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Synthesis of Some New Six-membered Organometallic Ring Systems

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RECEIVED APRIL 16, 1959

New organometallic aliphatic heterocycles, *viz.*, the 1-stanna-4-silacyclohexane, the 1-stanna-4-germanacyclohexane and the 1,4-distannacyclohexane ring systems have been synthesized by means of addition reactions involving diphenyltin dihydride and the appropriate unsaturated reactants. Complexes of these compounds with several cyclic solvents were isolated.

Cyclic organotin compounds were described, in 1917, by Grüttner, *et al.*,² who prepared cyclopentamethylenedimethyltin and cyclopentamethylenediethyltin by the reaction of pentamethylenedimagnesium bromide with the appropriate dialkyltin dihalide. This method has been applied to the synthesis of cyclopentamethylene derivatives of the other IVth group elements silicon,³ germanium^{4a} and lead.^{4b} Although the number of known organotin compounds recently has considerably increased, only one new heterocyclic system containing tin in the ring has been reported since that time. Kuivila, *et al.*,⁵ prepared heterocycles in the dibenzocycloheptadiene series containing tetra- and bivalent tin

in the seven-membered ring. This method of synthesis involved the reaction of *o,o'*-dilithiodibenzyl with diphenyltin dichloride or stannic chloride.

In connection with a program involving the synthesis of organometallic compounds containing one of the IVth group elements silicon, germanium or lead in addition to tin,⁶ reactions of diphenyltin dihydride with diphenyldivinyl derivatives of silicon, germanium and lead were studied. Since triphenyltin hydride had been found to add to these compounds in good yield,⁶ such reactions might be expected to yield organometallic polymers of type II.

Reaction of diphenyltin dihydride with diphenyldivinylsilane afforded a crystalline product (m.p. 134–135°) with molecular weight (Rast determination) and analytical data calculated for the mono-addition product I (M = Si). Examination of the infrared spectrum revealed the presence of C₆H₅Sn and C₆H₅Si in a 1:1 ratio; there appeared to be no absorption bands which could be attributed to Sn–H

(1) U. S. Army Research and Engineering Command, Natick, Mass.; work done in Utrecht under the auspices of a Secretary of the Army Research Fellowship.

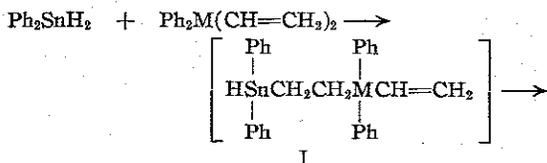
(2) G. Grüttner, E. Krause and M. Wiernik, *Ber.*, **50**, 1549 (1917).

(3) A. Bygden, *ibid.*, **48**, 1236 (1915); G. Grüttner and M. Wiernik, *ibid.*, **48**, 1473 (1915).

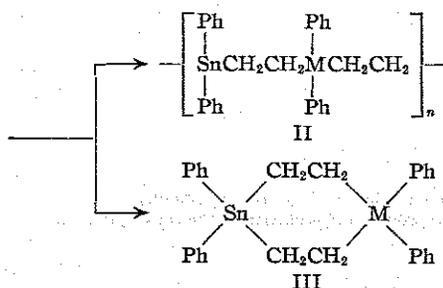
(4) (a) R. Schwarz and W. Reinhardt, *ibid.*, **65**, 1743 (1932); (b) G. Grüttner and E. Krause, *ibid.*, **49**, 2666 (1916).

(5) H. G. Kuivila and O. F. Beumel, Jr., *THIS JOURNAL*, **80**, 3250 (1958).

(6) M. C. Henry and J. G. Nolttes, *ibid.*, **82**, 558 (1960).



M = Si, Ge, Pb



or to $\text{SiCH}=\text{CH}_2$.⁷ On the basis of the foregoing evidence it is apparent that the product is the cyclic monomer III (M = Si) and as such represents the first example of a 1-stanna-4-silacyclohexane derivative. In addition a small quantity of insoluble, unmeltable material which has not yet been examined in any detail (presumably of structure II) was isolated. Apparently ring closure of the intermediately formed I is the favored reaction.

Similarly, reaction of diphenyltin dihydride with diphenyldivinylgermane yielded a crystalline product (m.p. 124–125°). Infrared spectroscopy revealed the presence of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Sn}$ and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Ge}$ and a 1:1 ratio and the absence of any Sn-H and Ge-CH=CH₂ absorption.⁷ This, together with molecular weight and analytical data, identified the product as the cyclic monomer III (M = Ge), a 1-stanna-4-germanacyclohexane derivative. Also here insoluble, unmeltable material was isolated as well.

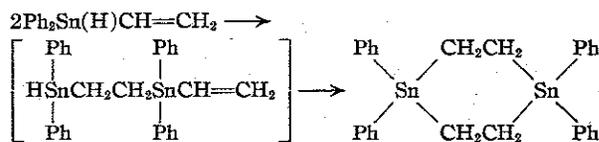
It appeared that the ring compounds III (M = Si or Ge) when recrystallized from cyclic solvents such as benzene, toluene, pyridine or dioxane formed crystalline complexes in a strict 1:1 ratio. These complexes are quite weak as appears from the fact that they readily decompose on heating. They all show the m.p. of III (M = Si or Ge) which compounds are also obtained upon attempted recrystallization of the complexes from, e.g., ethanol, as appears from the analytical results. Complex formation of this kind has not been previously observed with tetrasubstituted derivatives of silicon, germanium or tin.

Reaction of diphenyltin dihydride with diphenyldivinyllead resulted in formation of metallic lead only (compare ref. 6).

Attempted synthesis of the 1,4-distannacyclohexane system (III, M = Sn) by reaction of diphenyltin dihydride with diphenyldivinyltin proved unsuccessful. Only low-melting products which decomposed on heating with evolution of gas (presumably of structure I, M = Sn) and insoluble, unmeltable material were obtained.

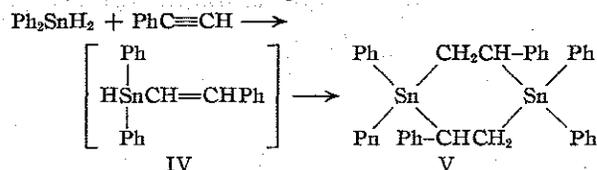
Another possible method of synthesis involves the addition reaction of two molecules of diphenylvinyltin hydride followed by cyclization

(7) M. C. Henry and J. G. Noltes, *THIS JOURNAL*, **82**, 555 (1960).



The 1,4-disilacyclohexane⁸ and the 1,6-disilacyclooctane⁹ ring systems have recently been synthesized in this way.

Triphenyltin hydride has been reported to add to phenylacetylene in a 1:1 and 2:1 ratio.¹⁰ Instead of using diphenylvinyltin hydride as the starting material, equimolecular amounts of diphenyltin dihydride and phenylacetylene were allowed to react, the intermediately formed diphenyl-β-styryl-tin hydride IV not being isolated



The reaction product was a solid which melted at ca. 70–90°. Fractional crystallization from 1-butanol afforded fractions melting at 70–72° and at 144–145°, respectively. Comparison of their infrared spectra revealed only very slight differences. In each spectrum there was no evidence for the presence of Sn-H or SnCH=CHPh (band at 985 cm.⁻¹). Spectral evidence, together with analytical and molecular weight data, led to the identification of both reaction products as the cyclic dimer of IV, which apparently exists in isomeric forms.

Experimental¹²

Starting Materials.—Diphenyltin dihydride,¹³ diphenyldivinylsilane,¹⁴ diphenyldivinylgermane,⁷ diphenyldivinyltin¹⁵ and diphenyldivinyllead⁷ were obtained by published procedures.

1,1',4,4'-Tetraphenyl-1-stanna-4-silacyclohexane.—A mixture of 5.50 g. (0.02 mole) of diphenyltin dihydride and 4.72 g. (0.02 mole) of diphenyldivinylsilane was heated for 4 hr. at 65° and for 9 hr. at 80°. The solid reaction product was filtered from the adhering oil and recrystallized from dimethylformamide to yield 2.35 g. (23%) of material with m.p. 132–134°. Recrystallization from ethanol raised the m.p. to 134–135°. The infrared spectrum revealed the presence of $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-Si}$ (band at 1100 cm.⁻¹), $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{-Sn}$ (band at 1065 cm.⁻¹) and of CH_2 (doublet at 2860 cm.⁻¹), but there was no evidence for Sn-H (band at 1825 cm.⁻¹), or $\text{SiCH}=\text{CH}_2$ (band at 960 cm.⁻¹).

Anal. Calcd. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{SiSn}$: C, 65.77; H, 5.52; Si + Sn, 28.70; mol. wt., 511. Found: C, 65.88; H, 5.77; Si + Sn, 28.86; mol. wt. (Rast), 498.

Complex with Benzene. *Anal.* Calcd. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{20}\text{SiSn} \cdot \text{C}_6\text{H}_6$: Si + Sn, 24.89. Found: Si + Sn, 24.54.

(8) J. W. Curry, *ibid.*, **78**, 1686 (1956).

(9) J. W. Curry and G. W. Harrison, Jr., *J. Org. Chem.*, **23**, 1219 (1958).

(10) G. J. M. van der Kerk and J. G. Noltes, *J. Appl. Chem.*, **9**, 106 (1959).

(11) M. C. Henry and J. G. Noltes, unpublished results.

(12) All reactions involving diphenyltin dihydride were carried out in an atmosphere of dry oxygen-free nitrogen. Melting points (Kofler block) are uncorrected. Compounds containing different metal atoms were analyzed gravimetrically by determining the total weight of metallic oxides obtained on ignition. Only the total metal content is given.

(13) G. J. M. van der Kerk, J. G. Noltes and J. G. A. Luitjen, *J. Appl. Chem.*, **7**, 366 (1957).

(14) S. D. Rosenberg, *et al.*, *J. Org. Chem.*, **22**, 1200 (1957).

(15) D. Seyferth, *THIS JOURNAL*, **79**, 2133 (1957).

Complex with Toluene: *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{28}H_{28}SiSn \cdot C_6H_6$: Si + Sn, 24.32. Found: Si + Sn, 24.56.

Complex with Pyridine: *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{28}H_{28}SiSn \cdot C_5H_5N$: Si + Sn, 24.85. Found: Si + Sn, 25.03.

Complex with Dioxane: *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{28}H_{28}SiSn \cdot C_4H_8O_2$: Si + Sn, 24.49. Found: Si + Sn, 24.68.

1,1'4,4'-Tetraphenyl-1-stanna-4-germanacyclohexane.—Equimolecular amounts of diphenyltin dihydride (5.50 g., 0.02 mole) and diphenyldivinylgermane (5.60 g.) were heated together for 4 hr. at 65° and for 8 hr. at 80°. The partly solid reaction mixture was taken up in a small volume of petroleum ether. Filtration yielded 3.45 g. of a solid which melted at 110–115°. Recrystallization from ethanol (twice) raised the m.p. to 124–125°; yield of pure product 1.92 g. (17%). The infrared spectrum revealed the presence of C_6H_5-Ge (band at 1080 cm^{-1}), of C_6H_5-Sn (band at 1065 cm^{-1}) and of $-CH_2-$ (doublet at 2860 cm^{-1}), but there was no evidence for $Sn-H$ (band at 1825 cm^{-1}) or $GeCH=CH_2$ (band at 952 cm^{-1}).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{28}H_{28}GeSn$: C, 60.42; H, 5.02; Ge + Sn, 34.56; mol. wt., 556. Found: C, 60.19; H, 5.19; Ge + Sn, 34.74; mol. wt. (Rast), 545.

Complex with Toluene: *Anal.* Calcd. for $C_{28}H_{28}GeSn \cdot C_7H_8$: Ge + Sn, 29.52. Found: Ge + Sn, 29.59.

1,1',2,4,4',5-Hexaphenyl-1,4-distannacyclohexane.—Phenylacetylene (7.1 g., 0.07 mole) was added dropwise to a rapidly stirred solution of 19.2 g. (0.07 mole) of diphenyltin

dihydride in 50 ml. of *n*-pentane. When the spontaneous evolution of heat had ceased the reaction mixture was refluxed for 2 hr. Thereupon the solvent was removed and the residue was heated at 100° for 6 hr. Upon cooling, a brittle product (26.0 g.) was obtained which melted at ca. 70–90°.

When a solution of 10.0 g. of this product in 150 ml. of 1-butanol was rapidly cooled, 2.5 g. of a white powder precipitated which melted at 70–72° (sintering at 68°).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{40}H_{36}Sn_2$: C, 63.71; H, 4.81; Sn, 31.49; mol. wt., 754. Found: C, 63.44; H, 5.05; Sn, 31.79; mol. wt. (Rast), 780.

The mother liquor after 3 days at room temperature had deposited 2.7 g. of a crystalline solid which after recrystallization from acetic acid melted at 144–145°. The infrared spectra of both compounds were very similar in the region of 3500–680 cm^{-1} . There was no evidence of $Sn-H$ (band at 1825 cm^{-1}) or of $SnCH=CHC_6H_5$ (band at 985 cm^{-1}).

Anal. Calcd. for $C_{40}H_{36}Sn_2$: C, 63.71; H, 4.81; Sn, 31.49; mol. wt., 754. Found: C, 63.77; H, 5.08; Sn, 31.69; mol. wt. (Rast), 817.

Acknowledgment.—The authors are indebted to Prof. G. J. M. van der Kerk, Director of this Institute, for encouragement; to Dr. E. S. Hedges, Director of the International Tin Research Council, for his supporting interest; to Mr. H. A. Budding for able experimental assistance.