

## Organic and Organometallic Derivatives of Dihydrogen-Encapsulated [60]Fullerene

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The dihydrogen-encapsulated [60]fullerene,  $\text{H}_2\text{@C}_{60}$ <sup>1</sup> is unique, among other atom- or molecule-encapsulated fullerenes, in that it has been synthesized rationally from  $\text{C}_{60}$  through “molecular surgery” method<sup>2</sup> on a gram scale with maximum 100%  $\text{H}_2$  incorporation. This makes the molecule an attractive target of further studies on its properties and applications. Herein we report the first syntheses and X-ray structures of organic and organometallic derivatives of  $\text{H}_2\text{@C}_{60}$  and the use of the encapsulated molecular hydrogen as a magnetic shielding probe.

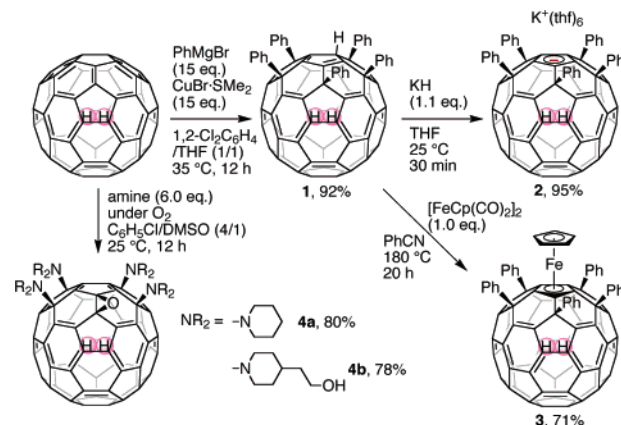
Regioselective penta-addition of organocopper compounds<sup>3</sup> to [60]fullerene has created a variety of  $\text{R}_5\text{C}_{60}\text{H}$  molecules and has led to the development of new classes of compounds and materials, including fullerene–metallocene hybrid molecules,<sup>4,5</sup> liquid-crystal-forming nano shuttles,<sup>6</sup> and bilayer vesicles.<sup>7</sup> The reaction can be performed easily on a 10-g scale. We therefore became intrigued with how the encapsulated  $\text{H}_2$  of the penta-adducts is useful as the magnetic shielding probe. Thus,  $\text{H}_2\text{@C}_{60}$  ( $\text{H}_2\text{@C}_{60}/\text{C}_{60} = 4/1$ ) was treated with 15 equiv of a phenylcopper prepared in situ from equimolar amounts of  $\text{PhMgBr}$  and  $\text{CuBr}\cdot\text{SMe}_2$  under the same conditions as those applied for empty  $\text{C}_{60}$  (Scheme 1). The reaction afforded the desired product **1** as an orange powder in 92% isolated yield. Compound **1** was characterized by  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR measurements and further converted to its potassium and iron complexes.

Deprotonation of **1** by 1.1 equiv of  $\text{KH}$  in THF at room temperature for 30 min afforded a dark-red solution, from which  $[\text{K}(\text{thf})_6][\text{H}_2\text{@C}_{60}\text{Ph}_5]$  (**2**) was obtained. We also synthesized the dihydrogen-encapsulated pentaphenyl bucky ferrocene  $\text{Fe}(\text{H}_2\text{@C}_{60}\text{Ph}_5)\text{C}_5\text{H}_5$  (**3**) in a manner similar to that applied to the synthesis of empty buckyferrocene.<sup>4</sup> Heating **1** and  $[\text{Fe}(\text{C}_5\text{H}_5)(\text{CO})_2]_2$  in benzonitrile at 180 °C for 20 h afforded **3**, which was obtained as air- and moisture-stable red crystals in 71% isolated yield after purification by silica gel column chromatography and recrystallization from a mixture of  $\text{CS}_2$  and ethanol.

We also synthesized compounds that are soluble in a variety of solvents including water. Thus,  $\text{H}_2\text{@C}_{60}$  and piperidine were dissolved in a mixture of chlorobenzene and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) in the presence of molecular oxygen to obtain tetrapiperidinofullerene epoxide **4a** in 80% yield.<sup>8</sup> Similarly, the reaction with 4-(2-hydroxyethyl)piperidine gave an amphiphilic aminofullerene **4b** in 78% yield. The reaction rates in this and the penta-addition reactions were found to be qualitatively the same as those of the empty fullerene, reflecting that the encapsulation of dihydrogen does not affect the reactivity of the fullerene cage as expected.

The structures of the above products were determined by X-ray crystallographic analysis for **2** and **3**. Single crystals of **2** were obtained by slow diffusion of hexane into a THF solution of **2** under

**Scheme 1.** Synthesis of Organometallic and Water-Soluble Derivatives of  $\text{H}_2\text{@C}_{60}$  by Regioselective Multifunctionalization Reactions



argon atmosphere, and those of **3** by slow diffusion of ethanol into a  $\text{CS}_2$  solution of **3**. Diffraction data for both compounds were collected at 143 K under nitrogen gas flow.

The crystal structure of **2** consists of two crystallographically independent ion-pairs,  $\text{K}(\text{H}_2\text{@C}_{60}\text{Ph}_5)(\text{thf})_3$  (**2a**; Figure 1a) and  $[\text{K}(\text{thf})_6][\text{H}_2\text{@C}_{60}\text{Ph}_5]$  (**2b**; Figure 1b). Comparison of these structures with those reported for  $[\text{K}(\text{thf})_n][\text{C}_{60}\text{Ph}_5]$ <sup>9</sup> indicates that the encapsulated dihydrogen does not change either the molecular structures or supramolecular and crystal packing structures.

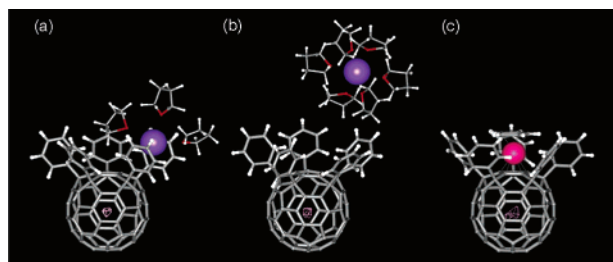
Differential Fourier ( $F_o - F_c$ ) analysis for the crystals of **2** indicates the presence of hydrogen atoms: There was an electron density peak with a height of 0.31 electrons  $\text{\AA}^{-3}$  in the center of the cage of **2a** and **2b**, whereas there was no such electron density in the empty counterpart  $[\text{K}(\text{thf})_n][\text{C}_{60}\text{Ph}_5]$ .<sup>9</sup> Full structure solution was performed by placing one hydrogen atom<sup>10</sup> with 1.6 occupancy<sup>11</sup> at the differential Fourier peak in the center of  $\text{C}_{60}$  and isotropic refinement of the  $\text{H}_2$  position. After convergence of least-squares refinement, the electron density of dihydrogen in the fullerene cage was found in PLATON<sup>12</sup> contour  $F_o$  maps (see Supporting Information). The center of the dihydrogen molecule is located 0.10 Å downward from the centroid of the 60 carbon atoms of the fullerene skeleton.

The crystal structure of **3** is shown in Figure 1c. A differential Fourier map, obtained after placement of iron and carbon atoms during structure solution, exhibited the strongest electron density peak (0.53 electrons  $\text{\AA}^{-3}$ ) at the center of the fullerene cage. Contour  $F_o$  maps obtained after fully solving the structure<sup>11</sup> also showed high electron density at the center of the cage. Note that no electron density appears in the cage of the empty bucky ferrocene. The center of the dihydrogen molecule is located 0.20 Å downward from the centroid of the 60 carbon atoms of the fullerene skeleton.

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**Figure 1.** X-ray crystal structures of **2** and **3**. (a)  $K[H_2@C_{60}Ph_5](thf)_3$  (**2a**). (b)  $[K(thf)_6][H_2@C_{60}Ph_5]$  (**2b**). (c)  $Fe(H_2@C_{60}Ph_5)(C_5H_5)$  (**3**). Red line-work in the fullerene cages represent differential Fourier peaks.

**Table 1.** Chemical Shift of Encapsulated  $H_2$  for **1–4**

compound	solvent	$\delta^a$
$H_2@C_{60}$	$1,2-Cl_2C_6D_4$	$-1.44^b$
<b>1</b>	$CDCl_3/CS_2$	$-10.39$
<b>2</b>	THF- $d_8$	$-9.79$
<b>3</b>	$CDCl_3/CS_2$	$-10.44$
<b>4a</b>	$CDCl_3$	$-10.77$
<b>4b</b>	THF- $d_8$	$-10.74$
<b>4b</b>	$DMSO-d_6$ /toluene- $d_8^c$	$-10.76$
<b>4b</b>	$DMSO-d_6$	$-10.80$
<b>4b</b>	$D_2O/DMSO-d_6^c$	$-10.85$

<sup>a</sup> The spectra were referenced internally to tetramethylsilane as a standard.

<sup>b</sup> Reference 1. <sup>c</sup> Two solvents are mixed at 1:1 ratio (v/v).

As in the  $He@C_{60}$ ,<sup>13</sup> the  $^1H$  NMR chemical shift of the encapsulated  $H_2$  molecule serves as a sensing probe for investigation of the magnetic and electronic properties of the fullerene  $\pi$ -conjugated system (cf. Table 1). The  $^1H$  NMR signals due to the cyclopentadiene of **1** ( $\delta = 5.29$ ) and the phenyl protons remain the same as those of  $C_{60}Ph_5H$  (cyclopentadiene;  $\delta = 5.30$ ). The singlet signal of the encapsulated  $H_2$  of **1** appears at  $\delta = -10.39$  (Table 1) as opposed to  $\delta = -1.44$  for  $H_2@C_{60}$ .<sup>1</sup> This extraordinary upfield shift ( $\Delta\delta$  8.95 ppm)<sup>14</sup> indicates that the penta-addition causes a major change in the shielding/deshielding currents, either increased shielding or reduced deshielding effect; the phenylation reaction destroys six deshielding [5]radialene moieties<sup>15</sup> out of the total of 12 in [60]fullerene, but only five shielding cyclohexatriene moieties<sup>15</sup> out of the total of 20. Therefore, the overall outcome of these structural changes must result in strong shielding of the center of the cage. A similar upfield shift was observed with aminofullerenes **4a** and **b** that have the same number of [5]radialene and cyclohexatriene moieties.<sup>16</sup>

The  $^1H$  NMR measurement of the potassium cyclopentadienide **2** in THF- $d_8$  indicates a time-averaged  $C_{5v}$  symmetric structure. The signal due to the encapsulated  $H_2$  appears as a singlet at  $\delta = -9.79$ , which is 0.6 ppm lower than **1**, despite the formation of a  $6\pi$ -electron shielding cyclopentadienide. Signals due to the phenyl groups of **2** appeared at essentially the same magnetic field as in the empty  $[K(thf)_6][C_{60}Ph_5]$ .<sup>3</sup> The  $^{13}C$  NMR spectra of **1** and **2** were essentially the same as those of the empty counterparts.

It is interesting to note that the  $^1H$  NMR chemical shift of the dihydrogen in the potassium cyclopentadienide **2** ( $\delta = -9.79$ ) is the most deshielded among all related compounds in Table 1. While it is difficult to rationalize the origin of this deshielding, we may tentatively ascribe this to the location of the dihydrogen relative to the anionic  $6\pi$ -cyclopentadienide moiety in **2**; that is, one of the hydrogen atoms may be located in a deshielding region of the cage.<sup>17</sup> Further experimentation is necessary to discuss this issue in detail.

The amphiphilic aminofullerene **4b** can be dissolved in a variety of solvents, which allowed us to study solvent effects on the  $^1H$  NMR chemical shift of the encapsulated  $H_2$  (Table 1). Its signal

was observed as a singlet at  $-10.74$ ,  $-10.76$ ,  $-10.80$ , and  $-10.85$  ppm in THF- $d_8$ ,  $DMSO-d_6$ /toluene- $d_8$ ,  $DMSO-d_6$ , and  $D_2O/DMSO-d_6$ , respectively. The upfield shifting of the encapsulated  $H_2$  follows qualitatively the magnetic susceptibility of the solvents,<sup>18</sup> suggesting that a nonspecific solvent effect contributes to the change in chemical shifts.<sup>19</sup>

In summary, we have synthesized the organic and organometallic derivatives of dihydrogen-encapsulated [60]fullerene **2–4** in good yield and showed that the uniquely upfield-shifted singlet signal of the encapsulated dihydrogen can act as a sensitive probe for inside and outside environment of the fullerene cage. With the success of the multi-addition reactions in hand, we expect that a number of other reactions known for fullerenes can be performed readily on  $H_2@C_{60}$  and will produce an array of new compounds for further studies.

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**Supporting Information Available:** Synthetic procedures and spectral data (PDF) of the new compounds as well as CIF files for **2** and **3**. This material is available free of charge via the Internet at <http://pubs.acs.org>.

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- (11) Since starting materials contain  $H_2@C_{60}$  and empty  $C_{60}$  in 4:1 ratio, refinement of hydrogen atom is performed with 1.6 occupancy.
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- (16) We ascribe the difference of chemical shift of the dihydrogen between  $C_{60}Ph_5H$  and aminofullerenes to the effect of the carbon and the nitrogen groups attached to the fullerene cage.
- (17) Theoretical calculations (GIAO-SCF/6-31G\*/HF/6-31G\*) suggest that the shielding effect increases from the center toward the bottom. See Supporting Information.
- (18) Molar diamagnetic susceptibilities of the solvents ( $\chi_M$ ):  $H_2O = -12.96 \times 10^6$ ,  $DMSO = -43.6 \times 10^6$ ,  $THF = -50.4 \times 10^6$ ,  $toluene = -66.52 \times 10^6$   $cm^3 \cdot mol^{-1}$ , respectively. See Gupta, R. R. *Landolt-Börnstein Numerical Data and Functional Relationship in Science and Technology, New Series, II/16, Diamagnetic Susceptibility*; Springer: Berlin, 1986. Takahashi, F.; Sakai, Y.; Nakazawa, Y.; Mizutani, Y. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* **1994**, *67*, 2967–2971.
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