

Supporting Information

For

Substituent effects on silene reactivity. Reactive silenes from photolysis of phenylated tri- and tetrasilanes

William J. Leigh, Andrey G. Moiseev, Eugenie Coulais, Farahnaz Lollmahomed, and
Mohammad S. Askari

Figure S1. 600 MHz ^1H NMR spectra of a deoxygenated 0.031 M solution of $\text{PhMe}_2\text{SiSiMe}_3$ (**5a**) in C_6D_{12} containing 0.03 M CCl_4 , before and after photolysis to ca. 12% conversion of **5a**. Resonances due to PhMe_2SiCl , Me_3SiCl , and CHCl_3 were identified by spiking the crude photolysate with authentic samples, and are labeled in the spectrum of the photolyzed mixture.

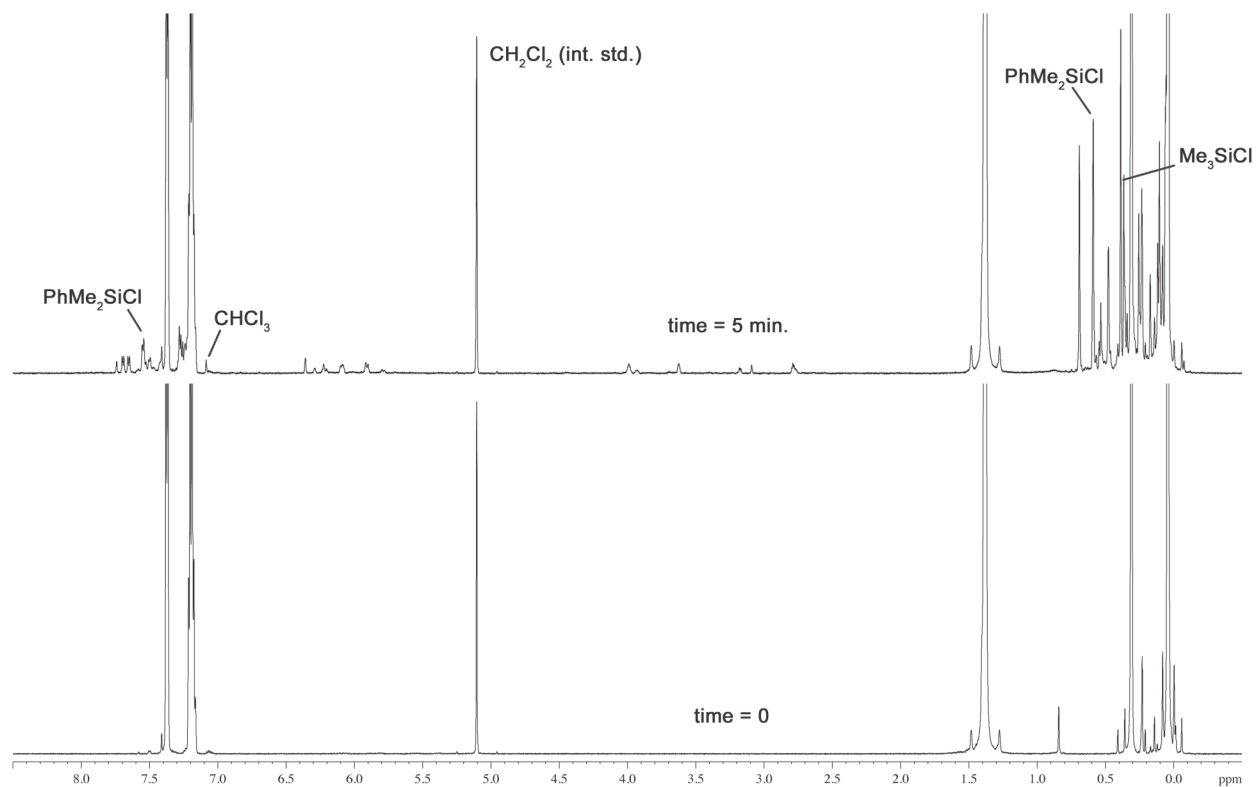


Figure S2. Concentration vs. time plots for the experiment of Figure S1, showing the evolution of **5a**, PhMe₂SiCl, Me₃SiCl, and CHCl₃ between ca. 3% and 12% conversion of **5a**. The solid lines are the linear least squares fits of the data; the slopes are **5a**, -0.000851 ± 0.000178 ; PhMe₂SiCl, 0.000409 ± 0.000028 ; Me₃SiCl, 0.000205 ± 0.000005 ; CHCl₃, 0.000117 ± 0.000023 .

