

## *Supporting Information*

# **Visible-Light-Promoted Radical Acylation/Cyclization of Alkynoates with Aldehydes for the Synthesis of 3-Acylcoumarin**

Qiumei Wang, Chao Yang, Chao Jiang\*

School of Chemical Engineering, Nanjing University of Science and Technology, Nanjing, Jiangsu  
210094, China

\*E-mail: chaojiang@njust.edu.cn

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## 1. Detailed Optimization Studies of Reaction Conditions

A mixture of **1** (0.1 mmol), aldehyde and catalyst, TBHP, base in solvent was stirred in a sealed tube at room temperature (28-33 °C) for 30 h. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel with a mixture of petroleum ether and ethyl acetate (30:1~10:1) as eluent to give the desired product. Full details of the optimization were listed below (Tables S1-S4).

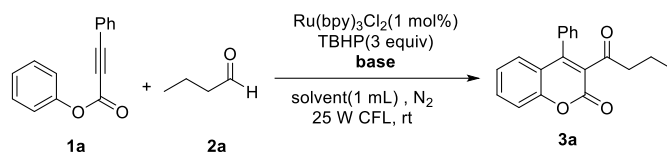


**Table S1.** Effect of Different Photoredox catalysts<sup>a</sup>

**1a** + **2a**  $\xrightarrow[\text{MeCN (1 mL), N}_2, \text{25 W CFL, rt}]{\text{photoredox catalyst, TBHP(3 equiv), K}_2\text{HPO}_4(2 \text{ equiv})}$  **3a**

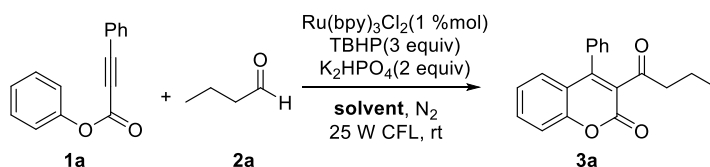
entry	photoredox catalyst(1mol % )	yield(%) <sup>b</sup>
1	Ru(bpy) <sub>3</sub> Cl <sub>2</sub>	80
2	Eosin Y	0
3	Ir(dtbbpy)(ppy) <sub>2</sub> PF <sub>6</sub>	0
4	fac-Ir(ppy) <sub>3</sub>	47
5	no	0

<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: phenyl 3-phenylpropiolate (**1a**, 0.10 mmol), butyraldehyde (**2a**, 0.30 mmol), photoredox catalyst (1.0 mol %), TBHP (3.0 equiv), base (2.0 equiv), MeCN (1.0 mL) at room temperature under light irradiation in N<sub>2</sub> for 30 h. <sup>b</sup>Isolated yields.

**Table S2. Effect of Different Bases<sup>a</sup>**

entry	base (2 equiv)	yield(%) <sup>b</sup>
1	$\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$	80
2	$\text{KH}_2\text{PO}_4$	24
3	$\text{NaHCO}_3$	52
4	$\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$	0
5	no	0

<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: phenyl 3-phenylpropiolate (**1a**, 0.10 mmol), butyraldehyde (**2a**, 0.30 mmol),  $\text{Ru(bpy)}_3\text{Cl}_2$  (1.0 mol %), TBHP (3.0 equiv), base (2.0 equiv), MeCN (1.0 mL) at room temperature under light irradiation in  $\text{N}_2$  for 30 h. <sup>b</sup>Isolated yields.

**Table S3. Effect of Different Solvents<sup>a</sup>**

entry	solvent(1 mL)	yield(%) <sup>b</sup>
1	THF	0
2	Toluene	35
3	DCE	0
4	DME	24
5	MeCN	80
6	MeCN(0.5 mL)	65
7	MeCN(2 mL)	57

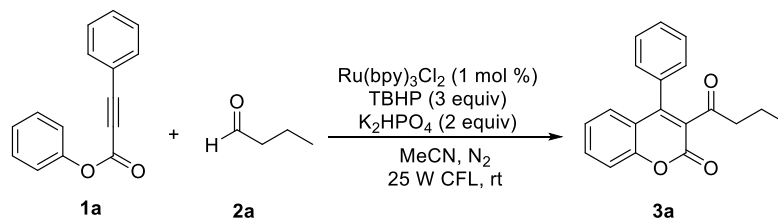
<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: phenyl 3-phenylpropiolate (**1a**, 0.10 mmol), butyraldehyde (**2a**, 0.30 mmol),  $\text{Ru(bpy)}_3\text{Cl}_2$  (1.0 mol %), TBHP (3.0 equiv),  $\text{K}_2\text{HPO}_4$  (2.0 equiv), solvent (1.0 mL) at room temperature under light irradiation in  $\text{N}_2$  for 30 h. <sup>b</sup>Isolated yields.

**Table S4.** Effect of Different Light Sources<sup>a</sup>

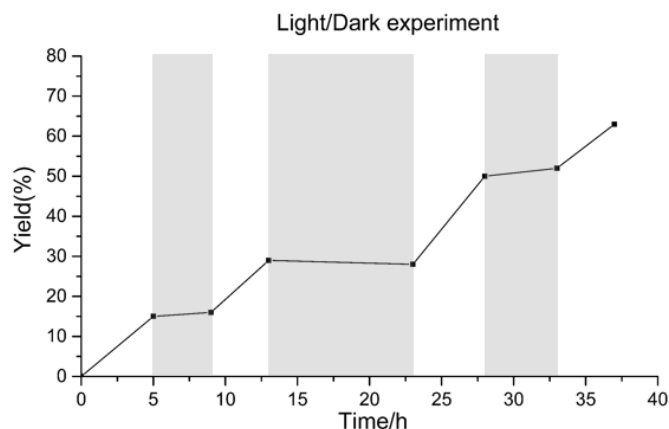
entry	light	yield(%) <sup>b</sup>
1	25 W CFL	80
2	13 W blue LED	75
3	36 W blue LED	65

<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: phenyl 3-phenylpropiolate (**1a**, 0.10 mmol), butyraldehyde (**2a**, 0.30 mmol), Ru(bpy)<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>(1.0 mol %), TBHP (3.0 equiv), K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> (2.0 equiv), solvent (1.0 mL) at room temperature under light irradiation in N<sub>2</sub> for 30 h. <sup>b</sup>Isolated yields.

## 2. Light/Dark Experiment



Set seven parallel reactions. A mixture of **1a** (0.1 mmol), **2a** (0.3 mmol) and Ru(bpy)<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1 mol %), TBHP (0.3 mmol), K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub> (0.2 mmol) in MeCN (1 mL) was stirred under 25 W CFL in atmosphere of N<sub>2</sub> in a sealed tube at room temperature for a certain time. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was purified by a flash chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate as eluent to remove the solid impurities. The mixture was added 10 mg 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as the internal standard. After concentrating the mixture under vacuum, get its mixture <sup>1</sup>H NMR and its corresponding yield.

**Figure S1.** Light/Dark Experiment

### 3. NMR spectra of compounds 3 and 4

