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(72) Inventeurs/Inventors:
LANGE, ARNO, DE;
RATH, HANS PETER, DE;
POSSELT, DIETMAR, DE;
TROTSCH-SCHALLER IRENE, DE;
WALTER, MARC, DE

(73) Propriétaire/Owner:
BASF AKTIENGESELLSCHAFT, DE

(74) Agent: BORDEN LADNER GERVAIS LLP

(54) Titre : PREPARATION DE POLY-ISOBUTENPHENOLN CONTENANT DES PRODUITS D'ADDITION DE MANNICH
(54) Title: PREPARATION OF POLYISOBUTENYLPHENOL-CONTAINING MANNICH ADDUCTS

(57) **Abrégé/Abstract:**

Polyisobutenylphenol-containing Mannich adducts are prepared by a) alkylation of a phenol with highly reactive polyisobutene having a number average molecular weight of less than 1000 and a polydispersity of less than 3.0, at below about 50°C in the presence of an alkylation catalyst; b) reaction of the reaction product from a) with b1) an aldehyde chosen from formaldehyde, an oligomer and a polymer of formaldehyde and b2) at least one amine which has at least one primary or one secondary amino function and are used as detergent additives in fuel and lubricant compositions, and additive concentrates, fuel compositions and lubricant compositions contain these Mannich adducts.

Abstract

Polyisobutenylphenol-containing Mannich adducts are prepared by

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a) alkylation of a phenol with highly reactive polyisobutene having a number average molecular weight of less than 1000 and a polydispersity of less than 3.0, at below about 50°C in the presence of an alkylation catalyst;

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b) reaction of the reaction product from a) with

b1) an aldehyde chosen from formaldehyde, an oligomer and a polymer of formaldehyde and

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b2) at least one amine which has at least one primary or one secondary amino function

and are used as detergent additives in fuel and lubricant compositions, and additive concentrates, fuel compositions and lubricant compositions contain these Mannich adducts.

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Preparation of polyisobutenylphenol-containing Mannich adducts

The present invention relates to a process for the preparation of
5 polyisobutenylphenol-containing Mannich adducts, the Mannich
adducts obtainable by this process and the use of the Mannich
adducts as detergent additives in fuel and lubricant
compositions.

10 Carburetors and intake systems of gasoline engines, but also
injection systems for metering fuel, are increasingly
contaminated with impurities which are caused by dust particles
from the air, uncombusted hydrocarbon residues from the
combustion chamber and the crank case vent gases passed into the
15 carburetor.

These residues shift the air/fuel ratio during idling and in the
lower part-load range so that the mixture becomes leaner and the
combustion more incomplete and hence the proportions of
20 uncombusted or partially combusted hydrocarbons in the exhaust
gas become greater. Increasing gasoline consumption is the
result.

It is known that, in order to avoid these disadvantages, fuel
25 additives for keeping valves and carburetors or injection systems
of gasoline engines clean are used (cf. for example M. Rossenbeck
in Katalysatoren, Tenside, Mineralöladditive, editors J. Falbe
and U. Hasserodt, page 223, G. Thieme Verlag, Stuttgart 1978).

30 Outstanding fuel additives of this type are aminoalkylated
polyalkenyl hydroaromatics, as generally obtainable by a Mannich
reaction of amines and aldehydes with polyalkyl-substituted
hydroxyaromatics. These Mannich adducts are obtained as a rule in
the form of complex mixtures of a plurality of amine-containing
35 adducts having different cleaning activities and amine-free
adducts generally having lower cleaning activities.

Such Mannich adducts generally have a good cleaning effect but
possess a number of disadvantages.

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Owing to the complex composition of the mixtures, a dark color
and an intense odor, which adversely affect customer acceptance,
are often observed. More serious, however, is the fact that,
depending on composition, chain length of the polyalkylene moiety
45 in the molecule, engine type and concentration in which the
additive is used, such conventional Mannich adducts may cause
sticking of the valves, which can lead to total engine failure.

Sticking of the valves is understood as meaning complete loss of compression on one or more cylinders of the internal combustion engine if, owing to polymer deposits on the valve shaft, the spring forces are no longer sufficient to close the valves properly.

Thus, a number of publications, for example GB-A-1,368,532, US-A-4,231,759, US-A-5,634,951 and US-A-5,725,612 describe fuel additives based on Mannich adducts, which are obtainable from polyolefin-substituted hydroxyaromatics. The Mannich adducts disclosed there are without exception those which are obtainable by alkylation of phenols with polyolefins having low reactivity and subsequent Mannich reaction. Such polyolefins having low reactivity are generally produced by polymerization of olefin mixtures and have a very nonuniform polymer backbone and a small proportion of terminal double bonds. The use of such polyolefins having low reactivity for the preparation of Mannich adducts leads to low yields in the alkylation step (less than 83%, cf. for example US-A-5,634,951), nonuniform product distribution and a moderate cleaning effect when used as a fuel additive.

In contrast, EP-A-0 831 141 describes improved detergents for hydrocarbon fuels, which are obtainable from a highly reactive polyisobutene which has at least 70% olefinic double bonds of the vinylidene type, an aldehyde and ethylenediamine by a Mannich reaction with a polyisobutene-substituted phenol. The polyisobutenes used in the alkylation have an average molecular weight of 1000 and lead to polyisobutene-substituted phenols which have a ratio of para to ortho substitution of about 3:1.

However, these additives based on Mannich products were also incapable of eliminating the known problems, such as undesired color, unpleasant odor, and especially the problematic sticking of the valves. Moreover, a further increase in the efficiency of such fuel additives is desirable, on the other hand in order to keep pace with the increasing requirements arising from the progressive engine technology and, on the other hand, as far as possible to extend downward the concentration range for the additives in the fuel which is required for the desired effect.

It is an object of the present invention to provide Mannich products based on polyalkylenephenols having improved properties.

We have surprisingly found that this object is achieved and that such Mannich adducts having improved properties are obtained if specific polyisobutenyl-substituted phenols, which are obtained by alkylation of phenols with polyisobutenes having a number

average molecular weight of less than 1000, are reacted with formaldehyde or oligomers or polymers of formaldehyde in the presence of an amine. In particular, it is surprising that the Mannich adducts thus obtained exhibit substantially improved
5 viscosity behavior, in particular at low temperatures, and an improved detergent effect without the common disadvantages of the prior art. In addition, it was found that the Mannich adducts thus obtained can be particularly easily fractionated by column chromatography and hence made more uniform.

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The present invention therefore relates to a process for the preparation of polyisobutenylphenol-containing Mannich adducts by

a) alkylation of a phenol with highly reactive polyisobutene
15 having a number average molecular weight of less than 1000 and a polydispersity of less than 3.0 at below about 50°C in the presence of an alkylation catalyst;

b) reaction of the reaction product from a) with

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b1) an aldehyde chosen from formaldehyde, an oligomer and a polymer of formaldehyde and

b2) at least one amine which has at least one primary or one
25 secondary amino function.

Suitable polyisobutenes are highly reactive polyisobutenes, which differ from the polyisobutenes having low reactivity through the content of terminally arranged ethylenic double bonds. Suitable
30 highly reactive polyisobutenes are, for example, polyisobutenes which have more than 70, in particular more than 80, especially more than 85, mol%. Particularly preferred polyisobutenes are those which have uniform polymer backbones. In particular, those polymers which are composed of at least 85, preferably at least
35 90, particularly preferably at least 95, % by weight of isobutene units have uniform polymer backbones. Preferably, such highly reactive polyisobutenes have a number average molecular weight of less than 900 and in particular of less than 850. Highly reactive polyisobutenes which have a number average molecular weight of
40 from 300 to 850, particularly preferably from 400 to 800, very particularly preferably from 550 to 800, for example a number average molecular weight of about 450, about 550 or about 750, are particularly suitable. Mixtures of highly reactive polyisobutenes can also be used, in which the mixture has a total
45 number average molecular weight of less than 1000. Preferably, the highly reactive polyisobutenes moreover have a polydispersity of less than 1.9, in particular less than 1.7 and particularly

preferably less than 1.5. Polydispersity is understood as meaning the quotient of weight average molecular weight M_w and number average molecular weight M_n .

- 5 Particularly suitable highly reactive polyisobutenes are, for example, the Glissopal® brands from BASF AG, in particular Glissopal 1000 ($M_n = 1000$), Glissopal V 33 ($M_n = 550$) and mixtures thereof having a number average molecular weight $M_n < 1000$. Other number average molecular weights can be established in a manner
- 10 known in principle by mixing polyisobutenes of different number average molecular weights or by extractive enrichment of polyisobutenes of specific molecular weight ranges. They are also obtainable by direct synthesis.
- 15 A phenol is reacted (alkylated) with such a highly reactive polyisobutene in a first step (step a)). Aromatic hydroxy compounds, such as unsubstituted phenol and monosubstituted or disubstituted phenols, are very generally suitable for the reaction with highly reactive polyisobutenes. The aromatic
- 20 hydroxy compound used for the alkylation is preferably selected from phenolic compounds having 1, 2 or 3 OH groups which may optionally have at least one further substituent. Particularly suitable substituted phenols are mono-ortho-substituted phenols. Suitable substituents are, for example, C_1 - C_{20} -alkyl, C_1 - C_{20} -alkoxy
- 25 or a further polyalkylene radical, in particular polyalkylene radicals based on highly reactive polyisobutenes. Particularly suitable substituents are C_1 - C_7 -alkyl, such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl and hexyl. Particularly suitable alkyl-substituted phenols are
- 30 2-methylphenol and 2-ethylphenol. Unsubstituted phenol is particularly preferred for the alkylation with polyisobutenes.

In the alkylation, the phenol is usually used in excess. For example, about 1.1- to 6-fold, preferably 1.6- to 5-fold, excess,

35 such as a 2-fold or a 4-fold excess, of the phenol is suitable. The crude product obtained is further reacted under b), if required after purification.

In one embodiment of the present process, the phenol is used in

40 excess in the preparation of the polyisobutenylphenol and, after the end of the reaction, the reaction mixture is freed from excess phenol by extraction with solvents, preferably polar solvents, such as water or C_1 - C_6 -alkanols or mixtures thereof, by stripping, i.e. by passing steam through or, if required, heating

45 of gases, e.g. nitrogen, or by distillation.

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The alkylation of the phenol is carried out at below about 50°C, preferably below 35°C, in particular below 25°C, in the presence of an alkylation catalyst. As a rule the alkylation is carried out at above -40°C, preferably above -30°C, in particular above 5 -20°C. Temperatures from -10 to +30°C, in particular from -5 to +25°C, particularly preferably from 0 to +20°C, are particularly suitable for the alkylation.

Suitable alkylation catalysts are known to a person skilled in the art. For example, protic acids, such as sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid and organic sulfonic acids, e.g. trifluoro-methanesulfonic acid, Lewis acids, such as aluminum trihalides, e.g. aluminum trichloride or aluminum tribromide, boron trihalides, e.g. boron trifluoride and boron trichloride, tin halides, e.g. tin tetrachloride, titanium halides, e.g. titanium tetrabromide and titanium tetrachloride, and iron halides, e.g. iron trichloride and iron tribromide, are suitable. Adducts of boron trihalides, in particular boron trifluoride, with electron donors such as alcohols, in particular C₁-C₆-alkanols or phenols, or ethers are preferred. Boron trifluoride etherate and boron trifluoride phenolate are particularly preferred.

The alkylation is preferably carried out in a liquid medium. For this purpose, the phenol is preferably dissolved in one of the reactants and/or in a solvent, if necessary with heating. In a preferred embodiment, the alkylation is preferably carried out by first melting the phenol or the substituted phenol by supplying heat and then adding a suitable solvent and/or the alkylation catalyst, in particular the boron trihalide adduct. The liquid mixture is then brought to a suitable reaction temperature. In a further preferred embodiment the phenol is first melted and the polyisobutene and, if required, suitable solvent are added. The liquid mixture thus obtained can be brought to a suitable reaction temperature and the alkylation catalyst can then be added.

Suitable solvents for carrying out this reaction are, for example, hydrocarbons, preferably pentane, hexane and heptane, in particular hexane, hydrocarbon mixtures, e.g. petroleum naphthas having boiling ranges from 35 to 100°C, dialkyl ethers, in particular diethyl ether, and halogenated hydrocarbons, such as dichloromethane or trichloromethane, and mixtures of the abovementioned solvents.

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The reaction is preferably initiated by adding the catalyst or one of the two reactants, phenol or polyisobutene. The addition of the component initiating the reaction is preferably effected over a period of from 5 to 300, preferably from 10 to 200, in particular from 15 to 180, minutes, the temperature of the reaction mixture advantageously not exceeding the abovementioned temperature ranges. After the end of the addition, the reaction mixture is allowed to continue reacting for preferably from 30 minutes to 24 hours, in particular from 60 minutes to 16 hours, at below 30°C. The reaction conditions are preferably chosen so that at least 85%, in particular at least 90%, particularly preferably at least 95%, of the polyisobutenylphenol form. The polyisobutenyl-substituted phenols thus obtained preferably comprise (where the aromatic hydroxy compound used as starting material allows) more than 85%, in particular more than 90%, and particularly preferably more than 95%, of isomers whose polybutenyl radical is para to the hydroxyl group of the phenol.

Preferably, the alkylation product used for the subsequent reaction in steps b) and c) includes little if any unconverted phenols.

When the aromatic hydroxy compound used for the alkylation in step a) allows multiple alkylations, the reaction is preferably carried out in such a way that the polyisobutenylphenols obtained include little if any product more than monoalkylated by the polyisobutene. In fact, the alkylation products used for the subsequent reaction in steps b) or c) include not more than 20 mol%, preferably not more than 10 mol%, especially not more than 5 mol%, based on the total amount of alkylation products, of more than monoalkylated phenols.

The reaction product obtained under a) is reacted under b) with an aldehyde chosen from formaldehyde, an oligomer and/or a polymer of formaldehyde (b1) and at least one amine which has at least one primary or at least one secondary amino function (b2). This reaction is referred to as a rule as Mannich or Mannich-analogous reaction. Aldehyde is synonymous here with formaldehyde-releasing compound or formaldehyde.

Suitable aldehydes are in particular formaldehyde, formalin solutions, formaldehyde oligomers, e.g. trioxane, or polymers of formaldehyde, such as paraformaldehyde. Paraformaldehyde is preferably used. Formalin solution is particularly easy to handle. Of course, gaseous formaldehyde may also be used.

Suitable amines have at least one primary or secondary amino function. In the context of this invention, primary amino functions are amino functions of the formula HNR^4R^5 , where one of the radicals R^4 or R^5 is hydrogen and the other radical is chosen from substituents other than hydrogen.

In the context of this invention, secondary amino functions are amino functions of the formula HNR^4R^5 , where R^4 and R^5 are chosen from substituents other than hydrogen.

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The radicals R^4 and R^5 are preferably chosen from hydrogen and C_1 - to C_{20} -alkyl, C_3 - to C_8 -cycloalkyl and C_1 - to C_{20} -alkoxy radicals which may be interrupted and/or substituted by heteroatoms selected from N and O, it being possible for the heteroatoms in turn to carry substituents, preferably selected from H, C_1 - C_6 -alkyl, aryl and hetaryl; or R^4 and R^5 , together with the N atom to which they are bonded, form a 5- or 6-membered cyclic structure which may have one or two heteroatoms selected from N and O and may be substituted by one, two or three C_1 - to C_6 -alkyl radicals. Furthermore, R^4 and R^5 may be aryl or hetaryl. Aryl and hetaryl radicals may have from one to three substituents selected, for example, from hydroxyl and the abovementioned alkyl, cycloalkyl or alkoxy radicals and polyisobutenyl radicals.

Examples of suitable radicals R^4 and R^5 are hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, sec-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, isobutyl, sec-butyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl and n-hexyl, 5-, 6- and 7-membered saturated, unsaturated or aromatic carbocyclic and heterocyclic structures, such as cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, phenyl, tolyl, xylyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, tetrahydropyranyl, dioxanyl, pyrrolidyl, piperidyl, pyridyl and pyrimidyl.

Suitable compounds of the formula HNR^4R^5 which have exclusively a primary amino function are, for example, methylamine, ethylamine, n-propylamine, isopropylamine, n-butylamine, isobutylamine, sec-butylamine, tert-butylamine, pentylamine, hexylamine, cyclopentylamine, cyclohexylamine, aniline and benzylamine.

Suitable compounds of the formula HNR^4R^5 which have exclusively a primary amino function and in which R^4 or R^5 is alkyl interrupted and/or substituted by the heteroatom O are, for example, $\text{CH}_3\text{-O-C}_2\text{H}_4\text{-NH}_2$, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-O-C}_2\text{H}_4\text{-NH}_2$, $\text{CH}_3\text{-O-C}_3\text{H}_6\text{-NH}_2$, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-O-C}_3\text{H}_6\text{-NH}_2$, $\text{n-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{-O-C}_4\text{H}_8\text{-NH}_2$, $\text{HO-C}_2\text{H}_4\text{-NH}_2$, $\text{HO-C}_3\text{H}_7\text{-NH}_2$ and $\text{HO-C}_4\text{H}_8\text{-NH}_2$.

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Suitable compounds of the formula HNR^4R^5 which have exclusively a secondary amino function are, for example, dimethylamine, diethylamine, methylethylamine, di-n-propylamine, diisopropylamine, diisobutylamine, di-sec-butylamine,
 5 di-tert-butylamine, dipentylamine, dihexylamine, dicyclopentylamine, dicyclohexylamine and diphenylamine.

Suitable compounds of the formula HNR^4R^5 which have exclusively a secondary amino function and in which R^4 and R^5 are alkyl
 10 interrupted and/or substituted by the heteroatom O are, for example, $(\text{CH}_3\text{-O-C}_2\text{H}_4)_2\text{NH}$, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-O-C}_2\text{H}_4)_2\text{NH}$, $(\text{CH}_3\text{-O-C}_3\text{H}_6)_2\text{NH}$, $(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{-O-C}_3\text{H}_6)_2\text{NH}$, $(\text{n-C}_4\text{H}_9\text{-O-C}_4\text{H}_8)_2\text{NH}$, $(\text{HO-C}_2\text{H}_4)_2\text{NH}$, $(\text{HO-C}_3\text{H}_6)_2\text{NH}$ and $(\text{HO-C}_4\text{H}_8)_2\text{NH}$.

15 Suitable compounds of the formula HNR^4R^5 in which R^4 and R^5 , together with the N atom to which they are bonded, form a 5-, 6- or 7-membered cyclic structure which may have one or two heteroatoms selected from N and O and may be interrupted by one, two or three C_1 - to C_6 -alkyl radicals are, for example,
 20 pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine and piperazine and their substituted derivatives, such as N- C_1 - to C_6 -alkylpiperazines and dimethylmorpholine.

Suitable compounds of the formula HNR^4R^5 which have alkyl radicals
 25 interrupted and/or substituted by N are alkylenediamines, dialkylenetriamines, trialkylenetetramines and polyalkylenepolyamines, such as oligo- or polyalkyleneimines, in particular oligo- and polyethyleneimines, preferably oligoethyleneimines, consisting of from 2 to 20, preferably from
 30 2 to 10, particularly preferably from 2 to 6, ethyleneimine units. Suitable compounds of this type are in particular n-propylenediamine, 1,4-butanediamine, 1,6-hexanediamine, diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine and polyethyleneimines, and their alkylation products, which have at least one primary or
 35 secondary amino function, e.g. 3-(dimethylamino)-n-propylamine, N,N-dimethylethylenediamine, N,N-diethylethylenediamine and N,N,N',N'-tetramethyldiethylenetriamine, are suitable. Ethylenediamine is likewise suitable.

40 Further suitable compounds of the formula HNR^4R^5 are the reaction products of alkylene oxides, in particular ethylene oxide, with primary amines, and copolymers of ethylene oxide with ethyleneimine and/or primary or secondary C_1 - to C_6 -alkylamines.

45 Preferred compounds of the formula HNR^4R^5 are 3-(dimethylamino)-n-propylamine, di[3-(dimethylamino)-n-propyl]amine,

- di[3-(diethylamino)-n-propyl]amine,
di[2-(dimethylamino)ethyl]amine, dimethylamine, diethylamine,
di-n-propylamine, diisopropylamine, dicyclohexylamine,
pyrrolidine, piperidine, morpholine, dimethylmorpholine,
5 N-methylpiperazine, $\text{HO}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_4-\text{NH}_2$, $(\text{HO}-\text{C}_2\text{H}_4)_2\text{NH}$, $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_2-\text{NH}_2$,
 $\text{H}_3\text{C}-\text{O}-(\text{CH}_2)_3-\text{NH}_2$, diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine,
N,N-diethylethylenediamine,
N,N,N',N'-tetramethyldiethylenetriamine and polyethyleneimines.
- 10 Particularly preferred compounds of the formula HNR^4R^5 are
3-(dimethylamino)-n-propylamine,
di[3-(dimethylamino)-n-propyl]amine, dimethylamine, diethylamine
and morpholine.
- 15 The reaction temperatures suitable for the reaction b) depend on
a number of factors. In the case of the (Mannich) reaction, water
of reaction is formed. As a rule, this is removed from the
reaction mixture. The water of reaction can be removed during the
reaction, at the end of the reaction time or after the reaction
20 is complete, for example by distillation. Advantageously, the
water of reaction can be removed by heating the reaction mixture
in the presence of entraining agents. Examples of suitable
entraining agents are organic solvents which form an azeotropic
mixture with water and/or have a boiling point above the boiling
25 point of water.
- Particularly suitable entraining agents are paraffins, benzene
and alkylaromatics, in particular toluene, xylenes and mixtures
of alkylaromatics with other (high-boiling) hydrocarbons. As a
30 rule, the water of reaction is removed at a temperature which
roughly corresponds to the boiling point of the entraining agent
or of the azeotropic mixture of water and entraining agent.
- Suitable temperatures for removing the water of reaction are
35 therefore from 75 to 200°C, preferably from 80 to 180°C,
particularly preferably from 80 to 150°C, at atmospheric pressure.
If the water of reaction is removed at reduced pressure, the
temperature should be reduced in accordance with the lower
boiling points.
- 40 Suitable reaction temperatures for the (Mannich) reaction are
preferably from 10 to 200°C, in particular from 20 to 180°C, e.g.
about 35°C, about 90°C, about 120°C or about 140°C.
- 45 In a preferred embodiment, the (Mannich) reaction and the removal
of the water of reaction, is carried out at about atmospheric
pressure and about 80°C, about 110°C or about 130°C using aromatic

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solvents, preferably toluene, xylenes or mixtures thereof, as entraining agents. The (Mannich) reaction is preferably carried out by combining the reactants at from 10 to 50°C, if necessary mixing them for from 10 to 300 minutes in this temperature range 5 and then bringing them, in the course of from 5 to 180, preferably from 10 to 120, minutes to the temperature necessary for removing the water of reaction by distillation.

The total reaction time for the conversion of the 10 polyisobutenylphenols into the Mannich adducts is in general from 10 minutes to 24 hours, preferably from 30 minutes to 16 hours, particularly preferably from 60 minutes to 8 hours.

In the Mannich reaction carried out under b), as a rule from 0.5 15 to 3.0, preferably from 0.5 to 2.0, in particular from 0.8 to 1.5, mol of aldehyde (b1) and from 0.5 to 3.0, preferably from 0.5 to 2.0, in particular from 0.8 to 1.5, mol of amine (b2), based on 1 mol of polyisobutenylphenol from a), are used.

20 In a preferred embodiment of the novel process, the reactants aldehyde, amine and polyisobutenylphenol are particularly preferably used in a roughly equimolar ratio, a ratio of about 2:2:1 or, particularly when the amine is a primary amine, in a ratio of about 2:1:1. As a rule, a substantially uniform product 25 spectrum with a high proportion of amine-containing compounds can thus be achieved. A roughly equimolar ratio of the reactants leads to the preferred formation of monoaminomethylated compounds, a reactant ratio of about 2:2:1 to the preferred formation of bisaminomethylated compounds and a reactant ratio of 30 about 2:1:1 to the preferred formation of monoaminomethylated compounds with a benzoxazine structure, for example of the formula Ib.

The reaction described under b) can be carried out, for example, 35 by combining polyisobutenylphenol, amine and aldehyde and bringing the reaction mixture to the desired reaction temperature, preferably to the abovementioned temperature ranges. The reaction described under b) can also be carried out by first adding the aldehyde to the polyisobutenylphenol and, if required, 40 a solvent, and, if required, heating to the reaction temperature and then adding at least one amine. The addition of the amine can be effected in one portion or over a period of from 5 to 300, preferably from 10 to 150, minutes by addition of a plurality of portions or by continuous addition. The reaction described under 45 b) can also be carried out by first combining polyisobutenylphenol and, if required, solvent and amine, if required heating to the reaction temperature and then adding the

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aldehyde, it being possible to add the aldehyde as described above for the amine.

In a preferred embodiment, aldehyde, amine, and, if required, solvent are combined and reacted, if required, with heating to temperature ranges described above and within the reaction times described above. During or after the reaction, resulting water of reaction can if desired be removed, as described above. The reaction product thus obtained and comprising the amine and aldehyde can, if desired, be purified and/or isolated. The reaction product obtained from amine and aldehyde and the polyisobutenylphenol are then mixed with one another, it being possible to carry out the combination in one portion, in a plurality of portions or continuously in the periods stated above. By means of this procedure, it is possible in many cases to achieve a particularly uniform product spectrum, in particular if the reactants are used in about equimolar amounts or in a stoichiometric ratio of aldehyde, amine and polyisobutenylphenol of about 1:2:1 or about 2:2:1 or about 2:1:1.

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In a further embodiment, the polyisobutenylphenols can be subjected to a Mannich-analogous reaction with aminals or hemiaminals to give Mannich adducts. Such aminals or hemiaminals are obtainable from the abovementioned aldehydes and amines, and can be produced in a one-pot reaction in the presence of the polyisobutenylphenols or prepared separately, for example as in the abovementioned embodiment. Such hemiaminals can be etherified with C₁-C₁₂-alkanols or esterified with C₁-C₁₂-carboxylic acids. Suitable aminals are, for example, N,N,N',N'-tetramethylmethylenediamine, N,N,N',N'-tetraethylmethylenediamine, bis{di[3-(dimethylamino)-n-propyl]amino}methane, bis(morpholino)methane and bis(4-methylpiperazino)methane. Suitable hemiaminals are, for example, N-hydroxymethylmorpholine and N-hydroxymethyldiisopropylamine.

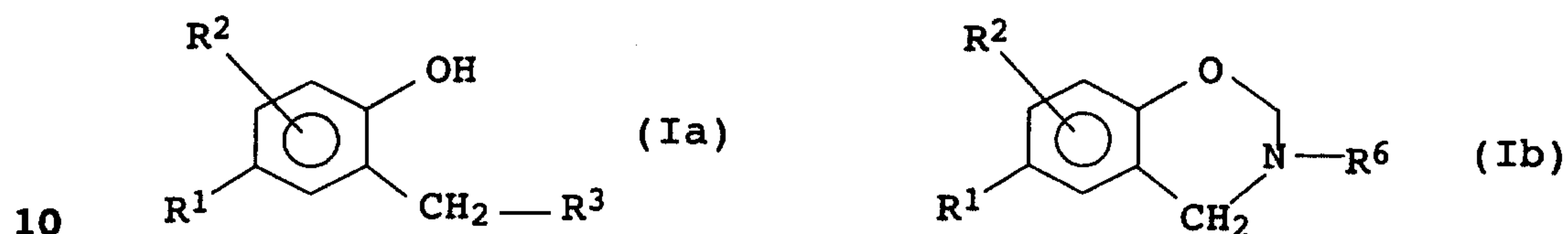
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In a further embodiment, the polyisobutenylphenol is converted into bisaminomethylated Mannich adducts through suitable choice of the stoichiometry. For the preparation of the bisadducts, aldehyde and amines are preferably used in an approximately two-fold to three-fold excess and aminals or hemiaminals are preferably used in a two-fold to three-fold excess and, if required, the reaction time is prolonged.

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As a rule, the novel processes give adduct mixtures which comprise at least 40, frequently at least 50, particularly preferably at least 60, mol% of compounds of the formula Ia and/or Ib

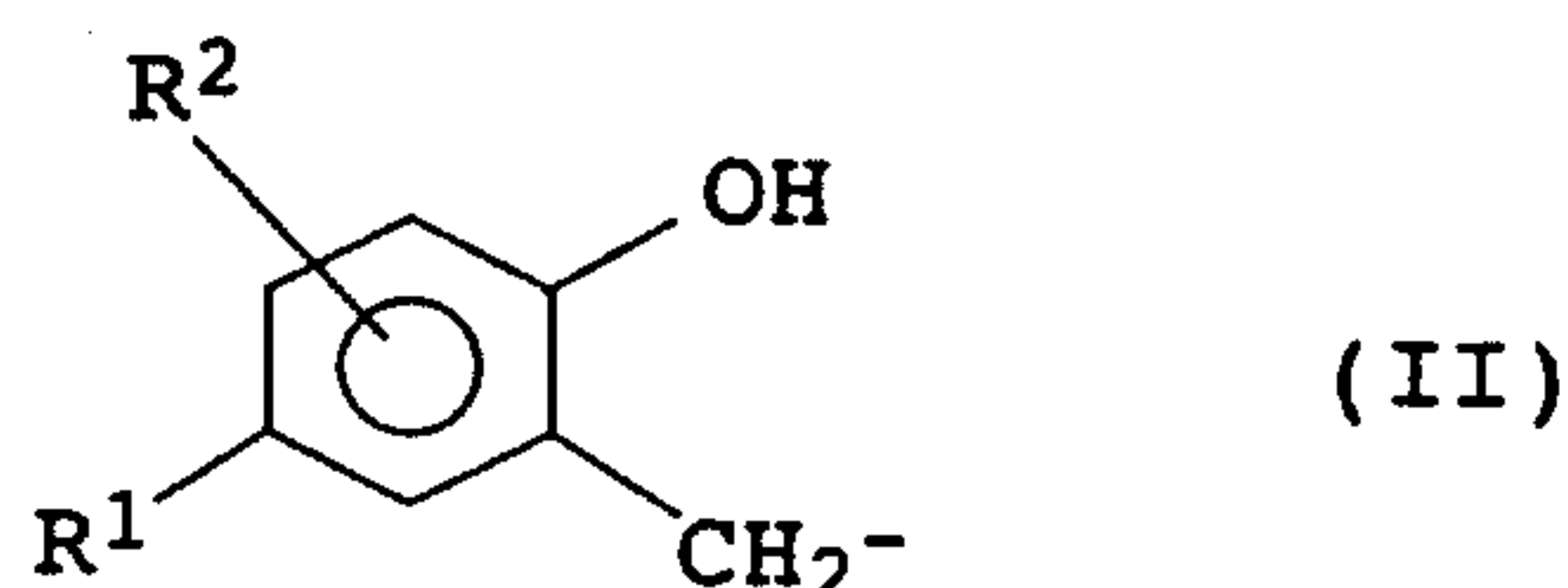
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where

- 15 R^1 is a terminally bonded polyisobutenyl radical,
 R^2 is H, C_1 - to C_{20} -alkyl, C_1 - to C_{20} -alkoxy, hydroxyl, a polyalkylene radical or $CH_2NR^4R^5$, where R^4 and R^5 have the meanings stated below, and
 R^3 is NR^4R^5 , where R^4 and R^5 , independently of one another, are selected from H, C_1 - to C_{20} -alkyl, C_3 - to C_8 -cycloalkyl and
 20 C_1 - to C_{20} -alkoxy radicals which may be interrupted and/or substituted by heteroatoms selected from N and O, and phenol radicals of the formula II,

25



- 30 where R^1 and R^2 are as defined above;
 with the proviso that R^4 and R^5 are not simultaneously H or phenol radicals of the formula II; or R^4 and R^5 , together with the N atom to which they are bonded, form a 5-, 6- or 7-membered cyclic structure which has one or two
 35 heteroatoms selected from N and O and may be substituted by one, two or three C_1 - to C_6 -alkyl radicals; and
 R^6 is a radical R^4 or R^5 other than H.

The compounds of the formula Ib (dihydrobenzoxazines) can be
 40 formed in the presence of formaldehyde sources or formaldehyde equivalents from compounds of the formula Ia, where R^4 or R^5 is H.

Preferred radicals R^1 to R^6 are derived from the polyisobutenes, phenols, formaldehyde sources or formaldehyde equivalents and
 45 amines described above.

Preferably, the Mannich adducts of the formula Ia and/or Ib are monomolecular polyisobutenylphenol-amines which have only one polyisobutenylphenol unit per molecule. Oligomeric polyisobutenylphenolamines having two, three or more
5 polyisobutenylphenol units per molecule are formed only in a small amount, if at all.

In many cases, the novel process gives an adduct mixture which contains at least 40, frequently at least 50, particularly
10 preferably at least 60, mol% of a compound selected from compounds of the formula Ia or Ib. The preferred embodiments of the novel process can be a mixture of Mannich adducts or chemically uniform Mannich adducts which comprises at least 70 or at least 80 mol% of compounds of the formula Ia and/or Ib.

15 If desired, the products obtained by the novel processes may be further purified, for example by extraction, distillation or column chromatography, in particular as described below.

20 The present invention furthermore relates to the Mannich adducts of the formulae Ia and Ib which are obtained by the novel process, in the form of their pure substances.

In a preferred embodiment the adduct mixture comprises at least
25 40, in particular at least 50, particularly preferably at least 60, mol% of at least one compound selected from the N- or N,N-substituted derivatives of N,N-bis(2-hydroxy-5-polyisobutenylbenzyl)amine (e.g. compounds of the formula Ia, where R^2 is H, R^3 is NR^4R^5 , R^4 is a phenol radical of the formula II whose
30 radical R^2 is likewise H, and R^5 is a radical other than H and other than phenol radicals of the formula II), 2-aminomethyl-4-polyisobutenylphenols (e.g. compounds of the formula Ia, where R^2 is H, R^3 is NR^4R^5 , R^4 and R^5 are radicals other than phenol radicals of the formula II and R^4 and R^5 are not simultaneously
35 H), 2,6-bisaminomethyl-4-polyisobutenylphenols (e.g. compounds of the formula Ia, where R^2 is $CH_2NR^4R^5$ in the ortho position, R^3 is NR^4R^5 , and R^4 and R^5 are radicals other than phenol radicals of the formula II and R^4 and R^5 are not simultaneously H) and 3,4-dihydro-1,3-2H-benzoxazines (e.g. compounds of the formula
40 Ib, where R^2 is H and R^6 is a radical R^4 or R^5 other than H).

In a further preferred embodiment, the adduct mixture contains at least 40, in particular at least 50, particularly preferably at least 60, mol% of N- or N,N-substituted derivatives of
45 2-aminomethyl-4-polyisobutenylphenol (e.g. compounds of the formula Ia, where R^2 is H, R^3 is NR^4R^5 , R^4 and R^5 are radicals other than phenol radicals of the formula II and R^4 and R^5 are not

simultaneously H) and/or 3,4-dihydro-1,3-2H-benzoxazine (e.g. compounds of the formula Ib, where R² is H and R⁶ is a radical R⁴ or R⁵ other than H). These are referred to as mono-Mannich adducts.

5

In a preferred embodiment, the Mannich adducts obtainable by the process of the invention include little if any alkylation product of step a) that has not been further reacted. Since the Mannich reaction is an equilibrium reaction, the product will normally
10 include a residual fraction of alkylation products from step a). The fraction in the Mannich adducts which is polyisobutenylphenol which has not been further reacted is typically from 0 to 20 mol%, usually from 1 to 15 mol%, especially from 5 to 10 mol%, based on the total amount of the adduct mixture obtained. The
15 polyisobutenylphenol fraction can be set to a desired value via the reaction management of steps b) and c) or customary separation processes. A preferred separation process is the hereinafter described column chromatography. Since, however, a residual fraction of alkylation products which have not been
20 reacted further is surprisingly not troublesome and frequently even advantageous, it is generally possible to dispense not only with inconvenient process measures for an ideally complete reaction in steps b) and c) but also with further separating steps.

25

The Mannich adduct mixtures described above, in particular their nitrogen-containing components, can be fractionated by column chromatography over stationary phases. The fractionation can be effected by means of one-stage or multistage elution. Suitable
30 eluents are, for example, hydrocarbons, alcohols, ketones, water and mixtures thereof, to which bases, e.g. amines or alkalis, may be added. The fractionation can advantageously be carried out by multistage elution, preferably with at least one hydrocarbon and then at least one basic alcohol/water mixture.

35

Particularly suitable stationary phases are oxides, as are usual in column chromatography. Acidic oxides, such as acidic alumina, are preferred, acidic silica gel being particularly preferred. A preferably used basic alcohol/water mixture is a mixture
40 comprising

- a) from 75 to 99.5, in particular from 85 to 98, particularly preferably from 90 to 97, % by weight of at least one C₂-C₄-alcohol, in particular ethanol and/or isopropanol,
45 particularly preferably isopropanol,
- b) from 0.4 to 24.4% by weight of water and

c) from 0.1 to 15, in particular from 0.5 to 10, particularly preferably from 1 to 5, % by weight of at least one amine which is volatile at room temperature.

- 5 Suitable amines volatile at room temperature are, for example, ammonia, mono-C₁-C₈-alkylamines, di-C₁-C₆-alkylamines and tri-C₁-C₄-alkylamines, in particular ammonia, methylamine, ethylamine, n-propylamine, isopropylamine, dimethylamine, diethylamine, di-n-propylamine, diisopropylamine, 10 di-n-butylamine, di-sec-butylamine, di-tert-butylamine, trimethylamine, triethylamine, diisopropylethylamine and triisopropylamine. Ammonia is particularly preferred.

As a rule, the fractionation is carried out by column 15 chromatography in such a way that the adduct mixture is added to a column filled with a stationary phase and, if required, conditioned. If necessary, in a first step, the column with the added adduct mixture can then be washed with a nonpolar solvent, for example an aliphatic or aromatic hydrocarbon. This makes it 20 possible, for example, to elute fractions not containing amines. The fractionation of the adduct mixture, in particular of the amine-containing components, is effected by, preferably, multistage elution with an alcohol/water mixture as described above. The elution can be carried out with an alcohol/water 25 mixture of either constant composition or variable composition, for example by means of a one-stage or multistage gradient or a continuous gradient.

The process as described above can be used on the one hand for 30 isolating those components of the adduct mixture which do not contain amines and then recovering the unfractionated amine-containing components of the adduct mixture. On the other hand, those components of the adduct mixture which do not contain nitrogen can, if required, be first isolated and the 35 nitrogen-containing components then fractionated. With a suitable separation efficiency of the column used, the adduct mixtures can, if desired, be fractionated down to the individual compounds.

40 Preferably, adduct mixtures having a polydispersity of from 1.05 to 3.5, in particular from 1.1 to 2.5, particularly preferably from 1.1 to 1.9, are obtainable by the novel process.

The desired polydispersity can be established by a careful choice 45 of the starting materials, choice of the stoichiometry, choice of the temperature and reaction time and possibly of the working up, in particular by conventional purification techniques, such as

extraction and distillation and, if required, the novel fractionation by column chromatography.

Suitable measures which, individually or in combination, promote the formation of adduct mixtures having high activity and/or low polydispersity are, for example, selected from

- use of polyisobutenes of low polydispersity,
- use of polyisobutenes having very high proportions of terminal double bonds,
- use of the polyisobutenes in less than the stoichiometric amount in the alkylation of the phenols, if necessary followed by subsequent removal of the unconverted phenols,
- carrying out the alkylation at a temperature which is as low as possible but still ensures complete conversion, for example at above about +5°C and below about +30°C,
- maintaining a suitable stoichiometry, for example an aldehyde :amine:polyisobutenylphenol ratio of about 1:1:1 or about 1:2:1 (for the preparation of mono-Mannich adducts) or 2:2:1 (for the preparation of bis-Mannich adducts) or 2:1:1 (leads to the formation of oxazines when primary amines are used) or 2:1:2, where in the last case a primary amine is preferably used (leads to the preparation of bisarylmonoamines),
- removal of the adducts which do not contain amine from the mixture by fractionation by column chromatography,
- fractionation of the amine-containing adducts of the mixture by column chromatography, preferably over acidic stationary phases by elution with basic alcohol/water mixtures.

The present invention furthermore relates to a Mannich adduct obtainable by a process as described above.

The present invention also relates to a Mannich adduct containing at least one compound of the formula Ia and/or Ib.

The present invention also relates to the use of at least one above-defined Mannich adduct as a detergent additive in fuel and lubricant compositions, if necessary in combination with further conventional fuel and lubricant additives.

Examples of such additional components are further additives having a detergent action or having an action which inhibits valve seat wear, these comprising at least one hydrophobic hydrocarbon radical having a number average molecular weight (M_N) of from 85 to 20,000 and at least one polar group selected from

- (a) mono- or polyamino groups having up to 6 nitrogen atoms, at least one nitrogen atom having basic properties,
- 5 (b) nitro groups, if required in combination with hydroxyl groups,
- (c) hydroxyl groups in combination with mono- or polyamino groups, at least one nitrogen atom having basic properties,
- 10 (d) carboxyl groups or their alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts,
- (e) sulfo groups or their alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts,
- 15 (f) polyoxy-C₂- to C₄-alkylene groups which are terminated by hydroxyl groups or mono- or polyamino groups, at least one nitrogen atom having basic properties, or by carbamate groups,
- 20 (g) carboxylic ester groups,
- (h) groups derived from succinic anhydride and having hydroxyl and/or amino and/or amido and/or imido groups, and
- 25 (i) groups produced by conventional Mannich reaction of phenolic hydroxyl groups with aldehydes and mono- or polyamines.

Examples of the above additive components having a detergent
30 action or having an action which inhibits valve seat wear are:

additives containing mono- or polyamino groups (a) are preferably polyalkenemono- or polyalkenepolyamines based on polypropene or on highly reactive (i.e. having predominantly terminal double
35 bonds, generally in the β - and γ -positions) or conventional (i.e. having predominantly central double bonds) polybutene or polyisobutene which have an M_N of from 300 to 5000. Such additives based on highly reactive polyisobutene, which can be prepared from the polyisobutene which may contain up to 20% by weight of
40 n-butene units by hydroformylation and reductive amination with ammonia, monoamines or polyamines, such as dimethylaminopropylamine ethylenediamine, diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine or tetraethylenepentamine, are disclosed in particular in EP-A 244 616. If polybutene or polyisobutene having
45 predominantly central double bonds (generally in the β and γ positions) is used as a starting material in the preparation of the additives, the preparation by chlorination and the subsequent

amination or by oxidation of the double bond with air or ozone to give the carbonyl or carboxyl compound and subsequent amination under reductive (hydrogenating) conditions is a possible method. Here, the amines used for the amination may be the same as those
5 used above for the reductive amination of the hydroformylated highly reactive polyisobutene. Corresponding additives based on polypropene are described in particular in WO-A 94/24231.

Further preferred additives containing monoamino groups (a) are
10 the hydrogenation products of the reaction products of polyisobutenes having an average degree of polymerization P of from 5 to 100 with oxides of nitrogen or mixtures of oxides of nitrogen and oxygen, as described in particular in WO-A 97/03946.

15 Further preferred additives containing monoamino groups (a) are the compounds obtainable from polyisobutene epoxides by reaction with amines and subsequent dehydration and reduction of the amino alcohols, as described in DE-A 196 20 262.

20 Additives containing nitro groups, if required in combination with hydroxyl groups (b), are preferably reaction products of polyisobutenes having an average degree of polymerization P of from 5 to 100 or from 10 to 100 with oxides of nitrogen or mixtures of oxides of nitrogen and oxygen, as described in
25 particular in WO-A 96/03367 and WO-A 96/03479. These reaction products are as a rule mixtures of pure nitropolyisobutanes (e.g. α,β -dinitropolyisobutane) and mixed hydroxynitropolyisobutanes (e.g. α -nitro- β -hydroxypolyisobutane).

30 Additives containing hydroxyl groups in combination with mono- or polyamino groups (c) are in particular reaction products of polyisobutene epoxides, obtainable from polyisobutene having preferably predominantly terminal double bonds and an M_N of from 300 to 5000, with ammonia or mono- or polyamines, as described in
35 particular in EP-A 476 485.

Additives containing carboxyl groups or their alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts (d) are preferably copolymers of C_2 - C_{40} -olefins with maleic anhydride having a total molar mass of
40 from 500 to 20,000, some or all of whose carboxyl groups have been converted into the alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts and a remainder of the carboxyl groups have been reacted with alcohols or amines. Such additives are disclosed in particular in EP-A 307 815. Such additives serve mainly for
45 preventing valve seat wear and, as described in WO-A 87/01126 can

advantageously be used in combination with conventional fuel detergents, such as poly(iso)buteneamines or polyetheramines.

Additives containing sulfo groups or their alkali metal or
5 alkaline earth metal salts (e) are preferably alkali metal or alkaline earth metal salts of an alkyl sulfosuccinate, as described in particular in EP-A 639 632. Such additives serve mainly for preventing valve seat wear and can advantageously be
10 poly(iso)buteneamines or polyetheramines.

Additives containing polyoxy-C₂- to C₄-alkylene groups (f) are preferably polyethers or polyetheramines, which are obtainable by reaction of C₂- to C₆₀-alkanols, C₆- to C₃₀-alkanediols, mono- or
15 di-C₂-C₃₀-alkylamines, C₁-C₃₀-alkylcyclohexanols or C₁-C₃₀-alkylphenols with from 1 to 30 mol of ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide and/or butylene oxide per hydroxyl group or amino group and, in the case of the polyetheramines, by subsequent reductive amination with ammonia, monoamines or polyamines. Such
20 products are described in particular in EP-A 310 875, EP-A 356 725, EP-A 700 985 and US-A 4 877 416. In the case of polyethers, such products also have carrier oil properties. Typical examples of these are tridecanol butoxylates, isotridecanol butoxylates, isononylphenol butoxylates and
25 polyisobutenol butoxylates and propoxylates and the corresponding reaction products with ammonia.

Additives containing carboxylic ester groups (g) are preferably esters of mono-, di- or tricarboxylic acids with long-chain
30 alkanols or polyols, in particular those having a minimum viscosity of 2 mm² at 100°C, as described in particular in DE-A 38 38 918. The mono-, di- or tricarboxylic acids used may be aliphatic or aromatic acids, and particularly suitable ester alcohols or ester polyols are long-chain members having, for
35 example, 6 to 24 carbon atoms. Typical members of the esters are adipates, phthalates, isophthalates, terephthalates and trimellitates of isooctanol, of isononanol, of isodecanol and of isotridecanol. Such products also have carrier oil properties.

40 Additives containing groups derived from succinic anhydride and having hydroxyl and/or amino and/or amido and/or imido groups (h) are preferably corresponding derivatives of polyisobutenyl-succinic anhydride, which are obtainable by reaction of conventional or highly reactive polyisobutene having an M_N of from
45 300 to 5000 with maleic anhydride by a thermal method or via the chlorinated polyisobutene. Of particular interest here are derivatives with aliphatic polyamines, such as ethylenediamine,

diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine or tetraethylenepentamine. Such gasoline fuel additives are described in particular in US-A 4 849 572.

- 5 Additives containing groups produced by Mannich reaction of phenolic hydroxyl groups with aldehydes and mono- or polyamines (i) are preferably reaction products of polyisobutene-substituted phenols with formaldehyde and mono- or polyamines, such as ethylenediamine, diethylenetriamine, triethylenetetramine, 10 tetraethylenepentamine or dimethylaminopropylamine. The polyisobutenyl-substituted phenols can be derived from conventional polyisobutene having an $M_N > 1000$. Such polyisobutene Mannich bases are described in particular in EP-A 831 141.
- 15 For a more exact definition of the individual gasoline fuel additives mentioned, the disclosures of the abovementioned prior art publications are hereby expressly incorporated by reference.

Suitable solvents or diluents (in the preparation of additive 20 packets) are aliphatic and aromatic hydrocarbons, e.g. solvent naphtha.

- Further conventional additive components which can be combined with the novel additives are, for example, corrosion inhibitors, 25 for example based on ammonium salts of organic carboxylic acids, which salts tend to form films, on heterocyclic aromatics, antioxidants or stabilizers, for example based on amines, such as p-phenylenediamine, dicyclohexylamine or derivatives thereof or on phenols, such as 2,4-di-tert-butylphenol or 3,5-di-tert-butyl- 30 4-hydroxyphenylpropionic acid, demulsifiers, antistatic agents, metallocenes, such as ferrocene or methylcyclopentadienyl-manganesetricarbonyl, lubricity additives, such as specific fatty acids, alkenylsuccinic esters, bis(hydroxyalkyl)-fatty-amines, hydroxyacetamides or castor oil, and markers. If required, amines 35 are also added for reducing the pH of the fuel.

- Carrier oils, too, may be mentioned as further conventional components. Examples of these are mineral carrier oils (base oils), in particular those of the viscosity class solvent neutral 40 (SN) 500 to 2000, synthetic carrier oils based on olefin polymers having an M_N of from 400 to 1800, especially those based on polybutene or on polyisobutene (hydrogenated or unhydrogenated), on poly-alpha-olefins or poly(internal)olefins, and synthetic carrier oils based on alkoxylated long-chain alcohols or phenols. 45 Polyalkenyl alcohol-polyetheramines, as described, for example, in DE-199 16 512.2, are also suitable as further additives.

21

The present invention furthermore relates to additive concentrates, in particular fuel additive concentrates and lubricant additive concentrates, particularly preferably fuel additive concentrates, containing, in addition to conventional
5 additive components as defined above, at least one novel Mannich adduct in amounts of from 0.1 to 99.9, preferably from 0.5 to 80, in particular from 1.0 to 60, % by weight, based on the total weight of the concentrate.

10 The present invention furthermore relates to fuel compositions, especially gasoline fuel compositions, which contain the novel Mannich adducts, in particular Mannich adducts of the formula I, in effective amounts. In the case of fuel compositions, effective amounts are to be understood as a rule as meaning from 10 to
15 5000, in particular from 50 to 2000, ppm by weight, based on the total amount of the fuel composition.

The present invention also relates to lubricant compositions, in particular lubricant compositions which contain from 0.1 to 10,
20 in particular from 0.5 to 5, % by weight, based on the total amount of the lubricant composition, of the novel Mannich adducts, in particular Mannich adducts of the formula Ia and/or Ib.

25 The novel polyisobutenylphenol-containing Mannich adducts, in particular polyisobutenylphenol-containing Mannich adducts of the formula I, have, as further illustrated in the following experimental section, an excellent action as gasoline fuel detergents which clean valves and keep valves clean. In addition,
30 they do not have the initially described disadvantages of the polyalkylenylphenol Mannich adduct mixtures known from the prior art. Moreover, they have very advantageous viscosity behavior, in particular at low temperatures, which prevents formulation and application problems, e.g. sticking of valves.

35

Examples

The alkylation products and the Mannich adducts were characterized by means of ¹H-NMR spectroscopy. For some of the
40 Mannich adducts, only the chemical shifts (δ in ppm) of the characteristic signals of the methylene protons of the aminomethylene group are reported.

45

I. Preparation of the polyisobutenylphenols

Ia. Alkylation with a polyisobutene having $M_N = 550$

5 404.3 g of phenol were melted in a nitrogen atmosphere at from 40 to 45°C in a 4 l four-necked flask. 191 g of BF_3 -diethyl ether adduct were added dropwise and the mixture was cooled to 10°C. 1100 g of polyisobutene having an M_N of 550 and a dimethylvinylidene content of 85%, dissolved in 1000 ml of
10 hexane, were added dropwise in the course of 150 minutes at from 5 to 10°C. The mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature in the course of 4 hours and was stirred overnight. The reaction was stopped by adding 1200 ml of 25% strength ammonia solution. The organic phase was separated off and then washed 8 times with
15 500 ml of water and dried over NaSO_4 , and the solvent and small amounts of phenol were removed under reduced pressure: 1236 g of oil (polyisobutenylphenol).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$: 7.2 ppm (doublet, 2H), 6.7 ppm (doublet, 2H), 4.8 ppm
20 (singlet, 1H), 1.75 ppm (singlet, 2H), 1.5-0.5 ppm (singlets, 78H).

This corresponds to an M_N of 550 for the alkyl radical. The signal range of 7.1-6.75 ppm contains small signals which indicate from
25 5 to 10% of 2- or 2,4-substituted phenol.

Ib. Alkylation with a polyisobutene having $M_N = 750$

119 g of phenol were melted under nitrogen at from 40 to 45°C in a
30 2 l four-necked flask. 44.1 g of BF_3 -diethylether adduct were added dropwise and the mixture was cooled to 20 to 25°C. 465 g of polyisobutene having an M_N of 750 and a dimethylvinylidene content of 85%, dissolved in 1500 ml of hexane, were added dropwise in the course of 3 hours at from 20 to 25°C. Stirring was carried out
35 overnight. The reaction was then stopped by adding 500 ml of 25% strength ammonia solution. The organic phase was separated off and then washed 8 times with 500 ml of water and dried over NaSO_4 , and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure: 481 g of oil (polyisobutenylphenol).

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$^1\text{H-NMR}$: 7.2 ppm (doublet, 2H), 6.7 ppm (doublet, 2H), 4.8 ppm (singlet, broad 1H), 1.75 ppm (singlet, 2H), 1.5-0.5 ppm (singlets, 105H).

45 This corresponds to an M_N of 740 for the alkyl radical.

II. Conversion of the polyisobutenylphenols into Mannich adducts

IIa.

5 319 g of polyisobutenylphenol from Example Ia in 140 ml of toluene were initially taken in a 1 l four-necked flask with a water separator. 16.5 g of paraformaldehyde were added and the mixture was rapidly heated to 110°C. Thereafter, 56.1 g of 3-(dimethylamino)-n-propylamine were added and water was removed
10 (by distillation) in the course of 6 hours. The solution was filtered and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure: 356 g of oil. The oil was washed twice with about 0.5 l of hot methanol each time and was dried under reduced pressure: 263 g of oil (Mannich adduct).

15

¹H-NMR data (see Table 2) indicate the N-(2-hydroxy-5-polyisobutenylbenzyl)-N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)amine (mono-Mannich adduct) has formed as the main product. Additional signals at 3.7 and 3.5 ppm and the integration of the dimethylaminopropyl
20 protons indicate a low content of N,N-bis(2-hydroxy-5-polyisobutenylbenzyl)-N-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)amine and of N,N-bis(2-hydroxy-5-polyisobutenylphenyl)methane. Overall, the ratio of aromatic to isobutenyl protons corresponds to an Mn of the alkyl radical of 650.

25

IIb.

233 g of polyisobutenylphenol from Example Ib in 120 ml of toluene were initially taken in a 0.5 l four-necked flask with a
30 water separator. 29 g of 3-(dimethylamino)-n-propylamine are added at 50°C and 23.4 g of formaldehyde solution (37% strength) were added dropwise and the mixture was heated to 110°C. Water was then removed (by distillation) in the course of 3 hours. The solution was filtered and the solvent was removed under reduced
35 pressure: 254 g of oil (Mannich adduct).

¹H-NMR spectroscopy data are summarized in Table 2.

IIc.

40

260 g of polyisobutenylphenol from Example Ia were initially taken in a 1 l four-necked flask. 12.6 g of paraformaldehyde and 74.8 g of di[3-(dimethylamino)-n-propyl]amine in 100 ml of isopropanol were added dropwise, the temperature increasing to
45 38°C. Stirring was carried out for a further hour and refluxing

24

for 2 hours. The solution was filtered and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure: 332 g of oil (Mannich adduct).

The ^1H -NMR spectrum (cf. Table 2) corresponds to an M_N of the 5 alkyl radical of 546.

IIId.

320 g of polyisobutenylphenol from Example Ia and 24 g of
10 diethylamine in 140 ml of toluene were initially taken in a 0.5 l four-necked flask with a water separator. 17 g of paraformaldehyde were added at 90°C in three portions and refluxing was carried out. Water was then removed by distillation in the course of 3 hours. The solution was filtered and the
15 solvent was removed under reduced pressure: 355 g of oil (Mannich adduct).

The ^1H -NMR spectrum (cf. Table 2) corresponds to an M_N of the alkyl radical of 545.

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In the table below (Table 1), the Mannich adducts prepared by the novel process and some important data are summarized. The Mannich adducts IIe to IIm were prepared analogously to a process described for IIa, IIb or IIc.

25

Table 1:

	Mannich adduct	Preparation analogous to	$M_n^1)$ alkyl radical	Amine	Batch size	Yield
					PIB-phenol ²⁾ [mol]	
30						g
	IIa	-	550	DMAPA ³⁾	0.5	263
	IIb	-	750	DMAPA ³⁾	0.27	254
	IIc	-	550	DDMAPA ⁴⁾	0.4	332
35	IIId	-	550	DEA ⁵⁾	0.5	355
	IIe	IIb	550	DMAPA ³⁾	0.5	359
	IIIf	IIb	550	morpholine	0.5	352
	IIIg	IIb	550	MOEA ⁶⁾	0.5	318
	IIh	IIb	550	MOPA ⁷⁾	0.5	360
40	IIj	IIb	550	MPIP ⁸⁾	0.5	367
	IIk	IIa	550	EDA ⁹⁾	0.5	331
	IIm	IIb	750	morpholine	0.29	272

1) Number average molecular weight of the polyisobutene used for the preparation of the polyisobutenylphenol

45 2) PIB-phenol is polyisobutenylphenol

3) 3-(Dimethylamino)-n-propylamine

4) Di[3-(Dimethylamino)-n-propyl]amine

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- 5) Diethylamine
- 6) 2-Methoxyethylamine
- 7) 3-Methoxy-n-propylamine
- 8) N-Methylpiperazine
- 5 9) Ethylenediamine

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Table 2

¹H-NMR data of the Mannich adducts IIa to IIj (each entry
5 comprises the signal position in ppm/the splitting pattern/the
integral [number of H atoms], cf. legend)

10	IIa:	7.1/DF/1; 6.9/SF/1; 6.6/D/1; 3.9-3.5/Ss/2.2; 1.8/S/2; 1.5-0.5/Ss/93; 2.7/T/1.2; 2.3/T/1.2; 2.2/S/3.6; 1.7/M/1.2.
15	IIb:	7.0-7.2/DFs/1; 7-6.8/SFs/1; 6.5-6.6/Ds/1; 3.9-3.5/Ss/2; 1.8/S/2; 1.5-0.5/Ss/107; 2.7/T/1.2; 2.3/T/1.2; 2.2/S/3.6
20	IIc:	7.1/DF/1; 6.9/SF/1; 6.6/D/1; 3.7/S/2; 1.8/S/2; 1.5-0.5/Ss/71; 2.7/T/3.9; 2.3/T/3.9; 2.2/S/11; 1.7/M/4
	IIId:	7.1/DF/1; 6.9/SF/1; 6.6/D/1; 3.7/S/2; 1.8/S/2; 1.5-0.5/Ss/77; 2.6/Q/3.9; 1.1/T/6 (?)
25	IIe:	7.0-7.2/DFs/1; 7-6.8/SFs/1; 6.5-6.6/Ds/1; 3.9-3.5/Ss/2; 1.8/S/2; 1.5-0.5/Ss/73; 2.7/T/1.3; 2.3/T/1.3; 2.2/S/3.8; 1.7/M/1.3
30	IIIf:	7.1/DF/1; 6.9/SF/1; 6.6/D/1; 3.7/S/2; 1.8/Ss/2; 1.5-0.5/Ss/76; 3.7/M/4; 2.5/M/4
35	IIIg:	6.9-7.2/DFs/1; 6.8-7/SFs/1; 6.5-6.7/Ds/1; 3.9-3.7/Ss/2; 1.8/S/2; 1.5-0.5/Ss/80; 3.5/Ts/2; 3.3-2.4/Ss/3; 2.6-2.8/Ts/2
40	IIH:	7.1/DF/1; 6.9/SF/1; 6.6/D/1; 3.9-3.6/Ss/2; 1.8/S/2; 1.5-0.5/Ss/75; 3.4/T/2; 3.2-2.3/Ss/3; 2.5-2.7/Ts/2; 2.9/M/2
45	IIj:	7.1/DF/1; 6.9/SF/1; 6.6/D/1; 3.7/S/2; 1.8/S/2; 1.5-0.5/Ss/77; 2.5/M/8; 2.2/S/3

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IIk: 7.1/DFs/1; 6.9/SFs/1; 6.6/Ds/1; 3.9-3.6/Ss/2; 1.8/S/2;
1.5-0.5/Ss/78; 2.6-2.9/M/4

5 IIm: 7.2/DF/1; 6.9/SF/1; 6.6/D/1; 3.75/S/2; 1.8/S/2;
1.5-0.5/Ss/100; 3.7/M/4; 2.5/M/4

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D = Doublet
DF = Doublet, fine structure
S = Singlet
15 SF = Singlet, fine structure
T = Triplet
Q = Quartet
M = Multiplet
Index s = plurality of signals of the same type

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Table 3

Example No.	M _n Polyisobutenyl radical	Amine	PIB-phenol 6)	Amine [mol]	Formaldehyde [mol]	Yield [g]	δ of aminomethylene protons [ppm]
1 1)	550	DEOHA 2)	0.167	0.33	0.35	136	3.7
2	750	DMA 3)	0.27	0.29	0.29	254	3.9
3	250	DETA 4)	0.43	1.03	0.95	260	3.9 + 3.75
4	550	DMA 5)	0.39	0.5	0.47	266	3.6
5	700	DMA	0.44	0.57	0.53	369	3.6
5a	700 7)	DMA	0.41	0.45	0.45	360	3.6
5b	700 8)	DMA	0.38	0.41	0.41	319	3.6
5c	700 9)	DMA	0.43	0.47	0.47	366	3.6
6	700	DEOHA	0.43	0.47	0.47	366	3.6
7 1)	224	DEOHA	0.25	0.8	0.9	166	3.7
8 1)	224	DEOHA	0.25	0.27	0.3	106	3.75

- 1) Paraformaldehyde was used instead of 37% formaldehyde solution
 2) Diethanolamine
 3) Dimethylaminopropylamine
 4) Diethylamine
 5) Dimethylamine
 6) Polyisobutenylphenol
 7) Feed polyisobutene (PIB) from mixing PIB M_n = 550 and PIB M_n = 1000
 8) Feed polyisobutene by refining
 9) Feed polyisobutene by direct synthesis

The examples of Table 3 above were prepared similarly to the following preparative method for Example 1:

5 Example 1

A 0.5 l four-necked flask equipped with water separator was charged with 0.167 mol of PIB-phenol of Example Ia in 200 ml of toluene. After 0.33 mol of diethanolamine had been added,
10 0.35 mol of formaldehyde in the form of 37% formalin solution was added dropwise at 50°C under nitrogen as protective gas. The reaction mixture was then heated to solvent reflux and water removed by distillation for 3 hours. The solution was filtered and the solvent removed under reduced pressure: 136 g of oil
15 (Mannich adduct).

III. Column chromatographic fractionation of the Mannich adducts

The oil from Example IIb was separated over a silica gel column
20 (length: 100 cm, diameter 5 cm). First, unconverted polyisobutenylphenol was eluted with toluene, after which any 2,2'-dihydroxy-5,5'-dipolyisobutenyldiphenylmethane formed can be eluted. Amine-containing derivatives were eluted with isopropanol/25% strength aqueous ammonia solution (95/5, v/v).

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¹H-NMR:

a) 2,2'-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dipolyisobutenyldiphenylmethane

30 ¹H-NMR: 7.1 ppm (doublet, fine structure, 2H), 6.9 ppm (singlet, fine structure, 2H), 6.7 ppm (doublet, 2H), 3.5 ppm (singlet, 2H), 1.75 ppm (singlet, 4H), 1.5-0.5 ppm (singlets, 156H)

35 b) N-3-(Dimethylaminopropyl)-N-(2-hydroxy-5-polyisobutenyl-benzyl)amine

40 ¹H-NMR: 7.1 ppm (doublet, fine structure, 1H), 6.9 ppm (singlet, fine structure, 1H), 6.7 ppm (doublet, 1H), 3.5 ppm (singlet, 2H), 2.5 ppm (triplet, 2 H), 2.2 ppm (triplet, 2 H), 2.1 ppm (singlet, 6 H), 1.75 ppm (singlet, 2H), 1.7 ppm (multiplet, 4 H), 1.5-0.5 ppm (singlets, 75H)

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c) N-3-(Dimethylaminopropyl)-N,N-bis(2-hydroxy-5-polyisobutenyl-benzyl)amine

5 ¹H-NMR: 7.1 ppm (doublet, fine structure, 2H), 6.9 ppm (singlet, fine structure, 2H), 6.7 ppm (doublet, 2H), 3.75 ppm (singlet, 4H), 2.5 ppm (triplet, 2 H), 2.2 ppm (triplet, 2 H), 2.1 ppm (singlet, 6 H), 1.75 ppm (singlet, 4H), 1.7 ppm (multiplet, 4 H), 1.5-0.5 ppm (singlets, 78H)

10 IV. Testing of the performance characteristics

The lubricant used below was in each case reference oil RL 189/5.

IVa.

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The intake valve cleanliness was tested by CEC method F-05-A-93 in an Opel Kadett engine. Commercial European premium grade base fuel according to EN 228, to which either no fuel additive (Comparative Example 1) or fuel additives not according to the invention and based on Mannich adducts (Comparative Examples 2 and 3) or a novel polyisobutenylphenol-containing Mannich adduct (Example 1) had been added, was used for this purpose.

25 The fuel additive not according to the invention and from Comparative Example 2 was prepared according to Comparative Example 2 of EP-A-0 831 141.

The novel polyisobutenylphenol-containing Mannich adduct was prepared according to Ia and IIa.

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The most important parameters, the dosage and the performance results, are summarized in Table 4.

IVb.

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The intake valve cleanliness was tested by CEC method F-04-A-87 in a Mercedes Benz M 102 E engine using a commercial European premium grade base fuel according to EN 228 either without fuel additive (Comparative Example 3) or with a fuel additive mixture 40 comprising 40% by weight of a synthetic carrier oil (based on a polybutoxylated fatty alcohol) and 60% by weight of a noninventive fuel additive (Comparative Example 4) or with inventive polyisobutenephphenol Mannich adducts (Examples 2 to 4). The additive was used in the form of a 50% by weight solution in 45 a C₁₀-C₁₃-paraffin.

The noninventive fuel additive used was a polyisobutenylamine obtainable by hydroformylation and subsequent reductive amination of a polyisobutene.

5 Some parameters of the additives used, the dosage and the performance results are summarized in Table 5.

Table 5

10	Example No.	M _n ¹⁾	Amine	Dosage [mg/kg]	Δ IVD ²⁾ [mg/valve]
	Comp. 3	-	-	200	151
	Comp. 4	-	NH ₃	200	64
	Inv. 2 ⁴⁾	700	DMA ³⁾	200	52
15	Inv. 3 ⁵⁾	700	DMA	200	22
	Inv. 4 ⁶⁾	700	DMA	200	43

1) Number average molecular weight of polyisobutenyl radical

2) IVD = intake valve deposits; mean of deposits on all valves

20 3) Dimethylamine

4) Phenol alkylated using a highly reactive PIB having a number average molecular weight of 700.

25 5) Alkylation carried out using a mixture of high purity polyisobutenes having number average molecular weights of 550 and 1000 for the individual components. The number average molecular weight of the mixture was 700.

30 6) From a Mannich adduct mixture obtained from high purity PIB having a number average molecular weight of 1000, phenol and DMA a fraction was extracted whose polyisobutenyl radical had a number average molecular weight of 700.

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Table 4

	M _N ¹⁾	Amine	Dosage [mg/kg]	Valve deposits [mg/valve]				Mean value ²⁾
				1	2	3	4	
Comp. 1	-	-	-	450	188	316	366	330
Comp. 2	1000	EDA 3)	400	9	127	7	193	84
Inv. 1	550	DMAPA ⁴⁾	400	0	1	0	0	0.25

1) Number average molecular weight of the polyisobutenyl radical

2) Mean value of the deposits from the four valves

3) Ethylenediamine

4) 3-(Dimethylamino)-n-propylamine

CLAIMS:

1. A process for the preparation of polyisobutenylphenol-containing Mannich adducts comprising:

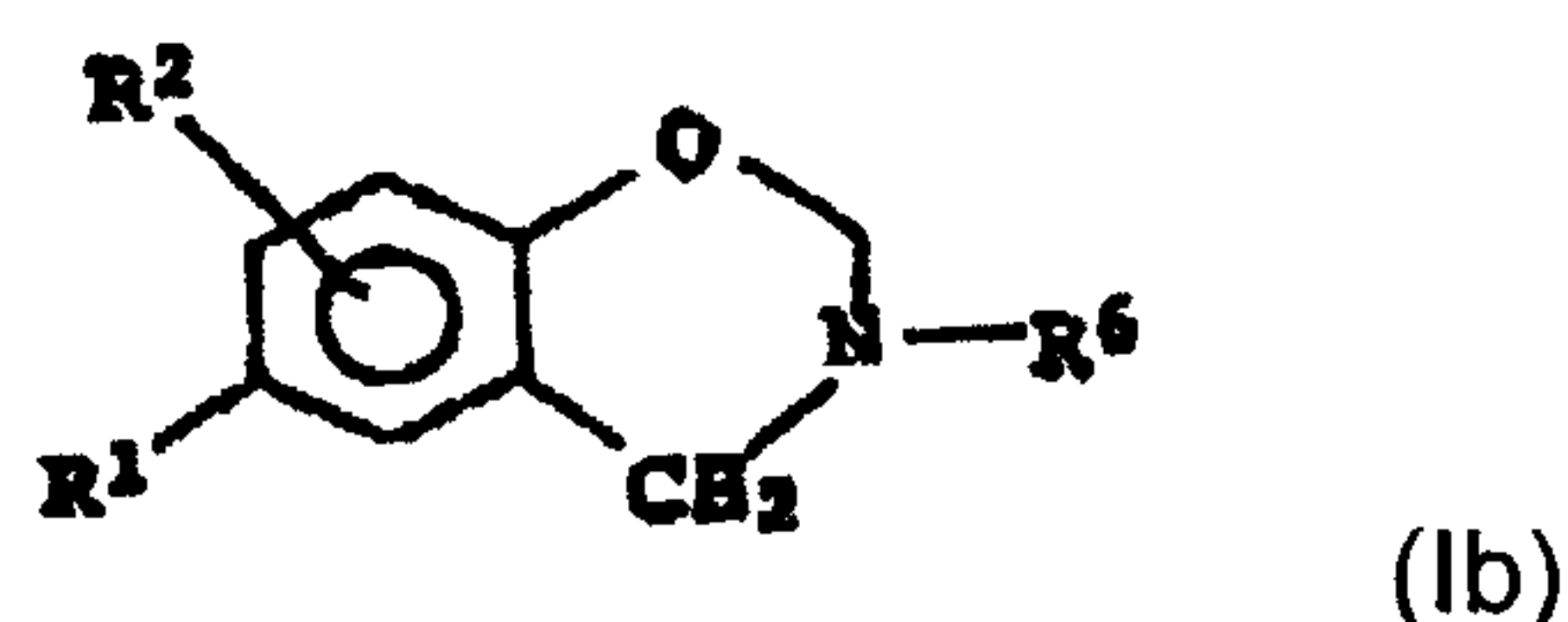
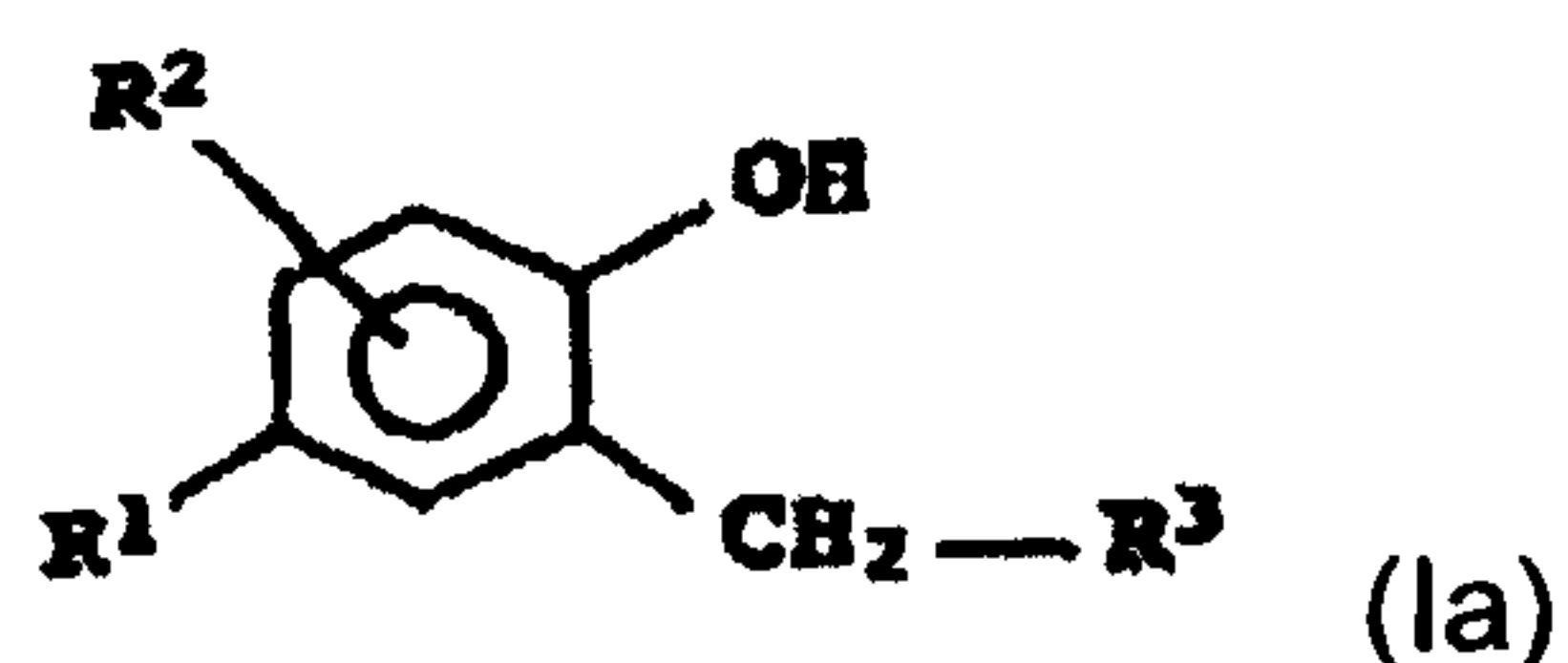
a) alkylating a phenol with highly reactive polyisobutene having a vinylidene double bond content of more than 70 mol% and having a number average molecular weight of from 300 to 800 and a polydispersity of less than 3.0 at below about 50°C in the presence of an alkylation catalyst;

b) reacting the reaction product from a) with

- i) an aldehyde consisting of formaldehyde, an oligomer of formaldehyde, or a polymer of formaldehyde, and
- ii) at least one amine which has at least one primary or at least one secondary amino function to form the adducts.

2. A process as defined in claim 1, wherein the amine used is 3-(dimethylamino)-n-propylamine, di[3-(dimethylamino)-n-propyl]amine, dimethylamine, diethylamine or morpholine.

3. A process as defined in claim 1 or 2, wherein an adduct mixture is obtained which comprises at least 40 mol% of compounds of the formula Ia, Ib, or Ia and Ib

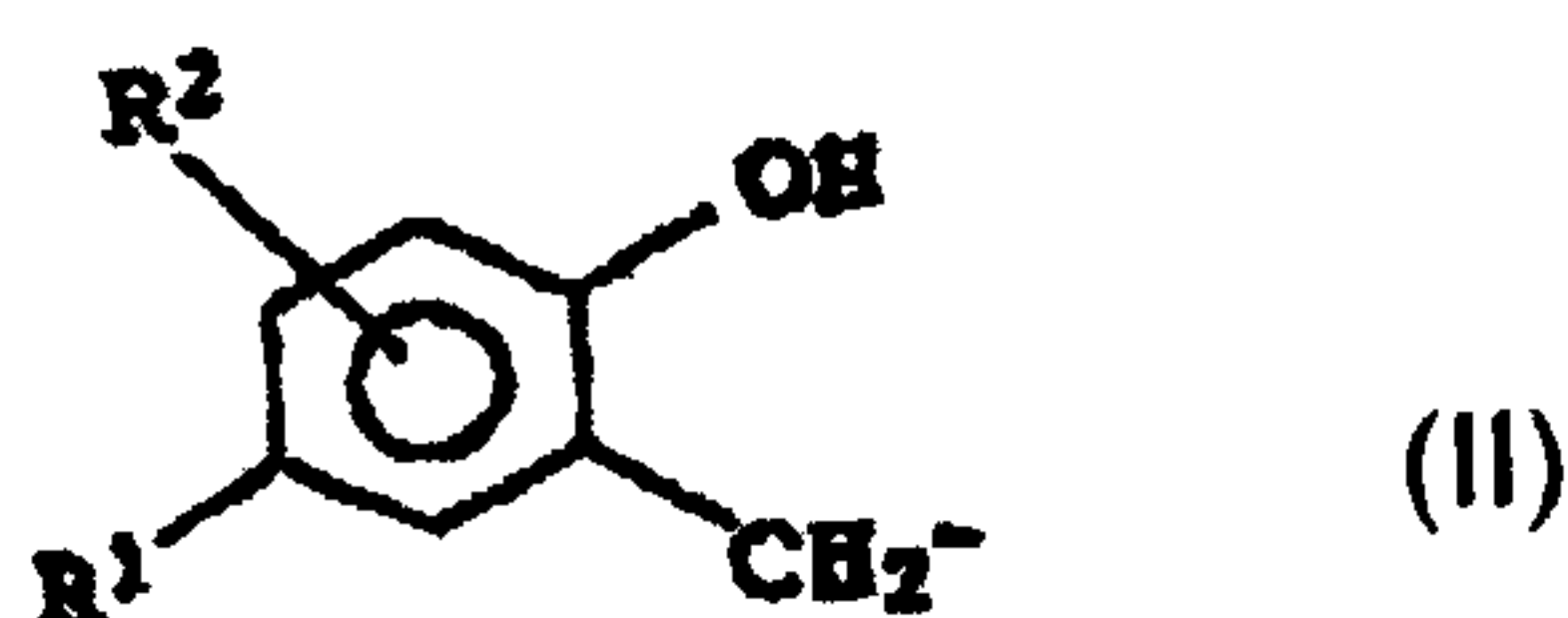


where

R¹ is a terminally bonded polyisobutenyl radical;

R^2 is H, C_1 - to C_{20} -alkyl, C_1 - to C_{20} -alkoxy, hydroxyl, a polyalkylenyl radical or $CH_2NR^4R^5$, where R^4 and R^5 have the meanings stated below; and

R^3 is NR^4R^5 , where R^4 and R^5 , independently of one another, are H, C_1 - to C_{20} -alkyl, C_3 - to C_8 -cycloalkyl, or C_1 - to C_{20} -alkoxy radicals which may be interrupted and/or substituted by heteroatoms consisting of N or O, and phenol radicals of the formula II



where R^1 and R^2 are as defined above,

with the proviso that R^4 and R^5 are not simultaneously H or phenol radicals of the formula II; or R^4 and R^5 , together with the N atom to which they are bonded, form a 5-, 6- or 7-membered cyclic structure which has one or two heteroatoms consisting of N or O and may be substituted by one, two or three C_1 - to C_6 -alkyl radicals; and

R^6 is a radical R^4 or R^5 other than H.

4. A process as defined in any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein an adduct having a polydispersity of from 1.1 to 3.5 is obtained.

5. A process as defined in any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein the reaction mixture from b) is fractionated by column chromatography over an acidic stationary phase by multistage elution with

- at least one hydrocarbon and then
- at least one basic alcohol/water mixture.

6. A process as defined in claim 5, wherein the basic alcohol/water mixture used is a mixture of
 - a) from 75 to 99.5% by weight of at least one C₂- to C₄-alcohol,
 - b) from 0.4 to 24.4% by weight of water and
 - c) from 0.1 to 15% by weight of at least one amine which is volatile at room temperature.
7. A process as defined in any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein the adduct mixture obtained includes from 0 to 20 mol% of polyisobutenylphenols from reaction step a) which have not been further reacted.
8. A Mannich adduct obtained by the process of any one of claims 1 to 7.
9. A Mannich adduct obtained by the process of claim 3, which comprises at least 40 mol% of compounds of the formula Ia and/or Ib.
10. The use of a Mannich adduct as defined in claim 8 or 9 as a detergent additive in fuel and lubricant compositions.
11. An additive concentrate containing, in addition to conventional additive components, at least one Mannich adduct as defined in claim 8 or 9 in amounts of from 0.1 to 99.9% by weight.
12. A fuel composition containing a main amount of a liquid hydrocarbon fuel and an amount, having detergent activity, of at least one adduct as defined in claim 8 or 9.
13. A lubricant composition containing a main amount of a liquid, semisolid or solid lubricant and an amount, having detergent activity, of at least one adduct as defined in claim 8 or 9.
14. The use of a fuel composition as defined in claim 12 as a gasoline or diesel fuel.