

Reactions of a Highly Crowded Triorganotin Iodide with Silver Salts. Migration of a Methyl Group from Silicon to Tin within a Cation

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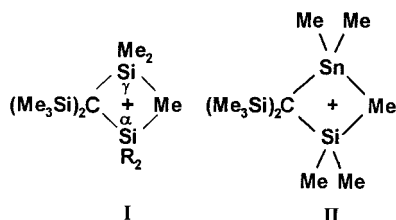
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Received December 19, 2001

Reaction of the highly crowded organotin iodide $\text{CH}_2\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{CSnMeIC}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2\text{SiMe}_2\text{CH}_2$ with AgBF_4 gives the fluoride $\text{CH}_2\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{CSnMeFC}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2\text{SiMe}_2\text{CH}_2$. Reaction with $\text{AgOSO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me}$ followed by workup in moist air gives the hydroxide $\text{CH}_2\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{CSnMe}(\text{OH})\text{C}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2\text{SiMe}_2\text{CH}_2$, **2f**. With $\text{AgOSO}_2\text{CF}_3$ the product is the organosilicon trifluoromethanesulfonate $\text{CH}_2\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{CSnMe}_2\text{C}(\text{SiMe}_3)(\text{SiMe}_2\text{OSO}_2\text{CF}_3)\text{SiMe}_2\text{CH}_2$, **5**, formed apparently by an unprecedented 1,3-migration of a methyl group from silicon to tin within a cation. Compound **5** and $\text{Ph}_3\text{SiOSO}_2\text{CF}_3$ are the first silicon trifluoromethanesulfonates to be characterized by X-ray structure determinations. In both the Si–O bonds are long, ca. 1.75 Å, consistent with the ready nucleophilic displacement of $[\text{OSO}_2\text{CF}_3]^-$ from silicon centers. The crystal structures of the fluoride $\text{CH}_2\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{CSn}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})\text{FC}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2\text{SiMe}_2\text{CH}_2$ and the hydroxide **2f** have also been determined.

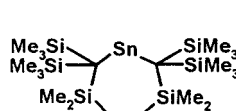
Introduction

Reactions of organosilicon iodides $(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_3\text{CSiR}_2\text{I}$ with silver salts AgX are known to give rearranged products $(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{C}(\text{SiR}_2\text{Me})(\text{SiMe}_2\text{X})$, sometimes virtually exclusively, e.g., when $\text{R} = \text{Ph}$, and sometimes along with the unrearranged isomer $(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_3\text{CSiR}_2\text{X}$, e.g., when $\text{R} = \text{Et}$.^{1,2} The rearrangement is attributed to the formation of a methyl-bridged cation **I**, which can be attacked by the anion X^- either at the α -Si atom to give unrearranged product or at the γ -Si atom to give the rearranged product. The extent of rearrangement is often, but not always, determined by the relative degree of steric hindrance to attack at the α - and γ -silicon atoms, but it can also be influenced by the nature of X and the solvent.³

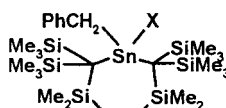


Analogous migration of a methyl group from tin to silicon was observed when the silicon iodide $(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{C}-$

$(\text{SnMe}_3)(\text{SiMe}_2\text{I})$ was treated with silver salts AgX ($\text{X} = \text{OCOCH}_3$, OCOCF_3 , or OSO_2CF_3) in CH_2Cl_2 , the products being wholly the rearranged $(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_3\text{CSnMe}_2\text{X}$.⁴ The rearrangement is consistent with formation of the bridged cation **II** by anchimeric assistance to the leaving of the iodide ion. Subsequent attack of X^- occurs at the larger, and thus less hindered, metal center, i.e., at tin. In the course of our studies on the triorganotin iodide **2a**, containing the bidentate “trisiarmyl” ligand $\text{C}(\text{SiMe}_3)_2\text{SiMe}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Me}_2\text{Si}(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{C}$, we have observed an example of migration of a methyl group in the opposite direction, from silicon to tin. Compound **2a** is obtained by oxidative addition of MeI to the cyclic stannylene **1**.⁵



2a, $\text{X} = \text{I}$; **2b**, $\text{X} = \text{BF}_4$; **2c**, $\text{X} = \text{F}$;
2d, $\text{X} = \text{OCOCF}_3$; **2e**, $\text{X} = \text{OSO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me}$;
2f, $\text{X} = \text{OH}$; **2g**, $\text{X} = \text{OSO}_2\text{CF}_3$



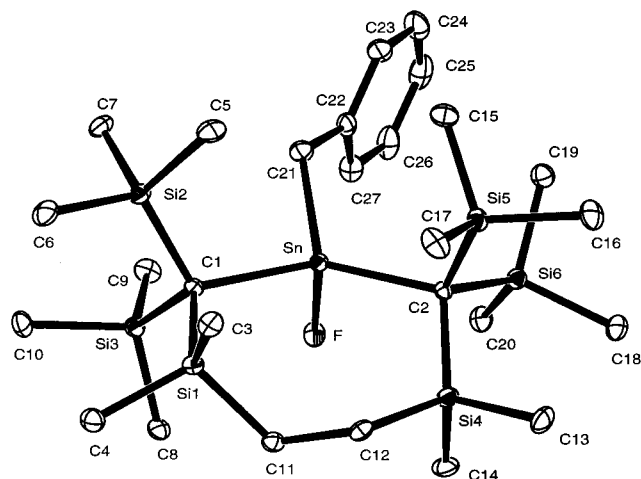
(2,4,6-Me₃C₆H₂)₃SnOH
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**Figure 1.** Molecular structure of **3a**.

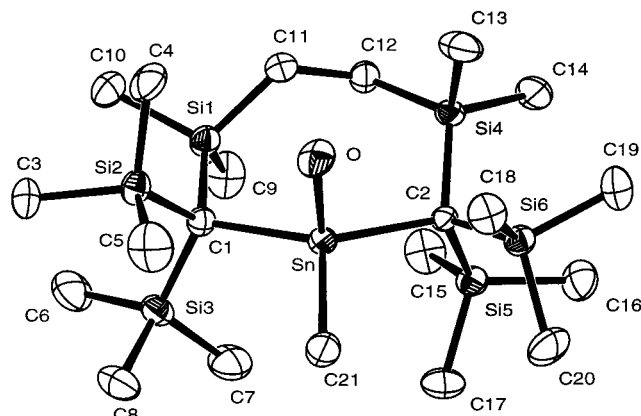
Results and Discussion

Reaction of the Iodide **2a with AgBF_4 .** We considered that it might be possible to obtain compounds containing three-coordinate tin cations by replacement of the iodide in **2a** by less nucleophilic anions. We first treated **2a** with AgBF_4 . There was no reaction in hexane. In THF the initial product was probably the fluoride-bridged tetrafluoroborate **2b**, but after workup the only crystalline product was the fluoride **2c**. The compounds $(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_3\text{CSnR}'_2\text{BF}_4$ ($\text{R}' = \text{Me}$ or Ph) were previously⁶ found to lose BF_3 readily, especially in the presence of donor solvents such as methanol. We could not obtain crystals of **2c** suitable for an X-ray structure determination, but the high solubility in organic solvents and the spectroscopic data [in particular the value, 2396 Hz, of $^1J_{\text{SnF}}$ (lit. values 2256–2463 Hz^{6,7})] are characteristic of triorganotin fluorides that contain bulky organic groups and in consequence crystallize in lattices consisting of discrete molecules with no significant secondary $\text{Sn}\cdots\text{F}$ contacts.^{6,8}

The benzyl compound **3a** was made similarly in good yield by treatment of the stannylene **1** with benzyl bromide and then AgBF_4 . The bromide intermediate **3b** was not isolated. Spectroscopic data were very similar to those of **2c**, and the structure, determined by an X-ray study, is shown in Figure 1. The data in Table 1 indicate that the $\text{Sn}-\text{F}$ bond length [1.956(2) Å] is the same, within experimental uncertainty, as those [1.957(4)–1.965(8) Å] in the previously characterized four-coordinate organotin fluorides.^{6,8}

Reaction of the Iodide **2a with AgOCOCF_3 and $\text{AgOSO}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me}$.** When the organotin iodide was treated with silver trifluoroacetate, it gave, in 76% yield after recrystallization, the product of direct replacement of I^- by CF_3CO_2^- , i.e., compound **2d**, the identity of which was indicated by NMR spectroscopy and confirmed by a crystal structure determination.⁵

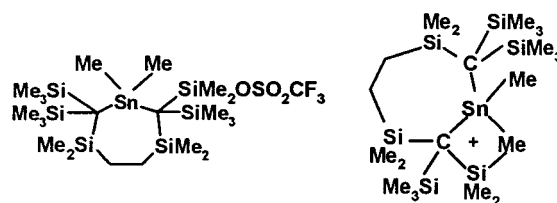
The reaction of **2a** with silver *p*-toluenesulfonate (tosylate) gave the tin tosylate **2e**. We did not isolate

**Figure 2.** Molecular structure of **2f**.

this in a pure state, but its formation is confirmed by the fact that on workup in moist air we obtained the crystalline tin hydroxide **2f**. This was characterized by elemental analysis, a sharp $\nu(\text{OH})$ absorption at 3667 cm^{-1} , and NMR spectroscopy. Its structure was determined by an X-ray study. The solid was found to consist of discrete molecules (Figure 2) with no intermolecular $\text{O}\cdots\text{O}$ distances less than 4 Å. Only one other compound R_3SnOH containing four-coordinate tin has previously been structurally characterized, namely, trimesityltin hydroxide **4**,⁸ which adopts a structure consisting of discrete molecules, like that of **2f**. Other organotin hydroxides form hydrogen-bonded dimers^{9,10} or polymers containing five-coordinate tin.¹¹ Bond lengths and angles in **2f** are given in Table 1. The $\text{Sn}-\text{O}$ bond length [2.000(3) Å] is the same as that in **4**, confirming this as the “normal” distance from four-coordinate tin to oxygen. The distance is slightly shorter than that [2.102(3) Å] in **2d**, perhaps a reflection of the weak nucleophilicity of trifluoroacetate, but the other corresponding bond lengths and angles are not significantly different in the two compounds.

The ready formation of the hydroxide **2f** from the tosylate **2e** is puzzling, since we have shown that reactions of the iodide **2a** with nucleophiles are in general slow.¹² Indeed, the tin centers in four-coordinate compounds bearing the trisiamyl ligand are probably the most crowded ever studied. It is however possible that there is less hindrance to displacement of the smaller oxygen of tosylate than of the larger iodine.

Reaction of the Iodide **2a with $\text{AgOSO}_2\text{CF}_3$.** In an attempt to make the tin trifluoromethanesulfonate (triflate) **2g**, we treated the iodide **2a** with $\text{AgOSO}_2\text{CF}_3$. The product obtained in 68% yield after recrystallization was the silicon triflate **5**, as indicated by NMR spectroscopy (including a two-dimensional $^1\text{H}-^{29}\text{Si}$ shift correlation) and confirmed by a crystal structure determination (Figure 3 and Table 1).



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Table 1. Selected Bond Lengths (Å) and Angles (deg)

For 2f			
Sn–Me	2.149(5)	C2–Si4	1.915(4)
Sn–C1	2.221(4)	C2–Si5	1.907(4)
Sn–C2	2.229(4)	C2–Si6	1.931(4)
Sn–O	2.000(3)	Si–Me	1.889(5) ^a
C1–Si1	1.907(4)	Si–CH ₂	1.872(5) ^a
C1–Si2	1.946(4)	CH ₂ –CH ₂	1.549(7)
C1–Si3	1.888(4)		
C1–Sn–C2	133.38(14)	Me–Sn–O	106.6(2)
Me–Sn–C	108.5(2) ^a	C1–Sn–O	95.77(14)
Me–Si–Me	102.7(3)–107.2(3)	C2–Sn–O	99.84(14)
C1,2–Si–Me	109.9(2)–115.9(2)	Si–C–Si	104.80(18)–114.07(19)
C1,2–Si–CH ₂	111.7(2), 115.4(2)	Me–Si–CH ₂	101.7(2)–108.5(3)
Sn–C–Si(exo)	104.80(18)–114.07(19)	Si–C–C	117.7(4), 121.1(4)
Sn–C–Si(endo)	107.78(18), 109.71(19)		
For 3a ^b			
Sn–F	1.956(2)	C1–Si	1.924(5) ^a
Sn–C(21)	2.178(5)	Si–Me	1.875(5) ^a
Sn–C1	2.227(5)	Si–CH ₂	1.871(5) ^a
Sn–C2	2.216(5)	CH ₂ –CH ₂	1.551(7)
C1–Sn–C2	133.17(18)	F–Sn–C(21)	102.37(17)
C1–Sn–C(21)	101.9(2)	F–Sn–C(ring)	98.28(14), 96.20(14)
C2–Sn–C(21)	117.9(2)	Si–C–Si(exo)	108.0(2), 109.1(3)
Me–Si–Me	102.7(3)–107.5(3)	Si–C–Si(endo)	108.4(2)–111.1(2)
C1,2–Si–Me	111.3(2)–115.7(2)	C1,2–Si–CH ₂	111.5(2), 115.8(2)
Sn–C–Si(exo)	105.7(2)–111.8(2)	Si–C–C	118.0(3), 119.7(4)
Sn–C–Si(endo)	109.9(2), 112.2(2)	Me–Si–CH ₂	102.7(3)–107.8(2)
For 5			
Sn–C21	2.162(6)	C1–Si1	1.861(5)
Sn–C22	2.149(5)	C1–Si2	1.958(5)
Sn–C1	2.286(5)	C1–Si3	1.915(6)
Sn–C2	2.251(5)	C2–Si4	1.906(6)
Si–O	1.760(4)	C2–Si5	1.917(6)
S–O1	1.521(4)	C2–Si6	1.907(5)
S–O2	1.418(5)	Si–Me	1.878(6) ^a
S–O3	1.424(5)	Si–CH ₂	1.893(6) ^a
S–C	1.834(7)	CH ₂ –CH ₂	1.536(8)
Me–Sn–Me	106.3(2)	Si–C–Si	106.3(3)–111.9(3)
C1–Sn–C2	127.45(19)	O1–S–O2	111.7(2)
Me–Sn–C	103.5(2)–108.6(2)	O1–S–O3	110.3(3)
Sn–C–Si	106.4(2)–114.4(2)	O2–S–O3	120.9(3)
Me–Si–Me	101.7(3)–107.7(3)	Si–O–S	132.2(2)
C1,2–Si–Me	112.6(3)–119.5(3)	Me–Si–CH ₂	102.9(3)–107.3(3)
C1,2–Si–CH ₂	115.1(2), 112.0(3)	Si–C–C	118.7(4), 121.4(4)
For 7			
Si–O1	1.743(2)	S–O3	1.414(2)
S–O1	1.531(2)	S–C19	1.819(3)
S–O2	1.420(2)	Si–C	1.850(2) ^a
C–Si–C	113.72(11) ^a	Si–O1–S	120.05(11)
O–Si–C1	106.14(9)	O1–S–O2	111.55(10)
O–Si–C7	101.06(9)	O1–S–O3	111.06(10)
O–Si–C13	107.14(9)	O2–S–O3	120.73(12)

^a Mean value; esd's are for individual measurements, none of which differs significantly from the mean. ^b Values for one of the independent molecules. Bond lengths show no significant differences between the two molecules; there are small differences in bond angles.

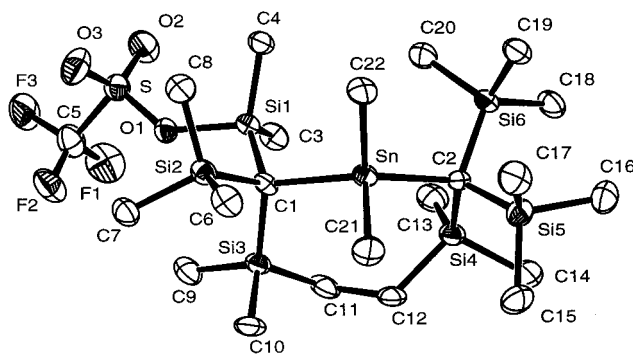
Immediately after the addition of AgOSO₂CF₃ to the solution of **2a** in CD₂Cl₂ the only peak in the ¹⁹F NMR spectrum, at δ –80.2, can be assigned to the silver salt itself. After several hours at room temperature another peak appears at δ –79.3; this then decays and is replaced by the signal at δ –77.4 due to **5**. We tenta-

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Figure 3. Molecular structure of **5**.

tively assume that the initial product is the tin triflate **2g**, which then ionizes, with anchimeric assistance by a methyl group on silicon, to give the bridged cation **III** and triflate anion. Comparison of **II** and **III** shows that the tin atom in **III** is much the more crowded. Hence, whereas any ionization of triflate from the previously characterized $(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_3\text{CSnMe}_2\text{OSO}_2\text{CF}_3$ to give **II** leads to reattachment at tin so that no rearrangement is observed, similar ionization of triflate from **2g** leads, sometimes at least, to irreversible attachment to the silicon atom of the bridge, reattachment at the larger tin atom being hindered by the crowding there. This crowding is evident from the fact that the tin atom bears two tris(triorganosilyl)methyl substituents, whereas the silicon atom bears only one bulky bis(triorganosilyl)-(triorganostannyl)methyl group. No rearrangement has so far been observed for the trifluoroacetate **2d**, suggesting that, if there is any ionization of this compound, the equilibrium concentration of the ionic species is much lower than that of the triflate. The formation of **5** may also be favored by the formation of the strong Si–O bond, but within the limits of accuracy of the available data,^{13,14} the sum of the energies for a Si–O and a Sn–Me bond (ca. $500 + 270 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$) is similar to that for a Si–Me and a Sn–O bond (ca. $370 + 400 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$).

In an attempt to obtain the unrearranged triflate **2g**, we treated the hydroxide **2f** with 1 equiv of $\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}$ in CD_2Cl_2 in an NMR tube. No reaction was detected during several days, presumably because the hydroxide is well protected by the bulky ligand. When an excess of $\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_2\text{Cl}$ was added, the **2f** was completely consumed to produce a complex mixture of products, none of which could be identified as **5**. Further work is therefore necessary before we can be sure that the intermediate **2g** is indeed involved in the formation of **5**.

The bond lengths and angles within the SnCSiCCSiC ring in **5** are similar to those in **2f**, **3a**, and related crowded Sn^{IV} compounds,^{5,12} but those involving the tin and silicon centers require some comment. The only bonds to tin are from carbon so that, in the absence of marked steric or electronic effects, the C–Sn–C angles are expected to be about 109° . The exocyclic Me–Sn–Me angle [$106.3(2)^\circ$] is slightly less than the tetrahedral value, but significantly wider than the exocyclic O–Sn–O angles ($83\text{--}84^\circ$) in compounds containing the same ring system.¹² The wider exocyclic angle in **5** reflects the larger size of methyl than of oxygen as well as the greater s character in Sn–C than in Sn–O bonds. The endocyclic C–Sn–C angle [$127.45(19)^\circ$] is markedly wider than 109° , indicating that crowding within the seven-membered bidentate ligand holds the carbon atoms apart. A similar effect is found in the stannylene **1**, where there is a lone pair in place of the two exocyclic methyl groups of **5**; the C–Sn–C angle (118°)⁵ is wider than those ($96\text{--}104^\circ$) in acyclic stannylenes^{15–18} and the less crowded cyclic stannylene **6** [C–Sn–C $86.7(2)^\circ$].¹⁹ The mean Sn–C(ring) bond length in **5** [$2.269(5) \text{ \AA}$] is slightly longer than that [$2.227(5) \text{ \AA}$] in the unrear-

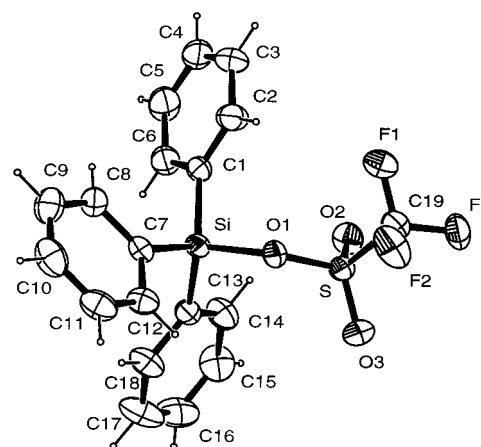
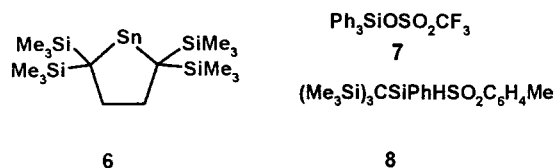


Figure 4. Molecular structure of **7**.

ranged compound **2d**, but there is no significant difference in the average exocyclic Sn–Me bond lengths [$2.155(6) \text{ \AA}$ in **5** and $2.160(4) \text{ \AA}$ in **2d**].



Silicon Triflates. The length of the Si–O bond in **5**, $1.760(4) \text{ \AA}$, is significantly greater than those, $1.64\text{--}1.66 \text{ \AA}$,²⁰ normally observed for Si–O bonds. As no structural data for silicon triflates were available in the literature for comparison, we determined the crystal structure of $\text{Ph}_3\text{SiOSO}_2\text{CF}_3$, **7**. This compound has been made in sulfolane, and cryoscopic measurements have shown that it is not dissociated.²¹ The molecular structure is shown in Figure 4, and bond lengths and angles are given in Table 1. The Si–O bond is slightly shorter [$1.743(2) \text{ \AA}$] than that in **5**, but similar to those in the cyanate $(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2(\text{PhMe}_2\text{Si})\text{CSiMe}_2\text{OCN}$ [$1.756(10) \text{ \AA}$]²² and the perchlorate $\text{Ph}_3\text{SiOCIO}_3$ [mean $1.744(4) \text{ \AA}$].²³ Distances of $1.74\text{--}1.76 \text{ \AA}$ correspond to Pauling covalent bond orders of $0.68\text{--}0.62$, implying that there is a significant ionic component in the bonding.²⁴ Silylium cation character in compounds R_3SiY is also reflected in the mean value of the C–Si–C angles. For **5** the average C–Si–C angle (115.4°) is slightly higher than

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the C–Si–C angles in **7** (113.7°) and Ph₃SiOCIO₃ (113.6°) and at the lower end of the range (115–117°) found in a series of *closo*-CB₁₁H₆Br₆ derivatives, which have bond orders of about 0.4.²⁵ The wide C–Si–C angles in **5** are associated with short Si(1)–C bond distances; the Si(1)–C(1) distance [1.861(5) Å] is significantly smaller than the other Si–C(1,2) distances [mean 1.920(6) Å], and the Si(1)–Me distances [1.866(6) and 1.854(5) Å] are only just within three standard deviations (determined from experimental values for individual measurements) of the mean Si–Me distance for the molecule as a whole. These distances reflect the delocalization of the partial positive charge on the atom Si(1).

This is also shown by the marked shifts to high frequency of the resonance corresponding to ²⁹Si atoms adjacent to triflate; ²⁹Si shifts are at δ –2.6 to +2.7 in **2d**, –0.9 to 2.4 and 39.4 in **5**, 80–100 in carborane derivatives, and 225 for the unsolvated trimesitylsilyl cation.²⁶ The shift in **7** (δ 3.6) is similar to that (3.0) in Ph₃SiOCIO₃.^{23,25} A similar comparison may be made of tin chemical shifts: namely, δ 16.9 in **5**, 232 in the triflate (Me₃Si)₃CsNMe₂OSO₂CF₃²⁷ (cf. 148.5 in **2d**, 461.2 in crystalline [Bu₃Sn]⁺[CB₁₁Me₁₂][–],²⁸ and 806 in the trimesitylstannyl cation).²⁶

The compounds (Me₃Si)₃CsSiMe₂Y with Y = OCIO₃, OSO₂CF₃, or OCN are comparable in reactivity toward MeOH and much more reactive than, for example, (Me₃Si)₃CsSiMe₂I. It is reasonable to associate the high reactivity with the lengths of the Si–O bonds and with the relatively weak coordination (and high leaving ability) of the three oxygen-centered ligands. In keeping with this, the Si–O bond in the *p*-toluenesulfonate (tosylate) (Me₃Si)₃CsSiPhHOSO₂C₆H₄Me-*p*, **8**,^{2a} which is much less reactive than **7** toward MeOH, is somewhat shorter [1.716(8) Å] than that in **7**. The long Si–O bond in **7** is associated with short S–O and S=O bonds [1.531(2) and mean 1.417(2) Å, respectively]. The corresponding bond distances in **5** are 1.521(4) and 1.421(5) Å, respectively, and in **8** 1.587(7) Å [1.549(7) Å in a second molecule] and 1.430(8) Å.²⁹ It is noteworthy that in both **5** and **7** there is no significant difference between the O–S–O(2) and O–S–O(3) angles, in contrast to the data for **8** and some organic tosylates.

Experimental Section

Air and moisture were excluded as far as possible by the use of flame-dried glassware and Ar as blanket gas. The stannylene **1** and the iodide **2a** were made as described previously.⁵

CH₂Me₂Si(Me₃Si)₂CsNFMc(SiMe₃)₂SiMe₂CH₂, 2c. Powdered AgBF₄ (0.25 g, 1.28 mmol) was added in a single portion to a solution of **2a** (0.41 g, 0.57 mmol) in hexane (25 mL), and the suspension was stirred for 15 h at room temperature. The ¹H NMR spectrum of a small sample showed that no reaction had occurred. THF (5 mL) was added, and the suspension was stirred for 4 h. The volatile material was removed under

vacuum to leave a slightly sticky solid, which was extracted with hexane (20 mL). The extract was filtered, the volume of the filtrate was reduced to 5 mL, and colorless needles of **2c**, mp 241–244 °C (0.26 g, 74%), separated at –30 °C. Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₅₅FSi₆Sn: C, 41.1; H, 9.0. Found: C, 41.3; H, 9.2. ¹H NMR (C₆D₆): δ 0.26 and 0.43 (18H, s, SiMe₃), 0.28 and 0.32 (6H, s, SiMe₂), 0.85 (3H, d, ³J_{HF} = 3.0 Hz, ²J_{SnH} = 48.5 Hz, SnMe), 0.91–1.15 (4H, m, CH₂). ¹³C NMR: δ 4.7 (s, SiMe₂), 5.1 (d, ⁴J_{FC} = 5.0 Hz, SiMe₂), 6.69 and 6.70 (SiMe₃), 12.0 (d, ²J_{CF} = 9.4 Hz, SnMe), 14.2 (CH₂), 21.8 (d, ²J_{CF} = 11.7 Hz, CSi₃–Sn). ¹⁹F NMR: δ –161.1 (¹J_{SnF} = 2396 Hz). ²⁹Si NMR: δ –3.0 (d, ³J_{SiF} = 6.1 Hz, SiMe₃), 0.4 (d, ³J_{SiF} = 4.5 Hz, SiMe₃), 2.6 (d, ³J_{SiF} = 1.2 Hz, SiMe₂). ¹¹⁹Sn NMR: δ 108.9 (¹J_{SnF} = 2404, ²J_{SnH} = 46 Hz). MS: *m/z* 599 (30, M – Me), 379 (90, M – (Me₃Si)₂CsSiMe₂F), 351 (60, M – (Me₃Si)₂CsSiMe₂F – C₂H₄), 263 (30, SnMeC(SiMe₂)₂), 201 (100, Me₃SiC(SiMe₂)₂), 73 (97, SiMe₃).

CH₂Me₂Si(Me₃Si)₂CsNf(CH₂C₆H₅)C(SiMe₃)₂SiMe₂CH₂, 3a. Benzyl bromide (0.089 g, 0.52 mmol) was added to a solution of **1** (0.30 g, 0.52 mmol) in hexane (30 mL). After 5 min the solution became colorless and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to leave a sticky solid. This was immediately dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL), and AgBF₄ (0.3 g, 1.5 mmol) was added to the mixture, which was stirred for 18 h at room temperature, then filtered. The solvent was removed from the filtrate under vacuum to give a white residue. This was dissolved in the minimum amount of hexane (about 2 mL), and the solution was left at room temperature to give **3a** as colorless plates (0.21 g, 75%), mp 180–183 °C. Anal. Calcd for C₂₇H₅₉FSi₆Sn: C, 47.0; H, 8.6. Found: C, 46.8; H, 8.8. ¹H NMR: δ 0.28 and 0.40 (18H, s, SiMe₃), 0.35 and 0.39 (6H, s, SiMe₂), 0.90–0.98 (ddd) and 1.12–1.20 (2H, ddd, CH₂), 3.07 (2H, d, ³J_{HF} = 3.9 Hz, ²J_{SnH} = 56 Hz, CH₂Ph), 6.99 (1H, tt, *p*-H), 7.13 (2H, dd, *m*-H), 7.44 (2H, d, *o*-H). ¹³C NMR: δ 5.4 and 6.3 (⁴J_{CF} = 9.6 Hz, SiMe₂), 6.9 (⁴J_{CF} = 4.6 Hz), 7.1 (SiMe₃), 15.3 (CH₂Si), 25.9 (²J_{CF} = 6.4 Hz, ¹J_{SnC} = 51 Hz, CSi₃–Sn), 38.5 (²J_{CF} = 6.1 Hz, d, CH₂Ph), 125.8 (*p*-C), 128.6 (*m*-C), 130.7 (*o*-C), 138.8 (*i*-C). ¹⁹F NMR: δ –165.7 (¹J_{SnF} = 2559 Hz). ²⁹Si NMR: δ –2.5 (³J_{SiF} = 5.2 Hz), 0.6 (d, ³J_{SiF} = 4.8 Hz, SiMe₃), 1.8 (s, SiMe₂). ¹¹⁹Sn NMR: δ 60.7 (d, ¹J_{SnF} = 2561 Hz). MS: *m/z* 675 (3, M – Me), 599 (44, M – Bz), 379 (25), 263 (20), 201 (90), 91 (50, Bz), 73 (100, SiMe₃).

CH₂Me₂Si(Me₃Si)₂CsSn(OH)MeC(SiMe₃)₂SiMe₂CH₂, 2e. A solution of **2a** (0.39 g, 0.54 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL) was added to a stirred slurry of AgO₃SC₆H₄Me (0.77 g, 2.76 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (30 mL). The suspension was stirred in the absence of light for 14 h, then filtered, and solvent was removed from the filtrate. Attempts to crystallize the residue at low temperature were unsuccessful, so a solution in hexane was allowed to evaporate slowly in the open air to produce **2e** as colorless crystals suitable for an X-ray diffraction study (ca. 0.15 g, 45%). Anal. Calcd for C₂₁H₅₆O₂Si₆Sn: C, 41.3; H, 9.17. Found: C, 41.3; H, 9.25. ¹H NMR: δ 0.10 and 0.30 (6H, s, SiMe₂), 0.29, 0.33 (18H, s, SiMe₃), 0.74 (3H, s, ²J_{SnH} = 48 Hz, SnMe), 0.90–1.53 (4H, m, CH₂). ¹³C NMR: δ –0.8 (SiMe₂), 2.7, 3.0 (SiMe₃), 9.7 (CH₂), 14.8 (CSi₃). ²⁹Si NMR: δ –2.6 and –0.5 (SiMe₃), 2.5 (SiMe₂). ¹¹⁹Sn NMR: δ 68.4. IR (Nujol mull): 3667 cm^{–1} (ν(OH)). MS: *m/z* 597 (50, M – Me), 453 (10, M – Me – Me₃SiCH=SiMe₂), 425 (30, M – Me – Me₃–SiCHSiMe₂CH₂CH₂), 381 (30, M – Me – (Me₃Si)₂C=SiMe₂), 309 (10), 275 (40), 217 (90, (Me₃Si)₂CHSiMe₂), 147 (20), 129 (60), 73 (100).

CH₂Me₂Si(Me₃Si)₂CsNMe₂C(SiMe₂OSO₂CF₃)(SiMe₃)–SiMe₂CH₂, 5. Silver triflate (0.50 g, 1.95 mmol) was added to a solution of the iodide **2a** (0.30 g, 0.41 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The mixture was stirred for 5 h at room temperature, then filtered, and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The residue was dissolved in hexane and the solution kept at –30

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Table 2. Summary of Crystallographic Data for **2f**, **3a**, **5**, and **7**

	2f	3a	5	7
chemical formula	C ₂₁ H ₅₆ OSi ₆ Sn	C ₂₇ H ₅₉ FSi ₆ Sn	C ₂₂ H ₅₅ F ₃ O ₃ SSi ₆ Sn	C ₁₉ H ₁₅ F ₃ O ₃ SSi
fw	611.89	689.97	743.95	408.46
<i>T</i> /K	173(2)	173(2)	173(2)	173(2)
cryst syst	monoclinic	triclinic	monoclinic	monoclinic
space group	<i>C2/c</i>	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$ No. 2	<i>P2₁/n</i>	<i>P2₁/c</i>
<i>a</i> /Å	36.930(2)	9.3336(3)	13.0809(10)	10.3023(4)
<i>b</i> /Å	9.1769(3)	19.3177(9)	16.3780(7)	9.0227(6)
<i>c</i> /Å	22.9057(13)	20.2094(9)	17.1546(13)	20.3428(12)
α /deg		91.816(2)		
β /deg	124.694(2)	94.810(3)	107.052(3)	91.934(4)
γ /deg		94.102(2)		
<i>U</i> /Å ³	6382.7(6)	3619.1(3)	3513.6(4)	1889.9(2)
<i>Z</i>	8	4	4	4
μ /mm ⁻¹	1.27	0.93	1.03	0.28
R1 wR2, <i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>)	0.046, 0.102	0.050, 0.096	0.053, 0.121	0.042, 0.093
all data	0.060, 0.108	0.085, 0.109	0.081, 0.133	0.062, 0.102
no. of measured/indep rflns / <i>R</i> (int)	15114/5584/0.076	25413/12716/0.066	20193/6151/0.090	9355/3313/0.055
no. of rflns with <i>I</i> > 2 σ (<i>I</i>)	4666	9023	4508	2508

°C to give colorless needles of **5** (0.21 g, 68%), mp 181–183 °C. Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₅₅F₃O₃Si₆SSn: C, 35.5; H, 7.45. Found: C, 35.6; H, 7.56. ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, for numbering see Figure 1): δ 0.29 and 0.30 (3H, s, Si⁴Me₂), 0.31, (18H, Si^{5,6}-Me₃), 0.34 and 0.35 (3H, s, Si³Me₂), 0.35 (9H, s, Si²Me₃), 0.66 (3H, s, ²*J*_{119SnC} = 46.8 Hz, SnMe), 0.7 (3H, s, ²*J*_{119SnH} = 48.2 Hz, SnMe), 0.77, 0.82 (3H, s, Si¹Me₂), 0.85–1.00 (4H, m, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂): δ 4.88, 4.96, 6.10, and 7.30 (Si^{3,4}Me₂), 7.40 (Si¹Me₂), 7.82 and 7.85 (Si^{5,6}Me₃), 8.19, 8.47, (SnMe), 11.9, 12.6 (CSi₃Sn), 13.9, 14.1 (CH₂), 118.6 (q, ¹*J*_{CF} = 317.8 Hz, CF₃). ¹⁹F NMR (CD₂Cl₂): δ -79.3. ²⁹Si NMR (CD₂Cl₂): δ -0.89 and -0.75 (Si^{5,6}Me₃), -0.2 (Si²Me₃), 1.7 (Si⁴Me₂), 2.4 (Si³Me₃), 39.4 (Si¹Me₂). ¹¹⁹Sn NMR (CD₂Cl₂): δ 16.9 (qq). MS: *m/z* 744 (1%, M), 729 (6, M - Me), 513 (10, M - C(SiMe₃)₃), 379 (M - C(SiMe₃)₂(SiMe₂OTf)), 335 (40, (Me₂Si)₂CSiMe₂OTf), 201(100, Me₃SiC(SiMe₂)₂), 73 (80) (Tf = SO₂CF₃).

Ph₃SiOSO₂CF₃, 7. An excess of AgOSO₂CF₃ (1.57 g, 6.10 mmol) was added to a solution of Ph₃SiCl (0.90 g, 3.05 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (40 mL) with exclusion of light. The solution was stirred for 2 days, then the solvent was removed under vacuum, and the residue was extracted with hexane (20 mL). The extract was filtered, and the filtrate reduced to 10 mL and kept at -30 °C to give colorless crystals of **7** (0.92 g, 74%). Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₁₅F₃O₃SSi: C, 55.9; H, 3.7. Found: C, 55.8; H, 3.6. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.54 (2H, dd, *m*-H), 7.61 (1H, d, *p*-H), 7.71 (2H, d, *o*-H). ¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂): δ 118.75 (q, ¹*J*_{CF} = 317.9 Hz CF₃), 128.8 (*m*-C), 132.4 (*p*-C), 135.9 (*o*-C). ¹⁹F NMR: δ -79.2. ²⁹Si NMR: δ 3.6. MS: *m/z* 408 (10, M), 259 (5, SiPh₃), 201 (30, SiPh₂F) 78 (100).

Crystallography. Data were collected on a Kappa CCD diffractometer by use of Mo K α radiation, and structure refinement was by the SHELXL-97 program.³⁰ Further details are given in Table 2. An absorption correction was applied for **5** but not for **7**. The atoms Si4B, Si5B, and Si6B of one of the independent molecules of **3a** are disordered 0.87:0.13 over two sets of sites sharing a common connected C atom site. This corresponds to alternative conformations of the chelating ring. Molecules of **2f** are disordered 0.89:0.11 over an approximate mirror plane through C1, C2, and O. There are common C1, C2, O, and C(Si) sites and resolved low-occupancy sites for Sn, Si, C11, C12, and C21.

Acknowledgment. We thank the EPSRC for support (Grant GR/L83585) and the Government of Iran for award of a scholarship to A.A.

Supporting Information Available: Tables showing details of crystal structure determinations, atom coordinates, equivalent isotropic displacement factors, bond lengths, bond angles, and hydrogen coordinates for compounds **2f**, **3a**, **5**, and **7**. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

OM011079Z

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