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Preparation of pyranlydene complexes of ruthenium†

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The reaction of the chloro-complex $\text{RuCl}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{PPh}_3)[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]$ with alkylpropiolates $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CCOOR1}$ in alcohol R2OH affords pyranlydene derivatives $[\text{Ru}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\{\text{C}(\text{COOR1})\text{C}(\text{H})\text{C}(\text{H})\text{C}(\text{OR1})\text{O}\}(\text{PPh}_3)\{\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3\}]\text{BPh}_4$ (**1**, **3**) and alkoxy-carbene complexes $[\text{Ru}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\{\text{C}(\text{OR2})(\text{CH}_2\text{COOR1})\}(\text{PPh}_3)\{\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3\}]\text{BPh}_4$ (**2**, **4**). A reaction path for the formation of compounds **1–4**, involving reactions on a vinylidene intermediate complex, is also discussed. The complexes were characterized spectroscopically (IR and ^1H , ^{13}C , ^{31}P NMR) and by X-ray crystal structure determination of $[\text{Ru}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\{\text{C}(\text{COOMe})\text{C}(\text{H})\text{C}(\text{H})\text{C}(\text{OMe})\text{O}\}(\text{PPh}_3)\{\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3\}]\text{BPh}_4$ (**1**).

Introduction

Despite the large number of Fischer-type transition metal carbene complexes reported so far,¹ six-membered pyranlydene carbene derivatives (Chart 1) are relatively few and involve mainly Cr, Mo and W central metals.^{2–5} This fact is somewhat surprising, given the increasing interest in their use in ring-opening reactions,⁶ Diels–Alder reactions^{4b,7} and 1,6 addition.^{4a} Several methods for the synthesis of pyranlydene have been developed, mainly including the reaction of pre-formed carbene complexes with pyridinium ylides,^{2b,c} enol ethers⁸ and 1,3-diketones,³ or multicomponent species⁹ such as alkynyl esters and *N*-methylmorpholine-*N*-oxide. Alternatively, pyranlydene complexes can be prepared from the reaction of $\text{M}(\text{CO})_5\text{L}$ ($\text{M} = \text{Cr}, \text{Mo}, \text{W}$; $\text{L} = \text{THF}, \text{NEt}_3$) with β -alkynyl α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds⁴ and from the reaction of $\text{M}(\text{CO})_6$ with 1-lithio-1,3-dienes.⁵ However, in only one case the simplest method for preparing a pyranlydene complex, involving dimerization of alkylpropiolate $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CCOOR}$ on a metal fragment, has been reported.⁹

We were interested in the reactivity of half-sandwich complexes containing phosphite ligands¹⁰ and, in the course of our studies, found that the reaction of the complex $\text{RuCl}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{PPh}_3)[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]$ with alkylpropiolate leads to the first pyranlydene complexes of ruthenium. Our results, including

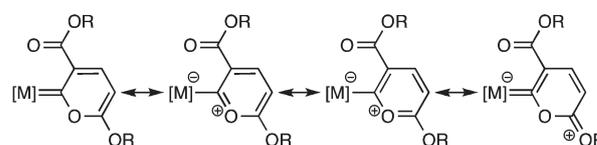


Chart 1

the synthesis and characterization of pyranlydene and alkoxy-carbene complexes of $\text{Ru}(\text{II})$, are reported here.

Results and discussion

The half-sandwich chloro-complex $\text{RuCl}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{PPh}_3)[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]$ reacts with an excess of alkylpropiolate $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CCOOR1}$ in alcohol R2OH to give a mixture of pyranlydene $[\text{Ru}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\{\text{C}(\text{COOR1})\text{C}(\text{H})\text{C}(\text{H})\text{C}(\text{OR1})\text{O}\}(\text{PPh}_3)\{\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3\}]\text{BPh}_4$ (**1**, **3**) and alkoxy-carbene $[\text{Ru}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\{\text{C}(\text{OR2})(\text{CH}_2\text{COOR1})\}(\text{PPh}_3)\{\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3\}]\text{BPh}_4$ (**2**, **4**) in about 1:4 ratio, which were separated by fractional crystallization and characterized (Scheme 1).

Crucial for successful syntheses was the use of alcohol containing the salt NaBPh_4 as a solvent, which probably favors substitution of the chloride ligand in the starting complex, yielding the two types of complexes **1**, **3** and **2**, **4**.

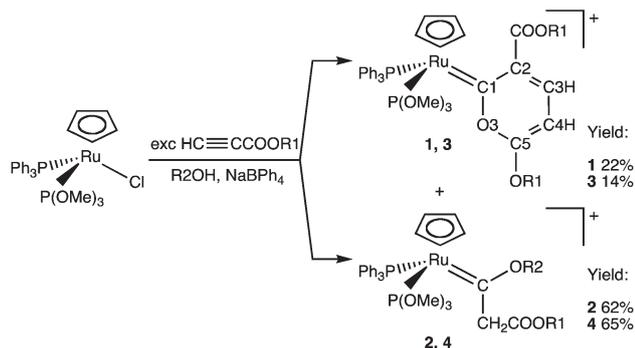
The formation of both pyranlydene and alkoxy-carbene derivatives in the reaction of $\text{RuCl}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{PPh}_3)[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]$ with alkylpropiolate is somewhat surprising, but may be explained according to the reaction path shown in Scheme 2, which involves the initial formation of a vinylidene intermediate [A]. Reaction of this intermediate with alkylpropiolate gives

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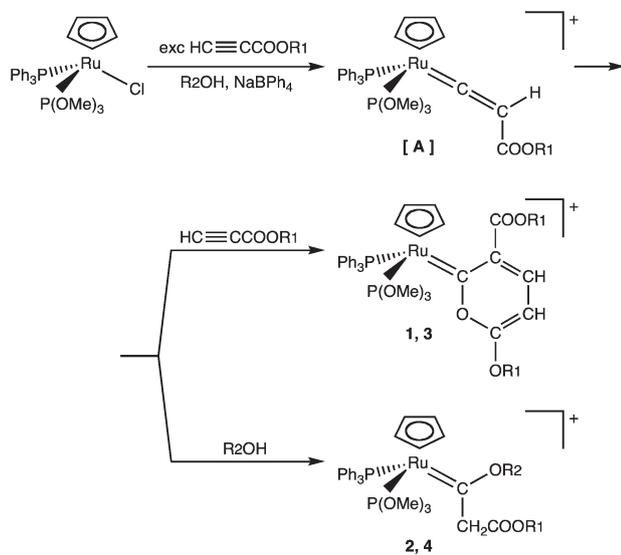
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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: xyz file for DFT-optimized structures; NMR spectra (pdf). CCDC 1046060. For ESI and crystallographic data in CIF or other electronic format see DOI: 10.1039/c5dt00418g





Scheme 1 R1 = Me (**1, 2**), Et (**3, 4**); R2 = Me (a), Et (b).

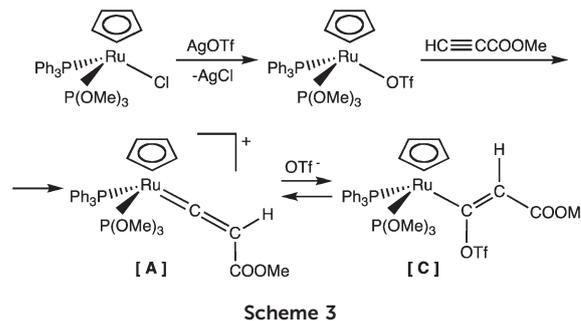


Scheme 2 R1 = Me, Et; R2 = Et.

rise to the dimerization of $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CCOOR}_1$, affording pyranylidene derivatives **1, 3**. Parallel nucleophilic attack by the oxygen atom of R_2OH on the $\text{C}\alpha$ of the vinylidene, followed by proton-transfer, yields the final alkoxy-carbene derivatives **2, 4**.

In order to verify this reaction path, we attempted to isolate the vinylidene intermediate **[A]** or, at least, to identify it in the reaction mixture. At first, we treated the compound $\text{Ru}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{PPh}_3)_2\text{Cl}$ with $\text{HC}\equiv\text{CCOOR}_1$, in the presence of NaBPh_4 , in a solvent other than alcohol such as dichloromethane, but no reaction was observed, probably owing to the insolubility of NaBPh_4 in this solvent. We therefore used a different strategy, involving a reaction of the starting chloro-complex first with silver triflate, to form the triflate intermediate $\text{Ru}(\kappa^1\text{-OTf})(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{PPh}_3)_2[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]$, and then with an excess of methylpropiolate in dichloromethane as a solvent (Scheme 3).

The triflate complex quickly reacted with methylpropiolate by changing color in the solution, from which we were not able to isolate a solid, but only an oily product. Its ^{13}C NMR spectrum showed a doublet of doublets at 199.71 ppm ($J_{\text{CP}} =$



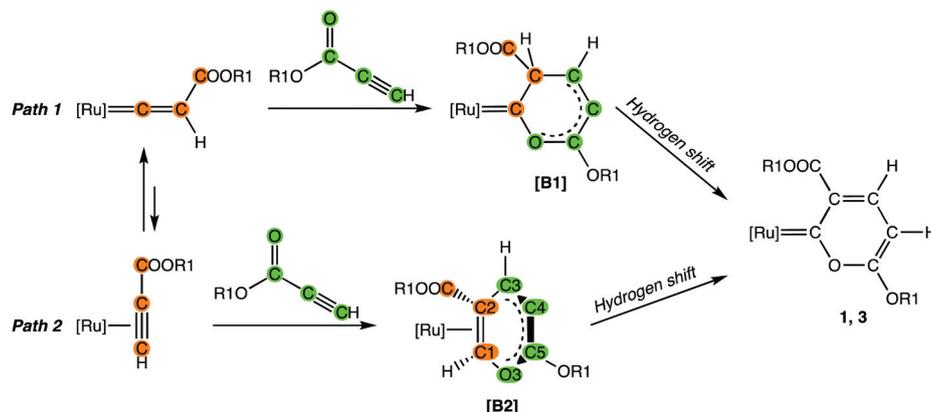
Scheme 3

15.9, $J_{\text{CP}} = 11.6$ Hz), which might be attributed to the $\text{C}\alpha$ carbon atom of a vinylidene species **[A]**. However, this value is at lower frequency than those observed for the $\text{C}\alpha$ of several known vinylidene derivatives.¹¹ As suggested by a reviewer, this resonance may be attributed to the $\text{C}\alpha$ of the vinyl species $[\text{Ru}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\{\text{C}(\text{OTf})=\text{C}(\text{H})\text{COOMe}\}(\text{PPh}_3)[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]]$ **[C]**, formed by nucleophilic attack of the triflate ion on the carbene carbon atom of the $=\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{H})\text{COOMe}$ ligand. In an HMBC experiment, the ^{13}C signal at 199.7 ppm is correlated with the multiplet at 5.47 ppm of the ^1H spectrum, attributable to the $=\text{C}(\text{H})\text{COOMe}$ of the vinyl ligand, fitting the proposed formulation for **[C]**. The triflate ligand is labile in the complex $\text{Ru}(\kappa^1\text{-OTf})(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{PPh}_3)_2[\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3]$ and can be substituted by alkyne, which then tautomerizes¹¹ on the metal center to give vinylidene intermediate **[A]**. Reaction with the triflate ion OTf^- can give the vinyl intermediate **[C]**, which may be in equilibrium with **[A]** (Scheme 3). DFT calculations on model systems, where P-donor ligands are replaced by PH_3 and PF_3 , support this hypothesis, the ΔH difference between $[\text{Ru}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\{\text{C}(\text{OTf})=\text{C}(\text{H})\text{COOMe}\}(\text{PH}_3)(\text{PF}_3)]$ and $[\text{Ru}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)\{\text{C}=\text{C}(\text{H})\text{COOMe}\}(\text{PH}_3)(\text{PF}_3)]\text{OTf}$ being only about 1.2 kcal mol⁻¹ in favor of the latter. The fact that vinylidene **[A]** and/or vinyl **[C]** complexes are really intermediates of the reaction path proposed in Scheme 2 was confirmed by treatment with ethanol, which gave ethoxycarbene **2b** as the final product, the addition of methanol affording methoxycarbene **2a**. Instead, addition of alkylpropiolate to vinylidene intermediate **[A]** only yielded traces of the pyranylidene complex, and it was only with the addition of alcohol to the solution of **[A]** that the reaction started, affording a mixture of pyranylidene **1** and alkoxy-carbene **2** complexes. However, the greater amount of carbene **2** with respect to pyranylidene (**4**:**1** ratio) suggests a faster reaction of vinylidene **[A]** with alcohol than that with propiolate.

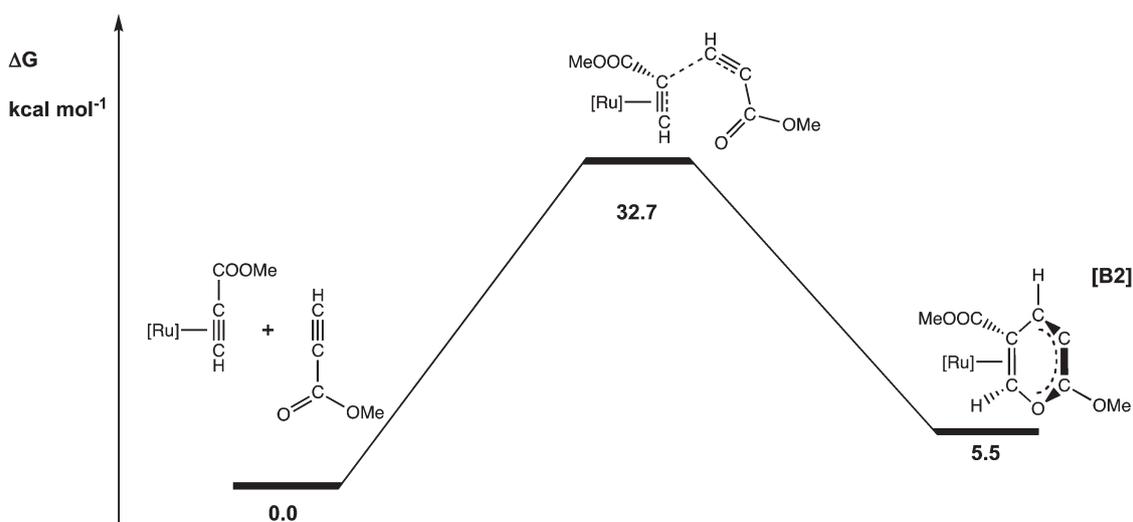
The need for alcohol as a solvent is explained by the fact that the formation of pyranylidene from the reaction of vinylidene **[A]** with alkylpropiolate must involve a hydrogen shift, which may be a proton transfer strongly favored by protic solvents such as alcohols (Scheme 4).

In fact, plausible mechanisms for the formation of the pyranylidene probably involve cyclization reactions between an alkylpropiolate molecule and coordinated vinylidene or η^2 -alkyne, affording intermediates **[B1]** (path 1) or **[B2]** (path 2),





Scheme 4 $[\text{Ru}] = [\text{Ru}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{PPh}_3)\{\text{P}(\text{OMe})_3\}]^+$; $\text{R1} = \text{Me, Et}$.



Scheme 5 Computed reaction pathway for the formation of **[B2]** from $\{[\text{Ru}]-\eta^2\text{-HC}\equiv\text{CH} + \text{methylpropiolate}\}$. $[\text{Ru}] = [\text{Ru}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{PH}_3)(\text{PF}_3)]^+$.

respectively. Subsequent hydrogen transfers in these intermediates gave the final pyranylidene complexes **1**, **3**. DFT calculations on a simplified system, in which $[\text{Ru}] = [\text{Ru}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{PH}_3)(\text{PF}_3)]^+$ and $\text{R1} = \text{Me}$ (see ESI†), indicated the formation of intermediate **[B2]**, which is about $20.7 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ more stable than **[B1]**. The final formation of the pyranylidene derivative is strongly favored, as its Gibbs energy is lower than that of **[B2]** by about $53.8 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$. DFT calculations ruled out intramolecular pathways for the hydrogen shift from **[B2]** to the final product, the estimated energy barrier being unreasonably high. On the other hand, the computed proton affinity of **[B2]**, $232 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, enforces the hypothesis that the hydrogen atom could migrate by acid-base equilibria with the solvent.¹² Path 2 requires preliminary tautomerization of vinylidene to η^2 -alkyne, but the energy difference between these species is quite low, about $1.5 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$ in favor of the vinylidene complex. Equilibrium mixtures containing η^1 -vinylidene and η^2 -alkyne complexes have previously been reported.¹³ However,

the greater stability of vinylidene may partially explain the competitive reaction with alcohols and the formation of the corresponding carbenes as prevailing species.

The reaction path involving **[B2]** was more deeply investigated from a computational point of view. A coordinate-driving study based on the progressive elongation of the C(2)–C(3) bond of **[B2]** (see Scheme 4 for numbering) allowed us to find a possible transition-state geometry, which was then fully optimized and characterized by IR simulations (see the ESI† xyz file for details of the atomic coordinates). The activation Gibbs free energy (referred to $[\text{Ru}]-\eta^2\text{-HC}\equiv\text{CH} + \text{methylpropiolate}$) was $32.7 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, as depicted in Scheme 5. Quite interestingly, the only imaginary frequency ($i340 \text{ cm}^{-1}$) of the transition state mainly concerns the formation of the C(2)–C(3) bond from $[\text{Ru}]-\eta^2\text{-HC}\equiv\text{CH}$ and methylpropiolate. The carbon–oxygen bond of the six-membered heterocycle is instead not yet present in the transition state, the O(3)⋯C(1) distance being about 2.5 \AA . This result suggests that the



carbon–oxygen interaction occurs after the C(2)–C(3) bond formation, in a secondary step having low activation energy. This idea was supported by a further coordinate-driving simulation based on the progressive elongation of the O(3)–C(1) bond of [B2], which did not lead to any C–C bond break.

It should be noted that, for the previously reported multi-component syntheses of Cr(0) and W(0) pyranlydene derivatives⁹ from the reaction of carbene complexes with alkylpropiolate in the presence of NMO (*N*-methylmorpholine-*N*-oxide), the proposed mechanism involved the formation of a propadienyldiene intermediate of the type [M]=C=C=C(O[−]) (OR1), the reaction of which with alkylpropiolate yielded the final pyranlydene complexes. In our case, transformation of vinylidene intermediate [A] in a propadienyldiene species, like that proposed for Cr(0) and W(0), is improbable owing to the absence of a base.

Nucleophilic attack of alcohol on the C α carbon of ruthenium vinylidene complexes affording alkoxy-carbene derivatives has previously been reported with unsubstituted [Ru]=C=CH₂ compounds.¹⁴ The reaction of our mixed-ligand half-sandwich derivatives with alkylpropiolate highlights a new example of the formation of alkoxy-carbene species.

Good analytical data were obtained for both pyranlydene 1, 3 and alkoxy-carbene 2, 4 derivatives, which were isolated as yellow-orange solids stable in air and in solution of polar organic solvents, where they behave as 1:1 electrolytes.¹⁵ Infrared and NMR data support the proposed formulations, which were further confirmed by X-ray crystal structure determination of [Ru(η^5 -C₅H₅)]{=C(COOMe)C(H)C(H)C(OMe)O}-(PPh₃)₃[P(OMe)₃][−]BPh₄ (1), the ORTEP of which is shown in Fig. 1.

Compound 1 consists of a BPh₄[−] anion (not shown in the figure) and a ruthenium cation complex. The latter contains a ruthenium atom in a half-sandwich piano-stool structure, coordinated by a η^5 -cyclopentadienyl ligand having one pyran-

Table 1 Selected bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for 1

Ru–C(1)	2.018(3)	Ru–P(2)	2.2413(8)
Ru–P(1)	2.3244(8)	Ru–CT	1.9136(2)
Ru–C(11)	2.241(3)	Ru–C(12)	2.256(4)
Ru–C(13)	2.265(4)	Ru–C(14)	2.264(3)
Ru–C(15)	2.257(3)	O(1)–C(8)	1.448(6)
O(1)–C(6)	1.327(5)	O(3)–C(5)	1.330(4)
O(2)–C(6)	1.192(5)	O(4)–C(5)	1.307(5)
O(3)–C(1)	1.392(4)	C(1)–C(2)	1.402(5)
O(4)–C(7)	1.447(5)	C(2)–C(6)	1.498(6)
C(2)–C(3)	1.381(6)	C(4)–C(5)	1.350(6)
C(3)–C(4)	1.384(7)		
C(1)–Ru–P(2)	89.73(10)	C(1)–Ru–P(1)	88.26(9)
P(1)–Ru–P(2)	96.56(3)	C(5)–O(3)–C(1)	126.7(3)
C(6)–O(1)–C(8)	116.9(4)	O(3)–C(1)–C(2)	112.1(3)
C(5)–O(4)–C(7)	118.2(4)	C(2)–C(1)–Ru	132.6(3)
O(3)–C(1)–Ru	115.2(2)	C(3)–C(2)–C(6)	116.2(4)
C(3)–C(2)–C(1)	121.3(4)	C(2)–C(3)–C(4)	122.6(4)
C(1)–C(2)–C(6)	122.5(3)	O(4)–C(5)–O(3)	109.4(3)
C(5)–C(4)–C(3)	116.2(4)	O(3)–C(5)–C(4)	120.9(4)
O(4)–C(5)–C(4)	129.7(4)	O(2)–C(6)–C(2)	125.8(4)
O(2)–C(6)–O(1)	123.6(4)		
O(1)–C(6)–C(2)	110.6(3)		

2-ylidene ligand and two phosphines [one PPh₃ and one P(OMe)₃] as legs. Selected bond lengths and angles are shown in Table 1. The overall geometry of the half-sandwich piano-stool complex is octahedral, as demonstrated by near 90° values for angles P–Ru–P and P–Ru–CO, between 88.26(9) and 96.56(3)°. The larger angle is that of P–Ru–P. The η^5 -coordination mode of the Cp ligand shows Ru–C bond distances between 2.241(3) and 2.265(4) Å. The average value for Ru–C bond lengths [2.257(4) Å] is slightly longer than the usual ones for CpRu moieties,¹⁶ and the Ru–Ct distance [1.9136(2) Å] is also longer than that found, for example, at 1.9056(5) Å in Ru(Cp)(GeH₃)[P(OMe)₃](PPh₃).¹⁷

The Ru–P bond distances [2.3244(8) Å for Ru–PPh₃ and 2.2413(8) Å for Ru–P(OMe)₃] are similar to those previously found in other phosphite-phosphine Ru(II) compounds, e.g., 2.2945(16) and 2.1933(19) Å in Ru(Cp)(GeH₃)[P(OMe)₃](PPh₃)¹⁷ and 2.3113(4) and 2.2239(5) Å in Ru(Cp)Cl[P(OMe)₃](PPh₃).¹⁸ Shorter Ru–P bonds correspond, as usual, to the phosphite ligand.¹⁹

The pyran-2-ylidene ligand is bonded to the ruthenium metal with a Ru–C distance of 2.018(3) Å. This is shorter than the usual range for Ru–C(sp²) single bonds [2.03–2.11 Å]^{20,21} although slightly longer than that found for other Fischer-type carbene complexes.²² The pyran-2-ylidene ring is essentially planar (rms of 0.016 Å). Distances in the ring (see Table 1) indicate a formal (although short) single bond between C(1) and O(3), 1.392(4) Å, and between C(1) and C(2), 1.402(5) Å. Electronic delocalization takes place in the rest of the ring, including the O(3)–C(5) bond, with values between 1.330(4) and 1.384(7) Å.⁹ The methoxycarbonyl substituent on the pyranlydene ligand is almost perpendicular [dihedral angle between planes of 86.9(2)°] to the plane of the rings, proving the single-bond character of the C(2)–C(6) bond, with a length of 1.498(6) Å.

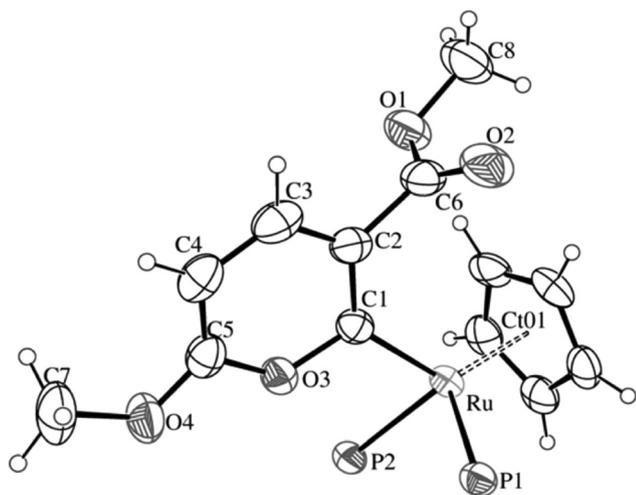


Fig. 1 ORTEP view of the cation of 1. P1 represents a PPh₃ ligand and P2 represents a P(OMe)₃ ligand.



The IR spectra of pyranylidene complexes **1**, **3** show a medium-intensity band at 1731–1733 cm⁻¹, attributed to the ν_{CO} of the ester substituent COOR1. Besides signals of the ancillary ligands and BPh₄ anions, the ¹H NMR spectra show an AB quartet at 7.06 and 5.44 ppm for **1** and at 7.14 and 5.41 ppm for **3** of the H3 and H4 protons of pyranylidene and the signals of methyl or ethyl groups of the COOR1 and OR1 substituents at C2 and C5 atoms, respectively. The methyls of **1** appear as singlets at 3.89 and 3.48 ppm, and the ethyls of **3** as quartets at 4.42 and 4.17 and triplets at 1.02 and 1.26 ppm. However, strong support for the presence of the pyranylidene ligand comes from the ¹³C NMR spectra, which, at -30 °C, show the characteristic carbene carbon resonance as a broad multiplet at 332 ppm. The spectra show the signals of the C2, C3, C4 and C5 atoms of the heterocycle ligand between 172 and 94 ppm, as well as those of the COOR1 and OR1 substituents, fitting the proposed formulation for pyranylidene complexes.

The NMR proton spectra of alkoxy-carbene complexes [Ru(η^5 -C₅H₅){=C(OR2)(CH₂COOR1)}(PPh₃){P(OMe)₃}]BPh₄ (**2**, **4**) show an AB quartet at 4.59–3.89 ppm of the diastereotopic CH₂ protons of the CH₂COOR1 group of carbene and the signals of the substituents R1 and R2, which appear as singlets for methyls and quartets and triplets for ethyls. However, diagnostic of the presence of alkoxy-carbene =C(OR2)CH₂COOR1 are the ¹³C NMR spectra, which show a doublet of doublets at 297.67–297.21 ppm, attributed to carbene carbon resonance. Singlets at 61.01 for **2a**, 61.42 for **2** and 62.85 ppm for **4a** also appear in the spectra which, in an HMQC experiment, were correlated with the AB quartets at 4.59–3.89 ppm in the proton spectra and were attributed to the methylene carbon resonance of the CH₂COOR1 group. The signals of the COOR1 and OR2 substituents were also observed, whereas the ³¹P NMR spectra are AB quartets, matching the proposed formulation.

Conclusions

This paper reports the first pyran-2-ylidene carbene complexes of ruthenium prepared through dimerization of alkylpropiolate on a half-sandwich fragment. An alkoxy-carbene derivative was also obtained. A reaction path for the formation of the pyranylidene and ethoxy-carbene complexes, involving a vinylidene intermediate, is proposed.

Experimental

Materials and physical measurements

All synthetic work was carried out under an appropriate atmosphere (Ar, N₂) by standard Schlenk techniques or in an inert atmosphere dry-box. All solvents were dried over appropriate drying agents, degassed on a vacuum line, and distilled in vacuum-tight storage flasks. RuCl₃·3H₂O was a Pressure Chemical Co. (USA) product; other reagents were purchased from commercial sources at the highest available purity and

were used as received. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer Spectrum-One FT-IR spectrophotometer. NMR spectra (¹H, ¹³C, ³¹P) were obtained on an AVANCE 300 Bruker spectrometer at temperatures between -90 and +25 °C, unless otherwise noted. ¹H and ¹³C spectra are referred to internal tetramethylsilane. ³¹P{¹H} chemical shifts are reported with respect to 85% H₃PO₄, with downfield shifts considered positive. COSY, HMQC and HMBC NMR experiments were performed using standard programs. The iNMR software package²³ was used to treat NMR data. The conductivity of 10⁻³ mol dm⁻³ solutions of the complexes in CH₃NO₂ at 25 °C was measured on a radiometer CDM 83. Elemental analyses were performed in the Microanalytical Laboratory of the Dipartimento di Scienze del Farmaco, University of Padova (Italy). Melting points (m.p.) were determined in capillary on Büchi 535 apparatus.

Synthesis of the complexes

The compound RuCl(η^5 -C₅H₅)(PPh₃)[P(OMe)₃] was prepared following the method previously reported.²⁴

[Ru(η^5 -C₅H₅){=C(COOMe)C(H)C(H)C(OMe)O}(PPh₃){P(OMe)₃}]BPh₄ (**1**) and [Ru(η^5 -C₅H₅){=C(OR2)(CH₂COOMe)}(PPh₃){P(OMe)₃}]BPh₄ (**2**) [R2 = Me (**a**), Et (**b**)]. In a 25 mL three-necked round-bottomed flask were placed solid samples of RuCl(η^5 -C₅H₅)(PPh₃)[P(OMe)₃] (200 mg, 0.34 mmol), an excess of NaBPh₄ (0.68 mmol, 0.23 g), 10 mL of THF, 2 mL of the appropriate alcohol (CH₃OH or C₂H₅OH) and an excess of methylpropiolate (1.6 mmol, 144 μ L). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h and then the solvent was removed by evaporation under reduced pressure. The oil obtained was triturated with alcohol (3 mL) until a yellow solid separated out, which was filtered and fractionally crystallized by cooling to -25 °C the solution of the compound in alcohol and enough CH₂Cl₂ to obtain a saturated solution at room temperature. The first separated solid was pyranylidene complex **1** in 22% average yield (77 mg); ethoxy-carbene **2** was the final solid, separated in 62% yield (208 mg) for **2a**, 63% (215 mg) for **2b**. **1**: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) ν_{CO} 1731 (s); ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : 7.49–6.87 (m, 35H, Ph), 4.97 (d, J_{HP} = 0.9 Hz, 5H, Cp), AB spin syst., δ_{A} 7.06, δ_{B} 5.44, J_{AB} = 8.7 Hz (2H, CH), 3.89 (s, 3H, CH₃ COOMe), 3.48 (s, 3H, CH₃ OMe), 3.43 (d, J_{HP} = 11.4 Hz, 9H, CH₃ phos); ³¹P{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : AB spin syst., δ_{A} 148.33, δ_{B} 54.31, J_{AB} = 60.27 Hz; ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : 172.77 (s, C5), 167.93 (s, C6), 165–122 (m, Ph), 140.70 (s, C3), 137.08 (s, C2), 94.57 (s br, C4), 89.15 (s, Cp), 56.73 (s, OCH₃), 53.89 (d, J_{CP} = 10.1 Hz, CH₃ phos), 53.03 (s, C8); (at -30 °C) δ : 332 (m br, C1); Anal. Calcd for C₅₇H₅₇BO₇P₂Ru (1027.89): C, 66.60; H, 5.59; Found: C, 66.38; H, 5.71%; Λ_{M} = 53.8 Ω^{-1} mol⁻¹ cm²; m.p. 155–156 °C (dec). **2a**: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) ν_{CO} 1740 (s); ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : 7.50–6.87 (m, 35H, Ph), 5.06 (s, 5H, Cp), AB spin syst., δ_{A} 4.57, δ_{B} 3.92, J_{AB} = 15.6 Hz (2H, CH₂), 3.71 (s, 3H, CH₃ OMe), 3.60 (s, 3H, CH₃ COOMe), 3.43 (d, J_{HP} = 11.4 Hz, 9H, CH₃ phos); ³¹P{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : AB spin syst., δ_{A} 148.83, δ_{B} 53.43, J_{AB} = 55.65 Hz; ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : 297.39 (dd, C=Ru, J_{CP} = 12.3, J_{CP} = 17.7 Hz), 165.05 (s, C=O), 165–122 (m,



Ph), 91.30 (d, $J_{CP} = 1.3$ Hz, Cp), 61.98 (s, CH₃ COOMe), 61.01 (s, CH₂COO), 53.67 (d, $J_{CP} = 8.0$ Hz, CH₃ phos), 53.36 (s, OCH₃); Anal. Calcd for C₅₅H₅₇BO₆P₂Ru (987.87): C, 66.87; H, 5.82; Found: C, 66.66; H, 5.70%; $\Lambda_M = 52.5 \Omega^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^2$; m.p. 112–113 °C (dec). **2b**: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) ν_{CO} 1728 (s); ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : 7.49–6.87 (m, 35H, Ph), 5.03 (d, $J_{HP} = 1.14$ Hz, 5H, Cp), 4.57, 3.94 (d, 2H, CH₂COO), 4.23, 3.55 (m, 2H, CH₂ OEt), 3.70 (s, 3H, CH₃ COOMe), 3.47 (d, $J_{HP} = 11.4$ Hz, 9H, CH₃ phos), 1.12 (t, $J_{HH} = 7.0$ Hz, 3H, CH₃ OEt); ³¹P{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : AB spin syst., δ_A 148.30, δ_B 53.05, $J_{AB} = 56.30$ Hz; ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : 297.21 (dd, C=Ru, $J_{CP} = 12.8$, $J_{CP} = 18.1$ Hz), 165.10 (s, C=O), 165–122 (m, Ph), 91.05 (dd, $J_{CP} = 2.8$ Hz, $J_{CP} = 1.4$ Hz, Cp), 72.97 (d, $J_{CP} = 1.0$ Hz, CH₂ OEt), 61.42 (s, CH₂COO), 53.70 (d, $J_{CP} = 8.0$ Hz, CH₃ phos), 53.36 (s, CH₃ COOMe), 14.60 (s, CH₃ OEt); Anal. Calcd for C₅₆H₅₉BO₆P₂Ru (1001.89): C, 67.13; H, 5.94; Found: C, 67.02; H, 6.15%; $\Lambda_M = 53.2 \Omega^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^2$; m.p. 117–118 °C (dec).

[Ru(η^5 -C₅H₅){=C(COOEt)C(H)C(H)C(OEt)O}(PPh₃){P(OMe)₃}]BPh₄ (3) and [Ru(η^5 -C₅H₅){=C(OMe)(CH₂COOEt)}(PPh₃){P(OMe)₃}]BPh₄ (4a). These complexes were prepared exactly like the related **1** and **2** using ethylpropiolate as a reagent. The two compounds were separated by fractional crystallization by alcohol and CH₂Cl₂; yield 14% (50 mg) for **3**, 65% (221 mg) for **4a**. **3**: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) ν_{CO} 1733 (s); ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : 7.53–6.87 (m, 35H, Ph), 7.14, 5.41 (d, $J_{HH} = 9.0$ Hz, 2H, CH), 4.91 (d, $J_{HP} = 1.0$ Hz, 5H, Cp), 4.42, 4.17 (q, $J_{HH} = 7.0$ Hz, 4H, CH₂ OEt), 3.37 (d, $J_{HP} = 11.5$ Hz, 9H, CH₃ phos), 1.26, 1.02 (t, $J_{HH} = 7.0$ Hz, 6H, CH₃ OEt); ³¹P{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : AB spin syst., δ_A 149.86, δ_B 55.72, $J_{AB} = 57.30$ Hz; ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂, -30 °C) δ : 355 (br, C1); Anal. Calcd for C₅₉H₆₁BO₇P₂Ru (1055.94): C, 67.11; H, 5.82; Found: C, 67.23; H, 5.74%; $\Lambda_M = 53.9 \Omega^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^2$; m.p. 73–74 °C (dec). **4a**: IR (KBr, cm⁻¹) ν_{CO} 1731 (s); ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : 7.85–6.87 (m, 35H, Ph), 5.06 (d, $J_{HP} = 1.0$ Hz, 5H, Cp), AB spin syst., δ_A 4.59, δ_B 3.89, $J_{AB} = 15.6$ Hz (2H, CH₂COO), 4.17 (q, $J_{HH} = 7.0$ Hz, 2H, CH₂ OEt), 3.59 (s, 3H, CH₃ OMe), 3.43 (d, $J_{HP} = 11.5$ Hz, 9H, CH₃ phos), 1.28 (t, $J_{HH} = 7.0$ Hz, 3H, CH₃ OEt); ³¹P{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : AB spin syst., δ_A 148.95, δ_B 53.42, $J_{AB} = 55.41$ Hz; ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : 297.67 (dd, C=Ru, $J_{CP} = 12.5$, $J_{CP} = 17.5$), 165–122 (m, Ph), 164.51 (s, COOEt), 91.15 (s, Cp), 62.85 (s, CH₂COO), 61.97 (s, CH₂ OEt), 61.39 (s, OCH₃), 53.63 (d, $J_{CP} = 8.0$ Hz, CH₃ phos), 14.26 (s, CH₃ OEt); Anal. Calcd for C₅₆H₅₉BO₆P₂Ru (1001.89): C, 67.13; H, 5.94; Found: C, 66.98; H, 5.86%; $\Lambda_M = 51.7 \Omega^{-1} \text{ mol}^{-1} \text{ cm}^2$; m.p. 114–115 °C (dec).

[Ru(η^5 -C₅H₅){=C=C(H)(COOMe)}(PPh₃){P(OMe)₃}]⁺OTf⁻ [A]. In a 25 mL three-necked round-bottomed flask were placed 100 mg (0.17 mmol) of RuCl(η^5 -C₅H₅)(PPh₃)[P(OMe)₃], 44 mg (0.17 mmol) of silver triflate, AgOTf, and 7 mL of dichloromethane. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h in the dark, filtered to remove solid AgCl, and then an excess of methylpropiolate (0.40 mmol, 36 μ L) was added. The resulting solution was stirred for 1 h, and then the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give an oil, which was characterized as such. ¹H NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : 5.27 (s, 5H, Cp), 5.47 (s br, 1H, =CH), 3.89 (s, 3H, CH₃ COOMe), 3.73 (d, $J_{HP} = 11.0$ Hz,

9H, CH₃ phos); ³¹P{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : AB spin syst., δ_A 138.86, δ_B 52.20, $J_{AB} = 51.28$ Hz; ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 20 °C) δ : 199.71 (dd, C α), 167.82 (s, CO), 118.50 (s, C β), 89.81 (s, Cp), 54.64 (s, CH₃ COOMe), 53.11 (d, CH₃ phos).

Reaction of [Ru(η^5 -C₅H₅){=C=C(H)(COOMe)}(PPh₃){P(OMe)₃}]⁺OTf⁻ [A] with methylpropiolate. In a 25 mL three-necked round-bottomed flask containing 0.17 mmol of [A] were added 2 mL of dichloromethane, an excess of methylpropiolate (0.40 mmol, 36 μ L) and 5 mL of ethanol. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h and then the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to give an oil, the ¹H and ³¹P NMR data of which indicated the presence of pyranilidene **1** and ethoxycarbene **2b** in about 1:4 ratio.

Crystal structure determination

Crystallographic data for **1** were collected at room temperature using a Bruker Smart 6000 CCD detector and Cu-K α radiation ($\lambda = 1.54178$ Å) generated by an Incoatec microfocus source equipped with Incoatec Quazar MX optics. The software APEX2²⁵ was used for collecting frames of data, indexing reflections and the determination of lattice parameters, SAINT²⁵ was used for integration of the intensity of reflections, and SADABS²⁵ was used for scaling and empirical absorption correction. The crystallographic treatment was performed with the Oscale program.²⁶ The structure was solved by Patterson methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares based on F^2 .²⁷ Non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. Hydrogen atoms were included in idealized positions and refined with isotropic displacement parameters. Figures were drawn with ORTEP-3 for Windows.²⁸ Details of crystal data and structural refinement are given in Table 2. CCDC 1046060 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper.

Computational details

The computational geometry optimization of the complexes was carried out without symmetry constraints, using the hyper-GGA M06 functional²⁹ in combination with a polarized triple- ζ quality basis set composed of the 6-311G(d,p) set on the light atoms and the ECP-based LANL2TZ(f) set on the ruthenium centre.³⁰ The “restricted” formalism was applied³¹ and the CPCM implicit solvation model for ethanol was added to all the calculations.³² All the stationary points were characterized by IR simulation (harmonic approximation), from which thermodynamic data were computed, considering $T = 298.15$ K.³¹ The software used was Gaussian 09.³³ Preliminary geometry optimizations and proton affinity calculations were performed *in vacuo* with the hybrid DFT functional EDF2³⁴ and the polarized double- ζ quality basis set LACVP** (LANL2DZ ECP on ruthenium).³⁵ The software used for EDF2 calculations was Spartan 08.³⁶ All the computational optimizations were performed on an Intel-based x86-64 workstation.



Table 2 Crystal data and structure refinement for 1

Empirical formula	C ₅₈ H ₅₇ BO ₇ P ₂ Ru
Moiety formula	C ₃₄ H ₃₇ O ₇ P ₂ Ru, C ₂₄ H ₂₀ B
Formula weight	1039.86
Temperature	296(2) K
Wavelength	1.54178 Å
Crystal system	Triclinic
Space group	P $\bar{1}$
Unit cell dimensions	$a = 10.9219(8)$ Å $b = 14.7181(11)$ Å $c = 16.2149(12)$ Å $\alpha = 81.410(4)^\circ$ $\beta = 87.130(4)^\circ$ $\gamma = 87.354(3)^\circ$
Volume	2572.1(3) Å ³
Z	2
Density (calculated)	1.343 Mg m ⁻³
Absorption coefficient	3.474 mm ⁻¹
$F(000)$	1080
Crystal size	0.140 × 0.096 × 0.051 mm
Theta range for data collection	2.76 to 67.88°
Index ranges	$-12 \leq h \leq 13$ $-17 \leq k \leq 17$ $-18 \leq l \leq 19$
Reflections collected	62 732
Independent reflections	9003 [R(int) = 0.0805]
Reflections observed (>2 σ)	7766
Data completeness	0.963
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Max. and min. transmission	0.6970 and 0.5239
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²
Data/restraints/parameters	9003/0/627
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.034
Final R indices [I > 2 σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0497 wR ₂ = 0.1305
R indices (all data)	R ₁ = 0.0577 wR ₂ = 0.1399
Largest diff. peak and hole	1.294 and -0.311 e Å ⁻³

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