## S-Dealkylation by Tungsten Halides

By P. MICHAEL BOORMAN,\* TRISTRAM CHIVERS, and KALABEERAPPA N. MAHADEV (Department of Chemistry, The University of Calgary, Calgary T2N 1N4, Alberta, Canada)

Summary Tungsten hexa- or penta-chloride react with dialkyl sulphides to give  $(R_3S^+)_2(WCl_6^{2-})$  [R = Me, Et] via an S-dealkylation-redox sequence.

In the context of contemporary interest in S-dealkylation reactions,<sup>1</sup> and of the potential biological significance of redox reactions of co-ordinated sulphur ligands, we report that the interaction of WCl<sub>6</sub> or WCl<sub>5</sub> with dialkyl sulphides to give  $(R_3S^+)_2(WCl_6^{2-})$  occurs via S-dealkylation of these ligands under unusually mild conditions.

Previous work<sup>2</sup> has shown that WCl<sub>6</sub> or WCl<sub>5</sub> react with dialkyl sulphides in carbon tetrachloride to give complexes of the type WCl<sub>6</sub>L, WCl<sub>6</sub>2L, and WCl<sub>5</sub>L<sub>2</sub>. Polymeric WCl<sub>4</sub> will only react with the neat refluxing ligands to give WCl<sub>4</sub>2L.<sup>3</sup> We now find that the interaction of WCl<sub>6</sub> or WCl<sub>5</sub> with an excess of dimethyl or diethyl sulphide occurs exothermically *in vacuo* to give orange-brown crystals with the unexpected composition (R<sub>3</sub>S<sup>+</sup>)<sub>2</sub>(WCl<sub>6</sub><sup>2-</sup>). The identity of these products was established by elemental analysis, spectroscopic measurements, and alternative syntheses (see below). I.r. spectra were typical of  $R_3S^+$  cations, while a single broad band *ca*. 290 cm<sup>-1</sup>, together with the  $WCl_6 + 2Me_2S \rightarrow WCl_6(Me_2S)_2$ 



characteristic magnetic moments (1.45 B.M.), and solid state visible spectra confirmed the presence of the hexachlorotungstate(IV) anion.4

The Scheme is proposed to explain the typical reaction,  $WCl_6 + 2Me_2S \rightarrow (Me_3S^+)_2(WCl_6^{2-})$ , which must involve both dealkylation and alkylation of sulphur.

The evidence supporting this mechanism is as follows: (1) Me<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub> has been identified (<sup>1</sup>H n.m.r.) as a reaction product. (2) The reaction of WCl<sub>4</sub>(Me<sub>2</sub>S)<sub>2</sub> with MeCl at 30° in vacuo yields  $(Me_3S^+)_2(WCl_6^{2-})$  [route (a)]. (3) The reaction of  $Me_3S+Cl^-$  with  $WCl_4(Me_2S)_2$  in carbon tetrachloride also produces  $(Me_3S^+)_2(WCl_6^{2-})$ , thus route (b) is a viable, but less likely, alternative. (4) Attempted synthesis of (A) from WCl<sub>6</sub> and Me<sub>3</sub>SiSR in a 1:2 ratio gives  $R_2S_2$ .

The combination of S-dealkylation and a metal-sulphur redox reaction under mild conditions in these systems is unique and of potentially broad interest and significance.

We acknowledge financial support from the National Research Council of Canada.

(Received, 22nd April 1974; Com. 448.)

- C. A. McAuliffe, *Inorg. Chem.*, 1973, 12, 2477, and references cited therein.
  P. M. Boorman, M. Islip, K. J. Reimer, and M. M. Reimer, *J.C.S. (Dalton)*, 1972, 890.
  M. A. Schaefer King and R. E. McCarley, *Inorg. Chem.*, 1973, 12, 1972.

- <sup>4</sup> R. V. Parish, Adv. Inorg. Chem. Radiochem., 1966, 9, 315.