

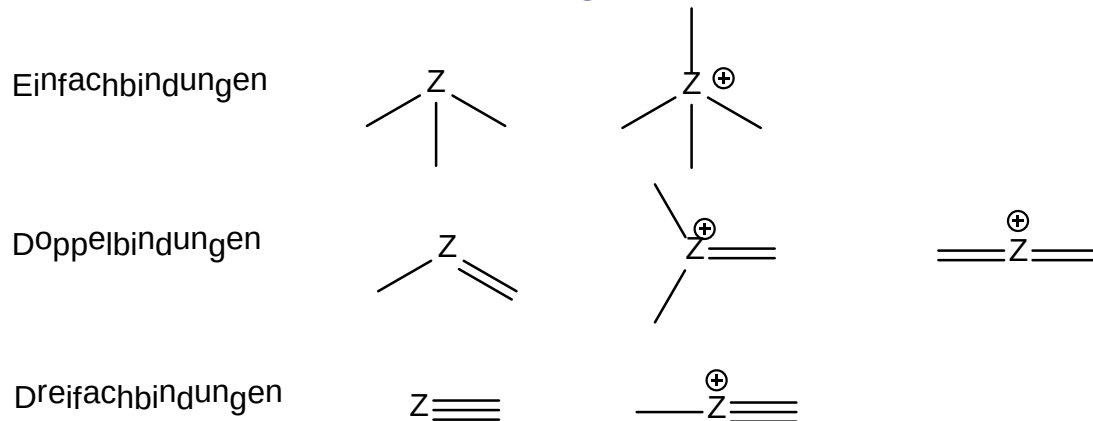
# Pentelide der p-Block-Elemente

## Allgemeines

Formel:  $E_m Z_n$       E = Hauptgruppenelement  
Z = , P, As, Sb, Bi

Vielfältigkeit teils größer, teils kleiner als die der HG-Chalkogenide  $E_m Y_n$  weil

- Z kann drei oder vier kovalente Bindungen ausbilden



- E- und Z-Clusterbildung (letztere vielseitig z.B.  $P_n$ )
- Geringe Tendenz zur Bildung von E in höheren und in verschiedenen Ox.-Stufen

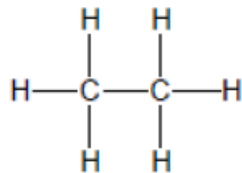
Zunehmende Bedeutung in der Materialforschung (Supraleitung, Keramiken, Halbleiter, etc.) !

# Bor-Stickstoff Verbindungen

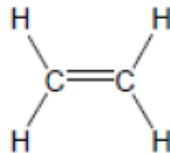
⇒ BN isoelektronisch mit CC ⇒ ‚anorganische Kohlenwasserstoff-Verbindungen‘

⇒ Bornitrid, BN; Borazine, (HBNH)<sub>3</sub>; Amminborane, H<sub>3</sub>BNH<sub>3</sub>; Aminoborane, H<sub>2</sub>B=NH<sub>2</sub>; Iminoborane, HB≡NH

Die Analogie zwischen BN- und CC-Verbindungen



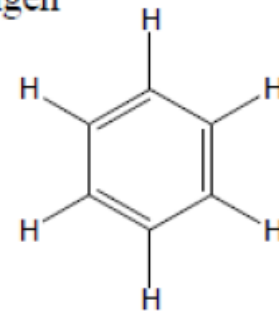
Ethan



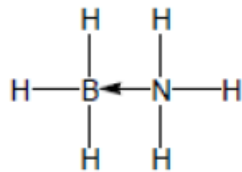
Ethen



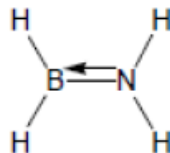
Ethin



Benzol



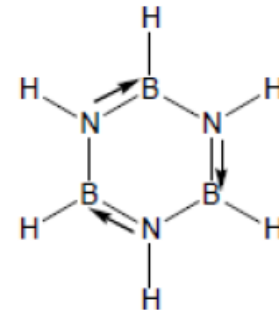
Amminboran



Aminoboran



Iminoboran

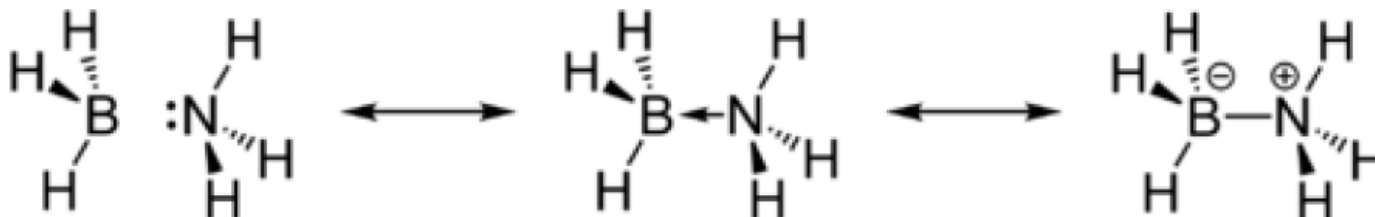
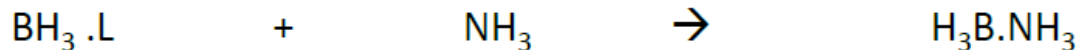


Borazin

|           |           |           |           |          |          |           |    |
|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----|
| H<br>2,1  |           |           |           |          |          |           | He |
| Li<br>1,0 | Be<br>1,5 | B<br>2,0  | C<br>2,5  | N<br>3,0 | O<br>3,5 | F<br>4,0  | Ne |
| Na<br>0,9 | Mg<br>1,2 | Al<br>1,5 | Si<br>1,8 | P<br>2,1 | S<br>2,5 | Cl<br>3,0 | Ar |

## Bor-Stickstoff Verbindungen

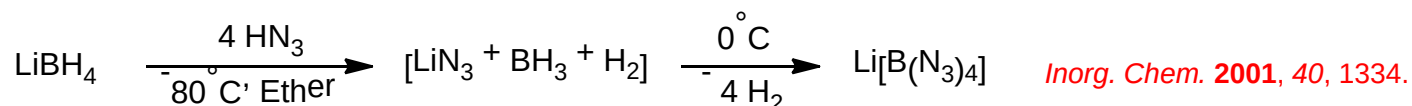
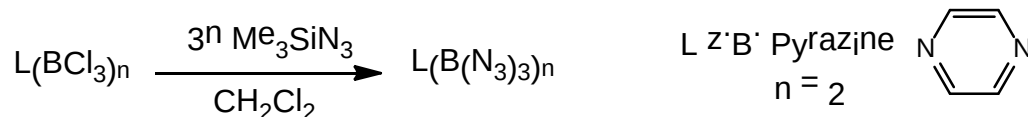
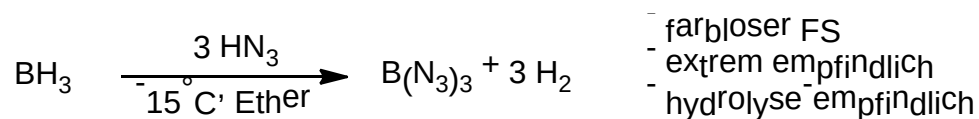
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| Eigenschaft                                  | $\text{H}_3\text{B} \cdot \text{NH}_3$ | $\text{C}_2\text{H}_6$ |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|------------------------|
| Name                                         | Amminboran                             | Ethan                  |
| Zahl der Valenzelektronen                    | 14                                     | 14                     |
| $d(\text{B-N}) / d(\text{C-C}) / \text{\AA}$ | 1.58                                   | 1.54                   |
| polar/unpolar                                | polar                                  | unpolar                |
| Zustand bei RT                               | weißer Feststoff                       | farbloses Gas          |
| m.p. / °C                                    | 104                                    | -183                   |

# Bor-Azide

1954, Synthese von Bortriazid durch Egon Wiberg, Fortführung durch Peter Paetzold



## - Egon Wiberg (1901 – 1975)

- 1951 Professor und Direktor des Instituts für Anorganische Chemie der LMU München.
- Forschung an Be, Mg, **B**, Al
- 1955 mit A. F. Holleman „Lehrbuch der Anorganischen Chemie“

## - Nils Wiberg (1934 – 2007)

- 1972 apl. Prof. an LMU München
- Forschung an Diimin und trans-2-Tetrazen

## - Peter Paetzold (1935 – )

- Dissertation bei E. Wiberg, Habilitation an LMU, Prof. an RWTH Aachen, Borchemie

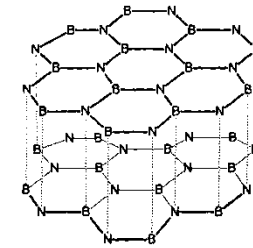
# Bornitride

**Bornitrid (BN),** Drei Modifikationen:

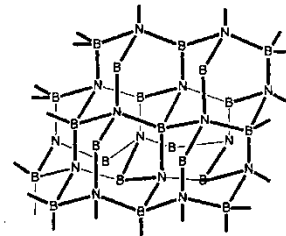
## 1. hexagonales $\alpha$ -BN

graphitähnliche Struktur, Schichten kondensierter  $[B_3N_3]$ -Ringe.

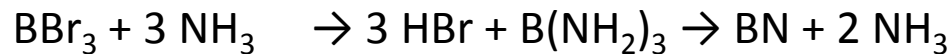
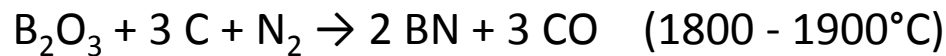
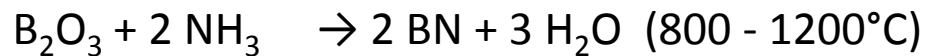
Graphitschichten ABAB auf Lücke, BN Schichten ABAB auf Deckung B über N  
⇒ farblos, nichtleitend, nicht brennbares, hitzebeständiges Schmiermittel.



$\alpha$ -Bornitrid



$\beta$ -Bornitrid

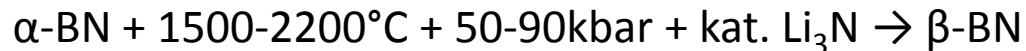


## 2. kubisches $\beta$ -BN (Borazon)

Zinkblende-Struktur analog Diamant. Zweithärtestes Material nach Diamant  
jedoch oxidationsbeständiger. ⇒ Schleifmittel



Schleifstifte mit Borazon



## 3. metastabile Wurtzit-Struktur $\gamma$ -BN

Hexagonale Diamantstruktur

### Härtegrad nach Knoop

Diamand 8800

C-BN 4500

SiC 2700

Korund 2200

Weitere Härteskalen: Mohs, Vickers, ...

# Bornitride

## Bornitrid: Anorganisches-Graphit oder –Diamant ?

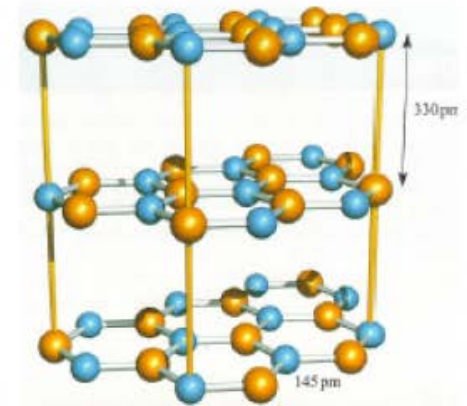
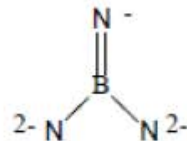
⇒ BN isoelektronisch mit CC ⇒ ‚anorganische Kohlenwasserstoff-Verbindungen‘

| Eigenschaften                | $\alpha$ -BN            | $\beta$ -BN             |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Struktur-Typ                 | Schichten-Graphit       | Diamant                 |
| $d(\text{B-N}) / \text{\AA}$ | 1.446                   | 1.56                    |
| Abstand zwischen Schichte    | 3.33 $\text{\AA}$       | -                       |
| ‚Anorganisches .....?‘       | ‚anorganischer Graphit‘ | ‚anorganischer Diamant‘ |
| elektr. Leitfähigkeit ?      | Isolator                | nein                    |
| Trivialname                  | -                       | Borazon                 |
| Härte                        | Schmiermittel           | Nur Diamant ist härter  |
| Farbe                        | weiß                    |                         |

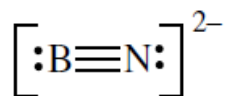
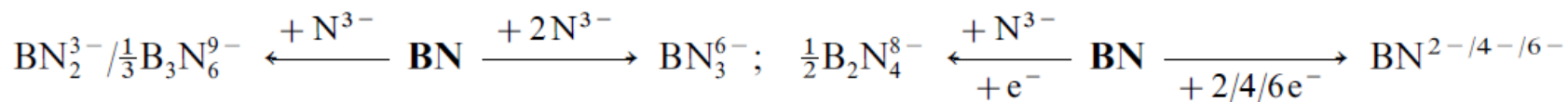
$\gamma$ -BN ist auch bekannt



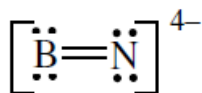
auch bekannt:  
 $[\text{BN}_3]^{6-}$  und  $[\text{B}_2\text{N}_4]^{8-}$



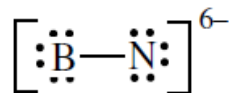
# Nitridoborate



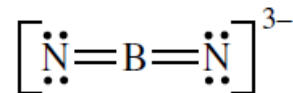
(a)  $\text{BN}^{2-}$



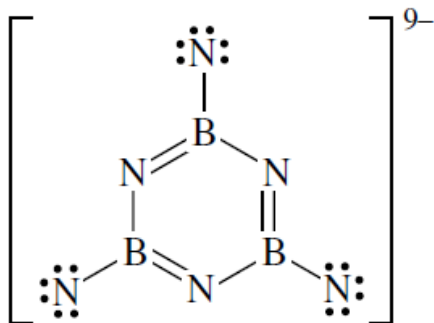
(b)  $\text{BN}^{4-}$



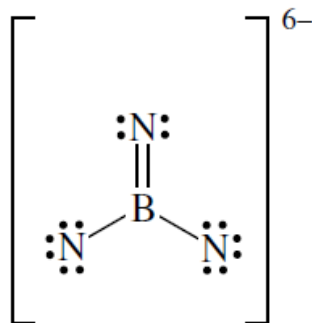
(c)  $\text{BN}^{6-}$



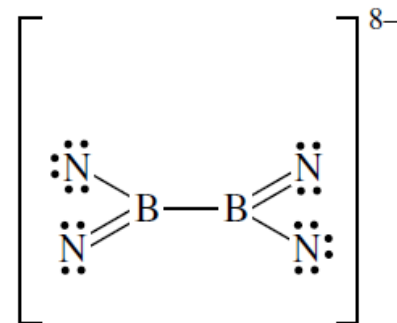
(d)  $\text{BN}_2^{3-}$



(e)  $\text{B}_3\text{N}_6^{9-}$



(f)  $\text{BN}_3^{6-}$



(g)  $\text{B}_2\text{N}_4^{8-}$

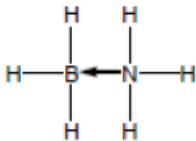
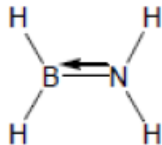
Isoelektronisch zu:  $\text{BO}_3^{3-}, \text{CO}_3^{2-}$

$\text{C}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$

# Bor-Stickstoff Verbindungen

## Amminboran, Aminoboran und Iminoboran

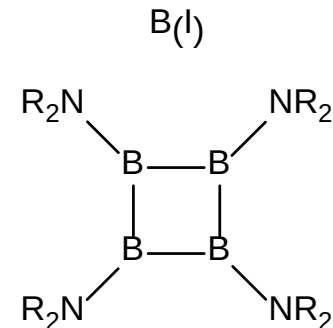
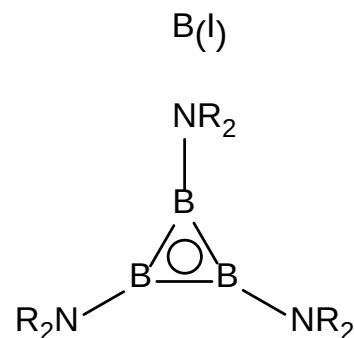
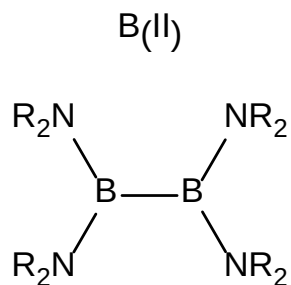
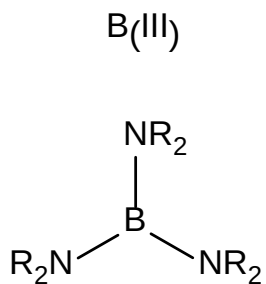
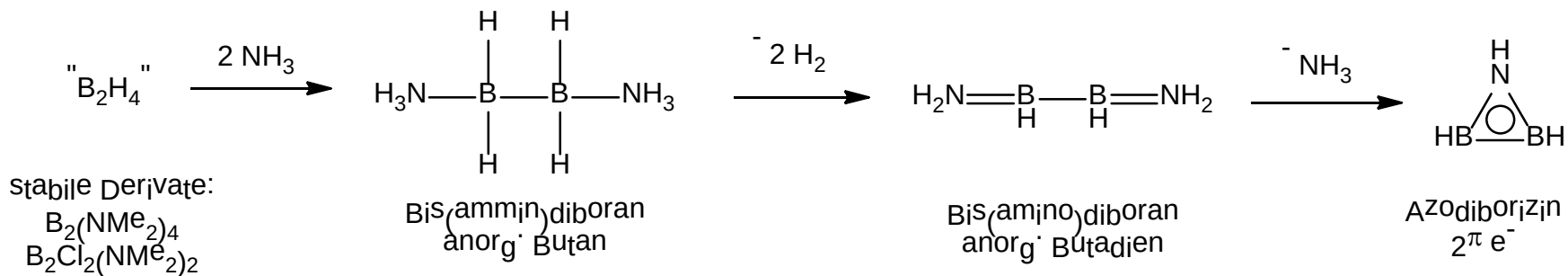
⇒ BN isoelektronisch mit CC ⇒ ‚anorganische Kohlenwasserstoff-Verbindungen‘

| Eigenschaften            | Amminboran                                                                          | Aminoboran                                                                            | Iminoboran                                                                                                                                                      |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| ‚anorganisches.....‘     | ‚anorganisches Ethan‘                                                               | ‚anorganisches Ethen‘                                                                 | ‚anorganisches Ethin‘                                                                                                                                           |
| Beispiel                 | $\text{H}_3\text{BNH}_3$                                                            | $\text{X}_2\text{BNR}_2$                                                              | $\text{XBNR}$                                                                                                                                                   |
| Punktgruppe              | $C_{3v}$                                                                            | $C_{2v}$ (für R = H)                                                                  | $C_{\infty v}$ (für R = H)                                                                                                                                      |
| Anordnung der Atome      | tetraedrische B-Atome<br>tetraedrische N-Atome                                      | trigonal-planar am B-Atom<br>trigonal-planar am N-Atom                                | linear                                                                                                                                                          |
| Allgemeine Eigenschaften | farbloser Feststoff                                                                 | * polymerisiert leicht<br>* $\text{H}_2\text{BNH}_2$ als Monomer instabil             | * $\text{HBNH}$ = sehr instabil<br>* polymerisiert bei RT<br>* kann bicyclische Trimere bilden<br>‚anorganisches Dewar-Benzol‘<br>* normalerweise nicht monomer |
| Reaktivität              |                                                                                     | reaktiver als Ethen                                                                   | reaktiver als Ethin                                                                                                                                             |
|                          |  |  |                                                                            |



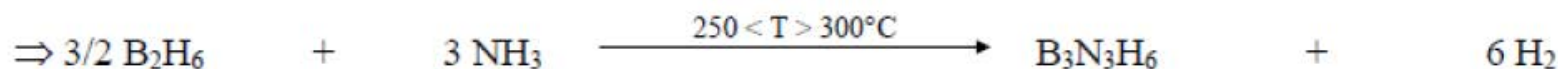
# Bor-Stickstoff Verbindungen

## Diboran-Abkömmlinge

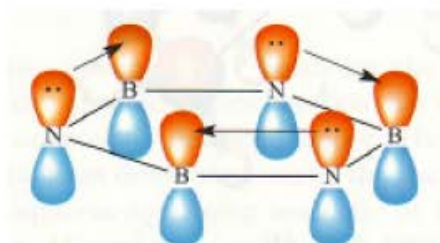
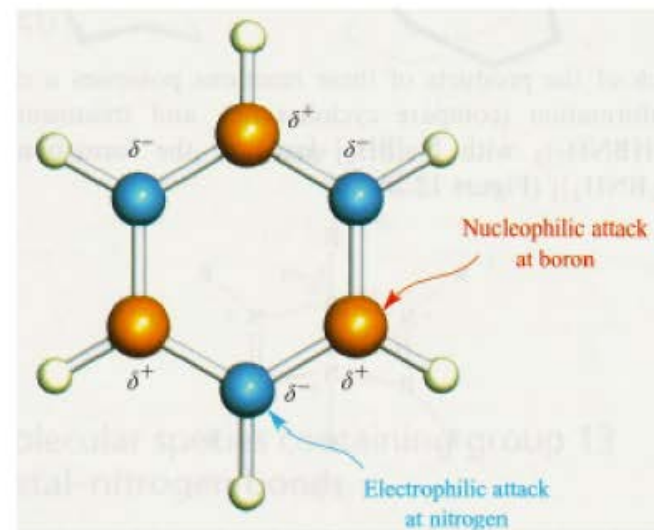


# Bor-Stickstoff Verbindungen

## Borazin



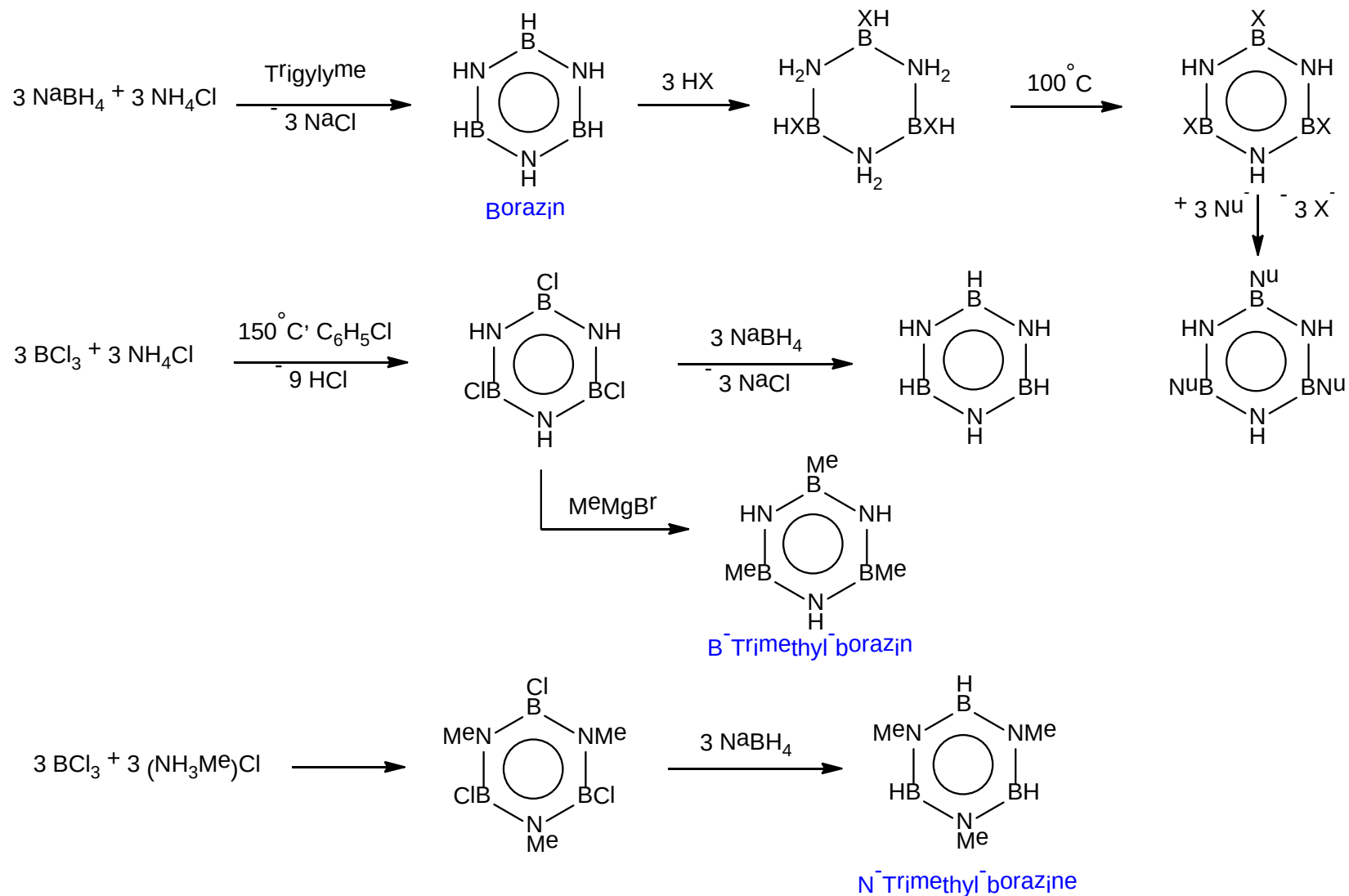
- ⇒ farblose Flüssigkeit
- ⇒ bpt. =  $55^\circ\text{C}$
- ⇒ planarer 6-Ring
- ⇒ trigonal-planare B-Atome bzw. N-Atome
- ⇒ ähnliche physikalische Eigenschaften wie Benzol
- ⇒ ‚anorganisches Benzol‘
- ⇒ alle B-N-Bindungslängen sind gleich im Borazin
- ⇒  $d(\text{B-N}) = 1.436 \text{ \AA}$ ;  $d(\text{C-C}) (\text{Benzol}) = 1.397 \text{ \AA}$
- ⇒ reaktiver als Benzol
- ⇒ isoelektronisch und isostrukturell mit Benzol
- ⇒ addiert leicht 3 äquivalente HX bei RT
- ⇒ ‚gesättigtes anorganisches Cyclohexan‘



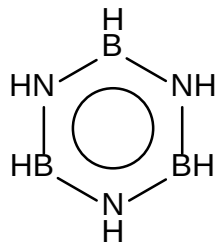
| Eigenschaft                                  | $\text{B}_3\text{N}_3\text{H}_6$ | $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| M / $\text{g mol}^{-1}$                      | 80.5                             | 78.1                   |
| m.p. / $^\circ\text{C}$                      | -57                              | 6                      |
| b.p. / $^\circ\text{C}$                      | 55                               | 80                     |
| $\rho$ / $\text{g cm}^{-3}$ (flüssig @ m.p.) | 0.81                             | 0.81                   |
| Punktgruppe                                  | $D_{3h}$                         | $D_{6h}$               |
| Bindungslängen / $\text{\AA}$                | B-N 1.44                         | C-C 1.42               |
|                                              | B-H 1.20                         | C-H 1.08               |
|                                              | N-H 1.02                         |                        |

# Borazin

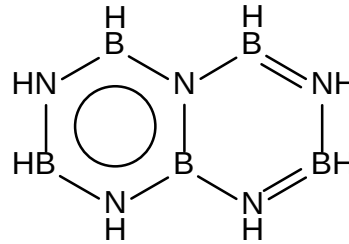
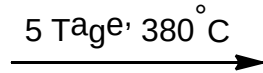
## Alternative Synthesen:



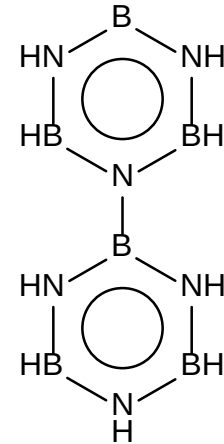
# Borazin



Borazin

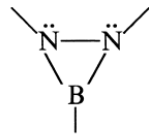


anorganisches Naphtalin

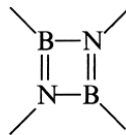


anorganisches Diphenyl

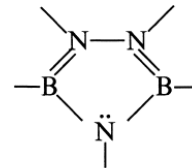
## weitere Bor-Stickstoff Heterocyclen:



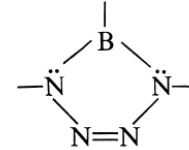
Diazabora-  
cyclopropane



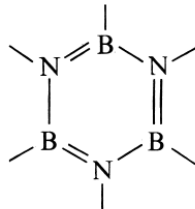
1,3-Diaza-  
2,4-diboretidine



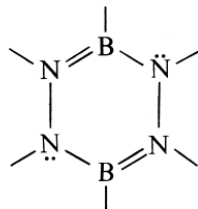
1,2,4-Triaza-  
3,5-diborolidine



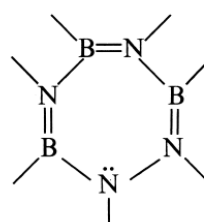
1,4-Dihydro-  
tetrazaborole



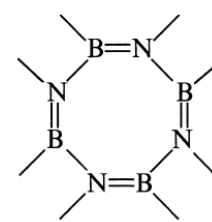
Borazine  
1,3,5-Triaza-  
2,4,6-triborinane



1,2,4,5-Tetraza-  
3,6-diborinane



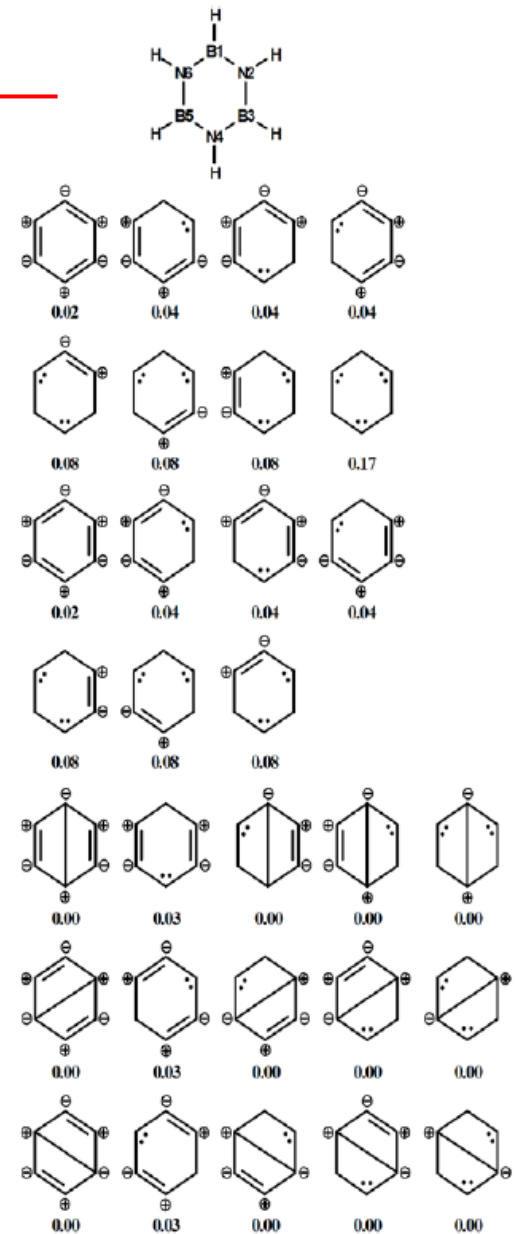
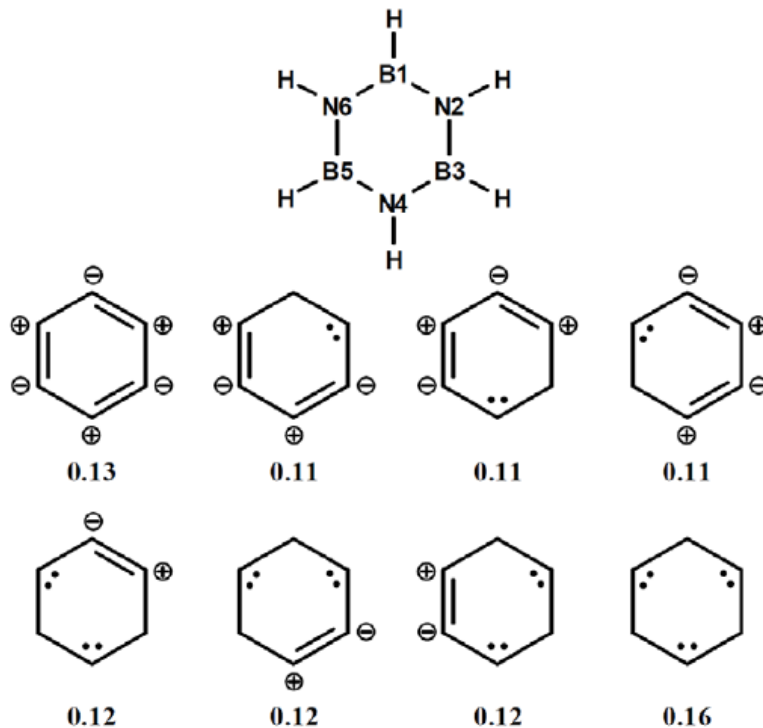
1,2,4,6-Tetraza-  
3,5,7-triborepane



1,3,5,7-Tetraza-  
2,4,6,8-tetraborocane

# Borazin

Delokalisierte VB-Strukturen für Borazin  
(oben: Numerierungsschema,  
unten: VB-Strukturen und Hiberty-Gewichte)

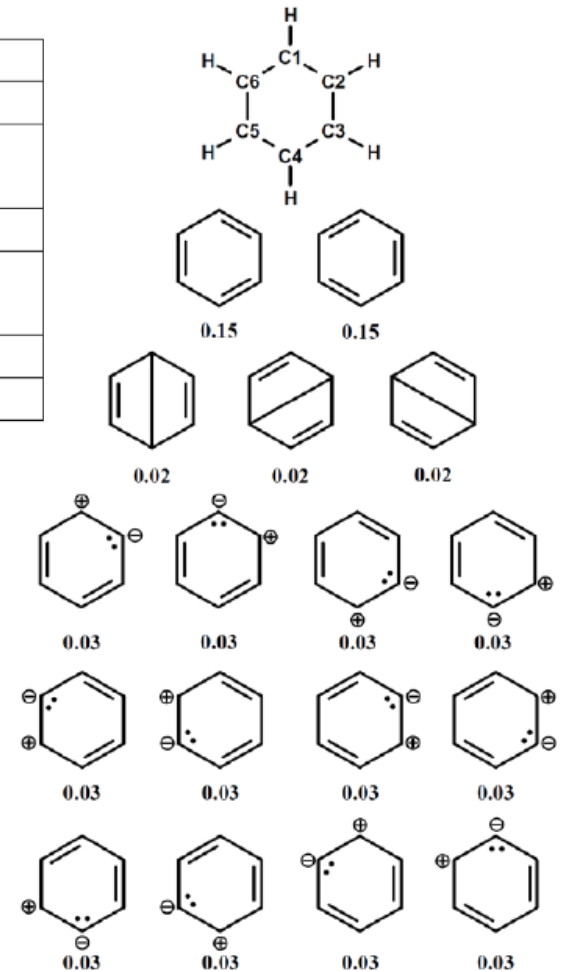


Lokalisierte VB-Strukturen für Borazin  
(oben: Numerierungsschema, unten: VB-Strukturen und Hiberty-Gewichte).

# Borazin

Stabilisierungsenergien (ASE),  $\Delta E = E_{\text{lok.}} - E_{\text{delok.}}$

|                                                      | $\text{B}_3\text{N}_3\text{H}_6$ | $\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ |
|------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| Anzahl lokalisierter Strukturen                      | 8                                | 15                     |
| $-E^{\text{VB}}(\text{lokalisiert}) / \text{a.u.}$   | 240.988085                       | 230.590891             |
| Anzahl delokalisierte Strukturen                     | 30                               | 55                     |
| $-E^{\text{VB}}(\text{delokalisiert}) / \text{a.u.}$ | 241.074396                       | 230.663981             |
| $\Delta E = ASE / \text{kcal mol}^{-1}$              | 54.1                             | 45.8                   |



Ausgewählte, wichtige delokalisierte VB-Strukturen für Benzol  
(oben: Numerierungsschema, unten: VB-Strukturen und Hiberty-Gewichte).

## Borazin

---

(a) Mulliken (Chirgwin-Coulson):  $W_i = \sum_j C_j C_i S_{ij}$  (wobei  $C_i$  und  $C_j$  die Koeffizienten der Wellenfunktionen für die VB-Strukturen **i** und **j** sind, und  $S_{ij}$  die Überlappungsintegrale für die Wellenfunktionen dieser Strukturen),

(b) Löwdin:  $W_i = (C'_i)^2$  wobei  $C'_i$  der Koeffizient der orthonormierten Wellenfunktion für die Struktur **i** ist,

(c) Hiberty:  $W_i = C_i^2 / \sum C_i^2$ . Es ist interessant, an dieser Stelle ebenfalls anzumerken, dass auch die Hiberty-Gewichte indirekt die Größe des Überlappungsintegrals  $S$  berücksichtigen:

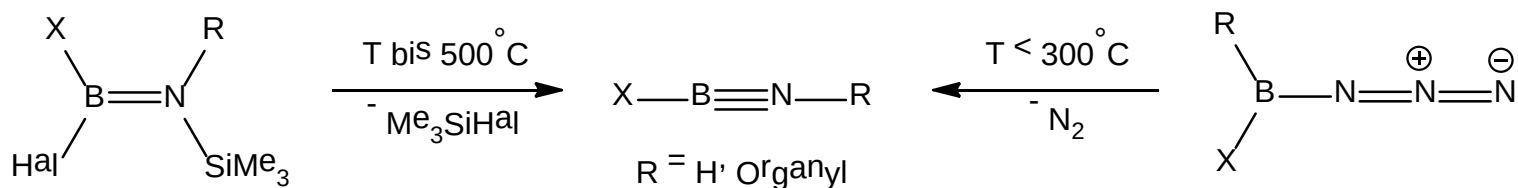
$$\psi = c_1 \psi_1 + c_2 \psi_2$$

$$C_1^2 + C_2^2 + 2 C_1 C_2 S_{12} = 1$$

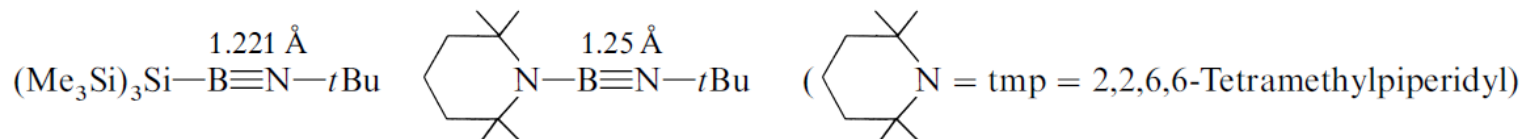
$$C_1^2 + C_2^2 = 1 - 2 C_1 C_2 S_{12}$$

$$w_1 = \frac{c_1^2}{1 - 2c_1 c_2 S_{12}} \approx c_1^2 (1 + 2 c_1 c_2 S_{12})$$

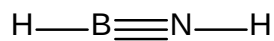
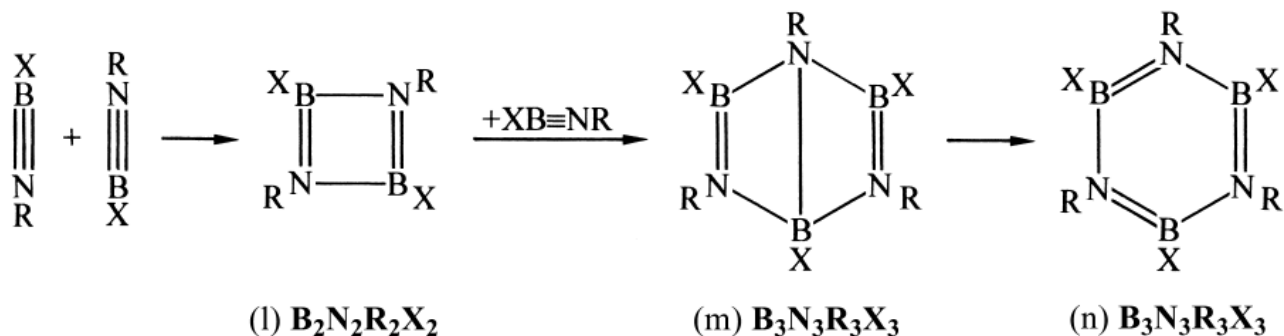
# Iminoborane



## Beispiele:



**Oligomerisierung:** Thermische Stabilisierung falls Substituenten nicht zu sperrig (Me, Et, iPr)

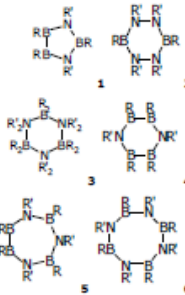
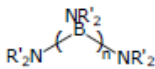


iminoboran

Monomeres Iminoboran wurde in der Matrix durch Photolyse von Aminboran und Abkühlen durch fl. Helium isoliert.



# Bor-Stickstoff Zusammenfassung

| Koordinationszahl                                                                                                         |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4                                                                                                                         | 3                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              | 2                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  |
| <div>Amin-Borane</div> <div><math>R'_3NBR_3</math></div>                                                                  | <div>Borazine</div> <div></div>                                                                                                                                               | <div>Iminoborane</div> <div><math>RB \equiv NR'</math></div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                       |
|                                                                                                                           | <div><div>Aminoborane</div><div><math>(R'_2N)_3B</math></div><div><math>(R'_2N)_2BR</math></div></div> <div><div>Borylamine</div><div><math>(R_2B)_3N</math></div><div><math>(R_2B)_2NR'</math></div></div> <div><math>R'_2NBR_2 \equiv R_2BNR'_2</math></div> | <div>Diaminoborinium-Kationen</div> <div><math>[R'_2N=B=NR'_2]^+</math></div>                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
| <div>Diaza-diboretidine</div> <div></div> | <div>BN-Heterocyclen<sup>1</sup></div> <div></div>                                                                                                                           | <div><div>1 1,3,2,4,5-Diazaatriboroline</div><div>2 1,2,4,5,3,6-Tetrazadiborinane</div><div>3 1,3,5,2,4,6-Triazatriborinane</div><div>4 1,4,2,3,5,6-Diazaetetraborinane</div><div>5 1,3,5,2,4,6,7-Triazetetraborepine</div><div>6 1,3,5,7,2,4,6,8-Tetrazetetraborodine</div></div> |
| <div>Borat-Anionen</div> <div><math>[B(NCO)_4]^-</math><br/><math>[B(NCS)_4]^-</math></div>                               | <div>Polyaminopolyborane</div> <div></div>                                                                                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |
| <div>Boronium-Kationen</div> <div><math>[R'_2N)_nBD_{4-n}]^{(3-n)+}</math></div>                                          | <div><math>[R'_2NBX_2]^+</math></div>                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    |

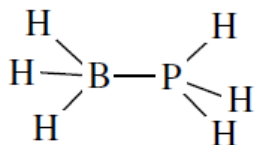
<sup>1</sup> Hier ist nur eine willkürliche Auswahl wiedergegeben; weiterführende Monographien siehe [14].

<sup>1</sup> Hier ist nur eine willkürliche Auswahl wiedergegeben; weiterführende Monographien siehe [14].

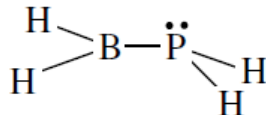
| Bindung                   | d [pm] | %  | Bindung                   | d [pm] | %  |
|---------------------------|--------|----|---------------------------|--------|----|
| C—C                       | 154    | 0  | B—N                       | 158    | 0  |
| C $\cdots$ C <sup>1</sup> | 140    | 8  | B $\cdots$ N <sup>1</sup> | 144    | 9  |
| C=C                       | 133    | 13 | B=N                       | 141    | 11 |
| C $\equiv$ C              | 118    | 23 | B $\equiv$ N <sup>2</sup> | 126    | 29 |

# Bor-Phosphor Verbindungen

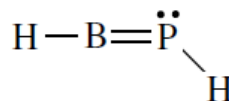
Gleiche Elektronegativitäten (EN B/N/P = 2.0/3.0/2.1) → weniger polare Bindungen!



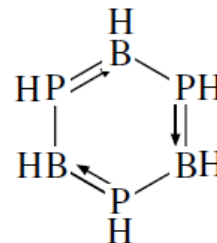
**Phosphanboran**  
( $d_{BP} = 1.93 \text{ \AA}$ )



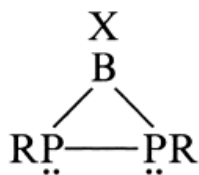
**Phosphinoboran**  
(„Phosphanylboran“)  
( $d_{BP} = 1.89 \pm 0.05 \text{ \AA}$ )



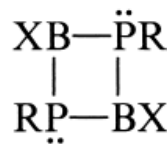
**Phosphiminoboran**  
(„Phosphandiylboran“)  
( $d_{BP} \text{ ca. } 1.75 \text{ \AA}$ )



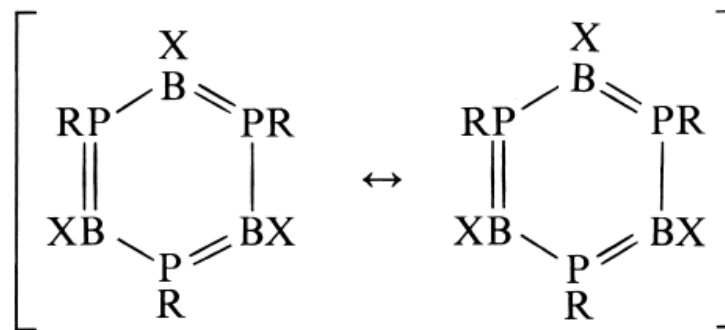
**Borphosphin**  
( $d_{BP} \text{ ca. } 1.84 \text{ \AA}$ )



**Diphosphaborirane**



**Diphosphadiboretane**

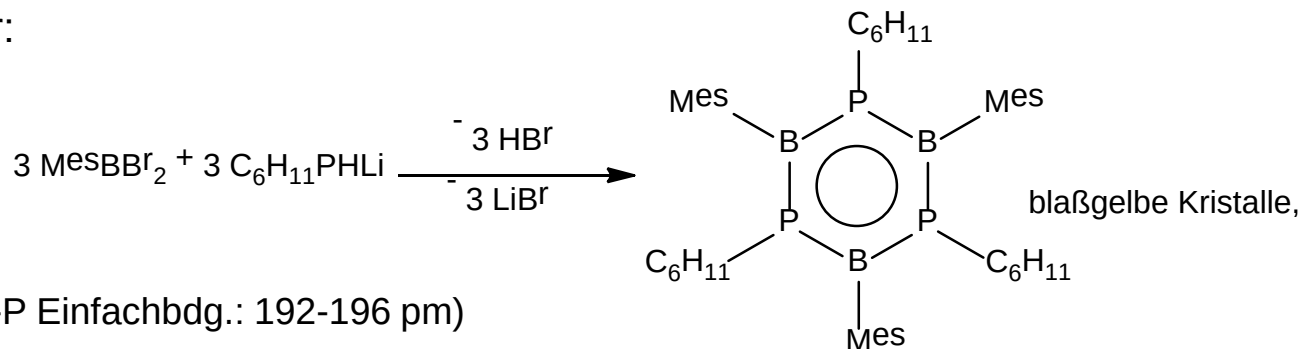


**Borphosphine („Triphosphatriborine“)**

z.B. R = Ph, X = Mes

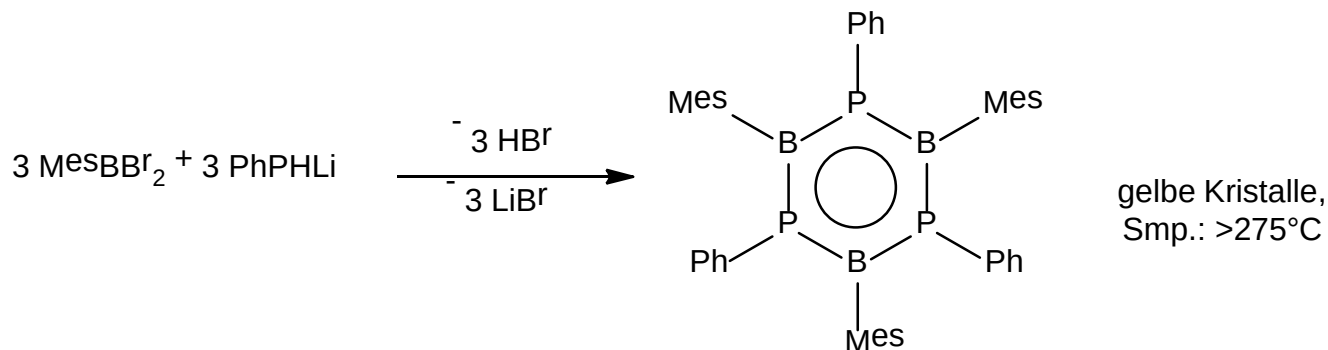
# Bor-Phosphor Verbindungen

1987, Philip Power:

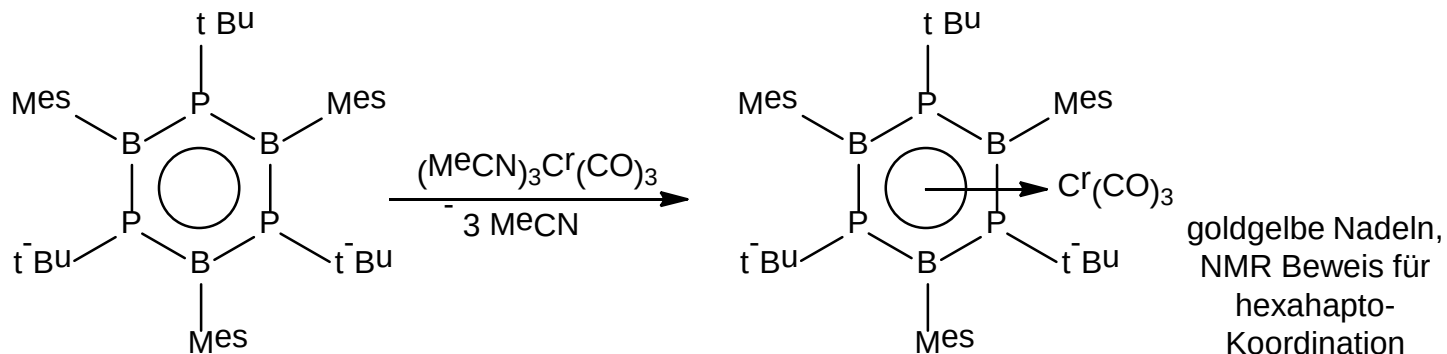


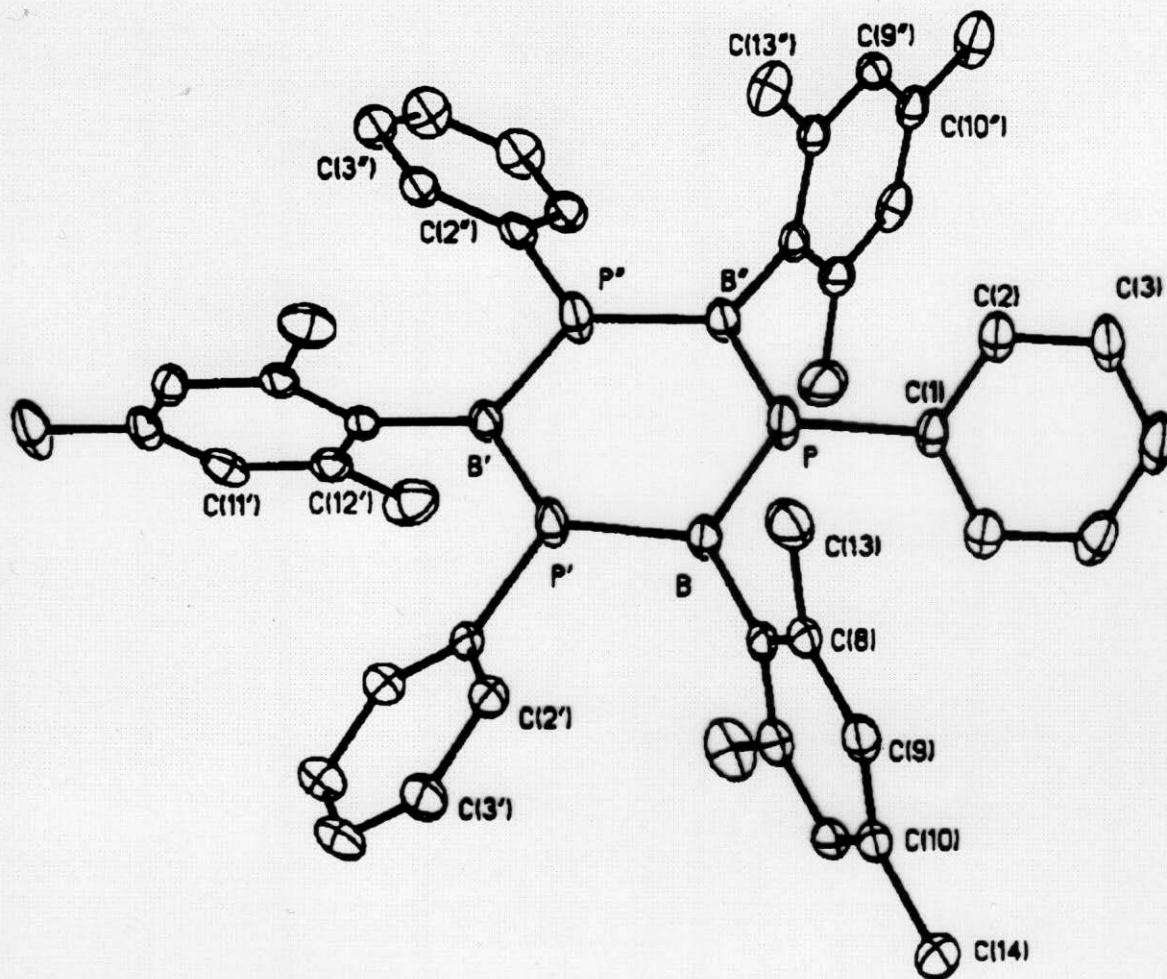
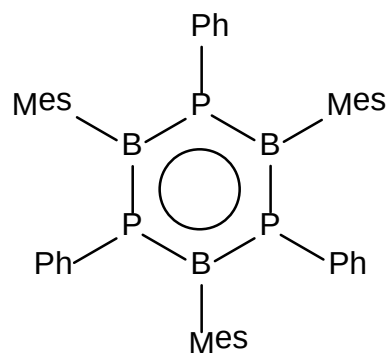
- planar
- $d(\text{B-P}) = 184 \text{ pm}$  (B-P Einfachbdg.: 192-196 pm)
- $\delta^{31}\text{P} = 51.9 \text{ ppm}$
- $\delta^{11}\text{B} = 52.6 \text{ ppm}$  (breit)

1989



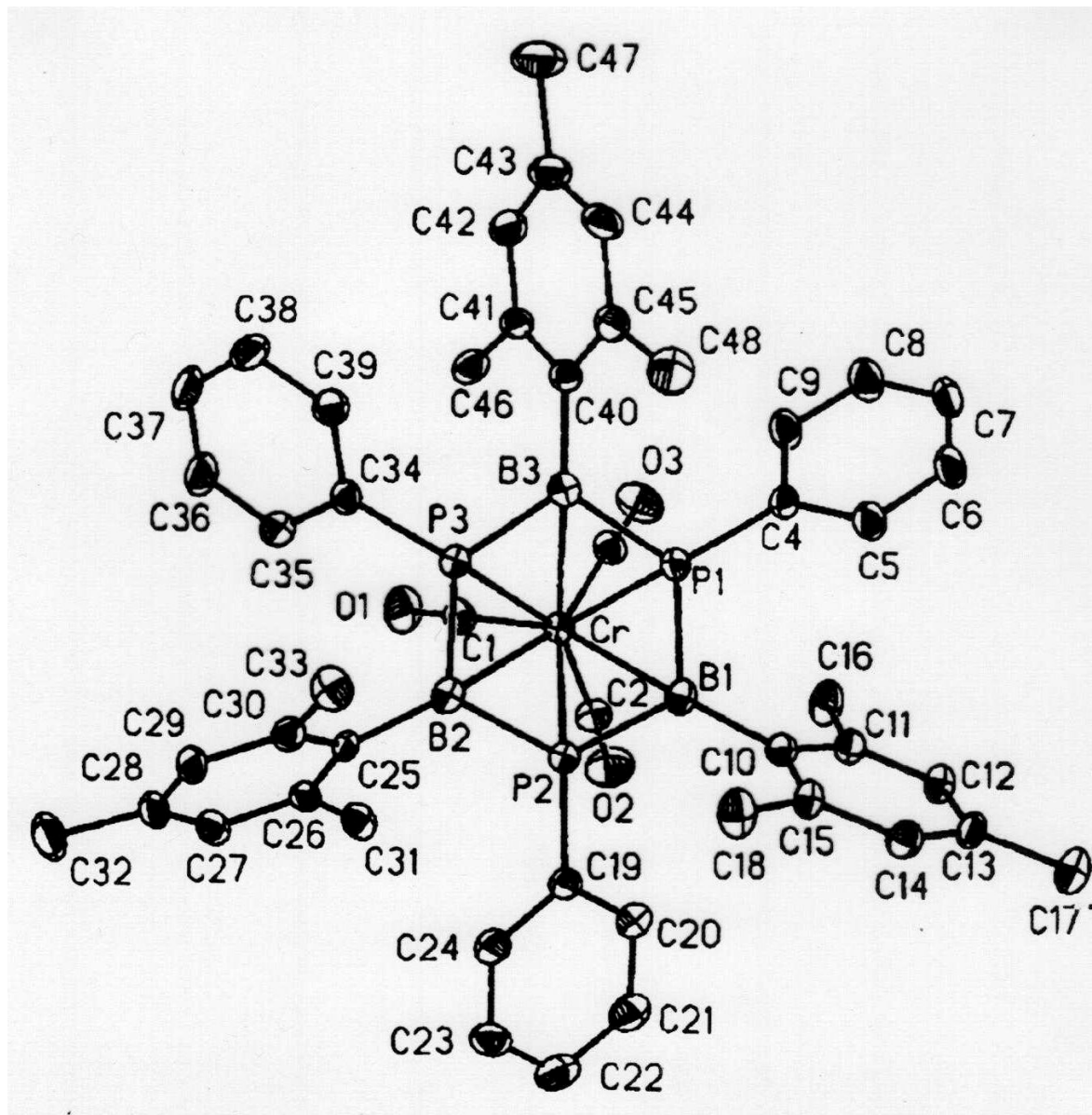
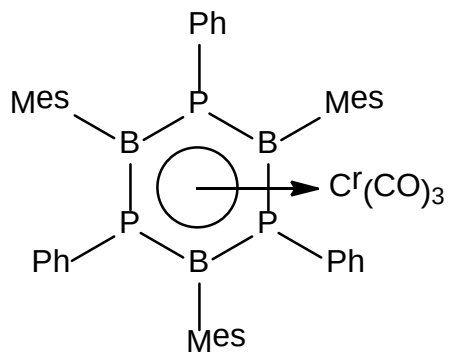
1993, Nöth/Paine:





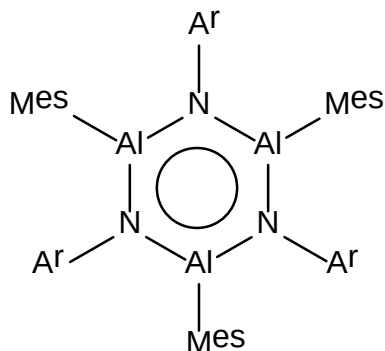
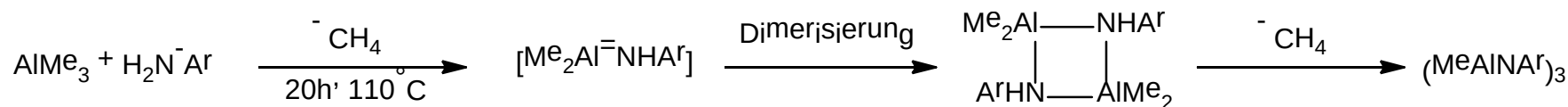
**Figure 1.** Computer-generated thermal ellipsoid plot of **1** (at 30% probability level). Important bond distances (Å) and angles (deg) are P–B = 1.839 (3), P–B'' = 1.845 (2), B–P' = 1.844 (4), P–C(1) = 1.802 (3), B–C(7) = 1.567 (3), B–P–B'' = 124.5 (2), B–P–C(1) = 118.3 (1), C(1)–P–B'' = 115.5 (1), P–B–P' = 114.9 (1), C(7)–B–P' = 122.0 (2), and P–B–C(7) = 123.1 (2).

# Bor-Phosphor Verbindungen

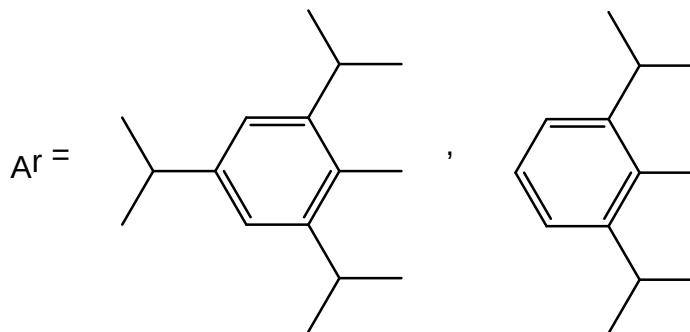


# Aluminium-Stickstoff Verbindungen

Iminoalane bilden in der Regel Käfigverbindungen, aber bei Wahl des richtigen Substituenten einen 6-gliedrigen Ring

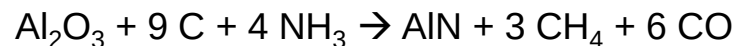


- planar
- Al-N: 170 pm
- $\angle(\text{NAlN})$ :  $115^\circ$
- $\angle(\text{AlNAl})$ :  $125^\circ$



## Aluminiumnitrid (AlN)

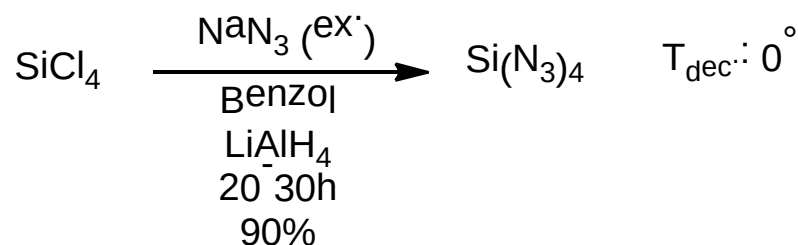
ist ein weißer brennbarer, aber schwer entzündbarer pulverförmiger Feststoff mit ammoniakartigem Geruch, der sich in Wasser zersetzt. Er kristallisiert in der Wurtzit-Struktur und ist ein III-V Halbleiter.



# Silicium-Stickstoff Verbindungen

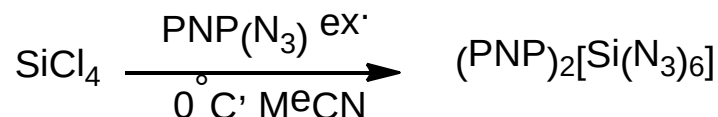
## Siliciumazide

1954:

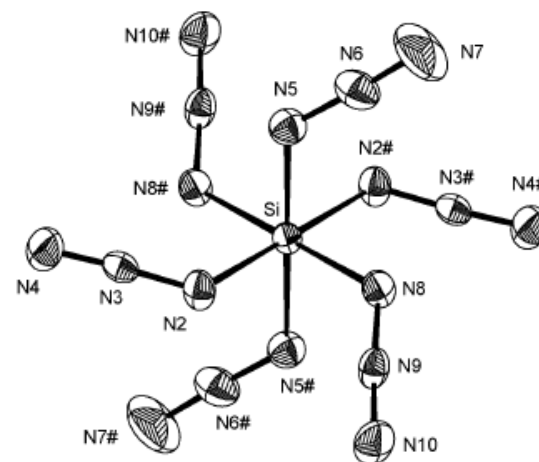


H<sub>3</sub>Si(N<sub>3</sub>)      sonst nur organische Silane z.B. TMS<sup>-</sup>N<sub>3</sub>

2002:



## Hexaazido-silikat Anion

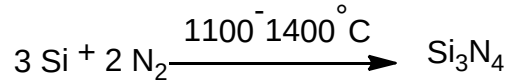


**Figure 1.** DIAMOND plot of the anion  $[\text{Si}(\text{N}_3)_6]^{2-}$  in **1** (view down the pseudo- $S_6$  axis). Thermal ellipsoids are set at the 50% probability level. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles (deg): Si–N2 1.866(1), Si–N5 1.881(1), Si–N8 1.867(1), N2–N3 1.198(2), N3–N4 1.144(2), N5–N6 1.201(2), N6–N7 1.144(2), N8–N9 1.207(2), N9–N10 1.146(2), Si–N2–N3 126.5(1), Si–N5–N6 122.6(1), Si–N8–N9 121.9(1), N2–Si–N5 90.16(6), N2–Si–N8 89.32(6), N5–Si–N8 90.30(6), N2–N3–N4 175.3(2), N5–N6–N7 176.4(2), N8–N9–N10 176.1(2).

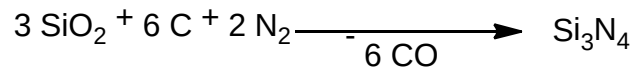
# Silicium-Stickstoff Verbindungen

## Siliciumnitrid

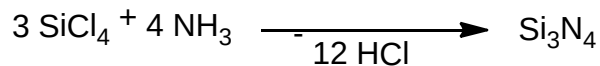
### Nitridierungsverfahren:



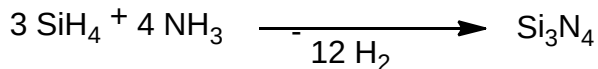
### Carbothermisches Reduktionsverfahren:



### Dampfverfahren:



### Gasphasenabscheidung:



DT Swiss Kugellager basierend auf dem nicht-oxidischen keramischen Material Silicium Nitrid ( $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$ ) welches extrem widerstandsfähig, abnutzungs- und korrosionsresistent ist.

- Beständig gegen viele Metallschmelzen, Säuren (Ausnahme HF).
- Basen greifen  $\text{Si}_3\text{N}_4$  unter  $\text{NH}_3$  Bildung an
- Passivierung durch Sauerstoff ( $\rightarrow \text{SiO}_2$ ) bei höheren Temperaturen

$\alpha\text{-Si}_3\text{N}_4$

trigonal,  $3.17 \text{ g ccm}^{-1}$   
<  $1500^\circ \text{ C}$

$\beta\text{-Si}_3\text{N}_4$

hexagonal,  $3.20 \text{ g ccm}^{-1}$   
>  $1500^\circ \text{ C}$

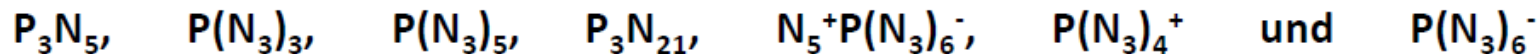
$\gamma\text{-Si}_3\text{N}_4$

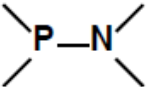
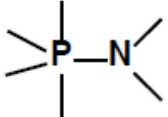
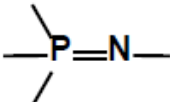
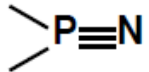
kubisch, technisches Endprodukt  
 $\sim 3.90 \text{ g ccm}^{-1}$   
Sintern bei  $\text{N}_2$  Überdruck (2000bar)



# Phosphor-Stickstoff Verbindungen

Bekannte binäre P-N-Verbindungen:



| P-N single bonds                                                                            |                                                                                             | P=N double bonds                                                                            |                                                                                              | P≡N triple bonds                                                                              |                                                                                               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| phosphazanes                                                                                |                                                                                             | phosphazenes                                                                                |                                                                                              | phosphazines                                                                                  |                                                                                               |
| P(+3)                                                                                       | P(+5)                                                                                       | P(+3)                                                                                       | P(+5)                                                                                        | P(+3)                                                                                         | P(+5)                                                                                         |
|                                                                                             |                                                                                             |                                                                                             |                                                                                              |                                                                                               |                                                                                               |
| Amino-phosphane                                                                             | Amino-phosphorane                                                                           | Imino-phosphane                                                                             | Imino-phosphorane                                                                            | Nitrido-phosphane                                                                             | Nitrido-phosphorane                                                                           |
| e.g.<br> | e.g.<br> | e.g.<br> | e.g.<br> | e.g.<br> | e.g.<br> |

Nitridophosphate z.B.  $Li_7PN_4$ ,  $Ca_2PN_3$ : → AK Schnick

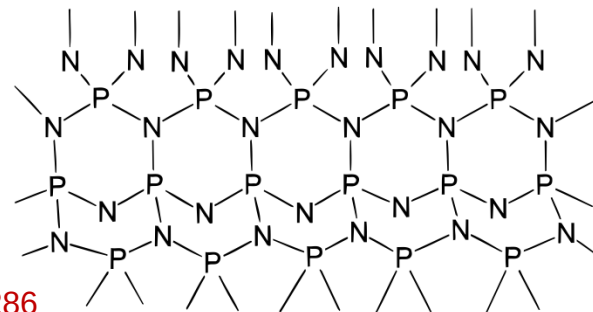
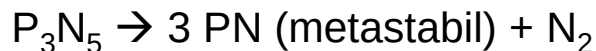
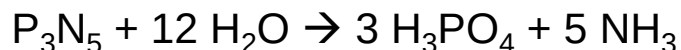
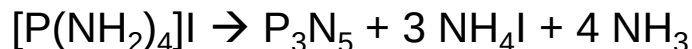
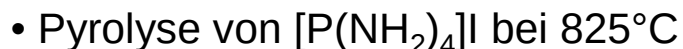
# Phosphor-Stickstoff Verbindungen

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- Triphosphorpentanitrid ist das Endglied der Kondensation von Nitridophosphaten
- unlöslicher, farbloser, geschmackloser Feststoff
- 2 Modifikationen ( $\alpha$  moniklin,  $\gamma$  orthorhombisch Hochdruck- und Hochtemperaturform)

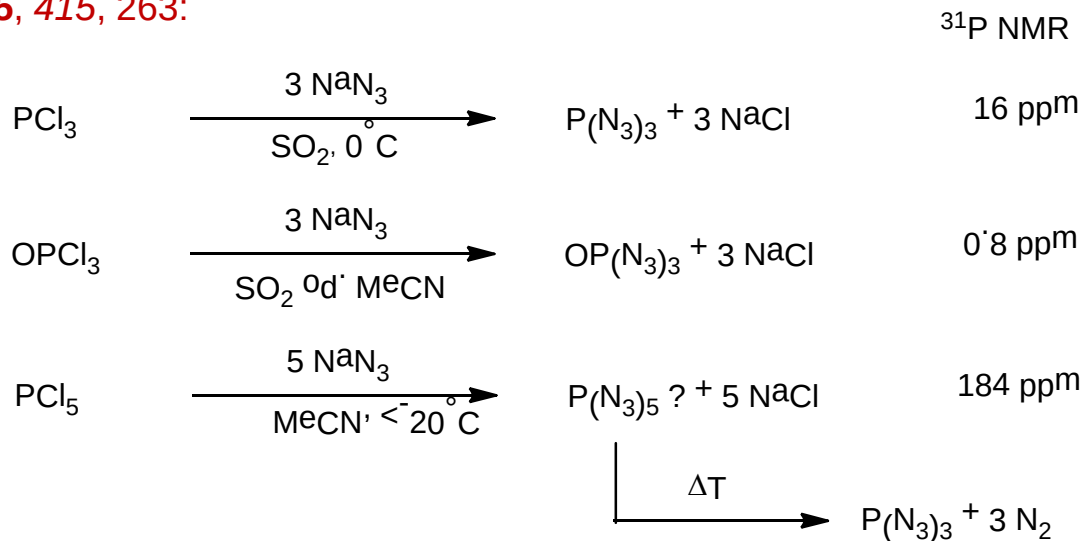
## Synthesen:



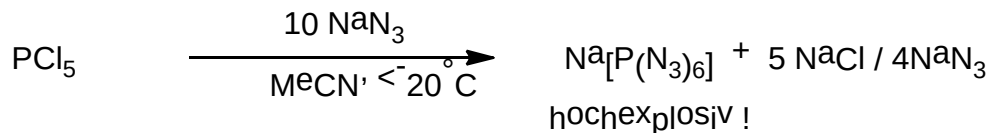
# Phosphor-Stickstoff Verbindungen

## Phosphorazide

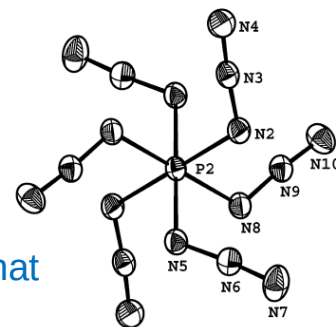
Buder, ZAAC, 1975, 415, 263:



anionisch:



## Hexaazido-phosphat



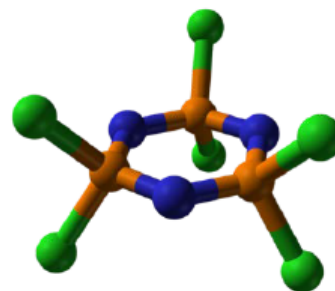
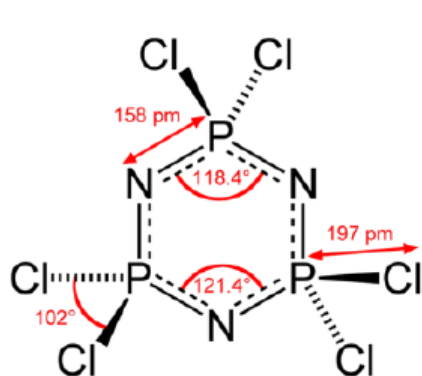
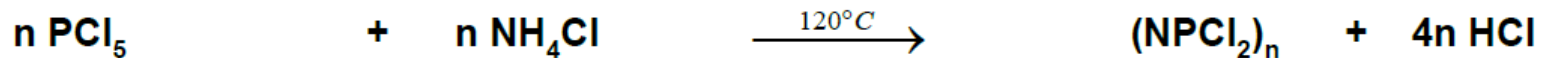
**Figure 2.** Projection of the  $[\text{P}(\text{N}_3)_6]^-$  anion in 2 down the  $S_2$  axis. The P2 atom is located at a center of inversion. Thermal ellipsoids are set at the 50% probability level. Bond lengths (Å) and angles (deg): P2–N2 1.8121(12), P2–N5 1.8040(12), P2–N8 1.8071(12), N2–N3 1.2290(18), N5–N6 1.2254(17), N8–N9 1.2282(17), N3–N4 1.1325(18), N6–N7

Mittlerweile:  $\text{N}_5[\text{P}(\text{N}_3)_6]$  91% N !!!

Angew. Chem. 2004, 116, 5027

Portius et al., Inorg. Chem. 2008, 47, 12004.

# Phosphor-Stickstoff Verbindungen



Phosphornitrilchlorid-Trimer,  $(\text{NPCl}_2)_3$

