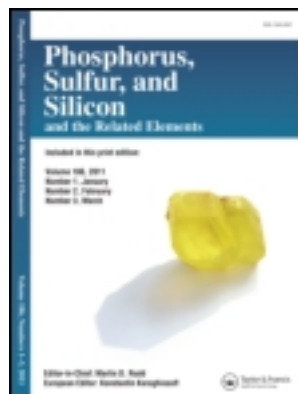


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O,O-Dialkyldithiophosphoric Acids in the Reactions with Nonactivated α -Olefins

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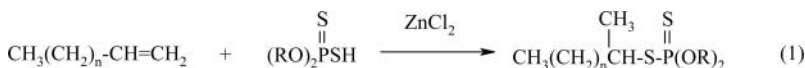
O,O-DIALKYLDITHIOPHOSPHORIC ACIDS IN THE REACTIONS WITH NONACTIVATED α -OLEFINS

Lidiya I. Kursheva,¹ Ilyas S. Nizamov,^{1,2} Elvira S. Batyeva,¹
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GRAPHICAL ABSTRACT



R = Et, n = 13; R = Pr-*i*, n = 13; R = Pr-*i*, n = 15; R = Bu-*i*, n = 13

Abstract Reactions of *O,O*-dialkyl dithiophosphoric acids with hexadec-1-ene, octadec-1-ene, and also 2-methylpentadec-1-ene and 2-methylheptadec-1-ene as impurities in commercial samples of hexadec-1-ene and octadec-1-ene, and pure 2-methylpent-1-ene were studied in the presence of zinc chloride and ultrasound irradiation.

Keywords Higher olefins; dithiophosphoric acids; zinc chloride; hexadec-1-ene; octadec-1-ene; 2-methylpent-1-ene

INTRODUCTION

One of the actual problems of petroleum chemical industry is related to effective use of higher mono-olefins of industrial fractions of C₁₆–C₁₈, C₂₀–C₂₆, and C₂₈–C₄₀. The fraction of C₁₆–C₁₈ mainly includes vinylidene α -olefins (25.6%), linear C₁₆ and C₁₈ α -olefins (61.6%), and inner C₁₆ and C₁₈ olefins (12.8%).¹ Taking into account the rather complicacy of content of industrial fraction of C₁₆–C₁₈ of higher olefins, we have studied model reactions of hexadec-1-ene and octadec-1-ene as linear C₁₆ and C₁₈ α -olefins, and 2-methylpent-1-ene as vinylidene α -olefin with dithiophosphoric acids.

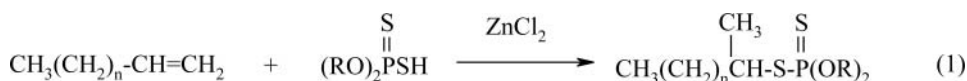
RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In the series of nonactivated simple asymmetric olefins propylene, oct-1-ene, oct-2-ene, cyclohexene,² 2-methyl-but-2-ene, norbornene, racemic β -camphene³, and

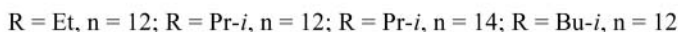
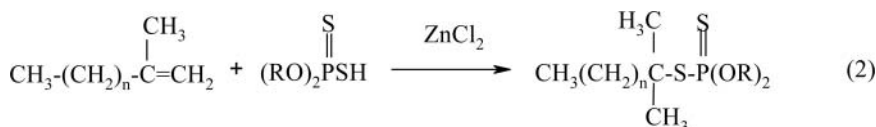
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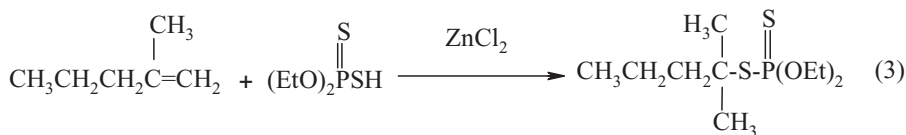
1-aryl-butadienes-1,3⁴ have been reported to react with *O,O*-dialkyl dithiophosphoric acids to give adducts. The reactions of lower olefins were carried out at elevated temperature (100–110 °C). However, the chemical behavior of nonactivated simple higher (C₁₆ and C₁₈) α -mono-olefins remained unknown in similar reactions. To increase low reactivity of long chain higher olefins, we have defined catalysts or initiators of these transformations. On the basis of ¹H NMR spectra, purchased commercial samples of hexadec-1-ene and octadec-1-ene contain 2% of 2-methylpentadec-1-ene and 2-methylheptadec-1-ene, respectively, as impurities of vinylidene α -olefins.⁵ The reactions of *O,O*-dialkyl dithiophosphoric acids with hexadec-1-ene and octadec-1-ene in the presence of zinc chloride (3.0 wt%) as Lewis acid catalyst at 80 °C over 2 h led to formation of *O,O*-dialkyl-*S*-2-methylalkyldithiophosphates as major products in yields of 63–88% in accordance with Markovnikov's rule (Equation (1)).



The impurities of 2-methylpentadec-1-ene and 2-methylheptadec-1-ene also react with dithiophosphoric acids to form *O,O*-dialkyl-*S*-1,1-dimethylalkyldithiophosphates as minor products (Equation (2)).



Reaction of di-*iso*-propyldithiophosphoric acid with hexadec-1-ene was also performed under ultrasound irradiation (frequency 22 kHz, power 400 W) to form the same adduct at 60 °C for 30 min. The reaction of pure 2-methylpent-1-ene as a model of vinylidene α -olefin with *O,O*-diethyl dithiophosphoric acid proceeds at 20 °C for 6 days to give *O,O*-diethyl *S*-1,1-dimethylbutyl dithiophosphate in 97% yield (Equation (3)).



After stirring the mixture of 2-methylpent-1-ene with *O,O*-diethyl dithiophosphoric acid and 0.5 wt% of zinc chloride for 1 h at 20 °C the amount of adduct reaches 50%.

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