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Syntheses, Dynamic Stereochemistry, and Unusual Reactivity of Intramolecularly Coordinated Organotin Fluorides

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The addition of $Bu_4NF ildes 3H_2O$ to a solution of intramolecularly hexacoordinated $[Me_2N(CH_2)_3]_2SnF_2$ (1) in CH_2Cl_2 gives the zwitterionic species $[Me_2(ClCH_2)N^{+}(CH_2)_3][Me_2N(CH_2)_3]SnF_3^{-}$ (2) and $[Me_2(ClCH_2)N^{+}(CH_2)_3]_2SnF_4^{-2}$ (3). On the other hand, $[CH_2(Me_1)N(CH_2)_3]_2SnF_2$ (4) does not react with fluoride ions. Density functional calculations on the model compound $[H_2N(CH_2)_3]_2SnF_2$ (1') show the LUMO of its cis isomer to be lower in energy than that of its trans isomer. Also reported are the synthesis and structure of the intramolecularly P(O)-coordinated organotin fluoride $[C_6H_4CH_2P(O)Ph_2]_2SnF_2$ (5).

Keywords: organotin fluoride; hypercoordination; density functional calculation

INTRODUCTION

Compounds of the type R₃SnF and R₂SnF₂ (R = Me, *n*-Bu, Ph) show strong intermolecular Sn-F-Sn bridges and consequently they are almost insoluble in common organic solvents^[1]. However, addition of fluoride ions^[2] or the use of intramolecularly coordinating built-in ligands^[3] provides soluble organotin fluorides which can easily be studied in solution by NMR spectroscopy. Recently, we reported the synthesis, structure, and dynamic stereochemistry of [Me₂N(CH₂)₃]₂SnF₂·2H₂O (1)^[4]. In solution, compound 1 exhibts a *cis-trans* equilibrium between the major species 1a and the minor species 1b (SCHEME 1). In the solid state the *all-trans* isomer 1a was found.

SCHEME 1 Cis-trans equilibrium of 1 in solution.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The diorganotin difluoride 1 reacts with an excess of Bu₄NF·3H₂O in dichloromethane to give the zwitterionic compounds 2 and 3 (SCHEME 2) which were characterized by elemental analyses, multinuclear NMR spectroscopy, and in case of 3, also by X-ray analysis (FIGURE 1). Which of the two compounds 2 and 3 is formed depends on the

concentration of the reactants. It seems that attack of fluoride ions at tin of the intramolecularly coordinated diorganotin difluoride 1 results in Sn-N bond dissociation and enhancement of the nucleophilicity of the 3-dimethylaminopropyl nitrogens by the hypercoordinate C₂SnF₃ and C₂SnF₄² configurated tin centers. To the best of our knowledge such a reaction is unprecedented in organotin chemistry. However, platinum complexes are known to catalyze the reaction of tertiary amines with dichloromethane^[5].

SCHEME 2 Addition of fluoride ions to a solution of 1 in CH₂Cl₂ to provide compounds 2 and 3.

Density functional calculations^[6] using the B3LYP method and the LANL2DZ basis set in the Gaussian 94 program were performed on isomers of the model compound [H₂N(CH₂)₃]₂SnF₂ (1') which is comparable to 1. The calculations show that the *all-trans* isomer 1a', being related to 1a, is energetically preferred. However, the LUMO of the *cis* isomer 1b', being related to 1b, is of lower energy than the

LUMO of 1a' which suggests that the fluoride attack at tin in a solution of 1 and Bu₄NF·3H₂O in CH₂Cl₂ takes place at the cis isomer 1b.

TABLE 1 Density functional calculations of 1'.

	1a'(all-trans)	1b'(cis)
ΔE	0 kJ/mol	8.879 kJ/mol
LUMO	1.3358 eV	1.1208 eV

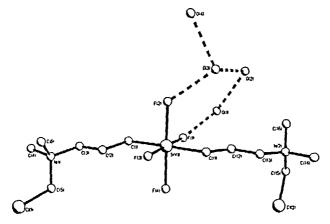


FIGURE 1 Molecular structure of 3; selected bond lengths: Sn-F 2.059(4) - 2.108(4)Å; selected bond angles: F-Sn-F 180.0°, C-Sn-C 180.0°.

In contrast to compound 1, no fluoride attack at tin occurs on the related *cis*-octahedral configurated diorganotin difluoride 4 and consequently no reaction of a mixture of 4 and Bu₄NF·3H₂O with CH₂Cl₂ was observed (SCHEME 3). This different behavior of 1 and 4 towards fluoride ions originates in the higher energy of the Sn-N dissociation associated with the rigid ligand system in 4.

SCHEME 3 Synthesis of 4 and addition of fluoride in CH₂Cl₂.

The synthesis of the intramolecularly P(O)-coordinated diorganotin difluoride [C₆H₄CH₂P(O)Ph₂]₂SnF₂ (5)^[1] is shown in SCHEME 4. Similar to 1, compound 5 undergoes a *cis-trans* equilibrium in solution which is slow on the ¹¹⁹Sn NMR time scale at room temperature. However, in contrast to 1 the *cis* isomer dominates (90 %) and is found in the solid state (FIGURE 2).

SCHEME 4 Synthesis of [C₆H₄CH₂P(O)Ph₂]₂SnF₂ (5).

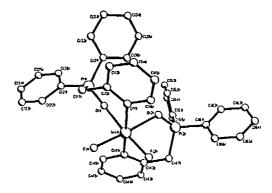


FIGURE 2 Molecular structure of compound 5; selected bond lengths: Sn-F 2.008(3)/2.012(3)Å, Sn-O 2.259(3)/2.255(3) Å; selected bond angle: C-Sn-C 170.61(15)°.

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