## 2-Trialkylphosphonio-1,3-dithiole-4-carboxylates. Reaction of Acetylene Carboxylic Acids with Trialkylphosphine-Carbon Disulphide Zwitterions

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Summary Acetylene carboxylic acids were treated with trialkylphosphine-carbon disulphide zwitterions to produce fair to good yields of 2-trialkylphosphonio-1,3dithiole-4-carboxylates; the zwitterionic structure of the products was established by i.r. and n.m.r. spectroscopy and from the structure of their hydrolysis products.

ELECTRON deficient or ring-strained acetylenes react with CS<sub>2</sub> to give a variety of complex structures including tetrathiafulvalenes.<sup>1-4</sup> These reactions were recently reviewed.4

We now report that propiolic acid and acetylenedicarboxylic acid rapidly react with the Bun<sub>3</sub>P-CS<sub>2</sub> complex (1) to give the zwitterionic compounds (2). These reactions proceeded in tetrahydrofuran at temperatures as low as -20 to -30 °C to give the adducts (2a) (53%) and (2b) (87%) after recrystallisation from acetone. The formation of (2), instead of (3), suggests the reaction proceeded via route A (concerted one-step addition) rather than route B. A route similar to B had previously been favoured for the reaction of acetylenes with CS<sub>2</sub>.1 The formation of (2) also contrasts with the reaction of methyl propiolate with (1) which gave 2,6- and 2,7-bis(methoxycarbonyl)tetrathiafulvalene (21%).2

Compounds (2a), m.p. 116-118 °C (decomp.), and (2b), m.p.  $122\ ^{\circ}C$  (decomp.), gave C, H, P, and S analyses within 0.3% of calculated values. Their i.r. spectra exhibited CO bands in the region 1600-1590 and 1350-1340 cm<sup>-1</sup> (-CO<sub>2</sub>-) and no bands due to ester carbonyls. The zwitterionic structure of (2) was further confirmed by alkaline (NaOH) hydrolysis of (2a) and (2b) and acidification to give substituted 1,3-dithioles (4a) and (4b), respectively. The n.m.r. spectrum of (2a) in (CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO consisted of peaks at  $\delta$  0.8—1.2 (9H, t, Me), 1.3—1.8 (12H, m,  $\gamma$ - and  $\beta$ -CH<sub>2</sub>),  $2\cdot 1$ — $2\cdot 7$  (6H, m,  $\alpha$ -CH<sub>2</sub>),  $6\cdot 24$  (1H, d, CH, exchangeable with  $CD_3OD$ ,  $J_{P-CH}$  2 Hz), and 6.37 (1H, s, vinyl H). The n.m.r. spectrum of (2b) in (CD<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SO also showed a singlet CH peak at  $\delta$  5.79, also exchangeable with CD<sub>3</sub>OD, in addition to Bun peaks.

$$R - C = C - CO_{2}H + Bu_{3}^{n}P + Bu_{3}^{$$

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