EPR Evidence for α-Triphenylstannylvinyl Radicals in the O-Directed Hydrostannation of Dialkylacetylenes with Ph₃SnH/cat. Et₃B/O₂

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Experimental Procedures For Generating the α -Stannylvinyl Radicals (*Z*)-2 and (*Z*)-9

General Information

Unless stated otherwise, all reactions were run in dry solvents under an Ar atmosphere. Dry THF was distilled from CaH₂ under a N₂ atmosphere and dry PhMe was used as supplied by Sigma-Aldrich. Both dry solvents were taken out by dry syringe under an Ar atmosphere. Ph₃SnH was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used as supplied because of its high quality; it was always handled inside a glove-bag under Ar. EPR experiments were carried out using a Bruker MicroEMX spectrometer with a super high Q cavity at 9.4 GHz, microwave power of 2-20 mW, field modulation of 100 kHz and modulation amplitude of 2-4 G. Field calibration was carried out using 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH). All samples were analyzed in either quartz capillary or 4 mm quartz EPR tubes.

Experimental Procedures For Generating the α -Stannylvinyl Radicals (Z)-2 and (Z)-9

Optimized Experimental Procedure For Generating the α -Stannylvinyl Radical (Z)-2 in THF

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A solution of **1** (1M in THF) was prepared by dissolving **1** (0.2847 g, 1.0 mmol) in dry THF (1 mL) under Ar. A separate solution of Ph₃SnH (1M in THF) was prepared by weighing out Ph₃SnH (0.8134 g, 2.32 mmol) inside an argon-filled glove bag and then dissolving in dry THF (2.32 mL) under Ar. To a round-bottom flask containing a solution of alkynol **1** (0.1 mL, 1 M in THF, 0.1 mmol) under Ar was added a solution of Ph₃SnH (0.1 mL, 1 M in THF, 0.1 mmol) by syringe under Ar. To this resulting stirred mixture was then added Et₃B (0.01 mL, 1 M in Hex, 0.01 mmol) by syringe under Ar. Air (5 mL) was then bubbled through the solution via syringe before the solution was transferred via glass pipette to a quartz EPR tube, which was then introduced into the EPR spectrometer resonator, which had been precooled to -10 °C. The EPR spectra of (**Z**)-**2** were then recorded at -10 °C (263 K).

Optimized Experimental Procedure For Generating the α-Stannylvinyl Radical (Z)-2 in PhMe

A solution of 1 (1M in PhMe) was prepared by dissolving 1 (0.2777 g, 0.983 mmol) in dry PhMe (1 mL) under Ar. A separate solution of Ph₃SnH (1 M in PhMe) was prepared by weighing out Ph₃SnH (0.5450 g, 1.55 mmol) inside an argon-filled glove bag and then dissolving in dry PhMe (1.6 mL) under Ar. To a round-bottom flask containing a solution of alkynol 1 (0.5 mL, 1M in PhMe, 0.5 mmol) under Ar was added a solution of Ph₃SnH (0.5 mL, 1 M in PhMe, 0.5 mmol) by syringe under Ar. To this resulting stirred mixture was then added Et₃B (0.05 mL, 1 M in Hex, 0.05 mmol) by syringe under Ar, air (5mL) was then bubbled through the solution via syringe before the solution was transferred via glass pipette to a quartz EPR tube, which was then introduced into the EPR spectrometer resonator which had been precooled to -50 °C. The EPR spectra of (*Z*)-2 were then recorded at -50 °C (223 K).

Optimized Experimental Procedure For Generating the α-Stannylvinyl Radical (Z)-9 in PhMe

A solution of 3-hexyn-2-ol **8** (1 M in PhMe) was prepared by dissolving 3-hexyn-2-ol **8** (0.098 g, 1.00 mmol) in dry PhMe (1 mL) under Ar. A separate solution of Ph₃SnH (1 M in PhMe) was prepared by weighing out Ph₃SnH (0.4353 g, 1.24 mmol) inside an argon filled glove bag and then dissolving in dry PhMe (1.24 mL) under Ar. To a round-bottom flask containing a solution of 3-hexyn-2-ol **8** (0.25 mL, 1 M in PhMe, 0.25 mmol) under Ar was added a solution of Ph₃SnH (0.25 mL, 1 M in PhMe, 0.25 mmol) by syringe under Ar. To this resulting stirred mixture was then added Et₃B (0.025 mL, 1 M in Hex, 0.025 mmol) by syringe under Ar. Air (5 mL) was then bubbled through the solution via syringe before the solution was transferred via glass pipette to a quartz EPR tube which was then placed inside the EPR resonator which had been precooled to -43 °C (230 K). The EPR spectra of (*Z*)-9 were then recorded at -43 °C (230 K).