A New Synthesis of 1,2-Dihydro-1,3,2-P^V-diazaphosphorine Derivatives by Reaction of 4-Amino-1-azabutadienes and Phosphorus Halides

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4-Amino-1-azabutadienes 1 are versatile starting materials in the synthesis of five- and six-membered heterocycles. Two different reaction pathways operate depending on the structure of 1²; the most facile for the synthesis of six-membered heterocycles consists of a double condensation process. For instance, 1,2,6-thiadiazines (2, Y=S) are obtained in a regio-selective manner by reacting 1 with sulfur halides 1a. This type of reaction represents a new strategy for the synthesis of six-membered heterocycles containing an N—Y—N grouping in which Y could be different heteroatoms (Scheme A).

Scheme A

On the other hand, organic phosphorus derivatives have attracted in the last few years a great deal of attention, specially due to their important role in many physiological processes³. In this context, it has been shown that heterocycles containing nitrogen and phosphorus⁴ could be of interest because of their pharmacological properties⁵.

In the present paper, we report our results on the reaction of 4-amino-1-azabutadienes 1 with different phosphorus halides. Heterocycles 5, 6, and 7 are obtained in high yields when compounds 1 are allowed to react with phosphoryl chloride (3a), benzenephosphonic dichloride (3b), or benzenephosphonothioic dichloride (3c) in benzene/triethylamine solution (Scheme B, Table 1). Intermediate compounds 4, resulting from the intermolecular condensation of the imine NH and the phosphorus halide have never been isolated.

The 1,2-dihydro-1,3,2- P^{v} -diazaphosphorines 5, 6, and 7 are stable to dilute alkaline solutions and air. However, the products resulting from the reactions of phosphorus(III) halides and 1^{6} decompose rapidly and are sensitive to air and moisture.

Table 1. Diazaphosphorines 5, 6, and 7 from 4-Amino-1-azabutadienes 1

Com- pound	R¹	R ²	R ³	Y	Х	Yield [%]	m.p. [°C] (ether)	Molecular formula ^a	,
5a	C ₆ H ₅	Н	4-H ₃ C-C ₆ H ₄	0	Cl	90	222-224°	$C_{22}H_{16}CIN_2OP$	(392.8)
5a 5b	4-H ₃ CC ₆ H ₄	CH ₃	C ₆ H ₅	Ö	Cl	84	198~200°	$C_{23}H_{20}CIN_2OP$	(406.9)
5c	c-C ₆ H ₁₁	CH ₃	C_6H_5	ŏ	Cl	72	173-175°	$C_{22}H_{24}CIN_2OP$	(398.9)
5d	4-H ₃ CC ₆ H ₄	H	C_6H_5	ŏ	Cl	94	265-266°	$C_{22}H_{18}CIN_2OP$	(392.8)
6a	C ₆ H ₅	CH ₃	4-H ₃ C—C ₆ H ₄	Ö	C_6H_5	67	170-172°	$C_{29}H_{25}N_2OP$	(448.5)
6b	c-C ₆ H ₁₁	CH ₃	C ₆ H ₅	ŏ	C_0H_5	67	110-113°	$C_{28}H_{29}N_2OP$	(440.5)
6c	$4-H_3C-C_6H_4$	CH ₃	C ₆ H ₅	ŏ	C_6H_5	89	135-139°	$C_{29}H_{25}N_2OP$	(448.5)
6d	C ₆ H ₅	CH ₃	C ₆ H ₅	ŏ	C_6H_5	62	212-214°	$C_{28}H_{23}N_2OP$	(434.5)
6e	4-H ₃ CC ₆ H ₄	CH ₃	4-H ₃ CC ₆ H ₄	ŏ	C_0H_5	69	305-308°	$C_{30}H_{27}N_2OP$	(462.6)
7a	C ₆ H ₅	Н	C ₆ H ₅	Š	C_0H_5	80	173-175°	$C_{27}H_{21}N_2PS$	(436.6)
7b	4-H ₃ C-C ₆ H ₄	CH ₃	C ₆ H ₅	Š	C_6H_5	69	207-209°	$C_{29}H_{25}N_2PS$	(464.6)
7c	$4-H_3C-C_6H_4$	H	c-C ₆ H ₁₁	Š	C_6H_5	89	169-171°	$C_{28}H_{29}N_2PS$	(456.6)
7d	c-C ₆ H ₁₁	CH ₃	C_6H_5	Š	C_6H_5	58	115-117°	$C_{28}H_{29}N_2PS$	(456.6)

^a Satisfactory microanalysis obtained: C, ± 0.30 ; H, ± 0.23 ; N, ± 0.17 ; Cl, ± 0.25 ; P, ± 0.28 ; S, ± 0.30 .

Table 2. Spectral data for compounds 5, 6, and 7

Com- pound	I.R. (Nujol) v [cm ⁻¹]	¹H-N.M.R. (CDCl ₃) δ [ppm]	M.S. m/e (M	
5a	700, 730, 760,	2.3 (s, 3 H, CH ₃); 6.6 (s, 1 H,		
	820, 1300	4-H); 6.9-8.1 (m, 14 H _{arom})	107	
5b	680, 700, 730,	1.8 (s, 3 H, CH ₃); 2.2 (s, 3 H,	406	
	760, 800, 830,	CH_3); 6.7-8.1 (m, 14 H_{arom})		
.	870, 1280	0.55 2.6 (m. 1011), 1.6 (a.		
5c	720, 750, 790,	0.55-2.6 (m, 10 H); 1.6 (s,		
	840, 1300	3H, CH ₃); 2.8-3.5 (m, 1H);		
~ .1	600 700 750	7.1–7.7 (m, 10 H _{arom})		
5d	680, 700, 750,	2.1 (s, 3 H, CH ₃); 6.5 (s, 1 H,		
6a	760, 1290	4-H); 6.7-8.2 (m, 14 H _{arom})	448	
va	680, 700, 715,	1.8 (s, 3 H, CH ₃); 2.4 (s, 3 H, CH ₃); 6.6 7.8 (m, 0 H ₃)	440	
6b	730, 740, 1280 700, 730, 750,	CH ₃); 6.6-7.8 (m, 9 H _{arom}) 0.6-2.5 (m, 10 H); 1.5 (s, 3 H,		
OD	760, 1300	CH ₃); 2.8–3.7 (m, 1H); 6.4–		
	700, 1300	7.7 (m, 5 H _{arom})		
6c	720, 750, 780,	1.8 (s, 3 H, CH ₃); 2.0 (s, 3 H,		
UC	840, 1300	CH ₃); 6.6-7.9 (m, 9 H _{arom})		
6d	690, 700, 720,	1.7 (s, 3 H, CH ₃); 6.5-7.5 (m,		
04	750, 760, 770,	20 H _{arom})		
	1290	20 Tarom)		
6e	680, 700, 710,	1.7 (s, 3 H, CH ₃); 2.0 (s, 3 H,		
	730, 1270	CH ₃); 2.3 (s, 3 H, CH ₃); 6.4-		
	,	7.6 (m, 8 H _{arom})		
7a	700, 750,	6.5 (s, 1 H, 4-H); 6.6-8.2 (m,	436	
	770, 1120	20 H _{arom})		
7b	630, 680, 700,	1.8 (s, 3 H, CH ₃); 2.0 (s, 3 H,		
	730, 750, 770,	CH_3); 6.4–7.9 (m, 9 H_{arom})		
	870, 1000			
7c	680, 720, 730,	0.7-2.8 (m, 11 H); 1.9 (s, 3 H,		
	740, 760, 800,	CH ₃); 5.9 (s, 1H, 4-H); 6.8-		
	1100	8.0 (m, 14 H _{arom})		
7 d	700, 740, 780,	0.5-2.5 (m, 10 H); 1.4 (s, 3 H,		
	980	CH ₃); 2.7-3.3 (m, 1H); 6.9-		
		8.3 (m, 5 H _{arom})		

The structures of the new compounds 5, 6, and 7 were confirmed by microanalytical and spectral data. The I.R. spectra show a characteristic absorption band at 1300 cm⁻¹ assigned to P=Y bond stretching in the ring (Table 2).

$$R^{2} \xrightarrow{NH-R^{1}} + X \xrightarrow{P} \xrightarrow{Cl}$$

$$1 \qquad 3 \text{ a } x = \text{cl. } Y = 0$$

$$\text{b } x = \text{c}_{8}\text{H}_{5} \text{ . } Y = 0$$

$$\text{c } x = \text{c}_{8}\text{H}_{5} \text{ . } Y = S$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} R^{2} & NH - R^{1} \\ R^{3} & N - P & Cl \\ R^{3} & N - P & X \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{R^{2}} R^{3} \xrightarrow{N} \xrightarrow{P} Y$$

$$4 \qquad \qquad 5 \text{ } x = \text{cl. } Y = 0$$

$$6 \text{ } x = \text{c}_{8}\text{H}_{5} \text{ . } Y = S$$
Scheme **B**

$$7 \text{ } x = \text{c}_{8}\text{H}_{5} \text{ . } Y = S$$

The present method is advantageous for the preparation of 1,2-dihydro-1,3,2- P^{V} -diazaphosphorines on account of its simplicity and the ready availability of the reactants used.

1,2-Dihydro-1,3,2-P^V-diazaphosphorine Derivatives 5, 6, and 7; General Procedure:

Compound 1 (5 mmol) and triethylamine (10 mmol) are dissolved in benzene (60 ml) under an inert atmosphere. The solution is cooled to $0\,^{\circ}$ C and the phosphorus halide 3 (5 mmol) dissolved in dry benzene (10 ml) is added with stirring. The resultant solution is allowed to warm to room temperature and then stirred for 4 h. Triethylamine hydrochloride is filtered off, and the filtrate is evaporated under reduced pressure to give a yellow-orange solid residue which is purified by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with diethyl ether.

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