

### Preliminary communication

## CYCLIC TRANSITION-METAL CARBENE COMPLEXES FROM RING-CLOSING REACTIONS ON THE $\pi$ -BOUND SUBSTRATES $\text{CS}_2$ AND $\text{CSe}_2$ . 1,3-DITHIOLAN-2-YLIDENE AND 1,3-DISELENOLAN-2-YLIDENE COMPLEXES OF RUTHENIUM(II) AND OSMIUM(II)

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### Summary

$\text{Os}(\text{CS}_2)(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{Os}(\text{CS}_2)(\text{CO})(\text{CNR})(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ ,  $\text{Ru}(\text{CS}_2)(\text{CO})(\text{CNR})(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  and  $\text{Ru}(\text{CSe}_2)(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  react with 1,2-dibromoethane to give cationic and neutral 1,3-dithiolan-2-ylidene and 1,3 diselenolan-2-ylidene complexes.

Complexes involving the 1,3-dioxolan-2-ylidene ligand result from intramolecular cyclisation of the product from  $\text{Mn}(\text{CO})_5^-$  and 2-chloroethyl chloroformate [1]. We describe here the synthesis of compounds containing sulphur and selenium analogues of the 1,3-dioxolan-2-ylidene ligand. The formation of  $[\text{OsI}(\text{C}[\text{SMe}]_2)(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2]^+$  from  $\text{Os}(\text{CS}_2)(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  and methyl iodide [2] suggested the possibility that with suitable difunctional alkyl halides,  $\text{X}(\text{CH}_2)_n\text{X}$ , heterocyclic carbene complexes might result. Accordingly, the reaction of  $\text{Ru}(\text{CS}_2)(\text{CO})(\text{CNR})(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  [3],  $\text{Ru}(\text{CSe}_2)(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  [4],  $\text{Os}(\text{CS}_2)(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  [2], and  $\text{Os}(\text{CS}_2)(\text{CO})(\text{CNR})(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  [5] with such reagents was investigated.

$\text{Os}(\text{CS}_2)(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2$  dissolves on warming in 1,2-dibromoethane to give a pale straw-coloured solution from which can be isolated, after the addition of  $\text{NaClO}_4$ ,  $[\text{OsBr}(\text{CSCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{S})(\text{CO})_2(\text{PPh}_3)_2]\text{ClO}_4$ . The IR spectrum (see Table 1) of this compound exhibits strong  $\nu(\text{CO})$  bands at 2060 and  $1985\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and bands attributable to the cyclic carbene ligand at  $955\text{ m}$  and  $860\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Conclusive evidence for ring closure having occurred is derived from the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum (see Table 1) which exhibits a singlet at  $\tau$  6.77 ppm for the 4 ring protons. This can be compared with the value of  $\tau$  6.00 ppm obtained for the carbene ligand in  $[\text{OsCl}(\text{COCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})(\text{CO})(\text{CNR})(\text{PPh}_3)_2]\text{ClO}_4$  [5].

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TABLE 1

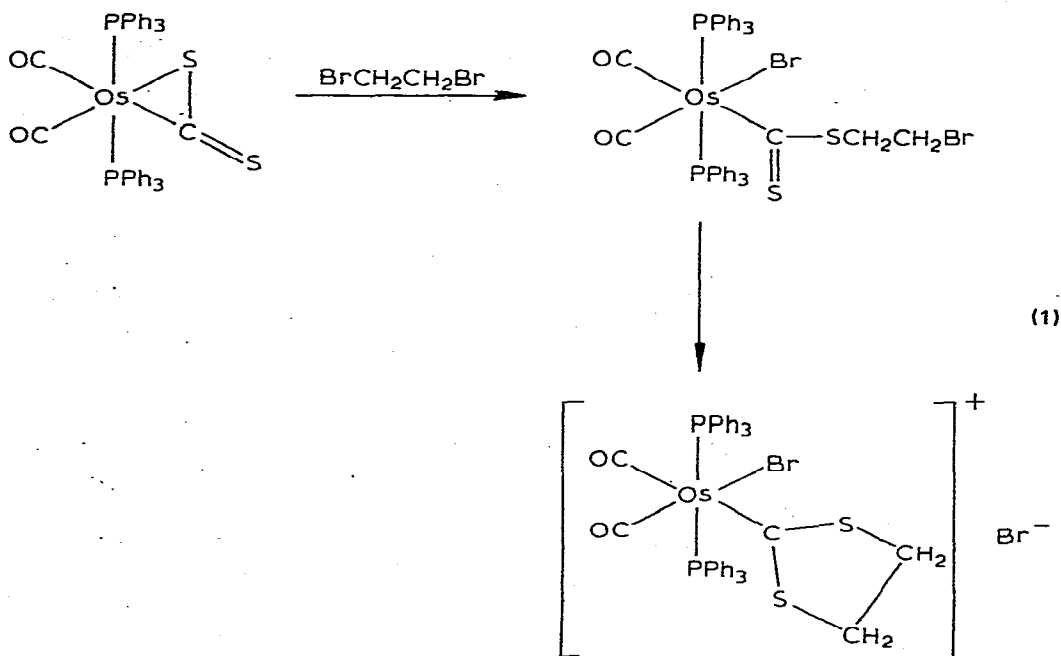
IR<sup>a</sup> (cm<sup>-1</sup>) AND <sup>1</sup>H NMR<sup>b</sup> (τ, ppm) DATA FOR CYCLIC CARBENE COMPLEXES

Complex <sup>c</sup>	ν (CO)	ν (CN) <sup>e</sup>	Chemical shifts
[OsBr(CSCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> S)(CO) <sub>2</sub> (PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ] <sup>+</sup>	2060, 1985		6.77
[OsBr(CSCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> S)(CO)(CNR)(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> <sup>d</sup>	1975	2150	6.87
OsBr <sub>2</sub> (CSCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> S)(CO)(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1940		
[RuBr(CSCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> S)(CO)(CNR)(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ] <sup>+</sup> <sup>d</sup>	1990	2150	6.85
[RuBr(CSeCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Se)(CO) <sub>2</sub> (PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ] <sup>+</sup>	2060, 1997		6.40
RuBr <sub>2</sub> (CSeCH <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> Se)(CO)(PPh <sub>3</sub> ) <sub>2</sub>	1968		

<sup>a</sup>Nujol mulls. <sup>b</sup>CDCl<sub>3</sub> solution. <sup>c</sup>All compounds reported have satisfactory elemental analyses. Cations characterised as perchlorate salts. <sup>d</sup>R = *p*-tolyl.

The other CS<sub>2</sub> adducts and also Ru(CSe<sub>2</sub>)(CO)<sub>2</sub>(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> react similarly with 1,2-dibromoethane producing the compounds described in Table 1. The two dicarbonyl cations are labile with respect to replacement of carbonyl with bromide and the neutral compounds RuBr<sub>2</sub>(CSeCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>Se)(CO)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> and OsBr<sub>2</sub>(CSCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>S)(CO)(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> have also been characterised.

The mechanism of this reaction probably proceeds as shown in eq. 1.



The CS<sub>2</sub> adducts undergo similar reactions with 1,3-dibromopropane yielding 1,3-dithian-2-ylidene complexes. We have tried unsuccessfully to extend this reaction to the synthesis of thiazolidin-2-ylidene complexes through ring-closing reactions on  $\pi$ -bound isothiocyanate (RNCS) complexes.

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