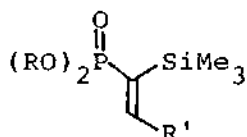


Pd(0) Catalyzed Stereoselective Synthesis of Dialkyl 1-(Trimethylsilyl) alkenylphosphonates

Kyeongho Chang, Bonchul Ku, and Dong Young Oh*

Department of Chemistry, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and
Technology Seoul 130-650. Received January 27, 1989

Alkenylphosphonates¹ with the trimethylsilyl group at α -position, depicted as below, are considered as synthetically valuable intermediates in organophosphorus chemistry since the recent development² of the transformation of the vinyl silane moieties into other functionalities, especially olefin activation toward nucleophilic addition by virtue of the polarizing silyl group has attracted much attention.



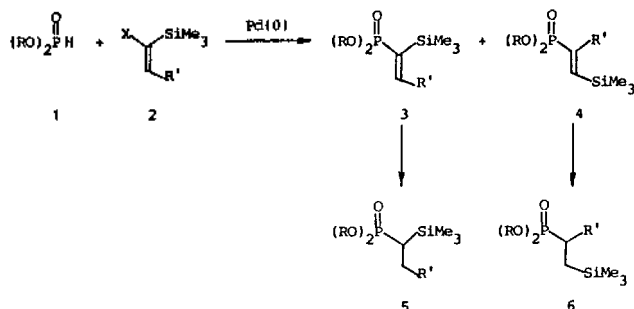
Dialkyl 1-(trimethylsilyl)-
alkenylphosphonate

Only a few synthetic methods, however, have been reported for the synthesis of dialkyl 1-(trimethylsilyl) alkenylphosphonates. For example, direct deprotonation³ of vinylphosphonates by use of the strong bases, such as LDA, takes place indeed but in low yield and α -lithiated species are unstable under the reaction conditions to give decomposed products on a prolonged period. Coupling⁴ of 1-(trimethylsilyl) alkenyl halides with dialkyl phosphites in the presence of nickel halide requires severe reaction condition and the stereochemistry of the products has not been fully clarified.

Here we report the scopes and limitations for the stereoselective synthesis of dialkyl 1-(trimethylsilyl) alkenyl phosphonates **3**. The title compounds were synthesized by the direct coupling of dialkyl phosphites **1** and (*E*)-1-(trimethylsilyl) alkenyl halides **2**⁵ in the presence of a catalytic amount of tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium and triethylamine by a modification of the method of Hirao⁶(Scheme 1).

Triphenylphosphine as an additive ligand ($\text{Ph}_3\text{P}/\text{Pd}(0) = 3\text{-}4$) brought about the enhancement of the reaction rate and improved yields by the effective recycling of Pd(0) catalyst. The results were summarized in Table 1.⁷

Only (*E*)-**3** were stereoselectively formed from (*E*)-1-(trimethylsilyl) alkenyl halides **2** with retention of the dou-



Scheme 1

Table 1. Coupling of Dialkyl Phosphites **1** and (*E*)-1-(trimethylsilyl) Alkenylhalides **2**

entry	R.	R	X	react. time(h)	3 + 4 ^a (yield, %)	3/4 ^b
1	Et	H	Br	1	3a + 4a (99)	90/10
2	i-Pr	H	Br	1.5	3b + 4b (94)	92/8
3	n-Bu	H	Br	1.5	3c + 4c (97)	87/13
4	Et	n-Bu	Br	3	3d + 4d (95)	90/10
5	i-Pr	n-Bu	Br	8	3e + 4e (40)	92/8
6	n-Bu	n-Bu	Br	4	3f + 4f (92)	90/10
7	Et	Ph	I	2.5	3g + 4g (97)	70/30
8	i-Pr	Ph	I	12	3h + 4h (67)	75/25
9	n-Bu	Ph	I	3	3i + 4i (92)	73/27

^a GC yield based on dialkyl phosphites **1**. ^b Determined by GC and ¹H nmr.

ble bond stereochemistry while (*Z*)-**2** retarded coupling presumably due to the steric bulkiness of the environment of the halide in (*Z*)-**2**. Interestingly, a small portion of the rearranged regioisomers **4** were accompanied and could be readily separated by SiO_2 chromatography. The structures of **3** and **4** were characterized⁸ by spectral properties (nmr, ir and ms) and confirmed⁹ by comparison with the hydrogenated products **5** and **6** ($\text{H}_2/\text{Pd-C}$). The formation of the regioisomers **4** might be temporarily rationalized by that the intermediates Pd(II) complexes resulting from the primary reaction of Pd(0) and (*E*)-**2** rearranged¹⁰ into isomeric species which underwent oxidative addition of dialkyl phosphites, followed by reductive elimination with retention to give **4**.

Thus we synthesized dialkyl 1-(trimethylsilyl) alkenyl phosphonates stereoselectively by using Pd(0) catalyst and are currently examining the synthetic utilities of the title compounds.

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7. General procedure; To a stirred mixture of dialkyl phosphite (1 mmol), triethylamine (1 mmol), tetrakis (triphenylphosphine) palladium (3 mol %) and triphenylphosphine (12 mol%) in toluene (1 ml), was added (*E*)-1-(trimethylsilyl)alkenyl halide (1 mmol). The resultant mixture was stirred at 90-100 °C until the reaction completed (GC, TLC). After cooling to rt, ether (30 ml) was added and ammonium salt was removed by filtration. Filtrate was evaporated to give the products. Pure sample were obtained by SiO₂ column chromatography (EtOAc/*n*-Hex).
8. Representative spectral data of **3** and **4**. **3a**: ¹H-NMR

(CDCl₃); δ 0.27 (s, 9H), 1.37 (t, J = 7Hz, 6H), 4.10 (p, J = 7Hz 4H), 6.34 (dd, J = 58Hz, J = 3.5Hz, 1H), 6.76 (dd, J = 34Hz, J = 3.5Hz, 1H). **4a**: ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃); δ 0.17 (s, 9H), 1.37 (t, J = 7Hz, 6H), 4.10 (p, J = 7Hz 4H), 6.20 (dd, J = 28Hz, J = 20Hz, 1H), 7.15 (dd, J = 35Hz, J = 20Hz, 1H).

9. Representative spectral data of **5** and **6**. **5a**: ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃); δ 0.18 (s, 9H), 1.18 (t, 3H), 1.40 (t, J = 7Hz, 6H), 2.60 (m, 1H), 4.10 (q, J = 7Hz, 4H). **6a**: ¹H-NMR (CDCl₃); δ 0.16 (s, 9H), 1.28 (t, 2H), 1.40 (t, J = 5Hz, 6H), 2.30 (m, 2H), 4.10 (q, J = 7Hz, 4H).
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Synthesis and Structural Characterization of a Zwitterionic Triphenylphosphine Derivative of the Dicarbollide Anion: [*nido*-9-P(C₆H₅)₃-7,8-C₂B₉H₁₁]

Kwan Mook Kim, Youngkyu Do*, Carolyn B. Knobler†, and M. Frederick Hawthorne*†

Department of Chemistry, Korea Advanced Institute of Science and Technology, Seoul 130-650

†Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, University of California, Los Angeles, CA 90024, U.S.A.

Received February 16, 1989

Recently, the icosahedral carborane has been employed in the area that ranges from basic inorganic chemistry¹⁻³ to biomedical applications.⁴⁻⁶ The final ligand form used in the former area has the polyhedral framework of C₂B₉ cage of the *nido* dicarbollide anion.⁷ As observed in our recent reports of the synthesis and structure of the unprecedented clustered cluster with a pinwheel ligand array,^{3b,c} reduction of the formal charge of [*nido*-C₂B₉H₁₁]²⁻ (**1**)⁷ by the substitution of a terminal hydride on boron with a neutral Lewis base has been adopted as a way of tuning the reaction conditions. Among the possible Lewis bases, phosphine might be useful in the synthesis of a charge-compensated carborane ligand in which the substituent is not innocent sterically as well as electronically. Here we wish to report the synthesis and structural characterization of [*nido*-9-P(C₆H₅)₃-7,8-C₂B₉H₁₁] (**2**), a zwitterionic triphenylphosphine derivative of the dicarbollide anion.

A slurry of AgBr (2 mmol) and triphenylphosphine (1 mmol) in 40 ml of dichloromethane was allowed to react anaerobically with the dithallium salt⁸ (1 mmol) of **1** at ambient temperature for 12 hrs, producing colorless solution and black precipitate. Recrystallization (CH₂Cl₂/*n*-heptane) of the white crystalline solids obtained by treating the concentrated filtrate with *n*-heptane afforded white crystalline **2** in a yield of 74%.⁹ The nature of **2** was established by single-crystal X-ray analysis¹⁰ as well as other means.¹¹

Spectroscopic data¹¹ for **2** revealed the presence of the dicarbollide cage and triphenylphosphine group. The ¹¹B{¹H} NMR spectrum of **2** consists of ten resonances among which two signals at -14.41 and -15.37 ppm remain unchanged in the proton coupled ¹¹B NMR spectrum and thus can be

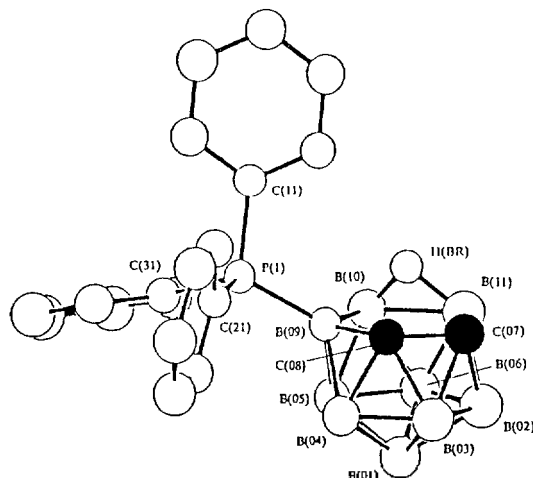


Figure 1. Structure of *nido*-9-P(C₆H₅)₃-7,8-C₂B₉H₁₁ showing the atom labeling scheme. All hydrogens except the B-H-B bridge have been omitted for clarity. Selected values of interatomic distances (Å). P(1)-B(09), 1.912(2); C(07)-C(08), 1.551(3); C(07)-B(11), 1.621(4); C(08)-B(09), 1.589(3); B(09)-B(10), 1.792(4); B(10)-B(11), 1.863(4).

ascribed to the B-P coupling with J = 155 Hz. The feature of the B-P coupling was further confirmed by 96.295 MHz ¹¹B NMR spectra. Although spectroscopic data for **2** could not lead to the positional assignment of the phosphorus-substituted boron atom, the number and the ratio of the resonances suggested that the formation of the B-P bond had occurred asymmetrically to make nine boron nuclei nonidentical.

The C₁ molecular symmetric nature of **2** is illustrated in