

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Unusual Direction of the Reaction of 2-Trifluoroacetoxy-1,3-benzodioxaphosphorin-4-one with *N*-Methyl-*p*-Methoxybenzalimine

G. A. Ivkova, V. F. Mironov, E. R. Zagidullina, and I. V. Komovalova

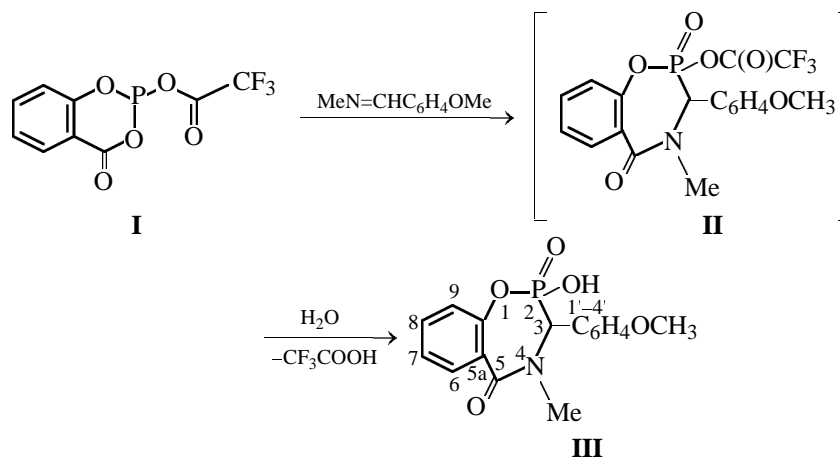
Kazan State University, Kazan, Tatarstan, Russia

Arbuzov Institute of Organic and Physical Chemistry, Kazan Research Center,
Russian Academy of Sciences, Kazan, Tatarstan, Russia

Received November 3, 2003

Mixed anhydrides of phosphorous and carboxylic acids (acyl phosphites) easily react with electrophilic and nucleophilic agents and present considerable interest as starting materials in organophosphorus synthesis [1]. Mixed anhydrides of trifluoroacetic and acyclic phosphorous acids are also highly prone to rearrangement to the corresponding α -(trifluoromethyl-carbonyl) phosphonates [2]; under the action of imines they easily give 1-(*N*-trifluoroacylamino)alkyl phosphonates [3]. Mixed cyclic anhydride of salicylphosphorous and trifluoroacetic acids **I** [4] is a stable com-

pound that contains two sufficiently active carbonyl groups bound with phosphorus and is readily react with nucleophilic imines. In the present work we showed for the first time that compound **I**, even though its exocyclic carbonyl group is strongly activated by the electron-acceptor trifluoromethyl substituent, unexpectedly reacts with *N*-methyl-*p*-methoxybenzalimine by the endocyclic carbonyl group. Phosphepine **II** that forms is susceptible to hydrolysis and easily converts into phosphonic acid **III** during isolation.



The ^{31}P NMR spectrum (in DMF) contains a signal at δ_{P} 22.7 ppm, and the IR spectrum contains strong $\text{C}(\text{O})\text{N}$ (1650 cm^{-1}), $\text{P}=\text{O}$ (1290 cm^{-1}), and OH (3200 cm^{-1} , broad) absorption bands. The structure of phosphonic acid **III** was also confirmed by ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectroscopy.

2-Hydroxy-4-methyl-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,4,2λ⁵-benzoxazaphosphepin-5-one 2-oxide (III). *N*-Methyl-*p*-methoxybenzalimine, 5.45 g, was slowly added at -25°C to a mixture of 10.25 g of 2-(trifluoromethylcarbonyloxy)-1,3-benzodioxaphosphorin-4-one (**I**) and 20 ml of ether. After 6–8 h, the white crystals

were filtered off, several times washed with ether, and dried. Prolonged handling of the filtrate gave an additional crop of compound **III**. Yield 77%, mp 198°C. ^1H NMR spectrum ($\text{DMF-}d_7$) δ , ppm (J , Hz): 11.0 br.s (OH), 7.14 d.d (H^6 , $^3J_{\text{HCCH}}$ 7.7, $^4J_{\text{HC}^8\text{CCH}}$ 1.8), 7.07 d.d.d.d (H^8 , $^3J_{\text{HC}^7\text{CH}}$ 7.5, $^3J_{\text{HC}^9\text{CH}}$ 8.2, $^4J_{\text{HC}^6\text{CCH}}$ 1.8, $^5J_{\text{POCCCH}}$ 1.2), 6.85 d.d.d.d (H^7 , $^3J_{\text{HC}^8\text{CH}}$ 7.5, $^3J_{\text{HC}^6\text{CH}}$ 7.7, $^4J_{\text{HC}^9\text{CCH}}$ 1.1, $^6J_{\text{POCCCH}}$ 1.1), 6.72 d.d.d. (H^9 , $^3J_{\text{HC}^8\text{CH}}$ 8.2, $^4J_{\text{HC}^7\text{CCH}}$ 1.1, $^4J_{\text{POCCH}}$ 1.2), 4.67 d (H^3 , $^2J_{\text{PCH}}$ 14.1), 7.16 m and 6.46 m (H^2 and H^3 , AA'XX' spectrum, $^3J_{\text{AX}} = ^3J_{\text{A'X'}} = 8.7$), 3.31 s (OCH_3), 2.37 d (NCH_3 , $^4J_{\text{PCNCH}}$ 0.5). ^{13}C NMR spectrum, δ_{C} , ppm: 54.99 d (d.d) (C^3 , $^1J_{\text{PC}}$ 149.5, $^1J_{\text{HC}}$ 131.6), 166.67 s (q.d.d) (C^5 , $^3J_{\text{HCNC}}$ 3.7–4.0, $^3J_{\text{HC}^6\text{CC}}$ 3.7–4.0, $^3J_{\text{HC}^3\text{CC}}$ 2.1), 127.21 d(m) (C^{5a} , $^3J_{\text{POCC}}$ 1.6), 129.51 s (br.d.d) (C^6 , $^1J_{\text{HC}}$ 164.7, $^3J_{\text{HC}^8\text{CC}}$ 7.8), 124.80 s (d.d) (C^7 , $^1J_{\text{HC}}$ 165.0, $^3J_{\text{HC}^9\text{CC}}$ 7.8), 131.72 s (d.d) (C^8 , $^1J_{\text{HC}}$ 163.9, $^3J_{\text{HC}^6\text{CC}}$ 9.3), 120.57 d (d.m) (C^9 , $^1J_{\text{HC}}$ 163.3, $^3J_{\text{HC}^7\text{CC}}$ 6.3, $^3J_{\text{POCC}}$ 3.1), 147.41 d (m) (C^{9a} , $^3J_{\text{POC}}$ 8.3, $^3J_{\text{HCCC}}$ 8.5–9.5, $^3J_{\text{HHCCC}}$ 8.5–9.5, $^3J_{\text{HCCC}}$ 9.5–9.9, $^2J_{\text{HCC}}$ 2.8, $^4J_{\text{HCCCC}}$ 1.2), 121.78 d (t.d.d) ($\text{C}^{1'}$, $^3J_{\text{HC}^3\text{CC}}$ 8.3, $^2J_{\text{PCC}}$ 1.2), 131.18 d (d.d.d.d) ($\text{C}^{2'}$, $^1J_{\text{HC}}$ 162.5, $^3J_{\text{PCCC}}$ 8.2, $^3J_{\text{HCCC}}$ 4.9), 113.30 s (d.d) (C^3 , $^1J_{\text{HC}}$ 165.1, $^3J_{\text{HCCC}}$ 4.8), 159.09 s (m) (C^4), 54.34 s (q) (OCH_3 , $^1J_{\text{HC}}$ 144.0), 30.29 s (q.d) (NCH_3 , $^1J_{\text{HC}}$ 139.9, $^3J_{\text{HCNC}}$ 3.2). Found, %: C 57.33; H 4.77; N 3.93; P 9.44. $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{NO}_5\text{P}$. Calculated, %: C 57.65; H 4.80; N 4.20; P 9.31.

The NMR spectra were recorded on Varian Unity-300 (^1H , ^{31}P) and Bruker MSL-500 (^{13}C) spectrometers against internal HMDS or external H_3PO_4 . The IR spectrum was obtained on a Specord M-80 instrument for suspension in mineral oil.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The work was financially supported by the *Universities of Russia* Program (project no. UR.05.01.016), the Program for Support of Leading Scientific Schools of the Russian Federation (project no. 750.3003.3), and the *Basic Research and Higher Education* Collaborative Program of CRDF and the Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation (project no. REC-007).

REFERENCES

1. Nifant'ev, E.E. and Fursenko, I.V., *Usp. Khim.*, 1970, vol. 39, no. 12, pp. 2187–2216.
2. Ofitserov, E.N., Mironov, V.F., Ofitserova, E.Kh., Kononova, I.V., and Pudovik, A.N., *Zh. Obshch. Khim.*, 1982, vol. 52, no. 12, pp. 2704–2715.
3. Burnaeva, L.M., Mironov, V.F., Klopushina, G.A., Ofitserov, E.N., and Kononov, I.V., *Zh. Org. Khim.*, 1994, vol. 30, no. 8, pp. 1197–1199.
4. Isaev, V.I., Mal'kevich, L.Yu., Sterlin, R.N., and Knyants, I.L., *Zh. Vses. Khim. O-va*, 1964, vol. 19, no. 5, p. 586.