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(2*S*,3*R*)-3-(2-Bromophenyl)-2-nitro-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1-benzofuran-4(5*H*)-one

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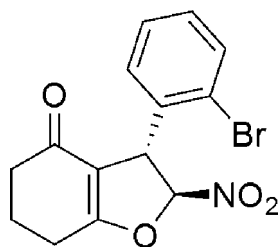
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 Key indicators: single-crystal X-ray study; $T = 296$ K; mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.010$ Å; R factor = 0.059; wR factor = 0.125; data-to-parameter ratio = 14.0.

The title compound, $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{BrNO}_4$, has two chiral C atoms. The C atom next to the O atom in the dihydrofuran ring has an *S* configuration, while the adjacent chiral C atom has an *R* configuration. The cyclohex-2-enone and dihydrofuran rings both adopt envelope conformations, with the flap atoms (middle CH_2 in cyclohex-2-enone and NO_2 -substituted C in dihydrofuran) lying 0.612 (3) and 0.295 (2) Å, respectively, from the mean plane of the remaining atoms. The dihedral angle between the mean planes of the furan and benzene rings is 80.0 (3)°. In the crystal, the molecules are linked by C—H...O interactions, generating a three-dimensional network.

Related literature

For global background on functionalized 2,3-dihydrofurans, see: Fan *et al.* (2010); Rueping *et al.* (2010). The absolute configuration was assigned by the method of Flack (1983).



Experimental

Crystal data

 $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{BrNO}_4$
 $M_r = 338.16$

 Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$
 $a = 7.2162$ (8) Å

 $b = 7.3372$ (8) Å
 $c = 25.9727$ (13) Å
 $V = 1375.2$ (2) Å³
 $Z = 4$

 Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

 $\mu = 3.00$ mm⁻¹
 $T = 296$ K

 $0.54 \times 0.31 \times 0.23$ mm

Data collection

 Rigaku R-Axis RAPID/ZJUG
 diffractometer

 Absorption correction: multi-scan
 (ABSCOR; Higashi, 1995)

 $T_{\min} = 0.334$, $T_{\max} = 0.505$

10897 measured reflections

2548 independent reflections

 1456 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.068$

Refinement

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.059$
 $wR(F^2) = 0.125$
 $S = 1.00$

2548 reflections

182 parameters

H-atom parameters constrained

 $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.51$ e Å⁻³
 $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.57$ e Å⁻³

Absolute structure: Flack (1983),

1041 Friedel pairs

Flack parameter: 0.03 (2)

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$\text{C1}-\text{H1}\cdots\text{O1}^{\text{i}}$	0.98	2.51	3.486 (12)	171
$\text{C7}-\text{H7A}\cdots\text{O3}^{\text{ii}}$	0.97	2.66	3.403 (12)	134
$\text{C7}-\text{H7B}\cdots\text{O3}^{\text{iii}}$	0.97	2.52	3.480 (13)	172

 Symmetry codes: (i) $x + 1, y, z$; (ii) $x - \frac{1}{2}, -y + \frac{1}{2}, -z + 1$; (iii) $x, y + 1, z$.

Data collection: *PROCESS-AUTO* (Rigaku, 2006); cell refinement: *PROCESS-AUTO*; data reduction: *CrystalStructure* (Rigaku, 2007); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 2008); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 2008); molecular graphics: *ORTEP-3 for Windows* (Farrugia, 2012); software used to prepare material for publication: *WinGX* (Farrugia, 2012).

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Supplementary data and figures for this paper are available from the IUCr electronic archives (Reference: PK2489).

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(2*S*,3*R*)-3-(2-Bromophenyl)-2-nitro-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1-benzofuran-4(5*H*)-one

Yifeng Wang, Liuliu Lou, Kun Dong and Danqian Xu

S1. Comment

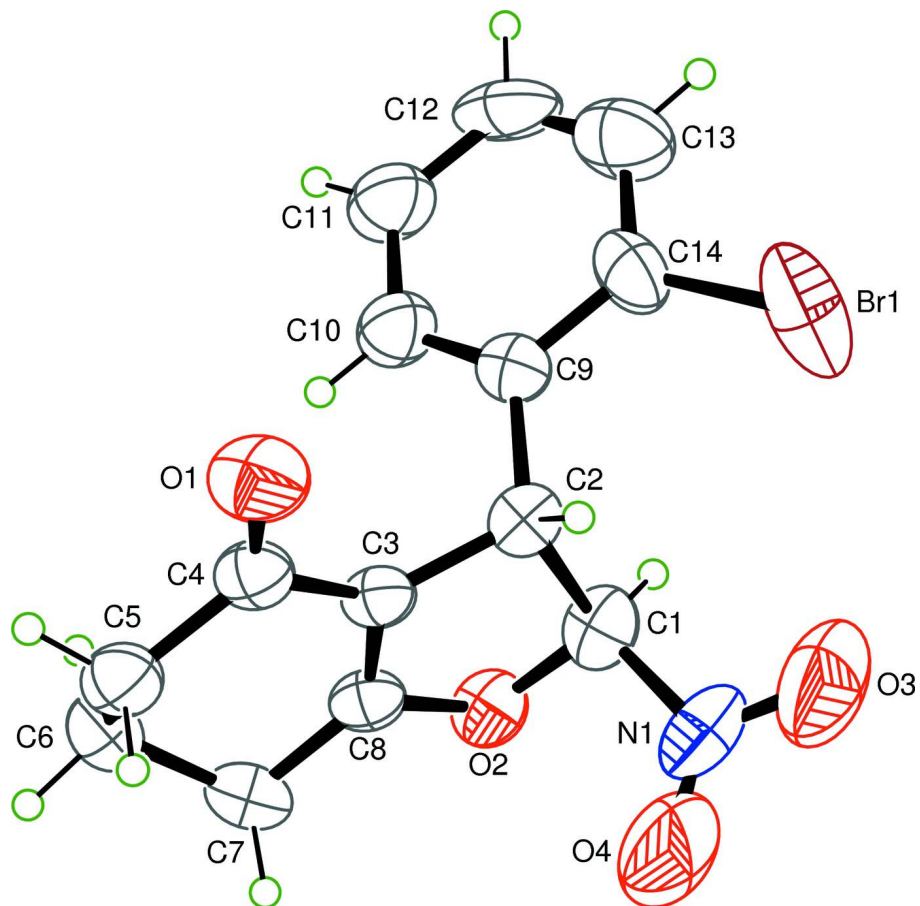
The highly functionalized 2,3-dihydrofurans are very important compounds that may serve as precursors for the construction of pharmacologically important chemicals. Organocatalytic asymmetric reactions have been used as efficient tools for the synthesis of chiral compounds under mild conditions. The title compound, which was readily synthesized by the organocatalytic Michael-S_N2 reaction of cyclohexane-1,3-dione to (*E*)-1-bromo-2-(2-bromo-2-nitrovinyl)benzene, could act as an intermediate in organic and natural product synthesis. In this article, the crystal structure of the title compound (2*S*,3*R*)-3-(2-bromophenyl)-2-nitro-2,3,6,7-tetrahydrobenzofuran-4(5*H*)-one is described (Fig. 1). The structure has two chiral centers. The carbon next to the oxygen atom in the dihydrofuran ring has *S* configuration, while the adjacent chiral carbon atom has *R* configuration. Both the cyclohex-2-enone ring and dihydrofurane ring adopt envelope conformations, with the flap carbon atom lying 0.612 (3) Å and 0.295 (2) Å respectively on either side of the mean plane of the remaining fused-ring atoms. The dihedral angle between the mean plane of the furan ring and the benzene ring is 80.0 (3)°.

S2. Experimental

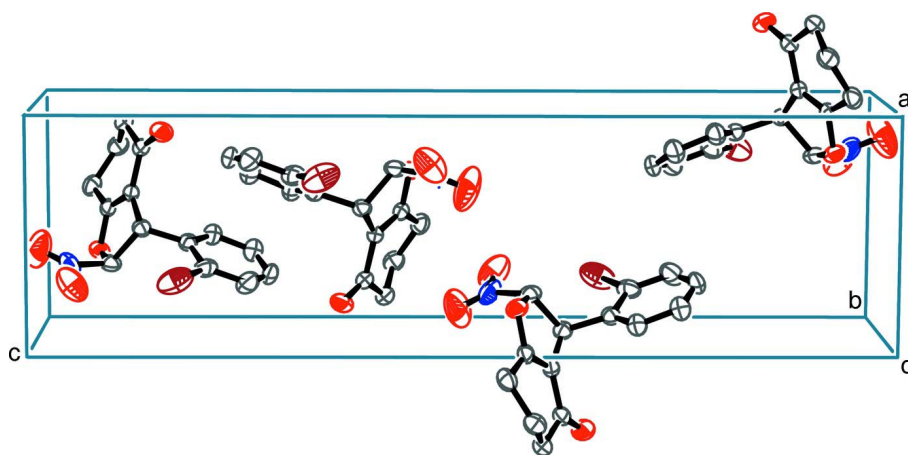
To a solution of cyclohexane-1,3-dione (1.2 mmol) and (*E*)-1-bromo-2-(2-bromo-2-nitrovinyl)benzene (1 mmol) in CHCl₃ (3 ml) was added (0.025 mmol) 1-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-3-((*S*)-(6-methoxyquinolin-4-yl)((2*S*,4*S*,8*R*)-8-vinylquinuclidin-2-yl)methyl)thiourea as catalyst and DIPEA (0.3 mmol) as the base. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h (monitored by TLC). Then the solvent was evaporated under vacuum, and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (silica gel, Hex/AcOEt, *v/v*, 3:1) giving the title compound. Single crystals were obtained by slow evaporation of a CH₂Cl₂ and *i*PrOH solution (*v/v*, 1:1).

S3. Refinement

H atoms were placed in calculated positions with C—H = 0.98 Å (R₃CH), C—H = 0.97 Å (R₂CH₂), C—H = 0.93 Å (aromatic). All H atoms included in the final cycles of refinement using a riding model, with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}$ of the carrier atoms.

**Figure 1**

The asymmetric unit of the structure of the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level.

**Figure 2**

The molecular packing of the title compounds.

(2*S*,3*R*)-3-(2-Bromophenyl)-2-nitro-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1-benzofuran-4(5*H*)-one*Crystal data*C₁₄H₁₂BrNO₄ $M_r = 338.16$ Orthorhombic, $P2_12_12_1$

Hall symbol: P 2ac 2ab

 $a = 7.2162$ (8) Å $b = 7.3372$ (8) Å $c = 25.9727$ (13) Å $V = 1375.2$ (2) Å³ $Z = 4$ $F(000) = 680$ $D_x = 1.633$ Mg m⁻³Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda = 0.71073$ Å

Cell parameters from 6447 reflections

 $\theta = 3.1$ – 27.4° $\mu = 3.00$ mm⁻¹ $T = 296$ K

Needle, colorless

 $0.54 \times 0.31 \times 0.23$ mm*Data collection*Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID/ZJUG
diffractometer

Radiation source: rotating anode

Graphite monochromator

Detector resolution: 10.00 pixels mm⁻¹ ω scans

Absorption correction: multi-scan

(ABSCOR; Higashi, 1995)

 $T_{\min} = 0.334$, $T_{\max} = 0.505$

10897 measured reflections

2548 independent reflections

1456 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$ $R_{\text{int}} = 0.068$ $\theta_{\max} = 25.5^\circ$, $\theta_{\min} = 3.1^\circ$ $h = -8 \rightarrow 8$ $k = -8 \rightarrow 7$ $l = -31 \rightarrow 31$ *Refinement*Refinement on F^2

Least-squares matrix: full

 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.059$ $wR(F^2) = 0.125$ $S = 1.00$

2548 reflections

182 parameters

0 restraints

Primary atom site location: structure-invariant
direct methodsSecondary atom site location: difference Fourier
mapHydrogen site location: inferred from
neighbouring sites

H-atom parameters constrained

 $w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0081P)^2 + 2.5658P]$ where $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$ $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\max} < 0.001$ $\Delta\rho_{\max} = 0.51$ e Å⁻³ $\Delta\rho_{\min} = -0.57$ e Å⁻³Extinction correction: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick,
2008), $F_c^* = kF_c[1 + 0.001x F_c^2 \lambda^3 / \sin(2\theta)]^{-1/4}$

Extinction coefficient: 0.0117 (17)

Absolute structure: Flack (1983), 1041 Friedel
pairs

Absolute structure parameter: 0.03 (2)

Special details

Geometry. All e.s.d.'s (except the e.s.d. in the dihedral angle between two l.s. planes) are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell e.s.d.'s are taken into account individually in the estimation of e.s.d.'s in distances, angles and torsion angles; correlations between e.s.d.'s in cell parameters are only used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate (isotropic) treatment of cell e.s.d.'s is used for estimating e.s.d.'s involving l.s. planes.

Refinement. Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R -factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R -factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > \sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R -factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R -factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R -factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

Fractional atomic coordinates and isotropic or equivalent isotropic displacement parameters (Å²)

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U_{\text{iso}}^*/U_{\text{eq}}$
C1	0.7398 (10)	0.3494 (8)	0.5784 (2)	0.0619 (16)

H1	0.8610	0.3377	0.5952	0.074*
C2	0.5793 (7)	0.3053 (8)	0.6169 (2)	0.0516 (15)
H2	0.5270	0.1847	0.6098	0.062*
C3	0.4449 (7)	0.4531 (9)	0.6016 (2)	0.0492 (14)
C4	0.2478 (9)	0.4690 (8)	0.6141 (2)	0.0569 (14)
C5	0.1536 (9)	0.6322 (9)	0.5902 (2)	0.0660 (19)
H5A	0.0550	0.6715	0.6131	0.079*
H5B	0.0968	0.5944	0.5581	0.079*
C6	0.2792 (9)	0.7952 (8)	0.5794 (2)	0.0677 (18)
H6A	0.3187	0.8488	0.6117	0.081*
H6B	0.2102	0.8867	0.5604	0.081*
C7	0.4499 (9)	0.7389 (9)	0.5482 (2)	0.0660 (18)
H7A	0.4154	0.7167	0.5126	0.079*
H7B	0.5416	0.8355	0.5489	0.079*
C8	0.5265 (8)	0.5737 (9)	0.5708 (2)	0.0506 (15)
C9	0.6438 (8)	0.3183 (8)	0.6723 (2)	0.0532 (15)
C10	0.6320 (9)	0.4785 (10)	0.7000 (3)	0.0721 (19)
H10	0.5734	0.5781	0.6850	0.087*
C11	0.7034 (10)	0.4972 (12)	0.7491 (3)	0.085 (2)
H11	0.6976	0.6076	0.7666	0.102*
C12	0.7845 (11)	0.3438 (16)	0.7712 (3)	0.098 (3)
H12	0.8302	0.3514	0.8046	0.118*
C13	0.7987 (11)	0.1840 (14)	0.7455 (4)	0.096 (3)
H13	0.8524	0.0836	0.7615	0.116*
C14	0.7336 (10)	0.1696 (8)	0.6957 (3)	0.0698 (18)
N1	0.7257 (12)	0.2243 (10)	0.5319 (3)	0.091 (2)
O1	0.1679 (6)	0.3594 (7)	0.64055 (19)	0.0816 (14)
O2	0.7098 (5)	0.5307 (6)	0.56089 (15)	0.0623 (12)
O3	0.7909 (12)	0.0725 (9)	0.5383 (3)	0.147 (3)
O4	0.6648 (14)	0.2703 (15)	0.4940 (3)	0.211 (5)
Br1	0.75326 (16)	-0.05596 (11)	0.66299 (5)	0.1322 (6)

Atomic displacement parameters (Å²)

	U^{11}	U^{22}	U^{33}	U^{12}	U^{13}	U^{23}
C1	0.042 (3)	0.072 (4)	0.073 (4)	-0.007 (4)	0.004 (4)	-0.006 (3)
C2	0.046 (3)	0.053 (3)	0.057 (4)	-0.010 (3)	0.002 (3)	-0.004 (3)
C3	0.046 (3)	0.064 (4)	0.037 (3)	-0.008 (3)	-0.001 (3)	-0.002 (3)
C4	0.051 (3)	0.069 (4)	0.051 (3)	-0.004 (4)	-0.005 (3)	-0.003 (3)
C5	0.057 (4)	0.090 (5)	0.051 (4)	0.003 (4)	-0.007 (3)	0.000 (4)
C6	0.067 (5)	0.062 (4)	0.074 (4)	0.004 (4)	-0.013 (4)	0.005 (3)
C7	0.072 (5)	0.068 (4)	0.058 (4)	-0.008 (4)	-0.014 (4)	0.012 (3)
C8	0.050 (3)	0.061 (4)	0.040 (3)	-0.010 (3)	-0.005 (3)	-0.003 (3)
C9	0.045 (3)	0.059 (4)	0.056 (4)	-0.006 (3)	0.001 (3)	0.006 (3)
C10	0.070 (4)	0.087 (5)	0.059 (4)	0.006 (4)	-0.003 (4)	-0.006 (4)
C11	0.082 (5)	0.112 (7)	0.061 (5)	0.004 (5)	-0.009 (4)	-0.012 (4)
C12	0.070 (6)	0.180 (9)	0.044 (4)	-0.010 (6)	-0.014 (4)	0.026 (6)
C13	0.071 (6)	0.123 (7)	0.095 (7)	0.000 (6)	-0.016 (5)	0.036 (6)

C14	0.050 (4)	0.074 (4)	0.085 (5)	0.009 (4)	-0.005 (4)	0.014 (4)
N1	0.098 (5)	0.091 (5)	0.082 (5)	0.002 (5)	0.033 (4)	-0.027 (4)
O1	0.056 (3)	0.104 (4)	0.085 (3)	-0.014 (3)	0.010 (2)	0.022 (3)
O2	0.047 (3)	0.071 (3)	0.068 (3)	-0.009 (2)	0.012 (2)	0.001 (2)
O3	0.195 (8)	0.093 (4)	0.152 (6)	-0.001 (6)	0.066 (6)	-0.038 (4)
O4	0.293 (12)	0.231 (9)	0.108 (6)	0.139 (9)	-0.073 (7)	-0.096 (6)
Br1	0.1192 (8)	0.0727 (5)	0.2046 (12)	0.0255 (6)	-0.0517 (9)	0.0010 (6)

Geometric parameters (Å, °)

C1—O2	1.423 (7)	C7—C8	1.455 (8)
C1—N1	1.520 (8)	C7—H7A	0.9700
C1—C2	1.563 (8)	C7—H7B	0.9700
C1—H1	0.9800	C8—O2	1.384 (7)
C2—C3	1.507 (8)	C9—C10	1.381 (9)
C2—C9	1.517 (8)	C9—C14	1.407 (8)
C2—H2	0.9800	C10—C11	1.382 (9)
C3—C8	1.332 (8)	C10—H10	0.9300
C3—C4	1.463 (8)	C11—C12	1.393 (11)
C4—O1	1.205 (6)	C11—H11	0.9300
C4—C5	1.510 (8)	C12—C13	1.352 (11)
C5—C6	1.527 (8)	C12—H12	0.9300
C5—H5A	0.9700	C13—C14	1.380 (10)
C5—H5B	0.9700	C13—H13	0.9300
C6—C7	1.531 (9)	C14—Br1	1.866 (7)
C6—H6A	0.9700	N1—O4	1.130 (9)
C6—H6B	0.9700	N1—O3	1.221 (9)
O2—C1—N1	107.4 (5)	C8—C7—H7A	110.0
O2—C1—C2	106.5 (5)	C6—C7—H7A	110.0
N1—C1—C2	109.5 (5)	C8—C7—H7B	110.0
O2—C1—H1	111.1	C6—C7—H7B	110.0
N1—C1—H1	111.1	H7A—C7—H7B	108.4
C2—C1—H1	111.1	C3—C8—O2	112.5 (6)
C3—C2—C9	113.7 (5)	C3—C8—C7	129.0 (6)
C3—C2—C1	99.3 (5)	O2—C8—C7	118.5 (5)
C9—C2—C1	111.5 (5)	C10—C9—C14	117.6 (6)
C3—C2—H2	110.7	C10—C9—C2	121.9 (6)
C9—C2—H2	110.7	C14—C9—C2	120.2 (6)
C1—C2—H2	110.7	C9—C10—C11	122.8 (7)
C8—C3—C4	120.6 (6)	C9—C10—H10	118.6
C8—C3—C2	110.6 (5)	C11—C10—H10	118.6
C4—C3—C2	128.7 (5)	C10—C11—C12	117.2 (7)
O1—C4—C3	122.5 (6)	C10—C11—H11	121.4
O1—C4—C5	123.2 (6)	C12—C11—H11	121.4
C3—C4—C5	114.3 (6)	C13—C12—C11	121.9 (7)
C4—C5—C6	115.4 (5)	C13—C12—H12	119.0
C4—C5—H5A	108.4	C11—C12—H12	119.0

C6—C5—H5A	108.4	C12—C13—C14	120.2 (8)
C4—C5—H5B	108.4	C12—C13—H13	119.9
C6—C5—H5B	108.4	C14—C13—H13	119.9
H5A—C5—H5B	107.5	C13—C14—C9	120.1 (7)
C5—C6—C7	111.4 (5)	C13—C14—Br1	118.0 (6)
C5—C6—H6A	109.4	C9—C14—Br1	121.7 (5)
C7—C6—H6A	109.4	O4—N1—O3	122.7 (9)
C5—C6—H6B	109.4	O4—N1—C1	122.6 (8)
C7—C6—H6B	109.4	O3—N1—C1	114.7 (8)
H6A—C6—H6B	108.0	C8—O2—C1	107.4 (5)
C8—C7—C6	108.5 (5)		
O2—C1—C2—C3	17.9 (6)	C1—C2—C9—C10	90.7 (7)
N1—C1—C2—C3	-98.0 (6)	C3—C2—C9—C14	165.2 (5)
O2—C1—C2—C9	-102.2 (6)	C1—C2—C9—C14	-83.6 (7)
N1—C1—C2—C9	142.0 (6)	C14—C9—C10—C11	-0.2 (10)
C9—C2—C3—C8	107.2 (6)	C2—C9—C10—C11	-174.6 (6)
C1—C2—C3—C8	-11.3 (6)	C9—C10—C11—C12	-2.2 (11)
C9—C2—C3—C4	-76.5 (7)	C10—C11—C12—C13	2.0 (13)
C1—C2—C3—C4	165.1 (5)	C11—C12—C13—C14	0.7 (14)
C8—C3—C4—O1	177.6 (6)	C12—C13—C14—C9	-3.2 (12)
C2—C3—C4—O1	1.6 (9)	C12—C13—C14—Br1	-178.8 (7)
C8—C3—C4—C5	-1.4 (8)	C10—C9—C14—C13	3.0 (10)
C2—C3—C4—C5	-177.5 (5)	C2—C9—C14—C13	177.5 (6)
O1—C4—C5—C6	153.7 (6)	C10—C9—C14—Br1	178.4 (5)
C3—C4—C5—C6	-27.3 (7)	C2—C9—C14—Br1	-7.1 (8)
C4—C5—C6—C7	52.2 (7)	O2—C1—N1—O4	-14.4 (12)
C5—C6—C7—C8	-45.7 (7)	C2—C1—N1—O4	101.0 (11)
C4—C3—C8—O2	-176.3 (5)	O2—C1—N1—O3	163.3 (7)
C2—C3—C8—O2	0.4 (7)	C2—C1—N1—O3	-81.4 (9)
C4—C3—C8—C7	4.9 (10)	C3—C8—O2—C1	12.2 (6)
C2—C3—C8—C7	-178.4 (6)	C7—C8—O2—C1	-168.9 (5)
C6—C7—C8—C3	19.8 (9)	N1—C1—O2—C8	98.3 (6)
C6—C7—C8—O2	-158.9 (5)	C2—C1—O2—C8	-19.0 (6)
C3—C2—C9—C10	-20.5 (8)		

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$)

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
C1—H1 \cdots O1 ⁱ	0.98	2.51	3.486 (12)	171
C7—H7A \cdots O3 ⁱⁱ	0.97	2.66	3.403 (12)	134
C7—H7B \cdots O3 ⁱⁱⁱ	0.97	2.52	3.480 (13)	172

Symmetry codes: (i) $x+1, y, z$; (ii) $x-1/2, -y+1/2, -z+1$; (iii) $x, y+1, z$.