

## Supporting Information

### Enhancement of N-Heterocyclic Carbenes on Rhodium Catalyzed Olefination of Triazoles

Shixian Zhao<sup>a</sup>, Feifei Wu<sup>a</sup>, Yuyu Ma<sup>a</sup>, Wanzhi Chen<sup>a\*</sup>, Miaochang Liu<sup>b</sup>, Huayue  
Wu<sup>b\*</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry, Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310028, China.

E-mail: [chenwzz@zju.edu.cn](mailto:chenwzz@zju.edu.cn)

<sup>b</sup> College of Chemistry and materials Engineering, Wenzhou University, Wenzhou  
325027, China.

E-mail: [hywu3@163.com](mailto:hywu3@163.com)

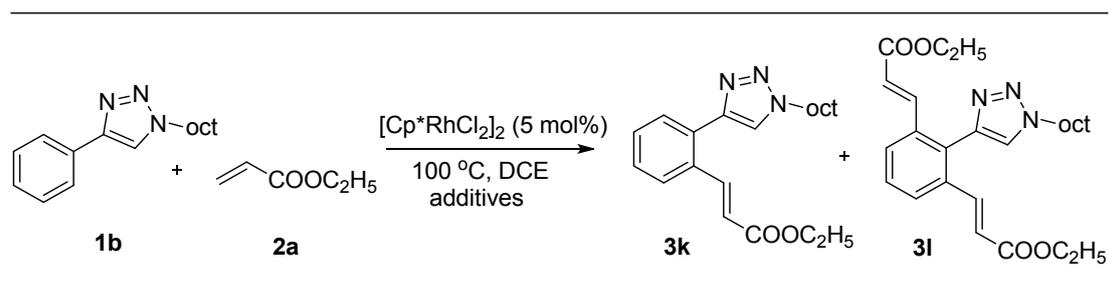
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## General Procedure for [Cp\*RhCl<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> catalyzed C-H activation of triazoles with ethyl acrylate

1-Octyl-4-phenyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazole (50 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), [Cp\*RhCl<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%), ethyl acrylate (48 mg, 0.48 mmol, 2.4 equiv) and additives listed in Table S1 in 1,2-dichloroethane (2 mL) were charged into an oven-dried 25 mL tube sealed with a Teflon screw cap.. The sealed tube was heated at 100 °C for 12 h. The products were purified by flash column chromatography eluting with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (5/1). The results were summarized in Table S1.

**Table S1** [Cp\*RhCl<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> catalyzed C-H activation of triazoles with ethyl acrylate <sup>a</sup>



Entry	Additives (equiv)	3k (%) <sup>b</sup>	3l (%) <sup>b</sup>
1	Cu(OAc) <sub>2</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O (1.0), AgSbF <sub>6</sub> (0.05)	18	21
2	Cu(OAc) <sub>2</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O (1.0)	10	41
3	AgSbF <sub>6</sub> (0.05)	Trace	Trace
4	KOAc (1.0)	10	Trace
5	AgOAc (1.0)	Trace	Trace
6	AgCO <sub>3</sub> (1.0)	0	0

7	AgOAc (1.0), KOAc (0.5)	0	0
8	CsOAc (0.5)	Trace	Trace
9	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (1.0)	0	0
10	Cu(OAc) <sub>2</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O (1.0), AgOAc (1.0)	20	Trace
11	Cu(OAc) <sub>2</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O(1), KOAc (1.0)	25	44
12	Cu(OAc) <sub>2</sub> ·H <sub>2</sub> O (1.0), AgSbF <sub>6</sub> (0.05), KOAc(1.0)	38	47

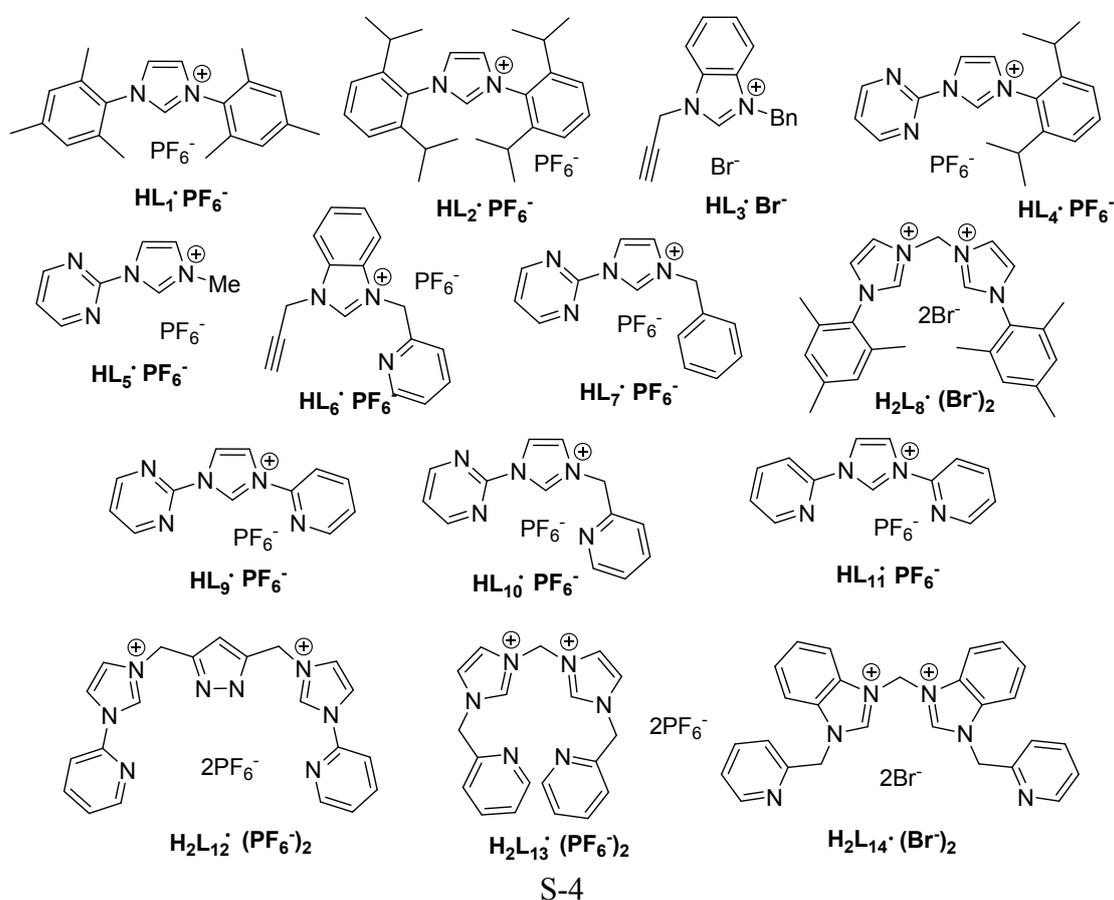
<sup>a</sup> Unless otherwise mentioned, all reactions were carried out using **1k** (0.2 mmol), **2a** (0.6 mmol), [Cp\**RhCl*<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%) at 100 °C in DCE (2 mL) for 14 h. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yields.

The olefination reaction between 1-octyl-4-phenyltriazole **1b** and ethyl acrylate **2a** was chosen as the model reaction for the optimization of reaction conditions, and the results were presented in Table S1. The reaction was initially performed by using [Cp\**RhCl*<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%), Cu(OAc)<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O (1 equiv), and AgSbF<sub>6</sub> (5 mol%) as catalyst in DCE at 100 °C in air. Under these conditions, a mixture of mono- and double vinylation products **3k** and **3l** was obtained in 18% and 21% yields (Table S1, entry 1). In the absence of AgSbF<sub>6</sub>, the reaction could take place giving **3k** and **3l** in 10% and 41% yields, respectively. The combination of [Cp\**RhCl*<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> and Cu(OAc)<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O can improve the yield of double vinylation product **3l** (entry 2). Without Cu(OAc)<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O the reaction did not occur (entry 3). Other additives such as AgOAc, KOAc, and Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> are not effective (entries 4-9). However, addition of AgOAc promotes the formation of mono-vinylation product **3k** in low yield (entry 10). The yields of **3k** and **3l** can be reached to 25% and 44%, respectively, when both Cu(OAc)<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O and KOAc were used (entry 11). The addition of AgSbF<sub>6</sub> can further increase the total yields of **3k** and **3l** to 85% (entry 12). In all these reactions, even one equivalent of

ethyl acrylate was used, the reactions still gave mixtures of **3k** and **3l**. The employment of more than two equivalent of ethyl acrylate was adopted to increase the conversion and selectivity of double vinylation products.

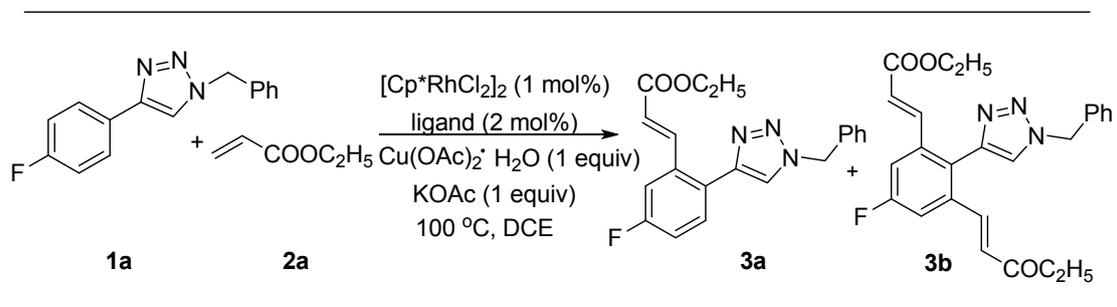
## General Procedure for ligand effect on $[\text{Cp}^*\text{RhCl}_2]_2$ catalyzed C-H activation of triazoles with ethyl acrylate

The reactions between **1a** and **2a** were conducted in an oven-dried 25 mL tube sealed with a Teflon screw cap.  $[\text{Cp}^*\text{RhCl}_2]_2$  (1 mol%),  $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0.2 mmol), KOAc (0.2 mmol) and ligand (2 mol%) at 100 °C in DCE. The sealed tube was heated at 100 °C for 14 h. The products were purified by flash column chromatography eluting with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (5/1).



**Scheme S1** The ligand precursors HL·X and H<sub>2</sub>L·X<sub>2</sub> (X = Br<sup>-</sup>, PF<sub>6</sub><sup>-</sup>)

**Table S2** The ligand effects on Rh-catalyzed C-H vinylation of triazoles with ethyl acrylate <sup>a</sup>



Entry	Ligand	<b>3a</b> (%) <sup>b</sup>	<b>3b</b> (%) <sup>b</sup>
1	L <sub>1</sub>	44	50
2	L <sub>2</sub>	41	53
3	L <sub>3</sub>	21	50
4	L <sub>4</sub>	30	56
5	L <sub>5</sub>	49	23
6	L <sub>6</sub>	41	38
7	L <sub>7</sub>	35	50
8 <sup>c</sup>	L <sub>8</sub>	61	27
9	L <sub>9</sub>	33	46
10	L <sub>10</sub>	33	51
11	L <sub>11</sub>	21	50
12 <sup>c</sup>	L <sub>11</sub>	23	65

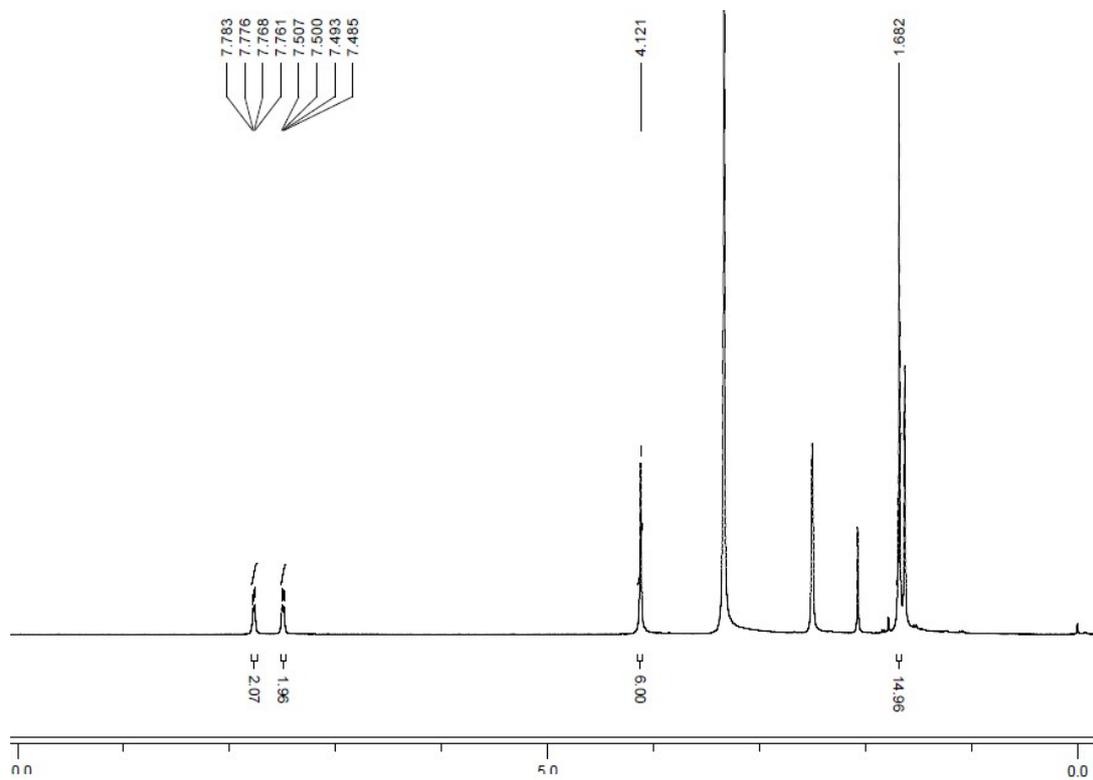
13 <sup>c</sup>	L <sub>12</sub>	20	69
14 <sup>c</sup>	L <sub>14</sub>	41	Trace

<sup>a</sup> Unless otherwise mentioned, all reactions were carried out using **1a** (0.2 mmol), **2a** (0.6 mmol), [Cp\*RhCl<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> (1 mol%), Cu(OAc)<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O (0.2 mmol), KOAc (0.2 mmol) and ligand (2 mol%) at 100 °C in DCE for 14 h. <sup>b</sup> Isolated yields. <sup>c</sup> 1 mol% was used.

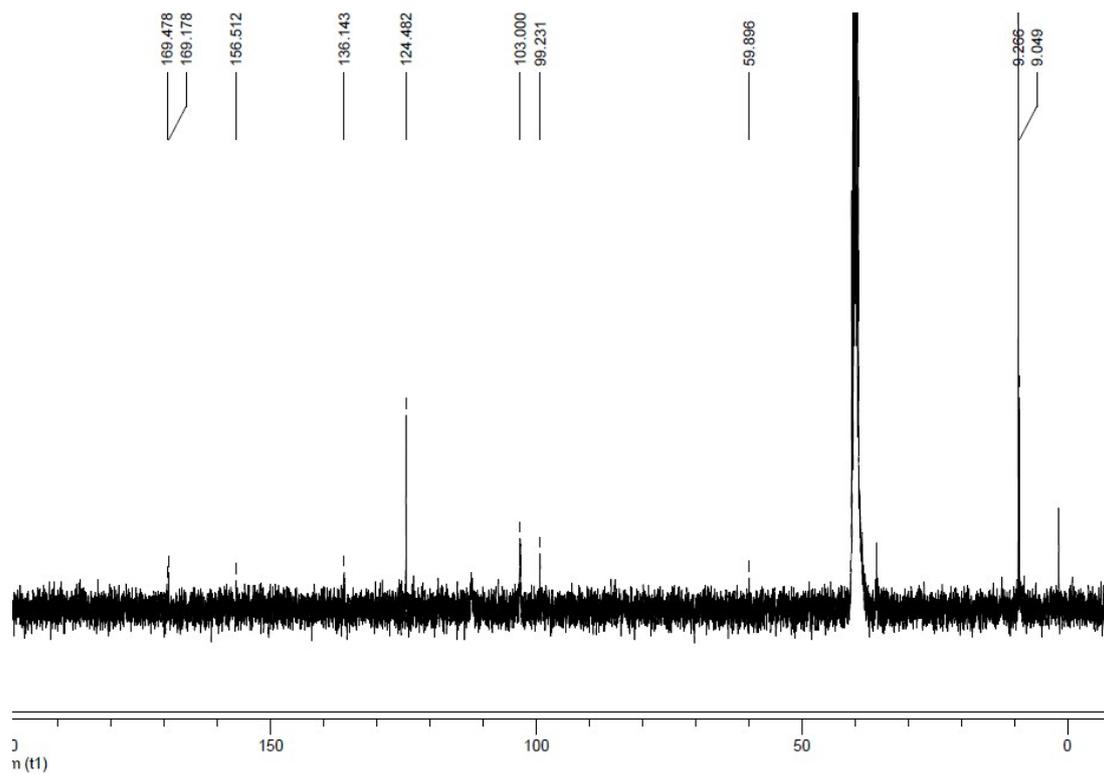
The ligands used were summarized in Scheme S1. The catalysts were generated through reactions of imidazolium salts and [Cp\*RhCl<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> under basic conditions without isolation of the rhodium NHC complexes. We examined the NHC ligands with various *N*-substituents, and the results are presented in Table S2. The popularly used L<sub>1</sub> and L<sub>2</sub> are good in these cases, and the total yields of **3a** and **3b** can reach up to 94% (entries 1 and 2). [Cp\*RhCl<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> together with L<sub>3</sub> showed lower activity with a yield of 71% because of less steric effect (entry 3). Ligands L<sub>4</sub>-L<sub>7</sub> bearing additional pyridyl and pyrimidyl groups may form chelate rhodium complexes with structures similar to **IV**. In the presence of these *C,N*-bidentate ligands, the mono- and double vinylated products were obtained in 72-86% yields (entries 4-7). Among these ligands, bulkier NHCs favor the triazole-directed C-H activation and *ortho*-vinylation. L<sub>8</sub> represents a *C,C*-bidentate ligand, and it displays slightly better activity than *C,N*-bidentate ligands (entry 8). Tridente ligands L<sub>9</sub>, L<sub>10</sub> and L<sub>11</sub> are also active to give the corresponding vinylation products in 79%, 84% and 71% yields, respectively (entry 9-11). The imidazolium salts L<sub>12</sub>, L<sub>13</sub>, and L<sub>14</sub> are potentially tetradente after deprotonation, and they are also useful for the vinylation reaction of triazole. The combination of [Cp\*RhCl<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> and L<sub>12</sub>, L<sub>13</sub> behaved similarly affording mixtures of **3a** and **3b** in 88% and 89% yields. However, when 2 mol% of L<sub>14</sub> was used, only **3a** was isolated in 41% yield.



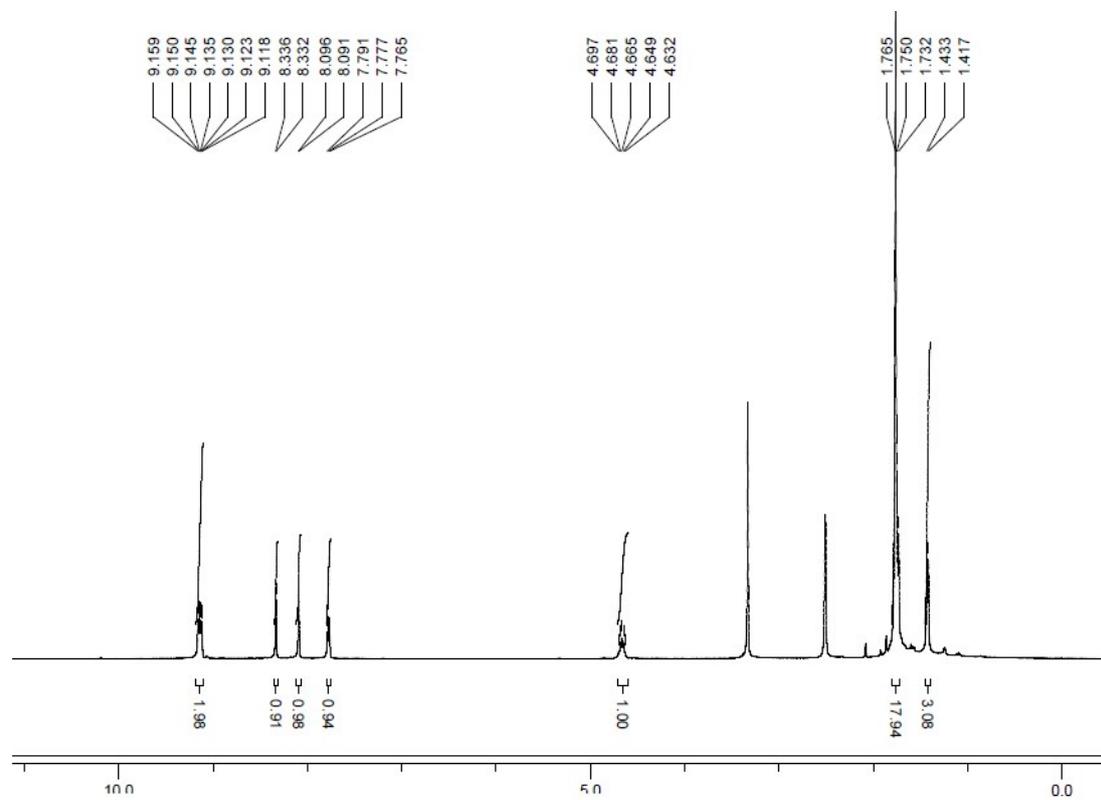
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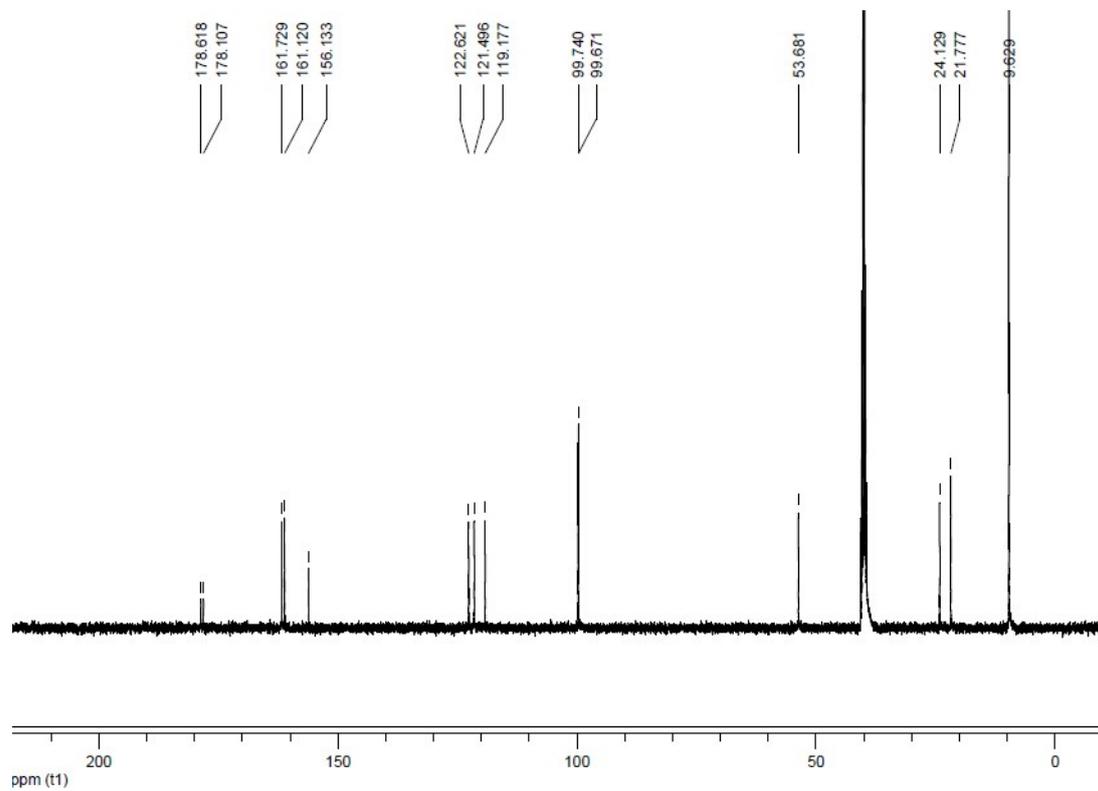
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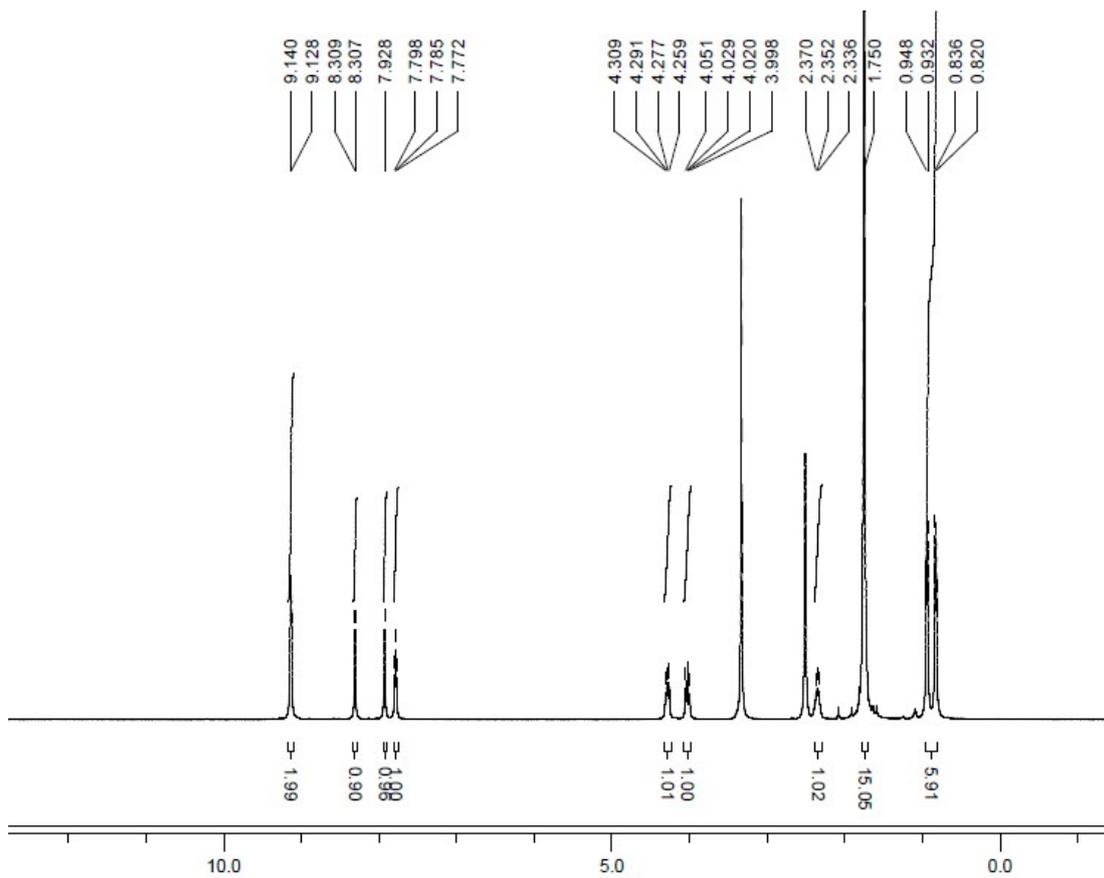
### Complex I



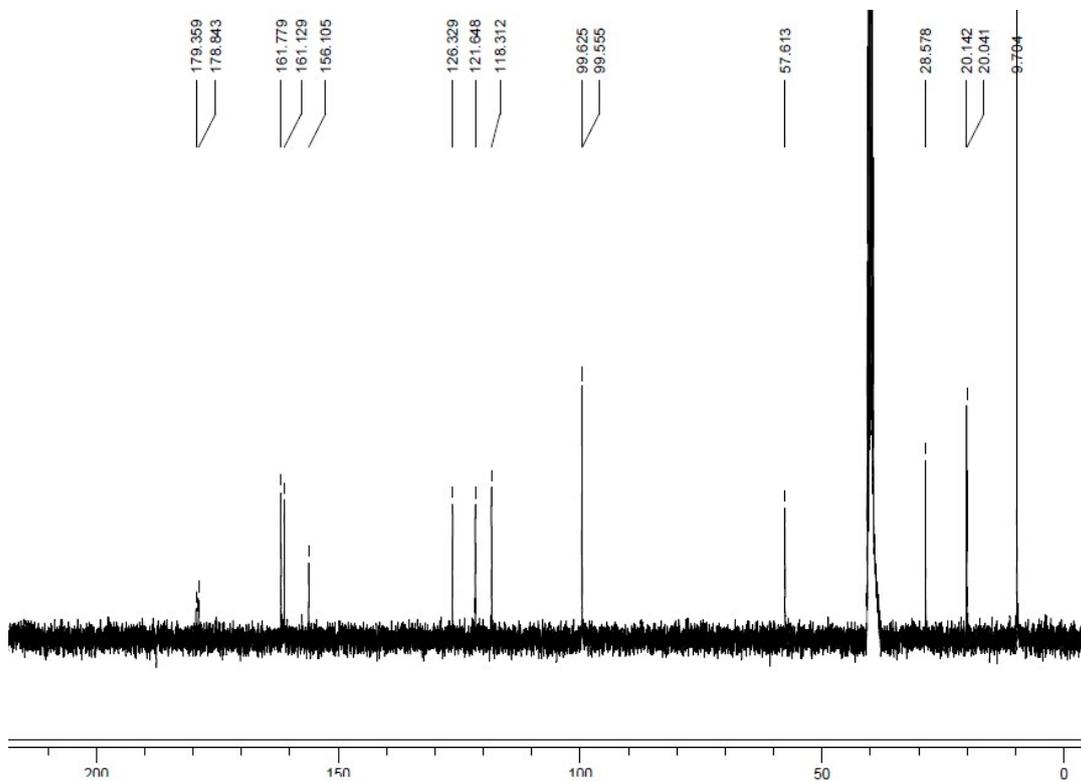
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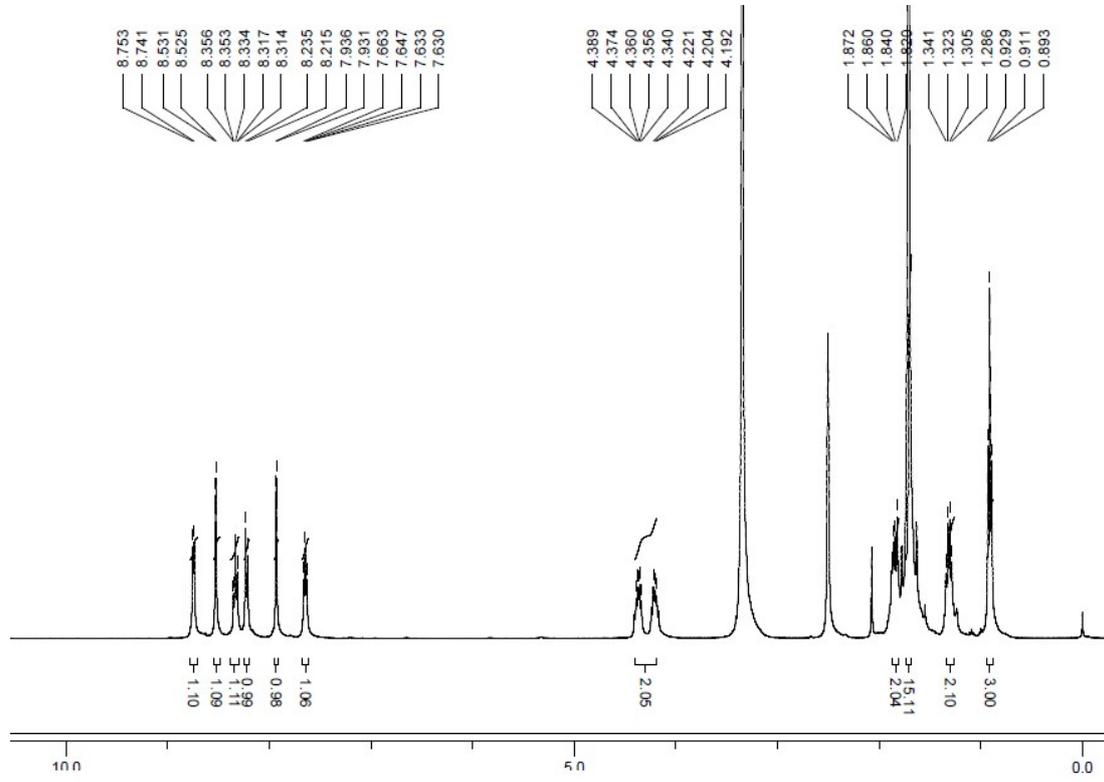
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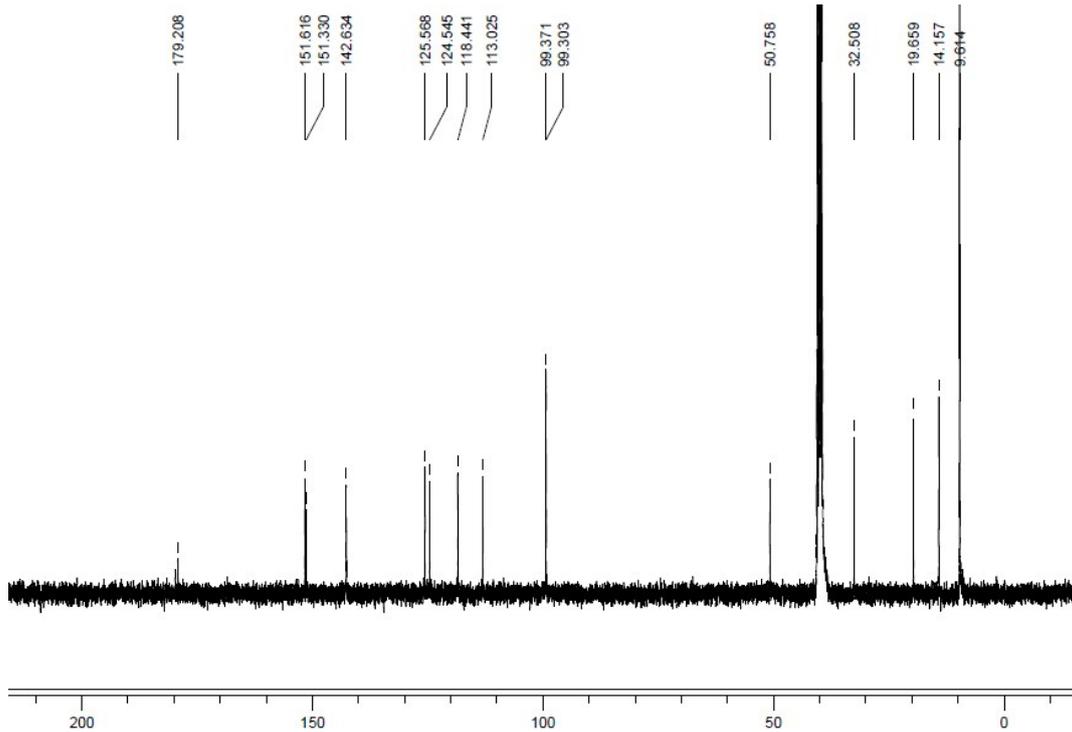
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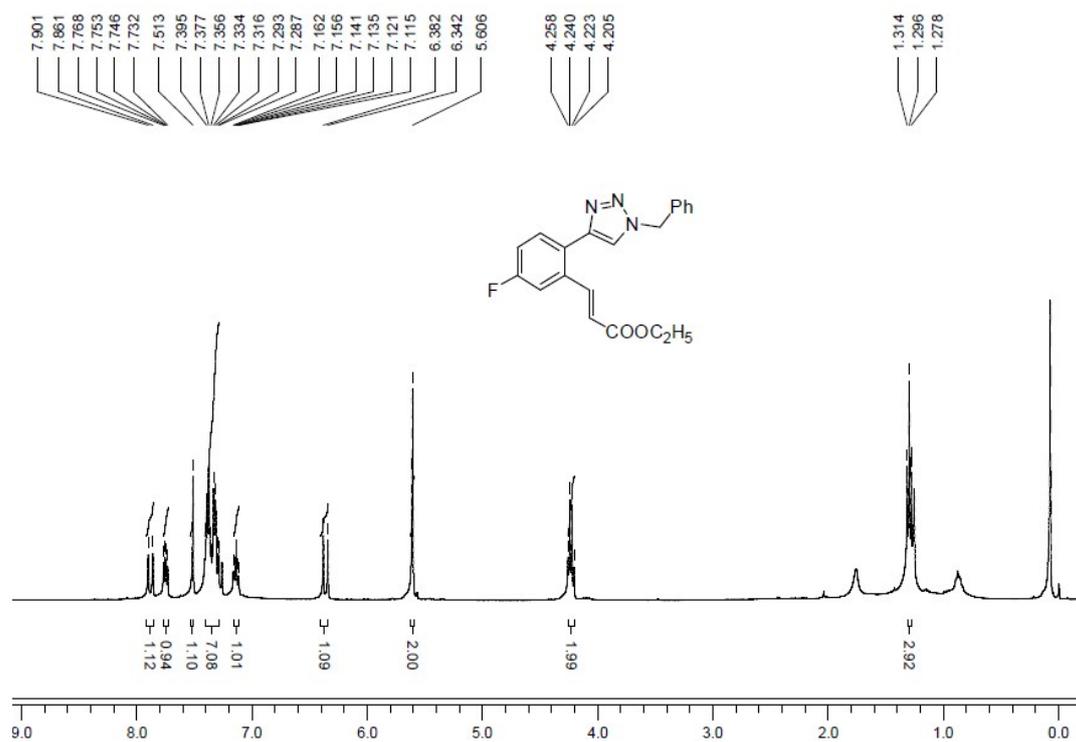
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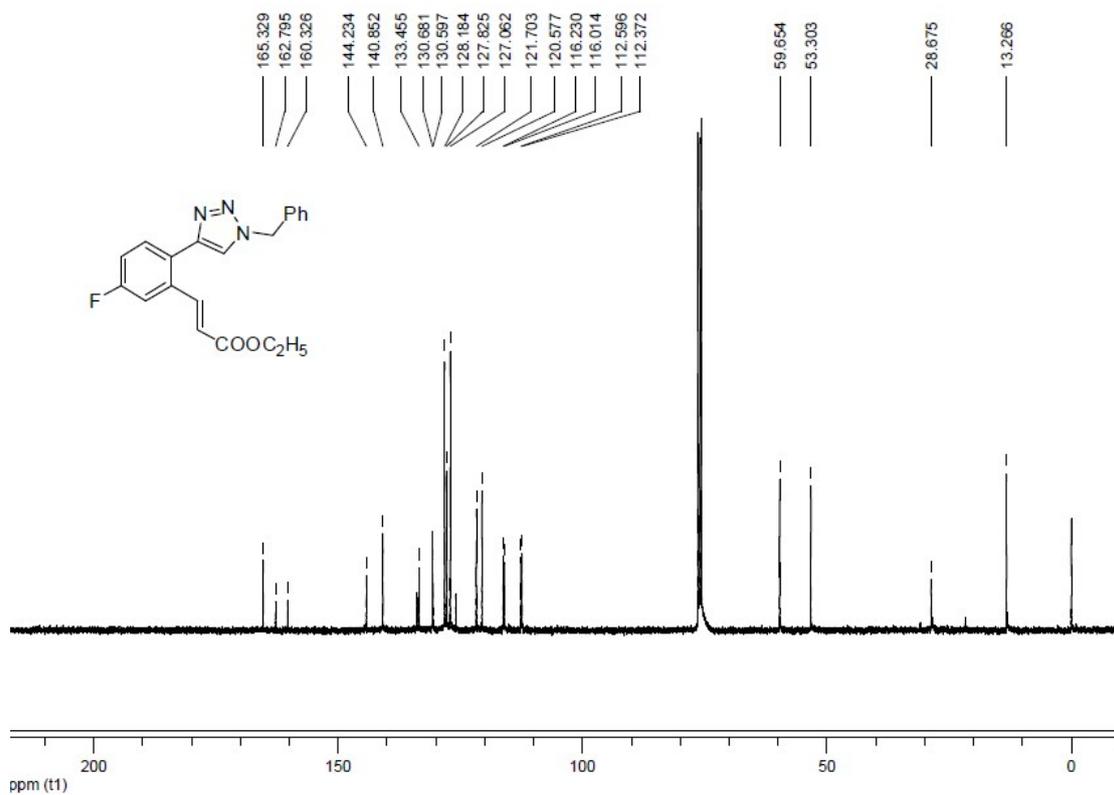
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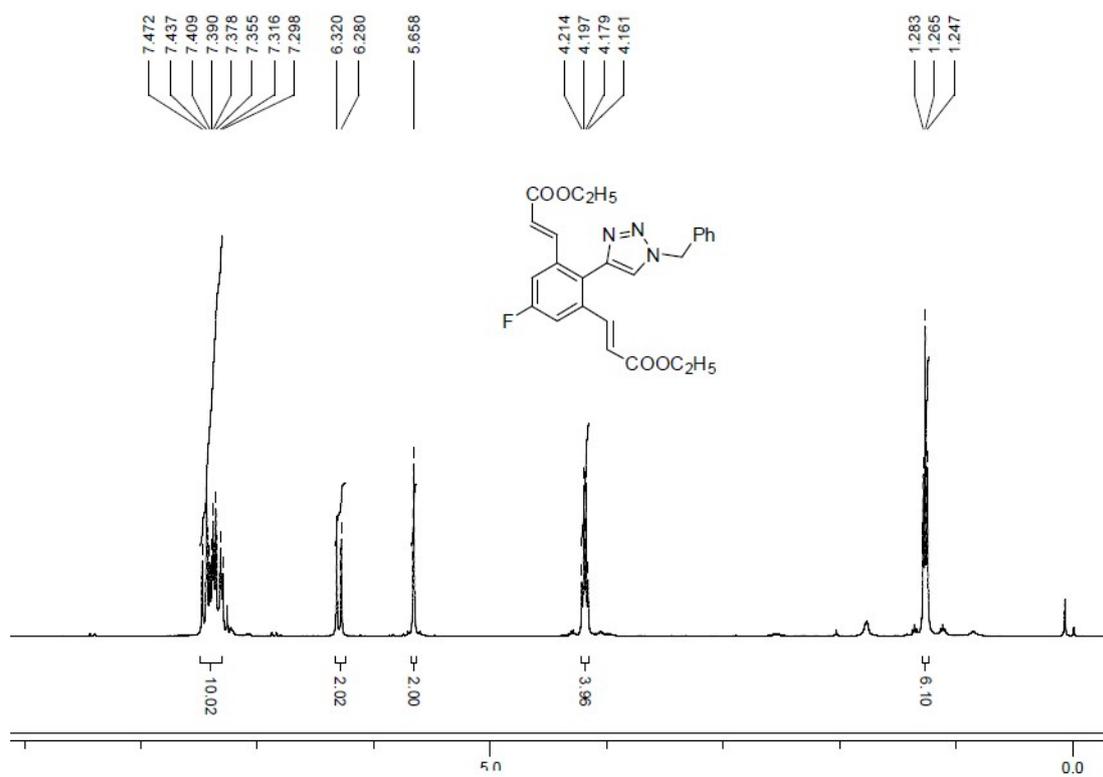
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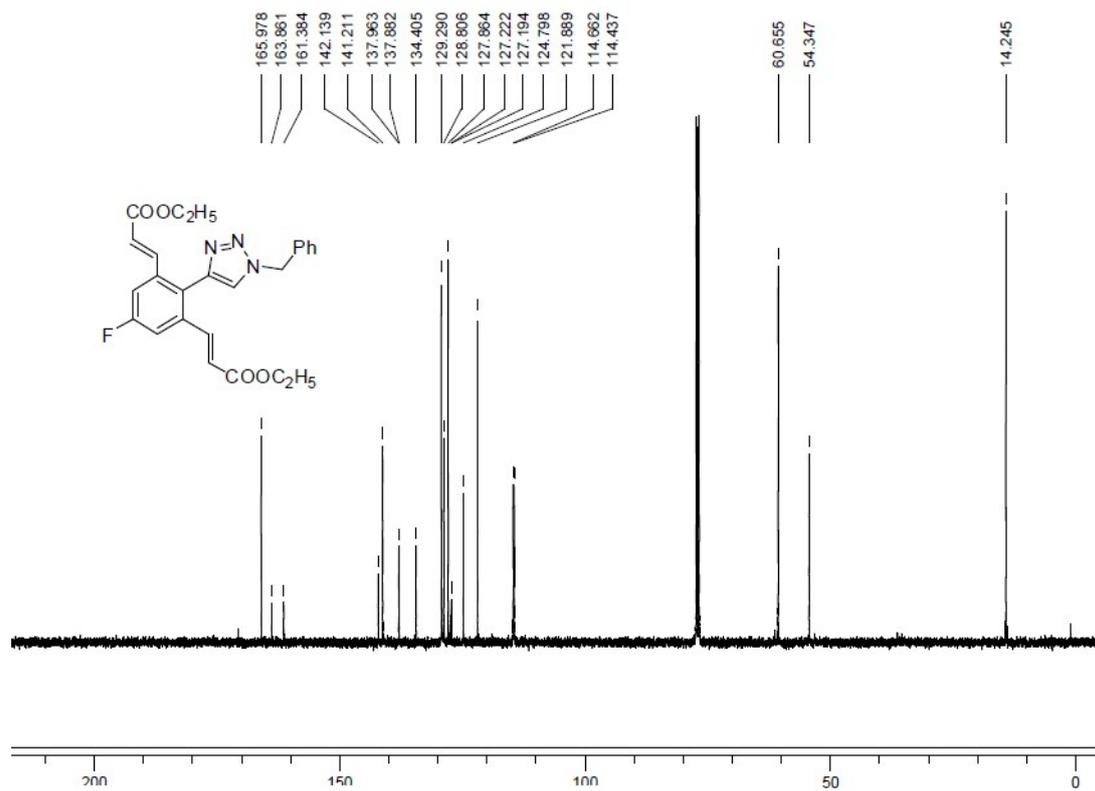
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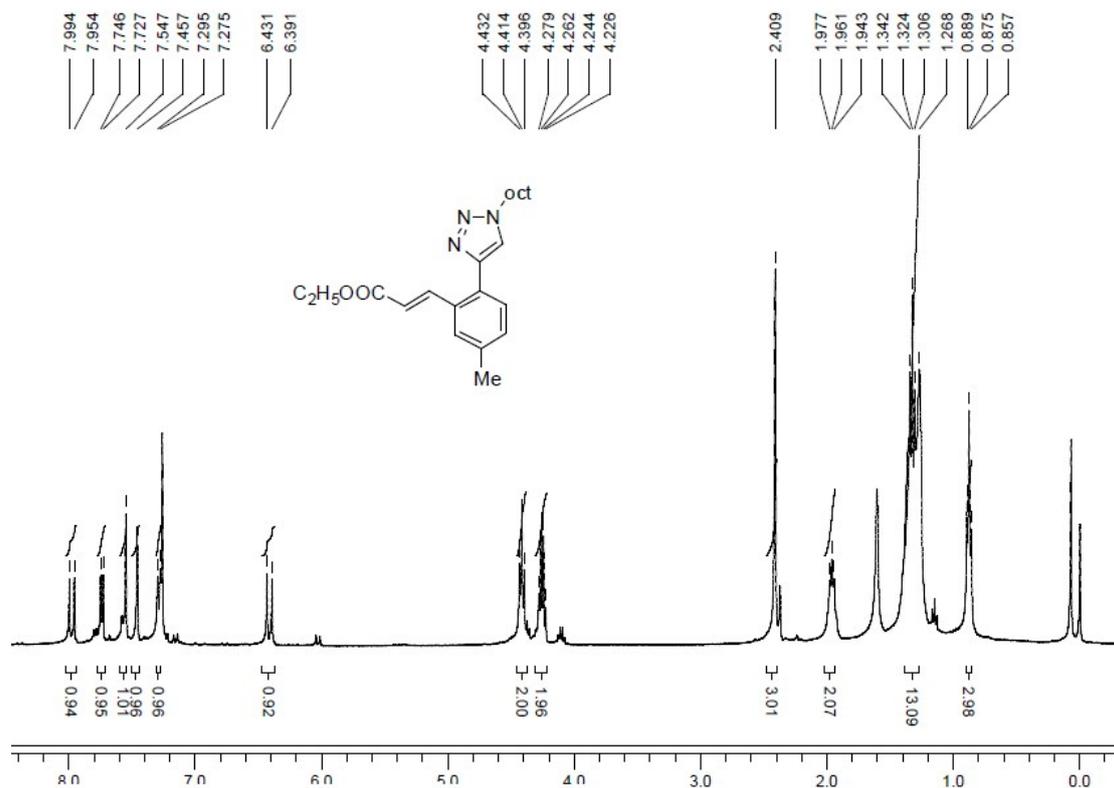
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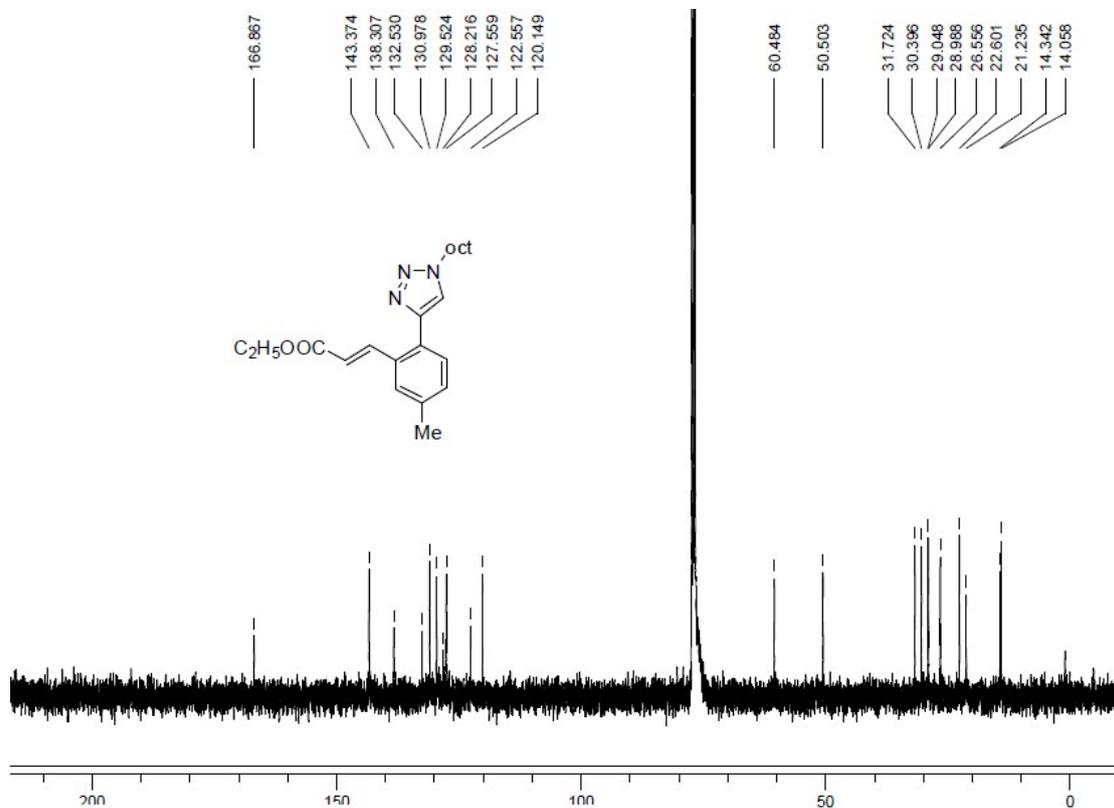
H-3b



**C-3b**

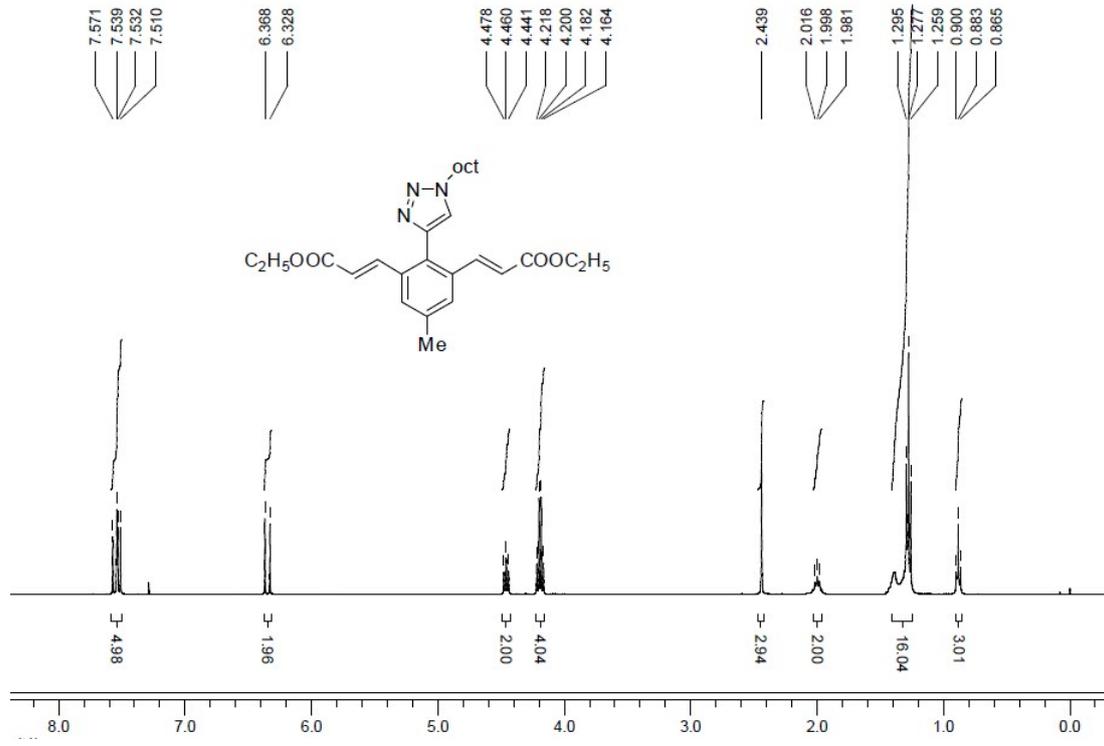


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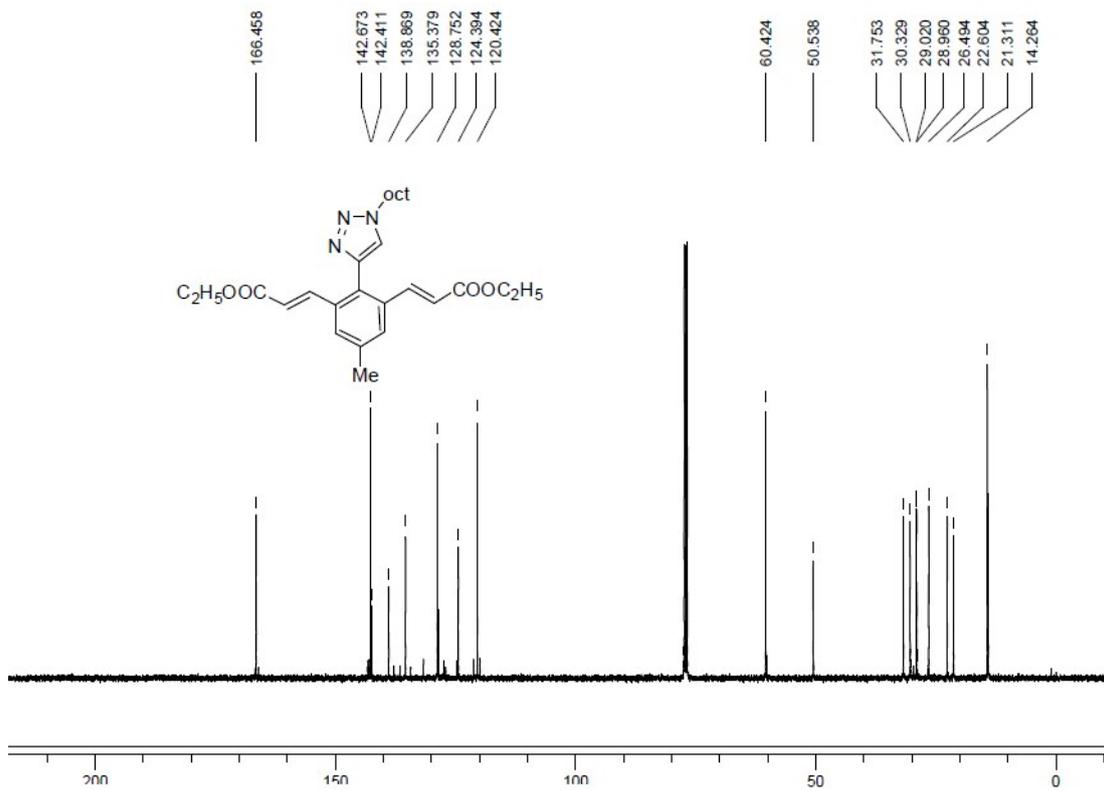


S-17

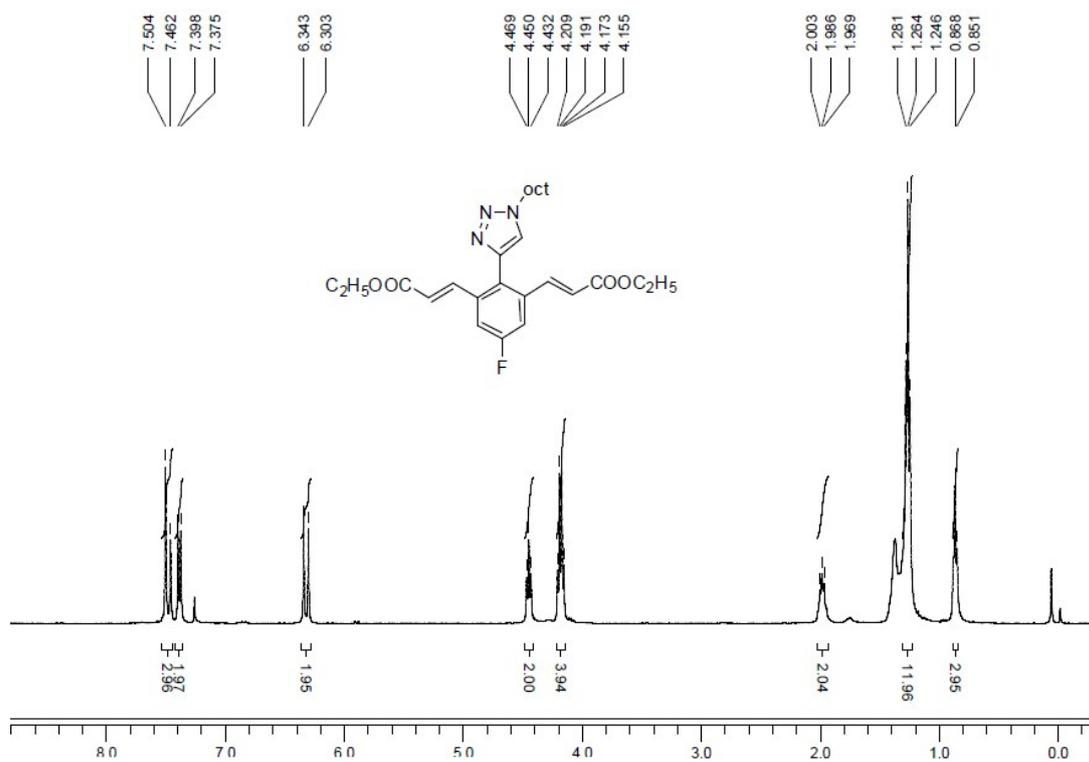
### C-3c



### H-3d

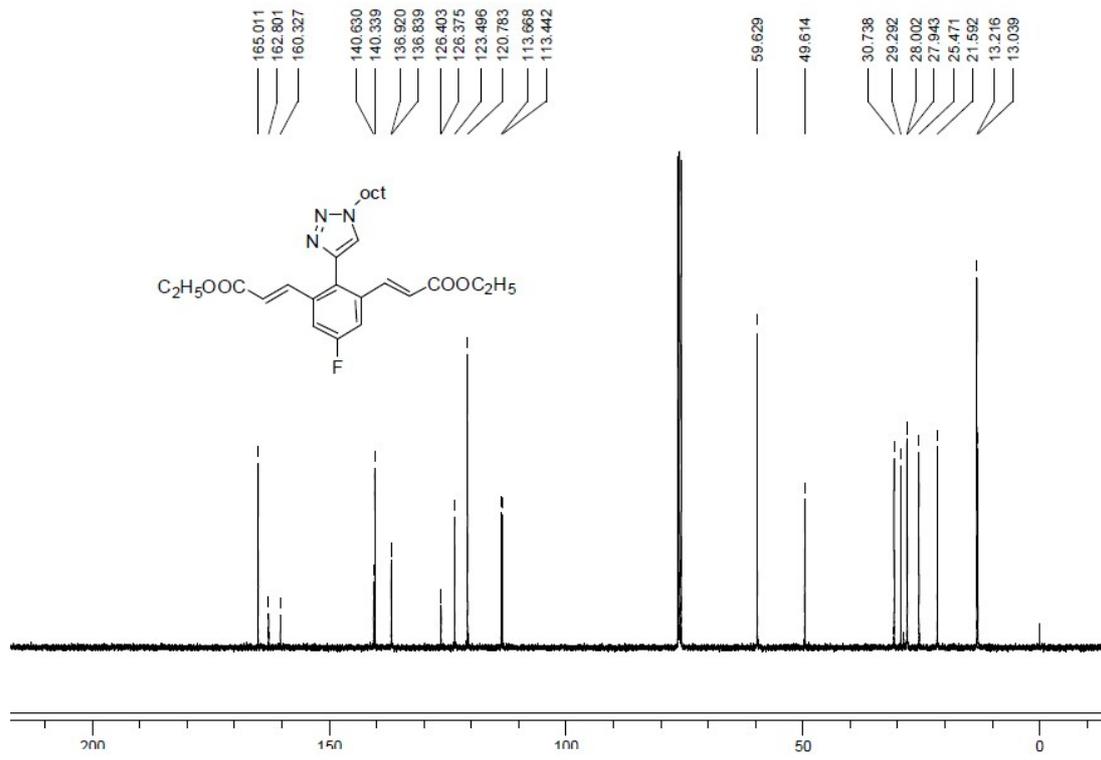


C-3d

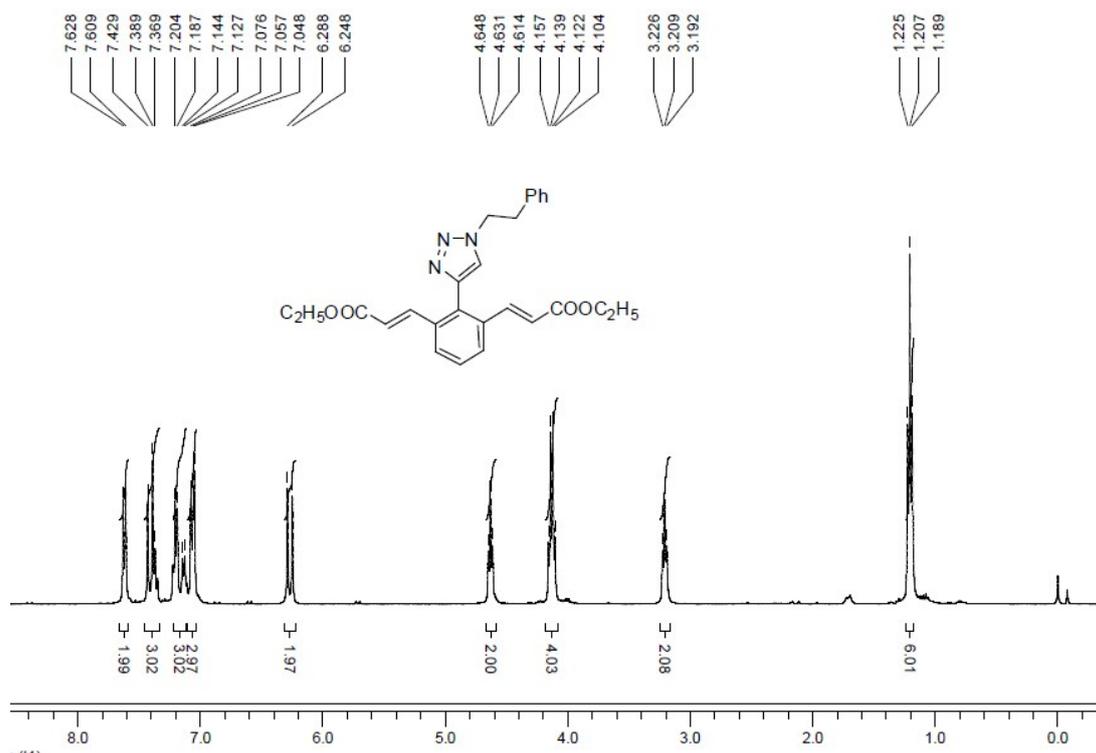


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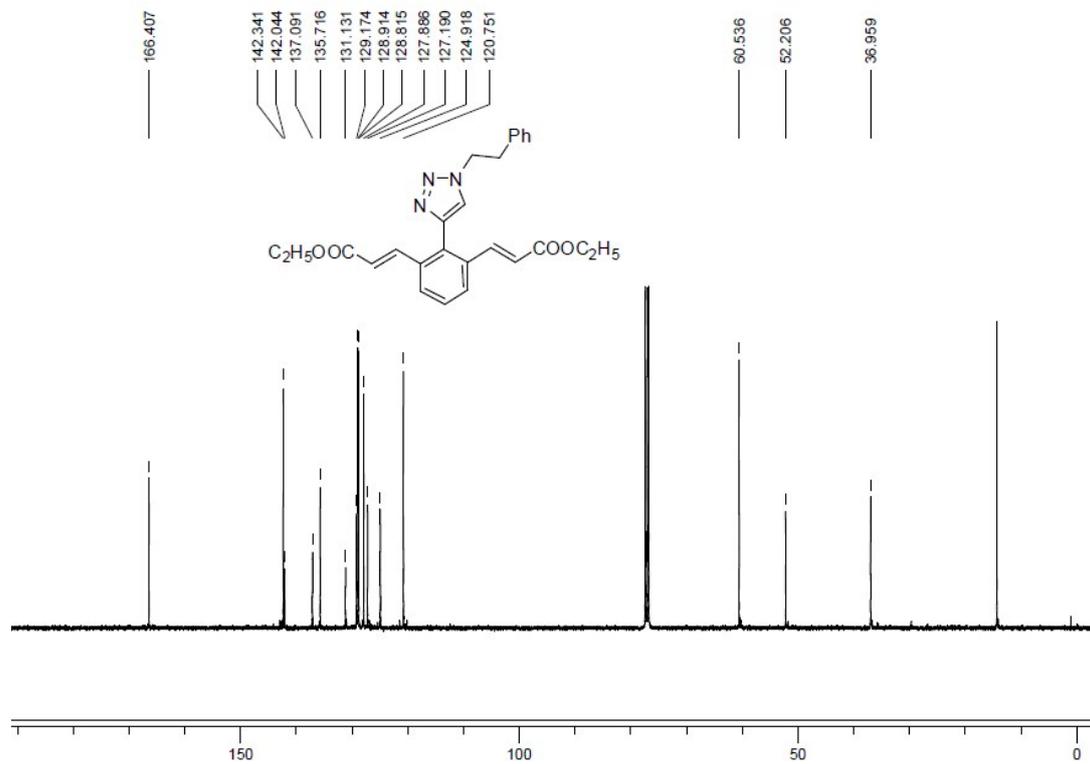
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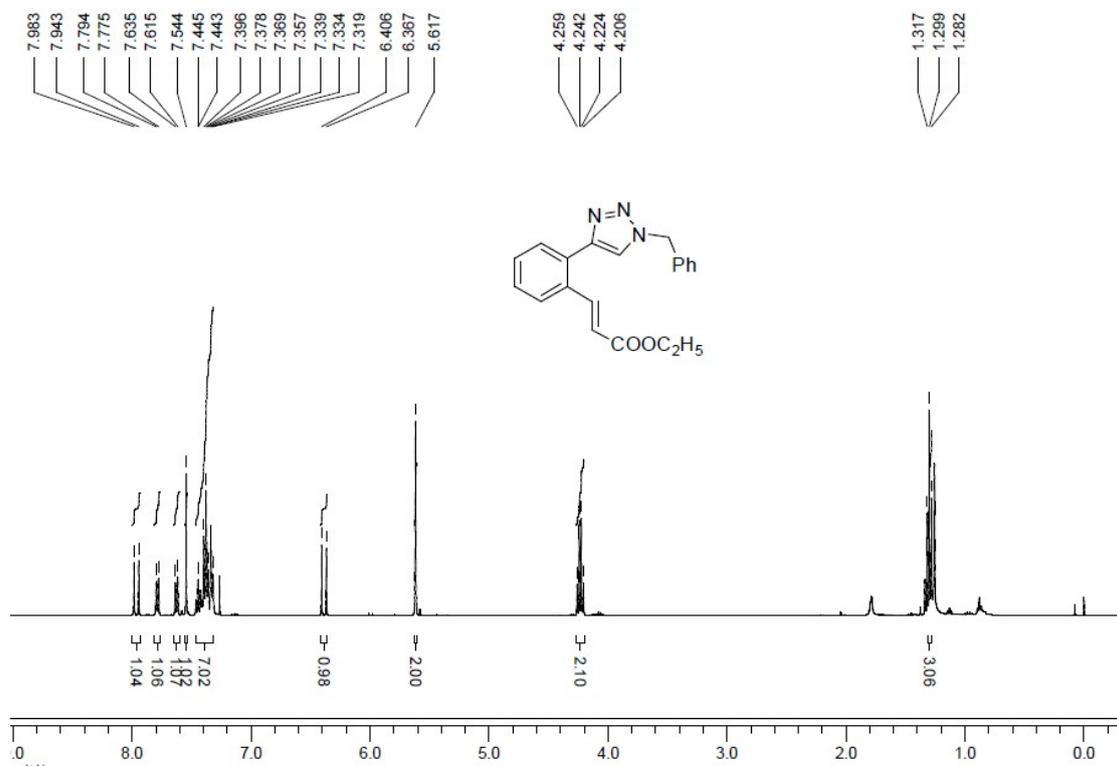
### C-3e



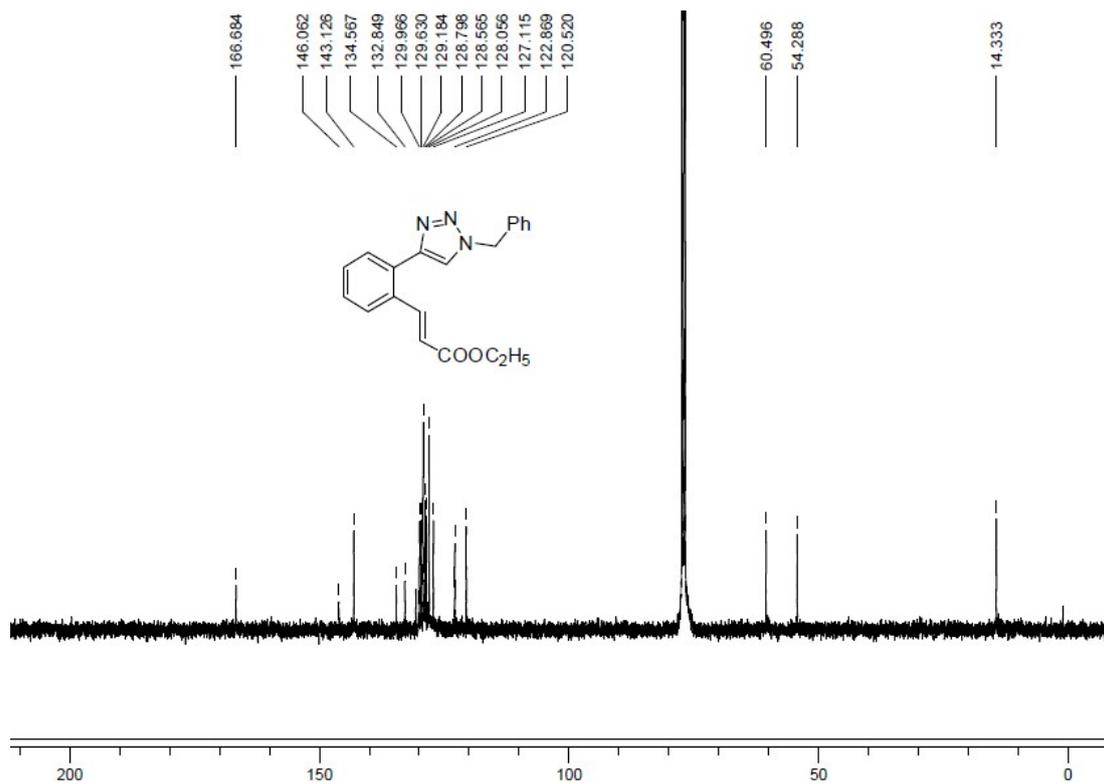
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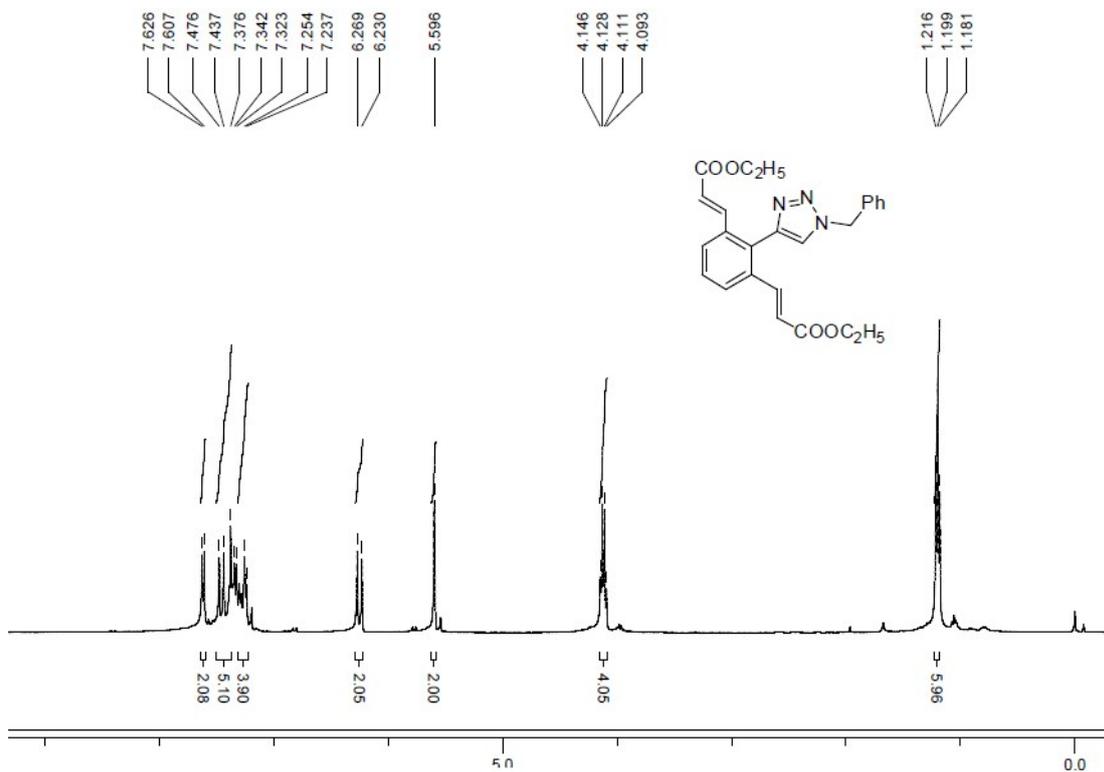
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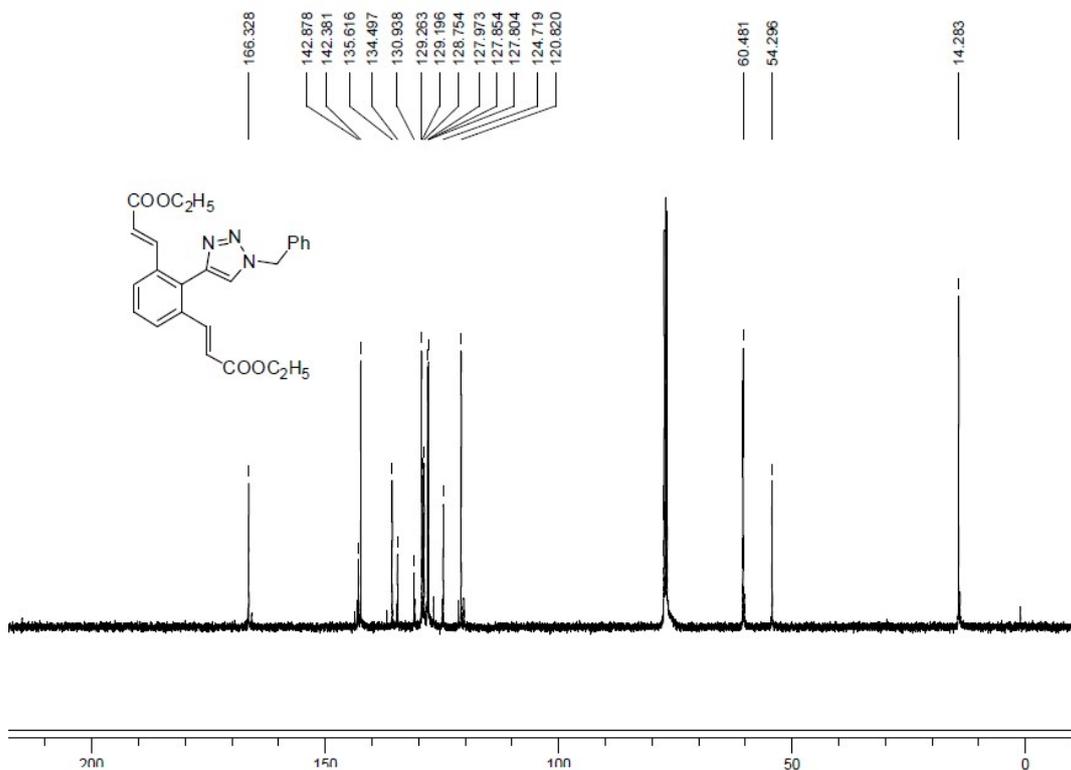
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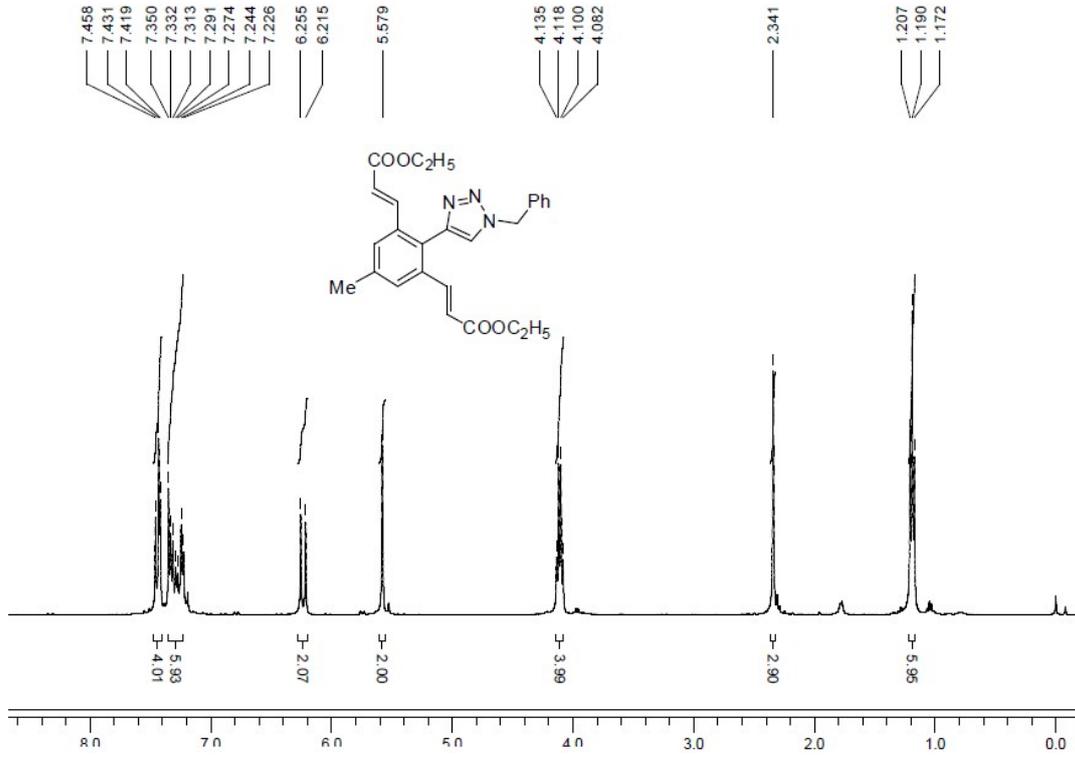
C-3g



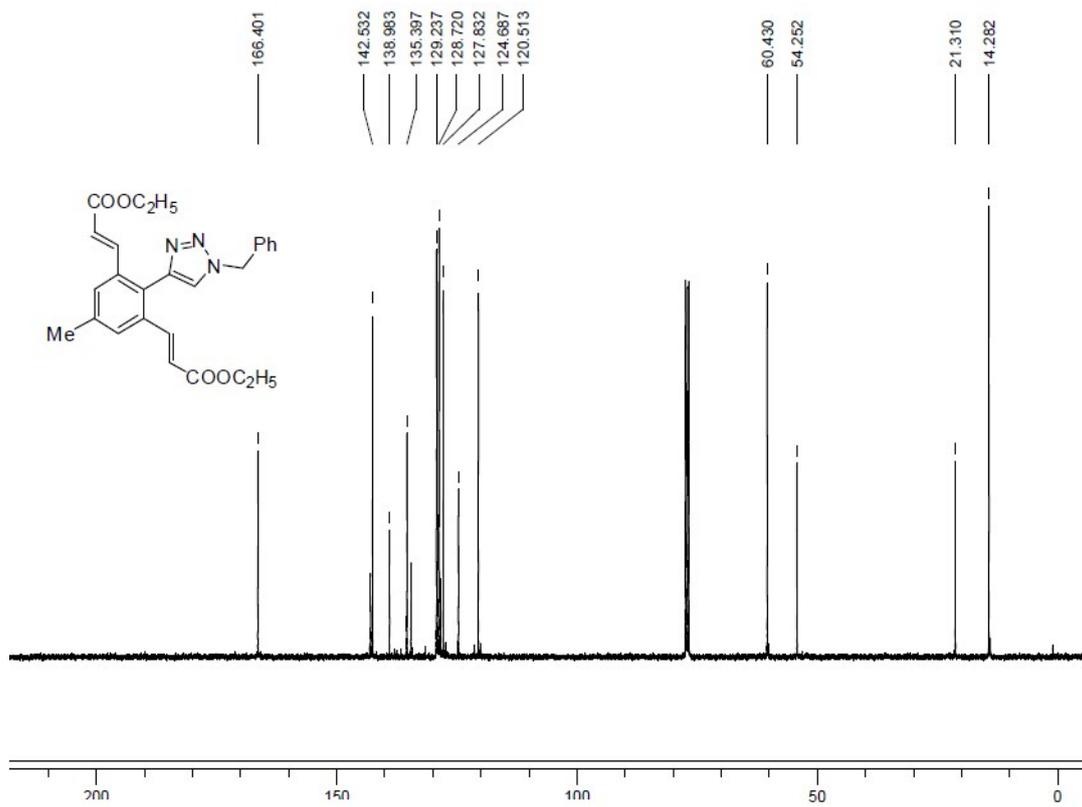
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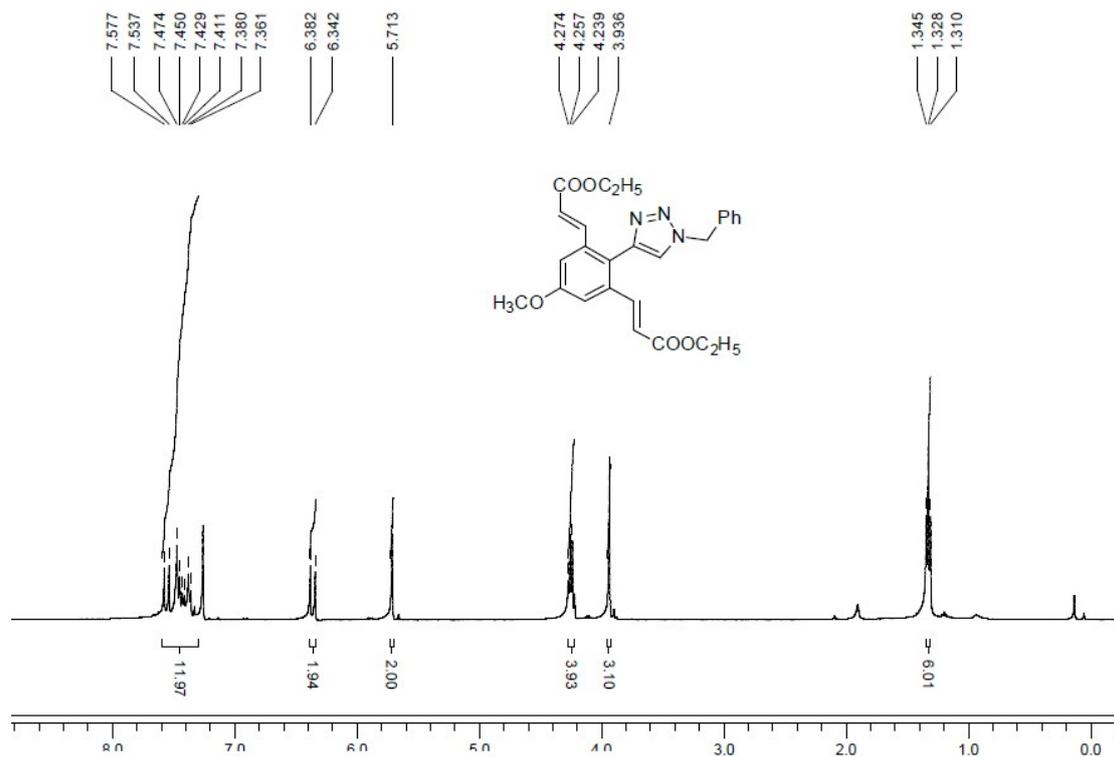
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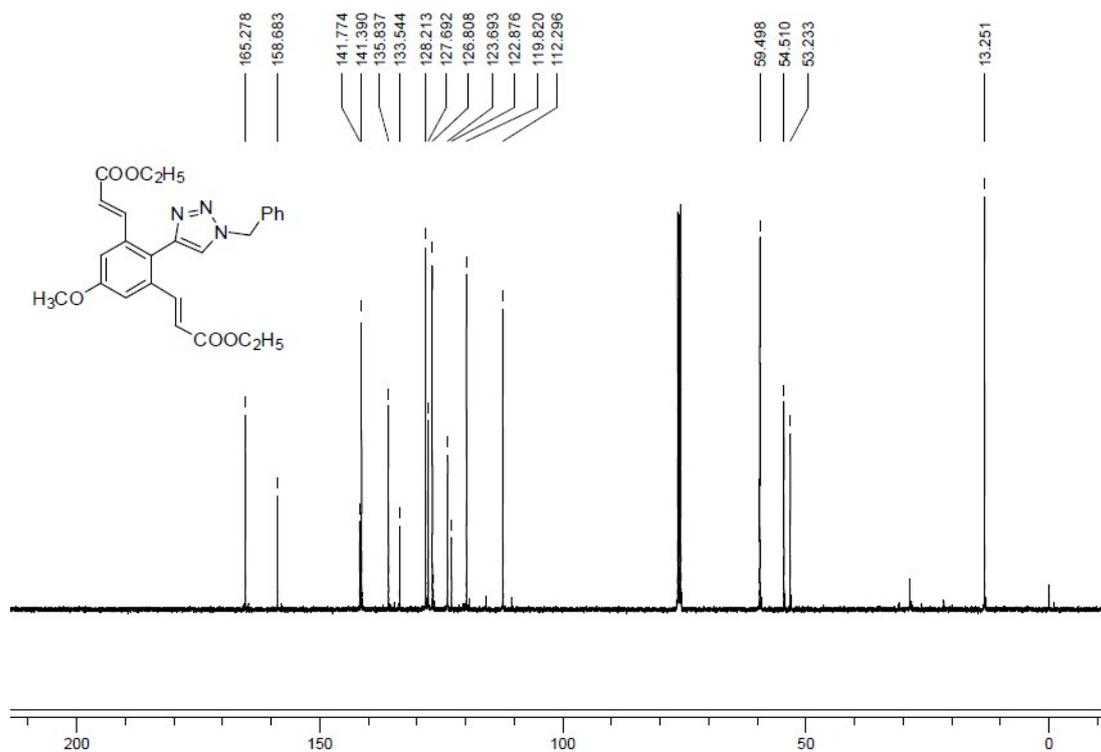
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C-3i

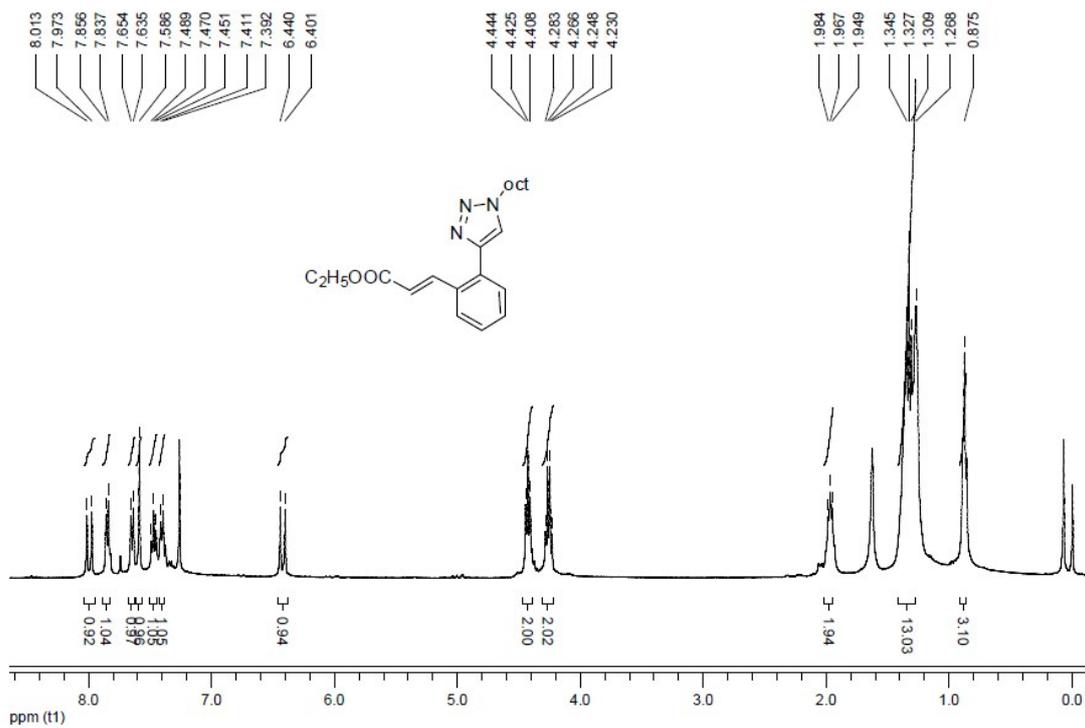


H-3j

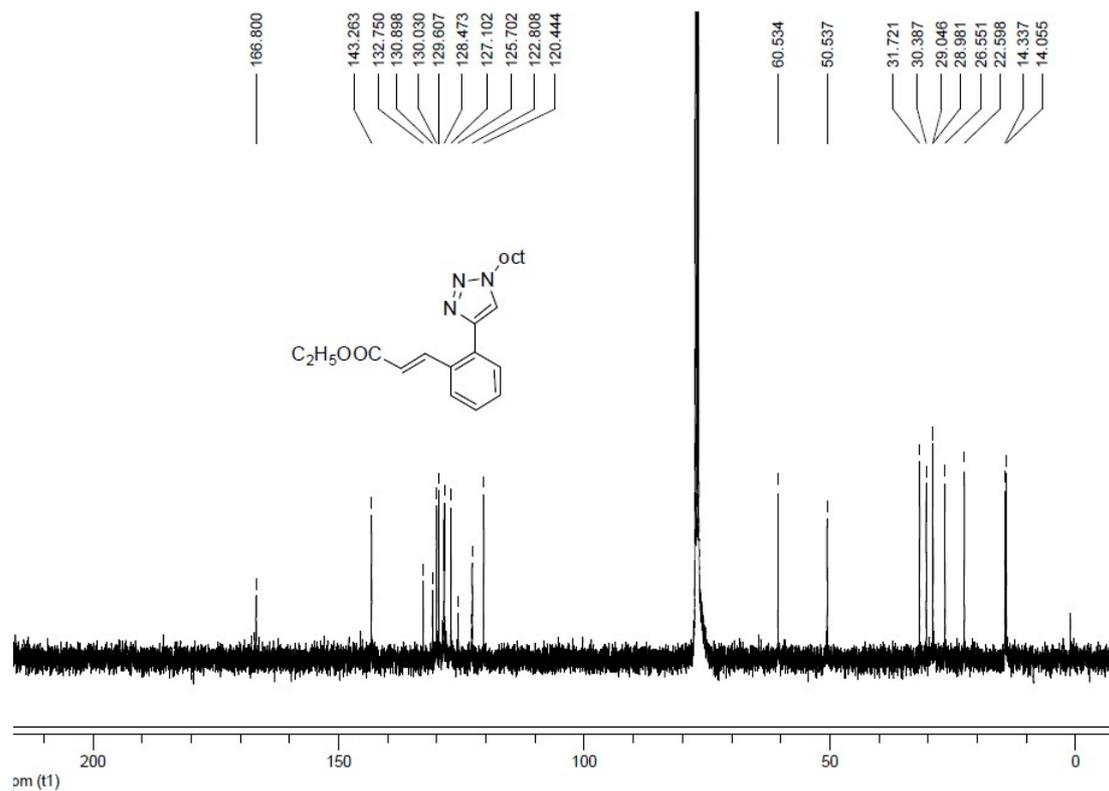


S-27

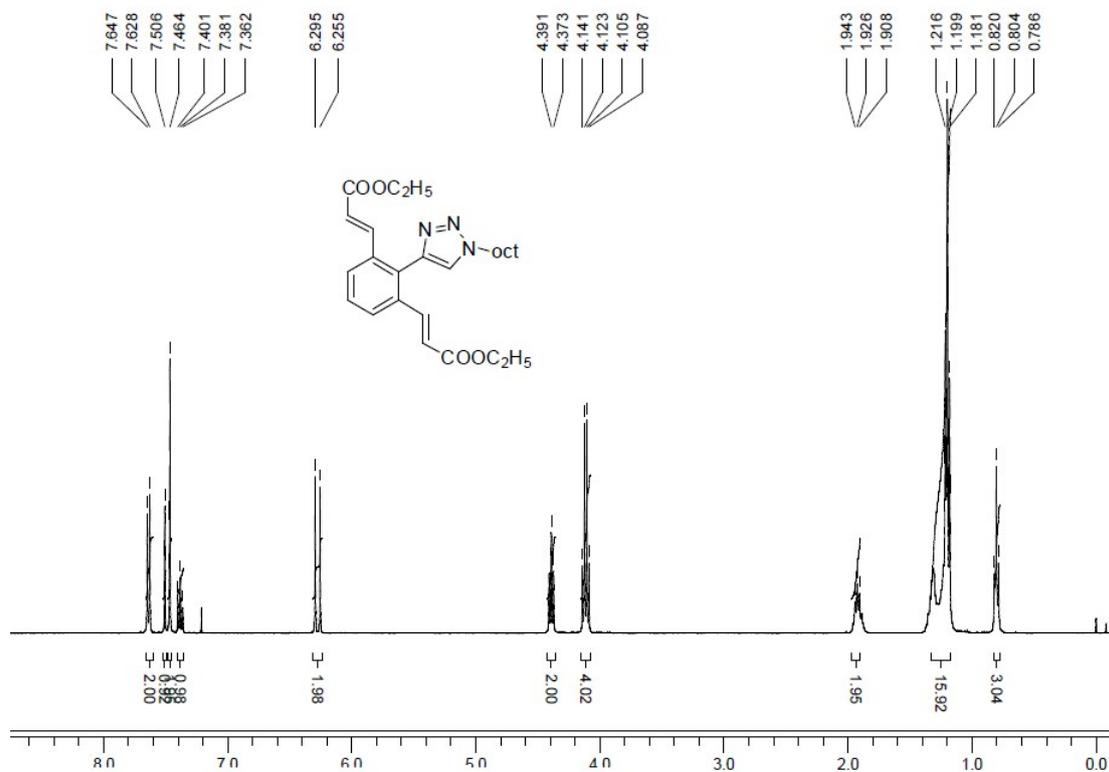
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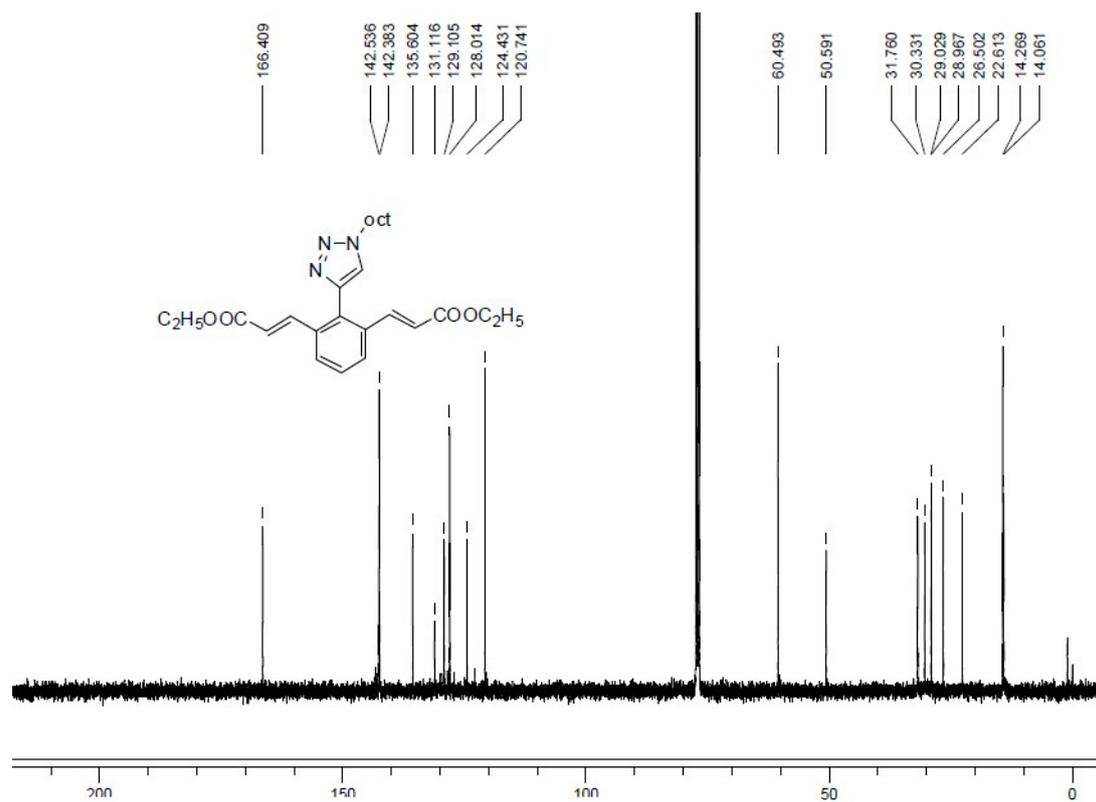
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C-3k

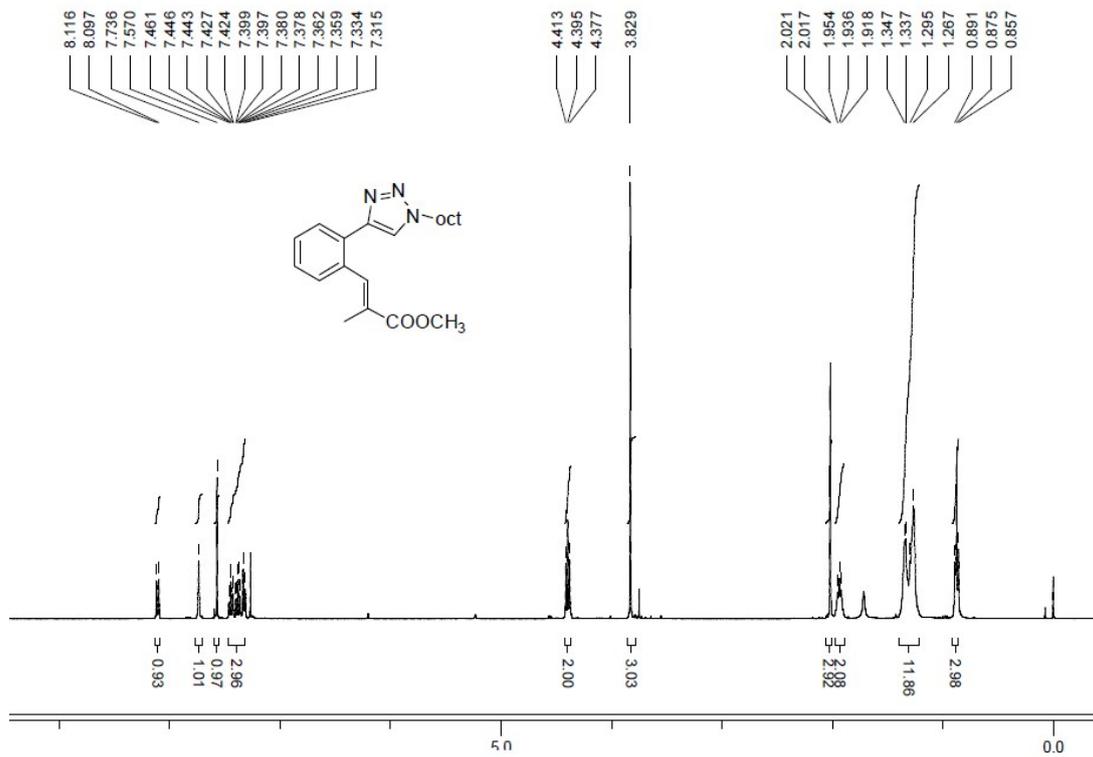


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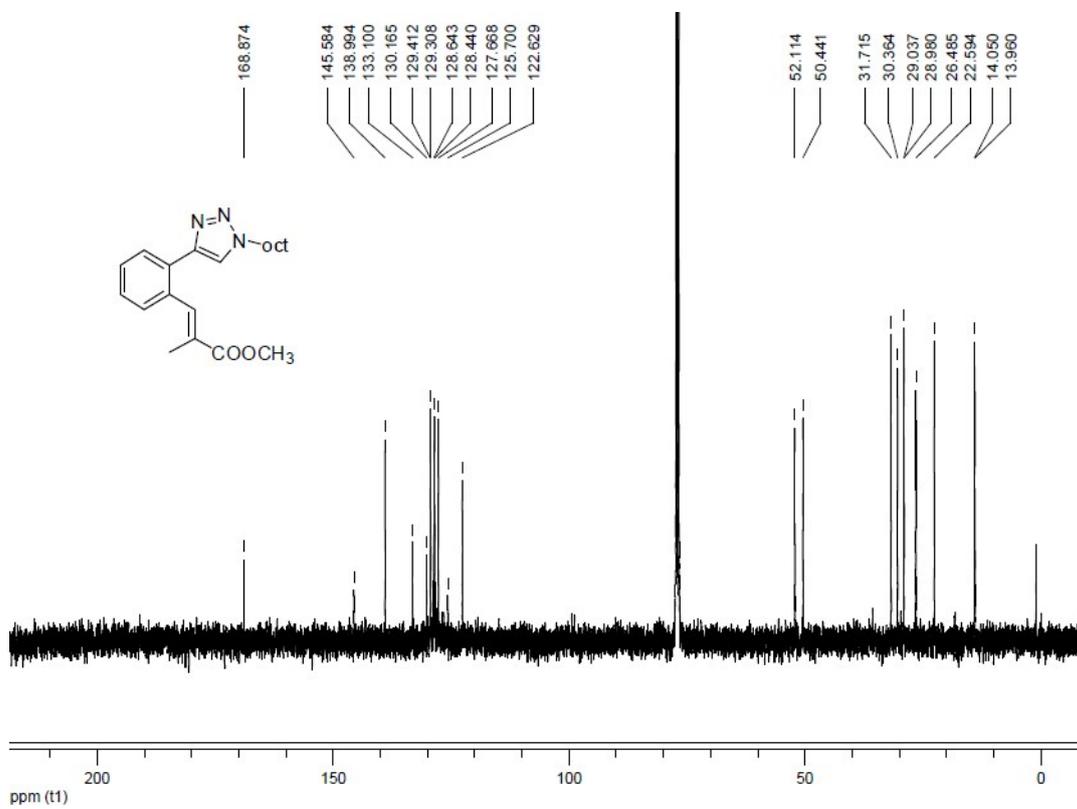


C-31

S-30

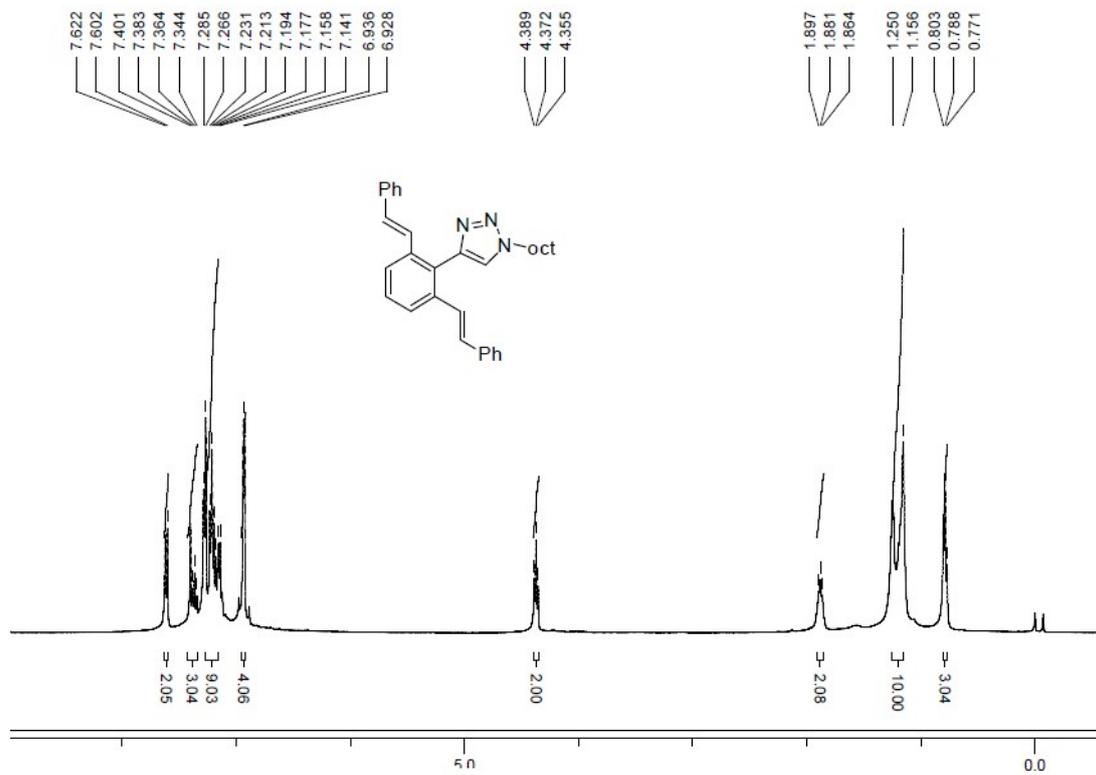


H-3m

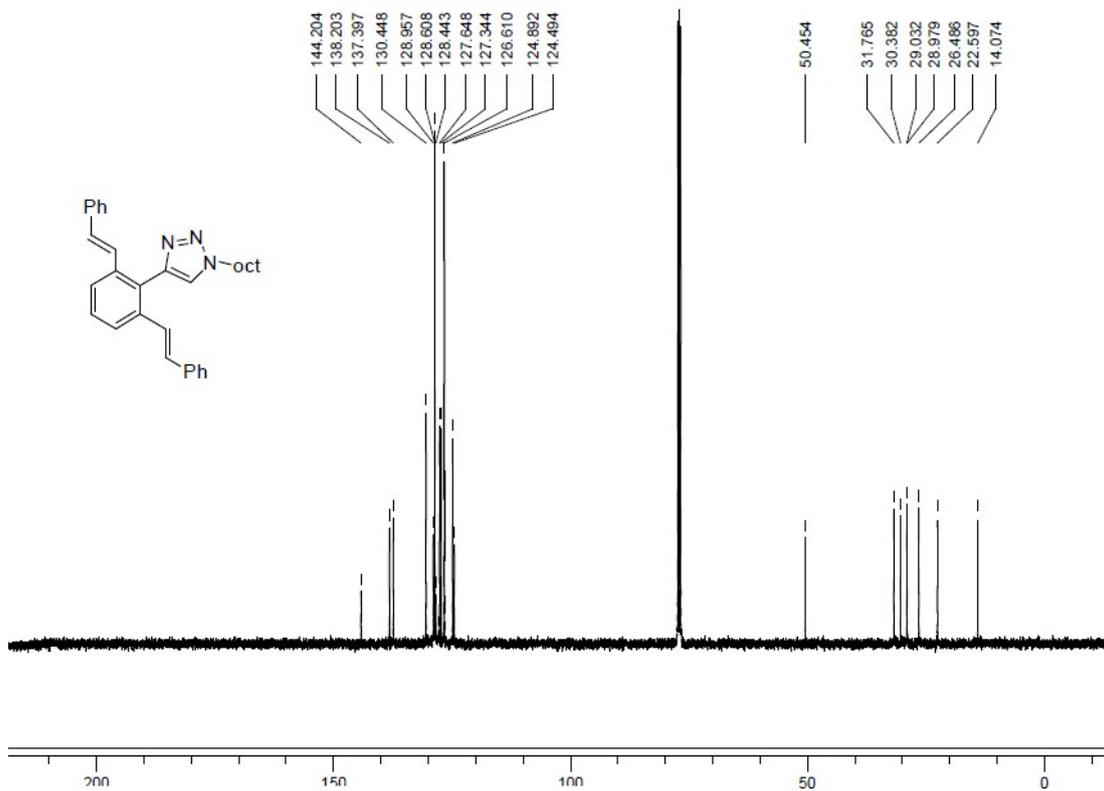


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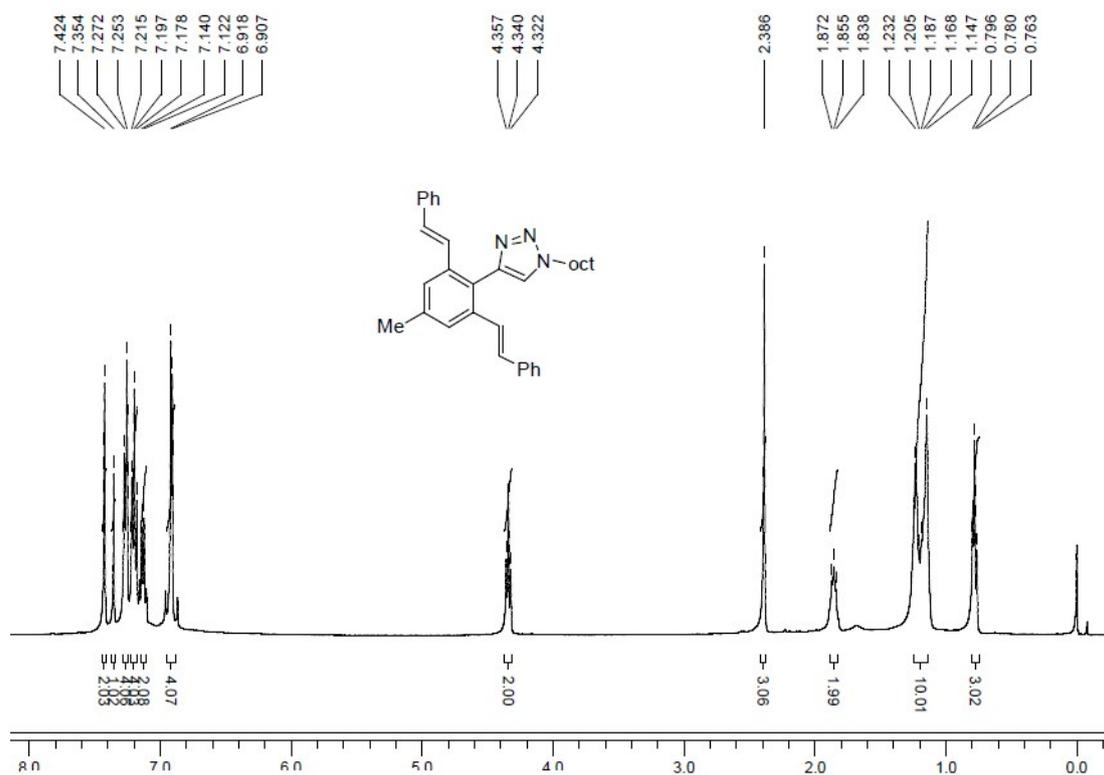
### C-3m



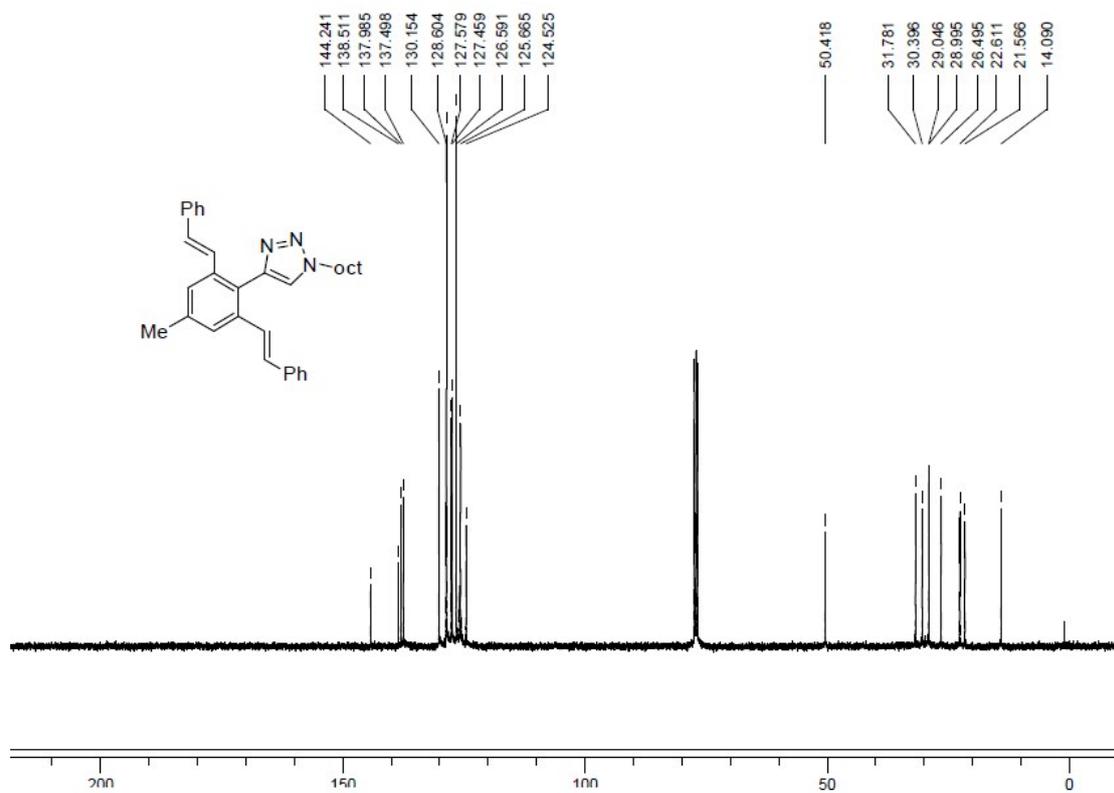
### H-3n



C-3n

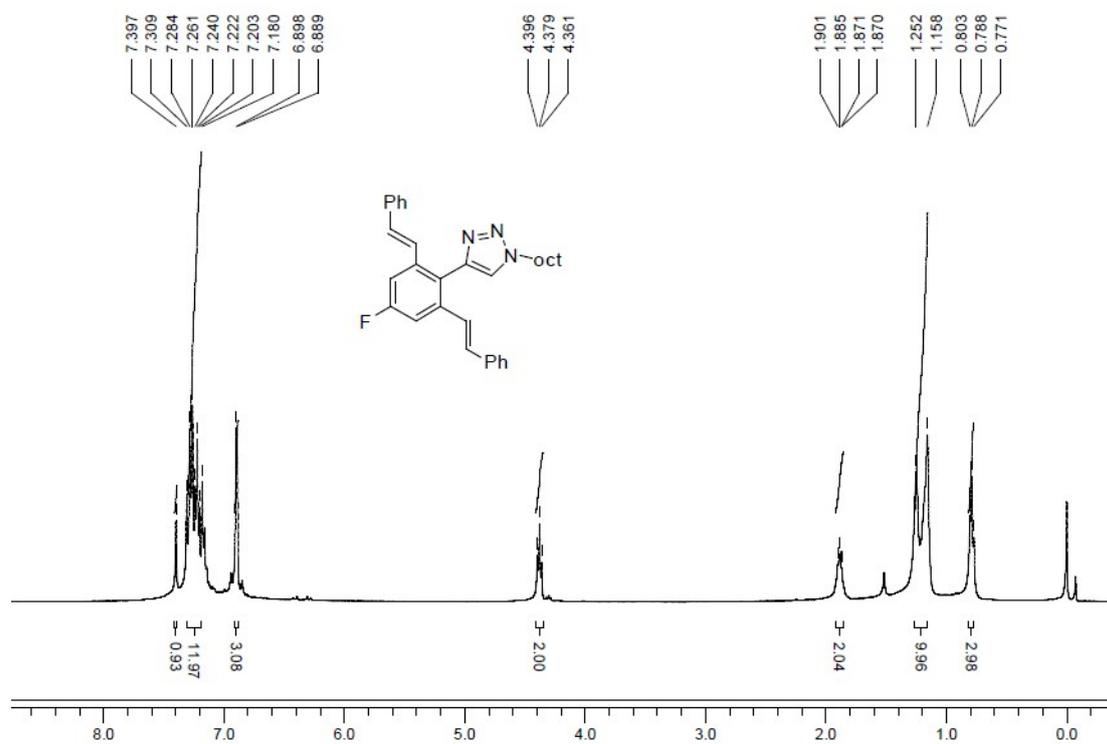


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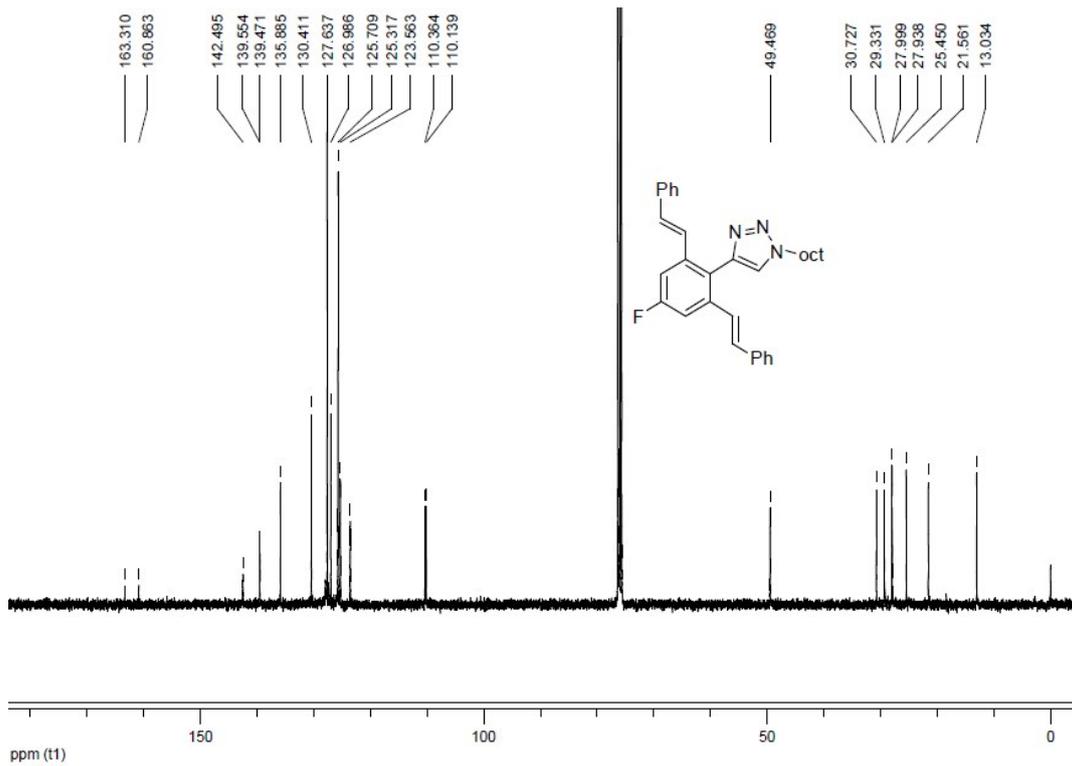


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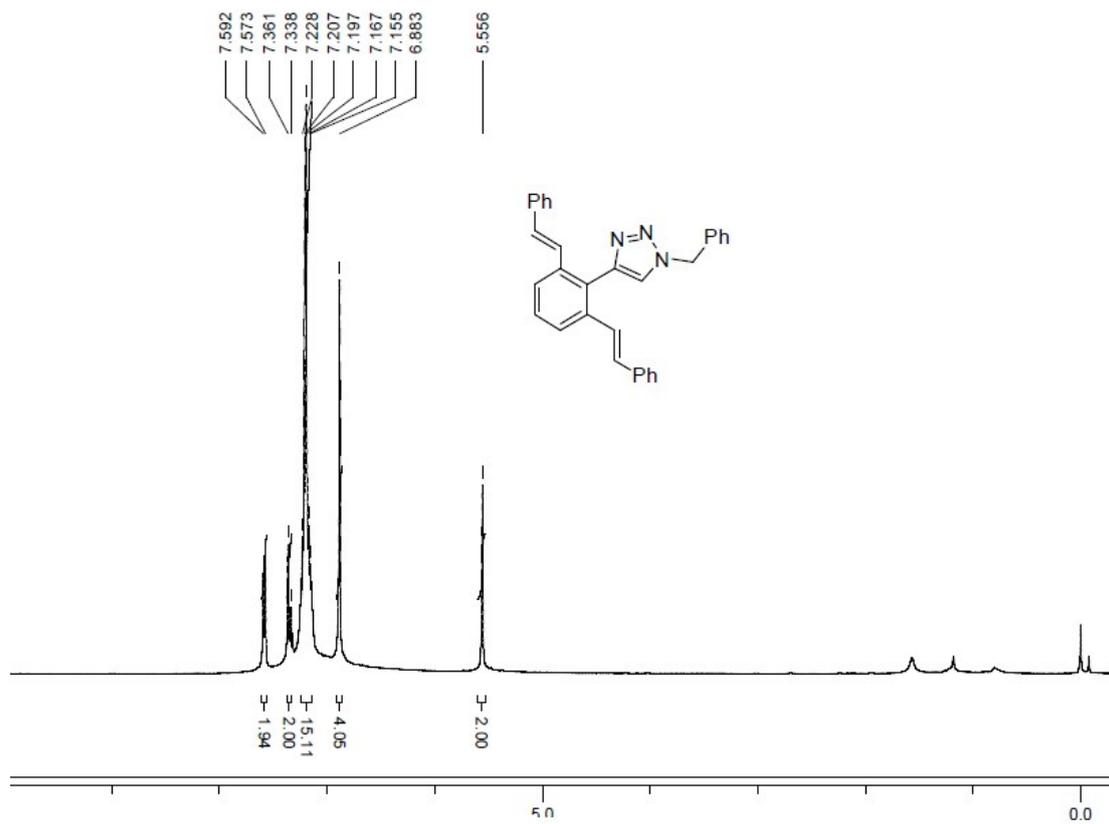
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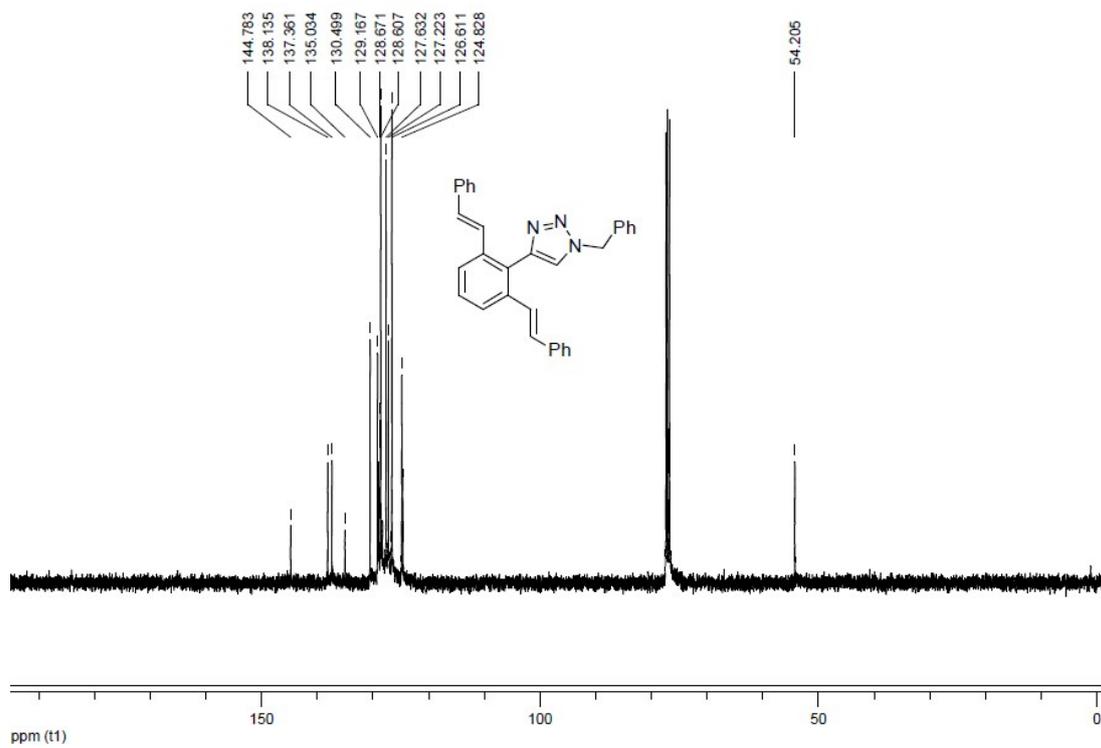
H-3p



C-3p

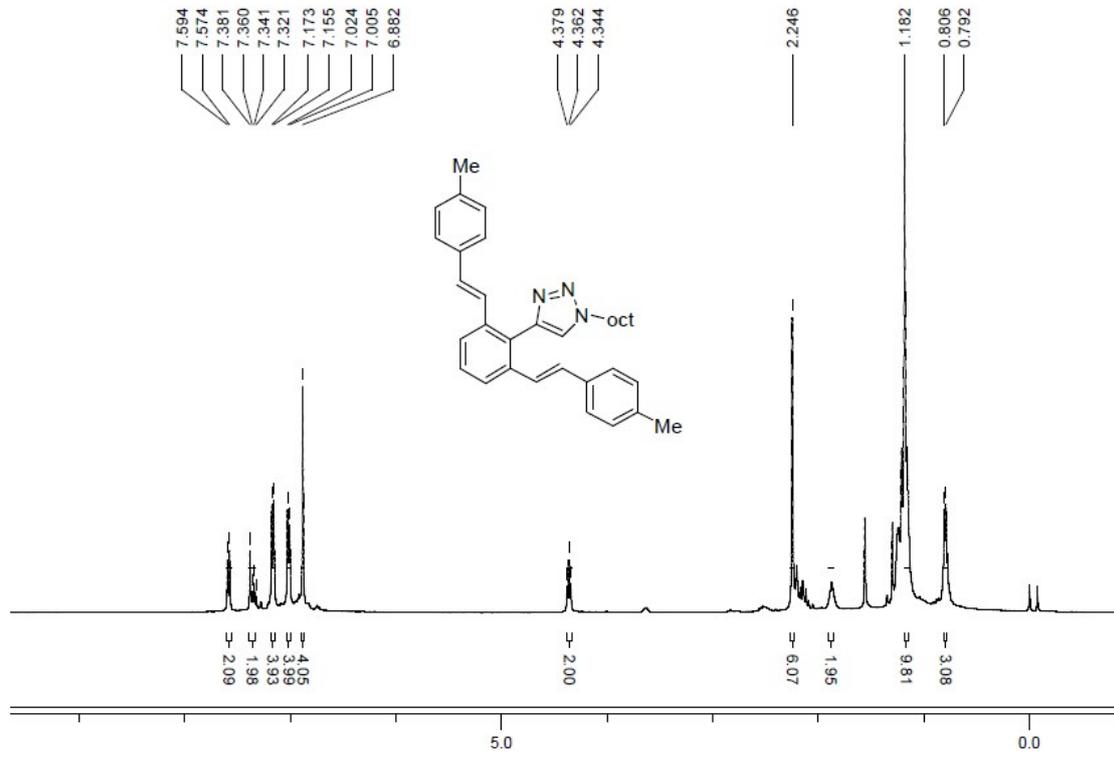


H-3q

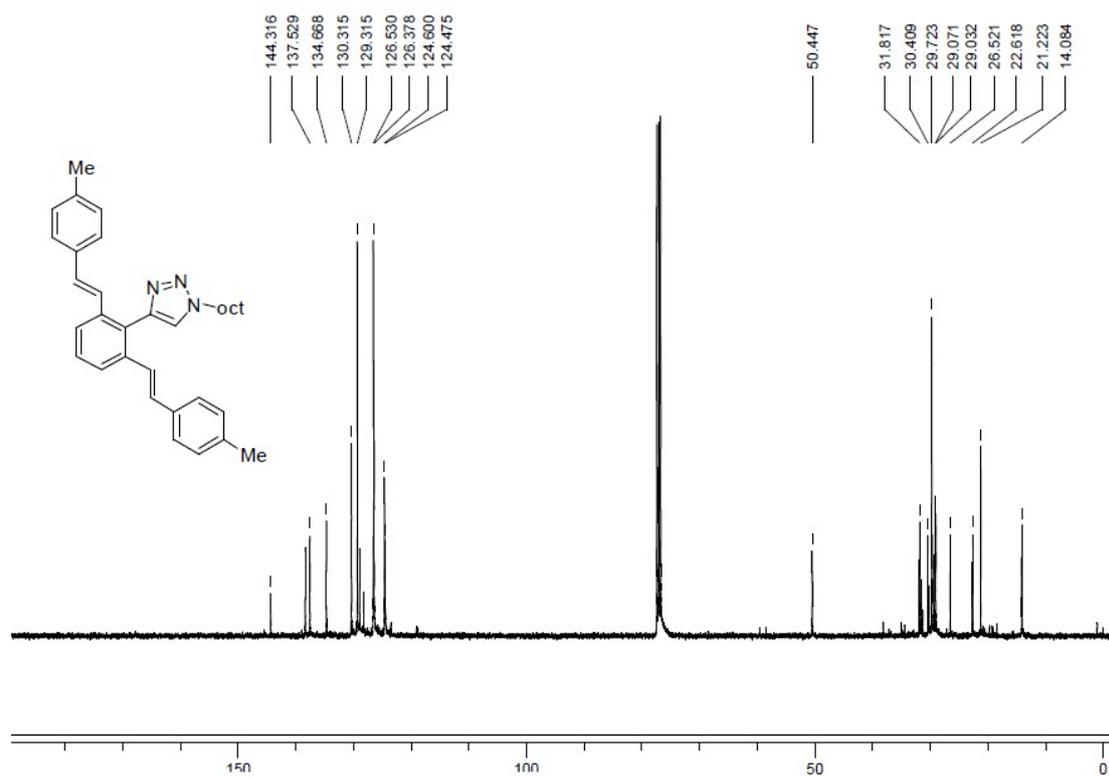


S-37

### C-3q



### H-3r



C-3r