Supporting Information

For

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

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Figure S1. 600 MHz $^1$H NMR spectra of a deoxygenated 0.031 M solution of PhMe$_2$SiSiMe$_3$ (5a) in C$_6$D$_{12}$ containing 0.03 M CCl$_4$, before and after photolysis to ca. 12% conversion of 5a. Resonances due to PhMe$_2$SiCl, Me$_3$SiCl, 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 $5a$, PhMe$_2$SiCl, Me$_3$SiCl, and CHCl$_3$ between ca. 3% and 12% conversion of $5a$. The solid lines are the linear least squares fits of the data; the slopes are $5a$, $-0.000851 \pm 0.000178$; PhMe$_2$SiCl, $0.000409 \pm 0.000028$; Me$_3$SiCl, $0.000205 \pm 0.000005$; CHCl$_3$, $0.000117 \pm 0.000023$. 

![Graph showing concentration vs. time for $5a$, PhMe$_2$SiCl, Me$_3$SiCl, and CHCl$_3$.](image)