by Brewer and Haber,1 who have studied the equilibria of linear and cyclic dimethylpolysilazanes at elevated temperatures and pressures and found that the tendency of ring formation is larger in the silazanes than in siloxanes.

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CHIKUSA-KU, NAGOYA, JAPAN

[CONTRIBUTION FROM THE DEPARTMENTS OF CHEMISTRY OF THE KANSAS STATE COLLEGE AND THE UNIVERSITY OF CONNECTICUT

The Vibrational Spectra and Thermodynamic Functions of Lead Tetramethyl, Tin Tetramethyl and Germanium Tetramethyl

By Ellis R. Lippincott^{1a} and Marvin C. Tobin^{1b}

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The Raman and infrared spectra of Pb(CH₂)₄, Sn(CH₃)₄ and Ge(CH₃)₄ are given and compared with earlier investigations. The spectra have been used to make a detailed assignment of frequencies to the normal modes of vibration and to calculate values of C_p , $(H^0 - E_0^0)/T$, $-(F^0 - E_0^0)/T$, and S^1 from 300 to 1500 °K. Heat of combustion measurements were made on Pb(CH₃)₄ and Sn(CH₃)₄ and the results used to calculate the free energy of formation, the enthalpy of formation and entropy of formation at several temperatures for both compounds.

Introduction

While the tetramethyl compounds of the elements of the fourth group have come in for considerable spectroscopic study, there are still uncertainties in the assignments of their modes of vibration. These uncertainties stem in main from the facts that, one, the data in the literature are incomplete, and that, two, no one worker has carried through a complete study of a number of these compounds. The authors, having had at their disposal Raman spectrographs of high speed and resolving power, and infrared equipment covering a wide spectral range, felt that a re-examination of the infrared and Raman spectra of germanium, tin and lead tetramethyls would help to clear up some of the difficulties.²⁻⁷

The assignment of frequencies made from the spectra of these compounds was used to calculate their thermodynamic functions.

Preparations.-The sample of Pb(CH₃)₄ was supplied by Dr. Charles E. Waring of the Chemistry Department, University of Connecticut. After fractional distillation under vacuum, this sample had a b.p. 109° at 720 mm

Tin tetramethyl was prepared by slowly adding SnCl₄ to CH₄MgI in ethyl ether solution. The product was fractionated with a simple Vigreux column, washed with NaF solution, then with cold water and then with concentrated H₂SO₄. After careful fractionation, the product boiled at 78.3° at 740 mm., n^{21} D 1.4393, yield 45%.

Germanium tetramethyl was prepared by very slowly adding GeCl to CH₃MgI in *n*-butyl ether solvent. The Ge(CH₃)₄ was distilled off, washed with cold, concentrated H_2SO_4 , and fractionated in a good micro-column, b.p. 44.3° at 740 mm.; n^{20} D 1.3882. An alternate preparation with ethyl ether solvent was found to give a 10% yield as compared with a 40% yield in *n*-butyl ether solvent. **Raman Spectra**.—The Raman spectra of $Pb(CH_a)_i$ and

 $Sn(CH_3)_4$, in the liquid state, were obtained using a Zeiss 3-prism instrument in the spectroscopy laboratory at the

Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The instrument had a camera lens aperture of F/4.5, and a plate factor at 4500 Å. of 30 Å./mm. Excitation was accomplished using six General Electric AH-2 arcs filtered with 10 mm. of saturated NaNO₂ and Rhodamine DGN-extra (0.01 g./l.). The excitation unit has been described elsewhere.⁸

All Raman spectra were taken at 25°. Exposure times varied from 30 to 90 minutes. Semi-quantitative depolarization factors were determined by a single exposure method making use of a split polaroid and a half-wave plate. The split polaroid had the plane of polarization of one half perpendicular to that of the other half, and was used to split the Raman beam, which was excited by radiation from a given direction, into parallel and perpendicular components. The half-wave plate was placed behind that half of the polaroid which transmitted the parallel component. Its function was to rotate the plane of polarization of the parallel component into that of the perpendicular component. In this way, unequal polarization of one component over the other by the spectrograph was avoided.

Other Raman spectra of Sn(CH₃)₄, and Raman spectra of $Ge(CH_3)_4$, were obtained using a Hilger E 612 glass spectrograph at the University of Connecticut. This instrument had a camera aperture of F/5.7. Exposure times varied from 3 to 15 minutes. These short exposure times are to be attributed to the efficiency of the Hilger excitation unit, which has MgO reflectors.⁹ The filters used were as described above. All spectra were taken on Kodak 103 a I plates. The plates were read with a travelling microscope, and the lines converted to wave numbers with a cali-bration curve made from iron arc readings. The dimmer lines were read from an enlarged print made on Kodak Fast Projection Standard photographic paper. Finally, the positions of a few very dim lines were estimated, with the aid of a magnifier, by visually examining the plate against a diffusely lighted background.

The observed Raman spectra of $Pb(CH_3)_4$, $Sn(CH_3)_4$ and $Ge(CH_3)_4$, are given in Tables I, II and III, respectively, along with those reported by other workers.^{1,5,6} Our spectra differ from those of previous workers in several respects. First, we observe lines not reported by other workers and, in some cases, do not observe lines reported by them as being strong. Second, we observe some lines in different positions than reported by previous workers. Third, we have resolved a number of lines reported as singlets, into doublets. The Raman spectra reported by us for Pb-(CH3)4 differ from the data of Duncan and Murray, and Siebert, mainly in that we find a number of lines which they fail to observe, namely, the weak lines at 634, 700, 1019, 1300, 1400, 1544, and 1622 cm. $^{-1}$. The line observed at

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^{(2) (}a) A. B. F. Duncan and J. W. Murray, J. Chem. Phys., 2, 146, 642 (1934); (b) R. K. Sheline and K. S. Pitzer, ibid., 18, 595 (1950).

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⁽⁵⁾ G. Pai, Proc. Roy. Soc. (London), 149A, 29 (1935).

⁽⁶⁾ H. Siebert, Z. anorg. Chem., 263, 82 (1950).

⁽⁷⁾ H. Siebert, ibid., 268, 177 (1952).

1439 cm. $^{-1}$ by Siebert was found by us to lie at 1450 cm. $^{-1}$. That these lines are due to more effective excitation, rather than to impurities, is indicated by the coincidence of these weak lines with infrared bands given by us and others.

	TABLE I	
Raman Fr	EQUENCIES FOR P	b(CH ₃)4 in См. ⁻¹
Duncan and Murray	Siebert	This work
130 s. (depol.)	136 (20 v.b.)	130 s., v. br. (depol.) (117-160)
460 v.s. (pol.)	46 0 (10)	459 v.s. (pol.)
473 m. (depol.)	472(10)	478 v.s. (depol.)
577 v.w.		590 v.w.
		634 v.w.
		700 v.w.
767 w.	771 (2 v.b.)	767 m., br.
930 v.w.		930 w., br.
		1019 w.
1155 m. (depol.)	1151 (10)	1154 v.s. (depol.)
1170 m.(pol.)	1167(10)	1170 v.s.(pol.)
		1300 v.w.
		1400 w., br.
	1439 (0b.)	1450 w., br.
		1544 v.w.
		1622 w.
2292 w.		2292 v.w.
2918 s. (pol.)	2920(4)	2924 v.s. (pol.)
2999 s.	3001 (1b.)	2996 v.s. (depol.)
3679 v.w.		Extremely dim unre-
3755 v.w.		solved lines 3600-4000

TABLE II

	RAMAN	FREQUENCIES F	or $Sn(CH_3)_4$ in Cm. ⁻¹
	Pai	Siebert	This work
152	s.	151 (12v.b.)	150 (10v.b.)
262	m.		(136-172)
506	v.s. (pol.)	506 (10)	507 (10) pol.
526	m.	525(8)	532 (10), 662 (0) br.
952	v.w.	769 (1b.)	772(2)
1046	v.w.		1053 (1)
1200	s.	1197 (10b.)	1194 (10)
1262	v.w.	120	05 (10) pol., 1346 (1), 1400 (2)
		1434 (2b.)	1451 (2)
2915	m.	2909 (8b.)	2912 (6) pol.
2979	m.	2982 (6b.)	2988 (5)
			Dim line at about 3900

TABLE III

RAMAN FREQUENCIES FOR $Ge(CH_3)_4$ in Cm.⁻¹

	a contraction a con	• • • • (• • • • •) • • • •	÷
Siebert	This work	Siebert	This work
189 (12 v.b.)	$175 \ 10$	1445 (4b.)	1437(1)
	$195 \int 10^{-10}$		1878(0)
560(10)	558 (10)		2030(0)
599 (6b.)	595 (9)		2223(0)
806 (3)	825 (0)		2460(1)
	1145(2)		2495(1)
	1 234 (4)	2907 (8)	2907(10)
1243 (3b.)	1247(4)	2971 (8b.)	2978 (10)
	1331(1)		
	1400(1) ·		

Our Raman spectrum of Sn(CH₃)₄ differs from that of Pai in two ways, in that we report lines not given by him, and he reports lines not observed in our work. The line given by Pai at 262 cm.⁻¹ has not been observed by us, even though our methods of preparation were the same, with the exception of the washing with NaF solution. Siebert did not observe 262 cm.⁻¹ in a sample prepared using Sn–Na

INFRARED SPECTRA	a of Lead T	'ETRAMETHYL IN CM.
Liquid or gas (Sheline and Pitzer)	Gas (Kettering and Sleator)	Liquid or gas (This work)
(chenne and rieser)	(Acadest)	(The other)
170 ()		470(P)
470 s. (gas)		4/8(Q) v.s. (gas)
	659	460(R)
760 ()	008 w.	765 (
709 v.s. (gas)	774 W.	705 v.s. (gas)
931 w.	937 W.	930 w.
1022 w.	1032 w.	1017 w.
1051 v.w.		
1067 m.		
1122 s.		
1140		
1147 s. (gas)		1148 s.
1162		
	1169 s.	1166 sh.
1296 m.	1305 m.	1295 w.
1392 m. (gas)	1381 w.	1400 s.
1453 m. (gas)	1462 s.	1448 v.s.
1618 m.		1624 m.
1922 m.	1925 w.	1920 w.
2108 v.w.	2170 w.	
2290 m.		2295 m.
2910 s. (gas)		2920 v.s.
2982 s. (gas)	2980 s.	3000 v.s.
2992		
3380 v.w.		
3770 w.	3700 w.	
4050 w.	3.00	
4100 w		
4360 w	4400 w	
1000 111	1100 11.	

TABLE IV

alloy, but did observe it when his sample was prepared using the Grignard reaction. We feel, along with Siebert, that the lines at 262, 952 and 1262 cm.⁻¹ reported by Pai are due to an impurity.¹⁰ Our table of Raman lines lists several lines not reported by Pai or Siebert. Since all of these lines can be assigned to fundamental, combination or overtones, we feel that these resulted from our highly efficient excitation unit.

We were able to resolve the intense line, given at 1200 cm.⁻¹ by Pai and at 1197 cm.⁻¹ by Siebert, into two lines at 1194 and 1205 cm.⁻¹. The latter line was polarized. The broad band observed by us at 136–172 cm.⁻¹ showed signs of being partly resolved.

The only previously reported Raman spectrum of Ge-(CH₃)₄ is that of Siebert. We report all the lines given by him, and a number of new lines in addition. We again attribute this to our more efficient excitation unit. The medium line reported by him at 806 cm.⁻¹ we find to be a very weak line at 825 cm.⁻¹. We have resolved the 1243 cm.⁻¹ band of Siebert into two lines at 1243 and 1247 cm.⁻¹. By using a narrow slit setting on our spectrograph, we have definitely resolved the 189 cm.⁻¹ band of Siebert into two bands, lying at 175 and 195 cm.⁻¹.

It is noteworthy that $Pb(CH_3)_4$, $Sn(CH_3)_4$ and $Ge(CH_3)_4$ all show a weak line in the vicinity of 1400 cm.⁻¹ in our work, while no previous workers report this line. We have assigned this to the ν_6 degenerate mode of vibration.

signed this to the v_6 degenerate mode of vibration. Infrared Spectra.—The infrared spectra were taken on two instruments. At the Spectroscopy Laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology a modified Perkin– Elmer model 12B spectrometer with KBr and thallium bronide-iodide prisms was used to obtain spectra in the region 13-40 μ . A Beckman IR-2 recording spectrometer at the University of Connecticut was used to obtain spectra in the rock salt region, 2–15 μ . For the liquid spectra, 0.1- or 0.23-mm. liquid absorption cells of standard design were used, with windows of the appropriate materials. All

(10) As yet unpublished work done by Mr. Phillip Mercier and by us shows that this impurity is not $(CH_4)_2SnI$ or $(CH_4)_2SnI_2$.

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vapor spectra were taken in 10-cm. cells at pressures varying from 1 to 90 mm.

The vapor spectra were taken in two stages. First, the spectrum was run using normal speeds and slit widths, to locate the bands. Then, the regions where strong bands were found were run down at low speed, using the smallest provide bands were down as the strength of th practicable slit width, and the optimum gas pressure. In this manner, several bands which appeared to be single on the first run were resolved into doublet or P-Q-R structure on the second run.

Absorption peaks are accurate to within 2 cm.⁻¹ from 250 to 1700 cm.⁻¹, to within 5 cm.⁻¹ from 1700 to 2500 cm.⁻¹, and to within about 15 cm.⁻¹ in the region 2500-3500 cm.⁻¹.

TABLE V

The Infrared Spectra of Tin Tetramethyl in Cm. $^{-1}$

and Sleator (10-cm cell: 9 cm Ketterin

ettering and Sleator	0.75-2 cm Hg on	
(12-cm, cen, 17, 52 cm. Hg) Gas	strong bands) Gas	(0.23-mm. cell) Liquid
	520 sh. P	
	528 Q $\}$ s.	528 v.s.
	536 R	
660 v.w.	760 s.	
	770 v.s.	772)
776 v.s.	774 s. sh.	777
		788 i v.s.
	795 s. sh.	795
940 w.		992 v.w.
		1025 w.
1020 v.w.		1045 w.
		1070 w.
1060 v.w.		1118 m.
	1192 P	
1205 s.	1198 Q $\}$ s.	1187 s.
	1206 R	
	1330 w.	1340 m. sh.
1370 w.	1390 w.	1392 s.
	1410 w. sh.	
	1438	1430
1465 m.	1448∫ ^{s.}	
	1702 m.	1700 s.
1735 m.	1718 m.	1725 s.
	1733 m.	
		1840 w.
	1970 w.	1950 w.
2040 v.w.		2050 w.
		2115 w.
		2200 w.
2270 v.w.		
2460 v.w.		2585 w.
	2920 s.	2920 s.
3 000 m.	3000 s.	3000 s.
	3070 s.	
3770 v.w.	3700 m.	3690 m.
4340 v.w.		t.

TABLE VI

THE INFRARED SPECTRA OF GERMANIUM TETRAMETHYL IN См. -1

		1 115	work
		Gas	
Young, Koehler	and McKinney	9 cm. Hg;	
G. G	as	1.5 cm. Hg on	Liquid
Prism	Grating	strong bands)	(0,23-mm, cell)
		602 m.	598 m.
		610 w. sh.	
745 w. sh.			765 w.
793 m.			775 w.
830 v.s.		828 v.s.	810 v.s.
899 w. sh.			

928 v.w. s	sh.		998 w.
			1005 w.
1017 v.w.			1015 w.
			1025 w.
1065 v.w.		1080 v.w.	1090 w. sh .
1099 sh.)		1100	
1107	w.	1110 m.	1120 s.
1116		1130	
1132			
1143 w			
1158			
1926 D		1025 D	1995)
1230 F		1260 F	1220
1244 Q / S	1940 D	1240 Q s.	1235)
1251 R)	1249 R	1000 1	
1298 w. sh		1300 w. sh.	
		1385	1395 \
1413 m.		1408 s.	$1420 \int 3$
14 34 sh.		1428	
1442 m.		1435 sh. s.	
1469 w. sh			
1508 sh.		(1510) ^a	
1525 m.		1528 m.	1520 m.
1546 sh		(1540)	1020
1648 17 11		(1040))	1695 m
1040 v.w.			1030 w.
1000		1010	1/2/ W.
1800 m.		1818 w.	1808 m.
1848 m.		1851 w.	1840 m.
1940 v.w.			1948 w.
2068 w.		2 075 v.w.	2065 s.
2140 -v.w.			
2230 v.w.			2225 w.
2284 sh. v.	w.		
2368 v.w.			
2468 w.		2490 m	2470 s
2675 w			2650 w
2820 ch m	2824	2820 ch m	2000
2020 311. 111	2024 9920	2020 311. 111.	
	2009 0009 D -1-		
2020	2908 P sn.	0000	
2920 s.	2916 Q s.	2920 s.	
	2923 R sh.		2950 s.
	2974		
29 8 0 s.	2981 v.s.	3000 s.	
	2988		
3060 m.	3091 w.	3090 s.	3120 m.(sh.)
3160 w.	3175 w.	3190	
3620 w.			3650 m.
3730 w.			3720 m.(sh.)
3910 v.w.			0.20(02.)
4060 (ch)	v.		
4155 w	* •		
4900 (ab)			
4200 (SII)W	•		
430U W.			
4400 (sh.)v	,w.		
4550 (sh.)v	,w.		
5700 v.w.			
5850 v.w.			

^a Obscured by water vapor bands.

The infrared spectra of $Pb(CH_3)_4$, $Sn(CH_3)_4$ and Ge-(CH₃)₄ are presented in Tables IV, V and VI, along with those given by other workers. Our spectrum of liquid $Pb(CH_3)_4$ agrees best with that of Sheline and Pitzer² al-though we fail to observe their absorption peaks listed at 1051 (vw), 1067 (w) and 1122 (s) cm.⁻¹. Our vapor infrared spectrum for $Sn(CH_3)_4$ differs from that reported by Kettering and Sleator³ in several ways. First, we have resolved a number of bands, so that a doublet of P-Q-R structure is visible. Second, they report a num-ber of weak or very weak peaks which we have been unable

ber of weak or very weak peaks which we have been unable

v19 Skeletal distortion

Assign	MENT OF T	he Funda	MENTAL FREQU	ENCIES C	F Pb(CH), Sn(CH	3)4 AND	Ge(CH ₃) ₄		
	Species	Infrared	Pb(CHs). Raman	In- active	Infrared	CH ₁), Raman	In- active	Ge(C	CH3)4	In- activ
1 CH: stretching	A1		2924(v.s.)pol,		•	2912(6)			2907(10)	
2 CH1 deformation	A_1		1170(v.s.)pol.			1205(10)			1247(4)	
Skeletal stretching	Aı		459(v.s.)pol.			507(10)			558(10)	
4 CH ₁ rotation	A2									
6 CH: stretching	Е		2996(v.s.)depol.			2988(5)			2978(10)	
6 CH: deformation	Е		1400(w.)			1400(2)			1400(1)	
7 CH, rocking *	E		700(v.w.)			772(2)			825(0)	
a Skeletal distortion	E		130(s.)depol,			145(10)			175(9)	
OCH ₁ stretching	\mathbf{F}_1			(3000)			(2988)			(2978
10 CH: deformation	\mathbf{F}_{1}			(1450)			(1451)			(1437
n CH, rocking	F_1			(765)			(772)			(825
us CH ₈ rotation	\mathbf{F}_1									
11 CH: stretching	F_2	3000(v.s.)	2996(v.s.)depol.		3000 s.	2988(5)		2981(v.s.)	2978(10)	
14 CH: stretching	F_2	2920(v.s.)	2924		2920 s.	2912(6)		2920(s)	2907(10)	
15 CH: deformation	F_2	1448(v.s.)	1450(w.)		1443(s)	1451(2)		1428(s.)	1437(1)	
16 CH1 deformation	F2	1148(s.)	1154(v.s.)depol,		1198 s.	1194(10)		1455(s.) 1240(s.)	1234(4)	
17 CH, rocking	F2	765(v.s.)	767(m.)		770(v.s.)	772(2)		828(v.s.)	825(0)	
Skeletal stretching	F,	$478(y_{s})$	478(v.s.)depol		528(s)	532(10)		602(m.)	595(9)	

145(v.s.)depol.

TABLE VII IENT OF THE FUNDAMENTAL FREQUENCIES OF PD(CH.), Sn(CH.), AND Ge

to locate. This might be due to their use of greater pressures or longer path lengths. Third, we list a number of absorption peaks at somewhat different cm.⁻¹ values. For instance, we observe the peak reported by Kettering and Sleator at 1465 cm.⁻¹ as a doublet at 1438 and 1448 cm.⁻¹. This latter peak is in good agreement with the Raman line which we observe at 1451 cm.⁻¹.

 F_2

Our vapor infrared spectrum of $Ge(CH_3)_4$ is in essential agreement with that given by Young, Koehler and Mc-Kinney.⁴ They report a number of weak or very weak bands which we do not observe. This presumably is due to their use of greater pressures and longer path lengths.

The liquid infrared spectra differ from the vapor infrared spectra in an understandable way. First, all rotational structure had disappeared. Second, some peaks have shifted their positions, probably because of the effect of liquid forces. Third, these liquid forces have caused a number of forbidden fundamentals, combination tones and overtones to appear.

Assignment of Frequencies.—From the infrared and Raman data given in Tables I–VI, we have made an assignment of frequencies (Table VII) to the normal modes of vibration of the Pb(CH₃)₄, $Sn(CH_3)_4$ and Ge(CH₃)₄ molecules, on the basis of a tetrahedral symmetry (T_d point group). Our designation of frequencies is the same as that used by Young, Koehler and McKinney.⁴ While our assignments are in general the same as theirs, there are several points of difference.

They assign the v_8 doubly degenerate frequency to 100, 100 and 110 cm.⁻¹ for Pb(CH₃)₄, Sn(CH₃)₄ and Ge(CH₃)₄, respectively. We observe no bands in this region in any case, but assign the ν_8 frequency in the three molecules to 130, 145 and 175 cm. $^{-1}$, respectively. The reason for this is the following: the lowest band in the Raman spectra of all these compounds is broad and asymmetric, with peak intensity lying toward the low wave number side. We interpret this to mean that this band is double, and, indeed, we have succeeded in resolving it for $Ge(CH_3)_4$. By analogy with $Si(CH_3)_4$, we assign ν_8 to the peak intensity, and estimate ν_{19} , the triply degenerate frequency, to lie somewhat higher. In this way, we arrive at values of 145, 160 and 195 cm.⁻¹, respectively, for the values of ν_{19} . The values for $Ge(CH_3)_4$ were read from the resolved band, and involve little error other than experimental uncertainty.

We assign the A₁ metal-methyl stretching fre-

quency ν_3 to 459, 507 and 558 cm.⁻¹, respectively, and the F₂ metal-methyl stretching frequency ν_{18} to 478, 532 and 595 cm.⁻¹, respectively, for Pb(CH₃)₄, Sn(CH₃)₄ and Ge(CH₃)₄. We have in all cases assigned the doubly degenerate deformation frequency, ν_6 , at 1400 cm.⁻¹ on the basis of our observation of a weak frequency in the Raman spectra. Young, Koehler and McKinney estimated this line to lie at about 1453 cm.⁻¹. We have assigned ν_4 and ν_{12} to internal rotational degrees of freedom associated with the freely spinning methyl groups.

195(9)

160(10)

In $Pb(CH_3)_4$, ν_{16} and ν_2 have been assigned to 1154 and 1170 cm.⁻¹. We have resolved the Raman lines reported by Siebert to lie at 1197 cm.⁻¹ in $Sn(CH_3)_4$, and 1243 cm.⁻¹ in $Ge(CH_3)_4$ into doublets, at 1194, 1205 and 1234, 1247 cm.⁻¹, respectively. Since the higher line was found to be polarized in $Sn(CH_3)_4$, we have assigned 1194 and 1234 cm.⁻¹ to ν_{16} , and 1205 and 1247 cm.⁻¹ to ν_2 .

The triply degenerate ν_{17} , the inactive triply degenerate ν_{11} and the doubly degenerate ν_7 have all been assigned to 772 cm.⁻¹ in Sn(CH₃)₄, and to 825 cm.⁻¹ in $Ge(CH_3)_4$. The justification for this assignment is that both the liquid and vapor spectra of Sn(CH₃)₄ show considerable fine structure, which suggests the piling up of several bands. The vapor spectrum of $Ge(CH_3)_4$, however, does not show such fine structure, although the liquid spectrum does. In $Pb(CH_3)_4$, we have assigned ν_7 to a very weak Raman line at 700 cm.⁻¹, ν_{11} and ν_{17} to 767 cm.⁻¹. ν_{15} and the inactive ν_{10} have been assigned to 1450, 1451 and 1437 cm.⁻¹ in $Pb(CH_3)_4$, $Sn(CH_3)_4$ and $Ge(CH_3)_4$, respectively. These bands show evidence of being broad and double in the infrared spectra of all three compounds.

The remainder of the assignments of fundamentals is identical with the assignment of Young, Koehler and McKinney. Assignments for nonfundamental frequencies are given in Tables VIII, IX and X. It has been possible to make assignments for all observed frequencies.

Thermodynamic Function of Pb(CH₃)₄, Sn-(CH₃)₄ and Ge(CH₃)₄.—In making the thermodynamic calculations of C_p^0 , $(H^0 - E_0^0)/T$, $-(F^0 - F_0^0)/T$

(

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TABLE VIII	
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ASSIGNMENT OF NON-FUNDAMENTAL OBSERVED RAMAN AND INFRARED FREQUENCIES FOR Pb(CH₃)₄

Infrared	Raman	Assignment	Species
	590 v.w.	3 + 8	E
	634 v.w.	17 - 8	$F_1 + F_2$
930 w.	930 w.	3 + 18	F_2
1017 w.	1019 w.	16 - 8	$F_1 + F_2$
1166		3 + 7	E
1295 w.	1300 w.	19 + 16	$A_1 + E + F_1 + F_2$
	1544 v.w.	2(17)	$A_1 + E + F_2$
1624 m.	1622 w.	2 + 3	A_1
1920 w.		18 + 15	$A_1 + E + F_1 + F_2$
2295 m.	2292 v.w.	2 (16)	$A_1 + E + F_2$

TABLE IX

Assignment of Non-fundamental Frequencies Ob-SERVED IN SPECTRA OF TIN TETRAMETHYL

1	nfrared			•
Gas	Liquid	Raman	Assignment	Species
		662	3 + 19	F_2
	992		2 + 3	A_1
	1025		3 + 18	\mathbf{F}_2
	1045	1053	16 - 8	$F_1 + F_2$
	1070		2 - 8	\mathbf{E}
	1118		3 + 7 - 19(?)	$F_1 + F_2$
1330	134 0	1346	2 + 8	Е
1702	1700		2 + 3	A_1
1718	1725		2 + 18	F_2
1733			2 + 18	F_2
	1840		8 + 2 + 3	E
1970	1950		3 + 10	$\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{I}}$
	2050 sh.		3 + 6 + 8	$A_1 + A_2 + E$
	2115	ſ	3 + 8 + 10	$F_1 + F_2 \text{ or } E$
•		l	or 1 – 7	
	2200		9 - 7	$F_1 + F_2$
	2585		6 + 16	$F_1 + F_2$
3070			14 + 17	$A_1 + E + F_1 + F_2$

 $E_0^0)/T$, and S⁰, four different contributions to the partition functions are needed: translational, vibrational, rotational and internal rotational.

For the rotational contributions, the molecules were treated as a system of four freely rotating CH₃ tops attached to a rigid tetrahedral frame. The moments of inertia were calculated by an elementary geometric analysis, using bond distances from electron diffraction data.^{10a} In calculating the external rotational contribution, the tops were considered as fixed, so that the molecular symmetry number could be taken as twelve. The contribution of the four tops was taken as four times the contribution of a single top. The free internal rotational contribution of one spinning top to S^0 and $-F^0/T$ was determined using a symmetry number of three, and a moment of inertia of 5.53×10^{-40} g. cm.².¹¹ The remainder of the calculations was made by standard methods.12

The final results were checked for accuracy by plotting the thermodynamic functions against T, $^{\circ}K$.

Infra	red						
Gas	Liquid	Raman	A	Assignment		Species	3
			8 +	· 18	\mathbf{F}_1	$+ F_2$	
	765 (700					
	775	\$ 190	18 +	- 19	A1	$+ E + F_1$	$+ F_2$
	998		7 +	- 8	A	$+ A_2 + E$	
	1005		7 +	· 8	A ₁	$+ A_2 + E$	
	1015		10 1	17 10 1 7	∫Aı	$+ E + F_1$	+ F2 01
	1015		19 +	$-17 \text{ or } 19 \pm 7$	\mathbf{F}_{1}	+ F ₂	
			10.		, ÎA	$+ E + F_1$	+ F2 01
	1025		18 4	-7 or 19 + 17	$\int \mathbf{F_1}$	+ F ₂	
1080	1090		14 -	. 7	`F1	$+ F_2$	
1100)							
1110 }	1120		2(3))	A1		
1130)							
,		1145	18 +	- 3	F_2		
		1331	19 +	-3 + 18	A1	$+ E + F_1$	+ F:
1510)) 🏻				·			-
1528	1520		2	18 + 19	A1	$+ \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}_1$	+ F2
1540)							-
,	1635	1650	2 (1	.7)	A1	$+ E + F_{2}$	
	1727		2 18	, 3 + 3	A	$+ E + F_{2}$	
1818	1808		2 (7) + 8	A.1	$+ A_2 + E$	
1851	1840		18 +	2	F2		
		1878	11 +	17 + 19	A	$+ \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}_1$	+ F:
	1948		3 +	6	E	,	
		2030	15 +	- 18	Aı	$+ \mathbf{E} + \mathbf{F}_1$	+ F1
2075	2065		2 +	- 7	E		
	2225	2223	6 +	- 17	\mathbf{F}_1	$+ F_2$	
	2470	2460	2 (1	6)	A1	$+ E + F_2$	
2490		2495	2 (2	() ()	A ₁		
	2650		2 +	- 6	E		
2820			2 (6	5)	A1	+ E	
3090	3120		1 +	. 19	F2		
3190			13 +	- 19	Aı	$+ E + F_2$	
-	3650		2 (6	+7	A1	$+ A_2 + E$	
	3720	ſ	7 +	14 or	f Fi	+ F2 or	
		1	11 +	14	A	$+ E + F_1$	+ F2
					\ 4		

^a Observed by water vapor bonds.

In all cases, the points fell on a smooth curve. The data are given in Table XI.

Heats of Combustion.—The heats of combustion of Pb-(CH₃)₄ and Sn(CH₃)₄ were determined by standard methods in a Parr Series 1300 Plain Jacket Oxygen Bomb Calorimeter. The water equivalent of the calorimeter was determined by igniting standard benzoic acid pellets in the cal-orimeter. The "radiation" heat losses were corrected for by the method of H. C. Dickinson.¹³ The measured value of the water equivalent was checked by determining the heats of combustion of pure naphthalene and benzene, and checking against the literature values.

The liquid samples were held in Parr Standard Gelatine Capsules. It was found that the conditions, such as oxygen pressure, length of fuse wire, and ignition voltage, had to be carefully adjusted in order to get complete combustion of the sample. $Pb(CH_3)_4$ went over mainly to Pb_3O_4 , although traces of PbO were present. $Sn(CH_3)_4$ went over mainly to SnO₂, although in one run traces of Sn were present.

The reported heats of combustion represent the average result of five runs for $Pb(CH_3)_4$ and three runs for $Sn(CH_3)_4$. The values were corrected to the standard state using a conventional formula, but it was found that the correction was smaller than the experimental error (mean deviation from the mean).

It is felt that the experimental error is due for the main part to irregular heat losses from the calorimeter, although there is undoubtedly some variation due to the variation in the combustion products. All possible precautions were taken to avoid errors not inherent in the calorimeter used for the measurements. The values of the liquid heats of combustion for lead tetramethyl and tin tetramethyl corrected to constant pressure were 837.6 \pm 3 and 903.5 \pm 10 kcal./mole, respectively.

(13) H. C. Dickinson, Natl. Bur. Standards (U. S.) Bull., 11, 189 (1915).

TABLE X

ASSIGNMENT OF NON-FUNDAMENTAL FREQUENCIES OB-SERVED IN SPECTRA OF GERMANIUM TETRAMETHYL

⁽¹⁰a) L. O. Brockway and H. O. Jenkins, THIS JOURNAL, 58, 2036 (1936).

⁽¹¹⁾ G. Herzberg, "I. R. and Raman Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., 1945, p. 512.

⁽¹²⁾ G. Herzberg, "Infrared and Raman Spectra," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., 1945, Chapter V; Taylor and Glasstone, "Treatise on Physical Chemistry," D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., 1942.

TABLE XI THERMODYNAMIC FUNCTIONS FOR $Pb(CH_3)_4(g)$, $Sn(CH_3)_4(g)$ AND $Ge(CH_3)_4(g)$

$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	T, °K.	(°p	$(H^0 - E^0_0) / T$	$\frac{-(F^{\mathfrak{o}}-)}{E^{\mathfrak{o}}_{\mathfrak{o}})/T}$.5*
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			$Pb(CH_3)_4$.,	
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	298.2	34.42	22.97	76.89	99.86
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	300	34.53	23.03	77.03	100.06
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	400	41.57	26.78	84.14	110.92
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	500	47.73	30.42	90.55	120.97
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	600	52.80	33.72	96.42	130.15
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	700	57.30	36.81	101.83	138.64
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	800	60.17	39.61	106.94	146.55
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	900	64.62	41.20	111.75	153.85
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1000	67.65	44.60	116.32	160.92
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1100	70.30	46.80	120.58	167.38
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1200	72.67	48.84	124.83	173.67
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	130 0	74.81	50.81	128.86	179.67
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1400	76.60	52.58	132.71	185.29
$\begin{array}{r rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	1500	78.23	54.24	136.39	190.63
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			$Sn(CH_3)_4$		
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	298.2	33.34	22.05	74.06	96.11
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	300	33.52	22.21	74.43	96.64
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	4 00	40.79	25.92	81.15	107.07
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	500	47.06	29.55	87.34	116.89
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	600	52.27	32.85	93.00	125.85
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	700	56.93	36.03	98.34	134.37
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	800	60.87	38.87	103.33	142.20
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	900	64.39	41.50	108.03	149.53
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1000	67.52	43.99	112.56	156.55
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1100	70.21	46.22	116.89	163.11
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1200	72.61	48.36	120.98	169.34
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1300	74.70	50.28	124.91	175.19
$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1400	76.56	52.12	128.81	180.93
$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $	1500	78.16	53.80	132.49	186.29
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$			$Ge(CH_3)_4$		
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	298.2	31.98	20.89	71.10	91.99
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	3 00	32.10	20.92	71.17	92.09
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	400	39.55	24.67	77.70	102.37
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	500	46.03	28.33	83.62	111.95
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	600	51.53	31.78	89.15	120.93
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	700	56.24	34.92	94.22	129.14
900 $63:94$ 40.49 103.62 144.11 1000 67.11 43.01 108.04 151.05 1100 69.97 45.43 112.37 157.80 1200 72.40 47.55 116.39 163.44 1300 74.50 49.52 120.24 164.76 1400 76.39 51.34 123.98 175.32 1500 78.02 53.10 127.50 180.69	800	60.33	37.82	99.14	136.96
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	900	63:94	40.49	103.62	144.11
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1000	67.11	43.01	108.04	151.05
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1100	69.97 79.40	40.43	112.37	107.80
$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	1200	72,40 74 50	47.00 40.29	110.39	103.44 164 78
1400 70.37 31.34 123.98 173.32 1500 78.09 53.10 197.50 180.60	1400	74.00 76.90	49.04 51 94	120.24	175 99
	1500	70.39 78.09	53 10	120.90	180 69

Thermodynamic Functions of Formation of Lead Tetramethyl.---The thermodynamic functions of lead have been tabulated by Meads, Forsythe and Giauque¹⁴ in the interval 0 to 300°K. The values at 300°K. were used as the starting point for calculations up to 600°K. The values for the heat capacity of crystalline lead, from room temperature to the m.p. given by Klinkhardt,15 were converted to units of cal./degree mole and two plots made, one of C_p against $T^{\circ}K$., and one of C_p/T against $T^{\circ}K$. A smooth curve was drawn

(14) P. F. Meads, W. R. Forsythe and W. F. Giauque, THIS JOUR-NAL, 63, 1902 (1941).

(15) H. Klinkhardt, Ann. Physik, 84, 167 (1927).

through the points, and the area under the curve determined at 100° intervals, starting from 300°K. by Simpson's rule or by counting squares. The values of $(H^0 - E_0^0)/T$ and S^0 were calculated from the areas thus determined. $-(F^0 - E_0^0)/T$ was determined from the two former values. The error in reading the area is estimated to be smaller than the experimental error in the heat capacities (1.5%). These values are tabulated in Table XII.

		TABLE XII		
THERMO	DYNAMIC FUNC	TIONS FOR	Pb(s) AND	Sn(white)
		$(H^0 - E_0^0)$	$[F^0 - E^0_0]$	
Т, °К.	$C_{\mathbf{p}}^{v},$ cal./mole/deg.	T cal./mole	$\frac{T}{\text{cal./mole}}$.Sº/ mole
		Pb		
300	6.42	5.52	10.04	15.56
400	6.72	5.78	10.23	16.01
500 .	7.08	6.01	10.28	16.29
600 (s)	7.50	6.22	10.32	16.54
600 (1)	8.04			
700 (1)	7.58			
800 (1)	7.78			
		Sn (white)		
10	0.23^a			
25	1,66			
50	3.69			
100	5.35			
150	5.85			
200	6.08			
300	6.30	5.0	7.3	12.3
400	6.61	5.4	8.7	14.1
500	7.27	5.7	9.9	15.6
530 (s)	7.60	5.8	10.3	16.1
530 (1)	7.36			
600 (1)	7.51			
700 (1)	7.65			
800 (1)	7.73			

^a Interpolated from best curve drawn through combined data of K. K. Kelley and Klinkhardt.

The value for the heat of combustion for Pb- $(CH_3)_4$ was corrected to the standard state. The correction for the heat of vaporization of $Pb(CH_3)_4$ was based on the value given in Landolt-Börnstein.¹⁶ Using the values for the heat of formation of water, carbon dioxide and red lead given in the N.B.S. tables, and by Maier,¹⁷ the heat of formation $(\Delta H^0)_{\rm f}$, at 300°K. was calculated. Using this, the thermodynamic functions of Pb and Pb(CH₃)₄ previously tabulated and the functions for C (graphite) and $H_2(g)$ given in the N.B.S. tables, a value of 11.2 \pm 3 kcal./mole was obtained for E_0^0 . From this, the functions $(\Delta H^0)_{\rm f}$, $(\Delta F^0)_{\rm f}$, and $(\Delta S^0)_{\rm f}$ were calculated at 100° intervals from 300 to 600° K., and are given in Table XIII.

Thermodynamic Functions of Formation for Tin Tetramethyl.-The heat of combustion for tin tetramethyl was corrected to the standard state using the heat of vaporization given by the N. B. S. Using this, the values for the heat of formation of water, carbon dioxide and values for the free

(16) Landolt-Börnstein, "Physikalische-Chemische Tabellen,"

Edwards Brothers, Ann Arbor, Michigan, II Ergbnd., p. 1485. (17) Maier, "Report of Investigations," Dept. of Interior, Bureau of Mines R. I. 3262 (1934); N.B.S. American Petroleum Institute Research Project 44, "Selected Values of Properties of Hydrocarbons."

	TA	ble XIII					
Thermo	DYNAMIC FUNCTION	NS OF FORMATION	FOR Pb(CH ₃)				
	(g) ani	$Sn(CH_3)_4(g)$					
<i>Τ</i> , °Κ.	$(\Delta H^0)_{\rm f}$, kcal./mole	(ΔF^0) f, kcal./mole	$(\Delta S^0)_{\rm f}/{\rm mole}$				
$Pb(CH_3)_4(g)$							
300	3.2 ± 3	35.6 ± 3.6	-108 ± 2				
400	1.2	46.0	-112				
500	-0.5	57.0	-115				
600	-1.9	68.1	-117				
$\operatorname{Sn}(\operatorname{CH}_3)_4(\mathbf{g})^a$							
300	-13.6 ± 10	19.0 ± 10	-109				
400	-15.7	30.2	-115				
500	-17.5	41.9	-119				
^a Base	d on $(\Delta H^0)_{\rm f}$ for Sr	$1O_2 = -138.8 \text{ km}$	cal./mole.				

energy and entropy of formation of SnO_2 given by N.B.S.,¹⁸ the heat of formation, (ΔH^0) , at 300°K.

(18) N.B.S. Circular 500 "Selected Values of Chemical Thermodynamic Properties." was calculated. Using this, the calculated thermodynamic functions for Sn(s) and Sn(CH₃)₄(g), and the functions for C(graphite) and H₂(g) given in N.B.S. tables, a value of E_0^0 of -5.5 ± 10 kcal./ mole, was obtained. The thermodynamic functions for Sn(s) were obtained from data given by Kelley¹⁹ and Klinkhardt¹³ and are tabulated in Table XII. From E_0^0 the functions $(\Delta H^0)_{\rm f}$, $(\Delta F^0)_{\rm f}$ and $(\Delta S^0)_{\rm f}$ were calculated by standard methods and are tabulated in Table XIII from 300 to 500°K.

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(19) K. K. Kelley, Bureau of Mines Bulletin 350, (1932).

Manhattan, Kansas Storrs, Conn.

[FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY AND CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, AND THE RADIATION LABORATORY, BERKELEY]

Absolute Entropies in Liquid Ammonia

By Wendell M. Latimer and William L. Jolly

Received May 15, 1953

It is shown that a simple relationship exists between the partial molal entropies of ions in water and liquid ammonia if the absolute entropy of H^+ is taken as -2 e.u. in water and -25 e.u. in ammonia. A new tabulation of thermodynamic data for ions in liquid ammonia is given.

From studies of relative ionic entropies in methanol,¹ and ammonia^{2,3} and from the entropies of

ionization of methanol, ethanol, acetic acid and ammonia.4 it has been concluded that the absolute ionic entropies in these solvents are considerably more negative than the corresponding absolute entropies in water. The arguments for this conclusion are: (1) The entropies of solution of electrolytes in water are generally more positive than in the non-aqueous solvents, and (2) the entropy of ionization of water is more positive than the corresponding entropies of ionization of the non-aqueous solvents.

In the case of water, the absolute entropy of the hydrogen ion has been determined as -2.1 e.u.^{5} (very close to the usual arbitrary value of 0 e.u.)

(1) W. M. Latimer and C. M. Slansky,

THIS JOURNAL, 62, 2019 (1940).

(2) W. L. Jolly, Chem. Revs., 50, 351 (1952).

(3) S. P. Wolsky, E. J. Zdanuk and L. V. Coulter, THIS JOURNAL, **74**, 6196 (1952).

(4) W. L. Jolly, *ibid.*, **74**, 6199 (1952).

(5) J. C. Goodrich, F. M. Goyan, E. E. Morse, R. G. Preston and M. B. Young, *ibid.*, **72**, 4411 (1950).

and monatomic ion entropies may be well represented by the equation of Powell and Latimer⁶



$S^0 = 3/2R \ln M + 37 - 270Z/r_e^2$

If one plots absolute partial molal entropies in water against partial molal entropies in ammonia, (6) R. E. Powell and W. M. Latimer, J. Chem. Phys., 19, 1139 (1951).