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PRELIMINARY NOTE

## Organotellurium (VI) Fluorides

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## SUMMARY

A series of phenyltellurium(VI) fluorides have been prepared by the oxidative-fluorination of tellurium compounds with xenon difluoride. The compounds were characterized by elemental analysis, fluorine and tellurium nmr, and mass spectrometry.

The first perfluoroalkyltellurium(VI) halide was reported by Passmore and co-workers in 1974 [1]. We now wish to report the synthesis of a series of organotellurium(VI) fluorides, containing one to four phenyl substituents, which can be prepared by the oxidative-fluorination of Te(I), Te(II) or Te(IV) compounds with xenon difluoride.

The reactions with XeF $_2$  were generally carried out on a 0.5 to 1.0 mmol scale in a polytetrafluoroethylene bottle at -10 to  $20^{\circ}\mathrm{C}$  in dichloromethane or acetonitrile solution. Some of the products were obtained in several ways: PhTeF $_5$  was prepared from PhTeF $_3$  and XeF $_2$  as well as from PhTeTePh and XeF $_2$ .

TABLE 1

NMR data and elem. anal. of some phenyltellurium(VI) fluorides<sup>a</sup>

Compound	6 <sub>FA</sub>	$\mathcal{J}_{\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{B}}}$	2 <sub>JFA</sub> FB	$\mathcal{J}_{ ext{Te}}$	$^{1}$ J $_{\mathrm{TeF}}$ A	$^{1}$ <sub>TeF<math>_{ m B}</math></sub>	Calcd	H(%) Calcd Found
PhTeF <sub>5</sub>	-37	-54	148	+711(d,q)	2955	3614		
Ph <sub>2</sub> TeF <sub>4</sub>	-58(s	)		+805(q)	3000		40.3 41.6	
Ph <sub>3</sub> TeF <sub>3</sub>	-8(t)	-99(d)	40	+785(d,t)	2843	2066	52.0 52.2	3.6 3.7
Ph <sub>3</sub> TeF <sub>2</sub> Cl	-4(d)	-88(d)	50	+778(d,d)	2580	1902	50.0 49.6	3.5 3.8
Ph <sub>4</sub> TeF <sub>2</sub>	-33(s	)		+659(t)	2057			

Negative chemical shifts are upfield from CFCl<sub>3</sub> and Me<sub>2</sub>Te. s=singlet, d=doublet, t=triplet, q=quintet. Elemental analysis by Galbraith Laboratories, Knoxville, Tenn.

 ${\rm Ph}_2{\rm TeF}_4$  was prepared from  ${\rm Ph}_2{\rm TeF}_2$  and  ${\rm XeF}_2$  or from  ${\rm Ph}_2{\rm Te}$  and two equiv of  ${\rm XeF}_2$ .  ${\rm Ph}_3{\rm TeF}_3$  was obtained from the reaction of  ${\rm Ph}_3{\rm TeF}$  and  ${\rm XeF}_2$ . The reaction of  ${\rm Ph}_3{\rm TeCl}$  and  ${\rm XeF}_2$  also gave  ${\rm Ph}_3{\rm TeF}_3$ , as well as  ${\rm Ph}_3{\rm TeF}_2{\rm Cl}$ .  ${\rm Ph}_4{\rm TeF}_2$  was prepared from  ${\rm Ph}_4{\rm Te}$  and  ${\rm XeF}_2$ .

These phenyltellurium(VI) fluorides were characterized by elemental analysis,  $^{19}\mathrm{F}$  and  $^{125}\mathrm{Te}$  nmr (Table 1) and mass spectrometry. The nmr data establish the geometry of PhTeF $_5$  (AB $_4$ ),  $_{\underline{\mathrm{trans}}}$ -Ph $_2$ TeF $_4$ ,  $_{\underline{\mathrm{mer}}}$ -Ph $_3$ TeF $_3$ (AB $_2$ ) and  $_{\underline{\mathrm{mer}}}$ -Ph $_3$ TeF $_2$ C1(AB). Other stereoisomers can be detected by fluorine nmr but their characterization is not complete.

The characteristic peaks in the mass spectra (based on the  $^{130}\mathrm{Te}$  and  $^{35}\mathrm{Cl}$  isotopes) are: PhTeF $_5$  302(M), 225(M-Ph); Ph $_2\mathrm{TeF}_4$  360(M), 341(M-F); Ph $_3\mathrm{TeF}_3$  399(M-F), 341(M-Ph); Ph $_3\mathrm{TeF}_2\mathrm{Cl}$  415 (M-F), 399(M-Cl), 357(M-Ph); Ph $_4\mathrm{TeF}_2$  457(M-F).

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1 C. D. Desjardins, C. Lau and J. Passmore, Inorg. Nucl. Chem. Lett., 10 (1974) 151.