## \_\_\_\_\_ LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Disproportionation of Diethylarsanyl N,N-Diethyl(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)-phosphonamidodithioate

I. S. Nizamov\*,\*\*, B. E. Abalonin\*, E. S. Ermolaev\*\*, G. G. Sergeenko\*\*, L. A. Al'metkina\*\*\*, D. B. Krivolapov\*\*, E. S. Batyeva\*\*, and I. A. Litvinov\*\*

\* Kazan State Pedagogical University, Kazan, Tatarstan, Russia

\*\* Arbuzov Institute of Organic and Physical Chemistry, Kazan Scientific Center,
Russian Academy of Sciences, Kazan, Tatarstan, Russia

\*\*\* Orenburg State University, Orenburg, Russia

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S-Organoelement derivatives of four-coordinate phosphorus thioacids containing a P(S)SE fragment (E = P, As) often exhibit low thermal stability. In particular, diorganylphosphanyl N,N-dialkylarylphosphonamidodithioates with the R<sub>2</sub>N-P(S)S-P< fragment, regarded as the products of insertion of monomeric fragments of 2,4-diaryl-1,3,2,4-dithiadiphosphetane 2,4-disulfides into the N-P bond of aminophosphines, transform under heating to the sulfides of the starting aminophosphines and the products of condensation of arylmetadithiophosphonates [1]. We have previously prepared diorganylarsanyl N,N-dial-

kylarylphosphonamidodithioates containing an R<sub>2</sub>N–P(S)S–As< fragment by the reactions of 2,4-diaryl-1,3,2,4-dithiadiphosphetane 2,4-disulfides with aminoarsines [2]. We found that, contrary to the compounds with the R<sub>2</sub>N–P(S)SP< fragment, diethylarsanyl *N*,*N*-diethyl(3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)phosphonamidodithioate **I** disproportionates at 70°C within 1 h to form crystalline bis(diethylarsanyl) 3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylphosphonotrithioate **II**. The second reaction product, *N*,*N*,*N*,*N*,*N*-tetraethyl-3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylphosphonothiodiamide **III**, could not be isolated because of its lability [reaction (1)].

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
S & S & S \\
2Ar-P & & & & & & & \\
NEt_2 & & & & & & & \\
NEt_2 & & & & & & & \\
I & & II & III
\end{array}$$

$$Ar = HO - \begin{array}{c}
& & & & & \\
Ar = HO - \\
& & & & \\
\end{array}$$
(1)

The structure of **II** was comfirmed by an independent synthesis from 2,4-bis(3,5-di-*tert*-butyl-4-hy:droxyphenyl)-1,3,2,4-dithiadiphosphetane 2,4-disulfide **IV** and bis(diethylarsanyl) sulfide **V** at  $\sim$ 20°C for 1 h [reaction (2)].

The physicochemical constants and spectral characteristics of samples of **II** prepared by these two

$$\begin{array}{c|c}
S & S \\
Ar-P \stackrel{S}{\searrow} \stackrel{P}{\longrightarrow} P-Ar + 2(Et_2As)_2S \longrightarrow 2II, \\
IV & V \\
Ar = HO \longrightarrow .
\end{array}$$
(2)

methods are identical. The molecular structure of **II** was determined by single crystal X-ray diffraction. Each arsenic atom in **II** is bound with only one sulfur atom. Dimeric associates are absent. Complete results of the X-ray diffraction analysis will be reported later.

Bis(diethylarsanyl)3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenylphosphonotrithioate II. a. Diethylarsanyl N, N-diethyl(3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxyphenyl)phosphonamidodithioate I prepared from 4.1 g of dithiaphosphetane disulfide **IV** and 2.8 g of diethyl(diethylamino)arsine in 10 ml of anhydrous benzene at ~20°C similarly to the procedure from [2] was heated for 1 h at 70°C. The resulting mixture was filtered, and the filtrate was evaporated for 2 h in a vacuum (0.02 mm) to obtain 1.3 g (31%) of **II**, mp 126-127°C. IR spectrum, v, cm<sup>-1</sup>: 3550 m.br [v(OH)], 1580 m [v(C=C) Ar], 1428 s [ $\nu$ (Ph)], 1300 m [ $\beta$ (=CH),  $\nu$ (Ph)], 1260 m  $[\omega, \tau(CH_2)_2]$ , 1140 m  $[\rho(CH_3)]$ , 1110 s  $[\nu(PAr)]$ , 1045 w, 1025 w [ $\nu$ (AsC)], 665 m.br [ $\nu$ (P=S)], 615 m  $[\delta(Ph)]$ , 594 m, 520 m, 494 m  $[\nu(PS), \nu(AsC_2)]$ . <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum,  $\delta$ , ppm (J, Hz): 1.44 m [18H,  $(CH_3)_3C$ ], 1.49 t {12H,  $[(CH_3CH_2)_2AsS]_2P$ ,  $^3J_{HH}$  7.7}, 2.58 q {8H, [(CH<sub>3</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>AsS]<sub>2</sub>P,  ${}^{3}J_{\text{HH}}$  7.7}, 7.60 m (1H, OH), 7.90 d (2H, 2,6-C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>,  ${}^{3}J_{\text{PH}}$  16.0).  ${}^{31}P$  NMR spectrum,  $\delta_{\text{P}}$ , ppm: 76.7. Found, %: C 44.19; H 6.71; As 24.86; P 4.84; S 15.83. C<sub>22</sub>H<sub>41</sub>As<sub>2</sub>OPS<sub>2</sub>. Calculated, %: C 44.14; H 6.92; As 25.05; P 5.18; S 16.03.

b. To a solution of 1.9 g of diarsanyl sulfide **V** in 10 ml of anhydrous benzene, 1.9 g of dithiaphosphetane disulfide **V** was added in portions at ~20°C with stirring under dry argon. The mixture was stirred for 1 h at 20°C, and the resulting solution was allowed to stand for a week at ~20°C. The precipitate thus formed was filtered off and washed with benzene. After recrystallization from benzene, 0.5 g (13%) of **II** was obtained, mp 125–126°C.

The IR spectra were recorded on a UR-20 spectrometer (mulls in mineral oil, KBr). The  $^1H$  NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker MSL-400 spectrometer (400 MHz) in  $C_6D_6$  against internal TMS. The  $^{31}P$  NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker CPX-100 spectrometer (36.5 MHz,  $C_6H_6$ ) against external 85%  $H_3PO_4$ .

X-ray diffraction studies were carried out on an Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 four-circle diffractometer ( $\lambda$ Mo $K_{\alpha}$  0.71073 Å). The crystals of **II** are monoclinic, unit cell parameters at –150°C: a 12.070(8), b 12.58(2), c 12.93(1)Å,  $\beta$  103.89°, V 2815 Å<sup>3</sup>, Z 4, space group  $P2_1/n$ . The structure was solved by the direct method using the SIR program [3] and MoLEN program package [4].

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