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(54) Title: PROCESS FOR STABILIZING HYPOPHOSPHITE

(57) Abstract: A process for stabilizing hypophosphite salt is provided, which comprises the following steps: a) washing the hypophosphite salt at least one time under a controlled pH value of 4-11, preferably 5-8, as the said hypophosphite salt in an aqueous solution and/or in a solid state; and b) drying the said hypophosphite salt under reduced pressure to remove the volatiles. The process can prevent or minimize the formation of a dangerous quantity of phosphine from hypophosphite salts, more particularly in the flame retardant of the application. The flame retardant polymer composition is also provided, which comprises a polymer and the hypophosphite salt stabilized by the above process.

PROCESS FOR STABILIZING HYPOPHOSPHITE

Field Of The Invention

The current invention relates to a process for stabilizing hypophosphite salts and more particularly to a process for stabilizing hypophosphite salts used as flame retardants (hereinafter also known as “FR”).

Background Of The Invention

Halogen free flame retardant additives are of increasing interest in reinforced and un-reinforced polymers, more particularly thermoplastic polymers, for their ability to provide FR properties while remaining environmentally benign. Among those halogen free flame retardants, hypophosphite salts or inorganic phosphinates are known as good FR additives for polymers. However, phosphinic acid salts may cause the degradation of the polymer to which they are added as mentioned for example in WO 2009/010812. Moreover, hypophosphite salts are known to have a tendency to generate phosphine at elevated temperatures at which they are processed, and phosphine is spontaneously flammable, highly toxic and strong irritant as mentioned for example in US 2007/0173572.

The proposed solution taught by US 2007/0173572 is to scavenge the generated phosphine by adding a phosphine suppressing additive which can be a specific polymer, an amide, imide, cyanurate, phosphazine among other products. The drawback of that method is that another additive is added to the polymer composition which can only neutralize the phosphine without preventing the generation of that phosphine.

Thus, there exists a constant need in the market of FR agents in having

hypophosphites salts without the above drawbacks and that premature instability or at a much lower degree. There is a need to propose hypophosphite salts sufficiently stabilized in order not to generate a dangerous amount of phosphine.

Detailed Description Of The Invention

In fact, after extensive research and development work, the Applicant has surprisingly found out and developed a stabilizing process for hypophosphite salts which can prevent or, at the very least, minimise, the formation of phosphine from hypophosphite salts, more particularly in their application as FR.

The current invention actually relates to a process for stabilizing a hypophosphite salt, comprising the steps of:

- a) washing the hypophosphite salt at least one time under a controlled value of pH comprised between 4 and 11, preferably between 5 and 8, said hypophosphite salt in an aqueous solution and/or in a solid state, and
- b) drying said hypophosphite salt under reduced pressure to remove the volatiles.

It is recommended to performed step a) 2 or 3 times.

According to another aspect of the invention, the process further comprises after step a), the step of:

- 1) washing at least one time said hypophosphite salt with an organic solvent miscible with water.

The organic solvent of step a) is preferably selected from the group comprising acetone, methanol, isopropanol, tetrahydrofuran, and acetonitrile.

The starting hypophosphite salt of step a) can be in the form of an aqueous solution, charged in a reactor and mixed with a mineral or an organic acid to obtain a slurry whose pH is set at a value of between 4 and 6.5, preferably 5 and 6.

The acid is preferably selected from the group comprising hypophosphorous acid, citric acid, maleic acid, acetic acid, chlorhydric acid and sulphuric acid and more preferably, the acid is hypophosphorous acid.

According to another aspect of the invention, the starting hypophosphite salt of step a) is in the form of an aqueous solution, charged in a reactor and mixed with a mineral or an organic base to obtain a slurry whose pH is set at a value of between 7.5 and 11, preferably 8 and 10.

In that case the base is preferably selected from the group comprising sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, calcium oxide, Magnesium oxide and magnesium hydroxide, even more preferably, the base is calcium hydroxide and/or calcium oxide.

Preferably, the starting hypophosphite salt comes from the reaction of calcium oxide, water and hypophosphorous acid.

The process can be batch, continuous or semi-continuous and be performed in a close or open system under inert atmosphere.

That inert atmosphere can be for example carbon dioxide, argon, or nitrogen.

The process of the invention can be performed under atmospheric pressure, under pressure or under vacuum.

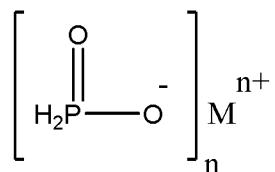
Without linking the current invention to any theoretical rationale, it looks like most of the premature instability is due to the presence of problematic impurities. Thus it can be interesting to check the quality of the hypophosphite salts by detecting the remaining impurities using thermal analysis tools such as ARC (Adiabatic Reaction Calorimeter) and TGA (Thermal Gravimetric Analysis).

The test can be carried out at any stage during the heating process described before.

Another way to check the quality of the product is to perform a stability test at elevated temperature on the product alone or mixed with plastic and measure the amount of phosphine generated during the test. It is also possible to measure the amount of phosphine generated when the product is compounded

with plastics such as polyamide.

The hypophosphite salt is preferably of the formula (1):



(1)

wherein n is 1, 2 or 3, and

M is a metal selected from the group consisting alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, aluminium, titanium and zinc. Preferably M is calcium or aluminium.

The hypophosphite salt to be treated can have been prepared by any manufacturing process. The hypophosphite salts and in particular, calcium hypophosphite, can be prepared for example from white phosphorus (P₄) reacted under alkaline conditions with calcium hydroxide or calcium oxide and water as taught by US patent 5225052.

It is also possible to obtain calcium hypophosphite by reaction of a calcium salt or simply from lime as taught by Chinese patent CN101332982, with hypophosphorous acid. For example the lime suspension is simply neutralized with hypophosphorous acid, the impurities are removed by filtration and the product isolated in a same way as previously described.

Finally, it can also be possible to obtain calcium hypophosphite from other metallic hypophosphites or the acid by ion exchange process.

The invention also relates to the use of the stabilized hypophosphite salt for rendering polymers and more particularly, thermoplastic polymers, flame-retardant.

The invention relates to a flame retardant polymer composition comprising a

polymer and 0.1 to 30 weight percent based on the total weight of the composition of a hypophosphite salt thermally stabilized by the process of the current invention.

The thermoplastic polymers are preferably, polyphenylene ethers, polyamides, polyesters, polycarbonates and blends or polymer blends. These include polymers of mono- or diolefins, for example polypropylene, polyisobutylene, of mono- or of diolefins with one another or with other vinyl monomers, polystyrene and their copolymers, halogen-containing polymers, e.g. polychloroprene, chlorinated rubber, polyacrylates and polymethacrylates, polyamides and copolyamides derived from diamines and from dicarboxylic acids and/or from aminocarboxylic acids or from the corresponding lactams.

Thermoplastic polymers can further comprise fillers and reinforcing materials and/or other additives, in order to obtain plastic molding compositions.

The invention is further illustrated by the following examples.

Examples

CaHypo COM: CaHypo COM was made from the commercial grade of calcium hypophosphite sourced from Shanghai lingfeng chemical reagent co., ltd.

CaHypo HT : Cahypo High Temperature (product treated)

EXAMPLE 1

CaHypo COM (102g) is charged in a reactor and mixed with water (161g). 50% hypophosphorous acid (34g) is then added slowly and the mixture is thoroughly stirred for 30 minutes and the pH is controlled between 4 and 6. Then, the slurry is filtered to afford 75g of solid. This solid is washed with water (40g) and then with acetone (75g). 57.8g of wet solid is thus obtained to finally afford 56g of dry CaHypo-HT after evaporation of the volatiles under

reduced pressure overnight at room temperature.

EXAMPLE 2 Thermal aging test

2g of CaHypo COM and CaHypo HT (from Example 1) are weighed and placed in separate glass vials. The vials are then placed into an oven pre-heated to 290°C under air. Pictures of the samples are then taken over time to compare the change of color. The pictures obtained, shown below, clearly indicate that CaHypo HT does not change color as quickly as the regular CaHypo commercial grade. The CaHypo COM material starts yellowing significantly between 1 to 5h while the CaHypo HT did not yellow before 8h. The yellowing of CaHypo is typically due to the formation of red phosphorus which is itself associated with the formation of phosphine.

The results are gathered in table 1 below:

Table 1

Time	0h	1h	5h	8h	15h
Non-treated CaHypo	White	White	Pale yellow	Yellow	Dark yellow/orange
Stabilized CaHypo	White	White	White	Pale yellow	yellowish

EXAMPLE 3 Phosphine generation – Scrubber detection

For this experiment 2g of CaHypo (COM or HT from Example 1) are heated to 300°C for 30 minutes under a flow of argon. The out gases are bubbled through a 5% hydrogen peroxide solution to scrub phosphine that may be generated. The scrubber solution is then analyzed by Ion Chromatography (IC) to determine the level of phosphate. The phosphine generated is then calculated by assuming that all the phosphate detected is issued from

phosphine. For CaHypo COM, a total of 555.8ppm of phosphine / g of CaHypo is detected while only 235ppm of phosphine / g of CaHypo is detected for CaHypo HT. Overall, under these conditions the amount of phosphine generated by CaHypo HT is reduced by about 60% compared to the commercial product.

EXAMPLE 4

For this experiment 2g of CaHypo (COM or HT from Example 1) are heated to 298°C under a flow of argon. The out gases are captured into gas bags and the concentration of phosphine is measured over time using Caltec tubes. The results (Table 2) clearly indicate that the amount of phosphine generated with CaHypo HT is up to 34 times lower which corresponds to a 97% reduction of the amount of phosphine generated compared to commercial CaHypo.

Table 2 – Phosphine generation

Time	Total Phosphine generated (mL) for 2g of CaHypo	
	CaHypo COM	CaHypo-HT (Example 1)
0.5 h	0.17	0.01
1.5 h	0.79	0.02
3.0 h	2.15	0.06

2 g sample heated to 298 °C with argon flushing at rate 58 mL/mins

EXAMPLE 5 Water wash:

CaHypo COM (275g) is charged in 1L plastic bottle and mixed with water (119g) as well as ceramic balls (293g). The resulting mixture is rotated for 4h and the pH is controlled between 4-6. Then the balls are separated with wired filter. The white solid is washed with water (40g) and then three times with acetone to afford 242g of wet CaHypo-HT. The final product is dried

under reduced pressure at room temperature to remove any volatile and afforded 240g of product.

EXAMPLE 6 Phosphine generation measuring PH₃ in gas

For this experiment 2g of CaHypo (COM or HT from Example 5) are heated to 298°C under a flow of argon. The out gases are captured into gas bags and the concentration of phosphine is measured over time using Caltec tubes. The results (Table 3) clearly indicated that the amount of phosphine generated with CaHypo HT is up to 140 times lower which corresponded to a 99.3% reduction of the amount of phosphine generated compared to commercial CaHypo.

Table 3 - Phosphine Generation

Time	Total Phosphine generated (mL)	
	CaHypo COM	CaHypo-HT (Example 5)
0.5 h	0.36	0.01
1.5 h	2.12	0.02
3.0 h	4.24	0.03

2 g sample heated to 298 °C with argon flushing at rate 58 mL/mins.

EXAMPLE 7– Phosphine generation measuring PH₃ in gas – CaHypo + PA 6,6

In this experiment, 6g of PA6,6 are charged in a glass tube and heated to 298°C for 3h flushing with argon. Then 2g of CaHypo (COM or HT from Example 5) are added. After that, the out gases are captured into gas bags and the concentration of phosphine is measured over time using Caltec tubes. The results (Table 4) clearly indicate that the amount of phosphine generated with CaHypo HT is up to 74 times lower which corresponds to a 98.7% reduction of the amount of phosphine generated compared to the commercial CaHypo.

Table 4 - Phosphine generation with PA 6,6

Time	Total Phosphine generated (mL)	
	CaHypo COM	CaHypo-HT (Example 5)
0.5 h	0.18	0.02
1.5 h	1.06	0.05
3.0 h	7.42	0.10

2 g sample + 6g PA 6,6 heated to 298 °C with argon flushing at rate 58 mL/mins.

EXAMPLE 8 Preparation of CaHypo-HT from CaO and HPA

Calcium oxide (39.2g, 0.7mol) is mixed with water (398g) under inert atmosphere. 50% hypophosphorous acid (129g, 0.98mol) is added slowly at room temperature while the pH is monitored. The pH is adjusted to 5-7 and the solution boiled for 3h. Then, the mixture is cooled down and a portion of it filtered to obtain 284g. This filtrate is pH adjusted to 6.5-7 and water is distilled off under reduced pressure to afford 252g of distillate. After cooling down the solution is filtered to afford 8.6g of CaHypo-HT. The product is dried under vacuum at 90 °C overnight.

The product thus obtained is tested for phosphine generation by heating 2g of material to 298 °C under argon while analyzing the off-gases for phosphine. The results indicated that after 30 minutes the total amount of phosphine generated is as low as 0.007mL which is 51 times lower than the amount detected for CaHypo COM in the same conditions. Overall, the phosphine generation is reduced by 98.1% compared to commercial CaHypo.

EXAMPLE 9– Recrystallization treatment:

CaHypo COM (418g) is dissolved in water (3012g) under inert atmosphere and heated to reflux. The pH of the solution is adjusted to 9-10

using lime and the mixture refluxed for 2h. After cooling down to room temperature the solution is filtered. The filtrate is then pH adjusted to between 6 and 7 using 50% hypophosphorous acid and then filtered again. The resulting solution is concentrated under reduced pressure until CaHypo precipitated. The solid thus obtained is filtered out at room temperature to afford 307g of wet material. After drying the product under reduced pressure at 120 °C for 6h 297g of product is in hand.

EXAMPLE 10– Phosphine generation measuring PH₃ in gas

For this experiment 2g of CaHypo (COM or HT from Example 9) are heated to 298 °C under a flow of argon. The out gases are captured into gas bags and the concentration of phosphine is measured over time using Caltec tubes. The results (Table 5) clearly indicate that the amount of phosphine generated with CaHypo HT is up to 70 times lower which corresponds to a 98.6% reduction of the amount of phosphine generated compared to the commercial CaHypo.

Table 5 – Phosphine generation

Time	Total Phosphine generated (mL)	
	CaHypo COM	CaHypo-HT (Example 10)
0.5 h	0.36	0.01
1.5 h	2.12	0.04
3.0 h	4.24	0.06

2 g sample heated to 298 °C with argon flushing at rate 58 mL/mins.

EXAMPLE 11 Phosphine generation measuring PH₃ in gas – Grinded sample

CaHypo HT obtained in Example 9 is found to have a particle size superior to 100 microns. Some of this product is grinded using wet ball milling

to reach a particle size inferior to 50 microns. The material thus obtained is then tested for phosphine evolution by heating 2g to 298°C under argon and by analyzing the off-gases for phosphine. The results are summarized in Table 6 and compared to the results obtained with CaHypo COM in the same conditions. The amount of phosphine generated is 35 times lower with CaHypo HT which corresponded to 97.3% reduction compared to the commercial product. This experiment shows that adjusting the particle size of CaHypo HT does not alter its performance.

Table 6 – Phosphine generation

Time	Total Phosphine generated (mL)	
	CaHypo COM	CaHypo-HT (Example 11)
0.5 h	0.36	0.02
1.5 h	2.12	0.05
3.0 h	4.24	0.12

2 g sample heated to 298 °C with argon flushing at rate 58 mL/mins.

EXAMPLE 12 – Compounding and injection molding of CaHypo HT

A sample of Example 11 (grinded CaHypo HT) is tested on an extruder and injection molding machine to verify that it is safe to compound. The product is compounded in polyamide 6,6 containing 30% of glass fibers with a maximum processing temperature of 260°C. Two formulations have been tested, 10% of CaHypo HT and 20% of CaHypo HT. In both cases, the extrusion went well without any issues. During the experiment the phosphine level is detected using Caltec tubes with a detection level of 0.05ppm. When samples of vent gases are analyzed no phosphine could be detected indicating that the level of phosphine is inferior to 0.05ppm.

The two formulations are then inject molded to prepare 0.8mm specimens with a temperature of 270°C. The phosphine is also measured during this process and found to be inferior to 0.05ppm.

CLAIMS

1. A process for stabilizing a hypophosphite salt, comprising the steps of:
step a) washing the hypophosphite salt at least one time under a controlled value of pH comprised between 4 and 11, preferably between 5 and 8, said hypophosphite salt in an aqueous solution and/or in a solid state, and
step b) drying said hypophosphite salt under reduced pressure to remove the volatiles.
2. The process according to claim 1, wherein step a) is performed 2 or 3 times.
3. The process according to claim 1 or 2, further comprising after step a), the step of:
a1) washing at least one time said hypophosphite salt with an organic solvent miscible with water.
4. The process according to any of claims 1 to 3, wherein the organic solvent of step a) is selected from the group comprising acetone, methanol, isopropanol, tetrahydrofuran, and acetonitrile.
5. The process according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the starting hypophosphite salt of step a) is in the form of an aqueous solution, charged in a reactor and mixed with a mineral or an organic acid to obtain a slurry whose pH is set at a value of between 4 and 6.5, preferably 5 and 6.
6. The process according to claim 5, wherein the acid is selected from the group comprising hypophosphorous acid, citric acid, maleic acid, acetic acid, chlorhydric acid and sulphuric acid.
7. The process according to claim 5, wherein the acid is hypophosphorous

acid.

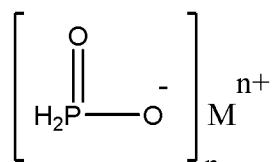
8. The process according to any of claims 1 to 4, wherein the starting hypophosphite salt of step a) is in the form of an aqueous solution, charged in a reactor and mixed with a mineral or an organic base to obtain a slurry whose pH is set at a value of between 7.5 and 11, preferably 8 and 10.

9. The process according to claim 8, wherein the base is selected from the group comprising sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, calcium oxide, magnesium oxide and magnesium hydroxide.

10. The process according to claim 9, wherein the base is calcium hydroxide and/or calcium oxide.

11. The process according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the starting hypophosphite salt comes from the reaction of calcium oxide, water and hypophosphorous acid.

12. The process according to any of the preceding claims, wherein the hypophosphite salt is of the formula (1):



(1)

wherein n is 1, 2 or 3, and

M is a metal selected from the group consisting alkali metal, alkaline earth metal, aluminium, titanium and zinc.

13. The process according to claim 12, wherein M is calcium or aluminium.

14. The flame retardant polymer composition comprising a polymer and 0.1 to 30 weight percent based on the total weight of the composition of the hypophosphite salt stabilized by the process as defined in any of claim 1 to 11.
15. The flame retardant polymer composition according to claim 14, wherein the polymer is a thermoplastic selected from polyphenylene ethers, polyamides, polyesters, polycarbonates and blends or polymer blends.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/CN2009/074584

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

See extra sheet

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC: C01B 25, C08K 3

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

WPI, EPODOC, CNPAT, CNKI

RHODIA, hypophosphite, flame retardant, acid, base or hydroxide? or oxide?, pH, poly+, salt, sodium, calcium, potassium,

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	CN 101332981 A (JIANGSU KANGXIANG GROUP CO), 31 Dec. 2008 (31.12.2008), see the whole document	1-15
A	CN 101172591 A (JIANGSU KANGXIANG GROUP CO), 07 May 2008 (07.05.2008), see the whole document	1-15
A	CN 101268138 A (ITALMATCH CHEM SPA), 17 Sep. 2008 (17.09.2008), see the whole document	1-15

Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.

See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

- “A” document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
- “E” earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date
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- “O” document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means
- “P” document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

“T” later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

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“Y” document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No.

PCT/CN2009/074584

Patent Documents referred in the Report	Publication Date	Patent Family	Publication Date
CN 101332981 A	31.12.2008	none	
CN 101172591 A	07.05.2008	none	
CN 101268138 A	17.09.2008	WO 2007010318 A	25.01.2007
		EP 1907473 AB	09.04.2008
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		PT 1907473 E	16.03.2010

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C08K 3/32 (2006.01)i