Tandem one-pot CO₂ reductionsilyloxycarbonylation of aryl/vinyl halides to access carboxylic acids

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Supplementary information

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General: All the reagents and solvents were used as such received unless otherwise specified. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded in $CDCl_3/DMSO-d_6$ on a Bruker Avance 400 NMR spectrometer. Chemical shifts are given in ppm with reference to TMS attributed to 0 ppm and spin-spin coupling constants, *J*, are given in Hz. HRMS data were recorded on a Finnigan MAT 95 system.

I. Experimental Procedures:

1. General procedure for preparation of mono carboxylic acids

То a mixture of $Cu(OAc)_2.H_2O$ (0.01 mmol, 1.0 mol%) and 1,2bis(diphenylphosphaneyl)benzene (0.015 mmol, 1.5 mol%) in an oven dried Schlenk tube connected to a CO₂ balloon, a solution of PMHS (2.5 mmol, 2.5 equiva.) in 1,4-dioxane (2.0 mL) was added, flushed the tube with CO2 and heated the resulting blue solution to 65 °C while vigorously stirring for 20 minutes under balloon pressure CO₂ and the solution becomes light brown. This formate solution was removed from the heating bath and added toluene (8 ml), aryl/vinyl bromide (1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), Pd(OAc)₂ (3 mol%, 0.03 equiva.), xantphos (6 mol%, 0.06 equiva.) and Et₃N (2.5 mmol, 2.5 equiva.) sequentially under CO₂ atmosphere. CO2 was removed, the Schlenk tube was closed and heated to 100 °C for the time period until the disappearance of aryl bromide as shown by TLC. Then, the reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and added 10 ml of 1N NaOH or NaHCO₃ and stirred for 10 min. The resulting emulsion was filtered and the filtrate was extracted with EtOAc (3*15 mL), organic fractions separated and discarded. Aqueous layer was acidified with 1.0 N HCl or citric acid and extracted with EtOAc (3*15 mL). The later organic fractions were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentred to get the pure acid compound.

2. General procedure for preparation of di/tri-carboxylic acids from dihaloaryls

To a mixture of $Cu(OAc)_2.H_2O$ (0.02 mmol, 2 mol%) and 1,2bis(diphenylphosphinyl)benzene L1 (0.03 mmol, 3 mol%) in an oven dried Schlenk tube connected to a CO₂ balloon, a solution of PMHS (4.0 mmol, 4.0 equiva.) in 1,4-dioxane (3.0 mL) was added, flushed the tube with CO₂, heated the resulting blue solution to 65 °C while vigorously stirring for 25 minutes under CO₂ balloon pressure and the solution becomes light brown. This formate solution was removed from the heating bath and added toluene (12 ml), aryl dihalide (1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), Pd(OAc)₂ (5 mol%, 0.05 mmol), xantphos L2 (10 mol%, 0.1 mmol) and Et₃N (4.0 mmol, 4.0 equiva.) sequentially under CO₂ atmosphere. The Schlenk tube was closed, CO₂ balloon was removed, and heated to 100 °C for the time 10 h – 20 h. Then, the reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature and added 20 ml of 1N NaOH and stirred for 10 min. The resulting emulsion was filtered and the filtrate was extracted with EtOAc (3*20 mL), aqueous portion separated was acidified with 1.0 N HCl or 1M citric acid, solid precipitated was filtered, suck dried to get the pure diacid. If no precipitation occurs, extracted with EtOAc (3*30 mL) and these organic fractions were dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated to get the pure diacid compound. (Note: For tricarboxylation: PMHS (5.0 equiva.), Pd(OAc)₂ (8 mol%), L2 (16 mol%) and Et₃N (5.0 equiva.)

3. General procedure for optimization studies:



То а mixture of $Cu(OAc)_2.H_2O$ (0.01)mmol, 1.0 mol%) and 1,2bis(diphenylphosphaneyl)benzene (0.015 mmol, 1.5 mol%) in an oven dried Schlenk tube connected to a CO₂ balloon, a solution of R₃SiH (2.5 equiva.) in 1,4-dioxane (2.0 mL) was added, flushed the tube with CO₂. Heated the resulting blue solution to 65 °C with vigorous stirring for 20 minutes under CO₂ balloon pressure and the solution becomes light brown. To silvloxycarbonylation take effect, this formate solution was lifted up the heating bath and added solvent B (8 mL), aryl bromide (1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), Pd(II), L2 and Et₃N (2.5 equiva.) sequentially under CO₂ atmosphere. CO₂ was removed, the Schlenk tube was closed and heated to 100 °C for 3 h. Then, the reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, added 0.5 ml of H₂O, concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure and determined the constituents by ¹H NMR.

PMS-formate 100 °C, 3 h, closed vessel	2a
$\begin{array}{ c c c c c } \hline & & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & & & & \\ \hline & & & &$	
entry Solvent B % conversion ^a 2a ^a %	
1 Dioxane 100 60	
2 THF 50 45	
3 ACN 100 46	

Table S1: Solvent screening for silyloxycarbonylation

^a determined by ¹H NMR

Table S2: Screening of hydrosilane^c



^a see table S1; ^b 2.0 equiva.; nd = not determined

DMUC	$Cu(OAc)_{2}H_{2}O(1 \text{ mol}\%)\left[+\left[Si_{0}\right]_{1}\right]$	1a (1.0 mmol)
5 mmol)	balloon 65 °C, 20 min PMS-formate	Pd/L Et ₃ N (2.5 mmol), tolue 100 ^o C, 3 h, closed silyloxycarb	ene (8 mL) d vessel onylation
entry	Catalyst (Pd/L)	Conversion ^a %	2a ^b %
1	Pd(OAc) ₂ (3 mol%)/PPh ₃ (6 mol%)	60	0
2	Pd(OAc) ₂ (3 mol%)/L1 (6 mol%)	36	0
6	PdCl ₂ (3 mol%)/L2 (6 mol%)	100	69
3	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ (3 mol%)/L2 (6 mol%)	100	81
4	Pd(OAc) ₂ (3 mol%)/L2 (3 mol%)	95	45
5°	Pd(OAc) ₂ (1 mol%)/L2 (2 mol%)	100	90
6d	$Pd(OAc)_{c}(3 mol_{2})/I 2 (3 mol_{2}))$	100	60

Table S3: Catalyst screening for silyloxycarbonylation

^a see table S1; ^b isolated yield; ^c reaction time 6 h; ^d time 16 h.



Standard reaction



Deviations from standard reaction condition:

entry	condition	Conversion ^a %	2a ^a %
1	Standard	100	98
2	Without Et ₃ N	0	nd
3	Without Pd(OAc) ₂ /L2	0	nd
4	toluene instead of dioxane	100	62
5 6	Pd(OAc) ₂ /L2 instead of Cu(OAc) ₂ .H ₂ O/L1 One-time addition	70 0	48 nd

^a see table S1

Table S5: Hydrolysis role

Standard condition:

S Conditions Conversion Yield (%)	<u> </u>	0	1	<u> </u>	×7° 1	1 (0/)
	+ CO ₂ ballo	Cu(OAc) ₂ .H ₂ O (1 mol%) 2 L1 (1.5 mol%) dioxane (2 mL) on 65 °C, 20 min	$\begin{bmatrix} + \frac{1}{5}i - 0 + n \\ 0 + 0 \end{bmatrix} = \begin{bmatrix} -1 \\ -1 \\ -1 \end{bmatrix}$	20 min. 65 °C, argon ii. 1a (1.0 mmol) (OAc) ₂ (3 mol%)/L2 (6 mol%) N (2.5 mmol), toluene (8 mL) 100 °C, 3 h, closed vessel	2a	CO ₂ H +

To a mixture of Cu(OAc)₂.H₂O (1.0 mol%) and 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphaneyl)benzene (1.5 mol%) in an oven dried Schlenk tube connected to a CO₂ balloon, a solution of PMHS (2.5 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (2.0 mL) was added, flushed the tube with CO₂. Heated the resulting blue solution to 65 °C with vigorous stirring for 20 minutes under CO₂ balloon pressure and the solution becomes light brown. Removed CO₂, added H₂O (2.5 mmol) and stirred at 65 °C under Ar-atmosphere for 20 min. This solution was lifted up the heating bath and added toluene (8 mL), aryl bromide (1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), Pd(II), L2 and Et₃N (2.5 equiva.) sequentially under Ar-atmosphere. The Schlenk tube was closed and heated to 100 °C for 3 h. Then, the reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, added 0.5 ml of H₂O, concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure and determined the constituents by ¹H NMR.

 Table S6:
 Formic acid role



To a mixture of Cu(OAc)₂.H₂O (1.0 mol%) and 1,2-bis(diphenylphosphaneyl)benzene (1.5 mol%) in an oven dried Schlenk tube, added toluene (8 mL), aryl bromide (1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), Pd(OAc)₂ (3 mol%), **L2** (6mol%) and Et₃N (2.5 equiva.) sequentially under Aratmosphere. The Schlenk tube was closed, a solution of HCOOH (2.5 mmol) in 1,4-dioxane (2.0 mL) was added and heated to 100 °C for 3 h. Then, the reaction mixture was cooled to ambient temperature, added 0.5 ml of H₂O, concentrated to dryness under reduced pressure and determined the constituents by ¹H NMR.

4. Procedure for silyl ester (2a'):

To a mixture of $Cu(OAc)_2.H_2O$ (0.01 mmol, 1.0 mol%) and 1,2bis(diphenylphosphaneyl)benzene (0.015 mmol, 1.5 mol%) in an oven dried Schlenk tube connected to a CO₂ balloon, a solution of (EtO)₃SiH (2.5 equiva.) in 1,4-dioxane (2.0 mL) was added, flushed the tube with CO₂. Heated the resulting blue solution to 65 °C with vigorous stirring for 20 minutes under CO₂ balloon pressure and the solution becomes light brown. To silyloxycarbonylation take effect, this formate solution lifted up the heating bath and added toluene (8 mL), aryl bromide (1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), Pd(OAc) (3 mol%), L2 (6 mol%) and dry Et₃N (2.5 equiva.) sequentially under CO₂ atmosphere. CO₂ was removed, the Schlenk tube was closed and heated to 100 °C for 3 h. The Schlenk tube was cooled to ambient temperature, 1 mL of the reaction mass was taken under argon environment and concentrated to dryness. The sample was dissolved in deuterated solvent, added di-*tert*-butyl oxalate as internal standard, and recorded the NMR spectra.



2-Naphthoic (triethyl silicic) anhydride (**2a'**): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.65 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.10 – 8.05 (m, 1H), 7.90 (dd, J = 8.1, 5.8 Hz, 3H), 7.64 – 7.51 (m, 2H), 4.07 (dq, J = 9.4, 7.0 Hz, 6H), 1.32 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 9H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.3, 165.1, 135.7, 132.5, 132.2, 131.8, 129.5, 128.5, 128.2, 127.8, 126.7, 125.8, 60.1, 18.0; ²⁹Si NMR (139 MHz, DMSO-*d*6) δ -92.5.



Figure S2: expansion region; (**A**) ¹H NMR of compound **2a**, (**B**) ¹H NMR of compound **2a**+**2a**` (*in situ*)



Figure S4: expansion region; (A) ¹³C spectra of 2a+2a' (*in situ*); (B) ¹³C spectra of 2a; {#} (CO₂tBu)₂



Figure S5: ²⁹Si NMR in DMSO-d6 of compound 2a` (in situ)²⁵

II. Spectral data:



2-Naphthoic acid (2a)¹: white solid; yield 98%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.77 – 8.70 (m, 1H), 8.14 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.03 – 7.97 (m, 1H), 7.96 – 7.88 (m, 2H), 7.61 (dddd, J = 22.1, 8.1, 6.9, 1.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.0, 136.0, 132.5, 132.2, 129.6, 128.7, 128.3, 127.8, 126.8, 126.5, 125.4.



4-(Methoxycarbonyl)benzoic acid (**2c**)¹: white solid; yield 94%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.34 (s, 1H), 8.05 (s, 4H), 3.88 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 167.1, 166.1, 135.3, 133.7, 130.1, 129.9, 53.0.



4-Acetylbenzoic acid $(2d)^{1}$: half-white solid, yield 72%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.04 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 4H), 2.62 (d, J = 1.6 Hz,

3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) *δ* 198.2, 167.1, 140.3, 135.0, 130.0, 128.8, 27.5.



4-Formylbenzoic acid (**2e**)¹: half-white solid, yield 97%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.31 (s, 1H), 10.10 (s, 1H), 8.17 – 8.07 (m, 2H), 8.05 – 7.97 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 193.5, 167.0, 139.4, 136.1, 130.4, 130.0.



4-Nitrobenzoic acid (**2f**)³: pale yellow solid; yield 96%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.42 (s, 1H), 8.41 – 8.25 (m, 2H), 8.23 – 8.06 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.3, 150.5, 136.9, 131.2, 124.2.



4-Chlorobenzoic acid $(2g)^2$: white solid; yield 77%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.16 (s, 1H), 7.93 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.9, 138.2, 131.6, 130.1, 129.2.



4-Methoxybenzoic acid (**2h**)¹: white solid; yield 90%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.59 (s, 1H), 7.92 – 7.85 (m, 2H), 7.05 – 6.96 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 167.5, 163.4, 131.9, 123.5, 114.3, 56.0.



Benzo[*d*][1,3]dioxole-5-carboxylic acid (2i)¹: white solid, yield 96%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.74 (s, 1H), 7.54 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.11 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 167.1, 151.6, 148.0, 125.4, 125.2, 109.3, 108.5, 102.4.



3-Nitrobenzoic acid (**2j**)¹: pale yellow solid, yield 77%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 8.60 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.45 (dd, J = 8.3, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 8.33 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.0, 148.4, 135.89, 133.0, 131.0, 127.8, 124.2.



2-Fluorobenzoic acid (**2k**)⁴: White solid, yield 45%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.18 (s, 1H), 7.87 (td, J = 7.6, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (dddd, J = 7.9, 6.9, 5.0, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.36 – 7.26 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR

(101 MHz, DMSO) δ 165.5, 162.8, 160.2, 135.1, 132.3, 124.9, 119.7, 117.4, 117.2.



3-Fluoro-4-methylbenzoic acid (**2l**)⁵: white solid, yield 84%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.81 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (dd, J = 10.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.2, 162.2, 159.8, 131.6, 128.8, 125.8, 116.8, 116.5.

S-CO₂H

Thiophene-3-carboxylic acid (**2m**)⁶: half-white solid; yield 94%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.66 (s, 1H), 8.24 (dd, J = 3.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (dd, J = 5.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (dd, J = 5.1, 1.1 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 164.0, 134.8, 133.7, 128.2, 127.7.



5-(Methoxycarbonyl)furan-2-carboxylic acid $(2n)^7$: white solid; yield 75%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.45 (s, 1H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 159.2, 158.4, 147.8, 146.1, 119.4, 118.8, 52.7.



1-(*tert***-Butoxycarbonyl)-1***H***-indole-5-carboxylic acid (20): halfwhite solid, yield 54%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-***d***) \delta 8.40 (s, 1H), 8.23 (d,** *J* **= 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (dd,** *J* **= 8.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d,** *J* **= 3.7 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d,** *J* **= 3.8 Hz, 1H), 1.70 (d,** *J* **= 1.4 Hz, 9H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) \delta 167.8, 144.6, 125.7, 122.6, 121.4, 119.4, 119.0, 110.3, 103.1, 79.8, 23.4; HRMS: calcd for C₁₄H₁₆NO₄ (M+H⁺): 262.1074, Found: 262.1072.**



Quinoline-3-carboxylic acid (**2p**)⁹: half-white solid, yield 92%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.36 (s, 1H), 9.31 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 8.96 (d, J = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 8.18 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.98 – 7.83 (m, 1H), 7.70 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.8, 150.3, 149.6, 139.0, 132.4, 130.0, 129.3, 127.9, 127.1, 124.1.



Quinoline-6-carboxylic acid $(2q)^{10}$: white solid, yield 78%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.23 (s, 1H), 9.00 (dd, J = 4.2, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.66 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (dd, J = 8.5, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (dd, J =8.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, J = 8.3, 4.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 167.5, 153.1, 149.8, 138.0, 131.4, 129.8, 129.3, 129.2, 127.7, 122.7.

3-Bromobenzoic acid $(2\mathbf{r})^{11}$: light grey solid; yield 52%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.05 (bs, 1H); 8.03 (t, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (dt, J = 7.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (dd, J = 8.1, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (t, J = 7.9Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.4, 136.0, 133.5, 132.2, 131.4, 128.7, 122.2.



CO₂H

Methyl 3-acetylbenzoate (2s)¹²: white solid; yield 76%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.57 (dt, J = 1.8, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (dt, J = 7.7, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (ddd, J = 7.8, 1.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (td, J = 7.8, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 2.64 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.2, 166.3, 137.3, 133.9, 132.3, 130.7, 129.5, 128.8, 52.4, 26.7.



3-(Methoxycarbonyl)benzoic acid (**2t**)¹³: white solid, yield 20%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.77 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.30 (dt, J = 7.8, 1.9 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.4, 166.1, 134.7, 134.3, 131.4, 130.8, 129.6, 128.8, 52.5.



6-Chloropicolinic acid $(2\mathbf{u})^{14}$: half-white solid; yield 45%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.40 (s, 1H), 8.07 – 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.74 (dd, J= 6.1, 2.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 165.3, 150.6, 149.3, 141.6, 128.4, 124.5.



Quinoline-2-carboxylic acid $(2v)^2$: made salt with AcOH after extraction with EtOAc and concentrated to obtaine half-white solid. yield 45%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.65 (s, 1H), 8.55 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.22 - 8.02 (m, 3H), 7.87 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (t, *J*

= 7.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.8, 149.2, 147.3, 138.1, 131.0, 130.2, 129.3, 129.0, 128.5, 121.2.





Terephthalic acid $(3a)^{15}$: half-white solid; yield 93%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.19 (s, 2H), 8.03 (s, 4H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 167.2, 135.0, 129.9.

Isophthalic acid $(3b)^{16}$: light grey solid, yield 62%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.15 (s, 2H), 8.47 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 8.16 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.63 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 167.1, 133.9, 131.7, 130.5, 129.6.



2-Methyl terephthalic acid (**3c**)¹⁷: pale yellow solid, yield 72%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.17 (bs, 2H), 7.93 – 7.77 (m, 3H), 2.54 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 168.7, 167.2, 139.4, 135.1, 133.6, 132.6, 130.6, 127.1, 21.4; HRMS: calcd for C₉H₇O₄ (M-H⁺) 179.0350, Found 179.0358.



Naphthalene-2,6-dicarboxylic acid $(3d)^{18}$: half white solid, yield 93%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 13.23 (s, 2H), 8.65 (s, 2H), 8.19 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 8.04 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 167.7, 134.7, 130.7, 130.2, 126.4.



[1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-dicarboxylic acid (**3e**)¹⁹: white solid, yield 91%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.96 (s, 2H), 8.08 – 8.01 (m, 4H), 7.89 – 7.82 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 167.5, 143.6, 130.9, 130.5, 127.6.

HO₂C

[2,2'-bipyridine]-4,4'-dicarboxylic acid (3f)²⁰: milky white solid; yield 84%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.82 (s, 2H), 8.92 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 2H), 8.87 – 8.84 (m, 2H), 7.92 (dd, J = 5.0, 1.6 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.5, 155.9, 151.1, 140.1, 123.9, 120.0.



Benzene-1,3,5-tricarboxylic acid (4)²¹: white solid; yield 97%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 13.34 (s, 3H), 8.63 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.4, 134.1, 132.4.



trans-Cinnamic acid (8a)²²: white solid; yield 91%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.41 (s, 1H), 7.71 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.59 (dd, J = 16.0, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (q, J = 2.6 Hz, 3H), 6.53 (dd, J = 16.0, 1.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 168.1, 144.3, 134.6, 130.6, 129.3, 128.6, 119.6.



2-Phenylacrylic acid (**8b**)²³: white solid, yield 89%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 12.82 (s, 1H), 7.46 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.40 – 7.32 (m, 3H), 6.23 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 168.1, 141.9, 137.1, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 126.4.



1*H***-indene-2-carboxylic acid** (**8c**)²⁴: white solid, yield 93%; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 12.51 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.62 – 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.33 (dt, *J* = 5.2, 2.1 Hz, 2H), 3.62 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.2, 145.2, 143.1, 140.7, 139.0, 127.8, 127.3, 124.9, 123.8, 38.6.

III. References

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IV. Copies of ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR





























































