

Supporting Information for B613865A

Structurally Characterized Intermediates in the Stepwise Insertion of CO/Ethylene or CO/Methyl Acrylate into the Metal-Carbon Bond of Pd(II) Complexes Stabilised by (Phosphinomethyl)Oxazoline Ligands

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1. Experimental

General considerations

All manipulations were carried out under inert dinitrogen atmosphere, using standard Schlenk-line conditions and dried and freshly distilled solvents. The ^1H , $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$, $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ and $^{19}\text{F}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra were recorded unless otherwise stated on a Bruker Avance 300 instrument at 300.13, 75.48, 121.49 and 282.38 MHz, respectively, using TMS, or H_3PO_4 (85% in D_2O) as external standards with downfield shifts reported as positive. All NMR spectra were measured at 25 °C, unless otherwise specified. The assignment of the chemical shifts and coupling constants of the complex spin systems formed by the CHCH_2 protons in complexes **7a,b** was made by ^1H , ^1H -COSY and ^1H , ^{13}C -HMQC, decoupled ^{31}P and dept135 NMR experiments. IR spectra in the range 4000–400 cm^{-1} were recorded on a Bruker IFS66FT and a Perkin Elmer 1600 Series FTIR. Elemental analyses were performed by the “Service de Microanalyse, Université Louis Pasteur (Strasbourg, France)”. $[\text{PdMeCl}(\text{COD})]$ and $[\text{PdCl}_2(\text{COD})]$ (COD is 1,5-cyclooctadiene, C_8H_{12}) were prepared according to literature procedures,^{1,2} as were ligands **1a,b**, complexes **2a,b** and **3a,b**.³

Preparation and Spectroscopic Data for 4a

A solution of **2a** (0.31 g, 0.73 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (50 mL) was stirred under 1 atm CO at room temperature over 1 h. After removal of the solvent under vacuum, the residue was washed with pentane (20 mL) and dried in vacuum, to afford **4a** as a yellow powder (0.30 g, 91% yield). IR (KBr): $\nu_{\text{CO}} = 1684$ s, $\nu_{\text{CN}} = 1642$ s cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): $\delta = 2.20$ [d, $^4J_{\text{HP}} = 1.4$ Hz, 3H, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$], 3.28 (dt, $^2J_{\text{HP}} = 10.1$ Hz, $^5J_{\text{HH}} = 1.9$ Hz, 2H, PCH_2), 3.94 (tt, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 9.7$

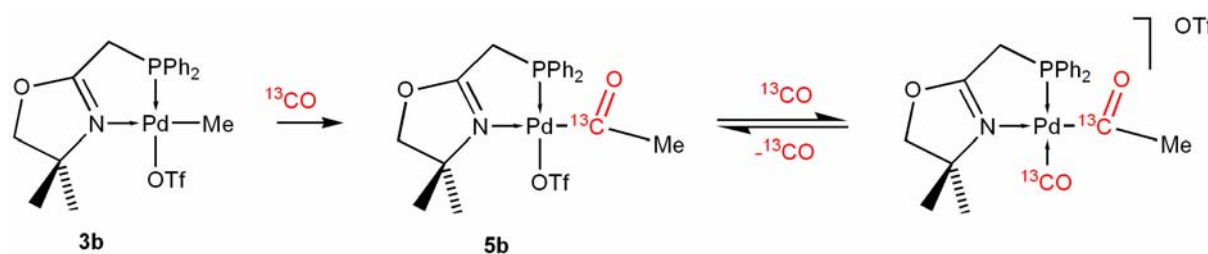
Hz, $^5J_{\text{HH}} = 1.9$ Hz, 2H, NCH₂), 4.55 (t, $^3J_{\text{HH}} = 9.7$ Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 7.45-7.55 (complex m, 6H), 7.66-7.74 (m, 4H); $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl₃): δ 18.2 (s); Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₉ClNO₂PPd: C 47.60, H 4.22, N 3.08, Found: C 47.51; H 4.11; N 2.90.

Preparation and Spectroscopic Data for 4b

Complex **4b** was obtained in a similar manner to **4a** from **2b** (0.25g, 0.55 mmol). Yellow powder (0.25 g, 95% yield). IR (KBr): $\nu_{\text{CO}} = 1685$ s, $\nu_{\text{CN}} = 1632$ s cm⁻¹; ^1H NMR (CDCl₃): δ = 1.54 [s, 6H, NC(CH₃)₂], 2.17 [d, $^4J_{\text{HP}} = 1.6$ Hz, 3H, C(O)CH₃], 3.28 (d, $^2J_{\text{HP}} = 10.4$ Hz, 2H, CH₂P), 4.12 (s, 2H, OCH₂), 7.45-7.55 (complex m, 6H), 7.67-7.75 (complex m, 4H); $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl₃): δ 18.0 (s); Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₂₃ClNO₂PPd: C 49.81, H 4.81, N 2.90, Found: C 51.10; H 4.90; N 2.60.

Variable temperature NMR measurements with 3b

A solution of **3b** (ca 0.020 g, 3.5×10^{-2} mmol) in CD₂Cl₂ (ca 0.6 mL) in a NMR tube with Teflon seal was exposed to an atmosphere of ^{13}CO .



Complex **5b** was identified by its NMR spectra at room temperature. Selected data: ^1H NMR (CD₂Cl₂): δ = 1.38 [s, 6H, NC(CH₃)₂], 2.09 [dd, $^4J_{\text{HP}} = 2.0$ Hz, $^2J_{\text{HC}} = 6.0$ Hz, 3H, C(O)CH₃], 3.37 (d, $^2J_{\text{HP}} = 11.2$ Hz, 2H, CH₂P), 4.18 (s, 2H, OCH₂); $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CD₂Cl₂): δ 21.6 (d, $^2J_{\text{PC}} = 9.7$ Hz); $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CD₂Cl₂): δ 222.7 [d, $^2J_{\text{PC}} = 9.7$ Hz, C(O)CH₃].

At -100 °C, the equilibrium between **5b** and the palladium acyl carbonyl complex [Pd{C(O)Me}(CO)(P,N)]OTf (P,N = **1b**) is completely shifted towards the latter as shown by NMR spectroscopy. Selected data: ^1H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, -100 °C): δ = 1.27 [s, 6H, NC(CH₃)₂], 2.00 [d, $^2J_{\text{HC}} = 5.0$ Hz, 3H, C(O)CH₃], 3.71 (d, $^2J_{\text{HP}} = 9.7$ Hz, 2H, CH₂P), 4.29 (s, 2H, OCH₂); $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CD₂Cl₂, -100 °C): δ 18.3 (dd, $^2J_{\text{PCtrans}} = 83.8$ Hz, $^2J_{\text{PCcis}} = 4.1$ Hz); $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CD₂Cl₂, -100 °C): δ 223.1 [d, $^2J_{\text{PC}} = 4.1$ Hz, C(O)CH₃], 175.3 [d, $^2J_{\text{PC}} = 83.8$ Hz, PdC(O)].

Figure S-1 $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CD_2Cl_2 , -100°C) spectrum of complex $[\text{Pd}\{\text{C}(\text{O})\text{Me}\}(\text{CO})(\text{P},\text{N})]\text{OTf}$ ($\text{P},\text{N} = \mathbf{1b}$).

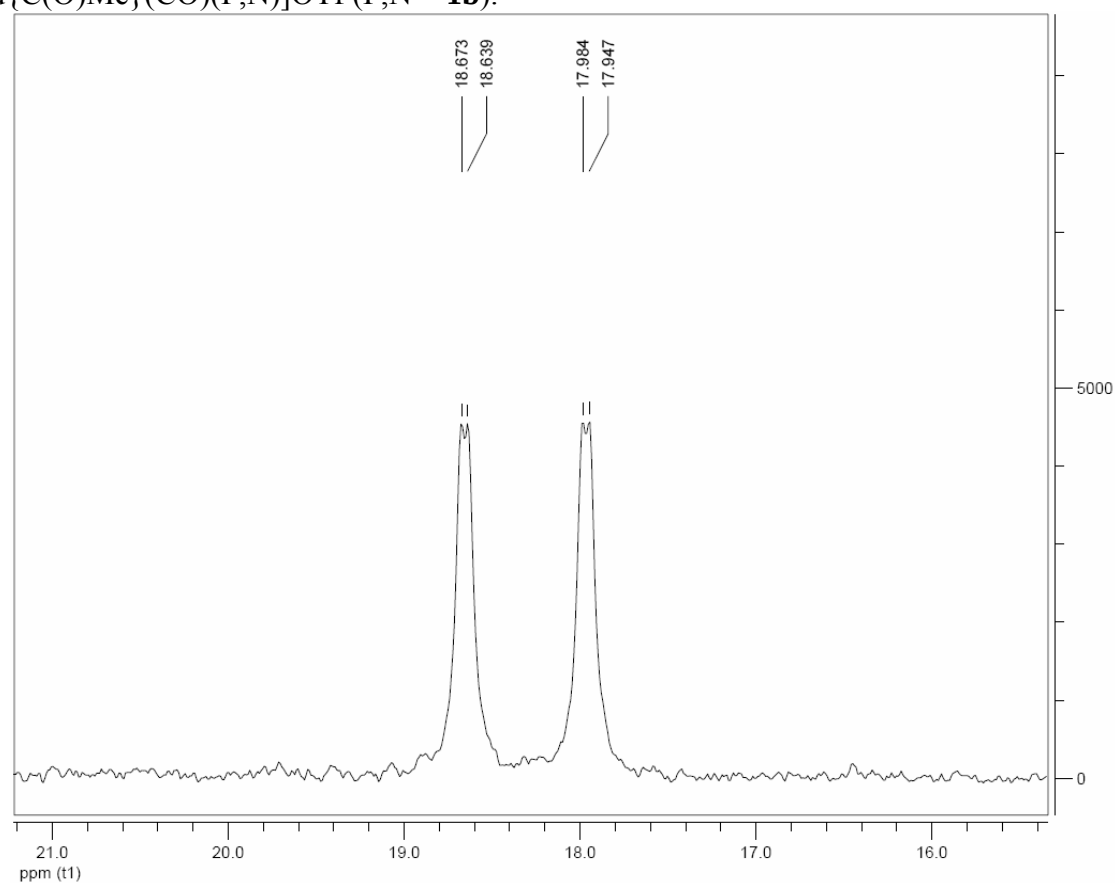
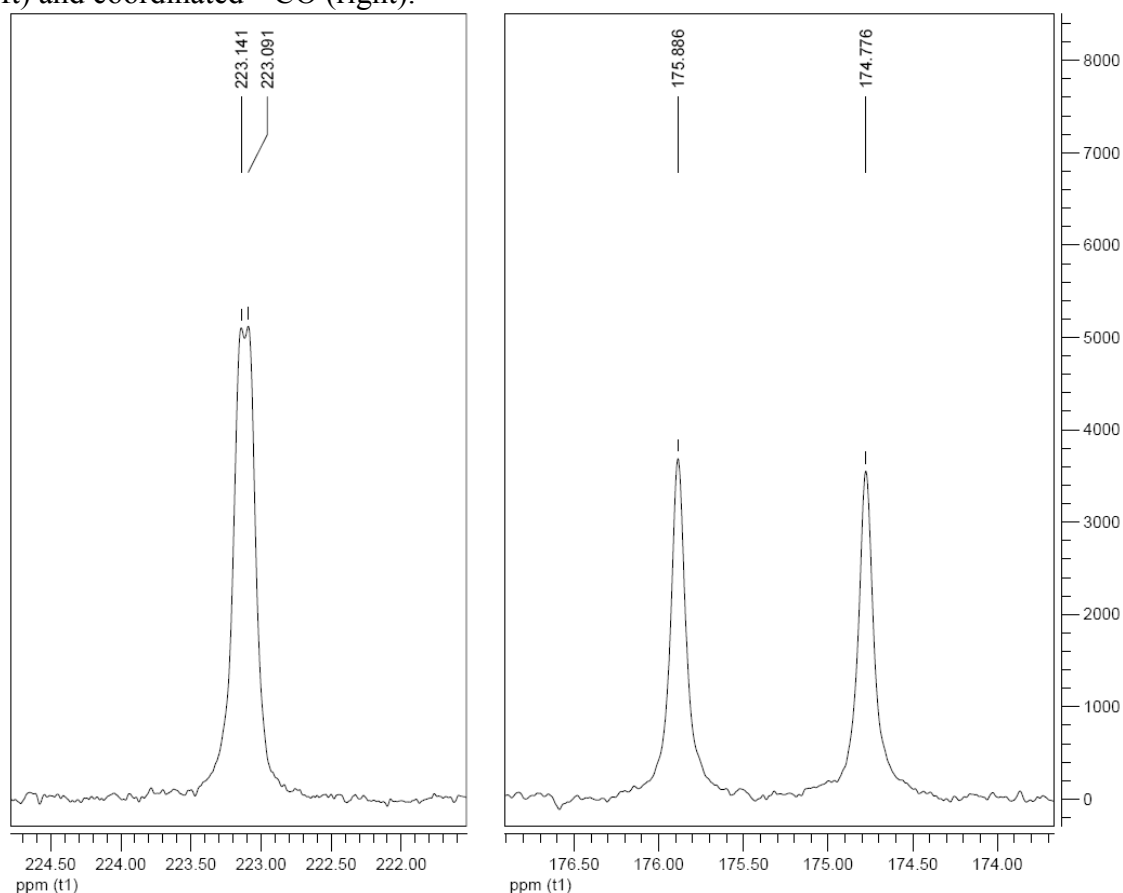


Figure S-2: Portion of the $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CD_2Cl_2 , -100°C) spectrum of complex $[\text{Pd}\{\text{C}(\text{O})\text{Me}\}(\text{CO})(\text{P},\text{N})]\text{OTf}$ ($\text{P},\text{N} = \mathbf{1b}$) showing the peaks corresponding to the acyl carbon (left) and coordinated ^{13}CO (right).



Preparation and Spectroscopic Data for 6a

A solution of **3a** (0.48 g, 0.89 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) was stirred under 1 atm CO at room temperature for 1 h, which was then replaced by 1 atm ethylene and the solution was further stirred for 1 h. After filtration and removal of the volatiles under vacuum, the residue was washed with diethylether (20 mL) and pentane (2 × 20 mL) and dried under vacuum, to afford **6a** as yellow powder (0.46 g, 87% yield). IR (KBr): $\nu_{\text{CO/CN}} = 1634 \text{ s cm}^{-1}$; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.65$ (td, ³J_{HH} = 6.1, ³J_{HP} = 1.9 Hz, 2H, PdCH₂), 2.45 [s, 3H, C(O)CH₃], 3.08 (brt, ³J_{HH} = 6.1 Hz, 2H, PdCH₂CH₂), 3.55 (dt, ²J_{HP} = 10.8 Hz, ⁵J_{HH} = 1.8 Hz, 2H, CH₂P), 4.05 (tt, ³J_{HH} = 9.6 Hz, ⁵J_{HH} = 1.8 Hz, 2H, NCH₂), 4.74 (t, ³J_{HH} = 9.6 Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 7.51-7.59 (complex m, 6H), 7.64-7.73 (m, 4H); ³¹P{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): δ 34.4 (s); ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): δ -78.6 (s); Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₂₃F₃NO₅PPdS: C 42.33, H 3.89, N 2.35, Found: C 42.51; H 4.01; N 2.28.

Preparation and Spectroscopic Data for 6b

Complex **6b** was obtained in a similar manner to **6a** from **3b** (0.37 g, 0.65 mmol). White pale powder (0.37 g, 91% yield). IR (KBr): $\nu_{\text{CO/CN}} = 1629 \text{ s cm}^{-1}$; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.47$ [s, 6H, NC(CH₃)₂], 1.67 (td, ³J_{HH} = 6.2, ³J_{HP} = 1.9 Hz, 2H, PdCH₂), 2.49 [s, 3H, C(O)CH₃], 3.12 (brt, ³J_{HH} = 6.2 Hz, 2H, PdCH₂CH₂), 3.58 (d, ²J_{HP} = 11.0 Hz, 2H, CH₂P), 4.36 (s, 2H, OCH₂), 7.52-7.60 (complex m, 6H), 7.65-7.73 (m, 4H); ³¹P{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): δ 34.7 (s); ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): δ -78.5 (s); Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₇F₃NO₅PPdS: C 44.28, H 4.36, N 2.24, Found: C 44.45; H 4.40; N 2.05.

Preparation and Spectroscopic Data for 7a

A solution of **3a** (0.96 g, 1.78 mmol) and methyl acrylate (160 μ L, 1equiv.) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) was stirred under 1 atm CO at room temperature for 1 h. The workup as described for **6a**, afforded **7a** as a yellow powder (1.09 g, 93.6% yield). IR (KBr): $\nu_{\text{C(O)OMe}} = 1683 \text{ m}$, $\nu_{\text{CO/CN}} = 1633 \text{ s cm}^{-1}$; ¹H NMR (500.13 MHz, CDCl₃): spin system for PdCH_aCH_bH_c: $\delta = 2.46$ (appearance of dt, ³J_{HaHb} = 1.2, ³J_{HaHc} = 6.2, ³J_{HaP} = 1.5 Hz, 1H, H_a), 2.90 (brd, ²J_{HbHc} = 18.7 Hz, 1H, H_b), 3.26 (brdd, ³J_{HaHc} = 6.2, ²J_{HbHc} = 18.7 Hz, 1H, H_c, partial overlap with C(O)OCH₃), 2.52 [s, 3H, C(O)CH₃], ABMN spin system (A = B = M = N = H, X = P, δ_A 3.15, δ_B 4.14, ²J_{AB} = 17.6, ²J_{AX} = 12.7, ²J_{BX} = 9.2, ⁵J_{AH} = 1.0, ⁵J_{AH} = 1.6, ⁵J_{BH} = 1.9, ⁵J_{BH} = 2.2, Hz, 2H, CH₂P, δ_B partial overlap with NCHH) 3.24 [s, 3H, C(O)OCH₃], 3.90 (m, 1H, NCHH), 4.19 (m, 1H, NCHH) ABMN spin system (A = B = M = N = H, δ_A 4.62, δ_B 4.81, ²J_{AB} = 10.8, ³J_{AH} = 8.3, ³J_{BH} = 8.6 Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 7.52-7.67 (complex m, 6H), 7.79-7.91 (m, 4H); ³¹P{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): δ 32.8 (s); ¹⁹F{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): δ -78.6 (s); Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₅F₃NO₇PPdS: C 42.25, H 3.85, N 2.14, Found: C 42.22; H 3.99; N 2.00.

Preparation and Spectroscopic Data for 7b

Complex **7a** was obtained in a similar manner to **7a** from **3b** (0.54 g, 0.95 mmol) and methyl acrylate (85.6 μ L, 1 equiv.). Yellow powder (0.53 g, 82% yield). IR (KBr): $\nu_{\text{C(O)OMe}} = 1684$ m, $\nu_{\text{CO/CN}} = 1629$ s cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (500.13 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 1.45$ [s, 3H, $\text{NC}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_3)$], 1.51 [s, 3H, $\text{NC}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{CH}_3)$], spin system for $\text{PdCH}_a\text{CH}_b\text{H}_c$: 2.46 (appearance of dt, $^3J_{\text{HaHb}} = 1.4$, $^3J_{\text{HaHc}} = 6.3$, $^3J_{\text{HaP}} = 1.8$ Hz, 1H, H_a), 2.87 (brd, $^2J_{\text{HbHc}} = 18.7$ Hz, 1H, H_b), 3.27 (brdd, $^3J_{\text{HaHc}} = 6.3$, $^2J_{\text{HbHc}} = 18.7$ Hz, 1H, H_c), 2.55 [s, 3H, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{CH}_3$], ABX spin system ($\text{A} = \text{B} = \text{H}$, $\text{X} = \text{P}$, $\delta_{\text{A}} 3.08$, $\delta_{\text{B}} 4.38$, $^2J_{\text{AB}} = 17.6$, $^2J_{\text{AX}} = 13.6$, $^2J_{\text{BX}} = 9.6$ Hz, 2H, CH_2P , δ_{B} partially overlapping with OCH_2), 3.22 [s, 3H, $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{OCH}_3$], AB spin system ($\text{A} = \text{B} = \text{H}$, $\delta_{\text{A}} 4.2$, $\delta_{\text{B}} 4.4$, $^2J_{\text{AB}} = 8.5$ Hz, 2H, OCH_2), 7.54-7.67 (complex m, 6H), 7.81-7.94 (m, 4H); $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3): δ 34.3 (s); $^{19}\text{F}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3): δ -78.6 (s); Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{29}\text{F}_3\text{NO}_7\text{PPdS}$: C 44.03, H 4.29, N 2.05, Found: C 44.28; H 4.44; N 1.80.

Complexes **2a,b**, **4a,b**, and **7a,b** can be stored for several months in a Schlenk flask under N_2 atmosphere, whereas complexes **3a,b** and **6a,b** start to show signs of decomposition into palladium black after 3-4 weeks.

2. Crystal Structure Determinations

Crystals suitable for X-ray determination were obtained for of **2a** (Figure S-3), **2b** (Figure S-4), **3a** (Figure S-5), **3b** (Figure S-6), **4b** (Figure S-7) and **6b** (Figure S-8) by slow diffusion of hexane into a CH_2Cl_2 solution of the respective complex at 5 $^\circ\text{C}$, and for **7a** (Figure S-9) and **7b** (Figure S-10) by slow diffusion of pentane into a THF solution of the respective complex also at 5 $^\circ\text{C}$. Diffraction data were collected on a Kappa CCD diffractometer using graphite-monochromated Mo $\text{K}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å) (Tables S-1 and S-2). Data were collected using phi-scans and the structures were solved by direct methods using the SHELX 97 software,^{4,5} and the refinement was by full-matrix least squares on F^2 . No absorption correction was used. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically with H atoms introduced as fixed contributors ($d_{\text{C-H}} = 0.95$ Å, $U_{11} = 0.04$). Crystallographic data (excluding structure factors) have been deposited in the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre as Supplementary publication n° CCDC *****. Copies of the data can be obtained free of charge on application to CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK (fax: (+44)1223-336-033; e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk).

Complex **2a** crystallized with two independent molecules in the asymmetric unit (Figure S-3). A comparison between the bond lengths and angles (Table S-3) of the independent molecules reveals that they present approximately the same conformation around the metal centre.

Complex **2b** crystallized in a chiral space group ($P2_12_12_1$), however, in solution the complex is not chiral.

The structure of **3a** (Figure S-5) contains three independent molecules in the asymmetric unit with approximately the same conformation around the metal centre (Table S-3).

Insertion products **6b** and **7a** crystallized with two independent cations and two triflate anions in the asymmetric unit (Figures S-8 and S-9 respectively). In the structure of **6b** the two independent cations have very similar bonding parameters (Table S-4), however the comparison between these 2 cations (Figure S-8 b)) reveals that the ellipsoids of the cation containing Pd2 are larger than those of the cation containing Pd1. This is probably due to a less efficient stabilization by the neighbouring triflate anions thus leading to higher thermal parameters in the Pd2 than in the Pd1 cation. In **7a** the two slightly different cations found in the asymmetric unit also have very similar bonding parameters (Table S-4), but present stereogenic centres of opposite chirality. This is confirmed by their opposite torsion-angle values [$O2-Pd1-C17-C21 = 87.2(3)$] and [$O6-Pd2-C39-C43 = -87.2(3)$]. The symmetry-equivalent asymmetric units contain enantiomers of these cations.

Figure S-3 ORTEP view of the molecular structure of compound **2a** (H atoms omitted for clarity). Thermal ellipsoids include 50% of the electron density

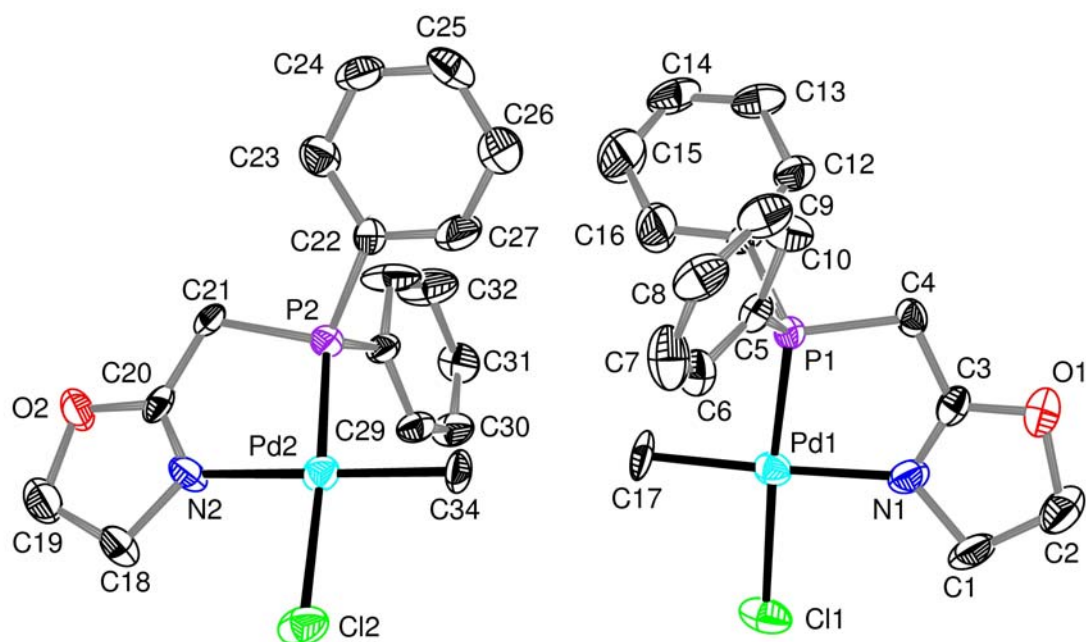


Figure S-4 ORTEP view of the molecular structure of compound **2b** (H atoms omitted for clarity). Thermal ellipsoids include 50% of the electron density

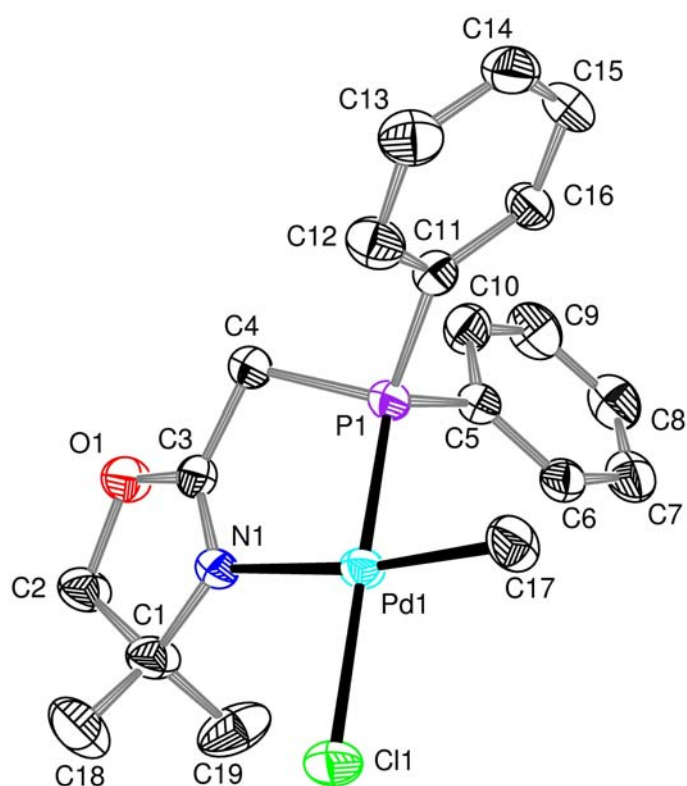
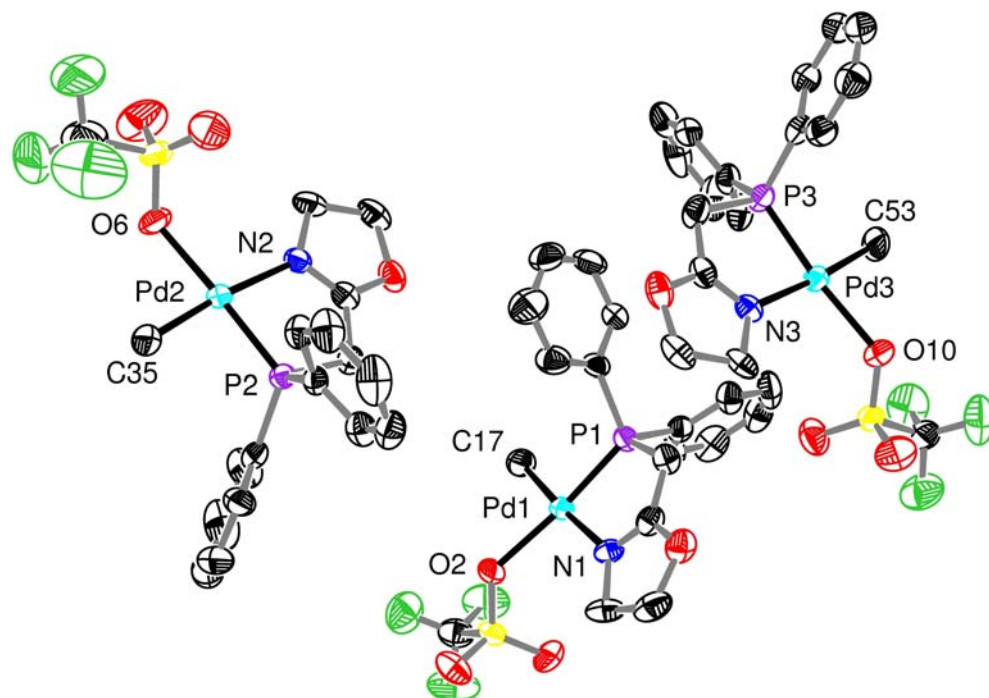


Figure S-5: **a)** ORTEP view of the molecular structure of compound **3a**; **b)** Comparative views of the three different molecules in **3a** (H atoms omitted for clarity). Thermal ellipsoids include 50% of the electron density.

a)



b)

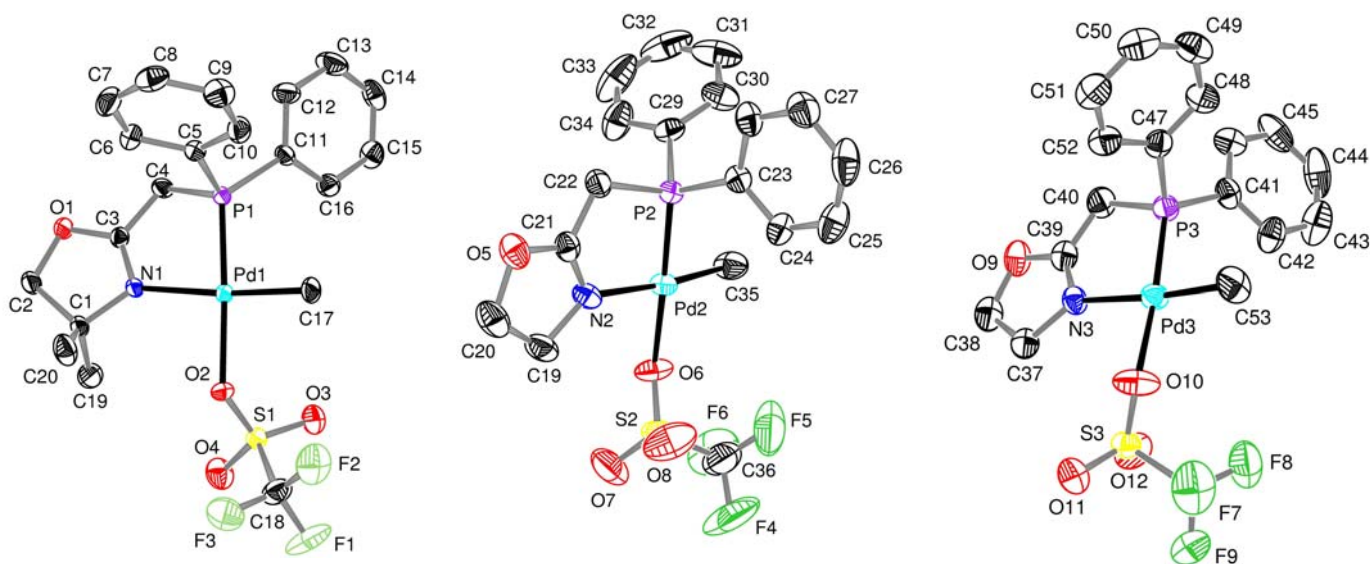


Figure S-6: ORTEP view of the molecular structure of compound **3b** (H atoms omitted for clarity). Thermal ellipsoids include 50% of the electron density

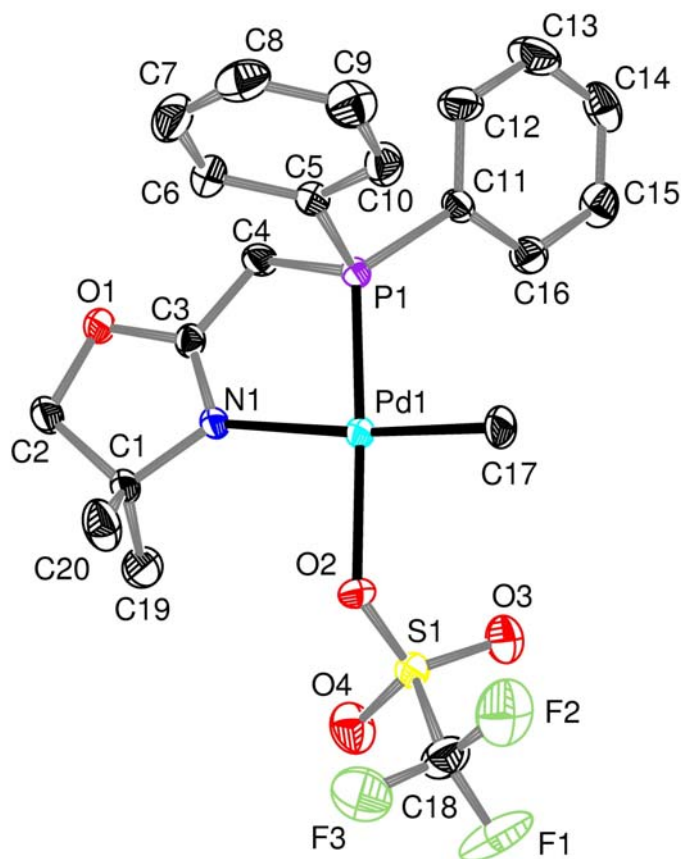


Figure S-7: ORTEP view of the molecular structure of compound **4b** (H atoms omitted for clarity). Thermal ellipsoids include 50% of the electron density

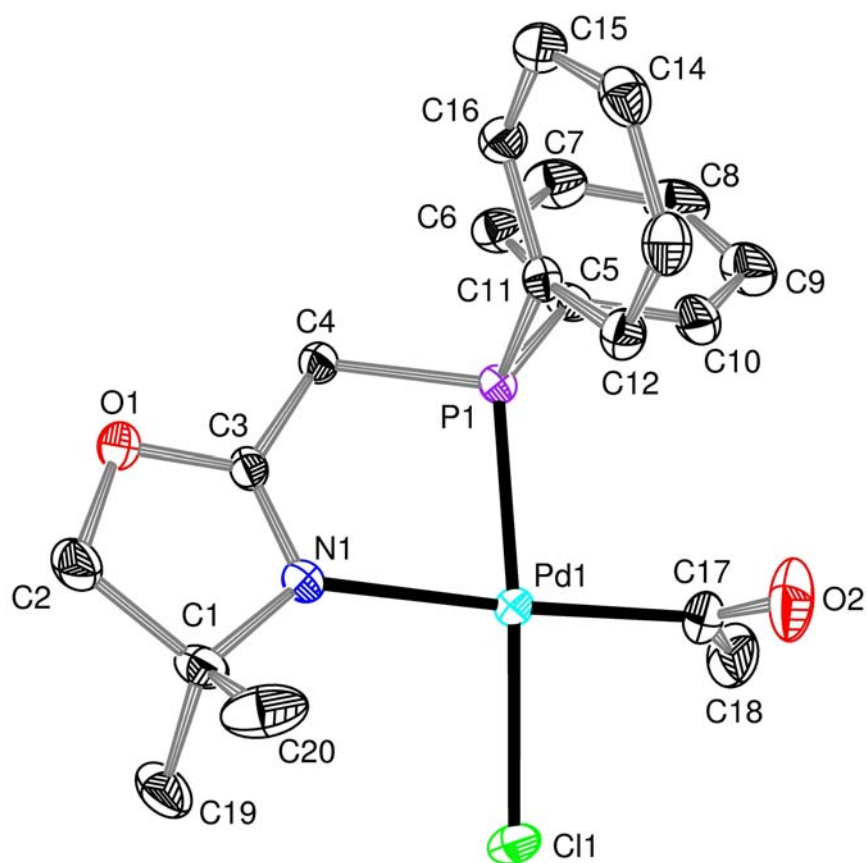
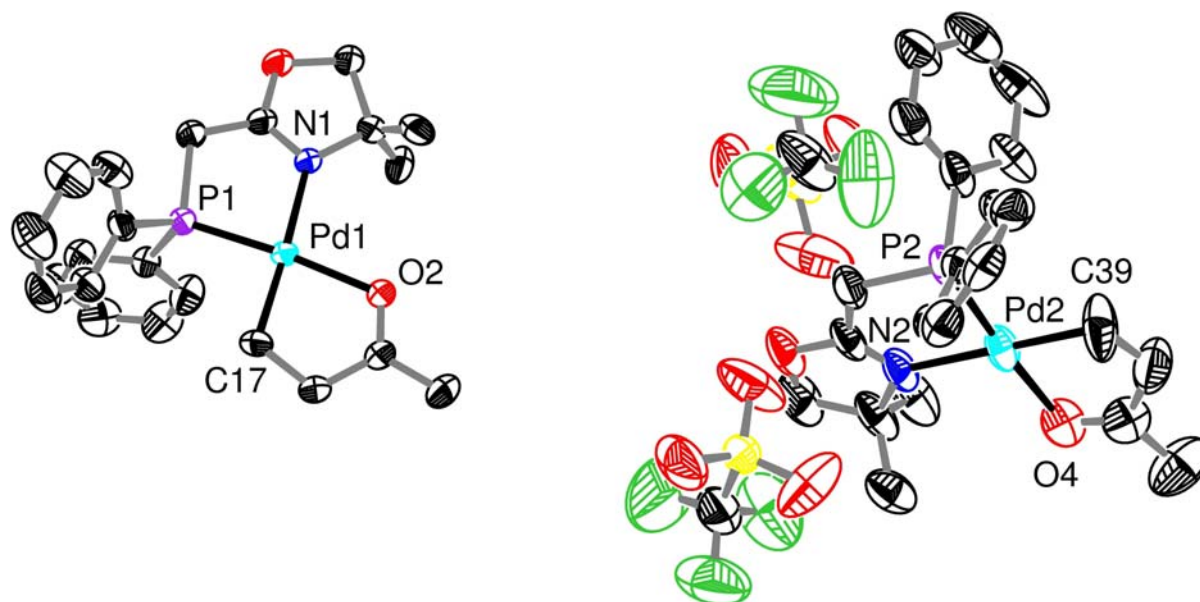


Figure S-8: a) ORTEP view of the molecular structure of compound **6b**; b) Comparative view of the two different cations in **6b** (H atoms omitted for clarity). Thermal ellipsoids include 50% of the electron density

a)



b)

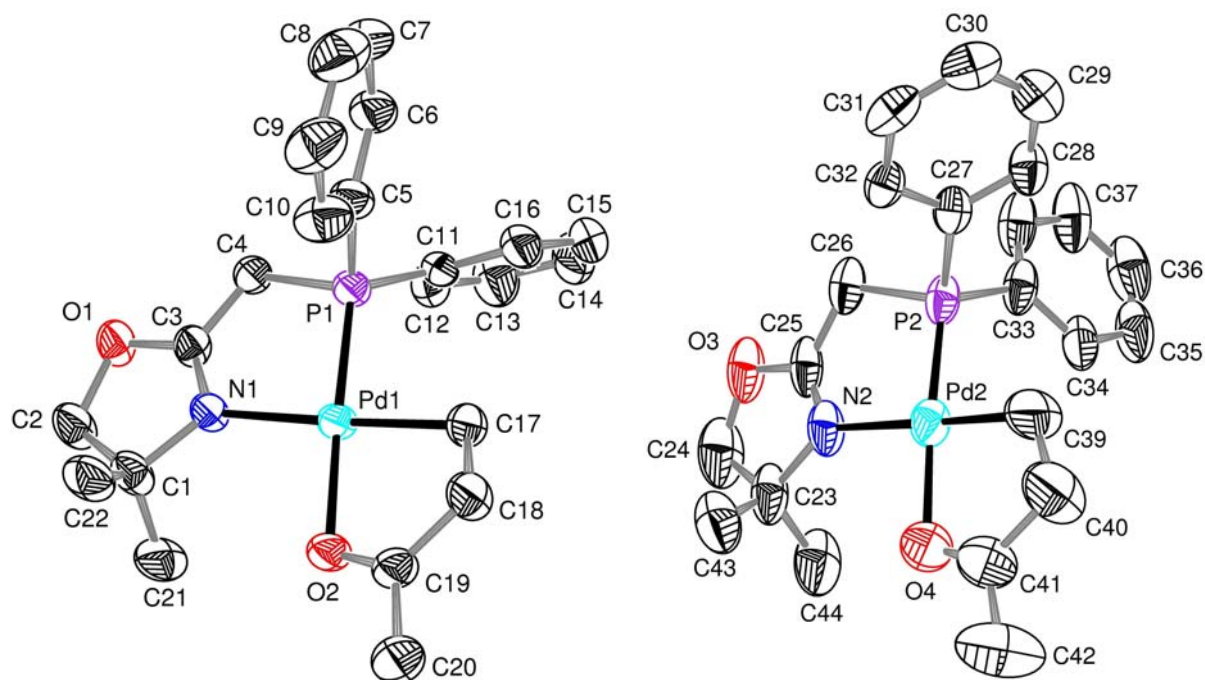
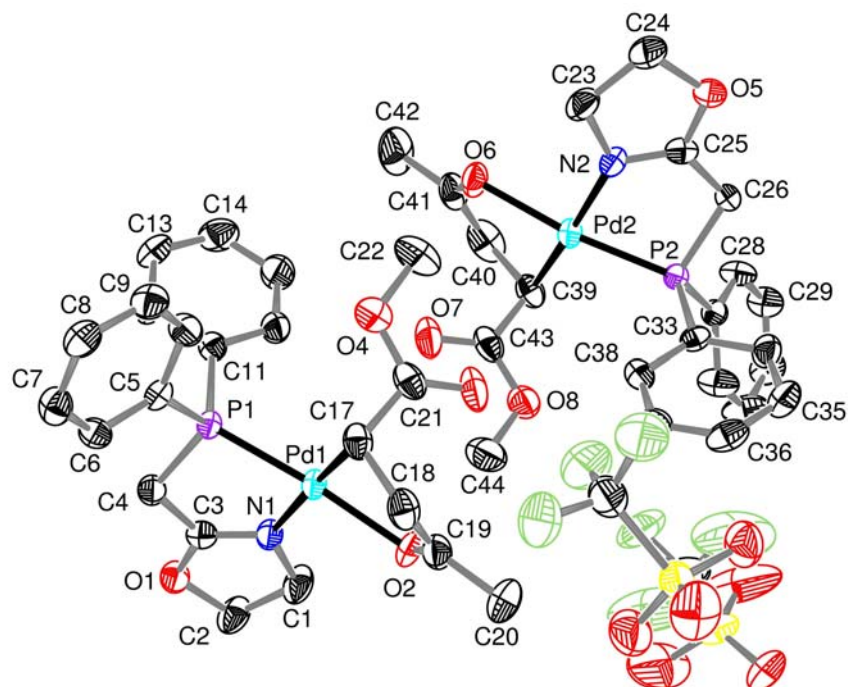


Figure S-9: ORTEP view of the molecular structure of compound **7a**; **b)** Comparative view of the two different cations in **7a** (on the left cation with stereogenic centre of configuration S and on the right of configuration R) (H atoms omitted for clarity). Thermal ellipsoids include 50% of the electron density.

a)



b)

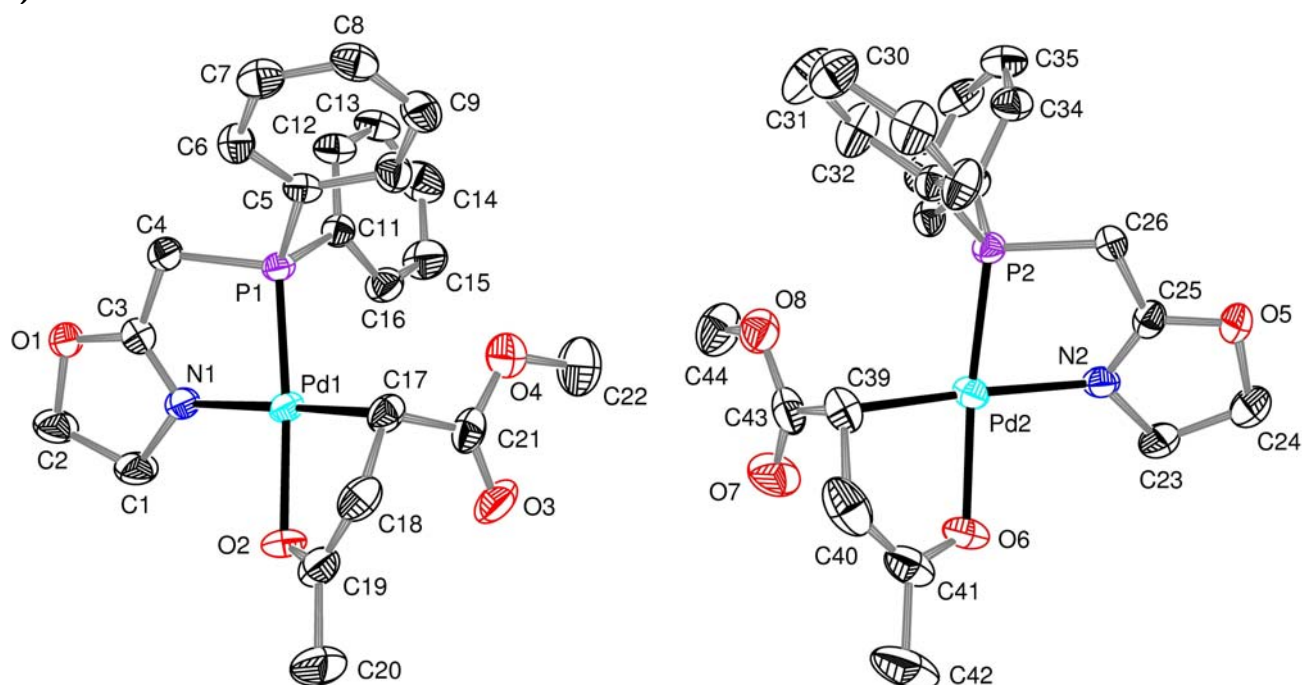


Figure S-10: ORTEP view of the molecular structure of the cation in complex **7b** (H atoms omitted for clarity). Thermal ellipsoids include 50% of the electron density

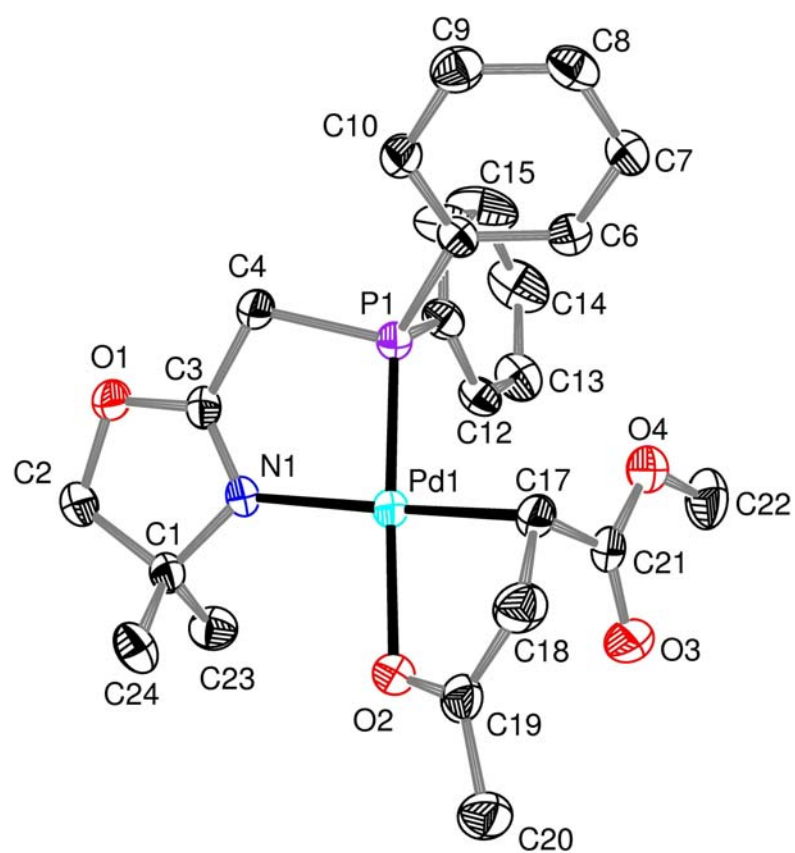


Table S-1 Crystal data and details of the structure determination for the complexes **2a**, **b**, and **3a**, **b**.

	2a	2b	3a	3b
Formula	2[C ₁₇ H ₁₉ CINOPPd]	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ CINOPPd	3[C ₁₇ H ₁₉ NOPPPd·CF ₃ SO ₃]	C ₁₉ H ₂₃ NOPPPd·CF ₃ SO ₃
<i>M_r</i>	426.15	454.20	539.77	567.82
Crystal system	Triclinic	Orthorhombic	Monoclinic	Triclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ /n	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$
<i>a</i> [Å]	8.5550 (4)	7.7310 (10)	17.4710 (2)	8.3330 (10)
<i>b</i> [Å]	8.8270 (5)	11.711 (2)	13.1780 (2)	9.827 (2)
<i>c</i> [Å]	22.6280 (9)	21.589 (4)	29.3020 (3)	14.261 (3)
α [°]	82.744 (4)			92.55 (5)
β [°]	83.051 (4)		107.1200 (6)	100.18 (5)
γ [°]	86.4320 (16)			98.93 (5)
<i>V</i> [Å ³]	1680.70 (14)	1954.6 (6)	6447.36 (14)	1132.4 (4)
<i>Z</i>	4	4	12	2
<i>D_x</i> [Mg m ⁻³]	1.684	1.543	1.668	1.665
μ [mm ⁻¹]	1.358	1.173	1.084	1.033
<i>T</i> [K]	173 (2)	173 (2)	173 (2)	173 (2)
λ [Å]	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073
$\theta_{\max}$ [°]	27.46	30.04	30.03	30.05
data set [<i>h</i> ; <i>k</i> ; <i>l</i>]	-7/11; -9/11; -25/25	-10/10; -16/16; -30/30	-24/24; -18/17; -41/41	-11/11; -13/11; -13/20
tot., unique data, <i>R</i> (int)	8059, 6429, 0.0480	5650, 5650	33223, 18821, 0.0835	8568, 6592, 0.0173
observed data [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)]	4199	4464	9279	5724
No. reflns, No. params	6429, 397	5650, 217	18821, 784	6592, 280
<i>R</i> ₁ , <i>wR</i> ₂ , GOF	0.0956, 0.2694, 1.105	0.0397, 0.1272, 0.863	0.0548, 0.1518, 0.948	0.0303, 0.0714, 1.054
Flack parameter		-0.04 (4)		

Table S-2 Crystal data and details of the structure determination for the complexes **4b**, **6b**, and **7a,b**.

	4b	6b	7a	7b
Formula	C ₂₀ H ₂₃ ClNO ₂ PPd	2[C ₂₂ H ₂₇ NO ₂ PPd·CF ₃ SO ₃]	2[C ₂₂ H ₂₅ NO ₄ PPd·CF ₃ SO ₃]	C ₂₄ H ₂₉ NO ₄ PPd·CF ₃ SO ₃
<i>M_r</i>	482.21	623.89	1307.74	681.92
Crystal system	Triclinic	Triclinic	Triclinic	Triclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$
<i>a</i> [Å]	8.962 (5)	11.4740 (5)	11.2740 (5)	8.927 (5)
<i>b</i> [Å]	10.100 (5)	13.9030 (7)	14.8270 (5)	12.268 (5)
<i>c</i> [Å]	12.534 (5)	18.0810 (10)	17.4450 (9)	13.682 (5)
α [°]	82.414 (5)	92.4860 (15)	73.4310 (16)	76.667 (5)
β [°]	80.486 (5)	96.7650 (15)	85.1550 (15)	87.664 (5)
γ [°]	64.312 (5)	112.951 (3)	73.2490 (14)	75.302 (5)
<i>V</i> [Å ³]	1006.0 (9)	2624.9 (2)	2676.4 (2)	1410.1 (11)
<i>Z</i>	2	4	2	2
<i>D_x</i> [Mg m ⁻³]	1006.0 (9)	1.579	1.623	1.606
μ [mm ⁻¹]	1.148	0.902	0.894	0.852
<i>T</i> [K]	173 (2)	173 (2)	173 (2)	173 (2)
λ [Å]	0.71069	0.71073	0.71073	0.71069
$\theta_{\max}$ [°]	35.00	30.07	29.16	27.46
data set [<i>h</i> ; <i>k</i> ; <i>l</i>]	-14/14; -16/16; 0/20	-16/14; -18/19; -25/25	-15/15; -20/20; -23/23	-11/11; -15/15; 0/17
tot., unique data, <i>R</i> (int)	8736, 8735, 0.0000	24511, 15294, 0.0395	23205, 14401, 0.0464	6394, 6394,
observed data [<i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>)]	8240	8608	8027	5427
No. reflns, No. params	8735, 235	15294, 625	14401, 667	6394, 352
<i>R</i> ₁ , <i>wR</i> ₂ , GOF	0.0226, 0.0635, 1.046	0.0724, 0.2146, 1.079	0.0511, 0.1375, 0.961	0.0542, 0.1722, 1.075

Table S-3 Comparison of the bond lengths [$\text{\AA}$] and angles [$^\circ$] for the different molecules in the structures of **2a** and **3a**.

Table S 3. Comparison of the bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for the structures obtained in the refinement of 2a with Ga.									
	2a		2a'		3a		3a'		3a''
Pd1-N1	2.103 (12)	Pd2-N2	2.098 (11)	Pd1-N1	2.131 (4)	Pd2-N2	2.124 (4)	Pd3-N3	2.139 (4)
Pd1-P1	2.212 (4)	Pd2-P2	2.230 (3)	Pd1-P1	2.1699 (12)	Pd2-P2	2.1716 (12)	Pd3-P3	2.1741 (13)
Pd1-C17	2.057 (13)	Pd2-C34	2.087 (12)	Pd1-C17	2.026 (5)	Pd2-C35	2.017 (5)	Pd3-C53	2.032 (5)
				Pd1-O2	2.156 (3)	Pd2-O6	2.151 (3)	Pd3-O10	2.175 (3)
Pd1-Cl1	2.383 (4)	Pd2-Cl2	2.376 (4)						
N1-C3	1.291 (18)	N2-C20	1.284 (17)	N1-C3	1.281 (6)	N2-C21	1.288 (6)	N3-C39	1.284 (6)
C3-C4	1.468 (19)	C20-C21	1.49 (2)	C3-C4	1.476 (6)	C21-C22	1.483 (6)	C39-C40	1.487 (7)
C4-P1	1.847 (13)	C21-P2	1.851 (13)	C4-P1	1.839 (5)	C22-P2	1.846 (5)	C40-P3	1.858 (5)
N1-Pd1-P1	82.2 (3)	N2-Pd2-P2	82.8 (3)	N1-Pd1-P1	84.85 (11)	N2-Pd2-P2	84.63 (11)	N3-Pd3-P3	84.93 (11)
N1-Pd1-C17	176.4 (5)	N2-Pd2-C34	176.9 (5)	N1-Pd1-C17	174.97 (17)	N2-Pd2-C35	174.38 (17)	N3-Pd3-C53	174.96 (18)
N1-Pd1-Cl1	93.2 (3)	N2-Pd2-Cl2	92.3 (3)	N1-Pd1-O2	95.14 (14)	N2-Pd2-O6	95.97 (14)	N3-Pd3-O10	95.54 (15)
P1-Pd1-C17	94.5 (4)	P2-Pd2-C34	95.3 (4)	P1-Pd1-O2	172.64 (9)	P2-Pd2-O6	176.65 (9)	P3-Pd3-O10	171.95 (10)
P1-Pd1-Cl1	174.66 (15)	P2-Pd2-Cl2	174.38 (14)	P1-Pd1-C17	90.68 (15)	P2-Pd2-C35	90.08 (15)	P3-Pd3-C53	90.44 (16)
C17-Pd1-Cl1	90.1 (5)	C34-Pd2-Cl2	89.5 (4)	C17-Pd1-O2	89.00 (18)	C35-Pd2-O6	89.19 (18)	C53-Pd3-O10	88.77 (19)

Table S-4 Comparison of the bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for the different cations in the structures of **6a** and **7a**.

	6b		6b'		7a		7a'
Pd1-N1	2.104 (4)	Pd2-N2	2.127 (5)	Pd1-N1	2.082 (3)	Pd2-N2	2.088 (3)
Pd1-P1	2.1878 (14)	Pd2-P2	2.1992 (19)	Pd1-P1	2.2051 (10)	Pd2-P2	2.2022 (10)
Pd1-C17	2.030 (5)	Pd2-C39	2.012 (7)	Pd1-C17	2.046 (4)	Pd2-C39	2.046 (4)
Pd1-O2	2.125 (4)	Pd2-O4	2.145 (5)	Pd1-O2	2.112 (2)	Pd2-O6	2.120 (3)
N1-C3	1.270 (6)	N2-C25	1.249 (9)	N1-C3	1.285 (5)	N2-C25	1.295 (5)
C3-C4	1.480 (7)	C25-C26	1.523 (10)	C3-C4	1.496 (5)	C25-C26	1.487 (5)
C4-P1	1.841 (5)	C26-P2	1.855 (6)	C4-P1	1.837 (4)	C26-P2	1.843 (4)
C17-C18	1.527 (8)	C39-C40	1.383 (12)	C17-C18	1.545 (6)	C39-C40	1.543 (7)
C18-C19	1.485 (8)	C40-C41	1.485 (11)	C18-C19	1.472 (6)	C40-C41	1.472 (7)
C19-O2	1.248 (6)	C41-O4	1.223 (9)	C19-O2	1.220 (5)	C41-O6	1.237 (6)
N1-Pd1-P1	83.91 (12)	N2-Pd2-P2	83.88 (18)	N1-Pd1-P1	82.13 (9)	N2-Pd2-P2	81.72 (9)
N1-Pd1-C17	177.1 (2)	N2-Pd2-C39	178.7 (3)	N1-Pd1-C17	174.17 (15)	N2-Pd2-C39	174.28 (15)
N1-Pd1-O2	100.03 (14)	N2-Pd2-O4	100.6 (2)	N1-Pd1-O2	96.10 (12)	N2-Pd2-O6	95.33 (12)
P1-Pd1-O2	174.72 (10)	P2-Pd2-O4	175.56 (13)	P1-Pd1-O2	175.29 (8)	P2-Pd2-O6	172.10 (8)
P1-Pd1-C17	93.30 (16)	P2-Pd2-C39	95.5 (3)	P1-Pd1-C17	99.24 (11)	P2-Pd2-C39	99.99 (12)
C17-Pd1-O2	82.80 (18)	C39-Pd2-O4	80.1 (3)	C17-Pd1-O2	82.10 (14)	C39-Pd2-O6	82.26 (15)

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