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

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### A Multinuclear NMR Study of the Cycloaddition Reaction of $\text{SNSAsF}_6$ with the Phosphaalkyne $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCP}$ ; REDUCTION OF THE $6\pi$ Cycloadduct 1,3,2,4-Dithiazophospholium $^+$

Simon Parsons<sup>a</sup>; Jack Passmore<sup>a</sup>; Xiaoping Sun<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada

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## A MULTINUCLEAR NMR STUDY OF THE CYCLOADDITION REACTION OF SNSAsF<sub>6</sub> WITH THE PHOSPHAALKYNE (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCP; REDUCTION OF THE 6π CYCLOADDUCT 1,3,2,4-DITHIAZOPHOSPHOLIUM (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCPSNS<sup>+</sup>

SIMON PARSONS, JACK PASSMORE, AND XIAOPING SUN

Department of Chemistry, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, E3B 6E2.

**Abstract** The cycloaddition reaction of SNS<sup>+</sup> (as the AsF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup> salt) with the phosphalkyne (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCP gave (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCPSNS<sup>+</sup>, the first example of any 1,3,2,4-dithiazophospholium heterocycle. Reduction of 6π (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCPSNS<sup>+</sup> in situ with SbPh<sub>3</sub> in the presence of Me<sub>4</sub>NCl probably led to a new 7π 1,3,2,4-dithiazophospholyl (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCPSNS<sup>•</sup> radical.

### INTRODUCTION

The SNS<sup>+</sup> cation (as the AsF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup> salt) has been shown<sup>1,2</sup> to undergo general quantitative symmetry allowed cycloaddition reactions with a variety of nitriles, alkynes, and alkenes. The kinetics<sup>1</sup> of these cycloadditions have shown that they are among the simplest of any 1,3-dipolar cycloadditions. It seemed almost certain that the cycloaddition chemistry of SNS<sup>+</sup> was extendable to other multiply unsaturated systems. In this paper, we report the reaction of SNSAsF<sub>6</sub> with the phosphalkyne (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCP and the subsequent reduction of the product.

### CYCLOADDITION OF SNSAsF<sub>6</sub> WITH THE PHOSPHAALKYNE (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCP

The reaction of SNSAsF<sub>6</sub> (2.86 mmol) with (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCP (2.81 mmol) was performed in liquid SO<sub>2</sub> (2.82 g) in a 10 mm NMR tube at -60°C, and the product was characterized in situ by multinuclear NMR (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C, <sup>14</sup>N, <sup>15</sup>N, <sup>31</sup>P) spectroscopy<sup>3</sup> at the same temperature. δ(<sup>14</sup>N)=37.5 ppm (Δν<sub>1/2</sub>=790 Hz); δ(<sup>15</sup>N)=30.8 ppm (singlet, Δν<sub>1/2</sub>=4.8 Hz); δ(<sup>31</sup>P)=389.2 ppm (singlet); δ(<sup>1</sup>H)=1.52 ppm (singlet); and <sup>13</sup>C spectral data (δ (ppm), assignment): 237.5 (doublet, <sup>1</sup>J<sub>CP</sub>=104.4 Hz,  $\overline{\text{CPSNS}}^+$ ), 43.2 (doublet, <sup>2</sup>J<sub>CP</sub>=12.8 Hz, tert-C), and 35.7 (doublet, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>CP</sub>=7.0 Hz, CH<sub>3</sub>).

The NMR (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C, <sup>31</sup>P) resonances of the cycloadduct (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCPSNS<sup>+</sup> appear at lower field relative to those of (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCP<sup>4</sup>, characteristic of formation of the deshielding cation. The magnitude of <sup>1</sup>J<sub>PC</sub> of (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCPSNS<sup>+</sup> (104 Hz) is greater than that of (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>CCP (38.5 Hz), characteristic of decrease in the CP bond order by formation of  $\overline{\text{CPSNS}}^+$  heterocycle, indicating the presence of a C=P double bond. Our NMR results also quantitatively fit Eqn.1 and 2 which have been previously established<sup>5</sup> for the correlations of δ(<sup>31</sup>P) of various =P- containing acyclic and heterocyclic compounds to δ(<sup>14</sup>N) and δ(<sup>13</sup>C) of the corresponding =N- (replacement of P by N) and =CH- (replacement of P by CH) moieties in analogous acyclic and heterocyclic compounds.

$$\delta(^{31}\text{P}) = 1.33\delta(^{14}\text{N}) + 279 \quad (1)$$

$$\delta(^{31}\text{P}) = 4.88\delta(^{13}\text{C}) - 422 \quad (2)$$

The multinuclear NMR spectroscopic studies showed that  $\text{SNS}^+$  undergoes symmetry allowed cycloaddition reaction with  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCP}$  to give a novel five-membered heterocyclic  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCPSNS}^+$  cation, which is the first example of any 1,3,2,4-dithiazophospholium heterocycle. The NMR studies also showed that the cycloadduct  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCPSNSAsF}_6$  undergoes decomposition at room temperature to give a complex mixture with almost all the phosphorus converted  $\text{PF}_6^-$ .

#### REDUCTION OF 1,3,2,4-DITHIAZOPHOSPHOLIUM $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCPSNS}^+$

The in situ reduction of  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCPSNS}^+$  (produced from the cycloaddition of  $\text{SNSAsF}_6$  with  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCP}$  at  $-60^\circ\text{C}$ ) with excess  $\text{SbPh}_3$  in the presence of  $\text{Me}_4\text{NCl}$  at  $-40^\circ\text{C}$  gave a radical species the ESR spectrum of which exhibited a 1:1:1 triplet presumably due to the coupling to  $^{14}\text{N}$  ( $I=1$ ) with  $g=2.0059$  and  $a^{\text{N}}=1.14$  mT. This is reasonably attributed to a new type of heterocyclic  $7\pi$  1,3,2,4-dithiazophospholyl  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCPSNS}^\bullet$  (cf. the previously known  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCNSNS}^\bullet$ ) by comparison with various conjugated  $\text{SNS}^\bullet$  moiety containing heterocyclic radicals ( $g=2.005\text{--}2.007$ ,  $a^{\text{N}}=1.10\pm0.03$ )<sup>7</sup>. The  $a^{\text{P}}$  coupling was not observable even at  $-60^\circ\text{C}$ . The difference between  $a^{\text{N}}$  and  $a^{\text{P}}$  values may be interpreted by comparison of the coefficients of  $p_\pi$  SOMO (STO-3G) on N (0.97) and P (0.08).

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4. NMR ( $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$ ,  $^{31}\text{P}$ ) spectral data for  $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{CCP}$ :  $\delta(^{31}\text{P})=-69.2$  ppm (singlet);  $\delta(^1\text{H})=1.21$  ppm (doublet,  $^4J_{\text{HP}}=0.88$  Hz); and  $^{13}\text{C}$  spectral data ( $\delta$  (ppm), assignment): 184.8 (doublet,  $^1J_{\text{CP}}=38.5$  Hz, CP), 36.4 (doublet,  $^2J_{\text{CP}}=18.2$  Hz, tert-C), and 31.3 (doublet,  $^3J_{\text{CP}}=6.0$  Hz,  $\text{CH}_3$ ). Also see ref.3.
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