


Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2021, 11, 29426

Selective formation of dihydrofuran fused [60] fullerene derivatives by TEMPO mediated [3 + 2] cycloaddition of medium chain β -keto esters to C_{60} [†]

Jovana Jakšić,^a Aleksandra Mitrović,^a Zorana Tokić Vujošević,^b Miloš Milčić^a and Veselin Maslak ^{*a}

In this study, β -keto esters as readily available bio-based building blocks were used to decorate the C_{60} sphere. Generally, cyclopropanated fullerene derivatives are obtained by the standard Bingel–Hirsch procedure. Herein, omitting the iodine from the reaction mixture and adding TEMPO afforded dihydrofuran fused C_{60} fullerene derivatives. The mechanism of the reaction shifted from nucleophilic aliphatic substitution to oxidative [3 + 2] cycloaddition via fullereryl cations as an intermediate. This mechanism is proposed based on a series of control experiments with radical scavengers. Therefore, dihydrofuran-fused C_{60} derivatives were selectively obtained in good yields and their structures were established based on UV-Vis, IR, NMR spectroscopy and mass spectrometry. The electrochemical properties of the synthesized compounds were investigated by cyclic voltammetry. DFT calculations were performed in order to investigate the difference in stability, electronic properties and π -electron delocalization between methano and furano fullerenes.

Received 20th May 2021
Accepted 26th August 2021

DOI: 10.1039/d1ra03944j

rsc.li/rsc-advances

Introduction

The chemistry of fullerenes C_{60} is by far the most studied chemistry of all carbon allotropes. Chemical modification of the double bond still represents a formidable challenge to synthetic organic chemists. Enormous researcher endeavour to disrupt the perfect icosahedral symmetry throughout the years has resulted in various structurally and functionally diverse fullerene derivatives.^{1,2} Covalent functionalization of the C_{60} core is efficiently used to tailor the unique physical and chemical properties of the molecule. Nowadays, these derivatives have found numerous applications in medicinal,^{3,4} materials,^{5,6} and supramolecular chemistry.⁷ For example, a relatively simple methanofullerene derivative, phenyl- C_{61} -butyric acid methyl ester (PCBM), is one of the best-performing electron acceptors in organic photovoltaic devices.⁸ Bingel–Hirsch cyclopropanation, as one of the most important reactions for the covalent modification of fullerene, is usually performed with different esters of malonic acid, acyclic as well as cyclic. β -Keto esters are very important synthons in organic synthesis,⁹ although they are not widely applied for the preparations of

methanofullerenes. Therefore, the primary target of our research was to decorate the C_{60} sphere with medium chain β -keto esters, bioprecursors that could be obtained from polyhydroxyalkanoates (PHA) biodegradable polymers produced from waste feedstock by microorganisms.¹⁰ We have recently reported that the monomers derived from PHA can be used as phase change materials (PCMs) that absorb or release a large amount of latent heat.¹¹ We anticipated that the combination of C_{60} with the aforementioned β -keto esters could offer new fullerene derivatives with both improved solubility in common organic solvents, as well as improved electron-accepting ability. In turn, resulting unique properties could further widen the scope of application of C_{60} based molecules within materials and biological science.

Results and discussion

Along this line, we explored nucleophilic cyclopropanation reaction, as one of the most efficient ways for obtaining methano fullerenes.^{12–14} Using the Bingel–Hirsch technique, C_{60} **1** was treated with ethyl 3-oxoalkanoates **2a–d**, iodine, and diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) in toluene, at room temperature for 45 min, to afford derivatives **4a–d** in 41–44% yield (Scheme 1).

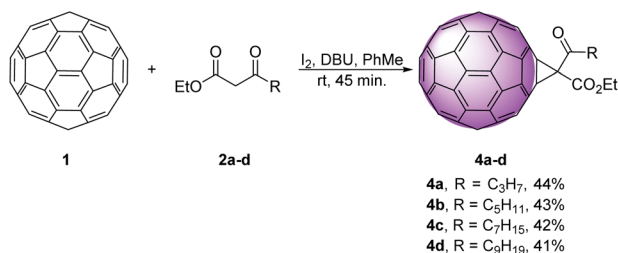
We used medium chain β -keto esters **2a–d** that differ in the length of the alkyl chain, starting with three methylene until nine methylene units. These materials were easily prepared

^aDepartment of Organic Chemistry, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Chemistry, Studentski Trg 12-16, 11158 Belgrade, Serbia. E-mail: vmaslak@chem.bg.ac.rs

^bDepartment of Organic Chemistry, University of Belgrade, Faculty of Pharmacy, Vojvode Stepe 450, 11221 Belgrade, Serbia

[†] Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Table 1, Fig. SI-1–6; spectral data; additional procedures. See DOI: 10.1039/d1ra03944j





Scheme 1 Synthesis of cyclopropanated derivatives 4a–d.

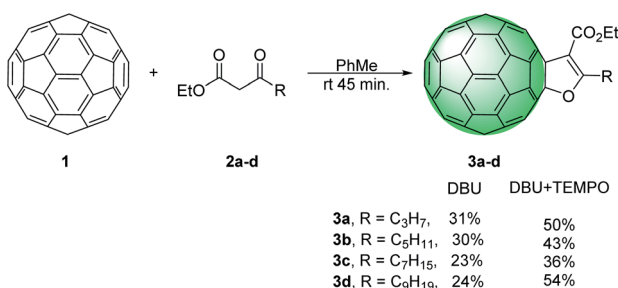
using reaction sequence: Reformatsky reaction, than Collins oxidation (Scheme S1†).¹⁰ Monofunctionalized methanofullerenes were obtained directly, in good yields, under mild conditions and short reaction times. As predicted, derivatives containing longer alkyl chains **4c** and **4d** showed better solubility in organic solvents than the shorter ones **4a** and **4b**.

Due to its ambiphilic nature, β -keto esters engage into [3 + 2] cycloaddition reaction with alkenes affording substituted dihydrofurans, which are an important class of heterocyclic compounds.^{15,16} In reaction of β -keto esters with C_{60} different furan-fused fullerene derivatives were obtained. Enolate-mediated C–H activation occurs in the presence of a base¹⁷ usually with the aid of Cu(I)/Ag(I),^{18,19} Pd(II)/Cu(II) mixtures,^{20,21} Mn(III).²² Recently, Gao and Chen described the synthesis of furan-fused fullerenes by controlling the addition sequence of base and iodine as oxidant.²³ In addition, Eguchi reported that furano fullerenes were obtained solely in the presence of piperidine.²⁴ We were interested whether O-heteroannulation of C_{60} will occur if the iodine was removed from the previously described experimental protocol for the preparation of methanofullerenes **4a–d** (Scheme 1).

Indeed, when reactions were carried out simply by treating C_{60} with β -keto esters **2a–d** and DBU in toluene, at room temperature furan-fused fullerene derivatives **3a–d** were obtained in 24–31% (Scheme 2).

As evidence that reaction came to completion, the colour of the solution went from purple to dark brown in just 45 min, unlike similar procedures in the literature that lasted more than 30 h. These reactions were monitored by TLC, and when reactions completed the reaction mixtures were filtered through pad of silica-gel. On this way excess of DBU was efficiently removed. Solvents were evaporated and products were isolated after

purification by column chromatography. However, insoluble polymeric mixture was formed when the reaction mixture concentrated before filtering. In these reactions excess of C_{60} were added and isolated yields were calculated in relation to the amount of added β -keto esters. To optimize the reaction conditions and discover possible steps in the mechanism, β -keto ester **2b** was chosen as a model substrate. Firstly, we varied the amount of the base used in the reaction and no product was detected when 2.5 eq. of DBU was used. Increasing the amount of DBU gradually from 5 eq. to 20 eq. increased the yield of **3b** from 3% to 30% (Table 1, entries 1–5). This suggested that the formation mechanism of furano fullerenes could involve oxidative cycloaddition as described in the literature (Scheme 3).^{17,18,20,23} With DBU β -keto ester **2** is deprotonated and enolate is formed which attacks C_{60} affording anion **5**. This anion goes through oxidation steps to afford radical **6**, which undergoes intramolecular cyclization with the abstraction of hydrogen to give the final product **3**. Oxidation steps could be mediated by O_2 or another molecule of C_{60} . The neutral molecule of C_{60} probably contributes more to the oxidation since the reaction is not suppressed under an argon atmosphere. Indeed, when we used a smaller amount of C_{60} (1 eq. C_{60} : 1 eq. of **2b**) the yield of **3b** was reduced from 30% to 20%. Radical intermediate was also proposed in the synthesis of dihydrofuran-fused fullerenes via Cu(I)/Ag(I) mediated reactions and annulation reactions a slowed or completely suppressed in the presence of radical scavenger.¹⁸ In order to further clarify the mechanism of this transformation, we setup several control experiments with keto ester **2b** in presence of different radical scavengers under the optimized conditions (Table 1). When we used 2,6-bis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-4-methylphenol (BHT) and galvinoxyl (2,6-di-tert-butyl-4-oxo-2,5 cyclohexadiene-1-ylidene)-*p*-tolylxoy as common radical scavengers, reactions proceeded and the product **3b** was obtained in diminished yields of 8–21% (Table 1, entries 6–9). Surprisingly, the addition of 2 equivalents of 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-1-oxyl (TEMPO) to the reaction mixture resulted in a yield increase of 13%. When we used a larger amount of TEMPO (5 eq.) the yield of **3b** was increased from 30% to 45% (Table 1, entries 10 and 11). TEMPO acts



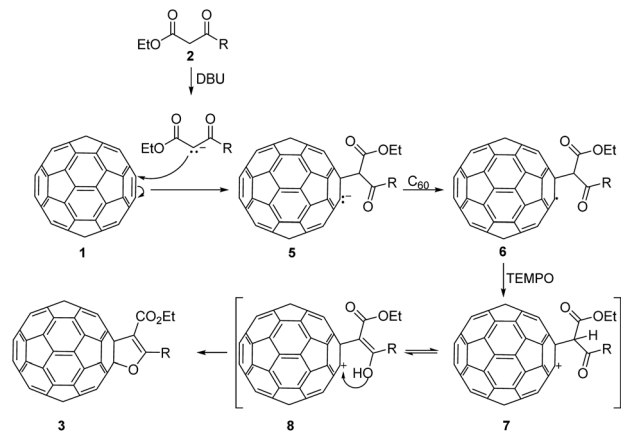
Scheme 2 Synthesis of 2,3-dihydro-furan fused fullerenes 3a–d.

Table 1 Reaction conditions for obtaining **3b**

Entry ^a	DBU (eq.)	Additive (eq.)	Yield ^b (%)
1	2.5	—	<1
2	5	—	3
3	10	—	7
4	15	—	20
5	20	—	30
6	20	BHT (2)	21
7	20	BHT (5)	20
8	20	Galvinoxyl (2)	20
9	20	Galvinoxyl (5)	8
10	20	TEMPO (2)	43
11	20	TEMPO (5)	45

^a **1** (0.02 mmol), **2b** (0.013 mmol), 15 mL toluene, Ar. ^b Isolated yield was calculated in relation to the amount of added β -keto ester **2b**.





Scheme 3 Proposed reaction mechanism.

either as a radical scavenger or as an oxidant.^{25,26} We proposed that in these reactions, TEMPO efficiently oxidized radical **6** into cation **7**. Based on the above experimental results and literature data, reaction mechanism pathway involving fullerenyl cation is proposed (Scheme 3).^{21,27} Finally, enolization and intramolecular nucleophilic addition of **8** afford the furano-fused fullerenes **3** as the product of the reaction. Using the optimized reaction conditions the substrate scope was investigated with keto esters **2a–d** and furano fused fullerenes **3a–d** were obtained in moderate or good yields 34–54% (Scheme 2).

Furano fullerenes **3a–d** and methano fullerenes **4a–d** were synthesized for the first time and structure of these compounds are confirmed using HRMS, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and UV-Vis (see Synthetic procedures and ESI†). These products show good solubility in common organic solvents such as toluene, dichloromethane and chloroform (approx. 5–10 mg mL^{−1}). Given that the solubility of highly coloured compounds is difficult to estimate precisely, the solubility of **3b** and **4b** was determined by UV/vis spectroscopy in chloroform to be 8.15 and 31.74 mg mL^{−1} respectively (detailed procedure is described in ESI†).

This is very important property of furano fused fullerenes for their potential application and processability in material chemistry.

Electrochemical properties of the representative products **3b**, **3d**, and **4b**, **4d** along with C₆₀ and **2b** were investigated by cyclic voltammetry (CV) and their half-wave reduction potentials are summarized in Table 2. The obtained products exhibited essentially similar CV behaviours in the negative potential range of 0 to −2.5 V versus Fc/Fc⁺ (ESI†). β-Keto ester **2b** showed one irreversible, **3b** and **3d** three, whilst **4b**, **4d**, and C₆₀ showed four reversible, diffusion-controlled peaks. However, the first two reduction peaks obtained from the reaction products showed different peak heights for the reduction versus oxidation process. This is likely the consequence of a chemical reaction following the charge transfer step thus generating new electroactive species that are no longer available for oxidation. The first reduction potentials EI of the reaction products are similar to C₆₀, where in the case of **4b** and

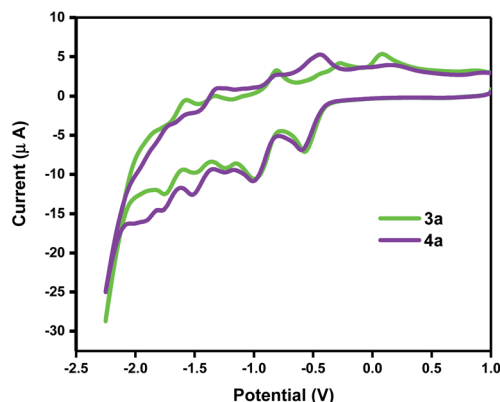
Table 2 Half-wave reduction potentials (V vs. Fc/Fc⁺) of C₆₀ and representative compounds^a

Compound	EI	EII	EIII	EIV	LUMO ^b	LUMO ^c	HOMO ^c
C ₆₀	−0.81	−1.27	−1.79	−2.39	−3.90	−4.210	−5.865
2b	—	−1.34	—	—	—	—	—
3b	−0.89	−1.27	−1.78	—	−3.82	−4.129	−5.634
3d	−0.87	−1.27	−1.84	—	−3.84	−4.129	−5.634
4b	−0.79	−1.27	−1.78	−2.04	−3.92	−4.098	−5.589
4d	−0.80	−1.30	−1.85	−2.04	−3.91	−4.096	−5.587

^a Every CV showed the presence of a shoulder peak at −1.25, not originating from the sample. ^b LUMO energy calculated using equation $E(\text{LUMO}) = -(E_{1/2}^{\text{red1}} + 4.80)$. ^c LUMO/HOMO energy obtained by DFT calculation.

4d the values are even more positive than the pristine fullerene. In general, when the C_{2v} symmetry of C₆₀ is broken it is harder for the derivative to accept the electron. In this case however, **4b** and **4d** with slightly more positive values for the first reduction showed to be the exception to the established rule. Both types of fullerene derivatives show essentially the same CV behaviour (Fig. 1). The observable reduction peaks differ less in the position in the potential range and more in heights of the corresponding oxidation peaks. This is especially pronounced for the first reduction process. As already mentioned, the **4a** derivative could undergo a structural change under negative potential difference. The LUMO energies of furano fullerene **3b** and **3d**, and methano fullerene **4b** and **4d** were calculated using equation: $E(\text{LUMO}) = -(E_{1/2}^{\text{red1}} + 4.80)$.²⁸

To obtain better understanding of chemical and electrochemical properties of investigated compounds, furano and methano fullerenes were examined by DFT calculations. The results of the calculations show that furano fullerenes are between 8.10–8.20 kcal mol^{−1} more stable than corresponding methano fullerenes (Table S1†). This energy difference can mainly be attributed to higher ring strain found in cyclopropane ring of the methano fullerenes. The detailed investigation of frontier molecular orbitals of synthesized products demonstrated further differences between methano and furano fullerenes. Calculated energies of frontier MOs, together with

Fig. 1 Cyclic voltammetry curves for **3a** and **4a**.

their HOMO–LUMO energy gap, for compounds **3a–d** and **4a–d** are shown in Fig. 2. Also, 5-fold degenerated HOMO and 3-fold degenerated LUMO level of C_{60} , calculated with the same method, are added for comparison. The frontier orbitals energies and distribution are practically not dependant on the size of alkyl chain attached to carbonyl group (Fig. 2), so we will limit our discussion only on compounds **3a** and **4a** as representatives for furano and methano fullerenes.

The 3-fold LUMO degeneracy found in C_{60} is destroyed in furano fullerenes, but in HOMO level some degeneracy is preserved, since energy difference between HOMO and HOMO–1 orbitals are very small (0.005 eV for compound **3a**) so they can be considered as a degenerate pair (Fig. 2). Relative to C_{60} , energy of the HOMO level is raised by ~ 0.226 eV and, energy of the LUMO by ~ 0.078 eV, what makes HOMO–LUMO gap 0.148 eV smaller in furano fullerenes compared to C_{60} . In methano fullerenes all frontier orbitals become non-degenerated, HOMO and LUMO are even higher in energy compared to furano fullerenes and, the HOMO–LUMO gap is further reduced to 1.491 eV (Fig. 2).

Frontier orbitals for **3a** and **4a** compounds are shown in Fig. 3. For both compounds LUMO orbital is localized almost exclusively on the fullerene part of the molecule. Results of the Becke orbital composition analysis have shown that 99.45% and 99.70% of LUMO is localized of fullerene cage for compounds **3a** and **4a**, respectively. On the other hand, nearly degenerate HOMO and HOMO–1 orbitals of compound **3a** show significant amount of delocalization of electronic density between fullerene and β -keto ester part of the molecule; 17.0% and 11.8% of the HOMO and HOMO–1 are located at the β -keto ester part. That delocalization is much less pronounced in HOMO orbital of compound **4a**; only 2.5% of HOMO electron density is located at β -keto ester part of the molecule (Fig. 3). Also, as the consequence of the $C=C$ bond functionalization and overall symmetry lowering, the nodal plane, orthogonal to the plane of furane and cyclopropane ring is observed in fullerene part of HOMO orbitals of compounds **3a** and **4a**.

Finally, the different HOMO orbital delocalization between fullerene and β -keto ester part in the methano and furano fullerenes prompted us to investigate possible π -electron resonance (delocalization) between two parts of the molecule. First, Mayer bond order analysis²⁹ using all-electron PBEPBE/6-

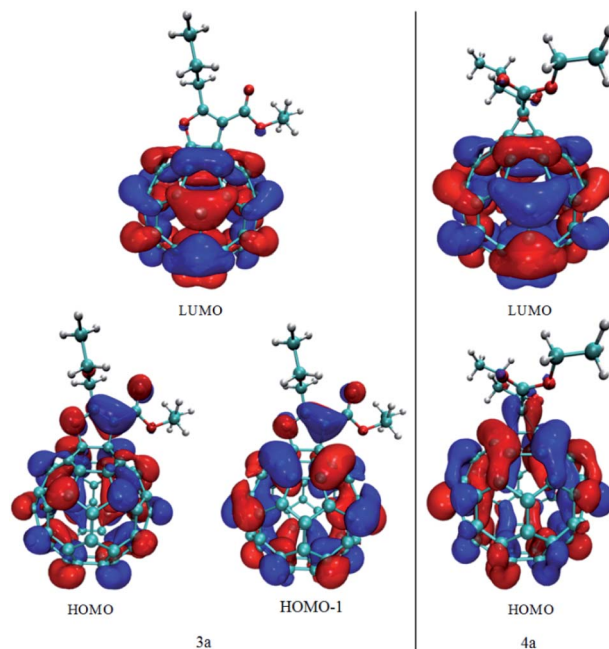


Fig. 3 Frontier orbitals of compounds **3a** and **4a**.

311G(d,p) wavefunction was conducted. The results (Fig. SI-6a†) show that all investigated bonds have bond order less than 1 but bond in furano fullerenes are somewhat stronger than in methano fullerenes. Recently, a new approach³⁰ for identifying π orbitals and generate only π -electron density in non-planar systems was successfully implemented. Basically, the procedure is to first localize all occupied orbitals (using Pipek–Mezey localization procedure³¹), then identify orbitals of π symmetry and finally remove (by setting occupation number to 0) all orbitals of σ -symmetry, thus, leaving only π -orbitals occupied. After that, all wavefunction analyses will correspond to the π -electron density analysis. In Fig. SI-6b† the isosurface of total π -electron densities for compounds **3a** and **4a** are shown. For the methano fullerenes a three noninteracting π -systems can be distinguish, indicating no π -electron delocalization across the molecule. Also, there are no π -electron density at the functionalized, sp^3 hybridized carbon atoms from fullerene cage. For the furano fullerenes (Fig. SI-6b†) there is only one π -system delocalized over fullerene cage and β -keto ester part of the molecule. This delocalization is achieved mainly through space, between sp^2 hybridized carbon atoms from fullerene cage and p orbital from oxygen from β -keto ester. This extended delocalization of the π -electrons can further increase stability and influence electronic properties of furano fullerenes.

Synthetic procedures

Preparation of dihydrofuranofullerenes (**3a–d**)

Procedure A. DBU (40 mg, 0.26 mmol, 20 equiv.) was added to the solution of C_{60} **1** (15 mg, 0.02 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), β -keto ester **2a–d** (0.013 mmol, 1 equiv.) in toluene (15 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 45 min at room temperature, under argon atmosphere. After the reaction was completed, the



Fig. 2 Energy levels and HOMO–LUMO gaps of C_{60} and furano (**3a–3d**) and methano (**4a–4d**) fullerenes calculated with PBEPBE/6-311G(d,p) method. All energies are given in eV.

reaction mixture was filtrated through a silica gel pad and washed with toluene. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column with petrol ether as eluent, to recover unreacted C₆₀. Further elution with petrol ether/toluene (7 : 3 v/v) gave pure products **3a-d**.

Procedure B. DBU (40 mg, 0.26 mmol, 20 equiv.) was added to the solution of C₆₀ **1** (15 mg, 0.02 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), β -keto ester **2a-d** (0.013 mmol, 1 equiv.) and TEMPO (4.1 mg, 0.026 mmol, 2 equiv.) in toluene (15 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 45 min at room temperature, under argon atmosphere. After the reaction was completed, the reaction mixture was filtrated through a silica gel pad and washed with toluene. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was chromatographed on a silica gel column with petrol ether as eluent, to recover unreacted C₆₀. Further elution with petrol ether/toluene (7 : 3 v/v) gave pure products **3a-d**.

Compound 3a. 5.7 mg (50%) (procedure B); 3.5 mg (31%) (procedure A); brown solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CS₂/CDCl₃): δ 4.35 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.31–3.28 (t, 2H, J = 7.3 Hz), 2.16–2.08 (sex, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.33 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.32 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CS₂/CDCl₃, all 1C unless indicated): δ 172.6, 164.2, 148.7, 147.4, 146.5, 146.2 (2C), 146.0 (2C), 145.7, 145.4, 145.2, 145.0, 144.8, 144.5 (2C), 144.2, 143.1, 142.8 (2C), 142.7, 142.6, 142.5, 142.3, 141.6, 141.5, 139.9, 139.4, 137.4, 135.2, 104.8, 103.0 (sp³-C of C₆₀), 71.6 (sp³-C of C₆₀), 60.5, 30.8, 21.0, 14.4, 14.2 ppm; IR (ATR): ν 2920, 2851, 1698, 1628, 1536, 1455, 1310, 1124, 1084, 797, 526 cm⁻¹; UV-Vis (CHCl₃): λ 429, 457, 483, 687 nm (ϵ = 3780, 3000, 2450, 300 dm³ mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹). Positive HRMS: calcd for [M + Na]⁺ (C₆₈H₁₂O₃Na)⁺: 899.0679; found, 899.0683.

Compound 3b. 5.0 mg (43%) (procedure B); 3.5 mg (30%) (procedure A); brown solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CS₂/CDCl₃): δ 4.37 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.30 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.08 (quin, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.70–1.64 (m, 2H), 1.59–1.52 (m, 2H), 1.32 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.04 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CS₂/CDCl₃, all 1C unless indicated): δ 173.2, 164.9, 148.8, 147.5, 146.7, 146.4, 146.3, 146.2 (2C), 145.9 (2C), 145.6, 145.4, 145.2, 145.0, 144.7, 144.4, 143.0 (2C), 142.9, 142.8, 142.6, 142.5 (2C), 141.8, 141.7, 140.1, 139.6, 137.7, 135.5, 104.8, 102.9 (sp³-C of C₆₀), 72.5 (sp³-C of C₆₀), 60.7, 31.9, 29.1, 27.1, 22.7, 14.4, 14.3 ppm; IR (ATR): ν 2951, 2868, 2729, 1700, 1630, 1539, 1457, 1310, 1124, 1084, 797, 526 cm⁻¹; UV-Vis (CHCl₃): λ 429, 457, 483, 687 nm (ϵ = 3344, 2756, 2344, 233 dm³ mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹). Positive HRMS: calcd for [M + Na]⁺ (C₇₀H₁₆O₃Na)⁺: 927.0992; found, 927.1000.

Compound 3c. 4.4 mg (36%) (procedure B); 2.8 mg (23%) (procedure A); brown solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CS₂/CDCl₃): δ 4.36 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.30 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.11–2.05 (quin, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.72–1.66 (quin, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.55–1.51 (m, 2H), 1.43–1.41 (m, 4H), 1.33 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 0.96 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CS₂/CDCl₃, all 1C unless indicated): δ 173.1, 164.6, 148.7, 147.4, 146.5, 146.3, 146.2, 146.1, 146.0, 145.8, 145.5, 145.3, 145.1, 144.9, 144.6 (2C), 144.3, 142.9, 142.8 (2C), 142.6, 142.5, 142.4 (2C), 141.6 (2C), 140.0, 139.5,

137.5, 135.4, 104.6, 102.8 (sp³-C of C₆₀), 72.4 (sp³-C of C₆₀), 60.6, 32.0, 29.7, 29.3, 29.1, 27.4, 23.0, 14.4 (2C) ppm; IR (ATR): ν 1921, 2850, 1701, 1632, 1541, 1460, 1305, 1125, 1085, 795 cm⁻¹; UV-Vis (CHCl₃): λ 429, 457, 483, 687 nm (ϵ = 3541, 2782, 2248, 188 dm³ mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹). Positive HRMS: calcd for [M + Na]⁺ (C₇₂H₂₀O₃Na)⁺: 955.1305; found, 955.1301.

Compound 3d. 6.8 mg (54%) (procedure B); 3.0 mg (24%) (procedure A); brown solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CS₂/CDCl₃): δ 4.37 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.30 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.07 (quin, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.68 (quin, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.55–1.49 (m, 2H), 1.45–1.31 (m, 11H), 0.90 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CS₂/CDCl₃, all 1C unless indicated): δ 173.3, 165.0, 148.87, 148.29, 147.55, 146.69, 146.42, 146.36, 146.24, 146.18, 145.92, 145.60, 145.41, 145.24, 145.05, 144.75, 144.45, 143.00, 142.97, 142.90, 142.77, 142.66, 142.53, 142.48, 141.79, 141.70, 140.08, 139.62, 137.71, 135.50, 104.8, 102.95 (sp³-C of C₆₀), 72.56 (sp³-C of C₆₀), 60.7, 32.1, 29.72, 29.67, 29.6, 29.5, 29.2, 27.4, 22.9, 14.4, 14.3 ppm; IR (ATR): ν 2951, 2926, 2866, 2730, 1700, 1630, 1539, 1458, 1309, 1123, 1084, 795, 525 cm⁻¹; UV-vis (CHCl₃): λ 429, 457, 483, 687 nm (ϵ = 3445, 2745, 2264, 227 dm³ mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹). Positive HRMS: calcd for [M + Na]⁺ (C₇₄H₂₄O₃Na)⁺: 983.1618; found, 983.1618.

Preparation of metanofullerenes (4a-d). DBU (0.032 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) was added to the solution of C₆₀ **1** (15 mg, 0.02 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), β -keto ester (0.013 mmol, 1 equiv.) **2a-d** and iodine (0.02 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) in toluene (15 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 45 min at room temperature, under argon atmosphere. After the reaction was completed, the reaction mixture was filtrated through a silica gel pad and washed with toluene, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The obtained crude product was chromatographed on a silica gel column with petrol ether as eluent, to recover unreacted C₆₀. Further elution with petrol ether/toluene (7 : 3 v/v) gave pure products **4a-d**.

Compound 4a. 5.0 mg (44%); brown solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.58 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.22 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.94 (sex, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.50 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, all 1C unless indicated): δ 196.4, 164.2, 145.80, 145.48, 145.39, 145.36, 145.32 (2C), 145.27, 145.17, 144.97, 144.86 (3C), 144.71, 144.70, 144.00, 143.98, 143.30, 143.25, 143.17 (3C), 143.10, 142.36, 142.05, 141.16, 141.12, 139.40, 138.20, 72.52 (2C, sp³-C of C₆₀), 63.7, 59.4, 43.2, 17.6, 14.4, 13.9 ppm; IR (ATR): ν 2955, 2919, 1713, 1535, 1456, 1428, 1231, 1182, 579, 523 cm⁻¹; UV-Vis (CHCl₃): λ 426, 492, 690 nm (ϵ = 2117, 1266, 152 dm³ mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹). Positive HRMS: calcd for [M + Na]⁺ (C₆₈H₁₂O₃Na)⁺: 899.0679; found, 899.0681.

Compound 4b. 5.0 mg (43%); brown solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.58 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.23 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.91 (quin, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.50 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.47–1.40 (m, 4H), 0.95 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, all 1C unless indicated): δ 196.6, 164.2, 145.81, 145.49, 145.40, 145.37, 145.33 (2C), 145.27, 145.17, 144.97, 144.86 (3C), 144.71, 144.70, 144.00, 143.98, 143.31, 143.25, 143.17 (3C), 143.11, 142.37, 142.05, 141.17, 141.12, 139.39, 138.20, 72.55 (2C, sp³-C of C₆₀), 63.7, 59.4, 41.3, 31.4, 23.8, 22.6, 14.4, 14.1 ppm; IR (ATR): ν 2915,



2852, 1716, 1538, 1456, 1427, 1226, 1180, 579, 523 cm⁻¹; UV-Vis (CHCl₃): λ 426, 492, 690 nm (ϵ = 2201, 1300, 198 dm³ mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹). Positive HRMS: calcd for [M + Na]⁺ (C₇₀H₁₆O₃Na)⁺: 927.0992; found, 927.0977.

Compound 4c. 5.1 mg (42%); brown solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.58 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.23 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.90 (quin, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.50 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.48–1.43 (m, 2H), 1.42–1.37 (m, 2H), 1.35–1.30 (m, 4H), 0.90 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, all 1C unless indicated): δ 196.6, 164.2, 145.81, 145.48, 145.39, 145.36, 145.32 (2C), 145.27, 145.17, 144.97, 144.86 (3C), 144.71, 144.69, 144.00, 143.98, 143.30, 143.25, 143.16 (3C), 143.10, 142.36, 142.05, 141.16, 141.11, 139.38, 138.20, 72.55 (2C, sp³-C of C₆₀), 63.7, 59.4, 41.3, 31.8, 29.2, 24.1, 22.8, 14.4, 14.3 ppm; IR (ATR): ν 2916, 2732, 1718, 1537, 1457, 1430, 1227, 1182, 582, 524 cm⁻¹; UV-Vis (CHCl₃): λ 426, 492, 690 nm (ϵ = 2186, 1303, 170 dm³ mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹). Positive HRMS: calcd for [M + Na]⁺ (C₇₂H₂₀O₃Na)⁺: 955.1305; found, 955.1316.

Compound 4d. 5.1 mg (41%); brown solid; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.57 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.23 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.90 (quin, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.50 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.48–1.42 (m, 2H), 1.41–1.35 (m, 2H), 1.34–1.25 (m, 8H), 0.89 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃, all 1C unless indicated): δ 196.6, 164.2, 145.81, 145.48, 145.39, 145.36, 145.32 (2C), 145.26, 145.17, 144.97, 144.86 (3C), 144.70 (2C), 143.99, 143.98, 143.30, 143.25, 143.16 (3C), 143.10, 142.36, 142.05, 141.16, 141.11, 139.38, 138.20, 72.55 (2C, sp³-C of C₆₀), 63.7, 59.4, 41.3, 32.0, 29.61, 29.57, 29.4, 29.3, 24.1, 22.8, 14.4, 14.3 ppm; IR (ATR): ν 2920, 2849, 2733, 2679, 1722, 1539, 1459, 1428, 1229, 1182, 582, 525 cm⁻¹; UV-Vis (CHCl₃): λ 426, 492, 690 nm (ϵ = 2182, 1287, 180 dm³ mol⁻¹ cm⁻¹). Positive HRMS: calcd for [M + Na]⁺ (C₇₄H₂₄O₃Na)⁺: 983.1618; found, 983.1614.

Conclusions

In summary, we have developed a tuneable procedure for the preparation of methano and furano fused fullerenes in the reaction of C₆₀ with bioavailable medium chain β -keto esters in the presence of DBU and with or without iodine. Preparation of furano-fused fullerenes proceeds *via* oxidative cycloaddition and the pathway involving fullereryl cation intermediate is proposed. With the assistance of TEMPO reaction is more efficient and furano fused fullerenes were obtained in moderate or good yields. This reaction exhibits a useful route for preparation of different fullerene derivatives under mild reaction conditions with short reaction times. Furano-fused fullerenes **3b** and **3d** could make good candidates for acceptor component in organic photovoltaic devices based on values for the first reduction peak as well owing to their improved solubility and stability as rationalized by DFT calculations.

Author contributions

J. J., Z. T. V., and A. M. performed the experiments and analysed data. J. J. and V. M. designed the experiments. A. M. performed CV experiments and analysed data. M. M. performed electronic structure calculation and analysed data. V. M. supervised the

project and prepared the original manuscript. All authors proofread, commented on, and approved the final manuscript for submission.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported by the Ministry of Education, Science and Technological Development of Republic of Serbia (Contract number: 451-03-9/2021-14/200168). A. M. thanks Alexander von Humboldt (AvH) for the equipment (Autolab) donation.

Notes and references

- 1 A. Hirsch and M. Brettreich, *Fullerenes: Chemistry and Reactions*, Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, 2005.
- 2 F. L. De La Puente and J.-F. Nierengarten, *Fullerenes: Principles and Applications*, The Royal Society of Chemistry, 2 edn, 2011.
- 3 L. Rodríguez-Pérez, J. Ramos-Soriano, A. Pérez-Sánchez, B. M. Illescas, A. Muñoz, J. Luczkowiak, F. Lasala, J. Rojo, R. Delgado and N. Martín, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2018, **140**, 9891–9898.
- 4 X. Yang, A. Ebrahimi, J. Li and Q. Cui, *Int. J. Nanomed.*, 2014, **9**, 77–92.
- 5 L.-L. Deng, S.-Y. Xie and F. Gao, *Adv. Electron. Mater.*, 2018, **4**, 1700435.
- 6 S. A. Backer, K. Sivula, D. F. Kavulak and J. M. J. Fréchet, *Chem. Mater.*, 2007, **19**, 2927–2929.
- 7 S. S. Babu, H. Möhwald and T. Nakanishi, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2010, **39**, 4021–4035.
- 8 B. W. Larson, J. B. Whitaker, X.-B. Wang, A. A. Popov, G. Rumbles, N. Kopidakis, S. H. Strauss and O. V. Boltalina, *J. Phys. Chem. C*, 2013, **117**, 14958–14964.
- 9 S. Benetti, R. Romagnoli, C. De Risi, G. Spalluto and V. Zaniro, *Chem. Rev.*, 1995, **95**, 1065–1114.
- 10 J. Radivojevic, S. Skaro, L. Senerovic, B. Vasiljevic, M. Guzik, S. T. Kenny, V. Maslak, J. Nikodinovic-Runic and K. E. O'Connor, *Appl. Microbiol. Biotechnol.*, 2016, **100**, 161–172.
- 11 J. Jaksic, S. Ostojic, D. Micic, Z. Tokic Vujosevic, J. Milovanovic, R. Karkalic, K. E. O'Connor, S. T. Kenny, W. Casey, J. Nikodinovic-Runic and V. Maslak, *Int. J. Energy Res.*, 2020, **44**, 1294–1302.
- 12 Y. N. Biglova and A. G. Mustafin, *RSC Adv.*, 2019, **9**, 22428–22498.
- 13 A. Giovannitti, S. M. Seifermann, A. Bihlmeier, T. Muller, F. Topic, K. Rissanen, M. Nieger, W. Kloppe and S. Bräse, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2013, **2013**, 7907–7913.
- 14 J. F. Nierengarten, D. Felder and J. F. Nicoud, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1998, **39**, 2747–2750.
- 15 R. Çalışkan and B. Alabaş, *Tetrahedron*, 2019, **75**, 130572.
- 16 E.-A. I. Heiba and R. M. Dessau, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1974, **39**, 3456–3457.



- 17 T.-H. Zhang, G.-W. Wang, P. Lu, Y.-J. Li, R.-F. Peng, Y.-C. Liu, Y. Murata and K. Komatsu, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2004, **2**, 1698–1702.
- 18 S. Xia, T.-X. Liu, P. Zhang, J. Ma, Q. Liu, N. Ma, Z. Zhang and G. Zhang, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2018, **83**, 862–870.
- 19 S. Guo, L. Lu, J. Gong, Z. Zhu, F. Xu, Z. Wei and H. Cai, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2015, **13**, 4426–4429.
- 20 Y.-T. Yan, W. Gao, B. Jin, D.-S. Shan, R.-F. Peng and S.-J. Chu, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2018, **83**, 672–683.
- 21 Q. Teng, Y.-C. Tan, C.-B. Miao, X.-Q. Sun and H.-T. Yang, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2018, **83**, 15268–15276.
- 22 C. Li, D. Zhang, X. Zhang, S. Wu and X. Gao, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2004, **2**, 3464–3469.
- 23 H.-L. Yang, L.-J. Xu, W.-Z. Li, T. Sun, B.-R. Duan, S. Chen and X. Gao, *RSC Adv.*, 2020, **10**, 24549–24554.
- 24 M. Ohno, A. Yashiro and S. Eguchi, *Chem. Commun.*, 1996, 291–292, DOI: 10.1039/CC9960000291.
- 25 J. Peng, G. Huang, H.-J. Wang, F.-B. Li, C. Huang, J.-J. Xiang, Y. Huang, L. Liu, C.-Y. Liu, A. M. Asiri and K. A. Alamry, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2018, **83**, 85–95.
- 26 H. A. Beejapur, Q. Zhang, K. Hu, L. Zhu, J. Wang and Z. Ye, *ACS Catal.*, 2019, **9**, 2777–2830.
- 27 H.-S. Lin and Y. Matsuo, *Chem. Commun.*, 2018, **54**, 11244–11259.
- 28 A. R. Tuktarov, N. M. Chobanov, Y. H. Budnikova, Y. B. Dudkina and U. M. Dzhemilev, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2019, **84**, 16333–16337.
- 29 I. Mayer, *Chem. Phys. Lett.*, 1983, **97**, 270–274.
- 30 T. Lu and Q. Chen, *Theor. Chem. Acc.*, 2020, **139**, 25.
- 31 J. Pipek and P. G. Mezey, *J. Chem. Phys.*, 1989, **90**, 4916–4926.

