Trimerization of sulfur trioxide: a density functional theory study

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Upon condensation of the pure planar gas SO$_3$ ($D_{3h}$) trimerizes spontaneously, which is often called $\gamma$-SO$_3$. It adopts a cyclic structure ($C_{3v}$) described as $[\text{S}(=\text{O})_2(\mu-\text{O})]_3$. The highly electrophilic nature of $\gamma$-SO$_3$ results in insertion reactions into M-C as well as M-O (M = Si, Ge, Sn, Pb) bonds under very mild conditions to leave the organic portion of the molecule intact [1-3]. Other experimental and theoretical investigations of $\gamma$-SO$_3$ and its derivatives have been relatively sparse.

Thus, the main objective of the present work is to study the trimerization of SO$_3$ in the gas phase, with density functional theory (DFT) at the B3LYP/ 6-31G(d) basis set level. The basis set superposition error (BSSE) associated with the polymerization energy was computed via the counterpoise method using the individual bases as fragments [4].

DFT calculations were carried out to predict the structures and vibrational (Raman and infrared) spectra and were compared to the experimental results [5-7]. Theoretical calculations were also carried out for SO$_3$ and $\gamma$-SO$_3$ for better understanding the intermolecular interactions.

References: