

Supporting Information

Selective Alkene Insertion into Inert Hydrogen-Metal Bond Catalyzed by Mono(phosphorus ligand)palladium(0) Complexes

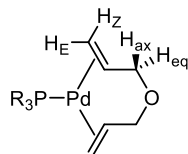
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1. NMR data

Table S1. The spectram data of Pd(η^2,η^2 -diallyl ether)(PR₃) (R = Et (1-Et), Bn (1-Bn), OEt (1-OEt), OⁱPr (1-OⁱPr), OXyl (1-OXyl)).



complex	$\delta(\text{H})$						$\delta(\text{P})$
	=CH–	H _Z	H _E	H _{eq}	H _{ax}	PR ₃	
1-Et brown oil	3.97 (dddd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 2.9, 8.6, 11, 13\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 4.2\text{Hz}$)	2.64 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 13\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 5.2\text{Hz}$)	2.98 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 8.6\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 5.2\text{Hz}$)	4.79 (ddd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 2.9, 13\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 6.3\text{Hz}$)	2.41 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 11, 13\text{Hz}$)	0.84(dt, $J_{\text{HH}} = 7.5\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 15\text{Hz}$, 9H, Me) 1.35(dq, $J_{\text{HH}} = 7.5\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 7.5\text{Hz}$, 6H, PCH ₂)	18.9
1-Bn yellow powder	4.01 (m)	2.36 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 11\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 9.2\text{Hz}$)	2.72 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 8.7\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 5.0\text{Hz}$)	4.72 (ddd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 2.8, 11\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 7.8\text{Hz}$)	2.32 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 6.0, 13\text{Hz}$)	2.90(d, $J = 6.0\text{Hz}$, 6H, PCH ₂) 7.0(m, 15H, Ph)	18.2
1-OEt brown oil	3.97 (m)	2.98 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 14\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 6.0\text{Hz}$)	3.33 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 8.6\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 6.0\text{Hz}$)	4.68 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 10\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 10\text{Hz}$)	2.41 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 11, 13\text{Hz}$)	1.10(t, $J_{\text{HH}} = 7.1\text{Hz}$, 9H, Me) 3.86(dq, $J_{\text{HH}} = 6.8\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 6.8\text{Hz}$, 6H, POCH ₂)	160.4
1-OⁱPr brown oil	3.98 (dddd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 2.9, 8.6, 11, 13\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 6.0\text{Hz}$)	2.99 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 13\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 5.7\text{Hz}$)	3.32 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 8.6\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 6.3\text{Hz}$)	4.68 (ddd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 2.9, 13\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 9.2\text{Hz}$)	2.41 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 11, 13\text{Hz}$)	1.18(d, $J_{\text{HH}} = 5.7\text{Hz}$, 18H, Me) 4.58(dsept, $J_{\text{HH}} = 6.3\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 9.8\text{Hz}$, 3H, POCH)	158.4
1-OXyl pale yellow crystals	3.90 (dddd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 2.3, 8.7, 12, 14\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 6.0\text{Hz}$)	2.56 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 14\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 6.5\text{Hz}$)	3.04 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 8.7\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 6.5\text{Hz}$)	4.45 (ddd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 2.3, 12\text{Hz}$, $J_{\text{PH}} = 12\text{Hz}$)	1.92 (dd, $J_{\text{HH}} = 12, 12\text{Hz}$)	2.32(s, 18H, Me) 6.80(s, 9H, Ph)	157.7
free diallyl ether	5.82(ddt, $J = 11, 17, 5.0\text{Hz}$)	5.22 (d, $J = 17\text{Hz}$)	5.02 (d, $J = 11\text{Hz}$)	3.78 ($J = 1.4, 5.0\text{Hz}$)			

¹H NMR spectrum assignment of W[CH(CO₂Me)(CH₂CO₂Me)]Cp(CO)₃

All three protons in α- and β-positions of WCp(CO)₃ in W[CH(CO₂Me)(CH₂CO₂Me)]Cp(CO)₃ and W[CD(CO₂Me)(CH₂CO₂Me)]Cp(CO)₃ were assigned with estimated *J* values by Karplus equation as Chem Draw structure in Figure S1.

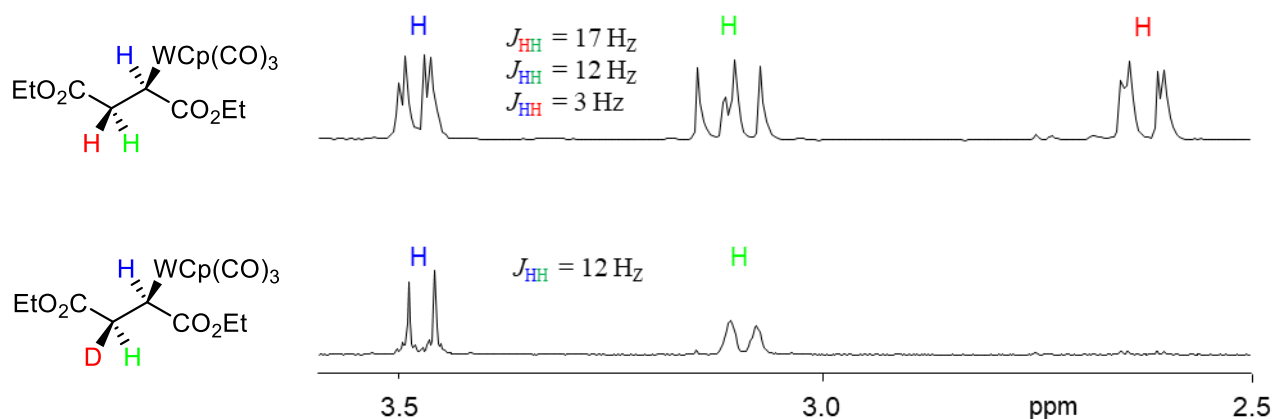


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectra of W[CH(or D)(CO₂Me)(CH₂CO₂Me)]Cp(CO)₃.

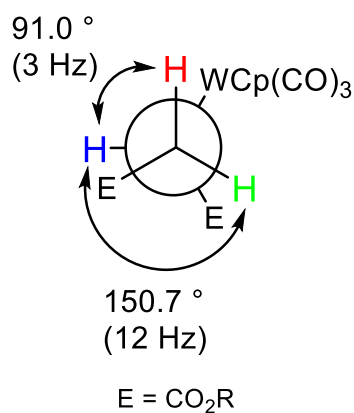


Figure S2. Most-stable conformer of W[CH(CO₂Me)(CH₂CO₂Me)]Cp(CO)₃ by DFT calculations. Estimated *J* values by Karplus equation are indicated in parentheses

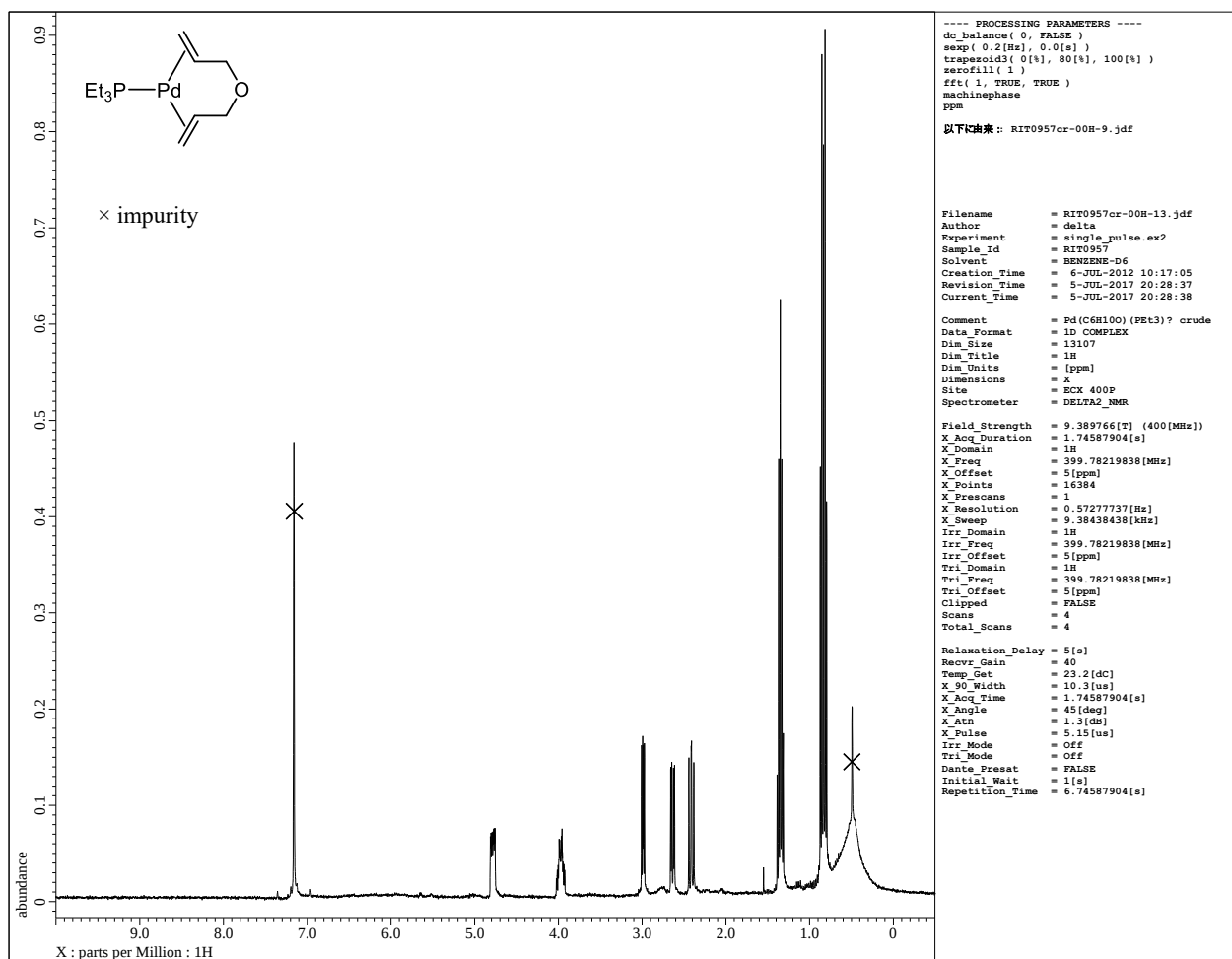


Figure S3. ^1H NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2, \eta^2\text{-diallyl ether})(\text{PEt}_3)$ (**1-Et**) (400 MHz, C_6D_6 , 23 °C)

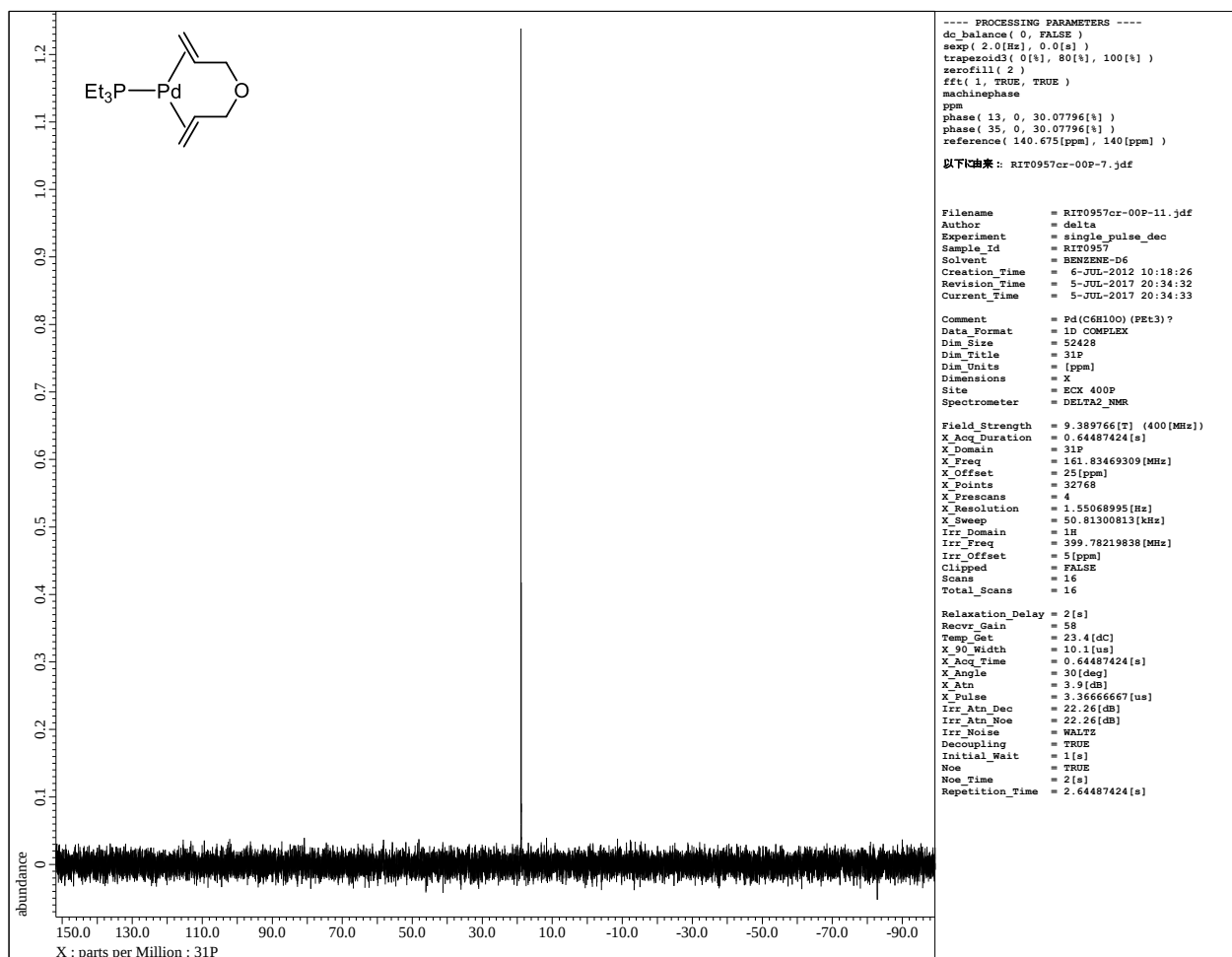
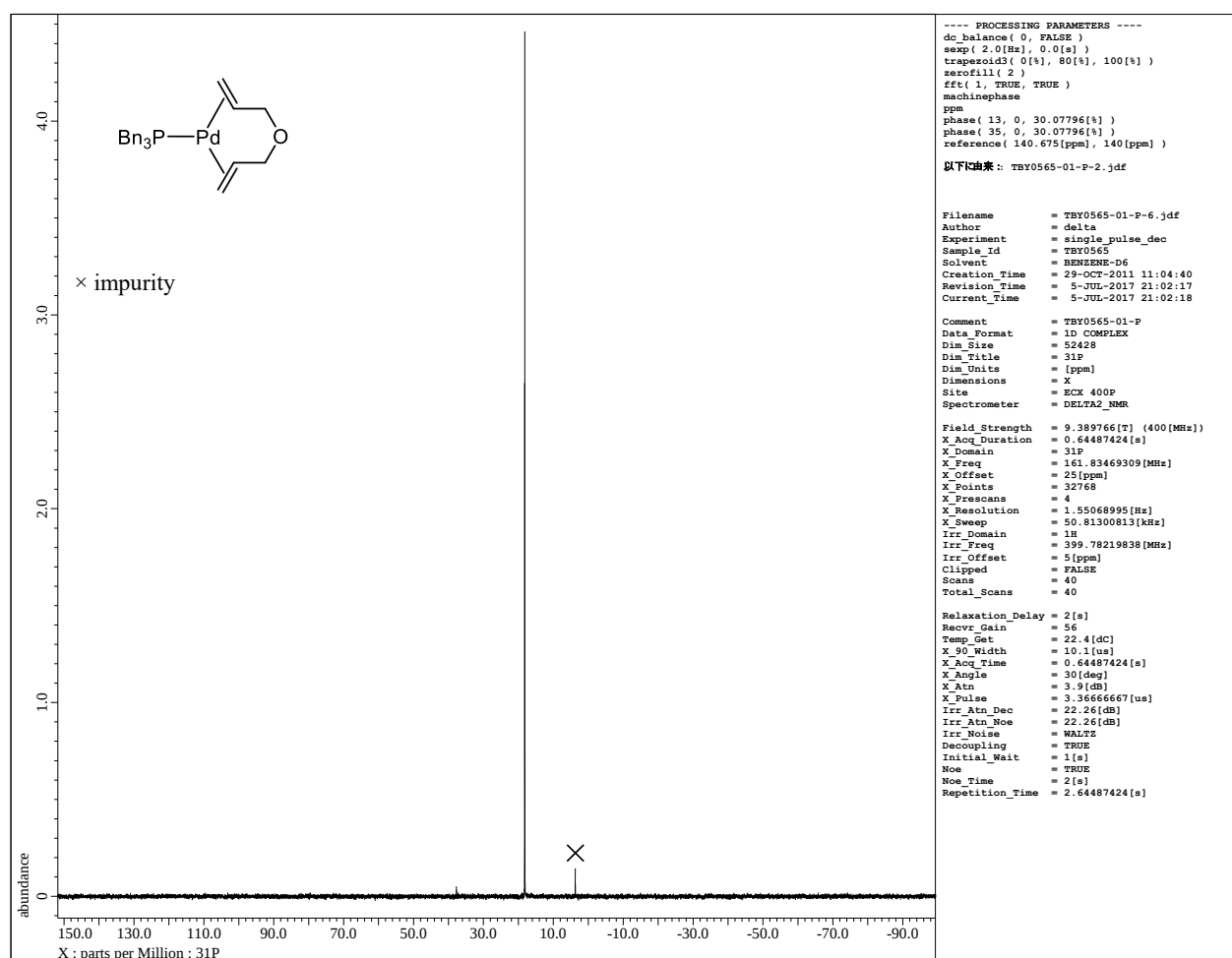
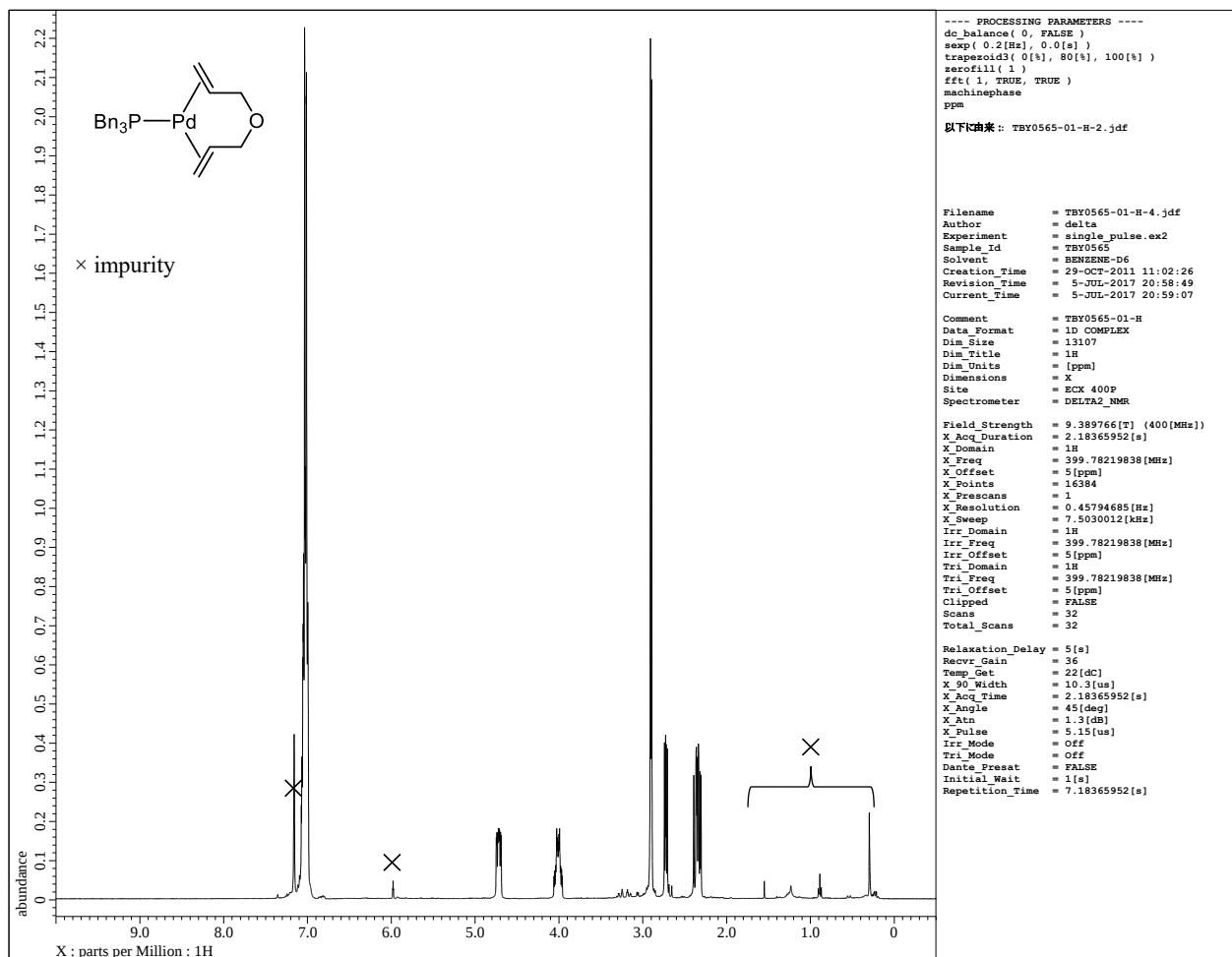


Figure S4. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2, \eta^2\text{-diallyl ether})(\text{PEt}_3)$ (**1-Et**) (162 MHz, C_6D_6 , 23 °C)



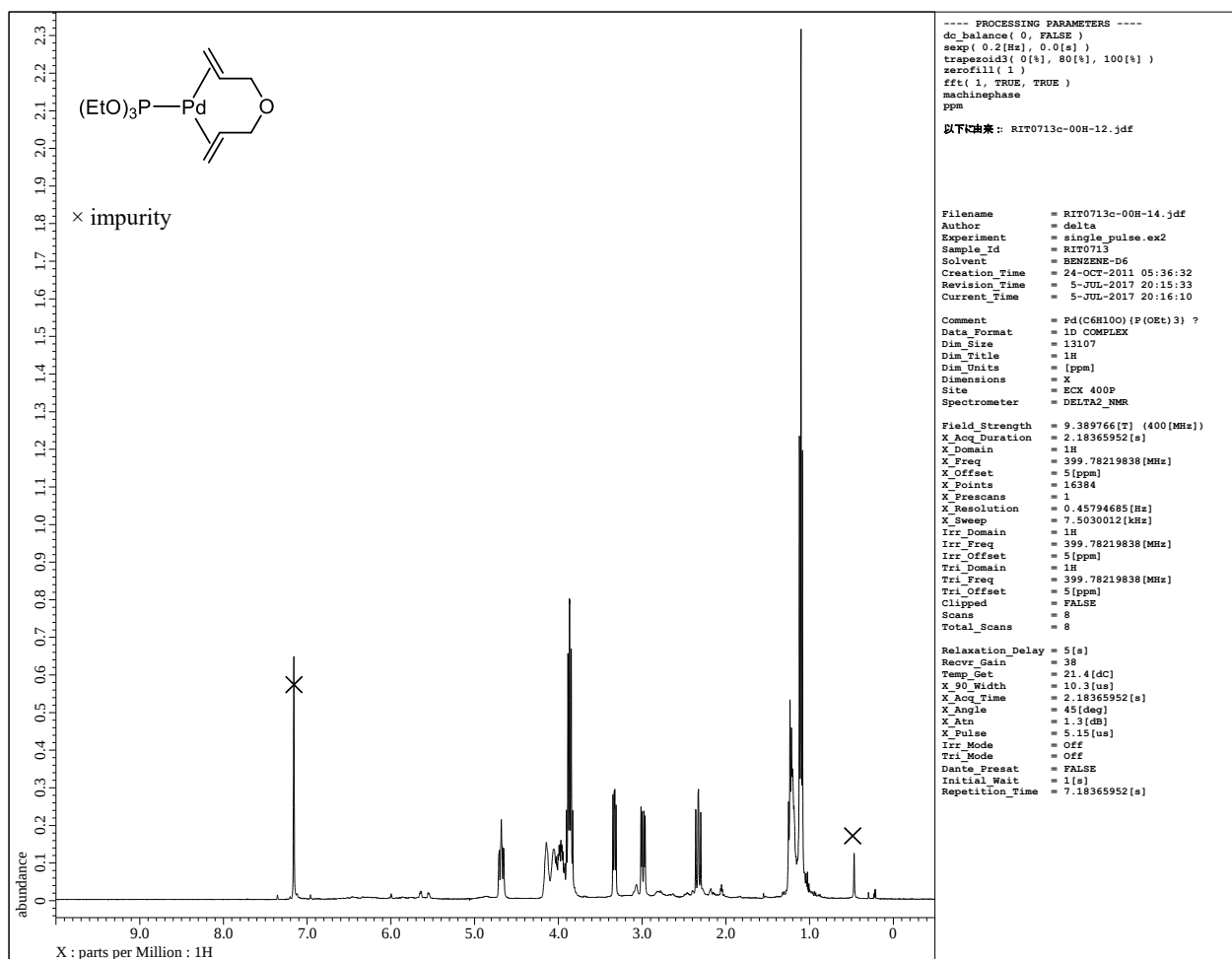


Figure S7. ^1H NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2, \eta^2\text{-diallyl ether})\{\text{P}(\text{OEt})_3\}$ (**1-OEt**) (400 MHz, C_6D_6 , 21 $^\circ\text{C}$).

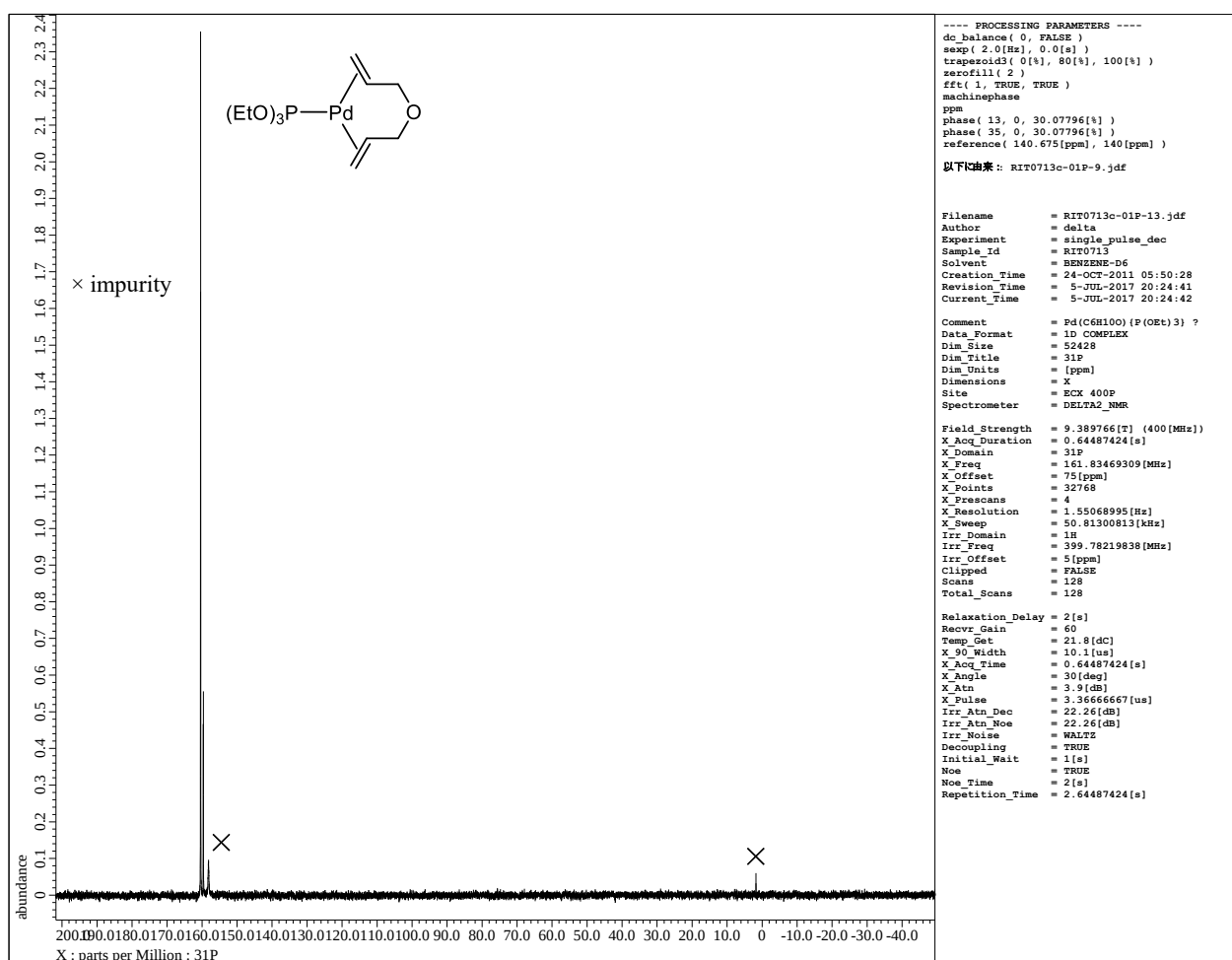


Figure S8. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2, \eta^2\text{-diallyl ether})\{\text{P}(\text{OEt})_3\}$ (**1-OEt**) (162 MHz, C_6D_6 , 22 $^\circ\text{C}$).

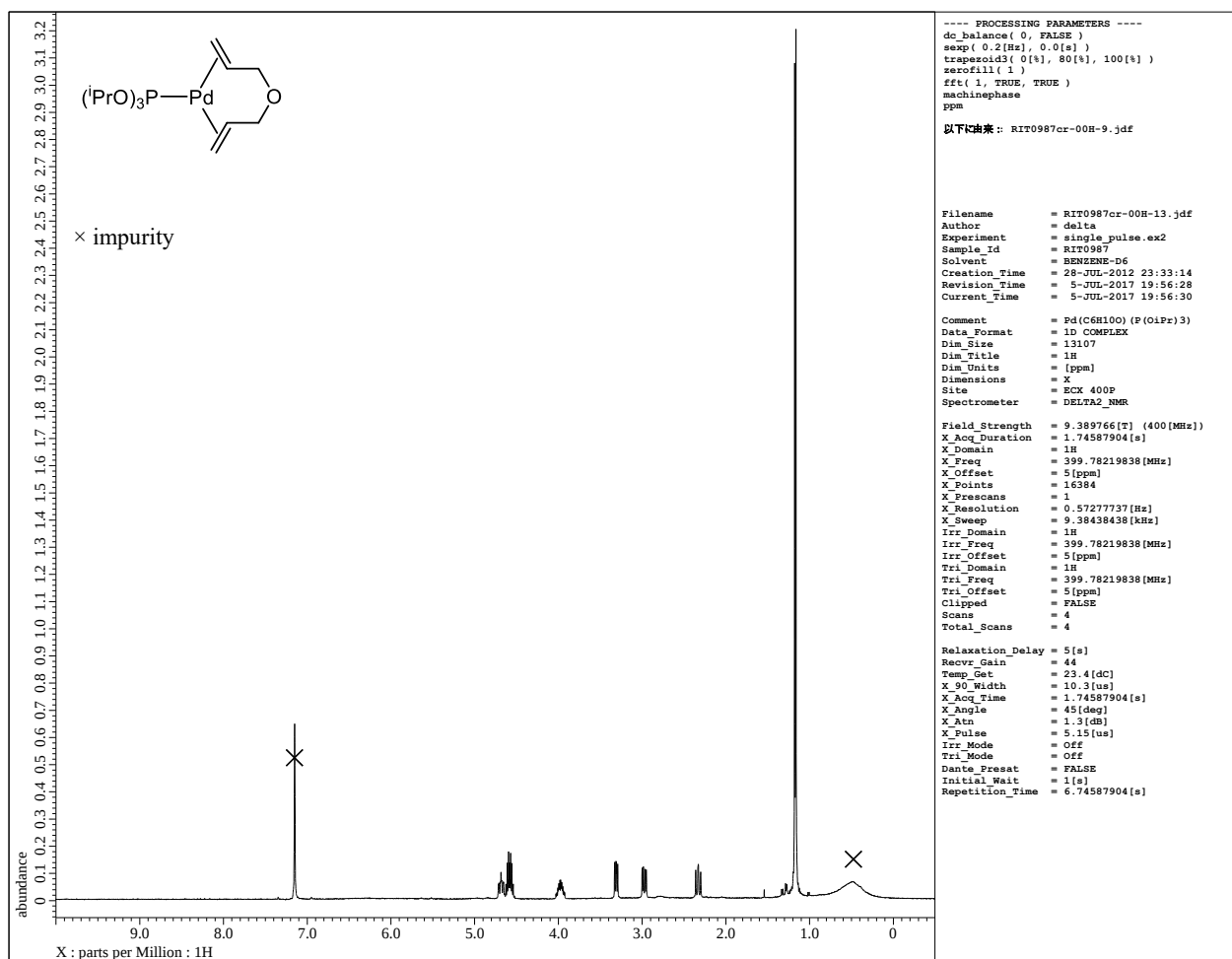


Figure S9. ^1H NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2, \eta^2\text{-diallyl ether})\{\text{P}(\text{OiPr})_3\}$ (**1-OiPr**) (400 MHz, C_6D_6 , 23 °C).

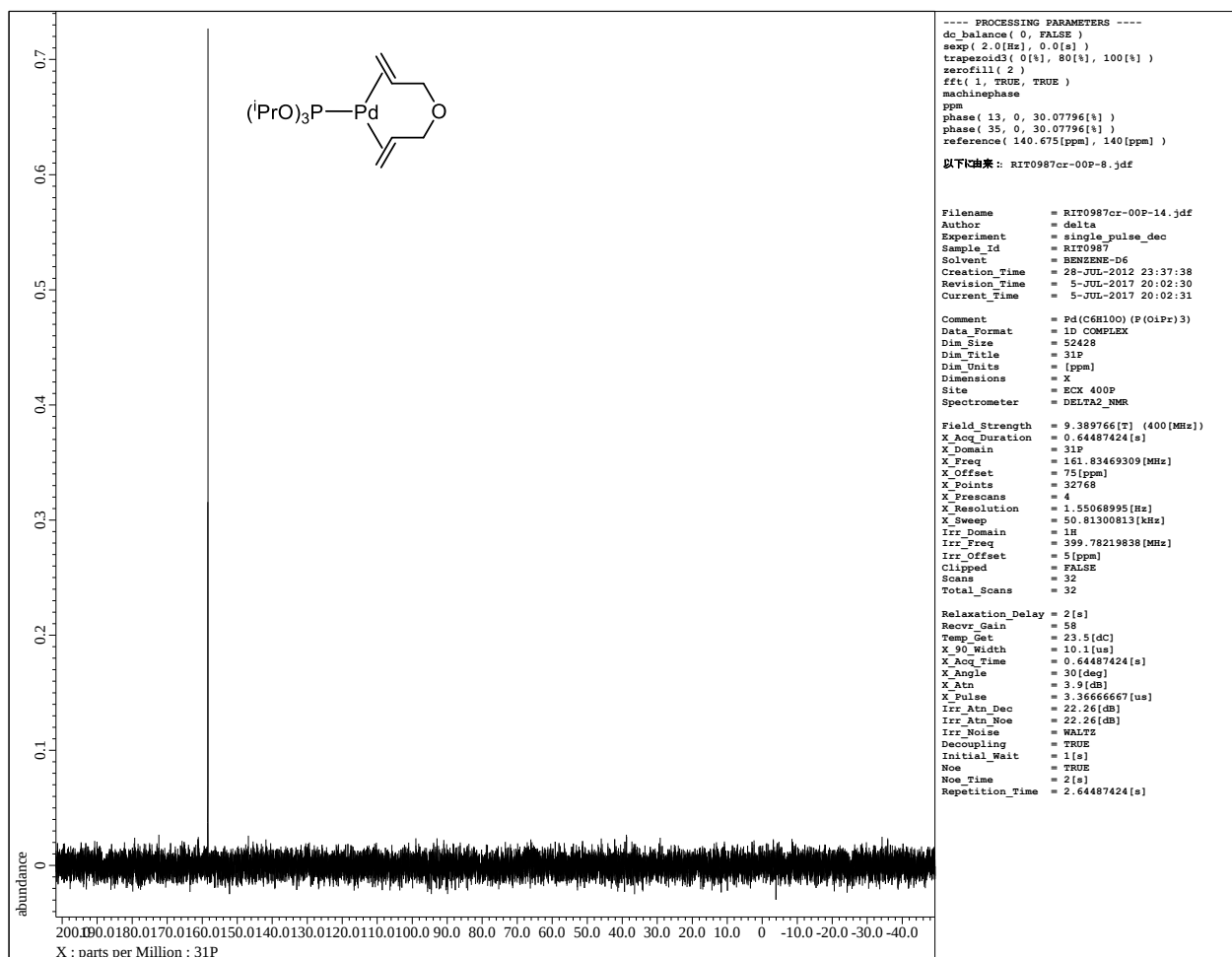


Figure S10. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2, \eta^2\text{-diallyl ether})\{\text{P}(\text{OiPr})_3\}$ (**1-OiPr**) (162 MHz, C_6D_6 , 22 °C)

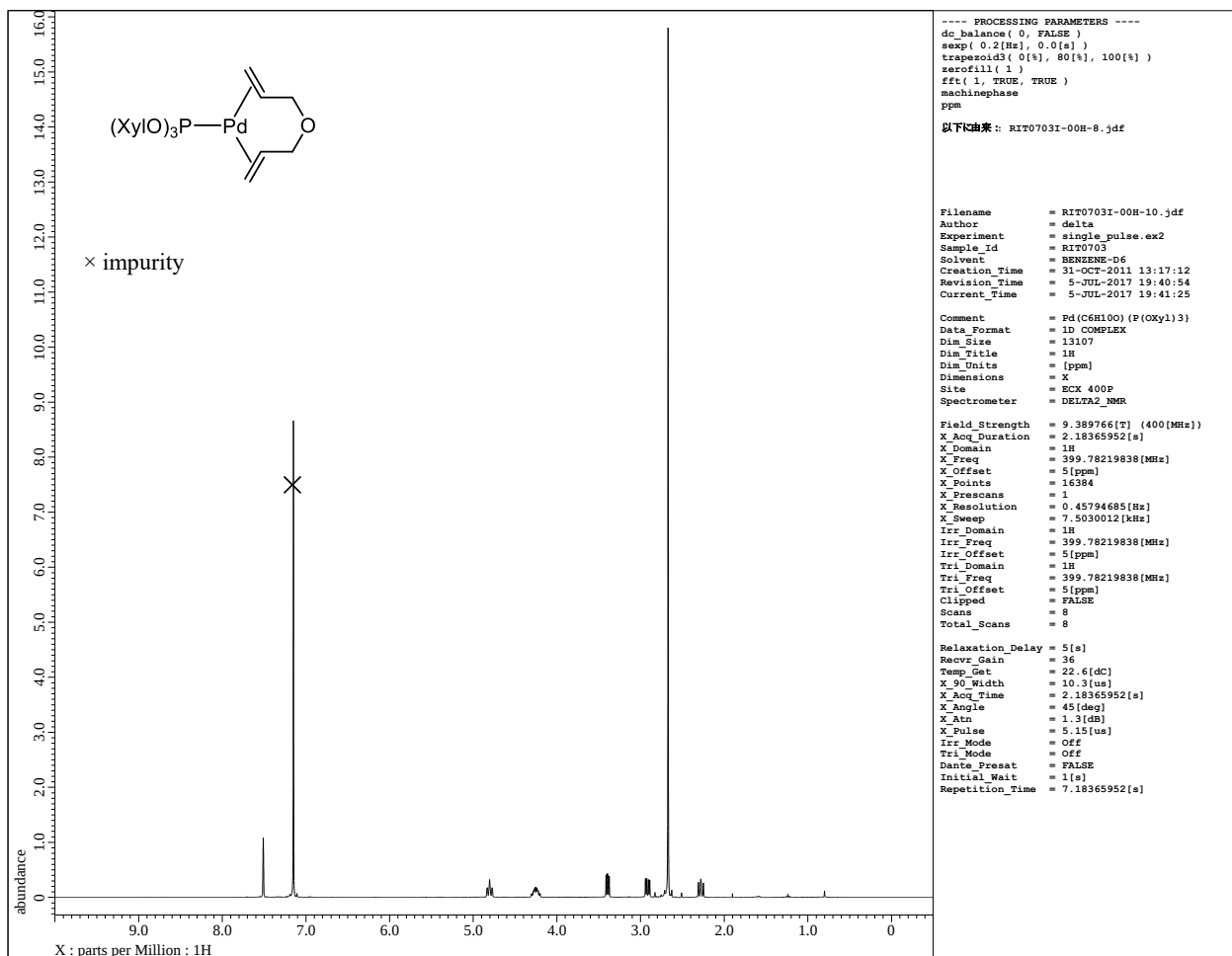


Figure S11. ^1H NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2, \eta^2\text{-diallyl ether})\{\text{P}(\text{OXyl})_3\}$ (**1-OXyl**) (400 MHz, C_6D_6 , 23 °C)

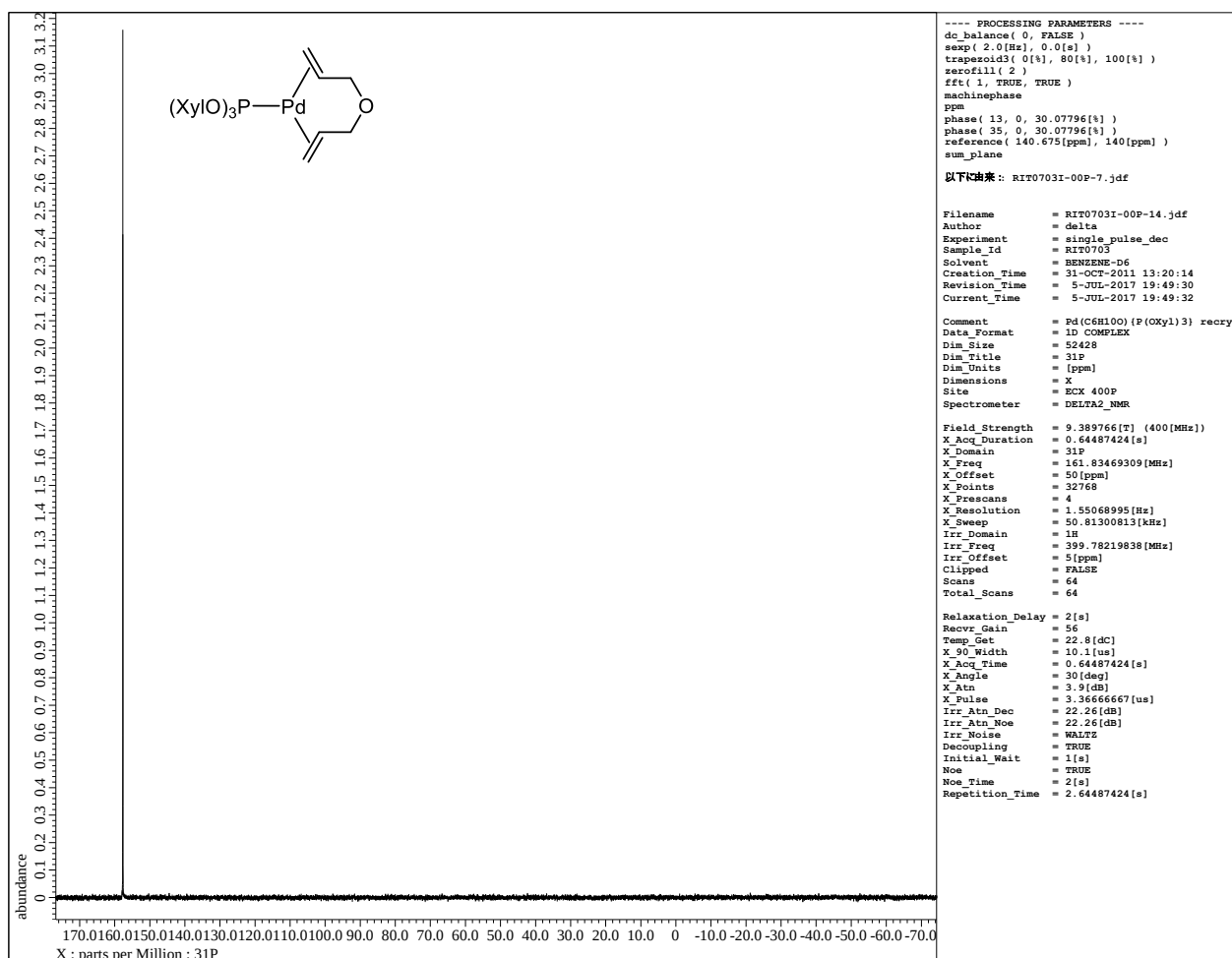


Figure S12. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2, \eta^2\text{-diallyl ether})\{\text{P}(\text{OXyl})_3\}$ (**1-OXyl**) (162 MHz, C_6D_6 , 23 °C)

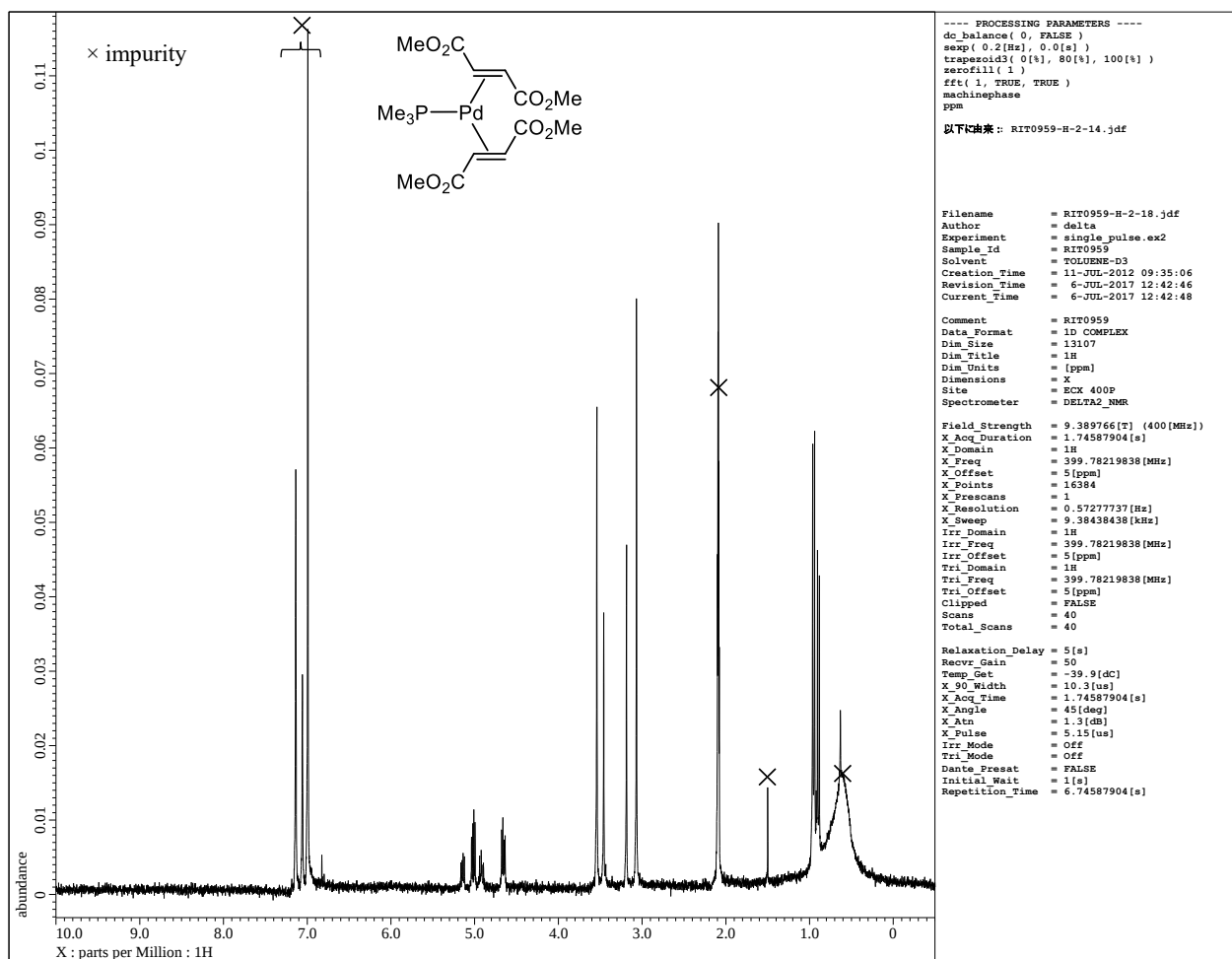


Figure S13. ^1H NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2\text{-dimethyl fumarate})_2(\text{PMe}_3)$ (**P1-Me**) (400 MHz, toluene- d_8 , -40°C).

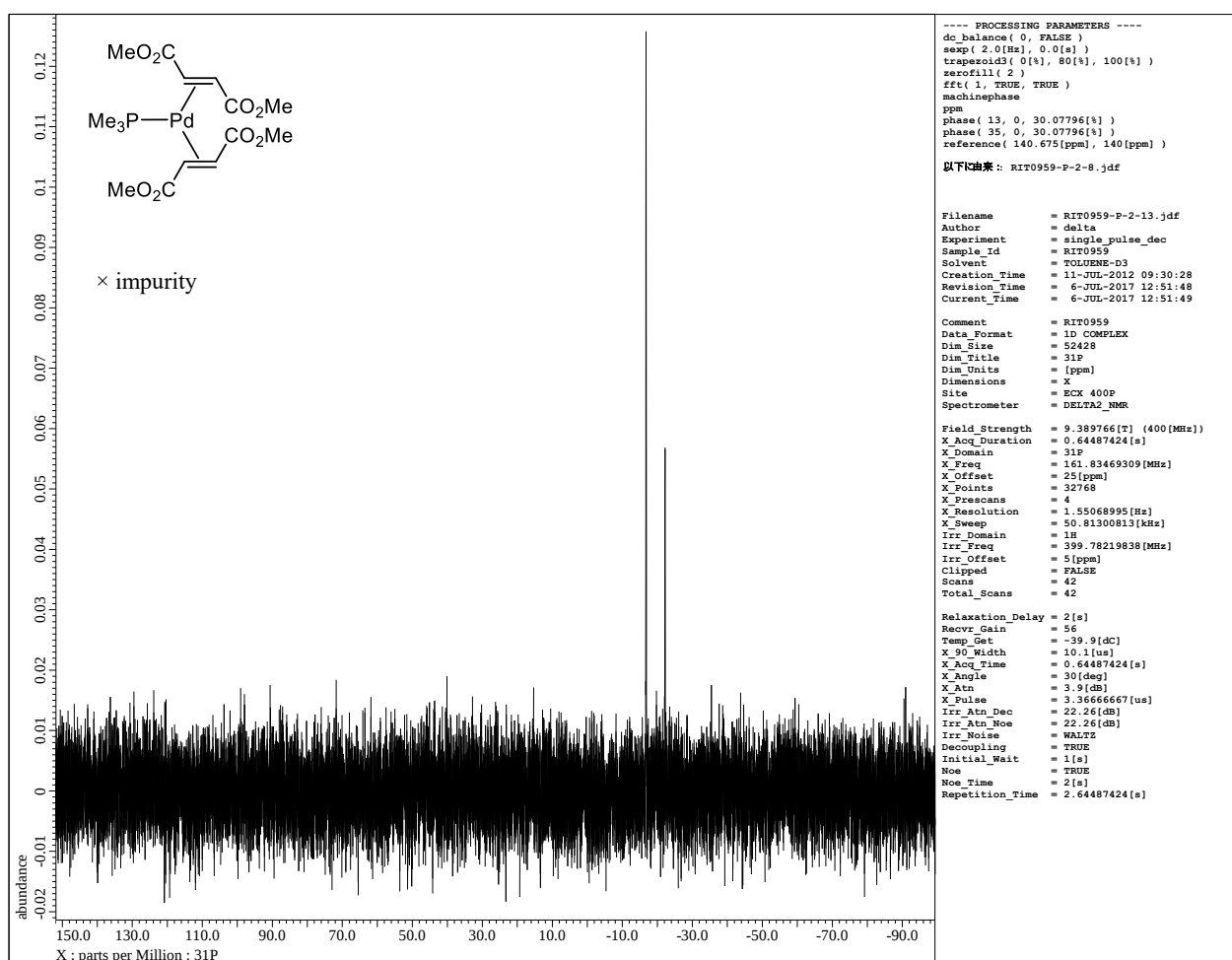


Figure S14. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2\text{-dimethyl fumarate})_2(\text{PMe}_3)$ (**P1-Me**) (162 MHz, toluene- d_8 , -40°C).

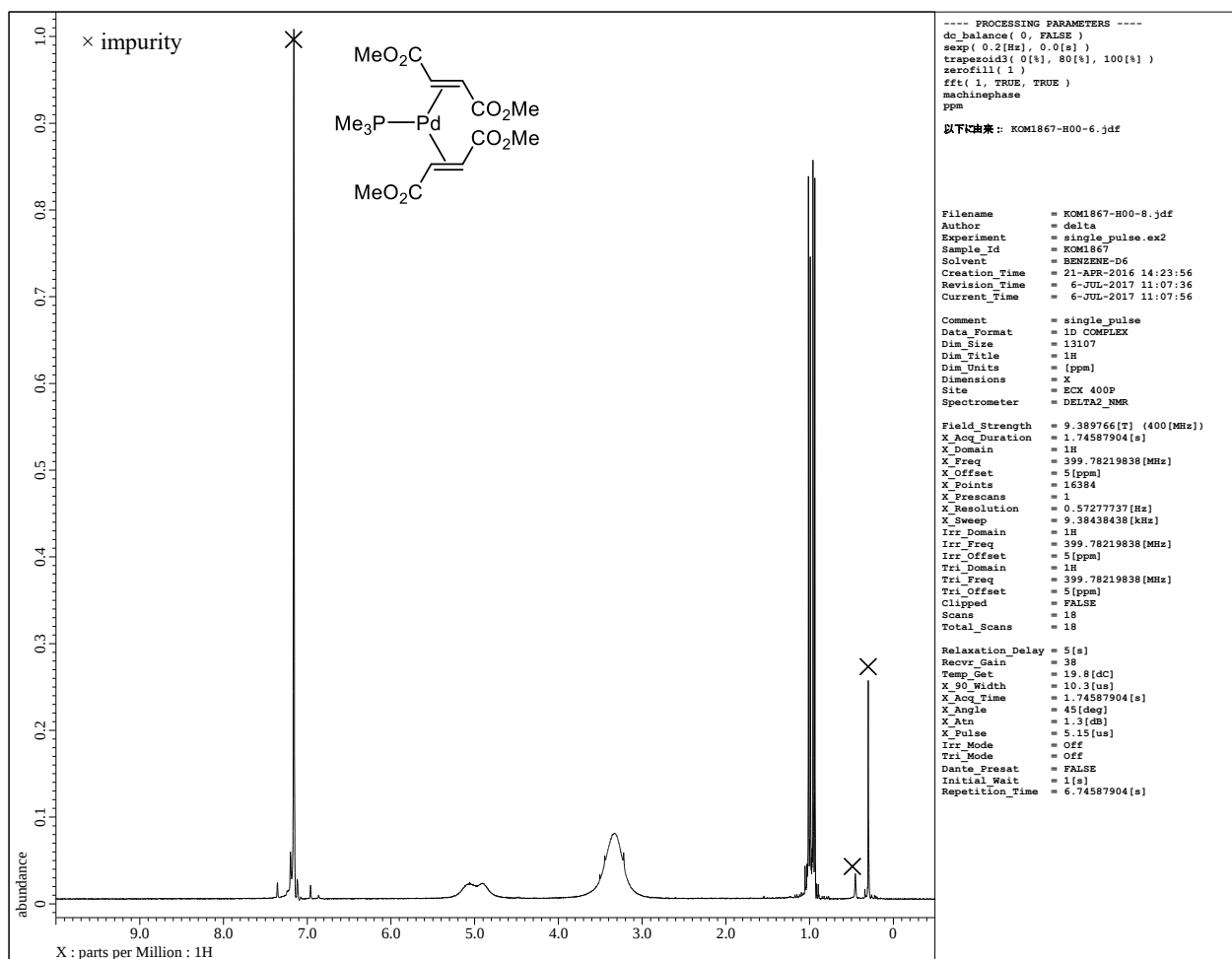


Figure S15. ^1H NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2\text{-dimethyl fumarate})_2(\text{PMe}_3)$ (**P1-Me**) (400 MHz, C_6D_6 , 20 °C).

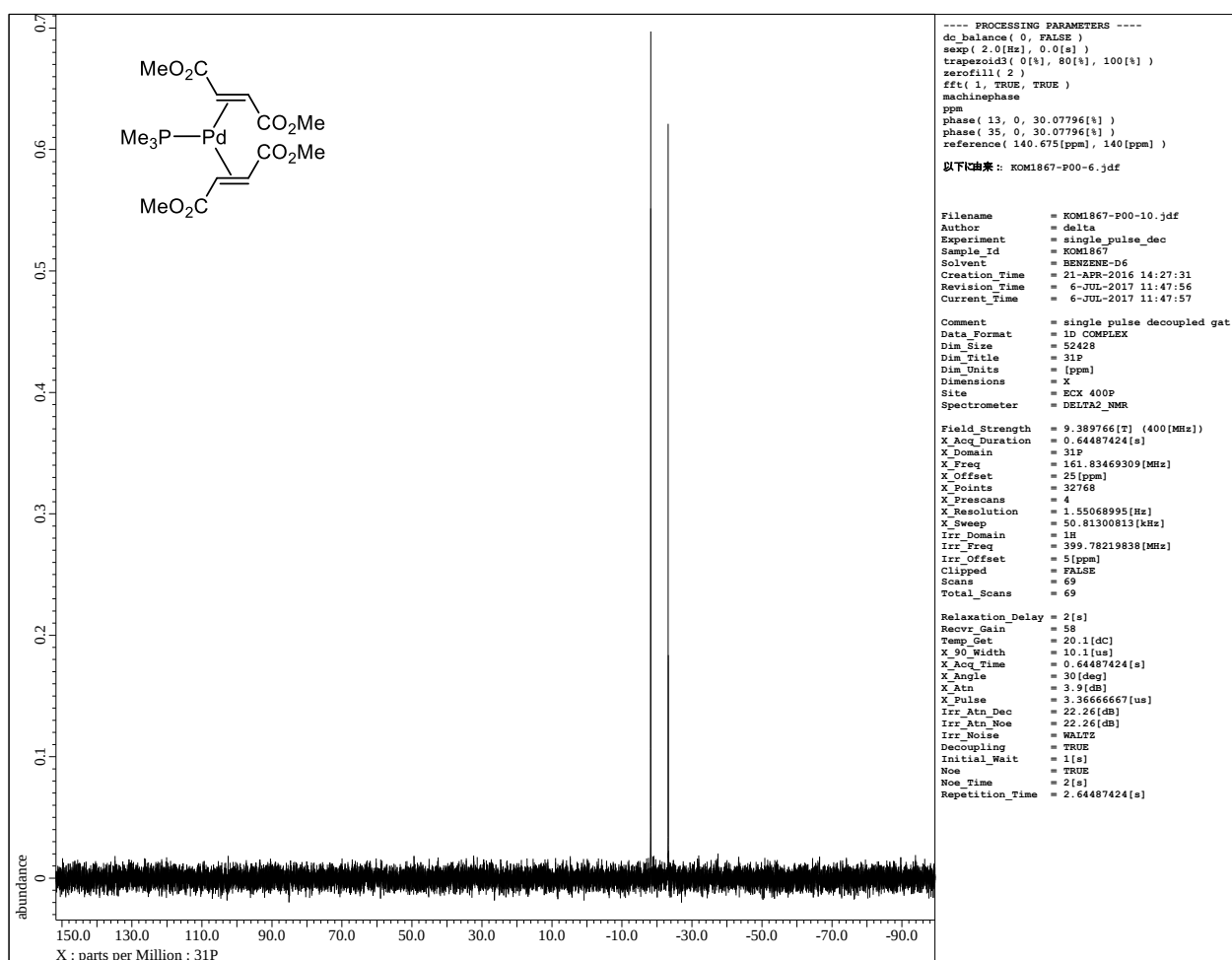


Figure S16. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2\text{-dimethyl fumarate})_2(\text{PMe}_3)$ (**P1-Me**) (162 MHz, C_6D_6 , 20 °C).

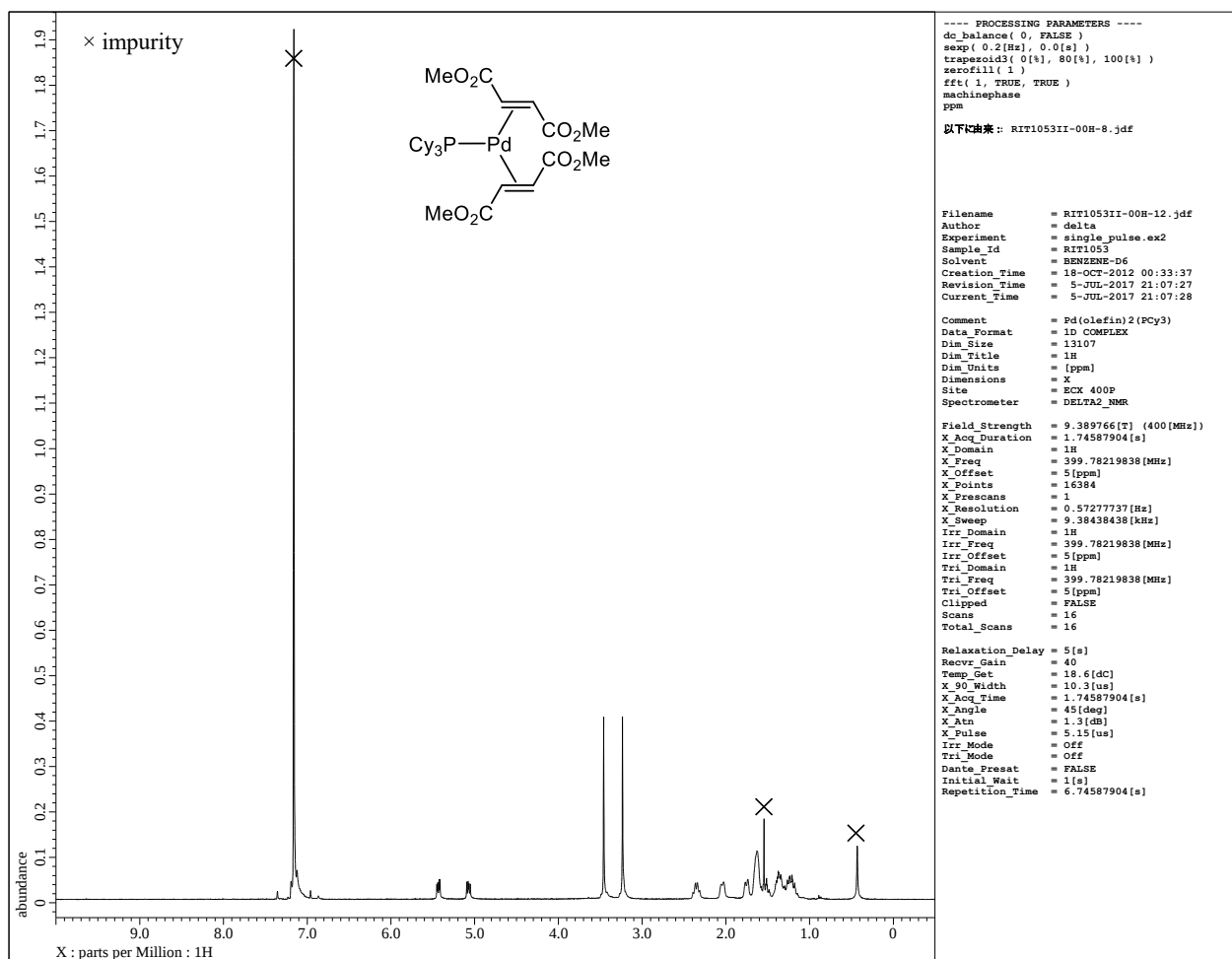


Figure S17. ^1H NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2\text{-dimethyl fumarate})_2(\text{PCy}_3)$ (**P1-Cy**) (400 MHz, C_6D_6 , 19 °C).

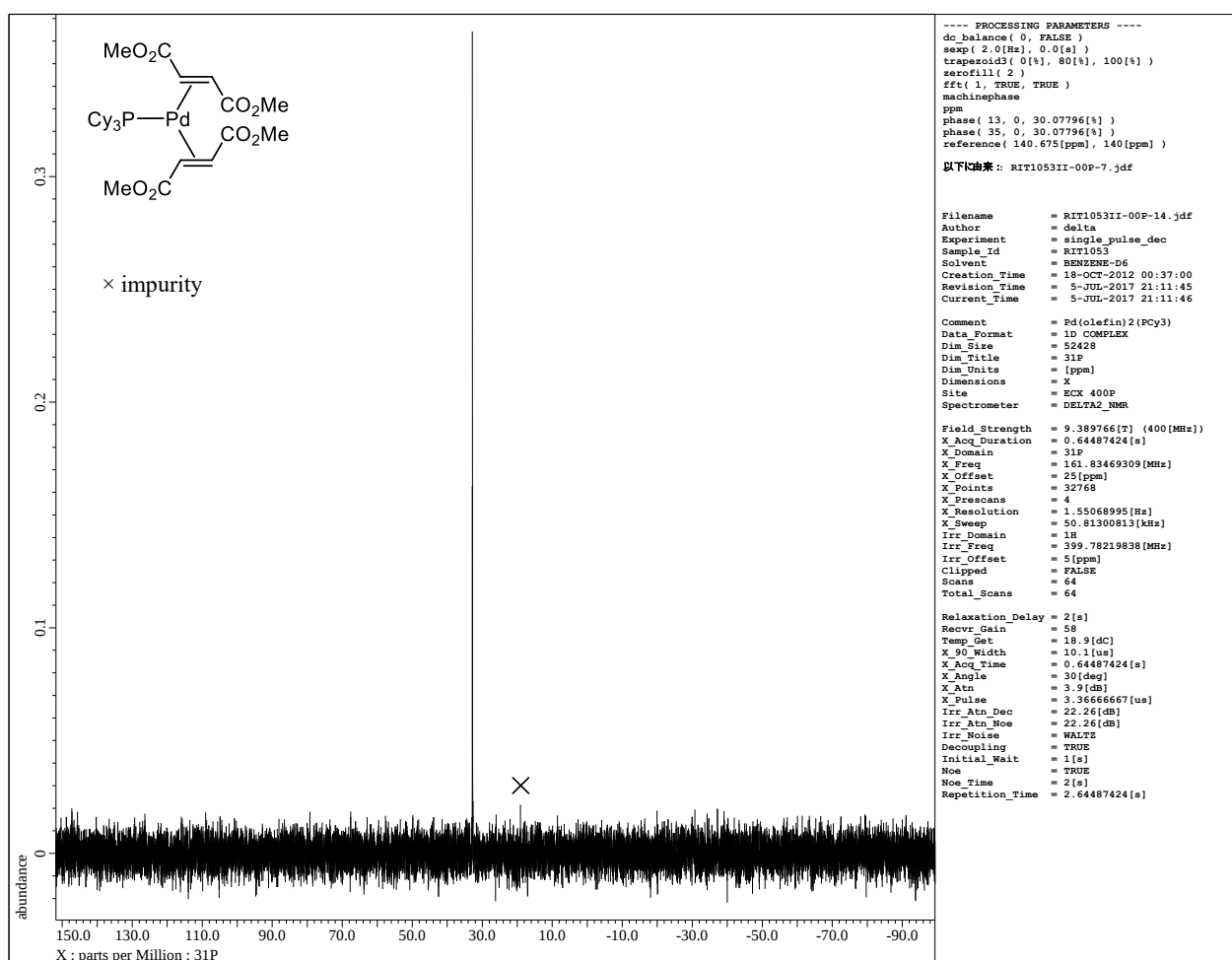


Figure S18. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2\text{-dimethyl fumarate})_2(\text{PCy}_3)$ (**P1-Cy**) (162 MHz, C_6D_6 , 19 °C).

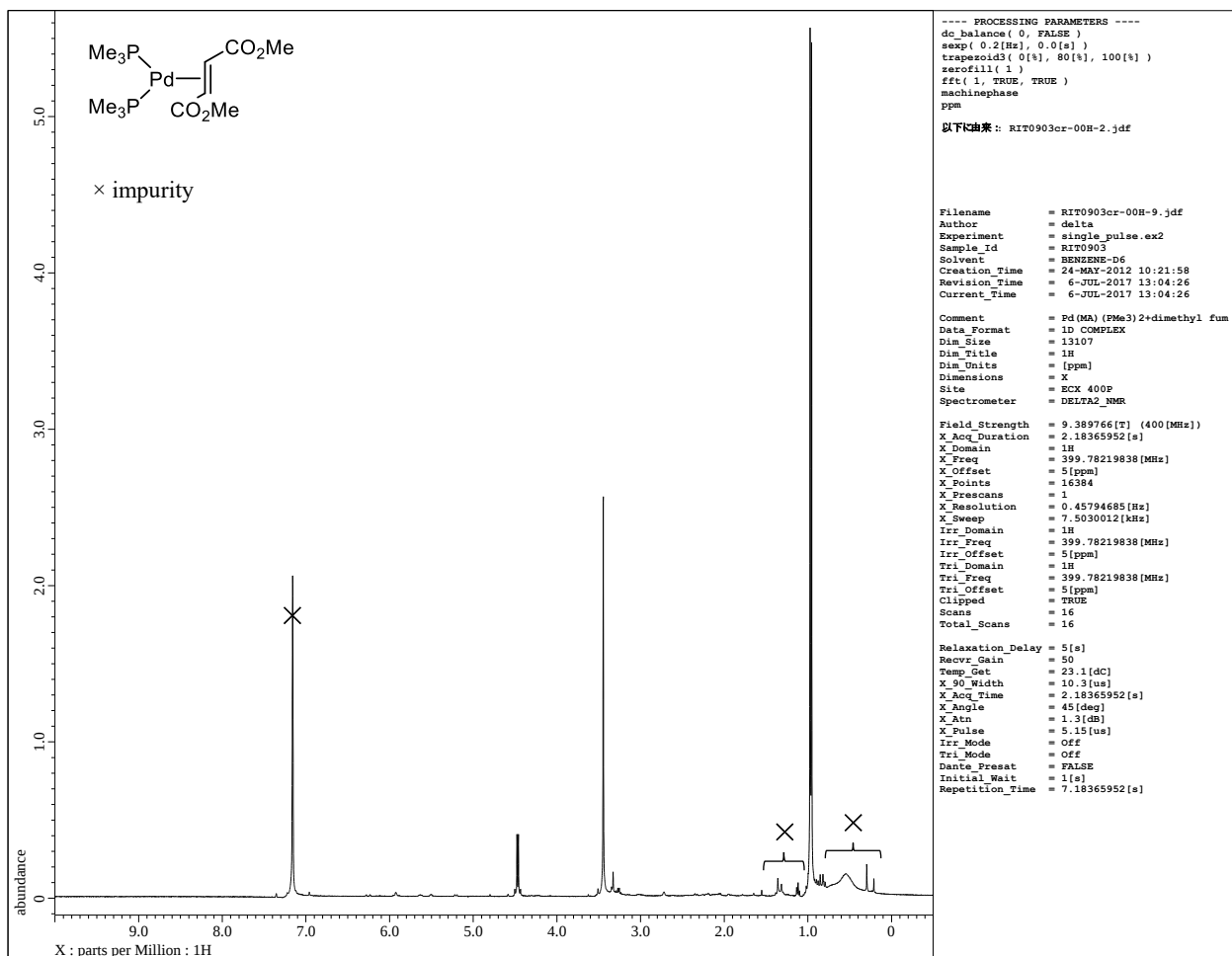


Figure S19. ^1H NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2\text{-dimethyl fumarate})(\text{PMe}_3)_2$ (**P2-Me**) (400 MHz, C_6D_6 , 23 °C).

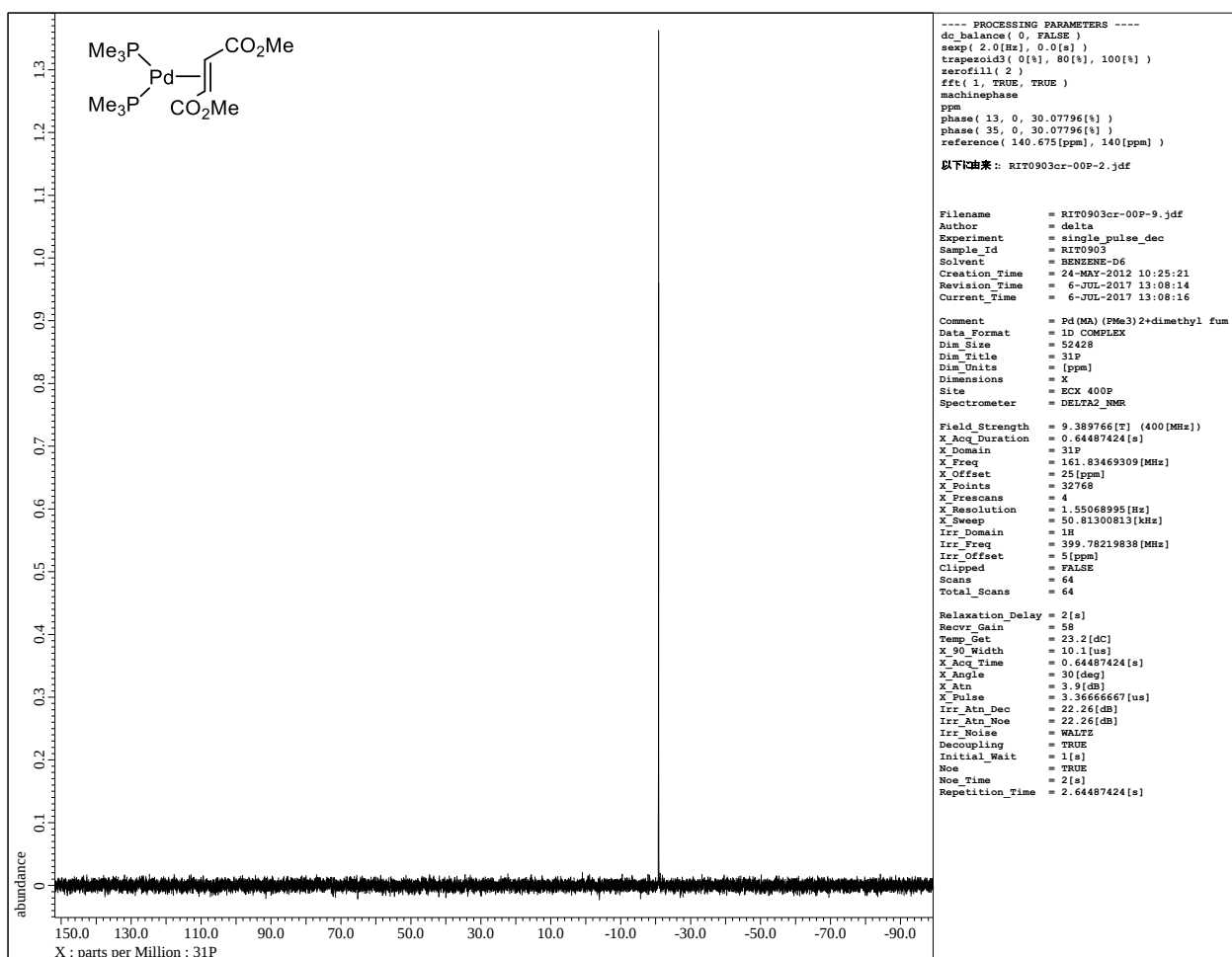


Figure S20. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of $\text{Pd}(\eta^2\text{-dimethyl fumarate})(\text{PMe}_3)_2$ (**P2-Me**) (400 MHz, C_6D_6 , 23 °C).

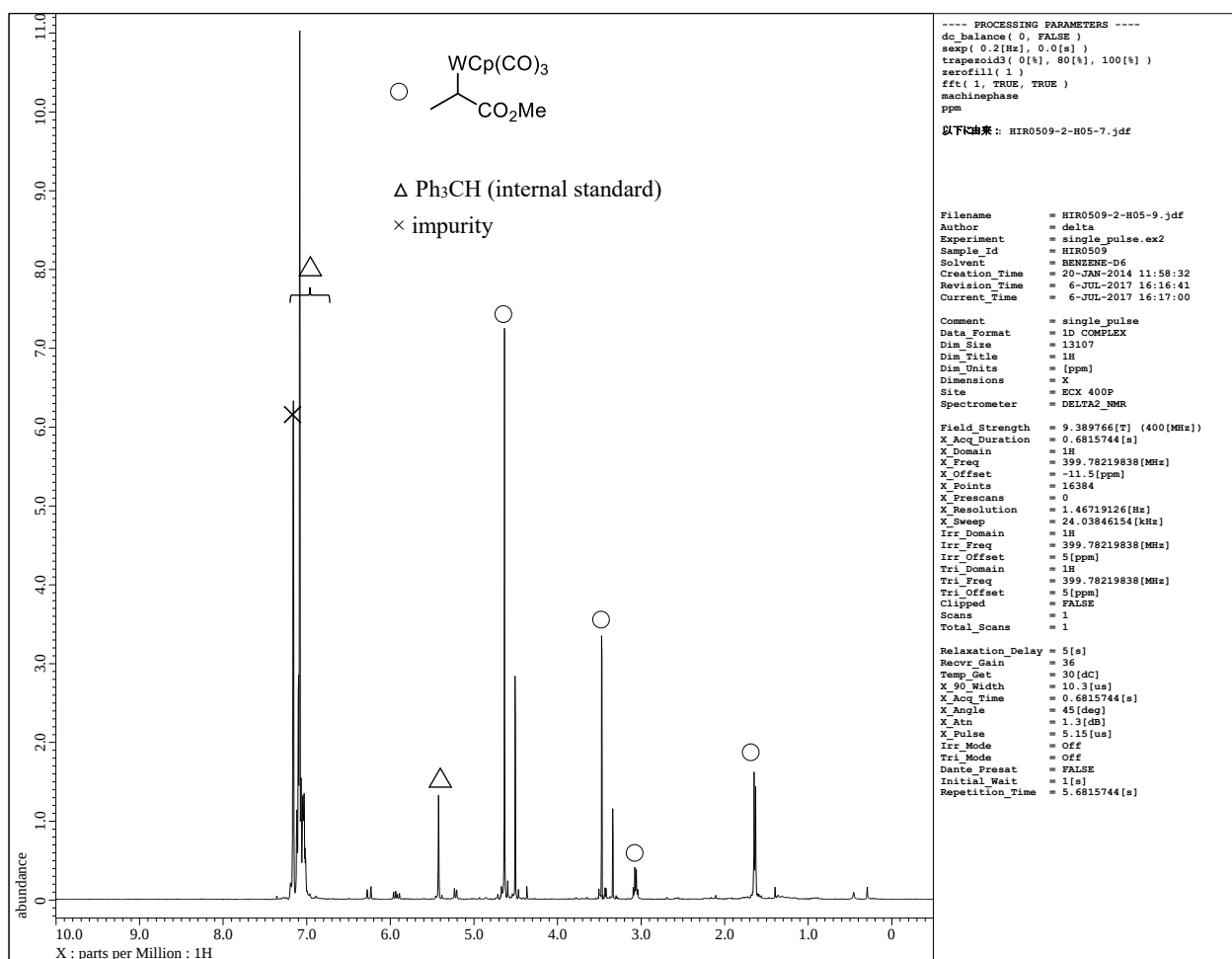


Figure S23. ¹H NMR spectra of catalytic reaction of WHCp(CO)₃ with methyl acrylate (400 MHz, C₆D₆, 30 °C).

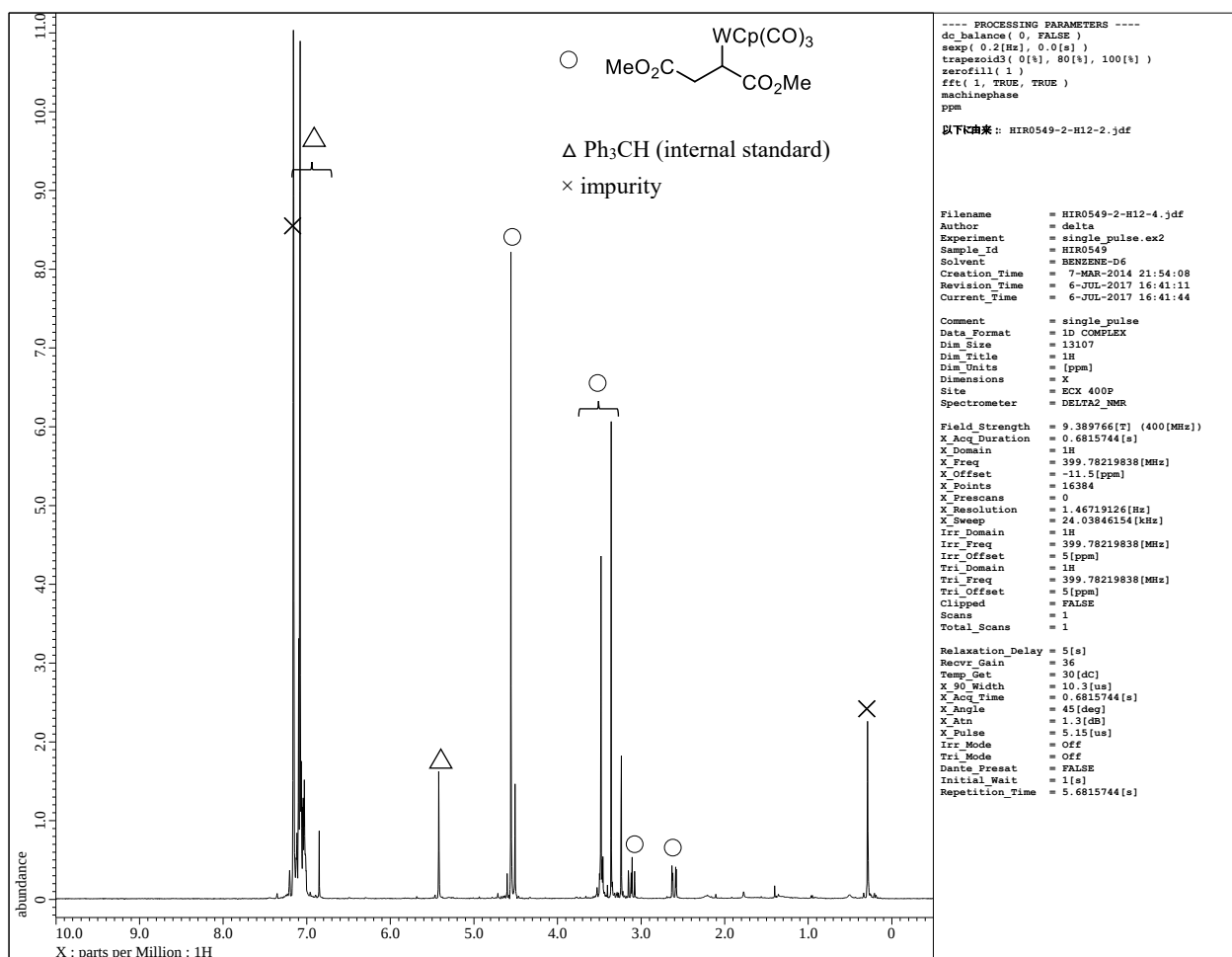


Figure S24. ¹H NMR spectra of catalytic reaction of WHCp(CO)₃ with dimethyl maleate (400 MHz, C₆D₆, 30 °C).

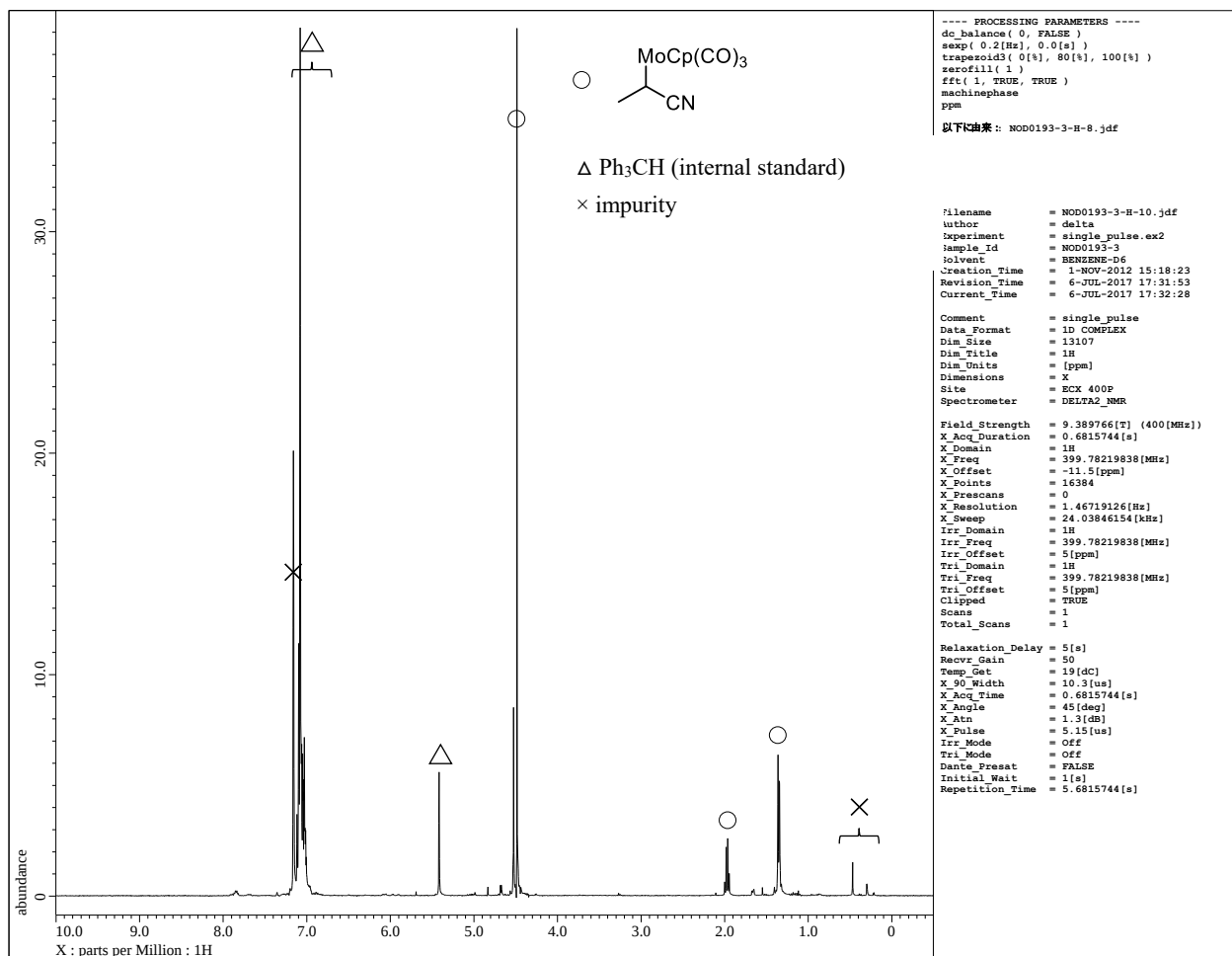


Figure S25. ¹H NMR spectra of catalytic reaction of MoHCp(CO)₃ with acrylonitrile (400 MHz, C₆D₆, 30 °C).

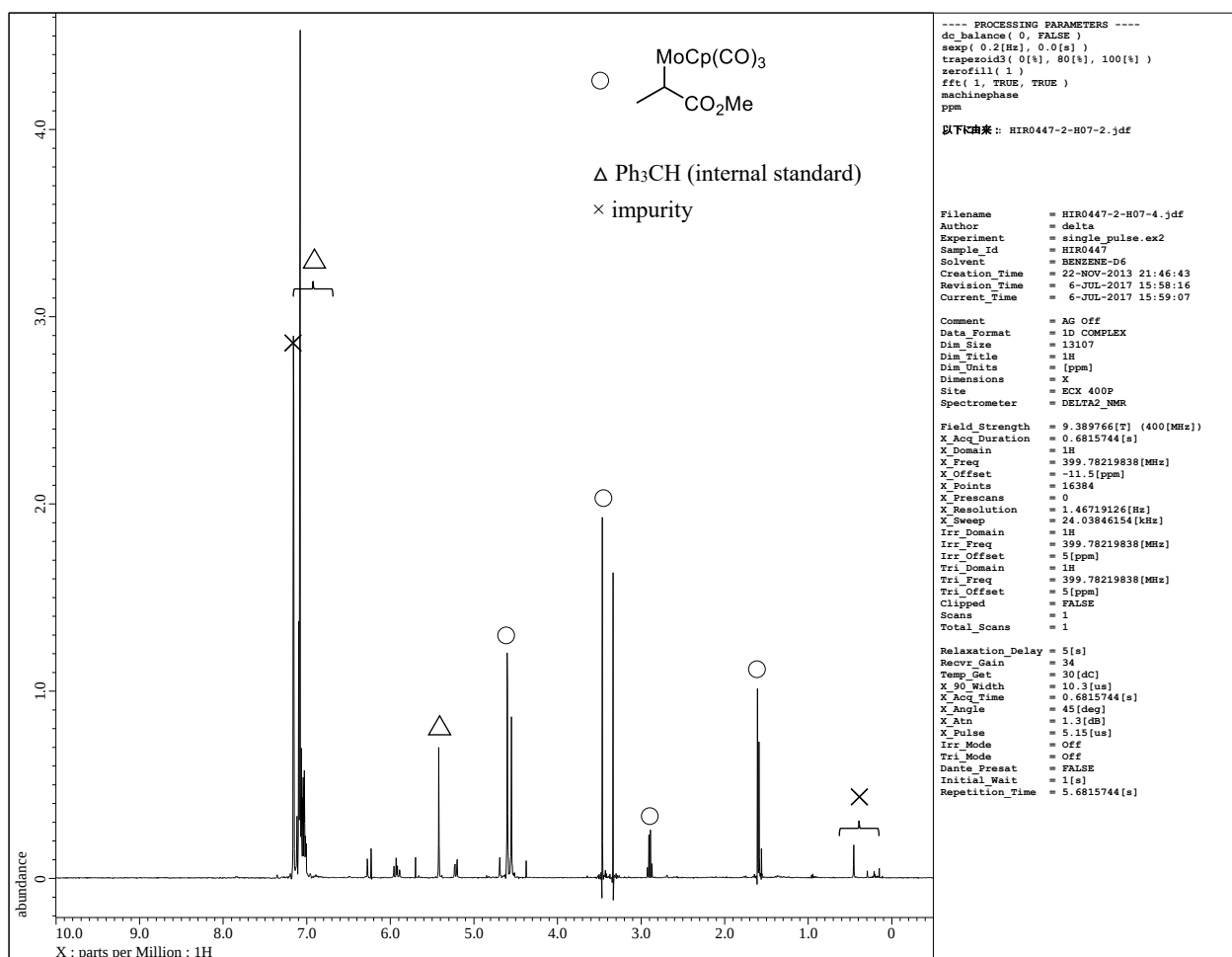


Figure S26. ¹H NMR spectra of catalytic reaction of MoHCp(CO)₃ with methyl acrylate (400 MHz, C₆D₆, 30 °C).

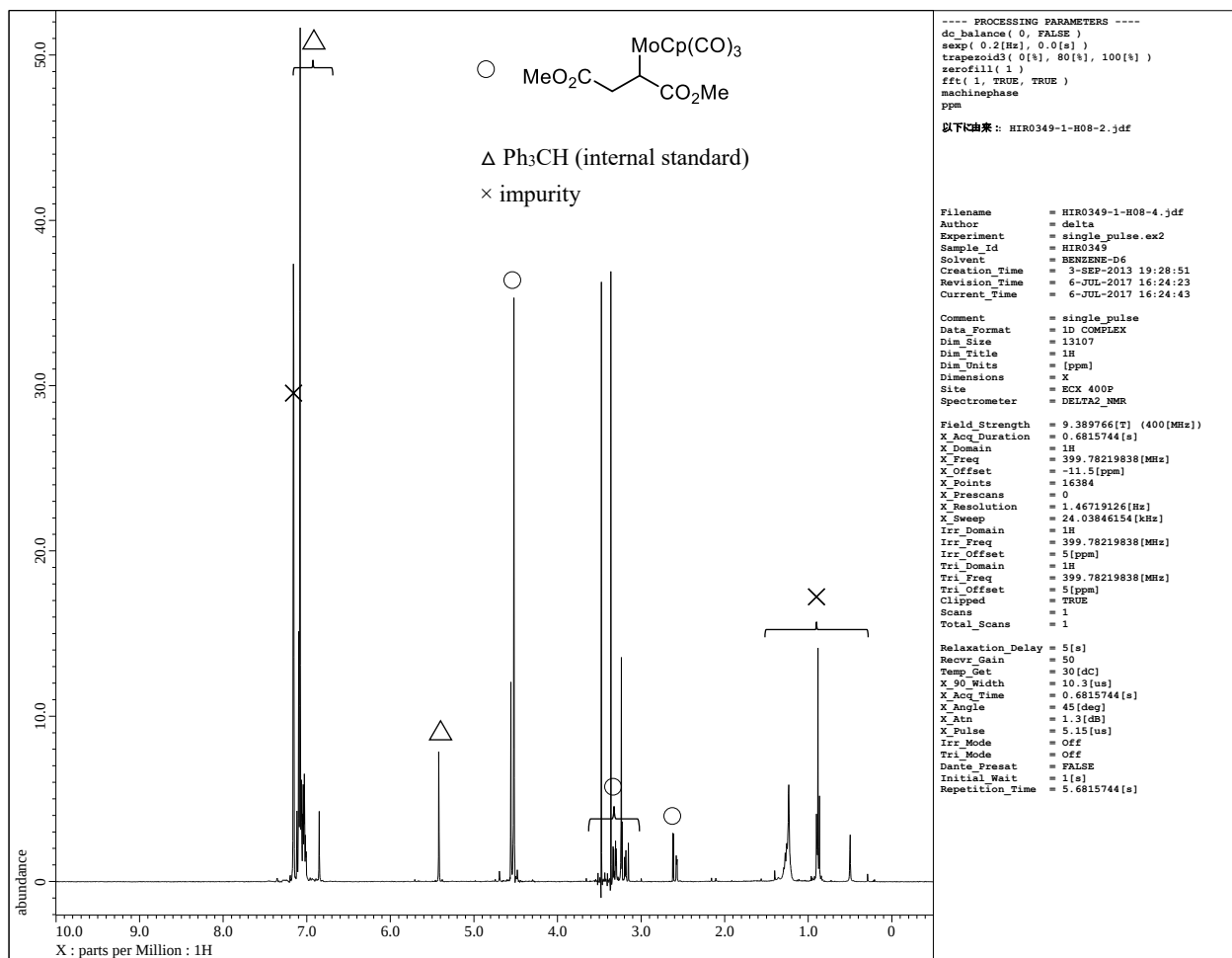


Figure S27. ¹H NMR spectra of catalytic reaction of MoHCp(CO)₃ with dimethyl maleate (400 MHz, C₆D₆, 30 °C).

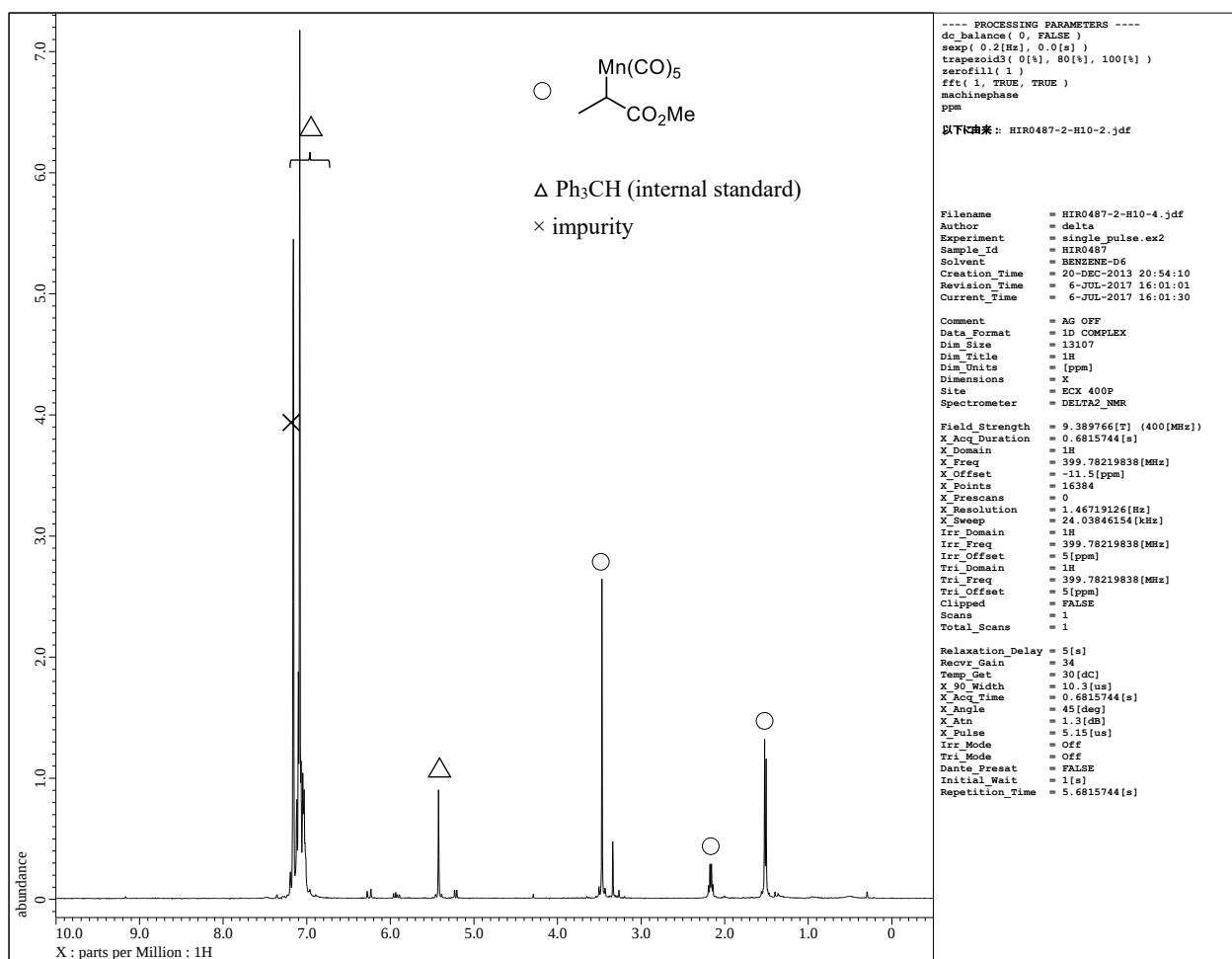


Figure S28. ¹H NMR spectra of catalytic reaction of MnH(CO)₅ with methyl acrylate (400 MHz, C₆D₆, 30 °C).

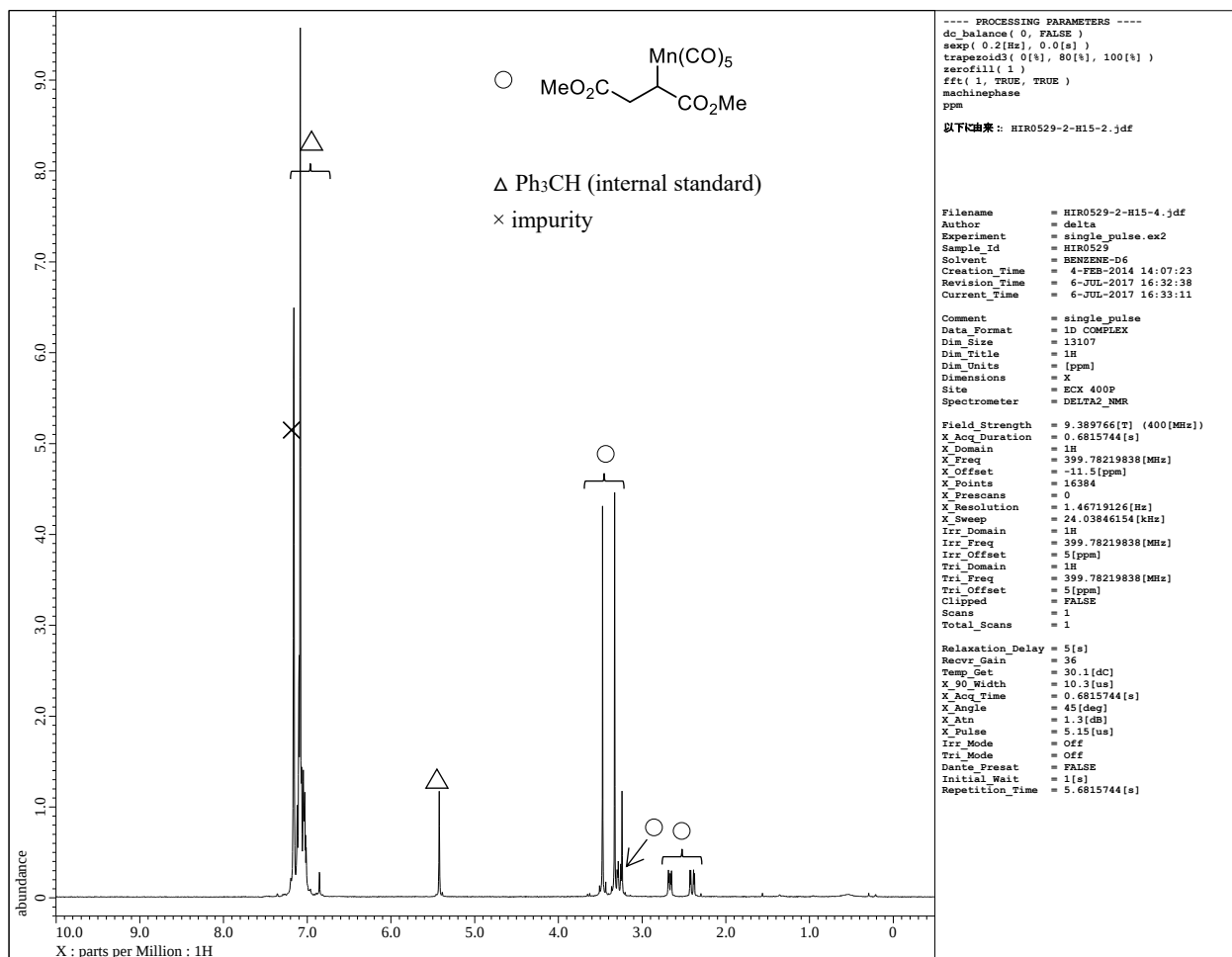


Figure S29. ^1H NMR spectra of catalytic reaction of $\text{MnH}(\text{CO})_5$ with dimethyl maleate (400 MHz, C_6D_6 , 30 °C).

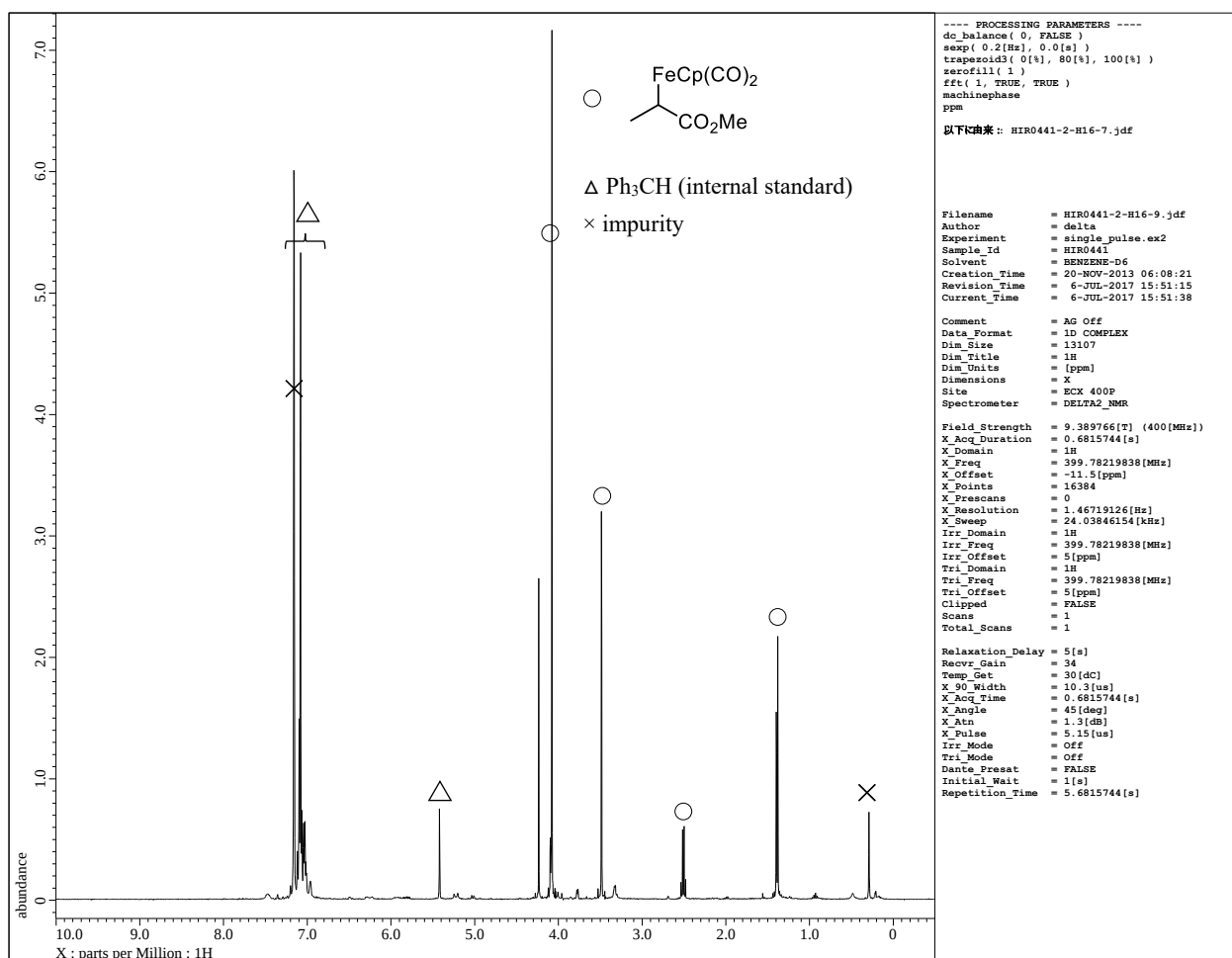


Figure S30. ^1H NMR spectra of catalytic reaction of $\text{FeHCp}(\text{CO})_2$ with methyl acrylate (400 MHz, C_6D_6 , 30 °C).

2. Kinetic data for catalytic reaction of WHCp(CO)₃ with dimethyl fumarate

(1) Dependence of initial reaction rate on on [Pd(dimethyl fumarate)₂(PMe₃)₀]. ([4-Me]₀)

Table S2. Reaction conditions and initial reaction rates.

Entry	10 ² [WHCp(CO) ₃] ₀ /M	10 ² [dimethyl fumarate]/M	10 ⁴ [4-Me] ₀ /M	10 ⁶ V ₀ /M s ⁻¹
1	3.60	3.74	1.24	2.66
2	3.62	3.62	3.64	7.04
3	3.59	3.65	5.38	9.26
4	3.58	3.97	7.36	13.14

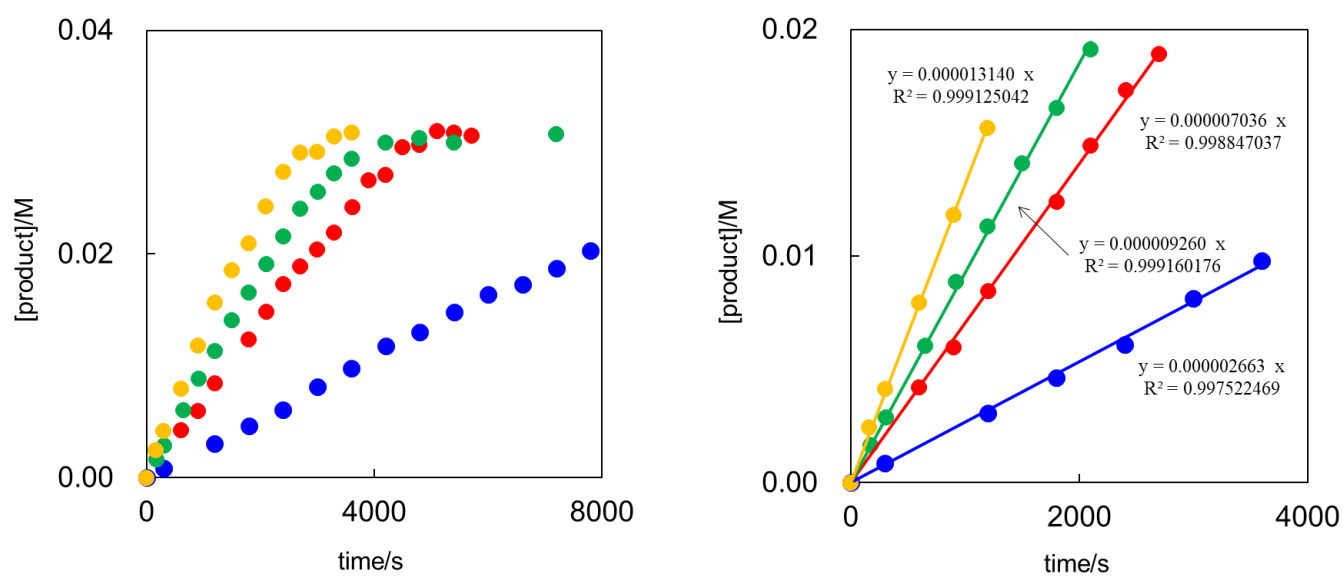


Figure S31. Time-courses of catalytic reactions: entry 1 (●), entry 2 (●), entry 3 (●), entry 4 (●).

(2) Dependence of initial reaction rate on $[\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3]_0$.

Table S3. Reaction conditions and initial reaction rates

Entry	$10^2 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3]_0/\text{M}$	$10^2 [\text{dimethyl fumarate}]/\text{M}$	$10^4 [\text{4-Me}]_0/\text{M}$	$10^6 V_0/\text{M s}^{-1}$
1	1.64	3.88	3.90	3.11
3	2.50	3.76	3.58	6.29
4	4.38	3.88	3.90	10.70
5	5.59	3.54	3.62	16.13

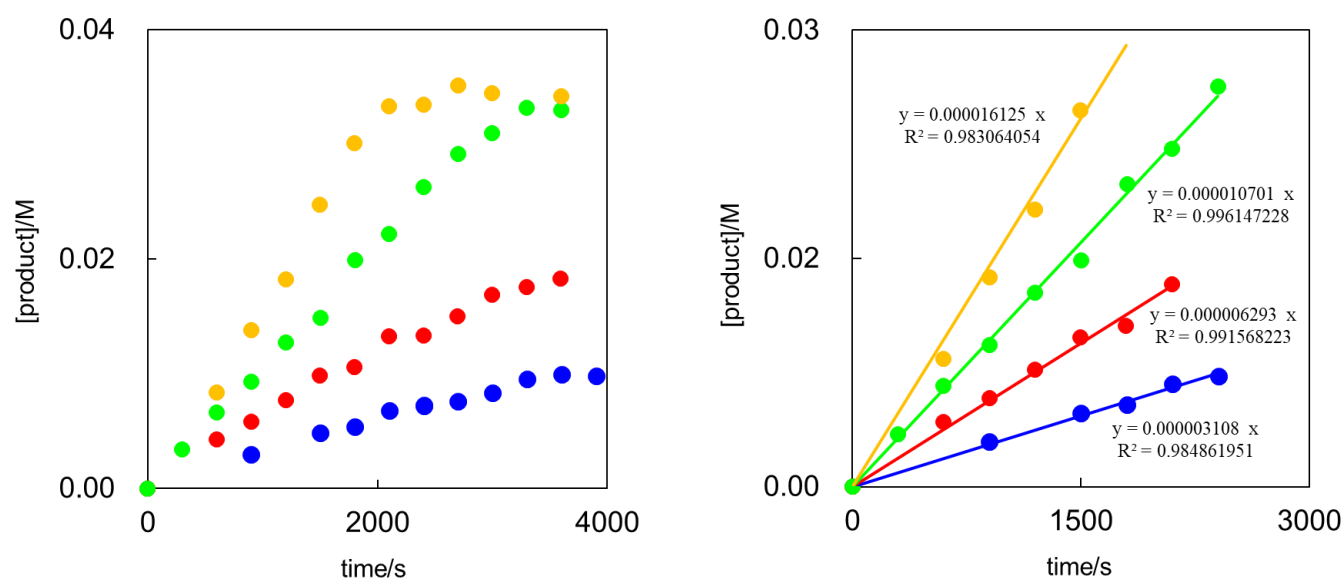


Figure S32. Time-courses of catalytic reactions: entry 1 (●), entry 2 (●), entry 3 (●), entry 4 (●).

(3) Dependence of initial reaction rate on [dimethyl fumarate]₀.

Table S4. Reaction conditions and initial reaction rates.

Entry	10^2 [WHCp(CO) ₃] ₀ /M	10^2 [dimethyl fumarate]/M	[dimethyl fumarate] ⁻¹ /M ⁻¹	10^4 [4-Me] ₀ /M	10^6 V ₀ /M s ⁻¹
1	3.62	3.62	26.23	3.63	7.04
2	3.62	4.36	22.92	3.67	6.14
3	3.61	6.75	14.81	3.68	3.37
4	3.66	10.99	9.10	3.64	2.17
5	3.62	16.95	5.90	3.66	1.44

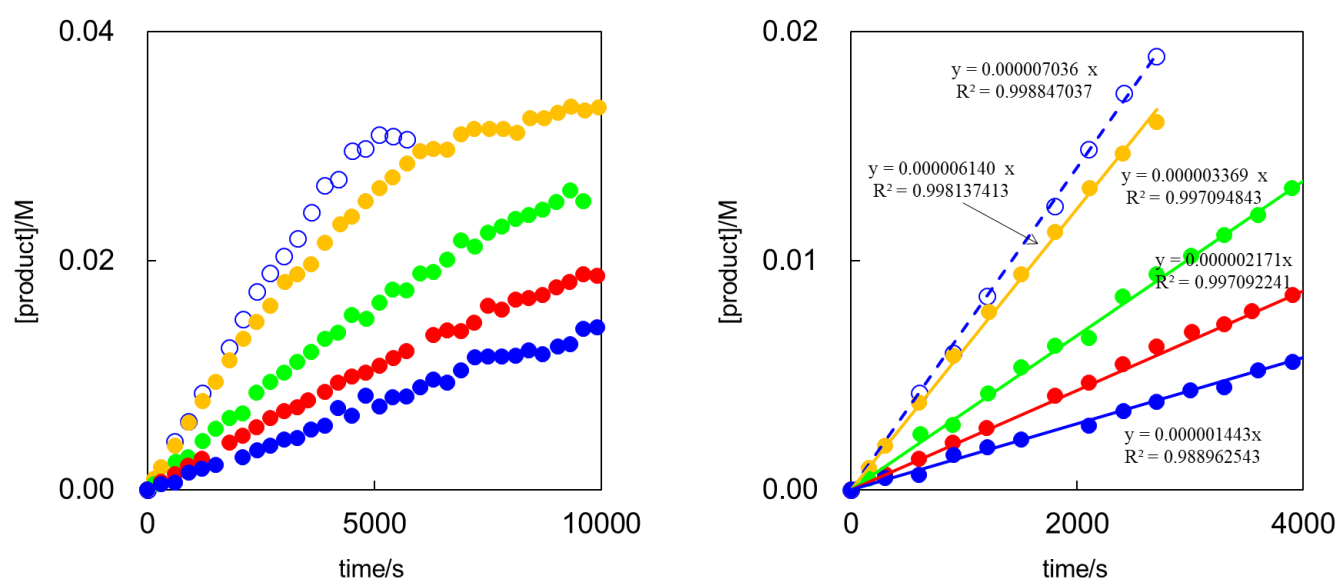


Figure S33. Time-courses of catalytic reactions: entry 1 (●), entry 2 (●), entry 3 (●), entry 4 (●), entry 5 (○).

(4) Dependence of initial reaction rate on temperature.

Table S5. Reaction conditions, initial reaction rates and rate constants.

Entry	Temp./°C	$10^2 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3]_0 / \text{M}$	$10^2 [\text{dimethyl fumarate}]_0 / \text{M}$	$10^4 [\text{4-Me}]_0 / \text{M}$	$10^6 V_0 / \text{M s}^{-1}$
1	10	3.63	19.6	3.77	0.466
2	20	3.66	19.5	3.65	1.39
3	30	3.66	19.5	3.65	3.85
4	40	3.60	19.0	3.72	9.44
5	50	3.61	19.2	3.61	18.7

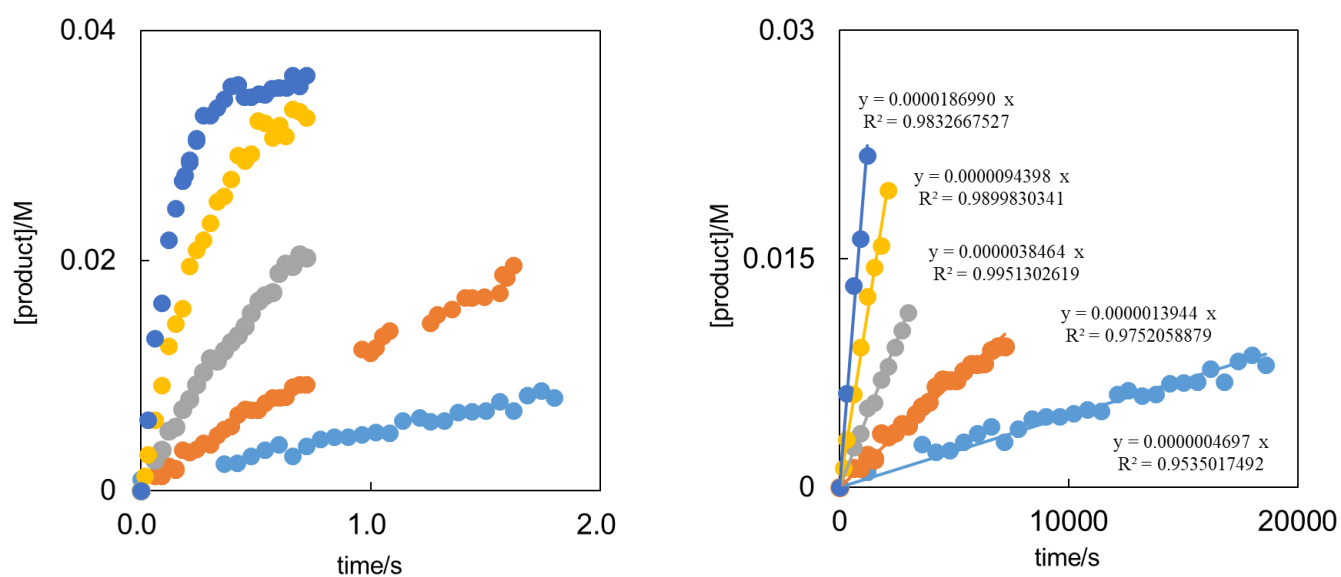


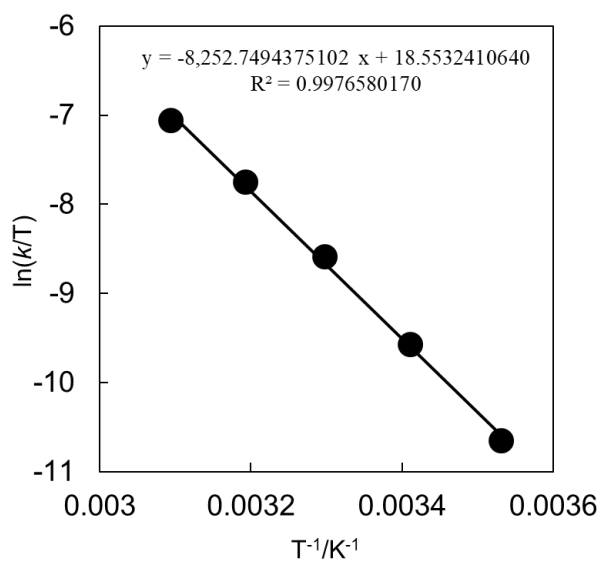
Figure S34. Time-courses of catalytic reactions: entry 1 (●), entry 2 (●), entry 3 (●), entry 4 (●), entry 5 (●).

(5) Eyring Plot

Table S6. Data for Eyring plot.

Entry	Temp. /°C	10 ³ T ⁻¹ /K ⁻¹	10 ⁶ V ₀ /M s ⁻¹	10 ² k _{obs} ^a /s ⁻¹	ln(k _{obs} /T)
1	10	3.531697	0.466	0.667	-10.65617523
2	20	3.411223	1.39	2.03	-9.575412042
3	30	3.298697	3.85	5.63	-8.591379597
4	40	3.193358	9.44	13.4	-7.758437273
5	50	3.094538	18.7	27.6	-7.066318615

a) k_{obs} = V₀ [dimethyl fumarate]₀/([**4-Me**]₀ [WHCp(CO)₃]₀) from eq. 6 in main text.

**Figure S35.** Eyring plot for insertion of dimethyl fumarate into WHCp(CO)₃ catalyzed by **4-Me**.

$$\text{Eyring equation: } \ln \frac{k}{T} = \frac{-\Delta H^\ddagger}{R} \frac{1}{T} + \ln \frac{k_B}{h} + \frac{\Delta S^\ddagger}{R}$$

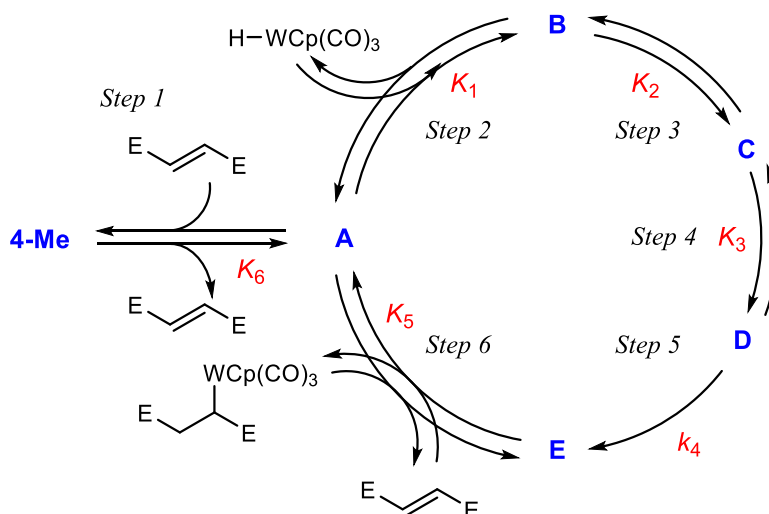
$$\frac{-\Delta H^\ddagger}{R} = 8252.749438 \pm 230.8548775 \text{ K}^{-1}, \Delta H^\ddagger = 68.6 \pm 2.2 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

$$\ln \frac{k_B}{h} + \frac{\Delta S^\ddagger}{R} = 18.55324106 \pm 0.764017541, \Delta S^\ddagger = -43.3 \pm 7.3 \text{ J mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$\Delta G^\ddagger = \Delta H^\ddagger - T\Delta S^\ddagger, \Delta G^\ddagger(25^\circ \text{C}) = 81.5 \pm 3.8 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$$

2. Rate equation

Scheme S1. Possible mechanism



$$[\text{Pd}]_{\text{total}} = [\text{A}] + [\text{B}] + [\text{C}] + [\text{D}] + [\text{E}] + [\text{4-Me}] \quad (\text{Eq.S1})$$

$$K_1 = \frac{[\text{B}]}{[\text{A}][\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3]} \quad (\text{Eq.S2})$$

$$K_2 = \frac{[\text{C}]}{[\text{B}]} \quad (\text{Eq.S3})$$

$$K_3 = \frac{[\text{D}]}{[\text{C}]} \quad (\text{Eq.S4})$$

$$K_5 = \frac{[\text{A}][\text{Product}]}{[\text{E}][\text{Alkene}]} \quad (\text{Eq.S5})$$

$$K_6 = \frac{[\text{A}][\text{Alkene}]}{[\text{4-Me}]} \quad (\text{Eq.S6})$$

From Eq.S6, we have Eq.S7

$$[\text{4-Me}] = \frac{[\text{A}][\text{Alkene}]}{K_6} \quad (\text{Eq.S7})$$

From Eq.S3, we have Eq.S8

$$[\text{A}] = \frac{[\text{B}]}{K_1[\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3]} \quad (\text{Eq.S8})$$

From Eq.S2, we have Eq.S9

$$[\text{B}] = \frac{[\text{C}]}{K_2} \quad (\text{Eq.S9})$$

From Eq.S3, we have Eq.S10

$$[\text{C}] = \frac{[\text{D}]}{K_3} \quad (\text{Eq.S10})$$

From Eq.S5, we have Eq.S11

$$[\text{E}] = \frac{[\text{A}][\text{Product}]}{K_5[\text{Alkene}]} \quad (\text{Eq.S11})$$

With substitution of [C] in Eq.S9 for Eq.S7, we have Eq.S12.

$$[\mathbf{B}] = \frac{[\mathbf{D}]}{K_2 K_3} \quad (\text{Eq.S12})$$

With substitution of [B] in Eq.S8 for Eq.S8, we have Eq.S13.

$$[\mathbf{A}] = \frac{[\mathbf{D}]}{K_1 K_2 K_3 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3]} \quad (\text{Eq.S13})$$

With substitution of [A] in Eq.S11 for Eq.S13, we have Eq.S14

$$[\mathbf{E}] = \frac{[\mathbf{D}][\text{Product}]}{K_1 K_2 K_3 K_5 [\text{Alkene}][\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3]} \quad (\text{Eq.S14})$$

With substitution of [A] in Eq.S7 for Eq.S13, we have Eq.S15.

$$[\mathbf{4-Me}] = \frac{[\mathbf{D}][\text{Alkene}]}{K_1 K_2 K_3 K_6 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3]} \quad (\text{Eq.S15})$$

With Eqs S8,12-15, Eq. S1 is expressed as Eq. S16.

$$\begin{aligned} [\text{Pd}]_{\text{total}} &= \frac{[\mathbf{D}]}{K_1 K_2 K_3 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3]} + \frac{[\mathbf{D}]}{K_2 K_3} + \frac{[\mathbf{D}]}{K_3} + [\mathbf{D}] + \frac{[\mathbf{D}][\text{Product}]}{K_1 K_2 K_3 K_5 [\text{Alkene}][\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3]} + \frac{[\mathbf{D}][\text{Alkene}]}{K_1 K_2 K_3 K_6 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3]} \\ &= \frac{K_5 K_6 [\text{Alkene}] + K_1 K_5 K_6 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3][\text{Alkene}] + K_1 K_2 K_5 K_6 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3][\text{Alkene}] + K_1 K_2 K_3 K_5 K_6 [\text{Alkene}][\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3] + K_6 [\text{Product}] + K_5 [\text{Alkene}]^2}{K_1 K_2 K_3 K_5 K_6 [\text{Alkene}][\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3]} [\mathbf{D}] \end{aligned} \quad (\text{Eq.S16})$$

From Eq.S16, we have Eq.S17

$$\begin{aligned} [\mathbf{D}] &= \frac{K_1 K_2 K_3 K_5 K_6 [\text{Alkene}][\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3][\text{Pd}]_{\text{total}}}{K_5 K_6 [\text{Alkene}] + K_1 K_5 K_6 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3][\text{Alkene}] + K_1 K_2 K_5 K_6 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3][\text{Alkene}] + K_1 K_2 K_3 K_5 K_6 [\text{Alkene}][\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3] + K_6 [\text{Product}] + K_5 [\text{Alkene}]^2} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{Eq.S17})$$

The formation rate of product can be expressed as shown in Eq. S16.

$$\frac{d[\text{Product}]}{dt} = k_4 [\mathbf{D}] \quad (\text{Eq.S18})$$

With substitution of [D] in Eq. S17 for Eq. S18, we have Eq. S19.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d[\text{Product}]}{dt} &= \frac{k_4 K_1 K_2 K_3 K_5 K_6 [\text{Alkene}][\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3][\text{Pd}]_{\text{total}}}{K_5 K_6 [\text{Alkene}] + K_1 K_5 K_6 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3][\text{Alkene}] + K_1 K_2 K_5 K_6 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3][\text{Alkene}] + K_1 K_2 K_3 K_5 K_6 [\text{Alkene}][\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3] + K_6 [\text{Product}] + K_5 [\text{Alkene}]^2} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{Eq.S19})$$

Since **4-Me** is only observed as palladium species during the catalytic reaction, we assume the equilibrium constant is $K_6 \ll 1$. Therefore at initial stage of catalytic reaction, $K_6[\text{Product}]$ is assumed to be almost zero. Eq. S20 is reduced to Eq.S21

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d[\text{Product}]}{dt} &= \frac{k_4 K_1 K_2 K_3 K_5 K_6 [\text{Alkene}][\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3][\text{Pd}]_{\text{total}}}{K_5 K_6 [\text{Alkene}] + K_1 K_5 K_6 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3][\text{Alkene}] + K_1 K_2 K_5 K_6 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3][\text{Alkene}] + K_1 K_2 K_3 K_5 K_6 [\text{Alkene}][\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3] + K_5 [\text{Alkene}]^2} \\ \frac{d[\text{Product}]}{dt} &= \frac{k_4 K_1 K_2 K_3 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3][\text{Pd}]_{\text{total}}}{1 + K_1 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3] + K_1 K_2 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3] + K_1 K_2 K_3 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3] + [\text{Alkene}]/K_6} \end{aligned} \quad (\text{Eq.S20})$$

$$\frac{d[\text{Product}]}{dt} = \frac{k_4 K_1 K_2 K_3 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3] [\text{Pd}]_{\text{total}}}{1 + K_1 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3] (1 + K_1 + K_2 K_3) + [\text{Alkene}] / K_6} \quad (\text{Eq.S21})$$

Since the equilibrium constant is $K_6 \ll 1$, $[\text{Alkene}] / K_6$ is much larger than 1 and $K_1 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3] (1 + K_2 + K_2 K_3)$. Eq. S21 is reduced to Eq. S22

$$\frac{d[\text{Product}]}{dt} = \frac{k_4 K_1 K_2 K_3 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3] [\text{Pd}]_{\text{total}}}{[\text{Alkene}] / K_6} = \frac{k_4 K_1 K_2 K_3 K_6 [\text{WHCp}(\text{CO})_3] [\text{Pd}]_{\text{total}}}{[\text{Alkene}]} \quad (\text{Eq.S22})$$

3. DFT calculations

The density functional theory (DFT) calculations were employed with long-range and dispersion corrected ω B97X-D functional.¹ The basis set was consisted of the Stuttgart–Dresden SDD effective core potential basis set on the Pa and W atoms² and the 6-31G(d,p) basis sets on all other atoms.³ Effect of benzene as a solvent was included in the calculations by using the Polarizable Continuum Model (PCM) using the integral equation formalism variant (IEFPCM).⁴ The optimized molecular structures were verified by vibrational analysis; equilibrium structures did not have imaginary frequencies and transition state structures had only one imaginary frequency corresponding to the reaction coordinate. Additionally, the intrinsic reaction coordinate (IRC) calculations^{5,6} were carried out to check whether the transition state leads to the reactant and the product, or not. Relative energies were corrected by adding the unscaled zero-point vibrational energy. All calculations were carried out using the Gaussian 09 program.⁷

Table S7. Calculated free energies.

Entry	Compounds	G /kcal mol ⁻¹
1	WHCp(CO) ₃	-377184.3622
2	dimethyl fumarate	-335134.1872
3	W{CH(CO ₂ Me)(CH ₂ CO ₂ Me)}Cp(CO) ₃	-712325.5642
4	4-Me	-704701.6733
5	Pd(dimethyl fumarate)(PMe ₃) (A)	-704701.6733
6	(Me ₃ P)(dimethyl fumarate)Pd(μ -H)(μ -CO)WCp(CO) ₃ (B)	-1081898.439
7	TS-1	-1081886.181
8	<i>trans</i> -(Me ₃ P){(MeCO ₂)(MeCO ₂ CH ₂)CH}Pd–WCp(CO) ₃ (C)	-1081891.05
9	<i>cis</i> -(Me ₃ P){(MeCO ₂)(MeCO ₂ CH ₂)CH}Pd–WCp(CO) ₃ (D)	-1081894.724
10	TS-2	-1081880.813
11	W{CH(CO ₂ Me)(CH ₂ CO ₂ Me)}Cp(CO)(μ -CO) ₂ Pd(PMe ₃) (E)	-1081896.384

Calculation of $K_{B-D(H)}/K_{B-D(D)}$ ratio

The equilibrium constants between intermediates **B** and **D** for the reaction with WHCp(CO)₃ or WDCp(CO)₃, $K_{B-D(H)}$ and $K_{B-D(D)}$ were estimated from free energy value as follows:

$$K_{B-D(H)} = \exp(-\Delta G_{B-D(H)}/RT) = \exp\{-(3.7 \times 10^3 \text{ cal mol}^{-1})/(1.987 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \times 278.25 \text{ K})\} = 1.24 \times 10^{-3}$$

$$K_{B-D(D)} = \exp(-\Delta G_{B-D(D)}/RT) = \exp\{-(3.0 \times 10^3 \text{ cal mol}^{-1})/(1.987 \text{ cal K}^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \times 278.25 \text{ K})\} = 4.40 \times 10^{-3}$$

$K_{B-D(H)}/K_{B-D(D)}$ ratio was calculated as follows:

$$K_{B-D(H)}/K_{B-D(D)} = (1.24 \times 10^{-3})/(4.40 \times 10^{-3}) = 0.281$$

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