

Synthesis and Oxidation of 1,2 λ^5 -Azaphosphinines

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Key words : 1,5 λ^5 -azaphosphinines ; non sensitized oxidation ; phosphine oxides ; isomerization.

Abstract : 1,2 λ^5 -azaphosphinines are prepared from 1-*t*-butyl 1,2-dihydro 1,2 λ^3 -azaphosphinines by methylation on phosphorus atom, thermolysis of the resulting phosphonium salts and treatment with potassium carbonate. The 1,2 λ^5 -azaphosphinines, oxidized on exposure to air give phosphine oxides.

The synthesis of λ^3 -azaphosphinines has received recent attention ^{1,2}, but there are few reports on the λ^5 -azaphosphinines : 4,4-diphenyl 1,4 λ^5 -azaphosphinines ³, 3,3-diethoxy 1,3 λ^5 -azaphosphinines ⁴, and 2,2-dialkoxy 1,2 λ^5 -azaphosphinines ⁵ have been prepared. Recently, the synthesis of the 1,2-dihydro 1,2 λ^3 -azaphosphinines has been reported ⁶. We describe here the preparation of new 1,2 λ^5 -azaphosphinines from 1-*tert*-butyl 1,2-dihydro 1,2 λ^3 -azaphosphinines.

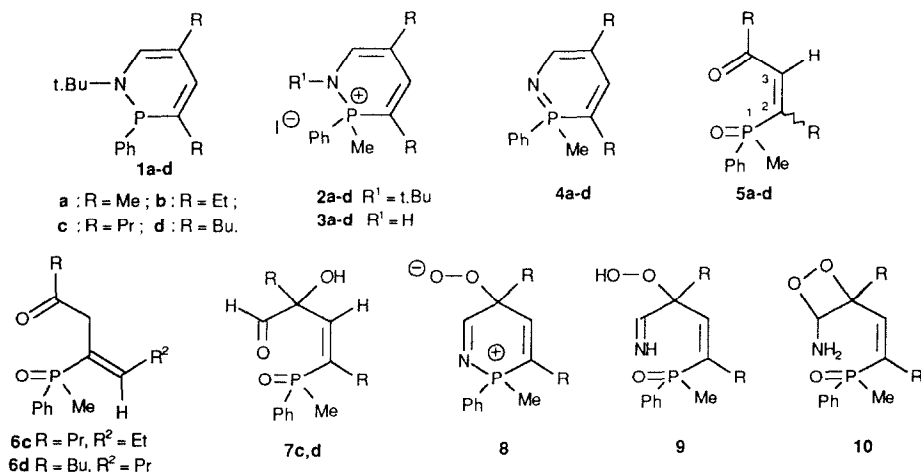
Alkylation of **1** with MeI in toluene gave the phosphonium salts **2** (60 - 70 %). The thermolysis of **2** at 210-230°C for 15-20 min. yielded isobutene and phosphonium salts **3** (95 %). The formation of isobutene from **1** has been previously reported ². Treatment of a solution of salts **3** in ether-acetonitrile with dry K₂CO₃ at room temperature produced 1,2 λ^5 -azaphosphinines **4** (table).

1,2 λ^5 -Azaphosphinines were oxidized and hydrolyzed slowly on exposure to air to give formamide, identified by ¹H NMR, and phosphine oxides. Azaphosphinines **4a** and **4b** afforded **5aZ** and **5bZ**. Azaphosphinine **4c** gave a mixture of phosphine oxides **5cZ**, **6c** and **7c** (product ratios 76:12:12) ; **4d** gave a mixture of **5dZ**, **6d** and **7d** (product ratios 48:22:30). Compounds **5**, **6** and **7** were separated by chromatography on silica gel. A slow isomerization of **5Z** into **5E** was observed in solution at room temperature. The isomerization of **5c** and **5d** in basic media (BaO) gave quantitatively **6c** and **6d**.

Table : Synthesis and NMR data ^a of 1,2 λ^5 -azaphosphinines **4** and phosphine oxides **5**.

	Yield(%) ^b	4, δ (J Hz)				5Z, δ (J Hz)		5E, δ (J Hz)	
		³¹ P	H ₄ (JPH)	H ₆ (JPH)	C ₃ (JPC)	³¹ P	H ₃ (JPH)	³¹ P	H ₃ (JPH)
a	97	21.8	7.07(46)	6.76(28.6)	91.8(75)	31.8	6.68(33.6)	33.1	7.07(20)
b	86	21.7	7.06(46)	6.80(29.6)	97.9(73)	30.7	6.60(33.6)	33.7	7.01(21)
c	80	22.1	7.08(47)	6.79(29.0)	95.7(73)	32.5	6.61(36.0)	33.2	6.99(21)
d	83	22.0	7.05(45)	6.78(28.8)	96.1(75)	32.5	6.61(35.7)	33.2	7.00(20)

^a Spectra recorded on Bruker AC 300, in CDCl₃. ^b Isolated yield based on the amount of **3**.



Structures of **5**, **6**, **7** were determined by IR, 1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR and MS spectral analyses ⁷. The structures Z and E were assigned by 1H NMR : the coupling constants between phosphorus and H-3 were 33-36 Hz in the Z isomer and 20-21 Hz in the E isomer ⁸. The suggested reaction mechanism involves the formation of **8** as in the oxidation of alkylidenphosphoranes ^{9,11} and the oxidation of enamines ¹⁰. Hydrolysis of **8** can lead to **9**, precursor of **7** and **10**, which is the precursor of **5** and $HCONH_2$ ¹⁰.

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- Selected spectral data 1H NMR, $CDCl_3$, δ , J_{PH} (Hz) : **6c** δ 1.74 (3H, d, $J = 12.8$) ; 3.27 (2H, d, $J = 15.2$) ; 6.47 (1H, dt, $J = 20$). HRMS found 278.1435. $C_{16}H_{23}O_2P$ requires 278.1436. **6d** δ : 1.76 (3H, d, $J = 13.6$) ; 3.31 (2H, d, $J = 14.4$) ; 6.48 (1H, dt, $J = 20.8$). HRMS found 306.1750. $C_{18}H_{27}O_2P$ requires 306.1749. **7c** IR 1722, 3150 cm^{-1} . δ 1.88 (3H, d, $J = 12.8$) ; 6.50 (1H, d, $J = 36.8$) ; 9.71 (1H, s). HRMS found 279.1513. $C_{16}H_{24}O_2P$ ($M^+ - CHO$) requires 279.1514. **7d** IR 1720, 3150 cm^{-1} . δ 1.90 (3H, d, $J = 13.6$) ; 6.50 (1H, d, $J = 36.8$) ; 9.69 (1H, s). HRMS found 307.1847 ; $C_{18}H_{28}O_2P$ ($M^+ - CHO$) requires 307.1826.
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(Received in France 4 February 1991)