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Novel Routes to t-Butoxy-compounds of Phosphorus

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In the past¹ difficulties have been experienced in the preparation of t-butoxy-derivatives of phosphorus compounds, and to date, only a few well-defined mono-t-butoxy-products have been reported.² Recently, we described an unusual transformation of di-n-butyl t-butyl peroxyphosphate into the di-n-butyl t-butyl phosphate (Ie).³

Now we report two more generally applicable routes for the preparation of t-butoxy-derivatives (Ia—d) (Table). Method A involves the reaction of an ethereal solution of equimolar quantities of a dialkyl t-butyl peroxyphosphate² with triphenylphosphine at 25—35°. Method B involves the reaction of a monochloro-derivative of

a tervalent phosphorus compound with t-butyl hydroperoxide in the presence of pyridine, e.g., the reaction of a mixture of dimethyl phosphorochloridite, (MeO)₂PCl (0·1 mole), t-butyl hydroperoxide (0·11 mole), and pyridine (0·11 mole) in petroleum at 10—15° yielded 56% of (Ib).

$$R_2P(O)OCMe_3$$
 (I)
a; R = Ph; d; R = Pr^IO; b; R = MeO; e; R = BuⁿO; c; R = EtO;

Table t-Butoxy-compounds of phosphorus*

| Product | | Boiling point or melting point °c | $n.m.r.$ (δ) | | |
|---------|--------|---|-----------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| | Method | | -CH ₂ O- | CH-O- | Me ₃ CO- |
| (Ia) | В | 111—112 | | | 1.50 |
| (Ib) | A, B | 37/0.05 mm. | | | 1.47 |
| (Ic) | A | 64/1.0 mm. | 3.79 - 4.25 | | 1.50 |
| (Id) | A | 54/0.1 mm. | | $4 \cdot 25 - 4 \cdot 80$ | 1.45 |

^{*} Satisfactory elemental analyses were obtained for these compounds.

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