

Synthesis and pesticidal activity of 2,4-disubstituted *O*-(haloalkyl)-*O*-(alkyl, aryl)-(*N*-alkylamido, *N,N*-dialkylamido)-*O*-(3-oxo-2*H*-pyridazine-5-yl) esters of thiophosphoric acid

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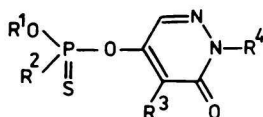
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Received 19 February 1987

Synthesis of 2,4-disubstituted *O*-(haloalkyl)-*O*-(alkyl, aryl)-(*N*-alkylamido, *N,N*-dialkylamido)-*O*-(3-oxo-2*H*-pyridazine-5-yl) esters of thiophosphoric acid is described. Interpretation of infrared, ultraviolet, and NMR spectra is given together with the measurement of partition coefficients and dipole moments.

Описан синтез 2,4-дизамещенных *O*-(галоалкил)-*O*-(алкил, арил)-(*N*-алкиламида, *N,N*-диалкиламида)-*O*-(3-оксо-2*H*-пиридазин-5-ил)-овых эфиров тиофосфорной кислоты. Приводится интерпретация ИК-, УФ- и ЯМР-спектров данных соединений, а также результаты измерения коэффициентов разделения и дипольных моментов.

Organophosphorus compounds based on pyridazine and pyridazinone have received considerable attention for several years because many of them have demonstrated excellent pesticidal activities [1]. The method of preparation and the biological activity of some pyridazine-5-yl esters of thiophosphoric acid are published in the literature [2—7]. In a search for new pesticides a novel group of 2,4-disubstituted *O*-(haloalkyl)-*O*-(alkyl, aryl)-(*N*-alkylamido, *N,N*-dialkylamido)-*O*-(3-oxo-2*H*-pyridazine-5-yl) esters of thiophosphoric acid of the following general formula has been synthesized



The structure of compounds prepared was proved by spectral methods. In addition, partition coefficients and dipole moments of compounds prepared were measured.

Table 1

Characterization of the compounds prepared

Compound	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Formula M _r	w _i (calc.)/% w _i (found)/%				Yield %	n(λ _D , 20 °C)
						P	S	N	Cl		
<i>I</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃ S	CH ₃	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ ClN ₂ O ₄ PS ₂ 386.68	8.00 7.91	16.58 16.84	7.24 7.13	9.16 8.88	83	1.5576
<i>II</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃ O	C ₅ H ₁₁	C ₁₆ H ₂₈ ClN ₂ O ₃ PS 426.65	7.25 7.08	7.51 7.24	6.56 6.75	8.30 8.49	85	1.5121
<i>III</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	C ₂ H ₅ O	Cl	C ₆ H ₅	C ₁₄ H ₁₅ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₄ PS 409.07	7.57 7.64	7.84 8.21	6.84 7.05	17.33 17.68	75	1.5497
<i>IV</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	Cl	CH ₃	C ₁₁ H ₁₇ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₄ PS 375.07	8.26 8.49	8.54 9.21	7.47 7.63	18.89 18.69	81	1.5361
<i>V</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	(C ₂ H ₅) ₂ N	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₂ H ₂₁ ClN ₃ O ₄ PS 369.68	8.37 8.83	8.67 9.27	11.36 11.09	9.59 9.86	90	1.5380
<i>VI</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	C ₂ H ₅ O	C ₆ H ₅	C ₁₈ H ₂₄ ClN ₂ O ₃ PS 446.68	6.93 7.22	7.17 6.88	6.27 6.69	7.93 8.16	78	1.5583
<i>VII</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	Cl	C ₃ H ₇	C ₁₃ H ₂₁ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₄ PS 403.06	7.68 7.68	7.95 7.86	6.94 7.15	17.59 17.60	76	1.5291
<i>VIII</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃ O	CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	C ₁₈ H ₂₄ ClN ₂ O ₃ PS 446.70	6.93 6.58	7.18 7.76	6.27 6.34	7.94 7.37	74	1.5534
<i>IX</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	CH ₃ O	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₉ H ₁₄ ClN ₂ O ₃ PS 328.65	9.42 9.14	9.76 10.08	8.52 8.01	10.79 10.75	66	1.5404
<i>X</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	C ₂ H ₅ O	C ₅ H ₁₁	C ₁₇ H ₃₀ ClN ₂ O ₃ PS 440.67	7.03 6.63	7.27 7.05	6.35 6.45	8.04 8.29	80	1.5111
<i>XI</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	C ₂ H ₅ O	CH ₃ O	C ₆ H ₅	C ₁₅ H ₁₈ ClN ₂ O ₃ PS 404.60	7.65 7.64	7.92 8.21	6.92 7.05	8.76 8.68	74	1.5763
<i>XII</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	C ₄ H ₉ NH	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₂ H ₂₁ ClN ₃ O ₄ PS 369.63	8.37 8.15	8.67 9.48	11.36 11.39	9.59 9.44	89	1.5436
<i>XIII</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₅ H ₁₁ O	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ ClN ₂ O ₃ PS 384.66	8.05 7.74	8.33 8.86	7.28 7.48	9.22 9.38	78	1.5234

Table 1 (Continued)

Compound	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Formula M _r	w _i (calc.)/% w _i (found)/%				Yield %	n(λ _D , 20°C)
						P	S	N	Cl		
<i>XIV</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ ClN ₂ O ₅ PS 370.62	8.35 8.15	8.65 8.62	7.55 7.95	9.56 9.66	70	1.5267
<i>XV</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	C ₂ H ₅ O	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₀ H ₁₆ ClN ₂ O ₅ PS 342.58	9.04 8.82	9.36 9.56	8.17 8.12	10.34 10.24	69	1.5360
<i>XVI</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃ S	C ₆ H ₅	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ ClN ₂ O ₄ PS ₂ 448.72	6.90 6.98	14.29 14.55	6.24 6.41	7.90 8.12	65	M.p. 72.5—73°C*
<i>XVII</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ NH	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₂ H ₂₁ ClN ₃ O ₄ PS 369.61	8.38 8.12	8.67 8.99	11.36 10.75	9.69 9.36	86	1.5407
<i>XVIII</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ ClN ₂ O ₅ PS 384.72	8.05 8.25	8.33 8.88	7.27 7.81	9.21 9.55	55	1.5231
<i>XIX</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₃ H ₇ O	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₁ H ₁₈ ClN ₂ O ₅ PS 356.70	8.68 8.68	8.99 9.07	7.84 8.06	9.93 9.90	80	1.5280
<i>XX</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	n-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ ClN ₂ O ₅ PS 370.66	8.35 8.19	8.65 8.49	7.55 7.65	9.56 10.50	45	1.5274
<i>XXI</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃ O	C ₆ H ₁₁	C ₁₇ H ₂₈ ClN ₂ O ₅ PS 438.67	7.05 7.19	7.30 7.09	6.38 6.63	8.09 8.67	77	1.5290
<i>XXII</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃ O	C ₄ H ₉	C ₁₅ H ₂₆ ClN ₂ O ₅ PS 412.65	7.50 7.25	7.76 7.47	6.78 6.45	8.59 8.88	91	1.5100
<i>XXIII</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	Cl	CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	C ₁₇ H ₂₁ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₄ PS 451.12	6.87 6.67	7.10 6.95	6.20 6.01	15.71 15.87	78	1.5637
<i>XXIV</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	Cl	3-CF ₃ C ₆ H ₄	C ₁₇ H ₁₈ Cl ₂ F ₃ N ₂ O ₄ PS 505.12	6.13 6.26	6.35 7.20	5.54 5.64	14.03 14.51	52	1.5419
<i>XXV</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	Cl	CH ₂ CH=CH ₂	C ₁₃ H ₁₉ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₄ PS 401.08	7.72 7.43	7.99 8.18	6.98 6.79	17.67 17.76	74	1.5373
<i>XXVI</i>	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ ClN ₂ O ₅ PS 370.68	8.36 8.30	8.65 8.51	7.56 7.52	9.56 9.30	83	1.5255

* Crystallized from cyclohexane.

Table 1 (Continued)

Compound	R ¹	R ²	R ³	R ⁴	Formula M _r	w _i (calc.)/% w _i (found)/%				Yield %	n(λ _D , 20°C)
						P	S	N	Cl		
XXVII	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	C ₆ H ₅ O	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₄ H ₁₆ ClN ₂ O ₅ PS 390.72	7.92 7.50	8.20 8.05	7.16 7.21	9.07 9.16	94	1.5716
XXVIII	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	n-C ₃ H ₇ O	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₁ H ₁₈ ClN ₂ O ₅ PS 356.70	8.68 9.08	8.99 9.74	7.84 7.73	9.94 9.97	70	1.5309
XXIX	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	C ₂ H ₅ S	CH ₃	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ ClN ₂ O ₄ PS ₂ 400.67	7.73 7.88	16.00 15.55	6.98 6.67	8.85 9.80	79	1.5515
XXX	FCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ FN ₂ O ₅ PS 354.22	8.74 8.60	9.05 9.10	7.90 7.80	—	64	1.5116
XXXI	BrCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₂ H ₂₀ BrN ₂ O ₅ PS 415.15	7.46 7.49	7.72 7.77	6.74 6.76	—	70	1.5362
XXXII	ClCH ₂ (CH ₃)CH	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	CH ₃ O	CH ₃	C ₁₃ H ₂₂ ClN ₂ O ₅ PS 384.72	8.05 8.13	8.33 8.85	7.27 7.13	9.21 9.39	67	1.5217
XXXIII	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	Cl	C ₆ H ₁₁	C ₁₆ H ₂₅ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₄ PS 443.10	6.98 6.83	7.24 7.65	6.32 6.66	16.00 15.46	80	1.5395
XXXIV	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	C ₂ H ₅ S	C ₂ H ₅	C ₁₄ H ₂₄ ClN ₂ O ₄ PS ₂ 414.70	7.46 7.97	15.46 15.52	6.75 6.75	8.55 8.94	86	1.5457
XXXV	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	C ₂ H ₅ O	Cl	CH ₃	C ₉ H ₁₃ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₄ PS 347.06	8.92 8.58	9.24 10.35	8.06 7.99	20.42 20.24	68	1.5497
XXXVI	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	i-C ₄ H ₉ O	Cl	C ₄ H ₉	C ₁₄ H ₂₃ Cl ₂ N ₂ O ₄ PS 417.10	7.43 6.89	7.65 8.13	6.70 6.58	17.20 17.10	45	1.5259
XXXVII	ClCH ₂ CH ₂	C ₂ H ₅ O	C ₂ H ₅ S	CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅	C ₁₇ H ₂₂ ClN ₂ O ₄ PS ₂ 448.72	6.90 6.75	14.29 14.07	6.24 6.20	7.90 8.05	61	1.5848

Characterization of compounds prepared is presented in Table 1. The preparation of compounds was carried out after procedures *A* and *B* described in the literature [5, 8]. A majority of compounds was prepared according to the procedure *A* because this procedure appeared to be simple and relatively suitable and afforded 80–95% yields. However, the yields of compounds *V*, *VI*, *XIX*, *XXVI*, and *XXXVI* were low and they were not improved even if the temperature over 80 °C and the prolonged 8–10 h reaction time were used. Under these conditions more by-products were formed. It has been found that sodium or potassium salts of some 2,4-disubstituted 3-oxo-2*H*-pyridazine-5-ols are slightly soluble in organic solvents, *e.g.* 2-butanone, propanone, acetonitrile, dioxan, dimethylformamide and others used in reactions. This procedure has the disadvantage that in the heterogeneous system solid–liquid the reactions proceed slowly because a number of active collisions of the reacting molecules was significantly decreased which in turn reflected in the yields. The procedure *B* solved the disadvantage of the procedure *A* in such a way that the reactions were carried out in two-phase system organic solvent–water, in our case, toluene–water in the presence of the phase-transfer catalysts — quaternary ammonium salts (benzyltriethylammonium chloride, tetraethylammonium chloride, tetrabutylammonium bromide, *N*-ethyl-*N*-dodecylmorpholinium chloride, *N*-(2-bromoethyl)-*N*-methylpyrrolidinium bromide, cyclohexyl-dodecylammonium bromide and others). It can be assumed that in the aqueous phase a rapid equilibrium exchange of the cation of the appropriate salt of 2,4-disubstituted 3-oxo-2*H*-pyridazine-5-ol for the cation of the quaternary ammonium salt occurs followed by a transport of the formed ionic pair into the organic phase where the inherent reaction takes place. By the procedure *B* it was possible to synthesize compounds which after the procedure *A* form with difficulties and in low yields.

Tetrabutylammonium bromide was found to be the most suitable catalyst. The reactions were carried out under very mild conditions in the temperature range 20–70 °C and, in contrast to procedure *A*, the reaction time was shortened by a half. The yields and the purity of products were significantly raised. An interesting knowledge was obtained from the reaction of sodium salt of 2,4-disubstituted 3-oxo-2*H*-pyridazine-5-ol with an appropriate chlorothio-phosphate in the absence of alkaline carbonate according to the procedure *B*. The reaction under these conditions did not afford a desirable product and by a prolonged reaction time and at higher temperature a mixture of several compounds was formed. This fact can be explained by that the reacting anion of 2,4-disubstituted 3-oxo-2*H*-pyridazine-5-ol was highly solvated because in the reaction system the amount of any salt was not sufficient to decrease the transport of water which can participate in solvation. The shielding effect of the

solvate cage in surroundings of the reacting anion was probably so large that the reaction proceeded very slowly.

Spectral data of compounds prepared are given in Table 2. The $\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$ bands are observed in the region of $\tilde{\nu} = 1655\text{--}1689\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (in tetrachloromethane). On passing from tetrachloromethane to trichloromethane solution the $\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$ bands are observed at lower wavenumbers by $\approx 15\text{ cm}^{-1}$. The highest wavenumbers of the $\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$ bands $\tilde{\nu} = 1670\text{--}1689\text{ cm}^{-1}$ are observed in the spectra of compounds *IV*, *VII*, *XXIII*—*XXV*, and *XXXV* where $\text{R}^3 = \text{Cl}$ and $\text{R}^4 = \text{methyl, propyl, allyl, benzyl, 3-fluoromethylphenyl}$ which is mainly due to the $-I$ effect and the field effect of the chlorine atom in the position 3 of the pyridazinone ring. The $\nu(\text{C}=\text{N})$ bands of the compounds studied are observed in the region of $\tilde{\nu} = 1576\text{--}1629\text{ cm}^{-1}$ (in tetrachloromethane). The wavenumbers of these bands are influenced by the nature of the R^3 substituents. The lowest wavenumbers ($\tilde{\nu} = 1576\text{--}1585\text{ cm}^{-1}$) of the $\nu(\text{C}=\text{N})$ bands are observed in the spectra of compounds having $\text{R}^3 = \text{methylthio}$ and ethylthio groups (compounds *I*, *XVI*, *XXIX*, *XXXIV*, and *XXXVII*). The wavenumbers of the $\nu(\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{C}_{\text{aliph}})$ bands are relatively constant, only with compounds *XIII* and *XIV* having a branched hydrocarbon chain a decrease of the wavenumbers of the $\nu(\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{C})$ bands is observed. The $\nu(\text{P}=\text{S})$ bands in the spectra of compounds studied are observed in the region of $\tilde{\nu} = 657\text{--}680\text{ cm}^{-1}$.

In the ultraviolet spectra of compounds studied two absorption bands are observed in the region of $\lambda = 209\text{--}325\text{ nm}$ (Table 2), the λ_{max} of these bands is only slightly influenced by the nature of the substituents.

Chemical shifts of the carbons of the pyridazinone ring are only slightly influenced by the nature of the substituents, lower chemical shifts are observed in the spectra of compounds *III*, *IV*, *XXIII*—*XXV*, *XXIX*, *XXXIII*—*XXXVII* in which the chlorine atom or alkylthio group is attached to the carbon atom in the position 4 of the pyridazinone ring.

The ^{13}P NMR spectra of compounds studied point out that the length of the hydrocarbon chain does not influence the chemical shift of the phosphorus atom. The highest chemical shifts of the phosphorus atom were observed in the spectra of compounds *V* and *XVII* (phosphorus atom attached to the alkylamido and dialkylamido groups). The lowest chemical shift of the phosphorus atom was observed in the spectrum of compound *XXVII* (phosphorus attached to the phenoxy group).

Dipole moments μ as well as partition coefficients x depend on the nature of the substituents attached to the pyridazinone ring.

The determined values of the pesticidal activity of compounds studied are given in Table 3. It was found that the test compounds were ineffective against *Musca domestica* L. and *Sitophylus granarius*. A similar result was obtained in systemic tests on *Aphis fabae*. A good insecticidal activity against *Aphis fabae*

Table 2

Dipole moments μ , ultraviolet, infrared, and NMR spectral data of compounds prepared

Compound	$\frac{\mu}{10^{-30} \text{ C m}}$	$\log x$	$\lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm}$		$\tilde{\nu}/\text{cm}^{-1} (\text{CHCl}_3/\text{CCl}_4)$				δ/ppm				
			$\log(\epsilon/(\text{m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}))$		$\nu(\text{P}=\text{S})$	$\nu(\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{C}_{\text{aliph}})$	$\nu(\text{C}=\text{N})$	$\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$	$^{13}\text{C}-6$	$^{13}\text{C}-5$	$^{13}\text{C}-4$	$^{13}\text{C}-3$	^{31}P
<i>I</i>	10.83	3.97	211.0	321.0	649, 699	1011	1577	1640	131.63	148.66	129.03	160.22	62.06
			3.17	2.88	667, 721	1020	1581	1651					
<i>II</i>	9.86	5.30	214.0	287.5	654, 725	1018	1621	1647	133.97	144.89	138.20	158.92	63.39
			3.28	2.70	655, 721	1023	1625	1662					
<i>III</i>	12.56	2.65	211.0	308.0	655, 687	1024	1609	1674	132.55	147.48	125.04	157.71	60.30
			3.36	2.82	681, 714	1022	1607	1675					
<i>IV</i>	13.30	3.80	219.3	295.5	661, 709	1016	1607	1657	131.70	147.90	124.49	158.40	61.57
			3.95	2.63	652, 726	1022	1607	1679					
<i>V</i>	9.60	2.17	219.5	287.0	655, 707	1035	1616	1653	139.30	144.83	133.97	159.31	72.35
			3.32	2.88	654, 723	1039	1621	1667					
<i>VI</i>	10.44	4.23	210.0	330.0	654, 732	1018	1624	1659	134.88	144.95	138.39	158.92	62.97
			3.22	2.92	652, 722	1021	1629	1669					
<i>VII</i>	12.76	4.11	213.0	298.0	651, 711	1020	1605	1658	131.50	147.60	124.40	158.01	61.39
			3.38	2.68	652, 712	1023	1606	1674					
<i>VIII</i>	9.30	4.32	212.5	288.0	656, 695	1012	1615	1640	134.20	145.08	138.19	158.79	63.15
			3.40	2.73	689, 720	1011	1615	1653					
<i>IX</i>	9.73	1.54	212.5	286.5	659, 718	1045	1624	1648	133.70	144.70	138.38	158.90	64.90
			3.25	2.67	656, 732	1040	1622	1661					
<i>X</i>	10.70	5.77	212.5	287.5	656, 714	1023	1623	1646	133.70	148.62	138.71	158.10	63.15
			3.32	2.70	659, 731	1026	1625	1662					
<i>XI</i>	10.53	2.45	213.3	296.5	655, 684	1017	1615	1653	134.85	145.47	137.93	158.72	62.91
			3.24	2.78	685, 721	1030	1622	1664					
<i>XII</i>	12.56	2.85	213.0	284.0	658, 707	1031	1615	1639	134.20	144.90	139.13	159.40	69.80
			3.37	2.69	657, 720	1034	1615	1653					
<i>XIII</i>	9.96	4.23	213.0	285.5	657, 702	1003	1615	1637	133.80	144.80	138.40	159.05	63.15
			3.30	2.67	653, 718	995	1611	1650					

Table 2 (Continued)

Compound	$\frac{\mu}{10^{-30} \text{ C m}}$	$\log x$	$\lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm}$ $\log(\epsilon/(\text{m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}))$		$\bar{\nu}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ (CHCl ₃ /CCl ₄)				δ/ppm				
					$\nu(\text{P}=\text{S})$	$\nu(\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{C}_{\text{aliph}})$	$\nu(\text{C}=\text{N})$	$\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$	¹³ C-6	¹³ C-5	¹³ C-4	¹³ C-3	³¹ P
XIV	10.63	3.40	212.3	285.7	655, 704	996	1615	1641	133.90	144.88	138.50	159.18	62.48
			3.30	2.69	655, 722	996	1614	1653					
XV	10.26	2.48	214.0	285.5	659, 733	1037	1620	1644	133.80	144.79	138.40	158.90	63.16
			3.25	2.67	659, 729	1038	1622	1660					
XVI	11.23	4.25	209.0	325.0	655, 712	1021	1589	1661	132.67	148.14	128.45	159.70	62.05
			3.29	2.94	663, 722	1029	1587	1670					
XVII	10.90	2.81	213.0	285.0	655, 721	1036	1619	1647	134.20	144.69	139.17	159.30	69.99
			3.29	2.65	658, 719	1037	1624	1662					
XVIII	11.40	3.93	211.5	285.5	657, 685	1014	1625	1645	133.90	144.80	138.60	159.10	63.58
			3.28	2.67	657, 721	1019	1624	1663					
XIX	10.40	2.74	213.0	286.0	656, 695	1006	1623	1645	133.80	144.80	138.40	159.07	61.88
			3.25	2.67	658, 720	1005	1624	1664					
XX	10.06	3.43	212.5	285.0	654, 703	1015	1608	1634	133.80	144.80	138.40	159.05	63.39
			3.29	2.67	653, 723	1022	1617	1655					
XXI	9.83	5.68	213.0	289.0	653, 699	1018	1617	1641	133.30	144.30	138.00	158.79	63.15
			3.32	2.72	657, 703	1021	1625	1654					
XXII	12.83	4.53	213.0	287.5	655, 724	1021	1621	1647	133.58	144.50	137.83	158.59	63.39
			3.32	2.69	654, 720	1019	1624	1659					
XXIII	12.33	4.56	212.5	296.5	654, 693	1019	1604	1667	131.89	147.80	124.70	158.01	61.21
			3.43	2.71	667, 720	1025	1606	1670					
XXIV	14.10	5.02	211.0	299.0	653, 705	1020	1608	1674	133.40	147.80	125.30	157.80	61.15
			3.33	2.80	673, 715	1019	1613	1689					
XXV	12.50	4.10	212.0	295.0	655, 721	1018	1605	1657	132.19	147.80	124.50	157.70	61.27
			3.32	2.67	656, 729	1022	1604	1677					
XXVI	9.76	3.34	214.3	280.0	662, 679	1022	1622	1652	133.80	144.80	138.30	159.11	63.39
			3.37	2.71	658, 672	1027	1622	1662					
XXVII	9.36	3.33	212.0	286.0	655, 706	1019	1612	1640	133.70	144.95	138.40	159.05	58.30
			3.36	2.67	652, 720	1020	1618	1657					

Table 2 (Continued)

Compound	$\frac{\mu}{10^{-30} \text{ C m}}$	$\log x$	$\lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm}$ $\log(\epsilon/(\text{m}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}))$		$\tilde{\nu}/\text{cm}^{-1}$ (CHCl ₃ /CCl ₄)				δ/ppm				
					$\nu(\text{P}=\text{S})$	$\nu(\text{P}-\text{O}-\text{C}_{\text{aliph}})$	$\nu(\text{C}=\text{N})$	$\nu(\text{C}=\text{O})$	¹³ C-6	¹³ C-5	¹³ C-4	¹³ C-3	³¹ P
XXVIII	10.33	2.77	212.5	285.5	654, 704	1006	1613	1636	133.90	144.88	138.40	159.10	63.33
			3.30	2.67	652, 720	1005	1616	1652					
XXIX	11.96	4.45	210.5	324.0	654, 702	1006	1570	1635	131.76	149.40	127.73	160.35	61.50
			3.19	2.84	670, 723	1017	1576	1642					
XXX	10.26	2.82	212.5	286.0	657, 676	1026	1626	1652	133.90	144.88	138.50	159.10	63.64
			3.29	2.69	655, 722	1023	1622	1658					
XXXI	9.96	3.73	212.5	286.0	654, 713	1015	1624	1646	133.77	144.80	138.30	158.98	63.09
			3.30	2.69	653, 725	1013	1618	1658					
XXXII	10.13	4.01	212.5	286.0	662, 709	1007	1623	1644	133.77	144.70	138.50	158.90	62.40
			3.29	2.65	663, 707	1006	1621	1662					
XXXIII	10.96	5.84	214.0	307.0	665, 723	1025	1608	1653	131.20	147.20	124.10	158.01	61.21
			3.34	2.72	665, 731	1019	1607	1666					
XXXIV	10.73	4.29	211.0	322.0	658, 714	1018	1582	1644	131.75	149.21	127.83	159.89	61.82
			3.21	2.85	670, 721	1032	1583	1651					
XXXV	11.66	2.48	212.5	296.0	654, 673	1026	1608	1662	131.72	147.91	124.36	158.27	61.21
			3.36	2.65	647, 726	1030	1610	1679					
XXXVI	12.40	4.68	219.0	297.0	663, 713	1026	1606	1660	131.60	147.70	124.52	158.07	61.34
			3.05	2.68	660, 730	1020	1606	1666					
XXXVII	11.23	4.28	211.5	321.0	660, 694	1034	1584	1649	131.91	149.14	127.90	159.96	61.70
			3.31	2.84	670, 722	1033	1581	1652					

x — partition coefficient; eluant: 60 vol. % MeOH and 40 vol. % H₂O.

Table 3

Insecticidal, acaricidal, and fungicidal activity of compounds prepared

Compound	Contact activity (LC ₅₀)/(mg dm ⁻³) ^a		(ED ₅₀)/(mg dm ⁻³) ^b
	<i>Aphis fabae</i>	<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>	<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>
I	100.0	500.0	791.5
II	63.6	2000.0	42.3
III	1933.0	850.0	8962.0
IV	25.4	900.0	3000.0
V	733.0	650.0	300.0
VI	1466.0	5000.0	1888.0
VII	500.0	480.0	4219.0
VIII	220.0	1000.0	1685.0
IX	633.0	6.9	12.1
X	19.0	5200.0	614.0
XI	59.7	500.0	1010.0
XII	8.3	1100.0	2473.0
XIII	5.4	2500.0	18.8
XIV	4.5	980.0	78.5
XV	2.1	2.3	9.9
XVI	2333.0	500.0	4641.0
XVII	10.0	1050.0	3000.0
XVIII	11.0	500.0	31.5
XIX	1.9	5.2	16.6
XX	126.6	500.0	14.1
XXI	380.0	2000.0	118.6
XXII	60.1	2500.0	77.4
XXIII	1666.0	980.0	38047.0
XXIV	2333.0	900.0	9819.0
XXV	2000.0	900.0	6000.0
XXVI	2.1	1050.0	7.6
XXVII	1.9	3500.0	1222.0
XXVIII	9.5	28.0	1.9
XXIX	500.0	750.0	303.0
XXX	8.3	53.0	41.2
XXXI	300.0	250.0	37.2
XXXII	450.0	1300.0	36.2
XXXIII	2333.0	1000.0	6000.0
XXXIV	406.2	4500.0	2000.0
XXXV	566.0	350.0	2000.0
XXXVI	500.0	1700.0	2000.0
XXXVII	800.0	650.0	6000.0

Table 3 (Continued)

Compound	Contact activity (LC ₅₀)/(mg dm ⁻³) ^a		(ED ₅₀)/(mg dm ⁻³) ^b
	<i>Aphis fabae</i>	<i>Tetranychus urticae</i>	<i>Erysiphe graminis</i>
Fenitrothion	3.8	—	—
Carbophenothion	—	0.75	—
Ethirimol	—	—	82.6
Triadimefon	—	—	5.6

a) LC₅₀ — concentration required to kill 50 % of the test species.

b) ED₅₀ — dose required to kill 50 % of the test species.

was registered with a number of compounds having the substituents R¹ = ClCH₂CH₂, R³ = CH₃O, R⁴ = CH₃, and R² = alkoxy; among them compounds *XIV*, *XV*, *XXVI*, and *XXVII* showed a higher activity than the standard fenitrothion. Compounds *XII*—*XIV*, *XXVIII*, and *XXX* were practically on the level of the standard. The high activity of compound *XXVII* having R² = phenoxy is interesting. In tests for the acaricidal activity none of the compounds reached the activity of the used standard carbophenothion, but compounds *IX*, *XV*, and *XIX* showed a very good activity. In tests for ovicidal activity none of the compounds reached a significant activity at the concentrations used.

It was found that by testing for fungicidal activity compounds prepared were, excepting antipowdery mildew activity, inactive on other test objects at the concentration used. A remarkable fungicidal activity against *Erysiphe graminis* was observed with *O*-(2-chloroethyl)-*O*-alkoxy-*O*-(2-methyl-4-methoxy-3-oxo-2*H*-pyridazine-5-yl)thiophosphates, from which *n*-propyl derivative (compound *XXVIII*) was more active than the standard triadimefon. Compounds *XXVI* (*O*-isobutyl) and *XV* (*O*-ethyl) were as active as the standard used. Highly active were also compounds *IX* (*O*-methyl), *XIX* (*O*-isopropyl), and *XIII* (*O*-isopentyl) which were only slightly less active than the standard used. Compounds *II*, *XIV*, *XVIII*, *XXII*, *XXX*, *XXXI*, and *XXXII* were more active than the used standard ethirimol.

Experimental

Infrared spectra of compounds prepared were recorded with a UR 20 (Zeiss, Jena) instrument in tetrachloromethane or trichloromethane ($c = 0.10$ — 0.15 mol dm⁻³, cell thickness 0.113 mm). The wavenumber calibration was checked against the spectrum of polystyrene. Ultraviolet spectra were recorded with a Specord UV VIS (Zeiss, Jena) instrument in methanol ($c = 2 \times 10^{-5}$ — 5×10^{-5} mol dm⁻³, cell thickness 10 mm). ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded with an FX-60 Jeol instrument (15.03 MHz) in C²HCl₃ using TMS as internal standard. ³¹P NMR spectra were recorded with an FX-100 Jeol

instrument (40.26 MHz) in C^2HCl_3 using H_3PO_4 (85 %) as external standard. Assignment of the signals and interaction constants was made by a comparison of those of compounds with similar structures in the literature [9—11].

The dipole moments of the compounds were calculated from the Halverstadt—Cumler relation. The corresponding dielectric constants of the compounds were measured on a DM 01 instrument in benzene solution at 25 °C. The densities of compounds prepared were measured by a pycnometer at 25 °C [12].

The partition coefficients of compounds studied were measured on HPLC Varian 8500 with a column MicroPac C-18, 25 cm long, diameter 2.7 mm at 25 °C and the flow rate $40\text{ cm}^3\text{ h}^{-1}$. A solution of water—methanol was used as the mobile phase, a buffer sodium dihydrogen phosphate ($c = 0.01\text{ mol dm}^{-3}$) was used for maintaining the pH of solutions [13—15].

Purity of compounds was verified by means of thin-layer chromatography on Silufol R with a luminescent indicator UV 254 (Lachema, Brno), a mixture of benzene—propanone (volume ratio = 9 : 1, resp. 8 : 2) was applied as a developing agent. Detection was carried out by means of 0.5 % solution of 2,6-dibromoquinone-4-chloroimide in petroleum ether at 120 °C, under UV light ($\lambda = 254\text{ nm}$). Column chromatography was carried out on a silica gel column (L 93—149 μm , Lachema, Brno). Before use, the silica gel was activated for 4 h at 140 °C. Toluene with an addition of propanone ($\varphi = 0\text{—}10\text{ vol. \%}$) was used as eluant. The separation of the compounds was monitored by means of TLC.

The compounds prepared were tested for contact insecticidal activity using testing objects as *Musca domestica* L., *Sitophilus granarius*, and *Aphis fabae*; for systemic insecticidal activity using *Aphis fabae*. The acaricidal and ovicidal activity was followed on females and eggs of *Tetranychus urticae* KOCH.

Fungicidal activity of prepared compounds was followed by both the *in vitro* and *in vivo* methods. The proper inherent activity was followed by the glass slide method on spores of fungi *Aspergillus niger* v. TIEGH. and *Cladosporium cucumerinum* ELL. et ARTH. after the Sharvell method. Antipowdery mildew activity was followed on *Erysiphe graminis* (on the living plants of spring barley, sort Dunajský trh) and on *Phytophthora infestans* (MONT.) de BARY (on tomatoes) [16]. The mordant activity was followed on dead carypopsis of rye infected by conidia of fungi *Fusarium nivale* (SR.) CES. [17]. Pesticidal activity of compounds prepared was followed after previously described methods [6].

Procedure A

Compounds I—VI, VIII—XXI, XXIV—XXXVII

To solution or suspension of the potassium or sodium salt of 2,4-disubstituted 3-oxo-2*H*-pyridazine-5-ol in butanone and in acetonitrile, respectively, or to a solution of 2,4-disubstituted 3-oxo-2*H*-pyridazine-5-ol (0.11 mol) and potassium or sodium carbonate (0.11 mol) *O*-(haloalkyl)-*O*-(alkyl, aryl)-(*N*-alkylamido, *N,N*-dialkylamido)-chlorothiophosphate (0.1 mol) was added at 20 °C. After addition the mixture was stirred for 3—6 h under reflux. After cooling toluene (100 cm^3) was added and the mixture was washed with water and with an aqueous solution of sodium hydrogen carbonate (5 % solution). After separation, the toluene layer was dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate

and toluene was removed under reduced pressure. A distilled residue was purified by the column chromatography on silica gel using a mixture of toluene and propanone as eluant ($\varphi = 0-10$ vol. %).

Procedure B

Compounds IV—VII, XXII—XXVI, XXXIII, and XXXVI

To a mixture of 2,4-disubstituted 3-oxo-2*H*-pyridazine-5-ol (0.025 mol), potassium carbonate or sodium carbonate (0.025 mol) and quaternary ammonium salt (0.0013 mol) in water (10—20 cm³) the appropriate *O*-(haloalkyl)-*O*-(alkyl, aryl)-(*N*-alkylamido, *N,N*-dialkylamido)chlorothiophosphate (0.025 mol) in toluene (100 cm³) was gradually added with vigorous stirring at 20 °C. After addition the mixture was stirred for 2 h at 20 °C. The presence of starting compounds was indicated by TLC, the mixture was heated to 40—60 °C for about 1—2 h. After cooling the reaction mixture was treated as by procedure A.

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Translated by Š. Kováč