TABLE VIII

Shortest Inter- and Intraionic Nonbonded Conta	acts (A	.)'
--	---------	-----

Int	terionic ^b	Triethylammoniu	ım
38i-63	1.8(3)	C or N to H	
50 - 52	2.0(2)	27-78 1.9(2)	
46s - 51	2.0(2)	23-69 1.9(1)	
40i-52	2.0(2)	21-53 1.9(2)	
48i66	2.0(3)	25-68 2.0(2)	
35s-64	2.1(2)	25-69 2.0(2)	
33i –72	2.1(3)	21-54 2.0(2)	
48i - 59	2.2(3)	30-57 2.0(2)	
32s−51	2.2(2)	21-60 2.0(2)	
36s-51	2.2(2)	- , · ·	
34i–58	2.2(3)	Intraionic	
34i–65	2.2(3)	Methylene ^{d} H to m	ethvl
8i-63	2.2(2)	or ammonium F	,
36s-6 2	2.2(3)	59-72 1.5(3)	
34i-66	2.3(2)	62-68 1.9(3)	
37i-58	2.3(3)	54-66 2.1(2)	
40i - 58	2.3(2)	54-69 2.1(2)	
35 - 67	2.3(2)	58-61 2.1(3)	
32s-74	2.3(2)	$61 - 63 \qquad 2.1(3)$	
42s-51	2.3(2)	62-78 2.1(3)	
37i-63	2.3(3)		
47i–58	2.3(3)	Methyl and Methy	lene
		Group Internal Cont	acts
In	traionic	70-72 1.2(3)	
		64-68 1.4 (2)	
Triethy	lammonium¢	74-78 1.4(2)	
C of	r N to H	52-53 1.6 (3)	
26-70	1.6(2)	71-73 1.6(2)	
21-61	1.8(2)	74-75 1.6(2)	
27 - 77	1.8(2)	69-71 1.6(2)	

^a Atoms transformed by symmetry operations are labeled with i for inversion or s for screw axis. ^b Estimated errors are in parentheses. The sum of van der Waals radii for H + H is about 2.4 Å. ^c The nonbonded C-H distance in staggered ethane is 2.2 Å. ^d The smallest H-H separation between methyl groups in staggered ethane is 2.5 Å. ^e In methane H-H is 1.8 Å.

nates and depend on guesses for unrefined hydrogens. Thus they are not standard deviations in the usual sense. Shortest contacts in each category involve hydrogens 63, 70, and 72, all of which were difficult to locate and occur at population 0.4. Other short interionic contacts may result from errors in H(52) and H(66)and from the fact that H(51), H(64), H(69), and H(74), though common to both disorder forms, need not be exactly superimposed. Since it is not possible to remove all short interionic contacts by an assumption of local ordering, the disorder is probably statistical in nature but with perhaps some short-range order. This conclusion is partly supported by a very slight amount of diffuseness along the b direction in the most intense reflections. For crystal structure studies requiring a positive ion approximating the size and shape of triethylammonium a better choice might be the N-ethylpyrrolidinium ion, in which two of the groups bonded to nitrogen are firmly tied together and therefore immune from this disorder.

Acknowledgments.—Nearly all computations of diffractometer settings, structure factors, least-squares refinements, Fourier maps, and bond distances and angles were done with the CRVRM crystallographic system¹⁵ as modified by G. N. Reeke, Jr. The research was supported in part by the Office of Naval Research, the Advanced Research Projects Agency, and the National Science Foundation, who sponsored a predoctoral fellowship for C. H. S. We also wish to thank Al Powder for assistance in the calibration of the unit cell parameters.

(15) D. J. Duchamp, Program and Abstracts, American Crystallographic Association Meeting, Bozeman, Mont., 1964, paper B-14.

Contribution from the Department of Chemistry, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Crystal Structure of Tris(triethylammonium) μ -Nitrosobis(nonahydrodecaborate). The Structure of μ -Nitroso(nonahydrodecaborate)(3-)

BY CARL H. SCHWALBE AND WILLIAM N. LIPSCOMB*

Received December 29, 1969

The B₂₀H₁₈NO³⁻ anion, μ -nitrosobis(nonahydrodecaborate)(3-), consists of two B₁₀H₉ units each joined via an apical boron to the nitrogen atom of a bridging NO group. The approximate symmetry of this anion is C_{2v} . Some delocalization of electrons is suggested by the B-N bond distances of 1.51 (3) and 1.46 (3) Å and by the N-O distance of 1.28 (2) Å. A two-fold disorder is present in one triethylammonium ion, which has an idealized nearly flat conformation of C_3 symmetry. The two ordered triethylammonium ions each differ from C_3 symmetry by rotation of one ethyl group about a C-N bond. The monoclinic space group is $P2_1/n$, and there are four formula weights in a unit cell having parameters a = 24.44 (4), b = 16.68 (3), c = 9.65 (2) Å, $\beta = 97.0$ (2)°, $\rho_{obsd} = 0.99$ (2) g cm⁻³, and $\rho_{caled} = 0.972$ (4) g cm⁻³. Nearly complete refinement has yielded $R = \Sigma ||F_0| - |F_c||/\Sigma|F_0| = 0.14$ for the 4555 X-ray maxima. The crystals are intensely purple, and the two visible absorption maxima are shifted toward the red in less polar solvents.

Polyhedral $B_{10}H_{10}^{2-}$ ion¹ undergoes oxidative coupling with NO₂ alone or with NO in the presence of Fe³⁺

* To whom correspondence should be addressed.

to yield a product initially formulated² as $B_{14}H_{12}NO^{2-}$ but later shown³ to be $B_{20}H_{18}NO^{3-}$. Its infrared ab-(2) R. A. Wiesboeck, A. R. Pitochelli, and M. F. Hawthorne, *ibid.*, **83**, 4108 (1961).

(3) A. Kaczmarczyk, R. D. Dobrott, and W. N. Lipscomb, Proc. Nat. Acad. Sci. U. S., 48, 729 (1962).

⁽¹⁾ W. N. Lipscomb, A. R. Pitochelli, and M. F. Hawthorne, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., **81**, 5833 (1959).

sorption at 1180 cm⁻¹ attributed⁴ to NO is considerably different from the 1385 cm⁻¹ observed⁵ in $1,10-(CH_3)_2$ -SB10H3NO- ion. Thus a bridging NO group can be suggested for B₂₀H₁₈NO³⁻, analogous in a formal way⁸ to the bridging hydrogen in B20H198-. Reduction of B20H18NO³⁻ under mild conditions yields⁴ B20H18-NH23-, which is weakly basic, in contrast to the strongly basic B_{10} amines,⁶ such as $2-B_{10}H_9NH_2^{2-}$. This comparison would be consistent with the secondary ammonium ion formulation for $B_{20}H_{13}NH_2^{3-}$. The original suggestion³ of the bridging of B₁₀H₉ units by NO in $B_{20}H_{18}NO^{3-}$ was based upon the valence theory of boron hydrides, and the expectation that the mild conditions of the oxidative coupling reactions did not destroy the B_{10} cages. This structure is confirmed by the X-ray diffraction results described below, which indicate that the N atom is bonded to a B atom linked to four other B atoms in each of the B_{10} cages.

Experimental Section

Purple crystals of ((C₂H₅)₃NH)₃B₂₀H₁₈NO kindly supplied by M. F. Hawthorne were used as received. The monoclinic crystals take the form of brittle plates elongated along a and cwith unit cell dimensions a = 24.44 (4), b = 16.68 (3), c = 9.65(2) Å, and $\beta = 97.0$ (2)°, where parentheses indicate the estimated error in the last place. Cell parameters were averaged from values from an earlier study7 and from an independent redetermination based on hol and hk0 Weissenberg films exposed at 22 (2)° with Cu K α radiation (λ 1.5418 Å) and calibrated by Al powder (cubic, a = 4.0415 Å). If the unit cell contains four formula weights, the calculated density of 0.972 (4) g cm⁻³ agrees with the value 0.99(2) g cm⁻³ measured by flotation in *m*-xylenebromobenzene solution. Systematic absences of h0l reflections with h + l odd and of 0k0 with k odd were noted on Weissenberg films of levels hk0-hk6 and 0kl-2kl. The space group symmetry $P2_1/n$ specified by these absences implies that 43 nonhydrogen atoms must be located in the asymmetric unit in the absence of disorder. No symmetry is imposed on the $B_{20}H_{18}NO^{3-}$ ion or the three independent triethylamnionium groups.

Of the 9101 accessible independent reflections within the Cu sphere, 6387 were measured by film or counter methods. After about 4 weeks of exposure to Ni-filtered Cu K α radiation crystals were discarded, because the most sensitive of six check reflections decreased by about 10% in intensity after this period. Levels 0kl-2kl and hk0-hk3 were recorded from separate crystals on equiinclination Weissenberg photographs, in which six films were exposed simultaneously in a pack. Intensities were estimated by visual comparison with a series of 42 or 37 images of a representative spot exposed for time $t_n = 1.1t_{n-1}$. For the expected error in one single intensity measurement I we chose

$$\sigma(I) = [0.33I_{\min} + bI + 0.1I^2/(I_{\max} - I)^2] \times [1 + 0.25 \exp(-50.0(0.5 - \sin^2 \theta)^2)]$$

and propagated these error estimates through all further calculations. Here I_{\min} and I_{\max} are the extremes of the calibrated intensity scale and b (about 0.08) is determined empirically. Film factors were obtained for each adjacent pair of films as the weighted logarithmic average of intensity ratios, corrected for nonnormal incidence of X-rays on upper levels, averaged to give an overall film factor, and applied to bring all observations on each level to a common scale. Short, weak, diffuse streaks mostly along a^* were noted on the films, but their integrated

(6) W. R. Hertler and M. S. Raasch, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 86, 3661 (1964).
(7) R. L. Lewin, Ph.D. Thesis, Harvard University, 1964.

intensities were estimated to be below errors in measurement of the associated Bragg reflections. No analysis of these diffuse streaks was made, but it is reasonable to suppose that they are associated with the disorder described below.

A Supper-Pace Buerger diffractometer was used to record intensities on levels hk0, hk4, and hk5 from a third crystal and on hk0 and hk5-hk9 from a fourth crystal. Experimental technique for the diffractometer measurements was identical with that described for the $((C_2H_5)_3NH)_2B_{20}H_{18}$ study⁸ and is therefore not repeated here. All positive intensities were carried forward and assigned errors of 0.04 times the uncorrected intensity plus twice the square root of the sum of scan count and background. For large intensities this error estimate tends toward fractional error and is about half the error assigned to corresponding film data; for small intensities the error is dominated by counter statistics and is approximately equal to the errors of film data.

The four crystals used in the study had dimensions (mounting axis given first) of $0.6 \times 0.9 \times 0.2$, $0.8 \times 0.2 \times 0.1$, $0.6 \times 0.6 \times 0.1$, and $0.8 \times 0.2 \times 0.1$ mm. No absorption corrections were made because the linear absorption coefficient $\mu = 3.65$ cm⁻¹ yields minimum and maximum corrections to F_{hkl} 's of 1.04-1.18, 1.02-1.04, 1.02-1.12, and 1.02-1.04 on the zero level for the four crystals, respectively, and 1.04-1.21, 1.02-1.04, 1.02-1.13, and 1.02-1.04 at an equiinclination angle of 30° . Extinction effects were also ignored because only four of the thirteen reflections with final $F_0 > 100$ had $F_0 < 0.90F_0$ and none had $F_0 < 0.78F_0$. Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied, and a scale factor S_i was determined for each level; for each reflection H the weighted average \overline{I}_H of observations I_{Hi} was taken, yielding

$$R = \sum_{H,i} |S_i I_{Hi} - \bar{I}_H| / \sum_{H,i} \bar{I}_H = 0.09$$

In order to reduce computing time only those 1872 reflections with $F_o > 8.0$ were used in early refinements. In the final refinements only the 3802 observed reflections with $F_o > 3.9$ were retained, along with 753 unobserved reflections. Initial estimates of scale and overall temperature factors by Wilson's method were refined later by least-squares procedures. Those 4555 structure factors are listed in Table I together with final calculated values (both $\times 10$). Of the 753 unobserved reflections, 83 had $F_o > F_{min}$, but none had $F_o > 2F_{min}$.

Visible light absorption spectra were recorded on a Cary Model 14 spectrometer. Solutions of $5 \times 10^{-5} M \text{ K}_3\text{B}_{29}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}$ in 1 vol % aqueous organic solvents were prepared by adding to 1 ml of 0.005 M stock solution, made with double-distilled water, enough reagent grade solvent from a freshly opened bottle to make up 100 ml. Quartz cuvettes with 1-cm path length held the sample and the aqueous solvent reference. Light sources in irradiation experiments were (a) for approximately 5800 Å a 100-W tungsten lamp with a K₂Cr₂O₇ filter to remove shorter wavelengths, (b) for approximately 4000 Å a 20-W Blak-Ray long-wave uv lamp with Pyrex filter, and (c) for 3150 Å a 500-W high-pressure mercury lamp equipped with a Bausch and Lomb monochromator with bandpass 108 Å (usable wattage 100).

Structure Determination and Refinement

A satisfactory trial structure was obtained by the symbolic addition procedure⁹ on the first attempt. Normalized structure factors were calculated by the usual equation

$$E^2 = F^2 / \left(\epsilon \sum_{j=1}^N f_{jH}^2 \right)$$

in which for space group $P2_1/n$ the factor ϵ is 2 for h0land 0k0 reflections and 1 otherwise. From the 222 reflections having |E| > 2.0, nine were given signs, three explicitly to specify the origin and six as unknown sym-

⁽⁴⁾ R. A. Wiesboeck, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 85, 2725 (1963).

⁽⁵⁾ W. H. Knoth, W. R. Hertler, and E. L. Muetterties, Inorg. Chem., 4, 280 (1965).

⁽⁸⁾ C. H. Schwalbe and W. N. Lipscomb, Inorg. Chem., 10, 151 (1971).

⁽⁹⁾ J. Karle and I. L. Karle, Acta Crystallogr., 21, 849 (1966).

34367891011231456789227823345557789910	

Table I Observed and Calculated Structure Factors $(\times 10)$ for $[(C_2H_5)_8NH]_4B_{20}H_{18}NO^a$

N 1 FO F1 H	L FO FC H L FO FC H L	FO FC H L FO FC H	L FO FC H L	F3 FC H L F0 FC	H L FD FC 'H	L FO FC #	L PO FC H L PO FC
1 1			1 4 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1		H 120-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-1-		
						$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

TABLE I (Continued)

^a Tabulated by h index, F_0 , and F_0 . Unobserved reflections have been omitted from this list.

bols. Repeated application by hand of the relation

$\phi_H \approx \langle \phi_K + \phi_{H-K} \rangle_K$

where ϕ_H is the phase (0 or 180°) of reflection H = hklindicated the correct values of the symbols and determined 150 signs, of which 16 were erroneous. This phase set was corrected and extended by the use of Sayre's equation,¹⁰ implemented by G. N. Reeke in the program FAZE. In 7 min of IBM 7094 time all 734 reflections having |E| > 1.5 were correctly phased. The E map revealed all B, N, and O atoms at heights of 918-1655 arbitrary units, eight C atoms at 447-739, and the highest false peak at 706. The atomic numbering scheme is shown in Figures 1-4. An electron density map with phases calculated from these atomic positions showed methyl carbons at heights $1.5-2.1 \text{ e}^{--}/\text{Å}^{3}$ and indicated disorder around N(37). The twofold disordered methylene carbons were located on a second electron density map at $1.1-1.4 \text{ e}^{-}/\text{Å}^{3}$ except for C(42) at only 0.7 $e^{-}/Å^{3}$. The CRYRM computing system¹¹ as

(11) D. J. Duchamp, Program and Abstracts, American Crystallographic Association Meeting, Bozeman, Mont., 1964, paper B-14.



Figure 1.—Numbering system for the $B_{20}H_{18}\mathrm{NO^{3-}}$ ion.

⁽¹⁰⁾ D. Sayre, Acta Crystallogr., 5, 60 (1952).

	Positi	ons and Anisot	ROPIC TEMPERA	TURE FACTORS	with S1	andard Di	EVIATIONS F	or B, C, N, A	and O Atoms	6
Atom	Pop.	x	У	z	104 <i>β</i> 11	104 <i>\$</i> 22	104 <i>β</i> 33	$10^{4}\beta_{12}$	104 <i>β</i> 13	104 ₆₂₃
B(1)	1,000	0.2445(3)	0,1308(6)	0.5281(9)	12(2)	37(5)	89(16)	2(5)	4(9)	14 (14)
B(2)	1.000	0.2042(4)	0.2136(6)	0.5499(9)	15(3)	41(5)	81 (16)	-1(6)	12(10)	18 (15)
B(3)	1.000	0.1759(4)	0.1200(6)	0.4568(10)	17(3)	46 (6)	83 (17)	1(6)	19 (10)	19 (16)
B(4)	1.000	0.2099(4)	0.0562(6)	0.6028(10)	14(3)	36(5)	95(16)	2(6)	9(10)	10(15)
B(5)	1.000	0.2357(4)	0.1484(6)	0.6988(10)	16(2)	30 (5)	94 (16)	2(6)	5(9)	15 (15)
B(6)	1.000	0.1312(4)	0,1882(6)	0.5409(10)	13(2)	35(5)	105(16)	2(6)	9(10)	10 (15)
B(7)	1.000	0.1361(4)	0.0744(5)	0.5814(9)	14(2)	29 (5)	81 (15)	2(5)	13 (9)	2(14)
B(8)	1.000	0.1776(4)	0.0945(6)	0.7476(9)	15(2)	33 (5)	82(15)	2(6)	5(9)	19 (14)
$\mathbf{B}(9)$	1.000	0.1731(4)	0.2075(6)	0.7115(9)	14(2)	30 (5)	89(15)	-4(6)	3 (9)	11 (14)
B(10)	1.000	0.1169(4)	0.1444(5)	0.6953(9)	14(2)	27(5)	74(15)	2(5)	-3(9)	14 (13)
B(11)	1.000	-0.0697(4)	0.3881(6)	0.7446(4)	17(3)	37 (6)	117(17)	-7(6)	26(10)	-24(16)
B(12)	1.000	-0.0110(4)	0.3685(6)	0.8571(10)	15(2)	35 (5)	92 (16)	2(6)	16(10)	10 (15)
B(13)	1.000	-0.0710(4)	0.2989(6)	0.8298(10)	15(3)	33 (6)	110 (16)	0 (6)	18 (10)	-10(15)
B(14)	1,000	-0.0727(4)	0.3040(6)	0.6417(9)	14(2)	32(5)	95 (16)	4(6)	9 (9)	-14(15)
B(15)	1.000	-0.0125(4)	0.3755(6)	0.6650(10)	13 (2)	35(5)	99 (16)	3 (6)	8(10)	-15(15)
B (16)	1.000	-0.0032(4)	0.2588(5)	0.8874(9)	14(2)	31(5)	74(14)	4(5)	15(9)	-15(13)
B(17)	1,000	-0.0453(4)	0.2151(6)	0.7363(10)	13 (2)	31(5)	106 (15)	5(6)	17(9)	-15(15)
B(18)	1,000	-0.0023(3)	0.2708(5)	0.6145(9)	11(2)	33 (5)	74(14)	2(5)	4 (8)	-2(13)
B(19)	1,000	0.0400(4)	0.3150(5)	0,7656(9)	11(2)	28(5)	92 (14)	0(5)	8 (9)	4(14)
B (20)	1.000	0.0257(3)	0.2146(5)	0.7544(9)	12(2)	24(5)	78(14)	0(5)	16 (8)	9 (13)
N(21)	1.000	0.0640(2)	0.1472(4)	0.7609(6)	16(1)	29(3)	83 (8)	-6(3)	5(5)	2 (8)
O(22)	1.000	0.0515(2)	0.0839(3)	0.8245(6)	21(1)	22(2)	165(8)	2(3)	41(5)	49(7)
N(23)	1.000	0.2372(3)	0.2070(5)	0.1987(7)	21(2)	72(4)	81 (9)	-12(4)	13(6)	11 (11)
C(24)	1.000	0.2781(5)	0.1384(9)	0.1452(13)	41(4)	106 (9)	187 (20)	14(9)	79(13)	25(22)
C(25)	1.000	0.2700(4)	0.2821(7)	0.2279(11)	32(3)	66 (6)	156 (16)	-19(7)	2(10)	14(16)
C(26)	1.000	0.1852(5)	0.2096(9)	0.1057(11)	38(3)	134(9)	121 (16)	-58(9)	-16(11)	108(19)
C(27)	1.000	0.2612(5)	0.0614(9)	0.1551(12)	29(3)	103 (8)	191(19)	30 (8)	7(11)	-57(21)
C(28)	1.000	0.2867(5)	0.3250(7)	0.1001(13)	35(3)	70(7)	278(21)	-4(7)	77(13)	117 (19)
C(29)	1.000	0.1418(4)	0.2633 (7)	0.1586(12)	34(3)	93 (7)	204(17)	54(7)	44 (11)	131(17)
N(30)	1.000	0.4151(3)	0.4177(4)	0.6822(7)	20(2)	25(3)	170(11)	-1(4)	1(6)	-25(10)
C(31)	1.000	0.3620(5)	0.3857(7)	0.7261(14)	43(3)	45(6)	301(24)	-16(7)	59(14)	-59(19)
C(32)	1.000	0.4250(5)	0.4099(7)	0.5338(14)	45(3)	45(6)	252(21)	11(7)	32(13)	-57(18)
C(33)	1.000	0.4637(7)	0.3805(8)	0.7727(18)	49(4)	49(7)	488(35)	30(9)	-86(20)	-41(26)
C(34)	1.000	0.3527(6)	0.2977(9)	0.7065(17)	57(5)	75(9)	403(33)	-64(10)	60 (19)	-34(28)
C(35)	1.000	0,3861(6)	0.4556(8)	0.4388(12)	57(4)	103(8)	157(18)	63 (9)	-8(13)	-126(19)
C(36)	1,000	0.5100(6)	0.4171(10)	0.8012(20)	44(4)	81(9)	653(43)	0(10)	-180(23)	36 (33)
N(37)	1.000	0.4018(3)	0.0049(4)	0.7433(7)	17(2)	39(3)	132(10)	7(4)	4(6)	-20(10)
C(38)	0.562	0.3507(8)	-0.0250(12)	0.8034(22)	28(5)	59(10)	224(33)	17(11)	47(20)	-13(30)
C(39)	0.562	0.4290(7)	0.0777(10)	0.8165(18)	27(4)	32(7)	149(26)	-12(9)	6(17)	- 16 (23)
C (40)	0.562	0.3863(7)	0.0303(11)	0.5843(17)	29(4)	45(9)	112(23)	5(10)	-36(16)	15(23)
C(41)	0.438	0.3886(9)	0.0079(14)	0.9133(25)	25(6)	49(11)	191(37)	21 (12)	-5(23)	-57(32)
C(42)	0.438	0.4297(14)	0.0832(28)	0.7120(39)	45(9)	203(35)	238(69)	-84(29)	45(41)	-20 (83)
C(43)	0.438	0.3499(8)	-0.0187 (13)	0.6653(26)	13(4)	51(12)	243 (39)	33 (11)	-24(21)	-22(34)
C(44)	1.000	0.3686(4)	-0.0618(7)	0.9569(11)	33 (3)	59(6)	180(17)	-3(6)	70(11)	-32(16)
C(45)	1.000	0.4804(6)	0.1023(7)	0.7558(12)	50(4)	65(7)	171(18)	-36 (8)	19 (14)	-51(18)
C(46)	1.000	0.3616(4)	-0.0345(7)	0.5034(10)	29(3)	65(6)	139(15)	9(6)	-27(10)	-9(15)

TABLE II

^a The x, y, and z are in fractional monoclinic coordinates. Temperature coefficients occur in the expression $\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + hk\beta_{12} + hl\beta_{13} + kl\beta_{23})]$.

modified by G. N. Reeke was used in all electron density, bond distance, and least-squares calculations. Least-squares refinements were carried out with the use of atomic scattering factors from ref 12 to minimize the function $\Sigma w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2$ in which w was taken as $1/F_o^2$ for $F_o \ge 12.8$ and $1/(12.8F_o)$ for $F_o < 12.8$. Unobserved structure factors were included as F_{\min} only if $F_c > F_{\min}$. The first isotropic refinement, on the small data set, with atom C(42) omitted, began at discrepancy indices $R = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_o||/\Sigma |F_o| = 0.28$ and $R_w = [\Sigma w(|F_o|^2 - |F_c|^2)^2/\Sigma w|F_o|^4]^{1/2} = 0.50$, proceeded to R = 0.19 and $R_w = 0.30$, but yielded an unreasonably high temperature factor for C(39). Introduction of C(42) and refinement of population factors for the two sets of

methylene carbon positions with temperature factors held equal resulted in average occupancies of 0.56 and 0.44. Further isotropic refinement lowered R to 0.15 and R_w to 0.30. Hydrogens attached to boron were clearly visible on a difference electron density map at $0.2-0.4 \text{ e}^{-}/\text{Å}^{3}$, but triethylammonium hydrogens were not resolved and had to be introduced at calculated positions. The numbering system identifies cage hydrogens by the number of the attached boron plus 60. Triethylammonium hydrogens are numbered sequentially by N or C atom, with H(81) bonded to N(23), H(82) and H(83) bonded to C(24), etc. Isotropic refinements, in which hydrogens were given the isotropic temperature factor of the attached atom and not refined, converged to R = 0.146 and $R_w = 0.292$. With the larger set of 4555 reflections the same parameters

^{(12) &}quot;International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. 3, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, pp 202-203.



Figure 2.—Numbering system and thermal ellipsoids for the first ordered triethylammonium ion.



Figure 3.—Numbering system and thermal ellipsoids for the second ordered triethylammonium ion.



Figure 4.—Numbering system and thermal elliposids for the disordered triethylammonium ion.

yielded R = 0.187 and $R_w = 0.385$. Separate leastsquares refinements of anisotropic temperature factors and coordinates of nonhydrogen atoms with a separate matrix block for each ion and a shift factor of 2/3, followed by adjustment of hydrogen positions lying on gradients in a difference electron density map, produced final values R = 0.141 and $R_w = 0.240$. The refinement had not fully converged since calculated shifts in the last cycle were still as much as σ for coordinates and 5σ for temperature factors.

To avoid bias the NO group was refined as two nitrogen atoms until the final anisotropic refinement. The isotropic temperature factors provided evidence that atom 21 (B = 3.43 Å²) is nitrogen and 22 (B = 2.75Å²) is oxygen since the more movable atom 22 should have the higher B. Supporting evidence is furnished by electron density maps in the plane 10-20-21-22 and in the perpendicular plane through 21-22. If atom 22

TABLE III POSITIONS^a AND ASSIGNED ISOTROPIC TEMPERATURE FACTORS^b FOR CAGE Hydrogens

Atom	x	y	z	β
H(61)	0.288(6)	0.135(9)	0.477(15)	3.33
H(62)	0.215(6)	0.283(9)	0,528(15)	3.64
H(63)	0.168(6)	0.106 (9)	0.346(15)	3.93
H(64)	0.229(6)	-0.004(9)	0.615(15)	2.94
H(65)	0.276(6)	0.154(9)	0.785(15)	3.21
H(66)	0.098(6)	0.222 (9)	0.459(15)	3.41
H(67)	0.109(6)	0.022(9)	0.529(15)	2.96
H(68)	0.182(6)	0.061(9)	0.855 (15)	3.46
H(69)	0.177(6)	0.263 (9)	0.779(15)	3.18
H(71)	-0.098(6)	0.444 (9)	0.749(15)	3.63
H(72)	0.005(6)	0.419(9)	0.937(15)	3.33
H(73)	-0.107(6)	0.289(9)	0.893(15)	3.58
H(74)	-0.109(6)	0.292(9)	0.539(15)	3.20
H(75)	0.003(6)	0.430(9)	0.597 (15)	3.17
H(76)	0,008(6)	0.228(9)	0.997(15)	2.59
H(77)	-0.066(6)	0.157 (9)	0.709(15)	3.17
H(78)	0.005(6)	0.257 (9)	0.498(15)	2.53
H(79)	0.087(6)	0.329(9)	0.785(15)	2.62

^a With estimated errors. ^b Set equal to the final refined isotropic temperature factor of the attached boron.

were N, one would expect it to bear an attached hydrogen, but the largest peak 1.1 Å from atom 22 not interfering with atom 21 is only 0.11 $e^{-}/Å^{3}$ in height (F_{000} included).

In view of the short bond distances C(24)-C(27) and C(33)-C(36) and the methylene disorder, a difference electron density map was made with the offending ethyl groups omitted from the calculation. The atoms all returned at their previous sites, and no new peaks appeared in chemically reasonable positions. The last difference electron density map, made at the R = 0.15, $R_w = 0.26$ stage with C(42) omitted, displayed C(42) at 0.7 e⁻/Å³, atomic residuals to 0.5 e⁻/Å³, negative regions within the boron cages of $-0.5 e^{-}/Å^{3}$, and noise peaks to $0.4 e^{-}/Å^{3}$.

Results and Discussion

Positions and temperature factors are presented in Table II for anisotropically refined atoms, in Table III for borane terminal hydrogens, and in Table IV as assigned to triethylammonium hydrogens. Thermal motion is analyzed for direction of principal axes and rms amplitude in Table V. Bond distances, bond angles, and shortest nonbonded interactions are listed in Tables VI-VIII. Drawings of the ions, in which the thermal ellipsoids correspond to 50% probability, were prepared with C. K. Johnson's program ORTEP and appear in Figures 1-5.

The B₂₀H₁₈NO⁸⁻ ion is closely related to a model of C_{2v} symmetry in which the twofold axis passes through N(21)-O(22), BNB and BNO angles are 120°, and a symmetry plane containing B(10)-B(20)-N(21)-O(22) relates atoms B(8)-B(9)-B(16)-B(19) in a parallel plane above to B(7)-B(6)-B(17)-B(18) in the parallel plane below. This symmetrical model has closest H-H contacts of 2.3 Å between opposite cages. Contacts this short are prevented in the actual structure by rotating the first cage 10.5° counterclockwise about the 1-10

		CALCULATED	Positions ^a and	Assigned	Temperature	FACTO	RS ^b FOR	TRIETHYLA	MMONIUM HYDRO	DGENS	
Atom	Pop.	x	У	z	β	Atom	Pop.	x	y	z	β
81°	1.000	0.223(6)	0.207(9)	0.304 (15)) 4.66	113°	1.000	0.436(6)	-0.047(9)	0.760(15)	4.19
82	1.000	0,320(8)	0.142(12)	0.205(21)	9.67	114	0.562	0.333(8)	-0.078(12)	0.725(21)	6.62
83	1,000	0.284(8)	0.148(12)	0.035(21)	9.67	115°	0.562	0.323(8)	0.025(12)	0.804(21)	6.62
84	1.000	0.307(8)	0.270(12)	0.303 (21)) 7.14	116	0.562	0.440(8)	0.064(12)	0.931(21)	5.27
85	1.000	0.244(8)	0.325(12)	0.287 (21)) 7.14	117	0.562	0.400(8)	0.129(12)	0.805(21)	5.27
86	1,000	0.168(8)	0.147(12)	0.092 (21)	8.48	118	0.562	0.423(8)	0.044(12)	0.536(21)	5.39
87	1.000	0.194(8)	0.231(12)	0.000(21)	8.48	119	0.562	0.357(8)	0.078(12)	0.574(21)	5.39
88	1.000	0.288(8)	0.011(12)	0.121(21)	8.49	120	0.438	0.425(8)	0.023(12)	0.975(21)	5.62
89	1.000	0.256(8)	0.044(12)	0.267 (21)	8.49	121	0.438	0.357(8)	0.054(12)	0.916(21)	5.62
90	1.000	0.220(8)	0.050(12)	0.097(21)	8.49	122°	0.438	0.420(8)	0.146(12)	0.731(21)	11.62
91	1,000	0.312(8)	0.288(12)	0.043(21)	8.01	123	0.438	0.417(8)	0.093(12)	0.601(21)	11.62
92	1,000	0,309(8)	0.385(12)	0.122(21)) 8.01	124	0.438	0.335(8)	-0.076(12)	0.712(21)	5.73
93	1.000	0.248(8)	0.343(12)	0.028(21)	8.01	125	0.438	0.320(8)	0.032(12)	0.670(21)	5.73
94	1,000	0.132(8)	0.242(12)	0.260(21)	7.50	126	0.562	0,330(8)	-0.085(12)	0.988(21)	6.68
95	1,000	0.158(8)	0.326(12)	0.167 (21)) 7,50	127	0.562	0.396(8)	-0.114(12)	0.947(21)	6.68
96	1.000	0.103(8)	0.266(12)	0.087(21)) 7.50	128	0.562	0.383(8)	-0.012(12)	1.022(21)	6.68
97°	1.000	0.421(6)	0.482(9)	0.706 (15)) 4.27	129	0.438	0.359(8)	-0.061(12)	1.062(21)	6.68
98	1.000	0.358(8)	0.402(12)	0.833(21)) 9.22	13 0	0.438	0,398(8)	-0.111(12)	0.945(21)	6.68
99	1.000	0.326(8)	0.419(12)	0,660(21)) 9.22	131	0.438	0.330(8)	-0.080(12)	0.886(21)	6.68
100	1.000	0,466(8)	0.430(12)	0.522 (21)) 7.94	132	0.562	0.501(8)	0.154(12)	0,811(21)	8.32
101	1.000	0.420(8)	0.345(12)	0.507(21)) 7.94	133	0.562	0.511(8)	0.051(12)	0.773(21)	8.32
1020	1.000	0.442(8)	0.370(12)	0.875(21)) 12.46	134	0.562	0.471(8)	0.116(12)	0.646(21)	8.32
103	1.000	0.473(8)	0.322(12)	0.721(21)) 12.46	135	0.438	0.509(8)	0.053(12)	0.725(21)	8.32
104	1.000	0.313(8)	0.274(12)	0.733(21)) 13.08	136	0.438	0.500(8)	0.159(12)	0.735(21)	8.32
105	1.000	0.386(8)	0.265(12)	0.767(21)) 13.08	137	0.438	0.491(8)	0.089(12)	0.870(21)	8.32
106	1.000	0.354(8)	0.282(12)	0.594(21)) 13.08	138	0.562	0.322(8)	-0.053(12)	0.546(21)	6.16
107	1.000	0.343(8)	0.434(12)	0.451(21)) 9.50	139	0.562	0.388(8)	-0.087(12)	0.508(21)	6.16
108	1,000	0.391(8)	0.448(12)	0.330(21)) 9.50	140	0 , 562	0.349(8)	-0.020(12)	0.392(21)	6.16
109	1,000	0.389(8)	0.519(12)	0.466(21)) 9.50	141	0.438	0.320(8)	-0.052(12)	0.446(21)	6.16
110	1.000	0.543(8)	0.390(12)	0.873(21)) 13.42	142	0.438	0.388(8)	-0.087(12)	0.500(21)	6.16
111	1,000	0.525(8)	0.441(12)	0.713(21)) 13.42	143	0.438	0.373(8)	0.021(12)	0.458(21)	6.16
112°	1,000	0.496(8)	0.459(12)	0.873 (21)) 13.42						

TABLE IV

^a Calculated after all carbon and nitrogen atoms had been located by setting the C-H or N-H distance to 1.095 Å and making all bonded H-C-C and H-C-N angles and two of three bonded H-N-C angles exactly tetrahedral, with methyl hydrogens staggered with respect to methylene hydrogens. Errors are guessed to be generally 0.2 Å along each axis. ^b Assigned equal to the isotropic temperature factor of the atom to which the hydrogen atom is bonded. ^c Calculated positions slightly modified as indicated by difference Fourier maps.



Figure 5.—Stereoviews with thermal ellipsoids of the $B_{20}H_{18}\mathrm{NO^{3-}}$ ion.

TABLE V: RMS AMPLITUDES AND DIRECTION COSINES^a OF THERMAL MOTION

		TABLE V.	ICMS AMPLI	TUDES AND DI	RECITOR COSINI	15 OF THEF	MAL MOTION		
Atom	Rms amp, Å	$\cos A$	$\cos B$	Cos C	Atom	Rms amp, Å	$\cos A$	$\cos B$	Cos C
$\mathbf{D}(1)$	0.094	0.019	0.020	0.207	C(24)	0.402	0 100	0.700	0.005
$\mathbf{B}(1)$	0.234	0.018	0.920	0.007	C(24)	0.402	0.492	0.799	0.285
	0.202	-0.497	-0.332	0.856		0.357	0.664	-0.602	0.359
	0.182	0.867	-0.210	0.342		0.249	-0.563	-0.012	0.889
$\mathbf{B}(2)$	0 246	-0.000	0 953	0 297	C(25)	0 344	-0.737	0 644	0 204
$\mathcal{D}(\mathcal{L})$	0.010	0.055	0,000	0.179	C(20)	0.075	0.604	0.725	0.000
	0.212	0.955	0.000	0.178		0.275	-0.624	-0.765	0,233
	0.186	-0.280	-0,303	0.938		0.265	0.258	-0.012	0.927
B(3)	0.258	0.135	0.946	0.275	C(26)	0.490	-0.486	0.839	0.302
2(0)	0.207	0.020	-0.220	0.202	0(20)	0.284	0.971	0.442	0 102
	0.227	0.920	-0.230	0.208		0.204	0.871	0.443	0.103
	0.185	-0.368	-0.227	0.940		0.207	-0.069	-0.315	0.948
B(4)	0.229	0.178	0.891	0.393	C(27)	0.410	-0.391	-0.874	0.333
- \-/	0 209	-0 693	-0.188	0 775	- ()	0 287	0.371	0 136	0 866
	0.200		-0.100	0.110		0.201	0.011	0.130	0.000
	0.203	0.698	-0.414	0.494		0.267	-0.842	0.466	0.372
$\mathbf{B}(5)$	0.224	-0.612	0.436	0.729	C(28)	0.411	0.264	0.517	0.776
	0.218	0.763	0.545	0.252		0.326	-0.825	0 558	0.014
	0.101	0.007	0.716	0.626		0.020	0.520	0.000	0.621
	0.191	0.207	-0.710	0.030		0.222	-0.500	-0.649	0.031
$\mathbf{B}(6)$	0.229	0.022	0.709	0,697	C(29)	0.440	0.458	0.754	0.411
	0.212	-0.241	-0.681	0.716		0.287	-0.761	0.060	0.734
	0 100	0.070	0 185	0.025		0.910	0.450	0.654	0 541
- (-)	0.199	0.970	-0.180	0.000		0.219	0.409	-0.034	0.541
$\mathbf{B}(7)$	0.212	0.778	0.516	0.261	N(30)	0.291	-0.364	-0.194	0.949
	0.200	0.442	-0.855	0.215		0.241	0.930	-0.130	0.228
	0 100	-0 447	0 052	0 041		0 182	0 052	0.072	0.220
$\mathbf{T}(0)$	0.190	-0,41	0.002	0.011	0(01)	0.102	0.002	0.972	0.220
$\mathbf{B}(8)$	0.227	0.051	0.867	0.487	C(31)	0.398	0.508	-0.275	0.748
	0.216	-0,983	-0.045	0.299		0.335	-0.852	-0.021	0.624
	0.182	0.178	-0.497	0.821		0.236	0.126	0.961	0.227
$\mathbf{D}(0)$	0.102	0.700	0.600	0.500	(2/20)	0.200	0,120	0.001	0.120
B(a)	0.225	-0.582	0.020	0.590	C(32)	0.307	-0.981	0.195	0.139
	0.197	0.681	0.023	0.643		0.354	0.084	-0,329	0.923
	0.191	-0.444	-0.782	0.489		0.228	-0.177	0.924	0.358
$\mathbf{B}(10)$	0.215	-0.813	0.258	0 618	C(22)	0 533	0 565	-0.140	0 874
$\mathbf{D}(10)$	0.210	-0.813	0.200	0.018	C(33)	0.000	-0.000	-0,149	0.874
	0.203	0.458	0.838	0.240		0.341	0.749	0.320	0.484
	0.169	0.361	-0.481	0.749		0.243	0.346	-0.936	0.026
B(11)	0.262	0.450	-0.585	0.615	C(34)	0.466	0.713	-0.475	0.425
2(11)	0.010	0.449	0,000	0.949	0(01)	0.400	0.450	0,1/0	0.005
	0.212	0.443	0.802	0.543		0.420	-0.450	0.245	0.905
	0.204	-0.776	0.119	0.710		0.256	-0.533	-0.845	0.024
B(12)	0.230	0.345	0.815	0.419	C(35)	0.493	-0.716	-0.650	0. 339
, , , ,	0.210	0 674	-0.560	0.306	- ()	0 325	0 664	-0 524	0 448
	0.210	0.074	-0.000	0.350		0.820	0.004	-0.524	0,440
	0.195	-0,653	-0.147	0.817		0.204	-0.214	0.550	0.827
B(13)	0.234	0.305	-0.438	0,802	C(36)	0.628	-0.530	0,049	0.905
	0.214	0.441	0.852	0.227		0 339	0 145	0 989	0.015
	0.000	0.014	0.002	0.550		0.000	0,110	0.000	0,010
	0.202	-0.844	0.280	0.000		0.209	0.830	-0.140	0.420
B(14)	0.229	-0.414	-0.745	0.569	N(37)	0.266	-0.421	-0.571	0.751
	0.208	0.710	0.094	0.605		0.228	0.495	0.507	0.640
	0 103	-0.569	0 660	0 556		0 208	-0.760	0 646	0 162
	0.195	-0.008	0.000	0.000	(00)	0.208	-0.700	0.040	0.102
B(15)	0.235	-0.243	-0.805	0.568	C(38)	0.334	0.483	0.146	0.798
	0.205	0.327	0.458	0.780		0.310	-0.477	-0.783	0.454
	0.195	-0.913	0.378	0.262		0.241	-0.735	0.604	0.396
D(1R)	0.017	0.070	0.007	0.202	C(00)	0.211	0.100	0.001	0.010
D (10)	0.217	-0.3/8	-0.887	0.311	C(39)	0.292	-0.947	0.249	0.319
	0.205	0.800	-0.167	0.475		0.266	0.128	-0.292	0.925
	0.167	-0.467	0.431	0.824		0.197	0.296	0.923	0.207
B(17)	0.221	-0.006	-0 549	0.830	C(40)	0 327	-0.804	0 040	0 552
2(11)	0.01	0.000	0.010	0.00	C(40)	0.027	0.001	0.010	0.002
	0.215	0.050	0.629	0.335		0.257	0.082	0.965	0.238
	0.179	-0.755	0.550	0.446		0.189	0.441	-0.260	0.799
B(18)	0.215	-0.155	-0.983	0.120	C(41)	0.346	-0.539	-0.541	0.707
-(10)	0 100	-0.494	0 150	0.027		0.964	0.601	0 170	0 602
	0.180	-0.424	0.109	0.937		0.204	0.081	0.172	0.025
	0.176	0.893	-0.095	0.328		0.215	-0.496	0.823	0.334
B(19)	0.208	-0.084	0.382	0.924	C(42)	0.569	0.407	-0.912	0.008
. ,	0.106	0 093	-0.917	0.374		0.337	0.338	0.210	0.869
	0.105	0.000	0.110	0.000		0.000	0.000	0.210	0.405
	0.185	-0.992	-0.118	0.080		0.299	-0.848	-0.354	0.495
B(20)	0.204	0.564	0.348	0.674	C(43)	0.356	-0.409	-0.269	0.915
	0.185	-0.636	0.762	0.201		0.295	0.369	0.825	0.380
	0 179	-0.527	-0.546	0.711		0 124	0.995	-0 407	0 134
NI/OT)	0.005	0.021	0.540	0.711	0///	0,124	0.000	0.101	0.104
N(21)	0.225	-0.851	0,503	0.253	C(44)	0.349	0.705	-0,260	0.568
	0.196	0.000	-0.287	0.951		0.289	-0.382	-0.923	0.091
	0,192	0.525	0.815	0.179		0.233	-0.598	0.283	0.818
0(99)	0.900	0.000	0.000	0.016	C(AE)	0.400	0.000	0.444	0.000
O(22)	0.300	0.390	0.292	0.810	C(45)	0.408	0.888		0.009
	0.228	-0.901	0.304	0.416		0.309	-0.384	-0.575	0.764
	0.152	-0.174	-0.907	0.402		0.243	0.252	0.688	0.645
N(23)	0.325	-0.280	0.959	0.084	C(46)	0 336	-0.781	-0.461	0.514
	0.041	0.049	0.005	0.00*		0.004	0.101	0.000	0.207
	0.241	0.943	0.265	0.085		0.294	-0.381	0.880	0.007
	0.191	-0.181	-0.103	0.993		0.226	0.494	-0.044	0.801
4 Direct	tion cosines of	principal av	es ate diver -	elative to the	crystallograph.	aves			
Direc	cosmes or	principal axe	es alle given r	clative to the	ci ystanographi	axes.			

TABLE VI

Bond Distances $[Å]^a$									
N-O									
21-22	1.28(2)								
	Ca	lge–N							
10-21	1.51(3)	20-21	1.46(3)						
		nev-Edge							
1 -2	1.72 (4)	11-12	1.72(4)						
1-3	1.74(4)	11-13	1.70(4)						
1-4	1.71(4)	11-14	1.71(4)						
1 - 5	1.71(4)	11-15	1.69(4)						
6-10	1.73(4)	16-20	1.71(4)						
7-10	1.71(4)	17-20	1.72(4)						
8-10	1.72(4)	18-20	1.72(4)						
9-10	1.72(4)	19-20	1.71(4)						
	Cage Basa	l Edge-Edge							
2-3	1.89(4)	12-13	1.86(4)						
3 - 4	1.88(4)	13 - 14	1.81(4)						
4-5	1.86(4)	14 - 15	1.89(4)						
2-5	1.89(4)	12-15	1.85(4)						
6-7	1.94(4)	16-17	1.83(4)						
7-8	1.82(4)	17-18	1.91(4)						
8-9 60	1.92(4)	18-19	1.84(4)						
0-9	1.80(4)	10-18	1.92(4)						
	Cage Belt	Edge-Edge							
2-6	1.83(4)	12 - 16	1.86(4)						
2-9	1.82(4)	12-19	1.84(4)						
3-6	1.83(4)	13-16	1.81(4)						
3-7	1.80(4)	13-17	1.82(4)						
4-8	1.82(4) 1.80(4)	14-17 14-19	1.82(4)						
5-8	1.80(4) 1.79(4)	14-18	1.80(4) 1.84(4)						
5-9	1.84(4)	15-18 15-19	1.82(4)						
			1.02(1)						
1.61	Termin	1al B-H	1 0 (1)						
2-62	1.2(1) 1.2(1)	11-71	1.2(1)						
3-63	1,2(1) 1 1 (1)	12-72	1.2(1) 1 1(1)						
4-64	1.1(1)	14-74	1.3(1)						
5-65	1.2(1)	15-75	1.2(1)						
6-66	1.2(1)	16-76	1.2(1)						
7 - 67	1.2(1)	17 - 77	1.1(1)						
8-68	1.2(1)	18 - 78	1.2(1)						
9-69	1.1(1)	19-79	1.2(1)						
	Nitrogen-Met	hylene Carbon							
23 - 24	1.64(5)	30-31	1.51(4)						
23 - 25	1.49(4)	30-32	1.49(4)						
23-26	1.46(4)	30-33	1.52(5)						
37-38	1.52(6)	37-41	1.71(7)						
37-39	1.52(5)	37-42	1.52(13)						
37-40	1.59(5)	37-43	1.45(7)						
	Methylene-M	lethyl Carbon							
24 - 27	1.36(6)	31-34	1.49(6)						
25-28	1.52(5)	32-35	1.45(5)						
26-29	1.52(5)	30-36	1.29(7)						
38-44 20 4 F	1.61(7)	41-44	1.35(8)						
40-46	1.01(7) 1.42(8)	42-45 43-46	1.30(12) 1.64(9)						
	1,14(0)	10-10	1.01(0)						

^a Errors have been propagated from standard deviations obtained in refinement of positions only, ignoring interaction with thermal parameters, and have been multiplied by a safety factor of 3.

axis (viewed from 1 to 10) and the second cage 5.5° counterclockwise about 11-20, thereby allowing the hydrogens to interleave, and by opening the BNB angle to 126°. Even so, two hydrogens (presumably

66 and 79) cannot be replaced by chlorine and four (66. 69, 78, and 79) cannot be replaced by bromine under forcing conditions⁴ evidently because of close contacts: 66-78, 2.4; 66-79, 3.7; 69-78, 4.7; 69-79, 2.5 (2) Å. Atoms 10, 20, 21, and 22 still deviate by less than 0.01 Å from an unweighted least-squares plane. The B-N distances of 1.51 (3) and 1.46 (3) Å are intermediate between the accepted B-N single bond distance¹³ of 1.58 and the shortened value¹⁴ of 1.44 (2) Å in borazine. The long N-O distance of 1.28 (2) Å compares most closely with three-electron bond distances of 1.28 and 1.23 Å in the radicals di-tert-butyl nitroxide15 and di-p-anisyl nitroxide.¹⁶ These unusual bond distances in the nonradical species $B_{20}H_{18}NO^{3-}$ appear to be the result of electron delocalization to create a weaker than double N-O bond and stronger than single B-N bonds and thereby to improve the charge distribution as well. Within statistical significance the B-B distances are unchanged from those¹⁷ in Cu₂B₁₀H₁₀. Averaged by type of interaction and listed in order for the 1-10 cage, the 11-20 cage, and Cu₂B₁₀H₁₀, they are as follows: apex-edge, 1.72 (1), 1.71 (2), 1.73 (2); basal edge-edge, 1.88 (4), 1.86 (4), 1.86 (3); belt edge-edge, 1.81 (2), 1.84 (2), 1.82 (2) Å.

There is evidence for hydrogen bonding in the short distance between O(22s) (transformation by the screw axis is indicated by s) and ammonium hydrogen 97 of 1.9 (2) Å, the angle 21s-22s-97 at the oxygen of 123 (7)°, in the angle 22s-97-30 at the hydrogen of 146 (10)°, and possibly in the long N(21)-O(22) bond distance. The position of H(97) should be reliable since its coordinates were refined with the aid of a difference electron density map. Thermal parameters (Table V) also suggest hydrogen bonding. While thermal motion of the boron atoms and N(21) is relatively small and isotropic, as expected for such a rigid framework, O(22) shows significant anisotropy. The largest rms vibration amplitude is 0.30 Å along principal axis 1, which makes angles of 87 and 70° to the O–N and O \cdots H bonds. The amplitude is 0.23 Å along axis 2 at an 80° angle to O–N but closer (50°) to O \cdots H and only 0.15 Å along axis 3 at angles 37 and 47°. Likewise, the amplitude of 0.18 Å along principal axis 3 of N(30) is the lowest in any triethylammonium group, and this axis lies roughly along the N-H bond.

As discussed in an earlier communication,¹⁸ the disordered triethylammonium group centered at N(37) has a flat "pinwheel" conformation of approximate C_3 symmetry. The other two ordered triethylammonium ions differ by rotation of one ethyl group each, C(25)-C(28)and C(31)-C(34), through approximately 120° about the C-N bond to another staggered conformation. Bond distances are seriously affected by thermal motion (13) W. N. Lipscomb and R. Lewin, Advan. Chem. Ser., No. 42, 312-322 (1964).

(14) S. H. Bauer, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 60, 524 (1938).

(15) B. Andersen and P. Andersen, Trans. Amer. Crystallogr. Ass., 2, 193 (1966).

(16) A. W. Hanson, Acta Crystallogr., 6, 32 (1953).

(17) R. D. Dobrott and W. N. Lipscomb, J. Chem. Phys., 37, 1779 (1962).

(18) C. H. Schwalbe and W. N. Lipscomb, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 91, 194 (1969).

10-21-22

10-21-20

2-1-3 3-1-4

15-12-13

12-13-14

88.8(1.8)

91.9(1.8)

Pyramid Base Angles

88.7(1.8)

90.5(1.8)

		,	
		TAE	ILE VII
		Bond An	IGLES (DEG)
Across N-	O Bridge		. ,
116.4(1.7)	20-21-22	117.8(1.5)	5-2-3
125.8(1.9)			2-3-4
-2010 (210)			3-4-5
Boron Cage Fra	mewo rk Angl	es	4-5-2
At Ar	oices		9-6-7
66.0(1.6)	12-11-13	66.0(1.8)	6-7-8
65.7(1.6)	13-11-14	64.1(1.7)	7-8-9
65.9(1.7)	14 - 11 - 15	67.3(1.8)	8-9-6
66.7(1.6)	15 - 11 - 12	65.8(1.8)	
68.6(1.6)	16 - 20 - 17	64.6(1.6)	
64.1(1.6)	17 - 20 - 18	67.5(1.5)	61_1_9
67.6(1.8)	18-20-19	64.8(1.5)	61-1-2
65.0(1.6)	19-20-16	68.3(1.6)	61-1-3
al Atoma Naitha		Provetorial Balt	61-1-5
57 5 (1 5)	11_19_13	56 5 (1 6)	62_2_1
57.0(1.0)	11_12_15	56 3 (1.6)	62-2-1
56.4(1.5)	11-12-10	58 3 (1.7)	62-2-5
56 5 (1 6)	11-13-19	57.5(1.7)	62-2-0
57.0(1.6)	11-10-12	57.5(1.0) 55.7(1.6)	62-2-0
57.0(1.0)	11-14-13	57 6 (1.6)	63_3_1
57.0(1.5)	11_15_19	57.0(1.0)	63_3_9
57.0(1.6)	11 - 15 - 12 11 - 15 - 14	56 0 (1 6)	63-3-4
57.0(1.0) 55 1 (1 4)	20 - 16 - 17	58.1(1.5)	63-3-6
57.2(1.5)	20-16-19	56 0(1 4)	63-3-7
58.4(1.6)	20-17-18	56.1(1.4)	64-4-1
564(1.0)	20-17-16	57.3(1.5)	64-4-3
56.2(1.5)	20-18-19	57.5(1.0)	64-4-5
57.5(1.5)	20-18-17	56.4(1.4)	64-4-7
57.8(1.5)	20-19-16	55.8(1.4)	64-4-8
56.2(1.5)	20-19-18	57.7(1.4)	65 - 5 - 1
0012(110)		•••• (•••)	65-5-4
rial Atoms, One I	Leg across Eq	uatorial Belt	65-5-2
59.2(1.6)	13 - 12 - 16	58.3(1.6)	65-5-8
59.4(1.5)	15 - 12 - 19	58.9(1.5)	65-5-9
59.0(1.5)	14-13-17	60.4(1.6)	65-5-10
58.7(1.6)	12-13-16	60.7(1.5)	66-6-9
58.4(1.6)	15-14-18	58.8(1.5)	66-6-7
58.5(1.5)	13-14-17	59.9(1.6)	66-6-2
58.4(1.5)	12-15-19	60.3(1.5)	66-6-3
59.1(1.6)	14-15-18	59.8(1.5)	67-7-10
57.1(1.5)	17-16-13	59.9(1.6)	67-7-6
59.2(1.5)	19-16-12	58.4(1.4)	67-7-8
59.4(1.6)	18-17-14	59.6(1.5)	67-7-3
58.5(1.5)	16-17-13	59.6(1.6)	67-7-4
59.3(1.6)	19-18-15	59.3(1.4)	68-8-10
50.1(1.5)	17-18-14	58.0(1.4)	68-8-7
59.5(1.5)	10-19-12	59.2(1.5)	68-8-9
90.9(1.9)	18-19-19	00.4(1.5)	68-8-4
ial Atoms, Both I	Legs across E	quatorial Belt	68-8-5
61.3(1.6)	16 - 12 - 19	62.4(1.5)	69-9-10

4-1-5	65.9(1.7)	14 - 11 - 15	67.3(1.8)	8-0
5 - 1 - 2	66.7(1.6)	15 - 11 - 12	65.8(1.8)	0-9
6-10-7	68.6(1.6)	16 - 20 - 17	64.6(1.6)	
7-10-8	64.1(1.6)	17 - 20 - 18	67.5(1.5)	
8-10-9	67.6(1.8)	18-20-19	64.8(1.5)	61-
9-10-6	65.0(1.6)	19-20-16	68.3(1.6)	61-
0 10 1	,			61
At Equato	orial Atoms, Neithe	r Leg across	Equatorial Belt	61-
1-2-3	57.5(1.5)	11-12-13	56.5(1.6)	62-
1 - 2 - 5	56.4(1.5)	11-12-15	56.3(1.6)	62-
1 - 3 - 4	56.4(1.5)	11 - 13 - 14	58.3(1.7)	62-
1 - 3 - 2	56.5(1.6)	11-13-12	57.5(1.6)	62-
1 - 4 - 5	57.0(1.6)	11 - 14 - 15	55.7(1.6)	62-
1-4-3	57.9(1.5)	11-14-13	57.6(1.6)	63-
1 - 5 - 2	57.0(1.5)	11 - 15 - 12	57.9(1.7)	63-
1 - 5 - 4	57.0(1.6)	11 - 15 - 14	56.9(1.6)	63-
10 - 6 - 7	55.1(1.4)	20-16-17	58.1(1.5)	63-
10-6-9	57.2(1.5)	20-16-19	56.0(1.4)	63-
10-7-8	58.4(1.6)	20-17-18	56.1(1.4)	64-
107-6	56.4(1.4)	20-17-16	57.3(1.5)	64-
10-8-9	56.2(1.5)	20-18-19	57.5(1.4)	64-
10-8-7	57.5(1.5)	20-18-17	56 4 (1 4)	64-
10-0-6	57.8(1.5)	20-10-16	55.8(1.4)	64-
10-9-0	56 9 (1 5)	20-10-19	57.7(1.4)	65-
10-9-8	50.2(1.0)	20-19-18	01.1 (1.4)	65
At Equa	torial Atoms, One I	Leg across Ed	quatorial Belt	65
3-2-6	59.2(1.6)	13-12-16	58.3(1.6)	65
5-2-9	59.4(1.5)	15-12-19	58.9(1.5)	00-
4-3-7	59.0(1.5)	14 - 13 - 17	60.4(1.6)	00-
2-3-6	58.7(1.6)	12-13-16	60.7(1.5)	-60
5-4-8	58.4(1.6)	15-14-18	58.8(1.5)	66-
3-4-7	58.5(1.5)	13-14-17	59.9(1.6)	66-
2-5-9	584(15)	12-15-19	60.3(1.5)	66
4-5-8	59.1(1.6)	14-15-18	59.8(1.5)	66-
7-6-3	57.1(1.5)	17-16-13	50.0(1.0)	67-
0-6-2	50.2(1.5)	10_16_12	584(14)	67-
9-0-2	50.4(1.6)	18-17-14	50.6(1.5)	67-
679	59.1(1.0)	16-17-14	50 6 (1.6)	67-
0-7-3	50.2(1.0)	10-17-15	59.0(1.0)	67–
9-0-0	59.5(1.0)	19 - 10 - 10 17 10 14	59.5(1.4)	68-
600	50.1(1.5)	16 10 10	50.0(1.4)	68-
6-9-2	59.5(1.5)	10-19-12	59.2(1.5)	68-
8-9-5	50.9(1.5)	18-19-15	60.4(1.5)	68-
At Equat	orial Atoms, Both	Legs across E	Quatorial Belt	68-
6-2-9	61.3(1.6)	16 - 12 - 19	62.4(1.5)	69-
6-3-7	64.4(1.6)	16 - 13 - 17	60.6(1.5)	69-
7-4-8	60.5(1.5)	17-14-18	62.5(1.5)	69-
8-5-9	63.8(1.7)	18-15-19	60.3(1.5)	69-
2-6-3	62.2(1.6)	12 - 16 - 13	61.0(1.6)	69-
3-7-4	62.5(1.6)	13-17-14	59.6(1.6)	
4-8-5	62.5(1.6)	14-18-15	61.4(1.5)	
2-9-5	62.2(1.6)	12-19-15	60.8(1.6)	
200	0212(110)		0010 (110)	24-
	Sum of Angles a	it Each Verte	X	24-
1	264.3(3.3)	11	263.2(3.6)	25-
2	293.8(3.4)	12	292.4(3.5)	23-
3	295.0(3.5)	13	297.5(3.5)	23-
4	292.3(3.4)	14	294.5(3.5)	23-
5	295.3 (3.5)	15	295.2(3.5)	38-
6	290.8(3.4)	16	293.4(3.4)	38-
7	295.2(3.5)	17	292.2(3.4)	39-
8	295.6(3.4)	18	292.6 (3.2)	37-
9	292.6(3.4)	19	293.9(3.3)	37-
10	265.3 (3.3)	20	265.2(3.1)	37-

3-4-5	89.9(1.8)	13 - 14 - 15	89.4(1.8)
4-5-2	90.9(1.8)	14 - 15 - 12	89.9(1.8)
9-6-7	88.7(1.7)	19 - 16 - 17	90.2(1.7)
6-7-8	90.7(1.7)	16-17-18	89.9(1.7)
7-8-9	90.4(1.7)	17-18-19	90.3(1.7)
8-9-6	90.3(1.7)	18-19-16	89.6(1.6)
	Terminal Hydro	ogen Angles	
61-1-2	123 (7)	71-11-12	126(7)
61-1-3	133 (7)	71-11-13	130(7)
61-1-4	135(7)	71-11-14	134(7)
61-1-5	126(7)	71-11-15	130(7)
62-2-1	127(7)	72-12-11	118(7)
62-2-3	141(7)	72-12-13	137(7)
62-2-5	127(7)	72-12-15	125(7)
62-2-6	116(7)	72-12-16	126(7)
62-2-9	109 (7)	72-12-19	118(7)
63-3-1	117 (8)	73-13-11	116 (8)
63-3-2	131 (8)	73-13-12	131(7)
63-3-4	129 (8)	73-13-14	128(7)
63-3-6	122 (8)	73-13-16	120(7)
63-3-7	121 (8)	73-13-17	119 (8)
64-4-1	110 (8)	74-14-11	124(7)
64-4-3	137(7)	74-14-13	135(7)
64-4-5	126 (8)	74-14-15	131(7)
64-4-7	120 (0)	74-14-17	101(7) 116(7)
64_4_8	124(0) 117(8)	74-14-18	115(7)
65-5-1	117(0) 110(7)	75-15-11	110(7)
65-5-4	197 (7)	75-15-14	135(7)
65.5.9	127(7) 194(7)	75-15-12	198 (7)
65-5-8	101(7)	75-15-18	120(7) 121(7)
65-5-0	120(7)	75-15-19	121(7) 117(7)
65-5-10	122(7)	76-16-20	117(7) 115(7)
66_6_0	120(7) 130(7)	76-16-20	133(7)
66-6-7	109 (7)	76-16-17	100(7) 126(7)
66-6-2	120(7)	76-16-12	125(7)
66-6-3	120(7) 113(7)	76-16-13	120(7) 123(7)
67-7-10	197(7)	77-17-20	116 (8)
67.7.6	127(7) 190(7)	77-17-16	137 (8)
67_7_8	138 (7)	77-17-18	123(7)
67-7-3	100(7)	77-17-13	128 (8)
67_7_4	115(7)	77-17-14	117 (8)
68-8-10	118(7)	78-18-20	123(7)
68-8-7	139 (7)	78-18-17	120(7) 130(7)
68-8-0	102 (7)	78-18-19	134(7)
68-8-4	120(7) 101(7)	78-18-14	104(7) 116(7)
68_8_5	121(7) 110(7)	78-18-15	110(7)
60-0-10	124 (8)	70-10-20	113(7)
60-0-8	124(0) 135(7)	79-19-18	131(7)
60-0-6	131(7)	79-19-16	127(7)
60-0-2	116(7)	70-10-10	127(7)
60-0-5	118 (8)	70-10-12	122(7) 126(7)
08-8-0	110(0)	10-10-10	120 (1)
	Triethylammor	nium Angles	
24-23-25	108(2)	31-30-32	119 (2)
24-23-26	110 (2)	31-30-33	109 (3)
25-23-26	120 (3)	32-30-33	108 (3)
23-24-27	116 (3)	30-31-34	116 (3)
23-25-28	116 (3)	30-32-35	113 (3)
23-26-29	114 (3)	30-33-36	122 (4)
38-37-39	115(3)	41-37-42	108 (5)
38-37-40	110 (3)	41-37-43	105 (4)
39-37-40	106 (3)	42-37-43	121 (5)
37-38-44	109 (4)	37-41-44	113 (5)
37-39-45	112 (4)	37-42-45	125 (9)
37-40-46	111 (4)	37-43-40	107(4)



Figure 6.—Packing of the ions in $[(C_2H_3)_3NH]_3B_{20}H_{18}NO$. The origin is at the upper left, the *a* axis is vertical in the plane of the paper, the *b* axis is horizontal, and the *c* axis points upward out of the plane of the paper. Only the major component of the triethyl-ammonium disorder is shown.

Table VIII

SHORTEST

INTERIONIC NONBONDED	CONTACTS	$(Å)^a$
----------------------	----------	---------

22s-97	1.9(2)	66-94	2.2(3)	75g-137	2.2(3)
75s-113	1.9(3)	69-87	2.2(3)	15s-113	2.3(2)
61-119	2.1(3)	88-129	2.2(3)	2-81	2.5(2)
75g-116	2.1(3)	79s-113	2.2(3)	3-81	2.5(2)
63-81	2.2(3)				

^a Atoms transformed by symmetry operations are labeled with s for screw axis or g for glide plane; estimated errors are in parentheses. All of these contacts involve at least one hydrogen atom.

and disorder but average to 1.54 (8) Å for N–C and 1.46 (12) Å for C–C. The short nonbonded contact between H(75s) and H(113) probably results from errors and the fact that H(113) is a composite of two unresolved disordered positions. The packing of the ions with the minor disorder component omitted is shown in Figure 6. In this view the *a* axis is vertical, the *b* axis is horizontal, and the *c* axis is out of the plane of the paper.

The visible light absorption spectrum of B₂₀H₁₈NO³⁻, as the K⁺ salt to avoid triethylammonium hydrogenbonding effects, displays the same two maxima in all eight solvents tested (Table IX). An intense peak at long wavelength (λ_{max} 5820 Å, ϵ 26,500 l. mol^{-1} cm^{-1} in pure acetonitrile4) generally shifts toward the red and its width at 90% of peak absorbance increases as solvent polarity, measured by the Kosower Z value,¹⁹ decreases. However, in the π -bonded solvents acetonitrile, dimethyl sulfoxide, and acetone, the peak is sharpened, especially on the long-wavelength side. Such sharpening may be a result of $\pi - \pi$ interaction and is another factor to be considered in comparing spectra of substituted B20H18NO³⁻ ions⁴ taken in acetonitrile. The peak at shorter wavelength is less intense (λ_{max} 4130 Å, ϵ approximately 4500 l. mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹ in 1% aqueous acetonitrile) but displays a similar red shift with (19) E. M. Kosower, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 80, 3253 (1958).

TABLE IX

Solvent	Depende	NCE OF	Absorption N	MAXIMA ^a	AND WIDTHS	
Solvent:		5800-Å		4100-Å		
1% water	$Kosower^b$	peak	Width at	peak	Width at	
plus	Z	pos	90% abs	pos	90% abs	
Water	94.6	5743	-238, +225	4070	-166, +178	
Methanol	83.8	5721	-238, +232	4091	-157, +166	
Ethanol	79.9	5770	-250, +228	4118	-158, +172	
<i>tert</i> -Butyl	72.5	5967	-357, +284	4291	-183, +157	
alcohol						
Dioxane	(68)	5942	-457, +413	4200	-175, +143	
CH ₃ CN	(71)	5760	-212, +146	4130	-140, +135	
$(CH_{\mathfrak{z}})_{2}SO$	(72)	5803	-212, +135	4151	-145, +135	
$(CH_{3})_{2}CO$	68.1	5711	-184, +131	4134	-148, +141	

^a Reproducibility of peak position is 5–10 Å except 20 Å for *tert*-butyl alcohol and dioxane. Measurements were taken at 26 (2)°. ^b Interpolated or estimated from ref 19. Estimates are given in parentheses.

decreasing Z. While peak width shows no change with Z, it is symmetrically narrowed in π -bonded solvents.

Attempted preparations of equatorially bonded isomers of $B_{20}H_{18}NO^{3-}$ by irradiation at 5800 Å (9 × 10² einsteins delivered to 2 × 10⁻³ formula weight), at 4000 Å (2 × 10² einsteins, 2 × 10⁻³ formula weight), and at 3150 Å (3 einsteins, 10⁻⁴ formula weight) produced no change in the uv-visible absorption spectrum. Also, no spectral evidence of complex formation with transition metals could be obtained. Aqueous solutions 5 × 10⁻⁵ *M* in K₃B₂₀H₁₈NO and about 0.1 *M* in MnSO₄, CoSO₄, FeSO₄, Fe(NO₃)₈, or Fe₂(SO₄)₈ + H₂SO₄ compared with solutions of the same components in separate cuvettes showed only insignificant changes attributable to concentration differences.

Acknowledgments.—This research was supported in part by the Office of Naval Research, the Advanced Research Projects Agency, and the National Science Foundation, who sponsored a predoctoral fellowship for C. H. S.