Fig. 5. Molecular structure of $[Au_4(\mu\text{-dppa})_4](PF_6)_4$ **14**. Ellipsoids show 20% probability levels. Only the *ipso* carbons of the PPh_2 groups are shown.

The asymmetric unit consists of 1/4 of a cyclo-tetrameric Au-complex tetra-cation and one PF6-anion. The latter occupies three different sites (with s.o.f. 0.5, 0.25, 0.25). One of them is heavily disordered (with alternative site occupancy by the anion or solvent, i.e., dichloromethane), and therefore four out of sixteen PF6-anions per unit cell as well as the solvent of crystallization could not be refined. Thus, the data set was treated with SQUEEZE as implemented in WinGX PLATON for the final stages of the refinement. The SQUEEZE procedure yielded 1023 electrons per unit cell, which correspond nicely to the omitted PF6-anions (276 electrons) plus 18 dichloromethane molecules (756 electrons) = 1032 electrons. Thus, these moieties were included in the sum formula for calculation of F(000), M, density and absorption coefficient.
Furthermore, the structure contains at least two disordered phenyl groups (one in 0.5 : 0.5 ratio, the other one
in 0.64 : 0.36 ratio) as well as a disorder by means of Au occupying the CC place and vice versa (with s.o.f. 0.102 for the alternative position). The disordered phenyl rings were refined as rigid groups.