

Supporting information

An unprecedented lanthanide phosphinidene halide: synthesis, structure and reactivity

Peng Cui, Yaofeng Chen,* Xin Xu and Jie Sun

State Key Laboratory of Organometallic Chemistry, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 354 Fenglin Road, Shanghai 200032, China. Fax: 0086-21-64166128; E-mail: yaofchen@mail.sioc.ac.cn

Experimental Section

General Procedures. All operations were carried out under an atmosphere of argon using standard Schlenk techniques or in a glovebox. THF was distilled from Na-benzophenone ketyl and degassed prior to use, toluene and hexane were dried over Na/K alloy. C₆D₆ and THF-d₈ were dried over Na-K alloy, distilled under vacuum and stored in the glovebox. NdI₃(THF)_{3.5} was prepared from metal Nd and iodine in THF according to the standard procedure.¹ K[(2,6-*i*Pr)-C₆H₃PSi(CH₃)₃] was prepared from (2,6-*i*Pr)-C₆H₃PHSi(CH₃)₃ and KH following the literature.² ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and ³¹P NMR spectra were recorded on a VARIAN Mercury 300 MHz spectrometer at 300 MHz, 75 MHz and 120MHz, respectively. All chemical shifts were reported in δ units with references to the residual solvent resonance of the deuterated solvents for proton and carbon chemical shifts, and to external H₃PO₄ (85%) for phosphorus chemical shifts. Elemental analysis was performed by Analytical Laboratory of Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry.

Analysis of the mother liquor. The dark red mother liquor was transferred to a Schlenk tube, and the solvent was removed in vacuo. The dark red residue was dissolved in 1.5 mL of C₆D₆, and the solution was filtered through a short silica gel column. ¹H NMR and ³¹P NMR spectra of the solution were recorded, and (2,6-*i*Pr₂)-C₆H₃P(SiMe₃)₂ was detected. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₆D₆, 25 °C): δ 7.06-7.14 (m, 3H, Ph-H), 4.29 (m,

2H, CHMe₂), 1.26 (d, ³J_{H-H} = 6.6 Hz, 12H, CHMe₂) and 0.29 (d, ³J_{P-H} = 6.2 Hz, 18H, SiMe₃). ³¹P NMR (120 MHz, C₆D₆, 25 °C): δ -168 ppm. This product was further proved by compared to that prepared from the reaction of K[(2,6-ⁱPr₂)-C₆H₃P(SiMe₃)] with Me₃SiL.

Reaction of (1) with benzophenone. Benzophenone (11.1 mg, 0.06 mmol) and **1** (41.5 mg, 0.03 mmol) were mixed in 6 mL of toluene, the reaction solution became pale yellow immediately. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature, and some precipitates formed. The reaction mixture was filtered, and evaporation of the solution in vacuo afforded a solid residue. The solid residue was extracted with hexane. Evaporation of the hexane solution gave a pale yellow solid. NMR study showed it was (Ph₂C=)P(C₆H₂-2,6-ⁱPr₂) in high purity (19.5 mg, 90% yield). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ 7.73-7.71 (m, 2H, m-Ar_{dip}-H), 7.52-7.50 (m, 3H, o-Ar-H), 7.39 (t, ³J_{HH} = 7.65 Hz, 1H, p-Ar_{dip}-H), 7.23-7.15 (m, 4H, m-Ar-H; 1H, o-Ar-H), 7.06-7.03 (m, 2H, p-Ar-H), 3.61 (m, 2H, CHMe₂), 1.35 (d, ⁵J_{PH} = 6.9 Hz, 6H, CHMe₂), 1.17 (d, ⁵J_{PH} = 6.6 Hz, 6H, CHMe₂). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃, 25 °C) δ 191.5 (d, ¹J_{PC} = 43.2 Hz, P=C), 151.1 (d, ²J_{PC} = 5.4 Hz, o-Ar_{dip}), 144.6 (d, ²J_{PC} = 25.5 Hz, ipso-Ar), 142.6 (d, ²J_{PC} = 14.6 Hz, ipso-Ar), 137.4 (d, ¹J_{PC} = 44.3 Hz, ipso-Ar_{dip}), 129.4 (s, Ar_{dip} or Ar), 129.0 (d, ³J_{PC} = 6.9 Hz, o-Ar), 128.7 (d, ³J_{PC} = 4.2 Hz, o-Ar), 128.2, 127.9, 127.6, 127.3 and 122.7 (s, Ar_{dip} or Ar), 33.1 (d, ³J_{CP} = 8.6 Hz, CHMe₂), 25.1 (s, CHMe₂),

22.5 (s, CHMe_2). ^{31}P NMR (120 MHz, CDCl_3 , 25 °C) δ 234.9.

X-ray Crystallography. Suitable single crystals of **1** were sealed in thin-walled glass capillaries, and data collection was performed at 20 °C on a Bruker SMART diffractometer with graphite-monochromated Mo K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$). The SMART program package was used to determine the unit-cell parameters. The absorption correction was applied using SADABS. The structures were solved by direct methods and refined on F^2 by full-matrix least squares techniques with anisotropic thermal parameters for non-hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen atoms were placed at calculated positions and were included in the structure calculation without further refinement of the parameters. All calculations were carried out using the SHELXS-97 program. The software used is listed in the references 3-7.

References:

1. K. Izod, S. T. Liddle and W. Clegg, *Inorg. Chem.*, 2004, **43**, 214.
2. R. T. Boeré, and J. D. Masuda, *Can. J. Chem.*, 2002, **80**, 1607.
3. G. M. Sheldrick, *SADABS*, An Empirical Absorption Correction Program for Area Detector Data. University of Goettingen, Germany, 1996.
4. G. M. Sheldrick, *SHELXS-97*, University of Goettingen, Germany, 1997.
5. *SMART* Version 5.628, Bruker Asx Inc.
6. *SAINT +* Version 6.22a, Bruker Axs Inc.
7. *SHELXTL NT/2000*, Version 6.1.