

Crystal and Molecular Structure of $[\text{Me}_4\text{N}]^+[\text{PhCHB}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{CPh}]^-$: Relation to the $\text{C}_2\text{B}_{10}\text{H}_{13}^-$ Ion

By EUGENE I. TOLPIN and WILLIAM N. LIPSCOMB*

(Department of Chemistry, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138)

Summary A single-crystal X-ray diffraction study of $[\text{Me}_4\text{N}]^+[\text{PhCHB}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{CPh}]^-$ shows a unique bridging C atom of the PhCH group on the face of an icosahedral (B_{10}C) fragment; there are no bridge hydrogens.

REDUCTION of *ortho*-diphenylcarborane under argon in THF,¹ followed by precipitation² with Me_4N^+ in H_2O free of dissolved O_2 , yields the compound $[\text{Me}_4\text{N}]^+[\text{PhCHB}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{CPh}]^-$ which has crystal data: M 371.58, orthorhombic, $a = 15.984(10)$, $b = 11.158(5)$, $c = 12.941(3)$ Å, $U = 2307.8$ Å³, $D_c = 1.069$, $D_m = 1.060$ g cm⁻³, space group $P2_12_12_1$ (D_2^8 , No. 19). Intensities ($2\theta < 115^\circ$, Cu- K_α), collected on an automated Picker diffractometer, yielded the structure upon phasing with a method³ based upon the tangent formula. Refinement by Fourier and least-squares method has converged to $R = 0.093$. All hydrogen atoms of the

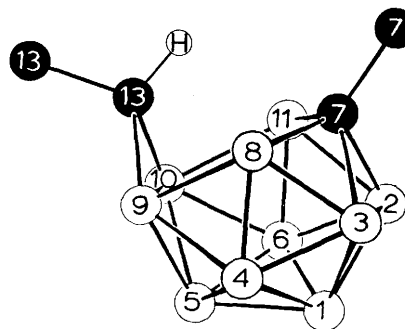


FIGURE. Anion structure as determined by X-ray structural analysis. Ten terminal B-H hydrogens are omitted, and only the bonding carbon of each phenyl ring is shown.

completely ordered anion were found in difference electron-density maps. Except for the orientations of phenyl groups (not shown in the Figure), the anion has C_s symmetry, and has C(7) in the open face of an icosahedral fragment while C(13) bridges B(9) and B(10). Also C(13) has a terminal hydrogen (Figure). Non-hydrogen bond distances have standard deviations of 0.01, and include C(13)-B(9) = 1.66 Å.

The 32.1 MHz ^{11}B n.m.r. spectrum resembles that of a similarly prepared $\text{B}_{10}\text{C}_2\text{H}_{13}^-$ anion; while our crystal

structure supports the opened icosahedral arrangement, our C atom positions of the B_{10}C_2 fragment are not the same as those deduced earlier⁴ from the n.m.r. results. We note also that polyhedral opening by a proton yields a different structure from that found upon opening by a liganded transition metal.⁵

This work was supported by the Office of Naval Research.

(Received, 15th February 1973; Com. 198.)

¹ M. M. Fein, J. Bobinski, N. Mayes, N. Schwartz, and M. S. Cohen, *Inorg. Chem.*, 1963, **2**, 1111; L. I. Zakharkin and V. N. Kalinin, *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R., Ser. khim.*, 1967, **10**, 2310.

² L. I. Zakharkin, V. N. Kalinin, B. A. Kvasov, and A. P. Synakin, *Zhur. obshchei Khim.*, 1971, **41**, 1726.

³ P. Main, M. M. Wolfson, and G. Germain, 1971, MULTAN, A Computer Program for the automatic Solution of Crystal Structures.

⁴ G. B. Dunks, R. J. Wiersema, and M. F. Hawthorne, *J.C.S. Chem. Comm.*, 1972, 899.

⁵ M. R. Churchill and B. G. DeBoer, *J.C.S. Chem. Comm.*, 1972, 1326.