

CONTENTS

	Page
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	III
ABSTRACT	IV
ABSTRACT (Thai)	V
LIST OF TABLES	VIII
LIST OF FIGURES	IX
ABBREVIATIONS	XI
1. INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 History and properties of tin	1
1.2 Chemistry of tin	3
1.3 Tin compounds	4
1.4 Organotin compounds	7
1.5 Classes of organotin compounds	8
1.6 Bis(tributyltin) oxide	12
1.7 Method in preparation of bis(tributyltin) oxide	18
1.8 Objective of the study	20
2. EXPERIMENTAL AND RESULTS	
2.1 Equipment	21
2.2 Chemicals	27
2.3 Preparation of solution in analysis	29
2.4 Physical measurement of organotin compounds	31
2.5 Preparation of bis(tributyltin) oxide by Grignard method	33
2.6 Preparation of bis(tributyltin) oxide by Wurtz method	41
2.7 Preparation of cassiterite ore sample	43
2.8 Preparation of bis(tributyltin) oxide from cassiterite by Grignard method	44
2.9 The experimental results	45

	Page
3. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION	
3.1 Preparation of bis(tributyltin) oxide by Grignard method	56
3.2 Preparation of bis(tributyltin) oxide by Wurtz method	64
3.3 Comparison of the two methods in the preparation of bis(tributyltin) oxide	67
3.4 Preparation of bis(tributyltin) oxide from cassiterite as a starting material	67
3.5 Conclusion	70
REFERENCES	71
APPENDICES	74
VITAE	82

LIST OF TABLE

Table	page
1.1 Distribution of 1980 tin consumption	2
1.2 World tin production	2
1.3 The natural isotopic composition of tin	3
1.4 Consumption of primary tin for chemical application	5
1.5 Biocidal properties of tributyltin oxide	16
1.6 Findings in feed studies with T.B.T.O.	17
2.1 Standardization of I ₂ solution 0.1 N	24
2.2 Standardization of I ₂ solution 0.5 N	25
2.3 Analytical data of the percentage of carbon and hydrogen in organotin compound	40
2.4 Analytical data of the percentage of tin in organotin compound by iodometry titration	41
2.5 Boiling point of organotin compounds	42
A1 The properties of tin	76
A2 Infrared spectra of organotin compounds	77
A3 Acute toxicity of tributyltin compounds (rats)	78
A4 Triorganotin compounds use as industrial biocides	79
A5 Volatility of tributyltin compounds	79
A 6 Tri-n-octylphosphine oxide (TOPO) extraction of the element	80

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	Page
1.1 Dependence of the biological activity of tri-n-alkyltin acetate on the nature of alkyl group for different species	15
1.2 Tetrabutyltin preparation	18
1.3 Reaction scheme for preparation of T.B.T.O. from tetrabutyltin	18
1.4 Alkaline hydrolysis of tributyltin chloride	18
1.5 Commercial process chemistry for production T.B.T.O.	19
2.1 Reflux and addition by three-neck flask	31
2.2 Reflux setup	32
2.2 The preparation of cassiterite ore	35
2.3 The apparatus for reduction Sn(IV) to Sn(II)	37
2.7 IR spectrum of tetrabutyltin from Grignard method	43
2.8 IR spectrum of tetrabutyltin from Wurtz method	44
2.9 IR spectrum of standard tetrabutyltin	45
2.10 IR spectrum of tributyltin chloride from Grignard method	46
2.11 IR spectrum of tributyltin chloride from Wurtz method	47
2.12 IR spectrum of standard tributyltin chloride	48
2.13 IR spectrum of bis(tributyltin) oxide from Grignard method	49
2.14 IR spectrum of bis(tributyltin) oxide from Wurtz method	50
2.15 IR spectrum of standard bis(tributyltin) oxide	51
2.16 IR spectrum of tributyltin chloride from Grignard method by using cassiterite as starting material	52
2.17 Mass spectrum of bis(tributyltin) oxide by Grignard method	53
2.18 Mass spectrum of bis(tributyltin) oxide by Wurtz method	54

Figures	Page
2.19 Mass spectrum of standard bis(tributyltin) oxide	55
3.1 Fragmentation of bis(tributyltin) oxide	63
A1 Environment degradation scheme for tributyl- and triphenyl-tin compounds	76

ABBREVIATIONS

aq	=	aqueous
anhyd.	=	anhydrous
A.R	=	analytical reagent
°A	=	angstrom
°C	=	degree Celsius
calcd.	=	calculation
conc.	=	concentrated
cm ⁻¹	=	wavenumber
β	=	beta
α	=	alpha
γ	=	gamma
%	=	percentage
g	=	gram
h	=	hour
kcal/mol	=	kilocalorie per mole
L	=	liter
LD50	=	the median lethal dose
M	=	morality
mmHg	=	millimetre mercury
mL	=	milliliter
min	=	minute(s)
N	=	normality
ν_{as}	=	asymmetrical stretching
ν_s	=	symmetrical stretching
σ_s	=	symmetrical bending
σ_{as}	=	asymmetrical bending
V	=	volt
w/v	=	weight by volume