Hexachloropentalenyl Bis(hexachloroantimonate)

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Summary Octachlorobicyclo[3,3,0]octa-1,3,7-triene (δ -C₈Cl₈) and octachlorobicyclo[3,3,0]octa-1,4,6-triene, (ϵ -C₈Cl₈) react with antimony pentachloride to give hexachloropentalenyl bis(hexachloroantimonate).

WE have investigated the reactions of δ -C₈Cl₈ (1), m.p. 85-86 °C, and ϵ -C₈Cl₈ (2), m.p. 111-112 °C,^{1,2} both having a [3,3,0]-carbon skeleton, with Lewis acid metal halides, in relation to our interest in perchlorinated non-benzenoid aromatic compounds and the hexachloropentalenyl dication.

Treatment of (2) with SbCl₅ (2 mol. equiv.) in dry CH₂Cl₂ under dry nitrogen resulted in immediate precipitation at room temperature. The mixture was heated to reflux for 5 min to complete the reaction and then cooled, to give yellow crystals (3), which were washed repeatedly with small portions of dry dichloromethane, v_{max} (CH₂Cl₂) 1600m, 1370m, 1320s, 1155vw, 1105m, 1093m, 1062vw, 1030vw, 805m, 685vw, 570w, and 345m cm⁻¹. The i.r. spectrum of the complex is different from those of each component, and those of physical mixtures of the components. The absorption at 345 cm^{-1} appears to be due to $SbCl_6.^3$ (1) reacted with $SbCl_5$ essentially under the same conditions, to give a transient violet colour which disappeared within $5 \min$ giving the same compound (3). Quenching of (3) in conc. HCl gave (2) and (4).

Reaction of (2) with anhydrous $AlCl_3$ (2 mol. equiv.) afforded a similar 1:2 complex, whose i.r. spectrum was

essentially identical with that of (3) above 570 cm^{-1} , indicating the presence of the same type of organic species in these complexes. A band due to AlCl_4^- was observed at $480 \text{ cm}^{-1.3}$



These spectral data, and analytical evidence indicate that the organic fragment is a dication, $C_8Cl_6^{2+}$, with a [3,3,0]carbon skeleton. Although we have no definite evidence for the structure of (3) we believe the simplicity of its i.r. spectrum, in comparison with those of (1) and (2), rules out structures with localized charges, which can exist in six forms.

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