

Supplementary Information

All work was carried out excluding humidity and air in an atmosphere of dried and purified nitrogen (Westfalen AG) using vacuum glass lines or a glove box (MBraun). Solvents were dried over activated alumina. All reaction vessels were made of borosilicate glass and dried before use.

Preparation of $[(Ph_3P)_2AgReO_4]_2$

The compound was obtained best from $AgReO_4$ and PPh_3 in a ratio of 1:2 in boiling acetonitrile after 16 hours as a rose colored product in 92 % yield. Redissolving in acetonitrile and slow evaporation led to the formation of colorless, light and air stable single crystals.

Preparation of $[Ag(PPh_3)_4][ReO_4]$

Starting at $AgReO_4$: PPh_3 ratios of 1 : 3, $[Ag(PPh_3)_4][ReO_4]$ is always obtained. The exact 1:4 ratio leads to the formation of phase pure product after 3 hours of reaction time in a benzene/acetonitrile 2/1 mixture at room temperature. After workup, the colorless precipitate was dried in *vacuo*, yielding the light and air stable compound (89 %). The compound is also obtained without Schlenk techniques. In order to obtain single crystals, the compound was recrystallized from benzene/acetonitrile under slow cooling (3 °C/min) from 80 °C to room temperature.

ATR-IR spectra (4000 – 600 cm^{-1} , Figg. S1, S2), NMR and chemical analysis data

a) $[Ag(PPh_3)_4][ReO_4]$:

^{31}P -NMR: +10,8 ppm (s) for coordinated PPh_3 (free PPh_3 is observed at -4.7 ppm).
Elem. anal. (% found / % calc.): C 61.5, 61.45, H 4.3, 4.3, P 9.7, 8.8

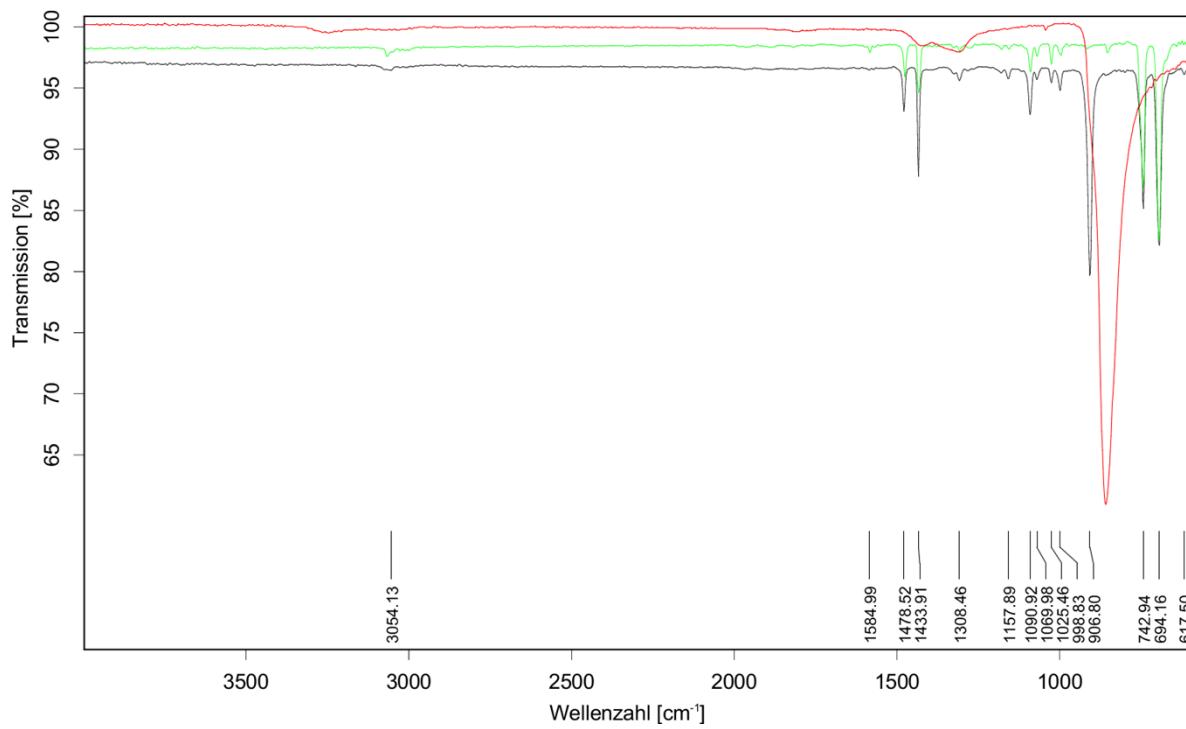


Fig. S1 IR spectra of $[\text{Ag}(\text{PPh}_3)_4]\text{[ReO}_4]$ (black), PPh_3 (green) and AgReO_4 (red)

b) $[(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_2\text{AgReO}_4]_2$

^{31}P -NMR: + 11.3 ppm (s)

Elem. anal. (% found / % calc.): C 49.3 / 49.0, H 3.4 / 3.4, P 7.0 / 7.2, Ag 12.1 / 12.22

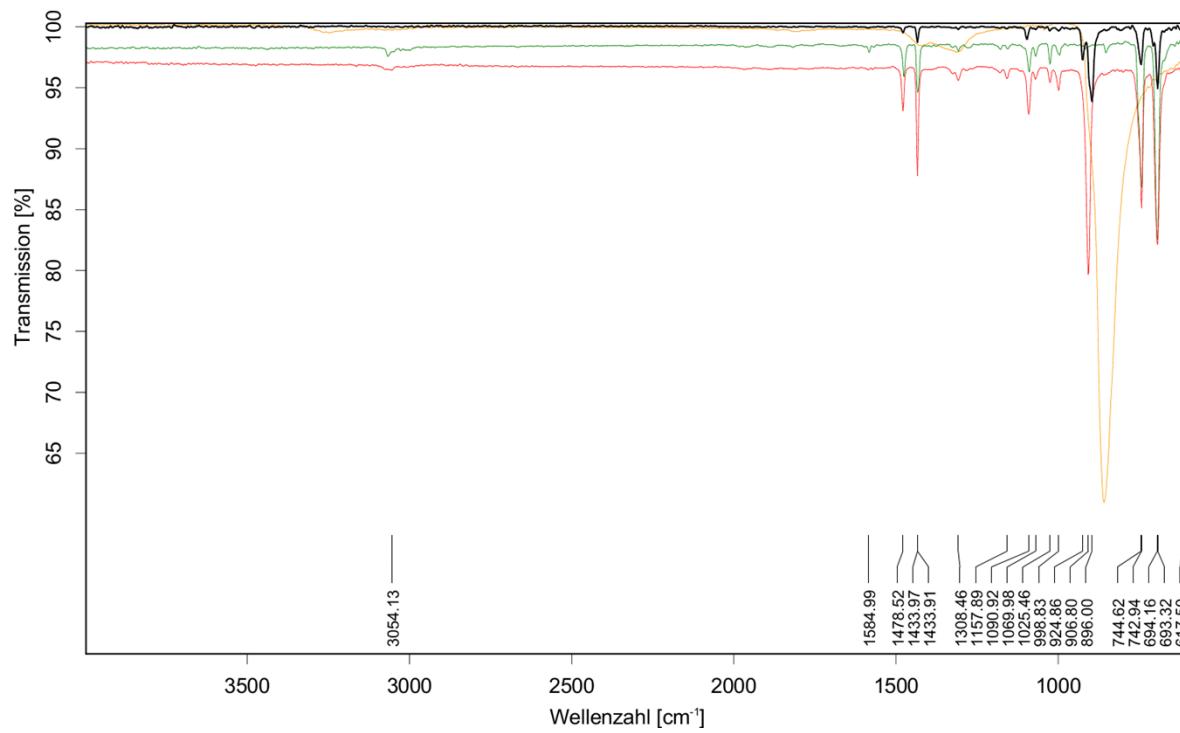


Fig. S2: IR spectra of $[(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_2\text{AgReO}_4]_2$ (black), PPh_3 (green), AgReO_4 (yellow), and $[\text{Ag}(\text{PPh}_3)_4][\text{ReO}_4]$ (red).

Table S1. Selected crystallographic data for the compounds.

| Data | $[\text{Ag}(\text{PPh}_3)_4][\text{ReO}_4]$ | $[(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_2\text{AgReO}_4]_2$ |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Sum formula | $\text{AgC}_{72}\text{H}_{60}\text{O}_4\text{P}_4\text{Re}$ | $\text{Ag}_2\text{C}_{72}\text{H}_{60}\text{O}_8\text{P}_4\text{Re}_2$ |
| Color | colorless | colorless |
| Habitus | block | block |
| Formula mass [g/mol] | 1407.15 | 1765.22 |
| Crystal System | trigonal | Triclinic |
| Space group (No.) | $R\bar{3}$ (No.146) | $P-1$ (No. 2) |
| a [Å] | 14.2192(1) | 12.1764(4) |
| b [Å] | 14.2192(1) | 12.4966(3) |
| c [Å] | 51.1145(9) | 13.2647(5) |
| α [°] | 90 | 89.938(2) |
| β [°] | 90 | 62.745(3) |
| γ [°] | 120 | 68.528(2) |

| | | |
|--|--------------|--------------|
| [\AA^3] | 8950.0(2) | 1635.6(1) |
| Z | 6 | 1 |
| $\rho_{\text{calc.}} [\text{g/cm}^3]$ | 1.56 | 1.79 |
| $\lambda [\text{\AA}] (\text{MoK}\alpha)$ | 0.71073 | |
| $T [\text{K}]$ | 123(2) | |
| R_{int} | 0.064 | 0.062 |
| h | -23 to 24 | -21 to 21 |
| k | -25 to 25 | -12 to 22 |
| l | -89 to 90 | -23 to 23 |
| $S (I \geq 2\sigma(I), \text{ all data})$ | 0.92, 0.92 | 0.78, 0.78 |
| $R(F) (I \geq 2\sigma(I), \text{ all data})$ | 0.051, 0.095 | 0.040, 0.112 |
| $wR(F^2) (I \geq 2\sigma(I), \text{ all data})$ | 0.128, 0.141 | 0.085, 0.075 |
| Reflections/Parameters/Restraints | 22832/496/1 | 18415/416/0 |
| $\Delta Q_{\text{max.}} [\text{e\AA}^{-3}]; \Delta Q_{\text{min.}} [\text{e\AA}^{-3}]$ | 4.27, -3.42 | 3.16, -3.32 |

Both structures were solved using the Patterson method implemented in Shelxs and refined using Shelxle. $[\text{Ag}(\text{PPh}_3)_4][\text{ReO}_4]$ was refined as an inversion twin in spacegroup $R\bar{3}$ in which one of the perrhenate anions is disordered. Refinements in the centrosymmetric space group $R\bar{3}$ showed a completely disordered ReO_4^- anion, worse R-values and the refinement did not converge. The residual electron density is located close to the Re atoms. The structure of the cyclic dimer only showed some disorder in the O-atoms not coordinating to Ag cations. All H-atoms were located and refined using a riding model. Further details of the crystal structure investigations are available from the Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe, D-76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen (Germany), <http://www.fiz-karlsruhe.de/icsd.html>, on quoting the depository numbers CSD- 429166 for $[\text{Ag}(\text{PPh}_3)_4][\text{ReO}_4]$ and CSD- 429165 for $[(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_2\text{AgReO}_4]_2$.

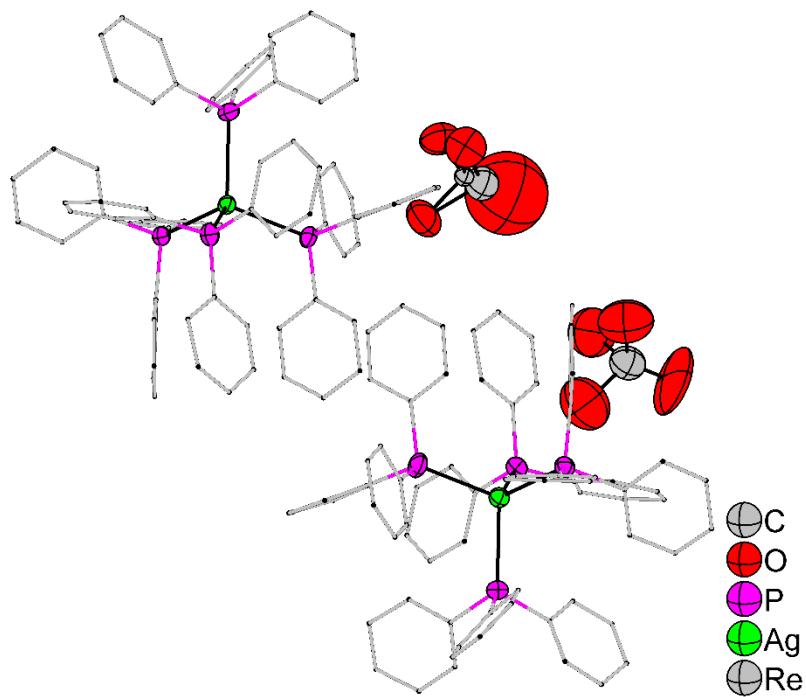


Figure S3. A section of the crystal structure of $[\text{Ag}(\text{PPh}_3)_4][\text{ReO}_4]$ where the disorder of one ReO_4^- anions becomes obvious. Thermal displacement parameters are shown at the 70 % level at 123 K. H atoms are omitted and the C atoms are shown as a wire-frame for the sake of clarity.