

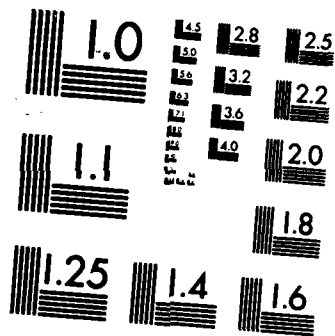
AD-A173 455 SILYLATED PHOSPHINES AND PHOSPHORAMININES(U) TEXAS 1/1
CHRISTIAN UNIV FORT WORTH DEPT OF CHEMISTRY
R H NEILSON ET AL. 10 OCT 86 TCU/DC/TR-86-02

UNCLASSIFIED N00014-79-C-0632

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UNCLASS:
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AD-A173 455 DOCUMENTATION PAGE

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1a. REPORT SET Unclassified		1b. RESTRICTIVE MARKINGS	
2a. SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AUTHORITY		3. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF REPORT Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.	
2b. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE		4. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)	
5. MONITORING ORGANIZATION REPORT NUMBER(S)		6a. NAME OF PERFORMING ORGANIZATION Department of Chemistry	
6b. OFFICE SYMBOL (if applicable)		7a. NAME OF MONITORING ORGANIZATION Office of Naval Research	
6c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) Texas Christian University Fort Worth, Texas 76129		7b. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) 800 N. Quincy St. Arlington, VA 22217	
8a. NAME OF FUNDING/SPONSORING ORGANIZATION Office of Naval Research		8b. OFFICE SYMBOL (if applicable)	
9. PROCUREMENT INSTRUMENT IDENTIFICATION NUMBER N00014-79-C-0632		10. SOURCE OF FUNDING NUMBERS	
8c. ADDRESS (City, State, and ZIP Code) see block 7b		PROGRAM ELEMENT NO.	
		PROJECT NO.	
		TASK NO.	
		WORK UNIT ACCESSION NO.	
11. TITLE (Include Security Classification) Silylated Phosphines and Phosphoranimines			
12. PERSONAL AUTHOR(S) R.H. Neilson, et al.			
13a. TYPE OF REPORT Technical		13b. TIME COVERED FROM TO	
14. DATE OF REPORT (Year, Month, Day) 10/10/86		15. PAGE COUNT 4	
16. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTATION The view, opinions and/or findings contained in this report are those of the author(s) and should not be construed as an official Department of the Navy position, policy, or decision, unless so designated by other documentation.			
17. COSATI CODES		18. SUBJECT TERMS (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)	
FIELD	GROUP	SUB-GROUP	
		aminophosphine	
		silylaminophosphine	
		phosphoranimine	
		methylenephosphine	
19. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse if necessary and identify by block number)			
DTIC FILE COPY The N-silylphosphoranimines [e.g., $\text{Me}_3\text{SiN}=\text{P}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CF}_3)_2\text{Me}_2$] undergo a variety of reactions including deprotonation/substitution of the P-Me groups, transilylation, and condensation with reactive phosphines. Some new 1,2-addition and oxidation reactions of the P=C systems, $\text{R}_2\text{NP}=\text{CHR}$, $\text{R}_2\text{NP}(\text{=NR})=\text{CHR}$, and $\text{R}_2\text{NP}=\text{CR}-\text{CH}=\text{CHR}$ ($\text{R} = \text{SiMe}_3$) are also reported. Keywords: - DTIC ELECTE OCT 23 1986 E 76 10 21 055			
20. DISTRIBUTION/AVAILABILITY OF ABSTRACT ☒ UNCLASSIFIED/UNLIMITED ☒ SAME AS RPT. ☐ DTIC USERS		21. ABSTRACT SECURITY CLASSIFICATION Unclassified	
22a. NAME OF RESPONSIBLE INDIVIDUAL		22b. TELEPHONE (Include Area Code)	
		22c. OFFICE SYMBOL	

OFFICE OF NAVAL RESEARCH

Contract N00014-79-C-0632

R&T Code 413a001---01
Replaces Old
Task # 056-123

Technical Report No. TCU/DC/TR-86-02

Silylated Phosphines and Phosphoranimines

by

R.H. Neilson, B.A. Boyd, D.A. DuBois, R. Hani,
G.M. Scheide, J.T. Shore, and U.G. Wettermark

Prepared for Publication

in

Phosphorus and Sulfur

Texas Christian University
Department of Chemistry
Fort Worth, Texas 76129

October 10, 1986

Accession For	
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SILYLATED PHOSPHINES AND PHOSPHORANIMINES

ROBERT H. NEILSON*, BRUCE A. BOYD, DONN A. DUBOIS,
RAHIM HANI, GARY M. SCHEIDE, JOHN T. SHORE, AND
URSZULA G. WETTERMARK

Department of Chemistry, Texas Christian
University, Fort Worth, Texas 76129, USA

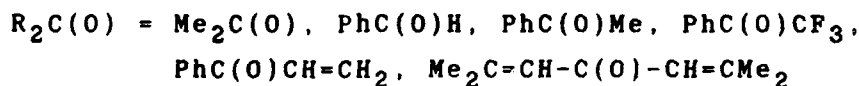
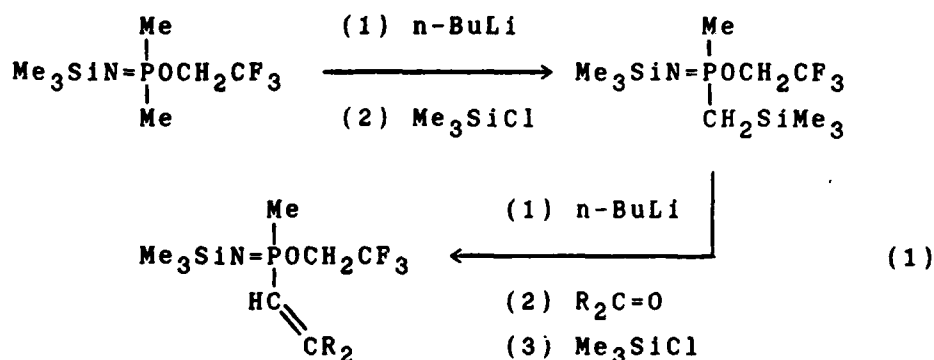
Abstract The N-silylphosphoranimines [e.g., $\text{Me}_3\text{SiN}=\text{P}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CF}_3)\text{Me}_2$] undergo a variety of reactions including deprotonation/substitution of the P-Me groups, transilylation, and condensation with reactive phosphines. Some new 1,2-addition and oxidation reactions of the P=C systems, $\text{R}_2\text{NP}=\text{CHR}$, $\text{R}_2\text{NP}(=\text{NR})=\text{CHR}$, and $\text{R}_2\text{NP}=\text{CR}-\text{CH}=\text{CHR}$ ($\text{R} = \text{SiMe}_3$) are also reported.

The chemistry of compounds containing Si-N-P and/or Si-C-P linkages is usually markedly different from that of the nonsilylated analogues. On the one hand, the Si-N or Si-C bonds may function as reactive sites so that processes such as transilylation and condensation reactions via silane elimination are commonly found. Alternatively, the steric and electronic properties of the silyl groups can impart both kinetic stability and interesting chemical reactivity to a variety of low-coordinate phosphorus systems. We report here several illustrative examples of these principles.

REACTIONS OF N-SILYLPHOSPHORANIMINES

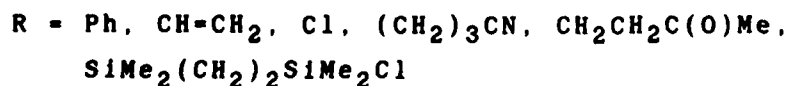
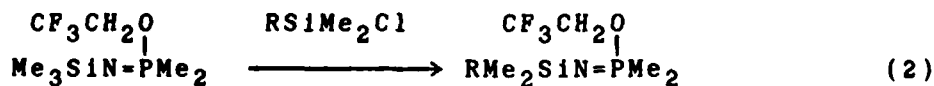
Various P-functionalized N-silylphosphoranimines are useful precursors to cyclic and polymeric phosphazenes. Recently, the synthetic utility of such compounds has

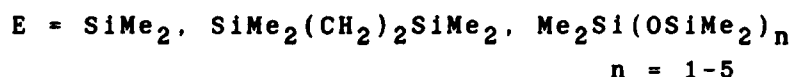
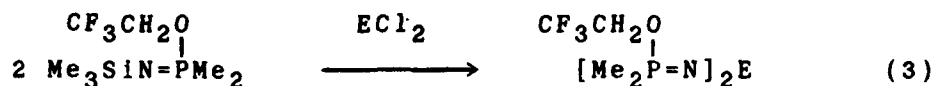
been greatly expanded through two general types of reactions. First, deprotonation/silylation of the P-methyl group followed by a Peterson olefination affords a series of vinyl derivatives (eq 1). Some of these



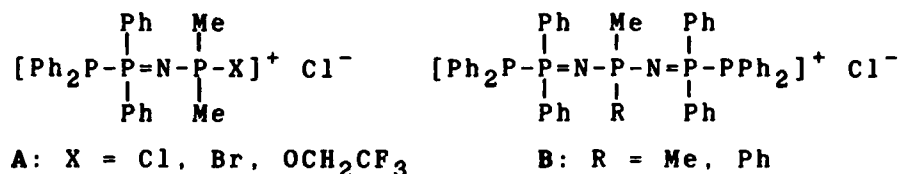
"monomers" undergo condensation polymerization to yield poly(phosphazenes) bearing substituted C=C side groups.

Second, we have studied a broad spectrum of Si-N bond cleavage reactions. For example, transilylation processes yield a series of novel N-silylphosphoranimines (eq 2) bearing reactive substituents on silicon as well as some bis(phosphoranimino)silanes and -siloxanes (eq 3). The related reactions involving cleavage of the Si-N bond in $\text{Me}_3\text{SiN}=\text{P(X)Me}_2$ [X = Cl, Br, OCH_2CF_3 , and $\text{N(SiMe}_3)_2$] by reactive phosphines, e.g., Ph_2PY (Y = Cl, OCH_2CF_3), are generally more complex.





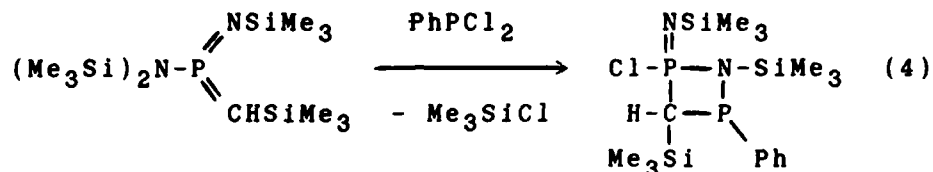
These reactions occur with elimination of Me_3SiY and, depending upon the choice of reactants, lead to various open-chain ionic species (e.g., A and B).



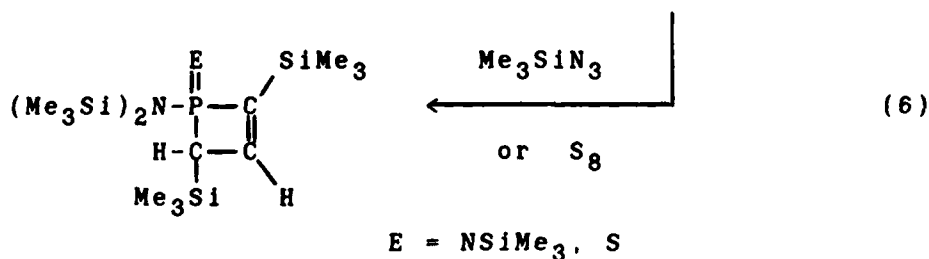
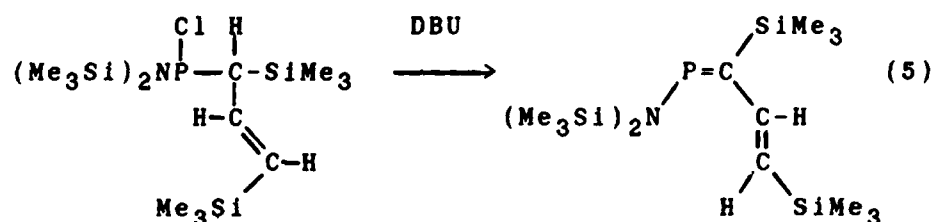
Surprisingly, the permethylated analogue of A (X = OCH_2CF_3) is produced in high yield in the "transilylation" of Me_2SiHCl with $\text{Me}_3\text{SiN}=\text{P}(\text{OCH}_2\text{CF}_3)\text{Me}_2$.

REACTIONS OF SILYLATED P=C COMPOUNDS

In this area our recent work has included a comparative study of the reactivity of the P=C bonds in the analogous P(III) and P(V) compounds, $(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{NP}=\text{CHSiMe}_3$ and $(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{NP}(=\text{NSiMe}_3)=\text{CHSiMe}_3$, respectively. In general, the 1,2-addition of polar reagents to the P=C bond occurs more readily in the P(V) system. For example, while the former does not react with PhPCl_2 , the latter undergoes Si-N cleavage and ring formation (eq 4) subsequent to the 1,2-addition process. Some reagents, on the other hand, react smoothly with both substrates. Cyclopentadiene, for example, affords a Diels-Alder adduct in each case.



A stable, acyclic 1-phosphadiene has also been prepared (eq 5) and we have begun to investigate its derivative chemistry. Interestingly, simple oxidation reactions (e.g., with sulfur or Me_3SiN_3) are accompanied by isomerization to four-membered ring products (eq 6). In the sulfur reaction, a three-membered disulfide ring, $(\text{Me}_3\text{Si})_2\text{NP}(\text{S})-\text{S}-\text{C}(\text{SiMe}_3)\text{CH}=\text{CHSiMe}_3$ is also produced.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research is generously supported by the U.S. Army Research Office, the U.S. Office of Naval Research, and the Robert A. Welch Foundation.

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