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# **Degradation Studies of Cyanex 301**

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# INTRODUCTION

- CYANEX 301, whose major component is Bis(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl) dithiophosphinic acid, is a well-known commercial extractant.
- The various applications of this extractant have led to many studies on its stability in very different media.
- When CYANEX 301 is contacted with nitric acid, a survey of the literature suggests many different degradation products:
  - CYANEX 301 has been thought to degrade directly in its oxo-equivalents CYANEX 302 and **CYANEX 272.**
  - More recently, a commonly accepted consensus appeared, assessing that the degradation of this molecule follows a two-steps process, the first step consisting in the formation of a dimer made of two molecules of CYANEX 301 linked by a disulfide bridge resulting of the condensation of the –SH groups of the two molecules.

### But, as far as we know, no study has ever clearly identified this compound.

# EXPERIMENTAL

- **Degradation experiments:** 
  - All the sample were stirred at 25°C, using a rotating wheel.
- NMR analysis:
  - The volume of each sample was 500µl
  - All the NMR analyses were run with a 0.1M  $H_3PO_4$  in  $D_2O$  insert:
    - The lock was done on D<sub>2</sub>O
    - The signal corresponding to the phosphorous atom of  $H_3PO_4$  was used as a reference and set at  $\delta_{P} = 0$  ppm
  - Two instruments have been used:
    - The Bruker Avance 400 has been used for most of the analyses
    - The <sup>31</sup>P {<sup>1</sup>H} homodecoupled NMR analyses required three channels on the amplifier, and have been conducted on a Bruker Avance III 400

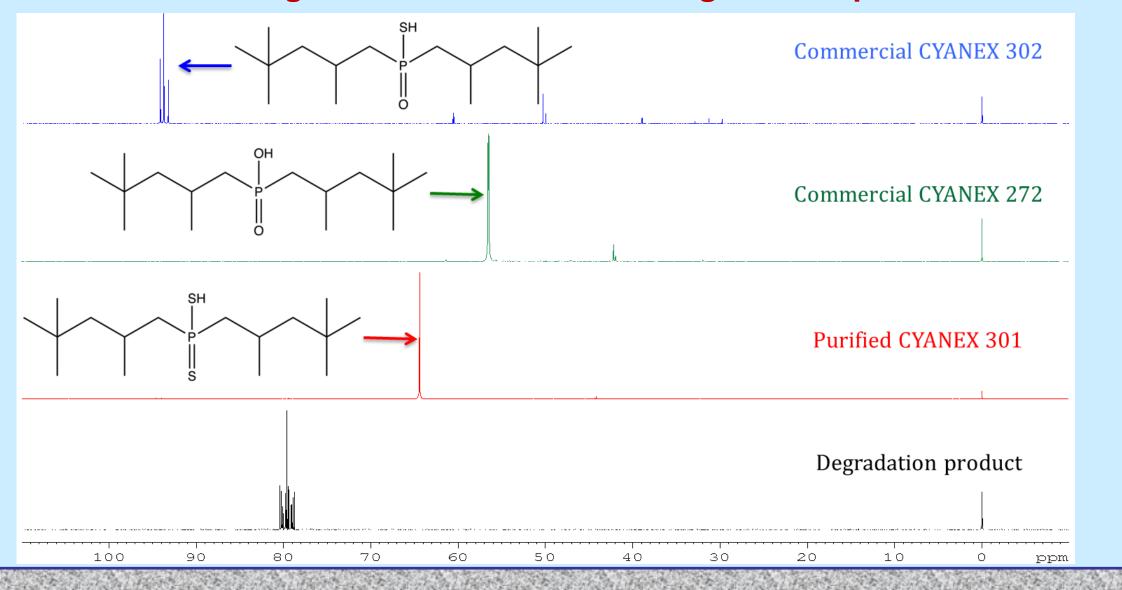




This poster presents the identification of this compound which has been made using <sup>31</sup>P {<sup>1</sup>H} NMR analysis.

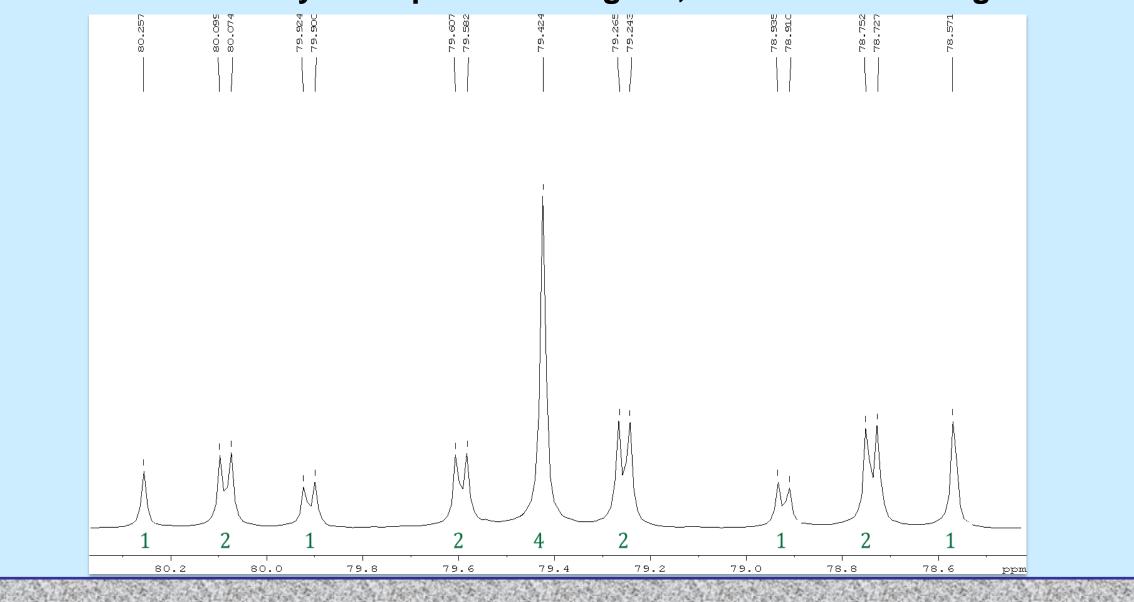
### FIRST STUDY OF THE DEGRADATION

- $\geq$  0.1M CYANEX 301 in toluene has been contacted with 1M HNO<sub>3</sub> for 3 hours. The organic layer was then sampled and analyzed using <sup>31</sup>P {<sup>1</sup>H} NMR.
- > The obtained spectrum has been compared with those of pristine 0.1M CYANEX 301 in toluene, and of 0.1M CYANEX 302 and 272, also prepared in toluene.
- The comparison exhibits a complete degradation of CYANEX 301, but invalidates obtaining CYANEX 302 or 272 as degradation product.



# <sup>31</sup>P NMR ANALYSIS OF THE DEGRADED PRODUCT

- Degraded CYANEX 301 exhibits a complex multiplet at  $\delta_P \approx 80$  ppm. An increase of the number of scans (ns = 256) and the lowering of the line broadening value (lb = 0) has led to a clear spectrum of the degraded product.
- Despite the apparent complexity of the spectrum, a symmetry centered on the central peak in the position and integration of the peaks appears. This analysis has also led to identify three peaks as singlets, the other one being doublets.



#### **CYANEX 301: XRD ANALYSIS AND IMPACT ON THE DEGRADATION ISOMERICALLY PURIF**

- Bis(2,4,4-trimethylpentyl)dithiophosphinic acid possesses two asymmetric carbons, leading to four possible combinations: [R;R], [S;S], [R;S] and [S;R]. The four isomers are present in equal proportions in the primary mixture.
- An isomeric purification of this primary mixture has led to the first crystalized **CYANEX 301 ammonium salt:**
- The crystal was found to belong to the monoclinic C2/c space group.
- The crystal contains a 50:50 mixture of the RR and SS enantiomers. Anions of the same chirality (RR or SS) form N–H---S hydrogen-bonds with the ammonium cations, resulting in two-dimensional layers in the crystallographic ab plane (Figure 1).
- Finally, layers of opposite chirality alternate along the crystallographic c axis, packing via van der Waals interactions (Figure 2).

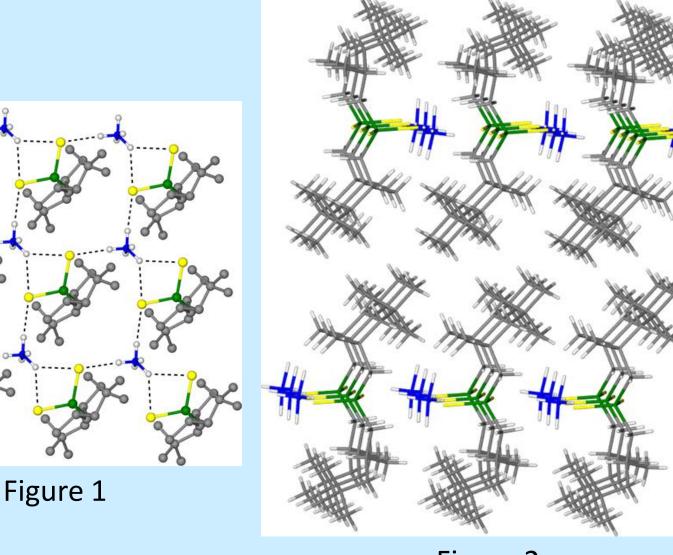
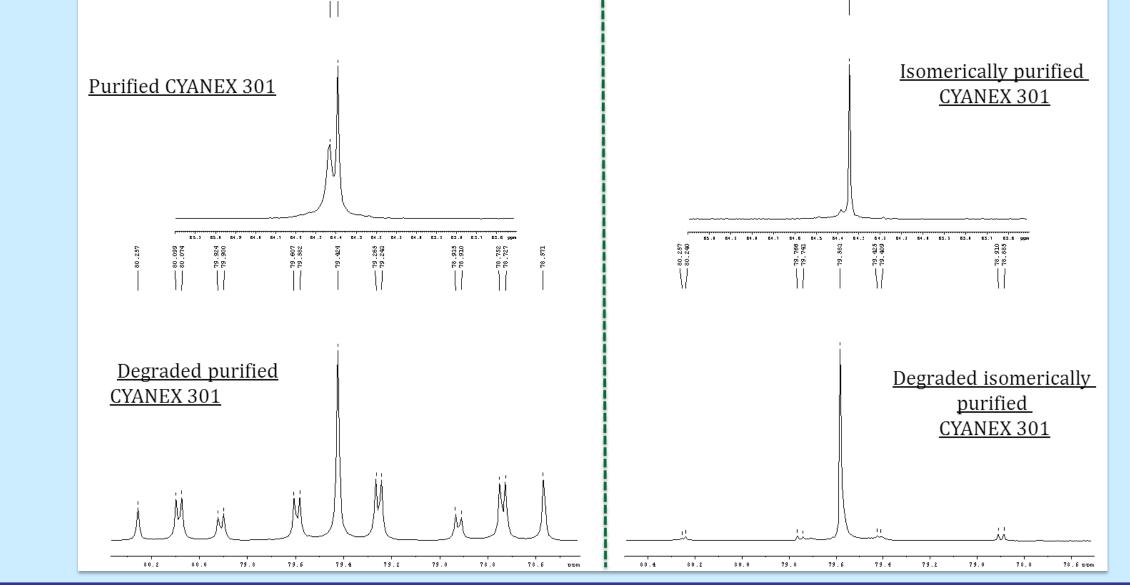


Figure 2

- > The isomeric purification has a clear impact on the <sup>31</sup>P {<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectrum of CYANEX 301. It appears that each of the two peaks obtained for the racemic mixture corresponds to a couple of enantiomers.
- The isomeric purification results also in a huge difference on the spectrum of the degraded product.



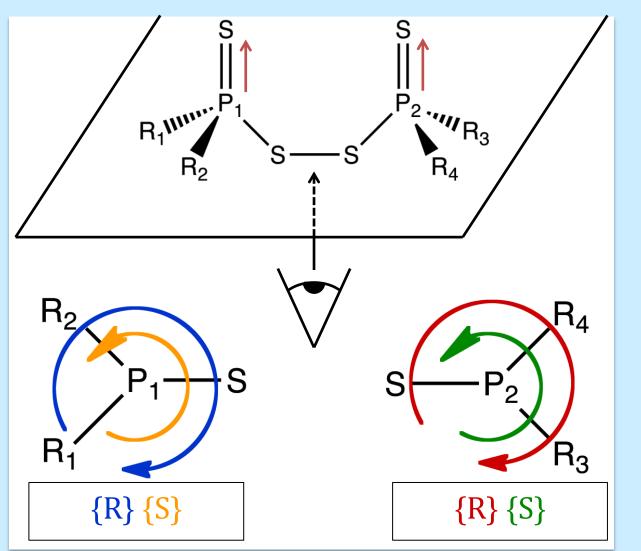
# **COMPARISON OF THE SPECTRA**

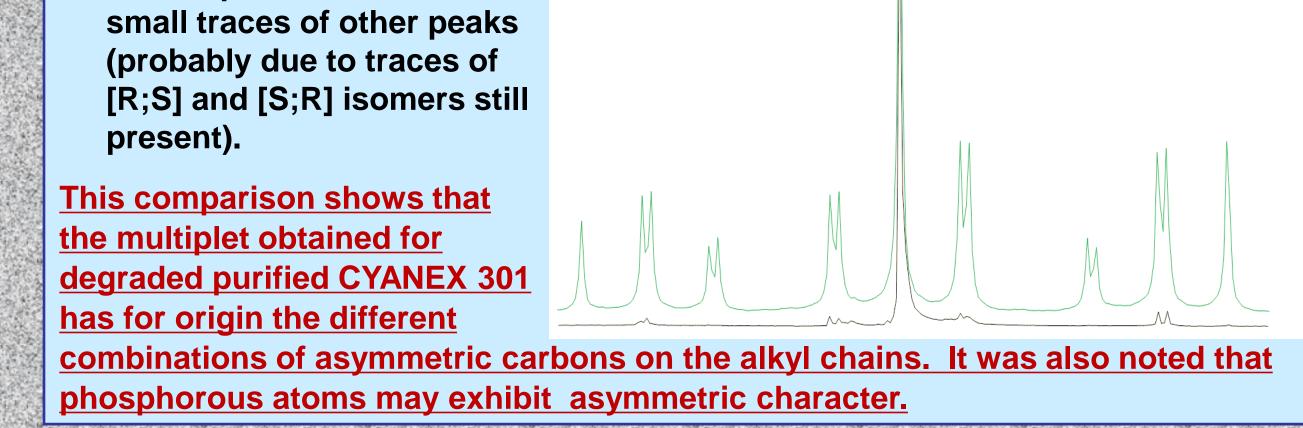
The superimposition of the two spectra clearly shows that the removal of [R;S] and [S;R] isomers has led to a spectrum where only the central peak remains, with

-----: Degraded purified CYANEX 301 ------ : Degraded isomerically purified CYANEX 301

## **ASYMMETRY OF THE PHOSPHOROUS ATOMS**

- Depending on the nature of the asymmetric carbons of the linked alkyl chains, the phosphorous atoms can exhibit three different asymmetric characters:
  - Non-Asymmetric {NAs} when the two asymmetric carbons have the same descriptor ([R;R] or [S;S])





- {R} or {S}, defined by using an adapted version of the Cahn, Ingold and Prelog rules:
  - **P=S** defines the axis and direction
  - P-S has the priority on alkyl chains
  - An [R] chain has the priority on an [S]

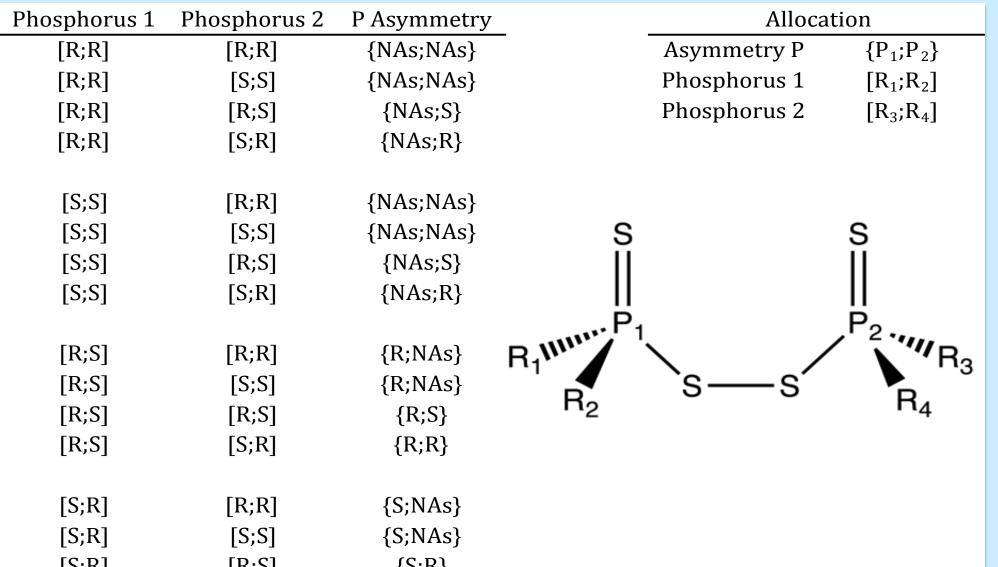
# **Degradation Studies of Cyanex 301**

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# PHOSPHOROUS ASYMMETRY IN THE DISULFIDE

Given these rules, all the possible combinations of asymmetric carbons, and their impact on the asymmetry of the phosphorous atoms, have been determined, leading to 16 different possibilities, presented in the table below.



> These results have then been refined taking in account the symmetry of the disulfide, and grouped by phosphorous asymmetry. For each case, a probability of formation of the corresponding compound is given considering a racemic mixture of the four isomers of CYANEX 301, and an equiprobability of association of the different isomers when condensing to yield to the disulfide.

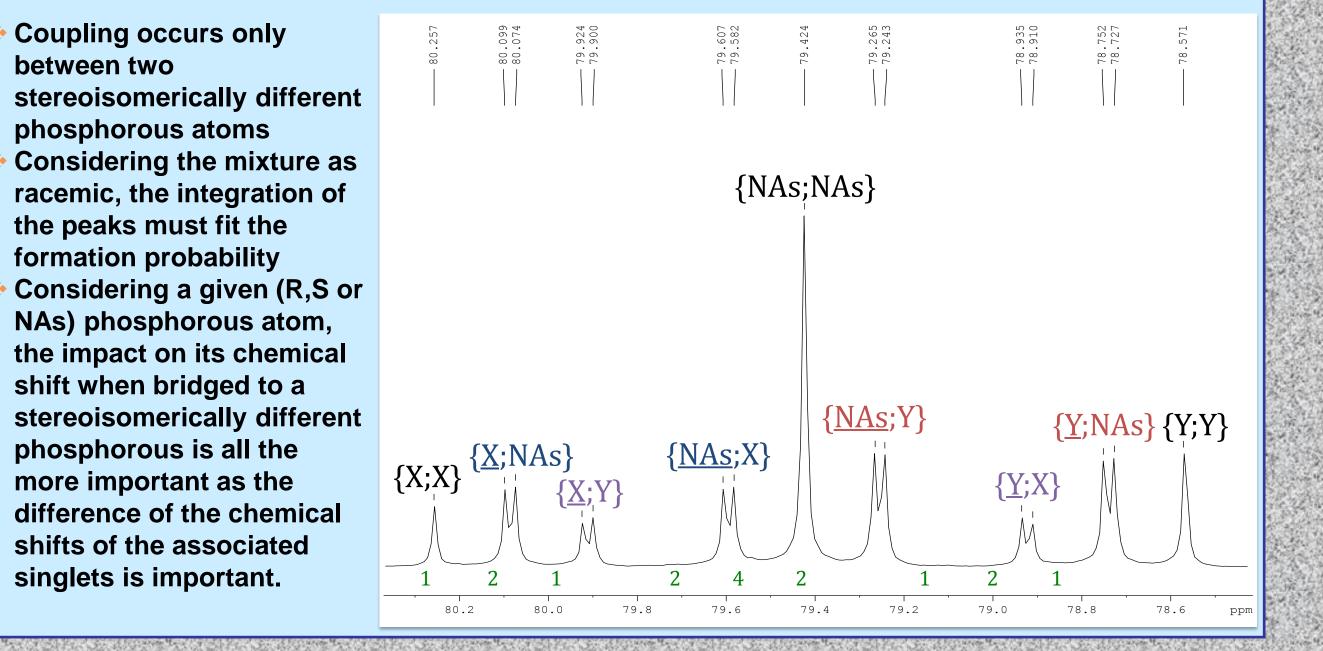
Case	Comments	Probability of formation
{NAs;NAs}	Made of two enantiomers {[S;S];[S;S]} and {[R;R];[R;R]} and their diastereosimers, which are in fact one molecule {[R;R];[S;S]} (a rotation gives {[S;S];[R;R]}). Possibility to distinguish the diastereoisomers in NMR in some cases.	4
{NAs;R} and {R;NAs}	Made of only two enantiomers {[R;S];[RR]} and {[R;S];[S;S]}, these two possibilities are equivalent (considering one enantiomer, a rotation can change [NAs;R] in [R;NAs], and reversly).	4
{NAs;S} and {S;NAs}	Made of only two enantiomers {[S;R];[RR]} and {[S;R];[S;S]}, these two possibilities are equivalent (considering one enantiomer, a rotation can change [NAs;S] in [S;NAs], and reversly).	4
{R;R} and {S;S}	Each of these two possibilities is made with only one molecule (it is impossible to distinguish the two phosphorus when they have the same stereo-descriptor). [R;R] and [S;S] are "double" diastereoisomers : considering alkyl chains, and phosphorus.	1 Each

[S;R]	[R;S]	{S;R}
[S;R]	[S;R]	{S;S}

#### {R;S} and These two possibilities are in fact only one molecule. The couples {[R;S];[R;S]} and {[S;R];[S;R]} are equivalent. {S;R}

# **ATTRIBUTION OF THE PEAKS**

- $\succ$  It has not been possible to ascribe a side for the {R} and {S} phosphorous atoms. That's why they are designated with the letters {X} and {Y}.
- > The attribution has been done considering that:

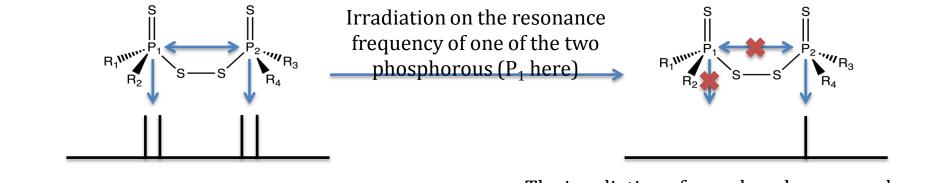


# **ELEMENTAL ANALYSIS**

Degraded CYANEX 301 was sent to Galbraith Laboratories for elemental analysis. Oxygen was not analyzed due to the presence of phosphorous atoms in the

# **VALIDATION OF THE COUPLING**

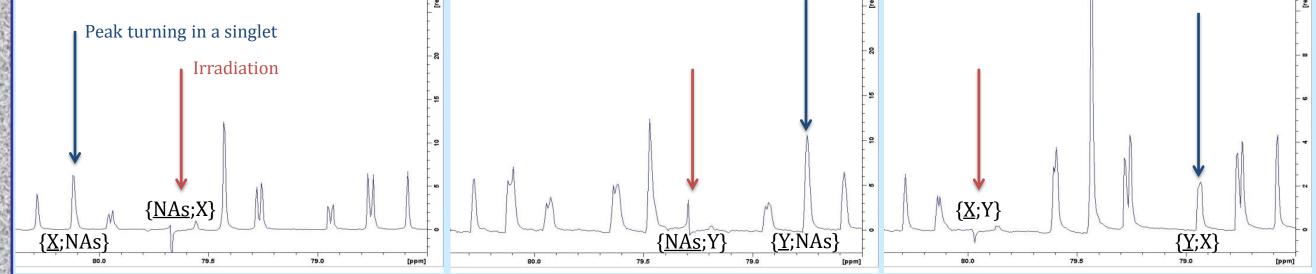
> To validate that the origin of the doubled peaks is a coupling between two phosphorous atoms, we have run <sup>31</sup>P {<sup>1</sup>H} homodecoupled NMR. The principle of these experiments is presented below:



The stereoisomeric difference between the two phosphorous nuclei induces a coupling resulting in two doublets.

The irradiation of one phosphorous nucleus will make its associate signal on the spectrum disappear, and suppresses the coupling with  $P_{2}$ , turning the corresponding signal into a singlet.





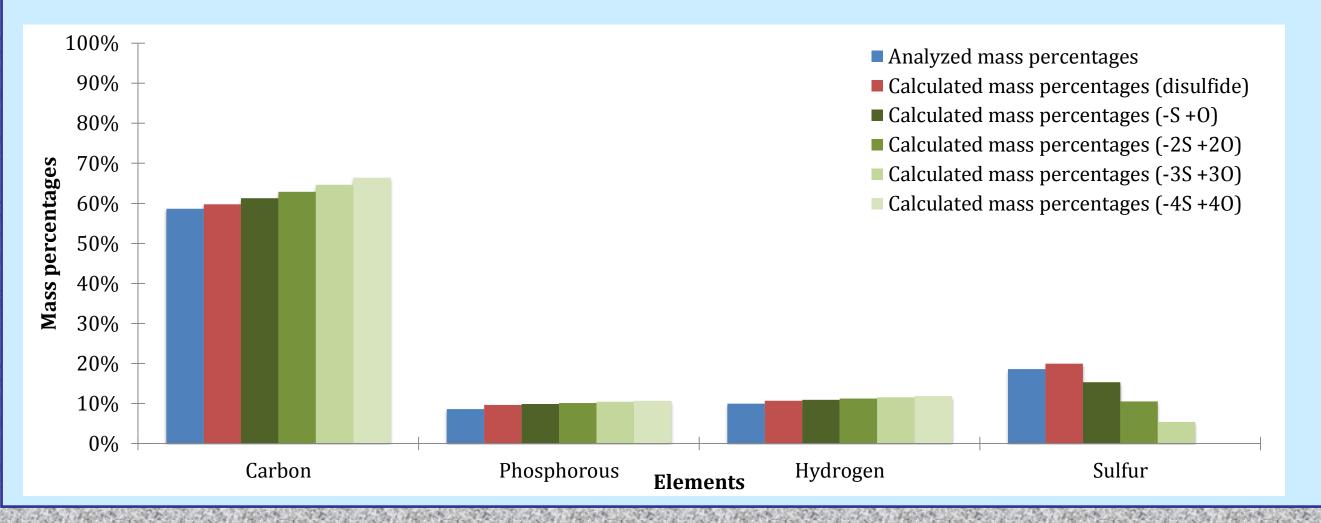
### **PROPOSED REACTION EQUATION**

Role of the acid and oxidizer:

Impact of the atmosphere:

- compound.
- Mass percentages were calculated for the disulfide, and also for all the possible oxo-equivalents of the disulfide.

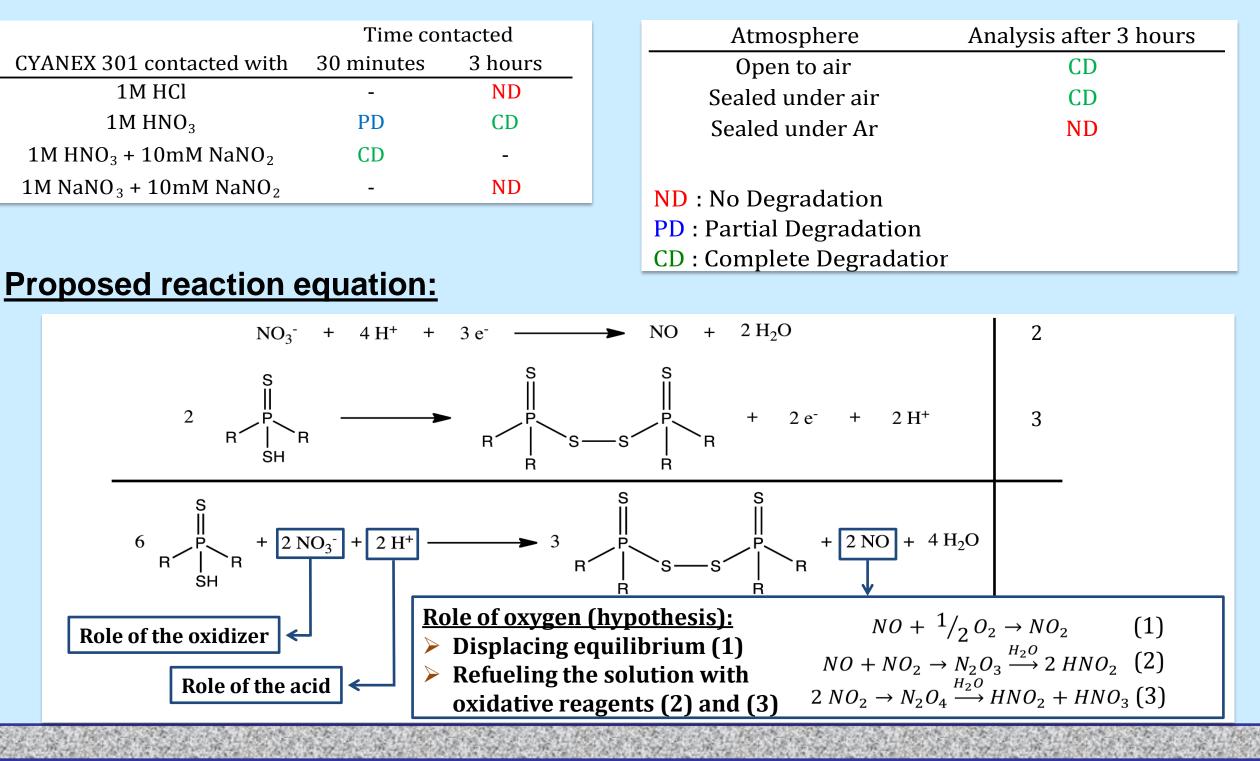
### **Results match the disulfide formation**



### FIRST SURVEY ON THE IMPACT OF SUBTITUENTS

1M HNO<sub>3</sub> + 0.1 mM  $1M HNO_3 + 0.1 mM$ Compound **Time contacted** Compound **Time contacted** 10mM of each NaNO<sub>2</sub> NaNO<sub>2</sub> 30 minutes PD or ND 30 minutes **PD (66%)** compound 1 hour CD CD 1 hour 2 hours 2 hours prepared 4 hours 4 hours freshly have 8 hours 8 hours 24 hours 24 hours been used for ND PD (33%) 30 minutes 30 minutes 1 hour PD (50%) CD 1 hour the CD 2 hours 2 hours 4 hours 4 hours degradation 8 hours 8 hours 24 hours 24 hours with 1M HNO<sub>3</sub> ND ND 30 minutes 30 minutes ND 1 hour 1 hour PD (very light) + 0.1mM

NaNO<sub>2</sub>



## CONCLUSION

- Identification of the degradation product:
  - First time <sup>31</sup>P NMR analysis was used to study the degradation of CYANEX 301.
  - The hypothesis of the formation of a dimer of two molecules of CYANEX 301 linked by a disulfide bridge has been validated by the identification of the degradation product using elemental analysis.
  - The <sup>31</sup>P {<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectrum has been thoroughly explained, the last point to figure out being the exact attribution of {R} and {S} phosphorous nuclei.

### Impact of some parameters on the degradation:

Demonstrated need of both an acid and oxidizer for the degradation to take place.

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4 hours ND 4 hours -	
4 hours ND 4 hours -	
F <sub>3</sub> C 8 hours ND 8 hours -	
$CF_3$ 24 hours ND / 24 hours -	
ND No Degradation	
<b>PD (X%)</b> Partial Degradadtion (estimation "with the eyes" of the degraded amount)	
CD Complete Degradation	

Identification of a role of the atmosphere, probably of oxygen, in the degradation process.

First survey of the stability of some other substituted dithiophosphinic acids:

Identification of two compounds remaining intact after 24 hours of contact.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We are thankful to Mike Brown from Bruker for writing the pulse program, and for his precious help for the homodecoupling NMR experiments. Funding was provided by the Department of Energy, Office of Nuclear Energy.