The Formation of Ylids by the Addition of Phosphines to Activated Olefins

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TRIPHENYLPHOSPHINE adds to activated olefins, e.g., (I; $\mathbb{R}^1 = \mathbb{CN}$, \mathbb{CONH}_2 , $\mathbb{CO}_2\mathbb{E}t$) to give the betaines (II), although the equilibrium position is largely on the side of the reactants. Hoffmann¹ showed that the betaines can be protonated to give phosphonium salts, and Oda, Kawabata, and Tanimoto² showed that the betaines give rise to $R_2PCH_2R^3$, where R^3 is a group capable of stabilising an adjacent carbanion, are treated with the activated olefins (I; $R^1 = CN$, $CONH_2$, CO_2Et) the intermediate betaines transfer a proton to give the ylids (IV) which can be used *in situ* in Wittig olefin syntheses. The reactions proceed under mild conditions with or without a hydroxylic

$$\begin{array}{cccc} \operatorname{Ph_{3}P} + \operatorname{CH_{2}:CHR^{1}} \rightleftharpoons \operatorname{Ph_{3}PCH_{2}\cdotCHR^{1}} & \xrightarrow{H^{+}} & \operatorname{Ph_{3}PCH_{2}\cdotCH_{2}R^{1}} \\ (I) & (II) & & \\ & \\ & & \\$$

the corresponding ylids (III) which can be captured by aldehydes in Wittig olefin syntheses. solvent. Some typical results are given in the Table.

We have shown that when the phosphines

Aminophosphines react with activated olefins in

TABLE

$\begin{array}{ccccc} PhP(CH_2Ph)_2 & CN & EtOH & PhCHO & 18 (cis) 79 (trans) \\ PhP(CH_2Ph)_2 & CN & -/100^\circ & Fluorenone & 42 \\ PhP(CH_2Ph)_2 & CN & -/90^\circ & MeCH_2CHO & 13 (cis) 64 (trans) \\ Ph_2PCH_2CO_2Et & CN & EtOH & PhCHO & 69 (trans) \\ Ph_2PCH_2CO_2Et & CO_2Et & -/130^\circ & Cyclohexanone & 54 \\ Ph_2PCH_2Ph & CN & MeOH & PhCHO & 17 (cis) 53 (trans) \\ \end{array}$	Phosphine	R1	Solvent (reflux)	Carbonyl compound	Olefin (%)
	$\begin{array}{c} PhP(CH_2Ph)_2\\ PhP(CH_2Ph)_2\\ PhP(CH_2Ph)_2\\ PhP(CH_2\cdot CO_2Et\\ Ph_2PCH_2\cdot CO_2Et\\ Ph_2PCH_2\cdot CO_2Et \end{array}$	CN CN CN CO ₂ Et	EtOH -/100° -/90° EtOH -/130°	PhCHO Fluorenone MeCH ₂ ·CHO PhCHO Cyclohexanone	18 (cis) 79 (trans) 42 13 (cis) 64 (trans) 69 (trans) 54

a similar way, e.g. the aminophosphine (V) on warming with the olefins (I; $\mathbb{R}^1 = \mathbb{CN}$, \mathbb{CONH}_2) gives the stable iminophosphoranes (VI; $\mathbb{R}^1 = \mathbb{CN}$, \mathbb{CONH}_2) in >87% yield, the structures being shown by their reactions with benzaldehyde at 100° to give benzylideneaniline (>95%) and phosphine oxides.

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¹ H. Hoffmann, Chem. Ber., 1961, 94, 1331.

² R. Oda, T. Kawabata, and S. Tanimoto, Tetrahedron Letters, 1964, 1653.