

**Supporting Information for**

**Electrophilic activation and the formation of an unusual  $Tl^+/Cr^{3+}$   
tetranuclear ion-complex adduct**

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## Synthesis

### General Considerations

All manipulations were carried out under inert argon atmosphere, using standard Schlenk techniques and dried and freshly distilled solvents. Unless otherwise stated, the  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 300 instrument at 300.13 and 121.49 MHz, respectively, using TMS or  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  (85% in  $\text{D}_2\text{O}$ ) as external standards, with downfield shifts reported as positive. All NMR spectra were measured at 298 K, unless otherwise specified. IR spectra were recorded on a Nicolet 6700 FT-IR spectrometer equipped with a Smart Orbit ATR accessory (Ge or diamond crystals). Gas chromatographic analyses were performed on a Thermoquest GC8000 Top Series gas chromatograph using a HP Pona column (50 m, 0.2 mm diameter, 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$  film thickness). Elemental C, H, and N analyses were performed by the Service de microanalyses, Université de Strasbourg (France). The ligand bis(2-picolyl)phenylphosphine (NPN)<sup>S-1</sup> and the complexes  $[\text{CrCl}_3(\text{THF})_3]^{\text{S-2}}$  and  $[\text{CrCl}_3(\text{NPN})]\cdot\text{MeCN}^{\text{S-3}}$  (Anal. Calcd for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{17}\text{Cl}_3\text{CrN}_2\text{P}\cdot\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ : C, 48.85; H, 4.10; N, 8.55. Found: C, 48.69; H, 4.16; N, 8.44) were prepared according to literature procedures. Methylaluminoxane (10 wt % in toluene) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich.

### Crystallographic data

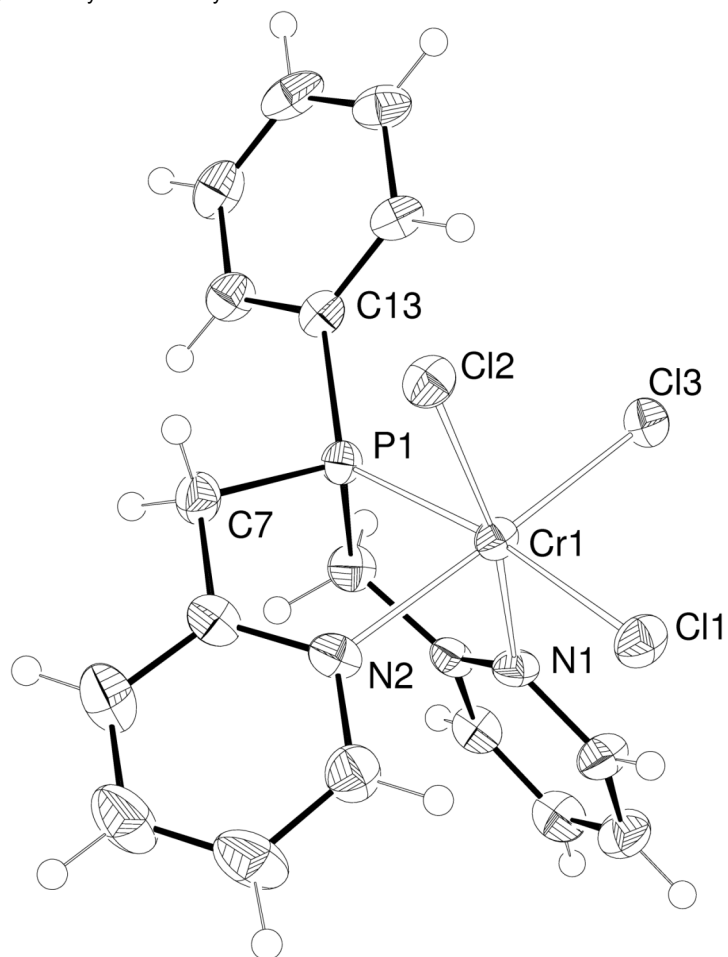
#### X-ray data collection, structure solution and refinement compounds 1 and 2

For **1**, suitable single crystals for X-ray analysis were grown by layering  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  on a concentrated dichloromethane solution of the pure compound and single crystals of **2** by layering  $\text{Et}_2\text{O}$  on a concentrated acetone solution of the pure compound.

The intensity data were collected at 173(2) K on a Kappa CCD diffractometer<sup>S-4</sup> (graphite monochromated MoK $\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å). Crystallographic and experimental details for the structures are summarized in Table S1. The structures were solved by direct methods (SHELXS-97) and refined by full-matrix least-squares procedures (based on  $F^2$ , SHELXL-97)<sup>S-5</sup> with anisotropic thermal parameters for all the non-hydrogen atoms. The hydrogen atoms were introduced into the geometrically calculated positions (SHELXS-97 procedures) and refined *riding* on the corresponding parent atoms. CCDC 771851 (**1**) and 771852 (**2**) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper that can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center via [www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data\\_request/cif](http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif).

**Table S1.** Data collection and refinement parameters for compounds **1** and **2**

| Compound  | <b>1</b>   | <b>2</b>   |
|---|--|--|
| Chemical formula  | C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>17</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> CrN <sub>2</sub> P | C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>17</sub> Cl <sub>3</sub> CrN <sub>2</sub> P·F <sub>6</sub> P·Tl |
| Formula Mass  | 450.66   | 800.00   |
| Crystal system  | Monoclinic   | Triclinic  |
| <i>a</i> /Å   | 14.2128(5)   | 8.9323(4)  |
| <i>b</i> /Å   | 13.4012(5)   | 12.0205(5)   |
| <i>c</i> /Å   | 21.8650(7)   | 12.8804(4)   |
| $\alpha$ /°   | 90.00  | 72.356(2)  |
| $\beta$ /°  | 113.705(2)   | 71.627(2)  |
| $\gamma$ /°   | 90.00  | 69.739(2)  |
| Unit cell volume/Å <sup>3</sup>   | 3813.2(2)  | 1201.70(8)   |
| Temperature/K   | 173(2)   | 173(2)   |
| Space group   | <i>P</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> / <i>c</i>                                 | <i>P</i> -1  |
| No. of formula units per unit cell, <i>Z</i>                                  | 8  | 2  |
| Absorption coefficient, $\mu$ /mm <sup>-1</sup>                               | 1.108  | 7.672  |
| No. of reflections measured   | 15041  | 9090   |
| No. of independent reflections  | 8300   | 5504   |
| <i>R</i> <sub>int</sub>   | 0.0608   | 0.0279   |
| Final <i>R</i> <sub>I</sub> values ( <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> ))               | 0.0483   | 0.0372   |
| Final <i>wR</i> ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> ) values ( <i>I</i> > 2σ( <i>I</i> )) | 0.1057   | 0.1115   |
| Final <i>R</i> <sub>I</sub> values (all data)                                 | 0.1178   | 0.0469   |
| Final <i>wR</i> ( <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup> ) values (all data)                   | 0.1233   | 0.1247   |
| Goodness of fit on <i>F</i> <sup>2</sup>                                      | 0.954  | 1.088  |



**Figure S1.** ORTEP view of the molecular structure of **1**. Only one of the two independent molecules is depicted. Ellipsoids are depicted at 50% probability level.

**Table S2.** Comparison between selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°) between *fac*-[CrCl<sub>3</sub>(NPN)] in **1** and **2**. In **1**, two crystallographically independent molecules were present.

|             | <b>1</b> (molecule A) | <b>1</b> (molecule B) | <b>2</b> |
|-------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Cr1-P1      | 2.351(1)              | 2.369(1)              | 2.351(2) |
| Cr1-N1      | 2.114(3)              | 2.137(3)              | 2.122(5) |
| Cr1-N2      | 2.138(3)              | 2.147(3)              | 2.124(5) |
| Cr1-Cl1     | 2.337(1)              | 2.320(1)              | 2.363(2) |
| Cr1-Cl2     | 2.315(1)              | 2.324(1)              | 2.311(2) |
| Cr1-Cl3     | 2.317(1)              | 2.316(1)              | 2.328(2) |
| P1-Cr1-N1   | 81.89(8)              | 81.25(9)              | 80.7(1)  |
| P1-Cr1-N2   | 78.09(8)              | 76.41(9)              | 81.6(1)  |
| N1-Cr1-N2   | 83.6(1)               | 88.1(1)               | 88.7(2)  |
| Cl1-Cr1-Cl2 | 93.30(4)              | 94.47(4)              | 93.04(6) |
| Cl1-Cr1-Cl3 | 96.06(4)              | 93.09(4)              | 90.86(6) |
| Cl2-Cr1-Cl3 | 98.38(4)              | 95.82(4)              | 94.03(6) |

## References

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