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Chloro(η^6 -*p*-cymene)(2-methyl-5-oxo-7-phenyl-5,6-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-triazepine-3-thiolato- κ^2 *N*⁴,*S*)ruthenium(II)

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Chloro(η^6 -*p*-cymene)(2-methyl-5-oxo-7-phenyl-5,6-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-triazepine-3-thiolato- $\kappa^2 N^4,S$)ruthenium(II)

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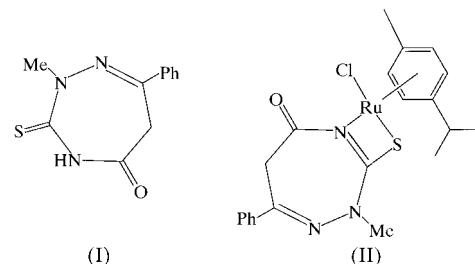
The novel title ruthenium(II) complex, [RuCl(C₁₀H₁₄)-(C₁₀H₁₀N₃OS)], was synthesized from the reaction of 1,2,4-triazepine, a new class of bidentate ligands, with [Ru(*p*-cymene)Cl₂]₂. The 1,2,4-triazepine ligand is coordinated to the metal centre through the N-4 and S atoms, forming a four-membered chelate ring. This is the first structural example of a transition metal complex containing a 1,2,4-triazepine ligand.

Comment

Heterocyclic compounds have found widespread application in both pharmacology as active drugs (Pauwels *et al.*, 1990; Koop *et al.*, 1991) and chemistry as useful reaction intermediates in organic synthesis (Anderson & Raju, 1989; Steinmeyer & Neef, 1992). They are also good ligands which coordinate readily with transition metals to provide versatile and useful complexes (Ghosh *et al.*, 1998; Wills, 1998; Shi *et al.*, 1999). However, the preparation of transition metal complexes with 1,2,4-triazepines as ligands is not well documented. This can probably be ascribed to the difficulty of synthesis of these heterocycles and to the triazepine nucleus instability (Ait Itto *et al.*, 1997).

As part of our research on transition metal complexes (El Firdoussi *et al.*, 1993, 1997; Abouhamza *et al.*, 1999), we report here the crystal structure of a new triazepine based ruthenium(II) complex, namely chloro(η^6 -*p*-cymene)(2-methyl-5-oxo-7-phenyl-5,6-dihydro-2*H*-1,2,4-triazepine-3-thiolato- $\kappa^2 N^4,S$)ruthenium(II), (II). This kind of complex which has a great conformational rigidity could lead to catalysts of high selectivity. The title compound was prepared by reaction in 2-propanol of the 1,2,4-triazepine (I) with [Ru(*p*-cymene)Cl₂]₂ in the presence of triethylamine. Crystals were isolated and characterized by X-ray diffraction. Various complexes of the

type [Ru(arene)(heteroatomic ligand)Cl] have been crystallographically characterized (Nishiyama *et al.*, 1989; Suzuki *et al.*, 1996).



Complex (II) is, to the best of our knowledge, the first structural example of a transition metal complex containing a 1,2,4-triazepine ligand. The latter acts as a bidentate ligand (through N1 and S1), forming a four-membered chelate ring. The *p*-cymene and Cl ligands complete the coordination sphere of the Ru^{II} atom.

The crystal structure has two similar molecules in its asymmetric unit pseudo-centrosymmetrically arranged, but no additional crystallographic symmetry was found (Le Page, 1987, 1988). Both molecules have the same arrangement and have very close geometries. Average distances involving ruthenium coordination: Ru—N 2.097 (8), Ru—Cl 2.404 (2), Ru—S 2.438 (3) and Ru-centroid 1.67 (1) Å. Average angles involving ruthenium coordination: N—Ru—Cl 85.9 (2), Cl—Ru—S 82.08 (9), N—Ru—S 66.8 (2), N—Ru—centroid 133.0 (3), S—Ru—centroid 135.3 (3) and Cl—Ru—centroid 128.3 (3)°.

Experimental

Complex (II) was prepared by reaction of [Ru(*p*-cymene)Cl₂]₂, 1,2,4-triazepine (I) and triethylamine (molar ratio 1:4:8) in 2-propanol at 353 K. The resulting solid was filtered off and recrystallized from CHCl₃.

Crystal data

[RuCl(C ₁₀ H ₁₄)(C ₁₀ H ₁₀ N ₃ OS)])	$D_x = 1.592 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
$M_r = 503.01$	Cu $K\alpha$ radiation
Monoclinic, C_c	Cell parameters from 8671 reflections
$a = 20.647 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 4.31\text{--}68.16^\circ$
$b = 11.835 (1) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 8.281 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$c = 17.275 (2) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 293 (2) \text{ K}$
$\beta = 96.253 (5)^\circ$	Prismatic, colourless
$V = 4196.2 (7) \text{ \AA}^3$	$0.7 \times 0.2 \times 0.2 \text{ mm}$
$Z = 8$	

Data collection

Nonius KappaCCD diffractometer	4791 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
ω scans	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.052$
Absorption correction: empirical (using ΔF ; Parkin <i>et al.</i> , 1995)	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 68.16^\circ$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.050$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.189$	$h = -24 \rightarrow 23$
8671 measured reflections	$k = 0 \rightarrow 14$
5007 independent reflections	$l = -20 \rightarrow 20$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.049$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.119$
 $S = 1.033$
 5007 reflections
 584 parameters
 H atoms treated by a mixture of independent and constrained refinement

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0718P)^2 + 9.2057P]$$

where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.95 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.80 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Data collection: *COLLECT* (Nonius, 1998); cell refinement: *HKL* (Otwinowski & Minor, 1997); data reduction: *HKL*; program(s) used to solve structure: *DIRDIF92* (Beurskens *et al.*, 1992); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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