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# Preparation and Structure of $Co_3(CO)_{10}BH_2N(C_2H_5)_3$ , a New Tricobalt Enneacarbonyl Carbon Cluster

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Crystals of triethylamine–(tricobalt enneacarbonyl carbon)oxyborane,  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_{10}\text{BH}_2\text{N}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_8$ , have been prepared by the reaction of triethylamine–borane with dicobalt octacarbonyl in benzene. The molecular and crystal structures of this compound have been determined from three-dimensional X-ray counter data. Crystals of the dark red, air-stable compound are monoclinic with cell dimensions of  $a = 11.75 \pm 0.01$  Å,  $b = 11.29 \pm 0.01$  Å,  $c = 8.81 \pm 0.01$  Å, and  $\beta = 93.31 \pm 0.05^\circ$ . The space group is P2<sub>1</sub>/m with two formula species per cell imposing C<sub>8</sub> point symmetry on the individual molecules. The structure has been refined by least squares to a conventional R of 0.087. The basic structural feature consists of a triangular cluster of cobalt atoms each coordinated to three carbonyl groups and an apical triply bridging CO group with a C-O bond distance of 1.28 Å. The infrared and mass spectral data are given for this material, and the structure is compared with the related  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_9\text{CCH}_3$  and  $\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_9\text{S}$  molecular complexes.

### Introduction

Many complexes of the type  $Co_3(CO)_9CY$  (Y = H,  $CH_3$ , Cl, etc.) have been described<sup>2</sup> which are universally distinguished by high air stability and striking ease of formation. The salient structural features of this class of compounds have been elucidated by Sutton and Dahl<sup>2</sup> from an X-ray structure investigation on the Cmethyl-substituted compound, Co<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>9</sub>CCH<sub>3</sub>. They consist of a tetrahedral Co<sub>3</sub>C cluster arrangement with a triangular array of three basal cobalt atoms and an apical carbon atom. A very similar geometrical arrangement was found in SCo<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>9</sub>, structurally characterized by Wei and Dahl.<sup>3</sup> Presumably, heteroatoms other than carbon and sulfur might also interact with a  $Co_3(CO)_9$  entity to give an  $XCo_3(CO)_9$  cluster. Some preliminary reports in the literature claiming examples for  $X = Si^4$  and  $X = Sn^5$  ostensibly support this assumption.6 The authenticity of the reported compound C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>9</sub>SnCo<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>9</sub> has already been disputed.<sup>7</sup>

While exploring the possibilities of incorporating a boron atom (or a BH group) into a metal cluster fragment such as  $Co_3(CO)_{9}$ , we synthesized the compound  $Co_3(CO)_{10}BH_2N(C_2H_5)_3$ . This article describes the properties and structural characterization of this compound.

#### Synthesis and Properties

Trialkylamine-boranes react with dicobalt octacarbonyl in hydrocarbon solvents to give compounds of composition  $CO_3(CO)_{10}BH_2NR_3$  (R = CH<sub>3</sub>,C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>).

(1) To whom inquiries should be addressed.

(4) S. F. A. Kettle and I. Khan, Proc. Chem. Soc., 82 (1962); J. Organometal. Chem. (Amsterdam), 5, 588 (1966).

(7) D. F. Patmore and W. A. G. Graham, Inorg. Chem., 5, 2222 (1966).

These complexes are crystalline solids, black in reflected light and dark red in transmitted light, which are stable to air at room temperature and can be heated to about 80° in vacuo without gross decomposition. Having established the composition from analytical and molecular weight data, we expected the presumed molecular asymmetry arising from a cobalt to carbonyl ratio of 3:10 to be reflected in the CO stretching region of the infrared spectra. This, however, was not the case. The observed spectra under high resolution were virtually identical with those of  $Co_3(CO)_9CCI$ . In particular, no evidence indicating a bridging CO group in Co<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>10</sub>BH<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>3</sub> was found in the 2000-1500-cm<sup>-1</sup> region of the spectrum. There were two bands of moderate intensity at 2415 and 2365  $cm^{-1}$ suggestive of a BH<sub>2</sub> group. Evidence for the presence of a BH<sub>2</sub> group in the molecule was also obtained from a broadened triplet in the B<sup>11</sup> nmr spectrum.

Before the X-ray investigation was begun, we made an effort to derive structural information from the mass spectrometric fragmentation pattern of Co<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>10</sub>- $BH_2N(CH_3)_3$ . Not surprisingly, the observed spectra are highly complex, quite unlike those obtained for  $Co_3(CO)_9CC1.^8$ While we were reasonably certain about the consecutive loss of nine CO groups from the parent ion, the spectra did not permit definitive conclusions about the mode of attachment of the tenth carbonyl group. However, it was apparent from a consideration of all of the spectroscopic data that the structure of Co<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>10</sub>BH<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>3</sub> had to be highly symmetrical and that a structural fragment  $Co_3(CO)_9$ , analogous to the one established for  $SCo_3(CO)_{9}^3$  and  $Co_3(CO)_9CCH_{3,2}$  was likely. A necessary corollary of this assumption was to postulate one unique CO group triply bridging three cobalt atoms. There exists sufficient precedence in metal cluster chemistry to render such a hypothesis justifiable (vide infra). Furthermore, it is well known that triply bridging CO groups do not always lead to easily identifiable infrared absorptions.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>(2)</sup> For a complete listing of references, see P. W. Sutton and L. F. Dahl, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 89, 261 (1967).

<sup>(3)</sup> C. H. Wei and L. F. Dahl, Inorg. Chem., 6, 1229 (1967).

<sup>(5)</sup> S. D. Ibewke and M. F. Newland, Chem. Commun., 114 (1965).

<sup>(6)</sup> We have been unable to reproduce the synthesis of  $[SiCo_8(CO)_9]_2$ reported by Kettle and Khan.<sup>4</sup> Under the reaction conditions described by these authors, *i.e.*, elution of Co<sub>2</sub>(CO)<sub>3</sub> with CCl<sub>4</sub> from an alumina column, the known cluster Co<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>9</sub>CCl is invariably formed. The incomplete analytical data cited by Kettle and Khan as supporting  $[SiCo_3(CO)_9]_2$  are in approximate agreement with the ones required for Co<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>9</sub>CCl, and the published ir spectrum is in explicit agreement with that of authentic Co<sub>4</sub>(CO)<sub>9</sub>CCl. We therefore suggest that these authors have misidentified their reaction product.

<sup>(8)</sup> R. B. King, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 88, 2075 (1966).

<sup>(9)</sup> An example for this is the Fe<sub>4</sub>(CO)<sub>12</sub><sup>2-</sup> anion; see R. F. Doedens and L. F. Dahl, *ibid.*, **88**, 4847 (1966).

Since the chemical and spectroscopic evidence gave only very fragmentary information about the molecular structure, an X-ray investigation was undertaken.

# Crystal Data and Structure Determination

Crystals of  $Co_3(CO)_{10}BH_2N(C_2H_5)_3$  are monoclinic with cell parameters of  $a = 11.75 \pm 0.01$ ,  $b = 11.29 \pm$ 0.01,  $c = 8.81 \pm 0.01$  Å, and  $\beta = 93.31 \pm 0.05^{\circ}$ . These parameters were obtained from a least-squares refinement of powder diffraction data recorded on a Hägg-Guinier camera using a KCl internal standard  $(a_{25^\circ} = 6.2931 \text{ Å})$ . The observed (by flotation) and calculated densities for two formula units per cell are  $1.63 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . The only systematic absence observed on Weissenberg and precession films was  $\{0k0\}$ , k = 2n + 1, indicating that the space group is either  $P2_1/m$  or  $P2_1$ . Our successful refinement in  $P2_1/m$  indicates that this is the correct space group. The space group  $P2_1/m$  with Z = 2 imposes  $C_s$  point symmetry on the individual molecules. Atoms were placed in the general positions<sup>10</sup>  $\pm (x, y, z; x, \frac{1}{2} - y, z)$  and the special positions  $\pm (x, \frac{1}{4}, z)$ .

A four-circle diffractometer was used to measure intensities from a crystal of dimensions  $0.08 \times 0.14 \times 0.29$  mm mounted with the *b* axis coincident with the  $\varphi$  axis of the diffractometer. The data were measured using Zr-filtered Mo radiation ( $\lambda$  0.7107 Å) and the  $\theta$ -2 $\theta$  scan technique with a symmetric scan range of 1.5°, a scan rate of 1°/min, and a takeoff angle of 3°. Individual backgrounds of 20 sec were recorded before and after each scan. A total of 1815 reflections was measured including { $\hbar k0$ } and { $\hbar k0$ } data which were averaged. Data were measured out to 45° in 2 $\theta$ ; there was only limited scattering beyond this.

The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects in the usual way and for absorption using Prewitt's program<sup>11</sup> ACACA. For Mo K $\alpha$  the linear absorption coefficient is 22.5 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The crystal was described by six plane faces for the absorption correction. The minimum and maximum calculated transmission factors were 0.69 and 0.85, respectively. The structure factor errors were assigned according to a scheme reported earlier.<sup>12</sup>

An unsharpened Patterson function was calculated from which the Co atom positions were located. The Co positions were used to calculate a superposition function from which all of the carbonyl atom positions were located. After refining the scale factor, the R was 0.372 based on a model containing three Co atoms and ten carbonyl groups, one of which had been misplaced. An electron density difference map showed all of the remaining atom positions. In this map the boron and ethyl group atoms appeared at one-half of their expected heights. The positions of the boron and ethyl groups were such that these atoms had to be placed in disordered positions with respect to the mirror plane in the space group P2<sub>1</sub>/m. The R was 0.126 after two cycles of least squares with all atoms except boron included in the structure factor calculations. The B atom position was confirmed on an electron density difference map, and, after two more cycles of least-squares including all nonhydrogen atoms, the R was 0.118. The refinement was continued by allowing all ordered atoms to assume anisotropic temperature factors keeping isotropic temperature factors for the disordered atoms (B,  $C_7$ ,  $C_8$ ,  $C_9$ ,  $C_{10}$ ,  $C_{11}$ ,  $C_{12}$ ). The refinement was stopped after four more cycles of least squares. The final Rfactors for the 1489 observed reflections were

$$R = \frac{\sum ||F_{o}| - |F_{c}||}{\sum |F_{o}|} = 0.087$$
$$wR = \left[\frac{\sum w ||F_{o}| - |F_{c}||^{2}}{\sum w |F_{o}|^{2}}\right]^{1/2} = 0.076$$

The corresponding values for all reflections were R = 0.095 and wR = 0.077. The maximum and minimum peaks in the final electron density difference map were 0.8 and  $-0.9 \text{ e}^{-}/\text{Å}^{3}$  consistent with a good refinement. The final "error of fit" was

$$\left[\frac{\sum w ||F_{\rm o}| - |F_{\rm o}||^2}{m - n}\right]^{1/2} = 2.00$$

The disorder was handled in the refinement by placing atoms B and C<sub>7</sub> through C<sub>12</sub> in general positions with atom multiplicities of 0.5. The function minimized in least-squares was  $\Sigma w ||F_o| - |F_c||^2$ . The atom form factors used were those of the neutral atoms.<sup>13</sup> The anomalous scattering effects of Co were included using the values reported by Templeton.<sup>14</sup> Various local computer programs were used including the Fourier program FOUR and Prewitt's least-squares program<sup>11</sup> SFLS5.

We did not make any serious effort to refine this structure in the noncentric, polar space group P21. If the mirror plane were not present it would not be necessary for the  $-BH_2N(C_2H_5)_3$  portion of this structure to be disordered. A refinement of the scale factor with the molecule in one of the acentric orientations gave a wR of 0.078 and a corresponding increase in the "error of fit." We feel this, coupled with the success of our refinement, indicates that  $P2_1/m$  is the correct space group. As a matter of curiosity we did attempt one cycle of refinement of positional parameters in the space group  $P2_1$  with the result that all of the meaningful shifts were consistent within experimental error with the presence of the mirror plane. There were some meaningless shifts resulting from the usual singularity problems associated with the refinement of atoms on or in close proximity to special positions.

The final atom parameters are given in Table I where the numbering system corresponds to that shown in Figure 1. A list of observed and calculated structure factors is given in Table II. The interatomic distances

<sup>(10) &</sup>quot;International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. I, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1965, p 93.

<sup>(11)</sup> C. T. Prewitt, local unpublished computer program, 1968.

<sup>(12)</sup> L. J. Guggenberger, Inorg. Chem., 7, 2260 (1968).

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<sup>(13)</sup> H. P. Hansen, F. Herman, J. D. Lea, and S. Skillman, Acta Cryst., 17, 1040 (1964).

<sup>(14)</sup> D. H. Templeton, "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Brimingham, England, 1962, p 215.

POSITIONAL AND THERMAL PARAMETERS <sup>a</sup>									
Atom	x	s v	z	$\beta_{11}$ or $B$	$\beta_{22}$	<b>\$</b> 23	$\beta_{12}$	<b>\$</b> 13	B 23
Co1	0.1330(1)	0.1394(1)	0.2521(1)	0.0077(1)	0.0082(1)	0.0133(2)	-0.0007(1)	0.0012(1)	0.0005(1)
$\mathrm{Co}_2$	0.2034(1)	0.25	0.0314(2)	0.0078(2)	0.0097(2)	0.0114(3)	0.0	0.0021(2)	0.0
Cı	0.1326(11)	0.1186 (10)	0.4518(15)	0.0194 (15)	0.0110(13)	0.0205 (22)	-0.0002(11)	0.0045(15)	0.0020(14)
$O_1$	0.1338(12)	0.1016(9)	0.5786(10)	0.0448(22)	0.0213 (14)	0.0139 (14)	-0.0032(14)	0.0074(15)	0.0018(12)
$C_2$	-0.0134 (10)	0.1096 (9)	0.1789(12)	0.0109(11)	0.0097 (11)	0.0203 (20)	-0.0006 (9)	0.0018(12)	-0.0013 (12)
$O_2$	-0.1031(7)	0.0915(8)	0.1349(11)	0.0089(7)	0.0177(11)	0.0397 (22)	-0.0033 (8)	-0.0027(10)	-0.0000 (12)
$C_3$	0.2014(9)	0.0082(11)	0.2140(12)	0.0106 (11)	0.0104 (12)	0.0179 (18)	0.0001(9)	0.0008(11)	0.0039(13)
$O_3$	0.2503(7)	-0.0788 (8)	0.1944 (9)	0.0171 (10)	0.0127(9)	0.0248(16)	0.0034(8)	0.0004 (10)	0.0029 (10)
$C_4$	0.0718(15)	0.25	-0.0912(17)	0.0128 (18)	0.0200 (25)	0.0115 (24)	0.0	0.0008(17)	0.0
$O_4$	-0.0080 (12)	0.25	-0.1674 (14)	0.0146 (15)	0.0398 (29)	0.0172 (22)	0.0	-0.0031 (14)	0.0
C3	0.2875(10)	0.1344 (10)	-0.0436 (12)	0.0130(12)	0.0112 (12)	0.0179 (18)	-0.0021 (10)	0.0056(12)	-0.0005 (13)
$O_5$	0.3427(8)	0.0638(8)	-0.0933 (10)	0.0207 (11)	0.0152 (11)	0.0311 (18)	0.0036(9)	0.0123(11)	-0.0050(12)
$C_6$	0.2560(11)	0.25	0.2414(14)	0.0069 (12)	0.0074 (13)	0.0146 (21)	0.0	0.0008(13)	0.0
$O_6$	0.3547(8)	0.25	0.3106(12)	0.0072 (8)	0.0143 (12)	0.0238 (19)	0.0	-0.0017(11)	0.0
Ν	0.5563(8)	0.25	0.3786 (11)	3.88(21)					
в	0.4412 (18)	0,1697(20)	0.3317(24)	4.25(45)					
$C_7$	0.5421(14)	0.3293(16)	0.5126(20)	4.69(40)					
$C_8$	0.5120 (14)	0.2815(17)	0.6571(19)	5.53(49)					
Ся	0.5849(15)	0.3207(17)	0.2453(21)	4.88 (40)					
$C_{10}$	0.6150(13)	0.2645(42)	0.1015(18)	6.45(55)					
C11	0.6485(15)	0.1543(17)	0.4153(21)	5.05(41)					
C <sub>10</sub>	0.7711(13)	0.2106(14)	0.4619(18)	4.71(43)					

TABLE I

<sup>a</sup> The anisotropic thermal ellipsoid is of the form  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}k^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$ . The standard deviations of the least significant digits are given in parentheses.



Figure 1.—Molecular configuration of  $\operatorname{Co}_3(\operatorname{CO})_{10}\operatorname{BH}_2\operatorname{N}(\operatorname{C}_2\operatorname{H}_b)_3$ .

and angles are given in Tables III and IV, respectively. The errors in the distances were calculated using the variances, but not the covariances, in the positional and cell parameters. The distances were not corrected for thermal motion.

# Description of the Structure

The crystal structure of  $Co_3(CO)_{10}BH_2N(C_2H_5)_3$  consists of the packing of discrete units such as the one shown in Figure 1. Atoms identified with a prime are related to the unprimed atoms by the molecular mirror plane. Figure 2 shows the anisotropic thermal ellipsoids<sup>15</sup> illustrating a rather general feature that terminal carbonyl groups have relatively large temperature factors. Atoms lying on the molecular mirror plane are N, O<sub>6</sub>, C<sub>6</sub>, Co<sub>2</sub>, C<sub>4</sub>, and O<sub>4</sub>. The crystal structure is disordered in the sense that half of the units in the crystal have the N tetrahedron inverted with respect to the mirror plane. The operation of inverting the N tetrahedron gives an energetically equivalent unit with the B and three  $C_2H_5$  groups on the opposite side of the mirror plane. All intermolecular distances were calculated, but no abnormal contacts were found.

The basic structural feature of this molecule is the Co<sub>3</sub>C tetrahedron where each Co atom assumes a closed-shell electronic configuration by forming two Co–Co bonds, three Co–CO bonds, and one Co–C bond. The structure of the Co<sub>3</sub>C(CO)<sub>9</sub> core is depicted in Figure 3 where it is seen that this part of the structure has the idealized C<sub>3v</sub> point symmetry. This portion of the structure is virtually identical with the structures found by Dahl and coworkers for Co<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>9</sub>CCH<sub>3</sub><sup>2</sup> and Co<sub>3</sub>-(CO)<sub>9</sub>S.<sup>3</sup> Other structures with a carbonyl carbon atom bridging three metal atoms are (C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>8</sub>Ni<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>2</sub>, <sup>16</sup> Rh<sub>6</sub>(CO)<sub>16</sub>, <sup>17</sup> and Fe<sub>4</sub>(CO)<sub>13</sub><sup>2–.9</sup>

All of the details concerning the stereochemistry of

<sup>(15)</sup> C. K. Johnson, Report No. 3794, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1965.

<sup>(16)</sup> A. A. Hook and O. S. Mills in "Advances in the Chemistry of Coordination Compounds," S. Kirschner, Ed., The Macmillan Co., New York, N. Y., 1961, p 640.

<sup>(17)</sup> B. R. Corey, L. F. Dahl, and W. Beck, J. Am. Chem. Sco., 85, 1702 (1963).

Table II: Observed and Calculated Structure Factors  $(\times 10)$  for  $\mathrm{Co}_3(\mathrm{CO})_{10}\mathrm{BH}_2\mathrm{N}(\mathrm{C}_2\mathrm{H}_5)_3$ 

K₁LI 0, 0 0 82 43 5 396 344 -11 116 114 -5 88 98 9 M F03 5C4 1 73 65 9 199 17? -10 278 287 -5 36 33 10 1 968 1025 4 31 38 10 14? 145 -9 395 399 -4 124 153 11 2 946 676 1 11 235 221 -5 155 152 -3 88 77 3 955 996 K₁LI 235 221 -5 155 152 -3 88 77	213 213 6 65 57 -4 234 294 - F03 FC4 -2 131 126 -2 0 128 -3 0 418 90 72 7 94 108 -3 229 235 -10 55 H0 -1 145 127 -1 65 51 -2 86 54 70 34 -2 145 152 -7 57 23 0 45 6 0 111 92 -1 0 58 $\zeta_{4,L=10,3}$ -1 24 50 27 -1 11 125 -1 172 154 1 28 50 73 $\zeta_{4,L=10,3}$ -1 26 23 -7 7 11 135 1 172 154 1 28 78 9 9 73
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12 10 33 • $\kappa_{1,2}$ 7, 1 -10 212 226 1 135 188 $\kappa_{1,2}$ 7, 0 + $\Gamma$ 70 -57 -2 9 80 87 $\kappa_{1}$ ■ $\Gamma$ 708 $\Gamma$ 54 -9 57 2 9 80 87 $\kappa_{1}$ • $\Gamma$ 708 $\Gamma$ 54 $\kappa_{1,2}$ 1, 1 -10 0 29 • -8 319 322 3 50 86 H 0 1006 971 H 703 $\Gamma$ 54 -9 147 135 -7 258 229 4 310 323 -11 1 221 194 -12 153 135 -8 127 115 -6 52 18 5 145 127 -10 2 125 115 -11 225 204 -7 9 34 -5 423 412 5 111 10 -9	H         FO3         FC4         3         157         15         -2         151         152         <1         103         75         5         124         85           C4W, 3         11         154         131         4         363         364         -2         219         4         FO3         FC4         103         75         5         124         85         55           131         119         -0         15         4         5         130         103         27         270         -9         267         277         <+1
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9 113 100 -+ 5+5 480 0 177 187 2 528 511 -7 191 179 -7 10 41 26* -3 55 51 1 170 172 3 305 315 -6 228 238 -1 11 55 11 -2 83 38 2 45 22 4 434 425 -4 73 118 0 2 78 90 -1 222 190 3 196 195 522 345 -4 91 73 1 0 1220 1210 4 239 223 6 55 55 -3 207 199 2 4 2 3, 0 1 88 821 5 55 73 7 314 335 -2 110 114 3	665         655         6         737         716         -7         143         153         3         9         0         130         162         -2         256         270         0         125         120           600         611         1         300         367         -6         9         35         >         5         2         177         139         117         131         142         132         127         108         118         148         148         148         148         148         148         142         132         112         127         108         118         112         127         108         118         112         131         112         112         112         112         112         112         112         112         112         112         112         112         112
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12 137 122 $4_{-2}$ 2; 1 -5 96 103 -5 47 20 +6 25 12* -10 n 703 724 -4 90 53 -7 211 226 -5 206 188 -9 $4_{-2}$ 24, 0 -12 84 57 -3 65 4 -5 045 -4 141 159 -8 n 703 724 -11 0 14* -2 157 152 -5 312 313 -5 108 91 -7 0 566 552 -10 216 201 -1 373 359 -4 541 535 -2 0 29* -5 1 589 725 -5 102 92 0 149 143 -3 3155 105 -1 55 92 -5	21 3* -5 107 104 7 35 -4 5 107 14 - 302 31 106 151 171 160 -5 221 -5 5 224 - 155 155 -4 0 45 -5 55 15 12 110 167 280 -5 231 233 -7 103 85 223 210 -3 152 153 -2 159 176 3 46 13 197 299 -5 57 557 56 - 197 182 5 33 17 -2 96 57 -1 87 105 5 10 72 122 237 -4 251 257 -5 50 46 7 133 133 -1 65 57 5 131 105 5 57 20 71 13 -3 301 334 -1 181 157 3 76 37 0 55 52 1 9 22
2 230 226 -9 17 16 1 2 21 24 24 2 20 20 17 3 6 87 83 48 2 297 288 -7 156 15 2 41 415 -1 259 522 1 111 96 -3 4 325 334 -6 52 77 3 219 214 3 34 45 2 66 59 -2 5 711 731 -3 103 119 4 2 25 224 3 34 45 2 66 59 -2 5 711 731 -3 103 119 4 2 25 224 3 36 3 32 50 -1 6 102 95 -4 297 294 5 37 385 2 59 42 4 208 213 0 7 336 690 -3 115 110 5 113 3 155 80 -5 133 145 1 3	$ \begin{bmatrix} 19 & 11 & -2 & 200 & (91 & -3 & 207 & 637 & 637 & 1 & -3 & 110 & 1 & 5 & 7 & 117 & 5 & 110 $
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$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	10 5 25 11 96 102 4 123 4 126 137 1 137 1 137 4 137 154 4 86 95 5 25 1 1 96 102 4 125 3 137 1 137 1 137 4 137 4 137 137 4 137 154 4 86 95 0 6 * κ <sub>μ</sub> <sub>μ</sub> <sub>μ</sub> <sub>μ</sub> <sub>μ</sub> <sub>μ</sub> + 5 137 137 1 137 1 137 - 138 - 5 0 178 - 2 95 100 κ <sub>μ</sub> <sub>μ</sub> <sub>μ</sub> <sub>μ</sub> <sub>μ</sub> + 26,3 4 159 724 - 4 116 121 3 123 137 - 5 101 325 - 1 150 135 4 1708 724 159 724 - 41 90 22 - 3 94 127 4 338 357 - 4 197 185 0 51 33 - 5 57 82 163 157 157 158 - 53 - 51 192 136 - 53 133 159 15 5 53 - 5 192 132 159 158 158 155 53 - 5 192 132 159 158 158 155 53 - 51 122 121 122 131 56 53 - 51 122 131 122 131 56 53 - 51 122 131 122 131 135 155 53 - 51 122 131 122 131 135 155 53 - 51 122 131 125 131 155 155 - 53 - 51 142 131 155 155 - 51 - 51 142 131 155 155 - 51 - 51 142 131 155 155 - 51 - 51 142 131 155 - 51 - 51 142 131 155 - 51 - 51 142 131 155 - 51 - 51 142 131 155 - 51 - 51 142 131 155 - 51 - 51 - 51 142 131 155 - 51 - 51 - 51 - 51 - 51 - 51 -
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$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	152 183 3 79 42 - + 175 173 - + 0 27* 4,12 4,6 -5 71 46 - 3 82 68 172 156 4 156 165 - 3 157 175 - 3 273 30 4 - 170 8 - 24 - 4 0 26 + 2 90 74 340 346 5 14 57* - 2 0 25* - 4 153 173 - 3 0 22* - 3 203 224 - 1 128 115 135 116 6 176 173 - 1 213 220 - 4 16 92 - 8 118 113 - 2 146 141 96 99 157 156 7 85 97 0 196 193 4 81 120 - 7 177 146 - 1 172 147 1 57 89 106 106 168 159 147 1 63 70 1 0 94 - 6 226 238 0 235 241 7 50 92
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	35 9 9 92 91 2 71 104 2 75 39 -5 95 90 1 127 121 * 147 165 77 42 10 50 15 3 95 110 3 3C 14 -4 456 474 2 245 265 4 9C 21 4 134 135 -3 480 481 3 199 195 K,L=6,B = 7,3 K,L=3,4 K,_=11,4 0 155 152 -1 459 484 5 55 17 -3 57 10 105 115 -11 0 126 4 703 724 7 ; 126 0 355 333 5 20 34 7 3 57 10
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9 78 25 -4 86 15 -5 569 381 -12 51 15 -2 10 21 7. $(r_{1}r_{2}+r_{1})$ -3 84 39 -4 505 305 -11 15 438 -1 $r_{23}$ 7.0 7.2 55 44 39 -3 505 305 -11 15 438 -1 $r_{23}$ 7.0 -11 72 10 -1 103 108 -2 769 789 -6 7 95 1 $r_{23}$ 7.0 -11 72 10 -1 103 108 -2 769 789 -6 7 95 1 $r_{23}$ 7.0 -15 564 -8 195 189 2 0 509 509 -9 169 197 1 2 37 .0 19 17 -7 258 455 3	150 141 -4 154 157 -0 197 199 -0 71 159 148 15 -4 18 158 154 -7 17 172 172 172 172 172 172 172 172 172
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	20 3 2 200 209 - 3 27 21 2 2 2 75 25 223 209 2 205 251 5 265 243 21 12 2 4 106 - 2 556 75 2 1 4 5 157 - 5 273 268 3 7 38 5 6 7 - 21 12 2 4 106 106 - 2 556 752 2 75 15 - 2 73 268 3 7 38 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	_z a, 3 0 59 44 3 317 13 7 45 34 0 201 201 4125 7 -3 238 253 508 FCA 10 0 5 4 506 503 1 286 255 4 508 FCA -7 8 1 50 92 169 5 401 515 4. ± 5 5 503 43 11 4. ± 5 491 515 4. ± 5 5 2 182 191 -7 35 18 -1 180 185 43 11 4. ± 5 48 5 253 7 50 574 3 78 7 -5 52 52 52 259 253 107 217 4 509 FCA 7 51 72 -7 53 59 4 80 55 -5 55 46 1 105 119 40 155 10 155 119 3 79 4 8 -5 33 13 5 124 115 -4 155 151 2 113 114
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	[0] [75] -9 0 55 9 9 776 -3 08 38 6 145 120 -3 173 175 3 182 140 186 255 -8 310 329 10 96 8 -4 149 124 7 81 51 -2 124 115 141 317 -7 402 406 -3 39 13 -1 179 158 <1.2 9 156 183 -6 64 13 <1.2 158 <1.2 9 111 139 -5 360 393 n FO3 FCA -1 259 255 ≤ FO3 FCA 1 176 179 -44 116 82 199 92 - 3 39 335 -11 202 232 J 102 113 -8 84 19 2 192 175 -7 78 27 137 -7 8 27 -7 78 27 147 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12 -12
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	50 23 -5 0 11 -10 64 31 1 25 23 -7 49 45 3 233 227 -2 116 118 10 122 -2 242 522 -9 155 194 $\leq$ 253 247 -6 115 112 112 41 19 178 -1 103 96 27 168 -1 50 27 -6 204 212 3 115 115 -5 0 114 5 11 68 0 72 39 96 20 313 294 -7 26 356 4 167 186 -4 126 139 6 73 83 1 131 133 96 205 1 339 335 -6 72 42 0 147 147 -3 193 182 2 7 76 22 130 2 186 205 -5 18 5 10 16 5 -2 7 2 29 $\leq$ 147 147 -3 172 192 $\leq$ 776
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$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	158     233     9     43     39     -2     39     93     5     76     15     -1     250     226     1     60     ***       152     224     1     3     529     50     -1     102     135     6     84     11     0     ***       152     251     1     3     529     50     -1     102     135     6     84     11     0     ***       152     251     1     251     250     7     42     43     1     205     179       26     235     4     320     31     1     221     229     7     2     162     167       165     276     4     50     9     11     221     229     7     2     162     167       165     276     4     50     67       167       126     167       175     276     4     50     67     7     2     7     2     7     6     3     65     37       175     216     216     216     7     2     7     2     7     2     7     2     16     7
u 50 3ue 3 284 265 12 0 32e 4 F03 FC4 4 187 207 1 5 44 6e 4 182 171 - 10 0 40e 5 121 111 2 5 297 280 KrL=1, 2 -9 122 129 6 189 189 3 KrL=12, 0 6 25 36e H F05 FCA -8 97 115 7 275 293 4 A F05 FCA 7 256 261 -12 132 109 -7 117 122 8 71 17 5	35, 123 - 9 244 253 8 115 113 4 150 172 -7 137 34 5 151 91 85 67 - 6 116 127 9 72 5 - 6 69 56 93 93 - 7 209 214 10 25 1± ⊀₁±0,5 -5 133 100 ⊀⊥ 52 134 - 6 349 359 - 125 ± 75 ± 75 - 5 33 + 708 ₹74 23 123 - 275 251 ⊀₁±2,5 -3 33 1± -3 30 5± -4 22 55±

TABLE III				
Intramolecular Bond Distances (Å) <sup>a</sup>				
Co <sub>1</sub> -Co <sub>1</sub> '	2.498(2)	$C_1-O_1$	1.13(2)	
Co <sub>1</sub> -Co <sub>2</sub>	2.492(2)	$C_2 - O_2$	1.12(1)	
	0.405	C3-O3	1.16(1)	
	2.495	$C_4 - O_4$	1.12(2)	
$Co_1 - C_1$	1.78(1)	$C_5 - O_5$	1.13(1)	
$Co_1-C_2$	1.83(1)		1 12	
$Co_1-C_3$	1.73(1)		1.15	
$C_{0_2}-C_4$	1.84(2)	$N-C_7$	1.50(2)	
$Co_2-C_5$	1.79(1)	N-C <sub>9</sub>	1.47(2)	
	1 70	$N-C_{11}$	1.55(2)	
	1.79		1.51	
$Co_1-C_6$	1.92(1)		1.01	
$Co_2 - C_6$	1.92(1)	$C_{7}-C_{8}$	1.44(3)	
	1.02	C <sub>9</sub> -C <sub>10</sub>	1.48(3)	
	1.92	$C_{11} - C_{12}$	1.60(3)	
C6-O6	1.28(2)		1 51	
O <sub>6</sub> –B	1.37(2)		1.01	
BN	1.66(2)			

 $^a$  The standard deviations of the least significant figures are given in parentheses. These calculated errors result from the errors in the positional parameters whereas more realistic values for the Co-C distances would be twice those quoted.

TABLE IV					
	BOND ANGLES $(DEG)^a$				
$C_{0_1}$ - $C_{0_2}$ - $C_{0_1}$ ' $C_{0_2}$ - $C_{0_1}$ - $C_{0_1}$ '		$\begin{array}{c} Co_1 - Co_2 - C_5' \\ Co_1' - Co_1 - C_8 \\ Co_2 - Co_1 - C_1 \end{array}$	150.5 149.0 149.3		
$Co_1 - C_6 - Co_1'$ $Co_1 - C_6 - Co_2$	81.4 81.1 81.3 (2)	$C_{0_1}-C_{0_2}-C_{\delta}$ $C_{0_1}'-C_{0_1}-C_{1}$ $C_{0_2}-C_{0_1}-C_{3}$	149.6 (10) 97.9 97.6 95.7		
$\begin{array}{c} C_6-Co_1-Co_1{}'\\ C_6-Co_1-Co_2\\ C_6-Co_2-Co_1 \end{array}$	49.3      49.5      49.4      49.4 (2)	$C_{0_1}-C_{0_2}-C_4$ $C_{0_1}'-C_{0_1}-C_2$ $C_{0_2}-C_{0_1}-C_2$	97.1 (10) 98.8 100.6 99.5		
$\begin{array}{c} C_6 - Co_1 - C_1 \\ C_6 - Co_1 - C_3 \\ C_6 - Co_2 - C_5 \end{array}$	$   \begin{array}{r}     100.4 \\     100.9 \\     101.7 \\     \hline     101.0 (5)   \end{array} $	$C_{0_1}-C_6-O_6$ $C_{0_2}-C_6-O_6$	99.6 (10) 130.0 133.9		
$C_6-Co_1-C_2$ $C_6-Co_2-C_4$	$     \begin{array}{r}       142.9 \\       141.5 \\       \hline       142.2 (6)     \end{array}   $	B-N-C <sub>7</sub> B-N-C <sub>9</sub> B-N-C <sub>11</sub>	132.0(10) $113.3$ $108.4$ $102.8$		
$\begin{array}{c} C_1 - Co_1 - C_2 \\ C_8 - Co_1 - C_2 \\ C_5 - Co_2 - C_4 \end{array}$	$     \begin{array}{r}       105.6 \\       102.3 \\       104.4 \\       \hline       104.1 (15)     \end{array}   $	$C_7 - N - C_9$ $C_9 - N - C_{11}$ $C_{11} - N - C_7$	108.2 (30) 110.2 110.8 111.2		
$\begin{array}{c} C_1 - C_{0_1} - C_{s} \\ C_5 - C_{0_2} - C_{5} \\ \end{array}$	96.1 93.9 95.0 (15)	N-C7-C6 N-C9-C10	110.7 (30) 121.0 121.8		
$Co_1 - C_1 - O_1$ $Co_1 - C_3 - O_3$ $Co_2 - C_5 - O_5$	177.7 176.9 177.8	$N-C_{11}-C_{12}$	$\frac{112.5}{118.4(30)}$		
$Co_1 - C_2 - O_2$ $Co_2 - C_4 - O_4$	177.5(15) 179.6 179.3 179.5(15)	С <sub>6</sub> О <sub>6</sub> В О <sub>6</sub> ВN	135.4(30) 105.2(30)		

<sup>a</sup> The estimated standard deviations of the average angles are given in parentheses.



 $\begin{array}{l} \mbox{Figure 2.---The molecular configuration of $Co_3(CO)_{10}BH_2N(C_2H_5)_3$} \\ \mbox{depicting thermal ellipsoids.} \end{array}$ 



Figure 3.—The metal atom cluster portion of the  $Co_8(CO)_{10}BH_2N-(C_2H_5)_8$  structure showing  $C_{8\nu}$  point symmetry.

the  $\text{Co}_8(\text{CO})_9\text{C}$  core will not be given here since Dahl and coworkers have commented<sup>2,3</sup> on these at some length. The essential point here is that the carbonyl group configurations are a result of the Co orbitals hybridizing to give maximum Co<sub>3</sub>C core overlaps consistent with the very acute angles of 60.0° for Co–Co–Co and 49.4° for C<sub>6</sub>–Co–Co. To achieve very acute angles in the Co<sub>3</sub>C core the OC–Co–CO angles increase from 90° with the result that the average equatorial– Co-equatorial angles  $(C_3-Co-C_1)$  are 95.0° and the average equatorial-Co-axial angles  $(C_1-Co_1-C_2)$  are 104.1°. The corresponding angles in the  $Co_3(CO)_9C$ -CH<sub>3</sub> structure<sup>2</sup> were 97.2 and 102.2°, and in the Co<sub>3</sub>- $(CO)_9S$  structure<sup>3</sup> they were 101.1 and 100.8°. The average dihedral angles between the planes defined by the equatorial carbonyl groups and the Co atoms to which they are attached and the plane of the three Co atoms is 32° in this structure and 29° in the  $Co_3(CO)_9$ -CCH<sub>3</sub> and  $Co_3(CO)_9S$  structures.<sup>2,3</sup>

As for bond distances, the Co–Co distance of 2.495 Å here compares well with the 2.467-Å distance in Co<sub>3</sub>-(CO)<sub>9</sub>CCH<sub>3</sub> and with the other observed Co–Co distances as listed by Sutton and Dahl.<sup>2</sup> The Co–Co distance in Co<sub>3</sub>(CO) <sub>9</sub>S<sup>3</sup> was found to be abnormally long at 2.637 Å. The Co–C<sub>6</sub> distance of 1.92 Å is equivalent to the 1.90-Å distance found in the Co<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>9</sub>CCH<sub>3</sub> structure. The axial Co–C carbonyl distances are longer than the equatorial Co–C distances, but, on comparison with the Co<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>9</sub>CCH<sub>3</sub><sup>2</sup> and Co<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>9</sub>S<sup>3</sup> structures, one must conclude that these differences are probably not significant. The average distances for the five unique carbonyl groups in this structure are 1.79 Å for Co–C and 1.13 Å for C–O.

After coordination of the  $-OBH_2N(C_2H_5)_3$  group to the  $Co_3(CO)_9C$  core, the point symmetry is no longer  $C_{3v}$ , or even  $C_3$ , because the  $-OBH_2N(C_2H_5)_3$  group is not directly above the  $Co_{3}(CO)_{9}C$  core but is tilted toward Co2 maintaining the molecular mirror symmetry. This tilt of  $14^{\circ}$  (angle C<sub>6</sub>-O<sub>6</sub>-N is 166.0°) minimizes intramolecular repulsions in this case. The distances involving the ethyl groups attached to N are not expected to be good in view of the disorder problem. The B-N distance of 1.66 Å is essentially a normal B-N single bond and can be compared with 1.58 Å for the sum of the covalent radii,<sup>18</sup> 1.60 Å found in H<sub>3</sub>NBF<sub>3</sub>,<sup>19</sup> and 1.64 Å found in CH<sub>3</sub>CNBF<sub>3</sub>.<sup>20</sup> The tetrahedral boron atom with the  $O_6$ -B-N angle of  $105.2^{\circ}$ has two hydrogen atoms completing the tetrahedron which are not shown in Figure 1. No attempt was made to locate the hydrogen atoms because with the disorder their peak heights on electron density maps would be less than  $0.5 \text{ e}^{-}/\text{Å}^3$ .

The B–O bond length of 1.37 Å is to be compared with the mean values<sup>21</sup> of 1.37 Å found in trigonal borates and 1.48 Å found in tetrahedral borates. The B–O distance here might be expected to be closer to the value found for tetrahedral borates, but it is short here because of increased  $\pi$ -bond character through the O<sub>6</sub> p<sub>z</sub> orbital. This interpretation is consistent with the multiple-bond character of the C<sub>6</sub>–O<sub>6</sub> bond. The O<sub>6</sub> atom approaches trigonal hybridization with the C<sub>6</sub>– O<sub>6</sub>–B angle of 135.4°. This angle is determined primarily by a minimization of intramolecular repulsive forces. The  $C_6$ -O<sub>6</sub> length of 1.28 Å approximates a C-O double bond in the valence-bond sense. Interestingly, the C-O bond length is equivalent to that found in metal bisacetylacetonates.<sup>22</sup> In the molecular orbital sense there is extensive electron delocalization extending from B through to the Co<sub>8</sub>(CO)<sub>9</sub>C core.

The elucidation of the structure of  $Co_3(CO)_{10}BH_2N$ - $(C_2H_5)_3$  demonstrates the facile formation of the  $Co_3C$ tetrahedral cluster skeleton under conditions that might have been considered favorable for the incorporation of a boron atom into the cluster framework. The synthesis of the Co<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>10</sub>BH<sub>2</sub>NR<sub>3</sub> complexes is unique in that the source of the carbon atom in the Co<sub>3</sub>C tetrahedron is a carbonyl group of the  $Co_2(CO)_8$  itself. In all other known syntheses of compounds of the type Co<sub>3</sub>- $(CO)_{9}CY$ , the carbon atom is derived from an extraneous source, usually an organic halide. In a formal sense, the  $Co_3(CO)_{10}BH_2NR_3$  complex might be visualized as a Co<sub>3</sub>(CO)<sub>9</sub>C-substituted derivative of a hydroxyborane R<sub>3</sub>NBH<sub>2</sub>O-. There is some justification for such a view in the comparatively short B-O distance (vide supra) and the rather long  $C_6$ -O<sub>6</sub> distance of 1.28 Å which is significantly longer than the C–O distances of 1.19–1.20 Å found in other triply bridging CO groups.<sup>9,16,17</sup> As noted earlier, we were unable to detect an infrared absorption band between 2000 and  $1500 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  associated with the triply bridging CO group. It is possible, however, that this band lies below 1500 cm<sup>-1</sup>, but a definite assignment is precluded by the abundance of other absorptions in this region.

# **Experimental Section**

 $(C_2H_5)_3NBH_2Co_3(CO)_{10}$ --Dicobalt octacarbonyl (6.0 g, 0.018 mol) and triethylamine-borane (11.4 g, 0.100 mol) in 200 ml of benzene were stirred for 3 hr at 60-65°. The black-violet mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered to remove insoluble decomposition products. Benzene was then removed from the filtrate using an aspirator pump. The resultant black sludgy residue was extracted with ca. 500 ml of petroleum ether (bp 30–60°) to give a deep violet solution from which the solvent was again evaporated using a rotating evaporator. A violet oil remained. A solid product was separated from the attendant excess of triethylamine-borane by distilling off the latter during 16 hr at room temperature and  $10^{-4}$  mm. The resulting solid was then recrystallized from 200 ml of petroleum ether. Needlelike crystals (2.4 g) precipitated when the solution was chilled to  $-78^{\circ}$ . The compound melted at 103–105° into a black liquid and sublimed partly at 80° (0.0001 mm), substantial decomposition occurring during the sublimation.

Anal. Calcd for (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>8</sub>NBH<sub>2</sub>Co<sub>8</sub>(CO)<sub>10</sub>: C, 33.7; H, 3.1; N, 2.5; O, 27.9; Co, 31.0; B, 1.9; mol wt, 571. Found: C, 33.4; H, 3.0; N, 2.5; O, 27.8; Co, 30.9; B, 2.2.

The cryoscopic molecular weight in benzene was 565. The electronic spectrum in cyclohexane displayed one peak at 5160 Å ( $\epsilon$  2000). The infrared spectrum in methylcyclohexane showed B-H absorption at 2415 and 2365 cm<sup>-1</sup> and CO absorption at 2100 (23), 2048 (100), 2034 (100), and 2008 (45) cm<sup>-1</sup>. Numerical intensities are given in brackets. The B<sup>11</sup> nmr spectrum shows a poorly resolved triplet centered at 18 ppm (from external B(OCH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>). This may be compared with the triplet exhibited by (C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)<sub>8</sub>NBH<sub>2</sub>Cl at 22.8 ppm ( $J_{BH} = 125$  cps).

 $(CH_3)_3NBH_2Co_3(CO)_{10}.$  —The same procedure as above was followed using 13.0 g (0.038 mol) of dicobalt octacarbonyl and

<sup>(18)</sup> L. Pauling, "The Nature of the Chemical Bond," 3rd ed, Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960.

<sup>(19)</sup> J. L. Hoard, S. Geller, and W. M. Cashin, Acta Cryst., 4, 396 (1951).
(20) J. L. Hoard, T. B. Owen, A. Buzzell, and O. N. Salmon, *ibid.*, 3, 130 (1950).

<sup>(21)</sup> V. F. Ross and J. O. Edwards in "The Chemistry of Boron and Its Compounds," E. L. Muetterties, Ed., John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, N. Y., 1967, p 196.

<sup>(22)</sup> For several examples see "Tables of Interatomic Distances and Configuration in Molecules and Ions," Special Publication No. 18, The Chemical Society, London, 1965, pp M162s, M163s.

TABLE V

12.0 g (0.165 mol) of trimethylamine-borane in 650 ml of benzene. The crude reaction product was subjected to sublimation at 90° (0.001 mm) where most of the excess (CH<sub>4</sub>)<sub>8</sub>NBH<sub>3</sub> sublimed off. The sublimation residue was twice extracted with 500 ml of petroleum ether. Concentration and cooling of the extract gave a total of 8.2 g of needlelike crystals, mp 124–125°, in two crops. Some additional (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NBH<sub>4</sub> as a contaminant in the second crop was removed by sublimation as above.

Anal. Calcd for  $(CH_3)_3NBH_2Co_3(CO)_{10}$ : C, 29.5; H, 2.1; N, 2.7; O, 30.3; Co, 33.4; B, 2.1. Found: C, 29.6; H, 2.2; N, 2.7; O, 30.6; Co, 33.0; B, 1.7.

The compound absorbed in the visible region of the spectrum at 5150 Å ( $\epsilon$  2100). Characteristic infrared absorptions occurred at 2400 and 2370 cm<sup>-1</sup> (BH stretching) and at 2092, 2040, 2025, and 2000 cm<sup>-1</sup> (CO stretching).

Mass Spectra.-Mass spectra were obtained with a Consolidated Electrodynamics (CEC) 21-110B high-resolution instrument operated at a 100-µA anode current, an ionizing current of 70 eV, and a 45-80° source temperture. The spectra were recorded oscillographically with and without perfluorokerosene as mass reference. Samples were introduced directly into the ionization source using the solid injection technique. In Table V observed ion peaks with m/e > 177 are listed, and probable assignments are given. Where more than one formula is ascribed to a particular mass number, the first is the most likely. The loss of two hydrogen atoms (probably from the BH2 group) first becomes evident after scission of one CO group from the parent ion. Cleavage of hydrogen atoms becomes much more prominent after the loss of two CO groups, however. Moreover, the loss of two hydrogen atoms leads to peaks of higher intensity than loss of only one H atom. There is a reversal in the relative abundance of the ions corresponding to loss of CO groups vs. loss of CO groups plus hydrogen atoms occurring at m/e 445 and 443. For all lower fragments hydrogen atom retainment on the BH2 group becomes much less important.

The elemental composition of the m/e 387 ion was established as the fragment  $\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_6^{11}\text{BN}(\text{CH}_3)_3^+$  with a mass of 386.8569 vs. the fragment  $\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_6^{11}\text{BH}_2\text{NCH}_3^+$  with a mass of 386.8933. The m/e 387 ion was measured using the "peak matching" technique and resolution of 14,000. A measured value of 386.8575 was obtained which is within 2 ppm of the calculated value for the  $\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_5^{11}\text{BN}(\text{CH}_3)_3^+$  fragment. Owing to the thermal instability under the operating conditions, additional fragment ion masses were not measured. In addition to the ions listed in Table V for the <sup>11</sup>B and <sup>12</sup>C isotope ions, the correct abundances for the <sup>10</sup>B and <sup>13</sup>C isotope ions were present in the spectra.

Relative abundances were measured only qualitatively. Of all of the ions with a mass >175, the most abundant one occurs at m/e 387, corresponding to the loss of five CO groups and two hydrogen atoms from the parent (P). Other peaks at m/e 415 (P - 4CO - 2H), 501 (P - CO), 359 (P - 6CO - 2H), 331 (P - 7CO - 2H), 303 (P - 8CO - 2H), and 275 (P - 9CO - 2H) had about one-third to one-half the abundance of the peak at m/e 387. The parent ion at m/e 529 and the peaks at m/e 473 (P - 2CO) and 445 (P - 3CO) showed only

MASS SPECTRA OF $\text{Co}_3(\text{CO})_{10}\text{BH}_2\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3^{\alpha}$					
m/e	Ion Species	<u>m/e</u>	Ion Species		
<u>529</u>	$Co_3(CO)_{1O}BH_2N(CH_3)_3^+$	304	$Co_3(CO)_2 BHN(CH_3)_3^+$		
501	Cos(CO)eBH2N(CHs)s <sup>+</sup>	303*	Co3(CO)2BN(CH3)3 <sup>+</sup>		
499*	$Co_3(CO)_{BBN}(CH_3)_3^+$	297*	Unidentified		
473	Cos(CO)sBH2N(CH3)3+	292*	$Co_{3}(CO)_{2}N(CH_{3})_{3}^{+}(r)$		
472	Co3 (CO) BHN (CH3)3+	289	$Co_3(C)COBH_2N(CH_3)_3^+$		
471	Cos(CO) BN(CH3) 3+	277	Co3COBH2N(CH3)3+		
460*	$Co_3(CO)_8N(CH_3)_3^+(r)$	276	$Co_3COBHN(CH_3)_3^+$		
<b>456</b> *	Unidentified; B absent	275	CosCOBN(CH3)3 <sup>+</sup>		
445	$Co_3(CO)_7 BH_2 N(CH_3)_3^+$	267*	Unidentified		
444	$Co_3(CO)_7 BHN(CH_3)_3^+$	264*	$Co_3CON(CH_3)_3^+$ (r)		
443	Cos(CO)7BN(CHs)s+	261	$Co_3COBN(H)(CH_3)_2^+$ (r),		
432	$Co_{3}(CO)_{7}N(CH_{3})_{3}^{+}(r)$		$Co_3CBH_2N(CH_3)_3^+$ (r)		
429*	$Co_3(CO)_8(C)\dot{B}H_2N(CH_3)_3^+$	249	$Co_3COBH_2N(H)_2CH_3^+$ (r),		
428*	Unidentified, B absent		$Co_3(CO)CON(H)_2^+$ (r)		
417	Co3 (CO) 6BH2N (CH3)3 <sup>+</sup>	248*	$Co_3COBHN(H)_2CH_3$ (r),		
416	Cos(CO)sBHN(CH3)3 <sup>+</sup>		$Co_3(CO)_2NH'(r)$		
415	$Co_3(CO)_{eBN}(CH_3)_3^+$	247	$Co_3 COBN(H)_2 CH_3'(r),$		
404*	$Co_{3}(CO)_{eN}(CH_{3})_{3}^{+}(r)$		$Co_3(CO)_2N$ (r)		
401*	Co3(CO)5(C)BH2N(CH3)3+	246	$Co_3COBN(H)CH_3$ (r),		
<b>3</b> 89	Co3(CO)5BH2N(CH3)3+		$CO_3(CU)_2BH_2$		
388	Co3(CO)5BHN(CH3)3 <sup>+</sup>	242	CO3CUBNCH3 , CO3(CU)2BH		
387	Co3(CO)5BN(CH3)3+	244	$CO_3(CO)_{2B}$		
376*	$Co_3(CO)_{sN}(CH_3)_{s}^+(r)$	242	could contain 1B		
373	$Co_3(CO)_4(C)BH_2N(CH_3)_3^+$	200	$CO_2(CO_2N(CH_2)_2)$		
361	Co3 (CO) 4 BH2N (CH3)3+	232#	Correctore (r)		
360	Co3(CO)4BHN(CH3)3+	231*	$Co_{2}COBNH^{+}(r)$		
359	Co3 (CO) + BN (CH3 )3+	230*	CORCOBN <sup>+</sup> , COR(C)COBHR <sup>+</sup>		
348*	$Co_3(CO)_4N(CH_3)_3^+(r)$	229*	Con (C)COBH <sup>+</sup>		
345	Co3 (CO)3 (C)BH2N (CH3)3+	218	CosCOBH2+		
335*	Unidentified	217	CosCOBH <sup>+</sup>		
333 <b>*</b>	$Co_3(CO)_3BH_2N(CH_3)_3^+$	216	CoaCOB		
332	Co3(CO)3BHN(CH3)3+	205	Co.CO+		
<u>331</u>	$Co_3(CO)_3BN(CH_3)_3^+$	202	CoaCBH <sup>+</sup> (r)		
320*	$Co_{3}(CO)_{3}N(CH_{3})_{3}^{+}(r)$	190	$Co_3CH^+$ (r)		
317	$Co_{3}(CO)_{2}(C)BH_{2}N(CH_{3})_{3}^{+}$	189	Cosc <sup>+</sup>		
316	$Co_{3}(CO)_{2}(C)BHN(CH_{3})_{3}^{+}$	177	Coa <sup>+</sup>		
305*	Co3(CO)2BH2N(CH3)3+	<u> </u>	-		

<sup>a</sup> An asterisk indicates a small peak; underlined mass numbers denote the most abundant ions. A rearrangement ion is indicated by (r).

10-20% of the abundance of the m/e 387 peak. The abundance of the m/e 471 ion (P - 2CO - 2H) was in turn approximately one-third of the peak at m/e 473 (P - 2CO).

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