



# Molecular Structure, Solution Dynamics and **Reactivity of Group-6 Stannylene Complexes**

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## Motivation<sup>1)</sup>

Renewed interest in stannylene complexes<sup>3)</sup> has risen to stabilise heteroleptic stannylenes, heterobimetallic complexes or clusters and stabilise stannylene complexes with low coordination numbers 4-6

Our aim was to develop new single-source precursors for the preparation of mixed group-6-tin phases. In this report, we present the characterisation of new chromium and tungsten-stannylene complexes. We report on their molecular structure and dynamic behaviour in solution and compare their properties with that of the free ligand.

### X-ray Crystallography<sup>1)</sup>



[mdd

#### NMR Spectroscopy<sup>1)</sup>







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The carbonyl <sup>13</sup>C nuclei are shielded with increasing distance Sn-Cr(W) (<u>decreasing</u> <u>m-backbonding</u>).

The Sn-metal distance depends on number of co-ordinated fragments and orientation of CO-groups with respect to term O<sup>ID</sup> Sn(µ-O)₂ pla terminal O'Bu depends on the no. of coect to term. O'Bu ordinated transition-metal fragments.

2a/2b 3a 3b 2.575(2) 2.61(2) 2.60(4) 2 62(3

-2.740(1)

2.721(1)

ERS





Dynamic NMR Spectroscopy: 1H1, 2)



The co-ordination deshielding  $\partial_{metal-free} - \partial_{coordinated}$  increases with the difference  $(\underline{no.\ chromium})$  - (no of tungsten atoms) (N<sub>Cr</sub> - N<sub>w</sub>).



The angle

d(Cr-CO, trans) [Å]



#### Dynamic NMR Spectroscopy: <sup>119</sup>Sn{<sup>1</sup>H}<sup>1, 2</sup>



Synthesis<sup>1)</sup>

(CO)-(thf)]

(CO)5(thf)]

00

IW(CO)=(thf)]

[W(CO)5(t

between