Supporting Information for

Copper(I)-Catalysed Transfer Hydrogenations with Ammonia Borane

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1 General information

All reactions were carried out in flame dried glassware under a nitrogen atmosphere using standard Schlenk techniques. Glassware and stir bars contaminated with transition metals were treated with *aqua regia* (conc. HCl/conc. HNO₃ 3:1) prior to cleaning. For cleaning, glassware and stir bars were kept in a ^{*i*}PrOH/KOH overnight, rinsed with H₂O, kept in a citric acid/H₂O bath overnight and finally rinsed with dest. H₂O and dried at 120 °C. Solutions and reagents were added with nitrogen-flushed disposable syringes/needles. Solvents were added using glass syringes and stainless steel needles (stored at 120 °C). Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on silica gel 60 G/UV₂₅₄ aluminium sheets (*Macherey-Nagel*). Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel Davisil LC60A (40-63 µm, pore size 60 Å, *Grace*) using the indicated solvents.

NMR spectra were recorded on AV400 or AV500 instruments (*Bruker*). Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) and are referenced to the residual solvent resonance as the internal standard according to the standard literature.^[1] Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (br s = broad singlet, s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, sept = septet, m = multiplet, m_c = centrosymmetric multiplet, app = apparent), coupling constants (Hz), integration and – if possible – atom assignment. The assignment refers to the atom number shown in the corresponding molecule figure and was achieved by analysis of DEPT (DEPT 135) and 2D-NMR spectra (COSY, HMQC, HMBC). If a distinct assignment was not possible, atoms were marked with "*" and can be interchanged. Designation "*Ar*" refers to atoms of an aromatic system where a distinct assignment was not possible. Melting points (m.p.) were determined using a Leica Galen III melting point apparatus (*Wagner & Munz*). Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded on a Cary 630 FT-IR spectrometer equipped with an ATR unit (*Agilent Technologies*). Mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained from the Analytical Facility at the Institut für Chemie at *Technische Universität Berlin* (ESI/APCI: LTQ Orbitrap XL, *Thermo Scientific*; EI: GC-system 5975C, HP-5MS, *Agilent Technologies*).

1.1 Solvents

THF and 1,4-dioxane were dried over sodium/benzophenone and distilled under a N_2 atmosphere prior to use. Et₃N, CH₂Cl₂ and Et₂O were dried over CaH₂ and distilled under a N_2 atmosphere prior to use. Acetonitrile (99.9%, extra dry) was purchased from *Acros*. Benzene (puriss., absolute) was purchased from *Sigma Aldrich*. Solvents (technical grade)

for extraction/chromatography (EtOAc, cyclohexane, CH₂Cl₂, Et₂O, *tert*-butyl methyl ether) were distilled under reduced pressure prior to use.

1.2 Chemicals

Compounds methyl non-2-ynoate (**6a**), methyl 3-phenylpropiolate (**6b**), ethynylbenzene (**S2**) 1,2-diphenylethylene (**4I**), dodec-6-yne (**4q**), ethyl cinnamate (**9c**), ethyl (*E*)-3-phenylbut-2-enoate (**9I**) were obtained commercially and used as is.

Synthesis of alkynes: Compounds ((pent-4-yn-1-yloxy)methyl)benzene (**S1**), (5-(benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)benzene (**1**), methyl 4-(5-(benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)benzente (**4h**), 1-(5-(benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)-4-methoxybenzene, (**4c**), 1-(4-(5-(benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)phenyl)ethan-1-one (**4k**),^[2] 4-(5-(benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)benzenitrile (**4i**), 6-(benzyloxy)hex-2-yn-1-ol (**S4**), were prepared according to literature procedures.

Synthesis of esters: Compounds 4-(benzyloxy)benzaldehyde (**S6**),^[3] ethyl 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propanoate (**9c**)^[4], ethyl 3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)propanoate (**9i**),^[4] ethyl 3-cyclohexylpropanoate (**9g**)^[4], ethyl 3-(thiophen-2-yl)propanoate (**9f**),^[4] methyl (*Z*)-3-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)acrylate (**9e**), ethyl (*E*)-3-(naphthalen-2-yl)but-2-enoate (**9j**),^[5] ethyl 3,3-diphenylacrylate (**9l**)^[6] were prepared according to literature procedures.

Synthesis of catalysts: The Cu complexes [IPrCuX], [sIPrCuCI], [IMesCuX] and [sIMesCuCI] were prepared according to a literature procedure^[7] from the corresponding ligand precursor IPr·HCI.^[8] [IPrCuOH] was obtained according to a literature procedure^[9] from the corresponding precursor [IPrCuCI].

2 General Procedure alkyne transfer semihydrogenation with ammonia borane (GP3) (see also section 7.1.3)



A flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk-tube was charged with [IPrCuOH] (**x**) (5.00 mol%) and was dried under reduced pressure for 5 min. The catalyst was dissolved in THF (1.0 mL) and the alkyne (1.00 equiv.) was added as a solution in THF (1.0 mL). Ammonia borane (3.00 equiv.) was dissolved in THF (5.5 mL/mmol, c = 0.18 mmol/mL) and added dropwise to the reaction mixture over 3 h with a syringe pump. The resulting mixture was stirred at 50 °C until full conversion of the starting material was detected (GC- and NMR-analysis; samples for ¹H NMR spectroscopy and GC analysis were prepared by taking an aliquot of 0.3 mL from the reaction mixture, filtration through a pad of silica (0.5 x 3 cm) and elution with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (5 mL)). After full conversion of the alkyne was detected (for reaction times see corresponding substrates), the reaction mixture was filtered over a pad of silica (2.5 x 2.5 cm) eluted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (15 mL) and all volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified via flash column chromatography to give the desired alkene.

3 Additional Screening data

This section contains tabular data about the optimization of the catalyst system.

In table 3.1.1, optimization data on the temperature of the reaction and the required amount of ammonia borane can be found. From the optimizations, it becomes clear that elevated temperatures are needed for high conversion of the alkyne **1**. The optimal temperature was found to be 40-50 °C. The following experiments were carried out at 50 °C. Furthermore, it was found that three equivalents of ammonia borane were necessary and that the reaction needs to be carried out in the absence of moisture in a closed system (pressure tube) for optimal results.

In table 3.2.1 to 3.2.5, the influence of the copper NHC complex, the counterion to copper and the base activation (if necessary) is investigated. It was found that NaO*t*Bu and K₂CO₃ can be used as activating agent, if the corresponding copper chloride NHC complexes were employed. A variety of simple NHC ligands to copper were tested with the result that IMes and IPr gave highest conversions of the alkynes. Finally, it was found that [IPrCuOH] alone could catalyze the transfer semihydrogenation with ammonia borane, rendering an additional activation unnecessary. Therefore, all further investigations have been carried out using this catalyst. It should be noted that whenever any conversion of the alkyne was detected, high *Z*-selectivity and negligible overreduction to the alkane were observed.

The addition mode of ammonia borane to the reaction mixture is crucial, as displayed from the experiments in table 3.3.1. A slow addition protocol leads to the highest conversions of the alkyne when the ammonia borane solution in THF was added over a period of at least three hours.

Table 3.4.1 shows the investigation of various solvents on the reaction, now still with the direct addition of three equivalents of ammonia borane directly at the beginning of the reaction. It was found that while many solvents tolerate the reaction to run, best results in terms of conversion were found in THF as solvent.

Table 3.5.1 displays that similar results could be obtained with even lower catalyst loadings of 1 mol-% if [IPrCuOH]. However, during the investigation of the substrate scope it was found that with functionalized substrates, generally 5 mol-% of catalyst were required for a general full conversion of substrates.

Table 3.6.1 shows an important feature of the catalytic system: The workup procedure is crucial for good yields of the desired alkene. The reason for this is most probably remaining borane compounds, which can lead to hydroboration of the desired alkenes, thereby

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diminishing the overall yield. (Please see section 4 for the investigation and characterization of a hydroboration/oxidation product.) Best results in terms of yields were obtained by directly filtering the reaction mixture over silicagel and subsequent purification by column chromatography on silicagel.

3.1 Influence of the reaction temperature and amount of ammonia borane

 $\label{eq:table 3.1.1. Cu-Catalyzed semihydrogenation of 1 with ammonia borane. Optimization of reaction temperature and amount of $H_3N\cdot BH_3$.}$



entry	temperature	equiv.of H₃N·BH₃	comments	conversion ^[a]	selectivity Z-2/ <i>E</i> - 2/3 ^[a]
1 ^[b]	22 °C	3.0		12%	>99/0/0
2	22 °C	2.0		4%	>99/0/0
3	30 °C	3.0		68%	>99/0/0
4	30 °C	2.0		23%	>99/0/0
5	30 °C	1.0		14%	>99/0/0
6 ^[b]	40 °C	10.0		19%	>99/0/0
7 ^[b]	40 °C	5.0		92%	>99/0/0
8 ^[b]	40 °C	3.0		35%	>99/0/0
9 ^[c]	40 °C	3.0		100%	>99/0/0
10	40 °C	2.0		88%	>99/0/0
11	40 °C	20 mol%	H ₂ -balloon	20%	>99/0/0
12 ^[b]	50 °C	4.0		99%	>99/0/0
13 ^[b]	50 °C	3.0		87%	>99/0/0
15 ^[c]	50 °C	3.0		100%	>99/0/0

entry	temperature	equiv.of H₃N·BH₃	comments	conversion ^[a]	selectivity Z-2/ <i>E</i> - 2/3 ^[a]
16	50 °C	3.0	in air, no moisture exclusion	7%	>99/0/0
17	50 °C	3.0	no [IPrCuOH]	0%	
18 ^[b]	0° C	3.0		64%	>99/0/0

^[a] Conversion and *Z*-/*E*-alkene/alkane ratio (*Z*-2/*E*-2/3 ratio) were determined by ¹H NMR. ^[b] The reaction was carried out according to **GP3** in a 10 mL Schlenk-tube with a cooling condenser (closed system). ^[c] The reaction was carried out according to **GP3** in a 10 mL pressure tube (closed system).

3.2 Investigation of other NHC complexes, bases and counteranions to copper

Table 3.2.1. Cu-Catalyzed transfer semihydrogenation of **1** with ammonia borane. Influence of base and counteranion to copper.



Table 3.2.2. Cu-Catalyzed transfer semihydrogenation of **1** with ammonia borane. Influence of base and counteranion to copper.

BnO	~~~	5.0 mol% [Cu 7.5 mol% base 3.0 equiv. H ₃ N⋅E] e 3H ₃ BnO	Ph I + BnO	Ph + BnO	Ph
	Pł	^ו THF, 50 °C, 16	h			
	1			Z-2	E-2	3
	entry	NHC-salt	base	comments	conversion ^[a]	selectivity Z-2/E-2/3
	1	sIPrCuCl	NaO <i>t</i> Bu	-	30%	>99/0/0
	2	slPrCuCl	LiO <i>t</i> Bu		0%	>99/0/0
	3	sIPrCuCl	no base		0%	>99/0/0

Table 3.2.3. Cu-Catalyzed transfer semihydrogenation of **1** with ammonia borane. Influence of base and counteranion to copper.

BnO ´		5.0 mol% [Cu 7.5 mol% bas 3.0 equiv. H ₃ N·E	BH_3 BnO	Ph (Z) + BnO	Ph + BnO	Ph
	1			Z-2 E	-2	3
	entry	NHC-salt	base	comments	conversion ^[a]	selectivity Z-2/E-2/3 [a]
	1	IMesCuCl	NaO <i>t</i> Bu		100%	>99/0/0
	2	IMesCuCl	LiO <i>t</i> Bu		43%	>99/0/0
	3	IMesCuCl	K ₂ CO ₃		100%	>99/0/0
	4	IMesCuCl	2.0 equiv. K ₂ CO ₃		100%	>99/0/0
	5	IMesCuCl	no base		16%	>99/0/0
	6	IMesCuBr	NaO <i>t</i> Bu		0%	>99/0/0

Table 3.2.4. Cu-Catalyzed transfer semihydrogenation of **1** with ammonia borane. Influence of base and counteranion to copper.

BnO	5.0 mol% 7.5 mol% 3.0 equiv. H	$[Cu] base {}_{3}N \cdot BH_{3} \qquad BnO'$	Ph (Z) + BnO	Ph + Bn	0 Ph
1	111,30 C	, 1011	Z-2	E-2	3
entry	NHC-salt	base	comments	conversion ^[a]	selectivity Z-2/E-2/3 [a]
1	sIMesCuCl	NaO <i>t</i> Bu		100%	>99/0/0
2	sIMesCuCl	LiO <i>t</i> Bu		26%	>99/0/0
3	sIMesCuCl	K_2CO_3		23%	>99/0/0
4	sIMesCuCl	2.0 equiv. K ₂ CO ₃		19%	>99/0/0
5	sIMesCuCl	no base		0%	>99/0/0

Table	3.2.5.	Cu-Catalyzed	semihydrogenation	of 1	l with	ammonia	borane.	Investigation	of	NHC
ligands	6.									



entry	NHC-salt	base	comments	conversion ^[a]	selectivity Z-2/E-2/3 [a]
1	IPrCuCl	NaO <i>t</i> Bu		100%	>99/0/0
2	sIPrCuCl	NaO <i>t</i> Bu		30%	>99/0/0
3	IMesCuCl	NaO <i>t</i> Bu		100%	>99/0/0
4	IMesCuCl	K ₂ CO ₃		100%	>99/0/0
5	sIMesCuCl	NaO <i>t</i> Bu		100%	>99/0/0
6	IPrCuOH	no base		100%	>99/0/0

3.3 Influence of the addition mode of ammonia borane

Table 3.3.1. Cu-Catalyzed transfer semihydrogenation of **1** with ammonia borane. Influence of addition mode of ammonia borane.



optry	Timescale	Reaction	equiv.of	conversion ^[b]	selectivity	
entry	addition ^[a]	time	$H_3N \cdot BH_3$	Conversion	2-2/2-2/3 [b]	
1	5 s	4.5 h	3.0	57%	>99/0/0	
2	30 min	1 h	3.0	16%	>99/0/0	
3	1 h	1.5 h	3.0	47%	>99/0/0	
4	1.5 h	2 h	3.0	77%	>99/0/0	
5	3 h	3.5 h	3.0	100%	>99/0/0	
6	3 h	3.5 h	2.0	47%	>99/0/0	
7	3 h	3.5 h	1.0	7%	>99/0/0	
8	4 h	4.5 h	3.0	100%	>99/0/0	
9	5 s	18 h	3.0	100%	>99/0/0	

^[a] Ammonia borane was added as a solution in THF (0.18 mol/L). ^[b] Conversion and *Z*-/*E*-alkene/alkane ratio (*Z*-*2/E*-2/3 ratio) were determined by ¹H NMR. Reactions were carried out according to **GP3**.

3.4 Influence of the solvent

BnO Ph	5.0 mol% [IPrCuOH] 3.0 equiv. H ₃ N⋅BH ₃ solvent, 30 °C, 16 h	BnO Ph	BnO Ph	+ BnO Ph
1		Z-2	E-2	3

Table 3.4.1. Cu-Catalyzed semihydrogenation of 1 with ammonia borane. Solvent screening.

entry	solvent	comments	conversion ^[a]	selectivity Z- 2/E-2/3 ^[a]
1	THF		68%	>99/0/0
2	toluene		<5%	n.d.
3	1,4-dioxane		5%	>99/0/0
4	dichloromethane		6%	>99/0/0
5*	benzene		18%	>99/0/0
6*	<i>n</i> -hexane		10%	>99/0/0
7	chlorobenzene		19%	>99/0/0
8	diethyl ether		21%	>99/0/0
9	methyl-THF		14%	90/10/0
^[a] Conversion	and Z-/E-alkene/alkane	ratio (Z-2/E-2/3	ratio) were deter	mined by ¹ H-NMR.

^[b] Hexaflouroisopropanol (HFIP).

3.5 Catalyst loading

BnO Ph	x mol% [IPrCuOH] 3.0 equiv. H ₃ N·BH ₃ THF, 40 °C, 16 h	BnO (Z) +	BnO Ph +	BnO
1		Z-2	E-2	3
entry	catalyst loading	comments	conversion ^[a]	selectivity Z- 2/E-2/3 ^[a]
1	5.0 mol%		100%	98/2/0
2	4.0 mol%		96%	>99/0/0
3	3.0 mol%		83%	>99/0/0
4	2.0 mol%		98%	>99/0/0
5	1.0 mol%		100%	>99/0/0

Table 3.5.1. Cu-Catalyzed semihydrogenation of 1 with ammonia borane. Catalyst loading

^[a] Conversion and *Z*-/*E*-alkene/alkane ratio (**Z-2/***E***-2/3** ratio) were determined by ¹H-NMR.

3.6 Influence of the workup procedure on yield

Table 3.6.1. Influence of the workup procedure on the isolated yield.

BnO	5.0 mol% [IPrCuOH] 3.0 equiv. H ₃ N·BH ₃	BnO (Z)
	THF, 50 °C, 16 h	
1		7 2

Yield after flash column entry Work-up conditions chromatography HCl in 1,4-dioxane; H₂O added; extracted with tBME; washed with aq. 61% 1 sat. NaHCO₃, H₂O, brine; dried over Na₂SO₄ quenched with NaOH in H₂O; extracted with *t*BME; washed with HCI (2 M), H₂O, 41% 2 brine; dried over Na₂SO₄ quenched with MeOH; concentrated under reduced pressure; procedure ---3 repeated three times quenched with aq. sat. NaHCO₃;extracted with *t*BME; 24% 4 washed with HCI (2 M), H₂O, brine, dried over Na₂SO₄ filtration of the crude reaction mixture over silica; afterwards evaporation of volatiles under reduced pessure, 96% 5^[b] crude product loaded on silica, then flash column chromatography

^[a] The reactions were carried out according to **GP3**. After work-up crude products were purificated via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 2.5 × 20 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME 50:1, 10 mL). The reaction was carried out according to **GP3**. After work-up crude products were purificated via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, $2 \times 11 \text{ cm}$, cyclohexane/*t*BME 50:1, 10 mL).

4 Identification of an hydroboration/oxidation product

From the reaction of **1** under the conditions shown below, we were able to isolate and characterize benzyl alcohol **S7** from the reaction mixture. The appearance of this product was observed whenever the initial filtration of the crude reaction mixture was carried out with a relatively small amount of silicagel. This hints at the fact that remaining ammonia borane (or decomposition products thereof) were still present in the crude mixture upon concentration. This could lead to hydroboration/oxidation to **S7** when oxygen is present as reported in the literature.^[10]



5-(Benzyloxy)-1-phenylpentan-1-ol (S7)



 $M_W = 270.37 \text{ g/mol}$

R_f = 0.10 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.27-1.35 (m, 2H, H-8), 1.41-1.42 (m, 2H, H-7), 1.42-1.44 (m, 2H, H-9), 3.37 (m_c, 2H, H-6), 4.40 (s, 2H, H-5), 6.56-4.60 (m, 1H, H-10), 7.17-7.28 (10H, H-Ar) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 22.5 (C-8), 29.5 (CC-7), 38.8 (C-9), 70.2 (C-6), 72.8 (C-5), 74.5 (C-10), 125.8 (C-Ar), 127.4 (C-Ar), 127.5 (C-Ar), 127.6 (C-Ar), 128.3 (C-Ar), 128.4 (C-Ar), 138.5 (C-4), 144.8 (C-11) ppm. **HRMS (APCI)** calcd. for C₁₈H₂₃O₂⁺ [(M+H)⁺]: 271.1698, found: 271.1689.





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5 Fate of ammonia borane, reaction control by ¹¹B-NMR

The reaction has been followed by ¹¹B NMR in order to gain insight into the ammonia borane decomposition products. In Figure 5.1, the ¹¹B NMR (THF-d₈) spectra of pure ammonia borane (A), a mixture of 10 mol% [IPrCuOH] and 1 equiv ammonia borane after 4 h in THF-d₈ at 50 °C (B) and a mixture of 1 equiv [IPrCuOH], 1 equiv alkyne **1** and 1 equiv ammonia borane after 4 h in THF-d₈ at 50 °C (C) are shown. From the chemical shift of the boron-containing products (around 0 ppm) in spectra B and C, it can be seen that (poly)aminoboranes are formed.^[27] This accounts for the liberation of one equivalent H₂ per molecule ammonia borane.



Figure 5.1: ¹¹B NMR of ammonia borane (A), 10 mol% [IPrCuOH] and 1 equiv ammonia borane after 4 h in THF-d₈ at 50 °C (B), mixture of 1 equiv [IPrCuOH], 1 equiv alkyne 1 and 1 equiv ammonia borane after 4 h in THF-d₈ at 50 °C (C). All spectra recorded in THF-d₈.

Additionally, the ESI-MS of B and C were taken and delivered identical results. A representative spectrum can be seen in Figure 5.2. The major signals can be traced back to polyaminoboranes $(H_2NBH_2)_n$. (97: n = 3 + one B atom; 271: n = 9; 405: n = 14; 331: n = 11 + one B atom; 363: n = 12 + one N atom). The found masses can vary by small multiples of 2 from the calculated ones, most probably by additional unsaturations (B=N bonds). Since these iminoboranes are not observed in solution via ¹¹B NMR, they could arise during ionization in the mass spectrometer.



Figure 5.2: ESI-MS spectrum of a reaction mixture of 10 mol% [IPrCuOH] and 1 equiv ammonia borane after 4 h in THF-d₈ at 50 °C (B)

From the ¹H NMR spectrum of the stoichiometric reaction of alkyne **1**, [IPrCuOH] and ammonia borane (1:1:1) in THF-d8 (4 h at 50 °C), further insights into the reaction mechanism can be gained (Figures 5.4 and 5.5) In the shift region where the double bond hydrogen atoms are found, the formation of the desired product can be observed (resonances at 5.65 and 6.40 ppm). At the same time, an apparent triplet at 5.08 ppm is observed, which is an indication for a vinylcopper intermediate^[28] such as the one shown in Figure 5.3. The observation of this intermediate hints at a reaction mechanism involving copper hydride intermediates (formation of the vinylcopper(I) intermediate by reaction of a copper hydride complex with an internal alkyne via insertion of the alkyne into the Cu–H bond).



Figure 5.3.: Proposed vinylcopper intermediate.



Figure 5.4: ¹H NMR of mixture of 1 equiv [IPrCuOH], 1 equiv alkyne **1** and 1 equiv ammonia borane after 4 h in THF-d₈ at 50 °C (D) and pure product *Z*-**2** (E).



Figure 5.5: Extension of ¹H NMR spectrum D.

6 Transfer semihydrogenation of propiolates

Reaction analysis of the transfer alkyne semihydrogenation of propiolates. For the reaction of **6a** as follows:



70% conv., **Z-7a/E-7a/8a** = 54:0:46





GC and GC/MS Data:



Peak results :

Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [uV]	Area [uV.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	4,63	36,23	1469457,7	46700,0	36,234
2	UNKNOWN	4.74	31,07	1469685,6	40041,7	31,068
3	UNKNOWN	6,14	32,70	1498977,5	42143,2	32,698
Total			100,00	4438120,8	128884,8	100.000



Z-7a















Reaction analysis of the transfer alkyne semihydrogenation of propiolates. For the reaction of **6b** as follows:








GC and GC/MS Data of the reaction mixture

Peak results :

Index	Name	Time	Quantity	Height	Area	Area %
		[Min]	[% Area]	[uV]	[uV.Min]	[%]
1	UNKNOWN	6,67	12,70	685444,3	17557,9	12,700
2	UNKNOWN	7,25	40,64	2103830,9	56179,5	40,637
3	UNKNOWN	7,85	15,50	867865,4	21425,8	15,498
4	UNKNOWN	7,94	31,16	1619649,7	43084,4	31,165
Total			100,00	5276790,3	138247,6	100,000





















7 Experimental data

7.1 General procedures

7.1.1 General procedure for Sonogashira couplings (GP1)



According to a literature procedure^[11] [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (1.00 mol%), Cul (1.00 mol%) and the corresponding aryl halide (1.20 equiv.) were dissolved in Et₃N (0.2 M) and cooled to 0 °C. The appropriate terminal alkyne (1.00 equiv.) was added dropwise to the stirred reaction mixture at 0 °C. After complete addition of the alkyne the mixture was allowed to warm to rt and was stirred until full conversion of the starting material was monitored by TLC or NMR analysis (for reaction times see corresponding substrates). The reaction was quenched by addition of H₂O (5 mL/mmol of alkyne) and subsequently, *tert*-butyl methyl ether (5 mL/mmol of alkyne) was added. The layers were seperated and the organic layer was washed with aq. HCI-solution (2 M, 5 mL/mmol of alkyne), brine (5 mL/mmol of alkyne) and dried over MgSO₄. After filtration, all volatiles were removed under reduced pressure to afford the crude product. Purification by flash column chromatography afforded the pure products.

7.1.2 General procedure for Horner-Wadsworth-Emmons reactions (GP2)^[4]



At room temperature, the corresponding aldehyde (1.00 equiv.) and KOH (1.50 equiv.) were suspended in THF (0.4M). Then, triethyl phosphonoacetate (1.10 equiv.) was added dropwise to the resulting suspension. The mixture was stirred at room temperature until full

conversion of the starting material was detected (TLC monitoring). The reaction was quenched with sat. aq. NH_4CI (3 mL/mmol). The aqueous layer was washed with EtOAc (3 mL/mmol) and the combined organic layers were washed with water (3 mL/mmol), sat. aq. $NAHCO_3$ (3 mL/mmol), dried over Na_2SO_4 and filtered. All volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. Purification by flash column chromatography afforded the pure products.

7.1.3 General procedure for copper(I)-catalyzed semihydogenation of alkynes with ammonia borane borane (GP3)



A flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk-tube was charged with [IPrCuOH] (**x**) (5.00 mol%) and was dried under reduced pressure for 5 min. The catalyst was dissolved in THF (1.0 mL) and the alkyne (1.00 equiv.) was added as a solution in THF (1.0 mL). Ammonia borane (3.00 equiv.) was dissolved in THF (5.5 mL/mmol, c = 0.18 mmol/mL) and added dropwise to the reaction mixture over 3 h with a syringe pump. The resulting mixture was stirred at 50 °C until full conversion of the starting material was detected (GC- and NMR-analysis; samples for ¹H NMR spectroscopy and GC analysis were prepared by taking an aliquot of 0.3 mL from the reaction mixture, filtration through a pad of silica (0.5 x 3 cm) and elution with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (5 mL)). After full conversion of the alkyne was detected (for reaction times see corresponding substrates), the reaction mixture was filtered over a pad of silica (2.5 x 2.5 cm) eluted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (15 mL) and all volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified via flash column chromatography to give the desired alkene.

7.1.4 General procedure for copper(I)-catalyzed 1,4-reduction of α , β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds with ammonia borane (GP4)



A flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk-tube was charged with [IPrCuOH] (**84**) (5.00 mol%) and was dried under reduced pressure for 5 min. The catalyst was dissolved in THF (1.0 mL) and the corresponding substrate (1.00 equiv.) was added as a solution in THF (1.0 mL). Ammonia borane (for the amount of ammo*n*ia borane see corresponding substrates) was dissolved in THF (5.5 mL/mmol) and added dropwise to the reaction mixture over 3 h with a syringe pump. The resulting mixture was stirred at the indicated temperature until full conversion of the starting material was detected (NMR-analysis; samples for ¹H NMR spectroscopy were prepared by taking aliquots of 0.3 mL from the reaction mixture, filtration through a pad of silica (0.5 x 3 cm) and elution with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (5 mL). After full conversion of the reaction mixture was filtered over a pad of silica (2.5 x 2.5 cm) eluted with *tert*-butyl methyl ether (15 mL) and all volatiles were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified via flash column chromatography to give the desired product.

7.2 Synthesis of alkynes





M_W = 264.37 g/mol

According to **GP1**, in a 50 mL round bottom flask [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (32.0 mg, 45.9 µmol, 1.00 mol%), Cul (8.70 mg, 45.9 µmol, 1.00 mol%) and 1-(methyl)-4-iodobenzene (1.40 g, 5.51 mmol, 1.20 equiv.) were dissolved in Et₃N (23 mL, 0.2M). ((Pent-4-yn-1yloxy)methyl)benzene (S1) (0.80 g, 4.59 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 h at rt. The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 5.5 × 12 cm, cyclohexane/tBME 100:1) to obtain the desired alkyne 4a (1.00 g, 3.78 mmol, 82%) as a colorless liquid. \mathbf{R}_{f} = 0.75 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.80-1.85 (m, 2H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.45 (t, ${}^{3}J$ = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.55 (t, ${}^{3}J$ = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.46 (s, 2H), 7.00 (d, ${}^{3}J$ = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.17-7.20 (m, 3H), 7.24-7.29 (m, 4H) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 16.3, 21.4, 29.0, 68.9, 73.0, 80.9, 88.7, 120.8, 127.5, 127.6, 128.4, 128.9, 131.4, 137.5, 138.5 ppm. IR (ATR) v = 2922.6 (m, br), 1605.4 (w. br), 15090 (s), 1453.1 (m), 1103.6 (s, br), 815.3 (s), 734.7 (s), 696.7 (s) cm⁻¹. HRMS (EI) calcd. for $C_{19}H_{20}O$ [(M⁺)]: 264.1509, found: 264.1517.

7.2.2 1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)benzene (4b)



According to **GP1**, in a 50 mL round bottom flask [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (32.0 mg, 45.9 µmol, 1.00 mol%), Cul (8.70 mg, 45.9 µmol, 1.00 mol%) and 1-(tert-butyl)-4-iodobenzene (1.43 g, 5.51 mmol, 1.20 equiv.) were dissolved in Et₃N (23 mL, 0.2M). ((Pent-4-yn-1-yloxy)methyl)benzene (**S1**) (0.80 g, 4.59 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 23 h at rt. The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 6 × 12 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME 150:1) to obtain the desired alkyne **4b** (1.22 g, 4.01 mmol, 87%) as a colorless liquid. **R**_f = 0.63 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.22 (s, 9H, H-16), 1.80-1.85 (m, 2H, H-7), 2.45 (t, ³J_{8.7} = 7.1 Hz, 2H, H-8), 3.55 (t, ³J_{6.7} = 6.2 Hz, 2H, H-6), 4.46 (s, 2H, H-5), 7.17-7.23 (m, 5H, H-Ar), 7.24-7.29 (m, 4H, H-Ar) ppm. ¹³**C**-**NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 16.3 (C-8), 29.0 (C-7), 31.2 (C-16), 34.6 (C-15), 68.9 (C-6), 73.0 (C-5), 80.9 (C-10), 88.7 (C-9), 120.9 (C-11), 125.1 (C-Ar), 127.5 (C-Ar), 127.6 (C-Ar), 128.4

(C-Ar), 131.2 (C-Ar), 138.5 (C-4), 150.7 (C-14) ppm. **IR** (ATR) ν = 2956.8 (m), 2865.7 (m), 1503.7 (m), 1362.9 (m), 1106.9 (s), 1077.0 (s), 833.6 (s), 732.8 (s), 696.2 (s), 561.7 (s) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₂₂H₂₆O⁺ [(M⁺)]: 306.1978, found: 306.1972.

7.2.3 1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)-3-methoxybenzene (4d)



 $C_{19}H_{20}O_2$ M_W = 280.37 g/mol

According to GP1, in a 50 mL round bottom flask [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (28.0 mg, 39.8 µmol, 1.00 mol%), Cul (7.60 mg, 39.8 µmol, 1.00 mol%) and 1-iodo-3-methoxybenzene (1.03 g, 4.42 mmol, 1.10 equiv.) were dissolved in Et_3N (20 mL, 0.2M). ((Pent-4-yn-1yloxy)methyl)benzene (S1) (0.70 g, 4.02 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 h at rt. The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 6 × 10 cm, cyclohexane/tBME 100:1) to obtain the desired alkyne 4d (1.07 g, 3.82 mmol, 95%) as yellow liquid. $R_f = 0.45$ $(SiO_2, cyclohexane/tBME 10:1)$. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.80-1.86$ (m, 2H), 2.46 (t, ³J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.55 (t, ³J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 3.70 (s, 3H,), 4.46 (s, 2H), 6.74-6.79 (m, 1H), 6.83 (s, 1H), 6.88-6.90 (m, 1H), 7.08-7.11 (m, 1H), 7.17-7.28 (m, 5H) ppm. ¹³C-**NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 16.3, 28.9, 55.2, 68.8, 73.0, 80.8, 89.5, 114.1, 116.4, 124.1, 124.9, 127.5, 127.6, 128.4, 129.2, 138.5, 159.3 ppm. **IR** (ATR) v = 2933.7 (m), 1595.3 (s), 1582.3 (s) 1479.1 (s), 1315.7 (m), 1285.3 (s), 1101.6 (s), 854.8 (w), 734.3 (s), 686.5 (s) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. For $C_{19}H_{20}O_2^+$ [(M⁺)]:280.14578, found: 280.14502.

7.2.4 1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)-2-methoxybenzene (4e)



 $C_{19}H_{20}O_2$ M_W = 280.37 g/mol

According to **GP1**, in a 50 mL round bottom flask [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (28.0 mg, 39.8 µmol, 1.00 mol%), Cul (7.60 mg, 39.8 µmol, 1.00 mol%) and 1-iodo-3-methoxybenzene (1.03 g, 4.42 mmol, 1.10 equiv.) were dissolved in Et₃N (20 mL, 0.2M). ((Pent-4-yn-1-yloxy)methyl)benzene (**S1**) (0.70 g, 4.02 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 h at rt. The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 6 × 10 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME 100:1) to obtain the desired alkyne **4e** (1.10 g, 3.92 mmol, 98%) as a yellow liquid. **R**_f = 0.43

(SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.94–2.00 (m, 2H, H-7), 2.63 (t, ³*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, H-8), 3.69 (t, ³*J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H, H-6), 3.89 (s, 3H, H-15), 4.58 (s, 2H, H-5), 6.87-6.92 (m, 2H, H-Ar), 7.25-7.31 (m, 2H, H-Ar), 7.35-7.37 (m, 5H, H-1, H-2, H-3) ppm. ¹³**C**-**NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 16.6 (C-8), 29.0 (C-7), 55.7 (C-17), 69.0 (C-6), 73.0 (C-5), 93.8 (C-9), 110.5 (C-Ar), 113.0 (C-10), 120.3 (C-Ar), 127.5 (C-Ar), 127.6 (C-Ar), 128.3 (C-Ar), 128.9 (C-Ar), 133.6 (C-Ar), 138.5 (C-4), 159.3 (C-12) ppm. The signal of C-11 was not detected. **IR** (ATR) v = 2933.2 (w, br), 1595.3 (w), 1491.7 (m), 1259.8 (s), 1151.6 (m, br), 1024.0 (s), 749.7 (S), 697.1 (s) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₉H₂₀O₂⁺ [(M⁺)]: 280.1458, found: 280.1456.

7.2.5 1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)-4-bromobenzene (4f)



M_W = 329.24 g/mol

According to **GP1**, in a 100 mL round bottom flask [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (40.0 mg, 57.0 μmol, 1.00 mol%), Cul (11.0 mg, 57.0 μmol, 1.00 mol%) and 1,4-dibromobenzene (1.60 g, 6.90 mmol, 1.20 equiv.) were dissolved in Et₃N (29 mL, 0.2M). ((Pent-4-yn-1-yloxy)methyl)benzene (**S1**) (1.00 g, 5.70 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h at rt. The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 6 × 15 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME 100:1) to obtain the desired alkyne **5f** (0.72 g, 2.20 mmol, 38%) as a colorless liquid. **R**_f = 0.35 (cyclohexane/*tert*-butyl methyl ether 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.91 (m_c, 2H), 2.53 (t, ³*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.62 (t, ³*J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.54 (s, 2H), 7.22 (m_c, 2H), 7.27-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.37 (m, 4H), 7.41 (m_c, 2H) ppm. ¹³**C NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 16.5, 28.9, 68.9, 73.1, 80.0, 91.1, 121.8, 123.1, 127.7, 127.8, 128.5, 131.5, 133.2, 138.6 ppm. **IR** (ATR) ν = 2858(w), 1484 (s), 1453 (m), 1099 (s), 1069 (s), 1028 (s), 1010 (s), 822 (s), 735 (s), 697 (s), 522 (s), 457 (s) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (EI)** calcd for C₁₈H₁₇BrO⁺ [(M)⁺]: 328.04573, found: 328.04605.

7.2.6 1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)-4-chlorobenzene (4g)



M_W = 284.78 g/mol

According to **GP1**, in a 50 mL round bottom flask [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (36.3 mg, 51.7 μ mol, 1.00 mol%), Cul (9.80 mg, 51.7 μ mol, 1.00 mol%) and 1-chloro-4-iodobenzene (1.48 g, 6.20 mmol, 1.20 equiv.) were dissolved in Et₃N (25 mL, 0.2M). ((Pent-4-yn-1-

yloxy)methyl)benzene (**S1**) (0.90 g, 5.17 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 20 h at rt. The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 6 × 15 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME 100:1) to obtain the desired alkyne **4g** (0.80 g, 2.81 mmol, 54%) as a colorless liquid. **R**_f = 0.67 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.80-1.85 (m, 2H), 2.45 (t, ³*J*_{8,7} = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.54 (t, ³*J* = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.46 (s, 2H), 7.15-7.21 (m, 5H), 7.26-7.27 (m, 4H) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 16.3, 28.8, 68.7, 73.0, 79.8, 90.7, 122.4, 127.5, 127.6, 128.4, 128.5, 132.8, 133.5, 138.5 ppm. **IR** (ATR) v = 2856 (w), 1489 (s), 1453 (m), 1089 (s), 1027 (m), 1014 (s), 827 (s), 733 (s), 696 (s), 521 (s), 472 (m) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (APCI)** calcd. for C₁₈H₁₈ClO⁺ [(M+H⁺)]: 285.1041, found: 285.1035.

7.2.7 1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-yn-1-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (4j)



According to **GP1**, in a 100 mL round bottom flask [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (97.0 mg, 140 µmol, 1.00 mol%), Cul (26.0 mg, 140 µmol, 1.00 mol%) and 4-bromobenzotrifluoride (1.60 g, 1.20 equiv.) were dissolved in Et₃N (35 mL, 0.2M). 8.27 mmol, ((Pent-4-vn-1yloxy)methyl)benzene (S1) (1.20 g, 6.90 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h at rt. The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 6 × 15 cm, cyclohexane/tBME 100:1) to obtain the desired alkyne 4j (0.72 g, 2.20 mmol, 38%) as a colorless liquid. \mathbf{R}_{f} = 0.38 (cyclohexane/*tert*-butyl methyl ether 10:1). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.93$ (m_c, 2H), 2.57 (t, ³J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.64 (t, ³J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 4.55 (s, 2H), 7.27-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.33-7.38 (m, 4H), 7.45-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.53-7.54 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 16.5, 28.9, 68.8, 73.1, 79.9, 92.6, 124.2 (q, ${}^{1}J = 272$ Hz), 125.2 (q, ${}^{3}J = 4.0$ Hz), 127.7, 127.8, 127.9, 128.5, 129.5 (q, ${}^{2}J$ = 32.5 Hz), 131.9, 138.6 ppm. ${}^{19}F$ NMR (470 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -62.7 ppm. IR (ATR) v = 2858 (w), 1615 (m), 1321 (s), 1164 (s), 1121 (s), 1104 (s), 1066 (s), 1017 (m), 841 (s), 735 (m), 697 (s), 598 (m) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (EI)** calcd for $C_{19}H_{17}FO^+$ [(M)⁺]: 318.12260, found: 318.12293.

7.2.8 1-Methoxy-4-(phenylethynyl)benzene (4m)



C₁₅H₁₂O M_W = 208.26 g/mol

According to **GP1**, in a 100 mL round bottom flask [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (69.0 mg, 98.0 μmol, 1.00 mol%), Cul (18.7 mg, 98.0 μmol, 1.00 mol%) and 1-iodo-4-methoxybenzene (2.50 g, 10.8 mmol, 1.10 equiv.) were dissolved in Et₃N (50 mL, 0.2M). Ethynylbenzene (**S2**) (1.00 g, 9.80 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at rt. The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 6 × 15 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME 100:1) to obtain the desired alkyne **4m** (2.03 g, 9.80 mmol, 99%) as a beige solid. **R**_f = 0.54 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 3.83 (s, 3H), 6.89 (m_c, 2H), 7.30-7.36 (m, 3H), 7.48 (m_c, 2H), 7.52-7.53 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 55.3, 88.1, 89.4, 114.0, 115.4, 123.6, 127.9, 128.3, 131.4, 133.0, 159.6 ppm. **HRMS (EI)** calcd.for C₁₅H₁₂O⁺ [(M⁺)]: 208.0883, found: 208.0883.

The spectroscopic data is in accordance with the literature.^[12]

7.2.9 1-Chloro-4-(phenylethynyl)benzene (4n)



According to **GP1**, in a 50 mL round bottom flask [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (28.0 mg, 40.0 µmol, 1.00 mol%), Cul (7.60 mg, 40.0 µmol, 1.00 mol%) and 1-chloro-4-iodobenzene (0.96 g, 4.80 mmol, 1.20 equiv.) were dissolved in Et₃N (15 mL, 0.2M). Ethynylbenzene (**S2**) (0.41 g, 4.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 h at rt. The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, pentane) to obtain the desired alkyne **4n** (0.64 g, 3.00 mmol, 75%) as white solid. **R**_f = 0.55 (SiO₂, cyclohexane). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.32-7.38 (m, 5H), 7.45-7.47 (m_c, 2H), 7.51-7.55 (m, 2H) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 88.4, 90.5, 121.9, 123.1, 128.5, 128.6, 128.8, 131.7, 133.0, 134.4 ppm. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₄H₉Cl⁺ [(M⁺)]: 212.0387, found: 212.0393.

The spectroscopic data is in accordance with the literature.^[13]

7.2.10 1-(Phenylethynyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (40)



According to **GP1**, in a 100 mL round bottom flask [(PPh₃)₂PdCl₂] (69.0 mg, 98.0 µmol, 1.00 mol%), Cul (18.7 mg, 98.0 µmol, 1.00 mol%) and 1-iodo-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (2.90 g, 10.8 mmol, 1.10 equiv.) were dissolved in Et₃N (50 mL, 0.2M). Ethynylbenzene (**S2**) (1.00 g, 9.80 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) was added dropwise to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 48 h at rt. The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 5.5 × 15 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME 150:1) to obtain the desired alkyne **4o** (2.05 g, 8.33 mmol, 85%) as a beige solid. **R**_f = 0.85 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.37-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.54-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.62 (m_c, 4H) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 88.0, 91.8, 122.6, 125.3 (q, ³*J* = 3.5 Hz), 126.2 (q, ¹*J* = 273.0 Hz), 128.4, 128.8, 129.9 (q, ²*J* = 32.6 Hz), 131.7, 131.8, 132.5 ppm. ¹⁹**F-NMR** (470 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -62.8 ppm. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₅H₉F₃⁺ [(M⁺)]: 246.0651, found: 246.0657.

The spectroscopic spectroscopic data is in agreement with the literature.^[12]

7.2.11 ((Hept-4-yn-1-yloxy)methyl)benzene (4p)



A solution of **S1** (0.70 g, 4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in THF (13 mL) was cooled to 0 °C. *n*BuLisolution (2.5M in hexane, 1.6 mL, 4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added dropwise. After 20 min the mixture was allowed to warm to rt. Then Iodoethane was added and the mixture was heated to reflux for 22 h. After cooling down to rt the reaction was quenched by the addition of H₂O (30 mL). The layers were separated und the aqueous layer was extracted with *t*BME (3 x 10 mL) and the combined organic layers were washed with brine (30 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After filtration and concentration under reduced pressure the crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel using cyclohexane as eluent to yield **4p** (0.69 g, 3.4 mmol, 85%) as a slightly yellow solid. **R**_f = 0.31 (cyclohexane). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ = 6.43 (d, ³J = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, ³J = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.38 (m, 6H), 7.44-7.51 (m, 4H) ppm. ¹³**C NMR** (126 MHz, CD_2CI_2): $\delta = 89.2$, 92.0, 108.4, 123.8, 126.7, 128.7, 128.8, 129.1, 129.2, 131.9, 136.7, 141.7 ppm. **HRMS (EI)** calcd for $C_{16}H_{12}^+$ [(M)⁺]: 204.09390, found: 204.09302.

The data is in accordance with the literature.^[2]

7.2.12 ((6-(Benzyloxy)hex-2-yn-1-yl)oxy)triisopropylsilane (4r)



In a flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk flask imidazole (0.32 g, 4.70 mmol, 1.20 equiv.), dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP, 29.0 mg, 0.24 mmol, 5.00 mol%), and propargylic alcohol S4 (0.80 g, 3.92 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) were dissolved in DMF (8 mL) and stirred for 20 min at rt. After the reaction mixture became homogeneous, triisopropylsilylchloride (0.76 g, 3.92 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) was added dropwise and the solution was stirred for 24 h at rt. The reaction mixture was guenched by additon of water (30 mL), and was extracted with tBME (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (3 x 30 mL) and dried over Na_2SO_4 . The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 5 x 15 cm, cyclohexane/tBME 50:1) to obtain the desired alkyne 4r (1.00 g, 2.77 mmol, 59%) (SiO₂, as а colorless liquid. R_f = 0.79 cyclohexane/tBME 10:1). ¹H **NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.08-1.09 (m, 18H), 1.10-1.17 (m, 3H), 1.78-1.84 (m, 2H), 2.32-2.35 (m, 2H), 3.56 (t, ${}^{3}J$ = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 4.35 (t, ${}^{5}J$ = 2.1 Hz, 2H), 4.51 (s, 2H), 7.26-7.36 (m, 5H) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 12.03, 15.7, 17.9, 28.8, 52.1, 68.9, 72.9, 79.1, 84.4, 127.5, 127.6, 128.3, 138.4 ppm. ²⁹Si-DEPT (99 MHz, *J* = 20 Hz CDCl₃): δ = 16.0 ppm. **IR** (ATR) v = 2942 (s), 2864 (s), 1454 (m), 1364 (m), 1141 (s), 1082 (s), 1065 (s), 882 (s), 733 (s), 680 (s), 659 (m) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (APCI)** calcd. for $C_{22}H_{35}O_2Si^+$ [(M-H⁺)]: 359.2401, found: 359.2410.

7.2.13 3,3,10,10-Tetraisopropyl-2,11-dimethyl-4,9-dioxa-3,10-disiladodec-6-yne (4s)



In a flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk flask imidazole (60.4 mg, 8.84 mmol, 2.2 equiv.), dimethylaminopyridine (DMAP, 25.0 mg, 0.20 mmol, 5.00 mol%), and but-2-yne-1,4-diol (**S5**)

(0.35 g, 4.02 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) were dissolved in DMF (8 mL) and stirred for 20 min at rt. After the reaction mixture became homogeneous, triisopropylsilylchloride (1.63 g, 8.44 mmol, 2.10 equiv.) was added dropwise and the solution was stirred for 24 h at rt. The reaction mixture was quenched by additon of water (5 mL), and was extracted with tBME (3 x 5 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (3 x 5 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 15×5 cm, cyclohexane/tBME 70:1) to obtain the desired alkyne 4s (1.55 g, 3.89 mmol, 97%) as a colorless liquid. R_f = 0.56 $(SiO_2,$ cyclohexane/tBME 50:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.05-1.08 (m, 36H), 1.12-1.22 (m, 6H), 4.41 (s, 4H) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 12.0, 17.9, 52.0, 83.2 ppm. ²⁹**Si-DEPT** (99 MHz, J = 20 Hz CDCl₃): δ = 16.3 ppm. **IR** (ATR) v = 2942.8 (s), 2866.2 (s), 1463.2 (s), 1367.8 (m), 1260.3 (m), 1135.9 (s), 1061.1 (s), 881.3 (s), 681.2 (s), 684.6 (m) cm⁻¹. HRMS (APCI) calcd. for $C_{22}H_{47}O_2Si_2^+$ [(M+H⁺)]: 399.3115, found: 399.3108.

7.3 Synthesis of α , β -unsaturated esters

7.3.1 Ethyl (E)-3-(naphthalen-2-yl)acrylate (9b)



 $C_{15}H_{14}O_2$ M_W = 226.28 g/mol

According to **GP3**, in a 250 mL round bottom flask 2-naphthaldehyde (4.00 g, 25.6 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) and KOH (2.15 g, 38.4 mmol, 1.50 equiv.) were suspended in THF (60 mL) at rt. Then, triethyl phosphonoacetate (5.59 mL, 28.2 mmol, 1.10 equiv.) was added dropwise to the suspension. The mixture was stirred for 48 h at rt. The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 6 × 15 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 20:1) to obtain the desired α , β -unsaturated ester **9b** (4.85 g, 21.4 mmol, 84%) as a white solid. **R**_f = 0.36 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.38 (t, ³*J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 4.32 (q, ³*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 6.53 (d, ³*J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.60 (m, 3H), 7.76 (m_c, 1H), 7.89 (m_c, 2H), 8.21 (m_c, 1H), 8.54 (d, ³*J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.3, 60.6, 120.9, 123.4, 125.0, 125.4, 126.2, 126.8, 128.7, 130.4, 131.4, 131.8, 133.6, 141.6, 166.9 ppm. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₅H₁₄O₂⁺ [(M⁺)]: 226.0988, found: 226.0993.

The spectroscopic data is in accordance with the literature.^[14]

7.3.2 Ethyl (E)-3-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)acrylate (9d)



According to **GP3**, in a 25 mL round bottom flask 4-benzyloxybenzaldehyde **S6** (0.30 g, 1.41 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) and KOH (0.12 g, 2.12 mmol, 1.50 equiv.) were suspended in THF (5 mL) at room temperature. Then, triethyl phosphonoacetate (0.31 mL, 1.56 mmol, 1.10 equiv.) was added dropwise to the suspension. The mixture was stirred for 24 h at rt. The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 3.5 × 13 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 20:1) to obtain the desired α , β -unsaturated ester **9d** (0.40 g, 1.40 mmol, 99%) as a white solid. **R**_f = 0.46 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 4:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.33 (t, ³*J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 4.26 (q, ³*J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 6.31 (d, ³*J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 6.98 (m_c, 2H), 7.34-7.44 (m, 5H), 7.48 (m_c, 2H), 7.64 (d, ³*J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.3, 60.3, 70.1, 115.2, 115.9, 127.4, 128.1, 128.6, 129.7, 136.5, 144.2, 160.5, 167.3 ppm. C-6 was not detected. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₈H₁₈O₃⁺ [(M⁺)]: 282.1251, found: 282.1253.

The spectroscopic data is in accordance with the literature.^[15]

7.3.3 Ethyl (E)-3-(4-bromophenyl)acrylate (9h)



According to **GP3**, in a 25 mL round bottom flask 4-bromobenzaldehyde (0.60 g, 3.24 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) and KOH (0.27 g, 4.86 mmol, 1.50 equiv.) were suspended in THF (9 mL) at rt. Then, triethyl phosphonoacetate (0.71 mL, 3.57 mmol, 1.10 equiv.) was added dropwise to the suspension. The mixture was stirred for 20 h at rt. The afforded crude product was purified via flash column chromatography (SiO₂, 3.5 × 13 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 20:1) to obtain the desired α , β -unsaturated ester **9h** (0.60 g, 2.35 mmol, 73%) as a white solid. **R**_f = 0.75 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 4:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.33 (t, ³*J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 4.26 (q, ³*J*_{2.1} = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 6.41 (d, ³*J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (m_c, 2H), 7.51 (m_c, 2H), 7.60 (d, ³*J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.3, 60.6, 119.0, 124.4, 129.4, 132.1, 133.4, 143.1, 166.7 ppm. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₁H₁₁BrO₂⁺ [(M⁺)]: calculated: 253.9937, found: 253.9931.

The spectroscopic data is in accordance with the literature.^[16]

7.4 Alkyne semihydrogenation

7.4.1 (Z)-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-en-1-yl)benzene (2)



Prepared from **1** (96.0 mg, 0.38 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (9.80 mg, 19.2 μmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (38.5 mg, 1.15 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (8 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 18 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 11 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 50:1) afforded **2** (93.0 mg, 0.37 mmol, 96%) as a colorless oil. **R**_f = 0.65 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.67-73 (m, 2H, H-7), 2.37 (m_c, 2H, H-8), 3.42 (t, ³J_{6,7} = 6.5 Hz, 2H, H-6), 4.40 (s, 2H, H-5), 5.58 (dt, ³J_{9,10} = 11.7 Hz, ³J_{9,8} = 7.4 Hz, 1H, H-9), 6.36 (d, ³J_{10,9} = 11.7 Hz, 1H, H-10), 7.12-7.17 (m, 1H, H-14), 7.18-7.26 (m, 9H, H-Ar) ppm. ¹³**C**-**NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 25.4 (C-7), 30.0 (C-8), 69.7 (C-6), 72.9 (C-5), 126.5 (C-14), 127.5 (C-1), 127.6 (C-3), 128.1 (C-13)*, 128.3 (C- 2)*, 128.7 (C-12), 129.3 (C-10), 132.3 (C-9), 137.6 (C-11), 138.6 (C-4) ppm. **HRMS (APCI)** calcd. for C₁₈H₂₁O⁺ [(M+H⁺)]: 253.1587, found: 253.1589.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[11]

7.4.2 (Z)-1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-en-1-yl)-4-methylbenzene (5a)



Prepared from **4a** (94.0 mg, 0.38 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (8.90 mg, 18.9 μ mol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (35.0 mg, 1.14 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (6 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 18 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 13 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 100:1) afforded **5a** (60.0 mg, 0.23 mmol, 63%) as a colorless oil. **R**_f = 0.75 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.79 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 2.35 (s, 3H, H-15), 2.45 (m_c, 2H, H-8),

3.51 (t, ${}^{3}J_{6,7} = 6.2$ Hz, 2H, H-6), 4.48 (s, 2H, H-5), 5.62 (dt, ${}^{3}J_{9,10} = 11.7$ Hz, ${}^{3}J_{9,8} = 7.6$ Hz, 1H, H-9), 6.41 (d, ${}^{3}J_{10,9} = 11.7$ Hz, 1H, H-10), 7.13 (m_c, 2H, H-13), 7.20 (m_c, 2H, H-12), 7.28-7.35 (m, 5H, H-1, H-2, H-3) ppm. 13 **C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCI₃): $\delta = 31.1$. (C-15), 25.3 (C-8), 30.0 (C-7), 69.8 (C-6), 72.9 (C-5), 127.4 (C-1), 127.6 (C-3), 128.3 (C-3), 128.7 (C-12), 128.8 (C-13), 129.2 (C-10), 131.5 (C-9), 134.7 (C-11), 136.2 (C-14), 138.6 (C-4) ppm. **IR** (ATR) $\nu = 2921.1$ (w), 1511.9 (m), 1453.1 (m), 1102.1 (s, br), 1027.9 (m), 823.5 (m, br), 732.8 (s), 696.2 (s), 606.0 (w, br) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for $C_{19}H_{22}O^+$ [(M⁺)]: 266.1671, found: 266.1671.

7.4.3 (Z)-1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-en-1-yl)-4-(tert-butyl)benzene (5b)



 $C_{22}H_{28}O$ M_W = 308.47 g/mol

Prepared from **4b** (94.0 mg, 0.31 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (7.70 mg, 16.4 µmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (30.4 mg, 0.94 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (6 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 18 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 11 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 100:1) afforded **5b** (50.0 mg, 0.16 mmol, 51%) as a colorless oil. **R**_f = 0.73 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ / = 1.33 (s, 9H, H-16), 1.80 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 2.47 (m_c, 2H, H-8), 3.52 (t, ³J_{6.7} = 6.2 Hz, 2H, H-6), 4.49 (s, 2H, H-5), 5.63 (dt, ³J_{9,10} = 11.6 Hz, ³J_{9,8} = 7.4 Hz, 1H, H-9), 6.40 (d, ³J_{10.9} = 11.6 Hz, 1H, H-10), 7.25 (m_c, 2H, H-12), 7.26-7.35 (m, 7H, H-Ar) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ /ppm = 25.4 (C-8), 30.0 (C-7), 31.3 (C-16), 34.5 (C-15), 69.8 (C-6), 72.9 (C-5), 125.0 (C-Ar), 127.5 (C-3), 127.6 (C-Ar), 128.3 (C-Ar), 128.5 (C-12), 129.1 (C-10), 131.6 (C-9), 134.7 (C-11), 138.6 (C-4), 147.4 (C-14) ppm. **IR** (ATR) v = 2960.7 (m), 1453.1 (m), 1362.0 (m), 1106.9 (s, br), 840.3 (s), 732.3 (s), 696.2 (s), 560.2 (m) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (APCI)** calcd. for C₂₂H₂₉O⁺ [(M+H⁺)]: 309.2218, found: 309.2217.

7.4.4 (Z)-1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-en-1-yl)-4-methoxybenzene (5c)



Prepared from **4c** (72.0 mg, 0.26 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (6.70 mg, 14.2 mmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (26.0 mg, 0.86 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (6 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 19 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 12 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 100:1) afforded **5c** (49.0 mg, 0.18 mmol, 69%) as a colorless oil. **R**_f = 0.59 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹H **NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.69 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 2.35 (m_c, 2H, H-8), 3.42 (t, ³J_{6,7} = 6.4 Hz, 2H, H-6), 3.70 (s, 3H, H-15), 4.39 (s, 2H, H-5), 5.48 (dt, ³J_{9,10} = 11.7 Hz, ³J_{9,8} = 7.3 Hz, 1H, H-9), 6.28 (m_c, 1H, H-10), 6.76 (m_c, 2H, H-13), 7.14 (m_c, 2H, H-12), 7.18-7.25 (m, 5H, H-1, H-2, H-3) ppm. The ¹H NMR spectrum contains the *E*-isomer (5%). The ratio can be deduced from the ratio of the H-9 resonances (at 5.48 (for (*Z*)-**x**) and 5.98 (for (*E*)-**x**) ppm). ¹³**C**-**NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ /ppm = 25.2 (C-8), 30.0 (C-7), 55.2 (C-15), 69.7 (C-6), 72.8 (C-5), 113.5 (C-13), 127.4 (C-1), 127.5 (C-2)*, 128.3 (C-3)*, 128.7 (C-10), 129.9 (C-12), 130.3 (C-4), 130.6 (C-9), 138.6 (C-4), 158.2 (C-14) ppm. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₉H₂₂O⁺ [(M⁺)]: 282.1614, found: 282.1610.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[11]

7.4.5 (Z)-1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-en-1-yl)-2-methoxybenzene (5e)



Prepared from **4e** (0.10 g, 0.36 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (8.40 mg, 17.9 mmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (33.0 mg, 1.07 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (6 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 18 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 11 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 100:1) afforded **5e** (72.0 mg, 0.26 mmol, 71%) as a colorless oil. **R**_f = 0.55 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.69 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 2.28 (m_c, 2H, H-8), 3.41 (t, ³J_{6.7} = 6.5 Hz,

2H, H-6), 3.74 (s, 3H, H-17), 4.39 (s, 2H, H-5), 5.65 (dt, ${}^{3}J_{9,10} = 11.6$ Hz, ${}^{3}J_{9,8} = 7.3$ Hz, 1H, H-9), 6.46 (d, ${}^{3}J_{10,9} = 11.6$ Hz, 1H, H-10), 6.79 (m_c, 1H, H-12), 6.83 (m_c, 1H, H-13), 7.13-7.26 (m, 7H, H-Ar) ppm. 13 **C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): $\bar{\delta} = 25.3$ (C-8), 29.9 (C-7), 55.4 (C-17), 69.8 (C-6), 72.8 (C-5), 110.4 (C-12), 120.0 (C-13), 124.7 (C-10), 126.4 (C-11), 127.4 (C-Ar), 127.6 (C-3), 128.0 (C-Ar), 128.3 (C-Ar), 130.0 (C-Ar), 132.1 (C-9), 138.6 (C-4), 157.0 (C-16) ppm. **IR** (ATR) $\nu = 2932.7$ (w), 1597.3 (m), 1486.8 (m), 1453.6 (m), 1239.0 (s), 1106.9 (s), 1027.4 (s), 750.2 (s), br , 696.7 (s), 605.1 (w, br) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₉H₂₂O⁺ [(M⁺)]: 282.1614, found: 282.1610.

7.4.6 (Z)-1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-en-1-yl)-4-bromobenzene (5f)



C₁₈H₁₉BrO M_W = 331.25 g/mol

Prepared from **4f** (0.12 g, 0.37 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (10.8 mg, 22.8 mmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (42.3 mg, 0.91 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (7 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 48 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 10 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 100:1) afforded **5f** (95.0 mg, 0.29 mmol, 80%) as a colorless oil. **R**_f = 0.69 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.78 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 2.41 (m_c, 2H, H-8), 3.50 (t, ³J_{6,7} = 6.4 Hz, 2H, H-6), 4.48 (s, 2H, H-5), 5.69 (dt, ³J_{9,10} = 11.7 Hz, ³J_{9,8} = 7.4 Hz, 1H, H-9), 6.37 (m_c, 1H, H-10), 7.15 (m_c, 2H, H-12), 7.27-7.30 (m, 3H, H-1, H-3), 7.33-7.36 (m, 2H, H-2), 7.43 (m_c, 2H, H-13) ppm. The ¹H NMR spectrum contains unknown impurities. ¹³C-**NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ /ppm = 25.2 (C-8), 29.8 (C-7), 69.6 (C-6), 72.9 (C-5), 120.3 (C-14), 127.5 (C-1), 127.6 (C-3), 128.2 (C-10), 128.3 (C-2), 130.4 (C-12), 131.2 (C-13), 133.0 (C-9), 136.4 (C-11), 138.5 (C-4) ppm. **IR** (ATR) v = 2930 (m), 2856 (m), 1486 (s), 1453 (m), 1102 (s), 1071 (s), 1028 (m), 1009 (s), 837 (s), 734 (s), 696 (s) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (APCI)** calcd.for C₁₈H₂₀BrO⁺ [(M+H⁺)]: 331.0692, found: 331.0689.

7.4.7 (Z)-1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-en-1-yl)-4-chlorobenzene (5g)



Prepared from **4g** (94.0 mg, 0.35 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (8.30 mg, 17.5 mmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (33.0 mg, 1.05 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (6 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 19 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 x 13 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 100:1) afforded **5g** (60.0 mg, 0.21 mmol, 63%) as a colorless oil. **R**_f = 0.59 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.78 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 2.42 (m_c, 2H, H-8), 3.51 (t, ³*J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H, H-6), 4.48 (s, 2H, H-5), 5.69 (dt, ³*J*_{9,10} = 11.7 Hz, ³*J*_{9,8} = 7.4 Hz, 1H, H-9), 6.39 (d, ³*J*_{10,9} = 11.7 Hz, 1H, H-10), 7.22 (m, 2H, H-12), 7.26-7.30 (m, 5H, H-13, H-Ar), 7.33-7.36 (m, 2H, H-2) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 25.2 (C-8), 29.8 (C-7), 69.6 (C-6), 72.9 (C-5), 127.5 (C-13), 127.6 (C-3), 128.2 (C-1), 128.3 (C-10), 128.4 (C-2), 130.0 (C-12), 132.2 (C-14), 132.9 (C-9), 136.0 (C-11), 138.5 (C-4) ppm. **IR** (ATR) v = 2854 (m), 1490 (s), 1453 (m), 1362 (m), 1091 (s), 1013 (m), 840 (s), 734 (s), 696 (s) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₈H₁₉ClO⁺ [(M⁺)]: 286.1119, found: 286.1133.

7.4.8 Methyl (Z)-4-(5-(benzyloxy)pent-1-en-1-yl)benzoate (5h)



 $C_{20}H_{22}O_3$ M_W = 310.16 g/mol

Prepared from **4h** (93.0 mg, 0.32 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (7.60 mg, 16.2 mmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (30.0 mg, 0.97 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (6 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 5 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 12 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 50:1) afforded **5h** (93.0 mg, 0.37 mmol, 96%) as a colorless oil, containing 20% of the corresponding alkane. **R**_f = 0.40 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ /ppm = 1.71 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 2.37 (m_c, 2H, H-8), 3.42 (t, ³J_{6,7} = 6.4 Hz, 2H, H-6), 3.83 (s, 3H, H-16), 4.39 (s, 2H, H-7).

5), 5.70 (dt, ${}^{3}J_{9,10} = 11.7$ Hz, ${}^{3}J_{9,8} = 7.4$ Hz, 1H, H-9), 6.38 (d, ${}^{3}J_{10,9} = 11.7$ Hz, 1H, H-10), 7.19-7.27 (m, 7H, H-1, H-2, H-3, H-12), 7.91 (m_c, 2H, H-13). The ¹H NMR spectrum contains 20% impurities of the overreduced alkane. 13 **C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ /ppm = 25.4 (C-8), 29.8 (C-7), 52.0 (C-16), 69.6 (C-6), 72.9 (C-5), 127.5 (C-Ar), 127.6 (C-Ar), 128.3 (C-14), 128.6 (C-10), 128.7 (C-12), 129.5 (C-13), 129.6 (C-Ar), 134.4 (C-9), 138.5 (C-4), 142.3 (C-11), 167.0 (C-15). **HRMS (APCI)** calcd. for $C_{20}H_{23}O_3^+$ [(M+H⁺)]: 311.1647, found: 311.1645.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[11]

7.4.9 (Z)-4-(5-(benzyloxy)pent-1-en-1-yl)benzonitrile (5i)



 $M_W = 277.37 \text{ g/mol}$

Prepared from 4i (141 mg, 0.55 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (13.0 mg, 27.0 mmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (50.0 mg, 1.63 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (10 mL) following GP3. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 17 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 12 cm, cyclohexane/tBME = 50:1) afforded 5i (70.0 mg, 0.26 mmol, 51%) as a colorless oil, containing 4% of the (E)-5i and 7% of the corresponding alkane. (SiO₂, cyclohexane/tBME R_{f} = 0.59 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.70 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 2.35 (m_c, 2H, H-8), 3.42 (t, ³J_{6.7} = 6.3 Hz, 2H, H-6), 4.39 (s, 2H, H-5), 5.74 (dt, ${}^{3}J_{9,10} = 11.8$ Hz, ${}^{3}J_{9,8} = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, H-9), 6.44 (d, ³J_{10.9} = 11.8 Hz, 1H, H-10), 7.17-7.24 (m, 5H, H-1, H-2, H-3), 7.28 (m_c, 2H, H-12), 7.48 (m_c, 2H, H-13) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 25.4 (C-8), 29.7 (C-7), 69.4 (C-6), 72.9 (C-5), 109.9 (C-14), 119.0 (C-15), 127.5 (C-1)*, 127.6 (C-2)*, 127.9 (C-10), 128.3 (C-3)*, 129.3 (C-12), 131.9 (C-13), 135.5 (C-9), 138.4 (C-4), 142.1 (C-11) ppm. HRMS (EI) calcd. for C₁₉H₁₉NO⁺ [(M⁺)]: 277.1461, found: 277.1460.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[11]

7.4.10 (Z)-1-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-en-1-yl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (5j)



Prepared from **4j** (70.0 mg, 0.22 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (6.00 mg, 12.5 mmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (23 mg, 0.75 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (4 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 48 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 13 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 100:1) afforded **5j** (50.0 mg, 0.16 mmol, 71%) as a colorless oil containing 19% of the corresponding alkane. **R**_{*t*} = 0.51 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.79 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 2.44 (m_c, 2H, H-8), 3.51 (t, ³J_{6,7} = 6.3 Hz, 2H, H-6), 4.48 (s, 2H, H-5), 5.79 (dt, ³J_{9,10} = 11.7 Hz, ³J_{9,8} = 7.4 Hz, 1H, H-9), 6.46 (d, ³J_{10,9} = 11.7 Hz, 1H, H-10), 7.27-7.35 (m, 5H, H-1, H-2, H-3), 7.38 (m_c, 2H, H-12), 7.56 (m_c, 2H, H-13) ppm. The ¹H NMR spectrum contains 19% of the corresponding alkane. ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 25.3 (C-8), 29.8 (C-7), 69.5 (C-6), 72.9 (C-5), 124.2 (q, ¹J_{15,F} = 270 Hz, C-15), 125.1 (q, ³J_{13,F} = 3.7 Hz, C-13), 127.5 (C-1), 127.6 (C-3), 128.1 (C-10), 128.3 (C-2), 128.9 (C-12), 134.1 (C-9), 138.4 (C-4), 141.1 (C-11) ppm. ¹⁹F-NMR (470 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -62.4 ppm. IR (ATR) v = 2861 (w), 1616 (m), 1454 (m), 1323 (s), 1162 (s), 1112 (s), 1066 (s), 1016 (s), 852 (m), 744 (m), 697 (m) cm⁻¹. HRMS (EI) calcd. for C₁₂H₁₂F₃O⁺ [(M⁺)]: 321.1466, found: 321.1465.

7.4.11 (Z)-1-(4-(5-(Benzyloxy)pent-1-en-1-yl)phenyl)ethan-1-ol (5k)



 $C_{20}H_{24}O_2$ M_W = 296.41 g/mol

Prepared from **4k** (143 mg, 0.51 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (12.0 mg, 26.0 mmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (48.0 mg, 1.54 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (10 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 16 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 13 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 10:1) afforded **5k** (80.0 mg, 0.26 mmol, 51%) as a colorless oil, containing 4% of the (*E*)-**5k** and 7% of the corresponding alkane. **R**_f = 0.33 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 2:1, KMnO₄). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.38 (d, ³J_{16,15} = 6.4 Hz 3H, H-16), 1.68 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 2.35 (m_c, 2H, H-8), 3.40 (t, ³J_{6,7} = 6.3 Hz, 2H, H-6), 4.37 (s, 2H, H-5), 4.75 (q, ³J_{15,16} = 6.4 Hz, 1H, H-

15), 5.56 (dt, ${}^{3}J_{9,10} = 11.7$ Hz, ${}^{3}J_{9,8} = 7.4$ Hz, 1H, H-9), 6.33 (d, ${}^{3}J_{10,9} = 11.7$ Hz, 1H, H-10), 7.25-7.38 (m, 5H, H-1, H-2, H-3), 7.37 (m_c, 2H, H-12), 7.90 (m_c, 2H, H-13) ppm. 13 **C**-**NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 25.0$ (C-8), 25.2 (C-16), 30.0 (C-7), 69.6 (C-6), 70.0 (C-15), 72.8 (C-5), 125.2 (C-Ar), 127.4 (C-Ar), 127.5 (C-Ar), 128.3 (C-Ar), 128.8 (C-10), 128.9 (C-Ar), 132.7 (C-9), 136.7 (C-14), 138.5 (C-4), 144.0 (C-11) ppm. **HRMS (APCI)** calcd. for C₂₀H₂₃O⁺ [(M-OH)⁺]: 279.1749, found: 279.1744.

7.4.12 (Z)-1,2-Diphenylethene (5I)



5I C₁₄H₁₂ M_W = 180.25 g/mol

Prepared from 4I (70.0 mg, 0.39 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (10.5 mg, 22.4 µmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (41.0 mg, 0.95 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (7 mL) following GP3. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 20 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 10 cm, cyclohexane) afforded 5I (40.0 mg, 0.22 mmol, colorless $(SiO_2,$ 57%) as а oil. R_{f} = 0.58 cyclohexane). ¹**H NM**R (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.52 (s, 2H, H-5), 7.08-7.18 (m, 10H, H-1, H-2, H-3) ppm. The ^{1}H NMR spectrum contains unknown impurities. ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ/ppm = 127.1 (C-1), 128.2 (C-2), 128.8 (C-3), 130.2 (C-5), 137.2 (C-4) ppm. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for $C_{14}H_{12}^+$ [(M⁺)]: 180.0934, found: 180.0933.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[11]

7.4.13 (Z)-1-Methoxy-4-styrylbenzene (5m)



C₁₅H₁₄O M_W = 210.28g/mol

Prepared from **4m** (70.0 mg, 0.39 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (10.5 mg, 22.4 μ mol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (41.0 mg, 0.95 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (7 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 20 h. Purification by flash

column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 10 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 100:1) afforded **5m** (40.0 mg, 0.22 mmol, 57%) as a colorless oil. $\mathbf{R}_{f} = 0.64$ (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹H **NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 3.69$ (s, 3H, H-11), 6.44 (m_c, 2H, H-5, H-6), 6.67 (m_c, 2H, H-9), 7.09-7.10 (m_c, 3H, H-8, H-1). 7.13-7.20 (m, 4H, H-2, H-3) ppm. ¹³C-**NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ /ppm = 55.1 (C-11), 113.6 (C-9), 126.9 (C-1), 128.2 (C-2), 128.7 (C-5), 128.8 (C-3), 129.6 (C-7), 129.7 (C-6), 130.1 (C-8), 137.6 (C-4), 158.7 (C-10) ppm. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₅H₁₄O⁺ [(M⁺)]: 210.1039, found: 210.1045.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[17]

7.4.14 (Z)-1-Chloro-4-styrylbenzene (5n)



5n C₁₄H₁₁Cl M_W = 214.69 g/mol

Prepared from 4n (96.0 mg, 0.45 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (11.0 mg, 23.5 μmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (43.5 mg, 1.41 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (8 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 12 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 11 cm, pentane) afforded **5n** (75.0 mg, 0.35 mmol, 77%) as a colorless oil. $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.54$ (SiO₂, pentane). ¹H **NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 6.54$ (d, ³ $J_{6,5} = 12.4$ Hz, 1H, H-6), 6.64 (d, ³ $J_{5,6} = 12.4$ Hz, 1H, H-5), 7.18-7.23 (m_c, 4H, H-8, H-9), 7.24-7.28 (m, 5H, H-1, H-2, H-3) ppm. The ¹H NMR spectrum contains unknown impurities. ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 127.3$ (C-1), 128.3 (C-2), 128.4 (C-9), 128.8 (C-3), 128.9 (C-6), 130.2 (C-8), 130.9 (C-5), 132.7 (C-10), 135.6 (C-7), 136.9 (C-4) ppm. HRMS (EI) calcd. for C₁₄H₁₁Cl⁺ [(M⁺)]: 214.0544, found: 214.0534.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[18]

7.4.15 (Z)-1-Styryl-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (50)



 $M_W = 248.25 \text{ g/mol}$

Prepared from **4o** (94.0 mg, 0.38 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (9.50 mg, 20.3 μmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (41.0 mg, 0.95 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (7 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 12 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 10 cm, pentane) afforded **5o** (50.0 mg, 0.20 mmol, 50%) as a colorless oil containing 8% of the corresponding alkane. **R**_f = 0.56 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹H **NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.62 (d, ³J_{6,5} = 12.1 Hz, 1H, H-6), 6.65 (d, ³J_{5,6} = 12.1 Hz, 1H, H-5), 7.13-7.17 (m, 5H, H-1, H-2, H-3), 7.26 (m_c, 2H, H-8), 7.39 (m_c, 2H, H-9) ppm. The ¹H NMR spectrum contains 8% of the corresponding alkane and unknown impurities. ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ /ppm = 125.2 (q, ³J_{9,F} = 3.7 Hz, C-9), 126.7 (q, ²J_{10,F} = 25.0 Hz, C-10), 127.6 (C-1). 128.4 (C-2). 128.7 (C-6). 128.8 (C-3). 129.1 (C-8). 132.3 (C-5). 136.6 (C-7), 140.9 (C-4) ppm. The signal of C-11 was not detected. ¹⁹F-NMR (470 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -62.6 ppm. HRMS (EI) calcd. for C₁₅H₁₁F₃ [(M⁺)]: 248.0807, found: 248.0811.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[19]

7.4.16 (Z)-((Hept-4-en-1-yloxy)methyl)benzene (5p)



5p C₁₄H₂₀O M_W = 204.31 g/mol

Prepared from **4p** (95.0 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (12.0 mg, 25.0 μmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (61.3 mg, 1.97 mmol, 4.00 equiv.) in THF (10 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 36 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 12 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 150:1) afforded **5p** (70.0 mg, 0.34 mmol, 74%) as a colorless oil. **R**_{*f*} = 0.79 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.96 (t, ³J_{12,11} = 7.5 Hz, 3H, H-12), 1.68 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 2.05 (m_c, 2H, H-11), 2.14 (m_c, 2H, H-8), 3.49 (t, ³J_{6,7} = 6.5 Hz, 2H, H-6), 4.51 (s, 2H, H-5), 5.33 (dtt, ³J_{9,10} = 10.8 Hz, ³J_{9,8} = 7.2 Hz, ⁴J_{9,11} = 1.3 Hz, 1H, H-9), 5.39 (dtt, ³J_{10,9} = 10.8 Hz, ³J_{10,11} = 7.2 Hz, ⁴J_{10,8} = 1.3 Hz, 1H, H-10), 7.27-7.31 (m, 1H, H-1), 7.33-7.35 (m, 4H, H-2, H-3) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.3 (C-12), 20.5 (C-11), 23.7 (C-8), 29.8 (C-7), 69.9 (C-6),

72.9 (C-5), 127.5 (C-1), 127.6 (C-2)*, 128.3 (C-3)*, 128.4 (C-9), 132.2 (C-10), 138.7 (C-4) ppm. **HRMS (APCI)** calcd. for $C_{14}H_{21}O^+$ [(M+H⁺)]: 205.1587, found: 205.1585.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[11]

7.4.17 (Z)-((6-(Benzyloxy)hex-2-en-1-yl)oxy)triisopropylsilane (5r)



Prepared from **4r** (95.0 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (12.0 mg, 25.0 µmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (61.3 mg, 1.97 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (10 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 18 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 12 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 150:1) afforded **5r** (70.0 mg, 0.34 mmol, 74%) as a colorless oil. **R**_f = 0.68 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 10:1). ¹H **NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.05-1.11 (m, 21H, H-12, H-13), 1.69 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 2.14 (m_c, 2H, H-8), 3.48 (t, ³J_{6,7} = 6.5 Hz, 2H, H-6), 4.30 (m_c, 2H, H-11), 4.50 (s, 2H, H-5), 5.42 (dtt, ³J_{9,10} = 11.0 Hz, ³J_{9,8} = 7.4 Hz, ⁴J_{9,11} = 1.7 Hz, 1H, H-9), 5.57 (dtt, ³J_{10,9} = 11.0 Hz, ³J_{10,11} = 6.1 Hz, ⁴J_{10,8} = 1.4 Hz, 1H, H-10), 7.27-7.30 (m, 1H, H-1), 7.32-7.35 (m, 4H, H-2, H-3) ppm. ¹³**C**-**NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ /ppm = 12.0 (C-12), 18.0 (C-13), 24.3 (C-8), 29.6 (C-7), 59.6 (C-11), 69.4 (C-6), 72.9 (C-5), 127.5 (C-1), 127.6 (C-2)*, 128.3 (C-3)*, 129.5 (C-9), 130.6 (C-10), 138.6 (C-4) ppm. ²⁹**Si-DEPT** (99 MHz, *J* = 20 Hz CDCl₃): δ = 13.8 ppm. **IR** (ATR) v = 2940.9 (m), 2864.3 (s), 1454.1 (m), 1094.4 (s, br), 1067.9 (s, br), 881.8 (s), 732.3 (m), 679.8 (s, br) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₉H₃₁O₂Si⁺ [(M-C₃H₇)⁺]: 319.2088, found: 319.2095.

7.4.18 (Z)-3,3,10,10-Tetraisopropyl-2,11-dimethyl-4,9-dioxa-3,10-disiladodec-6-ene (5s)



 $M_W = 400.79 \text{ g/mol}$

Prepared from **4s** (0.14 g, 0.35 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (8.80 mg, 18.8 μ mol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (35.0 mg, 1.13 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (6 mL) following **GP3**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 18 h. Purification by flash

column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 11 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 100:1) afforded **5s** (78.0 mg, 0.20 mmol, 56%) as a colorless oil. $\mathbf{R}_f = 0.28$ (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME 50:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.05$ -1.14 (m, 42H, H-3, H-4), 4.30 (m_c, 4H, H-2), 5.58 (m_c, 2H, H-1) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 12.0$ (C-3), 17.9 (C-4), 60.0 (C-2), 130.2 (C-1) ppm. ²⁹**Si-DEPT** (99 MHz, J = 20 Hz CDCl₃): $\delta = 13.9$ ppm. **IR** (ATR) $\nu = 2941.9$ (m), 2865.2 (s), 1462.7 (m), 1088.1 (s), 1065.0 (s). 1012.9 (m), 880.8 (s), 788.7 (m, br), 679.3 (s), 656.6 (s) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₉H₄₁O₂Si₂ [(M-C₃H₇)⁺]: 357.2640,found: 357.2646.

7.5 1,4 Reduction of α , β -unsaturated substrates

7.5.1 Ethyl 3-phenylpropanoate (10a)



10a C₁₁H₁₄O₂ M_W = 178.23 g/mol

Prepared from **9a** (97.0 mg, 0.57 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (13.0 mg, 28.4 µmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (35.0 mg, 1.14 mmol, 2.00 equiv.) in THF (8 mL) following **GP4**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 16 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 10 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 20:1) afforded **10a** (80.0 mg, 0.45 mmol, 82%) as a yellow oil. **R**_f = 0.57 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.24 (t, ³J_{1,2} = 7.2 Hz, 3H, H-1), 2.62 (m_c, 2H, H-4), 2.96 (t, ³J_{5,4} = 8.1 Hz, 2H, H-5), 4.17 (q, ³J_{2,1} = 7.2 Hz, 2H, H-2), 7.20-7.21 (m, 3H, H-9, H-8), 7.29 (m_c, 2H, H-7) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.2 (C-1), 28.1 (C-5), 35.2 (C-4), 60.5 (C-2), 126.2 (C-1), 128.3 (C-8), 128.5 (C-7), 140.6 (C-6), 172.9 (C-3) ppm. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₁H₁₄O₂⁺ [(M⁺)]: 178.0988, found: 178.0992.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[20]

7.5.2 Ethyl 3-(naphthalen-2-yl)propanoate (10b)



 $C_{15}H_{16}O_2$ M_W = 228.29 g/mol

Prepared from **9b** (0.15 g, 0.66 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (10.0 mg, 22.0 µmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (41.0 mg, 1.33 mmol, 2.00 equiv.) in THF (8 mL) following **GP4**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 16 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 12 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 20:1) afforded **10b** (0.13 g, 0.55 mmol, 83%) as a yellow oil. **R**_f = 0.36 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.26 (t, ³J_{1,2} = 7.3 Hz, 3H, H-1), 2.77 (t, ³J_{4,5} = 8.1 Hz, 2H, H-4), 3.44 (t, ³J_{5,4} = 8.1 Hz, 2H, H-5), 4.17 (q, ³J_{2,1} = 7.3 Hz, 2H, H-2), 7.25-7.37 (m, 1H, H-), 7.39-7.42 (m, 1H, H-Ar), 7.48-7.56 (m, 2H, H-Ar), 7.74 (m_c, 1H, H-Ar), 7.87 (m_c, 1H, H-Ar), 8.05 (m_c, 1H, H-Ar) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.2 (C-1), 28.1 (C-5), 35.2 (C-4), 60.5 (C-2), 123.4 (C-Ar), 125.5 (C-Ar), 125.6 (C-Ar), 125.9 (C-Ar), 126.0 (C-Ar), 127.1 (C-Ar), 128.8 (C-Ar), 131.6 (C-8), 133.9 (C-13), 136.6 (C-6), 173.0 (C-3) ppm. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₅H₁₆O₂⁺ [(M⁺)]: 228.1145, found: 228.1145.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[21]

7.5.3 Ethyl 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propanoate (10c)



10c $C_{12}H_{16}O_3$ $M_W = 208.26 \text{ g/mol}$

Prepared from **9c** (0.10 g, 0.48 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (11.4 mg, 24.2 µmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (30.0 mg, 0.97 mmol, 2.00 equiv.) in THF (6 mL) following **GP4**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 16 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 10 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 20:1) afforded **10c** (80.0 mg, 0.38 mmol, 83%) as a yellow oil. **R**_f = 0.48 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 4:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.23 (t, ³J_{1,2} = 7.2 Hz, 3H, H-1), 2.58 (t, ³J_{4,5} = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-4), 2.89 (t, ³J_{5,4} = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-5), 3.78 (s, 3H, H-10), 4.12 (q, ³J_{2,1} = 7.2 Hz, 2H, H-2), 6.83 (m, 2H, H-7), 7.12 (m_c, 2H, H-8) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.2 (C-1), 30.1 (C-5), 36.2 (C-4), 55.2 (C-10), 60.3 (C-2), 113.9 (C-7), 129.2 (C-8), 132.6 (C-6), 158.0 (C-9), 172.9 (C-3) ppm. **HRMS (EI)** clacd. for C₁₂H₁₆O₃⁺ [(M⁺)]: 208.1094, found: 208.1100.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[22]

7.5.4 Ethyl 3-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)propanoate (10d)



Prepared from **9d** (80.0 mg, 0.28 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (6.70 mg, 14.2 µmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (26.0 mg, 0.85 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (6 mL) following **GP4**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 18 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 12 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 20:1) afforded **10d** (70.0 mg, 0.25 mmol, 87%) as a yellow oil. **R**_f = 0.64 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 4:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.24 (t, ³J_{1,2} = 7.2 Hz, 3H, H-1), 2.59 (t, ³J_{4,5} = 7.8 Hz, 2H, H-4), 2.89 (t, ³J_{5,4} = 7.8 Hz, 2H, H-5), 4.12 (q, ³J_{2,1} = 7.2 Hz, 2H, H-2), 5.05 (s, 2H, H-10), 6.91 (m_c, 2H, H-8), 7.12 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 7.31-7.33 (m, 1H, H-14), 7.38 (m_c, 2H, H-13), 7.42-7.44 (m, 2H, H-12) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.2 (C-1), 30.1 (C-5), 36.2 (C-4), 60.3 (C-2), 70.0 (C-10), 114.8 (C-8), 127.5 (C-12), 127.9 (C-14), 128.5 (C-13), 129.3 (C-7), 133.0 (C-6), 137.1 (C-11), 157.3 (C-9), 173.0 (C-3) ppm. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₈H₂₀O₃⁺ [(M⁺)]: 284.1407, found: 284.1406.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[23]

7.5.5 Ethyl 3-(thiophen-2-yl)propanoate (10f)



 $C_9H_{12}O_2S$ M_W = 184.25 g/mol

Prepared from **9f** (75.0 mg, 0.41 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (10.0 mg, 22.0 µmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (41.0 mg, 1.32 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (7 mL) following **GP4**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 16 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 12 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 20:1) afforded **10f** (50.0 mg, 0.27 mmol, 66%) as a colorless oil. **R**_f = 0.63 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 4:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.25 (t, ³*J*_{1,2} = 7.2 Hz, 3H, H-1), 2.68 (m_c, 2H, H-4), 3.17 (m_c, 2H, H-5), 4.15 (q, ³*J*_{2,1} = 7.2 Hz, 2H, H-2), 6.82-6.83 (m, 1H, H-7), 6.91 (m_c, 1H, H-8), 7.13 (m_c, 1H, H-9) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.2 (C-1), 25-2 (C-5), 36.2 (C-4), 60.5 (C-2), 123.5 (C-9), 124.6 (C-7), 126.8 (C-8), 143.1 (C-6), 172.4 (C-3) ppm. **IR** (ATR) ν = 2978.5 (w), 1730.0 (s), 1617.0 (w, br), 1373.1 (w), 1162.4 (s, br), 1035.6 (m, br), 850.9 (m), 692.8 (s) cm⁻¹ **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₉H₁₂O₂S [(M⁺)]: 184.0553, found: 184.0558.

7.5.6 Ethyl 3-cyclohexylpropanoate (10g)



10g C₁₁H₂₀O₂ M_w = 184.28 g/mol

Prepared from **9g** (76.0 mg, 0.42 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (10.0 mg, 21.6 µmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (27.0 mg, 0.88 mmol, 2.00 equiv.) in THF (6 mL) following **GP4**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 18 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 11 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 20:1) afforded **10g** (68.0 mg, 0.37 mmol, 88%) as a colorless oil. ¹H **NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 0.85-0.93 (m, 2H, H-9), 1.12-1.23 (m, 4H, H-7, H-11)*, 1.25 (t, ³*J*_{1,2} = 7.2 Hz, 3H, H-1), 1.52 (m_c, 2H, H-5), 1.63-1.65 (m, 1H, H-6), 1.68-1.70 (m, 4H, H-8, H-10)*, 2.29 (m_c, 2H, H-4), 4.12 (q, ³*J*_{2,1} = 7.2 Hz, 2H, H-2) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.2 (C-1), 26.2 (C-6), 26.5 (C-7, C-11)*, 32.0 (C-4), 32.4 (C-5), 33.0 (C-9), 37.2 (C-8, C-10)*, 60.1 (C-2), 174.2 (C-3) ppm. HRMS (EI) calcd. for C₁₁H₂₀O₂⁺ [(M⁺)]: calculated: 184.1458, found: 184.1460.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[24]

7.5.7 Ethyl 3-(4-bromophenyl)propanoate (10h)



10h $C_{11}H_{13}BrO_2$ $M_W = 257.13 \text{ g/mol}$

Prepared from **9h** (0.10 g, 0.39 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (9.20 mg, 19.6 µmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (36.0 mg, 1.18 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (7 mL) following **GP4**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 18 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 12 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 20:1) afforded **10h** (82.0 mg, 0.32 mmol, 82%) as a yellow oil. **R**_f = 0.70 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 4:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.23 (t, ³J_{1,2} = 7.2 Hz, 3H, H-1), 2.59 (m_c, 2H, H-4), 2.90 (t, ³J_{5,4} = 7.7 Hz, 2H, H-5), 4.12 (q, ³J_{2,1} = 7.2 Hz, 2H, H-2), 7.08 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 7.40 (m_c, 2H, H-8) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.2 (C-1), 30.3 (C-5), 35.6 (C-4), 60.5 (C-2), 120.0 (C-9), 130.1 (C-7), 131.5 (C-8), 139.5 (C-6), 172.5 (C-3) ppm. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₁H₁₃BrO₂⁺ [(M⁺)]: calculated: 256.0093, found: 256.0087.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[23]

7.5.8 Ethyl 3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)propanoate (10i)



 $C_{12}H_{13}F_{3}O_{2}$ M_w = 246.23 g/mol

Prepared from **9i** (0.10 g, 0.41 mmol, 1.00 equiv.), [IPrCuOH] (9.60 mg, 20.5 μmol, 5.00 mol%) and a solution of ammonia borane (38.0 mg, 1.23 mmol, 3.00 equiv.) in THF (7 mL) following **GP4**. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 18 h. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 12 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 20:1) afforded **10i** (90.0 mg, 0.37 mmol, 89%) as a yellow oil. **R**_f = 0.54 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 4:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.23 (t, ³J_{1,2} = 7.2 Hz, 3H, H-1), 2.64 (t, ³J_{4,5} = 7.7 Hz, 2H, H-4), 3.01 (t, ³J_{5,4} = 7.7 Hz, 2H, H-5), 4.12 (q, ³J_{2,1} = 7.2 Hz, 2H, H-2), 7.32 (m_c, 2H, H-7), 7.54 (m_c, 2H, H-8) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.2 (C-1), 30.7 (C-5), 35.4 (C-4), 60.6 (C-2), 124.4 (q, ¹J_{10,F} = 276.9 Hz, C-10), 125.4 (q, ³J_{8,F} = 3.8 Hz, C-8). 128.6 (q, ²J_{9,F} = 32.7 Hz, C-9), 128.7 (C-7), 144.7 (C-6), 172.5 (C-3) ppm. ¹⁹**F-NMR** (470 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -62.4 ppm. **IR** (ATR) v = 2983.3 (w, br), 1732.7 (m), 1322.4 (s), 1159.5 (s), 1106.9 (s, br), 1066.9 (s), 826.8 (m, br), 596.9 (w, br) cm⁻¹. **HRMS** (EI) calcd. for C₁₂H₁₃F₃O₂⁺ [(M⁺)]: calculated: 246.0862, found: 246.0873.

7.5.9 Ethyl 3-(naphthalen-2-yl)butanoate (10j)



According to **GP4**, first ammonia borane solution (31.0 mg, 1.00 mmol, 3.00 equiv. in 6 mL THF) was added to the solution of **9j** (80.0 g, 0.33 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) and [IPrCuOH] (7.80 mg, 16.6 µmol, 5.00 mol%), after 16 h reaction time at 50 °C, 90% conversion of starting material was detected. Afterwards [IPrCuOH] (7.80 mg, 16.6 µmol, 5.00 mol% in 0.5 mL THF) and ammonia borane (31.0 mg, 1.00 mmol, 3.00 equiv. in 6 mL THF) were added and the reaction mixture was stirred for another 16 h at 50 °C. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 10 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 20:1) afforded **10j** (74.0 mg, 0.31 mmol, 93%) as colorless oil. **R**_f = 0.67 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 4:1). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.17 (t, ³J_{1,2} = 7.0 Hz, 3H, H-1), 1.31 (d, ³J_{1,5} = 7.0 Hz, 3H, H-1'), 2.68 (m_c, 2H, H-4), 3.45 (m_c, 1H, H-5), 4.08 (m_c, 2H, H-2), 7.38 (m_c, 1H, H-Ar), 7.44 (m_c, 2H, H-Ar), 7.66 (m_c, 1H, H-Ar), 7.79-7.81 (m, 3H, H-Ar) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.1 (C-1), 21.8 (C-1'), 36.6 (C-5), 42.9 (C-4), 60.3 (C-2), 124.9 (C-Ar), 125.3 (C-Ar), 125.5 (C-Ar), 125.9 (C-Ar), 127.5 (C-Ar), 127.6 (C-Ar), 128.1 (C-Ar),

132.3 (C-8), 133.5 (C-13), 143.2 (C-6), 172.3 (C-3) ppm. **IR (**ATR) ν = 2926.0 (m), 1732.7 (s), 1456.5 (w, br), 1274.7 (w, br), 1154.2 (s, nr), 1030.3 (m), 816.2 (s), 744.9 (s), 475.8 (s) cm⁻¹. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₆H₁₈O₂⁺ [(M⁺)]: 242.1301, found: 242.1308.

7.5.10 Ethyl 3-phenylbutanoate (10k)



10k C₁₂H₁₆O₂ M_w = 192.26 g/mol

According to **GP4**, first ammonia borane solution (39.0 mg, 1.26 mmol, 3.00 equiv. in 7 mL THF) was added to the solution of **9k** (80.0 g, 0.42 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) and [IPrCuOH] (10.0 mg, 21.0 μmol, 5.00 mol%), after 3.5 h reaction time at 50 °C, 96% conversion of starting material was detected. Afterwards [IPrCuOH] (10.0 mg, 21.0 μmol, 5.00 mol% in 0.5 mL THF) and ammonia borane (39.0 mg, 1.26 mmol, 3.00 equiv. in 7 mL THF) were added and the reaction mixture was stirred for another 16 h at 50 °C. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 13 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 20:1) afforded **10k** (61.0 mg, 0.32 mmol, 76%) as colorless oil. **R**_f = 0.59 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 4:1). ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.18 (t, ³*J*_{1,2} = 7.2 Hz, 3H, H-1), 1.31 (d, ³*J*_{1,5} = 7.0 Hz, 3H, H-1'), 2.58 (m_c, 2H, H-4), 3.28 (m_c, 1H, H-5), 4.08 (q, ³*J*_{2,1} = 7.2 Hz, 2H, H-2), 7.18-7.23 (m, 3H, H-7, H-9), 7.38-7.31 (m, 2H, H-8) ppm. ¹³**C-NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.1 (C-1), 21.8 (C-1'), 36.5 (C-5), 43.2 (C-4), 60.2 (C-2), 126.3 (C-9), 126.7 (C-7), 128.4 (C-8), 145.7 (C-6), 172.4 (C-3) ppm. **HRMS (EI)** calcd. for C₁₂H₁₆O₂⁺ [(M⁺)]: 192.1145, found: 192.1143.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[25]

7.5.11 Ethyl 3,3-diphenylpropanoate (10I)



10I C₁₇H₁₈O₂ M_W = 254.33 g/mol

According to **GP4**, first ammonia borane solution (36.7 mg, 1.19 mmol, 3.00 equiv. in 7 mL THF) was added to the solution of **9I** (0.10 g, 0.40 mmol, 1.00 equiv.) and [IPrCuOH] (9.30 mg, 19.8 μ mol, 5.00 mol%), after 18 h reaction time at 50 °C, 86% conversion of starting material was detected. Afterwards [IPrCuOH] (9.30 mg, 19.8 μ mol, 5.00 mol%) in

0.5 mL THF) and ammonia borane (24.5 mg, 0.79 mmol, 2.00 equiv. in 6 mL THF) were added and the reaction mixture was stirred for another 16 h at 50 °C. Purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (2 × 12 cm, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 50:1) afforded **10I** (74.0 mg, 0.29 mmol, 73%) as colorless oil containing 14% of starting material. \mathbf{R}_{f} = 0.46 (SiO₂, cyclohexane/*t*BME = 10:1). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.03 (t, ³*J*_{1,2} = 7.0 Hz, 3H, H-1), 1.31 (d, ³*J*_{4,5} = 8.0 Hz, 2H, H-4), 4.00 (m_c, 2H, H-2), 4.47 (t, ³*J*_{5,4} = 8.0 Hz, 1H, H-5), 7.10 (m_c, 2H, H-9), 7.16-7.24 (m, 8H, H-7, H-8) ppm. The ¹H NMR spectra contains 14% of starting material. ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 14.0 (C-1), 40.8 (C-4), 47.1 (C-5), 60.3 (C-2), 126.5 (C-9), 127.7 (C-7)*, 128.5 (C-8)*, 143.5 (C-6), 171.8 (C-3) ppm. HRMS (APCI) calcd. for C₁₇H₁₈O₂⁺ [(M⁺)]: 254.1307, found: 254.1255.

The spectroscopic data is in agreement with literature.^[25]

7.6 Synthesis of ammonia borane

 $H_3N \cdot BH_3$

According to a modified literature procedure,^[26] in a 500 mL round bottom flask with a condenser, sodium borohydride (4.58 g, 0.12 mol, 1.01 equiv.) was suspended in THF (165 mL) and heated to 35 °C und nitrogen atmosphere. Ammonium carbonate (11.5 g, 0.12 mol, 1.00 equiv.) was added to the reaction mixture over 1 h at 35 °C under vigorous stirring. After complete addition the reaction mixture was slowly heated to 60 °C (10 °C/h). After the reaction mixture reached 60 °C, it was stirred for 12 h to give a white suspension. The reaction mixture was cooled to rt and the solid byproduct was filtered to give a clear solution. The mother liquor was heated to 35 °C and aq. NaOH (32 g, 18.5% w/w) was added and stirred for 10 min. The layers were separated and THF was removed under reduced pressure until 5 mL of solution were left. After addition of n-pentane (100 mL) ammonia borane precipitated, was filtered, washed with n-pentane (3 x 25 mL), dried under reduced pressure to give ammonia borane (1.96 g, 0.06 mol, 53%) as white crystalline solid. ¹**H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 1.41$ (m_c, 3H, B-H), 3.98 (m_c, 3H, N-H) ppm. ¹¹**B NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -22.2 ppm.
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9 Spectra























S85









¹H, ¹³C HMBC



mass spectrum















mass spectra



S99

















mass spectrum




















S116

















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S128



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S130





















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¹³ C-DEPT-NMR	131.8 128.5 128.5 125.3 125.3 125.2
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mass spectrum



S168





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-16.3





mass spectrum






























mass spectrum


































































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mass spectrum













































mass spectrum







S251


































mass spectrum

































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mass spectrum



IR spectrum































S309

















mass spectrum







51	
51	







¹H, ¹³C HMQC










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		0 110	100	90 80	 70	60	50	40	30	20	 10	ppm







































S347





¹⁹ F NMR	-62 - 4) - -											
	CF3												
	50												
	 -60	-70	-80	-90	-100	-110	-120	-130	-140	-150	-160	-170	ppm

mass spectrum




























where the addition of the second states of the seco

mass spectrum

mass spectrum

mass spectrum











mass spectrum

S401

------500































mass spectrum







	PT NI	MR 0																22.0	26.2	14.2	
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 210	200	190	180	170	160	150	140	130	120	110 S ⁴	100 419	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	 10	ppm







mass spectrum
















































































S460



