Supporting Information

Efficient access to polisusbstituted tetrahydrofurans by electrophilic cyclization of vinylsilyl alcohols

Asunción Barbero,^{*,†} Héctor Barbero,[‡] Alfonso González-Ortega,[†] Francisco J. Pulido,[†] Patricia Val,[†] Alberto Diez-

Varga[†] and Joaquín R. Morán.⁺

[†]Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Valladolid, Campus Miguel Delibes, 47011 Valladolid [‡]Department of Chemical Physics and Inorganic Chemistry, Campus Miguel Delibes, 47011 Valladolid [‡]Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Salamanca, Plaza de los Caídos, 1-5, E-37008, Salamanca, Spain.

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Computational Details

DFT calculations were carried out by using the GAUSSIAN09 package.^{S1} B3LYP method (Becke Three Parameter Hybrid Functionals) was applied.^{S2} A split-valence double-zeta basis set with polarization functions 6-31G(d,p) was used for all atoms.^{S3} Geometry full optimizations were performed in gas-phase without symmetry restrictions, and they were confirmed as minima by vibrational analysis.^{S4} Solvent effects were taken into account by using PCM algorithm with dichloromethane ($\epsilon = 8.93$) as a solvent^{S5} and added to Gibbs free energies previously computed in gas phase, by following the equation:

$$G_{toluene} = G_{gas} + (E_{toluene} - E_{gas})$$
 eq. S1

Transition States were obtained by first scanning the Potential Energy Surface along the bond that will be formed and then applying the synchronous transit-guided quasi-Newton method QST3 at the approximate geometry of the TS.^{S6} Once located, they were confirmed by vibrational analysis.

p-Toluene sulfonic acid and p-toluene sulfonate anion were also subjected to the shown procedure and their energy summed to the suitable molecule in order to keep molecular charges offset and compare energies with different number of atoms.

Table S1. Relative Gibbs free energies in solution for all stationary points in pathways a and b.

Stationary Point	∆G (kcal/mol)
II	0.00
I	1.46

TSII	2.22
TSI	6.76
IV	-4.92
11	-4.65
4b	-36.82
5b	-33.32

Table S2. Relative Gibbs free energies in solution for all stationary points in pathways c and d.

Stationary Point	∆G (kcal/mol)
VI	0.00
V	1.08
TSIV	3.15
TSIII	4.26
VIII	-6.89
VII	-5.46
4e	-34.23
5e	-33.99

Table S3. Relative Gibbs free energies in solution for all stationary points in pathways e and f.

Stationary Point	∆G (kcal/mol)
Х	0.00
IX	4.66
TSVI	3.04
TSV	12.26
XII	-5.79
XI	-0.76
4h	-34.64
5h	-33.74

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