

00155

Poster 12

## Charge Distribution Change in $\text{Nb}_2\text{PS}_{10}$ due to Incorporation of K: Solid State $^{31}\text{P}$ NMR Study

Oc Hee Han<sup>1</sup>, Hoseop Yun<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Magnetic Resonance Team, Korea Basic Science Institute Taejeon, 305-333,  
Republic of Korea

<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, Ajou University Suwon, 442-749, Republic of Korea

$^{31}\text{P}$  isotropic chemical shift ( $\delta_i$ ) and chemical shift anisotropy ( $\Delta\delta$ ) of  $\text{KNb}_2\text{PS}_{10}$  are, respectively, smaller and wider than those of  $\text{Nb}_2\text{PS}_{10}$ : these results are explained based on the shorter average P-S bond length and the bigger average  $\angle\text{S-P-S}$  deviation from  $109.5^\circ$  of  $\text{KNb}_2\text{PS}_{10}$  than those of  $\text{Nb}_2\text{PS}_{10}$ , respectively. The smaller  $\delta_i$  value indicates higher electron density in  $\pi$  orbitals of P in the P-S bonds if the known semiempirical relationship between  $\delta_i$ , P-O bond length, and the number of electrons in  $\pi$  orbitals of P in P-O bond for orthophosphate similarly holds for  $\text{PS}_4$  units. Thus, solid state  $^{31}\text{P}$  magic angle spinning (MAS) nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) data of metal thiophosphates,  $\text{Nb}_2\text{PS}_{10}$  and  $\text{KNb}_2\text{PS}_{10}$  indicate that presence of potassium results in increase of electron density at phosphorous sites.