

Supporting Information

Photoinduced difunctionalization of 2,3-dihydrofuran for the efficient synthesis of 2,3-disubstituted tetrahydrofurans

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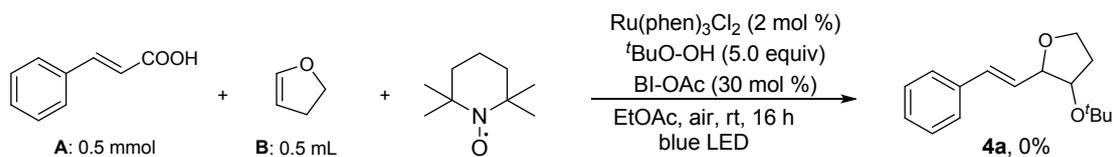
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Table of Contents for Supporting Information

1. Reaction mechanism study.....	2
2. ¹ H and ¹³ C NMR spectra of the products.....	5

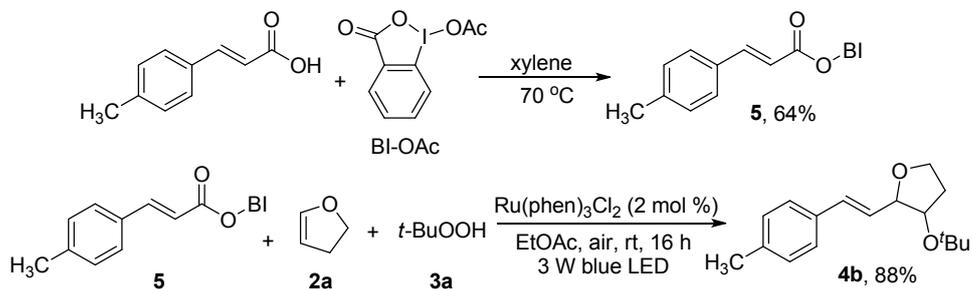
1. Mechanism study

1.1 Free radical-trapping experiment



Cinnamic acid (**1a**, 74.0 mg, 0.50 mmol), 2,3-dihydrofuran (**2a**, 0.50 mL), TBHP (**3a**, 70 % solution in H₂O, 321.4 mg, 2.50 mmol), BI-OAc (45.9 mg, 0.15 mmol), Ru(phen)₃Cl₂ (2.0 mol %) and (2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine)-1-oxyl (TEMPO, 156.3 mg, 1.0 mmol) were dissolved in EtOAc (2.0 mL) in an oven-dried reaction vessel equipped with magnetic stirring bar, and the reaction vessel was irradiated using blue LED (450–455 nm, 3 W) at room temperature in air for 16 h. After the reaction was carried out, no desired product **4a** was observed.

1.2 Typical procedure for the synthesis of **5** and the reaction of **5** with **2a** and **3**



To a 50 mL round-bottom flask, BI-OAc (612 mg, 2.0 mmol) and 4-Methylcinnamic acid (389.3 mg, 2.4 mmol) were dissolved in xylene (20 mL) and the flask was heated in 70 °C under reduced pressure. When the xylene was removed, petroleum ether was used to wash the solid for 3 times and the white solid was filtered and dried in *vacuum*, affording pure **5** in 64% yield.

A 5 mL oven-dried reaction vessel equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar was **5** (211.5 mg, 0.50 mmol), 2,3-dihydrofuran (**2a**, 0.50 mL), TBHP (**3a**, 70 % solution in H₂O, 321.4 mg, 2.50 mmol), Ru(phen)₃Cl₂ (2.0 mol %) and EtOAc (2.0 mL). The reaction vessel was exposed to blue LED (450–455 nm, 3 W) irradiation at room temperature in air with stirring for 16 h. After completion of the reaction, the mixture

was concentrated to yield the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 50:1 to 20:1) to give the desired product **4b** in 88 % yield.

Characterization data of **5**

1-((3-(*p*-tolyl)acryloyl)-1,2-benziodoxol-3-(1H)-one (5): White solid. 249.2 mg, 64% yield. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 8.08–8.02 (m, 2H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 7.48–7.44 (m, 3H), 7.24–7.19 (m, 3H), 6.44 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ: 172.66, 171.24, 147.26, 141.89, 141.32, 133.59, 133.37, 131.96, 131.33, 129.70, 128.41, 127.98, 116.11, 94.60, 21.50.

1.3 Determination of CO₂ during the reaction by FT-IR

A 5 mL oven-dried reaction vessel equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar was charged with cinnamic acid (**1a**, 74.0 mg, 0.50 mmol), 2,3-dihydrofuran (**2a**, 0.50 mL), TBHP (**3a**, 70 % solution in H₂O, 321.4 mg, 2.50 mmol), BI-OAc (45.9 mg, 0.15 mmol), and EtOAc (2.0 mL). The reaction vessel was exposed to blue LED (450–455 nm, 3 W) irradiation at room temperature in air with stirring for 16 h. After completion of the reaction, the resulting gas from the reaction mixture was directly determined by a Bruker Tensor 27 FT-IR, and the concentration of CO₂ was found to be 2394.95 ppm (Figure S1).

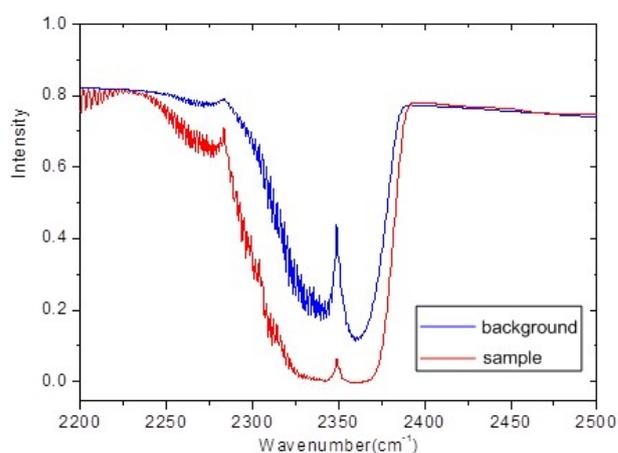


Figure S1. FT-IR analysis of the resulting gas by a Bruker Tensor 27 FT-IR

1.4 Determination of BI-OH during the reaction by HRMS

A 5 mL oven-dried reaction vessel equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar was charged with cinnamic acid (**1a**, 74.0 mg, 0.50 mmol), 2,3-dihydrofuran (**2a**, 0.50 mL), TBHP (**3a**, 70 % solution in H₂O, 321.4 mg, 2.50 mmol), BI-OAc (45.9 mg, 0.15 mmol), and EtOAc (2.0 mL). The reaction vessel was exposed to blue LED (450–455 nm, 3 W) irradiation at room temperature in air with stirring for 16 h. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was directly identified by the HRMS analysis, and BI-OH was founded (Figure S2).

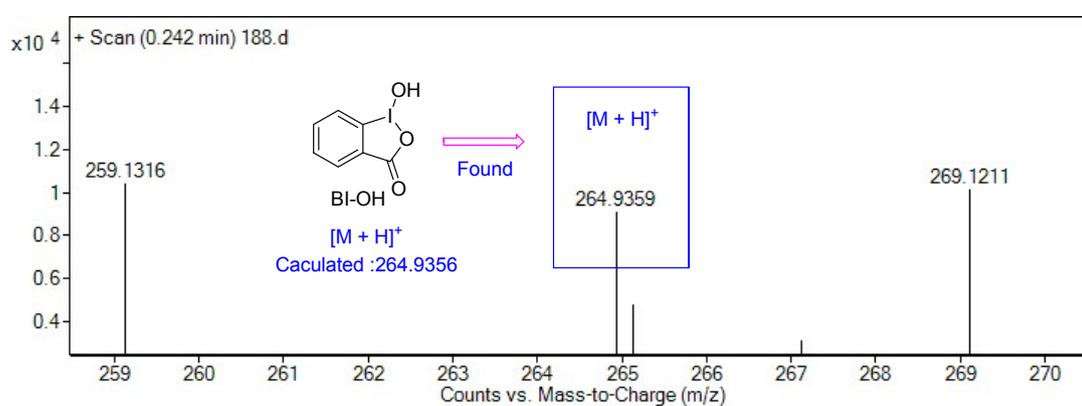


Figure S2. HRMS analysis of BI-OH.

2. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of the product

