

Double Intramolecular Process in Spirophosphoranes observed by Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy

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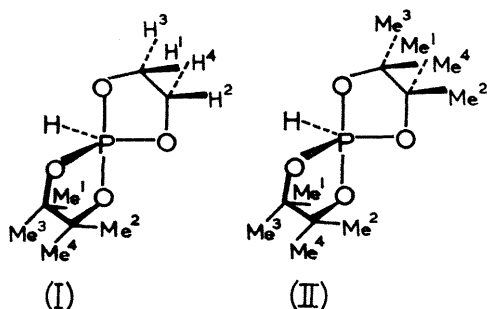
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TEMPERATURE-DEPENDENT spectra have been observed for some penta-co-ordinated phosphorus compounds.¹ We report here some results concerning spirophosphoranes (I) and (II),² which also display temperature-dependent n.m.r. spectra.

The n.m.r. spectra of (I) and (II) recorded at 100 MHz.

in perdeuteriotoluene with hexamethyldisiloxane as internal lock, at *ca.* 0°, exhibit a well separated doublet [808 Hz. for (I), 801 Hz. for (II)]; each component of the doublet corresponds to half a proton; and two sharp, separated methyl doublets for each compound: $\Delta\delta_{\text{Me}}$ 7.5 Hz. for (I); 10 Hz. for (II). The separation is due to a chemical shift, as proved by recording the spectra at 60 and 100 MHz.

For the compound (I), a complex AA'BB'X system is observed, corresponding to the methylene ring protons (${}^3J(\text{PH}_A) = {}^3J(\text{PH}_{A'}) = \pm 15.5 \text{ Hz.}$, ${}^3J(\text{PH}_B) = {}^3J(\text{PH}_{B'}) = \pm 12 \text{ Hz.}$). These two coupling constants are of the same sign.



As the temperature is raised, the two methyl peaks of (I) and (II) broaden, coalesce [T_c 37° for (I), 95° for (II)], and finally become a sharp line at high temperature. The AA'BB'X system of (I) changes into an A_4X system [${}^3J(\text{PH})$ 13.5 Hz.]. As the temperature is raised, the doublets corresponding to the proton directly bonded to the phosphorus atom remain unchanged. No change is observed in the spectra of (I) and (II) from 0° down to -70° .

Since ${}^1J(\text{PH})$ is independent of temperature and since in the high-temperature A_4X system of (I), ${}^3J(\text{PH})$ is the mean value of the ${}^3J(\text{PH})$ values obtained in the low-temperature AA'BB'X system, the observed exchange process is intramolecular. From structural data concerning penta-coordinated phosphorus compounds,³ we assume that the phosphoranes (I) and (II) exist in a trigonal bipyramidal form, with the less electronegative substituent (H) in the equatorial plane⁴ (see formulae). In the rigid forms, there must be four different kinds of protons in (I) ($\text{H}^1, \text{H}^2, \text{H}^3, \text{H}^4$) and four different kinds of methyls in (I) and (II) (symmetry (C_2)) ($\text{Me}^1, \text{Me}^2, \text{Me}^3, \text{Me}^4$). Since in the low-temperature spectra there are only two sharp methyl signals in (I) and (II) (width at half height $w_{1/2}$ (I) 1.5 Hz. , $w_{1/2}$ (II) 1.5 Hz.) and an AA'BB'X system for the ring protons of (I), an exchange process occurs at this temperature. The complete analysis of the AA'BB'X system of (I) indicates that $|J_{AB} + J_{AB'}| < |J_{AB} - J_{AB'}|$, so J_{AB} and $J_{AB'}$ are of opposite signs and J_{AB} is a geminal coupling constant ($J_{AB} - 8.7$, $J_{AB'} + 6.2 \text{ Hz.}$). Consequently, the low-temperature exchange process makes equivalent the substituents which are *trans* with respect to the hydrogen

directly bonded to the phosphorus on the one hand (H^1, H^2 ; Me^1, Me^2) and the substituents which are *cis* with respect to the hydrogen on the other hand (H^3, H^4 ; Me^3, Me^4). The high-temperature process renders equivalent all the substituents of one ring.

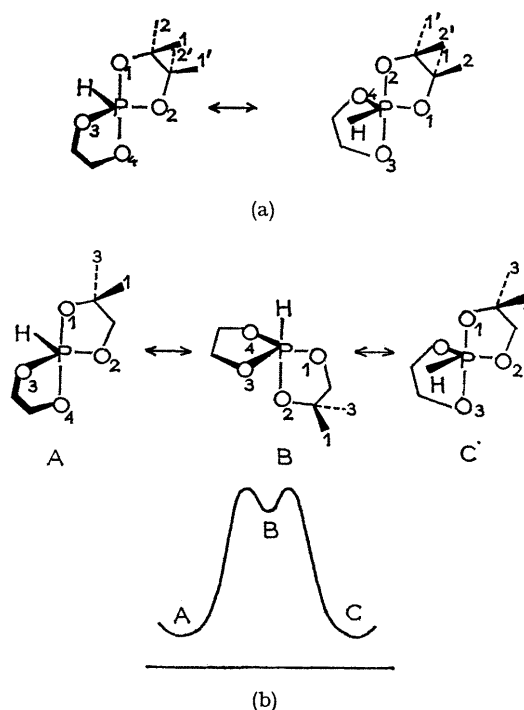


FIGURE (a) Low-temperature process.

(b) Reaction co-ordinate. High-temperature process.

These results can be explained by considering pseudo-rotation processes^{5,6} (Figure b). From the observed spectral change, the mean lifetime τ in each stable state and the ΔG involved for the high-temperature process may be calculated. The existence of the transition state B with an hydrogen in the axial position introduces a transmission coefficient of $\frac{1}{2}$. The fact that one high-temperature process ($A \rightarrow C$) renders the substituents of only one ring equivalent introduces another coefficient of $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\text{Thus } \tau(\text{I}) = 3.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ sec. } \Delta G(\text{I}) = 15.6 \text{ (kcal./mole)}$$

$$\tau(\text{II}) = 2.2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ sec. } \Delta G(\text{II}) = 18.4 \text{ (kcal./mole)}$$

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