Beyond Transition Block Metals: Exploring the Reactivity of Phosphines PTA and it's oxide [PTA(O)] towards Gallium(III)

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3. ¹H-DOSY experiments for compounds [PTA-H]•[GaCl4] (1), [PTA(O)-H]•[GaCl4] (2), PTA and [PTA(O)]: general information and spectra

The intensities of the phosphor-coupled doublet of the $[PTA-H]^+$ and $[PTA(O)-H]^+$ ions from the DOSY experiments were plotted against the gradient strength. To derive their diffusion constants (**D**) in deuterated water, the data were fit to equation 1.

Eq 1)
$$
I = I_0 e^{-D^2 \gamma^2 \delta^2 \left(\frac{\Delta - \delta}{3}\right)}
$$

Where; **I** is the measured signal intensity, **I**₀ is the initial signal intensity, γ is the gyromagnetic ratio of ¹H, Δ is the diffusions time and δ is the gradient pulse width.

To find the hydrodynamic radius (r_s) of each ion, equation 2 was used with a temperature (T) of 298K and a deuterated water viscosity (η) of 1.1 x 10^{-3} kg m⁻¹s^{-1 [1]}

Eq 2)
$$
D = \frac{k_b T}{6 \pi \eta r_s}
$$

Where; k_b is the Boltzmann constant.

Using this equation, the hydrodynamic radii of $[PTA-H]^+$, $[PTA(O)-H]^+$, PTA and $[PTA(O)]$ were found to be 3.36 Å, 3.52 Å, 3.92 Å and 3.72 Å, respectively.

[1] R. Evans, G. Dal Poggetto, M. Nilsson, G. A. Morris. *Anal*. *Chem*. **2018**, *90*, 6, 3987–3994.

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Figure S24. Plot of the intensity of the phosphor-coupled doublet of [PTA-H]⁺ in [PTA-H] \cdot [GaCl₄] (**1**) as a function of varied gradient strength over the 16 increments of the DOSY experiment. The datapoints were fit to equation 1 using the T1/T2 function in the dynamics module in TopSpin 3.6.5. (upper right: diffusion constant (D), alongside the standard deviation (SD) and the root sum of squares (RSS) for the fitting).

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4. Inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometry (ICP-MS): general information and measurements for compounds 1 and 2.

All analytical chemicals were of trace analysis grade or equivalent. For the preparation and analysis of samples, deionized water (conductivity $\leq 0.5 \mu S$), ultra-pure concentrated (65%) nitric acid and multi-elemental standards (for calibration of the ICP-MS spectrometer) were used; all volumetric flasks were polymethyl pentene (PMP), polypropylene (PP) Class A or equivalent quality polymer. Samples of compounds [PTA-H]•[GaCl4] (**1**) and [PTA(O)-H]•[GaCl4] (**2**) and all solutions prepared from them were stored at room temperature. All sample preparation steps and measurements were performed at the London Metallomics Facility (King's College London, KCL), under GMP settings. Preparation of the samples was performed as follows: dried samples of **1** (1.31 mg) and **2** (1.09 mg) were transferred into a Teflon dish, quenched with $2 \text{ mL of a } 2\% \text{ HNO}_3$ aqueous solution and were subjected to mineralization by microwave digestion (30 min). All samples were spiked with germanium to obtain a concentration of 10 ug Ge/L in all samples to act as an internal standard to correct for matrix differences and/or instrumental drift. All measurements were conducted on a Thermo Fisher iCAP TQ ICP-MS in Dynamic Reaction Cell mode (DRC) with oxygen gas. The introduction system to the instrument was a Cetac ASX-520 autosampler coupled to a meinhard glass nebulizer that was fitted to a quartz cyclonic spray chamber. The typical settings used for ICP-QMS measurements are presented in Table S1. Data reduction involved the normalization of raw intensities using internal standard measurements of 72 Ge and blank correcting this signal by removing the average analyte intensity of blank measurements. Finally, external standardization was applied using an eight-point calibration curve to convert the corrected intensities into concentration measurements (see Table S2). The calibration curve for both P and Ga revealed a good linearity over the whole range of concentrations (0.10-1000 μg/L), with determination coefficients \geq 0.999. Three blank replicates, consisting of 2% HNO₃ in deionized water, were performed to calculate the limit of quantitation (LOQ).

Table S1. Typical settings used for ICP-QMS measurements.

Table S2. Results of content of [Ga] and [P] elements in **1** and **2** compounds determined via ICP-MS.

5. Tests of stability in aqueous solution for compounds [PTA-H]•[GaCl4] (1) and [PTA(O)- H]•[GaCl4] (2)

To test the stability of compounds 1 and 2, the solutions of each sample in D_2O were prepared on air, maintained at room temperature and monitored over time by ${}^{1}H$ and ${}^{71}Ga$ NMR spectroscopy using an Avance III HD spectrometer (operating at 400.13 and 122.03 MHz, respectively).

Figure S31. ⁷¹Ga (a) and ¹H NMR spectra (b) of **1** and ⁷¹Ga (c) and ¹H NMR spectra (d) of **2** in D₂O recorded at $t=0$ (blue), one day later (green) and one month later (red). ⁷¹Ga spectra were recorded with a transmitter offset frequency of 0.0 ppm and a spectral width of 600 ppm. To improve clarity, each stacked plot was normalised to the height of the largest peak. $\rm{^1H}$ spectra were run with a transmitter frequency offset of 2.5 ppm and a spectral width of 7 ppm. Either ^{71}Ga and ^{1}H NMR spectral widths shown in the figure were expanded in the region where signals were detected.

6. CSD search

Mean P-C distance in PTA 1.843(17) on 3366 P-C bonds in 680 hits.

Mean C-N distance around not protonated nitrogen atom in monoprotonated PTA 1.461(9) (534 bonds in 54 hits).

Mean C-N distance around protonated nitrogen atom in monoprotonated PTA 1.55(2) (267 bonds in 54 hits).

7. Additional drawing of X-Ray Structures

Figure S32. Packing diagram of [PTA-H]•[GaCl4] (**1**) along *a* axis.

Figure S33. Molecular structure of [PTA-H]•[I] (**3**) showing the two disordered [PTA-H]⁺ molecules in the same crystallographic site. Empirical formula: $C_6H_{13}IN_3P$; Formula weight: 285.06; Space group: Monoclinic; Space group *C2/m*; Cell dimension: 8.0895(6)Å, 9.0090(7) Å, 6.7561(6)Å, 98.987(3); Volume: 486.33(7) Å³; Z=2;

8. Fingerprint plots for compounds [PTA-H]•[GaCl4] (1), [PTA(O)-H]•[GaCl4] (2) and [PTA(O)-H]•[I] (4)

Figure S34. (a) Fingerprint plot for [PTA-H]•[GaCl4] (**1**), (b) with highlight of the [PTA-H]⁺ with Cl atoms of neighbor anions and (c) with N atoms of neighbor cations.

Figure S35. Percentage distribution of different interactions present in [PTA-H]•[GaCl4] (**1**) as obtained from fingerprint plots.

Figure S36. (a) Fingerprint plot for [PTA(O)-H]•[GaCl4] (**2**), (b) with highlight of the [PTA(O)-H]⁺ with Cl atoms of neighbor anions, (c) with H atoms of neighbor cations and (d) with O atoms of neighbor cations.

Figure S37. Percentage distribution of different interactions present in [PTA(O)-H]•[GaCl4] (**2**), as obtained from fingerprint plots.

Figure S38. (a) Fingerprint plot for [PTA(O)-H]•[I] (**4**), (b) with highlight of the [PTA(O)-H]⁺ with O atoms of neighbor cations, (c) with H atoms of neighbor cations and (d) with I atoms.

Figure S39. Percentage distribution of different interactions present in [PTA(O)-H]•[I] (**4**) as obtained from fingerprint plots.

9. DFT calculations and cartesian coordinates of optimized compounds

Table S3. Free energy values calculated by DFT for the formation of [(PTA)GaX3] and [(PTA- H)GaX₃] coordination compounds (X= Br or I).

Ga-phosphine-halide adduct formation		Calculated free energy (kcal/mol)
$PTA + GaBr_3$ \rightarrow [(PTA)GaBr ₃]		$\Delta G = -15.4$
$(PTA-H) + GaBr_3$ \rightarrow $[(PTA-H)GaBr_3]$		$\Delta G = +2.0$
$PTA + Gal_3$ \rightarrow $[(PTA)Gal_3]$		$\Delta G = -13.4$
$(PTA-H) + Gal_3$ \rightarrow $[(PTA-H)Gal_3]$		$AG = +3.5$

Figure S40. Optimized structures of $[(PTA)GaBr_3]$ (left) and $[(PTA-H)GaBr_3]$ (right) coordination complexes.

Figure S41. Optimized structures of $[(PTA)GaI_3]$ (left) and $[(PTA-H)GaI_3]$ (right) coordination complexes.

Structure: [(PTA)GaCl3]

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -4044.892389

Structure: **[(PTA-H)GaCl3] +**

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -4045.226342

Structure: GaCl³

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -3303.577082

Structure: PTA

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -741.289873

Structure: [PTA-H] +

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -741.652745

Structure: PMe³

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -461.029867

Structure: [(PMe3)GaCl3]

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -3764.638447

Structure: [(PTA-H)AuCl] ⁺

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -1337.366403

Structure: [(PTA)AuCl]

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -1337.701678

Structure: AuCl

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -596.006313

Structure: [(PTA)GaBr3]

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -10378.549655

Structure: [(PTA-H)GaBr3] +

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -10378.885441

Structure: GaBr³

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -9637.235923

Structure: [(PTA-H)GaI3] +

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -2698.895781

Structure: [(PTA)GaI3]

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -2698.559737

Structure: GaI³

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies = -1957.248623