## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Reaction of Bis(chloromethyl)phosphinoyl Chloride and Phenyl (Chloromethyl)phosphonochloridate with Diethyl Bis(trimethylsilyl)phosphoramidite

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It was found that the reactions of bis(chloromethyl)-phosphinoyl chloride (**Ia**) or phenyl (chloromethyl)-phosphonochloridate (**Ib**) with diethyl bis(trimethyl-silyl)phoshoramidite (**II**) are accompanied by liberation of chlorotrimethylsilane and formation of trimethylsilyl bis(chloromethyl)phosphinate (**VIa**) or trimethylsilyl phenyl (chloromethyl)phosphonate (**VIb**), respectively.

$$R(ClCH_2)PCl + (EtO)_2PN(SiMe_3)_2$$

$$Ia, Ib \qquad II$$

$$OSiMe_3$$

$$\longrightarrow R(ClCH_2)PCl + (EtO)_2P=NSiMe_3$$

$$IIIa, IIIb \qquad IV$$

$$Ia + IV \xrightarrow{-Me_3SiCl} \begin{bmatrix} O \\ RP & P(OEt)_2 \\ ClCH_2 & OSiMe_3 \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\longrightarrow R(ClCH_2)POSiMe_3 + [(EtO)_2P=N]_n$$

$$VIa, VIb$$

 $R{=}ClCH_2 \ \ (\textbf{a}), \ \ PhO \ \ (\textbf{b}).$ 

The  $^{31}P$  NMR spectrum of the reaction mixture of phosphinoyl chloride **Ia** and phosphoroamidite **II** contains signals of trimethylsilyl phosphinate **VIa** ( $\delta_P$  26 ppm), bis(chloromethyl)phosphinous chloride (**IIIa**) ( $\delta_P$  98 ppm), and residual phosphoramidite **II**. The experimental evidence obtained suggests that the first stage of the reaction involves oxidation of phosphoroamidite **II** to diethyl trimethylsilyl (trimethylsilyl)phosphorimidate (**IV**) and, corresponingly, reduction of compound **Ia** and **Ib** to compounds **IIIa** and **IIIb**, respectively.

Phosphorimidate **IV** reacts with the starting compounds **Ia** and **Ib** to form intermediates **Va** and **Vb**, which, as previously shown [1], undergo  $\beta$ -cleavage to give final products **VIa** and **VIa**, as well as oligomeric product **VII**.

$$\mathbf{Ia} + P(NEt_2)_3 - \underbrace{\begin{array}{c} a \\ \mathbf{VIII} \\ \\ b \\ (Et_2N)_2PCl + (ClCH_2)_2PNEt_2 \\ \mathbf{IX} \\ \mathbf{X} \end{array}}_{a \rightarrow \mathbf{IIIa} + O = P(NEt_2)_3$$

The oxidative ability of phosphinoyl chloride **Ia** toward P(III) derivatives was also illustrated by studying its reaction with hexaethylphosphorous triamide by <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectroscopy. In this case, both redox [**IIIa** ( $\delta_P$  98 ppm) and **VIII** ( $\delta_P$  24 ppm)] and exchange reaction products [**IX** ( $\delta_P$  160 ppm) and **X** ( $\delta_P$  36 ppm)] were detected.

**Trimethylsilyl bis(chloromethyl)phosphinate** (VIa). A mixture of 3.63 g of compound Ia and 5.62 g of compound II was heated for 3 h at 140°C. Fractionation in a vacuum gave 1.3 g (55%) of compound VIa, bp 68°C (0.06 mm),  $n_{\rm D}^{20}$  1.4530 [1]. <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum:  $\delta_{\rm P}$  26 ppm. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CCl<sub>4</sub>),  $\delta$ , ppm: 0.49 s (9H, CH<sub>3</sub>Si), 3.83 d (4H, CH<sub>2</sub>P, <sup>3</sup> $J_{\rm HCP}$  6 Hz). Found, %: P 13.26. C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>13</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>PSi. Calculated, %: P 13.18.

Phenyl trimethylsilyl (chloromethyl)phosphonate (VIb) was obtained analogously from 4.5 g of compound Ib and 5.62 g of compound II. Yield 2.25 g (81%), bp 75°C (0.02 mm),  $n_{\rm D}^{20}$  1.5217 [1]. <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum: δ<sub>P</sub> 5 ppm. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum (CCl<sub>4</sub>), δ, ppm: 0.47 s (9H, CH<sub>3</sub>Si); 3.83 d (2H, CH<sub>2</sub>P, <sup>3</sup>J<sub>HCP</sub> 6 Hz), 7.23 m (5H, CH<sub>arom</sub>). Found,%: P 11.22. C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>ClO<sub>3</sub>PSi. Calculated,%: P 11.13.

The <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian T-60 spectrometer (60 MHz) against internal TMS. The <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectra were measured on a KGU-4 spectrometer (10.2 MHz) against external 85% phosphoric acid.

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## **REFERENCES**

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