


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2022, 12, 15190

 Received 6th March 2022  
 Accepted 11th May 2022

DOI: 10.1039/d2ra01472f

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# A facile metal-free one-flask synthesis of multi-substituted furans *via* a $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$ mediated formal [4 + 1] reaction of 3-chloro-3-phenyldiazirines and $\alpha, \beta$ -alkenyl ketones†

 Zixin Zhang,<sup>a</sup> Aimin Huang,<sup>a</sup> Lin Ma,<sup>a</sup> Jian-hua Xu<sup>b</sup> and Min Zhang<sup>\*,a</sup>

A facile, efficient and metal free one-flask approach to diversely substituted furans from easily accessible 3-chloro-3-phenyldiazirines and  $\alpha, \beta$ -alkenyl ketones is reported. This protocol integrates three steps of cyclopropanation, Cloke–Wilson rearrangement and elimination of HCl in one-flask to give products in moderate to good yields. It provides a metal and oxidant free approach to multi-substituted furans with the advantages of easy operation, mild reaction conditions and a broad scope of substrates.

## Introduction

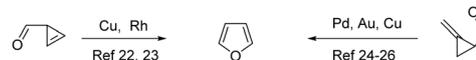
Furan is a five-membered oxygenated heteroaromatic which is widely spread in natural products<sup>1</sup> and plays an important role in both pharmaceutical chemistry<sup>2,3</sup> and in synthetic organic chemistry as a useful building block.<sup>2,4–6</sup> Long attracting the interests of chemists, a number of synthetic methods for furan have been developed,<sup>3,7–12</sup> including the cyclodehydration of dicarbonyl compounds through Paal–Knorr synthesis<sup>13</sup> and Feist–Bénary cyclocondensation.<sup>14,15</sup> Nevertheless, more selective approaches to multi-substituted furans under mild conditions still remain a challenging task.

In the past decades, cyclopropane has been widely used as a three-carbon synthon to access variable chemicals due to the readiness of ring-opening from high angle and torsion strain and tunable reactivity by substituent-controlled C–C bond polarization/cleavage.<sup>16–21</sup> Transition-metal catalyzed intramolecular ring-opening cycloisomerization of cyclopropenyl ketones<sup>22,23</sup> or alkylidene cyclopropyl ketones<sup>24–26</sup> has been proved to be a very successful and reliable approach to furans (Scheme 1A). Early in 2003, Ma and Zhang<sup>22</sup> developed a regio-selective cycloisomerization of cyclopropenyl ketones using copper(i) or Pd catalysts. Later in 2004, they developed a Pd mediated ring-opening cycloisomerization of 2-methylene- or alkylidene cyclopropyl ketone to di- or tri-substituted furans.<sup>24</sup> In 2007, Liang group reported a synthesis of trisubstituted furans *via* a Cu(i)-catalyzed formal [4 + 1] cycloaddition of  $\alpha, \beta$ -alkynyl ketones with diazoacetates.<sup>27</sup> Xu and co-workers further

developed a Cu–Pd relay catalysis to access tetra-substituted furans from cyclopropanes.<sup>28</sup> These elegant transition-metal catalyzed methods are advantageous in both atom economy and efficiency. However, using alternative non-metal catalysts to promote cycloisomerization is very essential in account of economic, environmental and sustainability requirement. Recently, Wang and coworkers<sup>29–31</sup> have developed  $\text{I}_2/\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  or DBU mediated ring opening and cyclization of cyano-substituted cyclopropyl ketones to afford furan derivatives.

The Cloke–Wilson rearrangement (CWR) reaction has been intensively used to access dihydrofurans from cyclopropyl ketones.<sup>32–37</sup> Besides transition-metal catalysis,<sup>38,39</sup> CWR reaction can also be promoted by Lewis acid,<sup>40,41</sup> photocatalysis,<sup>42–44</sup> and organo-catalysis.<sup>26,32,33</sup> Regrettably, an extra dehydrogenation procedure is a prerequisite to transform dihydrofurans to furans using stoichiometric oxidants such as DDQ.<sup>45,46</sup> To avoid

A. Ma and Zhang: transition-metal catalyzed cycloisomerization of cyclopropanes.



B. Design for the synthesis of furan from halocyclopropyl ketone:



C. This work: a formal one-flask [1+4] reaction.



**Scheme 1** Synthesis of furan from cyclopropanes by literature and this work.

<sup>a</sup>School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Guangxi University, Nanning, Guangxi 530004, China. E-mail: chemizhang@gxu.edu.cn

<sup>b</sup>School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Nanjing University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210093, China

 † Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available. See <https://doi.org/10.1039/d2ra01472f>


the harmful oxidation procedure, we envisioned that halocyclopropyl ketone is an ideal alternative precursor to perform CWR reaction to deliver halogenated dihydrofuran, which is converted to furan *via* elimination of HX (Scheme 1B). However, there are few reports making use of this elimination strategy. As an elegant example, Namboothiri's group reported that acidic  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  could be used to promote CWR reaction of dibromocyclopropyl ketone followed by elimination to access 3-bromo furans.<sup>47,48</sup>

Taking advantage of the fact that the highly reactive halocarbenes (RCX) derived from the easily available 3-halodiazirines ( $\text{RCN}_2\text{X}$ ) upon the loss of  $\text{N}_2$  readily take part in [2 + 1] cycloaddition with alkenes to give halogenated cyclopropanes,<sup>49–52</sup> we design a formal [4 + 1] approach to furans using this cyclopropanation method to obtain the required halocyclopropyl ketone precursors (Scheme 1C). Firstly, photolysis or thermolysis of 3-halo-3-phenyldiazirine **1** in the presence of  $\alpha,\beta$ -alkenyl ketone **2** gives the halocyclopropyl ketone **3**, which is then subjected to a tandem CWR–elimination reaction sequence to afford the furan **4**. We further succeeded in using the same Lewis acid to promote both the CWR and the elimination reactions to facilitate the reaction procedure. As a result, we herein report a one-flask metal-free synthetic approach to a diversity of di-, tri- or tetra-substituted furans from a series of 3-halo-3-phenyldiazirines and  $\alpha,\beta$ -alkenyl ketones *via* cyclopropanation and  $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$  mediated CWR–elimination reactions.

## Results and discussions

Initially, the synthesis of halocyclopropyl ketones was investigated (Scheme 2). Photolysis or thermolysis of 3-chloro-3-(4-chlorophenyl)diazirine (**1a**) was used to generate phenylchlorocarbene ( $\text{PhCCl}$ ) *in situ*, which rapidly reacted with chalcone (**2a**) to give the halocyclopropyl ketone diastereomers (**3a/3a'**). After an optimization of solvents and temperatures (for details, please see Table S1†), either photolysis at room temperature or thermolysis at 80 °C in 1,2-dichloroethane (DCE) gave the halocyclopropyl ketones (**3a/3a'**) in highest yield with similar diastereoselectivity.

Next, the transformation of halocyclopropyl ketone **3a** (major isomer) to furan **4a** was investigated and selected results are summarized in Table 1 (for more details, see Table S2†). Lewis acid promoters  $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{TiCl}_4$  and  $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  were the most efficient catalysts for this conversion (0.08–0.5 h), while  $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{AlCl}_3$ ,  $\text{SnCl}_4$  and  $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$  promoted the reaction less efficiently (15–45 h). Delightfully, furan **4a** was obtained in excellent yields (85–98%) in the presence of these seven catalysts (entries 1–7). On the contrary,  $\text{BiCl}_3$  couldn't complete this transformation in 72 h and gave **4a** in lower yield



Scheme 2 Synthesis of halo-cyclopropyl ketone **3a/3a'**.

Table 1 Screening of Lewis acids for **4a**<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Lewis acid	Time, h	Yield, <sup>b</sup> %
1	$\text{TiCl}_4$	0.16	86
2	$\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.5	96
3	$\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	0.08	86
4	$\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$	15	98
5	$\text{AlCl}_3$	17	90
6	$\text{SnCl}_4$	21	87
7	$\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$	45	86
8	$\text{BiCl}_3$	72	68 <sup>c</sup>
9	None	24	NR
10	PTSA	36	90
11 <sup>d</sup>	$\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1	97
12 <sup>e</sup>	$\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$	16	98
13 <sup>d,e</sup>	$\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$	1	97

<sup>a</sup> Reagents and conditions: halocyclopropyl ketone **3a** (0.06 mmol), Lewis acid (0.06 mmol, 1 eq.) in 5 mL DCE was heated at 80 °C in a 38 mL reaction tube equipped with a condenser until the reaction was completed by TLC monitoring. NR = no reaction. RSM = recovery of starting material. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yield. <sup>c</sup> Yield is based on consumed halocyclopropyl ketone. RSM was 16%. <sup>d</sup> 0.2 eq. LA was used. <sup>e</sup> **3a'** was used instead of **3a**.

(entry 8). No reaction could take place in the absence of a Lewis acid (entry 9). Brønsted acid *para*-toluene sulfonic acid (PTSA) could also mediate this reaction to give **4a** in 90% yield in 36 h (entry 10). Therefore, among these promoters,  $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  showed the best catalytic activity to give nearly quantitative yields of **4a**. It is also noted that the halocyclopropyl ketone diastereomer **3a'** was similarly converted to **4a** in the nearly quantitative yield as **3a** in the presence of either  $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$  or  $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (entries 12–13). Therefore, there is no need to separate two diastereomers **3a/3a'** for the transformation to **4a**. We then succeeded in implementing these reaction steps in one-flask (for details, please see Table S3†) with  $\text{BF}_3 \cdot \text{Et}_2\text{O}$  (1 eq.) as the best catalyst, which was added into the flask after the completion of cyclopropanation to avoid side reactions. This one-flask protocol gave **4a** in an overall yield of 68%.

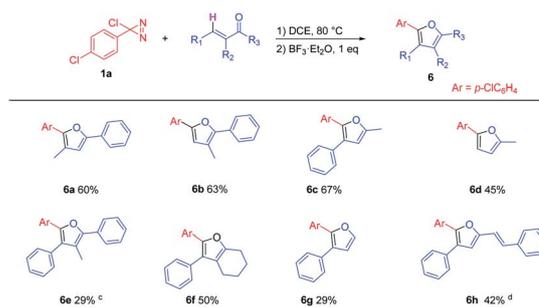
With this optimized one-flask conditions in hand, we investigated the scope of *para*-substituted phenylchlorodiazirines **1** (Table 2). Unsubstituted ( $\text{R} = \text{H}$ ) or substituted phenylchlorodiazirines with either electron-donating ( $\text{R} = \text{Me}$ ,  $\text{OMe}$ ) or slightly electron withdrawing ( $\text{R} = \text{F}$ ,  $\text{Cl}$ ) groups on the phenyl ring gave furans (**4a–4e**) in good yields (57–71%). However, the cyclopropyl ketones with strong electron-withdrawing substituents such as  $\text{CF}_3$  or  $\text{CN}$  (**3f**, **3g**) need to be heated in *n*-octane at 120 °C to give furans in reasonable yields (**4f** 43%; **4g** 42%) due to lower ring opening reactivity for less polarization character of C–C bond. This conversion could also be driven by the powerful  $\text{FeCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and gave furans in better yields (**4f** 57%; **4g** 53%). However, the reaction of 3-benzyl-3-chloro-diazirine ( $\text{PhCH}_2\text{CClN}_2$ ) and



chalcone couldn't afford the expected furan. The scope of chalcones were also investigated: chalcones with substituents on either phenyl ring gave furans (**5a–5i**; **5m–5t**) in good yields (70–80%), no matter they are electron-withdrawing or electron-donating. This one-flask strategy can also be applied to the naphthyl, thiophenyl or pyridinyl substituted chalcones to afford furans (**5j–5l**, **5u**) with moderate to good yields (40–78%).

We further extended this one-flask reaction to a wide range of alkenyl ketones with alkyl groups, and the corresponding furans were obtained in moderate to good yields (Table 3). Alkenyl ketones substituted with a methyl group at R<sub>1</sub>, R<sub>2</sub> or R<sub>3</sub> position gave trisubstituted furans **6a–6c** in good yields (60–67%). Methyl vinyl ketone (MVK) gave 2-methyl-5-phenyl furan **6d** in 45% yield. Notably, this protocol enabled an astonishing access to tetra-substituted furans with structural complexity (**6e**, **6f**). For example, 2-benzylidencyclohexan-1-one gave tetra-substituted furan **6f** with a fused ring in good yield (50%). This protocol can also be applied to  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated aldehydes, e.g., cinnamaldehyde was used to synthesize 2,3-disubstituted furan **6g** in 29% yield. Bis(2-phenylvinyl) ketone gave furan **6h** in 42% yield, exemplifying the functional group tolerance for another sensitive C=C double bond. Step-by-step analysis of these two-stage reactions (Table S5†) reveals that the lower yields were owing to the poor cyclopropanation reactivity because of less electronic richness (**6d**, **6g**) or steric hindrance (**6e**) of the C=C double bond, in which a considerable amount of carbene dimer was often generated as side product. Therefore, this one-flask protocol can use a variety of  $\alpha,\beta$ -unsaturated carbonyl substrates to synthesize 2,3- or 2,5-disubstituted, 2,3,5-trisubstituted and even 2,3,4,5-tetrasubstituted furans with moderate to good yields.

To probe the mechanism of these reactions,  $\beta$ -methyl chalcone was subjected to this one-flask reaction (Scheme 3A). Unlike the  $\alpha$ -methyl chalcone, the CWR–elimination reaction of the cyclopropyl ketone promoted by BF<sub>3</sub> gave a complicated

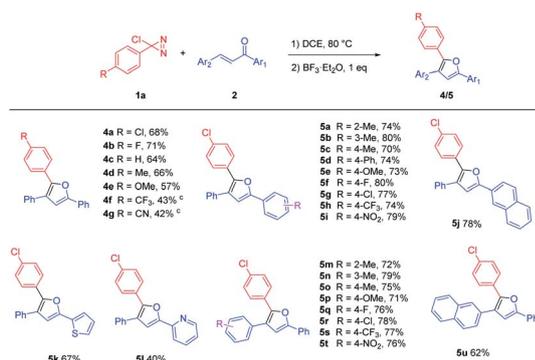
Table 3 Scope of alkyl substituted alkenyl ketones<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Reagents and conditions: using method A as above unless specified.

<sup>b</sup> Isolated yield of one-flask reaction. <sup>c</sup> **1a** (0.2 mmol) was reacted with 2 eq. alkenyl ketone (0.4 mmol). <sup>d</sup> Two equivalents of alkenyl ketone were used and reactions were performed at 60 °C in both stages.

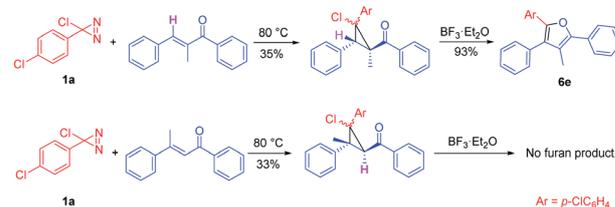
mixture without any furan product, indicating the necessity of a  $\beta$ -hydrogen. Reactivities of other 3-halo-3-phenyldiazirines (X = Br, F) were also studied (Scheme 3B). 3-Bromo-3-phenyldiazirine (**1ab**) gave bromocyclopropyl ketone **3ab/3ab'** in 2 h (72%), which gave furan **4a** in 95% yield in 17 h with the similar reactivity as **3a/3a'** (X = Cl). It indicates that BF<sub>3</sub> is supposed to bind with the oxygen in carbonyl group instead of halogen to promote the CWR reaction, leading to no significant difference in the reactivities between **3a** and **3ab** (Scheme 4, path a). On the other hand, 3-fluoro-3-phenyldiazirine (**1ac**) gave the cyclopropyl ketone **3ac** (59%) much slower (48 h) owing to the less electrophilicity and stability of phenylfluorocarbene (PhCF).<sup>53,54</sup> Moreover, **3ac** is quite ready to give furan **4a** in 90% yield with excellent reactivity (2 h). This efficient transformation is supposed to be attributed to a different pathway because of the high affinity between BF<sub>3</sub> and fluorine (*vide infra*).

Based on these experiments and literature,<sup>34,47,55</sup> a plausible mechanism is proposed in Scheme 4. Upon thermolysis or photolysis, 3-halo-3-phenyldiazirine (**1**) generates electrophilic singlet phenylhalocarbene (PhCX) with the loss of nitrogen

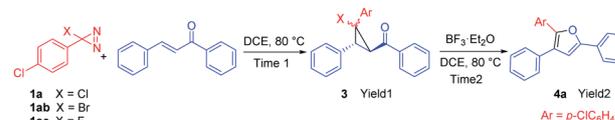
Table 2 Scope of substrates<sup>a,b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Reagents and conditions (method A): 3-aryl-3-chlorodiazirine **1** (0.2 mmol), alkenyl ketone **2** (0.2 mmol) in 5 mL DCE was heated at 80 °C in a 38 mL reaction tube with a condenser until the reaction was completed (usually 2 h). BF<sub>3</sub>·Et<sub>2</sub>O (0.2 mmol, 1 eq.) was added in and kept on heating to complete the transformation. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yield of one-flask reaction. <sup>c</sup> Reacted at 120 °C in *n*-octane and BF<sub>3</sub>·Et<sub>2</sub>O (5 eq.) was used.

A.  $\beta$ -H of chalcone is required.



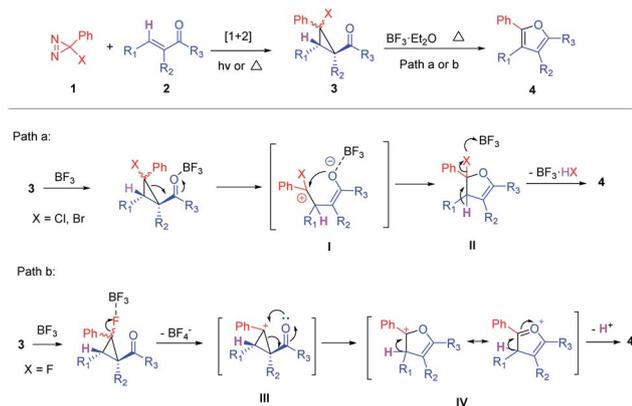
B. 3-Halo-3-phenyldiazirine.



Reactant	Time1, h	Yield1, %	Time2, h	Yield2, %	Overall yield, %
<b>1a</b>	2	79	17	98	68
<b>1ab</b>	2	72	17	95	62
<b>1ac</b>	48	59	2	91	40

Scheme 3 Control experiments.





Scheme 4 Plausible mechanism.

( $N_2$ ).<sup>51,56</sup> The PhCX carbene reacts rapidly with  $\alpha,\beta$ -alkenyl ketone (2) to afford halocyclopropyl ketone (3) via a [2 + 1] cycloaddition. Subsequent addition of  $BF_3 \cdot Et_2O$  catalyzes the CWR rearrangement of chloro- or bromocyclopropyl ketone 3a/3ab by complexing with the carbonyl oxygen in 3 (path a) to facilitate the heterolytic cleavage of this donor–acceptor cyclopropane to give the key zwitterion intermediate I. Then, an intramolecular cyclization of I by nucleophilic attack of oxyanion to carbocation gives dihydrofuran II, which is converted to furan 4 after the loss of HX with the aid of  $BF_3$ . In the case of fluorocyclopropyl ketone 3ac, the ring-opening might be driven by the loss of tetrafluoroborate ( $BF_4^-$ ) and proceeds through a cyclopropyl carbocation mechanism in a similar intramolecular cyclization mode (path b).

## Conclusions

In conclusion, we have developed a facile one-flask approach to the di-, tri- and even tetra-substituted furans in moderate to good yields from readily available starting materials using inexpensive boron trifluoride as catalyst. This metal and oxidant free method involves the cyclopropanation of  $\alpha,\beta$ -alkenyl ketones with phenylchlorocarbene,  $BF_3$  mediated ring-opening cycloisomerization (Cloke–Wilson rearrangement) and elimination of HCl to give the multi-substituted furans. This method has the advantages of simple operation, mild reaction conditions and a broad scope of substrates, which provides a concise approach to diversified biologically and synthetically useful furans. We believe it will benefit the discovery of new application of furan derivatives.

## Author contributions

Z. Zhang: most of the experimental work and writing of ESI.† A. Huang & L. Ma: methodology and discussion. J. Xu: manuscript revision and discussion. M. Zhang: conceptualization, funding acquisition, supervision, and writing, review, and editing of the manuscript.

## Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

## Acknowledgements

We thank the National Natural Science Foundation of China (No. 21861002, 21462003) for financial support.

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