

$\text{SF}_5\text{CF}=\text{CF}_2$ AND $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}=\text{CF}_2$ IN PHOSPHORUS CHEMISTRY: A COMPARISON

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Silylated phosphites, $(\text{R}^1\text{O})_2\text{POSiMe}_3$ and the title olefins react to give phosphonates which may furnish the respective acids upon hydrolysis. The phosphonium salt $[\text{SF}_5\text{CF}=\text{CFPMe}_3]^+\text{BF}_4^-$ can be used as precursor for (E)- $\text{SF}_5\text{CF}=\text{CFI}$. The CF_3 -analogue (Z)- $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}=\text{CFI}$ is easily converted to the Grignard reagent which gives the possibility to bind the $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}=\text{CF}$ unit to phosphorus, e.g. resulting in the formation of (Z)- $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}=\text{CFP}(\text{OR}^2)_2$ and (Z)- $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}=\text{CFP}(\text{NR}^2_2)_2$. The latter diamides add hexafluoracetone in a 1:1 fashion to form monocyclic fluorophosphoranes **1** via a 1,3 fluoride shift reaction. By modification of **1** other phosphoranes and phosphonates may be obtained. The reactions of $\text{SF}_5\text{CH}=\text{CF}_2$ and $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{CF}_2$ are discussed, too.

