

SOME ELECTRONIC EFFECTS OF THE SILATRANE GROUP

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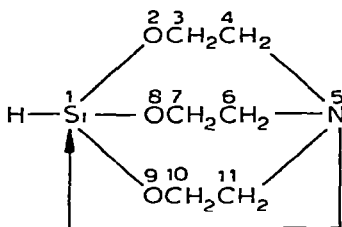
(Received August 6th, 1974)

Summary

The electronic effects of the silatrane group have been studied by examination of the ^{19}F NMR spectra of 1-(*m*- and 1-(*p*- $\text{FC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2$)silatrane and the charge transfer spectra of the TCNE complexes of 1-phenyl- and 1-benzyl-silatrane. Along with a quite large electron-releasing inductive effect, the CH_2 silatrane group has a substantial electron-releasing hyperconjugative effect, though this is somewhat smaller than that of the CH_2SiMe_3 group.

Introduction

Following pioneering studies by Frye and his colleagues, [1], Voronkov and his co-workers have carried out an extensive series of investigations of derivatives of 2,8,9-trioxa-5-aza-1-silabicyclo[3,3,3]-undecane (I) which, for convenience, they call 'silatrane' [2,3].



(I)

In connection with other studies we have had reason to examine the electronic effects of the silatrane system on the organic group in 1-organosilatrane, and the results are described below.

Results and discussion

 ^{19}F NMR spectra

In spite of some doubts about the theoretical basis of the method, and demonstration of its deficiencies in some special cases (see, e.g., ref. 5, and the literature cited in ref. 6), the ^{19}F chemical shifts, δ_m^F and δ_p^F , of *m*- and *p*- $\text{XC}_6\text{H}_4\text{F}$ compounds, respectively, relative to that of fluorobenzene can provide a useful empirical guide to the inductive and resonance effects of the X groups [4]. We were especially interested to see how effectively the CH_2 -silatrane bond could release electrons hyperconjugatively, and in the absence of other suitable probes into the electronic effects of the 1-silatrane group, we examined the ^{19}F NMR spectra of *m*- and *p*- $\text{FC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OMe})_3$ and 1-(*m* and 1-(*p*- FC_6H_4 - CH_2)silatrane in deuteriochloroform. The observed chemical shifts and the values of the inductive, σ_I , and resonance, σ_R^0 , constants of the substituents derived by use of eqns. 1 and 2 [4] are shown in Table 1, which also lists data for some other substituents for comparison.

$$\delta_m^F = 7.1 \sigma_I + 0.60 \quad (1)$$

$$\delta_m^F = -29.5 \sigma_R^0 + \delta_m^F \quad (2)$$

The most striking feature of the results is the large positive shift produced by the *p*- CH_2 silatrane group, indicating a large overall release of electrons to the *para*-position by this group, falling midway between that by the *p*- CH_2SiMe_3 and *p*-OMe groups. The derived values of σ_I and σ_R^0 indicate that while the inductive effect of the $\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OMe})_3$ group is little different from that of the CH_3 group, that of the CH_2 silatrane group is much larger. The resonance electron release by the latter group is also large, and similar to that of the CH_2SiMe_3 group. More detailed discussion is not justified at present in view of the uncertainty in the σ_I , and thus the σ_R^0 , values for compounds of the types under consideration [6].

It is relevant to note that the overall electron supply to the *para*-position by a silatrane group directly attached to the aromatic ring, as indicated by the

TABLE 1

^{19}F CHEMICAL SHIFTS, δ^F FOR $\text{XC}_6\text{H}_4\text{F}$ COMPOUNDS RELATIVE TO FLUOROBENZENE

X	δ^F	σ_I	σ_R^0	Ref.
<i>p</i> - CH_2 silatrane ^a	9.32		-0.21	This work
<i>p</i> - $\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OMe})_3$ ^b	6.51 ^c		-0.175	This work
<i>p</i> - CH_2SiMe_3	7.06 ^d		-0.20	6
<i>p</i> -Silatrane	2.43			7
<i>p</i> -SiMe ₃	-0.60			7
<i>p</i> -CH ₃	5.34 ^d		-0.14	6
<i>p</i> -OMe	11.50 ^d		-0.45	11
<i>p</i> -Silatrane	2.43			7
<i>m</i> - CH_2 silatrane ^b	3.15	-0.36		This work
<i>m</i> - $\text{CH}_2\text{Si}(\text{OMe})_3$ ^b	1.34 ^c	-0.10		This work
<i>m</i> - CH_2SiMe_3 ^c	1.14 ^d	-0.08		6
<i>m</i> -CH ₃	1.23 ^d	-0.09		6

^a 5% solution in CDCl_3 . ^b 10% solution in CDCl_3 . ^c A virtually identical value was obtained for a solution in MeOH. ^d In CCl_4 .

δ_p^F value for 1-(*p*-FC₆H₄)silatrane, is markedly larger than that by the SiMe₃ group [7].

Charge transfer spectra

The frequencies of the charge-transfer maxima of XC₆H₅ · TCNE (TCNE = tetracyanoethylene) complexes give an indication of the ability of the group X to release electrons to the ring, and eqn. 3 can be used to give approximate values of σ^+ -constants [8].

$$\nu = (9300\sigma^+ + 26200) \pm 500 \text{ cm}^{-1} \quad (3)$$

We have determined the positions of the maxima for some 1-phenyl- and 1-benzyl-silatrane and for PhCH₂Si(OMe)₃ [PhSi(OMe)₃ did not give a clear maximum], and the results are shown in Table 2 along with those previously reported for some other relevant compounds. The most striking feature is that the electron-release from the CH₂silatrane group is rather similar to that from the CH₂SiMe₃ group. The derived σ_p^+ value for the CH₂silatrane group is correspondingly large, and this is to be associated with the marked hyperconjugative electron-release from the CH₂—Si bond. However, the charge transfer method gives a σ^+ value for the CH₂SiMe₃ group (viz. 0.66) rather higher than the true value (viz. -0.54 [9]), and we suggest an approximate σ_p^+ value of -0.48 for the CH₂silatrane group. The detailed indications of the ¹⁹F shifts and charge transfer spectra are not wholly in accord, in that if the CH₂silatrane group really does have a markedly larger electron-releasing inductive effect than the CH₂SiMe₃ group, but a similar electron-releasing resonance effect, as suggested by the ¹⁹F shifts, then the σ_p^+ value for the former should be significantly larger than that for the latter group.

The other features of the results are as follows:

(a). The electron-release by the CH₂Si(OMe)₃ group is significantly smaller than that by the CH₃ group.

TABLE 2

CHARGE TRANSFER MAXIMA FOR COMPLEXES BETWEEN XC₆H₅ COMPOUNDS AND TETRACYANOETHYLENE IN DICHLOROMETHANE AT 21°

X	Molar concn. of XC ₆ H ₅ and of TCNE	λ_{max} (nm)	ν_{max} (cm ⁻¹)	σ_p^+ by eqn. 3	σ_p^+
CH ₂ silatrane	0.025	478	20920	-0.58	-0.48 ^a
CH ₂ Si(OMe) ₃	0.05	405.5	24660	-0.17	-0.25 ^b
Silatrane	0.017	417.5	23950	-0.24	-0.35 ^b
3,7,10-Me ₃ silatrane	0.005	424	23600	-0.27	-0.40 ^b
CH ₂ SiMe ₃		486 ^c	20580	-0.66 ^c	-0.54 ^d
SiMe ₃	0.05	405	24690	-0.16	-0.24 ^b
CH ₃		412	24270	-0.21	-0.31 ^b

^a See discussion. ^b The value of σ_p^+ derived from Me from eqn. 3 is substantially lower than the usual value of -0.31. For the substituents X having effects similar to those of the Me group, the σ_p^+ values in this column have been 'normalized' by multiplying the values in the preceding column by 0.31/0.21. ^c From ref. 8. ^d From ref. 9.

(b). The electron-release by the silatrane group directly attached to the benzene ring (in 1-phenylsilatrane) is much larger than that by the SiMe_3 group (in PhSiMe_3), which is consistent with the evidence from the δ_p^F values above. Indeed, the silatrane group in these circumstances seems to release electrons more strongly than the Me group.

(c). The electron-release by the 3,7,10-trimethylsilatrane group directly attached to the benzene ring is, as expected, greater than that of the silatrane group itself. The difference is quite large, and it is possible that the electron-release by the additional methyl groups leads to an increase in the amount of π -bonding in the Si—O linkage, so that the overall influence is significantly greater than that expected for operation of inductive effects alone.

Experimental

Preparations of 1-organosilatrane (cf. ref. [1])

Usually, a stirred mixture of the appropriate organotrimethoxysilane (0.1 mol) and triethanolamine (0.1 mol) was heated, for the time specified in Table 3, by means of an oil bath maintained at the temperature indicated in the same table, the formed methanol being removed continuously through a short fractionating column. The solid residue was recrystallized from chloroform. Tri-isopropanolamine was used analogously in the preparation of 1-phenyl-3,7,10-trimethylsilatrane. Yields, m.p.'s, and analyses are shown in Table 3.

Spectroscopic measurements

(a). The ^{19}F chemical shifts were measured in deuteriochloroform at ca. 21° with Cl_3CF as internal standard. The δ^F values in Table 1 are derived by assuming a chemical shift of 113.15 ppm for fluorobenzene relative to Cl_3CF .

(b). The charge transfer spectra were measured with dichloromethane solutions at ca. 21° . The spectral range 200-600 nm was scanned with an SP 800 spectrophotometer, and the position of the longest wave length maximum then confirmed with an SP 500 spectrophotometer.

TABLE 3
PREPARATIONS OF SUBSTITUTED SILATRANES

Substituent(s)	Temp. ($^\circ\text{C}$); Time (h)	Yield (%)	M.p. ($^\circ\text{C}$)	Found (Calcd.) (%)		
				C	H	N
1- C_6H_5 -3,7,10- Me_3	140; 2	87	134-135 ^a			
1- $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_2$	130; 2	65	256-257	58.7 (58.8)	7.2 (7.2)	5.4 (5.3)
1- <i>m</i> - $\text{FC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2$	80; 1	50	210.5-211	55.2 (55.1)	6.6 (6.4)	4.9 (4.9)
1- <i>p</i> - $\text{FC}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2$	110; 5	62	225	55.1 (55.1)	6.3 (6.4)	4.8 (4.9)

^a Lit. [2], m.p. 133-134 $^\circ$.

Acknowledgements

The experimental work described was carried out by A.D. during sabbatical leave from his post in the Faculty of Engineering, University of Teheran, Iran.

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