Synthesis and Molecular Structure of Novel Cyclic Organohydroborate Hafnocene Complex $(\eta^5-C_5H_5)_2Hf\{(\mu-H)_2BC_8H_{14}\}_2$

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There has been an effort with respect to the investigation of the interaction of boranes with organotransition metal compounds, especially in regard to their role in transition metal catalyzed hydroboration and various B-C bond formation reactions.^{1,2} Although a number of metallahydrocomplexes have been studied,³ hydroborate borate derivatives of metallocenes, especially organohydroborate derivatives have received significantly less attention.^{4,5} Only a few early transition metallocene complexes with organohydroborate ligands have been reported.^{6,7} It has been of our interest to prepare the metallocene complex in which the metallocene fragment is bound to the organohydroborate ligand. In principle, the H-B bond could enable organohydroborate coordinate to the metal center through hydrogen bridged bond M-H-B.

Relatively recently, we have focused on the chemistry of the early transition metallocene complexes in which cyclic organohydroborate such as $[H_2BC_8H_{14}]^-$ might act as a ligand for the hydrogen bridged complex.⁸ The metallocene complex including two bidentate cyclic organohydroborate ligands has not been previously reported. Here we describe the synthesis and structural characterization of a novel cyclic organohydroborate hafnocene complex (η^5 -C₅H₅)₂Hf{(μ -H)₂BC₈H₁₄}₂ which contains the hydrogen bridged threecenter, two electron bonds Hf-H-B.⁹ To our knowledge this is the first demonstrated example of the unusual 20 electron cyclic organohydroborate group IV metallocene complex which has two bidentate linkages between metal and boron atoms.

Experimental Section

General Procedures. All manipulations were carried out on a standard high vacuum line or in a drybox under an atmosphere of nitrogen. Diethyl ether, THF, hexane, and toluene were dried over sodium-benzophenone, distilled, and stored in a sealed flask. $(\eta^5-C_5H_5)_2HfCl_2$ and $(\mu-H)_2(BC_8H_{14})_2$ (9-BBN dimer) were purchased from Aldrich and used as received. Potassium hydride (35% dispersion in mineral oil) was purchased from Aldrich and was washed with hexane prior to use. K[H₂BC₈H₁₄] was prepared by literature procedure.¹⁰ NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AM-250 NMR spectrometer operating at 250.11 MHz, and boron 11 spectrum was externally referenced to BF₃OEt₂ (δ 0.00). Infrared spectra were recorded on a Mattson Polaris Fourier Transform Spectrometer with 2 cm⁻¹ resolution.

X-ray Structural Determination. Single crystal X-ray diffraction data were collected on an Enraf-Nonius Kappa CCD diffraction system, which employs graphite monochromated Mo K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å). A single crystal of $(\eta^5 - C_5H_5)_2$ Hf{ $(\mu - H)_2$ BC₈H₁₄ $\}_2$ was mounted on the tip of a glass fiber coated with Fomblin oil (pentafluoropolyether), and crystallographic data were collected at -123 °C. Unit cell parameters were obtained by indexing the peaks in the first 10 frames and refined employing the whole data set. All frames were integrated and corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects using the Denzo-SMN package (Nonius BV, 1999).¹¹ The empirical absorption correction was applied using the SORTAV program¹² provided by MaXus software.¹³ The structure was solved by direct methods and refined using SHELXL-97 (difference electron density calculations and full matrix least-squares refinements) structure solution package.¹⁴ The hydrogen atoms of Cp rings and bridge hydrogen atoms were located and refined isotropically. All other hydrogen atoms were calculated and fixed during the refinement.

Preparation of $(\eta^5-C_5H_5)_2Hf\{(\mu-H)_2BC_8H_{14}\}_2$. In the drybox 379.6 mg (1.0 mmol) of $(\eta^5$ -C₅H₅)₂HfCl₂ and 320.2 mg (2.0 mmol) of K[H₂BC₈H₁₄] were put into a flask. After degassing, 30 mL of diethyl ether was transferred into the flask at -78 °C. The solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for two days. During the process the solution turned cloudy due to the formation of KCl which was removed by filtration. A white solid was obtained upon removal of the solvent under vacuum. The solid was redissolved in toluene for crystallization. 361 mg (65% yield) of $(\eta^5-C_5H_5)_2Hf\{(\mu-H)_2BC_8H_{14}\}_2$ was obtained. ¹H NMR (C₆D₆, 30 °C) 5.55 (s), 2.11-1.44 (br m), -2.56 (br s), -3.37 (br s); ¹¹B NMR (C₆D₆, 30 °C) 27.26 (br s) ppm; IR (KBr) 2982(m), 2915(vs), 2871(vs), 2841(vs), 2027(m), 1661(m), 1470(m), 1437(s), 1410(s), 1315(s), 1207(m), 1043(m), 818(vs) cm⁻¹.

Results and Discussion

In the reaction of $K[H_2BC_8H_{14}]$ with the electron deficient 16 electron metal center of hafnocene dichloride, the cyclic

organohydroborate hafnocene complex $(\eta^5-C_5H_5)_2$ Hf{ $(\mu-H)_2BC_8H_{14}$ } is formed (reaction 1). The unusual hafnocene complex has two bidentate cyclic organohydroborate ligands and the hafnium atom is associated with 20 valence electrons. The complex is white solid, stable at room temperature under

$$(\eta^{5} - C_{5}H_{5})_{2}HfCl_{2} + 2K[H_{2}BC_{8}H_{14}] \longrightarrow$$

$$(\eta^{5} - C_{5}H_{5})_{2}Hf\{(\mu - H)_{2}BC_{8}H_{14}\}_{2} + 2KCl \qquad (1)$$

vacuum or a nitrogen atmosphere while decomposition occurs when it is exposed to air. In solution, the complex is soluble in THF, diethyl ether, and toluene. Over time (*ca*. 60 min), THF solution of the complex decomposes at room temperature to form $(\mu$ -H)₂(BC₈H₁₄)₂ (9-BBN dimer).

The molecular structure of the complex was determined from a single crystal X-ray diffraction analysis. Crystallographic data and selected bond distances and bond angles are given in Tables 1 and 2, respectively. The molecular structure is shown in Figure 1. The molecular structure contains a crystallographic two-fold axis. The structure of the complex consists of $(\eta^5-C_5H_5)_2$ Hf fragment bound to two cyclic organohydroborate ligands $(\mu-H)_2BC_8H_{14}$ through two hydrogen bridges. The geometry around the metal in the complex can be described as a distorted tetrahedron consisting of a coordination sphere of two B atoms and the centroids of the two Cp rings. The Cp_{centroid}-Hf-Cp_{centroid}, B-Hf-B, and Cp_{centroid(C1-C5)}-Hf-B angles are 127.8, 99.50(8), and 101.9°, respectively, and Hf-Cp_{centroid(C1-C5)} distance is 2.207(1) Å. These angles and distance are generally in agreement with those observed for other $(\eta^5-C_5H_5)_2Hf$ systems.¹⁵ The smaller Cp_{centroid}-Hf-Cp_{centroid} angle results from the steric bulk of the cyclic organohydroborate ligands.

The bridge hydrogens of Hf-H-B bonds were located and the position and isotropic thermal parameters were refined. Hf-B, Hf-H(H1B), Hf-H(H2B), B-H(H1B), and B-H(H2B) distances are 2.5781(18), 2.049(17), 2.01(2), 1.186(17), and 1.22(2) Å, respectively. Hf-B-H(H1B), Hf-B-H(H2B), B-

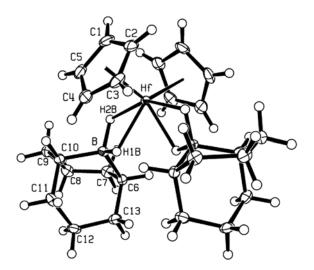


Figure 1. Molecular structure of $(\eta^5-C_5H_5)_2Hf\{(\mu-H)_2BC_8H_{14}\}_2$ with 50% probability thermal ellipsoids.

Table 1. Crystallographic Data for $(\eta^5-C_5H_5)_2Hf\{(\mu-H)_2BC_8H_{14}\}_2$

	- 55)2 ((4+)2)2
empirical formula	$C_{26}H_{42}B_2Hf$
fw	554.71
space group	C2/c
a, Å	19.183(2)
b, Å	9.2130(10)
c, Å	13.9360(10)
β , deg	110.106(4)
$V, Å^3$	2312.9(4)
Z	4
ρ (calcd), g/cm ³	1.593
T, °C	-123
λ, Å	Mo K α (0.71073)
θ range (deg)	2.48-27.50
<i>h k l</i> ranges	-24 24, -11 11, -18 18
Reflections collected	22209
Independent reflections	2643
μ , mm ⁻¹	4.521
GOF	1.077
$R_1 [I > 2\sigma(I)]^a$	0.0131
wR_2 (all data) ^b	0.0307
${}^{a}R_{l} = \Sigma \parallel F_{o} \parallel - \rfloor F_{c} \parallel / \Sigma \parallel F_{o} \parallel.$	

 ${}^{b}wR_{2} = \{\Sigma w(F_{o}^{2} - F_{c}^{2})^{2} / \Sigma w(F_{o}^{2})^{2}\}^{1/2}.$

Table 2. Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°) for $(\eta^5-C_5H_5)_2Hf\{(\mu-H)_2BC_8H_{14}\}_2$

Hf-B 2.5781(18) Hf-H(H1B) 2.049(17) Hf-H(H2B) 2.01(2) B-H(H1B) 1.186(17) B-H(H2B) 1.22(2) Hf-Cp _{centroid} (C1-C5) 2.207(1) bond angles Cp _{centroid} -Hf-Cp _{centroid} CP _{centroid} (C1-C5)-Hf-B 101.9	2.049(17) 2.01(2) 1.186(17) 1.22(2)
Hf-H(H2B) 2.01(2) B-H(H1B) 1.186(17) B-H(H2B) 1.22(2) Hf-Cp _{centroid} (Cl-C5) 2.207(1) bond angles Cp _{centroid} -Hf-Cp _{centroid} B-Hf-B 99.50(8)	2.01(2) 1.186(17) 1.22(2)
B-H(H1B) 1.186(17) B-H(H2B) 1.22(2) Hf-Cp _{centroid} (C1-C5) 2.207(1) bond angles Cp _{centroid} -Hf-Cp _{centroid} B-Hf-B 99.50(8)	1.186(17) 1.22(2)
B-H(H2B) 122(2) Hf-Cp _{centroid} (C1-C5) 2.207(1) bond angles Cp _{centroid} -Hf-Cp _{centroid} B-Hf-B 99.50(8)	122(2)
Hf-Cpcentroid(C1-C5)2.207(1)bond angles2Cpcentroid-Hf-Cpcentroid127.8B-Hf-B99.50(8)	
bond anglesCpcentroid-Hf-Cpcentroid127.8B-Hf-B99.50(8)	2 207(1)
Cp _{centroid} -Hf-Cp _{centroid} 127.8 B-Hf-B 99.50(8)	21207(1)
B-Hf-B 99.50(8)	
	127.8
Cp _{centroid} (CLC5)-Hf-B 101.9	99.50(8)
Feennoid (er es)	101.9
Hf-B-H(H1B) 50.9(8)	50.9(8)
Hf-B-H(H2B) 49.6(9)	49.6(9)
B-H(H1B)-Hf 102(1)	102(1)
B-H(H2B)-Hf 103(1)	103(1)

Figure 2. ¹H NMR spectrum of $(\eta^5-C_5H_5)_2Hf\{(\mu-H)_2BC_8H_{14}\}_2$.

H(H1B)-Hf, and B-H(H2B)-Hf are 50.9(8), 49.6(9), 102(1), and $103(1)^{\circ}$, respectively. These distances and angles fall within the ranges previously observed for other systems with bidentate Hf-H-B bridges.^{16,17}

Notes

The proton and ¹¹B NMR spectra are in accord with the solid-state structure determined by the single crystal X-ray analysis. This organohafniumhydroborate complex has two four-membered $Hf(\mu-H)_2B$ rings, in which each Hf-H-B bridge is an electron-deficient three-center two electron bond.¹⁸ In the ¹H NMR spectrum of the complex as shown in Figure 2, two inequivalent bridging hydrogens give rise to two broad signals at -2.56 and -3.37 ppm that fall within the range observed for the bridging hydrogens of other hydroborate early transition metallocene complex.¹⁹ The proton resonances appear as broad signals since they are bonded to the quadrupolar ¹¹B nucleus and the two signals are assigned to the Hf-H-B bridging hydrogens.^{20,21} The chemical shifts are typical low-field chemical shifts for early transition metal complexes with d⁰ configuration. The ¹¹B resonance is a broad signal that occurs at 27.26 ppm which narrows upon proton decoupling. This is indicative of the presence of Hf-H-B bridge.

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Supplementary material. Crystallographic data for structural analysis have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center (CCDC No. 263958). Copy of this information may be obtained free of charge from The Director, CCDC, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK (Fax: +44-1223-336033; e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk or www: http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk).

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