Synthesis and photochromism of naphtho[2,1-b]furyl fulgides


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Abstract

A series of novel 2- and 5-naphtho[2,1-b]furyl fulgides with different combinations of substituents (H, Me, Et) in the furan ring and methyldiene bridge were synthesized and their spectral, luminescent and photochromic properties were studied. The most sterically overcrowded ring-opened fulgides 4Z O and 14Z O under UV irradiation rearrange into the colored fluorescent ring-closed isomers C. The reverse dark reaction C→E O is not observed at room temperature over 48 h. The exposure of C forms to visible light results in the backward isomerization into the initial non-fluorescent form O. Thus, fulgides 4 and 14 represent photochromic compounds with modulated fluorescence which are sufficiently fatigue-resistant with respect to photodegradation, surviving at least ten cycles of photocoloration-photobleaching without notable decrease in the optical density at the absorption maximum of the cyclic form C.

Keywords: Fulgides, naphtho[2,1-b]furan, photochromism, isomerization, fluorescence
Introduction

Bistable photochromic compounds capable of reversible transformation between two isomeric forms serve as basic elements of new polyfunctional materials for molecular electronics, optical molecular memory, molecular logic devices and switches, light-driven liquid crystalline materials, photo-pharmacology, biological data visualization, and chemo- and biosensors.\textsuperscript{1-9} Heterocyclic fulgides are widely studied in this regard due to their high thermal stability and the fatigue resistance of their photo colored cyclic forms. Photoirradiation of these compounds results in the electrocyclic hexatriene-cyclohexadiene rearrangement of ring-opened isomers O into colored ring-closed isomers C. The isomeric forms O and C possessing markedly different physical chemical characteristics do not interconvert when irradiation ceases. Of particular interest are fulgides exhibiting fluorescent properties of one or both isomeric forms that is mandatory in design of high capacity 3D multilayer memory systems.\textsuperscript{10-12} Previously, we synthesized and studied spectral-luminescent and photochromic properties of 1-benzofuryl and naphtho[1,2-b]furyl fulgides.\textsuperscript{13,14} Taking into account that spectral and fatigue resistance characteristics of this class of photochromic compounds are considerably dependent on the nature of their heterocyclic moieties,\textsuperscript{11,15} we have synthesized novel naphtho[2,1-b]furyl fulgides and studied their properties in comparison with their [1,2-b] analogues.

Results and Discussion

Fulgides 4Z and 5E were synthesized starting from 1-methylnaphtho[2,1-b]furan 1 according to Scheme 1. Acetylation and formylation of 1 led to 2-acetyl-1-methylnaphtho[2,1-b]furan 2 and 1-methylnaphtho-[2,1-b]furan-2-carbaldehyde 3, respectively. The trienes 4Z and 5E were prepared by Stobbe condensation of 2 and 3, correspondingly, with diethyl isopropylidenesuccinate in THF followed by hydrolysis and cyclization. The intermediate mono ethyl esters 4M, 5M and the corresponding fulgenic acids 4F, 5F were purified and used in the next step of the reaction without isolation. The 5Z-isomer was obtained from 5E according to a specially developed technique based on differential solubilities of Z and E forms in benzene coupled with the use of irradiation (see Experimental Section).

2-Naphtho[2,1-b]furyl 11 and 5-naphtho[2,1-b]furyl fulgides 13, 14 were synthesized as shown in Scheme 2. 2-Acetylnaphtho[2,1-b]furan 6 under the Stobbe condensation conditions gave rise to fulgide 11E and to side product 12, which is rather unusual for this reaction. Here, one of the methyl groups of the isopropylidene fragment was involved in the condensation. The 11Z-Isomer was obtained from 11E according to the technique based on different solubility of Z and E forms in acetonitrile and irradiation of the E form as in the 5E→5Z conversion (see Experimental Section).

The Vilsmeier–Haack formylation of 2-ethylnaphtho[2,1-b]furan 7 led to the 5-formyl product 8 as a single product, while the Friedel-Crafts acetylation of 7 generated a mixture of 1-acetyl- 9 and 5-acetyl-2-ethylnaphtho[2,1-b]furan 10 as the dominant product. It should be mentioned that the last result is in disaccord with the data\textsuperscript{16} that reported the exclusive formation of the product of 2-acylation. The Stobbe condensation of 8 and 10 with diethyl isopropylidenesuccinate in THF followed by hydrolysis and cyclization gave rise to fulgides 13E and 14Z, respectively. Intermediate mono ethyl esters 11M, 13M, 14M and the corresponding fulgenic acids 11F, 13F, 14F were purified and involved in the next step of the reaction without isolation.

The structures of the ring-opened Z- and E-isomeric forms O of fulgides 4, 5, 11, 13 and 14 were confirmed by $^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR and IR spectrometry. The IR spectra of these compounds exhibit characteristic spectral bands of two exocyclic furandione carbonyl groups at 1744-1823 cm$^{-1}$. The $^1$H NMR spectra of 5E, 11E and 13E contain signals of methyl group protons at 1.33-1.95 and 2.40-2.80 ppm, unambiguously indicative of their Z-configuration.$^{17}$ Analogues signals of 4Z, 5Z, 11Z and 14Z are observed at 2.01-2.73 ppm.

The electronic absorption spectra of fulgides 4, 5, 11 and 13 in toluene are characterized by long wavelength bands with maxima in the range of 403-431 nm (Table 1). Compound 14 absorbs in a somewhat shorter-wave region of the spectrum. Table 1 also contains data on the absorption spectrum of the E form of isopropylidene-4-[1-(5-methoxy-2-methylnaphtho[1,2-b]furan-3-yl)ethyl]idene]dihydrofuran-2,5-dione 15.$^{14}$ From these data, it follows that naphtho[1,2-b]furan-based fulgide absorbs in the shorter wavelength region of the spectrum and has a lower molar extinction coefficient in comparison with naphtho[2,1-b]furan-based analogues. Both Z and E forms of all the prepared fulgides do not have fluorescent properties.
Irradiation of toluene solutions of fulgides 5E, 11E and 13E with light of 365 nm leads to the spectral changes characteristic of E/Z-isomerization processes\textsuperscript{18,19} not followed by the formation of the ring-closed forms C, known to absorb in the visible region\textsuperscript{20} (Scheme 3, Fig. 1). In all cases, a slight bathochromic shift of 5-8 nm accompanied by a moderate hyperchromic effect was detected. The reversible transformations are initiated by exposure to light of 436 nm.

**Scheme 2.** Synthesis of 2-(naphtho[2,1-b]furyl) 11E, 11Z, 12 and 5-(naphtho[2,1-b]furyl) containing compounds 13E, 14Z.
Table 1. Electronic absorption spectra of the isomeric forms of fulgides 4, 5, 11, 13-15 in toluene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Z-isomer</th>
<th>E-isomer</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>( \lambda_{\text{max}}, \text{nm} )</td>
<td>( \varepsilon_{\text{max}}, \text{L mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^{-1} )</td>
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<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>19600</td>
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<td>5</td>
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<td>11</td>
<td>415</td>
<td>18100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>330, 365 sh</td>
<td>19400, 8000</td>
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<tr>
<td>15</td>
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</tr>
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Scheme 3. E/Z-Isomerization of 5E, 11E and 13E under irradiation with light of 365 nm

Figure 1. Electronic absorption spectra of fulgide 13E in toluene before (1) and after irradiation with UV-light (365 nm) for 0.5 (2), 1 (3), 2(4), 5(5), 10(6) and 15 (7) min (6.0 \( \times \) 10⁻⁵ M).
Similarly, irradiation of toluene solutions of 5Z and 11Z with UV-light resulted in only Z/E-isomerization without formation of the ring-closed forms C. However, irradiation of the most sterically overcrowded fulgides 4Z and 14Z in toluene with light of 365 nm led to a rose red photocoloration of the solution due to the appearance of a new absorption band with a maximum at 480 nm, the intensity of which increased upon irradiation while the intensity of the initial long wavelength absorption band decreased (Fig. 2, Table 2). These spectral changes are indicative of the occurrence of the electrocyclic rearrangement of hexatriene ring-opened isomer O into 1,3-cyclohexadiene ring-closed form C that involves a prior Z/E-isomerization step of O (Scheme 4) and results in the formation of the photostationary state.\(^1\)\(^,\)\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^,\)\(^1\)\(^9\) The establishment of the photostationary state is caused by the substantial overlap of the absorption bands related to the \(S_0\rightarrow S_1\) transition of the initial ring-opened form O and the \(S_0\rightarrow S_2\) transition of the photoinduced isomer C.\(^1\)\(^1\)\(^,\)\(^1\)\(^5\) It should be mentioned that the ring-closed form C of naphtho[1,2-\(b\)]furan-based fulgide 15 absorbs in the longer wavelength region of the spectrum in comparison with naphtho[2,1-\(b\)]furan-based compounds.

![Scheme 4. Photosomerization of fulgides 4Z and 14Z.](image)

**Figure 2.** Electronic absorption spectra of fulgide 14Z in toluene before (1) and after irradiation with UV-light (365 nm) for 15 s (2), 2 (3), 15 (4) and 30 min (5) (1.0\(\times\)10\(^{-5}\) M).
Table 2. Absorption and fluorescent spectra of fulgides 4 and 14 in toluene

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compound</th>
<th>Ring-closed form C</th>
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<td>Absorption</td>
<td>Fluorescence</td>
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<td>$\lambda_{\text{max}}$, nm</td>
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<td>0.15</td>
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$^a$ $A$ – optical density (for $l = 1$ cm) of the colored isomer in the photostationary state upon irradiation with 365 nm light

No changes in the absorption maxima of photoinduced isomers 4 C, 14 C were found at room temperature after three days in dark conditions, which indicates the absence of backward thermal processes and a high thermal stability of the ring-closed isomers of these fulgides. However, subsequent irradiation of the colored solutions of 4 C, 14 C with light of 436 nm leads to their photodecoloration due to the reverse ring-opening photoreaction $C \rightarrow E/Z$.\textsuperscript{11,15}

Ring-closed forms of fulgides 4 C, 14 C display fluorescence in solution in toluene (Table 1). The fluorescence excitation spectra are in good agreement with the long-wavelength absorption of C isomers, which confirms that only ring-closed isomers C are responsible for the observed emission properties. After photodecoloration of 1a-c the intensity of fluorescence decreases to zero. Fulgides 4 and 14 are capable of modulation of the emission by UV/visible light at least for 10 cycles without change of absorption and fluorescence intensities.

Conclusions

In conclusion, novel 2- and 5-naphtho[2,1-b]furyl fulgides with different combinations of substituents (H, Me, Et) in the furan ring and methyldiene bridge were synthesized. Irradiation of fulgides 5E, 11E, 13E and 5Z, 11Z with UV-light resulted in $E/Z$ ($Z/E$)-isomerization processes without formation of the ring-closed forms C. On the contrary, the most sterically overcrowded fulgides 4 and 14 behave as photochromic compounds with modulated fluorescence and possess high resistance to photocoloration—photobleaching cycling. UV-irradiation of their ring-opened isomers O induces the rearrangement into thermally stable rose red ring-closed forms C exhibiting fluorescence properties in contrast to the initial O structures. The irradiation of ring-closed isomeric forms with visible light leads to their re-opening and complete fluorescence quenching.

Experimental Section

General. The IR spectra were recorded on a Varian Excalibur 3100 FT-IR instrument using the attenuated total internal reflection technique (ZnSe crystal). The $^1$H NMR spectra in CDCl$_3$ and DMSO-$d_6$ were recorded on a Varian Unity 300 spectrometer (300 MHz) and on integrated analytical LC-SPE-NMR-MS system Bruker Avance-600 (600 MHz for $^1$H, 120 MHz for $^{13}$C), the signals were referred with respect to the signals of residual protons of deuterio-solvents (7.24 and 2.50 ppm), $\delta$ values were measured with precision 0.01 ppm. Mass spectra were recorded on a Shimadzu GCeMSQP2010SE instrument with direct sample entry into the ion source (EI, 70 eV). The electronic absorption spectra were recorded on a Varian Cary 100 spectrophotometer.
The irradiation of solutions with filtered light of a high pressure Hg lamp was performed on a Newport apparatus supplied with a set of interferential light filters. Emission spectra were recorded on a Varian Cary Eclipse spectrofluorimeter. Toluene of the spectroscopic grade (Aldrich) was used to prepare solutions. Melting points were determined on a PTP (M) instrument.

1-(1-Methylnaphtho[2,1-b]furan-2-yl)ethanone (2). A solution of 1-methylnaphtho[2,1-b]furan (11 mmol, 2.0 g) and AcCl (14 mmol, 1.0 mL) in 18 mL of dry benzene was added dropwise with stirring to a solution of SnCl₄ (14 mmol, 3.7 g) in 22 mL of dry benzene at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 2 h at ambient temperature and then 10% aqueous HCl (50 mL) was added. The precipitate of 2 was filtered, dried and recrystallized from n-BuOH. Yield 68% (1.7 g), yellow solid, mp 152-153 °C. IR (v, cm⁻¹): 1665 (C=O). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.67 (s, 3H, Me), 3.06 (s, 3H, Me), 7.52-7.69 (m, 3H, arom. H), 7.89 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 9.0 Hz), 7.98 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.1 Hz), 8.47 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.1 Hz). Anal. Calcd (%) for C₁₅H₁₂O₂: C, 80.34; H, 5.39. Found: C, 80.47; H, 5.23.

1-Methylnaphtho[2,1-b]furan-2-carbaldehyde (3). A solution of 1-methylnaphtho[2,1-b]furan (11 mmol, 2.0 g) in 3 mL of DMF was added dropwise within 0.5 h with stirring at 0 °C to the Vilsmeier reagent obtained from DMF (2 mL) and POCl₃ (2 mL). The reaction mixture was left for 1 h at ambient temperature and poured into ice/H₂O (700 mL). Gradually, a precipitate of 3 formed as a yellowish cotton. After 30 h the precipitate was filtered, washed with water, dried and recrystallized from EtOH. Yield 95% (2.2 g), colourless needles, mp 113-114 °C. IR (v, cm⁻¹): 1650 (C=O). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 3.01 (s, 3H, Me), 7.54-7.71 (m, 3H, arom. H), 7.93 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 9.0 Hz), 7.99 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.1 Hz), 8.41 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.1 Hz), 10.08 (s, 1H, arom. H). Anal. Calcd (%) for C₁₄H₁₀O: C, 79.98; H, 4.79. Found: C, 80.07; H, 4.66.


2-Ethynaphtho[2,1-b]furan (7). Obtained by a known method.¹⁶ Yield 80%, viscous oil, bp 186 °C/16 mm [lit. ¹⁶ 180-185 °C/15 mm °C].

2-Ethynaphtho[2,1-b]furan-5-carbaldehyde (8). A solution of 2-ethynaphtho[2,1-b]furan (18 mmol, 4.0 g) in 4 mL of DMF was added dropwise with stirring to the Vilsmeier reagent obtained from DMF (4 mL) and POCl₃ (4 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 8 h at 90°C, poured into ice/H₂O (400 mL) and left for 16 h. The precipitate of 8 was filtered, purified by Al₂O₃ column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂) and recrystallized from hexane - i-PrOH (10:1) mixture. Yield 81% (3.7 g), colorless solid, mp 83-84 °C. IR (v, cm⁻¹): 1652 (C=O). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.42 (t, 3H, Me, J 7.6 Hz), 2.94 (qd, 2H, CH₂, J₁ 7.6 Hz, J₂ 1.0 Hz), 6.94 (t, 1H, furan CH, J 1.0 Hz), 7.62-7.65 (m, 2H, arom. CH), 8.08 (d, 1H, arom. CH, J 1 Hz), 8.12-8.14 (m, 1H, arom. CH), 9.32-9.35 (m, 1H, arom. CH) 10.37 (s, 1H, CH). Anal. Calcd (%) for C₁₅H₁₂O: C, 80.34; H, 5.39. Found: C, 80.41; H, 5.44.

1-(2-Ethynaphtho[2,1-b]furan-5-yl)ethanone (10). A solution containing 2-ethynaphtho[2,1-b]furan (5 mmol, 1 mL) and AcCl (5 mmol) in anhydrous MeNO₂ (5 mL) was added dropwise with stirring at 0 °C to a solution containing SnCl₄ (5 mmol) in anhydrous MeNO₂ (5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 h and then 2% aqueous HCl (150 mL) was added. The organic layer was then washed with aqueous HCl (2%, 150 mL) and water (150 mL). Solvent was removed on a rotary evaporator, to afford an oil which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂) and recrystallized from MeCN. Yield 53%, colorless solid, mp 77-78 °C. IR (v, cm⁻¹): 1652 (C=O). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.40 (t, 3H, Me, J 7.6 Hz), 2.76 (s, 3H, Me), 2.91 (qd, 2H, CH₂, J₁ 7.6 Hz, J₂ 1.0 Hz), 6.88 (m, 1H, furan H, J 1.0 Hz), 7.54-7.58 (m, 2H, arom. H), 8.06-8.09 (m, H, arom. H), 8.10 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 0.8 Hz), 8.94-8.96 (m, 1H, arom. H). ¹³C NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 200.63, 163.84, 149.78,
130.69, 128.72, 127.79, 127.58, 127.28 126.40, 126.22, 123.59, 115.53, 100.82, 29.69, 22.09, 11.89. EIMS, 70 eV, m/z: 238 [M]+. Anal. Calcd (%) for C_{16}H_{10}O_{2}: C, 80.65; H, 6.02. Found: C, 80.49; H, 6.18.

**General procedure for the synthesis of fulgides 4Z, 5E, 13E, 14Z and compound 12.** A solution of diethyl isopropylidenesuccinate (5.1 mmol, 1.1 g) and the corresponding carbonyl compound 2, 3, 6, 8 or 10 (5.0 mmol) in 15 mL of THF was added dropwise with stirring to a suspension of NaH (7.3 mmol, 0.29 g, 85% dispersion in paraffin) in 2.5 mL of THF at ambient temperature. After addition of 1-2 drops of MeOH, a characteristic yellow or red color appeared and the evolution of hydrogen began. The reaction mixture was left until hydrogen evolution ceased and then was stirred for 2.5 h at ambient temperature. The solvent was removed on a rotary evaporator. The residue was dissolved in water (150-200 mL) and the solution was filtered. The transparent aqueous solution was acidified with 10% aqueous HCl up to pH 1. The separated oil of monoethyl ether M was extracted with Et₂O (3×15 mL). Et₂O was removed on a rotary evaporator. The residue was dissolved in 30 mL of 10% KOH in MeOH and refluxed on water bath for 8 h. The MeOH was removed on a rotary evaporator. The residue was dissolved in water (250 mL). The solution was filtered, acidified with 10% aqueous HCl up to pH 1. The precipitate of fulgenic acid F was filtered, dried and dissolved in two-three-fold excess (by weight) of (EtCO)₂O. The obtained precipitate of fulgide was filtered off, rinsed with MeOH (5 mL), dried and recrystallized.

**Z-3-(1-(1-Methylnaphtho[2,1-b]furan-2-yl)ethylidene)-4-(propan-2-ylidene)dihydrofuran-2,5-dione (42).** Yield 10%, orange solid, mp 199-200 °C. IR (ν, cm⁻¹): 1801, 1762 (C=O). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.05 (s, 3H, Me), 2.39 (s, 3H, Me), 2.50 (s, 3H, Me), 2.64 (s, 3H, Me), 7.50-7.54 (m, 1H, arom. H), 7.60 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.9 Hz), 7.62-7.65 (m, 1H, arom. H), 7.81 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.9 Hz), 7.95-7.98 (m, 1H, arom. H), 8.47-8.49 (m, 1H, arom. H). ¹³C NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.4, 160.2, 154.8, 153.3, 148.4, 138.5, 130.8, 129.2, 129.1, 128.5, 127.0, 126.9, 126.5, 124.7, 123.3, 123.2, 121.8, 120.7, 112.2, 27.0, 22.9, 22.6, 14.5. EIMS, 70 eV, m/z: 346 [M]+. Anal. Calcd (%) for C₂₂H₂₄O₄: C, 76.29; H, 5.24. Found: C, 76.39; H, 5.15.

**E-3-((1-Methylnaphtho[2,1-b]furan-2-yl)methylene)-4-(propan-2-ylidene)dihydrofuran-2,5-dione (5E).** Yield 29%, orange solid, mp 193-194 °C. IR (ν, cm⁻¹): 1802, 1788, 1749 (C=O). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.95 (s, 3H, Me), 2.51 (s, 3H, Me), 2.77 (s, 3H, Me), 7.51-7.72 (m, 4H, arom. H, CH), 7.84 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 9.0 Hz), 7.98 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.1 Hz), 8.40 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.1 Hz). ¹³C NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 165.8, 162.9, 159.8, 153.9, 146.8, 130.9, 129.5, 129.4, 128.7, 127.5, 127.4, 125.2, 123.2, 122.8, 120.7, 119.8, 119.7, 111.7, 26.9, 20.3, 12.3. EIMS, 70 eV, m/z: 332 [M]+. Anal. Calcd (%) for C₂₁H₁₄O₄: C, 75.89; H, 4.85. Found: C, 76.01; H, 5.01.

**Z-3-((1-Methylnaphtho[2,1-b]furan-2-yl)methylene)-4-(propan-2-ylidene)dihydrofuran-2,5-dione (5Z).** A solution of fulgide 5E (0.09 mmol, 0.03 g) in 3 mL of benzene was irradiated with sunlight in a Pyrex test tube. During the slow evaporation of the solution a precipitate of pure 5Z was formed. Thus obtained crystals were transferred to a filter and rinsed with MeOH. Yield 90% (0.027 g), orange needles, mp 247-248 °C. IR (ν, cm⁻¹): 1804, 1757 (C=O). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.40 (s, 3H, Me), 2.58 (s, 3H, Me), 2.73 (s, 3H, Me), 7.27 (s, 1H, CH), 7.51 (t, 1H, arom. H, J 7.5 Hz), 7.62 (t, 1H, arom. H, J 7.6 Hz), 7.66 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.9 Hz), 7.83 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.9 Hz), 7.95 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.1 Hz), 8.38 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.3 Hz). ¹³C NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.4, 161.2, 156.3, 154.4, 146.9, 130.9, 129.6, 129.5, 128.7, 127.2, 127.2, 124.9, 123.5, 123.2, 122.8, 120.8, 119.5, 112.7, 25.8, 24.9, 13.4. EIMS, 70 eV, m/z: 332 [M]+. Anal. Calcd (%) for C₂₁H₁₆O₄: C, 75.89; H, 4.85. Found: C, 76.00; H, 4.69.

**E-3-((1-Naphtho[2,1-b]furan-2-yl)ethylidene)-4-(propan-2-ylidene)dihydrofuran-2,5-dione (11E).** Yield 19%, orange solid, mp 152-153 °C. IR (ν, cm⁻¹): 1799, 1744 (C=O). ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.58 (s, 3H, Me), 2.42 (s, 3H, Me), 2.80 (s, 3H, Me), 7.52-7.56 (m, 2H, arom. H), 7.60 (s, 1H, furan H), 7.63-7.67 (m, 1H, arom. H), 7.82 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.9 Hz), 7.96 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.2 Hz), 8.13 (d, 1H, arom. H, J 8.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 163.8, 163.0 156.6, 153.9, 153.4, 137.9, 130.5, 129.1, 128.1, 127.4, 127.3, 125.4, 123.7, 123.3, 121.1,
This work was performed in the scope of the basic part of the State Task of RF in the sphere of scientific activity (Nos. 4.6497.2017/8.9 and 4.5593.2017/6.7) and State Assignment of RSC SSC RAS (no. 01201354239).
Supplementary Material

The $^1$H, $^{13}$C NMR and IR spectra of new compounds: this material can be found using the link "Supplementary Material" in the journal issue contents page.

References


