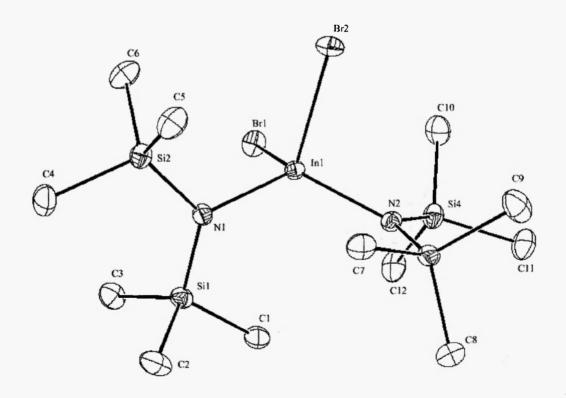
# The Molecular Structure of [InBr<sub>2</sub>{N(Sime<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>}<sub>2</sub>][Li(DME)<sub>3</sub>]

Cameron Jones\*1, Peter C. Junk2 and Neil A. Smithies1

Figure 1. Molecular structure of the anion of  $[InBr_2\{N(SiMe_3)_2\}_2][Li(DME)_3]$ . Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles(°): In(1)-N(2) 2.085(5), In(1)-N(1) 2.097(4), In(1)-Br(1) 2.5585(8), In(1)-Br(2) 2.5663(7), Si(1)-N(1) 1.710(5), Si(2)-N(1) 1.722(5), Si(3)-N(2) 1.732(5), Si(4)-N(2) 1.712(5), N(2)-In(1)-N(1) 122.52(19), N(2)-In(1)-Br(1) 112.72(13), N(1)-In(1)-Br(1) 101.61(13), N(2)-In(1)-Br(2) 101.25(12), N(1)-In(1)-Br(2) 112.25(12), P(1)-In(1)-P(1) 105.71(3), P(1)-In(1)-P(1) 117.3(2), P(1)-In(1)-P(1) 117.5(2), P(1)-In(1)-P(1) 117.5(3), P(1)-In(1)-P(1) 117.5(3), P(1)-In(1)-P(1) 117.5(4).



<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Department of Chemistry, Cardiff University, P.O. Box 912, Park Place, Cardiff, UK, CF10 3TB, jonesca6@cardiff.ac.uk

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> School of Chemistry, Box 23, Monash University, Clayton, Vic., 3800, Australia.

## COMMENT

The molecule was found to be a salt with no interaction between the anion and cation. The metal centre of the anion has a distorted tetrahedral coordination environment with In-N and In-Br bond lengths in the normal range [1]. The In-N bond lengths are, however, slightly shorter than those in the closely related salt,  $[InF\{N(SiMe_3)_2\}_3]Cs$  (2.126 Å avge.) /2/, presumably to the greater degree of steric crowding about the In centre in that compound. The geometry of the distorted octahedral lithium centre in the  $[Li(DME)_3]^+$  cation is similar to that previously observed for this moiety, for example in  $[AIH\{N(CH_2Ph)_2\}_3][Li(DME)_3]$  /3/.

#### **EXPERIMENTAL**

## Preparation of [InBr<sub>2</sub>{N(SiMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>}<sub>2</sub>][Li(DME)<sub>3</sub>]:

A solution of LiN(SiMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (0.94g, 5.6 mmol) in THF (20 ml) was added to a solution of InBr<sub>3</sub> (1.00g, 2.8 mmol) in THF (20 ml) at 25°C. A dark brown solution resulted which was stirred for 1 hour, volatiles removed *in vacuo* and the residue extracted with DME (30 ml). This extract was filtered and the filtrate placed at  $-35^{\circ}$ C overnight to yield the title compound as colourless crystals (1.55g, 61% yield), m.p. 94 - 96°C, <sup>1</sup>H NMR (250MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  0.73 (s, 36H, SiMe<sub>3</sub>), 3.08 (s, 18H, OMe), 3.11 (s, 12H, OCH<sub>2</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100.6 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  6.4 (SiMe), 58.8 (OMe), 70.6 (OCH<sub>2</sub>); IR (Nujol) v/cm<sup>-1</sup> 1249(m), 1125(m), 1083(m), 932(w), 840(m), 614(w); MS:FAB m/z 435 [In{N(SiMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>}<sup>+</sup>, 7%], 160 [N(SiMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup>, 100%].

## Crystallography:

Table 1. Crystal data for [InBr<sub>2</sub>{N(SiMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>}<sub>2</sub>][Li(DME)<sub>3</sub>]

Formula	$C_{24}H_{66}Br_2InLiO_6Si_4$	Formula weight	872.73
Crystal system	monoclinic	Crystal size, mm	0.50x0.50x0.45
Space Group	$P2_1/n$	a, Å	10.3302(6)
b, Å	19.5470(11)	c, Å	22.0612(12)
β,° 102.2940(10)	V, Å <sup>3</sup>	4352.5(4)	
Z 4	Diffractometer	SMART CCD	
Temperature, K	223(2)	$\mu(Mo-K_{\alpha}), mm^{-1}$	2.52
D <sub>calcd, g cm</sub> -3	1.332	F(000)	1800
$\theta_{\text{max}}$ , o	23.26	Reflns meas.	19616
Reflns unique	6241	Reflns with $I > 2\sigma(I)$	4547
$R(F^2)$ , $R_w(F^2)$ (all data)	0.046, 0.140	ρ, e Å <sup>-3</sup>	1.64
G.O.F.	1.035	No. obs/No. para	6241/368
Programs used	SHELX-97 [4], Ortep-3 [5]		
Deposition number	CCDC 195078		

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

We gratefully acknowledge financial support from the EPSRC (NAS)

## **REFERENCES**

- 1. as determined from a survey of the Cambridge Crystallographic Database.
- 2. M.R. Kopp and B. Neumuller, Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem., 624, 361 (1998).
- 3. J. Pauls and B. Neumuller, Inorg. Chem., 40, 121 (2001).
- 4. G.M. Sheldrick, SHELX-97, University of Göttingen, Germany, 1997.
- 5. L.J. Farrugia, Ortep-3 for Windows, University of Glasgow, 1998.

		er.	