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## THE RELATIONSHIP OF GRAPHITE/AsF<sub>5</sub> INTERCALATION COMPOUNDS TO C<sub>x</sub><sup>+</sup>AsF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup> SALTS

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Graphite intercalated by AsF<sub>5</sub> has been reported to give compounds of formula C<sub>8n</sub>AsF<sub>5</sub> where n is the stage. It is doubtful however if materials of exact composition C<sub>8n</sub>AsF<sub>5</sub> have ever been obtained. The intercalation of graphite by AsF<sub>5</sub> is associated with electron oxidation of the graphite according to the equation:  $3\text{AsF}_5 + 2\text{e}^- \rightarrow 2\text{AsF}_6^- + \text{AsF}_3$ . Because of the easy removal or displacement of AsF<sub>3</sub>, the As:F ratio is readily increased beyond 5. By treating graphite with excess AsF<sub>5</sub>, removing volatiles under vacuum and repeating the cycle seven times a first stage salt C<sub>10</sub><sup>+</sup>AsF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup> (C<sub>0</sub> = 7.96Å) is made. Interaction of graphite with AsF<sub>5</sub> in the molar ratio 8:1, within a small volume reactor, yields a material of approximate composition C<sub>8</sub>AsF<sub>5</sub>. The major component of the volatiles at the onset of their removal is AsF<sub>3</sub>, but, at a composition close to C<sub>10</sub>AsF<sub>5</sub>, is AsF<sub>3</sub>. 'Graphite AsF<sub>5</sub>' can be prepared by adding AsF<sub>3</sub> to C<sub>x</sub>AsF<sub>6</sub> salts. The electrical conductivities of 'AsF<sub>5</sub>' and AsF<sub>6</sub> relatives will be compared and discussed.

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## FLUROSULFATE CONTAINING INTERCALATION COMPOUNDS

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Direct oxidative intercalation of bis(fluorosulfonyl)peroxide, S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>F<sub>2</sub> into graphite has been reported (1) to yield a binary graphite salt of the composition C<sub>6</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>F. We report on reactions of this compound. Solvolysis in HSO<sub>3</sub>CF<sub>3</sub> yields quantitatively C<sub>12</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>CF<sub>3</sub> while with SbF<sub>5</sub>, C<sub>8</sub>SbF<sub>6</sub> is formed. The intercalation of BrSO<sub>3</sub>F and ClSO<sub>3</sub>F is studied as well. In the first case C<sub>12</sub>BrSO<sub>3</sub>F is formed. Subsequent reaction with S<sub>2</sub>O<sub>6</sub>F<sub>2</sub> yields C<sub>16</sub>Br(SO<sub>3</sub>F)<sub>3</sub>. With ClSO<sub>3</sub>F no stable chlorine containing intercalates form and materials of the composition C<sub>10</sub>SO<sub>3</sub>F result instead. The results of Raman, IR, X-ray diffraction and <sup>19</sup>F-nmr are discussed.

1 N. Bartlett, R.N. Biagioni, B.W. McQuillan, A.S. Robertson and A.C. Thompson, J. Chem. Soc. Chem. Commun., 200 (1978).