

Tandem transformations of 1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidenes into 5-amidino-1,2,4-triazoles

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Abstract

The first tandem autotransformations of heteroaromatic carbenes have been found. These reactions involve cleavage of the 1-*tert*-butyl-3,4-diaryl-1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidenes **1a-d** to form benzonitriles and the respective carbodiimides, followed by further reactions of the latter with carbenes **1a-d** to afford the 3,4-diaryl-5-(1-*tert*-butyl-3-arylamidin-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazoles **5a-d**. The X-ray structures of the carbene 1-*tert*-butyl-3-phenyl-4-*n*-bromophenyl-1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidene (**1a**) and the amidinotriazole 3-phenyl-4-*p*-bromophenyl-5-(1-*tert*-butyl-3-*p*-bromophenylamidin-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazole (**5a**) were determined. The reactions of **1a** with the electrophiles diphenylcarbodiimide, acetonitrile, and diphenyldiazomethane are also described.

Keywords: Carbenes, cleavage reactions, tandem autotransformations, triazoles

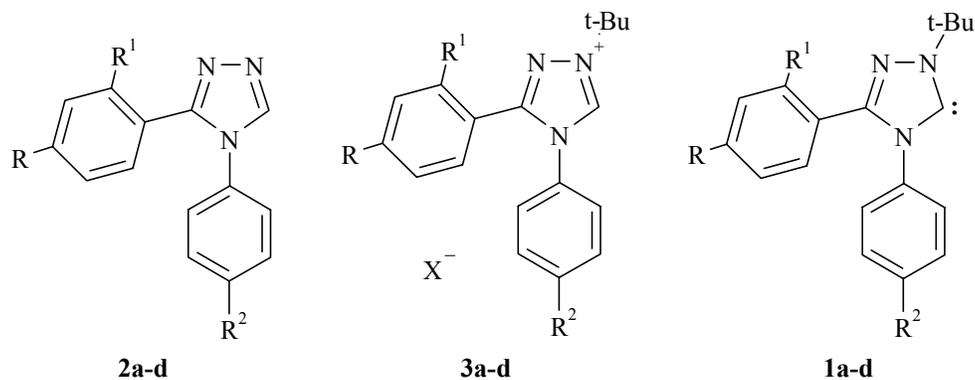
Introduction

Proton migration processes are known to take place with simple carbenes and such processes can proceed even at low temperatures.¹ Proton migration also occurs with N-heterocyclic carbenes² and, for example, the 1,2-H migration of imidazol-2-ylidenes leads to the corresponding imidazoles. Later, it was discovered experimentally³ that apparent 1,2-silyl migrations of aromatic carbenes occur by intermolecular *in situ* silyl exchanges, while theoretical studies⁴ suggest that 1,2-silyl migration proceeds via nucleophilic attack by the carbene lone pair at silicon. Recently, a transient tropyliidene-substituted N-heterocyclic carbene has been reported which undergoes rearrangement to the corresponding 2-substituted imidazole.⁵ The migration of acyl and phosphoryl groups on to ylidic (carbene) centers during the *in situ* acylation and

phosphorylation of azoles in the presence of bases has also been described.⁶ More information concerning carbene transformations and organocatalysis by carbenes can be found in recent review articles.^{2,7,8} However, the thermal decompositions of stable heteroaromatic carbenes have not been reported yet, even though the instability of heterocyclic carbenes upon heating has been noted in several publications.⁹⁻¹¹

In the present work we describe (i) the synthesis of new mixed (aliphatic and aromatic) substituted stable carbenes of the triazole series, *i.e.* 1-*tert*-butyl-3,4-diaryl-1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidenes; (ii) the first tandem autotransformations of 1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidenes (*i.e.* their own transformation without the participation of other reagents) to 5-amidino-1,2,4-triazoles; (iii) the reactions of the indicated carbenes with 1,3-diphenylcarbodiimide, oxygen, acetonitrile and diphenyldiazomethane; (iv) the X-ray crystal structures of 1-*tert*-butyl-3-phenyl-4-*p*-bromophenyl-1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidene (**1a**) and 3-phenyl-4-*p*-bromophenyl-5-(1-*tert*-butyl-3-*p*-bromophenylamidino-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazole (**5a**).

The new heteroaromatic carbenes of the triazole series with a *tert*-butyl substituent at the 1 position, namely the 1-*tert*-butyl-3,4-diaryl-1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidenes **1a-d**, were synthesized in two steps. In the first step, 1,2,4-triazolium salts **3a-d** were synthesized in high yields (72 – 88%) by quaternization of the corresponding 1,2,4-triazoles **2a-d** with *tert*-butyliodide. The desired carbenes **1a-d** were then produced in good to high yields (55 – 81%) by further deprotonation of the salts **3a-d** with potassium *tert*-butoxide or isopropoxide in THF solution or in a toluene/isopropanol mixed solvent.



1-3 a. R = R¹ = H, R² = Br; **b.** R = R¹ = R² = H; **c.** R = R² = Br, R¹ = H; **d.** R = H, R¹ = Cl;
R² = Br

Results and Discussion

The most widely used approach for the synthesis of stable carbenes, published originally by Arduengo *et al.*,¹² involves the deprotonation of imidazolium salts with potassium *tert*-butoxide in THF solution. The method used here (procedure A) differs from that of Arduengo *et al.* in that, after the deprotonation reaction, the resulting dispersion is evaporated to dryness and the

carbene product is separated from the inorganic salt by repeated THF or toluene extractions. This modification allows the azolium alkoxide decomposition to the carbene and alcohol to be carried out in high yield. The yield of **1a** is typically 81% while the yields of compounds **1b-d** are somewhat smaller (57 – 74%).

A lesser-used method (procedure B) involves conducting the deprotonation reactions in aromatic solvents. Details of this procedure can be found in references 13 and 14. In the presence of alcohol three types of products can be formed, namely azolium alkoxides¹⁴ or their undissociated forms, alkoxyazolines⁹ and H-complexes NHC...HOAlk. Semi-empirical calculations using the PM-3 method revealed that the energies of the alkoxyazoline and the isomeric H-bond complex are almost equal in isopropyl alcohol solution. In the solvents methanol and *tert*-butanol, the alkoxyazolines become favored by 24 - 25 kcal/mol. The complete decomposition of the indicated intermediate **3** ($X = i\text{-PrO}$) occurs readily by removal of the toluene under reduced pressure to afford carbene **1a** in high yields (~ 81%). Thus, the role of alcohol in this modification of the carbene synthesis avoids the isolation of the intermediates and protects the carbene center upon deprotonation. The related transformation was carried out in two steps by Enders and co-workers⁹ and was completed by decomposition of the pure methoxytriazoline.

The new compounds were characterized by elemental analysis, ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopy. The ¹H NMR spectra of salts **3a-d** in DMSO-*d*₆ show specific signals for the C(5)H proton in the range δ 10.6 – 10.7 ppm. The resonances for the *tert*-butyl group (δ 1.72 – 1.76 ppm) and aromatic protons (δ 7.4 – 7.8 ppm) are also observed. The ¹H NMR spectra of carbenes **1a-d** exhibit resonances for the *tert*-butyl protons (δ 1.77 – 1.82 ppm) and aromatic rings (δ 6.9 – 7.4 ppm). The ¹³C NMR spectra of compounds **1a-d** display signals for the *tert*-butyl carbon atoms (in the range δ 30 – 31 and 59 – 60 ppm), as well as signals for the aromatic groups (δ 121 – 140 ppm). The triazole nucleus exhibits resonances for the C(3) (δ 148.0 – 151.3 ppm) and C(5) carbon atoms (δ 206.4 – 211.0 ppm) (cf., for the related triphenyl-substituted Enders' carbene the chemical shift is δ 214.0 ppm).

Crystals of carbene **1a** suitable for X-ray diffraction study were grown from toluene solution. A depiction of the molecular structure of **1a** is presented in Fig. 1.

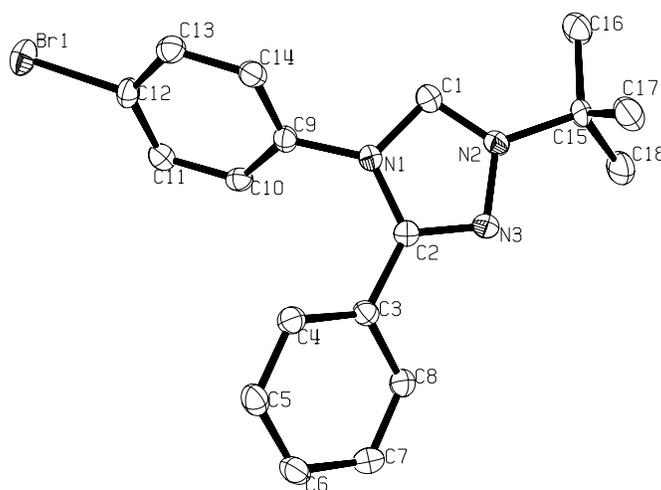


Figure 1. View of carbene **1a** showing thermal ellipsoids at 50% probability.

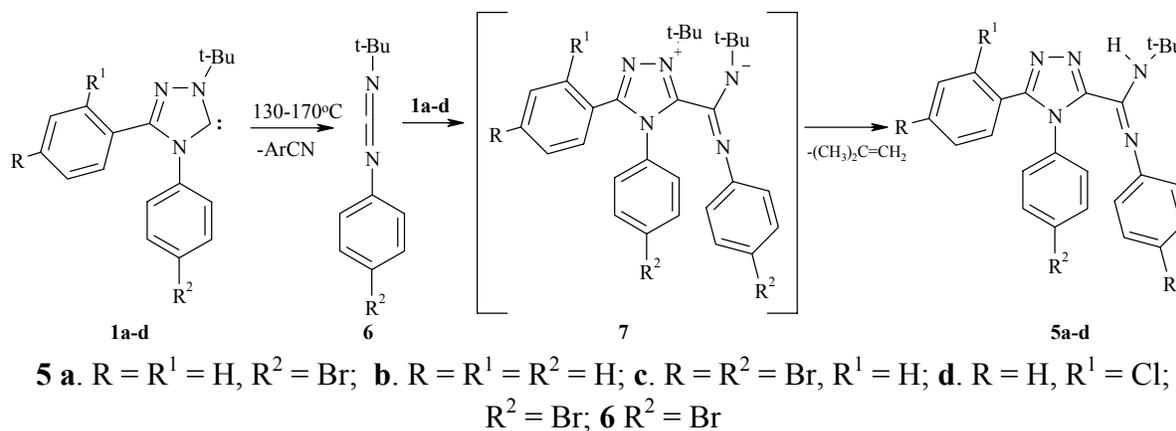
In general, the metrical parameters for **1a** are similar to those for carbene **4**, which was synthesized and structurally characterized earlier.¹³ As usually observed for heteroaromatic carbenes of this type, the triazole ring of compound **1a** is almost planar (Fig. 1). The N(1)-C(1) and C(2)-N(1) bond lengths for **1a** are somewhat shorter but the C(2)-N(3) bond length somewhat longer than those for **4** (see Fig. 1 for the atom numbering scheme and Table 1). This trend suggests a higher bond multiplicity in the case of carbene **1a**. The bond order p (calculated from the linear dependence of bond orders and bond lengths¹⁵) for N(2)-C(1) in this compound is 1.799 (cf., for **4** $p = 1.736$, and for the Enders carbene, 1,3,4-triphenyl-1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidene, $p = 1.707$) thus indicating that the largest contribution of the ylidic resonance occurs in the case of **1a** (cf., for Arduengo's 1,3-diadamantylimidazol-2-ylidene the related bond orders p , calculated by us and based on the X-ray data from reference 12, are 1.580 and 1.626 for the C(2)-N(1) and N(1)-C(1) bonds, respectively, and for 1,3-diadamantylbenzimidazol-2-ylidene the p values are 1.575 and 1.586, respectively).^{14,16} On the other hand, the N(2)-N(3) bond is slightly delocalized ($p = 1.287$) but marginally more so than in Enders' carbene ($p = 1.262$). The other bond orders are similar to those of well known carbenes (for **1a**, p for N(1)-C(1) = 1.494, p for C(2)-N(1) = 1.546, and p for C(2)-N(3) = 1.966).

The bond angle at the carbene carbon atom C(1) of **1a** (100.7°) is larger than that for **4**, but the same as that for the Enders carbene within experimental error (100.6°). The aromatic rings attached to C(2) and N(1) are less twisted relative to the heterocyclic ring than in the case of carbene **4**. The C(2)-C(3) bond order of $p = 1.279$ is notably larger than that for N(1)-C(9) ($p = 1.236$) but both values are closer to each other in comparison with those for carbene **4**, for which $p = 1.310$ and 1.224 , respectively.

Table 1. Selected bond lengths (Å) and internal (θ , deg) and torsion angles (φ , deg) for carbenes **1a** and **4** as determined by single crystal X-ray diffraction

Bonds or angles	1a	4
C(1)-N(2)	1.335(3)	1.346(3)
C(2)-N(3)	1.306(3)	1.301(3)
C(1)-N(1)	1.388(3)	1.386(3)
C(2)-N(1)	1.379(3)	1.384(3)
N(2)-N(3)	1.393(3)	1.394(3)
C(2)-C(3)	1.479(3)	1.473(3)
C(9)-N(1)	1.433(3)	1.435(3)
C(15)-N(2)	1.489(3)	1.480(3)
C(15)-C(16)	1.520(4)	1.528(3)
C(12)-Br(1)	1.897(2)	1.903(2)
θ N(2)-C(1)-N(1)	100.7(2)	100.3(2)
θ N(2)-N(3)-C(2)	103.4(2)	103.4(2)
φ C(2)-N(1)-C(9)-C(10)	-51.1(2)	-125.8(2)
φ N(3)-C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	-29.9(2)	-140.1(2)

In order to estimate the thermal stabilities of carbenes **1a-d**, these compounds were heated in small amounts of decane or 1,3,5-triethylbenzene. As shown in Scheme 1, an unusual thermal autotransformation took place to afford the amidinotriazoles **5a-d**. The product yields varied considerably depending on the reaction conditions. The highest yields were realized in the temperature range 130-170 °C. For example, heating the sample at 170 °C for 8 h resulted in a 28% yield of triazole **5a**, while heating at 150 °C for 10 h afforded a 49% yield of **5a**, and heating at 130 °C for 38 h and 140 °C for 8 h caused the yield of **5a** to increase to 70%. Below 130 °C the rate of the reaction is very slow. The use of the mildest set of conditions does not result in a quantitative yield of the product **5a**. Nevertheless, in the case of triazole **5c** a high yield was achieved (81%).

**Scheme 1**

It is clear that the end product of this induced transformation results from the interaction of the thermal decomposition product, carbodiimide **6**, with the starting carbene **1**, followed by stabilization due to dealkylation of the zwitterionic intermediate **7** to form additionally isobutene. This carbene transformation is feasible only when the rate of the interaction **1** + **6** is significantly greater than the rate of thermal decomposition of carbene **1** → **6** + ArCN, otherwise a significant amount of carbodiimide would remain or only carbodiimide **6** and nitriles would be produced. Nevertheless, at elevated temperatures (approximately 170 °C) the carbenes **1** probably undergo cleavage by a rapid intramolecular process such that there is insufficient time for reaction with carbodiimides **6** to take place via an intermolecular process. In this case, the major products of the reaction are nitriles and carbodiimides, **6**.

The products of the carbene decomposition were isolated from the mother liquor following the isolation of compound **5a**. Based on ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopic data, TLC, and gas chromatography assays, the products of the carbene cleavage are carbodiimide **6** and benzonitrile. The conclusion concerning the formation of carbodiimide **6** was confirmed by carrying out the reaction of the mother liquor components with carbene **1a** at 100 °C, *i.e.* under the conditions in which carbene **1a** is not decomposed. The isolation of amidinotriazole **5a** in 47% yield (part of compound **5a** was not isolated from the reaction mixture) also supports the formation of carbodiimide **6** and the proposed pathway for the reaction. The related carbenes **1b-d** (R = H) react via a similar pathway to afford 51 - 81% yields of triazoles **5b-d**. However, it should be noted that the reaction of compound **1b** proceeds at higher temperatures (150–170 °C). The structures of the triazoles **5a-d** were established on the basis of ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectroscopic data. The triazoles **5a,c,d** were characterized by mass spectrometry and the structure of compound **5a** was determined by X-ray crystallography. The ¹H NMR spectra of triazoles **5a-d** show resonances for the *tert*-butyl (δ 1.62–1.66 ppm) and aromatic protons (δ 6.1 – 7.6 ppm). The N(5)-H proton NMR signals were observed in the same range as those of the aromatic protons; nevertheless, in the cases of compounds **5a,c,d** a broadened signal was detected at δ 6.45 – 6.59 ppm. This resonance disappeared in the presence of triethylamine or upon heating due to the acceleration of proton exchange, thus confirming the proposed assignment. The ¹³C NMR spectrum featured the characteristic resonances for the triazole ring carbon atoms C(1) and C(2) in the range δ 147.4 – 150.4 ppm and signals for the phenylimino C(15) - N(5) atom (δ 151.8–152.8 ppm) (see Fig. 2 for the atom numbering scheme). Also noteworthy are the chemical shifts of the *ipso*-carbon atoms, C(9)-N(1), of the N-aromatic quaternary atoms (δ 143.2–143.6 ppm). The C-amidine resonances for compounds **5a-d** are estimated to be in the range δ 124.7 – 125.7 ppm. The mass spectra of compounds **5a,c,d** exhibit the molecular ions [M⁺] or [MH⁺] corresponding to the monomers (*m/z* 554, 632 and 588, respectively). The presence of benzonitrile in the reaction mixture was evidenced by direct comparison of its physical properties (¹H NMR spectrum, boiling point, refractive index) with those of an authentic sample; the evolution of isobutene was confirmed by a ¹H NMR spectroscopic assay of a CDCl₃ solution of the gaseous products).

Crystals of triazole **5a** suitable for X-ray diffraction study were grown from octane or decane solution. The X-ray analysis of compound **5a** confirms the presence of an uncharged triazole nucleus and the absence of a *tert*-butyl group at the triazole nucleus that was present in the structure of starting carbene **1a** (Fig. 2 and 3). A noteworthy redistribution of the electron density in the triazole ring is apparent from the metrical parameters of the amidine fragment (r C=N 1.280 Å, C-N 1.347 Å, C(15)-N(5) 1.402 Å). The N(4)H proton of the amidine group does not form a hydrogen bond with triazole nitrogen atom N(3).

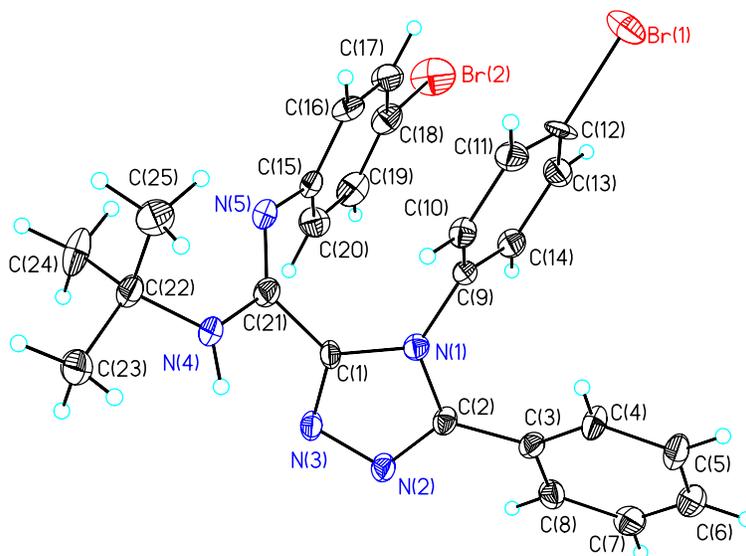


Figure 2. View of triazole **5a** showing thermal ellipsoids at 50% probability.

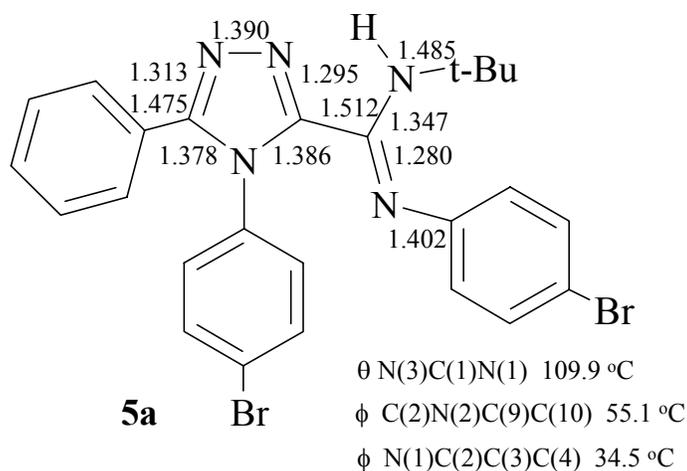
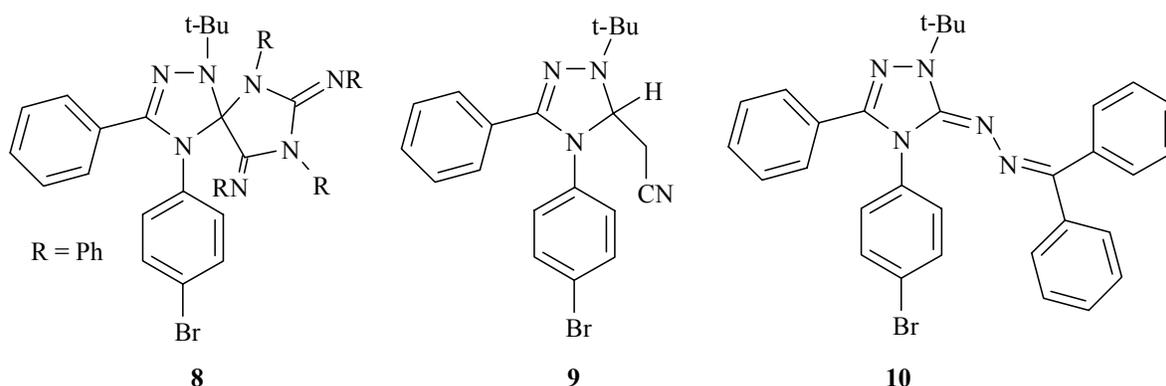


Figure 3. Selected bond lengths (Å), internal angles (θ , deg) and torsion angles (ϕ , deg) for triazole **5a** as determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction.

It is interesting to note that the strongest interaction of the aromatic rings with the conjugated triazole and amidine fragments is observed for the arylamidine group. For the C(15)-N(5) bond $p = 1.414$. The bond orders for the other aromatic groups on the triazole ring are not increased as much: C(9)-N(1) $p = 1.155$, for C(21)-C(1) $p = 1.112$, and for C(2)-C(3) $p = 1.299$ due to twisting of the various rings with respect to each other. Note that the aryl groups attached to the 3,4 positions are twisted by 34.5° and 55.1° , respectively, with respect to the plane of the triazole ring. The amidine fragment is twisted by 54.4° with respect to the plane of the triazole ring.

The ^1H NMR spectrum of carbodiimide **6** exhibits signals for the *tert*-butyl group (δ 1.65 ppm) and the aromatic protons (δ 7.2 – 7.6 ppm) (the latter showing specific spin-spin coupling that is appropriate for the 4-substituted aromatic nuclei, $J = 8.6$ Hz). The ^{13}C NMR spectrum displays the characteristic signal for the carbodiimide carbon atom (δ 135.50 ppm), along with the resonances for the *tert*-butyl carbon atom (δ 31.6 and 57.7), the *ipso*-carbon atom C-Br (δ 117.4 ppm) and the *ipso*-carbon atom C-N (δ 140.3 ppm).

The nature of the carbodiimide that is formed plays an important role in the successful outcome of the reaction. In this case, the alkylarylcarbodiimides **6** are obtained that react readily with the carbene to afford amidinotriazoles **5** at elevated temperatures. When the reaction of diphenylcarbodiimide with carbene **1a** was carried out, the same process was more facile and the resulting zwitterionic compound reacted rapidly with another molecule of carbodiimide **6** to form the triazolo-spiro-imidazolidine **8** even at room temperature. This type of transformation is well known in the case of the reactions of carbenes with isocyanates or isothiocyanates^{2,11} but not in the case of carbodiimides. Given the foregoing, aliphatic derivatives of carbodiimides should react even slower than alkylarylcarbodiimides. In fact, an aliphatic analogue of **6**, dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, does not form stable products with carbene **1a** unless the temperature exceeds 100°C . Nevertheless, the more active imidazol-2-ylidenes react with carbodiimides to give zwitterionic compounds of type **7**.¹⁷

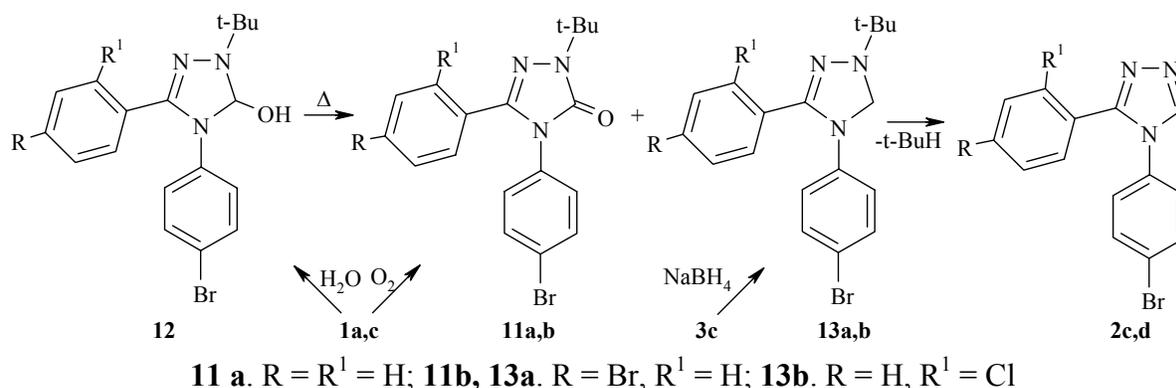


In order to explore the reactivity of carbene **1a** with electrophiles other than carbodiimides, the reactions of this carbene with acetonitrile and diphenyldiazomethane were carried out. In both cases the reaction occurred rather rapidly at room temperature to afford 36% and 75% yields of cyanomethylazoline and azine **10**, respectively. It should be noted that the related 1-

adamantyl-3,4-diarylsubstituted 1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidenes react with acetonitrile more slowly (at 100 °C for several hours or only slightly at room temperature for 1-2 days).^{10,13} According to our data^{16,18} benzimidazol-2-ylidenes and aromatic-substituted imidazol-2-ylidenes undergo facile insertion reactions (even at room temperature) reminiscent of carbene **1a**. Subsequently, Arduengo and co-workers have shown that 4,5-dihydroimidazol-2-ylidenes (but not 1,3-diadamantylimidazol-2-ylidene) undergo C-H insertion reactions with acetonitrile.¹⁹ The reaction of the 4,4'-bridged bistriazol-5-ylidene with diphenyldiazomethane in toluene solution (in which it is only slightly soluble) proceeds at 50 °C for 10 h.²⁰ The formation of the related azines from imidazol-2-ylidenes has also been described.²¹

The transformation **1**→**5** requires strictly anhydrous and oxygen-free conditions. Bubbling triplet oxygen into a THF solution of pure carbene **1a** at ambient temperature results in the formation of triazolone **11a** as the major product (isolated yield 58%) (Scheme 2). This result is both interesting and unusual because Denk and co-workers²² noted that the related imidazol-2-ylidenes are rather stable to oxygen. Moreover, the first triazolylidene of Enders²³ only reacts with oxygen in refluxing toluene after 24 h. A plausible explanation for the facile transformation of **1a** with oxygen is that the reaction proceeds via a triplet-like transition state. Consistent with this proposal, semi-empirical PM-3 calculations reveal that the triplet state of **1a** is strongly destabilized.

In the presence of moisture two major side products are formed, namely triazolones **11** and triazoles **2** (Scheme 3). The possible reason for this observation relates to the facile disproportionation of the intermediate 5-hydroxy-5H-triazoline **12** into the corresponding triazolone **11b** and 5H-triazoline **13**, followed by further decomposition of the latter to form isobutane and triazole **2c**. The related thermal disproportionation **12**→**11** + **13** has been recognized earlier in the case of a benzimidazole series.¹⁴



Scheme 2

Both side products, the bromo-substituted compounds **11b** and **2c**, were isolated from the resulting reaction mixture in small quantities and characterized by mass spectrometry (**11b**, m/z [MH⁺] 452; **2c**, m/z [MH⁺] 380). The related compound **13b** was synthesized independently by

the reduction of salt **3d** with sodium borohydride in methanol solution. Refluxing **13b** in toluene or xylene solution causes transformation to the triazole **2d** due to intramolecular reduction of the *tert*-butyl group and isobutane elimination.

The ^1H NMR spectra of compounds **8-11a** exhibit resonances for the *tert*-butyl group (δ 1.43 – 1.67 ppm) and the aromatic protons (δ 6.7 – 7.7 ppm). In the ^{13}C NMR spectra, the signals for the *tert*-butyl carbon atoms fall in the ranges δ 27.3 – 29.5 and δ 57.3 – 59.2 ppm, which are diagnostic for all the indicated compounds. The ^{13}C resonances for the C(3) atoms (δ 151.0, 144.2 and 152.4 ppm) and the C(5) atoms (δ 79.4, 149.6 and 159.9 ppm) are characteristic for compounds **9,10**, and **11a**. The signals for the Ph_2C atoms of azine **10** (153.4 ppm) were also detected.

Conclusions

In summary, we have demonstrated a new autotransformation of stable carbenes **1**→**6**→**7**→**5** that relates to tandem transformations. This is the first observation of such a tandem process in a stable carbene series. The mechanism of this reaction involves an induced reaction due to the formation of the carbodiimides **6**, followed by further interaction of the latter with carbene **1** to afford the zwitterionic intermediates **7** which are stabilized under the reaction conditions by isobutene elimination to form amidinotriazoles (**7**→**5** + *i*- C_4H_8).

The first stage of the tandem reaction (**1**→**6**→**7**→**5**) probably proceeds *via* thermal transformation of the singlet carbenes **1**¹ to the triplet triazolylidenes **1**³ which decompose rapidly to benzonitriles and carbodiimides (**1**¹→**1**³→**6**→**7**→**5**). Semi-empirical (PM-3) calculations reveal that in a triplet state triazolylidene **1a** undergoes decomposition to benzonitrile and carbodiimide. In this process, the N(1)-N(2) and C(3)-N(4) bonds are broken, while in the case of the related triphenylsubstituted 1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidene, only the C(3)-N(4) bond is ruptured. For the related tetrazol-5-ylidenes, the PM-3 method also predicts decomposition of the molecule into nitrogen and carbodiimide. In fact, tetrazol-5-ylidenes undergo facile *in situ* decomposition via this route to carbodiimides and nitrogen even at room temperature.²⁴ The present 1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidene reaction is initiated in a similar fashion, but at significantly higher temperatures.

Experimental Section

General Procedures. All experiments with the 1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidenes **1a-d** were carried out under an argon atmosphere. All solvents were dried by standard methods prior to use. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR chemical shifts are reported relative to tetramethylsilane (TMS, δ = 0.00) as the internal standard. Mass spectra were measured on an Agilent 1100 Series chromatomass spectrometer (APCI, 3 kV). The chromatography was carried out on a Zorbax SB C18 column with a 95.5% acetonitrile mixture that contained 0.1% of formic acid. Thin-layer chromatography was

performed on silica gel with chloroform or a 10:1 mixture of chloroform and methanol as eluent, followed by development with iodine. Elemental analyses were carried out at the Analytical Laboratory of the Litvinenko Institute of Physical Organic and Coal Chemistry. The semi-empirical calculations were performed using the MOPAC6 (PM-3) program. The triazoles **2a-c** were obtained by the ring transformation of the 2-aryl-1,3,4-oxadiazoles with the corresponding anilines in the presence of trifluoroacetic acid at 180 °C according to the literature method.²⁵

1-tert-Butyl-3-phenyl-4-*n*-bromophenyl-1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidene (1a). Method A (using THF as solvent). A mixture of the salt **3** (1.38 g, 3.02 mmol) and potassium *tert*-butoxide (0.32 g, 2.86 mmol) was stirred with THF (5 mL) for 1.5 h. The solvent was evaporated and the resinous residue was stirred with petroleum ether until crystallization took place, following which the resulting solid was filtered off and dried. THF (7 mL) was then added to the solid product and the mixture was stirred for 1 h, following which the inorganic salt was filtered off. The solvent was evaporated from the filtrate from which **1a** crystallized. The crystals of **1a** were stirred with petroleum ether, filtered off, washed a few times with petroleum ether, then dried to yield 0.83 g (81%) of carbene **1a**. mp 116 – 118 °C (toluene). ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.82 (s, 9H, CH₃C), 6.90 (m, 5H, Ar), 7.29 d, 7.37 d (4H, Ar, *J* 7.8 Hz). ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆, 50.3 MHz, 20 °C): 30.8 (CH₃C), 59.8 (*ipso*-C)(*t*-Bu), 121.0 (C-Br), 126.9, 128.6, 129.2, 129.6, 129.8 (Ar), 131.1, 140.0 (*ipso*-C) (Ar), 151.3 (C 3), 207.8 (C 5). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₈BrN₃: C, 60.7; H, 5.1; Br, 22.4; N, 11.8. Found: C, 60.4; H, 5.2; Br, 22.2; N, 11.8.

Method B (using toluene and isopropanol as solvents). A dispersion of salt **3a** (8 g, 17.52 mmol) and potassium *tert*-butoxide (1.88 g, 16.79 mmol) in a mixture of anhydrous isopropanol (10 mL) and anhydrous (30 mL) toluene was stirred at room temperature for 1.5 h. The solvent was evaporated and the resinous residue was triturated with petroleum ether, and the precipitate that had formed was filtered off and dried. In order to complete the triazolium alkoxide decomposition, the product was extracted with toluene (15 mL) and the solvent was evaporated again. The precipitate was washed with petroleum ether (5 mL), filtered off and dried to afford 4.82 g (81%) of carbene **1a**. Mp 116 – 118 °C (toluene).

1-tert-Butyl-3,4-diphenyl-1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidene (1b) was synthesized by method A from salt **3b**. Yield of carbene **1b** 74%. mp 141 – 143 °C (toluene). ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 200 MHz, 20 °C) 1.82 (s, 9H, CH₃C), 6.90 (m, 5H, Ar), 7.37 (m, 5H, Ar). ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆, 50.3 MHz, 20 °C) 31.0 (CH₃C), 59.6 (*ipso*-C)(*t*-Bu), 126.9, 127.6, 128.5, 128.6, 129.3, 129.5 (Ar), 129.6, 140.4 (*ipso*-C) (Ar), 151.2 (C 3), 211.0 (C 5). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₉N₃: C, 78.0; H, 6.9; N, 15.2. Found: C, 78.1; H, 6.8; N, 15.0.

1-tert-Butyl-3,4-di-*p*-bromophenyl-1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidene (1c) was obtained by method A from salt **3c** to yield 55% of carbene **1c**. mp 149 – 151 °C (toluene). ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.77 (s, 9H, CH₃C), 7.01 (m, 8H, Ar). ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆, 50.3 MHz, 20 °C): 30.4 (CH₃C), 59.4 (*ipso*-C)(*t*-Bu), 121.3, 124.1 (C-Br), 128.0, 130.4, 131.6, 131.9 (Ar), 126.0 (C³C), 138.4 (N⁴C), 149.7 (C³), 210.0 (C⁵). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₇Br₂N₃: C, 49.7; H, 3.9; Br, 36.7; N, 9.7. Found: C, 49.6; H, 3.8; Br, 36.9; N, 9.5.

1-tert-Butyl-3-*o*-chlorophenyl-4-*p*-bromophenyl-1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidene (1d) was obtained according to the above variation of method A from salt **3d** to give 55% of carbene **1d**. mp 92 – 94 °C (toluene). ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.77 (s, 9H, CH₃C), 7.07 (m, 2H), 7.34 (m, 6H) (Ar). ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆, 50.3 MHz, 20 °C): 29.8 (CH₃C), 59.0 (*ipso*-C)(*t*-Bu), 120.4 (C-Br), 127.0 (C-Cl), 126.0, 127.4, 129.2, 130.6, 131.1, 131.4 (Ar), 133.4 (C³C), 137.7 (N⁴C) (Ar), 148.0 (C³), 206.4 (C⁵). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₇BrClN₃: C, 55.3; H, 4.4; Br, 20.5; Cl, 9.1; N, 10.8. Found: C, 55.4; H, 4.4; Br, 20.7; Cl, 9.0; N, 10.9.

Like the triazoles **2a-c**, the new derivative **3-*o*-chlorophenyl-4-*p*-bromophenyl-1,2,4-triazole 2d** was prepared according to the literature method²⁵ by the ring transformation of 2-*o*-chlorophenyl-1,3,4-oxadiazole with *p*-bromoaniline in *o*-dichlorobenzene solution in the presence of an equimolar amount of trifluoroacetic acid at 190 °C for 8 h. The yield of triazole **2d** was 53%. mp 221 – 223 °C (toluene). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 7.03 (d, 2H), 7.51 (d, 2H) (*J* 8.6 Hz), 7.39-7.55 (m, 4H), 8.47 (s, 1H, CHN). Anal. Calcd for C₁₄H₉BrClN₃: C, 50.3; H, 2.7; Br, 23.9; Cl, 10.6; N, 12.6. Found: C, 50.4; H, 2.8; Br, 23.8; Cl, 10.5; N, 12.7.

1-tert-Butyl-3-phenyl-4-*p*-bromophenyl-1,2,4-triazolium perchlorate (3a). A solution of sodium iodide (22.5 g, 0.15 mol) and *tert*-butyl chloride (16.3 mL, 0.15 mol) in acetic acid (9 mL) was refluxed for 1.5 h. Triazole **2a** (15 g, 0.05 mol) was then added to the reaction mixture and reflux was continued for 21 h. After the end of the reaction (monitored by TLC) water (60 mL), a small quantity of sodium sulfite and activated carbon (3 g) were added to the refluxing reaction mixture. After the hot solution had been filtered, sodium perchlorate (9.18 g) in water (10 mL) was added; the resulting precipitate was filtered off and dried to give 16.43 g (72%) of salt **3**. mp 180 – 182 °C (2-ethoxyethanol). ¹H NMR **3a** (DMSO-*d*₆, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.76 (s, 9H, CH₃C), 7.48 – 7.65 (m, 9H, Ar), 10.63 (s, 1H, CHN). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₉BrClN₃O₄: C, 47.3; H, 4.2; Br, 17.5; Cl, 7.8; N, 9.2. Found: C, 47.4; H, 4.2; Br, 17.2; Cl, 7.7; N, 9.4.

1-tert-Butyl-3,4-diphenyl-1,2,4-triazolium perchlorate (3b) was prepared by the above-mentioned method from triazole **2b** and *tert*-butyl iodide generated *in situ* in acetic acid to afford 67% of salt **3b**. mp 178 – 180 °C (2-ethoxyethanol). ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.72 (s, 9H, CH₃C), 7.38 – 7.72 (m, 10H, Ar), 10.63 (s, 1H, CHN). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₂₀ClN₃O₄: C, 57.2; H, 5.3; Cl, 9.4; N, 11.1. Found: C, 57.4; H, 5.2; Cl, 9.2; N, 11.4.

1-tert-Butyl-3,4-di-*p*-bromophenyl-1,2,4-triazolium perchlorate (3c) was prepared by the method described for salt **3a** from triazole **2c** and *tert*-butyl iodide generated *in situ* in acetic acid. Yield of salt **3c** = 81%. mp 231 – 233 °C (water). ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.75 (s, 9H, CH₃C), 7.41 (d, 2H), 7.59 (d, 2H), 7.76 (d, 2H), 7.89 (d, 2H) (*J* 7.5 Hz, Ar), 10.64 (s, 1H, CHN). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₈Br₂ClN₃O₄: C, 40.4; H, 3.4; Br, 29.8; Cl, 6.6; N, 7.9. Found: C, 40.2; H, 3.6; Br, 29.8; Cl, 6.7; N, 7.7.

1-tert-Butyl-3-*o*-chlorophenyl-4-*p*-bromophenyl-1,2,4-triazolium perchlorate (3d) was prepared by the method described for salt **3a** from triazole **2d** and *tert*-butyl iodide generated *in situ* in acetic acid. The yield of salt **3d** was 88%. mp 195 – 197 °C (water). ¹H NMR (DMSO-*d*₆, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.75 (s, 9H, CH₃C), 7.47 (d, 2H), 7.81 (d, 2H) (*J* 8.6 Hz, Ar), 7.63 (m, 4H,

Ar), 10.77 (s, 1H, CHN). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₈BrCl₂N₃O₄: C, 44.0; H, 3.7; Br, 16.3; Cl, 14.4; N, 8.6. Found: C, 44.2; H, 3.6; Br, 16.2; Cl, 14.5; N, 8.7.

The tandem reaction of carbene 1a. 3-Phenyl-4-*p*-bromophenyl-5-(1-*tert*-butyl-3-*p*-bromophenylamidin-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazole (5a) and 1-*tert*-butyl-3-*p*-bromophenylcarbodiimide (6)

Method A. A solution of carbene **1a** (0.3 g, 0.84 mmol) in anhydrous decane (0.1 mL) was heated for 37 h at 130 °C and 8 h at 140 °C, until the reaction was complete (monitored by TLC). The crystalline precipitate of **5a** (0.15 g) was filtered off and washed with a mixture of petroleum ether and benzene, 4:1 (5 mL). The mother liquor was evaporated, petroleum ether (5 mL) was added, and the reaction mixture was left at -5 °C overnight. The resulting precipitate of triazole **5a** (0.01 g) was filtered off and combined with the remainder of the product. The overall yield was 0.16 g (70%). mp 248 – 250 °C (octane) (in a sealed capillary). MS (APCI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₂₅H₂₄Br₂N₅ (MH⁺) 554. Found 554. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.62 (s, 9H, CH₃C), 6.09 – 7.50 (m, 14H, Ar+NH). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50.3 MHz, 20 °C): 28.4 (CH₃C), 53.2 (*ipso*-C)(*t*-Bu), 114.6 (C-Br 1,2), 123.8, 127.7, 128.3 enhanced int., 129.7, 131.1, 132.2 (Ar), 123.3, 125.2, 143.6, 147.7, 150.0, 153.1 (*ipso*-C, C-amidine, C 5, C 3). Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₂₃Br₂N₅: C, 54.3; H, 4.2; Br, 28.9; N, 12.7. Found: C, 54.5; H, 4.2; Br, 28.8; N, 12.7.

After the isolation of triazole **5a** the mother liquor was evaporated under reduced pressure to remove the benzonitrile. The residue was dissolved in benzene and passed through a thin layer of silica gel (40/100 μm). The solvent was evaporated and the resulting oil, which contains carbodiimide **6**, was used to record the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.65 (s, 9H, CH₃C), 7.20 (d, 2H), 7.62 (d, 2H) (J 8.6 Hz, Ar). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50.3 MHz, 20 °C): 31.6 (CH₃C), 57.7 (*ipso*-C)(*t*-Bu), 117.4 (C-Br), 124.9, 132.4 (Ar), 140.3 (*ipso*-C) (Ar), 135.5 (C=N).

Method B. A mixture of carbene **1a** (0.14 g, 0.39 mmol), mother liquor (0.14 g) (before the isolation of benzonitrile) and decane (0.1 mL) was heated at 100 °C for 6 h. The crystalline triazole **5a** was isolated in similar fashion to the above-mentioned procedure. Yield 0.1 g (47%). mp. 248 – 250 °C (octane).

3,4-Diphenyl-5-(1-*tert*-butyl-3-phenylamidin-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazole (5b). This compound was synthesized in 51% yield by the procedure described above for triazole **5a** with the following temperature conditions: 150 °C for 5.5 h and 170 °C for 2.5 h. mp 230 – 232 °C (decane) (in a sealed capillary). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.66 (s, 9H, CH₃C), 6.18 – 7.21 (m, 16H, Ar + NH). ¹³C NMR (CDCl₃, 50.3 MHz, 20 °C): 28.3 (CH₃C), 52.7 (*ipso*-C)(*t*-Bu), 121.4, 122.2, 126.3, 127.7, 127.9, 128.1, 128.6, 128.8, 129.0 (Ar), 125.7, 133.1, 143.5, 148.7, 150.4, 152.8 (*ipso*-C, C-amidine, C 5, C 3). Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₂₅N₅: C, 75.9; H, 6.4; N, 17.7. Found: C, 75.9; H, 6.5; N, 17.8.

3,4-Di-*p*-bromophenyl-5-(1-*tert*-butyl-3-*p*-bromophenylamidin-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazole (5c). This compound was prepared in 81% yield by the method described above for triazole **5a** with the following temperature conditions: 125 °C, 5 h; 140 °C, 3 h, and 150 °C, 14 h. mp 225 – 227 °C

(decane)(in a sealed capillary). MS (APCI) m/z : Calcd for $C_{25}H_{22}Br_3N_5$ (M^+) 632. Found: 632. 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.65 (s, 9H, CH_3C), 6.08 (d, 2H), 6.66 (d, 2H), 6.99 (d, 2H), 7.05 (d, 2H) (J 8.5 Hz), 7.12-7.62 (m, 4H), 6.59 (s, 1H, NH), ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 50.3 MHz, 20 °C): 28.8 (CH_3C), 53.6 (CH_3C), 114.8 (C-Br, 1,2), 124.1, 127.9, 129.5, 131.3, 131.6, 132.6 (Ar), 123.8, 123.9, 124.7, 143.6, 147.9, 150.0, 152.1 (C-Br, *ipso*-C, Ar, C 3, C 5). Anal. Calcd for $C_{25}H_{22}Br_3N_5$: C, 47.5; H, 3.5; Br, 37.9; N, 11.1. Found: C, 47.4; H, 3.6; Br, 38.2; N, 11.1.

3-*o*-Chlorophenyl-4-*p*-bromophenyl-5-(1-*tert*-butyl-3-*p*-bromophenylamidin-2-yl)-1,2,4-triazole (5d). This compound was prepared in 67% yield by the method described above for triazole **5a** with the following temperature conditions: 90 °C, 2 h; 110 °C, 3 h; 125 °C, 5 h; 140 °C, 3 h, and 150 °C, 5 h. The yield of triazole **5d** was 0.1 g (67%). mp 267 – 269 °C (decane) (in a sealed capillary). MS (APCI) m/z : Calcd for $C_{25}H_{22}Br_2ClN_5$ (M^+) 588. Found: 588. 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.61 (s, 9H, CH_3C), 6.10 (d, 2H), 7.03 (d, 2H) (J 6.9 Hz), 6.42 (d, 2H, J 5.9 Hz), 7.15 – 7.27 (m, 6H) (Ar), 6.55 (s, 1H, NH). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 50.3 MHz, 20 °C): 28.4 (CH_3C), 53.2 (*ipso*-C)(*t*-Bu), 123.6, 126.6, 126.8, 129.8, 131.1, 131.8, 132.0, 132.3 (Ar); 114.7 (C-Br, 1,2); 122.9, 125.7, 134.4, 143.5, 147.6, 149.3, 151.8 (*ipso*-C, C-Cl, C-amidine, N(4)C, C 5, C 3). Anal. Calcd for $C_{25}H_{22}Br_2ClN_5$: C, 51.1; H, 3.8; Br, 27.2; Cl, 6.0; N, 11.9. Found: C, 51.2; H, 3.6; Br, 27.3; Cl, 6.1; N, 11.7.

1-*tert*-Butyl-3-phenyl-4-*p*-bromophenyl-5*H*-1,2,4-triazoline-5,5'-spiro-1,3-diphenyl-2,4-diphenyliminoimidazolidine (8). A solution of carbene **1a** (0.6 g, 1.68 mmol) and diphenylcarbodiimide (0.66 g, 3.4 mmol) in THF (2 mL) was stirred for 10 min. The solvent was evaporated and the resulting crystalline product was stirred with diethyl ether, filtered off and dried to yield 1.1 g (88%) of the spiro product **8**. mp 97 – 99 °C (benzene-diethyl ether, 1:4). MS (APCI) m/z : Calcd for $C_{44}H_{39}BrN_7$ (MH^+) 746. Found: 746. 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.57 (s, 9H, CH_3C), 6.59 (m), 6.86 (m), 7.18 (m) (28H, Ar). ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 50.3 MHz, 20 °C): 29.5 (CH_3C), 57.3 (*ipso*-C)(*t*-Bu), 119.6 (C-Br), 121.9, 122.2, 124.4, 125.2, 125.6, 125.8, 127.3, 127.7, 127.9, 128.1, 128.2, 128.5, 128.9, 129.7, 130.0, 132.0, 132.7 (Ar), 132.8, 134.8, 136.7, 138.2, 138.7, 140.9, 142.1, 145.0, 146.2, 146.6 (*ipso*-C, Ar). Anal. Calcd for $C_{44}H_{38}BrN_7$: C, 71.0; H, 5.1; Br, 10.7; N, 13.2. Found: C, 71.2; H, 5.0; Br, 10.7; N, 13.3.

1-*tert*-Butyl-3,4-diphenyl-5-cyanomethyl-5*H*-1,2,4-triazoline (9). A solution of carbene **1b** (0.1 g, 0.36 mmol) in acetonitrile (4 mL) was stirred for 24 h at room temperature. The solvent was evaporated and the oily residue was dissolved in benzene (5 mL) and filtered through a thin layer of silica gel. After evaporation of the solvent the resulting residue was triturated with petroleum ether (5 mL) until crystallization occurred. The yield of triazoline **9** was 0.04 g (36%). mp. 108 – 110 °C (acetonitrile). 1H NMR ($CDCl_3$, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.18 (s, 3H, CH_3C), 2.74 (s, 2H, CH_2C), 5.15 (s, 1H, CHN), 7.06-7.63 (m, 10H, Ar); ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$, 50.3 MHz, 20 °C): 26.8 (CCH_3), 29.1 (CH_2CN), 56.8 (CCH_3), 79.4 (CHN), 124.2, 125.4, 128.2, 128.5, 129.5, 129.8, 130.1 (Ar), 117.3 ($C\equiv N$), 120.5 (*ipso*-C- $C\equiv N$), 143.7 (*ipso*-C-4N), 151.0 (C3). Anal. Calcd for $C_{20}H_{22}N_4$: C, 75.4; H, 7.0; N 17.6. Found, %: C, 75.6; H, 7.1; N 17.6.

Benzophenone-[(1-*tert*-butyl-3-phenyl-4-*p*-bromophenyl)-1,2,4-triazol-5-ylidene]azine (10). A mixture of carbene **1a** (0.2 g, 0.56 mmol) in toluene (1 mL) and diphenyldiazomethane (0.1 g,

0.515 mmol) was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h. The resulting precipitate was filtered off, washed with petroleum ether and dried to afford 0.23 g (81%) of azine **10**. mp 216-218 °C (CH₃CN). MS (APCI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₃₁H₂₉BrN₅ (MH⁺) 552. Found: 552. ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.43 (s, 9H, CH₃C), 6.7, 7.2 (m), 7.45 (m), 7.69 (m) (19H, Ar). ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆, 50.3 MHz, 20 °C): 27.3 (CCH₃), 59.2 (CCH₃), 126.6, 126.7, 127.0, 127.1, 127.2, 128.0, 128.2, 129.1, 129.3, 129.6, 132.0 (Ar) 121.3 (C-Br), 126.3 (C3-C), 138.7 (*ipso*-C-4N), 137.4, 137.5 (*ipso*-C-C=N), 144.2 (C3), 149.6 (C5); 153.4 (CPh₂). Anal. Calcd for C₃₁H₂₈BrN₅: C, 67.6; H, 5.1; Br, 14.5; N, 12.7. Found, %: C, 67.5; H, 5.2; Br, 14.4; N, 12.7.

1-tert-Butyl-3-phenyl-4-*p*-bromophenyl-1,2,4-triazol-5-one (11a). Anhydrous triplet oxygen was bubbled through a solution of carbene **1a** (0.05 g, 0.14 mmol) in THF (1.5 mL) for 6 h. The solvent was evaporated and the oily residue was triturated with petroleum ether. The resulting precipitate was filtered off to yield 0.03 g (58%) of triazolone **11a**. mp 130–132 °C (petroleum ether). MS (APCI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₁₈H₁₈BrN₃O (M⁺) 372. Found: 372. ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.67 (s, 9H, CH₃C), 7.09 – 7.54 (m, 9H, Ar). ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆, 50.3 MHz, 20 °C): 28.3 (CH₃C), 58.2 (*ipso*-C)(*t*-Bu), 127.5, 127.7, 128.0, 129.2, 132.3 (Ar), 121.8, 138.9, 142.5 (*ipso*-C) (Ar), 152.4 (C 3), 159.9 (C 5 = O). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₈BrN₃O: C, 58.1; H, 4.9; Br 21.5; N 11.3. Found, %: C, 58.2; H, 5.0; Br 21.9; N 11.3.

1-tert-Butyl-3-*o*-chlorophenyl-4-*p*-bromophenyl-5*H*-1,2,4-triazoline (13b) and its transformation to triazole 2d. Powdered sodium borohydride (0.08 g, 2.11 mmol) was added portionwise to a stirred solution of salt **3d** (0.3 g, 0.611 mmol) in methanol (10 mL) at 20 °C. After completion of the addition, the reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min until the reaction was complete as monitored by TLC analysis. Following this, benzene (15 mL) and water (5 mL) were added to the reaction mixture, and the two phases that had formed were separated. The organic phase was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate. The resulting solution was evaporated to afford 0.19 g (79% yield) of the oily azoline **13b**. ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 200 MHz, 20 °C): 1.28 (s, 9H, CH₃C), 5.03 s (CH₂N), 6.40 (d), 7.18 (d) (*J* 8.8 Hz, 4H, Ar), 7.32 (m, 4H, Ar). ¹³C NMR (C₆D₆, 50.3 MHz, 20 °C): 26.0 (CH₃C), 55.8 (*ipso*-C)(*t*-Bu), 70.1 (CH₂N), 114.6 (C-Br), 128.4, 133.6 (*ipso*-CC3, C-Cl), 119.1, 127.1, 128.3, 129.9, 131.0, 131.3, 131.7 (Ar), 139.9 (*ipso*-CN4) (Ar), 146.2 (C 3). Anal. Calcd for C₁₈H₁₉BrClN₃: C, 55.1; H, 4.9; Br 20.4; Cl 9.0; N 10.7. Found, %: C, 55.3; H, 5.0; Br 20.3; Cl 9.1; N 10.9.

A solution of azoline **13b** (0.08 g, 0.198 mmol) in xylene (2 mL) was refluxed for 4 h. The solvent was evaporated to give an oily product that was crystallized with small amounts of ether to afford 0.05 g of a crystalline mixture, from which triazole **2d** was isolated by crystallization from toluene (0.3 mL). The yield of **2d** was 0.03 g (45%). The product obtained by this method is identical to the compound described in reference 21.

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Supporting Information Available

The supplementary crystallographic data for this paper (ORTEP drawings and tables of crystallographic data for **1a** and **5a**) can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif (the deposit numbers are 648716 and 648717, respectively).

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