

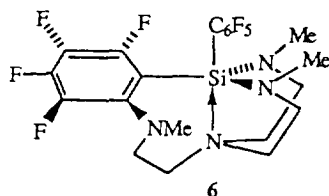
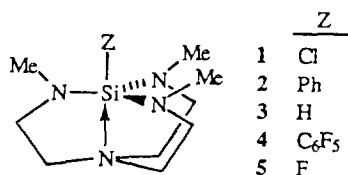
Novel halogen chemistry of atranes

Thyagarajan Mohan, Yanjian Wan, John G. Verkade *

Department of Chemistry, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011, USA

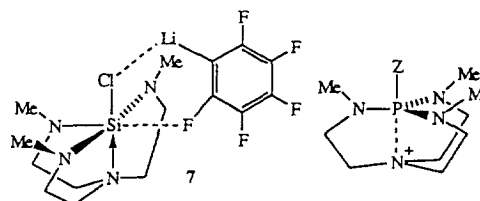
Keywords: Atranes; Halogen chemistry; NMR spectroscopy; Fluoride transfer; Hydride transfer; Transannulation

Azasilatrane (**1**) reacts with PhLi at $-45\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to give the expected substitution product **2**, and not the hydride-transfer product **3**. By contrast, **1** reacts with $\text{C}_6\text{F}_5\text{Br}/^n\text{BuLi}$ at $-50\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ to provide both **4** and **5**, the latter arising from a novel fluoride-transfer process.



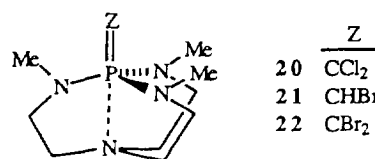
In addition, this reaction produces **6** which forms from **4** by tetrafluorobenzene insertion as shown by trapping reactions with furan. Evidence has been adduced for the intermediacy of a species such as **7** to account for the formation of **5**. A transannular bond is observed in both **5** (2.034 \AA) and **6** (2.264 \AA). The seven-membered ring in **6** does not undergo inversion at room temperature on the NMR time scale even at $80\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

When bicyclic $\text{P}(\text{MeNCH}_2\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}$ (**8**) is reacted with halogenonium sources, cations **9–12** are formed whose ^{31}P NMR chemical shifts are consistent with full transannulation in **9** but decreasing $\text{P} \leftarrow \text{N}$ interaction from **10–12**. The $\delta\text{ }^{31}\text{P}$ values are also linear when plotted against halogen electronegativity. While the reaction of **8** with CCl_4 , CBr_4 and MeI cleanly gives cations **13–15** as their halide salts, CHCl_3 and CH_2X_2 ($\text{X} = \text{Br}$,



Z	Z
9 F	15 CH_3
10 Cl	16 CHCl_2
11 Br	17 CH_2Br
12 I	18 CH_2I
13 CCl_3	19 H
14 CBr_3	

I) react to give other products in addition to **16**, **17** and **18**, respectively. Thus, for example, products resulting from dehydrohalogenation of the hydrohalocarbon reagent are found such as cation **19** and the ylides **20** and **21**. In DMSO, cation **14** apparently disproportionates to cation **11** and ylide **22**. The dehydrohalogenation phenomenon is ascribed to the extraordinary basicity of **8**.



tionates to cation **11** and ylide **22**. The dehydrohalogenation phenomenon is ascribed to the extraordinary basicity of **8**.

Acknowledgements

The authors gratefully thank the donors of the Petroleum Research Fund administered by the American Chemical Society, and the National Science Foundation for grant support.

* Corresponding author.