

Hydrogen-Atom Transfer Photochemistry of
Tetrakis(μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)

Thesis by Robert J. Sweeney

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All my life I've been a blade of grass in the wind
Or like a stubborn tree I let the wind shape me
But now, I'm feeling bold enough to let go my hold
And I'll not be a blade of grass again
I'm gonna be the wind

-Laurie Lewis

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Harry Gray provided me with options, which at times are more valuable than almost anything else. Of course, Harry's also a great source of humor and perspective and he's taught me a lot of what I thought I came to Caltech to learn. Jack Beauchamp helped me learn lessons which I never intended to learn, but as it turns out, I'm glad I did. Tom Dunn seems like my third advisor. For four years, he was a most accessible and helpful guide through what I often thought of as a swamp of electronics and design.

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and he also deserves a lot of thanks for when things were going well, too.

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Of course, Erica's filled all the roles I've mentioned so far. I look forward to our future collaborations.

Abstract

In many senses, the hydrogen-atom transfer reactions observed with the triplet excited state of pyrophosphito-bridged platinum(II) dimers resemble the reactions of organic ketone $n\pi^*$ states. The first two chapters describe our attempts to understand the reactivity differences between these two chromophores. Reactivity of the metal dimers is strongly regulated by the detailed nature of the ligands that ring the axial site, the hydrogen-abstraction center. A hydrogen-bonded network linking the ligands facilitates H-atom transfer quenching with alcohols through the formation of a hydrogen-bonded complex between the alcohol and a dimer. For substrates of equal C-H bond strength that lack a hydroxyl group (e.g., benzyl hydrocarbons), the quenching rate is several orders of magnitude slower.

The shape and size of the axial site, as determined by the ligands, also discriminate among quenchers by their steric characteristics. Very small quenchers quench slowly because of high entropies of activation, while very large ones have large enthalpic barriers. The two effects find a balance with quenchers of "just the right size."

The third chapter discusses the design of a mass spectrometer that uses positron annihilation to ionize neutral molecules. The mass spectrometer creates positron-molecule adducts whose annihilation produces fragmentation products that may yield information on the bonding of positrons in such complexes.

Table of Contents

	Page
Dedication	ii
Acknowledgements	iii
Abstract	v
Table of Contents	vi
List of Tables	vii
List of Figures	ix
Chapter 1 Introduction	2
Experimental Details	5
Results and Discussion	9
Appendix 1	26
Appendix 2	29
References	41
Chapter 2 Introduction	44
Experimental Details	47
Results and Discussion	52
References	64
Appendix	66
Chapter 3 Introduction	109
Mass Spectrometer Design	116
Data Analysis	125
Instrumental Details	130
References	145

List of Tables

Chapter 1		Page
Table 1	${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ Stern-Volmer quenching rate constants for organic H-atom donors Alcohols RR'CHOH	11
Table 2	${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence quenching parameters for selected alcohols RR'CHOH	16
Table 3.	Arrhenius parameters for ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence quenching by alcohols RR'CHOH	18
Table 4	Product formation rates and reaction efficiencies for selected quenchers	24
 Chapter 2		
Table 1.	Selected bond distances for BF_2Pt_2 and Pt_2	53
Table 2.	Selected bond angles for BF_2Pt_2 and Pt_2 .	53
Table 3.	Selected geometric parameters for BF_2Pt_2 and other BF_2 -bridged square-planar, platinum phosphito complexes.	55
Table 4.	Emission parameters for BF_2Pt_2 and Pt_2	59
Table 5.	Photophysical parameters for axial dihydrides	59
Table 6.	Stern-Volmer quenching rate constants for the reaction of excited platinum dimers and organic H-atom donors	62
Table A1	Crystal and Intensity Collection Data for Tetrakis(<i>tetra-n-butylammonium</i>) tetrakis(bis (difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)	67

Table A2	Final Anion Parameters for Tetrakis(tetra- <i>n</i> -butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)	68
Table A3	Final Cation Parameters for Tetrakis(tetra- <i>n</i> -butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)	70
Table A4	Assigned Hydrogen Parameters for Tetrakis(tetra- <i>n</i> -butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)	71
Table A5	Anisotropic Parameters for Tetrakis(tetra- <i>n</i> -butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)	73
Table A6	Complete Distances and Angles for Tetrakis(tetra- <i>n</i> -butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)	74
Table A7	Observed and Calculated Structure Factors for Tetrakis(tetra- <i>n</i> -butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)	80

Chapter 3

Table 1	Critical charges for the attachment of positrons to free atoms.	112
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List of Figures

Chapter 1		Page
Figure 1	The structure of the tetrakis(μ -pyrophosphito) diplatinate(II) tetraanion	3
Figure 2	The dependence of the ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ quenching rate constant on the C-H bond strength for a variety of organic H-atom donor quenchers. Squares represent data for sterically hindered alcohols.	10
Figure 3	A proposed view of alcohol "docking" onto Pt_2 ligands.	13
Figure 4	The Stern-Volmer quenching plot for the quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence with α -methylbenzyl alcohol.	15
Figure 5	Quenching data for the reaction of α -methylbenzyl alcohol with ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ plotted according to Equation (3).	17
Figure 6	The variation of the Stern-Volmer quenching rate k_q as a function of the cone angle of α -substituents on benzyl alcohols.	20
Figure 7	Absorption of the 313 nm Pt_2H_2 band as a function of the time of irradiation into the Pt_2 absorption band at 372 nm. The H-atom donor quencher is benzyl alcohol (0.077M).	23
Figure 8	Calibration plot for the quantitative determination of bibenzyl using biphenyl as an internal GC standard.	30

Figure 9	Stern-Volmer plot for the quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence by ethylbenzene	31
Figure 10	Stern-Volmer plot for the quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence by α -deutero- α -methylbenzyl alcohol	32
Figure 11	Stern-Volmer plot for the quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence by ethylene glycol	33
Figure 12	Michaelis-Menten plot for the quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence by ethylene glycol	34
Figure 13	Temperature dependence of the rate of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence quenching by ethylene glycol (9.0M)	35
Figure 14	Temperature dependence of the rate of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence quenching by α -methylbenzyl alcohol (0.24M)	36
Figure 15	Temperature dependence of the rate of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence quenching by α -methylbenzyl alcohol (6.0M)	37
Figure 16	Stern-Volmer plot for the quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence by 3-methyl-2-butanol	38
Figure 17	Michaelis-Menten plot for the quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence by 3-methyl-2-butanol	39
Figure 18	Temperature dependence of the rate of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence quenching by 3-methyl-2-butanol (7.4M)	40

Chapter 2

Figure 1	Structure of one face of the tetrakis(μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II) tetraanion.	45
Figure 2	An ORTEP drawing of tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II). Thermal ellipsoids are shown at the 20% probability level; the BF_2 groups are one-tenth scale.	46
Figure 3	An ORTEP drawing of one face of the tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II) tetraanion shown at the 10% probability level.	54
Figure 4	Structures of previously reported difluoroborato-substituted, square-planar, phosphito platinum complexes.	57
Figure 5	Quenching rates for ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ and ${}^3\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence with H-atom donors in acetonitrile solutions at room temperature.	61

Chapter 3

Figure 1	A schematic diagram of the Positron Annihilation Mass Spectrometer.	117
Figure 2	The PEPICO diagram for ethylene.	127
Figure 3	The photoelectron spectrum for ethylene.	128
Figure 4	A flowchart describing the electronic controls of the Positron Annihilation Mass Spectrometer.	137
Figure 5	The Gate circuit.	139
Figure 6	The Switch circuit.	140

Figure 7	The Inverter circuit.	141
Figure 8	The Extract circuit.	142

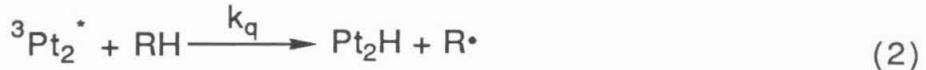
Chapter 1

Hydrogen-Atom Transfer Reactions of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ with Alcohols and Aromatic Hydrocarbons

Robert J. Sweeney, Erica L. Harvey, Harry B. Gray

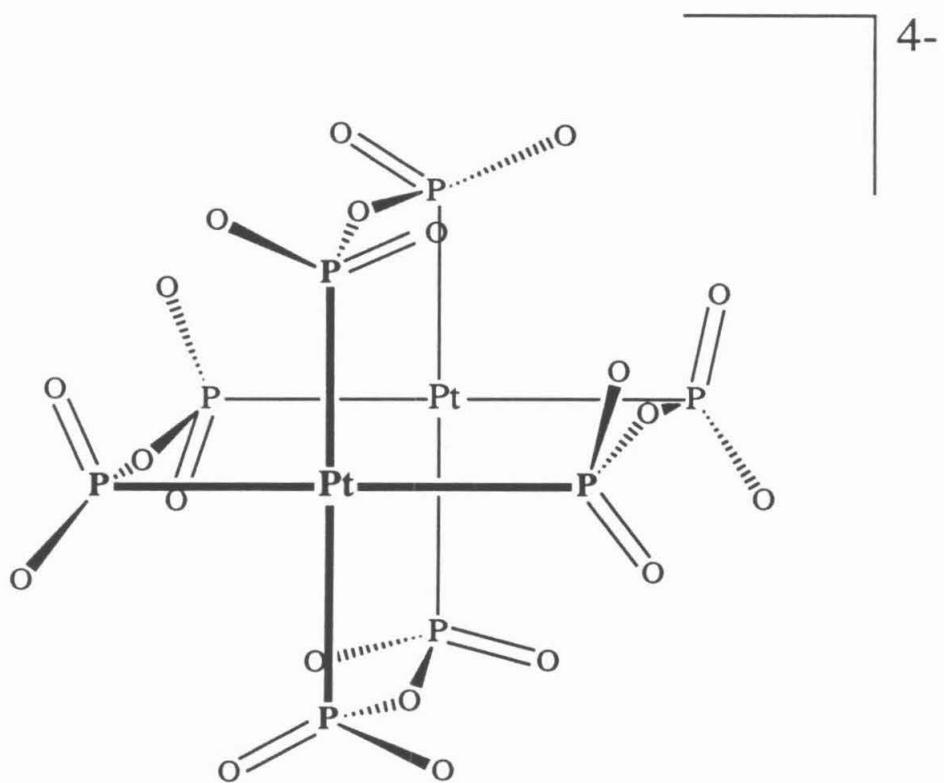
Introduction

The triplet excited state of tetrakis(μ -pyrophosphito) diplatinate(II) (Figure 1, ground state abbreviated Pt₂) is deactivated by reaction with a variety of hydrogen-donating organic species,^{1, 2} including alcohols,³⁻⁵ benzyl hydrocarbons,⁴ alkenes^{3, 6} and main-group hydrides.⁷ The initial photoproducts are organic radicals, and the monohydride Pt₂H;^{3, 5, 8} subsequent, poorly understood, steps lead to formation of the stable axial dihydride Pt₂H₂⁹ and typical organic radical products (e.g., dimers from alkanes, ketones from alcohols).⁴ In contrast to other hydrogen-abstraction reactions, the hydrogenated product Pt₂H₂ is efficiently photoconverted back to Pt₂ with the evolution of H₂, thus completing a catalytic cycle.⁹



The vast range of rate constants³ for the C-H activation step (2) suggests that Pt₂ may be useful in selective functionalization of organic substrates. The utility of Pt₂ as a photo-dehydrogenation catalyst depends on several factors that are not well understood,

Figure 1. The structure of the tetrakis(μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II) tetraanion.



Note: Protons (not shown) bridge neighboring P=O and P-O groups

namely, dehydrogenation selectivity and overall reaction efficiencies.

In an effort to address these questions, we have examined in detail the reactions of alcohols and aromatic hydrocarbons with $^3\text{Pt}_2^*$. In contrast to previous work on $^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ dehydrogenations, the rates of both the initial abstraction step and the stable product formation have been determined.

Several excellent reviews of $\text{Pt}_2^{1, 2}$ and its photochemistry¹⁰ have recently been published. An extensive background will not be presented here, and readers are referred to these articles for further information.

Experimental Details

Materials. The tetra-*n*-butylammonium (TBA) salt of Pt₂ was prepared from the potassium salt as described previously.¹¹ The tetra-*n*-octylammonium (TOA) salt is prepared by vigorous mixing of ethyl ether with an aqueous mixture of K₄Pt₂ and TOABr (Aldrich 98%), followed by drying and evaporation of the ether phase. [TOA]₄Pt₂ is a yellow, viscous oil that resisted attempts at crystallization. Calculated 54.1%C, 9.88%H, 2.0%N. Found 54.4%C, 9.81%H, 1.55%N. [TOA]₄Pt₂ dissolves in diethyl ether, toluene, methylene chloride and acetonitrile, but not in water.

Burdick and Jackson High-Purity, UV grade acetonitrile was used as received as solvent for all experiments. Isopropanol, 2-butanol (Aldrich Gold Label 99+%), 3-methyl-2-butanol (Aldrich 99%), toluene (Burdick and Jackson High-Purity Solvent) and ethylene glycol (Aldrich 99+) were used as received. Benzyl alcohol, 1-phenyl-1-ethanol (methylbenzyl alcohol), 1-phenyl-1-propanol and diphenylmethane were purchased from Aldrich, reagent grade; 2-methyl-1-phenyl-1-propanol was purchased from Wiley, 97%. Purification of ethylbenzene, cumene and *tert*-butylbenzene is detailed elsewhere.¹² The liquid alcohols and hydrocarbons were purified by fractional distillation under vacuum or a nitrogen atmosphere and stored under nitrogen or argon. The solid quencher 2,2-dimethyl-1-phenyl-1-propanol (Wiley 97%) was sublimed under vacuum two times immediately prior to use. The monodeuterated alcohol PhCD(OH)CH₃ was synthesized by reducing acetophenone with NaBD₄ and quenching the reaction with H₂O.

Quenching studies. Acetonitrile solutions containing $[TBA]_4Pt_2$ ($1\text{-}3 \times 10^{-4}$ M) plus incrementally varied quencher concentrations were degassed with at least 5 freeze-pump-thaw cycles on a vacuum line with a limiting pressure of $\sim 10^{-5}$ torr. Quenchers were added directly to the quenching cell (roundbottom flask connected by two arms to 1 mm and 1 cm cuvettes and sealed by teflon vacuum valves), using a syringe of the appropriate volume (between 10 μL and 1 mL); the solution was opened to air for the addition of each quencher aliquot. Alternatively, relatively concentrated quencher solutions were successively diluted by additions of acetonitrile. Excited-state lifetimes (τ) were measured with a Quanta Ray Nd:YAG (8 ns fwhm; 355 nm excitation) laser system described elsewhere.¹³ Emission was monitored at 518 nm. Quenching rate constants and the quantities derived from them have estimated associated errors of <10%.

Cumene and ethylbenzene react rapidly with Pt_2 in the presence of air with loss of Pt_2 , requiring mixing of the two during quenching studies only after degassing. $[TOA]_4Pt_2$ in neat toluene also degrades rapidly in the presence of air.

Normal quenching studies were performed at room temperature. For activation parameter studies, temperature was controlled in the range 6°C to 80°C through immersion of the quenching cell in a water bath. The lifetime of $^3Pt_2^*$ in CH₃CN remains constant throughout the temperature range studied. Thus, changes in the $^3Pt_2^*$ lifetime as temperature varies, in the presence of a given quencher concentration, directly reflect changes in the quenching rate.

Kinetic data were analyzed by either linear Stern-Volmer plots of $(1/\tau - 1/\tau_0)$ versus quencher concentration [Q], or linear Michaelis-Menten plots of $(1/\tau - 1/\tau_0)^{-1}$ versus $[Q]^{-1}$.

The lifetime τ of $[\text{TOA}]_4\text{Pt}_2$ phosphorescence in toluene is 7.3 μsec . An unquenched τ_0 of 10.3 μsec in toluene is calculated if k_q is assumed to be the same as that found in CH_3CN solutions ($k_q = 4.2 \times 10^3 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$). Therefore, τ_0 is approximately invariant in acetonitrile, methanol and toluene! In quenching studies that employ high quencher concentrations, the quenchers may begin to alter the solvent's properties and therefore may change the unquenched lifetime of excited states, which may be sensitive to solvent viscosity or other properties. Since changes in the solvent medium do not significantly alter the natural lifetime τ_0 of Pt_2 , such effects are negligible and lifetime changes can be attributed solely to changes in the quenching rate.

Bulk photolyses. Acetonitrile solutions of $[\text{TBA}]_4\text{Pt}_2$ ($\sim 3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$) were degassed with at least 5 freeze-pump-thaw cycles. Solutions were irradiated in a 1 cm cell, and the absorption changes were measured in an attached 1 mm cell. Cary 14 and Shimadzu UV-260 absorption spectrometers were used. For the irradiation source, a 1000W Hg-Xe lamp with cutoff and band-pass optical filters provided a photon flux of $\sim 10^{-7} \text{ Ei s}^{-1}$ for the wavelength range 340 nm to 400 nm. Actinometry was performed with Aberchrome 540, or *trans*-2-(2,5-dimethyl-3-furanyl)ethylidene-3-(1-methylethylidene)succinic anhydride, dissolved in degassed toluene (Burdick and Jackson High-Purity Solvent). Absorptions of both the actinometer and Pt_2 solutions are

sufficiently high that all photons reaching the solutions are absorbed.

Product Identification. Products were identified by gas chromatography and their retention times compared to those of authentic samples. In some cases the products were also identified through ^1H NMR. Prior to GC analysis, KPF₆ was added to photolyzed solutions to precipitate the platinum complex. Both Carbowax and glass columns were used with a flame ionization detector on the Hewlett-Packard 8410 GC. GC peak areas are proportional to moles of carbon detected; this relationship was verified for the bibenzyl/biphenyl system. Biphenyl was used as the internal standard. Although the k_q for biphenyl with Pt₂ is $\sim 10^5 \text{M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$, quenching does not lead to product formation and biphenyl is present at such low concentrations (less than 0.01 M) that its quenching is not significant.

Results and Discussion

H-atom transfer quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$

The reaction between ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ and organic substrates has typically been monitored by determining the rate with which the organic compound (Q) quenches the luminescence of the ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ excited state. The Stern-Volmer equation (Equation 1) describes the dependence of the excited state lifetime on the quencher concentration when deactivation of the excited state occurs via bimolecular reactions with a quencher.

$$\frac{1}{\tau} - \frac{1}{\tau_0} = k_q [Q] \quad (1)$$

The quenched and unquenched lifetimes of the luminescent excited state are given by τ and τ_0 , respectively; k_q is the Stern-Volmer quenching rate constant determined from the slope of a linear plot of $(1/\tau - 1/\tau_0)$ versus $[Q]$.

The rate of hydrogen-atom abstraction by ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$, as measured by the quenching rate k_q , is given for a variety of organic H-atom donors in Table 1. Figure 2 shows the correlation of quenching rate constants with C-H homolytic bond strength.

Benzyl alcohols quench ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ mainly through H-atom transfer, as demonstrated by the large kinetic isotope effect observed for quenching with methylbenzyl alcohol ($k_H/k_D=5$) and the observation of ketones and Pt_2H_2 as photolysis products in reasonably high yields (*vide infra*). Also, k_q tends to decrease with increasing D(C-H) for the alcohols, as observed in photoabstraction reactions by the $n\pi^*$ excited states of ketones.¹⁴⁻¹⁶

Figure 2. The dependence of the ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ quenching rate constant on the C-H bond strength for a variety of organic H-atom donor quenchers. Squares represent data for sterically hindered alcohols.

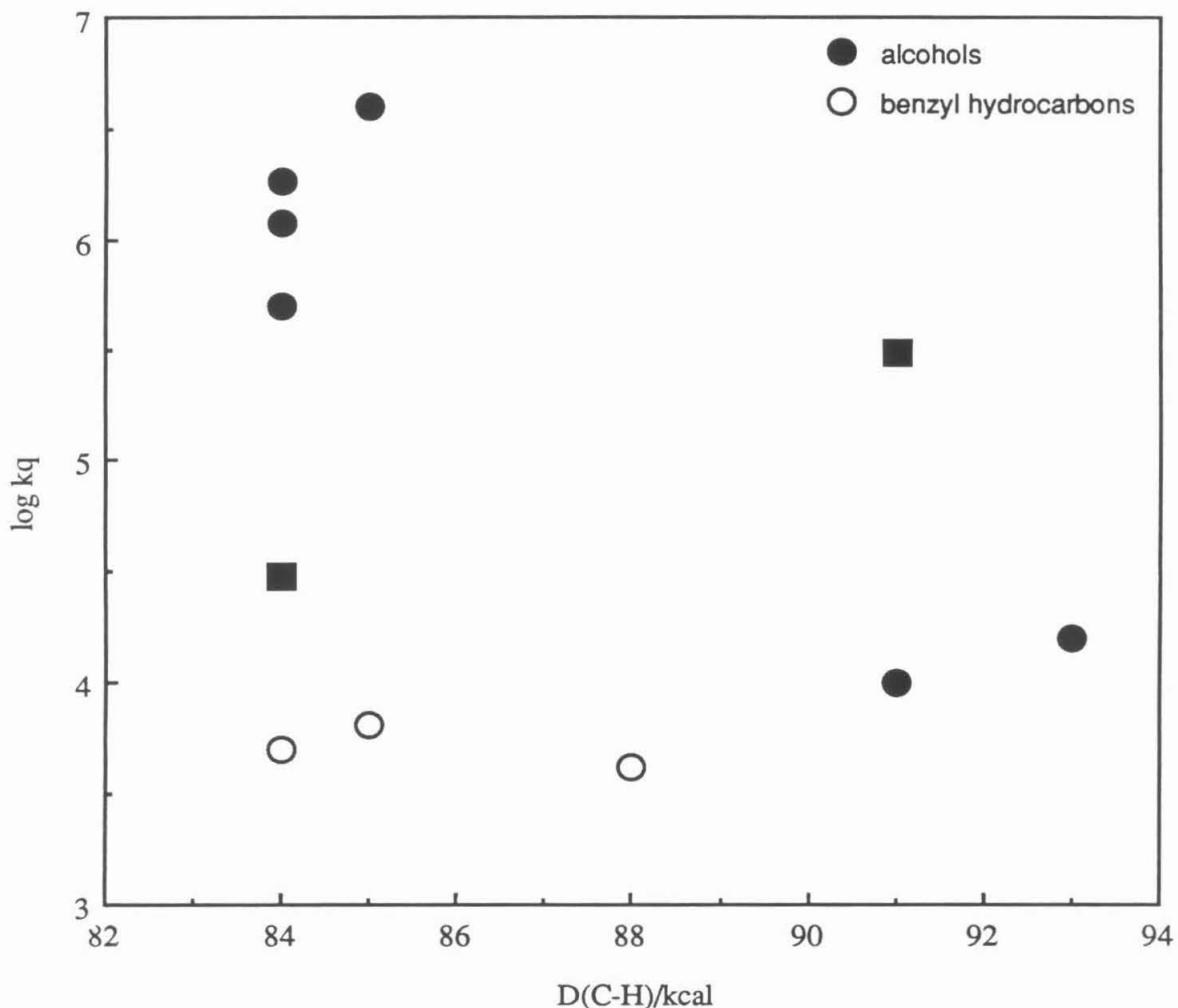


Table 1 ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ Stern-Volmer quenching rate constants for organic H-atom donors Alcohols RR'CHOH¹⁷

R	R'	k_q (M ⁻¹ s ⁻¹)	D(C-H) (kcal/mol)
Ph	H	4×10^6	85
Ph	CH ₃	1.8×10^6	84
Ph α -D	CH ₃	3.6×10^5	
Ph	CH ₂ CH ₃	1.2×10^6	84
Ph	CH(CH ₃) ₂	5×10^5	84
Ph	C(CH ₃) ₃	3×10^4	84
CH ₃	CH ₃	$\sim 10^4$	91
CH ₃	CH ₂ CH ₃	$\sim 10^4$	91
CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	3×10^5	91
CH ₂ OH	H	1.6×10^4	93

Benzyl Hydrocarbons

PhCH ₃	4.2×10^3	88
PhCD ₃	2.8×10^3	
PhCH ₂ CH ₃	6.4×10^3	85
PhCH(CH ₃) ₂	5.0×10^3	84
PhC(CH ₃) ₃	7.4×10^3	

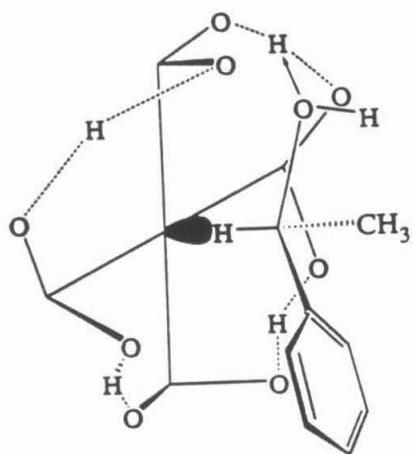
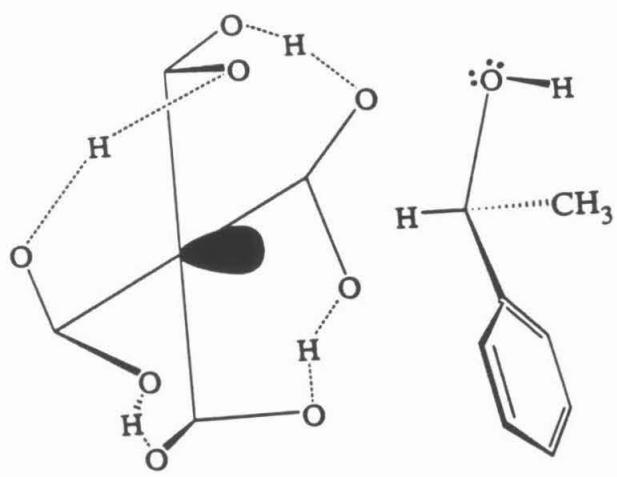
Benzyl hydrocarbons also quench ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ through H-atom abstraction, as confirmed by the formation of Pt₂H₂ and radical coupling products (e.g., bibenzyl from toluene). However, the main route of quenching by benzyl hydrocarbons apparently is not H-atom transfer, since the quenching rate remains approximately constant from toluene to *tert*-butylbenzene, although the latter has no easily abstractable hydrogen atoms. Also, radical coupling products are detected in low yield (*vide infra*) and the isotope effect for toluene ($k_H/k_D = 1.5$) is much lower than for the alcohols. Therefore, we report the k_q values as upper limits on the actual H-atom-transfer

quenching rate for these substrates. Clearly, atom-transfer quenching rates for $^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ with benzyl alcohols are much faster than the rates for hydrocarbons with comparable benzylic C-H bond strengths.

Steric interactions are a very plausible source of the unusual reactivity patterns observed for reactions of $^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ with organic substrates. In the triplet excited state of Pt_2 responsible for H-atom transfer reactions, an electron has been promoted from a $d\sigma^*$ orbital directed out along the Pt-Pt axis to a $p\sigma$ orbital localized between the two platinum atoms.^{11, 18} This leaves a hole/radical in the $d\sigma^*$ orbital, localized in the axial site. This situation is similar to the hole left in the oxygen-localized n orbital in the $n\pi^*$ state of organic ketones, which also abstract H atoms from suitable substrates.¹⁴ The high kinetic isotope effect for H-atom transfer suggests that the C-H bond forms a linear transition state along the Pt-H-C coordinate during H-atom transfer. The presence of OH moieties in alcohols gives rise to the possibility of H-bonding interactions between the substrate and the H-bonded terminal oxygens on the Pt_2 ligands. Such interactions may specifically facilitate the approach of alcohol substrates to the axial sites on the metal complex, preparatory to abstraction by the metal center (Figure 3).

Alcohols exhibit unusual quenching behavior when present at high concentrations. The rate of quenching, $1/\tau - 1/\tau_0$, reaches a limiting value as more alcohol is added (i.e., the Stern-Volmer plot becomes horizontal, Figure 4). The initial linear region is used to extract k_q . Nonlinearity has previously been attributed to self-

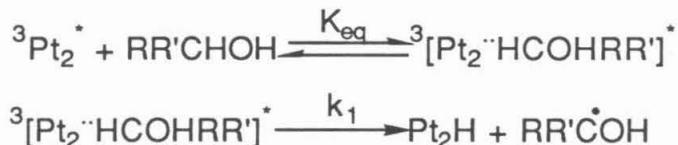
Figure 3. A proposed view of alcohol "docking" onto Pt₂ ligands.



dimerization of alcohol quenchers,¹⁹ but this model does not predict the limiting quenching rate observed.

A hydrogen-bonded intermediate alters the previously assumed bimolecular reaction model by dividing the quenching reaction into two steps. The first step is formation of an H-bonded precursor complex between the metal dimer and the alcohol substrate, followed by unimolecular H-atom transfer.

Scheme 2



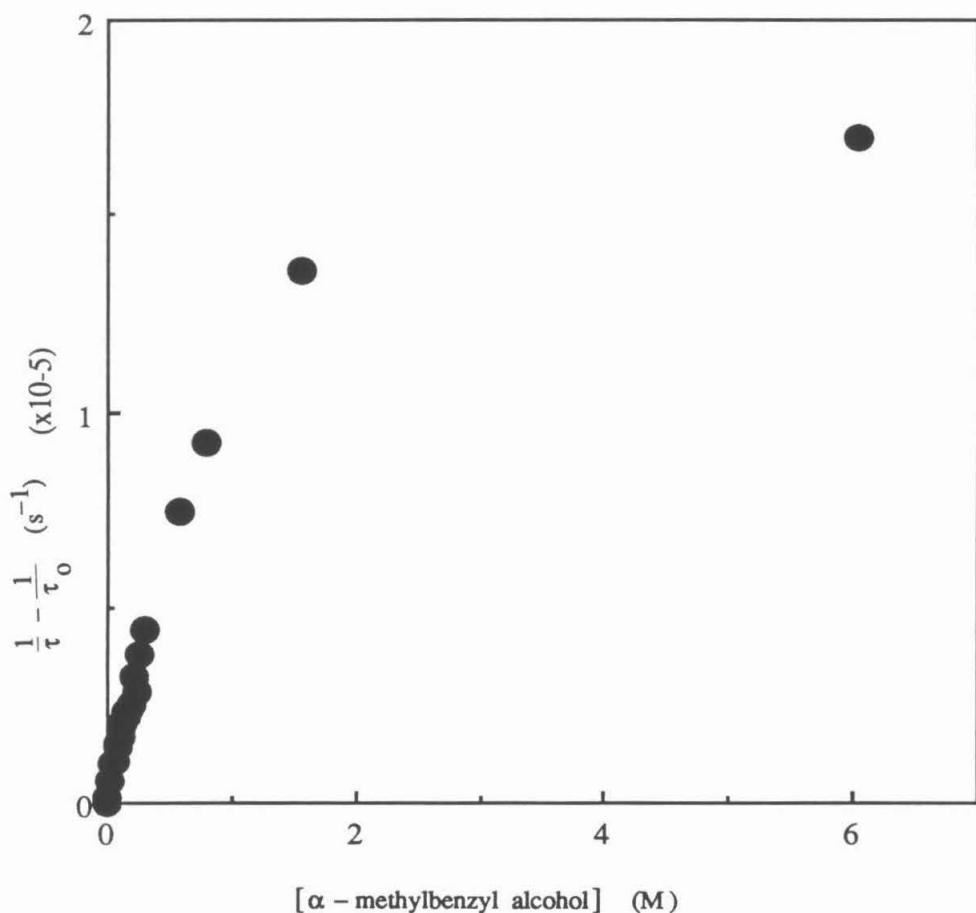
The pre-equilibrium step is consistent with pressure-dependent quenching studies that find a large negative ΔV^\ddagger for the reaction of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ with benzyl alcohols.¹⁹

The kinetic treatment for this pre-equilibrium model, which is directly analogous to Michaelis-Menten enzyme catalysis kinetics, predicts Equation 2.

$$\frac{1/\tau_0 - 1/\tau}{K_{\text{eq}} + 1/[ROH]} = \frac{K_{\text{eq}} k_1}{K_{\text{eq}} + 1/[ROH]} \quad (2)$$

In contrast to Stern-Volmer bimolecular kinetics, quenching of the excited state should not be linear with quencher concentration except in the low-concentration limit where k_q experiments are normally performed. At high concentrations, the Stern-Volmer plot should begin to flatten out, as observed (Figure 4). Similar pre-

Figure 4. The Stern-Volmer quenching plot for the quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence with α -methylbenzyl alcohol.



equilibrium reactions are important in electron-transfer reactions between bipyridyl complexes and copper proteins.²⁰

Rearrangement of Equation 2 predicts a linear relationship between $1/k_q$ and $1/[ROH]$ for quenchers that form a precursor complex (Equation 3).

$$(1/\tau - 1/\tau_0)^{-1} = 1/k_1 + 1/K_{eq}k_1[ROH] \quad (3)$$

Plotting alcohol quenching data in this manner does indeed give a straight line (Figure 5).

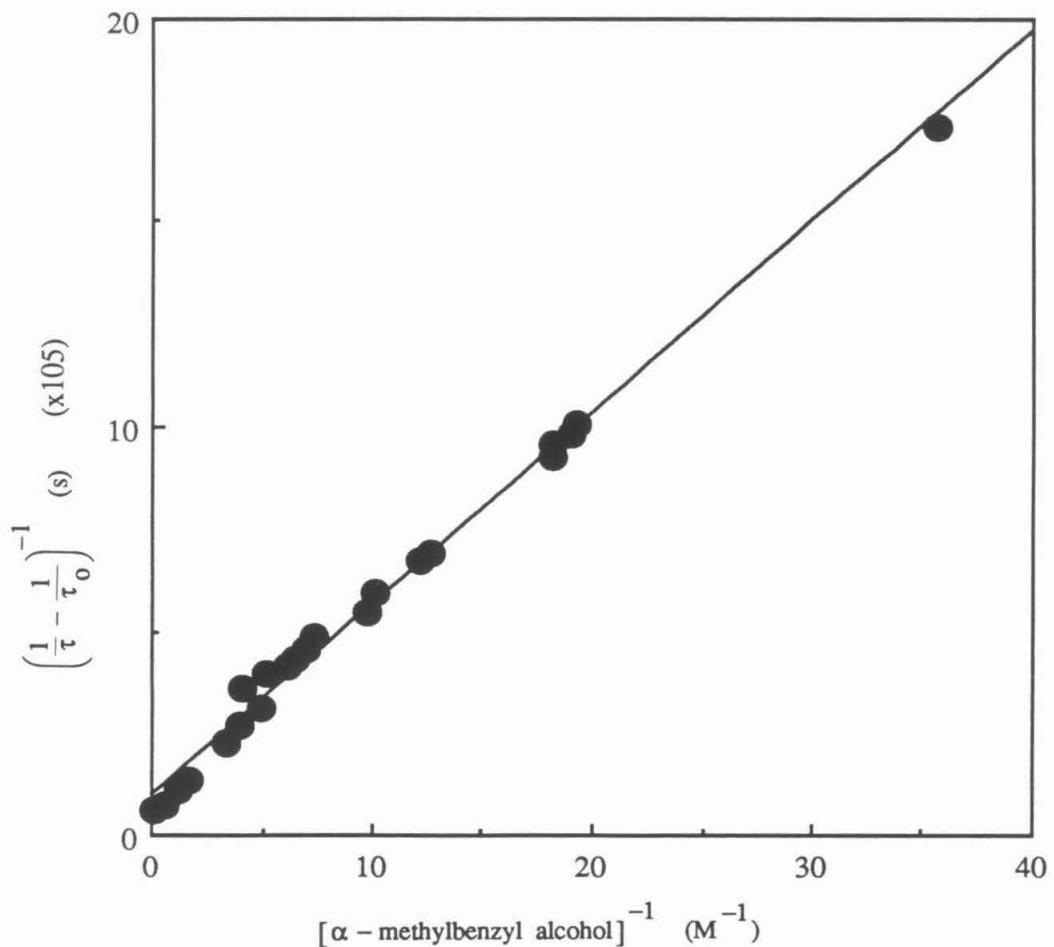
Values of K_{eq} and k_1 can be extracted from both types of plots. The slope of the Stern-Volmer plot at low alcohol concentrations is equal to $K_{eq}k_1$, which corresponds to the k_q reported previously. At high concentrations, k_q reaches a limiting value equivalent to the unimolecular rate constant, k_1 . The slope of the linear Michaelis-Menten plot equals $(K_{eq}k_1)^{-1}$; the high-concentration intercept is k_1^{-1} .

Table 2 $^{3}\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence quenching parameters for selected alcohols RR'CHOH

R	R'	$K_{eq} (\text{M}^{-1})$	$k_1 (\text{s}^{-1})$
Ph	CH ₃	1.0	2.1×10^6
Ph	CH(CH ₃) ₂	0.2	2.1×10^6
CH ₂ OH	H	0.5	3.5×10^4
CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	0.5	5.0×10^5

K_{eq} and k_1 values were determined for a series of alcohols (Table 2). The fact that K_{eq} is relatively invariant with respect to substitution on the α carbon is consistent with a docking interaction

Figure 5. Quenching data for the reaction of α -methylbenzyl alcohol with ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ plotted according to Equation (3).



involving only the hydroxyl group, since variation of alkyl groups on the α carbon should not affect the hydroxyl group significantly. The ΔS_{rxn} associated with K_{eq} is -66 e.u., as determined by variable-temperature quenching experiments with methylbenzyl alcohol. The high degree of organization implied agrees with our formulation of this step as a bimolecular association. The ΔH_{rxn} of -1.8 kcal/mol is reasonable for the strength of a hydrogen bond.

Since K_{eq} varies little, large changes in k_q are due mainly to differences in the unimolecular rate k_1 . Therefore, in order to understand and predict the relative reactivities of alcohols with ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$, the factors that determine k_1 must be understood. As alcohol substituents are varied, the effect of such substitutions on k_1 can be determined by following changes in k_1 's activation parameters. Arrhenius parameters for the k_1 constants of selected alcohols are listed in Table 3.

Table 3. Arrhenius parameters for ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence quenching by alcohols RR'CHOH

R	R'	ΔS^\ddagger (e.u.)	Ea (kcal/mol)
Ph	CH ₃	-20	2.9
Ph	CH(CH ₃) ₂	-12	5.5
CH ₂ OH	H	-23	4.4
CH ₃	CH(CH ₃) ₂	-10	6.8

Entropic barriers in this unimolecular quenching step are reasonably large and reflect the highly organized nature of the presumably linear H-atom-transfer transition state. For comparison,

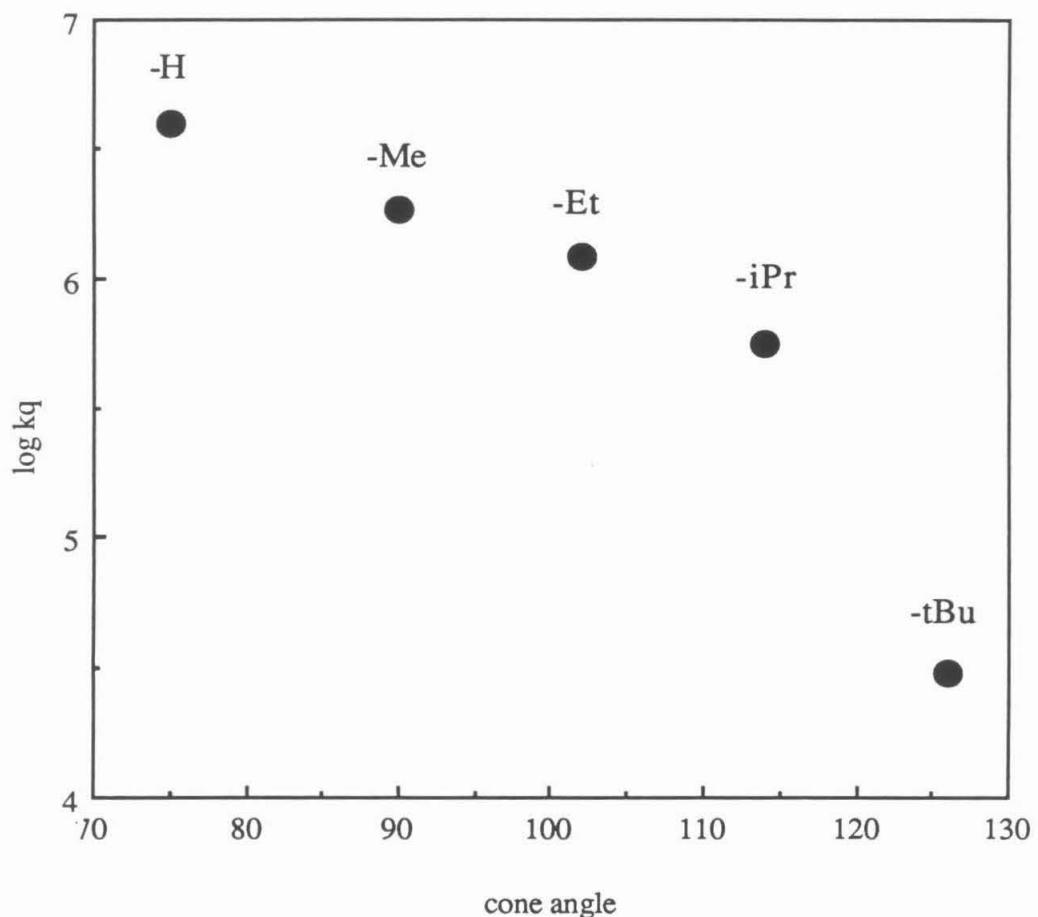
the ΔS^\ddagger for cyclopentadiene dimerization, is -34 e.u.²¹ and corresponds to a highly ordered bimolecular condensation. The primary variable responsible for the range in ΔS^\ddagger appears to be steric bulk of substituents α to the hydroxyl group. Being anchored to Pt₂ via the hydroxyl group, alcohols have a limited number of available orientations that are further limited by steric requirements of the substituents. The entropy of activation reflects the proportion of these conformations that can lead to atom transfer. Large substituents reduce the number of nonreactive conformations and therefore make the reaction more facile entropically. For example, replacement of an α -methyl group with an *iso*-propyl group drastically decreases the magnitude of ΔS^\ddagger for both benzyl and aliphatic alcohols.

For compounds with similar ΔS^\ddagger values, the activation energy E_a follows the α C-H bond strength, as expected. E_a increases ~1.5 kcal/mol between benzyl and aliphatic alcohols. For both types of alcohols, increasing steric bulk actually increases E_a. Presumably, the transition state for atom transfer is not a low-energy conformation and the measured E_a is some combination of the barrier to atom abstraction and the energy required to reach the linear transition state. Thus, the overall contribution of increased steric bulk depends on the balance between changes in ΔS^\ddagger and E_a.

For the series of aliphatic alcohols including isopropanol, 2-butanol and 3-methyl-2-butanol, the increase in substituent size dramatically increases the quenching rate from the technique's lower measurement limits ($10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$) to rates near those of the benzyl alcohols. Within a series of benzyl alcohols (Figure 6),

increasing substituent size decreases the quenching rate k_q . In the case of *tert*-butyl benzyl alcohol, the reactive transition state itself is one of the conformations disallowed by sterics and k_q plummets.

Figure 6. The variation of the Stern-Volmer quenching rate k_q as a function of the cone angle of α -substituents on benzyl alcohols.



Product formation rates

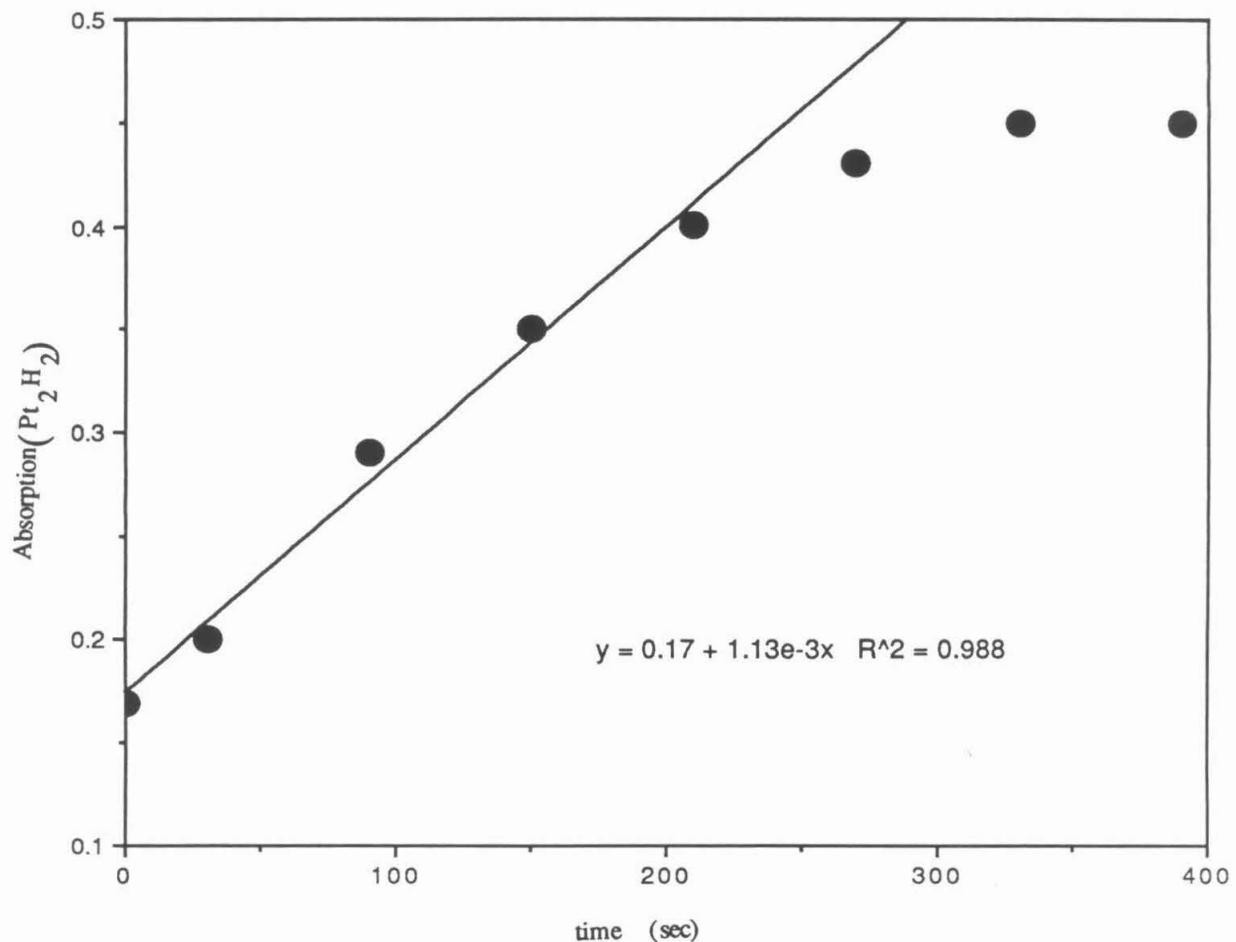
Stern-Volmer quenching constants provide useful information about factors that control the selectivity of the initial H-atom abstraction by ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$, but yield no information regarding formation of the eventual stable products. Although the quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ with alcohols has been studied thoroughly, deactivation of the excited state is only the first step in a sequence of reactions that leads to the observed stable products Pt_2H_2 , H_2 , and ketones. The relationship between effective rate constants for product formation (k_p) and the rate constant of the quenching step (k_q) can be expressed through the efficiency parameter Φ_p , where Φ_p is necessarily less than 1.

$$k_p/k_q = \Phi_p \quad (4)$$

A Φ_p value of unity (100%) implies that every deactivation reaction leads to the formation of one molecule of a stable atom-transfer product. The growth of the distinctive ultraviolet absorption band for Pt_2H_2 at 313 nm proved to be a useful handle for following product formation with alcohols in CH_3CN .

At high conversions to Pt_2H_2 , the system appeared to approach a photostationary state; i.e., the absorption spectrum showed no change upon further irradiation (Figure 7). The low-energy tail of the Pt_2H_2 band presumably absorbs some of the excitation light ($\lambda > 350$ nm) and photoeliminates dihydrogen. When the growth in Pt_2H_2 that is due to abstraction from alcohols is exactly balanced by its photochemical decomposition, a steady state of the dihydride is established.

Figure 7. Absorption of the 313 nm Pt₂H₂ band as a function of the time of irradiation into the Pt₂ absorption band at 372 nm. The H-atom donor quencher is benzyl alcohol (0.077M).



For reactions with benzyl hydrocarbons, long-term photolyses yielded benzyl dimers as products, which were quantitatively analyzed by gas chromatography. The amount of product formed and the photon flux (I) combine to give k_p , through the equation

$$\text{moles RH consumed} = 2(\text{moles dimer R}_2 \text{ produced}) = It\tau k_p[\text{RH}].$$

A small amount of the dihydride was also formed in photolyses with cumene and ethylbenzene, but the k_p values were not determined. Toluene solutions were not found to yield the dihydride. This may merely reflect the slow hydrogen-transfer rate of toluene relative to cumene and ethylbenzene. Photolyses of $[\text{TOA}]_4\text{Pt}_2$ in tert-butylbenzene yielded only trioctylamine, presumably via electron-transfer reactions from $^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ to the tetraoctylammonium cation.

Table 4 Product formation rates and reaction efficiencies for selected quenchers

Quencher	[ROH] (M)	k_p ($\text{M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$)	Φ_p
Pt ₂ H ₂ product			
benzyl alcohol	0.058	5.9×10^5	0.15
	0.077	4.0×10^5	0.10
Dimer product			
toluene	4.7	25	0.006
ethylbenzene	4.1	400	0.06
cumene	3.6	600	0.1

The Φ_p (Table 4) values of about 10% reveal that the H-atom-transfer reaction is reasonably efficient for many substrates. However, the rates of product formation span nearly three orders of magnitude among the alcohols, demonstrating remarkable reaction selectivity. From these data, one would predict that given a choice of isopropanol and benzyl alcohol in the same solution, 99.8% of $^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ would dehydrogenate benzyl alcohol.

In a more practical test of dehydrogenation selectivity, Pt_2 was irradiated in the presence of two alcohols to compare the relative yields of the corresponding ketones. Photolysis of Pt_2 in an approximately equimolar (0.5M) solution of benzyl alcohol and cyclohexanol demonstrated a reaction selectivity for the benzyl alcohol over cyclohexanol of 15:1. A similar experiment with 2-cyclohexen-1-ol and cyclohexanol yielded no cyclohexenol but showed 365 turnovers in the dehydrogenation of the cyclohexanol to cyclohexanone.

Conclusions

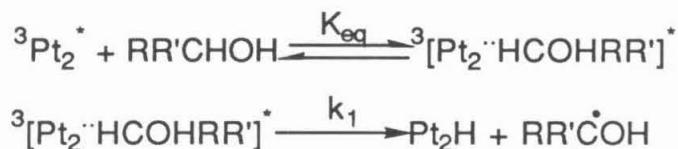
The H-atom-transfer reaction selectivity of $^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ is governed more by the chemical and physical structure of its ligands than by the inherent activity of the abstraction center. The hydrophilic nature of the ligands selects alcohols preferentially over hydrophobic substrates, and the steric constraints of the ligands moderate reactivities according to the steric properties of the substrate.

Appendix 1

Extraction of Activation Parameter for a Complex Reaction

The pre-equilibrium quenching model requires the measurement of four activation parameters rather than two, as are needed for simple bimolecular reactions. The activation parameters for the equilibrium step are the enthalpy, ΔH^{eq} , and the entropy of the reaction, ΔS^{eq} . The unimolecular quenching step has an energy, E_a , and an entropy of activation, ΔS^\ddagger , which describe the transition state of the reaction. These four terms can be extracted from the apparent Arrhenius parameters at high- and low-quencher concentrations, as determined by following the reaction at various temperatures.

The quenching of emission for the reaction



obeys the rate law

$$-\frac{d[{}^3\text{Pt}_2^*]}{dt} = \frac{K_{\text{eq}} k_1}{K_{\text{eq}} + 1/\text{[ROH]}} \quad (1)$$

Equation (1) can be contrasted to the analogous Stern-Volmer equation

$$-\frac{d[{}^3\text{Pt}_2^*]}{dt} = \left(\frac{1}{\tau} - \frac{1}{\tau_0} \right) = k_q [Q] \quad (2)$$

When coupled to the rate expressions

$$K_{eq} = A^{eq} \exp(-\Delta H^{eq}/RT) \quad (3)$$

$$k_1 = A^1 \exp(-E_a/RT), \quad (4)$$

the quenching rate can be expressed as

$$\left(\frac{1}{\tau} - \frac{1}{\tau_0} \right) = \frac{A^{eq} A^1 \exp(-E_a/RT) \exp(-\Delta H^{eq}/RT)}{A^{eq} \exp(-\Delta H^{eq}/RT) + 1/[ROH]} \quad (5)$$

The two limiting cases of quencher concentrations simplify this equation considerably.

A) High-concentration limit, $[ROH]^{-1} \gg K_{eq}$. Equations (1) and (5) reduce to

$$k_{obs} = k_1 = A^1 \exp(-E_a/RT), \quad (6)$$

and k_{obs} can be treated as if it represented a simple, one-step reaction.

$$\log k_1 = \log A^1 - \frac{E_a}{2.303RT} \quad (7)$$

$$\Delta S^\neq = R \ln \left(\frac{A^1 h c^o}{kT} \right) \quad (8)$$

$$R = 1.987 \text{ cal mol}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$$

$$h = 6.626 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J sec}$$

$$c^o = 1 \text{ M}$$

$$k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$$

$$T = 298 \text{ K}$$

B) Low-concentration limit, $[ROH]^{-1} \ll K_{eq}$. Equations (1) and (5) reduce to

$$k_{obs} = K_{eq} k_1 [ROH] = [ROH] A^{eq} A^1 \exp(-E_a/RT) \exp(-\Delta H^{eq}/RT), \quad (9)$$

which requires a more complicated but still reasonable treatment. We can still treat these data with equations similar to (7) and (8), but we find that

$$E_{obs} = E_a + \Delta H^{eq} \quad (10)$$

and

$$A_{obs} = A^1 A^{eq} [ROH]. \quad (11)$$

Equation (11) produces the sum of the entropic parameters through

$$\Delta S^\neq + \Delta S^{eq} = R \ln \left[\left(\frac{hc^0}{kT} \right)^2 A^1 A^{eq} \right]. \quad (12)$$

The activation parameters for the equilibrium follow from knowledge of results from the two limiting cases.

Appendix 2

Representative Data

Figure 8 Calibration plot for the quantitative determination of bibenzyl using biphenyl as an internal GC standard.

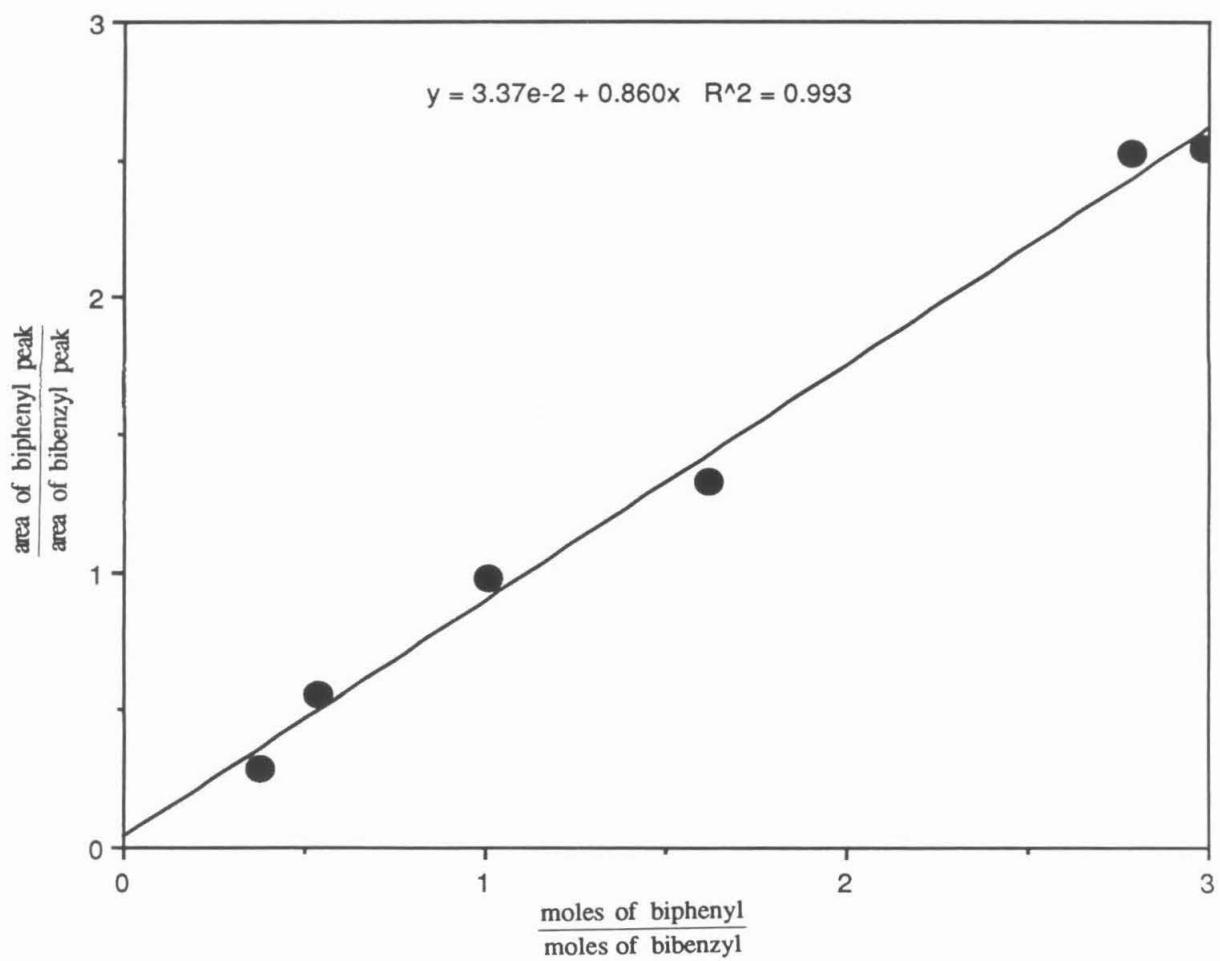


Figure 9 Stern-Volmer plot for the quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence by ethylbenzene

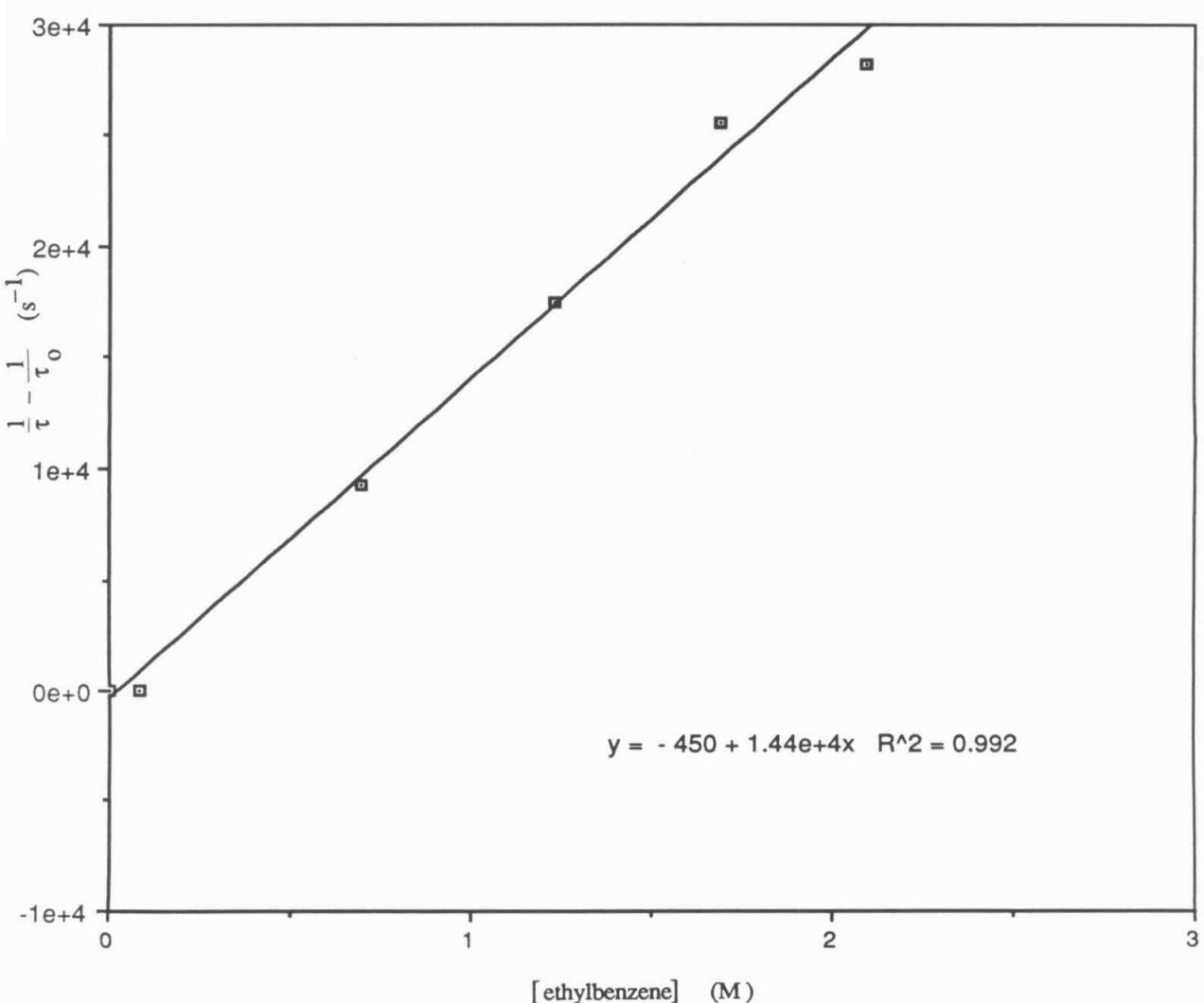


Figure 10 Stern-Volmer plot for the quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence by α -deutero- α -methylbenzyl alcohol

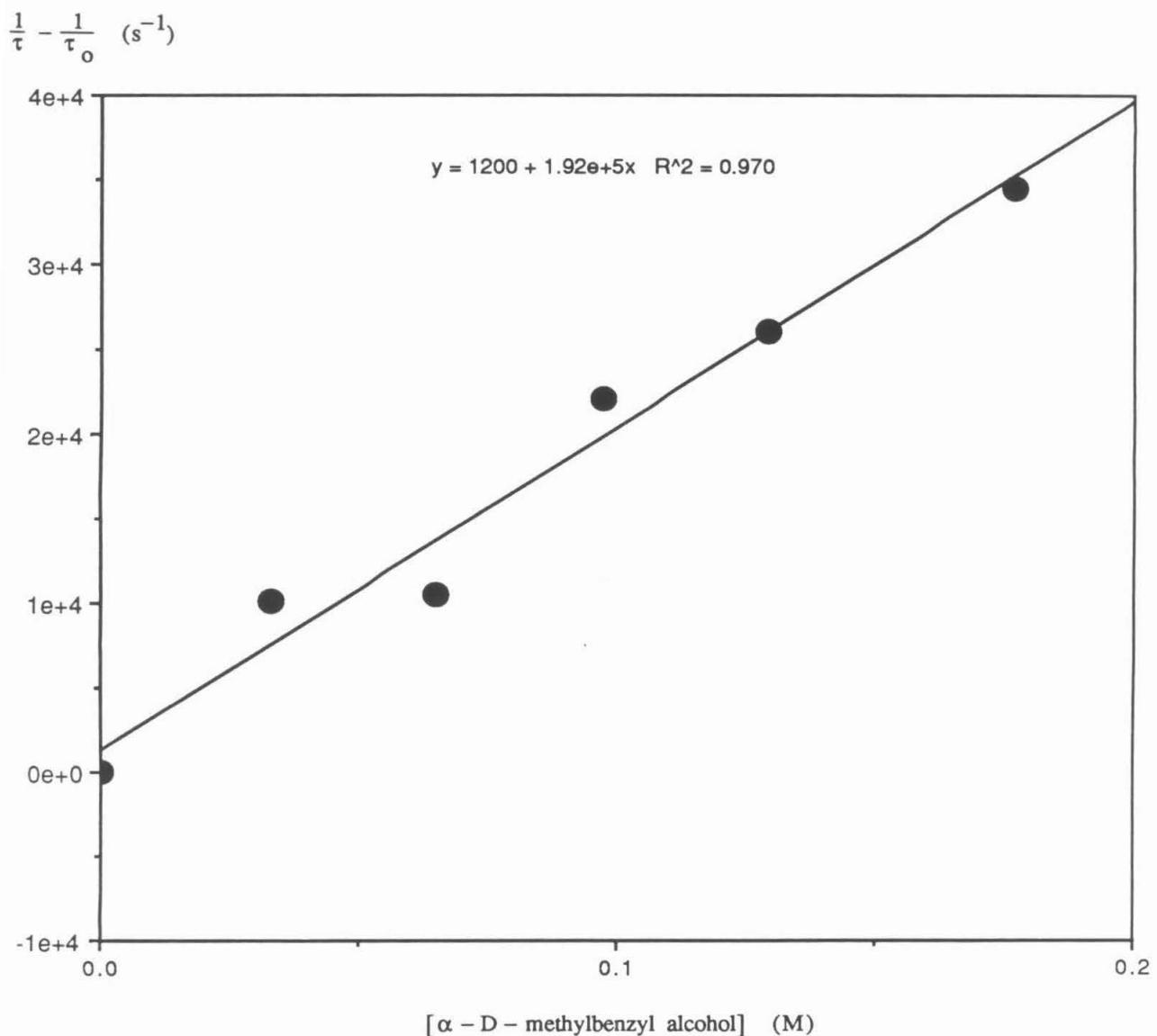


Figure 11 Stern-Volmer plot for the quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence by ethylene glycol

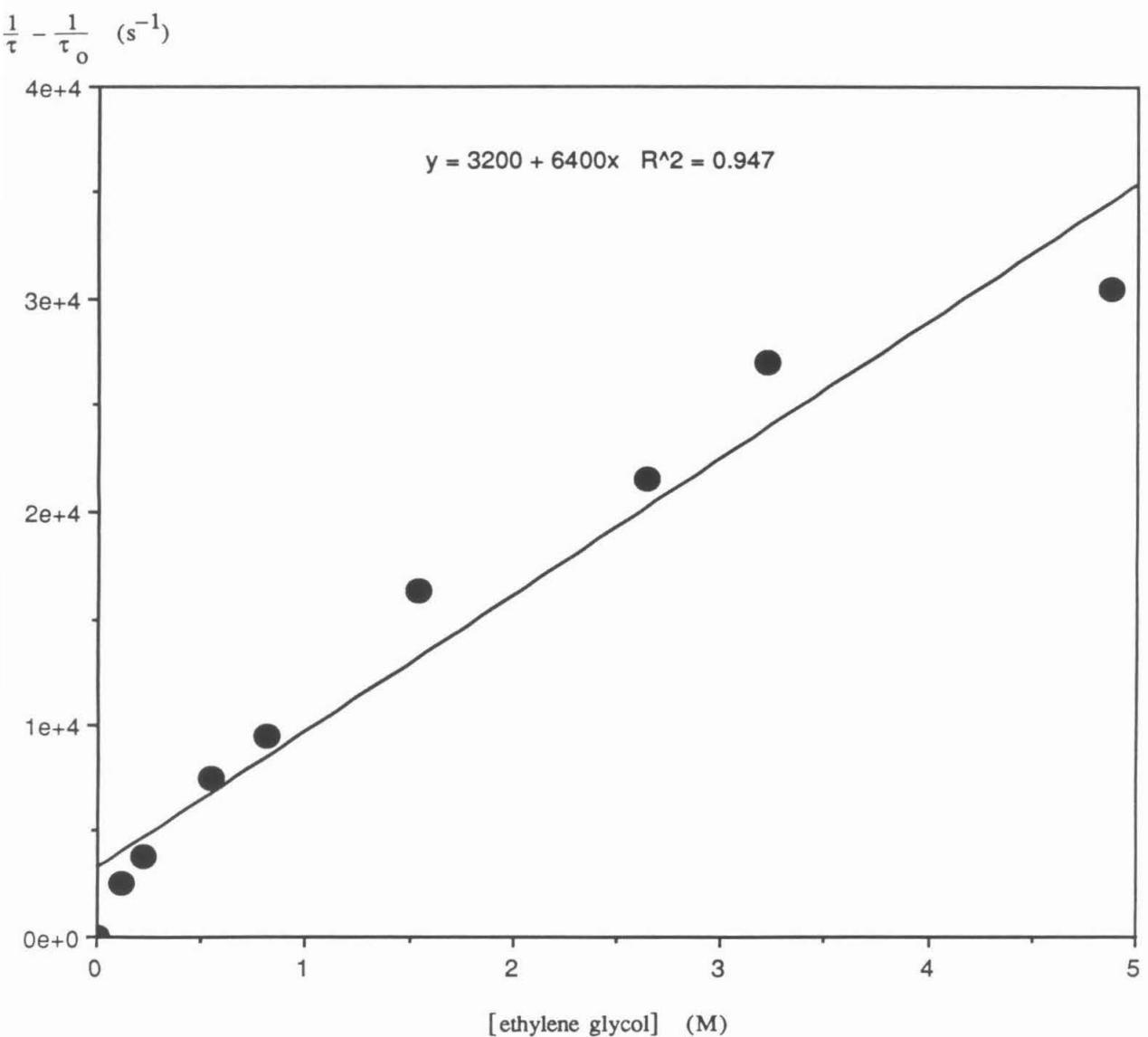


Figure 12 Michaelis-Menten plot for the quenching of $^{3}\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence by ethylene glycol

$$\left(\frac{1}{\tau} - \frac{1}{\tau_0} \right)^{-1} \text{ (s)}$$

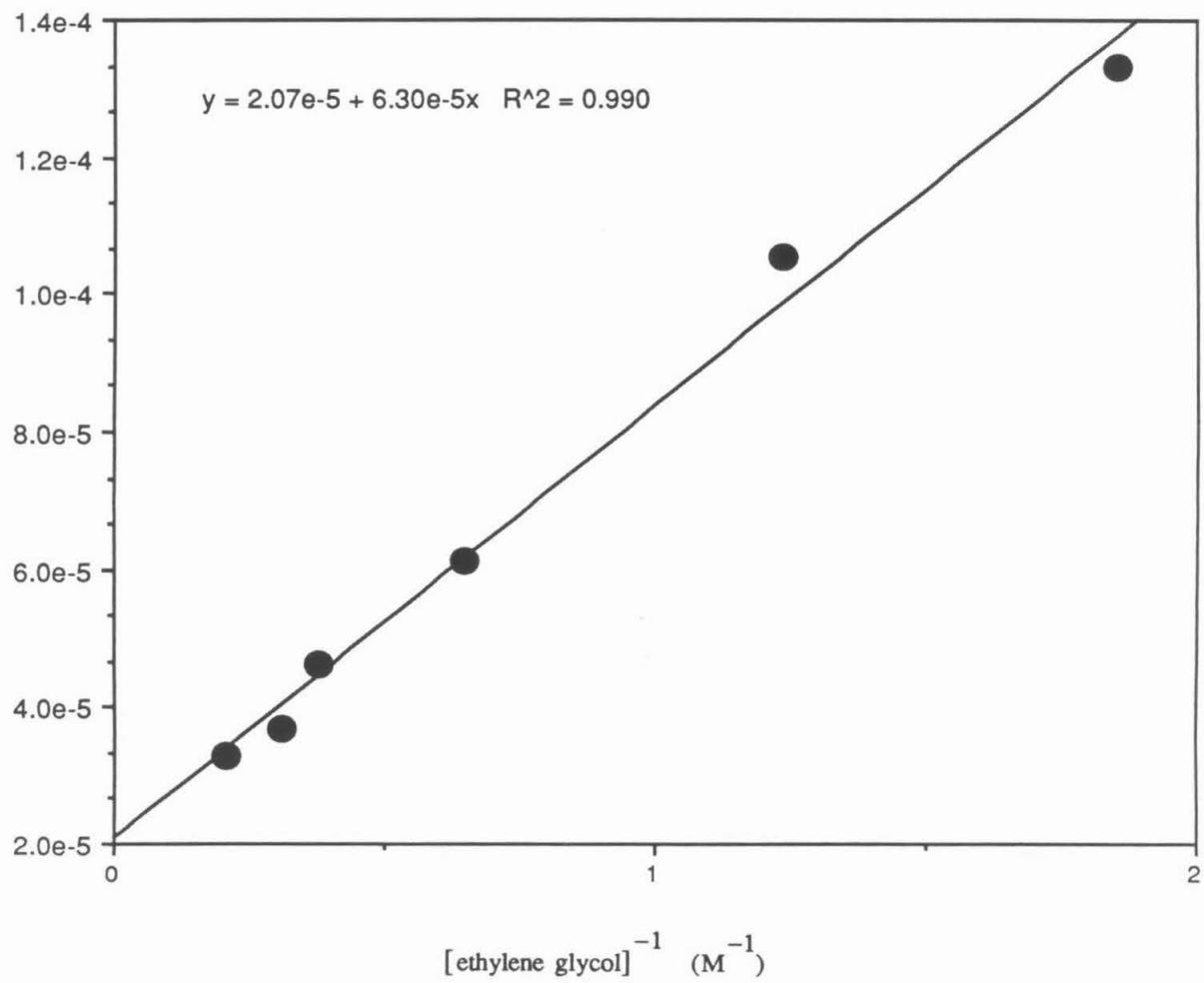


Figure 13 Temperature dependence of the rate of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence quenching by ethylene glycol (9.0M)

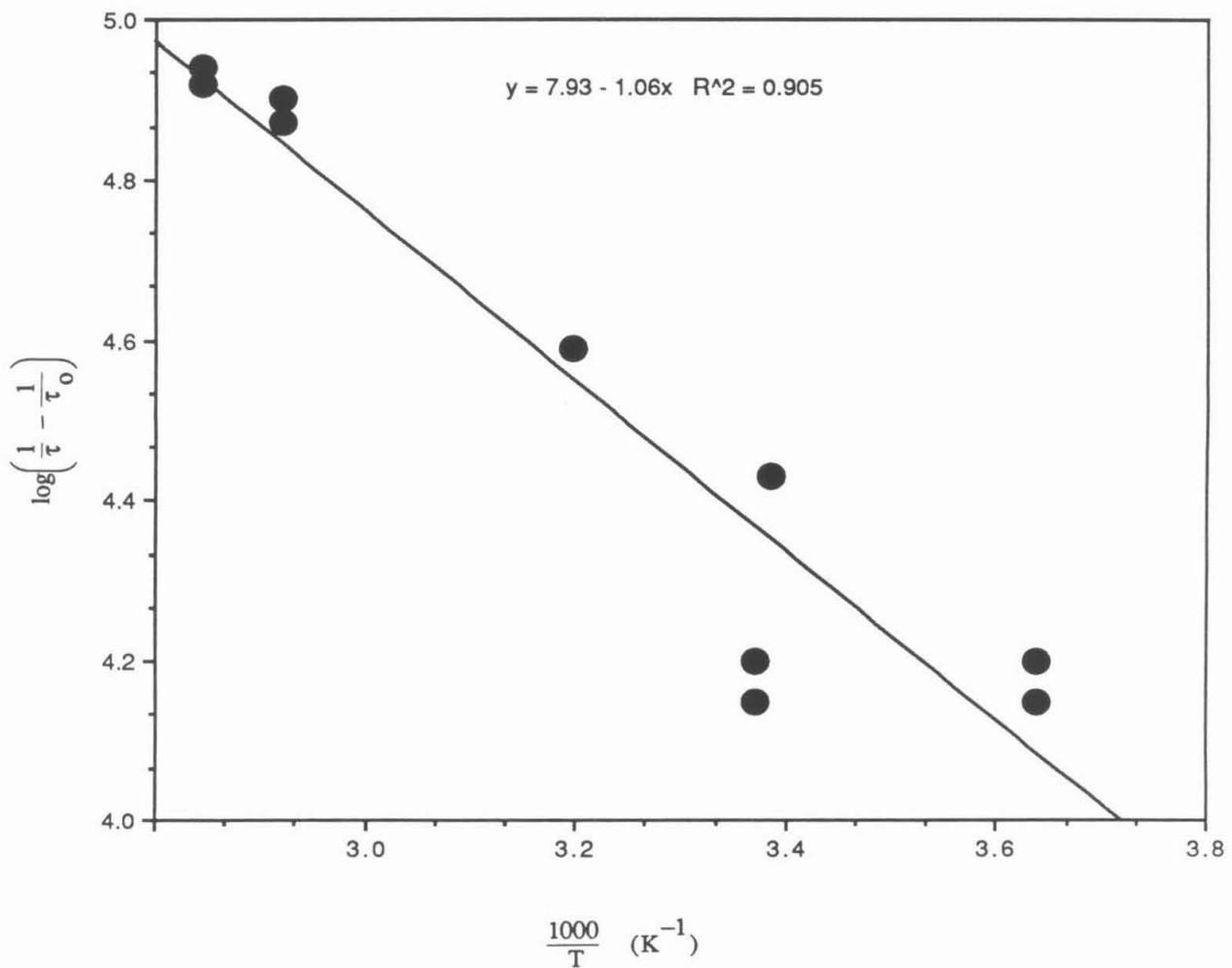


Figure 14 Temperature dependence of the rate of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence quenching by α -methylbenzyl alcohol (0.24M)

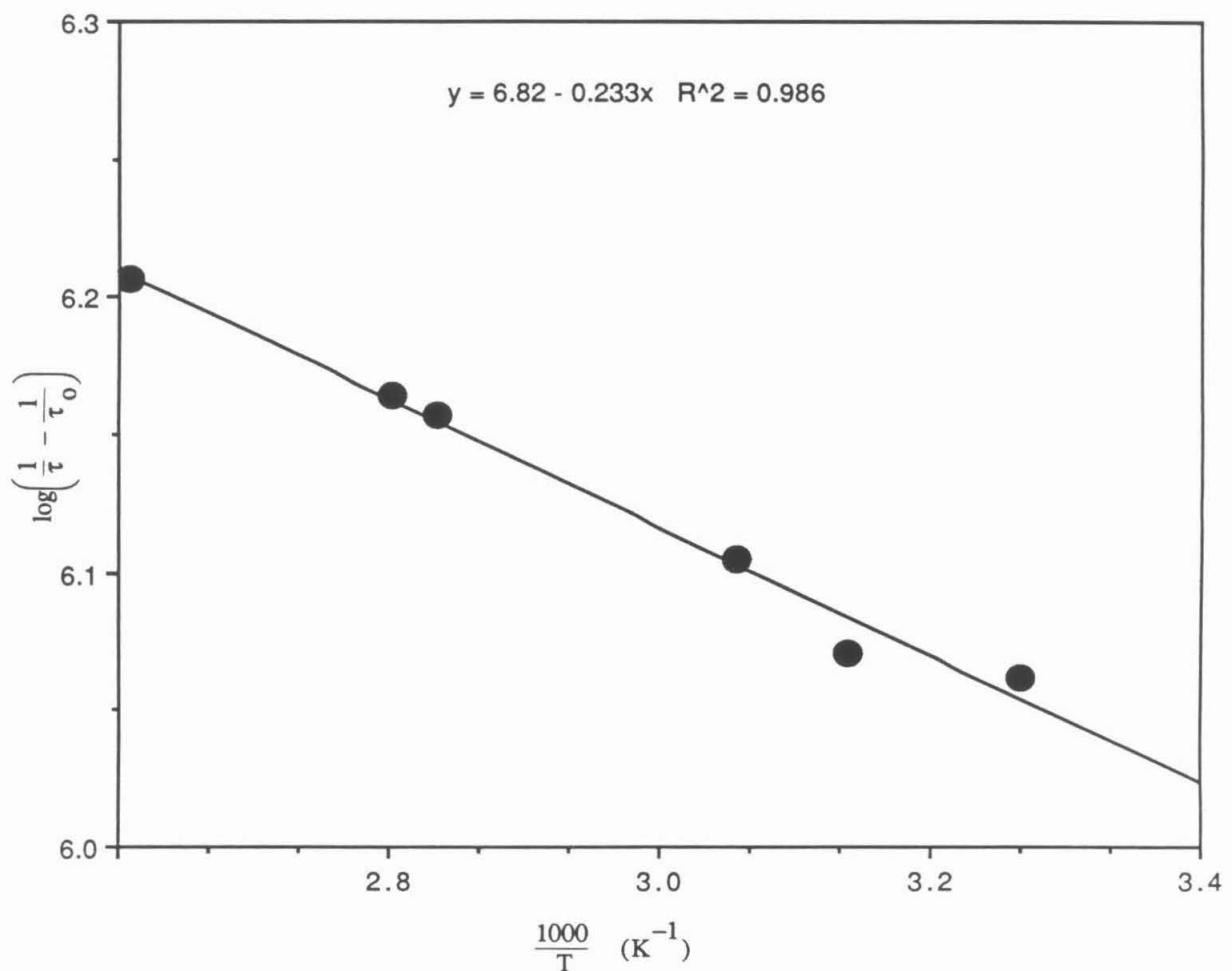


Figure 15 Temperature dependence of the rate of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence quenching by α -methylbenzyl alcohol (6.0M)

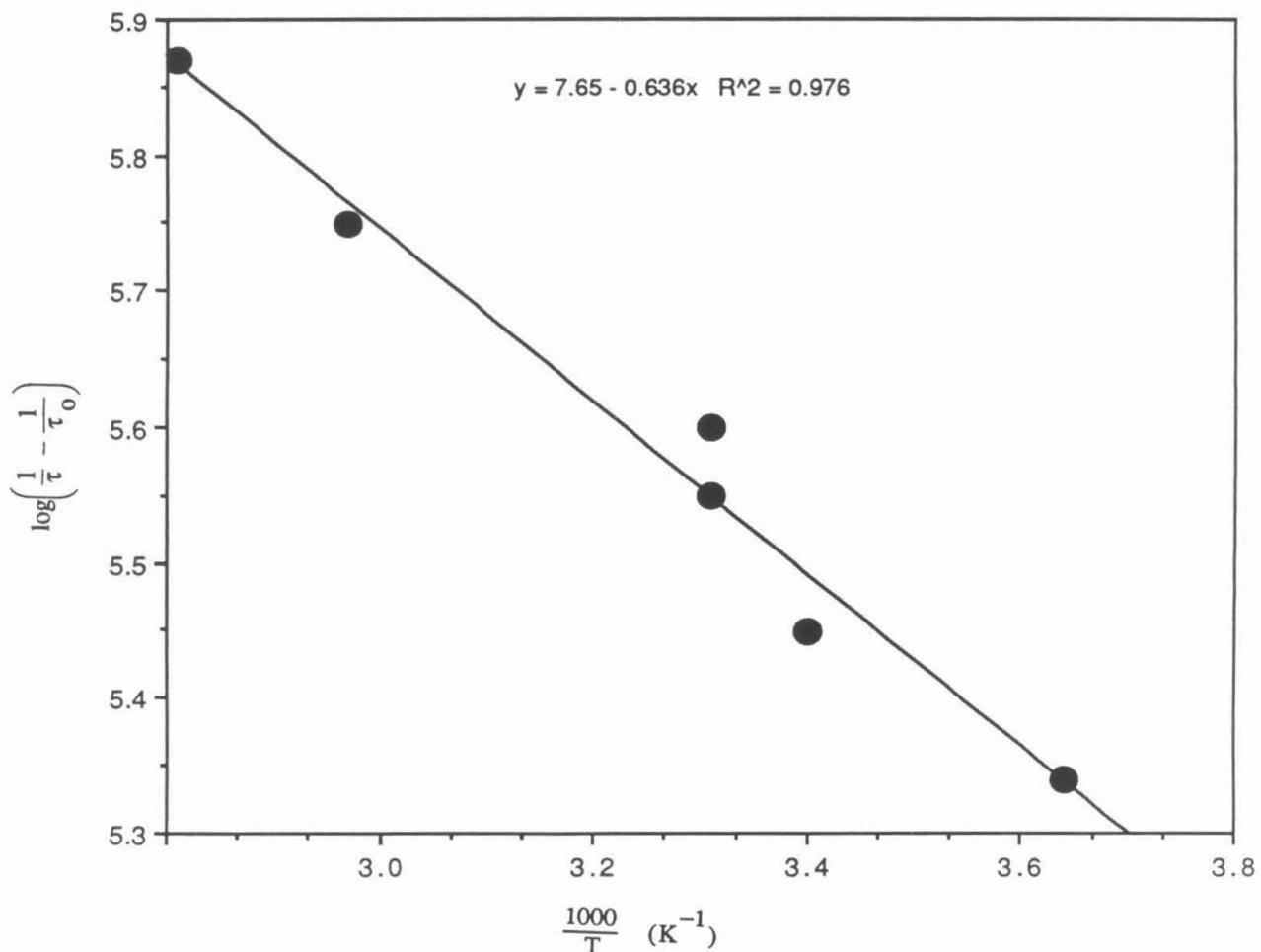


Figure 16 Stern-Volmer plot for the quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence by 3-methyl-2-butanol

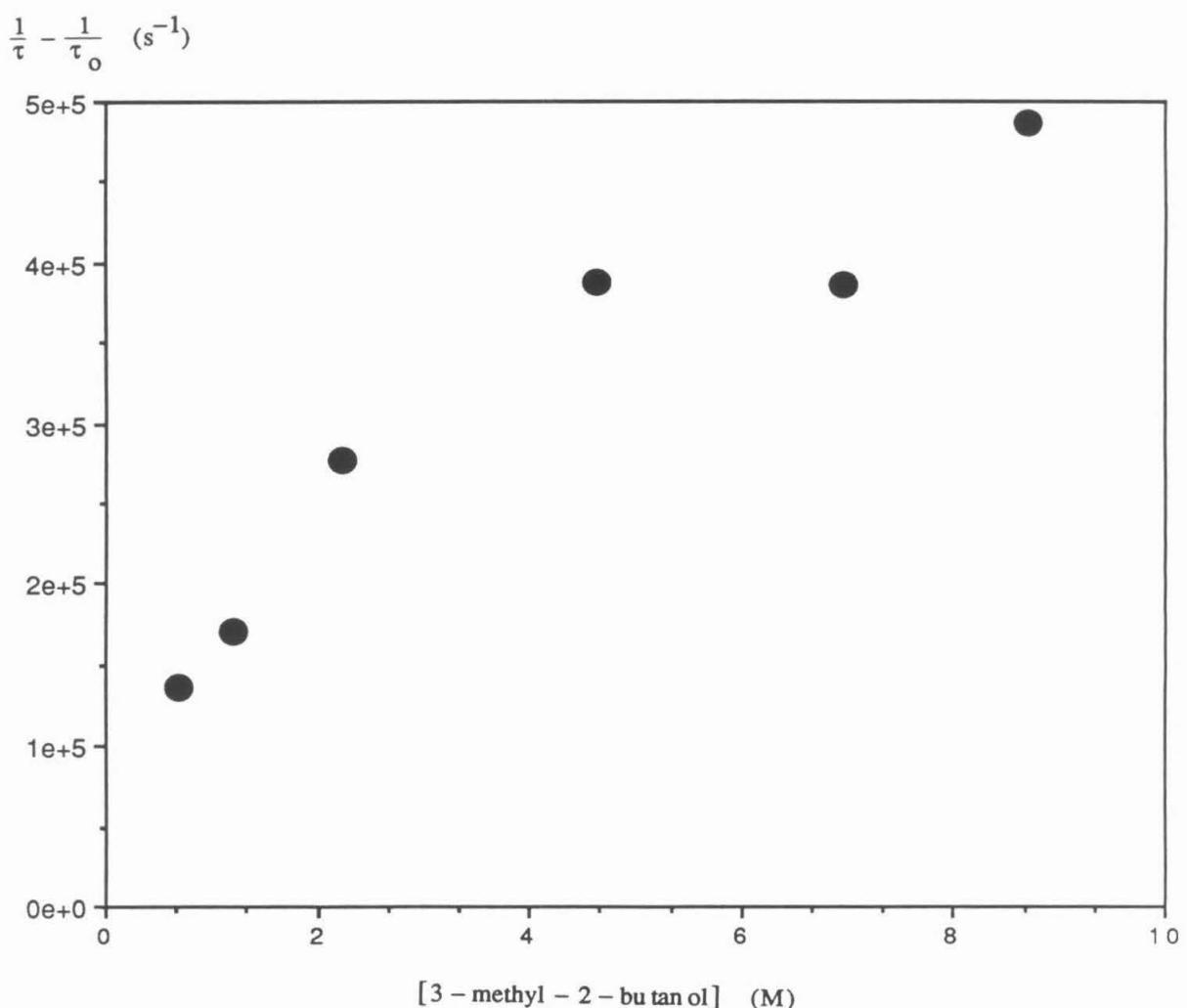


Figure 17 Michaelis-Menten plot for the quenching of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence by 3-methyl-2-butanol

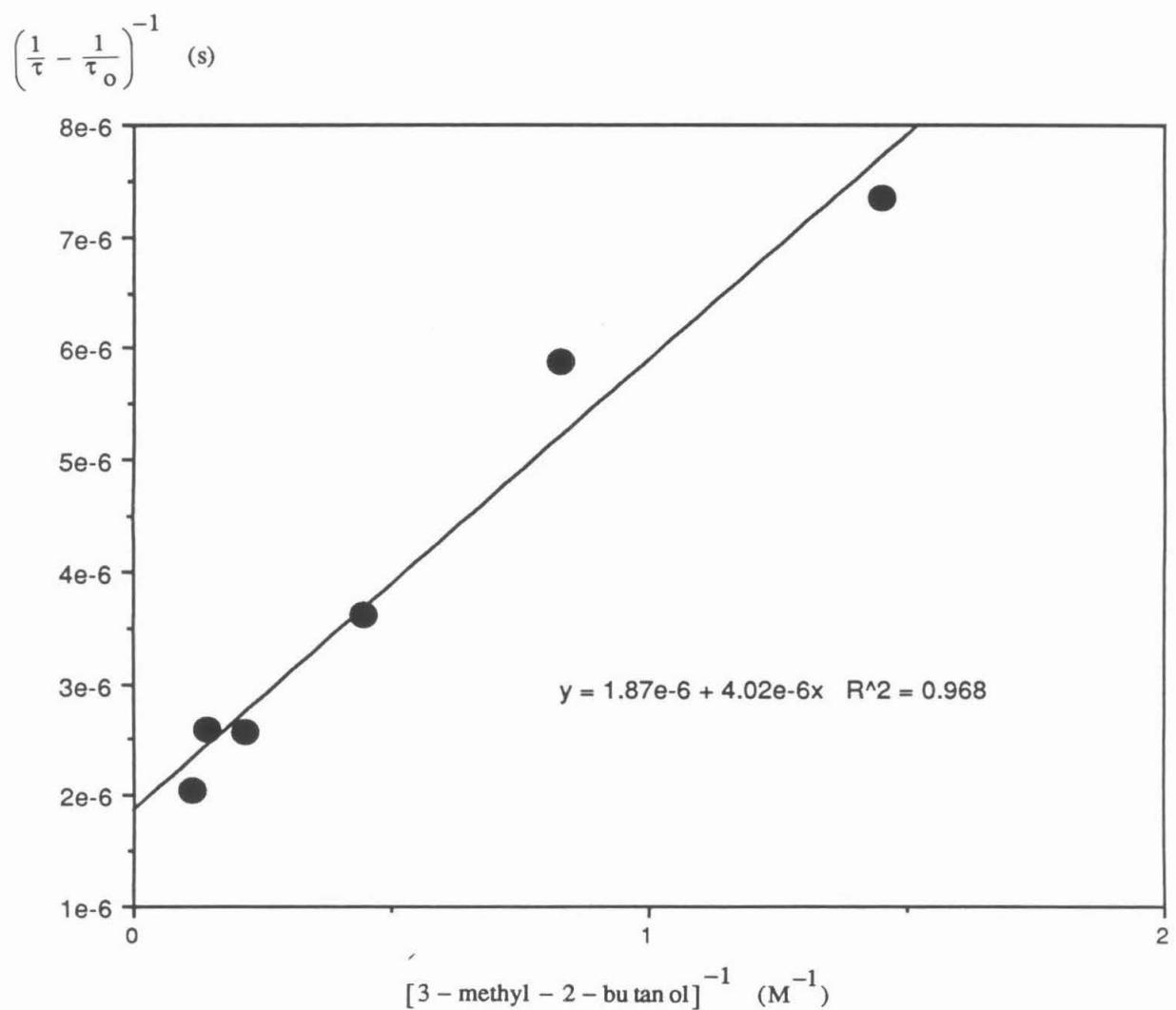
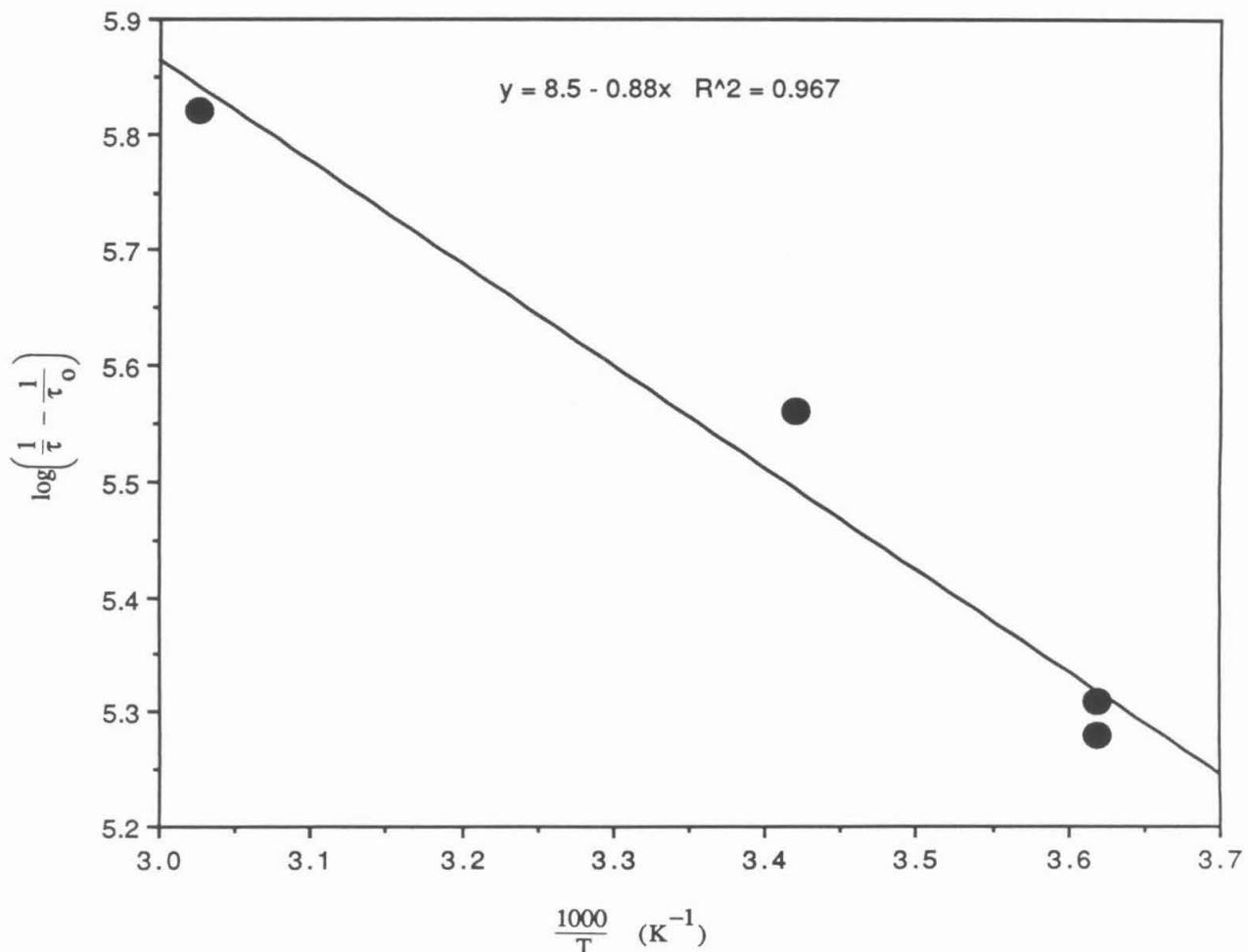


Figure 18 Temperature dependence of the rate of ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence quenching by 3-methyl-2-butanol (7.4M)



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Chapter 2
Characterization and Reactivity of
Tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)

Robert J. Sweeney, Larry Henling, Harry B. Gray

Introduction

To test the postulate that H-atom abstraction reactivity of the triplet state of tetrakis(μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II) $^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ with alcohol substrates is governed by interaction of the substrate with the Pt_2 ligands, an attempt was made to perturb the interligand OH network in the metal complex. Close examination of the H-bonding arrangement around an axial site in Pt_2 reveals four 6-membered rings fused together around a central Pt atom (Figure 1). The arrangement of atoms within each 6-membered ring resembles the arrangement of atoms in the enol tautomer of a β -diketone complex. In analogy to β -diketonates, the bridging protons in Pt_2 are susceptible to replacement with BF_2^+ .

Reaction of $[\text{TBA}]_4\text{Pt}_2$ with BF_3 or $\text{BF}_3\cdot\text{OEt}_2$ produces a new compound that bears a striking physical and photophysical resemblance to Pt_2 , but is much harder to oxidize.¹ This new complex, tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito) diplatinate(II), has the structure shown in Figure 2; the complex will be abbreviated as BF_2Pt_2 .

In analogy to the products of oxidative addition to Pt_2 , a series of axially substituted $\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2\text{X}_2$ ($\text{X}=\text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$) complexes are available through direct reaction of BF_2Pt_2 and X_2 . H-atom-transfer quenching reactivity of $^3\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2^*$ is also similar to that of the parent compound.

Figure 1. Structure of one face of the tetrakis(μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II) tetraanion.

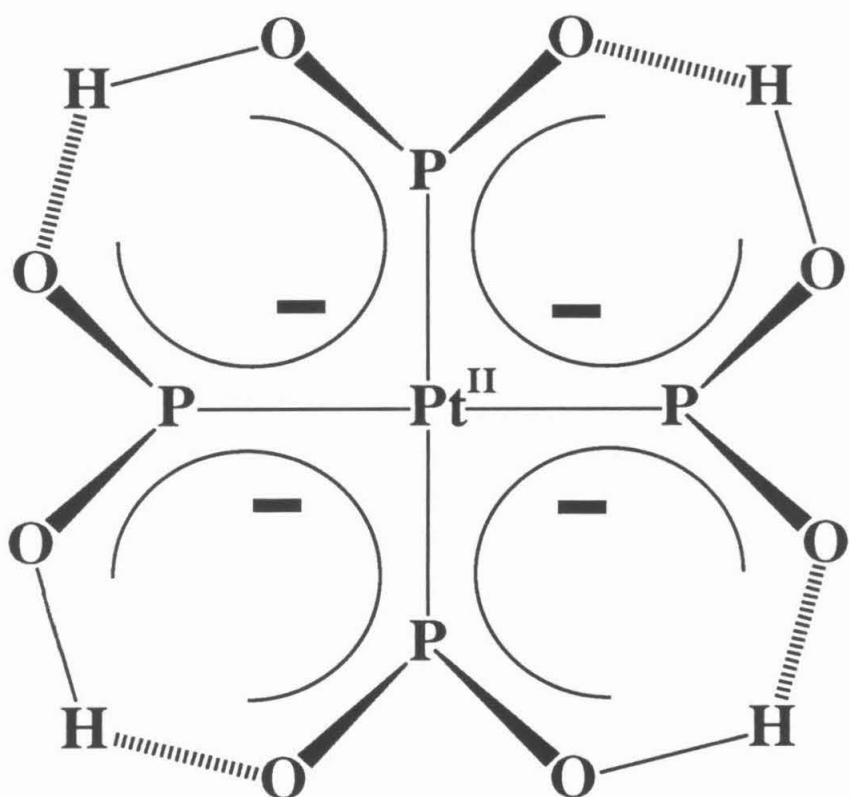
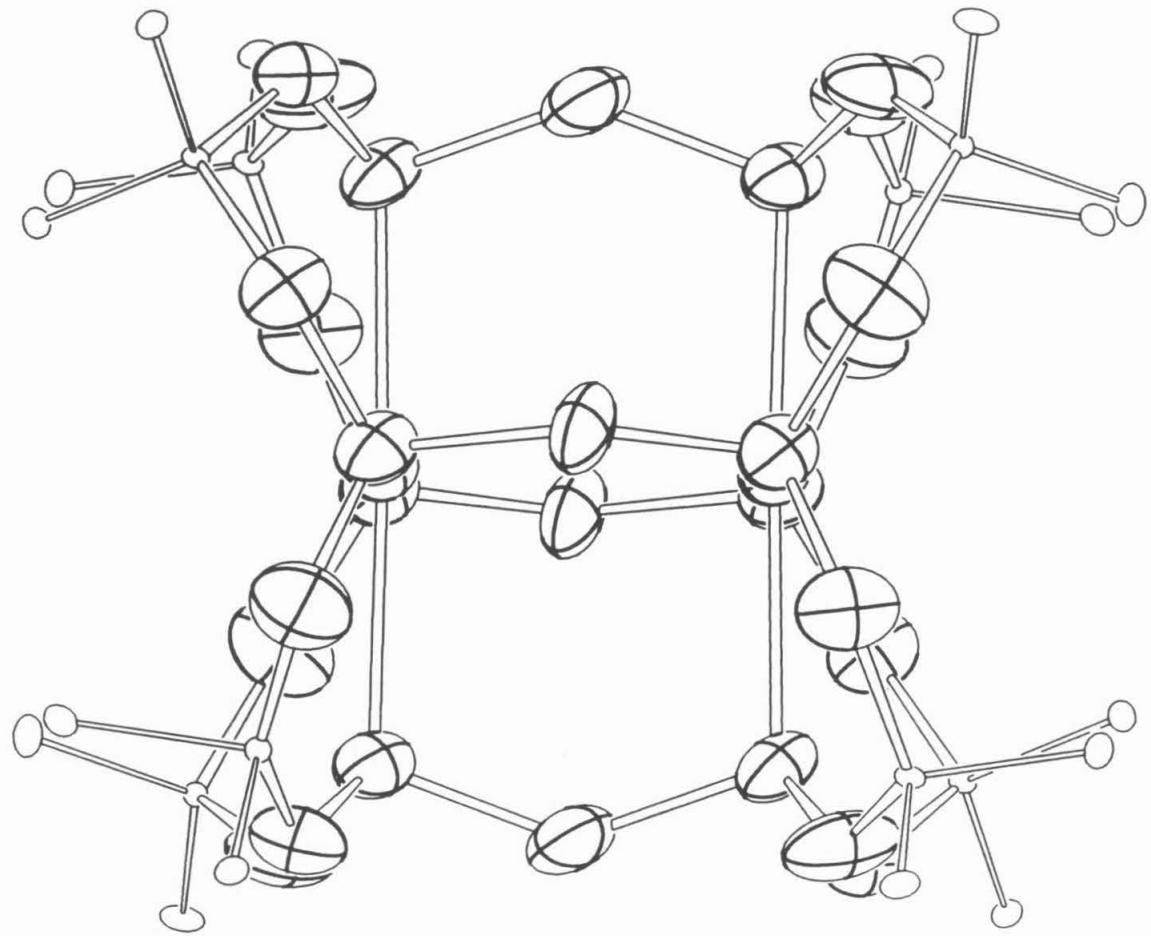


Figure 2 An ORTEP drawing of tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II). Thermal ellipsoids are shown at the 20% probability level; the BF_2 groups are one-tenth scale.



Experimental Details

Instrumentation

All spectroscopic measurements were made in Burdick and Jackson High-Purity acetonitrile.

UV-Visible absorption spectra were measured on a Cary 14 UV-Visible spectrometer; all spectra were run against solvent baselines.

Emission spectra were recorded on a previously described² emission spectrometer; 366 nm excitation light from an Oriel 200W Hg/Xe lamp was selected with a Spex 1670 monochromator and an Oriel 366 nm(#5643) interference filter. Emitted light was sent through a cutoff filter into a Spex 1870 monochromator connected to a Hamamatsu R955 photomultiplier tube and EG & G 182-A lock-in amplifier. Uncorrected spectra were printed out on a chart recorder. Quantum yields were measured relative to quinine sulfate in 1M H₂SO₄ as a standard ($\Phi_f=0.546$).³ Relative emission intensities were measured by cutting out the emission bands from photocopies of emission spectra and weighing the paper.

Excited-state lifetimes (τ) were measured with a Quanta Ray Nd:YAG (8 ns fwhm; 355 nm excitation) laser system described elsewhere.⁴ $^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ emission was monitored at 518 nm. Quenching rate constants k_q were determined using the Stern-Volmer kinetics outlined in Chapter 1. Quenching rate constants and the quantities derived from them have estimated associated errors of <10%.

Synthesis and Purification

Alcohol and hydrocarbon quenchers and solvents were purified as described in Chapter 1. $[TBA]_4BF_2Pt_2$ and $[TBA]_4BF_2Pt_2X_2$ ($X=Cl, Br, I$) were prepared as previously described.¹

In an attempt to synthesize the BCl_2^+ -substituted compound, 1 ml of BCl_3 in hexanes (1M, Aldrich) was added to 11 mg $[TBA]_4Pt_2$ under an argon atmosphere. After a few minutes, all volatiles were removed under vacuum, leaving behind a yellow powder that demonstrated a bright yellow emission under a black light. UV-Vis spectra were taken of this solid dissolved in 10 ml acetonitrile and exposed to air. The yellow solution had UV λ_{max} values of 239 and 367 nm. From comparison with the BF_2^+ -substituted dimer, this could well be " BCl_2Pt_2 ." Exposed to air overnight, a new UV spectrum appeared, with λ_{max} values similar to those for Pt_2Cl_2 (283 and 356 nm). A yellow precipitate also began to form, and the emission turned greener. Hydrolysis by atmospheric moisture probably accounted for the decomposition.

Crystal Structure

Small, transparent, green crystals of $[TBA]_4BF_2Pt_2$ were obtained by enclosing an open vial containing an acetonitrile solution of $[TBA]_4BF_2Pt_2$ in a larger chamber of ethyl ether. As the ether transferred onto the acetonitrile solution, a yellow-green oil came out of the solution, and crystals began to form slowly on the walls of the vial. Several crystals were examined and found to be inadequate before a twinned but usable crystal was found. Crystals also formed from methylene chloride/diethyl ether solutions, but

these samples clouded and lost order rapidly, once they were removed from the solution.

All crystallographic measurements and calculations were performed by Larry Henling at Caltech.

A flat fragment was broken off a twinned crystal, mounted on a fiber and centered on a CAD-4 diffractometer. Unit cell parameters and an orientation cell matrix were obtained by a least-squares calculation from the setting angles of 24 reflections with $26^\circ < 2\theta < 31^\circ$. Two equivalent data sets out to a 2θ of 45° were collected at a Y angle calculated to minimize absorption. The data were corrected for absorption and decay. An average background as a function of 2θ was calculated but not used. Lorentz and polarization factors were applied and the two data sets were then merged to yield the final data set. Preliminary Weissenberg photographs and absences in the diffractometer data revealed the space group to be P2₁/n. The platinum dimer has a center of symmetry and therefore only one half of the dimer was located in a unit cell.

A Patterson map gave the platinum atom coordinates. The remaining non-hydrogen atoms in the dianion were located via successive structure factor-Fourier calculations. One of the two tetra-*n*-butyl ammonium cations was disordered and defied attempts at construction of a refinable model. As a result, four of the carbon atoms (the last two atoms on two of the arms) were fixed in positions derived from electron density maps calculated from the end of the least-squares refinement process. One terminal atom was placed in three sites with populations based on relative peak heights. Isotropic temperature factors were estimated from

the refined atoms. All parameters for these four atoms were then held constant for the remainder of the refinement.

In the early stages of refinement, the thermal parameters of the BF₂ group adjacent to the disordered cation were larger than those of the other three groups. Additionally, the BF₂ and the cation were unusually close. On the assumption that this site was partially occupied by both a BF₂ bridge and a hydrogen atom, population factors were introduced for all four BF₂ groups, with the three atoms in each group constrained to the same population. In the final cycle of least squares, the populations of three of the groups converged to within 2σ ($\sigma < 0.02$) of unity. However, the site near the cation had a population of only 0.73(2). The boron atom in this group, and all refined carbon atoms, were treated isotropically. Anisotropic displacement parameters were used for the remaining non-hydrogen atoms. The fractional hydrogen atom was ignored in the calculations.

The position of the tetra-*n*-butyl ammonium cation apparently depends on the nature of the bridging group. The hydrogen atoms of the cations were introduced as constant contributions of the structure factors at calculated positions (C-H=0.95 Å), assuming staggered geometry. They were repositioned before the final three cycles. The complete least-squares full matrix, consisting of coordinates, displacement parameters, and a scale factor, contained 373 variables. A final difference Fourier map showed deviations ranging from -2.41eÅ⁻³ to +3.44eÅ⁻³. The largest features were near the platinum and were attributed to deficiencies in the absorption correction. The refinement converged with an R-factor of 0.1196 (0.0774 for $F_0^2 > 3\sigma(F_0^2)$) and a goodness of fit of 2.00 for all

6557 reflections. The R-factors for various subsets of reflections revealed nothing unusual. Crystallographic data, including associated error estimates, are given in the appendix.

Calculations were done with programs of the CRYM Crystallographic Computing System and ORTEP. Scattering factors and corrections for anomalous scattering were taken from a standard reference. $R = \sum |F_o - |F_c|| / \sum F_o$, for only $F_o^2 > 0$, and goodness of fit = $[\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / (n-p)]^{1/2}$, where n is the number of data and p the number of parameters refined. The function minimized in least squares was $\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2$, where $w = 1/\sigma^2(F_o^2)$. Variances of the individual reflections were assigned based on counting statistics plus an additional term, $0.014I^2$. Variances of the merged reflections were determined by standard propagation of error plus another additional term, $0.014\langle I \rangle^2$. The absorption correction was done by Gaussian integration over an 8x8x8 grid. Transmission factors varied from 0.56 to 0.79.

Results and Discussion

Crystal Structure

Like the parent compound Pt₂, BF₂Pt₂ consists of two rigorously eclipsed, square-planar platinum(II) ions bridged by four bidentate pyrophosphito ligands (Figure 3). Difluoroborato groups replace the protons between terminal oxygen atoms in the parent compound Pt₂. The two halves of the dimer are related by a center of symmetry. The eclipsed phosphorus atoms have torsional angles of 0.1(2) and 0.3(2)°. The platinum atom lies 0.04Å from the plane that passes closest to the four coordinated phosphorus atoms, and the Pt-Pt-P angles range from 90.6(1) to 91.4(1)°. There are no significant interactions between different ions in the crystal.

Tables 1 and 2 contain selected distances and angles for both BF₂Pt₂ and Pt₂.⁵⁻⁷

As predicted by Harvey and Gray¹ from UV absorption data, the Pt-P bond distances shorten in BF₂Pt₂. The electron-withdrawing BF₂⁺ groups increase the π - acidity of the phosphorus atoms, strengthening the backbonding interactions. Electron density transfers from the π/π^* Pt-Pt orbitals to the phosphorus centers, leading to less repulsive interactions between the metals. The decrease in intermetallic repulsion shortens the Pt-Pt bond (by 0.041Å), and the increase in backbonding shortens the Pt-P bond (by 0.015-0.040Å).

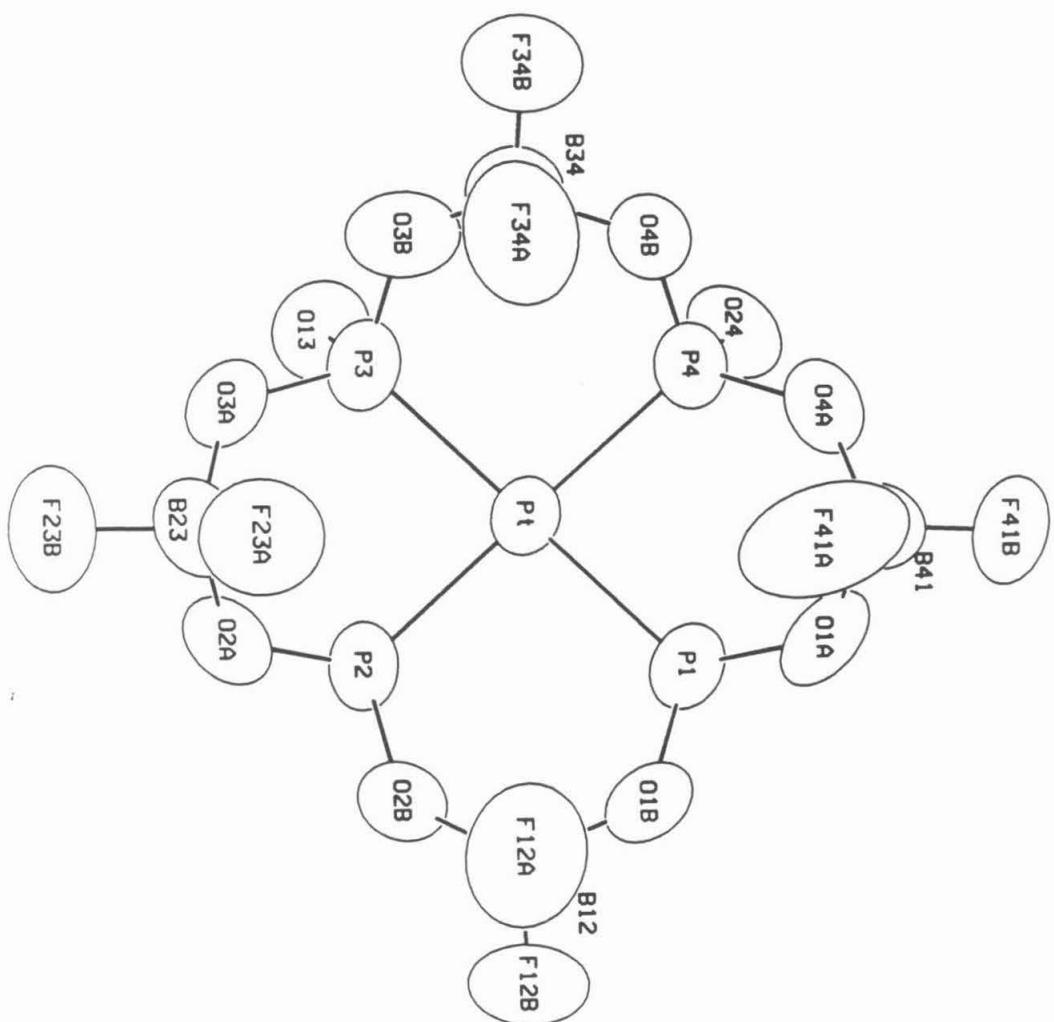
Table 1. Selected bond distances for BF_2Pt_2 and Pt_2 .

Bond Distance (\AA)	[TBA] $_4\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2$	K_4Pt_2
Pt-Pt	2.884	2.925
Pt-P	2.278-2.305	2.320
P-Oterm	1.51-1.56	1.52, 1.58
P-Obridge	1.56-1.64	1.62

Table 2. Selected bond angles for BF_2Pt_2 and Pt_2 .

Bond Angle ($^\circ$)	[TBA] $_4\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2$	K_4Pt_2
Pt-Pt-P	90.6, 91.4	90.7
P-Pt-P	90.8, 88.9	
P-O-Pbridge	137	133
O-P-Oterm	107	

Figure 3 An ORTEP drawing of one face of the tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II) tetraanion shown at the 10% probability level.



The terminal P-O bonds, which alternate between double and single bonds in hydrogen-bonded Pt₂, have equivalent lengths in BF₂Pt₂, reflecting the covalent nature of B-O bonds.

Table 3 Selected geometric parameters for BF₂Pt₂ and other BF₂-bridged square-planar, platinum phosphito complexes.

	[TBA]4BF ₂ Pt ₂	Reference Compounds
Bond Distance (Å)		
B-F	1.33-1.43	1.31-1.40
B-O	1.44	1.46-1.49
Bond Angle (°)		
O-B-O	116-119	107-110
F-B-F	103-110	112

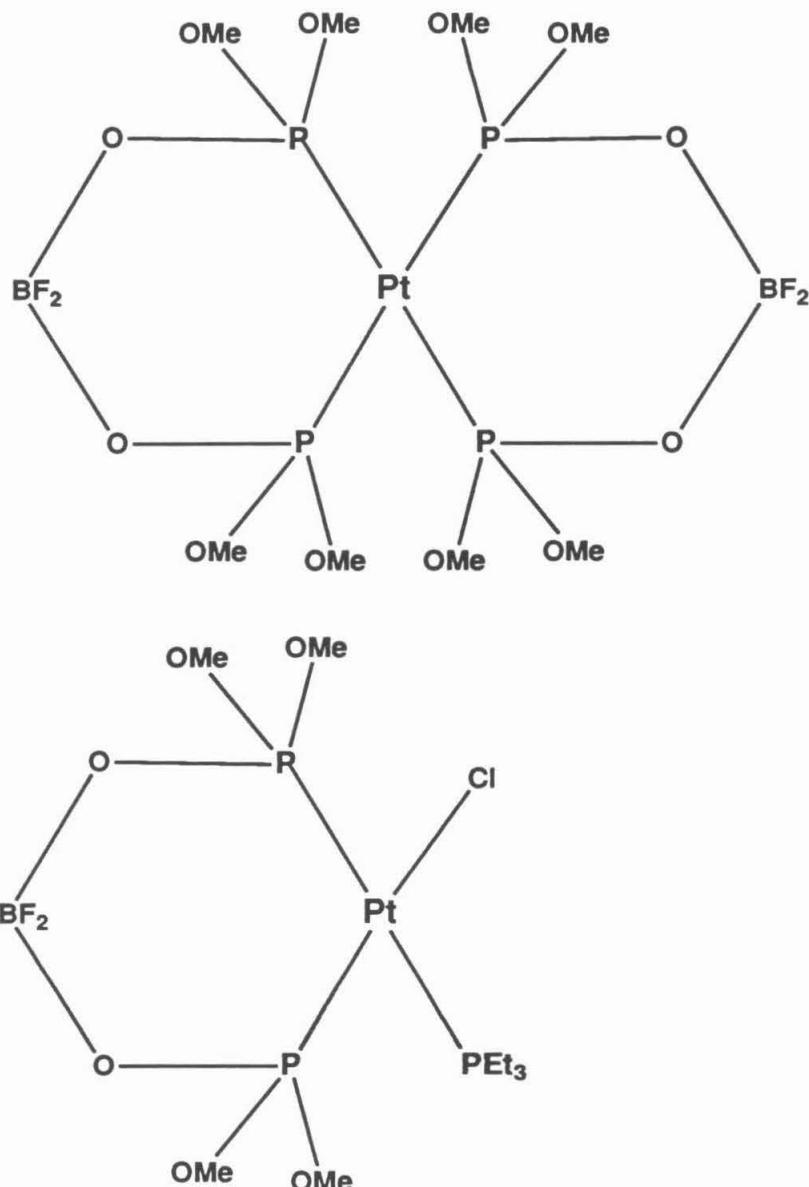
The O-B and B-F bond lengths (Table 3) are in agreement with those found for other BF₂-bridged phosphito ligands on square-planar platinum centers^{8, 9} (Figure 4). The O-B-O angles in BF₂Pt₂ are larger, and the F-B-F angles smaller, than in those same compounds, a difference that may reflect ring strain in BF₂Pt₂.

On average, the crystal structure predicts 7.5 BF₂ groups per platinum dimer unit. This population may reflect either the actual solution composition of BF₂Pt₂ or merely the fraction of solution species that crystallize. Either way, reaction with BF₃·OEt₂ effectively replaces all eight protons on the original dimer with BF₂⁺ groups. The dimers pack in the crystal so that any protons left on the dimer concentrate in the cramped region of the unit cell

where the TBA cation is very close to the ligands, since protons take up less space than BF_2 groups. This accounts for the reduced population in only one crystallographic BF_2 site.

The BF_2 group with a low population density is excluded from Tables 1,2 and 3. The bond angles ($\angle \text{O}-\text{B}-\text{O}=132^\circ$, $\angle \text{F}-\text{B}-\text{F}=97^\circ$) and distances ($d(\text{B}-\text{F})=1.36\text{\AA}$, 1.53\AA , $d(\text{B}-\text{O})=1.23\text{\AA}$, 1.43\AA) for this group are not within the range of values found for the other BF_2 groups. Because crystallographic calculations ignore the (assumed) partial population of the proton in that position when the BF_2 is absent, the position of the boron atom is subject to errors in excess of the calculated standard deviations. Therefore, the strange distances and angles may or may not reflect the actual geometry of the BF_2 moiety. If the geometry is accurate, it indicates that ring-induced strain could account for the difficulty in fully populating this position.

Figure 4 Structures of previously reported difluoroborato-substituted, square-planar, phosphito platinum complexes.



Photophysics

Photophysical properties of BF_2Pt_2 are startlingly similar to those of Pt_2 . The emission band maxima, excited triplet-state lifetime (10 μsec) and phosphorescence quantum yields are nearly identical within experimental resolution. In contrast, a large increase is observed in the fluorescence quantum yield of BF_2Pt_2 (Table 4). This increase may reflect the extra rigidity forced on BF_2Pt_2 by the new 6-membered covalently bound rings introduced through BF_2 substitution. A decrease in the number of accessible vibrational modes may eliminate deactivational motions important to the singlet state. High-energy O-H vibrational modes, which are eliminated in the modified complex, may be responsible for this effect.

Heuer, et al.¹⁰ reported the phosphorescence quantum yield for Pt_2 in water as 0.52, but they report the unquenched lifetime to be only 6.2 msec. Assuming that the decrease in lifetime is due to quenching, the unquenched quantum yield can be calculated, using $\tau_0=10$ msec. The resulting value of 0.83 agrees with our results.

The axial dihalides $\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2\text{X}_2$ ($\text{X}=\text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{I}$) have electronic absorption spectra that closely resemble those of the Pt_2 derivatives. Absorption and emission data for the dihalides are presented in Table 5.

Table 4 Emission parameters for BF_2Pt_2 and Pt_2

Emission	$[\text{TBA}]_4\text{Pt}_2$	$[\text{TBA}]_4\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2$
Phosphorescence λ_{max} (nm), 77K	518	521
Fluorescence λ_{max} (nm), 77K	409	409
Phosphorescence λ_{max} (nm), RT	524	521
Φ_p , RT	0.8	0.8
Fluorescence λ_{max} (nm), RT	416	413
Φ_f , RT	1×10^{-4}	7×10^{-3}

Table 5 Photophysical parameters for axial dihydrides

X_2	Pt_2X_2 absorption λ_{max} (nm)	$\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2X_2$ absorption λ_{max} (nm) ^a	Pt_2X_2 emission λ_{max} (nm) ^b	$\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2X_2$ emission λ_{max} (nm) ^c
Cl_2	285	276 (4.66)	685	628
	349	321 (4.05)		
Br_2	308	301 (4.64)	715	685
	349	336 (4.43)		
I_2	338	364 (4.60)	-----	-----
	438	455 (3.73)		

a $\log(\epsilon)$ is in parenthesesb Ph_4As^+ salt in ethanol/methanol glass¹¹

c measured in acetonitrile solutions at 77K.

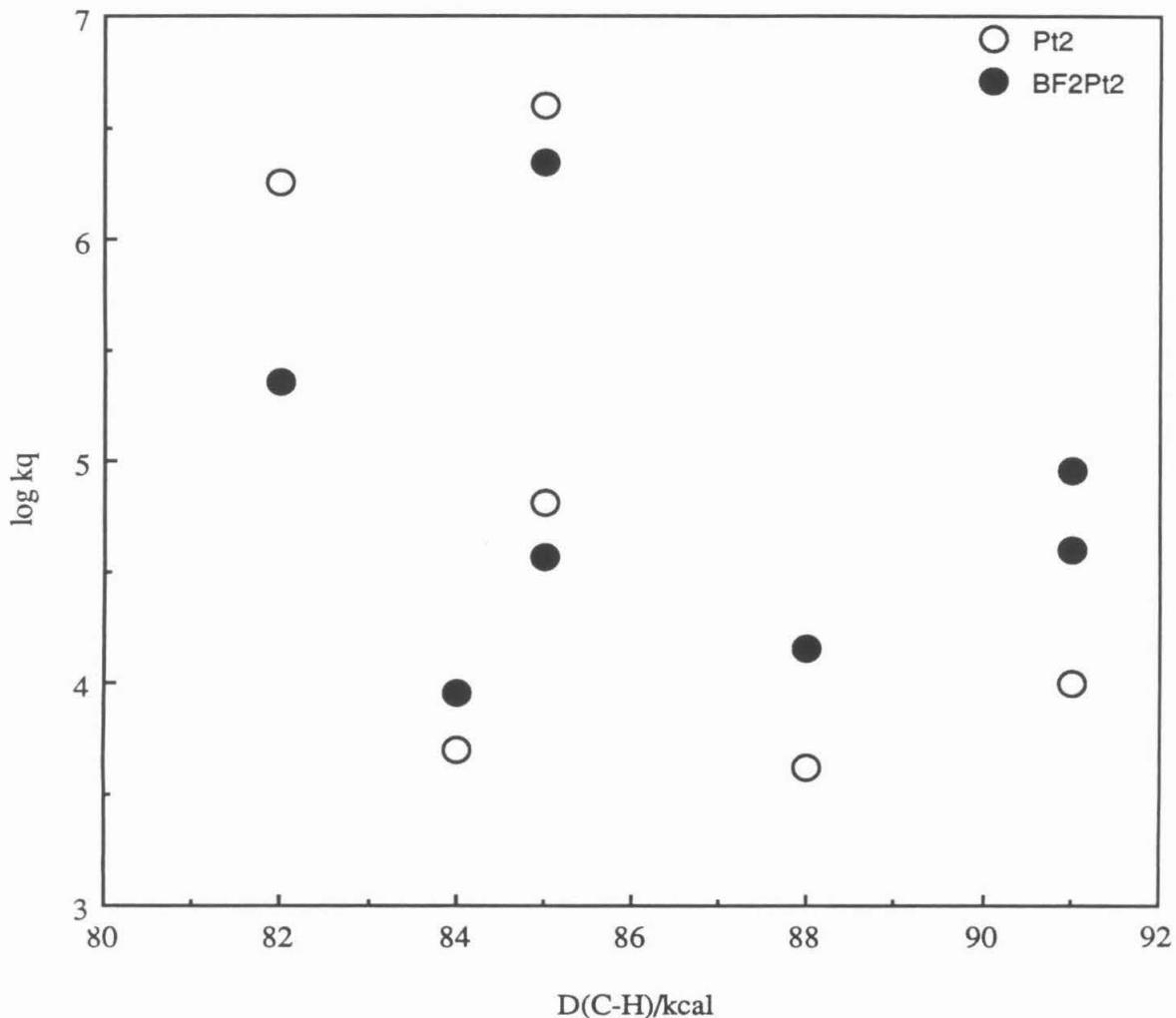
H-atom Transfer

In contrast to differences of several orders of magnitude observed in electron-transfer reactivity,^{1, 12} quenching rates for $^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ and $^3\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2^*$ with a given H-atom donor are all within an order of magnitude¹³ (Table 6 and Figure 5). Although differences in reactivities between $^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ and $^3\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2^*$ with alcohols are expected because of the loss of protons available for hydrogen bonding and the stronger Pt-H bond in $\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2\text{H}_2$, the steric bulk introduced by BF_2 groups can account for reactivity differences with alcohols. As demonstrated in Chapter 1, increasing steric bulk of the substrate increases k_q with small aliphatic alcohols but decreases k_q with the larger benzyl alcohols. This same trend is observed when steric bulk is increased at the axial site, as with the substitution of BF_2^+ groups for protons. The quenching of aliphatic alcohols is faster with BF_2Pt_2 than with Pt_2 . The opposite is true for the benzyl alcohols.

The similarity in quenching rates of alcohols with Pt_2 and BF_2Pt_2 also implies that the ligands' oxygen atoms participate in the hydrogen-bonding of the alcohols to Pt_2 , since the ligand protons have been removed. On the other hand, the large quenching rate for benzyl methyl ether¹⁴ with $^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ indicates that the ligand protons, when present, also help in docking.

Reactivity differences with benzyl hydrocarbons are not easily rationalized, since the quenching is not well understood (see Chapter 1). However, an electron-transfer mechanism may be ruled out since the k_q change with BF_2 substitution is much smaller than the large

Figure 5 Quenching rates for ${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ and ${}^3\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2^*$ phosphorescence with H-atom donors in acetonitrile solutions at room temperature.



changes consistently observed for both reductive and oxidative electron transfer.

The efficiency of the dehydrogenation of isopropanol as measured by formation of $\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2\text{H}_2$ ($k_p=1\times 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$, $F=0.1$) is identical to that for the reaction of Pt_2 with isopropanol, a counter-intuitive result since the axial dihydride is thought to result from disproportionation of the monohydride.¹⁵ Changing the sterics and hydrophilicity of the axial site should affect the efficiency of dihydride formation if this mechanism reflects reality.

Table 6 Stern-Volmer quenching rate constants for the reaction of excited platinum dimers and organic H-atom donors

Substrate	${}^3\text{Pt}_2^*$ Quenching Rate k_q ($\text{M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$)	${}^3\text{BF}_2\text{Pt}_2^*$ Quenching Rate k_q ($\text{M}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1}$)	C-H Bond Strength ¹⁶ (kcal/mol)
cumene	5.0×10^3	9×10^3	84
ethylbenzene	6.4×10^4	3.7×10^4	85
toluene	4.2×10^3	1.4×10^4	88
α -methylbenzyl alcohol	1.8×10^6	2.3×10^5	82
benzyl alcohol	4×10^6 2.2×10^6 a	2.2×10^6	85
sec-butanol	$\sim 10^4$	4×10^4	91
isopropanol	$\sim 10^4$	9×10^4	91

a static quenching as measured by emission intensity quenching.

Conclusions

The emissive product of the reaction between BF_3 and Pt_2 is a species with a general structure identical to Pt_2 except for replacement of BF_2^+ groups for the eight ligand protons. The substantial changes in bond lengths that are due to this substitution are consistent with expectations and reflect an increase in the π -acidity of the pyrophosphito ligands. Evidence suggests ring strain in BF_2Pt_2 's polycyclic ligand's structure.

Considering the changes in bond lengths, the photophysical properties of BF_2Pt_2 and Pt_2 are remarkably similar. The rates of emission quenching with H-atom donors also vary little between the two compounds, and those differences that exist are easily rationalized through previous results with the parent system.

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**Appendix: Crystallographic Data for
Tetrakis(tetra-*n*-butylammonium)
tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -
pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)**

- Table A1 Crystal and Intensity Collection Data for Tetrakis(tetra-*n*-butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)
- Table A2 Final Anion Parameters for Tetrakis(tetra-*n*-butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)
- Table A3 Final Cation Parameters for Tetrakis(tetra- *n*-butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)
- Table A4 Assigned Hydrogen Parameters for Tetrakis(tetra- *n*-butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)
- Table A5 Anisotropic Parameters for Tetrakis(tetra- *n*-butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)
- Table A6 Complete Distances and Angles for Tetrakis(tetra-*n*-butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)
- Table A7 Observed and Calculated Structure Factors for Tetrakis(tetra-*n*-butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)

Table A1 Crystal and Intensity Collection Data for
Tetrakis(tetra-*n*-butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -
pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)

Formula: Pt₂P₈O₂₀B_{7.46}F_{14.92}N₄C₆₄H_{144.54}

Crystal color: Lime-green

Habit: Bladed

Crystal size: $0.07 \times 0.21 \times 0.56$ mm

Space group: P2₁/n (#14)

$$a = 16.678(7)\text{\AA}$$

$$\beta = 99.58(8)^\circ$$

$$c = 18.131(24)\text{\AA}$$

$$\rho_{\text{calc}} = 1.52 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$$

$$\mu = 31.65 \text{ cm}^{-1} (\mu r_{\max} = 1.91)$$

Transmission coeff. = 0.56 - 0.79

w scan

$$\lambda = 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$$

Graphite monochromator

2θ range: 2° – 45°

Octants collected: $h, \pm k, \pm l$

$T = 294^{\circ}\text{K}$

Number of reflections measured: 14269

Number of independent reflections: 6557

Number with $F_c^2 > 0$: 5401

Number with $F_z^2 > 3\sigma(F_z^2)$: 3299

Number of reflections used in refinement: 6557

Goodness of fit for merging data: 1.46

Final R-index: 0.1196 for 5401 reflections with $F_c^2 > 0$

Final R-index: 0.0774 for 3299 reflections with $F_o^2 > 3\sigma(F_o^2)$

Final goodness of fit: 2.00 for 373 parameters and 6557 reflections

Table A2 Final Anion Parameters for Tetrakis(*tetra-n*-butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U_{eq}</i> or <i>B</i>
Pt	218(.5)	677(.5)	483(.4)	658(2)
P1	-806(3)	389(3)	1129(3)	801(17)
P2	-625(4)	1497(3)	-309(3)	808(17)
P3	1257(4)	999(3)	-138(3)	844(18)
P4	1074(4)	-112(3)	1309(3)	803(17)
O1a	-552(9)	211(8)	1981(7)	1141(51)
O1b	-1516(7)	985(9)	1057(7)	1032(43)
O13	1240(7)	408(7)	-858(6)	985(44)
O2a	-254(9)	2190(7)	-659(6)	899(43)
O2b	-1382(8)	1802(8)	-40(7)	1208(47)
O24	1009(8)	-1007(7)	1050(7)	1056(45)
O3a	1215(7)	1827(8)	-508(6)	908(40)
O3b	2138(8)	899(9)	299(9)	1219(54)
O4a	876(8)	-164(8)	2095(6)	1146(50)
O4b	1993(7)	80(8)	1377(6)	946(42)
B12	-1678(18)	1722(20)	628(15)	985(98)
F12a	-1320(9)	2315(7)	1140(8)	1616(56)
F12b	-2487(8)	1878(8)	569(7)	1546(50)
B23	599(20)	2417(19)	-447(13)	971(107)
F23a	738(7)	2731(7)	256(7)	1325(46)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U_{eq}</i> or <i>B</i>
F23b	736(7)	3042(6)	-944(6)	1309(44)
B34	2377(27)	599(26)	913(24)	7.8(9) *
F34a	2360(12)	1323(12)	1420(9)	1689(80)
F34b	3191(9)	453(9)	1078(9)	1385(65)
B41	241(17)	166(17)	2443(18)	896(96)
F41a	439(8)	946(9)	2617(9)	1759(61)
F41b	165(7)	-232(9)	3061(6)	1570(53)

^a $U_{eq} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \sum_j [U_{ij}(a_i^* a_j^*) (\vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{a}_j)]$

* Isotropic displacement parameter, *B*

Table A3 Final Cation Parameters for
 Tetrakis(tetra-*n*-butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -
 pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U_{eq}</i> or <i>B</i>
N1	6514(10)	1775(9)	7595(9)	980(54)
C1	6720(12)	2611(12)	7741(11)	7.9(5) *
C2	7490(13)	2823(13)	8273(11)	9.2(6) *
C3	7611(14)	3696(14)	8443(12)	10.5(6) *
C4	8340(15)	3935(14)	8999(14)	12.9(8) *
C5	7181(12)	1348(12)	7279(11)	8.4(5) *
C6	7367(13)	1699(13)	6564(12)	10.5(6) *
C7	7968(16)	1150(15)	6251(15)	13.5(8) *
C8	8201(18)	1539(18)	5540(17)	18.0(11)*
C9	6428(12)	1334(12)	8324(11)	8.5(5) *
C10	5777(13)	1653(12)	8735(12)	10.0(6) *
C11	5757(14)	1132(13)	9436(13)	11.6(7) *
C12	5143(16)	1450(15)	9858(15)	15.5(9) *
C13	5721(13)	1732(13)	7041(12)	8.8(6) *
C14	5391(13)	921(13)	6788(11)	9.8(6) *
C15	4604(14)	926(14)	6233(13)	11.7(7) *
C16	4315(15)	109(17)	6025(14)	13.6(8) *
N2	1829(10)	1850(11)	7285(9)	1127(58)
C17	2408(13)	2555(13)	7435(12)	8.8(5) *
C18	2511(15)	2919(16)	8255(14)	13.2(8) *
C19	3149(18)	3623(17)	8395(14)	14.2(9) *
C20	3903(19)	3265(18)	8419(16)	17.1(10)*
C21	1829(12)	1661(12)	6451(11)	8.9(5) *
C22	1248(13)	1013(13)	6134(12)	10.8(6) *
C25	2109(15)	1158(15)	7761(13)	11.0(7) *
C26	2923(15)	823(15)	7684(13)	13.4(8) *
C29	971(15)	2086(14)	7409(12)	10.1(6) *
C30	572(17)	2741(17)	7037(15)	14.3(9) *
C31	-328(23)	2812(23)	7239(20)	19.1(13)*
C32	-509(27)	3503(28)	7043(25)	26.7(19)*
C23	1494	873	5361	16.0 *
C24	1000	1423	4809	20.0 *
C27	3209	197	8280	17.0 *
C28A	4059	-132	8173	19.1 *
C28B	3458	-564	7909	19.1 *
C28C	3333	593	9054	19.1 *

* $U_{eq} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \sum_j [U_{ij}(a_i^* a_j^*) (\vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{a}_j)]$

* Isotropic displacement parameter, *B*

Table A4 Assigned Hydrogen Parameters for
 Tetrakis(tetra-*n*-butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -
 pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)

Atom	<i>x, y and z</i> $\times 10^4$			
	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
HC1A	6281	2841	7934	9.0
HC1B	6764	2844	7272	9.0
HC2A	7942	2643	8062	11.0
HC2B	7480	2555	8733	11.0
HC3A	7147	3880	8628	13.0
HC3B	7655	3956	7988	13.0
HC4A	8344	4503	9054	15.0
HC4B	8314	3696	9469	15.0
HC4C	8822	3773	8829	15.0
HC5A	7025	807	7190	9.0
HC5B	7665	1368	7644	9.0
HC6A	7603	2211	6661	11.0
HC6B	6882	1739	6213	11.0
HC7A	7723	646	6136	13.0
HC7B	8443	1087	6620	13.0
HC8A	8573	1185	5355	15.0
HC8B	7726	1591	5181	15.0
HC8C	8446	2031	5665	15.0
HC9A	6934	1373	8655	9.0
HC9B	6308	793	8208	9.0
H10A	5264	1633	8418	11.0
H10B	5897	2189	8886	11.0
H11A	6272	1129	9743	13.0
H11B	5605	600	9285	13.0
H12A	5138	1132	10286	15.0
H12B	5300	1983	10008	15.0
H12C	4633	1453	9550	15.0
H13A	5805	2017	6608	9.0
H13B	5320	1992	7267	9.0
H14A	5300	639	7215	11.0
H14B	5787	663	6557	11.0
H15A	4680	1200	5793	13.0
H15B	4192	1186	6451	13.0
H16A	3821	140	5674	15.0
H16B	4714	-158	5795	15.0
H16C	4227	-172	6453	15.0
H17A	2984	2395	7387	9.0
H17B	2299	3001	7102	9.0
H18A	2675	2498	8607	11.0

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>
H18B	1990	3104	8322	11.0
H19A	3114	3880	8858	13.0
H19B	3046	3998	8002	13.0
H20A	4305	3670	8505	15.0
H20B	3982	2892	8816	15.0
H20C	3915	3010	7960	15.0
H21A	2386	1461	6431	9.0
H21B	1749	2121	6168	9.0
H22A	697	1196	6076	11.0
H22B	1296	534	6417	11.0
H23A	1393	334	5209	13.0
H23B	2056	988	5389	13.0
H24A	1148	1350	4330	15.0
H24B	439	1307	4784	15.0
H24C	1101	1960	4964	15.0
H25A	1724	704	7612	9.0
H25B	2103	1258	8264	9.0
H26A	3298	1263	7745	11.0
H26B	2912	600	7202	11.0
H27A	2827	-228	8233	13.0
H27B	3249	430	8763	13.0
H28A	4233	-524	8544	15.0
H28B	4019	-365	7691	15.0
H28C	4441	293	8220	15.0
H28D	3633	-954	8282	15.0
H28E	3006	-764	7571	15.0
H28F	3890	-447	7645	15.0
H28G	3508	204	9427	15.0
H28H	3733	1000	9075	15.0
H28J	2835	820	9139	15.0
H29A	1030	2172	7941	9.0
H29B	649	1617	7291	9.0
H30A	543	2663	6520	11.0
H30B	874	3206	7195	11.0
H31A	-318	2752	7755	13.0
H31B	-677	2441	6962	13.0
H32A	-1048	3617	7127	15.0
H32B	-144	3876	7306	15.0
H32C	-502	3565	6514	15.0

Table A5 Anisotropic Parameters for
 Tetrakis(tetra-*n*-butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -
 pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)

Atom	<i>U</i> ₁₁	<i>U</i> ₂₂	<i>U</i> ₃₃	<i>U</i> ₁₂	<i>U</i> ₁₃	<i>U</i> ₂₃
Pt	851(5)	656(5)	525(4)	108(6)	288(3)	23(5)
P1	1007(45)	830(45)	647(37)	69(37)	372(32)	39(31)
P2	1202(50)	608(37)	713(38)	194(35)	450(36)	123(32)
P3	1070(51)	750(43)	781(38)	28(35)	356(36)	144(32)
P4	1039(50)	811(43)	610(35)	197(37)	283(32)	115(31)
O1a	1022(112)	1836(149)	685(93)	-30(101)	489(83)	66(92)
O1b	972(103)	1321(127)	937(97)	262(94)	551(81)	181(90)
O13	1403(116)	679(98)	947(98)	39(81)	414(82)	-293(75)
O2a	926(104)	828(97)	880(105)	124(90)	-32(86)	157(76)
O2b	1373(126)	1345(125)	1058(109)	810(101)	642(99)	401(94)
O24	1357(120)	763(97)	1048(105)	426(82)	202(87)	84(83)
O3a	959(102)	914(104)	956(98)	7(84)	467(79)	146(82)
O3b	809(106)	1513(145)	1307(126)	22(98)	91(92)	51(113)
O4a	1292(118)	1613(133)	561(81)	529(102)	236(81)	340(83)
O4b	810(101)	1206(108)	805(88)	26(83)	81(74)	271(80)
B12	941(233)	1272(274)	757(200)	30(208)	181(177)	280(190)
F12a	2174(161)	1185(113)	1536(129)	-370(103)	443(109)	-152(96)
F12b	1208(110)	1744(130)	1788(128)	627(99)	544(95)	313(99)
B23	1369(291)	1203(247)	368(145)	419(226)	225(170)	29(158)
F23a	1545(118)	1409(112)	1029(100)	110(84)	234(83)	-292(82)
F23b	1821(127)	932(89)	1233(102)	-93(84)	423(86)	283(79)
F34a	2068(208)	1778(194)	1140(156)	-237(159)	29(132)	137(139)
F34b	1039(135)	1207(151)	1888(168)	-30(108)	184(112)	205(120)
B41	716(222)	815(206)	1099(245)	-184(184)	-18(192)	-15(191)
F41a	1267(122)	1643(145)	2460(175)	-432(104)	584(108)	-779(124)
F41b	1283(110)	2465(170)	1053(96)	168(100)	461(81)	881(105)
N1	1203(146)	745(118)	1029(126)	157(104)	298(112)	32(98)
N2	1184(146)	1328(156)	920(128)	-255(128)	325(107)	-160(120)

*U*_{*i,j*} values have been multiplied by 10⁴

The form of the displacement factor is:

$$\exp -2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*3} + U_{22}k^2b^{*3} + U_{33}\ell^2c^{*3} + 2U_{12}hka^*b^* + 2U_{13}h\ell a^*c^* + 2U_{23}k\ell b^*c^*)$$

Table A6 Complete Distances and Angles for
 Tetrakis(tetra-*n*-butylammonium) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -
 pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)

		Distance(Å)		Distance(Å)
Pt	-Pt	2.884(1)	C2	-C3 1.50(3)
Pt	-P1	2.278(5)	C2	-HC2A 0.949
Pt	-P2	2.291(6)	C2	-HC2B 0.951
Pt	-P3	2.281(6)	C3	-C4 1.50(3)
Pt	-P4	2.305(5)	C3	-HC3A 0.943
P1	-O1a	1.562(15)	C3	-HC3B 0.948
P1	-O1b	1.537(14)	C4	-HC4A 0.956
P1	-O13	1.558(13)	C4	-HC4B 0.948
P2	-O2a	1.505(14)	C4	-HC4C 0.947
P2	-O2b	1.515(14)	C5	-C6 1.50(3)
P2	-O24	1.613(14)	C5	-HC5A 0.949
P3	-O13	1.635(13)	C5	-HC5B 0.955
P3	-O3a	1.539(13)	C6	-C7 1.54(3)
P3	-O3b	1.558(16)	C6	-HC6A 0.948
P4	-O24	1.570(14)	C6	-HC6B 0.945
P4	-O4a	1.518(14)	C7	-C8 1.55(4)
P4	-O4b	1.549(13)	C7	-HC7A 0.946
O1a	-B41	1.45(3)	C7	-HC7B 0.954
O1b	-B12	1.46(3)	C8	-HC8A 0.958
O2a	-B23	1.46(3)	C8	-HC8B 0.941
O2b	-B12	1.39(3)	C8	-HC8C 0.931
O3a	-B23	1.44(3)	C9	-C10 1.51(3)
O3b	-B34	1.23(5)	C9	-HC9A 0.952
O4a	-B41	1.43(3)	C9	-HC9B 0.943
O4b	-B34	1.43(5)	C10	-C11 1.55(3)
B12	-F12a	1.42(3)	C10	-H10A 0.948
B12	-F12b	1.36(3)	C10	-H10B 0.950
B23	-F23a	1.36(3)	C11	-C12 1.48(4)
B23	-F23b	1.43(3)	C11	-H11A 0.943
B34	-F34a	1.53(5)	C11	-H11B 0.954
B34	-F34b	1.36(5)	C12	-H12A 0.942
B41	-F41a	1.37(3)	C12	-H12B 0.957
B41	-F41b	1.33(3)	C12	-H12C 0.936
N1	-C1	1.46(3)	C13	-C14 1.51(3)
N1	-C5	1.51(3)	C13	-H13A 0.949
N1	-C9	1.54(3)	C13	-H13B 0.947
N1	-C13	1.52(3)	C14	-C15 1.52(3)
C1	-C2	1.51(3)	C14	-H14A 0.940
C1	-HC1A	0.945	C14	-H14B 0.944
C1	-HC1B	0.948	C15	-C16 1.48(4)

Distance(Å)		Distance(Å)	
C15 -H15A	0.946	C27 -C28B	1.531
C15 -H15B	0.953	C27 -C28C	1.535
C16 -H16A	0.956	C27 -H27A	0.950
C16 -H16B	0.953	C27 -H27B	0.950
C16 -H16C	0.940	C28A -H28A	0.950
N2 -C17	1.52(3)	C28A -H28B	0.950
N2 -C21	1.55(3)	C28A -H28C	0.950
N2 -C25	1.47(3)	C28B -H28D	0.950
N2 -C29	1.54(3)	C28B -H28E	0.950
C17 -C18	1.59(3)	C28B -H28F	0.950
C17 -H17A	1.014	C28C -H28G	0.950
C17 -H17B	0.959	C28C -H28H	0.950
C18 -C19	1.58(4)	C28C -H28J	0.950
C18 -H18A	0.959	C29 -C30	1.40(4)
C18 -H18B	0.951	C29 -H29A	0.965
C19 -C20	1.39(4)	C29 -H29B	0.955
C19 -H19A	0.954	C30 -C31	1.61(5)
C19 -H19B	0.945	C30 -H30A	0.940
C20 -H20A	0.949	C30 -H30B	0.946
C20 -H20B	0.945	C31 -C32	1.23(6)
C20 -H20C	0.939	C31 -H31A	0.938
C21 -C22	1.50(3)	C31 -H31B	0.938
C21 -H21A	0.993	C32 -H32A	0.955
C21 -H21B	0.923	C32 -H32B	0.946
C22 -C23	1.543	C32 -H32C	0.967
C22 -H22A	0.958		
C22 -H22B	0.949		
C23 -C24	1.501		
C23 -H23A	0.950		
C23 -H23B	0.950		
C24 -H24A	0.950		
C24 -H24B	0.950		
C24 -H24C	0.950		
C25 -C26	1.50(3)		
C25 -H25A	1.001		
C25 -H25B	0.930		
C26 -C27	1.525		
C26 -H26A	0.961		
C26 -H26B	0.947		
C27 -C28A	1.563		

			Angle($^{\circ}$)				Angle($^{\circ}$)
P1	-Pt	-P2	90.8(2)	B23	-O3a	-P3	124.4(14)
P1	-Pt	-P3	178.2(2)	B34	-O3b	-P3	130.0(24)
P1	-Pt	-P4	88.9(2)	B41	-O4a	-P4	133.2(15)
P2	-Pt	-P3	89.3(2)	B34	-O4b	-P4	127.7(20)
P2	-Pt	-P4	178.0(2)	O2b	-B12	-O1b	119.1(22)
P3	-Pt	-P4	90.9(2)	F12a	-B12	-O1b	102.9(20)
P4	-O24	-P2	137.1(9)	F12b	-B12	-O1b	107.3(21)
P3	-O13	-P1	135.7(8)	F12a	-B12	-O2b	109.3(21)
Pt	-P1	-O1a	116.5(6)	F12b	-B12	-O2b	113.8(22)
Pt	-P1	-O1b	116.9(6)	F12b	-B12	-F12a	102.7(21)
Pt	-P1	-O13	111.6(5)	O3a	-B23	-O2a	118.4(21)
Pt	-P2	-O2a	118.3(6)	F23a	-B23	-O2a	110.8(21)
Pt	-P2	-O2b	117.3(6)	F23b	-B23	-O2a	106.1(20)
Pt	-P2	-O24	109.6(5)	F23a	-B23	-O3a	108.9(20)
Pt	-P3	-O3a	116.4(5)	F23b	-B23	-O3a	105.2(20)
Pt	-P3	-O3b	116.9(6)	F23b	-B23	-F23a	106.7(20)
Pt	-P3	-O13	109.7(5)	O4b	-B34	-O3b	132.2(36)
Pt	-P4	-O4a	115.8(6)	F34a	-B34	-O3b	100.7(31)
Pt	-P4	-O4b	115.5(5)	F34b	-B34	-O3b	115.8(35)
Pt	-P4	-O24	110.4(5)	F34a	-B34	-O4b	94.2(27)
Pt	-Pt	-P1	90.6(1)	F34b	-B34	-O4b	106.8(30)
Pt	-Pt	-P2	91.4(1)	F34b	-B34	-F34a	97.4(28)
Pt	-Pt	-P3	91.3(1)	O4a	-B41	-O1a	115.9(22)
Pt	-Pt	-P4	90.6(1)	F41a	-B41	-O1a	104.2(21)
O1b	-P1	-O1a	106.6(8)	F41b	-B41	-O1a	107.9(22)
O13	-P1	-O1a	100.5(7)	F41a	-B41	-O4a	107.6(21)
O13	-P1	-O1b	102.7(7)	F41b	-B41	-O4a	111.1(22)
O2b	-P2	-O2a	107.3(8)	F41b	-B41	-F41a	109.8(22)
O24	-P2	-O2a	100.0(7)	C5	-N1	-C1	110.9(14)
O24	-P2	-O2b	101.8(7)	C9	-N1	-C1	110.9(14)
O3a	-P3	-O13	101.8(7)	C13	-N1	-C1	108.5(15)
O3b	-P3	-O13	103.3(7)	C9	-N1	-C5	106.1(14)
O3b	-P3	-O3a	106.8(8)	C13	-N1	-C5	109.9(14)
O4a	-P4	-O24	102.1(7)	C13	-N1	-C9	110.4(14)
O4b	-P4	-O24	103.9(7)	C2	-C1	-N1	119.4(16)
O4b	-P4	-O4a	107.6(7)	HC1A	-C1	-N1	106.6
B41	-O1a	-P1	130.9(15)	HC1B	-C1	-N1	106.5
B12	-O1b	-P1	131.7(15)	HC1A	-C1	-C2	107.2
B23	-O2a	-P2	122.7(14)	HC1B	-C1	-C2	106.9
B12	-O2b	-P2	133.1(16)	HC1B	-C1	-HC1A	110.1

	Angle($^{\circ}$)		Angle($^{\circ}$)
C3 -C2 -C1	115.5(18)	HC8C -C8 -HC8A	110.4
HC2A -C2 -C1	108.3	HC8C -C8 -HC8B	111.9
HC2B -C2 -C1	108.1	C10 -C9 -N1	115.4(16)
HC2A -C2 -C3	107.8	HC9A -C9 -N1	107.9
HC2B -C2 -C3	107.5	HC9B -C9 -N1	108.3
HC2B -C2 -HC2A	109.5	HC9A -C9 -C10	107.4
C4 -C3 -C2	117.7(19)	HC9B -C9 -C10	107.8
HC3A -C3 -C2	107.6	HC9B -C9 -HC9A	109.9
HC3B -C3 -C2	107.2	C11 -C10 -C9	108.7(17)
HC3A -C3 -C4	107.2	H10A -C10 -C9	109.7
HC3B -C3 -C4	106.9	H10B -C10 -C9	109.9
HC3B -C3 -HC3A	110.2	H10A -C10 -C11	109.7
HC4A -C4 -C3	109.0	H10B -C10 -C11	109.2
HC4B -C4 -C3	109.7	H10B -C10 -H10A	109.6
HC4C -C4 -C3	109.9	C12 -C11 -C10	109.5(19)
HC4B -C4 -HC4A	109.1	H11A -C11 -C10	110.3
HC4C -C4 -HC4A	109.2	H11B -C11 -C10	109.5
HC4C -C4 -HC4B	109.9	H11A -C11 -C12	109.7
C6 -C5 -N1	114.4(16)	H11B -C11 -C12	108.1
HC5A -C5 -N1	108.5	H11B -C11 -H11A	109.8
HC5B -C5 -N1	108.2	H12A -C12 -C11	108.9
HC5A -C5 -C6	108.5	H12B -C12 -C11	107.6
HC5B -C5 -C6	108.2	H12C -C12 -C11	109.4
HC5B -C5 -HC5A	109.1	H12B -C12 -H12A	109.5
C7 -C6 -C5	109.0(18)	H12C -C12 -H12A	111.4
HC6A -C6 -C5	109.5	H12C -C12 -H12B	110.0
HC6B -C6 -C5	109.4	C14 -C13 -N1	118.4(17)
HC6A -C6 -C7	109.5	H13A -C13 -N1	106.8
HC6B -C6 -C7	109.4	H13B -C13 -N1	106.9
HC6B -C6 -HC6A	110.1	H13A -C13 -C14	107.4
C8 -C7 -C6	108.9(21)	H13B -C13 -C14	107.4
HC7A -C7 -C6	109.2	H13B -C13 -H13A	109.8
HC7B -C7 -C6	108.9	C15 -C14 -C13	115.4(18)
HC7A -C7 -C8	110.6	H14A -C14 -C13	107.7
HC7B -C7 -C8	109.7	H14B -C14 -C13	107.5
HC7B -C7 -HC7A	109.5	H14A -C14 -C15	108.0
HC8A -C8 -C7	107.3	H14B -C14 -C15	107.5
HC8B -C8 -C7	108.3	H14B -C14 -H14A	110.8
HC8C -C8 -C7	109.3	C16 -C15 -C14	112.0(20)
HC8B -C8 -HC8A	109.5	H15A -C15 -C14	109.9

	Angle($^{\circ}$)		Angle($^{\circ}$)
H15B -C15 -C14	109.3	C22 -C21 -N2	114.7(16)
H15A -C15 -C16	108.5	H21A -C21 -N2	104.9
H15B -C15 -C16	107.5	H21B -C21 -N2	110.3
H15B -C15 -H15A	109.6	H21A -C21 -C22	106.9
H16A -C16 -C15	109.2	H21B -C21 -C22	111.5
H16B -C16 -C15	108.9	H21B -C21 -H21A	108.1
H16C -C16 -C15	110.0	C23 -C22 -C21	101.8
H16B -C16 -H16A	108.8	H22A -C22 -C21	110.9
H16C -C16 -H16A	109.8	H22B -C22 -C21	114.3
H16C -C16 -H16B	110.1	H22A -C22 -C23	110.1
C21 -N2 -C17	103.3(15)	H22B -C22 -C23	110.6
C25 -N2 -C17	112.1(16)	H22B -C22 -H22A	108.9
C29 -N2 -C17	110.8(16)	C24 -C23 -C22	108.2
C25 -N2 -C21	111.0(16)	H23A -C23 -C22	110.3
C29 -N2 -C21	110.3(15)	H23B -C23 -C22	109.2
C29 -N2 -C25	109.2(16)	H23A -C23 -C24	109.8
C18 -C17 -N2	115.6(17)	H23B -C23 -C24	109.8
H17A -C17 -N2	111.2	H23B -C23 -H23A	109.5
H17B -C17 -N2	116.3	H24A -C24 -C23	109.5
H17A -C17 -C18	103.0	H24B -C24 -C23	109.5
H17B -C17 -C18	105.6	H24C -C24 -C23	109.5
H17B -C17 -H17A	103.7	H24B -C24 -H24A	109.5
C19 -C18 -C17	113.7(20)	H24C -C24 -H24A	109.5
H18A -C18 -C17	108.4	H24C -C24 -H24B	109.5
H18B -C18 -C17	106.7	C26 -C25 -N2	116.3(20)
H18A -C18 -C19	109.4	H25A -C25 -N2	108.3
H18B -C18 -C19	110.0	H25B -C25 -N2	112.2
H18B -C18 -H18A	108.6	H25A -C25 -C26	104.0
C20 -C19 -C18	105.3(23)	H25B -C25 -C26	108.5
H19A -C19 -C18	109.9	H25B -C25 -H25A	106.8
H19B -C19 -C18	110.0	C27 -C26 -C25	111.9
H19A -C19 -C20	110.8	H26A -C26 -C25	106.6
H19B -C19 -C20	111.2	H26B -C26 -C25	110.8
H19B -C19 -H19A	109.6	H26A -C26 -C27	108.9
H20A -C20 -C19	108.0	H26B -C26 -C27	109.8
H20B -C20 -C19	108.7	H26B -C26 -H26A	108.8
H20C -C20 -C19	108.7	C28A -C27 -C26	109.7
H20B -C20 -H20A	110.0	C28B -C27 -C26	109.7
H20C -C20 -H20A	110.5	C28C -C27 -C26	109.3
H20C -C20 -H20B	110.8	H27A -C27 -C26	109.1

	Angle(°)		Angle(°)
H27B -C27 -C26	109.7	H31A -C31 -C32	110.5
H27A -C27 -C28A	109.4	H31B -C31 -C32	111.5
H27B -C27 -C28A	109.4	H31B -C31 -H31A	111.6
H27B -C27 -H27A	109.5	H32A -C32 -C31	109.6
H28A -C28A -C27	109.5	H32B -C32 -C31	111.6
H28B -C28A -C27	109.5	H32C -C32 -C31	110.1
H28C -C28A -C27	109.5	H32B -C32 -H32A	109.4
H28B -C28A -H28A	109.5	H32C -C32 -H32A	107.6
H28C -C28A -H28A	109.5	H32C -C32 -H32B	108.4
H28C -C28A -H28B	109.5		
H28D -C28A -H28C	162.4		
H28F -C28A -H28C	120.9		
H28F -C28A -H28D	68.4		
H28D -C28B -C27	109.5		
H28E -C28B -C27	109.5		
H28F -C28B -C27	109.5		
H28E -C28B -H28D	109.5		
H28F -C28B -H28D	109.5		
H28F -C28B -H28E	109.5		
H28G -C28C -C27	109.5		
H28H -C28C -C27	109.5		
H28J -C28C -C27	109.5		
H28H -C28C -H28G	109.5		
H28J -C28C -H28G	109.5		
H28J -C28C -H28H	109.5		
C30 -C29 -N2	120.7(20)		
H29A -C29 -N2	104.0		
H29B -C29 -N2	105.1		
H29A -C29 -C30	109.1		
H29B -C29 -C30	109.4		
H29B -C29 -H29A	107.9		
C31 -C30 -C29	109.6(24)		
H30A -C30 -C29	108.3		
H30B -C30 -C29	108.3		
H30A -C30 -C31	110.0		
H30B -C30 -C31	109.9		
H30B -C30 -H30A	110.7		
C32 -C31 -C30	101.4(33)		
H31A -C31 -C30	111.0		
H31B -C31 -C30	110.4		

Table A7 Observed and Calculated Structure Factors for
Tetrakis(*tetra-n-butylammonium*) tetrakis(bis(difluoroborato)- μ -
pyrophosphito)diplatinate(II)

The columns contain, in order, I, $10F_{\text{obs}}$, $10F_{\text{calc}}$, and
 $10(F^2_{\text{obs}} - F^2_{\text{calc}})/\sigma F^2_{\text{obs}}$. A minus sign preceding F_{obs} indicates that
 F^2_{obs} is negative.

Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 1

			7	681	555	33	7	497	371	24	12	490	461	6
- 17	0	1	8	-174	10	-8	-16	8	1		-15	5	1	
1	227	144	9	10	112	102	0							
3	275	69	21	11	249	127	15	2	-126	9	-3	1	325	290
5	374	311	7					3	-98	97	-4	2	115	14
7	572	450	19	-16	2	1	4	-193	172	-18	3	376	322	9
9	318	214	9								4	271	133	20
			1	400	262	26	-15	0	1		5	364	253	19
- 17	1	1	2	223	57	14					6	214	223	-1
1	157	130	2	3	410	357	9	1	-215	13	-14	7	194	75
2	-177	56	-10	4	-107	118	-6	3	276	266	1	8	431	375
3	231	171	6	5	485	327	33	5	995	804	46	9	526	415
4	150	171	-1	6	433	338	17	7	974	816	38	10	284	257
5	360	145	29	8	422	301	25	11	87	100	0	11	528	439
6	492	378	22	9	-95	124	-7	13	251	221	2	-15	6	1
7	117	54	2	10	169	177	0							
8	333	297	6	11	263	235	4	-15	1	1		1	-119	159
9	-175	24	-9								2	106	186	-6
			-16	3	1		1	230	166	8	3	251	181	9
- 17	2	1	2	-309	39		-33			4	333	210	18	
1	-55	109	-3	1	167	37	7	3	214	215	0	5	410	300
2	444	267	33	2	525	386	31	4	559	388	42	6	-181	72
3	-164	11	-7	3	147	113	2	5	211	251	-5	7	507	455
4	336	284	7	4	506	427	16	6	933	798	44	8	297	183
5	311	237	12	5	57	123	-3	7	-147	32	-6	9	470	438
6	342	178	22	6	217	227	-1	8	667	567	29	10	456	325
7	383	260	21	7	252	167	11	9	-60	97	-4	11	276	159
8	292	45	25	8	-202	77	-12	10	217	233	-2			
9			10	359	306	9	11	385	223	30	-15	7	1	
			11	-170	66	-9	13	224	154	7	1	121	40	3
- 17	3	1									2	136	34	5
1	422	292	22	-16	4	1		-15	2	1	3	151	82	4
2	100	45	1	1	440	340	18	1	-56	112	-4	4	396	261
3	544	366	36	2	71	9	1	2	403	365	7	5	77	86
4	-194	42	-10	3	450	406	9	3	-269	30	-22	6	546	458
5	485	262	42	4	-68	52	-2	4	496	412	20	7	-199	49
6	307	159	23	5	362	335	4	5	431	324	22	8	614	506
7	151	83	4	6	-110	26	-3	6	312	261	9	9	258	162
8	139	96	2	7	-38	12	0	7	531	483	12	10	344	307
			8	192	89	9	9	203	167	4	-15	8	1	
- 17	4	1	9	356	266	13								
1	158	19	5	10	158	96	4	10	428	357	14	1	95	38
2	472	340	24					11	44	130	-4	2	288	85
3	255	22	16	-16	5	1		12	413	358	12	3	298	152
4	379	317	10					13	-127	69	-5	4	-233	37
5	128	2	4	1	145	105	3				5	276	328	-8
6	223	140	7	2	434	325	19	-15	3	1	6	-186	16	-8
7	-145	13	-5	3	169	35	7				7	518	412	21
			4	292	252	6	1	401	370	6	8	-66	38	-1
- 17	5	1	5	16	142	-5	2	-104	103	-6				
1	349	216	19	6	-149	113	-9	3	540	447	22	-15	9	1
2	125	27	3	7	177	231	-6	4	-44	4	0			
3	384	257	20	8	278	155	14	5	487	384	24	1	209	235
4	-197	43	-10	9	320	295	3	6	272	189	13	2	-81	53
5	110	168	-4	-16	6	1	7	-93	53	-4	3	140	231	-9
6	174	139	3				8	-184	37	-10	4	212	206	0
			9	373	376	0				5	68	58	0	
1			1	-165	137	-11	10	122	65	3	6	377	218	27
- 16	0	1	2	-74	32	-1	11	534	525	2	7	126	5	4
2	105	10	3	3	209	143	6	12	-208	4	-11			
4	404	317	12	4	-127	168	-11				-14	0	1	
6	806	706	21	5	296	100	24	-15	4	1		2	341	261
8	510	450	9	6	363	275	14				4	780	625	36
10	290	239	6	7	-205	69	-11	1	-69	121	-1	6	951	906
			8	521	400	25	2	441	377	16	7	740	653	19
- 16	1	1	-16	7	1		3	198	162	4	10	429	391	8
1	-104	96	-6	4	131	110	1	5	-438	444	-1	12	0	169
2	137	205	-6	5	180	8	10	6	-52	27	-1	14	474	482
3	78	106	-1	6	59	95	-1	7	-77	66	-3			-5
4	281	183	14	7	-58	51	-1	8	345	281	11	-14	1	1
5	553	439	27	8	133	256	-12	9	309	184	17	1	98	38
6	264	158	13	9	-50	61	-1	10	625	567	14	2	187	160

Fluoroborated Pt₂ POP₄.

Fluoroborated Pt₂ POP₄.

10	113	21	3	12	416	294	26		1	449	365	15
11	371	312	11	13	664	637	8	-12	2	141	11	5
				14	596	582	4		3	414	333	13
-13	10	1		15	261	185	10	1	4	73	129	-3
				16	426	336	20	2	-165	73	-10	0
1	191	175	1	1	446	351	26	3	530	508	6	-10
2	468	441	6	-12	3	1	4	-117	21	-4	6	97
3	-98	153	-8				5	813	765	17	7	-121
4	34	195	-10	1	446	351	26	6	-158	13	-8	127
5	184	210	-3	2	720	717	1	7	828	795	11	-13
6	138	20	6	3	348	286	14	8	127	77	3	1
7	430	225	37	4	457	446	5	9	376	350	6	-166
8	223	186	3	5	338	309	6	10	97	136	-3	184
9	108	32	3	6	192	39	15	11	-46	42	-1	193
10	420	340	14	7	352	366	-3	12	79	48	1	-42
				8	564	519	14	13	418	314	20	213
-13	11	1		9	458	372	21	14	-105	76	-4	1
				10	844	895	-18				-11	0
1	440	452	-2	11	-137	156	-14	-12	8	1	1	307
2	65	93	-1	12	854	848	2				3	983
3	466	380	16	13	267	275	-1	1	-138	76	-8	947
4	-164	66	-10	14	527	507	5	2	172	192	-2	676
5	49	124	-4	15	347	262	13	3	101	147	-3	608
6	92	15	2	16	-178	8	-9	4	481	516	-9	552
7	-82	85	-4					5	-80	1	9	235
8	89	18	1	-12	4	1		6	772	701	23	6
								7	115	68	2	958
-13	12	1		1	626	602	8	8	526	497	7	3
				2	-190	111	-15	9	-120	108	-9	469
1	9	118	-3	3	449	395	15	10	-202	101	-15	-11
2	507	372	24	4	257	185	14	11	184	191	0	1
3	133	53	3	5	305	280	5	12	348	241	19	809
4	277	194	10	6	-186	66	-15	13	216	127	10	659
5	134	153	-1	7	357	285	18				3	359
				8	101	135	-2	-12	9	1	692	669
-12	0	1		9	816	767	17				5	40
				10	-122	211	-17	1	-148	162	-14	28
1	616	600	6	11	1001	976	9	2	240	315	-12	0
2	603	511	24	12	-174	13	-9	3	135	336	-11	567
3	417	416	0	13	606	638	-9	4	-143	158	-17	440
4	460	414	9	14	88	77	0	5	473	468	1	474
10	429	235	32	15	189	126	6	6	-153	137	-13	-10
12	523	521	0					7	505	461	10	690
14	885	900	-3	-12	5	1		8	232	267	-5	586
16	695	688	1					9	295	171	18	315
-12	1	1		1	215	19	16	10	449	396	12	22
				2	371	293	21	11	-124	152	-10	890
1	330	375	-11	3	-98	116	-8	12	321	287	6	908
2	358	366	-2	4	147	90	5				17	-89
3	585	487	35	5	362	414	-13	-12	10	1	1	2
4	109	79	2	7	323	316	1				671	704
5	524	432	30	8	467	445	6	2	-161	121	-11	-13
6	-133	145	-15	9	172	127	5	3	309	317	-1	948
7	592	558	11	10	754	704	17	4	201	228	-3	630
8	318	252	13	11	-90	64	-3	5	292	30	26	505
9	511	466	13	12	668	577	28	6	356	280	13	422
10	433	373	15	13	261	126	17	7	257	218	5	358
11	-194	55	-13	14	154	233	-9	8	181	242	-6	655
12	244	355	-21	15	276	270	0	9	499	412	20	624
13	767	732	11					10	232	114	12	585
14	206	210	0	-12	6	1		11	478	452	6	16
15	788	770	5								11	79
16	92	53	1	1	328	301	5	-12	11	1	13	141
				2	-172	184	-25				14	440
-12	2	1		3	-93	16	-3	1	161	138	1	436
				4	709	628	28	2	556	459	23	1
1	710	603	38	5	-113	2	-4	3	-185	90	-11	641
2	576	520	19	6	756	760	-1	4	107	204	-8	618
3	371	363	2	7	-81	175	-12	5	-105	66	-5	112
4	392	355	9	8	592	526	20	6	-161	19	-7	226
5	72	178	-10	9	433	385	12	7	260	85	17	1477
6	550	475	24	10	114	42	3	8	350	298	8	680
7	283	287	0	11	282	299	-3	9	174	38	7	655
8	580	498	26	12	171	103	5	10	539	416	28	595
9	591	548	13	13	393	236	32				5	333
10	590	407	-4	14	423	369	10	-12	12	1	6	387
11	731	708	5	15	-92	122	-6				7	556

Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 4

8	518	473	14	11	-125	194	-17	9	149	106	2	5	283	243	10
9	851	826	9	12	337	268	15	10	501	459	8	6	681	632	20
10	508	445	17	13	100	166	-5					7	431	456	-7
11	900	862	14	14	586	528	14	-11	13	1		8	846	830	7
12	144	264	-15	15	195	123	6					9	430	343	23
13	706	693	4					1	226	178	5	10	864	864	0
14	410	319	19	-11	8	1		2	-121	166	-11	11	134	191	-6
15	225	164	8					3	-123	60	-4	12	681	697	-5
16	364	145	34	1	-144	92	-9	4	386	280	18	13	258	178	11
				2	370	267	20	5	-163	44	-7	14	354	334	4
				4	275	302	-5	6	354	314	7	15	390	358	6
	-11	4	1	3	750	694	18	7	-67	152	-7	16	-176	189	-16
1	568	505	21	5	872	851	7	8	281	181	11	17	240	136	10
2	844	833	4	6	-239	30	-18					-10	4	1	
3	-147	79	-11	7	717	654	20	-11	14	1					
4	256	252	0	8	-120	55	-5					1	1264	1215	22
5	-73	129	-10	9	233	162	12	1	81	124	-2	2	181	107	9
6	218	192	4	10	162	121	4	2	227	16	12	3	324	371	-13
7	358	155	43	11	157	129	2	3	271	289	-2	4	-97	230	-28
8	628	610	6	12	123	98	1	4	-200	109	-12	5	339	255	18
9	320	273	9	13	458	405	12					6	-136	143	-16
10	783	761	8	14	97	57	1	-10	0	1		7	746	739	2
11	65	55	0									8	271	161	22
12	729	740	-3	-11	9	1		2	1090	1078	6	9	787	773	5
13	-119	9	-4					4	1116	1089	10	10	227	160	9
14	332	316	3	1	484	434	14	6	589	580	2	11	655	615	13
15	-144	58	-7	2	284	255	0	8	726	613	34	12	-60	52	-2
16	-98	165	-11	3	427	383	11	10	-83	172	-9	13	518	468	14
	-11	5	1	4	587	518	20	12	943	972	-8	14	159	119	4
				5	-72	113	-5	14	940	905	9	15	-21	125	-4
1	551	525	9	6	539	517	5	16	933	801	32	16	142	108	-2
2	215	188	4	8	204	274	-10	-10	1	1	17	507	457	12	
3	266	243	4	9	464	437	6								
4	472	462	3	10	-124	84	-6	1	921	932	-5	-10	5	1	
5	-204	54	-17	11	431	452	-4	2	699	674	11				
6	461	519	-19	12	318	225	15	3	938	945	-3	1	-27	73	-2
7	452	422	9	13	98	186	-6	4	281	291	-2	2	563	508	20
8	125	10	6					5	689	755	-31	3	778	804	-11
9	596	595	0	-11	10	1		6	224	229	-1	4	241	229	2
10	143	79	5					7	744	728	7	5	860	899	-17
11	501	509	-2	1	27	109	-3	8	626	607	7	6	529	506	7
12	200	70	11	2	402	420	-3	9	384	327	10	7	-47	176	-13
13	439	440	0	3	291	241	8	10	643	638	1	8	586	588	0
14	367	316	10	4	-123	205	-17	11	462	509	-14	9	-129	43	-7
15	-73	57	-2	5	411	352	13	12	376	386	-2	10	475	498	-6
16	442	442	0	6	258	161	12	13	882	868	5	11	320	228	17
	-11	6	1	7	265	203	9	14	355	312	9	12	460	452	2
1	92	99	0	8	571	500	17	15	956	900	21	13	359	383	-5
2	-78	124	-7	9	95	55	2	16	133	88	3	14	246	121	15
3	533	585	-18	12	436	426	2	-10	2	1	15	451	465	-3	
4	-86	56	-3								16	318	321	0	
5	1010	997	5	-11	11	1		1	1548	1529	8	-10	6	1	
6	265	248	3					2	893	841	24	1	537	550	-4
7	695	708	-4	1	519	471	11	3	615	626	-4	2	753	776	-10
8	350	369	-4	2	-214	55	-13	4	693	754	-29	3	-82	160	-11
9	-175	208	-24	3	380	347	7	5	140	77	6	4	1156	1133	10
10	461	417	11	4	217	120	10	6	634	598	15	5	383	354	7
11	177	144	3	5	-44	48	-1	7	877	869	3	6	1106	1079	12
12	297	349	-10	6	-170	69	-10	8	610	609	0	7	430	428	0
13	387	349	7	7	187	283	-12	9	873	917	-20	8	291	301	-2
14	243	115	13	8	76	8	2	10	188	70	12	9	394	410	-4
15	597	573	6	9	509	518	-1	11	784	801	-6	10	208	72	13
	-11	7	1	10	-226	61	-13	12	491	498	-2	11	517	419	27
				11	497	563	-14	13	552	605	-17	12	441	391	12
								14	687	668	6	13	374	352	5
1	138	164	-3	-11	12	1		15	191	93	9	14	705	673	9
2	403	424	-5					16	537	518	4	15	61	37	0
3	-55	184	-14	1	-30	50	0	17	95	234	-13	16	658	655	0
4	1093	1003	36	2	444	338	24					-10	7	1	
5	-148	172	-18	3	282	116	18	-10	3	1					
6	1045	991	21	4	-155	67	-8								
7	234	187	7	5	-6	138	-5	1	817	779	16	1	467	439	8
8	593	536	18	6	140	88	3	2	1222	1195	12	2	138	17	7
9	307	190	19	7	230	128	10	3	569	503	25	3	1024	1024	0
10	115	56	3	8	491	338	29	4	153	253	-17	4	263	335	-13

Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 5

5	1311	1318	-3				7	852	859	-3	3	1290	1289	0	
6	411	322	21	-10	12	1	8	1059	1071	-5	4	297	272	6	
7	774	740	13				9	280	56	33	5	1251	1328	-37	
8	53	202	-13	1	375	339	6	10	944	930	6	6	571	550	8
9	228	154	10	2	157	56	6	11	308	412	-27	7	659	655	1
10	290	292	0	3	-140	101	-8	12	835	778	22	8	477	454	7
11	230	181	6	4	165	89	6	13	497	538	-12	9	-122	50	-6
12	330	300	5	5	155	148	1	14	145	165	-2	10	329	383	-14
13	646	608	11	6	461	298	32	15	828	756	24	11	233	261	-5
14	-120	184	-12	7	443	358	19	16	285	240	7	12	331	383	-10
15	769	714	16	8	-198	157	-18	17	399	435	-8	13	882	898	-5
16	197	117	6	9	619	563	13	18	528	479	11	14	88	214	-10
-10	8	1		10	158	16	6					15	698	721	-6
				11	538	524	3	-9	3	1		16	137	199	-5
											17	536	482	13	
1	277	201	14	-10	13	1	1	1708	1675	15					
2	665	646	6				2	522	604	-33	-9	7	1		
3	424	381	10	1	-195	73	-12	3	845	838	3				
4	1125	1005	47	2	-221	37	-13	4	555	566	-4	1	224	127	16
5	424	322	24	3	262	250	1	5	628	629	0	2	1292	1266	11
6	730	714	5	4	149	67	4	6	286	256	8	3	370	355	3
7	47	19	0	5	503	347	32	7	1120	1131	-5	4	1406	1391	6
8	395	330	16	6	-136	166	-12	8	393	342	14	5	471	418	15
9	-38	98	-4	7	274	316	-5	9	1200	1226	-12	6	991	981	4
10	65	93	-1	8	433	311	20	10	237	194	-36	7	159	231	-10
11	36	131	-4	9	141	93	2	11	672	691	-7	8	306	382	-18
12	298	279	3					12	338	302	7	9	156	176	-2
13	236	139	12	-10	14	1		13	495	473	6	10	177	110	7
14	674	629	12					14	327	248	15	11	346	283	12
15	-230	13	-13	1	-203	33	-10	15	-32	157	-8	12	576	620	-13
				2	280	232	6	16	403	417	-3	13	467	390	18
-10	9	1		3	-195	89	-11	17	581	527	14	14	918	913	1
				4	445	389	10	18	188	180	-18	15	244	112	14
1	280	229	9	5	129	144	-1					16	703	643	16
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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 6

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 7

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 8

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 9

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 10

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 11

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 12

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 13

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 14

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 15

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 16

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 17

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 18

12	478	534	-12	1	634	588	11	18	-122	22	-3	10	579	599	-6	
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Fluoroborated Pt₂ POP4.

Page 19

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 20

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 21

8	248	281	-4	0	442	324	21		7	4	1	0	248	233	3		
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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 22

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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 23

0	937	954	-8	5	275	282	-1	0	459	454	1	10	1	1		
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Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 24

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7	213	264	-6	9	-102	35	-2	2	137	42	6	2	-106	37	-4
8	463	379	18					3	723	665	21	3	477	448	7
9	193	87	8	10	12	1		4	141	200	-7	4	66	71	0
10	-79	34	-2					5	98	111	0	5	476	497	-4
11	-22	204	-10	0	-205	95	-14	6	84	22	2	6	-60	5	-1
12	84	144	-3	1	483	475	1	7	258	258	0	7	453	422	5
				2	181	167	1	8	104	115	0	8	-193	61	-11
10	7	1		3	328	404	-15	9	381	344	8	9	79	108	-1
				4	238	236	0	10	-135	144	-10	10	192	68	8
0	257	179	12	5	159	112	3	11	290	313	-3				
1	-101	66	-5	6	-172	105	-10	12	190	35	8	11	9	1	
2	112	224	-15	7	-115	39	-3								
3	438	446	-2					11	4	1		0	-45	119	-5
4	78	37	1	10	13	1						1	283	283	0
5	550	592	-12					0	851	835	7	2	98	53	2
6	-207	116	-15	0	280	244	5	1	-69	19	-2	3	92	245	-16
7	516	548	-7	1	-178	116	-12	2	670	615	18	4	336	257	13
8	-167	105	-10	2	393	319	12	3	150	1	8	5	159	54	6
9	281	262	2	3	201	291	-11	4	289	208	14	6	428	339	18
10	-191	48	-10	4	194	115	6	5	-103	178	-16	7	-161	92	-8
11	125	45	3	5	278	235	5	6	94	129	-2	8	238	181	6
12	-286	70	-19	6	193	12	8	7	194	153	4	9	135	220	-7
								8	220	304	-11				
10	8	1		10	14	1		9	-207	51	-12	11	10	1	
								10	185	346	-22				
0	140	56	6	0	140	53	4	11	196	78	9	0	566	586	-5
1	178	62	11	1	-79	143	-7	12	296	212	10	1	15	136	-6
2	276	304	-5	2	162	171	0					2	456	478	-5
3	78	206	-11	3	-196	64	-10	11	5	1		3	80	29	1
4	586	513	21									4	258	92	17
5	-97	30	-3	11	0	1		0	305	204	21	5	-69	143	-7
6	461	489	-6					1	629	587	14	6	-162	89	-9
7	-178	45	-9	1	687	703	-6	2	-28	65	-1	7	53	137	-4
8	405	380	4	3	936	927	3	3	256	223	6	8	333	202	17
9	-272	116	-20	5	772	779	-2	4	344	442	-24				
10	200	96	8	7	364	362	0	5	-190	75	-12	11	11	1	
11	-102	69	-4	9	281	192	13	6	278	249	4				
				11	130	55	4	7	381	262	23	0	80	157	-5
10	9	1		13	283	208	9	8	-196	179	-18	1	555	537	4
								9	170	206	-3	2	100	156	-3
0	272	277	0	11	1	1		10	118	42	3	3	317	308	1
1	176	188	-1					11	-120	249	-17	4	-234	74	-16
2	274	359	-17	0	-183	42	-14	12	-79	50	-2	5	-238	41	-16
3	-102	247	-23	1	506	465	13					6	135	27	4
4	46	105	-2	2	919	867	21	11	6	1		7	-238	120	-17
5	311	362	-8	3	376	304	16								
6	75	12	1	4	758	799	-14	0	502	472	9	11	12	1	
7	410	333	14	5	187	196	-1	1	83	167	-7				
8	188	256	-7	6	447	374	18	2	286	354	-15	0	377	347	5
9	55	199	-8	7	230	38	17	3	395	445	-12	1	-106	184	-12
10	212	207	0	8	204	303	-18	4	-139	138	-13	2	280	363	-14
11	78	48	0	9	-166	130	-13	5	659	556	31	3	123	185	-5
				10	67	147	-4	6	-12	111	-3	4	155	117	2
10	10	1		11	142	147	0	7	372	399	-5	5	-112	100	-6
				12	-167	106	-9	8	-181	129	-14	6	172	0	7
0	-62	24	-1	13	-40	82	-1	9	192	116	6				
1	579	631	-15					10	-23	189	-9	11	13	1	
2	-183	66	-12	11	2	1		11	-306	56	-23				
3	383	355	5									0	-234	56	-15
4	-103	140	-8	0	1290	1237	23	11	7	1		1	144	254	-13

Fluoroborated Pt₂ POP₄.

Page 25

2	204	206	0	11	-174	216	-18	6	104	108	0	0	483	475
3	-93	132	-7					7	122	115	0	1	-125	64
4	-232	179	-23									2	509	486
				12	5	1			12	11	1	3	29	174
11	14	1		0	547	496	16					4	101	17
				1	-165	69	-10	0	488	466	5	5	159	22
0	-228	87	-14	2	413	347	-15	1	270	194	10	6	322	266
				3	421	455	-3	2	403	377	5	7	-105	60
12	0	1		4	-144	189	-17	3	218	74	13	8	367	354
				5	292	339	-9	4	42	40	0	9	-48	19
0	-179	60	-15	6	72	200	-10	5	88	30	2	10	187	221
2	804	770	12	7	-112	139	-9	6	375	55	25			
4	716	731	-5	8	224	290	-9					13	5	1
6	411	452	-9	9	-131	14	-4							
8	210	235	-3	10	208	209	0	12	12	1		0	-127	23
10	-167	3	-7	11	70	28	1	0	127	176	-4	1	426	352
12	150	176	-2					1	465	377	16	2	299	246
				12	6	1		2	239	178	6	3	332	294
12	1	1		0	230	204	4	3	59	133	-3	4	317	325
				1	366	327	8	4	162	64	6	5	-65	39
0	355	281	16	1	417	356	13					6	-192	154
1	530	545	-4	2	252	342	-15	12	13	1		7	-22	245
2	405	295	27	3	528	580	-13	0	187	250	-7	8	-163	32
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4	189	212	-2	5	6	478	442					13	6	1
5	590	564	7	6	7	57	119	-4	13	0	1			
6	82	27	1	7	8	284	156	15				0	333	279
7	321	354	-6	9	107	183	-6	1	419	412	1	1	327	254
8	82	81	0	10	-145	22	-5	3	614	565	14	2	329	268
9	-106	105	-7					5	462	473	-2	3	557	484
10	267	123	15	12	7	1		7	251	271	-2	4	313	235
11	-74	68	-2	9	12	7	1	9	210	22	12	5	474	422
12	-127	93	-5					0	-133	167	-15	6	-195	72
				1	166	161	0					7	68	173
12	2	1		2	380	318	13	13	1	1		8	297	124
				3	601	628	-7	0	383	245	33	9	-68	27
0	265	179	14	4	122	263	-15	1	232	204	4			
1	804	682	44	5	564	591	-6	2	428	400	6	13	7	1
2	402	320	19	6	141	18	5	3	-212	150	-21			
3	487	497	-2	7	392	316	12	4	478	439	9	0	122	53
4	445	383	14	8	-12	47	0	5	-253	15	-18	1	288	246
5	-239	49	-19	9	115	69	2	6	352	373	-4	2	478	444
6	353	304	10	10	-267	65	-18	7	183	61	8	3	58	186
7	391	237	29					8	-128	132	-9	4	601	540
8	155	219	-6	12	8	1		9	-207	110	-13	5	100	127
9	207	256	-6					10	-190	51	-10	6	345	306
10	16	43	0									7	-202	50
11	239	191	5	0	195	62	11					8	-84	107
12	-153	60	-6	1	-188	64	-12	13	2	1				
				2	278	256	3					13	8	1
12	3	1		3	-194	96	-13	0	453	443	2			
				4	449	471	-5	1	401	333	14			
0	793	753	15	5	211	170	5	2	396	342	12	0	187	17
1	164	118	4	6	472	397	14	3	311	249	10	1	274	100
2	646	588	18	7	-169	2	-7	4	-291	97	-29	2	257	50
3	287	140	25	8	-105	132	-7	5	392	364	5	3	523	412
4	268	169	14	9	152	68	5	6	173	178	0	4	-133	142
5	135	77	4					7	209	221	-1	5	383	322
6	289	223	11	12	9	1		8	141	224	-8	6	144	16
7	122	139	-1					9	-222	48	-14	7	113	170
8	423	389	7	0	340	314	5					13	9	1
9	122	119	0	1	176	122	5	10	179	202	-2			
10	234	301	-9	2	278	166	18	13	3	1		0	210	88
11	-137	0	-4	3	238	152	9	0	-9	125	-5	1	179	162
				4	223	28	15	1	394	492	-22	2	152	106
12	4	1		5	258	274	-2	2	99	158	-4	3	-141	11
				6	-40	33	0	3	281	269	2	4	316	229
0	309	237	12	7	142	167	-1	4	-131	133	-10	5	171	50
1	694	637	19	8	153	147	0	5	47	120	-5	6	-135	161
2	-130	64	-8					6	-103	182	-11			
3	410	316	20	12	10	1		7	436	388	9	13	10	1
4	217	171	6					8	-223	113	-16			
5	-115	88	-6	0	79	240	-14					0	366	351
6	-124	39	-5	1	364	394	-5	9	424	301	22	1	99	118
7	474	407	15	2	-121	94	-7	10	121	10	3	2	294	206
8	-259	9	-19	3	79	192	-8					3	132	90
9	399	310	17	4	-152	91	-9	13	4	1		4	28	18
10	-89	39	-2	5	-134	20	-5					5	125	11

Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 26

5	260	116	14	3	404	247	29	1	114	141	-2	2	131	50	4
				4	173	90	6	2	275	155	18	3	-226	183	-21
13	11	1		5	-143	133	-10	3	-159	131	-12	4	-185	56	-9
				6	153	148	0	4	-203	44	-12	5	-61	185	-9
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1	330	366	-6	8	-92	153	-7	6	254	169	9	16	2	1	
2	-234	47	-14					7	148	125	1				
3	-239	93	-17		14	6	1					0	109	173	-5
								15	3	1		1	191	147	4
13	12	1		0	175	135	4					2	-65	128	-6
				1	346	223	22	0	302	63	26	3	-50	46	-1
0	487	384	21	2	336	299	6	1	278	213	10	4	205	153	5
1	274	159	12	3	160	154	0	2	-148	34	-7	5	-177	112	-11
14	0	1		4	466	355	22	3	-86	76	-4				
				5	114	42	2	4	-281	78	-23	16	3	1	
0	217	216	0	6	-92	171	-9	5	-89	136	-6				
2	336	289	8	7	-246	91	-15	6	-86	126	-5	0	402	280	21
4	322	361	-7		14	7	1	7	235	221	1	1	179	88	7
6	412	320	19									2	121	66	2
8	-167	92	-10	0	171	119	4	15	4	1		3	-206	66	-12
				1	216	268	-6	0	327	345	-3	4	116	78	2
14	1	1		2	-106	119	-6	1	-44	58	-1	5	146	93	3
				3	538	458	16	2	172	169	0	16	4	1	
0	-118	158	-12	4	-69	92	-3	3	-71	37	-1				
1	368	261	21	5	332	266	9	4	207	6	12	0	101	39	2
2	117	44	3	6	-304	7	-24	5	-137	45	-5	1	207	184	2
3	271	306	-6					6	-158	156	-12	2	35	9	0
4	-139	10	-6	14	8	1						3	-232	20	-16
5	316	335	-3					15	5	1		4	-249	10	-16
6	57	76	0	0	185	110	7								
7	212	197	1	1	132	8	5	0	-202	50	-12	16	5	1	
8	7	89	-1	2	341	314	4	1	372	221	25				
9	151	4	6	3	-173	82	-9	2	-87	170	-10	0	214	185	2
				4	380	299	12	3	29	106	-3	1	330	120	27
14	2	1		5	-144	65	-6	4	152	119	2	2	-64	126	-5
				6	361	181	16	5	154	27	6	3	-48	142	-6
0	144	88	4					6	-103	65	-4	4	-229	20	-9
1	143	184	-4	14	9	1									
2	299	205	16					15	6	1		16	6	1	
3	248	113	15	0	-158	179	-16								
4	183	215	-4	1	-230	75	-15	0	-120	163	-12	0	296	189	14
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6	94	265	-15	3	-131	207	-14	2	311	135	20	2	295	254	5
7	130	217	-7	4	-108	75	-4	3	415	302	19	3	-270	50	-12
8	-104	86	-4					4	-202	52	-10				
9	-96	185	-9	14	10	1		5	151	155	0	16	7	1	
14	3	1		0	-61	105	-3	15	7	1		0	100	68	1
				1	289	245	6					1	234	228	0
0	411	353	12	2	-315	76	-26	0	187	190	0				
1	151	165	-1	3	-218	3	-8	1	-88	95	-4	17	0	1	
2	349	273	15					2	413	326	16				
3	-153	18	-7	14	11	1		3	199	73	10	1	70	204	-9
4	-201	17	-12					4	298	266	4	3	119	165	-3
5	268	173	12	0	419	346	12								
6	308	237	10					15	8	1		17	1	1	
7	157	153	0	15	0	1									
8	369	301	10	1	292	293	0	0	-203	56	-13	0	290	181	16
9	-309	15	-20	3	197	224	-3	1	212	202	1	1	-150	20	-5
				4	382	289	17	2	34	33	0	2	128	180	-3
14	4	1		5	260	295	-5	3	-81	275	-18	3	-75	16	-1
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2	125	118	0					0	-66	28	-1	0	127	139	0
3	-167	165	-16	0	243	151	14	1	-76	94	-4	1	40	153	-5
4	88	7	2	1	-136	93	-8					2	-174	5	-7
5	141	109	2	2	255	190	10	16	0	1					
6	-144	31	-5	3	77	9	1					17	3	1	
7	248	261	-1	4	382	289	17	0	-71	151	-8				
8	122	18	3	5	250	43	16	2	95	162	-4	0	268	99	15
				6	364	226	21	4	-121	263	-20	1	-196	93	-13
14	5	1		7	-173	114	-10					2	-134	34	-5
0	237	316	-12	15	2	1						17	4	1	
1	-144	59	-7	0	23	154	-6	0	228	105	13				
2	252	271	-2					1	93	204	-9	0	93	211	-10

Fluoroborated Pt2 POP4.

Page 27

1 179 15 8 17 5 1

0 170 109 3

Chapter 3

Design of the Positron Annihilation Mass Spectrometer

Robert J. Sweeney, Jesse L. Beauchamp

Introduction

The positron,¹⁻³ or antielectron e+, is a particle with mass identical to an electron but charge opposite in polarity and equal in magnitude. A positron and an electron annihilate, or convert to photons, each other at a rate proportional to the square of the overlap between their wave functions. Nevertheless, positronium (Ps), an "atom" composed of an electron and a positron, exists. The two low-energy forms of Ps are para-Ps, with particle spins antiparallel, and ortho-Ps, with parallel spins. Ps is formed in a 3:1 ratio of triplet o-Ps and singlet p-Ps. The lifetime of each species in vacuum because of annihilation is 125 psec for p-Ps and 140 nsec for o-Ps. The difference in these lifetimes reflects the influence of conservation of total spin angular momentum on the annihilation products. p-Ps annihilates into two 512 keV photons at 180° to one another while o-Ps produces three photons with a combined energy of 1.02 MeV.

p-Ps must produce at least two photons in annihilation to obey the conservation of linear momentum. The energy of each of the two photons equals the rest mass of the electron (or positron). o-Ps has nonzero spin angular momentum, so a minimum of three photons are produced in its annihilation. If only two photons were emitted, the vector sum of their intrinsic angular momenta could be either two or zero units, but not one. The energies and relative directions of the photons must ensure conservation of linear momentum.

The creation of the third photon in o-Ps's annihilation effectively involves an extra step and increases the lifetime. Similarly, annihilation of p-Ps into four photons, which is allowed, is even slower; a negligible fraction of Ps atoms experience this process.

In general, the annihilation of an electron and a positron of opposite spin into two photons proceeds at a rate λ_p

$$\lambda_p = (\tau_p)^{-1} = 4\pi r_0^2 c \Psi(0)$$

r_0 = the classical radius of the electron

$\Psi(0)$ = the wave function of the electron at the positron

Positronium may be thought of as a very light isotope of the hydrogen atom in which the replacement of a positron for a proton in the nucleus makes the reduced mass one-half that of the hydrogen atom, or $m_e/2$. Consequently, the atomic radius increases from 0.53 Å to 1.06 Å and the ionization potential (IP) is halved from 13.6 eV to 6.8 eV, which limits the chemical options open to positrons. For example, the low IP of Ps prevents thermal (near zero kinetic energy) positrons from being able to oxidize most common organic species, since organics usually have IPs above 7 eV.



$$\Delta H = IP(R) - IP(Ps)$$

Energetic positrons are able to oxidize molecules if their kinetic energy falls within the Ore gap, i.e., if the positron kinetic energy E_+ is between $IP(R)$ and $IP(R) - IP(Ps)$.

Above IP(R), the positron creates a "spur" or trail of free electrons and ionized molecules in its path until E_+ falls below IP(R).



Below IP(R) - IP(Ps), Ps formation is thermodynamically unfavorable and annihilation must result from some long-term association between the positron and a substrate. This may result in either a 1:1 positron attachment complex (PAC) in which the positron occupies a wave function within a molecule or a cluster of molecules about one positron.

In the gas phase at relatively low pressures, clustering is unlikely.⁴ With low-kinetic-energy positrons, oxidation reactions are not possible. The only feasible reaction path involves PAC formation. Because of the limited expected lifetimes of such species (ca. 1 nsec), they are not available for direct study. Data collected from positron experiments are generally refer to only properties of the annihilation photons, e.g., their angular and temporal distributions.^{5, 6}

The positron affinities A_+ and the corresponding positronic wave functions for various atoms and molecules have been calculated. Schraeder's⁷ calculations help in qualitatively describing tendencies in positron-molecule bonding. The positron affinities for the hydrogen atom and the second row elements Li through F, (Table 1) show that none of the free atoms should bind positrons.

Table 1. Critical charges for the attachment of positrons to free atoms.

<u>ATOM</u>	<u>A_{\pm} (eV)</u>	<u>CRITICAL CHARGE</u>
H	-1.20	0.145
Li	-1.51	0.280
Be	-1.83	0.269
B	-3.22	0.359
C	-4.54	0.415
N	-6.46	0.494
O	-8.48	0.561
F	-11.05	0.640

In fact, the interaction becomes more repulsive as one goes right in a periodic series. This trend is expected; as nuclear shielding and polarizability decrease, the positron "feels" more of the repulsive nuclear potential.

Anions have favorable interactions with a positron because the long-distance potential is attractive. The amount of anionic charge an atom must possess in order to bind a positron is therefore greater than one electronic charge.⁷ (Table 1)

In a molecule, the critical charge may be acquired through polarization of electronic molecular orbitals toward the atom on which the positron is localized. Larger, delocalized molecules therefore provide the polarizability required for a stable positronic complex. Since F, O, N and C have high critical charges, positrons in

organic structures are expected to localize about hydrogen atoms. Positron attachment, not surprisingly, behaves oppositely to electron attachment, which is favored by electronegative elements.

Positronic wave functions calculated for monosubstituted benzenes display trends that can be extrapolated to other organic systems.⁷ In eight substituted benzenes investigated, the positron consistently localizes on a hydrogen atom. The positron also stays within the molecular plane, not in the π system. By localizing in the σ framework, the positron can interact with both lobes of the π system, polarizing them toward itself and gaining stabilization.

Calculations predict that benzene itself will not bind a positron. Possibly such a highly symmetric molecule cannot provide a unique site for positron binding that is available in the monosubstituted cases. With the positron delocalized over six protons, the electron density that each could polarize toward itself would be one-sixth that in a monosubstituted benzene. A highly delocalized positron cannot create an attractive center for binding. Thus we have another interesting contrast between positron and electron binding: While the most stable electron wave functions are nodeless and delocalized, positrons prefer wave functions that are localized and therefore have nodes. Calculations of the positronic wave functions for fluorobenzene⁷ demonstrate that the most stable orbital has four nodes. The nodeless wave function lies much higher in energy.

Positrons in molecular complexes annihilate those electrons with which they have the greatest overlap. In the case of monosubstituted benzenes, electrons in σ -type MOs localized near the para-hydrogen atom are the most likely candidates for annihilation. The annihilation of a C-H σ -bonding electron leaves a cation with a very low-lying hole. This electronically excited cation undergoes rapid internal conversion to produce a vibrationally excited molecular cation in its ground electronic state which may fragment, as in electron impact mass spectrometry. This presents the possibility of using positron attachment as an ionization technique in mass spectrometry.

An important difference between positron attachment mass spectrometry (PAMS) and more conventional ionization methods is the potential selectivity; theory hints that positron attachment may depend strongly on molecular symmetry properties. For example, attachment may require the presence of a symmetry-unique proton. This criterion excludes PAC formation with such common atmospheric constituents as dioxygen, dinitrogen, carbon dioxide, water and argon. PAMS of atmospheric gas would therefore show only trace components.

Within molecules that do attach positrons, further selectivity may exist in the annihilation of specific electrons. In the case of the monosubstituted benzenes, electrons occupying C-H σ -type molecular orbitals should be annihilated at a much faster rate than other types.

Before such theories are evaluated, positron attachment must be demonstrated and relative rates of PAC annihilation determined for a series of molecules. The first report of low-energy positron attachment⁸ concentrated on a series of alkanes, but there was no means of determining the reaction products or identifying the kinetic energy of the attaching positrons. Nevertheless, this study established the existence of the bound positron. Trapped positrons within a vacuum system were exposed to controlled amounts of alkanes and the positrons' lifetimes to annihilation measured by detection of the gamma photons emitted. Annihilation rates per unit pressure remained nearly constant from 10^{-8} to 10^{-6} torr of alkane, discounting clustering as a mechanism for the observed annihilation. Annihilation rates increased with carbon number from butane up, but began to level off at nonane. This effect is rationalized by assuming that the lifetime of the PAC to dissociation increases with the carbon number of the alkane. Dissociation of the PAC occurs faster than annihilation for smaller alkanes, but around C₉ the two rates are approximately equal. Once dissociation lifetimes are significantly longer than annihilation lifetimes, the quenching rate has reached its upper limit. Certainly, similar studies with other chemical species are of great interest.

Mass Spectrometer Design

The design of a positron annihilation mass spectrometer (see Figure 1) may be subdivided into three divisions:

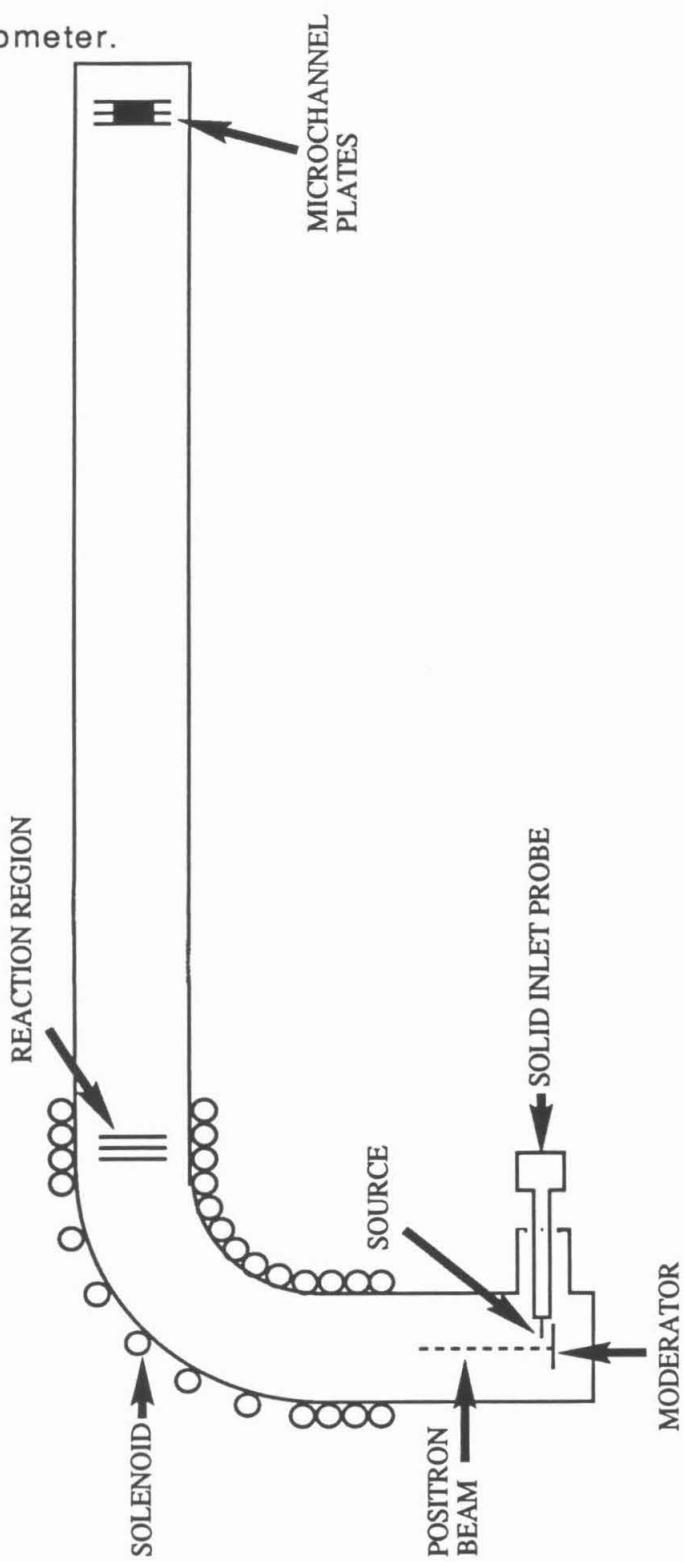
1. The production of a slow positron beam;
2. The promotion of positron attachment reactions;
3. The determination of reaction product distributions.

The slow positron beam

When first created through nuclear decay, positrons possess very high kinetic energies (0.5 to 1.9 MeV⁹), but positrons must be slowed down to lower energies for this experiment. The deceleration of energetic positrons by moderator foils has been studied extensively, as has the production of slow positron beams.^{9, 10} Moderators are customarily metals, metal oxides or sulfides that have a negative positron work function. In analogy to electrons, the positron work function is the energy required to remove a positron from a material. Substances with negative positron work functions spontaneously emit low-energy positrons normal to their surface. Energetic positrons penetrate the surface and emerge with efficiencies up to 10^{-3} and kinetic energies below 6 eV.

Many moderator geometries have been investigated, the simplest being the backscattering and transmission geometries. Tungsten foil moderators in the backscattering geometry have been

Figure 1. A schematic diagram of the Positron Annihilation Mass Spectrometer.



used in the creation of slow positron beams.¹⁰ This moderator provided beams of $1200 \text{ e}^+ \text{ s}^{-1}$ from a $700\mu\text{Ci}$ ^{22}Na source, with an overall efficiency of 4.7×10^{-5} . Positron kinetic-energy distributions from tungsten moderators maximize at 4 eV, with a spread of 1.5 eV.

The PAMS instrument will use a 100 mCi ^{58}Co positron source. ^{58}Co produces 0.15 e^+ per annihilation event and has a lifetime of 70 days, and emitted positrons initially have 470 keV kinetic energy. The positron source, electroplated onto a copper needle, is introduced into the vacuum chamber on a solid inlet probe. The probe is sealed to vacuum with teflon V-rings.

Tungsten foil is held between stainless steel plates attached to a flange at the end of the vacuum chamber. Electrical feedthroughs in the flange allow biasing of the moderator to vary the kinetic energy of the emitted positron beam. A rough estimate of the positron current delivered by a 100mCi source (3.7×10^{10} disintegrations s^{-1} Ci $^{-1}$) with moderator efficiency of 10^{-4} (reasonable for tungsten) is $3.7 \times 10^5 \text{ e}^+ \text{ s}^{-1}$.

Moderated positrons are guided around a 90° bend by a solenoidal field in an effort to prevent nonmoderated positrons and gamma rays from reaching the detector. The curvature of the small (200 Gauss) magnetic field will not cause moderated positrons to move off-center more than a few millimeters, while energetic particles and photons should pass through the field into the vacuum chamber walls. The slow positron beam is then guided into the reaction region where attachment takes place.

The attachment process

The forces involved in electron attachment reactions with neutral molecules at long distances should also apply to positron attachment, and extensive analogies between the two will serve as a basis for the following treatment of positron attachment.

Initial electron-neutral interactions are dominated by the charge-dipole coulombic attraction. At short distances, detailed molecular potentials become more important since the charged particle no longer feels the average charge distribution. Instead, a vibrationally excited attachment complex forms, and the analogy between positronic and electronic processes is no longer valid. Upon formation of an electron attachment product, both the electron's kinetic energy and the electron attachment energy are randomly channeled into the ion's vibrational modes. If this energy is sufficiently large, anion formation may be accompanied by rapid dissociation of the molecular anion into charged and neutral fragments. Dissociation may also take the form of electron ejection with regeneration of the starting materials. Alternatively, the excited anion may be stabilized by transferring some of its energy to other molecules through collisions. If the anion possesses many vibrational degrees of freedom, the energy may be distributed among many modes that do not promote dissociation. As expected, the cross section for nondissociative electron attachment reaches a maximum at zero electron kinetic energy.¹¹ This condition channels the least energy into modes that promote dissociation. Clearly, efficient PAC formation requires very low (effectively zero) energy positrons.

A reliable calculation of the ion current produced by annihilation requires some knowledge of the cross section for positron attachment. As this is not known, the cross section for dissociative electron attachment to CCl₄, which peaks strongly at zero energy, will be used as an example. Chutjian and Alajajian¹² approximate the cross section for low-energy, dissociative electron attachment to CCl₄ by

$$\sigma(E) = N_a E^{-1/2} \exp(-E^2/b^2)$$

$$N_a = 5.45 \times 10^{-14} \text{ cm}^2, \quad a = 0.117 \text{ eV}^{1/2}, \quad b = 0.005 \text{ eV},$$

where E is the kinetic energy of the attaching electron. This equation gives a cross section of 300 Å² at thermal energies.

From the attachment rate of a positron with velocity v

$$R = N_0 \sigma(v) v,$$

one may define a differential rate of attachment

$$dR = N_0 \sigma(v) dv,$$

with N₀ being the density of the attaching gas. The differential number of attachments (dN_a) is this differential rate multiplied by the time spent at that velocity.

$$dN_a = N_0 \sigma(v) dv [dx/dv] = N_0 \sigma(v) dx$$

x = position of positron

This expression, when integrated, produces the theoretical number of attachments that each positron can experience as it changes

velocity over some distance, for example, a positron slowing from 5 to 0 eV over 0.25 cm. By reducing the integration limits to 0.07 and 0 eV to simplify the integral, one obtains

$$N_A = 12.3 \text{ torr}^{-1} \text{ positron}^{-1}.$$

With the estimated positron current of $3.7 \times 10^5 \text{ e}^+ \text{ s}^{-1}$, this allows 4.6×10^6 attachments $\text{s}^{-1} \text{ torr}^{-1}$, or one annihilation per 200 μsec at one millitorr pressure. A similar calculation with the cross section expression for SF₆ gives one annihilation per 550 μsec .

These estimates demonstrate the feasibility of collecting a full positron annihilation mass spectrum in a reasonable amount of time with the proposed source intensity.

A variation of Shmikk's reflectron device¹³ creates the zero energy positrons necessary for attachment. Our version consists of two grids held parallel to each other and perpendicular to the positron's axis of motion. For a 5 eV positron beam, the first grid that the particles encounter is held at ground and the second at 10V. The electric field between the grids slows the positrons and effectively stops and turns them around in the middle. While turning around, the positrons have zero kinetic energy in the axis of motion, and it is during this time that attachment is most probable. The lifetime of a PAC because of annihilation being ca. 1 nsec, the ion will not have time to exit the reflectron before annihilation. This situation corresponds to the calculation above.

A reagent gas for attachment enters the reaction region through a hypodermic needle aimed toward the center of the two grids. The needle creates a high-pressure region where annihilation is most likely, without overwhelming the pumping capacity of the vacuum system. Pressures of one millitorr can be maintained in the reaction region while keeping the main chamber below 10^{-5} torr.

Product distributions

Following annihilation, the energetic molecular cation remaining may fragment into a number of neutral species and one smaller cation. Circuits triggered by the gamma rays produced in annihilation change voltages on the grids before the cation exits from the reaction region. The grids rapidly switch from 10V and ground to 100V and 105V, now pushing the cation away from the source region to an ion detector. The time that passes between detection of the annihilation photon and detection of the ion serves as the time-of-flight (TOF). From a TOF spectrum, a mass spectrum can be obtained using

$$\text{TOF} = d(2V)^{-1/2}(m/z)^{1/2}$$

d = distance traveled, V = accelerating voltage, (m/z) = ion mass.

A standard method for the detection of gamma rays is the use of plastic scintillators. Certain plastics, such as poly(methylmethacrylate) or PMMA, are able to convert high-energy photons which pass through them into many lower-energy photons

($\lambda=420$ nm). With the proper construction, PMMA sheets contain the low energy photons through internal reflectance, allowing their detection by a photomultiplier tube (PMT) connected to one end of the sheet.

In our case, a 5 mm thick Bicron PMMA cylinder wrapped around the vacuum chamber captures the photons. A lucite light pipe attached to the scintillator guides the 420 nm photons to the face of an EMI photomultiplier tube. The PMT signal passes through an Amptek A101 amplifier, which discriminates against false signals caused by thermal emission of electrons in the PMT. The A101 outputs a rectangular 5V, 220 nsec pulse, which triggers the switching of grid voltages and begins timing the TOF.

The Bicron scintillator converts each 300 eV of a gamma ray photon into one 420 nm photon with an efficiency of 5%. This produces approximately 170 detectable photons per annihilation event (two photons at 512 keV each). A PMT quantum efficiency of 18% and gain of 10^7 create a pulse of 19 picocoulombs to the discriminator.

A chevron multichannel plate (MCP) detector records the arrival of the cation at the end of the flight tube. Microchannel plates act as electron multipliers, providing a gain of up to 10^8 . The MCP pulse triggers a second Amptek A101 amplifier/discriminator whose output stops the timing circuitry. This pulse also causes the computer to collect the TOF datum from the external electronics and to reset all devices for the next annihilation event.

The start (PMT) and stop (MCP) pulses open and close a gate through which passes the output from a 20 MHz clock. The clock pulses during the ion flight enter a Metrabyte MCN8 counting board, which talks directly to a computer. The number of clock pulses allowed to reach the counter provides the TOF, when multiplied by 50 nsec.

Data Analysis

Two forms of data are extracted from the positron annihilation mass spectra: the internal energy of the molecular cation when formed and the relative positron annihilation rates for gaseous reagents.

Cation internal energy

An expression for the total internal energy of the cation first formed by the annihilation event ($E_{int}[R^+]$) is the sum of terms that require detailed knowledge of both the positron affinity of the attaching molecule and the identities of annihilated electrons.



$$E_{int}[R^+] = A_+ + IP' - IP$$

IP = first ionization energy of the molecule R

IP' = ionization energy of the molecular orbital occupied by the annihilated electron

Since IP is known through photoelectron spectroscopy (PES), three unknown energy terms remain in the energy expression.

The internal energy of molecular cations may be extracted from its fragmentation pattern with the use of photoelectron-photoion coincidence (PEPICO) breakdown curves. In PEPICO experiments, high-energy photons (of energy $h\nu$) ionize a molecule and the resulting free electron and cation are analyzed. The cation detector is triggered only if the ejected electron possesses nearly zero kinetic energy. This indicates that the molecular cation, when

initially formed, had $h\nu - IP$ internal energy. The energy disperses among the various vibrational and rotational modes of the cation and leads to fragmentation. The ionic product distributions from PEPICO experiments should match with the PAMS spectra of molecules when

$$E_{int}[R^+] = A_+ + IP' - IP = h\nu - IP, \text{ or}$$

$$h\nu = IP' + A_+.$$

Thus, comparison of the spectra from PAMS and PEPICO to determine $h\nu$ reveals the value of $IP' - A_+$. This analysis assumes that the PAMS fragmentation pattern results from the selective annihilation of electrons from a single MO of the PAC, which may or may not apply.

The positron affinity must be positive if binding takes place, so an upper limit can be placed on IP' . If one assumes that the positron affinity takes on values similar to those for electron affinities, usually less than about 5 eV, one can also give IP' a lower bound of $h\nu - 5 \text{ eV}$. IP' should not be expected to correspond to a vertical or adiabatic transition in the PES spectrum, since the electronically excited molecular cation is formed from the PAC's distorted geometry. IP' therefore correlates with a high ν vibronic peak in the PES ionization band.

All considered, the IP of the annihilated electron can be known within a range of perhaps 5 eV through this analysis, which allows one to distinguish between the HOMO, weakly and strongly bonding orbitals and core atomic orbitals. For example, if PAMS of ethylene yields an ion distribution of 80% $C_2H_2^+$ and 20% $C_2H_4^+$, $h\nu$

Figure 2. The PEPICO diagram for ethylene.¹⁴

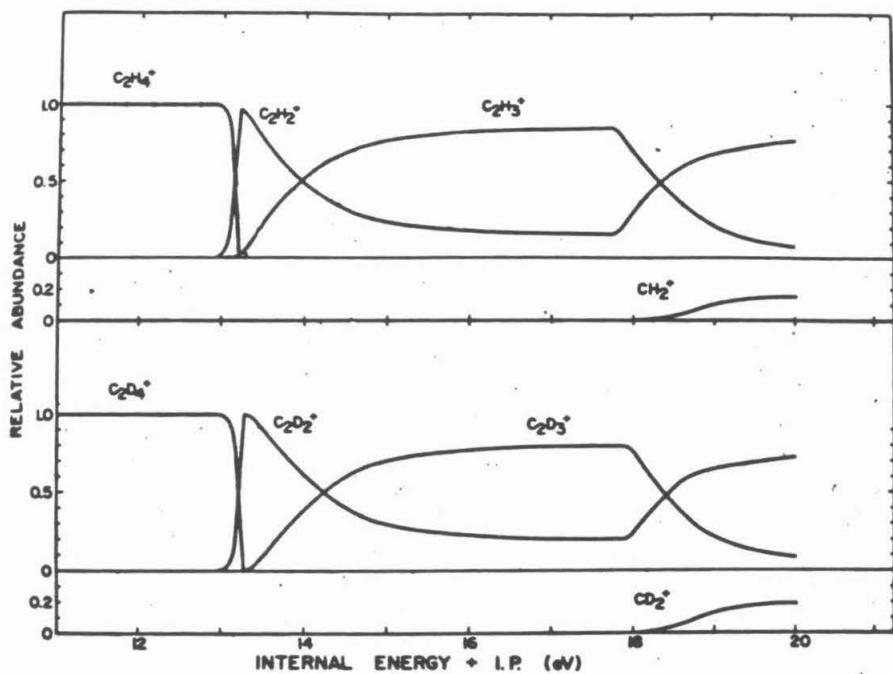
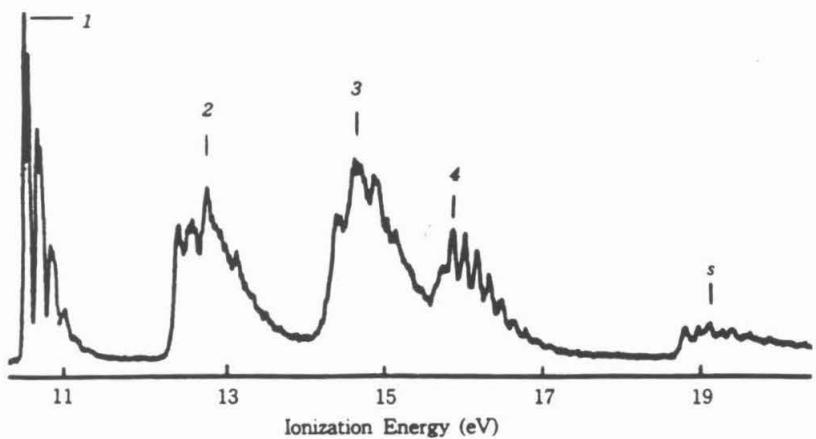
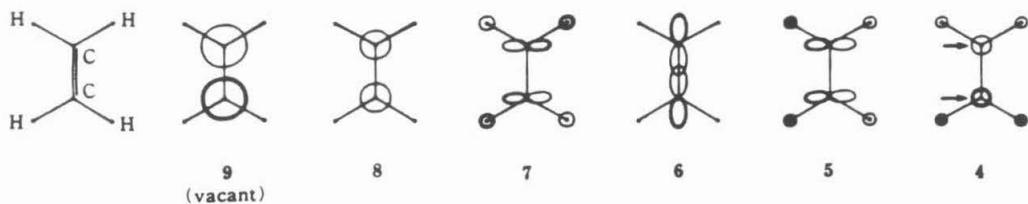


Figure 3. The photoelectron spectrum for ethylene.¹⁵

Exptl. I_v (eV)	SCF MO [6-31 G]		
	$-\epsilon$ (eV)	MO	Character
1 10.51	12.12	$1b_{1u}$ (8)	$\pi_{C=C}$
2 12.85	13.50	$1b_{1g}$ (7)	π_{CH_2} -(pseudo)
3 14.66	15.68	$3a_g$ (6)	σ_{CC}
4 15.87	17.35	$1b_{1u}$ (5)	$\pi_{CH_2}^+$ (pseudo)
19.1	21.20	$2b_{1u}$ (4)	C_{1s}^-



can be estimated from the PEPICO spectrum¹⁴ (Figure 2) as 13.2 eV. IP' must then lie between 13.2 and 8.2 eV, which implicates $\pi^-(C=C)$ or $\pi(CH_2)$ electrons in the annihilation¹⁵ (Figure 3).

Relative annihilation rates

Competition experiments, in which two compounds of known relative concentration are exposed to the same positron beam, produce relative annihilation rates. The mass spectrum collected from the experiment is a weighted sum of the spectra from the individual PAMS experiments. A comparison of relative concentrations in the reaction region and peak heights from the TOF spectrum provide a quantitative evaluation of the relative affinity of each reagent for positrons. Many such experiments will develop a "positron reactivity ladder" from which theoretical predictions can be evaluated.

The annihilation rate is dependent on both the attachment cross section and the lifetime of the PAC with respect to dissociation back to the positron and neutral molecule. The lifetime of PACs with respect to annihilation is assumed relatively invariant, about 1 nsec. Dissociation is discouraged by the presence of many vibrational modes, which randomize the attachment energy. The lifetimes of larger, less rigid molecules should therefore be longer than those of smaller species. For very small molecules, the very short PAC dissociative lifetimes (<<1 nsec) may prevent observation of annihilation and its products.

Instrumental Details

The following section contains a detailed description of the positron annihilation mass spectrometer, which was designed but only partially constructed. Drawings of all parts are held by the Beauchamp group at Caltech.

The Source Region

A 100 millicurie Co-58 radioactive source attached to a copper needle is introduced into the vacuum chamber via a solid inlet system. This inlet allows some motion of the source within the chamber, but most importantly makes it possible to rapidly position the radioactive source. Immediately after the seals are made about the inlet probe, lead shielding must be built around the source region. The source is ordered from New England Nuclear-Dupont in Massachusetts.

The Co-58 source emits positrons spontaneously, but they have an initial kinetic energy of around 500 keV, which is too high for attachment. A tungsten foil directly behind the source is used as a moderator. High-energy positrons entering the foil have a probability of about one in 10^4 of being spontaneously reemitted normal to the foil surface with low kinetic energy, about 5 eV. The moderator is attached to an aluminum plate connected to the moderator flange with aluminum stand-offs. There are four feedthroughs in the flange that allow biasing of the moderator. The moderator is constructed with EV parts.

The low energy positrons are guided around a 90° turn by a solenoidal field (100-200 Gauss) to lose nonmoderated particles, which go straight through the chamber walls. The solenoidal field leads to the reaction region. The solenoid has not been constructed at this time.

The Reaction Region

The reaction region consists of four grids attached to an aluminum plate held from the detection flange with aluminum stand-offs. The reaction region is constructed with EV parts. The grids are Ni mesh from Buckbee-Mears. The four grids are parallel and perpendicular to the axis of the vacuum chamber. The grids, in order, are referred to as RET (retardation), P1, P2 and EXT (extraction). RET is closest to the source region; EXT is on the detection flange side. EXT should be grounded.

As the positrons encounter RET, they are slowed down if RET is not held at ground. The total electric field between P2 and RET should be large enough to stop and turn around the positrons between P1 and P2. When the positrons are turning around and have zero kinetic energy (or nearly so) is the time when we expect the attachment process to take place. Attachment, annihilation and detection of the emitted gamma ray should take place in effectively zero time, before the ion has time to escape the space between P1 and P2.

Once the gamma ray is detected with the scintillator, the electronics is triggered and very rapidly changes the biases on P1

and P2. This must also happen before the ion has time to move. The voltages between on P1 and P2 will now force the ion toward the EXT plate . The ions are then accelerated between P2 and EXT and speed toward the detector.

Typical bias voltages in the reaction region are: EXT(0,0), P2(-10,-100), P1(0,-105), where the two numbers refer to the normal and triggered biases, respectively, in volts. This example provides 100 eV ions with a potential kinetic energy spread of 5 eV. This limits the resolution of the mass spectrum, and the triggered P1-P2 difference should be minimized.

The target gas is introduced into the reaction region via a steel needle. It fits onto an adapter at the end of a copper tube that extends from the detector flange. On the outside of the flange, a Cajon adapter connects the tube to a simple, one-port inlet system with a leak valve. The target gas is aimed toward the center of the gap between P1 and P2, where the attachment is expected. There is currently no means of measuring the actual pressure in the reaction region; only the overall pressure of the vacuum chamber is known.

The Detector.

The detector consists of two microchannel plates (MCPs) in a tandem, chevron configuration. The literature on MCPs is clear, and the background on their operation will not be given here. Our MCPs were purchased from the Varian Image Division. The MCP assembly, as received from Comstock, was of poor design and has been adapted. The major change is the introduction of separate assembly screws

and voltage feed screws. Also, a grounded faceplate/grid with a large opening has been introduced to accelerate the positive ions to keV energies before they strike the front MCP. This will increase their probability of detection. The faceplate is attached to the detector flange with aluminum stand-offs.

Resistors inside the vacuum chamber connected to the MCP assembly fill two functions; two limit the possible current passing through the MCPs and a third is part of a high-pass filter. The capacitor associated with the filter is outside the chamber. The resistors are of either $10M\Omega$ or $15M\Omega$, from the Victoreen company. They are special glass-enclosed resistors that neither "leak" and cause noise nor have an appreciable vapor pressure.

The MCPs operate well without noticeable noise at applied voltages of at least 2300V. They are triggered by ions or electrons emitted by the ion gauge, and the gauge must be turned off when one is trying to detect ions. The ion gauge can, however, be used to "scrub" the MCPs. To scrub the plates, put about 1300V across them at $<10^{-6}$ torr and turn on the ion gauge. The bombardment of ions cleans the plates and improves signal-to-noise. MCPs should be kept under vacuum if at all possible and if nothing else, away from humidity. MCP output is fed to an Amptek A101 preamplifier/discriminator. The best high-pass filter arrangement I could find for the signal coming off the MCP collector plate consists of: a $10M\Omega$ resistor inside the vacuum chamber between the collector and the high-voltage input, an HV $0.01\mu F$ capacitor outside

the flange after the feedthrough and a 10pF capacitor directly before the A101 input pin.

Eight high-voltage feedthroughs, identical to those on the moderator flange, are in the detector flange. These feedthroughs were cannibalized off an old Bendix TOF instrument. Connections between the feedthroughs and the MCP assembly and the reaction region are made with shielded coaxial cable obtained from the Electronics Shop. It has a very low vapor pressure. Pins and cables are attached by either golden Burndy pins from the Instrument Shop or custom-made connects (as on the moderator flange).

The Vacuum Chamber

The vacuum chamber is constructed of nonmagnetic 304 steel with standard 4 5/8 Conflat flanges. The source region's five-way cross and the 90° elbow are standard products from MCB or Huntington. A six-inch Varian diffusion pump is attached to the main chamber through a 12-hour liquid nitrogen trap that usually lasts closer to 11 hours. Seals are made on both ends of the trap with O-rings. A roughing pump is connected to both the diff pump foreline and the source region.

A glass-enclosed ion gauge (also MCB or Huntington) with a one-inch diameter arm and a thermocouple gauge with a Varian 843 controller measure the chamber pressures. Another thermocouple gauge is on the diff pump foreline to measure the backing pressure. This gauge does not read true pressure and should be replaced.

Once the trap is filled, the system given overnight on the diff pump and the ion gauge degassed, the pressure should be down to 1.5×10^{-7} . Baking out the chamber will give an even lower background pressure. Be careful baking out with the MCPs.

The Computer

The computer is an XT Clone with a hard disk and two floppy drives. The program that was going to be used to collect data is named PAMS and is adapted from Dave Dearden's PES program. It is written in Profort fortran. The various subroutines and Profort devices are in the PAMS directory. L.BAT is a batch file used to link all the various object files and libraries necessary to run PAMS successfully. PAMS has been through several hands before this incarnation and may seem cumbersome, but it works. As of now, it does not save data but it should not be difficult to correct this deficiency. The code listing for the main program and subroutines are attached, as are diskettes with all relevant software.

Data are collected by the computer through a Metrabyte MDB64 board in the body of the computer, which talks to the external Metrabyte MCN8 counter board (discussed under Electronics). The Metrabyte manual is relatively clear, and the Metrabyte people are willing to answer questions.

The Electronics

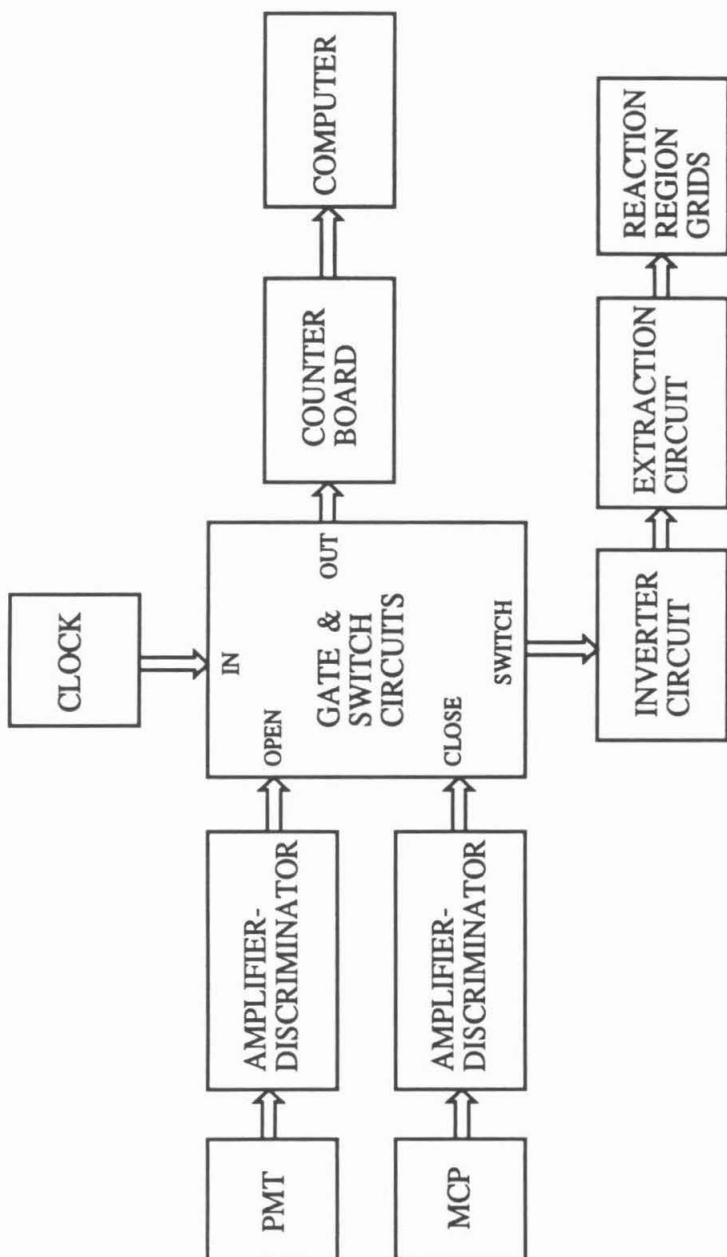
The electronics has main functions: detect annihilation events, switch the voltage on P1 and P2 and detect ions for a TOF analysis of their mass. The detection function will be discussed under Scintillator. (See flowchart, Figure 4.)

Once a gamma ray has been detected, the PMT PAD (see later) sends a 5V, 220 nsec pulse to the MCN8 BOX. The MCN8 box holds three circuits: the MCN8 board, the gate circuit (Figure 5) and an external clock. This box has three inputs: a 5V source power, the PMT input and the MCP input. The latter two come directly from the appropriate Amptek A101 Preamplifier Discriminator (PAD). The two outputs are 200 μ sec 5V pulses that are triggered by the rising edge of the PMT pulse. One output goes HI from ground to 5V and one goes LO from 5V to ground.

In the gate circuit, the PMT pulse also opens a gate that passes clock pulses through to a MCN8 counter. The clock is used to time the ion's flight down the tube and is on the same vectorboard as the rest of the circuit. Clock pulses are passed through the gate until a pulse is received from the MCP. This closes the gate. The MCP and PMT pulses are also fed into counters. The clock gate may also be closed by another pulse, from either the external clock or by a pulse from the MCN8 internal clocks.

The PAMS program proceeds as follows: Once the PMT pulse is received by its counter and read as a nonzero count by the computer, the computer looks at the MCP counter and waits for that pulse to

Figure 4. A flowchart describing the electronic controls of the Positron Annihilation Mass Spectrometer.



arrive. Once it is counted, the computer looks at the clock counter and records the number of clock pulses that made it to the counter. This number, multiplied by the amount of time between each pulse, provides the time of the ion's flight. Once the clock counter is read, all counters are zeroed and the sequence begins again. Thus, a TOF spectrum is collected.

The two output pulses from the MCN8 box are used to switch P1 and P2. One output (labeled SWITCH, Figure 6) passes through an inverter box (Figure 7), which switches polarity of the pulse and amplifies it with an op-amp. The inverter output passes to the extractor box. (Figure 8) The extractor box controls the voltage on P1 and P2 and is responsible for rapidly switching the voltages on the plates for as long as the input pulse lasts (i.e., 200 msec). Two trim pots (or variable resistors) in the extractor box allow one to vary the biases on P2 for maximizing resolution and signal. The extractor serves as a gate/voltage divider for another input, which may range up to about 300V. This voltage is approximately the triggered bias on P2 and therefore approximately the kinetic energy of the ion.

The PADs are Amptek A101 chips on Amptek circuitboards. The triggering threshold of the A101 is too low and must be raised by an added resistor, as described in the Amptek literature. Shielding of all inputs into the A101 is absolutely required.

Figure 5. The Gate circuit.

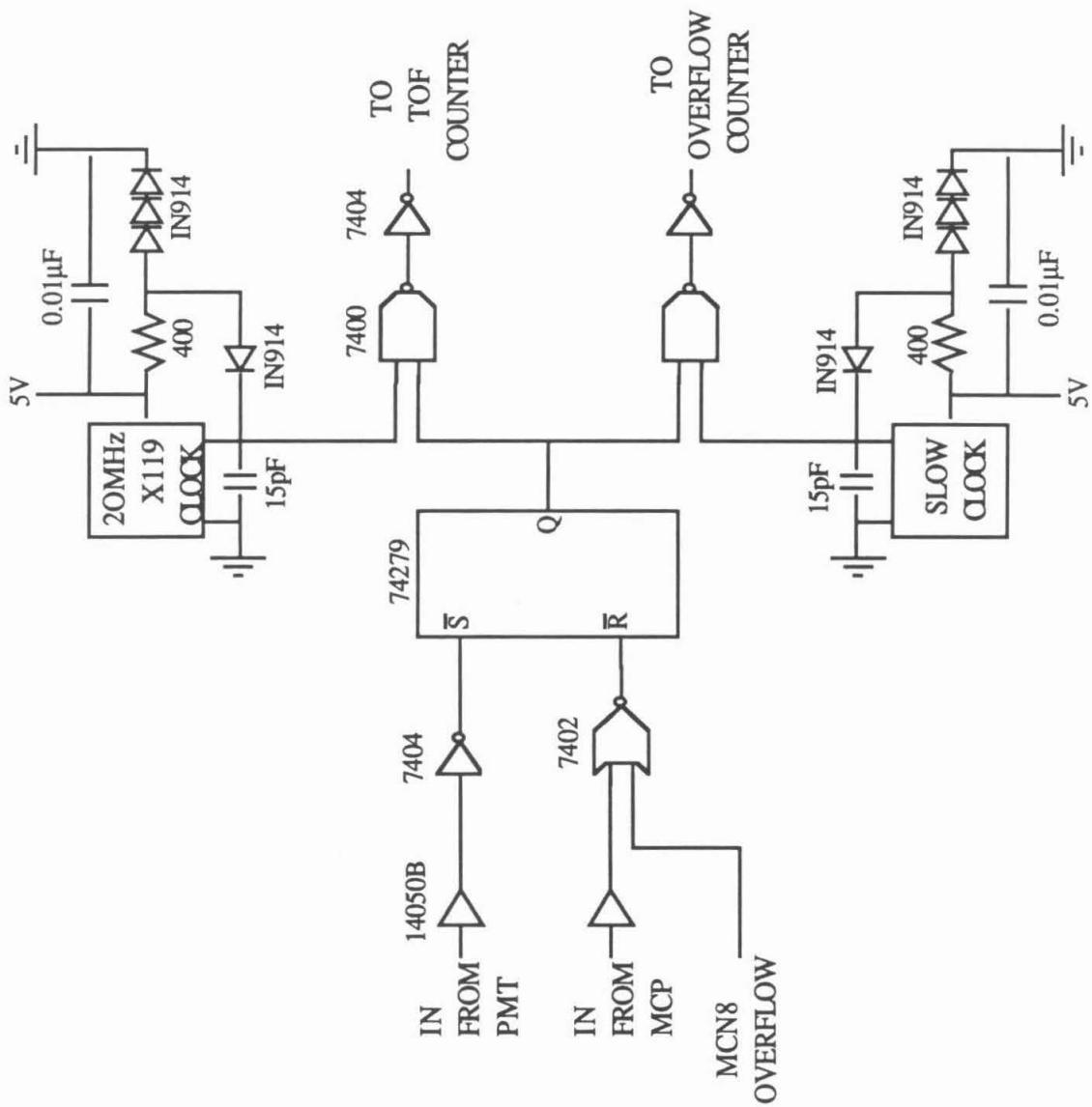


Figure 6. The Switch circuit.

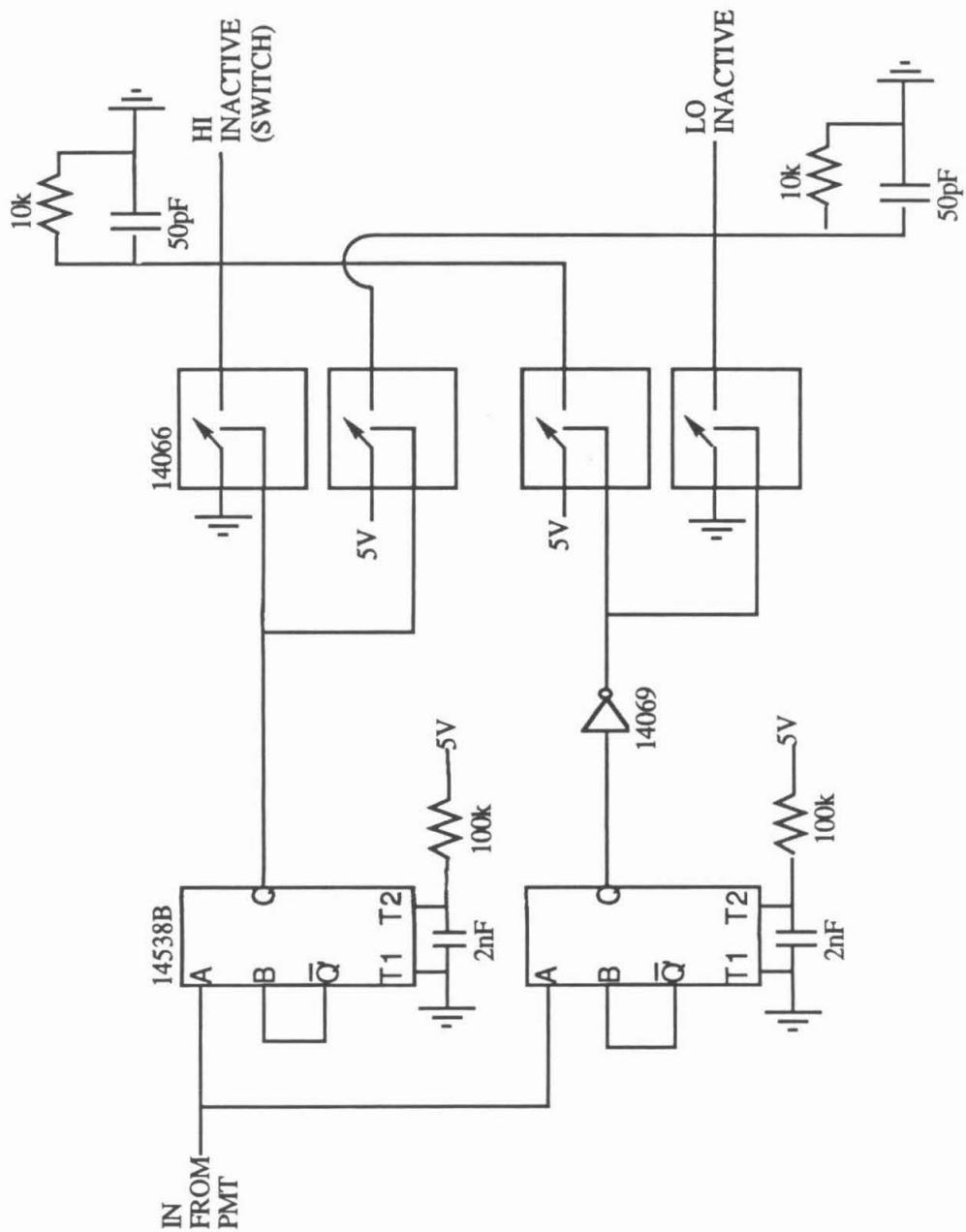
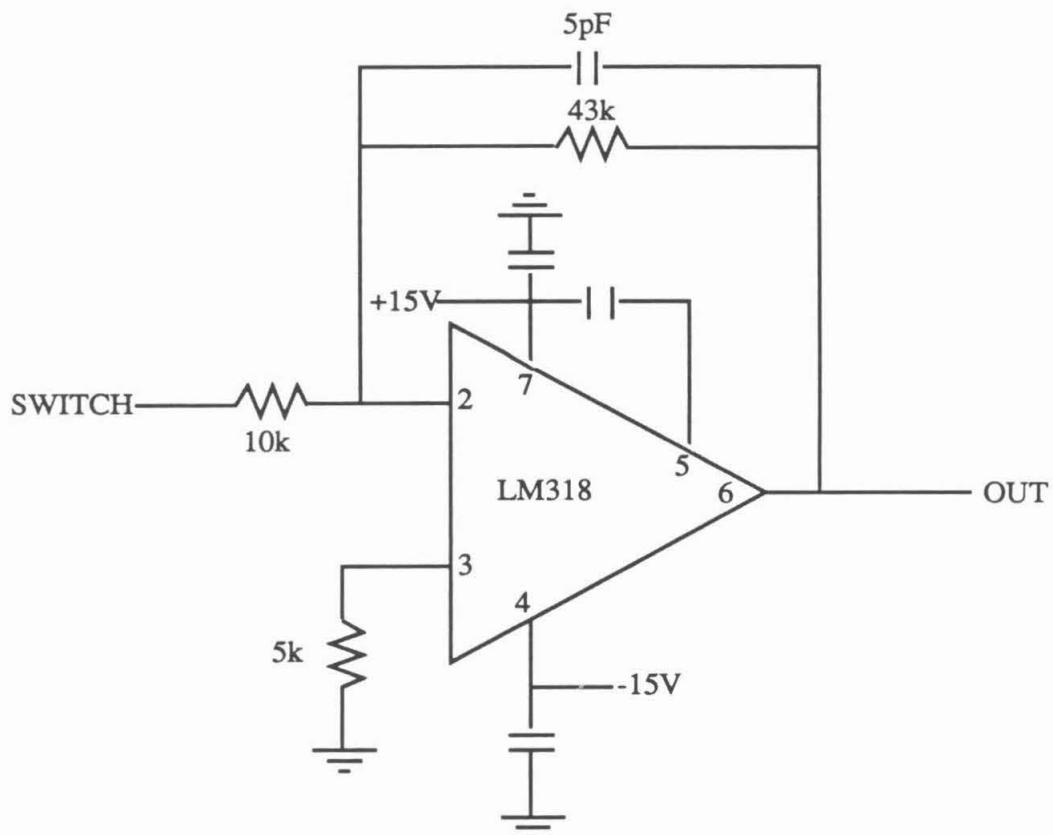
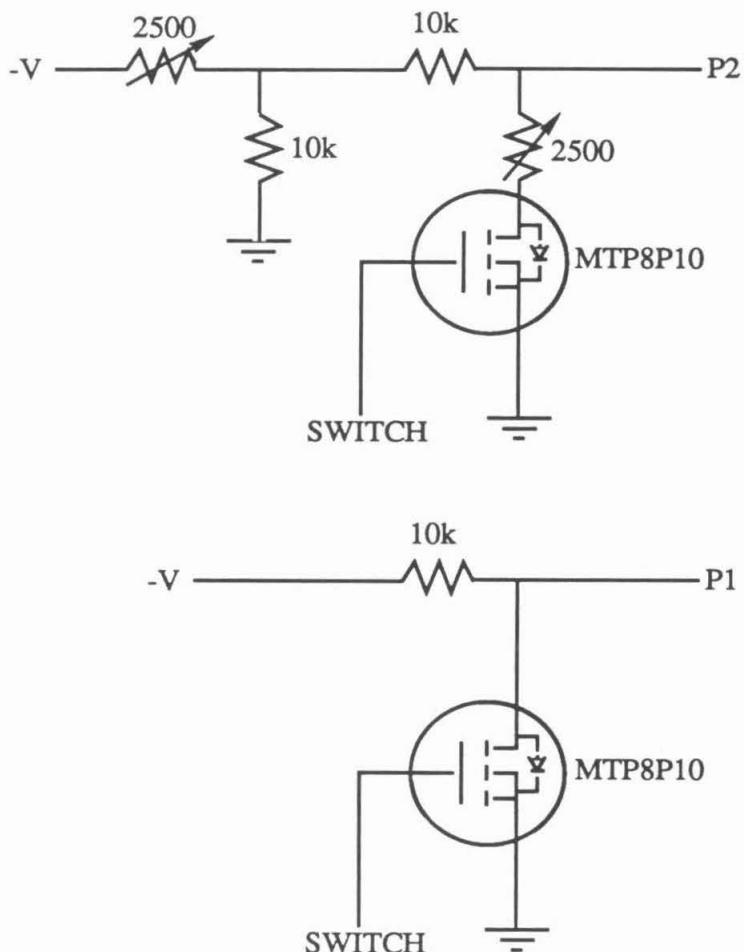


Figure 7. The Inverter circuit.



Capacitors are $0.1\mu\text{F}$

Figure 8. The Extract circuit.



For positive voltages, IRF731 or IRF732 take the place of the MTP8P10.

The Scintillator

The gamma rays emitted during annihilation will pass through the vacuum chamber walls with high probability. Outside the chamber, a Bicron poly(methylmethacrylate) or PMMA scintillator will "collect" the photons. Scintillators are used for this purpose because as high-energy photons pass through them, they convert the photons to low-energy, visible photons, which are easily detected with a photomultiplier tube (PMT). The PMT output is passed into an Amptek A101 similarly to the MCP output.

The scintillator must be bent to wrap around the vacuum chamber. The literature or calls to Bicron will help with this. Once bent, the scintillator must be painted with high-reflectance paint supplied by Bicron, which we have. The lucite light pipe off the scintillator should not be glued directly to the PMT face, but glued to a second lucite light pipe that is already attached to the PMT housing. Bicron has supplied an optical glue for this task. It has two components; one should be in the refrigerator.

An old EMI 6256S PMT fits into the PMT housing and should be up to the job.

Of the positron annihilation mass spectrometer project, the following were completed in this work:

1. Design of general experimental scheme
2. Design and construction of vacuum chamber and internal components
3. Design, construction and testing of electronic circuits
4. Adaptation of software
5. Adaptation, testing and maximization of MCPs

To Be Completed:

1. Construction and testing of solenoid
2. Testing and maximization of scintillator and PMT
3. Demonstration of mass spectrum collection using an electron beam in the reaction region
4. Simulation of positron attachment with electrons originating from an electron beam in the source region
5. Construction of shielding
6. Positron attachment experiments
7. Data analysis

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