Introduction

Phosphinidenes are phosphorus analogues of carbenes in which phosphorus is monovalent with an incomplete octet of electrons. Phosphinidene complexes readily react with alkenes, whereas free phosphinidenes do not react with alkenes. This indicates that the coordination of these unstable phosphorus compounds with metallic species enhances their stability as well as reactivity by increasing the electrophilicity of the phosphorus atom. A number of precursors like phosphiranes,2 phospholenes,2 norbornadienes,3 2H-azaphosphirene4 and phosphirene5 metal complexes are known to generate terminal phosphinidene complexes in situ via their thermal or photochemical decomposition. These phosphinidene complexes are short-lived intermediates and their existence is proved by trapping them with substituted alkenes,6 acetylenes,7 and organic nitriles8 via cycloaddition reactions resulting in the formation of a variety of P-heterocycles. Recently, insertion of phosphinidene complexes into carbon–halogen bonds has been established,9–11 which affords a number of novel organophosphorus compounds.

Preparation

In situ generation of phosphinidene intermediates is carried out under strictly anhydrous/moisture-free conditions, that is, in an inert atmosphere of dry nitrogen gas.

Abstracts

(A) Phosphinidene complexes in the presence of alkenes6 and substituted acetylenes7 undergo [2+1]-cycloaddition reactions affording a variety of three-membered P-heterocycles.

SYNLETT 2008, No. 13, pp 2078–2079
Advanced online publication: 19.06.2008
DOI: 10.1055/s-2008-1067116; Art ID: V25408ST
© Georg Thieme Verlag Stuttgart · New York
(B) A phosphinidene complex in the presence of an organic nitrile\(^8\) yields a Lewis acid-base adduct which serves as a 1,3-dipole for \([3+2]\) cycloaddition of the organic nitrile and the substituted acetylenes.\(^7\)

(C) A reaction of phosphinidene with CCl\(_4\) results in transfer of a Cl atom of CCl\(_4\) to the phosphorus atom giving dichloroorganophosphines.\(^9\) Further, oxidation of these dichloroorganophosphines with chalcogens (O, S, Se) affords structurally characterised organophosphonic dichlorides, where thiophosphonic dichloride is the first example\(^9\) of structurally characterised organothiophosphonic dichlorides.

(D) Insertion of a phosphinidene complex into carbon–halogen bonds provides a novel route for the selective synthesis of prochiral phosphine complexes. A number of such complexes have been prepared and most of them have been structurally characterised\(^10\) by single crystal X-ray crystallography.

(E) Terminal electrophilic phosphinidene complexes yield a P=\(\text{C}\) double bond with organic isocyanides.\(^15\)

(F) Reactions of terminal electrophilic phosphinidene complexes with azulene, with or without a copper catalyst, are very interesting in view of insertion of a phosphinidene complex into a carbon–hydrogen bond.\(^16\)

Acknowledgement

The author is thankful to GGSIP University for providing necessary facilities and to CSIR for providing financial assistance.

References