

## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

### **Microwave assisted one pot three component synthesis of propargylamine, tetra substituted propargylamine and pyrrolo[1,2-a]quinolines using CuNPs@ZnO-PTh as a heterogeneous catalyst**

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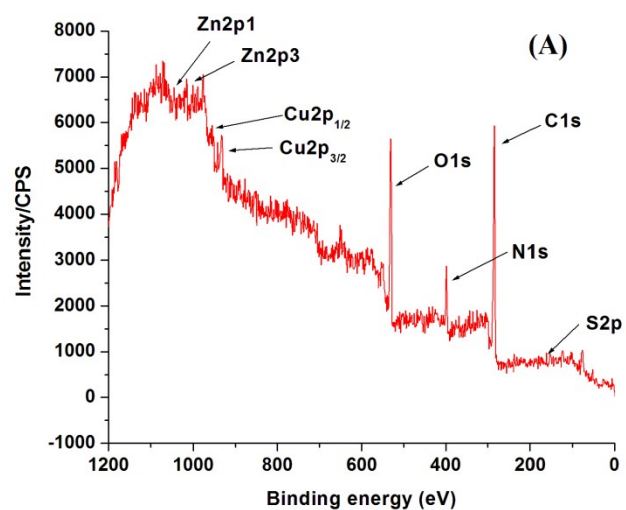


Figure S1 XPS Survey spectrum of Cu NPs/ZnO-PTh.

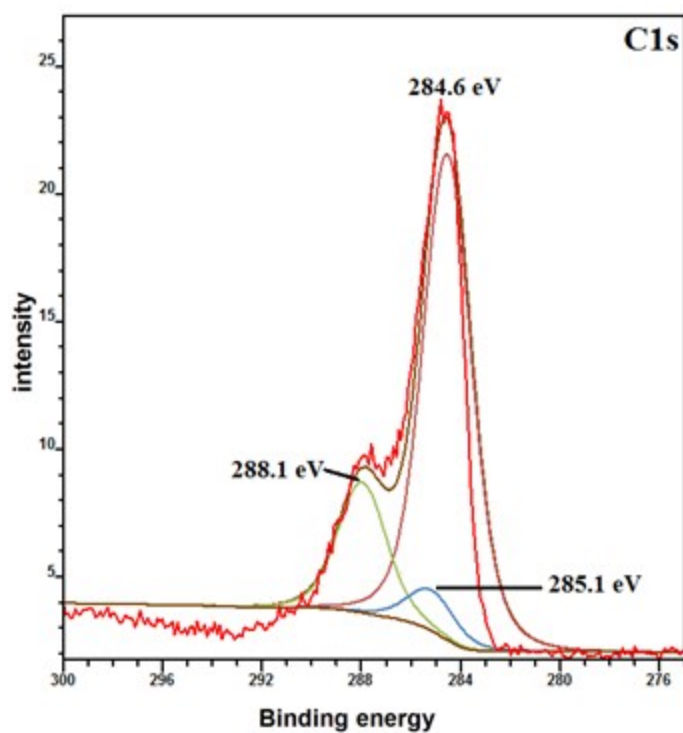


Figure S2 Deconvoluted spectrum of C1s.

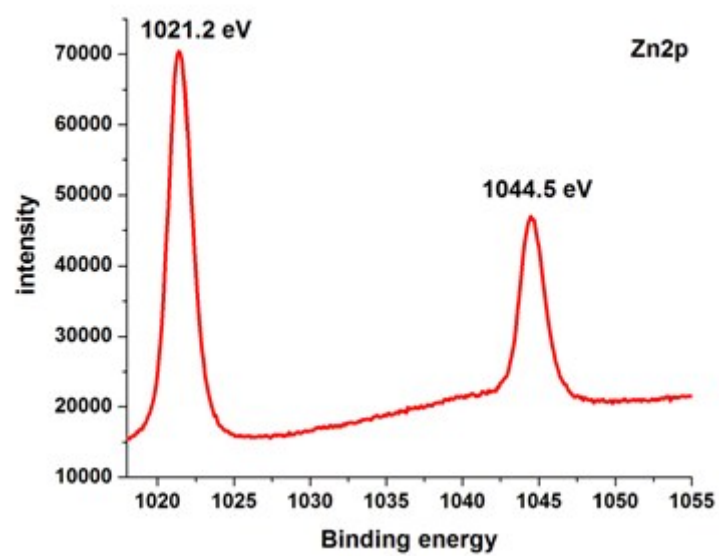


Figure S3 Deconvoluted spectrum of Zn2p.

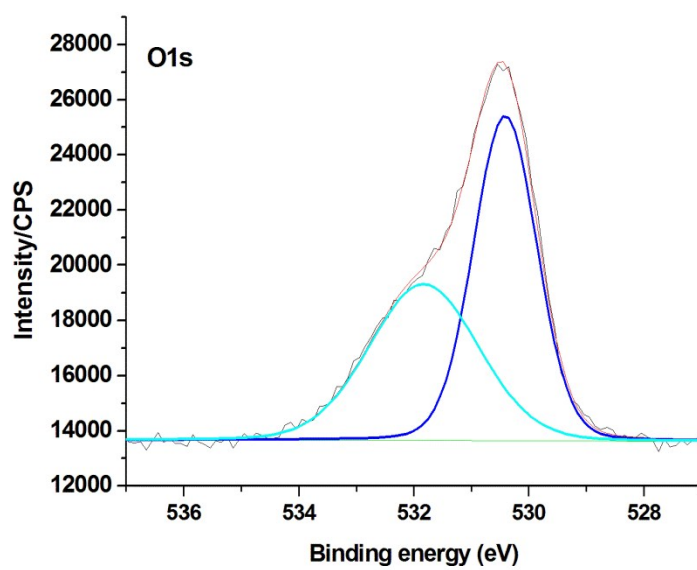


Figure S4 Deconvoluted spectrum of O1s.

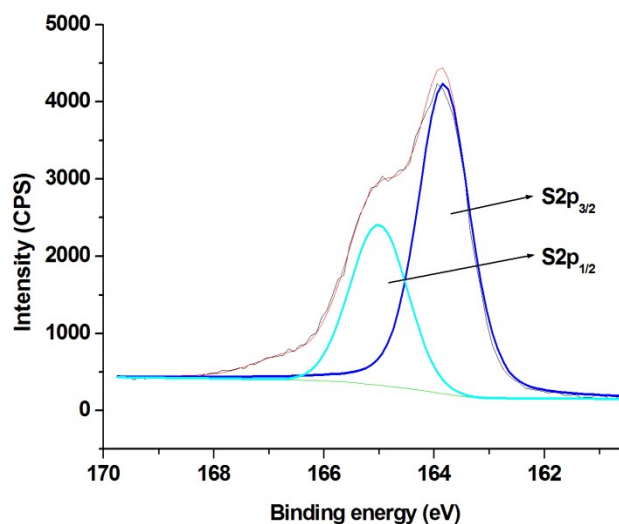


Figure S5 Deconvoluted spectrum of S2p.

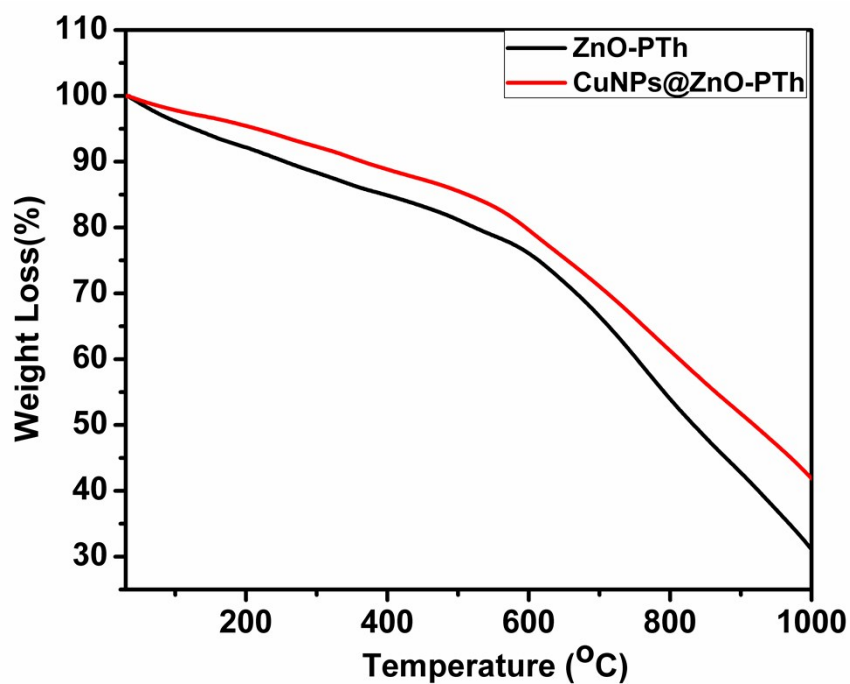
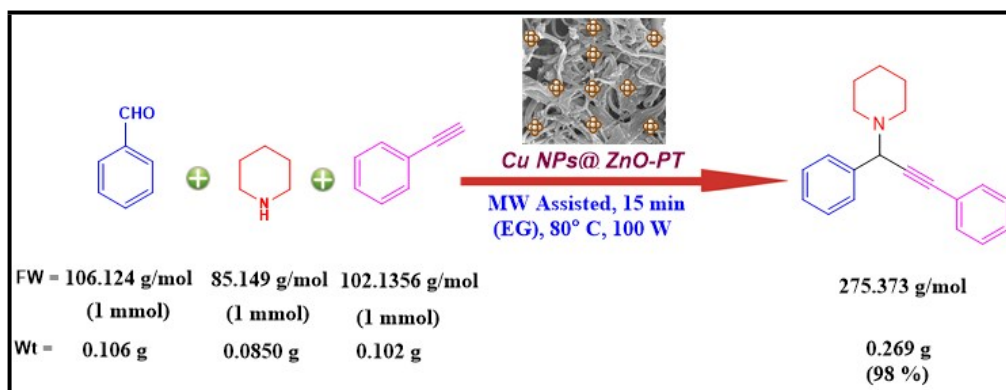


Figure S6. TGA of ZnO-PTh and CuNPs@ZnO-PTh

TGA studies for ZnO-PTh and CuNPs@ZnO-PTh were carried out and the graph of the percentage weight loss versus temperature is shown in Figure S6. The shape of the graph is typical of any grafted polymer. Initial weight loss of 5% was observed at 126°C for ZnO-PTh which increased to 215°C for CuNPs@ZnO-PTh. At 1000°C 31% residue was obtained for ZnO-PTh, which increase to 42% for CuNPs. Increase in temperature indicates the increase in thermal stability with incorporation of CuNPs in ZnO-PTh. This large increase in the

amount of residue was mainly attributed to oxidation of copper nanoparticles to copper oxide. A DSC study shows that T<sub>g</sub> temperature increases from 273°C for ZnO-PTh to 316°C for CuNPs@ZnO-PTh respectively.

### Calculation of E-factor and atom economy (AE) for 1-(1,3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-yl) piperidine



**E-Factor:** The E factor of organic reaction can be calculated as the following equation. Total mass of starting raw materials—the total mass of product/the total mass of product. The ideal value of E-factor is zero.

**E-factor for 1-(1, 3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-yl) piperidine =**

$$[0.106+0.0850+0.102-0.269]/ 0.269$$

$$E\text{-factor} = 0.0892$$

**Atom economy (AE):** Atom economy (atom efficiency) is the conversion efficiency of a chemical reaction in terms of how many atoms from the starting materials reside within the product. AE has an ideal value of 100 %, i.e., all atoms from the starting materials reside in the product.

$$AE = [\text{MW of product}] / \sum (\text{MW of Stoichiometric reactants}) \times 100$$

$$AE \text{ of } 1-(1, 3\text{-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-yl}) \text{ piperidine} = [275.373 / 293.408] \times 100$$

$$AE = 94 \%$$

**Process mass intensity (PMI):** PMI is defined as the total mass used in a process divided by the mass of the product.

$$PMI = \frac{\sum [\text{Mass of stoichiometric reactants}]}{[\text{Mass of Product}]}$$

$$\text{PMI} = \frac{[0.106 \text{ g} + 0.085 \text{ g} + 0.102 \text{ g}]}{[0.269 \text{ g}]}$$

$$\text{PMI} = 1.089$$

**Reaction mass efficiency (RME):** Reaction mass efficiency is defined as the mass of product divided by the sum of total mass of stoichiometric reactants.

$$\text{RME} = \frac{[\text{Mass of product}]}{\sum [\text{Mass of Stoichiometric reactants}]} \times 100$$

$$\text{RME} = \frac{[0.269 \text{ g}]}{[0.106 \text{ g} + 0.085 \text{ g} + 0.102 \text{ g}]} \times 100$$

$$\text{RME} = 92 \%$$

**Carbon efficiency (CE):** CE is defined as the percentage of carbon in the reactants that remain in the final product.

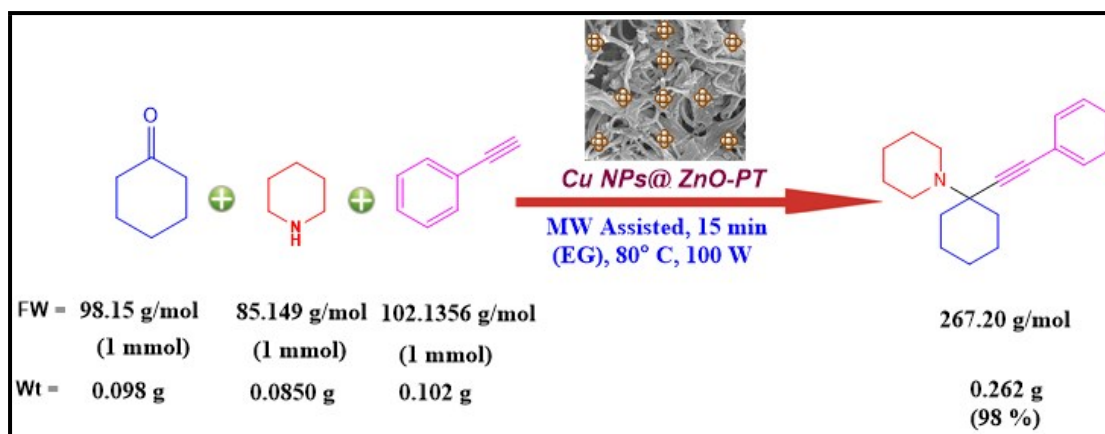
$$\text{CE} = \frac{[\text{Amount of carbon in product}]}{[\text{Total carbon present in reactants}]} \times 100$$

$$\text{CE} =$$

$$\frac{[\text{moles of product} \times \text{carbons in product}]}{[(\text{moles of } 1a \times \text{carbon in } 1a) + (\text{moles of } 2a \times \text{carbon in } 2a) + \dots]} \times 100$$

$$\text{CE} = \frac{[0.98 \times 20]}{[(1 \times 7) + (1 \times 5) + (1 \times 8)]} \times 100$$

$$\text{CE} = 98 \%$$



*E-factor* for 1-(1, 3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-yl) piperidine =

$$[0.098 + 0.0850 + 0.102 - 0.262] / 0.262$$

*E-factor* = 0.087

*Atom economy (AE)*

$$AE = [\text{MW of product}] / \sum (\text{MW of Stoichiometric reactants}) \times 100$$

$$AE \text{ of } 1-(1, 3\text{-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-yl}) \text{ piperidine} = [267.20 / 285.43] \times 100$$

*AE* = 94 %

*Process mass intensity (PMI)*: PMI is defined as the total mass used in a process divided by the mass of the product.

$$PMI = \frac{\sum [\text{Mass of stoichiometric reactants}]}{[\text{Mass of Product}]}$$

$$PMI = \frac{[0.098 \text{ g} + 0.085 \text{ g} + 0.102 \text{ g}]}{[0.262 \text{ g}]}$$

*PMI* = 1.087

*Reaction mass efficiency (RME)*: Reaction mass efficiency is defined as the mass of product divided by the sum of total mass of stoichiometric reactants.

$$RME = \frac{[\text{Mass of product}]}{\sum [\text{Mass of Stoichiometric reactants}]} \times 100$$

$$RME = \frac{[0.262 \text{ g}]}{[0.098 \text{ g} + 0.085 \text{ g} + 0.102 \text{ g}]} \times 100$$

**RME = 92 %**

**Carbon efficiency (CE):** CE is defined as the percentage of carbon in the reactants that remain in the final product.

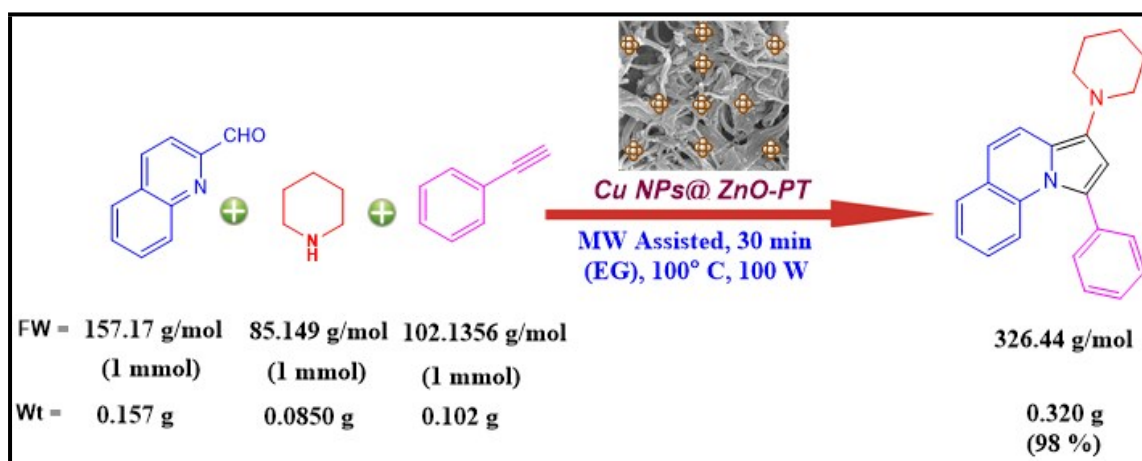
$$CE = \frac{[\text{Amount of carbon in product}]}{[\text{Total carbon present in reactants}]} \times 100$$

CE =

$$\frac{[\text{moles of product} \times \text{carbons in product}]}{[(\text{moles of 1a} \times \text{carbon in 1a}) + (\text{moles of 2a} \times \text{carbon in 2a}) + \dots]} \times 100$$

$$CE = \frac{[0.98 \times 19]}{[(1 \times 6) + (1 \times 5) + (1 \times 8)]} \times 100$$

CE = 98 %



**E-factor:** The E factor of the organic conversion can be calculated as the total mass of raw materials minus the total mass of products, all divided by the total mass of product. The ideal value of E-factor is considered as zero.

***E-factor***

=

$$\frac{[Total\ mass\ of\ raw\ materials - The\ total\ mass\ of\ product]}{[Mass\ of\ Product]}$$

$$E\text{-factor} = \frac{[0.157\ g + 0.085\ g + 0.102\ g - 0.320\ g]}{[0.320\ g]}$$

$$E\text{-factor} = 0.075$$

**Process mass intensity (PMI):** PMI is defined as the total mass used in a process divided by the mass of the product.

$$PMI = \frac{\sum[Mass\ of\ stoichiometric\ reactants]}{[Mass\ of\ Product]}$$

$$PMI = \frac{[0.157\ g + 0.085\ g + 0.102\ g]}{[0.320\ g]}$$

$$PMI = 1.075$$

**Reaction mass efficiency (RME):** Reaction mass efficiency is defined as the mass of product divided by the sum of total mass of stoichiometric reactants.

$$RME = \frac{[Mass\ of\ product]}{\sum[Mass\ of\ Stoichiometric\ reactants]} \times 100$$

$$RME = \frac{[0.320\ g]}{[0.157\ g + 0.085\ g + 0.102\ g]} \times 100$$

$$RME = 93\ \%$$

**Atom economy (AE):** Atom economy (atom efficiency) is the conversion efficiency of a chemical reaction in terms of how many atoms from the starting materials reside within the product. AE has an ideal value of 100 %, i.e. all atoms from the starting materials reside in the product.

$$AE = \frac{[Molecular\ Wt\ of\ product]}{\sum [Molecular\ of\ Stoichiometric\ reactants]} \times 100$$

$$AE = \frac{[326.44]}{[344.45]} \times 100$$

$$AE = 95 \%$$

**Carbon efficiency (CE):** CE is defined as the percentage of carbon in the reactants that remain in the final product.

$$CE = \frac{[Amount\ of\ carbon\ in\ product]}{[Total\ carbon\ present\ in\ reactants]} \times 100$$

$$CE =$$

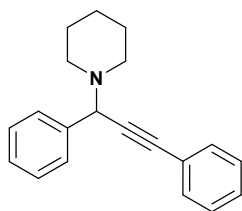
$$\frac{[moles\ of\ product \times carbons\ in\ product]}{[(moles\ of\ 1a \times carbon\ in\ 1a) + (moles\ of\ 2a \times carbon\ in\ 2a) + \dots] \times 100}$$

$$CE = \frac{[0.98 \times 23]}{[(1 \times 10) + (1 \times 5) + (1 \times 8)]} \times 100$$

$$CE = 98 \%$$

## Propargylamine (A<sup>3</sup> coupling)

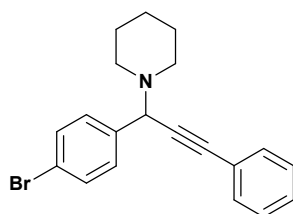
### 1. 1-(1, 3-diphenyl prop-2-ynyl) piperidine (Table 1, Entry 1)



*Pale yellow oily liquid*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.6-1.66 (m, 6H), δ 2.36-2.71 (m, 4H), δ 4.86 (s, 1H), δ 7.22-7.23 (m, 3H), δ 7.29 (m, 4H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 7.51 (m, 2H) ppm, **<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** 24.18, 26.29, 51.06, 62.56, 86.01, 97.17, 123.99, 126.44, 127.13, 128.20, 129.92, 131.35, 132.01, 136.60 ppm.

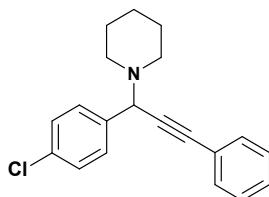
### 2. 1-(1-(4-bromophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl) piperidine (Table 1, Entry 2)



*Dark brown oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.60-1.66 (m, 6H), δ 2.37-2.70 (m, 4H), δ 4.85 (s, 1H), δ 7.19-7.23 (m, 4H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 7.47-7.50 (m, 4H) ppm, **<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** 23.49, 26.65, 51.44, 63.99, 85.60, 97.87, 119.48, 127.52, 128.20, 128.58, 128.68, 131.35, 132.60 ppm

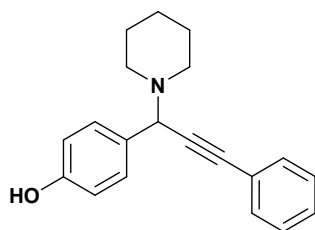
### 3. 1-(1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-Phenylprop-2-ynyl) piperidine (Table 1, Entry 3)



*Yellow oily liquid*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.60-1.65 (m, 6H), δ 2.37-2.70 (m, 4H), δ 4. (s, 1H), δ 7.24 (m, 5H), 7.31 (m, 3H), δ 7.50 (m, 2H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** 23.50, 24.91, 51.75, 63.30, 85.33, 97.20, 125.31, 128.31, 128.68, 129.84, 130.01, 132.13, 134.08, 134.75.

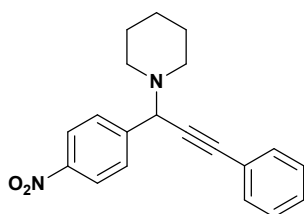
**4. 4-(3-phenyl-1-(piperidin-1-yl) prop-2-yn-1-yl) phenol (Table 1, Entry 4)**



*Dark brown oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.56-1.67 (m, 6H), δ 2.37-2.67 (m, 4H), δ 5.23 (s, 1H), δ 6.88 (m, 2H), δ 7.19-7.23 (m, 4H), δ 7.31 (s, 1H), δ 7.51 (m, 2H).

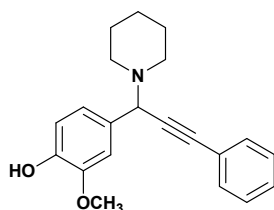
**5. 1-(1-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl) piperidine (Table 1, Entry 5)**



*Dark brown oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.57-1.62 (m, 6H), δ 2.31-2.37 (m, 4H), δ 4.83 (s, 1H), δ 7.20-7.31 (m, 4H), δ 7.29-7.53 (m, 6H).

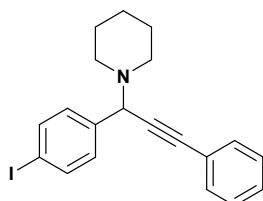
**6. 2-methoxy-4-(3-phenyl-1-(piperidin-1-yl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)phenol (Table 1, Entry 6)**



*Dark brown oily liquid*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 2.6-2.73 (m, 4H), δ 3.52-3.67 (m, 4H), δ 3.88 (s, 3H), δ 4.78 (s, 1H), δ 4.86 (s, 1H), δ 7.20-7.31 (m, 3H), δ 7.29-7.53 (m, 5H).

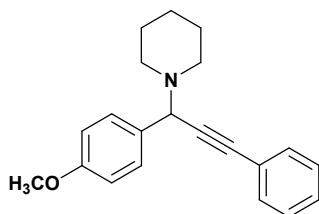
**7. 1-(1-(4-iodophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl) piperidine (Table 1, Entry 7)**



*Yellow oily liquid*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.59-1.66 (m, 6H), δ 2.36-2.70 (m, 4H), δ 4.84 (s, 1H), δ 7.05-7.23 (m, 4H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.68 (m, 4H).

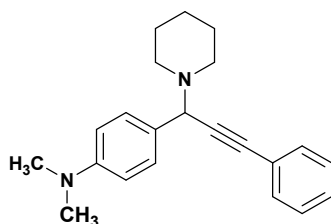
**8. 1-(1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-Phenylprop-2-ynyl) piperidine (Table 1, Entry 8)**



*Yellow oily liquid*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.61-1.64 (m, 6H), δ 2.43-2.68 (m, 4H), δ 3.80 (s, 3H), δ 5.24 (s, 1H), δ 7.02-7.23 (m, 4H), δ 7.31 (s, 1H), δ 7.33-7.50 (m, 2H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 23.85, 25.91, 51.44, 56.32, 62.55, 85.32, 97.51, 113.95, 123.69, 123.98, 128.18, 128.80, 129.92, 131.34, 162.09 ppm.

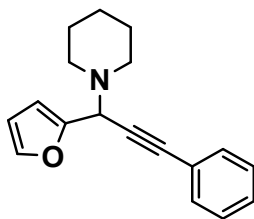
**9. N,N-dimethyl-4-(3-phenyl-1-(piperidin-1-yl) prop-2-yn-1-yl) aniline (Table 1, Entry 9)**



*Dark brown oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.56-1.65 (m, 6H), δ 2.37-2.69 (m, 4H), δ 2.92 (s, 6H), δ 5.21 (s, 1H), δ 6.79 (s, 2H), δ 7.19-7.26 (m, 5H), δ 7.45 (m, 2H).

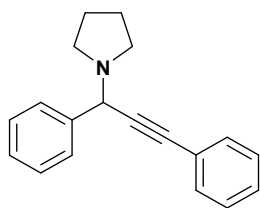
**10. 1-(1-(furan-2-yl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl) piperidine (Table 1, Entry 10)**



*Dark brown oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.42-1.70 (m, 6H), δ 2.59 (br, 4H), δ 4.87 (s, 1H), δ 6.36 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), δ 6.49 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), δ 7.34-7.26 (m, 3H), δ 7.52-7.43 (m, 3H).

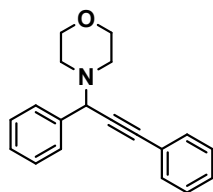
**11. 1-(1, 3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-yl) pyrrolidine (Table 1, Entry 11)**



*Dark brown oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.69 (m, 4H), δ 2.42 (m, 4H), δ 4.95 (s, 1H), δ 7.23 (m, J = 2.5 Hz, 3H), δ 7.29-7.30 (m, J = 2.5 Hz, 5H), δ 7.48 (m, 2H). **MS:** 261.13, 191.07, 189.06, 176.05, 165.06, 152.20.

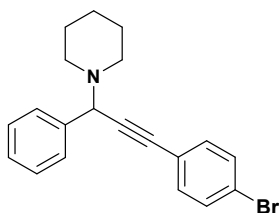
**12. 4-(1, 3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-yl) morpholine (Table 1, Entry 12)**



*Yellow Solid (MP = 51-53° C)*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.60-1.66 (m, J = 4.7 Hz, 6H), δ 2.36-2.37 (m, J = 4.1 Hz, 4H), δ 4.86 (s, 1H), δ 7.22-7.29 (m, J = 15.0, 6.1 Hz, 5H), δ 7.31 (s, 1H), δ 7.51 (m, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** 50.36, 63.77, 67.13, 85.23, 97.34, 123.87, 128.43, 128.75, 128.80, 129.24, 129.76, 131.23, 134.44, **MS:** 278.15, 192.08, 191.07, 189.06, 176.05, 165.06.

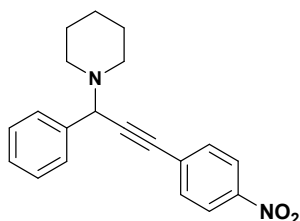
**13. 1-(3-(4-bromophenyl)-1-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl) piperidine (Table 1, Entry 13)**



*Dark yellow oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.61-1.64 (m, 6H), δ 2.46-2.67 (m, 4H), δ 4.87 (s, 1H), δ 7.23-7.30 (m, 6H), δ 7.37-7.41 (m, 4H).

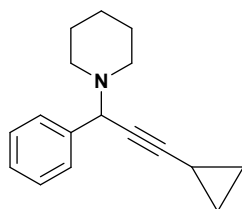
**14. 1-(3-(4-nitrophenyl)-1-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl) piperidine (Table 1, Entry 14)**



*Dark brown oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.60-1.66 (m, 6H), δ 2.36-2.71 (br, 4H), δ 4.86 (s, 1H), δ 7.23 (s, 1H), δ 7.29 (m, 4H), δ 7.70-8.12 (m, 4H).

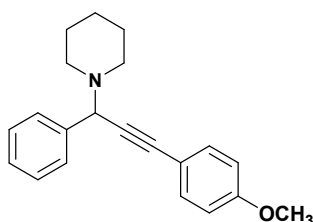
**15. 1-(3-(cyclopropyl)-1-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl) piperidine (Table 1, Entry 15)**



*Dark yellow oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 0.82 (q, 4H), δ 1.26 (s, 1H), δ 1.60 (m, 6H), δ 2.41-2.63 (m, 4H), δ 4.79 (s, 1H), δ 7.22 (s, 1H), δ 7.27-7.29 (m, 4H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** 15.47, 28.00, 29.41, 51.42, 62.91, 74.12, 96.13, 128.18, 128.80, 131.36, 134.10 ppm.

**16. 1-(3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl) piperidine (Table 1, Entry 16)**

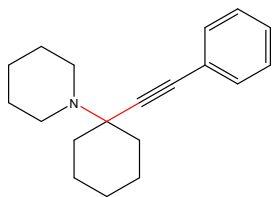


*Light yellow oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.60-1.66 (m, 6H), δ 2.36-2.71 (m, 4H), δ 3.80 (s, 3H), δ 4.86 (s, 1H), δ 6.85 (m, 2H), δ 7.22-7.29 (m, 5H), 7.48 (m, 2H).

## Tetrasubstituted Propargylamine (KA<sup>2</sup> coupling)

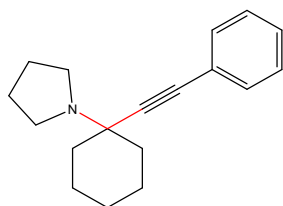
### 17. 1-(1-(phenylethynyl) cyclohexyl) piperidine (Table 4, Entry 1)



*Yellow Solid (M.P = 51-54 °C)*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.61-1.70 (m, 14H), δ 1.91 (m, 2H), δ 2.46-2.64 (m, 4H), δ 7.23 (m, 2H), δ 7.30 (s, 1H), δ 7.49 (m, 2H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** 22.07, 22.84, 25.62, 29.71, 39.19, 40.34, 65.72, 73.92, 79.92, 81.55, 121.82, 128.45, 129.21, 132.51 ppm.

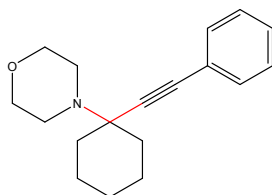
### 18. 1-(1-(phenylethynyl) cyclohexyl) pyrrolidine (Table 4, Entry 2)



*Light yellow oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.39-1.91 (m, 14H), δ 2.44-2.96 (m, 4H), δ 7.24-7.25 (m, 3H), δ 7.44 (m, 2H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 24.92, 26.27, 27.71, 35.36, 51.43, 62.56, 76.60, 94.33, 123.68, 128.24, 128.59, 131.72 ppm. **MS:** 255.15, 169.09, 165.06, 153.05, 152.05, 141.06, 128.05, 115.04.

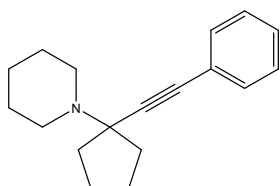
### 19. 4-(1-(phenylethynyl) cyclohexyl) morpholine (Table 4, Entry 3)



*Pale yellow solid (MP = 93-95 °C)*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.59-1.83 (m, 10H), δ 2.54-2.81 (m, 4H), δ 3.78 (m, 4H), δ 7.24-7.25 (m, 3H), δ 7.44 (m, 2H). **MS:** 269.17, 205.12, 191.10, 189.09, 165.08, 153.08, 152.07, 141.0, 128.0, 115.0.

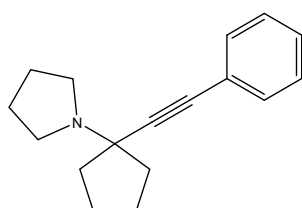
**20. 1-(1-(phenylethynyl) cyclopentyl) piperidine (Table 4, Entry 4)**



**Yellow Solid (MP = 78-80° C)**

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.59-1.76 (m, 12H), δ 1.98 (m, 2H), δ 2.36-2.69 (m, 4H), δ 7.23 (m, 2H), 7.30 (s, 1H), δ 7.46 (m, 2H).

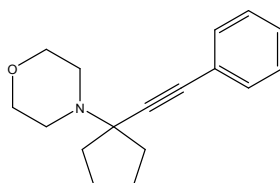
**21. 1-(1-(phenylethynyl) cyclopentyl) pyrrolidine (Table 4, Entry 5)**



**Light yellow oil**

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.60-1.77 (m, 10H), δ 1.98 (m, 2H), δ 2.46-2.94 (m, 4H), δ 7.22 (m, 1H), δ 7.30 (s, 1H), δ 7.46 (m, 2H).

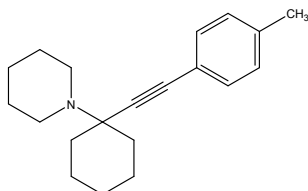
**22. 4-(1-(phenylethynyl) cyclopentyl) morpholine (Table 4, Entry 6)**



**Light yellow oil**

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.60-1.98 (m, 8H), δ 2.56-2.78 (m, 4H), δ 3.78 (m, 4H), δ 7.23 (m, 2H), δ 7.30 (s, 1H), δ 7.46 (m, 2H).

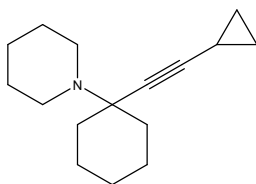
**23. 1-(1-(p-tolyl ethynyl) cyclohexyl) piperidine (Table 4, Entry 8)**



**Light yellow oil**

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.59-1.65 (m, 14H), δ 1.87 (m, 4H), δ 2.33 (s, 3H), δ 2.43-2.83 (m, 4H), δ 7.11-7.39 (m, 4H).

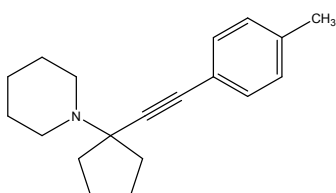
**24. 1-(1-(cyclopropyl ethynyl) cyclohexyl) piperidine (Table 4, Entry 9)**



*Light yellow oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 0.67-0.78 (m, 4H), δ 1.26 (s, 1H), δ 1.61 (m, 5H), δ 2.33-2.60 (m, 4H).

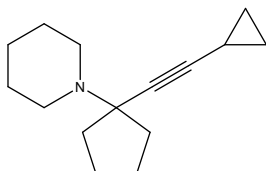
**25. 1-(1-(p-tolyl ethynyl) cyclopentyl) piperidine (Table 4, Entry 10)**



*Light yellow oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.59-1.75 (m, 12H), δ 1.93 (m, 4H), δ 2.34 (s, 3H), δ 2.55-2.74 (m, 4H), δ 7.30-7.41 (m, 4H).

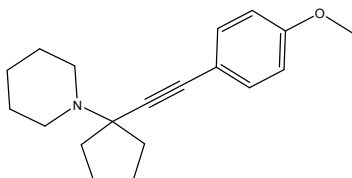
**26. 1-(1-(cyclopropyl ethynyl) cyclopentyl) piperidine (Table 4, Entry 11)**



*Light yellow oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 0.58-0.77 (m, 4H), δ 1.26 (s, 1H), δ 1.58-1.72 (m, 6H), δ 2.52-2.71 (m, 4H).

**27.1-(1-((4-methoxyphenyl) ethynyl) cyclopentyl) piperidine (Table 4, Entry 12)**

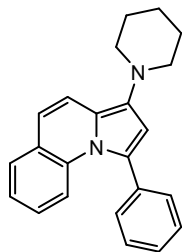


*Light yellow oil*

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm):** δ 1.59-1.75 (m, 12H), δ 1.93 (m, 4H), δ 2.55-2.74 (m, 4H), δ 3.80 (s, 3H), δ 6.84 (m, 2H), δ 7.44 (m, 2H).

## Pyrrolo quinoline [1, 2-a] quinoline

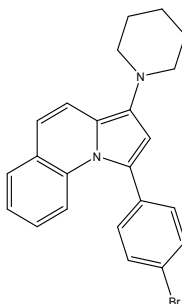
### 28.1-Phenyl-3-piperidin-1-yl-pyrrolo [1, 2-a] quinoline (Table 6, Entry 1)



**Brown oil**

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):** δ = 7.89 (s, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (s, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.66-7.67 (m, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H), 7.37-7.49 (m, 6H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 3.13-4.31 (m, J = 5.3 Hz, 4H), 1.66-1.72 (m, 6H).

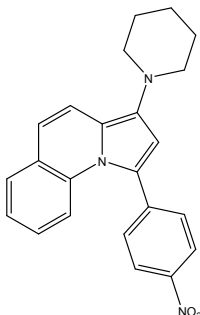
### 29. 1-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3-piperidin-1-yl-pyrrolo [1, 2-a] quinoline (Table 6, Entry 2)



**Yellow Solid**

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):** δ 7.89 (s, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.63-7.64 (m, 3H), 7.55 (dd, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (s, 1H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 3.15-4.31 (m, 4H), 1.65-1.72 (m, 6H).

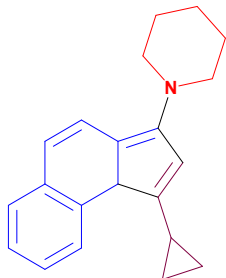
### 30. 1-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-(piperidin-1-yl) pyrrolo [1, 2-a] quinoline (Table 6, Entry 3)



**Yellow oil**

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):** δ 8.34 (m, 2H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 7.92 (m, 2H), 7.72 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.43-7.45 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.81 (s, 1H), 3.68-4.12 (m, 4H), 1.74-1.75 (m, 6H).

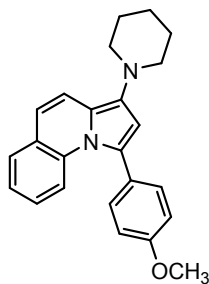
**31. 1-cyclopropyl-3-(piperidin-1-yl) pyrrolo [1, 2-a] quinoline (Table 6, Entry 4)**



**Yellow oil**

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):** 7.91-7.92 (d, 2H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.35 (s, 1H), 6.25 (s, 1H), 3.46-3.74 (m, 4H), 1.50-1.72 (m, 6H), 1.50 (s, 1H), 0.92-1.04 (m, 4H).

**32. 1-(4-methoxy-phenyl)-3-piperidin-1-yl-pyrrolo [1, 2-a] quinoline (Table 6, Entry 5)**



**Brown oil**

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):** δ 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.63-7.66 (dd, 3H), (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 7.46-7.48 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (d, 1H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 7.07 (m, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 4.32 (m, 2H), 3.83 (s, 1H), 3.11 (m, 4H), 1.65-1.72 (m, 6H) ppm.

**33. 1-phenyl-3-(pyrrolidin-1-yl) pyrrolo [1, 2-a] quinoline (Table 6, Entry 7)**

s

**Brown oil**

**<sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):** δ 7.37-7.45 (m, 5H), 7.66-7.72 (m, 5H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 3.71-4.16 (m, J = 5.3 Hz, 4H), 1.70 (m, 4H). **<sup>13</sup>C (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):** δ 22.69, 26.91, 28.87, 31.92, 55.46, 109.75, 116.13, 119.52, 123.53, 124.82, 125.63, 127.22, 128.02, 129.32, 135.14, 135.42, 136.72, 139.41, 150.22 ppm. **MS:** 312.17, 311.16, 284.13, 283.13, 230.10, 191.08, 189.07, 165.07.

