Supplementary Information for

Silver(I) and thallium(I) cations as unsupported bridges between two metal bases

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Institut für Anorganische Chemie, Julius-Maximilians-Universität, Am Hubland, 97070 Würzburg, Germany. Fax: +49-(0)931/31-85263; Tel: +49-(0)931/31-85260; E-mail: <u>h.braunschweig@mail.uni-wuerzburg.de</u>; http:// http://www-anorganik.ak-braunschweig.chemie.uni-wuerzburg.de/ **General Considerations.** All manipulations were performed under an inert atmosphere of argon using standard Schlenk and glovebox techniques. Solvents were distilled over alkali metals (in the case of dichloromethane P_2O_5 was used), degassed and stored over molecular sieves (4 Å) under argon. Deuterated solvents were degassed by three freeze-pump-thaw cycles and stored under argon over molecular sieves. NMR experiments were performed on Bruker Avance 500 (¹H: 500.1 MHz; ¹¹B{¹H}: 160.5 MHz; ¹³C{¹H}: 125.8 MHz; ³¹P{¹H}: 202.5 MHz, ¹⁹⁵Pt{¹H}: 107.5 MHz) or Bruker Avance 400 (¹H: 400.1 MHz; ¹³C{¹H}: 100.6 MHz; ³¹P{¹H}: 162.0 MHz) spectrometers. ¹H and ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectra were calibrated to TMS. External standards were used for ³¹P{¹H} (85% H₃PO₄), and ¹⁹⁵Pt{¹H} NMR spectra (Na₂[PtCl₆] in D₂O). Infrared spectra were measured on a JASCO FT/IR-6200 spectrometer. Elemental analyses were performed on an Elementar Vario Micro Cube elemental analyzer and Leco Instruments CHNS 932 elemental analyzer. [(Cy₃P)₂Pt] (1),^{S1} [(OC)₃(Me₃P)₂Fe] (2)^{S2} and Tl[BAr^{Cl₄}] were prepared according to published methods.^{S3}

Synthesis of Ag[BAr^{Cl}₄]: NaBAr^{Cl}₄ (2.70 g, 4.37 mmol) was dissolved in 150 mL hot water and filtered into a dark Schlenk flask. A solution of AgNO₃ (2.20 g, 12.9 mmol, 3 equiv) in 10 mL water was added, at which point a colourless, light sensitive material precipitated. The very light sensitive solid was filtered in the dark and washed with hot water. The solid was taken up in acetone, the solvent removed under vacuum and the solid dried for two days at 120 °C under vacuum.

Synthesis of [{(Cy₃P)₂Pt}₂(μ -Ag)][BAr^{Cl}₄] (3): Ag[BAr^{Cl}₄] (11 mg, 13 µmol) was added to a solution of [(Cy₃P)₂Pt] (1) (20 mg, 26 µmol) in THF in a dark Young NMR tube, whereupon the colour of the solution changed to red and a dark solid precipitated. The solution was filtered and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The deep red residue was rinsed with pentane. Single crystals for X-ray diffraction were prepared by dissolving the precipitate in THF and crystallizing at -30 °C over 24 h. (28 mg, 23 µmol, 90%). ¹H NMR (400.1 MHz, d₈-THF): δ = 7.05–7.02 (m, 8H, C2+C6, Ar), 6.96–6.94 (m, 4H, C4, Ar), 2.23 (br d, ³*J*_{HH} = 11 Hz, 24H, Cy), 2.19–2.11 (br m, 12H, Cy), 1.87 (br d, ³*J*_{HH} = 12 Hz, 24H, Cy), 1.79–1.72 (m, 12H, Cy), 1.72–1.62 (m, 24H, Cy), 1.41–1.25 (br m, 36H, Cy) ppm. ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128.4 MHz, d₈-THF): δ = -7.8 ppm. ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, d₈-THF): δ = 165.4 (q, ¹*J*_{CB} = 50 Hz, C1, Ar), 133.9 (q, ²*J*_{CB} = 2 Hz, C2+C6, Ar), 133.5 (q, ³*J*_{CB} = 4 Hz, C3+C5, Ar), 123.5 (s, C4, Ar), 36.8 (vt, N = |¹*J*_{PC}+³*J*_{PC}| = 26 Hz, C1, Cy), 32.4 (s, C3 and C5, Cy), 28.2 (vt, N = |²*J*_{PC}+⁴*J*_{PC}| = 12 Hz, C2 and C6, Cy), 26.9 (s, C4, Cy) ppm. ³¹P{¹H} NMR (202.5 MHz, d₈-THF): δ = 57.4 (¹*J*_{PPt} = 3174 Hz, ²*J*_{PAg} = 3 Hz) ppm. ¹⁹⁵Pt{¹H} NMR (86.02 MHz, d₈-THF): δ = -4853 (¹*J*_{PPt} = 3174 Hz) ppm. Elemental analysis (%) calculated for C₉₆H₁₄₄AgBCl₈P4pt₂: C 52.07; H 6.55; found: C 51.95; H 6.34.

Synthesis of [{(**C**y₃**P**)₂**Pt**}₂(*µ*-**TI**)][**B**Ar^{CI}₄] (4): TI[BAr^{CI}₄] (11 mg, 13 µmol) was added to a solution of [(Cy₃P)₂Pt] (1) (20 mg, 26 µmol) in THF in a dark Young NMR tube, whereupon the colour of the solution changed to red and a dark solid precipitated. The solution was filtered and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The deep red residue was rinsed with pentane. Single crystals for X-ray diffraction were prepared by dissolving the precipitate in THF and crystallization at $-30 \degree$ C over 24 h. (28 mg, 23 µmol, 90%). ¹H NMR (400.1 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = 7.05-7.02$ (m, 8H, C2+C6, Ar), 7.01–6.99 (m, 4H, C4, Ar), 2.05 (br d, ³J_{HH} = 11 Hz, 24H, Cy), 1.99–1.93 (br m, 12H, *Cy*), 1.85 (br d, ³J_{HH} = 12 Hz, 24H, Cy), 1.74 (br d, ³J_{HH} = 12 Hz, 12H, Cy), 1.57–1.44 (br m, 24H, Cy), 1.35–1.22 (br m, 36H, Cy) ppm. ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (128.4 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = -7.0$ ppm. ^{13}C {¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = 165.1$ (q, ¹J_{CB} = 49 Hz, C1, Ar), 133.5 (m, ²J_{CB} = 2 Hz, C2+C6, Ar), 133.3 (q, ³J_{CB} = 4 Hz, C3+C5, Ar), 123.4 (s, C4, Ar), 37.5 (vt, N = |¹J_{PC}+³J_{PC}| = 26 Hz, C1, Cy), 31.5 (s, C3 and C5, Cy), 27.9 (vt, N = |²J_{PC}+⁴J_{PC}| = 12 Hz, C2 and C6, Cy), 26.8 ppm (s, C4, Cy) ppm. ³¹P{¹H} NMR (162.0 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = 57.9$ (¹J_{PPt} = 4040 Hz) ppm. ¹⁹⁵Pt{¹H} NMR (86.02 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): $\delta = -4697$ (¹J_{PPt} = 4040 Hz) ppm. Elemental analysis (%) calculated for C₉₆H₁₄₄BCl₈P₄Pt₂Tl: C 49.89; H 6.28; found: C 49.79; H 5.91.

Synthesis of [{(OC)₃(Me₃P)₂Fe}₂(μ -Ag)] (5): Ag[BAr^{Cl}₄] (48 mg, 69 µmol) was dissolved in benzene and added to a solution of [Fe(CO)₃(PMe₃)₂] (2) (40 mg, 137 µmol) in benzene in a dark Young NMR tube. Immediately a white solid precipitated, which was filtered and washed with benzene and pentane. The white solid was dried under vacuum and recrystallized in CH₂Cl₂ to yield a white crystalline solid (67 mg, 52 µmol, 76%). IR (CH₂Cl₂): 1988, 1926, 1902 (v_{CO}) cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (500.1 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ = 7.03–7.01 (m, 8H, C2+C6, Ar), 7.00–6.98 (m, 4H, C4, Ar), 1.69 (d, ²J_{PH} = 8.8 Hz, 32H, PMe₃) ppm. ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (160.5 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ

= -7.8 ppm. ³¹P{¹H} NMR (202.5 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ = 23.3 (d, ²*J*_{PAg} = 17.7 Hz) ppm. ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100.6 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ = 214.1 (br, CO), 165.1 (q, ¹*J*_{CB} = 49 Hz, C1, Ar), 133.5 (m, ²*J*_{CB} = 2 Hz, C2+C6, Ar), 133.3 (q, ³*J*_{CB} = 4 Hz, C3+C5, Ar), 123.4 (s, C4, Ar), 22.7-23.1 (m, 12C, CH₃) ppm. Elemental analysis (%) calculated for C₄₂H₄₈AgBCl₈P₄Fe₂O₆: C 39.20; H 3.76; found: C 39.86; H 3.63.

General crystallographic details: The crystal data of 4, 5 and 6 were collected on a Bruker X8-APEX II diffractometer with a CCD area detector and multi-layer mirror monochromated $Mo_{K\alpha}$ radiation. The structure was solved using direct methods, refined with the Shelx software package and expanded using Fourier techniques.^{S4} All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Hydrogen atoms were included in structure factor calculations. All hydrogen atoms were assigned to idealised geometric positions. Crystallographic data have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center as supplementary publication no. CCDC 1027225 (3), 1027226 (4) and 1027227 (5). These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif

Crystal data for 3: $C_{103}H_{158}AgBCl_8OP_4Pt_2$, $M_r = 2328.63$, red block, $0.160 \times 0.100 \times 0.060$ mm³, monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$, a = 23.5269(9) Å, b = 16.7472(7) Å, c = 27.9343(11) Å, $\beta = 111.5480(10)^\circ$, V = 10237.1(7) Å³, Z = 4, $\rho_{calcd} = 1.511$ g·cm⁻³, $\mu = 3.233$ mm⁻¹, F(000) = 4752, T = 100(2) K, $R_I = 0.0317$, $wR^2 = 0.0526$, 20925 independent reflections $[20 \le 52.74^\circ]$ and 1127 parameters.

Crystal data for 4: C₉₆H₁₄₄BCl₈P₄Pt₂Tl, $M_r = 2310.94$, red block, $0.15 \times 0.10 \times 0.08$ mm³, monoclinic space group $P2_1/c$, a = 20.429(7) Å, b = 17.201(6) Å, c = 27.925(10) Å, $\beta = 99.446(9)^\circ$, V = 9680(6) Å³, Z = 4, $\rho_{calcd} = 1.586$ g·cm⁻³, $\mu = 4.875$ mm⁻¹, F(000) = 4632, T = 100(2) K, $R_I = 0.0383$, $wR^2 = 0.0637$, 19803 independent reflections $[2\theta \le 52.744^\circ]$ and 1165 parameters.

Crystal data for 5: $C_{42}H_{53}AgBCl_8P_4Fe_2O_6$ $M_r = 1382.76$, colourless plate, $0.195 \times 0.079 \times 0.057$ mm³, Orthorhombic space group *Pbca*, a = 18.930(5) Å, b = 23.904(3) Å, c = 26.047(3) Å, V = 11786(4) Å³, Z = 8, $\rho_{calcd} = 1.559$ g·cm⁻³, $\mu = 1.333$ mm⁻¹, F(000) = 5584, T = 100(2) K, $R_I = 0.0587$, $wR^2 = 0.0677$, 12550 independent reflections $[2\theta \le 53.6^\circ]$ and 692 parameters.

References

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