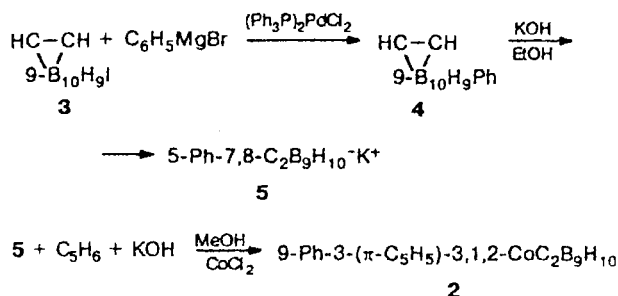


In such a simple way, we synthesized compound **2**, which is the first organoboron derivative of π-cyclopentadienyl-π-dicarbollylcobalt.

The structure of compound **2** was confirmed by elemental analysis and independent synthesis according to the following scheme:

Scheme 2



9-Phenyl-*o*-carborane (**4**) obtained under the action of PhMgBr on 9-iodo-*o*-carborane (**3**) in the presence of (Ph₃P)₂PdCl₂ according to the procedure³ was cleaved with an alcohol solution of KOH to anion **5**; the latter was isolated as the tetraethylammonium salt. Complex **2** identical to that obtained above was synthesized in the reaction of anion **5** with cyclopentadiene and CoCl₂ in a fair yield following a procedure reported in Ref. 6. It should be noted that we are the first who applied this procedure to *B*-organyl-7,8-dicarbundaecaborate salts.

Further, we plan to show that the cross-coupling reaction using organozinc compounds can be used as a general procedure for synthesizing various compounds of the *B*-organyl-3-(π-C₅H₅)-3,1,2-CoC₂B₉H₁₀ type.

Experimental

The starting 9-iodo-*o*-carborane⁷ and 9-phenyl-*o*-carborane³ were synthesized following known procedures. Column chromatography was performed using L 100/160 silica gel.

9-Iodo-3-π-cyclopentadienyl-3,1,2-dicarbollylcobalt (1). A mixture of KOH (5.6 g, 0.1 mol) and compound **3** (2.7 g, 0.01 mol) in 20 mL of abs. methanol was refluxed for 2 h. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and a cooled mixture of CoCl₂·6H₂O (5.9 g, 0.025 mol) in 15 mL of methanol and cyclopentadiene (1.32 g, 0.02 mol) was added. The mixture was stirred under an argon atmosphere for 1.5 h at 45–50 °C, cooled to 20 °C, and poured into water. The residue was filtered off and washed with water, and then with diluted hydrochloric acid. The residue was dissolved in acetone, then water was added and acetone was evaporated *in vacuo*, and the crystals precipitated were filtered off and dried *in vacuo* over

P₂O₅. The crystals were purified by recrystallization from a toluene–hexane mixture and column chromatography (benzene) to give compound **1** (1.7 g, 45%), m.p. 176 °C. Found (%): C, 22.00; H, 4.34; B, 24.90; Co, 15.28. C₇H₁₅B₉CoI. Calculated (%): C, 21.97; H, 3.95; B, 25.46; Co, 15.41.

9-Phenyl-3-π-cyclopentadienyl-3,1,2-dicarbollylcobalt (2). C₆H₅MgCl (0.03 mol) in 25 mL of THF was added to a solution of ZnCl₂ (4 g, 0.03 mol) in 25 mL of THF at 20 °C. The mixture was stirred under an argon atmosphere for 30 min and compound **1** (3.82 g, 0.01 mol) and (Ph₃P)₄Pd (0.2 g, 0.0002 mol) in 15 mL of THF were added. The obtained solution was refluxed for 40 h. The reaction mass was treated with 10% hydrochloric acid and extracted with ether. The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄. The solvent was removed, and the residue was purified by recrystallization from heptane and column chromatography (benzene) to give compound **2** (1.16 g, 35%), m.p. 215 °C. Found (%): C, 47.47; H, 6.41; B, 28.78. C₁₃H₂₀B₉Co. Calculated (%): C, 46.97; H, 6.06; B, 29.28.

Potassium salt of 5-phenyl-7,8-dicarbundaecaborate (5). A mixture of compound **4** (2.2 g, 0.01 mol) and KOH (1.7 g, 0.03 mol) in 20 mL of MeOH was refluxed until starting compound **4** disappeared. The potassium salt was identified by synthesizing a tetraethylammonium salt, m.p. 120 °C (from water). Found (%): C, 55.66; H, 10.31; B, 28.57; N, 4.15. C₁₆H₃₆B₉N. Calculated (%): C, 56.34; H, 10.67; B, 28.65; N, 4.11.

9-Phenyl-3-π-cyclopentadienyl-3,1,2-dicarbollylcobalt (2). The solution of potassium salt **5** obtained in the preceding run was treated with CoCl₂·6H₂O (5.9 g, 0.25 mol) in 15 mL of MeOH and cyclopentadiene (1.32 g, 0.02 mol), analogously to the synthesis of compound **1** described above, to give compound **2** (2 g, 60%, m.p. 214 °C) identical to that obtained from compound **1** and PhZnCl.

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