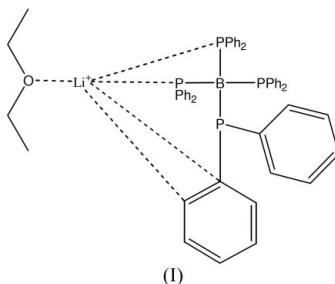


Franz Dornhaus and Michael
Bolte*Institut für Anorganische Chemie, J. W. Goethe-
Universität Frankfurt, Max-von-Laue-Strasse 7,
60438 Frankfurt/Main, GermanyCorrespondence e-mail:
bolte@chemie.uni-frankfurt.de

Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 173\text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.003\text{ \AA}$
 R factor = 0.038
 wR factor = 0.097
Data-to-parameter ratio = 16.5For details of how these key indicators were
automatically derived from the article, see
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Lithium tetrakis(diphenylphosphino)borate
diethyl ether solvateIn the title compound, $\text{Li}^+ \cdot \text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{40}\text{BP}_4^- \cdot \text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{O}$, the Li^+ cation
is coordinated by two P atoms, two aromatic C atoms and the
ether O atom.Received 21 November 2006
Accepted 27 November 2006

Comment

In contrast to the well established tetraalkyl- and tetraaryl-
borates, there are only two examples of tetraphosphinoborate
anions, namely the parent compound $\text{B}(\text{PH}_2)_4^-$ (Baudler &
Block, 1988, 1989) and the ethyl derivative $\text{B}(\text{PEt}_2)_4^-$ (Fritz &
Pfannerer, 1970; Fritz & Sattler, 1975). To our knowledge,
none of them has been structurally characterized. We report
here the synthesis and structure of the title compound, (I)
(Fig. 1), which is a lithium salt and diethylether solvate of the
phenyl derivative, $\text{B}(\text{PPh}_2)_4^-$. The compound is stable at room
temperature but the solution decomposes immediately upon
contact with stainless steel canulas or catalytic amounts of
zirconium oxide with formation of a colourless precipitate.
The decomposition products were not identified.The bond lengths and angles in (I) can be regarded as
normal (Cambridge Structural Database; Version 5.27,
November 2005 updated August 2006; Mogul Version 1.1;
Allen, 2002). Compound (I) contains tetrakis(diphenyl-
phosphino)borate anions, Li cations and diethyl ether solvent
molecules. The Li cation is coordinated by two P atoms, two
aromatic C atoms and the ether O atom (Table 1). The B—P
distances of the Li-coordinating P atoms are longer than the
other two B—P distances.

Experimental

Reactions and manipulations were carried out under an atmosphere
of dry nitrogen using standard Schlenk techniques. Solvents were
freshly distilled under argon from sodium/benzophenone (diethyl
ether, C_6D_6) or sodium–lead alloy (pentane) prior to use. A solution
of $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{OEt}_2$ (79 mg, 0.56 mmol) in diethyl ether (5 ml) was added to
a stirred solution of Ph_2PLi (0.433 g, 2.25 mmol) in diethyl ether
(15 ml) at 195 K. An orange suspension formed. After the mixture
had warmed to ambient temperature overnight, a colourless precipi-

pitrate was filtered off. All volatiles were removed from the pale-yellow filtrate *in vacuo*. The yellow residue was washed with pentane (2 × 5 ml) and redissolved in a minimum amount of diethyl ether. X-ray quality crystals of (I) separated upon cooling to 278 K. Yield 176 mg (38%).

Crystal data

Li⁺·C₄₈H₄₀BP₄⁻·C₄H₁₀O
M_r = 832.55
 Monoclinic, *P*2₁
a = 11.7386 (7) Å
b = 13.2135 (11) Å
c = 14.4602 (9) Å
 β = 91.216 (5)°
V = 2242.4 (3) Å³

Z = 2
D_x = 1.233 Mg m⁻³
 Mo *K*α radiation
 μ = 0.21 mm⁻¹
T = 173 (2) K
 Block, yellow
 0.50 × 0.49 × 0.47 mm

Data collection

Stoe IPDS-II two-circle diffractometer
 ω scans
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (*MULABS*; Spek, 2003; Blessing, 1995)
T_{min} = 0.904, *T_{max}* = 0.909

16919 measured reflections
 8770 independent reflections
 8251 reflections with *I* > 2σ(*I*)
R_{int} = 0.038
 θ_{max} = 27.7°

Refinement

Refinement on *F*²
R[*F*² > 2σ(*F*²)] = 0.038
wR(*F*²) = 0.097
S = 1.05
 8770 reflections
 533 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
w = 1/[σ²(*F_o*²) + (0.0682*P*)² + 0.0442*P*]
 where *P* = (*F_o*² + 2*F_c*²)/3

(Δ/σ)_{max} = 0.001
 Δρ_{max} = 0.28 e Å⁻³
 Δρ_{min} = -0.23 e Å⁻³
 Extinction correction: *SHELXL97*
 Extinction coefficient: 0.0061 (12)
 Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 3383 Friedel pairs
 Flack parameter: -0.04 (5)

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

B1–P2	2.013 (2)	Li1–P4	2.532 (4)
B1–P1	2.015 (2)	Li1–C31	2.543 (5)
B1–P3	2.032 (2)	Li1–C32	2.560 (5)
B1–P4	2.053 (2)	Li1–O1	1.881 (5)
Li1–P3	2.599 (5)		

The H atoms were positioned geometrically (C–H = 0.95–0.99 Å) and refined as riding with *U*_{iso}(H) = 1.2*U*_{eq}(C) or 1.5*U*_{eq}(methyl C).

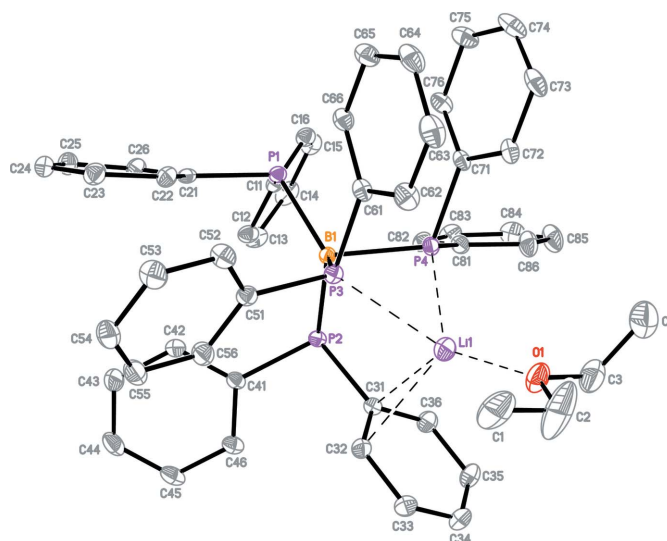


Figure 1 The asymmetric unit of (I) showing 50% displacement ellipsoids; H atoms have been omitted for clarity. The bonds to Li are shown as dashed lines.

Data collection: *X-AREA* (Stoe & Cie, 2001); cell refinement: *X-AREA*; data reduction: *X-AREA*; program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *XP* in *SHELXTL-Plus* (Sheldrick, 1991); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

References

Allen, F. H. (2002). *Acta Cryst.* **B58**, 380–388.
 Baudler, M. & Block, C. (1988). *Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem.* **567**, 7–12.
 Baudler, M. & Block, C. (1989). *Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem.* **569**, 7–15.
 Blessing, R. H. (1995). *Acta Cryst.* **A51**, 33–38.
 Flack, H. D. (1983). *Acta Cryst.* **A39**, 876–881.
 Fritz, G. & Pfannerer, F. (1970). *Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem.* **373**, 30–35.
 Fritz, G. & Sattler, E. (1975). *Z. Anorg. Allg. Chem.* **413**, 193–228.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1991). *SHELXTL-Plus*. Release 4.1. Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments Inc., Madison, Wisconsin, USA.
 Sheldrick, G. M. (1997). *SHELXS97* and *SHELXL97*. University of Göttingen, Germany.
 Spek, A. L. (2003). *J. Appl. Cryst.* **36**, 7–13.
 Stoe & Cie (2001). *X-AREA*. Stoe & Cie, Darmstadt, Germany.