Supplementary Information

Bidentate *N,O***-Prolinate Ruthenium benzylidene Catalyst Highly Active in RCM of Disubstituted Dienes**

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Materials and Methods

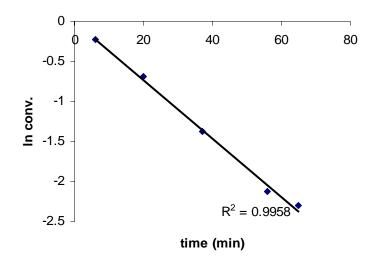
All reactions were conducted in oven-dried glassware under an argon atmosphere using standard glove-box or Schlenk techniques. Solvents were purified by passage through alumina.¹ Resonances for NMR spectra are reported relative to Me₄Si (δ 0.0) for ¹H and ¹³C, and H₃PO₄ (δ 0.0) for ³¹P. Spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz) and integration. L-proline and Cu(I)oxide were purchased from Aldrich and used without prior purification. Catalyst **1** was obtained from Materia, Inc.

Experimental Procedures

Synthesis of (PCy₃)(Pro)Cl₂Ru(CHPh) (5). A Schlenk flask was charged with (PCy₃)₂Cl₂Ru(CHPh) (105 mg, 0.128 mmol), L-Proline (150 mg, 1.3 mmol), and Cu₂O (500 mg, 3 mmol) and flushed with argon. Methylene chloride (10 mL) was canula transferred and the reaction was stirred for 5h at RT under argon during which time a color change from purple to green was observed. The reaction mixture was filtered through a glass-frit and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting solid was purified via column chromatography (TSI silica) using a gradient of ether and ethyl acetate to give 5 (32 mg, 40%) as a green solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 19.62 (d, J = 11.2 Hz 1H), 8.07 (m, J = 7.3 Hz 2H), 7.68 (m, J = 7.3 Hz 1H), 7.50 (m, J = 7.6 Hz 2H), 3.58 (m, 1H), 3.43 (m, 1H), 2.80 (m, 1H), 2.50 (m, 1H), 2.19 (q, J = 9.9 Hz 4H), 1.09-2.10 (aliphatic region 33 H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 305.0 (d, J = 14.5 Hz), 185.7, 155.8, 131.9, 131.4, 126.5, 62.4, 51.0, 36.2 (d, J = 20.6 Hz), 31.9, 31.5, 29.8, 28.5 27.1. ³¹P NMR (121 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 43.88. IR (CH₂Cl₂) v = 3200, 2927, 2850, 1604, 1446 cm⁻¹. FAB-HRMS: m/z calcd for C₃₀H₄₇NO₂PRuCl 621.2077 found 621.2015.

Kinetics. The reactions were carried out using a standardized procedure recently reported by us.² All reactions were repeated at least once. From this data also the reaction-order was determined by plotting ln conversion vs time. As can be seen in Figure 1, the reaction follows first-order kinetics over 4 half-lives.

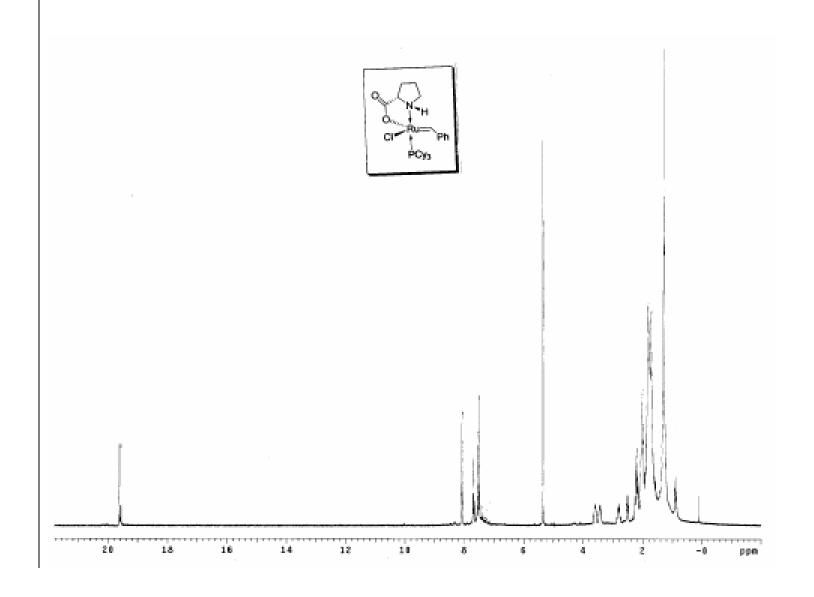
Figure 1. First order determination of catalyst 5 in the RCM of diethyldiallyl malonate.

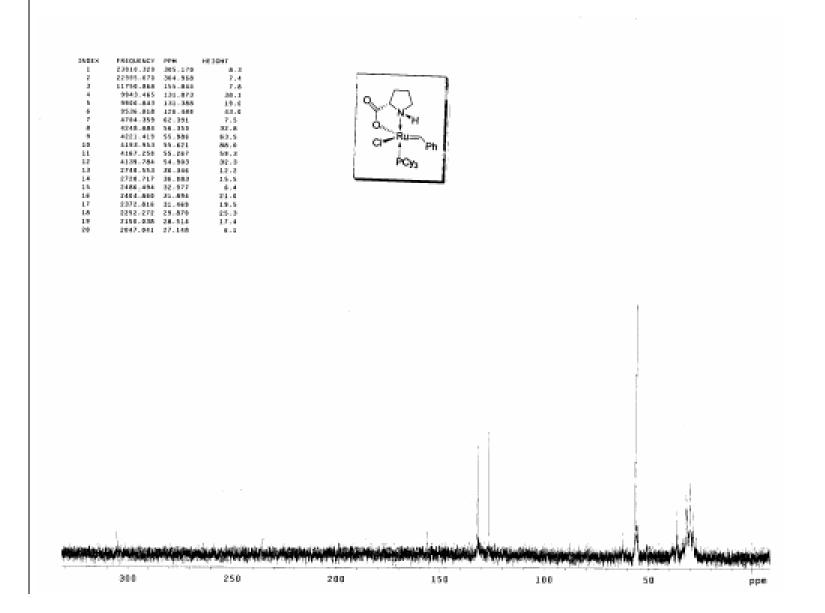


RCM of disubstituted olefines in Table 1. Catalyst **5** (2mM, 0.75 mL) was added to a screw-cap NMR tube inside a drybox. The substrate was added via syringe outside the box and the NMR-tube was directly inserted into a pre-warmed spectrometer (30 °C). The reactions were followed by ¹H NMR, monitoring known signals of the starting material and the product, to above 95% conversion.

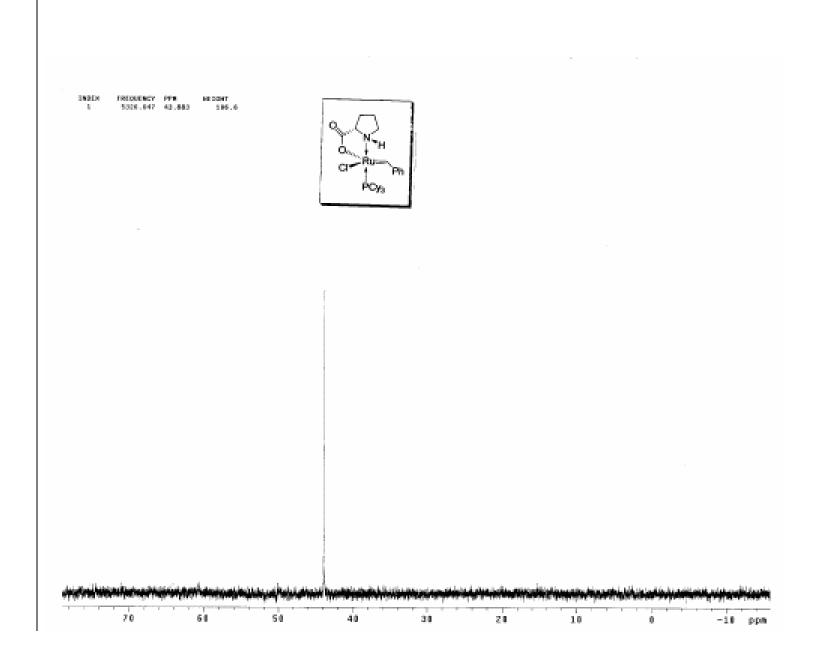
¹ A. B. Pangborn, M. A. Giardello, R. H. Grubbs, R. K. Rosen, F. J. Timmers, *Organometallics* 1996, **15**, 518.

² T. Ritter, A. Hejl, A. G. Wenzel, T. W. Funk, R. H. Grubbs, *Organometallics*, 2006, 25, 5740.





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