

Palladium- and Nickel-Catalyzed C–C Bond Insertion Reactions with
Alkylidenesilacyclop propane s

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Supporting Information

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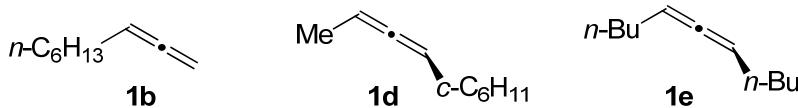
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Experimental Section

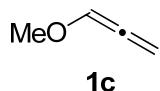
General Procedures. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded at ambient temperature using Bruker DRX 400 (400 and 100 MHz, respectively) or DRX 500 (500 and 125 MHz, respectively) spectrometers, as indicated. The data are reported as follows: chemical shift in ppm from internal tetramethylsilane on the δ scale, multiplicity (appar = apparent, br = broad, s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quint = quintet, sext = sextet, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz), and integration. Due to difficulties with purification for certain products, only distinctive peaks are listed in tabulated ^1H NMR spectral data as indicated, and the structures were assigned using a combination of COSY, HMQC, HMBC, and nOe experiments. ^{29}Si NMR spectra were recorded at ambient temperature using a Bruker DRX 500 (99.3 MHz) spectrometer relative to an external tetramethylsilane standard on the δ scale. NMR yields were determined relative to a known concentration of internal standard (PhSiMe_3). Infrared (IR) spectra were obtained using a Mattson Galaxy FT-IR 5000 spectrometer. Gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC-MS) was performed with a Thermo-Finnigan Trace Mass Spectrometer Plus quadrupole system with a fused silica capillary column (30 m \times 0.32 mm \times 0.25 μm) wall-coated with DB-5 (J & W Scientific) using electron ionization (70 eV). High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were acquired on a Waters LCT Premier quadrupole time-of-flight spectrometer or a Waters GCT Premier orthogonal acceleration time-of-flight spectrometer and were obtained by peak matching. Microanalyses were performed by Atlantic Microlab Inc., Norcross, GA. Melting points were obtained using a Büchi 510 melting point apparatus and were reported uncorrected. Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed on EMD Chemicals Inc. silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ plates. Liquid chromatography was performed using forced flow (flash chromatography) of the indicated solvent system on Sorbent Technologies silica gel (SiO_2) 60 (230–400 mesh). Metal catalysts and silacyclop propane s were stored and manipulated in an Innovative Technologies nitrogen-atmosphere dry box. All reactions were performed under an

atmosphere of nitrogen in glassware that had been flame-dried under vacuum. Solvents were distilled and degassed before use. DMSO was distilled over CaH_2 and dried sequentially over 4 \AA molecular sieves according to the procedure outlined by Burfield et al.¹ Unless otherwise noted, all reagents and substrates were commercially available.

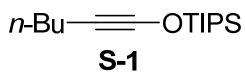
I. Syntheses of Starting Materials



The syntheses of **1b**, **1d**, and **1e** were previously published by our laboratory.²

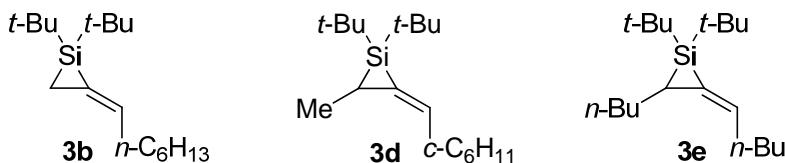


Allene 1c. A procedure reported by Trofimov³ was used to prepare allene **1c**. To a solution of anhydrous KOH (2.8 g, 50 mmol) in DMSO (14 mL) was added methyl propargyl ether (8.5 mL, 100 mmol). The resulting orange-brown solution was stirred at 22 °C for 18 h. The reaction mixture was distilled at ambient pressure into a receiving flask cooled to –78 °C. The fraction collected with bp 51–53 °C afforded allene ether **1c** as a colorless liquid (3.3 g, 47%). The spectral data are consistent with the data reported:⁴ ^1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.73 (t, J = 5.9, 1H), 5.25 (d, J = 5.9, 2H), 3.18 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 201.3, 123.0, 90.5, 55.2.



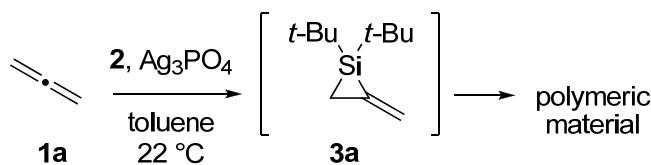
Alkyne S-1. A procedure reported by Kozmin⁵ was used to prepare alkyne **S-3**. A solution of LiOOt-Bu was prepared by adding THF (36 mL) and LiHMDS (12 mL, 1.0 M in THF, 12 mmol) to an anhydrous solution of HOOt-Bu^6 (3.3 mL, 3.625 M in toluene, 12 mmol). The prepared solution was added to a cooled (–78 °C) solution of 1-hexyne (1.3 mL, 11 mmol) and LiHMDS (13 mL, 1.0 M in THF, 13 mmol) in THF (36 mL). The reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C. After 2 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to –78 °C and $i\text{-Pr}_3\text{SiOTf}$ (2.6 mL, 11.9 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C. After 30 min, the reaction mixture was warmed to 22 °C, diluted with hexanes (100 mL), and the layers were separated. The organic layer was washed with saturated NaHCO_3 (50 mL) and brine (40 mL), dried with Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated *in vacuo*. Kugelrohr distillation under vacuum (0.3 mm Hg) from 110 – 135 °C yielded alkyne **S-3** as a colorless oil (2.0 g, 68%). The spectral data are consistent with the data reported:⁵ ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.08 (t, J = 6.2, 2H), 1.53–1.37 (m, 4H), 1.30–1.18 (m, 3H), 1.14–0.96 (m, 18H), 0.90 (t, J = 6.9, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 86.7, 32.1, 30.5, 21.9, 17.4, 16.9, 13.7, 11.9; HRMS (APCI) m / z calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{35}\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H} + \text{CH}_3\text{OH}$)⁺ 287.2406, found 287.2401.

II. Syntheses of Alkylidenesilacyclopropanes

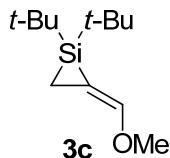


The syntheses of **3b**, **3d**, and **3e** were previously published by our laboratory.²

Alkylidenesilacyclopropane 3d. Previously, we were unable to obtain high resolution mass spectral data for compound **3d** and could only report the low resolution data.² We have since been able to obtain the desired data: HRMS (GCMS) *m/z* calcd for C₁₈H₃₅Si (M + H)⁺ 279.2508, found 279.2503.

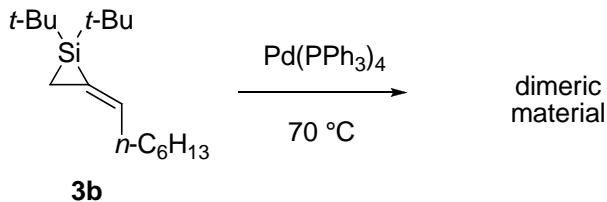


Alkylidenesilacyclopropane 3a. A procedure reported by Woerpel² was adapted to observe alkylidenesilacyclopropane **3a**. A solution of Ag₃PO₄ (0.068 g, 0.16 mmol) in toluene (20 mL) was saturated with allene (**1a**) by bubbling the gas through the solution for 5 min. To the reaction mixture was added a solution of silacyclopropane **2**^{7,8} (0.674 g, 3.00 mmol) in toluene (10 mL). The reaction mixture was saturated a second time with allene (**1a**) for 3 min and then stirred for 4 h at 22 °C. Alkylidenesilacyclopropane **3a** was observed in the reaction mixture (~50%) by ¹H NMR spectroscopic analysis: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.24 (s, 1H), 6.08 (s, 1H), 1.43 (s, 2H), 1.27 (s, 18H). The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford an insoluble white film containing no trace of alkylidenesilacyclopropane **3a** by ¹H NMR spectroscopic analysis.

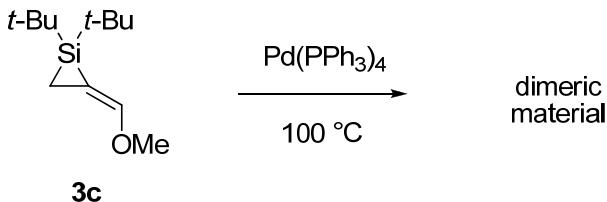


Alkylidenesilacyclopropane 3c. A procedure reported by Woerpel² was used to prepare alkylidenesilacyclopropane **3c**. To a solution of allene **1c** (1.06 g, 15.1 mmol) and silacyclopropane **2**^{7,8} (3.88 g, 17.3 mmol) in toluene (30 mL) was added Ag₃PO₄ (0.60 g, 1.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at 22 °C for 40 h. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite and concentrated *in vacuo*. Kugelrohr distillation under vacuum (0.3 mm Hg) at 75 °C yielded alkylidenesilacyclopropane **3c** as a colorless oil (2.0 g, 61%): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 6.59 (t, *J* = 2.5, 1H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 1.39 (d, *J* = 2.4, 2H), 1.11 (s, 18H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 147.7, 99.1, 57.4, 29.0, 18.4, 4.4; ²⁹Si NMR (99.3 MHz, C₆D₆) δ -52.0; IR (neat) 2962, 1686, 1654, 1471, 1364, 1204 cm⁻¹; HRMS (GCMS) *m/z* calcd for C₁₂H₂₅OSi (M + H)⁺ 213.1675, found 213.1665.

III. Dimerization of Alkylidenesilacyclop propane

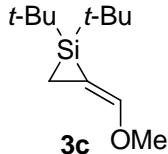


Dimeric 3b. To a solution of silacyclopropane **3b** (0.206 g, 0.773 mmol) in toluene (10 mL) was added $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (0.060 g, 0.05 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to 70 °C. After 24 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to 22 °C, filtered through SiO_2 with hexanes, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting oil was purified by flash chromatography (hexanes) to afford dimeric material as a colorless oil (0.055 g, 13%): ^1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6 , distinctive peaks) δ 6.00 (t, J = 6.6, 2H), 2.37–2.27 (m, 4H), 1.96 (s, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, C_6D_6 , distinctive peaks) δ 140.5, 134.7; IR (neat) 2929, 2856, 1470, 1389, 1363 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (GCMS) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{69}\text{Si}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 533.4938, found 533.4929.



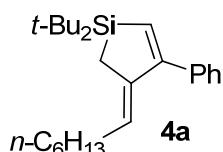
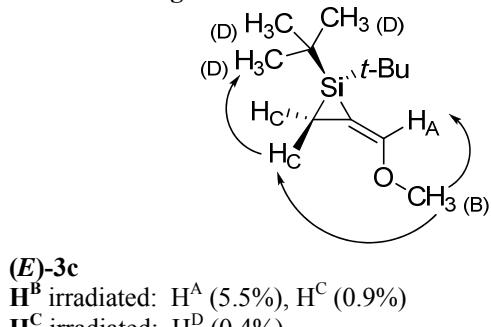
Dimeric 3c. To a solution of silacyclopropane **3c** (0.550 mL, 0.154 mmol, 0.281 M solution of **3c** and 0.0465 M solution of PhSiMe_3 in $\text{tol}-d_8$) was added $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ (0.007 g, 0.006 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated to 100 °C. After 10 min, the reaction mixture was cooled to 22 °C and the reaction mixture was observed to give dimeric material in quantitative yield by ^1H NMR spectroscopic analysis (relative to the PhSiMe_3 internal standard) using a single scan. The reaction mixture was filtered through Davisil with hexanes, and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford dimeric material as a colorless oil: ^1H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 6.15 (t, J = 1.5, 1H), 6.13 (t, J = 1.5, 1H), 3.261 (s, 3H), 3.257 (s, 3H), 2.15 (d, J = 1.2, 2H), 2.06 (d, J = 1.2, 2H), 1.26 (s, 9H), 1.20 (s, 18H), 1.15 (s, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 151.3, 150.2, 107.3, 106.7, 58.4, 58.4, 30.6, 29.6, 29.6, 28.2, 21.1, 10.0, 9.5; HRMS (ESI) m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{50}\text{O}_2\text{Si}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 425.3271, found 425.3264.

IV. Regiochemistry and Stereochemistry of Products



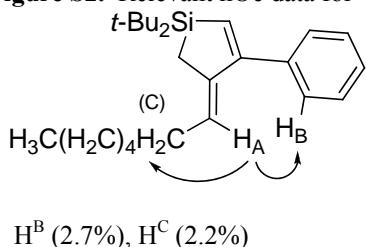
Alkylidenesilacyclopropane 3c. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with an assignment of (*E*) to the exocyclic alkene (Fig S1). The observed nOe between H^B and H^C suggests a proximal relationship and is consistent with the stereochemical assignment. No nOe was observed from H^A to H^D, which is consistent with observations by Lippmaa et al. that suggest a large difference in relaxation processes between *tert*-butyl and *sp*²-hybridized protons.⁹ These differences can result in significantly different nOe's, depending on the proton irradiated.^{10,11}

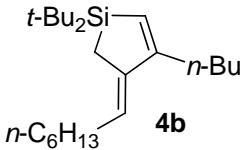
Figure S1. Relevant nOe data for 3c



Silacyclopentene 4a. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with the assignment of (*Z*) to the exocyclic alkene (Fig S2). The observed nOe between H^A and H^B suggests a proximal relationship and supports the stereo- and regiochemical assignments.

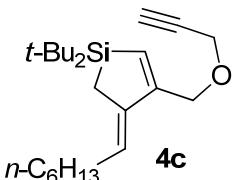
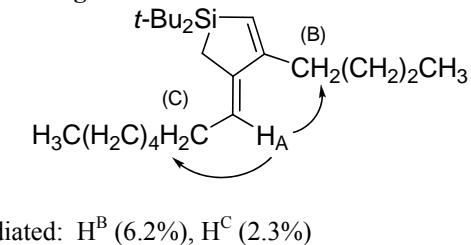
Figure S2. Relevant nOe data for 4a





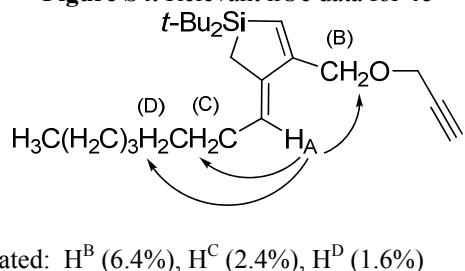
Silacyclopentene 4b. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with the assignment of (*Z*) to the exocyclic alkene (Fig S3). The observed nOe between H^A and H^B suggests a proximal relationship and supports the stereo- and regiochemical assignments.

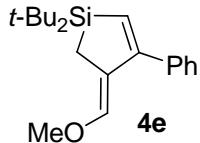
Figure S3. Relevant nOe data for **4b**



Silacyclopentene 4c. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with the assignment of (*Z*) to the exocyclic alkene (Fig S4). The observed nOe between H^A and H^B suggests a proximal relationship and supports the stereo- and regiochemical assignments.

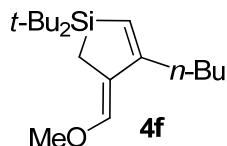
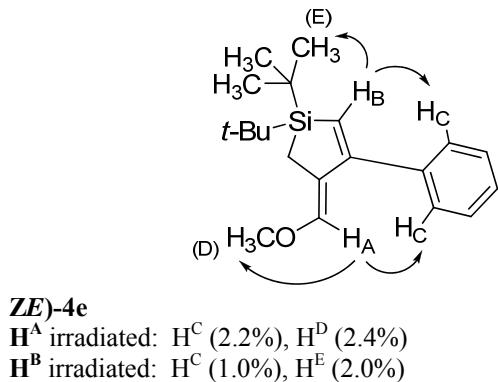
Figure S4. Relevant nOe data for **4c**





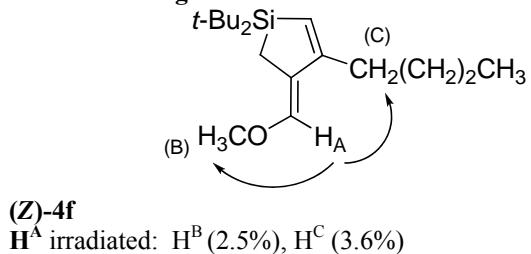
Silacyclopentene 4e. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with the assignment of (*Z*) to the exocyclic alkene (Fig S5). The observed nOe between H^A and H^C suggests a proximal relationship and supports the stereo- and regiochemical assignments. In addition, an observed nOe between H^B and H^E further supports the regiochemical assignment of the endocyclic alkene.

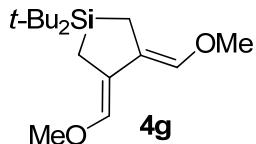
Figure S5. Relevant nOe data for **4e**



Silacyclopentene 4f. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with the assignment of (*Z*) to the exocyclic alkene (Fig S6). The observed nOe between H^A and H^C suggests a proximal relationship and supports the stereo- and regiochemical assignments.

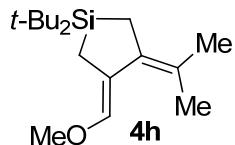
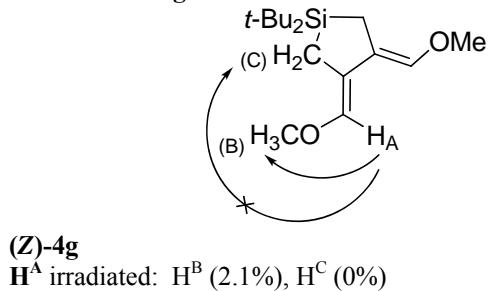
Figure S6. Relevant nOe data for **4f**





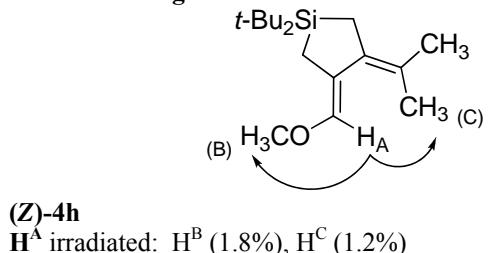
Silacyclopentane 4g. By ^1H NMR spectroscopy, **4g** was observed to have an internal plane of symmetry. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with the assignment of (*Z*) to the exocyclic alkenes (Fig S7). Due to symmetry, no nOe was observed to the proximal vinyl proton. Both the observed nOe between H^{A} and H^{B} and the absence of an nOe between H^{A} and H^{C} support the stereo- and regiochemical assignments.

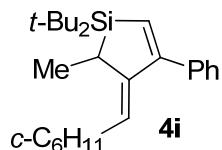
Figure S7. Relevant nOe data for **4g**



Silacyclopentane 4h. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with the assignment of (*Z*) to the exocyclic alkene (Fig S8). The observed nOe between H^{A} and H^{C} suggests a proximal relationship and supports both the stereo- and regiochemical assignments.

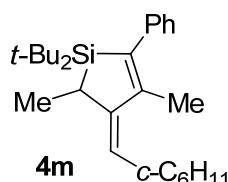
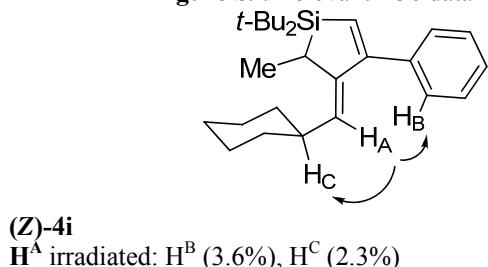
Figure S8. Relevant nOe data for **4h**





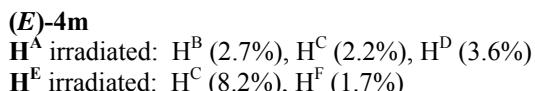
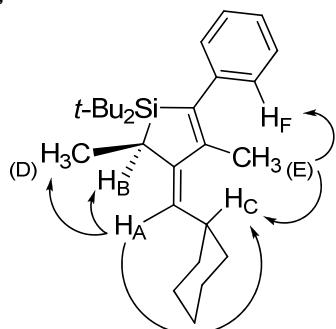
Silacyclopentene 4i. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with the assignment of (*Z*) to the exocyclic alkene (Fig S9). The observed nOe between H^A and H^B suggests a proximal relationship and supports both the stereo- and regiochemical assignments.

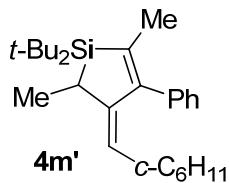
Figure S9. Relevant nOe data for **4i**



Silacyclopentene 4m. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with the assignment of (*E*) to the exocyclic alkene (Fig S10). The observed nOe between H^A and H^{B/D} suggests a proximal relationship and supports the stereochemical assignment. The observed nOe between H^E and H^C suggests a proximal relationship and supports the regiochemical assignment.

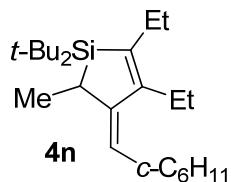
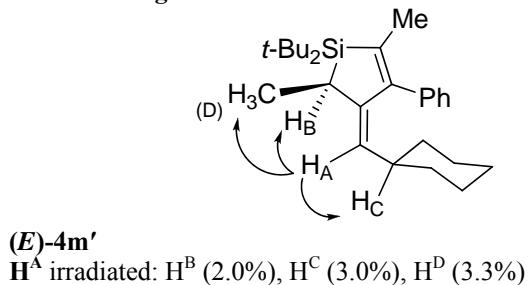
Figure S10. Relevant nOe data for **4m**





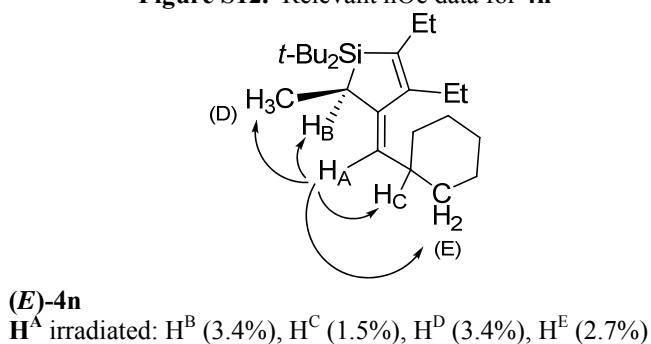
Silacyclopentene 4m'. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with the assignment of (*E*) to the exocyclic alkene (Fig S11). The observed nOe between H^A and H^{B/D} suggests a proximal relationship and supports the stereochemical assignment.

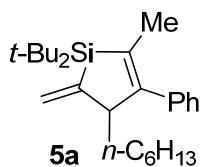
Figure S11. Relevant nOe data for **4m'**



Silacyclopentene 4n. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with the assignment of (*E*) to the exocyclic alkene (Fig S12). The observed nOe between H^A and H^{B/D} suggests a proximal relationship and supports the stereochemical assignment.

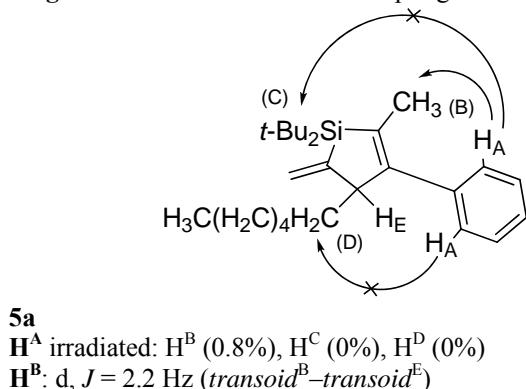
Figure S12. Relevant nOe data for **4n**

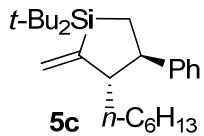




Silacyclopentane 5a. Analysis of coupling constant data was consistent with the proximal *t*-Bu₂Si–Me relationship (Fig S13). When H^A was irradiated, no nOe was observed with either H^C or H^D. Coupling constant data for H^B (d, *J* = 2.2) supports the regiochemical assignment. If H^B and H^E were on geminal carbons then no coupling constant would be observed, so the presence of a *J*-value (2.2 Hz) between H^B and H^E suggests a *transoid* homoallylic relationship.¹²

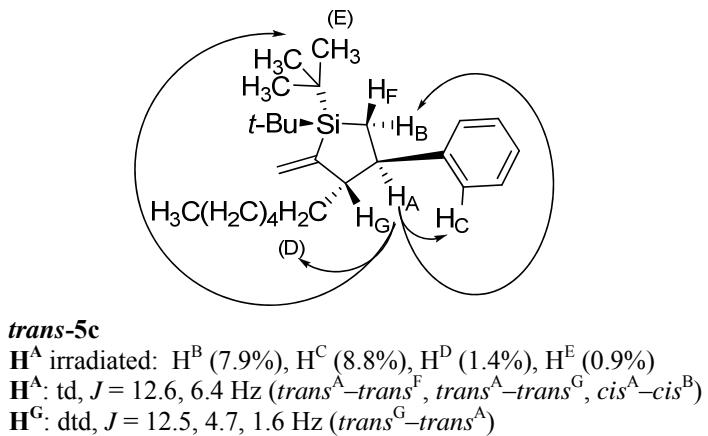
Figure S13. Relevant nOe and coupling constant data for **5a**

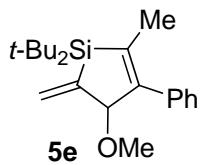




Silacyclopentane 5c. Analysis of $n\text{Oe}$ data was consistent with a *trans* *n*-hexyl–Ph stereochemical relationship (Fig. S14). The observed $n\text{Oe}$ between H^{A} and $\text{H}^{\text{B/D}}$ suggests a proximal relationship and supports the assigned stereochemistry. Coupling constant data for H^{A} (td, $J = 12.6, 6.4$ Hz) and H^{G} (dtd, $J = 12.5, 4.7, 1.6$ Hz) further supports this assignment. The large H^{A} and H^{G} J -values (12.6 and 12.5 Hz) suggest *trans* $\text{H}^{\text{A}}\text{--H}^{\text{F}}$ and $\text{H}^{\text{A}}\text{--H}^{\text{G}}$ relationships. The smaller H^{A} J -value (6.4 Hz) suggests a *cis* $\text{H}^{\text{A}}\text{--H}^{\text{B}}$ relationship. For silacyclopentanes, a *trans* relationship would be characterized by J -values on the order of ~5–10 Hz, while a *cis* relationship would exhibit coupling constants from ~1–4 Hz.^{13–15}

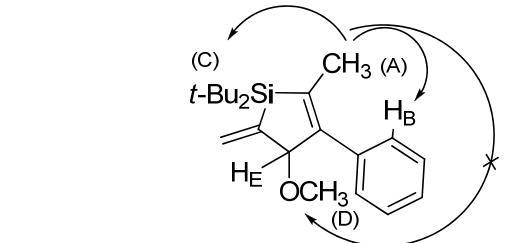
Figure S14. Relevant $n\text{Oe}$ and coupling constant data for **5c**





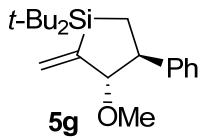
Silacyclopentene 5e. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with a proximal *t*-Bu₂Si–Me regiochemical assignment (Fig S15). Both the observed nOe between H^A and H^C and the absence of an nOe between H^A and H^D suggests a proximal *t*-Bu₂Si–Me relationship and supports the regiochemical assignment. Coupling constant data for H^A (d, *J* = 1.9) further supports the regiochemical assignment. If H^A and H^E were on geminal carbons then no coupling constant would be observed, so the presence of a *J*-value (1.9 Hz) between H^A and H^E suggests a *transoid* homoallylic relationship.¹²

Figure S15. Relevant nOe and coupling constant data for **5e**



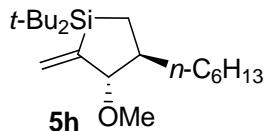
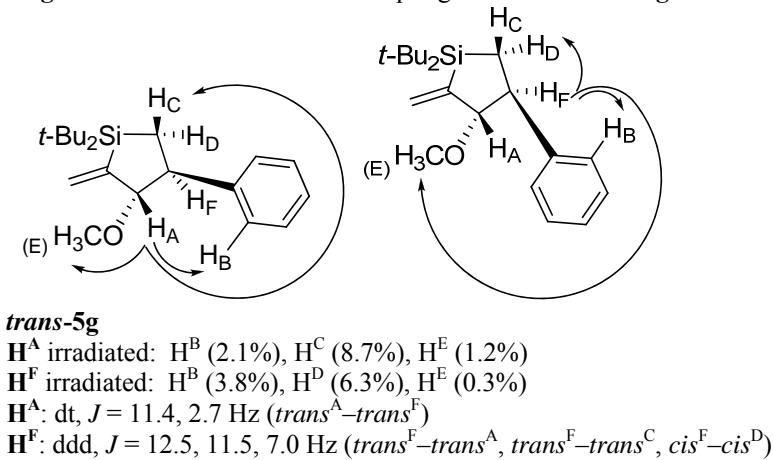
5e

H^A irradiated: H^B (2.6%), H^C (0.3%), H^D (0%)
H^A: d, *J* = 1.9 Hz (*transoid*^A–*transoid*^E)



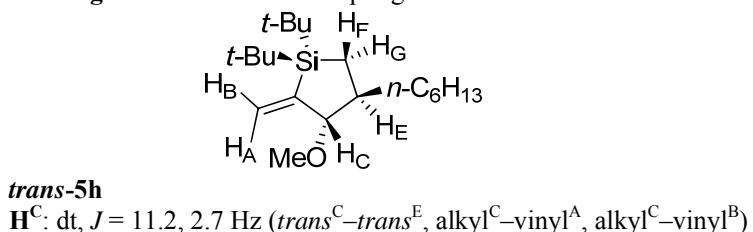
Silacyclopentane 5g. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with a *trans* Ph–OMe stereochemical relationship (Fig. S16). The observed nOe between H^A and H^{B/C} and between H^F and H^{D/E} suggests a proximal relationship and supports the stereochemical assignment. Coupling constant data for H^A (dt, $J = 11.4, 2.7$) and H^F (ddd, $J = 12.7, 11.5, 7.0$) further supports this assignment. The large H^A J -value (11.4 Hz) suggests a *trans* H^A–H^F relationship, while the large H^F J -values (12.7 and 11.5 Hz) suggest a *trans* H^F–H^{A/C} relationship. The small H^F J -value (7.0 Hz) suggests a *cis* H^F–H^D relationship. For silacyclopentanes, a *trans* H^F–H^{A/C} relationship would be characterized by J -values on the order of ~5–10 Hz, while a *cis* relationship would exhibit coupling constants from ~1–4 Hz.^{13–15}

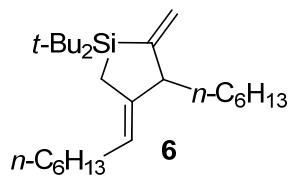
Figure S16. Relevant nOe and coupling constant data for **5g**



Silacyclopentane 5h. Analysis of coupling constant data was consistent with a *trans* n-hexyl–OMe stereochemical relationship (Fig. S17). The large J -values (11.2 Hz) suggest a *trans* H^C–H^E relationship. For silacyclopentanes, a *trans* H^C–H^E relationship would be characterized by J -values on the order of ~5–10 Hz, while a *cis* relationship would exhibit coupling constants from ~1–4 Hz.^{13–15}

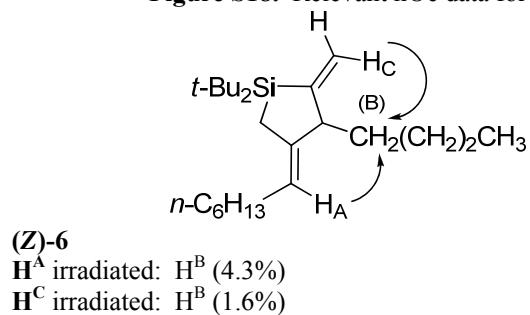
Figure S17. Relevant coupling constant data for **5h**





Silacyclopentane 6. Analysis of nOe data was consistent with the assignment of (*Z*) to the exocyclic alkene (Fig S18). The observed nOe between H^A and H^B suggests a proximal relationship and supports the stereochemical assignment. The observed nOe between H^C and H^B suggests a proximal relationship and supports the regiochemical assignment.

Figure S18. Relevant nOe data for **6**



V. X-Ray Crystallographic Data (Silacycloheptadiene 13a)

X-ray Data Collection, Structure Solution and Refinement for Silacycloheptadiene 13a.

A colorless crystal of approximate dimensions 0.13 x 0.30 x 0.38 mm was mounted on a glass fiber and transferred to a Bruker SMART APEX II diffractometer. The APEX2¹ program package was used to determine the unit-cell parameters and for data collection (25 sec/frame scan time for a sphere of diffraction data). The raw frame data was processed using SAINT² and SADABS³ to yield the reflection data file. Subsequent calculations were carried out using the SHELXTL⁴ program. The diffraction symmetry was 2/m and the systematic absences were consistent with the monoclinic space group *P*2₁/c that was later determined to be correct.

The structure was solved by direct methods and refined on F² by full-matrix least-squares techniques. The analytical scattering factors⁵ for neutral atoms were used throughout the analysis. Hydrogen atoms were included using a riding model.

At convergence, wR2 = 0.1105 and Goof = 1.025 for 323 variables refined against 6639 data (0.78Å), R1 = 0.0441 for those 5760 data with I > 2.0σ(I).

References.

1. APEX2 Version 2.2-0., Bruker AXS, Inc.; Madison, WI 2007.
2. SAINT Version 7.46a, Bruker AXS, Inc.; Madison, WI 2007.
3. Sheldrick, G. M. SADABS, Version 2008/1, Bruker AXS, Inc.; Madison, WI 2008.
4. Sheldrick, G. M. SHELXTL, Version 2008/3, Bruker AXS, Inc.; Madison, WI 2008.
5. International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography 1992, Vol. C., Dordrecht: Kluwer Academic Publishers.

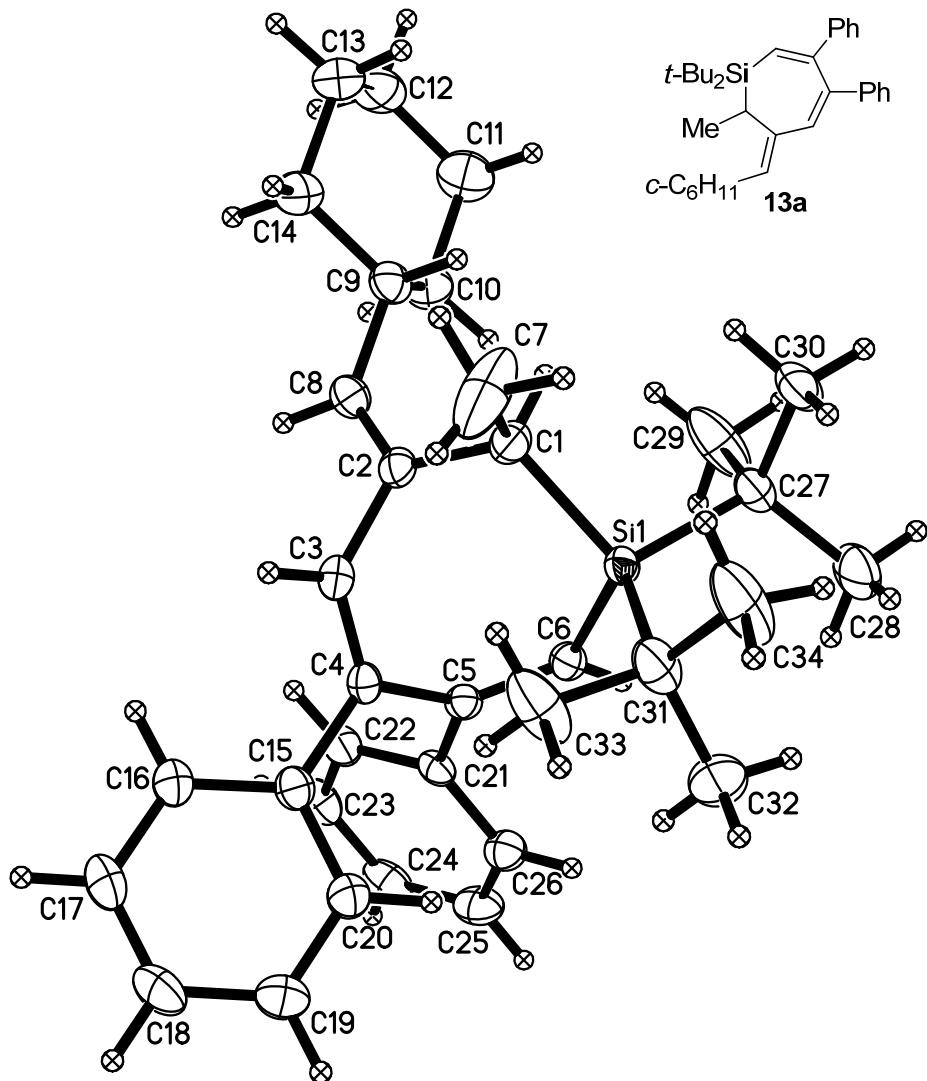
Definitions:

$$wR2 = [\sum[w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / \sum[w(F_o^2)^2]]^{1/2}$$

$$R1 = \sum[|F_o| - |F_c|] / \sum|F_o|$$

Goof = S = $[\sum[w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / (n-p)]^{1/2}$ where n is the number of reflections and p is the total number of parameters refined.

The thermal ellipsoid plot is shown at the 50% probability level.

Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for **13a**.

Identification code	kaw142 (Kay Buchner)	
Empirical formula	$C_{34} H_{46} Si$	
Formula weight	482.80	
Temperature	148(2) K	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Monoclinic	
Space group	$P2_1/c$	
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 13.6833(8) \text{ Å}$	$\alpha = 90^\circ$
	$b = 10.0323(6) \text{ Å}$	$\beta = 99.5161(7)^\circ$

	$c = 22.2163(13) \text{ \AA}$	$\gamma = 90^\circ$.
Volume	$3007.8(3) \text{ \AA}^3$	
Z	4	
Density (calculated)	1.066 Mg/m^3	
Absorption coefficient	0.097 mm^{-1}	
F(000)	1056	
Crystal color	colorless	
Crystal size	$0.38 \times 0.30 \times 0.13 \text{ mm}^3$	
theta range for data collection	1.51 to 27.10°	
Index ranges	$-17 \leq h \leq 17, -12 \leq k \leq 12, -28 \leq l \leq 28$	
Reflections collected	33135	
Independent reflections	6639 [$R(\text{int}) = 0.0253$]	
Completeness to theta = 27.10°	99.9 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents	
Max. and min. transmission	0.9875 and 0.9641	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2	
Data / restraints / parameters	6639 / 0 / 323	
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.025	
Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$ = 5760 data]	$R_1 = 0.0411, wR_2 = 0.1049$	
R indices (all data, 0.78 \AA)	$R_1 = 0.0484, wR_2 = 0.1105$	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.338 and $-0.266 \text{ e. \AA}^{-3}$	

Table 2. Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **13a**. U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U^{ij} tensor.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
Si(1)	2686(1)	5609(1)	2465(1)	19(1)
C(1)	2037(1)	6720(1)	2973(1)	29(1)
C(2)	1769(1)	8082(1)	2698(1)	22(1)
C(3)	1152(1)	8097(1)	2080(1)	23(1)
C(4)	1468(1)	7890(1)	1548(1)	20(1)
C(5)	2525(1)	7598(1)	1506(1)	20(1)
C(6)	3067(1)	6677(1)	1850(1)	21(1)
C(7)	1156(2)	6121(2)	3224(1)	76(1)
C(8)	1996(1)	9229(1)	2988(1)	26(1)
C(9)	2540(1)	9446(1)	3627(1)	27(1)
C(10)	3552(1)	10088(2)	3633(1)	34(1)
C(11)	4093(1)	10317(2)	4285(1)	43(1)
C(12)	3471(1)	11146(2)	4653(1)	46(1)
C(13)	2465(1)	10517(2)	4648(1)	45(1)
C(14)	1925(1)	10302(2)	3996(1)	40(1)
C(15)	763(1)	7935(1)	961(1)	23(1)
C(16)	0(1)	8868(2)	864(1)	32(1)

C(17)	-671(1)	8885(2)	324(1)	41(1)
C(18)	-587(1)	7978(2)	-128(1)	42(1)
C(19)	170(1)	7051(2)	-46(1)	38(1)
C(20)	845(1)	7035(1)	494(1)	29(1)
C(21)	2944(1)	8416(1)	1047(1)	21(1)
C(22)	2765(1)	9784(1)	1010(1)	25(1)
C(23)	3161(1)	10563(1)	593(1)	30(1)
C(24)	3722(1)	9982(2)	201(1)	32(1)
C(25)	3894(1)	8623(2)	228(1)	32(1)
C(26)	3513(1)	7842(1)	652(1)	27(1)
C(27)	3891(1)	5080(1)	2977(1)	28(1)
C(28)	4501(1)	4091(2)	2667(1)	54(1)
C(29)	4512(1)	6337(2)	3152(1)	56(1)
C(30)	3695(1)	4433(2)	3571(1)	36(1)
C(31)	1932(1)	4138(1)	2073(1)	36(1)
C(32)	2435(2)	3631(2)	1549(1)	61(1)
C(33)	876(1)	4555(2)	1790(1)	51(1)
C(34)	1837(2)	2976(2)	2514(1)	59(1)

Table 3. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for **13a**.

Si(1)-C(6)	1.8758(12)	C(19)-C(20)	1.3876(19)
Si(1)-C(1)	1.9080(13)	C(21)-C(26)	1.3922(17)
Si(1)-C(27)	1.9164(13)	C(21)-C(22)	1.3935(18)
Si(1)-C(31)	1.9241(14)	C(22)-C(23)	1.3873(18)
C(1)-C(2)	1.5169(17)	C(23)-C(24)	1.381(2)
C(1)-C(7)	1.532(2)	C(24)-C(25)	1.383(2)
C(2)-C(8)	1.3299(18)	C(25)-C(26)	1.3895(19)
C(2)-C(3)	1.4884(17)	C(27)-C(28)	1.532(2)
C(3)-C(4)	1.3390(17)	C(27)-C(29)	1.534(2)
C(4)-C(15)	1.4895(16)	C(27)-C(30)	1.5344(19)
C(4)-C(5)	1.4941(16)	C(31)-C(32)	1.534(3)
C(5)-C(6)	1.3416(17)	C(31)-C(33)	1.537(2)
C(5)-C(21)	1.4947(16)	C(31)-C(34)	1.541(2)
C(8)-C(9)	1.5055(18)		
C(9)-C(10)	1.5257(19)	C(6)-Si(1)-C(1)	108.05(6)
C(9)-C(14)	1.5309(19)	C(6)-Si(1)-C(27)	106.00(6)
C(10)-C(11)	1.531(2)	C(1)-Si(1)-C(27)	104.43(6)
C(11)-C(12)	1.523(2)	C(6)-Si(1)-C(31)	107.57(6)
C(12)-C(13)	1.512(3)	C(1)-Si(1)-C(31)	116.62(7)
C(13)-C(14)	1.529(2)	C(27)-Si(1)-C(31)	113.59(6)
C(15)-C(16)	1.3923(18)	C(2)-C(1)-C(7)	110.30(12)
C(15)-C(20)	1.3938(18)	C(2)-C(1)-Si(1)	113.16(8)
C(16)-C(17)	1.385(2)	C(7)-C(1)-Si(1)	117.22(11)
C(17)-C(18)	1.375(2)	C(8)-C(2)-C(3)	119.33(11)
C(18)-C(19)	1.382(2)	C(8)-C(2)-C(1)	124.23(11)

C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	116.30(11)	C(17)-C(18)-C(19)	120.01(13)
C(4)-C(3)-C(2)	126.62(11)	C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	119.96(14)
C(3)-C(4)-C(15)	120.79(11)	C(19)-C(20)-C(15)	120.82(13)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	122.88(11)	C(26)-C(21)-C(22)	118.69(12)
C(15)-C(4)-C(5)	116.33(10)	C(26)-C(21)-C(5)	121.39(11)
C(6)-C(5)-C(4)	123.27(11)	C(22)-C(21)-C(5)	119.92(11)
C(6)-C(5)-C(21)	121.92(11)	C(23)-C(22)-C(21)	120.72(12)
C(4)-C(5)-C(21)	114.80(10)	C(24)-C(23)-C(22)	120.08(13)
C(5)-C(6)-Si(1)	127.91(9)	C(23)-C(24)-C(25)	119.81(12)
C(2)-C(8)-C(9)	128.41(12)	C(24)-C(25)-C(26)	120.32(13)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	112.04(11)	C(25)-C(26)-C(21)	120.37(13)
C(8)-C(9)-C(14)	110.83(11)	C(28)-C(27)-C(29)	109.08(15)
C(10)-C(9)-C(14)	109.70(12)	C(28)-C(27)-C(30)	107.38(12)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	111.55(12)	C(29)-C(27)-C(30)	107.31(12)
C(12)-C(11)-C(10)	111.37(14)	C(28)-C(27)-Si(1)	113.04(10)
C(13)-C(12)-C(11)	110.93(13)	C(29)-C(27)-Si(1)	108.00(10)
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	111.32(14)	C(30)-C(27)-Si(1)	111.87(10)
C(13)-C(14)-C(9)	111.32(13)	C(32)-C(31)-C(33)	106.75(14)
C(16)-C(15)-C(20)	118.08(12)	C(32)-C(31)-C(34)	109.05(15)
C(16)-C(15)-C(4)	121.06(12)	C(33)-C(31)-C(34)	107.08(14)
C(20)-C(15)-C(4)	120.86(11)	C(32)-C(31)-Si(1)	108.84(12)
C(17)-C(16)-C(15)	121.04(13)	C(33)-C(31)-Si(1)	112.03(10)
C(18)-C(17)-C(16)	120.07(14)	C(34)-C(31)-Si(1)	112.88(11)

Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **13a**. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2\pi^2 [h^2 a^{*2} U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^{*} b^{*} U^{12}]$

	U ¹¹	U ²²	U ³³	U ²³	U ¹³	U ¹²
Si(1)	22(1)	16(1)	20(1)	1(1)	2(1)	1(1)
C(1)	42(1)	24(1)	25(1)	5(1)	14(1)	8(1)
C(2)	23(1)	24(1)	22(1)	3(1)	9(1)	4(1)
C(3)	21(1)	20(1)	27(1)	2(1)	5(1)	3(1)
C(4)	19(1)	16(1)	24(1)	1(1)	2(1)	1(1)
C(5)	19(1)	21(1)	18(1)	-2(1)	3(1)	0(1)
C(6)	19(1)	24(1)	21(1)	0(1)	4(1)	2(1)
C(7)	101(2)	37(1)	113(2)	29(1)	88(2)	22(1)
C(8)	30(1)	23(1)	25(1)	6(1)	4(1)	2(1)
C(9)	33(1)	21(1)	25(1)	3(1)	3(1)	0(1)
C(10)	34(1)	35(1)	32(1)	-2(1)	6(1)	-4(1)
C(11)	40(1)	47(1)	40(1)	-5(1)	0(1)	-9(1)
C(12)	68(1)	33(1)	32(1)	-7(1)	-4(1)	-1(1)
C(13)	56(1)	53(1)	27(1)	-4(1)	7(1)	14(1)
C(14)	39(1)	52(1)	28(1)	-1(1)	7(1)	7(1)
C(15)	19(1)	24(1)	26(1)	1(1)	3(1)	0(1)

C(16)	27(1)	34(1)	31(1)	-3(1)	0(1)	8(1)
C(17)	30(1)	48(1)	41(1)	0(1)	-7(1)	14(1)
C(18)	33(1)	51(1)	34(1)	-2(1)	-12(1)	2(1)
C(19)	39(1)	41(1)	31(1)	-10(1)	-4(1)	0(1)
C(20)	28(1)	30(1)	29(1)	-4(1)	1(1)	4(1)
C(21)	17(1)	27(1)	18(1)	2(1)	0(1)	0(1)
C(22)	23(1)	28(1)	25(1)	4(1)	3(1)	2(1)
C(23)	28(1)	29(1)	31(1)	9(1)	-1(1)	-2(1)
C(24)	28(1)	44(1)	22(1)	11(1)	2(1)	-8(1)
C(25)	29(1)	46(1)	24(1)	-2(1)	9(1)	-4(1)
C(26)	25(1)	30(1)	26(1)	-1(1)	5(1)	0(1)
C(27)	28(1)	32(1)	24(1)	5(1)	-1(1)	5(1)
C(28)	42(1)	80(1)	39(1)	10(1)	5(1)	35(1)
C(29)	42(1)	57(1)	57(1)	26(1)	-24(1)	-20(1)
C(30)	47(1)	32(1)	27(1)	9(1)	-2(1)	5(1)
C(31)	44(1)	20(1)	39(1)	2(1)	-12(1)	-5(1)
C(32)	90(2)	39(1)	44(1)	-19(1)	-16(1)	14(1)
C(33)	47(1)	35(1)	60(1)	16(1)	-23(1)	-17(1)
C(34)	63(1)	28(1)	73(1)	21(1)	-29(1)	-18(1)

Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for **13a**.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
H(1A)	2548	6898	3342	35
H(3A)	465	8271	2061	27
H(6A)	3723	6551	1773	26
H(7A)	985	6696	3548	113
H(7B)	1333	5232	3390	113
H(7C)	586	6051	2894	113
H(8A)	1787	10013	2763	31
H(9A)	2646	8557	3831	32
H(10A)	3465	10953	3415	41
H(10B)	3959	9506	3413	41
H(11A)	4246	9446	4488	52
H(11B)	4728	10781	4271	52
H(12A)	3819	11221	5080	55
H(12B)	3385	12055	4479	55
H(13A)	2061	11100	4869	54
H(13B)	2548	9649	4863	54
H(14A)	1789	11176	3793	47
H(14B)	1282	9859	4007	47
H(16A)	-60	9503	1173	38
H(17A)	-1191	9524	267	50

H(18A)	-1050	7988	-498	50
H(19A)	229	6425	-359	46
H(20A)	1370	6403	546	35
H(22A)	2368	10187	1272	30
H(23A)	3047	11497	578	36
H(24A)	3988	10514	-86	38
H(25A)	4275	8222	-44	39
H(26A)	3642	6912	671	32
H(28A)	5137	3930	2931	81
H(28B)	4617	4460	2276	81
H(28C)	4137	3249	2594	81
H(29A)	5112	6098	3437	83
H(29B)	4123	6978	3347	83
H(29C)	4698	6736	2785	83
H(30A)	4327	4219	3829	54
H(30B)	3310	3614	3476	54
H(30C)	3322	5053	3788	54
H(32A)	2061	2873	1351	91
H(32B)	3113	3349	1711	91
H(32C)	2452	4347	1251	91
H(33B)	533	3797	1570	77
H(33C)	906	5294	1505	77
H(33D)	514	4839	2113	77
H(34D)	1396	2294	2302	89
H(34A)	1562	3308	2865	89
H(34B)	2492	2588	2654	89

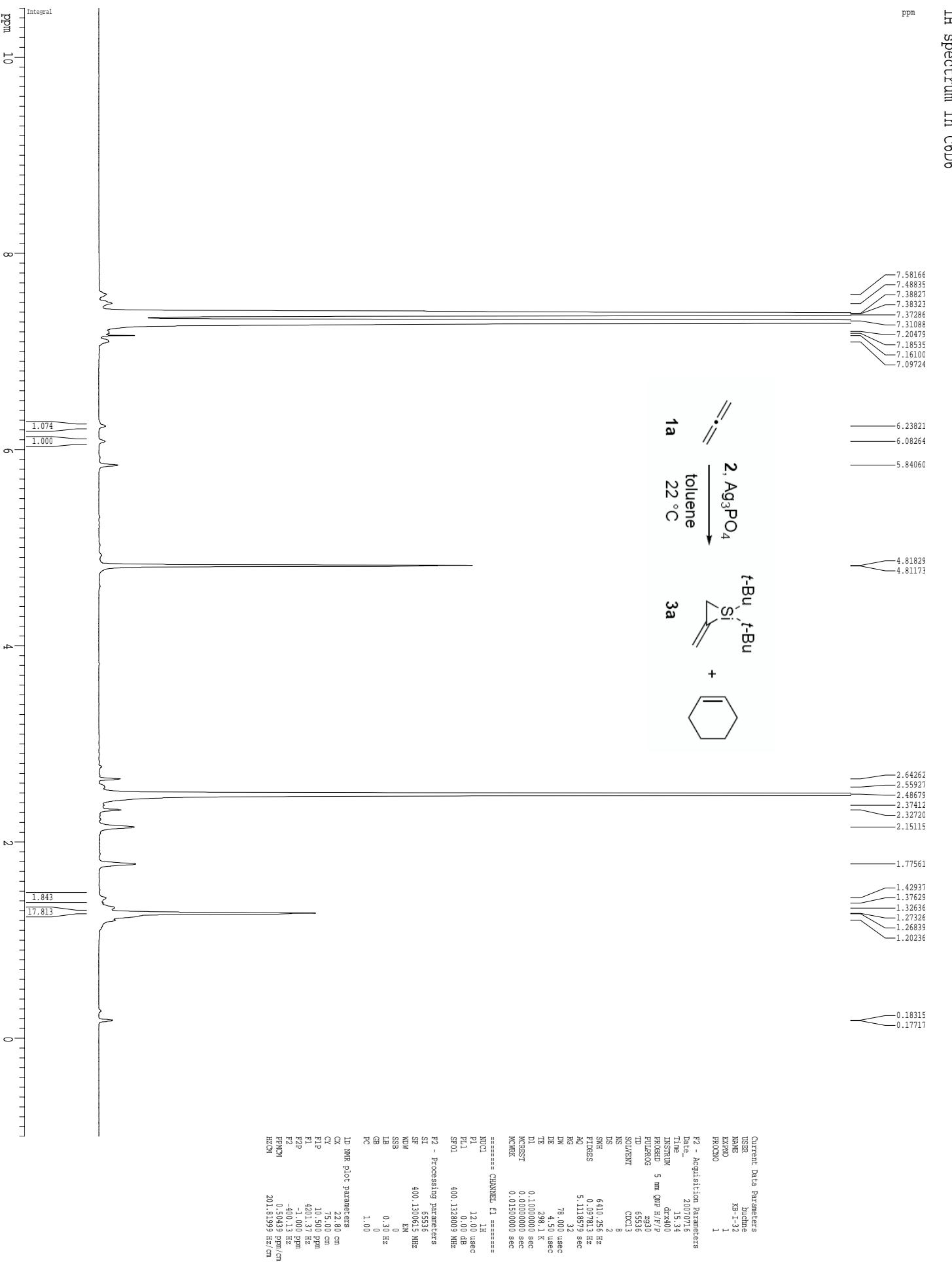
Table 6. Torsion angles [°] for **13a**.

C(6)-Si(1)-C(1)-C(2)	13.03(12)
C(27)-Si(1)-C(1)-C(2)	125.56(10)
C(31)-Si(1)-C(1)-C(2)	-108.19(11)
C(6)-Si(1)-C(1)-C(7)	143.15(14)
C(27)-Si(1)-C(1)-C(7)	-104.32(15)
C(31)-Si(1)-C(1)-C(7)	21.93(16)
C(7)-C(1)-C(2)-C(8)	97.63(18)
Si(1)-C(1)-C(2)-C(8)	-128.84(12)
C(7)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	-78.02(17)
Si(1)-C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	55.51(14)
C(8)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	105.41(15)
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	-78.72(16)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)-C(15)	179.98(11)
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	0.3(2)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	48.48(18)
C(15)-C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	-131.18(13)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)-C(21)	-131.41(12)
C(15)-C(4)-C(5)-C(21)	48.93(14)
C(4)-C(5)-C(6)-Si(1)	-2.40(18)
C(21)-C(5)-C(6)-Si(1)	177.49(9)
C(1)-Si(1)-C(6)-C(5)	-45.84(13)
C(27)-Si(1)-C(6)-C(5)	-157.31(12)
C(31)-Si(1)-C(6)-C(5)	80.85(13)
C(3)-C(2)-C(8)-C(9)	175.16(12)
C(1)-C(2)-C(8)-C(9)	-0.4(2)
C(2)-C(8)-C(9)-C(10)	112.24(15)
C(2)-C(8)-C(9)-C(14)	-124.87(15)
C(8)-C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	179.42(12)
C(14)-C(9)-C(10)-C(11)	55.89(16)
C(9)-C(10)-C(11)-C(12)	-55.80(18)
C(10)-C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	55.08(18)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	-55.66(19)
C(12)-C(13)-C(14)-C(9)	56.92(19)
C(8)-C(9)-C(14)-C(13)	179.39(13)
C(10)-C(9)-C(14)-C(13)	-56.37(17)
C(3)-C(4)-C(15)-C(16)	38.67(18)
C(5)-C(4)-C(15)-C(16)	-141.67(13)
C(3)-C(4)-C(15)-C(20)	-140.87(13)
C(5)-C(4)-C(15)-C(20)	38.80(17)
C(20)-C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	1.4(2)
C(4)-C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	-178.17(13)
C(15)-C(16)-C(17)-C(18)	-0.5(2)
C(16)-C(17)-C(18)-C(19)	-0.3(3)
C(17)-C(18)-C(19)-C(20)	0.1(3)

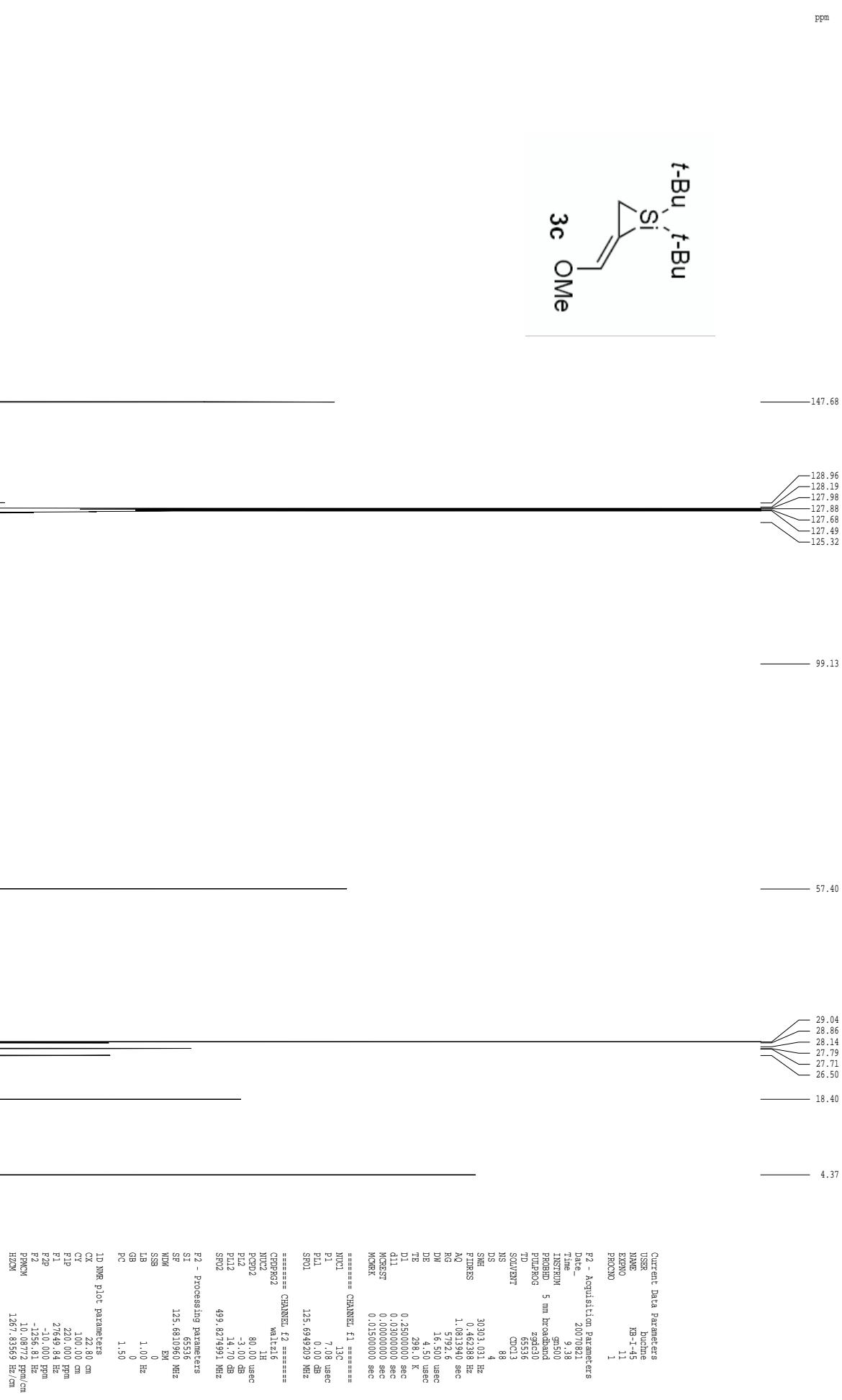
C(18)-C(19)-C(20)-C(15)	0.8(2)
C(16)-C(15)-C(20)-C(19)	-1.5(2)
C(4)-C(15)-C(20)-C(19)	178.02(13)
C(6)-C(5)-C(21)-C(26)	44.71(17)
C(4)-C(5)-C(21)-C(26)	-135.39(12)
C(6)-C(5)-C(21)-C(22)	-135.30(13)
C(4)-C(5)-C(21)-C(22)	44.59(15)
C(26)-C(21)-C(22)-C(23)	-1.08(18)
C(5)-C(21)-C(22)-C(23)	178.94(11)
C(21)-C(22)-C(23)-C(24)	1.4(2)
C(22)-C(23)-C(24)-C(25)	-0.5(2)
C(23)-C(24)-C(25)-C(26)	-0.6(2)
C(24)-C(25)-C(26)-C(21)	0.9(2)
C(22)-C(21)-C(26)-C(25)	-0.03(18)
C(5)-C(21)-C(26)-C(25)	179.95(11)
C(6)-Si(1)-C(27)-C(28)	-70.01(13)
C(1)-Si(1)-C(27)-C(28)	176.00(12)
C(31)-Si(1)-C(27)-C(28)	47.89(14)
C(6)-Si(1)-C(27)-C(29)	50.76(12)
C(1)-Si(1)-C(27)-C(29)	-63.23(12)
C(31)-Si(1)-C(27)-C(29)	168.66(12)
C(6)-Si(1)-C(27)-C(30)	168.64(10)
C(1)-Si(1)-C(27)-C(30)	54.64(11)
C(31)-Si(1)-C(27)-C(30)	-73.47(12)
C(6)-Si(1)-C(31)-C(32)	41.68(12)
C(1)-Si(1)-C(31)-C(32)	163.17(10)
C(27)-Si(1)-C(31)-C(32)	-75.30(12)
C(6)-Si(1)-C(31)-C(33)	-76.13(13)
C(1)-Si(1)-C(31)-C(33)	45.35(14)
C(27)-Si(1)-C(31)-C(33)	166.89(12)
C(6)-Si(1)-C(31)-C(34)	162.90(13)
C(1)-Si(1)-C(31)-C(34)	-75.62(14)
C(27)-Si(1)-C(31)-C(34)	45.92(15)

VI. Reference and Notes

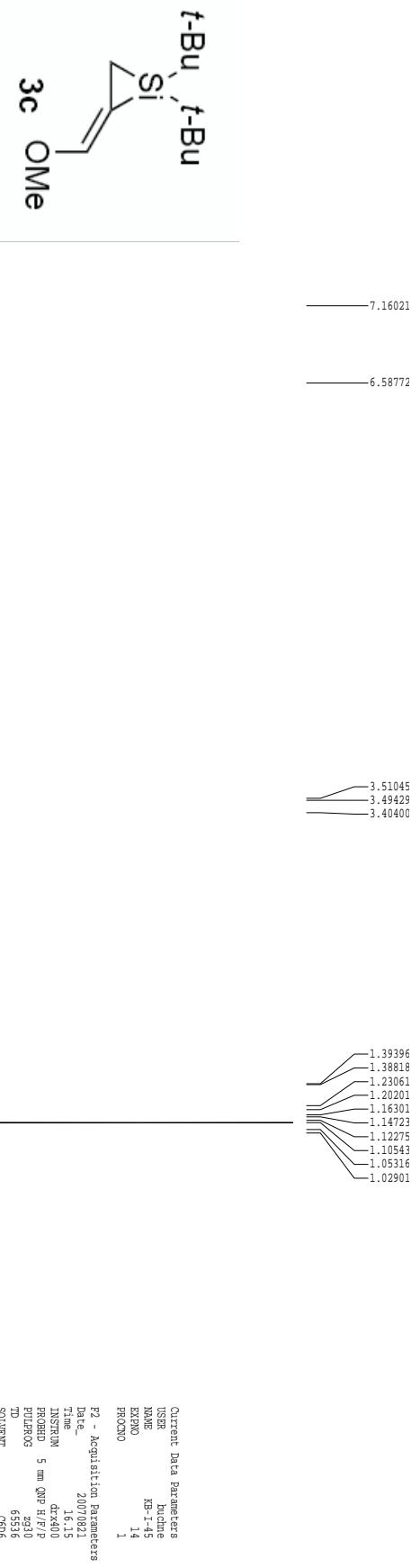
1. Burfield, D. R.; Smithers, R. H. *J. Org. Chem.* **1978**, *43*, 3966–3968.
2. Buchner, K. M.; Clark, T. B.; Loy, J. M. N.; Nguyen, T. X.; Woerpel, K. A. *Org. Lett.* **2009**, *11*, 2173–2175.
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15. Lim, Y. M.; Lee, M. E. *Organometallics* **2008**, *27*, 1000–1004.



¹³C spectrum with 1H decoupling in C6D6



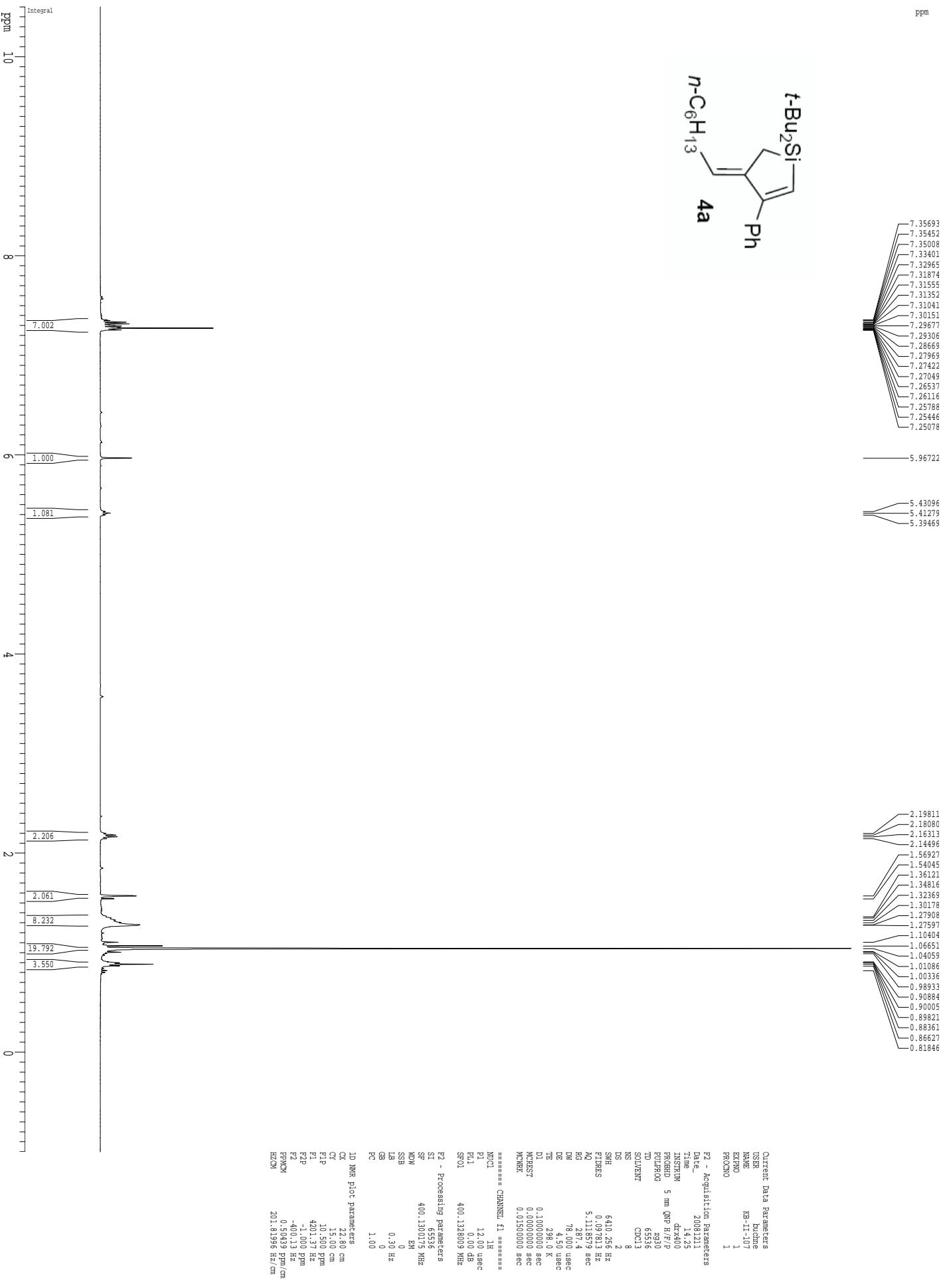
1H spectrum in C6D6
ppm



```

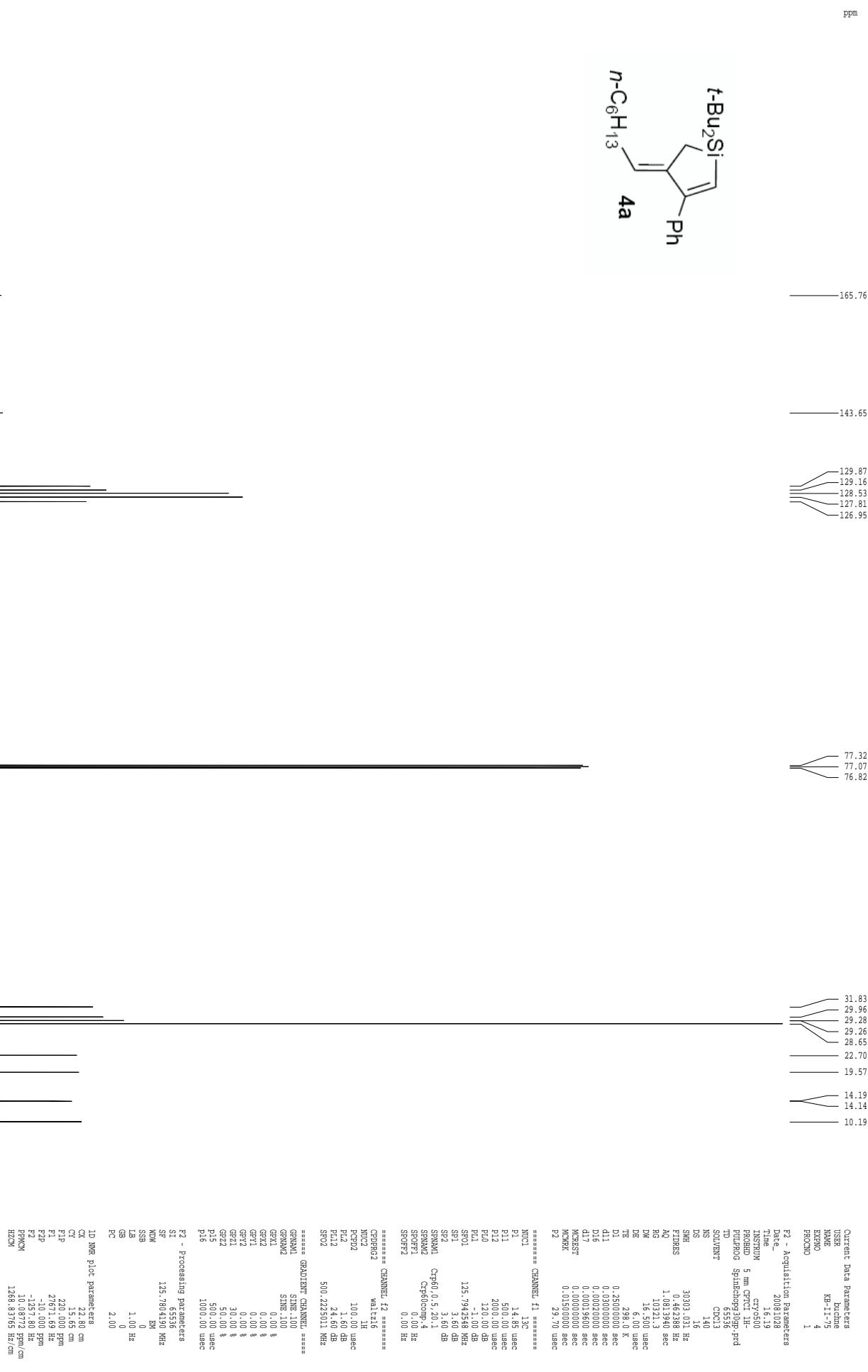
Current Data Parameters
=====
NUC1      1H
D1        1.00 sec
TD        40960
T1        16.15
SWH      5.000 MHz
P1        13.000 usec
DE        4.500 usec
TE        390.1 K
D1        0.1000000 sec
M1        0.0000000 sec
M2        0.0150000 sec
M3        0.0150000 sec
=====
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      1H
D1        12.00 usec
P1        0.00 dB
SF01    400.1338003 MHz
=====
P2 - Processing parameters
SF        55136 MHz
DPG      400.129965 MHz
EM        0
SSB       0
LB        0.30 Hz
GB        0.50
PC        0
=====
1D NMR plot parameters
CX        22.80 cm
CY        15.00 cm
F1P      10.500 ppm
F1       4201.37 Hz
F2P      -1.000 ppm
F2       -490.11 Hz
PPCM     0.0033 ppm/cm
HZCM    201.3198 Hz/cm

```

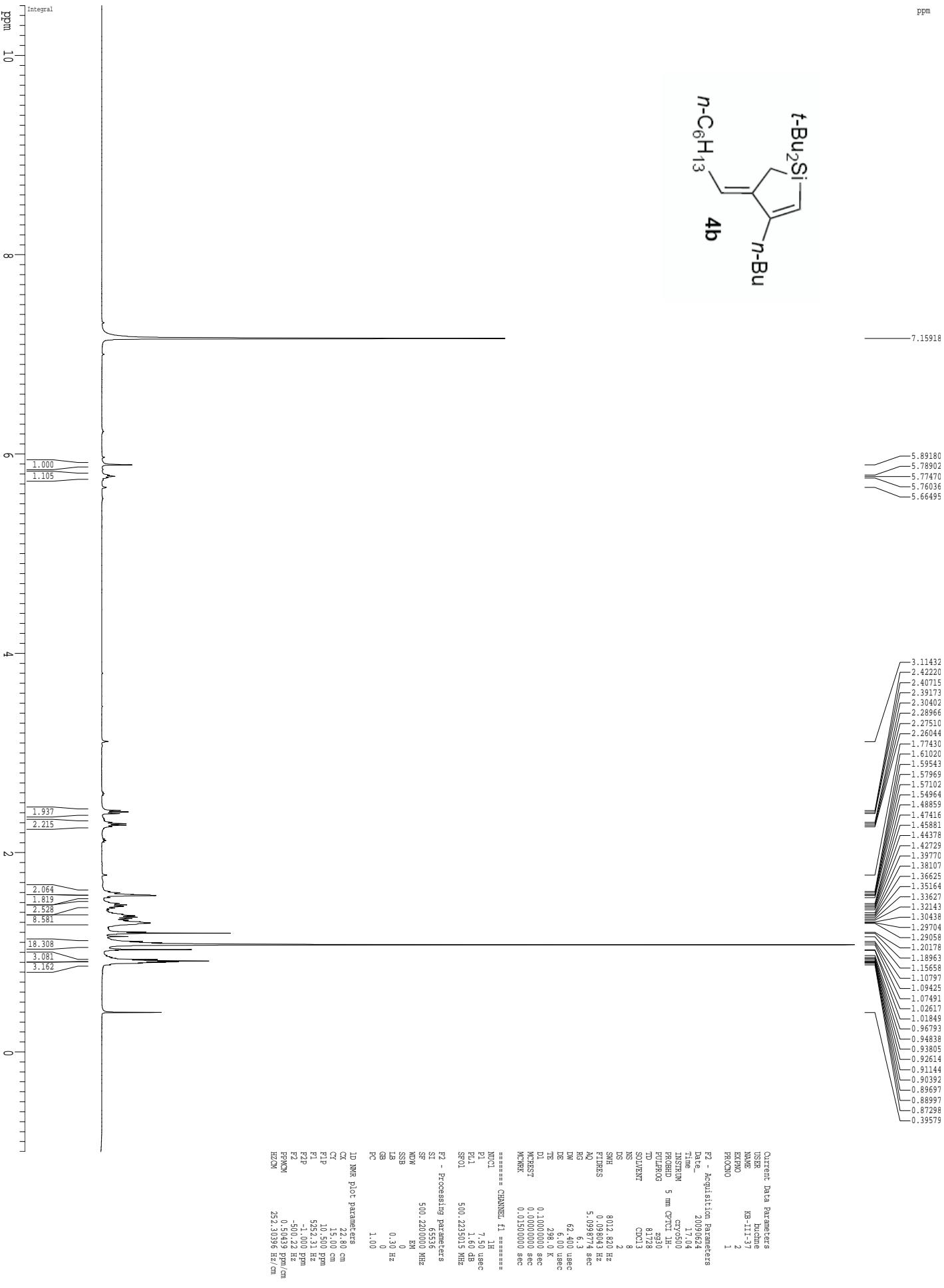
1H spectrum in CDCl₃

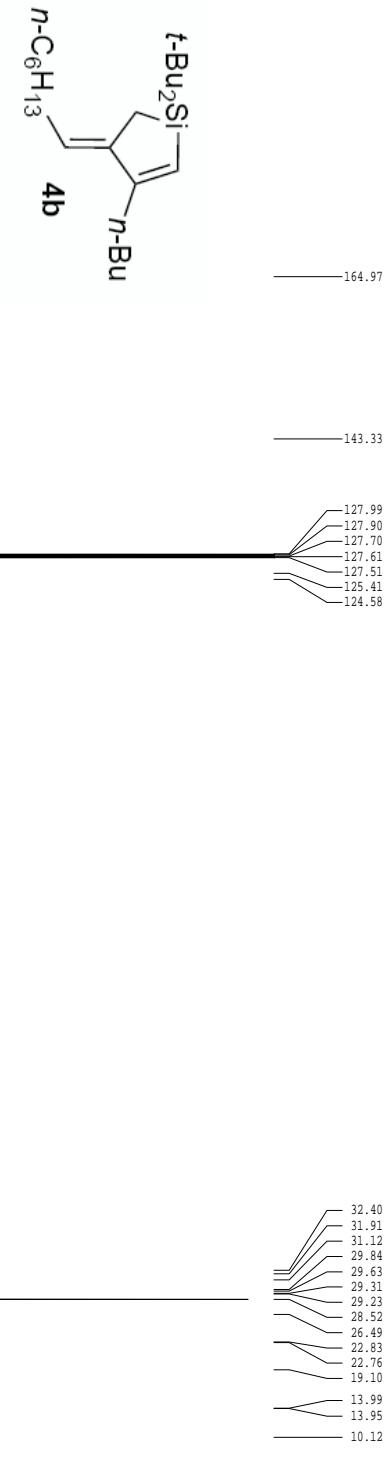
Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling in CDCl_3

ppm



1H spectrum in C6D6



Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling in C_6D_6 

Current Data Parameters
USRP bu chne
NAME KB-11-7
PROMO 1
PROMO 1
P2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date 2019/05/04
Time 17:07
INSTRUM cryo-500
PROBOD 5 mm CPMG PCD
TD 65536
TE 1.15 ms
DPRLOG Spinlocked 65536.pcd
SOLVENT C6D6
NS 16
D1 0.000000 sec
T1 0.000000 sec
TIMESS 0.000000 sec
D111 0.000000 sec
D116 0.0002000 sec
Q1 0.00019600 sec
NUC1 0.000000 sec
MCURK 0.0150000 sec
E2 2.9-7.0 ussec

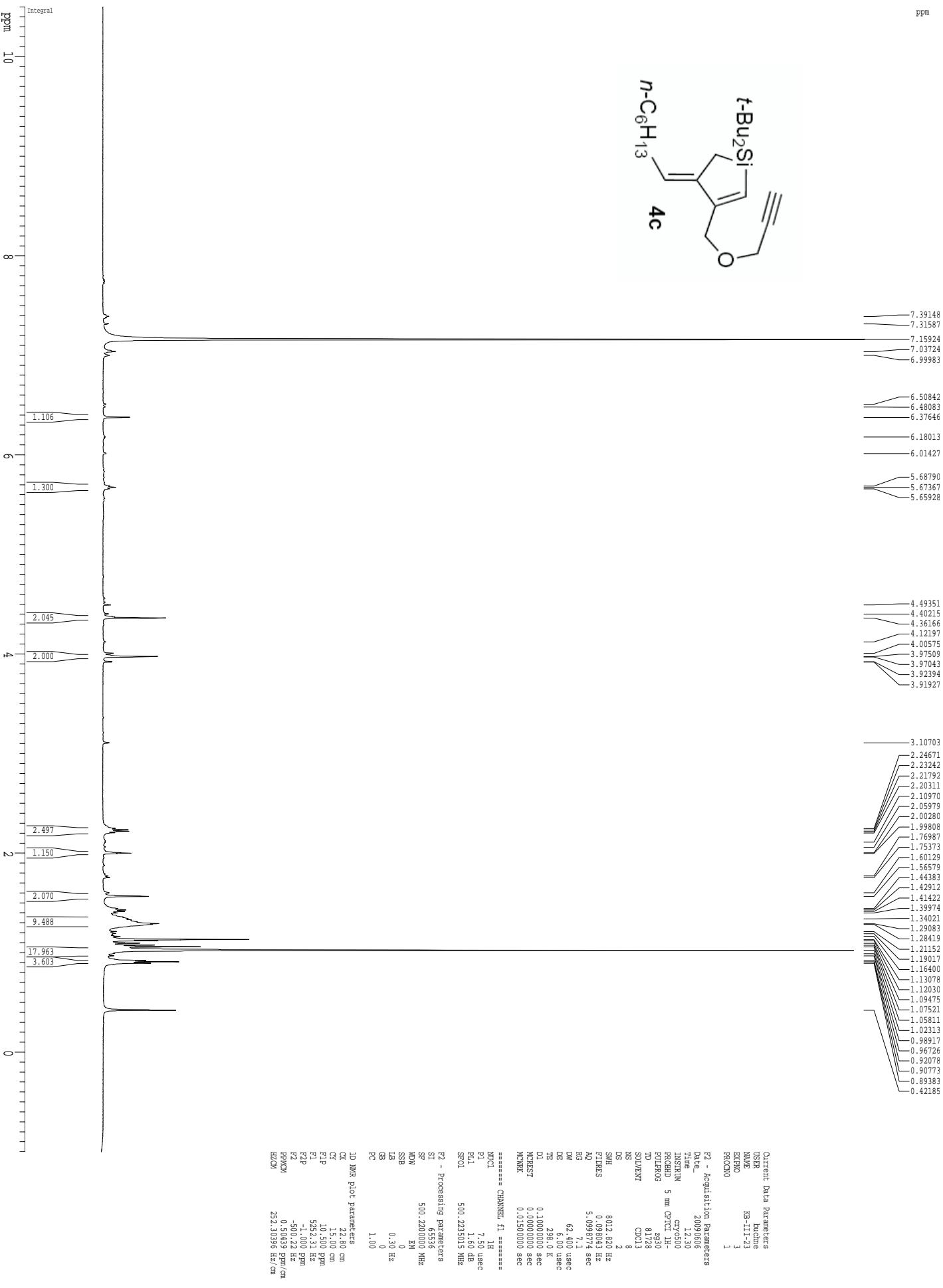
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 ^{13}C
P1 14.45 ussec
P11 50.00 ussec
P12 200.00 ussec
P20 12.00 dB
P21 -1.00 dB
SFO1 125.794258 MHz
SFO2 3.50 dB
SP1 CRP60 0.5, 20.1
SP2 CRP60 0.5, 20.1
SPW1 CRP60comp 4
SPW2 CRP60comp 4
SCOFF1 0.00 Hz
SCOFF2 0.00 Hz

===== CHANNEL E2 =====
NUC2 ^1H
ECPD2 10.00 ussec
P12 1.50 dB
P212 2.450 dB
SFO2 500.2225011 MHz

===== GRADIENT CHANNEL =====
GPWAM1 SINE,1.00
GPWAM2 SINE,1.00
GP1 0.00 %
GP2 0.00 %
GP11 0.00 %
GP22 3.00 %
GP12 5.00 %
P15 50.00 ussec
P16 100.00 ussec

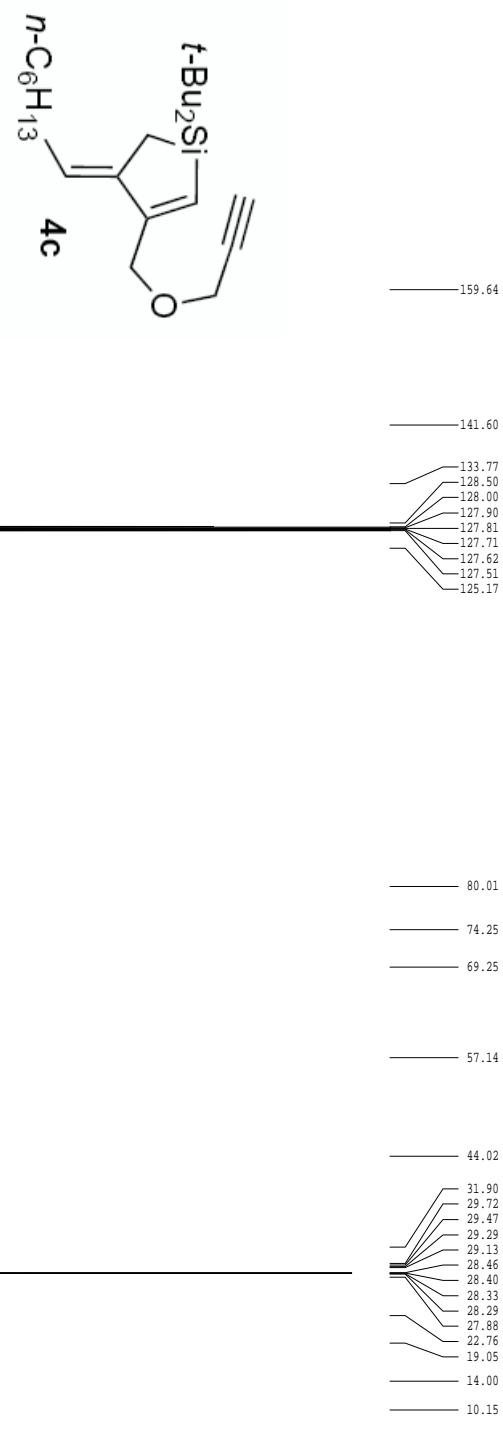
P2 Processing parameters
SI 65536
CX 2.80 cm
CY 15.65 cm
SF 125.7804320 MHz
NDW 220,000 FPM
P1 27671.69 Hz
P2P -10,-10000 ppm
P2 -125,7.80 Hz
FPPCM 10,817.2 ppm/cm
HZCOM 1268.81755 Hz/cm

1H spectrum in C6D6



Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling in C_6D_6

ppm



Current Data Parameters

USP: hu, obse

NAME: KB-11-73

PROBOD: 1

PROBNO: 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date: 2019/06/05

Time: 12:35

INSTRUM: cryo-500

PROBOD: 5 mm CPMG 1H

TD: 65536

DURATION: 5.000 sec

TE: 1.350 ms

SWFID: Spinach3D_1H.psd

SOLVENT: C6D6

EPR1: 59

EPR2: 59

PL1: 0.44322 Hz

PL2: 1.793440 sec

RQ: 1.000000 sec

RG: 3649.1

DM: 5.500 usec

DE: 6.000 usec

TB: 296.0 K

DD: 0.2500000 sec

SI: 0.0000000 sec

DT: 0.0002000 sec

G1: 0.00019600 sec

N1: 0.0000000 sec

NC1: 0.0000000 sec

M1: 0.0000000 sec

NO1: 0.0000000 sec

TC: 0.0150000 sec

NC2: 0.0150000 sec

TCM: 2.970 usec

B2:

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1: ^13C

P1: 14.45 usec

P11: 50.00 usec

P12: 200.00 usec

P2: 12.00 usec

P21: 1.00 usec

SP01: 125.794258 MHz

SP1: 3.50 dB

SP2: 3.50 dB

SPR01: CR60.0/5.0/1.1

SPR02: CR600.0/0.0 Hz

SPOFF1: 0.400 Hz

SPOFF2: 0.400 Hz

===== CHANNEL E2 =====

NUC2: ^1H

ICPD2: 10.00 usec

PL1: 1.50 dB

PL2: 2.45 dB

SP02: 500.2225011 MHz

===== GRADIENT CHANNEL =====

CPMAM1: SINE, 1.00

CPMAM2: SINE, 1.00

CP1: 0.00 %

CP2: 0.00 %

CP11: 0.00 %

CP12: 0.00 %

CP21: 3.00 %

CP22: 5.00 %

DP1: 50.00 usec

DP15: 100.00 usec

DP16: 100.00 usec

F2 Processing parameters

CX: 6.5536 cm

CY: 12.80 cm

SP: 15.65 cm

TDW: 125.780430 MHz

FW: 220.0000 ppm

P1: 27671.69 Hz

P2P: 1.000000 ppm

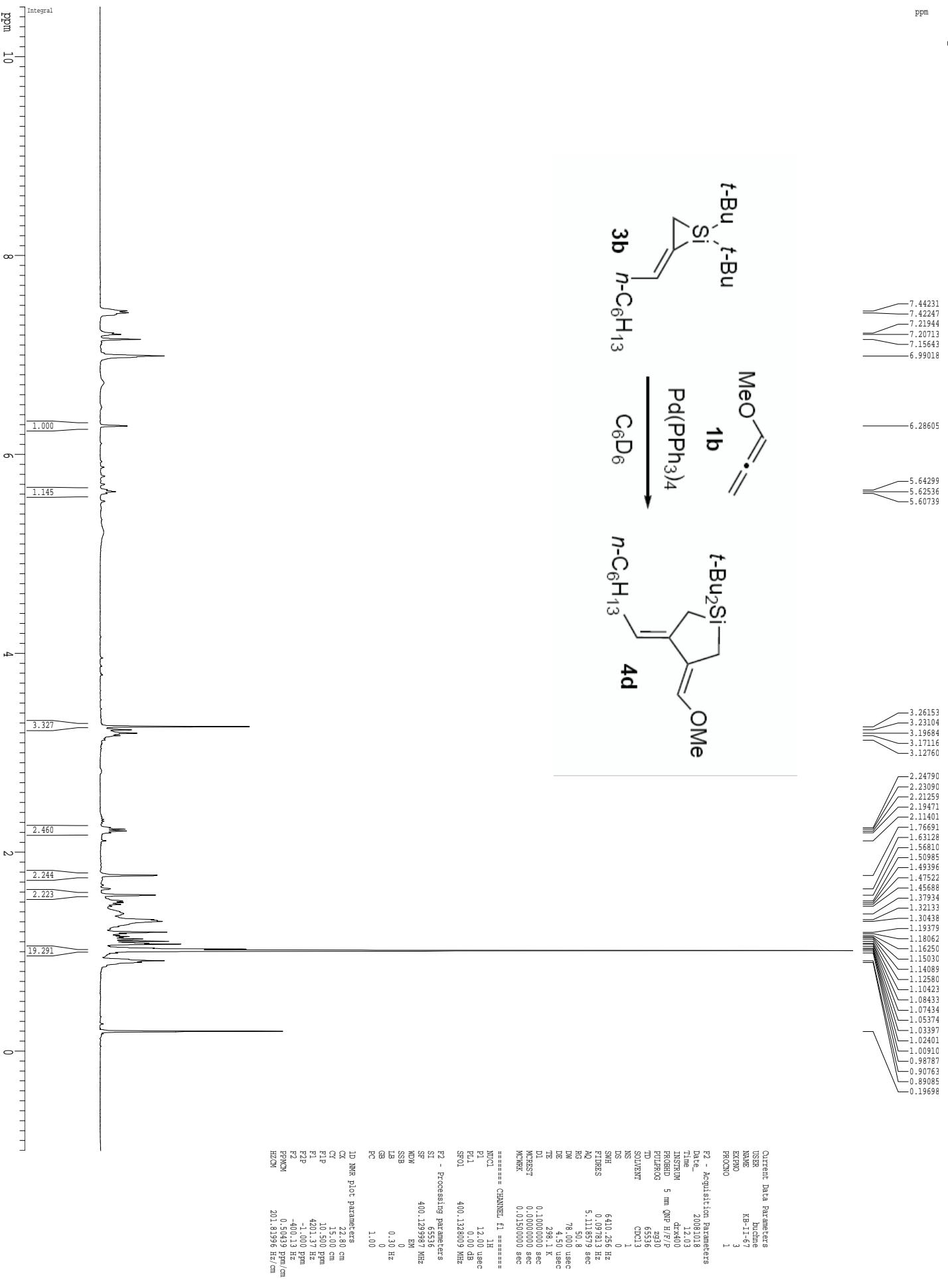
P2: -10.0000 ppm

PPCM: 10.0872 ppm/cm

Hz/cm: 1268.83755 Hz/cm

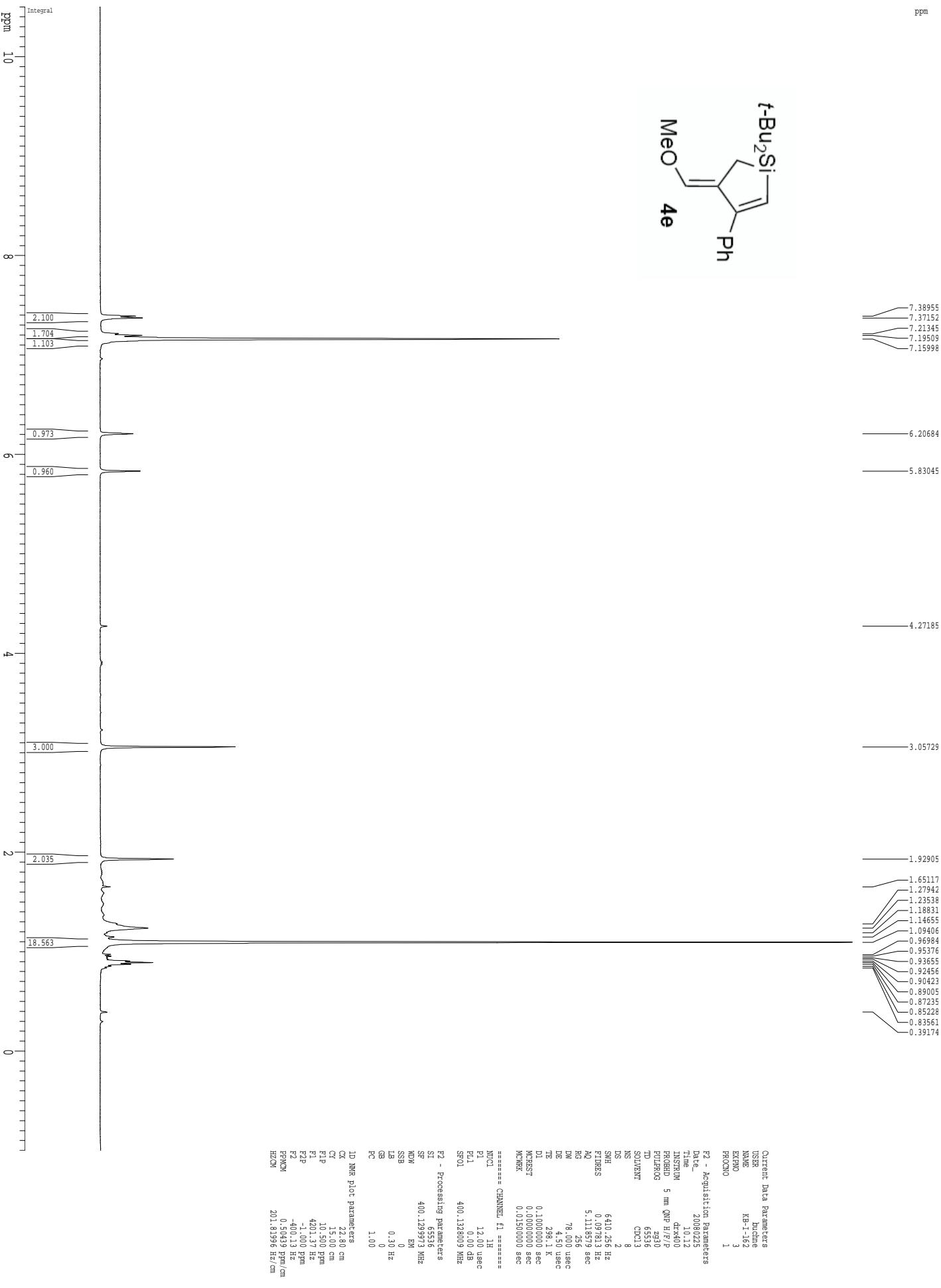
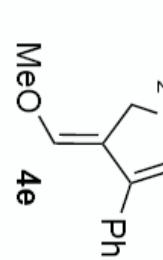
¹H spectrum in C₆D₆ (reaction mixture)

ppm



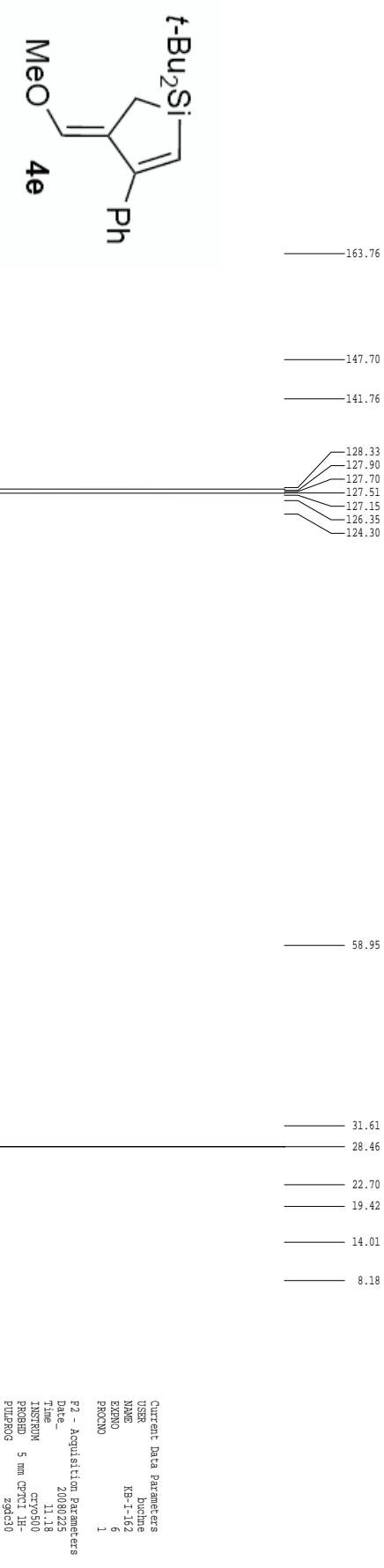
1H spectrum in C6D6

ppm



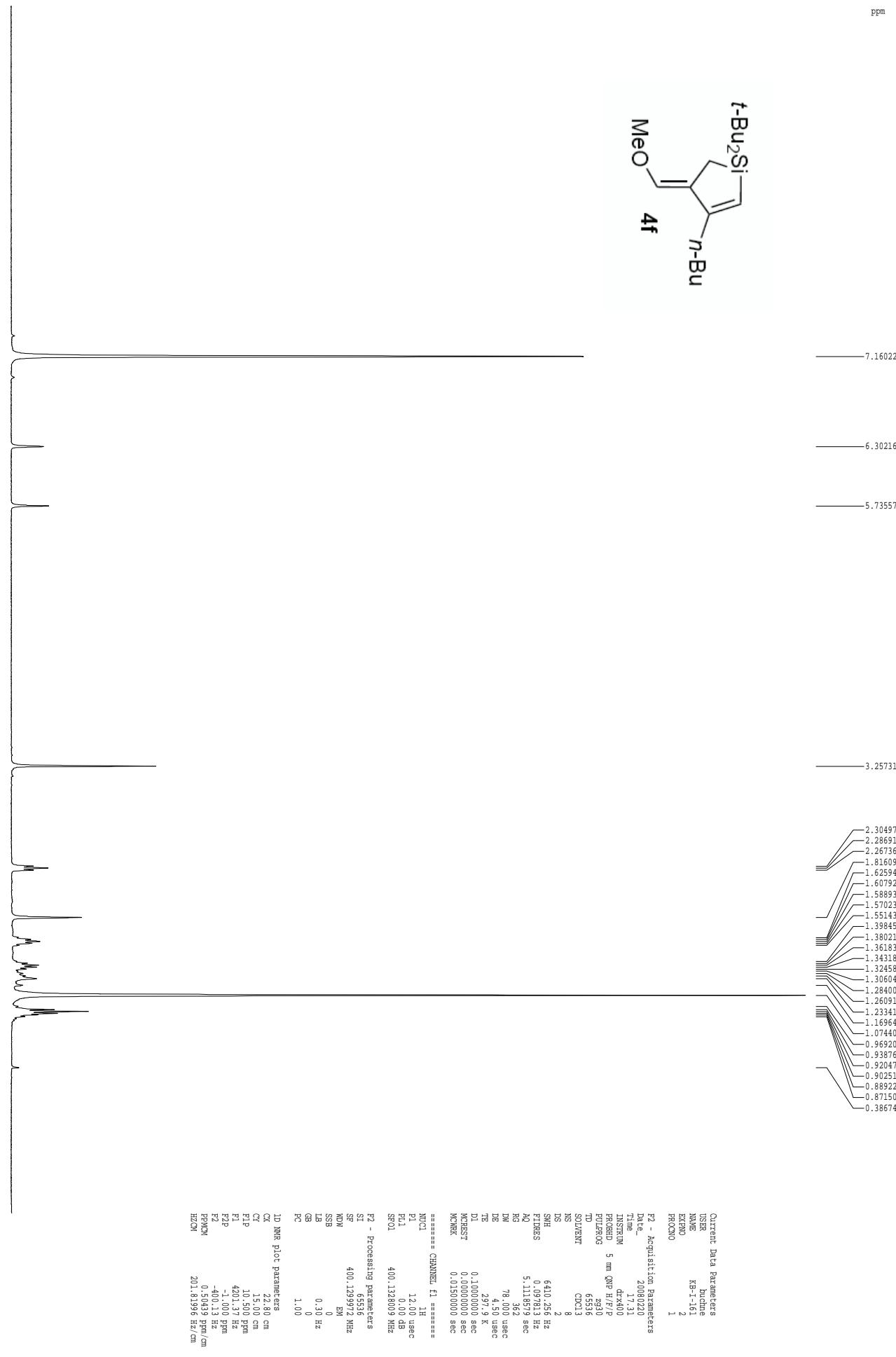
13C spectrum with 1H decoupling in C6D6

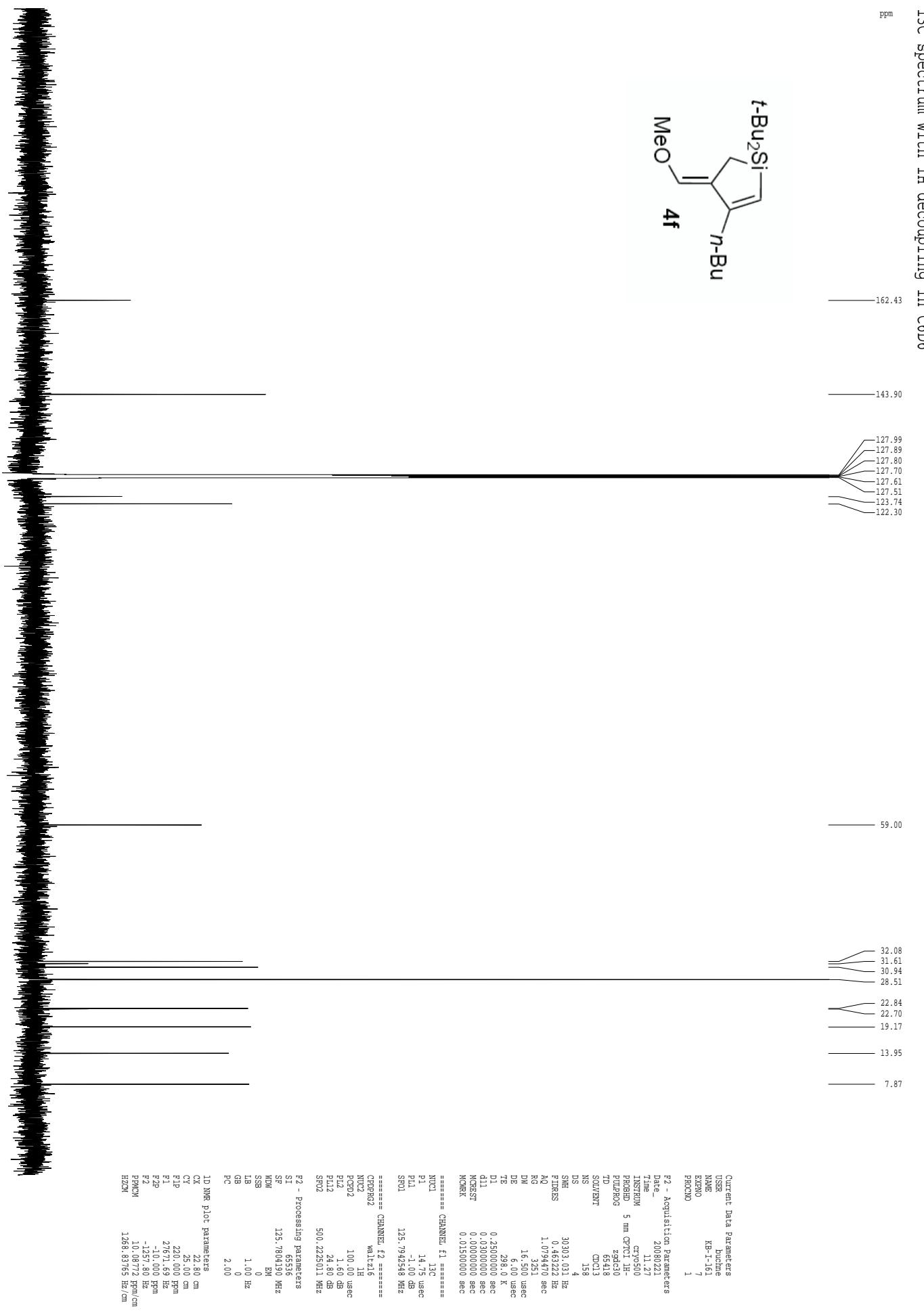
ppm



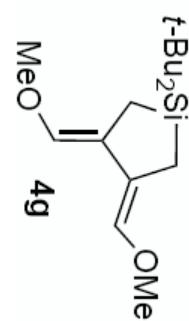
1H spectrum in C6D6

ppm



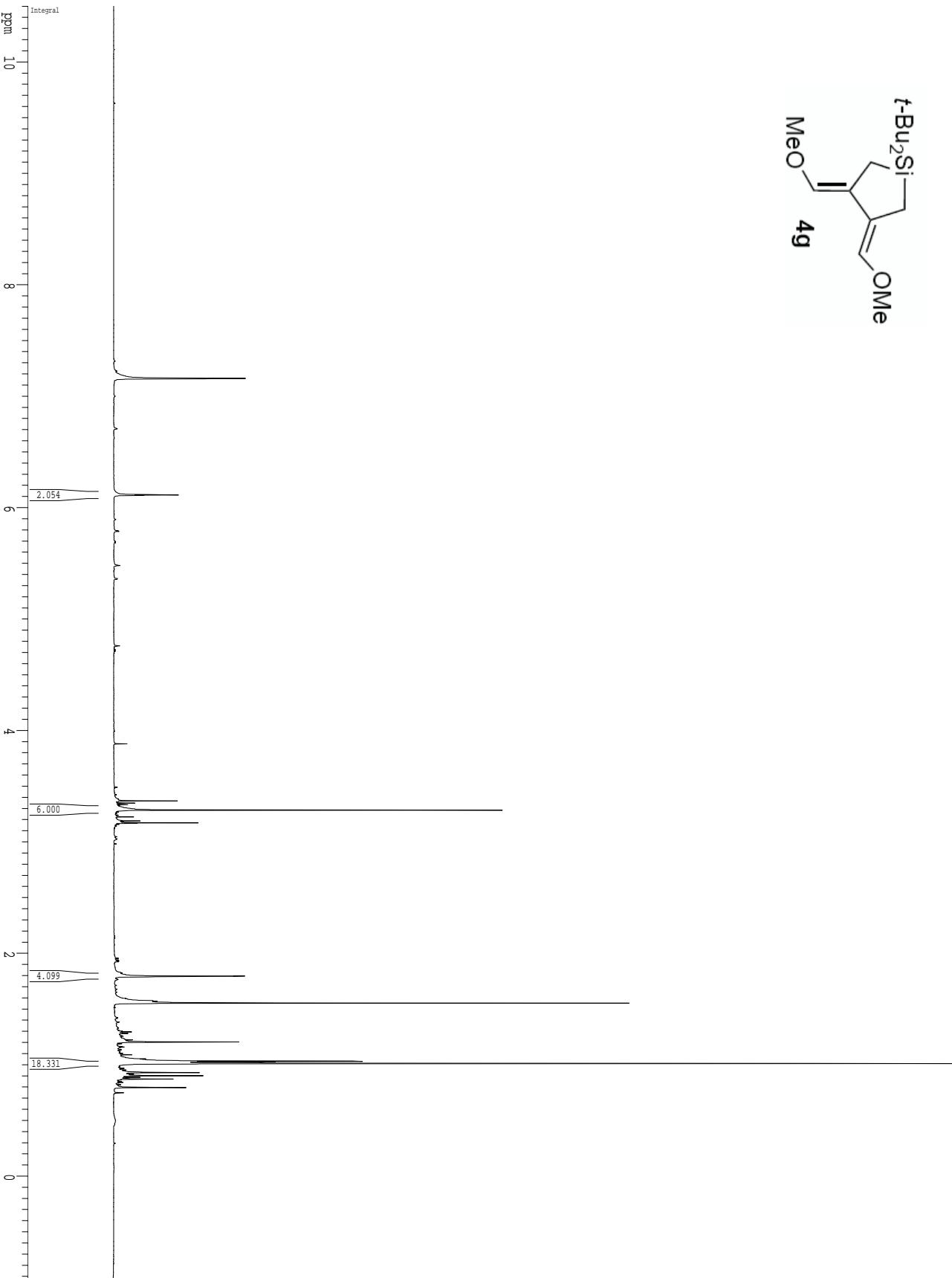


1H spectrum in C6D6
ppm



7.15865

6.11638
6.11231
6.10820
5.79101
5.78537
5.48174
4.75843
3.87828
3.38518
3.36617
3.34676
3.33270
3.32439
3.28388
3.26682
3.23992
3.22365
3.18893
3.18096
3.17017
3.16457
3.15738
1.92976
1.82105
1.79471
1.79053
1.59240
1.57008
1.55214
1.29961
1.29434
1.28297
1.28026
1.25446
1.22201
1.20379
1.18763
1.16482
1.15810
1.13376
1.11880
1.10079
1.09098
1.08635
1.05141
1.03067
1.02480
1.01072
0.97031
0.96506
0.95181
0.92985
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0.79443
0.74726

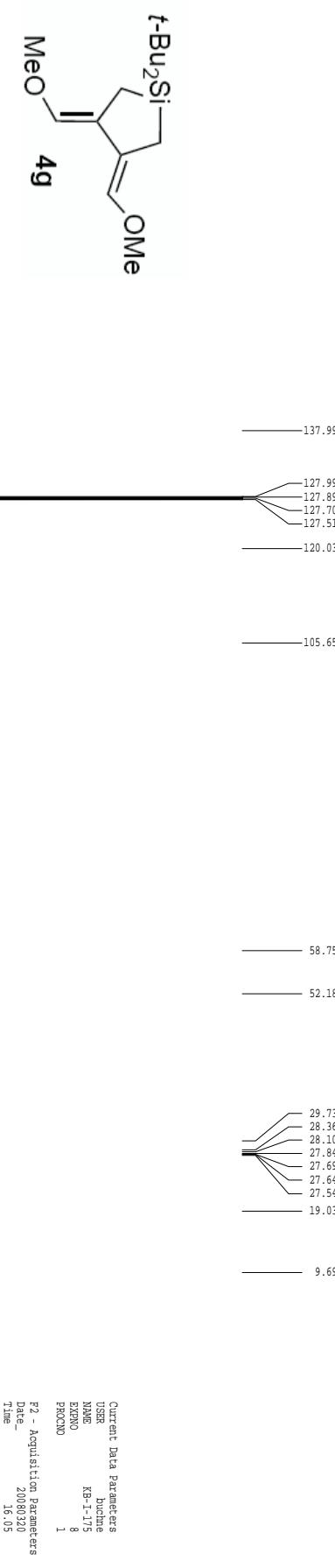


Current Data Parameters
USER Dr. Jane
NAME KB-1-75
EXPTD 6
PRCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 2000/02/20
Time_ 16:00
INSTRUM cryo500
PROBID 5 mm QPCP 1H-
PULPROG zg30
TD 32728
SOLVENT CDCl₃
NS 8
DS 2
SWH 8012.820 Hz
FIDRES 0.098041 Hz
AQ 5.098713 sec
RG 4.1
TE 296.1 K
DE 6.00 usec
TM 1.60 dB
SF01 5.60-2235015 MHz
MEST 0.0000000 sec
NCMRK 0.015/0000 sec
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUCL 1H
P1 7.38 usec
PL1 1.60 dB
SF01 5.60-2235015 MHz
P2 - Processing parameters
ST 500.2200000 MHz
SP 500.2200000 MHz
RDE 0
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 1.00
PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
CX 22.80 cm
CY 15.00 cm
FLP 10.500 ppm
F1 522.31 Hz
F2P -1.000 ppm
F2 -50.022 Hz
PPCM 0.50436 ppm/cm
HZCM 252.310396 Hz/cm

13C spectrum with 1H decoupling in C6D6



```

Current Data Parameters
USER          Buchner
NAME         KB-175
EXNO          8
PRCNO          1

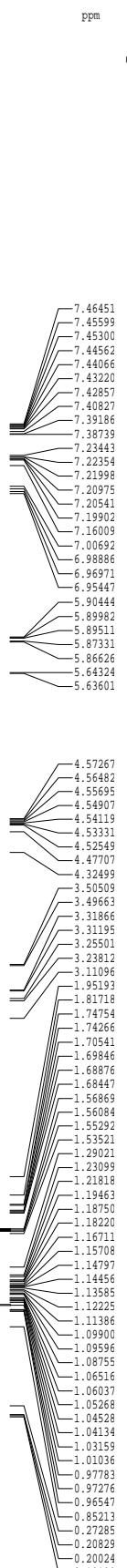
P2 - Acquisition parameters
Date...      20080320
Time...      16:05
INSTRUM     cryo500
PROBODIM    5 mm CPTCI-1H-
PULPROG   zg3d30
TD        65418
SOLVENT     CDCl3
NS           229
DS            4
SWH       30303.031 Hz
FIDRES    0.463222 Hz
AQ        1.0794470 sec
RG           3251
DW        16.500 usec
DE           6.00 usec
TE        298.0 K
T1        0.2500000 sec
D1        0.0300000 sec
D11       0.0000000 sec
NUC1        13C
NCYC        0.0150000 sec
NCURV       0.0150000 sec
NUCL1       13C
P1        14.75 usec
PL1       -1.00 dB
SRQ1      125.7942548 MHz
=====
CHANNEL f2 =====
CPPIRG2      w1:z16
NUC2        1H
PPM2        100.00 usec
PL2        1.60 dB
DL2        24.90 dB
SF2        500.225011 MHz
=====
F2 - Processing parameters
SI        65536
SF        125.7804190 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB        0
LB        1.00 Hz
GB        0
PC        2.00

1D NMR plot parameters
CX        22.80 cm
CY        10.00 cm
CP        22.000 ppm
F1P      27671.59 Hz
F1P        -10.000 ppm
F2P      -1257.80 Hz
F2P        10.08772 ppm/cm
PPCM        1268.83765 Hz/cm

```

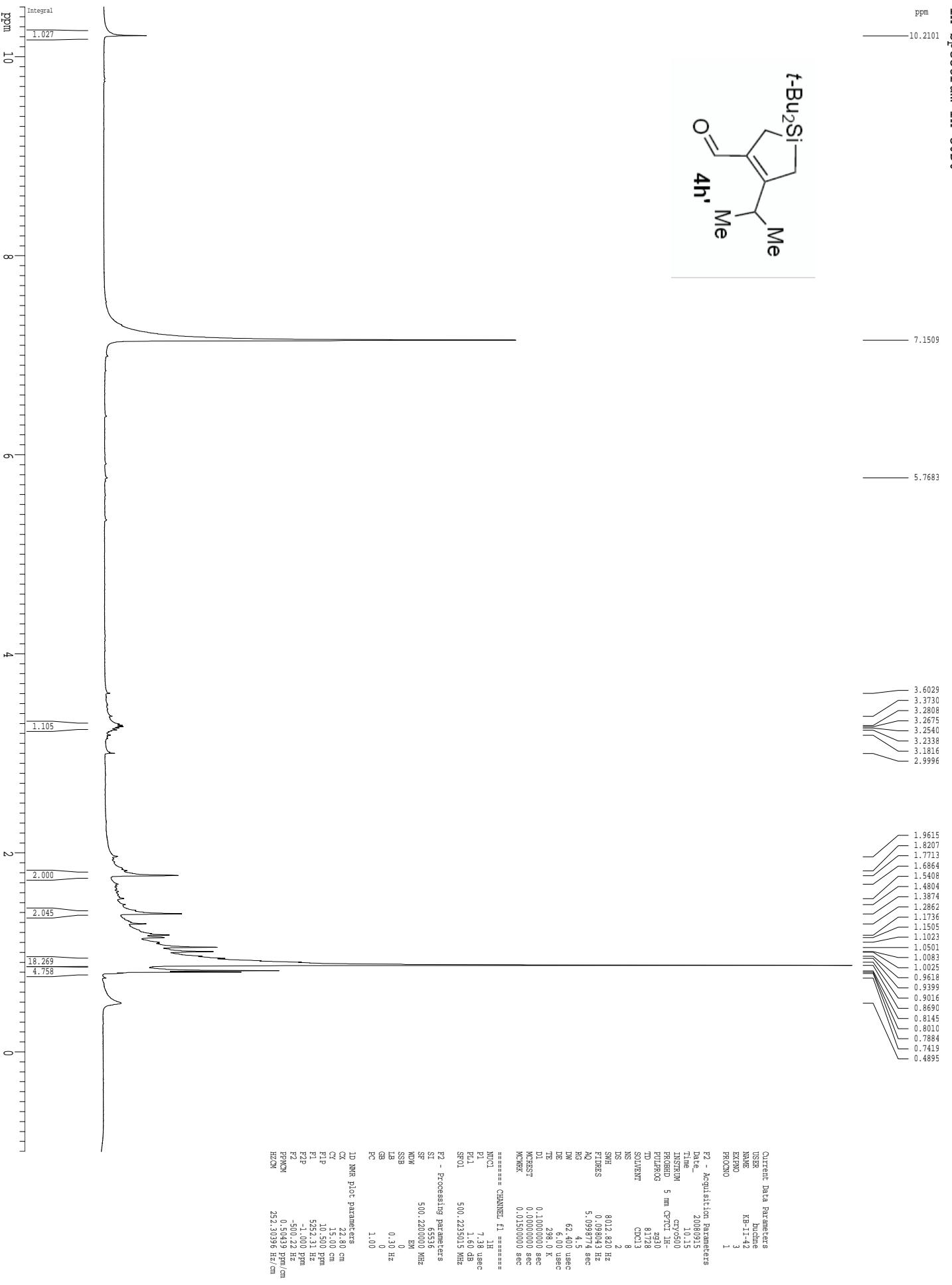
1H spectrum in C₆D₆ (reaction mixture)

ppm



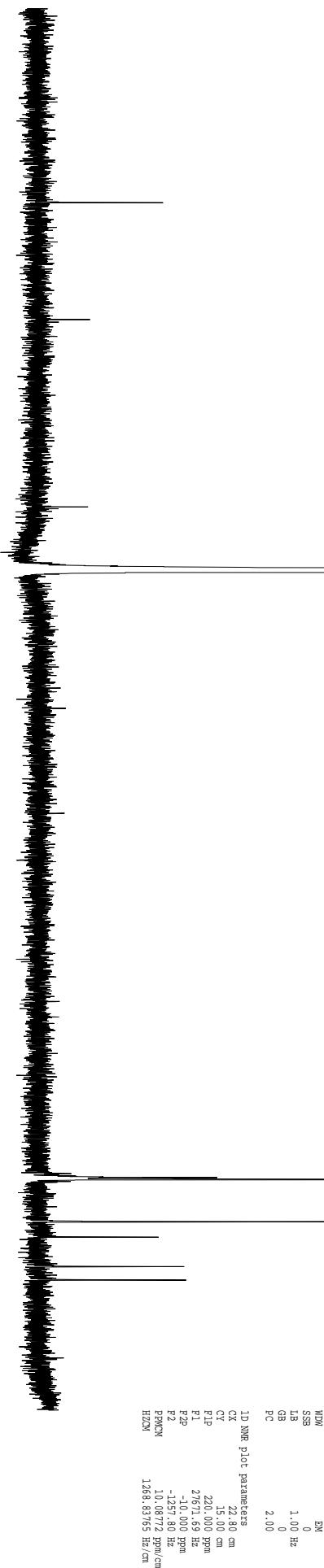
Current Data Parameters
User: Dr. Cuine
NAME: KB-1-154
EXPTNO: 1
PROCNO: 1
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date: 20090214
Time: 19.25
INSTRUM: dx400
PROBHD: 5 mm QNP 1H/P
PULPROG: 2330
TD: 65336
SOLVENT: CDCl₃
NS: 1
DS: 0
SWH: 641.250 Hz
ETRATES: 0.007011 Hz
AQ: 5.118375 sec
RG: 32
DW: 70.000 usec
DE: 4.50 usec
TE: 390.1 K
D1: 0.1000000 sec
MESTET: 0.0000000 sec
NCMRK: 0.0150000 sec
===== CHANNEL f1 ======
NUC1: 1H
P1: 12.00 usec
PL1: 0.00 dB
SRQ1: 400.1338003 MHz
P2 - Processing parameters
ST: 55136
SF: 400.129965 MHz
WDW: EM
SSB: 0
LB: 0.30 Hz
GB: 1.00
PC: 1.00
ID NMR plot parameters
CX: 22.80 cm
CY: 50.00 cm
FLP: 10.500 ppm
F1: 4201.37 Hz
F2: -1.000 ppm
P2: -490.11 Hz
PPCM: 0.00338 ppm/cm
HZCM: 201.31986 Hz/cm

Integral
ppm
10
8
6
4
2
0



¹³C spectrum with ¹H decoupling in C6D6

ppm



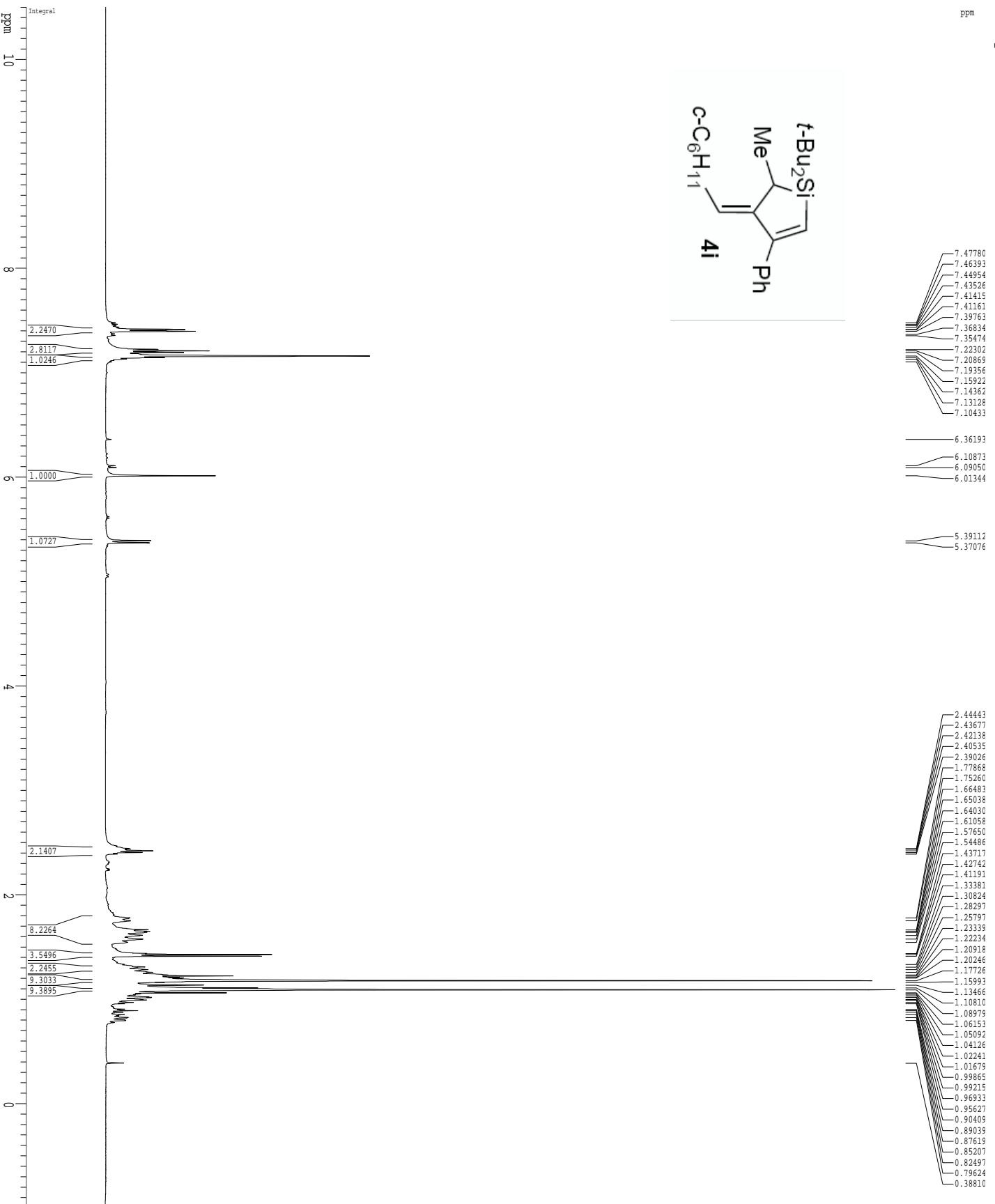
1H spectrum in C6D6

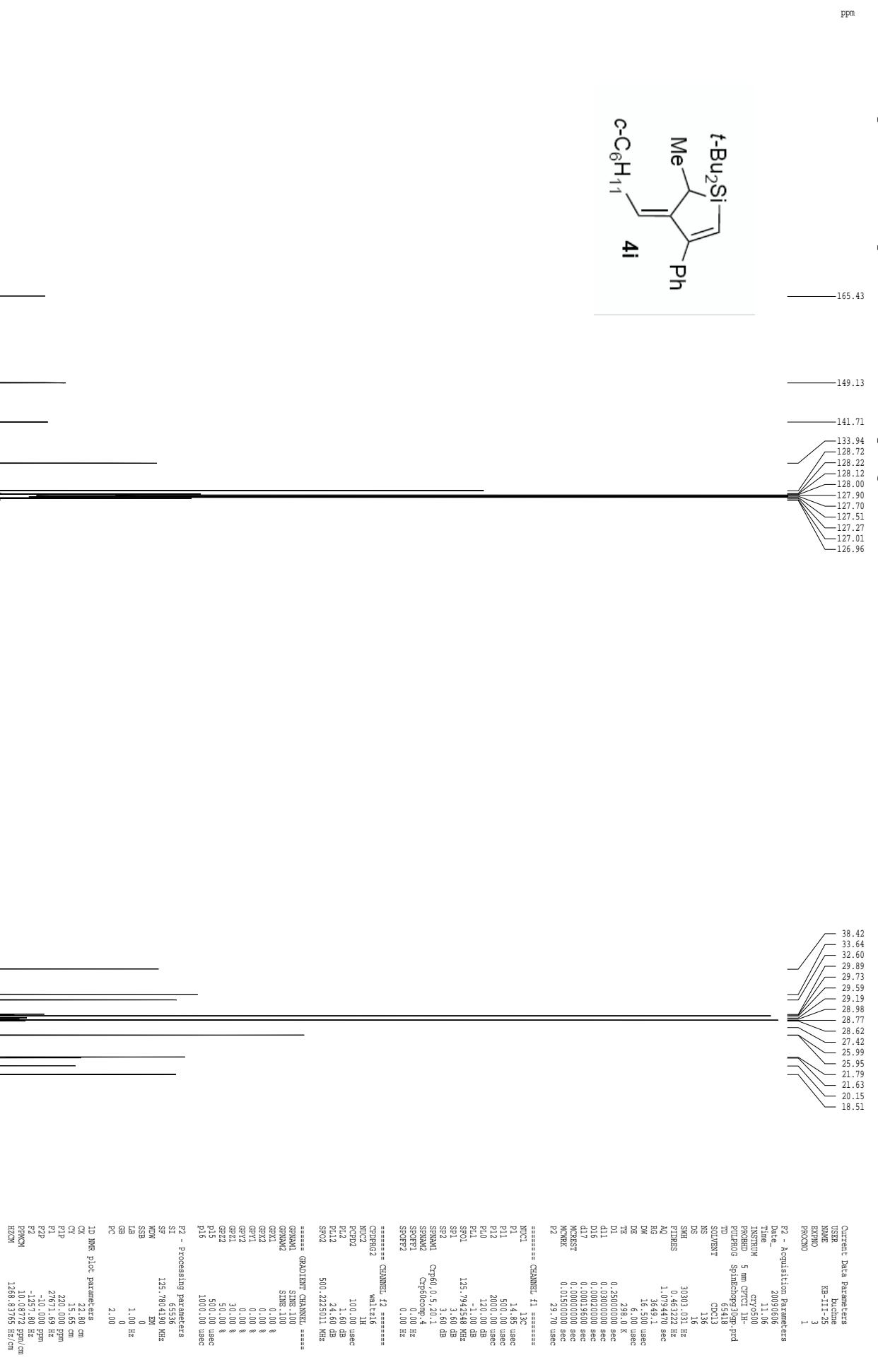
ppm

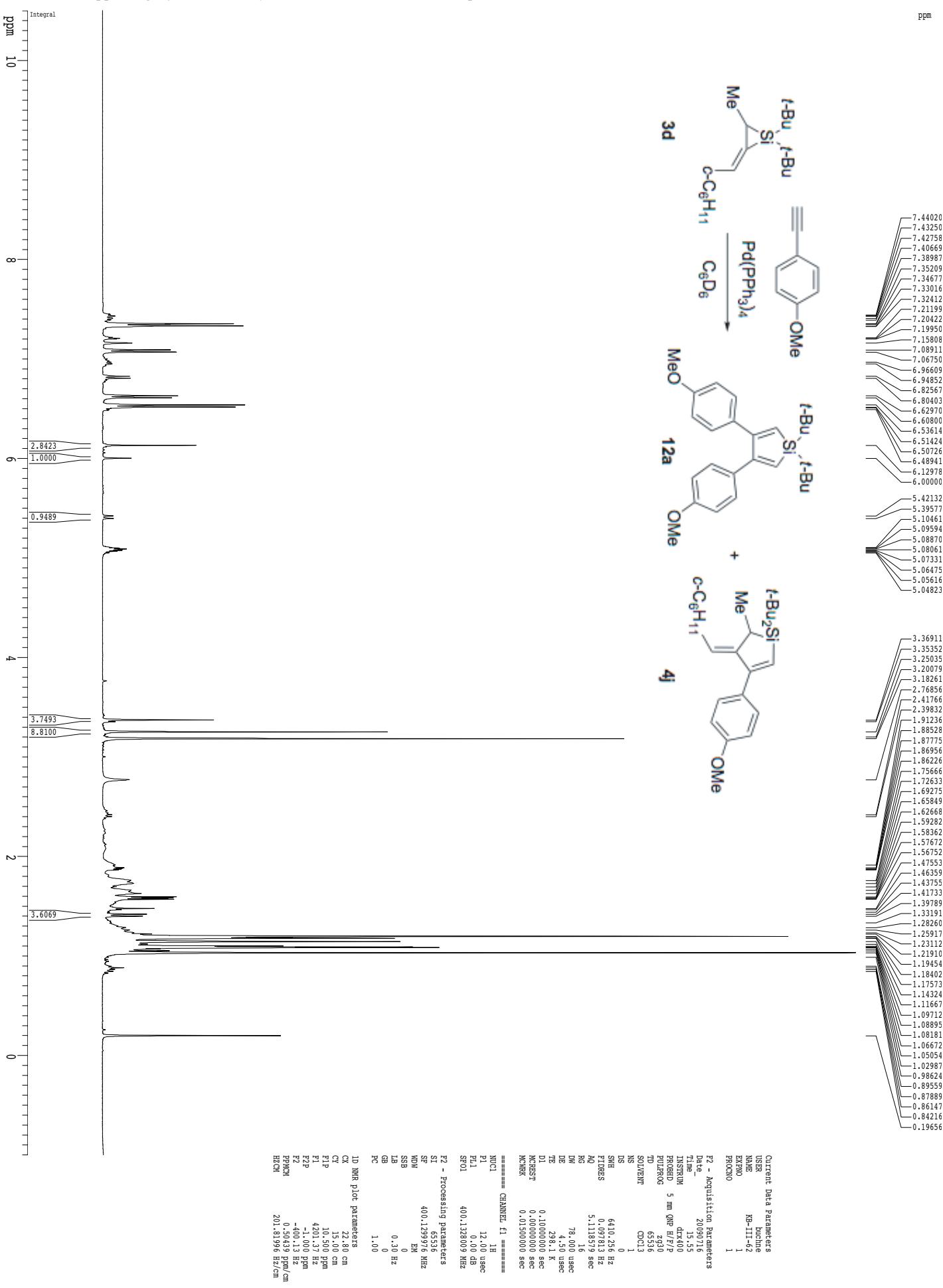
Current Data Parameters
 User: *Indane*
 NB: *-11.25*
 EXNO: *2*
 PRONO: *1*

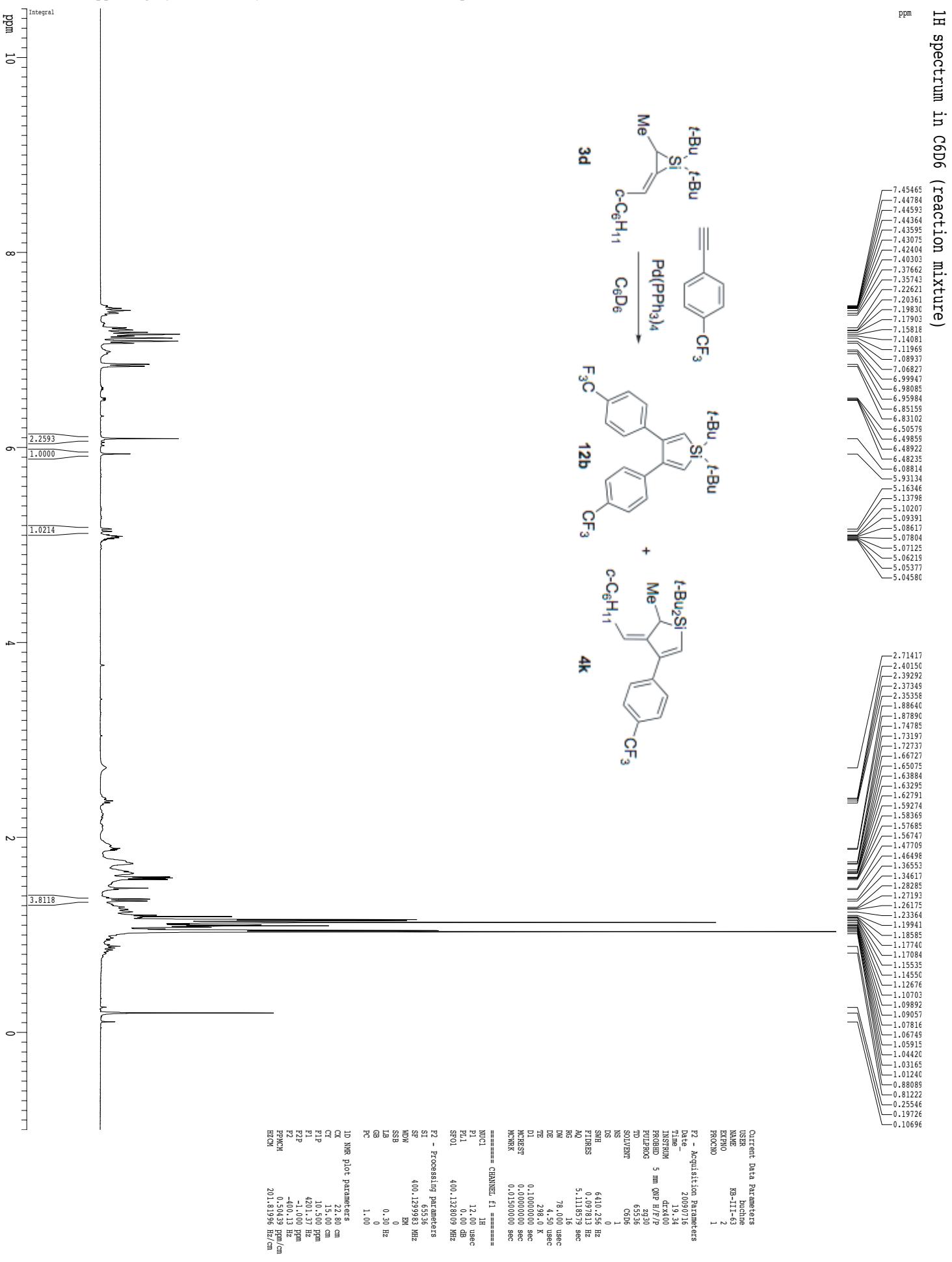
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date: *20090606*
 Time: *11:03*
 INSTRUM: *cray600*
 PROBOD: *5 mm QPCZ 1H-*
zg30
 PULPROG: *81728*
 SOLVENT: *CDCl3*
 DS: *8*
 SWH: *8012.820 Hz*
 FIDRES: *0.098041 Hz*
 AQ: *5.098773 sec*
 RG: *5*
 DM: *62.400 usec*
 DE: *6.00 usec*
 TE: *390.1 K*
 D1: *0.1000000 sec*
 MCNEST: *0.0000000 sec*
 NCMRK: *0.0150000 sec*
 ===== CHANNEL f1 ======
 NUC1: *1H*
 P1: *7.50 usec*
 PL1: *1.60 dB*
 SRQ1: *500.2235015 MHz*
 P2 - Processing parameters
 ST: *500.2200000 MHz*
 SGP: *EM*
 RD9: *0*
 SSB: *0*
 DB: *0.30 Hz*
 PC: *1.00*

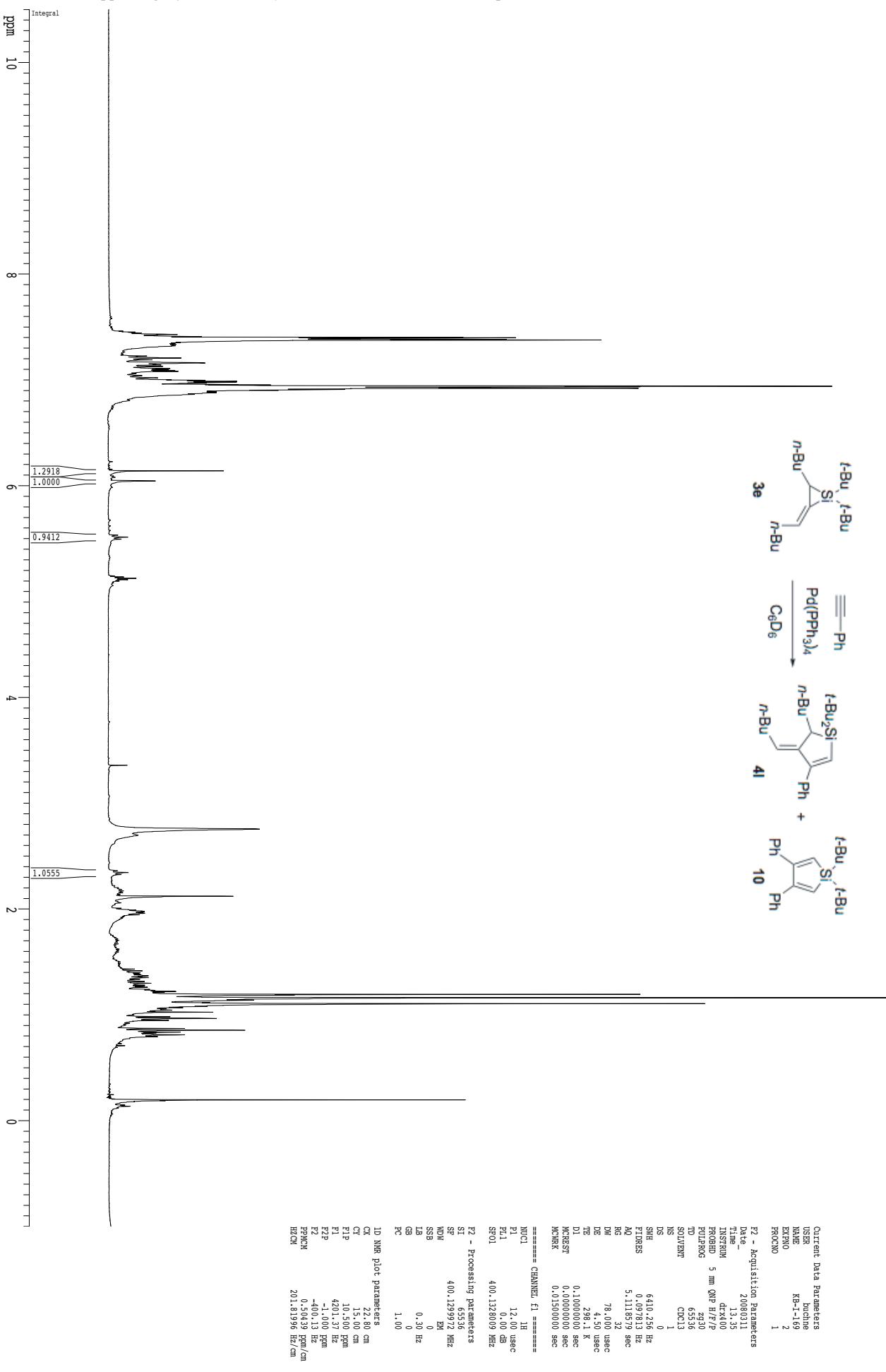
1D NMR plot parameters
 CX: *22.80 cm*
 CY: *15.00 cm*
 F1P: *10.500 ppm*
 F1: *522.31 Hz*
 F2P: *-1.000 ppm*
 F2: *-50.22 Hz*
 FPPCM: *0.50436 ppm/cm*
 HZCM: *252.31036 Hz/cm*

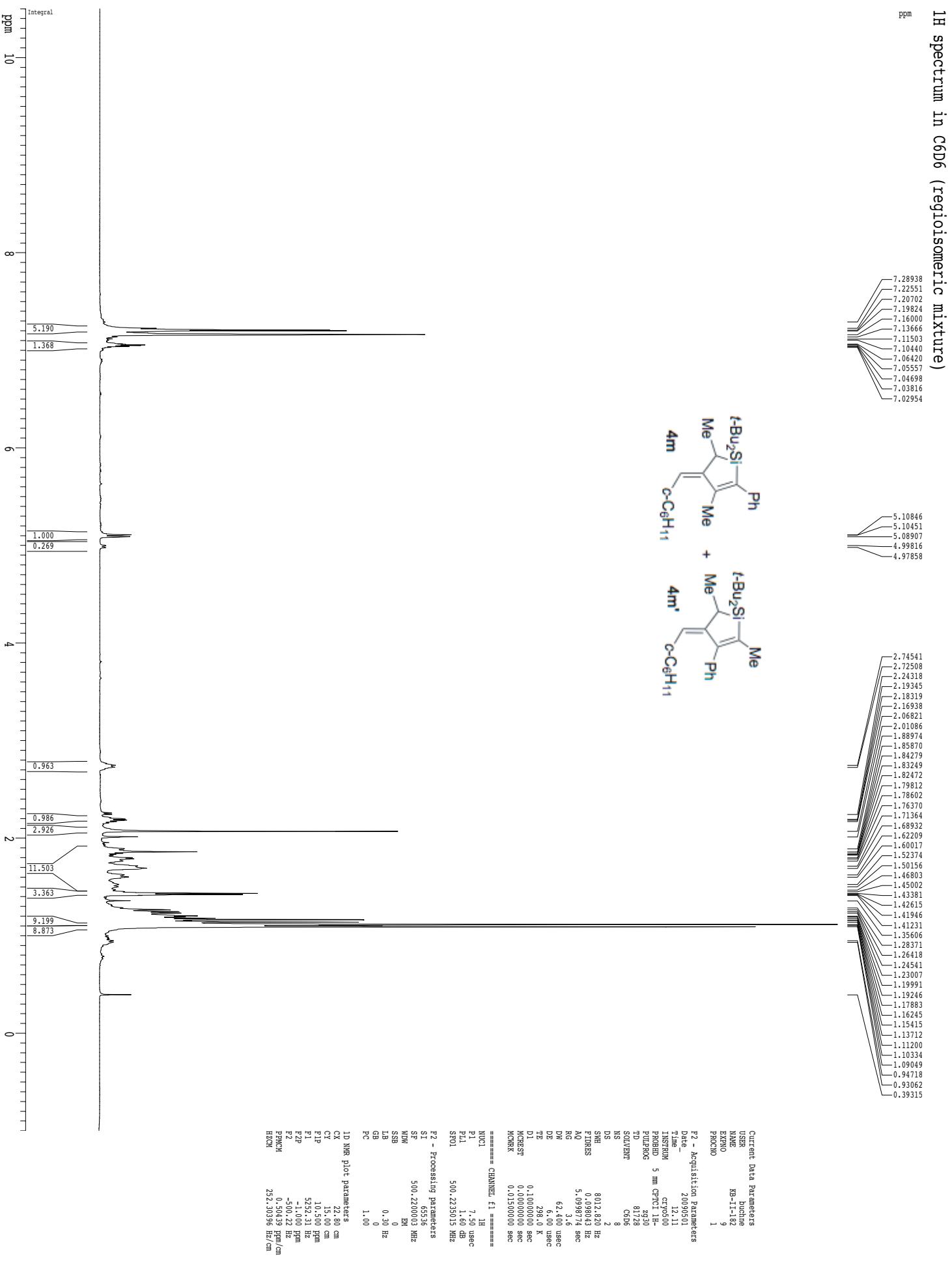


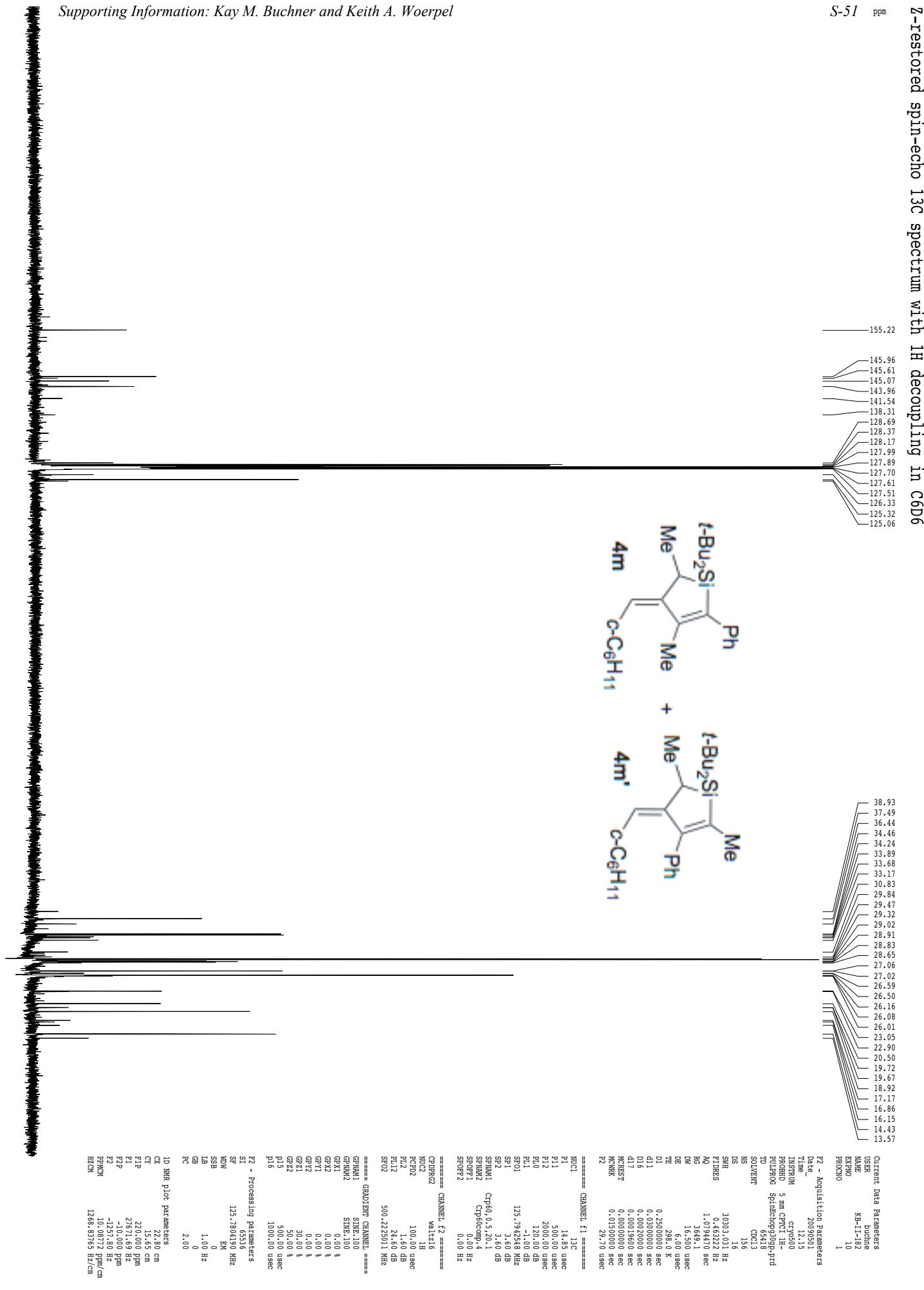
Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling in C_6D_6 

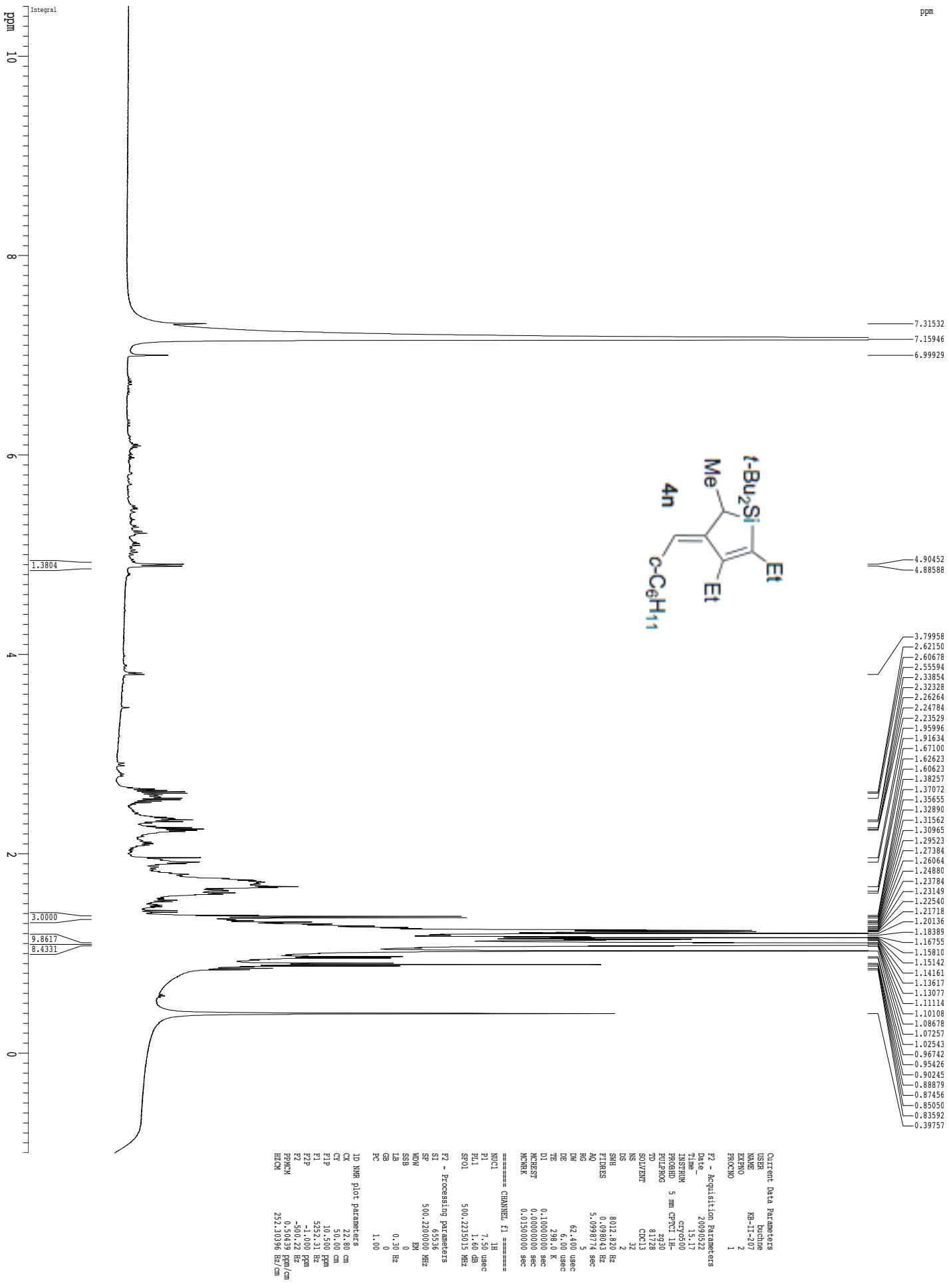
¹H spectrum in C₆D₆ (reaction mixture)

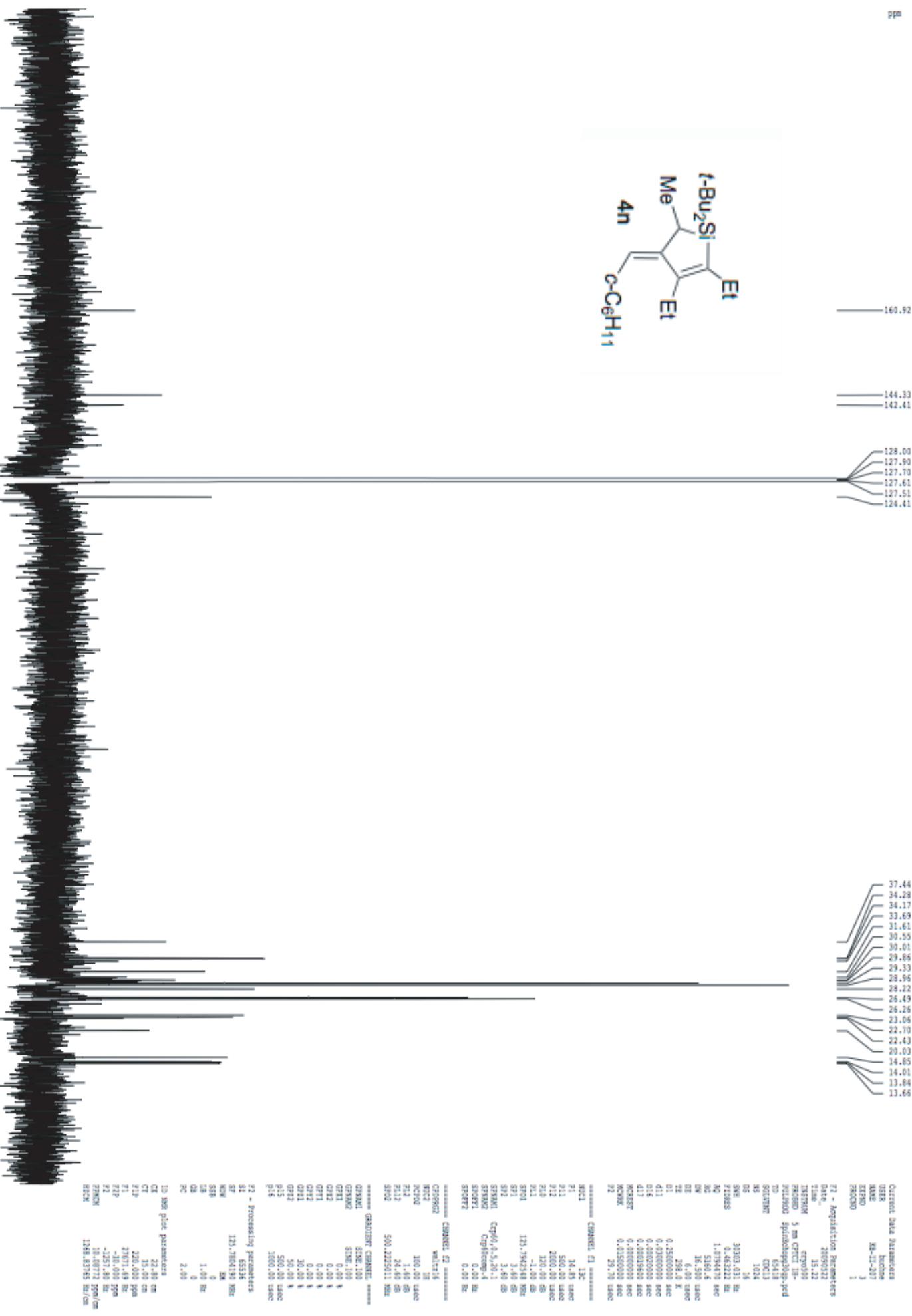


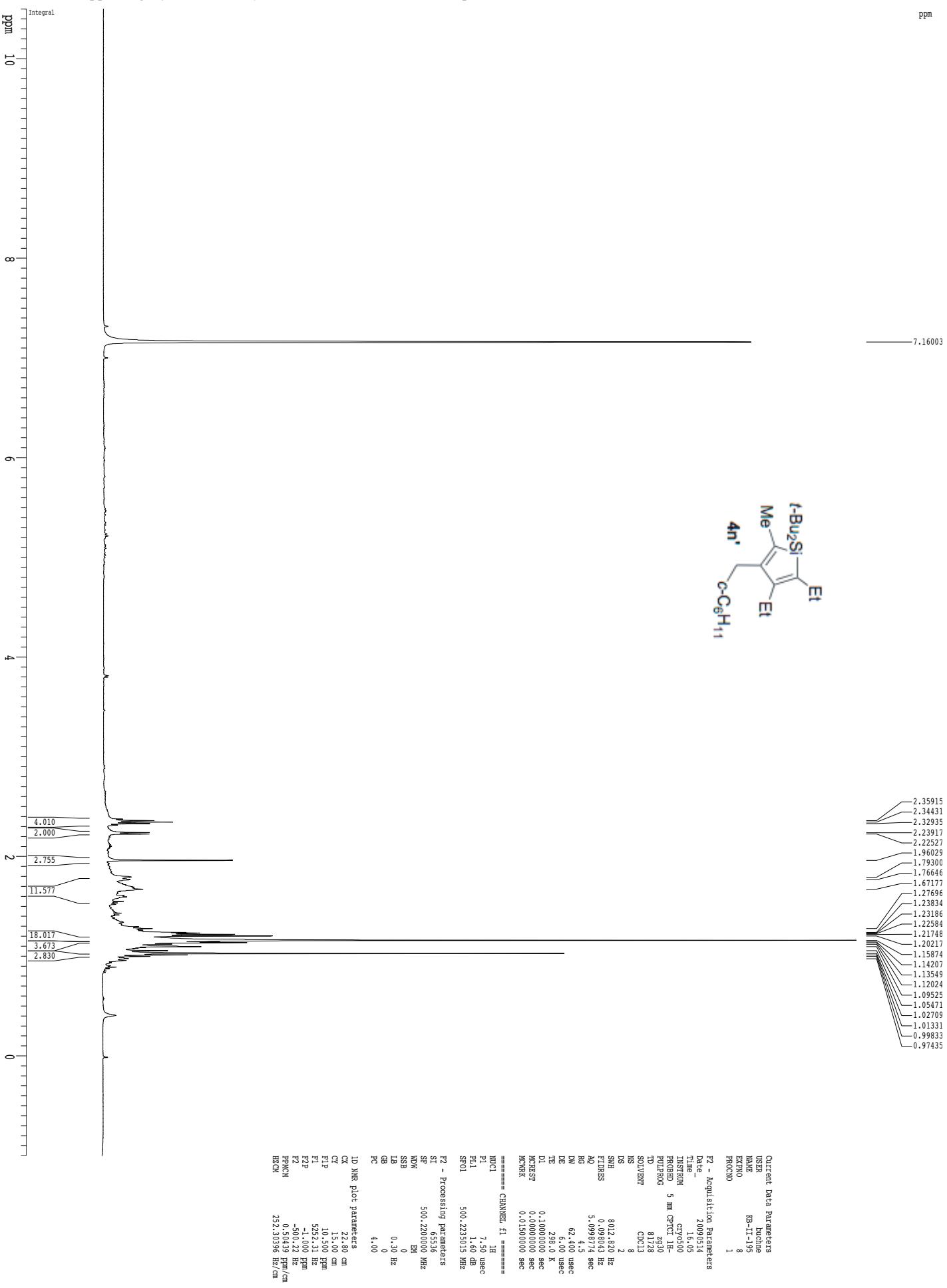
¹H spectrum in C₆D₆ (reaction mixture)



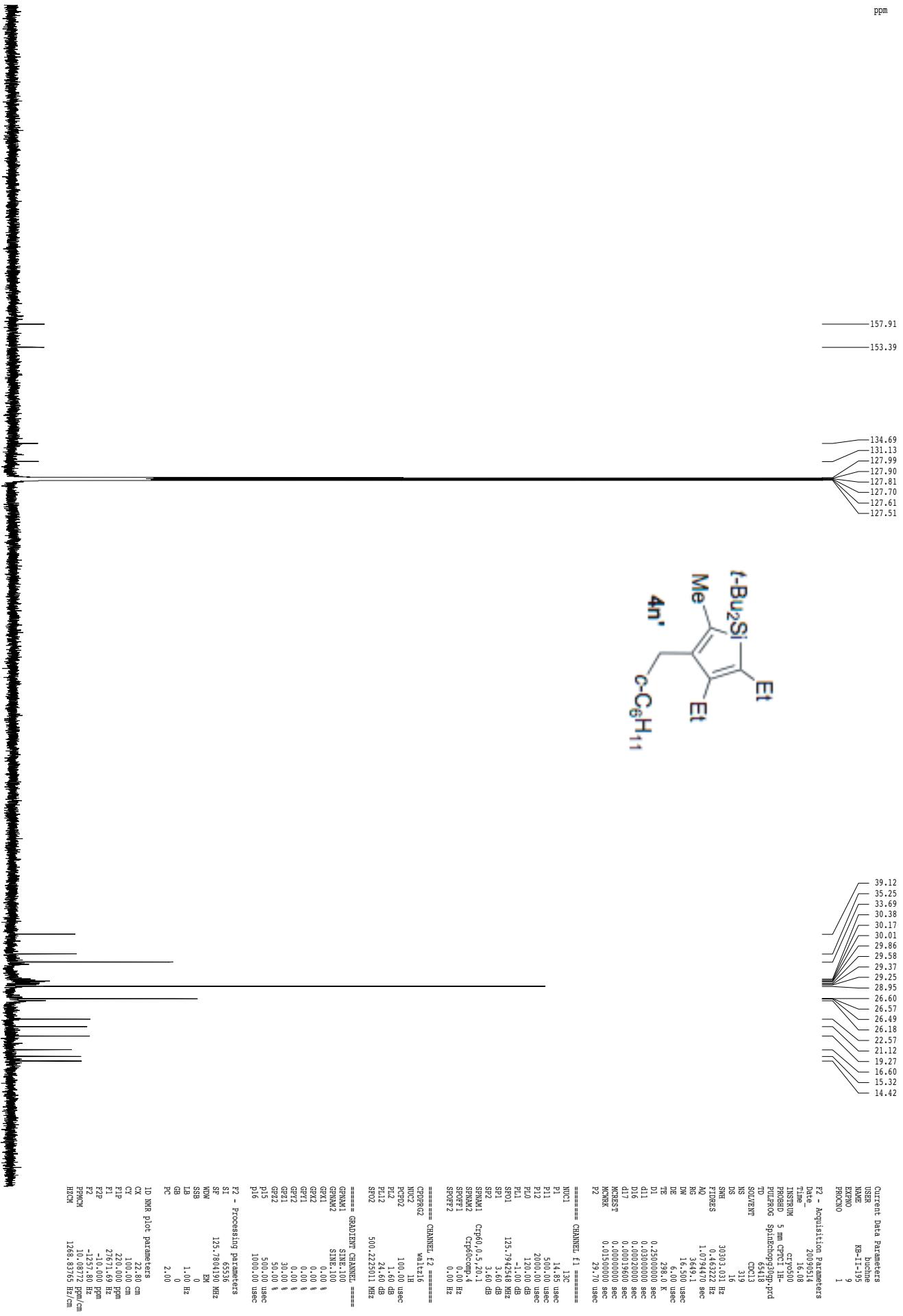


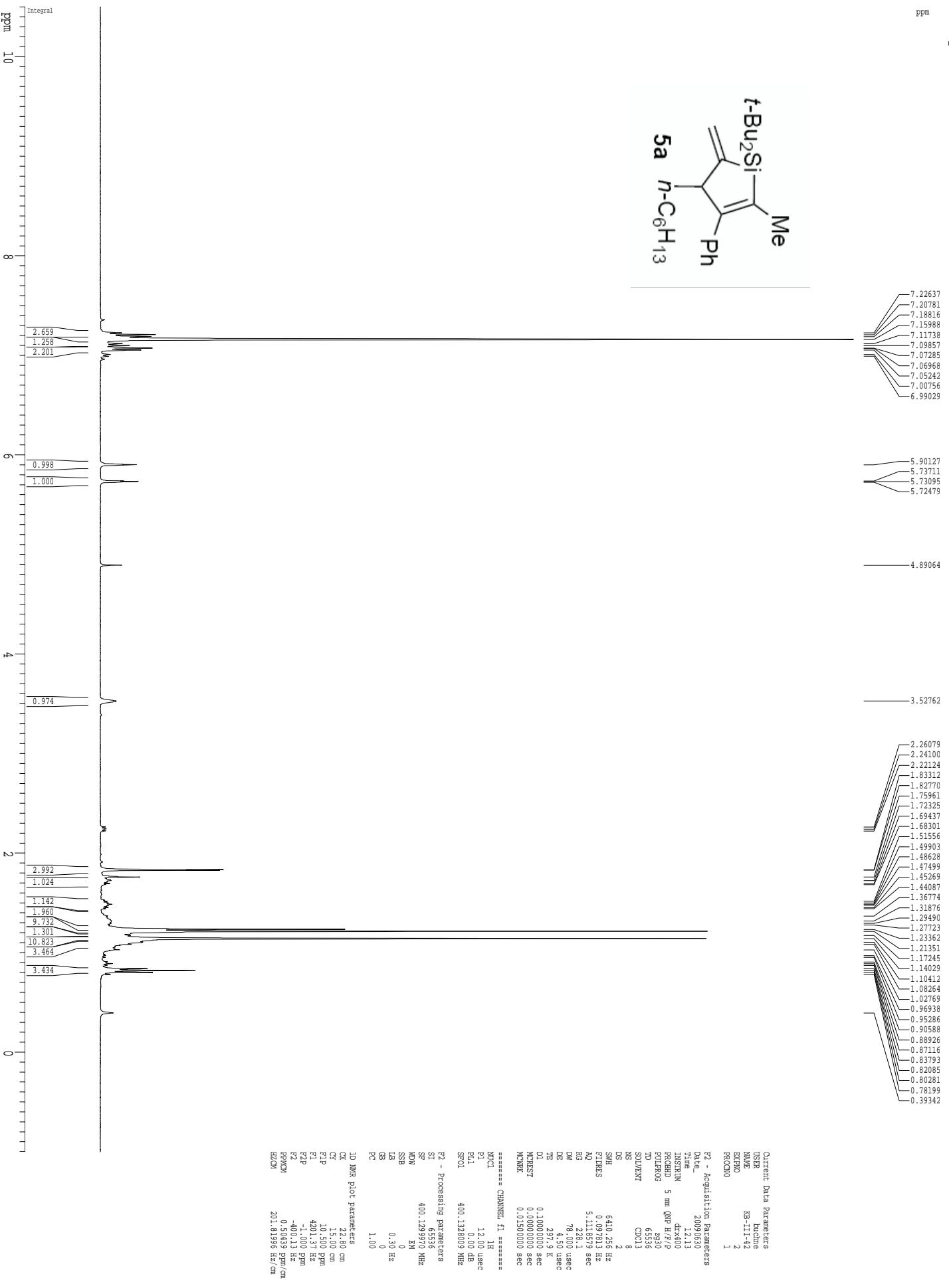
¹H spectrum in C₆D₆

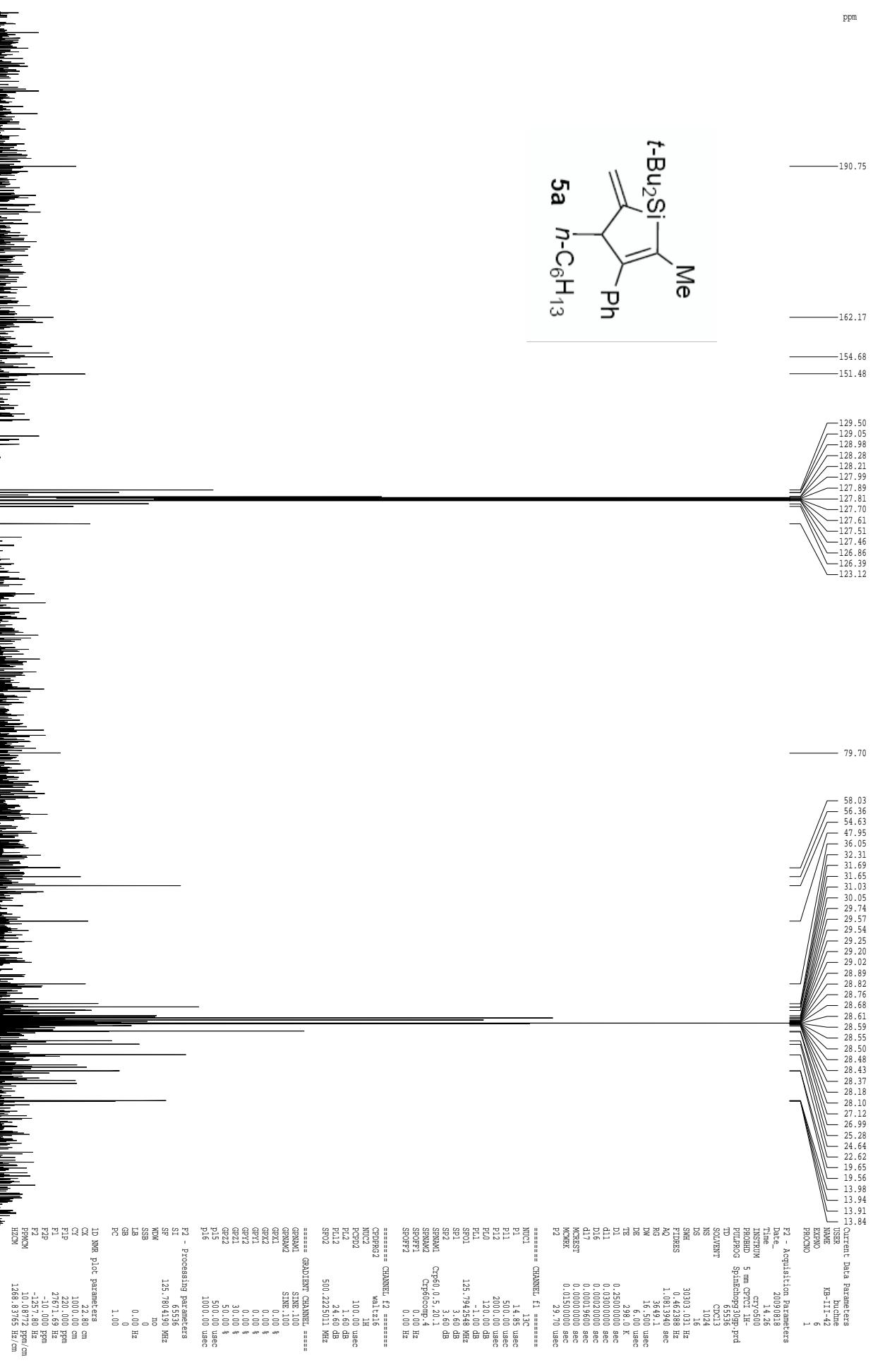
7-*restored* spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling in c_6D_6 



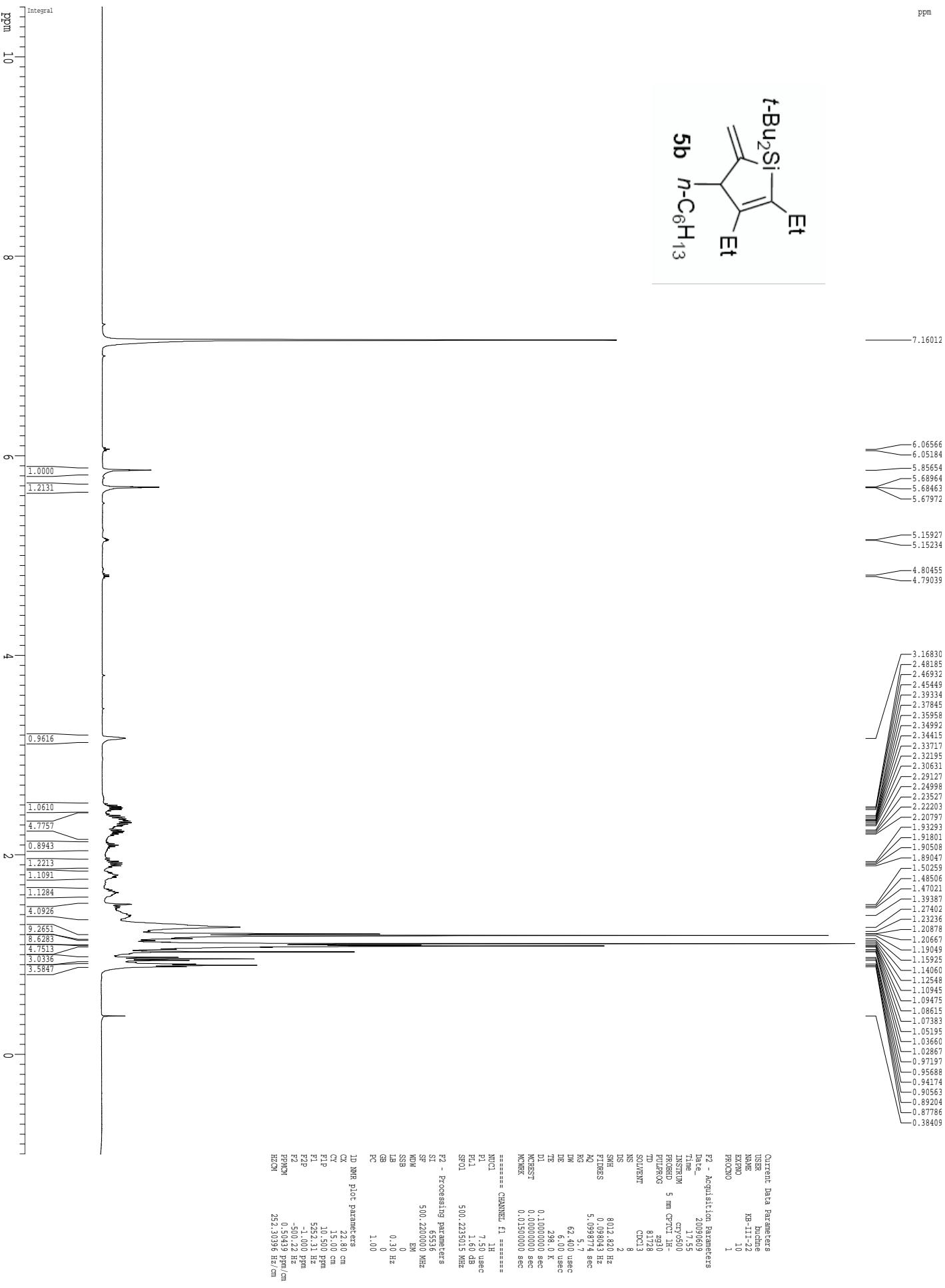
¹³C-¹H restored spin-echo ¹³C spectrum with ¹H decoupling in C₆D₆ (after pumping)

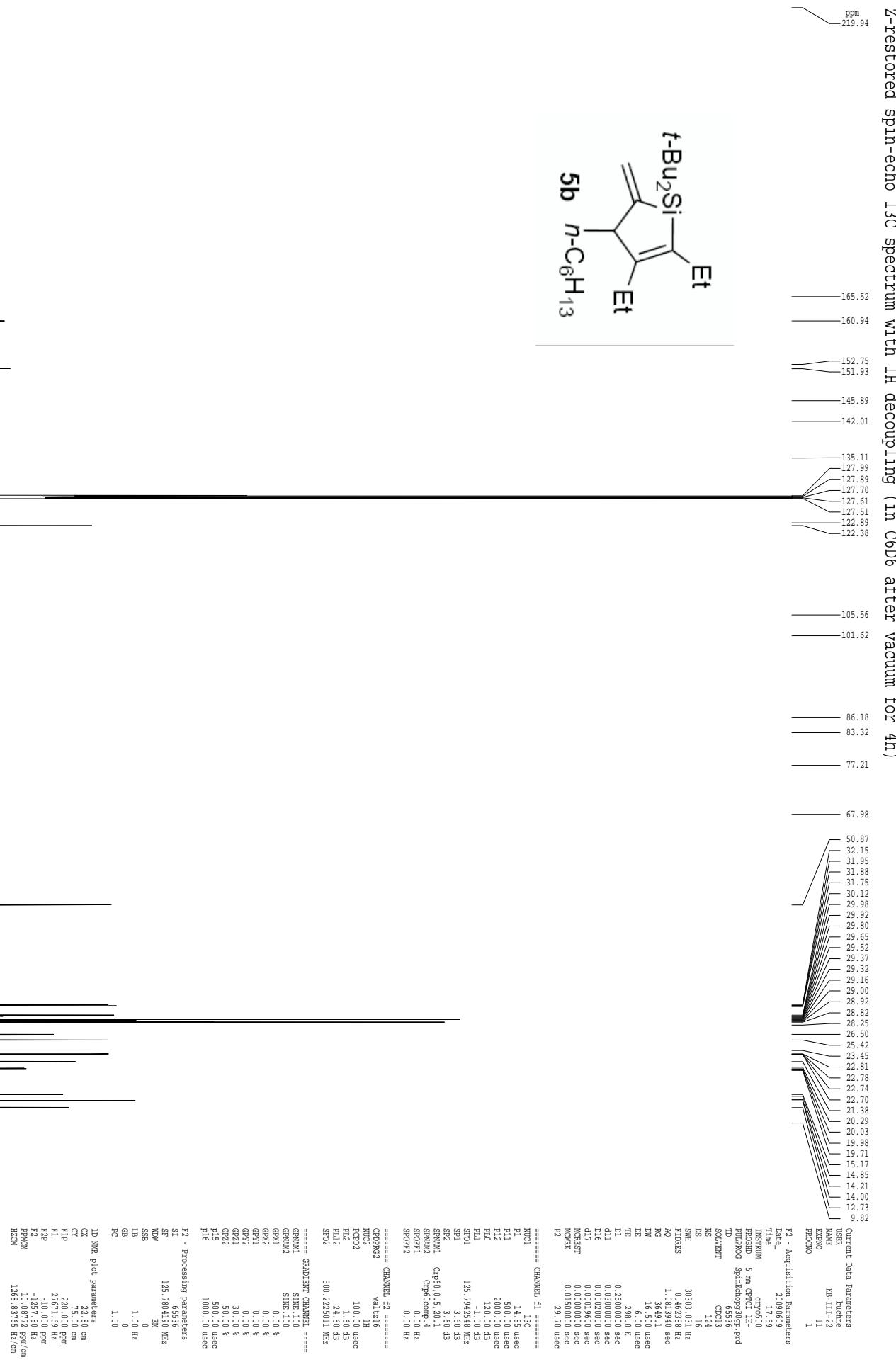




Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling in C_6D_6 

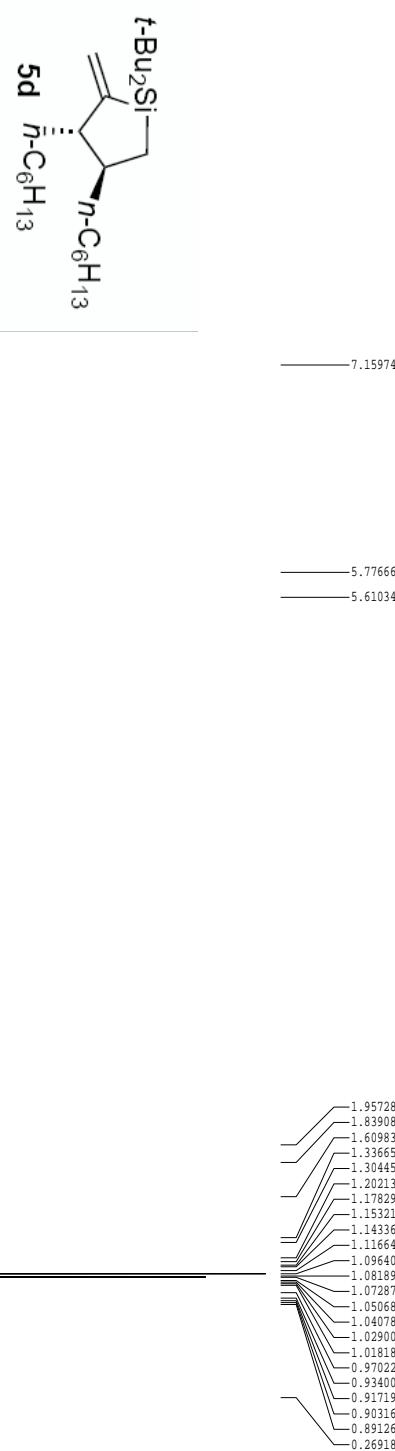
1H spectrum in C6D6





1H spectrum in C6D6

ppm



Current Data Parameters
User: *InName*
NAME: KB-11-40
EXNO: 2
PRONO: 1

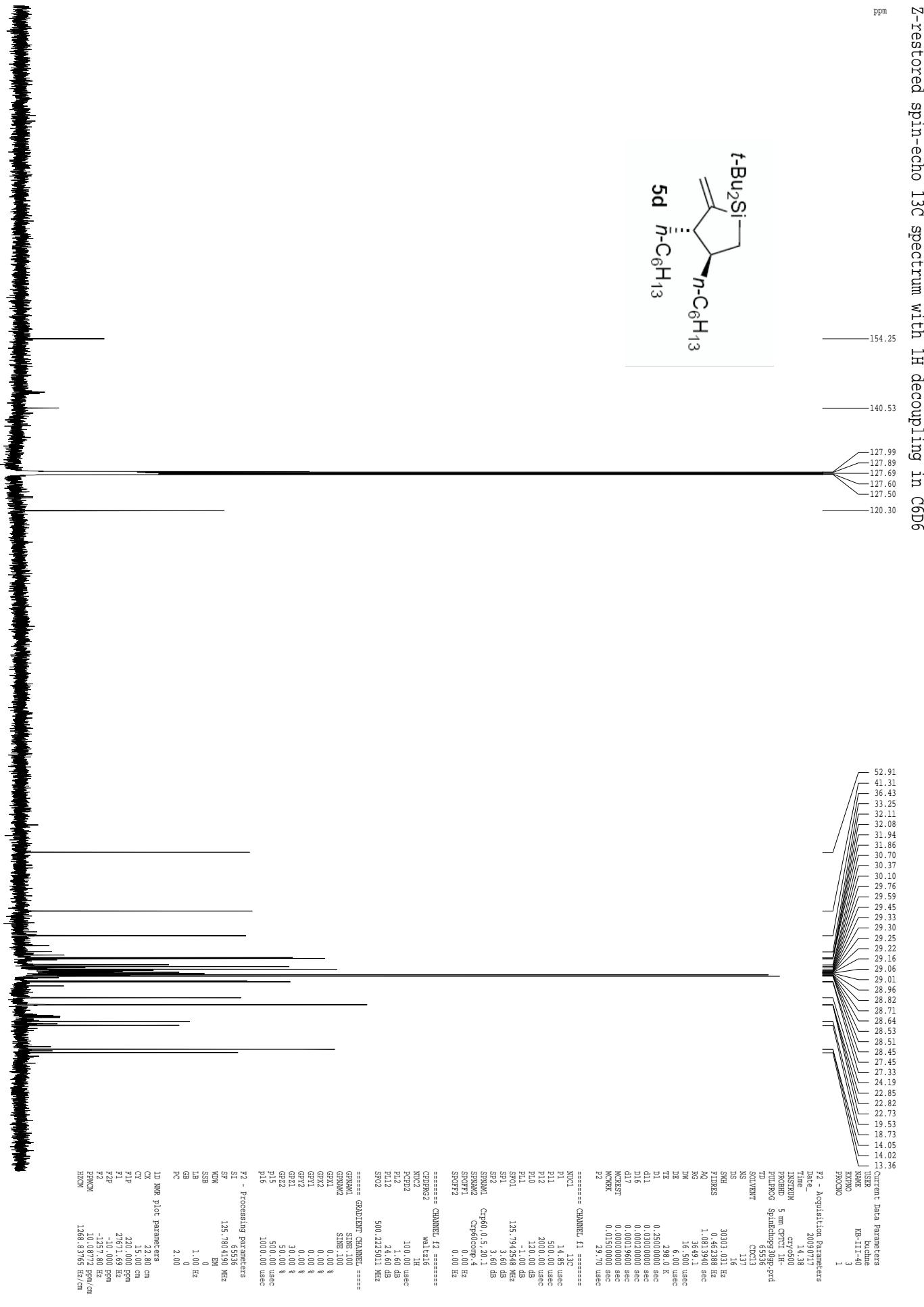
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date: 20090717
Time: 14:34
INSTRUM: cryob00
PROBID: 5 mm QPCP 1H-
PULPROG: zg30
TD: 81728
SOLVENT: CDCl3
NS: 8
DS: 2
SWH: 8012.820 Hz
ETRIMES: 0.098041 Hz
AQ: 5.098713 sec
RG: 4.1
DW: 6.400 usec
DE: 6.00 usec
TE: 296.1 K
D1: 0.1000000 sec
MEST: 0.0000000 sec
NCMRK: 0.0150000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 ======
NUCL: 1H
P1: 7.50 usec
PL1: 1.60 dB
SRQ1: 500.2235015 MHz

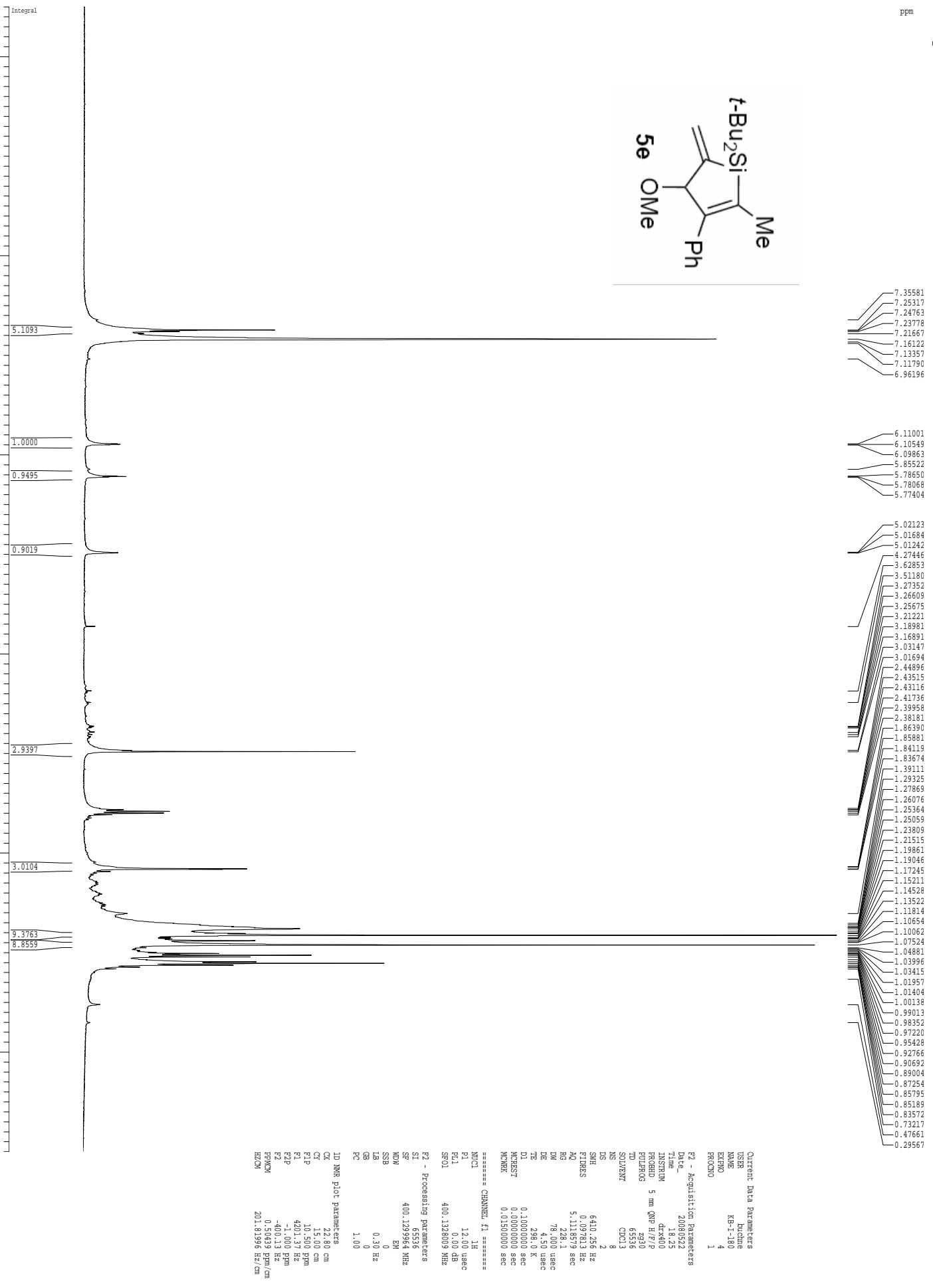
F2 - Processing parameters
ST: 55136
SP: 500.2200000 MHz
WDW: EM
SSB: 0
LB: 0.30 Hz
GB: 4.00
PC:

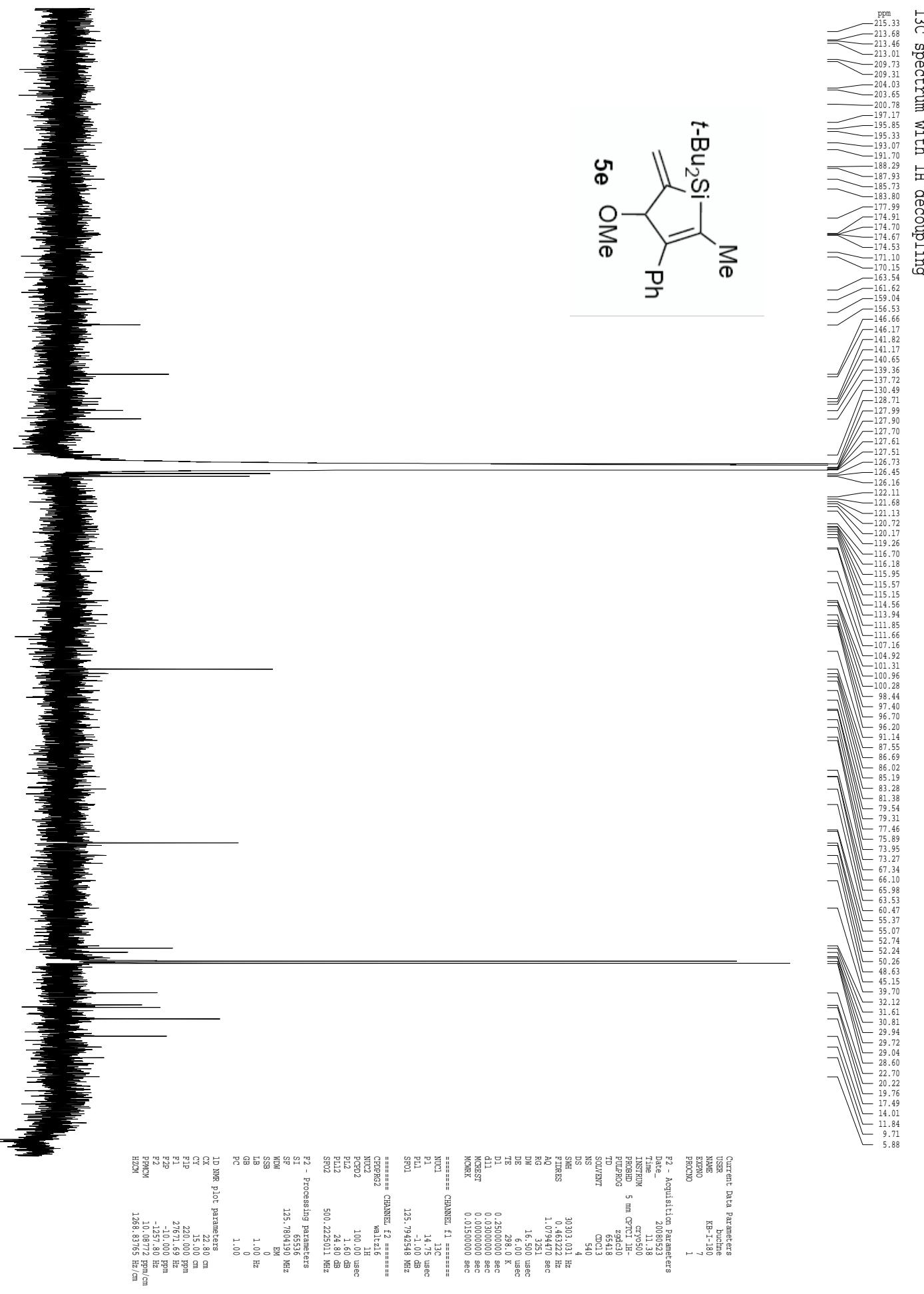
1D NMR plot parameters
CX: 22.80 cm
CY: 15.00 cm
FLP: 10.300 ppm
F1: 522.31 Hz
F2P: -1.000 ppm
F2: -50.22 Hz
PPCM: 0.90336 ppm/cm
HZCM: 25.210396 Hz/cm

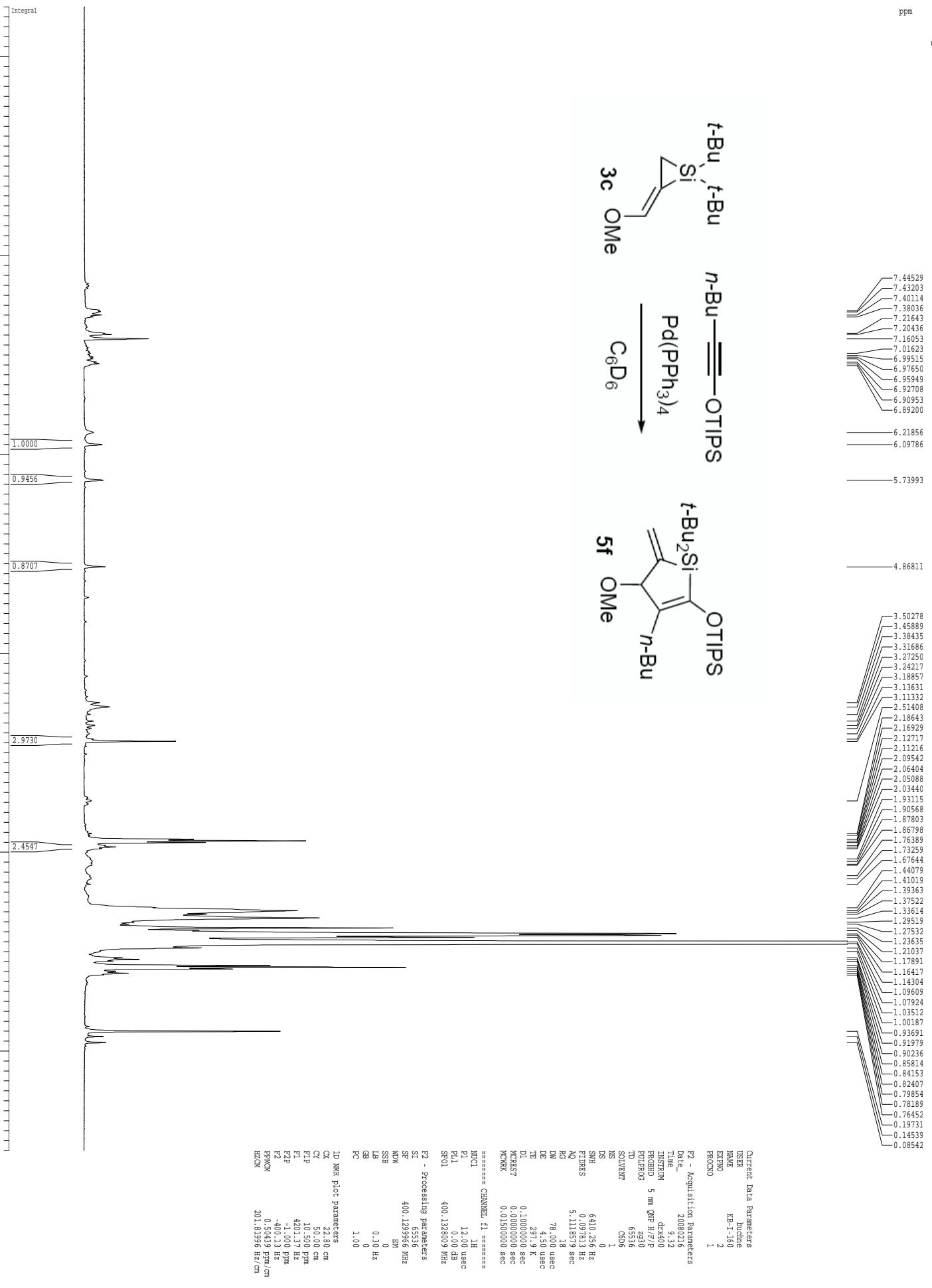
Integral
ppm 10
8
6
4
2
0



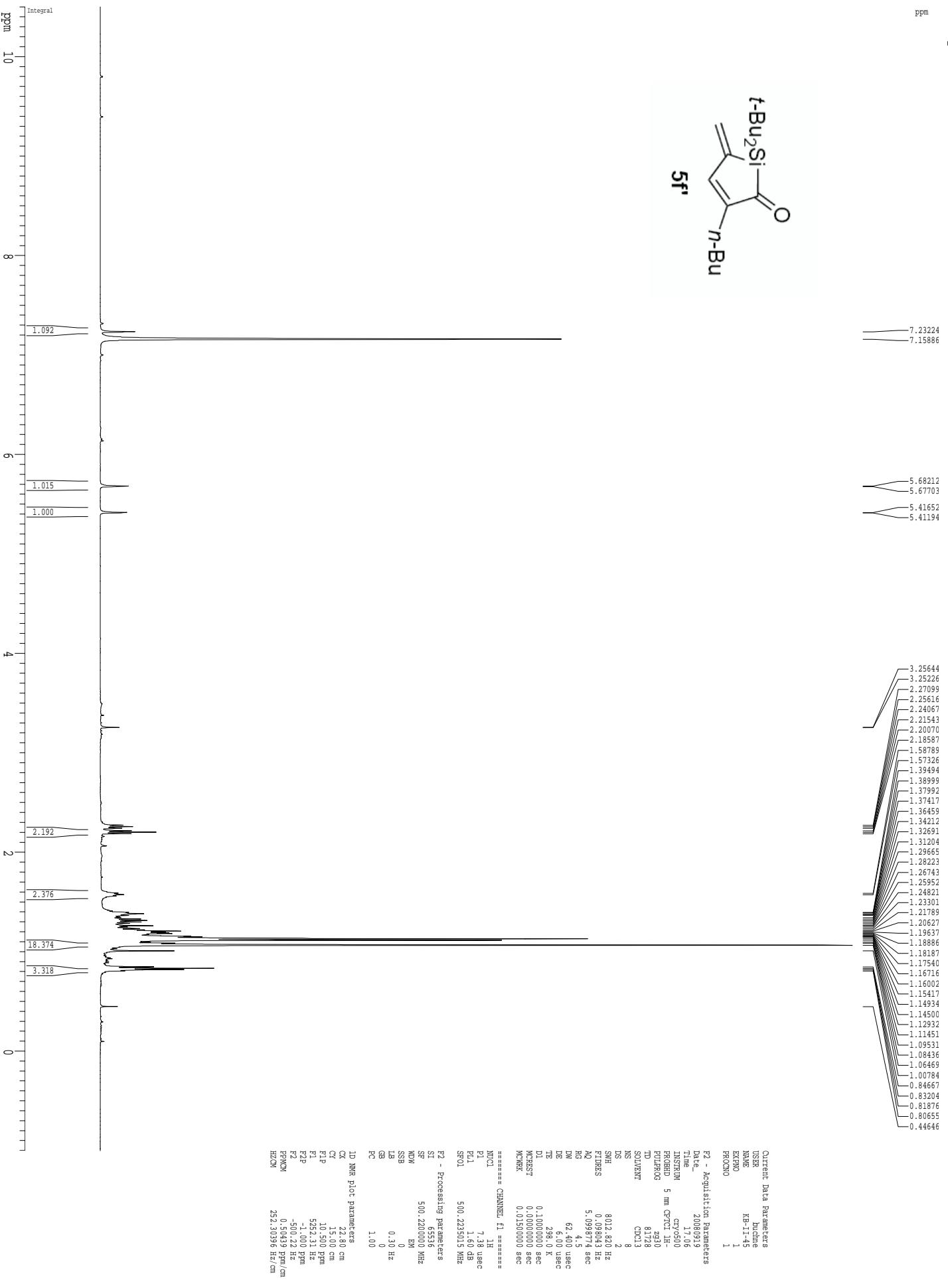
1H spectrum in C6D6





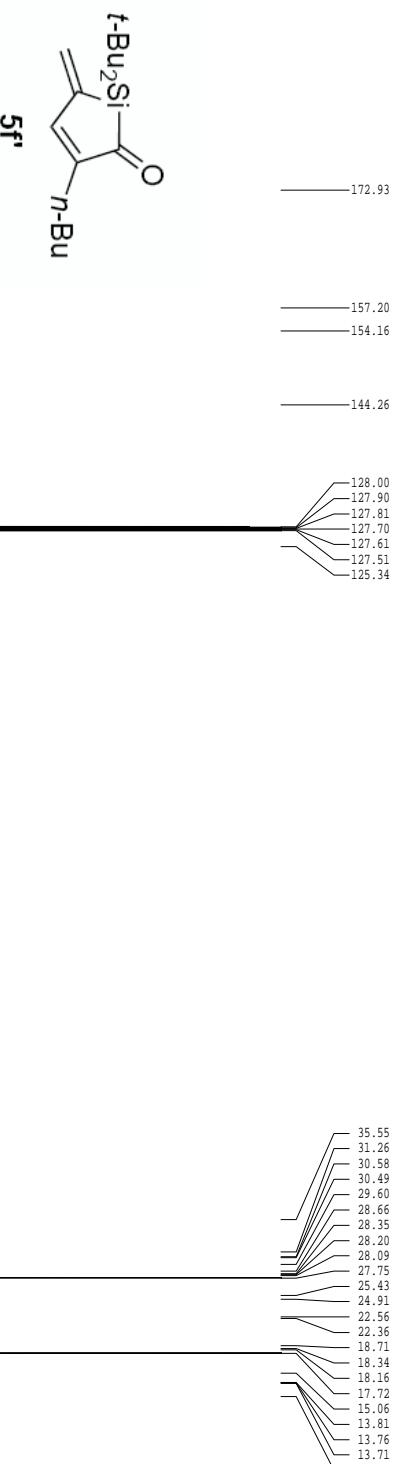
1H spectrum in C₆D₆

1H spectrum in C6D6



13C spectrum with 1H decoupling in C6D6

ppm



Current Data Parameters

USER buchner
NAME KB-11-45
EXNO 2
PRCNO 1

P2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date 20080919
Time 17:09
INSTRUM cryo500

PROBOD 5 mm CPTCI-1H-
DULPRO 2ndc30

TD 65418

SOLVENT CDCl3

NS 223

D1 30303.031 4

D1RES 0.46322 Hz

AQ 1.079470 sec

RG 3251

DW 16.500 usec

DE 6.00 usec

TE 298.0 K

0.2500000 sec

D1 0.0300000 sec

D11 0.0000000 sec

NUC1 0.0000000 sec

MOREST 0.0150000 sec

NCURR

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

NUC1 13C

P1 14.75 usec

P2L 1.00 dB

SR01 125.7942548 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====

CPPIRG2 w1z16

NUC2 1H

PPG2 100.00 usec

D1L2 1.60 dB

D1L2 24.90 dB

SFG2 50.22501.1 MHz

P2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536

SP 125.7804190 MHz

NDM EM

SSB 0

DB 1.00 Hz

GB 0

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 22.80 cm

CT 20.00 cm

CP 22.00 ppm

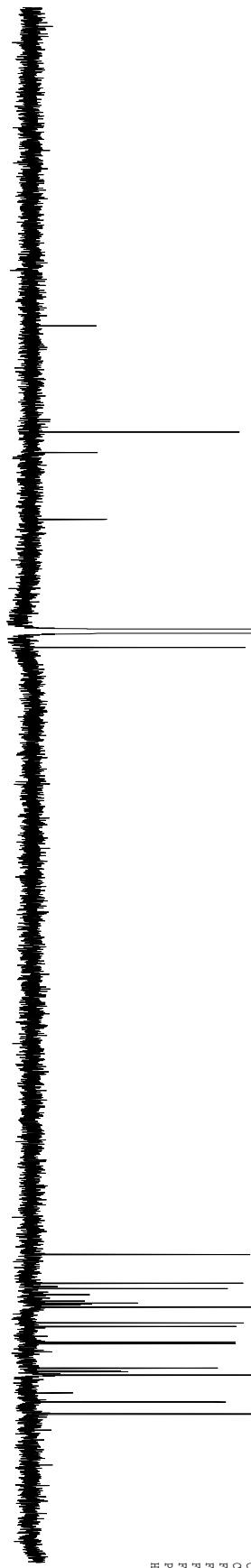
F1 27671.59 Hz

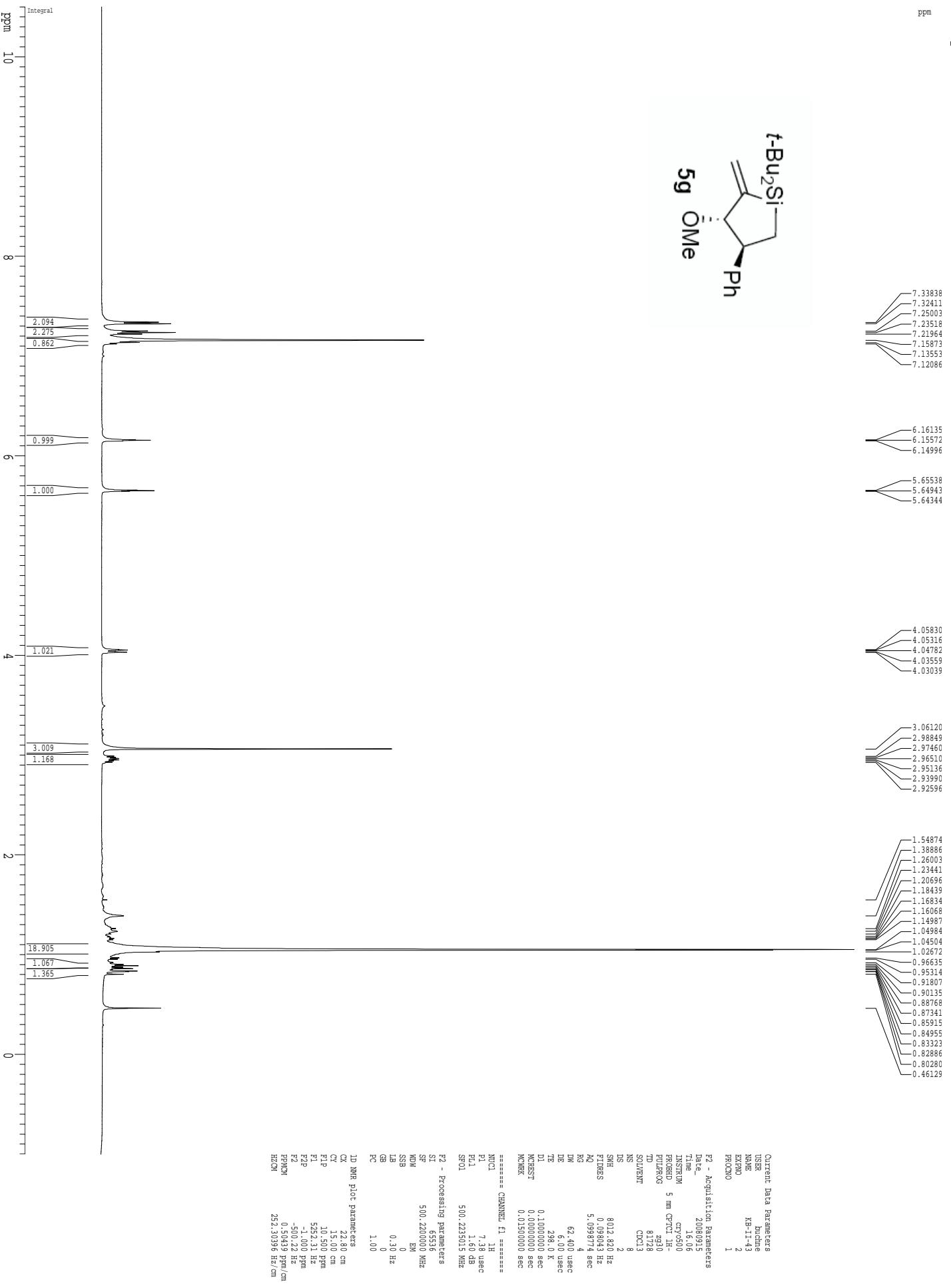
F2P -10.000 ppm

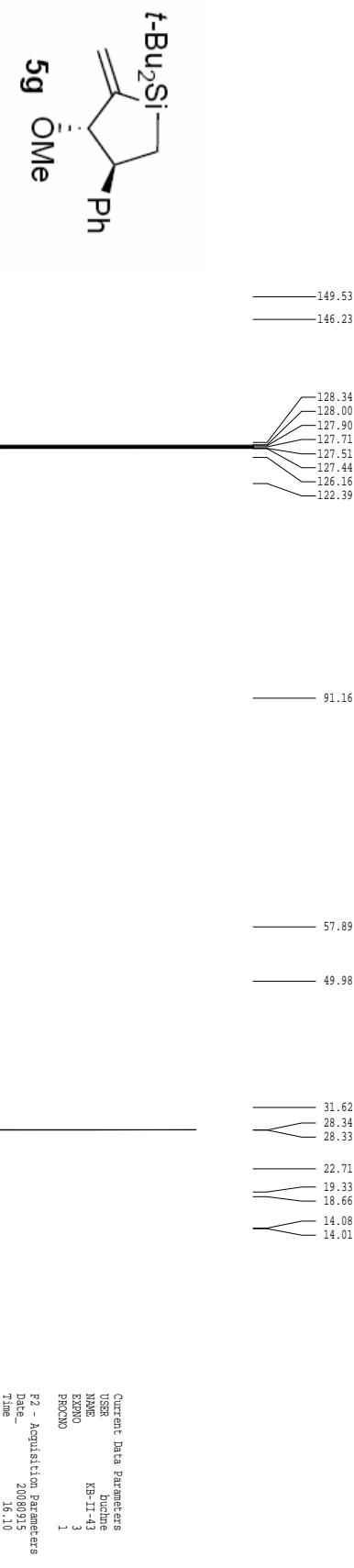
F2P -1257.80 Hz

PPCM 10.08772 ppm/cm

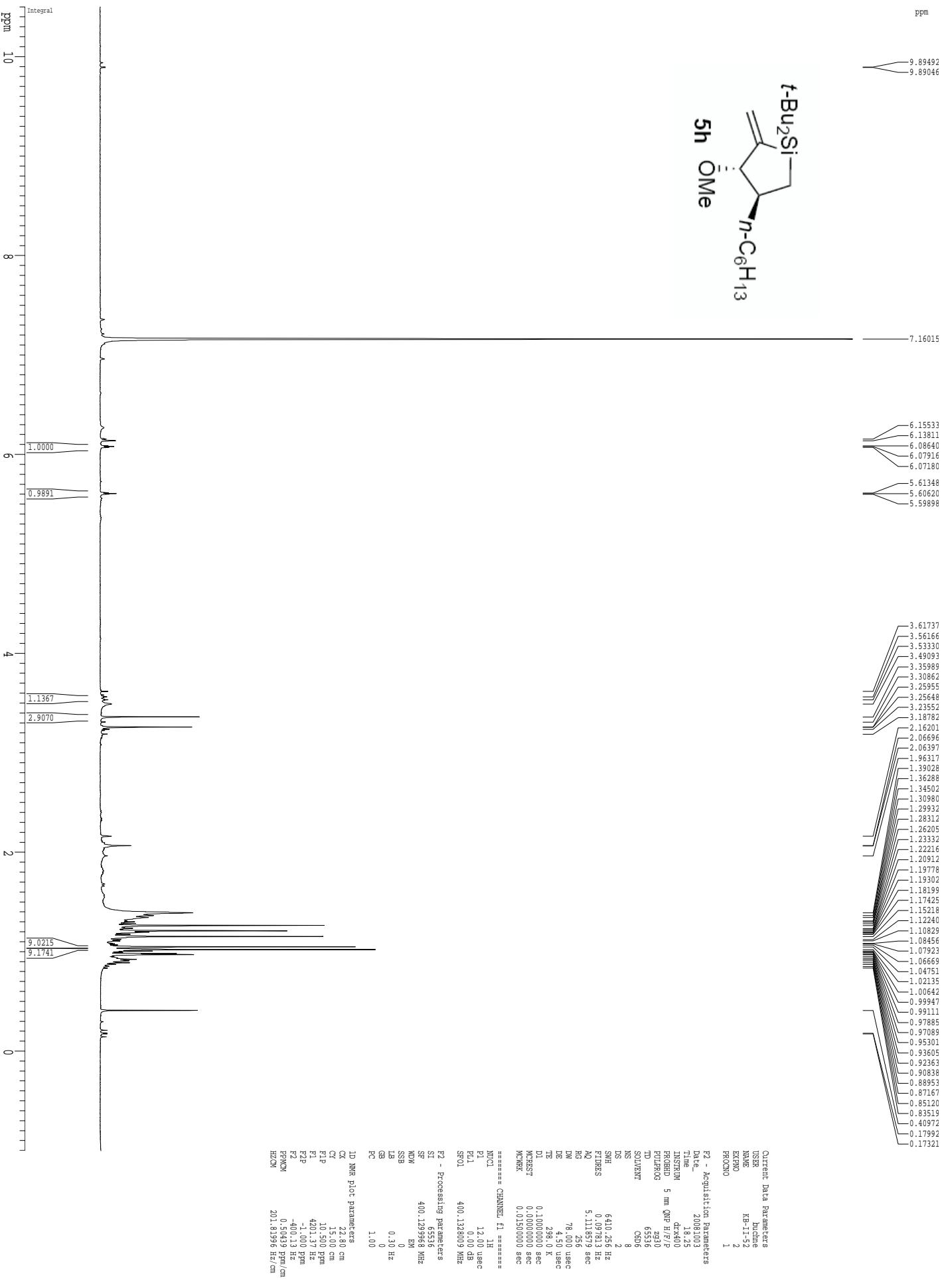
HZON 1268.83765 Hz/cm





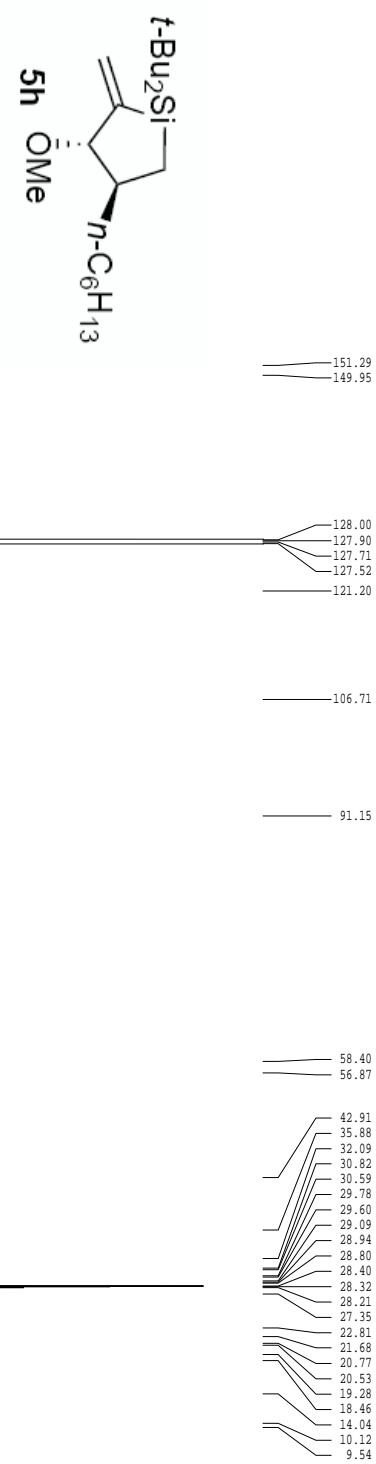
¹³C spectrum with ¹H decoupling in C₆D₆

1H spectrum in C6D6

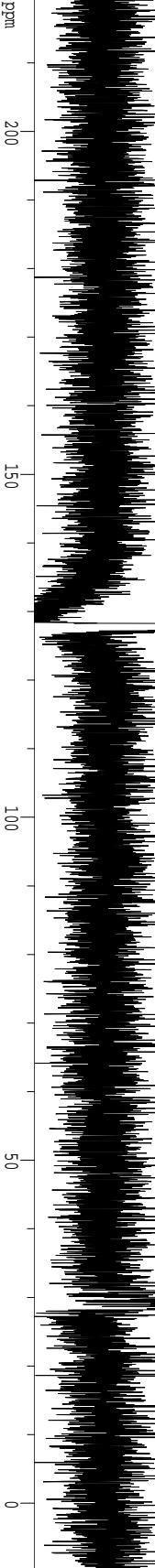


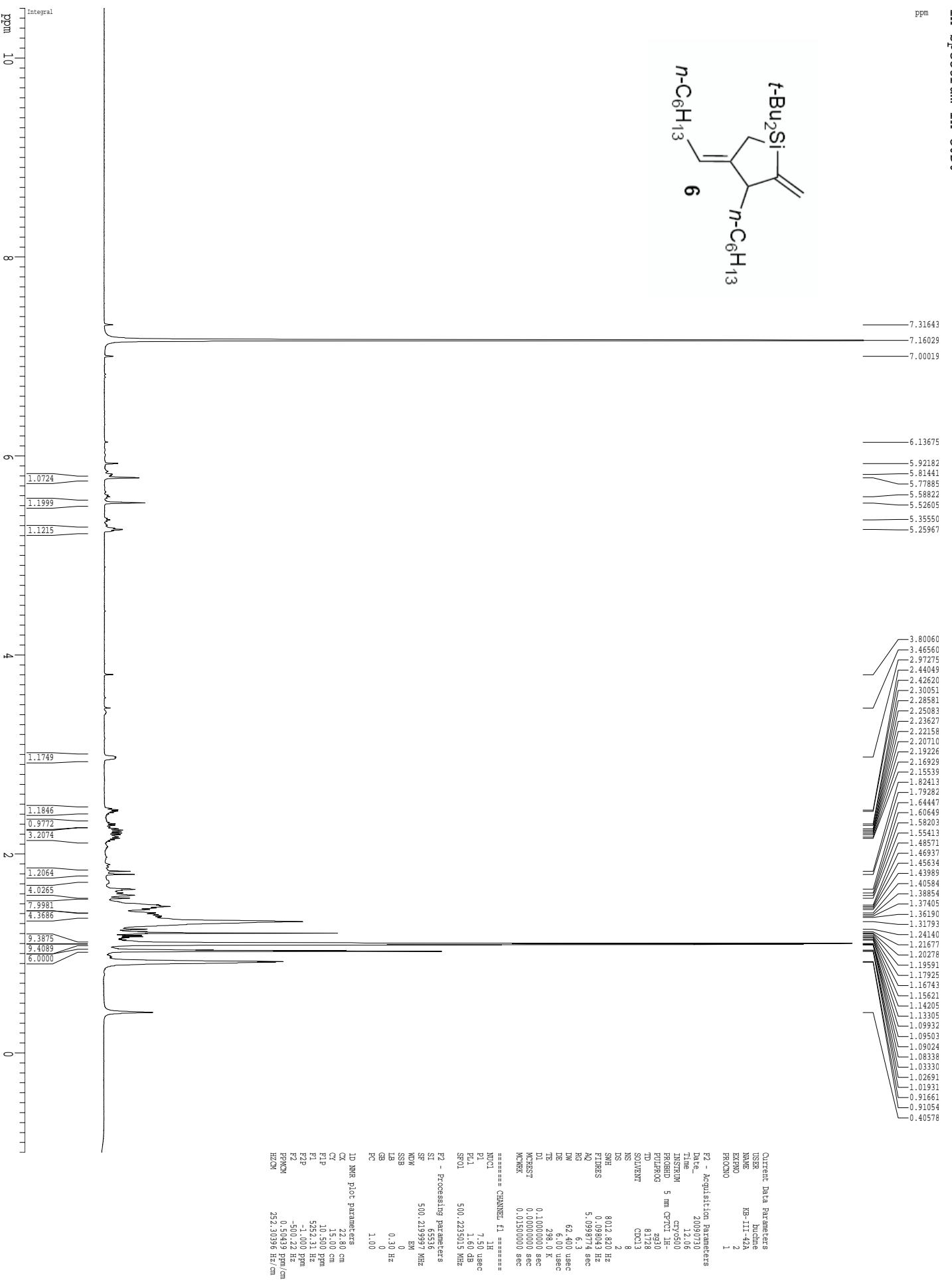
13C spectrum with 1H decoupling in C6D6

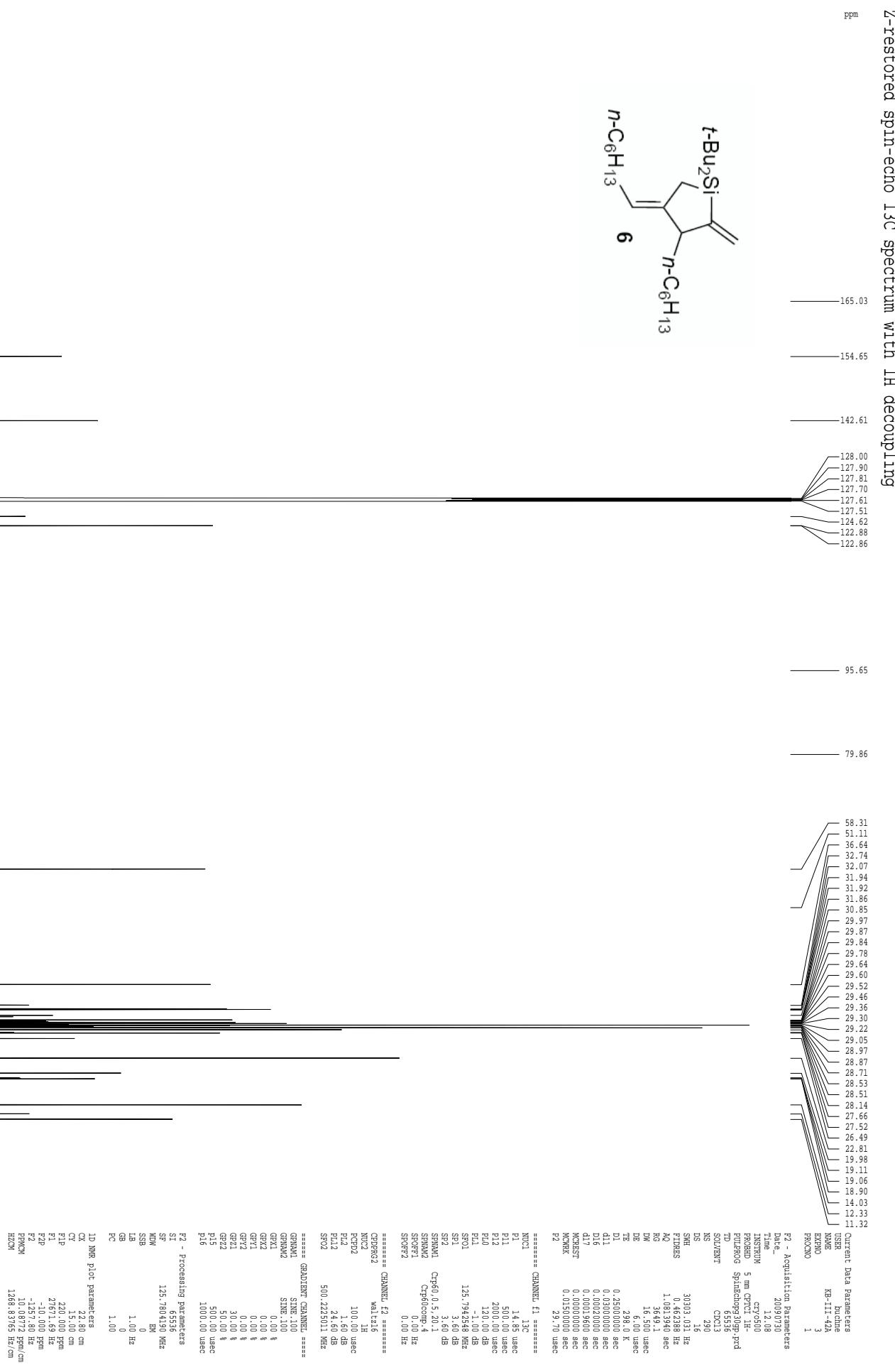
ppm



Current Data Parameters
USER Buchne
NAME KB-11-52
EXNO 4
PRCNO 1

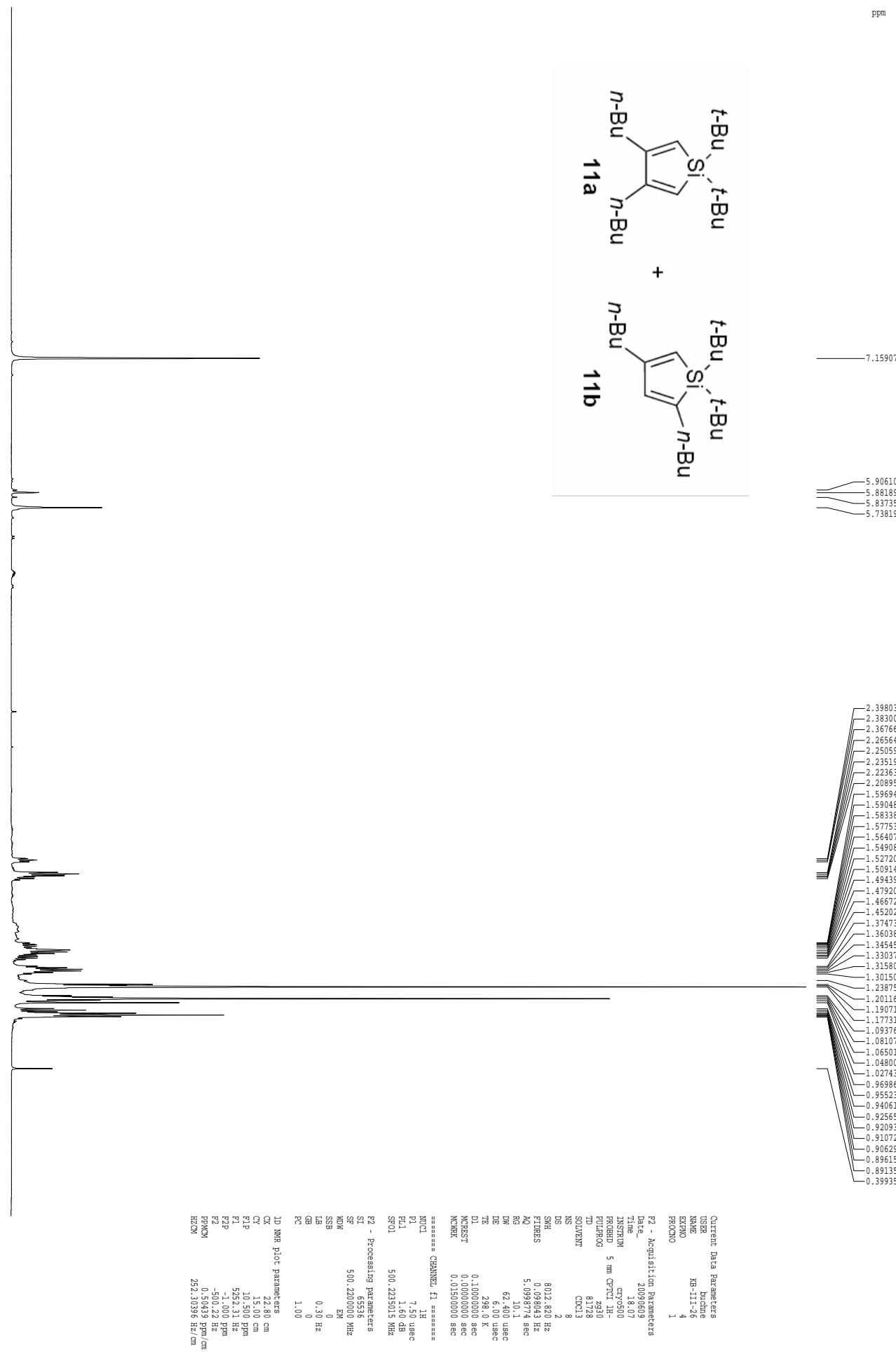


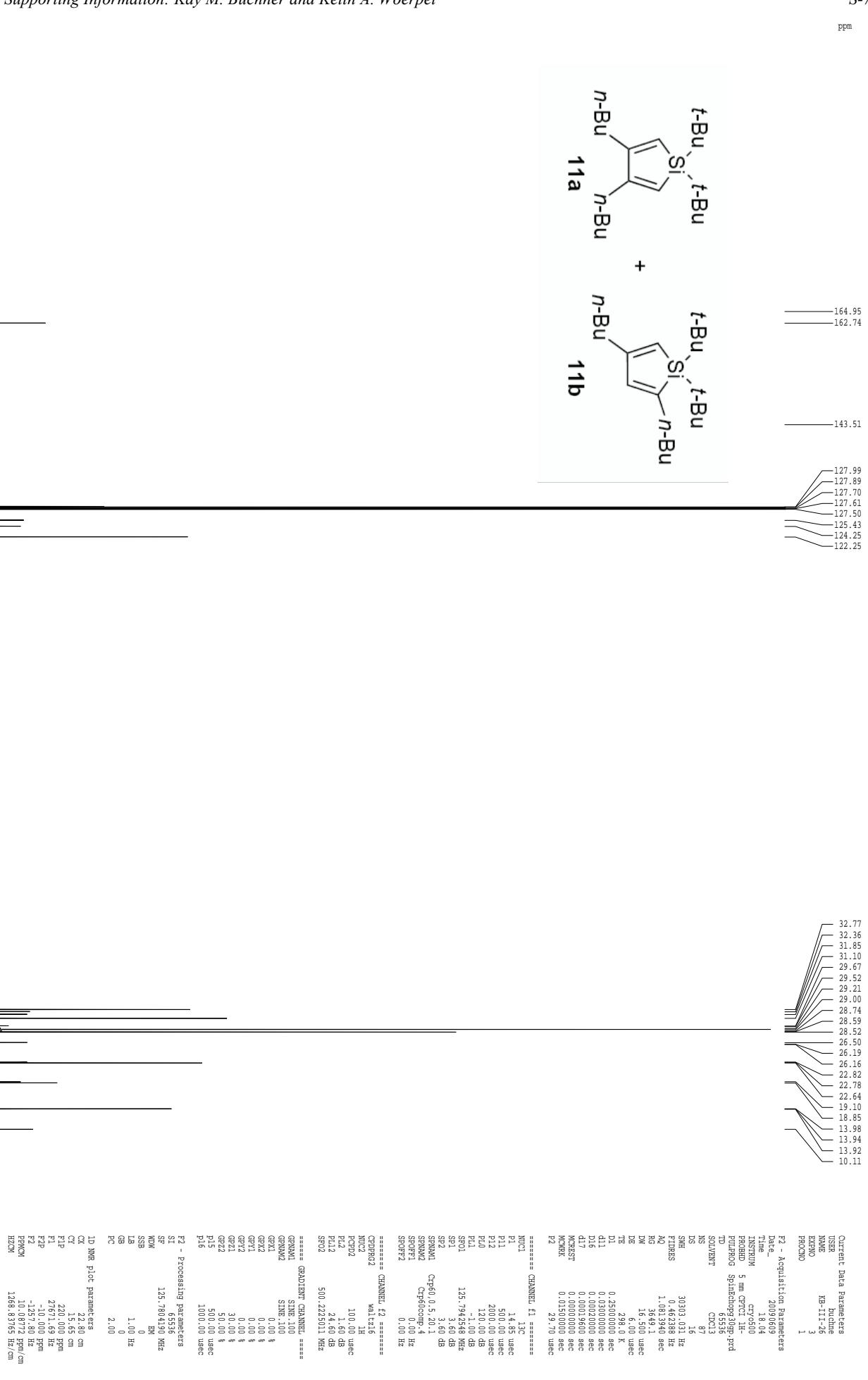




1H spectrum in C6D6 (regioisomeric mixture)

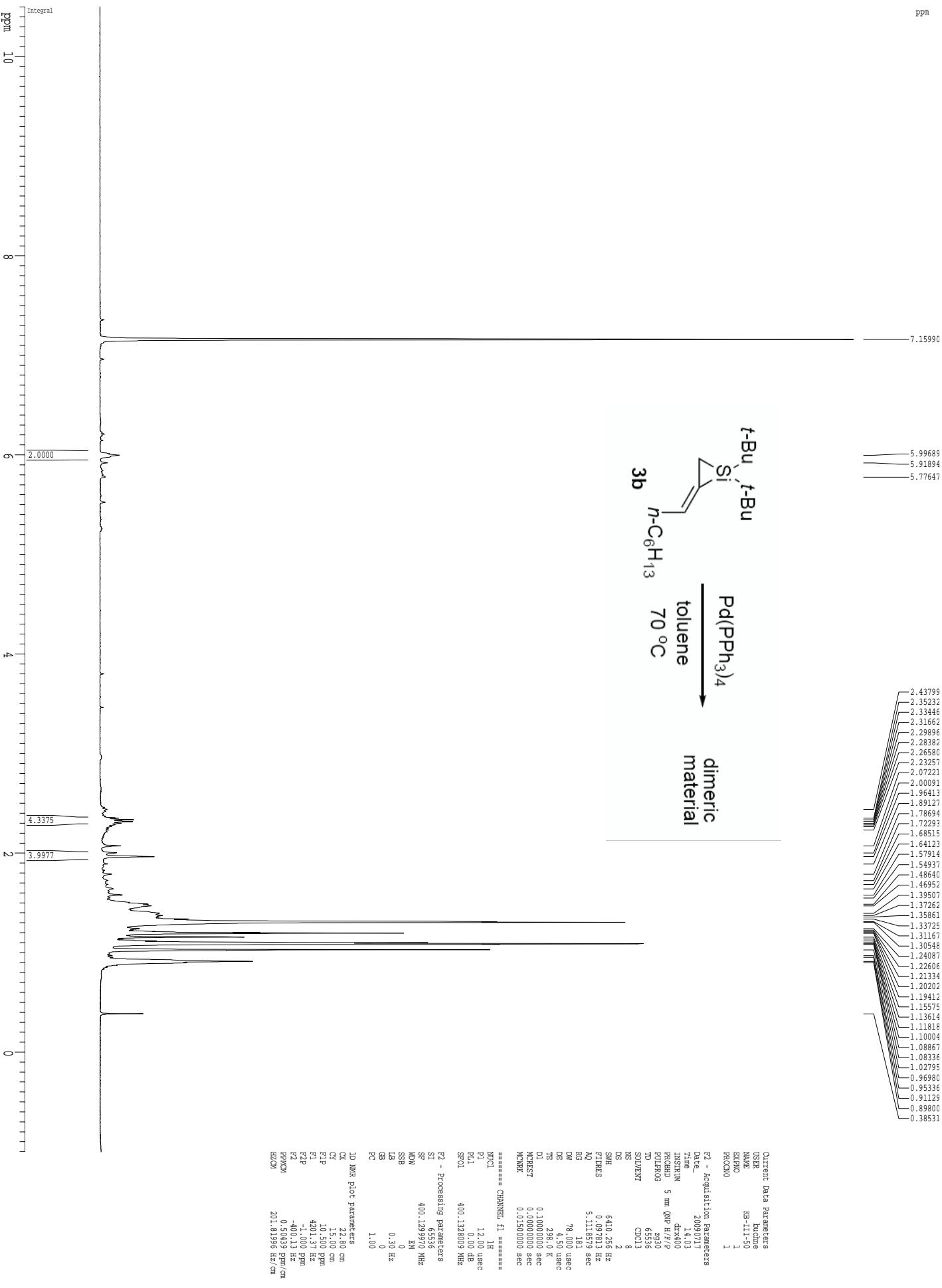
ppm

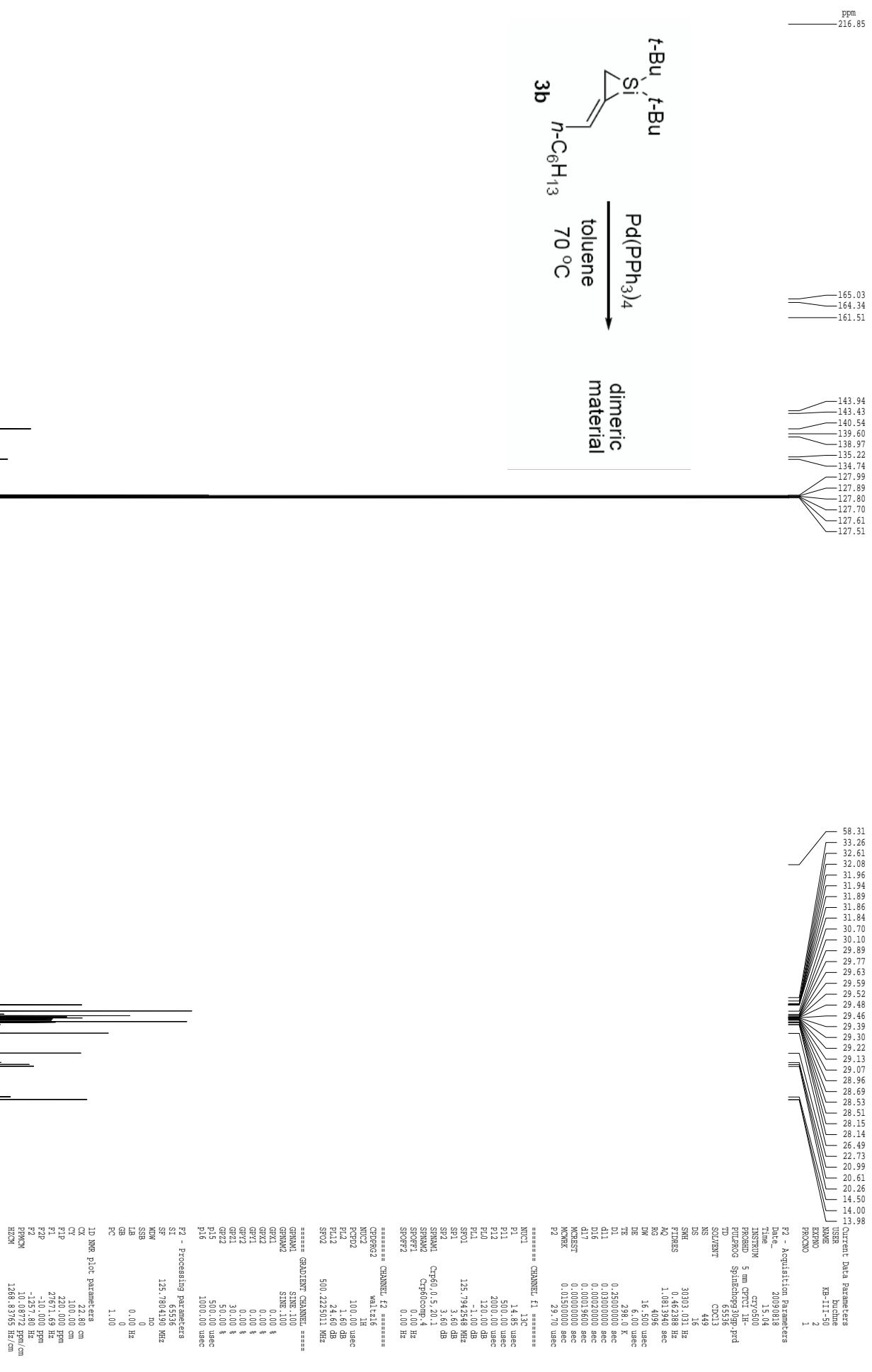


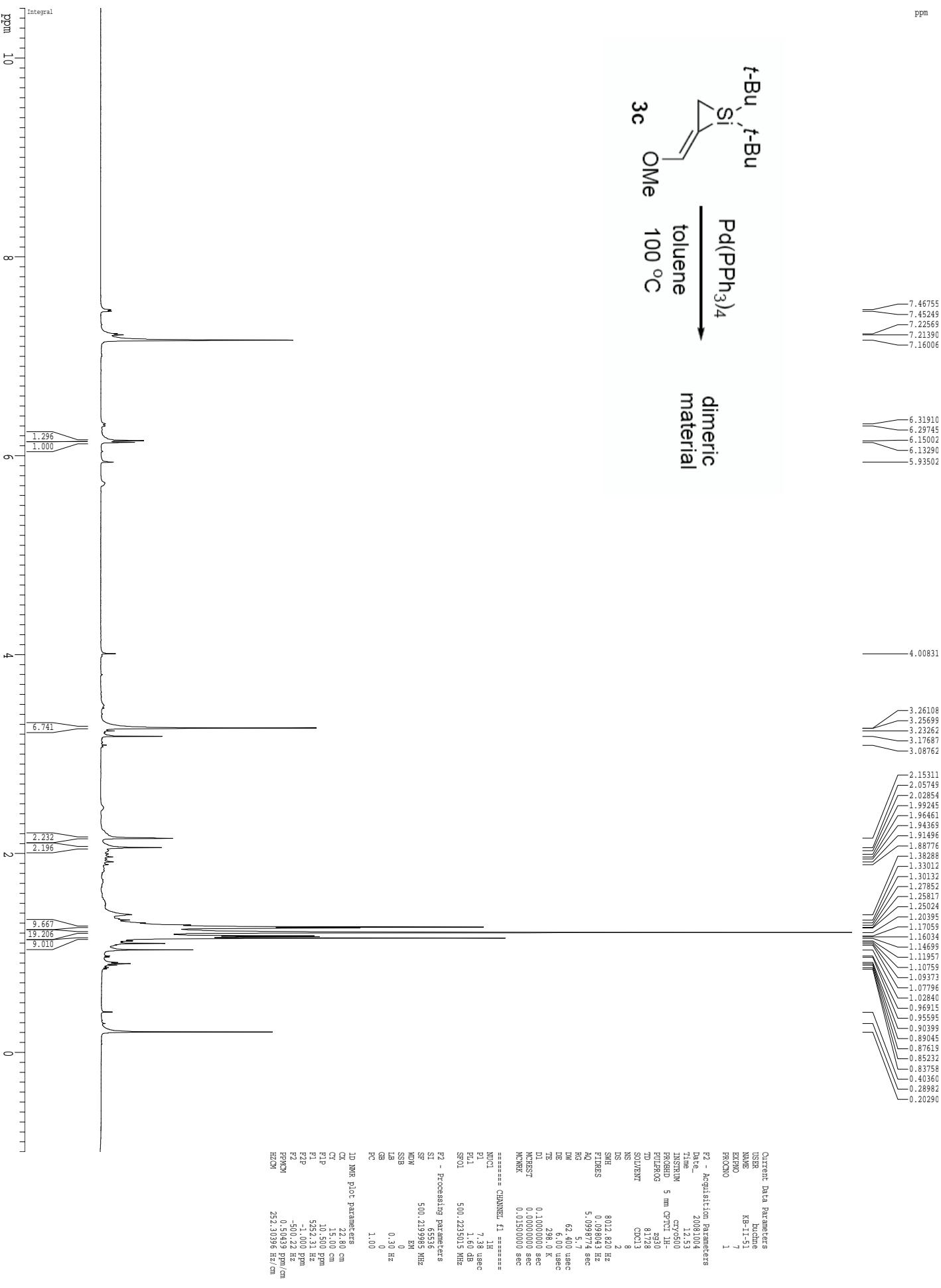
Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling in C6D6 (regioisomeric mixture)

¹H spectrum in C6D6

ppm



Z-restored spin-echo ^{13}C spectrum with ^1H decoupling

¹H spectrum in C6D6

¹³C spectrum with ¹H decoupling in C₆D₆

ppm

