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## Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information:

<http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713618290>

### Ring and Cluster Structures of $\{\text{Li}[\text{C}(\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_2(\text{HN}^t\text{Bu})]\}_2 \cdot (\text{THF})$ and $\{\text{Li}_2[\text{C}(\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_3]\}_2$ , Containing the Novel Anions $[\text{C}(\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_2(\text{HN}^t\text{Bu})]^-$ and $[\text{C}(\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_3]^{2-}$

Tristram Chivers; Gabriele Schatte

**To cite this Article** Chivers, Tristram and Schatte, Gabriele(1997) 'Ring and Cluster Structures of  $\{\text{Li}[\text{C}(\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_2(\text{HN}^t\text{Bu})]\}_2 \cdot (\text{THF})$  and  $\{\text{Li}_2[\text{C}(\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_3]\}_2$ , Containing the Novel Anions  $[\text{C}(\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_2(\text{HN}^t\text{Bu})]^-$  and  $[\text{C}(\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_3]^{2-}$ ', *Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements*, 124: 1, 541 – 544

**To link to this Article:** DOI: 10.1080/10426509708545679

**URL:** <http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10426509708545679>

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## RING AND CLUSTER STRUCTURES OF $\{\text{Li}[\text{C}(\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_2(\text{HN}^t\text{Bu})]\}_2 \cdot (\text{THF})$ AND $\{\text{Li}_2[\text{C}(\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_3]\}_2$ , CONTAINING THE NOVEL ANIONS $[\text{C}(\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_2(\text{HN}^t\text{Bu})]^-$ AND $[\text{C}(\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_3]^{2-}$

TRISTRAM CHIVERS and GABRIELE SCHATTE

Department of Chemistry, The University of Calgary, Calgary,  
Alberta, Canada, T2N 1N4.

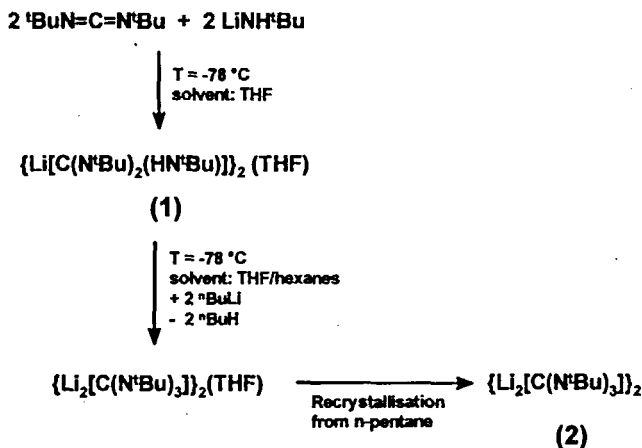
The reaction of *tert*.-butyl carbodiimide with one equivalent of  $\text{LiNH}^t\text{Bu}$  in tetrahydrofuran at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  produces  $\{\text{Li}[\text{C}(\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_2(\text{HN}^t\text{Bu})]\}_2 \cdot (\text{THF})$  (1), which is an eight-membered  $\text{Li}_2\text{C}_2\text{N}_4$  ring; the deprotonation of (1) with two equivalents of *n*-BuLi in tetrahydrofuran at  $-78^\circ\text{C}$  and recrystallisation of the product from *n*-pentane yielded the *unsolvated* dimer  $\{\text{Li}_2[\text{C}(\text{N}^t\text{Bu})_3]\}_2$  (2), which adopts the structure of a distorted hexagonal prism.

**Keywords:** C-N-Li cluster, carbodiimides, hetero-trimethylene ligands

Recently there has been renewed interest in hetero-trimethylene ligands<sup>[1]</sup>. The first structural characterization of a triazatrimethylenemethane dianion  $[\text{C}(\text{NPh})_3]^{2-}$  in the tetrahydrofuran solvated complex  $\{\text{Li}_4[\text{C}(\text{NPh})_3]_2(\text{thf})_6\}$  was reported in 1995<sup>[2]</sup>. It is prepared by the deprotonation of *N,N',N''*-triphenylguanidine. In an attempt to find a general route to heterotrimethylenemethane ligands of the type  $[\text{C}(\text{X})_2(\text{Y})]^{2-}$  (X and Y = NR, O, S) we are investigating the

reaction of heteroallenes  $X=C=Y$  with  $LiHN^tBu$ . Using a similar approach we were able to obtain the novel dianions  $[E(N^tBu)_3]^{2-}$  ( $E = Se, Te$ )<sup>[3]</sup> by the reaction of the appropriate chalcogen diimide  $^tBuN=E=N^tBu$  with two molar equivalents of  $LiHN^tBu$ .

In contrast, the reaction of  $^tBuN=C=N^tBu$  with  $^tBuNHLi$  produces  $\{Li[C(NH^tBu)(N^tBu)_2]\}_2(thf)$  (1) as the only product even when an excess of  $LiHN^tBu$  is used (Scheme 1). The monoanion  $[C(NH^tBu)(N^tBu)_2]^-$  can be deprotonated by  $n-BuLi$  in tetrahydrofuran and recrystallization of the product from  $n$ -pentane yielded the unsolvated complex  $\{Li_2[C(N^tBu)_3]\}_2$  (2) (see Scheme 1).



SCHEME 1

The crystal structure of (1) consists of two independent eight-membered  $Li_2N_4C_2$  rings with twisted chair conformations, in which two  $[C(N^tBu)_2(HN^tBu)]^-$  ions are bridged by two lithiums (see Fig. 1). The CN bond distances of 1.32(1) Å and of 1.37(1) Å in the  $Li_2N_4C_2$

ring suggest a tendency toward CN double and CN single bonds, respectively, and limited delocalisation of negative charge. The exocyclic CN bond lengths of 1.39(1) Å are consistent with a C(*sp*<sup>2</sup>)-N single bond and the presence of a hydrogen atom on the exocyclic nitrogen. Both two and three coordinate lithium ions are observed in this structure, with mean Li-N lengths of 1.97(2) Å (Li(4)/Li(2); coordinated to two nitrogens) and 2.03(2) Å (Li(3)/Li(1); coordinated two nitrogens and one THF molecule), respectively.

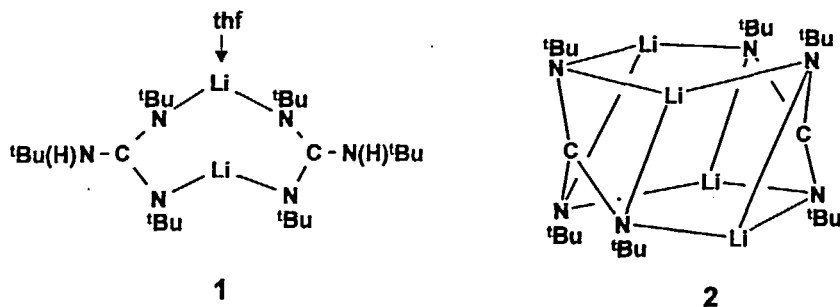
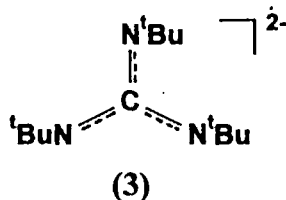


FIGURE 1 Schematic presentation of the structures of (1) and (2).

The identity of (2) was established by X-ray crystallography, which revealed a dimeric structure {Li<sub>2</sub>[C(N<sup>t</sup>Bu)<sub>3</sub>]]<sub>2</sub>. The unit cell consists of C<sub>2</sub>N<sub>6</sub>Li<sub>4</sub> cages (Fig.1). The mean C-N distance of 1.379(7) Å, which is comparable to the corresponding value of 1.36(1) Å found for {Li<sub>2</sub>[C(NPh)<sub>3</sub>]]<sub>2</sub>(THF)<sub>6</sub><sup>[2]</sup>, is consistent with the resonance hybrid (3).



A detailed discussion of the results of the multinuclear NMR studies for both compounds can be found in ref. [4].

In summary, we have developed a potentially versatile route to triazatrimethylene methane dianions  $C(NR)_3^{2-}$  from carbodiimides. The ligand chemistry of the dianion  $[C(N^tBu)_3]^{2-}$  is currently under investigation.

### Acknowledgements

We thank Dr. M. Parvez for the X-ray structural determinations. Financial support from the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council (NSERC, Canada) is gratefully acknowledged.

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