## Formation and Structural Characterization of $[RuCl_2(CO)_2(SPh_2)_2]$ , $[RuCl_2(CO)_3(OH_2)]$ , and $[Ru(OH_2)_6][RuCl_3(CO)_3]_2 \cdot 2H_2O$

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While the room temperature reaction of  $[RuCl_2(CO)_3]_2$  and  $Ph_2S$  in tetrahydrofuran in air affords  $[RuCl_2(CO)_2(SPh_2)_2]$  (1) in moderate yield, that in dichloromethane results in the formation of a mixture of  $[RuCl_2(CO)_3(H_2O)]$  (2) and  $[Ru(H_2O)_6][RuCl_3(CO)_3]_2 \cdot 2H_2O$  (3). Very small amounts of 1 are produced only upon prolonged reflux of the reagents. All compounds were characterized by X-ray crystallography. 1 crystallizes as discrete octahedral *cis*(CO), *cis*(Cl), *trans*(Ph\_2S) complexes, which are joined into stacks by weak  $H \cdots Cl$  hydrogen bonds. 2 is also composed of discrete octahedral complexes. Four hydrogen bonds involving aqua and chlorido ligands link two complexes into a dimer. The structure of 3 consists of octahedral hexaaquaruthenium cations and two tricarbonyl-trichloridoruthenate anions. The water of crystallization is involved in hydrogen bonding between the cations and anions resulting in the formation of a continuous three-dimensional network.

Key words: Ruthenium Complex, Diphenyl Sulfide, Crystal Structure