ELECTRONIC SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Prospects for ^{207}Pb Solid-State NMR Studies of Lead Tetrel Bonds

Scott A. Southern,‡ Dylan Errulat, Jamie M. Frost,£ Bulat Gabidullin, and David L. Bryce*

Department of Chemistry and Biomolecular Sciences &
Centre for Catalysis Research and Innovation
University of Ottawa
10 Marie Curie Private
Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5
Canada

‡ Presenting author.

£ Current address: University of Glasgow, School of Chemistry, Glasgow, UK G12 8QQ

*Author to whom correspondence is to be addressed
Tel: +1-613-562-5800 ext.2018; fax: +1-613-562-5170
Email: dbryce@uottawa.ca

Table S1. Minimum and maximum computed electrostatic potential values (a.u.)

compound	minimum electrostatic potential	maximum electrostatic potential
1	-0.0814	0.130
2	-0.0746	0.129
3	-0.0732	0.117
4	-0.0555	0.120
5	-0.0821	0.122

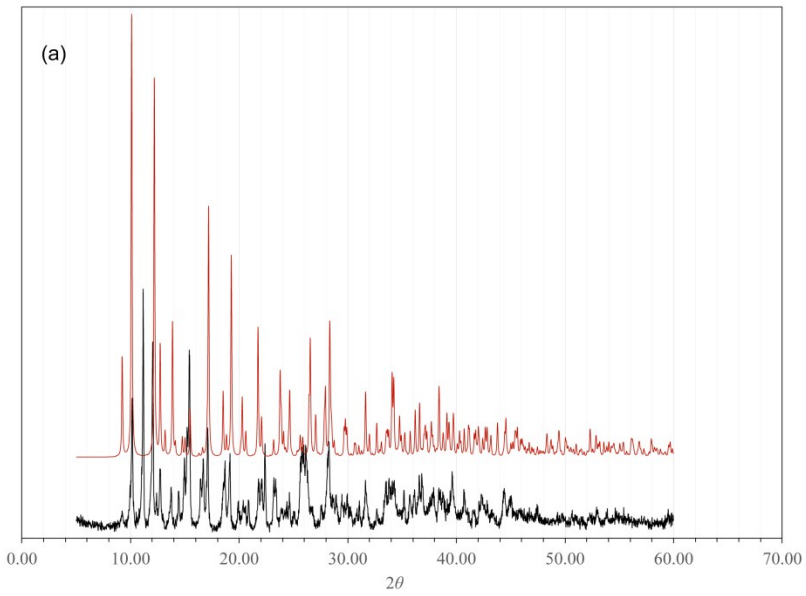

Figure S1. Powder X-Ray diffractogram for **1**. The calculated pattern (red) obtained from Mercury is offset above the experimental data (black). The origins of additional reflections are addressed in the main text.

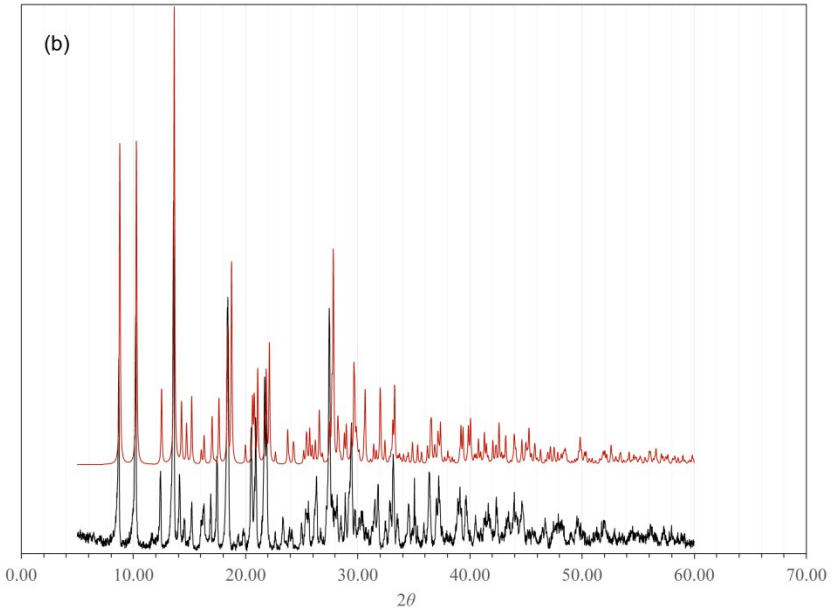

Figure S2. Powder X-Ray diffractogram for **3**. The calculated pattern (red) obtained from Mercury is offset above the experimental data (black). The presence of additional peaks of low intensity is attributed to residual lead thiocyanate (see main text).

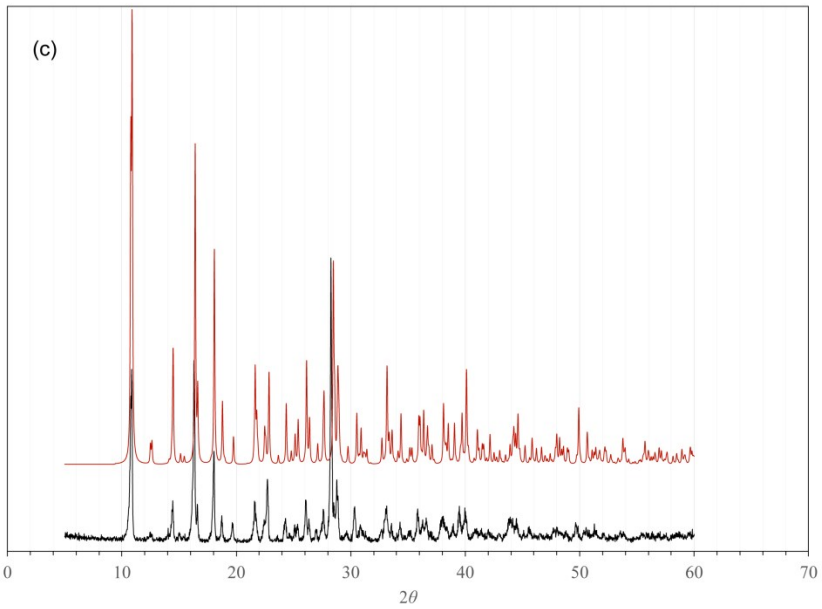

Figure S3. Powder X-Ray diffractogram for **2**. The calculated pattern (red) obtained from Mercury is offset above the experimental data (black).

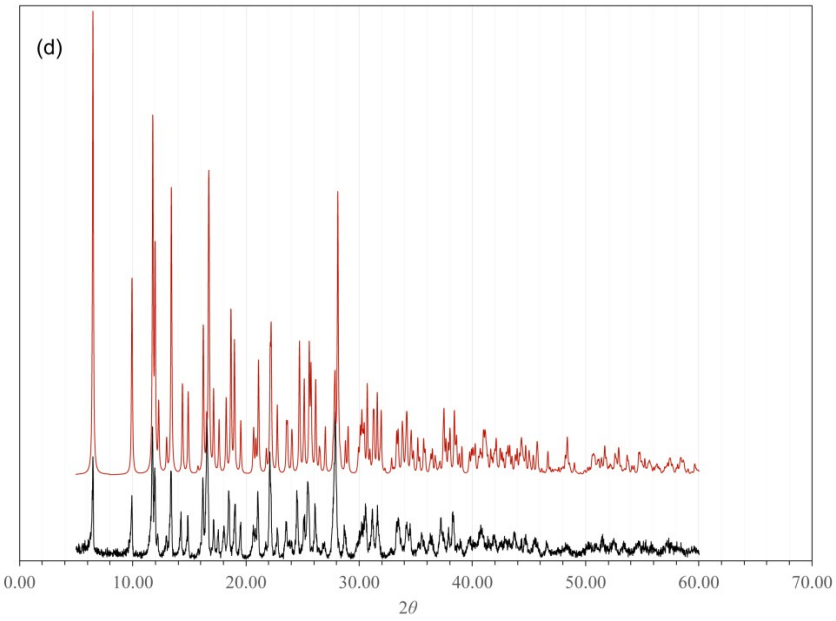

Figure S4. Powder X-Ray diffractogram for **4**. The calculated pattern (red) obtained from Mercury is offset above the experimental data (black).

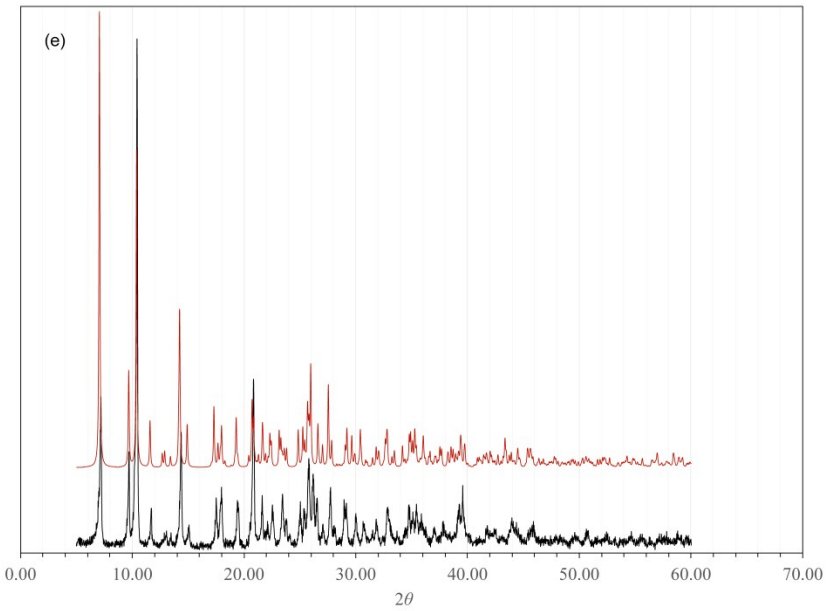

Figure S5. Powder X-Ray diffractogram for **5**. The calculated pattern (red) obtained from Mercury is offset above the experimental data (black).