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Syntheses, Structures, and Properties of Novel Four-Membered Stannacycles, 1,3,2,4-Dichalcogenastannaboretanes

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Syntheses of novel stannacycles, 1,3,2,4-dichalcogenastannaboretane derivatives bearing 2,4,6-tris[bis(trimethylsilyl)methyl]phenyl (Tbt) group on the boron atom are presented. These newly obtained stannacycles were crystallographically analyzed. Thermolyses of these stannacycles are also described.

Keywords: 1,2,3,4-dichalcogenametallaboretane; germanium- or tin -containing cyclic compound; thermolysis; chalcogenoxoborane

INTRODUCTION

Although much attention has been paid to the chemistry of small-ring compounds containing heavier group 14 elements, very little is known for the properties of small-ring compounds containing boron and heavier group 14 elements. Here, we present the syntheses of novel four-membered boracycles containing a germanium or tin atom in the ring system, i. e. 1,3,2,4-dithiametallaboretanes 2 and 3 and 1,3,2,4-diselenastannaboretanes 7 and 8, kinetically stabilized by an effective steric protection group, 2,4,6-tris[bis(trimethylsilyl)methyl]phenyl (denoted as Tbt hereafter), together with their crystal structures and thermolysis.

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RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Synthesis of 1,3,2,4-Dichalcogenametallaboretanes^[2]

1,3,2,4-Dithiametallaboretanes 2 and 3 were synthesized by the reaction of dilithium thiolate of 1 with Mes_2GeBr_2 or Ph_2SnCl_2 in good yields, respectively, while 1,3,2,4-diselenastannaboretanes 7 and 8 were synthesized by the deselenation of the corresponding 1,2,4,3,5-triselenastannaborolane 6 prepared from the reaction of overcrowded trihydroborate 5 with Cp_2TiSe_5 and Ar_2SnCl_2 (Ar = Ph or Mes). The newly obtained cyclic compounds are stable toward air and moisture, indicating that the steric protection of the Tbt group is very effective.

Structural Properties of 1,3,2,4-Dichalcogenametallaboretanes

The structures of 1,3,2,4-dichalcogenastannaboretanes 2, 3, and 8 were crystallographically analyzed. ORTEP drawings of 3 and 8 are shown in Figures 1 and 2, respectively. In both cases the four-membered rings are nearly planar (fold angles of the four-membered ring; 10.9° for 2, 3.9° for 3, and 13.8° for 8) and perpendicular to the

aromatic ring of Tbt group (dihedral angles between the four-membered ring and the aromatic ring plane of the Tbt group; 89.5° for 2, 87.9° for 3, and 86.6° for 8). The geometries around the boron atom in their four-membered ring of 2, 3, and 8 were found to be perfectly trigonal planar ($\Sigma \angle B = 360^\circ$), indicating that the core part of these small-rings around the boron atom is not so strained in spite of being embedded in the ring system. Thus, the strain of the four-membered rings is mainly imposed on the bonds bound to the germanium or tin atom.

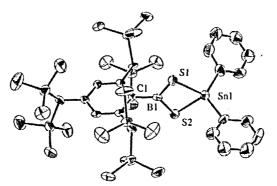


Figure 1. ORTEP drawing of 3

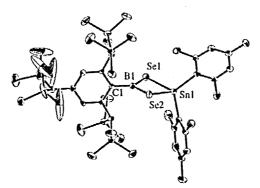


Figure 2. ORTEP drawing of 8

Thermolysis of Dichalcogenastannaboretanes: Formation of

Thioxoborane (Tbt-B=S) and Selenoxoborane (Tbt-B=Se)^[3] The thermolysis of 3 and 7 in the presence of 2,3-dimethyl-1,3-butadiene afforded the [4+2]cycloadducts 9 and 10 of novel, chalcogenoxoboranes, *i. e.* boron-chalcogen double-bond species, together with a trimer of the corresponding diphenylstannanethione or -selone 11 and 12 in high yields, respectively.

Tbt-B
$$\xrightarrow{Ch}$$
 \xrightarrow{Ph} \xrightarrow{A} \xrightarrow{Ph} \xrightarrow{Ph}

Acknowledgments

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