

Crystal structure of dichloro-*N*-(3,4,5-trimethoxy-benzyl)-*N*-(*n*-butyl)-imidazolidin-2-ylideneruthenium(II), RuCl₂(C₁₇H₂₆N₂O₃)

H. Arslan^{*I,II}, D. Vanderveer^{III}, I. Özdemir^{IV}, B. Cetinkaya^V and S. Demir^{IV}

^I Mersin University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Chemistry, 33343 Mersin, Turkey

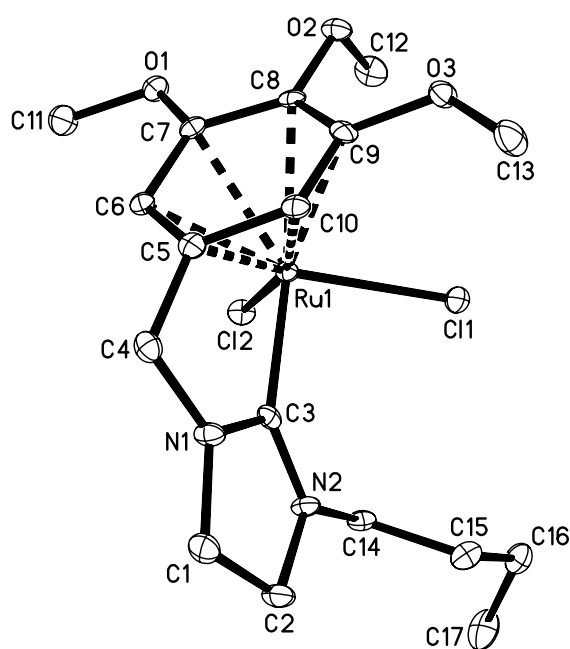
^{II} Georgia Institute of Technology, School of Chemistry and Biochemistry, 770 State Street Atlanta, Georgia 30332-0400, USA

^{III} Clemson University, Department of Chemistry, Clemson, SC 29634-0973, USA

^{IV} İnönü University, Faculty of Science and Arts, Department of Chemistry, 44069 Malatya, Turkey

^V Ege University, Department of Chemistry, 35100 Bornova Izmir, Turkey

Received May 18, 2004, accepted and available on-line September 17, 2004; CCDC no. 1267/1338



Abstract

C₁₇H₂₆Cl₂N₂O₃Ru, monoclinic, *P*12₁/*n*1 (no. 14), *a* = 10.180(1) Å, *b* = 11.985(1) Å, *c* = 16.017(2) Å, β = 106.419(2)°, *V* = 1874.5 Å³, *Z* = 4, *R*_{gt}(*F*) = 0.037, *wR*_{ref}(*F*²) = 0.109, *T* = 193 K.

Source of material

All reactions were performed using Schlenk-type flask under argon and standard high vacuum-line techniques. Solvents were analytical grade and distilled under Ar. A solution of tetraaminoethene (1.1 mmol) and [RuCl₂(*p*-cymene)]₂ (1.0 mmol) in toluene (15 mL) was heated in a water bath (95–100 °C) for 3 h; after cooling to 25 °C, hexane (10 mL) was added and the solution cooled to –15 °C. Precipitated red solid was filtered off and recrystallized from dichloromethane/hexane (15 mL:30 mL, yield 85 %).

Experimental details

While positions of the H atoms were calculated, their *U*_{iso} restrained to equal values of each moiety were refined.

Discussion

In the last decade *N*-heterocyclic carbenes have been the subject of intense research in the field of organometallic chemistry [1,2].

Because of the extraordinary properties they have found utility in a great variety of catalytic processes which include C–C coupling reactions [3], formation of furans [4–6], cyclopropanation [7], hydroformylation [8] and polymerization reactions [9]. Our contribution to this field has started with syntheses of imidazolidin-2-ylidenes complexes of Rh(I) and Ru(II) which are capable of catalyzing the cyclopropanation of styrene with ethyl diazoacetate and intramolecular cyclization of (*Z*)-3-methylpent-2-en-4-yn-1-ol into 2,3-dimethylfuran in good yields [5–7]. We have now considered the possibility of generating heterocyclic carbenes that have a pendent arene group to evaluate their ability to chelate the ruthenium atom, stabilize the complex or create catalytic activity [10–12].

The title complex is best thought of as containing an octahedrally coordinated ruthenium centre with the arene occupying three sites. Two Ru–Cl bonds and the Ru–C3 bond complete the distorted octahedra. If one calculates the mid-points (*M*_{*n*}) of three alternating C–C bonds in each complex, they occupy three vertices of the octahedron. Unlike some similar complexes, the arene ring does not have three definite short C–C bonds corresponding to the three coordination sites (*d*(Ru1–C3) = 2.030(3) Å, *d*(Ru1–C5) = 2.087(3) Å, *d*(Ru1–C6) = 2.167(3) Å, *d*(Ru1–C7) = 2.313(3) Å, *d*(Ru1–C8) = 2.300(3) Å, *d*(Ru1–C9) = 2.286(3) Å and *d*(Ru1–C10) = 2.195(3) Å [12]. However, two of the bonds are slightly shorter than the other four and they are site bonds. The complete coordination sphere for each complex using *M*1–*M*3 as the arene sites shows angles (*M*–Ru–*M*) which vary from 60.00(1)° to 62.18(1)°. The small steric demand of the imidazole ligand is reflected in the Cl–Ru–C3 angles which vary from 92.2(1)° to 93.0(1)°. These are significantly larger than the angles in the pyridine substituted complexes [RuCl₂(py)(η^6 arene)] [13]. The Ru–Cl distances differ somewhat, from a minimum of 2.4191(8) Å to a maximum of 2.4268(8) Å. The Cl–Ru–Cl angle is 90.1(1)°.

Table 1. Data collection and handling.

Crystal:	red, prismatic, size 0.12 × 0.27 × 0.48 mm
Wavelength:	Mo <i>K</i> _α radiation (0.71073 Å)
μ :	11.40 cm ^{–1}
Diffractometer, scan mode:	Bruker SMART CCD, ω
2 θ _{max} :	50°
<i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{measured} , <i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{unique} :	8241, 3202
Criterion for <i>I</i> _{obs} , <i>N</i> (<i>hkl</i>) _{gt} :	<i>I</i> _{obs} > 2 σ (<i>I</i> _{obs}), 2920
<i>N</i> (<i>param</i>) _{refined} :	243
Program:	SHELXTL [14]

* Correspondence author (e-mail: arslanh@mersin.edu.tr)

Table 2. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U _{iso}
H(1A)	4e	1.1556	0.1660	0.1976	0.033(7)
H(1B)	4e	1.0626	0.1259	0.2547	0.033
H(2A)	4e	1.1746	0.2356	0.3631	0.033(7)
H(2B)	4e	1.2745	0.2685	0.3088	0.033
H(4A)	4e	0.8424	0.1675	0.1140	0.026(6)
H(4B)	4e	0.9256	0.2278	0.0592	0.026
H(6)	4e	0.8507	0.4104	-0.0079	0.017(8)
H(10)	4e	0.6841	0.2803	0.1797	0.03(1)
H(11A)	4e	0.8842	0.5867	-0.0539	0.036(6)
H(11B)	4e	0.7793	0.6600	-0.1225	0.036
H(11C)	4e	0.7647	0.5298	-0.1250	0.036
H(12A)	4e	0.6599	0.7032	0.1822	0.044(7)
H(12B)	4e	0.5636	0.7812	0.1127	0.044

Table 2. Continued.

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U _{iso}
H(12C)	4e	0.6977	0.7335	0.0966	0.044
H(13A)	4e	0.5033	0.3065	0.2261	0.037(6)
H(13B)	4e	0.4714	0.3994	0.2865	0.037
H(13C)	4e	0.6236	0.3684	0.2931	0.037
H(14A)	4e	1.1149	0.5351	0.3139	0.022(6)
H(14B)	4e	1.2593	0.4812	0.3413	0.022
H(15A)	4e	1.0660	0.4442	0.4334	0.036(8)
H(15B)	4e	1.2161	0.4020	0.4625	0.036
H(16A)	4e	1.1487	0.6295	0.4542	0.048(9)
H(16B)	4e	1.1802	0.5620	0.5401	0.048
H(17A)	4e	1.4050	0.5388	0.5386	0.039(6)
H(17B)	4e	1.3694	0.6662	0.5348	0.039
H(17C)	4e	1.3740	0.6031	0.4499	0.039

Table 3. Atomic coordinates and displacement parameters (in Å²).

Atom	Site	x	y	z	U ₁₁	U ₂₂	U ₃₃	U ₁₂	U ₁₃	U ₂₃
Ru(1)	4e	0.84511(2)	0.47458(2)	0.16202(2)	0.0134(2)	0.0131(2)	0.0154(2)	0.00023(8)	0.0025(1)	-0.00083(8)
Cl(1)	4e	0.84209(8)	0.55296(7)	0.30064(5)	0.0244(4)	0.0262(4)	0.0184(4)	0.0028(3)	0.0043(3)	-0.0045(3)
Cl(2)	4e	0.99967(8)	0.62115(6)	0.14452(5)	0.0209(4)	0.0186(4)	0.0261(5)	-0.0034(3)	0.0057(3)	0.0007(3)
O(1)	4e	0.7043(2)	0.6002(2)	-0.0304(1)	0.025(1)	0.027(1)	0.019(1)	0.004(1)	0.006(1)	0.0065(9)
O(2)	4e	0.5493(2)	0.6225(2)	0.0788(1)	0.018(1)	0.021(1)	0.028(1)	0.0044(9)	0.002(1)	-0.0001(9)
O(3)	4e	0.5348(2)	0.4594(2)	0.1897(2)	0.019(1)	0.024(1)	0.025(1)	0.0015(9)	0.009(1)	0.0038(9)
N(1)	4e	0.9910(3)	0.2650(2)	0.1859(2)	0.019(1)	0.014(1)	0.024(2)	0.003(1)	-0.001(1)	-0.003(1)
N(2)	4e	1.1116(3)	0.3729(2)	0.2884(2)	0.019(1)	0.017(1)	0.020(2)	0.005(1)	-0.001(1)	0.003(1)
C(1)	4e	1.0995(4)	0.1901(3)	0.2334(2)	0.033(2)	0.019(2)	0.030(2)	0.009(1)	0.010(2)	0.002(1)
C(2)	4e	1.1800(3)	0.2636(3)	0.3080(2)	0.021(2)	0.025(2)	0.028(2)	0.007(1)	0.002(1)	0.003(1)
C(3)	4e	1.0009(3)	0.3695(2)	0.2192(2)	0.014(2)	0.017(2)	0.021(2)	-0.001(1)	0.009(1)	0.002(1)
C(4)	4e	0.8860(3)	0.2363(2)	0.1066(2)	0.023(2)	0.019(2)	0.026(2)	-0.001(1)	0.009(2)	-0.005(1)
C(5)	4e	0.7831(3)	0.3306(2)	0.0881(2)	0.016(2)	0.017(2)	0.021(2)	-0.005(1)	0.002(1)	-0.006(1)
C(6)	4e	0.7905(3)	0.4170(2)	0.0284(2)	0.014(2)	0.023(2)	0.016(2)	-0.002(1)	0.001(1)	-0.003(1)
C(7)	4e	0.7065(3)	0.5133(3)	0.0237(2)	0.016(2)	0.021(2)	0.016(2)	-0.004(1)	-0.001(1)	-0.004(1)
C(8)	4e	0.6291(3)	0.5287(2)	0.0827(2)	0.012(2)	0.014(2)	0.018(2)	0.000(1)	-0.004(1)	-0.003(1)
C(9)	4e	0.6169(3)	0.4392(3)	0.1385(2)	0.009(2)	0.022(2)	0.024(2)	-0.004(1)	0.003(1)	-0.005(1)
C(10)	4e	0.6928(3)	0.3403(3)	0.1419(2)	0.015(2)	0.018(2)	0.020(2)	-0.002(1)	0.001(1)	-0.002(1)
C(11)	4e	0.7903(4)	0.5936(3)	-0.0877(2)	0.033(2)	0.040(2)	0.027(2)	0.004(2)	0.013(2)	0.010(2)
C(12)	4e	0.6238(4)	0.7180(3)	0.1210(3)	0.033(2)	0.019(2)	0.039(2)	0.003(2)	0.010(2)	-0.001(2)
C(13)	4e	0.5332(4)	0.3765(3)	0.2542(3)	0.033(2)	0.037(2)	0.040(2)	0.010(2)	0.021(2)	0.015(2)
C(14)	4e	1.1655(3)	0.4706(3)	0.3407(2)	0.014(2)	0.021(2)	0.022(2)	-0.001(1)	-0.000(2)	0.003(1)
C(15)	4e	1.1582(4)	0.4620(3)	0.4339(2)	0.025(2)	0.023(2)	0.024(2)	-0.006(1)	0.002(2)	0.002(1)
C(16)	4e	1.2016(4)	0.5687(3)	0.4856(2)	0.035(2)	0.033(2)	0.022(2)	-0.002(2)	0.006(2)	-0.004(2)
C(17)	4e	1.3510(4)	0.5967(3)	0.5039(3)	0.046(2)	0.050(2)	0.029(2)	-0.023(2)	0.008(2)	-0.013(2)

References

- Bourissou, D.; Guerriet, O.; Gabbai, P. F.; Bertrand, G.: Stable Carbenes. *Chem. Rev.* **100** (2000) 39-91.
- Lappert, M. F.: The coordination chemistry of electron-rich alkenes (enetetramines). *J. Organomet. Chem.* **358** (1988) 185-214.
- Bohm, V. P. W.; Weskamp, T.; Gstottmayr, C. W. K.; Herrmann, W. A.: Nickel-Catalyzed Cross-Coupling of Aryl Chlorides with Aryl Grignard Reagents. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **39** (2000) 1602-1604.
- Cetinkaya, B.; Ozdemir, I.; Dixneuf, P. H.: Synthesis and catalytic properties of N-functionalized carbene complexes of rhodium(I) and ruthenium(II). *J. Organomet. Chem.* **534** (1997) 153-158.
- Ozdemir, I.; Yigit, B.; Cetinkaya, B.; Ulku, D.; Tahir, M. N.; Arici, C.: Synthesis of a water-soluble carbene complex and its use as catalyst for the synthesis of 2,3-dimethylfuran. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **633** (2001) 27-32.
- Cetinkaya, B.; Seckin, T.; Gurbuz, N.; Ozdemir, I.: Synthesis and immobilization of N-heterocyclic carbene complexes of Ru(II): catalytic activity and recyclability for the furan formation. *J. Mol. Catal.* **A184** (2002) 31-38.
- Cetinkaya, B.; Ozdemir, I.; Bruneau, C.; Dixneuf, P. H.: Ruthenium-carbene catalysts for the synthesis of 2,3-dimethylfuran. *J. Mol. Catal.* **A118** (1997) 11-14.
- Herrmann, W. A.; Kulpe, J. A.; Konkol, W.; Bahrmann, H.: Wasserlösliche Metallkomplexe und Katalysatoren II. Verfahren zur Reindarstellung von Tris(natrium-*m*-sulfonatophenyl)phosphan (TPPTS) und katalyse-relevanter Rhodium-Komplexe. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **389** (1990) 85-101.
- Gardiner, M. G.; Herrmann, W. A.; Reisinger, C. P.; Schwarz, J.; Spiegler, M. J.: Dicationic chelating N-heterocyclic carbene complexes of palladium: new catalysts for the copolymerisation of C₂H₄ and CO*1, *2. *Organomet. Chem.* **572** (1999) 239-247.
- Cetinkaya, B.; Demir, S.; Ozdemir, I.; Toupet, L.; Semeril, D.; Bruneau, C.; Dixneuf, P. H.: η^6 -Mesityl,1-Imidazolynylidene-Carbene-Ruthenium(II) Complexes: catalytic activity of their allenylidene derivatives in alkene metathesis and cycloisomerisation reactions. *Chem. Eur. J.* **9** (2003) 2323-2330.
- Arslan, H.; Vanderveer, D.; Ozdemir, I.; Cetinkaya, B.; Yasar, S.: Crystal structure of dichlorido(*N*-(biphenyl-2-ylmethyl)-*N*-(2-ethoxyethyl)-imidazolidin-2-ylidene(η^6 -hexamethylbenzene)ruthenium(II), Ru(C₁₂H₁₈)(C₂₀H₂₄N₂O)₂Cl₂. *Z. Kristallogr. NCS* **219** (2004) 44-46.
- Arslan, H.; Vanderveer, D.; Ozdemir, I.; Cetinkaya, B.; Demir, S.: Crystal structure of [RuCl₂{[*N*-(2,4,6-trimethyl-benzyl)-*N*-(*n*-butyl)-imidazolidin-2-ylidene]}] and [RuCl₂{[*N*-(2,4,6-trimethyl-benzyl)-*N*-(2-methoxyethyl)-imidazolidin-2-ylidene]}]. *J. Chem. Crystallogr.*, submitted (2004).
- Steedman, A. J.; Burrell, A. K.: Dichloro(η^6 -hexamethylbenzene) (pyridine-*N*)ruthenium. *Acta Crystallogr.* **C53** (1997) 864-866.
- Sheldrick, G. M.: SHELXTL v. 5.1. Structure determination software suite. Bruker AXS, Madison, Wisconsin, USA 1998.