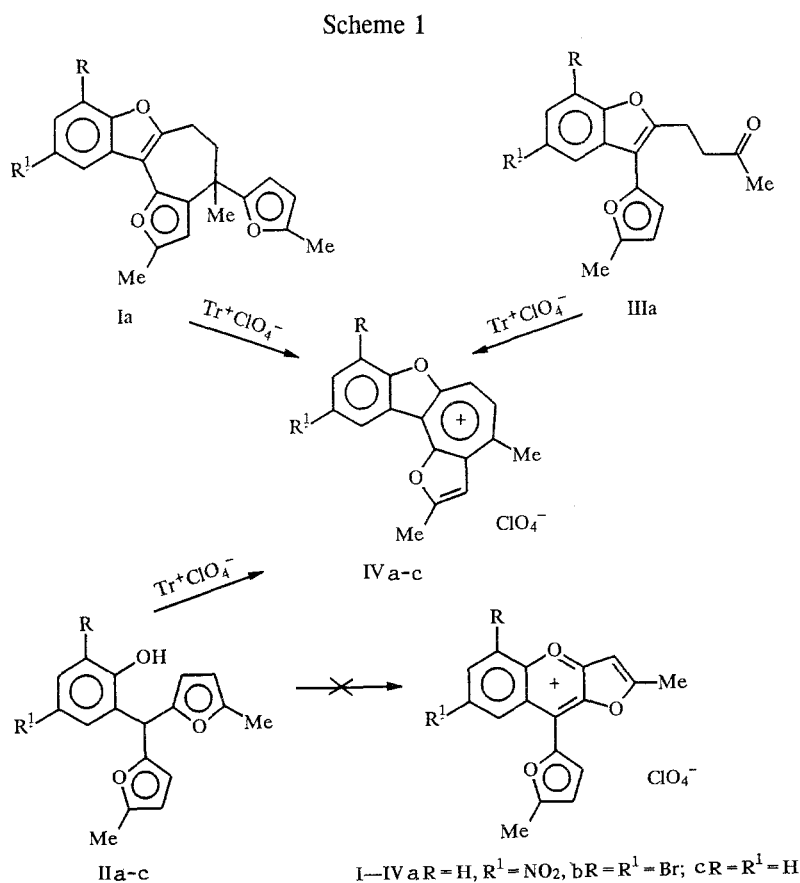


POLYFURYL(ARYL)ALKANES AND THEIR DERIVATIVES.
8.* SYNTHESIS OF BENZOFURO[2,3-h]-1-OXAAZULENIUM
SALTS. MOLECULAR AND CRYSTAL STRUCTURES OF 2,4-
DIMETHYLBENZO[b]FURO[2,3-h]-1-OXAAZULENIUM
PERCHLORATE

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The first representatives of a new heterocyclic system — benzofuro[2,3-h]-1-oxaazulenium salts — were synthesized. Diverse variations of the synthesis of these compounds are proposed. The molecular and crystal structures of 2,4-dimethylbenzo[b]furo[2,3-h]-1-oxaazulenium perchlorate were studied.

In our preceding communication [1] we found that the fragmentation of 5,6-dihydro-2,4-dimethyl-4-(5-methyl-2-furyl)-10-nitro-4H-benzo[b]furo[2,3-h]cyclohepta[b]furan (Ia) under the influence of electron impact leads to the formation of a stable derivative of the benzofuro[2,3-h]-1-oxaazulenium cation. The aim of the present research was to search for preparative methods for the synthesis of compounds with a similar structure.



*See [1] for our preceding communication.

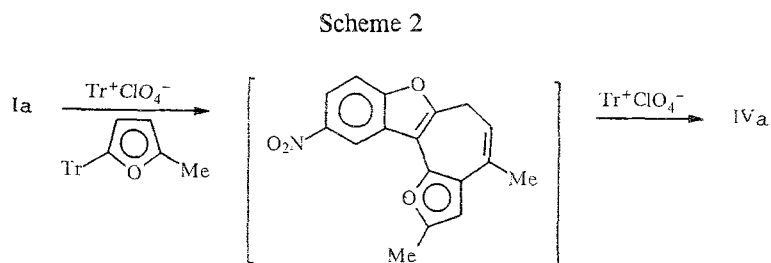
TABLE 1. Physicochemical Characteristics of Salts IVa-c

Compound	Empirical formula	mp, °C	UV spectrum, λ_{\max} , nm (log ϵ)	Yield, %
IVa	C ₁₇ H ₁₂ ClNO ₈	232...233	223 (4,14); 244 (4,40); 307 (4,63); 373 (4,26)	47
IVb	C ₁₇ H ₁₁ Br ₂ ClO ₆	260...261	225 (4,43); 266 (4,31); 317 (4,45); 386 (4,22)	38
IVc	C ₁₇ H ₁₃ ClO ₆	239...240	216 (4,39); 245 (4,15); 257 (4,11); 312 (4,47); 388 (4,25)	45

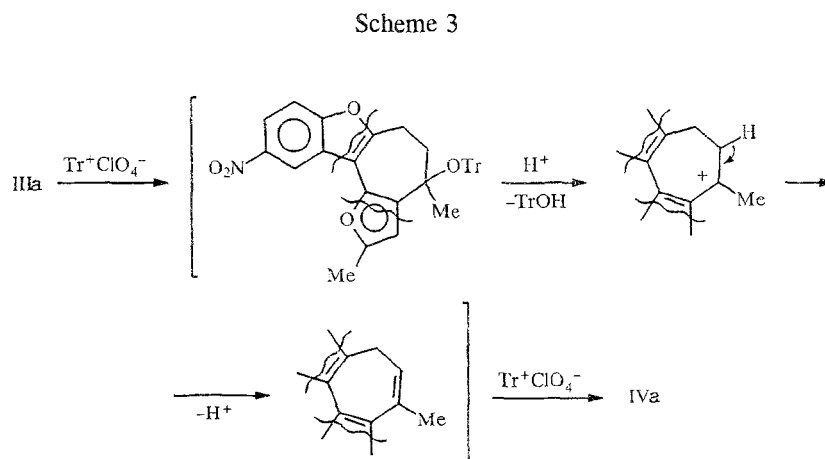
*The yields starting from II.

We ascertained that treatment of the above-mentioned Ia, as well as 2-hydroxy-3-R-4-R¹-phenylbis(5-methyl-2-furyl)methanes IIa-c and 5-nitro-2-(3-oxobutyl)-3-(5-methyl-2-furyl)benzo[b]furan (IIIa), with trityl perchlorate (Tr⁺ClO₄⁻) leads to the corresponding benzofuro[2,3-h]-1-oxaazulenium salts IVa-c (Scheme 1).

The transformation of tetracyclic Ia to the IVa cation can probably be explained by splitting out of α -methylfuran [3, 4] to give a condensed analog of cycloheptatriene, the aromatization of which by means of cleavage of a hydride ion by trityl perchlorate leads to the final product (Scheme 2); the fact that 5-methyl-2-furyltriphenylmethane was isolated from the reaction mixture serves as a confirmation of this.

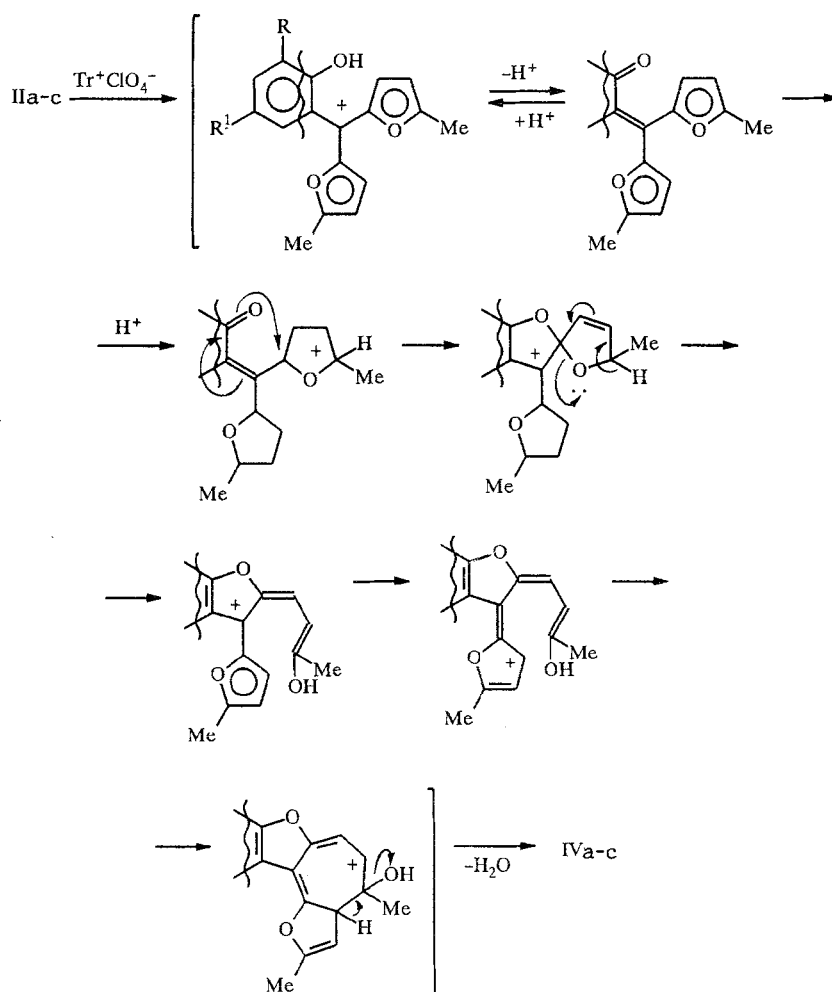


The formation of salt IVa from benzofuran IIIa most likely proceeds through successive steps involving the intramolecular cyclization of the carbonyl group at the β position of the furan ring, acid-catalyzed splitting out of triphenylmethanol, which leads to the cycloheptatriene, and aromatization of the latter to the corresponding tropylium ion (Scheme 3).



The conversion of 2-hydroxyphenyldifurylmethanes IIa-c under the influence of trityl perchlorate to the corresponding benzofurooxaazulenium salts IVa-c is unexpected, since treatment of 2-hydroxytriphenylmethanol with trityl perchlorate leads to 9-phenylxanthylium perchlorate [5, 6], the formation of which is due to nucleophilic attack of the oxygen atom of the hydroxy group on the ortho position of the unsubstituted benzene ring. In the case of 2-hydroxyphenyldifurylmethanes II, however, the rearrangement of the initially formed 2-hydroxyphenyldifuryl carbonium ions indicated in Scheme 4 evidently occurs.

Scheme 4



The IR spectra of salts IVa-c contain an intense band at 1070 cm^{-1} , which corresponds to the perchlorate anion. The electronic absorption spectra of IVa-c have a complex structure with four intense bands at 216–386 nm (Table 1), while their PMR spectra (Table 2) contain signals of 5-H and 6-H protons with a characteristic spin-spin coupling constant (SSCC) of 11 Hz.

To establish the peculiarities of the structure of the new heterocyclic system IV we carried out an x-ray diffraction study of a single crystal of salt IVc. The coordinates of the atoms and the bond lengths and bond angles are presented in Tables 3–5. A projection of a three-dimensional model of IVc is presented in Fig. 1. We found that all of the atoms of the benzofuro[2,3-h]-1-oxaazulenium cation except for the hydrogen atoms of the methyl groups lie in a plane, while the lengths of most of the bonds are equalized and range from 1.39 to 1.40 Å; this constitutes evidence for significant delocalization of the charge in the aromatic system obtained.

EXPERIMENTAL

The PMR spectra were recorded with a Tesla BS-467 spectrometer (60 MHz) with hexamethyldisiloxane (HMDS) as the internal standard. The IR spectra of suspensions in mineral oil were recorded with a Specord M-80 spectrometer.

The results of elementary analysis of the compounds obtained were in agreement with the calculated values.

X-Ray Diffraction Analysis of IVc. Prismatic crystals of 2,4-dimethylbenzo[b]furo[2,3-h]-1-oxaazulenium perchlorate (IVc) were grown from acetonitrile and had the following unit cell parameters: $a = 6.693(2)$, $b = 12.863(4)$, $c = 20.680(6)$ Å, $V = 1780.4(1.6)$ Å³, space group $P\ mcn$, and $Z = 4$. The unit cell parameters and the intensities of 1174 independent

TABLE 2. PMR Spectra of Salts IVa-c in CF₃COOD

Com- pound	Chemical shifts, δ , ppm								SSCC, J, Hz
	2-CH ₃ , s	4-CH ₃ , s	3-H, s	5-H, d	6-H, d	8-H	9-H	11-H	
IVa	2,88	2,63	7,13	8,45	8,67	7,70d	8,50d	9,33d	$J_{5,6} = 11,5$; $J_{8,9} = 9,5$; $J_{9,11} = 2,0$
IVb	2,87	2,58	7,07	8,37	8,62		7,80dd	8,48d	$J_{5,6} = 11,0$; $J_{9,11} = 2,0$
IVc	2,83	2,58	7,05	8,28	8,52	7,18...7,80m*			$J_{5,6} = 11,0$

*A multiplet formed by three protons including 10-H.

TABLE 3. Coordinates of the Nonhydrogen Atoms ($\text{\AA} \cdot 10^4$) and Temperature Factors ($\text{\AA}^2 \cdot 10^3$) of the IVc Molecule

Atom	x	y	z	u	Atom	x	y	z	u
Cl	2500	4207(1)	2435(1)	28(1)	C(7)	2500	5889(3)	5182(2)	19(1)
O(1)	2500	4923(2)	6109(1)	26(1)	C(8)	2500	4800(3)	5007(2)	21(1)
O(2)	2500	6622(2)	4148(1)	23(1)	C(9)	2500	4259(3)	5589(2)	24(1)
O(3)	2500	5296(2)	2287(1)	54(1)	C(10)	2500	3182(3)	5629(2)	29(1)
O(4)	4225(3)	3965(2)	2805(1)	62(1)	C(11)	2500	2659(3)	5043(2)	28(1)
O(5)	2500	3623(2)	1848(1)	50(1)	C(12)	2500	3189(3)	4452(2)	29(1)
N	2500	795(3)	3822(2)	46(1)	C(13)	2500	4251(3)	4415(2)	24(1)
C(1)	2500	5917(3)	5864(2)	22(1)	C(14)	2500	8338(3)	4324(2)	27(1)
C(2)	2500	6741(3)	6293(2)	26(1)	C(15)	2500	7598(3)	3869(2)	25(1)
C(3)	2500	7792(3)	6148(2)	25(1)	C(16)	2500	9489(3)	5577(2)	35(1)
C(4)	2500	8313(3)	5554(2)	25(1)	C(17)	2500	7614(3)	3153(2)	36(1)
C(5)	2500	7834(3)	4941(2)	22(1)	C(18)	2500	915(3)	3276(2)	33(1)
C(6)	2500	6764(3)	4799(2)	21(1)	C(19)	2500	1057(3)	2580(2)	42(1)

TABLE 4. Bond Lengths in the IVc Molecule

Bond	l , \AA	Bond	l , \AA	Bond	l , \AA	Bond	l , \AA
Cl—O(3)	1,433(3)	C(4)—C(16)	1,513(5)	Cl—O(4)	1,420(2)	C(5)—C(6)	1,406(5)
Cl—O(5)	1,428(3)	C(5)—C(14)	1,430(5)	Cl—O(4A)	1,420(2)	C(6)—C(7)	1,377(5)
O(1)—C(1)	1,375(4)	C(7)—C(8)	1,446(5)	O(1)—C(9)	1,374(4)	C(8)—C(9)	1,391(5)
O(2)—C(6)	1,358(4)	C(8)—C(13)	1,412(5)	O(2)—C(15)	1,382(4)	C(9)—C(10)	1,387(5)
N—C(18)	1,139(6)	C(10)—C(11)	1,387(5)	C(1)—C(2)	1,382(5)	C(11)—C(12)	1,400(5)
C(1)—C(17)	1,411(5)	C(12)—C(13)	1,368(5)	C(2)—C(3)	1,385(5)	C(14)—C(15)	1,339(5)
C(3)—C(4)	1,399(5)	C(15)—C(17)	1,481(5)	C(4)—C(5)	1,411(5)	C(18)—C(19)	1,451(6)

reflections with $I > 3\sigma(I)$ were obtained at 150 K with an Enraf—Nonius CAD4 automatic diffractometer without a monochromator (Mo K_α emission, $\theta/2\theta$ scanning up to $2\theta_{\max} = 50^\circ$). The structure was decoded by the direct method by means of the set of SHELXTL programs [7] and was refined within the anisotropic (isotropic for the hydrogen atoms) approximation up to divergence factors $R = 0.036$ and $R_w = 0.040$.*

The starting compounds were obtained by the methods described in [1, 8].

2,4-Dimethylbenzo[b]furo[2,3-h]-1-oxaazulenium Perchlorate (IVc). A mixture of 0.54 g (0.002 mole) of 2-hydroxyphenylbis(5-methyl-2-furyl)methane (IIc) and 0.68 g (0.002 mole) of trityl perchlorate in 5 ml of methylene chloride was maintained at room temperature for 3 h, after which the mixture was diluted with 15 ml of ethyl acetate, and the resulting mixture was cooled in a refrigerator. The precipitated IVc was removed by filtration, washed with ether, and recrystallized from acetonitrile. The yield was 3.12 g.

*The coordinates of the hydrogen atoms can be obtained from the authors.

TABLE 5. Bond Angles in the IVc Molecule

Angle	ω , deg	Angle	ω , deg	Angle	ω , deg
O(3)ClO(4)	109,2(1)	O(1)C(9)C(8)	111,5(3)	C(4)C(5)C(14)	127,1(3)
O(4)ClO(5)	110,1(1)	C(8)C(9)C(10)	123,5(3)	O(2)C(6)C(5)	109,7(3)
O(4)ClO(4A)	108,8(2)	C(10)C(11)C(12)	121,8(3)	C(5)C(6)C(7)	132,8(3)
C(1)O(1)C(9)	106,9(3)	C(8)C(13)C(12)	116,9(3)	C(1)C(7)C(8)	106,0(3)
O(1)C(1)C(2)	118,5(3)	O(2)C(15)C(14)	110,6(3)	C(7)C(8)C(9)	105,6(3)
C(2)C(1)C(7)	131,4(3)	C(14)C(15)C(17)	133,9(3)	C(9)C(8)C(13)	119,9(3)
C(2)C(3)C(4)	131,2(3)	O(3)ClO(5)	109,4(2)	O(1)C(9)C(10)	125,0(3)
C(3)C(4)C(16)	116,8(3)	O(3)ClO(4A)	109,2(1)	C(9)C(10)C(11)	115,6(3)
C(4)C(5)C(6)	127,9(3)	O(5)ClO(4A)	110,1(1)	C(11)C(12)C(13)	122,3(3)
C(6)C(5)C(14)	105,0(3)	C(6)O(2)C(15)	107,0(3)	C(5)C(14)C(15)	107,7(3)
O(2)C(6)C(7)	117,4(3)	O(1)C(1)C(7)	110,1(3)	O(2)C(15)C(17)	115,5(3)
C(1)C(7)C(6)	123,7(3)	C(1)C(2)C(3)	127,5(3)	NC(18)C(19)	179,4(4)
C(6)C(7)C(8)	130,3(3)	C(3)C(4)C(5)	125,4(3)		
C(7)C(8)C(13)	134,5(3)	C(5)C(4)C(16)	117,7(3)		

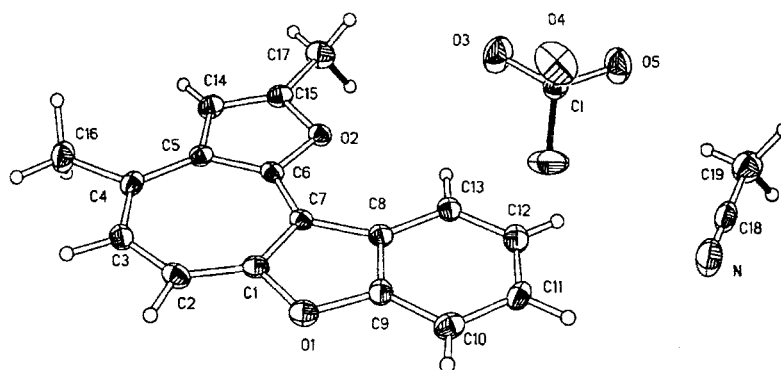


Fig. 1. Projection of a three-dimensional model of 2,4-di-methylbenzo[b]-furo[2,3-h]-1-oxaazulenium perchlorate.

Salts IVa, b, respectively, were similarly obtained from IIa, b, while salt IVa was also obtained from IIIa (in 68% yield) and from Ia (in 14% yield).

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