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# Advancements in six-membered cyclic carbonate (1,3-dioxan-2-one) synthesis utilizing carbon dioxide as a C1 source

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This review article surveys literature methods for the synthesis of six-membered cyclic carbonates using various substrates in the presence of CO<sub>2</sub> with special emphasis on the mechanistic aspects of the reactions. We have classified these reactions based on the type of starting material.

## 1. Introduction

Needless to say that the global warming trend and climate change are caused by the emission of greenhouse gases into the Earth's atmosphere. Interestingly,  $\sim$ 72% of the total emitted greenhouse gases is carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) and every year, human activity releases  $\sim$ 38 000 million tons of this gas into the atmosphere. Growing environmental concerns in recent years for global warming, climate change, and ocean acidification have motivated research activities toward developing efficient

and green strategies to capture, store, and utilize  $\mathrm{CO}_a$ .<sup>1,2</sup> On the other hand, from the viewpoint of chemistry,  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  is considered as an abundant, inexpensive, nontoxic, nonflammable, and renewable carbon feedstock for producing value-added organic compounds (*e.g.* alcohols, carboxylic acids, esters, aldehydes, amides, urethanes, ureas, quinazoline-2,4(1*H*,3*H*)-diones, and carbonates).<sup>3-13</sup> However, most reactions involving  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  require the use of stoichiometric amounts of catalysts and/or drastic reaction conditions.<sup>14,15</sup> Therefore, development of moreefficient and improved synthetic protocols for chemical transformation of  $\mathrm{CO}_2$  is a very attractive topic in modern organic synthesis.

1,3-Dioxan-2-one is a cyclic carbonate ester having the chemical formula  $C_4H_6O_3$ . This potential monomer continues to play an overwhelming role in the synthesis of aliphatic polycarbonates and polyurethanes, which are of interest for

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biomedical applications because of their low toxicity and biodegradability. <sup>16-19</sup> The most common preparation of 1,3-dioxan-2-one (six-membered cyclic carbonate) monomers involves the reaction of 1,3-diols with phosgene derivatives <sup>20,21</sup> or carbon monoxide. <sup>22</sup> However, both phosgene and CO are very toxic, which extremely limits their employment in academic and industrial research. Over the past few years, CO<sub>2</sub> has emerged as an alternative to phosgene and CO in carbonate synthesis. <sup>23,24</sup> Along this line, various synthetic organic chemists have put forward considerable efforts in the synthesis of five- and six-membered cyclic carbonates using various substrates in the presence of CO<sub>2</sub>. Due to the inherent thermodynamic instability of six-membered cyclic carbonates (Scheme 1), synthesis of these compounds utilizing CO<sub>2</sub> as a C1 source is much less studied than the corresponding five-membered cycles.

As a part of our continual review papers on the chemical conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> into value-added organic compound, <sup>15,26</sup> herein we will highlight the most important advances on the



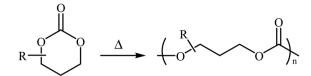
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Scheme 1 The ring-opening polymerization of 1,3-dioxan-2-ones is thermodynamically favored at all temperatures.<sup>25</sup>

synthesis of six-membered cyclic carbonates using various substrates in the presence of CO<sub>2</sub> (Fig. 1), by hoping that it will stimulate researchers to develop more-efficient and improved methods for the synthesis of these extremely important potential monomers with sustainable and green chemistry perspectives. It should be mentioned that special emphasis is laid on mechanistic aspects of the reactions.

# 2. From 1,3-diols

Chemical fixation of carbon dioxide to 1,2-diols is a well-known synthetic route to five-membered cyclic carbonates and has been the subject of numerous research studies and reviews.<sup>27</sup> In contrary, direct six-membered cyclic carbonates synthesis from carbon dioxide and 1,3-diols has been seldom addressed in the literature. One of the earliest general methods for sixmembered cyclic carbonates synthesis through carboxylative cyclization of 1,3-diols with CO2 was published in 2014, by Honda et al.28 They showed that treatment of diols 1 with CeO2 as a catalyst and 2-cyanopyridine as a dehydrating agent under the CO2 atmosphere (5 MPa) furnished corresponding sixmembered cyclic carbonates 2 in good to excellent yields (Scheme 2). It is noted that the presence of 2-cyanopyridine was crucial to the success of this reaction. In the absence of 2-cyanopyridine very low yield of desired product was observed, which is due to the equilibrium limitation. The mechanistic pathway by the authors for this cyclization starts with the formation of cerium alkoxide species A from the adsorption of



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Fig. 1 Synthesis of six-membered cyclic carbonates using various substrates in the presence of CO<sub>2</sub>.

OH OH OH 
$$R^3$$
 + CO<sub>2</sub>  $\frac{\text{CeO}_2 (10\text{-}20 \text{ mol}\%)}{2\text{-cyanopyridine } (10 \text{ equiv.})}$  1  $\frac{2\text{-cyanopyridine } (10 \text{ equiv.})}{130\text{-}170 \,^{\circ}\text{C}, 1\text{-}12 \text{ h}}$   $R^1$   $R^2$   $R^3$   $R^3$  H, Me  $R^2$  H, Me, Ph, Me<sub>2</sub>  $R^3$  (average yield: 82%)

Scheme 2 CeO<sub>2</sub>-catalyzed synthesis of six-membered cyclic carbonates 2 from 1,3-diols 1 and CO<sub>2</sub> developed by Honda et al.<sup>28</sup>

Scheme 3 Mechanism that accounts for the formation of carbonates 2.

one OH group of diol 1 to Lewis acid sites of  $CeO_2$ , followed by insertion of  $CO_2$  into the Ce–O bond in intermediate **A** to give alkyl carbonate species **B**. Next, intramolecular nucleophile attack of the other OH group to the carbonyl carbon in intermediate **B** leads to the cyclic carbonate 2 and one molecule of water with concomitant regeneration of  $CeO_2$ . Finally, hydration of 2-cyanopyridine with the produced water affords corresponding amide (Scheme 3).

Subsequently, with the objective of designing a milder procedure to six-membered cyclic carbonates *via* the

carboxylative cyclization of 1,3-diols with CO<sub>2</sub>, Gregory, Ulmann and Buchard were able to demonstrate that a series of substituted carbonates 4 could be obtained in satisfactory yields from the reaction of corresponding diols 3 with CO<sub>2</sub> under very mild conditions (room temperature and atmospheric pressure) employing 1,8-diazabicyclo-[5.4.0]-undec-7-ene (DBU) as a promotor and CHCl<sub>3</sub> as the solvent (Scheme 4). Important functional groups such as ester and ether functionalities that would allow further elaboration of the products were well tolerated under this reaction conditions. The authors investigated the

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$$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} \quad \text{OH} \quad \\ R^1 \\ \hline R^2 \\ \text{O} \\ \text{R}^2 \\ \text{O} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{O} \\ \text{I} \\ \text{DBU (1 equiv.)} \\ \hline \text{CHCl}_3, \text{r.t., 2 h} \\ \hline \text{2. NEt}_3 \text{ (1 equiv.)} \\ \text{TSCl (1 equiv.)} \\ \text{r.t., 16 h} \\ \text{R}^2 \\ \text{A} \\ \text{R}^1 \\ \hline \text{R}^2 \\ \text{R}^3 \\ \text{R}^2 \\ \text{H. alkyl, alkoxy} \\ R^2 \\ \text{H. alkyl, alkoxy, ester} \\ R^3 \\ \text{H. alkyl} \\ \text{R} \\ \text{II} \\ \text{O} \\$$

Scheme 4 Buchard's synthesis of six-membered cyclic carbonates 4.

detailed reaction mechanism with density functional theory (DFT) calculations. As shown in Fig. 2 this reaction proceeds through an addition/elimination pathway.29

Very recently, the same research team prepared a novel Dmannose-based cyclic carbonate 6 from natural sugar Dmannose 5 and CO2 using their standard reaction conditions and successfully applied this monomer in the synthesis of polycarbonates 7 via a controlled organocatalytic ring-opening polymerization (Scheme 5).30,31

In 2016, Bobbink and co-workers reported an innovative example of six-membered cyclic carbonate 9 preparation

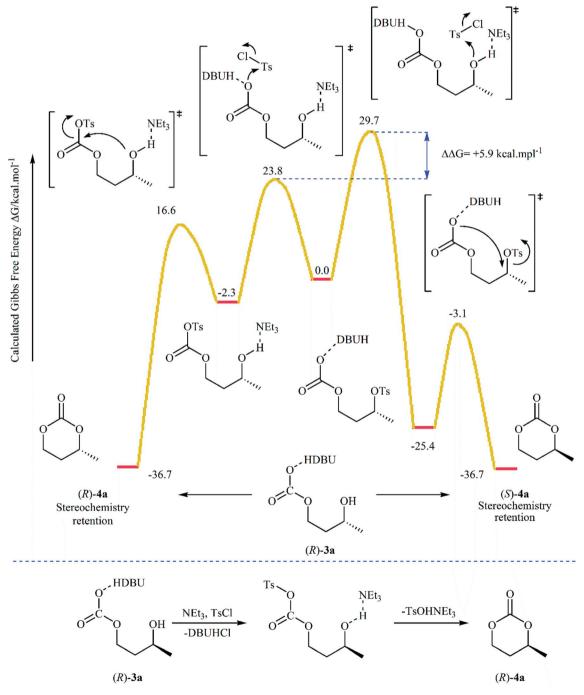


Fig. 2 DFT computed pathways and mechanism for the cyclization of 3a to 4a.

Scheme 5 Synthesis and polymerization of a D-mannose-based cyclic carbonate 6.

OH OH 
$$C_{S_2CO_3}$$
 (3.2 equiv.)  $C_{4H_9Br}$  (2 equi

Scheme 6 Synthesis of six-membered cyclic carbonate 2 through carbene-catalyzed fixation of CO2 onto 1,3-diols 8.

Scheme 7 Mechanistic proposal for the reaction in Scheme 6.

through a carbene-catalyzed fixation of  $CO_2$  onto corresponding 1,3-diol **8**. The reaction was performed at the atmospheric pressure of  $CO_2$  in the presence of over stoichiometric amounts of  $^nBuBr$  and  $Cs_2CO_3$  to produce expected carbonate **2** in yield of 51% (Scheme 6). It is noted that both the base and alkyl halide are essential in the reaction, no carbonate was formed in their absence. Based on labeling studies and other experiments the mechanism shown in Scheme 7 was proposed for this reaction.  $^{32}$ 

# 3. From homoallylic alcohols

In 1981, in a beautiful approach, Cardillo and co-workers disclosed a one-pot, three-component reaction between homoallylic alcohols **10**, carbon dioxide, and molecular iodine for the regio- and stereo-selective synthesis of six-membered cyclic

carbonates **11** using  ${}^{n}$ BuLi as a base in dry THF (Scheme 8). The authors suggested that the formation of **11** occurs via addition of  $CO_2$  to the alkoxide group in intermediate **A**, followed by a formal electrophilic iodocyclization sequence. They also successfully extended this chemistry to synthesis of five-membered cyclic carbonates via the reaction of corresponding allylic alcohols with  $CO_2$  and  $I_2$  under standard conditions.<sup>33</sup>

Three decades later, an interesting study about metal-free and base-free atmospheric  $CO_2$  fixation by homoallylic alcohols **12** using *tert*-butyl hypoiodite ( $^tBuOI$ ) as a reactive iodonium source, was published by Minakata, Sasaki, and Ide. The reactions proceeded cleanly at -20 °C in THF (or MeCN) to afford the corresponding iodinated six-membered cyclic carbonates **13** in high yields (Scheme 9a). According to the author proposed mechanism, the key step of the reaction involve generation of an O-iodinated intermediate **A** by

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$$R^{1} \longrightarrow R^{2} \qquad R^{3} + CO_{2} \longrightarrow R^{3} \qquad + CO_{2} \longrightarrow R^{1} \qquad R^{2} \qquad R^{3} \qquad R^{2} \qquad R^{3}$$

$$10a, R^{1} = R^{2} = H, R^{3} = Me$$

$$10b, R^{1} = R^{2} = H, R^{3} = Et$$

$$10c, R^{1} = Me, R^{2} = R^{3} = H$$

$$11a, 75\%$$

$$11b, 72\%$$

$$11c, 80\%$$

$$11c, 80\%$$

$$R^{1} \longrightarrow R^{2} \qquad R^{3} \longrightarrow R^{3} \qquad R^{4} \longrightarrow R^{4} \qquad R^{4} \longrightarrow R^{4}$$

Base-mediated three-component reactions of homoallylic alcohols 10, CO<sub>2</sub>, and I<sub>2</sub> developed by Cardillo

Scheme 9 (a) Atmospheric CO<sub>2</sub> fixation with homoallylic alcohols 12 and <sup>t</sup>BuOI reported by Minakata; (b) CO<sub>2</sub> fixation with butynyl alcohol 14 and <sup>t</sup>BuOI.

iodination of the in situ generated homoallyl carbonic acid with <sup>t</sup>BuOI. They also found that butynyl alcohol **14** was converted to the corresponding six-membered cyclic carbonate 15, via treatment with <sup>t</sup>BuOI under the CO₂ atmosphere at −20 °C (Scheme 9b). To the best of our knowledge, this is the only example of synthesis of cyclic carbonates from butynyl alcohols reported so far.34

Inspired by these works, Johnston and co-workers developed a beautiful one-pot procedure for the enantioselective synthesis of six-membered cyclic carbonates via a dual Brønsted acid/base organocatalyzed three component reaction between homoallylic alcohols, carbon dioxide, and N-iodosuccinimide. Under the optimized conditions [StilbPBAM 16 (5 mol%), HNTf<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%), NIS (1.1 equiv.) toluene, −20 °C, 0.1 MPa] various homoallylic alcohols 17 react to give moderate to excellent yields of the corresponding carbonates 18 in high enantioselectivity (Table 1). The reaction showed good functional group diversity, including fluoro, chloro, bromo, and alkoxy functionalities that would allow further elaboration of the products to structurally diverse carbonates. However, substitution near the alkene moiety was not tolerated and no desired product was

obtained in these cases. The authors investigated the synthetic utility of prepared carbonates (Scheme 10a) and found that hydrolysis of 18a with a basic resin in methanol provided the corresponding epoxide 19 in a yield of 90%. Full reduction employing a stronger reducing agent (LiAlH<sub>4</sub>) gave tertiary alcohol 20 in a yield of 71% and reduction by stannane provided carbonate 21 in 86% yield. They also showed that carboxylation/ alkene functionalization reaction of 2-cyclohexenylethanol 22 under the standard reaction conditions provided a useful route to enantio-rich spirocyclic carbonate 23 (Scheme 10b).35

#### From oxetanes

The synthesis of five-membered cyclic carbonates through the ring-expansion of oxiranes with CO<sub>2</sub> is a well-established reaction,36 whereas the synthesis of six-membered cyclic carbonates from oxetanes and CO<sub>2</sub> is considerably more challenging,<sup>37</sup> and few efficient catalysts are available. In 1985, Baba, Kashiwagi and Matsuda reported the first example of such a reactions. They showed that unsubstituted oxetane 24 underwent ringexpansion with CO<sub>2</sub> (4.9 MPa) in the presence of 2 mol% of

Table 1 Enantioselective synthesis of six-membered cyclic carbonates 18 via a dual Brønsted acid/base organocatalyzed three component reaction between homoallylic alcohols 17, CO<sub>2</sub>, and N-iodosuccinimide

| Entry  | R                            | Product | Time (h) | ee (%) | Yield (%) |
|--------|------------------------------|---------|----------|--------|-----------|
| 1      | Ph                           | 18a     | 48       | 91     | 95        |
| 2      | $4\text{-Me-C}_6\text{H}_4$  | 18b     | 48       | 91     | 96        |
| 3      | $3\text{-Me-C}_6\text{H}_4$  | 18c     | 48       | 93     | 96        |
| 4      | 2-Naphthyl                   | 18d     | 48       | 90     | 88        |
| 5      | $4\text{-OMe-C}_6\text{H}_4$ | 18e     | 48       | 80     | $26^a$    |
| 6      | $3\text{-OMe-C}_6H_4$        | 18f     | 48       | 90     | 97        |
| 7      | $4$ -Br- $C_6H_4$            | 18g     | 48       | 90     | 65        |
| $8^b$  | $3-Cl-C_6H_4$                | 18h     | 120      | 87     | 44        |
| $9^b$  | $3-F-C_6H_4$                 | 18i     | 96       | 89     | 40        |
| 10     | $4-F-C_6H_4$                 | 18j     | 48       | 90     | 54        |
| 11     | $4-(Me_3C)-C_6H_4$           | 18k     | 48       | 91     | 99        |
| 12     | $PhCH_2CH_2$                 | 18l     | 72       | 67     | 71        |
| 13     | Me                           | 18m     | 48       | 68     | 72        |
| $14^b$ | Су                           | 18n     | 48       | 74     | 76        |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>a</sup> It was noted that purified **18e** was prone to decomposition. <sup>b</sup> 10 mol% catalyst loading.

Scheme 10 (a) Conversions of carbonate 18a to various value-added organic compounds; (b) Vara's synthesis of spirocyclic carbonate 23.

Table 2 Ring-expansion of oxetane 24 with CO<sub>2</sub>

$$O$$
 +  $CO_2$  conditions

| Entry | Conditions   | Yield (%) | Ref. |
|-------|--|-----------|------|
| 1     | Ph <sub>4</sub> SbI (2 mol%), 4.9 MPa, 100 °C, 4 h   | 96        | 38   |
| 2     | Bu <sub>3</sub> SnI (2 mol%), HMPA (20 mol%), 4.9 MPa, 100 °C, 24 h                                  | 100       | 39   |
| 3     | VO(acac) <sub>2</sub> (5 mol%), <i>n</i> -Bu <sub>4</sub> NBr (5 mol%), toluene, 3.5 MPa, 60 °C, 8 h | 95        | 40   |

Scheme 11 Ph<sub>4</sub>SbI-catalyzed coupling of oxetanes 26 and CO<sub>2</sub>.

Ph<sub>4</sub>SbI as a catalyst under solvent-free conditions and gave corresponding carbonate 25 in a yield of 96% (Table 2, entry 1). The authors found that the yield in this system was strongly dependent on the temperature. The best results were obtained at 100 °C. It is interesting to note that neither Ph<sub>3</sub>SbI<sub>2</sub> nor Ph<sub>4</sub>SbBr could promote the reaction under the similar conditions.<sup>39</sup> Two years later, the same authors improved the efficiency of this cycloaddition in the term of yield by performing the reaction in the presence of a combination of Bu<sub>3</sub>SnI and HMPA as a catalytic system and obtained desired carbonate in a quantitative yield (Table 2, entry 2).<sup>39</sup> Later, the group of Darensbourg showed that heating of the same starting materials at 60 °C in the presence of VO(acac)<sub>2</sub>/*n*-Bu<sub>4</sub>NBr system in toluene gave expected carbonate 25 in a yield of 95% (Table 2, entry 3).<sup>40</sup>

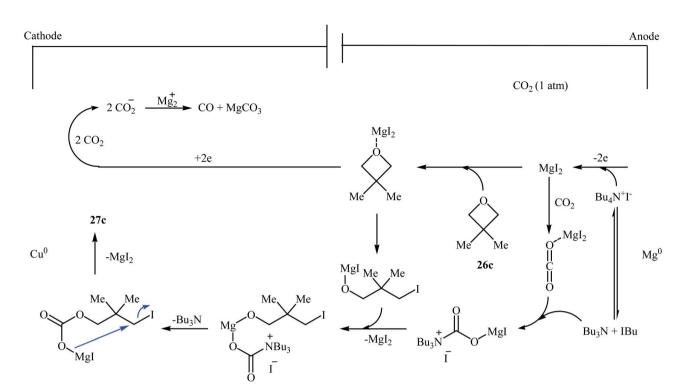
In 1989, the group of Baba applied their methodology to the synthesis of substituted six-membered cyclic carbonates. Thus,

a series of mono- and di-substituted carbonates 27 were synthesized via the  $Ph_4SbI$ -catalyzed reaction of corresponding oxetanes 26 and  $CO_2$  under solvent-free conditions (Scheme 11). The results demonstrated that mono-substituted oxetanes gave much higher yields than di-substituted oxetanes under this reaction conditions. The reaction is noteworthy in that both alkyl and aryl substituted oxetanes are well tolerated.<sup>41</sup>

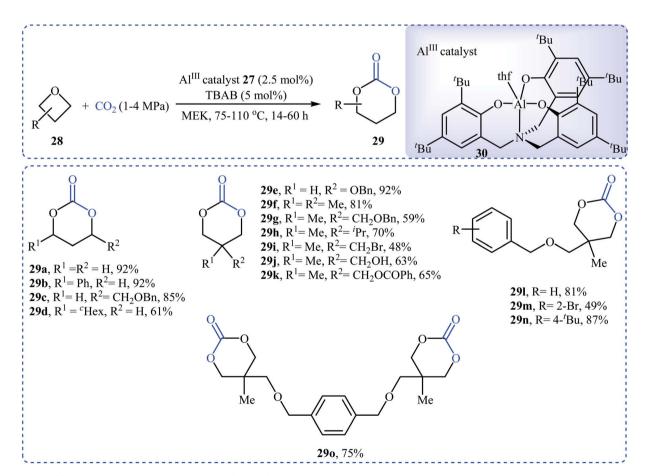
Following this work, several catalytic systems have been developed over the last several years towards the improvement of the yields of di-substituted six-membered cyclic carbonates under this synthetic protocol. In 2012, the group of Kleij reported the preparation of 5,5-dimethyl-1,3-dioxan-2-one 27c via ring-expansion of 3,3-dimethyloxetane 26c with CO<sub>2</sub> using only 0.5 mol% of [Fe(TPhOA)]<sub>2</sub> as a catalyst and 5 mol% of Bu<sub>4</sub>NI as a co-catalyst in methyl ethyl ketone at 85 °C. The reaction was carried out under 0.2 MPa pressure of CO<sub>2</sub> to afford within 66 h the corresponding carbonate in 28% yield (Table 3, entry 1).42 In their subsequent study, they reinvestigated the same reaction by replacing [Fe(TPhOA)]2 with an Al triphenolate catalyst. However, the process resulted in a reduced yield (Table 3, entry 2).43 In 2015, Buckley, Patel, and Wijayantha were able to improve this reaction with a considerable increase in yield by performing the process under electrosynthesis conditions using an electrochemical cell containing a copper cathode and a magnesium anode and 1.0 equiv. of Bu<sub>4</sub>NI as a supporting electrolyte in MeCN (Table 3, entry 3).44 High yield and mild reaction condition (50 °C, 0.1 MPa) were the advantages mentioned for this catalyst-free synthetic approach. The author proposed mechanism for this reaction is shown in Scheme 12.

Table 3 Fixation of CO<sub>2</sub> with 3,3-dimethyloxetane 26c

| Entry | Conditions   | Yield (%) | Ref. |
|-------|--|-----------|------|
| 1     | [Fe(TPhOA)] <sub>2</sub> (0.5 mol%), Bu <sub>4</sub> NI (5 mol%), Me-CO-Et, 0.2 MPa, 85 °C, 66 h | 28        | 42   |
| 2     | Al triphenolate catalyst (0.5 mol%), Bu <sub>4</sub> NI (2.5 mol%), 1 MPa, 70 °C, 18 h           | 26        | 43   |
| 3     | Cu cathode, Mg anode, Bu <sub>4</sub> NI (1 equiv.), MeCN, 0.1 MPa, 50 $^{\circ}$ C, 6 h         | 70        | 44   |



Scheme 12 Proposed mechanism for the formation of 27c under electrosynthesis conditions.



Scheme 13 Al(III)-catalyzed coupling of oxetanes 28 with CO<sub>2</sub> reported by Kleij.

Scheme 14 (a) Synthesis of five-membered heterocycles 32 through Al(III)-catalyzed coupling of amino- and hydroxy-substituted oxetanes 31 with  $CO_2$ ; (b) mechanism proposed to explain the synthesis of 32.

Recently, Kleij's group presented one of the most striking examples of the synthesis of substituted six-membered cyclic carbonates 29 *via* an Al(III)-catalyzed coupling of corresponding oxetanes 28 with carbon dioxide (Scheme 13). Under the optimized conditions (Al<sup>III</sup>-aminotriphenolate complex 30, tetrabutylammonium bromide (TBAB), methyl ethyl ketone, 1–4 MPa, 75 °C) various 2-, 3-, and 3,3-disubstituted oxetanes react to give moderate to almost quantitative yields of the corresponding carbonates. The reaction tolerated a variety of sensitive functional groups, including bromo, hydroxy, alkoxy, and ester functionalities that would allow further elaboration of the products. Interestingly, when similar reaction conditions were

applied to the oxetane precursors having pendent hydroxyl or amino substituents 31, the formation of five-membered heterocycles 32 were obtained in moderate to high yields, without any of expected six-membered cyclic carbonates (Scheme 14a). According to the author proposed mechanism this reaction proceeds via the initial formation of carbonic or carbamic acid derivative **A** from the starting oxetane 31 and  $CO_2$ . Next, coordination of the catalyst to the intermediate **A**, leading to the formation of complex **B**, which then undergoes an intramolecular  $S_N2$  reaction to produce intermediate **C**. Finally, reductive elimination of aluminum affords the observed carbonates/carbamates 32 (Scheme 14b).<sup>45</sup>

Scheme 15 Al(III)-catalyzed synthesis of acyclic carbamates 35 from the reaction between oxetanes 33, amines 34, and CO<sub>2</sub>.

(a) 
$$R^{1} R^{2} OH + CO_{2} + PhI \frac{Pd(PPh_{3})_{4} (2 \text{ mol}\%)}{K_{2}CO_{3} (1.5 \text{ equiv.})}$$
 $R^{2} OH + CO_{2} + PhI \frac{Pd(PPh_{3})_{4} (2 \text{ mol}\%)}{N_{2}CO_{3} (1.5 \text{ equiv.})}$ 
 $R^{2} OH + CO_{2} + PhI \frac{N_{2}CO_{3} (1.5 \text{ equiv.})}{N_{2}CO_{3} (1.5 \text{ equiv.})}$ 
 $R^{1} R^{2} Ph R^{2} N_{2} N_{$ 

Scheme 16 (a) synthesis of highly substituted six-membered cyclic carbonates 37 via a Pd-catalyzed three-component reaction of 3,4-alkadienols 36, phenyl iodide, and CO<sub>2</sub>; (b) mechanism that accounts for the formation of 37.

Very recently, the same research team extended this methodology to the high yielding synthesis of highly functionalized acyclic carbamates 35 via a one-pot three-component coupling between oxetanes 33, amines 34, and  $\rm CO_2$  under their optimized conditions (Scheme 15). According to mechanistic studies, it proceeds through the formation of a six-membered cyclic carbonate from the starting oxetanes and  $\rm CO_2$ , followed by an in situ aminolysis of these carbonates. It should be mentioned that the authors successfully showed the application of this methodology for the high yielding synthesis of carisoprodol, a muscle relaxer drug, and the mono-carbamate of Felbatol, an anticonvulsant drug.<sup>46</sup>

## Miscellanies reactions

In 1999, Uemura and co-workers developed an efficient palladium catalyzed three-component reaction of 3,4-alkadienols 36, phenyl iodide, and CO<sub>2</sub>, which allowed for the synthesis of highly substituted six-membered cyclic carbonates 37 in moderate yields (Scheme 16a). The authors also successfully applied this methodology in the synthesis of a variety of five-membered cyclic carbonates *via* the coupling of 3,4-alkadienols with aryl/vinyl halides and CO<sub>2</sub>. According to the author proposed mechanism, this reaction starts with the formation of phenylpalladium-(II) species A *via* oxidative addition of phenyl

(a) OH 
$$X$$
 $R^3$  + CO<sub>2</sub>  $Cs_2CO_3$  (1.1 equiv.)
 $DMF$ , 40 °C, 15 h

38a;  $X = Cl$ ,  $R^1 = R^2 = R^3 = H$ 
39a; 95%
38b;  $X = OTs$ ,  $R^1 = R^3 = H$ ,  $R^2 = Me_2$ 
39b; 71%
38c;  $X = OTs$ ,  $R^1 = R^3 = H$ ,  $R^2 = Ph$ 
39c; 95%
38d;  $X = OTs$ ,  $R^1 = R^3 = Me$ ,  $R^2 = H$ 
39d; 65%

(b)  $Cs_2CO_3$ 
 $Cs_1$ 
 $Cs_2CO_3$ 
 $Cs_2$ 
 $Cs_3$ 
 $Cs_4$ 
 $Cs_4$ 
 $Cs_4$ 
 $Cs_5$ 
 $Cs_5$ 

Scheme 17 (a) Synthesis of six-membered cyclic carbonates 39 from 3-(pseudo)halo-1-propanols 38 and  $CO_2$ ; (b) plausible mechanism for the formation of 39.

Review

iodide to palladium(0), and then coordination of A to the allenic

bond of alcohol 36 to give  $\pi$ -allylic palladium species B, which undergoes an intramolecular carbopalladation to produce intermediate C. Next, reaction of CO2 with alkoxide group of C forms carbonate species D. Finally, an intramolecular cyclization of D, followed by a reductive elimination affords the observed products 37 (Scheme 16b).47

Recently, the group of Zhang reported an efficient protocol for the synthesis of six-membered cyclic carbonates 39 from the reaction between commercially available 3-(pseudo)halo-1propanols 38 and carbon dioxide through a Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>-catalyzed intermolecular ring closing strategy using mild reaction conditions. The corresponding cyclic carbonates were obtained in good to high yields (Scheme 17). Noteworthy, other bases such as K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> and <sup>t</sup>BuOK were also found to promote the reaction; however, in lower yields. Under optimized conditions, the reaction also tolerated 2-(pseudo)halo-1-ethanols and gave corresponding five-membered cyclic carbonates in good to high yields, but the extension of the reaction to the synthesis of seven- and eight-membered rings was failed.48

# Conclusion

Carbon dioxide is a promising and sustainable carbon feedstock for producing value-added organic compounds. New catalytic protocols for efficient incorporation of CO<sub>2</sub> into acyclic and five-membered cyclic carbonates are continuously being reported. However, little progress has been made in the synthesis of six-membered cyclic carbonates in the presence of CO<sub>2</sub>. As illustrated, synthesis of titled compounds using various substrates in the presence of CO<sub>2</sub> have gained a lot of interest in recent years as useful alternative procedures. Interestingly, some of the conversion of CO<sub>2</sub> covered in this mini-review could be easily achieved under ambient conditions. This results clearly show the potential application of these reactions in industry. Despite all these successes, the number of reported examples in this interesting field is limited. There is still further need to study the scope and limitations of this approach for the preparation of various six-membered cyclic carbonates.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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