

## Synthesis and structure of trinuclear yttrium(III) dihydrido cluster stabilized by bulky amidinate ligand

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### Experimental section

All operations were carried out under an argon atmosphere using Schlenk techniques or in nitrogen filled glovebox. THF and toluene were purified by distillation from sodium/benzophenone ketyl and degassed thoroughly. Hexane was dried by distillation from sodium/triglyme and benzophenone ketyl prior to use. Lanthanide metal analysis was carried out by complexometric titration.<sup>S1</sup> NMR spectra were recorded using a Bruker 300 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts for <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} in the NMR spectra were referenced internally to the residual solvent resonances and are reported relative to TMS. The C, H, N elemental analyses were performed in the microanalytical laboratory of the G. A. Razuvaev Institute of Organometallic Chemistry.

**Characterization of (Amd<sup>tBu</sup>)Y(CH<sub>2</sub>SiMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>(THF) (**1**) by single crystal X-Ray analysis.** Complex **1** was synthesized according to previously published procedure.<sup>S2</sup> Single-crystal samples of **1** were obtained by slowly concentrating its solution in a THF/hexane mixture (1:5 v/v) at room temperature.

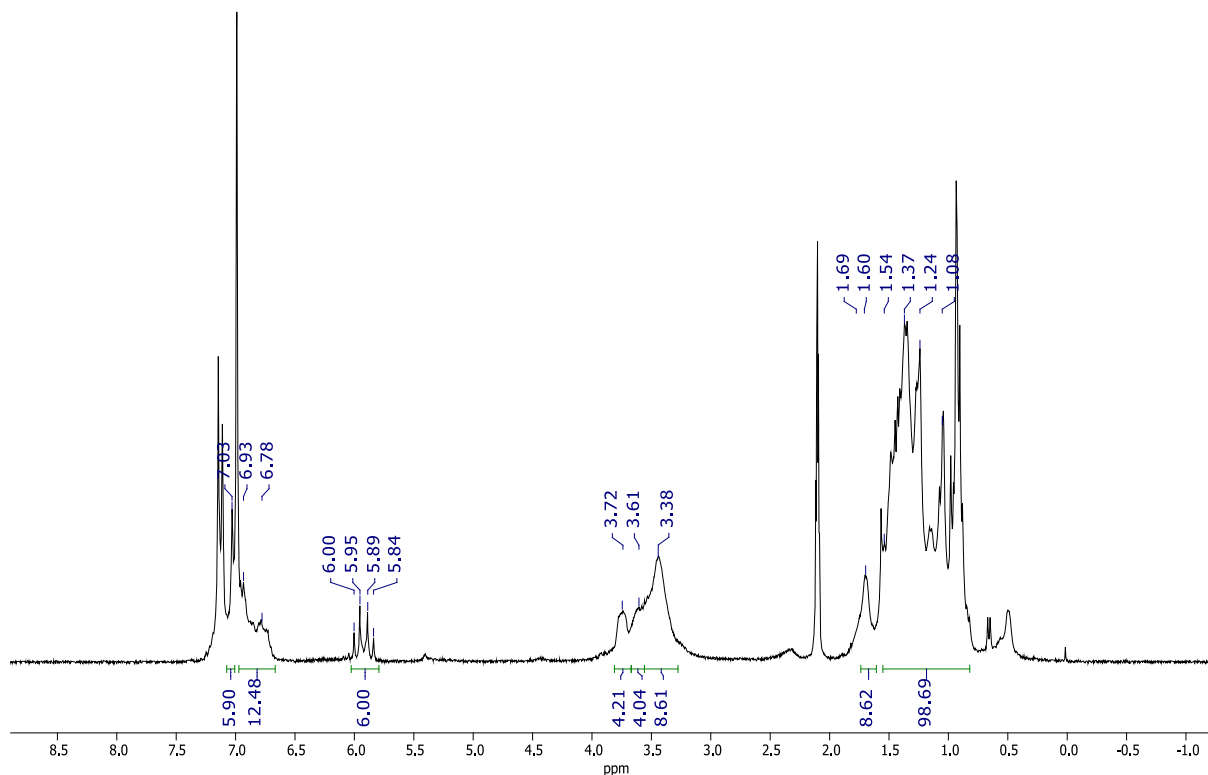
**Synthesis of [(Amd<sup>tBu</sup>)Y(μ-H)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>3</sub>(THF)<sub>2</sub> (**2**).** To a solution of **1** (0.490 g, 0.65 mmol) in a THF/hexane mixture (1:4, 15 mL) was added PhSiH<sub>3</sub> (0.165 g, 1.5 mol; 2.3 equiv.) at room temperature, and the reaction mixture was left at ambient temperature for 12 hours. The solvents were removed in vacuum, the solid residue was dried for 1 hour and then dissolved in a fresh portion of THF/hexane (1:4, 15 mL). Concentrating the resulting solution at room temperature led to the formation of colorless crystals of complex **2**. The mother liquor was decanted, the crystals were washed with hexane and dried in vacuum for 30 minutes. Complex **2** was isolated in 59% yield (0.235 g, 0.13 mmol). C<sub>95</sub>H<sub>151</sub>N<sub>6</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Y<sub>3</sub>·2(C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>14</sub>) (1848.32 g/mol). Found

<sup>S1</sup> S. J. Lyle and M. M. Rahman, *Talanta*, 1963, **10**, 1177; [https://doi.org/10.1016/0039-9140\(63\)80170-8](https://doi.org/10.1016/0039-9140(63)80170-8).

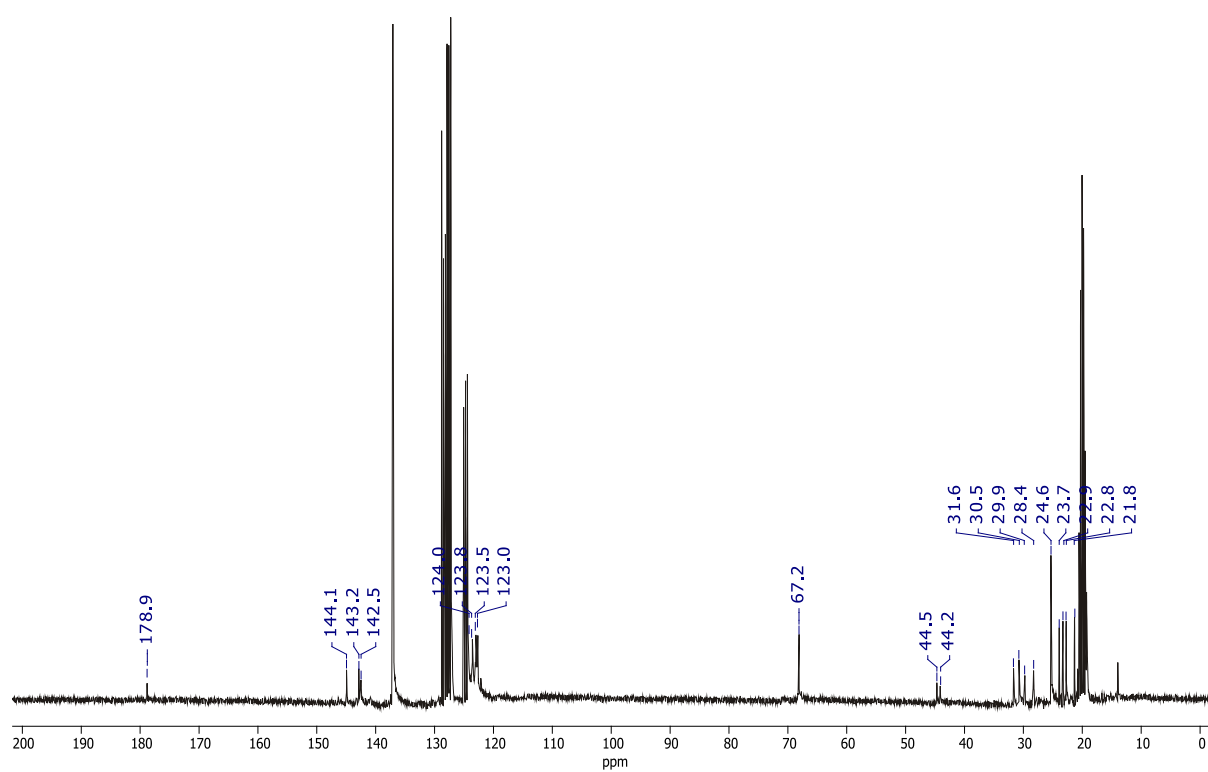
<sup>S2</sup> A. V. Karpov, A. S. Shavyrin, A. V. Cherkasov, G. K. Fukin and A. A. Trifonov, *Organometallics*, 2012, **31**, 5349; <https://doi.org/10.1021/om300377h>.

(%): C, 69.18; H, 9.38; N, 4.80; Y, 14.92. Calculated (%): C, 69.53; H, 9.76; N, 4.55; Y, 14.43.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (300 MHz, toluene- $d_8$ , 293 K) ( $\delta$ , ppm): 1.08–1.60 (m, 99H,  $\text{CH}_3$  tBu and iPr), 1.69 (br s, 8H,  $\beta\text{-CH}_2$  THF), 3.38 (br s, 8H,  $\alpha\text{-CH}_2$  THF), 3.61 (m, 8H,  $\text{CH}$  iPr), 3.72 (m, 4H,  $\text{CH}$  iPr), 5.92 (quadr,  $^1J_{\text{YH}} = 16.5$  Hz, 6H, Y–H), 6.74–7.08 (m, 18H,  $\text{CH}$   $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{iPr}_2$ ).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum (75 MHz, toluene- $d_8$ , 293 K) ( $\delta$ , ppm): 21.8 (s,  $\text{CH}_3$  iPr), 22.8 (s,  $\text{CH}_3$  iPr), 22.9 (s,  $\text{CH}_3$  iPr), 23.7 (s,  $\text{CH}_3$  iPr), 24.6 (s,  $\beta\text{-CH}_2$  THF), 28.4 (s,  $\text{CH}$  iPr), 29.9 (s,  $\text{CH}$  iPr), 30.5 (s,  $\text{CH}_3$  tBu), 31.6 (s,  $\text{CH}_3$  tBu), 44.2 (s,  $\text{C}$  tBu), 44.5 (s,  $\text{C}$  tBu), 67.2 (s,  $\alpha\text{-CH}_2$  THF), 123.0 (s,  $\text{CH}$   $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{iPr}_2$ ), 123.5 (s,  $\text{CH}$   $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{iPr}_2$ ), 123.8 (s,  $\text{CH}$   $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{iPr}_2$ ), 124.0 (s,  $\text{CH}$   $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{iPr}_2$ ), 142.2 (s,  $\text{C}$   $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{iPr}_2$ ), 142.5 (s,  $\text{C}$   $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{iPr}_2$ ), 143.2 (s,  $\text{C}$   $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{iPr}_2$ ), 144.1 (s,  $\text{C}$   $\text{C}_6\text{H}_3\text{iPr}_2$ ), 178.9 (s, N–C–N).

**General procedure for hydrosilylation reactions.** To a solution of complex **2** (10  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) in  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$  (0.6 mL) were added  $\text{PhSiH}_3$  (0.5 mmol) and alkene (0.5 mmol). The reaction course was controlled by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectroscopy. Conversion and selectivity were determined by integrating the remaining substrates and the newly formed hydrosilylation products in the  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  and  $^{29}\text{Si}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectra according to previously known data.



**Figure S1.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of  $[(\text{Amd}^{\text{tBu}})\text{Y}(\mu\text{-H})_2]_3(\text{THF})_2$  (**2**) (300 MHz, toluene- $d_8$ , 293 K)



**Figure S2.**  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR spectrum of  $[(\text{Amd}^{\text{tBu}})\text{Y}(\mu\text{-H})_2]_3(\text{THF})_2$  (**2**) (75 MHz, toluene- $\text{d}_8$ , 293 K).