Synthesis, Characterization and Crystal Structure of Nickel Complex (dppv)Ni(C₇H₄NS₂)₂

YU-LONG LI^{1,2,*}, BIN XIE², LI-KE ZOU¹, XIAO LIN² and SHA-SHA ZHU²

¹Key Laboratory of Green Catalysis of Higher Education Institutes of Sichuan, Sichuan University of Science & Engineering, Zigong 643000, P.R. China

²Institute of Functional Materials, Sichuan University of Science & Engineering, Zigong 643000, P.R. China

*Corresponding author: Fax: +86 813 5505606; Tel: +86 813 5505601; E-mail: yu_longli@yahoo.cn

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Reaction of 2-mercaptobenzothiazole with (dppv)NiCl₂ (dppv: Ph₂PCH=CHPPh₂) in the presence of Et₃N affords the title complex (dppv)Ni(C₇H₄NS₂)₂ in 92 % yield. The new complex was fully characterized by elemental analysis, TGA, IR and ¹H (¹³C, ³¹P) NMR spectroscopies. In addition, the molecular structure of the title complex was established by X-ray crystallography. The crystal of (dppv)Ni(C₇H₄NS₂)₂·CH₂Cl₂ crystallizes in monoclinic, space group P2₁/n with a = 15.927(9), b = 8.3553(5), c = 16.3728(8) Å, α = 90.00, β = 112.417(4), γ = 90.00°, V = 2014.22(19) Å³, Z = 2, C₄₀H₃₀N₂NiP₂S₄·CH₂Cl₂, M_r = 872.48, D_c = 1.439 g/cm³, F(000) = 896 and μ(MoKα) = 0.934 mm⁻¹. The final R = 0.0920 and wR = 0.2220 for 2572 observed reflections with I > 2σ(I) and R = 0.1171 and wR = 0.2434 for all data. The geometry at the Ni centre in the title complex is square-planar with the NiP₂S₂ chromophore.

Keywords: dppv, 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, Synthesis, X-ray crystallography.

INTRODUCTION

Since the discovery of nickel could be used in place of palladium in Suzuki-type coupling of boronic acids and the active site of [NiFe] hydrogenases consists of a [NiFe₂S] cluster core, (diphosphine)NiCl₂ (diphosphine = dppe, dppv, dppf) have been received special attention¹⁻⁶. A series of [NiFe] hydrogenases models (dppe)Ni(μ-S)₂Fe₂(CO)₆ and (dppf)Ni(μ-S)₂Fe₂(CO)₆ have been synthesized by treatment of (μ-SLi)₂Fe₂(CO)₆ with (dppe)NiCl₂ and (dppf)NiCl₂, respectively⁷⁻¹¹. Especially, Schmidt prepared an important complex (dppe)Ni(pdt) by reaction of (dppe)NiCl₂ with HSCH₂CH₂CH₂SH^{12,13}, which has been used to synthesized [NiFe] hydrogenases model complex (dppe)Ni(μ-pdt)Fe(CO)₃¹⁴, that attracted our interest. Here we reported the synthesis, characterization and crystal structure of (dppv)Ni(C₇H₄NS₂)₂(I) (**Scheme-1**), we expect it can be used to synthesize the [NiFe] hydrogenases models.

EXPERIMENTAL

All reactions were carried out in a N₂ atmosphere using standard Schlenk techniques. All solvents were dried using standard procedures and distilled under N₂. Ni(dppv)Cl₂¹⁵ was prepared according to literature procedures. Some other materials were available commercially. Melting points were determined on a SGW X-4 microscopic melting point apparatus and were uncorrected. Elemental analyses for carbon, hydrogen

Scheme-I: Structure of Ni(II) complex (I)

were performed on a Perkin-Elmer 240C analyzer. IR spectra were recorded at room temperature on a Bruker Vector 22 infrared spectrophotometer. ¹H (¹³C, ³¹P) NMR spectra were obtained on a Varian Mercury Plus 400 NMR spectrometer. TGA measurement was carried out on a NETZSCH STA 409 PC/PG instrument.

Synthetic procedure: A solution of Ni(dppv)Cl₂ (0.263 g, 0.5 mmol) in THF (15 mL) was treated with 2-mercaptobenzothiazole (0.167 g, 1 mmol) in the presence of Et₃N (0.140 mL, 1 mmol). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, volatiles were removed under vacuum and the residue was subjected to TLC using CH₂Cl₂/n-hexane (v/v = 5:1) as eluent. From the main red band, the title complex (I) (0.360 g, 92 %) was obtained as a red solid. m.p.: 214-216 °C. Anal.

calcd. (%) for $C_{40}H_{30}N_2NiP_2S_4$: C, 61.00, H, 3.84, N: 3.56; Found: C, 61.27, H, 3.92, N, 3.48. IR (KBr, ν_{max} , cm^{-1}): 3052, 1642, 1485, 1433, 1102, 1076, 1034, 995, 751, 724, 691. 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO, TMS) δ ppm: 7.08–7.85 (m, 30H, $4C_6H_5$, $2C_6H_4$, $CH=CH$) ppm. ^{13}C NMR (100.6 MHz, DMSO, TMS) δ ppm: 113.11, 122.11, 124.49, 127.48, 128.97, 131.95, 133.94, 133.97, 142.40 (C_6H_5 , C_6H_4 , $CH=CH$), 190.09 ($C=N$). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, DMSO, 85 % H_3PO_4) δ ppm: 64.73 (s).

Crystal structure determination: Single crystal of the present nickel complex (**I**) suitable for X-ray diffraction analysis was grown by slow evaporation of the CH_2Cl_2 /hexane solution at $-10^\circ C$. The crystal of (**I**) with dimensions of 0.28 mm $\times$ 0.24 mm $\times$ 0.21 mm was mounted on a CCD area detector equipped with a graphite-monochromated MoK_α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$) by using by using an ω scan mode at 296(2) K in the range of $1.52^\circ \leq \theta \leq 25.01^\circ$. The crystal belongs to monoclinic system with space group P2/n and crystal parameters of $a = 15.927(9) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.3553(5) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 16.3728(8) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 90.00^\circ$, $\beta = 112.417(4)^\circ$, $\gamma = 90.00^\circ$, $V = 2014.22(19) \text{ \AA}^3$, $D_c = 1.439 \text{ g/cm}^3$. The absorption coefficient $\mu = 0.934 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ and $Z = 2$. Absorption correction was performed by the CRYSTALCLEAR program¹⁶. The structure was solved by direct methods using the SHELXS-97 program¹⁷ and refined by full-matrix least-squares techniques on F^2 data using SHELXL-97¹⁸. The empirical absorption corrections were applied to all intensity data. All the Hydrogen atoms were located by using the geometric method, with $d(C-H) = 0.95$ – $0.98 \text{ \AA}$ and $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2 U_{eq}(C)$ or $1.5 U_{eq}(C_{methyl})$. The final full-matrix least squares refinement gave $R = 0.0920$, $wR = 0.2220$ ($w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o)^2 + (0.1021P)^2 + 10.4125P]$, where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$), $S = 1.089$, $(\Delta/\sigma)_{max} = 0.001$, $(\Delta\rho)_{max} = 1.380$ and $(\Delta\rho)_{min} = -1.120 \text{ e/\AA}^3$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The single crystal of the present complex (**I**) was obtained by slow diffusion of *n*-hexane to the dichloromethane solution of the complex, which was crystallized as air-stable red crystals. The elemental analyses, IR and NMR spectra are in good agreement with the formulae proposed by the X-ray crystallography.

Structure of the title complex (I): Crystallographic and refinement parameters are listed in Table-1. The selected bond lengths and angles are given in Tables 2 and 3. The structure was solved by direct methods. Anisotropic displacement parameters were applied to all non-hydrogen atoms in full-matrix least-square refinements based on F_2 . The hydrogen atoms were set in calculated positions with a common fixed isotropic thermal parameter.

The molecular structure of the present nickel complex (**I**) was determined by X-ray diffraction ORTEP and crystal packing diagram of the title complex (**I**) are shown in Figs. 1 and 2, respectively.

As can be seen in Fig. 1, the crystal of the complex (**I**) contain a dichloromethane molecule, the geometry at the Ni centre in the title complex (**I**) is square-planar with the NiP_2S_2 chromophore. The Ni atom is coordinated by two sulfur atoms from 2-mercaptobenzothiazole and two phosphorus atoms from dppe ligand. The crystallographic study of the title complex (**I**) revealed that the Ni(1)-P(1) bond length ($2.1437(19) \text{ \AA}$) is shorter than the corresponding bond of

TABLE-1

Items	Values
Empirical formula	$C_{41}H_{32}Cl_2N_2NiP_2S_4$
Formula weight	872.48
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Unit cell dimensions	
$a (\text{\AA}, ^\circ)$	15.9275(9)
$b (\text{\AA}, ^\circ)$	8.3553(5)
$c (\text{\AA}, ^\circ)$	16.3728(8)
Unit cell angles ($^\circ$)	
α	90.00
β	112.417(4)
γ	90.00
Volume ($\text{\AA}^3$)	2014.22(19)
Z	2
Temperature (K)	296(2)
Space group	P 2/n
Wavelength ($\text{\AA}$)	0.71073
Calculated density (g cm^{-3})	1.439
Absorption coefficient $\mu (\text{mm}^{-1})$	0.934
$F(000)$	896
Crystal size (mm^3)	0.28 x 0.24 x 0.21
θ range for data collection ($^\circ$)	1.52 – 25.01
Limiting indices	$-18 \leq h \leq 18$, $-9 \leq k \leq 9$, $-19 \leq l \leq 18$
Reflection collected	9234
Independent reflection	3452 ($R_{int} = 0.0545$)
Completeness to $\theta_{max} (\%)$	97.0
Data/restraints/parameters	3452/348/236
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.102
Final R indices [$I > 2\sigma(I)$]	$R_1 = 0.0920$, $wR_2 = 0.2220$
R indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0.1171$, $wR_2 = 0.2434$
Largest diff.e peak and hole ($\text{e \AA}^{-3}$)	1.120 and -1.380

TABLE-2

Bond lengths	X-ray crystal
Ni(1)-P(1)	2.1437(19)
Ni(1)-S(1)	2.267(2)
N(1)-C(14)	1.291(10)
P(1)-C(2)	1.815(8)
P(1)-C(1)	1.820(7)
P(1)-C(8)	1.807(7)
S(1)-C(14)	1.714(8)
S(2)-C(14)	1.762(8)

TABLE-3

Bond angles	X-ray crystal
P(1)-Ni(1)-P(1A)	87.92(10)
P(1)-Ni(1)-S(1)	176.19(8)
P(1)-Ni(1)-S(1A)	88.41(7)
S(1)-Ni(1)-S(1A)	95.28(11)
C(14)-S(1)-Ni(1)	91.8(3)
C(15)-S(2)-C(14)	88.8(5)
C(14)-N(1)-C(16)	112.2(8)
C(1)-P(1)-Ni(1)	109.0(2)

complex (dppe)Ni(pdt) ($Ni(1)-P(1) = 2.1637(7) \text{ \AA}$; $Ni(1)-P(2) = 2.1554(7) \text{ \AA}$), while the $Ni(1)-S(1)$ bond length ($2.267(2) \text{ \AA}$) is slightly longer than the corresponding bond of complex (dppe)Ni(pdt) ($Ni(1)-S(1) = 2.1966(7) \text{ \AA}$; $Ni(1)-S(2) = 2.2077(7) \text{ \AA}$)¹⁴. The selected bond angles $P(1)-Ni(1)-P(1A)$ $87.92(10)^\circ$, $P(1)-Ni(1)-S(1A)$ $88.41(7)^\circ$, $S(1)-Ni(1)-S(1A)$ $95.28(11)^\circ$, $P(1A)-Ni(1)-S(1)$ $88.41(7)^\circ$ for the title complex (**I**) indicated that the coordination geometry around nickel is distorted from an ideal arrangement (sum of the angles is

Fig. 1. Molecular structure of (I) with 30 % probability thermal ellipsoids

360.02°). The bond angles C(14)-S(1)-Ni(1) and C(14A)-S(1A)-Ni(1) are both 91.8(3)°, the bond angle P(1)-Ni(1)-S(1) is 176.19(8)°. In addition, as shown in Fig. 2, a 1D linear chain is formed *via* S...H intramolecular interactions. The distances of S1B and H1, S1AA and H1A are both 2.919 Å.

Fig. 2. Crystal packing diagram of (I)

TGA analysis: To reveal the thermal stabilities of the title complex, TGA measurement has been carried out on a NETZSCH STA 409 PC/PG instrument with a flow of dry air at a heating rate of 5 °C /min from room temperature to 1000 °C, shown in Fig. 3. The TGA curve indicates that the weight loss below 240 °C is 20.22 %, which is attributed to 2-mercaptobenzothiazole molecule (Calcd. 21.1 %). With the temperature increasing to 400 °C, the ligand dppv and 2-mercaptobenzothiazole are completely decomposed.

Fig. 3. TG curve for (I)

Conclusion

In summary, the nickel complex (dppv)Ni(C₇H₄NS₂)₂ (I) has been synthesized and structurally characterized by elemental analysis, TGA, IR and ¹H (¹³C, ³¹P) NMR spectra. Particularly, the molecular structure of the complex (I) was determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis.

Supplementary data

CCDC-914957 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge via <http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html>, or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12 Union Road Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK (Fax: +44-1223-336033; or E-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk).

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