Bifunctional diphosphorus Lewis acids from cyclodiphosphadiazanes†

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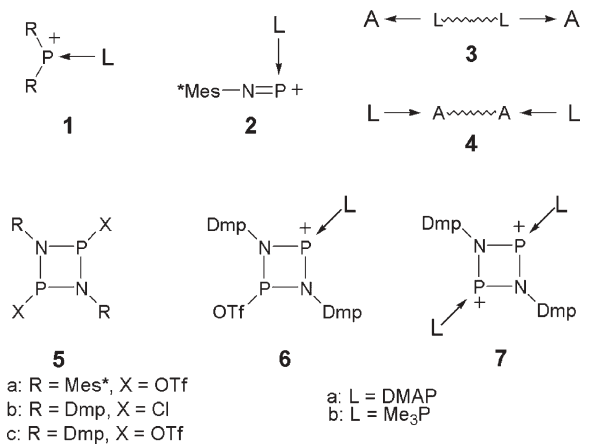
Received (in Berkeley, CA, USA) 16th July 2007, Accepted 21st September 2007
First published as an Advance Article on the web 8th October 2007
DOI: 10.1039/b710853b

The quantitative displacement of triflate groups in 1,3-ditriflato-2,4-bis(2,6-dimethylphenyl)cyclodiphospha-2,4-diazane by DMAP (4-dimethylaminopyridine) or Me_3P gives dicationic complexes containing bifunctional diphosphorus Lewis acceptors.

Cationic phosphine centers are readily prepared from phosphines[1] bearing good anionic leaving groups that are displaced by neutral ligands. Chlorophosphines (in the presence of Me_3SiOTf) or Mes*NPOTf (Mes* = 2,4,6-tri-*tert*-butylphenyl; OTf = trifluoromethanesulfonate)[2] react with a wide variety of Lewis bases to give phosphenium cationic complexes of type **1**[3–8] and phosphadiazonium complexes of type **2**,[6,9–12] respectively.



Analogous complexes with two charges have been realized using diphosphine and diamine ligands that tether two phosphorus cation acceptors, generically represented by **3**.[4,10] Moreover, reductive coupling of chloro- derivatives of **1** provide dications that behave as complexes involving a bifunctional P–P diphosphenium acceptor, generically represented by **4**,[3] demonstrating the ability of such compounds to accommodate more than one charge.

We have now exploited the well-established series of cyclodiphospha-2,4-diazanes **5** as synthetic origins for complexes of cyclophosphenium **6** and cyclodiphosphenium **7** frameworks that represent dimers of phosphadiazonium complexes of type **2**. Isolation of derivatives of **7** introduces the potential for development of oligomeric and polymeric polycationic systems.

Solution ^{31}P NMR spectra of reaction mixtures containing $DmpNH_2$ (Dmp = 2,6-dimethylphenyl) and PCl_3 in the presence of Et_3N[13] show two signals (intensity ratio ~95 : 5) assigned to 1,3-dichlorocyclodiphospha-2,4-diazane,[14–16] **5b**, with the chlorine substituents in a *cis* [$\delta(^{31}P)$ = 210.1 ppm] and *trans* [$\delta(^{31}P)$ = 295.4 ppm] configuration with respect to the approximate plane of the P_2N_2 ring. Reaction of **5b** with AgOTf in hexane gives an almost quantitative yield of 1,3-ditriflato-2,4-bis(2,6-dimethylphenyl)-cyclodiphospha-2,4-diazane **5c** as a *cis* (98%) [$\delta(^{31}P)$ = 182.8 ppm] and *trans* (2%) [$\delta(^{31}P)$ = 272.4 ppm] mixture. A crystalline sample of the *cis* isomer **5c** (Fig. 1a, Table 2) exhibits two ^{31}P CP/MAS NMR signals (Table 1), consistent with the observation of two crystallographically non-equivalent phosphorus centers.

Solution ^{31}P NMR spectra of a reaction mixture containing **5c** with one equivalent of DMAP show two doublets [$\delta(^{31}P)$ = 191.0 and 150.5 ppm, $^2J_{PP}$ = 48.7 Hz], consistent with a non-symmetric monocation in **6a**[OTf] (isolated 78%). Fig. 1b shows that cation **6a** contains a covalently bound OTf substituent at one phosphorus center that is *cis*-configured with a DMAP ligand at the other phosphorus center.

Solution ^{31}P NMR spectra of a mixture containing **5c** with two equivalents of DMAP show a single resonance [$\delta(^{31}P)$ = 149.1 ppm] assigned to **7a**$[OTf]_2$ (isolated 89%). The symmetric *cis*-configured dication **7a** (Fig. 1c) contains two crystallographically different phosphorus centers that are responsible for two resonances in the $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ CP/MAS NMR spectrum (Table 1).

The reaction of **5c** with two equivalents of PMe_3 in benzene at RT gives **7b**$[OTf]_2$ (isolated 91%) containing a dication with *trans*-configuration of two PMe_3 ligands at the two acceptor phosphorus centers (Fig. 1d). Reaction mixtures containing equimolar amounts of **5c** and PMe_3 give solution ^{31}P NMR spectra showing a mixture of **7b**$[OTf]_2$ and **5c**.

Consistent with a C_i symmetric framework of **7b** observed in the solid state (Fig. 1d), the $^{31}P\{^1H\}$ NMR spectrum has been fitted as an AA′XX′ spin system (Table 1, Fig. 2). The relatively large $^4J_{XX'}$ and the high field resonance of P_A is in agreement with a transoid arrangement of the phosphorus lone pairs in the P_2N_2 ring. The solid state CP/MAS ^{31}P NMR spectrum of **7b**$[OTf]_2$ shows two signal groups for the AA′XX′ pattern as poorly resolved doublets (Fig. 2) that have been simulated using the *J* values obtained from the liquid state NMR spectrum with adjustment of shift offset and line width.

Selected structural parameters for **5c**, **6a**[OTf], **7a**$[OTf]_2$ and **7b**$[OTf]_2$ are presented in Table 2. The endocyclic interatomic

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Experimental details and crystallographic data in CIF format for **5c**, **6a**[OTf], **7a**$[OTf]_2$ and **7b**$[OTf]_2$ (CCDC 650721, 650722, 650720 and 650811, respectively). See DOI: 10.1039/b710853b

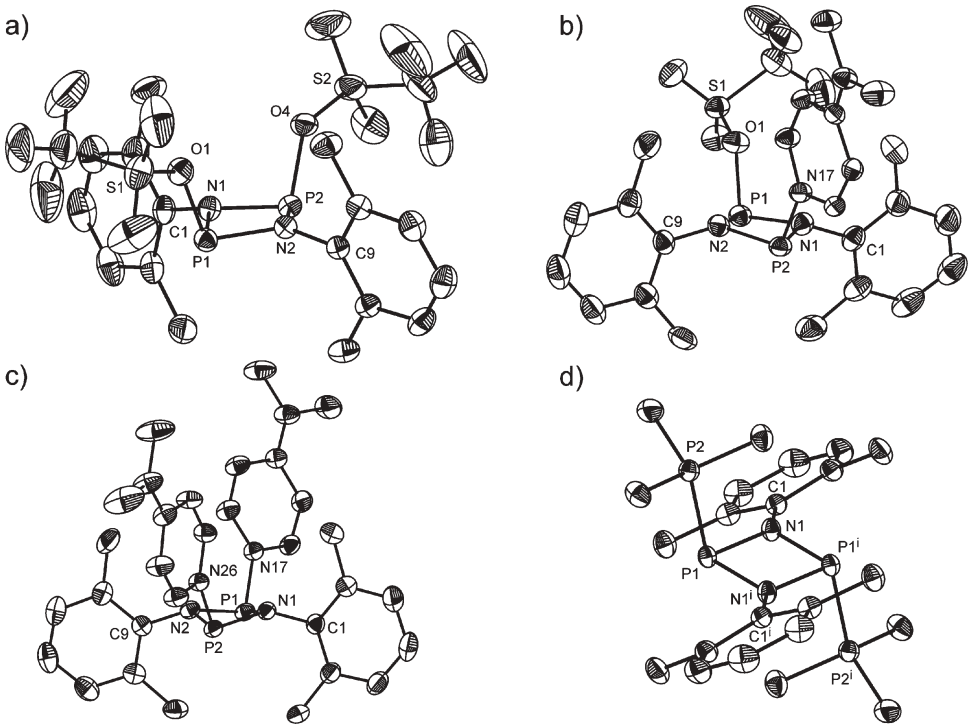

Fig. 1 ORTEP plots of the solid state structures for (a) **5c**, (b) the cation in **6a**[OTf], (c) the dication in **7a**[OTf]$_2$ and (d) the dication in **7b**[OTf]$_2$. Thermal ellipsoids with 50% probability at 173(2) K (hydrogen atoms are omitted) [symmetry code: (i) $-x + 1$, $-y$, $-z + 1$].

distances and bond angles in the P_2N_2 ring are essentially independent of the substituents or ligands attached to phosphorus, and the distances are typical of those observed for neutral diphosphadiazanes.[19–22] For example, all of the P–N distances within the P_2N_2 ring are within normal ranges (1.68–1.74 Å). The P–N_{DMAP} bonds in the ligand-stabilized monocation **6a**[OTf] (1.774(2) Å) and dication **7a**[OTf]$_2$ (1.790(3) and 1.775(3) Å) are consistent with that in [DMAP·PPh_2][OTf][6] (1.789(1) Å) and are significantly shorter than the two P–N_{DMAP} distances (1.873(2) and 1.879(2) Å) in [Mes*N=P(DMAP)$_2$][OTf].[10] The dication in **7a**[OTf]$_2$ lies on a center of inversion (crystallographically imposed), resulting in a planar P_2N_2 diphosphadiazanium framework, while the *cis*-configurations of **5c**, **6a**[OTf] and **7a**[OTf]$_2$ impose puckering.

The dimeric N_2P_2 structures of the bis-donor–bis-phosphenium dications in **7a**[OTf]$_2$ and **7b**[OTf]$_2$ contrast the monomeric phosphadiazonium complex cations of type **2**. While the formula Mes*NPOTf is observed as both a monomer and a dimer (**5a**) in the solid state, only structural type **2** is observed in the presence of Lewis bases (ligands). Retention of the P_2N_2 framework in the ionic complexes **6** and **7** illustrates the significance of the sterically bulky substituents (Mes*) in restricting dimerization of derivatives of **2**. The sterically mild Dmp substituent is insufficient to effect dissociation of the dimeric N_2P_2-ring arrangement in solution and in the solid state. Consequently, the accommodation of a

Table 1 ^{31}P NMR data (202.46 MHz, 300 K) for **5b**, **5c**, **6a**[OTf], **7a**[OTf]$_2$ and **7b**[OTf]$_2$

	Ligand	^{31}P NMR (solution)[c]	^{31}P NMR (solid state)
trans-**5b**[a]	—	295.4 (A_2)	—[d]
cis-**5b**[a]	—	210.1 (A_2)	212.8, 207.8
trans-**5c**[a]	—	276.9 (A_2)	—[d]
cis-**5c**[a]	—	182.8 (A_2)	180.3, 178.3
6a[OTf][a]	DMAP	191.0, 150.5 (AX)[f]	193.6, 147.4
7a[OTf]$_2$[a]	DMAP	149.1 (A_2)	136.9, 132.5
7b[OTf]$_2$[b]	Me_3P	279.5, 17.5 (AA′XX′)[e]	280.5, 19.5 (AA′XX′)

[a] In $CDCl_3$. [b] In d_3-MeCN. [c] An $\Delta\nu/J \geqslant 10$ (AX); $0 < \Delta\nu/J < 10$ (AB); $\Delta\nu/J \rightarrow 0$ (A_2). [d] Not observed in the solid state NMR experiment. [e] $^1J_{AX} = {}^1J_{A'X'} = -474.2$, $^2J_{AA'} = 21.4$, $^3J_{AX'} = {}^3J_{XA'} = 41.2$, $^4J_{XX'} = 107.0$ Hz (a negative value for $^1J_{PP}$ in agreement with other observations[17,18]). [f] $^1J_{PP} = 48.7$ Hz.

Table 2 Selected interatomic distances and bond angles for **5c**, **6a**[OTf] and **7a**[OTf]$_2$, and **7b**[OTf]$_2$

	5c X1 = O1 X2 = O4	**6a**[OTf] X1 = O1 X2 = N17	**7a**[OTf]$_2$ X1 = N17 X2 = N26	**7b**[OTf]$_2$ X1 = P2
[Å]				
P1–N1	1.704(2)	1.696(2)	1.735(3)	1.741(1)
P1–N2(1^i)	1.701(2)	1.702(2)	1.730(3)	1.726(1)
P2–N1	1.697(2)	1.717(2)	1.717(3)	
P2–N2	1.698(2)	1.724(2)	1.740(3)	
P1–P2(1^i)	2.556(1)	2.568(1)	2.559(2)	2.6101(4)
P1–X1	1.750(2)	1.799(2)	1.790(3)	2.2832(5)
P2–X2	1.749(2)	1.774(2)	1.775(3)	
[°]				
P1–N1–P2(1^i)	97.4(1)	97.6(1)	95.7(2)	97.67(5)
P1–N2–P2	97.53(9)	97.1(1)	95.0(2)	
N1–P1–N2(1^i)	81.82(9)	82.3(1)	81.5(2)	82.33(5)
N1–P2–N2	82.11(9)	81.1(1)	81.7(2)	
P1–N1–P2(1^i)–N2(1^i)	−8.07(9)	−10.6(1)	−18.5(2)	0.0
Puckering angle in [°][a]	10.6(1)	14.02(9)	24.7(1)	0.0

[a] Puckering angle between the N1–N2(1^i)–P1 and N1–N2(1^i)–P2(1^i) planes; [symmetry code: (i) $-x + 1$, $-y$, $-z + 1$].

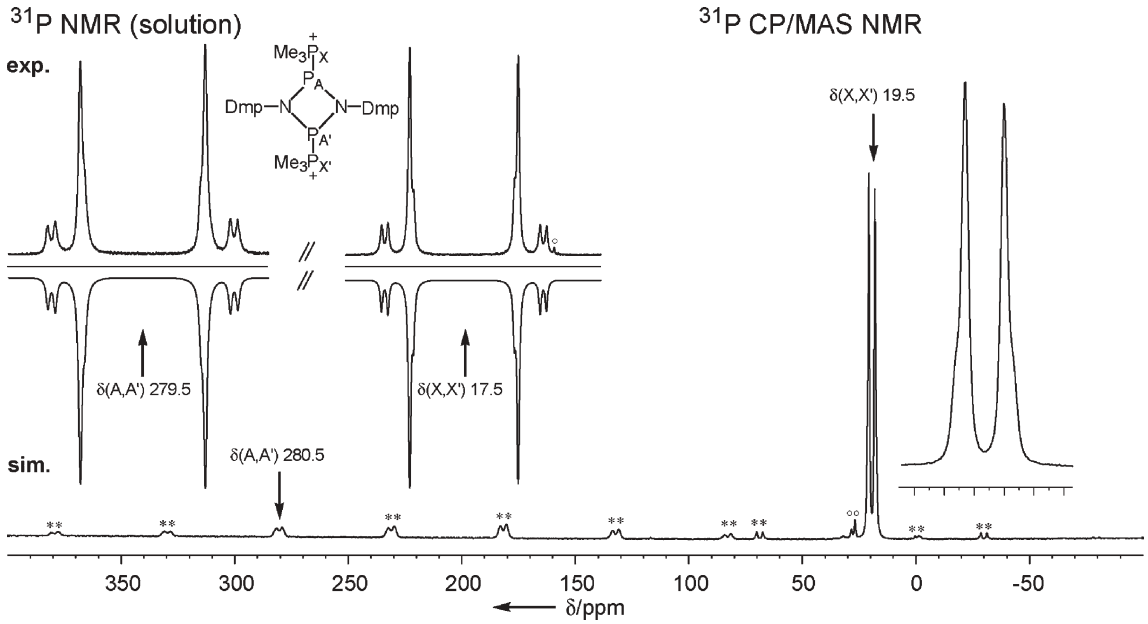

Fig. 2 ^{31}P NMR spectra for **7b**[OTf]$_2$: experimental solution spectrum (exp.) in d_3-MeCN at 202.46 MHz (25 °C, external H_3PO_4) and simulated solution spectrum (sim.). ^{31}P CP/MAS NMR spectrum, broad resonances indicated by ↓ are modeled as an AA′XX′ spin system (* spinning side bands, ° impurity).

dicationic charge in derivatives of **7** provides examples of bifunctional phosphorus Lewis acceptors of type **4** and complements the previously reported dicationic complexes of a bifunctional donor on two phosphorus acceptors, of type **3**.[4,10] In this context, the new dications provide insight for the development of extended systems towards cationic polymers.

We thank J. C. Landry for preliminary experimental work, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, the Killam Foundation, the Canada Research Chairs Program and the Alexander von Humboldt-Stiftung (J. J. W., Feodor Lynen program) for funding.

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