A Direct Synthesis of Fluorocarbon Peroxides. The Addition of Bistrifluoromethyl Trioxide to Chlorotrifluoroethylene

By Frederick A. Hohorst and Darryl D. DesMarteau*

(Department of Chemistry, Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas 66506)

Summary The addition of bistrifluoromethyl trioxide to chlorotrifluoroethylene at 70° produces the peroxides $CF_3 \cdot O \cdot O \cdot CF_2 \cdot CFC1 \cdot O \cdot CF_3$ and $CF_3 \cdot O \cdot CF_2 \cdot CFC1 \cdot O \cdot CF_3$.

THE number of known fluorocarbon peroxides is small; nearly all examples have been obtained by the coupling of two oxyradicals. Recently, trifluoromethyl hydroperoxide has been used in the synthesis of both organic and inorganic trifluoromethylperoxy-derivatives¹⁻⁴ and bis-(trifluoromethyl) trioxide has been used in the preparation of several inorganic peroxides.⁵ However, no general method for the synthesis of bis(perfluoroalkyl) peroxides has been reported.

We have found that bistrifluoromethyl trioxide adds readily to chlorotrifluoroethylene to give a 20% yield of the new peroxide $CF_3 \cdot O \cdot O \cdot O \cdot F_2 \cdot CFCl \cdot O \cdot CF_3$ (I) and $CF_3 \cdot O \cdot CF_2 \cdot CFCl \cdot O \cdot O \cdot CF_3$ (II). In a typical reaction, C_2F_3Cl (4·2 mmol) and $CF_3 \cdot O \cdot O \cdot O \cdot CF_3$ (6·7 mmol) were heated to 70° for 1 h in 500 ml Pyrex bulb. G.l.c. of the products gave O_2 , $FCl \cdot CF_2 \cdot O$, $CF_3 \cdot O \cdot O \cdot CF_3$, $CF_3 \cdot O \cdot O \cdot O \cdot CF_3$, the peroxides (I) and (II), and small amounts of higher molecular weight products. The peroxides (I) and (II) were not separated from each other but ¹⁹F n.m.r. showed the isomer ratio to be 1:6. The new peroxides are colourless liquids (b.p. 20 \cdot 8° at 190 mmHg) which are stable to at least 100° in glass. They are non-explosive, insensitive to atmospheric moisture, and readily handled in both glass and metal equipment.

The presence of both trifluoromethoxy- and trifluoromethylperoxy-groups in (I) and (II) was confirmed by ¹⁹F

J.C.S. CHEM. COMM., 1973

n.m.r. (ϕ^* ca. 56 and 69 for can be assigned to CF₃·O and $CF_3 \cdot O \cdot O$, respectively^{6,7}). The spectrum of each isomer was assigned as follows with the aid of homonuclear spin decoupling: $C(F^{A})_{3} \cdot O \cdot O \cdot C(F^{B})_{2} \cdot C(F^{C}) \cdot C(F^{D})_{3} \phi^{*}$ 69.0 (F^A, t), 94.3 (F^B, dqq), 77.3 (F^c, tq), and 55.6 (F^D, dt) $(J_{AB} 4.5, J_{BC} 4.0 \text{ and } 5.0, J_{CD} 10.1, J_{BD} 0.6 \text{ Hz});$ $C(F^{A})_{3} \cdot O \cdot C(F^{B})_{2} \cdot C(F^{C}) Cl \cdot O \cdot O \cdot C(F^{D})_{3} = 56 \cdot 4 \quad (F^{A}, td), 84 \cdot 6$ (F^B, dq), 83.1 (F^c, tqq), and 68.4 (F^D, d) (J_{AB} 9.1, J_{BC} 4.3 and 4.8, J_{CD} 5.1, J_{AC} 0.6 Hz). Additional support for the identification of (I) and (II) came from i.r. and molecular weight data (found 302.0; calc. 302.5).

The addition of bistrifluoromethyl trioxide to olefins is apparently a general reaction. Work in progress indicates that it occurs readily with both cyclic and acyclic alkenes and perfluoroalkenes. It probably proceeds by a freeradical mechanism; it is necessary to heat the reactants to ca. 70° for initiation. At this temperature the trioxide also undergoes decomposition to oxygen and bistrifluoromethyl peroxide, which probably involves the formation of the radicles CF_3OO and CF_3O .

The financial support of the Research Corporation and the Petroleum Research Fund, administered by the American Chemical Society is acknowledged.

(Received, 29th March 1973; Com. 440.)

† In each isomer the two atoms F^B are non-equivalent owing to the presence of the chiral centre. The observed spectra constitute an ABX system with Δ 8.7 and 4.4 Hz for (I) and (II), respectively. There are two J_{BC} values for each isomer as indicated, but only one value for each of the other couplings. The coupling constant between the nonequivalent atoms F^B could not be determined.

¹ P. A. Bernstein, F. A. Hohorst, and D. D. DesMarteau, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1971, 93, 3882.

² D. D. DesMarteau, Inorg. Chem., 1972, 11, 193.

^a D. D. Desmarteau, Inorg. Chem., 1912, 11, 195.
^a C. T. Ratcliffe, C. V. Hardin, L. R. Anderson, and W. B. Fox, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1971, 93, 3886.
⁴ P. A. Bernstein and D. D. DesMarteau, J. Fluorine Chem., 1972/73. 2, 315.
⁵ F. A. Hohorst, D. D. DesMarteau, D. E. Gould, L. R. Anderson, and W. B. Fox, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., in the press.
⁶ P. G. Thompson, J. Amer. Chem. Soc., 1967, 89, 4316.
⁷ D. DesMarteau, Inc. Chem. 1970, 9, 2179.

- 7 D. D. DesMarteau, Inorg. Chem., 1970, 9, 2179.