

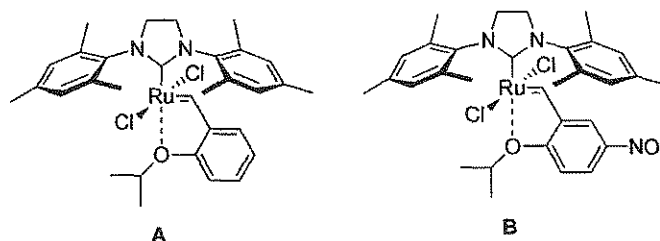
METAL COMPLEXES, THEIR APPLICATION AND METHODS OF CARRYING OUT OF METATHESIS REACTION

CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This application claims the benefit of United States Provisional Patent Application No. 61/666,009, filed June 29, 2012, which is incorporated by reference herein in its entirety.

BACKGROUND

[0002] Great progress has been made in developing of catalysts for olefin metathesis reactions (including stable and active catalysts, such as formula A and B). It allows application of metathesis to synthesis a large number of compounds.

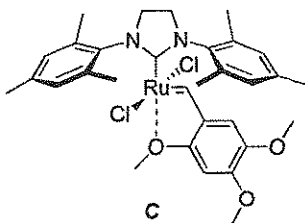


[0003] Removing heavy-metal containing impurities from reaction products may be important for the introduction of olefin metathesis in pharmaceutical industry. The development of an efficient, economical and practical method to remove metal by-products may help to further application of metathesis methodology.

[0004] Several scavengers have been proposed to remove residual Ru from reaction mixtures or from crude products. There is no universally attractive method so far. The protocols mentioned above were used when classical, non-tagged catalysts were applied.

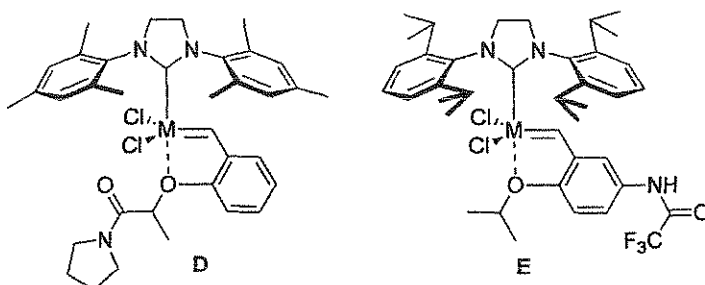
[0005] In order to develop new processes for the removal of ruthenium from reaction products, a few immobilized catalysts which contain an onium group have been synthesized. It was shown that a simple purification step resulted in low levels of residual Ru impurities in the crude products. However Ru levels may still be too high for pharmaceutical application.

[0006] There is only limited number of complexes bearing quaternary ammonium groups known in the literature. This may be due to complicated synthesis and purification of such a complex. Alternatively, polar, uncharged complexes, with high affinity to adsorbents can be applied to facilitate residual Ru removal. For example complex **C** with high affinity to silica gel was synthesized. Application of **C** in metathesis resulted in products with significantly reduced residual ruthenium after a simple purification step.



[0007] However, the results obtained with **C** were still far from the requirements of the pharmaceutical industry (residual Ru in the product ranged from 83 to 420 ppm).

Complexes bearing amido groups such as **D** and **E** were synthesized as well.



[0008] However, in case of reactions catalysed by **D** or **E** the possibility of residual Ru removal by simple filtration of reaction mixture through a small amount of adsorbent was not demonstrated.

[0009] Activity and efficiency of complexes described herein are comparable with those observed for catalysts known in the literature. It was unexpectedly found that residual Ru can be simply and efficiently removed from reaction mixture or from crude product using an inexpensive purification method when complexes bearing hydroxamic acid ester group are applied as a catalysts.

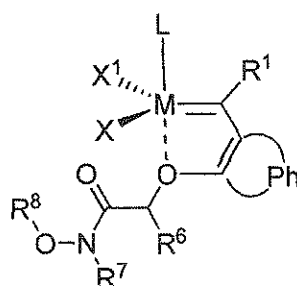
BRIEF DESCRIPTION

[0010] This disclosure relates to new metal complexes, their application in olefin or alkyne metathesis and to methods of carrying out olefin metathesis reactions.

[0011] Some embodiments, include a process for carrying out a metathesis reaction, comprising reacting a mixture comprising: 1) two compounds each having a C=C double bond, or one compound having at least two C=C double bonds; and 2) a catalyst.

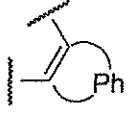
[0012] Some embodiments include a process for carrying out a metathesis reaction, comprising reacting a mixture comprising: at least one olefin and a catalyst.

[0013] New useful catalysts for metathesis reactions such as these include compounds of Formula 1:



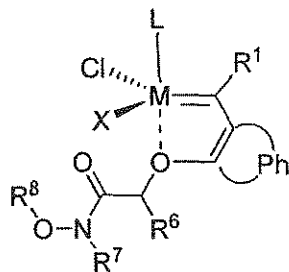
Formula 1

wherein M is ruthenium or osmium; X and X¹ are independently anionic ligands;

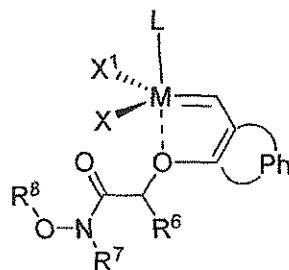
L is neutral ligand; R¹ is hydrogen, C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, or C₅₋₁₀ aryl;  is optionally substituted o-phenylene, wherein 2 or more substituents of the o-phenylene may form an optionally substituted fused C₄₋₈ carbocyclic ring an optionally substituted fused aromatic C₅₋₁₄ ring; and R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ are independently H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, optionally substituted C₄₋₁₀ heterocyclyl, or optionally substituted C₅₋₁₄ aryl; wherein R⁷ and R⁸ may be linked together to form a substituted or unsubstituted C₄₋₈ cyclic system.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

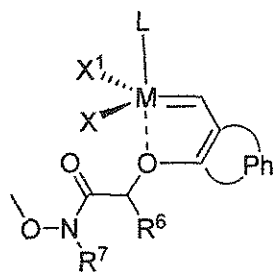
[0014] In addition to Formula 1, useful catalysts may be represented by any of Formulas 2-16.



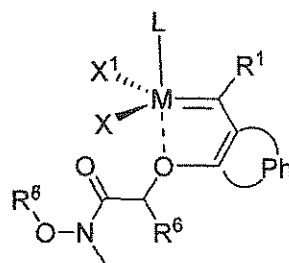
Formula 2



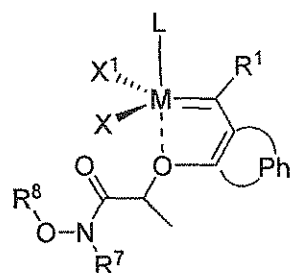
Formula 3



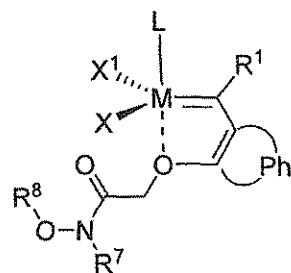
Formula 4



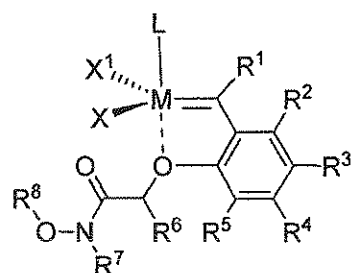
Formula 5



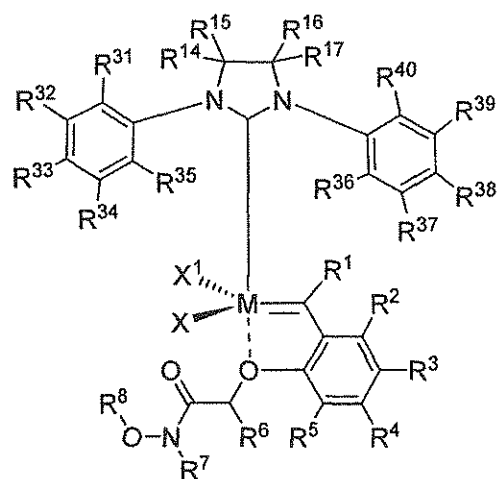
Formula 6



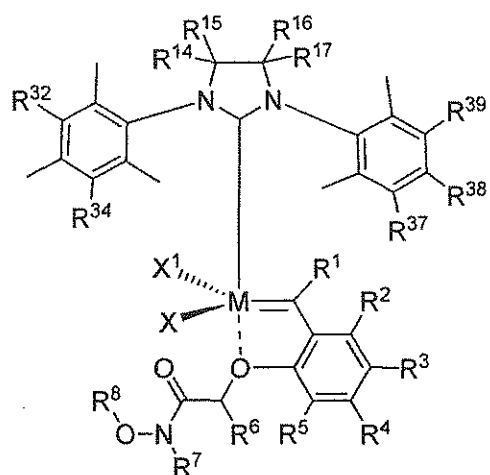
Formula 7



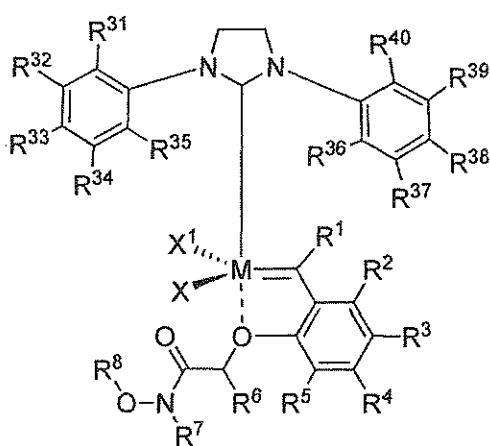
Formula 8



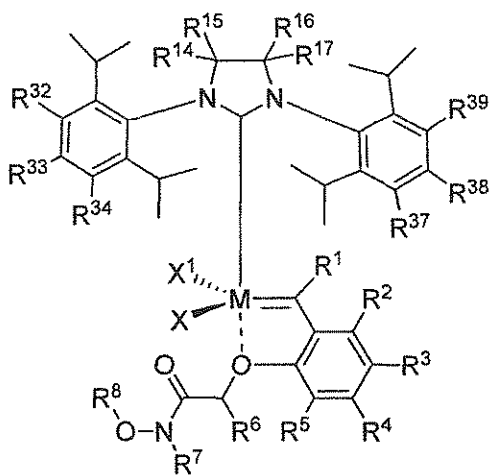
Formula 9



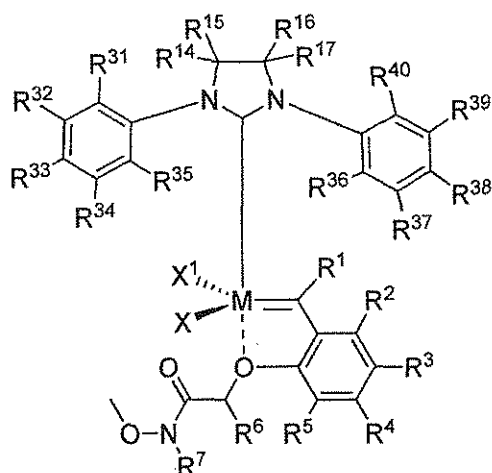
Formula 10



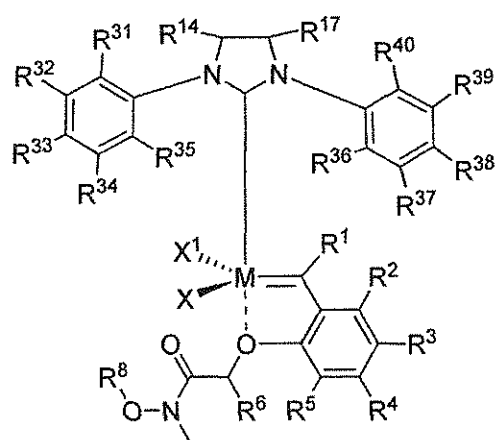
Formula 11



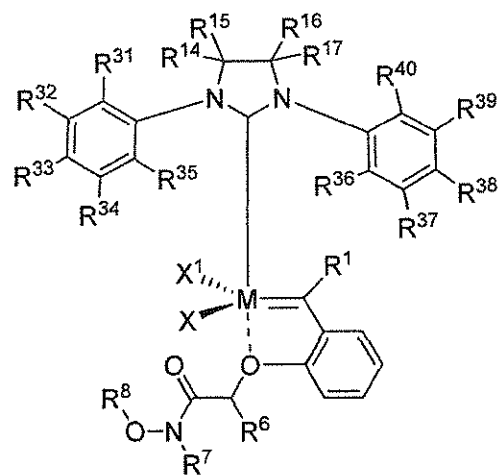
Formula 12



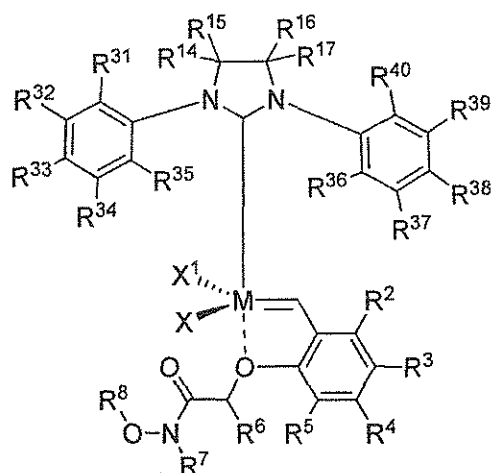
Formula 13



Formula 14

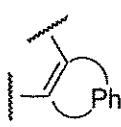


Formula 15



Formula 16

[0015] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation

herein, such as Formulas 1-6,  may be optionally substituted o-phenylene, wherein 2 or more substituents of the o-phenylene may form an optionally substituted fused C₄₋₈ carbocyclic ring or an optionally substituted fused aromatic C₅₋₁₄ ring. If substituted, any suitable substituent may be present on the o-phenylene, such as a substituent with a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 1000 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 500 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 100 g/mol, or 15 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments, all substituents of the o-phenylene have a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 1000 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 500 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 100 g/mol, or 15 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments, one, more than one, or all of the substituents may independently be H; F; Cl; Br; I; C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, propyl isomers (e.g. n-propyl and isopropyl), cyclopropyl, butyl isomers, cyclobutyl isomers (e.g. cyclobutyl and methylcyclopropyl), pentyl isomers, cyclopentyl isomers, hexyl isomers, cyclohexyl isomers, etc; C₂₋₂₀ alkenyl; C₂₋₂₀ alkynyl; C₅₋₁₀ aryl; C₁₋₂₀ alkoxy, such as -O-methyl, -O-ethyl, isomers of -O-propyl, -O-cyclopropyl, isomers of -O-butyl, isomers of -O-cyclobutyl, isomers of -O-pentyl, isomers of -O-cyclopentyl, isomers of -O-hexyl, isomers of -O-cyclohexyl, etc; C₂₋₂₀ alkenyloxy; C₂₋₂₀ alkynyloxy; C₅₋₁₀ aryloxy; C₁₋₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl; C₁₋₂₀ alkylamino; C₁₋₂₀ protonated alkylamino; amino; protonated amino; C₁₋₂₀ alkylammonium; nitro; carboxy; amido; sulfonamido; or C₁₋₂₀ perhaloalkyl; those groups can be optionally substituted with C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₁₋₂₀ perhaloalkyl, C₅₋₁₀ aryl, or C₄₋₁₀ quaternized heterocyclic. Two or more substituents of the o-phenylene may be linked together to form a substituted or unsubstituted

fused C₄₋₈ carbocyclic ring, or a substituted or unsubstituted fused aromatic C₅₋₁₄ ring. In some embodiments, the o-phenylene is unsubstituted, or all substituents are CH₃, C₂H₅, C₃H₇, C₄H₉, -OCH₃, -OC₂H₅, -OC₃H₇, -OC₄H₉, F, Cl, NO₂, or CN. In some embodiments, the o-phenylene is unsubstituted. In some embodiments, the o-phenylene has a single NO₂ substituent and no other substituents.

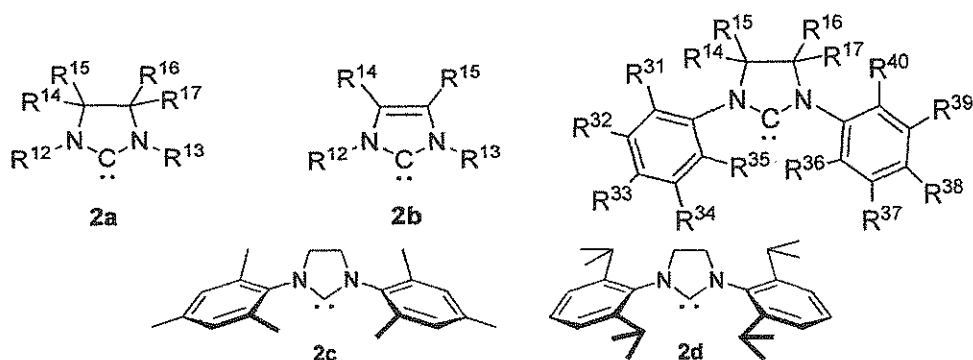
[0016] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 1-16, M may be ruthenium or osmium. In some embodiments, M is ruthenium. In some embodiments, M is osmium.

[0017] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 1-16, X may be an anionic ligand, such as F⁻, Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, ⁻OR⁹, ⁻O(C=O)R⁹, or ⁻O(SO₂)R⁹. In some embodiments, X is Cl⁻.

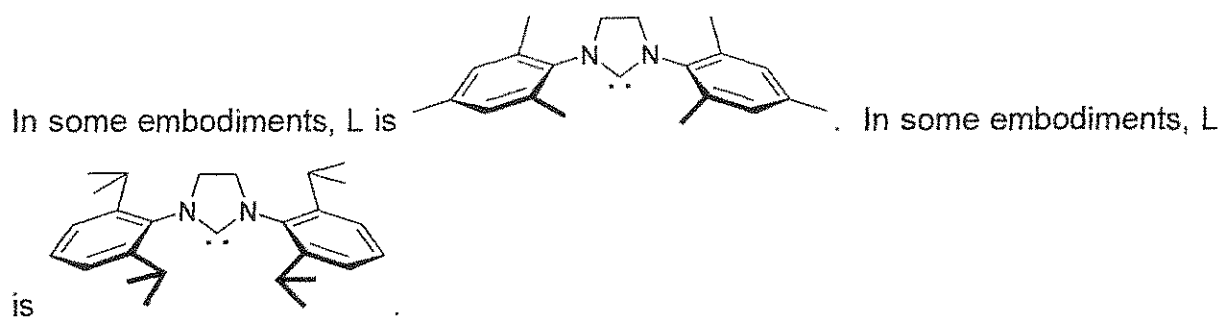
[0018] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 1-16, X¹ may be an anionic ligand, such as F⁻, Cl⁻, Br⁻, I⁻, ⁻OR⁹, ⁻O(C=O)R⁹, or ⁻O(SO₂)R⁹. In some embodiments, X¹ is Cl⁻.

[0019] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 1-16, L may be a neutral ligand, such as a carbene, an amine, or a phosphine. In some embodiments, L is an optionally substituted trialkylphosphine or an optionally substituted 1,3-diphenyldihydroimidazol-2-ylidene. In some embodiments, L is P(R¹⁸)(R¹⁹)(R²⁰).

[0020] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 1-16, in some embodiments L is *N*-heterocyclic carbene ligand (NHC), such as an NHC shown below.



[0021] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 1-8, in some embodiments L is tricyclohexylphosphine.



[0022] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 1, 2 and 5-15, R^1 may be hydrogen; C_{1-20} alkyl, such as CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , cyclic C_3H_5 , C_4H_9 , cyclic C_4H_7 , C_5H_{11} , cyclic C_5H_9 , C_6H_{13} , cyclic C_6H_{11} , etc.; or C_{5-10} aryl, such as optionally substituted phenyl.

[0023] With respect to any relevant formula or structural depiction herein, such as Formulas 8-16, R^2 may be H or any substituent, including any substituent having a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 3000 g/mol, such as H; F; Cl; Br; I; C_{1-20} alkyl, such as CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , cyclic C_3H_5 , C_4H_9 , cyclic C_4H_7 , C_5H_{11} , cyclic C_5H_9 , C_6H_{13} , cyclic C_6H_{11} , etc.; C_{2-20} alkenyl; C_{2-20} alkynyl; C_{5-10} aryl, such as phenyl or naphthyl; C_{1-20} alkoxy, such as $-OCH_3$, $-OC_2H_5$, $-OC_3H_7$, cyclic $-OC_3H_5$, $-OC_4H_9$, cyclic $-OC_4H_7$, $-OC_5H_{11}$, cyclic $-OC_5H_9$, $-OC_6H_{13}$, cyclic $-OC_6H_{11}$, etc; C_{2-20} alkenyloxy; C_{2-20} alkynyloxy; C_{5-10} aryloxy, such as phenoxy; C_{1-20} alkoxycarbonyl; C_{1-20} alkylamino; C_{1-20} protonated alkylamino; amino; protonated amino; C_{1-20} alkylammonium; nitro; carboxy; amido; sulfonamido; or C_{1-20} perhaloalkyl; those groups can be optionally substituted with C_{1-20} alkyl; C_{1-20} perhaloalkyl; C_{5-10} aryl; or C_{4-10} quaternized heterocyclic. In some embodiments, R^2 is H, F, Cl, Br, I, C_{1-12} perfluoroalkyl, or a substituent having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, 0 to 3 oxygen atoms, 0 to 3 nitrogen atoms, 0 to 3 sulfur atoms, and 0 to 41 hydrogen atoms. In some embodiments, R^2 is H, F, Cl, CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , $-OCH_3$, $-OC_2H_5$, $-OC_3H_7$, or NO_2 . In some embodiments, R^2 is a moiety with a molecular weight of 1 g/mol to 100 g/mol or 1 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments, R^2 is H.

[0024] With respect to any relevant formula or structural depiction herein, such as Formulas 8-16, R^3 may be H or any substituent, including any substituent having a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 3000 g/mol, such as H; F; Cl; Br; I; C_{1-20} alkyl, such as CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , cyclic C_3H_5 , C_4H_9 , cyclic C_4H_7 , C_5H_{11} , cyclic C_5H_9 , C_6H_{13} , cyclic C_6H_{11} , etc.; C_{2-20} alkenyl; C_{2-20} alkynyl; C_{5-10} aryl, such as phenyl or naphthyl; C_{1-20} alkoxy, such as $-OCH_3$, $-OC_2H_5$, $-OC_3H_7$, cyclic $-OC_3H_5$, $-OC_4H_9$,

cyclic $-\text{OC}_4\text{H}_7$, $-\text{OC}_5\text{H}_{11}$, cyclic $-\text{OC}_5\text{H}_9$, $-\text{OC}_6\text{H}_{13}$, cyclic $-\text{OC}_6\text{H}_{11}$, etc; C_{2-20} alkenyloxy; C_{2-20} alkynyloxy; C_{5-10} aryloxy, such as phenoxy; C_{1-20} alkoxycarbonyl; C_{1-20} alkylamino; C_{1-20} protonated alkylamino; amino; protonated amino; C_{1-20} alkylammonium; nitro; carboxy; amido; sulfonamido; or C_{1-20} perhaloalkyl; those groups can be optionally substituted with C_{1-20} alkyl; C_{1-20} perhaloalkyl; C_{5-10} aryl; or C_{4-10} quaternized heterocyclic. In some embodiments, R^3 is H, F, Cl, Br, I, C_{1-12} perfluoroalkyl, or a substituent having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, 0 to 3 oxygen atoms, 0 to 3 nitrogen atoms, 0 to 3 sulfur atoms, and 0 to 41 hydrogen atoms. In some embodiments, R^3 is H, F, Cl, CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , $-\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$, $-\text{OC}_3\text{H}_7$, or NO_2 . In some embodiments, R^3 is a moiety with a molecular weight of 1 g/mol to 100 g/mol or 1 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments, R^3 is NO_2 . In some embodiments, R^3 is H.

[0025] With respect to any relevant formula or structural depiction herein, such as Formulas 8-16, R^4 may be H or any substituent, including any substituent having a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 3000 g/mol, such as H; F; Cl; Br; I; C_{1-20} alkyl, such as CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , cyclic C_3H_5 , C_4H_9 , cyclic C_4H_7 , C_5H_{11} , cyclic C_5H_9 , C_6H_{13} , cyclic C_6H_{11} , etc.; C_{2-20} alkenyl; C_{2-20} alkynyl; C_{5-10} aryl, such as phenyl or naphthyl; C_{1-20} alkoxy, such as $-\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$, $-\text{OC}_3\text{H}_7$, cyclic $-\text{OC}_3\text{H}_5$, $-\text{OC}_4\text{H}_9$, cyclic $-\text{OC}_4\text{H}_7$, $-\text{OC}_5\text{H}_{11}$, cyclic $-\text{OC}_5\text{H}_9$, $-\text{OC}_6\text{H}_{13}$, cyclic $-\text{OC}_6\text{H}_{11}$, etc; C_{2-20} alkenyloxy; C_{2-20} alkynyloxy; C_{5-10} aryloxy, such as phenoxy; C_{1-20} alkoxycarbonyl; C_{1-20} alkylamino; C_{1-20} protonated alkylamino; amino; protonated amino; C_{1-20} alkylammonium; nitro; carboxy; amido; sulfonamido; or C_{1-20} perhaloalkyl; those groups can be optionally substituted with C_{1-20} alkyl; C_{1-20} perhaloalkyl; C_{5-10} aryl; or C_{4-10} quaternized heterocyclic. In some embodiments, R^4 is H, F, Cl, Br, I, C_{1-12} perfluoroalkyl, or a substituent having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, 0 to 3 oxygen atoms, 0 to 3 nitrogen atoms, 0 to 3 sulfur atoms, and 0 to 41 hydrogen atoms. In some embodiments, R^4 is H, F, Cl, CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , $-\text{OCH}_3$, $-\text{OC}_2\text{H}_5$, $-\text{OC}_3\text{H}_7$, or NO_2 . In some embodiments, R^4 is a moiety with a molecular weight of 1 g/mol to 100 g/mol or 1 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments, R^4 is H.

[0026] With respect to any relevant formula or structural depiction herein, such as Formulas 8-16, R^5 may be H or any substituent, including any substituent having a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 3000 g/mol, such as H; F; Cl; Br; I; C_{1-20} alkyl, such as CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , cyclic C_3H_5 , C_4H_9 , cyclic C_4H_7 , C_5H_{11} , cyclic C_5H_9 , C_6H_{13} , cyclic C_6H_{11} , etc.; C_{2-20} alkenyl; C_{2-20} alkynyl; C_{5-10} aryl, such as phenyl or

naphthyl; C₁₋₂₀ alkoxy, such as -OCH₃, -OC₂H₅, -OC₃H₇, cyclic -OC₃H₅, -OC₄H₉, cyclic -OC₄H₇, -OC₅H₁₁, cyclic -OC₅H₉, -OC₆H₁₃, cyclic -OC₆H₁₁, etc; C₂₋₂₀ alkenyloxy; C₂₋₂₀ alkynyloxy; C₅₋₁₀ aryloxy, such as phenoxy; C₁₋₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl; C₁₋₂₀ alkylamino; C₁₋₂₀ protonated alkylamino; amino; protonated amino; C₁₋₂₀ alkylammonium; nitro; carboxy; amido; sulfonamido; or C₁₋₂₀ perhaloalkyl; those groups can be optionally substituted with C₁₋₂₀ alkyl; C₁₋₂₀ perhaloalkyl; C₅₋₁₀ aryl; or C₄₋₁₀ quaternized heterocyclic. In some embodiments, R⁵ is H, F, Cl, Br, I, C₁₋₁₂ perfluoroalkyl, or a substituent having 1 to 12 carbon atoms, 0 to 3 oxygen atoms, 0 to 3 nitrogen atoms, 0 to 3 sulfur atoms, and 0 to 41 hydrogen atoms. In some embodiments, R⁵ is H, F, Cl, CH₃, C₂H₅, C₃H₇, -OCH₃, -OC₂H₅, -OC₃H₇, or NO₂. In some embodiments, R⁵ is a moiety with a molecular weight of 1 g/mol to 100 g/mol or 1 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments, R⁵ is H.

[0027] In some embodiments, 2 or more of R², R³, R⁴, and R⁵ may be linked together to form a substituted or unsubstituted fused C₄₋₈ carbocyclic ring, or a substituted or unsubstituted fused aromatic C₅₋₁₄ ring.

[0028] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, R⁶ may be hydrogen; C₁₋₆ alkyl, such as CH₃, C₂H₅, C₃H₇, cyclic C₃H₅, C₄H₉, cyclic C₄H₇, C₅H₁₁, cyclic C₅H₉, C₆H₁₃, cyclic C₆H₁₁, etc.; optionally substituted C₄₋₁₀ heterocyclyl, or optionally substituted C₅₋₁₄ aryl. In some embodiments, R⁶ is C₁₋₆ alkyl. In some embodiments, R⁶ is H, methyl, ethyl, propyl, or isopropyl. In some embodiments, R⁶ is H. In some embodiments, R⁶ is methyl.

[0029] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, R⁷ may be hydrogen; C₁₋₆ alkyl, such as CH₃, C₂H₅, C₃H₇, cyclic C₃H₅, C₄H₉, cyclic C₄H₇, C₅H₁₁, cyclic C₅H₉, C₆H₁₃, cyclic C₆H₁₁, etc.; optionally substituted C₄₋₁₀ heterocyclyl, or optionally substituted C₅₋₁₄ aryl; wherein R⁷ and R⁸ may be linked together to form a substituted or unsubstituted C₄₋₈ cyclic system. In some embodiments, R⁷ is H, methyl, ethyl, propyl, or isopropyl. In some embodiments, R⁷ is H. In some embodiments, R⁷ is methyl.

[0030] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, R⁸ may be hydrogen; C₁₋₆ alkyl, such as CH₃, C₂H₅, C₃H₇, cyclic C₃H₅, C₄H₉, cyclic C₄H₇, C₅H₁₁, cyclic C₅H₉, C₆H₁₃, cyclic C₆H₁₁, etc.; optionally substituted C₄₋₁₀ heterocyclyl, or optionally substituted C₅₋₁₄ aryl; wherein R⁷ and R⁸ may be linked together to form a substituted or unsubstituted C₄₋₈ cyclic system. In some

embodiments, R^8 is C_{1-6} alkyl. In some embodiments, R^8 is H, methyl, ethyl, propyl, or isopropyl. In some embodiments, R^8 is H. In some embodiments, R^8 is methyl.

[0031] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, each R^9 may independently be C_1 - C_{12} alkyl (such as CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , cyclic C_3H_5 , C_4H_9 , cyclic C_4H_7 , C_5H_{11} , cyclic C_5H_9 , C_6H_{13} , cyclic C_6H_{11} , etc.) or C_5 - C_{14} aryl, wherein R^9 may be optionally substituted with C_1 - C_6 alkyl, C_1 - C_6 perhaloalkyl, C_1 - C_6 alkoxy, F, Cl, Br, or I.

[0032] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formula 2a or Formula 2b, R^{12} may be optionally substituted C_5 - C_{14} aryl, such as phenyl. Any substituent may be present on the aryl. In some embodiments, the aryl is optionally substituted with at least one C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, such as CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , cyclic C_3H_5 , C_4H_9 , cyclic C_4H_7 , C_5H_{11} , cyclic C_5H_9 , C_6H_{13} , cyclic C_6H_{11} , etc.; C_1 - C_{12} perhaloalkyl, such as CF_3 , C_2F_5 , C_3F_7 , cyclic C_3F_5 , C_4F_9 , cyclic C_4F_7 , C_5F_{11} , cyclic C_5F_9 , C_6F_{13} , cyclic C_6F_{11} , etc.; C_1 - C_{12} alkoxy, such as $-OCH_3$, $-OC_2H_5$, $-OC_3H_7$, cyclic $-OC_3H_5$, $-OC_4H_9$, cyclic $-OC_4H_7$, $-OC_5H_{11}$, cyclic $-OC_5H_9$, $-OC_6H_{13}$, cyclic $-OC_6H_{11}$, etc.; or halide, such as F, Cl, Br, I. In some embodiments, R^{12} is optionally substituted phenyl. In some embodiments, R^{12} is phenyl optionally substituted with methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, or an isomer of butyl. In some embodiments, R^{12} is 2,6-diisopropylphenyl. In some embodiments, R^{12} is 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl.

[0033] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formula 2a or Formula 2b, R^{13} may be optionally substituted C_5 - C_{14} aryl, such as phenyl. Any substituent may be present on the aryl. In some embodiments, the aryl is optionally substituted with at least one C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, such as CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , cyclic C_3H_5 , C_4H_9 , cyclic C_4H_7 , C_5H_{11} , cyclic C_5H_9 , C_6H_{13} , cyclic C_6H_{11} , etc.; C_1 - C_{12} perhaloalkyl, such as CF_3 , C_2F_5 , C_3F_7 , cyclic C_3F_5 , C_4F_9 , cyclic C_4F_7 , C_5F_{11} , cyclic C_5F_9 , C_6F_{13} , cyclic C_6F_{11} , etc.; C_1 - C_{12} alkoxy, such as $-OCH_3$, $-OC_2H_5$, $-OC_3H_7$, cyclic $-OC_3H_5$, $-OC_4H_9$, cyclic $-OC_4H_7$, $-OC_5H_{11}$, cyclic $-OC_5H_9$, $-OC_6H_{13}$, cyclic $-OC_6H_{11}$, etc.; or halide, such as F, Cl, Br, I. In some embodiments, R^{13} is optionally substituted phenyl. In some embodiments, R^{13} is phenyl optionally substituted with methyl, ethyl, propyl, isopropyl, butyl, or an isomer of butyl. In some embodiments, R^{13} is 2,6-diisopropylphenyl. In some embodiments, R^{13} is 2,4,6-trimethylphenyl.

[0034] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 2a, 2b, and 9-16, R^{14} may be hydrogen or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, such as CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , cyclic C_3H_5 , etc. In some embodiments, R^{14} is H.

[0035] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 2a, 2b, and 9-16, R^{15} may be hydrogen or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, such as CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , cyclic C_3H_5 , C_4H_9 , cyclic C_4H_7 , C_5H_{11} , cyclic C_5H_9 , C_6H_{13} , cyclic C_6H_{11} , etc. In some embodiments, R^{15} is H.

[0036] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 2a, 2b, and 9-16, R^{16} may be hydrogen or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, such as CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , cyclic C_3H_5 , C_4H_9 , cyclic C_4H_7 , C_5H_{11} , etc. In some embodiments, R^{16} is H.

[0037] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 2a, 2b, and 9-16, R^{17} may be hydrogen or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, such as CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , cyclic C_3H_5 , etc. In some embodiments, R^{17} is H.

[0038] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, R^{18} , R^{19} , and R^{20} are independently C_{1-12} alkyl (such as CH_3 , C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , cyclic C_3H_5 , C_4H_9 , cyclic C_4H_7 , C_5H_{11} , cyclic C_5H_9 , C_6H_{13} , cyclic C_6H_{11} , etc.), C_{1-12} alkoxy (such as $-OCH_3$, $-OC_2H_5$, $-OC_3H_7$, cyclic $-OC_3H_5$, $-OC_4H_9$, cyclic $-OC_4H_7$, $-OC_5H_{11}$, cyclic $-OC_5H_9$, $-OC_6H_{13}$, cyclic $-OC_6H_{11}$, etc.), C_{5-12} aryl (such as optionally substituted phenyl), C_{5-12} aryloxy, or C_{5-12} heterocyclic; wherein 2 of R^{18} , R^{19} and R^{20} may optionally be linked together to form cyclic system.

[0039] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 9, 11, and 13-16, R^{31} may be H, OH, NH_2 , F, Cl, Br, I, NO_2 , CN, CF_3 , C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} alkoxy, or a moiety having a formula $(C_{3-10}N_{1-2}O_{0-1}H_{9-23})^+A^-$, wherein A^- is an appropriate anion. Some examples of $(C_{3-10}N_{1-2}O_{0-1}H_{9-23})^+A^-$ include $(C_3NH_9)^+Cl^-$ (or $[N(CH_3)_4]^+Cl^-$), $(C_4NH_{12})^+Cl^-$ (such as $[-CH_2N(CH_3)_3]^+Cl^-$ or $[-N(CH_3)_2CH_2CH_3]^+Cl^-$), etc. In some embodiments R^{31} is H, or has a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 500 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 200 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 100 g/mol, or 15 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments R^{31} is H. In some embodiments R^{31} is methyl. In some embodiments, R^{31} is isopropyl.

[0040] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 9-16, R^{32} may be H, OH, NH_2 , F, Cl, Br, I, NO_2 , CN, CF_3 ,

C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ alkoxy, or a moiety having a formula (C₃₋₁₀N₁₋₂O₀₋₁H₉₋₂₃)⁺A⁻, wherein A⁻ is an appropriate anion. In some embodiments R³² is H, or has a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 500 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 200 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 100 g/mol, or 15 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments R³² is H.

[0041] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 9 and 11-16, R³³ may be H, OH, NH₂, F, Cl, Br, I, NO₂, CN, CF₃, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ alkoxy, or a moiety having a formula (C₃₋₁₀N₁₋₂O₀₋₁H₉₋₂₃)⁺A⁻, wherein A⁻ is an appropriate anion. In some embodiments R³³ is H, or has a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 500 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 200 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 100 g/mol, or 15 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments R³³ is H. In some embodiments, R³³ is methyl.

[0042] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 9-16, R³⁴ may be H, OH, NH₂, F, Cl, Br, I, NO₂, CN, CF₃, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ alkoxy, or a moiety having a formula (C₃₋₁₀N₁₋₂O₀₋₁H₉₋₂₃)⁺A⁻, wherein A⁻ is an appropriate anion. In some embodiments R³⁴ is H, or has a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 500 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 200 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 100 g/mol, or 15 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments R³⁴ is H.

[0043] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 9, 11, and 13-16, R³⁵ may be H, OH, NH₂, F, Cl, Br, I, NO₂, CN, CF₃, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ alkoxy, or a moiety having a formula (C₃₋₁₀N₁₋₂O₀₋₁H₉₋₂₃)⁺A⁻, wherein A⁻ is an appropriate anion. In some embodiments R³⁵ is H, or has a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 500 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 200 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 100 g/mol, or 15 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments R³⁵ is H. In some embodiments R³⁵ is methyl. In some embodiments, R³⁵ is isopropyl.

[0044] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 9, 11, and 13-16, R³⁶ may be H, OH, NH₂, F, Cl, Br, I, NO₂, CN, CF₃, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ alkoxy, or a moiety having a formula (C₃₋₁₀N₁₋₂O₀₋₁H₉₋₂₃)⁺A⁻, wherein A⁻ is an appropriate anion. In some embodiments R³⁶ is H, or has a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 500 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 200 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 100 g/mol, or 15 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments R³⁶ is H. In some embodiments R³⁶ is methyl. In some embodiments, R³⁶ is isopropyl.

[0045] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 9-16, R³⁷ may be H, OH, NH₂, F, Cl, Br, I, NO₂, CN, CF₃, C₁₋₁₀ alkyl, C₁₋₁₀ alkoxy, or a moiety having a formula (C₃₋₁₀N₁₋₂O₀₋₁H₉₋₂₃)⁺A⁻, wherein

A^- is an appropriate anion. In some embodiments R^{34} is H, or has a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 500 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 200 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 100 g/mol, or 15 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments R^{37} is H.

[0046] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 9-16, R^{38} may be H, OH, NH_2 , F, Cl, Br, I, NO_2 , CN, CF_3 , C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} alkoxy, or a moiety having a formula $(C_{3-10}N_{1-2}O_{0-1}H_{9-23})^+A^-$, wherein A^- is an appropriate anion. In some embodiments R^{38} is H, or has a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 500 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 200 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 100 g/mol, or 15 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments R^{38} is H. In some embodiments, R^{38} is methyl.

[0047] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 9-16, R^{39} may be H, OH, NH_2 , F, Cl, Br, I, NO_2 , CN, CF_3 , C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} alkoxy, or a moiety having a formula $(C_{3-10}N_{1-2}O_{0-1}H_{9-23})^+A^-$, wherein A^- is an appropriate anion. In some embodiments R^{39} is H, or has a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 500 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 200 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 100 g/mol, or 15 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments R^{39} is H.

[0048] With respect to any relevant formula or structural representation herein, such as Formulas 9, 11, and 13-16, R^{40} may be H, OH, NH_2 , F, Cl, Br, I, NO_2 , CN, CF_3 , C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} alkoxy, or a moiety having a formula $(C_{3-10}N_{1-2}O_{0-1}H_{9-23})^+A^-$, wherein A^- is an appropriate anion. In some embodiments R^{40} is H, or has a molecular weight of 15 g/mol to 500 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 200 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 100 g/mol, or 15 g/mol to 50 g/mol. In some embodiments R^{40} is H. In some embodiments R^{40} is methyl. In some embodiments, R^{40} is isopropyl.

[0049] Some embodiments include complexes of formula 8:
 wherein M is ruthenium or osmium;
 X and X^1 are independently any anionic ligand;
 L is neutral ligand;
 R^1 is hydrogen, C_{1-20} alkyl, or C_{5-10} aryl;
 R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , and R^5 are independently hydrogen, halide, C_{1-20} alkyl, C_{2-20} alkenyl, C_{2-20} alkynyl, C_{5-10} aryl, C_{1-20} alkoxy, C_{2-20} alkenyloxy, C_{2-20} alkynyloxy, C_{5-10} aryloxy, C_{1-20} alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-20} alkylamino, C_{1-20} protonated alkylamino, amino, protonated amino, C_{1-20} alkylammonium, nitro, carboxy, amido, sulfonamido, or C_{1-20}

perhaloalkyl; those groups can be optionally substituted with C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₁₋₂₀ perhaloalkyl, or C₅₋₁₀ aryl;

Wherein 2 or more of R², R³, R⁴, and R⁵ may be linked together to form a substituted or unsubstituted, fused 2 or more C₄₋₈ carbocyclic ring, or a substituted or unsubstituted fused aromatic C₅₋₁₄ ring;

R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ are independently hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₄₋₁₀ cycloalkyl, C₄₋₁₀ heterocyclyl, or C₅₋₁₄ aryl; wherein R⁷ and R⁸ may be linked together to form a substituted or unsubstituted C₄₋₈ cyclic system.

[0050] In some embodiments

M is ruthenium;

X and X¹ are independently halide, -OR⁹, -O(C=O)R⁹, or -O(SO₂)R⁹, wherein R⁹ is C₁₋₁₂ alkyl, C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, or C₅₋₁₄ aryl, wherein R⁹ may be optionally substituted with C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ perhaloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy, or halide;

L is *N*-heterocyclic carbene ligand (NHC);

R¹ is hydrogen or C₁₋₂₀ alkyl;

R², R³, R⁴, and R⁵ are independently hydrogen, halide, C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₂₋₂₀ alkenyl, C₂₋₂₀ alkynyl, C₅₋₁₀ aryl, C₁₋₂₀ alkoxy, C₂₋₂₀ alkenyloxy, C₂₋₂₀ alkynyloxy, C₅₋₁₀ aryloxy, C₁₋₂₀ alkoxycarbonyl, C₁₋₂₀ alkylamino, C₁₋₂₀ protonated alkylamino, amino, protonated amino, C₁₋₂₀ alkylammonium, nitro, carboxy, amido, sulfonamido, or C₁₋₂₀ perhaloalkyl; those groups can be optionally substituted with C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, C₁₋₂₀ perhaloalkyl; C₅₋₁₀ aryl, or C₄₋₁₀ quaternized heterocyclic;

Wherein 2 or more of R², R³, R⁴, and R⁵ may be linked together to form a substituted or unsubstituted fused C₄₋₈ carbocyclic ring, or a substituted or unsubstituted fused aromatic C₅₋₁₄ ring.

R⁶, R⁷, R⁸ are independently hydrogen, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₄₋₁₀ cycloalkyl, C₄₋₁₀ heterocyclic, or C₅₋₁₄ aryl; R⁷, and R⁸ and may be linked together to form a substituted or unsubstituted cyclic C₄₋₈ system.

[0051] In some embodiments

M is ruthenium;

X and X¹ are independently halide, -OR⁹, -O(C=O)R⁹, or -O(SO₂)R⁹, wherein R⁹ is C₁₋₁₂ alkyl, C₃₋₁₂ cycloalkyl, or C₅₋₁₄ aryl, moreover R⁹ may be optionally substituted with at least one C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₁₋₆ perhaloalkyl, C₁₋₆ alkoxy or halide;

L is P(R¹⁸)(R¹⁹)(R²⁰);

wherein R^{18} , R^{19} , and R^{20} are independently C_{1-12} alkyl, C_{1-12} alkoxy, C_{3-12} cycloalkyl, C_{5-12} aryl, C_{5-12} aryloxy, or C_{5-12} heterocyclic; wherein 2 of R^{18} , R^{19} and R^{20} may optionally be linked together to form cyclic system;

R^1 is hydrogen or C_{1-20} alkyl;

R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , and R^5 are independently hydrogen, halide, C_{1-20} alkyl, C_{2-20} alkenyl, C_{2-20} alkynyl, C_{5-10} aryl, C_{1-20} alkoxy, C_{2-20} alkenyloxy, C_{2-20} alkynyloxy, C_{5-10} aryloxy, C_{1-20} alkoxycarbonyl, C_{1-20} alkylamino, C_{1-20} protonated alkylamino, amino, protonated amino, C_{1-20} alkylammonium, nitro, carboxy, amido, sulfonamido, or C_{1-20} perhaloalkyl; those groups can be optionally substituted with C_{1-20} alkyl, C_{1-20} perhaloalkyl, C_{5-10} aryl, or C_{4-10} quaternized heterocyclic;

Wherein 2 or more of R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , and R^5 may be linked together to form a substituted or unsubstituted fused C_{4-8} carbocyclic ring, or a substituted or unsubstituted fused aromatic C_{5-14} ring;

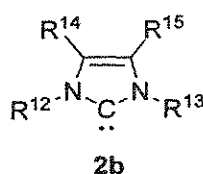
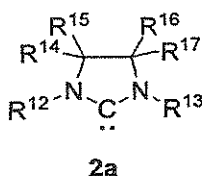
R^6 , R^7 , and R^8 are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{4-10} cycloalkyl, C_{4-10} heterocyclic, or C_{5-14} aryl; wherein R^7 and R^8 may be linked together to form a substituted or unsubstituted C_{4-8} cyclic system.

[0052] In some embodiments

M is ruthenium;

X and X^1 are independently halide;

L is *N*-heterocyclic carbene ligand (NHC) of formulae **2a** or **2b**:



wherein:

R^{12} and R^{13} are independently C_5 - C_{14} aryl, optionally substituted with at least one C_1 - C_{12} alkyl, C_1 - C_{12} perhaloalkyl, C_1 - C_{12} alkoxy or halide;

R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , and R^{17} are independently hydrogen or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl;

R^1 is hydrogen;

R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , and R^5 are independently hydrogen, halide, nitro, carboxy, amido, sulfonamido, or C_{1-20} perhaloalkyl; those groups may be optionally substituted with at least one C_{1-20} alkyl, C_{1-20} perhaloalkyl, or C_{5-10} aryl; wherein 2 or more of R^2 , R^3 , R^4 ,

and R^5 may be linked together to form a substituted or unsubstituted fused C_{4-8} carbocyclic ring, or a substituted or unsubstituted fused aromatic C_{5-14} ring;

R^6 , R^7 , and R^8 are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, C_{4-10} cycloalkyl, C_{4-10} heterocyclic, or C_{5-14} aryl; wherein R^7 and R^8 may be linked together to form a substituted or unsubstituted C_{4-8} cyclic system.

[0053] In some embodiments

M is ruthenium;

X and X^1 are chloride;

L is an *N*-heterocyclic carbene ligand (NHC) of formulae **2c** or **2d**:



R^1 is hydrogen;

R^2 , R^3 , R^4 , and R^5 are independently hydrogen or nitro;

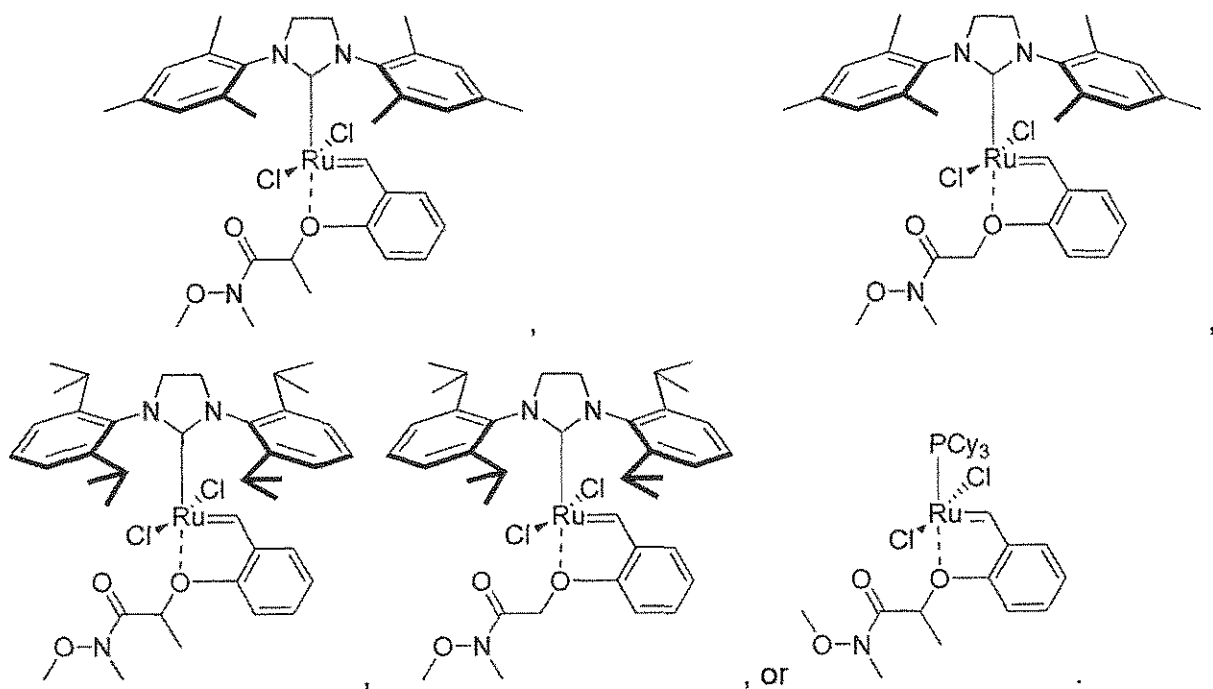
R^6 , R^7 , and R^8 are independently hydrogen, C_{1-6} alkyl, or C_{5-14} aryl;

R^7 and R^8 may be linked together to form a substituted or unsubstituted C_{4-8} cyclic system.

[0054] In some embodiments R^6 , R^7 , and R^8 are independently hydrogen or methyl.

[0055] Some embodiments include one of the following compounds:

1.



[0056] Further embodiments relate to the application of complexes of any of Formulas 1-16, wherein all substituents are described above, as a catalysts for olefin metathesis. Examples of olefin metathesis reactions in which complexes described herein can be used are ring closing metathesis (RCM), cross metathesis (CM), homometathesis and alken-alkyn (en-yn) metathesis.

[0057] In some embodiments, complexes of any of Formulas 1-16 are used as a catalyst in ring opening metathesis polymerization (ROMP).

[0058] Further embodiments relate to the method of carrying out of metathesis reaction, wherein at least one olefin is contacted with a complex of any of Formulas 1-16, wherein all substituents are described above.

[0059] In some embodiments, metathesis reaction is carried out in an organic solvent.

[0060] In some embodiments, metal impurities are removed from product by filtration of reaction mixture through a pad of appropriate adsorbent.

[0061] In some embodiments, metal impurities are removed from reaction mixture by addition of adsorbent to the reaction mixture and filtration.

[0062] In some embodiments, the adsorbent is silica gel, aluminium oxide, activated aluminium oxide, diatomite, or activated carbon.

[0063] In some embodiments the adsorbent is silica gel.

[0064] In some embodiments metal impurities are removed from product by crystallization from polar solvent. Examples of suitable polar solvents include but are not limited to: methanol, ethanol, 2-propanol, ethyl acetate, water, etc.

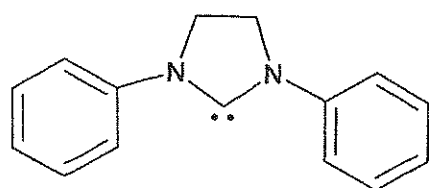
[0065] All terms have the broadest ordinary meaning known in the art.

[0066] Unless otherwise indicated, when a compound or chemical structural feature such as aryl is referred to as being "optionally substituted," it includes a feature that has no substituents (i.e. unsubstituted), or a feature that is "substituted," meaning that the feature has one or more substituents. The term "substituent" has the broadest meaning known to one of ordinary skill in the art, and includes a moiety that replaces one or more hydrogen atoms attached to a parent compound or structural feature. In some embodiments, a substituent may be an ordinary organic moiety known in the art, which may have a molecular weight (e.g. the sum of the atomic masses of the atoms of the substituent) of 15 g/mol to 50 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 100 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 150 g/mol, 15 g/mol to 200 g/mol, 15 g/mol

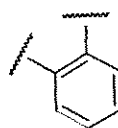
to 300 g/mol, or 15 g/mol to 500 g/mol. In some embodiments, a substituent comprises, or consists of: 0-30, 0-20, 0-10, or 0-5 carbon atoms; and 0-30, 0-20, 0-10, or 0-5 heteroatoms, wherein each heteroatom may independently be: N, O, S, Si, F, Cl, Br, or I; provided that the substituent includes one C, N, O, S, Si, F, Cl, Br, or I atom. Examples of substituents include, but are not limited to, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, heteroalkyl, heteroalkenyl, heteroalkynyl, aryl, heteroaryl, hydroxy, alkoxy, aryloxy, acyl, acyloxy, alkylcarboxylate, thiol, alkylthio, cyano, halo, thiocarbonyl, O-carbamyl, N-carbamyl, O-thiocarbamyl, N-thiocarbamyl, C-amido, N-amido, S-sulfonamido, N-sulfonamido, isocyanato, thiocyanato, isothiocyanato, nitro, silyl, sulfenyl, sulfinyl, sulfonyl, haloalkyl, haloalkoxyl, trihalomethanesulfonyl, trihalomethanesulfonamido, amino, etc.

[0067] For convenience, the term “molecular weight” is used with respect to a moiety or part of a molecule to indicate the sum of the atomic masses of the atoms in the moiety or part of a molecule, even though it may not be a complete molecule.

[0068] The structures associated with some of the chemical names referred to herein are depicted below. These structures may be unsubstituted, as shown below, or a substituent may independently be in any position normally occupied by a hydrogen atom when the structure is unsubstituted. Unless a point of attachment is indicated by , attachment may occur at any position normally occupied by a hydrogen atom.



1,3-diphenyldihydroimidazol-
2-ylidene



o-phenylene

[0069] As used herein, the term “alkyl” has the broadest meaning generally understood in the art, and may include a moiety composed of carbon and hydrogen containing no double or triple bonds. Alkyl may be linear alkyl, branched alkyl, cycloalkyl, or a combination thereof, and in some embodiments, may contain from one to thirty-five carbon atoms. In some embodiments, alkyl may include C₁₋₁₀ linear

alkyl, such as methyl ($-\text{CH}_3$), ethyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), n-propyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), n-butyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), n-pentyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), n-hexyl ($-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$), etc.; C_{3-10} branched alkyl, such as C_3H_7 (e.g. iso-propyl), C_4H_9 (e.g. branched butyl isomers), C_5H_{11} (e.g. branched pentyl isomers), C_6H_{13} (e.g. branched hexyl isomers), C_7H_{15} (e.g. heptyl isomers), etc.; C_{3-10} cycloalkyl, such as C_3H_5 (e.g. cyclopropyl), C_4H_7 (e.g. cyclobutyl isomers such as cyclobutyl, methylcyclopropyl, etc.), C_5H_9 (e.g. cyclopentyl isomers such as cyclopentyl, methylcyclobutyl, dimethylcyclopropyl, etc.) C_6H_{11} (e.g. cyclohexyl isomers), C_7H_{13} (e.g. cycloheptyl isomers), etc.; and the like.

[0070] In the groups, radicals, or moieties defined herein, the number of carbon atoms is often specified preceding the group, for example, C_{1-6} alkyl means an alkyl group or radical having from 1 to 6 carbon atoms. Unless otherwise specified below, conventional definitions of terms control and conventional stable atom valences are presumed and achieved in all formulas and groups.

[0071] With respect to an optionally substituted moiety such as optionally substituted alkyl, a phrase such as "optionally substituted C_{1-12} alkyl" refers to a C_{1-12} alkyl that may be unsubstituted, or may have 1 or more substituents, and does not limit the number of carbon atoms in any substituent.

[0072] Substituents on alkyl may be the same as those described generally above, except that alkyl may not have an alkyl substituent. In some embodiments, substituents on alkyl are independently selected from F, Cl, Br, I, CN, CO_2H , -O-alkyl, ester groups, acyl, amine groups, and amide groups, and may have a molecular weight of about 15 to about 100 or about 500.

[0073] As used herein the term "aryl" has the broadest meaning generally understood in the art, and may include an aromatic ring or aromatic ring system such as phenyl, naphthyl, etc.

[0074] Unless otherwise indicated, any reference to a compound herein by structure, name, or any other means, includes salts, such as sodium, potassium, and ammonium salts; alternate solid forms, such as polymorphs, solvates, hydrates, etc.; tautomers; or any other chemical species that may rapidly convert to a compound described herein under conditions in which the compounds are used as described herein.

[0075] If stereochemistry is not indicated, a name or structural depiction includes any stereoisomer or any mixture of stereoisomers.

[0076] The term "halogen" as used herein means a halogen such as fluoro, chloro, bromo, iodo, etc.

[0077] The term "alkylamino" as used herein, means the same as describe for term "alkyl" except that one or more hydrogen atoms is substituted with amine. The term "alkylamino" include but are not limited to:

[0078] $-\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{NEt}_2$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_2$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NEt}_2$, $-\text{NMe}_2$, $-\text{NEt}_2$, etc.

[0079] The term "alkylammonium" as used herein, means the same as describe for term "alkyl" except that one or more hydrogen atom is substituted with ammonium group. The term "alkylammonium" include but are not limited to:

[0080] $-\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_3^+\text{X}^-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{NEt}_3^+\text{X}^-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NMe}_3^+\text{X}^-$, $-\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NEt}_3^+\text{X}^-$, $-\text{NMe}_3^+\text{X}^-$, $-\text{NEt}_3^+\text{X}^-$, etc.

[0081] The term "alkenyl" as used herein, either alone or in combination with another sustituent, means cyclic or acyclic, straight or branched chain alkenyl substituents. The term "alkenyl" include but are not limited to: vinyl, allenyl, etc.

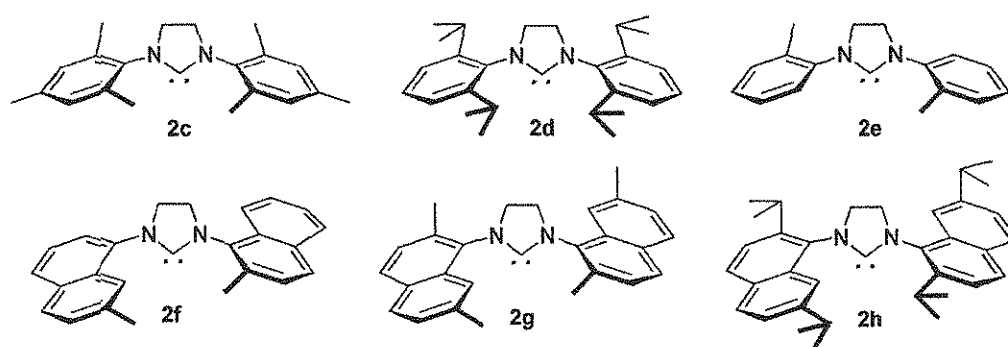
[0082] The term "alkynyl" as used herein, either alone or in combination with another sustituent, means cyclic or acyclic, straight or branched chain alkynyl substituents. The term "alkynyl" include but are not limited to: ethynyl, propynyl, butynyl, etc.

[0083] The term "neutral ligands" as used herein means ligands that are neutral, with respect to charge, when formally removed from the metal in their closed shell electronic state. Formal neutral ligands contain at least one lone pair of electrons, π -bond or σ bond that are capable of binding to the transition metal. Formal neutral ligands may also be polydentate when more than one formal neutral ligand is connected via a bond or a hydrocarbyl, substituted hydrocarbyl or a functional group tether. A formal neutral ligand may be a substituent of another metal compound, either the same or different, such that multiple compounds are bound together.

[0084] The term "anionic ligand" relates to the substituent capable of coordinating to the metallic center and bearing the charge which compensates the charge of metallic center, with the provision that the compensation can be full or partial. Anionic ligands include but are not limited to: fluoride, chloride, bromide, iodide, anions of carboxylic acids, anions of alcohols and phenols, etc. Anionic

ligands (X , X^1) can be bonded together to form bidentate ligand ($X-X^1$) and additionally they can be bonded with neutral ligand to form tridentate ligand ($X-X^1-L$). An example of bidentate ligand is an anion of 2-hydroxybenzoic acid.

[0085] The term "carbene" relates to the substituent having neutral carbon atom with the number of valence equal two and two unpaired valence electrons. The term "carbene" relates also to the analogues of carbene, in which carbon atom is replaced by another chemical element, such as: boron, silicon, nitrogen, phosphorus, sulfur. One example of a carbene includes the *N*-heterocyclic carbene ligand (NHC). Additional examples of carbenes include but are not limited to:



[0086] Complexes described herein can be synthesized with good results using procedures known in the literature.

[0087] These complexes are active and efficient catalysts of olefin metathesis, and their high affinity to the adsorbents (especially to the silica gel) may allow for easy removal of residual ruthenium from reaction mixture or crude product. During metathesis reactions, these metal complexes are contacted with substrates at conditions appropriate for this kind of reaction. Usually reactions are run at conditions applied also for complexes known in the literature. Average catalyst loading ranging between about 0.2 and about 5 mol%, the temperature used may be between about 0°C to about 120°C and the reaction time may be from about 0.1 to about 96 h.

[0088] Complexes described herein can be used in ring closing metathesis (RCM), cross metathesis (CM), alken-alkyn metathesis (en-yn), homometathesis (which is a kind of cross metathesis) and in ring opening metathesis (ROMP).

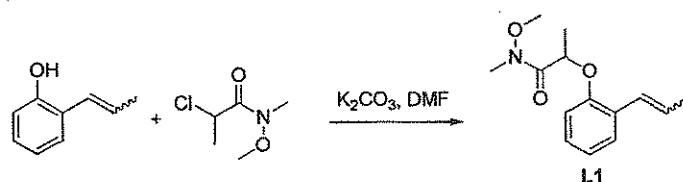
[0089] The products of olefin metathesis reaction obtained using complexes described herein contained low level of residual heavy metal (from about 5 up to about 400 times lower than in the case of product obtained with classical

catalysts), and purification process is easy, fast and inexpensive. The simplicity and efficiency of metal containing impurities removal from product is on great importance from industrial (especially pharmaceutical) point of view.

EXAMPLES

[0090] Multiplicity abbreviations used when reporting ^1H NMR spectra are: s – singlet, bs – broad singlet, d – doublet, dd – doublet of doublets, t – triplet, q – quartet, dq – doublet of quartets, sept – septet, pseudot – pseudo triplet.

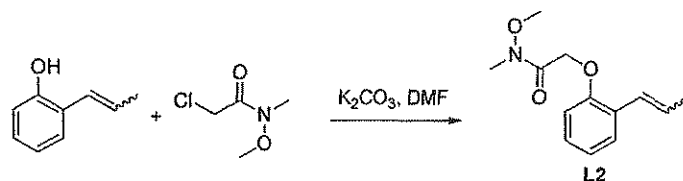
Example 1 – synthesis of (*E/Z*)-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylo-2-(2-[prop-1-en-1-yl]phenoxy)propanamid (**L1**)



[0091] Potassium carbonate (1.63 g, 11.8 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-propenylphenol (0.79 g, 5.9 mmol, mixture of isomers *E* and *Z*) in DMF (15 ml) and resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 15 min. Next 2-chloro-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylo-propionamid (1.16 g, 7.67 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 24 h. Then DMF was removed and water (30 ml) was added to the residue. The product was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 10 ml). The combined organic fractions were dried with magnesium sulfate. Drying agent was filtered off and solvent was removed. Crude product was purified by vacuum distillation (bp 78-82 °C, $p = 4 \times 10^{-2}$ mbar) to give **L1** (1.30 g, 88%) as yellow oil.

[0092] Mixture of *E/Z* isomers (6/1) was obtained. *E* isomer, ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 7.42 (dd, $J = 7.7$, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.30–6.70 (m, 4H), 6.24 (dq, $J = 15.9$, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.15–5.08 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 1.90 (dd, $J = 6.6$, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 3H), 1.60 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H).

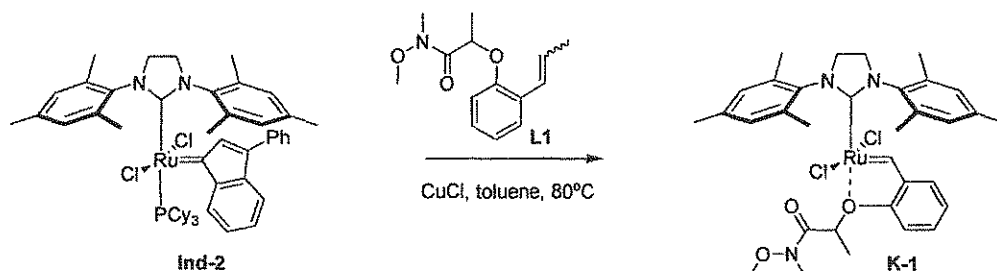
Example 2 – synthesis of (*E/Z*)-N-methoxy-N-methylo-2-(2-[prop-1-en-1-yl]phenoxy)acetamid L2



[0093] L2 was obtained using procedure described for L1. Yellow oil was obtained with 97% of yield after purification with column chromatography.

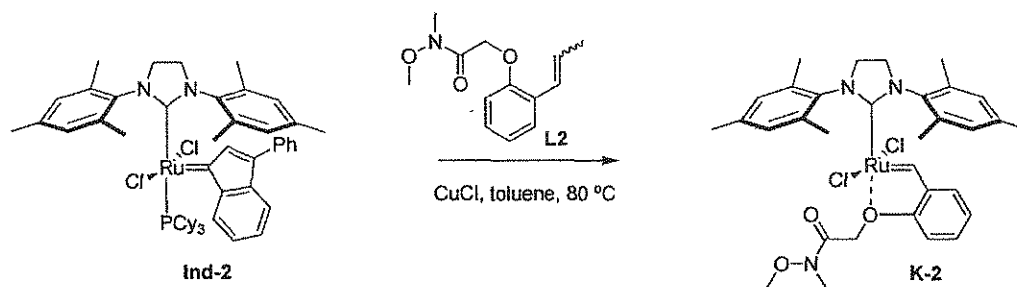
[0094] Mixture of *E/Z* isomers (5/1) was obtained. *E* isomer, ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 7.45 (dd, $J = 7.5$, $J = 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.20–6.80 (m, 4H), 6.30 (dq, $J = 16.0$, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.83 (s, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.25 (s, 3H), 1.89 (dd, $J = 6.7$, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 3H).

Example 3 – synthesis of complex K-1



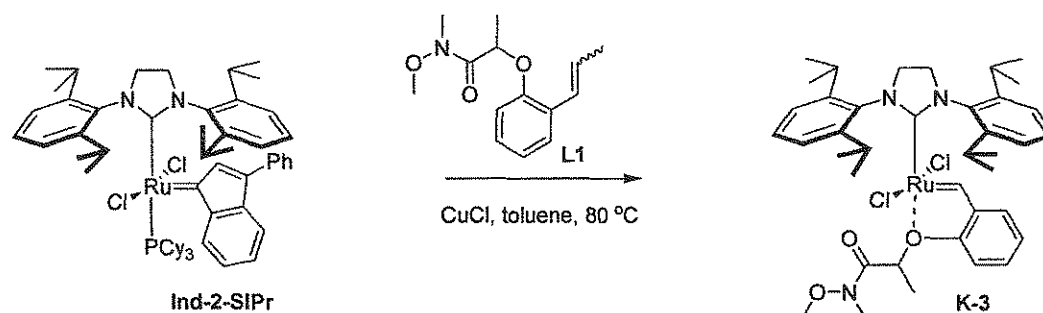
[0095] L1 (0.157 g, 0.632 mmol) and copper (I) chloride (0.062 g, 0.632 mmol) were placed under argon in a Schlenk flask and dry, degassed toluene was added (10 ml). Next commercially available complex **Ind-2** (0.400 g, 0.421 mmol) was added and reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 20 min. After that reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature and solvent was removed. The residue was dissolved in minimal amount of ethyl acetate. The insoluble grey solid was filtered off and filtrate was purified using column chromatography (eluent: cyclohexane/ethyl acetate – 6/4). Removal of solvents afforded **K-1** (0.201 g, 68%) as a green solid.

[0096] ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 16.11 (s, 1H), 7.47 – 7.44 (m, 1H), 7.09 – 6.95 (m, 6H), 6.75 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.25 – 5.22 (m, 1H), 4.06 (s, 4H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 2.51 (s, 12H), 2.41 (s, 6H), 1.52 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 3H).

Example 4 – synthesis of complex K-2

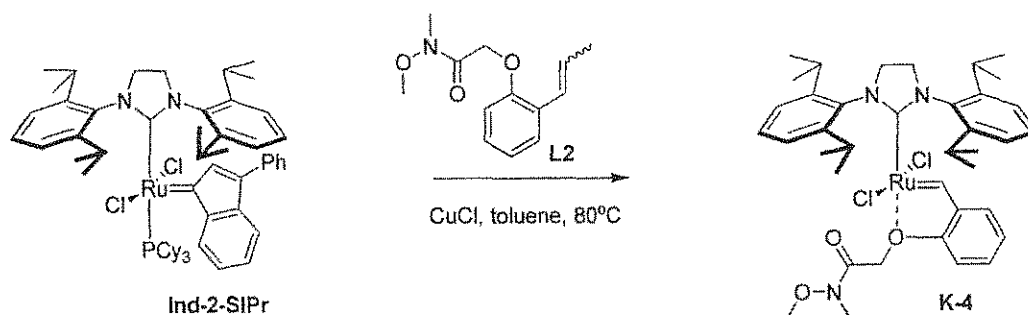
[0097] Complex **K-2** was synthesized according to method described for complex **K-1**. Complex **K-2** was obtained as an olive solid in 62% of yield.

^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 15.77 (s, 1H), 7.53 – 7.47 (m, 1H), 7.09 – 7.02 (m, 6H), 6.80 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.79 (s, 2H), 4.07 (s, 4H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.11 (s, 3H), 2.51 (s, 12H), 2.42 (s, 6H).

Example 5 – synthesis of complex K-3

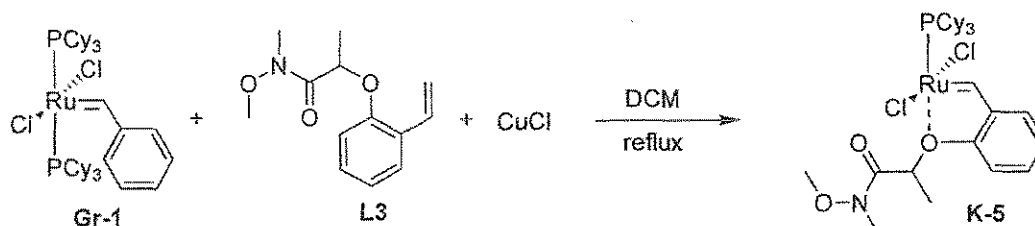
[0098] Complex **K-3** was synthesized according to method described for complex **K-1** with the exception that complex **Ind-2-SIPr** (H. Clavier, C.A. Urbina-Blanco, S.P. Nolan, *Organometallics* 2009, 28, 2848–2854) was used as a ruthenium source. Complex **K-3** was obtained as a green solid in 72% of yield.

[0099] ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 16.46 (s, 1H), 7.60 – 7.30 (m, 7H), 6.94 – 6.65 (m, 3H), 5.38 – 5.17 (m, 1H), 4.13 (s, 4H), 3.70 – 3.60 (m, 7H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 1.55 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.33 – 1.12 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 24H). ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 297.7, 214.1, 170.6, 151.8, 149.0, 145.9, 138.1, 128.9, 128.1, 124.9, 122.6, 112.5, 72.1, 61.4, 54.6, 32.5, 29.6, 26.4, 23.6, 17.6.

Example 6 – synthesis of complex K-4

[00100] Complex **K-4** was synthesized according to method described for complex **K-1** with the exception that complex **Ind-2-SIPr** was used as a ruthenium source. Complex **K-3** was obtained as a green solid in 62% of yield.

[00101] ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 16.47 (s, 1H), 7.56 – 7.44 (m, 3H), 7.42 – 7.32 (m, 4H), 7.00 – 6.86 (m, 2H), 6.81 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.83 (s, 2H), 4.14 (s, 4H), 3.63 (s, 7H), 3.04 (s, 3H), 1.31 – 1.16 (m, 24H). ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 298.5, 213.7, 167.8, 153.0, 149.1, 146.2, 138.2, 128.9, 128.1, 124.3, 122.2, 113.3, 65.4, 61.4, 54.6, 32.5, 28.6, 26.5, 23.7.

Example 7 – synthesis of complex K-5

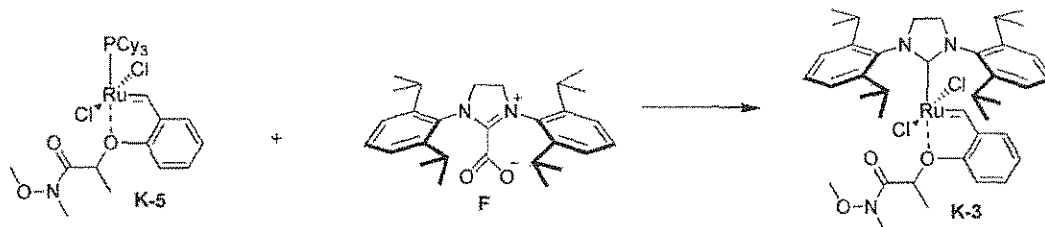
[00102] Commercially available complex **Gr-1** (0.500 g, 0.61 mmol), **L3** (0.161 g, 0.73 mmol) and copper (I) chloride (0.09 g, 0.91 mmol) were placed under argon in Schlenk flask and dry, degassed dichloromethane (10 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 20 min. Then solvent was removed and residue was purified using column chromatography (eluent: *n*-hexane/ethyl acetate 6/4). Solvents were removed and product was washed with *n*-pentane to afford **K-5** as a green solid in 75 % of yield.

[00103] Ligand **L3** was synthesized according to the method described for **L1**, except that triphenylmethylphosphonium bromide was used as a Wittig reagent source.

[00104] ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 17.44 (s, 1H), 7.75 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.66 (pseudo t, 1H), 7.17 (pseudo t, 1H), 7.05 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.60 (q, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 2.44-2.32 (m, 3H), 2.09-1.81 (m, 24H), 1.33 –

1.21 (m, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 290.4, 172.6, 152.8, 147.1, 128.5, 124.6, 123.7, 113.0, 73.4, 61.9, 34.9, 34.6, 32.5, 29.4 (d), 28.1-27.8 (m), 26.9, 26.8, 22.4, 18.2, 14.1. ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ ppm: 57.47 (100%).

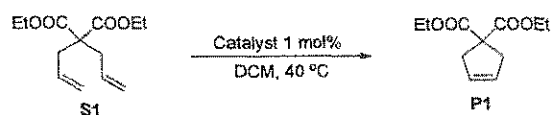
Example 8 – synthesis of complex **K-3** from complex **K-5**



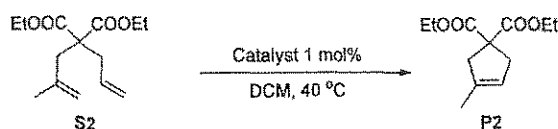
[00105] **K-5** (0.060 g, 0.09 mmol) and **F** (0.078 g, 0.18 mmol) was placed under argon in the Schlenk flask and dry, degassed toluene (2 ml) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 1 h. Then solvent was removed and residue was purified using column chromatography (eluent: cyclohexane/ethyl acetate – 6/4). Solvents were evaporated to afford **K-3** (0.030 g, 43%) as a green solid.

[00106] The exact conditions for the examples presented below are given in the tables. **Example 9**

[00107] Comparison of the activity of complexes described herein with complexes known in the literature based on conversions determined by GC.

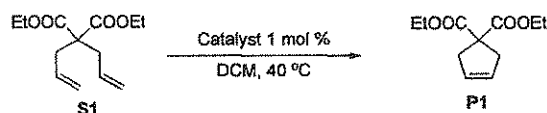


Catalyst	Time [min]	Conversion [%]
A	120	98
B	15	98
K-1	240	98
K-3	30	>98
K-4	60	96



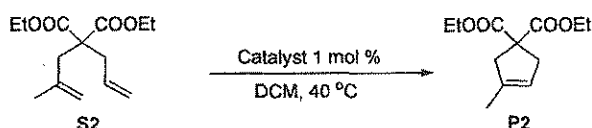
Catalyst	Time [min]	Conversion [%]
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A	120	85
B	30	>98
K-3	30	>98
K-4	150	97

Example 10 – ring closing metathesis.

[00108] To the solution of **S1** (165 mg, 0.69 mmol) in dichloromethane the appropriate amount of catalyst (1 mol %) was added under air. Reaction mixture was stirred at reflux and reaction progress was monitored using GC method. After reaction was completed, reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel (silica gel/substrate mas ratio = 7). Product was eluted with additional portion of DCM. In each case **P1** was isolated with quantitative yield. GC purity of product was determined and residual ruthenium in product was measured using ICP MS method.

Entry	Catalyst	Time [min]	GC purity [%]	Ru [ppm]
1	B	30	99	2180
2	K-3	30	98	14
3	K-4	60	93	41

Example 11 – ring closing metathesis.

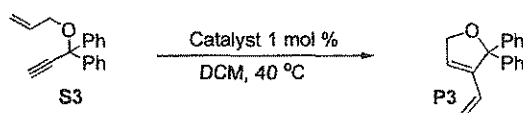
[00109] To the solution of **S2** (196 mg, 0.77 mmol) in dichloromethane the appropriate amount of catalyst (1 mol %) was added under air. Reaction mixture was stirred at reflux and reaction progress was monitored using GC method. After reaction was completed, reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel (silica gel/substrate mas ratio = 7). Product was eluted with additional portion of DCM. In each case **P2** was isolated with quantitative yield. GC purity of product was determined and residual ruthenium in product was measured using ICP MS method.

Entry	Catalyst	Time [min]	GC purity [%]	Ru [ppm]
1	A	120	94	3640
2	A	120	97	658 ^a
3	A	120	89	293 ^b
4	B	50	98	1950
5	E	60	94	2630
6	K-3	60	96	9.2
7	K-4	150	97	147

^a – residual Ru was removed from crude reaction mixture using commercially available scavenger: *SiliaBond* Thiol, using procedure recommended by SILICYCLE

^b – residual Ru was removed from crude reaction mixture using commercially available scavenger: *SiliaBond* DMT, using procedure recommended by SILICYCLE

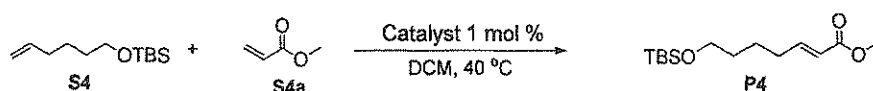
Example 12 – alkene-alkyne metathesis (en-yn).



[00110] To the solution of **S3** (181 mg, 0.73 mmol) in dichloromethane the appropriate amount of catalyst (1 mol %) was added under air. The reaction mixture was stirred at reflux and reaction progress was monitored using GC method. After reaction was completed, reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel (silica gel/substrate mas ratio = 7). Product was eluted with additional portion of DCM. In each case **P3** was isolated with quantitative yield. GC purity of product was determined and residual ruthenium in product was measured using ICP MS method.

Entry	Catalyst	Time [min]	GC purity [%]	Ru [ppm]
1	B	15	>99.5	1430
2	K-3	30	>99.5	15
3	K-4	45	99	37

Example 13 – cross metathesis.



[00111] To the solution of **S4** (300 mg, 1.40 mmol) and **S4a** (603 mg, 7.00 mmol) in dichloromethane the appropriate amount of catalyst (1 mol %) was added under air. Reaction mixture was stirred at reflux and reaction progress was

monitored using GC method. After reaction was completed, reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel (silica gel/substrate mas ratio = 7). Product was eluted with additional portion of DCM. GC purity of product was determined and residual ruthenium in product was measured using ICP MS method.

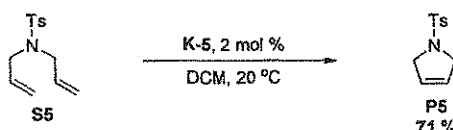
Entry	Catalyst	Time[min]	GC purity [%]	E/Z	Yield [%]	Ru [ppm]
1	A	40	56 ^c	21/1	87	2550
2	A	40	95	21/1	89	1310 ^a
3	A	40	91	19/1	99	109 ^b
4	B	15	99	17/1	94	704
5	K-3	50	96	16/1	92	143
6	K-4	120	97	16/1	93	113

^a – residual Ru was removed from crude reaction mixture using commercially available scavenger: SiliaBond Thiol, using procedure recommended by SILICYCLE

^b – residual Ru was removed from crude reaction mixture using commercially available scavenger: SiliaBond DMT, using procedure recommended by SILICYCLE

^c – conversion >98%

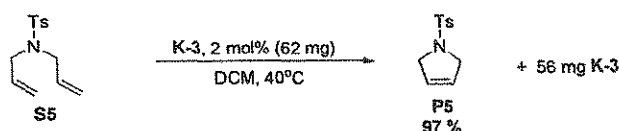
Example 14 – ring closing metathesis.



[00112] To the solution of **S5** (165 mg, 0.69 mmol) in dichloromethane complex **K-5** (12.07 mg, 2 mol %) was added. Reaction mixture was stirred at 20 °C and reaction progress was controlled using GC. After reaction was completed, solvent was removed and crude product was crystalized from ethanol twice. Product **P5** was obtained as a white solid (145 mg, 71%, GC purity >99%). Residual Ru (61 ppm) was measured using ICP MS method.

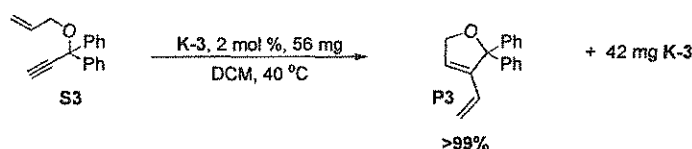
Example 15 – catalyst recovery and reuse.

Example 15 A



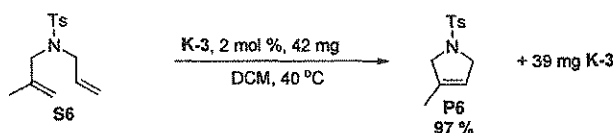
[00113] To the solution of **S5** (1.0 g, 3.98 mmol) in dry, degassed dichloromethane complex **K-3** (2 mol %, 62 mg) was added under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at reflux and reaction progress was monitored using GC method. After reaction was completed (20 min), reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel (silica gel/substrate mas ratio = 7). Product was eluted with additional portion of DCM. Product was isolated with 97% of yield (862 mg). Purity of product determined by GC was >99%. Residual Ru (48 ppm) in the product was measured by ICP MS method. Next complex **K-3** was eluted using ethyl acetate. After solvent removal and catalyst washing with small amount of *n*-pentane, complex **K-3** was recovered as a green solid (56 mg, 90% of initial amount of **K-3**).

Example 15 B



[00114] To the solution of **S3** (886 mg, 3.57 mmol) in dry, degassed dichloromethane complex **K-3** (2 mol %, 56 mg) recovered form Example 15A was added under argon. Reaction mixture was stirred at reflux and reaction progress was monitored using GC method. After reaction was completed (30 min), reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel (silica gel/substrate mas ratio = 7). Product was eluted with additional portion of DCM. Product was isolated with >99% of yield (885 mg). Purity of product determined by GC was >99%. Residual Ru in the product was measured by ICP MS (61 ppm). Next complex **K-3** was eluted using ethyl acetate. After solvent removal and catalyst washing with small amount of *n*-pentane, complex **K-3** was recovered as a green solid (42 mg, 75% of the amount of **K-3** used in this experiment).

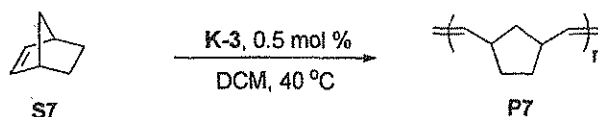
Przykład 15 C



[00115] To the solution of **S6** (710 mg, 2.68 mmol) in dry, degassed dichloromethane complex **K-3** (2 mol %, 42 mg) recovered form Example 15B was added under argon. The reaction mixture was stirred at reflux and reaction progress was monitored using GC method. After reaction was completed (30 min), reaction

mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel (silica gel/substrate mas ratio = 7). Product was eluted with additional portion of DCM. Product was isolated with 97% of yield (613 mg). Purity of product determined by GC was >99 %. Residual Ru in the product was measured by ICP MS (172 ppm). Next complex **K-3** was eluted using ethyl acetate. After solvent removal and catalyst washing with small amount of *n*-pentane, complex **K-3** was recovered as a green solid (39 mg, 93% of the amount of **K-3** used in this experiment).

Example 16 – ring opening metathesis



[00116] Complex **K-3** (12.5 mg, 0.5 mol %) was added to the solution of **S7** (300 mg, 3.19 mmol) in dichloromethane (30 ml). The reaction mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 5 min, then cooled down to room temperature and pour out into flask contained methanol (50 ml). Precipitated solid was filtered and dried to afford **P7** with 99% of yield (298 mg). Residual Ru in the product was measured by ICP MS (59 ppm).

[00117] As it is shown in **Example 15** (using complex **K-3**) complexes described herein have high and selective (dependent on the eluent used) affinity to adsorbents what allow for easy recovery of catalyst after reaction. It is demonstrated that recovered catalyst can be reused maintaining high reactivity and efficiency. Moreover recovered catalyst can be used in metathesis of different substrate giving products of very high purity.

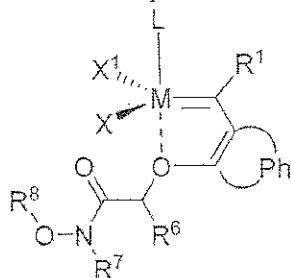
[00118] It is demonstrated that complexes described herein such as **K-3**, **K-4** and **K-5** (**Examples 9-16**), can be used as catalyst for olefin metathesis as they shown high efficiency and products obtained using them are contaminated with low residual Ru. Products obtained using classical catalysts contained from 5 up to 400 times more residual ruthenium when the same purification method was applied. Complexes bearing ligand **2d** exhibited higher activity and efficiency in metathesis reactions than that containing ligand **2c**. Importantly, complexes bearing ligand **2d** have activity close to that presented by complex **B** which is known to be one of the

most active metathesis catalyst and usually outweigh in the activity unmodified complex A.

Moreover complexes described herein efficiently mediate metathesis reactions without protective atmosphere of inert gas.

Claims

1. A compound of a formula:



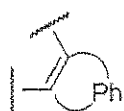
wherein

M is ruthenium;

X and X¹ are independently anionic ligands; L

is a neutral ligand;

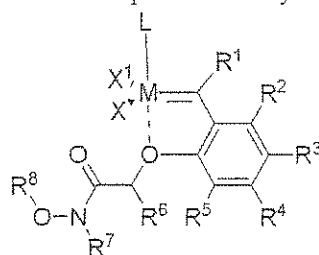
R¹ is hydrogen, C₁₋₂₀ alkyl, or C₅₋₁₀ aryl;



is optionally substituted *o*-phenylene, wherein, if the *o*-phenylene is substituted, all substituents of the *o*-phenylene are independently CH₃, C₂H₅, C₃H₇, C₄H₉, -OCH₃, -OC₂H₅, -OC₃H₇, -OC₄H₉, F, Cl, NO₂, or CN; and

R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ are independently H, C₁₋₆ alkyl, C₄₋₁₀ heterocyclyl, or C₅₋₁₄ aryl; wherein R⁷ and R⁸ may be linked together to form a C₄₋₈ cyclic system; and wherein the alkyl may be a linear, branched, cycloalkyl, or a combination thereof.

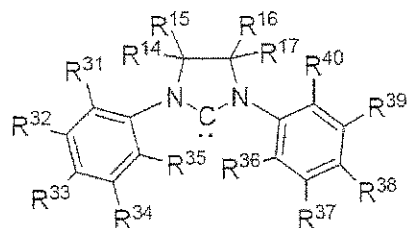
2. The compound of claim 1, further represented by a formula:



wherein R², R³, R⁴, and R⁵ are independently H, F, Cl, CH₃, C₂H₅, C₃H₇, -OCH₃, -OC₂H₅, -OC₃H₇, or NO₂.

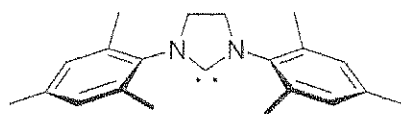
3. The compound of any preceding claim, wherein X is chloride.
4. The compound of any preceding claim, wherein X¹ is chloride.

5. The compound of any preceding claim, wherein R^2 is H.
6. The compound of any preceding claim, wherein R^3 is H.
7. The compound of any preceding claim, wherein R^4 is H.
8. The compound of any preceding claim, wherein R^5 is H.
9. The compound of any preceding claim, wherein R^6 is H or C_{1-6} alkyl.
10. The compound of any preceding claim, wherein R^8 is H or C_{1-6} alkyl.
11. The compound of any preceding claim, wherein L is tricyclohexylphosphine.
12. The compound of claim 1, wherein L is:



wherein R^{14} , R^{15} , R^{16} , and R^{17} are independently H or C_1 - C_{12} alkyl;
 R^{31} , R^{32} , R^{33} , R^{34} , R^{35} , R^{36} , R^{37} , R^{38} , R^{39} , and R^{40} are independently H, OH, NH_2 , F, Cl, Br, I, NO_2 , CN, CF_3 , C_{1-10} alkyl, C_{1-10} alkoxy, or a moiety having a formula $(C_{3-10}N_{1-2}O_{0-1}H_{9-23})^+A^-$, wherein A^- is an appropriate anion.

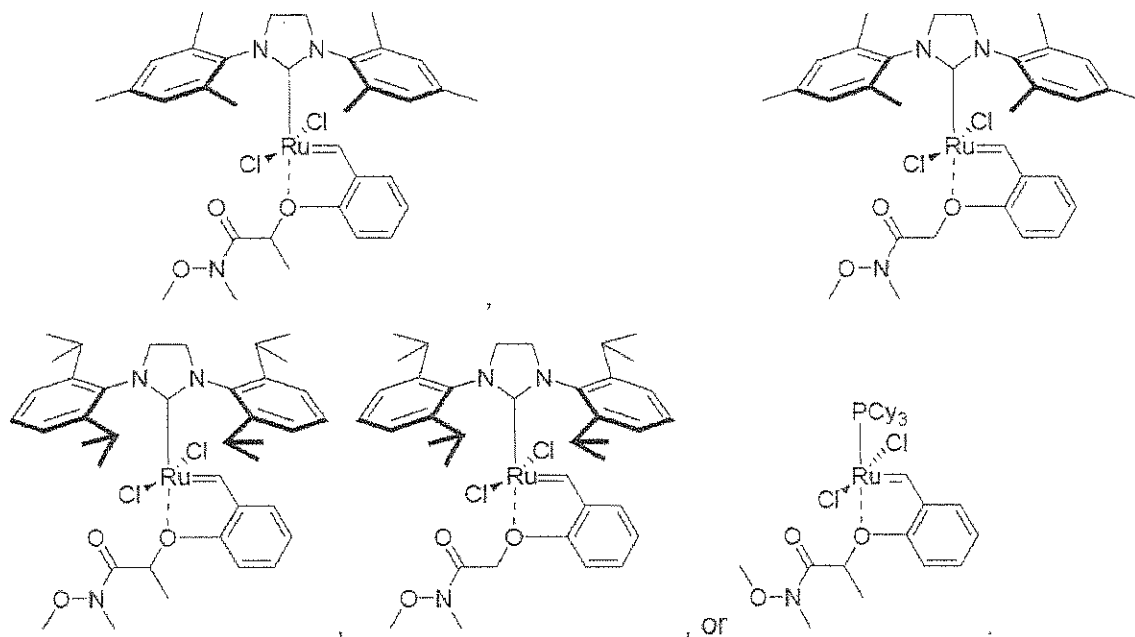
13. The compound of claim 12, wherein L is



14. The compound of claim 12, wherein L is



15. The compound of claim 1, having a formula:

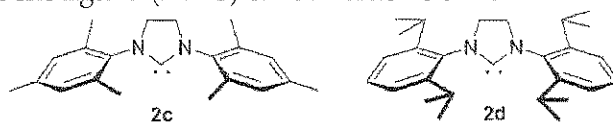


16. A compound of claim 2, wherein

M is ruthenium;

X and X¹ are chloride;

L is N-heterocyclic carbene ligand (NHC) of formulae 2c or 2d:



R¹ is hydrogen;

R², R³, R⁴, and R⁵ are independently hydrogen or nitro;

R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ are independently hydrogen, C1-6 alkyl, or C5-14 aryl.

17. A compound of claim 16, wherein R⁶, R⁷, and R⁸ are independently hydrogen or methyl.

18. A process for carrying out a metathesis reaction, comprising reacting a mixture comprising: 1.) two compounds each having a C=C double bond, or one compound having at least two C=C double bonds; and 2.) a catalyst, wherein the catalyst is a compound according to claims 1-17.
19. A process according to claim 18 in which complexes of any of Formulas 1-16 are used as a catalyst in ring closing metathesis, cross metathesis, homo metathesis, or alkene-alkyne metathesis.
20. A process according to claim 18 in which complexes of any of Formulas 1-16 are used as a catalyst in ring opening metathesis polymerization.
21. A process for carrying out a metathesis reaction, comprising reacting a mixture comprising: at least one olefin and a catalyst, wherein the catalyst is a compound according to claims 1-17.
22. A process according to claim 21, wherein a metathesis reaction is carried out in organic solvent.
23. A process according to claim 21 or 22, wherein metal impurities are removed from product by filtration of reaction mixture through a pad of appropriate adsorbent.
24. A process according to claim 21 or 22, wherein metal impurities are removed from reaction mixture by addition of adsorbent to the reaction mixture and filtration.
25. A process according to claim 23 or 24 wherein the adsorbent is selected from: silica gel, aluminium oxide, activated aluminium oxide, diatomite, activated carbon.
26. A process according to claim 25 wherein the adsorbent is silica gel.
27. A process according to claim 21 or 22, wherein metal impurities are removed from product by crystallization from polar solvent.