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Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

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1961

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Abstract

Full Text

Reports of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR

1961. Volume 137, No. 3

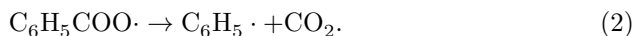
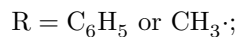
CHEMISTRY

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REACTIONS OF ACYL PEROXIDES WITH ORGANIC DERIVATIVES OF LEAD, TIN, AND SILICON

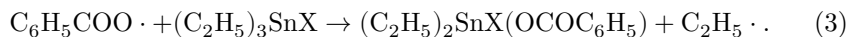
It is known that liquid-phase reactions in which homolytic cleavage of σ -bonds is observed may proceed either through the stage of an active complex or with the formation of kinetically independent particles. In a number of cases, both of these mechanisms can apparently accompany one another, which naturally is reflected in an increase in the assortment of final reaction products. It seems to us that precisely such a phenomenon is encountered in studying the interaction of benzoyl peroxide and acetylbenzoyl peroxide with organotin compounds in the absence of solvents and atmospheric oxygen.

Since the reactions under discussion (see Table 1) proceed only at elevated temperatures, it is logical to assume that they are caused by the decomposition of peroxide compounds:

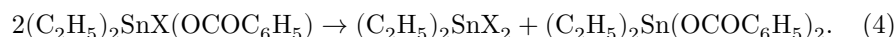


From the amount of carbon dioxide evolved, it is evident that reaction (2) does not play a significant role in the processes of interaction of benzoyl peroxide with tetraethyltin, triethyltin halides, and triethyltin benzoate (experiments 1–4).

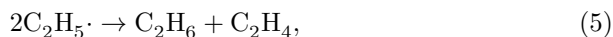
The free benzoyloxy radicals formed react with organotin compounds. Judging from the formation of ethane, ethylene, and butane, this process amounts to displacement of ethyl radicals by benzoate radicals:



Here and below $\text{X} = \text{C}_2\text{H}_5, \text{Cl}, \text{Br}, \text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COO}$. Comparison of the results obtained in experiments 1–4 shows that the nature of X has little effect on the course of reaction (3). At the same time, the product $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{SnX}(\text{OCOC}_6\text{H}_5)$ cannot be isolated when $\text{X} = \text{Cl}$ and Br . Instead, diethyl tin dibenzoate and diethyl tin dihalide were obtained, which can be explained by disproportionation of the initially formed product according to the equation:



The free ethyl radicals arising in reaction (3) disproportionate and, to a minor extent, dimerize.



As follows from the equations given above, upon decomposition of 1 mole of benzoyl peroxide, theoretically about 2 moles of a mixture of ga-

Table 1

Reaction of benzoyl peroxide (BP) and acetyl benzoyl peroxide (ABP) with organic derivatives of Pb, Sn, and Si in the absence of atmospheric oxygen

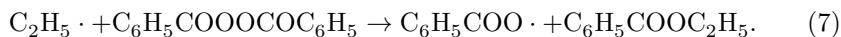
Exp. no.	Taken into the reaction, moles	Temp., °C	Duration, h	Products					Other products
				CO ₂	CH ₄	C ₂ H ₆	C ₂ H ₄	<i>n</i> -C ₄ H ₁₀	
1	0.010 BP; (C ₂ H ₅) ₄ Sn	95–97	16	0.20	—	0.26	0.55	0.02	0.66 (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ SnOCOC ₆ H ₅ ; 0.37 (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ Sn(OCOC ₆ H ₅) ₂

Exp. no.	Taken into the reaction, moles	Temp., °C	Duration, h	CO ₂	CH ₄	C ₂ H ₆	C ₂ H ₄	<i>n</i> -C ₄ H ₁₀	Other products
2	0.015 BP; 0.15 (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ SnCl	95-97	16	0.14	—	0.45	0.37	0.01	0.76 (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ Sn(OCOC ₆ H ₅) ₂ ; 0.63 (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ SnCl ₂
3	0.015 BP; 0.16 (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ SnBr	95-97	16	0.15	—	0.44	0.24	0.01	0.71 (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ Sn(OCOC ₆ H ₅) ₂ ; 0.50 (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ SnBr ₂
4	0.010 BP; 0.044 (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ SnOCOC ₆ H ₅	95-97	16	0.06	—	0.29	0.16	—	0.50 (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ Sn(OCOC ₆ H ₅) ₂ ; 0.29 C ₆ H ₅ COOC ₂ H ₅
5	0.015 ABP; 0.23 (C ₂ H ₅) ₄ Sn	80-97	5.5	0.61	0.48	0.13	0.54	0.02	0.42 (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ SnOCOCH ₃ ; 0.43 (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ SnOCOC ₆ H ₅
6	0.010 ABP; 0.16 (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ SnCl	80-97	4	0.58	0.42	0.38	0.40	0.02	0.34 (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ Sn(OCOC ₆ H ₅) ₂ ; 0.34 (C ₂ H ₅) ₂ SnCl ₂ ⁴
7	0.005 BP; 0.10 (C ₂ H ₅) ₄ Pb	80	3.5	0.04	—	0.92	0.38	0.26	0.60 (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ PbOCOC ₆ H ₅
8	0.010 BP; 0.17 (C ₂ H ₅) ₄ Si	95-97	16	1.18	—	—	—	—	0.90 C ₆ H ₆ ; 0.53 C ₆ H ₅ COOH; 0.33 C ₁₆ H ₃₈ Si ₂ ⁵
9	0.0125 ABP; 0.20 (C ₂ H ₅) ₄ Si	80-97	8	1.34	0.82	—	—	—	0.78 C ₆ H ₆ ; 0.23 C ₆ H ₅ COOH; 0.33 C ₁₆ H ₃₈ Si ₂ ⁶

Exp. no.	Taken into the reaction, moles	Temp., °C	Duration, h	Gaseous products					Other products
				CO ₂	CH ₄	C ₂ H ₆	C ₂ H ₄	C ₄ H ₁₀	
10	0.010 BP; 0.10 (CH ₃) ₃ SnC ₆ H ₅	95-97	16	0.12	—	—	—	—	1.00 C ₆ H ₆ ; 0.11 C ₆ H ₅ -C ₆ H ₅ ; 1.30 (CH ₃) ₃ SnOCOC ₆ H ₅ ⁷
11	0.015 BP; 0.20 (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ SiH	95-97	16	0.63	—	0.07	0.08	traces	1.18 C ₆ H ₅ COOH; 0.60 (C ₂ H ₅) ₃ SiOCOC ₆ H ₅

Notes: 1. The gas mixtures were analyzed by the chromatographic method; the previously described solid substances were identified by their melting points and by mixed samples with pure substances. 2. M.p. 122–124° (from hexane). Found, %: C 51.80; H 5.18; Sn 27.87. C₁₈H₂₀SnO₂. Calculated, %: C 51.59; H 4.81; Sn 28.32. 3. M.p. 122–123°. A mixed sample with dibenzoate, obtained in an experiment with heating the peroxide decomposition products distilled off with (C₂H₅)₃SnCl, gave CH₃COOH and 0.39 mole of (C₂H₅)₂SnO. 5. B.p. 130–134° at 3 mm; n_D^{20} 1.4723. Found, %: C 67.09; H 12.99; Si 19.36; mol. wt. 281; C₁₆H₃₈Si₂. Calculated, %: C 67.05; H 13.36; Si 19.58. Mol. wt. 286.5. 6. B.p. 131–134° at 3 mm; n_D^{20} 1.4719. Found, %: C 67.32; H 12.86; Si 19.20. C₁₆H₃₈Si₂. Calculated, %: C 67.05; H 13.36; Si 19.58. 7. M.p. 129–131° (from heptane). Found, %: Sn 41.32; 41.40. C₁₀H₁₄SnO₂. Calculated, %: Sn 41.67.

gaseous hydrocarbons, since reactions (2) and (6) are only secondary in character. However, from Table 1 (experiments 1-4) it is evident that the total yield of gaseous hydrocarbons in no case reaches even 1 mole per mole of decomposed peroxide. Consequently, ethyl radicals participate in the formation not only of gaseous substances. It is known, for example, that they can initiate the decomposition of benzoyl peroxide. In this case ethyl benzoate should be present in the reaction mixture:



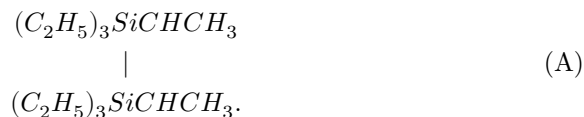
Ethyl benzoate was isolated by us in fairly high yield from the products of the interaction of benzoyl peroxide with tribenzoyloxytin triethylolovum [[unclear: compound name in source]] (experiment 4). In the remaining experiments, ethyl

free-radical mechanism (for example, in the interaction of acyl peroxides with tetraethylsilane), phenomena of this kind are not observed.

It follows from experiment 7 that the reaction of benzoyl peroxide with tetraethyllead is not fundamentally different from those considered above. But it should be noted that it is characterized by an almost complete absence of reaction (2) and proceeds successfully under milder temperature conditions. The reactions of acyl peroxides with tetraethylsilane proceed in a completely different way (experiments 8 and 9).

This is evidently explained by the stability of the silicon–carbon bond toward homolytic cleavage. As a result, for tetraethylsilane it is not possible to establish processes analogous to reactions (3) or (8). Judging from the absence of acetic acid in the reaction mixture in either the free or bound state, the interaction of tetraethylsilane with acetyl benzoyl peroxide proceeds only by a free-radical scheme. It is most probable that the primary act of the reactions under discussion consists in the decomposition of acyl peroxides according to equations (1), (2), and (9). The free radicals formed abstract hydrogen from tetraethylsilane molecules, with formation of benzoic acid, benzene, and methane.

Recombination of secondary radicals with one another leads to the formation of complex organosilicon compounds with two or more silicon atoms in the molecule. A complete characterization of products of this kind will be given in another paper. The simplest compound of this type, isolated in fairly high yield in experiments 8 and 9—a substance of composition $C_{16}H_{38}Si_2$, which in its properties and analysis is very close to compound (A), previously described in the literature ⁽²⁾:

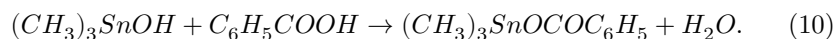


The stability of the Si–C bond toward homolytic cleavage was also established earlier in the study of the decomposition of benzoyl peroxide in trimethylphenylsilane medium ⁽³⁾. It was found that in this case the benzene ring of trimethylphenylsilane is attacked. As a result, the principal silicon-containing products are isomeric trimethyldiphenylsilanes.

It has already been noted above that the reactions of similar organotin and organosilicon compounds with peroxides differ significantly from one another. It therefore seemed interesting to study the interaction of benzoyl peroxide with the organotin analogue of trimethylphenylsilane (experiment 10). It was established that it is characterized by the absence of gaseous hydrocarbons in the reaction mixture and by a very low yield of carbon dioxide.

Consequently, reaction (2) has a side character, and displacement of CH_3 radicals by benzoate radicals does not occur.

In the course of the reaction, trimethyltin benzoate is formed in high yield; its structure was confirmed by an independent synthesis:



This fact makes it possible to assert that in the trimethylphenyltin molecule the σ -bond located between the benzene ring and the metal atom is most susceptible to homolytic cleavage. The yield of diphenyl amounts to only 0.1 mole per mole of peroxide decomposed. This indicates the absence of analogy with the processes observed in the interaction of benzoyl peroxide with trimethylsilane.

Finally, we studied the reaction of benzoyl peroxide with triethylsilane (experiment 11). In this case, the silicon–hydrogen bond is primarily subject to homolytic cleavage. As a result, the principal silicon-containing product is triethylsilyl benzoate. In addition, ethane, ethylene, and butane are formed in rather low yield, which, apparently, is explained by the presence of processes similar in character to reaction (3). The phenomena of dimerization of secondary silicon-containing radicals, so characteristic of the interaction of $(C_2H_5)_4Si$ with peroxides, could not be observed in the case under discussion. Investigations in this field are continuing.

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Received
9 XI 1960

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