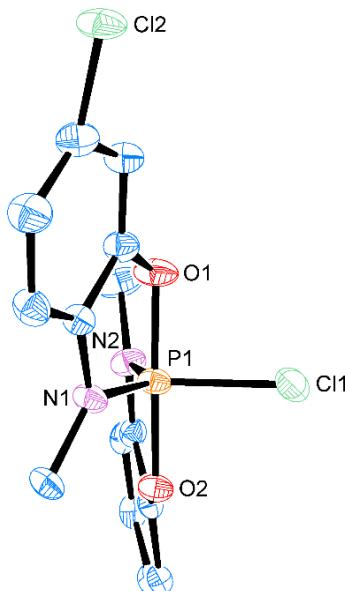


## Supporting Information

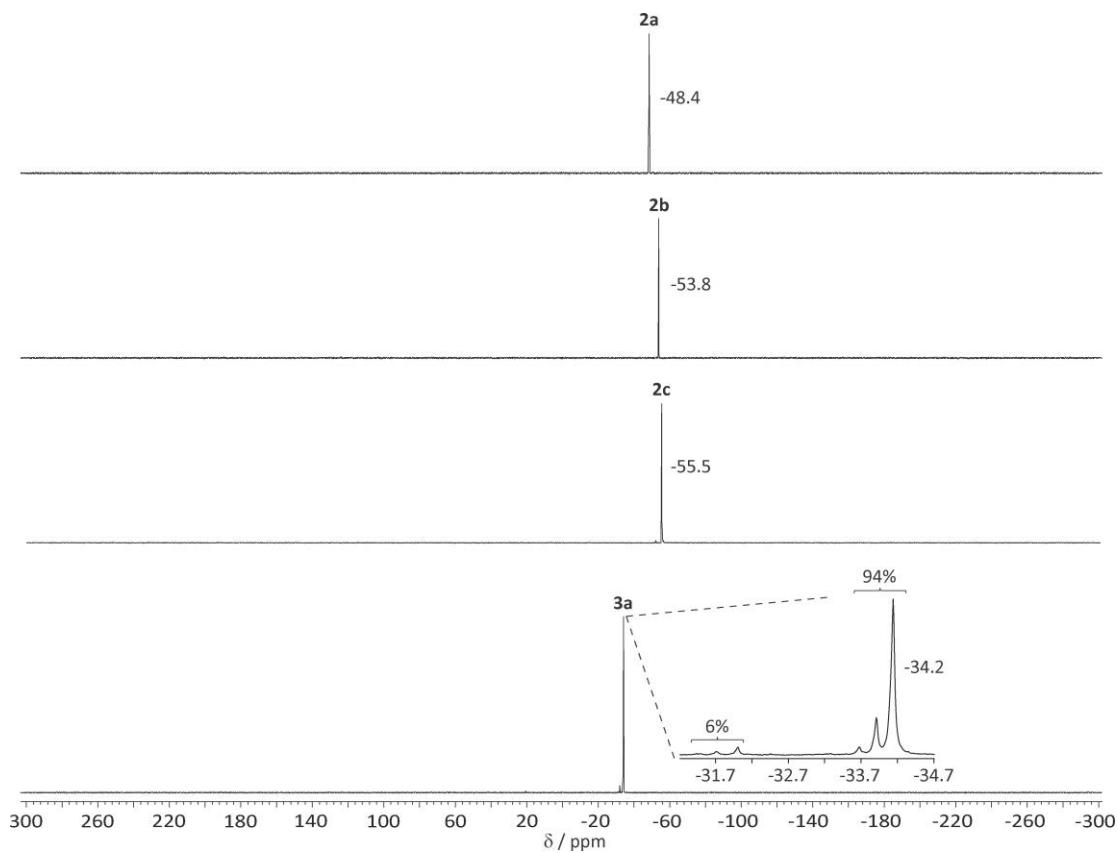
### 2-Aminophenolate Ligands for Phosphorus(V): A Lithium Salt Featuring the Chiral $[P(OC_6H_4NR)_3]^-$ Anion

Chuantian Zhan, Zeyu Han, Brian O. Patrick and Derek P. Gates\*

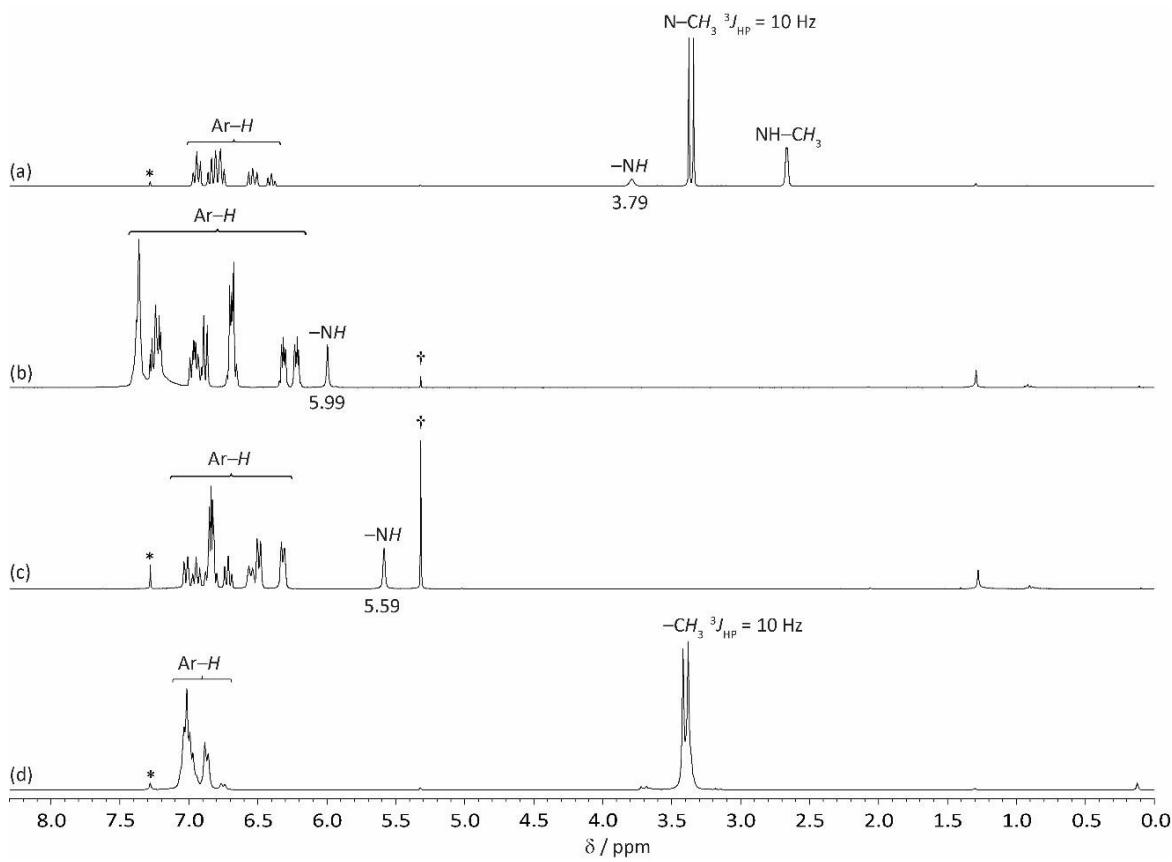
Department of Chemistry, University of British Columbia, 2036 Main Mall, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada, V6T 1Z1. E-mail: [dgates@chem.ubc.ca](mailto:dgates@chem.ubc.ca)



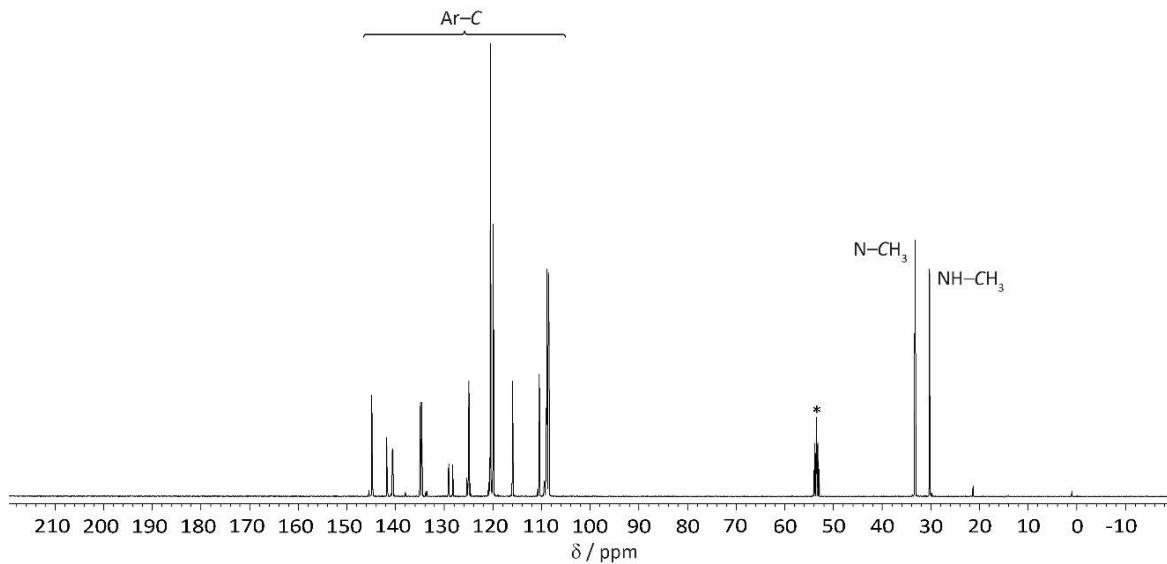
**Fig. S1** The minor component (7 %) in the molecular structure for intermediate 3a (thermal ellipsoids are displayed at 50% probability level). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity. Bond lengths and angles are similar to those found in the major structure.



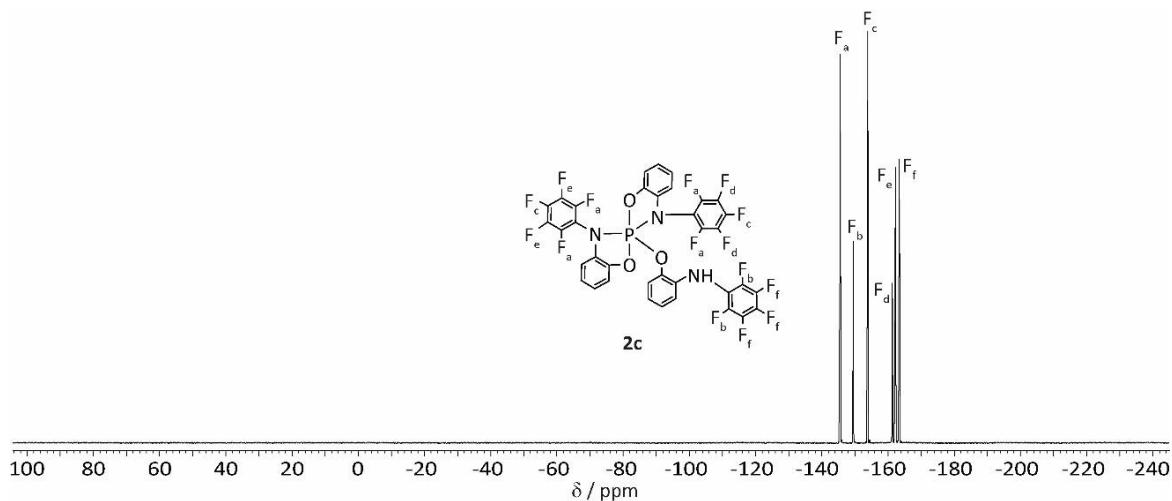
**Fig. S2**  $^{31}\text{P}\{\text{H}\}$  NMR spectra (121 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 298 K) of phosphoranes **2a-c** and intermediate **3a**.



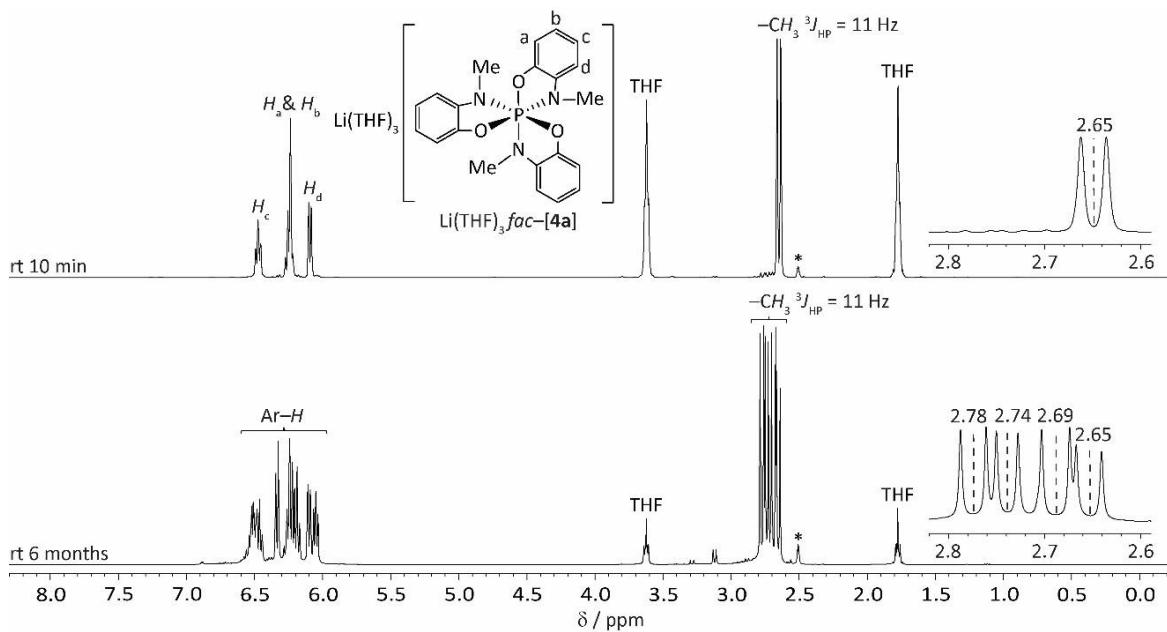
**Fig. S3**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 298 K) of phosphoranes: (a) **2a**; (b) **2b**; (c) **2c**; (d) **3a** recrystallized from  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  (\* indicates the residual  $\text{CHCl}_3$  and † indicates the residual  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$  solvent).



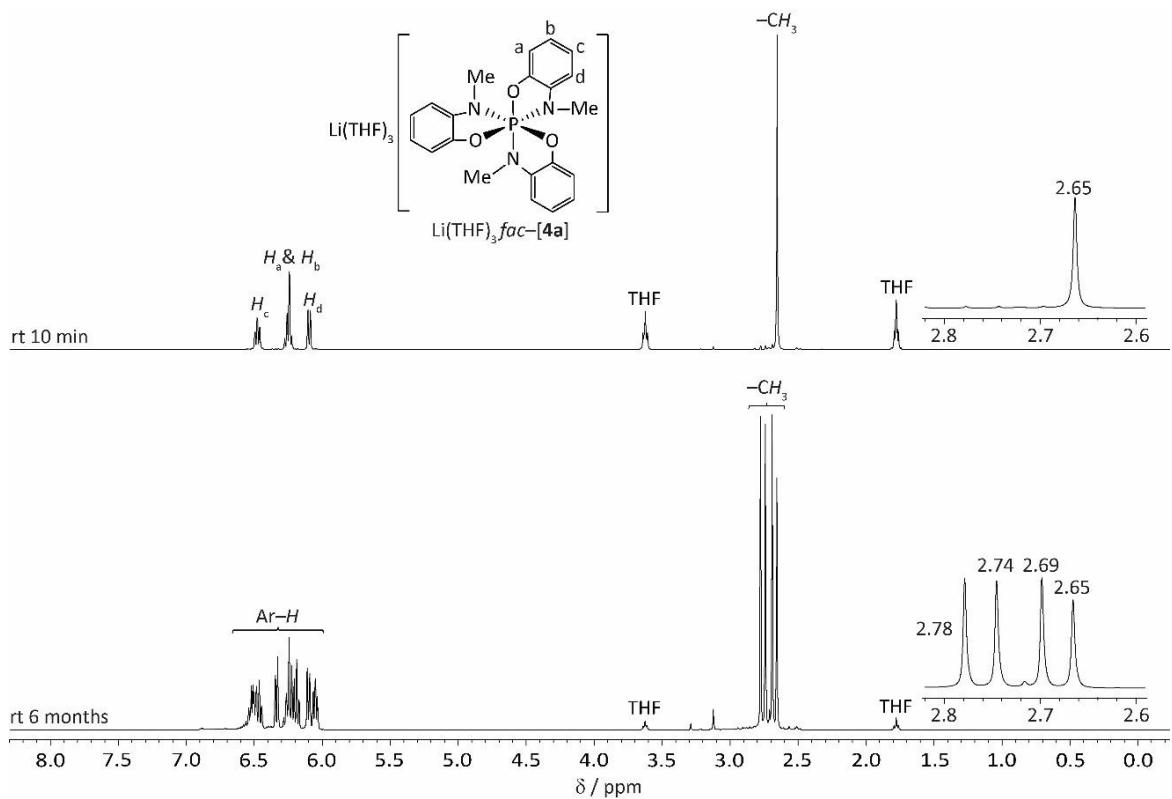
**Fig. S4**  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum (100.5 MHz,  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ , 298 K) of phosphorane **2a** (\* indicates the solvent).



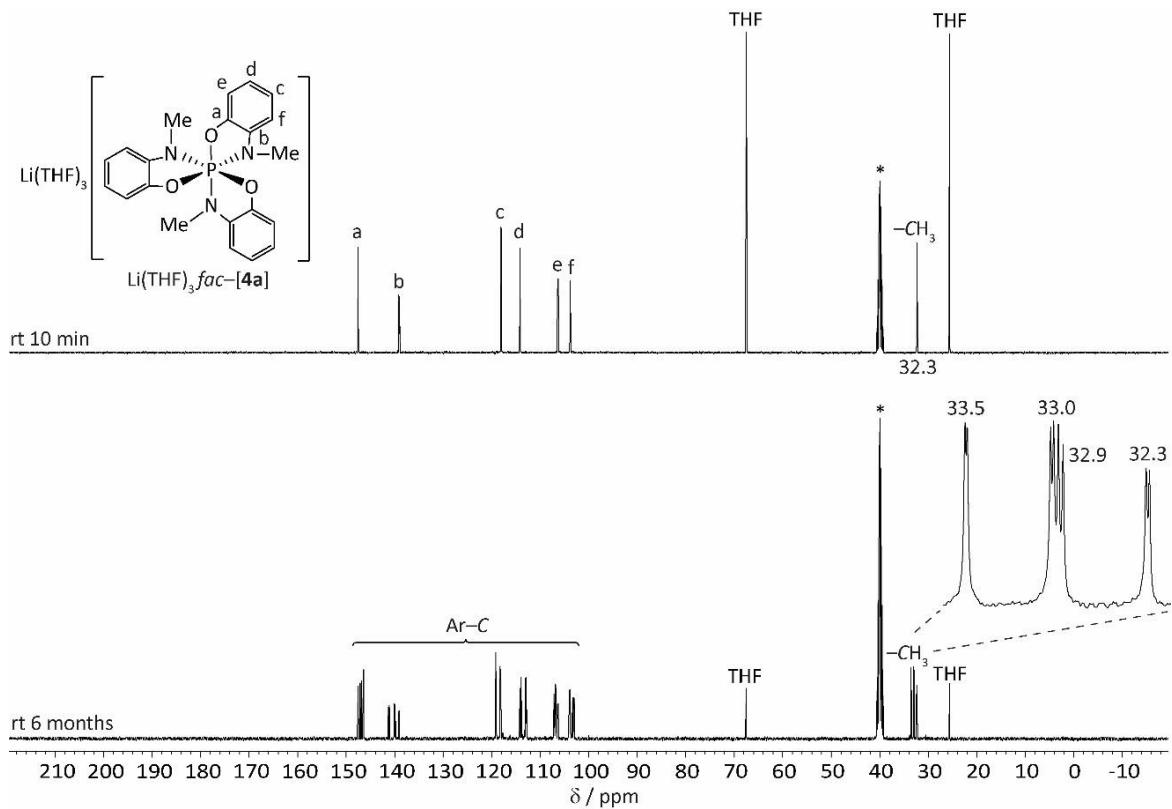
**Fig. S5**  $^{19}\text{F}\{\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 298 K) of phosphorane **2c**.



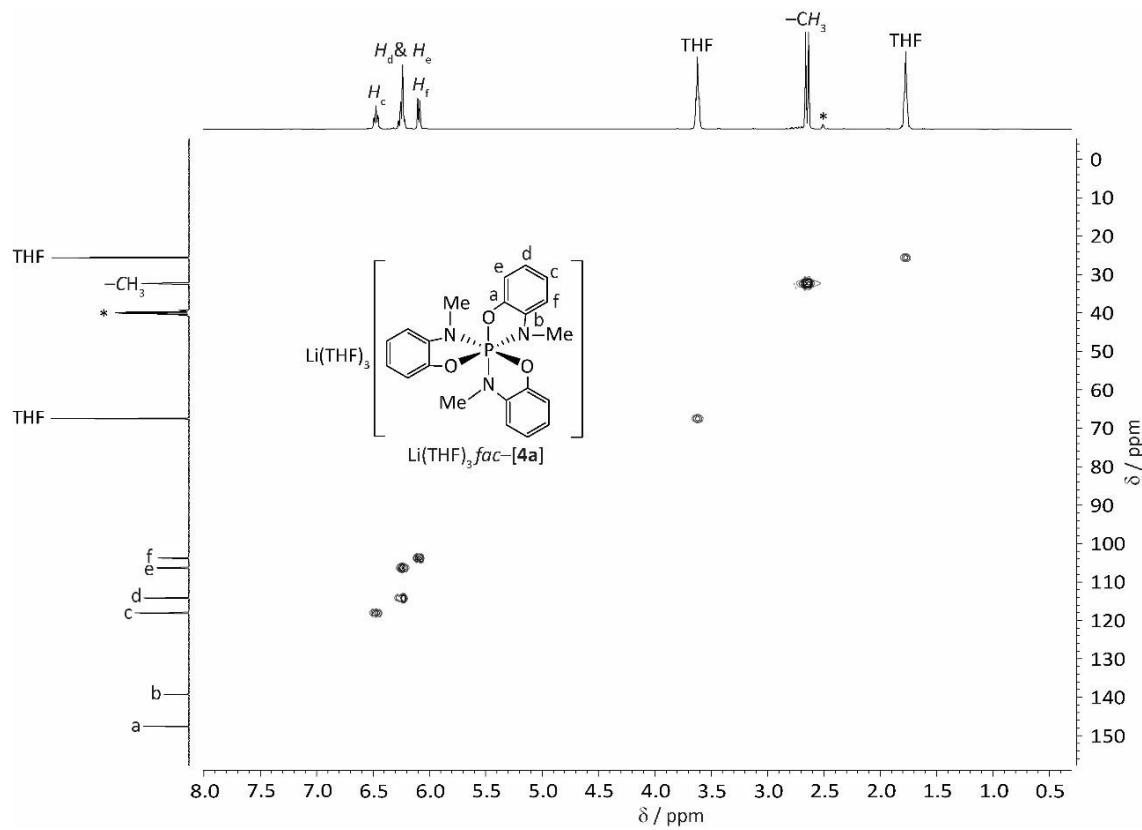
**Fig. S6**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ , 298 K) of  $\text{Li}(\text{THF})_3$  *fac*-[4a] (\* indicates the solvent).



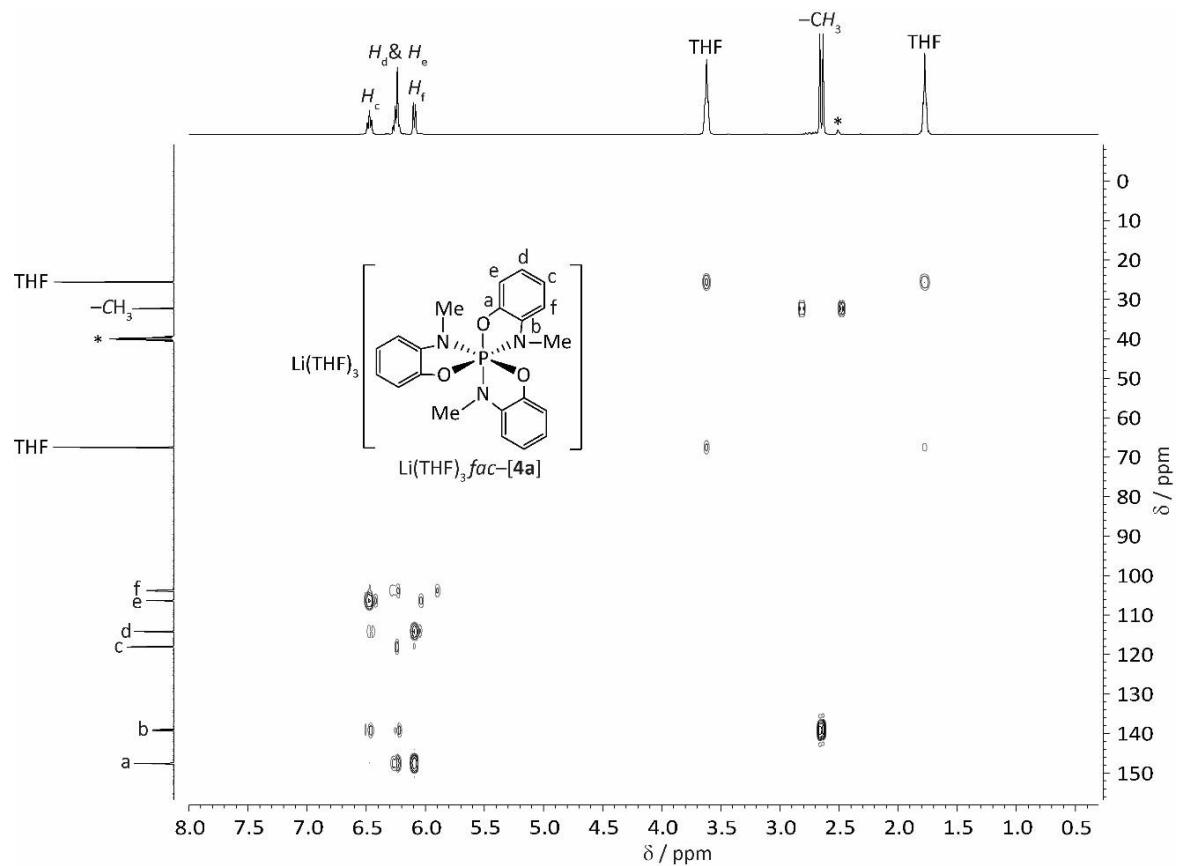
**Fig. S7**  $^1\text{H}\{^{31}\text{P}\}$  NMR spectra (400 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ , 298 K) of  $\text{Li}(\text{THF})_3 \text{fac-[4a]}$ .



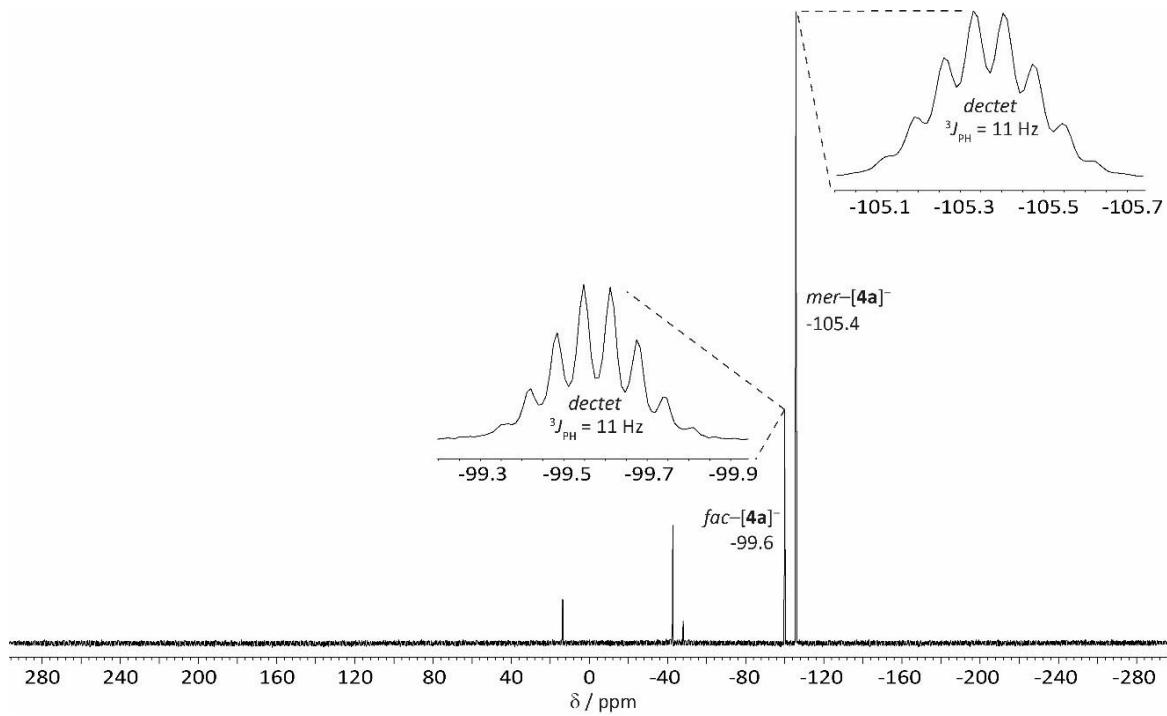
**Fig. S8**  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectra (100.5 MHz,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ , 298 K) of  $\text{Li}(\text{THF})_3\text{ fac-[4a]}$  (\* indicates the solvent).



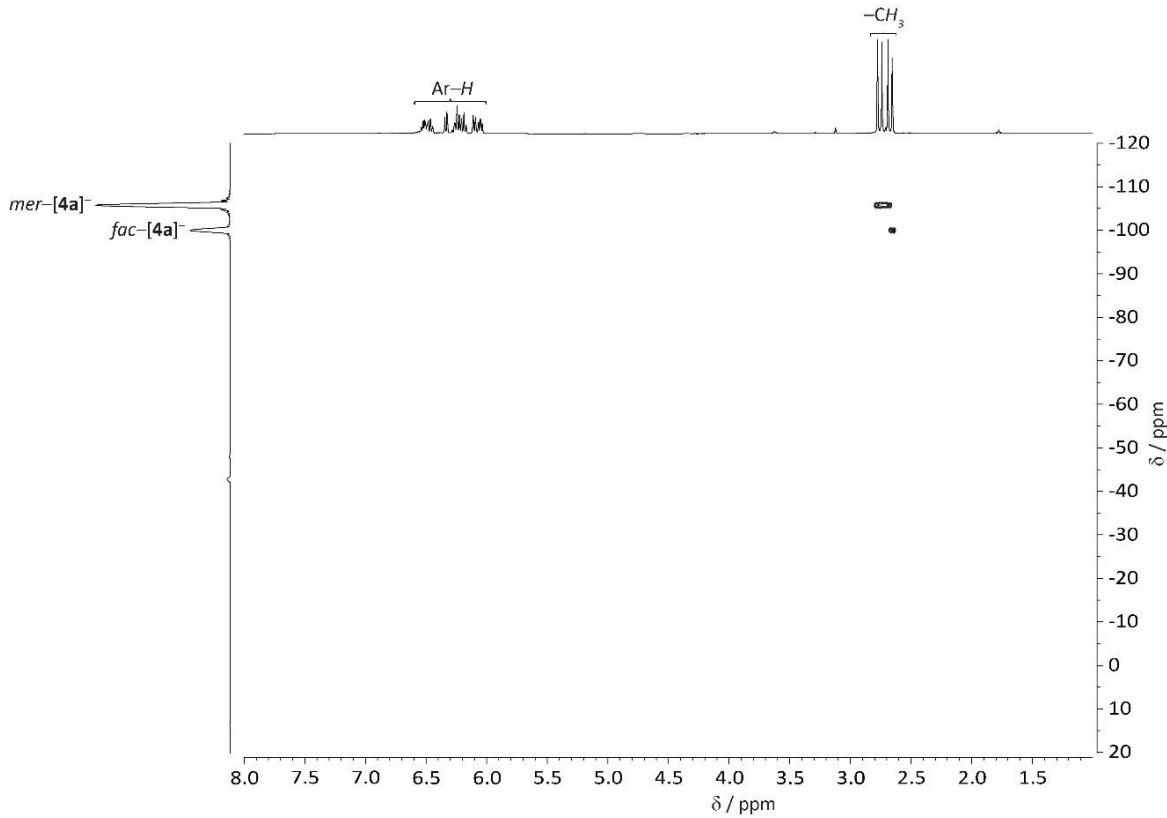
**Fig. S9**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  HSQC NMR spectrum (400 MHz for  $^1\text{H}$ , DMSO- $d_6$ , 298 K) of  $\text{Li}(\text{THF})_3\text{fac-}[4\text{a}]$  (The ordinate axis shows the  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum and the abscissa axis shows the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum; \* indicates the solvent).



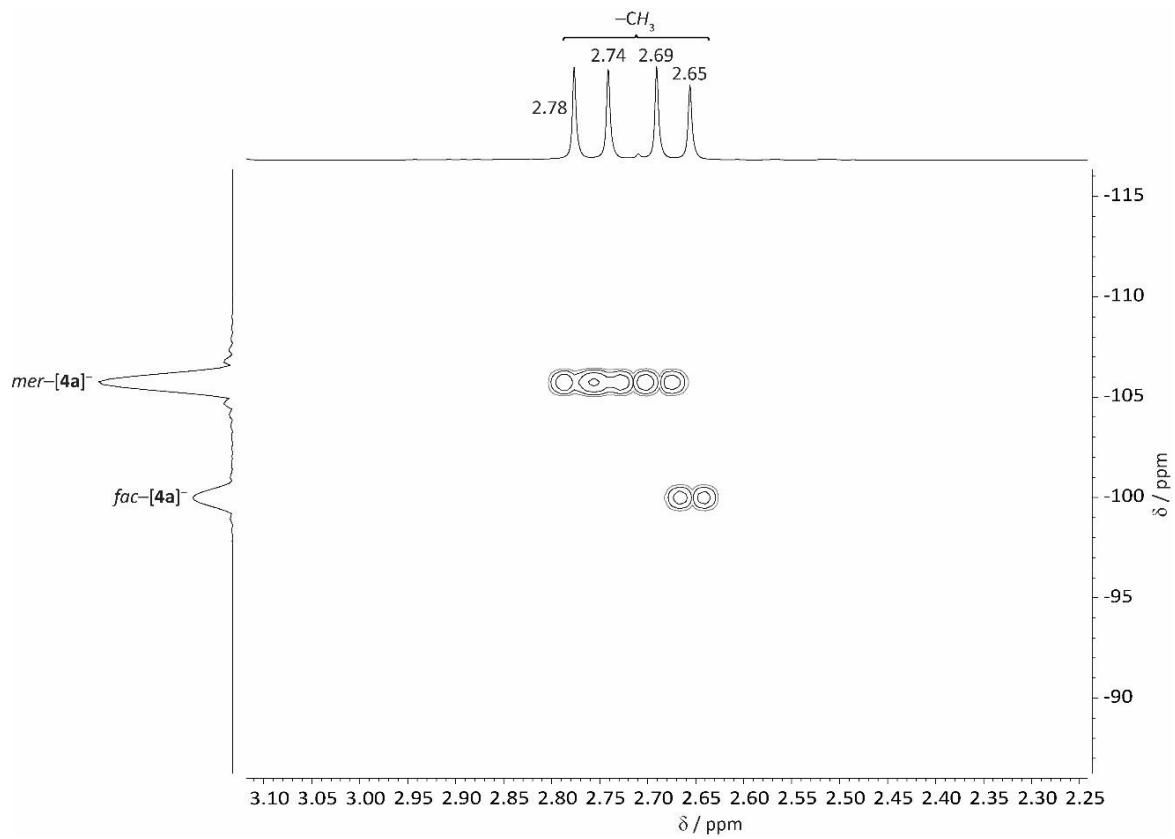
**Fig. S10**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{13}\text{C}$  HMBC NMR spectrum (400 MHz for  $^1\text{H}$ , DMSO- $d_6$ , 298 K) of  $\text{Li}(\text{THF})_3$  fac-[4a] (The ordinate axis shows the  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum and the abscissa axis shows the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum; \* indicates the solvent).



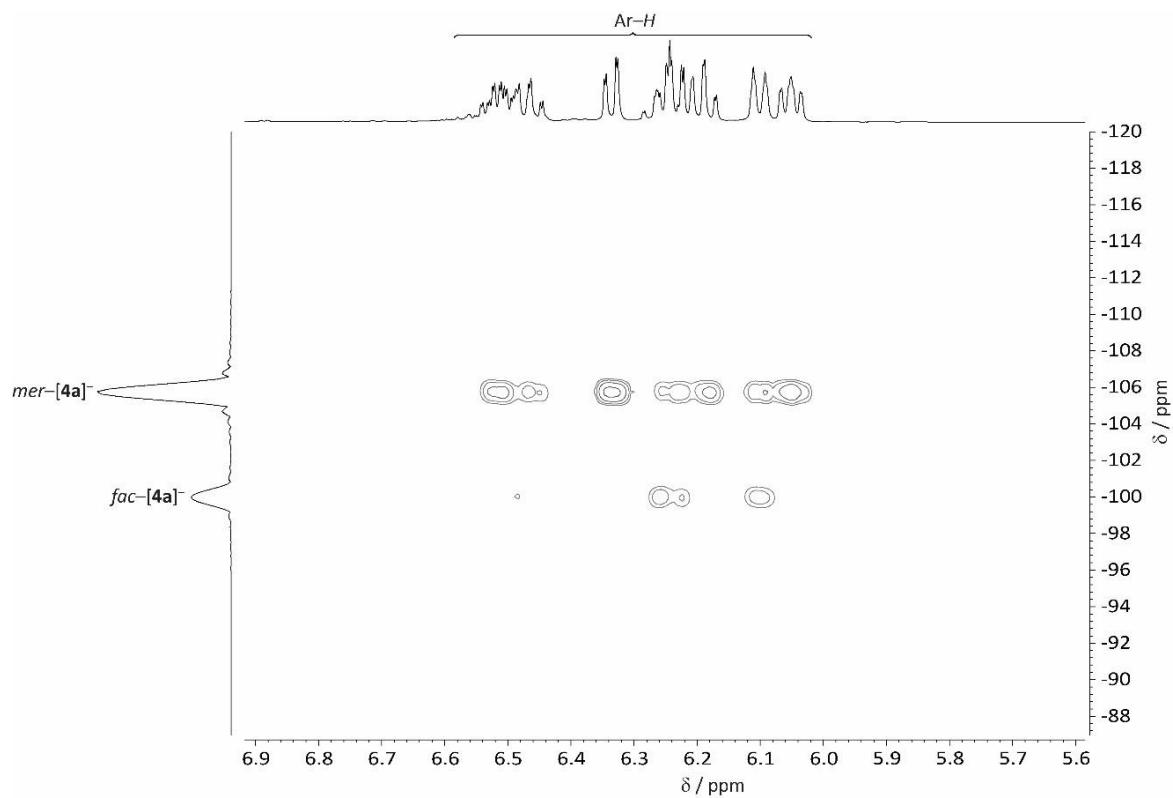
**Fig. S11**  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR spectrum (121 MHz, 298 K) of  $\text{Li}(\text{THF})_3 \text{fac-[4a]}$  in  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$  over 6 months.



**Fig. S12**  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{31}\text{P}$  HMBC NMR spectrum (400 MHz for  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $\text{DMSO}-d_6$ , 298 K) of  $\text{Li}(\text{THF})_3 \text{fac-[4a]}$  (The ordinate axis shows the  $^{31}\text{P}\{\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum and the abscissa axis shows the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum).



**Fig. S13** Partial  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{31}\text{P}$  HMBC NMR spectrum (400 MHz for  $^1\text{H}$ , DMSO- $d_6$ , 298 K) of  $\text{Li}(\text{THF})_3\text{fac}\text{-}[4\text{a}]$  (The ordinate axis shows the  $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum and the abscissa axis shows the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum).



**Fig. S14** Partial  $^1\text{H}$ - $^{31}\text{P}$  HMBC NMR spectrum (400 MHz for  $^1\text{H}$ , DMSO- $d_6$ , 298 K) of  $\text{Li}(\text{THF})_3\text{fac-}[4\text{a}]$  (The ordinate axis shows the  $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum and the abscissa axis shows the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum).