



Supporting Information

for

Isolation and structure determination of a tetrameric sulfonyl dilithio methandiide in solution based on crystal structure analysis and $^6\text{Li}/^{13}\text{C}$ NMR spectroscopic data

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Experimental details, crystal data, and parameters of data collection for tetramer $(2a)_4 \cdot (\text{THF})_6$

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1. Isolation of single crystals of $(\mathbf{2a})_4(\text{THF})_6$

General: All experiments were carried out by using Schlenk and syringe techniques in flame-dried glassware under argon. THF and *n*-hexane were purified by distillation from potassium benzophenone ketyl. Li_2O -free *n*-BuLi was prepared as follows. To *n*-BuLi (50.1 mL of 1.67 M in *n*-hexane) was added at room temperature MeI (0.30 mL, 4.85 mmol). The mixture became turbid after a few seconds. Then, a colorless solid deposited and the initial yellow color disappeared. After the mixture was kept for 24 h at room temperature, the clear and nearly colorless supernatant was removed by a syringe. Titration of an aliquot with $(\text{Ph})_2\text{CHCO}_2\text{H}$ showed a 1.33 M solution of *n*-BuLi.

Experimental: To a solution of sulfone **4** (225 mg, 0.987 mmol) in a mixture of THF (2.50 mL) and *n*-hexane (0.60 mL) was added at $-90\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ Li_2O -free *n*-BuLi (1.40 mL of 1.33 M in *n*-hexane). The flask was closed, the cooling bath removed, and the mixture warmed without vibration to $22\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ (air bath). After 20 min, thirty to forty clear, strongly refractive octahedral crystals of $(\mathbf{2a})_4(\text{THF})_6$ had formed. Most of the crystals developed cracks from the outside to the inner side. Crystallization was interrupted by replacement of the mother liquor by a mixture of *n*-hexane and THF (10 mL, 30:1). Then, an intact crystal was transferred to a Mark tube, which was sealed with a burner.

2. Crystal data and parameters of data collection for (2a)₄·(THF)₆

A crystal of 0.22 × 0.30 × 0.35 mm was found to be suitable for single crystal X-ray structure determination. A total number of 5736 reflections (including 3075 with $I > 2\sigma(I)$) were collected in the $\omega/2\theta$ mode at 293 K employing MoK α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å) within the limits of $\Theta_{\min} = 4.91$ and $\Theta_{\max} = 23.08^\circ$. Cell dimensions of $a = 21.287(9)$ Å, $b = 18.734(8)$ Å, and $c = 20.928(9)$ Å result in a cell volume of 8346(6) Å³ and a calculated density of 1.166 g cm⁻³. The absorption coefficient was found to be 0.226 mm⁻¹, no absorption correction. $T_{\min} = 0.924$, $T_{\max} = 0.951$. The tetramer crystallizes in orthorhombic space group *Pbcn*(60). The structure was both solved by direct methods and refined employing the SHELXS-97 suite of crystallographic routines. Refinement of 485 parameters against F^2 including all reflections resulted in a R-factor of $w_r = 0.2537$ and an error of fit of 1.032. The residual electron density at this point was 0.571/−0.385. Refinement against F resulted in R-factors of 0.1653 (including all reflections, where negative F were set to zero) and of 0.069 including only those with $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$. Part of the hydrogen positions could be located in Fourier difference maps where the remaining ones were calculated in idealized positions.

The tetramer (2a)₄·(THF)₆ sits on a crystallographic C_2 axis with a number of disorders. The methyl groups of a trimethylsilyl group are represented by two sets of C atoms each with occupancy of 0.5. Li4 is not exactly located on the C_2 axis. It is resolved by two Li4 in general positions near the C_2 axis each with an occupancy of 0.5. The THF molecule E is statistically distributed between two positions each with an occupancy of 0.5. The O atom was refined and the positions of the C atoms were obtained through Fourier synthesis. All H atoms except those in disordered areas were positioned following geometrical arguments. All atoms except H and Li4 and the C atoms of the THF molecule E were anisotropically refined.