

**(*n*-Butyldiphenylphosphine)dichloro( $\eta^6$ -*p*-cymene)ruthenium(II)**

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( $\eta^6$ -*p*-cymene)ruthenium(II)**Giuseppe Bruno,\* Manuela Panzalorto, Francesco Nicoló,  
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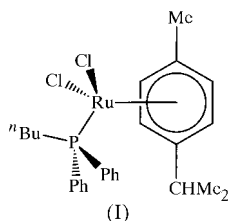
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The title ruthenium complex,  $[\text{RuCl}_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14})(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{19}\text{P})]$ , contains a monodentate ( $\text{C}_4\text{H}_9$ ) $\text{PPh}_2$  ligand coordinated by the P atom. Coordination about the metal centre is completed by a  $\eta^6$ -*p*-cymene ligand and two Cl atoms.

**Comment**

The  $\eta^6$ -arene complexes of  $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}$  have shown promising results in the catalytic hydrogenation of olefins. Furthermore, complexes of this type have been successfully employed in asymmetric olefin hydrogenation. The structure of (*n*-butyldiphenylphosphine)dichloro( $\eta^6$ -*p*-cymene)ruthenium(II), (I), is presented here.

**Experimental**

The title compound was synthesized by reaction of  $[\text{RuCl}_2(\textit{p}\text{-cymene)]$  and  $n\text{BuPh}_2\text{P}$  in tetrahydrofuran in a 1:2 molar ratio and crystals were obtained by slow evaporation of a  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ /hexane solution.

**Crystal data**

$[\text{RuCl}_2(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14})(\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{19}\text{P})]$   
 $M_r = 548.46$   
 Monoclinic,  $P2_1/n$   
 $a = 10.574$  (3) Å  
 $b = 12.983$  (4) Å  
 $c = 19.239$  (6) Å  
 $\beta = 103.99$  (2)°  
 $V = 2562.8$  (13) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$

$D_x = 1.421$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>  
 Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
 Cell parameters from 30  
 reflections  
 $\theta = 13\text{--}30^\circ$   
 $\mu = 0.894$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 293$  (2) K  
 Regular prismatic, red  
 $0.50 \times 0.20 \times 0.14$  mm

**Data collection**

Siemens  $R3m/V$  diffractometer  
 $\omega$ -2 $\theta$  scans  
 4878 measured reflections  
 4530 independent reflections  
 2393 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.0170$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 25.04^\circ$

$h = -2 \rightarrow 12$   
 $k = 0 \rightarrow 15$   
 $l = -22 \rightarrow 22$   
 3 standard reflections  
 every 197 reflections  
 intensity decay: 2.3%

**Refinement**

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.057$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.159$   
 $S = 0.864$   
 4530 reflections  
 265 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained  
 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0880P)^2]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} < 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 1.378$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>  
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.868$  e Å<sup>-3</sup>

**Table 1**

Selected geometric parameters (Å, °).

Ru—C5	2.170 (8)	Ru—C2	2.241 (8)
Ru—C4	2.176 (8)	Ru—P	2.352 (2)
Ru—C1	2.225 (8)	Ru—Cl1	2.413 (2)
Ru—C6	2.225 (8)	Ru—Cl2	2.413 (2)
Ru—C3	2.228 (8)		
P—Ru—Cl1	87.06 (8)	Cl1—Ru—Cl2	88.47 (8)
P—Ru—Cl2	83.51 (7)		

The H atoms were located on idealized positions and allowed to ride on the their parent C atoms ( $U_{\text{iso}} = 0.08$  Å<sup>2</sup>).

Data collection:  $P3/V$  (Siemens, 1989); cell refinement:  $P3/V$ ; data reduction:  $XDISK$  (Siemens, 1990); program(s) used to solve structure:  $SHELXS97$  (Sheldrick, 1990); program(s) used to refine structure:  $SHELXL97$  (Sheldrick, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: locally modified  $PARST95$  (Nardelli, 1995) and  $SHELXL97$ .

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