

1095 (w), 1080 (s), 1006 (m), 966 (s), 921 (w), 910 (m), 885 (m), 746 (m), 734 (w), and 721 (m)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

(c)  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{N}[\pi\text{-}(3)\text{-}1,2\text{-B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11}]_2\text{Pd}$  (7). A mixture of 0.361 g (0.571 mmole) of  $[(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{N}]_2\text{-5}$  and 0.215 g (0.580 mmole) of **6** was stirred in 30 ml of dichloromethane for 2 min. The solution, which became deep red, was filtered, hexane was added until crystallization was initiated, and, upon standing for 10 min, 0.373 g (0.744 mmole, 65%) of  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{N-7}$  separated as lustrous brown leaflets. *Anal.* Calcd for  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{NPd}(\text{B}_9\text{C}_2\text{H}_{11})_2$ : Pd, 21.22; B, 38.81; C, 28.74; H, 8.44; N, 2.79. Found: Pd, 22.02; B, 37.96; C, 26.35; H, 8.62; N, 2.18. The compound was very air and moisture sensitive, both in the solid state and in solution. The infrared spectrum (Nujol mull) of  $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_4\text{N-7}$  contained absorp-

tions at 3050 (w), 2533 (s), 1300 (w), 1218 (w), 1181 (m), 1143 (w), 1079 (s), 1031 (w), 1011 (m), 970 (s), 915 (m), 861 (m), 790 (m), 745 (m), and 721 (w)  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ .

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## Carborane Analogs of $\pi$ -Allyls. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Triphenylmethylphosphonium Bis((3)-1,2-dicarbollyl)cuprate(III)<sup>1</sup>

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**Abstract:** The crystal structure of  $[(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{PCH}_2]\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11})_2$  has been determined from a single-crystal X-ray diffraction study. The triclinic cell  $\bar{1}$  with  $a_0 = 11.74 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b_0 = 15.30 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c_0 = 19.96 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\alpha = 97.9^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 94.2^\circ$ , and  $\gamma = 99.0^\circ$  contains four formula units. The carbametallic anion  $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11})_2^-$  (isostructural with the corresponding  $\text{Cu}(\text{I})$ ) is distorted from a  $\pi$ -sandwich configuration by a slippage of the carborane moieties parallel to one another so that the primary coordination sphere of copper is six borons, three from each carborane cage. The molecular symmetry of the anion is  $\text{C}_{2h}$ , and the copper-boron stereochemistry has a striking likeness to bis( $\pi$ -allyl)-nickel(II). This similarity lends further support to the description of the bonding in the electron-rich carbametallics as  $\pi$ -allylic. Also the bisdicarbollyls of Au(III), Ni(II), and Ni(III) have been shown to be isomorphous with the Cu(III), Cu(II), and Co(III) compounds, respectively. Thus for the 3d metallo bisdicarbollyls, it has been established that the  $d^8$  and  $d^9$  complexes have suffered a slip distortion, while those with seven or less d electrons are symmetrical  $\pi$  sandwiches.

Copper forms a series of electron-rich bisdicarbollyls. These compounds are related by one-electron changes in oxidation state, the formal metal valence ranging from one to three.<sup>2</sup>

A very unusual and interesting stereochemistry was revealed in the structure of the middle member of this series,<sup>3</sup> in which a severe slip distortion from the geometry of a  $\pi$ -sandwich compound was extant. From considerations of the molecular geometry, single-crystal visible dichroism, and single-crystal electron spin resonance, a description of the molecule as a carborane analog of a bis( $\pi$ -allyl) was formulated.

Preliminary molecular orbital calculations indicate that tendencies toward distortion lie in a delicate balance of two factors, the electron-rich nature of the system and the heterocyclic character of the ligand.<sup>4</sup>

Because of the unusual structure observed for the blue copper(II) species, and the possibility of a molecular geometry change in going to Cu(III), as well as the unusual oxidation state for copper (unknown in

organometallic chemistry), it was decided to determine the crystal structure of the copper(III) dicarbollyl when it became available.

An added attraction was the fact that the copper(III) species is formally isoelectronic with the fully characterized diamagnetic bis( $\pi$ -allyl)nickel(II),<sup>5</sup> in the same manner that the iron carbametallics are isoelectronic with ferrocene and ferrocenium ion.<sup>6,7</sup>

### Experimental Section

Dark blood red needles of the triphenylmethylphosphonium salt of  $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11})_2^-$  were provided by Professor M. F. Hawthorne and Mr. L. F. Warren of this department.

Using a polarizing microscope, a very small single crystal ( $0.4 \times 0.04 \times 0.01 \text{ mm}$ ) was selected and mounted in a borosilicate capillary. The crystals are dichroic, changing in color from dark red to orange. This dichroism was surveyed using a Donnay optical analyzer, and its relationship to the structure will be discussed below.

Precession (Mo  $K\alpha$ ) and Weissenberg (Cu  $K\alpha$ ) photographs indicated that the crystal was triclinic with  $a_0 = 11.74 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b_0 = 15.30 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c_0 = 19.96 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\alpha = 97.9^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 94.2^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 99.0^\circ$ . Systematic absences for  $h + k + l = 2n + 1$  indicated a body-centered unit cell. A Delaunay reduction failed to reveal any hidden symmetry, so the centered triclinic cell was retained as this was the most con-

(1) Supported by an intramural grant of the University of California, and in part by the National Science Foundation under Grant GP-8055.

(2) (a) M. F. Hawthorne, D. C. Young, T. D. Andrews, D. V. Howe, R. L. Pilling, A. D. Pitts, M. Reintjes, L. F. Warren, Jr., and P. A. Wegner, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **90**, 879 (1968); (b) L. F. Warren, Jr., and M. F. Hawthorne, *ibid.*, **90**, 4823 (1968).

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(4) R. M. Wing, R. Keyes, and M. Rettig, unpublished results.

(5) H. Dietrich and R. Uttech, *Z. Krist.*, **122**, 60 (1965).

(6) M. F. Hawthorne, D. C. Young, and P. A. Wegner, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **87**, 1818 (1965).

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venient setting. The space group finally proved to be  $\bar{1}$  with the general fourfold position  $\pm(X, Y, Z: \frac{1}{2} + X, \frac{1}{2} + Y, \frac{1}{2} + Z)$ .

Owing to the instability and limited amount of the compound, no analysis was available. However, from the unit cell volume, measured density ( $\rho = 1.22$  g/cc by flotation in  $\text{CS}_2\text{-C}_6\text{H}_5\text{Cl}$ ), and the assumption of four formula units per cell, a molecular/weight of 632 amu was calculated, indicating  $[(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{PCH}_3]\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11})_2$  (mol wt = 627 amu) as the most reasonable composition.

Reflections were collected for  $0kl$  through  $7kl$  out to  $\sin \theta = 0.7$  (Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation) on a Nonius integrating Weissenberg camera, using a multiple-film technique. Their intensities were estimated visually, by comparison with a set of time exposures of a single reflection prepared previously during the copper(II) carborane structure determination. The data were corrected for Lorentz polarization but not for absorption ( $\mu_r \sim 0.01$ ), and the layers were scaled individually during refinement.

All calculations were performed on an IBM 7040 computer having a 32K memory. The Fourier program was a local modification of that developed at the UCLA Crystallographic Laboratories.<sup>8</sup>

The Busing-Martin-Levy ORFLS<sup>9</sup> crystallographic least-squares program as modified by Dahl, Doedens, and Blount for rigid groups and Stucky for anomalous dispersion was used in the refinement. The function  $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$  was minimized.

The atomic scattering power of copper was corrected for the real part of the anomalous dispersion by  $-2.1$  e and the imaginary part by  $0.7$  e. Corrections of  $0.2$  e and  $0.5$  e were similarly made for P.<sup>10</sup> The atomic scattering powers of Cu(1) and neutral P, C, B, and H were taken from standard tables.<sup>11</sup>

In the last six cycles of refinement, the data were weighted as follows:  $F_o \leq 40.0, w = 1.0$ ;  $F_o > 40.0, w = 40.0/F_o$ .<sup>12</sup>

A single crystal of the red complex  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{PCH}_3\text{Au}(\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11})_2$  upon X-ray examination gave the following cell constants:  $a_0 = 11.66$  Å,  $b_0 = 15.34$  Å,  $c_0 = 20.06$  Å,  $\alpha = 96.0^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 94.5^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 99.2^\circ$ . Space group  $\bar{1}$  or  $I1$ .

The crystal data for the green  $(\text{Et}_4\text{N})_2\text{Ni}^{\text{II}}(\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11})_2$  compound ( $a_0 = 12.94$  Å,  $b_0 = 9.01$  Å,  $c_0 = 8.60$  Å,  $\alpha = 93.8^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 90.8^\circ$ , and  $\gamma = 116.0^\circ$ ) are in accord with that of the bis(dicarbollyl) of copper(II).<sup>3</sup>

Because the Ni(II) structure is of critical importance in the scheme of things, intensity data were collected for the  $[h0l]$  zone on the Weissenberg camera, and for  $[hk0]$  and  $[0kl]$  zones on a precession camera. These data show no differences from those reported previously for the Cu(II) structure.

Single-crystal X-ray diffraction experiments on the triphenylmethylphosphonium salts of the Co(III) and Ni(III) bis(3)-1,2-dicarbollyls show that they are isomorphous.

$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{PCH}_3\text{Co}(\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11})_2$ : orthorhombic Pbcu,  $a_0 = 19.90$  Å,  $b_0 = 13.51$  Å,  $c_0 = 24.30$  Å.

$(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{PCH}_3\text{Ni}(\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11})_2$ : orthorhombic Pbcu,  $a_0 = 20.04$  Å,  $b_0 = 13.51$  Å,  $c_0 = 24.48$  Å.

## Solution of the Structure

Two potential solutions for the Cu and P atom coordinates were derived from a three-dimensional Patterson map.

The first, with all atoms in the general fourfold positions, gave Cu at  $(0, \frac{1}{4}, 0)$  and P at  $(0.03, 0.52, 0.59)$ , would not refine below an  $R$  value of 0.35, and resulted in a cation-cation contact which was unreasonably close. This solution was therefore discarded in favor of the second, in which two independent coppers occupy the special twofold  $\bar{1}$  sites, one at  $0, 0, 0$  and the other at  $0, \frac{1}{2}, 0$ , and P was placed at  $0.03, 0.27, \text{ and } 0.59$ .

Two cycles of refinement of the eight film scale factors, the copper isotropic temperature factors, and

the phosphorus positional and temperature factors were made at which point the disagreement factor  $R$  was 0.49.

A three-dimensional electron density map based on the Cu and P phases revealed all 44 independent nonhydrogen atoms.

Since treatment of all these atoms in a least-squares refinement represents a very large number of parameters, and because the quality of the data does not justify refinement of the benzene rings, the atoms were placed into rigid groups as follows: the phenyl carbons were to be arranged in  $D_{6h}$  symmetry with C-C = 1.397 Å, and the carborane cages were assumed to have icosahedral symmetry with B-B = 1.79 Å. Thus at this stage the refinement was for four individual atoms, Cu(1), Cu(2), P, and the methyl C, and five groups.

Seven parameters were assigned to each group. These were three positional coordinates and three rotational parameters  $\phi$ ,  $\theta$ , and  $\rho$  defined as successive rotations about  $Z$ ,  $X'$ , and  $Y''$  where  $Z$  is the original  $Z$  axis,  $X'$  is the transformed  $X$  after the  $\phi$  rotation, and  $Y''$  is the new  $Y$  after successive  $\phi$  and  $\theta$  rotations.<sup>13</sup> An isotropic temperature factor was the seventh group parameter.

Four cycles of refinement lowered the residual to 0.20. Then the group restriction was lifted from the cage atoms and two cycles on their individual positional and temperature factors lowered the residual to 0.17.

The intracage distances were observed to fall into three classes with (for each cage) one short ( $\sim 1.52$  Å), six intermediate ( $\sim 1.70$  Å), and 18 long ( $\sim 1.80$  Å) distances. This enabled us to choose the two carbon atoms from among the 11 atoms of each icosahedron. The temperature parameters were of little value in making this distinction, although they were in agreement.

A difference Fourier map was computed at this point, and all the phenyl hydrogens as well as many of the cage hydrogens were clearly evident at magnitudes of about  $0.6 \text{ e}/\text{Å}^3$ .

The phenyl hydrogens were included with the phenyl groups (*vide supra*), maintaining the symmetry and using C-H = 1.08 Å.

We reverted to group refinement of the cages primarily as a device to place all the cage hydrogens. The groups were reconstructed to have  $C_s$  symmetry with C-C = 1.54 Å, C-B = 1.70 Å, and B-B = 1.80 Å, and the hydrogens were radially directed with C-H = 1.1 Å and B-H = 1.2 Å. Individual temperature factors were allowed for the nonhydrogen cage atoms.

Two cycles of refinement depressed the disagreement factor to 0.14.

The group restriction was again lifted from the cage heavy atoms and the residual after four cycles of refinement reached a final value of 0.125. The weighted  $R$  is 0.17 and the standard error 7.88. In these final cycles of refinement storage limitations forced separate refinement of organic cation and inorganic anion. The phenyl carbons were assigned individual temperature factors, and the hydrogens were given the temperature factor of the corresponding carbon. Cage hydrogens were not refined and only the coppers and phosphorus were given anisotropic temperature factors.

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(9) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, ORNL-TM-305, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

(10) D. H. Templeton in "International Tables for X-ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, p 214, Table 3.3.2B.

(11) J. A. Ibers, ref 10, p 202, Table 3.3.1A.

(12) E. W. Hughes, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **63**, 1737 (1941).

(13) C. Scheringer, *Acta Cryst.*, **16**, 546 (1963).

Table I. Final Positional and Thermal Parameters for  $(C_6H_5)_2PCH_3Cu(C_2B_9H_{11})_2$ 

Atom	$X/A^a$	$Y/B$	$Z/C$	$B$ (iso) <sup>b</sup>		
First Icosahedron						
Cu	0.0	0.0	0.0	...		
C(2)	0.1344 (21)	-0.1104 (15)	-0.0205 (11)	4.4 (5)		
C(3)	0.0177 (19)	-0.1605 (14)	-0.0358 (10)	3.3 (5)		
B(4)	-0.0789 (23)	-0.1031 (17)	-0.0836 (13)	3.4 (6)		
B(5)	0.0253 (24)	-0.0096 (17)	-0.1063 (13)	3.5 (6)		
B(6)	0.1427 (24)	-0.0055 (17)	-0.0531 (13)	3.6 (6)		
B(7)	0.1147 (28)	-0.2051 (20)	-0.0773 (15)	5.2 (7)		
B(8)	-0.0155 (27)	-0.1972 (19)	-0.1191 (15)	4.7 (7)		
B(9)	-0.0082 (22)	-0.1071 (15)	-0.1622 (12)	2.4 (5)		
B(10)	0.1246 (24)	-0.0453 (17)	-0.1480 (13)	3.6 (6)		
B(11)	0.2141 (26)	-0.1000 (19)	-0.0892 (15)	4.5 (7)		
B(12)	0.1095 (25)	-0.1608 (18)	-0.1611 (13)	3.9 (6)		
Second Icosahedron						
Cu*	0.0	0.5	0.0	...		
C(2)*	-0.0467 (19)	0.4519 (14)	-0.1286 (11)	3.3 (5)		
C(3)*	0.0618 (19)	0.5233 (14)	-0.1144 (11)	3.5 (5)		
B(4)*	0.1559 (29)	0.5106 (21)	-0.0469 (17)	5.7 (8)		
B(5)*	0.0969 (23)	0.4023 (16)	-0.0228 (13)	3.3 (6)		
B(6)*	-0.0387 (26)	0.3738 (19)	-0.0691 (15)	4.7 (7)		
B(7)*	0.0381 (28)	0.4519 (20)	-0.1884 (16)	5.2 (7)		
B(8)*	0.1830 (27)	0.4881 (19)	-0.1374 (15)	4.7 (7)		
B(9)*	0.2086 (23)	0.4061 (16)	-0.0863 (12)	3.1 (6)		
B(10)*	0.0826 (29)	0.3207 (21)	-0.0985 (16)	5.8 (8)		
B(11)*	-0.0188 (28)	0.3502 (21)	-0.1581 (16)	5.5 (7)		
B(12)*	0.1384 (34)	0.3730 (26)	-0.1683 (20)	7.9 (10)		
Cation						
P	0.0331 (5)	0.2719 (3)	0.5881 (3)	...		
Meth	0.1742 (20)	0.3148 (14)	0.6304 (11)	3.9 (5)		
Groups						
	$X/A$	$Y/B$	$Z/C$	$\phi^d$	$\theta$	$\rho$
Phen 1	-0.0452 (9)	0.0873 (7)	0.6430 (6)	2.38 (2)	1.97 (1)	-1.02 (2)
Phen 2	-0.1319 (9)	0.4128 (7)	0.6328 (5)	-0.63 (1)	-0.38 (1)	0.31 (1)
Phen 3	0.0312 (9)	0.2424 (6)	0.4268 (4)	-1.57 (1)	0.08 (1)	-1.57 (1)

<sup>a</sup> Estimated standard deviation of last significant figures in parentheses. <sup>b</sup> Cu, Cu,\* and P temperature factors were refined anisotropically, and are given below.<sup>c</sup>

	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Cu	3.8 (3)	3.6 (2)	2.8 (2)	1.1 (2)	0.61 (2)	1.0 (2)
Cu*	4.0 (3)	3.3 (2)	3.8 (2)	1.0 (2)	0.2 (2)	-0.6 (2)
P	2.5 (4)	2.4 (2)	2.8 (3)	1.2 (2)	0.6 (2)	0.3 (2)

All temperature factors in units of  $(\text{\AA})^2$ , with  $B_{ij} = 4b_{ij}/a_i^*a_j^*$  and  $Tr = \exp[-(h^2b_{11} + k^2b_{22} + l^2b_{33} + 2hkb_{13} + 2klb_{23})]$ . <sup>c</sup> The anisotropic thermal parameters will be inaccurate owing to strong correlation with the layer scale factors. <sup>d</sup> Angles in radians.

The parameter shifts in the last cycle were a maximum of one-tenth of their estimated errors.

The final atom coordinates and temperature factors are given in Tables I and II. Table III is a listing of the observed and calculated structure factors.

The bond lengths, angles, and some best least-square planes are listed in Tables IV-VI. Standard deviations of the atom parameters were estimated from the diagonal elements of the inverted normal equation matrix in the usual way. Errors in derived quantities were calculated according to Cruickshank's method.<sup>14</sup> The atom labeling is the same for the tables and figures, except that on occasion a label is asteriated to symbolize the second chemically equivalent but crystallographically independent anion.

### Discussion

There are no significant structural differences between this red bisdicarbollyl of copper(III) and the blue bisdicarbollyl of copper(II).<sup>3</sup>

Previously reported magnetic resonance data leave little doubt that the blue compound is formally copper-

(14) D. W. J. Cruickshank and A. P. Robertson, *Acta Cryst.*, **6**, 698 (1953).

Table II. Derived Parameters for Phenyl Group Carbons

	$X/A$	$Y/B$	$Z/C$	$B, \text{\AA}^2$
Phenyl 1				
1	-0.0114	0.1685	0.6196	3.6 (5)
2	0.0132	0.1616	0.6880	5.2 (6)
3	-0.0207	0.0804	0.7114	5.6 (6)
4	-0.0791	0.0062	0.6664	5.6 (6)
5	-0.1036	0.0131	0.5980	6.9 (7)
6	-0.0697	0.0943	0.5746	5.4 (6)
Phenyl 2				
1	-0.0641	0.3484	0.6124	3.6 (6)
2	-0.0330	0.4363	0.6000	4.9 (6)
3	-0.1008	0.5006	0.6204	6.1 (7)
4	-0.1997	0.4772	0.6532	5.6 (6)
5	-0.2308	0.3894	0.6656	6.6 (7)
6	-0.1631	0.3250	0.6452	5.4 (6)
Phenyl 3				
1	0.0329	0.2561	0.4975	3.0 (5)
2	0.1357	0.2507	0.4673	3.4 (5)
3	0.1340	0.2370	0.3965	5.0 (6)
4	0.0296	0.2287	0.3560	3.8 (5)
5	-0.0732	0.2342	0.3863	3.8 (5)
6	-0.0716	0.2479	0.4570	2.6 (4)

Table III. Observed and Calculated Structure Amplitudes (X) for (C6H12)2PCH2Cu(C2B9H11)2

Table with multiple columns (K, L, F OBS, F CAL, K, L, F OBS, F CAL, K, L, F OBS, F CAL, K, L, F OBS, F CAL, K, L, F OBS, F CAL, K, L, F OBS, F CAL) containing numerical data for structure amplitudes.

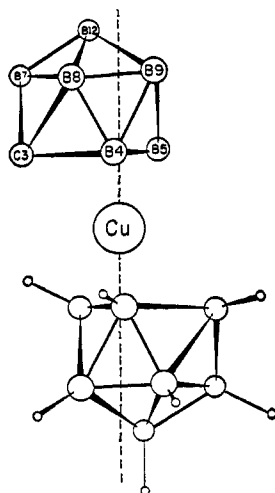


Figure 1. The  $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11})_2^-$  anion viewed down its molecular twofold axis.

Table IV. Distances in  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{PCH}_3\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11})_2$

Cu-C(2)	2.50 (2)	Cu*-C(2)*	2.56 (2)
Cu-C(3)	2.51 (2)	Cu*-C(3)*	2.50 (2)
$\langle\text{Cu-C}\rangle = 2.52$			
Cu-B(4)	2.17 (3)	Cu*-B(4)*	2.11 (3)
Cu-B(5)	2.15 (3)	Cu*-B(5)*	2.04 (3)
Cu-B(6)	2.05 (3)	Cu*-B(6)*	2.18 (3)
$\langle\text{Cu-B}\rangle = 2.11$			
C(2)-C(3)	1.45 (3)	C(2)*-C(3)*	1.52 (3)
C(2)-B(6)	1.80 (3)	C(2)*-B(6)*	1.80 (4)
C(2)-B(7)	1.69 (4)	C(2)*-B(7)*	1.61 (4)
C(2)-B(11)	1.73 (4)	C(2)*-B(11)*	1.68 (4)
C(3)-B(4)	1.83 (3)	C(3)*-B(4)*	1.73 (4)
C(3)-B(7)	1.64 (4)	C(3)*-B(7)*	1.69 (4)
C(3)-B(8)	1.68 (4)	C(3)*-B(8)*	1.67 (4)
$\langle\text{C-B}\rangle = 1.71$			
B(4)-B(5)	1.86 (4)	B(4)*-B(5)*	1.83 (4)
B(4)-B(8)	1.81 (4)	B(4)*-B(8)*	1.85 (4)
B(4)-B(9)	1.83 (4)	B(4)*-B(9)*	1.90 (4)
B(5)-B(6)	1.67 (4)	B(5)*-B(6)*	1.74 (4)
B(5)-B(9)	1.71 (3)	B(5)*-B(9)*	1.89 (4)
B(5)-B(10)	1.60 (4)	B(5)*-B(10)*	1.80 (4)
B(6)-B(10)	1.89 (4)	B(6)*-B(10)*	1.84 (4)
B(6)-B(11)	1.87 (4)	B(6)*-B(11)*	1.80 (4)
B(7)-B(8)	1.72 (4)	B(7)*-B(8)*	1.88 (4)
B(7)-B(11)	1.89 (4)	B(7)*-B(11)*	1.80 (4)
B(7)-B(12)	1.89 (4)	B(7)*-B(12)*	1.88 (5)
B(8)-B(9)	1.72 (4)	B(8)*-B(9)*	1.77 (4)
B(8)-B(12)	1.79 (4)	B(8)*-B(12)*	1.77 (5)
B(9)-B(10)	1.67 (4)	B(9)*-B(10)*	1.79 (4)
B(9)-B(12)	1.72 (4)	B(9)*-B(12)*	1.75 (5)
B(10)-B(11)	1.88 (4)	B(10)*-B(11)*	1.77 (5)
B(10)-B(12)	1.73 (4)	B(10)*-B(12)*	1.81 (5)
B(11)-B(12)	1.86 (4)	B(11)*-B(12)*	1.85 (5)
$\langle\text{B-B}\rangle = 1.80$			
P-meth	1.79 (2)	P-phen-1	1.80 (2)
P-phen-2	1.80 (2)	P-phen-3	1.79 (2)

(II).<sup>3</sup> The diamagnetism of the red compound can only be explained on the basis of its containing copper(III). Although a very light atom could certainly have been missed in the present study, the presence of a proton or other singlet cation would lead to the wrong magnetic properties.

The  $\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11})_2^-$  ions have  $\text{C}_{2h}$  symmetry by virtue of a slip distortion (Figure 1) which places the copper closer to the ligand borons (2.11 Å) than carbons (2.52 Å).

Table V. Selected Bond Angles in  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_3\text{PCH}_3\text{Cu}(\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11})_2$

Anion					
Angle	Degrees		Angle	Degrees	
	Cage 1	Cage 2		Cage 1	Cage 2
C(2)-B(7)-B(11)	57	59	B(11)-B(10)-B(6)	59	60
B(7)-B(11)-C(2)	55	55	B(10)-B(6)-B(11)	60	58
B(11)-C(2)-B(7)	67	66	B(6)-C(2)-B(11)	64	62
C(2)-B(7)-C(3)	52	55	C(2)-B(11)-B(6)	60	62
B(7)-C(3)-C(2)	66	60	B(11)-B(6)-C(2)	56	55
C(3)-C(2)-B(7)	62	65	B(7)-B(8)-B(12)	65	62
C(3)-B(8)-B(7)	58	56	B(8)-B(12)-B(7)	55	62
C(8)-B(7)-C(3)	60	56	B(12)-B(7)-B(8)	59	56
B(7)-C(3)-B(8)	62	68	B(8)-B(9)-B(12)	63	60
C(3)-B(4)-B(8)	55	55	B(9)-B(12)-B(8)	59	60
B(4)-B(8)-C(3)	63	59	B(12)-B(8)-B(9)	58	59
B(8)-C(3)-B(4)	62	66	B(9)-B(10)-B(12)	61	58
B(4)-B(9)-B(8)	61	61	B(10)-B(12)-B(9)	58	60
B(9)-B(8)-B(4)	62	63	B(12)-B(9)-B(10)	61	62
B(8)-B(4)-B(9)	56	56	B(10)-B(11)-B(12)	55	60
B(4)-B(5)-B(9)	61	61	B(11)-B(12)-B(10)	63	58
B(5)-B(9)-B(4)	63	58	B(12)-B(10)-B(11)	62	62
B(9)-B(4)-B(5)	55	61	B(11)-B(7)-B(12)	59	61
B(5)-B(10)-B(9)	63	63	B(7)-B(12)-B(11)	60	58
B(10)-B(9)-B(5)	57	59	B(12)-B(11)-B(7)	61	62
B(9)-B(5)-B(10)	61	58	C(2)-Cu C(3)	34	35
B(5)-B(6)-B(10)	53	60	C(3) Cu B(4)	45	43
B(6)-B(10)-B(5)	56	57	B(4) Cu B(5)	51	52
B(10)-B(5)-B(6)	71	63	B(5) Cu B(6)	47	49
B(6)-B(11)-B(10)	61	62	B(6) Cu C(2)	45	44
Cation					
Angle	Degrees		Angle	Degrees	
Meth-P C(11)	105		C(11)-P-C(21)	109	
Meth-P C(21)	109		C(11)-P-C(31)	112	
Meth-P C(31)	112		C(21)-P-C(31)	109	

Table VI. Some Best Least-Squares Planes in the  $\text{Cu}_2(\text{C}_2\text{B}_9\text{H}_{11})_2^-$  Ion. Orthogonal Coordinates<sup>a</sup>

Atom	Distance from plane, Å	Atom	Distance from plane, Å
Plane 1			
(Cu, B(5), B(7), B(12))			
Cu	0.000	B(12)*	0.003
B(5)	0.000	B(5)*	-0.044
B(7)	0.000	B(7)*	-0.054
B(12)	0.000	B(12)*	0.081
C(2)	0.77	C(2)*	-0.77
C(3)	-0.68	C(3)*	0.75
B(4)	-1.46	B(4)*	1.40
B(6)	1.31	B(6)*	-1.41
B(9)	-0.92	B(9)*	0.93
B(10)	0.74	B(10)*	-0.96
B(8)	-1.35	B(8)*	1.45
B(11)	1.49	B(11)*	-1.43
Plane 2			
(Cu*, B(5)*, B(7)*, B(12)*)			
Plane 3			
(C(2), C(3), B(4), B(5), B(6))			
C(2)	-0.039	C(2)*	-0.020
C(3)	-0.029	C(3)*	-0.028
B(4)	0.100	B(4)*	0.072
B(5)	-0.146	B(5)*	-0.075
B(6)	0.122	B(6)*	0.056
Cu	1.705	Cu*	1.681
B(7)	-1.47	B(7)*	-1.38
B(8)	-1.41	B(8)*	-1.46
B(9)	-1.51	B(9)*	-1.64
B(10)	-1.54	B(10)*	-1.60
B(11)	-1.44	B(11)*	-1.41
B(12)	-2.45	B(12)*	-2.46
Plane 4			
(C(2)*, C(3)*, B(4)*, B(5)*, B(6)*)			

<sup>a</sup> Plane 1:  $0.918X + 0.320Y + 0.233Z = 0.000$ . Plane 2:  $0.806X + 0.573Y + 0.145Z = 4.382$ . Plane 3:  $-0.364Z + 0.443Y + 0.820Z = 1.705$ . Plane 4:  $-0.522Z + 0.524Y + 0.672Z = 2.332$ .

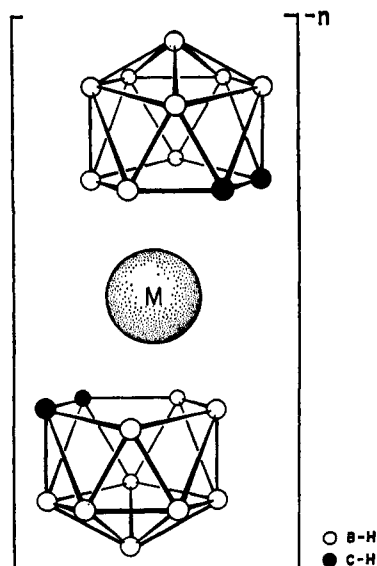


Figure 2. An idealized drawing of the " $\pi$ -allyl-like" metallobis(dicarbollyls): M = Cu(II),  $n = 2$ ; M = Cu(III),  $n = 1$ ; M = Ni(II),  $n = 2$ ; M = Au(III),  $n = 1$ .

Again the shrinkage of the dicarborene C-C bond from that observed in the symmetrical sandwich compounds is evident. We have gathered in Table VII

Table VII. Some Selected Bond Lengths in Transition Metal Carbollyls

Compound	Distance, Å			
	M-cage $\perp$	$\langle M-C \rangle^f$	$\langle M-B \rangle^g$	C-C
$C_5H_5FeC_2B_9H_{11}^a$	1.47	2.04	2.09	1.58
$(CO)_5ReC_2B_9H_{11}^-^b$	...	2.31	2.34	1.61
$Co(C_2B_9H_{11})_2^-^c$ disorder	1.47	(2.07)	...	...
$Cu(C_2B_9H_{11})_2^{2-}^d$	1.79	2.57	2.20	1.53
$Cu(C_2B_9H_{11})_2^-^e$	1.70	2.52	2.11	1.49 <sup>g</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Reference 7. <sup>b</sup> A. Zalkin, T. E. Hopkins, and D. H. Templeton, *Inorg. Chem.*, **5**, 1189 (1966). <sup>c</sup> A. Zalkin, T. E. Hopkins, and D. H. Templeton, *ibid.*, **6**, 1911 (1967). <sup>d</sup> Reference 3. <sup>e</sup> This study. <sup>f</sup> Average of three distances. <sup>g</sup> Average of two distances.

some of the critical bond lengths determined for several transition metal carboranes. The symmetrical  $\pi$ -sandwich compounds are characterized by a reasonably constant distance from the five carborane face atoms to the metal and a C-C (carborane) bond length of ca. 1.6 Å.

Upon distortion the metal-boron distances shrink, and the metal-carbon distances rise accordingly with a concomitant shortening in the carborane C-C bond to ca. 1.5 Å.

In this study we have shown that Cu(III) forms a highly distorted bis ( $\pi$ -allylic) type sandwich compound with the dicarbollyl dianion and that the Au(III) compound is isomorphous. In addition  $(Et_4N)_2Ni(C_2B_9H_{11})_2$  is isomorphous with the previously characterized Cu(II) bisdicarbollyl complex. Thus we now know of four examples of the slip-distorted structure as depicted in Figure 2.

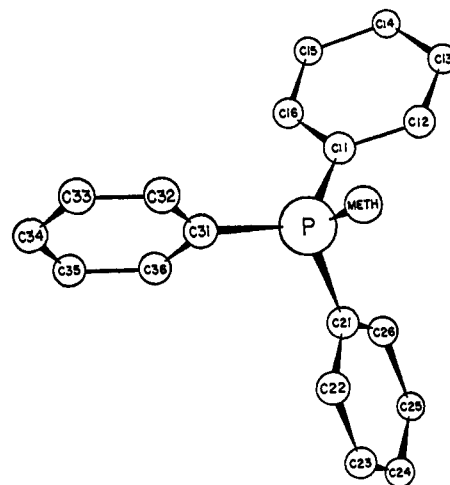


Figure 3. The triphenylmethylphosphonium ion viewed approximately down its threefold axis.

It has also been established that the Ni(III) bis((3)-1,2-dicarbollyl) assumes the symmetrical  $\pi$ -sandwich configuration.<sup>15</sup>

In the dark colored, red Au(III) and Cu(III) and blue Cu(II) compounds the optical dichroism is such that maximum absorption occurs with the electric vector perpendicular to the twofold axis of the idealized  $C_{2h}$  anion, and the absorption is zero or very small when the electric vector is lined up parallel to the twofold axis. This, plus the large molar extinction coefficients for these absorptions ( $\sim 5000$  for the blue Cu(II)),<sup>2b,16</sup> imply that they are charge-transfer bands. The light green paramagnetic Ni(II) compound has its maximum absorption with the light polarized parallel to the molecular twofold axis.

The triphenylmethylphosphonium ion is very nearly a perfect tetrahedron with  $\langle P-C \rangle = 1.795$  Å and all C-P-C angles within two standard deviations ( $4^\circ$ ) of being tetrahedral. The over-all symmetry is approximately  $C_{3v}$  with the phenyl rings being oriented in the expected propeller-like arrangement (Figure 3).

There are 14 contacts between the separate ions of about 3.85 Å, all other packing contacts being in excess of 4.0 Å. These distances are commensurate with the van der Waals radii of the atoms involved, so there is no reason to suspect packing forces as the origin of the observed distortion of the carbametallic anion.

## Summary and Conclusions

Bisdicarbollyls have been synthesized and characterized now for most of the oxidation states of the first-row transition metals. The known compounds are arranged in Table VIII according to their metal d electronic configurations.

We define as electron-rich metalloaromatics those compounds in which the metal (in its formal valence state) has electrons beyond the  $d^6$  configuration. With the exception of Ni(III), the characterized compounds of

(15) (a) Private communication from Professor Galen Stucky, University of Illinois. (b) Also this salt has been shown to be isomorphous with the corresponding Co(III) compound which, as the cesium salt, was established to be a symmetrical  $\pi$  sandwich: A. Zalkin, T. E. Hopkins, and D. H. Templeton, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 1911 (1967). (16) L. F. Warren, private communication.

**Table VIII.** Bis(3)-1,2 dicarbollyls of the 3d Transition Metals<sup>a</sup>

— Symmetrical $\pi$ sandwich —			Distorted $\pi$ -allyls	
d <sup>6</sup>	d <sup>6</sup>	d <sup>7</sup>	d <sup>8</sup>	d <sup>9</sup>
Fe <sup>III</sup>	Fe <sup>II</sup> Co <sup>III</sup> Ni <sup>IV</sup>	Co <sup>II</sup> Ni <sup>III</sup>	Ni <sup>II</sup> Cu <sup>III</sup>	Cu <sup>II</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Italicized ions form bis(dicarbollyls) of unknown structure.

this classification are distorted *via* a slip deformation (*vide supra*). Further, all the characterized complexes with six or less metal d electrons are symmetrical  $\pi$  sandwiches.

This slip distortion is not observed for the analogous metallocenes, all of which are symmetrical,<sup>17</sup> but we feel it is to be expected for the "ortho" or (3)-1,2-dicarbollyls as a consequence of the heterocyclic nature of the ligand.

Thus experimentally we have seen the qualitative boundary beyond which distortion takes place and observe that both electron richness plus ligand asymmetry are required.

A noncarborane example of a slip-distorted, electron-rich metalloaromatic is the bridged naphthalene (10  $\pi$  electron) complex of chromium tricarbonyl.<sup>18</sup> The aromatic ligand is quite unsymmetrical, possessing only

(17) E. Weiss and E. O. Fisher, *Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem.*, **278**, 219 (1955).

(18) P. E. Baikie and O. S. Mills, *Chem. Commun.*, 683 (1966).

a mirror plane. It is slipped within this mirror such that only one of its two equivalent benzenoid-like ends is associated with the chromium tricarbonyl moiety.

Another way in which metalloaromatics can be forced to distort is by introducing the asymmetry directly onto the metal atom. Situations of this sort have been discussed by Mason, *et al.*,<sup>19,20</sup> We are presently investigating this phenomenon further, both experimentally and theoretically, in an effort to find the thresholds for, and the energetics of, distortion in electron-rich metalloaromatics.

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(19) M. J. Bennett, M. R. Churchill, M. Gerloch, and R. Mason, *Nature*, **201**, 1318 (1964).

(20) R. Mason and G. B. Robertson in "Advances in Structure Research by Diffraction Methods," Vol. 2, Interscience Publishers, New York, N. Y., 1966, pp 35-74.