This article was downloaded by:

On: 28 January 2011

Access details: Access Details: Free Access

Publisher Taylor & Francis

Informa Ltd Registered in England and Wales Registered Number: 1072954 Registered office: Mortimer House, 37-41 Mortimer Street, London W1T 3JH, UK



Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements

Publication details, including instructions for authors and subscription information: http://www.informaworld.com/smpp/title~content=t713618290

Synthesis of the First Stable Pentaco-Ordinate 1,2-Thiaphosphetene

Takayuki Kawashima; Tomonori Iijima; Hironobu Kikuchi; Renji Okazaki

To cite this Article Kawashima, Takayuki , Iijima, Tomonori , Kikuchi, Hironobu and Okazaki, Renji(1999) 'Synthesis of the First Stable Pentaco-Ordinate 1,2-Thiaphosphetene', Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements, 144: 1, 149-152

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1080/10426509908546204 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10426509908546204

PLEASE SCROLL DOWN FOR ARTICLE

Full terms and conditions of use: http://www.informaworld.com/terms-and-conditions-of-access.pdf

This article may be used for research, teaching and private study purposes. Any substantial or systematic reproduction, re-distribution, re-selling, loan or sub-licensing, systematic supply or distribution in any form to anyone is expressly forbidden.

The publisher does not give any warranty express or implied or make any representation that the contents will be complete or accurate or up to date. The accuracy of any instructions, formulae and drug doses should be independently verified with primary sources. The publisher shall not be liable for any loss, actions, claims, proceedings, demand or costs or damages whatsoever or howsoever caused arising directly or indirectly in connection with or arising out of the use of this material.

Synthesis of the First Stable Pentaco-Ordinate 1,2-Thiaphosphetene

TAKAYUKI KAWASHIMA, TOMONORI IIJIMA, HIRONOBU KIKUCHI and RENJI OKAZAKI

Department of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science, The University of Tokyo, 7–3–1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113–0033, Japan

Pentacoordinate 1,2-thiaphosphetenes bearing the Martin ligand were synthesized by the reaction of the corresponding phosphorus ylide with isothiocyanates. Their mass and NMR spectral data showed that they have 1:2 adducts of the phosphorus ylide and isothiocyanates, which have a distorted trigonal bipyramid with oxygen and sulfur atoms at the apical positions. Thermolysis of the phenyl isothiocyanate adduct gave the corresponding cyclic thiophosphinate as a phosphorus-containing product in almost quantitative yield.

Keywords: pentacoordinate 1; 2-thiaphosphetenes; Wittig reaction; the Martin ligand; thermolysis

INTRODUCTION

In the course of our study on heteracyclobutanes 1^[1] bearing highly coordinate main group elements at the position adjacent to the heteroatom we have reported the syntheses and isolation of intermediates of the Wittig and Peterson-type reactions.^[2] We also reported the synthesis of pentacoordinate 1,2-azaphosphetidines 2, i.e., intermediates of the Wittig reaction with Schiff's bases, and the first observation of their C-apical N-equatorial pseudorotamers.^[1c] On the other hand, Erker and coworkers reported the first observation of pentacoordinate 1,2-thiaphosphetane 3, i.e., an intermediate of the

Wittig reaction of a phosphorus ylide with thiobenzophenone, and its unique reactivity. [3] From our interest in the synthesis and isolation of such species we studied the generation and reactions of the phosphorus ylide 4 bearing the Martin ligand. In its reaction with an isothiocyanate we succeeded in the synthesis of the first stable 1,2-thiaphosphetene 5.[4] Here we wish to report the results.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The phosphorus ylide 4 having the Martin ligand,^[5] which was prepared by acid-catalyzed cyclization of phosphine oxide 6^[1b] with 3.1 equiv of trifluoromethanesulfonic acid in Et₂O, followed by deprotonation of the resulting phosphonium salt 7 with 5.0 equiv of 2,4,6-trimethylphenyllithium (MesLi), was allowed to react with excess benzophenone in THF to give the corresponding pentacoordinate 1,2-oxaphosphetane 8^[1b] in 72% yield. Similarly, the reactions with phenyl and 1-naphthyl isothiocyanates gave the corresponding 1,2-thiaphosphetenes 5a^[6] and 5b as 1:2 adducts of 4 with isothiocyanates isothiocyanates in 28% and 11% yields, respectively. In the ³¹P NMR

spectra the signals were observed at δ -40.7 and -39.9, respectively, indicating that they have a pentacoordinate phosphorus. Low filed shift was observed for the ortho-proton of the Martin ligand of 5a,b, supporting that they have a trigonal bipyramid structure with oxygen and sulfur atoms at the apical positions.

Since the monitor of thermolysis of 5a by ³¹P NMR spectroscopy showed almost quantitative formation of the corresponding cyclic thiophosphinate 9, instead of the cyclic phosphinite 11 which would be formed via a decomposition pathway similar to that reported by Erker and coworkers, ^[3] it is likely that 5a has the Wittig-type reactivity, although the product 10 without a phosphorus has not been identified yet.

Acknowledgments

This work was partially supported by Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Priority Areas (No. 09239101) (T.K.) from the Ministry of

Education, Science, Sports and Culture, Japan. We thank Central Glas and Tosoh Akzo Co. Ltd. for gifts of hexafluoroacetone trihydrate and alkyllithiums, respectively.

References

- [1] (a) T. Kawashima and R. Okazaki, Synlett, 1996, 600; (b) T. Kawashima, K. Kato, and R. Okazaki, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 114, 4008 (1992); (c) T. Kawashima, T. Soda, and R. Okazaki, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl., 35, 1096 (1996); (d) T. Kawashima, K. Watanabe, and R. Okazaki, Tetrahedron Lett, 38, 551 (1997); (e) T. Kawashima, R. Okazaki, and R. Okazaki, Angew., Chem. Int. Ed. Engl., 36, 2500 (1997).
- [2] For the Wittig reaction, see: E. Vedejs and M. J. Peterson, Top. Stereochem., 21, 1 (1994); B. E. Maryanoff and A. B. Reitz, Chem. Rev., 89, 863 (1989). For the Peterson-type reaction, see: W. P. Weber, in Silicon Reagents for Organic Synthesis (Springer-Verlag, New York, 1983), pp 58-73; D. J. Ager, Org. React. (N.Y.), 38, 1 (1990); T. Kauffmann, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl., 21, 410 (1982).
- [3] S. Wilker, C. Laurent, C. Sarter, C. Puke, and G. Erker, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 117, 7293 (1995).
- [4] For stable I,3,2-thiazaphosphetanes, see: M. Fulde, W. Ried, and J. W. Bats, Helv. Chim. Acta, 72, 139 (1989).
- [5] J. C. Martin, E. F. Perozzi, Science, 191, 154 (1976); J. C. Martin, Ibid., 221, 509 (1983)
- [6] 5a: ^{1}H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.18–7.52 (m, 15H, arom), 7.81–7.84 (m, 3H, arom), 8.63–8.67 (m, 1H, o-H), 10.5 (s, 1H, NHPh), 13.7 (s, 1H, NHPh); $^{3}\text{P}\{^{1}\text{H}\}$ NMR (36 MHz, CDCl₃) δ –40.7; ^{19}F NMR (254 MHz, CDCl₃) δ –73.7 (q, $^{4}\text{J}_{F,F}$ = 9.3 Hz), -74.1 (q, $^{4}\text{J}_{F,F}$ = 9.3 Hz); HRMS (70 eV) m/z 634.0720, calcd for $C_{30}\text{H}_{21}F_{6}N_{2}\text{OPS}_{2}$ 634.0737.