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## Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements

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### Oxidative Addition of Hexafluoroacetone, Perfluorinated 1,2-Diketones and Tetrachloro-O-Benzoquinone to Compounds of Low-Valent Phosphorus-New Modes of Addition and Unusual Products

I. Neda; C. Melnick; A. Vollbrecht; A. Fischer; P. G. Jones; A. Martens-Von Salzen; R. Schmutzler; U. Niemeyer; B. Kutscher; J. Engel

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# OXIDATIVE ADDITION OF HEXAFLUOROACETONE, PERFLUORINATED 1,2-DIKETONES AND TETRACHLORO-o-BENZOQUINONE TO COMPOUNDS OF LOW-VALENT PHOSPHORUS - NEW MODES OF ADDITION AND UNUSUAL PRODUCTS

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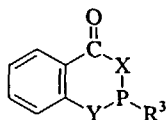
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**Abstract** The reaction of hexafluoroacetone (HFA) with the benzoxazaphosphorinone **1** leads to the  $\lambda^5$ -oxazaphosphepinone **2**. In several cases unusual products, **3**, **8** - **14**, **16**, and **17**, were isolated in the reactions of **1**, **4** - **7**, and **15** with HFA, tetrachloroorthobenzoquinone (TOB) and perfluorinated 1,2-diketones. X-Ray crystal structure analyses were carried out for the derivatives **2**, **3**, and **8** - **10**.

**Key Words:** Oxidative Addition; N-Alkylation; Phosphoranes, bicyclic; Phosphoranes, tricyclic; Single Crystal X-Ray Structure Determination.

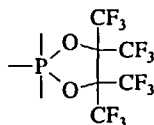
## INTRODUCTION

Benzoxaza- and diazaphosphorinones of type **A** are known to react with nucleophiles either with displacement of the P-bonded substituents (usually chlorine) or with cleavage of the phosphorinone ring [1-8]. Many phosphorus(III) compounds have been reported to undergo oxidative addition reactions with HFA with formation of phosphoranes involving the structural element **B** [9,10].

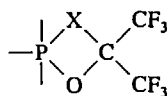


X = O    Y = NR<sup>1</sup>  
 X = O    Y = O  
 X = NR<sup>2</sup>    Y = O  
 X = NR<sup>2</sup>    Y = NR<sup>1</sup>  
 R<sup>1</sup> = Me    R<sup>2</sup> = Alkyl, Aryl  
 R<sup>3</sup> = Hal, Amino, Alkoxy

**A**



**B**



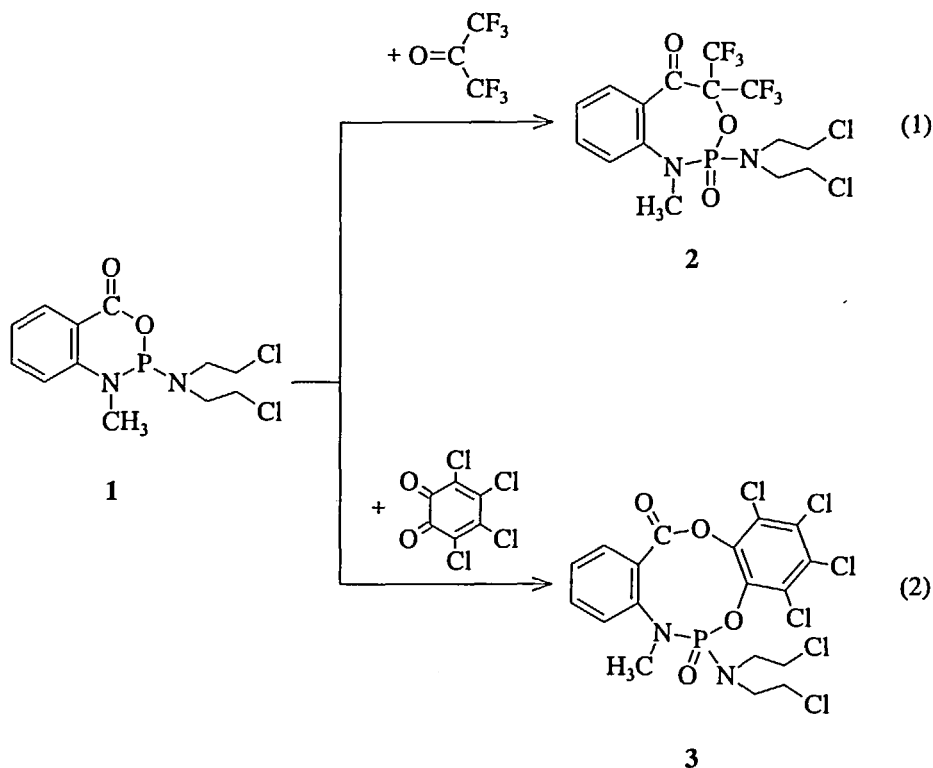
X = CH<sub>2</sub>, CHCl, NR<sup>1</sup>  
 R<sup>1</sup> = Alkyl, Aryl

**C**

The reaction of phosphorus(III) compounds with HFA was found to lead to  $\lambda^5$ -oxaphosphetane derivatives of structure **C** when  $\text{CH}_3$ ,  $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ , or  $\text{NHR}$  substituents were bonded to P(III) [10-12].

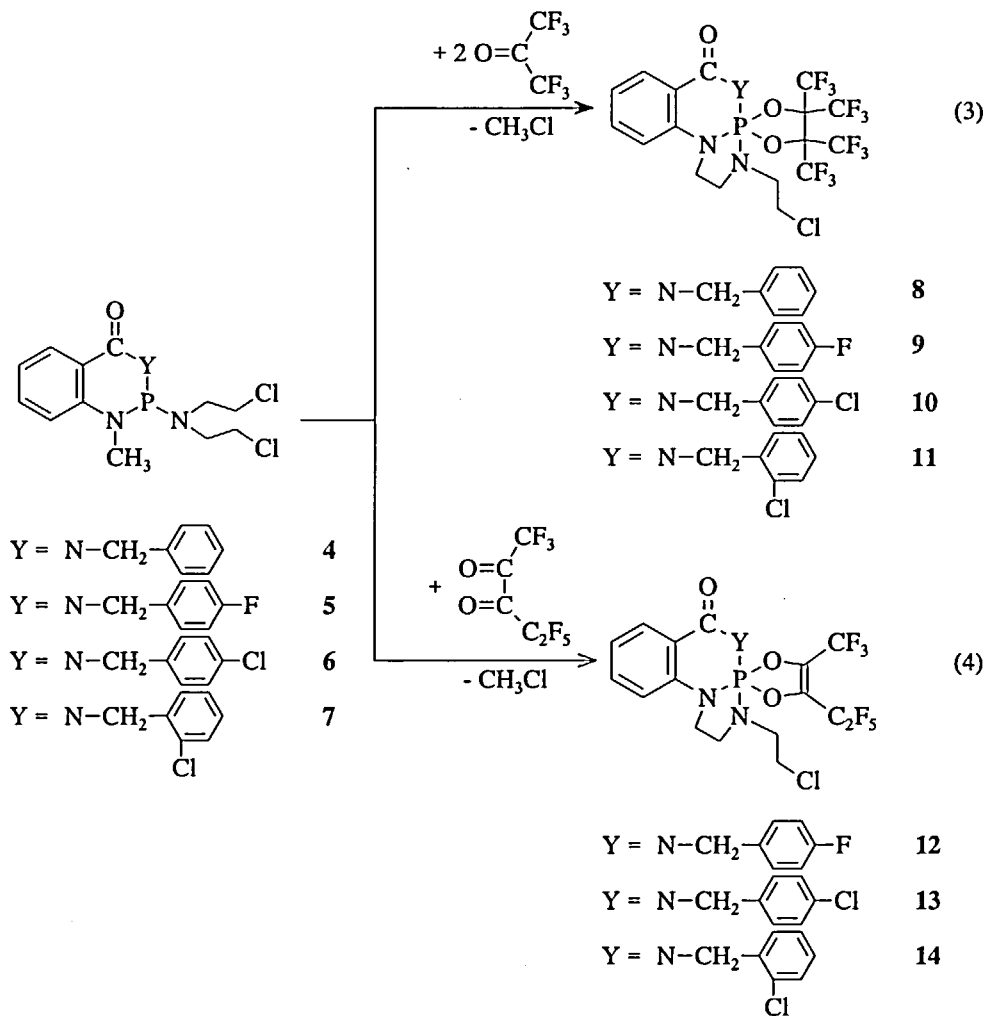
## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The reaction of the bis(2-chloroethyl)amino-1,3,2-oxazaphosphorinone derivative **1** with HFA and TOB did not lead to the expected spirocyclic products by oxidative addition of HFA or the quinone system to the  $\lambda^3$ -P-atom. Instead, cleavage and expansion of the heterocyclic ring system with formation of the oxazaphosphepinone **2** and the tricyclic derivative **3** was found to occur (Eq. (1) and (2)).



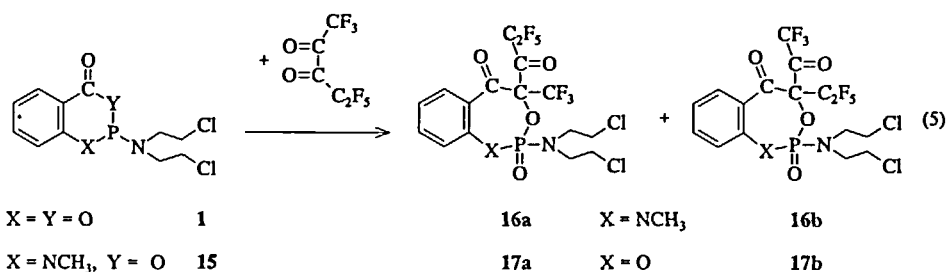
The structures of **2** and **3** were confirmed by single crystal X-ray structure determination [5,11]. The derivatives **4** - **7** reacted with HFA and trifluoromethyl-pentafluoroethyl-1,2-diketone (TMPE) in an unexpected fashion. The oxidative addition of HFA and TMPE to the P(III) compounds was invariably accompanied by an unusual N-alkylation reaction, involving one of the two  $\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}$ -groups bonded via nitrogen to the

phosphorus atom. The alkylation reaction leads to ring closure and formation of the tricyclic phosphorane ring systems **8 - 11** and **12 - 14** (Eq. (3) and (4)).



The structures of the tricyclic *n*-benzyl-, *p*-fluorobenzyl-, and *p*-chlorobenzyl-phosphorane derivatives **8 - 10**, involving the phosphorus atom as a spiro center, linking one six-membered and two five-membered rings together, were confirmed by single crystal X-ray structure determinations [13].

In the reaction of **1** and **15** with TMPE, insertion of the diketones into the heterocycle of **1** and **15** with formation of **16** and **17**, involving dioxo- and oxazaphosphepine ring systems, was found to take place. Compounds **16** and **17** were obtained as mixtures of the isomers **16a** and **16b**, and **17a** and **17b** (Eq.(5)).



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