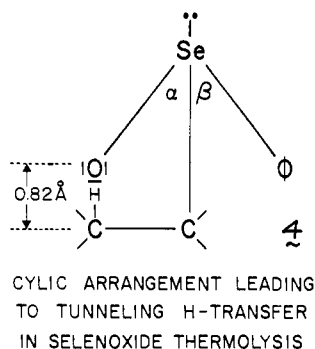


as represented in the cyclic array, 4, of the centers involved in



H transfer. Using the VSEPR model¹¹ as the basis for interpretation, tunneling can be said to be fostered in ethyl-*tert*-butyl sulfoxide⁹ mainly because of the alkyl group repulsions. Such circumstances tend to widen the C-S-Et angle as well as diminish the O-S-C angle from what is realized in a normal sulfoxide, where the angle is sufficiently great to accommodate a concerted, linear, H-transfer transition state.⁴ Due to the longer bonds (compared to sulfur), even the bulkiest substituents on selenium would be mutually less repulsive. In addition, the more electro-positive selenium releasing electrons to the oxygen and phenyl substituents must experience much weaker repulsive forces between its bonding electron pairs. Such factors make for considerably smaller angles α and β (in 4) as compared to normal sulfoxides. The observation of tunneling and the low-activation demand in the thermal β -elimination reaction of selenoxides is thus made understandable.

Acknowledgment. Support of this research by the National Science Foundation, Grant CHE 79-11110, is gratefully acknowledged.

(11) (a) Gillespie, R. J. "Molecular Geometry"; Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, 1972. (b) *J. Chem. Educ.* **1963**, *40*, 295; *Ibid.* **1967**, *47* 118.

A Stable Monocyclic Triarylalkoxy P-H Phosphorane, a 10-P-5 Species with an Apical P-H Bond, and Its Conjugate Base, a Phosphoranide

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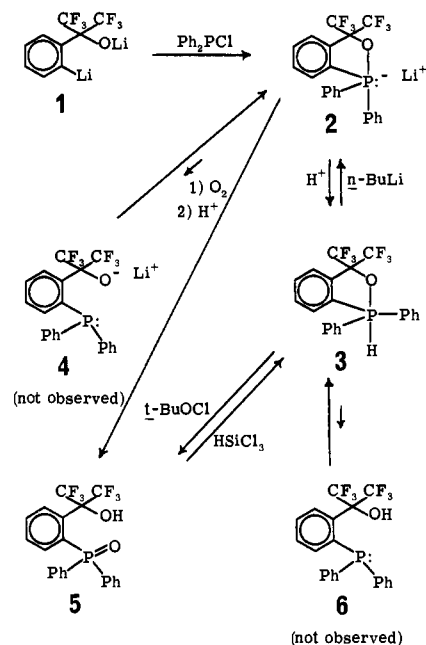
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We wish to report the isolation of a monocyclic triarylalkoxy phosphorane possessing an apical P-H bond, 10-P-5 species¹ 3, and the anion formed from it by deprotonation, the 10-P-4 species phosphoranide 2. Although other monocyclic P-H phosphoranes have been reported,² none have been reported as having an apical P-H bond. We are not aware of other reports of a monocyclic

(1) The designation 10-P-5 refers to the fact that 10 electrons are formally involved in bonding 5 ligands to phosphorus. (See: Perkins, C. W.; Martin, J. C.; Arduengo, A. J.; Lau, W.; Alegria, A.; Kochi, J. K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1980**, *102*, 7753).

(2) (a) Malavaud, C.; Barrans, J. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1975**, 3077. (b) Wieber, M.; Hoos, W. R. *Monatsh. Chem.* **1970**, *101*, 776. (c) Laurencio, C.; Burgada, R. *Tetrahedron* **1976**, *32*, 2253. (d) Lafaille, L.; Mathis, F.; Barrans, J. C. R. *Hebd. Seances Acad. Sci., Ser. C Ser. C* **1977**, 285c, 575. (e) Boisdon, M. T.; Malavaud, C.; Mathis, F.; Barrans, J. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1977**, 3501. (f) Malavaud, C.; Charbonnel, Y.; Barrans, J. *Ibid.* **1975**, 497. (g) Lopez, L.; Fabas, C.; Barrans, J. *Phosphorus Sulfur* **1979**, *7*, 81.

Scheme I

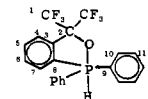


phosphoranide anion.

Phosphorane 3 was prepared from the reaction of dilithium reagent 1³ and Ph₂PCl in 50% isolated yield⁴ and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, CHCl₃) (Scheme I). The ³¹P NMR of 3 (all ³¹P NMR chemical shifts are expressed as ppm downfield of external 85% H₃PO₄) with a doublet at -49.30 ppm (CDCl₃, ¹J_{PH} = 266 Hz) clearly indicates a 10-P-5 species with direct P-H bonding.⁵ No evidence for 8-P-3 species 4 or 6 is seen in the NMR spectra at temperatures as low as -100 °C.⁶ Phosphoranide 2 gives phosphine oxide 5⁷ upon exposure to oxygen. Compound 5, prepared (in 100% yield) from 3 and *tert*-butyl hypochlorite,⁷ was converted to 3 in high yield (80%) upon treatment with HSiCl₃.

(3) Perozzi, E. F.; Martin, J. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1979**, *101*, 1591.

(4) Elemental analyses of all new compounds are within 0.4% of calculated values. 3: mp 149-150 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 6.82 (d, 1, ¹J_{PH} = 266 Hz, P-H), 7.34-7.43 (m, 6), 7.65-7.71 (m, 3), 8.06-8.21 (m, 5, H ortho to P on PPh₂; H ortho to P on disubstituted phenyl); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃) δ 74.80 (s); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ -49.30 (d, ¹J_{PH} = 266 Hz); ³¹P NMR (THF) δ -49.45 (d, ¹J_{PH} = 273 Hz); IR (CCl₄) 2256 cm⁻¹ (ν_{P-H}); IR (Nujol) 2150 cm⁻¹ (ν_{P-H}); ¹³C NMR (CD₂Cl₂, 62.908 MHz, ¹H decoupled) δ 79.76 (septet, ²J_{CF} = 30.0 Hz, C-2), 123.48 (q, ¹J_{CF} = 290.4 Hz, C-1), 125.91 (d, ²J_{CP} = 13.4 Hz, C-7), 128.66 (s, C-11), 128.92 (s, C-12), 131.40 (d, ¹J_{CP} = 16.5 Hz, C-9), 131.86 (s, C-4), 132.51 (d, ²J_{CP} = 10.6 Hz, C-3), 133.86 (d, ¹J_{CP} = 18.5 Hz, C-8), 134.81 (s, C-5), 135.11 (d, ²J_{CP} = 13.4 Hz, C-10), 131.92 (s, C-6). The following carbons exhibited doublet structure from coupling to protons in the off-resonance proton-decoupled spectrum: C-4, C-5, C-6, C-7, C-10, C-11, and C-12. MS (70 eV) *m/e* (relative intensity) 428 (24.0, M⁺), 427 (100.0, M⁺-H). Anal. (C₂₁H₁₅F₆OP) C, H, P.

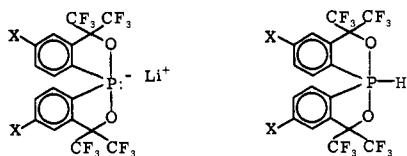


(5) Brazier, J. F.; Houalla, D.; Loenig, M.; Wolf, R. *Top. Phosphorus Chem.* **1976**, *8*, 99.

(6) Phosphorane 3 in THF at -100 °C exhibited a ³¹P NMR resonance at -47.9 ppm (doublet of sharp lines, ¹J_{PH} = 279 Hz). No downfield resonance (expected for 4) was detected. Phosphoranide 2 revealed no change in its ³¹P NMR at -100 °C in THF.

(7) mp 168.5-170 °C; ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.27-7.73 (m, 13), 7.90-8.13 (m, 1); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃) δ 74.47 (s); ³¹P NMR (CDCl₃) δ 43.0 (s); MS (70 eV) *m/e* (relative intensity) 444 (1.04, M⁺), 443 (3.31, M⁺-H), 376 (26.5, M⁺-CF₃), 375 (100.0, M⁺-CF₃-H). Anal. (C₂₁H₁₅F₆O₂P) C, H, P.

That **2** is a 10-P-4 species and not an 8-P-3 phosphino alkoxide (**4**) is evidenced by its ^{31}P NMR chemical shift of -11.1 ppm (THF), similar to that observed for a closely analogous case previously described,^{8a} **7a**, and for the analogous compound re-



7a, X = CH₃, $\delta^{31}\text{P}$ -17.9 ppm
7b, X = H, $\delta^{31}\text{P}$ -18.5 ppm
8a, X = CH₃, $\delta^{31}\text{P}$ -47.6 ppm
 (d, J = 730 Hz)
8b, X = H, $\delta^{31}\text{P}$ -48.2 ppm
 (d, J = 733 Hz)

ported herein, **7b**,^{8b} formed by deprotonation of the trigonal-bipyramidal (TBP) conjugate acids **8a** and **8b**. The slow proton exchange between **2** and **3** allowed a simple ^{31}P NMR determination of an approximate $\text{p}K_a$ of **3**. Upon addition of 1 equiv of ethyl acetoacetate ($\text{p}K_a = 10.68^9$), **2** was 74% protonated to give **3**. From this we calculate a $\text{p}K_a$ of 11.6.^{10a} A Hammett correlation of $\text{p}K_a$ and substituent σ values for a series of substituted hexafluoro-2-phenyl-2-propanols (R_fOH) gave $\rho = 1.49 \pm 0.13$ from which we calculate $\text{p}K_a = 9.53$ for **6** ($\sigma\text{-PPH}_2$, $\sigma = 0.16$).^{10b} The ΔG for the process equilibrating isomeric acids **3** and **6** cannot be determined directly or from the difference in their $\text{p}K_a$ as they do not share a common conjugate base. However, since **2** is more stable than **4** (**4** is not observed), we calculate a lower limit to the ΔG for the equilibrium $\mathbf{3} \rightleftharpoons \mathbf{6}$ to be 3.0 kcal/mol ($\Delta G_{30^\circ\text{C}} = -RT \ln [(K_a)_6/(K_a)_3]$).

We have recently solved the X-ray crystal structure of **3**. The preliminary results at the current level of refinement ($R = 0.06$) clearly reveal the apical disposition of the P-H bond with an approximate TBP geometry about phosphorus.¹¹

Phosphoranes with P-H bonds normally exhibit $^1J_{\text{PH}}$ in the range 650–900 Hz.⁵ Verkade's tricyclic phosphorane **9** with an apical proton¹³ has $^1J_{\text{PH}} = 791$ Hz, much larger than that of **3** (266 Hz). This observation must be reconciled with the hypothesis that both substances indeed have apical P-H bonds.

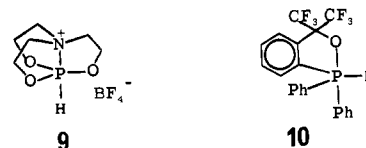
It has been noted^{5,14} that $^1J_{\text{PH}}$ increases linearly, in a series of tetracoordinate (8-P-4) P-H species, as the sum of the electronegativities of the other three atoms bound to phosphorus.¹⁴ The extension of this correlation to P-H phosphoranes is complicated by the probability that in a TBP molecule the effect on $^1J_{\text{PH}}$ of a substituent in an equatorial position is different from the effect of that same substituent in an apical position. Most reported P-H phosphoranes are thought to have slightly distorted TBP geometry with the proton occupying an equatorial position. We have found that 52 such equatorial P-H phosphoranes, for which relatively unambiguous structural assignments can be made, show a variation

of spin-spin coupling constants with substituent (from 621 to 1115 Hz) and this is described¹⁵ by

$$^1J_{\text{PH}} = 306[\sum\sigma_1(\text{equatorial}) + 0.505\sum\sigma_1(\text{apical})] + 595 \quad (1)$$

where $\sum\sigma_1$ is the sum of Taft σ_1 parameters.¹⁶ The point for each of these compounds falls within two standard deviations¹⁶ of the regression line. An equatorial substituent is thus shown to be about twice as effective as an apical substituent in influencing $^1J_{\text{PH}}$ for an equatorial proton.

Phosphorane **9** (whose X-ray crystallographic structure has an apical proton) and **3** (which we here postulate to have an apical



proton) lie below the line of eq 1 by 174 Hz (4.9 standard deviations) and 478 Hz (13.4 standard deviations), respectively.¹⁷ The approximate hypervalent bonding scheme¹⁹ suggests that apical bonds will have less central atom s-orbital contribution than will the equatorial bonds, in keeping with the observation that these compounds show much smaller values of $^1J_{\text{PH}}$ than predicted by eq 1. This is consistent with the postulated structure for **3**.

Infrared P-H stretching frequencies for these 10-P-5 compounds usually fall in the range 2360–2430 cm^{-1} .⁵ Both **3** (2256 cm^{-1} , CCl₄; 2150 cm^{-1} , Nujol) and **9** (2240 and 2286 cm^{-1} , KBr)¹³ exhibit lower P-H stretching frequencies than usual, in accord with the postulated apical disposition of their P-H bonds.

Another line of evidence for the structure assigned to **3**, with an apical proton, is the observation that the ^{19}F NMR of **3** shows²⁰ a single sharp line (74.80 ppm upfield of CFCl_3) at temperatures as low as -100°C . The CF_3 groups of the isomer of **3** with an apical phenyl and an equatorial proton, **10**, are nonequivalent and might be expected to give rise to two ^{19}F multiplets.²¹ If a very rapid equilibrium of **10** and its enantiomer is responsible for the equivalence of the CF_3 groups, the energy barrier must be a very small one.

The 63-MHz ^{13}C NMR spectrum⁴ provides further evidence for structure **3** in solution at ambient temperature. Seven carbons show doublet structure from coupling to protons in the off-resonance proton-decoupled spectrum, as expected for structure **3** but not for structure **10**.

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(8) (a) Granoth, I.; Martin, J. C. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1979**, *101*, 4623. (b) **8b** (from 2 equiv of **1** and 1 equiv of PCl_3): yield 21.7%; mp 156–157 $^\circ\text{C}$; ^1H NMR (CDCl_3) δ 8.37 (d, 1, $^1J_{\text{PH}} = 733$ Hz), 7.60–7.93 (m, 6), 8.17–8.53 (m, 2, H ortho to P); ^{19}F NMR (CDCl_3) ϕ 75.03 (q, 6, $^4J_{\text{FF}} = 9.0$ Hz), 76.30 (dq, $^4J_{\text{FF}} = 9.0$ Hz, $^4J_{\text{PF}} = 4.5$ Hz); ^{31}P NMR (Et_2O) -48.2 ppm (d, $^1J_{\text{PH}} = 733$ Hz); MS (10 eV) m/e (relative intensity) 516 (12.1, M^+), 515 (55.6, $\text{M}^+ - \text{H}$), 448 (17.3, $\text{M}^+ - \text{CF}_3$), 447 (100.0, $\text{M}^+ - \text{CF}_3$). Anal. ($\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_9\text{F}_{12}\text{O}_2\text{P}$) C, H, P. (c) Full results of a crystal structure determination of **8b**, confirming a TBP structure with an equatorial P-H disposition will be reported in a later paper.

(9) Eidinoff, M. L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1945**, *67*, 2072.

(10) (a) Application of this method using CH_3NO_2 as the weak acid ($\text{p}K_a = 10.24$)¹² gave a $\text{p}K_a$ of 11.8 for **3**. (b) Using the σ value determined for the para isomer by Johnson, A. W.; Jones, H. L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1968**, *90*, 5232.

(11) Full results of the X-ray crystal-structure determination for **3**, carried out in collaboration with Dr. Scott Wilson, will be reported in a later paper. The TBP structure is only slightly distorted, with angles between apical and equatorial bonds in the range 85.2 (2)–92.5 (11) $^\circ$.

(12) Wheland, G. W.; Farr, J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1943**, *65*, 1433.

(13) Milbrath, D. S.; Verkade, J. G. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1977**, *99*, 6607. A crystal structure of **9** has been described: Clardy, J. C.; Milbrath, D. S.; Springer, J. P.; Verkade, J. G. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1976**, *98*, 623.

(14) (a) Wolf, R.; Houalla, D.; Mathis, F. in "Composés Organiques du Phosphore"; CNRS: Paris, 1966; pp 84–98. (b) Mavel, G. *Ibid.*, pp 49–70.

(15) Correlation coefficient = 0.9042, number of data points = 52, standard deviations: slope, 20.43; y intercept, 15.86; y residuals, 35.77; largest y residual = 66.31 (1.85 standard deviations off the line).

(16) Values used were for model substituents in the tables of Ritchie, C. D.; Sager, W. F. *Prog. Phys. Org. Chem.* **1964**, *2*, 323. The P-H phosphoranes used included examples of every structural variety in ref 5, except for two for which no suitable models for σ_1 could be found. This study will be described in detail in a later paper.

(17) Hellwinkel's spirobicyclic P-H phosphorane¹⁸ with four aryl ligands ($^1J_{\text{PH}}$ (calcd) = 699 Hz, $^1J_{\text{PH}}$ (obsd) = 482 Hz) and a number of other P-H phosphoranes that are monocyclic^{20c} all fall off and below the line, by about 4–5 standard deviations. These data suggest either static apical P-H structures for these compounds or equilibria interconverting apical and equatorial P-H sites. The fact that **3** is so far off the line (13.4 standard deviations) is consistent with a static apical P-H structure for **3**.

(18) Hellwinkel, D. *Chem. Ber.* **1969**, *102*, 528.

(19) Musher, J. I. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed. Engl.* **1969**, *8*, 54.

(20) ^{19}F NMR (CDCl_3); ambient temperature, ϕ 74.80 (sh s); ^{19}F NMR (THF- d_6): ambient temperature, ϕ 74.14 (sh s); -102°C , 72.0 (sh s).

(21) For example, phosphorane **8a**^{8b} reveals nonisochronous and nonisogamous CF_3 groups, one type endo, the other exo to the two phenyl rings: ^{19}F NMR (THF) ϕ 74.32 (6 F, q, $^4J_{\text{FF}} = 9$ Hz), 75.58 ppm (6 F, dq, $^4J_{\text{FF}} = 9$ Hz, $^4J_{\text{FP}} = 3$ Hz). Phosphorane **8b**^{8b} also exhibits this behavior.