

Comparison of the observed S-S bond length (2.109 (4) Å) and sulfur bond angle (100.5 (1)°) with those of other related compounds reveals no unusual bonding in (dtp)<sub>2</sub>. According to Pauling's convention of summing covalent radii, the length of an S-S single bond is 2.08 Å.<sup>28</sup> From an extensive survey of sulfur-containing compounds, Abrahams found that the S-S bond varies in length from 1.89 to 2.39 Å.<sup>29</sup> By comparison, the length of the S-S bond in S<sub>8</sub>, in which a small amount of double-bond character is believed to exist, is 2.037 (5) Å.<sup>30</sup> Therefore, it appears that the S-S bond in (dtp)<sub>2</sub> is essentially an unperturbed single bond. A survey of sulfur valency angles by Abrahams reveals a range of from 66 to 119°. Of these, S-S-S bond angles are found to vary only from 103 to 108° with a mean value of 106°. The observed bond angle in S<sub>8</sub>, for example, is 107.8°. P-S-P angles in the phosphorus sulfides also fall into this range (102-109°).<sup>29</sup> Consequently, our observed S-S-P angle, though slightly smaller than the sulfur valency angle found in most sulfur-containing compounds, does not reveal any unusual bonding.

The two phosphorus-sulfur bonds are unequal in length. According to Pauling's scheme, the lengths of P-S single and double bonds are 2.14 and 1.94 Å, respectively.<sup>28</sup> By comparison, our observed (corrected) bond lengths were 2.081 (2) and 1.923 (3) Å, indicating the presence of multiple bonding in both cases.

The phosphorus-oxygen bond lengths in (dtp)<sub>2</sub> are similar to those found in previously determined metal

(28) L. Pauling, "The Nature of the Chemical Bond," Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960, p 224.

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(30) S. C. Abrahams, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **18**, 661 (1955).

phosphorodithioates.<sup>1-6,8</sup> If 1.76 and 1.44 Å are accepted as the single and double P-O bond lengths, respectively,<sup>31</sup> the average measured value 1.569 (5) Å (cor) in (dtp)<sub>2</sub> indicates the presence of some double-bond character in these bonds as well. This presence would be consistent with the vast majority of other compounds containing P-O- bonds. The bond order estimated from the Robinson equation<sup>31</sup>

$$n_{P-O} = 23.8/r_{P-O} + 0.74$$

is 1.4. Such a value would not seem unreasonable if some  $\pi$  bonding due to delocalization of lone-pair electrons on oxygen into vacant 3d<sub>xy</sub> and 3d<sub>z<sup>2</sup></sub> orbitals of phosphorus occurs.<sup>31-33</sup>

The C-H...S and C-H...O interactions are unexceptional. No distances less than 3.1 and 2.6 Å, respectively, were found, based on coordinates for the hydrogen atoms adjusted to give C-H bond lengths of 1.1 Å.

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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 1,2':1',2-Di- $\mu$ -carbonyl-bis[1,2-dicarba-*closo*-dodecaborane(12)]

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The dimeric carborane 1,2':1',2-di- $\mu$ -carbonyl-bis[1,2-dicarba-*closo*-dodecaborane(12)], [*o*-B<sub>10</sub>C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>10</sub>·CO]<sub>2</sub>, crystallizes in the monoclinic space group P2<sub>1</sub>/n, with two molecules per cell of dimensions  $a_0 = 9.528$  (4) Å,  $b_0 = 13.704$  (8) Å,  $c_0 = 7.078$  (2) Å, and  $\beta = 95.64$  (2)°, with  $Z = 2$ ,  $\rho_{\text{calcd}} = 1.228$  (2), and  $\rho_{\text{obsd}} = 1.23 \pm 0.01$  g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The phases were determined by the symbolic addition method. Least-squares refinement with 1059 X-ray data resulted in a final unweighted residual of 7.1%. The molecules are located on crystallographic centers of symmetry which fall at the centers of the planar, six carbon atom ring. The carbonyl bond length is 1.217 (4) Å for the riding model. No corrections for thermal motion were found necessary among the skeletal bond lengths where the average bond distances are C-B = 1.730 (7) Å, B-B = 1.778 (8) Å, C-C = 1.645 (4) Å [polyhedral], and C-C = 1.517 (4) Å [exopolyhedral]. The average B-H length is 1.09 (5) Å.

### Introduction

There is a pronounced tendency of the substituents attached to the carbon atoms in the *o*-carborane moiety

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to form exopolyhedral rings. No structural data have yet appeared for such species or for the related doubly connected bis *o*-carboranes. We wish to report the structure for one such carborane, [*o*-B<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>C<sub>2</sub>·CO]<sub>2</sub>, 1,2':1',2-di- $\mu$ -carbonyl-bis[1,2-dicarba-*closo*-dodecabo-

rane(12)]. The latter was originally prepared by Reiner, Alexander, and Schroeder,<sup>2</sup> who proposed that the individual *o*-carborane moieties were connected by a planar cyclohexane-like skeleton. The present single-crystal X-ray diffraction study of [*o*-B<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>C<sub>2</sub>·CO]<sub>2</sub> confirms the proposed structure.

### Experimental Section

The [B<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>C<sub>2</sub>·CO]<sub>2</sub> studied in this X-ray investigation was prepared as previously described.<sup>2</sup> Crystals recovered from CCl<sub>4</sub> invariably proved to be twinned; however, suitable crystals were grown from CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The crystal used for the photographic analysis was an approximately rectangular parallelepiped elongated on *c*<sub>0</sub> with dimensions of 0.30 × 0.23 × 0.20 mm. Precession (Mo Kα) photographs of the *h*0*l*, *h*1*l*, 0*kl*, and 1*kl* reciprocal lattice nets displayed the systematic absences 0*kl* for *k* odd and *h*0*l* for (*h* + *l*) odd, which uniquely determined the space group C<sub>2h</sub><sup>5</sup>-P2<sub>1</sub>/n. Accurate lattice parameters [*a*<sub>0</sub> = 9.528 (4) Å, *b*<sub>0</sub> = 13.704 (8) Å, *c*<sub>0</sub> = 7.078 (2) Å, and β = 95.64 (2)°] were measured on a Picker FACS-1 automated diffractometer using 12 reflections in a least-squares adjustment routine supplied with that system (λ 1.5418 Å). A measured density of 1.23 ± 0.01 g/cm<sup>3</sup> obtained by the sink-float method in KI solution agrees favorably with the value of 1.228 (2) g/cm<sup>3</sup> calculated on the basis of two molecules per unit cell. Therefore, since the general positions for P2<sub>1</sub>/n are fourfold, the molecular centers (center of six carbon atom ring) must reside at a pair of special positions. In the space group P2<sub>1</sub>/n the special positions are symmetry centers.

One set of data was collected for *hkL* (*L* = 0-4) using multiple-film Weissenberg techniques; intensities were estimated visually by comparison with a standard scale of reflections obtained from the same crystal. For a satisfactory refinement it was necessary to gather another set of data (*vide infra*). These intensity data were gathered using a General Electric XRD-5 single-crystal orienter equipped with a scintillation counter and a pulse-height analyzer. Nickel-filtered copper Kα radiation was used for taking the intensity record. The tube takeoff angle was set at 4° and the θ-2θ scan technique was used with an open counter (scan rate 2° in 2θ/min; range ±1°). The crystal used for the intensity record was an approximately rectangular parallelepiped elongated on *a*<sub>0</sub> with dimensions 0.36 × 0.23 × 0.14 mm. The long axis of the crystal was mounted approximately parallel to the instrument axis φ. Because of the low absorption coefficient (μ = 4.4 cm<sup>-1</sup>; *I*/*I*<sub>0</sub> = 0.94 and 0.87 for minimum and maximum path lengths, respectively) no absorption corrections were deemed necessary. Zonal data (*h*0*l*, 0*kl*, and *hk*0 data) were collected out to 2θ = 140°. General *hk*1 data were collected to 2θ = 100° yielding 1059 reflections of which 125 were considered to be zero; *i.e.*, background equaled or exceeded the peak measurement.

**Solution and Refinement.**—The 1093 visually estimated photographic data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects and then converted to normalized structure factors<sup>3</sup> so that the symbolic addition method of Karle and Karle<sup>4</sup> could be applied to determine phase relationships. The statistical data derived from the distribution of *E*'s and presented in Table I confirm the centrosymmetric space group. The starting set of origin-setting reflections and those for which symbolic signs were used are listed in Table II. The "sigma two" method<sup>4</sup> was applied to the data by initially accepting only relationships wherein the probability of a correct sign determination was 99% or better. As more signs were determined, the probability level was cautiously lowered and more contributing pairs were required for an acceptable sign indication. The probability level was lowered

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TABLE I  
STATISTICAL DATA FOR THE DISTRIBUTION OF  
NORMALIZED STRUCTURE FACTORS

Obsd	Theoret	
	Centrosymmetric	Noncentrosymmetric
Av $ E ^2 = 1.04$	1.00	1.00
Av $ E^2 - 1  = 1.03$	0.968	0.736
Av $ E  = 0.776$	0.798	0.886

TABLE II  
STARTING SET OF REFLECTIONS FOR THE  
SYMBOLIC ADDITION PHASE DETERMINATION

<i>hkl</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>S</i>	<i>hkl</i>	<i>E</i>	<i>S</i>
$\bar{3} 1 7$	3.16	+	5 7 $\bar{4}$	2.76	B
$\bar{2} 7 6$	3.12	+	6 2 $\bar{6}$	2.69	C
1 6 2	2.78	+	11 6 $\bar{11}$	3.03	D
$\bar{8} 4 9$	2.78	A			

eventually to 98% when the total of 206 signs had been determined. The tendency of A to be negative and of both B and C to be positive was now evident, while the symbol D was rejected since it was contained in less than 3% of the knowns. Accordingly a three-dimensional Fourier was computed with the symbolic signs noted. From the initial Fourier the 14 heavy atoms which comprise the asymmetric unit of the molecule were easily recognized. The atom positions were entered directly into a least-squares refinement<sup>5</sup> using data from all levels and varying

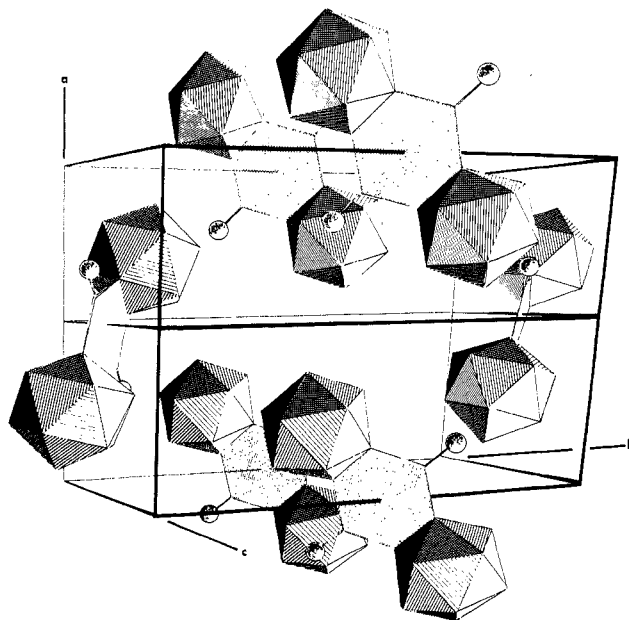


Figure 1.—Perspective view of the packing arrangement in the crystal. Molecular centers of inversion are located at (0, 1/2, 0), (1/2, 0, 1/2), (1/2, 1, 1/2), (1, 1/2, 0), (0, 1/2, 1), and (1, 1/2, 1). The (200) plane is outlined for clarity.

atom positions. Two cycles of refinement showed good agreement between *F<sub>o</sub>* and *F<sub>c</sub>*, for levels *hk*0, *hk*1, and *hk*2, but *hk*3 and *hk*4 showed major discrepancies and the conventional *R*<sub>1</sub> for nonzero data<sup>5</sup> was 49%. This difficulty suggested inadequacies in the photographic data. Accordingly, the best refinement obtained converged at *R*<sub>1</sub> = 24% for data from levels *hk*0, *hk*1, and *hk*2 with variable individual isotropic thermal parameters, atom positions, and one overall scale factor.

At this point it was apparent that better data were essential. Using the set of diffractometer data (*vide supra*), a satisfactory

(5)  $R_1 = 2\{|F_o| - |F_c|/2\}/\sum|F_o|$ ,  $R_2 = \{\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2/\sum w|F_o|^2\}^{1/2}$ ; W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, "ORFLS," Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1962.



TABLE IV  
 FINAL POSITIONAL<sup>a</sup> AND THERMAL PARAMETERS<sup>b</sup> FOR [B<sub>10</sub>H<sub>10</sub>C<sub>2</sub>·CO]<sub>2</sub>

Atom designation	X	Y	Z	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
O	0.1859 (3)	0.5844 (2)	-0.2289 (3)	0.0074 (4)	0.0071 (2)	0.0182 (7)	0.0000 (2)	0.0045 (4)	-0.0054 (3)
C( $\mu$ )	0.1065 (4)	0.5483 (3)	-0.1299 (5)	0.0068 (5)	0.0033 (2)	0.0120 (9)	-0.0002 (3)	-0.0004 (5)	0.0004 (4)
C-1	0.0479 (3)	0.4211 (2)	0.1499 (4)	0.0061 (4)	0.0033 (2)	0.0085 (8)	-0.0001 (3)	0.0010 (5)	0.0003 (4)
C-2	0.1590 (3)	0.4721 (2)	0.0159 (5)	0.0058 (4)	0.0035 (2)	0.0105 (8)	0.0000 (3)	0.0018 (5)	0.0011 (4)
B-3	0.1688 (4)	0.5053 (3)	0.2539 (6)	0.0074 (6)	0.0046 (3)	0.0100 (10)	-0.0010 (4)	-0.0005 (6)	-0.0003 (5)
B-4	0.1291 (5)	0.3937 (3)	0.3706 (6)	0.0075 (3)	0.0054 (3)	0.0111 (10)	0.0005 (4)	-0.0011 (6)	0.0018 (5)
B-5	0.0922 (5)	0.3007 (3)	0.1976 (6)	0.0105 (7)	0.0037 (3)	0.0159 (11)	0.0005 (4)	0.0006 (7)	0.0024 (5)
B-6	0.1088 (5)	0.3516 (3)	-0.0334 (6)	0.0100 (6)	0.0035 (3)	0.0126 (10)	0.0008 (4)	0.0018 (7)	-0.0004 (5)
B-7	0.3234 (4)	0.4841 (4)	0.1347 (6)	0.0047 (5)	0.0065 (4)	0.0169 (12)	-0.0008 (4)	0.0001 (6)	0.0022 (6)
B-8	0.3956 (5)	0.4316 (4)	0.3624 (7)	0.0073 (6)	0.0071 (4)	0.0151 (11)	0.0002 (4)	-0.0019 (7)	0.0015 (6)
B-9	0.2593 (5)	0.3074 (4)	0.3273 (7)	0.0097 (7)	0.0051 (3)	0.0153 (11)	0.0015 (4)	-0.0006 (7)	0.0038 (5)
B-10	0.2471 (5)	0.2814 (4)	0.0784 (7)	0.0132 (8)	0.0046 (3)	0.0169 (12)	0.0037 (4)	0.0030 (8)	0.0011 (6)
B-11	0.2864 (5)	0.3920 (4)	-0.0369 (7)	0.0081 (6)	0.0063 (4)	0.0170 (12)	0.0029 (4)	0.0034 (7)	0.0022 (6)
B-12	0.3807 (5)	0.3627 (4)	0.1837 (7)	0.0085 (6)	0.0075 (4)	0.0174 (12)	0.0027 (4)	0.0018 (7)	0.0029 (6)
B <sup>c</sup>									
H-3	0.3678 (30)	0.0779 (21)	0.2097 (40)	2.7					
H-4	0.0620 (29)	0.3919 (19)	0.4945 (41)	2.6					
H-5	0.0091 (31)	0.2462 (23)	0.2044 (44)	3.5					
H-6	0.0393 (29)	0.3389 (20)	-0.1705 (41)	2.4					
H-7	0.3824 (31)	0.5520 (21)	-0.1114 (41)	2.7					
H-8	0.3665 (30)	0.4528 (21)	0.4799 (44)	2.8					
H-9	0.2841 (32)	0.2597 (23)	0.4267 (45)	3.4					
H-10	0.2723 (30)	0.2111 (22)	0.0224 (42)	3.1					
H-11	0.3226 (30)	0.3977 (21)	-0.1859 (44)	3.5					
H-12	0.4941 (32)	0.3371 (21)	0.1941 (41)	3.4					

<sup>a</sup> Numbers in parentheses here and in succeeding discussions are estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits. <sup>b</sup> Thermal parameters are of the form  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$ . <sup>c</sup> Isotropic thermal parameters assigned to the H atoms and of form  $\exp(-B(\sin^2\theta)/\lambda^2)$ .

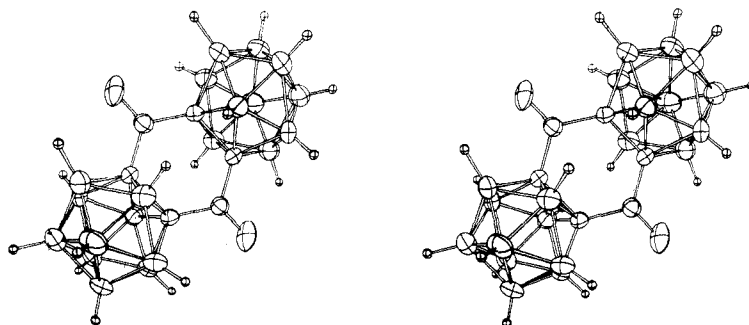


Figure 2.—Stereoscopic representation of the molecular structure and vibrational ellipsoids of the atoms.

cycles of least squares including the hydrogen atoms were carried out reducing the nonzero data residual to 7.6%. The data were checked for blunders in data collection and several errors were found. These data were remeasured and two more cycles of least squares brought the residual<sup>b</sup> to  $R_1$  (including zeros) = 0.087,  $R_1$  (excluding zeros) = 0.071, weighted  $R_1$  (including zeros) = 0.064, and weighted  $R_2$  (excluding zeros) = 0.063.

The error terms were all on the order of 2 and 3 times the parameter shifts at this time and the refinement was considered complete.

Observed and computed structure factors are presented in Table III. Atom position and thermal parameters are listed in Table IV.

### Discussion

The packing arrangement of the crystal is shown in perspective in Figure 1. The configuration of the molecule can be better seen in the stereoscopic diagram (Figure 2) which includes the vibrational ellipsoids of the atoms. The atom numbering scheme is given in

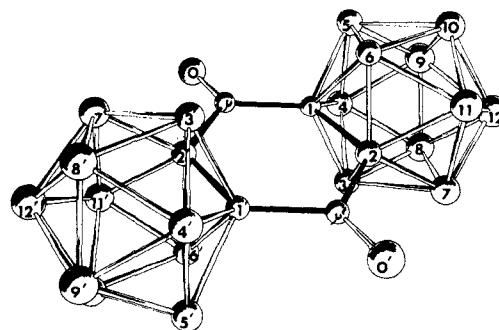


Figure 3.—Atom numbering convention. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity.

Figure 3. Bond distances are listed in Table V and selected bond angles are given in Table VI.

The "icosahedral" bond distances (Table V) are averaged in terms of equivalent bonds based on an

TABLE V  
BOND DISTANCES<sup>a</sup>

Bond	Distances, Å	Av <sup>b</sup>
C(μ)-O	1.217 (4)	1.217 (4)
	C-C	
1-μ	1.523 (5)	1.520 (5)
2-μ	1.517 (5)	
	C-C	
1-2	1.645 (5)	1.645 (5)
	C-B	
1-3	1.742 (5)	1.745 (5)
1-6	1.754 (5)	
2-3	1.738 (5)	
2-6	1.745 (5)	
	C-B	
1-4	1.715 (5)	1.715 (10)
1-5	1.729 (5)	
2-7	1.711 (5)	
2-11	1.705 (5)	
	B-B	
4-5	1.779 (6)	1.771 (8)
7-11	1.763 (6)	
	B-B	
3-8	1.764 (6)	1.760 (6)
6-10	1.755 (6)	
	B-B	
3-4	1.796 (6)	1.792 (7)
3-7	1.791 (6)	
5-6	1.799 (6)	
6-11	1.782 (6)	
	B-B	
4-8	1.767 (6)	1.781 (6)
5-10	1.790 (6)	
7-8	1.788 (6)	
10-11	1.779 (6)	
	B-B	
8-9	1.769 (6)	1.785 (11)
8-12	1.783 (6)	
9-10	1.790 (6)	
10-12	1.798 (6)	
	B-B	
4-9	1.762 (6)	1.767 (6)
5-9	1.761 (6)	
7-12	1.774 (6)	
11-12	1.769 (10)	
	B-B	
9-12	1.782 (6)	1.782 (6)
	B-H	
3-3'	1.09 (3)	1.09 (5)
4-4'	1.14 (3)	
5-5'	1.09 (3)	
6-6'	1.13 (3)	
7-7'	1.11 (3)	
8-8'	1.01 (3)	
9-9'	0.97 (3)	
10-10'	1.08 (3)	
11-11'	1.14 (3)	
12-12'	1.13 (3)	

<sup>a</sup> Corrections for thermal motion were made only for C(μ)-O.  
<sup>b</sup> If the rms error of the average bond length was greater than the standard deviations of the values averaged, it is listed in parentheses for the least significant figure.

TABLE VI  
SELECTED BOND ANGLES

Bonded atoms	Angle, deg	
C(1)-C(μ)-C(2')	120.2 (4)	
C(1)-C(μ)-O	119.7 (3)	
C(2')-C(μ)-O	120.1 (3)	
C(μ)-C(1)-C(2)	120.0 (4)	
C(μ')-C(2)-C(1)	119.8 (4)	
Polyhedral bond type	Av angle, <sup>a</sup> deg	No. of determs
B-B-B	60.0 (6)	36
B-B-C	58.7 (7)	12
B-C-B	62.3 (4)	6
B-C-C	61.9 (4)	4
C-B-C	56.2 (4)	2
Bonded atoms <sup>2</sup>		
	C-C-B	
1-2-7	111.3 (3)	4
	B-C-B	
3-1-6	115.1 (3)	2
3-1-5	114.1 (3)	4
	C-B-B	
1-4-9	104.7 (4)	4
1-4-8	104.8 (6)	4
1-3-8	104.2 (5)	4
1-3-7	103.3 (4)	4
	B-B-B	
4-3-7	107.5 (4)	2
4-8-7	108.5 (4)	2
8-9-10	108.2 (5)	2
4-5-10	108.4 (7)	4
4-9-12	108.3 (7)	4
4-9-10	108.4 (4)	4
4-8-12	107.5 (8)	4
3-4-5	109.1 (5)	4
3-4-9	108.0 (5)	4
3-8-9	108.6 (4)	4

<sup>a</sup> If the rms error of the average bond angle was greater than the standard deviations of the values averaged, it is listed in parentheses for the least significant figure. <sup>b</sup> In the case of the polyhedral angles near 108°, the values are averaged in terms of equivalent angles based on an idealized C<sub>2v</sub> symmetry for the B<sub>10</sub>C<sub>2</sub> moiety. The atom numbers for a typical angle of an equivalent set are listed.

idealized C<sub>2v</sub> symmetry for the B<sub>10</sub>C<sub>2</sub> moiety.<sup>10</sup> The distances within the polyhedron compare favorably with other *o*-carborane distances previously reported.<sup>11-15</sup>

The B-H distances also compare favorably with those found<sup>15</sup> for 1-dicarba-*closo*-dodecaboran(12)-yl-1,2-dicarba-*closo*-dodecaborane(12), (C<sub>2</sub>B<sub>10</sub>H<sub>11</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. A B-H distance of 1.2 Å has been assumed in the refinement of some<sup>10,13,14</sup> *o*-carborane structures.

The C-O bond distance calculated without correction for thermal motion was 1.188 ± 0.004 Å; however calculation of this distance assuming a "riding" mo-

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tion<sup>16</sup> of oxygen on carbon yielded the tabulated value of 1.217 (4) Å which appears to be a normal carbonyl length. Similar calculations for other skeletal bonds gave only insignificant corrections in length.

The bridging carbon atoms and the oxygen atoms lie  $\pm 0.013$  (5) and  $\pm 0.032$  (4) Å, respectively, from the plane defined by the four carbon atoms in the polyhedra [C(1), C(1'), C(2), and C(2')]. Thus the six carbon atom ring is not strictly planar but has a very slight "chair" conformation.

The polyhedral bond angles are summarized in Table VI. Although the listed angles approximate those of 60.0 and 108.0° for a regular icosahedron, a distortion which might be described as a compression of the carbon atoms along the twofold axis of the *o*-carborane

moiety is evident. The latter distortion is also apparent in the relative shortness of the polyhedral bond lengths involving carbon (Table V).

Disorder as is commonly found in the icosahedral positions of carboranes<sup>13,15</sup> is not possible in the present *doubly* connected bis-*o*-carborane. More subtly, however, the carbonyl groups might be tilted above and below the C(1)–C(2)–C(1')–C(2') plane so as to give the six carbon atom ring a chair-like configuration. The latter disorder could average to give the observed planar carbon atom ring without destroying the crystallographically demanded molecular inversion center. However, all the atom positions were well defined, the thermal ellipsoid diagram (Figure 3) showed no irregularities, and the difference Fourier map showed no residual electron density in the carbonyl vicinity. Therefore, we exclude the possibility of disorder.

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## Molecular and Crystal Structure of Dimethyl-1,6-dicarba-*closo*-decaborane(10)

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A three-dimensional single-crystal X-ray diffraction study at  $-20$  to  $-35^\circ$  shows the molecule of dimethyl-1,6-dicarba-*closo*-decaborane(10),  $B_8H_8C_2(CH_3)_2$ , to have essentially  $C_s$  symmetry. The  $B_8C_2$  unit is a bicapped square antiprism only slightly distorted from full  $D_{4d}$  symmetry. The charges on the B atoms, determined by LCAO–MO methods, become more positive in the order B8 (attached to no C atoms) < B10, B7, B9, B3, B4 (attached to one C) < B2, B5 (attached to two C atoms). The compound crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group *Pbca* with eight molecules in a cell of dimensions  $a = 11.36 \pm 0.01$ ,  $b = 11.81 \pm 0.01$ , and  $c = 14.74 \pm 0.01$  Å. A density of 0.997 g/cm<sup>3</sup> was calculated from these cell dimensions. The 1615 X-ray reflections observed on film were refined to  $R = \Sigma |F_o| - |F_c| / \Sigma |F_o| = 0.084$ .

### Introduction

The 1,6 isomer of  $B_8H_8C_2(CH_3)_2$  is produced,<sup>1</sup> along with  $B_6H_6C_2(CH_3)_2$  and  $B_7H_7C_2(CH_3)_2$ , when  $B_7C_2H_{11}(CH_3)_2$  is pyrolyzed near  $200^\circ$  in the presence of diphenyl ether. The <sup>11</sup>B nuclear magnetic resonance spectrum<sup>1</sup> of this molecule at 19.3 Mc shows two peaks: a doublet of area 1 at low field and a complex peak of area 7 at high field. The doublet at low field was assigned<sup>1</sup> to an apical BH position, like that previously assigned<sup>2</sup> for  $B_{10}H_{10}^{2-}$ , and all others were assigned to equatorial positions on a bicapped square-antiprism cage. Our X-ray study, as described below, proves that the C atoms are in the nonadjacent 1 and 6 positions, not in the adjacent 1 and 2 positions which would also be consistent with the <sup>11</sup>B nmr spectrum. Thus, the 1 and 6 assignment for C atoms, considered more plausible on chemical grounds, has been confirmed by our study. In addition

a detailed molecular geometry which is suitable for theoretical study is established below.

### Experimental Section

Liquid 1,6- $B_8H_8C_2(CH_3)_2$  (mp  $1.0$ – $1.6^\circ$ ) was sealed into Pyrex capillaries having uniform wall thickness and inside diameter about 0.7 mm. The sample size was regulated to yield crystals, grown in a cold stream of  $N_2$ ,<sup>3</sup> which were roughly equal in all dimensions. X-Ray data were collected between  $-20$  and  $-35^\circ$ . Crystals were stable for periods of up to 4 months when maintained in this temperature range, and all necessary data were collected from two crystals. Reciprocal lattice symmetry  $D_{2h}$  and systematic absences of  $0kl$  for  $k$  odd,  $h0l$  for  $l$  odd, and  $hk0$  for  $h$  odd indicated that the space group is *Pbca*. Unit cell parameters of  $a = 11.36 \pm 0.01$ ,  $b = 11.81 \pm 0.01$ , and  $c = 14.74 \pm 0.01$  Å were obtained from Weissenberg photographs calibrated by the superposition of a powder diffraction pattern of Al, using 4.04916 Å for the Al cell constant and  $\lambda$  1.54178 Å for Cu  $K\alpha$ . The cell dimensions were refined by a previously described least-squares procedure<sup>4</sup> using as data  $2\theta$  values for 50 reflections. Assuming eight molecules in the unit cell, a reason-

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