

PATENT SPECIFICATION

(11) **1 494 603**

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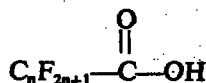


(54) N-(PERFLUOROALKANOYL)-N-PHOSPHONOMETHYL
GLYCINE COMPOUNDS

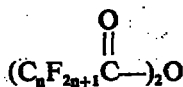
(71) We, MONSANTO COMPANY, a corporation organised under the laws of the State of Delaware, United States of America, of 800 North Lindbergh Boulevard, St. Louis, Missouri 63166, United States of America, do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

This invention relates to a process for producing N-(perfluoroalkanoyl)-N-phosphonomethyl glycine compounds, to the compounds produced and to the herbicidal use thereof. More particularly this invention relates to the preparation of N-(perfluoroalkanoyl)-N-phosphonomethyl glycine compounds by the reaction of a perfluoroalkanoic acid anhydride with N-phosphonomethyl glycine in a solvent consisting of a perfluoroalkanoic acid. This invention also relates to the post-emergent herbicidal use of the N-perfluoroalkanoyl-N-phosphonomethyl glycine compounds produced.

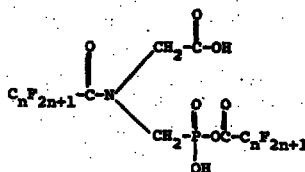
In accordance with the process of this invention N-perfluoroalkanoyl derivatives of N-phosphonomethyl glycine are produced by forming a mixture of N-phosphonomethyl glycine and a perfluoroalkanoic acid of the formula



wherein n is an integer of from 1 to 4 and then adding thereto a perfluoroalkanoic acid anhydride of the formula



wherein each n has the above-defined meaning and maintaining the resulting mixture at a temperature sufficiently elevated so as to cause said N-phosphonomethyl glycine and said perfluoroalkanoic acid anhydride to react to produce the N-perfluoroalkanoyl derivatives of N-phosphonomethyl glycine. These derivatives have the formula

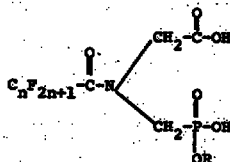


wherein each n is an integer of from 1 to 4,

The compounds of formula I can then be treated with water to hydrolyze the perfluoroalkanoyl group attached to the $-\text{PO}_3$ group and replace that perfluoroalkanoyl group with hydrogen.

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The novel compounds of this invention have the formula

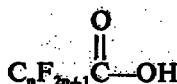


wherein R is a H or



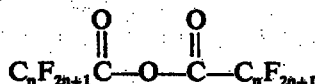
group and each n is an integer of from 1 to 4.

The perfluoroalkanoic acids which are essential as the solvents for the process of the instant invention have the formula



wherein n is from 1 to 4 and includes trifluoroacetic acid, pentafluoropropionic acid, heptafluorobutyric acid and nonafluoropentanoic acid. Without the use of such solvents it has been found that the N-phosphonomethyl glycine is not sufficiently soluble in the anhydride so that the reaction will take place. It is therefore considered that the perfluoroalkanoic acid solvent is essential to the process of this invention.

The perfluoroalkanoic acid anhydrides which are useful in the process of this invention are those having the formula



wherein each n is an integer of from 1 to 4. For ease of reaction and ease of recovery of the reaction product, it is preferred that the n's have the same value and further the n of the perfluoroalkanoic acid also has the same value. The perfluoroalkanoic acid anhydrides useful in the process of this invention include trifluoroacetic anhydride, perfluorobutyric anhydride and perfluoropropionic anhydride and mixed anhydrides such as trifluoroacetic-heptafluorobutyric; pentafluoropropionic-heptafluorobutyric anhydrides.

In conducting the process of this invention the temperature should be sufficiently elevated so as to initiate and sustain the reaction but not so elevated so as to cause undue decomposition of the reaction product or to produce side reactions. Generally reaction temperatures in the range of from 20°C. to 60°C. are preferred. It is even more preferred to conduct the reaction at temperatures of from 35 to 55°C.

The weight ratio of the reactions can vary over wide ranges. It is of course apparent to those skilled in the art that one molecule of the anhydride reacts with one molecule of N-phosphonomethyl glycine to produce the products. It is therefore preferred to employ at least one mole of the anhydride for each mole of the N-phosphonomethyl glycine. It is even more preferred to employ from 1.5 to 3.0 moles of the anhydride for each mole of N-phosphonomethyl glycine, for ease of reaction and ease of recovery of the reaction products.

The present process is generally conducted at atmospheric pressure. Although higher or lower pressure can be employed no commensurate advantages are obtained thereby.

The N-perfluoroalkanoyl-N-phosphonomethyl glycines of this invention are useful as post-emergent herbicides. The process of this invention is particularly useful in the analytical determination of and isolation of the metabolites of N-phosphonomethyl glycine which contain a reactive nitrogen. The compounds produced by the process of this invention can be converted to alkyl esters

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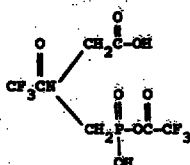
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employing a diazoalkane such as diazomethane or diazobutane and the esters recovered by vapor phase chromatography. It has been found that this technique is useful where extremely small amounts of such derivatives are found.

In the following examples, which illustrate the invention, all parts and percents are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

EXAMPLE 1.

16.9 g. of N-phosphonomethyl glycine (0.1 mole) was placed in a flask. 400 g. of trifluoroacetic acid (3.5 moles) was added in one portion followed immediately by the addition of 400 g. of trifluoroacetic acid anhydride (1.9 moles). The flask and its contents were stirred mechanically and warmed at 40—45°C. for about one hour until a homogeneous solution was obtained. The unreacted trifluoroacetic acid and anhydride were removed in vacuo at 50°C. to give 36.0 g. of bis (N,O-trifluoroacetyl)-N-phosphonomethyl glycine having the formula



The amorphous solid was analytically pure having the following elemental composition:

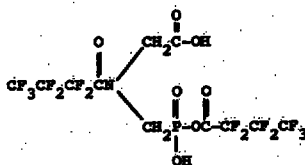
Calc'd. %C, 23.6; %H, 1.5; %N, 4.1; %O, 31.1; %F, 31.1; %P, 8.6

Found %C, 23.28; %H, 1.68; %N, 3.88; %O, 31.02; %F, 31.57; %P, 8.58

Analysis by nuclear magnetic resonance showed the product to be substantially pure bis (N,O-trifluoroacetyl)-N-phosphonomethyl glycine.

EXAMPLE 2.

13.5 g. of N-phosphonomethyl glycine (0.08 moles) was placed in a flask. 400 g. of heptafluorobutyric acid (1.9 moles) was added in one portion followed immediately by the addition of 410 g. of heptafluorobutyric acid anhydride (1.0 mole) in one portion. The flask and its contents were stirred mechanically and warmed at 40—45°C. for about 5 hours until a homogeneous solution was obtained. The unreacted heptafluorobutyric acid and anhydride were removed in vacuo at 40°C. to give 44.1 g. of bis (N,O-heptafluorobutyryl)-N-phosphonomethyl glycine having the formula



The amorphous solid was analytically pure having the following elemental composition:

Calc'd. %C, 23.4; %H, 1.2; %N, 2.4; %O, 20.5; %F, 47.1; %P, 5.4

Found %C, 23.54; %H, 1.08; %N, 2.50; %O, 19.96; %F, 47.40; %P 5.52

Analysis by nuclear magnetic resonance showed the product to be substantially pure bis (N,O-heptafluorobutyryl)-N-phosphonomethyl glycine.

By following the procedure of Examples 1 and 2 but employing perfluoropropionic acid and perfluoropropionic acid anhydride one produces bis-(N,O-pentafluoropropanoyl)-N-phosphonomethyl glycine.

EXAMPLE 3.

The post-emergence herbicidal activity of various compounds of this invention is demonstrated as follows. The active ingredients are applied in spray form to 14 to 21 day old specimens of various plant species. The spray, a water or organic solvent solution containing active ingredient and a surfactant (35 parts butylamine salt of dodecylbenzenesulfonic acid and 65 parts tall oil condensed with ethylene oxide in the ratio of 11 moles ethylene oxide to 1 mole tall oil), is applied to the plants in different sets of pans at several rates (kg per

hectare) of active ingredient. The treated plants are placed in a greenhouse and the effects are observed and recorded after approximately 2 weeks or approximately 4 weeks, as is indicated in the last column of Table 1.

The post-emergence herbicidal activity index used in Table I is as follows:

Plant Response	Index	Plant Response	Index
No injury	0	Severe injury	3
Slight injury	1	Killed	4
Moderate injury	2		

The plant species utilized in these tests are identified by letter in accordance with the following legend:

A - Soybean	I - Hemp Sesbania
B - Sugar Beet	J - Lambsquarters
C - Wheat	K - Smartweed
D - Rice	L - Velvetleaf
E - Sorghum	M - Downy Brome
F - Cocklebur	N - Panicum Spp
G - Wild Buckwheat	O - Barnyardgrass
H - Morningglory	P - Crabgrass

TABLE I

Compound	Rate	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Weeks
I	0.224	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	2
I	1.12	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	-	1	1	0	1	1	2
I	1.12	0	2	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	-	1	2	2	2	3	4
I	4.48	1	3	3	0	1	1	1	2	1	2	-	2	1	4	2	3	4
I	4.48	1	4	3	1	3	2	2	2	1	3	-	3	3	4	3	4	2
I	11.2	2	3	3	3	3	3	1	2	2	3	-	3	3	4	4	4	4
I	11.2	3	4	4	4	3	3	2	3	2	4	-	4	4	4	4	4	2

Compound I is bis-(N,O-trifluoroacetyl) N-phosphonomethyl glycine.

In applying the compositions of this invention to the plants which it is desired to control, it has been found to be desirable that the plant be emerged from the ground and even more desirable, that the plant be at least at the 2 leaf stage for maximum effect. It has been found that when the plants to be controlled have a portion of their growth above the ground or water, and the above-ground or above-water portion of the plant contacted with the herbicidal compositions of this invention at appropriate rates, the herbicide is translocated to kill such plant parts which are below the ground or water surface.

The phytotoxicant compositions, including concentrates which require dilution prior to application to the plants, of this invention contain at least one active ingredient of this invention, that is, an N-perfluoroalkanoyle-N-phosphonomethyl glycine, and an adjuvant in liquid or solid form. The compositions are prepared by admixing the active ingredient with an adjuvant including diluents, extenders, carriers and conditioning agents to provide compositions in the form of finely-divided particular solids, solutions, dispersions or emulsions. Thus the active ingredient can be used with an adjuvant such as a

finely-divided solid, a liquid of organic origin, water, a wetting agent, a dispersing agent, an emulsifying agent or any suitable combination of these. From the viewpoint of economy and convenience, water is the preferred diluent, particularly with the highly water-soluble glycine salts such as the alkali metal salts and amine and ammonium salts. With these derivatives, solutions containing as high as 0.6 kg. or more of active materials per liter can be readily prepared.

Generally the water containing herbicidal composition concentrates of this invention will contain from 5 to 60 parts by weight active ingredient, from 0.5 to 10 parts by weight of a surface active agent and from 50 to 95 parts by weight of water, the total parts by weight of all constituents being 100. These concentrates are usually diluted further with water to provide sprayable compositions containing from 0.2 to 0.5 kilograms per each 80 to 320 liter of solution in order that sufficient sprayable composition be available to adequately cover the area contemplated to be sprayed with the proper concentration of active ingredient.

The phytotoxicant compositions of this invention preferably contain as a conditioning agent one or more herbicidally acceptable surfactant in amounts sufficient to render a given composition readily dispersible in water. The incorporation of a surfactant into the compositions greatly enhances their efficacy. By the term "surfactant" it is understood that wetting agents, dispersing agents, suspending agents and emulsifying agents are included therein. Anionic, cationic and non-ionic agents can be used with equal facility.

Preferred wetting agents are alkyl benzene and alkyl naphthalene sulfonates, sulfated fatty alcohols, amines or acid amides, long chain acid esters of sodium isothionate, esters of sodium sulfosuccinate, sulfated or sulfonated fatty acid esters petroleum sulfonates, sulfonated vegetable oils, acetylenic glycols, polyoxyethylene derivatives of alkylphenols (particularly isooctylphenol and nonylphenol) and polyoxyethylene derivatives of the mono-higher fatty acid esters of hexitol anhydrides (e.g. sorbitan). Preferred dispersants are methyl cellulose, polyvinyl alcohol, sodium lignin sulfonates, polymeric alkyl naphthalene sulfonates, sodium naphthalene sulfonate, polymethylene bisnaphthalene-sulfonate, sodium N-methyl-N-(long chain acid) taurates and α -alkyl (C_{12} — C_{18}) omega-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene), the polyoxyethylene content averaging 3 to 20 moles; α -(p-alkyl phenyl) omega hydroxy poly(oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of alkyl phenol with 6 moles of ethylene oxide; alkyl (C_8 — C_{14}) sulfate, ammonium, calcium, magnesium, potassium, sodium and zinc salts; α -hydro-omega hydroxy poly(oxyethylene) molecular weight 200—9,500; α -(p-nonyl phenyl) omega-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene) produced by the condensation of 1 mole of nonyl phenol with an average of from 4—14 or 30—90 moles of ethylene oxide; α -(p-nonyl phenyl) omega-hydroxy poly(oxyethylene), 4—14 mole average polyoxyethylenes, mixture of dihydrogen phosphate or monohydrogen phosphate esters and the corresponding ammonium, calcium, magnesium, monoethanol amine, potassium, sodium, and zinc salts of the phosphate esters; and amine salts of alkyl (C_8 — C_{24}) benzenesulfonic acid with butyl amine, dimethylaminopropylamine, mono and diisopropylamine, mono, di, and triethanol amine.

Water-dispersible powder compositions can be made containing one or more active ingredients, an inert solid extender and one or more wetting and dispersing agents. The inert solid extenders are usually of mineral origin such as the natural clays, diatomaceous earth and synthetic minerals derived from silica. Examples of such extenders include kaolinites, attapulgite clay and synthetic magnesium silicate. The water-dispersible powder of this invention usually contain from 5 to 95 parts by weight of active ingredient, from 0.25 to 25 parts by weight of wetting agent, from 0.25 to 25 parts by weight of dispersant and from 4.5 to 94.5 parts by weight of inert solid extender, all parts being by weight of the total composition. Where required, from 0.1 to 2.0 parts by weight of the solid inert extender can be replaced by a corrosion inhibitor or anti-foaming agent or both.

Although compositions of this invention can also contain other additives, for example fertilizers, phytotoxicants and plant growth regulants, pesticides and the like used as adjuvants or in combination with any of the above-described adjuvants, it is preferred to employ the compositions of this invention alone with sequential treatments with the other phytotoxicants, fertilizers and the like for maximum effect. For example, the field could be sprayed with a composition of this invention either before or after being treated with fertilizers, other phytotoxicants and the like. The compositions of this invention can also be admixed with the other materials, e.g. fertilizers, other phytotoxicants, etc., and

applied in a single application. Chemicals useful in combination with the active ingredients of this invention either simultaneously or sequentially include for example triazines, ureas, carbamates, acetamides, acetanilides, uracils, acetic acids, phenols, thiocarbamates, triazoles, benzoic acids and nitriles such as:

5	3-amino-2,5-dichlorobenzoic acid	5
	3-amino-1,2,4-triazole	
	2-methoxy-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-s-triazine	
	2-chloro-4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-s-triazine	
	2-chloro-N,N-diallylacetamide	
10	2-chloroallyl diethyldithiocarbamate	10
	N'-(4-chlorophenoxy) phenyl-N,N-dimethylurea	
	1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium dichloride	
	isopropyl <i>m</i> -(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate	
	2,2-dichloropropionic acid	
15	S-2,3-dichloroallyl N,N-diisopropylthiocarbamate	15
	2-methoxy-3,6-dichlorobenzoic acid	
	2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile	
	N,N-dimethyl-2,2-diphenylacetamide	
	6,7-dihydrodipyrido (1,2-a:2',1'-c)-pyrazinedium salt	
20	3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea	20
	4,6-dinitro- <i>o</i> -sec-butylphenol	
	2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol	
	ethyl N,N-dipropylthiocarbamate	
	2,3,6-trichlorophenylacetic acid	
25	5-bromo-3-isopropyl-6-methyluracil	25
	3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methoxy-1-methylurea	
	2-methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid	
	3-(<i>p</i> -chlorophenyl)-1,1-dimethylurea	
	1-butyl-3-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methylurea	
30	N-1-naphthylphthalamic acid	30
	1,1'-dimethyl-4,4'-bipyridinium salt	
	2-chloro-4,6-bis(isopropylamino)-s-triazine	
	2-chloro-4,6-bis(ethylamino)-s-triazine	
	2,4-dichlorophenyl-4-nitrophenyl ether	
35	alpha, alpha, alpha-trifluoro-2,6-dinitro-N,N-dipropyl- <i>p</i> -toluidine	35
	S-propyl dipropylthiocarbamate	
	2,4-dichlorophenoxyacetic acid	
	N-isopropyl-2-chloroacetanilide	
	2',6'-diethyl-N-methoxymethyl-2-chloroacetanilide	
40	monosodium acid methanearsonate	40
	disodium methanearsonate	
	N-(1,1-dimethylpropynyl)-3,5-dichlorobenzamide and giberellin	

Fertilizers useful in combination with the active ingredients include for example ammonium nitrate, urea, potash, and superphosphate.

When operating in accordance with the present invention, effective amounts of the glycines are applied to above ground portions of plants. The application of liquid herbicidal compositions to above ground portions of plants can be carried out by conventional methods, e.g. power dusters, boom and hand sprayers and spray dusters. The compositions can also be applied from airplanes as a spray because of their effectiveness at low dosages. The application of herbicidal compositions to aquatic plants is usually carried out by spraying the compositions on the aquatic plants in the area where control of the aquatic plants is desired.

The application of an effective amount of the compounds of this invention to the plant is essential and critical for the practice of the present invention. The exact amount of active ingredient to be employed is dependent upon the response desired in the plant as well as such other factors as the plant species and stage of development thereof, and the amount of rain-fall as well as the specific glycine employed. In foliar treatment for the control of vegetative growth, the active ingredients are applied in amounts from 0.01 to 25 or more kilograms per hectare. In applications for the control of aquatic plants, the active ingredients are applied in amounts of from 0.01 parts per million to 1000 parts per million, based on the aquatic medium. An effective amount for phytotoxic or herbicidal control is that amount necessary for overall or selective control, i.e. a phytotoxic or

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

$$\text{C}_n\text{F}_{2n+1}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{N}\begin{cases} \text{CH}_2-\text{C}(=\text{O})-\text{OR} \\ \text{CH}_2-\text{P}(=\text{O})(\text{OR})_2 \end{cases}$$
$$\text{C}_n\text{F}_{2n+1}-\text{C}(=\text{O})-$$

2. A compound according to Claim 1 wherein R is a

$$(\text{C}_n\text{F}_{2n+1}\text{C}-\overset{\text{O}}{\parallel})$$

3. A compound according to Claim 2 which is bis(N,O-trifluoroacetyl)-N-phosphonomethyl glycine.

4. A compound according to Claim 2 which is bis-(N,O-heptafluorobutyryl)-N-phosphonomethyl glycine.

4. A compound according to Claim 2 which is bis-(N,O-heptafluorobutyryl)-N-phosphonomethyl glycine.

5. A herbicidal composition comprising an inert diluent and a compound according to any of claims 1 to 4.

6. A herbicidal composition comprising an inert diluent, a compound of Claim 1 and a herbicidally acceptable surfactant.

7. A herbicidal composition comprising an inert diluent, a compound of Claim 2 and a herbicidally acceptable surfactant.

8. A herbicidal composition comprising an inert diluent, a compound of Claim 3 and a herbicidally acceptable surfactant.

9. A herbicidal composition comprising an inert diluent, a compound of Claim 4 and a herbicidally acceptable surfactant.

10. A herbicidal composition according to any of Claims 5 to 9 in the form of a finely-divided particulate solid, a solution, a dispersion, or an emulsion.

11. A concentrate comprising from 5 to 60 parts by weight of a compound according to any of Claims 1 to 4, from 0.5 to 10 parts by weight of a herbicidally acceptable surfactant and from 50 to 95 parts by weight of water, the total parts by weight of all constituents being 100.

12. A method of controlling undesirable plants which comprises contacting said plants with a herbicidal amount of a compound of Claim 1.

13. A method of controlling undesirable plants which comprises contacting said plants with a herbicidal amount of a compound of Claim 2.

14. A method of controlling undesirable plants which comprises contacting said plants with a herbicidal amount of a compound of Claim 3.

15. A method of controlling undesirable plants which comprises contacting said plants with a herbicidal amount of a compound of Claim 4.

16. A method according to any of Claims 12 to 15 wherein the compound is applied to the plants in the presence of an adjuvant.

17. A method according to any of Claims 12 to 16 wherein the compound is applied to the plants in the presence of a herbicidally acceptable surfactant.

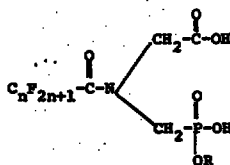
18. A method according to any of Claims 12 to 17 wherein the compound is applied to the plants at a rate of from 0.0112 to 25 kilograms per hectare.



herbicidal amount. It is believed that one skilled in the art can readily determine from the teachings of this specification, including examples, the approximate application rate.

WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

1. A compound of the formula



wherein R is H or



2. A compound according to Claim 1 wherein R is a



- grouping wherein n is from 1 to 4.

3. A compound according to Claim 2 which is bis(N,O-trifluoroacetyl)-N-phosphonomethyl glycine.

4. A compound according to Claim 2 which is bis-(N,O-heptafluorobutyl)-N-phosphonomethyl glycine.

4. A compound according to Claim 2 which is bis-(N,O-heptafluorobutyryl)-N-phosphonomethyl glycine.

5. A herbicidal composition comprising an inert diluent and a compound according to any of claims 1 to 4.

6. A herbicidal composition comprising an inert diluent, a compound of Claim 1 and a herbicidally acceptable surfactant.

7. A herbicidal composition comprising an inert diluent, a compound of Claim 1 and a herbicidally acceptable surfactant.

8. A herbicidal composition comprising an inert diluent, a compound of Claim 2 and a herbicidally acceptable surfactant.

9. A herbicidal composition comprising an inert diluent, a compound of Claim 3 and a herbicidally acceptable surfactant.

10. A herbicidal composition according to any of Claims 5 to 9 in the form of a finely-divided particulate solid, a solution, a dispersion, or an emulsion.

11. A concentrate comprising from 5 to 60 parts by weight of a compound according to any of Claims 1 to 4, from 0.5 to 10 parts by weight of a herbicidally acceptable surfactant and from 50 to 95 parts by weight of water, the total parts by weight of all constituents being 100.

12. A method of controlling undesirable plants which comprises contacting said plants with a herbicidal amount of a compound of Claim 1.

13. A method of controlling undesirable plants which comprises contacting said plants with a herbicidal amount of a compound of Claim 2.

14. A method of controlling undesirable plants which comprises contacting said plants with a herbicidal amount of a compound of Claim 3.

15. A method of controlling undesirable plants which comprises contacting said plants with a herbicidal amount of a compound of Claim 4.

16. A method according to any of Claims 12 to 15 wherein the compound is applied to the plants in the presence of an adjuvant.

17. A method according to any of Claims 12 to 16 wherein the compound is applied to the plants in the presence of a herbicidally acceptable surfactant.

18. A method according to any of Claims 12 to 17 wherein the compound is applied to the plants at a rate of from 0.0112 to 25 kilograms per hectare.



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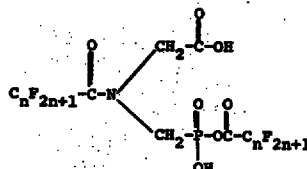
19. A method according to any of Claims 12 to 18 wherein the compound is applied to the plants when they are at least at the 2 leaf stage.

20. A method according to any of Claims 12 to 19 wherein the plants are selected from species identified as plants F to P in Table 1.

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21. A process for producing a compound of the formula

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wherein each n is an integer of from 1 to 4 which comprises forming a mixture of N-phosphonomethyl glycine and a perfluoroalkanoic acid of the formula



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wherein n is an integer of from 1 to 4 and then adding thereto a perfluoroalkanoic acid anhydride of the formula

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wherein each n has the above-defined meaning and maintaining the resulting mixture at a temperature at which the anhydride and N-phosphonomethyl glycine react to produce said compound.

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22. A process according to Claim 21 wherein the perfluoroalkanoic acid has the same number of carbon atoms in its molecule as both the individual segments of the anhydride.

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23. A process according to Claim 22 wherein the perfluoroalkanoic acid is, trifluoroacetic acid and the anhydride is trifluoroacetic anhydride.

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24. A process according to Claim 22 wherein the perfluoroalkanoic acid is perfluorobutyric acid and the anhydride is perfluorobutyric acid anhydride.

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25. A process according to Claim 21 wherein the anhydride is perfluoropropionic acid anhydride, mixed trifluoroacetic-heptafluorobutyric anhydrides or pentafluoropropionic-heptafluorobutyric anhydrides.

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26. A process according to any of Claims 21 to 25 wherein the reaction mixture is maintained at from 35 to 55°C.

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27. A process according to any of Claims 21 to 26 wherein from 1.5 to 3.0 moles of anhydride is added to the reaction mixture for each mole of N-phosphonomethyl glycine present at the commencement of the reaction.

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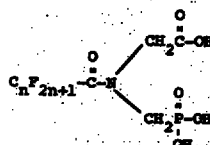
28. A process according to Claim 21 substantially as described in either of Examples 1 and 2.

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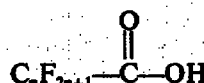
29. A compound that has been produced by a process according to any of Claims 21 to 28.

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30. A process for producing a compound of the formula



wherein n is an integer of from 1 to 4 which comprises forming a mixture of N-phosphonomethyl glycine and a perfluoroalkanoic acid of the formula





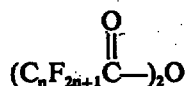
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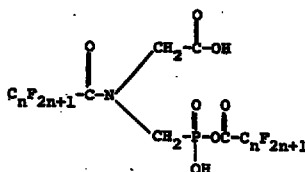
wherein n is an integer of from 1 to 4 and adding thereto a perfluoroalkanoic acid anhydride of the formula



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wherein each n is an integer of from 1 to 4 and maintaining the resulting mixture at a temperature at which the anhydride and N-phosphonomethyl glycine react to product a compound of the formula

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wherein each n is an integer of from 1 to 4 and contacting the aforementioned produced compound with water to produce said compound.

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31. A compound that has been produced by a process according to Claim 30.

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