

## Poly[[acetonitrile]lithium(I)]- $\mu_3$ -tetrafluoridoborato]

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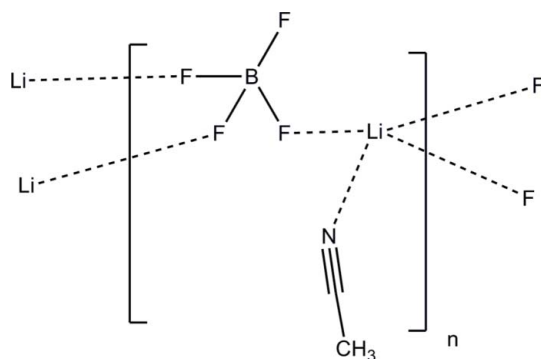
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study;  $T = 110$  K; mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.001$  Å;  $R$  factor = 0.045;  $wR$  factor = 0.118; data-to-parameter ratio = 28.2.

The structure of the title compound,  $[\text{Li}(\text{BF}_4)(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})]_n$ , consists of a layered arrangement parallel to (100) in which the  $\text{Li}^+$  cations are coordinated by three F atoms from three tetrafluoridoborate ( $\text{BF}_4^-$ ) anions and an N atom from an acetonitrile molecule. The  $\text{BF}_4^-$  anion is coordinated to three different  $\text{Li}^+$  cations through three F atoms. The structure can be described as being built from vertex-shared  $\text{BF}_4$  and  $\text{LiF}_3(\text{NCCCH}_3)$  tetrahedra. These tetrahedra reside around a crystallographic inversion center and form 8-membered rings.

### Related literature

For related compounds containing  $\text{Li}(\text{BF}_4)$ , see: Andreev *et al.* (2005); Henderson *et al.* (2003*a,b*); Ramirez *et al.* (2003); Francisco & Williams (1990). For the structures of related Li salts with  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$ , see: Klapötke *et al.* (2006); Brooks *et al.* (2002); Yokota *et al.* (1999); Raston *et al.* (1989).



### Experimental

#### Crystal data

$[\text{Li}(\text{BF}_4)(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{N})]$	$V = 569.57(8) \text{ \AA}^3$
$M_r = 134.80$	$Z = 4$
Monoclinic, $P2_1/c$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 7.8248(6) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 0.18 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$b = 8.8187(7) \text{ \AA}$	$T = 110 \text{ K}$
$c = 8.2932(6) \text{ \AA}$	$0.34 \times 0.26 \times 0.16 \text{ mm}$
$\beta = 95.5708(18)^\circ$	

#### Data collection

Bruker–Nonius Kappa X8 APEXII diffractometer	13920 measured reflections
Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Bruker, 2009)	2650 independent reflections
$T_{\min} = 0.941$ , $T_{\max} = 0.971$	2001 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$

#### Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$	94 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.118$	All H-atom parameters refined
$S = 1.05$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.43 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
2650 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.18 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2009); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2009); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: cif2tables.py (Boyle, 2008).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: FJ2410).

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**supplementary materials**

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## Poly[[*(acetonitrile)lithium(I)-μ<sub>3</sub>-tetrafluoridoborato*]

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### Comment

In this structure, atoms F1 and F2 are endocyclic linking the boron atom to the lithium atom while F3 and F4 are exocyclic. Neighboring rings are linked through a Li1—F3 bond to form an infinite two dimensional network which orients parallel to (1 0 0). The interface between the two dimensional networks is occupied by the aliphatic ends of the acetonitrile molecules and the F4 atoms and is largely at van der Waal contact distances. There is, however, a close intermolecular contact of 3.1601 (11) Å between the nitrile carbon atom, C1, and F4 (1 - *x*, 1 - *y*, 2 - *z*).

Solvate structures provide significant insight into the species which may exist in electrolytes solutions. Solvates based upon acetonitrile and lithium salts are particularly noteworthy as dinitrile solvents gain increasing interest as high-voltage solvents for lithium battery electrolytes. The phase diagram for (CH<sub>3</sub>CN)<sub>n</sub>—LiBF<sub>4</sub> mixtures indicates that at least three different solvates may form with 4/1 (*T<sub>m</sub>* = -12°C), 2/1 (*T<sub>m</sub>* = 25°C) and 1/1 (*T<sub>m</sub>* = 63°C) AN/Li compositions. The 4/1 solvate may resemble that for LiClO<sub>4</sub> in which the Li<sup>+</sup> cations are fully solvated by four acetonitrile molecules and the anions are uncoordinated. The 2/1 solvate, in turn, may resemble that for LiBr in which the Li<sup>+</sup> cations are solvated by two acetonitrile molecules and two anions to form aggregated dimer solvates. The 1/1 solvate structure is reported here.

### Experimental

LiBF<sub>4</sub> (99.998%) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used as-received. Anhydrous acetonitrile (Sigma Aldrich, 99.8%) was used as-received. In a Vacuum Atmospheres inert atmosphere (N<sub>2</sub>) glove box (< 5 p.p.m. H<sub>2</sub>O), LiBF<sub>4</sub> (1 mmol) and acetonitrile (1.5 mmol) were sealed in a vial and the mixture heated on a hot plate to form a homogeneous solution. Upon standing at ambient temperature, colorless plate single crystals suitable for analysis formed.

### Refinement

The structure was solved by direct methods using the XS program. All non-hydrogen atoms were obtained from the initial solution. The hydrogen atoms were introduced at idealized positions and were allowed to refine isotropically. The structural model was fit to the data using full matrix least-squares based on *F*<sup>2</sup>. The calculated structure factors included corrections for anomalous dispersion from the usual tabulation. The structure was refined using the XL program from *SHELXTL*, and graphic plots were produced using the *ORTEP-3* program.

## Figures

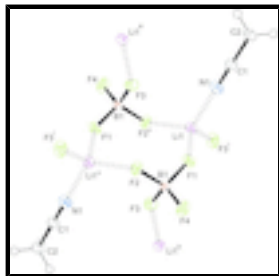


Fig. 1. Molecular structure of the title compound. The thermal ellipsoids are shown at a 50% probability level. (Symmetric codes: (i)  $x, -y + 3/2, z - 1/2$ ; (ii)  $-x, -y + 1, -z + 2$ ; (iii)  $x, -y + 3/2, z + 1/2$ .)

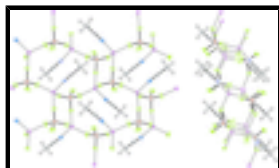


Fig. 2. Packing diagram for the title compound.

## Poly[[**(acetonitrile)lithium(I)**]- $\mu_3$ -tetrafluoridoborato]

### Crystal data

[Li(BF<sub>4</sub>)(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>N)]

$M_r = 134.80$

Monoclinic,  $P2_1/c$

Hall symbol: -P 2ybc

$a = 7.8248$  (6) Å

$b = 8.8187$  (7) Å

$c = 8.2932$  (6) Å

$\beta = 95.5708$  (18)°

$V = 569.57$  (8) Å<sup>3</sup>

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 264$

$D_x = 1.572$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 0.71073$  Å

Cell parameters from 2729 reflections

$\theta = 2.6$ – $29.5^\circ$

$\mu = 0.18$  mm<sup>-1</sup>

$T = 110$  K

Prism, colourless

$0.34 \times 0.26 \times 0.16$  mm

### Data collection

Bruker–Nonius Kappa X8 APEXII  
diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube  
graphite

$\omega$  and  $\phi$  scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan  
(*SADABS*; Bruker, 2009)

$T_{\min} = 0.941$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.971$

13920 measured reflections

2650 independent reflections

2001 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.037$

$\theta_{\text{max}} = 36.5^\circ$ ,  $\theta_{\text{min}} = 2.6^\circ$

$h = -13 \rightarrow 12$

$k = -14 \rightarrow 14$

$l = -13 \rightarrow 13$

### Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct  
methods

Least-squares matrix: full

$$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.045$$

$$wR(F^2) = 0.118$$

$$S = 1.05$$

2650 reflections

94 parameters

0 restraints

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

All H-atom parameters refined

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0588P)^2 + 0.0555P]$$

$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.43 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.18 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

### Special details

**Geometry.** All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

**Refinement.** Refinement of  $F^2$  against ALL reflections. The weighted  $R$ -factor  $wR$  and goodness of fit  $S$  are based on  $F^2$ , conventional  $R$ -factors  $R$  are based on  $F$ , with  $F$  set to zero for negative  $F^2$ . The threshold expression of  $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$  is used only for calculating  $R$ -factors(gt) *etc.* and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement.  $R$ -factors based on  $F^2$  are statistically about twice as large as those based on  $F$ , and  $R$ -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

### Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
Li1	0.0962 (2)	0.60760 (19)	0.7753 (2)	0.0207 (3)
N1	0.21544 (11)	0.47042 (10)	0.62923 (10)	0.02471 (18)
C1	0.28947 (11)	0.38756 (11)	0.55611 (11)	0.01953 (17)
C2	0.38544 (13)	0.28199 (12)	0.46485 (13)	0.02381 (19)
H2A	0.447 (3)	0.336 (2)	0.392 (2)	0.058 (5)*
H2B	0.309 (2)	0.211 (2)	0.408 (2)	0.049 (5)*
H2C	0.461 (3)	0.223 (2)	0.533 (2)	0.059 (5)*
B1	0.19662 (13)	0.58984 (12)	1.14638 (12)	0.01831 (18)
F1	0.21991 (8)	0.59642 (7)	0.98110 (7)	0.02477 (14)
F2	0.12648 (7)	0.44806 (6)	1.17989 (8)	0.02285 (14)
F3	0.07681 (9)	0.70149 (7)	1.17969 (9)	0.03087 (16)
F4	0.34930 (8)	0.61145 (9)	1.23724 (8)	0.03467 (19)

### Atomic displacement parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )

	$U^{11}$	$U^{22}$	$U^{33}$	$U^{12}$	$U^{13}$	$U^{23}$
Li1	0.0227 (7)	0.0198 (7)	0.0202 (8)	0.0011 (6)	0.0048 (6)	0.0011 (6)
N1	0.0279 (4)	0.0250 (4)	0.0220 (4)	0.0037 (3)	0.0060 (3)	0.0003 (3)
C1	0.0205 (4)	0.0204 (4)	0.0176 (4)	-0.0002 (3)	0.0016 (3)	0.0005 (3)
C2	0.0252 (4)	0.0239 (4)	0.0227 (4)	0.0038 (3)	0.0045 (3)	-0.0062 (4)
B1	0.0195 (4)	0.0181 (4)	0.0175 (4)	-0.0047 (3)	0.0030 (3)	-0.0010 (3)
F1	0.0258 (3)	0.0324 (3)	0.0164 (3)	-0.0019 (2)	0.0035 (2)	0.0009 (2)

## supplementary materials

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F2	0.0219 (3)	0.0168 (3)	0.0304 (3)	-0.00237 (19)	0.0056 (2)	0.0023 (2)
F3	0.0368 (3)	0.0182 (3)	0.0399 (4)	-0.0010 (2)	0.0154 (3)	-0.0065 (2)
F4	0.0272 (3)	0.0515 (4)	0.0238 (3)	-0.0175 (3)	-0.0052 (2)	0.0047 (3)

### Geometric parameters (Å, °)

Li1—F3 <sup>i</sup>	1.8609 (18)	C2—H2B	0.956 (18)
Li1—F1	1.8810 (18)	C2—H2C	0.935 (19)
Li1—F2 <sup>ii</sup>	1.8820 (18)	B1—F4	1.3626 (11)
Li1—N1	2.0051 (19)	B1—F1	1.4013 (12)
N1—C1	1.1426 (12)	B1—F2	1.4041 (11)
C1—C2	1.4539 (13)	B1—F3	1.4053 (12)
C2—H2A	0.94 (2)		
F3 <sup>i</sup> —Li1—F1	116.59 (9)	H2A—C2—H2C	109.8 (16)
F3 <sup>i</sup> —Li1—F2 <sup>ii</sup>	106.33 (9)	H2B—C2—H2C	105.1 (16)
F1—Li1—F2 <sup>ii</sup>	102.23 (8)	F4—B1—F1	110.18 (8)
F3 <sup>i</sup> —Li1—N1	108.18 (9)	F4—B1—F2	110.71 (8)
F1—Li1—N1	106.74 (8)	F1—B1—F2	108.72 (8)
F2 <sup>ii</sup> —Li1—N1	117.12 (9)	F4—B1—F3	111.05 (8)
C1—N1—Li1	174.92 (10)	F1—B1—F3	108.41 (8)
N1—C1—C2	179.24 (10)	F2—B1—F3	107.69 (7)
C1—C2—H2A	109.4 (12)	B1—F1—Li1	141.75 (8)
C1—C2—H2B	110.4 (11)	B1—F2—Li1 <sup>ii</sup>	131.19 (7)
H2A—C2—H2B	110.3 (16)	B1—F3—Li1 <sup>iii</sup>	133.56 (8)
C1—C2—H2C	111.7 (11)		
F4—B1—F1—Li1	-168.69 (11)	F4—B1—F2—Li1 <sup>ii</sup>	132.27 (10)
F2—B1—F1—Li1	69.82 (15)	F1—B1—F2—Li1 <sup>ii</sup>	-106.58 (11)
F3—B1—F1—Li1	-46.99 (15)	F3—B1—F2—Li1 <sup>ii</sup>	10.69 (13)
F3 <sup>i</sup> —Li1—F1—B1	99.32 (14)	F4—B1—F3—Li1 <sup>iii</sup>	18.68 (14)
F2 <sup>ii</sup> —Li1—F1—B1	-16.17 (16)	F1—B1—F3—Li1 <sup>iii</sup>	-102.49 (12)
N1—Li1—F1—B1	-139.69 (11)	F2—B1—F3—Li1 <sup>iii</sup>	140.04 (10)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $x, -y+3/2, z-1/2$ ; (ii)  $-x, -y+1, -z+2$ ; (iii)  $x, -y+3/2, z+1/2$ .

Fig. 1

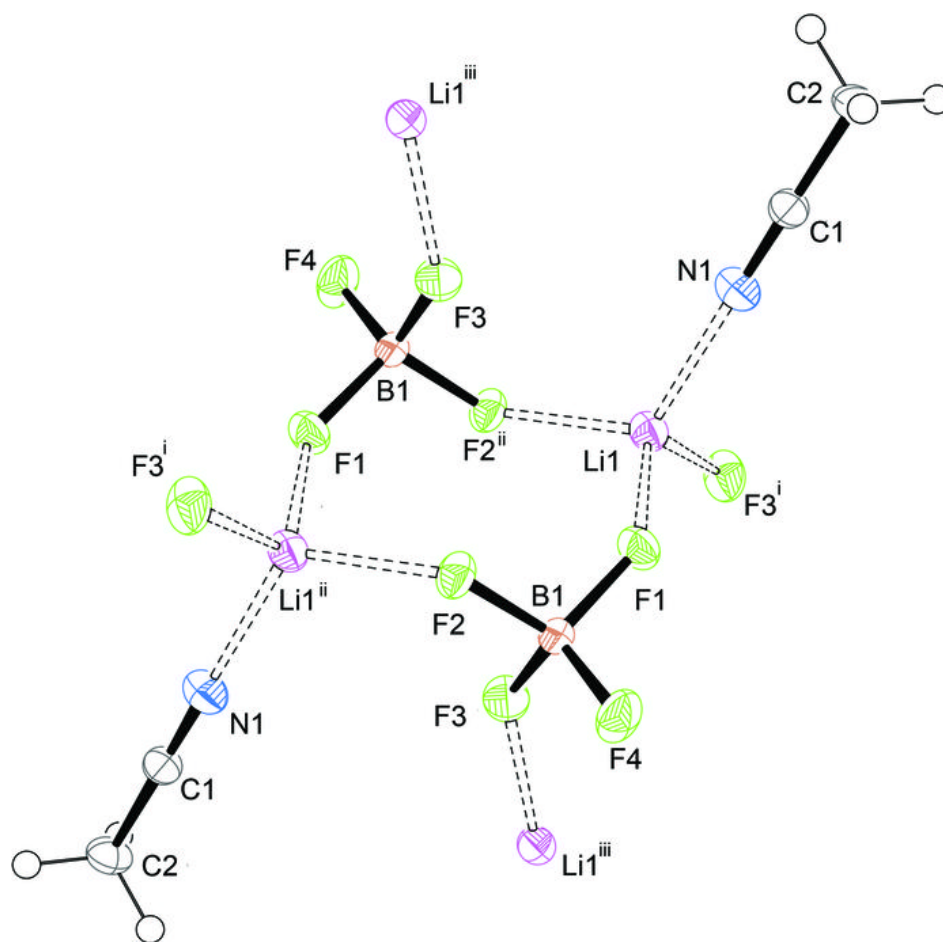


Fig. 2

