

Electronic Supplementary Information
for
**Gold(III) Six-membered N[^]C[^]N Pincer Complexes: Synthesis, Structure,
Reactivity and Theoretical Calculations.**

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Description of the supramolecular structure of **1**[AuCl₄]Cl

In compound **1**[AuCl₄]Cl the HN⁺CH⁺NH dication and counterions [AuCl₄]⁻ and Cl⁻ are linked into a complex three-dimensional framework by a combination of two weak independent C-H \cdots Cl interactions and one N-H \cdots Cl hydrogen bond (Figure S1 and Table S2). However, the structure of **1**[AuCl₄]Cl can be easily analyzed in terms of two more simple one- and two-dimensional substructures. In the first substructure the two N-H protons of the [HN⁺CH⁺NH]²⁺ moiety are hydrogen bonded to the Cl(4) chloride anion. Propagation by translation then generates helical chains running along the [1 0 0] direction (Figure S2). The second substructure consist of layers parallel to (1 0 0), as shown in Figure S2, generated by weak C-H \cdots Cl interactions (H \cdots Cl distances 2.826 and 2.897 Å)¹. The Cl(3) chloride ligand of the tetrachloroaurate anion, and the symmetry generated Cl(3') atom, located in *trans* position, are hydrogen bonded to a methylenic group and a aryl ring of two different HN⁺CH⁺NH dications (Figure S3). In the literature there exist many examples of structures containing the same type of intermolecular interactions to form a supramolecular architecture.²

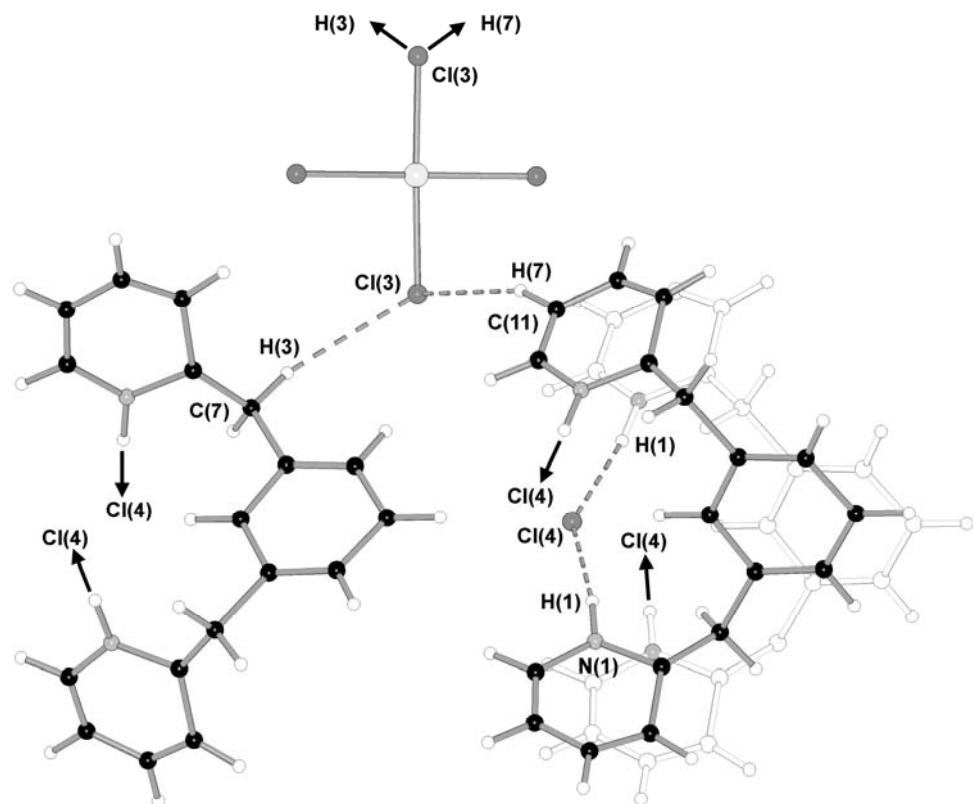


Figure S1. A schematic representation of the hydrogen bonding structure in [HN⁺CH⁺NH][AuCl₄]Cl, **1**[AuCl₄]Cl. Only atoms involved in hydrogen bonding are labeled. Hydrogen bonds are represented by dotted lines. The arrows indicate the continuation of the hydrogen-bonded network.

Table S1. Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$) for **1**[AuCl₄]Cl¹

Donor – H...Acceptor	D – H	H...A	D...A	D – H...A
N(1) – H(1)…Cl(4)	0.970	2.063	3.026(12)	171.8
C(11) – H(7)…Cl(3)	0.970	2.826	3.737(23)	156.8
C(7) – H(3) ⁱ …Cl(3)	0.970	2.896	3.847(27)	166.7

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x, y, z+\frac{1}{2}$

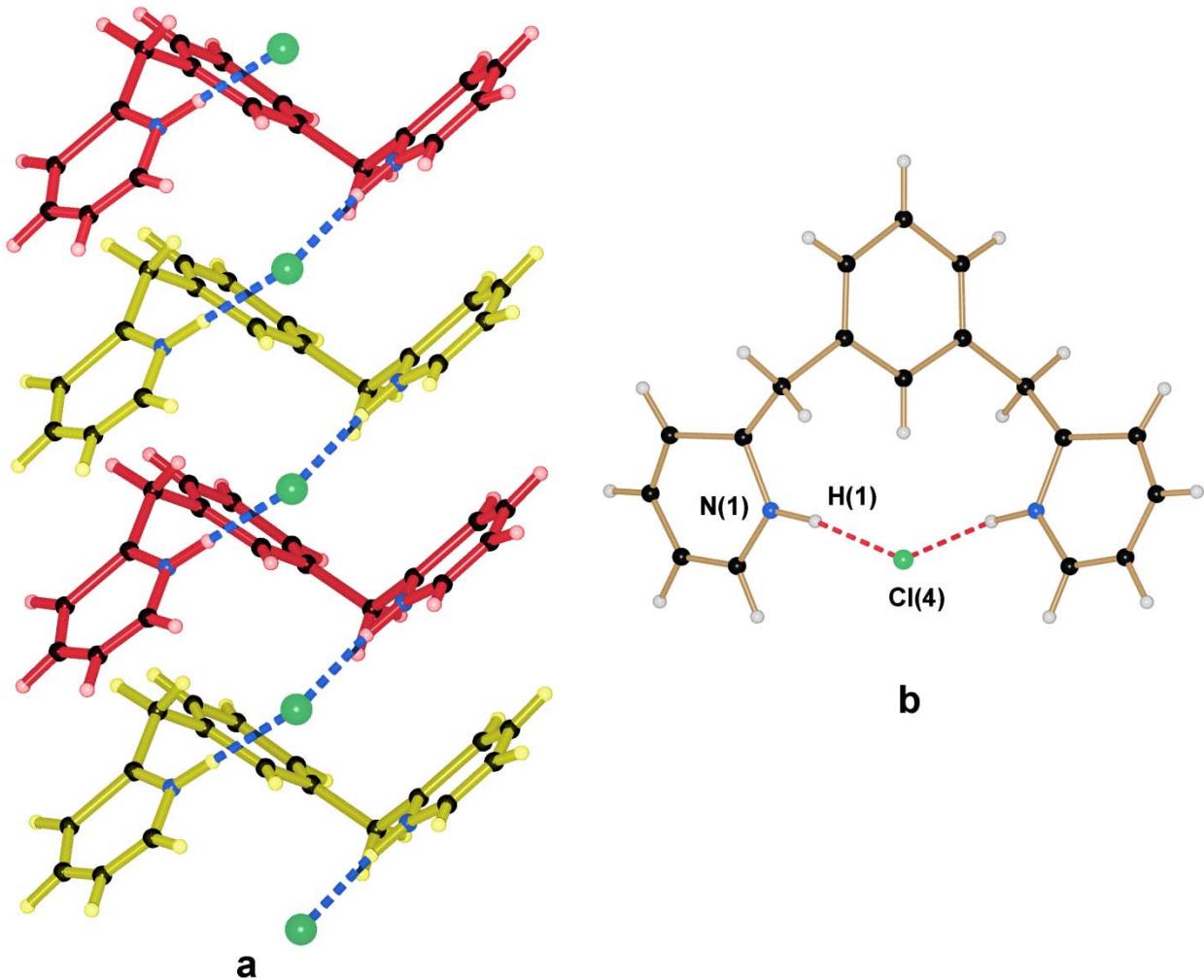


Figure S2 a) Part of the crystal structure of **1**[AuCl₄]Cl, showing the formation of helical chains parallel to the [1 0 0] direction. The broken lines indicate the N-H...Cl hydrogen bond between dipyridinium dications and chloride anion. b) A view of the helical chain along *a*-axis.

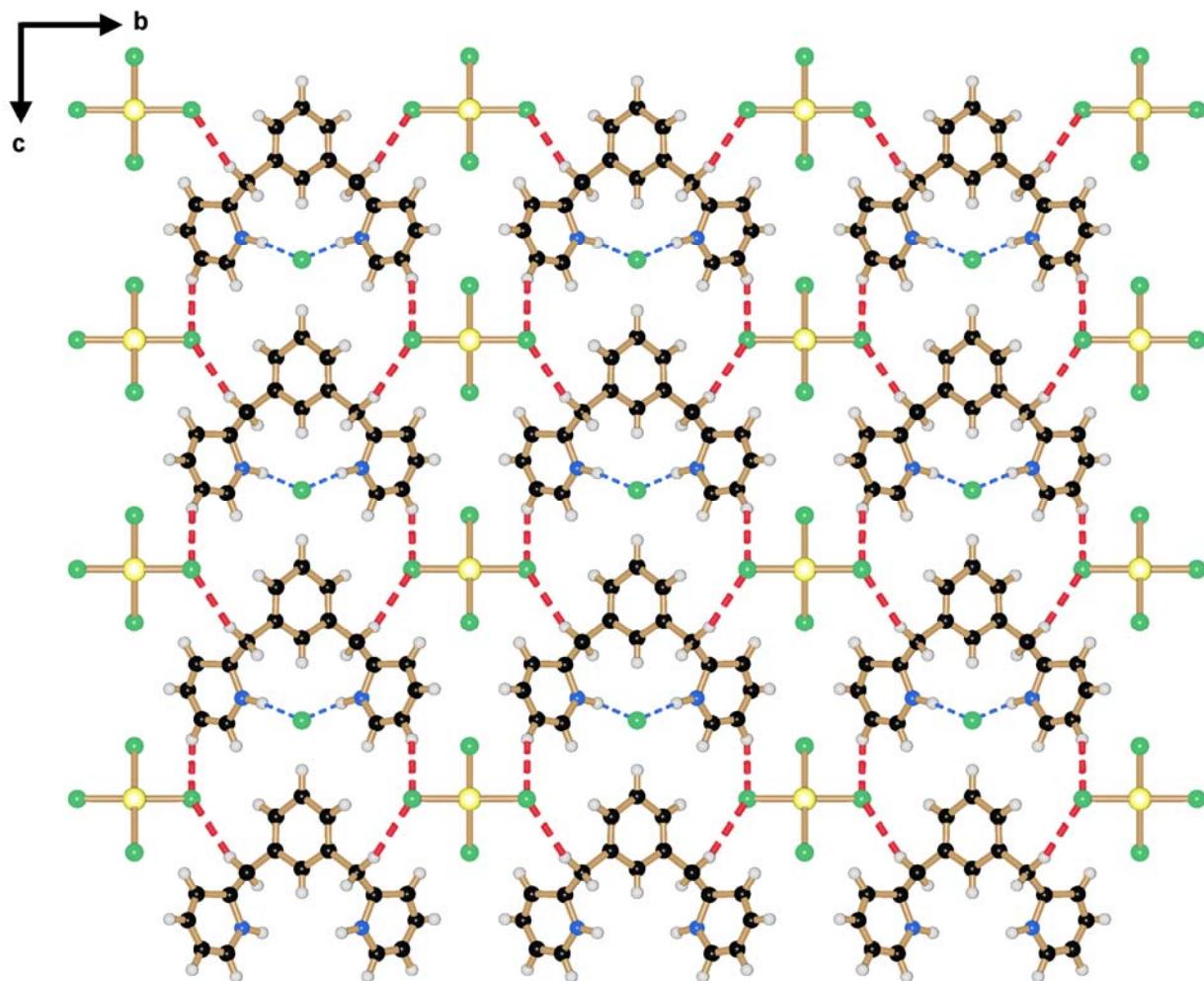


Figure S3. A partial packing diagram for **1**[AuCl₄]Cl, viewed along the *a*-axis, showing the hydrogen-bonded layer structure. Dashed lines show C-H···Cl hydrogen bonds.

Table S2. Principal bond and non-bond parameters of compound **2**.

Distances, Å

Hg – Cl	2.308(2)	Hg – C(2)	2.066(7)
Hg···N(1)	2.730(7)	Hg···N(2)	2.820(9)
N(1) – C(12)	1.280(12)	N(1)-C(8)	1.330(9)
C(8)-C(7)	1.502(11)	C(7) – C(1)	1.594(16)
C(1) – C(2)	1.417(11)	C(1) – C(6)	1.367(16)
N(2) – C(18)	1.291(13)	N(2) – C(14)	1.340(10)
C(14) – C(13)	1.489(11)	C(13) – C(3)	1.529(11)
C(3) – C(2)	1.397(13)	C(3) – C(4)	1.347(11)

Angles, °

Cl – Hg – C(2)	173.6(2)	N(1)···Hg···N(2)	108.2(2)
C(12) – N(1) – C(8)	119.3(7)	N(1) – C(8) – C(7)	116.7(7)
C(8) – C(7) – C(1)	114.1(8)	C(7) – C(1) – C(2)	117.8(8)
C(7) – C(1) – C(6)	120.0(8)	C(2) – C(1) – C(6)	122.2(10)
C(1) – C(2) – C(3)	116.7(8)	C(18) – N(2) – C(14)	116.0(9)
N(2) – C(14) – C(13)	116.6(8)	C(14) – C(13) – C(3)	112.5(7)
C(13) – C(3) – C(2)	119.2(6)	C(13) – C(3) – C(4)	119.7(9)
C(2) – C(3) – C(4)	121.0(8).		

Table S3. ^1H NMR data of $\text{N}^{\wedge}\text{CH}^{\wedge}\text{N}$, $\text{Hg}(\text{N}^{\wedge}\text{C}^{\wedge}\text{N})\text{Cl}$, **2**, and $[\text{Au}(\text{N}^{\wedge}\text{C}^{\wedge}\text{N})\text{Cl}][\text{X}]$, **3[X]**, in DMSO-d_6

	CH_2	H^2	H^5	H^4, H^6	$\text{H}^3, \text{H}^{3''}$	$\text{H}^4, \text{H}^{4''}$	$\text{H}^5, \text{H}^{5''}$	$\text{H}^6, \text{H}^{6''}$
$\text{N}^{\wedge}\text{CH}^{\wedge}\text{N}$	4.05	7.17-7.21	7.17-7.21	7.08	7.25	7.68	7.17-7.21	8.46
2	4.10		7.24-7.27	7.24-7.27	7.38	7.71	7.11	8.43
3[X]	4.46		7.24-7.30	7.24-7.30	8.10	8.37	7.81	9.21
$\text{X} = \frac{1}{2} [\text{Hg}_2\text{Cl}_6]$	4.94							
3[X]	4.46		7.23-7.27	7.23-7.27	8.09	8.35	7.78	9.28
$\text{X} = \text{Cl}$	5.09							
3[X]	4.45		7.20-7.32	7.20-7.32	8.10	8.37	7.81	9.21
$\text{X} = [\text{PF}_6]$	4.95							

References

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- ² a) T.K. Hagos, S. D. Nogai, L. Dobrzańska and S. Cronje, *Acta Cryst.*, 2008, **E64**, m1357; b) Z.-F. Zhang, J.-H. Qin, S.-Q. Wang and G.-R. Qua, *Acta Cryst.*, 2007, **C63**, o622; c) X.-P. Zhang, G. Yanga and N. S. Weng *Acta Cryst.*, 2006, **E62**, m2018; d) S.A. Bourne and L. J. Moitsheki, *Polyhedron*, 2008, **27**, 263.