A C-Phosphono-keten Imine as a Novel Annelation Reagent

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Summary N-Ethyl(diethylphosphono)methylketen imine, a new type of keten imine, was easily prepared in high yield, and reacted with the sodium salts of salicylaldehyde and 2-formylpyrrole to afford the benzopyran and pyrrolizine derivatives, respectively. synthetic applications. Introduction of a phosphoryl group bonded directly to the keten unit would be expected to increase not only the reactivity of the keten imine but also its value as a synthetic reagent. A few examples of keten imines with phosphorus substituents are known,² but the synthesis of C-phosphono-keten imines has not been reported. We report here a simple preparation of the C-phosphono-keten imine (1), a new type of keten imine, and also that this compound acts as an annelation reagent.

WHILE keten imines are expected to be useful reagents in organic chemistry,¹ little attention has been paid to their

The keten imine (1) was obtained in 82% yield as a colourless liquid (b.p. 86—90 °C at 1 Torr) from the reaction of the amide (2)³ with triphenylphosphine-bromine and triethylamine in CH₂Cl₂ at room temperature according to the established procedure;⁴† $v_{C=C=N}$ 2030 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 1.32 (t, 9H, *Me*CH₂O, *Me*CH₂N, *J*_{HH} 7.0 Hz, overlapping signals), 1.69 (d, 3H, MeC=, *J*_{HP} 13.6 Hz), 3.51 (dq, 2H, MeCH₂N, *J*_{HH} 7.0, *J*_{HH} 7.0, *J*_C, 3.51 (dq, 2H, MeCH₂OP, *J*_{HH} = *J*_{HP} = 7.0 Hz); *m/e* 219 (*M*⁺).

The synthetic utility of the keten imine (1) was studied in annelations to form heterocyclic compounds. The sodium salt of salicylaldehyde was treated with (1) at 80 °C in dimethylformamide (DMF) to afford the benzopyran (3)† in 52% yield (b.p. 78–81 °C at 1 Torr); $\nu_{\text{C=N}}$ 1650 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 1·20 (t, 3H, MeCH₂), 2·07 (s, 3H, Me), 3.56 (q, 2H, MeCH₂), 6.76 (s, 1H, H_a), and 6.83-7.23(m, 4H, ArH); m/e 187 (M⁺). In this reaction the anionic species attacks the centre carbon atom of the keten imine (1) activated by the phosphoryl group, and intramolecular Horner-Emmons reaction proceeds smoothly because of stabilization of the negative charge in the intermediate by the imino group. The sodium salt of 2-formylpyrrole similarly gave the pyrrolizine (4)† in 51% yield (b.p, 85—90 °C at 3 Torr); $v_{C=N}$ 1650 cm⁻¹; δ (CDCl₃) 1.41 (t, 3H, MeCH₂), 1.96 (s, 3H, Me), 3.57 (q, 2H, MeCH₂), 5.76 d, 1H, H_a), 6.05 (m, 1H, H_b), 6.46 (m, 1H, H_c), and 6.90 (d, 1H, H_d); m/e 160 (M^+).

† Satisfactory elemental analyses were obtained.

¹G. R. Krow, Angew. Chem. Internat. Edn., 1971, 10, 435.

² R. D. Partos and A. J. Speziale, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, 1965, 87, 5068; A. Foucand and R. Leblane, *Tetrahedron Letters*, 1965, 509; H. J. Bestmann and G. S. Schmid, *Angew. Chem.*, 1974, 86, 274.

³ N-Substituted carbamoylmethylphosphonates have been prepared by the Arbuzov reaction: A. J. Speziale and R. C. Freeman, J. Org. Chem., 1958, 23, 1883; the amide (2) was prepared by a Michaelis-Becker reaction.

⁴ H. J. Bestmann, J. Lienert, and L. Mott, Annalen, 1968, **718**, 24. ⁵ Annelations with vinylphosphonates are described by W. A. Kleshick and C. H. Heathcock, J. Org. Chem., 1978, 43, 1256; T. Minami, H. Suganuma, and T. Agawa, Chem. Letters, 1978, 285.



Thus, the keten imine (1) acts chemically as a vinylphosphonate⁵ activated by the cumulated imino-group, and is a novel annelation reagent for the synthesis of heterocyclic compounds having endocyclic imino-groups.

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