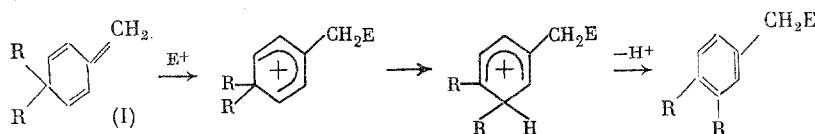


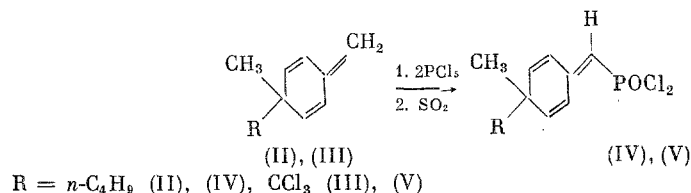
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UDC 543.51:542.91:547.59:546.185'131

A characteristic property of trienes of the exomethylene cyclohexadiene type containing two alkyl substituents in a geminal unit (I) is their ability to undergo skeletal rearrangement when acted upon by electrophilic reagents (protonic acids, metal salts) with a transition to stable benzyl-type aromatic derivatives [1, 2].



We found in this work that this type of unsaturated compound can theoretically undergo another type of transformation on reaction with PCl_5 , replacement of the exocyclic proton with conservation of the semiquinone π -bond system. In order to emphasize the difference between this reaction and aromatization processes, we call it exophosphorylation of methylenedihydrobenzenes



We found that the reaction of two equivalents of freshly sublimed PCl_5 with trienes (II) [2] and (III) [3] in benzene (20°C , 1-2 h) after having treated the reaction mixture with gaseous SO_2 results in the formation of the dichloroanhydrides of semiquinoid phosphonic acids (IV) and (V) with a high yield (mp $67-68^\circ\text{C}$), whose structure was demonstrated by mass spectrometry [molecular ions with m/e 278 (IV) and 338 (V)] and PMR spectroscopy (a system of four nonequivalent ring protons and spin-spin splitting of the resonance absorption signal of the exocyclic proton with respect to the ^{31}P nucleus with $^2J = 31-33$ Hz).

LITERATURE CITED

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