The halogens react with each other to form interhalogen compounds. The general formula of most interhalogen compounds is \( XY^n \), where \( n = 1, 3, 5 \) or 7, and \( X \) is the less electronegative of the two halogens. The compounds which are formed by the union of two different halogens are called interhalogen compounds. There are never more than two types of halogen atoms in an interhalogen molecule. There are of four general types:

1. AX-type: ClF, BrF, BrCl, ICl, IBr,
2. AX\(_3\)-type: ClF\(_3\), BrF\(_3\), (ICl)\(_2\),
3. AX\(_5\)-type: ClF\(_5\), BrF\(_5\), IF\(_5\),
4. AX\(_7\)-type: IF\(_7\).

The interhalogen compounds of type AX and AX\(_3\) are formed between the halogen having very low electronegative difference (e.g., ClF, ClF\(_3\)). The interhalogen compounds of type AX\(_5\) and AX\(_7\) are formed by larger atoms having low electronegativity with the smaller atoms having high electronegativity. This is because it is possible to fit the greater number of smaller atom around a larger one (e.g. BrF\(_5\), IF\(_7\)).

Interhalogen are all prone to hydrolysis and ionize to give rise to polyatomic ions. The inter halogens are generally more reactive than halogens except F. This is because A-X bonds in interhalogens are weaker than the X-X bonds in dihalogen molecules. Reaction of inter halogens are similar to halogens. Hydrolysis of interhalogen compounds give halogen acid and oxy-acid.

Nomenclature

To name an Interhalogen compound, the less electronegative element is placed on to the left in formulae and naming is done straightforward.

Properties

Some properties of interhalogen compounds are listed below. They are all prepared by direct combination of the elements although since in some cases more than one product is possible the conditions may vary by altering the temperature and relative proportions. For example under the same conditions difluorine reacts with dichlorine to give CIF with dibromine to give BrF\(_3\) but with diiodine to give IF\(_5\).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Appearance at 298K</th>
<th>Melting point</th>
<th>Stereochemistry</th>
<th>Properties</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ClF</td>
<td>Colorless gas</td>
<td>197</td>
<td>Linear</td>
<td>Colorless gas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BrF</td>
<td>Pale brown gas</td>
<td>~240</td>
<td>Linear</td>
<td>Colorless liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BrCl</td>
<td>Red, impure</td>
<td>Dissoc. 300(a)</td>
<td>T-shaped</td>
<td>Square-based pyramid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICl</td>
<td>Black solid</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>Planar</td>
<td>Square-based pyramid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IBr</td>
<td>Colorless liquid</td>
<td>282</td>
<td>T-shaped</td>
<td>Square-based pyramid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClF(_3)</td>
<td>Colorless gas</td>
<td>245 (dec)</td>
<td>T-shaped</td>
<td>Colorless liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BrF(_3)</td>
<td>Orange solid</td>
<td>337 (sub)</td>
<td>Square-based pyramid</td>
<td>Colorless liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICl(_3)</td>
<td>Orange solid</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>T-shaped</td>
<td>Square-based pyramid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClF(_5)</td>
<td>Colorless liquid</td>
<td>212.5</td>
<td>Planar</td>
<td>Square-based pyramid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BrF(_5)</td>
<td>Colorless liquid</td>
<td>282.5</td>
<td>T-shaped</td>
<td>Pentagononal bipyramid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IF(_5)</td>
<td>Colorless liquid</td>
<td>278 (sub)</td>
<td>Planar</td>
<td>Pentagononal bipyramid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>/K</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>~293</td>
<td>~278</td>
<td>~373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
<td>---</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling point /K</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>~293</td>
<td>~278</td>
<td>~373</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$\Delta fH^{\circ}$ (298 K) /kJ mol$^{-1}$</td>
<td>-50.3</td>
<td>-58.5</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>-23.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dipole moment for gas-phase molecule /D</td>
<td>0.89</td>
<td>1.42</td>
<td>0.52</td>
<td>1.24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bond distances in gas-phase molecules except for IF$_3$ and I$_2$Cl$_6$ /pm</td>
<td>176</td>
<td>214</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>248.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Structures**

The structures found for the various interhalogens conform to what would be expected based on the VSEPR model. For XY$_3$ the shape can be described as T-shaped with 2 lone pairs sitting in equatorial positions of a trigonal bipyramid. For XY$_5$ the shape is a square pyramid with the unpaired electrons sitting in an axial position of an octahedral and XY$_7$ is a pentagonal bipyramid.
XY diatomic interhalogens

The interhalogens with formula XY have physical properties intermediate between those of the two parent halogens. The covalent bond between the two atoms has some ionic character, the larger element, X, becoming oxidised and having a partial positive charge. Most combinations of F, Cl, Br and I are known, but not all are stable.

- Chlorine monofluoride (ClF), the lightest interhalogen, is a colorless gas with a boiling point of 173 °K.
- Bromine monofluoride (BrF) has not been obtained pure - it dissociates into the trifluoride and free bromine. Similarly, iodine monofluoride is unstable - iodine reacts with fluorine to form a pentafluoride.
- Iodine monofluoride (IF) is unstable and disproportionates rapidly and irreversibly at room temperature: 5IF → 2I₂ + IF₅. However, its molecular properties have been determined by spectroscopy: the iodine-fluorine distance is 190.9 pm and the I-F bond dissociation energy is around 277 kJ mol⁻¹. ΔHf° = -95.4 kJ mol⁻¹ and ΔGf° = -117.6 kJ mol⁻¹, both at 298 K.

IF can be generated, by the following reactions:
- I₂ + F₂ → 2IF at -45 °C in CCl₃F;
- I₂ + IF₃ → 3IF at -78 °C in CCl₃F;
- I₂ + AgF → IF + AgI at 0 °C.
- Bromine monochloride (BrCl) is an unstable red-brown gas with a boiling point of 5 °C.
- Iodine monochloride (ICl) consists of red transparent crystals which melt at 27.2 °C to form a choking brownish liquid (similar in appearance and weight to bromine). It reacts with HCl to form the strong acid HICl₂. The crystal structure of iodine monochloride consists of puckered zig-zag chains, with strong interactions between the chains.
- Iodine monobromide (IBr) is made by direct combination of the elements to form a dark red crystalline solid. It melts at 42 °C and boils at 116 °C to form a partially dissociated vapor.

### XY₃ interhalogens

- Chlorine trifluoride (ClF₃) is a Colorless gas that condenses to a green liquid, and freezes to a white solid. It is made by reacting chlorine with an excess of fluorine at 250° C in a nickel tube. It reacts more violently than fluorine, often explosively. The molecule is planar and T-shaped.
- Bromine trifluoride (BrF₃) is a yellow green liquid that conducts electricity - it ionises to form [BrF₂⁺] + [BrF₄⁻]. It reacts with many metals and metal oxides to form similar ionised entities; with some others it forms the metal fluoride plus free bromine and oxygen. It is used in organic chemistry as a fluorinating agent. It has the same molecular shape as chlorine trifluoride.
- Iodine trifluoride (IF₃) is a yellow solid which decomposes above -28 °C. It can be synthesised from the elements, but care must be taken to avoid the formation of IF₅. F₂ attacks I₂ to yield IF₃ at -45 °C in CCl₃F. Alternatively, at low temperatures, the fluorination reaction I₂ + 3XeF₂ → 2IF₃ + 3Xe can be used. Not much is known about iodine trifluoride as it is so unstable.
- Iodine trichloride (ICl₃) forms lemon yellow crystals which can be melted under pressure to a brown liquid. It can be made from the elements at low temperature, or from iodine pentoxide and hydrogen chloride. It reacts with many metal chlorides to form tetrachloriodides, and hydrolyses in water. The molecule is a planar dimer, with each iodine atom surrounded by four chlorine atoms. In the melt it is conductive, which may indicate dissociation: \[I_2Cl_6 → ICl_2^{2+} + ICl_4^{-}\]

Chlorine trifluoride, ClF₃, was first reported in 1931 and it is primarily used for the manufacture of uranium hexafluoride, UF₆ as part of nuclear fuel processing and reprocessing, by the reaction:

\[U + 3 \text{ClF}_3 \rightarrow \text{UF}_6 + 3 \text{ClF}\]

U isotope separation is difficult because the two isotopes have very nearly identical chemical properties, and can only be separated gradually using small mass differences. (²³⁵U is only 1.26% lighter than ²³⁸U.) A cascade of identical stages produces successively higher concentrations of ²³⁵U. Each stage passes a slightly more concentrated product to the next stage and returns a slightly less concentrated residue to the previous stage.

There are currently two generic commercial methods employed internationally for enrichment: gaseous diffusion (referred to as first generation) and gas centrifuge (second generation) which consumes only 6% as much energy as gaseous diffusion. These both make use of the volatility of UF₆. ClF₃ has been investigated as a high-performance storable oxidizer in rocket propellant systems. Handling concerns, however, prevented its use.

\[(\text{ClF}_3)\] is Hypergolic

Hypergolic means explode on contact with no need for any activator. One observer made the following comment about \[(\text{ClF}_3)\]:
It is, of course, extremely toxic, but that's the least of the problem. It is hypergolic* with every known fuel, and so rapidly hypergolic that no ignition delay has ever been measured. It is also hypergolic with such things as cloth, wood, and test engineers, not to mention asbestos, sand, and water with which it reacts explosively. It can be kept in some of the ordinary structural metals-steel, copper, aluminium, etc.-because of the formation of a thin film of insoluble metal fluoride which protects the bulk of the metal, just as the invisible coat of oxide on aluminium keeps it from burning up in the atmosphere. If, however, this coat is melted or scrubbed off, and has no chance to reform, the operator is confronted with the problem of coping with a metal-fluorine fire. For dealing with this situation, I have always recommended a good pair of running shoes."

It is believed that prior to and during World War II, ClF₃ code named N-stoff ("substance N") was being stockpiled in Germany for use as a potential incendiary weapon and poison gas. The plant was captured by the Russians in 1944, but there is no evidence that the gas was actually ever used during the war.

**XY₅ interhalogens**

- Chlorine pentfluoride (ClF₅) is a Colorless gas, made by reacting chlorine trifluoride with fluorine at high temperatures and high pressures. It reacts violently with water and most metals and nonmetals.
- Bromine pentfluoride (BrF₅) is a Colorless fuming liquid, made by reacting bromine trifluoride with fluorine at 200° C. It is physically stable, but reacts violently with water and most metals and nonmetals.
- Iodine pentfluoride (IF₅) is a Colorless liquid, made by reacting iodine pentoxide with fluorine, or iodine with silver fluoride. It is highly reactive, even slowly with glass. It reacts with elements, oxides and carbon halides. The molecule has the form of a tetragonal pyramid.
- Primary amines react with iodine pentafluoride to form nitriles after hydrolysis with water. \[R-CH₂-NH₂ → R-CN\]

**XY₇ interhalogens**

- Iodine heptafluoride (IF₇) is a Colorless gas. It is made by reacting the pentafluoride with fluorine. IF₇ is chemically inert, having no lone pair of electrons in the valency shell; in this it resembles sulfur hexafluoride. The molecule is a pentagonal bipyramid. This compound is the only interhalogen compound possible where the larger atom is carrying seven of the smaller atoms.
- All attempts to form bromine heptafluoride have met with failure; instead, bromine pentafluoride and fluorine gas are produced.

**Diatomic Interhalogens (AX)**

The interhalogens of form XY have physical properties intermediate between those of the two parent halogens. The covalent bond between the two atoms has some ionic character, the less electronegative element, X, being oxidised and having a partial positive charge. Most combinations of F, Cl, Br and I are known, but not all are stable.

- **Chlorine monofluoride (ClF):** The lightest interhalogen compound, ClF is a colorless gas with a normal boiling point of -100 °C.
- **Bromine monofluoride (BrF):** BrF has not been obtained pure and dissociates into the trifluoride and free bromine.
- **Iodine monofluoride (IF):** IF is unstable and decomposes at 0 °C, disproportionating into elemental iodine and iodine.
• Bromine monochloride (BrCl): A red-brown gas with a boiling point of 5 °C.

• Iodine monochloride (ICl): Red transparent crystals which melt at 27.2 °C to form a choking brownish liquid (similar in appearance and weight to bromine). It reacts with HCl to form the strong acid HICl₂. The crystal structure of iodine monochloride consists of puckered zig-zag chains, with strong interactions between the chains.

• Iodine monobromide (IBr): Made by direct combination of the elements to form a dark red crystalline solid. It melts at 42 °C and boils at 116 °C to form a partially dissociated vapor.

Tetra-atomic Interhalogens (AX₃)

• Chlorine trifluoride (ClF₃) is a colorless gas which condenses to a green liquid, and freezes to a white solid. It is made by reacting chlorine with an excess of fluorine at 250 °C in a nickel tube. It reacts more violently than fluorine, often explosively. The molecule is planar and T-shaped. It is used in the manufacture of uranium hexafluoride.

• Bromine trifluoride (BrF₃) is a yellow green liquid which conducts electricity and ionizes to form [BrF₂⁺] + [BrF₄⁻]. It reacts with many metals and metal oxides to form similar ionized entities; with some others it forms the metal fluoride plus free bromine and oxygen. It is used in organic chemistry as a fluorinating agent. It has the same molecular shape as chlorine trifluoride.

• Iodine trifluoride (IF₃) is a yellow solid which decomposes above -28 °C. It can be synthesized from the elements, but care must be taken to avoid the formation of IF₅. F₂ attacks I₂ to yield IF₃ at -45 °C in CCl₃F. Alternatively, at low temperatures, the fluorination reaction I₂ + 3XeF₂ --> 2IF₃ + 3Xe can be used. Not much is known about iodine trifluoride as it is so unstable.

• Iodine trichloride (ICl₃) forms lemon yellow crystals which can be melted under pressure to a brown liquid. It can be made from the elements at low temperature, or from iodine pentoxide and hydrogen chloride. It reacts with many metal chlorides to form tetrachloriodides, and hydrolyses in water. The molecule is a planar dimer, with each iodine atom surrounded by four chlorine atoms.

Hexa-atomic Interhalogens (AX₅)

• Chlorine pentafluoride (ClF₅) is a colorless gas, made by reacting chlorine trifluoride with fluorine at high temperatures and high pressures. It reacts violently with water and most metals and nonmetals.

• Bromine pentafluoride (BrF₅) is a colorless fuming liquid, made by reacting bromine trifluoride with fluorine at 200 Å C. It is physically stable, but reacts violently with water and most metals and nonmetals.

• Iodine pentafluoride (IF₅) is a colorless liquid, made by reacting iodine pentoxide with fluorine, or iodine with silver fluoride. It is highly reactive, even slowly with glass. It reacts with elements, oxides and carbon halides. The molecule has the form of a tetragonal pyramid.

Octa-atomic interhalogens (AX₇)

• Iodine heptafluoride (IF₇) is a colourless gas. It is made by reacting the pentafluoride with fluorine. IF₇ is chemically inert, having no lone pair of electrons in the valency shell; in this it resembles sulfur hexafluoride. The molecule is a pentagonal bipyramid. This compound is the only interhalogen compound possible where the larger atom is carrying seven of the smaller atoms.
• All attempts to form bromine heptafluoride (BrF7) have failed and instead produce bromine pentafluoride (BrF5) gas.

Summary

All Interhalogens are volatile at room temperature. All are polar due to difference in their electronegativity. These are usually covalent liquids or gases due to small electronegativity difference among them. Some compounds partially ionize in solution. For example: \[2 \text{ICl} \rightarrow \text{I}^++ \text{ICl}_2^-\] Interhalogen compounds are more reactive than normal halogens except fluorine.

Contributors

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