Synthesis and Structures of Vinamidine Mn^{II}, Zn^{II}, and Cd^{II} Iodine Derivatives

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Dedicated to Professor Glen B. Deacon on the occasion of his 65th birthday

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We have focused on the synthesis of monomeric, functionalized starting materials containing manganese(II), zinc(II), and cadmium(II) by taking advantage of the sterically demanding and chelating property of the substituted vinamidine ligand 2-[(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)amino]-4-[(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)imino]pent-2-ene (NacNacH). Metal iodine derivatives containing vinamidines as the bulky ligand can be regarded as interesting precursors for preparing complexes with low-valent metal centers by reduction as

Introduction

Vinamidines were first used in inorganic synthesis by Holm et al. and McGeachin et al. to synthesize moisturestable Ni^{II}, Co^{II}, and Cu^{II} complexes.^[1] In further research the surprising catalytic activity of vinamidine derivatives of various transition and main group metals was analyzed. Feldman et al. synthesized catalytically active aryl-substituted vinamidine complexes of Pd^{II} and Ni^{II}, and Theopold et al. and Gibson et al. tested vinamidine complexes of Ti^{III}, V^{II}, Cr^{III} for olefin polymerization.^[2,3]

In the last few years the interest in the synthesis of monomeric and coordinatively unsaturated metal complexes with bulky vinamidine ligands has increased. In this research field several new compounds have been reported.^[4] The vinamidine 2-[(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)amino]-4-[(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)imino]pent-2-ene (1) (NacNacH) is suitable for the synthesis of derivatives with unusually low coordinate main group elements. Recently we synthesized a monomeric Al^I compound using 1 as a stable carbene analogue, and Gibson et al. have prepared a mono-alkylmagnesium complex stabilized by 1.^[5,6] Our research focused on the synthesis of complexes with low coordinate Mn, Zn and Cd atoms.

Preparing the iodine-containing metal complexes of **1** has two functions: the size of the ligand should have a shielding effect on the metal center and therefore the nucleophilic attack should be minimized; these systems should also be interesting precursors for the preparation of complexes with low-valent metal atoms by reduction of the iodine complexes using alkali metals. long as they are free of coordinated ether. The vinamidine complexes $NacNacM(\mu-I)_2Li(OEt_2)_2$ [M = Mn (3), Zn (4), Cd (5)] are obtained from the corresponding vinamidine lithium complex and MI₂ (M = Mn, Zn, Cd) in good yields. A crystal structure analysis of 3, 4, and 5 shows them to be isostructural. All three structures have the vinamidine backbone in a boat conformation with the tetrahedrally coordinated metal center at the prow and the opposing carbon atom at the stern.

We have focused on the synthesis of NacNacMI (M = Mn, Zn, Cd) as monomeric, functionalized starting materials due to the sterically demanding and chelating properties of **1**.

Results and Discussion

The reaction of MeLi with NacNacH (1) gives the pale yellow compound NacNacLi·OEt₂ (2) in good yield (> 95%). This ether-soluble lithium compound is a useful reagent for metathesis reactions with metal halides. Thus, the reaction of **2** with MI₂ affords the iodide complexes Nac-NacM(μ -I)₂Li(OEt₂)₂ (M = Mn, Zn, Cd) in reasonable yields (77-85%) (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1

Unfortunately compounds **3**, **4**, and **5** are moisture sensitive and give **1** as the primary hydrolysis product. ¹H NMR

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spectroscopic data and the elemental analysis of **4** and **5** are consistent with the solid state structures, whereas the mass spectra of **3**, **4**, and **5** show several fragments assignable to the species free of $\text{LiI}(\text{Et}_2\text{O})_2$.^[7]

The X-ray structure analysis of **3**, **4** (shown in Figure 1), and **5** shows that these compounds are isostructural. The crystallographic data are summarized in Table 1. Selected bond lengths and angles for **3**, **4**, and **5** are given in Table 2.

Figure 2 shows a superposition of **3**, **4**, and **5**. The only differences between the three structures are those derived from the different bond lengths in the coordination of the various metals. Therefore, we discuss the overall structure.

The central structural element is a NacNacM(μ -I)₂Li unit. The vinamidine ligand NacNac acts as a chelating ligand through its two N atoms, forming a six-membered ring with the metal. The central metal (3: Mn, 4: Zn, 5: Cd) and the lithium cation are bridged by the two iodine atoms. The N-M-N-angle is about 95° (3: 94.2°, 4: 98.6°, 5: 91.5°) and the I-M-I-angle is 101° (3:101°, 4:101°, 5:101°). The tetrahedral coordination of the metal is distorted due to the strain imposed by the six-membered ring of the chelate, and the four-membered ring of the bridging halides.

The $M-N-C(CH_3)-CH-C(CH_3)-N$ unit is not planar. The six-membered ring displays a boat conformation with the metal at the prow and C(2) at the stern. This deviation from planarity is imposed by the metal, as the planar situation implies more distortion in the tetrahedral environment of the metal. Thus, deviation from planarity increases with the metal radius. The metal is about 0.30 Å (3: 0.33 Å, 4: 0.29 Å, 5: 0.34 Å) out of the plane defined by



Figure 1. Molecular structure of 4 (hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity); selected bond lengths [A] and angles [°] are given in Table 2

Table 1. Crystallographic data for 3, 4 and 5

	3	4	5
Empirical formula	C37H61I2LiMnN2O2	C ₃₇ H ₆₁ I ₂ LiN ₂ O ₂ Zn	C37H61CdLiI2N2O2
Molecular weight	881.56	891.99	939.02
Temperature [K]	133(2)	133(2)	133(2)
Wavelength [Å]	0.71073	0.71073	0.71073
Crystal system	triclinic	triclinic	triclinic
Space group	$P\overline{1}$	$P\overline{1}$	$P\overline{1}$
Unit cell dimensions [Å]	a = 9773(2)	a = 9.6715(19)	a = 9.780(2)
	b = 10.413(2)	h = 10.374(2)	h = 10.410(2)
	c = 20.699(4)	c = 20.688(4)	c = 20.658(4)
	$a = 86.39(3)^{\circ}$	$\alpha = 86.17(3)^{\circ}$	$a = 86.70(3)^{\circ}$
	$\beta = 85.01(3)^{\circ}$	$\beta = 84.64(3)^{\circ}$	$\beta = 85.10(3)^{\circ}$
	p = 05.01(3) $\gamma = 78.80(3)^{\circ}$	p = 04.04(3) $\gamma = 78.50(3)^{\circ}$	p = 05.17(5) $\gamma = 79.86(3)^{\circ}$
Volume $[Å^3]$	$\gamma = 78.89(3)$ 2056 9(7)	$\gamma = 78.50(3)$	$\gamma = 79.80(3)$
	2030.9(7)	2022.7(7)	2000.9(7)
L Density (colled) [Ma/m ³]	2 1 422	2 1 465	2 1 512
Absorption coefficient [mm ⁻¹]	1.423	2.164	2.059
	1.652	2.104	2.038
F(000)	894 0.20 × 0.20 × 0.20	904	940
Crystal size [mm ³]	$0.30 \times 0.30 \times 0.20$	$0.40 \times 0.40 \times 0.30$	$0.40 \times 0.30 \times 0.20$
θ range for data collection	1.98 to 26.34°	2.01 to 23.25°	1.98 to 26.3/°
Reflections collected	55863 0210 FD 0 04051	2/00/	59137
Independent reflections	$8319 [R_{int} = 0.0495]$	$5/66 [R_{int} = 0.0531]$	$8429[R_{int} = 0.041/]$
Data/restraints/parameters	8319/69/429	5766/69/431	8429/69/431
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.161	1.144	1.152
Final <i>R</i> indices $[I > 2\sigma(I)]$	R1 = 0.0461	R1 = 0.0363	R1 = 0.0308
	wR2 = 0.1180	wR2 = 0.0911	wR2 = 0.0728
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0524	R1 = 0.0403	R1 = 0.0339
	wR2 = 0.1217	wR2 = 0.0941	wR2 = 0.0741
Largest diff. peak and hole $[e \cdot A^{-3}]$	1.718 and -1.615	1.175 and -1.013	1.408 and -1.031

Table 2. Comparison of bond length [Å] and angles [°] of 3, 4, 5

3 (M = Mn) $4 (M = Zn)$ $5 (M)$	I = Cd
M-N(1) 2.067(4) 1.984 (3) 2.	188(2)
M-N(2) 2.090(4) 1.991(4) 2.	196(2)
M-I(2) 2.7230(9) 2.6142(8) 2.7	7518(7)
M-I(1) 2.7354(9) 2.6648(8) 2.7	7920(7)
I(1)Li(1) 2.817(8) 2.784(8) 2.	816(6)
I(2)-Li(1) 2.920(9) 2.919(8) 2.	975(6)
N(1)-C(1) 1.347(5) 1.318(6) 1.	322(4)
N(1)-C(11) 1.447(5) 1.453(6) 1.	440(4)
N(2)-C(3) 1.336(5) 1.332(6) 1.	332(4)
N(2)-C(21) 1.445(5) 1.436(6) 1.	439(3)
C(1)-C(2) 1.411(6) 1.399(6) 1.	407(4)
C(1)-C(10) 1.511(6) 1.515(6) 1.	519(4)
C(2)-C(3) 1.407(6) 1.398(6) 1.	410(4)
C(3)-C(30) 1.523(6) 1.520(6) 1.	512(4)
Li(1) - O(1) 1.912(10) 1.930(9) 1.	899(6)
Li(1) - O(2) 1.982(10) 1.956(9) 1.	962(6)
N(1)-M-N(2) 94.38(14) 98.78(15) 91	1.46(9)
N(1)-M-I(2) 119.67(10) 118.13(11) 12	1.77(7)
N(2)-M-I(2) 117.28(10) 116.92(11) 11	6.92(7)
N(1)-M-I(1) 113.04(10) 111.76(11) 11	3.31(7)
N(2)-M-I(1) 112.05(11) 110.38(11) 11	2.92(7)
I(2)-M-I(1) 101.07(4) 101.22(3) 10	1.13(3)
M-I(1)-Li(1) 82.13(18) 83.38(17) 82	.10(12)
M-I(2)-Li(1) 80.45(16) 81.67(16) 79	.95(12)
C(1)-N(1)-M 120.3(3) 118.8(3) 120).13(19)
C(3)-N(2)-M 120.3(3) 117.9(3) 120).23(19)
N(1)-C(1)-C(2) 124.5(4) 124.6(4) 12	25.7(3)
C(3)-C(2)-C(1) 131.1(4) 130.4(4) 13	32.7(3)
N(2)-C(3)-C(2) 124.4(4) 124.9(4) 12	24.9(3)
O(1)-Li(1)-O(2) 114.9(5) 114.2(4) 11	6.2(3)
O(1) - Li(1) - I(1) 118.4(4) 118.3(4) 11	7.6(2)
O(2) - Li(1) - I(1) 102.9(4) 105.5(3) 10)2.7(2)
O(1)-Li(1)-I(2) 93.1(3) 93.2(3) 9	21(2)
	2.1(2)
$O(2)-L_1(1)-I(2)$ 133.1(4) 133.8(4) 13	32.6(3)

N(1)-C(1)C(10)-C(3)C(30)-N(2) and C(2) is about 0.19 Å (**3**: 0.18 Å, **4**: 0.19 Å, **5**: 0.19 Å) out of this plane. Nevertheless, the π-electrons of the vinamidine are deloc-

alized since the C(1)-C(2) and the C(2)-C(3) as well as the C(1)-N(1) and the C(3)-N(2) bond lengths are equal within the experimental error and correspond to C-C and C-N distances in aromatic systems. Both N-M bond lengths are equal.

Although the bond lengths of the metal center to I(1) and I(2) are equal within the experimental error (3: 2.73/ 2.72 Å, 4: 2.66/2.61Å, 5: 2.79/2.75 Å), the bond lengths of Li to I(1) and I(2) are significantly different (3: 2.81/2.92 Å, 4: 2.78/2.92Å, 5: 2.82/2.98 Å). We suggest packing effects to be responsible for these differences. The M–I–Li–I ring is not planar (dihedral angle, 3: 15.5°, 4: 17.7°, 5: 14.1°).

The coordination sphere of the Li cation is completed by two diethyl ether molecules.

Conclusion

Unfortunately, the synthesis of low coordinate monomeric metal iodides has so far not been successful as LiI-



Figure 2. Comparison of the molecular structures of **3**, **4**, and **5**. (organic substituents have been omitted for clarity)

 $(Et_2O)_2$ is always found coordinated to the metal centers. Moreover, the reduction of iodides with sodium or potassium was also not successful. Consequently further research is directed toward the synthesis of metal complexes free of LiI(Et₂O)₂ using hydrocarbons as solvent.

Experimental Section

General: All reactions were performed using standard Schlenk and dry box techniques. Solvents were appropriately dried and distilled under dinitrogen prior to use. All NMR spectra were obtained in 5 mm tubes using dry degassed [D₆]benzene as a solvent, referenced to external SiMe₄. Elemental analyses were performed by the Analytisch-Chemisches Laboratorium des Instituts für Anorganische Chemie, Göttingen.

Compound 1 was prepared according to the literature method.^[3]

Preparation of 2: MeLi (22.9 mL, 36.6 mmol, 1.6 M in Et₂O) was added dropwise with a syringe over 10 min. to a stirred solution of **1** (15.3 g, 36.6 mmol) in Et₂O (200 mL) at -78 °C. The mixture was stirred at -78 °C for an additional 10 min. and allowed to warm to room temperature, stirred overnight, and reduced in volume to approximately 30 mL. Pale yellow solid **2** was isolated by filtration, washed with pentane (3 × 10 mL), and dried in vacuo. (16.2 g, 89% yield). M.p.: 142–144 °C. - ¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆): $\delta = 1.03$ (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 12 H, OCH₂CH₃), 1.19 [d, J = 6.8 Hz, 12 H, CH(CH₃)₂], 1.22 [d, J = 6.8 Hz, 12 H, CH(CH₃)₂], 1.93 (s, 6 H, CH₃), 3.33 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 8 H, OCH₂CH₃), 3.40 [sept., J = 6.8 Hz, 4 H, CH(CH₃)₂], 5.00 (s, 1 H, CH), 7.17 (m, 6 H, ArH). - ⁷Li NMR [155 MHz, C₆D₆, (LiCl/D₂O)]: $\delta = 1.61$ (s). - C₃₃H₅₁LiN₂O (498.45): C 79.48, H 10.31, N 5.62; found C 80.26, H 10.21, N 5.63.

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Preparation of 3: Compound **2** (2.50 g, 5.01 mmol) in Et₂O (20 mL) was added to a suspension of MnI₂ (1.54 g, 5.01 mmol) in Et₂O (20 mL) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for an additional 10 min. and allowed to warm to room temperature. After stirring the pink solution overnight the color changed to yellow. The yellow solution was filtered and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to a volume of 10 mL. Yellow crystals were obtained after 1 day at -24 °C. (3.75 g, 85% yield).^[8] – MS (EI): m/z (%) = 202 (47) [DippNCCH₃], 599 (100) [NacNacMnI]. – IR (Nujol): $\tilde{v} = 1655$ (m), 1625 (m), 1262 (m), 1079 (s), 793 (s), 290 (m) cm⁻¹. – C₃₇H₆₁I₂LiMnN₂O₂ (881.58): C 50.41, H 6.97, N 3.18; found C 50.43, H 6.89, N 3.23.^[7]

Preparation of 4: Compound 2 (1.26 g, 2.54 mmol) in Et₂O (20 mL) was added to a suspension of ZnI₂ (811 mg, 2.54 mmol) in Et₂O (20 mL) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for an additional 24 h. The solution was filtered and the solvent removed under reduced pressure to a volume of 5 mL. Colorless crystals were obtained after 4 days at 2 °C. (1.79 g, 79% yield).^[8] – ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C_6D_6): $\delta = 1.05$ $(t, J = 6.8 \text{ Hz}, 12 \text{ H}, CH_3CH_2O), 1.14 \text{ [d}, J = 6.8 \text{ Hz}, 12 \text{ H},$ $CH(CH_3)_2$], 1.36 [d, J = 6.8 Hz, 12 H, $CH(CH_3)_2$], 1.68 (s, 6 H, CH_3), 3.20 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 12 H, CH_3CH_2O), 3.51 [sept., J =6.8 Hz, 4 H, CH(CH₃)₂], 4.86 (s, 1 H, CH), 7.13 (m, 6 H, ArH). -¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C_6D_6): $\delta = 23.3$ (s), 24.3 (s), 24.5 (s), 27.8 (s), 28.9 (s), 97.0 (s), 123.6 (s), 123.7 (s), 124.7 (s), 125.3 (s), 125.9 (s), 126.9 (s), 143.9 (s), 171.2 (s). -MS (EI): m/z (%) = 202 (100) $[DippNCCH_3], 608 (47) [NacNacZnI]. - IR (Nujol): \tilde{v} = 1701 (m),$ 1615 (s), 1465 (m), 1412 (m), 1255 (s), 1054 (s), 763 (m), 243 (m) cm^{-1} . - $C_{37}H_{61}I_2LiN_2O_2Zn$ (892.03): C 49.82, H 6.89, N 3.14; found C 49.60, H 6.61, N 3.59.

Preparation of 5: Compound 2 (1.00 g, 2.01 mmol) in Et₂O (20 mL) was added to a suspension of CdI₂ (733 mg, 2.01 mmol) in Et₂O (20 mL) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for an additional 36 h. After filtration from the residue the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to a volume of 10 mL. Colorless crystals were obtained after 6 days at 2 °C. (1.45 g, 77% yield).^[8] - ¹H NMR (500 MHz, C₆D₆): $\delta = 1.02$ (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 12 H, CH_3CH_2O), 1.12 [d, J = 6.8 Hz, 12 H, CH(CH₃)₂], 1.33 [d, J = 6.8 Hz, 12 H, CH(CH₃)₂], 1.63 (s, 6 H, CH_3), 3.21 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 12 H, CH_3CH_2O), 3.44 [sept., J =6.8 Hz, 4 H, CH(CH₃)₂], 4.81 (s, 1 H, CH), 7.11 (m, 6 H, ArH). -¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆): δ = 23.4 (s), 24.1 (s), 24.4 (s), 27.9 (s), 28.6 (s), 28.9 (s), 96.8 (s), 123.5 (s), 123.7 (s), 124.8 (s), 125.2 (s), 125.8 (s), 127.1 (s), 145.4 (s), 170.0 (s). -MS (EI): m/z (%) = 202 (100) [DippNCCH3], 417 (52) [NacNac], 658 (58) [Nac-NacCdI]. – IR (Nujol): $\tilde{v} = 1732$ (m), 1440 (m), 1406 (s), 1268 (s), 1021 (m), 759 (s), 435 (m) cm⁻¹. $- C_{37}H_{61}CdI_2LiN_2O_2$ (939.05): C 47.32, H 6.55, N 2.98; found C 46.89, H 6.32, N 2.77.

X-ray Crystallography: Crystals of **3** (mol. wt. 881.58), **4** (892.03), and **5** (939.05) were grown from a concentrated Et₂O solution cooled to -24 °C (**3**) or 2 °C (**4**, **5**). They crystallized in the triclinic crystal system with space group $P\overline{1}$. Relevant details and data statistics are summarized in Table 1. The crystals were mounted on a glass fiber in a rapidly cooled perfluoropolyether.^[9] Diffraction data were collected on a Stoe–Siemens–Huber four-circle diffractometer coupled to a Siemens CCD area detector at 133(2) K, with graphite-monochromated Mo- K_a radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å).

The structures were solved by direct methods using SHELXS-97^[10] and refined against F^2 on all data by full-matrix least-squares with SHELXL-97.^[11] All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. The hydrogen atoms were included in the model at geometrically calculated positions and refined using a riding model. The hydrogen atoms on C(10) in the structures of 4 and 5, however, were refined as an idealized disordered methyl group with two halfoccupied positions related to one another by a rotation of 60°. These hydrogen atoms were allowed to ride on the carbon atom and rotate about the C(10)-C(1) bond. In all three structures the disordered methyl group of one of the diethyl ether molecules was modeled with the help of similarity restraints for 1-2 and 1-3distances and displacement parameters. In all three structures there are residual electron density maxima near the iodine atoms and Li(1), presumably due to disorder which could not be modeled. This unmodeled disorder could play a role in the apparently distorted geometry at Li(1).

Crystallographic data (excluding structure factors) for the structures included in this paper have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre as supplementary publication nos. CCDC 154416 (3), CCDC 154417 (4), CCDC 154418 (5). Copies of the data can be obtained free of charge on application to CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK [Fax: (internat.) + 44-1223/336-033; Email: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk].

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