

# The Search for New Methods of Synthesis Possible of Organometallic Compounds of P, As, Sb, Bi

Aibassov Yerkin Zhakenovich\*, Yemelyanova Valentina, Tussupbayev Nessipbay, Shakieva Tatyana, Yerzhanova Zhadyra

Research Institute of New Chemical Technologies and Materials, Kazakh National University Al-Farabi, Almaty 005012, Kazakhstan

**Abstract:** The authors spent the search for new methods of synthesis possible of organometallic compounds of phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth. For modifications classical reactions the N (nitrogen) atoms have been replaced on atoms of P (phosphorus), As (arsenic), Sb (antimony) and Bi (bismuth). The authors have proposed a new mechanism for the possible reactions.

**Key words:** Organometallic chemistry, P, As, Sb, Bi.

## 1. Introduction

In recent years, many chemists are actively investigated nucleophilic organohalogenids phosphine with electrophilic heterylalkens, allowing to obtain primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary phosphines, selectively and in high yield [1-4].

Although the chemistry of organophosphorus compounds has devoted a considerable amount of books, but the reaction of organic compounds of arsenic, antimony and bismuth are very limited.

Currently, much attention to the search of new metal-organic compounds had potential biological activity.

The purpose of this paper is to search the new methods of synthesis possible of organometallic compounds of boron, Al (aluminum), Ga (gallium), In (indium), Tl (thallium), P (phosphorus), As (arsenic), Sb (antimony), Bi (bismuth).

## 2. Theory

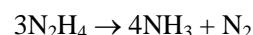
It is known that N (nitrogen) forms several compounds with H (hydrogen), such as hydroxylamine and hydrazine.

Hydrazine (diamide)  $H_2N-NH_2$ - a colorless, highly

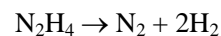
hygroscopic liquid with an unpleasant odor.  $N_2H_4$

molecule consists of two groups of  $NH_2$ , the rotated relative to each other, which causes the polarity of the molecule of hydrazine,  $\mu = 0.62 \times 10^{-29}$  C/m (Coulomb/m), hydrazine and its derivatives are most toxic.

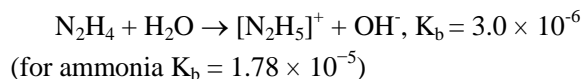
Hydrazine is much less thermodynamically stable than ammonia as N-N bond is not very strong: the decomposition of hydrazine-exothermic reaction in the absence of catalysts at 200-300 °C:



The transition metals (Co (carbon monoxide), Ni (nickel), Cu (copper), Ag (silver)) catalyze the decomposition of hydrazine, catalysed by platinum, rhodium and palladium are the main decomposition products N and H:

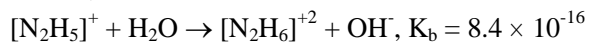


Due to the presence of two unshared electron pairs on the nitrogen atoms, hydrazine able to join one or two h ions. When you join one proton obtained hydrazine compound with a charge of  $1^+$ , two protons-hydrazone charge  $2^+$  ions containing respectively  $N_2H_5^+$  and  $N_2H_6^{2+}$ . Aqueous solutions of hydrazine have basic properties, but significantly less basicity than ammonia:

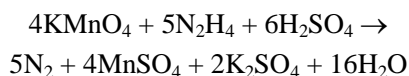


\*Corresponding author: Aibassov Yerkin Zhakenovich, professor, research field: organic chemistry of U, Th, As, Sb, Bi.

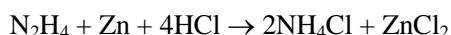
Protonation second pair of electrons proceed more difficultly:



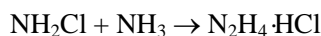
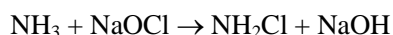
Hydrazine-energetic reducing agent. The hydrazine solution also typically is oxidized to N:



Recover hydrazine to ammonia can only strong reducing agents, such as  $\text{Sn}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Ti}^{3+}$ , nascent H (Zn + HCl):



Hydrazine is produced by oxidation of ammonia  $\text{NH}_3$  or urea  $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$ , sodium hypochlorite  $\text{NaClO}$  (method Raschig):



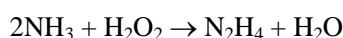
the reaction is performed at a temperature of 160 °C and a pressure of 2.5-3.0 MPa.

The synthesis of hydrazine hypochlorite oxidation of urea by the mechanism is similar to the synthesis of amides, amines Hofmann:

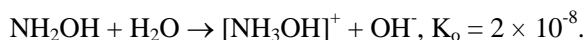


the reaction is conducted at a temperature of about 100 °C and atmospheric pressure.

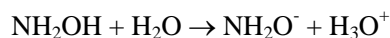
Bayer method:



Hydroxylamine  $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}$ —colorless crystals, readily soluble in water to form a hydrate  $\text{NH}_2\text{OH} \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The aqueous solution is dissociated by basic type, being a weak base:



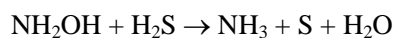
It may also be dissociated and the acid type with a  $\text{pK}_a = 14.02$ :



Hydroxylamine exhibits the properties of a reducing agent, under the action of oxidants allocated  $\text{N}_2$  or  $\text{N}_2\text{O}$ :



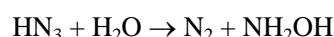
In some reactions occur  $\text{NH}_2\text{OH}$  oxidizing properties, while it is reduced to  $\text{NH}_3$  or  $\text{NH}_4^+$ :



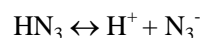
Hydroxylamine interacting with aldehydes and ketones, form oximes:  $\text{R-CH=NOH}$  and  $\text{R}_2\text{-C=NOH}$ .

Hydrazoic acid azoimid (azidovodorod),  $\text{HN}_3$ -acid compound of N with H. A colorless, volatile, highly explosive (explode when heated, impact or friction) liquid with a pungent odor. This compound is very toxic.

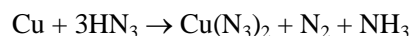
Dilute aqueous solutions are not explosive, but upon standing  $\text{HN}_3$  solution slowly decomposes to N and hydroxylamine:



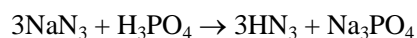
In aqueous solution  $\text{HN}_3$  exhibits properties of a weak acid ( $\text{pK}_a = 4.59$ ). By strength is close to acetic acid. In solutions of hydrazoic acid dissociates into ions:



The acid  $\text{HN}_3$  is an oxidant. With metals forming a metal salt, ammonia and N:

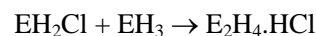
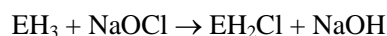


$\text{HN}_3$  prepared by the action of phosphoric acid on sodium azide  $\text{NaN}_3$ , which was synthesized from sodium amide:



### 3. Results and Discussions

The authors propose to expand and replace the nitrogen atoms into atoms of P, As, Sb, Bi and receive P, As, Sb, Bi oxidation of hydrazine derivatives of phosphine, arsine, stibine and bismuthine  $\text{EH}_3$  or urea  $\text{CO}(\text{NH}_2)_2$  sodium hypochlorite  $\text{NaClO}$  (Raschig method):



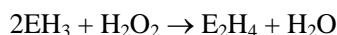
where, E = N, P, As, Sb, Bi.

Synthesis hydrozine urea oxidation of hypochlorite by a mechanism similar to the amines from amides Hofmann:



where, E = N, P, As, Sb, Bi.

Metod Bayer:

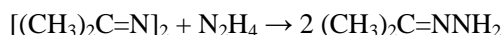
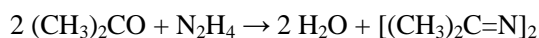


where, E = N, P, As, Sb, Bi.

Hydroxyl (phosph-, ars-, stib-, bismuth) ine, interacting with aldehydes and ketones, oximes forms:  $\text{R-CH} = \text{E-OH}$  and  $\text{R}_2\text{-C} = \text{E-OH}$

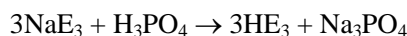
where, E = N, P, As, Sb, Bi.

For example:



where, E = N, P, As, Sb, Bi.

The authors propose to expand and replace the nitrogen atoms on the P atoms, As, Sb and Bi and receive P, As, Sb, Bi derivatives of  $\text{HE}_3$  prepared by the action of phosphoric acid (P-, As-, Sb-, Bi) azide, sodium  $\text{NaE}_3$ , which is synthesized from  $\text{NaEH}_2$ :



where, E = N, P, As, Sb, Bi.

Comparison of organic nitrogen compounds with organic As, Sb, Bi showed that they all substitution reactions of amines with a variety of organic compounds having a labile hydrogen atom.

Thus, the authors first proposed to expand and replace atoms and N atoms of P, As, Sb, Bi, and receive new methods of synthesis possible of organometallic compounds of phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth. The authors have proposed a new mechanism for the possible reactions.

#### 4. Conclusions

The authors have for the first time provided novel methods for the synthesis of possible organometallic

compounds of boron, aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth.

The authors propose a mechanism of these reactions, which can be used in the synthesis of new organometallic compounds of boron, aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth.

The proposed new methods of synthesis potential of organometallic compounds of boron, aluminum, gallium, indium, thallium, phosphorus, arsenic, antimony, bismuth open new horizons to expand the potential application of biologically active substances, catalysts, pharmaceuticals preparations.

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