# A Mechanistic Study on Reactions of Group 13 Diyls LM with Cp*SbX ${ }_{2}$ : From Stibanyl Radicals to Antimony Hydrides 

Christoph Helling, ${ }^{[\text {[a] }}$ Christoph Wölper, ${ }^{[a]}$ George E. Cutsail III, ${ }^{[b]}$ Gebhard Haberhauer, ${ }^{[c]}$ and Stephan Schulz*[a]


#### Abstract

Oxidative addition of $\mathrm{Cp}{ }^{*} \mathrm{SbX}_{2}\left(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Br}, \mathrm{I} ; \mathrm{Cp}^{*}=\right.$ $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{Me}_{5}$ ) to group 13 diyls $\mathrm{LM}(\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{Ga}, \mathrm{In} ; \mathrm{L}=\mathrm{HC}[\mathrm{C}(\mathrm{Me}) \mathrm{N}$ (Dip) $]_{2}, \mathrm{Dip}=2,6-\mathrm{Pr}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3}$ ) yields elemental antimony ( $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Al}$ ) or the corresponding stibanylgallanes $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Ga}] \mathrm{Sb}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Cp}^{*}(\mathrm{X}=$ $\mathrm{Br} \mathbf{1}, \mathrm{I} \mathbf{2}$ ) and -indanes $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{In}] \mathrm{Sb}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Cp} \mathrm{p}^{*}(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Cl} 5, \mathrm{Br} \mathbf{6}, 17$ ). 1 and 2 react with a second equivalent of LGa to eliminate decamethyl-1,1'-dihydrofulvalene ( $\mathrm{Cp}^{*}$ ) and form stibanyl radicals $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Ga}]_{2} \mathrm{Sb}{ }^{*}(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Br} 3, \mathrm{I} 4)$, whereas analogous reactions of 5 and 6 with LIn selectively yield stibanes $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{In}]_{2} \mathrm{SbH}(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Cl} 8, \mathrm{Br} 9)$ by elimination of 1,2,3,4-tetramethylfulvene. The reactions are proposed to proceed via formation of $\left[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{M}_{2} \mathrm{SbCp}^{*}\right.$ as reaction intermediate, which is supported by the isolation of $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{Ga}]_{2} \mathrm{SbCp}\left(11, \mathrm{Cp}=\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)$. The reaction mechanism was further studied by computa-


#### Abstract

tional calculations using two different models. The energy values for the Ga- and the In-substituted model systems showing methyl groups instead of the very bulky Dip units are very similar, and in both cases the same products are expected. Homolytic $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{C}$ bond cleavage yields van der Waals complexes from the as-formed radicals ( $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{M}]_{2} \mathrm{Sb}^{*}$ and $\mathrm{Cp}^{*}$ ), which can be stabilized by hydrogen atom abstraction to give the corresponding hydrides, whereas the direct formation of Sb hydrides starting from $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{M}]_{2} \mathrm{SbCp}^{*}$ via concerted $\beta$-H elimination is unlikely. The consideration of the bulky Dip units reveals that the amount of the steric overload in the intermediate I determines the product formation (radical vs. hydride).


## Introduction

Monovalent group 13 metal compounds of the general type
 been extensively studied over the last decade due to their interesting structures and unusual chemical reactivity. ${ }^{[1]}$ These compounds not only serve as powerful two-electron reduction reagents, but also as potential Lewis bases or Lewis acids due to the presence of an electron lone pair as well as an empty $p$ -
[a] C. Helling, Dr. C. Wölper, Prof. Dr. S. Schulz
Institute for Inorganic Chemistry and
Center for Nanointegration Duisburg-Essen (Cenide)
University of Duisburg-Essen
Universitätsstraße 5-7, 45117 Essen (Germany)
E-mail: stephan.schulz@uni-due.de
[b] Dr. G. E. CutsaillII
Max Planck Institute for Chemical Energy Conversion (CEC)
Stiftstrasse 34-36/ 45470 Mülheim an der Ruhr (Germany)
[c] Prof. Dr. G. Haberhauer
Institute of Organic Chemistry
University of Duisburg-Essen
Universitätsstraße 5-7, 45117 Essen (Germany)
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orbital, respectively. This unusual electronic nature with some similarities to group 14 carbenes lead to a unique chemical reactivity.

Cp*- and $\beta$-diketiminate-substituted derivatives for example were successfully applied as $\sigma$-donor ligands in transition metal chemistry, ${ }^{[2]}$ Lewis acid-base reactions with main group metal compounds, ${ }^{[3]}$ and bond activation reactions of a large variety of organic compounds. ${ }^{[4]}$ Their reactivity in oxidative addition reactions originates from the $M$-centered $(M=A l, G a$, In) electron lone pair (HOMO) as well as from the formally vacant $p$-orbital (LUMO +1 ), which makes these monovalent species particularly useful as strong nucleophiles and moderate electrophiles. According to quantum chemical calculations, the singlet-triplet energy gap (AI $46 \mathrm{kcalmol}^{-1}$; Ga $54 \mathrm{kcalmol}^{-1}$; In $55 \mathrm{kcalmol}^{-1}$ ) and HOMO-LUMO + 1 separation (Al 82.8 kcal $\mathrm{mol}^{-1}$; Ga $95.3 \mathrm{kcalmol}^{-1}$; In $95.9 \mathrm{kcalmol}^{-1}$ ) increase from Al to Ga , whereas those of Ga and In are virtually identical. ${ }^{[5]} \mathrm{A}$ monomeric alanediyl LAl $^{[6]}$ containing a sterically demanding $N, N^{\prime}$-chelating $\beta$-diketiminate ligand was found to activate a large variety of main group element-hydrogen $\sigma$-bonds $(H-X$; $\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{H}, \mathrm{B}, \mathrm{C}, \mathrm{Si}, \mathrm{N}, \mathrm{P}, \mathrm{O})^{[7]}$ as well as $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{F}$ and $\mathrm{C}-\mathrm{O}$ o-bonds, ${ }^{[8]}$ whereas the corresponding gallanediyl $\mathrm{LGa}{ }^{[9]}$ shows a remarkable activity toward insertion reactions into main group metalX bonds of heavy group 13 ( $\mathrm{Ga}, \mathrm{In}$ ), ${ }^{[10]} 14$ ( $\mathrm{Ge}, \mathrm{Sn}, \mathrm{Pb}$ ), ${ }^{[11]} 15$ ( Bi ), ${ }^{[12]}$ and 16 elements (Te). ${ }^{[13]}$ In contrast, Lln is less reactive due to the enhanced stability of $\ln$ in the +I oxidation state. ${ }^{[14]}$

Very recently, we started to investigate bond activation reactions of group 15 element compounds with group 13 diyls. ${ }^{[15]}$

Reactions of $E X_{3}(\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{As}, \mathrm{Sb}, \mathrm{Bi} ; \mathrm{X}=$ halide, amide, alkoxide) with gallanediyl LGa typically occur with the insertion of LGa into the $\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{X}$ bond (oxidative addition) followed by the elimination of $\mathrm{LGaX}_{2}$. The outcome led to a variety of compounds with unusual bonding properties, that is, Ga-substituted dipnictenes $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Ga}]_{2} \mathrm{E}_{2}(\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{As}, \mathrm{Sb}, \mathrm{Bi} ; \mathrm{X}=$ halide, amide, alkoxide) with $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{E}$ double bonds, ${ }^{[16]}$ tetrastiba- and tetrabismabicyclo[1.1.0]butane analogues $\left[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Ga}_{2} \mathrm{E}_{4}\left(\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{Sb}, \mathrm{Bi} ; \mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{NMe}_{2}\right)\right.$ with a central $\mathrm{E}_{4}$ core, ${ }^{[17]}$ as well as gallapnictenes $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Ga}] \mathrm{EGaL}$ ( $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{As}, \mathrm{Sb} ; \mathrm{X}=$ halide) with $\mathrm{Ga}=\mathrm{E}$ double bonds. ${ }^{[18]}$ Based on the isolation of several carbene-stabilized stibinidenes ${ }^{\text {Me }}$ CAAC$\mathrm{Sb}[\mathrm{Ga}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{L}] \quad\left({ }^{\mathrm{Me}} \mathrm{CAAC}=\right.$ cyclic (alkyl)(amino)carbene) and IDipp$\mathrm{Sb}[\mathrm{Ga}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{L}]$ (IDipp = 1,3-bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-imidazol-2-ylidene), the reactions were confirmed to proceed with the intermediate formation of Ga-substituted pnictinidenes [L(X)Ga]E. ${ }^{[19]}$ In addition, reactions of LGa with $\left[\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{Sb}\right]_{4}$ yielded $(\mathrm{LGa})_{2} \mathrm{Sb}_{4}{ }^{[15 c]}$ whereas those with $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbCl}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{Bil}_{2}$ produced Sb - and Bi -centered radicals $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{Ga}]_{2} \mathrm{Sb}^{\circ}(\mathrm{A})$ and $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{I}) \mathrm{Ga}]_{2} \mathrm{Bi}^{*}(\mathbf{B})$ (Scheme 1$){ }^{[20]}$ respectively. The formation of radicals $A$ and $B$ is accompanied by liberation of a centered $C p^{* *}$ radical through a sterically induced homolytic $\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{C}$ bond breakage of the precursor. $\left[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{Ga}_{2} \mathrm{Sb}^{\cdot}\right.$ and $\left[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{I}) \mathrm{Ga}_{2} \mathrm{Bi}^{\circ}\right.$ are both rare examples of neutral pnictogen-centered radicals, which are stable in solution and in the solid state. ${ }^{[21]}$

Recently, the same synthetic approach was extended to heteroleptic Sb-centered radicals of the type $[\{\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{Ga}\}(\mathrm{R})] \mathrm{Sb}^{\cdot}(\mathbf{C})$ $\left(\mathrm{R}=\mathrm{B}[\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{Dip}) \mathrm{CH}]_{2}, \quad 2,6-\mathrm{Mes}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3}, \quad \mathrm{~N}\left(\mathrm{SiMe}_{3}\right) \mathrm{Dip} ; \quad \mathrm{Mes}=2,4,6-\right.$ $\mathrm{Me}_{3} \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{2}$ ) (Scheme 1). ${ }^{[22]}$ The influence of the ligand R on the electronic properties of the resulting radicals was thoroughly investigated. A strong dependence on the steric demand of the cyclopentadienyl substituent and the $\mathrm{E}-\mathrm{C}$ bond strength was first observed in reactions of LGa with $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{AsCl}_{2}$, which gave the gallaarsene $\mathrm{LGa}=\mathrm{AsCp}$ * with $\mathrm{a} G a=$ As double bond while retaining the $\mathrm{As}-\mathrm{C}$ bond. ${ }^{[23]}$ In contrast, the analogous reaction with $\mathrm{Cp}^{\mathrm{Ar}} \mathrm{AsCl}_{2}\left(\mathrm{Cp}^{\mathrm{Ar}}=\mathrm{C}_{5}\left(4-t \mathrm{BuC}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{4}\right)_{5}\right)$ containing the bulkier $\mathrm{Cp}^{\mathrm{Ar}}$ ligand proceeded with As-C bond rupture to form the As-centered radical $\left[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{Ga}_{2} \mathrm{As}^{*}(\mathrm{D})\right.$ and the stable $\mathrm{Cp}^{\mathrm{Ar}}$. radical. ${ }^{[24]}$
To determine the general applicability of this synthetic approach for group 15 -centered radicals, we investigated the influence of the halide substituents in $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbX}_{2}(X=\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Br}, \mathrm{I})$, as well as the influence of the group 13 diyl $\mathrm{LM}(M=A I, G a, \operatorname{In})$


B

C

D

Scheme 1. Homo- and heteroleptic Gallium-substituted heavy group 15 ele-ment-centered radicals formed upon homolytic $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{C}$ bond breakage.
on the formation of antimony-centered radicals. In order to gain a deeper understanding of the reaction mechanism, the reactions of $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbX}_{2}$ with LM were performed stepwise with different amounts of LM, which was furthermore studied by replacing the Cp * ligand in $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbCl}_{2}$ with the less sterically demanding Cp ligand. In addition, computational calculations on the reaction mechanism were performed.

## Results and Discussion

The influence of different cyclopentadienyl substituents on the reaction mechanism was already shown in reactions with $C p^{*} \mathrm{EX}_{2}(\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{As}, \mathrm{Sb}, \mathrm{Bi})$ and $\mathrm{Cp}^{\mathrm{Ar}} \mathrm{AsCl}_{2} \cdot{ }^{[20,23,24]}$ To further study the effect of the halide substituent $X$ in $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbX}_{2}$ on the product formation and the role of the group 13 metal $M$ in LM, we systematically studied reactions of three different group 13 diyls $\mathrm{LM}(\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Al}, \mathrm{Ga}, \mathrm{In})$ with four $\mathrm{Cp}{ }^{*} \mathrm{SbX}_{2}$ derivatives $(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Br}$, I).

## Variation of the halide substituent $X$ in $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbX}_{2}$

$\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbF}_{2}{ }^{[25]}$ and $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbCl}_{2}^{[25,26]}$ were synthesized according to literature methods. $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbBr}_{2}$ was reported to be formed in the reaction of $\mathrm{Cp}{ }^{*} \mathrm{Br}$ with Sb powder. ${ }^{[27]}$ However, both $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbBr}_{2}$ and hitherto unknown $\mathrm{Cp}{ }^{*} \mathrm{SbI}_{2}$ were synthesized via more convenient salt metathesis reactions of $\mathrm{KCp} *$ with $\mathrm{SbX}_{3} . \mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbI}_{2}$ was structurally characterized by single-crystal X-ray diffraction (Figure S 50 in Supporting Information). $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbX}_{2}(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{Br}, \mathrm{I})$ were then reacted with one equivalent of LGa . For $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbF}_{2}$, an immediate reduction was observed under various conditions with formation of $\mathrm{LGaF}_{2}{ }^{[28]}$ In contrast, reactions of $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbCl}_{2}$, $\mathrm{Cp}{ }^{*} \mathrm{SbBr}_{2}$, and $\mathrm{Cp}{ }^{*} \mathrm{Sbl}_{2}$ yielded $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Ga}] \mathrm{Sb}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Cp}^{*}\left(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Cl} \mathbf{E}^{[20]} \mathrm{Br}\right.$ 1, 12 ). 1 and 2 were isolated as orange crystals suitable for $X$ ray diffraction (Scheme 2).

1 and 2 were further reacted with one equivalent of LGa, yielding stibanyl radicals $\left[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Br}) \mathrm{Ga}_{2} \mathrm{Sb}^{\bullet}(3)\right.$ and $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{I}) \mathrm{Ga}]_{2} \mathrm{Sb}^{\bullet}(4)$ in good yields. The observation of decamethyl-1,1'-dihydrofulvalene in the ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectrum strongly indicates the initial liber-


Scheme 2. Reactions of LGa with Cp*SbX ${ }_{2}$. Yields in parentheses.
ation of a Cp* radical during formation of 3 and 4, which subsequently dimerized. 3 and 4 were also directly formed in reactions of $\mathrm{Cp}{ }^{*} \mathrm{SbX}_{2}(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Br}, \mathrm{I})$ with two equivalents of LGa , whereas the same reaction with $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbF}_{2}$ only yielded $\mathrm{LGaF}_{2}{ }^{[28]}$ with no radical species observed even at low temperatures ( $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ ). Remarkably, reactions with $\mathrm{Cp}{ }^{*} \mathrm{SbBr}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{Cp}{ }^{*} \mathrm{Sbl}_{2}$ are complete within 24 h , whereas that of $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbCl}_{2}$ takes about seven days for completion. ${ }^{[20]}$ These findings highlight the decreasing $\mathrm{Sb}-$ $X$ bond strength with increasing atomic number of the halogen atom X. 3 and 4 were isolated in moderate yields as red crystals from deep red solutions upon storage at $-30^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$ (Scheme 1). In contrast to A and 3, crystals of radical 4 are accessible from benzene and toluene solutions. They can be easily separated from minor side products such as $\mathrm{LGaX}_{2}$, distibene $\left[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Ga}_{2} \mathrm{Sb}_{2}\right.$, and gallastibene $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Ga}] \mathrm{SbGaL}$, which are formed in about $10 \%$ yield each as estimated by in situ ${ }^{1}$ H NMR spectroscopy.

Compounds 1 and 2 are stable in the solid state at ambient temperature under argon atmosphere, but slowly decompose in solution to give $\mathrm{LGaX}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{Cp}_{2}{ }_{2}$ as was confirmed by ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectroscopy, as well as elemental antimony as was proven by EDX analysis. The respective ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectra illustrate the asymmetric substitution at the Sb center, showing eight doublets and four septets that correspond to the $\mathrm{CH} \mathrm{Me}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{CHMe}_{2}$ protons of the Dip groups, respectively. The $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{Me}_{5}$ protons appear as a single resonance at room temperature, indicative of fast sigmatropic shifts. The molecular structures of 1 (Figure 1) and 2 (Figure S43), which were determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction, ${ }^{[29]}$ show $\mathrm{Ga}-\mathrm{Sb}$ bond lengths of $2.7058(5) \AA(1)$ and $2.6567(5) \AA(2)$, comparable to that of $E$ (2.6979(2) $\AA$ ). The Cp* ligands are coordinated to the Sb center in a $\kappa^{1}$ fashion with $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{C}$ bond lengths of 2.2441(16) $\AA$ (1) and 2.243(4) Å (2).

Radicals $\mathbf{3}$ and 4 are stable in the solid state and in solution at ambient temperature under argon atmosphere, but immediately decompose upon exposure to air and moisture. As is typ-


Figure 1. Molecular structure of 1. Hydrogen atoms were omitted for clarity. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at $50 \%$ probability level.
ical for paramagnetic species, their ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectra exhibit only broad resonances between -0.5 and 8 ppm . Based on the Evans method, ${ }^{[30]}$ effective magnetic moments $\mu_{\text {eff }}$ of $1.62 \mu_{\mathrm{B}}$ (3) and $1.64 \mu_{\mathrm{B}}$ (4) were determined, which confirm a paramagnetic character due to the presence of a single unpaired electron ( $S=1 / 2$ ). A variable-temperature (VT) ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR study showed no signs of dimerization upon cooling solutions of 3 and 4 down to $-80^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. IR spectra do not reveal any absorption bands in the expected region for $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{H}$ moieties (1750-1900 cm ${ }^{-1}$ ). ${ }^{[20]}$ The electronic structures of 3 and 4 were also examined by EPR spectroscopy; the X-band EPR spectra of 3 and 4 are displayed in Figure 2 alongside with that of $A{ }^{[20]}$ The complicated, yet well resolved super-hyperfine pattern of the spectra is consistent with $>80 \%$ spin population at the Sb center with significant unpaired spin distributed to the Ga ligands ( $\approx 8 \%$ to each). ${ }^{[20]}$ No significant differences between the EPR spectra are observed. The high-field region of the EPR spectra offers a limited selection of transitions, allowing a thorough comparison where no differences in the $g_{3}, A_{3}(\mathrm{Sb})$ or $A_{3}(\mathrm{Ga})$-values of $\mathbf{A}, 3$, and 4 can be distinguished. No resolved ${ }^{35,37} \mathrm{Cl}$ hyperfine was observed for the Cl atom in A . ${ }^{[20]}$ Despite the larger hyperfine coupling constants of ${ }^{79,81} \mathrm{Br}$ and ${ }^{121} \mathrm{I}$ in comparison to $\mathrm{Cl}(>5 x),{ }^{[31]}$ no further hyperfine splittings are observed, indicating minimal unpaired spin on the halides. The EPR parameters of Sb -centered radicals are very sensitive to the complexes' electronic structure, which may be influenced by geometry and secondary factors such as steric demand. The remarkable similarities between the EPR spectra of A, 3, and 4 indicate that they have nearly identical local Sb p-orbital radical character and electronic structures. Therefore, the halide has minimal, if any direct influence on the electronics of the Sb radical center.


Figure 2. $X$-band ( $\approx 9.63 \mathrm{GHz}$ ) EPR spectra of $\mathbf{A}, \mathbf{3}$, and 4 in frozen toluene collected at 15 K . The asterisk at $\mathrm{g} \approx 2$ indicates a $<1 \%$ organic radical impurity. The inset is an expansion of the high-field region on g -scale, correcting for slight shifts due to differences in microwave frequencies ( $\pm 0.005 \mathrm{GHz}$ ). Spectrometer conditions: 100 kHz modulation frequency, 6 G modulation amplitude, 81.92 ms conversion time, 81.92 ms time constant, 4096 points. The spectrum of $\mathbf{A}$ is a replication of a previously published measurement collected under the same conditions, except for a 20.48 ms time constant. ${ }^{[20]}$

The molecular structures of 3 (Figure S44) and 4 (Figure 3) were determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction. 3 and 4 show two-coordinated Sb centers, which adopt a bent geometry with Ga-Sb-Ga angles of $107.026(15)^{\circ}(3)$ and $107.314(17)^{\circ}$ (4) as summarized in Table 1. Due to the larger atomic radii of Br and I compared to Cl , these values are slightly larger compared to the Ga-Sb-Ga angle of $\mathbf{A}\left(104.890(10)^{\circ}\right) .{ }^{[20]}$ This trend is also reflected by the increasing $G a-X$ bond lengths ( $A$ $2.2028(7) \AA, \quad 2.1623(9) \AA$; $\quad 3 \quad 2.3554(6) \AA, \quad 2.3556(6) \AA ; \quad 4$ $2.5789(5) \AA \AA, 2.5745(5) \AA \AA)$. In addition, the X1-Ga1‥Ga2-X2 tor-


Figure 3. Molecular structure of 4. Hydrogen atoms were omitted for clarity. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at $50 \%$ probability level.
sion angles (A 41.36(3) ${ }^{\circ}$, $\left.334.52(2)^{\circ}, 432.75(2)^{\circ}\right)^{[20]}$ steadily decrease with increasing atomic number of the halide. The $\mathrm{Sb}-$ Ga bond lengths observed for radicals $\mathbf{A}$ (2.5899(4) $\AA$, $2.5909(3) \AA$ ) , 3 (2.5930(5) $\AA$, $2.5849(4) \AA$ ), and 4 (2.5833(5) $\AA$, $2.5936(5) \AA$ ) are virtually identical and agree with the values observed for similar Sb compounds containing [L(X)Ga] ligands. ${ }^{[16-19,22]}$

## Variation of group 13 metal M in LM

The specific role of the group 13 metal center in $L M(M=A I$, Ga, $\ln$ ) was studied to evaluate the general applicability of this approach. Reactions of LAI with $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbX}_{2}(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{F}, \mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Br}, \mathrm{I})$ in different stoichiometries (1:1 to 1:3), solvents and at various reaction temperatures all led to a complete reduction of $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbX}{ }_{2}$ with formation of Sb metal (EDX analysis) and LAIX ${ }_{2}$. This outcome coincides with the strong reducing properties of LAI, which was expected to be the strongest reductant among the tested group 13 diyls. On the other hand, equimolar reactions of LIn with $\mathrm{Cp} * \mathrm{SbX}_{2}$ (Scheme 3) led to clean formation of insertion products $[L(X) \ln ] \operatorname{Sb}(X) C p^{*}(X=C l 5, B r 6, I 7)$, except for $\mathrm{Cp}{ }^{*} \mathrm{SbF}_{2}$ which yielded intractable mixtures of products, from which no insertion compound could be isolated.

Upon workup, compounds 5-7 were isolated as orange crystals in moderate yields. Their ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectra are comparable to those of the Ga-analogues E, 1 and 2 (see above), showing eight doublets and four septets for the $\mathrm{CH} \mathrm{Me}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{CHMe}{ }_{2}$ protons as well as single resonances for the $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{Me}_{5}$ protons. As was observed for 1 and 2, compounds 5-7 are stable in the solid state, but slowly decompose in solution at ambient temperature.



Scheme 3. Reactions of LIn with Cp*SbX ${ }_{2}$. Yields in parentheses.

The molecular structures of 5-7 (Figure 4, Figures S45, S46 in Supporting Information) reveal the presence of rare $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{In}$ bonds with virtually identical bond lengths of $2.8317(3) \AA(5)$, $2.8333(3) \AA(6)$, and $2.8340(2) \AA(7)$, that are comparable to those reported for $\left[\mathrm{R}_{2} \mathrm{SbInR}_{2}^{\prime}\right]_{x}(2.824-2.934 \AA ; x=2,3 ; \mathrm{R}=\mathrm{Me}$, $\left.\mathrm{SiMe}_{3} ; \mathrm{R}^{\prime}=\mathrm{Me}, \mathrm{Et}, t \mathrm{Bu}, \mathrm{CH}_{2} \mathrm{SiMe}_{3}\right) \cdot{ }^{[32]}$ The $\mathrm{Cp}^{*}$ ligands adopt a $\kappa^{1}$-coordination with $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{C}$ bond lengths of $2.2325(12) \AA$ (5), $2.2365(12) \AA(6)$, and $2.2429(16) \AA(7)$.
Reactions of $\mathrm{Cp} * \mathrm{SbX}_{2}(\mathrm{X}=\mathrm{Cl}, \mathrm{Br})$ with two equivalents of LIn (Scheme 3), as well as treatment of either 5 or 6 with one equivalent of LIn at ambient temperature all produce orange solutions over the course of several hours. Crystallization from solutions in hexane yielded pale yellow crystals, which were identified as In -substituted antimony hydrides $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{In}]_{2} \mathrm{SbH}(\mathrm{X}=$ $\mathrm{Cl} 8, \mathrm{Br} 9)$. The reactions proceed without formation of significant amounts of side products as was proven by ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectroscopy. In contrast, no clean reactions were observed with $\mathrm{Cp}{ }^{*} \mathrm{SbF}_{2}$ and $\mathrm{Cp} * \mathrm{Sbl}_{2}$ such that neither hydrides nor radical


Figure 4. Molecular structure of 6. Hydrogen atoms were omitted for clarity. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at $50 \%$ probability level.
species could be isolated. However, an in situ monitoring of Cp*Sbl ${ }_{2}$ with LIn by ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectroscopy revealed trace amounts of $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{I}) / \mathrm{In}]_{2} \mathrm{SbH}$ due to the appearance of a resonance at -2.56 ppm (Figure S31). A comparable resonance was not found in the reaction of LIn with $\mathrm{Cp}^{*} \mathrm{SbF}_{2}$. The formation of 8 and 9 is astonishing as it raises the question about the origin of the Sb -bound hydrogen atom. The observation of the reaction progress by in situ ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectroscopy revealed a simultaneous production of 1,2,3,4-tetramethylfulvene, which was identified by its characteristic methylene proton resonance at $5.34 \mathrm{ppm} .{ }^{[33]}$ Interestingly, a similar fulvene elimination/E-H ( $\mathrm{E}=$ $\mathrm{P}, \mathrm{As}$ ) bond formation reaction was observed upon the phosphine coordination of $\mathrm{Cp}^{*}$-substituted bridged pentelidene complexes. ${ }^{[34]}$
${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectra of compounds 8 and 9 show the expected resonances of the $\beta$-diketiminate ligand. The $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{H}$ resonances are found at higher field ( $8-3.42 \mathrm{ppm}, 9-3.07 \mathrm{ppm}$ ) compared to $\mathrm{Dmp}_{2} \mathrm{SbH}(5.18 \mathrm{ppm})\left(\mathrm{Dmp}=2,6-\mathrm{Mes}_{2} \mathrm{C}_{6} \mathrm{H}_{3}\right)^{[35]}$ $\left[\mathrm{O}\left(\mathrm{Me}_{2} \mathrm{SiNDip}\right)_{2}\right] \mathrm{SbH} \quad(11.34 \mathrm{ppm})^{[36]}$ and $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{Ga}] \mathrm{Sb}(\mathrm{H}) \mathrm{Cp}^{*}$ $(2.73 \mathrm{ppm}){ }^{[20]}$ A similar shift was only reported for $\left[\mathrm{Me}_{3} \mathrm{~N}(\mathrm{H})_{2} \mathrm{~B}_{2} \mathrm{SbH}(-2.48 \mathrm{ppm}){ }^{[37]}\right.$ which contains two electropositive B -based substituents at Sb . The presence of the $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{H}$ moieties was further proven by IR spectroscopy, which featured characteristic bands at 1846 and $1848 \mathrm{~cm}^{-1}$ for 8 and 9, respectively. These values are in accordance to the reported values of antimony hydrides. ${ }^{[20,35-37]}$ The molecular structures of 8 (Figure 5) and 9 (Figure S47) were determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction.
Unfortunately, the Sb-bound hydrogen atoms could not be located on the electron density map, which could possibly be due to a two-fold disorder of the hydride ligand relative to the In-Sb-In plane. Nevertheless, its existence was unambiguously proven by ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H} N \mathrm{NR}$ and $\operatorname{IR}$ spectroscopy. The $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{In}$ bond lengths of the two independent moieties of 8 (molecule 1: $2.7348(5) \AA$, $2.7384(59 \AA$; molecule 2: $2.7382(5) \AA$ A , $2.7472(5) \AA$ ) compare well to those of 9 (2.7250(4) $\AA, 2.7347(3) \AA$ ), but are


Figure 5. Molecular structure of 8. Hydrogen atoms were omitted for clarity. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at $50 \%$ probability level.
considerably shorter than those of 5-7. The same trend is observed for A, 3, and 4 in comparison to E, 1, and 2 (Table 1), which can be either explained by a stronger backdonation from the electron-rich Sb in the $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{M}]_{2} \mathrm{Sb}$ motives ${ }^{[22]}$ or by enhanced dispersion forces between the Dip groups of the $\beta$-diketiminate ligands. ${ }^{[16 c, 19]}$ The $\ln -\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{In}$ angles (8 molecule 1: 101.775(15) ${ }^{\circ}$, molecule 2: $100.943(15)^{\circ}$; 9 98.602(11) ${ }^{\circ}$ ) are comparable yet slightly sharper than those in $A, 3$, and 4 , presumably due to the decreased steric bulk of the $[L(X) \mid n]$ ligands compared to $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Ga}$ ] (see below).

## Investigation of the reaction mechanism

To provide an explanation for the observed radical (LGa) versus the hydride formation (LIn), the underlying reaction mechanism was studied in more detail. Similar to the analogous reactions of antimony trihalides $\mathrm{SbX}_{3}$ with $\mathrm{LGa}^{[19]}$ we propose a mechanism that includes a sequential two-fold insertion of LM into the $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{X}$ bonds of $\mathrm{Cp} * \mathrm{SbX}_{2}$ which initially yields $[L(X) M] S b(X) C p^{*}$ (compounds E, 1, 2, 5, 6, 7), followed by a short-lived intermediate of the type $[L(X) M]_{2} S b C p^{*}$ (I). Although such an intermediate could neither be isolated nor observed by in situ ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectroscopy, the high degree of steric congestion in I likely leads to the liberation of the most labile ligand in the system, namely $\eta^{1}-C p^{*}$. This step proceeds via two potential pathways: a) $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{C}$ bond homolysis with the formation of radical $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Ga}]_{2} \mathrm{Sb}^{*}$ and $\mathrm{Cp}^{* \cdot}$ or b) synchronous or asynchronous $\beta-H$ elimination with the formation of hydride $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{In}]_{2} \mathrm{SbH}$ and 1,2,3,4-tetramethylfulvene (Scheme 4).

In order to detect proposed intermediates such as I, LM was reacted with $\mathrm{CpSbCl}_{2}$, which contains the sterically less demanding $\mathrm{Cp}\left(\mathrm{Cp}=\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{5}\right)$ substituent. Reactions with one equivalent of LGa yielded $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{Ga}] \mathrm{Sb}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{Cp}(10)$, while reactions with two equivalents of LGa gave $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{Ga}]_{2} \mathrm{SbCp}$ (11) (Scheme 5). These results support the proposed reaction mechanism. Unfortunately, similar reactivities were not observed for





Scheme 4. Proposed reaction mechanism yielding either radicals $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Ga}]_{2} \mathrm{Sb}{ }^{*}$ by route a) or hydrides $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{In}]_{2} \mathrm{SbH}$ by route b).


Scheme 5. Synthesis of 10 and 11 and decomposition of 11 yielding $\mathbf{A}$ and 12. Yields in parentheses.

LAI and LIn, instead, dark insoluble materials were obtained with different solvents and reaction temperatures.

10 and 11 were isolated as colourless and yellow crystals, respectively, which are stable in the solid state, but decompose in solution (see below). The ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR spectra of 10 show the expected resonances of the corresponding ligands $(\mathrm{L}, \mathrm{Cp})$ in a 1:1 ratio and appear overall very similar to those of insertion compounds $\mathbf{E}, \mathbf{1}, \mathbf{2}, \mathbf{5}, \mathbf{6}$, and $\mathbf{7}$. Compound $\mathbf{1 1}$ shows several broad resonances in the ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}$ NMR spectrum at ambient temperature due to dynamic processes, which became sharper upon cooling to $-60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$. Two distinct signals of the $\gamma-\mathrm{CH}$ protons of both magnetically inequivalent $\beta$-diketiminate ligands and four resonances corresponding to the $\mathrm{C}_{5} \mathrm{H}_{5}$ protons were observed under these conditions (Figure S35). The solid-state structures of $\mathbf{1 0}$ (Figure S48) and 11 (Figure 6) feature $\kappa^{1}$-coor-


Figure 6. Molecular structure of 11. Hydrogen atoms and two molecules of toluene were omitted for clarity. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at 50\% probability level.
dinated Cp ligands at Sb with $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{C}$ bond lengths of 2.221(3) $\AA$ (10) and $2.2396(12) \AA$ (11), which are in good agreement with the Cp*-substituted complexes E, 1, 2, 5, 6, and 7. The Ga-Sb bond lengths (10 2.6453(5) $\AA$; $112.6472(5) \AA, 2.6352(5) ~ \AA \AA$ ) lie within the expected range, ${ }^{[16-19,22]}$ while the $\mathrm{Ga}-\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{Ga}$ bond angle in 11 (106.838(13) ${ }^{\circ}$ ) is similar to those in radicals 3 and $4,{ }^{[20]}$ but considerably wider than that in $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{Ga}]_{2} \mathrm{SbDip}$ (97.603(7) ${ }^{\circ}$ ). ${ }^{[24]}$

11 is unstable in solution and decomposes slowly at ambient temperature but much faster at elevated temperature $\left(60^{\circ} \mathrm{C}\right)$, yielding stibanyl radical A and $\mathrm{LGa}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{Cp}$ as side product (12) in moderate yields (Scheme 5, Figure S49). The formation of A shows the tendency of homolytic $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{C}$ cleavage of cyclopentadienyl-substituted stibanes and supports the proposed mechanism (Scheme 4). However, the formation of 12 shows that besides homolytic pathways, heterolytic/polar pathways are also accessible depending on the nature of the ligand.

Furthermore, the origin of the observed radical versus hydride selectivity was investigated by quantum chemical calculations. 13 and 14 were chosen as model systems with methyl groups instead of the very bulky Dip units (Scheme 6). These models allow to separate electronic influences from steric effects. In the first step, the two possible reaction pathways (homolysis under formation of radical and $\beta-\mathrm{H}$ elimination under formation of hydride) were calculated. In order to optimize the structures, the density functional method B3LYP ${ }^{[38]}$ and additional dispersion correction with Becke-Johnson damping ${ }^{[39]}$ (D3BJ) were used. As basis sets, 6-31G(d) was employed for the elements $\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{N}$, and Cl , whereas def2-TZVP was applied for Ga , In and Sb. Furthermore, single-point calculations on the optimized structures were performed using B3LYP-D3BJ with the basis sets $6-311 \mathrm{G}(\mathrm{d}, \mathrm{p})(\mathrm{C}, \mathrm{H}, \mathrm{N}$, and Cl$)$ and def2-TZVPPD (for Ga , In and Sb ). To determine the solvent effect, the singlepoint calculations were conducted using the SMD variation of a polarizable continuum model with benzene as the chosen solvent ( $\epsilon=2.2706$ ). Considering the existence of diradical species along the reaction pathways, the structures were comput-


Scheme 6. Proposed reaction mechanism for the decay of intermediates 13 and 14 to the diradicals 15 and 16 as well as to the van der Waals complexes 17 and 18.
ed as open-shell singlets using the UB3LYP function. This procedure provides reliable geometries and energies for singletstate diradicals of large systems with diradical character where high-level ab initio calculations are not feasible. ${ }^{[40]}$

In order to calculate the homolytic bond cleavage (pathway a) in Scheme 6), the distance between the antimony and the carbon atom was fixed at given values and all other parameters were optimized by means of B3LYP-D3BJ. The resulting data are depicted in Figure 7.

An enlargement of the distance $d(\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{C})$ leads to a curve showing a sharp energy increase in the first part followed by a flat area in the second part. The first part corresponds to the cleavage of the $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{C}$ bond, while the second part represents the van der Waals complexes (15 and 16) between the two radicals ( $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{M}]_{2} \mathrm{Sb}^{*}$ and $\mathrm{Cp}^{* *}$ ). These diradicals are minima and about $30 \mathrm{kcalmol}^{-1}$ higher in energy than the corresponding intermediates 13 and 14. In the case of the $\beta-\mathrm{H}$ elimination (pathway b) in Scheme 6), a relaxed surface scan of the $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{H}$ bond length was applied, where the distance between the antimony and the hydrogen atom was held constant at certain values. The obtained curves (Figure 8, left) show that the energy values raise to over $65 \mathrm{kcalmol}^{-1}$ at a $1.75 \AA \mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{H}$ distance for 13 and 14, which is slightly larger than an expected $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{H}$ hydride distance (1.7 $\AA$ ). This shows that 13 and 14 fail to form the corresponding van der Waals complexes between the antimony hydride and 1,2,3,4-tetramethylfulvene (17 and 18). Here, the $\beta-\mathrm{H}$ elimination does not occur for 13 and 14 , hence an alternative pathway for the formation of the hydride must be considered. One possibility is a stepwise mechanism: the first step is the formation of the diradicals 15 and 16 (pathway a) in Scheme 6), while the second step is the hydrogen atom abstraction from the $\mathrm{Cp}{ }^{* \cdot}$ radical by the antimony radical (pathway c) in Scheme 6). The computed energy profile for this reaction yielded a curve (right side of Figure 8) with a flat area for large $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{H}$ distances, a transition state at about $2.1 \AA$,


Figure 7. Energy profile for the $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{C}$ bond homolysis under formation of the van der Waals complex ( 15 and 16) between the two radicals $\left[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{M}_{2} \mathrm{Sb}^{*}\right.$ and $\mathrm{Cp}{ }^{* *}$ (blue: $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Ga}$; red: $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{In}$ ).


Figure 8. Left: Energy profile for the decrease of the $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{H}$ bond in the intermediates 13 and 14 (blue: $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Ga}$; red: $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{In}$ ). Right: Energy profile for the hydrogen atom abstraction from the $\mathrm{Cp}^{* *}$ radical by the antimony radical yielding the van der Waals complexes 17 and 18 (blue: $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{Ga}$; red: $\mathrm{M}=\mathrm{In}$ ).
and a very steep part representing the formation of the $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{H}$ bond. The energy of the van der Waals complexes 17 and 18 is about $16 \mathrm{kcalmol}^{-1}$ higher than that of the corresponding intermediates 13 and 14 .
The following conclusions can be drawn for the model systems 13 and 14. The cleavage of the $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{C}$ bond is accompanied by high energetic effort. The diradicals can be stabilized by hydrogen atom abstraction yielding the corresponding hydrides, whereby the activation energy for this process is very low. The direct formation of the hydrides starting from the intermediates 13 and 14 via a concerted $\beta$-H elimination is unlikely. The energy values for the Ga- and the In-substituted systems are very similar, and in both cases the same products are expected.

A completely different picture emerges if the homolytic $\mathrm{Sb}-$ C bond cleavage (pathway a) and the subsequent hydrogen atom abstraction from the $\mathrm{Cp}^{* \cdot}$ radical by the antimony radical (pathway c) are considered for the Dip-substituted systems (Figure 9). Due to the high steric overload in the Ga-substituted intermediate la, the radicals A and Cp** are more stable by ca. 11 kcal mol ${ }^{-1}$ than the intermediate la. For the subsequent hydrogen atom abstraction reaction, an activation energy of $19.2 \mathrm{kcalmol}^{-1}$ is required. Hence, this abstraction does not occur, but a dimerization of the $\mathrm{Cp}^{* \cdot}$ radical is observed. Consequently, radical $\mathbf{A}$ remains in solution. In the case of the Insubstituted intermediate $\mathbf{I b}$, the radicals $\mathbf{F}$ and $\mathrm{Cp}^{* *}$ are less stable than $\mathbf{I b}$ and the subsequent hydrogen atom abstraction, with an activation energy of about $10 \mathrm{kcal} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$, can occur, leading to the hydride 8 and 1,2,3,4-tetramethylfulvene. These findings lead to the following conclusion: the driving force for the $\mathrm{Sb}-\mathrm{C}$ bond homolysis is the steric overload in the intermediate I. The higher the steric overload at the antimony atom, the higher the activation barrier for the subsequent hydrogen atom abstraction. In the case of the Ga-substituted system, the H -atom abstraction does not occur, hence only the radical is observed. The higher steric overload in the Ga-substituted intermediate I was assessed by comparing the buried volume calculations ${ }^{[41]}$ of the $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{Ga}]$ and $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{In}]$ ligands. In the case of $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{Ga}]\left(V_{\text {bur }}=35.3 \%\right)$, the Sb center in $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{M}]_{2} \mathrm{Sb}^{*}$ is by about $13 \%$ more encumbered in comparison to [L(Cl)In] ( $V_{\text {bur }}=28.6 \%$ ) (Figure S51).

## Conclusions

A systematic study on reactions of $\mathrm{Cp} * \mathrm{SbX}_{2}$ with different amounts of $L M$ were performed to gain a deep understanding on the reaction mechanism of these reactions and on the influence of the halide substituents as well as the group 13 metal. The reactions proceeded stepwise; first with the formation of


Figure 9. Reaction of the intermediates la-b to the radicals $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{M}]_{2} \mathrm{Sb}^{*}(\mathbf{A}$ and $\mathbf{F})$ and the hydrides $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{M}]_{2} \mathrm{SbH}(\mathbf{8}$ and 19$)$ calculated by means of B 3 LYP D3BJ. The indicated free-energies $(\Delta G)$ are given in $\mathrm{kcal} \mathrm{mol}^{-1}$.
the corresponding mono-insertion products $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{M}] \mathrm{Sb}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Cp}^{*}$ ( $M=G a, \ln ; X=C l, B r, I)$, followed by the formation of either Ga-substituted stibanyl radicals $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{Ga}]_{2} \mathrm{Sb}^{*}$ or In -substituted stibanes $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{In}]_{2} \mathrm{SbH}$. The reactions with two equivalents of LM most likely proceed via formation of the double-insertion compounds $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{M}]_{2} \mathrm{SbCp}^{*}$ as the reaction intermediate, which was supported by the synthesis of $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{Cl}) \mathrm{Ga}]_{2} \mathrm{SbCp}$, containing the sterically less demanding Cp substituent. Computational calculations gave more insights into the underlying reaction mechanism, suggesting that the formation of $[L(X) / n]_{2} \mathrm{SbH}$ proceeds via a hydrogen atom abstraction from $\mathrm{Cp}^{* *}$ by intermediate $[\mathrm{L}(\mathrm{X}) \mathrm{In}]_{2} \mathrm{Sb}^{\cdot}$ radicals, rendering this process a stepwise $\beta-\mathrm{H}$ elimination that is mainly controlled by the steric environment.

## Experimental Section

General Procedures: All manipulations were performed under an atmosphere of purified argon using standard Schlenk and glovebox techniques. Solvents were dried using a MBraun Solvent Purification System and were carefully degassed. Karl Fischer titration of the dry solvents show water levels less than 3 ppm. Deuterated NMR solvents were stored over activated molecular sieves ( $4 \AA$ ) and degassed prior to use. $\mathrm{LAI},{ }^{[6]} \mathrm{LGa}{ }^{[9]} \mathrm{LIn},{ }^{[14]} \mathrm{Cp}{ }^{*} \mathrm{SbX}_{2}\left(X=\mathrm{F}_{1}^{[26]}\right.$ $\mathrm{Cl}^{[26]}$ ) and $\mathrm{CpSbCl}_{2}{ }^{[42]}$ were prepared according to slightly modified literature procedures.
Instrumentation: ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H}(300,500,600 \mathrm{MHz})$ and ${ }^{13} \mathrm{C}\left\{{ }^{1} \mathrm{H}\right\}(75,126$, 151 MHz ) NMR spectra ( $\delta$ in ppm) were recorded using a Bruker Avance DPX-300, Bruker Avance DRX-500 or Bruker Avance III HD spectrometer and the spectra were referenced to internal $\left[\mathrm{D}_{6}\right]$ benzene $\left({ }^{1} \mathrm{H}: \delta=7.16 ;{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}: \delta=128.06\right)$, $\left[\mathrm{D}_{8}\right]$ toluene $\left({ }^{1} \mathrm{H}: \delta=\right.$ $2.08 ;{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}: \delta=20.43$ ). Microanalyses were performed at the Elemental Analysis Laboratory of the University of Duisburg-Essen. IR spectra were measured in an ALPHA-T FTIR spectrometer equipped with a single reflection ATR sampling module, which is placed in a glovebox. Melting points were measured using a Thermo Scientific 9300 apparatus. Continuous-wave (CW) X-band ( $\approx 9.63 \mathrm{GHz}$ ) EPR was collected on a Bruker E500 spectrometer equipped with an Oxford liquid helium flow cryostat and spectrometer conditions are detailed in the Figure caption.
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Full experimental details including spectroscopic ( ${ }^{1} \mathrm{H},{ }^{13} \mathrm{C}$ NMR, IR), crystallographic data and details of computational calculations are given in the Supporting Information.

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## Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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