

Ytterbium(III) bis(perfluorooctanesulfonyl)imide catalyzed one-pot synthesis of tetrahydrobenzo[*b*]pyrans in fluoruous biphasic system

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Ytterbium(III) bis(perfluorooctanesulfonyl)imide [Yb(NPf₂)₃] has been prepared, and used as an efficient catalyst for the synthesis of 4*H*-benzo[*b*]pyran derivatives by a one-pot three-component condensation of aldehydes, active methylene compounds, and dimedone in a fluoruous biphasic system (FBS). The reaction proceeds smoothly and affords the corresponding 4*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrans in moderate to excellent yields. The catalyst is selectively dissolved in the fluoruous phase, can be recovered simply by phase separation and reused several times without any obvious decrease of activity.

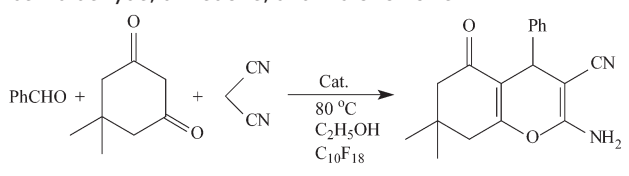
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4*H*-Benzo[*b*]pyran and its derivatives are of considerable interest because of their wide range of biological and pharmacological activities,¹ such as spasmolytic, diuretic, anti-coagulant, anti-cancer and anti-anaphylactic activities.^{2–4} The pharmacological activities exhibited by these compounds are mainly due to the presence of the heterocyclic ring system. They can be used as cognitive enhancers for the treatment of neurodegenerative disease including Alzheimer's disease, AIDS-associated dementia and Down's syndrome, as well as for the treatment of schizophrenia and myoclonus.⁵ A number of 2-amino-4*H*-pyran derivatives are useful as photoactive materials.⁶ Furthermore, these compounds can be employed as cosmetics, pigments⁷ and utilised as potential biodegradable agrochemicals.⁸ In view of their wide utility, researchers have synthesised the 4*H*-benzo[*b*]pyran unit using different methods involving microwave,⁹ ultrasonic irradiation¹⁰ or the use of hexadecyltrimethylammonium salts,¹¹ KF-alumina,¹² rare earth perfluorooctanoates,¹³ (S)-proline,¹⁴ Mg/La mixed oxide,¹⁵ PEG₁₀₀₀-based dicationic acidic ionic liquid,¹⁶ basic quaternary ammonium salts,¹⁷ PF₆⁻,¹⁸ [b_{mim}⁺][BF₄⁻]¹⁹ as catalysts in one-pot reactions. Each of the above methods has its own merits, while some are disadvantaged by limitations such as harsh reaction conditions, low yields, tedious work-up protocols, or poor catalyst recyclability. Consequently, the development of a catalyst for the efficient synthesis of 4*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrans in one step still remains attractive to researchers.

During the last decade, fluorinated Lewis acid catalysts in a variety of synthetic reactions have been recognised because of their strong Lewis acidity and the characteristic that they can be immobilised in a fluoruous solvent. Recently, the value of the fluoruous phase-separation and fluoruous catalyst recyclability under fluoruous biphasic system (FBS) has been recognised.²⁰ We have introduced Yb(NPf₂)₃ as an efficient Lewis acid catalyst for the allylation of 1,3-dicarbonyl compounds²¹ in FBS. A key factor to accomplish the catalytic processes was believed to be the use of a sufficiently long perfluorinated ligand –N(SO₂C₈F₁₇)₂, whose structural characteristic can coordinate with a variety of metal cations to obtain the desired Lewis acid catalysts with appropriate catalytic activity, as well as the selective immobilisation in the fluoruous phase.²² This report describes a very efficient one-pot three-component synthesis of tetrahydrobenzo[*b*]pyrans catalysed by the Lewis acid catalyst Yb(NPf₂)₃ in FBS.

First of all, we began to examine the catalytic activities of different rare earth complexes to optimise the conditions for reaction of benzaldehyde, dimedone and malononitrile in a biphasic system of co-solvent ethanol and perfluorodecalin (C₁₀F₁₈, *cis*- and *trans*-mixture) (Table 1). Among these catalysts,

Table 1 Effect of different catalysts on the condensation of benzaldehyde, dimedone, and malononitrile^a



| Entry | Catalyst | Amount of catalyst /mol% | Yield /% ^b |
|-------|---|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | Yb(OTf) ₃ | 1 | 73 |
| 2 | Yb(OPf) ₃ | 1 | 82 |
| 3 | Yb(NPf ₂) ₃ | 0.2 | 68 |
| 4 | Yb(NPf ₂) ₃ | 0.5 | 81 |
| 5 | Yb(NPf ₂) ₃ ^c | 1 | 92, 92, 90, 88, 88 |
| 6 | Yb(NPf ₂) ₃ | 1.2 | 91 |
| 7 | La(NPf ₂) ₃ | 1 | 67 |
| 8 | Nd(NPf ₂) ₃ | 1 | 63 |
| 9 | Sm(NPf ₂) ₃ | 1 | 71 |
| 10 | Gd(NPf ₂) ₃ | 1 | 75 |
| 11 | Y(NPf ₂) ₃ | 1 | 81 |
| 12 | Er(NPf ₂) ₃ | 1 | 83 |

^a Reaction conditions: benzaldehyde (1 mmol), dimedone (1 mmol), malononitrile (1 mmol), ethanol (2 mL), C₁₀F₁₈ (2 mL), 80 °C, 4 h.

^b Isolated yields.

^c Catalyst was reused in five times.

Yb(NPf₂)₃ showed the best catalytic activity in this reaction. We also found that an increased yield could be obtained when the catalyst loading was increased from 0.2 to 1 mol%, but further increasing the amount of catalyst (over 1 mol%) did not provide further improvements (Table 1, entries 3–6). When the reaction was completed, the fluoruous layer containing the catalyst could be separated easily by decantation at room temperature and used five times with yields of products ranging from 88 to 92% (Table 1, entry 5).

In order to make the reaction more accessible, we explored different co-solvent systems taking a general organic solvent. In each case, the substrates were mixed together with 5 mol% Yb(NPf₂)₃ agitated with 2 mL co-solvent and 2 mL C₁₀F₁₈. The results are shown in Table 2. It is important to note that the use of a polar co-solvent such as ethanol, methanol or acetonitrile resulted in higher product yield, and ethanol as co-solvent was the most efficient. We assumed that the difference in solubility of the catalyst and the substrates in polar or non-polar solvents would have an influence on their effective miscibility.

In order to generalise this method, aldehydes **1**, 5,5-dimethyl-1,3-cyclohexanedione (dimedone) **2**, and malononitrile or ethyl cyanoacetate **3** (see Table 3) were subjected to the

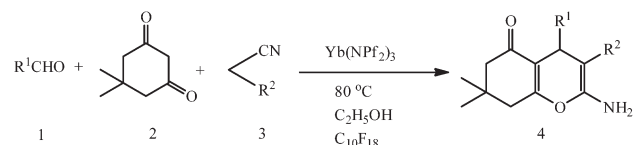
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Table 2 Effect of co-solvents on the condensation of benzaldehyde, dimedone, and malononitrile catalysed by Yb(NPf₂)₃^a

| Entry | Co-solvent | Temperature /°C | Yield /% ^b |
|-------|--------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| 1 | 95% C ₂ H ₅ OH | 80 | 84 |
| 2 | C ₂ H ₅ OH | 80 | 92 |
| 3 | CH ₃ OH | 65 | 83 |
| 4 | H ₂ O | 80 | 35 |
| 5 | PhMe | 80 | 62 |
| 6 | CH ₃ CN | 80 | 71 |

^aReaction conditions: benzaldehyde (1 mmol), dimedone (1 mmol), malononitrile (1 mmol), Yb(NPf₂)₃ (0.01 mmol), C₁₀F₁₈ (2 mL), 4 h.

^bIsolated yields.

Table 3 Yb(NPf₂)₃ catalysed the preparation of tetrahydrobenzo[*b*]pyrans^a

| Entry | R ¹ | R ² | Time /h | Product | Yield /% ^b |
|-------|---|---|---------|-----------|-----------------------|
| 1 | C ₆ H ₅ | CN | 4 | 4a | 92 |
| 2 | 4-CH ₃ C ₆ H ₄ | CN | 5 | 4b | 80 |
| 3 | 4-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ | CN | 5 | 4c | 86 |
| 4 | 4-BrC ₆ H ₄ | CN | 3 | 4d | 96 |
| 5 | 4-ClC ₆ H ₄ | CN | 3 | 4e | 96 |
| 6 | 2,4-Cl ₂ C ₆ H ₃ | CN | 3 | 4f | 89 |
| 7 | 3-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ | CN | 3 | 4g | 82 |
| 8 | 4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ | CN | 3 | 4h | 80 |
| 9 | 4-HOC ₆ H ₄ | CN | 3 | 4i | 88 |
| 10 | CH ₃ (CH ₂) ₅ | CN | 24 | 4j | 37 |
| 11 | 2-Furyl | CN | 3 | 4k | 83 |
| 12 | 2-Thienyl | CN | 3 | 4l | 85 |
| 13 | C ₆ H ₅ | CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ | 6 | 4m | 71 |
| 14 | 4-ClC ₆ H ₄ | CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ | 5 | 4o | 93 |
| 15 | 4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄ | CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ | 5 | 4p | 81 |
| 16 | 2,4-Cl ₂ C ₆ H ₃ | CO ₂ C ₂ H ₅ | 5 | 4q | 87 |

Reaction conditions: ^aAldehyde (1 mmol), dimedone (1 mmol), malononitrile or ethyl cyanoacetate (1 mmol), Yb(NPf₂)₃ (0.01 mmol), ethanol (2 mL), C₁₀F₁₈ (2 mL), 80 °C.

^bIsolated yields.

biphase system of ethanol and C₁₀F₁₈ at 80 °C in the presence of a catalytic amount of Yb(NPf₂)₃ (Table 3). Both aldehydes having electron-withdrawing and electron-donating groups on the aromatic ring can undergo the reaction to afford the corresponding 4*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrans in moderate to excellent yields (71–96%). The position of the substituents on the aromatic ring also did not show obvious effects on the yields. Longer reaction times were required for the condensation with ethyl cyanoacetate.

In summary, rare earth bis(perfluorooctanesulfonyl)imide complexes RE(NPf₂)₃, especially Yb(NPf₂)₃ proved to be effective catalysts for the synthesis of 4*H*-benzo[*b*]pyrans by the condensation of aldehydes, malononitrile or ethyl cyanoacetate, and dimedone in FBS. The current methodology has the advantages of operational simplicity, mild reaction conditions, moderate to excellent yields of products and reusability of the catalyst.

Experimental

Melting points were determined in a capillary tube and are uncorrected. ¹H NMR and ¹⁹F-NMR spectra were recorded using a Bruker Advance RX300 spectrometer. IR spectra were recorded on a Bomem

MB154S IR analyser. UV-Vis spectra were obtained on a UV-1601 apparatus. Mass spectra were obtained with a Hewlett Packard 5989A spectrometer. Inductively coupled plasma (ICP) spectra were measured on Ultima2C apparatus. Elemental analyses were performed on a Yanagimoto MT3CHN recorder. Commercially available reagents were used without further purification.

Bis(perfluorooctanesulfonyl)imide:^{23,24} Ammonia gas (300 mmol) was added into perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride (50 g, 99.6 mmol) at -20 °C. After stirring at -20 °C for about 1 h, stirring was continued at room temperature for another 1 h. The solid product was acidified to pH about 2 with 2M HCl followed by addition of Et₂O (100 mL). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, the solvent removed under reduced pressure, and the residue dried *in vacuo* at 80 °C for 16 h to give C₈F₁₇SO₂NH₂ (87% yield). Then the mixture of perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride (45.7 g, 91 mmol), perfluorooctanesulfonyl fluoride (43.4 g, 87 mmol) and Et₃N (76 mL) was stirred under reflux for 23 h. The lower brown fluoruous layer was washed with 4M HCl to yield a brown solid which was dried *in vacuo* at 70 °C for 6 h to afford (C₈F₁₇SO₂)₂NHNEt₃. Free (C₈F₁₇SO₂)₂NH was obtained in 50% yield, using acidic ion exchange resin column.

Yb(NPf₂)₃: To a stirred solution of bis(perfluorooctanesulfonyl)imide (0.883 g, 0.9 mmol) in 10 mL H₂O, ytterbium(III) chloride (0.083 g, 0.3 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred for 1 h under reflux. Then the water was removed under reduced pressure at 80 °C for 16 h to afford a white powder of ytterbium(III) bis(perfluorooctanesulfonyl)imide in 98% yield. Anal. Calcd for C₄₈O₁₂N₂F₁₀₂S₆Yb: Yb, 5.56; C, 18.52; N, 1.35. Found: Yb, 5.60; C, 18.45; N, 1.41%. ¹⁹F NMR (300 MHz, α,α,α-trifluorotoluene): δ -81.8 (CF₃), -115.2 (α-CF₂), -121.2 (β-CF₂), -122.6 (3×CF₂), -123.4 (γ-CF₂), -126.9 (θ-CF₂). IR (cm⁻¹): 3475, 1651, 1338, 1207, 1153, 1084, 987, 945, 806, 740, 628. UV-vis (EtOH) λ (nm): 210.

Synthesis of tetrahydrobenzo[*b*]pyrans; general procedure

A mixture of aldehyde (1 mmol), malononitrile (or ethyl cyanoacetate) (1 mmol), 5,5-dimethyl-1,3-cyclohexanedione (0.140 g, 1 mmol) and Yb(NPf₂)₃ (0.031g, 1 mol%) in a biphasic system of ethanol (2 mL) and C₁₀F₁₈ (2 mL) was stirred at 80 °C for an appropriate time. When the reaction was completed as indicated by TLC, the mixture was cooled to room temperature, the lower fluoruous phase containing the catalyst was separated and reused in the subsequent recycling reaction. The upper phase was cooled in a refrigerator overnight; the solid product which had crystallised was filtered off, washed with H₂O and purified by recrystallisation from EtOH (95%).

2-Amino-3-cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-phenyl-4*H*-benzo[*b*]pyran (4a): White solid. m.p.: 226–228 °C (lit.¹³ 227–229 °C). IR (KBr) v: 3396, 3325, 2199, 1664, 1214, 1036 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.04 (s, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 2.19 (d, 1H, *J* = 16.1 Hz), 2.24 (d, 1H, *J* = 16.1 Hz), 2.45 (s, 2H), 4.40 (s, 1H), 4.53 (s, 2H), 7.18–7.27 (m, 5H).

2-Amino-3-cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-(4'-tolylphenyl)-4*H*-benzo[*b*]pyran (4b): White solid. m.p. 208–210 °C (lit.¹² 208–210 °C). IR (KBr) v: 3426, 3330, 2193, 1678, 1140, 1041 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.07 (s, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 5H), 2.43 (s, 2H), 4.36 (s, 1H), 4.53 (s, 2H), 7.15–7.30 (m, 4H).

2-Amino-3-cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-(4'-methoxyphenyl)-4*H*-benzo[*b*]pyran (4c): White solid. m.p. 192–193 °C (lit.¹² 198–200 °C). IR (KBr) v: 3378, 3315, 2193, 1687, 1655, 1141, 1034 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.02 (s, 3H), 1.11 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 2H), 2.45 (s, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 4.37 (s, 1H), 4.51 (s, 2H), 7.13–7.28 (m, 4H).

2-Amino-3-cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-(4'-bromophenyl)-4*H*-benzo[*b*]pyran (4d): White solid. m.p. 201–203 °C (lit. [14]: 203–205 °C). IR (KBr) v: 3392, 3328, 2192, 1682, 1214, 1039 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.02 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 2H), 2.45 (s, 2H), 4.35 (s, 1H), 4.71 (s, 2H), 7.12–7.41 (m, 4H).

2-Amino-3-cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4*H*-benzo[*b*]pyran (4e): White solid. m.p. 215–217 °C (lit.¹² 207–209 °C). IR (KBr) v: 3370, 3324, 2178, 1674, 1215, 1014 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.02 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 2H), 2.47 (s, 2H), 4.40 (s, 1H), 4.62 (s, 2H), 7.17–7.35 (m, 4H).

2-Amino-3-cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-(2',4'-chlorophenyl)-4*H*-benzo[*b*]pyran (4f): White solid. m.p. 115–117 °C (lit.¹³ 115–117 °C). IR (KBr) v: 3363, 3156, 2966, 2192, 1686, 1607, 1473, 1040 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.06 (s, 3H), 1.10 (s,

3H), 2.27 (s, 2H), 2.45 (s, 2H), 4.56 (s, 1H), 4.89 (s, 2H), 7.13–7.39 (m, 3H).

2-Amino-3-cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-(3'-nitrophenyl)-4H-benzo[b]pyran (4g): White solid. m.p. 210–212 °C (lit.¹³ 204–205 °C). IR (KBr) ν : 3324, 3212, 2185, 1679, 1211, 1037 cm^{-1} . ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.01 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 2H), 2.51 (s, 2H), 4.51 (s, 1H), 4.68 (s, 2H), 7.15–7.39 (m, 4H).

2-Amino-3-cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-(4'-nitrophenyl)-4H-benzo[b]pyran (4h): White solid. m.p. 177–178 °C (lit.¹³ 171–172 °C). IR (KBr) ν : 3408, 3321, 2187, 1673, 1216, 1039 cm^{-1} . ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.01 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 2H), 2.47 (s, 2H), 4.53 (s, 1H), 4.68 (s, 2H), 7.41–8.15 (m, 4H).

2-Amino-3-cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-(4'-hydroxyphenyl)-4H-benzo[b]pyran (4i): White solid. m.p. 208–210 °C (lit.¹³ 208–210 °C). IR (KBr) ν : 3357, 3250, 3163, 2191, 1664, 1558 cm^{-1} . ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.05 (s, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 2H), 2.45 (s, 2H), 4.31 (s, 1H), 4.75 (s, 1H), 5.34 (s, 2H), 6.75–7.13 (m, 4H).

2-Amino-3-cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-heptyl-4H-benzo[b]pyran (4j): White solid. m.p. 187–189 °C (lit.¹⁸ 185–187 °C). IR (KBr) ν : 3387, 3319, 2185, 1681, 1146, 1040 cm^{-1} . ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 0.86 (s, 3H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.14–1.26 (m, 10H), 2.28 (s, 2H), 2.29–2.35 (m, 2H), 3.41 (s, 1H), 4.46 (s, 2H).

2-Amino-3-cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-(2'-furyl)-4H-benzo[b]pyran (4k): White solid. m.p. 218–220 °C (lit.¹² 218–220 °C). IR (KBr) ν : 3405, 3295, 3051, 2993, 2978, 2243, 1680, 1600, 730 cm^{-1} . ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.01 (s, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 2H), 2.51 (s, 2H), 4.44 (s, 1H), 4.75 (s, 2H), 6.18–7.37 (m, 3H).

2-Amino-3-cyano-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-(2'-thienyl)-4H-benzo[b]pyran (4l): White solid. m.p. 224–226 °C (lit.¹⁹ 224–226 °C). IR (KBr) ν : 3322, 3208, 2964, 2199, 1679, 1603, 1541, 1466, 758, 700 cm^{-1} . ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.08 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 2H), 2.44 (s, 2H), 4.61 (s, 1H), 4.79 (s, 2H), 6.92–7.14 (m, 3H).

2-Amino-3-ethylcarboxylate-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-phenyl-4H-benzo[b]pyran (4m): White solid. m.p. 155–157 °C (lit.¹⁴ 155–157 °C). IR (KBr) ν : 3403, 3290, 2956, 1693, 1655, 1606, 1524, 835, 796, 769, 725, 697 cm^{-1} . ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 0.96 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H), 1.16 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 2.18 (s, 2H), 2.41 (s, 2H), 4.02 (q, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 4.71 (s, 1H), 6.11 (s, 2H), 7.16–7.25 (s, 5H).

2-Amino-3-ethylcarboxylate-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-(4'-chlorophenyl)-4H-benzo[b]pyran (4o): White solid. m.p. 150–152 °C (lit.¹⁴ 153–155 °C). IR (KBr) ν : 3480, 3327, 2976, 1684, 1660, 1525, 919, 857, 842 cm^{-1} . ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 0.98 (s, 3H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 1.14 (t, 3H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 2.17 (s, 2H), 2.42 (s, 2H), 4.06 (q, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 4.69 (s, 1H), 6.21 (s, 2H), 7.13–7.27 (s, 4H).

2-Amino-3-ethylcarboxylate-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-(4'-nitrophenyl)-4H-benzo[b]pyran (4p): White solid. m.p. 183–185 °C (lit.¹⁴ 183–185 °C). IR (KBr) ν : 3476, 3338, 1687, 1659 cm^{-1} . ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 0.98 (s, 3H), 1.10 (s, 3H), 1.15 (t, 3H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 2.19 (s, 2H), 2.47 (s, 2H), 4.05 (q, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz),

4.81 (s, 1H), 6.28 (s, 2H), 7.46 (d, 2H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 8.01 (d, 2H, $J = 8.8$ Hz).

2-Amino-3-ethylcarboxylate-5,6,7,8-tetrahydro-7,7-dimethyl-5-oxo-4-(2',4'-chlorophenyl)-4H-benzo[b]pyran (4q): White solid. m.p. 176–178 °C (lit.¹⁴ 172–174 °C). IR (KBr) ν : 3426, 3313, 2959, 1696, 1650, 1614, 867, 847, 804, 758 cm^{-1} . ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 1.02 (s, 3H), 1.12 (s, 3H), 1.16 (t, 3H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 2.15 (s, 2H), 2.47 (s, 2H), 4.06 (q, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 4.98 (s, 1H), 6.21 (s, 2H), 7.16 (d, 1H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.21 (d, 1H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.35 (s, 1H).

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