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The Crystal Structure of $\text{Cs}_2(\text{B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11})\text{Co}(\text{B}_8\text{C}_2\text{H}_{10})\text{Co}(\text{B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11})\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, a Salt of a Three-Icosahedral-Fragment Metallocarborane¹

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Received January 17, 1969

The crystal structure of the monohydrated cesium salt of the bis[π -(3)-1,2-dicarbollyl-cobalt]- π -(3,6)-1,2-dicarbocyanastide ion, $\text{Cs}_2\text{Co}_2\text{B}_{28}\text{C}_6\text{H}_{32}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, has been determined from 3649 independent X-ray data obtained from a single crystal by counter methods. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $\text{P}2_1/\text{c}$. Four molecules are in the unit cell with $a = 7.089(4) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 19.240(14) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 20.682(4) \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 98.00(6)^\circ$. The calculated density is 1.871 g/cm^3 . The structure was refined by least squares to a conventional R factor of 3.4%. The carborane anion, $(\text{B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11})\text{Co}(\text{B}_8\text{C}_2\text{H}_{10})\text{Co}(\text{B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11})^{2-}$, consists of three linked icosahedra. Two corners of a central 10-light-atom icosahedron are occupied by cobalts each of which is common to another icosahedron containing 11 light atoms. Five of the positions in the icosahedra are occupied by carbons but, because of disorder, two positions contain half-boron-half-carbon atoms. The cages are staggered across the cobalts and all carbons are as close to each other as is possible in this configuration. All hydrogens except those in the water molecule were located.

Introduction

A novel anion of the carborane type $(\text{B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11})\text{Co}(\text{B}_8\text{C}_2\text{H}_{10})\text{Co}(\text{B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11})^{2-}$, the bis(undecahydro-1,2-dicarba-3-cobalta-*closo*-dodecaborano)-[3',3':3,6]-*commo*-decahydro-1,2-dicarba-3,6-dicobalta-*closo*-dodecaborate(2-) ion, has recently been prepared.^{2,3} Francis and Hawthorne proposed that the anion consisted of two of the previously known 11-atom icosahedral fragments each having a cobalt atom bonded to the open face with the cobalts linked together *via* a new 10-atom icosahedral fragment. In this paper, we report the results of an X-ray analysis of the cesium salt of this anion, $\text{Cs}_2(\text{Co}_2\text{B}_{28}\text{C}_6\text{H}_{32})\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, shown in Figure 1. We confirm the structure assigned for the anion by Francis and Hawthorne. We show that the rotational configuration of the cages in the crystal are those in which the cages are staggered and that the carbons are as close to each other as possible in this staggered arrangement.

Experimental Section

The dark red crystals were sent to us by Professor Hawthorne of the University of California, Riverside, Calif. A single crystal, which was cut from a larger one and trimmed to a fragment with dimensions $0.11 \times 0.12 \times 0.23 \text{ mm}$, was glued to a glass fiber with its crystallographic b axis parallel to the fiber axis.

Approximate cell dimensions were calculated from oscillation and zero-level Weissenberg films, and the space group was ascertained from precession photographs. The crystal was mounted on a manual General Electric XRD-5 diffractometer with its b axis parallel to the φ axis of the goniostat. With the use of Mo X-rays ($\lambda_{\text{K}\alpha_1} 0.70926 \text{ \AA}$) space group absences were rechecked, and accurate cell dimensions were obtained from 2θ measurements along the $h00$, $0k0$, and $00l$ rows of reflections; β was measured directly from the observed angle between the $h00$ and $00l$ rows.

(1) Work done under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

(2) J. M. Francis and M. F. Hawthorne, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 1663 (1968).

(3) This name is an extension of the ACS-approved nomenclature rules given in *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1945 (1968), which do not explicitly cover the naming of ions in which a single polyhedron is completed by two identical groups attached at two different positions in the cage. The name originally given by Francis and Hawthorne in ref 2 is the bis- $[\pi$ -(3)-1,2-dicarbollyl-cobalt]- π -(3,6)-1,2-dicarbocyanastide ion. Both names fail to describe the rotational isomerism of the π bonding.

Intensity data were measured with this manually operated diffractometer equipped with a quarter-circle Eulerian cradle, a scintillation counter, and a pulse height discriminator. The molybdenum X-rays were filtered by a 0.003-in. Zr foil placed in front of the receiving slit. One complete set of independent reflections (including space group absences), with $2\theta \leq 45^\circ$ ($(\sin \theta)/\lambda = 0.538$), was measured using the stationary-crystal, stationary-counter technique by counting for 10 sec on the peak. Background was plotted as a function of 2θ and subtracted from the gross intensity; however, individual backgrounds were measured for those reflections whose counts were seriously affected by streaking from other orders. Excluding space group extinctions, there were 3649 independent reflections of which 344 had intensities less than their estimated standard deviations. The absorption coefficient is $\mu = 38 \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Absorption effects on the data were neglected. It is estimated that the maximum absorption correction of an intensity differs by less than 12% from the minimum correction.

Calculations were done on a CDC 6600 computer. Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied and the data were converted to structure factors. Refinements of parameters were accomplished with our least-squares program which minimizes the quantity $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w|F_o|^2$, where F_o and F_c are the observed and calculated structure factors, respectively. The weighting factor, $w = [\sigma(F_o)]^{-2}$, is derived from the standard deviation of the intensity, $\sigma(I)$, estimated by the equation $\sigma(I) = [I + 2I_b + (0.05I)^2]^{1/2}$, where I_b is the number of counts in the background and I is the number of counts on the peak minus I_b .

All atoms were considered to be in their neutral valence state. The scattering factors of Cromer and Waber⁴ were used for all except the hydrogen atoms whose scattering factors are those of Stewart, Davidson, and Simpson.⁵ Cromer's corrections for anomalous dispersion⁶ applied to the scattering factors of the Cs and Co are $\Delta f' = -0.5$ and $\Delta f'' = +2.6$ electrons and $\Delta f' = +0.4$ and $\Delta f'' = +1.0$ electron, respectively. The anisotropic temperature factors were of the form $\exp(-\beta_{11}h^2 - \beta_{22}k^2 - \beta_{33}l^2 - 2\beta_{12}hk - 2\beta_{13}hl - 2\beta_{23}kl)$.

Crystal Data

The crystals were found to be monoclinic with unit cell dimensions, measured at room temperature ($\sim 22^\circ$), $a = 7.089 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 19.240 \pm 0.014 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 20.682 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 98.00 \pm 0.06^\circ$. There are

(4) D. T. Cromer and J. T. Waber, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 104 (1965).

(5) R. F. Stewart, E. R. Davidson, and W. T. Simpson, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **42**, 3175 (1965); see especially Table II.

(6) D. T. Cromer, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 17 (1965).

TABLE I
 COORDINATES ($\times 10^6$) AND THERMAL PARAMETERS ($\times 10^3$)^a OF HEAVY ATOMS^b

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> ₁₁	<i>B</i> ₂₂	<i>B</i> ₃₃	<i>B</i> ₁₂	<i>B</i> ₁₃	<i>B</i> ₂₃
Cs(1)	21468 (6)	27505 (2)	17044 (2)	434 (2)	336 (2)	318 (2)	017 (1)	054 (1)	-012 (1)
Cs(2)	05321 (6)	02870 (2)	34230 (2)	503 (2)	280 (2)	449 (2)	031 (2)	106 (2)	-044 (1)
Co(1)	23982 (10)	76225 (4)	58130 (3)	250 (3)	195 (3)	229 (3)	020 (2)	-002 (2)	010 (2)
Co(2)	25769 (10)	57752 (4)	64795 (3)	231 (3)	214 (3)	239 (3)	-002 (2)	002 (2)	019 (2)

^a Anisotropic thermal parameters, *B*, in units of Å², are given by $B = 4\beta_{ij}/a_i^*a_j^*$, where a_i^* is the *i*th reciprocal cell length. ^b Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses following the parameter.

 TABLE II
 COORDINATES ($\times 10^4$) AND THERMAL PARAMETERS
 ($\times 10^2$) OF THE LIGHT ATOMS^{a,b}

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> , Å ²
O(1)	7075 (8)	5640 (3)	8419 (3)	643 (12)
Atoms in Cage I				
B(1)	3781 (10)	8967 (4)	4548 (3)	329 (13)
B(2)	3175 (10)	8098 (4)	4321 (3)	321 (13)
B(3)	5330 (10)	8283 (4)	4825 (3)	326 (13)
B(4)	4890 (9)	8951 (4)	5360 (3)	294 (12)
B(5)	2461 (9)	9202 (4)	5183 (3)	292 (12)
B(6)	1410 (10)	8660 (4)	4538 (3)	309 (13)
C(7)	3825 (8)	7631 (3)	5016 (3)	293 (11)
C(8)	4806 (8)	8116 (3)	5604 (3)	295 (11)
B(9)	3196 (9)	8664 (3)	5870 (3)	278 (12)
B(10)	0994 (9)	8496 (3)	5351 (3)	266 (12)
B(11)	1482 (9)	7788 (4)	4818 (3)	294 (12)

Atoms in Cage II

C(12)	1689 (7)	6581 (3)	5850 (3)	232 (9)
C(13)	3550 (8)	6763 (3)	6316 (2)	236 (10)
B(14)	3294 (9)	7459 (3)	6797 (3)	264 (12)
B(15)	0822 (9)	7708 (4)	6597 (3)	299 (12)
B(16)	-0137 (9)	7143 (3)	5945 (3)	251 (11)
B(17)	3360 (9)	6575 (3)	7117 (3)	264 (12)
B(18)	1585 (10)	7179 (4)	7298 (3)	318 (13)
B(19)	-0546 (9)	6978 (3)	6762 (3)	275 (12)
B(20)	-0047 (9)	6259 (3)	6267 (3)	260 (11)
B(21)	0951 (9)	6289 (3)	7108 (3)	284 (12)

Atoms in Cage III

C(22)	4005 (8)	5193 (3)	5879 (3)	297 (11)
BC(23)	5182 (9)	5261 (3)	6618 (3)	292 (11)
B(24)	3661 (9)	5032 (3)	7168 (3)	256 (12)
B(25)	1423 (9)	4807 (3)	6691 (3)	265 (12)
BC(26)	1816 (9)	4931 (3)	5893 (3)	306 (12)
B(27)	5659 (11)	4569 (4)	6115 (4)	363 (14)
B(28)	5409 (10)	4434 (4)	6947 (3)	337 (13)
B(29)	3074 (9)	4136 (3)	6982 (3)	284 (12)
B(30)	1870 (10)	4088 (4)	6165 (3)	312 (13)
B(31)	3488 (10)	4355 (4)	5649 (4)	339 (14)
B(32)	4321 (10)	3856 (4)	6337 (3)	325 (13)

^a Numbering system used is shown in Figure 1. ^b BC refers to disordered atoms, half boron and half carbon.

four formula units, Cs₂Co₂B₂₆C₆OH₃₄, per unit cell. The density is calculated to be $\rho = 1.87$ g/cm³. No density measurement was made because the sample was lost. The observed extinction rules, $h0l$, $l = 2n$, and $0k0$, $k = 2n$, correspond to space group P2₁/c. All atoms lie on the general symmetry-related positions.

Determination of the Structure

The positions of the cesium and cobalt atoms were deduced from sections through a three-dimensional Patterson function synthesis. Full-matrix, least-squares refinement of a scale factor and the positional

 TABLE III
 COORDINATES ($\times 10^3$) OF THE HYDROGEN ATOMS^{a-c}

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
H(1)	410	931	415	H(17)	473	650	745
H(2)	326	787	385	H(18)	142	741	786
H(3)	677	687	973	H(19)	-200	703	687
H(4)	615	927	556	H(20)	-123	592	601
H(5)	200	975	526	H(21)	038	601	753
H(6)	038	885	415	H(22)	420	551	552
H(7)	430	725	498	H(23)	623	559	667
H(8)	603	793	587	H(24)	379	516	767
H(9)	352	892	635	H(25)	000	484	684
H(10)	956	864	548	H(26)	105	507	556
H(11)	049	738	458	H(27)	701	455	589
H(12)	189	642	544	H(28)	662	430	733
H(13)	457	671	617	H(29)	269	376	738
H(14)	439	777	697	H(30)	067	372	601
H(15)	027	821	675	H(31)	331	424	518
H(16)	860	722	555	H(32)	466	332	628

^a Number refers to the position in the cage occupied by the atom to which the hydrogen atom is attached. See Figure 1. ^b Refined average temperature factor is $B = 2.6 \pm 0.2$ Å². ^c Standard deviations for *x*, *y*, and *z* are ± 0.007 , ± 0.003 , and ± 0.003 , respectively.

and isotropic thermal parameters of the Cs and Co atoms gave $R = 0.208$. These atoms were used to calculate approximate phases for the reflections and a three-dimensional difference Fourier map was synthesized from which the coordinates of the 32 boron and carbon atoms were found. Since a water of crystallization was not expected, the oxygen atom which appeared in this Fourier map was ignored. When the positions and isotropic thermal parameters of these 32 light atoms, all with the scattering power of boron, were incorporated into the refinement, the *R* value, $R = \Sigma |F_o| - |F_c| / \Sigma |F_o|$, dropped to 0.105. Anisotropic thermal parameters were introduced for the cesium and cobalt atoms, and further refinement reduced the *R* value to 0.073. Five of the light atoms had thermal parameters (1.2–2.0 Å²) that were substantially lower than the average for all of the light atoms (average $B = 2.8$ Å²). These atoms were deduced to be five of the six carbon atoms in the structure, and a list of interatomic distances showed this to be reasonable in that distances involving these carbon atoms were as expected shorter than for the comparable boron atoms. In this type carborane cage the anticipated interatomic distances for C–C, B–C, and B–B, are ~ 1.6 , ~ 1.7 , and ~ 1.8 Å, respectively.⁷ At this stage in the structure determination the two identifiable C–C distances were 1.62 and 1.57 Å. Further refinement, which included

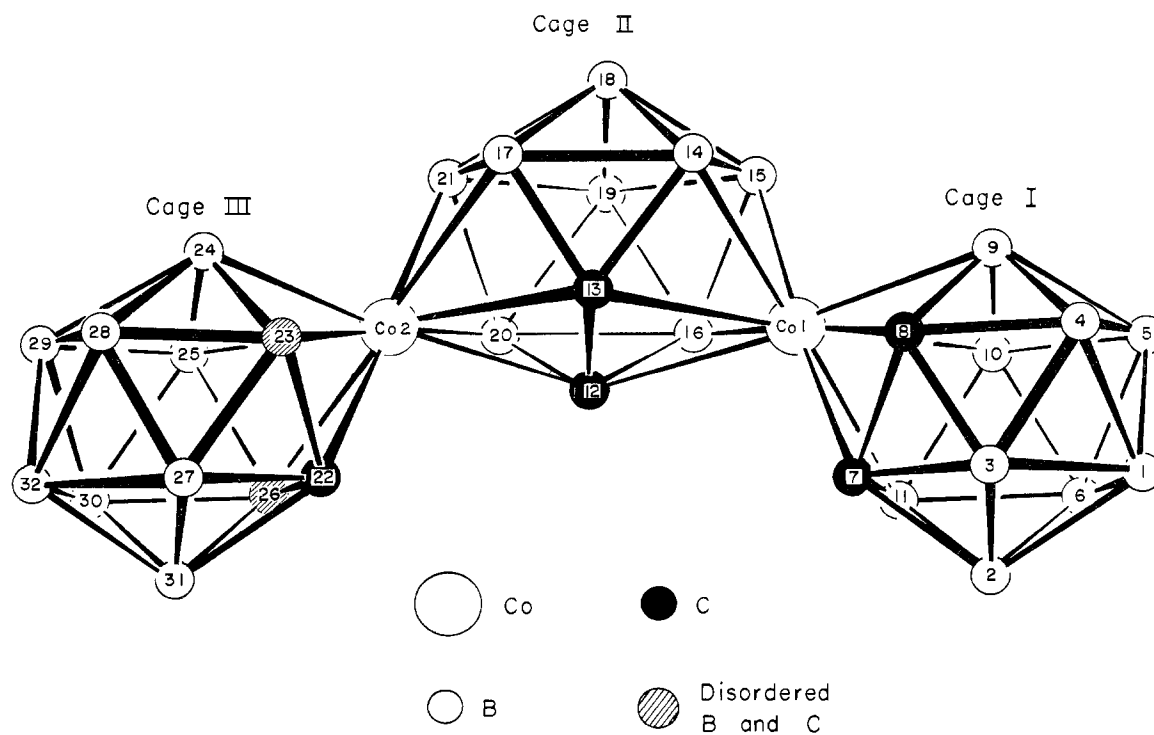
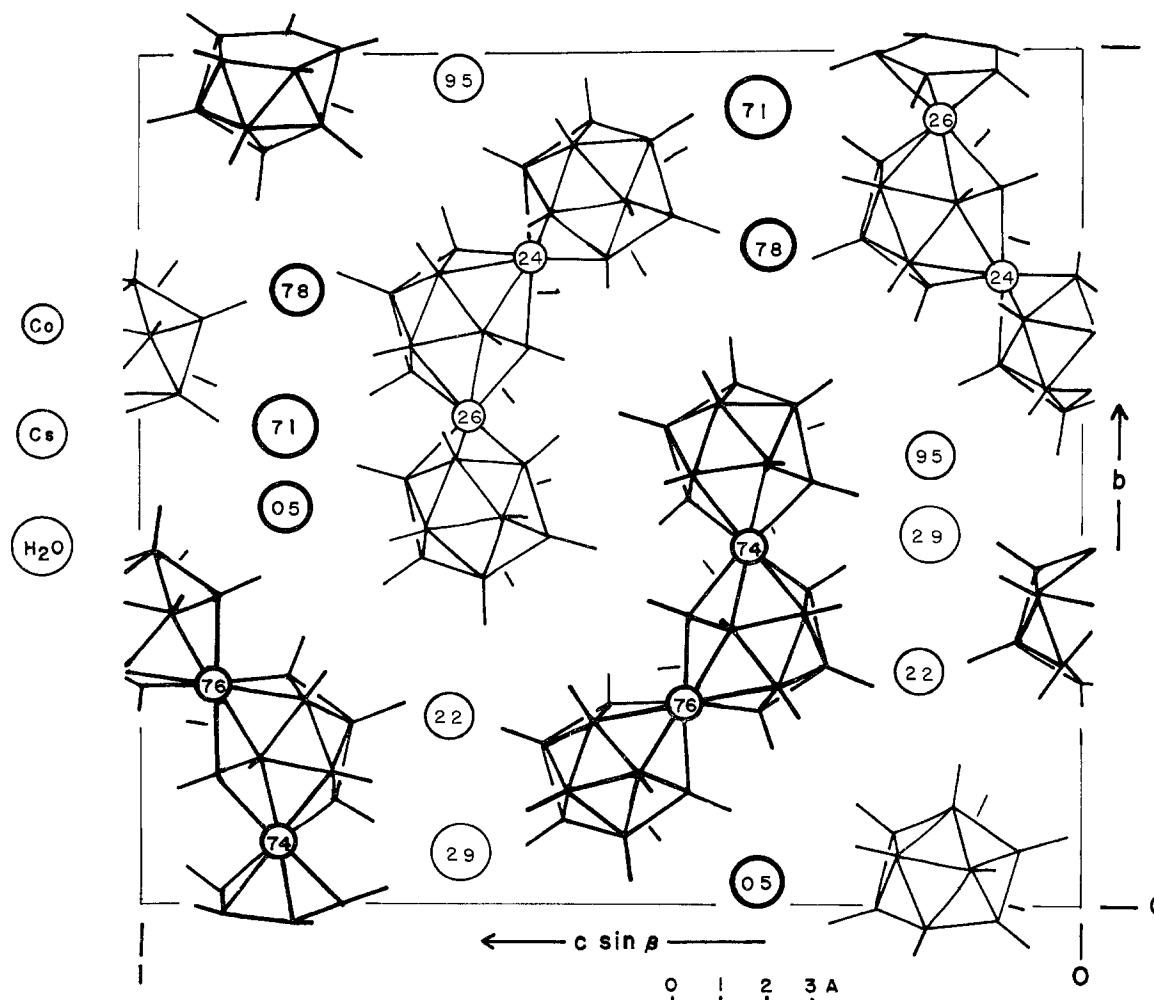
Figure 1.—Drawing of the $\text{Co}_2\text{B}_{26}\text{C}_6\text{H}_{32}^{2-}$ anion. Hydrogen atoms are not shown.Figure 2.—Framework drawing of the unit cell contents projected down the a axis. Numbers in the circles represent the x coordinate of the atom $\times 100$.

TABLE V
BOND DISTANCES

Atom 1	Atom 2	Distance, Å	Atom 1	Atom 2	Distance, Å
Co(1)	C(8)	2.051 ± 0.006	C(7)	B(2)	1.702 ± 0.009
Co(1)	C(7)	2.051 ± 0.006	B(11)	B(10)	1.815 ± 0.009
Co(1)	B(11)	2.094 ± 0.007	B(11)	B(2)	1.787 ± 0.009
Co(1)	B(10)	2.113 ± 0.007	B(11)	B(6)	1.772 ± 0.009
Co(1)	B(9)	2.081 ± 0.007	B(10)	B(9)	1.797 ± 0.009
Co(1)	C(12)	2.070 ± 0.005	B(10)	B(6)	1.775 ± 0.009
Co(1)	C(13)	2.061 ± 0.005	B(10)	B(5)	1.774 ± 0.009
Co(1)	B(14)	2.070 ± 0.006	B(9)	B(5)	1.776 ± 0.009
Co(1)	B(15)	2.100 ± 0.007	B(9)	B(4)	1.792 ± 0.009
Co(1)	B(16)	2.072 ± 0.006	B(3)	B(2)	1.762 ± 0.010
Co(2)	C(12)	2.065 ± 0.005	B(3)	B(4)	1.754 ± 0.009
Co(2)	C(13)	2.065 ± 0.005	B(2)	B(6)	1.759 ± 0.009
Co(2)	B(17)	2.053 ± 0.007	B(6)	B(5)	1.772 ± 0.009
Co(2)	B(20)	2.072 ± 0.006	B(5)	B(4)	1.776 ± 0.009
Co(2)	B(21)	2.101 ± 0.007	B(1)	B(3)	1.759 ± 0.010
Co(2)	C(22)	2.043 ± 0.008	B(1)	B(2)	1.775 ± 0.010
Co(2)	BC(23)	2.080 ± 0.006	B(1)	B(6)	1.779 ± 0.009
Co(2)	B(24)	2.087 ± 0.007	B(1)	B(5)	1.774 ± 0.009
Co(2)	B(25)	2.105 ± 0.007	B(1)	B(4)	1.754 ± 0.010
Co(2)	BC(26)	2.055 ± 0.006	C(12)	C(13)	1.561 ± 0.007
C(8)	C(7)	1.613 ± 0.008	C(12)	B(16)	1.719 ± 0.008
C(8)	B(9)	1.700 ± 0.008	C(12)	B(20)	1.713 ± 0.008
C(8)	B(3)	1.734 ± 0.009	C(13)	B(14)	1.695 ± 0.008
C(8)	B(4)	1.688 ± 0.009	C(13)	B(17)	1.720 ± 0.008
C(7)	B(11)	1.682 ± 0.008	B(14)	B(15)	1.808 ± 0.009
C(7)	B(3)	1.727 ± 0.009	B(14)	B(17)	1.823 ± 0.009
B(14)	B(18)	1.783 ± 0.009	BC(23)	B(28)	1.728 ± 0.009
B(15)	B(16)	1.791 ± 0.009	B(24)	B(25)	1.801 ± 0.009
B(15)	B(18)	1.791 ± 0.009	B(24)	B(28)	1.797 ± 0.009
B(15)	B(19)	1.768 ± 0.009	B(24)	B(29)	1.804 ± 0.009
B(16)	B(19)	1.783 ± 0.009	B(25)	BC(26)	1.729 ± 0.009
B(16)	B(20)	1.824 ± 0.009	B(25)	B(29)	1.790 ± 0.009
B(17)	B(18)	1.790 ± 0.009	B(25)	B(30)	1.814 ± 0.009
B(18)	B(19)	1.786 ± 0.009	BC(26)	B(30)	1.715 ± 0.009
B(19)	B(20)	1.786 ± 0.009	BC(26)	B(31)	1.747 ± 0.009
B(21)	B(17)	1.792 ± 0.009	B(27)	B(28)	1.772 ± 0.010
B(21)	B(18)	1.800 ± 0.009	B(27)	B(31)	1.748 ± 0.010
B(21)	B(19)	1.783 ± 0.009	B(28)	B(29)	1.764 ± 0.009
B(21)	B(20)	1.786 ± 0.009	B(29)	B(30)	1.787 ± 0.009
C(22)	BC(23)	1.643 ± 0.008	B(30)	B(31)	1.749 ± 0.010
C(22)	BC(26)	1.636 ± 0.008	B(32)	B(27)	1.764 ± 0.010
C(22)	B(27)	1.702 ± 0.009	B(32)	B(28)	1.775 ± 0.010
C(22)	B(31)	1.706 ± 0.009	B(32)	B(29)	1.784 ± 0.009
BC(23)	B(24)	1.729 ± 0.009	B(32)	B(30)	1.782 ± 0.009
BC(23)	B(27)	1.752 ± 0.009	B(32)	B(31)	1.750 ± 0.010

TABLE VI
HYDROGEN TO CARBON OR BORON DISTANCES (Å)^a

Atoms in cage I		Atoms in cage II		Atoms in cage III	
Atom	Distance	Atom	Distance	Atom	Distance
C(8)	1.02	C(12)	0.94	C(22)	0.99
C(7)	0.81	C(13)	0.82	BC(23)	0.97
B(11)	1.12	B(14)	1.01	B(24)	1.05
B(10)	1.12	B(15)	1.11	B(25)	1.10
B(9)	1.10	B(16)	1.14	BC(26)	0.86
B(3)	1.11	B(17)	1.12	B(27)	1.12
B(2)	1.08	B(18)	1.26	B(28)	1.11
B(6)	1.07	B(19)	1.09	B(29)	1.15
B(5)	1.13	B(20)	1.14	B(30)	1.12
B(4)	1.11	B(21)	1.14	B(31)	0.98
B(1)	1.09			B(32)	1.07

^a Estimated standard deviations on all distances are ±0.05 (Å).

basket-shaped canastide ion completing a third icosahedron, labeled cage II, by bonding to the open faces in this bridging fragment. The cages are staggered with respect to each other across the cobalts. That is, atoms 7 and 22 are equidistant from atoms 12 and 13. The two carbon atoms in each of cages I and II were located at positions 7 and 8 and 12 and 13, respectively. Disorder was found, however, in cage III, one carbon being localized at position 22 and the other being equally distributed between positions 23 and 26 adjacent to position 22. This disorder indicates the pres-

TABLE VII
AVERAGES OF EQUIVALENT BOND DISTANCES (Å)^{a,b}

Type	No.	Av	σ
Co-C	7	2.06	0.01
Co-B	11	2.09	0.02
C-B	12	1.71	0.02
B-B	48	1.78	0.02
C-H	5	0.92	0.10
B-H	25	1.11	0.05

^a An average is given only if there are five or more values to include in the calculation of that average. ^b The root-mean-square deviation from the average is given by $\sigma = [\sum \Delta_i^2 / (n - 1)]^{1/2}$, where Δ_i is the difference between the *i*th bond distance and the average of *n* distances of the *i*th type.

TABLE VIII

ANGLES INVOLVING THE COBALTS AND THE CANASTIDE ION

Atom 1	Atom 2	Atom 3	Angle, deg	Atom 1	Atom 2	Atom 3	Angle, deg
C(12)	Co(1)	C(13)	44.4 ± 0.2	Co(1)	B(16)	B(15)	65.4 ± 0.3
C(12)	Co(2)	C(13)	44.4 ± 0.2	Co(2)	B(17)	B(21)	65.9 ± 0.3
C(12)	Co(1)	B(16)	49.0 ± 0.2	Co(2)	B(21)	B(17)	63.1 ± 0.3
C(13)	Co(1)	B(14)	48.5 ± 0.2	Co(2)	B(21)	B(20)	63.8 ± 0.3
C(12)	Co(2)	B(20)	48.9 ± 0.2	Co(2)	B(20)	B(21)	65.5 ± 0.3
C(13)	Co(2)	B(17)	49.4 ± 0.2	C(12)	C(13)	B(14)	112.9 ± 0.4
B(14)	Co(1)	B(15)	51.4 ± 0.2	C(12)	C(13)	B(17)	112.0 ± 0.4
B(15)	Co(1)	B(16)	50.8 ± 0.2	C(13)	C(12)	B(16)	112.0 ± 0.4
B(17)	Co(2)	B(21)	51.1 ± 0.2	C(13)	C(12)	B(20)	112.1 ± 0.4
B(20)	Co(2)	B(21)	50.7 ± 0.2	B(14)	C(13)	B(17)	64.5 ± 0.4
Co(1)	C(12)	C(13)	67.5 ± 0.2	B(16)	C(12)	B(20)	64.2 ± 0.4
Co(1)	C(13)	C(12)	68.1 ± 0.2	C(13)	B(14)	B(17)	58.4 ± 0.3
Co(2)	C(12)	C(13)	67.8 ± 0.2	C(13)	B(17)	B(14)	57.1 ± 0.3
Co(2)	C(13)	C(12)	67.8 ± 0.2	C(12)	B(16)	B(20)	57.7 ± 0.3
Co(1)	C(12)	B(16)	65.5 ± 0.3	C(12)	B(20)	B(16)	58.1 ± 0.3
Co(1)	C(13)	B(14)	66.1 ± 0.3	C(13)	B(14)	B(15)	104.7 ± 0.4
Co(2)	C(12)	B(20)	65.8 ± 0.3	C(12)	B(16)	B(15)	104.7 ± 0.4
Co(2)	C(13)	B(17)	64.9 ± 0.3	C(13)	B(17)	B(21)	104.9 ± 0.4
Co(1)	B(14)	C(13)	65.5 ± 0.3	C(12)	B(20)	B(21)	105.3 ± 0.4
Co(1)	B(16)	C(12)	65.4 ± 0.3	B(14)	B(15)	B(16)	105.5 ± 0.4
Co(2)	B(17)	C(13)	65.7 ± 0.3	B(17)	B(21)	B(20)	105.5 ± 0.4
Co(2)	B(20)	C(12)	65.3 ± 0.2	C(13)	B(14)	B(18)	103.9 ± 0.4
Co(1)	B(14)	B(15)	65.2 ± 0.3	C(13)	B(17)	B(18)	102.5 ± 0.4
Co(1)	B(15)	B(14)	63.5 ± 0.3	C(12)	B(16)	B(19)	102.7 ± 0.4
Co(1)	B(15)	B(16)	63.8 ± 0.3	C(12)	B(20)	B(19)	102.8 ± 0.4
B(15)	B(14)	B(18)	59.8 ± 0.4	B(16)	B(19)	B(21)	110.3 ± 0.4
B(21)	B(17)	B(18)	60.3 ± 0.4	B(18)	B(19)	B(20)	107.9 ± 0.5
B(15)	B(16)	B(19)	59.3 ± 0.4	Co(1)	C(13)	B(17)	125.1 ± 0.3
B(21)	B(20)	B(19)	59.9 ± 0.4	Co(1)	B(14)	B(17)	119.1 ± 0.3
B(14)	B(15)	B(18)	59.4 ± 0.4	Co(1)	B(14)	B(18)	118.5 ± 0.4
B(17)	B(21)	B(18)	59.8 ± 0.4	Co(1)	B(15)	B(18)	116.6 ± 0.3
B(16)	B(15)	B(19)	60.1 ± 0.4	Co(1)	B(15)	B(19)	116.9 ± 0.3
B(20)	B(21)	B(19)	60.0 ± 0.4	Co(1)	B(16)	B(19)	117.6 ± 0.3
B(14)	B(17)	B(18)	59.1 ± 0.4	Co(1)	B(16)	B(20)	118.4 ± 0.3
B(17)	B(14)	B(18)	59.5 ± 0.4	Co(1)	C(12)	B(20)	124.3 ± 0.3
B(16)	B(20)	B(19)	59.2 ± 0.4	Co(2)	C(12)	B(16)	124.7 ± 0.3
B(20)	B(16)	B(19)	59.3 ± 0.4	Co(2)	B(20)	B(16)	118.8 ± 0.3
B(17)	B(18)	B(15)	110.0 ± 0.5	Co(2)	B(20)	B(19)	118.0 ± 0.3
B(17)	B(18)	B(19)	106.7 ± 0.5	Co(2)	B(21)	B(19)	116.7 ± 0.3
B(14)	B(18)	B(19)	106.9 ± 0.5	Co(2)	B(21)	B(18)	116.2 ± 0.3
B(14)	B(18)	B(21)	109.3 ± 0.5	Co(2)	B(17)	B(18)	119.1 ± 0.3
B(15)	B(18)	B(21)	109.0 ± 0.5	Co(2)	B(17)	B(14)	118.4 ± 0.3
B(15)	B(19)	B(21)	110.9 ± 0.5	Co(2)	C(13)	B(14)	124.4 ± 0.3
B(15)	B(19)	B(20)	110.3 ± 0.5	Co(1)	C(12)	Co(2)	134.1 ± 0.2
B(16)	B(19)	B(18)	108.3 ± 0.5	Co(1)	C(13)	Co(2)	134.7 ± 0.2

ence of three rotational isomers in the crystal differing only in the directions of rotation of the end cages. Beginning from a hypothetical configuration in which the carbons are all eclipsed, each end cage is rotated 36° either to the right or to the left. The isomers consist of an enantiomeric pair with point symmetry 2 and a third isomer with point symmetry m. Since the external shape is not sensitive to the carbon positions, one might expect disorder at both ends of the anion. We have no explanation for the fact that all the disorder seems to be at cage III. Ignoring the distinction between boron and carbon, the anion has approxi-

mately 2mm (C_{2v}) point symmetry in which one of the mirror planes contains atoms in positions 12, 13, 18, and 19 of cage II and the other mirror plane is perpendicular to the first one and bisects the bonds between atoms 12–13 and 18–19. The twofold rotation axis is along the intersection of these two mirror planes. If the carbon atom in position 8 of cage I were disordered equally between positions 8 and 11, the anion would have 2mm point symmetry with respect to all atoms including borons and carbons. The axis of cage I, Co(1)–B(1), makes an angle of 117° with the axis of cage III, Co(2)–B(32); the ideal angle for regular icosahedra is 116.5° . The cages are arranged such that all of the carbon atoms lie on the interior side of this angle and are as close to each other as is possible in this staggered configuration.

The bond distances between all the atoms in the icosahedral framework except hydrogens are listed in Table V and the distances between the hydrogen atoms and the atoms to which they are bonded are given in Table VI. The standard deviations quoted on the bond distances in these tables are calculated from the least-squares estimates of the accuracy of the final positional parameters. Probably a better estimate of their accuracy is given by the larger root-mean-square deviations of equivalent bond distances from their average values, given in Table VII. A complete list of bond angles would be a rather long list indeed. Therefore, since both the cages I and III are analogous to the previously investigated 11-atom icosahedral fragments,⁷ only the angles involving the 10-atom fragment, cage II, are reported in Table VIII.

The molecular packing in the crystal is shown in Figure 2 by a framework drawing of the projection of the unit cell contents along the a axis. This drawing, together with the distances given in Table IX, reveals a series of interactions among the cesium ions, the oxygens of the water molecules, and the hydrogen atoms attached to the anion. The cesium ions and the anion cages are held in their relative orientations by the balance of the attraction of their unlike charges with the repulsive forces of the electrons in the cesium ions and the hydrogen atoms attached to the cages. All of the shortest distances to the oxygen, given in Table IX, correspond to reasonable van der Waals contacts expected for a normal water of hydration.

TABLE IX

SHORTEST DISTANCES (Å) TO CESIUMS AND OXYGEN^a

Atom	To O(1)	Atom	To Cs(1)	Atom	To Cs(2)
H(1)	2.76	H(18)	2.82	H(15)	2.95
H(24)	2.78	H(32)	2.95	H(4)	3.05
H(6)	2.78	H(17)	2.99	H(10)	3.08
H(17)	2.93	H(19)	3.00	H(24)	3.08
Cs(2)	3.029	H(11)	3.12	H(21)	3.10
Cs(1)	3.163	H(6)	3.15	H(6)	3.16
H(5)	3.21	H(29)	3.23	H(25)	3.25
H(21)	3.26	H(3)	3.24		
		H(30)	3.29		

^a Estimated standard deviations are all ± 0.05 Å except O(1) to Cs(1) and to Cs(2) which are ± 0.006 Å.

Acknowledgment.—We wish to thank J. N. Francis and M. F. Hawthorne of the University of California, Riverside, Calif., for providing us with the crystals used in this work.

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The Structures of *gauche*- and *trans*-Tetrafluorohydrazine as Determined by Electron Diffraction

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Received November 4, 1968

The interatomic distances, bond angles, and the proportions of *gauche* and *trans* isomers present in N_2F_4 have been determined by gas-phase electron diffraction. The two rotamers are similar in structure except for the dihedral angle ($\theta_g = 67.1 \pm 0.8^\circ$). The 47% *gauche*–53% *trans* mixture found at below room temperature indicates that the *trans* is 300–500 cal more stable than the *gauche* rotamer. The bond lengths N–N = 1.489 ± 0.007 Å and N–F = 1.375 ± 0.004 Å are the same for both species but the valence angles are slightly different ($\angle FNF_g = 105.1 \pm 1.0^\circ$, $\angle FNF_t = 102.9 \pm 0.75^\circ$, $\angle F_1NN_g = 100.1 \pm 1.0^\circ$, $\angle F_2NN_g = 104.3 \pm 1.0^\circ$, $\angle FNN_t = 100.6 \pm 0.6^\circ$). The nonbonded mean-square amplitudes show a strong angular dependence on the equilibrium geometry due to torsional motion about the N–N bond.

Introduction

The structure of tetrafluorohydrazine has been the subject of considerable discussion in recent years. The first experimental study was made with microwaves.¹ As is typical for fluorinated molecules only a limited amount of isotopically substituted species were avail-

able. For assumed bonded distances of N–N = 1.47 Å and N–F = 1.37 Å, the valence angles were found to be $\angle FNF = 108^\circ$ and $\angle FNN = 104^\circ$, with a dihedral angle of 65° ; the estimated accuracy is 2–3°. The *trans* rotamer of N_2F_4 has C_{2h} symmetry and thus no dipole moment. The fact that the spectrum was observed indicated that a significant amount of the

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