

# Dicyclopentamethylenethiuram Disulfide as Precursor of Mononuclear Complexes: Oxidative Cleavage of Metal-Metal Bond in [CpMo(CO)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub> and Molecular Structure of *cis*-[CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>}]

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Abstract

The reaction of  $[CpMo(CO)_3]_2$  with dicyclopentamethylenethiuram disulfide in refluxing xylene resulted a novel mono nuclear complex,

cis-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>}] as red crystals in moderate yield. The compound was formed by the oxidative cleavage of metal-metal bond in [CpMo(CO)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub> together with a reductive sulfur-sulfur bond scission in the ligand.

#### **Keywords**

Dicyclopentamethylenethiuram Disulfide (Dcpmtd), Oxidation Number, Oxidative Cleavage, Coordination Number, Mononuclear Complex, X-Ray Crystal Structure

### 1. Introduction

Dithiocarbamate ligands are versatile ligands with applications in industry [1], agriculture [2] and biology [3]. Since these ligands contain nitrogen and sulfur donor atoms, they are capable of forming complexes with most of the elements [4]. A number of dithiocarbamate complexes have been reported in literature [5]-[12] with various geometries such as square planar [13], octahedral [14] [15] and trigonal prismatic [16]. Interestingly, their pyridine [6] [7] [17], 2,2'-bipyridine [7] [9] triphenylphosphine [18], and 1,10-phenanthroline [9] [17] adducts have been reported to possess similar donor properties. These ligands may stabilize monatomic metal ions in various oxidation states because of its chelating capacity thus forming mononuclear complexes [19]-[28]. The anionic form of N,N-dialkyl-1, 1-dithio-ligands is stable and the stability stems from the resonance of the anionic form of the ligand (**Figure 1**) [19].

Shi *et al.* reported the reaction between  $[CpMo(CO)_2]_2$  with tetramethylthiuram disulfide which yielded the mononuclear cyclopentadienyl molybdenum dithiocarbamate complex *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)\_2{S\_2C-N(CH\_3)\_2}] [29]. The compound is formed by oxidative cleavage of Mo-Mo triple bond together with a reductive S-S bond scission in tetramethylthiuram disulfide ligand (Scheme 1).

#### 2. Results

We carried out the analogous reaction of dicyclopentamethylenethiuram disulfide with  $[CpMo(CO)_3]_2$  and reported herein the formation of a mononuclear cyclopentadienyl molybdenum dicarbonyl complex, *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)\_2{S\_2C-N(CH\_2)\_5}].

Treatment of  $[CpMo(CO)_3]_2$  with dicyclopentamethylenethiuram disulfide in refluxing xylene gave thermally stable complex *cis*- $[(CpMo(CO)_2{S_2C-N(CH_2)_5}]$ as major reaction product (**Scheme 2**) which has been characterized by elemental analysis and spectroscopic methods [30]. The structure of the complex has been determined by single crystal X-ray diffraction [31] which is summarized in **Figure 2**.

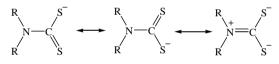


Figure 1. Resonance structures of anioic N,N-dialkyl-1,1-dithio ligand.

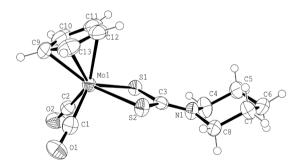
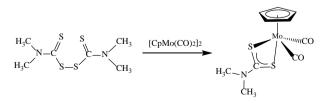
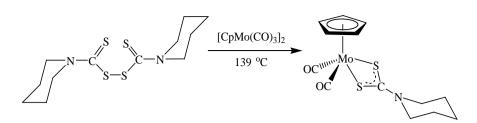


Figure 2. Molecular structure of *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>}].



Scheme 1. Oxidative cleavage of Mo-Mo triple bond in thiuram disulfide by [CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub>.



Scheme 2. Synthesis of *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>}].

The molecular structure of *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>}] shows a four-legged piano-stool configuration at Mo(II), being coordinated to a bidentate cyclo pentamethylene dithiocarbamate and two CO ligands, similar to the coordination found in the analogous complex ion *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>}] (Scheme 2) [29]. Bond lengths S(1)-C(3) and S(2)-C(3) have been found 1.708(5) Å, which is consistent with the partial C-S double bond [32]. The average Mo-C(Cp) bond distance in *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>}] has been found to be 2.326 Å, which is similar to the Mo-C(Cp) average bond distance of 2.325 Å as found in *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>}] [29]. Mo-S bond distance in *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>}] was found 2.500 Å which is similar to the average Mo-S bond distance in *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>}] was found 2.500 Å which is similar to the average Mo-CO bond distance in *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>}] was found 2.500 Å which is similar to the average Mo-S bond distance in *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>]] was found 2.500 Å which is similar to the average Mo-CO bond distance in *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>]] is 1.962 Å. Similar average Mo-CO bond distance 1.958 Å was found in *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]] (Figure 2) [29].

Selected bond lengths [Å] and bond angles [°]: Mo(1)-C(1) 1.958(6),

Mo(1)-C(2) 1.966(6), Mo(1)-C(9) 2.275(6), Mo(1)-C(10) 2.300(6), Mo(1)-C(13) 2.306(6), Mo(1)-C(12) 2.363(6), Mo(1)-C(11) 2.384(6), Mo(1)-S(1) 2.505(2), Mo(1)-S(2) 2.495(3), S(1)-C(3) 1.708(5), S(2)-C(3) 1.708(5), C(2)-Mo(1)-C(1) 5.7(2), C(2)-Mo(1)-S(1) 81.47(19), C(1)-Mo(1)-S(1) 121.98(18), S(2)-Mo(1)-S(1) 68.55(7).

The complex, cis-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>}] was obtained by the oxidative cleavage of the Mo-Mo bond in [CpMo(CO)<sub>3</sub>]<sub>2</sub> which is consistent with the increase in oxidation number of Mo atom in the complex from +1 to +2. The geometry of the compound can be described as square-pyramidal with Cp-Mo defining the vertex and C(1), C(2), S(1) and S(2) atoms defining the base. The base of this complex is not a regular square because of unequal bond lengths of Mo-S and Mo-C bonds. In complex *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{S<sub>2</sub>C-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>}], the cyclopentadienyl ligand acts as five electron donor and dithiocarbamate acts as three electron donor ligand. The complex is thermally stable and follows 18-electron rule.

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- [30] To a xylene (40 mL) of  $[CpMo(CO)_3]_2$  (0.200 g, 0.408 mmol) Was Added Dicyclopentamethylenethiuram Disulfide (0.196 g, 0.612mmol) and the Reaction Mixture Was Refluxed for 1 Hour. The Color Was Changed from Red to Red Brown. The Solvent Was Removed under Reduced Pressure and Residue Chromatographed by TLC on Silica. Elution with Cyclohexane/Dichloromethane (3:2 V/V) Gave One Band *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)\_2{S\_2C-N(CH\_2)\_5}] (0.167 g, 36.16%) as Red Brown Crystal from Dichloromethane/Hexane Mixture at -4 °C. Elemental Analysis: Found C = 41.36, H = 3.99, N = 3.70, S = 16.94% and C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>15</sub>MoNO\_2S\_2 Requires C = 41.34, H = 3.98, N = 3.71, S = 16.96%. IR ( $v_{CO}$ ) in cm<sup>-1</sup>: 1857.53(s), 1949.15(s). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (ppm): 1.54 (m, 3H), 1.63 (m, 3H), 3.56 (m, 2H), 3.79 (m, 2H), 5.41 (s, 5H). FAB mass (m/z):377 [M<sup>+</sup>], 349 [M<sup>+</sup>-CO], 321 [M<sup>+</sup>-2CO], 257 [M<sup>+</sup>-2CO-2S], etc.
- $\begin{array}{ll} \mbox{[31]} & \mbox{Crystal Data for $cis$-[(CpMo(CO)_2[S_2C-N(CH_2)_5]]: Empirical Formula $C_{13}H_{15}MoNO_2S_2$, $MW = 377.32$, Triclinic, Space groupP1, $a = 6.449(7) Å, $b = 10.634(10) Å, $c = 11.383(12) $Å, $\alpha = 71.94(3)^\circ$, $\beta = 82.31(3)^\circ$, $\gamma = 76.43(3)^\circ$, $V = 719.9(13) Å^3$, $T = 273(2) K, $Z = 2$, $\mu = 1.197 mm-1$, $F(000) 380$, density (calculated) 1.741 Mg/m^3$, 7722 Reflections Collected, 3303 Independent reflections [R(int) = 0.0477]. The Final $R1 = 0.0486$, $wR2 = 0.1288 [I > 2$\sigma$ (I], $R$ Indices (all data) $R1 = 0.0719$, $wR2 = 0.1566$. } \end{array}$
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### **Supplementary Material**

Crystallographic data for *cis*-[(CpMo(CO)<sub>2</sub>{ $S_2$ C-N(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>5</sub>}] has been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Centre with CCDC Reference Number CCDC 1567351. Copy of the data can be obtained free of charge via

https://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html (or from Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK (Tel: +441223 336408; fax: +44 1223 336033; email: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk)).