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# Spectroscopic Characterization of Reaction Proudct of Tetrathiazyldihydrofluoride (S<sub>4</sub>N<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub>) with Ni (II) Chloride

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# **Abstract**

Ni(II) chloride reacts with tetrathiazyldihydrofluoride in an organic medium to give sold composition of the complex  $(S_4N_4H_2F_2)_2$ NiCl<sub>2</sub>.The complex has been shown by physicohemical methods to be bidentated N-coordinated complex having distorted  $O_h$  geometry and paramagnetic character.

Key Words: Tetra sulphur tetranitride, Tetrathiazyl dihydrofluoride, N- coordinated complex

#### Introduction

Synthesis and characterization of tetrathiazyltetrafluoride (Banister, 1975, Glemser 1976 and Mews *et al.* 1975) and tetrathiazyldifluoride (N<sub>4</sub>S<sub>4</sub>F<sub>2</sub>) (Zborilova and Gebauer, 1979) have been described. Chelating behaviour of (N<sub>4</sub>S<sub>4</sub>F<sub>4</sub>) with BF<sub>3</sub> and AsF<sub>3</sub>, (Glemser, 1972, Mews 1976) tetrathiazyl dihydrofluoride with Ti(III), Zr(IV), Si(IV) and Sn (II) (Sharma *et al.* 1986, 1994, 1989, 2006) have been

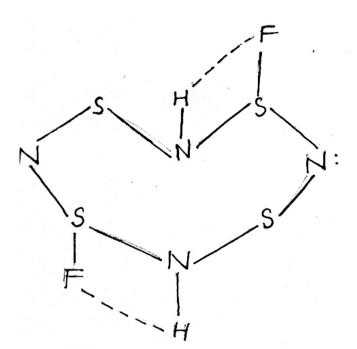


Fig. 1. Structure of Tetrathiazyldihydrofluoride.

reported. The complexing reaction of tetrasulphurtetranitride  $S_4N_4$  with Ni(II) chloride in ethanol showed a series of compounds to be formed (Piper, 1958).

$$\label{eq:nicl2} \begin{split} \text{NiCl}_2 + S_4 N_4 & \xrightarrow{\hspace*{1cm}} \hspace*{1cm} \text{Ni}(\text{HN}_2 S_2)_2 \; \text{NiS}_3 N_2 \text{H} \; + \text{NiS}_6 \; N_2 \end{split}$$

The protons in Ni(HN<sub>2</sub>S<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> molecule are fairly acidic and consequently derivatives are readily obtainable.

$$Ni (HN_2S_2)_2 \xrightarrow{Ch_3Li} Ni(CH_3N_2S_2)_2$$

In view of this the reaction of tetrathiazyldihydrofluoride  $(S_4N_4H_2F_2)$  with NiCl<sub>2</sub> in non aquous solvent leading to the formation of metal complex and spectrometric investigations are being reported here. The structure of tetrathiazyldihydrofluoride is depicted in Fig.1.

# **Materials and Methods**

 $S_4N_4$  was prepared (Goehring, 1960) by passing dry ammonia gas through sulphur monochloride ( $S_2Cl_2$ ) in  $CCl_4$ . The ratio 1:10 of  $S_2Cl_2$  and  $CCl_4$  was taken for carrying out the reaction. The various steps of the reaction are as under:

$$2S_2Cl_2 + 4 NH_3 \longrightarrow NSCl + 3NH_4Cl + 3S$$

$$2 NSCl + S_2Cl_2 \longrightarrow [S_3N_2Cl]^+Cl^- + SCl_2$$

$$3[S_3N_2Cl]^+Cl^- + S_2Cl_2 \longrightarrow 2[S_4N_3]^+ Cl^- + 3SCl_2$$

$$[S_4N_3]^+Cl^- + 2SCl_2 + 4NH_3 \longrightarrow S_4N_4 + 3NH_4Cl + S_2Cl_2$$

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The orange yellow mass formed was separated followed by washing with  $H_2O$ ,  $CCl_4$  and  $CS_2$  to remove unreacted  $NH_4Cl$ ,  $S_2Cl_2$  and S. The formed product was extracted from the crude reaction products and fractionally crystallized from benzene. The orange crystals melted at  $178^{O}C$ .

Tetrathiazyl dihydrofluoride (Jadon, 1986) was prepared by passing dry hydrogen fluoride gas to benzene solution of  $S_4N_4$  at 298K with constant mechanical stirring for about 4-5 hours till a reddish yellow precipitate was obtained. The reddish yellow mass was separated by filtration and successively washed with alcohol and ether. It was dried and stored in vacuo.

The reaction of tetrathiazyl dihydrofluoride (TTADHF) with NiCl<sub>2</sub> was carried out in DMF solution by refluxing for 24 h. the light green mass was formed, separated by filtration and washed with DMF followed by ether, dried and stored in vacuo. The molecular weight was determined by viscosity method using ethanol as standard solvent. IR (400-400<sup>O</sup> Cm<sup>-1</sup>), UV (200-800nm) and EPR spectra of complex were recorded subsequently on IFS-66 VFT-IR, UV-VIS-NIR and EPR X/Q band spectrometer at room temperature.

# **Results and Discussion**

The light green complex obtained by the reaction of  $S_4N_4H_2F_2$  with NiCl<sub>2</sub> is soluble in water and ethanol. It decomposes above 190°C. Analytical data % found (calculated): S 44.31(44.32), N 19.40(19.39), H 0.69(0.69), F 13.15(13.15), Ni 10.15(10.16), Cl 12.30(12.29) and m.w. 578 formulate the composition of complex as  $(S_4N_4H_2F_2)_2$  NiCl<sub>2</sub> explaining that two rings have linked to NiCl<sub>2</sub> molecule. The vibrations observed in the IR spectrum of the complex are compared to that of TTADHF (Table.I) and it is

Table. I. IR spectral data of the ligand and its complex

Ligand S <sub>4</sub> N <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub> cm <sup>-1</sup>	Complex S <sub>4</sub> N <sub>4</sub> H <sub>2</sub> F <sub>2</sub> NiCl <sub>2</sub>	Assignments
640	568	S-NNi
719		S-N
798	801	S-N Free
920	895	S-NNi
930		S-N
940		S-N
1220	1174	N-S-F
1392	1415	N-S-F
1655	1598	N-H
2010	2262	N-H
3180-3500(b)	3306(b)	SN-H

found that frequencies 568 and 895 cm<sup>-1</sup> are for two S-N — Ni bands, while assignment at 801 cm<sup>-1</sup> is assignable to free S-N band. The frequencies 1174 and 1415 cm<sup>-1</sup> corresponds to two N-S-F groups. The vibrations 1598 and 2262 cm<sup>-1</sup> are due to hydrogen bonding between two N-H and fluoride F<sup>-</sup> ions. A shift to the lower energy region of bands 568 and 895 cm<sup>-1</sup> due to S-N vibrations in the complex relative to those in the free ligand indicate the coordination of NiCl<sub>2</sub> through antipodal N atoms.

In the electronic spectrum two bands 27777, 29761 and third band as a shoulder at 37037 cm<sup>-1</sup> are observed. The former two bands may be due to absorption corresponding to  $3_{A2g}(F) \longrightarrow 3_{Tig}(F)$  and  $3_{A2g}(F) \longrightarrow 3_{Tig}(P)$  transitions. The third shoulder band can be assigned to charge transfer transition confirming the hydrogen bonding and lone pair of electrons on N atom of  $S_4N_4H_2F_2$ . This view is also supported by value of frequency ratios  $v_2/v_1=1.07(1\sim2)$ . The computed value of oscillator strength f,  $(1.66\times10^{-4})$  suggests the spin allowed laporte forbidden transitions. The transition  $3_{A2g}(F) \longrightarrow 3_{T2g}(F)$  was found absent indicating the distortion from  $O_h$  geometry.

The EPR spectrum of the complex shows five equally spaced peaks (I=1 for N) having intensities ratio 2:3:1:2:3. This can be explained by the fact that when a molecule containing n equivalent nuclei then (2nI+1) lines of equal spacing result. Appearance of five lines in the EPR spectrum indicates that n should be equal to 2. These two nuclei correspond to two Nitrogen nuclei located in the immediate vicinity of Ni ion. As the intensities are identical, hyperfine splitting of two antipodal N atoms arise in the vicinity of single atomic nucleus Ni. Five identical lines of equal spacing, values of hyperfine coupling constant  $A_N(15G)$ ,  $A_{Ni}(95G)$  and gII<2found in the EPR spectrum of the complex suggest the coordination of Ni ion through antipodal N atoms. The value of  $g_1^2.1844>2$  indicates the distortion in the complex from  $O_h$ geometry. The values of magnetic moment  $\mu_{eff}$  1.90 BM, magnetic susceptibility  $\chi_A 1.49 \times 10^{-3}$  confirm the presence of unpaired electron, indicating hydrogen bonding and paramgnetism in the complex. Since the structure of tetrathiazyldrofluoride reported, the geometrical array of the complex may be proposed to be shown in Fig.2.

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Fig. 2. Structure of (S<sub>4</sub>N<sub>4</sub>H<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> Nicl<sub>2</sub>

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