

Crystallographic report

2-Furfurylgermatrane

Edmunds Lukevics*, Luba Ignatovich and Sergey Belyakov

Latvian Institute of Organic Synthesis, Aizkraukles 21, Riga LV-1006, Latvia

Received 21 November 2003; Revised 12 December 2003; Accepted 13 December 2003

The germanium atom is penta-coordinated and adopts a trigonal bipyramidal geometry. The 2-furfuryl group and the nitrogen atom each occupy an apical position with a transannular N→Ge bond distance of 2.173(3) Å. Copyright © 2004 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

KEYWORDS: germatrane; crystal structure; transannular N→Ge bond

COMMENT

As a part of a systematic study of five-coordinated organogermanium and organosilicon compounds,^{1,2} the title compound, 2-furfurylgermatrane (**I**), a new representative of five-coordinated organogermanium compounds with a heterocyclic substituent at the central atom, has been investigated. The structure of **I** reveals germanium to be penta-coordinated and trigonal bipyramidal; the deviation of the germanium atom from the trigonal plane is 0.2219(4) Å (Fig. 1). The 2-furfuryl group and the nitrogen atom each occupy an apical position. The transannular N→Ge bond of 2.173(3) Å in **I** is comparable to that in 2-furylgermatrane (2.158(5) Å)³ and the deviation of the germanium atom from O(2)–O(8)–O(9) plane in germatrane **I** is more expressed than in 2-furylgermatrane (0.185(1) Å).³ The structural parameters of the furan ring in **I** are C(13)–C(14) 1.331(4) Å and C(14)–C(15) 1.466(6) Å, whereas those for 2-furylgermatrane³ are 1.350(9) Å and 1.437(10) Å respectively.

EXPERIMENTAL

I was prepared according to a literature procedure.⁴ Single crystals were grown from the slow evaporation of a chloroform solution of **I**; m.p. 196–197 °C. Intensity data were collected at 298 K on a Nonius Kappa CCD diffractometer using Mo K α radiation for a yellow crystal 0.15 × 0.15 × 0.20 mm³, C₁₁H₁₇GeNO₄, *M* = 299.85, monoclinic space group, *P*2₁/*c*, *a* = 10.3637(3), *b* = 11.2812(4), *c* = 13.5920(5) Å, β = 128.488(2)°, *V* = 1243.85(7) Å³, *Z* = 4, μ = 2.46 mm^{−1}, 3013 unique data ($2\theta_{\max}$ = 55.0°), *R* = 0.044 (2222 reflections with *I* > 3 σ (*I*)). Programs used: SIR97, maXus, ORTEP. CCDC deposition number 221046.

*Correspondence to: Edmunds Lukevics, Latvian Institute of Organic Synthesis, Aizkraukles 21, Riga LV-1006, Latvia.

E-mail: ign@osi.lv

Contract/grant sponsor: Latvian Council of Science; Contract/grant number: 180.

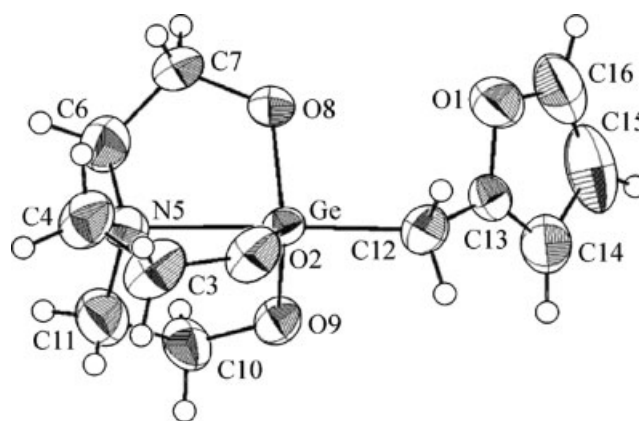


Figure 1. Molecular structure of **I**. Key geometric parameters: Ge–O2 1.803(2), Ge–O8 1.795(2), Ge–O9 1.795(2), Ge–N5 2.173(3), Ge–C12 1.955(3), O2–C3 1.405(4), O8–C7 1.403(4), O9–C10 1.418(4), N5–C4 1.483(4), N5–C6 1.457(4), N5–C11 1.467(5) Å; O2–Ge–O8 117.8(1), O2–Ge–O9 117.20(9), O2–Ge–N5 82.86(9), O8–Ge–O9 120.45(9), O8–Ge–N5 82.89(9), O8–Ge–C12 99.4(1), O9–Ge–N5 82.9(1), N5–Ge–C12 177.0(1), Ge–C12–C13 117.7(2)°.

REFERENCES

1. Lukevics E, Ignatovich L. Biological activity of organogermanium compounds. In *The Chemistry of Organic Germanium, Tin and Lead Compounds*, Rappoport Z (ed.). Wiley: 2002; 1651–1682.
2. Lukevics E, Ignatovich L, Belyakov S. *J. Organometal. Chem.* 1999; 588: 222.
3. Lukevics E, Ignatovich L, Belyakov S. *Main Group Met. Chem.* 2002; 25: 183.
4. Lukevics E, Ignatovich L, Porsirova N, Germane S. *Appl. Organometal. Chem.* 1988; 2: 115.