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The Reactivity of Hexafluorothioacetone and Hexafluoroacetone versus Phosphites

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The Reactivity of Hexafluorothioacetone and Hexafluoroacetone versus Phosphites

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The dimer of hexafluorothioacetone reacted with various phosphites to form thiophosphates and bis(trifluoromethyl)methylenphosphoranes, being unstable in the case of $(Me_3Si0)_nP(0Me)_{3-n}$ (n = 1-3), where phosphonates $(Me_3Si0)_{n-1}(Me0)_{3-n}P(0)[C(CF_3)=CF_2]$ (n = 1-3) and Me_3SiF were observed. In general, cyclic phosphites behaved similar to acyclic ones. The resulting bis(trifluoromethyl)methylenphosphoranes were thermally stable except compound A, because of a new intramolecular fluorine transfer to phosphorus forming fluorophosphorane B.

Hexafluoroacetone, however, reacted with the silylphosphites mentioned above to furnish phosphonates $(\text{MeO})_{3-n}(\text{Me}_3\text{SiO})_{n-1}\text{P}(0)\text{C}(\text{CF}_3)_2\text{OSiMe}_3$ (n=1-3), which on heating rearranged loosing Me_3SiF to give phosphoric acid esters $(\text{MeO})_{3-n}(\text{Me}_3\text{SiO})_{n-1}\text{P}(0)\big[\text{OC}(\text{CF}_3)=\text{CF}_2\big]$, precursors for $\text{HOC}(\text{CF}_3)=\text{CF}_2$. Cyclic phosphites gave 1:2 adducts, spirocyclic 1,3,2 λ^5 - and 1,3,4 λ^5 -dioxaphospholanes, in their reactions with hexafluoroacetone. A 2 D homocorrelated ^{19}F -NMR spectrum proved a long range F-F-coupling through a non-bond mechanism in a 1,3,4 λ^5 -dioxaphospholane.