A nitrogen-base catalyzed generation of organotin(II) hydride from an organotin trihydride under reductive dihydrogen elimination†

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Since their first description over a decade ago, organotin(II) hydrides have been an iconic class of compounds in molecular main group chemistry. Among other approaches they have been accessed from the hydrogenation of distannynes. We herein report their accessibility from the other direction by dehydrogenation of organotin trihydride. On reacting pyridine and amine bases with the bulky substituted organotin trihydride Ar*SnH2 (Ar* = 2,6-trip2(C6H3)), trip = 2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl) hydrogen evolution was observed. In case of catalytic amounts of base the dehydro-coupling product diorganodistannane Ar*H2SnSnH2Ar* was obtained quantitatively whilst for excessive amounts (>4 eq.) the monomeric base adduct to known Ar*SnH was obtained almost exclusively. The base adducts were found to be remarkably thermally robust. They readily react with polar fulvenic C=C-bonds in hydrostannylenylation reactions. The resulting half-sandwich complex Ar*SnCp* was structurally characterized. Moreover, on application of less nucleophilic amine bases, the uncoordinated, in solution dimeric [Ar*SnH2]2 is formed. NMR spectroscopic studies on the kinetics of the DMAP-catalysed reductive elimination of dihydrogen were performed. The activation energy was approximated to be 13.7 kcal mol−1. Solvent dependencies and a kinetic isotope effect KIE of kD/kH = 1.65 in benzene and 2.04 in THF were found and along with DFT calculations support a polar mechanism for this dehydrogenation.

Introduction

In the periodic table, tin is located at an intriguing borderline position in terms of the stability of its di- and tetravalent derivatives. As the fifth period representative of the carbon group 14 it thermodynamically prefers formation of tetravalent compounds in the oxidation state +4 yet it benefits from the markedly increased effect of the inert pair for heavier elements. Whilst divalent compounds of its lighter congener Ge are easily oxidized toward Ge(IV) species, inorganic Pb(IV) compounds are prone to reduction to form the preferred divalent species. Located between these two extremes tin forms stable di- and tetravalent salts and thus reveals a more sophisticated relationship between di- and tetravalency.

In the field of organometallic chemistry the preparation and handling of divalent compounds of Sn (stannylenes) has always been a challenging task due to their generally high sensitivity toward ambient oxidative atmosphere.1,2 Stannylenes are usually accessed by salt metathesis reactions with the respective Sn(n) halides or by various reduction approaches of the dir-organotin dihalides.3 A highly underestimated class of potential precursors for low-valent tin chemistry are tetravalent hydrides of the general composition RnSnH4−n with n ≤ 2. Owing to the weak tin–hydrogen bond these compounds represent potential precursors for the generation of divalent Sn(n) species by removal of dihydrogen. Observations of a catalytic approach towards evolution of dihydrogen from tin dihydrides date back to seminal contributions of Kuivila et al. and Neumann et al. in the early 1960s who reported on formamide and base catalysed dehydrogenation from diphenyltin dihydride (and other diorganotin dihydrides) and isolation of yellow solids that were characterized as polymeric or oligomeric diorganotin.4,5 Many years later the concept was revisited and also transition metal catalysts have been applied to perform selective dehydrocoupling reactions with tin dihydrides to obtain tetraorganodistannanes or organotin polymers (Scheme 1).6–11 In the case of the formation of tetraorganodistannanes the formation via intermediate generation of the stannylene was proposed.17

Recently, we have been able to show that the use of N-heterocyclic carbones as stoichiometric dehydrogenation reagents represents a highly selective way to abstract dihydrogen from tin di- and trihydrides.12 Depending on the exact
The stoichiometric ratio of the carbene vs. tin hydride either dehydrocoupling was achieved or the adducts of carbenes to stannynes and organotin(II) hydrides were obtained. Organotin(II) hydrides are an intriguing class of compounds that have first been reported by seminal works of Power et al.25,26 Computational predictions for dimers of the parent SnH₂ indicated various isomers with low isomerisation barriers.27,28 Some of the structural motifs predicted computationally have been experimentally observed (A and B, Chart 1). Decisive for the type of isomer finally obtained (Sn(μ-H)₂Sn-bridged vs. stannylstannylene SnSnH₂) is the substitution pattern of the terphenyl moiety applied whereas different isomers may be observed in solid-state and in solution (Chart 1).29-32 With reduced bulk of the terphenyl moiety, higher aggregates such as tetramers are observed.33 Tin(II) hydrides D monomeric in solid state were described by Jones et al. who also reported their catalytic applicability in hydroboration reactions.34-36 Examples for donor-stabilized β-diketiminate tin(II) hydrides E and pincer-type complexes F and their reactivity in hydro-elementation reactions were reported.37-41 Parent [SnH₂] was shown to be successfully stabilized in a donor–acceptor bisadduct complex (G, Chart 1).42-44

We realized that the dehydrogenation of organotin hydrides induced by simple amine bases has only been applied for the generation of higher aggregate stannanes but apart from phen₂SnH₂ (phen = phenanthryl) we are not aware of any systematic study on bulky substituted dihydrides.14,45 Moreover, to the best of our knowledge, reactions of organotin trihydrides and amine bases have not been investigated previously in the literature. We now consider organotin trihydrides with substituents of sufficient steric bulk to provide kinetic stabilization to yield the respective organotin(II) hydride upon hydrogen release catalysed by an amine base. The conditions under which these hydrides are synthetically accessed are so far limited to metathesis of ArSn(II) halides, hydroboration of ArSn(II) amides, Sn–C hydrogenolysis of bulky stannynes, and importantly, hydrogenation of distannynes ArSnSnAr (Ar = various bulky terphenyl moieties).25,29,30,46 The reverse reaction to form donor stabilized distannynes via dehydrogenation of unstable organotin(II) hydride intermediates is also known.47

From a general synthetic perspective we consider a synthetic protocol toward organotin(II) hydrides that does not rely on low-oxidation state precursor materials to represent a valuable addition for the synthesis of these species. Furthermore reductive eliminations in general are critical steps in many transition metal catalysed transformations but are less common for main group elements.48 The phenomenon of a readily occurring reductive elimination to produce low-valent species in the main groups represents a reaction of general interest to the chemical community in the development and understanding of main group catalysed reactions.49

Results and discussion

Thermodynamic considerations on the dehydrogenation of organotin trihydrides

In the course of their studies toward the hydrogenation of group 14 dimetallynes Power et al. found that in the case of distannynes only one equivalent of H₂ was consumed in order to yield isomers of [ArSnH₂]. As already mentioned the bulkiness of the terphenyl ligand was found to be decisive which isomers of dimeric ArSnH were obtained (Sn(μ-H)₂Sn-bridged vs. stannylstannylene SnSnH₂). This is in accordance with the computationally obtained small energetic differences between the various potential isomers and low-activation energy barriers for their interconversion.38,49 Even with large excess of hydrogen no further hydrogen uptake towards distannane ArH₂Sn–SnH₂Ar or even ArSnH₁ was observed, even though the reaction was computed to be thermodynamically favourable.29,49 This contrasts the observations for the digermyne reaction under hydrogen atmosphere which yielded mixtures of Ar₃H₃GeH₃Ar, Ar₂H₃GeH₃Ar and ArH₃GeH₃.40 This deviating reaction behaviour was further discussed in an extensive computational study that provided further insight into the mechanism of the hydrogen uptake reaction and rearrangement/isomerization processes in the hydrogenated species.49 For the Ar’-system (Ar’ = 2,6-(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)C₆H₃), the free hydrogenation enthalpy for the hydrogen uptake from monomeric Ar’SnH to Ar’SnH₁ was computed to be slightly exergonic (ΔG = -2.7 kcal mol⁻¹). Nevertheless, the energy barrier (ΔG‡ = 41.3 kcal mol⁻¹) for this reaction and accordingly even more for the reverse dehydrogenation reaction was found to be too high to proceed.49
According to our calculated enthalpies in the gas phase (BP86/def2-TZVP) the dehydrogenation of \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}_3 \) (1) \([\text{Ar}^* = 2,6-\text{trip}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\]) to form monomeric \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH} \) and dihydrogen is found to be endothermic (\( \Delta H = 4.6 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1} \)) but slightly exergonic (\( \Delta G = -2.6 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1} \)). When the experimentally observed dimerization of the monomeric \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH} \) is taken into account, the overall reaction becomes thermodynamically favourable (\( \Delta H = -21.5 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1} \), \( \Delta G = -19.5 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1} \)). These preliminary energetic approximations further supported our interest to study possible dehydrogenations of \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}_3 \).

**Improved synthesis of \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnCl}_3 \)**

For our studies we chose \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}_3 \) (1) with the bulky \( \text{Ar}^* \) terphenyl-moiety since it has impressively been shown to stabilize the seminal \( \text{[Ar}^*\text{SnH}_3] \) (\( \text{H} \)) accessed by different approaches and thus ensures the stability of potential products. \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}_3 \) (1) is conveniently obtained by metathesis of the organotin trichloride \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnCl}_3 \) (2) and \( \text{LiAlH}_4 \) in ethereal solutions. However, attempts toward synthesis of 2 from \( \text{Ar}^*\text{Li} \) and \( \text{SnCl}_4 \) were found to yield mixtures including some hardly separable side-products (\( \text{Ar}^*\text{Cl} \) and \( \text{Ar}^*\text{H} \)). Oxidative approaches including the chlorination of the conveniently accessible and readily crystallizing \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnCl}_3 \) with some chlorination agents such as \( \text{PCl}_3 \) or \( \text{CCl}_4 \) were reported in the literature, yet reveal unsatisfactory yields and need further purification procedures.\(^{51,52} \) We found mercury(II) chloride to be a perfectly suitable oxidizing agent for the chlorination of 3. Addition of stoichiometric amounts of \( \text{HgCl}_2 \) to cooled solutions of \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnCl}_3 \) in toluene result in immediate decolourisation of the solution and most likely formation of transient \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnCl}_3\text{HgCl} \). On warming to room temperature mercury precipitates and after isolation of the supernatant solution and extraction with hexane \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnCl}_3 \) 2 can be isolated in quantitative yield in elemental analysis grade purity without further purification.

**Pyridine-base induced dehydrogenation**

We studied the reactions of 1 with various equivalents of pyridine bases. Initial experiments involving the application of one equivalent of 4-dimethylaminopyridine (DMPA) in benzene at room temperature revealed a slow change of the solutions from colorless to yellow. The formation of a gas is indicated by occasional observation of bubbles. For solutions of \( \text{[Ar}^*\text{SnH}_3] \) \( \text{H} \) a blue color was described by Power.\(^{53,54} \) \(^1\text{H} \) - as well as \(^{119}\text{Sn}-\text{NMR} \) spectroscopic surveillance of the reaction progress revealed ongoing consumption of the starting material \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}_3 \) 1 along with formation of a mixture of compounds, among which dihydrogen can be clearly identified by its characteristic signal at \( \delta = 4.47 \text{ ppm} \) in the \(^1\text{H} \) NMR spectra. When kept at room temperature the reaction was finished within ten days. \(^1\text{H} \) -coupled \(^{119}\text{Sn} \) NMR spectroscopy of the intense yellow solution revealed two sets of signals, yet not the signals expected for \( \text{[Ar}^*\text{SnH}_3] \) \( \text{H} \). A doublet was found at \( \delta = 225 \text{ ppm} \) with a rather small coupling constant of \( J_{\text{SnH}} = 116 \text{ Hz} \) and a spectrum of higher order (see ESI\(^* \)) including a triplet of triplets pattern at \( \delta = -394 \text{ ppm} \) with coupling constants of \( J_{\text{SnH}} = 1780 \text{ Hz} \) and \( 148 \text{ Hz} \). \text{Sn-Sn} coupling was observed, though poorly resolved. The latter coupling pattern can only be assigned to the \text{Sn-Sn} dehydrocoupling product diorganodistannane \( \text{Ar}^*\text{H}_2\text{Sn-Sn(H}_2\text{)Ar}^* \) (4). The dimensions of the observed coupling constants agree well with \( J_{\text{SnH}} \) and \( J_{\text{SnH}} \) coupling constants known in the literature.\(^7 \)

The second signal at lower field can be assigned to \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH(DMAP)} \) 5 which represents the DMAP base-adduct to the Lewis-acidic tin(II) moiety of the monomer of \( \text{H} \), \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH} \) 1. The \( J_{\text{SnH}} \) = 116 Hz coupling constant is strongly reduced compared to the coupling observed for the donor-free \( \text{H} \) \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}_2 \) of 594 Hz. In solution \( \text{H} \) most likely exists as the stannylstannylene-type isomer \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}_2\text{Ar}^* \) \( \text{H}_2 \) (analogous to \( \text{B} \), Chart 1), although in solid state the hydride-bridged isomer \( \text{Ar}^*\text{Sn(\mu-H)}_2\text{SnAr}^* \) \( \text{H}_4 \) (analogous to \( \text{A} \), Chart 1) is observed.\(^{25,34} \)

The observed coupling constant is in accord with the coupling in related tricoordinate organotin(II) hydride complexes with terminal Sn-H bond such as found in the carbene adduct \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH(NHC)} \) (223 Hz)\(^{39} \) and diketiminate/pincer complexes \( \text{E} \) and \( \text{F} \) (64/112 Hz).\(^{39,43} \)

The observed product mixture can be rationalized by a DMAP induced elimination of dihydrogen from \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}_3 \) 1 under formation of the base-adduct 5 to the monomeric hydrido stannylene \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH} \) 1. Diorganodistannane 4 is then most likely formed by insertion of intermediately formed 1 into the Sn-H bond of \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}_3 \) 1.\(^{55,56} \) From the observed generation of distannane 4 we conclude that there has to be an equilibrium between \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH(DMAP)} \) 5 and uncoordinated \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH} \) 1 that provides sufficient amounts of 4 for subsequent reactions (Scheme 2). This assumption is further supported by the observation of broad resonances in \(^1\text{H} \) NMR spectra at room temperature indicating dynamic coordination behaviour.\(^{35} \)

**Controlled dehydrocoupling vs. adduct-formation**

In order to test our hypotheses we carried out reactions of \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}_3 \) 1 with catalytic amounts (1 mol%) of DMAP base. As expected, distannane 4 is formed quantitatively along with traces of \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH(DMAP)} \) 5. At room temperature the reaction proceeded slowly (up to three weeks), but on warming to 65°C \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}_3 \) 1 was consumed within three days and no significant

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**Scheme 2** Dehydrogenation of \( \text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}_3 \) 1 with DMAP and summary of the dependency of the product ratios from the relative DMAP concentration.
side products were observed. This is interesting since especially organotin trihydrides are usually thermally sensitive and often decompose under formation of elemental tin.\textsuperscript{5,56,57} Mixtures of distannane \textit{4} and DMAP remained stable and no further elimination of dihydrogen was observed. Along with ligand-related resonances, \textsuperscript{1}H NMR spectra of \textit{4} revealed the Sn–H protons at $\delta = -3.93$ ppm accompanied by the satellites reflecting the complex mixture of $^{117,119}$Sn isotopomers (see ESI).\textsuperscript{†} Large colorless crystals of \textit{4} could be reproducibly obtained from saturated solutions in benzene. However, the crystals diffracted poorly with large cell dimensions, therefore no adequate solution could be found and only the suggested $\text{Ar}^*\text{Sn}^+\text{SnAr}^*$ moiety could be confirmed, since resolution of the hydride atoms was impossible (see ESI).\textsuperscript{†}

Accordingly, reactions of $\text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}_3$ \textit{1} with increasing excess of DMAP led to selective formation of $\text{Ar}^*\text{SnH(DMAP) 5}$ and successful suppression of the subsequent reaction that yields distannane \textit{4}. Whilst three equivalents of base allowed formation of 4 mol\% of \textit{4} as a side product only about 0.2 mol\% were formed on application of ten equivalents of DMAP (Scheme 2).

The $\text{H}^1$ NMR mixture of reaction mixtures including $\text{Ar}^*\text{SnH(DMAP) 5}$ and excessive DMAP revealed a broad singlet at $\delta = 11.6$ ppm accompanied by tin satellites with an integration ratio corresponding to the natural abundance of NMR active tin isotopes strongly indicating the monomeric nature of the species. The signal is assigned to the Sn–H proton and is low-field shifted compared to the NMR spectroscopic features of $[\text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}]_2$ \textit{H}. The shift compares well with Roessky’s three coordinate Sn–H complexes E.\textsuperscript{14} The DMAP adduct to a bulky amido tin hydride was reported by Jones.\textsuperscript{34}

The mixtures of \textit{5} and DMAP in solution revealed remarkable thermal stability. Even upon prolonged heating to 85 °C no decomposition was observed. For $[\text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}]_2$ \textit{H} and related terphenyl tin(ii) hydride $[\text{Ar}^*\text{SnH}]_2$, decomposition with dehydrogenation and ligand stripping under formation of metal-rich clusters is known in refluxing toluene.\textsuperscript{32,35} The carbene-adduct of the much less bulky substituted tripSnH(NHC) \textit{K} (trip = 2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl, NHC = 1,3-diethyl-4,5-dimethylimidazol-2-ylidine) generated in situ is thermally sensitive and already decomposes at temperatures above $-20$ °C.\textsuperscript{34} Upon heating, the Sn–H resonance of \textit{5} gradually broadened and shifted toward lower field by 0.2 ppm at 85 °C. The Sn–H coupling constant decreased by approx. 5 Hz each 10 K. This was accompanied by a sharpening of DMAP related signals at elevated temperatures along with subtle shifts of the DMAP related signals. With high excess of DMAP the related signals were found to be much sharper. These findings indicate a dynamic exchange of coordinated and free DMAP. Unfortunately, all attempts to crystallize \textit{5} from these mixtures remained unsuccessful.

When the solvents of the reaction mixtures of \textit{5} and DMAP were removed \textit{in vacuo}, yellow solutions were obtained by extraction with pentane along with a residual white solid that corresponds to approx. 80–90% of the excessive DMAP. Storage of these extracts at $-40$ °C led to further crystallization of colorless DMAP and yellow solutions. When these solutions were again separated from the crystallized solid and subsequently warmed to room temperature they immediately turned pale green. On storing these solutions at $-40$ °C they turned back to yellow and yellow crystals were obtained within four days. X-ray diffraction did not reveal the expected moiety of $\text{Ar}^*\text{SnH(DMAP) 5}$ but the DMAP adduct to the stannylstannylene-type isomer $\text{SnH}^*\text{SnH}_2\text{Ar}^*$ \textit{6} (Fig. 1).

Structural features of \textit{6} include a Sn–Sn bond of 2.8792(3) Å which is slightly shorter as found for the bulkier substituted uncoordinated stannylstannynes ($2.916/2.924$ Å).\textsuperscript{28,36} The Sn–DMAP vector is almost perpendicular to the $\text{C}_{\text{ipso}-}\text{Sn1–Sn2}$ plane in accord with an electron donating interaction into the empty p-orbital at the stannylene Sn atom, which becomes a stereoechemically active centre. However, NMR spectroscopy indicates a dynamic behaviour in solution (also see ESI).

$\text{H}^1$ NMR spectra of green solutions of dissolved crystals of $\text{Ar}^*\text{Sn(DMAP)SnH}_2\text{Ar}^* \textit{6}$ at room temperature revealed broad ligand related sets of signals and Sn–H signals likely corresponding to $\text{Ar}^*\text{SnH(DMAP) 5}$. Broad DMAP related signal sets allow assumption of a dynamic equilibrium leading to compound mixtures. The same broad $\text{H}^1$ NMR spectrum was obtained upon addition of 0.5 equivalents of DMAP to solutions of \textit{H} obtained from an alternative approach ($\text{vide infra}$). The assumption of an equilibrium is further supported by the observation of four resonances in the $^{119}$Sn NMR spectrum at $\delta = 698$ (\textit{H}, broad), 398 (6-SnN), 225 (5) and $-248$ (6-SnH) ppm. These represent all compounds of the equilibrium proposed in Scheme 3. On cooling the solutions of \textit{6} to $-40$ °C well resolved

Fig. 1 ORTEP plot of the molecular structure of \textit{6}. Thermal ellipsoids are shown at 30% probability level. All hydrogen atoms but H1 and H2 as well as co-crystallized solvent molecules have been omitted for clarity. H1 and H2 were located in the difference Fourier map and their Sn–H contacts are underestimated. Selected bond lengths [Å] and angles are given: Sn1–Sn2 2.8792(3), Sn2–N1 2.316(3), Sn2–C\text{ipso} 2.271(3), Sn1–C\text{ipso} 2.190(3), Sn1–H1 1.58(5), Sn1–H2 1.62(5); C\text{ipso}–Sn2–Sn1 96.12(8), Sn2–Sn1–C\text{ipso} 124.65(9), Sn1–Sn2–N1 92.77(8), C\text{ipso}–Sn2–N1 103.34(11).
NMR spectra could be obtained with sharp signal sets for all species. A set of signals in the spectra can be assigned to the adduct of a stannylstannylene which indicates the presence of 6 in solution. The tin hydride resonances appeared as two separate singlets at δ = 5.60 and 5.51 ppm in accord with the chiral environment at the neighbouring DMAP coordinated stannylene Sn atom. The inequivalency of the hydride signals is also reflected in the coupling pattern of the respective $^{119}$Sn resonance (6-SnH$_2$) as a doublet of doublet with coupling constants of $J_{\text{Sn-H$_2$}} = 1230$ and 1040 Hz. The chemical shift of both tin resonances in 6 are in accord with literature values for base-adducts to stannylenes and tin dihydrides. IR spectra revealed stretching and bending frequencies of the Sn–H bonds to be at 1763 cm$^{-1}$ and 600 cm$^{-1}$. A donor-adduct to an analogous germgylgermylene was previously reported by Power. $^{61}$

When parent pyridine was applied in THF solutions of Ar*SnH$_3$, 1 with a vast excess of pyridine (approximately 100 equivalents) the reaction proceeded much slower than with DMAP. After one day at room temperature only 30% of Ar*SnH$_3$ 1 was consumed. However NMR spectroscopic examinations indicate formation of the pyridine adduct Ar*SnH(py) 7 analogous to Ar*SnH(DMAP) 5. The characteristic Sn–H resonances were found at δ = 386 ppm ($^{119}$Sn) and 12.11 ppm ($^1$H, $J_{\text{Sn-H}} = 100.2$ Hz). In neat, carefully dried pyridine Ar*SnH$_3$, 1 is less soluble leading to cloudy suspensions and no obvious reaction was observed at room temperature. On heating of the mixtures above 80 °C 1 dissolved and a vivid evolution of gas was observed along with a colour change of the solution to yellow. Although pyridine is used as the solvent and therefore in vast excess, formation of approx. 2–4 mol% of distannane 4 was observed from these mixtures. Compared with the findings for excessive application of DMAP, this indicates that the desired suppression of the distannane formation by forcing the putative equilibrium between Ar*SnH(py) 7 and free Ar*SnH J with high excess of pyridine towards the expectably less reactive adduct species 7 is overcompensated by the expectably less stable stannylene adduct of pyridine vs. DMAP. DFT calculations (BP86/def2TZVP) were run to approximate the free bond dissociation energies (BDE) for cleavage of base adducts to monomeric Ar*SnHJ. $^{22}$ The computed BDE reflect the weaker adducts formed with pyridine Ar*SnH(py) 7 (BDE = 8.7 kcal mol$^{-1}$) compared to Ar*SnH(DMAP) (BDE = 11.3 kcal mol$^{-1}$). The lower dissociation energy is also reflected in the observation of a subtle but obvious color change from yellow toward a pale green when the pyridine solutions were heated to approx. 90 °C in an NMR tube, putatively indicating the presence of a small amount of the blue compound [Ar*SnH]. H. This was not observed for solutions of Ar*SnH(DMAP) 5 with excessive DMAP. The NMR spectra of the reaction mixture in pyridine reproducibly revealed the formation of a further, yet not assigned side product with a $^{119}$Sn resonance close to the Sn–H signal (δ = 383 ppm). This side product is most likely an isomer or solvate complex in equilibrium with Ar*SnH(py) 7 since it was completely consumed in trapping experiments with tetramethyl fulvene (vide infra) to yield the identical product. The obviously higher activation energy for the dehydrogenation using pyridine may be rationalized by either the lower nucleophilicity or lower basicity of pyridine (vide infra).

Amine-base induced dehydrogenation

In order to further expand the synthetic value of this dehydrogenative approach as a more general route toward organotin(II) hydrides it was highly desirable to find conditions under which the uncoordinated [Ar*SnH] H could be generated. DFT computations indicated that an even lower BDE could be expected for adducts of trialkylamine bases such as NMe$_3$ (5.1 kcal mol$^{-1}$). The lower BDE may result from both electronic as well as steric effects from interaction with the bulky terphenyl moiety Ar*. Therefore we tested the applicability of various alkyl amines. When a twenty fold excesses the sterically demanding Hünigs base i-Pr$_2$NEt, which is generally considered a strong non-nucleophilic base, was tested a slow color change to a deep blue was observed. Ar*SnH$_3$, 1 was consumed quantitatively after 36 h and $^1$H NMR spectroscopy revealed the formation of a mixture of three compounds including the signal sets of stannylstannylene type isomer [Ar*SnH]$_2$ H$_6$ (approx. 50 mol%), distannane 4 (35 mol%) and an unknown compound (15 mol%). This unknown compound featured a Sn–H resonance at δ = 9.68 ppm and revealed broad tin satellites with $J_{\text{Sn-H}} = 91.3$ Hz. At first we expected the resonance to correspond to a base adduct Ar*SnH(Ni–Pr$_2$Et). However, the integration ratio of the signals Ar*Sn satellites with respect to the NMR inactive isotopomer resonance reflected twice the natural abundance of NMR active tin nuclei. This strongly indicates the presence of a hydride species coupling with two magnetically equivalent tin atoms, as it is realized in the μ-H-bridged isomer Ar*Sn(μ-H)$_2$SnAr* H$_4$. To the best of our knowledge, solutions of [Ar*SnH]$_2$ H have so far only been reported to reveal the signal sets for the stannylstannylene isomer H$_6$. Observation of the μ-H-bridged isomer Ar*Sn(μ-H)$_2$SnAr* H$_4$ may be attributed to the different polarity of the solvent mixtures including the amine, or a further isomerization pathway that is opened by the amine base present allowing an equilibrium in solution. Along with the small coupling constant the assignment of the resonance at δ = 9.68 ppm to the hydrogen bridged isomer to Ar*Sn(μ-H)$_2$SnAr* H is in accord with Power’s observations in extended studies on the structural peculiarities of various

![Scheme 3: Suggested equilibrium between Ar*Sn(DMAP)SnH$_2$Ar* 6 and Power’s uncoordinated tin hydride [Ar*SnH]$_2$ H, as well as base adduct Ar*SnH(DMAP) 5.](image-url)
terphenyl tin(II) hydrides.\textsuperscript{29,30} The assumption is further supported by chemical derivatisation experiments (\textit{vide infra}).

The observed formation of larger amounts of distannane 4 may be explained by the sterically well shielded amine. Therefore the dehydrogenation step may be less favourable with a consequently slower consumption of Ar*SnH\textsubscript{3} 1. Moreover less effective coordination and therefore less effective deactivation of \textit{in situ} generated Lewis-acidic monomeric Ar*SnH J may cause the insertion reaction to be promoted. Consequently, less bulky substituted amines such as TMEDA (\(N,N,N',N'\)-tetramethylethylene-diamine) or Et\(_2\)NMe were tested. After a few seconds the mixtures revealed a pale yellow colour (for Et\(_2\)NMe) that quickly turned deep blue after a few minutes. The reactions were finished within a few hours. NMR spectroscopy revealed these solutions to almost exclusively contain Ar\(_{3}\)SnH\textsubscript{2} (approx. 95\%) in a molar ratio of approximately 4 : 1. The molar ratio of H\(_2\) to H\(_4\) was found to be independent of the amount of amine base present in solution. We assign the initially observed yellow colour to Ar*SnH(NR\(_3\)) adducts which are present in dilute solutions of newly generated Ar*SnH J and excessive amine. Due to the weak donor-acceptor of the amine we expect that upon increasing concentrations of Ar*SnH(NR\(_3\)) in the course of the dehydrogenation, deep blue dimeric H is formed. Distannane 4 was formed to a negligible degree (TMEDA: <1 mol\%; Et\(_2\)NMe: <1 mol\%). At room temperature, the solutions remained stable and no decomposition was observed for days. Nevertheless, when volatiles including the amines were removed \textit{in vacuo} at room temperature, examinations of the pale green to yellowish residue revealed further side-products (mainly Ar*SnH which may stem from ligand stripping).\textsuperscript{31} This is surprising since H was found to be isolable and stable in the solid state.\textsuperscript{32} This limits the preparative value of the approach. From a practical perspective, Et\(_2\)NMe was used preferably since it is much easier removed \textit{in vacuo}.

Sn–H trapping reactions with tetramethyl fulvene

In order to test the reactivity and preparative applicability of the crude solutions of Ar*SnH(DMAP) 5, Ar*SnH(py) 7 and the isomer mixtures of [Ar*SnH\(_3\)], H\(_2\)/H\(_4\) obtained by this dehydrogenation approach, trapping experiments of the Sn(n)–H moiety have been conducted using 1,2,3,4-tetramethyl fulvene. On addition of stoichiometric amounts of fulvene to monomeric adducts Ar*SnH(DMAP) 5 and Ar*SnH(py) 7 an immediate addition of the Sn(n)–H bond to the poly fulvic C–C double bond was observed quantitatively yielding the bright yellow half-sandwich complex Ar*SnCp* 8 in a hydrostannylenylation reaction (Scheme 4). Addition of brightly orange solutions of fulvene to deep blue solutions of \textit{in situ} generated H\(_2\)/H\(_4\) with amines did not result in a quick reaction and only green mixtures were observed, indicating the reactivity in terms of hydrostannylenylation of C–C double bonds is strongly reduced by the dimeric nature of [Ar*SnH\(_3\)]. H. When small amounts of pyridine (few drops) or DMAP (>1 eq.) are added to the green mixtures, bright yellow Ar*SnCp* 8 forms instantly. We suggest that the donor addition forces monomerization and therefore conversion into a more reactive species. After removal of all volatiles Ar*SnCp* 8 could be obtained as a bright yellow solid and crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction could be obtained from concentrated solutions in pentane at \(-40^\circ\text{C}\) (Fig. 2).

Structural characterization of Ar*SnCp* 8 reveals the half-sandwich complex of tin(n) and its strong structural relation to the known silicon homologue Ar*SiCp*.\textsuperscript{61} In solid state, the Cp* moiety reveals closer contacts to three carbon atoms in a \(\eta^5\) fashion. The tin atom deviates from the aromatic plane of the central phenyl group by almost 18˚ which may be in line with an unusually pronounced low-field shift of the ipso-C atom resonance in the \(^{13}\text{C}\) NMR spectrum at \(\delta = 195.7\) ppm. This arrangement maybe due to a pronounced polarization of the Sn–C single bond with large ionic character. In case of core Cp*–carbon atoms with strong Sn–C interactions, the methyl groups attached lay below the Cp-ring plane whilst the other methyl moieties are slightly twisted into the other direction. Compared to decacordinated Cp*,Sn, the inhomogeneity in Sn–C contacts is increased. The shortest Sn–C\(_5\) contact in Ar*SnCp* 8 is almost 0.2 Å shorter than in Cp*,Sn, whilst the longest distances are almost 0.1 Å longer.\textsuperscript{44} The C\(_5\)–C bond lengths are as described for Ar*SiCp* and reveal one short C–C contact. Power reported on Cp derivatives of ArECP (Ar = 2,6-diisoproplyphenylethenyl; E = Ge, Sn) from reactions of the respective dimetallynes with CpH.\textsuperscript{65} The related \(\eta^5\)-coordinated allyl complex Ar*Sn–allyl was reported only recently.\textsuperscript{66} In solution the Cp* moiety reveals only one resonance in \(^1\text{H}\) NMR spectroscopy, indicating dynamic exchange on the NMR time scale.\textsuperscript{119}Sn NMR resonance is found at \(\delta = -25\) ppm which is well in accord with the literature for a half-sandwich complex.\textsuperscript{65}

Kinetics

In order to further study the mechanism underlying the observed amine-induced reductive elimination of dihydrogen from Ar*SnH\(_3\) 1 several experiments were conducted. As a model system for studies on mechanistic aspects of the reaction we choose the reaction of Ar*SnH\(_3\) 1 with six equivalents of the weighable DMAP in \(d_6\)-benzene. The experiments were performed with Ar*SnH\(_3\) 1 obtained from various crops and different synthetic routes in order to minimize possible systematic errors derived from undetected impurities that are potentially involved in the process. Ar*SnH\(_3\) 1 cannot be purified by distillation, therefore halide contamination with hardly detectable amounts of potential catalytically active impurities
cannot be rigorously excluded. Therefore to test earlier suggestions of a halide promoted process (vide infra) traces (up to 5%) of organotin trichlorides such as (trip)SnCl3 were added to the reaction mixtures. Hydride/chloride exchange reactions between organotin chlorides and hydrides to form mixed hydrochloro stannanes are known in the literature.

However, apart from organotin halide derived side products (such as trip–H) and a tin metal mirror, we did not observe any significant acceleration of the reaction compared to the model system (Fig. 3). Though it cannot be generally ruled out, we do not consider the proposed involvement of intermediate mixed tin halide hydride species to be of relevance for the hydrogen elimination reaction presented (vide infra).

In order to gain insight into the mechanism that enables the observed amine-induced reductive elimination of dihydrogen from tin trihydride Ar*SnH3 1 several experiments were conducted. To suppress the side reaction forming distannane 4, pseudo-first order conditions with excess of DMAP were chosen. From these experiments by observation of the time-dependent consumption of Ar*SnH3 1 via 1H NMR spectroscopy we conclude that the reaction proceeded via first order in the DMAP concentration, since the determined rate constants k were found to be directly proportional to the concentration of DMAP. Furthermore from an Arrhenius analysis by temperature-dependent measurements of the reaction rates the activation energy of the dehydrogenation in d6-benzene was determined to be 13.7 ± 1.0 kcal mol⁻¹.⁶⁸ For this model reaction at 313 K a kinetic isotope effect k0H/k0D (KIE) was found to be around KIE = 1.65 in d6-benzene and KIE = 2.04 in d8-THF.⁶⁸ The maximum KIE for Sn–H/D cleavage was approximated from the stretching frequencies of Ar*SnH3 and Ar*SnD3 to be KIEmax = 3.4.⁶⁸ In the more polar solvent THF the reaction is almost twice as fast with k0thf/k0benzene = 2.0 ± 0.1 (Fig. 3). The preference of a polar solvent is an indication for a polar transition state.

Amine-base screening

In order to further evaluate the decisive feature (nucleophilicity vs. basicity) of the amine bases that enables the reaction to proceed, a series of amine bases were tested on their reactivity with Ar*SnH3 1 (Table 1). In a control experiment Ar*SnH3 1 was

![Fig. 2 ORTEP plot of the molecular structure of Ar*SnCp* 8. Thermal ellipsoids are shown at 50% probability level. All hydrogen atoms as well as co-crystallized solvent molecule have been omitted for clarity. Selected bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] are given: Sn1–C13 2.2678(19), Sn1–C5 2.398(2), Sn1–C7 2.559(2), Sn1–C8 2.859, Sn1–C10 2.845, C3–C5 1.434(3), C5–C7 1.432(3), C7–C8 1.426(3), C8–C10 1.386(3), C10–C3 1.430(3), C31–C13–Sn1 162.1°.](image)

![Fig. 3 Condition-dependent consumption of tin trihydride/trideuteride (0.046 mol L⁻¹) in the course of the catalytic dehydrogenation in the presence of a six fold excess of DMAP at 40 °C determined by 1H NMR spectroscopy.](image)
heated in toluene at 110 °C for 24 hours and only formation of approximately 1 mol% of distannane 4 was observed. Among pyridine bases, the sterically hindered lutidine (2,6-dimethylpyridine) was found to be only active at elevated temperatures. In a clean reaction (also with higher excesses of lutidine) only formation of distannane 4 was observed. When an exceptionally strong and almost non-nucleophilic amine base such as proton sponge (1,8-dimethylaminonaphthalene) was used, a very slow reaction was only observed under harsh conditions forming exclusively distannane 4. This reaction behaviour may also result from trace impurities such as other amine bases contained in the proton sponge sample with proton sponge itself being completely incapable to act as dehydrogenation catalyst. As already described, for tertiary alkyl amines the uncoordinated dimeric organotin(II) hydride H was obtained, with the sterically demanding i-Pr₂NEt yielding significant amounts of product 4. When the heavier homologue of TMEDA, 1,2-bis(dimethylphosphino)ethane (dmpe) was used, no dehydrogenation reaction was observed even at elevated temperatures. However, when TMEDA was added to the mixture of Ar*SnH₂, 1/dmpe, dihydrogen evolved followed by putative formation of the phosphine adduct Ar*SnH(dmpe). Dynamic coordination behaviour in solution is indicated by a broad ³¹P NMR resonance at δ = −48 ppm and a significant change in the ¹H NMR spectrum revealing the Sn–H resonance at δ = 7.80 ppm with coupling constants of J_{Sn-H} = 150 Hz. Since in the presence of dmpe dimerization of Ar*SnH to form H is energetically disfavoured compared to formation of the adduct Ar*SnH(dmpe), the phosphine donor toward Sn(II) must be sufficiently stronger than TMEDA.

From these observations a few conclusions and comparisons can be drawn:

1. Larger amounts of distannane 4 are observed if a dative interaction of an initially formed Ar*SnH J is disfavoured by steric bulk around the potential donor (lutidine, proton-sponge, iPr₂NEt).
2. Phosphine donor (dmpe) does not initiate dehydrogenation, although it is expected to be a potent donor towards Sn.
3. One of the expectably strongest amine bases tested (proton sponge) reveals only poor activity.
4. Increasing nucleophilicity and basicity leads to a lowering of the activation energy barrier (pyridine vs. DMAP).

For bases in a comparable pKₐ range (TMEDA, Et₂NMe, DMAP, iPr₂NET) efficient dehydrogenation is observed.

**Mechanistic considerations**

To the best of our knowledge, apart from suggestions and general observations, literature does not provide conclusive evidence of the chemical processes for the dihydrogen release from R₂SnH₂ (R = alkyl or aryl).⁴,⁶,¹⁰,¹¹,¹³ Moreover, existing studies on amine-catalysed dehydrogenation of organotin dihydrides R₂SnH₂ (R = various alkyl or aryl) go along with the formation of Sn–Sn bonds to yield catenated oligomers or polymers. On account of extensive studies Neumann et al. suggested that the essential dehydrogenation processes are intermolecular and take place at the ends of growing chains H–(R₂Sn)n–H without the involvement of intermediately generated free diorgano stannylenes R₂Sn that condense to polymeric chains.⁴,¹⁰,¹² Moreover they observed the dehydrogenation to be unaffected by addition of quinones and therefore excluded a radical chain mechanism in favour of a polar one.⁵

In some of their studies on dehydrogenations of R₂SnH₂ (R = aryl, alkyl) Neumann et al. reported an increased reaction rate

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**Table 1 Overview on the reactivities and product mixtures obtained from ¹H NMR screening reactions of Ar*SnH₅**

| Eq. | Conditions | >100 | 10 | 6 | 3 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 3 |
|-----|------------|------|----|---|---|----|----|----|---|
|     |            | r.t. very slow | r.t. no rxn | r.t. 12 h | 50 °C 5 h | 65 °C no rxn | >100 °C slow | r.t. 24 h | r.t. 5 h | r.t. 6 h | r.t. no rxn |
| [Ar*H₂Sn]₂ | 24 h | 90 °C 4 h | 90 °C 14 h | 50 °C 5 h | >100 °C slow | 24 h | 5 h | 6 h | 90 °C no rxn |
| Ar*SnH | 4 | 4% | 99% | <1% | 99% | 35% | 1% | 1% | 0% |
| Ar*SnH | 20 | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 50% | 13% | 75% | 13% | 75% | 0% |
| Ar*SnH | 3 | 90% | 0% | 99% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% | 0% |

* Generally samples containing 25 mg Ar*SnH₅ in 0.5 mL d₆-benzene were prepared. ⁴ The reaction was kept at 105 °C for 24 h until only approx. 20% of I was consumed. ⁵ The relative share of H₄ to H₆ in the resulting mixtures was found to be independent from the amount of amine used. All yields represent NMR yields.
when traces of tin halides (such as Ph₂SnCl₂) were added as cocatalyst (vide supra). Especially amine-base catalysed dehydrogenation of some organotin dihydrides purified by distillation was observed to be much slower or incomplete compared to crops of organotin dihydride that have not been purified by distillation.² It was suggested that some tin halide impurities may stay in a pre-equilibrium with hydride–halide exchange reaction in formation of R₂Sn(H)Cl from which hydrogen is known to be readily eliminated in the presence of bases forming dichloro distannanes.¹⁰,¹⁵ However, the respective reaction rate was reported to be unaffected by the addition of pyridinium chloride, what somehow contradicts the assumption of the halide supported catalysis.¹⁴ For the formation of (Bu₃ClSn)₂ from Bu₃Sn(H)Cl Davies et al. expected a radical chain mechanism.⁶⁷

Our own observations for dehydrogenation of Ar*SnH₃ ¹ do not indicate a pronounced acceleration due to tin halides. Moreover unlike all previous studies we observed a base-stabilized monomeric stannylene species as a final product. We assume the formation of distannane ⁴ to result from a subsequent reaction of the monomeric stannylene rather than a separate mechanism for the Sn–Sn bond formation.

Taking these facts into account and considering our own observations, two mechanistic pathways (I and II) for the dehydrogenation of Ar*SnH₃ ¹ catalyzed by amine bases seem plausible (Scheme 5). Both rely on the polarizability of the Sn–H bond.¹¹ Mechanism I assumes a nucleophilic attack of the nitrogen lone pair on SnH₃.¹² Adducts of a broad variety of (also intramolecular) bases with penta-coordinated tin are well known and crystallographically documented for organotin halides R₄-nSnXₙ (with n ≥ 1).⁷³-⁷⁷ However in the case of tetraorgano stannanes without electonegative substituents, indications for donor–acceptor interactions of amines with poorly Lewis acidic Sn is only found in constrained intramolecular arrangements partially leading to increased reactivities of the hydride.⁷⁸-⁸² The poor Lewis acidity may also be seen from the optical stability of chiral stannanes and tin hydrides even in the presence of bases.⁸³,⁸⁴ On addition of some Lewis-bases triorganotin hydrides have been found to be more active hydride donors.⁸²,⁸⁵ Apart from these reactivity related observations, there is no spectroscopic evidence for self-aggregation or hypercoordination of organotin hydrides in solution and solid state. However to the best of our knowledge no systematic studies have been made for organotin trihydrides.⁹

In accord with the reluctance of organohydro stannanes toward aggregation and penta-coordination, in our case, NMR spectroscopy does not provide any evidence for a species such as the Lewis-adduct Ar*SnH₃(DMAP) LA (path I, Scheme 5). However, in accompanying DFT calculations at the (TPSS/6-31G**(C,H,N)-def2TZVP(Sn))⁸⁶ level on a model system (PhSnH₃/DMAP) a Lewis-adduct such as PhSnH₃(DMAP) is found to be a minimum on the potential energy surface with the formation being exothermic (ΔH_LA = −11 kcal mol⁻¹), but slightly endergonic ΔG_LA = +4.7 kcal mol⁻¹. The N-donor atom is directed towards the penta-coordinated Sn centre. Computations also provided a transition state (TS-A) for the extrusion of dihydrogen from the adduct complex (Scheme 5). However, ΔG_TS-A was found to be around 46 kcal mol⁻¹. This is too high for a reaction that readily occurs at room temperature and is in disagreement with the experimentally determined activation energy of 13.7 kcal mol⁻¹ (vide supra). Similar values for ΔG_TS-A and ΔG_TS-A have been computed for the corresponding intermediates and transition states when pyridine or Me₂N or solvent effects applying a polarized continuum model (PCM) for benzene or THF were considered. The computed activation energy found for the dehydrogenation of Lewis adduct PhSnH₃(DMAP) is comparable to the barrier height computed for the dehydrogenation of an uncoordinated terphenyltin trihydride Ar*SnH₃.⁹⁹

Mechanistic proposal II is a heterolytic cleavage of a proton from Ar*SnH₃ ¹ by an amine base. Proton abstraction from

Scheme 5 Two general suggestions (I and II) for an amine base driven dehydrogenation of Ar*SnH₃ ¹.
organotin dihydrides is known for strong bases (LDA, lithium diisopropylamide). The resulting \( [\mathrm{R}_2\mathrm{SnH}]^- \) anion can serve as a source for nucleophilic tin. Formation of polystannanes was however not observed in these mixtures. Along with earlier suggestions that the hydrogen in organotin dihydrides reveals more electrophilic character than in organotin monohydrides, further emphasis on the electrophilic nature may be assumed in organotin trihydrides and therefore accessibility for deprotonation under milder conditions seems plausible. The proposed mechanism proceeds via highly polar intermediates, in agreement with the observed acceleration in more polar solvents. Computational insights [TPSS/6-31G*(CH,N)-def2TZVP(Sn)] into the deprotonation of \( \mathrm{PhSnH}_3 \) with \( \mathrm{NMMe}_2 \) or pyridine in THF (PCM model) revealed a transition state \( \text{TS-B1} \) with \( \Delta G_{\text{TS-B1}} \) of 15.8 or 22.3 kcal \( \text{mol}^{-1} \) which is in reasonable agreement with the experimentally determined value. Within the narrow scope of valid comparisons of energetic barriers between the experimentally studied system and the chosen model system the computational results allow the consideration of the deprotonation to be involved in the reaction path. When a rough correction of the entropic term \( \Delta S_{\text{TS-B1}} \) for the computational \( \Delta G_{\text{TS-B1}} \) was applied, the obtained \( \Delta G_{\text{TS-B1}}(\text{corr}) \) reproduce the qualitative trend of the experimentally observed reaction rates. However such entropy corrections have partly been criticized only recently.

From these agreements, we propose this deprotonation step to be rate determining for the overall reaction. The subsequent protonation under hydride abstraction from the \( [\mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnH}_3]^+ \) anion under formation of hydrogen via putative \( \text{TS-B2} \) is assumed to be much quicker. In order to access experimental insight whether dihydride is directly generated from the proposed ion pair or if the ion pair can separate, a crossover experiment was performed. Indeed, from a 1:1 mixture of \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnH}_3 \) and \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnD}_3 \) with DMAP formation of small amounts of HD gas was observed in \( ^1\text{H} \) NMR spectra. However, firm conclusions from this observation are prevented by a slow H/D exchange equilibrium between the educts generating \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnHD}_2 \) and \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnH}_2D \) from which HD may also be eliminated intramolecularly. This exchange equilibrium was also confirmed for solutions without addition of DMAP.

From all the experimental and computational indications we propose the successful dehydrogenation of \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnH}_3 \) to rely on a deprotonation and a subsequent protonation of hydridic hydrogen. Under these premises the base needs to be sufficiently strong for the rate-determining deprotonation step. This is in accord with the observed successful dehydrogenation applying amine bases of similar \( pK_a \) values (\( \text{NiPr}_2\text{Et}, \text{NET}_3\text{Me}, \text{DMAP} \)), whilst weaker bases (pyridine, lutidine) required thermal activation. Less basic though more nucleophilic phosphines do not lead to dehydrogenation. The inefficiency of the strong base proton sponge may be related to the geometrical peculiarities of the basic pocket of proton sponge which may not be suitable for the deprotonation of \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnH}_3 \). Apart from this suggested mechanism involvement of contaminations of the educts with hardly detectable side-products was tried to be avoided but can never be generally ruled out. Unlike earlier literature suggestions, in the present case monomeric hydrostannylene \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnHJ} \) is obviously formed transiently in the course of the reaction. Although without disclosing evidence, we propose the reaction to likely occur at one single \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnH}_3 \) molecule rather than being intermolecular.

Conclusions

In conclusion we presented a new approach toward the generation of terphenyltin(\( \text{iv} \)) hydrides from tetravalent tin(\( \text{iv} \)) precursors. This salt-free reduction procedure offers novel access to this unique subclass of inorganic and organometallic compounds. A variety of amines and pyridines has been tested on their applicability as potential catalysts for this reduction reaction. It was shown that depending on donor-strength of the applied amine/pyridine base either the unsupported dimers of \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnH}_3 \) were obtained in solution, or the monomeric base-adducts were observed. Without excessive DMAP in solution, \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnH(DMAP)} \) was found to be in an equilibrium with the uncoordinated dimeric hydride \( [\mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnH}_2] \) and the crystallographically characterized \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{Sn(DMAP)}\text{SnH}_2\text{Ar}^* \) which is the DMAP adduct to its stannylstannylene-type isomer \( \text{H}_{\text{p}} \).

Moreover, it was shown that the stoichiometric ratio of DMAP base can determine the product composition. In the case of catalytic amounts of DMAP quantitative dehydrocoupling to form a diorganodistannane \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\text{H}_2\text{SnSnH}_2\text{Ar}^* \) was observed. The formation is proposed to occur via insertion of transiently formed \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnH}_3 \) into the \( \text{Sn–H} \) bond of \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnH}_2 \) when efficient stabilization of the reactive Lewis-acidic \( \text{Sn(\text{iv})} \) center is not provided.

The generated derivatives of \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnH}_3 \) were shown to be easily added to polar fulvenic \( \text{C}–\text{C} \) double bonds in hydrostannylenylation reactions to yield a half-sandwich complex of \( \text{tin(\text{iv})}, \text{Ar}^+\text{SnCp}^* \), which was structurally characterized. In a set of experiments, including deuterated species, the activation energy as well as kinetic isotope effects and solvent dependencies of the dehydrogenation reaction were determined. Along with the results from accompanying computational studies a plausible mechanism of the reaction was proposed to include the deprotonation of the \( \mathrm{Ar}^+\mathrm{SnH}_3 \) as the rate-determining step.

The overall reaction represents a rare example for a catalytic reductive elimination from a tetravalent group 14 element to form a monomeric \( \text{tin(\text{iv})} \) species. This reaction may be seen as a tin organometallic equivalent to the long known reduction of \( \text{PbCl}_4 \) to \( \text{PbCl}_2 \) under reductive elimination of chlorine. Reductive eliminations are among the key steps in important catalytic transformations and their observation in main groups is of special interest for further development of main group catalysed transformations.

Experimental details

General information

All manipulations were carried out under argon atmosphere using standard Schlenk techniques or an MBraun Glovebox. THF, diethyl ether and benzene were distilled from sodium/ benzophenone, toluene from sodium. Hexane and pentane were obtained from an MBRAUN solvent purification system.
and degassed. Benzene-d₆ was distilled from sodium and stored over potassium, THF-d₆ was distilled from LiAlD₄ and stored under exclusion of light at −40 °C, pyridine-d₅ was distilled from calcium hydride and subsequently from sodium. DMAP, proton sponge and lutidine were obtained commercially (99%, Aldrich) and used without further purification; i-Pr₂NET, Et₂NMe and TMEDA were obtained commercially (Aldrich) and used without further purification; i-Pr₂NET, Et₂NMe and TMEDA were obtained commercially (Aldrich) and used without further purification. 

Terphenyl-iodide (Ar*I),⁹⁷ -lithium-etherate (Ar*Li(OEt₂)),⁹⁷ -Sn(µ) chloride (Ar*SnCl)⁹⁶ and trihydride (Ar*SnH₃) were prepared according to modified literature procedures. Ar*SnD₃ was described earlier.⁹⁷ 1,2,3,4-Tetramethyl fulvene was prepared according to a literature procedure.⁹⁸

Elemental analysis was performed by the Institut für Anorganische Chemie, Universität Tübingen using a Vario MICRO EL analyzer. IR spectra were recorded as KBr pellets prepared in a glovebox and measured with a Bruker VERTEX 70 IR spectrometer. Detailed information of the conducted kinetic studies are given in the ESI.†

X-ray data for 1, 6 and 8 were collected with a Bruker Smart APEX II diffractometer with graphite-monochromated Mo Kα radiation. The programs used were Bruker’s APEX2 v2011.8-0 including SADABS for absorption correction and SAINT for structure solution, as well as the ShelXLE graphical user interface for ShelXL for structure refinement.⁹⁹-¹⁰⁰ For further refinement details see the attached . cif-files and the details provided in the ESI.†

NMR spectroscopy

NMR spectra were recorded with either a Bruker DRX-250 NMR spectrometer equipped with a 5 mm ATM probe head and operating at 250.13 (¹H), 62.90 (¹³C) and 93.31 MHz (¹¹⁹Sn), a Bruker AvanceII+ 400 NMR spectrometer equipped with a 5 mm QNP (quad nucleus probe) head and operating at 400.13 (¹H), 100.62 (¹³C) or a Bruker AVIII+500 NMR spectrometer with a variable temperature set up and a 5 mm ATM probe head or a 5 mm TBO probe head and operating at 500.13 (¹H), 125.76 (¹³C), 185.55 MHz (¹¹⁹Sn). Chemical shifts are reported in δ values in ppm referenced on the solvent ³H resonance frequency C₆D₆ (¹H 7.15 ppm; ¹¹³C 128.0 ppm), tol-d₈ (¹H 2.09 ppm), py–d₅ (¹H 8.76, ¹³C 150.2). The proton and carbon signals were assigned where possible via a detailed analysis of ¹H, ¹³C or ¹³C-DEPT, ¹H–¹H COSY, ¹H–¹³C HSQC, ¹H–¹³C HMBC NMR spectra. Selected 1D-NMR spectra of the compounds and mixtures can be found in the ESI.†

Computational details

DFT calculations have been performed using the Gaussian09 Revision D.01 program.¹⁰¹ For the calculations of bond dissociation energies, the structures have been optimized using the B3P86 functional¹⁰²,¹⁰³ with def2TZVP basis set on all atoms (C, H, N, Sn) along with w06 density fitting¹⁰⁵,¹⁰⁶ as well as Stuttgart–Dresden effective core potentials on tin as implemented in Gaussian. Grimme dispersion correction with Becke-Johnson damping has been taken into account using the D3BJ option implemented in Gaussian.¹⁰⁷ Starting geometries for geometry optimizations were directly taken from the X-ray data were available (Ar*SnH₂ and Ar*SnH₃*) or from manipulations on the basis of these X-ray structures (monomeric Ar*SnH). Starting geometries for the optimization of base-adducts to Ar*SnH were obtained from substitution of the donor molecule on the basis of the structure of Ar*SnH(NHC).²⁴ Thermal corrections were obtained from frequency calculations performed for all optimized structures. Frequency calculations revealed no or a single imaginary frequency smaller than 9 cm⁻¹, except for Ar*SnH₂ were two small imaginary frequencies were obtained (6 and 11 cm⁻¹).

For the studies of the mechanism dehydrogenation of model compound PhSnH₂ was chosen. Computations were carried out in Gaussian09 Revision D.01 using TPSS functional⁶⁸ along with 6-31G* basis set¹⁰⁹ for C, H and N and a def2ZVPP basis set along with Stuttgart–Dresden ECP for Sn and dispersion correction as implemented in Gaussian. Solvent THF was simulated by a PCM model. A table of the computed energies at standard conditions and details on the geometry optimizations is given in the ESI.†

Synthesis

Ar*H₂Sn–SnH₂Ar* (4). To a solution of Ar*SnH₃ (200 mg, 0.331 mmol, 1 eq.) in benzene (2 mL) a solution of 4-(dimethylaminopyridine) (DMAP) (242.9 mg, 1.988 mmol, 6 eq.) in benzene (3 mL) was added at room temperature. Hydrogen evolves and the reaction was complete. Solvents are removed under reduced pressure to quantitatively yield Ar*H₂Sn–SnH₂Ar* as a colorless powder (195.7 mg, 0.162 mmol, 98%). From saturated solutions of warm benzene large colorless crystals of Ar*H₂Sn–SnH₂Ar* can be obtained, however these crystals were not suitable to provide high quality X-ray diffraction data. Analytical data: ¹H-NMR (CD₆₃, 298 K, 400.11 MHz): δ = 7.14 (s, 8H, m-CH₃), 7.12–7.09 (m, 6H, m-/p-CH₃), 3.94 (s + satellites, 4H, 1H-CH₂), 1.06 (d, 24H, 3J 1.28 Hz), 1.28 (d, 24H, 3J 6.91 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.36 (d, 24H, 3J 6.91 Hz, p-CH₂), 1.28 (d, 24H, 3J 6.90 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.06 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.28 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.06 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.28 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.06 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.28 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.06 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.28 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.06 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.28 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.06 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.28 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.06 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.28 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.06 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂), 1.28 (d, 24H, 3J 6.86 Hz, o-CH₂). Anal. calcd for [4] C₃H₆Sn₂: C 71.77, H 8.53; found: C 71.44, H 8.39. IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 1875 (s, Sn–H, stretch), 1600 (s, Sn–H, bend).

Ar*SnH(DMAP) (5)

Method A. To a solution of Ar*SnH₂ (200 mg, 0.331 mmol, 1 eq.) in benzene (3 mL) a solution of 4-N,N-dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP) (242.9 mg, 1.988 mmol, 6 eq.) in benzene (3 mL) was added at room temperature. Hydrogen evolves and the increasingly yellowly mixture was stirred overnight until the reaction was complete. Solvents are removed under reduced pressure and to quantitatively yield [Ar*SnH × 6(DMAP)] as a...
yellow powder, that can be used for any further reactions. Excessive DMAP can be removed by extraction of the residue with minimum amounts of pentane (approx. 2 × 1.5 mL) to yield [Ar**SnH × 1–1.5(DMAP)]. In solution, DMAP coordination reveals to be dynamic, therefore sharp NMR spectra of [Ar**SnH × 1–1.5(DMAP)] cannot be obtained at room temperature. From solutions with excessive DMAP (6–10 eq.) sharp ¹H NMR spectra with the signals sets for Ar**SnH(DMAP) can be obtained. The NMR spectra reported reflects the signals sets with 10 eq. DMAP.

Method B. A solution of H₃H₄Sn₃ was prepared as described (vide infra) from Ar**SnH₃ and Et₃NMe (approx. 10 eq.) and the deep blue mixture was kept for 6 hours before DMAP (1 eq.) was added to yield a yellow solution. The solution is stirred for 15 min before all volatiles are thoroughly removed under reduced pressure to yield Ar**SnH(DMAP) [5] in 95% purity as a yellow powder. Analytical data: ¹H-NMR (CD₄, 298 K, 500.13 MHz); δ = 11.64 (s, 1H, 1J₁₁₁₉Sn–H = 113.2 Hz, Sn–H), 8.32 (d, o-CH₃DMAP), 7.28 (m, 1H, p-CH₃Ph), 7.20 (m, 2H, m-CH₃Ph), 7.15 (s, 4H, m-CH₆trip), 6.08 (m, o-CH₆trip), 3.40 (sept., 4H, 2JHH = 6.83 Hz, o-CHMe₂), 2.87 (sept., 2H, 3JHH = 6.87 Hz, p-CHMe₂), 2.27 (s, NCH₃), 1.43 (br d), 12H, 3JHH = 6.81 Hz, o-CHMe₂), 1.28 (d, 12H, 3JHH = 6.92 Hz, p-CHMe₂), 1.22 (d, 12H, 3JHH = 6.81 Hz, o-CHMe₂); ¹³C[¹H] (CD₄, 298 K, 100.62 MHz); δ = 167.4 (ipso-C₅H₄), 154.0 (p-DMAP), 150.6 (o-DMAP), 147.5 (o-C₅H₅Ph), 147.1 (o-C₅H₄), 140.5 (ipso-C₅H₄), 128.9 (m-C₅H₄Ph), 125.2 (s, p-DMAP), 120.9 (m-DMAP), 106.8 (m-DMAP), 38.2 (NMe₂), 34.7 (p-CHMe₂), 31.0 (o-CHMe₂), 26.1 (o-CHMe₂), 24.5 (s, p-CHMe₂), 23.8 (o-CHMe₂), 119Sn–H-coupled (CD₄, 298 K, 93.24 MHz) δ = 224.9 (d, 1J₁₁₁₉Sn–H = 118 Hz). IR (KBr, cm⁻¹); likely superimposed: see ESI† N. B. Since isolation of crystals of Ar**SnH(DMAP) 5 failed so far, we have not been able to provide a sample suitable for elemental analysis.

Ar**SnH(DMAP)–SnH₂Ar** (6). From Ar**SnH₃ (75 mg) and DMAP (91.1 mg) a mixture of solid [Ar**SnH × 6(DMAP)] is prepared as described above. The yellow solid is extracted with cool (ca. 0 °C) pentane (2 × 0.8 mL) and the brightly yellow extracts were concentrated to approx. 1 mL and stored at −40 °C for two days. The residual white powder corresponds to approx. 80% of the DMAP used. From the cooled extracts further amounts of DMAP crystallize as fine colorless needles and the cool supernatant yellow solution is separated with a syringe. When warmed to ambient temperature the solution turns green. Bright yellow crystals of Ar**SnH(DMAP)–SnH₂Ar** (6) (52 mg, 0.093 mmol, 63%) suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained from this solution after a few days at −40 °C. It seems that 6 can only be isolated in the solid state since in solution, it reveals to be in an equilibrium with H and 5. In VT-NMR experiments at lower temperatures sharp resonances were observed in the temperature range from −30 to −50 °C allowing the identification of 6 in mixtures with 5 and H. The resonances reported here correspond to the characteristic signal sets that were assigned to 6 in the spectra of the mixtures, however a thorough assignment of all resonances is circumvented due to overlap with similar ligand related signals for 5 and H. The complete spectrum of the mixture can be found in the ESL† Analytical data: ¹H-NMR (tol-d₈, 243 K, 500.13 MHz): δ = 5.55 (s + satellites, 1H, 1J₁₁₁₉Sn–H = 1230 Hz, 1J₁₁₁₉Sn–H = 1176 Hz, Sn–H), 5.47 (s + satellites, 1H, 1J₁₁₁₉Sn–H = 1045 Hz, 1J₁₁₁₉Sn–H = 997 Hz, Sn–H); ¹¹⁹Sn–H-coupled (tol-d₈, 243 K, 186.52 MHz) δ = 374.4 (br s, 1Sn, 1J₁₁₁₉Sn–H = 1225 Hz, 1J₁₁₁₉Sn–H = 1043 Hz, SnH₂Ar**); anal. calc. for [6] C₉H₁₂N₃O₂Sn₂: C 71.60, H 8.37, N 2.11; found: C 71.77, H 8.15, N 2.17. IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 1763 (s, Sn–H-stretch), 600 (s, Sn–H-bend), N. B. Due to the equilibrium the resulting mixture of similar overlapping compound signals prevents a meaningful assignment of the ¹³C NMR signals.

Ar**SnH(py) (7). In a NMR experiment, a J. Young-NMR tube is charged with a suspension of Ar**SnH₃ (30 mg, 0.050 mmol) in d₅-pyridine (0.5 mL). Upon heating the cloudy solid instantly goes into solution and the mixture is kept at 95 °C for 4 h with obvious hydrogen evolution to yield a clear bright yellow solution of Ar**SnH(py) with approx. 4% of distannane (4) being formed as side-product. Analytical data: ¹H-NMR (py-d₅, 298 K, 500.13 MHz): δ = 12.13 (s + satellites, 1H, 1J₁₁₁₉Sn–H = 99 Hz, Sn–H), 8.76 (s, pyridine), 7.61 (s, pyridine), 7.50 (t, 1H, 1JHH = 7.33 Hz, p-CH₃Ph), 7.32 (d, 2H, 3JHH = 7.33 Hz, m-CH₃Ph), 7.25 overlaying with solvent signal (s, 4H, m-CH₆trip), 3.37 (br sept., 4H, 3JHH = 6.75 Hz, o-CHMe₂), 3.00 (br sept., 2H, 3JHH = 6.95 Hz, p-CHMe₂), 1.38 (d, 12H, 3JHH = 6.95 Hz, p-CHMe₂), 1.37 (d, 12H, 3JHH = 6.75 Hz, o-CHMe₂), 1.20 (d, 12H, 3JHH = 6.75 Hz, o-CHMe₂), 13C[¹H] (py-d₅, 298 K, 100.62 MHz): δ = 167.4 (ipso-C₅H₄), 150.2 (py-DMAP), 148.4 (p-DMAP), 147.7 (o-DMAP), 147.4 (o-C₅H₄), 140.0 (py-DMAP), 135.8 (py-DMAP), 129.2 (m-DMAP), 125.9 (s, p-DMAP), 123.8 (p-DMAP), 121.4 (m-DMAP), 34.8 (p-CHMe₂), 31.2 (o-CHMe₂), 26.3 (o-CHMe₂), 24.7 (s, p-CHMe₂), 23.9 (o-CHMe₂) ¹¹⁹Sn–H-coupled (py-d₅, 298 K, 186.55 MHz) δ = 283 (d, 1J₁₁₁₉Sn–H = 105 Hz), a second minor signal (approx. 30%) is observed at δ = 279 ppm. ¹H NMR does not contain signal sets for a second Sn–H compound in the solution. According to chemical trapping experiments, this signal corresponds to an isomeric form of Ar**SnH(py) (7), since it completely vanishes upon reaction with 1,2,3,4-tetramethyl fulvene forming only one product Ar**SnC₄H₃.
blue solution. On addition of pyridine the mixture immediately turns bright yellow. The solution is stirred for 30 min before all volatiles are removed in vacuo to obtain Ar*SnCp* (8) as a yellow powder (>95% purity) (87 mg, 0.118 mmol, 95%). Analytical data: ¹H-NMR (C₆D₆, 298 K, 400.11 MHz): 7.26 (s, 4H, m-CH₃(2)), 2.73–2.17 (m, 3H, O–p-CH₃(3)), 3.13 (sept., 4H, ²³H-H = 6.80 Hz, o-CH₃(3)), 2.90 (sept., 2H, ³¹H-H = 6.95 Hz, p-CH₃(2)), 1.76 (s, 15H, C₅-C₃(3)), 1.47 (d, 12H, ³¹H-H = 6.33 Hz, o-CH₃(3)), 1.33 (d, 12H, ³¹H-H = 6.94 Hz, p-CH₃(2)), 1.22 (d, 12H, ³¹H-H = 6.80 Hz, o-CH₃(3)); ¹³C{¹H} (C₆D₆, 298 K, 100.62 MHz): 62.15 [ipso-C₃(3)], 148.6 (p-CH₃(2)), 147.0 (o-CH₂(2)), 144.9 (o-CH₃(2)), 138.1 (ipso-CH₂(2)), 131.2 (m-CH₃(2)), 125.8 (p-CH₂(2)), 121.6 (m-CH₂(1)), 117.8 (Cl*-C₃(3)), 35.0 (p-CH₃(2)), 31.05 (o-CH₃(2)), 26.8 (p-CH₃(2)), 24.4 (p-CH₃(2)), 23.1 (p-CH₃(2)), 10.4 (C₅-C₃(3)); ¹¹¹Sn{¹H} (C₆D₆, 298 K, 93.24 MHz) δ = -26 (s). Anal. calcd for [8]C₆H₅SnC: S 75.10, H 8.77; found: C 75.17, H 8.61.

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The reported BDE represent the differences in the free energies obtained from frequency calculations of the monomer and the respective adducts: BDE = [ΔG(AsnH) + ΔG(Donor) – ΔG(Adduct)] and are given uncorrected towards potential overestimations of the entropic terms (see ESI†).

The observed formation of cyclotristannane from the reaction of Trip2SnH2 with TMEDA in several days at 105°C is further illustrated with detailed spectra provided in ESI.†

Further details on the kinetic measurements and their results are provided in the ESI†.

In case of DMAP computed ΔGTS-B1 amounts to 21.3 kcal mol⁻¹. Unfortunately, due to a second small imaginary
frequency found for the transition state structure in case of DMAP, enthalpies may have to be considered with care.

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