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____ LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Synthesis and Electrode Activity of 1,12-Bis[di(*p*-tolyl)phosphinoyl]-2,11-dibutyl-2,11-diaza-5,8-dioxadodecane

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Received May 29, 2002

Podands with phosphorus-containing terminal groups exhibit specific host–guest complex-forming properties and can be used as extractants, components of ion-selective electrodes, membrane carriers, etc. [1–3]. Here we report the synthesis of the first representatives of aza podands with α -aminomethylphosphinoyl groups and the use of these compound as components

of ion-selective electrodes in determination of low concentrations of alkali metals. We found that the Kabachnik–Fields reaction in a ternary system containing di(*p*-tolyl)phosphinous acid (**I**), Paraform, and 1,10-dibutyl-1,10-diaza-4,7-dioxadecane provides a convenient synthetic route to 1,12-bis[di(*p*-tolyl)phosphino-yl]-2,11-dibutyl-2,11-diaza-5,8-dioxadodecane.

 $2(p\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{PHO} + 2\text{CH}_2\text{O} + \text{BuNH}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{NHBu}}$ I $\xrightarrow{-2\text{H}_2\text{O}} (p\text{-MeC}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{P(O)CH}_2\text{N(Bu)}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{O})_2\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{N(Bu)P(O)}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{Me-}p)_2}.$ II

An alternative way to aza podand **II** is the reaction of (butylaminomethyl)phosphine oxide **III**, prepared from phosphine oxide **I**, Paraform, and butylamine by the Kabachnik–Fields reaction, with 1,8-dibromo-4,7-dioxaoctane (**IV**).

$$\mathbf{I} + \mathrm{CH_2O} + \mathrm{BuNH_2} \longrightarrow (p\text{-MeC}_6\mathrm{H_4})_2\mathrm{P(O)CH_2NHBu},$$

$$2\mathbf{III} + \mathrm{Br(CH_2CH_2O)_2CH_2CH_2Br} \xrightarrow[-2\mathrm{HBr}]{\mathrm{K_2CO}_3} \mathbf{II}.$$

The electrode activity of phosphorylated aza podand II was studied by known procedures [4, 5] on an example of ion-selective electrodes with a liquid membrane made on the basis of this compound. It was found that the electrodes allow a highly selective determination of low concentrations of heavy alkali metal ions (Rb⁺, Cs⁺). The detection limit is 10⁻⁵ M. Other alkali metals do not interfere with the determination.

The results of investigation of the ionophoric pro-

perties of phosphorylated aza podands will be described in more detail in further publications.

1,12-Bis[di(p-tolylphosphinoyl]-2,11-dibutyl-**2,11-diaza-5,8-dioxadodecane** (II). a. A mixture of 12 mmol of di(p-tolyl)phosphinous acid I, 12 mmol of Paraform, and 6 mmol of 1,10-dibutyl-1,10-diaza-4,7-dioxadecane was refluxed with 30 ml of benzene with a Dean-Stark trap for 40 min; therewith, ca. 95% of water evolved. The mixture was refluxed for an additional 40 min, the solvent was removed on a rotary evaporator and then in an oil-pump vacuum until constant weight. A viscous liquid was obtained, which was chromatographed on a column of Silica gel L 100/400, eluent chloroform-methanol (10:1), to obtain 3.3 g (74%) of a light yellow viscous tar-like liquid, δ_P 24.7 ppm (benzene). Found, %: C 73.84; H 8.76; P 6.96. C₄₄H₆₂N₂O₄P₂. Calculated, %: C 73.74; H 9.21; P 6.66.

b. Dibromide IV, 4.8 mmol, was added dropwise with stirring at 50°C to a solution of 9.62 mmol of amino-

phosphine oxide **III** in DMF containing 4.8 mmol of potassium carbonate. After the addition had been complete, the bath temperature was raised to 70°C, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 5 h, cooled, washed with water, extracted with chloroform, and dried over sodium sulfate. The chloroform was removed on a rotary evaporator and then in an oilpump vacuum until constant weight. The crude product was purified by column chromatography as described above to obtain 2.43 g (68%) of compound **II**.

The ³¹P NMR spectra were obtained on a Varian Unity300 spectrometer against external 85% phosphoric acid.

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