## DSCM 9P ABOUT HYDROLYTIC STABILITY OF THE CHELATE COMPLEXES [SiF<sub>4</sub>(2,2'-Bipy)] AND [SiF<sub>4</sub>(1,10-Phen)]

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The products of reaction of fluorosilicic acid (FSA) with organic bases, the fluorosilicates of the relevant "onium" cations, find an application as anti-caries agents, ionic liquids, reagents for modified zeolite catalytic agents, in the synthesis of the complexes of silicon tetrafluoride, fungicides, or in preparation of herbicide-containing mixtures [1]. On the other hand these compounds are of interest for stabilization of various fluorido complexes of silicon, the products of the hydrolytic transformations of FSA [2].

In the process of study of FSA interaction with bidentate ligands L = 2,2'-bipyridine (2,2'-Bipy) and 1,10-phenanthroline it was found that the products of reactions are mixtures of the corresponding hexafluorosilicates and molecular *cis*-chelate silicon tetrafluoride complexes:

$$H_2SiF_{6 (aq)} + L_{(MeOH)} \rightarrow (LH_2)SiF_6 + cis-[SiF_4(L)]$$

In the case of reaction system  $H_2SiF_6 - 2,2'-Bipy - H_2O - MeOH$  both products of interaction – salt  $(2,2'-BipyH_2)SiF_6$  (I) as a dominant form and complex cis-[SiF<sub>4</sub>(2,2'-Bipy)] (II) as a by-product were identified by X-ray crystallography:

It is known that the silicon tetrafluoride complexes with *N*-donor ligands reveal extremely low hydrolytic stability, therefore their synthesis by interaction of SiF<sub>4</sub> with ligands is carried out in anhydrous solvents or in gas phase [3]. Even in the humid air complexes tend to be converted into the corresponding hexafluorosilicates. Evidently, the detection of complex **II** as a by-product of **I** crystallized from organic-aqueous solution, is provided by the chelating ligand effect. Compound **II** represents the first structurally confirmed example of molecular complex formed by SiF<sub>4</sub> with *N*-donor ligand separated from the mixed aqueous-organic medium, which retains its structure after recrystallization from aqueous solution.

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