



Supporting Information

for

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Z50270

© Wiley-VCH 2003

69451 Weinheim, Germany

Lewis Acid-Catalyzed Room Temperature Michaelis-Arbuzov Rearrangement.

Pierre-Yves Renard^[*], Philippe Vayron, Eric Leclerc, Alain Valleix
and Charles Mioskowski^[*]

Experimental procedure :

Reagents were from Aldrich co. All solvents were distilled before use, and reactions were performed under N₂ atmosphere. All chromatography (flash) was performed with Merck Silicagel 60 (0.02-0.04 mm). TLC was performed with fluorescent Merck F254 glass plates. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AC-300 (300.15 MHz for ¹H, 75.4 MHz for ¹³C and 121.5 MHz for ³¹P) in CDCl₃ unless stated. Chemical shifts (δ are given in ppm and the coupling constant *J* is expressed in Hertz. MS were obtained with a Finnigan-Mat 4600 quadrupole system (Chemical ionization with NH₃). Flash column chromatography was performed on Merck silicagel (60Å, 230-400 mesh). Elemental analyses were recorded at the « institut de chimie des substances naturelles », Gif sur Yvette. Phosphites were either purchased when commercially available (Aldrich or STREM) or directly prepared from the corresponding phosphorus (III) chloride using conventional methodologies (reaction performed in dried diethyl ether using 1.0 equivalent of alcohol and 1.5 equivalents of dried triethyl amine; careful triethylammonium chloride filtration under an N₂ atmosphere, and excess reactant removal yielded phosphites which were used without further purification).

A typical reaction process could be summarized as follows: In a flame-dried reaction vessel, topped with a reflux condenser and under nitrogen atmosphere, 5 molar% trimethylsilyl trifluoromethane sulfonate was added to a 1.0 M phosphinite (respectively phosphonite or phosphite) solution in degassed and freshly-distilled chloroform. After three days at room temperature (or one hour at 60°C), the excess solvents were removed under vacuum, and the crude

material was directly submitted to silicagel column chromatography (using a 1/9 acetone/dichloromethane mixture as the eluting solution), yielding pure phosphine oxide (respectively phosphinate or phosphonate).

Methyl diphenylphosphine oxide (2) : ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.73-7.66 (m, 4H), 7.49-7.40 (m, 6H), 1.98 (d, $J(\text{H},\text{P}) = 13$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 134.1, 133.0 (d, $J(\text{C},\text{P}) = 98\text{Hz}$), 132.7 (d, $J(\text{C},\text{P}) = 5\text{Hz}$, 2C), 131.4 (d $J(\text{C},\text{P}) = 12\text{Hz}$, 2C), 16.2 (d, $J(\text{C},\text{P}) = 75\text{Hz}$) ; ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 30.4; MS (Cl, NH_3) m/z : 217 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 234 $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$.

Ethyl diphenylphosphine oxide (table 1 entry 5) : ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.78-7.71 (m, 4H), 7.53-7.45 (m, 6H), 2.30 (d of q, $J(\text{H},\text{P}) = 11.5$ Hz, $J(\text{H},\text{H}) = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.20 (d of t, $J(\text{H},\text{P}) = 17.5$ Hz, $J(\text{H},\text{H}) = 7.5$ Hz, 3H) ; ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 133.2 (d, $J(\text{C},\text{P}) = 102$ Hz), 131.8, 131.0 (d, $J(\text{C},\text{P}) = 5\text{Hz}$, 2C), 128.8 (d $J(\text{C},\text{P}) = 11.5\text{Hz}$, 2C), 22.7 (d, $J(\text{C},\text{P}) = 73\text{Hz}$), 18.9 ; ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 34.6 ; MS (Cl, NH_3) m/z : 231 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 248 $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$.

Benzyl diphenylphosphine oxide (table 1, entries 6 and 7) : ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.74-7.67 (m, 4H), 7.55-7.42 (m, 6H), 7.22-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.09 (m, 3H), 3.65 (d, $J(\text{H},\text{P}) = 14$ Hz, 2H) ; ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 29.7 ; MS (Cl, NH_3) m/z : 293 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 310 $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$.

1-phenylethyl diphenylphosphine oxide (table 1 entry 8) : ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.95-7.88 (m, 4H), 7.56-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.49-7.43 (m, 4H), 7.28-7.17 (m, 5H), 3.61 (quint $J(\text{H},\text{P}) = J(\text{H},\text{H}) = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.60 (dd, $J(\text{H},\text{P}) = 7.5$ Hz, $J(\text{H},\text{P}) = 16$ Hz, 3H) ; ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 138.2, 132.0 (d, $J(\text{C},\text{P}) = 125$ Hz), 131.8, 131.5, 131.4, 131.3, 131.2, 129.3, 129.2, 128.8, 128.7, 128.3, 128.2, 128.0, 127.0, 41.0 (d, $J(\text{C},\text{P}) = 43\text{Hz}$), 15.55 ; ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 34.0 ; MS (Cl, NH_3) m/z : 307 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

2-methoxybenzyl diphenylphosphine oxide (table 1, entry 9) : ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.72-7.65 (m, 4H), 7.46-7.33 (m, 7H), 7.11 (t, $J(\text{H},\text{H}) = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.83 (t, $J(\text{H},\text{H}) = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d, $J(\text{H},\text{H}) = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.73 (d of d, $J(\text{H},\text{P}) = 35$ Hz, $J(\text{H},\text{H}) = 14$ Hz, 2H), 3.41 (s, 3H) ; ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz,

CDCl₃) δ : 156.85, 132.9 (d, $J(C,P) = 92\text{Hz}$), 131.8 (d, $J(C,P) = 5\text{Hz}$), 131.7, 1328.2 (d $J(C,P) = 12\text{Hz}$), 128.1, 120.6, 119.9 (d, $J(C,P) = 7.5\text{ Hz}$), 110.3, 54.9, 31.2 ($J(C,P) = 68\text{ Hz}$) ; ³¹P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 30.55. MS (Cl, NH₃) m/z : 323 [M+H]⁺ ; elemental analysis calcd (%) for C₂₀H₁₉O₂P : C 74.52, H 5.94; found C 74.52, H 5.99.

Diethyl Benzyl phosphine oxide (table 1, entry 10) : ¹H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.22-7.11 (m, 5H), 3.00 (d, $J(H,H) = 14.5\text{ Hz}$, 2H), 1.53 (d of q $J(H,H) = 7.5\text{ Hz}$, $J(H,P) = 11.5\text{ Hz}$, 4H), 1.03 (d of t, $J(H,H) = 7.5\text{ Hz}$, $J(H,P) = 15\text{ Hz}$, 6H) ; ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 132.2 (d, $J(C,P) = 7.5\text{ Hz}$), 129.5 (d, $J(C,P) = 4\text{ Hz}$, 2C), 128.8 (2C), 126.8, 35.2 (d, $J(C,P) = 59\text{ Hz}$), 29.3, 19.6 (d, $J(C,P) = 66\text{ Hz}$), 5.6 (d, $J(C,P) = 4\text{ Hz}$) ; ³¹P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 50.29. MS (Cl, NH₃) m/z : 197 [M+H]⁺, 214 [M + NH₄]⁺.

Dimethyl phenyl phosphine oxide (table 1 entry 11) : ¹H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.76-7.69 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.46 (m, 3H), 1.73 (d, $J(H,P) = 13\text{ Hz}$, 6H) ; ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 132.0 (d, $J(C,P) = 84\text{ Hz}$), 131.7, 129.7 (d, $J(C,P) = 6\text{ Hz}$), 128.75 (d, $J(C,P) = 14\text{ Hz}$), 18.1 (d, $J(C,P) = 71\text{ Hz}$) ; ³¹P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 45.4.

Phenyl ethyl methylphosphine oxide (table 1, entry 12) : ¹H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.76-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.42 (m, 3H), 3.27 (d of q, $J(H,P) = 14\text{Hz}$, $J(H,H) = 7\text{ Hz}$, 1H, first isomer), 2.00-1.80 (m, 2H), 1.64 (d, $J(H,P) = 13\text{ Hz}$, 3H), 1.06 (d of t, $J(H,P) = 18\text{Hz}$, $J(H,H) = 7.5\text{ Hz}$, 3H.) ; ¹³C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 133.8 (d, $J(C,P) = 94\text{ Hz}$), 131.7, 130.4 (d, $J(C,P) = 8\text{ Hz}$), 128.8 (d, $J(C,P) = 12\text{ Hz}$), 24.4 (d, $J(C,P) = 73\text{ Hz}$), 15.1 (d, $J(C,P) = 77\text{ Hz}$), 5.8 (d, $J(C,P) = 5\text{Hz}$) ; ³¹P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 38.0.

Phenyl (1-phenyl-ethyl) methyl phosphine oxide (table 1 entry 13) : ¹H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl₃) δ : 7.75-7.60 (m, 2+2H), 7.51-7.44 (m, 3+3H), 7.21-7.15 (m, 2+2H), 6.95-6.90 (m, 3+3H), 3.27 (d of q, $J(H,P) = 14\text{Hz}$, $J(H,H) = 7\text{ Hz}$, 1H, first isomer), 3.05 (d of q, $J(H,P) = 12\text{Hz}$, $J(H,H) = 7\text{ Hz}$, 1H, second isomer), 1.67 (d, $J(H,P) = 13\text{ Hz}$, 3H, first isomer), 1.64 (d, $J(H,P) = 13\text{ Hz}$, 3H, second isomer) 1.52 (d of d, $J(H,P) = 14\text{ Hz}$, $J(H,H) = 7\text{ Hz}$, 3H, first isomer), 1.42 (t,

$J(H,P) = J(H,H) = 7$ Hz, 1H, second isomer) ; ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 42.7.

2-methoxybenzyl phenyl methyl phosphine oxide (table 1 entry 14) : ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.62-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.48-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.20 (broad t, $J(H,H) = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 (broad d($J(H,H) = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.85 (broad t, $J(H,H) = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.77 (d, $J(H,H) = 6.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.42 (dd, $J(H,H) = 7.0$ Hz, $J(H,P) = 14$ Hz, 2H), 1.63 (d, $J(H,P) = 15$ Hz, 3H).) ; ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 156.88, 132.5, 132.0 (d, $J(C,P) = 114$ Hz), 131.5, 130.4 (d, $J(C,P) = 7.5$ Hz), 128.4, 128.3 (d, $J(C,P) = 4$ Hz), 120.8, 120.5, 110.4, 55.1, 33.9 (d, $J(C,P) = 65$ Hz), 29.3, 14.6 (d, $J(C,P) = 70$ Hz) ; ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 36.85 ; MS (CI, NH_3) m/z : 261 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_2\text{P}$: C 69.22, H 6.61; found C 69.26, H 6.58.

2-(methyl phenyl phosphinoylmethyl) 1-benzyloxy-4-(2-nitroethyl)-benzene (table 1 entry 15) : ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.56-7.46 (m, 3H), 7.43-7.37 (m, 7H), 7.03 (broad d, $J(H,H) = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.99 (broad s, 1H), 6.84 (d, $J(H,H) = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.93 (s, 2H), 4.52 (t, $J(H,H) = 7.5$, 2H), 3.42 (dd, $J(H,H) = 6.5$ Hz, $J(H,P) = 14.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.18 (d, $J(H,H) = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.60 (d, $J(H,P) = 13$ Hz, 3H); ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 43.2.

tert-butyl benzyl phenyl phosphine oxide (table 1 entry 16) ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.78-7.71 (m, 2 H), 7.48-7.33 (m, 3 H), 7.30-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.10 (m, 3H), 3.33-3.49 (m, 2H), 1.12 (d, $J(H,P) = 15$ Hz, 9H); ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 132.1 (d, $J(C,P) = 7.5$ Hz), 131.5, 131.4, 130.2 (d, $J(C,P) = 93$ Hz), 130.2, 130.1, 129.4, 128.3 (d, $J(C,P) = 12$ Hz), 128.0, 126.5, 33.4 (d, $J(C,P) = 65$ Hz), 31.3 (d, $J(C,P) = 61$ Hz), 24.8; ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 44.8; MS (CI, NH_3) m/z : 273 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 290 $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$.

tert-butyl methyl phenyl phosphine oxide (table 1 entry 17) : ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.72-7.62 (m, 2 H), 7.45-7.35 (m, 3 H), 1.62 (d, $J(H,P) = 13$ Hz, 3H), 1.05 (d, $J(H,P) = 15$ Hz, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 131.9 (d, $J(C,P) = 7.5$ Hz), 131.3, 129.6 (d, $J(C,P) = 90$ Hz), 128.1 (d, $J(C,P) = 12$ Hz), 32.5 (d, $J(C,P) = 75$ Hz), 24.4, 15.6 (d, $J(C,P) = 72$ Hz) ; ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 50.2 ; MS (CI, NH_3) m/z : 197 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$.

tert-butyl phenyl (1-phenyl ethyl) phosphine oxide (table 1 entry 18) : ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.65-7.52 (m, 2 + 2 H), 7.45-7.20 (m, 8 + 8 H), 3.64-3.52 (m, 1H, first isomer), 3.11-3.02 (m, 1H second isomer), 1.48 (d of d, $J(\text{H,H}) = 6.5$ $J(\text{H,P}) = 11$ Hz, 3 H first isomer), 1.42 (d of d, $J(\text{H,P}) = 7.0$ $J(\text{H,H}) = 12$ Hz, 3 H second isomer), 1.1 (d, $J = 10$ Hz, 9 + 9 H) ; ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 50.9 and 49.9 (2 isomers).

O-methyl methylphenylphosphinate (table 2 entry 1) : ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.80-7.73 (m, 2H), 7.55-7.45 (m, 3H), 3.59 (d, $J(\text{H,P}) = 11.5$ Hz, 3H), 1.65 (d, $J(\text{H,P}) = 14.5$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 132.4, 131.4 (d, $J(\text{C,P}) = 10$ Hz), 131.0 (d, $J(\text{C,P}) = 94$ Hz), 128.6 (d, $J(\text{C,P}) = 12.5$ Hz), 51.1 (d, $J(\text{C,P}) = 6$ Hz), 15.7 ($J(\text{C,P}) = 102$ Hz), 5.9; ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 45.2.

O-Ethyl ethylphenylphosphinate (table 2, entry 2) : ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.75-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.52-7.39 (m, 3H), 4.09-3.99 (m, 1H), 3.87-3.74 (m, 1H), 1.95-1.74 (m, 2H), 1.23 (t, $J(\text{H,H}) = 7.5$ Hz, 3H), 1.04 (d of t, $J(\text{H,H}) = 7.5$ Hz, $J(\text{H,P}) = 19$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 133.0 (d, $J(\text{C,P}) = 93$ Hz), 132.2, 131.6 (d, $J(\text{C,P}) = 16.0$ Hz), 128.6 (d, $J(\text{C,P}) = 12$ Hz), 60.6 (d, $J(\text{C,P}) = 5$ Hz), 22.8 (d, $J(\text{C,P}) = 102$ Hz), 16.5 ($J(\text{C,P}) = 7.0$ Hz), 5.9; ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 46.85; MS (CI, NH_3) m/z : 199 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 216 $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$.

O-(1-phenylethyl) (1-phenylethyl)phenyl phosphinate (table 2, entry 3) : complex mixture of isomers, ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.80-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.52-7.10 (m, 8H), 5.30-5.10 (m, 2H) ; 3.45-3.37 and 3.25-3.10 (m, 1H), 1.35-1.50 (m, 6H); ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 43.8, 43.6, 42.8 and 42.5.

O-O-Diethyl methylphosphonate (table 2, entries 5 and 6) : ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 4.05-3.92 (m, 4H), 1.35 (d $J(\text{H,P}) = 17.5$ Hz, 3H), 1.22 (t, $J(\text{H,H}) = 7.0$ Hz, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 61.45 (d, $J(\text{C,P}) = 5$ Hz), 16.4 (d, $J(\text{C,P}) = 6$ Hz), 11.05 ($J(\text{C,P}) = 143.5$ Hz), 5.9; ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 31.10.

O-O-diethyl benzylphosphonate (table 2, entry 7) : ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 7.31-7.28 (m, 5H), 4.05-3.95 (m, 4H), 3.15 (d, $J(\text{H,P}) = 22$ Hz, 2H), 1.23 (t, $J(\text{H,H}) = 7.5$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 131.3, 129.8, 128.6,

128.4, 127.9, 126.9, 62.1 (d, $J(C,P) = 7$ Hz), 33.8 (d, $J(C,P) = 137$ Hz), 16.4 (d, $J(C,P) = 5.5$ Hz); ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 26.95.

O-O-dimethyl methylphosphonate (table 2, entry 8) : ^1H NMR (300.15 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 3.68 (d, $J(H,P) = 11$ Hz, 6H), 1.41 (d, $J(H,P) = 17.5$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 53.2 (d, $J(C,P) = 5.5$ Hz), 4.90 (d, $J(C,P) = 143$ Hz); ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 33.30; MS (CI, NH_3) m/z : 125 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 142 $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$.

O-O-diethyl (4-nitro 2-benzyloxy)benzylphosphonate (table 2 entry 9) : 8.25 (t, $J(H,H) = 3$ Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d of t, $J(H,H) = 9$ Hz and 3 Hz, 1H), 7.49-7.37 (m, 5H), 7.00 (d, $J(H,H) = 9$ Hz, 1H), 5.22 (s, 2H), 4.06 (quint $J(H,H) = J(H,P) = 7.0$ Hz, 4H), 3.34 (d, $J(H,P) = 21.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.26 (t, $J(H,H) = 7.0$ Hz, 6H) ; ^{13}C NMR (75.4 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 161.4, 141.3, 135.5, 128.8, 128.5, 127.45, 126.9 (d, $J(C,P) = 4$ Hz), 124.6, 122.4 (d, $J(C,P) = 10$ Hz), 111.5, 71.1, 62.2 (d, $J(C,P) = 6$ Hz), 27.0 (d, $J(C,P) = 139$ Hz), 16.4 (d, $J(C,P) = 5.5$ Hz) ; ^{31}P NMR (121.5 MHz, CDCl_3) δ : 27.50. MS (CI, NH_3) m/z : 380 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$, 397 $[\text{M} + \text{NH}_4]^+$; elemental analysis calcd (%) for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_6\text{P}$: C 57.0, H 5.85; found. C 56.76, H 5.81.

Lewis acid screening for Arbuzov rearrangement of *O*-methyl

diphenylphosphinite

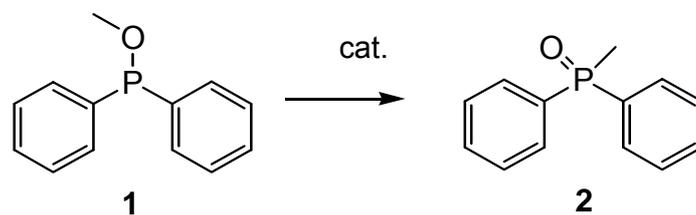


Table 1: Lewis acid-catalyzed room temperature Arbuzov rearrangement of phosphinite (**1**) to phosphine oxide (**2**). The reaction was monitored through ^{31}P NMR, and performed at a phosphonite concentration of 3 M in CDCl_3 with 5 mol.% catalyst.

Lewis acid	Conversion rate (24h)	Conversion rate (48h)
$\text{Me}_3\text{Si-OTf}$	72%	100%
$t\text{-BuMe}_2\text{Si-OTf}$	51%	87%
BF_3OEt_2	69%	100%
$\text{Ti}(\text{OiPr})_4$	0%	0%
TiCl_4 ^[a]	0%	0%
$\text{Cl}_2\text{C}=\text{N}(\text{Me})_2^+ \text{TfO}^-$	25%	41%
$\text{Sn}(\text{OTf})_2$	7%	10%
$\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$	5%	7%
$\text{Zn}(\text{OTf})_2$	2%	3%
$\text{Yb}(\text{OTf})_3$	Traces	Ca. 2%
ZnCl_2	0%	0%
BBr_3 ^[b]	0%	0%

[a]: phosphinite immediately decomposes; [b]: no further evolution after phosphonium formation.

Figure 1: Conversion rate, determined by ^{31}P NMR for the Lewis acid-catalyzed rearrangement of phosphinite (1) to phosphine oxide (2). Substrate (1) was used at 0.5 M in deuterated chloroform, in the presence of 5% trimethylsilyl trifluoromethane sulfonate.

