

# Fakultät für Naturwissenschaften Institut für Chemie



lädt ein

gemeinsam mit der Gesellschaft  
Deutscher Chemiker  
zum

**Vortrag**

von Herrn

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GDCh

GESELLSCHAFT  
DEUTSCHER CHEMIKER

**“On fluorine and  
other much more  
reactive species”**

am: **Donnerstag, 13.11.2025**

um: 09:30 Uhr

WO: im Raum 1/232

Gäste sind herzlich willkommen!



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## On fluorine and other much more reactive species

To set the stage we start with videos showing the extreme reactivity of  $F_2$ . We then present insights into the chemical synthesis of fluorine which had long thought to be impossible. We proceed to the chemistry of the halogen fluorides and show examples of the chemistry of  $BrF_5$ , explosions and peculiar novel anions we have obtained.

We venture on to platinum hexafluoride, which is known for its enormous oxidizing power. It gained its popularity mainly due to its ability to oxidize Xe, forming the first noble gas compound “ $XePtF_6$ ”. In addition to Xe,  $PtF_6$  is also able to oxidize various other compounds whose oxidation seemed impossible at the time. For example,  $NF_3$  or  $ClF_5$  can be oxidized to the coordinatively saturated cations  $[NF_4]^+$  or  $[ClF_6]^+$ . However, the formation of  $[BrF_6]^+$  by the reaction of  $BrF_5$  and  $PtF_6$  is not possible. To oxidize  $BrF_5$ , even stronger oxidizing agents such as  $[KrF]^+$  or  $[NiF_3]^+$  generated in situ are required.

We show that  $RuF_6$  is able to oxidize all known halogen pentafluorides  $XF_5$  ( $X = Cl, Br, I$ ) at room temperature to the respective  $[XF_6]^+$  salts and that it even oxidizes  $PtF_4$  and  $PtF_5$  back to  $PtF_6$ . Therefore,  $RuF_6$  is more reactive than  $PtF_6$  under the investigated conditions.

