Addition polymerization of 1,1-dimesitylneopentylgermene: synthesis of a polygermene†

Laura C. Pavelka,Simon J. Holder and Kim M. Baines*

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A new polymer with an alternating germanium-carbon backbone has been synthesized from 1,1-dimesitylneopentylgermene via addition polymerization using an anionic initiator.

Addition polymerization of vinylic monomers, a standard protocol for the preparation of organic polymers, has only recently been applied to the synthesis of inorganic polymers. The development of this important method for inorganic-based polymers was undoubtedly delayed by the lack of difficulty in the synthesis of suitable monomers. In fact, much of the research on unsaturated inorganic, primarily main group, compounds over the last 30 years has focused on understanding how to prevent oligomerization reactions. One key strategy involves the use of bulky substituents to kinetically stabilize the doubly-bonded species; it follows that such compounds would not be suitable as monomers for polymer synthesis. However, in a landmark series of papers, Gates et al. have shown that readily accessible stable phosphaalkenes (P=C) with relatively bulky substituents can indeed undergo addition polymerization using radical or anionic initiators to form poly(methylene phosphine)s, a new and interesting class of polymers. Furthermore, the phosphaalkenes undergo living anionic polymerization at ambient temperatures using organolithium reagents as initiators. This discovery has opened up numerous exciting possibilities for the synthesis of novel copolymers containing the functional poly(methylene phosphine) block. Block copolymers, in general, and particularly those with inorganic segments, have been the subject of intense research of late due to the spontaneous self assembly of the polymers into varied and interesting nanostructures.

We have long been interested in the chemistry of multiply bonded germanium derivatives and were intrigued by the possibility that germenes (Ge=C) may also be able to undergo addition polymerization to provide an entry into a hitherto unknown [GeCln]n polycarbogermanes. We have now investigated the addition polymerization of a solution stable germene as a new route to polymers with a [GeCln] backbone.

A pale yellow pentane solution of 1,1-dimesitylneopentylgermene (1) was prepared from the addition of t-butyllithium (1 equiv.) to a solution of fluorovinylgermane 2. Germene 1 was stable in solution for several hours; however, upon addition of t-butyllithium (0.1 equiv.) to the solution (Scheme 1), the colour of the solution changed from pale to bright yellow. After 30 min, the reaction was quenched with methanol and the bright yellow colour dissipated immediately. The solvents were removed and the residue was dissolved in CH2Cl2. A white solid precipitated from the CH2Cl2 solution upon the addition of methanol; the solid was purified by reprecipitation. The air stable material (3) was isolated in 45% yield. The 1H NMR spectrum of the solid displayed broad resonances consistent with a polymeric substance. No resonances attributable to the methanol adduct of germene 1 were observed in the residue or the precipitated material, indicating that all of the germene had been consumed prior to the addition of methanol. The rapid polymerization of 1 is in contrast to the much slower polymerization of phosphaalkenes. The molecular weight of the polymer was determined by GPC in THF; two distinct fractions were observed indicating a bimodal molecular weight distribution. The number-average molecular weights (Mn) were estimated to be 36000 g mol⁻¹ and 7 100 g mol⁻¹ (vs. polystyrene) with polydispersity indices (PDI = Mw/Mn) of 1.5 and 1.1, respectively. The bimodal molecular weight distribution was reproducible; similar Mn values were and the relatively scarce information available on the pyrolysis of polycarbogermanes, we have now investigated the addition polymerization of a solution stable germene as a new route to polymers with a [GeCln] backbone.

Scheme 1 Synthesis of polygermene 3.

† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental procedures, 1H and 13C NMR spectra, TGA data, DSC data, GPC data and crystallographic data for CCDC 676604 in CIF format. See DOI: 10.1039/b801762j

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‡ Functional Materials Group, School of Physical Sciences, University of Kent, Canterbury, UK CT2 7NH

a Department of Chemistry, University of Western Ontario, 1151 Richmond Street, London, Ontario, Canada N6A 5B7. E-mail: kbaines2@uwo.ca; Fax: +1 (519) 661-3022; Tel: +1 (519) 661-2111

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achieved. Polymer 3 was determined to be amorphous in nature based on the DSC results where only a glass transition was observed ($T_g = 144 \, ^\circ C$). The thermal stability of polymer 3 was determined using TGA. The material was stable to weight loss until 290 °C, at which point 87% of the mass was lost.

Polymer 3 can also be synthesized in one step from the addition of excess $\tau$-butyllithium (1.1 equiv.) to fluoro vinyl-germane 2 in pentane at −78 °C. Upon warming, germene 1 formed quantitatively as noted by the pale yellow colour of the solution. When the solution reached room temperature, germene 1 then reacted with the remainder of the $\tau$-butyllithium, as indicated when the colour of the solution changed from pale to bright yellow. Quantitative formation of germene 1 under these conditions was verified in a separate experiment in which methanol was added to the solution immediately upon reaching room temperature. The methanol adduct of 1 was the only product observed.

After precipitation, the polymer was obtained in 62% yield. The number-average molecular weight ($M_n$) of the polymer prepared by this method was higher than that prepared previously ($M_n = 39,000 \, g \cdot mol^{-1}$, PDI = 2.0). The broad PDI is possibly a result of initiation over an extended time period during the start of the polymerization resulting from the gradual warming of the solution. The addition of one portion of $\tau$-butyllithium is the preferred method for the formation of polymer 3 since monomodal higher molecular weight polymer was isolated in greater yield with fewer experimental manipulations.

The polymeric material (3) was characterized by one- and two-dimensional NMR spectroscopy. The $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 3 was particularly useful in elucidating the structure of the polymer. The signals in the $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 3 were readily assigned by comparison of the chemical shifts with those of the model compound, Mes$_2$Ge($\tau$Bu)CH$_2$CH$_2$Bu.$^8$ For example, the GeCH and GeCH$_2$ carbons in polymer 3 were observed to resonate at 16.3 and 38.7 ppm, respectively, compared to 14.4 and 40.5 ppm in the model compound. Similarly, signals attributable to the (C(CH$_3$)$_3$) moiety, the ortho- and para-methyls and the aromatic carbons of the mesityl groups could be assigned. However, in the polymer, two sets of mesityl signals are observed resulting from the cyclolobe polymerization of germene 1 and on a mixture of 4a and 4b, an isomeric germane (5), and polymeric material (Fig. 1) when left in solution (C$_6$D$_6$) for several days. The head-to-head cyclic dimer was not observed. The two head-to-tail cyclic dimers (4a,b) were consistently formed in a 1 : 1 ratio. However, the relative ratio of 4a and b to germane 5, presumably formed via a hydride shift, varied depending on the concentration of the germene. Germane 5 was favoured when the initial solution was dilute, whereas in concentrated solutions the cyclic dimers (4a,b) were formed almost exclusively. The trans dimer (4a) selectively crystallized from a concentrated C$_6$D$_6$ solution. The molecular structure of 4a was determined by X-ray crystallography (Fig. 2). The 1,3-digermacyclobutane ring lies in a plane. The intracyclic bond angles are close to 90° and the intracyclic Ge–C bond lengths, 2.016(2) and 2.041(2) Å, are long but still well within the normal Ge–C single bond length range (1.90–2.05 Å).$^9$ The metrics of 4a are comparable to those of other crystallographically characterized 1,3-digermacyclobutanes.$^{10}$ DSC analysis was performed on 4a and on a mixture of 4a–4b. An irreversible endotherm was observed in each sample with an onset temperature of 290.4 and 248.7 °C, respectively. Despite

![Fig. 1](image1.png) Cyclic dimers (4a,b) and isomeric germane (5) of germene 1.

![Fig. 2](image2.png) Thermal ellipsoid plot (50% probability surface) of 4a. Two molecules of 4a are present in the asymmetric unit; parameters are given for one of the two molecules. Atoms labeled with ‘A’ are located at equivalent positions ($-x$, $-y$, $-z$). Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (deg): Ge(1)–C(19) = 2.041(2), Ge(1)–C(19A) = 2.016(2), C(19)–Ge(1)–C(19A) = 90.11(10).
the irreversibility, the endotherms appear to be melting transitions. In the case of 4a, the endotherm coincides with the observed melting point (280 °C), which was immediately followed by decomposition. No exotherm indicative of a thermal ring opening polymerization was observed.

The polymerization of germene 1 in the absence of an anionic initiator occurred slowly; the polymer was formed as a minor component of the product mixture (25 wt%) under these conditions. The polymer was isolated from the mixture by precipitation from CH2Cl2 with methanol. The 1H and 13C NMR spectra of the polymer obtained under these conditions were identical to the spectroscopic data of 3. The exclusive formation of head-to-tail cyclic dimers (4a,b) under the same conditions was also taken as evidence for a polymer with an alternating [GeC]n backbone. The molecular weight of the polymer was lower than that obtained using an anionic initiator and had a broader polydispersity (Mn = 21 000 g mol⁻¹ vs. polystyrene; PDI = 2.5). This polymerization is presumably a result of a radical polymerization process, though further experiments are needed to verify this.

In summary, we have reported the first addition polymerization of a stable germene to yield a new inorganic polymer, a polygermene. We are currently exploring whether the polymerization can be carried out in a living fashion with the goal of synthesizing block copolymers containing this new inorganic segment.

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Notes and references