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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Stereoregular cyclic *p*-tolyl-siloxanes with alkyl, O- and N-containing groups as promising reagents for synthesis functionalized organosiloxanes

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Table of contents:

N⁰	Description	Page
S 1	Materials and methods	S 3
S2	Screening of reaction conditions for the compound 3b	S4
S 3	Methods of synthesis and characterization data for 1 and 3a-g	S 12
S/I	¹ H, ¹³ C and ²⁹ Si, HSQC, HMBC and HSQMBC NMR, IR, GPC, ESI-	522
	HRMS, and X-Ray of 1 and 3a-g	322
S 5	References	S93

S1. Materials and methods

All the starting materials were purchased from Acros and Sigma Aldrich company. Solvents were dried and purified according to standard procedures, *n*-butanol was purchased from PanReac and used without further purification. Allyl ethers of ethylene glycols were used freshly distilled, as long storage negatively affected the hydrosililation.

¹H, ¹³C, ²⁹Si, HSQC, HMBC, HSQMBC and ¹H DOSY NMR spectra were recorded using a Bruker Avance 400 NMR spectrometer in CDCl₃, chemical shifts are referenced to residual chloroform (7.26 ppm, ¹H). Chemical shifts are reported in ppm, multiplicities are indicated by s (singlet), d (doublet), m (multiplet).

High-resolution mass spectra were recorded on Bruker maXis QTOF (tandem quadrupole/time-of-flight mass analyzer) mass spectrometer equipped with an ESI source. The m/z scanning range was 100–3000. External calibration of the mass scale was carried out using a low-concentration calibration solution "Tuning mix" (Agilent Technologies). The data were processed using the Bruker Data Analysis 4.0 software.

Single crystal X-ray study of compound 1 was carried out in Center for molecule composition studies of INEOS RAS with Bruker APEX-II CCD at 120K.

IR spectra were obtained using an IR spectrometer with a Fourier transformer Shimadzu IRTracer100. Spectra were taken from thin films for liquids or from pills for solids.

GPC analysis was performed on the "Shimadzu" (Japan, Germany), the detector - refractometer RID - 20 Å, the column – Phenogel 5u 500 Å (Size ($300 \times 7.8 \text{ mm}$)); standart – polystyrene, eluent – THF; temperature – 40° C; speed of flow 1ml/min. Single crystal X-ray study of compound **3** was carried out in Center for molecule composition studies of INEOS RAS with Bruker APEX-II CCD at 120K.

S2. Screening of reaction conditions for the compound 3b

Table S1. The effect of alkene loading a



^{*a*}<u>Reaction conditions:</u> **1** (0.03 mmol, 1 eq.), **2b** (0.12—0.24 mmol, 4—8 eq.), Toluene (0.25 mL) and Karstedt's catalyst (Pt₂(dvtms)₃, 0.45 mol %, 3 mkL) were stirred in Schott culture tubes (H × diam. 100 mm × 10 mm) at 60 °C for 2 h. The conversion of [*Si*]–*H* to [*Si*]–*CH*₂CH₂CH₂CC₂H₄OCH₃ - groups was determined by ¹H NMR spectra.

Table S2. The effect of catalyst loading a



^{*a*}<u>Reaction conditions:</u> **1** (0.03 mmol, 1 eq.), **2b** (0.18 mmol, 6 eq.), Toluene (0.25 mL) and Karstedt's catalyst ($Pt_2(dvtms)_3$, 0.045—0.45 mol %, 3 mkL) were stirred in Schott culture tubes ($H \times diam$. 100 mm \times 10 mm) at 60 °C for 2 h. The conversion of [*Si*]–*H* to [*Si*]–*CH*₂CH₂CH₂CC₂H₄OCH₃- groups was determined by ¹H NMR spectra. ^{*b*}It has been shown that a 10-fold decrease in the catalyst loading - from 0.45 to 0.045 mol% - makes it possible to carry out this process with high efficiency; however, a loading of 0.45 mol% was chosen with a margin for the convenience of loading the catalyst, as well as transferring the reaction conditions to less reactive substrates. Reduced catalyst loading have been used in scaling up the process (see Table S6).

Table S3. The effect of solvent loading a



^{*a*}<u>Reaction conditions:</u> **1** (0.03 mmol, 1 eq.), **2b** (0.18 mmol, 6 eq.), Toluene (0—1 mL) and Karstedt's catalyst (Pt₂(dvtms)₃, 0.45 mol %, 3 mkL) were stirred in Schott culture tubes (H × diam. 100 mm × 10 mm) at 60 °C for 2 h. The conversion of [*Si*]–*H* to [*Si*]–*CH*₂CH₂CH₂CC₂H₄OCH₃- groups was determined by ¹H NMR spectra.

groups, %

Table S4. The effect of temperature a



^{*a*}<u>Reaction conditions:</u> **1** (0.03 mmol, 1 eq.), **2a** (0.18 mmol, 6 eq.), Toluene (0.25 mL) and Karstedt's catalyst ($Pt_2(dvtms)_3$, 0.45 mol %, 3 mkL) were stirred in Schott culture tubes (H × diam. 100 mm × 10 mm) at 25—60 °C for 2 h. The conversion of [*Si*]–*H* to [*Si*]–*CH*₂CH₂CH₂CC₂H₄OCH₃ - groups was determined by ¹H NMR spectra.

Table S5. The effect of reaction time a

$\frac{1}{6 \text{ eqiv.}} \xrightarrow{2b} 6 \text{ eqiv.} \xrightarrow{2b} 7$ Toluene; $-\frac{5i}{H} 1$	<mark>∕○∕</mark> 0.45 mol.9 60, ⁰ C; t, h	% Pt₂(dvtms)₃ →	Si [Si]O Si [Si]O Si 3b		
t, h	0.5	1	2	6	16 ^b
Conversion of [Si]–H , %	100	100	100	100	100
Conversion of [Si]–H - to [Si]–CH 2CH2CH2OC2H4OCH3 - groups, %	91	92	94	94	94

^{*a*}<u>Reaction conditions:</u> **1** (0.03 mmol, 1 eq.), **2b** (0.18 mmol, 6 eq.), Toluene (0.25 mL) and Karstedt's catalyst (Pt₂(dvtms)₃, 0.45 mol %, 3 mkL) were stirred in Schott culture tubes (H × diam. 100 mm × 10 mm) at 60 °C for 0.5—6 h. The conversion of *[Si]–H* to *[Si]–CH*₂CH₂CH₂CH₂CC₂H₄OCH₃ - groups was determined by ¹H NMR spectra. ^{*b*}Karstedt's catalyst (Pt₂(dvtms)₃, 0.1 mol %, 0.7 mkL)

Table S6. The effect of scaling a



1, g	x mol % Pt2(dvtms)3	Toluene, ml	Conversion of [Si]–H , %	Conversion of [Si]–H - to [Si]–CH 2CH2CH2OC2H4OCH3 - groups, %
0.025	0.45	0.25	100	94
0.1	0.45	1	100	94
0.5	0.225	2.5	100	94
1	0.1125	2.5	100	94

5	0.0225	2.5	100	94

^{*a*}<u>Reaction conditions:</u> **1** (0.03 mmol, 1 eq.), **2b** (0.18 mmol, 6 eq.), Toluene (0.25—2.5 mL) and Karstedt's catalyst ($Pt_2(dvtms)_3$, 0.0225—0.45 mol %, 3—30 mkL) were stirred in Schott culture tubes ($H \times diam$. 100 mm × 10 mm) at 60 °C for 2 h. The conversion of [*Si*]–*H* to [*Si*]–*CH*₂CH₂CH₂CC₂H₄OCH₃ - groups was determined by ¹H NMR spectra.

S3. Methods of synthesis and characterization data for 1 and

3a-g

3.1 Synthesis of the compound 1^a



^{*a*}<u>Reaction conditions:</u>¹ Triethoxy-p-tolylsilane (0.039 mol, 1 eq.), NaOH (0.043 mol, 1.1 eq.), H₂O (0.039 mol, 1 eq.) and ⁿBuOH (100 mL) were vigorously stirred under reflux until the solution became completely transparent and then for 1 more hour. Within a few hours, crystals were formed and precipitated from the solution. The crystals were separated by filtration through a Schott filter, washed with ⁿBuOH and dried in vacuo (1 mbar / T_{room} /1 h). Resulting crystalline product was added as a solid to a vigorously stirred mixture of dry toluene (1 L), pyridine (0.168 mol, 16 eq.) and dimethylchlorosilane (DMCS) (0.210 mol, 20 eq.) at room temperature. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 16 h, then precipitate was filtered and organic layer was washed with water until neutral medium. The organic layer was collected, dried over Na₂SO₄, and filtered, then the solvent was evaporated and the residue was dried under vacuum (1 mbar / T_{room} /1 h). Product **1** was obtained as a colorless oil in 6.2 g (75 %) yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.27$ (s, 24H); $\delta = 2.28$ (s, 12H); $\delta = 4.86$ (s, 4H); 6.97 (d, 8H); 7.24 (d, 8H); ²⁹Si NMR (80 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = -77.44$; -3.85; GPC: Mn = 941, Mw = 972, PDI = 1.03.²

The oil spontaneously crystalizes at room temperature within a week. The molecular structure of these crystals was analysed using X-Ray analysis.

3.2 Synthesis of compounds $3a-g^a$



^{*a*}<u>Reaction conditions:</u> **1** (0.1 g, 0.12 mmol, 1 eq.), **2a**—**g** (0.081-0.147 g, 0.72 mmol, 6 eq.), Toluene (1 mL) and Karstedt's catalyst ($Pt_2(dvtms)_3$, 0.45 mol %, 12 mkL) were stirred in Schott culture tubes (H × diam. 100 mm × 10 mm) at 60 °C for 2—4 h. Then all volatiles were evaporated (40 °C / 1 mbar). Reaction mass was filtered through a short pad (4 cm) of silica gel (V = 10 mL) by eluent: Hexane / EtOAc – 1 / 1). The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dried under vacuum (40 °C / 1 mbar). Products **3a**—**g** were obtained as colorless oils in 60—95 % yields.

(2,4,6,8-tetrakis(p-tolyl)-2,4,6,8-tetraoctyl-1,3,5,7,2,4,6,8-tetroxatetrasiloxane, **3a**)



<u>Method of **3a** synthesis</u>: **1** (0.1 g, 0.12 mmol, 1 eq.), **2a** (0.08 g, 0.72 mmol, 6 eq.), Toluene (1 mL) and (0.45 mol.% $Pt_2(dvtms)_3$) Karstedt's catalyst (12 mkL) were stirred in Schott culture tubes (H × diam. 100 mm × 10 mm) at 60 °C for 2 h. Then all volatiles were evaporated (40 °C / 1 mbar). Reaction mass was filtered through a short pad (4 cm) of silica gel (V = 10 mL) by eluent: Hexane / EtOAc – 1 / 1. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dried under vacuum (40 °C / 1 mbar). Product **3a** was obtained as colorless oil in 95 % yield (0.147 g).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.18$ (s, 24H); $\delta = 0.62$ (m, 8H); $\delta = 0.91$ (t, 12H); $\delta = 1.26$ (m, 48H); $\delta = 2.30$ (s, 12H); 6.92 (d, 8H); 7.22 (d, 8H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.29$, 14.11, 18.17, 21.49, 22.69, 23.19, 29.40, 32.00, 33.54, 127.99, 129.98, 134.11, 139.16; ²⁹Si NMR (80 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = -79.32$; 10.32; IR (cm⁻¹): 3060, 2920, 1615, 1470, 1250, 1053; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M + Na]⁺ : calcd for [C₆₈H₁₂₀O₈Si₈ + Na]⁺, 1312.7060; found, 1312.7016; [M + K]⁺ : calcd for [C₆₈H₁₂₀O₈Si₈ + K]⁺, 1328.6799; found, 1328.6740. GPC: Mn = 1249, Mw = 1295, PDI = 1.04.

(2,4,6,8-tetrakis[3-(2-methoxyethoxy)propyl]-2,4,6,8-tetrakis(p-tolyl)-1,3,5,7,2,4,6,8-tetroxatetrasiloxane,**3b**)



<u>Method of **3b** synthesis</u>: **1** (0.1 g, 0.12 mmol, 1 eq.), **2b** (0.083 g, 0.72 mmol, 6 eq.), Toluene (1 mL) and (0.45 mol.% $Pt_2(dvtms)_3$) Karstedt's catalyst (12 mkL) were stirred in Schott culture tubes (H × diam. 100 mm × 10 mm) at 60 °C for 2 h. Then all volatiles were evaporated (40 °C / 1 mbar). Reaction mass was filtered through a short pad (4 cm) of silica gel (V = 10 mL) by eluent: Hexane / EtOAc – 1 / 1. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dried under vacuum (40 °C / 1 mbar). Product **3b** was obtained as colorless oil in 93 % yield (purity 97 % according to GPC and ¹H NMR spectra, 0.146 g).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.18$ (s, 24H); $\delta = 0.57$ (m, 8H); $\delta = 1.60$ (m, 8H); $\delta = 2.29$ (s, 12H); $\delta = 3.37$ (t, 8H); $\delta = 3.39$ (s, 12H); $\delta = 3.52$ (m, 16H); 6.91 (d, 8H); 7.18 (d, 8H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.18$, 13.90, 21.46, 23.19, 58.99, 69.79, 71.96, 74.13, 128.05, 129.58, 134.01, 139.32; ²⁹Si NMR (80 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = -79.08$; 10.61; IR (cm⁻¹): 3015, 2870, 1605, 1455, 1250, 1053; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M + Na]⁺ : calcd for [C₆₀H₁₀₄O₁₆Si₈ + Na]⁺, 1328.5401; found, 1328.5476; [M + K]⁺ : calcd for [C₆₀H₁₀₄O₁₆Si₈ + K]⁺, 1344.5140; found, 1344.5198. GPC: Mn = 1321, Mw = 1373, PDI = 1.04.

 $(2,4,6,8-tetrakis{3-[2-(2-methoxy)ethoxy]propyl}-2,4,6,8-tetrakis(p-tolyl)-1,3,5,7,2,4,6,8-tetroxatetrasiloxane, 3c)$



<u>Method of 3c synthesis</u>: 1 (0.1 g, 0.12 mmol, 1 eq.), 2c (0.114 g, 0.72 mmol, 6 eq.), Toluene (1 mL) and (0.45 mol.% Pt₂(dvtms)₃) Karstedt's catalyst (12 mkL) were stirred in Schott culture tubes (H × diam. 100 mm × 10 mm) at 60 °C for 2 h. Then all volatiles were evaporated (40 °C / 1 mbar). Reaction mass was filtered through a short pad (4 cm) of silica gel (V = 10 mL) by eluent: Hexane / EtOAc – 1 / 1. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dried under vacuum (40 °C / 1 mbar). Product 3c was obtained as colorless oil in 92 % yield (purity 95 % according to GPC and ¹H NMR spectra, 0.162 g).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.18$ (s, 24H); $\delta = 0.57$ (m, 8H); $\delta = 1.58$ (m, 8H); $\delta = 2.28$ (s, 12H); $\delta = 3.36$ (t, 8H); $\delta = 3.39$ (s, 12H); $\delta = 3.62$ (m, 32H); 6.91 (d, 8H); 7.18 (d, 8H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.19$, 13.92, 21.46, 23.21, 58.97, 69.90, 70.50, 71.94, 74.06, 128.06, 129.57, 134.00, 139.33; ²⁹Si NMR (80 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = -79.08$; 10.59; IR (cm⁻¹): 3040, 2870, 1605, 1455, 1250, 1053; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M + Na]⁺ : calcd for [C₆₈H₁₂₀O₂₀Si₈ + Na]⁺, 1504.6450; found, 1504.6503; [M + K]⁺ : calcd for [C₆₈H₁₂₀O₂₀Si₈ + K]⁺, 1520.6189; found, 1520.6242. GPC: Mn = 1465, Mw = 1589, PDI = 1.05.

(2,4,6,8-tetrakis(p-tolyl)-2,4,6,8-tetra-4,7,10,13-tetraoxatetradec-1-yl-1,3,5,7,2,4,6,8-tetroxatetrasiloxane, **3d**)



<u>Method of 3d synthesis</u>: 1 (0.1 g, 0.12 mmol, 1 eq.), 2d (0.146 g, 0.72 mmol, 6 eq.), Toluene (1 mL) and (0.45 mol.% $Pt_2(dvtms)_3$) Karstedt's catalyst (12 mkL) were stirred in Schott culture tubes (H × diam. 100 mm × 10 mm) at 60 °C for 2 h. Then all volatiles were evaporated (40 °C / 1 mbar). Reaction mass was filtered through a short pad (4 cm) of silica gel (V = 10 mL) by eluent: Hexane / EtOAc – 1 / 1. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dried under vacuum (40 °C / 1 mbar). Product 3d was obtained as colorless oil in 92 % yield (purity 95 % according to GPC and ¹H NMR spectra, 0.181 g).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.18$ (s, 24H); $\delta = 0.57$ (m, 8H); $\delta = 1.58$ (m, 8H); $\delta = 2.28$ (s, 12H); $\delta = 3.35$ (t, 8H); $\delta = 3.39$ (s, 12H); $\delta = 3.66$ (m, 48H); 6.90 (d, 8H); 7.17 (d, 8H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.18$, 13.90, 21.45, 23.19, 58.96, 69.86, 70.55, 71.91, 74.05, 128.05, 129.55, 133.99, 139.32; ²⁹Si NMR (80 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = -79.08$; 10.58; IR (cm⁻¹): 3040, 2870, 1605, 1455, 1250, 1053; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M + Na]⁺: calcd for [C₇₆H₁₃₆O₂₄Si₈ + Na]⁺, 1680.7499; found, 1680.7533; [M + K]⁺: calcd for [C₇₆H₁₃₆O₂₄Si₈ + K]⁺, 1696.7238; found, 1696.7280. GPC: Mn = 1686, Mw = 1760, PDI = 1.05.

(2,4,6,8-tetrakis(p-tolyl)-2,4,6,8-tetra-4,7,10,13-tetraoxatetradec-1-yl-1,3,5,7,2,4,6,8-tetroxatetrasiloxane, **3e**)



<u>Method of 3e synthesis</u>: 1 (0.1 g, 0.12 mmol, 1 eq.), 2e (0.137 g, 0.72 mmol, 6 eq.), Toluene (1 mL) and (0.45 mol.% Pt₂(dvtms)₃) Karstedt's catalyst (12 mkL) were stirred in Schott culture tubes (H × diam. 100 mm × 10 mm) at 60 °C for 2 h. Then all volatiles were evaporated (40 °C / 1 mbar). Reaction mass was filtered through a short pad (4 cm) of silica gel (V = 10 mL) by eluent: Hexane / EtOAc – 1 / 1. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dried under vacuum (40 °C / 1 mbar). Product **3e** was obtained as colorless oil in 60 % yield (purity 95 % according ¹H NMR spectra, 0.115 g).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.18$ (s, 24H); $\delta = 0.58$ (m, 8H); $\delta = 1.59$ (m, 8H); $\delta = 2.27$ (s, 12H); $\delta = 3.35$ (t, 8H); $\delta = 3.39$ (s, 12H); $\delta = 3.66$ (m, 48H); 6.90 (d, 8H); 7.17 (d, 8H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.10$, 13.80, 21.36, 23.07, 61.54, 69.75, 70.24, 70.49, 72.41, 73.94, 127.95, 129.44, 133.88, 139.23; ²⁹Si NMR (80 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = -79.07$; 10.60; IR (cm⁻¹): 3450, 3040, 2870, 1605, 1455, 1250, 1053; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M + Na]⁺: calcd for [C₇₂H₁₂₈O₂₄Si₈ + Na]⁺, 1624.6872; found, 1624.6859; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M + K]⁺: calcd for [C₇₂H₁₂₈O₂₄Si₈ + K]⁺, 1640.6612; found, 1640.6591

(3,3',3'',3'''-[2,4,6,8-tetrakis(p-tolyl)-1,3,5,7,2,4,6,8-tetroxatetrasilocane-2,4,6,8-tetrayl]tetrakis(N,N-diethylpropan-1-amine) 3f)



<u>Method of **3f** synthesis</u>: **1** (0.1 g, 0.12 mmol, 1 eq.), **2f** (0.081 g, 0.72 mmol, 6 eq.), Toluene (1 mL) and (0.45 mol.% $Pt_2(dvtms)_3$) Karstedt's catalyst (12 mkL) were stirred in Schott culture tubes (H × diam. 100 mm × 10 mm) at 60 °C for 2 h. Then all volatiles were evaporated (40 °C / 1 mbar). Reaction mass was filtered through a short pad (4 cm) of silica gel (V = 10 mL) by eluent: Hexane / EtOAc – 1 / 1. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dried under vacuum (40 °C / 1 mbar). Product **3f** was obtained as colorless oil in 95 % yield (purity 99 % according to GPC and ¹H NMR spectra, 0.148 g).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.20$ (s, 24H); $\delta = 0.54$ (m, 8H); $\delta = 0.99$ (t, 24H); $\delta = 1.41$ (m, 8H); $\delta = 2.28$ (s, 12H); $\delta = 2.35$ (t, 8H); $\delta = 2.47$ (q, 8H); 6.91 (d, 8H); 7.19 (d, 8H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.28$, 11.72, 15.81, 20.49, 21.47, 46.80, 56.52, 128.04, 129.69, 134.04, 139.28; ²⁹Si NMR (80 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = -79.13$; 10.46; IR (cm⁻¹): 3040, 2870, 1610, 1455, 1250, 1053;

HRMS (ESI) m/z $[M + H]^+$: calcd for $[C_{64}H_{116}O_8N_4Si_8 + H]^+$, 1294.7050; found, 1294.7087; GPC: Mn = 1006, Mw = 1061, PDI = 1.05.

(N,N',N'',N'''-[[2,4,6,8-tetrakis(p-tolyl)-1,3,5,7,2,4,6,8-tetroxatetrasiloxane-2,4,6,8-tetrayl]tetrakis(propane-3,1-

diyl)]tetrakis[1,1,1-trimethyl-N-(trimethylsilyl)silanamine], **3**g)



<u>Method of 3g synthesis</u>: 1 (0.1 g, 0.12 mmol, 1 eq.), 2g (0.144 g, 0.72 mmol, 6 eq.), Toluene (1 mL) and (0.45 mol.% Pt₂(dvtms)₃) Karstedt's catalyst (12 mkL) were stirred in Schott culture tubes (H × diam. 100 mm × 10 mm) at 60 °C for 4 h. Then all volatiles were evaporated (40 °C / 1 mbar). Reaction mass was filtered through a short pad (4 cm) of silica gel (V = 10 mL) by eluent: Hexane / EtOAc – 1 / 1. The solvent was evaporated and the residue was dried under vacuum (40 °C / 1 mbar). Product 3g was obtained as colorless oil in 91 % yield (purity 98 % according to GPC and ¹H NMR spectra, 0.18 g).

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.07$ (s, 72H); $\delta = 0.21$ (s, 24H); $\delta = 0.49$ (m, 8H); $\delta = 1.31$ (m, 8H); $\delta = 2.29$ (s, 12H); $\delta = 2.69$ (m, 8H); 6.91 (d, 8H); 7.20 (d, 8H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.26$, 2.09, 15.44, 21.49, 28.88, 49.13, 128.07, 129.69, 134.07, 139.25; ²⁹Si NMR (80 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = -79.13$; 5.07; 10.10; IR (cm⁻¹): 3040, 2870, 1610, 1455, 1250, 1053; GPC: Mn = 1820, Mw = 1890, PDI = 1.04.

S4. ¹H, ¹³C and ²⁹Si, HSQC and HMBC NMR, GPC, IR, ESI MS spectra of 1 and 3a-g











X-ray dataset for compound 1 were measured with Bruker APEX DUO (Mo radiation) diffractometer in Centre for Molecular composition studies of INEOS RAS. Experimental and crystallographic data are summarized in Table S7. Structures were solved S26

GPC

by direct method and refined in anisotropic approximation for non-hydrogen atoms. Hydrogens atoms of methyl and aromatic fragments were calculated according to those idealized geometry and refined with constraints applied to C–H bond lengths and equivalent displacement parameters (Ueq(H) = 1.2Ueq(X), X – central atom of XH₂ group; Ueq(H) = 1.5Ueq(Y), Y – central atom of YH₃ group. All structures were solved with the ShelXT program and refined with the ShelXL program. Molecular graphics was drawn using OLEX2 program.³⁻⁵ CCDC <u>2069758</u> contains the supplementary crystallographic data for compound **1**. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via <u>https://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/structures</u>.

Compound **1** forms colorless crystals with an orthorhombic unit cell (spacegroup $P2_12_12_1$) with two molecule per asymmetric unit. Some SiH(CH₃)₂ groups are disordered. The molecules form layers, where molecules interact by weak C–H…O contacts. Molecules from different "layers" interact by C–H…H–C and C–H… π contacts. So, tolyl fragments do not form any stacking interactions.

Table S7 Crystal data and structure refinement for yr516.

Identification code	1
Empirical formula	$C_{36}H_{56}O_8Si_8$
Formula weight	841.52
Temperature/K	120
Crystal system	orthorhombic
Space group	$P2_{1}2_{1}2_{1}$
a/Å	10.2751(14)
b/Å	22.028(2)
c/Å	41.384(7)

α/°	90
β/°	90
$\gamma/^{o}$	90
Volume/Å ³	9367(2)
Z	8
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.194
μ/mm^{-1}	0.272
Crystal size/mm ³	$0.21 \times 0.18 \times 0.17$
Radiation	MoKa ($\lambda = 0.71073$)
2Θ range for data collection/	^o 1.968 to 61.344
Index ranges	$\text{-}14 \leq h \leq 14, \text{-}31 \leq k \leq 31, \text{-}59 \leq l \leq 59$
Reflections collected	109594
Independent reflections	28693 [$R_{int} = 0.1182, R_{sigma} = 0.1250$]
Data/restraints/parameters	28693/13/991
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.052
Final R indexes [I>= 2σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0831, wR_2 = 0.1735$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.1305, wR_2 = 0.1938$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	3 0.72/-0.58
Flack parameter	0.03(5)







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35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85	-90	-95	-10
												ch	emic	3shft (p	pm)												









IR-spectrum


HRMS (ESI)











25 -25 -30 -35 chemicg/shft (ppm) 15 10 -5 20 5 0 -10 -15 -20 -40 -45 -50 -55 -60 -65 -70 -75 -80 -85









IR-spectrum



HRMS (ESI)

















IR-spectrum



HRMS (ESI)













25 -30 -35 -40 chemics (ppm) 20 15 -15 10 5 0 -5 -10 -20 -25 -45 -50 -55 -60 -65 -70 -75 -80 -85 -90 -95















S64





HRMS (ESI)













¹H,¹³C edited-HSQC NMR, (¹H: 400 MHz, ¹³C: 100 MHz,

CDCl₃) - -10 - 0 - 10 - 20 0 S - 30 \cap \cap - 40 - 50 - 60 f1 (мд) Ο n - 70 .*** ••• n ŝ n ω - 80 ພັ ΄`Ο Η` ω` 0 н н́ - 90 Ò н́ 3e - 100 - 110 - 120 - 130 - 140 8.5 4.5 4.0 3.5 Schemical shft (ppm) 6.5 6.0 5.0 3.0 2.5 1.5 0.5 0.0 8.0 7.5 7.0 5.5 2.0 1.0






HRMS (ESI)





















IR-spectrum



HRMS (ESI)









35	30	25	20	15	10	5	0	-5	-10	-15	-20	-25	-30	-35	-40	-45	-50	-55	-60	-65	-70	-75	-80	-85	-90	-95
chemiœkshft (ppm)																										



chemical shft (ppm)









S5. References

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