acid. All of these arguments will be fully delineated in a forthcoming paper.

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[12] Alfred P. Sloan Fellow, 1963–1967.

W. M. Jones,[12] Frederick W. Miller
Chemistry Department, University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida
Received February 1, 1967

Preparation of Bis(fluoroxy)difluoromethane, $CF_2(OF)_2$

Sir:

The known existence of $CF_2(OF)_2$ as established by Thompson[1] of the 3M Company together with a knowledge of the usefulness of cesium fluoride as an aid to the formation of hypofluorites, as established by Ruff and Lustig,[2] suggested the possibility of preparing $CF_2(OF)_2$ by the fluorination of carbon dioxide. The procedure was tried and found to be very effective.

In a typical run, 0.298 g (6.78 mmoles) of carbon dioxide and 1.03 g (27.1 mmoles) of fluorine were condensed together from a 2310-ml glass vacuum line into a heavy-walled, 9-ml Monel metal bomb which contained 7.80 g of dry cesium fluoride at about −196°. The salt was used directly from a bottle of the "99% pure" compound by Alfa Inorganics, Inc. It was pulverized in a drybox and placed in the bomb which was then filled with gaseous fluorine under pressure and allowed to stand at room temperature for 1 day. The fluorine was then removed. After addition of the above amounts of carbon dioxide and fluorine, the bomb was closed and placed in a safety shield consisting of a piece of heavy-walled pipe. It warmed slowly and remained at room temperature for 3 days. The gases were then transferred to the vacuum line and found to have a volume corresponding to 20.1 mmoles (theory, 20.3 mmoles). When the gas was pumped slowly through a U-trap cooled by liquid nitrogen (−196°), fluorine was removed, and the material, which condensed in the trap, upon evaporation had a volume of 6.72 mmoles (theory, 6.78 mmoles) of gas. Fractional codistillation[3] gave one peak, indicating that the compound was pure. Successive fractions taken by evaporation had vapor densities expressed as molecular weights of 120.0, 119.2, and 120.8 (theory for $CF_2(OF)_2$, 120.0).

The reaction described above showed each molecule of product to contain (like CO_2) one atom of carbon. When a similar run was made using an excess of carbon dioxide, the fluorine was completely consumed, and substantially no material volatile at −196° remained in the bomb. This meant that oxygen was not produced and that a molecule of product (on the average) contained two atoms of oxygen. The product had the same volume as the carbon dioxide used in the process. Fractional codistillation separated the product into two fractions. Infrared spectra showed one to be carbon dioxide, and the other to be the same new compound that was produced by the reaction involving an excess of fluorine. Two moles of fluorine was consumed for every mole of product formed in the first reaction. This evidence clearly established the reaction to be

$$CO_2 + 2F_2 \xrightarrow[25^\circ]{CsF} CO_2F_4$$

The compound was not observed to freeze when chilled. It was a liquid at −183° and a glassy material, or very viscous liquid, at −196°. It reacted vigorously with an aqueous solution of potassium iodide liberating iodine. The infrared spectrum of the gas as observed through silver chloride windows using a Beckman IR-10 spectrometer had absorption bands (in μ) at 7.84 (vs), 8.01 (vs), 8.22 (vs), 8.30 (vs), 8.43 (vs), 10.6 (m), 10.7 (m), 10.8 (m), 10.9 (m), 11.0 (m), 14.5 (m), and 15.2 (m). Several weaker bands were also present.

The fluorine-19 nmr spectrum was obtained with a Varian Associates high-resolution, 40-Mc, nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer with a Model No. V-4311 fixed-frequency radio frequency transmitter using $CFCl_3$ as an external standard. Two triplets of equal area were observed, centering at chemical shifts (from $CFCl_3$) of −155 and 88.5 ppm. The coupling constant, J, had a value of 39 cps. This spectrum is consistent with the structure $CF_2(OF)_2$.

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Ronald L. Cauble, George H. Cady
Department of Chemistry, University of Washington
Seattle, Washington 98105
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Rearrangement as a Criterion for Triple Bond Participation in the Formolysis of Acetylenic Brosylates

Sir:

The intramolecular participation of an acetylenic bond with a center of developing positive charge, generated by the loss of a negative leaving group in a solvolysis reaction, leads, if classically described, to a vinylcarbonium ion. The possible intermediacy of such ions in a variety of reactions has received recent attention.[1]

Positive evidence for triple bond participation in a solvolysis reaction would be a rate acceleration[2] or the formation of rearrangement products involving the acetylenic bond.[2,3] Examples of rate acceleration are few, and their interpretation is complicated by the uncertainty in the magnitude of the inductive rate-retarding effect exerted by the acetylene group.[2] Several examples of rearrangements are known, all from closely related systems: sulfonate solvolysis in formic, acetic, or trifluoroacetic acids.[2,3] Thus, 3-pentyn-1-yl brosylate, heated at 60° for 17 days in formic acid buffered with sodium formate, gave 2-methylcyclobutanone and a trace of methyl cyclopropyl ketone as well as the normal solvolysis product.[3a]

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