

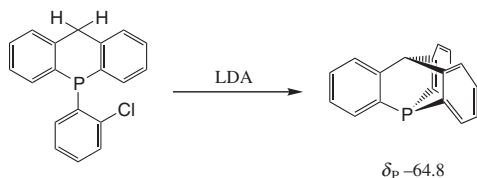
A Novel and Convenient Synthetic Route to a 9-Phosphatriptycene and Systematic Comparisons of 9-Phosphatriptycene Derivatives

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(Received September 11, 2003; CL-030854)

A novel synthetic route to a 9-phosphatriptycene was developed by utilizing *ortho*-lithiation of a triarylphosphine oxide as a key step. Systematic comparisons of the NMR spectra of 9-phosphatriptycene derivatives indicated the large s character of the lone pair orbital or the phosphorus–chalcogen bonds of the 9-phosphatriptycene derivatives.

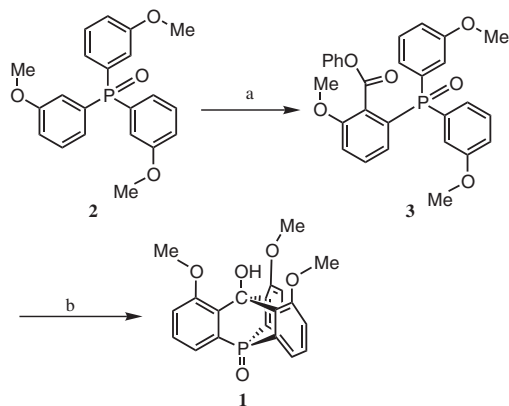
9-Phosphatriptycene was first synthesized in 1974 by Bickelhaupt¹ and its unique structure and spectroscopic properties have attracted the wide varieties of interest of organic chemists. For example, unusually narrow C–P–C angles compared to those of Ph_3P ,² which were revealed by X-ray crystallographic analysis of 2-*tert*-butyl-9-phosphatriptycene,³ and extremely up-field shifts, which were observed in ^{31}P NMR spectra of 9-phosphatriptycene and 9,10-diphosphatriptycene.⁴



Among three synthetic routes to 9-phosphatriptycene reported by Bickelhaupt, ring closure of 9-(2-chlorophenyl)-9,10-dihydro-9-phosphaanthracene with an excess of lithium diisopropylamide gave the best result. This synthetic route is, however, not suitable for a multi-substituted 9-phosphatriptycene because this reaction proceeded via a benzyne as a reaction intermediate. Here we report a novel synthetic route to 9-phosphatriptycene by utilizing *ortho*-lithiation of tris(3-methoxyphenyl)phosphine oxide **2**, which is potentially suitable for symmetrically multi-substituted 9-phosphatriptycene oxides.

As shown in Scheme 1, a phenoxycarbonyl group was introduced at the *ortho*-position of tris(3-methoxyphenyl)phosphine oxide **2** by the reaction of **2** with *t*-BuLi and subsequent addition of phenyl chloroformate in 60% yield. 9-Phosphatriptycene oxide **1** was synthesized by treatment of **3** with 2 equivalents of lithium diisopropylamide (LDA) in 51% yield.⁵ ^1H NMR of **1** showed the signal due to the hydroxy proton at δ 6.18, indicating that the hydroxy group is hydrogen bonded to the methoxy group intramolecularly, because its chemical shift is significantly down-field shifted compared with that (δ 5.44) of tris(2-methoxyphenyl)methanol. The reactivity of the hydroxy group of **1** also supported the intramolecular hydrogen bonding, that is, H–D exchange of this hydroxy group only with D_2O did not proceed, but the hydroxy proton was readily exchanged by the addition of DCl .

Single crystals of 9-phosphatriptycene oxide **1** were obtained by recrystallization from $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2/\text{MeOH}$. X-ray crystal-



Scheme 1. a: 1) *t*-BuLi (1.1 eq.), THF, -78°C , 2 h, 2) ClCO_2Ph (1.1 eq.), -78°C to rt for overnight; b: LDA (2 eq.), THF, -78°C , 5 h.

lographic analysis has definitively confirmed the structure of **1** and ORTEP drawing is shown in Figure 1.⁶ This is the first example of the crystal structure of a 9-phosphatriptycene oxide. Triptycene framework has almost C_{3v} symmetry. The P–C bond lengths (1.774(2), 1.786(7), and 1.795(5) Å) are almost same as those of triphenylphosphine oxide, but the C–P–C bond angles ($98.5(3)$, $99.30(11)$, and $99.5(3)^\circ$) of **1** are narrowed compared to those ($105.82(12)$, $106.34(13)$, and $106.43(12)^\circ$) of triphenylphosphine oxide⁷ due to steric restriction of triptycene framework as observed in 9-phosphatriptycene and its analogs (9,10-

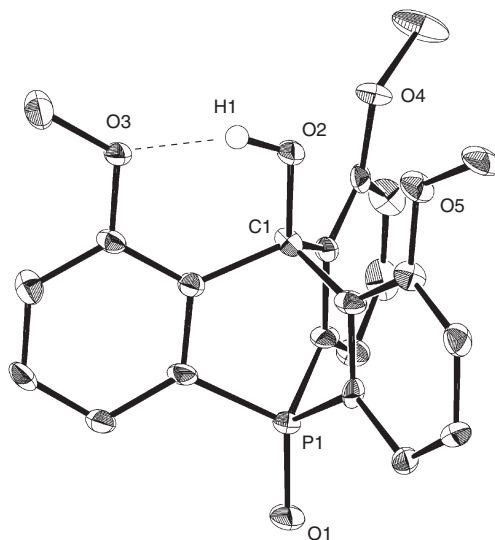
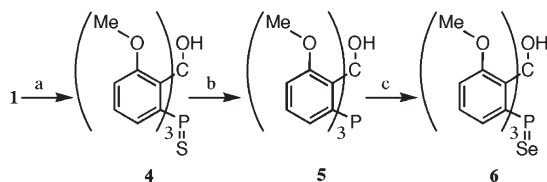


Figure 1. ORTEP drawing of 9-phosphatriptycene oxide **1** (50% probability).

azaphosphatriptycene⁸ and 9,10-diphosphatriptycenes⁴). Interatomic distance of H1...O3 is 1.78(3) Å, and the bond angle of O2-H1...O3 is 149.8(3.3)°, suggesting the existence of intramolecular hydrogen bonding of the hydroxy group with oxygen atom of the methoxy group in the crystal structure of **1**.



Scheme 2. a: LR (5 eq.), toluene, reflux, 18.5 h; b: *n*-Bu₃P (5 eq.), toluene-d₈, 130 °C, 110.5 h; c: Se (12 eq.), CDCl₃, 75 °C, 5 h.

The reaction of **1** with Lawesson's reagent (LR) afforded 9-phosphatriptycene sulfide **4** quantitatively, and subsequent reduction of **4** with tributylphosphine gave 9-phosphatriptycene **5** in 71% yield.⁹ 9-Phosphatriptycene selenide **6** was quantitatively obtained by treatment of **5** with elemental selenium. ³¹P NMR signals of **1**, **4**, **5**, and **6** are up-field shifted compared to those of the corresponding tris(3-methoxyphenyl)phosphine **7**, its oxide **2**, sulfide **8**, and selenide **9**, respectively. As revealed by X-ray crystallographic analysis, the C–P–C bond angles of 9-phosphatriptycene derivatives are close to 90° compared to those of the triarylphosphine derivatives. Therefore, the central phosphorus atoms are hard to take sp³ hybrid state and results in increase of p character of the P–C bond. Indeed, the ¹J_{PC} values of 9-phosphatriptycene chalcogenides **1**, **4**, and **6** are smaller than those of the corresponding triarylphosphine chalcogenides **2**, **8** and **9**. On the other hand, the molecular orbital of the lone pair of 9-phosphatriptycenes and phosphorus–chalcogen bonds of 9-phosphatriptycene chalcogenides have larger s character than those of triarylphosphine **7** and its chalcogenides **2**, **8** and **9**, respectively. Such large s character of the lone pair orbital and the phosphorus–chalcogen bonds set the central phosphorus nuclei in the magnetically shielded environments, which causes the up-field shift of ³¹P NMR. Moreover, the ¹J_{PSe} value of 9-phosphatriptycene selenide **6** is larger than that of tris(3-methoxyphenyl)phosphine selenide.

In summary, we have reported the novel synthetic route to the symmetrically tri-substituted 9-phosphatriptycene oxide. The feature of this way is easy access to 9-phosphatriptycene from the phosphine oxide only by two steps. Systematic comparisons of NMR spectral data between the 9-phosphatriptycene de-

rivatives and the corresponding triarylphosphine derivatives suggested that the lone pair orbital or the phosphorus–chalcogen bonds of the 9-phosphatriptycene derivatives have large s character.

This study was supported by Grant-in-Aid for The 21st Century COE Program for Frontiers in Fundamental Chemistry (T. K.) and for Scientific Research (J. K.) from the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology of Japan. We thank Tosoh Finechem Corporation for the generous gifts of alkyllithiums.

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- 1**: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.86 (s, 9H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 3H), 7.20 (td, *J* = 7.7 and 3.4 Hz, 3H), and 7.62 (dd, *J* = 12.3 and 7.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 57.66 (s), 83.69 (d, *J* = 23.1 Hz), 117.11 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz), 120.62 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz), 127.69 (d, *J* = 14.1 Hz), 134.76 (d, *J* = 93.0 Hz), 137.75 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz), and 157.16 (d, *J* = 13.5 Hz); ³¹P NMR (109 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.0; HRMS (FAB⁺): *m/z* calcd for C₂₂H₂₀O₅P 395.1048; found 395.1031 ([M+H]⁺).
- Crystallographic data of **1**: at –153 °C, orthorhombic, space group *Pna*2₁, *a* = 16.119(10), *b* = 8.122(5), *c* = 13.408(8) Å, *V* = 1755.5(18) Å³, *Z* = 4, *R*₁ (*I* > 2.00 σ(*I*)) = 0.0583, *wR*₂ (all data) = 0.1463 GOF = 1.105. Crystallographic data reported in this paper have been deposited with Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre as supplementary publication no. CCDC-221540. Copies of the data can be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html (or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12, Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: +44 1223 336033; or deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk). Instruction for depositing the crystallographic data is available on the Web at <http://www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/depositing.html>.
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- 4**: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.91 (s, 9H), 6.26 (s, 1H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 3H), 7.21 (td, *J* = 8.3 and 3.7 Hz, 3H), and 7.69 (dd, *J* = 14.8 and 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 57.69 (s), 116.98 (s), 121.27 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 127.43 (d, *J* = 13.1 Hz), 134.68 (d, *J* = 75.9 Hz), 136.58 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz), and 157.00 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz); ³¹P NMR (109 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.0; HRMS (FAB⁺): *m/z* calcd for C₂₂H₂₀O₄P 379.1099; found 379.1979 ([M+H]⁺). **5**: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.89 (s, 9H), 6.33 (s, 1H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 3H), 7.03 (td, *J* = 7.7 and 2.3 Hz, 3H), and 7.39 (dd, *J* = 10.9 and 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 57.88 (s), 88.65 (s), 116.26 (s), 125.73 (d, *J* = 38.8 Hz), 126.81 (d, *J* = 14.6 Hz), 128.49 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz), 132.09 (d, *J* = 9.9 Hz), and 157.43 (s); ³¹P NMR (109 MHz, CDCl₃) δ –68.7; LRMS (EI): *m/z* 378 (M⁺); HRMS (FAB⁺): *m/z* calcd for C₂₂H₂₀O₄PS 411.0820; found 411.0808 (M⁺). **6**: ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.92 (s, 9H), 6.30 (s, 1H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 7.21 (tdd, *J* = 7.8, 4.0, 1.0 Hz, 3H), 7.71 (ddd, *J* = 15.6, 7.2, 1.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 57.76 (s), 117.14 (s), 122.50 (d, *J* = 10.4 Hz), 127.37 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz), 133.55 (d, *J* = 67.8 Hz), 136.31 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz), 156.91 (d, *J* = 11.3 Hz); ³¹P NMR (109 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.9, ⁷⁷Se{¹H} NMR (95 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 601.3 (d, *J* = 827 Hz); The signals of the bridgehead carbons of **4** and **6** were not observed.

Table 1. Spectroscopic comparisons between 9-phosphatriptycene and triarylphosphine derivatives.

δ _P	¹ J _{PC} /Hz	¹ J _{PSe} /Hz	δ _P	¹ J _{PC} /Hz	¹ J _{PSe} /Hz
5	–68.7	12.0	7	–2.6	10.9
1	2.0	93.0	2	30.3	103.1
4	10.0	75.9	8	44.6	84.3
6	3.9	67.8	9	38.1	76.0
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