

Periphery-Palladated Carbosilane Dendrimers: Synthesis and Reactivity of Organopalladium(II) and -(IV) Dendritic Complexes. Crystal Structure of [PdMe(C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4)(bpy)] (bpy = 2,2'-Bipyridine)

Neldes J. Hovestad,[†] Jason L. Hoare,[‡] Johann T. B. H. Jastrzebski,[†]
Allan J. Canty,[‡] Wilberth J. J. Smeets,[§] Anthony L. Spek,^{§,||} and
Gerard van Koten^{*,†}

Debye Institute, Department of Metal-Mediated Synthesis, Utrecht University, Padualaan 8,
3584 CH Utrecht, The Netherlands, School of Chemistry, University of Tasmania, Hobart,
Tasmania, 7001 Australia, and Bijvoet Center for Biomolecular Research, Department of
Crystal and Structural Chemistry, Utrecht University, Padualaan 8,
3584 CH Utrecht, The Netherlands

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A carbosilane dendrimer with 12 peripheral iodoarene groups, [Si{(CH₂)₃Si((CH₂)₃-SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂OC₆H₄I-4))₃}₄] (G₁-ArI, **9**), and the corresponding G₀ model compound [Si{(CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂OC₆H₄I-4)}₄] (G₀-ArI, **8**) have been prepared from [Si{(CH₂)₃Si((CH₂)₃-SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂Br))₃}₄] (G₁-Br, **7**) and the corresponding G₀ model compound [Si{(CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂Br)}₄] (G₀-Br, **6**). These dendritic species react with [Pd₂(dba)₃·dba/tmeda] (dba = dibenzylideneacetone, tmeda = *N,N,N,N*-tetramethylethylenediamine) to yield the periphery-palladated complexes [Si{(CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂O(C₆H₄-4)PdI(tmeda))₃}₄] (G₀-ArPdI(tmeda), **10**) and [Si{(CH₂)₃Si((CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂O(C₆H₄-4)PdI(tmeda))₃}₄] (G₁-ArPdI(tmeda), **11**). Complexes **10** and **11** react with LiMe and 2,2'-bipyridine (bpy) to yield the air-stable [Si{(CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂OC₆H₄PdMe(bpy))₃}₄] (G₀-PdMe(bpy), **12**) and [Si{(CH₂)₃Si((CH₂)₃-SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂OC₆H₄PdMe(bpy))₃}₄] (G₁-ArPdMe(bpy), **13**). Complexes **12** and **13** undergo oxidative addition with benzyl bromide to form species containing Pd(IV) centers. These complexes can undergo subsequent reductive elimination at ambient temperature involving both Me–Ar and Me–CH₂Ph coupling on decomposition. Iodoarenes that model the arms of carbosilane-based dendrimers have been synthesized, and procedures have been developed for maximizing yields of organopalladium(II) and -(IV) derivatives of the iodoarenes as part of a program directed toward the isolation and study of organopalladium functionalized dendrimers. The iodoarenes RC₆H₄(CH₂OC₆H₄I-4)-4 (R = H (**1a**), SiMe₃ (**1b**)) were obtained and found to undergo facile oxidative addition to [Pd₂(dba)₃·dba/tmeda] to form [PdI(Ar)-(tmeda)] (**2a,b**), which react with LiMe to form [PdMe(Ar)(tmeda)] (**3a,b**). Bpy displaces tmeda to form [PdMe(Ar)(bpy)] (**4a,b**), and the latter complexes undergo oxidative addition with benzyl bromide to form the complexes [PdBrMeAr(CH₂Ph)(bpy)] (**5a,b**). The palladium-(IV) complex **5a** undergoes facile and clean reductive elimination at ambient temperature in CDCl₃ to form the coupling products Me-C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4 (89%), PhCH₂-C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4 (9%), and Me-CH₂Ph (2%). However, **5b** undergoes more complex behavior to form Me-C₆H₄(OCH₂C₆H₄(SiMe₃-4')-4 (87%), Me-CH₂Ph (6%), and PhCH₂-CH₂Ph (7%) together with [PdBr₂(bpy)]. The complex [PdMe(C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4)(bpy)] (**4a**) has been characterized by X-ray diffraction. The asymmetric unit contains two similar but crystallographically independent molecules. Each molecule has square-planar geometry for palladium with the aryl ring tilted by 76.2(4) and 67.1(3)° to the coordination plane, respectively. The crystal examined by X-ray diffraction exhibits significant substitutional disorder at one site: [PdX-(C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4)(bpy)] (X = Me (71%), Cl (29%)).

Introduction

Dendrimers are currently generating enormous interest in diverse areas of science and technology due to

their precisely defined nanoscale, often globular, molecular structure. For example, exciting potential applications are being developed in areas such as micelle mimicry, magnetic resonance imaging, immunodiagnostics, and targeted gene delivery.^{1–13} There also has

* To whom correspondence should be addressed. Tel: +3130 2533120. Fax: +31302523615. E-mail: g.vankoten@chem.uu.nl.

[†] Debye Institute, Utrecht University.

[‡] University of Tasmania.

[§] Bijvoet Center for Biomolecular Research, Utrecht University.

^{||} Address correspondence pertaining to crystallographic studies to this author. E-mail: A.L.Spek@chem.uu.nl.

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been an explosive interest in the chemistry of dendrimers incorporating transition metals into their structure, as part of the dendrimeric skeleton^{14–26} and/or as peripheral functionalization.^{27–42} Periphery-functionalized dendrimers have immense potential in areas such as organic synthesis and homogeneous catalysis, where well-defined and easily accessible reaction sites (or their precursors) are essential. Furthermore, their nanoscale macromolecular architecture should allow simple removal of the catalytic species from product streams. Recently an organonickel dendrimer containing 12 nickel atoms σ -bonded to the peripheral carbon atoms of a carbosilane dendrimer was shown to be catalytically

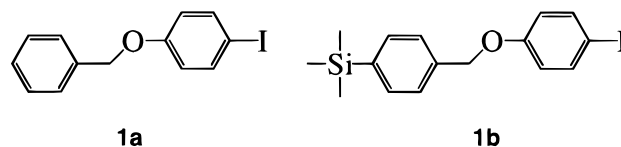


Figure 1.

active for the Kharasch addition of polyhalogenoalkanes to carbon–carbon double bonds.²⁹

The development of organopalladium(IV) chemistry is also a relatively recent phenomenon,^{43,44} and the observed or suspected intermediacy of Pd(IV) complexes in various stoichiometric and catalytic organic transformations has generated numerous studies aimed at elucidating mechanisms and reactivity trends in related reactions. Interesting examples of selectivity in C–C bond formation in reductive elimination from triorgano-palladium(IV) complexes have been documented.^{43–54} For complexes containing structurally simple organic groups, [Pd^{IV}MeAr(CH₂Ph)(N–N)], exclusive Ar–Me bond formation has been observed when the bidentate nitrogen donor is 2,2'-bipyridine (bpy) with less selectivity observed for the more rigid 1,10-phenanthroline (phen).^{52,54} This has been ascribed to the increased rigidity of phen, hindering the necessary rearrangement(s) of organic groups at the Pd(IV) center and/or the formation of other transition states.

Recently, we have prepared carbosilane dendrimers with terminal iodoarene functionality, derived from polyols, and incorporating an ester group.⁵⁵ These dendrimers were functionalized with organopalladium groups at their periphery, via the oxidative addition of the C–I bond to Pd(0). However, as determined by studies on a model compound, the ester function in the molecule appeared to prevent the transmetalation of the complex to a diorganopalladium(II) complex. The emerging importance of organopalladium(IV) complexes has prompted us to attempt the synthesis of dendrimers containing organo groups that are expected to be both ideal for palladium functionalization and transmetalation and suitable for incorporation as part of the dendrimer synthesis prior to palladium functionalization. In view of recent work showing that transmetalation is possible when there is a methoxy substituent on the aryl group of [PdI(Ar)(tmeda)],⁵⁴ we report here the synthesis of a carbosilane dendrimer with peripheral functionality identical with those of **1a,b** (see Figure 1)

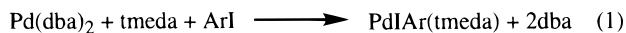
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and developed the organopalladium chemistry of **1a,b** as model chemistry for the incorporation of palladium into the dendrimer.

Groups **1a,b** are suitable periphery groups, since iodoarenes undergo facile oxidative addition reactions with palladium(0) substrates (eq 1)^{54,56,57} and there is an emerging synthetic chemistry for carbosilane-based dendrimers.^{8,25,28,29,32} These studies were undertaken to



dba = dibenzylideneacetone,
tmeda = *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethylethylenediamine

determine the most efficient reaction conditions for periphery palladation of dendrimers containing terminal ArI moieties, since (at least near) quantitative reactions are required in practical dendrimer syntheses to minimize laborious purification procedures. To assess the impact of the increase in steric bulk around the palladium center, X-ray crystallographic studies were undertaken on one such Pd(II) complex. Of particular interest in this study was the effect of the large *para* substituents on the synthesis and structure of Pd(II) and Pd(IV) complexes, including selectivity in reductive elimination compared with smaller methoxy substituents already studied,⁵⁴ since this should be expected to give useful information toward developing dendrimer chemistry containing Pd–C σ -bonds. Studies of the model chemistry indicated suitable conditions for the synthesis of a periphery-palladated dendrimer, followed by a NMR investigation of the formation and decomposition of Pd(IV) centers at the periphery of a dendrimer.

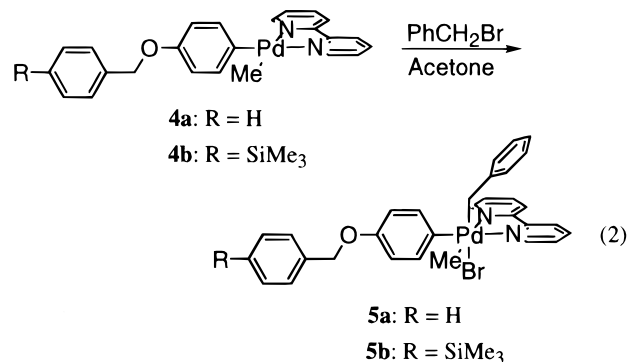
Results

Synthesis and Reactivity of Palladium(II) and (IV) Complexes. In the preparation of completely functionalized organopalladium dendrimers, it is crucial to develop experimental procedures which prevent the formation of metallic palladium wherever possible. The synthetic procedure for the preparation of phenylpalladium(II) compounds, developed by de Graaf et al.,^{56,57} shown to be useful for substituted iodoarenes⁵⁴ and used in the preparation of palladated dendrimers,⁵⁵ was successfully modified to give high-yield preparations of new arylpalladium(II) complexes from **1a,b**. Palladium(IV) complexes were prepared by oxidative addition of benzyl bromide to an acetone solution of these Pd(II) precursors.

The reaction of $[\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3\cdot\text{dba}/\text{tmeda}]$ with ArI is typically performed at 50 °C in benzene and 80 °C in tetrahydrofuran. However, reduced temperatures were necessary for the reaction of $[\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3\cdot\text{dba}/\text{tmeda}]$ with **1a,b** in order to prevent extensive decomposition to metallic palladium. Thus, the reaction of **1a** with $[\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3\cdot\text{dba}/\text{tmeda}]$ occurred quantitatively at room temperature in benzene and in 95% yield in tetrahydrofuran at room temperature to give the tmeda complex $[\text{PdI}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OCH}_2\text{Ph})-4)(\text{tmeda})]$ (**2a**). The reaction of **1b** with $[\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3\cdot\text{dba}/\text{tmeda}]$ occurred in 95% yield in benzene at 8 °C and in 50% yield in benzene at room temperature to give $[\text{PdI}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{OCH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{SiMe}_3-4')-4)(\text{tmeda})]$ (**2b**).

Reaction of excess LiMe with the arylpalladium iodide complexes **2a,b** gave the methyl(aryl)palladium(II) complexes **3a,b** without formation of metallic palladium. Due to the intrinsic thermal instability of **3a,b** (slow decomposition occurs even at –30 °C in solution) these compounds were only characterized by ¹H and ¹³C{¹H} spectroscopy (see Experimental Section). However, subsequent exchange of the tmeda ligand by bpy afforded in quantitative yield the corresponding bpy analogues **4a,b** respectively, which are temperature- and air-stable and have been fully characterized.

The oxidative addition of benzyl bromide to acetone solutions of **4a,b** was performed at 0 °C, and isolation of the triorgano–Pd(IV) complexes (**5a,b**; see eq 2) as white powders was carried out at low temperature by means of a dry ice cooled microfilter.



Once isolated, the Pd(IV) complexes could be handled for short periods in the solid state at 0 °C. In the absence of X-ray crystallographic data, the structures of the Pd(IV) complexes have been assigned the configuration as shown in eq 2 from comparison of spectra with earlier ¹H and ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectroscopic studies of related complexes. These have shown that the chemical shift of Pd^{IV}Me resonances in the ¹H NMR spectrum depends on the position of the methyl group relative to nitrogen and halogen, with Me trans to N appearing at low-field (~2.3 ppm) and Me trans to X (X = Br, I) at higher field (~1.7 ppm).⁵² For complexes $[\text{PdXMe}(\text{Ph})(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})(\text{bpy})]$ (X = Br, I), ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectroscopic studies have shown that the CH₂Ph and X groups are most likely mutually trans.⁵² Small-scale NMR studies have shown that the oxidative addition of organohalides to $[\text{PdMe}_2(\text{bpy})]$ is quantitative,^{47,48,58} although the Pd(IV) complexes thus formed are generally isolated in moderate yield (52–71%). The results presented herein indicate that it is possible to isolate these thermally unstable organopalladium(IV) complexes of bpy in higher yield (~80%).

Reductive Elimination from Pd(IV) Complexes. The Pd(IV) complexes decompose cleanly in CDCl₃ to give Pd(II) complexes and no metallic palladium. While organic group coupling is predominantly between Ar and Me groups, it is exclusive for neither of the Pd(IV) complexes. For **5a** the reductive elimination products

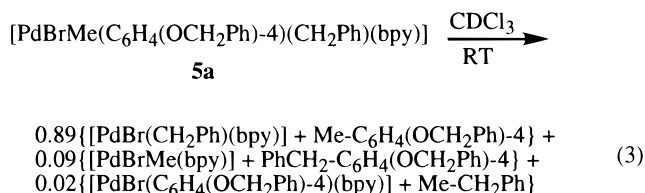
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arise from Me–Ar, Ar–CH₂Ph, and Me–CH₂Ph coupling, in 89%, 9%, and 2% yields, respectively (eq 3). For



complex **5b** the decomposition products arise from Me–Ar, PhCH₂–Br, and Me–CH₂Ph coupling in 92%, 3%, and 3% yields, respectively. For this complex 2% of the organic products were identified by GC-MS as the PhCH₂–CH₂Ph coupling product (vide infra).

Earlier studies of selectivity in reductive elimination from related triorganopalladium(IV) complexes have used integration of signals in ¹H NMR spectra to determine the ratios of products.^{52,54} In this study, although the corresponding organopalladium(II) complexes were observable in the ¹H NMR spectra, their precipitation in the NMR tube rendered unsuitable the use of NMR integration. In these cases stoichiometry was determined by GC-MS analysis of NMR samples after complete disappearance of Pd(IV) signals and silica gel chromatography to remove Pd(II) products.

The decomposition of [PdBrMe{C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4}-(CH₂Ph)(bpy)] (**5a**) was also examined in the presence of PhCH₂Br, and products different from those of eq 3 were detected. Although Me–Ar (87%) and Me–CH₂–Ph (6%) were detected as for eq 3, PhCH₂–CH₂Ph (7%) was also observed and an orange crystalline precipitate of [PdBr₂(bpy)] was formed. No palladium metal was formed.

Light-Induced Decomposition of Diorganopalladium(II) bpy Complexes 4a,b. To test the robustness of the Pd(II) moiety and both the Si–C and C–O bonds present in the molecules, solid-state and solution decomposition studies were undertaken. After exposure to light at ambient temperature for 1 week, bright yellow samples of **4a,b** became dark brown, and GC-MS analysis of a diethyl ether extract of the solid residues revealed the presence of Me–Ar coupling products only, i.e., Me–C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4 and Me–C₆H₄(OCH₂C₆H₄(SiMe₃)-4)-4 for **4a,b**, respectively. Thus, the solid-state decomposition of the organopalladium(II) complexes reported here occurs via a reductive elimination process. Chlorine incorporation into the molecule occurred during recrystallization from CDCl₃, either via direct reaction of the Pd(II) complex with CDCl₃ or with DCI/HCl present in CDCl₃. An acetone solution of **4a** decomposed over 1 week to yield orange crystals, which were analyzed by X-ray crystallography. The crystals contain both the starting material **4a** and [PdCl(C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4)(bpy)] (vide infra).

Structural Study of Crystals Obtained during Decomposition of 4a. The crystal examined has two independent molecules in the asymmetric unit. Crystallographic data and related bond length and angles are presented in Tables 1 and 2. One of these is [PdMe(C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4)(bpy)] (**4a**) (molecule 1) (Figure 2), and the other ("molecule 2") is substantially disordered such that 29% of the molecules are [PdCl(C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4)(bpy)] instead of the methylpalladium(II) complex.

Table 1. Crystal Data and Details of the Structure Determination of PdMe(C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4)(bpy) (4a**)**

empirical formula	C ₂₄ H ₂₂ N ₂ OPd·C ₂₄ - _x H ₂₂ - _{3x} N ₂ OPdCl _x (x = 0.289)
fw	927.64
cryst syst	triclinic
space group	P $\bar{1}$ (No. 2)
a, b, c, (Å)	10.6985(8), 11.8973(8), 17.5225(14)
α, β, γ (deg)	103.495(6), 92.797(6), 114.671(8)
V _{calcd} (Å ³)	1943.6(3)
Z	2
D _{calcd} (g/cm ³)	1.585
F(000) (e)	941
μ(Mo Kα) (cm ⁻¹)	9.9
cryst size (mm)	0.05 × 0.08 × 0.63
temp (K)	150
radiation, Mo Kα (graphite monochromated) (Å)	0.710 73
θ _{min} , θ _{max} (deg)	1.2, 25.0
scan type	ω
scan (deg)	0.86 + 0.35 tan θ
ref rflns	3, no decay
data set	-12 to +13; -15 to +13; -22 to +22
total, unique no of data	12 298, 6837
no. of obsd data (I > 2.0σ(I))	4062
N _{ref} , N _{par}	6837, 553
R, R _w , S	0.0592, 0.1356, 1.00
weighting scheme	w = 1/(σ ² (F _o ²) + (0.0516P) ²)
max, av shift/error	0.00, 0.00
min, max resd intensity (e/Å ³)	-1.20, 0.87

"Molecule 2" has bond lengths and angles similar to those of molecule 1 (Table 1), and the geometry at palladium is very similar to that reported for the two polymorphs of [PdMePh(bpy)].^{57,59}

The conformation of the arylpalladium(II) group is of particular interest, as it provides one indication of the possible geometry to be obtained in periphery-palladated carbosilane dendrimers. The aryl group bonded to palladium forms dihedral angles of 76.2(4)° (molecule 1) and 67.1(3)° ("molecule 2") with the "PdC₂N₂" mean planes, compared to 78.7(2)° in one polymorph of [PdMePh(bpy)]⁵⁷ and 65.7(11), 70.7(10), 75.3(11), and 75.7(12)° in the four independent molecules in a second polymorph of [PdMePh(bpy)].⁵⁹ The variation in the values between the two molecules in the crystal is reflected also in dihedral angles between the phenyl rings in each [PdC₆H₄OCH₂C₆H₅] unit (54.3(4)° (molecule 1), 67.9(4)° ("molecule 2")) and in the torsion angles between the outer phenyl ring and the "OCC_{ipso}" group (-179.2(7)° (molecule 1), 172.0(6)° ("molecule 2")).

Synthesis and Characterization of G₀-ArI and G₁-ArI. The dendritic alkyl bromide intermediates **6** and **7** were synthesized in high (80%) or moderate (55%) overall yields by starting from the corresponding polyols.⁶⁰ The ¹H NMR spectra show an AA'BB' pattern for the aromatic protons on the disubstituted benzene ring of **6** and **7** in the range 7.4–7.6 ppm. Benzylic protons appear at 4.49 and 4.46 ppm, respectively. The methylene protons appear for G₀ (24) and G₁ (72) as three well-resolved resonances. The ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectra show characteristic signals for the benzylic carbon at 34.1 and 33.8 ppm. Only two of the inner core methylene

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(60) Hovestad, N. J.; Jastrzebski, J. T. B. H.; van Koten, G. *Polym. Mater. Sci. Eng.* **1999**, *80*, 53.

Table 2. Selected Bond Distances (Å) and Angles (deg) and Other Data for the Ordered and Disordered Molecules of [PdMe(C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4)(bpy)] (4a)

	ordered (<i>n</i> = 1) ^a	disordered (<i>n</i> = 2) ^b
Bond Distances		
Pd(<i>n</i>)-C(11 <i>n</i>)	2.121(8)	2.01(3) ^c
Pd(<i>n</i>)-C(12 <i>n</i>)	1.971(9)	1.996(8)
Pd(<i>n</i>)-N(1 <i>n</i>)	2.111(7)	2.123(7)
Pd(<i>n</i>)-N(2 <i>n</i>)	2.120(8)	2.122(7)
Pd(2)-Cl(1)		2.38(2) ^c
Bond Angles		
C(11 <i>n</i>)-Pd(<i>n</i>)-C(12 <i>n</i>)	85.0(3)	87.3(10)
C(11 <i>n</i>)-Pd(<i>n</i>)-N(1 <i>n</i>)	178.4(3)	175.0(10)
C(11 <i>n</i>)-Pd(<i>n</i>)-N(2 <i>n</i>)	101.3(3)	98.2(10)
C(12 <i>n</i>)-Pd(<i>n</i>)-N(1 <i>n</i>)	96.3(3)	97.7(3)
C(12 <i>n</i>)-Pd(<i>n</i>)-N(2 <i>n</i>)	171.6(3)	174.2(3)
N(1 <i>n</i>)-Pd-N(2 <i>n</i>)	77.5(3)	76.9(3)
Pd(<i>n</i>)-C(12 <i>n</i>)-C(13 <i>n</i>)	118.0(6)	121.0(6)
Pd(<i>n</i>)-C(12 <i>n</i>)-C(17 <i>n</i>)	126.4(6)	124.0(6)
Pd(<i>n</i>)-N(1 <i>n</i>)-C(1 <i>n</i>)	125.8(6)	126.1(6)
Pd(<i>n</i>)-N(1 <i>n</i>)-C(5 <i>n</i>)	116.2(5)	115.9(5)
Pd(<i>n</i>)-N(2 <i>n</i>)-C(6 <i>n</i>)	115.5(5)	115.7(6)
Pd(<i>n</i>)-N(2 <i>n</i>)-C(10 <i>n</i>)	127.1(7)	126.7(6)
Cl(1)-Pd(2)-C(122)		88.5(6)
Cl(1)-Pd(2)-N(12)		173.2(6)
Cl(1)-Pd(2)-N(22)		96.8(6)

^a Deviations from the "PdC₂N₂" mean plane (in Å; $\chi^2 = 254$): Pd(1), -0.0404(7); C(111), 0.057(8); C(121), -0.060(8); N(11), 0.064(7); N(21), -0.059(7). The mean planes of pyridine rings containing N(11), N(21), and the phenyl ring bound to palladium form dihedral angles of 4.0(3), 10.8(4), and 76.2(4)° with the "PdC₂N₂" mean plane. The phenyl ring bonded to palladium forms dihedral angles of 1.6(8), 2.1(8), and 89.9(4)° with "C(151),O(11),C(181)", "O(11),C(181),C(191)", and the other phenyl ring plane. ^b Deviations from the "PdC₂N₂" mean plane (in Å; $\chi^2 = 9.4$): Pd(2), 0.015(1); C(112), 0.03(3); C(122), -0.023(8); N(12), 0.028(7); N(22), -0.024(7). The mean planes of pyridine rings containing N(12), N(22), and the phenyl ring bound to palladium form dihedral angles of 3.5(6), 6.0(6), and 65.9(6)° with the "PdC₂N₂" mean plane. The phenyl ring bonded to palladium forms dihedral angles of 7.3(7), 9.0(8), and 67.9(4)° with "C(152),O(12),C(182)", "O(12),C(182),C(192)", and the other phenyl ring plane. ^c Occupancies for C(11*n*) and Cl(1) were refined as 0.71 and 0.29, respectively.

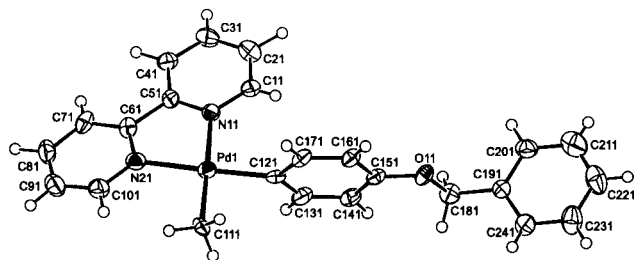
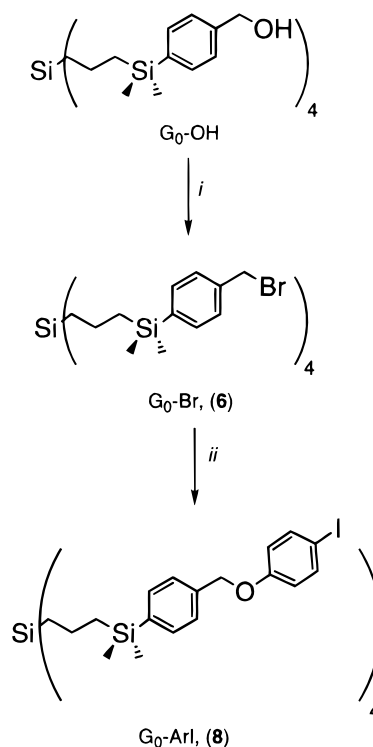


Figure 2. ORTEP drawing (50% probability level) of [PdMe(C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4)(bpy)] (4a) (molecule 1).

carbons of G₁ are visible, and the third resonance occurs together with resonances of one of the outer methylene carbons. MALDI-TOF-MS spectra of G₀-Br and G₁-Br show signals at *m/z* 1127.8 and 3644.6 corresponding to [G₀-Br + 1Na]⁺ (calcd 1127.1) and [G₁-Br + 1Ag]⁺ (calcd 3644.4), respectively. A solution of sodium acetate in THF was added to the sample of G₀-Br, and a solution of silver(I) trifluoroacetate in THF was added to the sample of G₁-Br in order to improve the peak resolution.

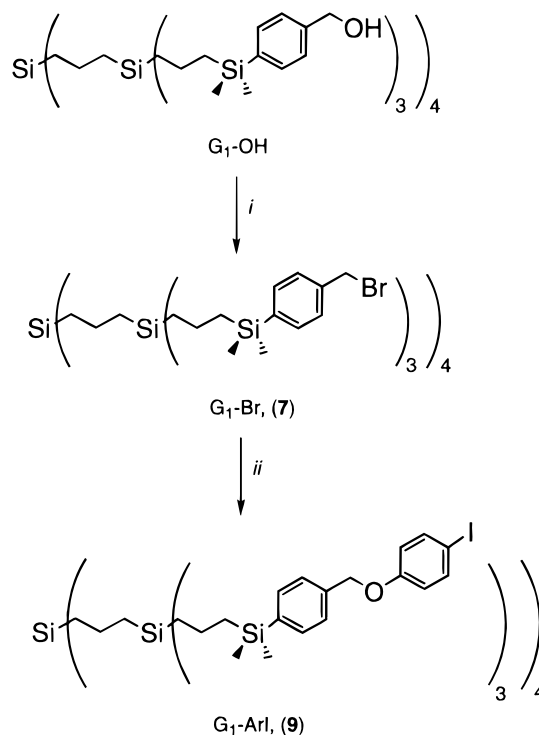
The iodides **8** and **9** were readily obtained from the bromides **6** and **7** and were synthesized in high overall yield (68% and 75%; Schemes 1 and 2). They exhibited NMR resonances with integrations as expected: two AA'BB' patterns (aryl) and 24 G₀ and 72 G₁ "outer"

Scheme 1^a



^a Reagents and conditions: (i) 4.1 equiv of CBr₄, 4.1 equiv of PPh₃, THF, room temperature, 24 h; (ii) HOC₆H₄I-4, K₂CO₃, acetone, room temperature, 24 h.

Scheme 2^a



^a Reagents and conditions: (i/ii) procedures similar to those used for the synthesis of **8** in Scheme 1.

methylene protons as three well-resolved resonances. Benzylic protons appear as singlets at 4.99 and 4.94 ppm, respectively. The ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectra show characteristic signals for C-I at 83.4 and the benzylic carbon at 70.4 ppm for both **8** and **9**. The MALDI-TOF-MS spectra of G₀-ArI and G₁-ArI show signals at *m/z*

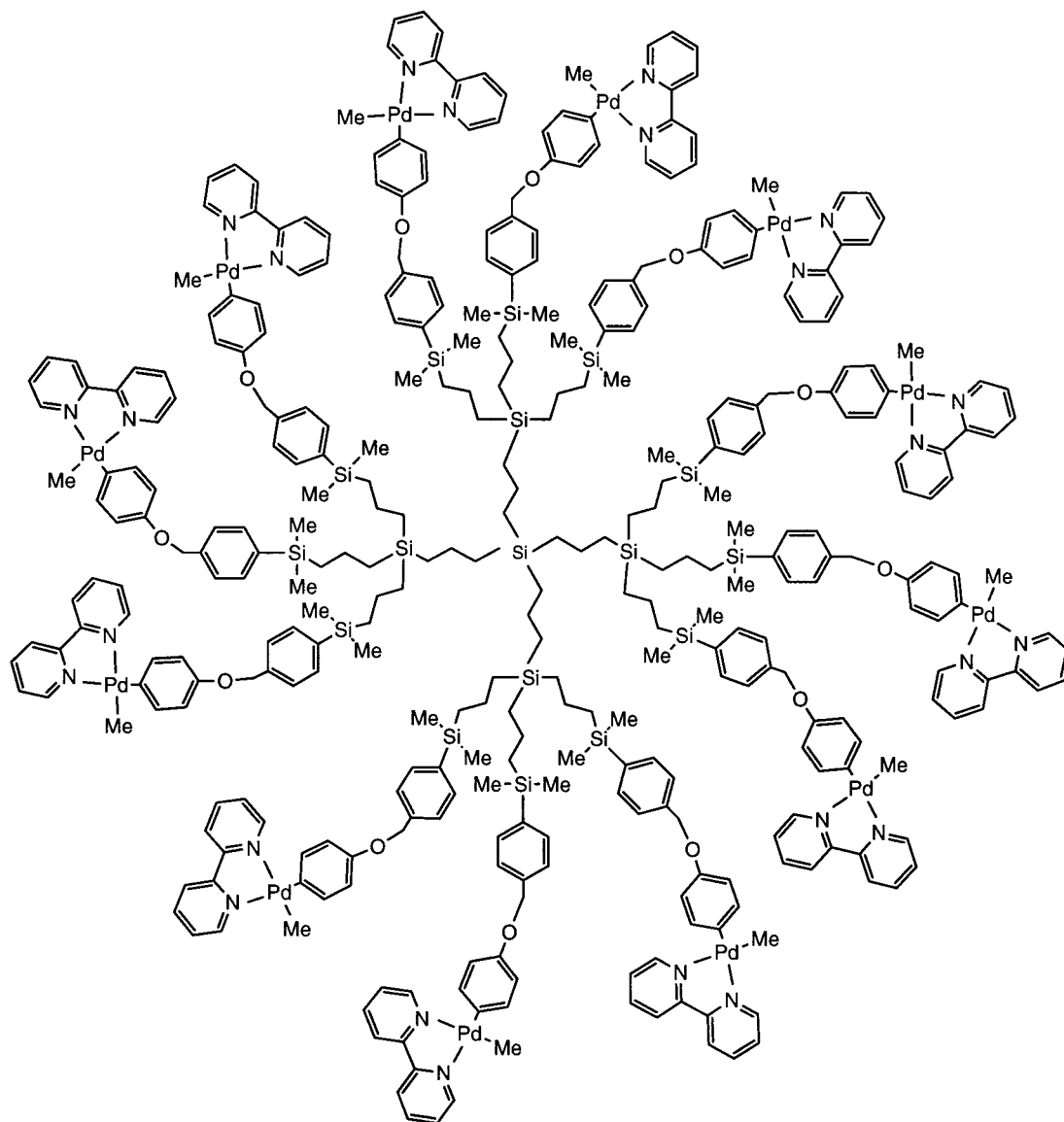


Figure 3. G_1 -ArPdMe(bpy) (**13**).

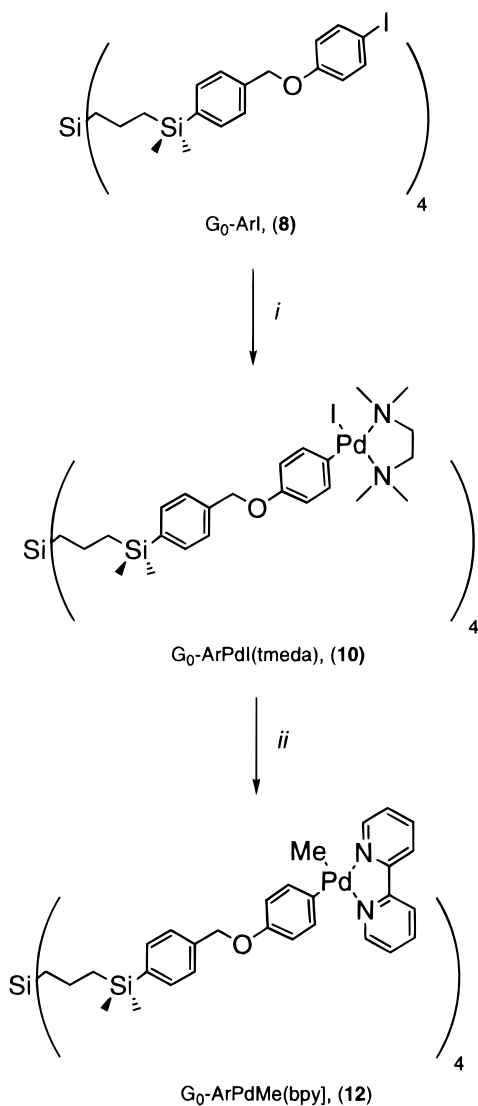
1772.9 and 5323.2, corresponding to $[G_0\text{-ArI} + 1\text{Ag}]$ (calcd 1772.1) and $[G_1\text{-ArI} + 1\text{Ag}]$ (calcd 5324.6), respectively.

Reactions of G_0 -ArI and G_1 -ArI with $[\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3 \cdot \text{dba}/\text{tmeda}]$: Synthesis and Characterization of Complexes. The oxidative addition of substituted dendritic iodoarenes to Pd(0) proceeded very well. These complexes were synthesized in 88% (**10**) and 33% (**11**) overall yield. The complexes exhibited NMR resonances with integrations as expected. The most characteristic feature of the $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra is the lack of a signal at approximately 100 ppm, arising from C–I in G_0 -ArI and G_1 -ArI, indicating, in conjunction with the “clean” AA’BB’ pattern in the ^1H NMR spectra, complete palladation. The MALDI-TOF-MS spectra of $[G_0\text{-ArPdI}(\text{tmeda})]$ and $[G_1\text{-ArPdI}(\text{tmeda})]$ show signals at m/z 2582.1 and 7927.1, corresponding to $[G_0\text{-ArPdI}(\text{tmeda}) + 1\text{Na}]$ (calcd 2583.3) and $[G_1\text{-ArPdI}(\text{tmeda}) + 1\text{Na}]$ (calcd 7928.1), respectively.

Reactions of $[G_0\text{-ArPdI}(\text{tmeda})]$ and $[G_1\text{-ArPdI}(\text{tmeda})]$ with LiMe and bpy: Synthesis and Characterization of Complexes. Reaction of excess LiMe with **10** and **11** gave the diorganopalladium complexes

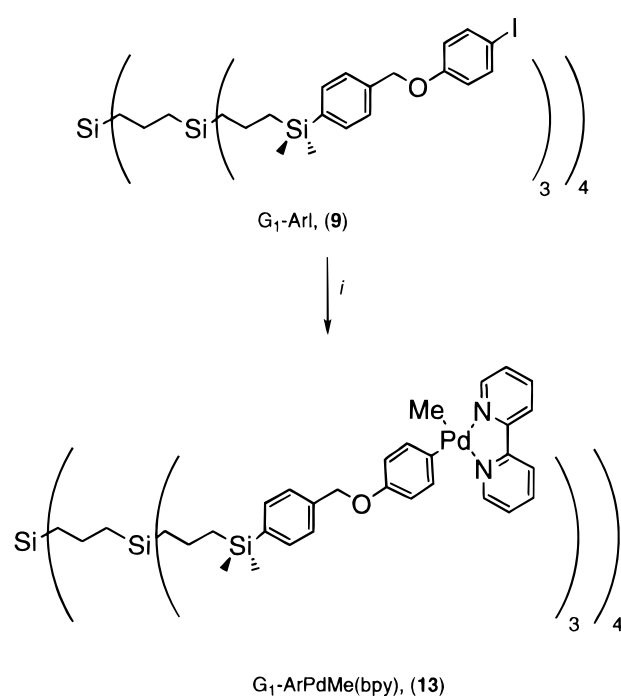
without formation of metallic palladium. However, due to their thermal instability in the solid state, the ligand exchange reactions were performed as soon as possible after drying and solvent exchange procedures. These complexes were synthesized in 63% (**12**) and 51% (**13**) overall yields (Figure 3 and Schemes 3 and 4). The Pd–Me resonance in ^1H NMR appear at 0.38 and 0.37 ppm, respectively, and appear in $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR at -3.8 and -3.7 ppm, respectively. The MALDI-TOF-MS spectra of G_0 -ArPdMe(bpy) and G_1 -ArPdMe(tbpy) show signals at m/z 2379.8 and 7147.9, corresponding to $[G_0\text{-ArPdMe}(\text{bpy}) + \text{Ag}]$ (calcd 2380.4) and $[G_1\text{-ArPdMe}(\text{bpy}) + \text{Ag}]$ (calcd 7149.7), respectively.

Palladium(IV)–Dendrimer Chemistry. The model Pd(IV) complexes **5a,b** have low stability, and it was considered unlikely that it would be possible to isolate Pd(IV) complexes with the G_0 and G_1 skeletons. Thus, the reactions of $[G_0\text{-ArPdMe}(\text{bpy})]$ (**12**) and $[G_1\text{-ArPdMe}(\text{bpy})]$ (**13**) with benzyl bromide were examined initially by ^1H NMR spectroscopy, and as a result of this examination the isolation of complexes was not attempted. Complexes **12** and **13** are slightly soluble in $(\text{CD}_3)_2\text{CO}$ and CDCl_3 . The latter solvent was used to

Scheme 3^a

^a Reagents and conditions: (i) 4 $\text{Pd}(\text{dba})_2$, 4 *t*-meda, benzene, 0 °C, 1 h; (ii) 4 LiMe , $\text{Et}_2\text{O}/\text{THF}$; 4 *bpy*, benzene, room temperature.

characterize Pd(IV) model complexes formed in the reaction with benzyl bromide and to study their decomposition. When solutions of **12** and **13** with excess benzyl bromide were warmed from -20 °C, reaction was detected at -10 °C. Complex spectra were obtained, containing broad resonances for the cloudy solutions, which become more yellow with time. Resonances could be attributed to $\text{Pd}^{\text{IV}}\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ groups (H_a , H_b for the benzylic group at 3.60 and 3.89 ppm and $H^{3,5}$, $H^{2,6}$ for the phenyl group at 6.70 and 6.48 ppm) on comparison with spectra of the model complexes **5a,b** in the same solvent. The $\text{Pd}^{\text{IV}}\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ resonances decreased as the reaction was monitored, and a broad resonance at 2.38 ppm, which appeared soon after reaction commenced, continued to increase in intensity and could be readily attributed to "4- MeC_6H_4 ". GC-MS analysis revealed the presence of $\text{Me}-\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ and $\text{PhCH}_2-\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$. Bibenzyl formation is consistent with the observation (see above) that reaction of the model Pd(II) complex **5a** with excess benzyl bromide results in the formation of 7% $\text{PhCH}_2-\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$. Thus, although the stoichiometry of reductive elimination from Pd(IV) centers generated on reaction

Scheme 4^a

^a Reagents and conditions: (i) procedures similar to those used for the synthesis of **12** in Scheme 3.

of benzyl bromide with **12** and **13** could not be determined, Pd(IV) centers were detected and the occurrence of $\text{Me}-\text{Ar}$ and $\text{Me}-\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ coupling is consistent with formation of Pd(IV) centers.

Discussion

The organoiodides **1a,b** may be successfully converted into organopalladium(II) and -(IV) complexes, and the methyl(aryl)benzylpalladium(IV) complexes so obtained have a *fac*- PdC_3 configuration. The decomposition behavior of the Pd(IV) complexes $[\text{PdBrMe}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4(\text{O}-\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{R}-4')-4)(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})(\text{bpy})]$ **5a** ($\text{R} = \text{H}$) and **5b** ($\text{R} = \text{SiMe}_3$) differs from that of related complexes reported earlier. Thus, in contrast to the reaction of eq 3, $[\text{PdBrMe}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{R}-4)(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})(\text{bpy})]$ ($\text{R} = \text{H}$, OMe) give exclusively $[\text{PdBr}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})(\text{bpy})]$ and $\text{Me}-\text{Ph}$.⁵⁴ The decrease in selectivity in reductive elimination for **5a** (see eq 3) compared with that of other $[\text{PdBrMeAr}(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})(\text{bpy})]$ complexes is not as large as that observed for analogous complexes where the bidentate nitrogen donor ligand is 1,10-phenanthroline (*phen*), where up to 20% of the observed reductive elimination products arise from $\text{Ar}-\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ coupling.⁵⁴ Thermodynamic factors have been suggested as the main determinants in selectivity in C-C bond formation during reductive elimination from $[\text{PdBrMe}_2(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})(\text{L}_2)]$ ($\text{L}_2 = \text{bpy}$, *phen*),⁴⁵ and the selectivity observed for structurally simple $[\text{PdBrMe}(\text{Ar})(\text{CH}_2\text{Ph})(\text{bpy})]$ complexes is consistent with this proposal, since the $\text{Ar}-\text{Me}$ bond has higher energy than those of $\text{Ar}-\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$ and $\text{Me}-\text{CH}_2\text{Ph}$. The difference in selectivity exhibited by the *phen* complexes has been ascribed to kinetic factors, predominantly the expected requirement for axial/equatorial orientation of the ligands to be coupled,⁶¹ which requires

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isomerization from configuration **5a,b** to allow Me–Ar coupling. The increased difficulty in achieving this orientation from the (assumed) cationic intermediate formed on dissociation of bromide when phen is present, compared with more flexible bpy, is believed to account for the lowering in selectivity.⁵⁴ In the present case, where the more flexible bpy ligand is present, it is likely that the decrease in selectivity results from more hindered motion around an (assumed) intermediate cationic Pd(IV) center due to the dramatic increase in steric bulk of the Ar group.

For complex **5b** (R = SiMe₃), which decomposes differently from **5a** (R = H), to give Me–Ar (92%), Me–CH₂Ph (3%), PhCH₂–Br (3%), and PhCH₂–CH₂Ph (2%), other processes appear to be occurring together with reductive elimination. The formation of PhCH₂–Br implies that the oxidative addition of PhCH₂–Br to Pd(II) may be reversible. There are few examples of reversible oxidative addition in similar systems, and they appear to be limited to [PdIme₃(L₂)] (L₂ = bis(*p*-tolylimino)acenaphthene)⁵³ and [PtIme₃(dppf)].⁶² The formation of PhCH₂–CH₂Ph indicates the occurrence of complex decomposition mechanism(s), and similar observations have been reported for the reaction of PhCH₂–Br with [PdMe₂(PPh₃)₂], where a Pd(IV) intermediate was not detected spectroscopically.⁶³

Although Pd(IV) centers could be generated at the periphery of [G₀-ArPdMe(bpy)] and of the dendrimer [G₁-ArPdMe(bpy)], decomposition at the temperature required for synthesis indicated that it is most unlikely that a fully palladated Pd(IV) dendrimer could be isolated.

Concluding Remarks

Procedures for all steps in the preparation of the methyl(aryl)palladium(II) and methyl(aryl)benzylpalladium(IV) model complexes for periphery palladated carbosilane dendrimers have been optimized, and structural studies provide potential configurations for the aryl benzyl ether fragment of a dendrimer arm bonded to 'Pd^{II}Me(bpy)'. The wide variation in the conformations of the '[Pd(C₆H₄OCH₂Ph)]' group in molecules 1 and 2 in the crystal obtained on partial decomposition of **4a**, illustrated by torsion and dihedral angles, indicate that there may be considerable flexibility in these parameters in dendrimers containing palladated fragments of this type.

Although Pd(IV) complexes of bpy are thermally unstable, they have been isolated here in high yield, and in situ studies show that the oxidative addition of model organohalides to palladium(II) is quantitative and that decomposition of the unstable complexes can be studied by NMR and GC-MS. Application of this approach to [G₀-ArPdMe(bpy)] (**12**) and the palladated dendrimer [G₁-ArPdMe(bpy)] (**13**) shows that the Pd(IV) centers can be generated at the periphery of dendrimers, that the complexes decompose at the same temperature as those required for their formation, rendering isolation extremely difficult, and that (at least) both Me–Ar and Me–CH₂Ph coupling occurs from the Pd(IV) centers.

Experimental Section

General Comments. All syntheses were performed under an inert atmosphere using standard Schlenk techniques. Solvents were purified according to standard procedures and freshly distilled before use. Model compounds IC₆H₄(OCH₂-Ph)-4 (**1a**)⁶⁴ and Me₃SiC₆H₄(CH₂Br)-4⁶⁵ were prepared by a literature procedure, and the dendrimeric silane polyollic precursors [Si{(CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂OH-4)}₄] (G₀-OH) and [Si{(CH₂)₃Si((CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂OH)₃)₄] (G₁-OH) were prepared as previously reported.⁶⁰ Melting points were determined using a Büchi melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. [Pd₂(dba)₃·dba] was prepared as reported.⁶⁶ All other reagents were obtained from Acros, unless otherwise indicated. ¹H and ¹³C{¹H} NMR spectra were recorded at 200 and 50 MHz, respectively, using a Bruker AC200 spectrometer, or at 300 and 75 MHz, respectively, using a Bruker AC300 spectrometer, at room temperature unless otherwise indicated. Chemical shifts are reported relative to Me₄Si. GC-MS analyses were performed on a Unicam Automass instrument, using electron impact (EI, 70 eV). Microanalyses were performed by Dornis und Kolbe Microanalytical Laboratories, Mulheim a.d. Ruhr, Germany, and the Central Science Laboratory, University of Tasmania. MALDI-TOF-MS spectra were acquired using a Voyager-DE BioSpectrometry Workstation (PerSeptive Biosystems Inc., Framingham, MA) mass spectrometer equipped with a nitrogen laser emitting at 337 nm. The instrument was operated in the linear mode at an accelerating voltage in the range 23 000–25 000 V. External calibration was performed using insulin (bovine), and detection was done by means of a linear detector and a digitizing oscilloscope operating at 500 MHz. Sample solutions with ~30 mg/mL in THF were used, and the matrix was 3,5-dihydroxybenzoic acid in THF (36 mg/mL). A solution of sodium acetate in THF or a solution of silver(I) trifluoroacetate in THF was added to the sample in order to improve the peak resolution. The sample solution (0.2 μL) and the matrix solution (0.2 μL) were combined and placed on a gold MALDI target and analyzed after evaporation of the solvents.

Synthesis of the Model Compound. Me₃SiC₆H₄(CH₂O-C₆H₄I-4)-4 (1b**).** To a solution of Me₃SiC₆H₄(CH₂Br)-4 (2.17 g, 8.88 mmol) in 50 mL of acetone were added 4-iodophenol (1.95 g, 8.88 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (3 g). The resulting mixture was stirred at reflux temperature overnight, following which the volatiles were removed in vacuo and the product partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and water. The aqueous layer was washed (3 × 20 mL) with CH₂Cl₂, and the combined organic extracts were dried over Na₂SO₄. Removal of the solvent in vacuo gave a brown oil which solidified upon standing and which was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, 25 × 2 cm, eluent CH₂Cl₂) to give a white waxy solid in 52% yield. Melting point: 71 °C. Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₉IOSi (MW = 382.3): C, 50.27; H, 5.01. Found: C, 50.34; H, 4.96. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.59 m (4H, Si-C₆H₄, 2H, and O-C₆H₄-I, 2H, *ortho* to I, overlapping), 7.40 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H, Si-C₆H₄, 2H), 6.76 d (2H, *J* = 7.2 Hz, O-C₆H₄-I, 2H, *ortho* to O), 5.03 s (2H, CH₂), 0.29 s (9H, SiMe₃). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): δ 158.7 (O-C₆H₄-I, O-C_{ipso}), 140.5 ((SiMe₃)-C₆H₄CH₂, SiMe₃-C_{ipso}), 138.3 (O-C₆H₄-I, *ortho* to I), 137.0 ((SiMe₃)-C₆H₄CH₂, CH₂-C_{ipso}), 133.7 ((SiMe₃)-C₆H₄-CH₂, *ortho* to SiMe₃), 126.8 ((SiMe₃)-C₆H₄-CH₂, *ortho* to CH₂), 117.3 (O-C₆H₄-I, *ortho* to O), 83.1 (O-C₆H₄-I, I-C_{ipso}), 70.1 (Ph-CH₂), -1.07 (SiMe₃).

Synthesis of the Model Organopalladium Complexes. [PdI(C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4)(tmeda)] (2a**).** To a stirred solution of [Pd₂(dba)₃·dba] (0.67 g, 1.2 mmol) in benzene (100 mL) was added tmeda (0.22 mL, 1.4 mmol) and **1a** (0.36 g, 1.2 mmol). The resulting solution was stirred at room temperature for 1

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(66) Rettig, M. F.; Maitlis, P. M. *Inorg. Synth.* **1971**, *134*.

h, during which time the color changed from deep purple to yellow. The solution was filtered and the solvent removed in vacuo to give a yellow residue, which was washed with 3×10 mL of diethyl ether/pentane (1:1). The remaining yellow solid was collected by centrifugation and dried in vacuo. Yield: 100%. The complex is stable in air and was recrystallized from CH_2Cl_2 /pentane at -20°C to give orange cubes. Melting point: 131°C dec. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{27}\text{IN}_2\text{OPd}$ (MW = 532.8): C, 42.84; H, 5.11; N, 5.26. Found: C, 42.77; H, 5.17; N, 5.19. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.36 m (5H, CH_2Ph aromatic protons), 7.11 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H, C_6H_4 *o* to Pd), 6.70 d (2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz, C_6H_4 *o* to O), 4.95 s (2H, CH_2Ph), 2.70 m (2H, *tmeda*, CH_2), 2.68 s (6H, *NMe}_2*), 2.58 m (2H, *tmeda*, CH_2), 2.33 s (6H, *NMe}_2*). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3): δ 155.93, 137.78, 136.12, 132.22, 128.46, 127.71, 127.63, 115.69 (aromatics), 70.04 (CH_2Ph), 62.11 ($\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 58.30 ($\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_2$), 49.90 and 49.76 (*tmeda* CH_2).

[PdI(C₆H₄(OCH₂C₆H₄SiMe₃-4)-4)(*tmeda*)] (2b). This compound was prepared in the same manner as **2a**, except that the benzene solution of $[\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3\text{dba}]$ was cooled in an ice/water bath before addition of **1b** and *tmeda*. The complex was isolated as an air- and temperature-stable orange crystalline solid in 95% yield. The complex may be recrystallized from CH_2Cl_2 /pentane at -20°C . Melting point: 140°C dec. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{35}\text{IN}_2\text{OSiPd}$ (MW = 605.0): C, 43.68; H, 5.83; N, 4.63. Found: C, 43.42; H, 5.73; N, 4.71. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.52 d (2H, $J = 7.8$ Hz, $\text{SiMe}_3\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4$), 7.39 d (2H, $J = 7.8$ Hz, $\text{SiMe}_3\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4$), 7.11 d (2H, $J = 8.5$ Hz, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Pd}$ *o* to Pd), 6.71 d (2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$, *o* to O), 4.94 s (2H, OCH_2), 2.76–2.54 m and 2.68 s (10H, *tmeda* CH_2 and *NMe}_2*), 2.34 s (6H, *NMe}_2*), 0.26 s (9H, SiMe_3). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3): δ 156.1 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$, C_{ipso}), 139.8 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Pd}$, C_{ipso}), 138.3 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2$, C_{ipso}), 136.1 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-Pd}$, *o* to Pd), 133.5 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2$), 132.1 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Si}$, C_{ipso}), 127.0 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-CH}_2$), 113.9 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$, *o* to O), 70.0 (CH_2), 62.1 (*NMe}_2*), 58.3 (*NMe}_2*), 49.9 & 49.8 (*tmeda* CH_2), -1.1 (SiMe_3).

[PdMe(C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4)(*tmeda*)] (3a). The white complex (MW = 420.9) was obtained in 93% yield using the reported procedure for $\text{MePhPd}^{\text{II}}$ complexes.⁴⁸ The complex is insufficiently stable for microanalysis. However, it was sufficiently characterized by ^1H and $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectroscopy, and afterward it was converted to complex **4a** by ligand exchange. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 253 K): δ 7.39 m (7H, *Ph* and C_6H_4 Pd *o* to Pd, overlapping), 6.75 d (2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$ *o* to O), 4.96 s (2H, CH_2), 2.59 m (4H, *tmeda*, CH_2), 2.52 s, (6H, *NMe}_2*), 2.30 s (6H, *NMe}_2*), -0.08 s (3H, Pd-Me). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3 , 253 K): δ 154.6 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$, C_{ipso}), 150.6 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Pd}$, C_{ipso}), 137.9 (PhCH_2 , C_{ipso}), 137.4 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Pd}$, *o* to Pd), 128.6 (PhCH_2), 128.0 (PhCH_2), 127.8 (PhCH_2), 113.0 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$, *o* to O), 69.5 (CH_2), 59.9 (*NMe}_2*), 59.3 (*NMe}_2*), 48.6 (*tmeda*, CH_2), -8.2 (Pd-Me).

[PdMe(C₆H₄(OCH₂C₆H₄(SiMe₃-4)-4)(*tmeda*)] (3b). This complex was synthesized as described for **3a**, in 97% yield, and is a white, thermally unstable compound (MW = 493.1). ^1H NMR (CDCl_3 , 253 K): δ 7.56 d (2H, AA'BB', $J = 7.8$ Hz, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Si}$), 7.46 d (2H, AA'BB', $J = 7.7$ Hz, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Si}$), 7.36 d (2H, AA'BB', $J = 8.2$ Hz, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Pd}$, *o* to Pd), 6.77 d (2H, AA'BB', $J = 8.1$ Hz, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$ *o*-to O), 4.96 s (2H, CH_2), 2.57 m (4H, *tmeda*, CH_2), 2.52 s, (6H, *NMe}_2*), 2.31 s (6H, *NMe}_2*), 0.27 s (9H, SiMe_3), -0.08 s (3H, PdMe). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3 , 253 K): δ 154.6 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$, C_{ipso}), 150.6 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Pd}$, C_{ipso}), 139.9 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Si}$, C_{ipso}), 138.4 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2$, C_{ipso}), 137.4 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Pd}$, *o* to Pd), 133.7 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Si}$, *o* to Si), 127.3 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{CH}_2$, *o* to CH_2), 112.9 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$, *o*-to O), 69.4 (CH_2), 59.9 (*NMe}_2*), 59.3 (*NMe}_2*), 48.6 (*tmeda*, CH_2), -0.94 (SiMe_3), -8.2 (PdMe).

[PdMe(C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4)(*bpy*)] (4a). The bright yellow air- and temperature-stable complex was obtained in quantitative yield using the reported procedure for $\text{MePhPd}^{\text{II}}$ complexes.⁵⁴ This complex is light-sensitive, decomposing to metallic palladium after approximately 2 days when stored in the light. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_2\text{OPd}$ (MW = 460.9): C, 62.55; H, 4.81; N, 6.08. Found: C, 62.38; H, 4.80; N, 5.94. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.88 d (1H, $J = 5.12$ Hz, *bpy* H^6), 8.38 d (1H,

$J = 4.37$ Hz, *bpy* H^6), 7.96 m (4H, *bpy*), 7.55 m and 7.39 m (9H, overlapping *bpy*, *Ph* and C_6H_4), 6.90 d (2H, $J = 8.48$ Hz, C_6H_4 *o*-to O), 5.07 s (2H, CH_2), 0.60 s (3H, PdMe). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3): δ 155.3 (*bpy*), 155.2 (*bpy*), 154.1 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$, C_{ipso}), 150.7 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Pd}$, C_{ipso}), 150.3 (*bpy*), 148.4 (*bpy*), 138.13, 138.08, 137.6, 128.5, 128.4, 127.7, 127.6, 126.1, 125.8, 121.6, 121.2 (aromatics), 113.9 ($\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$, *o* to O), 69.9 (CH_2), -4.0 (PdMe).

[PdMe(C₆H₄(OCH₂C₆H₄SiMe₃-4)-4)(*bpy*)] (4b). This compound was prepared as described for **4a**. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{30}\text{N}_2\text{OPdSi}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (MW = 551.1): C, 58.85; H, 5.85; N, 5.08. Found: C, 58.94; H, 5.38; N, 5.35. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 8.87 d (1H, $J = 5.3$ Hz, *bpy* H^6), 8.37 d (1H, $J = 4.7$ Hz, *bpy* H^6), 7.94 m, 7.49 m, 7.30 m and 6.86 d (14H, *bpy*, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$ & $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Si}$ overlapping), 5.05 s (2H, CH_2), 0.59 s (3H, PdMe), 0.28 s (9H, SiMe_3). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3): δ 155.3, 155.2, 154.2, 150.7, 150.3, 148.4, 139.7, 138.7, 138.1, 137.6, 136.4, 133.5, 127.0, 126.1, 125.9, 121.6, 121.2, 113.9 (aromatics), 69.9 (CH_2), -1.1 (SiMe_3), -4.0 (PdMe). The presence of water in the sample is apparent in the ^1H NMR spectrum and arises from the rapid synthesis of this compound from **3b** (vide supra).

[PdBrMe(C₆H₄(OCH₂Ph)-4)(*CH}_2\text{Ph}*)(*bpy*)] (5a). To an acetone solution of **4a** (60.8 mg, 0.13 mmol) at 0°C was added 10 equiv of PhCH_2Br , and the resulting solution was stirred for 30 min and then cooled to -30°C for 5 h, during which time a white precipitate had formed. The solid was collected by filtration at $\sim -40^\circ\text{C}$ and washed with cold (-30°C) ether until PhCH_2Br was not detected in the washings by GC-MS. The compound was dried in vacuo at 0°C . Yield: 89%. ^1H NMR (263 K, CDCl_3): δ 8.68 d (1H, $J = 5.9$ Hz, *bpy* H^6), 8.32 d (1H, $J = 5.0$ Hz, *bpy* H^6), 8.05 d (1H, $J = 8.1$ Hz, *bpy*), 7.94 d (1H, $J = 8.1$ Hz, *bpy*), 7.84 t (1H, $J = 7.6$ Hz, *bpy*), 7.78 b (2H, *bpy*), 7.68 t (1H, $J = 7.5$ Hz, *bpy*), 7.46 m (6H, PhCH_2O , $H^{\beta,3,5,6}$ and $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Pd}$ *o* to Pd overlapping), 7.22 t (1H, $J = 6.8$ Hz, PhCH_2O , H^{α}), 6.99 d (2H, $J = 8.5$ Hz, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$ *o* to O), 6.77 t (1H, $J = 7.3$ Hz, PdCH_2Ph , H^{α}), 6.59 t (2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz, PdCH_2Ph , $H^{\beta,5}$), 6.39 b (2H, PdCH_2Ph , $H^{\beta,6}$), 5.10 s (2H, $\text{OCH}_2\text{-Ph}$), 3.83 d (1H, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $\text{PdCH}_2\text{H}_b\text{Ph}$), 3.69 d (1H, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $\text{PdCH}_2\text{H}_b\text{Ph}$), 2.35 s (3H, PdMe).

[PdBrMe(C₆H₄(OCH₂C₆H₄(SiMe₃-4)-4)(*CH}_2\text{Ph}*)(*bpy*)] (5b). This compound was prepared as for **5a** above. Yield: 87%. ^1H NMR (263 K, CDCl_3): δ 8.71 d (1H, $J = 5.3$ Hz, *bpy* H^6), 8.35 d (1H, $J = 5.0$ Hz, *bpy* H^6), 8.07 d (1H, $J = 8.0$ Hz, *bpy*), 7.92 m (2H, *bpy*), 7.76 m (3H, *bpy* & $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Pd}$ *o* to Pd overlapping), 7.60 d (2H, $J = 7.8$ Hz, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Si}$), 7.49 d (2H, $J = 7.5$ Hz, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Si}$), 7.45 t (1H, $J = 6.5$ Hz, *bpy*), 7.26 t (1H, $J = 6.7$ Hz, *bpy*), 6.98 d (2H, $J = 8.6$ Hz, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{O}$ *o* to O), 6.79 t (1H, $J = 7.5$ Hz, PdCH_2Ph , H^{α}), 6.61 t (2H, $J = 7.3$ Hz, PdCH_2Ph , $H^{\beta,5}$), 6.43 b (2H, PdCH_2Ph , $H^{\beta,6}$), 5.10 s (2H, $\text{OCH}_2\text{-Ph}$), 3.84 d (1H, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $\text{PdCH}_2\text{H}_b\text{Ph}$), 3.69 d (1H, $J = 7.2$ Hz, $\text{PdCH}_2\text{H}_b\text{Ph}$), 2.36 s (3H, PdMe), 0.28 s (9H, SiMe_3).

Synthesis of G₀-Br and G₁-Br. G₀-Br Si{(CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄-4)CH₂Br}₄ (6). To a solution of $\text{G}_0\text{-OH}$ (0.84 g, 0.98 mmol) in THF (20 mL) were added PPh_3 (1.61 g, 6.15 mmol) and, in small portions, CBr_4 (2.04 g, 6.15 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 17 h and filtered, and the solvent was removed in vacuo. The residue was dissolved in DCM and the solution chromatographed on silica gel (DCM eluent). The product was obtained as a pale yellow oil in 80% yield. Anal. Calcd for $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{72}\text{Br}_4\text{Si}_5$ (MW = 1109.2): C, 51.98; H, 6.54; Si, 12.66. Found: C, 52.13; H, 6.63; Si, 12.61. ^1H NMR (CDCl_3): δ 7.48 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 8H, ArH), 7.37 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 8H, ArH), 4.49 (s, 8H, ArCH₂), 1.30 (m, 8H, SiCH_2CH_2), 0.78 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 8H, CH_2SiAr), 0.50 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 8H, $\text{CH}_2\text{-SiCH}_2$), 0.24 (s, 24H, $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Ar}$). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3): δ 140.9 (4C, Ar, C-Si), 138.6 (4C, Ar, C-CH₂), 134.5 (8C, Ar, C *o* to Si), 128.7 (8C, Ar, C *o* to CH_2), 34.1 (4C, ArCH₂), 21.0 (4C, CH_2SiAr), 19.0 (4C, $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiAr}$), 17.9 (4C, $\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2$), -2.4 (SiCH_3)₂Ar). MALDI-TOF-MS: m/z 1127.8 [$\text{G}_0\text{-ArCH}_2\text{-Br} + 1\text{Na}$]⁺ (calcd 1127.1).

G₁-Br, Si{(CH₂)₃Si{(CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂Br-4)}₃ (7). The synthetic procedure is identical with that described for **6**,

starting from G₁-OH (1.22 g, 0.44 mmol) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) and PPh₃ (2.12 g, 8.12 mmol) and in small portions CBr₄ (2.68 g, 8.08 mmol). A pale yellow oil was obtained. Yield: 0.85 g, 0.24 mmol, 55%. Anal. Calcd for C₁₅₆H₂₄₀Br₁₂-Si₁₇ (3552.0): C, 52.75; H, 6.81; Si, 13.44. Found: C, 52.96; H, 6.79; Si, 13.59. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 298 K): δ 7.44 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 24H, ArH), 7.29 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 24H, ArH), 4.44 (s, 24H, ArCH₂), 1.32 (m, 24H CH₂CH₂SiAr), 1.27 (m, 8H, CH₂-SiCH₂CH₂CH₂SiCH₂), 0.79 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 24H, CH₂SiAr), 0.53 (m, 40H, CH₂SiCH₂), 0.21 (s, 72H, Si(CH₃)₂Ar). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃, 298 K): δ 140.9 (12C, Ar, C-Si), 138.8 (12C, Ar, C-CH₂), 134.6 (24C, Ar, C o to Si), 128.5 (24C, Ar C o to CH₂), 34.9 (24C, ArCH₂), 20.8 (12C, CH₂SiAr), 18.9 (16C, CH₂CH₂SiAr and CH₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂SiCH₂), 18.4 (4C, CH₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂-SiCH₂), 18.1 (4C, CH₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂SiCH₂), 17.7 (12C, CH₂-SiCH₂CH₂CH₂SiAr), -2.7 (24C, Si(CH₃)₂Ar). MALDI-TOF-MS: *m/z* 3644.6 [G₁-Br + 1Ag]⁺ (calcd 3644.4).

Synthesis of G₀-ArI and G₁-ArI. G₀-ArI, Si{(CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂OC₆H₄I-4)}₄ (8). To a solution of G₀-Br (6; 0.56 g, 0.51 mmol) in acetone (50 mL) were added 4-iodophenol (0.45 g, 2.05 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (0.35 g, 2.53 mmol), and the mixture was stirred at reflux for 17 h. After removal of the solvent in vacuo, the residue was extracted with DCM/water. The organic layer was washed with water and dried over Na₂SO₄. The volume was reduced, and the sample was chromatographed on silica gel (DCM eluent). The product was obtained as a very viscous, colorless oil, in 68% yield. Anal. Calcd for C₇₂H₈₈I₄O₄-Si₅ (1665.5): C, 51.92; H, 5.33; Si, 8.43. Found: C, 52.05; H, 5.41; Si, 8.52. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 8H, ArH o to I), 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 8H, ArH), 7.37 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 8H, ArH), 6.74 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 8H, Ph, o to O), 4.99 (s, 8H, ArCH₂), 1.31 (m, 8H, SiCH₂CH₂), 0.78 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 8H, CH₂-SiAr), 0.50 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 8H, CH₂SiCH₂), 0.24 (s, 24H, Si(CH₃)₂Ar). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): δ 159.1 (4C, Ar, C-O), 140.3 (4C, Ar, C-CH₂), 138.7 (8C, Ar, C o to I), 137.4 (4C, Ar, C-Si), 134.3 (8C, Ar, C o to Si), 127.3 (8C, Ar, C o to CH₂), 117.7 (8C, Ar, C o to O), 83.5 (4C, Ar, C-I), 70.5 (4C, ArCH₂), 21.0 (4C, CH₂SiAr), 19.0 (4C, CH₂CH₂SiAr), 17.9 (4C, SiCH₂CH₂CH₂), -2.4 (Si(CH₃)₂). MALDI-TOF-MS: *m/z* 1772.9 [G₀-ArI + 1Ag]⁺ (calcd 1772.1).

G₁ArI, Si{(CH₂)₃Si((CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂OC₆H₄I-4))₃}₄ (9). The synthetic procedure is identical with that described for 8, starting from G₁-Br (7; 80.0 mg, 23 μmol), 4-iodophenol (60.0 mg, 0.27 mmol), and K₂CO₃ (45.0 mg, 0.32 mmol) in acetone (15 mL). A pale yellow oil was obtained. Yield: 80 mg, 16 μmol, 75%. Anal. Calcd for C₂₂₈H₂₈₈I₁₂O₁₂Si₁₇ (MW = 5221.1): C, 52.45; H, 5.56; Si, 9.14. Found: C, 52.63; H, 5.54; Si, 9.26. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 298 K): δ 7.52 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 24H, ArH o to I), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 24H, ArH), 7.33 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 24H, ArH), 6.70 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 8H, Ph, o to O), 4.94 (s, 24H, ArCH₂), 1.29 (m, 24H CH₂CH₂SiAr), 1.27 (m, 8H, CH₂-SiCH₂CH₂CH₂SiCH₂), 0.79 (m, 24H, CH₂SiAr), 0.53 (m, 40H, CH₂SiCH₂), 0.21 (s, 72H, Si(CH₃)₂Ar). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃, 298 K): δ 159.1 (12C, Ar, C-O), 140.2 (12C, Ar, C-CH₂), 138.7 (24C, Ar, C o to I), 137.4 (12C, Ar, C-Si), 134.3 (24C, Ar, C o to Si), 127.3 (24C, Ar, C o to CH₂), 117.7 (24C, Ar, C o to O), 83.5 (12C, Ar, C-I), 70.4 (24C, ArCH₂), 20.9 (12C, CH₂SiAr), 18.9 (16C, CH₂CH₂SiAr and CH₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂SiCH₂), 18.5 (4C, CH₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂SiCH₂), 18.2 (4C, CH₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂-SiCH₂), 17.8 (12C, CH₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂SiAr), -2.3 (24C, Si(CH₃)₂Ar). MALDI-TOF-MS: *m/z* 5323.2 [G₁-ArI + 1Ag]⁺ (calcd 5324.6).

Synthesis of Palladated G₀ and G₁. [G₀-ArPdI(tmeda)], [Si{(CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂O(C₆H₄-4)PdI(tmeda))}]₄ (10). This compound was prepared in the same manner as 2a, starting from [Pd₂(dba)₃-dba] (0.43 g, 0.75 mmol), tmeda (0.14 mL, 0.93 mmol), and G₀-ArI (8; 0.31 g, 0.19 mmol) in benzene (70 mL), except that the benzene solution of Pd₂(dba)₃-dba was cooled to 8 °C by an ice/water bath before addition of 8 and tmeda. The compound was isolated as an air- and temperature-stable beige crystalline solid in 88% yield. Melting point: 162 °C dec. Anal. Calcd for C₉₆H₁₅₂I₄N₈O₄Pd₄Si₅ (MW = 2556.1):

C, 45.11; H, 5.99; N, 4.38. Found: C, 45.05; H, 5.94; N, 4.28. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.55 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 8H, ArH), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 8H, ArH), 7.11 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 8H, ArH, o to Pd), 6.70 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 8H, Ph, o to O), 4.90 (s, 8H, ArCH₂), 2.76–2.57 m and 2.67 s (10H, tmeda CH₂ and N(CH₃)₂), 2.29 s (6H, N(CH₃)₂), 1.29 (m, 8H, SiCH₂CH₂), 0.76 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 8H, CH₂SiAr), 0.49 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 8H, CH₂SiCH₂), 0.22 (s, 24H, Si(CH₃)₂Ar). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): δ 156.5 (4C, Ar, C-O), 139.7 (4C, Ar, C-Pd), 138.6 (4C, Ar, C-CH₂), 136.6 (8C, Ar, C o to Pd), 134.2 (8C, Ar, C o to Si), 132.7 (4C, Ar, C-Si), 127.5 (8C, Ar, C o to CH₂), 114.3 (8C, Ar, C o to O), 70.4 (4C, ArCH₂), 62.6 (N(CH₃)₂), 58.8 (N(CH₃)₂), 50.4 and 50.3 (tmeda CH₂), 21.0 (4C, CH₂SiAr), 19.0 (4C, CH₂CH₂SiAr), 17.9 (4C, SiCH₂CH₂-CH₂), -2.3 (Si(CH₃)₂). MALDI-TOF-MS: *m/z* 2582.1 [G₀-ArPdI(tmeda) + 1Na]⁺ (calcd 2583.3).

[G₁-ArPdI(tmeda)], [Si{(CH₂)₃Si((CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂O(C₆H₄-4)PdI(tmeda))}]₄ (11). This compound was prepared in the same manner as 2a, starting from [Pd₂(dba)₃-dba] (79.4 mg, 0.14 mmol), tmeda (26 μL, 0.17 mmol), and G₁-ArI (9; 60.0 mg, 0.012 mmol) in benzene (50 mL), except that the benzene solution of [Pd₂(dba)₃-dba] was cooled to 8 °C by an ice/water bath before addition of 9 and tmeda. The compound was isolated as an air- and temperature-stable beige crystalline solid in 33% yield. Melting point: 181 °C dec. Anal. Calcd for C₃₀₀H₄₈₀I₁₂N₂₄O₁₂Pd₁₂Si₁₇ (MW = 7892.66): C, 45.65; H, 6.13; N, 4.26. Found: C, 45.72; H, 6.08; N, 4.31. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.55 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 8H, ArH), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 8H, ArH), 7.11 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 8H, ArH, o to Pd), 6.70 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 8H, Ph, o to O), 4.90 (s, 8H, ArCH₂), 2.76–2.57 m and 2.67 s (10H, tmeda CH₂ and N(CH₃)₂), 2.29 s (6H, N(CH₃)₂), 1.29 (m, 8H, SiCH₂CH₂), 0.76 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 8H, CH₂SiAr), 0.49 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 8H, CH₂SiCH₂), 0.22 (s, 24H, Si(CH₃)₂Ar). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): δ 156.5 (4C, Ar, C-O), 139.7 (4C, Ar, C-Pd), 138.6 (4C, Ar, C-CH₂), 136.6 (8C, Ar, C o to Pd), 134.2 (8C, Ar, C o to Si), 132.7 (4C, Ar, C-Si), 127.5 (8C, Ar, C o to CH₂), 114.3 (8C, Ar, C o to O), 70.4 (4C, ArCH₂), 62.6 (N(CH₃)₂), 58.8 (N(CH₃)₂), 50.4 & 50.3 (tmeda CH₂), 20.8 (12C, CH₂SiAr), 18.9 (16C, CH₂CH₂SiAr and CH₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂SiCH₂), 18.4 (4C, CH₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂SiCH₂), 18.1 (4C, CH₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂-SiCH₂), 17.7 (12C, CH₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂SiAr), -2.3 (Si(CH₃)₂). MALDI-TOF-MS: *m/z* 7927.1 [G₁-ArPdI(tmeda) + 1Na]⁺ (calcd 7928.1).

[G₀-ArPdMe(bpy)], [Si{(CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂O(C₆H₄-4)PdMe(bpy))}]₄ (12). This compound was prepared in the same manner as 4a, starting from [G₀-ArPdI(tmeda)] (10; 130 mg, 5.1 × 10⁻⁵ mol), LiMe (0.3 mL, 0.48 mmol, 1.6 M solution in Et₂O), and bpy (40 mg, 0.26 mmol) in Et₂O/thf (50 mL). The compound was isolated as an air- and temperature-stable yellow crystalline solid in 63% yield. Melting point: 112 °C dec. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.89 bs (1H, bpy H^β), 8.36 bs (1H, bpy H^δ), 8.02 m, 7.52 m, 7.30 m (14H, bpy, C₆H₄Si overlapping), 6.89 d (2H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, C₆H₄O), 5.03 s (2H, CH₂), 1.30 (m, 8H, SiCH₂CH₂), 0.80 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 8H, CH₂SiAr), 0.59 s (12H, PdMe), 0.49 (m, 8H, CH₂SiCH₂), 0.26 (s, 24H, Si(CH₃)₂-Ar). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): δ 155.5, 155.3, 154.0, 150.9, 150.3, 148.4, 139.7, 138.7, 138.2, 137.6, 136.4, 133.9, 127.2, 126.4, 126.0, 121.7, 121.3, 112.1 (aromatics), 70.1 (CH₂), 20.8 (4C, CH₂SiAr), 18.8 (4C, CH₂CH₂SiAr), 17.7 (4C, SiCH₂CH₂CH₂), -2.5 (Si(CH₃)₂), -3.8 (PdMe). MALDI-TOF-MS: *m/z* 2379.8 [G₀-ArPdMe(bpy) + Ag]⁺ (calcd 2380.4).

[G₁-ArPdMe(bpy)], [Si{(CH₂)₃Si((CH₂)₃SiMe₂(C₆H₄CH₂O(C₆H₄-4)PdMe(bpy))}]₄ (13). This compound was prepared in the same manner as 12, starting from [G₁-ArPdI(tmeda)] (11; 90 mg, 1.3 × 10⁻⁵ mol), LiMe (0.2 mL, 0.32 mmol, 1.6 M solution in Et₂O), and bpy (50 mg, 0.32 mmol) in Et₂O/thf (50 mL). The compound was isolated as an air- and temperature-stable yellow crystalline solid in 51% yield. Melting point: 128 °C dec. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 8.89 bs (1H, bpy H^β), 8.36 bs (1H, bpy H^δ), 8.02 m, 7.52 m, 7.30 m (14H, bpy, C₆H₄Si overlapping), 6.89 d (2H, *J* = 7.8 Hz, C₆H₄O), 5.05 s (2H, CH₂), 1.29 (m, 24H, CH₂CH₂SiAr), 1.27 (m, 8H, CH₂SiCH₂CH₂CH₂SiCH₂), 0.79 (m, 24H, CH₂SiAr), 0.59 s (36H, PdMe), 0.53 (m, 40H,

CH_2SiCH_2), 0.21 (s, 72H, $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Ar}$). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (CDCl_3): δ 155.5, 155.1, 154.4, 150.2, 150.0, 148.3, 139.5, 138.6, 138.0, 137.8, 136.4, 133.5, 126.8, 126.0, 125.5, 121.3, 121.2, 113.7 (aromatics), 69.5 (CH_2), 20.9 (12C, CH_2SiAr), 19.0 (12C, $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{SiAr}$) ($\text{CH}_2\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiCH}_2$, $\text{CH}_2\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiCH}_2$, and $\text{CH}_2\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiCH}_2$ not visible), 17.7 (12C, $\text{CH}_2\text{-SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{SiAr}$), -2.3 (24C, $\text{Si}(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{Ar}$), -3.7 (PdMe). MALDI-TOF-MS: m/z 7147.9 [$\text{G}_1\text{-ArPdMe}(\text{bpy}) + \text{Ag}$] $^+$ (calcd 7149.7).

Reductive Elimination from Pd(IV) Model Complexes.

The Pd(IV) complexes were dissolved in CDCl_3 at -10°C , and their ^1H NMR spectra were recorded. As the solutions were warmed to 25°C , decomposition was monitored by ^1H NMR spectroscopy. When resonances due to the Pd(IV) complex had disappeared entirely, the samples were chromatographed on silica gel in a Pasteur pipet column and eluted with diethyl ether. The eluent was analyzed by GC-MS. ^1H NMR spectra were analyzed by comparison with reference spectra, as previously reported.^{52,54}

Reductive Elimination from in situ Prepared Dendritic Pd(IV) Complexes. The dendritic palladium complexes **12** and **13** were dissolved in CDCl_3 at -20°C , followed by addition of excess benzyl bromide. The temperature was then slowly increased until reductive elimination was observed. The organic layer from the NMR tube was analyzed by GC-MS.

X-ray Data Collection, Structure Determination, and Refinement for 4a. A transparent yellow needle-shaped crystal was glued to the tip of a Lindemann glass capillary (inert oil technique) and transferred into the cold nitrogen stream of an Enraf-Nonius CAD4T diffractometer on a rotating anode. Accurate unit-cell parameters were derived from the setting angles of 25 reflections (SET4 method).⁶⁷ Crystal data and details of the structure determination are presented in Table 1. An empirical correction for absorption was done with the DIFABS technique⁶⁸ as implemented in PLATON⁶⁹ (correction range 0.738–1.264). The structure was solved with

automated Patterson techniques using DIRDIF⁷⁰ and refined on F^2 by full-matrix least squares (SHELXL-96).⁷¹ Both crystallographically independent molecules show partial substitution by chlorine on the Pd-bonded methyl site. One of them was refined with a disorder model that was refined to a Cl to CH_3 ratio of 0.29:0.71. The second disorder form was only minor and was ignored. Hydrogen atoms were taken into account at calculated positions riding on their carrier atoms. The highest residual features in the final difference map were near Pd. Neutral atom scattering factors were taken from ref 72. Geometrical calculations and the ORTEP illustration were done with PLATON.⁶⁹

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Supporting Information Available: Listings of atom coordinates, thermal parameters, hydrogen atom parameters, and ligand geometry for the complexes (14 pages). This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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