

Transition-Metal-Promoted Reactions of Boron Hydrides.

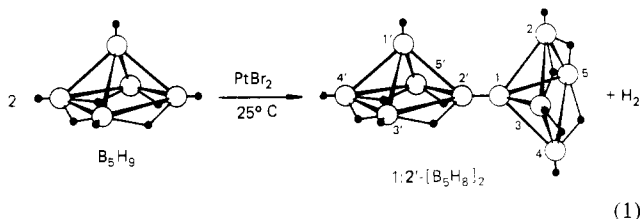
4.¹ A One-Step Synthesis of the Coupled Cage Borane1:2'-[B₅H₈]₂

Sir:

We have recently reported^{1,3,4} the use of various transition-metal reagents to promote the reactions of boron hydrides and carboranes with acetylenes, illustrating the potential importance of transition metals as catalysts in polyhedral boron cage chemistry. We have now extended our studies to include other classes of metal-promoted reactions and report here the first example of a transition-metal-catalyzed dehydrodimerization reaction of a boron hydride.

In a typical reaction 1.057 g of dried PtBr₂ powder (Aldrich) (2.98 mmol) was stirred with 19.0 mmol of pentaborane(9) at room temperature in vacuo. After 24 h the reaction mixture was separated by vacuum-line techniques to give 0.073 g (0.58 mmol) of 1:2'-[B₅H₈]₂, 0.72 mmol of H₂, and 17.5 mmol of unreacted B₅H₉. The PtBr₂ catalyst appeared to be unchanged with no indication of the formation of platinum metal. The remaining B₅H₉ was then recondensed over the PtBr₂ and the reaction continued with daily removal of product and hydrogen. After 7 days it was found that a total of 3.86 mmol of 1:2'-[B₅H₈]₂ and 4.09 mmol of H₂ had been produced and 8.4 mmol of B₅H₉ had reacted. This corresponds to a 92% yield of 1:2'-[B₅H₈]₂ based on consumed B₅H₉. Analysis by GLC and NMR confirmed the identity and purity of 1:2'-[B₅H₈]₂. There was no evidence for the formation of either of the symmetrical isomers 2:2'-[B₅H₈]₂ or 1:1'-[B₅H₈]₂ in the reaction.

The observed stoichiometry of the reaction is consistent with eq 1 and thus corresponds to a PtBr₂-catalyzed dehydrodi-



merization of pentaborane(9), giving the compound 1:2'-

- (1) For part 3, see: Wilczynski, R.; Sneddon, L. G. *Inorg. Chem.* **1982**, *21*, 506.
 (2) Alfred, P. Sloan Foundation Fellow.
 (3) Wilczynski, R.; Sneddon, L. G. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1980**, *102*, 2857.
 (4) Wilczynski, R.; Sneddon, L. G. *Inorg. Chem.* **1981**, *20*, 3955.

[B₅H₈]₂ in essentially quantitative yields. This unusual coupled cage compound, which has a structure composed of two pentaborane(9) cages linked by a single boron-boron bond between apex and basal positions of the two cages, was originally characterized by Gaines,⁵ who discovered the compound in the lower volatile residues of pentaborane(9) storage tanks. No synthetic route to this compound was available, however, until 1979 when Gaines reported⁶ its synthesis in 20% yield by the reaction of NaB₅H₈ with 1-BrB₅H₈. We have also reported⁷ that 1:2'-[B₅H₈]₂ can be obtained along with 2:2'-[B₅H₈]₂ and 1:1'-[B₅H₈]₂, by the mercury-sensitized photolysis of pentaborane(9). Although the reaction reported herein is relatively slow (~0.55 mmol of 1:2'-[B₅H₈]₂/day, ~0.19 catalyst turnover/day), the high yields and simplicity of reaction and product isolation make this route a significant improvement over existing methods. Furthermore, the reaction should be readily adaptable to larger scales, thereby increasing the rate of product formation.

It is indeed surprising that only one of the three possible isomers of [B₅H₈]₂ is produced in the reaction. Although the mechanism of reaction is still undetermined, this unique selectivity suggests that both electrophilic attack, which would lead to apex cage substitution, and oxidative addition of pentaborane(9) at the metal, which would lead to basal cage substitution, are important in the overall reaction.

We are now investigating both the mechanism of this reaction and the potential applications of dehydrodimerization catalysts for the production of other types of multicage polyhedral boron cluster compounds.

Acknowledgment. We thank the Army Research Office and the National Science Foundation for support of this work.

Registry No. 1:2'-[B₅H₈]₂, 31831-99-9; PtBr₂, 13455-12-4; B₅H₉, 19624-22-7.

- (5) Gaines, D. F.; Iorns, T. V.; Clevenger, E. N. *Inorg. Chem.* **1971**, *10*, 1096.
 (6) Gaines, D. F.; Jorgensen, M. W.; Kulzick, M. A. *J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun.* **1979**, 380.
 (7) Plotkin, J. S.; Astheimer, R. J.; Sneddon, L. G. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1979**, *101*, 4155.

Department of Chemistry and
 Laboratory for Research on the
 Structure of Matter
 University of Pennsylvania
 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104

Edward W. Corcoran, Jr.
 Larry G. Sneddon*²

Received September 7, 1982