NEW SYNTHESIS OF SPIRO DIACYLOXYPHOSPHORANES

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Spiro diacyloxyphosphoranes (4) and (5) were prepared by single-step reactions of a cyclic acyl phosphonite (1) with α -keto acids (2) and with acrylic acid (3) or β -propiolactone.

Chemistry of phosphoranes is quite a new research field of phosphorus compounds and this area is currently growing rapidly. $^{1-3)}$ We have recently explored new synthetic methods to prepare cyclic acyloxyphosphoranes by reactions of a cyclic phosphonite or phosphite with acrylic acid $^4)$ and with α -keto acids. A related work has appeared, reporting a new bicylic acyloxyphosphorane prepared from an acrylic acid derivative and a phosphonite. We report here new synthesis of spiro diacyloxyphosphoranes (4) and (5) by single-step reactions of a new cyclic acyl phosphonite (1) with α -keto acids (2) and with acrylic acid (3) or β -propiolactone.

2-Phenyl-4-oxo-5,6-benzo-1,3,2-dioxaphosphorinane (1) was for the first time prepared as follows. Phenyldichlorophosphine (0.18 mol) in benzene (100 ml) was added at 0°C with stirring into a benzene solution (300 ml) containing salicylic acid (0.18 mol) and triethylamine (0.36 mol). After the addition the reaction system was warmed to room temperature and kept for 1 hr at the same temperature. The benzene layer was separated and concentrated by evaporation to yield a solid product, which was isolated by crystallization from chloroform to give 23.7 g of white crystals 1 (54% yield): mp 40.5°C, IR $V_{\text{max}}^{\text{Nujol}}$ (cm⁻¹) 1760 (C=O); $V_{\text{max}}^{\text{Nujol}}$ (CHCl₃) $V_{\text{max}}^{\text{Nujol}}$ (cm⁻¹) 1760 (C=O); $V_{\text{max}}^{\text{Nujol}}$ (CHCl₃) $V_{\text{max}}^{\text{Nujol}}$ (C

An equimolar mixture of 1 and pyruvic acid (2a) (3.0 mmol each) in diethyl ether was kept standing at 0°C for 10 hr under dry nitrogen. The mixture was further kept at -25°C for 10 days. Then, a crystalline solid which had

precipitated out was isolated by filtration, washed with a small amount of cold n-hexane, and dried in vacuo to give 0.64 g (62% yield) of the white crystals of 2,8-dioxo-3,4-benzo-6-phenyl-9-methyl-1,5,7,10-tetraoxa-6-phosphaspiro[5,4]decane (4a): mp 108-109 °C, IR $\mathcal{P}_{\text{max}}^{\text{Nujol}}(\text{cm}^{-1})$ 1755 (C=O) and no band for a P=O group; 1 H NMR (CDCl $_{3}$) δ 8.2-6.8 (m, 9H , aromatic protons) 4.95-4.45 (m, 1H, C(O)CH), 1.56 and 1.51 (two d 8), 3H, CH $_{3}$, J $_{\text{H-H}}$ =6.8 Hz); 31 P NMR (CHCl $_{3}$) δ -45.1 and -45.4 7) with equal intensity by proton decoupling, 8) a typical 31 P NMR shift for acyloxy-phosphoranes 5); Anal, Calcd for C $_{16}$ H $_{13}$ O $_{6}$ P : C, 57.84; H, 3.94; P, 9.32. Found : C, 57.68; H, 4.16; P, 9.28.

In a similar manner the reaction of 1 with 2b gave white crystals of 4b (82% yield): mp 104-106 °C (from diethyl ether); IR $V_{\rm max}^{\rm Nujol}({\rm cm}^{-1})$ 1750 (C=O) and no P=O band; $^{1}{\rm H}$ NMR (CDCl $_{3}$) δ 8.3-6.9 (m, 14H, aromatic protons), 5.76 and 5.70 (two d $^{8}{\rm H}$, 1H, C(O)CH, J $_{\rm POCH}$ =12.0 and 17.2 Hz); $^{31}{\rm P}$ NMR (CHCl $_{3}$) δ -42.8 (without proton decoupling); Anal. Calcd for C $_{21}^{\rm H}_{15}^{\rm O}_{6}^{\rm P}$: C, 63.97; H, 3.83; P, 7.86. Found: C, 63.84; H, 4.06; P, 7.43.

The reaction of 1 with 3 or with β -propiolactone in diethyl ether at room temperature yielded white crystals of 5 (68% yield after 3 days), mp 126-128°C (from diethyl ether): IR $\gamma_{\rm max}^{\rm Nujol}$ (cm⁻¹) 1750 (C=O) and no P=O band; H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 8.3-6.9 (m, 9H, aromatic protons), 3.62-2.18 (m, 4H, CH₂CH₂); $\gamma_{\rm max}^{\rm 3l}$ NMR (CHCl₃) $\gamma_{\rm max}^{\rm 7}$ (without proton decoupling); Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₃O₅P: C, 60.77; H, 4.14; P, 9.79. Found: C, 60.84; H, 4.25; P, 9.67.

All spiro and bicyclic diacyloxyphosphoranes hitherto prepared contain two five-membered rings and preparations of these compounds normally require a few steps. $^{9-12}$) The present study provides a facile method to prepare spiro diacyloxyphosphoranes having five- and six-membered rings, which will permit a study of chemical reactivities and stereochemical problems of these new phosphoranes.

References and Notes

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