## Are Stannylenes Better Ligands than Phosphines?

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Substitution of phosphine ligands by the isolobal cyclic amido-stannylene  $[Sn(N^tBu)_2SiMe_2]$  (1)<sup>[1]</sup> in the well-known Wilkinson catalyst  $[Rh(PPh_3)_3(CI)]$  works straightforward.<sup>[2]</sup> Depending on the stoichiometry, one or three of the phosphines are replaced yielding *cis*-[{Sn(N^tBu}\_2SiMe\_2)\_2Rh(PPh\_3)\_2(CI)] (2), in which two stannylene ligands 1 are inserted into the rhodium-chlorine bond (fig. 1), or  $[Rh{Sn(N^tBu}_2SiMe_2)_5(CI)]$  with a trigonal bipyradmidal RhSn<sub>5</sub> core. In hydrosilylation reactions, **2** shows much higher TOF's compared to Wilkinson's catalyst.<sup>[3]</sup>

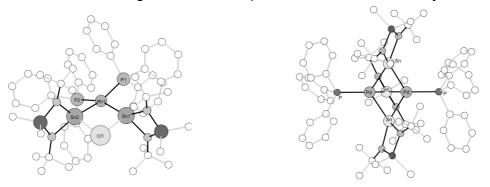


Fig. 1: Molecular Structures of 2 and 3.

A potential enantioselective catalyst is provided by the reaction of **1** with  $[Pd(PPh_3)_4]$ : A chiral dipalladium complex  $[{(Ph_3P)Pd}_2(\mu-{Sn(N^tBu)_2SiMe_2}_3]$  (**3**) is formed.<sup>[4]</sup> The stannylenes exhibit a pronounced tendency to occupy the bridging position, in which they adopt a paddle-wheel like arrangement (fig. 1). The complex can be described as a trigonal bipyramidal cluster with local C<sub>3</sub> symmetry.

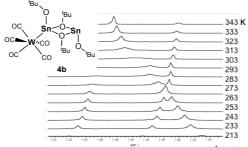


Fig. 2: Temperature dependent <sup>1</sup>H-NMR of **4b**.

However, due to the high sensitivity of the tin-nitrogen bond, we started to investigate the molecular characteristics of alkoxy-stannylene complexes. The mono-coordinated complexes [ $\{(OC)_5M\}$  $\{Sn(O^tBu)(\mu-O^tBu)\}_2$ ] (M = Cr, W, **4a**, **b**) show a distinct dynamic behaviour: with increasing temperature, first three, and then four O<sup>t</sup>Bu substituents exchange rapidly on the NMR time scale (fig. 2).<sup>[5]</sup>

## References

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