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(Z)-(1,2-Dichlorovinyl)diphenylphosphine oxideJing-Ya Ma,^a Qing-Qin Feng^b and Ming-Shu Wu^{a*}^aCollege of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering, Hainan Normal University, Haikou 571158, People's Republic of China, and ^bCollege of Chemistry & Chemical Engineering, Anyang Normal University, Anyang 455000, Henan, People's Republic of China

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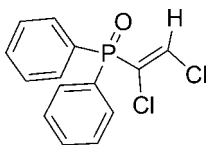
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Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 298$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$ Å; R factor = 0.035; wR factor = 0.094; data-to-parameter ratio = 15.2.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{11}\text{Cl}_2\text{OP}$, was synthesized by the reaction of diphenylphosphine oxide with 1,2-dichloroethyne under CuI catalysis. The reaction provided the *Z* isomer regioselectively. Two O—P—C bond angles [114.3 (1) and 112.5 (1)°] are significantly larger than the C—P—C [107.7 (1), 105.6 (1) and 106.6 (1)°] and another O—P—C angle [109.5 (1)°], indicating significant distortion of the tetrahedral configuration of the P atom. In the crystal, molecules are linked by weak intermolecular C—H···O hydrogen bonds into centrosymmetric dimers, which are connected by further C—H···O interactions into chains along [101].

Related literature

For the antimicrobial, insecticidal and anti-inflammatory activity of alkenylphosphine oxides, see: Haynes *et al.* (1989, 1991); Shi *et al.* (2000); Taylor *et al.* (2006); Rahman *et al.* (2000). For their use as intermediates in the preparation of some palladium catalysts, see: Inoue *et al.* (2002). Nucleophiles, such as amines (Rahman *et al.*, 2000, 2004), phosphines (Barbaro *et al.*, 2002; Alajarin *et al.*, 2004; Han & Zhao, 2005) and carbanion species readily add to the olefinic bond in alkenylphosphine oxides to give useful bifunctional adducts.



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{11}\text{Cl}_2\text{OP}$ $M_r = 297.10$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
 $a = 12.0621$ (11) Å
 $b = 7.9521$ (8) Å
 $c = 14.9913$ (15) Å
 $\beta = 102.858$ (1)°
 $V = 1401.9$ (2) Å³

$Z = 4$
 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
 $\mu = 0.56$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 298$ K
 $0.45 \times 0.40 \times 0.32$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer
 Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 2008)
 $T_{\min} = 0.786$, $T_{\max} = 0.841$

6788 measured reflections
 2475 independent reflections
 2009 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.094$
 $S = 1.08$
 2475 reflections

163 parameters
 H-atom parameters constrained
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.28$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.37$ e Å⁻³

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C2}-\text{H2}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{i}}$	0.93	2.51	3.138 (3)	125
$\text{C8}-\text{H8}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{ii}}$	0.93	2.57	3.344 (4)	141

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x + 2, -y + 1, -z + 1$; (ii) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{3}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$.

Data collection: APEX2 (Bruker, 2002); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2002); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Sheldrick, 2008); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: LD2021).

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supplementary materials

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(Z)-(1,2-Dichlorovinyl)diphenylphosphine oxide

J.-Y. Ma, Q.-Q. Feng and M.-S. Wu

Comment

Alkenylphosphine oxides have attracted much attention because they are used as biologically active compounds (Haynes *et al.*, 1989; Haynes *et al.*, 1991; Shi *et al.*, 2000), and are the key intermediates for preparation of some palladium catalysts (Inoue *et al.*, 2002). Nucleophiles, such as amines (Rahman *et al.*, 2000; Rahman *et al.*, 2004), phosphines (Barbaro *et al.*, 2002; Alajarin *et al.*, 2004; Han & Zhao, 2005) and carbanion species readily add to the olefinic bond in alkenylphosphine oxides to give useful bifunctional adducts. In order to further confirm stereostructure and structure-activity relationship of alkenylphosphine oxides, we performed the synthesis of the title compound by addition reaction of the diphenylphosphine oxide with 1,2-dichloroethyne under catalysis of commercially available CuI at room temperature. The reaction provided (Z)-(1,2-dichlorovinyl)diphenylphosphine oxide regioselectively. The study of the crystal structure of the title compound was commenced to establish its structural features that can be helpful for its practical applications. In the title molecule (Fig. 1), the bond angles O(1)–P(1)–C(11)(114.31 (10)°) and O(1)–P(1)–C(5)(112.55 (10)°) are significantly larger than C(11)–P(1)–C(5)(107.75 (10)°), O(1)–P(1)–C(1)(109.54 (10)°), C(11)–P(1)–C(1)(105.58 (10)°), and C(5)–P(1)–C(1)(106.62 (10)°), indicating that sp^3 -hybridized P atom adopts distorted tetrahedral configuration. In the crystal, molecules are linked by weak intermolecular C–H \cdots O hydrogen bonds in centrosymmetric dimers further connected in chains along [1 0 1].

Experimental

To a stirred solution of 1,2-dichloroethyne (1.88 g, 20 mmol) in anhydrous ether (40 ml), a solution of diphenylphosphine oxide (2.23g, 12mmol) in ether (10 ml) was added dropwise in the presence of CuI (0.229g, 1.2 mmol) at room temperature in nitrogen atmosphere for 4h. After completion of the reaction as indicated by thin-layer chromatography, the mixture was filtered and rinsed with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The title product was obtained by crystallization as colourless solid. The product obtained was purified by flash chromatography. Single crystals of the title compound suitable for single-crystal X-ray analysis were obtained by recrystallization from ether.

Refinement

The H atoms were positioned geometrically and refined using a riding model with C–H = 0.93–0.98 Å and with $U_{iso}(H) = 1.2U_{eq}(C)$.

Figures

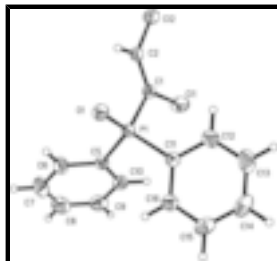


Fig. 1. The molecular structure of the title compound, with atom labels and 50% probability displacement ellipsoids for non-H atoms.

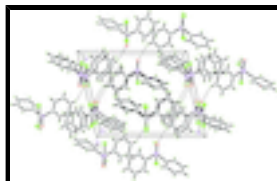


Fig. 2. Crystal packing of the title compound, viewed down the b direction. Intermolecular hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines.

(Z)-(1,2-Dichlorovinyl)diphenylphosphine oxide

Crystal data

$C_{14}H_{11}Cl_2OP$

$M_r = 297.10$

Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$

$a = 12.0621$ (11) Å

$b = 7.9521$ (8) Å

$c = 14.9913$ (15) Å

$\beta = 102.858$ (1)°

$V = 1401.9$ (2) Å³

$Z = 4$

$F(000) = 608$

$D_x = 1.408$ Mg m⁻³

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 3636 reflections

$\theta = 2.5$ – 28.0 °

$\mu = 0.56$ mm⁻¹

$T = 298$ K

Prism, colourless

$0.45 \times 0.40 \times 0.32$ mm

Data collection

Bruker APEXII CCD area-detector diffractometer

Radiation source: fine-focus sealed tube graphite

φ and ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan (SADABS; Sheldrick, 2008)

$T_{\min} = 0.786$, $T_{\max} = 0.841$

6788 measured reflections

2475 independent reflections

2009 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$

$R_{\text{int}} = 0.022$

$\theta_{\max} = 25.0$ °, $\theta_{\min} = 2.5$ °

$h = -14 \rightarrow 11$

$k = -9 \rightarrow 9$

$l = -12 \rightarrow 17$

Refinement

Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant direct methods

Secondary atom site location: difference Fourier map

$$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.035$$

$$wR(F^2) = 0.094$$

$$S = 1.08$$

2475 reflections

163 parameters

0 restraints

Hydrogen site location: inferred from neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

$$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0395P)^2 + 0.729P]$$

$$\text{where } P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$$

$$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} = 0.001$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.28 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

$$\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.37 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$$

Special details

Geometry. All esds (except the esd in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R-factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C11	0.64091 (5)	0.30633 (8)	0.48897 (6)	0.0610 (2)
C12	0.87750 (6)	0.09961 (8)	0.52709 (5)	0.0558 (2)
O1	0.90014 (13)	0.6840 (2)	0.53670 (11)	0.0441 (4)
P1	0.77986 (4)	0.62950 (7)	0.51027 (4)	0.03243 (16)
C1	0.77287 (18)	0.4017 (3)	0.51179 (15)	0.0340 (5)
C2	0.8685 (2)	0.3151 (3)	0.52622 (15)	0.0386 (5)
H2	0.9363	0.3754	0.5367	0.046*
C5	0.71157 (19)	0.6946 (3)	0.39607 (15)	0.0358 (5)
C6	0.7790 (2)	0.7721 (3)	0.34425 (18)	0.0528 (7)
H6	0.8557	0.7909	0.3694	0.063*
C7	0.7327 (3)	0.8213 (4)	0.2555 (2)	0.0726 (9)
H7	0.7782	0.8733	0.2211	0.087*
C8	0.6190 (3)	0.7938 (4)	0.2178 (2)	0.0693 (9)
H8	0.5883	0.8266	0.1579	0.083*
C9	0.5516 (2)	0.7187 (4)	0.26807 (19)	0.0580 (7)
H9	0.4749	0.7011	0.2422	0.070*
C10	0.5964 (2)	0.6681 (3)	0.35770 (17)	0.0462 (6)
H10	0.5500	0.6171	0.3918	0.055*
C11	0.69328 (18)	0.7001 (3)	0.58622 (15)	0.0357 (5)
C12	0.6898 (3)	0.6104 (3)	0.66513 (18)	0.0570 (7)
H12	0.7270	0.5076	0.6761	0.068*
C13	0.6313 (3)	0.6733 (4)	0.7274 (2)	0.0720 (9)
H13	0.6287	0.6122	0.7798	0.086*
C14	0.5770 (3)	0.8255 (4)	0.7119 (2)	0.0646 (8)

supplementary materials

H14	0.5375	0.8672	0.7538	0.078*
C15	0.5807 (2)	0.9163 (4)	0.6352 (2)	0.0574 (7)
H15	0.5446	1.0202	0.6255	0.069*
C16	0.6382 (2)	0.8539 (3)	0.57215 (17)	0.0450 (6)
H16	0.6399	0.9157	0.5198	0.054*

Atomic displacement parameters (\AA^2)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C11	0.0402 (4)	0.0432 (4)	0.0962 (6)	-0.0081 (3)	0.0078 (3)	0.0024 (3)
C12	0.0635 (4)	0.0370 (3)	0.0740 (5)	0.0102 (3)	0.0305 (4)	0.0031 (3)
O1	0.0339 (8)	0.0455 (9)	0.0512 (10)	-0.0043 (7)	0.0057 (7)	-0.0002 (8)
P1	0.0304 (3)	0.0327 (3)	0.0339 (3)	-0.0002 (2)	0.0064 (2)	0.0015 (2)
C1	0.0356 (12)	0.0325 (11)	0.0348 (12)	-0.0024 (9)	0.0100 (9)	-0.0005 (9)
C2	0.0436 (13)	0.0330 (12)	0.0430 (14)	0.0015 (10)	0.0181 (11)	0.0019 (10)
C5	0.0396 (12)	0.0333 (11)	0.0351 (12)	0.0037 (9)	0.0095 (10)	0.0002 (9)
C6	0.0531 (15)	0.0594 (16)	0.0476 (15)	-0.0026 (13)	0.0152 (12)	0.0103 (13)
C7	0.088 (2)	0.086 (2)	0.0489 (18)	0.0013 (18)	0.0252 (16)	0.0236 (16)
C8	0.088 (2)	0.078 (2)	0.0381 (16)	0.0183 (18)	0.0070 (16)	0.0105 (15)
C9	0.0536 (16)	0.0668 (18)	0.0458 (16)	0.0115 (14)	-0.0053 (13)	-0.0015 (14)
C10	0.0438 (14)	0.0517 (14)	0.0422 (14)	0.0045 (11)	0.0078 (11)	0.0023 (12)
C11	0.0358 (12)	0.0386 (12)	0.0313 (12)	-0.0010 (9)	0.0046 (9)	-0.0027 (10)
C12	0.0811 (19)	0.0525 (15)	0.0396 (14)	0.0128 (14)	0.0181 (13)	0.0058 (12)
C13	0.104 (3)	0.078 (2)	0.0404 (16)	-0.0032 (19)	0.0308 (17)	-0.0010 (15)
C14	0.0630 (18)	0.082 (2)	0.0546 (18)	-0.0031 (16)	0.0253 (14)	-0.0256 (16)
C15	0.0553 (16)	0.0576 (16)	0.0591 (18)	0.0106 (13)	0.0122 (14)	-0.0158 (14)
C16	0.0478 (14)	0.0424 (13)	0.0443 (14)	0.0025 (11)	0.0089 (11)	-0.0008 (11)

Geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$)

C11—C1	1.727 (2)	C8—H8	0.9300
C12—C2	1.717 (2)	C9—C10	1.391 (4)
O1—P1	1.4813 (16)	C9—H9	0.9300
P1—C11	1.798 (2)	C10—H10	0.9300
P1—C5	1.803 (2)	C11—C16	1.385 (3)
P1—C1	1.814 (2)	C11—C12	1.390 (3)
C1—C2	1.319 (3)	C12—C13	1.382 (4)
C2—H2	0.9300	C12—H12	0.9300
C5—C6	1.388 (3)	C13—C14	1.371 (5)
C5—C10	1.397 (3)	C13—H13	0.9300
C6—C7	1.380 (4)	C14—C15	1.366 (4)
C6—H6	0.9300	C14—H14	0.9300
C7—C8	1.379 (5)	C15—C16	1.384 (4)
C7—H7	0.9300	C15—H15	0.9300
C8—C9	1.364 (4)	C16—H16	0.9300
O1—P1—C11	114.31 (10)	C8—C9—C10	120.6 (3)
O1—P1—C5	112.55 (10)	C8—C9—H9	119.7
C11—P1—C5	107.75 (10)	C10—C9—H9	119.7

O1—P1—C1	109.54 (10)	C9—C10—C5	119.4 (2)
C11—P1—C1	105.58 (10)	C9—C10—H10	120.3
C5—P1—C1	106.62 (10)	C5—C10—H10	120.3
C2—C1—C11	122.49 (18)	C16—C11—C12	118.6 (2)
C2—C1—P1	118.80 (17)	C16—C11—P1	120.36 (18)
C11—C1—P1	118.64 (12)	C12—C11—P1	120.72 (18)
C1—C2—C12	124.99 (19)	C13—C12—C11	120.4 (3)
C1—C2—H2	117.5	C13—C12—H12	119.8
C12—C2—H2	117.5	C11—C12—H12	119.8
C6—C5—C10	119.3 (2)	C14—C13—C12	120.1 (3)
C6—C5—P1	117.27 (18)	C14—C13—H13	120.0
C10—C5—P1	123.39 (18)	C12—C13—H13	120.0
C7—C6—C5	120.2 (3)	C15—C14—C13	120.4 (3)
C7—C6—H6	119.9	C15—C14—H14	119.8
C5—C6—H6	119.9	C13—C14—H14	119.8
C8—C7—C6	120.2 (3)	C14—C15—C16	120.0 (3)
C8—C7—H7	119.9	C14—C15—H15	120.0
C6—C7—H7	119.9	C16—C15—H15	120.0
C9—C8—C7	120.2 (3)	C15—C16—C11	120.6 (2)
C9—C8—H8	119.9	C15—C16—H16	119.7
C7—C8—H8	119.9	C11—C16—H16	119.7
O1—P1—C1—C2	-6.2 (2)	C7—C8—C9—C10	-0.3 (5)
C11—P1—C1—C2	-129.75 (19)	C8—C9—C10—C5	-0.1 (4)
C5—P1—C1—C2	115.8 (2)	C6—C5—C10—C9	0.5 (4)
O1—P1—C1—C11	176.78 (12)	P1—C5—C10—C9	-178.29 (19)
C11—P1—C1—C11	53.24 (16)	O1—P1—C11—C16	88.7 (2)
C5—P1—C1—C11	-61.18 (16)	C5—P1—C11—C16	-37.2 (2)
C11—C1—C2—C12	-1.4 (3)	C1—P1—C11—C16	-150.85 (19)
P1—C1—C2—C12	-178.31 (13)	O1—P1—C11—C12	-84.5 (2)
O1—P1—C5—C6	5.5 (2)	C5—P1—C11—C12	149.6 (2)
C11—P1—C5—C6	132.48 (19)	C1—P1—C11—C12	35.9 (2)
C1—P1—C5—C6	-114.6 (2)	C16—C11—C12—C13	0.8 (4)
O1—P1—C5—C10	-175.63 (18)	P1—C11—C12—C13	174.1 (2)
C11—P1—C5—C10	-48.7 (2)	C11—C12—C13—C14	-0.6 (5)
C1—P1—C5—C10	64.3 (2)	C12—C13—C14—C15	-0.2 (5)
C10—C5—C6—C7	-0.4 (4)	C13—C14—C15—C16	0.8 (5)
P1—C5—C6—C7	178.4 (2)	C14—C15—C16—C11	-0.6 (4)
C5—C6—C7—C8	0.0 (5)	C12—C11—C16—C15	-0.2 (4)
C6—C7—C8—C9	0.4 (5)	P1—C11—C16—C15	-173.6 (2)

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H	H \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> \cdots <i>A</i>	<i>D</i> —H \cdots <i>A</i>
C2—H2 \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.93	2.51	3.138 (3)	125.
C8—H8 \cdots O1 ⁱⁱ	0.93	2.57	3.344 (4)	141.

Symmetry codes: (i) $-x+2, -y+1, -z+1$; (ii) $x-1/2, -y+3/2, z-1/2$.

Fig. 1

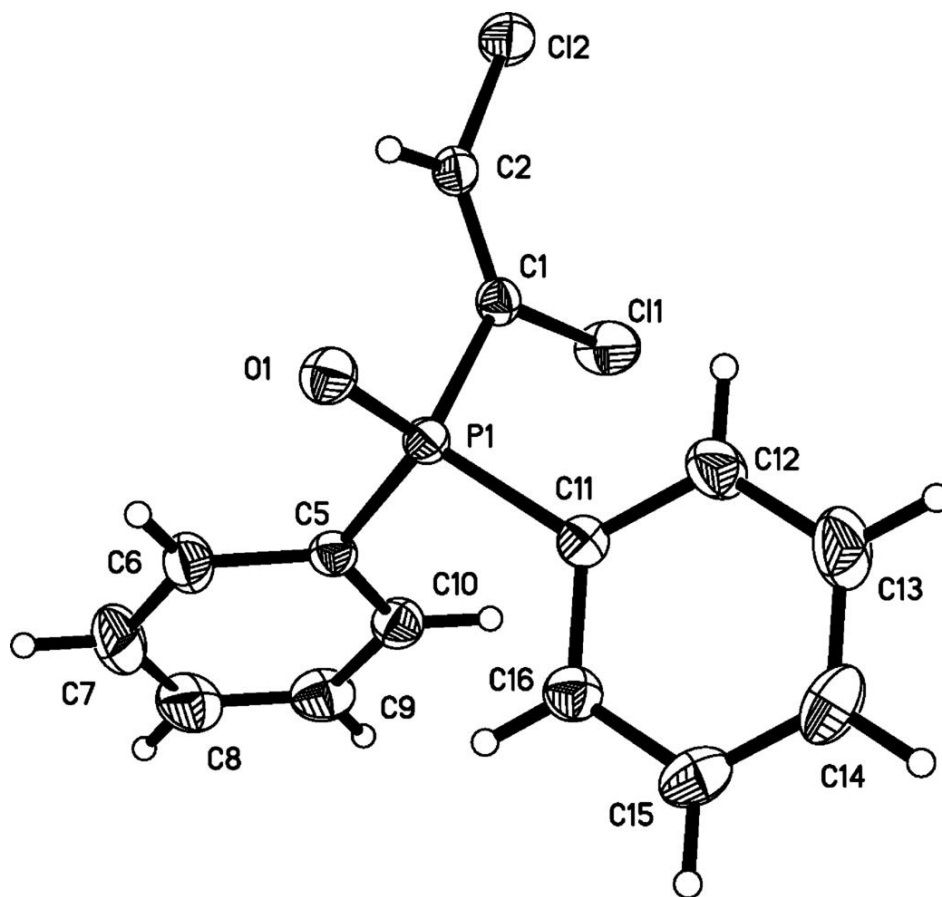


Fig. 2

