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Contribution from the Department of Chemistry,
 Queen Elizabeth College, London W8 7AH, England

Synthesis of Organotin Mixed Dihalides

D. A. Armitage* and A. Tarassoli

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A study of functional group exchange on both methylsilicon and methylgermanium residues shows it not to deviate substantially from randomness in the case of halogens,¹ except with fluorine, when the least methylated silicon residue is preferentially fluorinated.² Consequently yields of mixed dihalogenosilanes are less than 50%.³ Exchange between methylsilicon and methylgermanium moieties shows the heavier halogen to prefer the heavier metalloid,¹ as would be predicted from bond energies.⁴

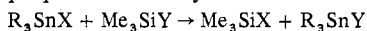
Mixed organotin dihalides were first reported almost a century ago. Ph₂SnClX (X = Br or I) were prepared from the dichloride and the corresponding hydrogen halide. Bromination of 1,3-dichlorotetra-*n*-butylditin oxide yields di-*n*-butyltin chloride bromide in 60% yield as the only tin dihalide. This is also formed in good yield by recrystallizing or redistilling an equimolar mixture of (*n*-Bu)₂SnCl₂ and (*n*-Bu)₂SnBr₂.⁵

This note describes the synthesis of the dialkyltin dihalides R₂SnXY (R = Me, Et, or *n*-Bu; XY = ClBr, ClI, or BrI) by the redistribution method (A) just mentioned or by the halogen exchange (B) between silicon and tin. This latter method is

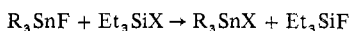
$$R_2SnX_2 + R_2SnY_2 \rightarrow 2R_2SnXY$$

$$R_2SnX_2 + Me_3SiY \rightarrow R_2SnXY + Me_3SiX$$

normally exothermic for monohalogen-substituted species with the heavier halogen preferring tin and can also be used to prepare the dialkyltin dihalides R₂SnX₂

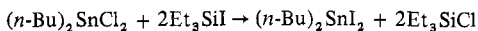


(R = Me or *n*-Bu; X, Y = Cl, Br, or I with Y heavier than X)



(R = *n*-Bu or Ph; X = Cl, Br, or I)

e.g.



Though all the mixed dihalides can be prepared by one of these two methods, few can be made by both. Neither method has been found suitable for tin fluoride halides, though two such compounds have been reported, using NaF or HF as the fluorinating agent⁶

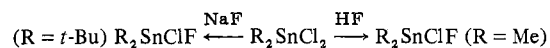


Table I gives the physical characteristics of the dihalides along with the method(s) of synthesis. Yields were excellent and, apart from di-*n*-butyltin bromide iodide, were crystalline solids melting sharply at temperatures near or above those of their symmetrical precursors. All analyzed well (Table II) and their Mossbauer spectra, which show the presence of only one kind of tin nucleus as a single doublet having values of the quadrupole splitting ΔE_Q ranging from 3.0 to 3.5 mm sec⁻¹, support the absence of mixtures.⁷

Apart from diethyltin chloride iodide, all the mixed dihalides appear to be stable pure, but in solution the ¹¹⁹Sn nmr spectra show the mixed methyl and ethyl iodides to randomize.⁸ Only one absorption is observed for R₂SnClBr (R = Me or Et) supporting a single species or very rapid halogen exchange. This parallels the proton nmr observations on methyltin mono-, di-, and trihalide mixtures, which showed the presence of mixed species.⁹ None were isolated so, apart from di-*n*-butyltin chloride bromide, all the mixed dihalides reported here are new compounds.

Details of the spectroscopic results will be reported later and it is hoped to couple this with a structural study.

Experimental Section

Trimethylchlorosilane was purchased from Fluka while the bromide and iodide were prepared in good yield from (Me₃Si)₂O and PBr₃ or AlI₃.¹⁰ Triethylhalogenosilanes resulted from Et₃SiH, prepared from trichlorosilane and a Grignard reagent, using the appropriate allyl halide.

R₃SnF (R = *n*-Bu, Ph) were obtained from Phase Separations Ltd. and M and T Chemicals Inc., while Me₃SnCl and Me₂SnCl₂ resulted from the arrangement of Me₄Sn with SnCl₄.¹¹ Di-*n*-butyltin dichloride was commercially available from Albright and Wilson (Mfg.) Ltd. Diethyltin dichloride (mp 85°)¹² was prepared in almost quantitative yield by warming the oxide with excess trimethylchlorosilane.

All compounds were characterized either by analysis for at least carbon and hydrogen or by comparison of their physical properties with those of reported authentic samples. Care was taken to exclude moisture from the reactions and typical among them are the following ones.

Reaction of Me₃SiI with Me₃SnCl and with Me₂SnCl₂. The iodide (4.10 g, 1 mol) was added dropwise to trimethyltin chloride (4.06 g, 1 mol) with cooling. An exothermic reaction occurred, and after the addition was completed, the mixture was heated overnight. Volatile constituents were pumped off, trapped, and fractionated giving trimethylchlorosilane (1.6 g, 73%), bp 57°, *n*^{22D} 1.3884,¹⁰ while distillation of the residue yielded trimethyltin iodide (4.7 g, 80%), bp 59° (12 mm), mp 4°, *n*^{22D} 1.5682 (4.7 g, 80%).¹³

Table I. Physical Characteristics of Dialkyltin Dihalides R₂SnXY and R₂SnX₂ [mp, °C (bp, °C (P, mm))]

R	XY					
	ClBr	ClI	BrI	Cl ₂	Br ₂	I ₂
Me	81 (A ^a)	35 (B)	48-49 (A, B)	106-107	77-78	36 (62 (1))
Et	62-63 (B ^a)	<i>b</i>	47-48 (B)	85	62-64	45-46
<i>n</i> -Bu	33-34 (A, B) (88 (0.04))	25 (A, B) (86 (0.01)) <i>n</i> ^{28D} 1.5378	(104 (0.04)) (A) <i>n</i> ^{28D} 1.5635	41-42	22-23	(110 (0.01)) <i>n</i> ^{25D} 1.6044

^a Method of preparation of mixed dihalides: A, redistribution; B, halogenosilane exchange. ^b Et₂SnClI appeared to be labile, even as a solid.

Table II. Analysis of Dialkyltin Dihalides R_2SnXY

	% found (calcd)		
	C	H	Total halogen ($R_2SnClBr$)
$Me_2SnClBr$	8.65 (9.09)	2.51 (2.28)	43.3 (43.6)
Me_2SnClI	7.38 (7.72)	2.06 (1.94)	40.9 (40.8) ^a
Me_2SnBrI	6.68 (6.75)	1.71 (1.70)	<i>b</i>
$Et_2SnClBr$	16.82 (16.44)	3.42 (3.45)	38.9 (39.4)
Et_2SnBrI	12.94 (12.52)	2.67 (2.62)	<i>b</i>
$(n-Bu)_2SnClBr$	28.07 (27.64)	5.25 (5.18)	32.6 (33.2)
$(n-Bu)_2SnClI$	24.76 (24.33)	4.53 (4.56)	31.8 (32.2) ^a
$(n-Bu)_2SnBrI$	21.88 (21.84)	4.16 (4.12)	<i>b</i>

^a Iodine only. ^b The analysis figures for total halogen in bromide iodides were unreliable.

Dimethyltin diiodide was prepared similarly (8.3 g, 85%), bp 62° (1 mm), mp 36°. *Anal.* Calcd for $C_2H_6SnI_2$: C, 5.96; H, 1.50; I, 63.5. Found: C, 6.16; H, 1.52; I, 63.6.

Reaction of Tri-*n*-butyltin Fluoride with Triethylbromosilane. The bromide (11.44 g, 1 mol) was slowly added, with cooling, to the tin fluoride (18.10 g, 1 mol). The reaction was exothermic and after heating for 6 hr, the mixture was carefully fractionated giving triethylfluorosilane (5.1 g, 68%), bp 109°, n_D^{20} 1.3905,¹⁰ and tri-*n*-butyltin bromide (19.1 g, 88%), bp 104° (0.5 mm), n_D^{20} 1.5015.¹²

Reaction of Me_3SiBr and Et_2SnCl_2 . The addition of the components in equimolar quantities led to a mildly exothermic reaction. After heating overnight, the chlorosilane was pumped off and distilled (1.1 g, 86%), bp 57°, n_D^{18} 1.3900, while the residual diethyltin chloride bromide was recrystallized from dry pentane (3.5 g, 92%), mp 62–63°. *Anal.* Calcd for $C_4H_{10}SnClBr$: C, 16.42; H, 3.45; total halogen, 39.40. Found: C, 16.82; H, 3.42; total halogen, 38.9.

Reaction of Di-*n*-butyltin Dichloride and Di-*n*-butyltin Diiodide. The dichloride (1.68 g, 1 mol) and diiodide (2.7 g, 1 mol) were mixed and warmed. Vacuum distillation yielded di-*n*-butyltin chloride iodide (3.2 g, 73%), bp 88–89° (0.01 mm), mp 25°, n_D^{20} 1.5380. *Anal.* Calcd for $C_8H_{18}SnClI$: C, 24.33; H, 4.56; I, 32.2. Found: C, 24.76; H, 4.53; I, 31.8.

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Registry No. $Me_2SnClBr$, 54182-25-1; Me_2SnClI , 54182-26-2; Me_2SnBrI , 54182-27-3; Me_2SnCl_2 , 753-73-1; Me_2SnBr_2 , 2767-47-7; Me_2SnI_2 , 2767-49-9; $Et_2SnClBr$, 54182-28-4; Et_2SnBrI , 54182-29-5; Et_2SnCl_2 , 866-55-7; Et_2SnBr_2 , 1655-81-8; Et_2SnI_2 , 2767-55-7; $(n-Bu)_2SnClBr$, 54182-30-8; $(n-Bu)_2SnClI$, 28339-79-9; $(n-Bu)_2SnBrI$, 54182-31-9; $(n-Bu)_2SnCl_2$, 683-18-1; $(n-Bu)_2SnBr_2$, 996-08-7; $(n-Bu)_2SnI_2$, 2865-19-2; Me_3SiI , 16029-98-4; Me_3SnCl , 1066-45-1; $(n-Bu)_3SnF$, 1983-10-4; Et_3SiBr , 1112-48-7; Me_3SiBr , 2857-97-8; Me_3SiCl , 75-77-4.

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Contribution from the Department of Chemistry,
University of California, Santa Barbara, California 93106

Photochemical Reaction Pathways of Ruthenium(II) Complexes.¹ Ultraviolet Irradiation of the Pyridine Complex $Ru(NH_3)_5py^{2+}$

Ray E. Hintze and Peter C. Ford*²

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Previously, we have reported³ on the photochemistry resulting when aqueous pentaamminepyridineruthenium(II), $Ru(NH_3)_5py^{2+}$, is irradiated with visible light. The prominent visible range absorption of this complex is a metal-to-ligand charge transfer (MLCT) band (λ_{max} 407 nm, ϵ 7.78×10^3 $M^{-1} cm^{-1}$). However, the principal photoreactions observed are substitutional, and ligand field excited states of this $4d^6$ complex have been invoked^{3,4} to explain the photoreactivity pattern. Qualitative experiments⁵ have shown that ultraviolet irradiation of this complex leads not only to ligand photoaquation but also to photooxidation of ruthenium(II) to ruthenium(III). Reported here is a quantitative study of the photosubstitution and photooxidation quantum yields for the uv photolyses of this complex.

Experimental Section

Photolysis Procedures. Irradiations at 334, 313, and 303 nm were carried out with an apparatus described previously.³ This apparatus uses a 200-W, short-arc, high-pressure mercury lamp source and a Jarrell-Ash 0.25-m monochromator. Average intensities (I) at the respective wavelengths were 3.0×10^{-7} , 1.4×10^{-7} , and 0.7×10^{-7} einstein/(l. sec). Irradiations at 253.7 nm used a Philips medium-pressure mercury lamp source and an Oriel 253.7-nm mercury line interference filter ($I = 4.3 \times 10^7$ einstein/(l. sec)). Each of these apparatus was equipped with a cell holder thermostated at 25°. Ferrioxalate actinometry was used to measure light intensities. The photolysis solutions were prepared by dissolving $[Ru(NH_3)_5py](BF_4)_2$ in argon-deaerated, aqueous solution ($\mu = 0.2$ M NaCl). $Ru(II)$ concentrations were varied from 0.4×10^{-4} to 2.3×10^{-4} M and no relationship between complex concentrations and measured quantum yields was obvious.

Quantum yields were determined by evaluating spectral changes in the reaction solutions as a function of light absorbed.³ A number of the photolysis runs were analyzed by a difference method where two 2-cm spectrometer cells of the same $Ru(II)$ solution were filled, and one was placed in the sample cell compartment (25°) of a Cary 14 spectrometer while the other was used as photolysis solution. Periodically, irradiation was interrupted, the photolysis solution placed in the reference cell compartment, and the spectrum recorded. Since the photolysis solution is placed in the reference compartment, the difference spectra recorded (Figure 1) show a positive deflection from the $t = 0$ base line at wavelengths where the optical density of the photolysis is decreased relative to the dark control solution. The difference-spectra method has the advantage of automatically compensating for small spectral changes resulting from the very slow dark reactions. All quantum yields were evaluated as initial quantum yields by extrapolating plots of overall quantum yield values vs. per cent reaction back to 0% reaction.³

Results and Discussion

Photolysis of aqueous $Ru(NH_3)_5py^{2+}$ at 405 nm leads principally to photoaquation of coordinated NH_3 and pyridine, although a very low-yield photoexchange of pyridine protons with solvent protons has also been detected.³ Pyridine aquation (eq 1) leads to major spectral changes since the dominant

