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Supplementary Text

Correlation of BDE's with changes in spin populations: invariance with respect to definition of atomic populations. Various schemes exist for calculating atomic electron populations, and from them atomic charges, using molecular wave functions.¹ The most common is the Mulliken definition,² although its shortcomings are well documented.^{3,4} The great variety of procedures available for defining atomic populations, and the wide disparity in the numerical results obtained from them, leads to some level of difficulty in drawing useful conclusions from such analyses. It is not unusual for the population of an atom to vary by an entire electron, or even more, depending on the particular definition of charge used to perform the calculation. However, the paragraphs below demonstrate that the correlation between B-H BDE and spin density delocalization described in the main body of the paper and illustrated graphically in Figure 6 is not an artifact of using a particular definition of atomic population.

Despite the large and well-documented inconsistencies between definitions, atomic populations derived for an entire series of molecules using a given procedure usually correlate very closely with those calculated for the same series of molecules using some other procedure.¹ These correlations are not equally good for all pairs of definitions of charge, nor do the best fit lines generally have a slope of one or an intercept of zero. Nonetheless, *differences* in atomic populations, when assessed consistently using a single reasonable definition, are still likely to be meaningful. Using two quite different procedures and comparing the results provides an even greater degree of confidence if both approaches lead to the same conclusions.

Many of the procedures that yield atomic populations can equally well provide atomic spin density populations, and it is possible to quantify the earlier discussion of spin density distribution using such an approach. Two quite dissimilar definitions have been chosen for the present application: the Atoms in Molecules (AIM) approach of Bader^{5,6,7} and the Natural Population Analysis (NPA) of Weinhold.^{8,9} The former is based on a division of physical space according to

topological principles into regions belonging to the various atoms comprising a molecule, while the latter represents a modification of the Mulliken procedure that largely removes the problem of basis set dependence.

Table 4 lists both the AIM and NPA atomic spin density populations of the borane radicals, and shows that the B-H BDE is correlated with the delocalization of spin density, as described previously. The data are presented graphically in Figure 6, which plots the BDE against the fraction of alpha spin density found on atoms *other* than the BH₂ fragment in each radical ($R^2 = 0.96$). Importantly, the correlation is demonstrated equally well using the NPA populations, as shown in Figure A ($R^2 = 0.97$). The similarity results from the aforementioned fact that the NPA and AIM populations, while numerically very dissimilar, nonetheless often show an excellent correlation, as illustrated in Figure B (slope = 1.022, correlation coefficient = 0.98). This close correspondence suggests that the foregoing discussion is not invalidated by the unavoidably arbitrary nature of all definitions of atomic charge.

Correlation of BDE's with changes in atomic population. Interestingly, the correlation between electron population and BDE extends to the total populations as well as the spin densities, if one considers the change in the electronic population of the BH_n fragment that takes place upon hydrogen atom abstraction. This change is defined simply as the population of the BH₂ fragment in the radical minus that of the BH₃ fragment in the parent complex. Figure C shows the relationship between this population difference and the BDE for the hydrogen abstraction process. The excellent correlation ($R^2 = 0.97$) mirrors that in Figure 6 (BDE versus spin density). Once again, the AIM and NPA procedures for defining electronic population yield the same qualitative result; a plot of the population difference computed via NPA versus that computed via AIM yields a best fit line with a correlation coefficient of 0.998 and a slope of 0.79. The changes are consistently ~25% larger with AIM than with NPA, but are related in a rigorously linear fashion.

Demonstration that geometric constraints do not significantly complicate the interpretation of difference densities for complexation. Figures 9 and 10 illustrate the reorganization of charge density that occurs as the result of complexation of various Lewis bases with borane. A complication arises in their interpretation because of the changes in geometry that occur during complexation. To avoid artifacts associated with the movement of atoms, the geometries of the "isolated" molecules in the subtraction procedure must be identical to the geometries used in the complexes. For instance, in the calculation for $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{NH}_3$, the BH_3 and NH_3 wave functions were those for BH_3 and NH_3 *at the exact geometries they hold in the $\text{BH}_3\cdot\text{NH}_3$ complex*.

As the changes in molecular geometry that accompany complexation can be quite substantial, there is some ambiguity in the interpretation of the difference density distributions.¹⁰ How much of the charge redistribution derives from complexation, and how much from geometric change within the fragments? In order to answer this question, NPA atomic populations were computed for the isolated component molecules both at their equilibrium geometries and also at their geometries in the complexes. The resulting differences, which are listed in Table C, were taken to indicate the amount of charge redistribution directly related to the changes in geometry. The calculated differences were generally much smaller than the charge redistribution resulting from complexation, with a mean absolute value of 0.010 electrons, and a maximal value of 0.070 electrons for the case of $\text{BH}_2\cdot\text{OCH}_2$. Consequently, the charge density perturbations depicted in Figures 9 and 10 mostly reflect the complexation process itself, and are only modestly "contaminated" by the associated geometry changes.

Correlation of strength of association with orbital energies. In so far as the complexation of borane to Lewis bases can be described in terms of frontier molecular orbital interactions (HOMO on the Lewis base, LUMO on the borane), one might expect the strength of coordination to correlate with the HOMO-LUMO energy gap. Since the LUMO is the same in all cases -- the empty p orbital on boron -- one might predict a correlation between the HOMO

energy of the Lewis base and the complexation enthalpy. The LUMO energies are listed in Table D. However, plotting the HF/6-311++G**(6d)//MP2/6-31G* HOMO energy against the dissociation enthalpy yields a correlation coefficient of only 0.49.

It is likely that not only the energy but also the spatial orientation and diffuseness of the HOMO influences its interaction with the LUMO on boron. A diffuse lone pair orbital cannot overlap with the LUMO as effectively as a compact one. It might be possible to compensate for this effect in at least an approximate fashion by using localized MO's instead of the canonical MO's, since the localized MO's ought in general to have shapes and orientations optimal for intermolecular interaction. The optimization process might minimize differences in lone pair "availability" from one species to the next.

The NBO procedure of Weinhold and Reed^{8,9,11} that is included in the Gaussian 94 ab initio package¹² yields localized MO's that can be used for this purpose. The use of localized orbitals substantially improved the correlation of HOMO-LUMO gap with complexation enthalpy, raising the correlation coefficient to 0.84, but still did not provide a truly convincing quantitative relationship. Use of QCISD orbital energies instead of HF energies made essentially no difference at all. The absence of a strong correlation probably results from the dependence of interaction strength on not only orbital energy but also the extent of orbital overlap, for which the localization procedure does not adequately compensate. The orbital energies relevant to the above discussion are provided in Table D.

Notes and References.

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Table A. G-2 and CBS-4 total enthalpies (Hartrees).

Structure	Symmetry	State	0 K ^a		0 K to 298 K Increment ^b	
			G-2	CBS-4	G-2	CBS-4
H	K _h	2	-0.50000	-0.50335	0.00236	0.00236
BH ₂	C _{2v}	2	-25.85726 ^c	-25.86744	0.00381	0.00381
BH ₃	D _{3h}	1	-26.52486 ^c	-26.53660	0.00384	0.00384
B ₂ H ₅	C _{2v}	2	-52.44782	-52.47117	0.00482	0.00476
B ₂ H ₆	D _{2h}	1	-53.10751	-53.13182	0.00456	0.00451
NH ₃	C _{3v}	1	-56.45865	-56.47365	0.00381	0.00386
H ₂ O	C _{2v}	1	-76.33205	-76.34858	0.00379	0.00379
PH ₃	C _{3v}	1	-342.67903	-342.68642	0.00385	0.00384
H ₂ S	C _{2v}	1	-398.93070	-398.93532	0.00379	0.00379
CO	C _{∞v}	1	-113.17750	-113.18898	0.00330	0.00331
H ₂ CO	C _{2v}	1	-114.33892	-114.35829	0.00381	0.00381
HCN	C _{∞v}	1	-93.28489	-93.29258	0.00346	0.00341
HNC	C _{∞v}	1	-93.26210	-93.27309	0.00378	0.00357
CH ₃ OCH ₃	C _{2v}	1		-154.78280		0.00535
CH ₃ CN	C _{3v}	1		-132.54562		0.00442
CH ₃ SCH ₃	C _{2v}	1		-477.40125		0.00583
(CH ₃) ₂ CO	C _{2v}	1		-192.85938		0.00627
N(CH ₃) ₃	C _{3v}	1		-174.15521		0.00654
P(CH ₃) ₃	C _{3v}	1		-460.41718		0.00757
(CH ₃) ₂ SO	C _s	1		-552.52964		0.00650
THF	C ₂	1		-232.07369		0.00590
pyridine	C _{2v}	1		-247.88073		0.00510
BH ₂ NH ₃	C _s	1	-82.36231	-82.38843	0.00492	0.00486
BH ₃ NH ₃	C _{3v}	1	-83.02505	-83.05293	0.00495	0.00486
BH ₂ OH ₂	C ₁	2	-102.20693	-102.23145	0.00538	0.00527
BH ₃ OH ₂	C _s	1	-102.87330	-102.89892	0.00547	0.00525
BH ₂ PH ₃	C _s	2	-368.58897	-368.61216	0.00542	0.00541
BH ₃ PH ₃	C _{3v}	1	-369.23661	-369.25969	0.00565	0.00557
BH ₂ SH ₂	C _s	2	-424.82515	-424.83979	0.00698	0.00686
BH ₃ SH ₂	C _s	1	-425.47471	-425.48169	0.00657	0.00630
BH ₂ CO	C _{2v}	2	-139.11144	-139.13684	0.00473	0.00462
BH ₃ CO	C _{3v}	1	-139.73669	-139.76045	0.00508	0.00493
BH ₂ COH	C _s	1	-139.64708	-139.67048	0.00528	0.00500
BH ₂ CHO	C _s	1	-139.69483	-139.72013	0.00523	0.00538
BH ₂ OC	C _{2v}	2	-139.03573	-139.05168	0.00545	0.00514
BH ₃ OC	C _{3v}	1	-139.70374	-139.72506	0.00754	0.00668
BH ₂ OCH	C _s	1	-139.64784	-139.66299	0.00502	0.00546
BH ₂ OCH ₂	C ₁	2	-140.29401	-140.32278	0.00537	0.00547
BH ₃ OCH ₂	C _s	1	-140.88347	-140.91223	0.00589	0.00565
BH ₂ OCH ₃	C _s	1	-140.95150	-140.98178	0.00538	0.00536
BH ₂ NCH	C _s	2	-119.21832	-119.24398	0.00502	0.00491
BH ₃ NCH	C _{3v}	1	-119.83433	-119.85332	0.00543	0.00536
BH ₂ NCH ₂	C _{2v}	1	-119.86778	-119.89399	0.00517	0.00500
BH ₂ CNH	C _s	2	-119.21424	-119.23856	0.00504	0.00497
BH ₃ CNH	C _{3v}	1	-119.83411	-119.85834	0.00549	0.00515

BH ₂ CNH ₂	C _{2v}	1	-119.80878	-119.83586	0.00528	0.00501
BH ₂ CHNH	C _s	1	-119.82235	-119.84674	0.00509	0.00494
BH ₂ O(CH ₃) ₂	C ₁	2		-180.67987		0.00755
BH ₃ O(CH ₃) ₂	C _s	1		-181.34638		0.00743
BH ₂ NCCH ₃	C _s	2		-158.49385		0.00643
BH ₃ NCCH ₃	C _{3v}	1		-159.11238		0.00703
BH ₂ S(CH ₃) ₂	C ₁	2		-503.32159		0.00808
BH ₃ S(CH ₃) ₂	C _s	1		-503.97478		0.00817
BH ₂ OC(CH ₃) ₂	C ₁	2		-218.81399		0.00822
BH ₃ OC(CH ₃) ₂	C _s	1		-219.41957		0.00841
BH ₂ N(CH ₃) ₃	C _s	2		-200.08546		0.00790
BH ₃ N(CH ₃) ₃	C _{3v}	1		-200.75000		0.00790
BH ₂ P(CH ₃) ₃	C _s	2		-486.36736		0.01001
BH ₃ P(CH ₃) ₃	C _{3v}	1		-487.01613		0.00995
BH ₂ OS(CH ₃) ₂	C ₁	2		-578.43472		0.00877
BH ₃ OS(CH ₃) ₂	C ₁	1		-579.09587		0.00881
BH ₂ -THF	C ₁	2		-257.97436		0.00826
BH ₃ -THF	C ₁	1		-258.64017		0.00822
BH ₂ -pyridine	C _{2v}	2		-273.85723		0.00698
BH ₃ -pyridine	C _s	1		-274.46831		0.00736

Notes: (a) Enthalpies at absolute zero, in Hartrees. (b) Increments in enthalpies on going from absolute zero to 298 K, in Hartrees. (c) These values are taken from Curtiss, L. A.; Raghavachari, K.; Trucks, G. W.; Pople, J. A. *J. Chem. Phys.* **1991**, *94*, 7221-7230 and are reproduced here only for the reader's convenience.

Table B. Atomic charges, QCISD/6-311+G**(6D).

Species	AIM		NPA	
	BH _n	X	BH _n	X
H ₃ N-BH ₃	-0.103	+0.099	-0.356	+0.356
H ₃ N-BH ₂	-0.058	+0.057	-0.320	+0.320
Change	+0.045	-0.042	+0.036	-0.036
H ₂ O-BH ₃	-0.076	+0.082	-0.245	+0.245
H ₂ O-BH ₂	-0.062	+0.057	-0.227	+0.227
Change	+0.014	-0.025	+0.018	-0.018
H ₃ P-BH ₃	-0.139	+0.141	-0.616	+0.616
H ₃ P-BH ₂	+0.089	-0.089	-0.499	+0.499
Change	+0.228	-0.230	+0.117	-0.117
OC-BH ₃	+0.141	-0.142	-0.455	+0.455
OC-BH ₂	+0.564	-0.565	-0.127	+0.127
Change	+0.423	-0.423	+0.328	-0.328
H ₂ CO-BH ₃	-0.051	+0.056	-0.246	+0.246
H ₂ CO-BH ₂	+0.753	-0.750	+0.370	-0.370
Change	+0.804	-0.806	+0.616	-0.616
HCN-BH ₃	+0.020	-0.019	-0.309	+0.309
HCN-BH ₂	+0.695	-0.695	+0.220	-0.220
Change	+0.675	-0.676	+0.529	-0.529
HNC-BH ₃	+0.077	-0.077	-0.474	+0.474
HNC-BH ₂	+0.593	-0.593	-0.048	+0.048
Change	+0.516	-0.516	+0.426	-0.426

Table C. Differences in atomic charges resulting from difference density geometry modifications (based on QCISD/6-311+G**(6D)//MP2/6-31G* NPA charges).

Complex	Species	Atoms			
H ₃ B-BH ₃	BH ₃	B: +0.036	H: -0.012		
	BH ₃	B: +0.036	H: -0.012		
H ₃ B-BH ₂	BH ₂	B: -0.003	H: +0.001		
	BH ₃	B: +0.022	H: -0.007		
H ₃ N-BH ₃	BH ₃	B: +0.032	H: -0.011		
	NH ₃	N: +0.010	H: -0.003		
H ₃ N-BH ₂	BH ₂	B: -0.008	H: +0.004		
	NH ₃	N: +0.008	H: -0.003 ^a		
H ₂ O-BH ₃	BH ₃	B: +0.020	H: -0.007 ^a		
	H ₂ O	O: +0.006	H: -0.003		
H ₂ O-BH ₂	BH ₂	B: -0.006	H: +0.003 ^a		
	H ₂ O	O: +0.006	H: -0.003 ^a		
H ₃ P-BH ₃	BH ₃	B: +0.028	H: -0.009		
	PH ₃	P: +0.011	H: -0.004		
H ₃ P-BH ₂	BH ₂	B: -0.002	H: +0.001		
	PH ₃	P: +0.012	H: -0.004 ^a		
OC-BH ₃	BH ₃	B: +0.029	H: -0.010		
	CO	C: +0.001	O: -0.001		
OC-BH ₂	BH ₂	B: -0.003	H: +0.002		
	CO	C: -0.005	O: +0.005		
H ₂ CO-BH ₃	BH ₃	B: +0.021	H: -0.007 ^a		
	H ₂ CO	O: +0.004	C: +0.012	H: -0.008 ^a	
H ₂ CO-BH ₂	BH ₂	B: -0.007	H: +0.003 ^a		
	H ₂ CO	O: +0.003	C: +0.070	H: -0.037 ^a	
HCN-BH ₃	BH ₃	B: +0.028	H: -0.009		
	HCN	N: +0.001	C: -0.001	H: 0.000	
HCN-BH ₂	BH ₂	B: -0.008	H: +0.004		
	HCN	N: -0.040	C: +0.047	H: -0.007	
HNC-BH ₃	BH ₃	B: +0.034	H: -0.011		
	HNC	C: +0.005	N: -0.005	H: 0.000	
HNC-BH ₂	BH ₂	B: -0.007	H: +0.004		
	HNC	C: -0.034	N: +0.021	H: +0.013	

Notes: a. Average value for slightly different hydrogen atoms.

Table D. HOMO energies of Lewis bases (Hartrees).^a

Lewis Base	HF ^b	HF/NBO ^{b,c}	QCISD/NBO ^{c,d}
H ₃ N	0.09852	-0.52359	-0.52187
H ₂ O ^e	0.14267	-0.71688	-0.71662
H ₃ P	0.06317	-0.55901	-0.56928
OC ^f	0.07838	-0.66950	-0.67398
CO ^g	0.07838	-1.04540	-1.05222
H ₂ CO ^e	0.06553	-0.72953	-0.73361
HCN	0.06008	-0.75520	-0.76160
HNC	0.06230	-0.60309	-0.60654

Notes:

- a. All calculations were performed at the MP2/6-31G* optimized geometries.
b. Hartree-Fock calculations performed using the 6-311+G(3df,2p) basis set.
c. NBO implies orbitals were localized according to the NBO procedure of Weinhold.
d. QCISD calculations performed using the 6-311+G**(6D) basis set.
e. The average energy of the two lone pairs on oxygen was used for the localized (NBO) orbital energies.
f. Lone pair on the carbon end.
g. Lone pair on the oxygen end.

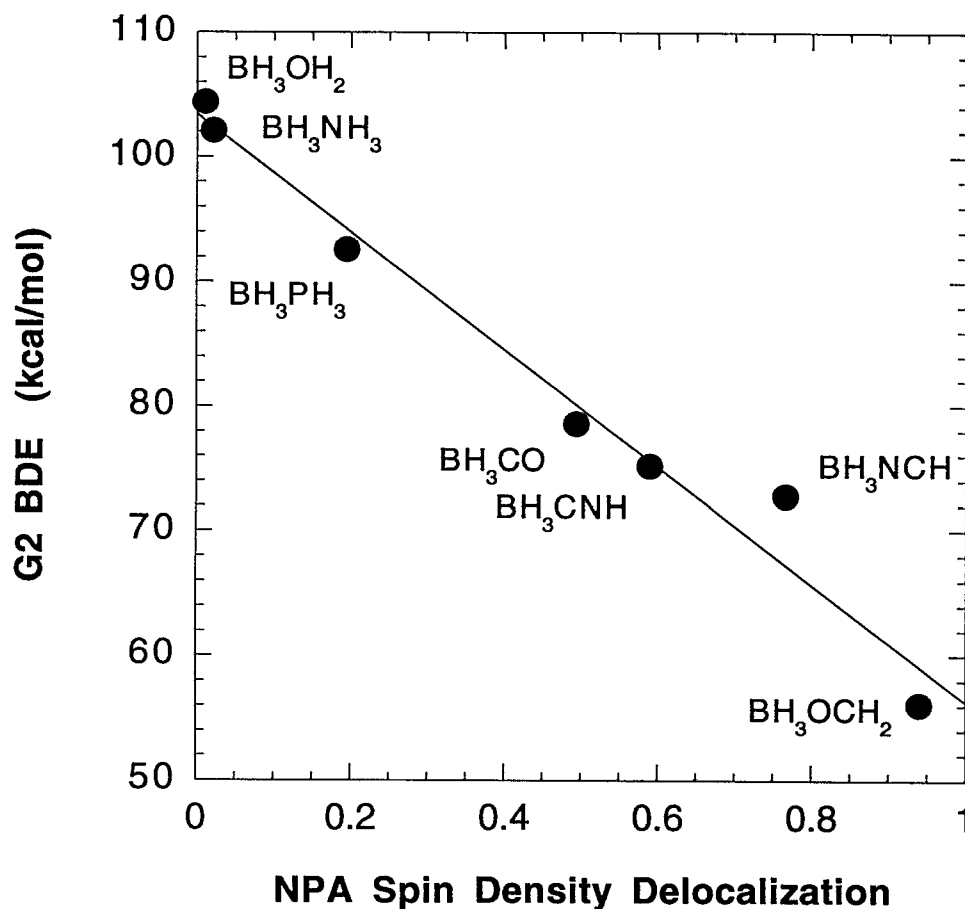


Figure A

Figure A. Plot of calculated B-H bond dissociation enthalpy versus spin density delocalization calculated via the NPA procedure. The enthalpies were calculated via the G2 procedure and correspond to absolute zero. The spin density populations were computed using QCISD/6-311+G**(6D) wave functions at the MP2/6-31G* optimized geometries. The spin density delocalization is defined here as the total quantity of α spin density on atoms other than the BH_2 fragment. Correlation coefficient = 0.97.

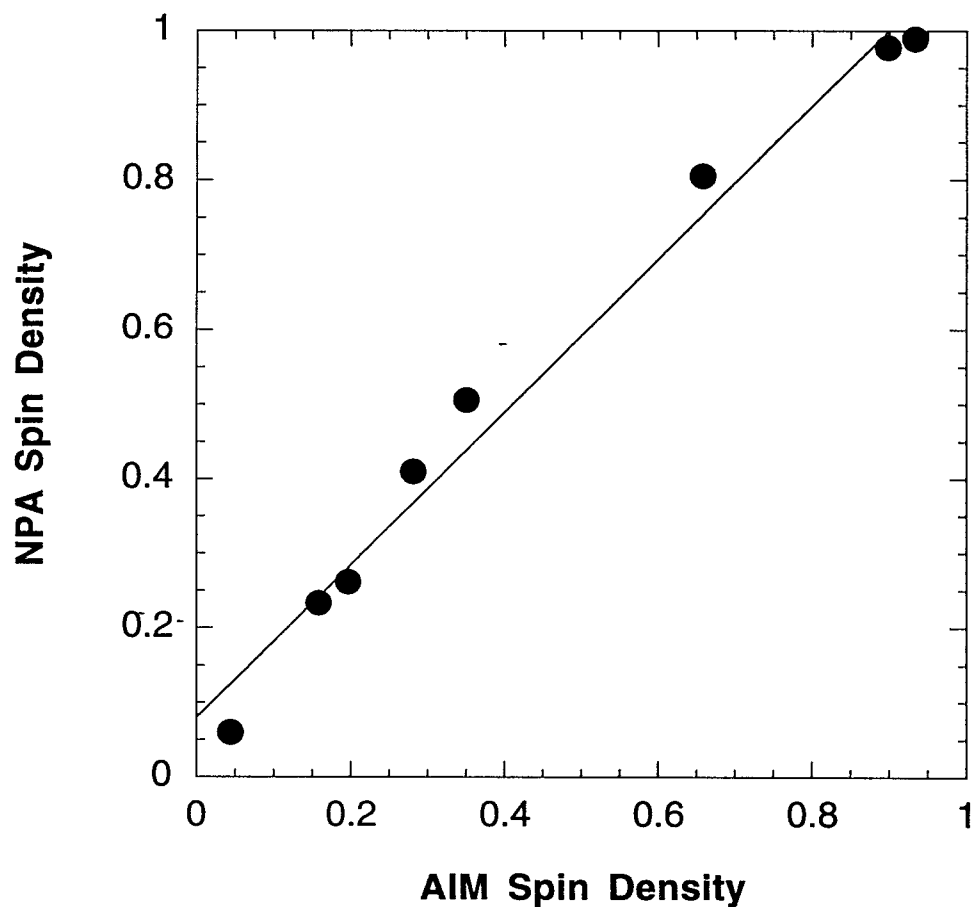


Figure B

Figure B. Plot of NPA spin density versus AIM spin density. The spin density populations are for the BH₂ fragments and were computed using QCISD/6-311+G**(6D) wave functions at the MP2/6-31G* optimized geometries. Best fit equation: $\text{NPA} = 1.022 * \text{AIM} + 0.080$; correlation coefficient = 0.98.

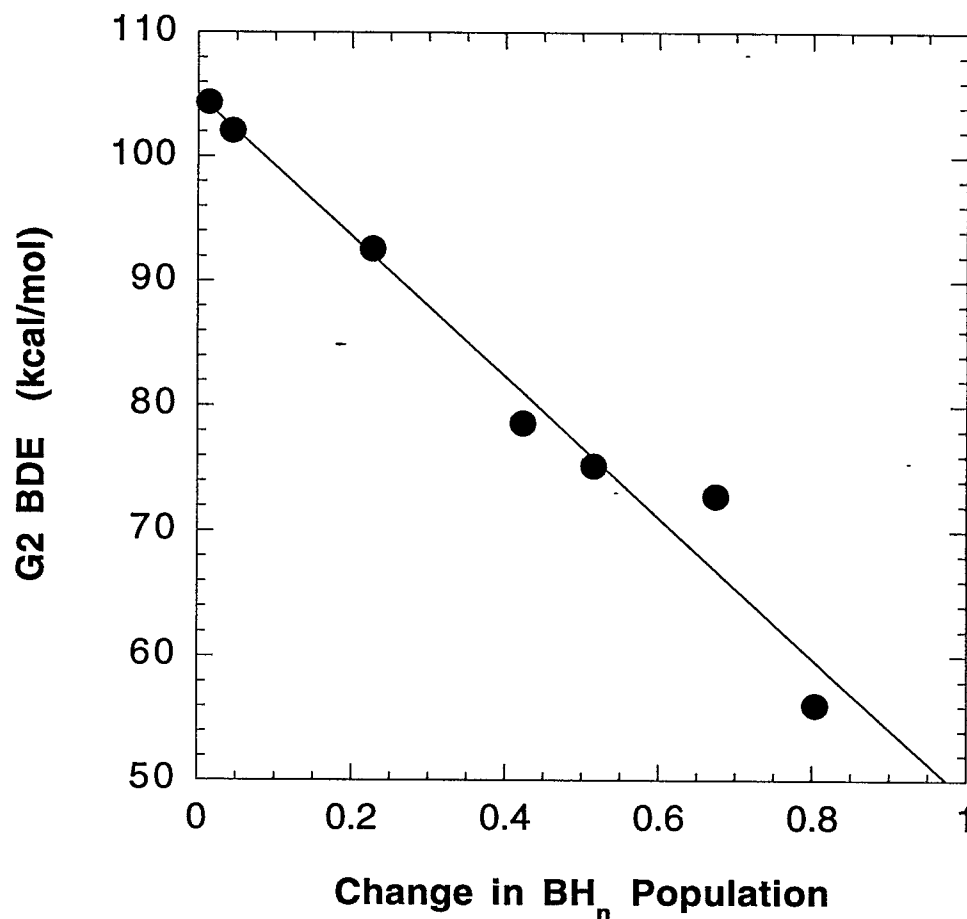


Figure C

Figure C. Plot of calculated B-H bond dissociation enthalpy versus change in BH_n population upon hydrogen abstraction. The enthalpies were calculated via the G2 procedure and correspond to absolute zero. The atomic populations were computed using the AIM procedure and QCISD/6-311+G**(6D) wave functions at the MP2/6-31G* optimized geometries. The population difference is defined here as the BH₃ population in the closed-shell complex minus the BH₂ population in the corresponding radical obtained by abstraction of a single hydrogen atom from boron. Correlation coefficient = 0.97.

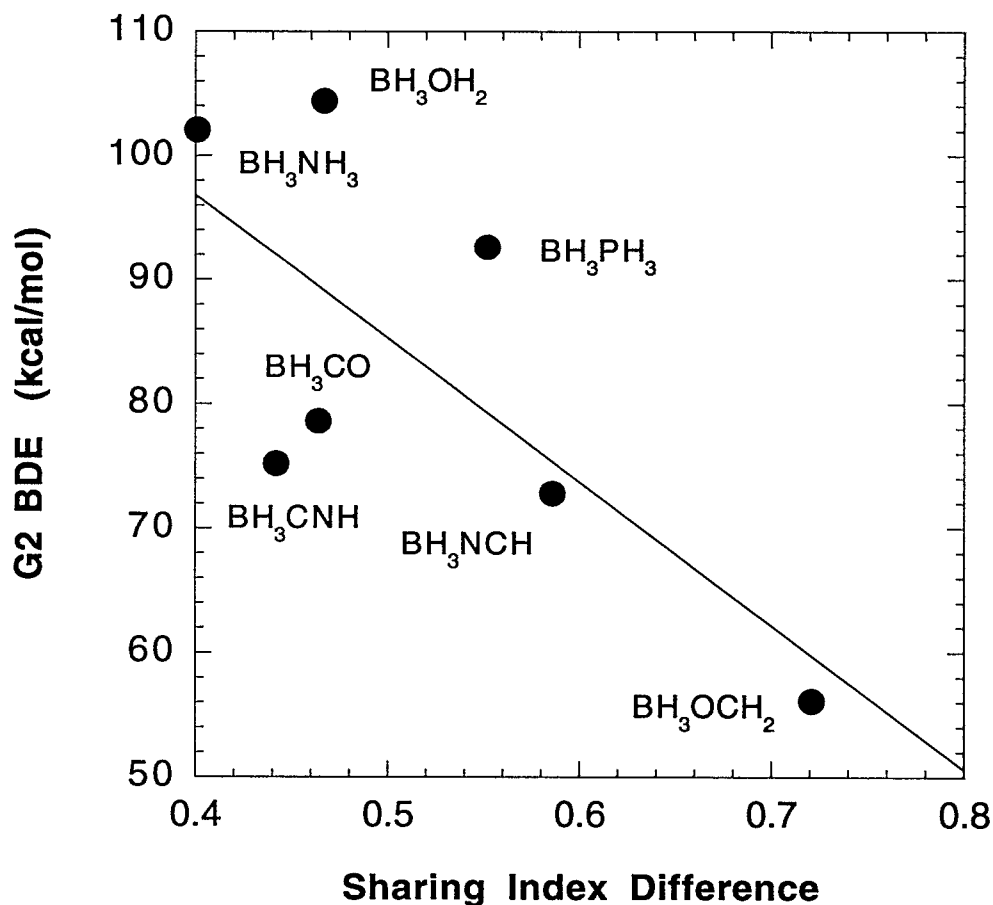


Figure D

Figure D. Plot of B-H bond dissociation enthalpy versus sharing index difference. The BDE's were calculated via the G2 procedure and correspond to absolute zero. The sharing indices were computed using QCISD/6-311+G**(6D) wave functions at the MP2/6-31G* optimized geometries. The sharing index difference is defined as the B-X sharing index in the closed-shell complex minus the B-X sharing index in the corresponding radical obtained by abstraction of a single hydrogen atom from boron. Correlation coefficient = 0.53.

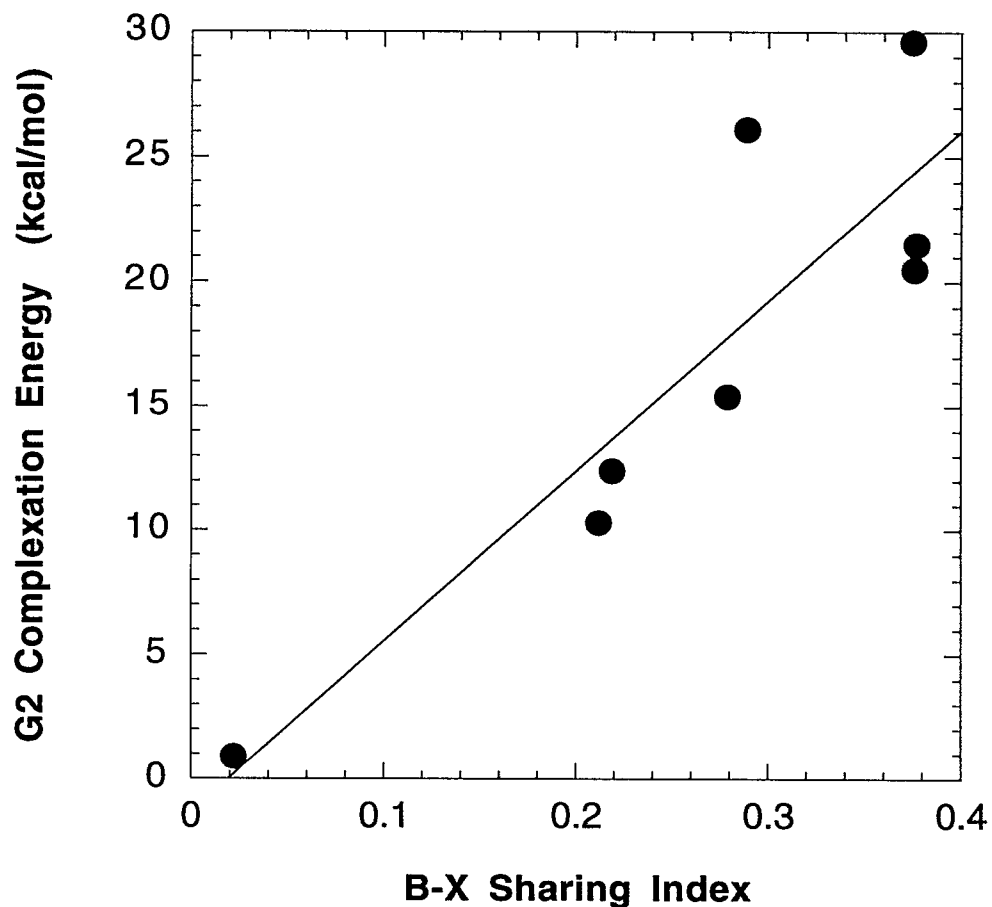


Figure E

Figure E. Plot of calculated complexation enthalpy of borane radical with various Lewis bases versus the calculated sharing index for the B-X bond. The enthalpies were calculated via the G2 procedure and correspond to absolute zero. The sharing indices were computed using QCISD/6-311+G**(6D) wave functions at the MP2/6-31G* optimized geometries. Correlation coefficient = 0.27.

MP2/6-31G* Optimized Geometries (G-2 calculations):

+++++

BH2 C2V G2 calculation
-----Molecule:

Stoichiometry = BH2(2)
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 2
 Alpha Electrons = 4
 Alpha Valence = 3
 Beta Electrons = 3
 Beta Valence = 2

Z-matrix: MP2

```

0  2
B
- H      1      rbh      -
  H      1      rbh      2      a
  
```

rbh = 1.188294
 a = 127.651137

+++++

BH3 D3H G2 calculation
-----Molecule:

Stoichiometry = BH3
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 1
 Alpha Electrons = 4
 Alpha Valence = 3
 Beta Electrons = 4
 Beta Valence = 3

Z-matrix: MP2

```

0  1
B
H      1      rbh
H      1      rbh      2      a
H      1      rbh      2      a      3      t      0
  
```

rbh = 1.191189
 a = 120.000000
 t = 180.000000

+++++

 Diborane radical (B2H5) C2V symmetry G2 calculation

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = B2H5(2)
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 2
 Alpha Electrons = 8
 Alpha Valence = 6
 Beta Electrons = 7
 Beta Valence = 5

Z-matrix: MP2

0	2						
X							
H	1	1.					
B	2	rbh1	1	a1			
B	2	rbh1	1	a1	3	180.	0
X	3	1.	2	90.	1	0.	0
H	3	rbh2	2	a2	5	t1	0
H	3	rbh2	2	a2	5	-t1	0
X	4	1.	2	90.	1	0.	0
H	4	rbh2	2	a2	8	t1	0
H	4	rbh2	2	a2	8	-t1	0

rbh1 = 1.322885
 rbh2 = 1.186729
 t1 = 73.504535
 a1 = 138.270464
 a2 = 111.356457

++++

 Diborane (B2H6) D2H symmetry G-2 calculation

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = B2H6
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 1
 Alpha Electrons = 8
 Alpha Valence = 6
 Beta Electrons = 8
 Beta Valence = 6

Z-matrix: MP2

0	1					
X						
X	1	1.				
B	1	rbx	2	90.		
B	1	rbx	2	90.	3	180. 0

H	1	rhx	2	90.	3	90.	0
H	1	rhx	2	90.	3	-90.	0
H	3	rbh	1	a1	2	0.	0
H	3	rbh	1	a1	2	180.	0
H	4	rbh	1	a1	2	0.	0
H	4	rbh	1	a1	2	180.	0

rbh = 1.189461
rhx = 0.974465
rbx = 0.874705
a1 = 119.168539

+++++

Ammonia C3V G2

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = H3N
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 1
Alpha Electrons = 5
Beta Electrons = 5

Z-matrix:

0 1
N
H 1 r
H 1 r 2 a
H 1 r 2 a 3 a 1

r = 1.017028
a = 106.332730

+++++

Water C2V G2

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = H2O
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 1
Alpha Electrons = 5
Beta Electrons = 5

Z-matrix:

0 1
O
H 1 r
H 1 r 2 a

r = 0.968580
a = 103.961947

+++++

Phosphine C3V G2

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = H3P
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 1
Alpha Electrons = 9
Beta Electrons = 9

Z-matrix:

0 1
P
H 1 r
H 1 r 2 a
H 1 r 2 a 3 a 1

r = 1.414610
a = 94.645437

+++++

H2S C2V G2

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = H2S
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 1
Alpha Electrons = 9
Beta Electrons = 9

Z-matrix:

0 1
S
H 1 r
H 1 r 2 a

r = 1.339462
a = 93.332139

+++++

Carbon monoxide C*V G2

Molecule:

```

-----
Stoichiometry   = CO
Charge          = 0
Multiplicity     = 1
Alpha Electrons  = 7
Beta Electrons   = 7

```

Z-matrix:

```

-----
0      1
C
O      1      r

```

r = 1.150245

+++++

Formaldehyde C2V G2

Molecule:

```

-----
Stoichiometry   = CH2O
Charge          = 0
Multiplicity     = 1
Alpha Electrons  = 8
Beta Electrons   = 8

```

Z-matrix:

```

-----
0      1
C
O      1      r1
H      1      r2      2      a1
H      1      r2      2      a1      3      180.      0

```

r1 = 1.219903

r2 = 1.104127

a1 = 122.193159

+++++

Hydrogen cyanide C*V MP2/6-31G*

Molecule:

```

-----
Stoichiometry   = CHN
Charge          = 0
Multiplicity     = 1
Alpha Electrons  = 7
Beta Electrons   = 7

```

Z-matrix:

```

0      1
N
C      1      r1
X      2      1.      1      90.
H      2      r2      3      90.      1      180.      0

```

r1 = 1.177281

r2 = 1.069333

```

-----
+++++
-----

```

HNC C*V MP2/6-31G* G2

Molecule:

```

-----
Stoichiometry   = CHN
Charge          = 0
Multiplicity    = 1
Alpha Electrons = 7
Beta Electrons  = 7

```

Z-matrix:

```

-----
0      1
C
N      1      r1
X      2      1.      1      90.
H      2      r2      3      90.      1      180.      0

```

r1 = 1.186701

r2 = 1.002240

```

-----
+++++
-----

```

Aminoborane radical complex (BH₂NH₃) Cs G-2 calculation

Molecule:

```

-----
Stoichiometry   = BH5N(2)
Charge          = 0
Multiplicity    = 2
Alpha Electrons = 9
Alpha Valence   = 7
Beta Electrons  = 8
Beta Valence    = 6

```

Z-matrix: MP2

```

-----
0  2
B
N      1      rbn
X      1      1.      2      90.
H      1      rbh      2      a1      3      t1      0
H      1      rbh      2      a1      3      -t1     0

```

H	2	rnh1	1	a2	3	t2	0
H	2	rnh2	1	a3	6	t3	0
H	2	rnh2	1	a3	6	-t3	0

```
rbh = 1.199728
rnh1 = 1.024204
rnh2 = 1.019853
rbn = 1.636639
t1 = 113.020002
t3 = 120.499437
a1 = 108.465339
a2 = 113.155903
a3 = 110.481636
t2 = 180.000000
```

 +-----+

Aminoborane complex (BH₃NH₃) C3V G-2 calculation

Molecule:

```
-----
Stoichiometry   = BH6N
Charge           = 0
Multiplicity     = 1
Alpha Electrons  = 9
Alpha Valence    = 7
Beta Electrons   = 9
Beta Valence     = 7
```

Z-matrix: MP2

```
-----
0  1
B
N      1      rbn
H      1      rbh      2      a1
H      1      rbh      2      a1      3      t1      0
H      1      rbh      2      a1      3      -t1      0
H      2      rnh      1      a2      3      t2      0
H      2      rnh      1      a2      6      t1      0
H      2      rnh      1      a2      6      -t1      0
```

```
rbh = 1.209193
rbn = 1.660439
rnh = 1.019768
a1 = 104.600963
a2 = 111.060612
t1 = 120.000000
t2 = 180.000000
```

 +-----+

Water-borane complex radical (BH₂OH₂) C1 G2

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = BH4O(2)
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 2
 Alpha Electrons = 9
 Beta Electrons = 8

Z-matrix:

```

-----
0      2
B
O      1      rbo
H      1      rbh1      2      a1
H      1      rbh2      2      a2      3      t1      0
H      2      roh1      1      a3      3      t2      0
H      2      roh2      1      a4      4      t3      0
  
```

rbo = 1.702294
 rbh1 = 1.199704
 rbh2 = 1.193567
 roh1 = 0.974935
 roh2 = 0.976919
 a1 = 105.273008
 a2 = 103.815783
 a3 = 106.697139
 a4 = 109.290769
 t1 = 130.527573
 t2 = 52.739149
 t3 = -291.431322

++++++

 Water-borane complex G2

Molecule:

 Stoichiometry = BH5O
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 1
 Alpha Electrons = 9
 Beta Electrons = 9

Z-matrix:

```

-----
0      1
B
O      1      rbo
H      1      rbh1      2      a1
H      1      rbh2      2      a2      3      t1      0
H      1      rbh2      2      a2      3      -t1      0
H      2      roh      1      a3      3      t2      0
H      2      roh      1      a3      3      -t2      0
  
```

rbo = 1.729126
 rbh1 = 1.207190
 rbh2 = 1.200851


```

roh = 0.974797
a1 = 102.698909
a2 = 101.124266
a3 = 107.175455
t1 = 119.922892
t2 = 56.779612

```

```

-----
+++++

```

```

-----
PH3-Borane radical complex (BH2PH3) Cs G-2 calculation
-----

```

Molecule:

```

-----
Stoichiometry   = BH5P(2)
Charge          = 0
Multiplicity    = 2
Alpha Electrons = 13
Alpha Valence   = 7
Beta Electrons  = 12
Beta Valence    = 6

```

Z-matrix: MP2

```

-----
0  2
B
P      1      rbp
X      1      1.      90.
H      1      rbh      2      a1      3      t1      0
H      1      rbh      2      a1      3      -t1     0
H      2      rph1     1      a2      3      180.     0
H      2      rph2     1      a3      6      t3      0
H      2      rph2     1      a3      6      -t3     0

```

```

rbp = 1.860631
rbh = 1.189449
rph1 = 1.425028
rph2 = 1.404788
a1 = 115.990033
a2 = 124.957454
a3 = 114.875221
t1 = 96.401992
t3 = 120.867553

```

```

-----
+++++

```

```

-----
PH3-Borane complex (BH3PH3) C3V G-2 calculation
-----

```

Molecule:

```

-----
Stoichiometry   = BH6P
Charge          = 0
Multiplicity    = 1
Alpha Electrons = 13
Alpha Valence   = 7
Beta Electrons  = 13

```

Beta Valence = 7

Z-matrix: MP2

```

0 1
B
P      1      rbp
H      1      rbh      2      a1
H      1      rbh      2      a1      3      120.      0
H      1      rbh      2      a1      3      -120.      0
H      2      rph      1      a2      3      180.      0
H      2      rph      1      a2      6      120.      0
H      2      rph      1      a2      6      -120.      0

```

rbp = 1.943458
rbh = 1.206313
rph = 1.403799
a1 = 103.919108
a2 = 117.723637

+++++

H2S-Borane complex radical (BH2-SH2) Cs MP2/6-31G* fopt

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = BH4S(2)
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 2
Alpha Electrons = 13
Beta Electrons = 12

Z-matrix:

```

0      2
B
S      1      rbs
H      1      rbh1      2      a1
H      1      rbh2      2      a2      3      180.      0
H      2      rsh1      1      a3      3      0.      0
H      2      rsh2      1      a4      3      180.      0

```

rbs = 1.771663
rbh1 = 1.189049
rbh2 = 1.189240
rsh1 = 4.213782
rsh2 = 1.341380
a1 = 116.325009
a2 = 121.178907
a3 = 175.404365
a4 = 99.230979

+++++

H2S-Borane complex Cs G2

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = BH5S
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 1
Alpha Electrons = 13
Beta Electrons = 13

Z-matrix:

0 1
B
S 1 rbc
H 1 rbh1 2 a1
H 1 rbh2 2 a2 3 t1 0
H 1 rbh2 2 a2 3 -t1 0
H 2 rsh 1 a3 3 t2 0
H 2 rsh 1 a3 3 -t2 0

rbc = 2.565319
rbh1 = 1.191423
rbh2 = 1.191076
rsh = 1.325632
a1 = 95.643804
a2 = 94.500289
a3 = 100.614505
t1 = 120.069061
t2 = 48.439348

+++++

CO-Borane radical complex (BH2CO) C2V G-2 calculation

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = CH2BO(2)
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 2
Alpha Electrons = 11
Alpha Valence = 8
Beta Electrons = 10
Beta Valence = 7

Z-matrix: MP2

0 2
B
C 1 rbc
H 1 rbh 2 a1
H 1 rbh 2 a1 3 180. 0
O 1 rbo 3 a1 2 0. 0

rbc = 1.481726

```
rbh = 1.187798
rbo = 2.647800
a1 = 116.890727
```

```
-----
+++++
```

```
CO-Borane complex (BH3CO) C3V G-2 calculation
-----
```

```
Molecule:
-----
```

```
Stoichiometry   = CH3BO
Charge           = 0
Multiplicity     = 1
Alpha Electrons  = 11
Alpha Valence    = 8
Beta Electrons   = 11
Beta Valence     = 8
```

```
Z-matrix: MP2
-----
```

```
0  2
B
C      1      rbc      -
H      1      rbh      2      a1
H      1      rbh      2      a1      3      120.      0
H      1      rbh      2      a1      3      -120.     0
O      1      rbo      3      a1      2      0.         0
```

```
rbc = 1.546843
rbh = 1.205734
rbo = 2.694923
a1 = 104.138721
-----
```

```
+++++
```

```
BH2-C=OH Cs G2
-----
```

```
Molecule:
-----
```

```
Stoichiometry   = CH3BO
Charge           = 0
Multiplicity     = 1
Alpha Electrons  = 11
Beta Electrons   = 11
```

```
Z-matrix:
-----
```

```
0      1
B
C      1      r1
X      2      1.      1      90.
O      2      r2      3      a1      1      180.      0
H      1      r3      2      a2      3      t1      0
H      1      r3      2      a2      3      -t1      0
```

H 4 r4 2 a3 3 0. 0

r1 = 1.394057
r2 = 1.275671
r3 = 1.192757
r4 = 0.985796
a1 = 93.734817
a2 = 117.530379
a3 = 111.381199
t1 = 89.257564

+++++

BH2-CH=O Cs perpendicular G2

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = CH3BO
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 1
Alpha Electrons = 11
Beta Electrons = 11

Z-matrix:

O 1
B
C 1 r1
O 2 r2 1 a1
H 1 r3 2 a2 3 t1 0
H 1 r3 2 a2 3 -t1 0
H 2 r4 1 a3 3 180. 0

r1 = 1.590782
r2 = 1.197294
r3 = 1.186478
r4 = 1.100159
a1 = 120.196452
a2 = 119.683100
a3 = 120.373651
t1 = 89.695519

+++++

OC-Borane complex radical (BH2-OC) C2V G2

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = CH2BO(2)
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 2
Alpha Electrons = 11
Beta Electrons = 10

Z-matrix:

```

-----
0          2
B
O          1          rbo
H          1          rbh          2          a1
H          1          rbh          2          a1          3          180.          0
C          1          rbc          3          a1          2          0.          0

```

```

rbo = 1.375479
rbh = 1.185511
rbc = 2.617132
a1 = 116.156416

```

```

-----
+++++
-----

```

```

OC-Borane complex (BH3CO) C3V G2
-----

```

Molecule:

```

-----
Stoichiometry    = CH3BO
Charge           = 0
Multiplicity     = 1
Alpha Electrons  = 11
Beta Electrons   = 11

```

Z-matrix:

```

-----
0          1
B
O          1          rbo
H          1          rbh          2          a1
H          1          rbh          2          a1          3          120.          0
H          1          rbh          2          a1          3          -120.          0
C          1          rbc          3          a1          2          0.          0

```

```

rbo = 2.585920
rbh = 1.191044
rbc = 3.736529
a1 = 90.969066

```

```

-----
+++++
-----

```

```

BH2OCH Cs MP2/6-31G* fopt
-----

```

Molecule:

```

-----
Stoichiometry    = CH3BO
Charge           = 0
Multiplicity     = 1
Alpha Electrons  = 11
Beta Electrons   = 11

```

Z-matrix:

```

-----

```

0	1						
B							
O	1	r1					
C	2	r2	1	a1			
H	1	r3	2	a2	3	180.	0
H	1	r4	2	a3	3	0.	0
H	3	r5	2	a4	1	180.	0

r1 = 1.406247
 r2 = 1.347838
 r3 = 1.188961
 r4 = 1.186419
 r5 = 1.115765
 a1 = 115.954123
 a2 = 114.937687
 a3 = 119.842903
 a4 = 101.749729

+++++

H2CO-Borane radical complex (BH2OCH2) C1 G2

Molecule:

 Stoichiometry = CH4BO(2)
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 2
 Alpha Electrons = 12
 Beta Electrons = 11

Z-matrix:

0	2						
B							
O	1	rbo					
H	1	rbh1	2	a1			
H	1	rbh2	2	a2	3	t1	0
C	2	rco	1	a3	3	t2	0
H	5	rch1	2	a4	1	t3	0
H	5	rch2	2	a5	6	t4	0

rbo = 1.361330
 rbh1 = 1.197174
 rbh2 = 1.190434
 rco = 1.373948
 rch1 = 1.082467
 rch2 = 1.079019
 a1 = 120.209208
 a2 = 116.251945
 a3 = 121.942861
 a4 = 117.876713
 a5 = 114.213709
 t1 = 180.288919
 t2 = -2.257247
 t3 = 10.757934

t4 = 154.954996

+++++

H2CO-Borane complex (BH3OCH2) Cs G2

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = CH5BO
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 1
Alpha Electrons = 12
Beta Electrons = 12

Z-matrix:

0 1
B
O 1 rbo
H 1 rbh1 2 a1
H 1 rbh2 2 a2 3 t1 0
H 1 rbh2 2 a2 3 -t1 0
C 2 rco 1 a3 3 0. 0
H 6 rch1 2 a4 1 0. 0
H 6 rch2 2 a5 7 180. 0rbo = 1.686060
rbh1 = 1.208547
rbh2 = 1.201164
rco = 1.233081
rch1 = 1.092875
rch2 = 1.091981
a1 = 102.766828
a2 = 101.256954
a3 = 120.533239
a4 = 120.851363
a5 = 118.829924
t1 = 120.333538

+++++

BH2-O-CH3 Cs G2

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = CH5BO
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 1
Alpha Electrons = 12
Beta Electrons = 12

Z-matrix:

0 1

B							
O	1	r1					
C	2	r2	1	a1			
H	1	r3	2	a2	3	0.	0
H	1	r4	2	a3	3	180.	0
H	3	r5	2	a4	1	0.	0
H	3	r6	2	a5	6	t1	0
H	3	r6	2	a5	6	-t1	0

r1 = 1.349328
 r2 = 1.430177
 r3 = 1.200052
 r4 = 1.192901
 r5 = 1.092744
 r6 = 1.091139
 a1 = 121.373824
 a2 = 120.804315
 a3 = 116.462314
 a4 = 111.205616
 a5 = 108.308888
 t1 = 120.853995

 ++++++

 HCN-borane radical complex (BH2NCH) Cs MP2/6-31G* fopt

Molecule:

 Stoichiometry = CH3BN(2)
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 2
 Alpha Electrons = 11
 Beta Electrons = 10

Z-matrix:

O	2						
B							
N	1	r1					
C	2	r2	1	a1			
H	1	r3	2	a2	3	t1	0
H	1	r3	2	a2	3	-t1	0
H	3	r4	2	a3	1	180.	0

r1 = 1.402691
 r2 = 1.194101
 r3 = 1.191373
 r4 = 1.096865
 a1 = 173.674751
 a2 = 118.288569
 a3 = 131.041125
 t1 = 90.496568

 ++++++

 HCN-borane complex (BH3NCH) C3V G2

Molecule:-----
Stoichiometry = CH4BN
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 1
Alpha Electrons = 11
Beta Electrons = 11

Z-matrix:-----

0	1						
B							
N	1	rbn					
H	1	rbh	2	a1			
H	1	rbh	2	a1	3	120.	0
H	1	rbh	2	a1	3	-120.	0
C	1	r3	3	a1	2	0.	0
H	1	r4	3	a1	2	0.	0

rbn = 1.587458
rbh = 1.205276
r3 = 2.752305
r4 = 3.821607
a1 = 103.841613

+++++-----
BH2-N=CH2 C2V G2

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = CH4BN
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 1
Alpha Electrons = 11
Beta Electrons = 11

Z-matrix:-----

0	1						
B							
N	1	r1					
X	2	1.	1	90.			
C	2	r2	3	90.	1	180.	0
H	1	r3	2	a1	3	0.	0
H	1	r3	2	a1	3	180.	0
H	4	r4	2	a2	3	90.	0
H	4	r4	2	a2	3	-90.	0

r1 = 1.363306
r2 = 1.256382
r3 = 1.193875
r4 = 1.093109

a1 = 118.445843
a2 = 121.544017

+++++

HNC-borane radical complex (BH₂CNH) Cs MP2/6-31G* fopt

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = CH₃BN(2)
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 2
Alpha Electrons = 11
Beta Electrons = 10

Z-matrix:

0 2
B
C 1 r1
N 2 r2 1 a1
H 1 r3 2 a2 3 t1 0
H 1 r3 2 a2 3 -t1 0
H 3 r4 2 a3 1 180. 0

r1 = 1.479150
r2 = 1.210232
r3 = 1.191248
r4 = 1.017850
a1 = 174.172882
a2 = 118.134240
a3 = 132.026488
t1 = 90.486908

+++++

HNC-borane complex (BH₃CNH) C3V G2

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = CH₄BN
Charge = 0
Multiplicity = 1
Alpha Electrons = 11
Beta Electrons = 11

Z-matrix:

0 1
B
C 1 rbc
H 1 rbh 2 a1
H 1 rbh 2 a1 3 120. 0
H 1 rbh 2 a1 3 -120. 0

N	1	r3	3	a1	2	0.	0
H	1	r4	3	a1	2	0.	0

rbc = 1.559977
 rbh = 1.208515
 r3 = 2.731762
 r4 = 3.733346
 a1 = 105.264468

 ++++++

 BH2-C=NH2 C2V G2

Molecule:

 Stoichiometry = CH4BN
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 1
 Alpha Electrons = 11
 Beta Electrons = 11

Z-matrix:

 0 1
 B
 C 1 r1
 X 2 1. 1 90.
 N 2 r2 3 90. 1 180. 0
 H 1 r3 2 a1 3 0. 0
 H 1 r3 2 a1 3 180. 0
 H 4 r4 2 a2 3 90. 0
 H 4 r4 2 a2 3 -90. 0

r1 = 1.406795
 r2 = 1.280770
 r3 = 1.194755
 r4 = 1.020366
 a1 = 118.571237
 a2 = 122.719371

 ++++++

 BH2-CH=NH Z Cs G2

Molecule:

 Stoichiometry = CH4BN
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 1
 Alpha Electrons = 11
 Beta Electrons = 11

Z-matrix:

O	1						
B							
C	1	r1					
N	2	r2	1	a1			
H	1	r3	2	a2	3	0.	0
H	1	r4	2	a3	4	180.	0
H	2	r5	1	a4	3	180.	0
H	3	r6	2	a5	1	0.	0

r1 = 1.578997
r2 = 1.264137
r3 = 1.190826
r4 = 1.188045
r5 = 1.083451
r6 = 1.008108
a1 = 124.176655
a2 = 118.716346
a3 = 121.437692
a4 = 120.361189
a5 = 111.049915

HF/3-21G* Optimized Geometries (CBS-4 calculations):

+++++

Borane radical (BH2) C2V HF/3-21G* fopt
-----Molecule:

Stoichiometry = BH2(2)
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 2
 Alpha Electrons = 4
 Beta Electrons = 3

Z-matrix:

0	2				
B					
H	1	r			
H	1	r	2	a	

r = 1.185003
 a = 127.640240

+++++

Borane D3H HF/3-21G* fopt
-----Molecule:

Stoichiometry = BH3
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 1
 Alpha Electrons = 4
 Beta Electrons = 4

Z-matrix:

0	1					
B						
H	1	r				
H	1	r	2	120.		
H	1	r	2	120.	3	180. 0

r = 1.187676

+++++

Diborane radical (B2H5) C2V HF/3-21G* fopt
-----Molecule:

Stoichiometry = B2H5(2)
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 2
 Alpha Electrons = 8
 Beta Electrons = 7

Z-matrix:

```

-----
0      2
X
H      1      1.
B      2      rbh1      1      a1
B      2      rbh1      1      a1      3      180.      0
X      3      1.      2      90.      1      0.      0
H      3      rbh2      2      a2      5      t1      0
H      3      rbh2      2      a2      5      -t1      0
X      4      1.      2      90.      1      0.      0
H      4      rbh2      2      a2      8      t1      0
H      4      rbh2      2      a2      8      -t1      0
  
```

rbh1 = 1.324365
 rbh2 = 1.180405
 a1 = 137.352814
 a2 = 111.488847
 t1 = 73.849028

+++++

Diborane (B2H6) D2H HF/3-21G* fopt

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = B2H6
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 1
 Alpha Electrons = 8
 Beta Electrons = 8

Z-matrix:

```

-----
0      1
X
X      1      1.
B      1      rbx      2      90.
B      1      rbx      2      90.      3      180.      0
H      1      rhx      2      90.      3      90.      0
H      1      rhx      2      90.      3      -90.      0
H      3      rbh      1      a1      2      0.      0
H      3      rbh      1      a1      2      180.      0
H      4      rbh      1      a1      2      0.      0
H      4      rbh      1      a1      2      180.      0
  
```

rbx = 0.892423
 rhx = 0.965080
 rbh = 1.182257

a1 = 118.832591

 +-----+

Ammonia C3V CBS-4

Molecule:

 Stoichiometry = H3N
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 1
 Alpha Electrons = 5
 Beta Electrons = 5

Z-matrix:

 0 1
 N
 H 1 r
 H 1 r 2 a
 H 1 r 2 a 3 a 1

r = 1.002587
 a = 112.396114

 +-----+

Water C2V CBS-4

Molecule:

 Stoichiometry = H2O
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 1
 Alpha Electrons = 5
 Beta Electrons = 5

Z-matrix:

 0 1
 O
 H 1 r
 H 1 r 2 a

r = 0.966599
 a = 107.691109

 +-----+

Phosphine C3V CBS-4

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = H3P
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 1
 Alpha Electrons = 9
 Beta Electrons = 9

Z-matrix:

```

-----
0      1
P
H      1      r
H      1      r      2      a
H      1      r      2      a      3      a      1
  
```

r = 1.402456
 a = 95.051350

```

-----
+++++
-----
H2S C2V CBS-4
-----
  
```

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = H2S
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 1
 Alpha Electrons = 9
 Beta Electrons = 9

Z-matrix:

```

-----
0      1
S
H      1      r
H      1      r      2      a
  
```

r = 1.326863
 a = 94.202796

```

-----
+++++
-----
Carbon monoxide C*V CBS-4
-----
  
```

Molecule:

Stoichiometry = CO
 Charge = 0
 Multiplicity = 1
 Alpha Electrons = 7
 Beta Electrons = 7

Z-matrix: