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Ring Transformations of Phosphorus-Selenium Heterocycles

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The compounds (PhP)₃Se₂ I and [{PhPSe(μ-Se)}₂] II, prepared by selenium oxidation of the homocycle (PhP)₅, react with simple unsaturated organic substrates to give highly unusual P-Se-C-N containing heterocycles.

Keywords: Phosphorus; Selenium; Heterocycles

Introduction

The pentaphosphorus homocycle (PhP)₅ is a convenient precursor to mixed phosphorus-selenium heterocycles such as (PhP)₃Se₂ I and [{PhPSe(μ -Se)}₂] II.^{1,2} However, little attention has been paid to these molecules as potential synthetic reagents, for example in selenation reactions.^{3,4} We describe here some results of our investigations in the reactivity of I and II with dialkyl cyanamides and norbornene.

Results and Discussion

An X-ray crystallographic analysis has finally confirmed the structure of II as a diselenadiphosphetane diselenide (Fig. 1). The central $P_2(\mu-Se)_2$ ring is planar with a trans arrangement of the exocyclic P=Se bonds. Thus II is a structural analogue of Lawesson's Reagent, $[\{(p-MeOC_6H_4)PS(\mu-S)\}_2]$.

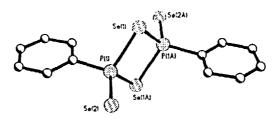


Figure 1 X-Ray crystal structure of [{PhPSe(μ-Se)}₂] II

The reaction between II and R_2N -CN ($R_2N = Me_2N$, -(CH₂)₃- or - CH₂CH₂OCH₂CH₂-) gives 1,6,6a λ^4 -triselena-3a-phospha-3,4-diazapentalenes in low yields, which contain two fused PSe₂CN rings (Fig. 2).⁵ The Se-Se distances in the *N*-morpholino compound are approximately equal [2.621(1), 2.648(1) Å], but differ markedly in the (isostructural) dimethylamino derivative [2.578(1), 2.703(1) Å]. The P^V =Se distances, ca. 2.22 Å, are exceptionally long, reflected by the very low ¹J(P-Se) coupling of 320 Hz.

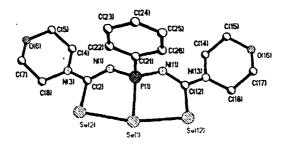


Figure 2 X-Ray crystal structure of [O(CH₂CH₂)N-C(Se)=N]₂P(Se)Ph

The reaction of II with norbornene gives an orange compound characterised crystallographically as PhP(Se)Se₂(C₇H₁₀), which contains a saturated 1,2-diselena-3-phospholane (PSe₂C₂) ring (Fig. 3).

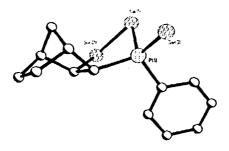


Figure 3 X-Ray crystal structure of PhP(Se)Se₂(C₇H₁₀)

The C_2PSe_2 ring has an envelope conformation with Se(1) displaced by 1.1 Å from the (approximately planar) P(1)-C(1)-C(2)-Se(2) chain, with P(1)-Se(1) 2.232(2) Å and P(1)-Se(3) 2.117(2) Å. The 1J (P-Se) couplings, 353 and 773 Hz, confirm the presence of both single and double phosphorus-selenium bonds.

The triphospholane (PhP) $_3$ Se $_2$ I reacts with the nitrile group in R $_2$ N-CN (R $_2$ N = Me $_2$ N, -(CH $_2$) $_5$ - or -CH $_2$ CH $_2$ CCH $_2$ CH $_2$ -) with retention of the P-P bond to give mixed P(III)-P(V) species containing a non-planar P $_2$ SeNC ring (Fig. 4). These compounds can be considered as special cases of "true" heterocycles, the two phosphorus atoms being in different oxidation states. The P(1)-P(2) distance is 2.2379(14) Å, in the 31 P{ 1 H} NMR the 1 J(P-P) coupling is 270 Hz.

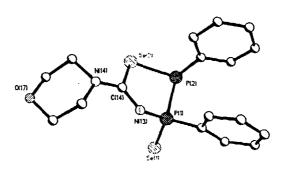


Figure 4 X-Ray crystal structure of PhP-P(Se)(Ph)-N=C(N-morph)-Se

Conclusions

Unusual P-Se-C-N containing heterocycles are generated from the reactions between (PhP)₃Se₂ or [{PhPSe(μ-Se)}₂] with simple organic molecules.

Acknowledgements

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