

Supporting Information

Preparation of tris(azole)phosphine gold(I) complexes: Digold(I) coordination and variation in solid state intermolecular interactions

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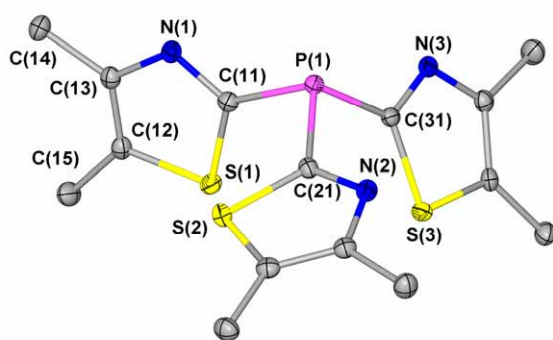


Fig. S1 Molecular structure of 1d.

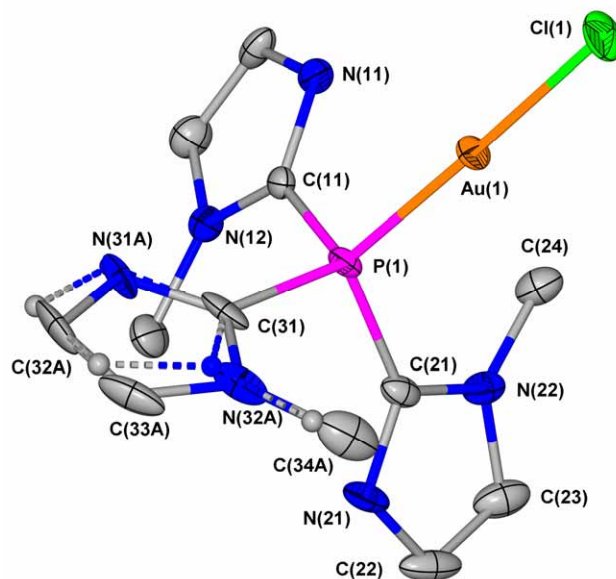


Fig. S2 Molecular structure of 2a. The minor orientation of the methylimidazole ring containing C(31) is shown as spheres of arbitrary radius.

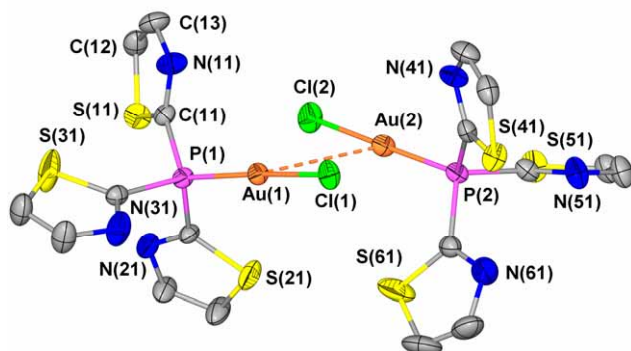


Fig. S3 Molecular structure of 2b(i).

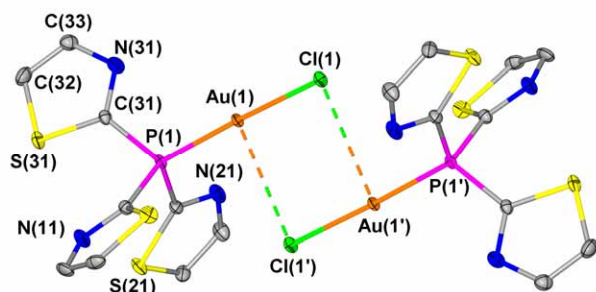


Fig. S5 Molecular structure of 2b(iii).

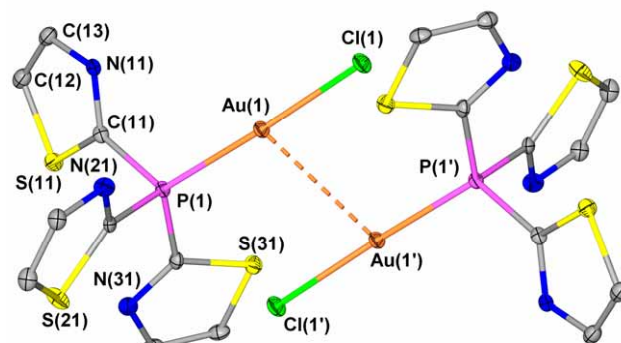


Fig. S4 Molecular structure of 2b(ii).

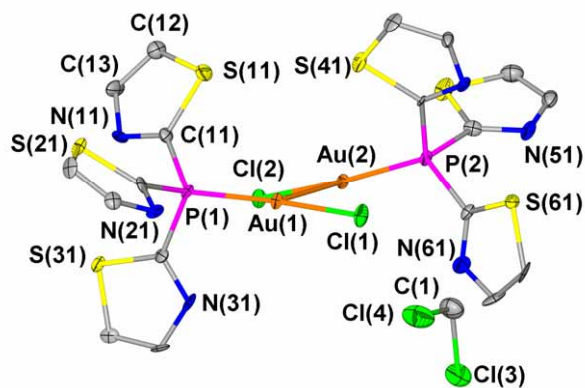


Fig. S6 Molecular structure of **2b**·CH₂Cl₂.

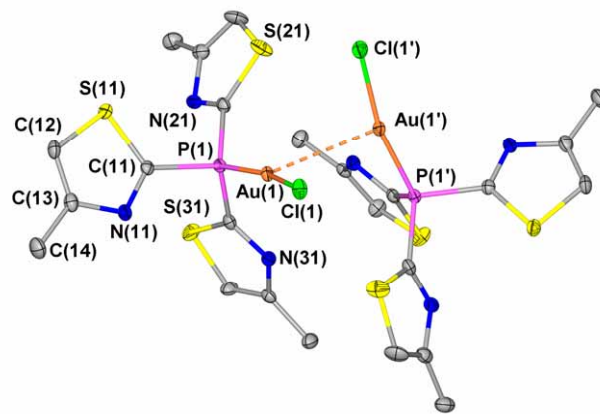


Fig. S7 Molecular structure of **2c(i)**.

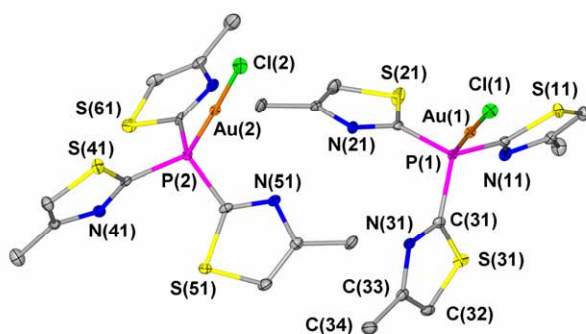


Fig. S8 Molecular structure of **2c(ii)**.

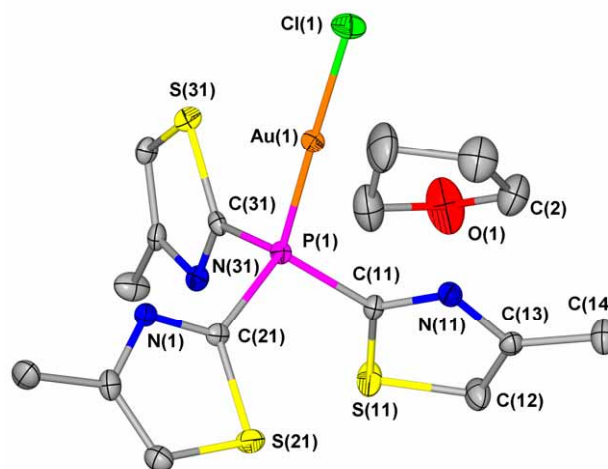


Fig. S9 Molecular structure of **2c**·thf.

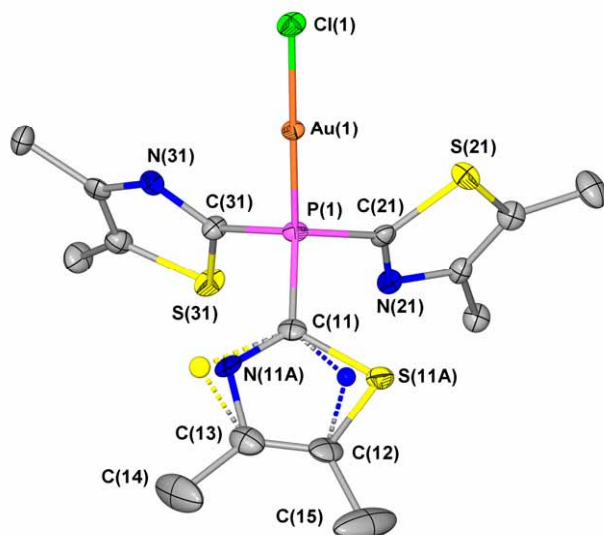


Fig. S10 Molecular structure of **2d**. The minor orientation of the thiazole ring containing C(11) is shown as spheres of arbitrary radius.

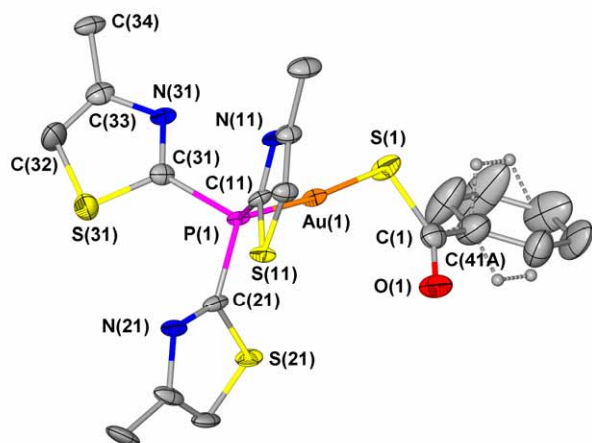


Fig. S11 Molecular structure of **3b**·0.5C₆H₁₄. The hexane solvent is not shown; the minor orientation of the phenyl ring is shown as spheres of arbitrary radius.

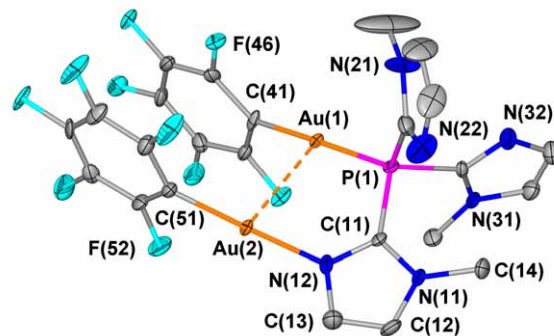


Fig. S12 Molecular structure of **4**·Me₂CO. The acetone solvent is omitted.

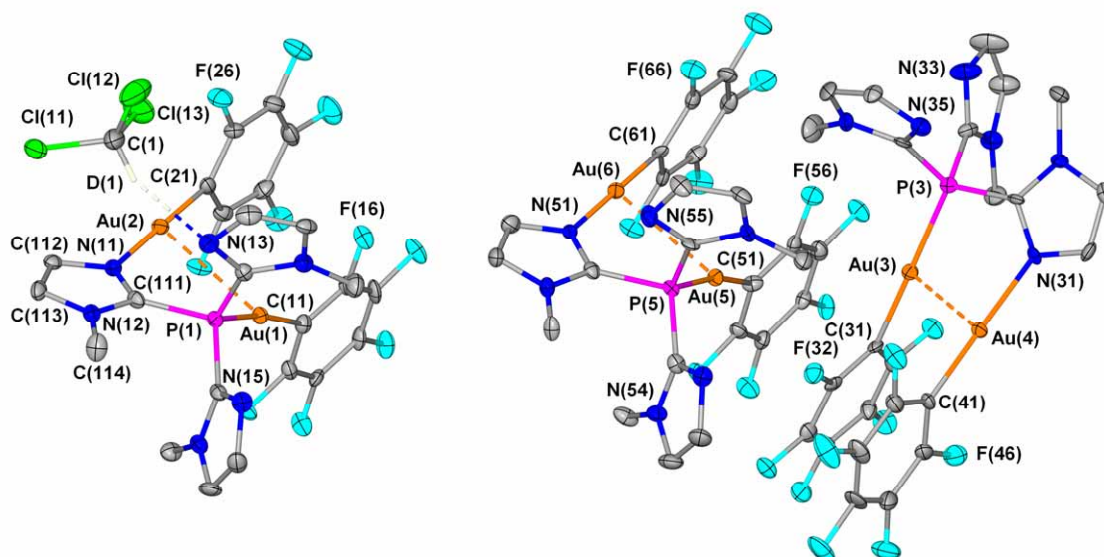


Fig. S13 Molecular structure of **4**·0.83CDCl₃. Only the deuteriotrichloromethane engaged in a hydrogen bond is displayed.