

**Correlation of Experiment and Theory
in Structural Chemistry:
the Case of
3-Methyl-1-boraadamantane**

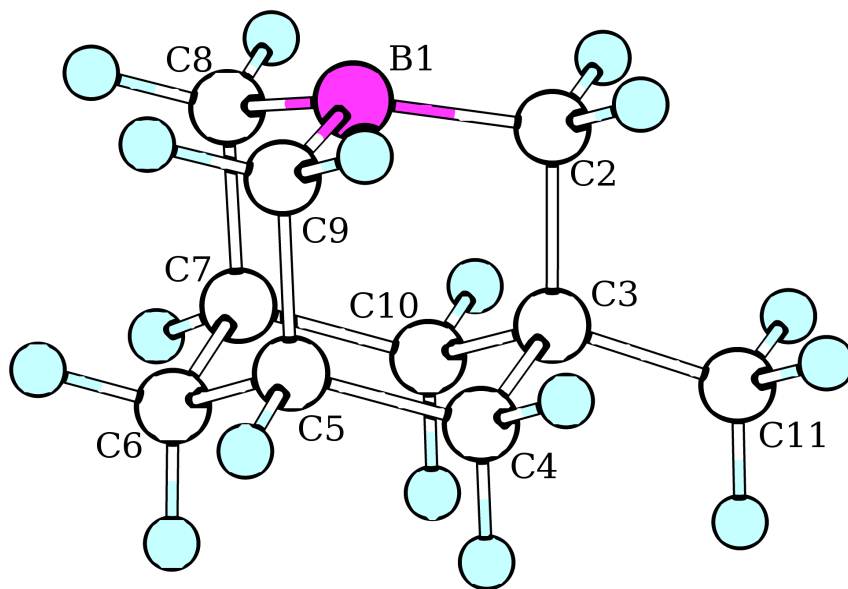
UNEX Project

Yury V. Vishnevskiy
Bielefeld, June 6th 2011

3-Methyl-1-boraadamantane

Problems:

1. “Pyramidality” of the boron atom.
2. There is neither XRD structure nor hope to have it.
3. Difficult object for GED.



Our main objectives:

1. Development of a new method for structure refinement.
2. Experimental molecular structure in the gas phase.
3. Theoretical investigation of the molecule.

Design of Bicyclic and Cage Boron Compounds Based on Allylboration of Acetylenes with Allyldichloroboranes

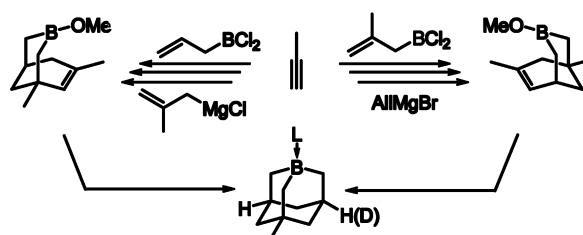
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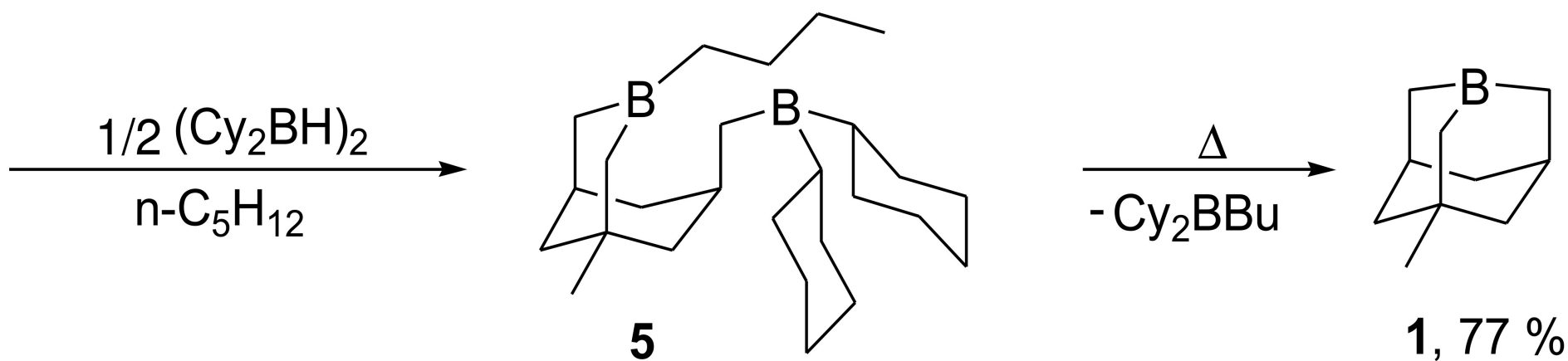
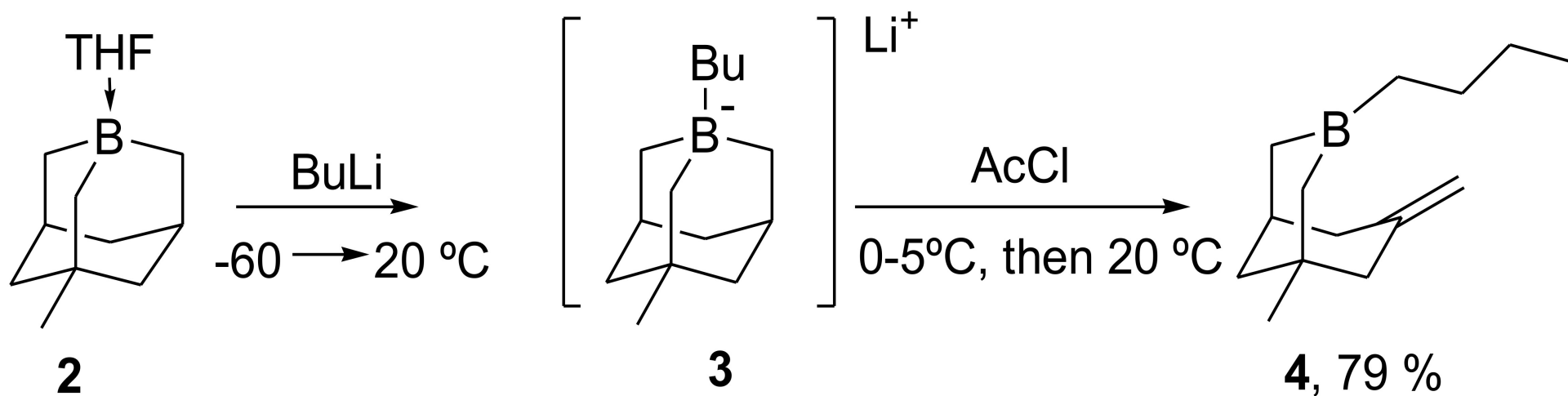
Received April 12, 2009

ABSTRACT



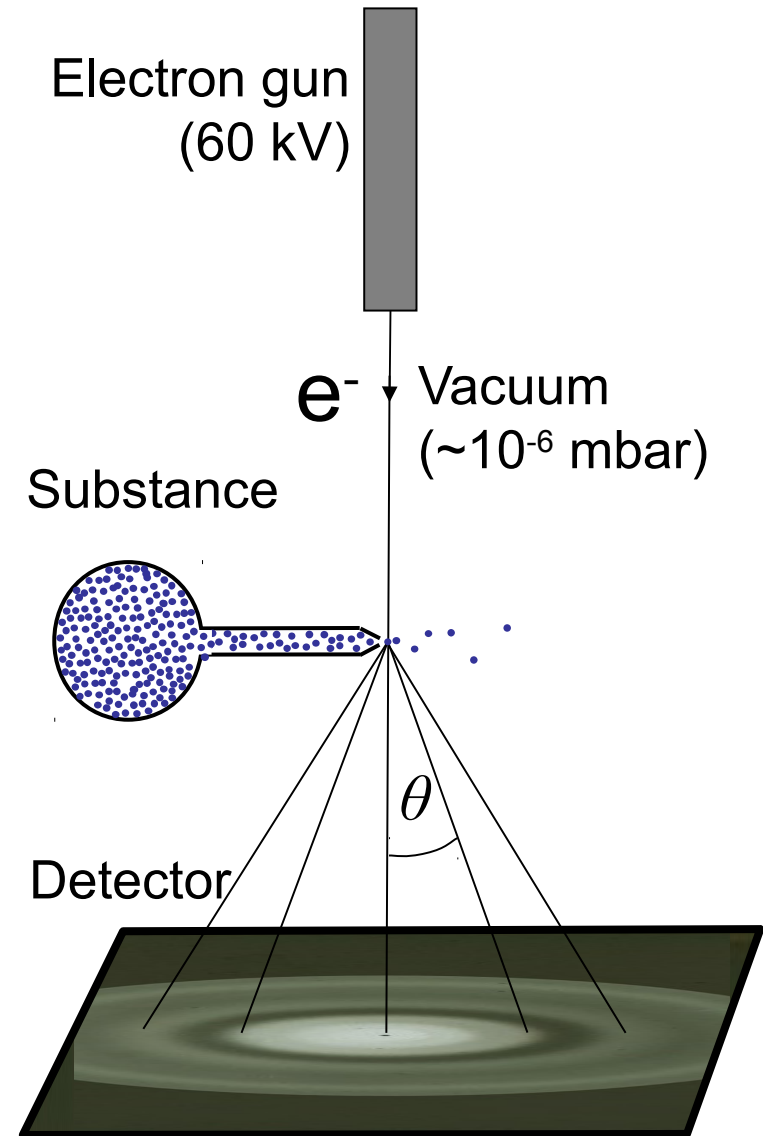
Allylboration of acetylenes with allyldichloroboranes has been proposed as a first step of allylboron–acetylene condensation and a way to design condensation products from stage to stage. The chemistry has been applied to the synthesis of isomeric 3-borabicyclo[3.3.1]non-6-enes transformed into 3-methyl-1-boraadamantane and [5-D]-3-methyl-1-boraadamantane derivatives.

Synthesis, part 2

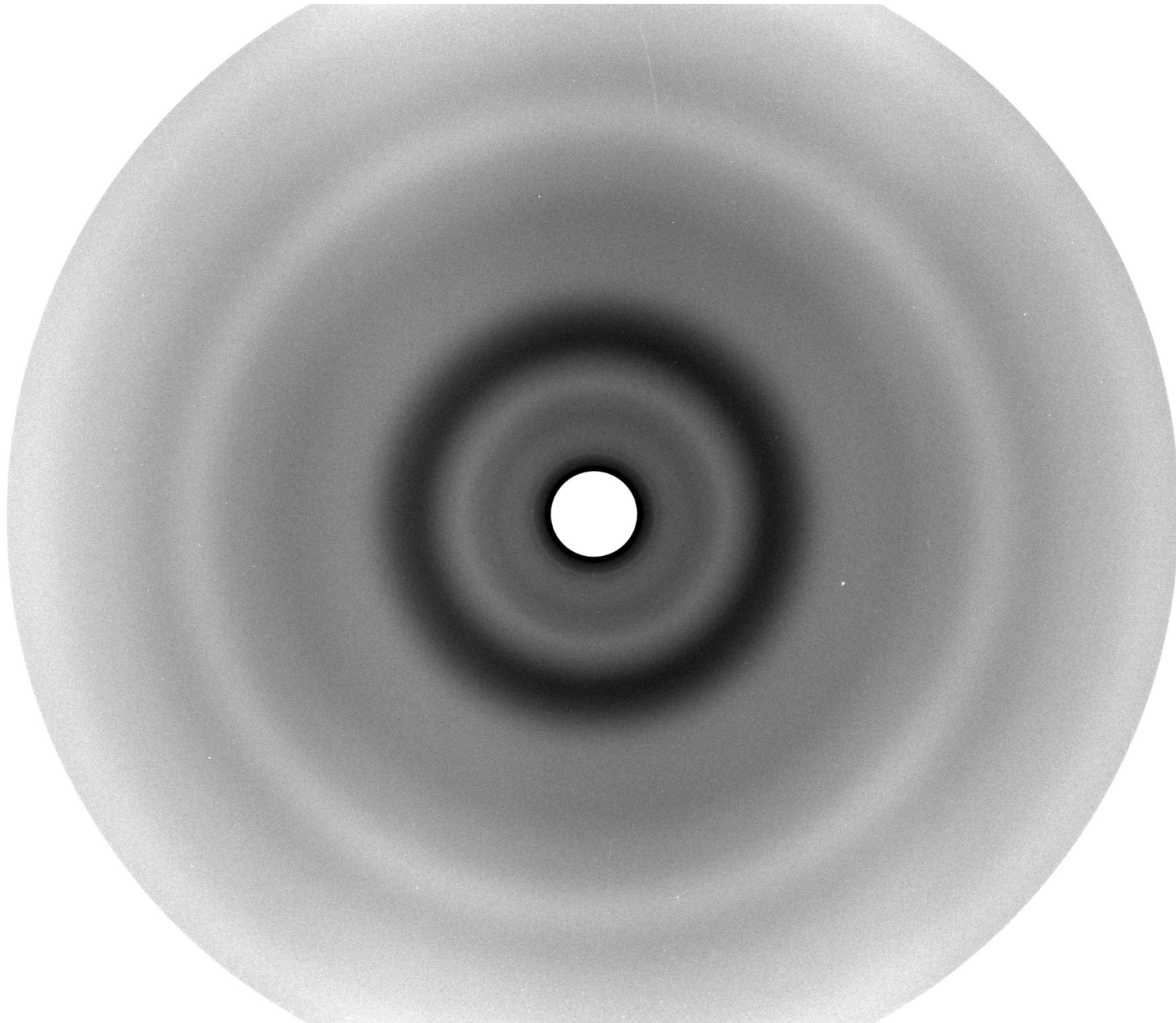


Cy = cyclohexyl

GED Experiment



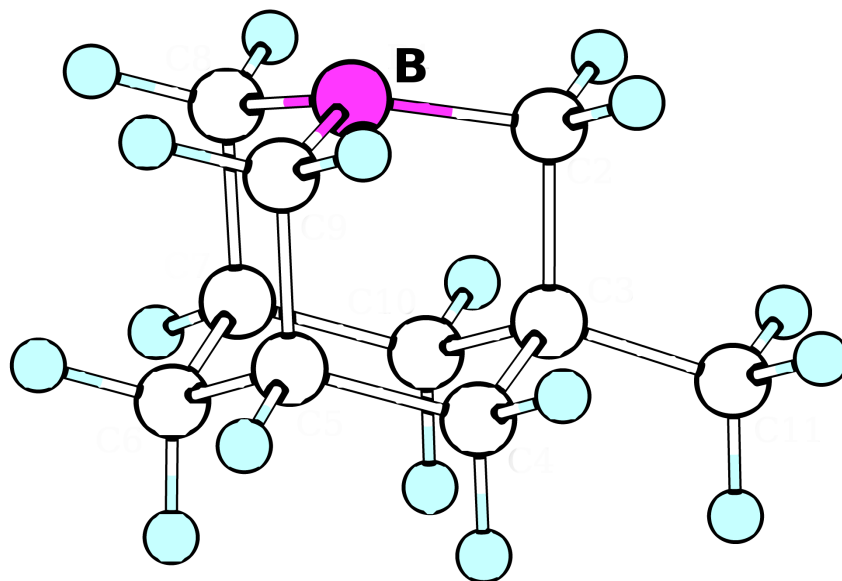
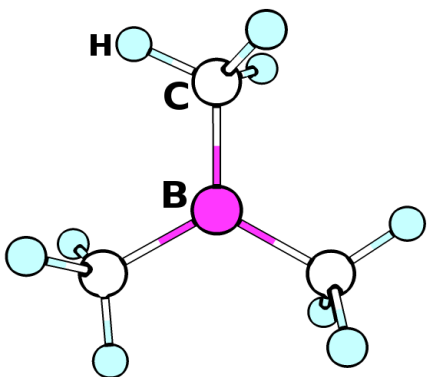
An example of diffraction pattern



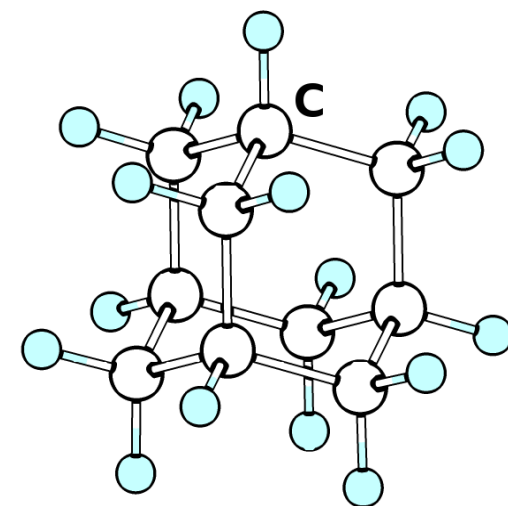
Experimental structure: “pyramidality” of the boron atom

3-Methyl-1-boraadamantane

Trimethylborane



Adamantane



$\angle(\text{C-X-C})$, degrees

120.0

>

116.5(2)

>

109.8(5)

$\Sigma \angle(\text{C-X-C})$, degrees

360.0

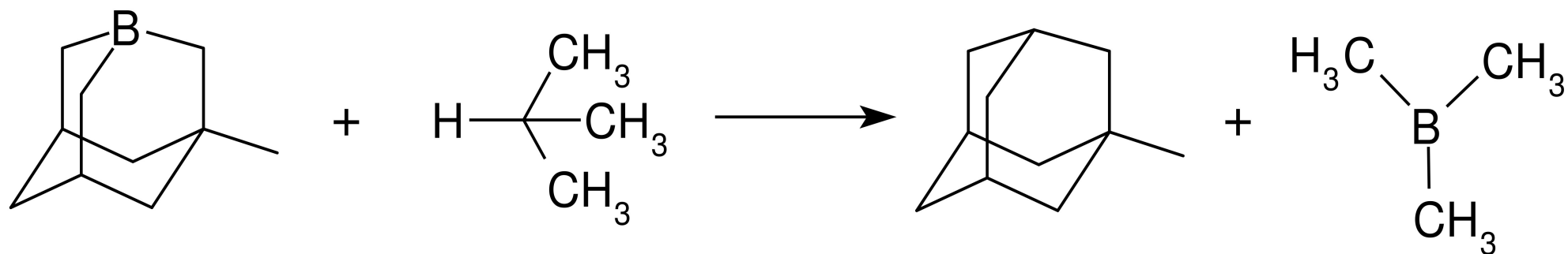
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349.4(4)

>

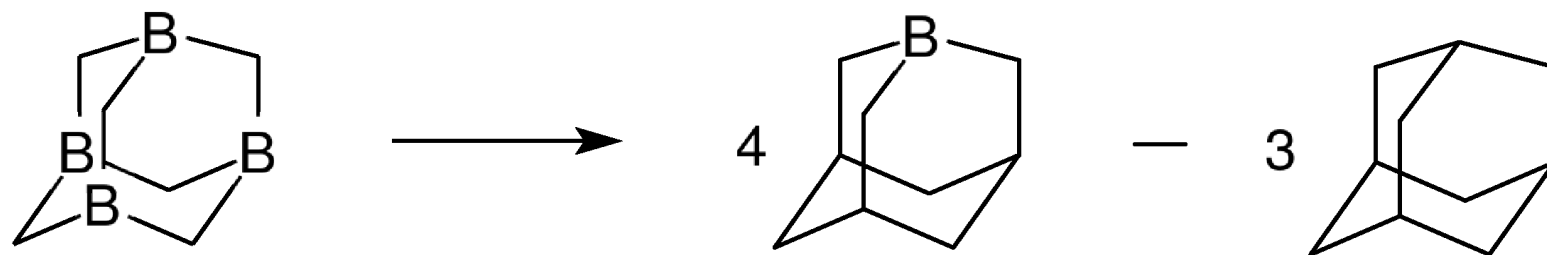
329.4(10)

Strain energy: Isodesmic reactions



$$\Delta H_{r,298}^{\circ} (\text{G4}) = -14.1 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

However,

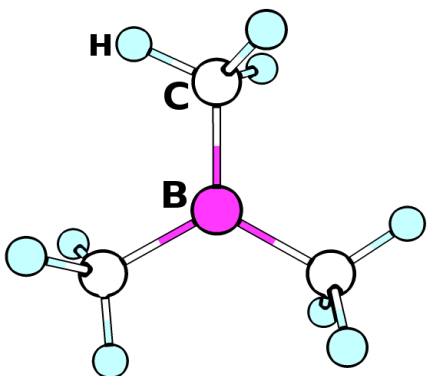


$$\Delta H_{r,298}^{\circ} (\text{B3LYP/6-311+G}^{**}) = 34.6 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

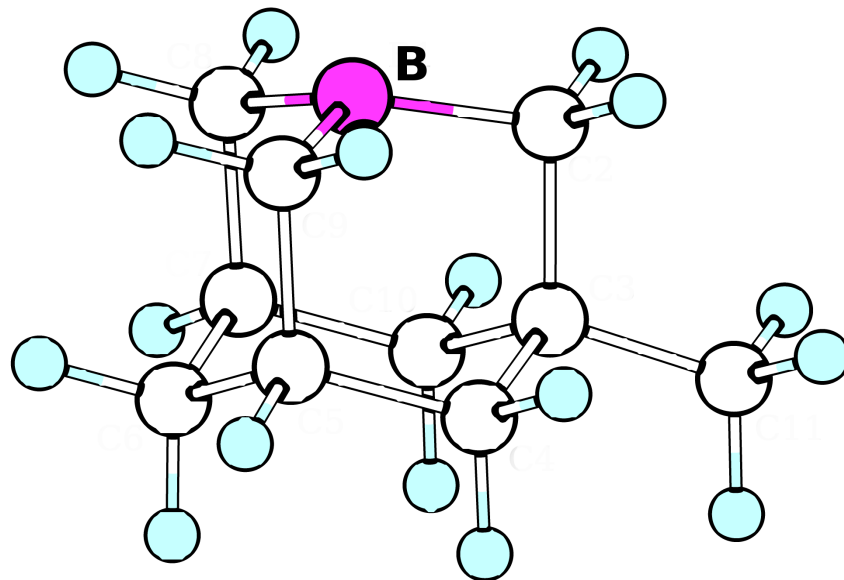
$$\Delta H_{r,298}^{\circ} (\text{G4}) = 35.9 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

Experimental structure: B-C bonds

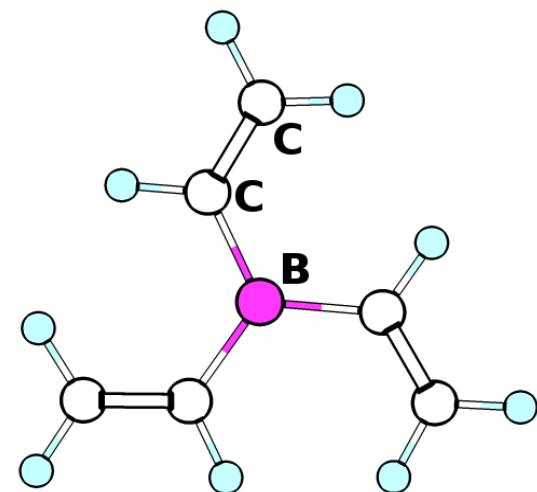
Trimethylborane



3-Methyl-1-boraadamantane



Trivinylborane



$r_g(\text{B-C}), \text{\AA}:$

1.578(3)

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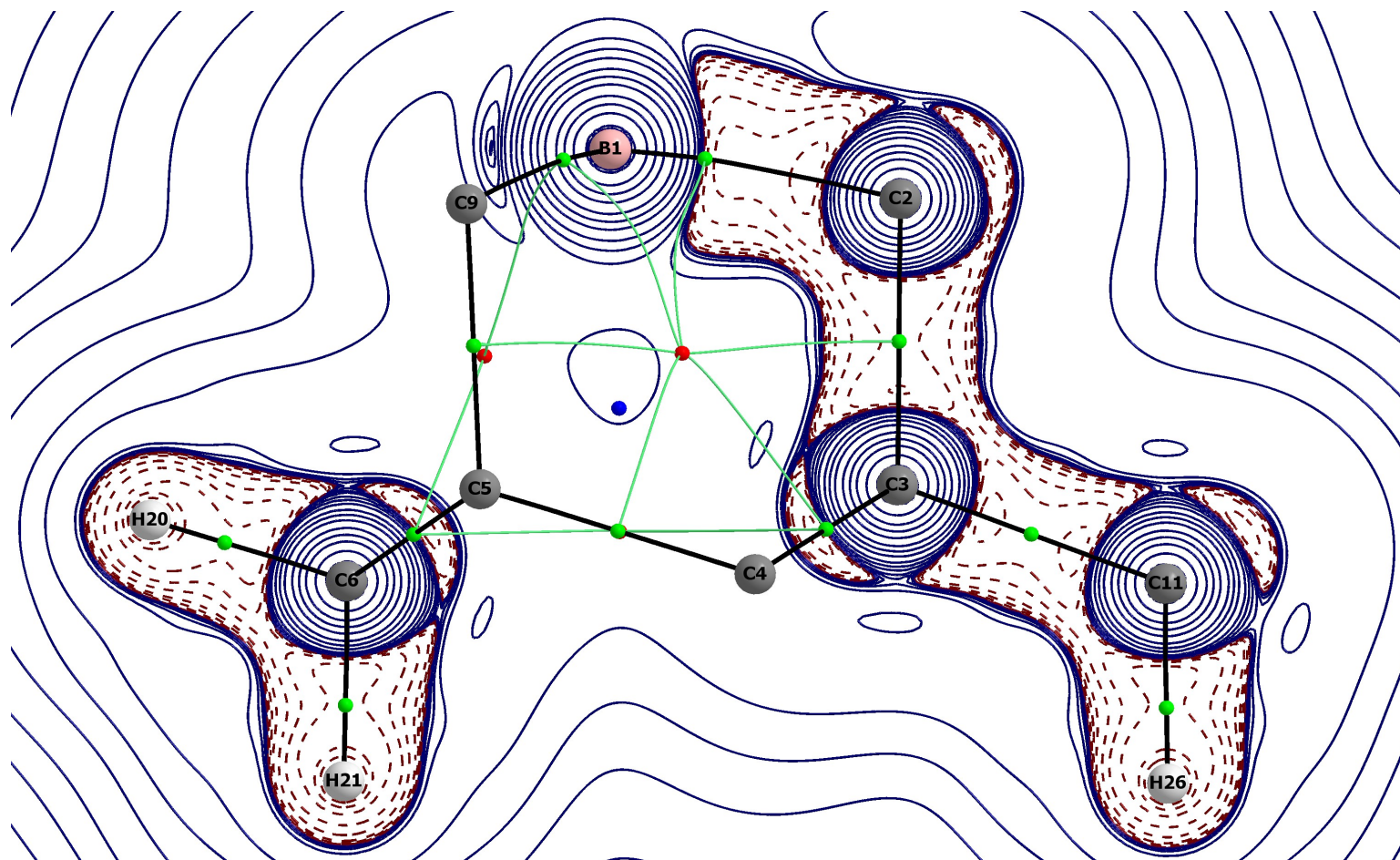
1.565(5)

>

1.560(3)

L. S. Bartell and B. L. Carroll, *J. Chem. Phys.* (1965) 42, 3076.

A. Foord, B. Beagley, W. Reade and I. A. Steer, *J. Mol. Struct.* (1975) 24, 131.

$\nabla^2\rho$ 

$\angle(\text{C-B-C})_{\text{av}} = 119.0$ (QTAIM) vs. 116.5(2) (GED)

B-C bond ellipticity: 0.26 (C-C in benzene: 0.21; in ethylene: 0.38)

Analysis of orbitals. What is NBO?

- ◆ Localized orbitals.
- ◆ Perturbation theory energy analysis.
- ◆ Directionality and “Bond bending” analysis.
- ◆ Natural population analysis.

Example:

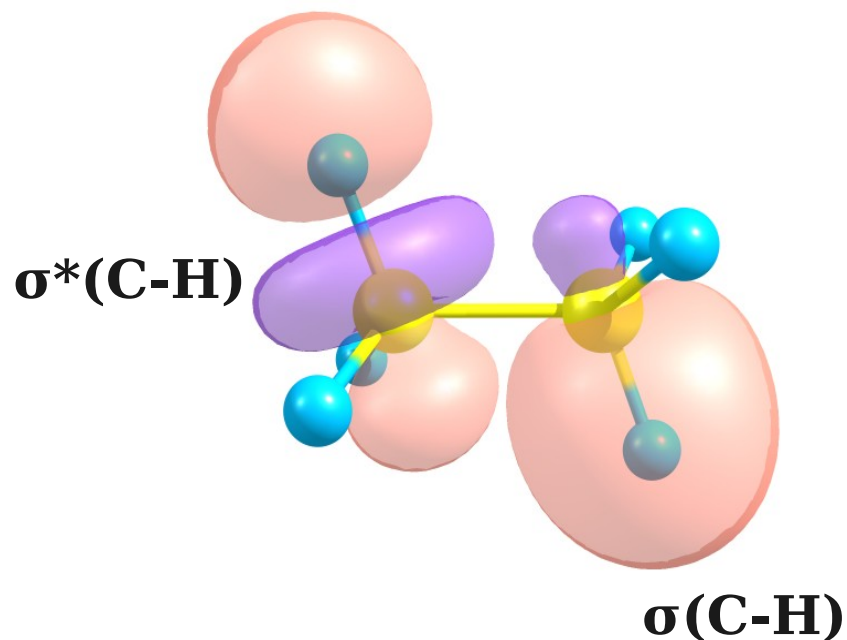
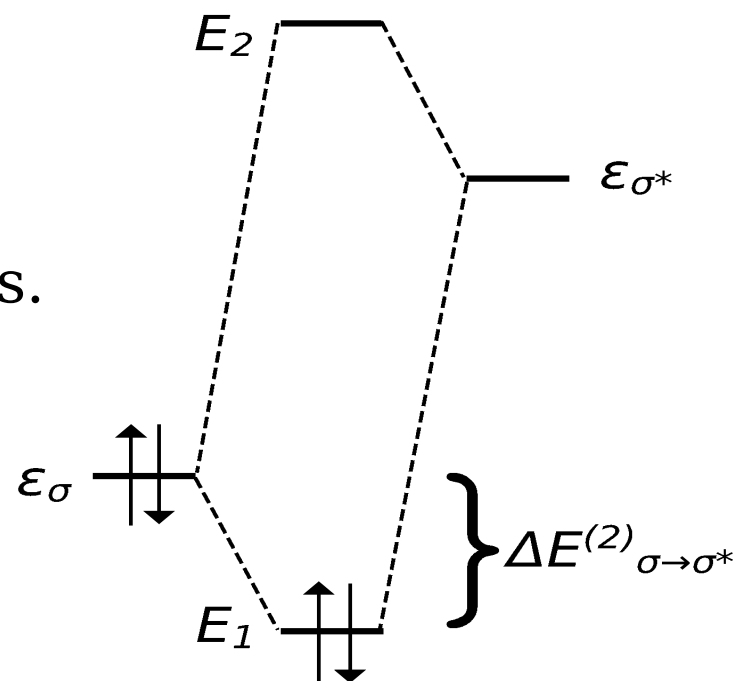
Nature (2001), v. **411**, p. 565:

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**Hyperconjugation not steric
 repulsion leads to the staggered
 structure of ethane**

Vojislava Pophristic & Lionel Goodman

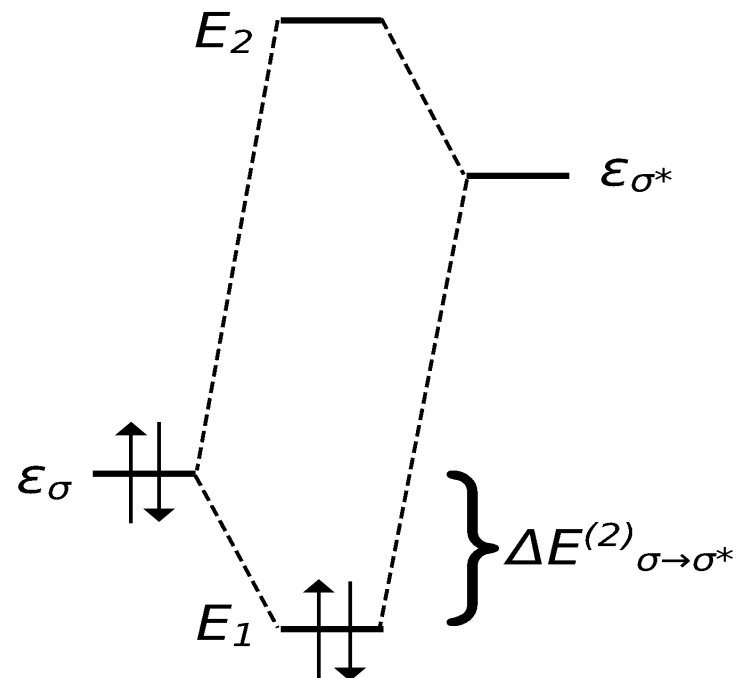
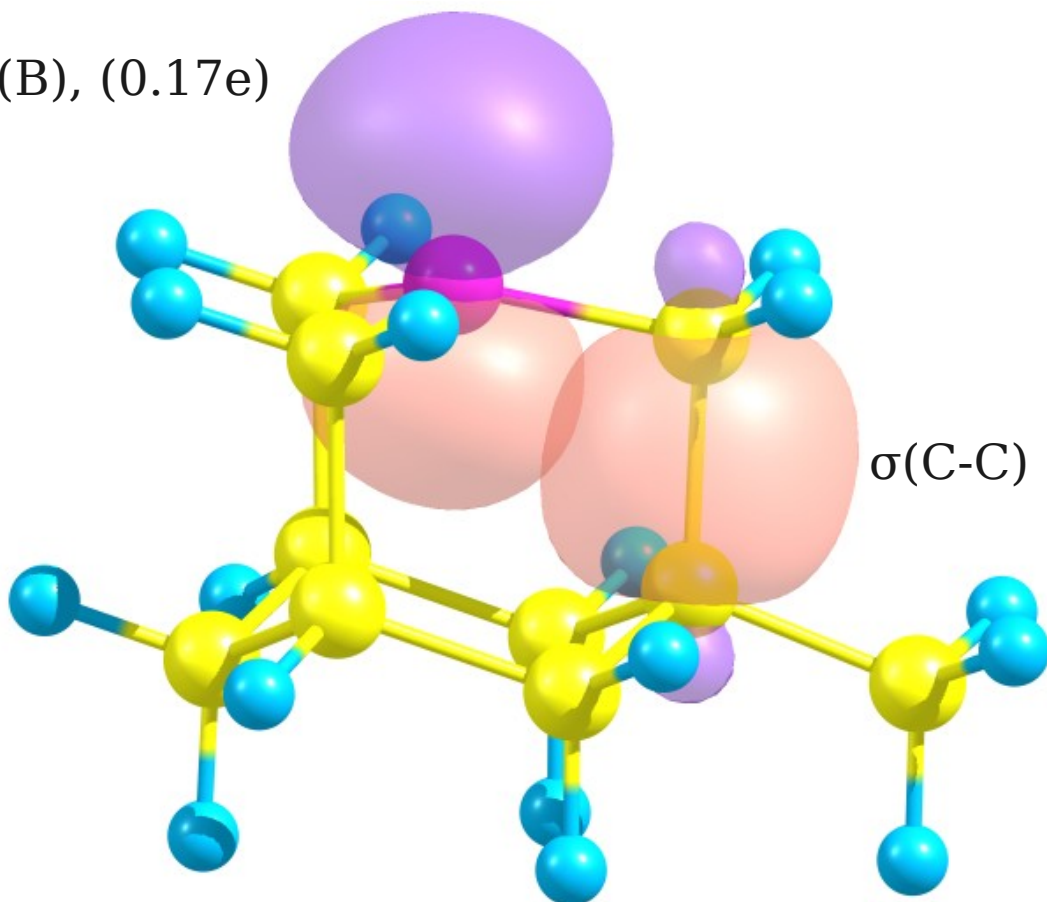
*Wright and Rieman Chemistry Laboratories, Rutgers University, New Brunswick,
 New Jersey 08903, USA*

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Analysis of orbitals: NBO

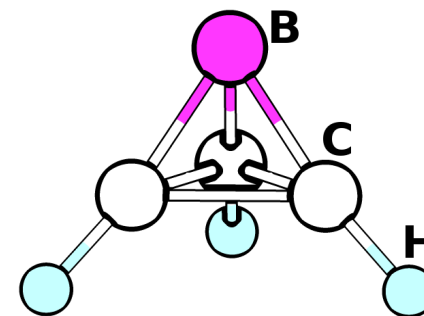
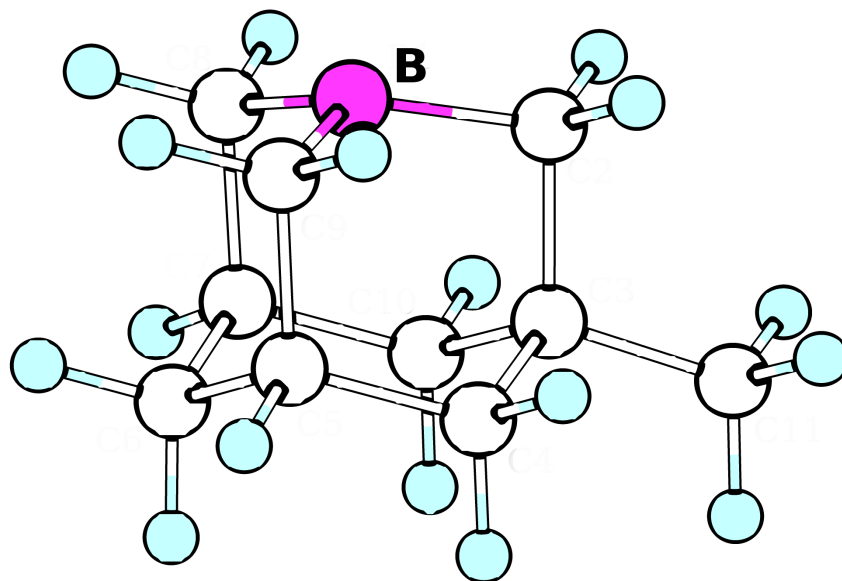
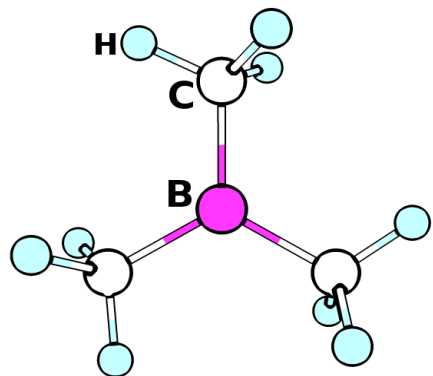
Lp*(B), (0.17e)



$$\Delta E^{(2)} = 15.4 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

$\angle \text{Lp}^*/\sigma(\text{B-C}) = 88.2^\circ$, i.e. even less than 90.0° !
 $= 101.1^\circ$ (HF/3-21G*) Wagner, et al., JACS, 2003

Comparison with BMe_3 and BC_3H_3



$\angle(\text{C-B-C})$:
120.0

116.5(2)

65.2

$\sigma(\text{B-C})$ electronic configuration:

$\text{sp}^2(\text{B})\text{-sp}^{1.9}(\text{C})$

$\text{sp}^2(\text{B})\text{-sp}^{2.1}(\text{C})$

$\text{sp}^2(\text{B})\text{-sp}^{2.3}(\text{C})$

B charges,
AIM:

2.12

2.06

1.76

NBO:

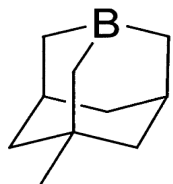
0.93

0.94

0.73

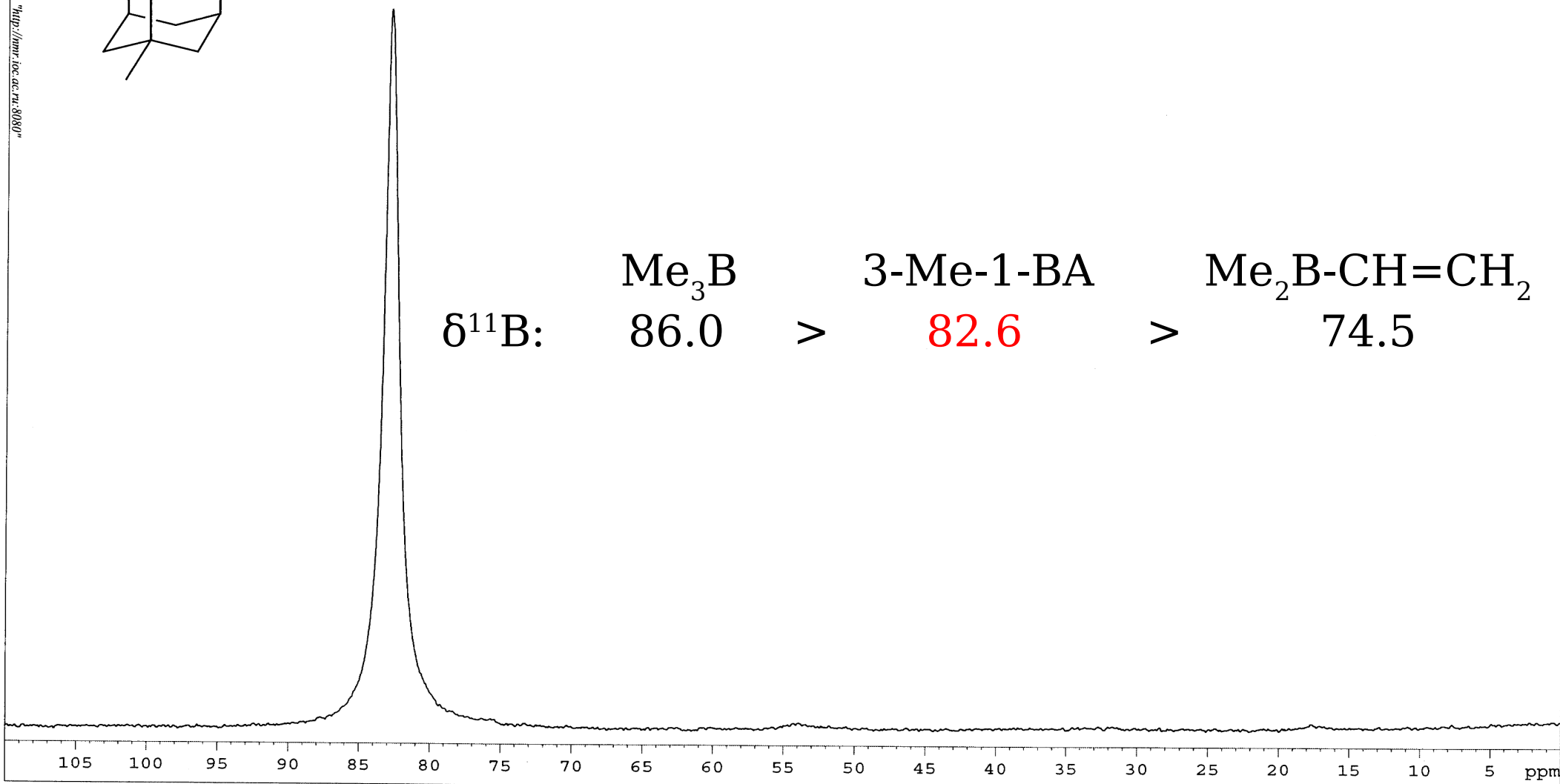
© Zelinsky Institute of Organic Chemistry, Moscow; Bruker AM300 SF=96.29 MHz {11B} SI=32K SW=48077 O1=-238 PW=14.3 AQ=0.339 RD=3.00 NS=1 SR=0.00 TE=299K 22 December 2010 Opr: Shulishov E.V.; Solv: CDCl3;

/ERDS g2112001



$$\begin{aligned}\delta(^{11}\text{B}) &= 82.6 \text{ ppm (Experiment, CDCl}_3\text{)} \\ &= 83.0 \text{ ppm (GIAO-B3LYP/aug-cc-pVTZ)}\end{aligned}$$

$\delta^{11}\text{B:}$	Me_3B	$>$	3-Me-1-BA	$>$	$\text{Me}_2\text{B-CH=CH}_2$
	86.0		82.6		74.5



Outline

