

Brief Communications

Reactions of *P*-cyanospirophosphoranes with some thiols and alcohols

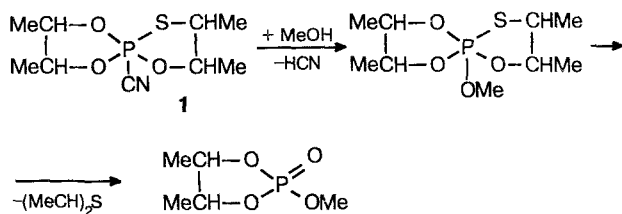
O. N. Nuretdinova

A. E. Arbuzov Institute of Organic and Physical Chemistry, Kazan' Scientific Center
of the Russian Academy of Sciences, 8 ul. Akad. Arbuzova, 420083 Kazan', Tatarstan, Russian Federation.
Fax: +7 (843 2) 75 2253

5-Cyano-2,3,7,8-tetramethyl-1,4,6,9-trioxathia-5-phosphaspiro[4.4]nonane reacts with thiols and secondary alcohols only in the presence of Et₃N.

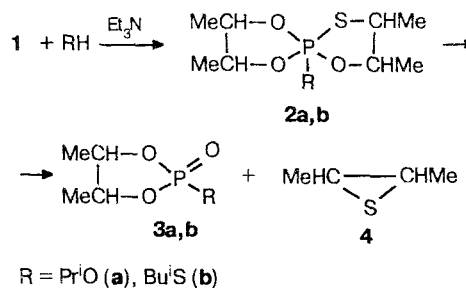
Key words: 5-cyano-2,3,7,8-tetramethyl-1,4,6,9-trioxathia-5-phosphaspiro[4.4]nonane, 2-propanol, thiols.

It is known that 5-cyano-2,3,7,8-tetramethyl-1,4,6,9-trioxathia-5-phosphaspiro[4.4]nonane (**1**) reacts readily with methanol in CH₂Cl₂ to form a 5-methoxy derivative at the first stage, which decomposes on heating or storage.¹



The reaction of spirophosphorane **1** with other primary alcohols, *e.g.*, ethanol, proceeds analogously. However, secondary alcohols and thiols do not react with **1** even in boiling benzene.

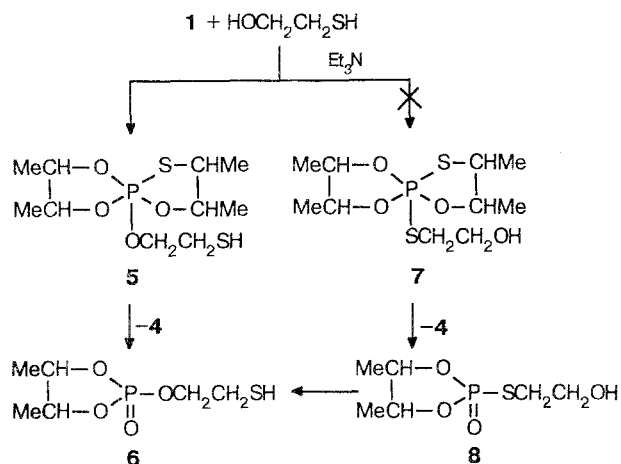
However, the reactions of **1** with 2-propanol and isobutanethiol in boiling C₆H₆ proceed to completion in the presence of an equimolar amount of triethylamine.



The reaction with 2-propanol gives a mixture of compounds **2a** (³¹P NMR, δ -13) and **3a** (δ³¹P +12); this transforms completely into **3a** on storage or distillation. Compound **2b** (δ³¹P +6) formed from **1** and BuⁱSH is more stable and does not decompose in a CH₂Cl₂ solution in one day. However, it does decompose on distillation to form compound **3b** (δ³¹P +40) and 2,3-butylenesulfide (**4**).

It was interesting to investigate the behavior of a bifunctional compound such as 2-mercaptoethanol with respect to **1**; *i.e.*, which of the groups would react: the

hydroxyl group with the formation of compounds **5** and **6** or the SH group. In the latter case one may expect that in the presence of Et_3N the compound with the P—S bond (**7**) would be obtained, whose consequent transformations would afford products **8** or **6** (the latter, as the result of rearrangement).



It was found that this reaction proceeds with the participation of the hydroxyl group in the presence and in the absence of Et_3N . However, in the presence of Et_3N a mixture of products **5** and **6** is isolated (the former product is predominant), and after one day of storage of the mixture without solvent compound **5** is decomposed, and only the signals of compound **6** are observed in the ^{31}P NMR spectrum. In the absence of Et_3N , a mixture of **6** and 2,3-butylene sulfide is formed practically immediately.

Experimental

Reaction of spiroposphorane 1 with 2-propanol. Et_3N (0.85 g) and Pr^iOH (0.5 g) were added to a solution of

compound **1** (2.1 g) in 10 mL of C_6H_6 . The mixture was heated for 15 min at 45°C , and then C_6H_6 and other volatile substances were removed at 0.1 Torr. The ^{31}P NMR spectrum of the residue contains two signals (δ): -13 (**2a**) and $+12$ (**3a**). After ca. 24 h only the signal of **3a** remains. Distillation of the residue gives 1.4 g (85 %) of 2-isopropoxy-4,5-dimethyl-2-oxo-1,3,2-dioxaphospholane (**3a**), b.p. 78°C (0.1 Torr), d_4^{20} 1.1286, n_D^{20} 1.4280. Found: P, 15.59 %. $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_4\text{P}$. Calculated: P, 15.97 %.

Reaction of spiroposphorane 1 with 2-butanethiol. Analogously, from compound **1** (3.9 g) in 20 mL of C_6H_6 , Et_3N (1.58 g) and isobutanethiol (1.4 g) product **2b** (4.75 g) was obtained, d_4^{20} 1.1446, n_D^{20} 1.5040. ^{31}P NMR (δ): $+6$. Distillation of **2b** gives 2.5 g (71 %) of 2-isobutylthio-4,5-dimethyl-2-oxo-1,3,2-dioxaphospholane (**3b**), b.p. 120°C (0.1 Torr), d_4^{20} 1.1393, n_D^{20} 1.4780. Found (%): C, 42.93; H, 7.68; P, 14.01. $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_3\text{PS}$. Calculated (%): C, 42.85; H, 7.59; P, 13.83. ^{31}P NMR (δ): $+40$. After distillation of **2b** 2,3-butylene sulfide (1 g, 90 %) was isolated from a trap, b.p. 94°C .

Reaction of spiroposphorane 1 with 2-mercaptoethanol. A. A solution of compound **1** (1.34 g) in 5 mL of C_6H_6 was refluxed for 15 min with 2-mercaptoethanol (0.42 g). After removal of C_6H_6 and other volatile substances (including **4**) *in vacuo* (0.2 Torr), heating of the residue at ca. 40°C afforded 2-(2-mercaptoethoxy)-4,5-dimethyl-2-oxo-1,3,2-dioxaphospholane (**6**) in quantitative yield, d_4^{20} 1.2679, n_D^{20} 1.4750. Found: P, 14.54 %. $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_4\text{PS}$. Calculated: P, 14.62 %. ^{31}P NMR (δ): $+13$.

B. A mixture of compounds **5** ($\delta^{31}\text{P} -11$) and **6** ($\delta^{31}\text{P} +12$) in a ratio of 2 : 1 was obtained by heating spiroposphorane **1** (1.4 g), Et_3N (0.56 g), and 2-mercaptoethanol (0.43 g) with reflux in 5 mL of C_6H_6 . After storage of the mixture for ca. 24 h, only the signal of compound **6** was observed in the ^{31}P NMR spectrum. Phospholane **6** cannot be isolated by distillation due to resinification, probably assisted by an admixture of Et_3N .

References

- O. N. Nuretdinova and L. B. Troitskaya, *Izv. Akad. Nauk, Ser. Khim.*, 1992, 2670 [*Bull. Russ. Acad. Sci., Div. Chem. Sci.*, 1992, **41**, 2241 (Engl. Transl.)].

Received January 12, 1993;
in revised form March 15, 1994