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New approaches to cluster modification in the 12-vertex metallatricarbollide series ☆

Communication

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Abstract

Cluster opening of $[2-Cp-9-{}^{t}BuNH-closo-2,1,7,9-FeC_{3}B_{8}H_{10}]$ (1) (Cp = $\eta^{5}-C_{5}H_{5}^{-}$), followed by oxidation, generates complexes $[2-Cp-8-{}^{t}BuNH-closo-2,1,8,10-FeC_{3}B_{8}H_{10}]$ (2), $[2-Cp-4-{}^{t}BuNH-closo-2,1,4,12-FeC_{3}B_{8}H_{10}]$ (3), $[2-Cp-1-{}^{t}BuNH-closo-2,1,7,10-FeC_{3}B_{8}H_{10}]$ (4), and $[1-Cp-10-{}^{t}BuNH-closo-1,2,3,10-FeC_{3}B_{7}H_{9}]$ (5). Another variation of the syntheses led to compounds $[2-Cp-closo-2,1,8,10-FeC_{3}B_{8}H_{11}]$ (6), $[4-Cp-1-{}^{t}BuNH-closo-4,1,6,8,-FeC_{3}B_{9}H_{11}]$ (7) and to two isomeric, not yet fully characterized, 13-vertex compounds of general *nido* structure [{}^{t}BuNH-Cp-FeC_{3}B_{9}H_{12}] (8 and 9). © 2005 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

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We have recently reported [1] that the neutral tricarbollide complex [2-Cp-9-'BuNH-*closo*-2,1,7,9-FeC₃B₈H₁₀] (1) [2] (Cp = η^5 -C₅H₅⁻) produces, upon reduction with Na⁺C₁₀H₈⁻ in 1,2-dimethoxyethane (DME), an air sensitive metallatricarbaborane dianion, which was tentatively identified as a 12-vertex [*nido*-Cp-'BuNH-FeC₃B₈H₁₀]²⁻ compound (1²⁻) on the basis of NMR spectroscopy. Treatment of this dianion in situ with [CpFe(CO)₂I] or [CpFe(CO)₂]₂ produced three 13-vertex diferratricarbaboranes of the 27-electron [*subcloso*-(Cp₂-X-(Fe)₂C₃B₈H₁₀] type (where X = H and 'BuNH). Herein, we present in a preliminary fashion further useful extensions of the chemistry of 1²⁻ that lead to a new type of cluster isomerisation, expansion and contraction reactions. New syntheses from dianion 1^{2-} are outlined in Scheme 1. The wine-red 1^{2-} (generated in situ in path (i)) can be converted via oxidation into three 12-vertex mixed-sandwich ferratricarbollide complexes, depending on reaction conditions. Thus, the oxidation by CuCl₂ (path (ii)) leads to cage closure and results in the isolation of [2-Cp-8-'BuNH-*closo*-2,1,8,10-FeC₃B₈H₁₀] (2) (yellow, yield 82%).

Compound **2** (yield 32%) was also generated via air oxidation (path iii)), but in this case was accompanied by other two isomers, $[2-Cp-1-{}^{t}BuNH-closo-2,1,4,12-FeC_{3}B_{8}H_{10}]$ (**3**) (yellow, yield 8%) and $[2-Cp-1-{}^{t}BuNH-closo-2,1,7,10-FeC_{3}B_{8}H_{10}]$ (**4**) (yellow-orange, yield 2%), and the 11- vertex species $[1-Cp-10-{}^{t}BuNH-closo-1,2,3,10-FeC_{3}B_{7}H_{9}]$ (**5**) (violet, yield 9%).

Another variation of the syntheses based on anion 1^{2-} emerges from its reaction with Me₂S · BH₃ (THF, 60 °C, see path iv)). The reaction generated complexes [2-Cp-*closo*-2,1,8,10-FeC₃B₈H₁₁] (6) (yellow, yield 6%) and [4-Cp-1-^{*t*}BuNH-*closo*-4,1,6,8-FeC₃B₉H₁₁] (7) (orange, yield 11%) along with two isomeric 13-vertex

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Scheme 1. Conversions of the $[nido-Cp-^{I}BuNH-FeC_{3}B_{8}H_{10}]^{2-}$ dianion (1^{2-}) (i) Na, THF; (ii) CuCl₂, THF, r.t. (yield 82%); (iii) O₂ (air), THF, r.t.; (iv) Me₂S · BH₃, THF, 60 °C.

compounds of general *nido* structure [Cp-^{*t*}BuNH– FeC₃B₉H₁₂] (yellow compounds **8** and **9**, (yields 13% and 27%, respectively).

Compound 2 and 3 are new cage isomers of the aminosubstituted 12-vertex *closo* ferratricarbollide family [3], so far single compounds containing only one cage carbon vertex next to the Fe-centre, while complex 4 is a



positional isomer of the earlier reported complexes of structure [2-Cp-10-X-*closo*-2,1,7,10-FeC₃B₈H₁₀] [4]. Complex **5** contains a *closo* 11-vertex cage which is isomeric to that reported for the parent [1-Cp-1,2,3,4-FeC₃B₇H₁₀] compound [5]. Compound **6** is another, so far unreported, symmetrical isomer of the parent [CpFeC₃B₈H₁₁] series³ that normally results upon abstraction of {'BuNH} moiety from complex **2**. Complex **7** is the first representative of the 13-vertex *closo* metallatricarbaborane family.



Fig. 1. ORTEP representation of the molecular structure of [2-Cp-8-'BuHN-2,1,8,10-FeC₃B₈H₁₀] (2), thermal ellipsoids are drawn with 50% probability level. Selected interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°): Fe2–C1 2.0305(15); Fe2–B3 2.0147(18); Fe2–B6 2.0142(19); Fe2–B7 2.0450(16); Fe2–B11 2.0415(16); B3–C1–B6 112.35(10); C8–B9–C10 102.68(11).

Fig. 2. ORTEP representation of the molecular structures of two minor isomers $[2-Cp-4'BuHN-2,1,4,12-FeC_3B_8H_{10}]$ (3) (top) and $[2-Cp-1'BuHN-2,1,7,10-FeC_3B_8H_{10}]$ (4) (bottom), thermal ellipsoids are drawn with 50% probability level. Selected interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°) for 3: C1–Fe2 1.985(3); C4–B8 1.729(5); C4–B5 1.7042; B3–C1–B6 113.7(1); B6–B11–B7 107.4(1); B8–C12–B10 114.5(9); C1–N–C4 125.6(5); for 4: C1–Fe2 2.0687(13); C7–Fe2 2.032(1); C1–Fe2–C7 83.94(6); B3–C1–B6; C1–B3–C7 105.19(10).

As shown in Figs. 1–4, the structures of complexes 2– 7 were determined by an X-ray diffraction study [6] and all compounds discussed above were characterized by NMR and mass spectroscopy (for selected NMR characteristics see [7], full data sets will be published in a full paper). More detailed structural studies on the *nido*-13vertex complexes 8 and 9 are in progress. We are aware of the fact that the work may raise some cluster-numbering problems [8].

We have demonstrated that new synthetic strategies based on reductive opening of *closo* skeletons may be a multipurpose tool in the hands of a chemist. The open-structured transient intermediate (see compound 1^{2-} in this case) can be "zipped down" again via oxidation to generate new cage isomers that are otherwise unavailable by conventional methods. This is evidently a consequence of total reorganization of cluster carbons within the cluster core in the intermediate. Isolation of ferratricarbaborane cages larger and smaller then 12-vertices via cage expansion and contraction in the



Fig. 3. ORTEP representation of the molecular structure of the 11 vertex [1-Cp-10-^{*t*}BuHN-1,2,3,10-FeC₃B₇H₉] (5), thermal ellipsoids are drawn with 50% probability level. Selected interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°): Fe1–C2 1.9776(18); Fe1–C3 1.970(2); Fe1–B4 2.255(2); Fe1–B5 2.261(2); Fe1–B6 2.236(2); Fe1–B7 2.216(2); C10–B9 1.689(3); C10–B11 1.829(3); C10–B6 1.785(3); C2–Fe1–C3 111.65(8); B8–C10–B9 114.49(14).



Fig. 4. ORTEP representation of the molecular structure of the 13-vertex [4-Cp-1-^{*i*}BuNH-4,1,6,8,-FeC₃B₉H₁₁] (7), thermal ellipsoids are drawn with 50% probability level. Selected interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°): Fe4–C1 2.0893(15); Fe4–B2 2.1702(16); Fe4–C6 2.1011(15); C1–B2 1.572(2); C1–B3 1.534(2); C1–B5 1.809(2); B2–B5 1.964(3); B3–B7 1.847(2); B5–B7 1.850(2); B5–C8 1.777(2); C1–Fe4–B11 109.77(6); B2–C1–B3 120.50(12); B2–B9–B11 116.95(12), Fe4–C_p (mean plane centroid) 1.6795(4), Fe4–(mean hexagonal plane centroid) 1.6775(3). Square open face distances: C1–B7 2.768(2); B3–B5 2.152(2).

transient 1^{2-} demonstrates further utility of these synthetic approaches. More detailed investigations around this type of chemistry are in progress in our laboratories.

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5, and 7, respectively. Copies of this information may be obtained free of charge from: The Director, CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EY, UK (Fax: +44-1223-336033; e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk or www: http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk)..

[7] ¹¹B{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃): **2**: $\delta = -3.1$ (B6), -4.0 (B11), -11.3 (B3,7), -14.6 (B9,12), -22.9 (B5), -25.7 (174) (B4); **3**: $\delta = -6.5$ (B11), -8.7 (B3),-12.7 (B7), -15.2 (B9), -16.0 (B6), -19.7 (B5), -23.1 (B8), -23.4 (B10); 4: $\delta = -7.4$ (B3), -9.0 (B6), -14.0 (B11), -16.2 (B9), -18.6 (B5), -21.7 (B4), -24.8 (B12), -25.1 (B8); 5: $\delta = -1.1$ (B8,9), -18.1 (B4,5,6,7), -22.3 (B11); **6**: $\delta = -7.0$ (B3,6), -9.1 (B7,11), -15.4 (B9), -17.8 (B12), -24.3 (B4,5); 7: $\delta = 0.6$, -11.0, -12.7 (2B), -13.9, -15.6 (2B), -21.0, -27.8 (still unassigned); 8: $\delta = -5.2, -7.1$ (2B), ca. -8.5 (1B), -13.5, -16.1, -18.5, -18.-22.3, -23.3, -24.9 (still unassigned); **9**: $\delta = -4.9$, -7.2 (4B), -10.2 (2B), -18.9, -21.6, -44.0 (still unassigned). ¹H NMR $(CDCl_3)$: **2**: $\delta = 4.6$ (5H, Cp), 2.0 (2H, cage CH), 1.14 (9H, ^{*t*}Bu); **3**: δ = 4.59 (5H, Cp), 3.4 (1H, cage CH), 2.69 (1H, cage CH), 1.14 (9H, ^{*t*}Bu); **4**: δ = 4.63(5H, Cp), 2.04 (1H, cage CH), 1.91 (1H, cage CH), 1.14 (9H, ^{*t*}Bu); **5**: δ = 4.50 (5H, Cp), 2.49 (2H, cage CH), 0.96 $(9H, {}^{t}Bu)$; **6**: $\delta = 4.64$ (5H, Cp), 1.94 (2H, cage CH), 1.25 (1H, cage CH); 7: $\delta = 4.60$ (5H, Cp), 2.0 (2H, cage CH), 1.14 (9H, ^{*t*}Bu); 8:

δ = 4.60 (5H, Cp), 2.21 (1H, cage CH), 1.25 (1H, cage CH), 1.14 (9H, ¹Bu), -0.34 (1H, μH); **9**: δ = 4.34 (5H, Cp), 1.60 (1H, cage CH), 1.45 (9H, ¹Bu), 1.41 (1H, cage CH), -6.29 (1H, μFe–H–B). MS (70 eV, EI): **2**: m/z = 327 (55%) [M]⁺, 326 (95%) [M⁺ – H], 311 (100%) [M⁺ – CH₃] [M]⁺, **3**: m/z = (55%) [M]⁺, 326 (98%) [M⁺ – H], 311 (100%) [M⁺ – CH₃] [M]⁺, 255 (65%) [M⁺ – NHC₄H₉ – H], **4**: m/z = 327 (62%) [M]⁺, 326 (92%) [M⁺ – H], 311(100%) [M⁺ – CH₃], 255 (22%) [M⁺ – NHC₄H₉– H], **5**: m/z = 316 (10%) [M]⁺, 314 (100%) [M⁺ – 2H], **6**: m/z = 256(57%) [M]⁺, 255 (100%) [M⁺ – H], **7**: m/z = 340 (23) [M]⁺, 339 (56%) [M⁺ – H], 323 (100%) [M⁺ – CH₃–H], **8**: m/z = 341 (20%) [M]⁺, 283 (65%) [M⁺ – C₄H₉–H], 282 (65%) [M⁺ – C₄H₉–2H].

[8] For the numbering of the 12- and 13-vertex *closo* cages encountered in this work, the original, rather inconvenient IUPAC "C-numbering system", was still employed (see [2]). More transparent appears to be the "Fe-numbering" (see [3]), according to which some compounds should be formulated as follows: [1-Cp-12-'Bu-NH-*closo*-1,2,4,12-FeC₃B₈H₁₀] (1), [1-Cp-7-'BuNH-*closo*-1,2,7,9-FeC₃B₈H₁₀] (2), [1-Cp-8-'BuNH-*closo*-1,2,8,10-FeC₃B₈H₁₀] (3), [1-Cp-2-'BuNH-*closo*-1,2,4,10-FeC₃B₈H₁₀] (4), [1-Cp-*closo*-1,2,7,9-FeC₃B₈H₁₁] (6), and [1-Cp-2-'BuNH-*closo*-1,2,6,9-FeC₃B₉H₁₁] (7).