Pyrenediones as Versatile Photocatalysts for Oxygenation Reactions with *in situ* Generation of Hydrogen Peroxide under Visible Light

Yuannian Zhang,^a Xin Yang,^a Haidi Tang,^b Dong Liang,^a Jie Wu,^{*b} and Dejian Huang^{*a} ^aFood Science and technology program, Department of chemistry, National University of Singapore, Singapore, 117543 ^bDepartment of Chemistry, National University of Singapore, Singapore, 117543

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I. Materials and Instruments

Chemicals and solvents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were performed on AV-III400 (400 MHZ) or AMX500 (500 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts were calibrated using residual proteo solvent as an internal reference for ¹H NMR (CHCl₃: 7.26 ppm) and CDCl₃ for ¹³C NMR at 77.0 ppm). Multiplicity was indicated as follows: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet), dd (doublet of doublet), brs (broad singlet). All Mass spectra were collected on a microTOF-Q II 1026 mass spectrometer. UV-Vis spectra were recorded using a UV-1650 PC Shimadzu spectrophotometer fitted with a quartz cell. Fluorescence measurement was recorded using the Horiba Fluorolog[®] Spectrofluorometer. Fourier transformation infrared (FTIR) data were measured and analyzed by Bruker OPUS 65 FTIR spectrometer with KBr as the background. The Blue LED strips (2 meter, 18 W) were purchased from InLEDs Pte Ltd (Singapore). Cyclic voltammetry measurement was performed in dry acetonitrile on a CHI 620C electrochemical analyzer with a three-electrode cell, using 0.1 M *n*-Bu₄NPF₆ as supporting electrolyte, AgCl/Ag as reference electrode, gold disk as working electrode, Pt wire as counter electrode, and scan rate at 100 mV s⁻¹.

II. Experiment Procedures for Synthesis of 1,6-PYD and 1,8-PYD

The synthetic method of PYD was optimized based on reported methods.¹ Pyrene (10 g, 49.5 mmol) and $K_2Cr_2O_7$ (15 g, 51.0 mmol) was dissolved in 100 mL 4 M H₂SO₄. Reaction mixtures were heated to 90°C and stirred for 6 hours to afforded mixture of 1,6-PYD (45%) and 1,8-PYD (35%). Isomers 1,6-PYD and 1,8-PYD were separated by silica column with eluent of hexane/ether acetate: 2/1. 1,6-PYD was obtained as yellow powder and 1,8-PYD was obtained as red powder.

III. Mechanistic Study of Photocatalytic in situ Generation of PYD in IPA

	Ground state reduction potential		Excited state redox potential	
Photocatalysts		vs SCE)	(V vs SCE)	$\lambda_{abs}(nm)$
	$E^{1}_{1/2}(P/P^{-})$	$E^{2}_{1/2}(P/P^{-})$	E _{1/2} (P*/P-)	
1,8-PYD	-0.347	-0.587	2.118	461
1,6-PYD	-0.303	-0.519	2.280	427
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Table S1. Photophysical data of 1,6-PYD and 1,8-PYD



Fig. S1 Colour change of 1,6-PYD upon irradiation by blue light in IPA.

Photocatalysts	E [*] _{red} (P*/P ⁻) V vs. SCE	Absorption (nm) λ_{max}
Rose Bengal	0.99	559
Benzophenone	1.55	320-380
DDQ	2.70	330
Anthraquinone	1.67	325
Eosin Y	1.18	539
Acr+-Mes	2.08	425
1,6-PYD	2.28	427
1,8-PYD	2.12	461

Table S2. Photophysical Properties of Some Common Organophotocatalysts.²

General procedures for iodometric detection and quantification of H₂O₂.

The formation of H_2O_2 in the reaction mixture was detected in a typical reaction with KI solution.³ 1. Potassium iodide solution (1% w/v): Dissolve 1.0 grams KI into 100 mL demineralized water. Store capped in cool place in dark. Yellow-orange tinted KI solution indicates some air oxidation to iodine, which can be removed by adding a 1-2 drops of dilute sodium thiosulfate solution.

2. Ammonium molybdate solution: Dissolve 9 grams ammonium molybdate in 10 mL 6 N NH_4OH . Add 24 grams NH_4NO_3 and dilute to 100 mL.

3. Sulfuric acid solution. Carefully add one part H₂SO₄-98% to four parts demineralized water.

- 4. Starch indicator.
- 5. Sodium thiosulfate solution (0.1 N).

To a 250 mL flask 4.0 mL of reaction mixture was added and mixed, with 50 mL of demineralized water, 10 mL of sulfuric acid solution, 10-15 mL of potassium iodide solution, and two drops ammonium molybdate solution. Titrate with 0.1 N sodium thiosulfate to faint yellow colour. Swirl or stir gently during titration. Starch indicator (2.0 mL) was added and titration was continued until the blue colour just disappears.



Fig. S2 Detection of acetone by ¹H NMR (CDCl₃). Reaction condition: 1,6-PYD (0.01 mmol) and IPA (4.0 mL). Irradiation with blue LEDs light under oxygen balloon in room temperature for 24 h.



Fig. S3 Detection of hydrogen peroxide by ¹H NMR (DMSO-d₆/D₂O (5:1, v/v)). (a) 30% H₂O₂ (1.0 mmol) from commercial supplier. (b) H₂O₂ generated in photocatalytic system. Reaction condition: 1,6-PYD (0.1 mmol) and IPA (10.0 mL). Irradiation with blue LEDs light under oxygen balloon in room temperature for 40 h.

Table S3. Quenching experiment with radical scavengers

OH + O ₂	1,6-PYD (0.01 mm scavenger (0.2 m	ol), O ₂ , rt, 24 h \rightarrow O \rightarrow H ₂ mol), blue LED	202	
Scaver	ngers	H ₂ O ₂ amount (mmol)		
NaN ₃		0.25		
Tempo		0.025		
No scavenger		0.27		



Fig. S4 Cyclic voltammetry in MeCN + 0.1 M Bu₄NPF₆. Scan rate 100 mV s⁻¹ (a) 1,6 PYD (b) 1,6-PYDH₂ (c) 1,6-PYD + 20 equiv. H₂SO₄.



Fig. S5 H_2O_2 amount in different alcohols. Reaction condition: 1,6-PYD (0.01 mmol), Alcohols (4.0 mL). Irradiation by blue LED for 48 h under oxygen balloon in room temperature. H_2O_2 amount was determined by iodometry.

IV. Experiment Procedures for Photocatalytic Reactions

General Procedure for photocatalytic synthesis of epoxides 2a-2k

A test tube (20 mL) with rubber septum and magnetic bar was charged with dicyanide alkene (0.2 mmol), 1,6 pyrenedione (2.32 mg; 5 mol%) and IPA (4.0 mL). The solution was mixed well and bubbled with dry oxygen (balloon) for 10 min. After that, the mixture was irradiated using 2 meters 18 W blue LED strip for 40 h at room temperature under one atm oxygen atmosphere. Finally, the reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate: 10:1) to afford corresponding epoxides **2a-2k**.

General procedure for photocatalytic synthesis of epoxides 3a-3i:

A test tube (20.0 mL) with rubber septum and magnetic bar was charged with the unsaturated ketone (0.2 mmol), 1,6-PYD (2.32 mg; 5 mol%) and 4.0 mL IPA. 0.4 mmol Na₂CO₃ (0.4 mL was taken from 1N Na₂CO₃ solution) was then added. The solution was mixed well and bubbled with dry oxygen (balloon) for 10 min. After that, the mixture was irradiated using 1 meter 18 W blue LED strip at room temperature under one atm oxygen atmosphere for 18 h. Finally, the reaction mixture was neutralized with H₂SO₄ and extracted with dichloromethane/H₂O. The organic layer was collected and was concentrated by reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate: 10:1) to afford **3a-3i**.

General procedure for photocatalytic synthesis of phenol and alcohols 5a-5h

Boronic acid (4a-4h) were obtained from commercial sources and used as received. Boronic acid pinacol esters (**4i**, **4j**) were prepared according to the reported procedure.⁴ A test tube (20 mL) with rubber septum and magnetic bar was added with boronic acid or boronic acid pinacol ester (0.2 mmol), 1,6-PYD (4.6 mg; 10 mol%) and IPA (4.0 mL). The solution was mixed well and bubbled with dry oxygen (balloon) for 10 min. The mixture was then irradiated using 2 meters 18 W blue LED strip for 40 h at room temperature under one atm oxygen atmosphere. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate: 5:1) to afford corresponding phenol or alcohol (**5a-5h**).

General procedure for photocatalytic synthesis of sulfoxides 7a-7d:

Sulfide compound (**6a-6d**) (0.2 mmol), 1,6-PYD (0.01 mmol, 5 mol%), IPA (4.0 mL) were placed in a 20 mL test tube with rubber septum and magnetic bar. The solution was mixed well and bubbled with dry oxygen (balloon) for 10 min. The mixture was stirred and irradiated using 2 meter 18 W blue LED strip for 24 h at room temperature under one atm oxygen atmosphere. Finally, the reaction mixture was concentrated

under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/ethyl acetate: 2:1) to afford sulfoxide (7a-7d).

CN Photocatalysts (5 mol%), O	O ₂ , 40 h		
ČN IPA, blue LED, rt			
1a	2a		
Photocatalysts	Yields, %		
1,6-PYD	93		
1,8-PYD	90		
Eosin Y	0		
Anthraquinone	50		
Rose Bengal	20		
$Ru(bpy)_3^{2+}$	0		

Table S4. Photocatalyst screening^a

"Reaction conditions: 1a (0.2 mmol) and photocatalyst (0.01 mmol, 5%) in IPA (4.0 mL, 0.05 M) were irradiated using a 20 W blue LED strip (2 meter) at room temperature under oxygen for 40 hours. ^bYield was determined based on ¹H-NMR analysis of the crude product using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard.

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Table S5. Base screening for epoxidation of unsaturated ketones.
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1,6 PYD (5 mol%), IPA, O ₂ ➤ Blue LED, rt, base	
Time (h)	Yield ^a (%)
24	45
24	55
24	95
18	80
18	80
24	trace
	1,6 PYD (5 mol%), IPA, O ₂ ► Blue LED, rt, base Time (h) 24 24 24 24 18 18 18 24

^{*a*}Yield was determined by crude NMR using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as the internal standard.

Table S6.	Catalyst	loading	study	for	epoxidation.
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1,6-PYD (%)	Yield (%)
1	45
2.5	55
5	95



Scheme S1. Proposed mechanisms for three photocatalytic reactions.

V. Control Experiment



Control experiment for boron hydroxylation

HO._B.OH

$$1,6$$
 PYD (5 mol%), IPA, O₂
NR
Dark, 40 h, rt
HO._B.OH
 $IPA, O_2, blue LED, 40 h, rt$
NR

When reaction was carried out in absence of light and photocatalysts, no corresponding product was obtained according to both TLC and NMR analysis. The results showed that light and photocatalysts are essential element for the reaction.

Quenching experiment for sulfide oxidation



When reaction was carried out in absence of benzoquinone, only 28% products was obtained. The results showed that superoxide ion was formed.

VI. Characterization Data of the Products

1,6-Pyrendione



¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.49 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 2H), 6.70 (d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 2H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 185.51, 141.17, 133.91, 130.90, 130.78, 130.35, 130.18, 127.41. Data were identical to reported literature¹

1,6-Pyrenediol



¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 10.34 (s, 2H), 8.06 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 151.06, 125.96, 125.59, 124.41, 124.30, 118.61, 117.87, 113.19. **HRMS-ESI** [M-H]⁻ Calcd for C₁₆H₉O₂ 233.0603, found 233.0602. Melting point: 223 °C. FT-IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): v = 2925, 2855, 1616, 1596, 1558, 1545, 1478, 1429, 1354, 1274, 1251, 1228, 1184, 1114, 833.

1,8-Pyrenedione



¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.64 (s, 2H), 7.67 (s, 2H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 9.8 Hz, 2H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 184.85, 142.81, 132.85, 132.05, 131.11, 129.28, 127.28. Data were identical to reported literature¹

3-phenyloxirane-2,2-dicarbonitrile (2a)



¹**H** NMR (500MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.53-7.42 (m, 5H), 4.71 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 131.55, 129.30, 127.60, 126.90, 111.71, 110.23, 65.93, 41.80. Data were identical to reported literature.⁵

3-(4-chlorophenyl)oxirane-2,2-dicarbonitrile (2b)



¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.70 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 137.85, 129.65, 128.25, 126.11, 111.44, 110.05, 65.26, 41.75. Data were identical to reported literature.⁵

3-(4-bromophenyl)oxirane-2,2-dicarbonitrile (2c)



¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.63 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.69 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 132.49, 128.33, 126.55, 126.02, 111.33, 109.94, 65.23, 41.57. Data were identical to reported literature.⁶

3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)oxirane-2,2-dicarbonitrile (2d)



¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.78 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 4.78 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 133.55 (q, J = 32.9 Hz), 131.38, 126.24 (q, J = 3.8 Hz), 123.38 (d, J = 272.7 Hz), 111.08, 109.65, 64.77, 41.52. Data were identical to reported literature.⁵

3-(4-nitrophenyl)oxirane-2,2-dicarbonitrile (2e)



¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.37 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.83 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.78, 134.04, 128.02, 124.38, 110.79, 109.43, 64.31, 41.50. Data were identical to reported literature.⁵

3-(2-nitrophenyl)oxirane-2,2-dicarbonitrile (2f)



¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.38 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.24 (s, 1H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 135.30, 132.21, 128.59, 125.88, 125.58, 111.00, 109.96, 64.26, 41.47. **HRMS-ESI** [M-H]⁻ Calcd for C₁₀H₆N₃O₃ 215.0409, found 215.0297. Colourless oil. FT-IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 2925, 2855, 1639, 1461, 1353, 1283, 1243, 1185, 837, 754.

4-(3,3-dicyanooxiran-2-yl)benzoic acid (2g)



¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, acetone-d₆) δ 8.17 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.40 (s, 1H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, Acetone-d₆) δ 165.94, 133.73, 132.76, 129.81, 127.29, 112.18, 110.89, 64.96, 42.64. **HRMS-ESI** [M-H]⁻ Calcd for C₁₁H₅N₂O₃ 213.0378, found 213.0301. White solid. Melting point: 214 °C. FT-IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 2929, 2855, 1699, 1619, 1596, 1547, 1499, 1429, 1356 1275, 1183, 1115, 1019, 831.

3-(*m*-tolyl)oxirane-2,2-dicarbonitrile (2h)



¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.24 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 4.67 (s, 1H), 2.41 (s, 3H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.32, 132.35, 129.18, 127.52, 127.37, 123.97, 111.78, 110.28, 66.03, 41.76, 21.52. **HRMS-ESI** [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₁H₉N₂O 185.0715, found 185.0785. Colourless oil. FT-IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 2955, 2926, 2855, 1742, 1634, 1597, 1549, 1498, 1462, 1378, 1354, 1271, 1184, 863, 655.

3-(naphthalen-2-yl)oxirane-2,2-dicarbonitrile (2i)



¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.08 – 7.85 (m, 3H), 7.73 – 7.67 (m, 1H), 7.67 – 7.58 (m, 1H), 7.58 – 7.51 (m, 2H), 5.30 (s, 1H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 133.53, 131.73, 130.82, 129.59, 128.10, 127.09, 125.29, 124.49, 123.91, 121.47, 111.81, 110.15, 64.56, 41.58. Data were identical to reported literature.⁶

3-octyloxirane-2,2-dicarbonitrile (2j)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3) δ 3.64 (dd, J = 6.4, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.02 – 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.57 – 1.15 (m, 10H), 0.89 (t, 3H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl3) δ 111.81, 110.75, 66.04, 38.82, 31.73, 29.31, 29.18, 29.02, 28.97, 25.21, 22.61, 14.06. **HRMS-ESI** [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₂H₁₉N₂O, 207.1497, found 207.1504. Colourless oil. FT-IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): 2956, 2927, 2856, 1752, 1466, 1378, 1261, 1172, 1124, 1087, 723.

3-cyclohexyloxirane-2,2-dicarbonitrile (2k)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.38 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 1.96 – 1.72 (m, 5H), 1.37 – 1.18 (m, 6H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 112.01, 110.94, 69.58, 38.85, 38.58, 29.84, 29.58, 28.01, 25.72, 24.89. Data were identical to reported literature.⁵

7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-2-one (3a)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.71 – 3.44 (m, 1H), 3.22 (d, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.60 – 2.45 (m, 1H), 2.36 – 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.13 – 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.96 – 1.88 (m, 2H), 1.73 – 1.59 (m, 1H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 206.11, 56.10, 55.28, 36.51, 23.01, 17.19. Data were identical to reported literature.⁷

6-methyl-7-oxabicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-2-one (3b)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.06 (s, 1H), 2.53 – 2.42 (m, 1H), 2.12 – 1.78 (m, 4H), 1.67 – 1.52 (m, 1H), 1.43 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 206.88, 62.51, 62.04, 35.76, 28.46, 22.29, 17.24. **HRMS-ESI** [M-H]⁻ Calcd for C₇H₉O₂ ,129.0603, found 129.0615. Data were identical to reported literature.⁸

6-oxabicyclo[3.1.0]hexan-2-one (3c)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.90 (m, 1H), 3.31 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.45 – 2.20 (m, 2H), 2.20 – 1.87 (m, 2H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 210.17, 57.97, 54.95, 30.63, 23.29. Data were identical to reported literature.⁷

1a,7a-dihydronaphtho[2,3-b]oxirene-2,7-dione (3d)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00-7.97 (m, 2H), 7.78-7.75 (m, 2H), 4.02 (s, 2H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 190.79, 185.11, 138.77, 134.80, 134.02, 132.02, 131.89, 127.31, 126.50, 55.42. Data were identical to reported literature.⁷

Phenyl(3-phenyloxiran-2-yl)methanone (3e)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.08 – 7.86 (m, 2H), 7.70 – 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.39 (m, 5H), 4.30 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.08 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 193.25, 135.66, 134.13, 129.21, 129.04, 128.93, 128.52, 125.96, 61.21, 59.53. Data were identical to reported literature.⁹

(3-(4-bromophenyl)oxiran-2-yl)(phenyl)methanone (3f)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (d, J = 8.3, 2H), 7.66 – 7.60 (m, 1H), 7.57 – 7.47 (m, 4H), 7.25 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 4.24 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 192.85, 135.55, 134.76, 134.26, 132.15, 129.09, 128.52, 127.56, 123.25, 61.08, 58.87. Data were identical to reported literature.⁹

(3-(4-nitrophenyl)oxiran-2-yl)(phenyl)methanone (3g)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.27 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 8.01 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.70 – 7.62 (m, 1H), 7.64 – 7.41 (m, 4H), 4.27 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 192.21, 148.51, 142.90, 135.37, 134.48, 129.17, 128.57, 126.78, 124.22, 61.02, 58.14. Data were identical to reported literature.¹⁰

Ethyl 2-cyano-3-phenyloxirane-2-carboxylate (3h)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 – 7.42 (m, 5H), 4.52 (s, 1H), 4.45 – 4.33 (m, 2H), 1.40 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.84, 130.55, 129.93, 128.93, 126.90, 113.05, 64.60, 64.30, 53.45, 14.14. Data were identical to reported literature.¹¹

Dimethyl 3-phenyloxirane-2,2-dicarboxylate (3i)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 – 7.27 (m, 5H), 4.57 (s, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.57 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.94, 164.11, 132.01, 129.32, 128.59, 126.21, 63.24, 62.45, 53.70, 52.75. Data were identical to reported literature.¹²

Phenol (5a)¹³



¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.23 – 7.19 (m, 2H), 6.91 – 6.87 (m, 1H), 6.83-6.81 (m, 2H). ¹³**C NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.61, 129.81, 120.93, 115.44. Data were identical to reported literature.¹³

3-Fluorophenol (5b)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.20-7.14 (m, 1H), 6.65 – 6.55 (m, 3H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.77 (d, J = 244.4 Hz), 158.10 (d, J = 11.8 Hz), 130.32 (d, J = 10.4 Hz), 111.40 (d, J = 2.8 Hz), 106.86 (d, J = 21.3 Hz), 103.29 (d, J = 24.2 Hz). Data were identical to reported literature.¹³

4-Fluorophenol (5c)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.92-6.82 (m, 2H), 6.80-6.70 (m, 2H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.89 (d, *J* = 236.4 Hz), 152.58 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz), 116.31 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 115.77 (d, *J* = 23.1 Hz). Data were identical to reported literature.¹³

3-methoxyphenol (5d)

OH)CH3

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.17-7.11 (m, 1H), 6.61 – 6.48 (m, 1H), 6.45 – 6.42 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.06, 156.98, 130.26, 107.99, 106.49, 101.73, 55.42. Data were identical to reported literature.¹⁴

4-methoxyphenol (5e)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.81-6.75 (m, 4H), 3.76 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 153.77, 149.70, 116.20, 115.00, 55.96. Data were identical to reported literature.¹⁵

2-ethoxy-4-fluorophenol (5f)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.83 (dd, J = 8.7, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 6.68 – 6.41 (m, 2H), 4.09 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.46 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 3H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.72 (d, J = 237.4 Hz), 146.17 (d, J = 10.2 Hz), 141.99 (d, J = 3.0 Hz), 114.28 (d, J = 9.6 Hz), 106.82 (d, J = 22.6 Hz), 100.20 (d, J = 27.5 Hz), 64.91, 14.85. HRMS-ESI [M-H]⁻ Calcd for C₈H₈FO₂ 155.0508, found 155.0510. Data were identical to reported literature.¹⁵

2-phenylethan-1-ol (5g)

,OH

¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.24 (m, 3H), 3.87 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.88 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.62, 129.15, 128.70, 126.59, 63.78, 39.32. Data were identical to reported literature.¹⁶

Cyclohexanol (5h)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.94 – 1.84 (m, 2H), 1.72 (m, 2H), 1.59 – 1.49 (m, 1H), 1.35 – 1.23 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 70.40, 35.62, 25.57, 24.25. Data were identical to reported literature.¹⁷

(Methylsulfinyl)benzene (7a)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.63 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.55 – 7.41 (m, 3H), 2.72 (s, 3H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.47, 131.19, 129.46, 123.61, 43.90. Data were identical to reported literature.¹⁸

1-Bromo-4-(methylsulfinyl)benzene (7b)



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 2.70 (s, 3H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.64, 132.62, 125.55, 125.22, 43.90. Data were identical to reported literature.¹⁸

Sulfinyldibenzene (7c)



¹**H** NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 4H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 6H). ¹³**C** NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.73, 131.19, 129.46, 124.93. Data were identical to reported literature.¹⁹

Tetrahydrothiophene 1-oxide (7d)



¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.82-2.75 (m, 4H), 2.47-2.33 (m,2H), 2.20-1.90 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 54,40, 25.60. Data were identical to reported literature.²⁰

2-Cyano-3-phenyloxirane-2-carboxamide (2a')



¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.59 – 7.16 (m, 5H), 6.57 (br, 1H), 6.44 (br, 1H), 4.41 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.70, 130.62, 129.73, 128.96, 126.76, 113.12, 64.84, 55.25. **HRMS-ESI** [M-H]⁻ Calcd for C₁₀H₇N₂O₂ 187.0508, found 187.0960. Data were identical to reported literature.²¹









12.0 11.0 10.0 9.0 8.0 7.0 6.0 5.0 4.0 3.0 2.0 1.0 0. f1 (ppm)

















































220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 f1 (ppm)

 $\begin{bmatrix} 8.26 \\ -8.02 \\ -8.00 \\ -8.00 \\ -7.67 \\ -7.55 \\ -7.$











220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 fl (ppm)

¹H NMR of 5a-5i



























7.45 7.44 7.43 7.43 7.42 7.42 -4.41





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