

Title:

Isolation and Catalytic Reactivity of Mononuclear Palladium(I) Complexes

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Abstract:

Palladium complexes are among the most commonly used transition metal catalysts for different organic transformations with wide applications in the chemical synthesis. Currently, catalytic transformations involving Pd(0)/Pd(II) catalytic cycles are very well-known, and processes involving Pd(II)/Pd(III)/Pd(IV) intermediates are also gaining interest in recent years due to the increasing relevance of high-valent Pd species. By contrast, isolated low-valent Pd(I) complexes, especially mononuclear Pd(I) species, are very rare. Herein, we report the isolation of two heteroleptic Pd(I) complexes stabilized by dithiapyridinophane ligands that were fully characterized by single-crystal X-ray diffraction, EPR, IR, and UV-Vis spectroscopies, and computational studies. Excitingly, these Pd(I) complexes are shown to be superior catalysts for the Csp^2 - Csp^3 Kumada cross-coupling reaction vs. their Pd(0) or Pd(II) analogs.

One-Sentence Summary:

Two uncommon heteroleptic Palladium(I) complexes were isolated and characterized, and their reactivity in cross-coupling reactions was investigated.

Main Text:

Palladium-catalyzed organic transformations have gained tremendous interest over the past few decades, especially in the context of cross-coupling reactions.¹⁻⁴ In these systems, while the general reaction mechanism involves a Pd⁰/Pd^{II} catalytic cycle,^{1,5} several reports proposed the involvement of Pd^I intermediates.⁶⁻²² Additionally, while there are many examples of transient Pd^I species²³⁻³⁰ as well as isolated Pd^I dimers,³¹⁻³⁴ there are very few examples of well-established monomeric Pd complexes bearing a formal +1 oxidation state at Pd. To the best of our knowledge, only two structurally characterized examples of isolated Pd^I complexes - the cationic [Pd^I(P^tBu₃)₂]⁺ species and the [Pd^I(MeCN)(P^tBu₃)₂]⁺ complex, have been reported independently by Chaplin's and Ozerov's groups, respectively.^{35,36} With the goal of isolating and characterizing mononuclear Pd^I species and explore their reactivity, we report herein the synthesis and characterization of two unique heteroleptic Pd(I) complexes supported by dithiapyridinophane macrocyclis ligands and their catalytic reactivity in Kumada cross-coupling reactions.

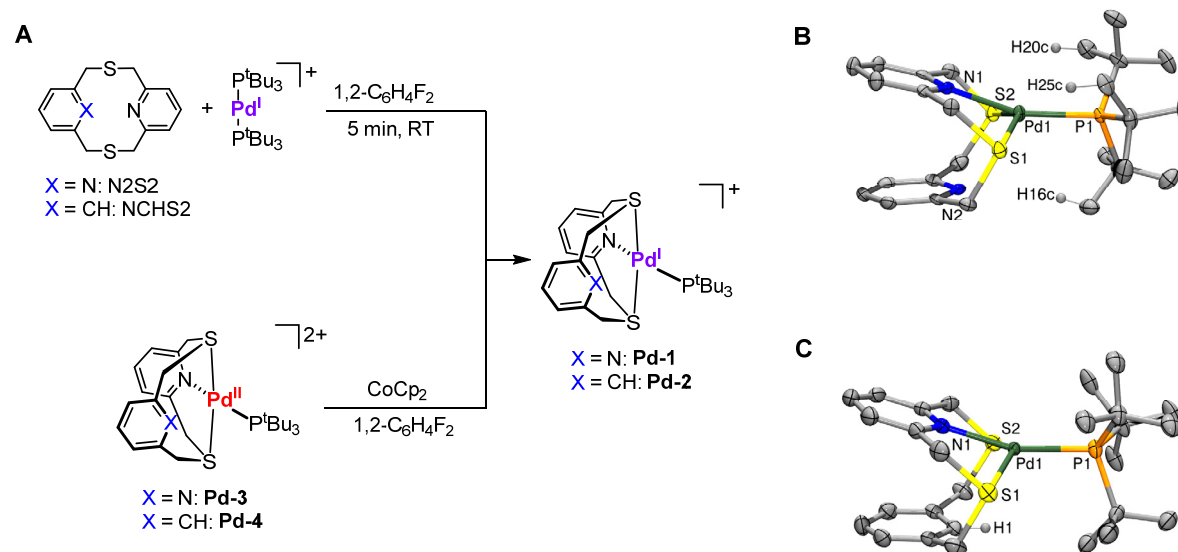


Fig. 1. Synthetic routes for Pd-1 and Pd-2 and their X-ray crystal structures. (A) Two different pathways for the synthesis of **Pd-1** and **Pd-2**. (B) and (C) ORTEP representations (50% probability ellipsoids) of the cations of **Pd-1** (B) and **Pd-2** (C). Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°) for **Pd-1**: Pd1–N1 2.212(5), Pd1–P1 2.3401(16), Pd1–S1 2.4475(16), Pd1–S2 2.5959(17), Pd1···H16c 2.89(7), Pd1···H20c 2.80(5), Pd1···H25c 2.98(5), Pd1···C16 3.518(7), Pd1···C20 3.474(7), Pd1···C25 3.657(7), Pd1–H16c–C16 130.0(6), Pd1–H20c–C20 124.0(4), Pd1–H25c–C25 128.0(4); and **Pd-2**: Pd1–N1 2.200(3), Pd1–P1 2.3561(13), Pd1–S1 2.5245(16), Pd–S2 2.597(2), Pd1···H1 2.61(6), Pd1···C1 3.032(4), Pd1–H1–C1 109.0(4).

We have previously reported the detection of a series of transient mononuclear Pd^I complexes supported by the tetradentate ligand 2,11-dithia[3.3](2,6)pyridinophane (N2S2).³⁰ These Pd^I monomers were synthesized through one-electron reduction of their Pd^{II} analogs. The sulfur atoms from N2S2 are proposed to be soft donor atoms, which help to stabilize the reactive Pd^I metal center. Even though we were able to confirm the formation of the paramagnetic, low-valent species through electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectroscopy, no crystal structures were obtained due to the instability of the complexes even at low temperature. Inspired by the observation of these transient mononuclear Pd^I species, we continued to employ N2S2 as well as another dithiapyridinophane ligand, 3,7-dithia-1(2,6)-pyridina-5(1,3)-benzenacyclooctaphane (NCHS2). In terms of the ancillary ligands, phosphines captured our interest not only due to their soft donor nature, but also due to the recent independent reports by Chaplin et al. and Ozerov et al. in isolating the [Pd^I(P^tBu₃)₂]⁺ complexes.^{35,36} We first sought out to synthesize this Pd^I precursor and further characterize it through EPR by using a glassing solvent mixture (either 1:1 1,2-difluorobenzene:2-MeTHF or 1:3 MeCN:PrCN), which gave well-defined superhyperfine coupling to the two ³¹P atoms in the g_z direction couplings even at 77 K, both for the [Pd^I(P^tBu₃)₂]⁺ and the [Pd^I(P^tBu₃)₂(MeCN)]⁺ complexes (figs. S5 and S6).^{35,36} To our delight, the complexes [(N2S2)Pd^I(P^tBu₃)]⁺ (**Pd-1**) and [(NCHS2)Pd^I(P^tBu₃)]⁺ (**Pd-2**) were obtained upon the reaction of [Pd^I(^tBu₃P)₂]⁺ with N2S2 or NCHS2 in 1,2-difluorobenzene (DFB, Fig. 1A). **Pd-1** and **Pd-2** were crystallized by slow diffusion of n-pentane into DFB at -35 °C, and their single crystal X-ray structures reveal that the Pd–P bond of **Pd-1** and **Pd-2** are 2.3401(16) Å and 2.3561(13) Å, respectively (Figs. 1B and 1C), which are comparable to the average Pd–P bond length of 2.3469(6) Å for [Pd^I(P^tBu₃)₂]⁺.^{35,36} Each Pd center is four-coordinate, with the N2S2 or NCHS2 ligand binding in a κ³ conformation, while the P^tBu₃ ligand completes the coordination environment. Interestingly, each tBu group of the P^tBu₃ ligand has one methyl C–H bond oriented toward the Pd center, the shortest P...H–C distance being 2.80 Å (Figure 1B), and this likely plays a role in the stability of **Pd-1** and its mode of decomposition. By comparison, in **Pd-2** the shortest Pd...H distance of 2.61 Å is observed for the C_{ipso}–H group of the phenyl ring in the NCHS2 ligand, although the rigid nature of the macrocyclic ligand likely hinders further interaction with the Pd center. Both complexes exhibit a distorted seesaw geometry, with the geometry index of τ'₄ = 0.161 for **Pd-1** and τ'₄ = 0.166 for **Pd-2**, respectively.³⁷ In our previous study, we were able to

fully characterize the Pd^I dinuclear complex [(N2S2)Pd^I(μ-tBuNC)]₂(ClO₄)₂.³⁰ While in this Pd^I dinuclear complex the N2S2 ligand interacts with the Pd center through only one Pd–S bond, the NXS2 ligands (X = N or CH) in the mononuclear complexes **Pd-1** and **Pd-2** have both S atoms bind to the Pd center. Interestingly, given the presence of the two S soft donors, we were able to observe what is to the best of our knowledge the first four-coordinate, mononuclear Pd^I complexes with an unambiguous +1 oxidation state at the Pd center.

In addition, we have synthesized the Pd^{II} complexes [(N2S2)Pd^{II}(P^tBu₃)₂]²⁺, **Pd-3**, and [(N2S2)Pd^{II}(P^tBu₃)₂]²⁺, **Pd-4** (Fig. 1A), which exhibit well-defined, reversible Pd^{II}/Pd^I redox waves at –0.47 V for **Pd-3** and –0.38 V vs. Fc^{0/+} for **Pd-4**, respectively (figs. S3 and S4). Interestingly, the Pd^I complexes **Pd-1** and **Pd-2** could also be synthesized via the one-electron reduction by CoCp₂ of **Pd-3** and **Pd-4** using (Fig. 1A), as confirmed by the EPR spectra of the reduced complexes that are identical to the isolated **Pd-1** and **Pd-2** complexes (see below).

Both **Pd-1** and **Pd-2** were characterized by UV-Vis spectroscopy, Evan's method, EPR spectroscopy, and theoretical calculations. The stability of these Pd^I complexes was investigated by UV/Vis spectroscopy by monitoring the formation and decay of **Pd-1** and **Pd-2** for a longer times at RT. There was no indication of degradation of the intensities of the UV-vis absorption bands for up to ~80 minutes for both **Pd-1** (λ_{max} = 334 nm, fig. S15) and **Pd-2** (λ_{max} = 342 nm, fig. S17). At longer times, a slow decay was observed for both complexes (figs. S16 and S18), UV-vis absorption bands decreasing by <10% and <5% after 4 h at RT for **Pd-1** and **Pd-2**, respectively. Overall, the UV-Vis data indicate a slower decay for **Pd-2** compared to **Pd-1**, whether at RT or low temperature, which is likely playing a role in their reactivity profiles (see below).

Complexes **Pd-1** and **Pd-2** are paramagnetic and exhibit effective magnetic moments μ_{eff} of 1.69 and 1.72 μ_B at RT, respectively, corresponding to one unpaired electron. The EPR spectrum of **Pd-1** in a 1:1 1,2-C₆H₄F₂:2-MeTHF solvent mixture glass at 77 K reveals an axial signal with g_x = g_y = 2.050 and g_z = 2.219, along with superhyperfine coupling interactions with the ³¹P atom (I = 1/2, 100% abundance) of 96 G and 79 G in the x/y and z directions, respectively (Fig. 2A). In contrast, the EPR spectrum of **Pd-2** shows a rhombic signal g_x = 2.030, g_y = 2.070, and g_z = 2.237, along with superhyperfine coupling constants of 96 G, 76 G, and 69.5 G in the x, y, and z directions, respectively (Fig. 2B). The more anisotropic nature of the EPR spectrum of **Pd-2** than that of **Pd-1** is likely due to the presence of a phenyl group instead of a pyridyl group in the NCHS2 ligand, which decreases the symmetry about the Pd^I center in **Pd-2**. For **Pd-1**, is it possible that in

solution a dynamic exchange between the two pyridine N donors that can bind to the Pd center can generate a pseudo-trigonal bipyramidal 5-coordinate Pd^I center, and thus lead to a more axial EPR spectrum. The EPR experiments also indicate that these two Pd^I complexes are quite stable at low temperature, an appreciable amount of EPR signal being observed even after storing the two Pd^I solutions at –80 °C for up to 10 days (figs. S9 and S12). Taken together, the observed structural and EPR parameters for **Pd-1** and **Pd-2** strongly suggest the presence of a d⁹ Pd^I center with the unpaired electron being localized mainly in the d_{x²-y²} orbital.

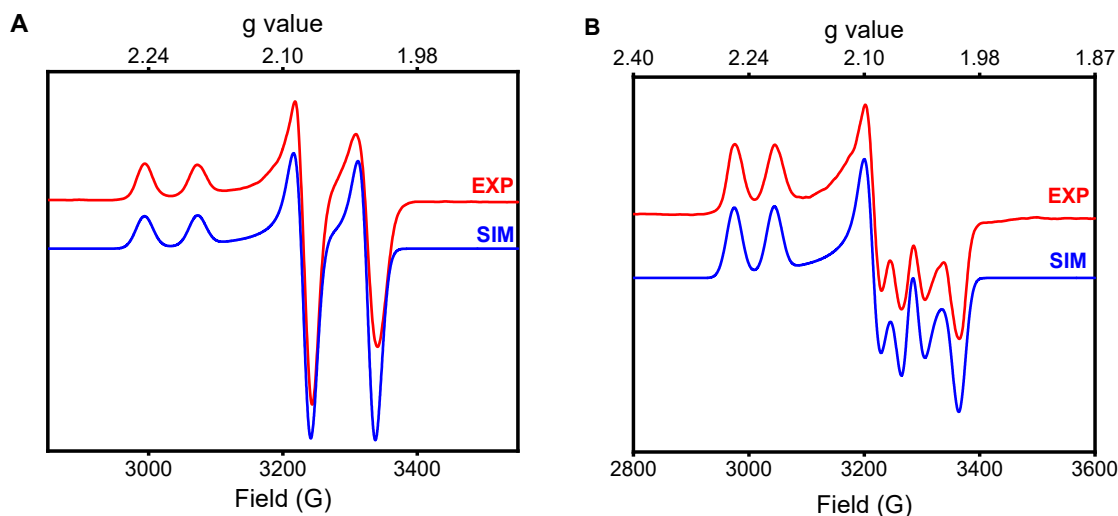
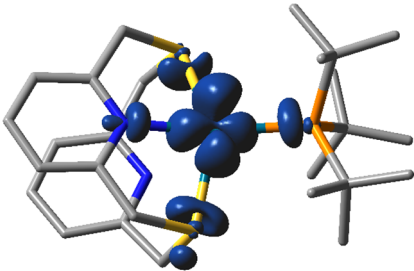
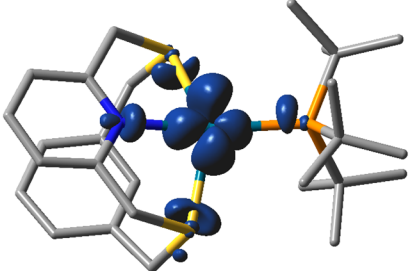


Fig. 2. EPR spectra (red lines) of (A) **Pd-1** and (B) **Pd-2** in 1:1 DFB:2-MeTHF glass at 77 K, and the simulated EPR spectra (blue lines) using the following parameters: (A) $g_x = g_y = 2.050$ ($A_P = 96$ G), $g_z = 2.219$ ($A_P = 79$ G); (B) $g_x = 2.030$ ($A_P = 96$ G), $g_y = 2.070$ ($A_P = 76$ G), $g_z = 2.237$ ($A_P = 69.5$ G).

Density functional theory (DFT) calculations support a metal-based radical description for the Pd^I complexes **Pd-1** and **Pd-2**. The DFT-calculated spin density for **Pd-1** shows the unpaired electron resides mostly (~65%) on the Pd center – specifically in the d_{x²-y²} orbital, with appreciable contribution from the P atom (8.4%), the two S atoms (16% combined), and the equatorial N atom (4.5%, Table 1), while for **Pd-2** the calculated spin density is localized mostly (~62%) on the Pd center, with appreciable contribution from the P atom (8%), the two S atoms (15.6% combined), and the N atom (4%, Table 1). Importantly, the appreciable contribution of the P atom to the spin density supports the observed superhyperfine coupling constants observed in all three x/y/z directions, while the DFT-calculated g values and superhyperfine coupling constants for **Pd-1** and

Pd-2 are closely matching the experimental values (Table 1). Furthermore, the average value (A_{iso}) of the ^{31}P superhyperfine coupling constants and extent of anisotropy for the A_x , A_y , and A_z values can be used to calculate the contributions of the P $3s$ and $3p$ orbitals to the spin density, respectively, following the method developed by Morton and Preston.³⁸ Using this approach and based on the experimental A_P values, it can be calculated that in **Pd-1** the P $3s$ and $3p$ orbitals contribute 1.8% and 4.4 % to the unpaired electron spin density, respectively, for a total of 6.2% contribution of the P atom to the spin density. Similarly, it was determined that in **Pd-2** the P $3s$ and $3p$ orbitals contribute 1.7% and 6.8 % to the unpaired electron spin density, respectively, for a total of 8.5% contribution of the P atom to the spin density. Overall, these experimentally-derived P atom contributions to the spin density are in excellent agreement with the DFT-calculated values, and strongly support the metalloradical nature of these Pd^{I} complexes.

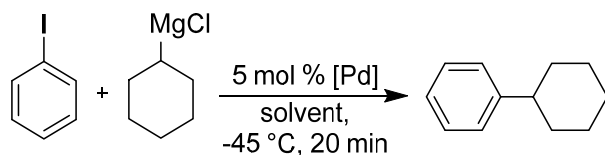
Table 1. DFT-Calculated Mulliken spin densities for Pd-1 and Pd-2 (shown as 0.05 isodensity contour plots), along with the relevant atomic orbital contributions to the spin density, and the experimental and calculated EPR parameters.

Complex	Pd-1			Pd-2		
Spin Density						
	Pd 0.646 d 0.545 p 0.039 s 0.024	P 0.084 p 0.072 s 0.010	2S 0.160 N _{eq} 0.044	Pd 0.623 d 0.555 p 0.040 s 0.028	P 0.080 p 0.067 s 0.012	2S 0.156 N 0.042
g values, experimental	2.050; 2.050; 2.219			2.030; 2.070; 2.237		
g values, calculated	2.046; 2.079; 2.202			2.042; 2.090; 2.216		
A_P values, MHz (G), experimental	269 (96); 269 (96); 222 (79)			269 (96); 213 (76); 195 (69.5)		
A_P values, MHz, calculated	322; 236; 233			305; 226; 222		

We have also investigated the reactivity of these complexes towards Kumada cross-coupling reactions (Table 2). We have observed that both **Pd-1** and **Pd-2** promote the coupling between the secondary alkyl nucleophile cyclohexylMgCl and iodobenzene. We have also investigated the efficiency of the catalysts by examining the reactivity of $[\text{Pd}^0(\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3)_2]^+$, $[\text{Pd}^{\text{I}}(\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3)_2]^+$, as well as the $[(\text{NXS}2)\text{Pd}^{\text{II}}(\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3)_2]^{2+}$ complexes **Pd-3** and **Pd-4**, under similar conditions. While $[\text{Pd}^0(\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3)_2]^+$ yields only 11% of cross-coupled product (Table 2, entry 1), $[\text{Pd}^{\text{I}}(\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3)_2]^+$ gives a moderate yield of 53% for the cross-coupled product (Table 2, entry 2). Excitingly, both **Pd-1** and **Pd-2** give superior yields of the cross-coupled product of 74% and 96%, respectively, within 20 minutes at low temperature (Table 2, entries 3 and 4), **Pd-2** being a particularly efficient catalyst, yielding 96% product without any PhI starting material left (fig. S19). The superior reactivity observed for **Pd-2** is likely due to its increased thermal stability, as well as the absence of the second coordinating pyridyl group that could block the access of the substrate(s) to the Pd center. Finally, the Pd^{II} complexes **Pd-3** and **Pd-4** gave <10 % yield of the cross-coupled product (Table 2, entries 5 and 6). Importantly, these findings strongly support that Pd^{I} centers can serve as active catalysts for cross-coupling reactions. To the best of our knowledge, this is the first example of a $\text{Csp}^2\text{-Csp}^2$ Kumada cross-coupling reaction catalyzed by isolated mononuclear Pd^{I} complexes, and supports the role of Pd^{I} species in the Kumada cross-coupling proposed by Knochel et al. upon the generation *in situ* of Pd^{I} intermediates formed in presence alkyl iodides.⁷ We have also compared the catalytic reactivity between these Pd^{I} complexes and related Ni^{I} systems, as Ni is known to be found more easily in odd oxidation states. While well-characterized Ni^{I} complexes were reported or proposed as precatalysts for several organic transformations,³⁹ there are few studies on isolated Ni^{I} complexes as the catalytically active species for Kumada cross-coupling.⁴⁰ In one case, Apfel and coworkers were able to demonstrate that their Ni^{I} complexes stabilized by the Triphos ligand catalyzed the aryl-aryl Kumada cross-coupling at RT with low catalyst loadings (0.5 mol%).⁴¹ However, the complex did not afford any product with an alkyl Grignard, even at elevated temperatures. Another example of a Ni^{I} -catalyzed Kumada cross-coupling has been reported by the Fu group,⁴² in which the $\text{Ni}^{\text{I}}\text{Br}(\text{Ph-BOX})$ complex catalyzed a $\text{Csp}^2\text{-Csp}^3$ cross-coupling reaction, the organohalide used was an activated α -halocarbonyl substrate, and the reaction required longer reaction times (20 hr) and slightly higher catalyst loadings (7 mol%). Overall, we consider that these unique results showing that isolated Pd^{I} complexes are active catalysts for $\text{Csp}^2\text{-Csp}^2$

Csp^3 cross-coupling reactions should have a significant impact toward the development of new catalytic applications for Pd^I species in various organic transformations.

Table 2. A Kumada cross-coupling reaction catalyzed by Pd complexes.



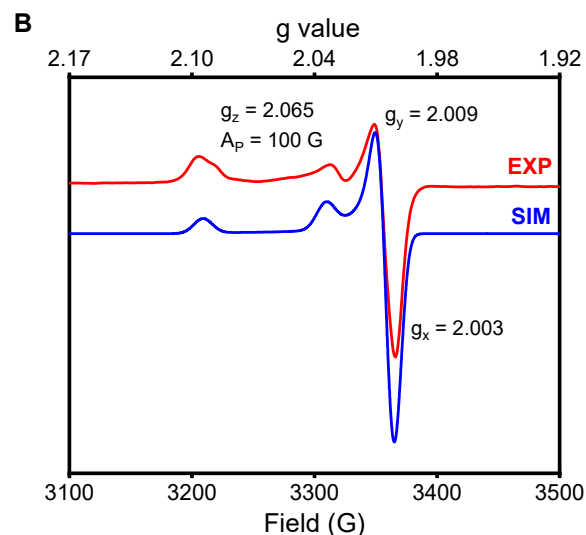
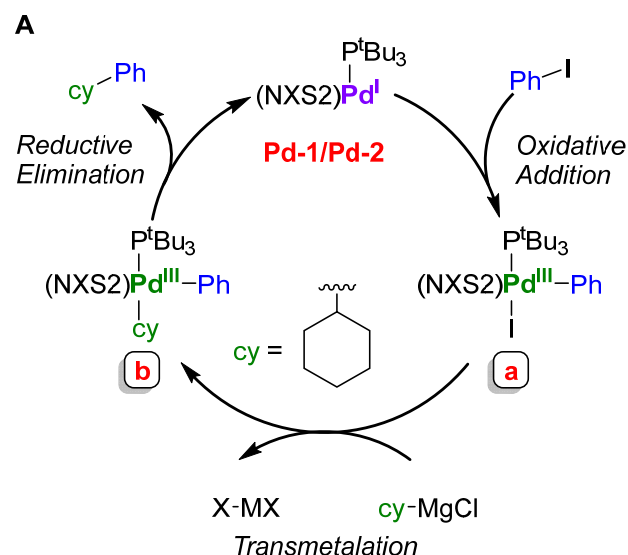
Entry	[Pd]	Solvent	Yield, % ^a
1	$[Pd^0(P^tBu_3)_2]$	DFB	11±1
2	$[Pd^I(P^tBu_3)_2]^+$	DFB	53±2
3	Pd-1	DFB	74±3^b
4	Pd-2	DFB	96±3^b
5	Pd-3	1:9 MeCN:DFB ^c	8±1
6	Pd-4	1:9 MeCN:DFB ^c	3±1

^a Yields were determined using GC-MS with dodecane as the internal standard; no coupled products were observed in the absence of [Pd]. ^b The homocoupled product biphenyl was formed in less than 10% yield. ^c Addition of MeCN was needed due to insolubility of the $Pd(II)$ complexes in DFB.

Next, we sought to further probe the mechanism of the Csp^2 - Csp^3 Kumada cross-coupling reaction catalyzed by **Pd-1** and **Pd-2**. Based on the commonly accepted mechanism for cross-coupling reactions involving 2-electron oxidative addition (OA) and reductive elimination (RE) steps, we propose the mechanism depicted in Fig. 3A. The initial step involves the oxidative addition of PhI to the Pd^I center to give the Pd^{III} intermediate **a**, followed by transmetalation with the Grignard reagent to yield species **b**, which then would undergo RE to yield the final C-C coupled product. To provide further experimental evidence for this mechanism, the reaction between **Pd-2** and PhI was studied by EPR. Upon addition of 1 eq. PhI to a solution of **Pd-2** at -45 °C, the rhombic EPR signal corresponding to **Pd-2** disappears and a new pseudo-axial signal forms within minutes at -45 °C (fig. S13). This EPR signal is stable for minutes at RT and it can be simulated using the following parameters: $g_x = 2.003$, $g_y = 2.009$, $g_z = 2.065$ ($A_P = 100$ G, Fig. 3B). The presence of ^{31}P superhyperfine coupling in the z direction indicates that the P^tBu_3 ligand is still bound to Pd center. Given the proposed oxidative addition step of PhI to **Pd-2**, we tentatively

assign this new EPR signal to the Pd^{III} species **a** (Fig. 3A). While additional experimental and computational studies are needed to unambiguously confirm the nature of this paramagnetic species, the significantly different resulting EPR signal compared to that of the initial Pd^{I} complex **Pd-2** supports a change in the oxidation state of the Pd center.

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Fig. 3. (A) Proposed mechanism for the Pd^{I} -catalyzed Kumada cross-coupling between PhI and cyclohexyl MgCl . (B) EPR spectrum (red line) of the resulting putative Pd^{III} species **a** formed upon the reaction of **Pd-2** with and 1 equiv PhI for 10 min at RT (spectrum collected in 1:1 DFB:2MeTHF glass, 77 K) and the simulated EPR spectrum (blue line) using the following parameters: $g_x = 2.003$, $g_y = 2.009$, $g_z = 2.065$ ($A_P = 100 \text{ G}$).

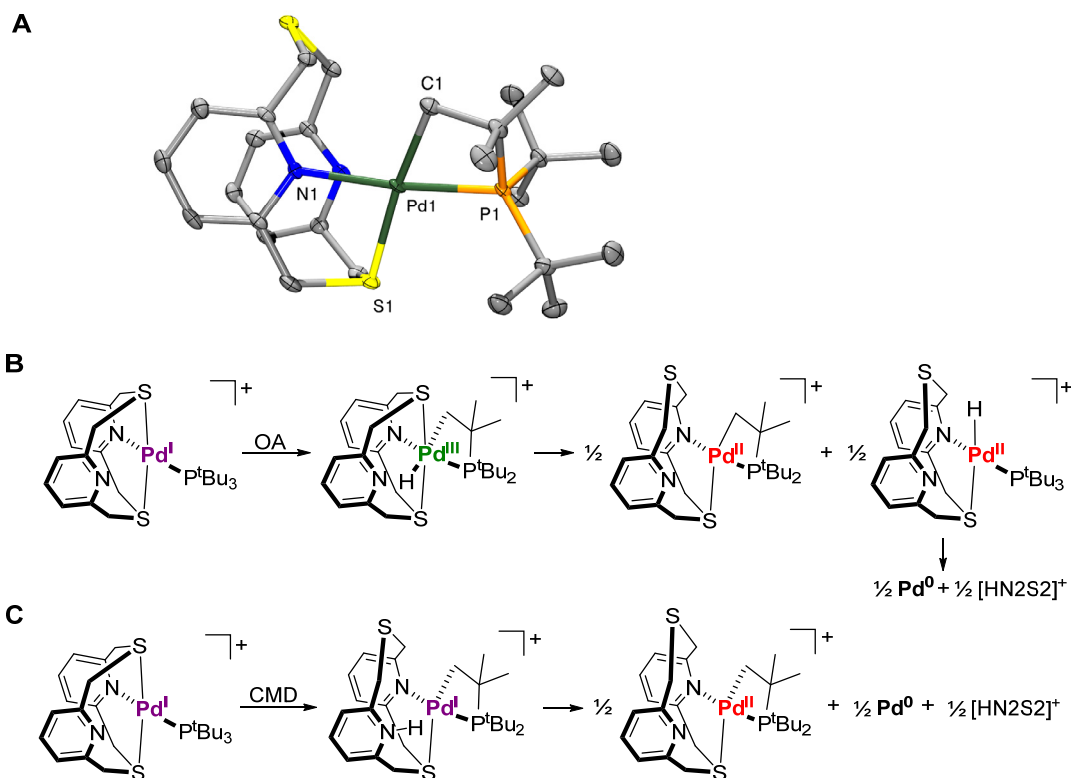


Fig. 4. ORTEP representation (50% probability ellipsoids) of the cation of **Pd-5**. Selected bond distances (Å) angles (°): Pd1–C1 2.093(3), Pd1–N1 2.166(2), Pd1–P1 2.2128(8), Pd1–S1 2.3617(8), C1–Pd1–S1 168.35(8), N1–Pd1–P1 172.12 (7).

Interestingly, upon storing the **Pd-1** complex in MeCN at -35 °C, light yellow crystals were obtained upon layering with Et₂O. Single crystal X-ray structural analysis of this product reveals the formation of the cyclometalated complex $[(N_2S_2)Pd^{II}(P^tBu_2CMe_2CH_2)]^+$, **Pd-5**, in which the Pd^{II} species adopts a distorted square planar geometry with a geometry index $\tau'_4 = 0.127$ (Fig. 4A).³⁷ The Pd–P and Pd–C bond lengths and the P1–Pd1–C1 bite angle for the cyclometalated phosphine are comparable to the previously cyclometalated Pd^{II} complex $[(P^tBu_3)Pd(CH_2C(CH_3)_2P^tBu_2)(OAc)]HOAc$.⁴³ Notably, there are only a few examples of other similar mononuclear cyclometalated Pd^{II} complexes,^{43–45} and to the best of our knowledge formation of **Pd-5** is the first example of an intramolecular C–H bond activation that likely proceeds at Pd^I center. In 2016, Chaplin et al. and Ozerov et al. have independently observed a similar cyclometallation process that was proposed to occur at the Pt^I center of the $[Pt^I(P^tBu_3)_2]^+$ complex, yielding a mixture of Pt^{II} cyclometalated and Pt^{II}-hydride complexes.^{35,36} However, while

Chaplin et al. have proposed the analogous C-H bond activation and cyclometallation to occur at the Pd^I congener [Pd^I(P^tBu₃)₂]⁺, only indirect NMR evidence from an intractable reaction mixture was provided for such a cyclometalated Pd^{II} complex. Therefore, our ability to obtain a solid state structure for the unique complex **Pd-5** further underscores the utility of the employed NXS2 ligands in stabilizing novel Pd^I species and allowing for the study of their reactivity. While detailed mechanistic studies are needed, the formation of the cyclometalated complex **Pd-5** could be proposed to occur via one of the following mechanisms: 1) an oxidative addition (OA) pathway (Fig. 4B), or 2) a concerted metalation-deprotonation (CMD) pathway (Fig. 4C). For the first pathway, oxidative addition of the C–H bond to the Pd^I center would give an organometallic Pd^{III}-H complex, which could subsequently comproportionate with another Pd^I species to give a mixture of **Pd-5** and a Pd^{II}–hydride species, the latter being expected to rapidly generate Pd⁰ and protonated N2S2 ligand. For the second pathway, a CMD step would occur first, which could be facilitated by the basic N atom of the uncoordinated pyridyl group of the N2S2 ligand, followed by disproportionation to yield the cyclometalated **Pd-5** along with Pd⁰ and the protonated N2S2 ligand. Both mechanisms will lead to formation of 0.5 equiv of metallic Pd⁰, which was confirmed by the formation of a small amount of black precipitate in the reaction solution. By comparison, the formation of an analogous cyclometalated Pd complex was not observed for the NCHS2 analog **Pd-2** – which is also more thermally stable, presumably due to the absence of a second pyridyl group in NCHS2 would eliminate an accessible basic site needed for a potential CMD process.

In summary, we have synthesized and characterized two novel mononuclear Pd^I complexes stabilized by the dithiapyridinophane ligands N2S2 and NCHS2. Both complexes were fully characterized through X-ray diffraction, Evans method, UV-Vis and EPR spectroscopies, and DFT calculations to confirm the formal +1 oxidation state assignment for the Pd center. Furthermore, **Pd-1** and **Pd-2** are active catalysts for the Kumada *Csp*²–*Csp*³ cross-coupling reaction, while **Pd-1** also exhibited what seems to be an unprecedented C–H bond activation at a Pd^I center. These findings underline the importance of understanding the reactivity of low-valent Pd intermediates and propose a fresh perspective for Pd^I/Pd^{III} catalytic cycles present in a range of Pd-catalyzed organic transformations.

References and Notes

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Supplementary Materials

Materials and Methods

25 Supplementary Text

Figs. S1 to S24

Tables S1 to S12

References (~~##~~##)

Data S1 to S2