

Table II. Selected Infrared Bands in the 3500-1400-cm⁻¹ Region

Compd	N-H str	C=O str	N-H def	N-H bend; C-N, C-O str
Primary amides ^b	3350, 3180	1650	1650-1620	1420-1400
Secondary amides ^b	3330-3060	1640	1570-1515	1305-1200
2-B ₁₀ H ₉ NH ₃ ^{-c}	3250		1580	1400
B ₁₂ H ₁₁ NH ₃ ⁻	3250, 3200		1590	1400
1-B ₁₀ H ₉ NH ₂ COCH ₃ ^{-d}	3280, 3100	1645		
B ₁₀ H ₉ NH ₂ COC ₆ H ₅ ^{-d}	3300, 3200	1640	1570	
B ₁₀ H ₈ (NH ₂ COCH ₃) ₂ ·2ROH ^a	3250	1650	1480, 1460	1425, 1280
B ₁₀ H ₈ (NH ₂ COCH ₃) ₂	3440, 3330	1655	1600	1425
B ₁₂ H ₁₁ NHCOCH ₃ ^{2-e}	3220	1600		
B ₁₂ H ₁₁ NH ₂ COCH ₃ ⁻	3300, 3100	1640	1590	1420
B ₁₂ H ₁₀ NH ₃ (NHCOCH ₂ SO ₃ C ₆ H ₅) ⁻	3430, 3340	1650	1600	1450, 1420
B ₁₂ H ₁₀ NH ₃ (NH ₂ COCH ₂ SO ₃ C ₆ H ₅)	3410, 3320, 2900, 2830	1660	1600, 1580	1415
B ₁₂ H ₁₀ (NHCOCH ₂ CONH ₂) ₂ ^{2-f}	3450-3250	1650, 1620	1600, 1570	1450-1425, 1400

^a See the discussion in the text for alternative assignments of bands in this type of derivative. ^b Reference 16. ^c Reference 15. ^d Reference 2. ^e Reference 3.

trile gave a tlc pattern of spots corresponding to products III, II, B₁₂H₁₂²⁻, I, VIII, and VI in order of ascending R_f.

Conclusion

The work reported in this paper indicates that FeCl₃ can be used for the purpose of attaching bifunctional nitriles to polyhedral boranes in a one-step reaction without the loss of the second function. A free ester and amide groups can be converted to a -COOH group and removal of the benzenesulfonate ion will leave behind an alcoholic -OH group. It is noteworthy that a thorough examination of tlc and ir data failed to detect any appreciable amount of either B₁₂H₁₁OH²⁻ or B₁₂H₁₀(OH)₂²⁻ among the reaction products. Apparently in the absence of strong protonic acids and at moderate temperatures neither the C=O nor the S=O bonds succeed in establishing a boron-oxygen link to B₁₂H₁₂²⁻, in marked contrast with the reactivity of such bonds in acid-catalyzed additions.^{2,7}

Though the yields of organic derivatives were disappointingly low, they compare favorably with the yields of similar compounds synthesized by some of the methods mentioned in the Introduction. Improving the yields of B₁₀H₁₀²⁻ derivatives will be difficult due to the serious competition from coupling and decomposition. Such competition is insignificant in the case of B₁₂H₁₂²⁻. Here the low yields reflect

lower reaction rates, which are partly the result of low solubilities of most borane salts in the nitriles. Addition of a common solvent proved counterproductive, since in addition to diluting the reagents most of the highly polar solvents competed with the nitriles and interfered with the reduction of FeCl₃. A more promising, though initially tedious, approach involves finding for each nitrile an inert cation capable of solubilizing B₁₂H₁₂²⁻. The separation and purification of monosubstituted derivatives, which accounted for a good portion of the unrecovered reaction products, would have been easier and taken less time in the absence of a large amount of starting material, which tended to coprecipitate with them. Consequent reduction in the length of exposure to aqueous acids and bases would have cut down the losses caused by hydrolysis.

Registry No. Na₂B₁₂H₁₂, 12008-78-5; K₂B₁₂H₁₁Cl, 52002-73-0; [(CH₃)₄N]₃B₂₄H₂₃, 52322-42-6; Cs₃B₂₄H₂₂Cl, 52002-75-2; (CH₃)₄NB₁₂H₁₁NH₃, 52322-45-9; (CH₃)₄NB₁₂H₁₁NH₂COCH₃, 52322-46-0; B₁₀H₈(NH₂COCH₃)₂, 12540-58-8; (CH₃)₄NB₁₂H₁₀NH₃(NHCOCH₂SO₃C₆H₅), 52322-47-1; Cs₂B₁₂H₁₀(NHCOCH₂CONH₂)₂, 52002-78-5; B₁₂H₁₀NH₃(NH₂COCH₂SO₃C₆H₅), 52322-44-8; FeCl₃, 7705-08-0; acetonitrile, 75-05-8; [(CH₃)₄N]₂B₁₂H₁₁Cl, 12546-13-3; [(CH₃)₄N]₃B₂₄H₂₂Cl, 52322-48-2; K₂B₁₀H₁₀, 12447-89-1; ethyl cyanoacetate, 105-56-6; cyanomethyl benzenesulfonate, 10531-13-2; malononitrile, 109-77-3.

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Antipodal Shielding Effects in the Boron-11, Carbon-13, and Phosphorus-31 Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectra of Icosahedral Carborane Derivatives

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A long-range shielding effect, possibly similar to that reported previously for B₅H₉ derivatives, has been observed in icosahedral carboranes and their metalloborane derivatives. This perturbation of the chemical shift upon substitution occurs at a position antipodal to the point of substitution and leads to a net shielding of endopolyhedral ¹¹B, ¹³C, and ³¹P nmr resonances and a net deshielding of exopolyhedral C-H ¹H nmr resonances.

Introduction

A ¹¹B nmr study of basal boron substituted B₅H₉ derivatives² uncovered a long-range shielding effect for the boron

resonance trans to the point of substitution. In the case of the closo molecules 1-CH₃CB₅H₆^{3a} and 1-ClC₂B₅H₆^{3b} and

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(3) (a) E. Groszek, J. B. Leach, G. T. F. Wong, C. Ungerman, and T. Onak, *Inorg. Chem.*, **10**, 2770 (1971); (b) R. Warren, D. Paquin, T. Onak, G. Dunks, and J. R. Spielman, *ibid.*, **9**, 2285 (1970).

Table I. Analytical Data for New Halogenated Carborane Derivatives

Compd	% carbon		% hydrogen		% halogen	
	Calcd	Found	Calcd	Found	Calcd	Found
$[(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{N}^+][9,12\text{-Br}_2\text{-}1,2\text{-B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_9)_2\text{Co}^-]$	13.36	13.00	4.14	4.88	44.20	44.47
$[(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{N}^+][9\text{-Br-}1,2\text{-B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{10})_2\text{Co}^-]$	16.94	16.93	5.83	6.03	28.27	28.00
9,10-Cl ₂ -1,7-B ₁₀ C ₂ H ₁₀	11.27	11.41	4.69	5.05	33.33	33.26
9,10-Br ₂ -1,7-(CH ₃ S) ₂ -1,7-B ₁₀ C ₂ H ₈	12.18	12.25	3.55	3.60	16.24 ^a	16.03 ^a

^a Sulfur analysis.**Table II.** Nmr Chemical Shift Parameters for Some Halogenated Carborane Derivatives

Compd	$\delta(^{11}\text{B})^a$				$\delta(^1\text{H})^a$	$\delta(^{13}\text{C})^a$
	B(5,12)	B(9,10)	B(4,6,8,11)	B(2,3)		
1,7-B ₁₀ C ₂ H ₁₂	6.6	10.4	12.9	16.2	-3.52	-57.7
9-Br-1,7-B ₁₀ C ₂ H ₁₁	6.2	7.0 ^b B (9)	12.4	17.2 B (3)	-3.77	-55.7
		9.2 B (10)	13.7	20.6 B (2)		
9,10-Br ₂ -1,7-B ₁₀ C ₂ H ₁₀	6.0	6.2 ^b	12.4	21.0	-3.88	-54.0
9,10-Cl ₂ -1,7-B ₁₀ C ₂ H ₁₀	5.7	0.7 ^b	13.5	22.2	-3.76	-51.6
1,7-(CH ₃) ₂ -1,7-B ₁₀ C ₂ H ₁₀	7.2	9.9	9.9	11.7		-72.1
9,10-Br ₂ -1,7-(CH ₃) ₂ -1,7-B ₁₀ C ₂ H ₈	5.8	5.8 ^b	9.8	15.9		
1,7-(CH ₃ S) ₂ -1,7-B ₁₀ C ₂ H ₁₀	5.8	9.7	9.7	11.6		-73.7
9,10-Br ₂ -1,7-(CH ₃ S) ₂ -1,7-B ₁₀ C ₂ H ₈	5.4	6.2 ^b	10.0	16.0		

Compd	$\delta(^{11}\text{B})^a$				$\delta(^1\text{H})^a$	$\delta(^{13}\text{C})^a$
	B(9,12)	B(8,10)	B(4,5,7,11)	B(3,6)		
1,2-B ₁₀ C ₂ H ₁₂	3.1	9.6	13.9	c	-4.40	-56.2
9-Br-1,2-B ₁₀ C ₂ H ₁₁	0.2 ^b B(9)	8.5	13.3	c	-4.61	-55.7
	2.3 B(12)		14.2			-48.8
9,12-Br ₂ -1,2-B ₁₀ C ₂ H ₁₀	-0.1 ^b	8.0	13.6	15.9	-4.78	-48.5
8,9,12-Br ₃ -1,2-B ₁₀ C ₂ H ₉	-0.2 ^b	5.2 ^b B(8)	13.0	c	-5.04	-47.9
		8.3 B(10)	15.2	19.5 B(6)		

^a Chemical shifts in ppm. ^b Substituted position. ^c This resonance overlaps with the B(4,5,7,11) resonance(s) so that an accurate measurement of the chemical shift cannot be made.

$[\text{X-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-N}_2\text{HB}_{10}\text{H}_9]^-$ derivatives,⁴ a shielding effect was also observed for the boron resonance antipodal (on the opposite side of the cage) to the substituted atom in the polyhedron.

We wish to report observations which suggest that a long-range shielding effect, perhaps similar to that operant in the other borane derivatives mentioned above, occurs within the icosahedral B₁₀C₂H₁₂ and B₁₀H₁₀CHP carboranes and the [(3)-1,2-B₉C₂H₁₁]₂Co metallocarboranes.

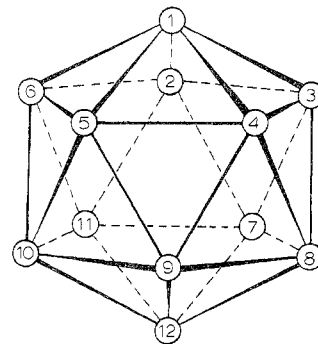
Experimental Section

¹¹B and ¹H nmr spectra were obtained at 70.6 and 220 MHz, respectively, with a Varian Associates HR-200 spectrometer. A Fourier transform pulsed nmr spectrometer described previously⁵ was used to obtain ¹³C and ³¹P nmr spectra at 15.1 and 24.3 MHz, respectively. The ¹¹B nmr chemical shifts were measured relative to an external BF₃·O(C₂H₅)₂ reference, ¹H nmr chemical shifts relative to an internal TMS reference, ³¹P nmr chemical shifts relative to an external 85% H₃PO₄ reference, and ¹³C nmr chemical shifts relative to the internal acetone solvent resonance. ¹³C nmr chemical shifts are reported in ppm *downfield* from an internal TMS reference using the conversion

$$\delta_{\text{TMS}} = \delta_{(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{CO}} - 30.43 \text{ ppm}$$

All spectra were recorded in acetone or acetone-*d*₆ solution with the following estimated accuracies: ¹H, ±0.03 ppm; ¹¹B, ±0.2 ppm; ¹³C, ±0.5 ppm; ³¹P, ±0.5 ppm. Positive values for the nmr chemical shifts imply resonances which appear *upfield* from the reference.

Literature methods were used to prepare 9-Br-1,2-B₁₀C₂H₁₁, 9,12-Br₂-1,2-B₁₀C₂H₁₀, 8,9,12-Br₃-1,2-B₁₀C₂H₉, 9-Br-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₁, and 9,10-Br₂-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₀.⁶ Reaction of 1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₂ with Cl₂ in carbon tetrachloride in the presence of aluminum chloride afforded 9,10-Cl₂-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₀, mp 225–228° (evacuated sealed capillary). Treatment of 9,10-Br₂-1,7-Li-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₈ with sulfur and methyl

**Figure 1.** Icosahedral numbering system.

iodide afforded 9,10-Br₂-1,7-(CH₃S)₂-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₈, mp 93–95°. The halogenated carboranes were converted into the cobalt metallocarboranes by a published procedure.⁸ Analytical data for the new compounds prepared for this study are presented in Table I.

Results and Discussion

We have reported previously that in the 70.6-MHz ¹¹B nmr spectrum of 9,10-Br₂-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₀ the B(2,3) resonance which arises from boron nuclei at the 2,3 position of the icosahedral cage (see Figure 1) (*i.e.*, those borons antipodal to the point of halogen substitution) is shielded by 4.8 ppm relative to the B(2,3) resonance in the parent 1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₂ derivative, while the proximate B(4,6,8,11) and B(5,12) resonances are deshielded by only 0.5 and 0.6 ppm, respectively.⁹ Very similar features are observed in the spectrum of 9,10-Cl₂-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₀ indicating that this antipodal shielding may be a general effect of halogen substitution (see

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Table III. ^1H and ^{13}C Nmr Chemical Shifts for Some Brominated Metallo-carboranes

Compd	$\delta(^1\text{H})^a$	$\delta(^{13}\text{C})^a$
$[(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{N}^+][(\text{1,2-B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11})_2\text{Co}^-]$	-3.94	-51.5
$[(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{N}^+][(\text{9-Br-1,2-B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{10})_2\text{Co}^-]$	-4.08	-50.0
	-4.03	-46.6
$[(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{N}^+][(\text{9,12-Br}_2\text{-1,2-B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_9)_2\text{Co}^-]$	-4.16	-45.9

^a Chemical shifts in ppm.**Table IV.** Nmr Data for Some Phosphacarborane Derivatives

Compd	$\delta(^{11}\text{B})^a$				$\delta(^1\text{H})^a$	$\delta(^{13}\text{C})^a$	$\delta(^{31}\text{P})^a$
	B(9,12)	B(8,10)	B(4,5,7,11)	B(3,6)			
1,2-B ₁₀ H ₁₀ CHP	-9.3 -2.4	0.85	6.7	10.8	-4.15 (15 ^b)	-68.4 (210 ^c)	56.3 (60 ^d)
1,2-B ₁₀ H ₈ Br ₂ CHP	-7.5 ^e -4.2 ^e	-0.14	7.3	12.2	-4.43 (15 ^b)	-60.9	120.0 (63 ^d)

^a Chemical shifts in ppm. ^b $^2J_{^{31}\text{P}^1\text{H}}$ in Hz. ^c $J_{^{13}\text{C}^1\text{H}}$ in Hz. ^d $J_{^{31}\text{P}^31\text{P}}$ in Hz. ^e Substituted position.

Table II). In 9,10-Br₂-1,7-(CH₃)₂-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₈ and 9,10-Br₂-1,7-(CH₃S)₂-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₈ the bromine substituents produce antipodal shieldings of 4.2 and 4.4 ppm, respectively, which suggests that a similar long-range shielding effect exists in carborane derivatives in which substituents other than hydrogen are attached to the carbon atoms. In the ^{11}B nmr spectrum of 9-Br-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₁, the B(2) and B(3) resonances are found to be magnetically nonequivalent with one nucleus in this previously degenerate set shielded by 4.4 ppm while the other is shielded by 1.0 ppm. These results suggest that bromine substitution on an icosahedral carborane cage produces a substantial perturbation of the shielding of the antipodal nucleus, *i.e.*, the nucleus diametrically opposite to the point of substitution.¹⁰

To test this hypothesis we have examined the ^{13}C nmr spectra of the series of brominated *o*-carborane derivatives 9-Br-1,2-B₁₀C₂H₁₁, 9,12-Br₂-1,2-B₁₀C₂H₁₀, and 8,9,12-Br₃-1,2-B₁₀C₂H₉ (see Table II). In 9-Br-1,2-B₁₀C₂H₁₁ in which only one carbon nucleus is antipodal to the bromine substituent, the carbon resonances are magnetically nonequivalent with one resonance shielded by 7.4 ppm and the other by 0.5 ppm relative to the unsubstituted 1,2-B₁₀C₂H₁₂ derivative. In 9,12-Br₂-1,2-B₁₀C₂H₁₀ in which both carbons are antipodal to a bromine substituent, the carbon resonances are equivalent and they are shielded by 7.7 ppm relative to 1,2-B₁₀C₂H₁₂. In 8,9,12-Br₃-1,2-B₁₀C₂H₉ the third bromine at B(8) is not antipodal to either carbon atom and it has little effect upon the ^{13}C nmr chemical shift. The B(8) position is, however, antipodal to one of the boron nuclei in the B(3,6) set. In the parent 1,2-B₁₀C₂H₁₂ carborane the B(3,6) resonance appears at highest field in the ^{11}B nmr spectrum.¹¹ The antipodal shielding effect should strongly influence one of these positions, *viz.* B(6), and accordingly in the ^{11}B nmr spectrum of this tribromo derivative, a doublet of unit area appears at high field approximately 4 ppm upfield of the B(3) resonance. As in the 1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₂ derivatives, proximate unsubstituted positions appear to be affected to a lesser extent.

The ^{13}C nmr spectra of a series of brominated polyhedral metallocarboranes of the type $[\text{Br}_n\text{-}(3)\text{-1,2-B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11-n}]_2\text{Co}^-$ have been studied to determine whether antipodal shielding effects can be observed in these complexes.¹² The results presented in Table III parallel the trends seen previously for

the neutral carboranes. In the dibromo derivative ($n = 2$) both carbons are antipodal to a bromine substituent, and they are shielded by 5.6 ppm relative to the parent metallocarborane. In the monobrominated derivative ($n = 1$) the nonequivalent carbon resonances are shielded by 1.5 and 4.9 ppm.

Aluminum chloride catalyzed bromination of 1,2-B₁₀H₁₀-CHP gives a 1,2-B₁₀H₈Br₂CHP derivative.¹³ The symmetry

of 1,2-B₁₀H₁₀CHP is such that only two boron atoms B(9) and B(12) are unique and these nuclei give rise to doublet resonances each of unit area at lowest field in the ^{11}B nmr spectrum (see Table IV). In the ^{11}B nmr spectrum of the dibromo derivative the two low-field resonances of unit area are each singlets. This suggests that the points of substitution in B₁₀H₈Br₂CHP are B(9) and B(12). As in 1,2-B₁₀C₂H₁₂ the positions of attack by electrophilic reagents are those most distant from the heteroatoms.¹³ The ^1H , ^{13}C , and ^{31}P nmr chemical shifts for these two phosphacarboranes are given in Table IV. It can be seen that in 9,12-Br₂-1,2-B₁₀H₈CHP both the carbon and phosphorus nuclei are shielded by the antipodal bromine substitution.

In contrast to the observed shielding of polyhedral ^{11}B , ^{13}C , and ^{31}P nmr resonances, the introduction of halogen substituents leads to a gradual deshielding of exopolyhedral C-H ^1H nmr resonances. Similar effects have been observed by Stanko, *et al.*,¹⁴ for a wide variety of halogenated carboranes. While the deshielding of the ^1H nmr resonance may be indicative of the inductive effect of an electronegative bromine substituent transmitted through the predominantly σ C-H bond, it is worth noting that the shielding of polyhedral nuclei need not imply an increased electron density at the antipodal nucleus. The dominant factor in ^{11}B , ^{13}C , and ^{31}P nmr chemical shifts will be the paramagnetic screening tensor¹⁵ which is proportional to changes in the average excitation energy and the p-orbital occupation anisotropy, as well as electron density. The first two terms, which are particularly nebulous for these systems, can make very important contributions to the paramagnetic screening tensor. While Burg¹⁶ has proposed an explanation for the trans effect in substituted pentaboranes, a rigorous explanation of the mechanism of this effect in icosahedral derivatives must await a clearer understanding of those factors which give rise to the nmr chemical shifts within electron-deficient polyhedral cages.

Acknowledgment. This work was supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant GP-33267X.

(12) ^{11}B nmr spectra for $[(3)\text{-1,2-B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11}]_2\text{Co}^-$ and $[9,12\text{-Br}_2\text{-}(3)\text{-1,2-B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_9]_2\text{Co}^-$ have been reported elsewhere: A. R. Siedle, G. M. Bodner, and L. J. Todd, *J. Organometal. Chem.*, **33**, 137 (1971).

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Registry No. 1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₂, 16986-24-6; 9-Br-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₁, 17819-81-7; 9,10-Br₂-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₀, 17032-20-1; 9,10-Cl₂-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₀, 17702-39-5; 1,7-(CH₃)₂-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₀, 17499-00-2; 9,10-Br₂-1,7-(CH₃)₂-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₈, 51935-97-8; 1,7-(CH₃S)₂-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₁₀, 51935-98-9; 9,10-Br₂-1,7-(CH₃S)₂-1,7-B₁₀C₂H₈, 52003-52-8; 1,2-B₁₀C₂H₁₂, 16872-09-6; 9-Br-1,2-B₁₀C₂H₁₁, 17141-89-8; 9,12-Br₂-1,2-

B₁₀C₂H₁₀, 17702-36-2; 8,9,12-Br₃-1,2-B₁₀C₂H₉, 20313-40-0; [(CH₃)₄N⁺][(1,2-B₉C₂H₁₁)₃Co⁻], 12305-41-8; [(CH₃)₄N⁺][(9-Br-1,2-B₉C₂H₁₀)₂Co⁻], 52003-54-0; [(CH₃)₄N⁺][(9,12-Br₂-1,2-B₉C₂H₉)₂Co⁻], 51936-00-6; 1,2-B₁₀H₁₀CHP, 30112-97-1; 9,12-Br₂-1,2-B₁₀H₈CHP, 51936-01-7; ¹¹B, 14798-13-1; ¹³C, 14762-74-4; P, 7723-14-0.

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Phosphoranes. I. Tris(trifluoromethyl)bis(dimethylamino)phosphorane, (CF₃)₃P[N(CH₃)₂]₂, and Related Chlorodimethylaminotrifluoromethylphosphoranes

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New trifluoromethylalkylaminophosphoranes (CF₃)₃P[N(CH₃)₂]₂, (CF₃)₃PCl[N(CH₃)₂], and (CF₃)₂PCl₂[N(CH₃)₂] were obtained from the trifluoromethylchlorophosphoranes and dimethylamine. The latter compound was also prepared by addition of Cl₂ to (CF₃)₂PN(CH₃)₂. Nmr spectroscopic behavior at low temperatures of the two tris(trifluoromethyl)phosphoranes is consistent with two and one axial CF₃ substituents in a trigonal-bipyramidal framework, respectively. Axial substitution of CF₃ groups appears to be characterized by unusually low ²J_{PF} (~50 Hz) couplings to phosphorus. The lack of temperature dependence in the ¹⁹F nmr spectrum of (CF₃)₂PCl₂[N(CH₃)₂] and the large ²J_{PF} coupling constant (156.9 Hz) in this compound suggest equatorial CF₃ substitution and the absence of positional averaging. It is suggested that the halogens occupy axial positions in preference to CF₃ even if the halogen has a lower formal electronegativity than CF₃. Acidic reagents such as methanol, methyl mercaptan, and H₂S displace CF₃H from (CF₃)₃P[N(CH₃)₂]₂ to form pentavalent, four-coordinate products in complicated reactions. Some reduction to phosphorus(III) occurs in the sulfur system perhaps through intermediate, unstable thiophosphoranes. Alkaline hydrolysis liberates 2 mol of CF₃H quantitatively in all cases but neutral and acidic hydrolyses which also liberate CF₃H are less straightforward as a result of secondary reactions in the medium. The new anion CF₃PO₃H⁻ has been observed in acidic media. Nmr parameters for CF₃P(E)[N(CH₃)₂]₂ and CF₃P(E)Cl[N(CH₃)₂] (E = O, S) are reported for the first time.

Introduction

Recent review articles demonstrate a continuing active interest in the location of substituents in the five-coordinate phosphorane framework.^{1,2} Early studies by Muetterties and coworkers³ suggested that, for a limited range of substituents, the axial position of the assumed trigonal-bipyramidal framework was preferentially occupied by the most electronegative group. Trifluoromethylfluorophosphoranes presented some ambiguities which were resolved by assigning the CF₃ substituent to either axial or equatorial positions³ in different molecules suggesting that CF₃ could replace F in axial position in some cases in spite of its lower electronegativity. Recent calculations^{2c,4} have suggested that back-bonding into the "d" orbitals of the phosphorus atom is more effective from equatorial than from axial positions and this difference may well be responsible for the observed positional preferences. Thus, on phosphorus, groups with strong back-bonding tendencies would favor location in equatorial positions and those with weak or nonexistent back-bonding requirements favor axial positioning. Each group therefore has a specific "apicophilic" character.⁴ We have been engaged in a systematic study of the chemistry of trifluoromethylphosphoranes with the aim of providing some

insight into the substitutional preference of substituent groups on phosphorus. We report herein some studies of dimethylaminophosphoranes containing CF₃ substituents.

Experimental Section

Materials, Apparatus, and Techniques. All manipulations were carried out using standard vacuum techniques in a system constructed with Pyrex glass with stopcocks lubricated with Apiezon N grease. Involatile materials which remained in the reaction vessels were handled in a nitrogen atmosphere while aqueous solutions were handled in the air since it had been found by experience that such products were invariably air stable.

Reactions were generally carried out in sealed Pyrex glass tubes of approximate volumes 10, 25, or 75 cm³ depending on the scale of the reaction and the maximum calculated pressure expected. A reactor tube which allowed combination of reagents in gaseous form in spite of relatively low volatility (Figure 1) was used in most of the reactions.

Materials. Trifluoromethyliodophosphines and (CF₃)₃P were prepared from the reaction of CF₃I (Columbia Organic Chemical Co.) with red phosphorus at 220° for 48 hr.⁵ The remaining trifluoromethylphosphorus compounds required in this study were prepared from these phosphines according to indicated literature methods. Commercially available chemicals of "reagent" grade were used without further purification. Gaseous reagents were usually fractionated before use to remove any moisture or gross impurities.

Instrumental Techniques. Infrared spectra of gases were obtained using a 9-cm gas cell with potassium bromide windows. All spectra were recorded with a Perkin-Elmer 457 spectrophotometer. Mass spectra were recorded with an AEI MS-9 spectrometer operating at an ionizing voltage of 70 eV. Gaseous samples were introduced directly through a heated inlet, whereas liquids of low volatility were introduced *via* a heated capillary. Solid samples were introduced *via* the direct probe. All nmr spectra were recorded with either a Varian A56/60, a Varian HA 100, or a Bruker HFX-90 spectrometer. Proton spectra were recorded at 60.0 MHz and fluorine spectra at 56.4 MHz using the A56/60 instrument. In the case of the HA 100 instrument, proton spectra were recorded at 100 MHz and fluorine spectra

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