Supplementary materials



Figure S1: Parts of the mass spectrum of complex 5, depicting the polymeric nature of this compound.

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Figure S2: Molecular structure of complex **2**, with the ellipsoids drawn at 50% probability level. Selected bond lengths [Å] and angles [°]: N(1)-Ni(1), 2.019(2); N(4)-Ni(1), 2.003(2); Cl(1)-Ni(1), 2.2169(8); Cl(2)-Ni(1), 2.2569(7); N(3)-N(4), 1.372(3); N(1)-Ni(1)-N(4), 109.26(8); N(1)-Ni(1)-Cl(1), 102.01(7); N(4)-Ni(1)-Cl(1), 118.63(6); N(1)-Ni(1)-Cl(2), 105.86(7); N(4)-Ni(1)-Cl(2), 98.76(6); Cl(1)-Ni(1)-Cl(2), 121.60(3).



Figure S3: Total ion chromatogram showing C4-, C8-, and C12- toluenes as major products. Thus addition of butene may be the most facile process which leads to alkyltoluenes.



Figure S4: Retention time = 15 min



Figure S5: Retention time = 17.00 - 18.00 min

(iii) Toluene + C₆

(**MW** = 176)



hexyltoluene

Figure S6: Retention time = 19.50 - 20.50 min

(Comments: 2-n-hexyl; 4-n-hexyl- and several isomers of C6 on toluene)



Figure S7: Retention time = 21.20 - 23.70 min

(Comments: 2 x C4 alkylation of toluene, with isomerization of C4 chain)

(v)



Ċ₆H₁₃

Figure S8: Retention time = 22.90 - 24.30

(Comments: Unlikely to have $2 \times C4 + C2$; sine there is very little of C2 alkylation; hence most likely is C4 + C6. Product as above, with isomers from the isomerization of the alkyl chain)



Figure S9: Retention time = 24.60

(Comments: Unlikely to have other combination since GC shows one dominant peak at this retention time)



2,6-dibutyl-4-hexyltoluene

Figure S10: Retention time = 25.80 - 26.50 min

(Comments: Unlikely to be $C_8 + C_6$ alkylation of toluene since there is very little amount of C_8 formed in the hexane and no evidence of C_8 alkylation of toluene. Most likely is a 2 x $C_4 + C_6$ alkylation of toluene)