

liometer (Gallenkamp) using a thermistor sensing in boiling benzene and carbon tetrachloride.

Synthetic Reactions. Reaction of Gallium Isopropoxide with Acetyl Chloride in Molar Ratio 1:1.—Acetyl chloride (0.54 g) was added in two or three lots to a solution of gallium isopropoxide (1.67 g) in dry benzene (20 g). An exothermic reaction took place. The mixture was refluxed for 2 hr at a bath temperature of 90–100°. On cooling, nothing appeared to crystallize. The excess benzene was therefore distilled out under reduced pressure. Finally a white solid (1.51 g, yield 100%) was obtained by drying the product for 3 hr at 0.1 mm pressure at room temperature (25°). *Anal.* Calcd for $\text{Ga}(i\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O})_2\text{Cl}$: Ga, 31.23; Cl, 15.91; $i\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}$, 52.86. Found: Ga, 31.18; Cl, 15.87; $i\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}$, 52.1.

The compound (0.41 g) was distilled at 110° (0.4 mm) to give a colorless liquid (0.28 g) which solidified after a few minutes. *Anal.* Found: Ga, 31.15; Cl, 15.85; $i\text{-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{O}$, 51.84. The melting point of this compound is 74.75°. The analogous bromo derivative melts at 95–96°.

The general method of synthesis was the same in every case; hence the other derivatives are described in Table II.

Acknowledgments. S. R. B. is grateful to the C.S.I.R., New Delhi, for the award of a Junior Research Fellowship. The authors' thanks are due to Dr. V. K. Mathur for discussion of the infrared spectra.

CONTRIBUTION FROM ROCKETDYNE, A DIVISION OF NORTH AMERICAN AVIATION, INC., CANOGA PARK, CALIFORNIA

Difluorammine: Reactions with Chlorine Fluorides

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Received March 20, 1967

The action of chlorine fluorides on organic compounds has been reviewed with respect to the more quantitative aspects of chlorofluorination and the degree of competition between the chlorination and fluorination processes.¹ Since difluorammine is a readily oxidized compound² we were interested in studying the system $\text{HNF}_2\text{-ClF}_x$ in order to determine whether general halogenation occurred and to what extent competition existed between the chlorination and the fluorination processes.

Experimental Section

Materials.—Chlorine monofluoride was prepared by heating an equimolar mixture of chlorine and fluorine to 150° for several hours in a stainless steel cylinder. The product was purified by vacuum fractionation prior to use. Chlorine trifluoride was purchased from the Matheson Co. and purified by the method of Schack, *et al.*³ Chlorine pentafluoride was prepared by the method of Pilipovich, *et al.*,⁴ which involved the fluorination of CsClF_4 . Chlorine fluorides of high purity were essential. Freedom from chlorine oxides was most important since such

impurities often caused the reactions with difluorammine to occur with an explosive deflagration. Difluorammine was generated from difluorourea as reported by Lawton, *et al.*⁵ Alkali fluorides were fused and then powdered in a drybox prior to use.

Apparatus.—Difluorammine was handled in a glass vacuum line and the chlorine fluorides in a stainless steel vacuum line fitted with Teflon U traps. Because difluorammine is decomposed by fluorine-passivated metal and the chlorine fluorides are difficult to manipulate in glass, the reactions of these materials were conducted in a Kel-F cylinder fitted with a Teflon valve. Reaction products were separated on the metal system.

Infrared spectra were taken on a Perkin-Elmer Infracord 137 using 5-cm Kel-F or stainless steel cells fitted with AgCl windows. Mixtures of chlorodifluorammine and tetrafluorohydrazine were not separable by fractional condensation and the relative proportions of such mixtures were determined by infrared absorbance measurements. Pure samples of ClNF_2 and N_2F_4 were employed to obtain the necessary coefficients. The experimental values are: ClNF_2 , $a_{845\text{cm}^{-1}} = 7.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $a_{685\text{cm}^{-1}} = 4.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$; N_2F_4 , $a_{755\text{cm}^{-1}} = 2.3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ mm}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$. Errors in the analysis are probably on the order to 5% including the errors of gas volume measurements.

Reaction of ClF and HNF_2 .—After pretreating the Kel-F reactor with ClF_3 , it was evacuated and attached to the glass vacuum line. Difluorammine (32.1 cm³, 1.43 mmol) was condensed into the reactor at -142° . The closed reactor was reattached to the metal vacuum line and ClF was condensed in at -142° , the quantity (32.0 cm³, 1.43 mmol) being measured by pressure difference since ClF has a low vapor pressure at this temperature. After 30 min at -78° , the product gases were separated by fractional condensation at -142° and -196° . The high-temperature fraction was found to be HF without any infrared-observable contaminants. The low-temperature sample (31.9 cm³) did not contain any unreacted ClF , but was composed of a mixture of 97% ClNF_2 and 3% N_2F_4 . The latter may have arisen through incomplete reaction of the difluorammine and its subsequent decomposition in the metal line during fractionation⁶ or through decomposition of ClNF_2 to N_2F_4 and Cl_2 as reported by Petry.⁷

Reaction of ClF_3 and HNF_2 .—Chlorine trifluoride (8.1 cm³, 0.362 mmol) was condensed into the Kel-F reactor at -196° . The valve was closed and the reactor connected to the glass line from which HNF_2 (24.2 cm³, 1.07 mmol) was obtained by condensation at -142° . The reactor was then immersed in a bath cooled to -78° . After 30 min, the reactor was opened and the products were fractionated on the metal vacuum system. An infrared spectrum of the material trapped at -142° showed no Cl-F or N-F species but only HF. Similar inspection of the -196° condensate (16.2 cm³) revealed a 1:1 mixture of N_2F_4 and ClNF_2 with less than 1% NF_3 . Replicate measurements showed 7.8 and 8.4 cm³ of ClNF_2 to be present in addition to 8.1 cm³ of N_2F_4 . Thus the reaction was complete and nearly quantitative in a 1:3 ratio of ClF_3 to HNF_2 . Several experiments were carried out with lesser amounts of either reactant. In these cases the reaction ratio of 1:3 was still observed and the excess reactant was recovered.

Reaction of ClF_5 and HNF_2 .—A sample of ClF_5 (37.6 cm³, 1.68 mmol) was condensed into the reactor at -142° followed by HNF_2 (38.9 cm³, 1.73 mmol). The closed reactor was warmed to -78° for 10 min before fractionation of the products was initiated. Some noncondensable gas was produced but not measured. Most of the ClF_5 was recovered unreacted (28.4 cm³). No HNF_2 was recovered but 9.2 cm³ of ClNF_2 , 15.1 cm³ of N_2F_4 , and a trace of NF_3 were obtained along with 39 ml of HF. Thus, somewhat over 4 HNF_2 reacted for each ClF_5 producing 1 ClNF_2 and somewhat less than 2 N_2F_4 .

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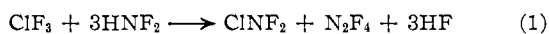
(5) E. A. Lawton, E. F. C. Cain, D. F. Sheehan, and M. Warner, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.*, **17**, 188 (1961).

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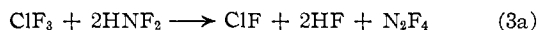
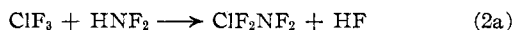
Results and Discussion

It was determined that the reaction of HNF_2 with pure ClF_3 proceeds rapidly and smoothly to yield chlorodifluoramine, ClNF_2 , and tetrafluorohydrazine as in



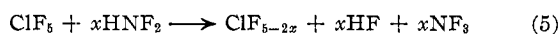
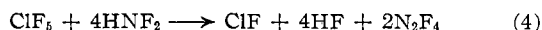
Regardless of variation in experimental reactant ratios, ClNF_2 was smoothly generated according to eq 1. Although ClNF_2 was expected, the observed high yield obtained in these studies was of sufficient interest to determine the intermediates in the reaction. Since the reaction of chlorine and HNF_2 to form ClNF_2 is known to be slow,⁸ the failure to find Cl_2 as a product in the reaction, regardless of stoichiometry, shows that the reduction of ClF_3 does not proceed to Cl_2 with a subsequent reaction to form ClNF_2 . In addition, data for the equilibrium involving Cl_2 and N_2F_4 precluded the formation of ClNF_2 from these ingredients.

Two routes to the formation of ClNF_2 from HNF_2 and ClF_3 were then considered and are visualized as

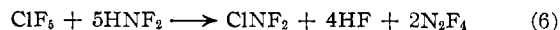


Direct experimental evidence was obtained that strongly suggested the routes shown in (3a) and (3b). This was clearly demonstrated by mixing equivalent amounts of ClF and HNF_2 at -78° and obtaining ClNF_2 in near quantitative yields. A further check showed that the $\text{ClF}-\text{N}_2\text{F}_4$ system is unreactive and is therefore not responsible for ClNF_2 formation. Thus, in showing that HNF_2 rapidly reduces ClF_3 to ClF , a most convenient synthesis of ClNF_2 has been uncovered. These experiments do not preclude, however, an intermediate such as ClF_2NF_2 .

The reaction of chlorine pentafluoride with HNF_2 also gave ClNF_2 and N_2F_4 . Unlike the ClF_3 reaction at -78° , the ClF_5 reaction was not as precise with respect to the reproducibility of the reaction stoichiometry. At times, there appeared to be two distinct modes of reduction of ClF_5 occurring

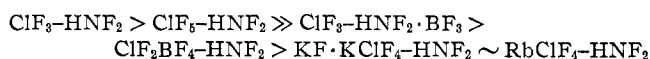


The degree to which the reactions shown in (4) and (5) are competitive was not determined. However, in those reactions where NF_3 formation was negligible the observed stoichiometry suggests that the mode of formation of ClNF_2 appears to be the same as that in ClF_3



Because of the rapidity of the reactions of HNF_2 with chlorine fluorides some moderating effect was sought through reaction studies involving complexes of either the chlorine fluoride or HNF_2 . For example, when BF_3 was used to complex either ClF_3 or HNF_2 ,

treatment with the other reagent at -78° gave a system that slowly produced ClNF_2 over a 4-day period. The complexes examined were $\text{HNF}_2 \cdot \text{BF}_3$, $\text{KF} \cdot \text{KClF}_4$, RbClF_4 , and ClF_2BF_4 . The results of these as intermediates are unremarkable except that they all yielded ClNF_2 in varying amounts. From the rate of pressure increase at -78° , a definite order of reactivity of HNF_2 with the various chlorine fluorides and their complexes could be perceived. The relative order of reactivity appears to vary as



The place of the $\text{ClF}-\text{HNF}_2$ system in the series was not established.

Acknowledgment.—We are pleased to acknowledge support for this work by the Office of Naval Research, Power Branch.

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Some Reactions of Silicon Dichloride

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Received May 24, 1967

The gaseous molecule silicon dichloride has been known for many years. Recently Teichmann and Wolf¹ have reported on the thermodynamics of the reaction $\text{Si} + \text{SiCl}_4 = 2\text{SiCl}_2$, and Schmeisser and Voss² and Schenk and Blocking³ have described some properties of the polymer $(\text{SiCl}_2)_n$.

There has, however, been no previous report of the chemistry of monomeric silicon dichloride, which is a "carbene-like" molecule and potentially very reactive toward many compounds. Gaseous silicon dichloride is unstable at ordinary temperatures. It either decomposes by direct polymerization to $(\text{SiCl}_2)_n$ or gives higher perchlorosilanes by reaction with any SiCl_4 which may also be present. At pressures of the order of 1μ , the lifetime of the species SiCl_2 may be only a few milliseconds. This contrasts with the species SiF_2 which is stable for several minutes at 1μ pressure and which does not react with SiF_4 .⁴

In this work, silicon dichloride gas has been prepared at high temperatures from silicon and silicon tetrachloride at a pressure low enough to allow it to be transferred from the furnace to a liquid nitrogen cooled surface, without appreciable gas-phase polymerization or reaction. Under these conditions it has been possible to study some of the reactions of the molecule SiCl_2 .

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