This article was downloaded by:

On: 29 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

From a Heterocycle Through a Hetero(spiro)cycle to a "Genuine Heterocycle"

Pierre Losier^a; Neil Burford^a; Simon Mason^a; Sergey V. Sereda^a; T. Stanley Cameron^a Department of Chemistry, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada

To cite this Article Losier, Pierre , Burford, Neil , Mason, Simon , Sereda, Sergey V. and Cameron, T. Stanley(1994) 'From a Heterocycle Through a Hetero(spiro)cycle to a "Genuine Heterocycle", Phosphorus, Sulfur, and Silicon and the Related Elements, 93: 1, 463-464

To link to this Article: DOI: 10.1080/10426509408021905 URL: http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/10426509408021905

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.

FROM A HETEROCYCLE THROUGH A HETERO(SPIRO)CYCLE TO A "GENUINE HETEROCYCLE"

PIERRE LOSIER, NEIL BURFORD, SIMON MASON, SERGEY V. SEREDA & T. STANLEY CAMERON

Department of Chemistry, Dalhousie University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 4J3, Canada

<u>Abstract</u> A "Genuine Heterocycle" containing a PNAIS framework is obtained from a heterocyclic phosphenium species with a novel heterobis(spiro)tricycle as an isolable intermediate.

Reaction of the zwitterionic heterocyclic phosphenium derivative 1¹ with elemental sulfur in toluene yields the novel dimeric bis(spiro)tricyclic compound 2.² If the mixture is allowed to stir at room temperature for two weeks, a complex reaction involving toluene gives the unexpected heterocycle 3. Interestingly, toluene solutions of compound 2 in pure form are indefinitely stable. Spectroscopic³ and X-ray crystallographic investigations⁴ confirm 3 (Figure 1) as a new example of a "Genuine Heterocycle" (a ring system containing only one atom of each element in the heterocyclic framework).⁵ The PNAIS framework of 3 has been previously observed in 4 and the structural parameters are comparable.⁶ Although the mechanism of the reaction has not been assessed, the formation of 3 most likely involves the insertion of a P-N bond into the methyl C-H bond of a toluene molecule, cleavage of the Al-N bond and formation of an Al-S heterocyclic bond.

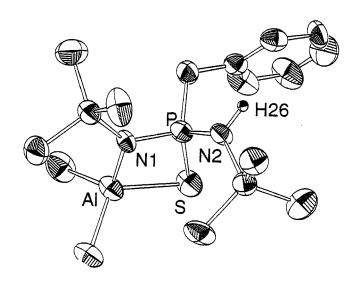


FIGURE 1 ORTEP view of 3. Selected parameters: P-N1, 1.636(8)Å; N1-Al, 1.855(8)Å; Al-S, 2.272(5)Å; P-S, 2.045(4)Å; N1-P-S, 99.9(3)°; Al-N1-P, 98.4(4)°; N1-Al-S, 85.9(3)°; Al-S-P, 75.4(2)°.

REFERENCES

- E. Niecke and R. Kröher, <u>Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.</u>, <u>15</u>, 692-693, (1976);
 S. Pohl, <u>Chem. Ber.</u>, <u>112</u>, 3159-3165, (1979).
- N. Burford, P. Losier, S. Mason, P.K. Bakshi and T.S. Cameron, <u>Inorg. Chem.</u> Submitted.
- 3. Spectroscopic data for 3: Isolated yield 37%; NMR (CD₂Cl₂) ³¹P{¹H}: 55 ppm; ¹³C{¹H}: 130, 129.9, 129.5, 128.5 (d, J = 3.8Hz), 46.9, 2.2, 1.2 ppm; ¹H: 7.36 (m, 5H), 3.51 (m, 2H), 2.48 (s, 1H), 0.31 (s, 6H), 0.24 ppm (s, 6H); IR (Nujol, CsI, cm⁻¹): 3313m, 2722w, 1953w, 1602w, 1587w, 1493m, 1411w, 1258s, 1187w, 1130w,1070sh, 1050s, 979s, 912s, 880sh, 846s, 829sh, 809s, 777s, 758s, 699s, 673m, 647m, 612w, 595m, 551s, 531s, 508s, 487s, 439w, 417m.
- 4. X-ray data for 3: $C_{13}H_{26}AlCl_2N_2PSSi_2$ MW = 427.45, colourless plates, monoclinic, $P2_1/n$, Z = 4, a = 12.694(2)Å, b = 12.275(3)Å, c = 15.541(3)Å, β = 107.95(1)°, V = 2303.8(8)Å³, D_c = 1.232 g cm⁻³, F(000) = 896, reflections with $I > 3\sigma_I$ = 1269, parameters = 199, R = 0.0406, R_w = 0.0551, GOF = 2.441.
- 5. N. Burford, S. Mason, R.E.v.H. Spence, J.M. Whalen, J.F. Richardson and R.D. Rogers, <u>Organometallics</u>, 11, 2241-2250, (1992).
- V.D. Romanenko, V.F. Shul'gin, V.V. Skopenko, A.N. Chernega, M.Yu. Antipin, Yu.T. Struchkov, I.E. Boldeskul and L.N. Markovskii, <u>Zh. Obshch. Khim.</u>, <u>55</u>, 282-291 (246-253, English Translation), (1985).