Disproportionation of Sn(II){CH(SiMe₃)₂}₂ to Sn(III){CH(SiMe₃)₂}₃ and Sn(I){CH(SiMe₃)₂}: Characterization of the Sn(I) product

Supporting Information

Kristian L. Mears,^a Bronson Ruiz, ^{a†} Gia-Ann Nguyen,^{a†} Wenxing Zou,^a James C. Fettinger^a & Philip P. Power^{*a}

^a Department of Chemistry, One Shields Avenue, Davis, University of California, 95616, USA. † These authors contributed equally.

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General Procedures

All manipulations were carried out using standard Schlenk-line and glovebox techniques under an inert atmosphere of argon or dinitrogen. A Vacuum Atmospheres OMNI-Lab glovebox was employed, operating at <0.1 ppm O_2 and <0.1 ppm H_2O . Solvents were dried over activated alumina from an SPS (solvent purification system) based upon the Grubbs design and degassed before use. Glassware was dried in an oven overnight at 120 °C prior to use. C_6D_6 was dried over 3 Å molecular sieves and was freeze-pump thaw degassed thrice prior to use. All chemicals were procured from either Sigma or Oakwood Chemicals and was used without further purification. Lappert's alkyl stannylene (complex 1) and Jones' magnesium dimer were synthesized according to the literature.¹⁻³ NMR spectra were recorded on a 400 MHz Bruker Nanobay AVIIIHD (¹H, ¹³C and ¹¹⁹Sn) or a 500 MHz Bruker Avance DRX spectrometer and values were recorded in ppm. Data were processed using MestReNova software. UV-vis spectra were recorded as dilute toluene solutions in 3.5 mL quartz cuvettes using an Olis 17 modernized Cary 14 UV-vis-near IR spectrophotometer. Melting points were determined on a Meltemp II apparatus using flame-sealed glass capillaries and are uncorrected.

Synthetic Methods

Procedure 1: Synthesis of Sn₆{CH(SiMe₃)₂}₆, cluster 2

In an argon filled glovebox, 110.0 mg (0.126 mmol) of Lappert's alkyl stannylene (distannene as a solid [Sn(CH(SiMe_3)_2)_2]_2, complex **1**) was added to a Schlenk flask containing a Teflon stir bar. To the same flask was added 111.3 mg (0.126 mmol) of Jones' magnesium reagent [MgBDI^{Dip}]₂ (BDI = (DipNCMe)_2CH, Dip = 2,6-diisopropylphenyl). The flask was removed from the box and attached to a Schlenk line. Toluene (10 mL) was added to the solid mixture with stirring. An intense pink/red solution resulted after stirring for 5 mins, and after 1 hour, some colorless precipitate had formed. The resulting dark red solution was separated by filtration through a glass fibre tipped canula and concentrated slightly (to ca. 5 mL). Storage of this solution at -30 °C overnight resulted in redorange crystals with a needle/rod-like morphology (Fig S1). Yield = 78.7 mg (40%).



Fig. S1: Crystals of complex 2.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆, 298 K, δ in ppm): 0.4, 0.21 (s, 18H, CHSi**Me**₃), 0.35 (s, 1H, C**H**SiMe₃). ¹³C{¹H} NMR: 4.01 & 3.91 (CHSi**Me**₃), 1.43 (**C**HSiMe₃). ¹¹⁹Sn NMR: +225.9 ppm (slight ¹/¹¹⁹Sn⁻¹¹⁷Sn coupling, 210 Hz). ²⁹Si NMR: -2.10 ppm (s, 4 Si, CH**Si**Me₃), -6.19 ppm (8 Si, CH**Si**Me₃, ²/²⁹Si⁻¹H coupling, 5.5 Hz). M.p.: Sweats at 103 °C, melts at 128–129 °C. UV-Vis analysis: λ/nm (ε/L mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹): 353 (48,000), 496 (broad, 36,363).

Procedure 2: Generation of [BDI^{Dip}Mg(CH(SiMe₃)₂)], complex 3

Direct synthesis: 126.4 mg (0.29 mmol) of Li(BDI^{Dip}) was combined in toluene (20 mL) with 100.2 mg (0.15 mmol) of $[(OEt_2)BrMgCH(SiMe_3)_2]_2$ and heated to reflux for 2 hr. On cooling, hexane was added, and the mixture was filtered to remove the LiBr side product. Volatiles were removed yielding the product colorless flakes. Yield = 83.5 mg, 93%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆, 298 K, δ in ppm): -1.59 (s, 1H, C**H**SiMe_3) 0.00 (s, 18H, CHSi**Me_3**), 1.15 (d, ³/(¹H-¹H) = 6.7 Hz, 12H, Dip-CH_3), 1.36 (d, ³/(¹H-¹H) = 6.8 Hz, 12H, Dip-CH_3), 1.62 (s, 6H, BDI-CH_3), 3.16 (sept, ³/(¹H-¹H) = 6.8 Hz, 4H, Dip-CH), 4.83 (s, 1H, BDI-CH), 7.12 (br s, 6H, Dip-ArH). ¹³C{¹H} NMR: 170.34 (HC{(C(CH_3)NAr}_2), 144.7 (C_{ipso}), 142.1 (C_{ortho}), 126.1 (C_{pora}), 124.3 (C_{meta}), 96.0 (HC{C(CH_3)NAr}_2), 29.2 (ArCH(CH_3)_2), 25.1 (ArCH(CH_3)_2), 24.6 (ArCH(CH_3)_2), 24.5 (HC{C(CH_3)NAr}_2), 5.3 (MgCH{SiMe_3}_2), -0.5 (MgCH{SiMe_3}_2). M.p.: 209-211 °C, decomposes to red-brown powder at 248 °C.

NMR Spectra



Fig. S2: ¹H NMR spectrum of complex 2 in C_6D_6 at 298 K.



Fig. S3: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of complex 2 in C_6D_6 at 298 K.



Fig. S4: ^{29}Si NMR spectrum of complex 2 in C_6D_6 at 298 K.



Fig. S5: $^{\rm 119} Sn$ NMR spectrum of complex 2 in $C_6 D_6$ at 298 K.



Fig. S6: ¹H DOSY NMR spectrum of complex $\mathbf{2}$ in C₆D₆ at 298 K.



Fig. S7: ^1H NMR spectrum of complex 3 in C_6D_6 at 298 K.



Fig. S8: ^{13}C NMR spectrum of complex 3 in $C_6D_6\,\text{at}$ 298 K. * denotes toluene.

UV-Vis Spectrum



Fig. S9: UV-Vis spectrum of complex 2 (27.5 μM in toluene).

Other Details



Fig. S10: Plane centroids used to calculate distance between the triangular faces of complex 2 (Software: Olex2).



Fig. S11: H–H close contacts (pink dashed lines) between the SiMe₃ groups of the cluster complex 2.

DOSY Calculation

The hydrodynamic radius of 2 in benzene was calculated using the following equation:

$$r = \frac{kT}{6\pi\eta D}$$

Where *k* is the Boltzmann constant, *T* is the temperature, η is the viscosity of benzene at 300 K and *D* is the diffusion coefficient. Following the calculation, r = 7.67 Å. Comparing this with the approximated spherical radius using the volume (r_v) from the crystal structure of **2**, we find that $r_v = 7.69$ Å. These values are in good agreement, suggesting that the species observed at 298 K is indeed the cluster **2**.

Crystallographic Details of cluster 2

Empirical formula	$C_{42}H_{114}Si_{12}Sn_6$
Formula weight	1668.55
Temperature/K	90
Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	P-1
a/Å	13.2745(4)
b/Å	13.7262(3)
c/Å	22.6390(6)
α/°	86.4949(14)
β/°	76.8746(14)
γ/°	72.0005(13)
Volume/Å ³	3820.46(18)
Z	2
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.450
µ/mm⁻¹	2.143
F(000)	1668.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.418 × 0.16 × 0.096
Reflections collected	30190
Independent reflections	17603 [$R_{int} = 0.0209$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0340$]
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.034
Final R indexes [I>=2σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0314, wR ₂ = 0.0697
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.0411, wR ₂ = 0.0739
CCDC Number	2252108

References

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