2-(Triphenylphosphoranylideneamino)tropone and its Utility in the Preparation of New Cyclohepta-annulated Heterocycles¹

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2-(Triphenylphosphoranylideneamino)tropone is synthesized for the first time and treated with heterocumulenes to give novel cyclohepta-annulated heterocycles in good yields.

The utility of (imino)phosphoranes as useful building blocks for the synthesis of azaheterocycles has been demonstrated convincingly.² With the expectation of a novel reaction and the formation of new cyclohepta-annulated five-membered heterocycles, we investigated the synthesis, structure and reactions of 2-(triphenylphosphoranylideneamino)tropone (8) with heterocumulenes such as phenyl isocyanate, phenyl isothiocyanate, diphenylketene and carbon disulfide. The reaction of compound 8 with dimethyl acetylenedicarboxylate (DMAD) was also studied.

Compound 8 was synthesized by several methods, and X-ray crystallographic analysis revealed that it exists as an (imino)phosphorane structure (8) but not as a P-O bonded oxazaphosphole structure **(8**′). The reaction (imino)phosphorane 8 with phenyl isocyanate or phenyl isothiocyanate in benzene or toluene under reflux occurred in an aza-Wittig/electrocyclization manner to give 2H-cycloheptoxazol-2-one (12) and a mixture of imine derivatives, (Z)- and (E)-13 in good combined yields, respectively. Similarly the reaction of 8 with diphenylketene in benzene at room temperature afforded 2-(diphenylmethylidene)-2H-cycloheptoxazole 18 in good yield. The reaction of 8 with carbon disulfide in an autoclave at 100 °C afforded 2H-cycloheptoxazole-2-thione (20) in good yield.

On the other hand, when compound **8** was allowed to react with DMAD in bromobenzene under reflux, tetramethyl 2H-cyclohepta[2',1'-b: 2',3'-b']pyrrolo[1,2-a]pyrrole-1,2,4,5-tetracarboxylate (**26**) was obtained, probably via 2,3-bismethoxycarbonyl-1-azaazulene.

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Techniques used: IR, UV, $^1H,\ ^{13}C$ and $^{31}P\ NMR,$ mass spectrometry and X-ray diffraction

References: 32

Schemes: 6

Table 1: Results for the reaction of compound 8 with heterocumulenes 9a-d and DMAD (21)

Table 2: $^1\mathrm{H}\,\mathrm{NMR}$ spectral data (400 MHz) of compounds **8**, **12**, (Z)- and (E)-**13**, **18**, **20** and **16**

Table 3: UV-VIS spectral data of compounds $\mathbf{8}$, $\mathbf{12}$, (Z, E)- $\mathbf{13}$, $\mathbf{18}$ and $\mathbf{20}$

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