Synthesis of a Highly Reactive Form of WO₂Cl₂, its Conversion into Nanocrystalline Mono-Hydrated WO₃ and Coordination Compounds with Tetramethylurea

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Figure S1. P-XRD patterns of: orthorhombic WO₂Cl₂ (space group *Immm*; simulated from PDF 01-081-2322, red line); commercial yellow WO₂Cl₂ (black line); grey WO₂Cl₂ protected from the moisture with a thin layer of inert paraffin oil (blue line).



The *blue line* pattern has been cut in the 10-20° 29 range, due to the presence of a very broad peak ascribable to the paraffin oil. The paraffin oil is responsible also for the broadened profile of the diffraction peaks.

Figure S2. Representative HRTEM micrograph of commercial (yellow) WO₂Cl₂.



Figure S3. Comparative view of the P-XRD patterns of the solid materials obtained from: grey WO_2Cl_2 , after air exposure for 3 days (red line); grey WO_2Cl_2 , after air exposure for 10 minutes (black line); yellow WO_2Cl_2 , after air exposure for 3 days (blue line).



Figure S4. Representative micrograph (left side) and selected area electron diffraction (SAED) pattern (right side) of $WO_3 \cdot H_2O$ (light green solid, from hydrolysis of grey WO_2Cl_2).



Figure S5. Representative HRTEM micrograph of WO₃·H₂O (lemon yellow solid, from hydrolysis of commercial yellow WO₂Cl₂).



Table S1. Computed average Mayer bond orders (C-PCM/ ω B97X) for the W–O interactions in 1.

| W=O(terminal) | 1.933 |
|---------------|-------|
| W=O(bridging) | 1.444 |
| W–O(bridging) | 0.310 |
| W–O(tmu) | 0.507 |



Figure S6. DFT C-PCM/ ω B97X calculated structure of WO₂Cl₂(tmu)₂, **2**. Dichloromethane as implicit solvent.



Table S2. Selected computed bond lengths (Å) and angles (°) for WO₂Cl₂(tmu)₂, 2.

| Bond | | Angle | |
|------|-------|--------|-------|
| W=O | 1.686 | O=W=O | 102.2 |
| | 1.690 | O=W-O | 90.3 |
| W–O | 2.213 | | 90.9 |
| | 2.185 | | 166.8 |
| W–Cl | 2.398 | | 167.4 |
| | 2.399 | O=W-Cl | 95.2 |
| C=O | 1.271 | | 96.2 |
| | 1.272 | | 95.7 |
| | | | 95.2 |
| | | C=O-W | 134.7 |
| | | | 140.6 |