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Appendix A. Supporting Information

Ruthenium indenylidene complexes bearing *bis*(*N*-Alkyl/*N*'-Mesityl)-sided heterocyclic carbene ligands

Приложение А. Вспомогательная информация

Инденилиденовые комплексы рутения, содержащие *бис(N*-алкил/*N'*-мезитил) гетероциклические карбеновые лиганды

GENERAL INFORMATION

Unless otherwise stated, all reactions were carried out under an argon atmosphere using the Schlenk technique. Solvents were dried and freshly distilled before use, such as dichloromethane by CaH₂, toluene by sodium, and benzophenone indicator. Solvents *n*-hexane, *n*-pentane, ethyl acetate, dichloromethane, methanol, and toluene were purchased from Fiers. RuCl₂(3-phenyl-1indenylidene)(PCy₃)₂ (**6**) was obtained from GMCX (China). Penten-3-ol, hepten-3-ol and 2-cyclohexen-1-ol, *cis,cis*-cycloocta-1,5-diene (**8**), potassium tert-butoxide (KO*t*Bu) diethyl diallyl malonate (**9**) and potassium bis(trimethylsilyl)amide (KHMDS), were purchased from Sigma Aldrich. 1-mesityl-3-methyl-4,5-dihydro-imidazolium chloride (**5a**) and 1-mesityl-3-cyclohexyl-4,5-dihydro-imidazolium chloride (**5b**) were prepared according to previously reported procedures [1, 2]. Flash chromatography was performed using silica gel 60 (230-400 mesh) from Across Organics.

¹H-, ¹³C-, ³¹P-NMR, and 2D-NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker 300 MHz and 500 MHz spectrometers. Chemical shifts are listed in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the residual solvent resonance as an internal standard (¹H, ¹³C) or external H₃PO₄ (³¹P).

Diffuse Reflectance Infrared Fourier transform spectroscopy (DRIFTS) measurements were recorded on a Thermo Nicolet 6700 FTIR spectrometer equipped with an N₂ cooled MCT-A (mercury-cadmium-tellurium) detector and a KBr beam splitter. Elemental analyses were performed on a CHNS-O analyzer from Inter-Science. Single crystal X-ray diffraction data were collected using an Agilent Supernova Dual Source (Cu at zero) diffractometer equipped with an Atlas CCD detector using Cu-K α radiation (λ = 1.54178 Å) and ω scans. All images were interpreted and integrated with the program CrysAlisPro (Agilent Technologies)¹. Using Olex-2 [3], the structures were solved by direct methods using the ShelXS structure solution program and refined by full-matrix least-squares on F² using the ShelXL program [4]. Non-hydrogen atoms were anisotropically refined, and the hydrogen atoms in the riding mode and isotropic temperature factors were fixed at 1.2 times U(eq) of the parent atoms (1.5 times for methyl groups).

¹CrysAlisPro, Agilent Technologies: Version 1.171.36.34.



RuCl₂bis(1-mesityl-3-methylimidazolidin-2-ylidene)(3-phenyl-1-indenylidene) (7a)

Fig. S1. ¹H-NMR spectrum of 7a in CDCl₃

Рис. S1. Спектр ¹Н-ЯМР соединения 7а в CDCl₃

RuCl₂bis(1-cyclohexyl-3-mesitylimidazolidin-2-ylidene)(3-phenylinden-1-ylidene) (7b)



Рис. S2. Спектр ¹Н-ЯМР соединения 7b в CDCl₃

Single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis. Crystal data for compound **7a**. CCDC 1830901, C₄₁H₄₆N₄Cl₂Ru, M = 766.79, triclinic, space group *P*-1 (No. 2), a = 9.8123(6) Å, b = 11.1346(8) Å, c = 18.2094(9) Å, $\alpha = 88.320(5)^{\circ}$, $\beta = 85.219(5)^{\circ}$, $\gamma = 65.454(7)^{\circ}$, V = 1803.4(2) Å³, Z = 2, T = 100 K, $\rho_{calc} = 1.412$ g cm⁻³, μ (Cu-K α) = 5.149 mm⁻¹, *F*(000) = 796, 20129 reflections measured, 6339 unique ($R_{int} = 0.1159$) which were used in all calculations. The final *R*1 was 0.0587 (I > 2σ (I)) and wR2 was 0.1433 (all data).

Crystal data for compound **7b**. CCDC 1049432, C₅₁H₆₂N₄Cl₂Ru, M = 903.02, monoclinic, space group P2₁/c (No. 14), a = 22.6954(6) Å, b = 15.7051(5) Å, c = 12.8872(3) Å, $\beta = 92.902(2)^{\circ}$, V = 4587.5(2) Å³, Z = 4, T = 100 K, $\rho_{calc} = 1.307$ g cm⁻³, μ (Cu-K α) = 4.124 mm⁻¹, F(000) = 1896, 37921 reflections measured, 9508 unique ($R_{int} = 0.0876$) which were used in all calculations. The final R1 was 0.0472 (I > 2 σ (I)) and wR2 was 0.1241 (all data).

Applied procedure for the ROMP of cis,cis-cycloocta-1,5-diene [5–7]. For example, 0.05 mol% catalyst loading: 4.07 µmol of the complex was dissolved in 1 mL toluene-d8. An NMR-tube was charged with *cis,cis*-cycloocta-1,5-diene (0.1 mL, 0.81 mmol), toluene-d8 (0.5 mL) and complex solution (0.1 mL). The NMR tube was then closed, and the temperature was raised to 80 °C. The conversion was determined by integrating the olefinic ¹H NMR signals of the formed polymer and the consumed monomer.

Applied procedure for the RCM of diethyl diallyl malonate [5–7]. For example, 0.5 mol% catalyst loading: 2.7 µmol of the complex in NMR tube was dissolved in 0.3 mL of toluene-*d8* and left for 2 minutes before adding 0.13 mL (0.54 mmol) of diethyl diallyl malonate. The NMR tube was then closed, and the temperature was raised to 80 °C. The conversion was monitored by integrating the allylic methylene peaks in the ¹H NMR spectrum of the diethyl diallyl malonate and the product.

Applied procedure for isomerization of allylic alcohols. An NMR-tube was charged with 2.5 µmol (5 mol%) of catalyst and dissolved in 0.5 mL CDCl₃. 0.05 mmol of the substrate and 2.5 µmol (5 mol%) of KO*t*Bu were then added. The NMR tube was closed, and the temperature was kept at r.t. or at 80 °C. The conversion was determined by integrating the ¹H-NMR signals of the consumed alcohol (5.68 ppm) and the formed carbonyl compound (1.86 ppm).

Yu B., Hamad F. B., Van Hecke K. et al. Ruthenium indenylidene complexes bearing ... Юй Б., Хамад Ф. Б., Ван Хекке К. и др. Инденилиденовые комплексы рутения, содержащие ...

ESI-MS spectra of compound 7a



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Page 2 of 2







User Spectra



Spectrum Source Peak (2) in "+ TIC Scan"

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Page 1 of 3

Printed at: 9:34 AM on: 4/23/2014



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Page 2 of 3

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ESI-MS spectra of compound 7b



Spectrum Source





190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 mAU vs. Wavelength (nm)





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Page 2 of 4



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