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# Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements

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# Access to New Phosphorus Structures by the Way of the Transient Terminal Phosphinidene Complexes

N. H. Tram Huy<sup>a</sup>; F. Mathey<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> D.C.P.H., Ecole Polytechnique, PALAISEAU, France

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ACCESS TO NEW PHOSPHORUS STRUCTURES BY · OF THE TRANSIENT TERMINAL PHOSPHINIDENE COMPLEXES

NGOC HOA TRAN HUY and FRANCOIS MATHEY D.C.P.H., Ecole Polytechnique, 91128 PALAISEAU, France

Abstract The Tungstaphosphirenes, Phosphaalkenes, Phosphahexatrienes, η<sup>4</sup>-phosphabutadiene complexes and 1,2-dihydrophosphete ring have been synthesized by coupling reactions of carbyne or carbene complexes with the transient phenyl phosphinidene pentacarbonyl tungsten [PhP=W(CO),]. The preparation of other heterocycles such as Dihydrodiphosphetes and Dihydrophosphepines has been realized from the vinylphosphinidene complexes via a  $4\pi$ electrocyclization and a Phospha-Cope rearrangement respectively.

#### INTRODUCTION

It was shown ten years ago, that transient phosphinidene complexes can be generated from their corresponding phosphanorbornadiene complexes by trapping reactions with organic reagents. 1 But there remains many possibilities to create new phosphorus structures from these transient species.

## CYCLOADDITIONS OF [PhP=W(CO) ] WITH CARBYNE AND CARBENE COMPLEXES

A rich chemistry has been developed with Fischer-Carbene Complexes. Different new phosphorus compounds have been prepared, depending on the carbene ligands.

### With Carbyne Cp(CO) 2W≅C-Ar

These carbyne complexes behaved as C≡C compounds in reacting with phosphinidene species [PhP=W(CO),] leading to a 3-membered tungstaphosphirene ring via a formal [2 + 1] cycloaddition.

# With Ph2C=W(CO) 5 and (Ph) (OEt) C=W(CO) 5

In these cases, the 3-membered cycloadducts are not stable. The transient  $4\pi$ -electron  $\sigma$ ,  $\pi$ -phosphaalkene complexes tend to lose the  $\pi$ -bound metal, thus giving a free P=C double bond.3

## With (PhCh=CH-CH=CH) (OEt) C=Cr(CO) 5

The application of the previous coupling to the butadienyl chromium carbene allowed the synthesis of the transient 1-phosphahexatriene. This intermediate spontaneously cyclized to give the corresponding 1,2-dihydrophosphinine complex. It is the first reported  $6\pi$ -electrocyclization of a 1-phosphahexatriene.

## With (CH3-C=CH2) (OEt) C=W(CO)5

When we used the tungsten vinyl carbene as starting material, the resulting transient product loses one CO and yields the first known  $n^4$ -phosphabutadiene complex.<sup>5</sup>

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{Me} \\ \text{CH}_2 \\ \text{MeO} \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Me} \\ \text{W(CO)}_5 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{(CO)}_5 \text{W} \\ \text{Ph} - \text{P} \\ \text{V(CO)}_5 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{OMe Me} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{V(CO)}_5 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{CO} \\ \text{CO)}_5 \text{W} \\ \text{Ph} \\ \text{V(CO)}_4 \text{W} \\ \text{H} \end{array}$$

#### With (PHCH=CH) (OEt) C=Cr(CO) 5

By changing the metal to Cr instead of W, the free phosphabutadiene unit was transiently produced but immediately underwent a  $4\pi$ -electrocyclization leading to a new 1,2-dihydrophosphete ring.<sup>6</sup>

#### PHOSPHETE RING AS MASKED 1-PHOSPHADIENE

As shown by the X-Ray structure, the dihydrophosphete ring has a long intracyclic bond length P-C (1.902 Å). This suggests the following equilibrium:

Different cycloadditions confirmed this equilibrium and permitted the synthesis of new phosphorus compounds.

With Benzaldehyde, N-Phenylmaleimide and Dimethyl acetylene dicarboxy-late

 $\overline{\text{At}}$  ca 100°C, the 1,2-dihydrophosphete behaved as a phosphabutadiene. We isolated the [4 + 2] cycloadducts in good yield.

#### With S, Se

Both S and Se were able to insert into the 1,2-dihydrophosphete ring at ca 120°C. This offers a new access to dihydro 1,2-thiaphospholes and dihydro 1,2-selenaphospholes.<sup>8</sup>

# With Pt(PPh3)2

Platinium fragment gives either the  $\lambda^2$ -complex of 1-phosphabutadiene or the formal [1 + 4] cycloadduct. This reaction takes place even at room temperature.  $^9$ 

#### VINYL PHOSPHINIDENE COMPLEX: SYNTHESIS AND REACTIVITY

Phosphinidenes with a functional group such as vinyl give interesting rearrangements leading to new phosphorus structures

#### Synthesis

The preparation of the 7-vinyl phosphinidene pentacarbonyl tungsten is showed in the following scheme. This complex proved to be a good precursor of vinylphosphinidene in trapping reactions with organic reagents (tolane and alcohols).

### 4π-Electrocyclization : Synthesis of dihydrodiphosphete

When no trapping reagent is present in the medium, the transient dimer 3,4-diphosphahexatriene was produced and a spontaneous  $4\pi$ -electrocyclization took place. This leads to a novel dihydrodiphosphete 4-membered unsaturated ring with an intracyclic P=C bond.  $^{10}$ 

$$\left[ (CO)_{5}W = P \right] \frac{CuCl,55^{\circ}C}{\text{toluène}} \left[ (CO)_{5}W \right] P_{1} = P_{2} W(CO)_{5} W$$

$$W(CO)_{5} = C W(CO)_{5}W$$

Phospha-Cope rearrangement : Synthesis of transient 2H-dihydrophosphepines

Vinylphosphinidene reacted with cyclopentadiene or 2,3-dimethyl butadiene leading first to divinylphosphirane complexes which underwent a [3,3] Phospha-Cope rearrangement giving 2H-dihydrophosphepine derivatives. These intermediates with a reactive P=C M-bond finally afforded bicyclic phosphine complexes via a [4 + 2] cycloaddition with excess diene. 11

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