CrIII as an alternative to RuII in metallo-supramolecular chemistry†

Davood Zare,a,* Benjamin Doistau,a,* Homayoun Nozary,a Céline Besnard,b Laure Guénée,b Yan Suffren,c Anne-Laure Pelé,c Andreas Hauser*c and Claude Piguet †a

Compared to divalent ruthenium coordination complexes, which are widely exploited as parts of multi-component photonic devices, optically active trivalent chromium complexes are under-represented in multi-metallic supramolecular architectures performing energy conversion mainly because of the tricky preparation of stable heteroleptic CrIII building blocks. We herein propose some improvements with the synthesis of a novel family of kinetically inert heteroleptic bis-terdentate mononuclear complexes, which can be incorporated into dinuclear rod-like dyads as a proof-of-concept. The mechanism and magnitude of intermetallic Cr–Cr communication have been unraveled by a combination of magnetic, photophysical and thermodynamic investigations. Alternated aromatic/alkyne connectors provided by Sonogashira coupling reactions emerge as the most efficient wires for long-distance communication between two chromium centres bridged by Janus-type back-to-back bis-terdentate receptors.

Introduction

Since the discovery of chromium by Louis Nicolas Vauquelin in 1798, chromium derivatives, particularly in their most stable oxidation state CrIII, have been widely studied for their catalytic,1–3 hole transfer ability in photo-cathodic solar cells,4,5 magnetic,6–12 and optical properties.13–15 The latter aspect culminated with the building of the first laser in 1960,16 which exploited the stimulated emission of electromagnetic radiation from the CrIII-centred excited levels found in ruby. Despite its appealing electronic properties, CrIII has been scarcely introduced into polymeric supramolecular architectures working as photonic devices17,18 whereas hundreds, if not thousands of sophisticated structures built with luminescent divalent ruthenium complexes have been designed and tested so far.19–24 The main reason for this sidelinin can be found in the CrIII coordination chemistry, which somehow mirrors that of trivalent cobalt with the formation of kinetically inert complexes as exemplified by the very small rate constants found for ligand exchange (e.g., \( k_{\text{H}_2\text{O}} = 2.4 \times 10^{-16} \) s\(^{-1}\) for [Cr(H\(_2\)O)\(_6\)]\(^{3+}\)) and for hydrolysis (e.g., \( k_{\text{hydrolysis}} = 3.5 \times 10^{-14} \) s\(^{-1}\) for cis-[Cr(ethylenediamine)\(_2\)Cl\(_2\)]\(^+\)).25–26 Consequently, CrIII cannot be part of sophisticated multi-component self-assembly processes, in which structural self-healing under thermodynamic control is crucial.27 Some rare (but remarkable) exceptions arose with (i) the serendipitous crystallization by Wipenny and coworkers of poly-chromium wheels at high temperatures (210 °C to 400 °C) using thermally resistant ligands28–30 and (ii) the use of preformed chromium complexes working as inert partners for the preparation of hydroxolo31 oxalato,32,33,36 and cyano37 bridged architectures.7,9,37 In this context, post-modifications were recently shown to open novel pathways for the stepwise building of multi-metallic assemblies including inert ruthenium-polypyridine complexes38–40 or platinum-salen derivatives,41,42 but the manipulation of related CrIII-polypyridine entities remains scarce and elusive.43–45 Moreover, recent demonstration that [Cr(2,2′,6′,2″-terpyridine)\(_3\)]\(^{3+}\) (=[Cr(tpy)\(_2\)]\(^{3+}\)) complexes rapidly dissociate under slightly alkaline conditions,46 a trend which confirms a previous observation reported for [Cr(2,2′-bipyridine)\(_3\)]\(^{3+}\) ([=Cr(bpy)\(_3\)]\(^{3+}\)),47 pretern post-treatment of these complexes for the design of organized polynuclear assemblies. To the best of our knowledge, trivalent chromium has thus never been used as a partner for thermo-dynamic multi-component self-assembly processes occurring in solution, but its labile divalent precursor CrII was shown to successfully promote the synthesis of heterometallic d–f triple-

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‡†See ESI.

†These authors contributed equally to this research work.
stranded helicates under thermodynamic control.48,49
Subsequent air oxidation led to inert luminescent CrIII sensitizers, which induced unprecedented lanthanide-centred molecular energy-transfer upconversion.50–53 Last but not least, the characterization of CrIII complexes in solution is severely hampered by the broad and poorly interpretable NMR signals produced by the long electronic relaxation times (about 0.5 ns) of their zero-field split Cr(4A2) ground state.54 This drawback is overcome for diamagnetic RuII complexes, which were thus selected for building well-defined photoactive polynuclear architectures useful for water splitting, light-harvesting and energy conversion.56–58 Nevertheless, while trivalent chromium exhibits some shortcomings compared to divalent ruthenium, its photophysical properties in pseudo-octahedral complexes offer some unparalleled attractiveness since the visible window is dominated by a single spin-allowed absorption band corresponding to the Cr(4T2 ← 4A2) transition, the energy of which can be easily tuned by the ligand-field parameter Δ, whereas the near-infrared window is governed by efficient long-lived Cr(2E ← 4A2) phosphorescence, the energy of which is controlled by the nephelauxetic effect tuned by the Racah parameters B and C (Fig. 1).13,59,60 It is thus trivial to switch from low-energy absorption combined with high-energy phosphorescence found in CrO6 chromophores (small values of Δ and large values of B) toward the opposite situation found in CrN6 chromophores.53 Furthermore, the almost spin-only behavior combined with negligible zero-field splitting parameters measured for the degenerate paramagnetic Cr(4A2) ground state (for instance D = 0.03 cm−1 for [(tpy)CrCl3]61) offers a simple approach for unravelling electronic intermetallic communications via the estimation of the isotropic exchange coupling constant operating between chromium centres.10,12,62

In diamagnetic polynuclear RuII architectures, for which the Creutz-Taube complex is the archetype (Fig. 2a),63 the magnitude of the intermetallic interaction is deduced from the envelope of the intervalence electronic absorption bands occurring in mixed valence RuII–RuIII dimers.64–68 When applied to back-to-back bis-terpyridine bridging ligands L in [(tpy)RuL(Ru(tpy))]+ (Fig. 2b), the associated theories successfully rationalized the exponential decrease of the electronic interaction parameter with increasing intermetallic separations69–71 and the magnification of both through-bond electron transfer (Fig. 2c)72,73 and energy transfer (Fig. 2d)74–76 for short electron-rich aromatic bridges. Unfortunately, one-electron reductions of [Cr(bpy)3]3+ and [Cr(tpy)3]3+ occur on the bound ligands79,80 and no related approach can be envisioned for unravelling intermetallic coupling in analogous polypyridine CrIII complexes.

Altogether, the magnetic and photophysical properties of RuII polypyridine and CrIII polypyridine complexes are complementary, with each series displaying specific advantages and shortcomings, but the paramagnetism associated with the three unpaired electrons in CrIII opens additional perspectives. However, the lack of easy accessible synthetic procedures for the preparation and characterization of pure heteroleptic polynuclear chromium complexes has up to now prevented CrIII polypyridines from being used as active building blocks in (supra)molecular optical devices. Recently, Barker et al.81 Isaacs et al.82 and Housecroft and Constable et al.83,84 tried to find a remedy for this frustrating limitation with the systematic exploration of the stability and lability of mononuclear

Fig. 1 Low-energy part of the energy level diagram for an octahedral CrIII sensitizer showing the energy levels modeled in terms of the ligand field strength Δ and the Racah parameters B and C.59,60 The upward green arrow stands for the lowest-energy spin-allowed absorption transition, while the downward red arrow refers to the lowest-energy phosphorescence.

Fig. 2 (a) Creutz-Taube complex, (b) [(tpy)RuL(Ru(tpy))]+ complexes,69–71 (c) [(tpy)RuL(CO)(tpy)]2+ complexes displaying directional electron transfer,72,73 (d) [(tpy)RuL(Os(tpy))]+ complexes displaying directional energy transfer.74,75
Results and discussion

Synthesis and characterization of homoleptic and heteroleptic mononuclear \([\text{CrLCl}_3]\), \([\text{CrL}_2](\text{PF}_6)_3\) (L = tpy, ebzpy, tpz) and dinuclear \([\text{CrCl}_3(\text{L})\text{CrCl}_3]\), \([\text{tpy}]{\text{Cr}}(\text{L})\text{Cr}({\text{tpy}})](\text{PF}_6)_6\) (L = tpz, bbt, ebz) complexes

As a first step toward this goal, we used \(\text{Ga}^{III}\) as a trivalent labile diamagnetic model cation for \(\text{Cr}^{III}\) for the straight-forward formation of a homoleptic \([\text{Ga}({\text{tpy}})]^{3+}\) cation (Table S1, ESI†), which displayed the expected well-resolved \(D_{2d}\)-symmetrical \(1^H\) NMR spectrum (6 signals observed for 22 available aromatic protons, Fig. S1, ESI†). The downfield shifts of the aromatic signal \((\Delta \delta = -1.01\ \text{ppm})\) observed for the hydrogen nuclei located at the ortho-positions of the nitrogen atoms of the distal pyridine rings are diagnostic for an orthogonal arrangement of the two planar tridentate terpyridine ligands around the central cation as found in \([\text{Fe}({\text{tpy}})]^{2+}\) \((\Delta \delta = -1.64\ \text{ppm})\), \([\text{Ru}({\text{tpy}})]^{2+}\) \((\Delta \delta = -1.37\ \text{ppm})\) and \([\text{Os}({\text{tpy}})]^{2+}\) \((\Delta \delta = -1.43\ \text{ppm})\). The crystal structure of \([\text{Ga}({\text{tpy}})](\text{PF}_6)_2\cdot2\text{CH}_3\text{CN}\) (1, Fig. 3 left, Fig. S2 and Tables S2, S4 and S5†) confirmed this statement with an interplanar angle of 88.5° between the two tridentate \(\text{N}_3\) chelates. Combined with the pincer effect brought by the two-fused 5-membered chelate rings in the terpyridine moieties, the diamagnetic \(\text{GaN}_6\) core adopts the expected compact and slightly distorted pseudo-octahedral geometry previously reported for other \([\text{M}({\text{tpy}})]^{3+}\) \((z = 2, 3)\) complexes.\(^{86,87}\) No specific close-packing interactions due to significant \(\pi-\pi\) aromatic interactions compatible with ‘terpyridine embrace’ supramolecular patterns\(^{87}\) could be identified (the closest inter-aromatic distance amounts to 4.5 Å, far beyond the accepted cutoff of 3.8 Å for \(\pi\)-stacking interactions; Fig. S3†).\(^{88,89}\) We however note that \([\text{Ga}({\text{tpy}})]_2][\text{PF}_6]_2\cdot2\text{CH}_3\text{CN}\) (1) crystallizes in the chiral \(P2_1_2_1_2_1\) space group, the origin of which probably arises from packing effects since \([\text{Ga}({\text{tpy}})]^{3+}\) cations are essentially achiral. In order to overcome the complications produced by the kinetic inertness of \(\text{Cr}^{III}\) salts, the related homoleptic complex \([\text{Cr}({\text{tpy}})]^{3+}\) is obtained by the reaction of the reduced labile precursor \(\text{Cr}({\text{CF}}_3\text{SO}_3)_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}\)\(^{48}\) with \(\text{2,2′\prime}-\text{terpyridine}\) (tpy), or with its extended analogue 2,6-bis(1-ethyl-benzimidazol-2-yl)pyridine (ebzpy),\(^{90}\) to give saturated six-coordinated \(\text{Cr}^{III}\) complexes.\(^{80}\) Subsequent air oxidation (outer sphere mechanism)\(^{48}\) provides \([\text{Cr}({\text{tpy}})](\text{PF}_6)_2\cdot2.5\text{CH}_3\text{CN}\) (2, Fig. S4 and Tables S2, S6 and S7, ESI†) and \([\text{Cr}({\text{ebzpy}})](\text{PF}_6)_2\cdot5.5\text{CH}_3\text{CN}\) (3, Fig. S5 and Tables S3, S8–S11, ESI†) in 70–80% yields after metathesis with \(\text{PF}_6^{-}\) (Fig. 3).
The molecular structures of the CrN₆ (2 and 3) and GaN₆ (1) moieties are almost superimposable and closely match that previously reported for [Cr(tpy)](ClO₄)₃·H₂O⁹¹,⁹² Again, intermolecular packing interactions are very limited for these chromium complexes (Fig. S6 and S7, ESI†), a trend assigned to the combination of (i) the considerable inter-cation repulsions and (ii) the delicate accommodation of three counter-anions per cationic complex in the crystal structures.⁴⁶ We would like to stress here that the crystal structure of 2, monitored at 180 K in this work, is identical to that previously deposited for 2([Cr(tpy)](PF₆)₃·5CH₃CN recorded at 123 K,⁴⁶ an observation which confirms the robustness of the packing process despite the lack of identifiable strong intermolecular interactions in the crystal structures of these [Cr(tpy)]X₂ complexes.

Since no high-resolution NMR signals could be recorded for the slow-relaxing CrIII complexes, their magnetic characterization in solution is restricted to the measurement of the effective magnetic moments in acetonitrile for [Cr(tpy)](PF₆)₃ (µeff = 4.4(4) BM) and [Cr(ebzpy)](PF₆)₃ (µeff = 4.2(4) BM), which only slightly deviate from the spin-only value (µeff = 3.88 BM). Unfortunately, we were not able to record satisfying ESI-MS spectra for these mononuclear triply-charged complexes in solution, probably because of partial dissociation occurring during the vaporization process.⁴⁶

Higher structural complexity requires the rational synthesis of heteroleptic bis-terdentate CrN₆ chromophores following the strategy originally proposed by Barker et al. for bidentate phenanthroline ligands⁸¹ and adapted for tridentate terpyridines by Housecroft and Constable and coworkers (Fig. 4).⁴⁶,⁹⁴ Beyond [Cr(tpy)Cl₂], the structure of which was previously reported (Fig. 4 top centre),⁶¹,⁹³ we confirm that the three weakly bound THF molecules in CrCl₃(THF)₂ can be displaced by closely related tridentate ligands⁹⁴ to give [Cr(ebzpy)Cl₃(THF)]·DMF (5, Tables S12–S14 and Fig. S8 and S9†) and [Cr(tppz)Cl₃]·2DMF (6, Tables S12, S15, and S16 and Fig. S8 and S9†).⁹³ The three CrN₃ chelate units are almost superimposable showing similar bond distances (Cr–N = 2.05(3) Å and bond angles (average pincer angle N-distal–Cr–N-distal = 156.5°). The crystal structure of [Cr(tppz)Cl₃] (6) reveals specific geometric distortions at the metal centre caused by the repulsion of the hydrogen atoms at the 3-position of the bound pyridine rings with the two unbound pyridine units. The result is a twisting of the bound part of the tppz ligand, in which the dihedral angles between the pyridine and pyrazine rings amount to 19.46°. The reaction of [Cr(L)Cl₃] with concentrated trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (CF₃SO₃H) displaces the three chloride anions to give [Cr(L)(CF₃SO₃)₃] (L = tpy, tpz, Table S1†). The slightly more basic ebzpy ligand (compared with tpy and tpz) did not resist protonation and only [H₃ebzpy][CF₃SO₃]₂ could be isolated (10, Fig. S10 and Tables S17 and S18†). Subsequent mixing of [Cr(L)(CF₃SO₃)₃] with a second tridentate ligand L’ either restores the homoleptic complexes (L’ = L) or provides (L’ ≠ L) the heteroleptic complexes [Cr(tpy(ebzpy))[PF₆]₃] (7, Fig. S11 and Tables S17, S19 and S20†) and [Cr(tpy(tppz))[PF₆]₃] (8, Fig. S12 and Tables S21–S25†) in fair to good yields (Fig. 4 bottom). Their molecular structures show CrN₆ units almost superimposable with those found in the homoleptic model cations [Cr(tpy)]²⁺ and [Cr(ebzpy)]²⁺. Again, no remarkable intermolecular π-stacking interactions could be highlighted (Fig. S13 and S14†) and the structural distortion produced by steric congestion with the non-coordinated pyridine rings in the tppz ligand is retained in [Cr(tpy(tppz)][PF₆]₃ (the average dihedral angle between the pyridine and pyrazine rings in the tridentate bound unit amounts to 19(4)°)

With this strategy at hand, the synthesis of a series of six rod-like heteroleptic dinuclear CrIII complexes with three different bridging ligands (tppz, bbt, and ebbt) and two types of capping entities (Cl₃ or tpy) can be envisioned. Firstly, the reaction of an excess of CrCl₃·6H₂O with the appropriate bridging ligand⁹⁵ quantitatively yields [Cr₂Cl₆(tppz)] and [Cr₂Cl₆(bbt)], while [Cr₂Cl₆(ebtt)] is obtained with more difficulties because of the low solubility of the free ligand in common organic solvents (left part of Fig. 5 and Table S1†).
Alternatively, stoichiometric reactions between the bridging ligand (1 eq.) and labile [Cr(tpy)(CF₃SO₂)₂] (2 eq.) lead to the targeted dinuclear complexes [Cr₂(tpy)₂(bbt)][PF₆]₆ and [Cr₂(tpy)₂(ebbt)][PF₆]₆, but we were unable to connect two triply charged [Cr(tpy)]⁺⁺ cations at the termini of the shorter tppz ligand (Fig. 5). The crystal structure of [Cr₂Cl₆(tppz)]·3C₅H₉NO (11, Fig. S15 and Tables S26-S28†), with its intermolecular distance 6.662(3) Å and interplanar angle of 25.5° between the two chelate N₃ planes, completes a collection of similar rod-like dyads reported for [Cr₂Cl₆(tppz)] (96–98) and for other [M₂X₆(tppz)] binuclear complexes. The molecular structures are those found in the crystal structures of [Cr₂Cl₆(bb)t] (12, Fig. S16 and Tables S29 and S30†) and [Cr₂Cl₆(bbt)][PF₆]₆·8CH₃CN·(CH₃CH₂)₂O (13 and Fig. S17 and Tables S31–S33†). The hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity. Color code: C = grey, N = blue, Cr = orange, Cl = green.

Unravelling intermetallic communication in dinuclear [Cl₃Cr(L)CrCl₃], ([tpy]Cr(L)Cr(tpy))[PF₆]₆ complexes (L = tppz, bbt, ebbt): magnetic evidence

Two trivalent Cr³⁺ centres connected by short oxide bridges usually display strong anti-ferromagnetic interaction (Jₘ < 0) operating between the two S = 3/2 spin carriers via a super-exchange mechanism. Application of the van Vleck equation to a coupled Cr³⁺ pair obeying the Heisenberg–Dirac–van Vleck spin Hamiltonian $H_{\text{HVV}} = -J_{\text{ex}}S_1S_2$ ($S_1$ and $S_2$ are the spin operators localized on each metallic centre and $J_{\text{ex}}$ is the phenomenological magnetic exchange coupling constant) provides a contribution to the paramagnetic susceptibility $\chi_{\text{para}}$ expressed in eqn (1), where $g$ is the Landé factor, $N_A = 6.022 \times 10^{23}$ mol⁻¹ is Avogadro’s number, $\mu_B = 9.274 \times 10^{-24}$ J K⁻¹ is the Bohr magneton and $k_B = 1.3806 \times 10^{-23}$ J K⁻¹ is the Boltzmann constant.

\[
\chi_{\text{para}} = N_A \frac{\mu_B^2}{k_B T} \left[ 2e\mu_B/k_B T + 10e\mu_B/k_B T + 28e\mu_B/k_B T \right]
\]

Compared with $|J_{\text{ex}}|$ values expected in the 1–10 cm⁻¹ range for the [X₅Cr(L)CrX₅] dyads, the weak contribution of the zero-field splitting ($D = 0.03$ cm⁻¹ for [Cr(tpy)Cl₃], $D = 0.2$ cm⁻¹ for [Cr(tpy)Cl₃]⁺⁻) can be neglected and the magnetic susceptibilities recorded in the 2–300 K range for the five dimeric complexes (Fig. 6 plotted as $\chi T$ vs. $T$) could be satisfactorily fitted to eqn (2), where $\chi_{\text{dia}}$ is given in eqn (1), $\chi_{\text{dia}}$ is the diamag-

The intermetallic separation is fixed to ca. 10.9 Å by the back-to-back bis(terpyridine) spacer (Fig. 5). The dihedral angle within the bridging 4,4′-bipyridine motif amounts to 36.5(4)° in [Cr₂Cl₆(bb)t] and to 83.0(1)° in [Cr₂(tpy)₂(bbt)][PF₆]₆. While the smaller angle matches the theoretically computed interplanar angle of 35–40°, which simultaneously minimizes the torsion energy and optimizes orbital overlap in 4,4′-bipyridine, the almost orthogonal arrangement of the two central pyridine rings found in [Cr₂(tpy)₂(bbt)][PF₆]₆ is unique for this spacer since the largest value reported so far reached 61(1)° for a dinuclear copper(II) complex. Four $\text{PF}_6^-$ counter-ions are located between the two CrN₆ units of the dinuclear complex. They are involved in twelve C-aromatic–H···F–P hydrogen bonds (2.4 Å to 2.6 Å), which significantly stabilize the orthogonal arrangement of the central back-to-back bis(terpyridine) spacer (Fig. S18†). The crystal structure of [Cr₂(tpy)₂(ebbt)][PF₆]₆·10CH₃CN (14, Fig. S19 and Tables S31, S34 and S35†) obviously displays not only the longest intramolecular Cr···Cr distance (13.4669(6) Å, Fig. 5), but also the smallest dihedral angle between the two quasi-planar terpyridine units connected by the alkyne bridge (0.1(3)°). To the best of our knowledge, no molecular structure has been previously reported with this extended ebbt ligand. We are now in a position to investigate the nature and magnitude of intramolecular intermetallic interactions operating between pseudo-octahedral Cr³⁺ metallic cations incorporated into rod-like heteroleptic dyads possessing variable lengths.

Fig. 5 Synthesis of the heteroleptic dinuclear chromium complexes. The molecular structures are those found in the crystal structures of [Cr₂Cl₆(tppz)]·3C₅H₉NO (11, Fig. S15 and Tables S26-S28†). The dihedral angle within the bridging 4,4′-bipyridine motif amounts to 36.5(4)° in [Cr₂Cl₆(bb)t] and to 83.0(1)° in [Cr₂(tpy)₂(bbt)][PF₆]₆. While the smaller angle matches the theoretically computed interplanar angle of 35–40°, which simultaneously minimizes the torsion energy and optimizes orbital overlap in 4,4′-bipyridine.
the natural magnetic orbitals ($t_{2g}$ for a pseudo-octahedral CrIII complex) with respect to that of the HOMO orbital of the bridging ligand.\textsuperscript{113} Applying this reasoning to the replacement of three anionic $\pi$-donor chloride ligands in [Cl3Cr(bbt)CrCl3] with three $\pi$-acceptor heterocyclic nitrogen atoms in the capping terpyridine units in [[tpy]Cr(bbt)Cr(tpy)]\textsuperscript{5+} is expected to decrease the energy of the Cr-centred pseudo-$t_{2g}$ magnetic orbitals, thus favoring their mixing with the occupied molecular orbitals of the back-to-back bis(terpyridine) bridge. A thorough theoretical approach dealing with Fe\textsuperscript{III}-Cu\textsuperscript{III} complexes recently confirmed the prospective dependence of the exchange interaction constant with the nature of the ligand field.\textsuperscript{114} Finally, the \textit{a priori} surprising increase of the anti-ferromagnetic interaction accompanying the 24% increase of the intermetallic distance on going from [[tpy]Cr(bbt)Cr(tpy)]\textsuperscript{5+} (Cr-Cr = 10.9 Å, $J_{\text{ex}} = -2.37$ cm$^{-1}$, red trace) to [[tpy]Cr(ebbt)Cr(tpy)]\textsuperscript{5+} (Cr-Cr = 13.5 Å, $J_{\text{ex}} = -2.78$ cm$^{-1}$, violet trace) can be assigned to the beneficial effect of the bridging alkyne unit, which reduces the dihedral angle between the connected pyridine rings from 83.2(3)° in the bbt spacer to 0.1(3)° in the ebbt analogue and thus favors the overlap integral leading to detectable intramolecular anti-ferromagnetic interactions on the nanometric scale.

Unravelling intermetallic communication in dinuclear [Cl3Cr(L)CrCl3], [[tpy]Cr(L)Cr(tpy)] [PF6]\textsubscript{6} complexes (L = tppz, bbt, ebbt): optical evidence

The experimental energies of the CrIII-centred excited states (with respect to that of the Cr(4A2) ground state) are deduced from the combination of the absorption (Fig. 7a and b and Appendix 1 in the ESI\textsuperscript{\dagger}) and emission (Fig. 7c and Appendix 2 in the ESI\textsuperscript{\dagger}) spectra recorded for the dinuclear complexes in solution and in the solid state (Table 1 columns 7–9). At first sight, the energy of these levels can be roughly modeled by using the diagonal elements of the Tanabe–Sugano matrices assuming a pseudo-octahedral geometry for the CrN3Cl3 and CrN6 chromophores found in [Cl3Cr(L)CrCl3] (L = tppz, bbt, ebbt) and [[tpy]Cr(L)Cr(tpy)] [PF6]\textsubscript{6} (L = bbt, ebbt).\textsuperscript{115} However, this level of approximation implies that the Cr(2E) and Cr(2T1) states are degenerate, which is clearly not the case in these dimeric complexes (Fig. 7 and Table 1).

The additional consideration of configuration interaction between the states of the same multiplicity and symmetry, but from different strong field configurations led Jorgensen\textsuperscript{59} to introduce second-order corrections $a b^2 D/\Delta$ in eqn (3)–(5), which are derived from the off-diagonal elements of the Tanabe–Sugano matrices.

\begin{equation}
E(4T_2) = \Delta
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
E(2T_1) = 9B + 3C - 24(B^2/\Delta)
\end{equation}
\begin{equation}
E(2E) = 9B + 3C - 90(B^2/\Delta)
\end{equation}

Although Jorgensen\textsuperscript{59} fixed $C/B = 4$ for deriving eqn (3)–(5), there is no obvious reason for this assumption and a systematic and detailed ligand-field analysis of electronic spectra

\begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{Fig_6}
\caption{Dependence of $\chi_{\text{dimer}}^{\text{tot}} T$ on the applied temperature (2–300 K) for the dinuclear CrIII complexes showing the experimental data (colored crosses) and non-linear least-square fits with eqn (2) (black dotted traces).}
\end{figure}
recorded for CrIII compounds revealed that $3 \leq C/B \leq 8$. In his seminal textbook, Lever replaced eqn (5) with eqn (6).

$$E(2\,E) = 9B + 3C - 50(B^2/\Delta)$$  \hspace{1cm} (6)

This transforms the modelling of the $E(2\,T_1) - E(2\,E)$ energy gap, for which Jorgensen’s approach predicts $66B^2/\Delta$ (eqn (5)), to only $26B^2/\Delta$ (eqn (6)). Compared with the theoretical set of exact energies computed by Ferguson by means of full Eisenstein’s matrices with $B = 680$ cm$^{-1}$ and $C = 2720$ cm$^{-1}$ ($C/B = 4.0$), the exact computed $E(2\,T_1) - E(2\,E)$ energy gap amounts to 630 cm$^{-1}$ for $\Delta = 19,940$ cm$^{-1}$ in fair to good agreement with the prediction of the second-order correction $26B^2/\Delta = 603$ cm$^{-1}$ (eqn (6)), but rather far from 1531 cm$^{-1}$ obtained with eqn (5). We conclude that only a complete ligand-field treatment is capable of extracting reliable Racah parameters $B$ and $C$ for CrIII complexes, but eqn (6) seems superior to eqn (5) when a rough modeling of the energy of the lowest spin-flip $^4E$ excited state is foreseen. We therefore used eqn (3), (4) and (6) for estimating the ligand-field strength $\Delta$ and the Racah parameters $B$ and $C$ for each dimeric and monomeric complex (Table 1 and Fig. 8, Table S37 and Fig. S20 in the ESI†) together with eqn (7) and (8) for predicting the energy of the missing $Cr(T_2)$ and $Cr(T_1)$ levels.

$$E(2\,T_2) = 15B + 5C - 176(B^2/\Delta)$$  \hspace{1cm} (7)

$$E(4\,T_1) = 1.5\Delta + 7.5B - 0.5\sqrt{225B^2 + \Delta^2 - 18B\Delta}$$  \hspace{1cm} (8)

In agreement with both the spectrochemical and the nephelauxetic series, the ligand-field parameters in mononuclear complexes increase on going from $\text{Cr}_3\text{N}_3\text{Cl}_3$ (16,300 $\leq \Delta \leq 17,000$ cm$^{-1}$) to $\text{Cr}_6$ (18,750 $\leq \Delta \leq 19,120$ cm$^{-1}$), whereas the Racah parameters $B = 682(19)$ cm$^{-1}$ are comparable for both types of chromophores. A narrow distribution of these complexes around $\Delta/B \approx 25$ results in the $d^5$ Tanabe-Sugano diagram (Fig. S21†). The latter $\Delta/B$ values are significantly smaller than $\Delta/B = 31.2$ reported for the well-known $[\text{Cr(bpy)}_3]$ (PF$_6$)$_3$ complex ($\Delta = 23,400$ cm$^{-1}$, $B = 730$ cm$^{-1}$ and $C = 2730$ cm$^{-1}$, $C/B = 3.7$) because the pincer effect produced by 5-membered chelate rings operates four times in $[\text{Cr}(\text{L})_3]$ (L = tpy, ebzpy) and only three times in $[\text{Cr(bpy)}_3]$.$^{35}$ This deleterious effect is not a fatality for tridentate ligands and it can be overcome by the use of six-membered chelate rings as found in $[\text{Cr}($dpdp$)$Cl$_3$] (15) (Fig. S22 and S23 and Tables S38–S40 in the ESI†) and in $[\text{Cr}($dpdp$)$_2$] (BF$_4$)$_3$ complexes (dpdp = $N$,$N'$-dimethyl-$N$,$N''$-dipyridin-2-ylpyridine-2,6-diamine).$^{120}$ The larger $N_{\text{distal}}$-$\text{Cr}$-$N_{\text{distal}}$ angle of 172.0(9)$^\circ$ observed in $[\text{Cr}($dpdp$)$Cl$_3$] (compared with 156.5(5)$^\circ$ in $[\text{Cr}(\text{tpy})_2]$$^{34}$) indeed restores a large ligand field strength in bis-terdentate pseudo-octahedral complexes ($\Delta = 22,990$ cm$^{-1}$, Table S37†). Focusing now on the through-bridge effect produced by the connection of a second neutral CrCl$_3$ unit which transforms $[\text{Cr}(\text{tppz})\text{Cl}_3]$ into its dinuclear $[\text{Cl}_3\text{Cr}(\text{tppz})\text{CrCl}_3]$ analogue ($\text{Cr} \cdots \text{Cr} = 6.66$ Å), we observe that $\Delta$ decreases by almost 500 cm$^{-1}$ (Fig. 8). This effect can be taken as an assessment of the mutual polarization (i.e. electronic communication) produced by the two CrIII centres connected to the bridging back-to-back bis-terdentate ligand. Taking now $[\text{Cr}(\text{tpy})\text{Cl}_3]$ as the mononuclear reference, the same trend is monitored for $[\text{Cl}_3\text{Cr}(\text{btt})$ CrCl$_3]$ ($\Delta$ decreases by 300 cm$^{-1}$ for $\text{Cr} \cdots \text{Cr} = 10.93$ Å) and $[\text{Cl}_3\text{Cr}(\text{ebbt})\text{CrCl}_3]$ ($\Delta$ decreases by 200 cm$^{-1}$ for $\text{Cr} \cdots \text{Cr} \geq 13$ Å), but with an expected attenuation for longer intermetallic distances. For the charged $[\text{Cr}_3\text{N}_3]$$^{3+}$ chromophore found in the mononuclear $[\text{Cr}(\text{tpy})_2]$$^{3+}$ reference complex ($\Delta = 18,750$ cm$^{-1}$, Table 1), the latter effect is drastically amplified leading to a ca. 2000 cm$^{-1}$ reduction of the ligand-field parameter $\Delta$ in the

![Image](14x290 to 26x354)
Table 1. Ligand-field energy Δ and Racah parameters (B and C) deduced with eqn (3), (4) and (6) by using the experimental energy of the excited Cr(2E), Cr(2T1) and Cr(4T2) levels observed for the dinuclear [Cr2Cl6(L)Cl] and [(tpy)Cr(tpy)](PF6)6 complexes (L = tppz, bbt, ebbt) and for their mononuclear analogues [Cr(L)Cl3] and for their mononuclear analogues [Cr(L)Cl3] (L = tppz, tpy) and [Cr(tpy)2](PF6)3.

| Compound                  | Δ/cm⁻¹ | B/cm⁻¹ | C/cm⁻¹ | Δ/B  | C/B  | Δ/E | Δ/T1 | Δ/T2 | Δ/T2 | Δ/T2 | Δ/T2 |
|----------------------------|--------|--------|--------|------|------|-----|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| [Cr2Cl6(tpp)]              | 16 000 | 708    | 2564   | 23   | 3.6  | 12 500 | 13 316 | 16 000 | 17 927 | 22 693 |
| [Cr2Cl6(bbt)]              | 16 393 | 648    | 2785   | 27   | 4.3  | 12 903 | 13 569 | 12 903 | 19 134 | 21 980 |
| [Cr2Cl6(ebbt)]             | 16 502 | 604    | 2863   | 27   | 4.7  | 12 920 | 13 495 | 16 502 | 19 482 | 22 671 |
| [Cr(tpy)(ebbt)(PF6)6]      | 16 474 | 668    | 2672   | 25   | 4.1  | 12 674 | 13 379 | 16 474 | 18 614 | 23 132 |
| [Cr(tpy)2][Cl3]            | 16 474 | 693    | 2770   | 24   | 4.4  | 13 089 | 13 846 | 16 474 | 19 117 | 23 312 |
| [Cr(tpy)2][PF6]3           | 18 750 | 675    | 2698   | 28   | 4.7  | 12 953 | 13 584 | 18 750 | 19 340 | 25 663 |

* Energies are given with respect to that of the ground Cr(4A2) level. 
* Estimated with eqn (7). 
* Estimated with eqn (8). 
* The Cr(2E) ← 4A2 transition could not be unambiguously assigned and the associated Racah parameters were calculated assuming C = 4B. The energy of the Cr(2T1) level was computed using eqn (4).

Fig. 8 Low-energy part of the energy level diagrams obtained for the dinuclear [Cr2Cl6(L)Cl] and [(tpy)Cr(tpy)](PF6)6 complexes (L = tppz, bbt, ebbt, bold font) and for their mononuclear analogues [Cr(L)Cl3] (L = tppz, tpy) and [Cr(tpy)2](PF6)3 (normal font). The ligand-field Δ parameter is highlighted. Full traces are used for experimentally observed excited levels, whereas dotted traces correspond to calculated levels.

Table 2. Experimental lifetimes found for the dinuclear [Cr2Cl6(L)Cl] and [(tpy)Cr(tpy)](PF6)6 complexes (L = tppz, bbt, ebbt) and intermetallic energy transfer rate constants W→A estimated with eqn (9).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Complex</th>
<th>τ3/K s⁻¹</th>
<th>τ5/K s⁻¹</th>
<th>W→A s⁻¹</th>
<th>Cr–Cr distance A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[Cr2Cl6(tpp)]</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>8(2) × 10⁵</td>
<td>6.600(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Cr2Cl6(bbt)]</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21(8)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10.926(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Cr2Cl6(ebbt)]</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.4(1)</td>
<td>2.2(1) × 10⁵</td>
<td>10.8957(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Cr(tpy)2][Cl3]</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>21(8)</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>10.926(1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[Cr(tpy)2][PF6]5</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.24(1)</td>
<td>2.4(1) × 10⁵</td>
<td>13.469(1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Intermetallic distance measured in the crystal structures. 
* Mono-exponential decay.
levels in the dinuclear complexes in the absence of energy transfer \( (\tau_i = (k_A)^{-1} \approx (k_D)^{-1}, \text{Table 2, column 3}) \). The reduction by one to two orders of magnitude compared with related data recorded for the mononuclear analogues under the same experimental conditions (solid state, cryogenic temperatures, Table S37†) are reminiscent of the well-documented\(^{4,127}\) effect of the reduction in ligand-field strength on the relaxation pathways affecting the \( \text{Cr}^{(2E)} \) level. For a given chromophore \( \text{Cr}_n \text{N}_x \text{Cl}_3 \) in \( [\text{Cl}_3\text{Cr(L)CrCl}_3] \) or \( \text{Cr}_n \) in \( [[\text{tpy}]\text{Cr} (\text{L})\text{Cr(tpy)}][\text{PF}_6]_6 \), we additionally detect a surprising counter-intuitive increase of the intermetallic energy transfer rate constant for larger intramolecular \( \text{Cr} \rightarrow \text{Cr} \) distances (Table 2). According to the Fermi’s golden rule summarized in eqn (10), the rate of resonant intermetallic energy transfer depends on (i) the spectral overlap integral \( \Delta\omega_{DA} \) between the absorption spectrum of the acceptor \( A \), and the emission spectrum of the donor \( D \), and (ii) the perturbation operator \( H_p \) usually modelling the magnitude of through-space (multipolar electrostatic) and/or through-bond (double electronic exchange) communication.\(^{25,126}\)

\[
W_{D \rightarrow A} \propto (2\pi/\hbar) |\Delta \omega|^2 |H_p|^2 |\Delta^*|^2 \Omega_{DA} 
\]

Since the energies of the narrow and weakly Stokes-shifted spin–flip \( \text{Cr}^{(2E} \leftrightarrow \text{A}_2 \) transitions do not significantly depend on the ligand-field strength, the 810–1080 cm\(^{-1}\) spectral widths measured for the \( \text{Cr}^{(2E} \leftrightarrow \text{A}_2 \) phosphorescence band in the dinuclear complexes (Fig. A2-4 to A2-8 in Appendix 2\(^{\dagger}\)) are compatible with non-negligible and comparable spectral overlap integrals \( \Omega_{DA} \) along the complete series. We therefore assign the unusually large energy transfer rate constants operating in the longest rod-like dyads \( [\text{Cl}_3\text{Cr(ebbt)}\text{CrCl}_3] \) \( (W_{D \rightarrow A} = 2.2(4) \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}) \) and \( [[\text{tpy}]\text{Cr} (\text{ebbt})\text{Cr(tpy)}][\text{PF}_6]_6 \) \( (W_{D \rightarrow A} = 2.1(4) \times 10^7 \text{ s}^{-1}) \) to the exceptional through-bond conducting character of alkyne-containing bridges doped with aromatic rings,\(^{121,122}\) a trend in line with magnetic data (see the previous section). For unsolvated crystals of \( [\text{Cr}_3\text{Cl}_6(\text{bbt})] \) (12), the center of symmetry found in the crystal structure is maintained in the powder sample and a mono-exponential decay is observed (Table 2, entry 2), in agreement with the kinetic model for which \( k_A = k_D \) and \( W_{D \rightarrow A} = W_{A \rightarrow D} \).\(^{128}\)

Unravelling intermetallic communication in dinuclear \( [\text{Cl}_3\text{Cr} (\text{L})\text{CrCl}_3] \), \( [[\text{tpy}]\text{Cr(L)Cr(tpy)}][\text{PF}_6]_6 \) complexes (\( L = \text{tppz, bbt, ebbt} \)): thermodynamic evidence

The failure to isolate the dinuclear \( [[\text{tpy}]\text{Cr(tppz)}\text{Cr(tpy)}][\text{PF}_6]_6 \) complex from the reaction of \( [[\text{tpy}]\text{Cr(CF}_3\text{SO}_3)_3] \) with tppz (Fig. 5) suggests the operation of a strong anti-cooperative protocol for the successive binding of two \( \text{Cr}^{(2E)} \) to the bridging tppz ligand. The spectrophotometric titrations of \( [[\text{tpy}]\text{Cr} (\text{tppz})]^{2+} \) with \( \text{Er}^{3+} \) in acetonitrile \( \text{Er}^{3+} \) stands for a labile and non-hydrolyzable substitute of \( \text{Cr}^{(2E)} \)\(^{131}\) confirms the lack of affinity of the available tridentate site of tppz in \( [[\text{tpy}]\text{Cr} (\text{tppz})]^{2+} \) for a second trivalent cation \( \beta_1^\text{Cr(tppz)} \text{Er}^{3+} \ll 50 \) in equilibriu (11), Fig. 10).\(^{129}\) A quantitative assessment of the

---

**Fig. 9** (a) Energy level diagram and (b) kinetic matrix equations for the relaxation of the \( \text{Cr}^{(2E)} \) excited levels occurring in a dinuclear chromium complex with non-equivalent metallic sites \( (\text{Cr}_D, \text{Cr}_A) \). \( k_A \) and \( k_D \) are the first-order de-excitation rate constants (sum of radiative and non-radiative processes), whereas \( W_{D \rightarrow A} \) and \( W_{A \rightarrow D} \) are the intramolecular energy transfer rate constants.

Exponential decay observed in solid samples of \( [\text{Cr} (\text{urea})_3]^{3+} \) chromophores.\(^{124}\) It is further supported by the time-resolved luminescence spectra recorded for \( [[\text{tpy}]\text{Cr(bbt)}\text{Cr(tpy)}] \) \( X = \text{PF}_6 \) in Fig. 7c and X = \( \text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3 \) in Fig. A2-13 in Appendix 2\(^{\dagger}\), which show a faster decay of the high energy part of the emission band (corresponding to the lifetime of \( \text{Cr}_D^{(2E)} \)) followed by a longer decay for the low energy part (corresponding to the lifetime of \( \text{Cr}_A^{(2E)} \)).

Although the time evolution of the population densities of the three states \( (N^{(i)}, i = 0, 1, 2) \) can be obtained by numerically solving the matrix kinetic equation shown in Fig. 9b with the help of projection operators and Lagrange–Sylvester formula,\(^{122}\) reasonable approximations assume that (i) the back energy transfer is negligible \( (W_{A \rightarrow D} \approx 0) \) for time-resolved measurements performed below 5 K, (ii) the long-lived component \( \tau_1 \) of the bi-exponential decay kinetic trace (Table 2, column 3) reflects the sum of radiative and non-radiative de-excitation rate constants of the acceptor \( \frac{k_A}{\tau_1} \) \( (\text{Fig. 9}) \) and (iii) \( \tau_1 \) can also be taken as an acceptable estimation for the relaxation rate constant in the donor in the absence of acceptor \( \frac{k_D \approx k_A}{\tau_1} \) \( (\text{Fig. 9}) \). With this in mind, the short-lived component \( \tau_2 \) observed in the dinuclear complexes (Table 2, column 4) stands for the sum of the relaxation pathways affecting \( \text{Cr}_D^{(2E)} \) (eqn (9) left), from which the intra-molecular intermetallic energy transfer rate constants \( W_{D \rightarrow A} \) can be easily deduced (eqn (9) and Table 2 column 5),

\[
\frac{1}{\tau_2} = k_D + W_{D \rightarrow A} = \frac{1}{\tau_2} - \frac{1}{\tau_1} 
\]

The first striking results concern the rather short characteristic lifetimes \( 0.2 \leq \tau_1 \leq 40 \mu\text{s} \) measured for the \( \text{Cr}^{(2E)} \)
searched cooperative factors can be approached by the spectrophotometric titrations of the bridging ligand tppz (or bbt) with Er(CF$_3$SO$_3$)$_3$, in acetonitrile: chloroform = 65 : 35 (Fig. 11). The resulting changes in the absorption spectra are characterized by smooth end points occurring at Eu : L = 1 : 3, Eu : L = 1 : 2, Eu : L = 1 : 3 and Eu : L = 1 : 1 (Fig. 11a and b for L = tppz and Fig. S24a for L = bbt in the ESI†). Factor analysis (Fig. 11c and Fig. S24c†) followed by non-linear least square fits$^{130}$ to the experimental stability constants provided the thermodynamic descriptors collected in Table 3 (entries 1–4).

Monitoring these titrations using light-scattering techniques did not reveal any sign of aggregation due to the formation of two-dimensional and three-dimensional polymers as postulated by Long and coworkers for related reactions involving a back-to-back bis-terdentate ligand and Eu(NO$_3$)$_3$. Application of the site binding model (eqn (16))$^{133}$ to equilibria (12)–(15) (Fig. 11e) provide satisfying reconstructed individual absorption spectra (Fig. 11d and Fig. S24d†) together with macroscopic formation constants gathered in Table 3 (entries 1–4).

![Fig. 10](image-url) (a) Variation of absorption spectra, (b) corresponding variation of molar extinctions and (c) proposed modeling (ε$^{\text{Cr(tppz)}}_{\text{Er}} < 50$) for the titration of [L(tpy)Cr(tppz)]$^{2+}$ (2 × 10$^{-4}$ M) with Er(CF$_3$SO$_3$)$_3$ in acetonitrile (298 K).

Fig. 10  (a) Variation of absorption spectra, (b) corresponding variation of molar extinctions and (c) proposed modeling ($\varepsilon^{\text{Cr(tppz)}}_{\text{Er}} < 50$) for the titration of [L(tpy)Cr(tppz)]$^{2+}$ (2 × 10$^{-4}$ M) with Er(CF$_3$SO$_3$)$_3$ in acetonitrile (298 K).

The intrinsic affinity of the tridentate N$_3$ binding units for the entering trivalent Er$^{3+}$ cation in the bridging bbt ligand $\Delta G_{\text{N}_3\text{bbt}}^{\text{Er}} = -2.303 \cdot RT \log(f^{\text{Er}}_{\text{N}_3\text{bbt}}) = -40(2)$ kJ mol$^{-1}$ perfectly matches the one previously reported for the monomeric precursor terpyridine (tpy) ligand under similar conditions (acetonitrile, 298 K).$^{135}$ This implies that, beyond an obvious statistical factor of 2, the connection of a second tridentate binding unit in the back of the original terpyridine units to give bbt has little effect on the binding properties of the tridentate N$_3$ site taken separately. As expected, the successive binding of several tridentate N$_3$ units to the same trivalent Er$^{3+}$ centre is accompanied by some minor anti-cooperative processes ($\Delta G_{\text{Er}}^{L}$ = 9(2) kJ mol$^{-1}$ for bbt and 6(2) kJ mol$^{-1}$ for tpy) resulting from the stepwise neutralization of the positive metallic charge by an increasing number of bound nitrogen donors.$^{135}$ With this in mind, it appears logical that the much less basic bridging pyrazine ring found in tppz (pK$_a = 0.37$)$^{136}$ compared with the 4,4′-bipyridine bridge in bbt (pK$_a = 4.8$)$^{137}$ leads to both a reduced affinity for Er$^{3+}$ ($\Delta G_{\text{N}_3\text{tppz}}^{\text{Er}} = -32(2)$ kJ mol$^{-1}$) and a smaller ligand–ligand interaction ($\Delta G_{\text{Er}}^{L\text{tppz}} = 5(3)$).
However, the most noteworthy thermodynamic result concerns the considerable anti-cooperative mechanism accompanying the successive fixation of two Er$^{3+}$ cations onto the bridging ligand, which are diagnostic for the operation of intermetallic electrostatic communication on the nanometric scale in these polyaromatic dyads. The large value $\Delta E_{\text{Er-Er}} = 18(5)$ kJ mol$^{-1}$ found for the short-bridging tppz ligand combined with its limited intrinsic affinity $\Delta G_{N_1\text{tppz}}$ explains the difficulties in isolating dinuclear $[X_3\text{Cr(tppz)CrX}_3]$ complexes. The smaller anti-cooperative effect observed for bbt ($\Delta E_{\text{Er-Er}} = 12(5)$ kJ mol$^{-1}$) restores sufficient affinity for the formation of dinuclear $[X_3\text{Cr(bbt)CrX}_3]$ complexes.

Fig. 11  (a) Variation of absorption spectra and (b) corresponding variation of observed molar extinctions at different wavelengths observed for the spectrophotometric titration of tppz with Er(CF$_3$SO$_3$)$_3$ (total ligand concentration: $8 \times 10^{-5}$ mol dm$^{-3}$ in CH$_3$CN : CHCl$_3$ = 65 : 35, 298 K). (c) Evolving factor analysis using five absorbing eigenvectors,$^{130}$ (d) re-constructed individual electronic absorption spectra$^{131}$ and (e) proposed thermodynamic model.
Table 3  Experimental stability constants (log(β_{m,n}^{L,L})) and microscopic thermodynamic parameters fitted with eqn (17)–(20) for the reaction of tppz or bbt with Er(CF_3SO_3)_3 in acetonitrile/chloroform (65:35) at 298 K

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ligand</th>
<th>tppz</th>
<th>bbt</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>log(β_{pp}^{L,L})</td>
<td>6.42(2)</td>
<td>8.19(16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log(β_{pp}^{L,L})</td>
<td>12.03(3)</td>
<td>13.76(32)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log(β_{pp}^{L,L})</td>
<td>15.89(4)</td>
<td>18.16(50)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log(β_{pp}^{L,L})</td>
<td>9.80(3)</td>
<td>13.6(16)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log(β_{pp}^{L,L})/ΔC_{NL}^{E_L} ln mol^-1 a</td>
<td>5.5(4)–32(2)</td>
<td>6.9(4)–40(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log(β_{pp}^{L,L})/ΔC_{NL}^{E_L} in kJ mol^-1 b</td>
<td>-0.95(5)/5(3)</td>
<td>-1.65(5)/9(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>log(β_{pp}^{L,L})/ΔC_{NL}^{E_L} in kJ mol^-1 c</td>
<td>-3.19(9)/18(5)</td>
<td>-2.19(9)/12(5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AFd</td>
<td>1.23 × 10^-2</td>
<td>9.46 × 10^-3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| ΔC_{NL}^{E_L} = -2.303RT log(β_{m,n}^{L,L}). | ΔE_{NL}^{L} = -2.303RT log(β_{m,n}^{L,L}). | AF = \sum_{m,n} \left(\log(β_{m,n}^{L,L}) - \log(β_{m,n}^{L,L})\right)^2 / \sum_{m,n} \left(\log(β_{m,n}^{L,L})\right)^2. |

Conclusion

The synthetic method developed by Housecroft and Constable\(^{46}\) for the preparation of a semi-labile [(tpy)Cr(O_3SCF_3)_3] precursor can be successfully applied for [(tppz)Cr(O_3SCF_3)_3], but failed for the slightly more basic bis-benzimidazole derivative ebzpy, which is decomposed from Cr\(^{III}\) in trifluoromethanesulfonic acid. A subsequent reaction of [(L)Cr(O_3SCF_3)_3] (L = tpy, tppz) with a second tridentate binding unit L’ leads to the targeted heteroleptic mononuclear [(L)Cr(L’)]\(^{3+}\) complexes, a procedure which can be extended for the preparation of unprecedented dinuclear rod-like [(tpy)Cr(L’)(tpy)]\(^{2+}\) dyads when [(tpy)Cr(O_3SCF_3)_3] is reacted with the Janus-type bis-terdentate receptors L’ = bbt or ebbt. In other words, [(tpy)Cr(O_3SCF_3)_3] can be considered as an analogue of [(tpy)Ru(DMSO)Cl]\(^{138}\) for the introduction of [(tpy)M\(^{3+}\)] fragments into (supra)molecular architectures, thus opening large avenues for the selective introduction of trivalent [Cr\(^{III}\)]\(^{3+}\) chromophores in linear dyads and triads, and in di- and tridimensional networks similar to those designed with Ru\(^{III}\).\(^{19–24}\) While the assessment of the degree of communication between Ru\(^{II}\) centres requires partial reduction to get mixed-valence systems, the paramagnetic and spin-only character of Cr\(^{III}\) centres offers a straightforward access to this parameter with the simple determination of the isotropic magnetic coupling constants. For the [Cl(CrL)CrCl]\(^{−}\) and [(tpy)Cr(L)(tpy)]\(^{2+}\) dyads investigated here as proof-of-concept, the distance dependence of the magnetic communication reveals subtle modulations due to ligand-field effects and orbital overlap, which are optimized when two Cr\(^{III}\) chromophores are connected through an allyne bridge in [(tpy)Cr(ebbt)(Cr(tpy))]\(^{2+}\). Again, compared with Ru\(^{III}\) (strong-field low-spin d\(^{2}\) electronic configuration), the photophysical properties of Cr\(^{III}\) (d\(^{3}\) electronic configuration) are better suited for unravelling intermetallic communication via the straightforward determination of ligand-field and Racah parameters, which are difficult to address in analogous ruthenium complexes. Moreover, minor non-equivalence of the Cr\(^{III}\) coordination sites is accompanied by efficient intramolecular intermetallic energy transfer processes, the rate constants of which can be exploited for estimating the efficiency of intermetallic interactions. Finally, our fear that the successful connection of two triply-charged Cr\(^{III}\)-type cations (instead of two divalent Ru\(^{III}\)-type cations) to a Janus-type bridging ligand may be hindered by a strong (electrostatic) anti-cooperative contribution seems only justified for the smallest pyrazine bridge in tppz. For the longer distance found in bbt, the anti-cooperative factor estimated with Er\(^{III}\) taken as a trivalent model cation is reduced to such an extent that successive metallic complexation processes become accessible as demonstrated by the isolation of [Cr\(_2\)(tpy)\(_2\)]\(_{2}\)(ebbt)\([PF_6]\)\(_6\) and [Cr\(_2\)(tpy)\(_2\)(ebbt)]\([PF_6]\)\(_6\), in fair to good yields.

Experimental section

Solvents and starting materials

2,2’-6’,2’-Terpyridine (tpy) and the Janus-type bridging ligand tetra-2-pyridindipyrazine (tppz) are commercially available. 2,6-Bis[1-ethyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl] pyridine (ebzpy),\(^{90}\) N,N,N′-dimethyl-N,N′-dipyridin-2-ylpyridine-2,6-diamine (ddpd)\(^{120}\) and 6,6’-d(i(2-pyridin-2-yl)-2’,4’,4”,2”-quaterpyridine (bbt)\(^{139}\) were synthesized according to the published procedures. The synthesis of 4’,4”-′-(ethenyl)bis[2,2’,6’,2’-terpyridine] (ebbt) was adapted from the literature (Appendix 4)\(^{109}\). Reagent grade acetonitrile (ACN) and chloroform were distilled from CaH\(_2\) when needed. All other chemicals were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Silica-gel plates (Merck, 60 F\(_{254}\)) were used for thin-layer chromatography. Preparative column chromatography was performed using either neutral alumina gel from Fluka (Typ 507 C) 100–125 mesh or SiliaFlash\® silica gel P60 (0.04–0.063 mm).

Synthesis of gallium and chromium complexes

All complexes were characterized by IR spectroscopy (Tables S41–S44)\(^{f}\) and gave satisfying elemental analyses (Table S1\(^{f}\)).

**[Ga(tpy)]\(_2\)(PF\(_6\))\(_3\).** A solution of Ga(CF\(_3\)SO\(_3\))\(_3\) (60.5 mg, 0.117 mmol, 1 eq.) in degassed acetonitrile was added into a solution of terpyridine (54.8 mg, 0.235 mmol, 2.01 eq.) in distilled acetonitrile (20 mL). The color of the mixture immediately turned yellow. After being stirred at 50 °C overnight, acetonitrile was evaporated and the resulting solid was re-solubilized in methanol (5–8 mL). A solution of saturated (n-Bu)\(_4\)NPF\(_6\) (2.5 mL, C = 90–100 mg mL\(^{-1}\)) was added and the resulting pale yellow precipitate was filtered, washed with dichloromethane (2 × 5 mL) and diethyl ether (2 × 5 mL) and dried under vacuum to obtain [Ga(tpy)]\(_2\)(PF\(_6\))\(_3\) as a yellow powder (98 mg, 0.101 mmol, yield 86%). Slow diffusion of diethyl ether into a solution of the complex in acetonitrile gave pale yellow single crystals of [Ga(tpy)]\(_2\)(PF\(_6\))\(_2\)CH\(_2\)CN (1) suitable for X-ray diffraction studies.\(^{11}\) H NMR of [Ga(tpy)]\(_2\)(PF\(_6\))\(_3\) and [Cr\(_2\)(tpy)\(_2\)(ebbt)]\([PF_6]\)\(_6\), (CD\(_3\)CN, 400 MHz, δ/ppm): 9.10 (6H, m), 8.80 (4H, d, \(J = 0.8\) Hz). 8.43 (4H, td, \(J = 8\) Hz, \(J = 0.8\) Hz), 7.74 (4H, d, \(J = 8\) Hz), 7.45 (4H, t, \(J = 8\) Hz).
7.63 (4H, t, J = 8 Hz). ESI-MS (CH₃CN) m/z: 825.8 ([Ga(tpy)₃][PF₆]⁶), 339.8 ([Ga(tpy)₃][PF₆]⁴) and 178.7 ([Ga(tpy)₃]⁺

[Cr(tpy)₃][PF₆]₆. In a glovebox, a solution of Cr(CF₃SO₃)₂·H₂O (155 mg, 0.420 mmol, 1 eq.) in degassed acetonitrile was introduced into a 50 mL Schlenk tube containing a solution of 2,6-bis(1-ethyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)pyridine (ebzpy, 307 mg, 0.835 mmol, 1.99 eq.) in degassed acetonitrile (20 mL). The blue color of the Cr(II) solution turned immediately turned deep dark green. After being stirred 45 °C for 4 hours, a solution of (n-Bu)₄NPF₆ (177 mg, 0.450 mmol, 1 eq.) in degassed acetonitrile (2 mL) was added. The Schlenk tube was transferred into the lab and Cr(n) was oxidized by bubbling dioxygen. The colour changed to red-orange. After being stirred for 1 hour at RT, acetonitrile was evaporated and the resulting solid was solubilized in hot methanol (20 mL). A solution of saturated (n-Bu)₄NPF₆ in methanol (4 mL, C = 100 mg mL⁻¹) was added into the solution in order to precipitate a red-orange complex, which was filtered, washed with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL) and diethyl ether (3 × 10 mL) and dried under vacuum to obtain a red-orange powder [Cr(tpy)₃][PF₆]₆ (326 mg, 0.342 mmol, yield 76%). Slow diffusion of diethyl ether into a solution of the complex in acetonitrile gave red-orange single crystals of [Cr(tpy)₃][PF₆]₆·2.5CH₃CN (2) suitable for X-ray diffraction studies.

[Cr(ebzpy)₂][PF₆]₆. In a glovebox, a sky blue solution of Cr(CF₃SO₃)₃·H₂O (155 mg, 0.420 mmol, 1 eq.) in degassed acetonitrile was introduced into a 50 mL Schlenk tube containing a solution of (n-Bu)₄NPF₆ (165 mg, 0.420 mmol, 1 eq.) in degassed acetonitrile (2 mL) was added. The Schlenk tube was transferred into the lab and the Cr(n) was oxidized by bubbling dioxygen. The colour of the solution changed to red-orange to give [Cr(ebzpy)₂][CF₃SO₃]₃. The red-orange acetonitrile solution of [Cr(ebzpy)₂][CF₃SO₃]₃ was evaporated and the resulting solid was solubilized in hot methanol (20 mL). Anion metathesis was performed by adding 4 mL of a saturated solution of (n-Bu)₄NPF₆ in methanol (100 mg mL⁻¹). The red-orange precipitate was filtered, washed with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL) and diethyl ether (3 × 10 mL) and dried under vacuum to give [Cr(ebzpy)₂][PF₆]₆ as a red-orange powder (385 mg, 0.315 mmol, yield 75%). Slow diffusion of diethyl ether into a solution of the complex in acetonitrile gave red-orange single crystals of [Cr(ebzpy)₂][PF₆]₆·5·CH₃CN (3) suitable for X-ray diffraction studies. Slow diffusion of diethyl ether into a solution of the intermediate [Cr(ebzpy)₂][CF₃SO₃]₃ complex in acetonitrile gave red-orange single crystals of [Cr(ebzpy)₂][CF₃SO₃]₃·2CH₃CN (4) suitable for X-ray diffraction studies as well.

[Cr(ebzpy)Cl₃]. A solution of 2,6-bis(1-ethyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)pyridine (182 mg, 0.495 mmol, 1.01 eq.) in dry dichloromethane (5 mL) was dropwise added into a solution of [CrCl₃(THF)₃] (184 mg, 0.490 mmol, 1 eq.) in dry dichloromethane (30 mL). The color of the mixture changed from purple to green. After being stirred at room temperature for 24 hours, the mixture was filtered and the solid was washed with dichloromethane (3 × 15 mL) and diethyl ether (3 × 10 mL), and dried under vacuum to give [Cr(ebzpy)Cl₃] (253 mg, 0.47 mmol, yield 98%). Slow diffusion of diethyl ether into a solution of a complex in DMF gave dark green single crystals of [Cr(ebzpy)Cl₃]·DMF (5) suitable for X-ray diffraction studies. The complex was characterized by elemental analysis (Table S1†).

[Cr(tppz)Cl₃]. Tetra-2-pyridinylpyrazine (tppz) (170 mg, 0.438 mmol, 2 eq.) was suspended in a distilled mixture of acetonitrile and ethanol (25 mL: 25 mL) and heated under reflux. A solution of [CrCl₃(THF)₃] in acetonitrile (82 mg, 0.219 mmol, 1 eq.) was added dropwise to the tpzp solution mixture, the colour of which immediately turned from purple to green. After being stirred and refluxed for 24 hours under an inert N₂ atmosphere, the insoluble product was filtered (micro-filtering), then washed with a hot solution of acetonitrile and ethanol (1:1) for removing the excess ligand. The resulting solid was washed with diethyl ether (3 × 7 mL) and dried under vacuum to give Cr(tppz)Cl₃ (114 mg, 0.208 mmol, yield 95%). Slow diffusion of diethyl ether into a solution of the complex in DMF gave dark green single crystals of [Cr(tppz)Cl₃]·2DMF (6) suitable for X-ray diffraction studies.

Cr(tpzp)[SO₃CF₃]₃. Cr(tpzp)Cl₃ (140 mg, 0.256 mmol, 1 eq.) and triflic acid (300 μL, 3.4 mmol, 13 eq.) were loaded into a 50 mL Schlenk tube under a N₂ atmosphere. The green colour of the complex turned to dark red immediately together with gas escape of HCl (confirmed by precipitation of AgCl when bubbling into an aqueous solution of AgNO₃). After being stirred at room temperature for 3 hours, the dark red complex of Cr(tpzp)[SO₃CF₃]₃ was precipitated by the addition of 25 mL of diethyl ether. The complex was filtered, washed with diethyl ether (3 × 6 mL) and dried under vacuum to give Cr(tpzp)[SO₃CF₃]₃ (50 mg, 0.230 mmol, yield 90%).

[Cr(ebzpy)(tpy)][PF₆]₆. A dark red solution of [Cr(tpy)(CF₃SO₃)₃] (168 mg, 0.230 mmol, 1 eq.) in distilled acetonitrile was loaded into a 50 mL Schlenk tube under an inert N₂ atmosphere. A solution of 2,6-bis(1-ethyl-1H-benzo[d]imidazol-2-yl)pyridine (85 mg, 0.230 mmol, 1 eq.) in acetonitrile (8–10 mL) was added to the Schlenk tube. The mixture was refluxed under N₂ for 3 hours, then the solution was evaporated to dryness and the residual solid solubilized in distilled acetonitrile (3 mL). Slow diffusion of diethyl ether into the concentrated solution of the complex in acetonitrile gave [Cr(tpy)(ebzpy)][CF₃SO₃]₃ as red crystals (126 mg, 0.115 mmol, yield 50%). [Cr(tpy)(ebzpy)][CF₃SO₃]₃ was solubilized in MeOH, then anion metathesis was initiated by adding 4 mL of a saturated solution of tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate [(n-Bu)₄N]PF₆ in methanol (100 mg mL⁻¹). The resulting red-orange precipitate was filtered, washed with diethyl ether and dried under vacuum to give [Cr(tpy)(ebzpy)][PF₆]₆. Slow diffusion of diethyl ether in a concentrated solution of the complex in acetonitrile (3 mL) produced red single crystals of [Cr(tpy)(ebzpy)][PF₆]₆·2CH₃CN (7) suitable for X-ray diffraction studies.

[Cr(tpzp)(tpy)][PF₆]₆. A solution of Cr(tpzp)[CF₃SO₃]₃ (177.5 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 eq.) in distilled acetonitrile was drop-
wise added into a concentrated solution of terpyridine in acetonitrile (58 mg, 0.25 mmol in 8 mL). The solution became warm during the addition and was then refluxed for 3 hours. The resulting mixture was cooled, filtered, and the remaining dark-red solution was evaporated to dryness. Slow diffusion of diethyl ether into a concentrated solution of the complex in acetonitrile (3 mL) produced yellow single crystals of $[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3 \right)_6$ suitable for X-ray diffraction studies in approximately 40–50% yields. $[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3 \right)_6$ was solubilized in MeOH, then anion metathesis was initiated by adding 4 mL of a saturated solution of tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate $\left( \text{[n-Bu]}_4\text{NPF}_6 \right)$ in methanol (100 mg mL$^{-1}$). The resulting red-orange precipitate was filtered, washed with diethyl ether and dried under vacuum to give $[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3 \right)_6$ (104 mg, 0.094 mmol, yield 47%). Slow diffusion of diethyl ether in a concentrated solution of the complex in acetonitrile (3 mL) produced red single crystals of $[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{PF}_6 \right)_3$ (104 mg, 0.094 mmol, yield 47%). Slow diffusion of diethyl ether into a solution of $[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{PF}_6 \right)_3$ in acetonitrile provided orange crystals of $[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{PF}_6 \right)_3 \cdot 8\text{CH}_3\text{CN} / \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ (13) suitable for X-ray diffraction studies. ESI-MS m/z: $[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{PF}_6 \right)_3$ calc: 1779.0, found: 1780.3; $[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{PF}_6 \right)_3 \cdot 8\text{CH}_3\text{CN} / \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ calc: 815.0, found: 814.3; $[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{SO}_3\text{CF}_3 \right)_3$ calc: 493.7, found: 493.6.

$[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{PF}_6 \right)_3 \cdot 8\text{CH}_3\text{CN} / \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ was dissolved in MeOH, and a saturated solution of diethyl ether was added. The solution became orange at 70 °C for 15 hours. The orange precipitate was filtered, washed with a few drops of MeOH, and dried with diethyl ether to give $[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{PF}_6 \right)_3 \cdot 8\text{CH}_3\text{CN} / \text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{O}$ (13) suitable for X-ray diffraction studies.

$[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{SO}_3\text{CF}_3 \right)_3$ was solubilized in MeOH, and a saturated solution of $\left( \text{Ethynyl} \right) \left( \text{2,2'}\text{-bis(2-pyridyl)} \right)$ suitable for X-ray diffraction studies. ESI-MS m/z: $[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{SO}_3\text{CF}_3 \right)_3$ calc: 176.4, found: 176.9.

$[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{SO}_3\text{CF}_3 \right)_3$ was dissolved in MeOH, and a saturated solution of $\left( \text{2,2'}\text{-terpyridine} \right)$ suitable for X-ray diffraction studies. ESI-MS m/z: $[\text{Cr} \left( \text{tpy} \right) \left( \text{tpy} \right)] \left( \text{SO}_3\text{CF}_3 \right)_3$ calc: 176.4, found: 176.9.

Spectroscopic and analytical measurements

$^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 400 MHz spectrometer equipped with a variable temperature.
unit. Chemical shifts are given in ppm with respect to tetramethylsilane Si(CH$_3$)$_4$. Pneumatically-assisted electrospray (ESI) mass spectra were recorded from 10$^{-5}$ M solutions on an Applied Biosystems API 150EX LC/MS System equipped with a Turbo Ionspray source. Elemental analyses were performed by K. L. Buchwalder from the Microchemical Laboratory of the University of Geneva. Spectrophotometric titrations were performed with a J&M diode array spectrometer (Tidas series) connected to an external computer. In a typical experiment, 50 cm$^3$ of ligand in acetonitrile : chloroform (65 : 35) (8 × 10$^{-3}$ mol dm$^{-3}$) were titrated at 298 K with a solution of [Er(CF$_3$SO$_3$)$_3$] (2 × 10$^{-3}$ mol dm$^{-3}$) in the same solvent under an inert atmosphere. After each addition of 0.10 mL, the absorbance was recorded using a Hellma optrode (optical path length 0.1 cm) immersed in the thermostatted titration vessel and connected to the spectrometer. Mathematical treatment of the spectrophotometric titrations was performed with factor analysis$^{110}$ and with the SQUEEZE program.$^{131}$ Absorption spectra in solution were recorded using a Cary 5000 Varian spectrometer (quartz cell path length 1 mm, 200–800 nm domain). Absorption spectra in the solid state were recorded on a Lambda 900 PerkinElmer spectrometer equipped with an integration sphere (background recorded on MgO). Emission spectra were recorded upon excitation at 400 nm from powder samples at various temperatures from 3 K to 295 K with a Fluorolog 3-22 (Horiba Jobin–Yvon), equipped with a peltier-cooled photo multiplier tube (Hamamatsu R2658P), and corrected for the spectral response of the system. Excitation at 355 nm was obtained with the third harmonic of a pulsed Nd:YAG laser (Quantel Brilliant). The emitted light was collected with a telescope and focused onto a light-guide with a fibre bundle connected to a monochromator (Spex 270 M). Full spectra were recorded with a CCD (Spex Spectrum One), decay curves with a photomultiplier (Hamamatsu R928) and a digital oscilloscope (Tektronix TDS540B) or a multichannel scaler (Stanford Research SR430). For the latter the spectral bandwidth of the monochromator was set to 20 nm, thus giving the decay of the integral signal. Low temperatures were achieved with a closed cycle cryosystem (Janis, SHI-950) with the sample sitting in exchange gas for efficient cooling. Microcrystalline samples were mounted on copper plates with rubber cement. The copper plates were attached to the sample holder. Magnetization was measured using a Quantum Design VSM system (Department of Quantum Matter Physics, University of Geneva) in the range of 2–300 K. Solid samples of Cr$_2$Cl$_6$(tppz) (15.8 mg), Cr$_2$Cl$_6$(bbt) (16.0 mg), Cr$_2$Cl$_6$(ebbt) (4.7 mg), [Cr$_2$(tpy)$_2$(bbt)][PF$_6$]$_n$ (8.1 mg) and [Cr$_2$(tpy)$_2$(ebbt)][PF$_6$]$_n$ (14.9 mg) were immobilized in capsules, which were locked in a straw. The samples were introduced in the SQUID under an inert atmosphere of helium.

**X-Ray crystallography**

A summary of crystal data, intensity measurements and structure refinements for compounds (1) to (15) is collected in Tables S2, S3, S12, S17, S21, S26, S31 and S38 (ESI†). The crystals were mounted on MiTeGen raptor cryoloops with protective oil. X-ray data collections were performed with an Agilent SuperNova Dual diffractometer equipped with a CCD Atlas detector (Cu[Kα] radiation). The structures were solved by using direct methods.$^{140}$ Full-matrix least-squares refinements on $F^2$ were performed with SHELX97.$^{141}$

Specific refinement details. [Cr(ebzpy)$_2$(CF$_3$SO$_3$)$_3$]·2CH$_3$CN (4): One triflate (of the 3 which are required for electroneutrality) and 0.5 CH$_3$CN molecules were extremely disordered. Because of the lack of well-defined features in the electron density map, several attempts to model this disorder didn’t give satisfactory refinement. We thus performed SQUEEZE after exclusion of these disordered molecules (using Platon)$^{142}$ and found 8 voids of 123 Å$^3$ containing 75 electrons (corresponding to one CF$_3$SO$_3$) and 4 voids of 71 Å$^3$ containing 20 electrons (leading to 0.5 CH$_3$CN per formula unit).

[Cr$_2$Cl$_6$(tppz)]·3C$_2$H$_5$NO (11): The crystal was twinned. The twinned operation was a two-fold rotation along the c axis producing apparent Laue symmetry 6/m. The twin law [−1 0 0; 0 −1 0; 0 0 1] was applied in SHELXL,$^{141}$ including racemic twinning (four components). The twin fraction was 0.405(5) and the corresponding racemic twinning fractions were close to zero. Reflections h0k1l were weak. There was almost translational symmetry with vector c/2. Indeed, the structure could be solved and refined in the smaller unit-cell with one complex and three solvent molecules, one of them disordered over two positions. The packing of this molecule produced the superstructure.

[Cr$_2$Cl$_6$(bbt)] (12): A very large hole (around 1700 Å$^3$) was present in the structure. The squeeze/bypass procedure as implemented in Platon$^{142}$ was used to take care of the disordered solvent present in this hole (which could not be modelled otherwise). Around 505 electrons were found in each hole, which corresponded to about 4 acetone molecules per formula unit ($Z = 4$). These molecules were not added to the formula so that the density and absorption coefficients were somehow underestimated. R factors before squeezing: R$_{1}$ 0.0788 and wR$_{2}$ 0.22756 (all data).

CCDC 1542315–1542329† contain the supplementary crystallographic data.

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**References**
