

Supporting Information for

Access to 1,3-Oxazine-2,4-diones/1,3-thiazine-2,4-diones via Organocatalytic CO₂/COS Incorporation into Allenamides

Hui Zhou, Rui Wang, Hui Zhang, Wei Chen and Xiao-Bing Lu*

[E-mail: zhouhui@dlut.edu.cn](mailto:zhouhui@dlut.edu.cn)

Table of Contents

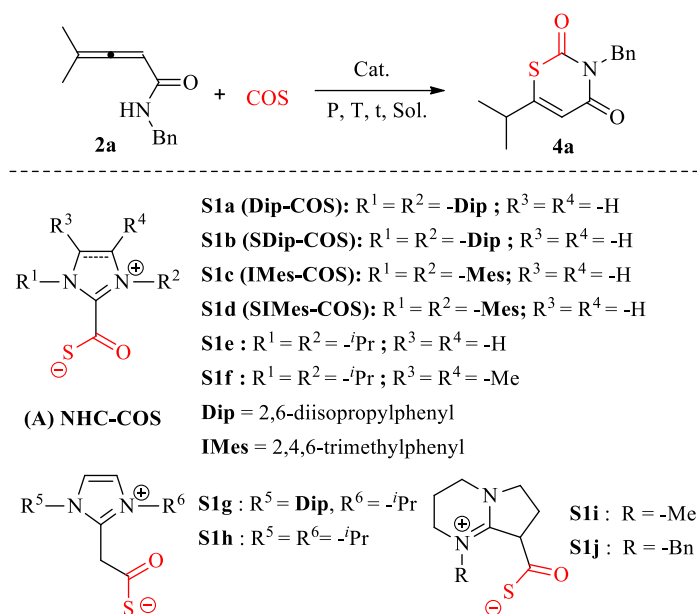
1. General Procedure:.....	1
2. Optimization of 4a formation catalyzed by LB-COS adducts	1
3. Crystallography	3
4. Experimental procedure for synthesis of 1, 3-oxazine-2, 4-dione (3a) and 1, 3-thiazine-2, 4-dione (4a) derivatives	4
5. Mechanistic studies	7
6. NMR spectra	20
7. References.....	53

1. General Procedure:

All manipulations of oxygen- and/or moisture-sensitive materials were performed under an atmosphere of dry argon using standard Schlenk or dry box techniques. NHC-COS adducts, NHO-COS adducts and THPE-COS adducts were prepared according to the reported procedures.^[S1-S3] Solvents were dried by standard methods and distilled under argon. ¹H, and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Varian Inova 500, Varian Inova 400 and Bruker 500 spectrometers.

2. Optimization of 4a formation catalyzed by LB-COS adducts

Table S1. Optimization of the reaction conditions^a



Entry	Catalyst (5 mol %)	Solvent (0.5 mL)	P (MPa)	T (°C)	t (h)	Yield (%) ^{a)}
1	S1a	DMSO	1.0	60	4	14
2	S1b	DMSO	1.0	60	4	9
3	S1c	DMSO	1.0	60	4	4
4	S1d	DMSO	1.0	60	4	1
5	S1e	DMSO	1.0	60	4	19
6	S1f	DMSO	1.0	60	4	5
7	S1g	DMSO	1.0	60	4	21
8	S1h	DMSO	1.0	60	4	5

9	S1i	DMSO	1.0	60	4	21
10	S1j	DMSO	1.0	60	4	45
11	S1j	DMSO	1.0	60	12	81
12	S1j	DMSO	0.1	60	12	44
13	S1j	DMSO	1.0	25	4	0
14	S1j	DMF	1.0	60	4	43
15	S1j	DCM	1.0	60	4	0
16	S1j	CH ₃ CN	1.0	60	4	70
17	S1j	CH ₃ CN	1.0	60	6	76
18	S1j	CH ₃ CN	1.0	60	12	96
19	-	DMSO	1.0	60	4	0

^a Reaction conditions: substrate **2a** (0.5 mmol), catalyst (5.0 mmol%). ^b Yields were determined by ¹H-NMR analysis.

We initially explored the annulation of COS with *N*-benzyl 4-methyl-2,3-pentadienamides (**2a**) as the model substrate using Lewis Base-COS adducts under 1.0 MPa COS. After considerable experimentation, we found that both NHC-COS adducts and NHO-COS adducts showed lower reactivity than THPE-COS adducts and especially **S1j** (5 mol%) as the catalyst in DMSO under 1 MPa COS at 60 °C for 4 h provided the best results, giving rise to 1,3-thiazine-2,4-dione (**4a**) in 45% yield (Table S1, entries 1-10). As expected, when a Lewis base-COS adduct was not added, no product was obtained (Table S1, entry 19). Some other typical results under different conditions are summarized in Table 1. Based on these results, we also examined the effect of pressure and found that the yield of the target product decreased significantly when the pressure of COS decreased (Table S1, entry 12). Then, the effect of temperature was investigated and found no product formation at 25 °C (Table S1, entry 13). Other solvents such as DMF, DCM, CH₃CN were also tested; CH₃CN were the most efficient than others (Table S1, entries 14-16). An enhancement in yield was observed when the reaction time prolonged to 12 h (Table S1, entry 18), which was defined to be our standard reaction conditions for further study.

3. Crystallography

Single crystals of complexes **4h** suitable for X-ray structural analysis were obtained from acetone solution at room temperature. Diffraction data were collected at 220 K on a Bruker SMART-CCD diffractometer using graphite-monochromated Mo K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$). The structures were solved by direct methods^[S4] and refined by full-matrix least squares on F². All nonhydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically, and the hydrogen atoms were included in idealized positions. All calculations were performed using the SHELXTL^[S5] crystallographic software packages. CCDC: 1859584 (**4h**) contain supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.

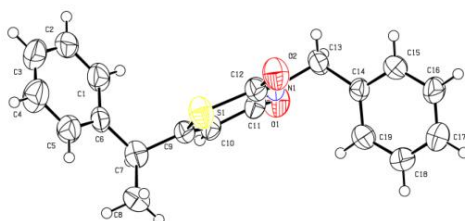


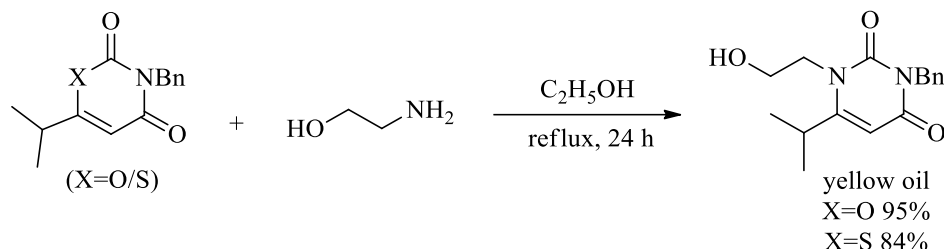
Figure S1. ORTEP Single Crystal X-Ray Diffraction of **4h**

Table S2. Crystal data and structure refinement for **4h**

Bond precision:	C-C = 0.0071 Å	Wavelength=0.71073	
Cell:	a=5.5128(6) alpha=90	b=14.1945(18) beta=90	c=20.649(3) gamma=90
Temperature:	296 K		
	Calculated	Reported	
Volume	1615.8(4)	1615.8(3)	
Space group	P 21 21 21	P2(1)2(1)2(1)	
Hall group	P 2ac 2ab	?	
Moiety formula	C19 H17 N O2 S	?	
Sum formula	C19 H17 N O2 S	C19 H17 N O2 S	
Mr	323.40	323.40	
Dx, g cm ⁻³	1.329	1.329	
Z	4	4	
Mu (mm ⁻¹)	0.209	0.209	
F000	680.0	680.0	
F000'	680.77		
h, k, lmax	7, 18, 26	7, 18, 26	
Nref	3723[2171]	3680	
Tmin, Tmax	0.970, 0.979	0.600, 0.746	
Tmin'	0.967		
Correction method= #	Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.600 Tmax=0.746		
AbsCorr =	MULTI SCAN		
Data completeness=	1.70/0.99	Theta(max)= 27.520	
R(reflections)=	0.0643(1611)	wR2(reflections)= 0.1734(3680)	
S =	0.964	Npar= 208	

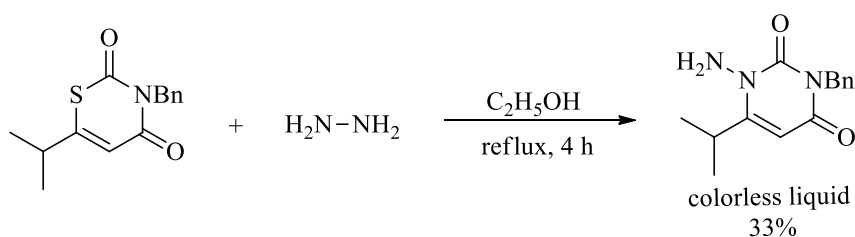
4. Experimental procedure for synthesis of 1, 3-oxazine-2, 4-dione (3a) and 1, 3-thiazine-2, 4-dione (4a) derivatives

3-benzyl-1-(2-hydroxyethyl)-6-isopropylpyrimidine-2, 4-dione (5)



The obtained product **3a** (252 mg, 1.03 mmol) and ethanol (4.0 mL) were sequentially added to a 10 mL round bottom flask, followed by dropwise addition of ethanolamine (160 mg, 2.62 mmol) to the reaction mixture. The mixture was refluxed for 24 h. The solvents were evaporated under vacuum and the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, dichloromethane/methanol = 20:1) to afford the desired product ($R_f = 0.40$) as yellow liquid (0.28 g, 95%). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.44 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.27 (dt, $J = 12.1, 6.9$ Hz, 3H), 5.66 (s, 1H), 5.07 (s, 2H), 4.03 (t, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.82 (dd, $J = 10.1, 5.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.28 – 2.85 (m, 2H), 1.19 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 6H). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.9, 162.2, 152.9, 136.8, 129.1, 128.4, 127.6, 97.8, 60.9, 46.2, 44.5, 29.3, 21.8. **HRMS(ESI)**: calcd for C₁₆H₂₀N₂O₃: 289.1547 [M+H]⁺. Found: 289.1546 [M+H]⁺. **IR**: 3433, 2972, 2879, 1698, 1651, 1609, 1496, 1448, 1400, 1348, 1218, 1062, 827, 769, 727, 708, 613, 525 cm⁻¹ (vs).

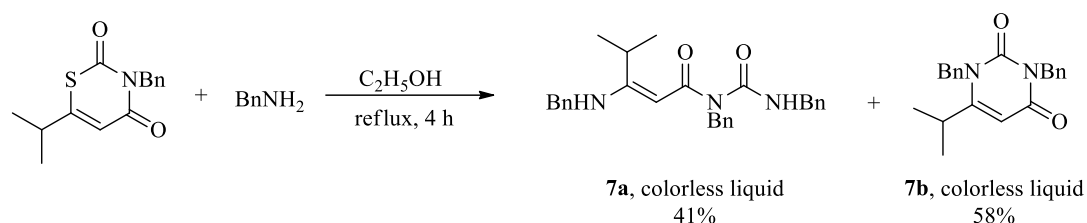
1-amino-3-benzyl-6-isopropylthiazine-2, 4-dione (6)



The obtained product **4a** (166 mg, 0.64 mmol) and ethanol (2.0 mL) were sequentially added to a 10 mL round bottom flask, followed by dropwise addition of hydrazine (200 mg, 6.24 mmol) to the reaction mixture. The mixture was refluxed for 4 h. The solvents were evaporated under vacuum and the residue was purified by

column chromatography (silica gel, dichloromethane/methanol = 40:1) to afford the desired product ($R_f = 0.80$) as colorless liquid (54 mg, 33%). **^1H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.48 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 – 7.22 (m, 3H), 5.60 (s, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 4.35 (s, 2H), 3.46 – 3.26 (m, 1H), 1.20 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 6H). **^{13}C NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 163.2, 162.4, 153.5, 136.9, 129.3, 128.5, 127.8, 96.6, 44.9, 29.0, 21.2. **HRMS(ESI)**: calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$: 260.1394 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$. Found: 260.1392 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$. **IR**: 3326, 3217, 1703, 1662, 1495, 1440, 1399, 1346, 1237, 1196, 1180, 1132, 1076, 1041, 823, 756, 711, 698, 611, 522 cm^{-1} (vs).

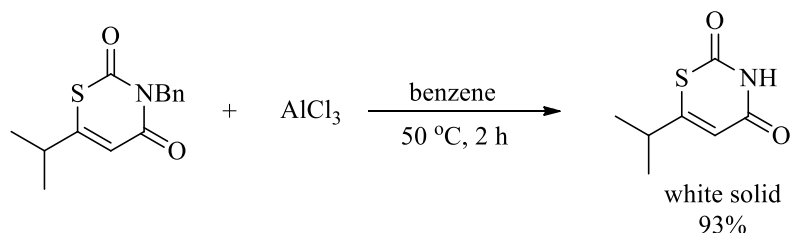
***N*-benzyl-3-(benzylamino)-*N*-(benzylcarbamoyl)-4-methylpent-2-enamide (7a) and 1,3-dibenzyl-6-isopropylpyrimidine-2,4-dione (7b)**



The obtained product **4a** (170 mg, 0.65 mmol) and ethanol (4.0 mL) were sequentially added to a 10 mL round bottom flask, followed by dropwise addition of benzylamine (280 mg, 2.60 mmol) to the reaction mixture. The mixture was refluxed for 22 h at 100 °C. The solvents were evaporated under vacuum and the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 5:1) to afford the desired product **7a** ($R_f = 0.60$, 121 mg, 41%) and **7b** ($R_f = 0.40$, 391 mg, 58%) as colorless liquid. **7a. ^1H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 10.05 (s, 2H), 7.45 – 7.09 (m, 15H), 5.06 (s, 2H), 4.73 (s, 1H), 4.55 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.38 (d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 2.65 – 2.47 (m, 1H), 0.87 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 6H). **^{13}C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 173.6, 173.3, 157.0, 139.3, 139.1, 138.2, 128.8, 128.5, 128.5, 127.5, 127.5, 127.0, 126.7, 126.7, 126.3, 80.8, 47.8, 46.0, 44.5, 29.0, 21.4. **HRMS(ESI)**: calcd for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{31}\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$: 442.2489 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$. Found: 442.2500 $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$. **IR**: 3236, 3063, 3030, 2970, 2932, 2872, 1684, 1605, 1581, 1514, 1453, 1371, 1298, 1275, 1235, 1206, 1181, 1148, 1079, 1056, 1030, 934, 781, 733, 699 cm^{-1} (vs). **7b. ^1H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.53 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.43 – 7.23 (m, 6H), 7.12 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 5.77 (s, 1H), 5.20 (s, 4H), 2.93 – 2.60 (m, 1H), 1.16 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 6H). **^{13}C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.6, 161.7,

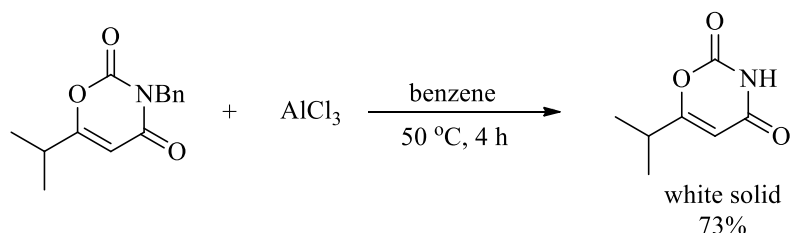
152.7, 137.0, 136.5, 129.0, 129.0, 128.4, 127.6, 127.5, 125.7, 98.3, 47.0, 44.6, 29.5, 22.0. **HRMS(ESI)**: calcd for C₂₁H₂₂N₂O₂: 335.1754 [M+H]⁺. Found: 335.1756 [M+H]⁺. **IR**: 3088, 3063, 3032, 2972, 2877, 1703, 1656, 1614, 1496, 1442, 1395, 1351, 1218, 1182, 1074, 1026, 932, 826, 763, 730, 698, 606, 529 cm⁻¹ (vs).

6-isopropyl-1,3-thiazine-2,4-dione (8)



In a glove box, a 25 mL Schlenk flask, equipped with a magnetic stir bar, is charged successively with **4a** (224 mg, 0.86 mmol) and benzene (5.0 mL), followed by addition of aluminum chloride (1.1 g, 8.25 mmol) to the reaction mixture with continuous stirring. The reaction mixture was heated to 50 °C for 2 hours. Water was added and the reaction mixture was extracted with DCM (3 × 20 mL). The collected organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. Flash chromatography of the crude (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 5:1) gave the pure product (R_f = 0.25) as a white solid (136 mg, 92%). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.83 (s, 1H), 6.38 (s, 1H), 3.20 – 2.43 (hept, 1H), 1.28 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 6H). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.3, 164.8, 163.8, 113.3, 113.0, 35.7, 21.8. **HRMS(ESI)**: calcd for C₇H₉N₂O₂S: 172.0427 [M+H]⁺. Found: 172.0427 [M+H]⁺. **IR**: 3150, 3051, 2971, 2934, 2852, 1766, 1691, 1595, 1463, 1442, 1367, 1290, 1260, 1225, 1129, 993, 967, 862, 749, 695, 643, 606, 574, 545, 485 cm⁻¹ (vs).

6-isopropyl-1,3-oxazine-2,4-dione (9)



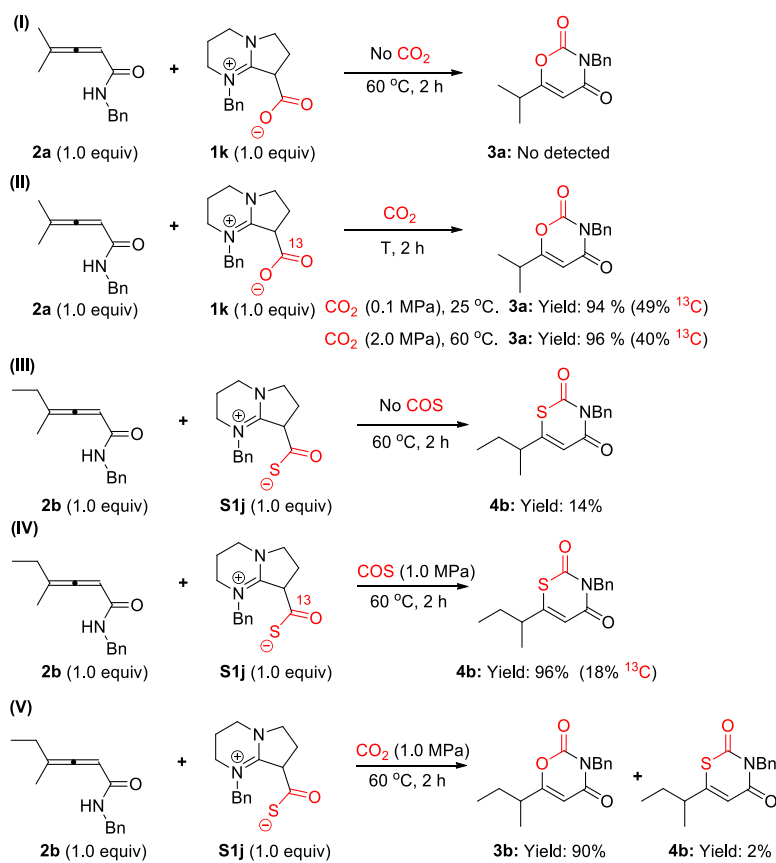
In a glove box, a 25 mL Schlenk flask, equipped with a magnetic stir bar, is charged successively with **3a** (224 mg, 0.86 mmol) and benzene (5.0 mL), followed

by addition of aluminum chloride (1.1 g, 8.25 mmol) to the reaction mixture with continuous stirring. The reaction mixture was heated to 50 °C for 4 hours. Water was added and the reaction mixture was extracted with DCM (3 × 20 mL). The collected organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and the solvents were evaporated under vacuum. Flash chromatography of the crude (silica gel, PE/EtOAc = 5:1) gave the pure product (*R*_f = 0.25) as a white solid (116 mg, 73%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.93 (s, 1H), 5.74 (s, 1H), 2.85 – 2.52 (m, 1H), 1.25 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 175.02, 162.25, 147.77, 98.31, 32.25, 19.30. HRMS(ESI): calcd for C₇H₁₀NO₃: 154.0504 [M-H]⁻. Found: 154.0508 [M-H]⁻. IR ν_{C=O}: 1727, 1650 cm⁻¹ (vs).

5. Mechanistic studies

5.1 Control Experiments

In order to clarify the detailed reaction mechanism, several control experiments were carried out (Scheme S1). Firstly, a stoichiometric reaction involving one equivalent of LB-CO₂ adduct **1k** and one equivalent of allenamide **2a** was carried out in the absence of CO₂ (Scheme S1, I). No desired product **3a** was generated, and allenamide **2a** was totally decomposed to unknown chemicals from the crude ¹H-NMR. Under ambient conditions (25 °C, and 0.1 MPa CO₂), the use of ¹³C labelled **1k** and equivalent **2a** resulted in the formation of **3a** with 49% ¹³C label determined by HRMS spectra (Scheme S1, II; Figure S3). When increasing the reaction temperature to 60 °C and CO₂ pressure to 2.0 MPa, **3a** with 40% ¹³C label could also be detected (Scheme S1, II; Figure S4). For COS system, a stoichiometric reaction could carry out in the absence of COS, and the desired thiazine-2, 4-dione **4b** was obtained in 14% yield (Scheme S1, III). When introducing free COS (1.0 MPa) into isotope labeling experiment, **4b** with only 18% ¹³C label was obtained (Scheme S1, IV; Figure S6), which preferentially comes from free COS rather than COS moiety in THPE-COS adducts. When introducing free CO₂ (1.0 MPa) into stoichiometric reaction involving one equivalent of LB-COS adduct **S1j** and one equivalent of allenamide **2b**, **4b** was obtained in 2% yield and **3b** was obtained in 90% yield (Scheme S1, V).



Scheme S1. Preliminary mechanistic studies

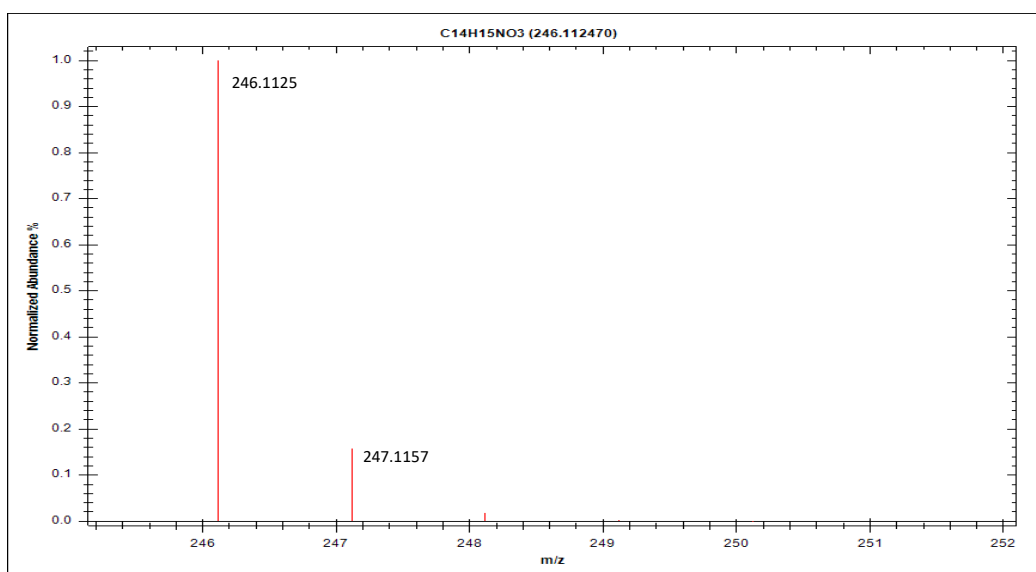
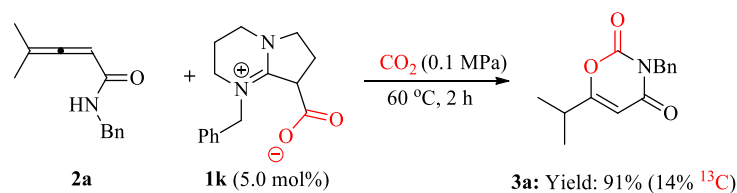


Figure S2. Enlarged HRMS Spectra of Product **3a**

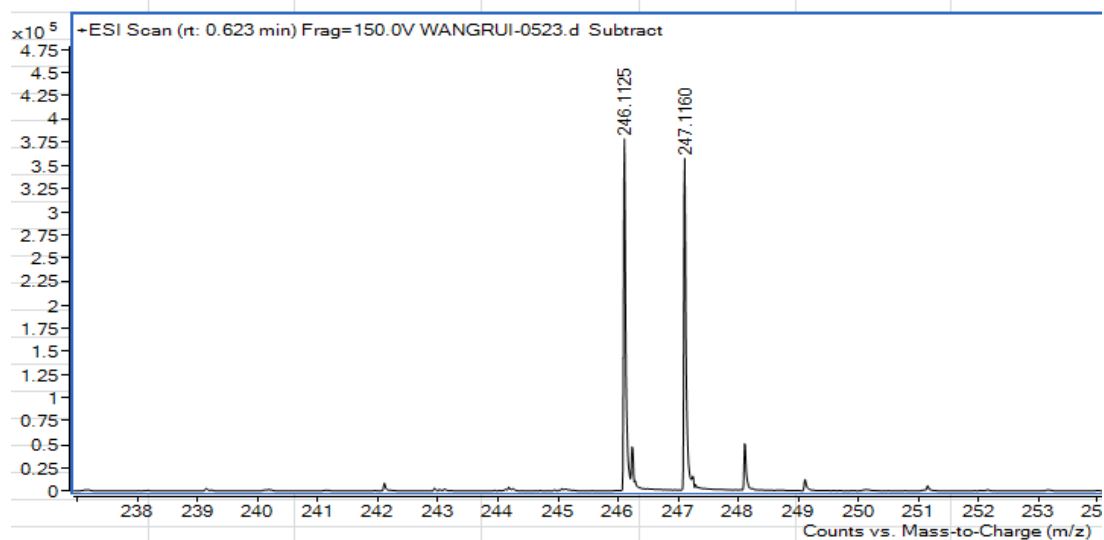
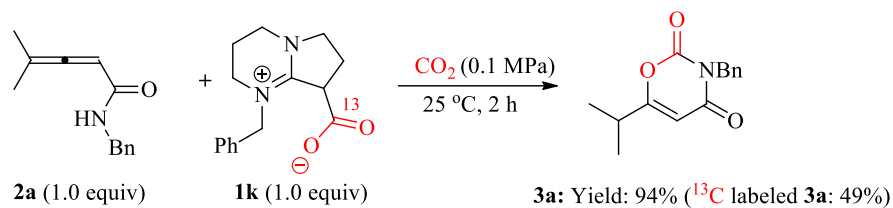


Figure S3. Enlarged HRMS Spectra of Scheme 3 (II)

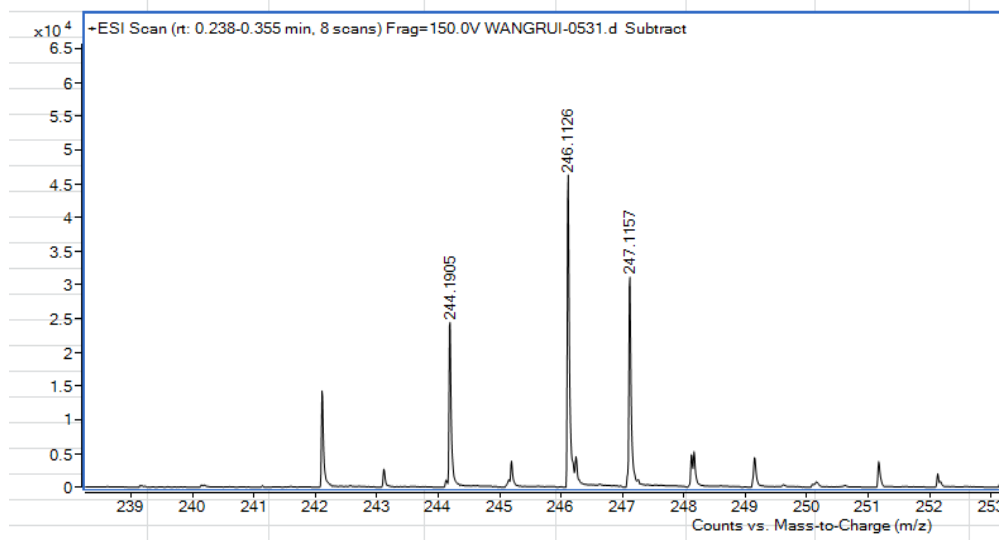
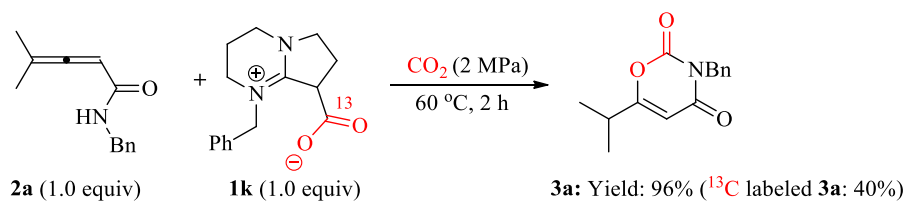


Figure S4. Enlarged HRMS Spectra of Scheme 3 (II)

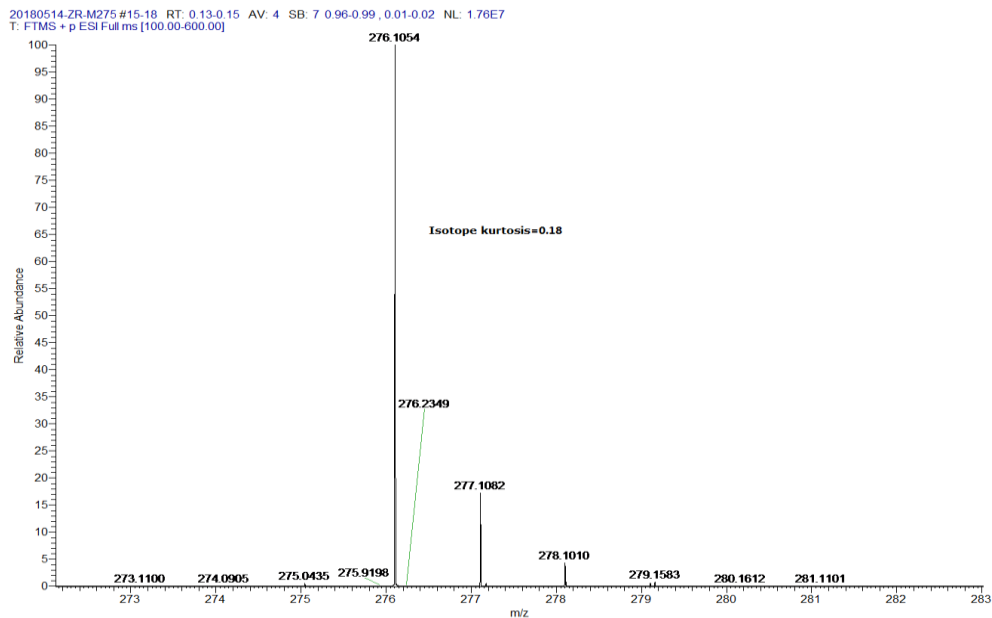
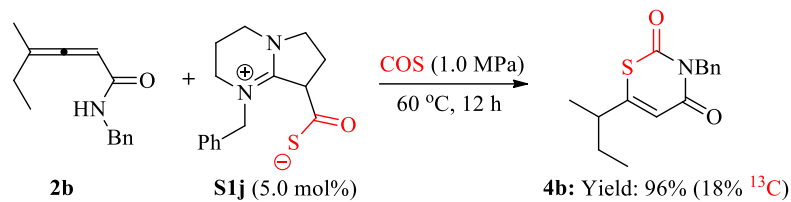


Figure S5. Enlarged HRMS Spectra of Product 4b

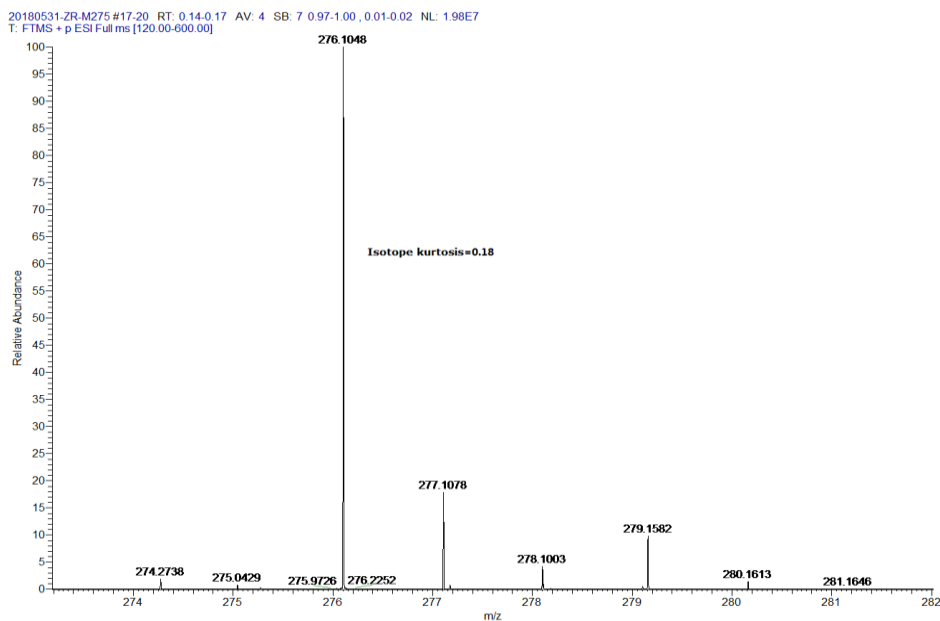
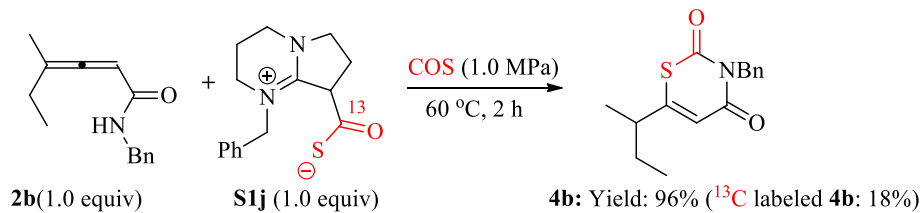


Figure S6. Enlarged HRMS Spectra of Scheme 3 (IV)

5.2 Exchange Experiments

In order to further understand the reaction mechanism, we further systematically investigated the exchange reaction of THPE- ^{13}COX adducts with free COX by means of HRMS. First, in the glove box, a 10 mL Schlenk flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with THPE- $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ adduct (0.5 mmol) and DMSO (0.5 mL), successively. The flask was then evacuated and filled with CO_2 with a balloon and the reaction was stirred at 25 °C for 2 hours. We found that there was an exchange phenomenon between THPE- $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ adduct and free CO_2 in the absence of the substrate (Figure S8). This exchange process also occurs when the reaction temperature rises to 60 °C (Figure S9). In addition, we also found that the exchange process proceeded very quickly, and a large amount of THPE- CO_2 was detected within five minutes of reaction (Figure S10). Furthermore, the exchange process between THPE- CO_2 and free $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ can also proceed smoothly under reaction conditions, which indicates that exchange behavior is reversible (Figure S12). Moreover, we investigated the exchange process between THPE- ^{13}COS and free COS in the absence of the substrate in the same way. Unlike the exchange of THPE- CO_2 adduct and free CO_2 , THPE- ^{13}COS is very stable in the presence COS atmosphere at room temperature (Figure S14). However, most of THPE- ^{13}COS were transformed to THPE- COS under high temperature (Figure S15) and high pressure (Figure S16).

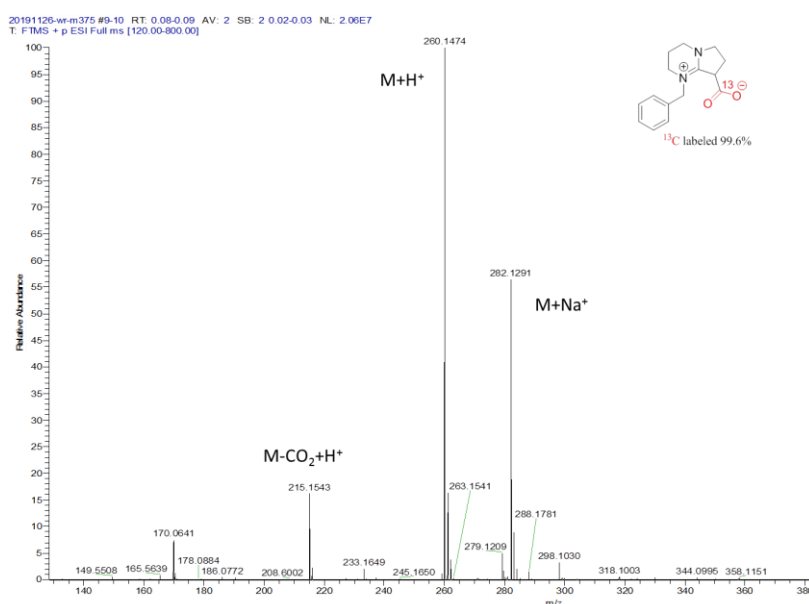


Figure S7. Enlarged HRMS Spectra of THPE- $^{13}\text{CO}_2$

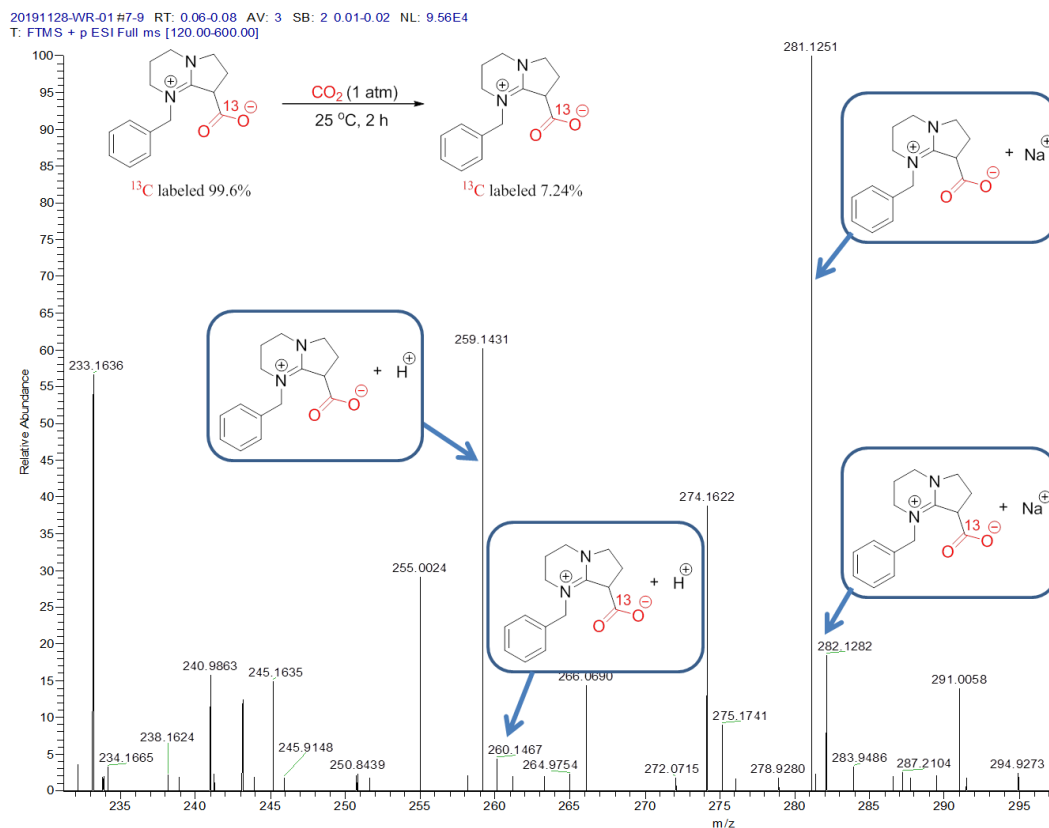


Figure S8. HRMS Spectra of the exchange process between THPE-¹³CO₂ and free CO₂ at 25 °C for 2 hours

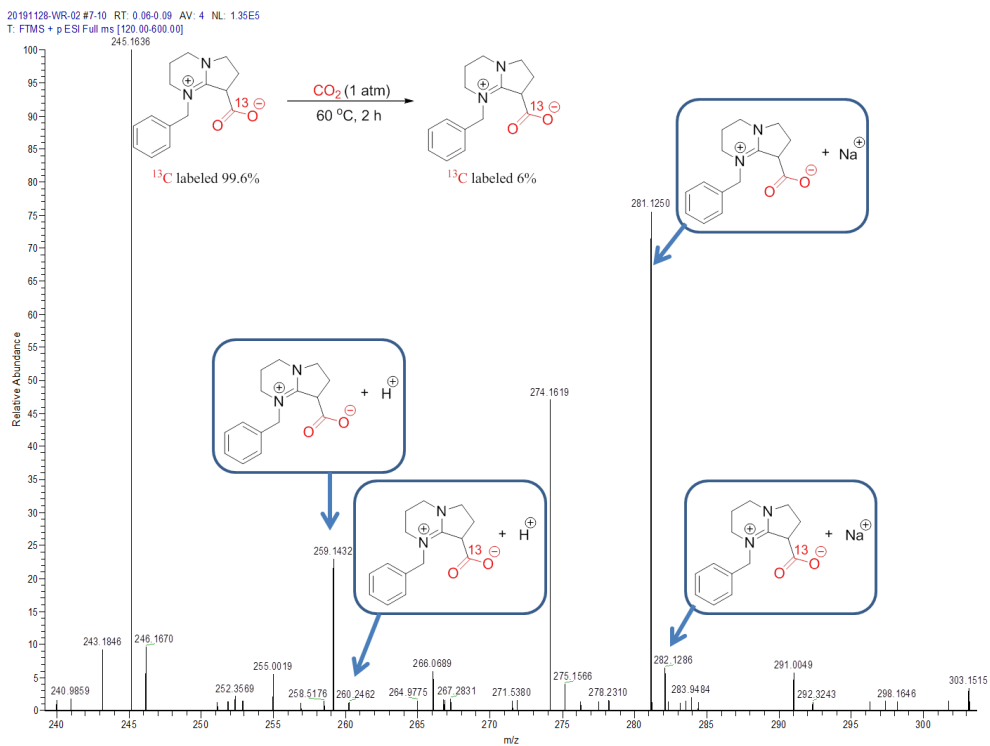


Figure S9. HRMS Spectra of the exchange process between THPE-¹³CO₂ and free CO₂ at 60 °C for 2 hours

20191204-wr-01 #6-7 RT: 0.04-0.05 AV: 2 NL: 2.51E5
T: FTMS + p ESI Full ms [120.00-600.00]

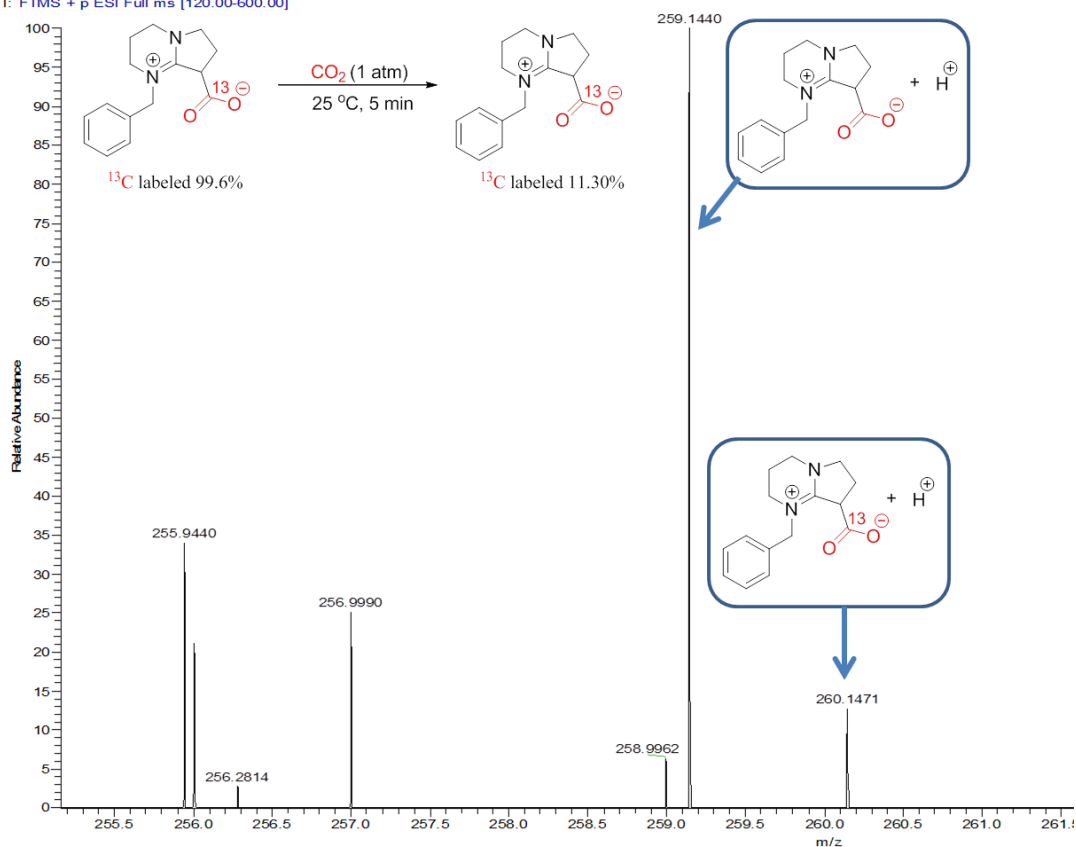


Figure S10. HRMS Spectra of the exchange process between THPE-¹³CO₂ and free CO₂ at 25 °C for 5 min

20191202-wr-01 #7-9 RT: 0.06-0.08 AV: 3 SB: 1 0.02 NL: 4.75E6
T: FTMS + p ESI Full ms [120.00-600.00]

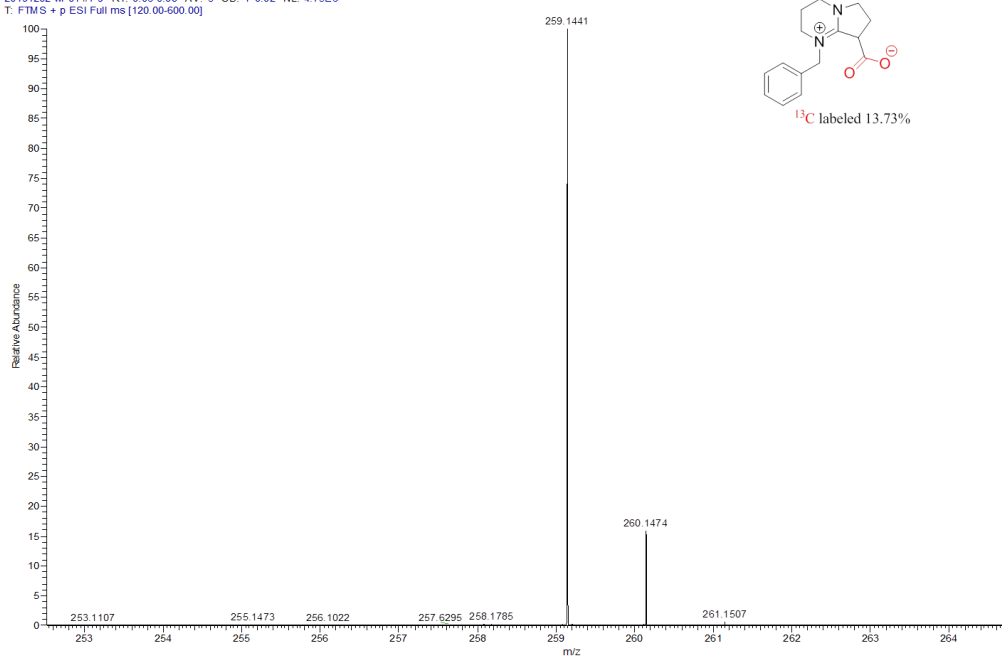


Figure S11. Enlarged HRMS Spectra of THPE-CO₂

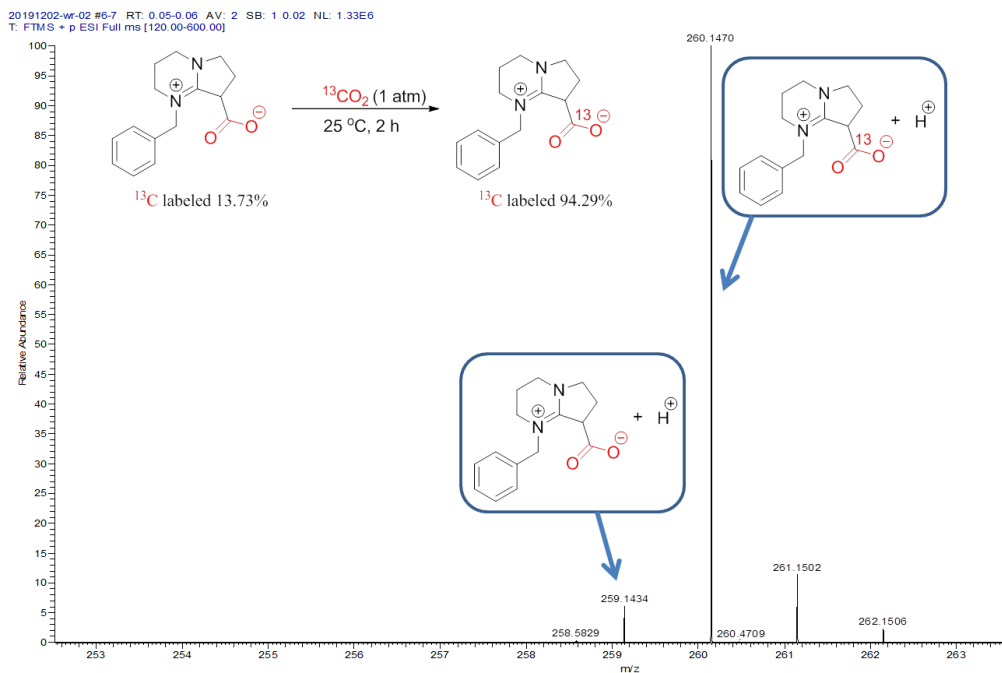


Figure S12. HRMS Spectra of the exchange process between THPE- CO_2 and free $^{13}\text{CO}_2$ at 25 °C for 2 hours

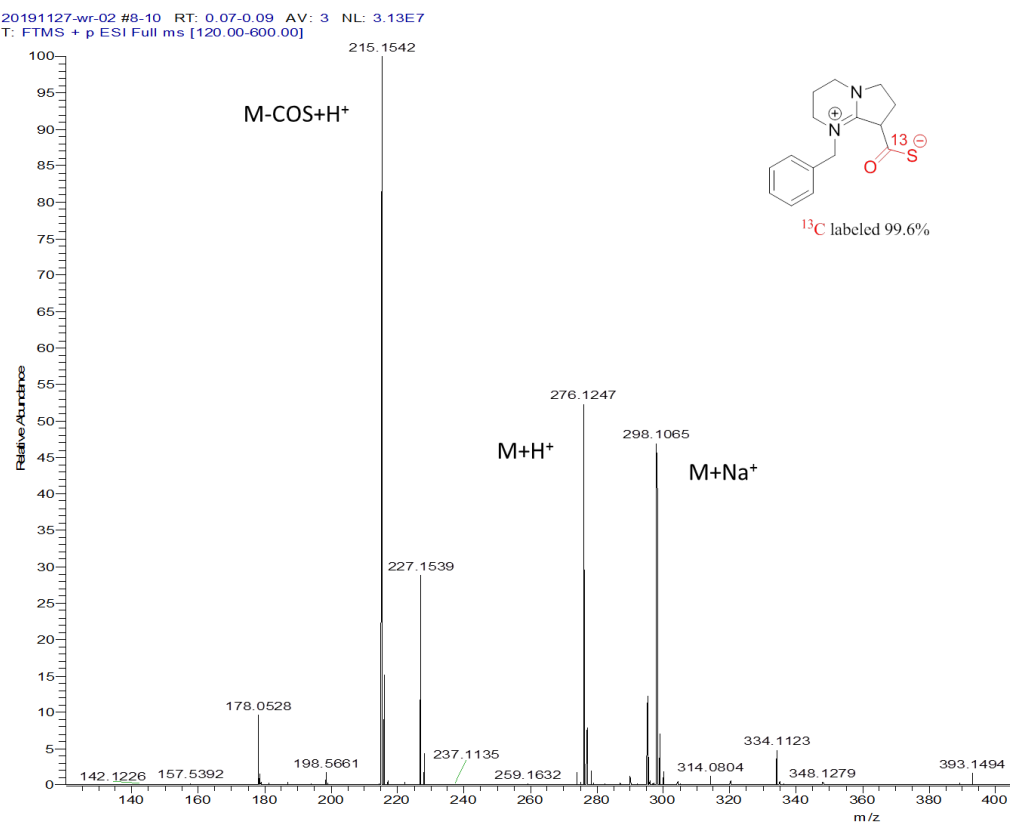


Figure S13. Enlarged HRMS Spectra of THPE- ^{13}COS

20191127-wr-02 #8-10 RT: 0.07-0.09 AV: 3 NL: 3.13E7
T: FTMS + p ESI Full ms [120.00-600.00]

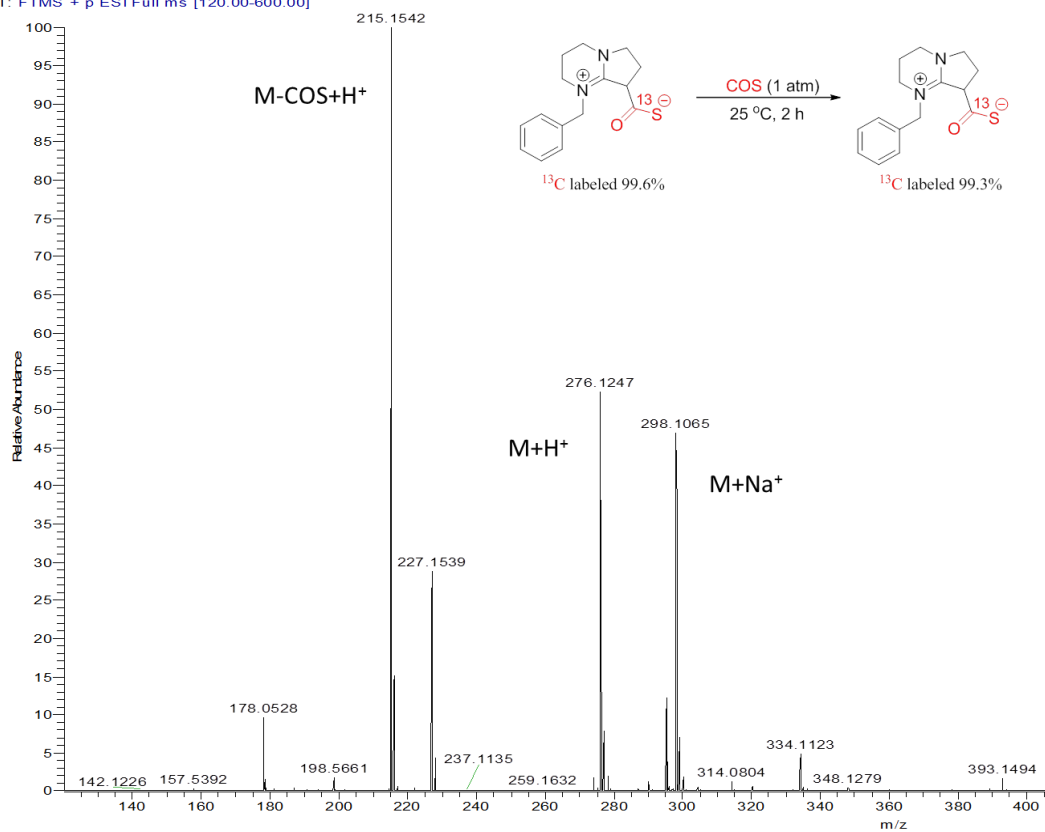


Figure S14. HRMS Spectra of the exchange process between THPE-¹³COS and free COS at 25 °C for 2 hours

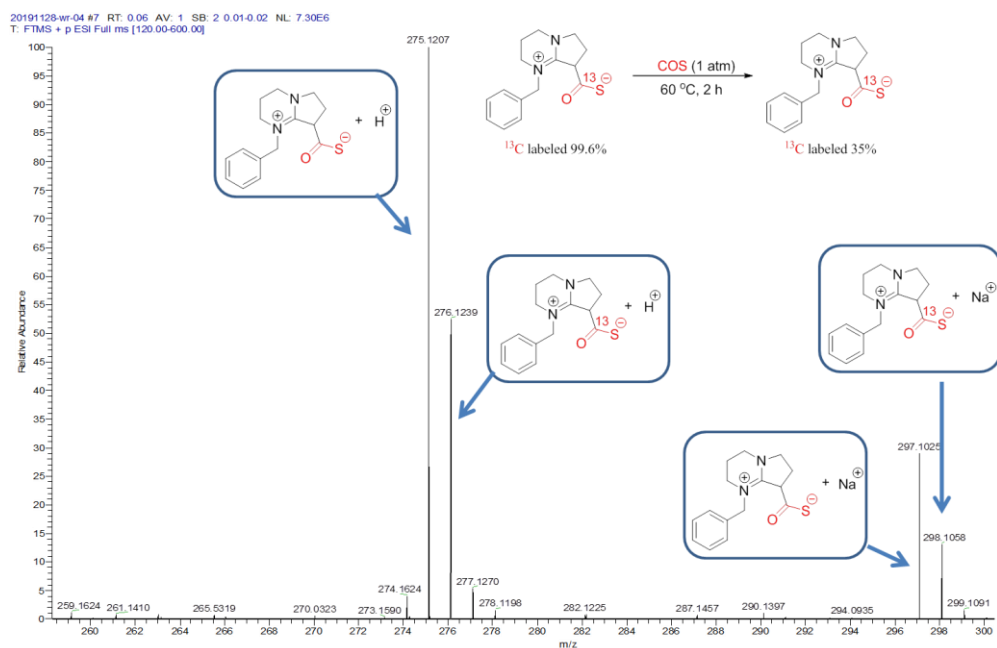


Figure S15. HRMS Spectra of the exchange process between THPE-¹³COS and free COS at 60 °C for 2 hours

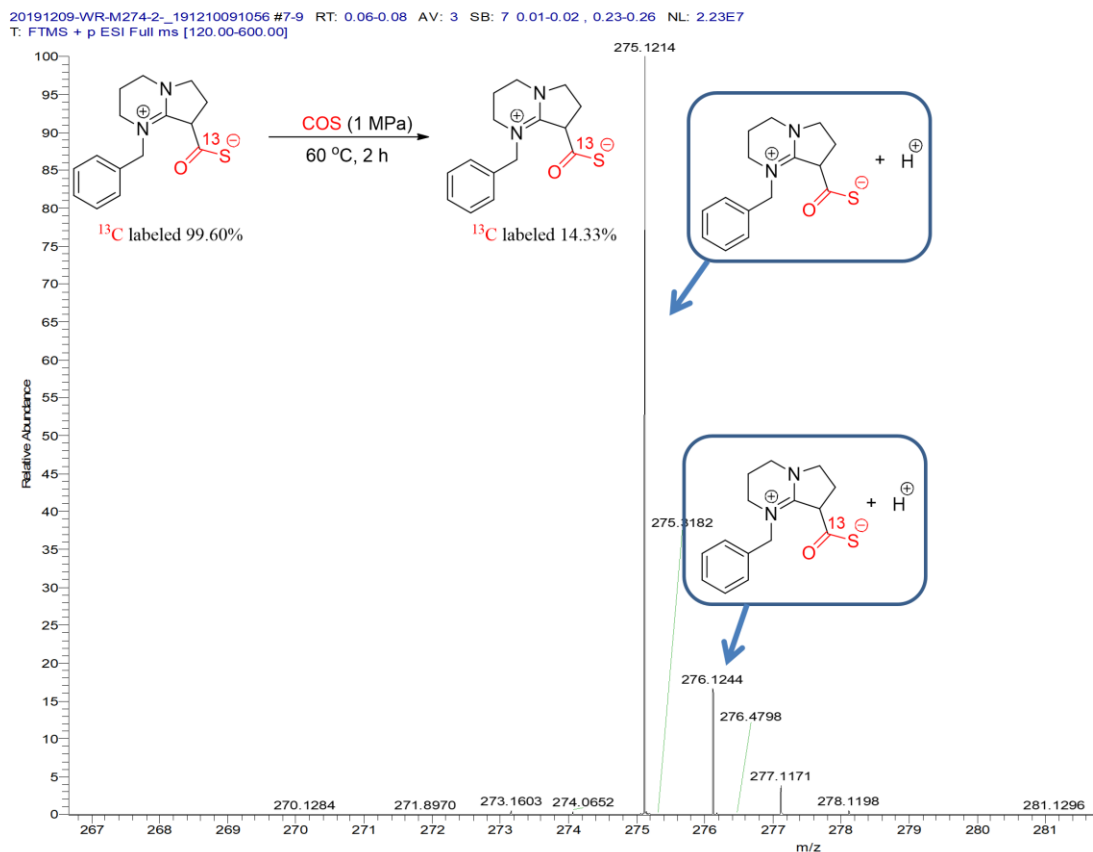


Figure S16. HRMS Spectra of the exchange process between THPE-¹³COS and free COS (1 MPa) at 60 °C for 2 hours

5.3 Monitoring the interaction between **2a** and LB-COX (X=O/S) adduct by ¹H-NMR experiments

Monitoring the interaction between **2a** and THPE-CO₂ adduct **1k**

In a glove box, a 1.0 mL vial containing a stirring bar was charged with allenamide **2a** (0.05 mmol), various concentrations of THPE-CO₂ adduct **1k** and DMSO-d₆ (0.5 mL). After 1 h with continuous stirring, the reaction mixture was detected by ¹H-NMR. From the data, the -NH- signal (δ 8.28 ppm) of **2a** gradually drift undergoes a modest upshift of 0.45 ppm upon addition of 1.0 equiv. of **1k** to this solution (Figure S17). ¹H-NMR experiments show that THPE-CO₂ adduct **1k** as base could activate allenamide.

Monitoring the interaction between **2a** and THPE-COS adduct **S1j**

In a glove box, a 1.0 mL vial containing a stirring bar was charged with allenamide **2a** (0.05 mmol), various concentrations of THPE-COS adduct **S1j** and CD₃CN (0.5 mL). After 1 h with continuous stirring, the reaction mixture was detected by ¹H-NMR. From the data, the -NH- signal (δ 6.92 ppm) of **2a** completely

disappears, while the $-H$ of $-CHCO$ signal (δ 5.41 ppm) gradually drift undergoes a modest upshift of 0.11 ppm upon addition of 1.0 equiv. of THPE-COS adduct **S1j** to this solution (Figure S18). 1H -NMR experiments show that THPE-COS adduct **S1j** as base could activate allenamide.

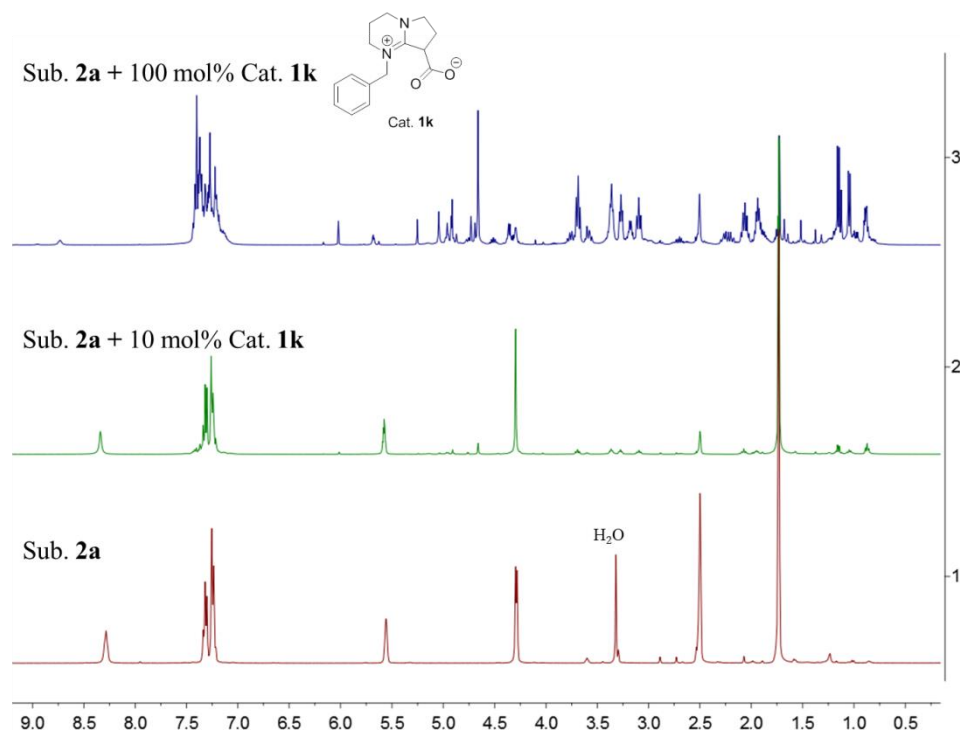


Figure S17. Monitoring the interaction between **2a** and THPE- CO_2 adduct **1k**

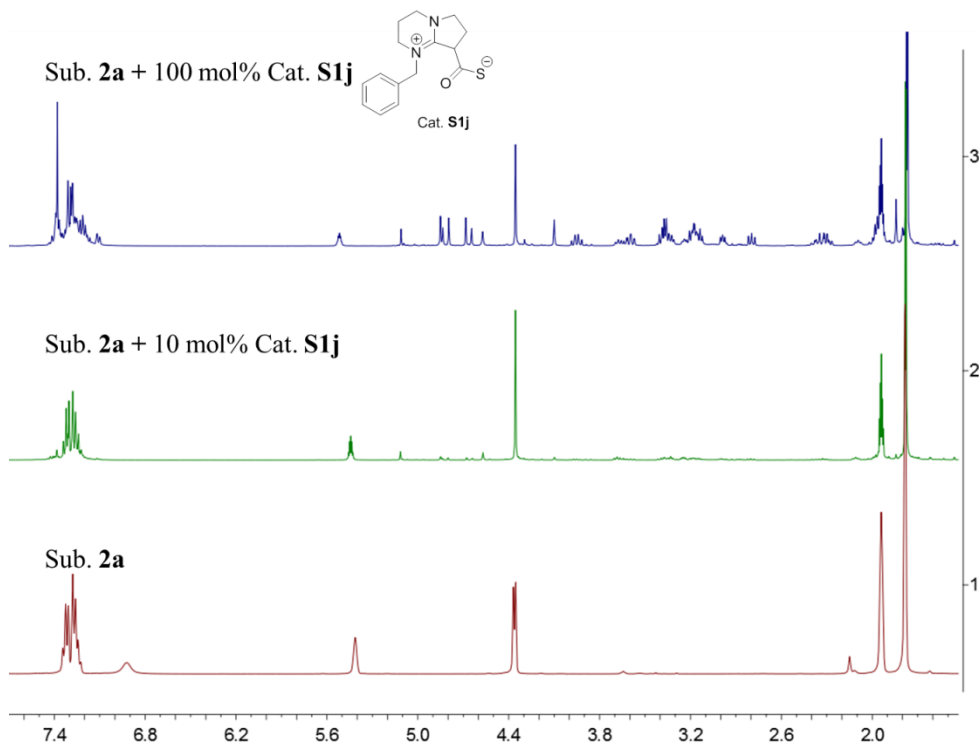


Figure S18. Monitoring the interaction between **2a** and THPE-COS adduct **S1j**

5.4 The stability of THPE-COS adduct **S1j** under CO₂ atmosphere

In a glove box, a 10 mL Schlenk flask containing a stirring bar was charged with THPE-COS adduct **S1j** and CD₃CN (0.5 mL). The flask was then evacuated and filled with CO₂ with a balloon and the reaction was stirred at 60 °C for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was detected by ¹H-NMR. THPE-COS adduct **S1j** was found to be very stable under CO₂ atmosphere by ¹H-NMR analysis (Figure S19).

5.5 The stability of THPE-COS adduct **S1j** at 60 °C

¹H-NMR (Figure S20) and ¹³C -NMR (Figure S21) of THPE-COS adduct **S1j** were detected at 60 °C. THPE-COS adduct **S1j** was found to be stable at 60 °C by NMR analysis (Figure S20).

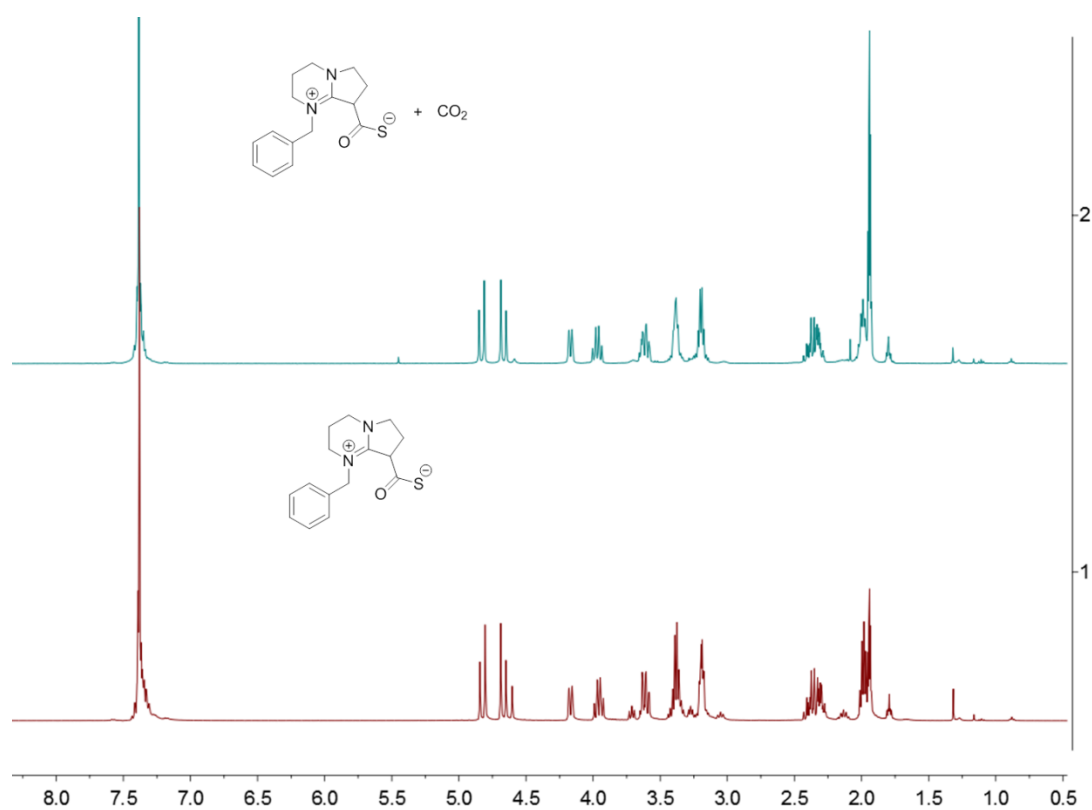


Figure S19. THPE-COS adduct **S1j** in the presence of CO₂ atmosphere

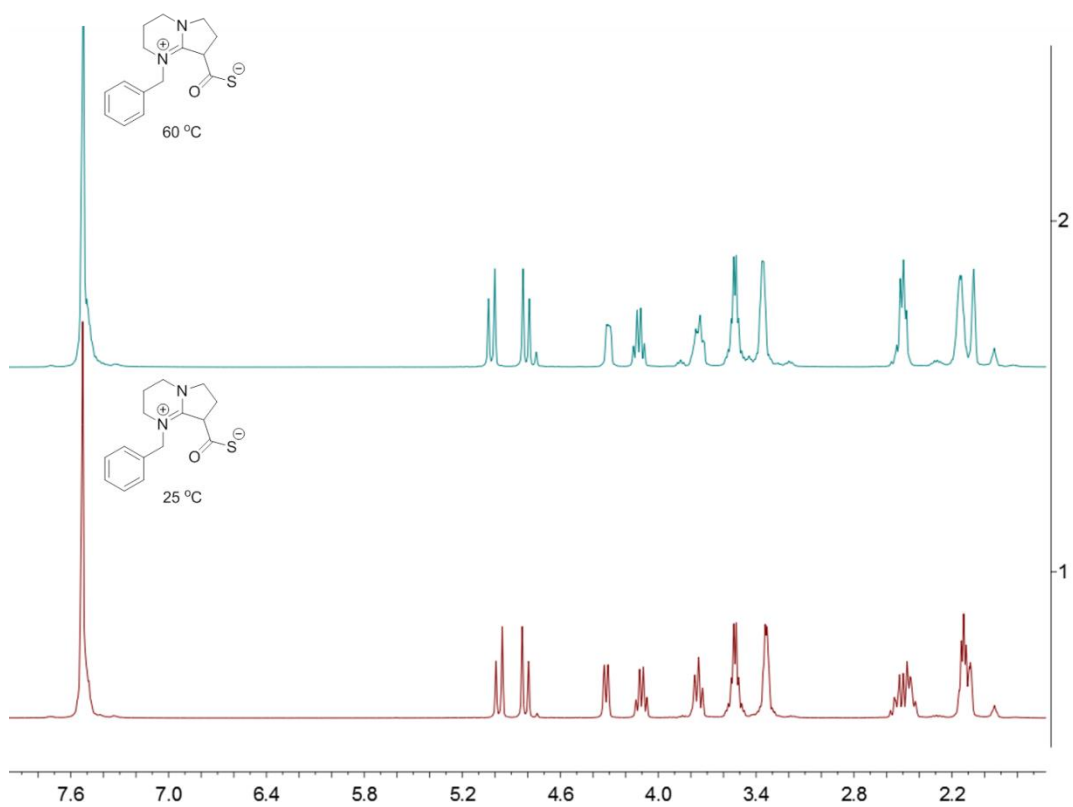


Figure S20. THPE-COS adduct **S1j** at 60 °C

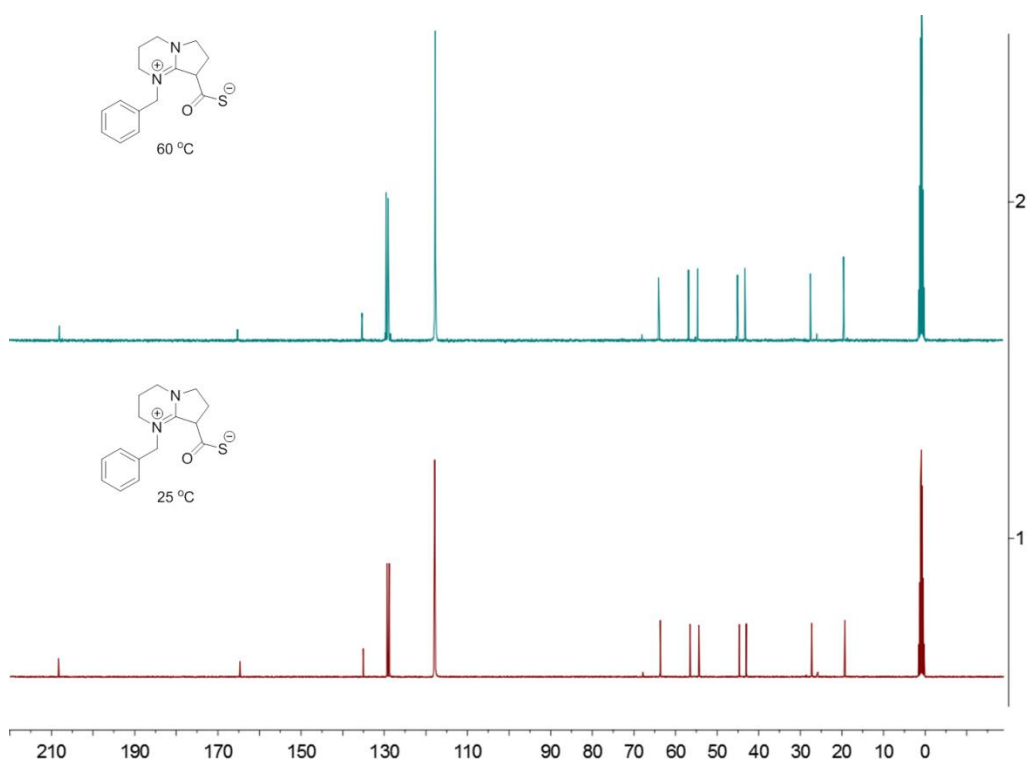
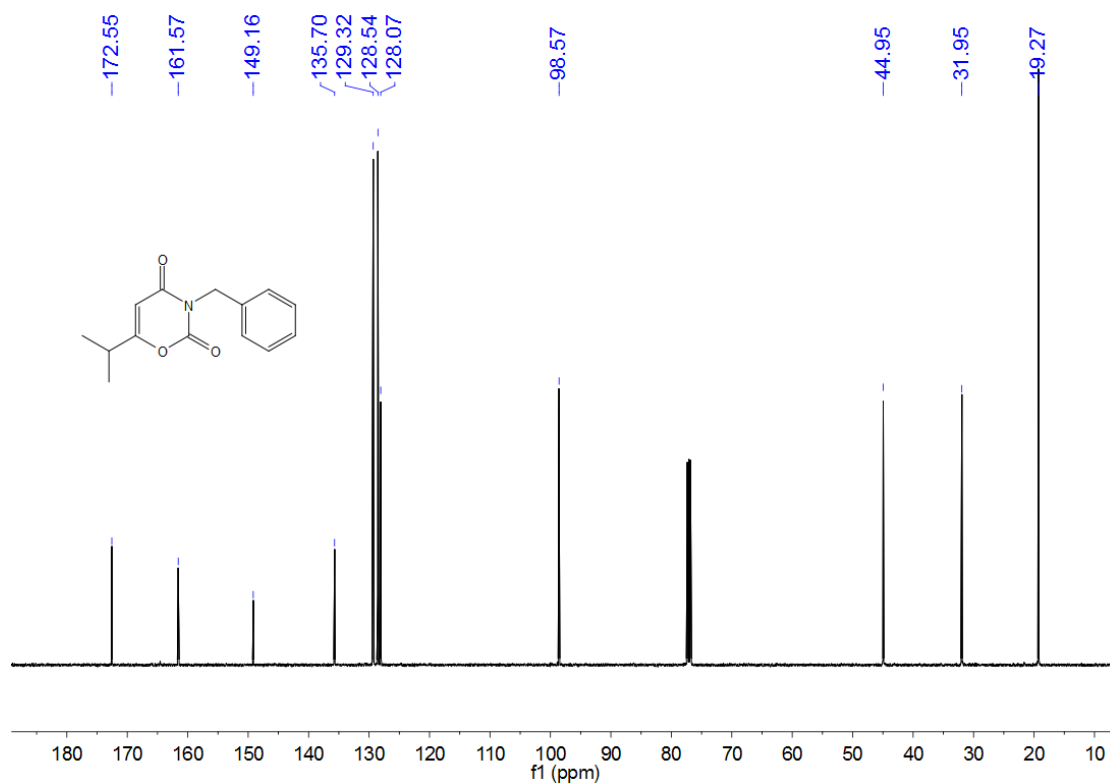
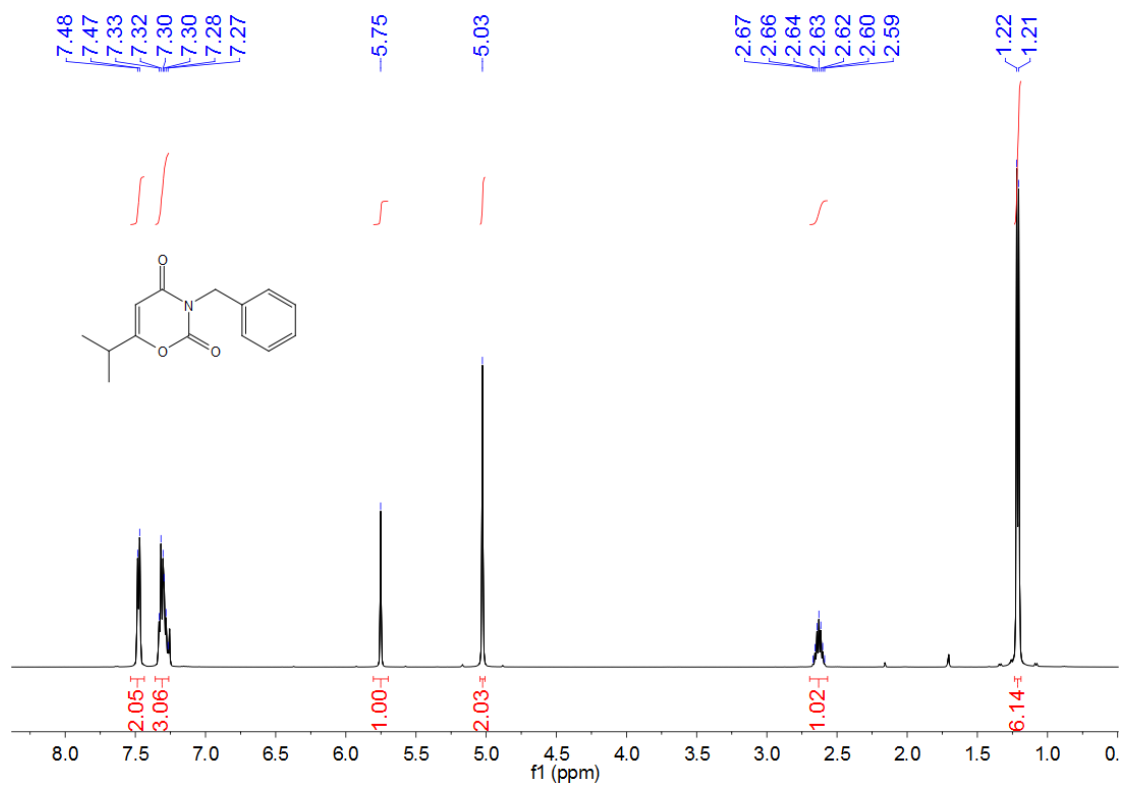
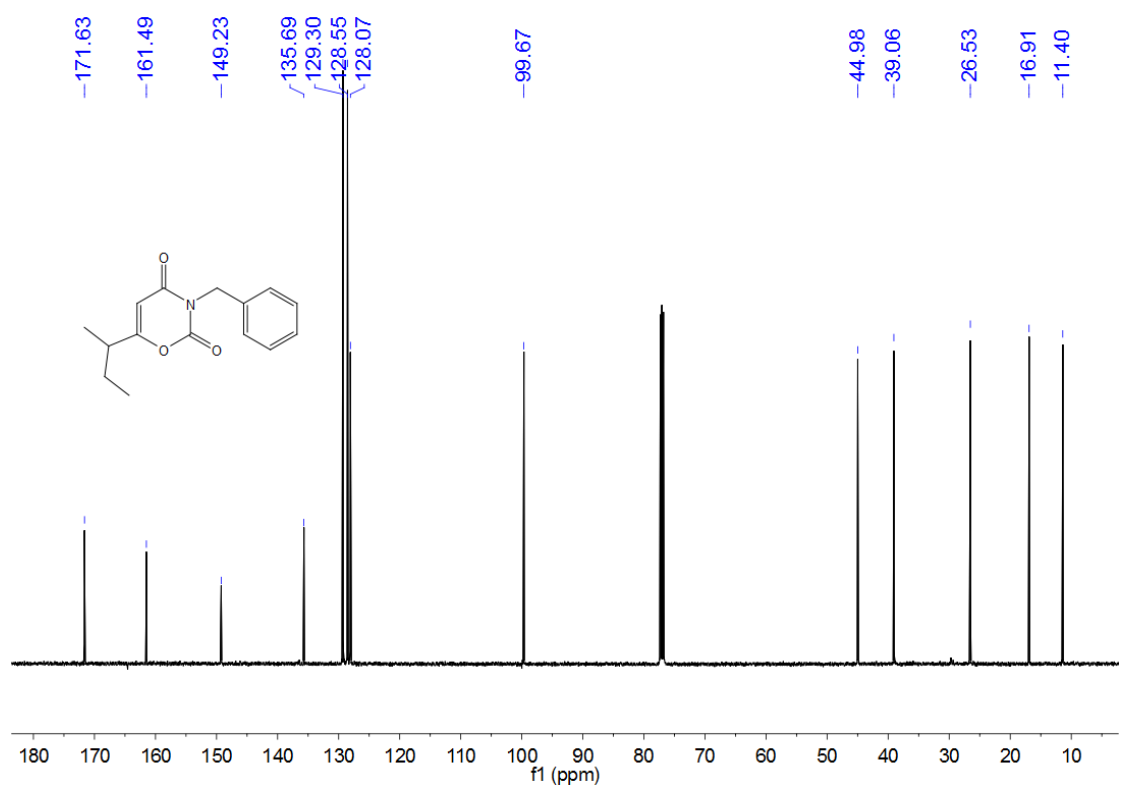
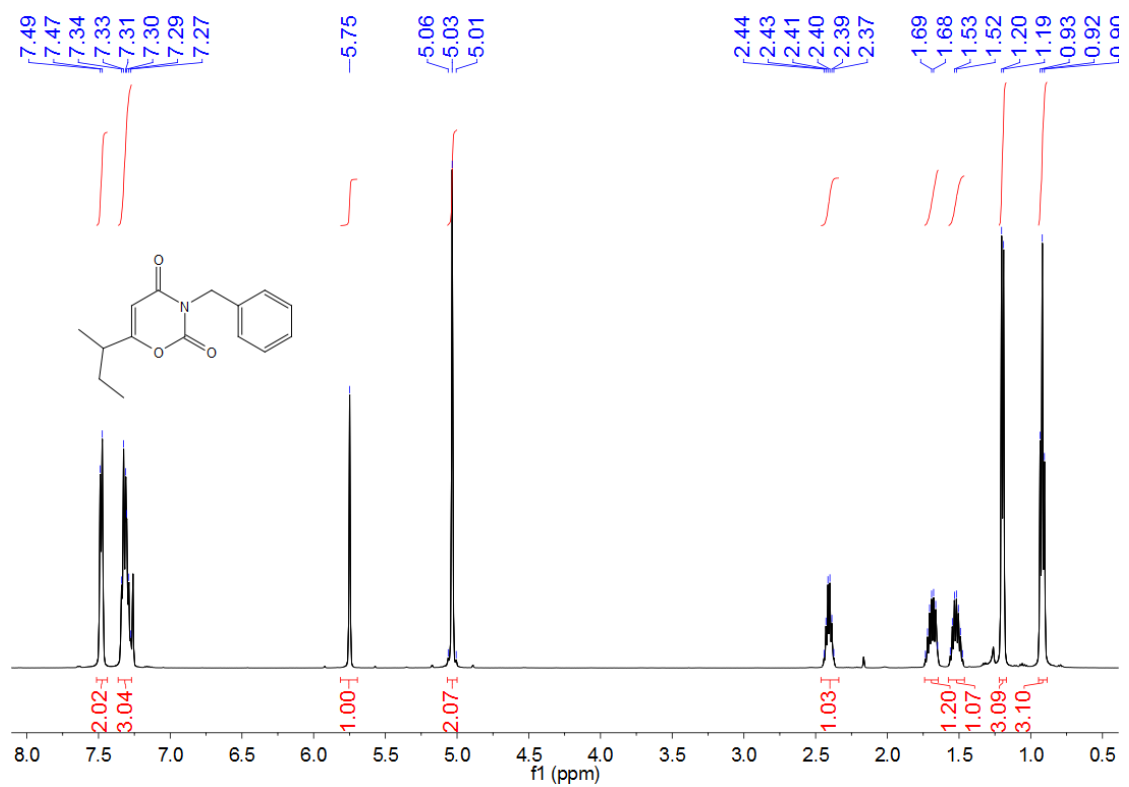
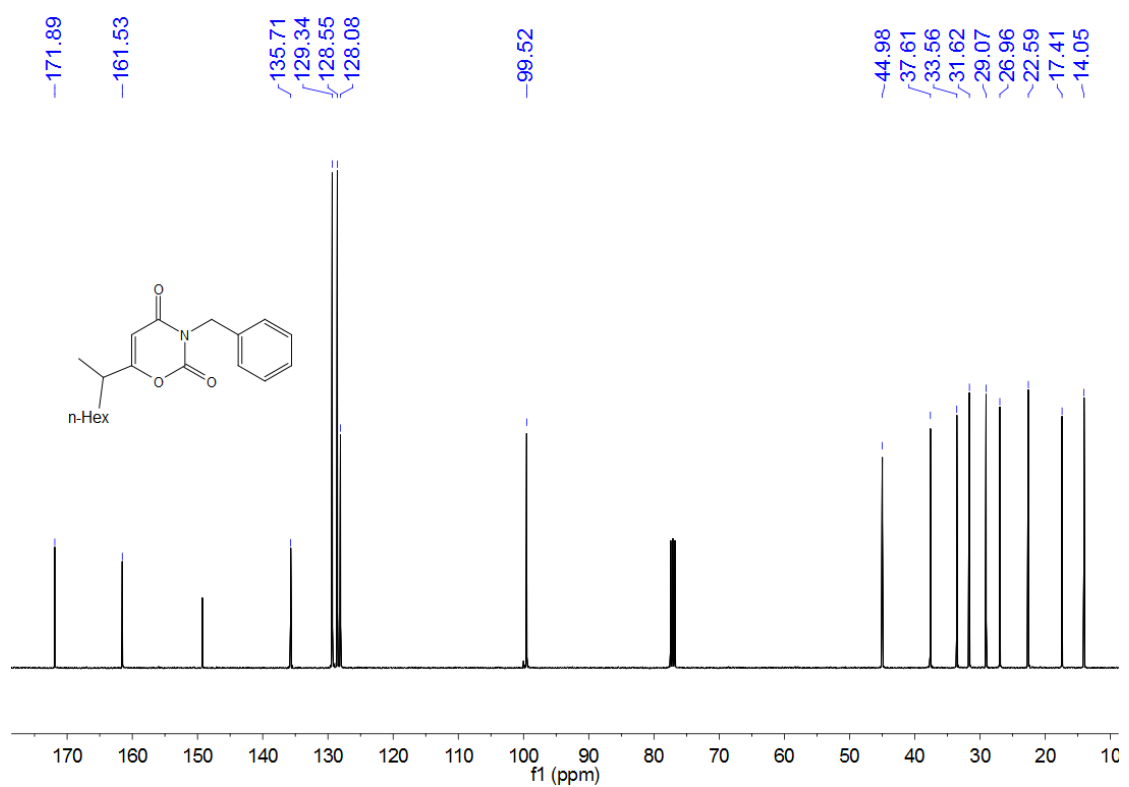
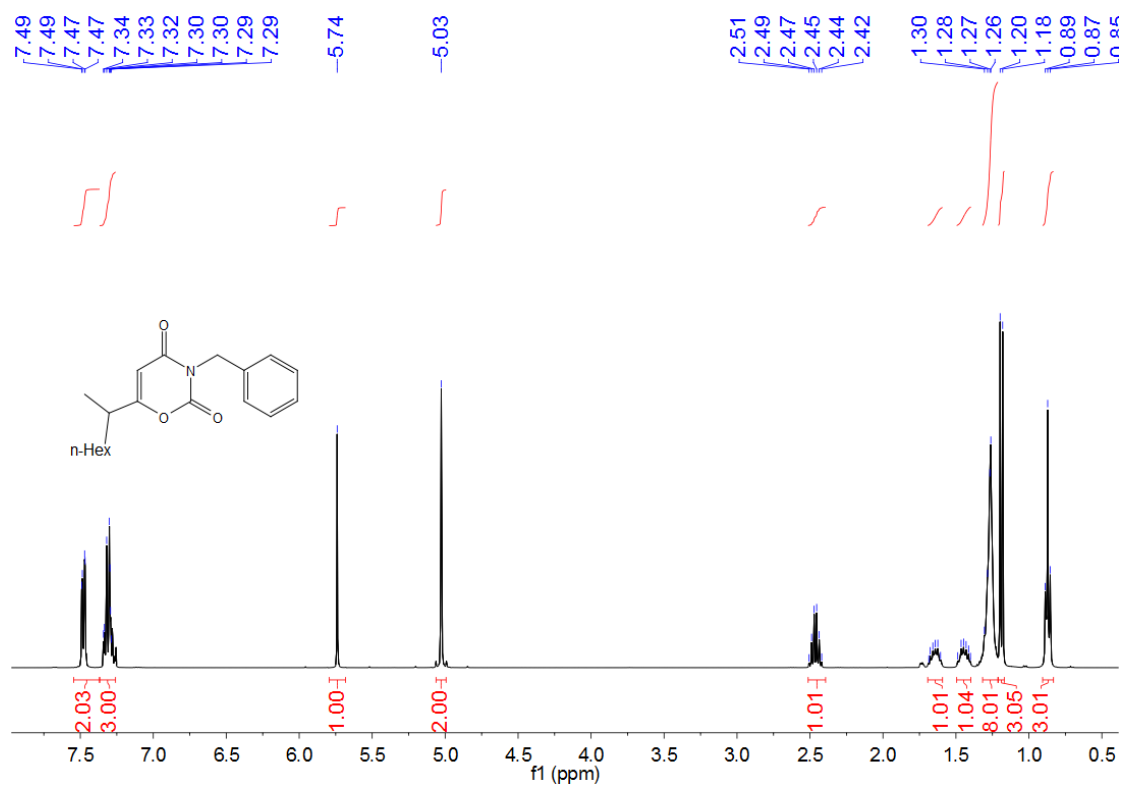


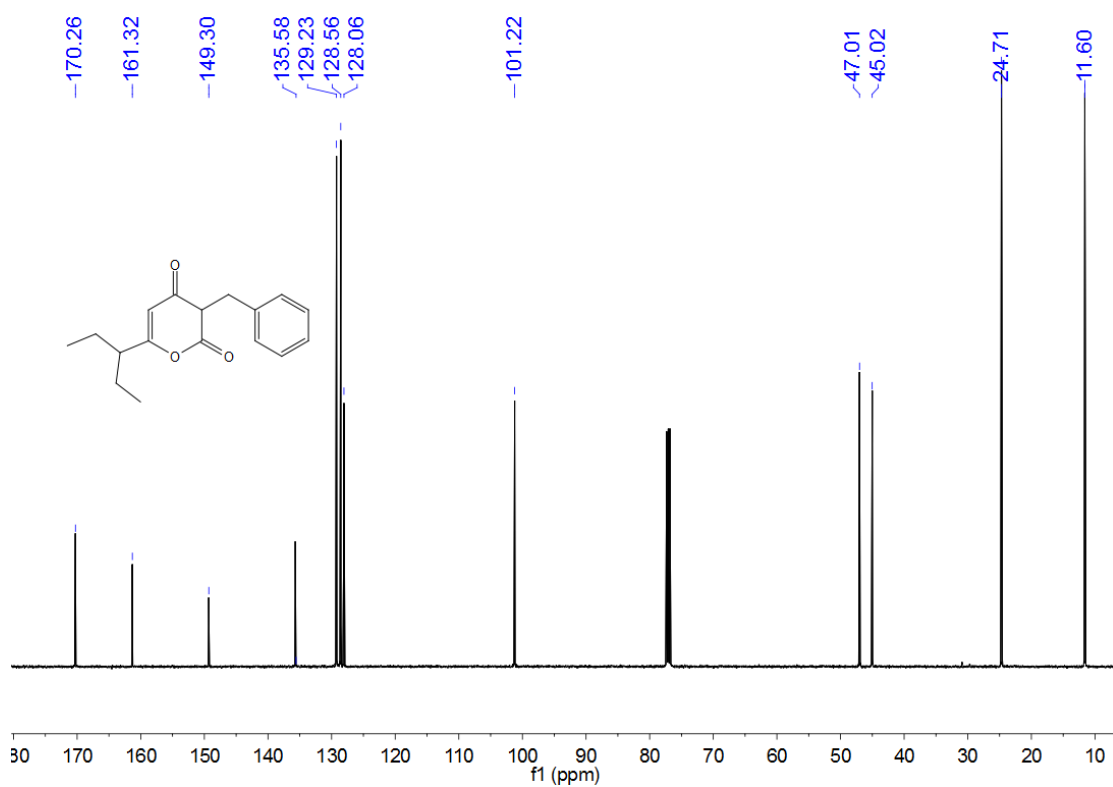
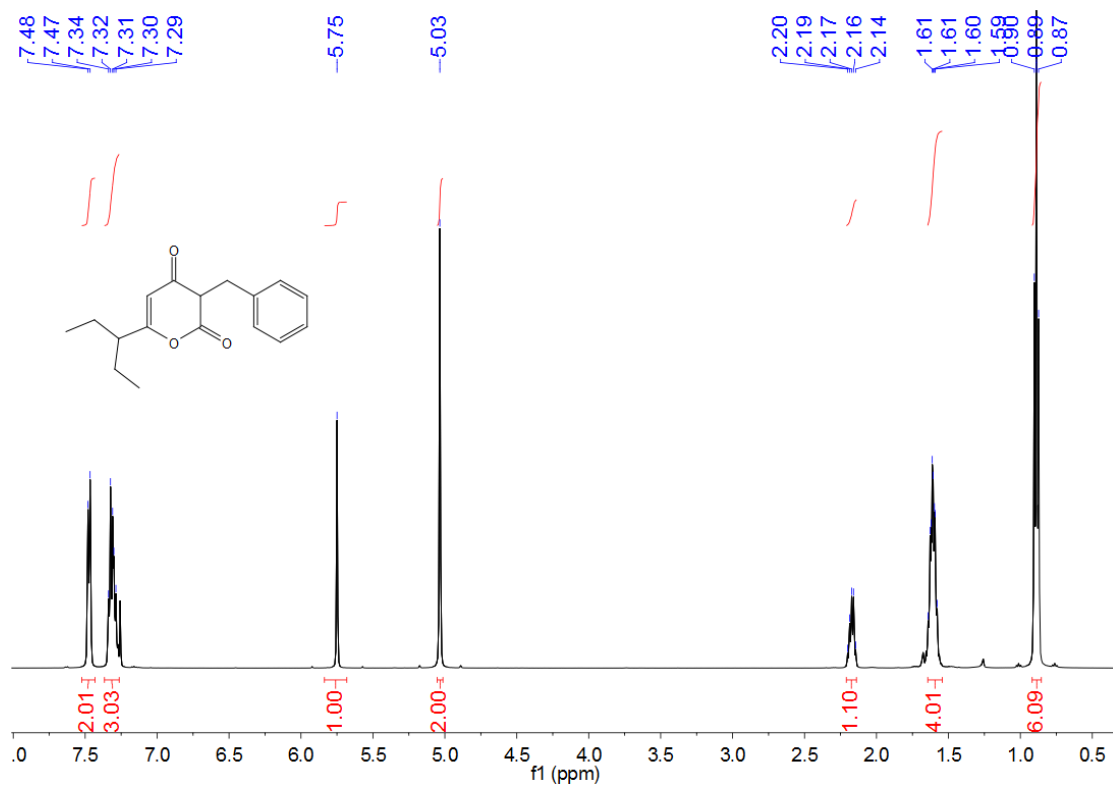
Figure S21. THPE-COS adduct **S1j** at 60 °C

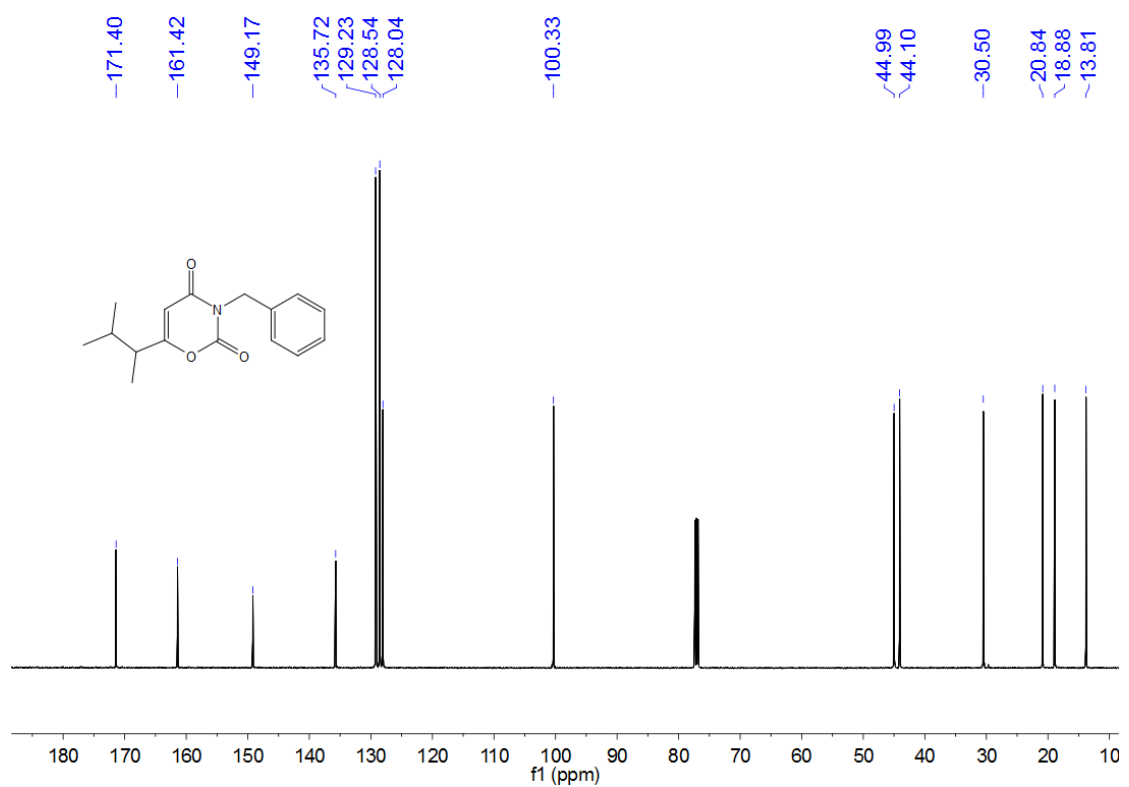
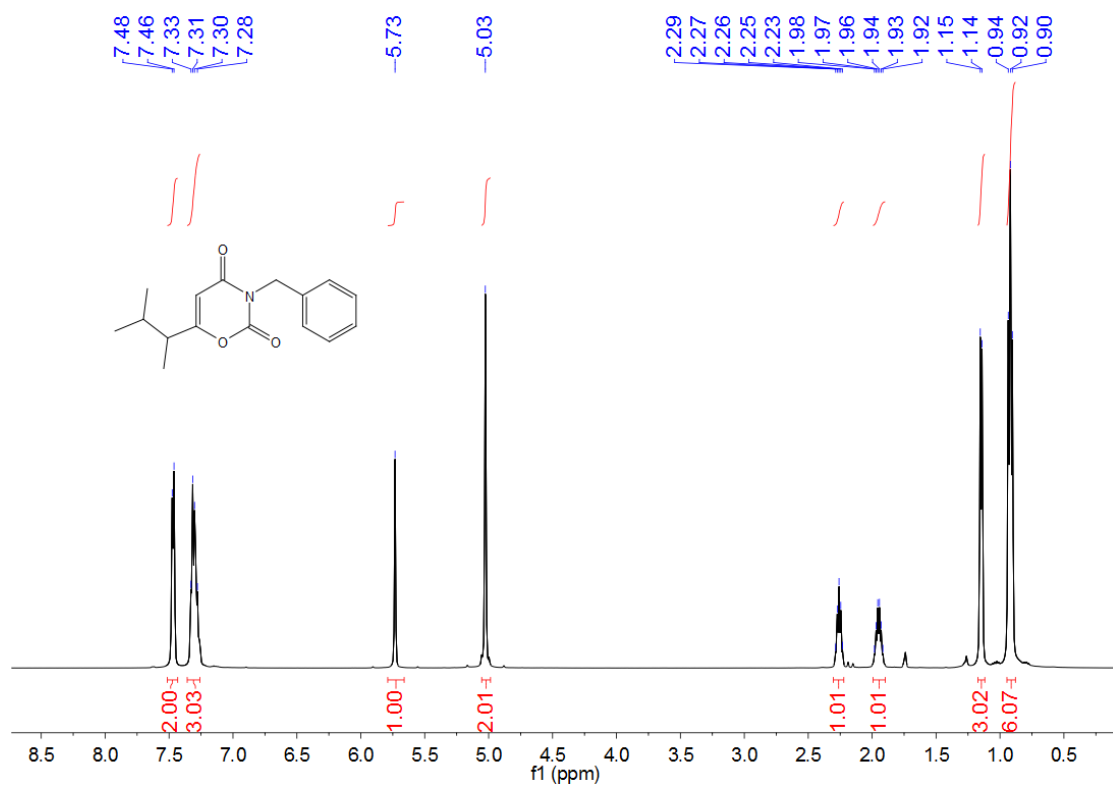
6. NMR spectra

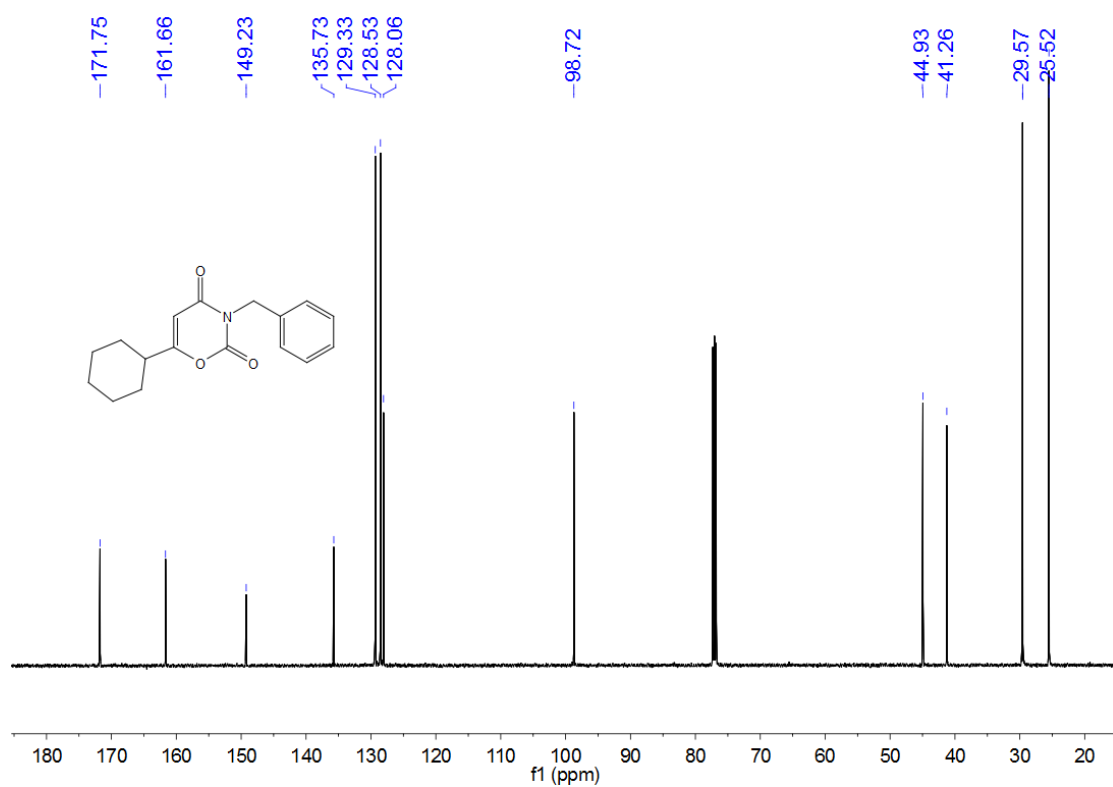
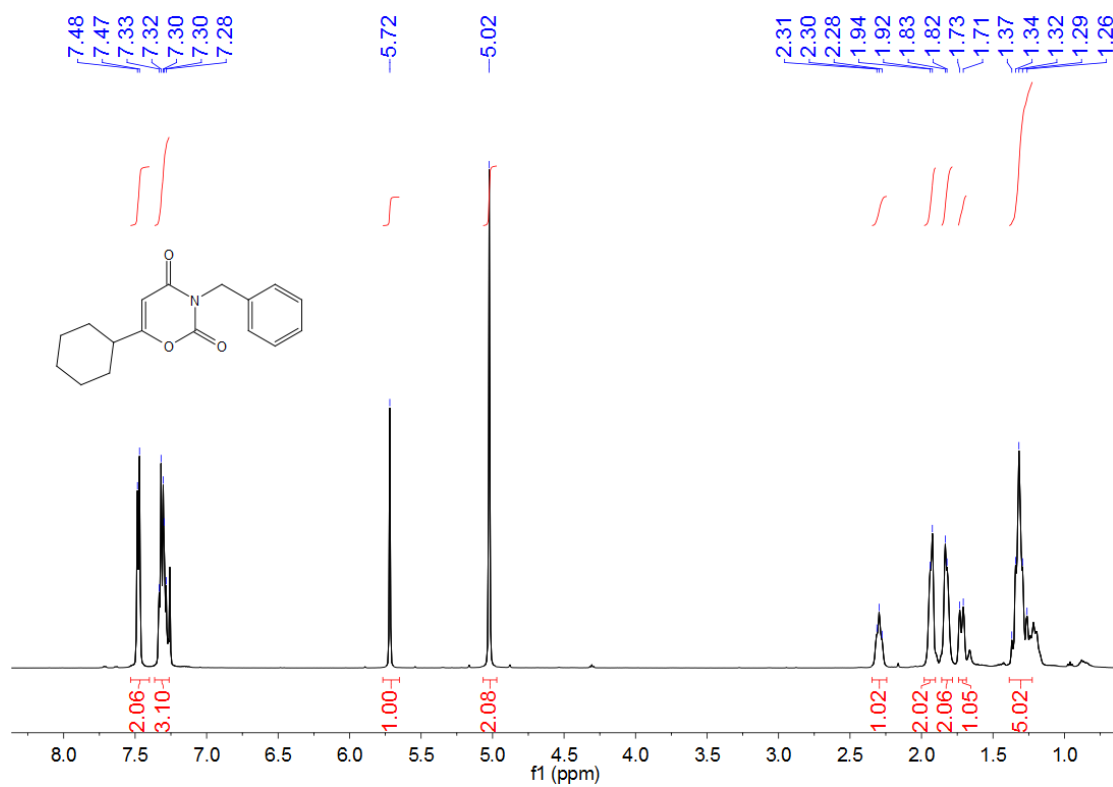


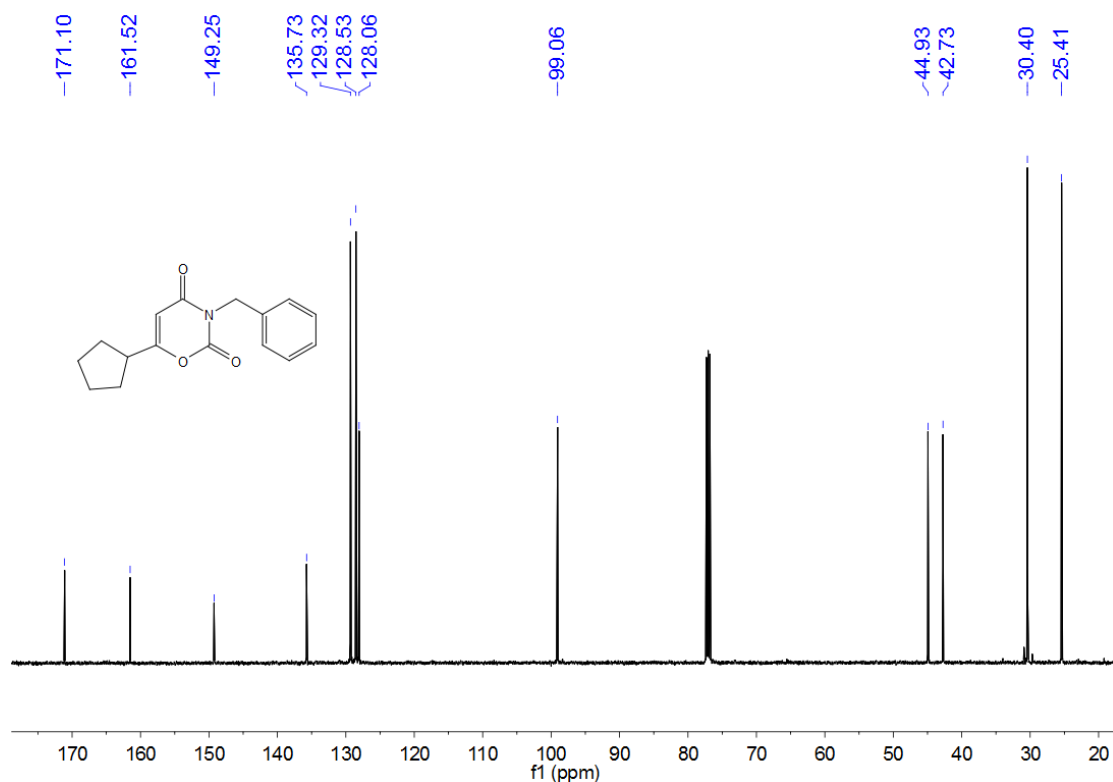
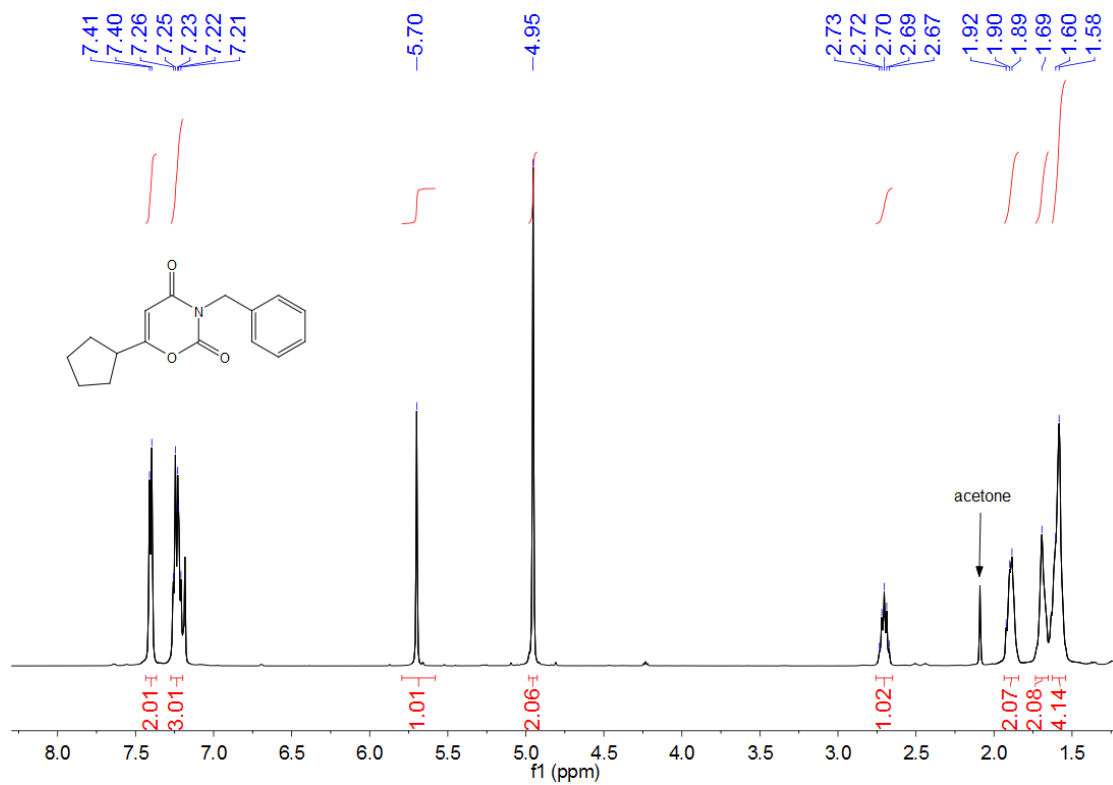


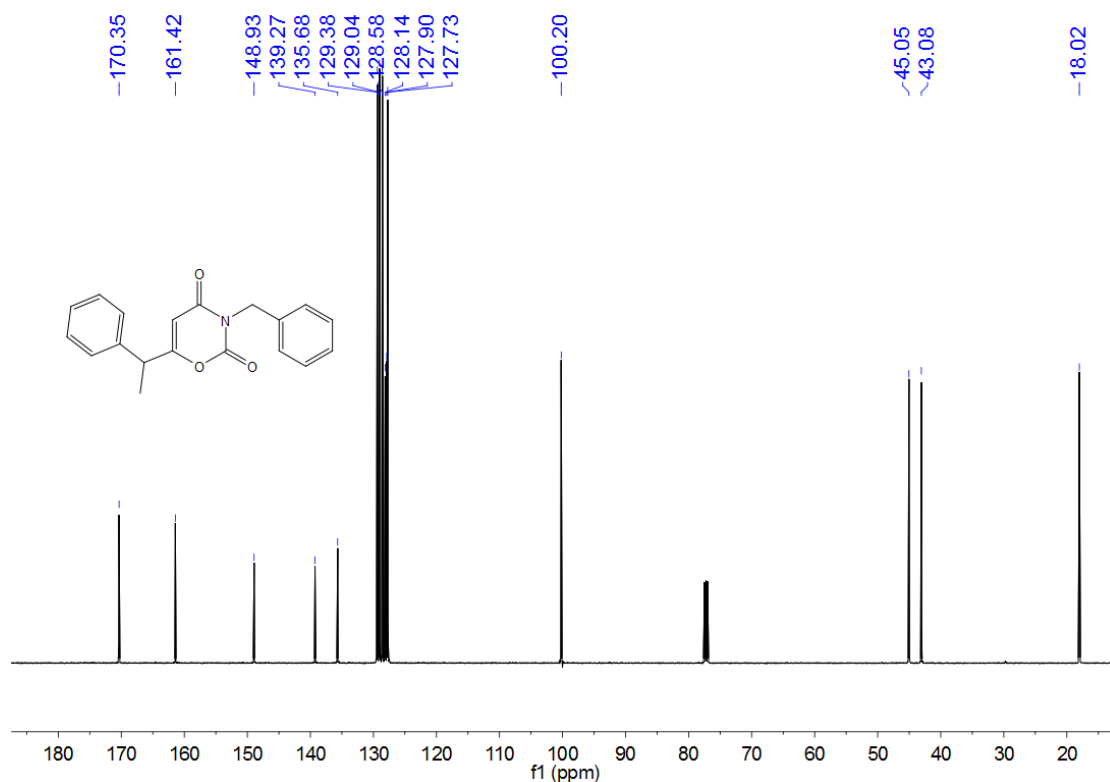
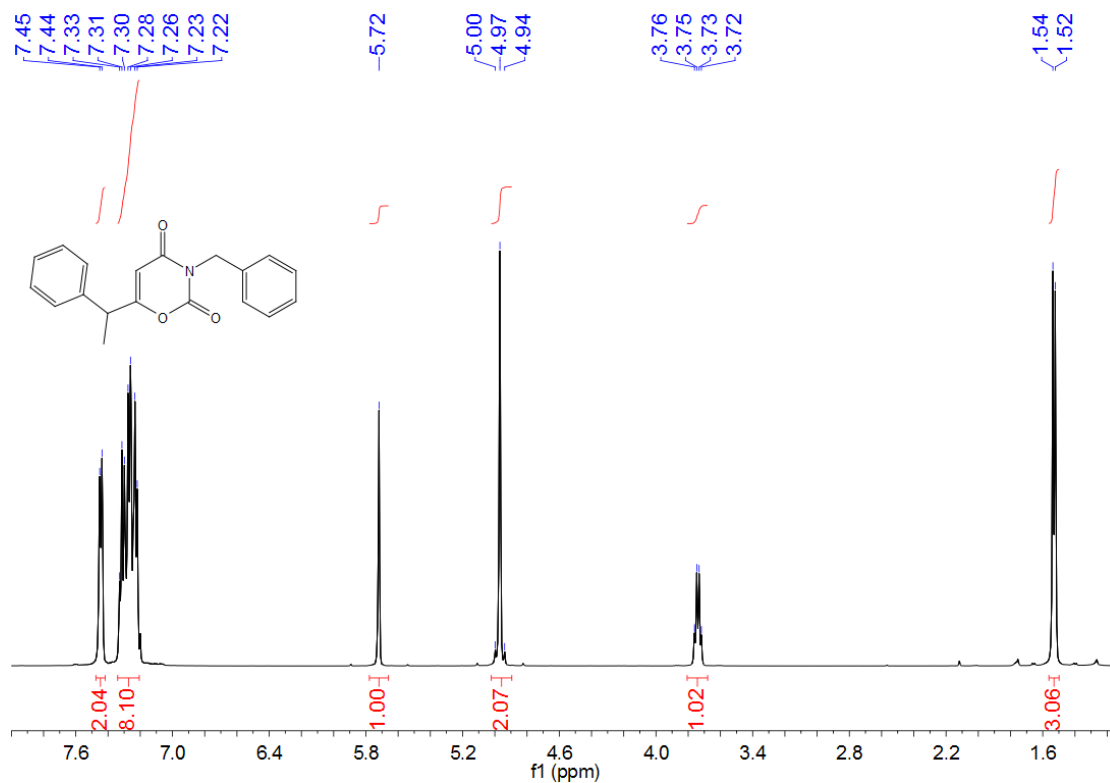


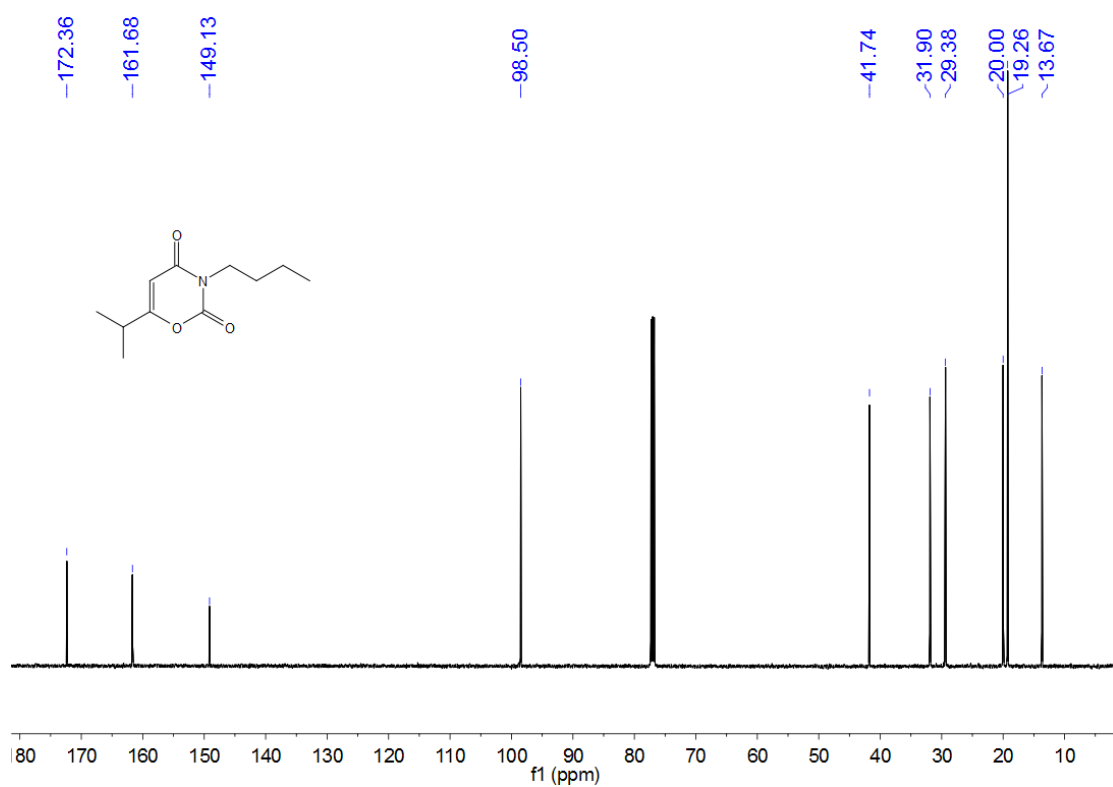
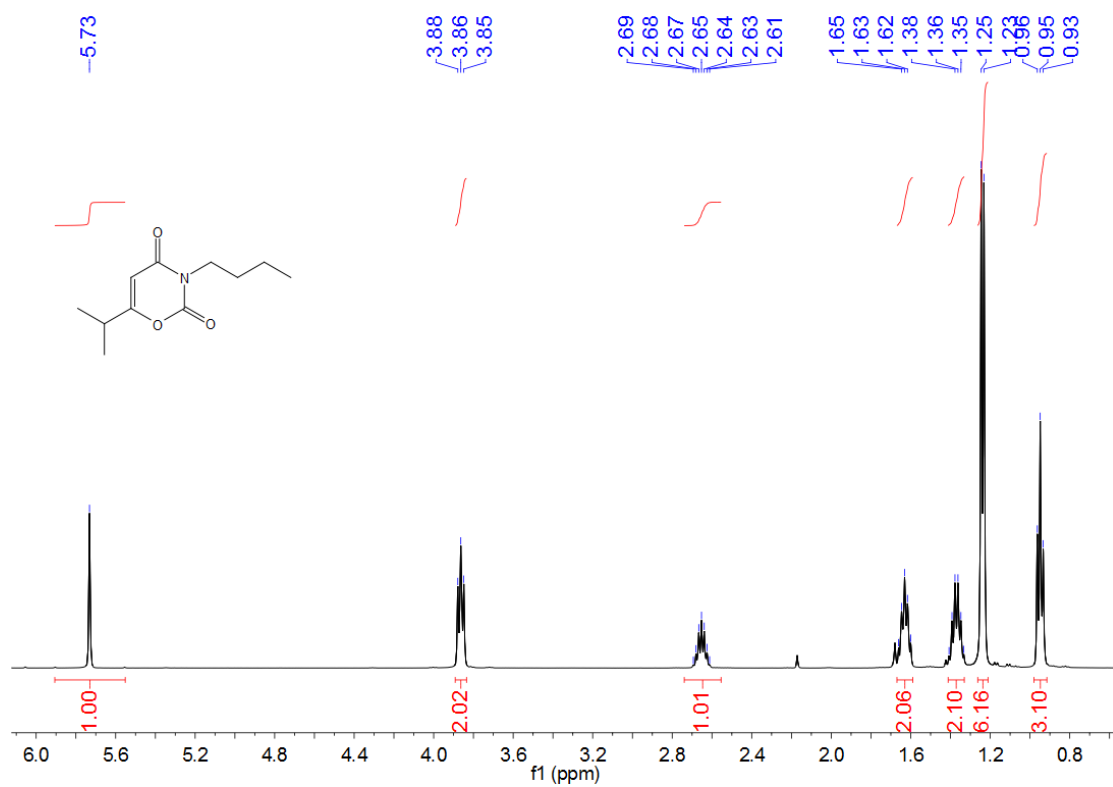


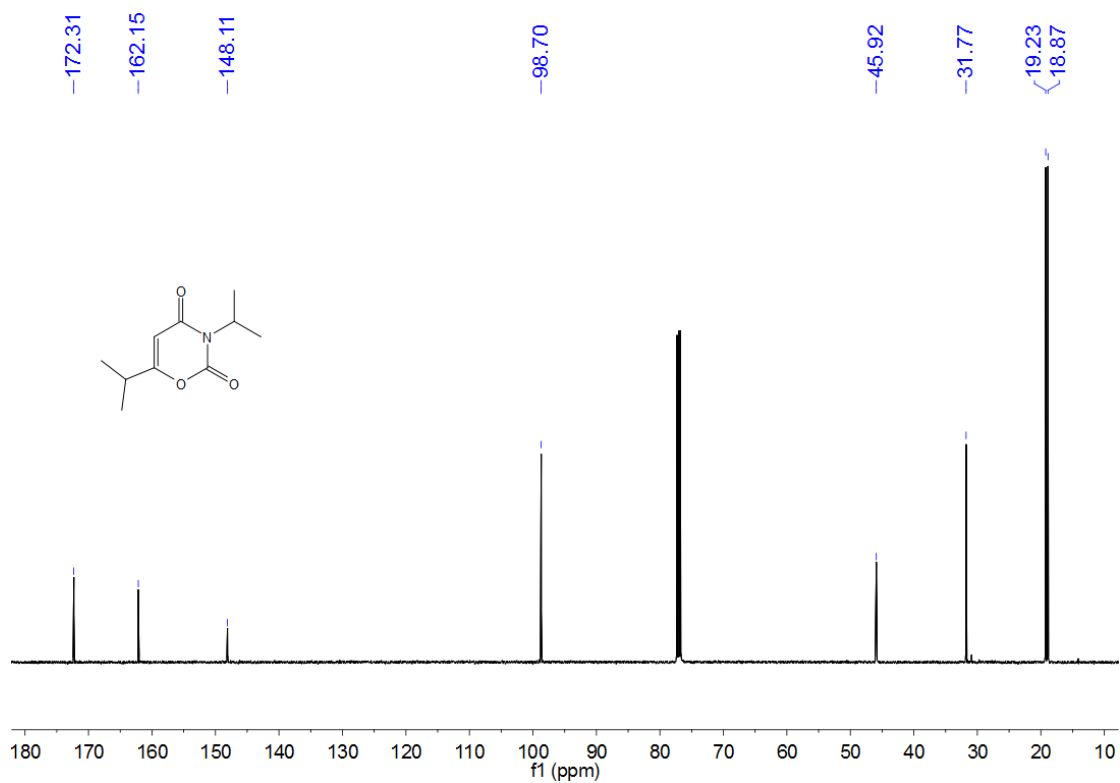
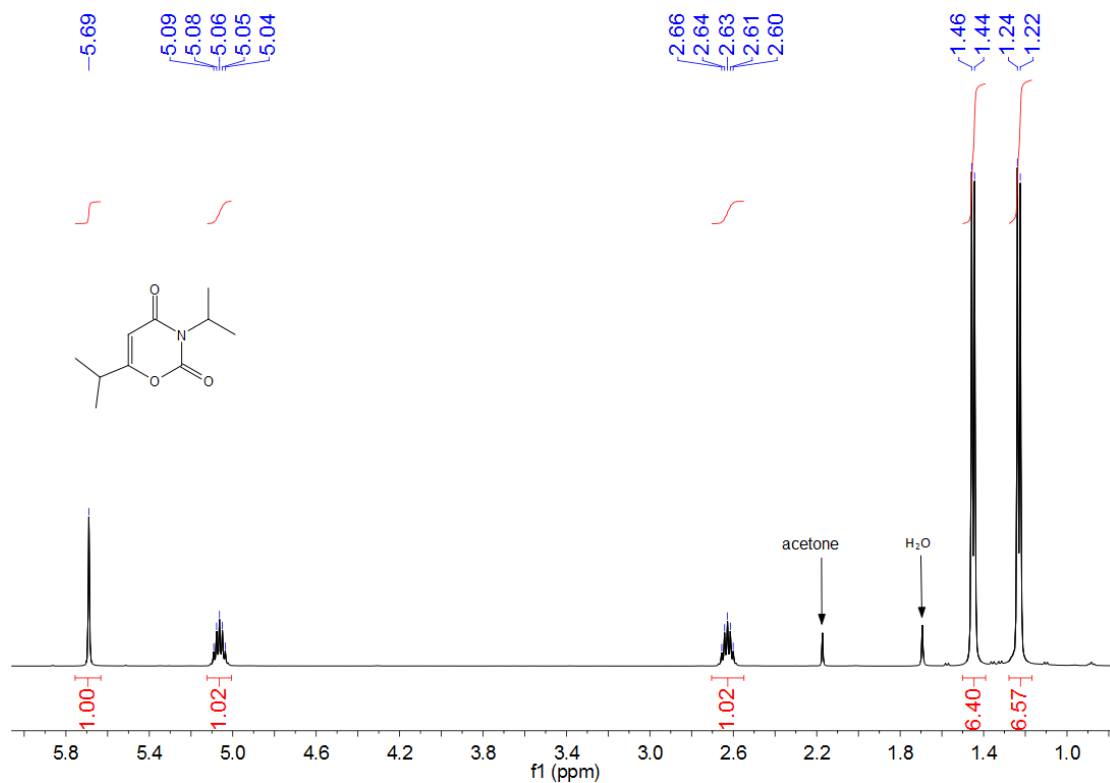


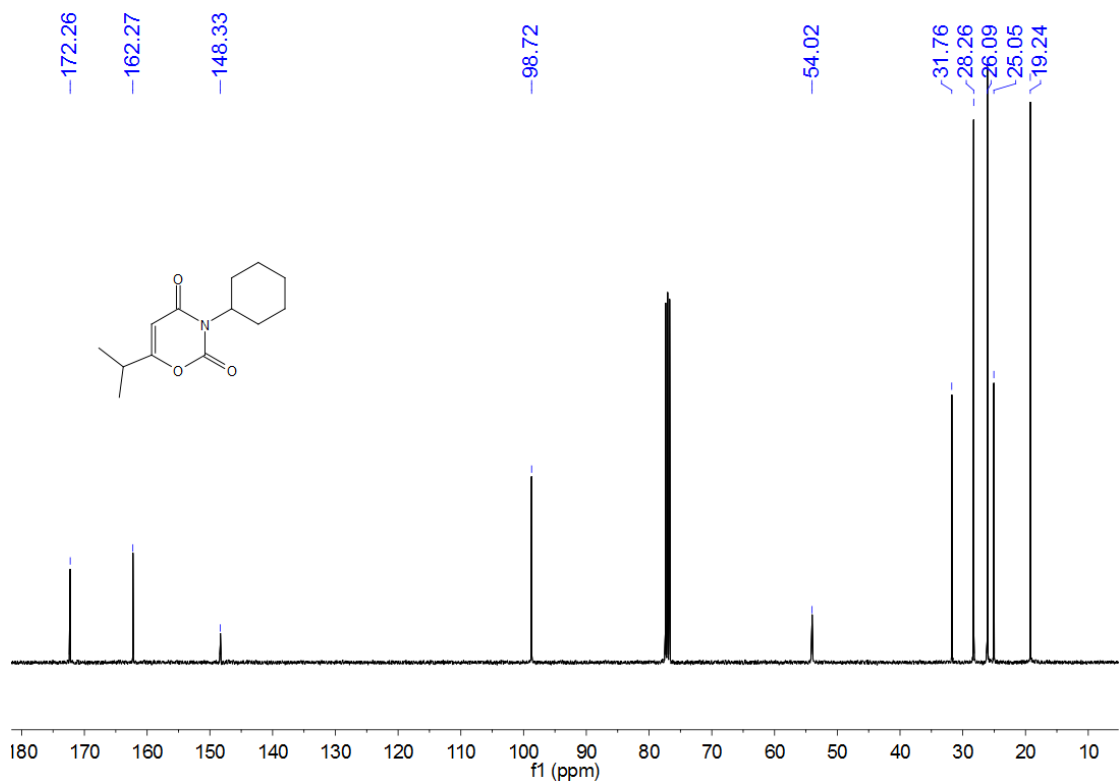
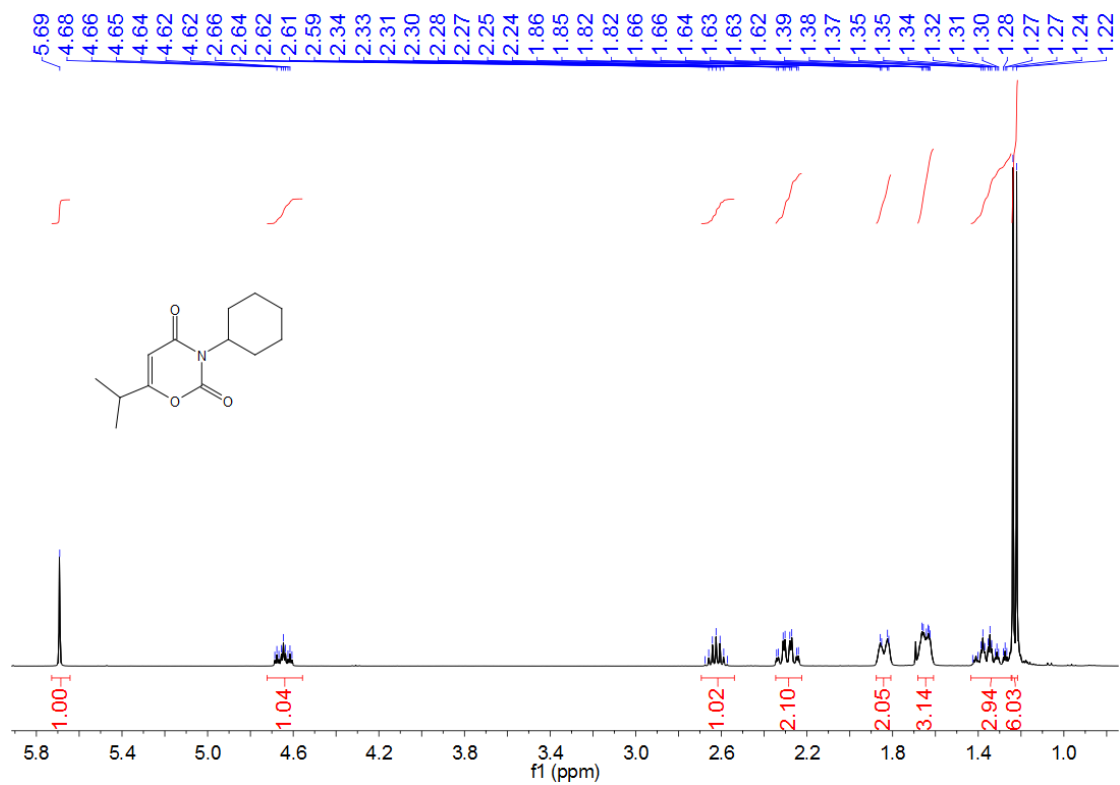


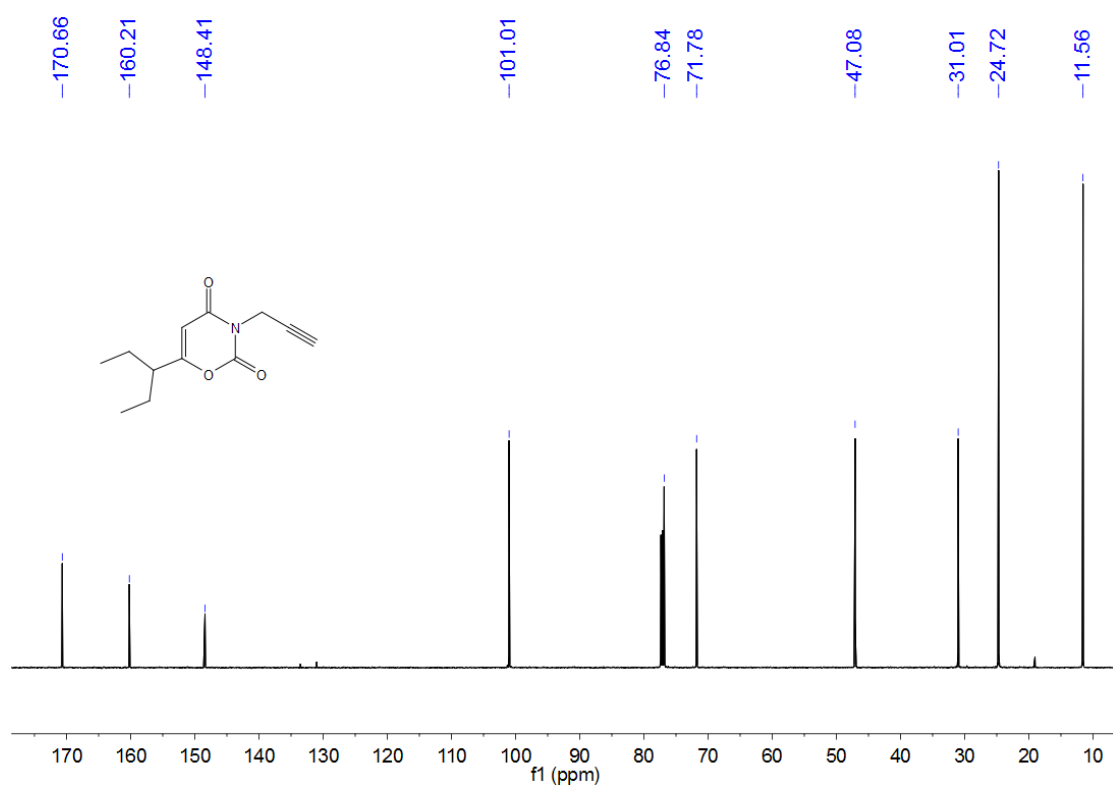
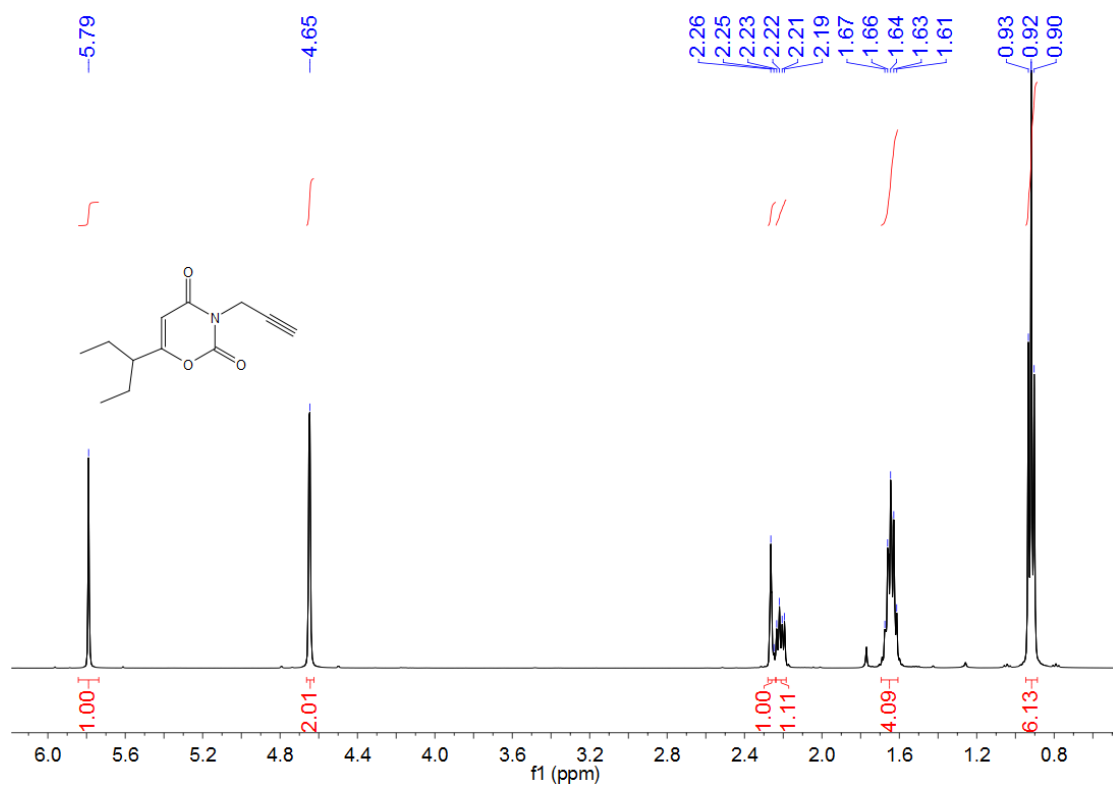




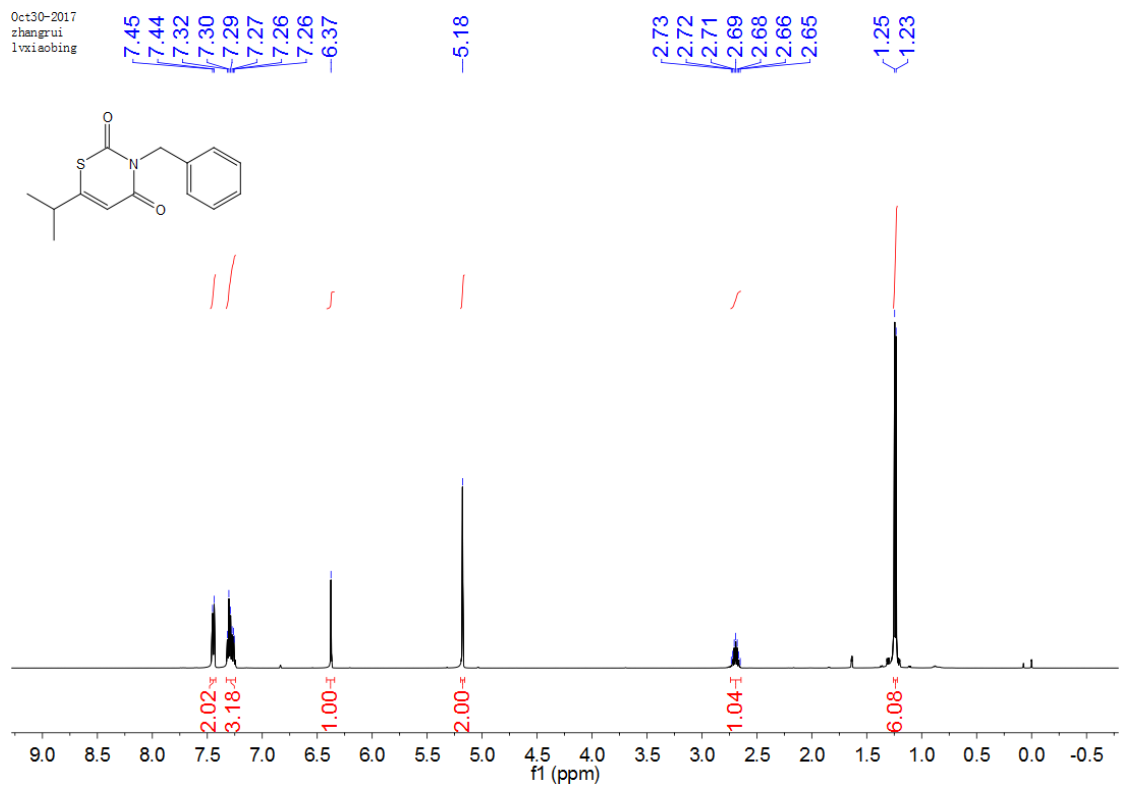




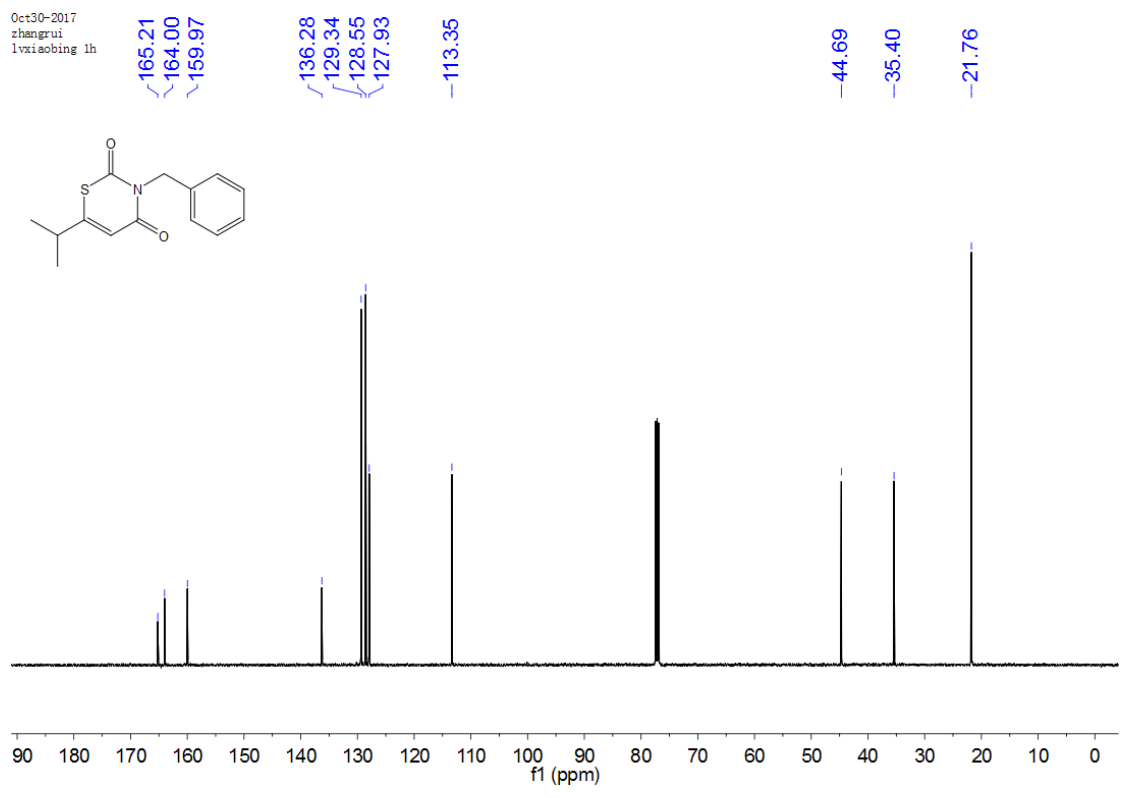




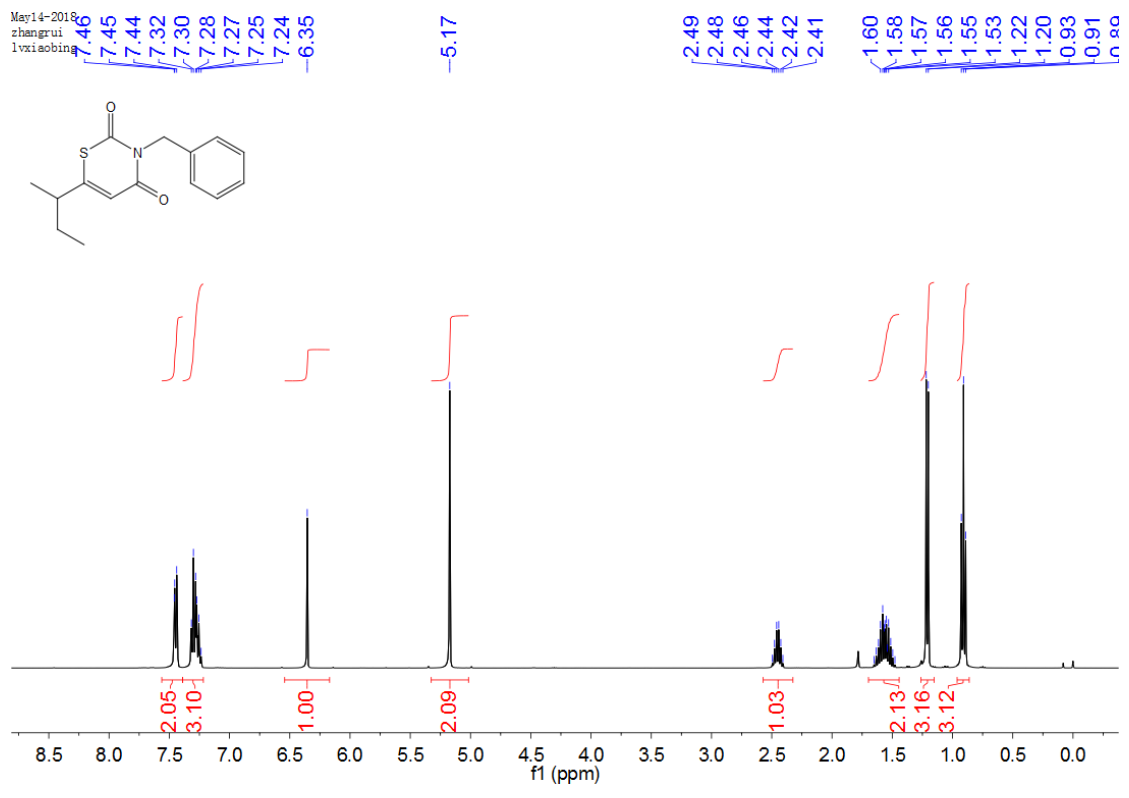
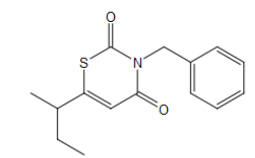
Oct30-2017
zhangrui
lvxiaobing



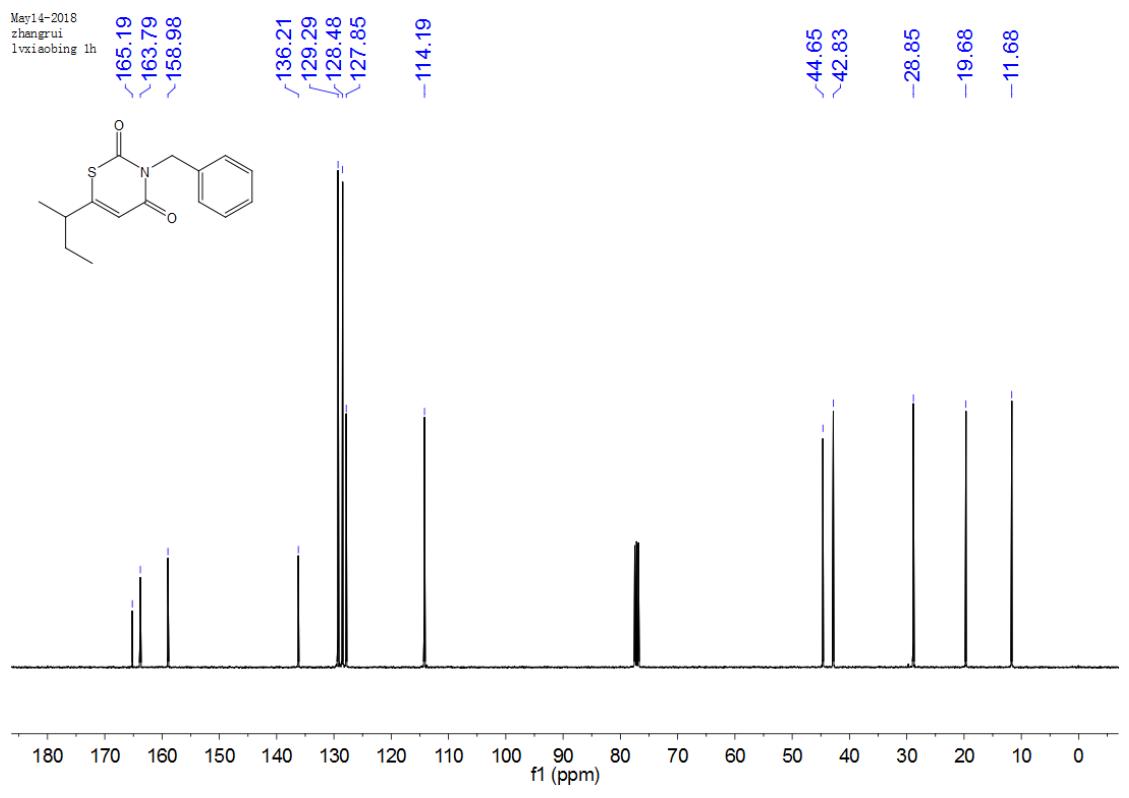
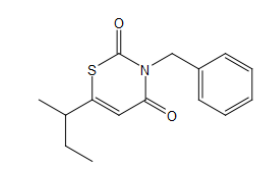
Oct30-2017
zhangrui
lvxiaobing lh



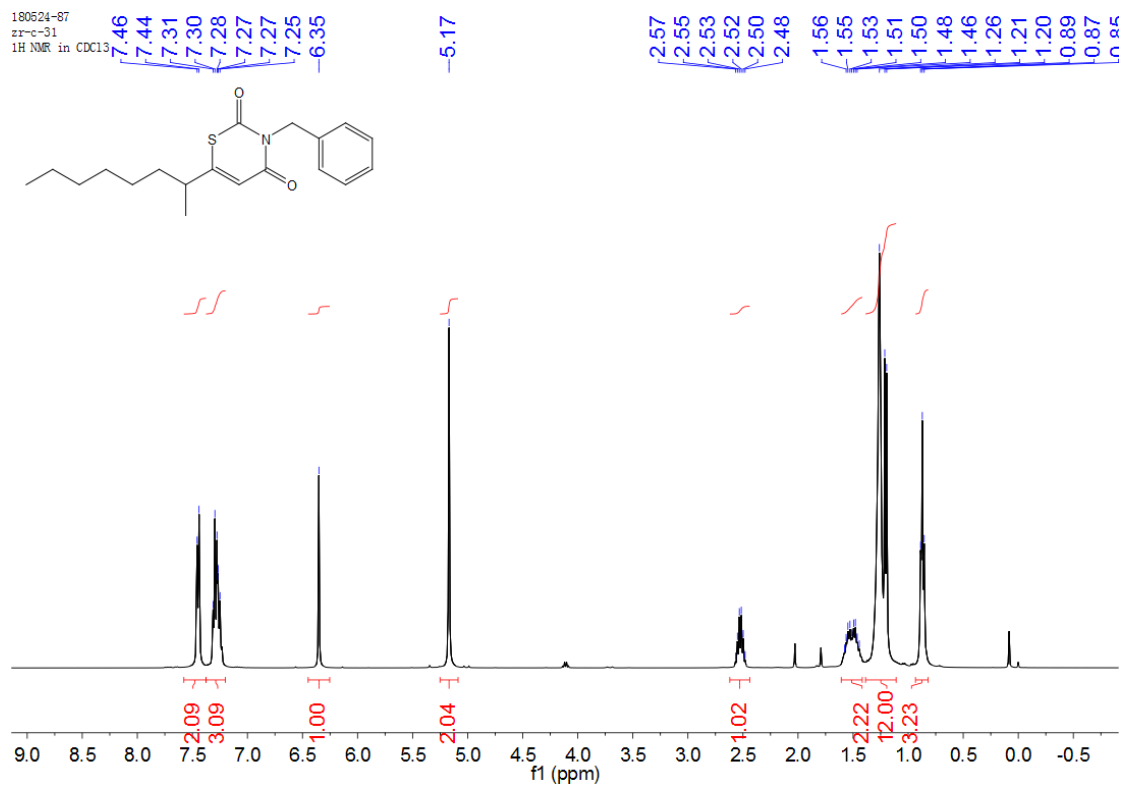
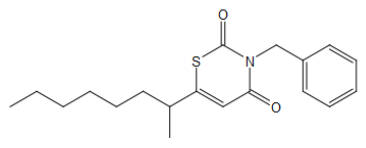
May14-2018
zhangrui
lvxiaobing lh



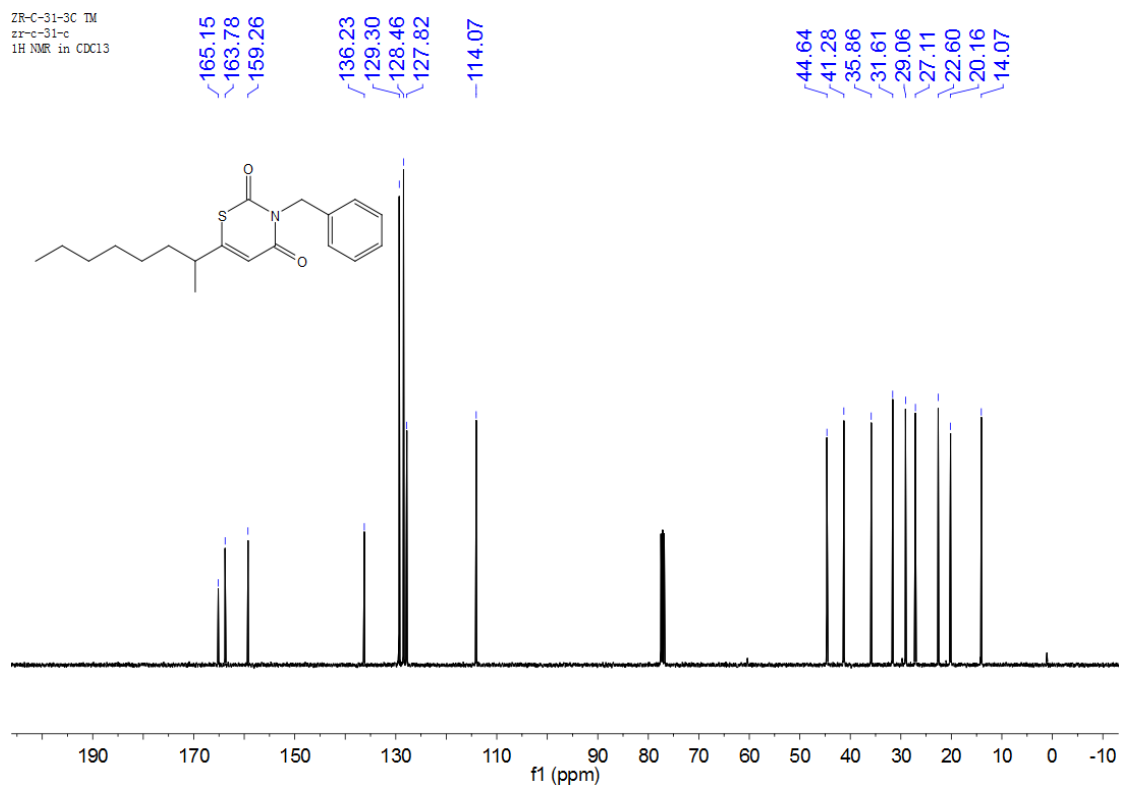
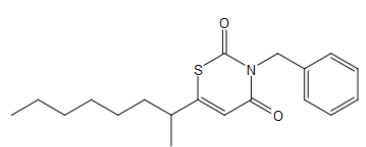
May14-2018
zhangrui
lvxiaobing lh

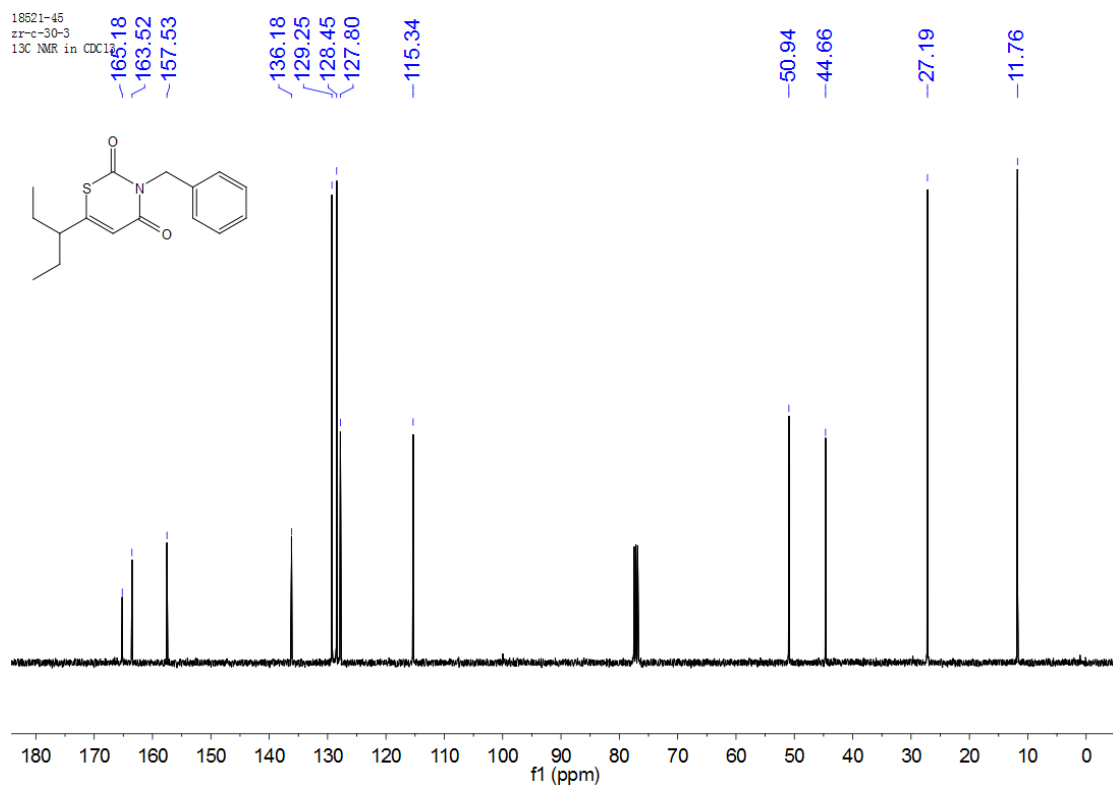
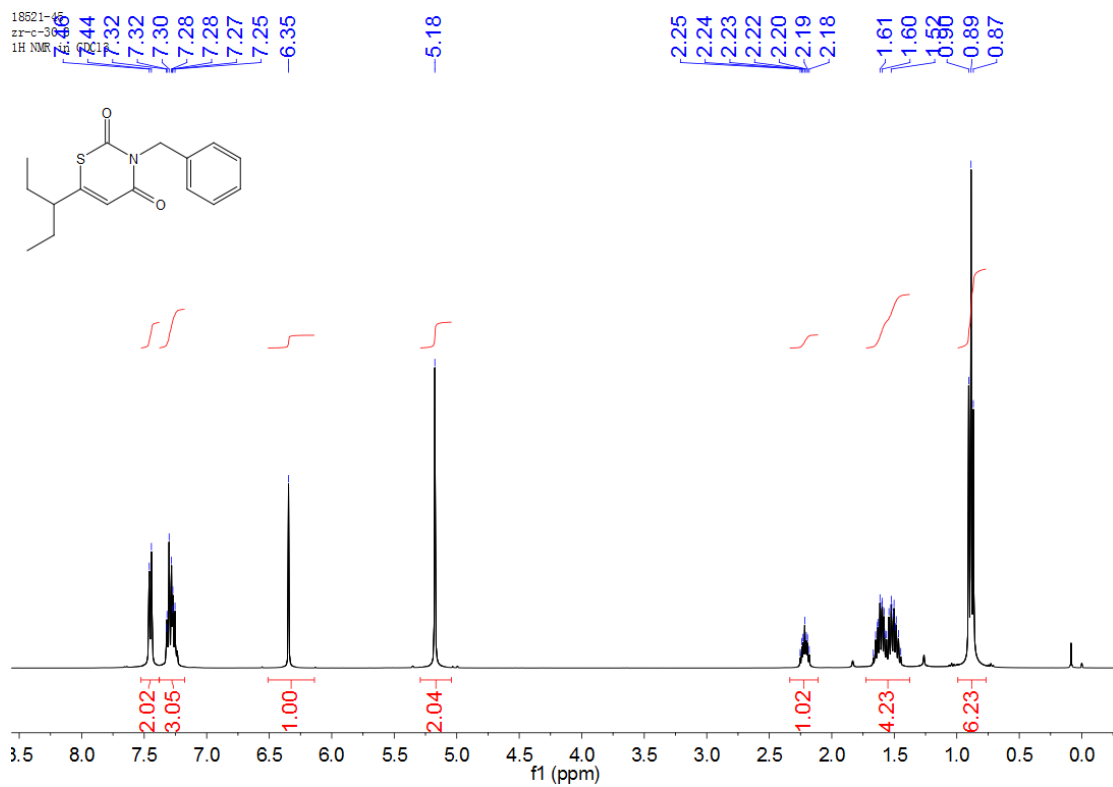


180524-87
 zr-c-31
 1H NMR in CDCl3

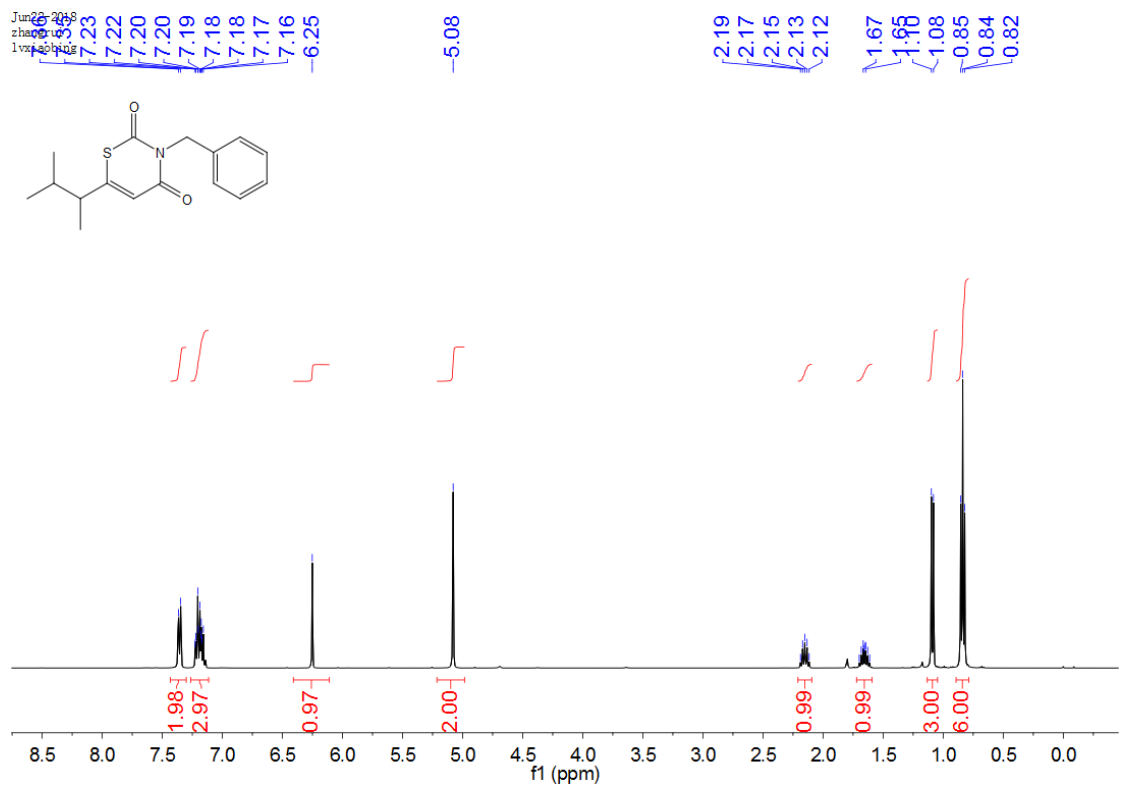
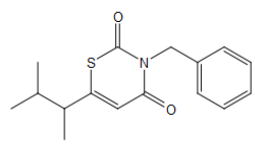


ZR-C-31-3C IM
 zr-c-31-c
 1H NMR in CDCl3

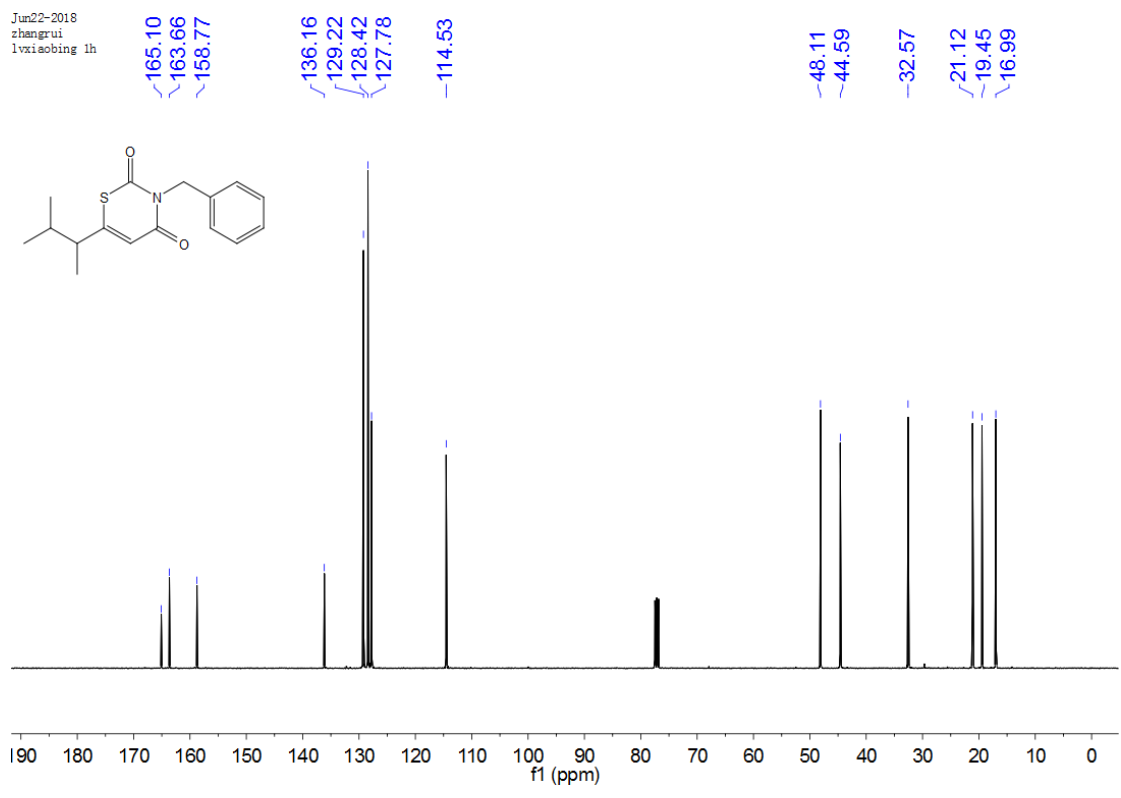
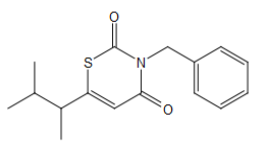




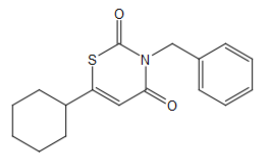
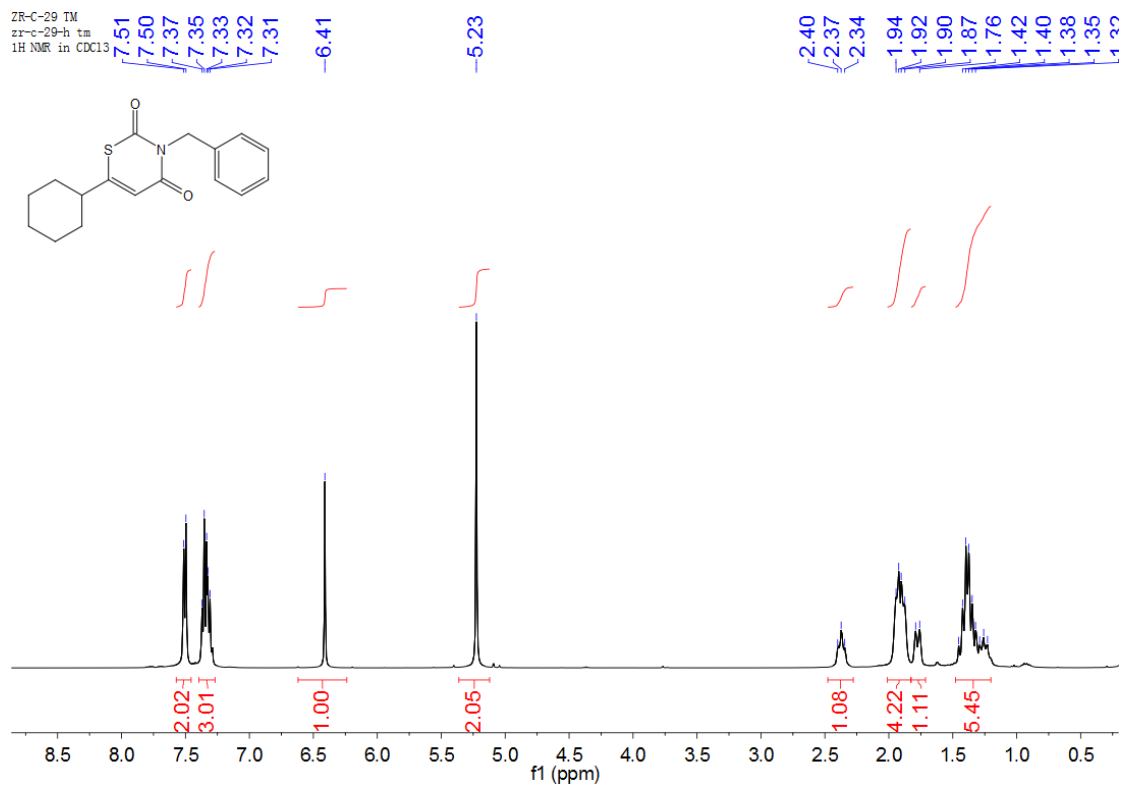
Jun22-2018
zhongrui
lvxiaobing lh



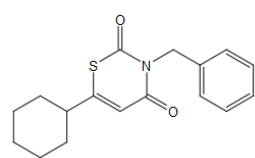
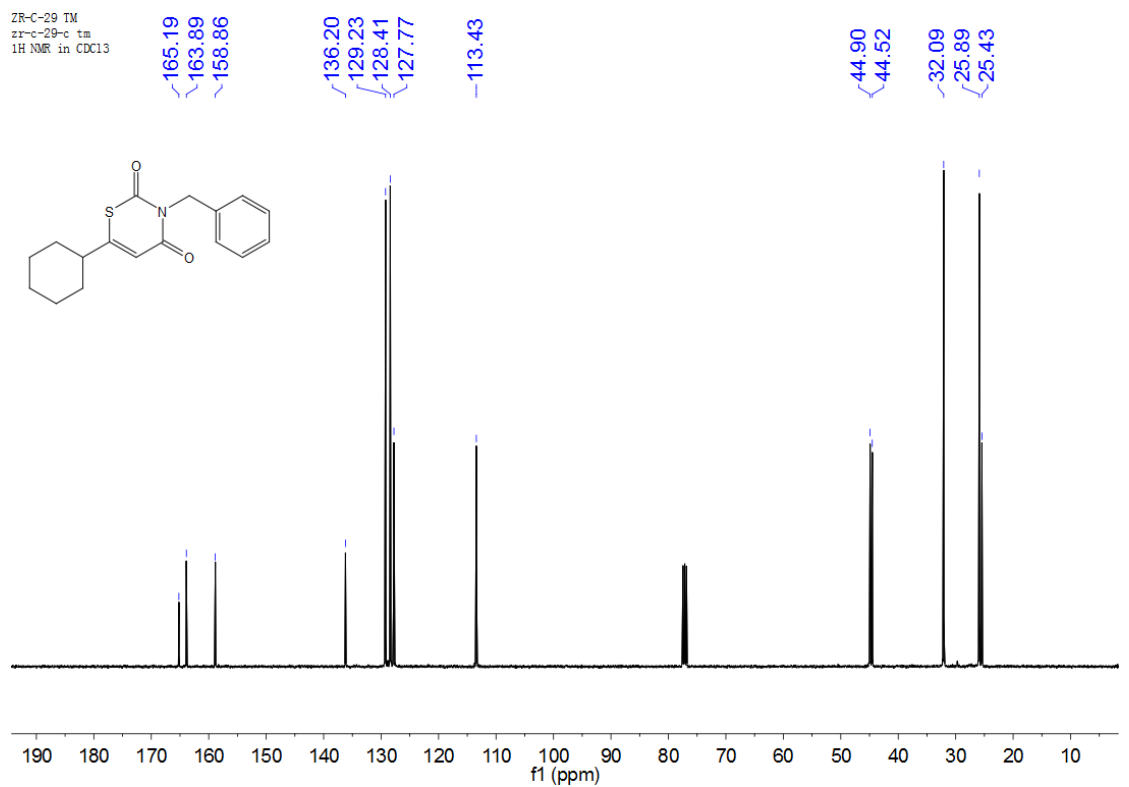
Jun22-2018
zhongrui
lvxiaobing lh



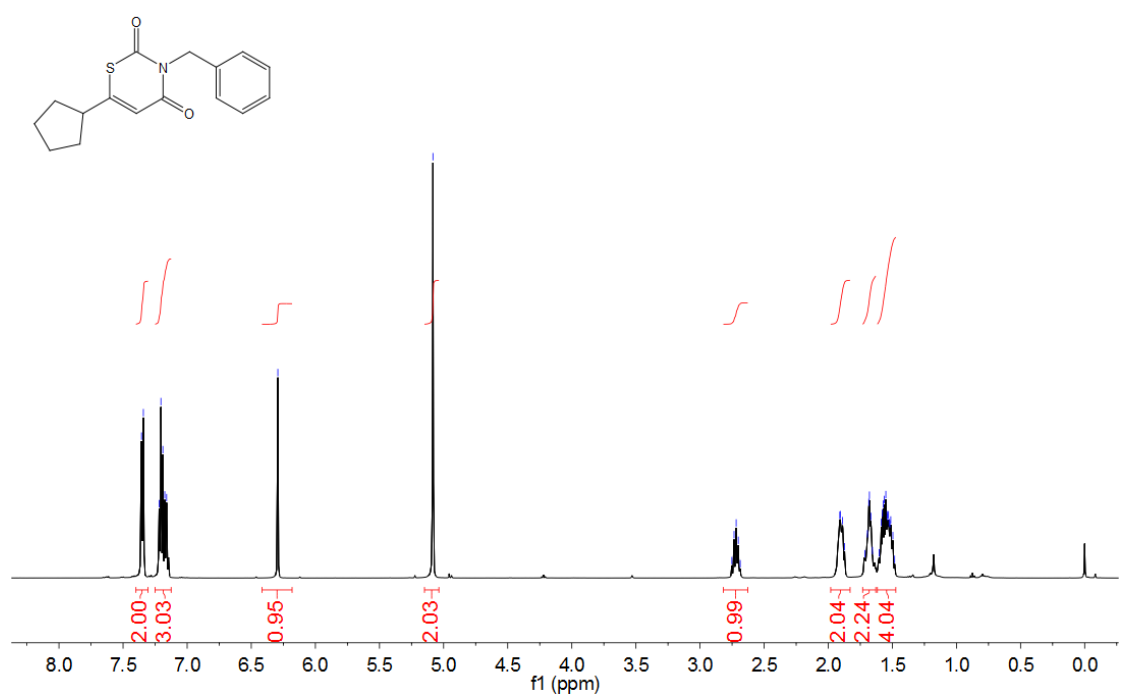
ZR-C-29 IM
 zr-c-29-h tm
 1H NMR in CDCl3



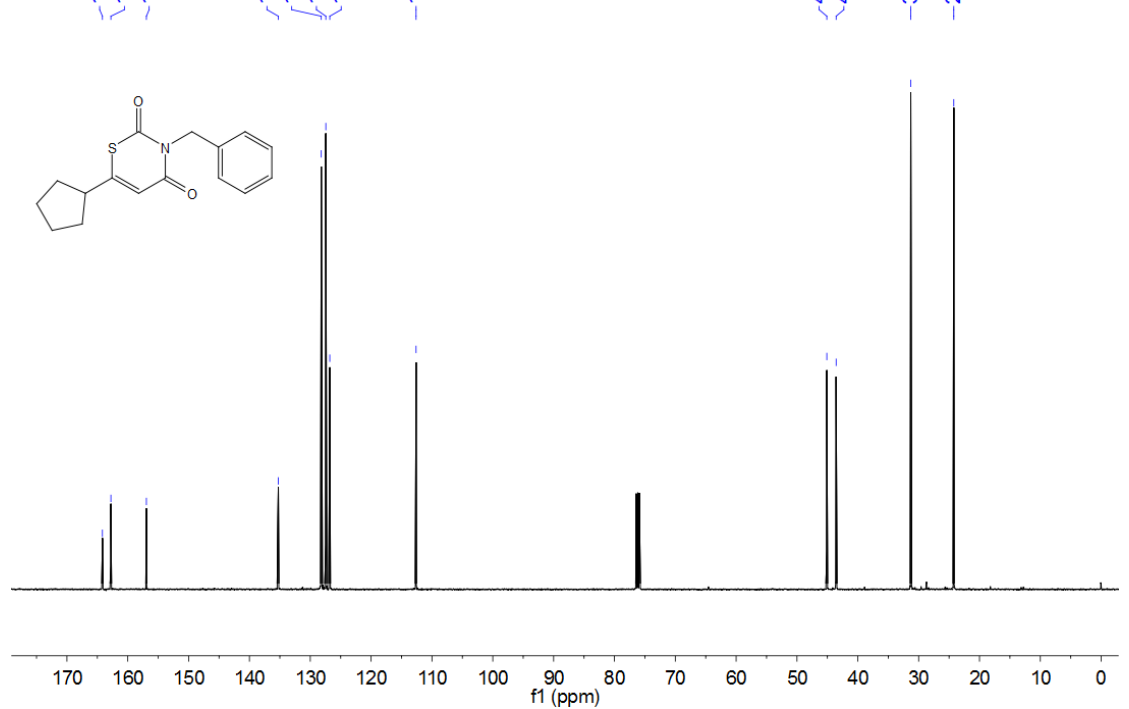
ZR-C-29 IM
 zr-c-29-c tm
 1H NMR in CDCl3

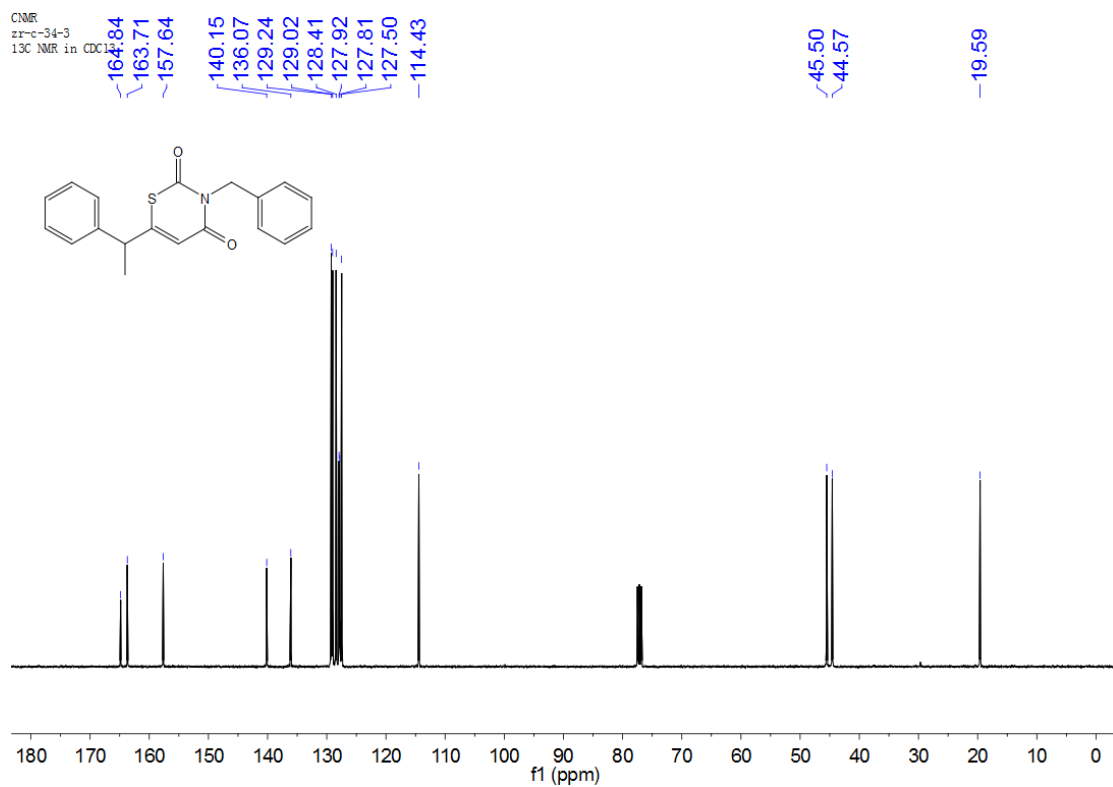
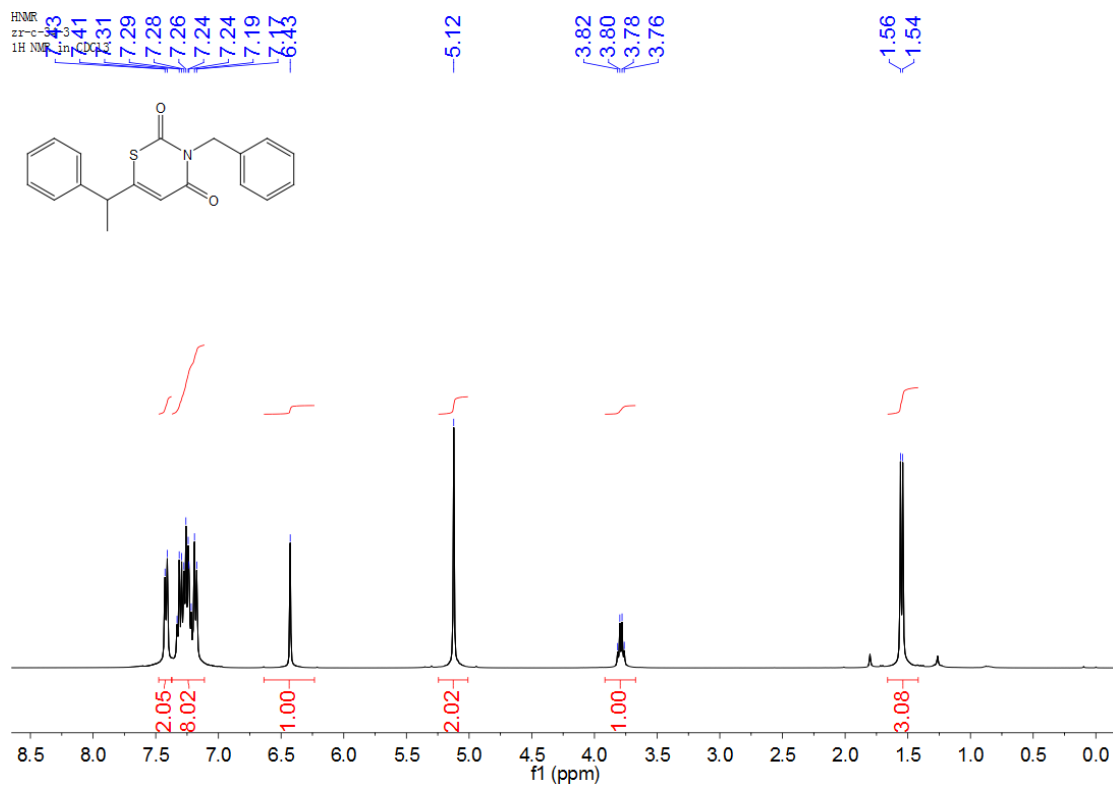


Jun15-2018
zhangrui
lvxiaobing

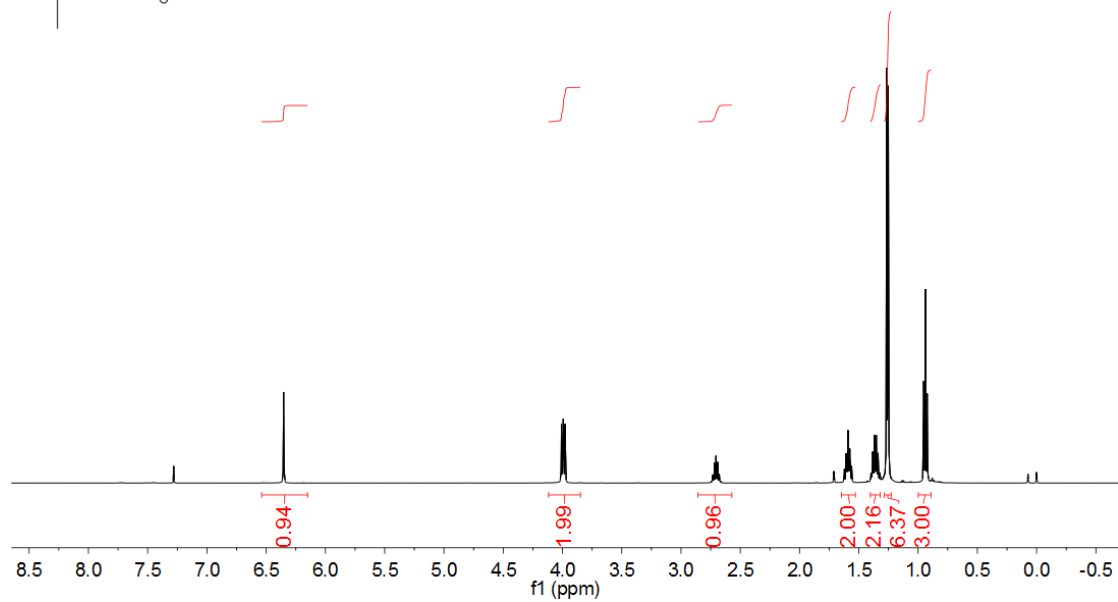
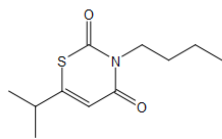


Jun15-2018
zhangrui
lvxiaobing

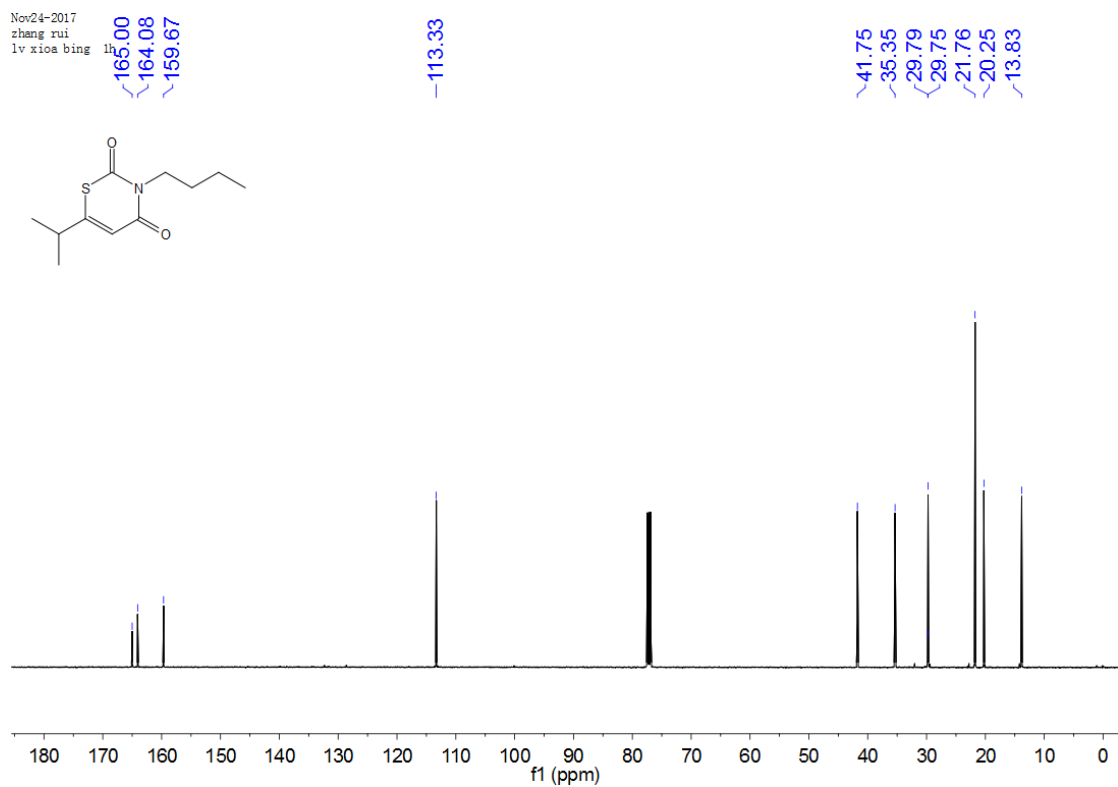
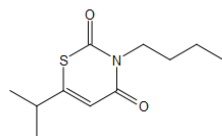




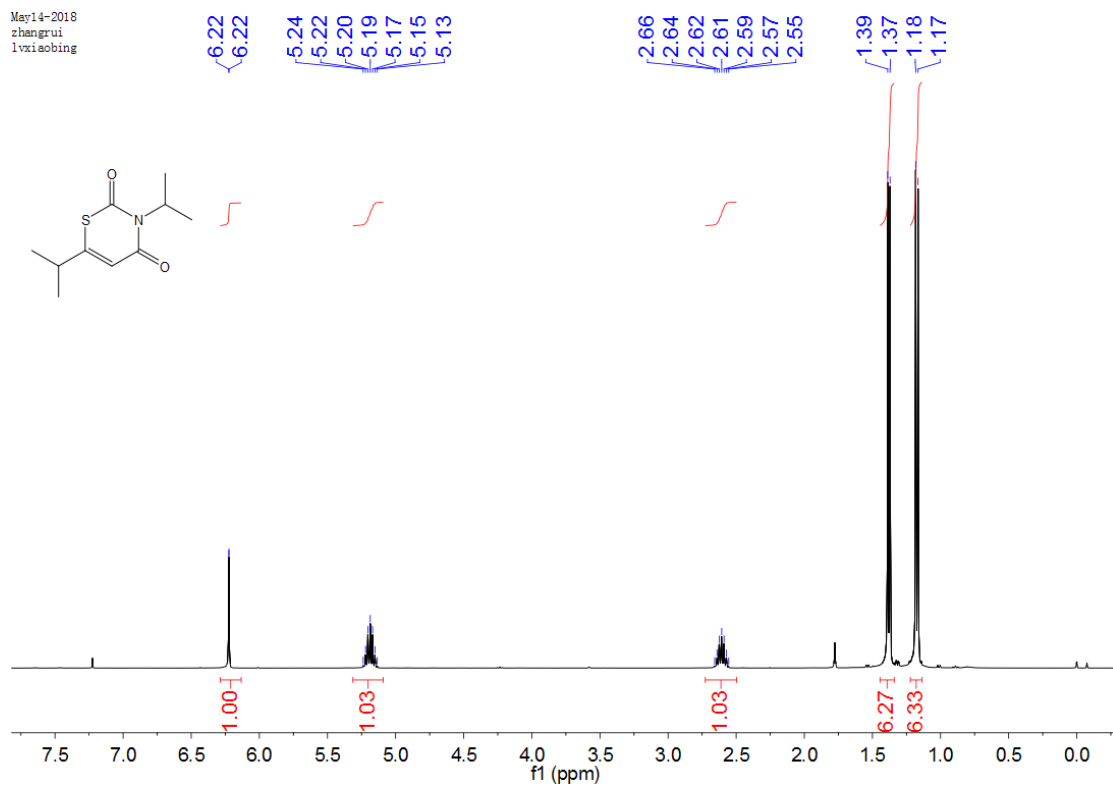
Nov24-2017
zhang rui
lv xiao bing



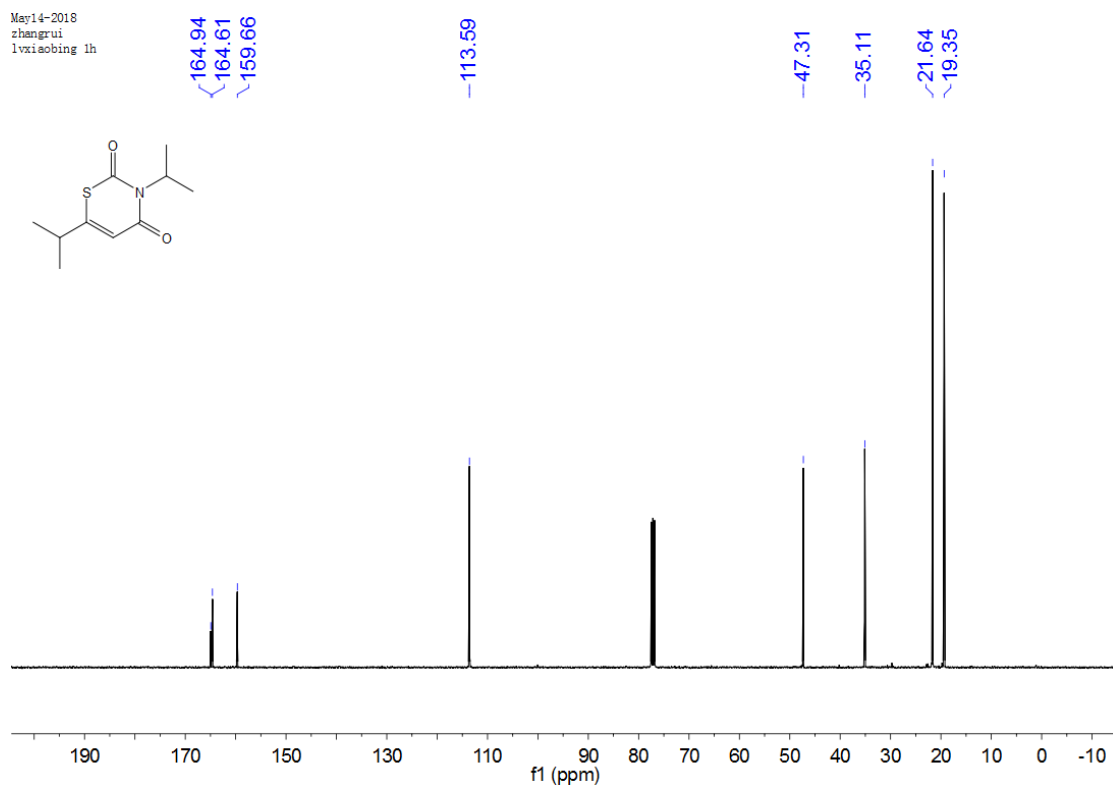
Nov24-2017
zhang rui
lv xiao bing



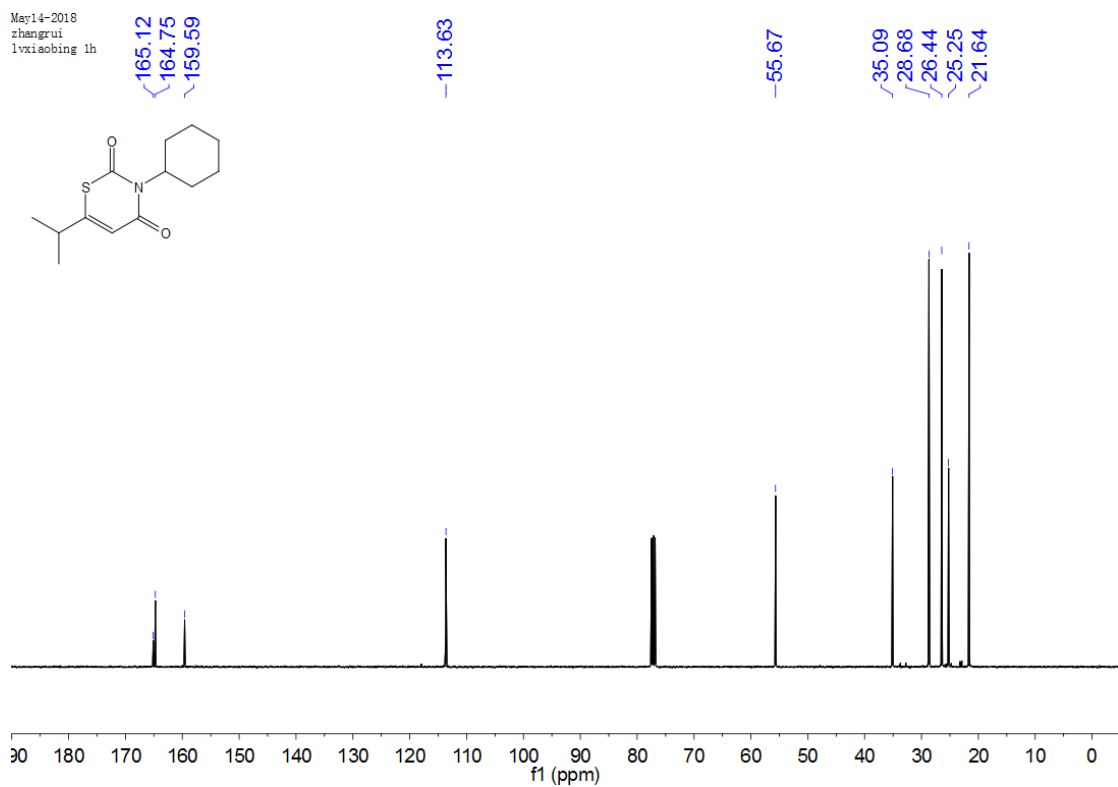
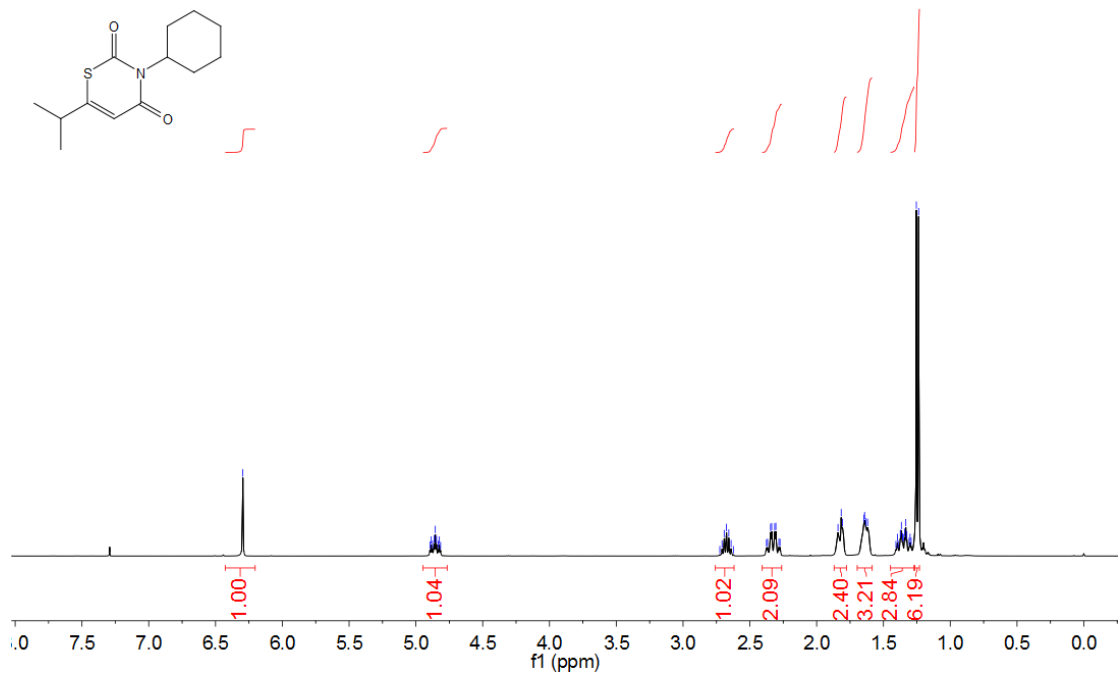
May14-2018
zhangrui
lvxiaobing



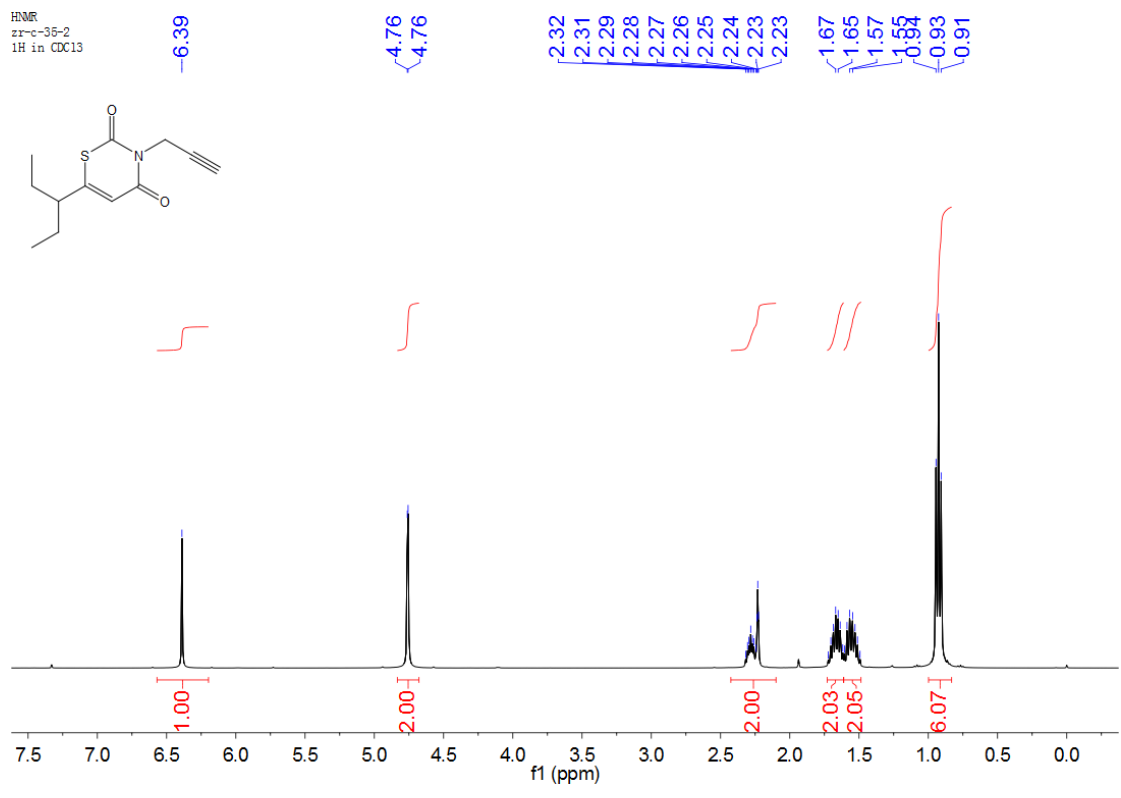
May14-2018
zhangrui
lvxiaobing lh



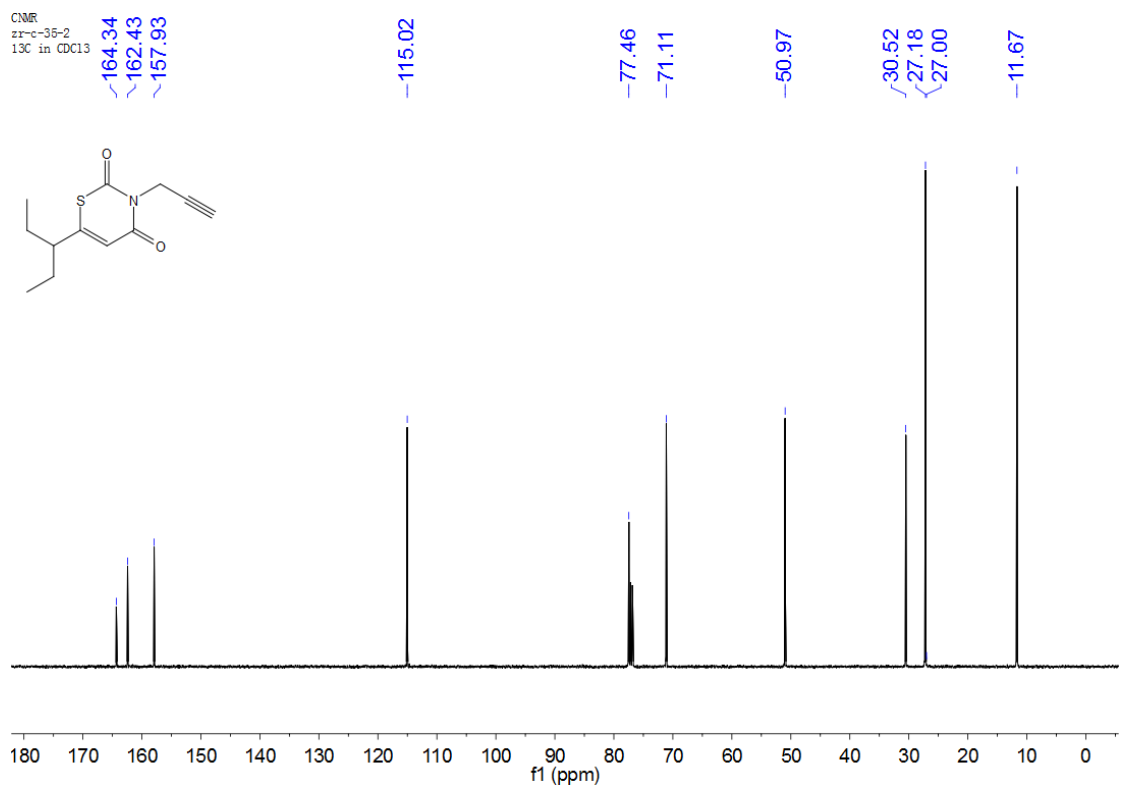
May14-2018
 zhangrui
 lvxiaobing lh



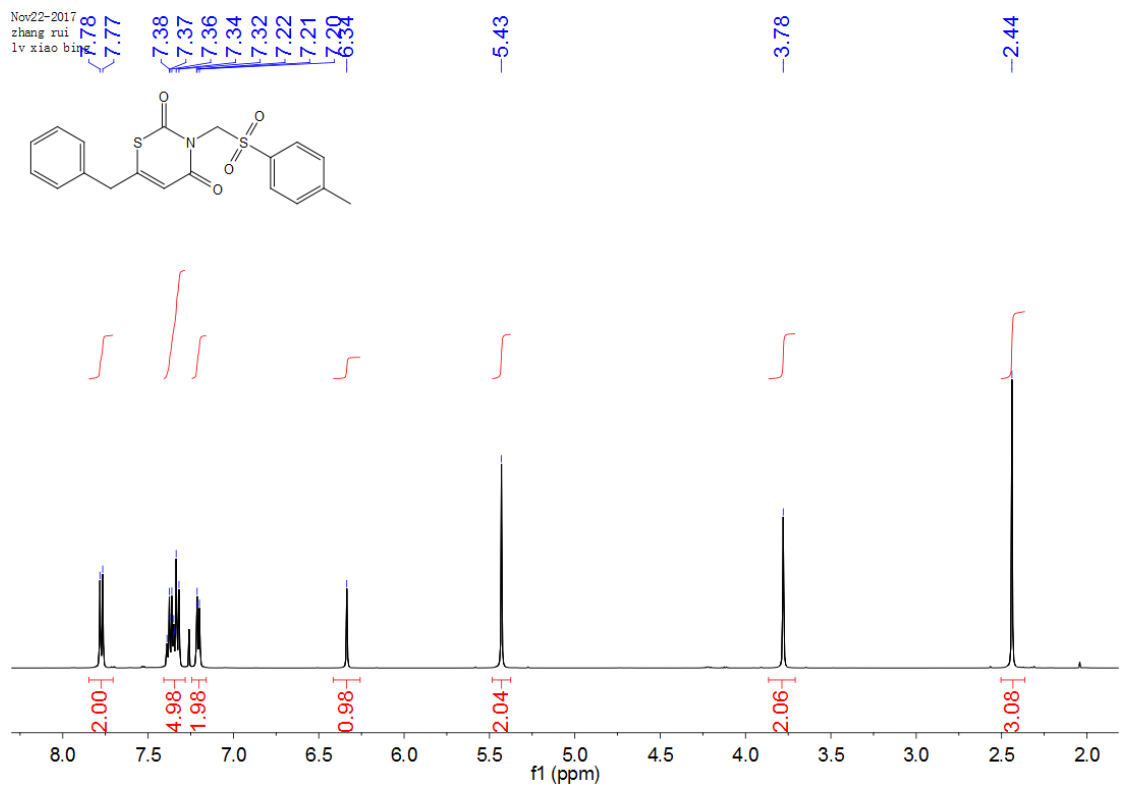
HMR
zr-c-35-2
1H in CDCl3



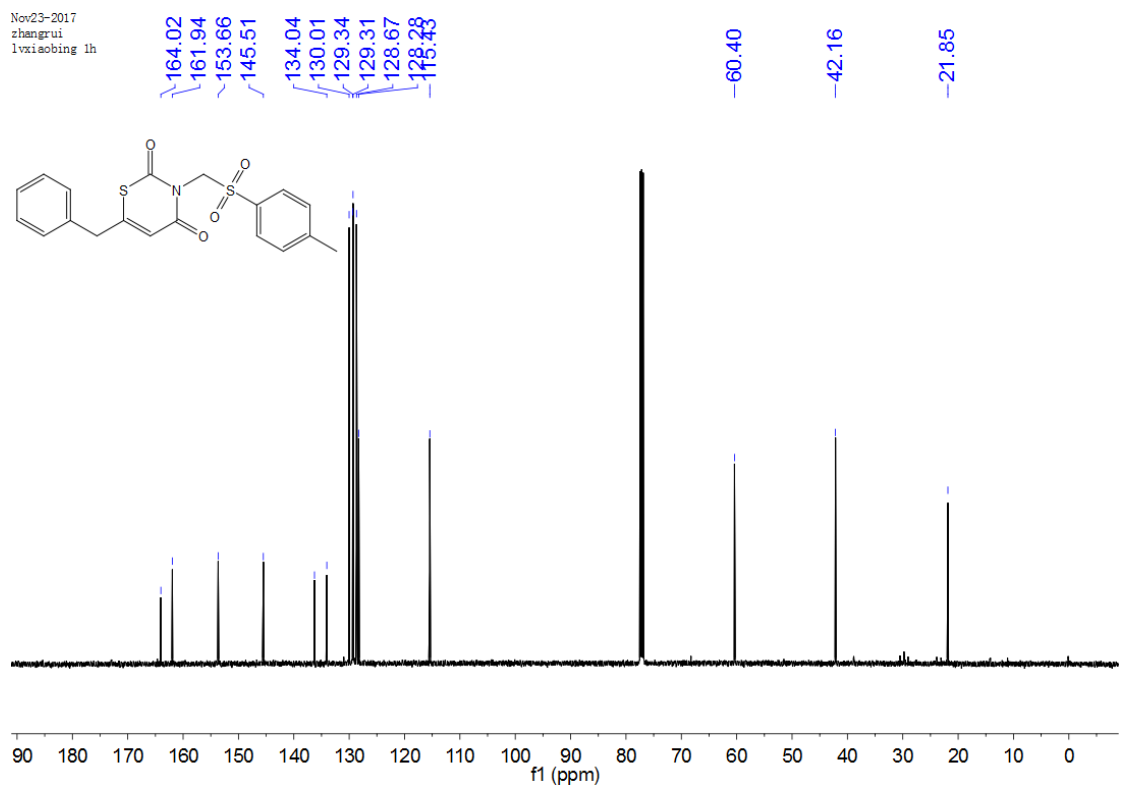
CNR
zr-c-35-2
13C in CDCl3



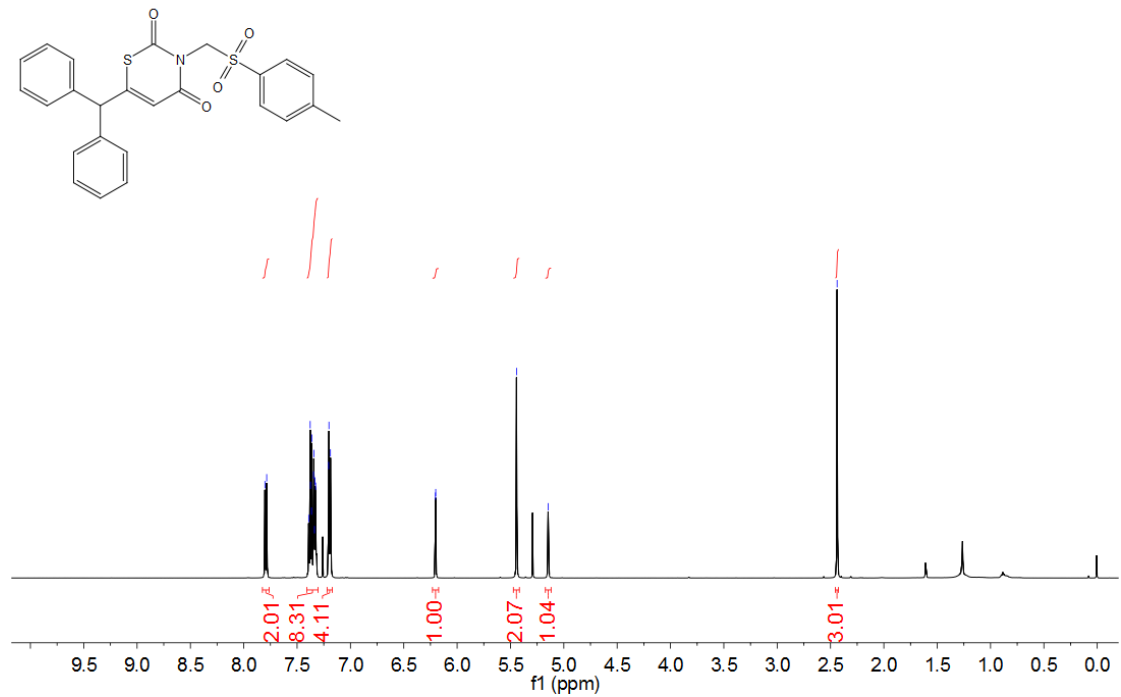
Nov22-2017
zhang rui
lv xiao bin



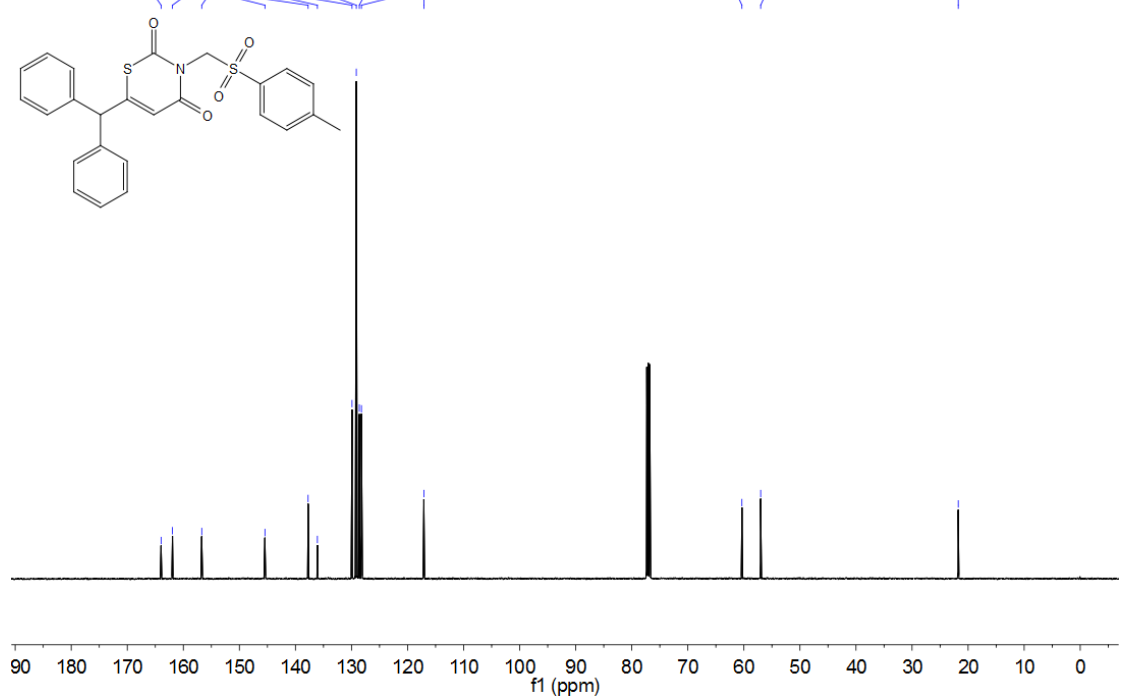
Nov23-2017
zhangrui
lvxiaobing lh

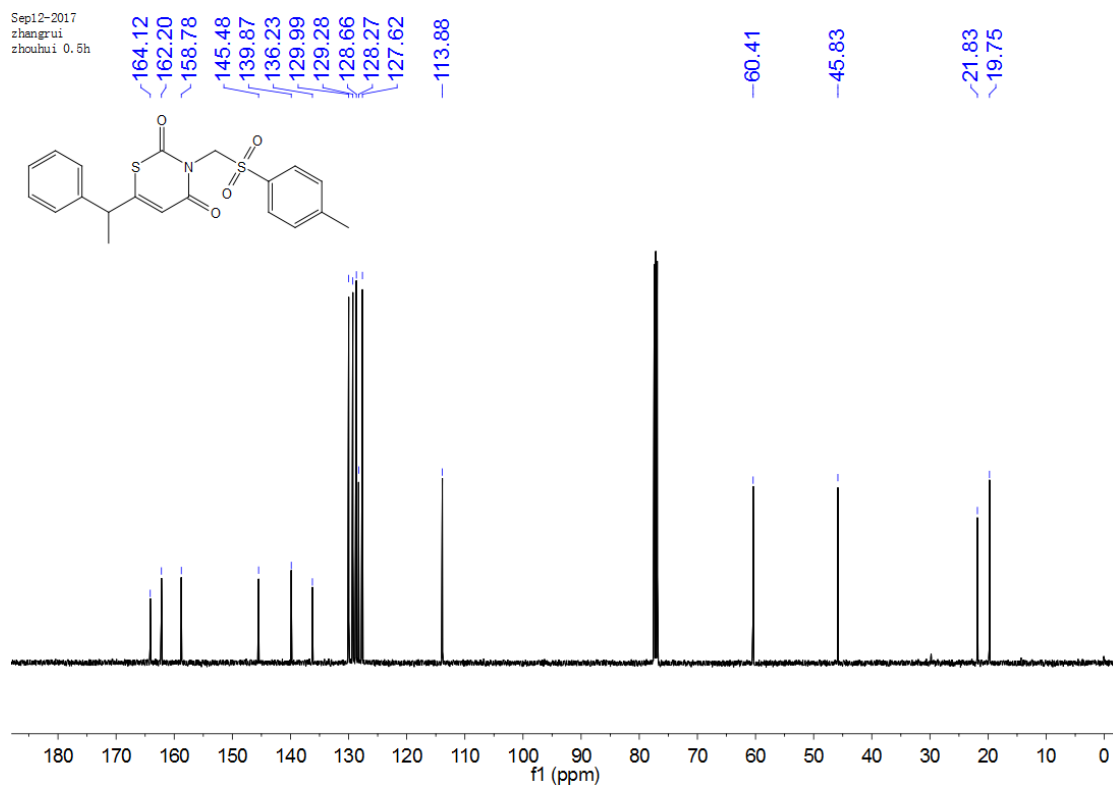
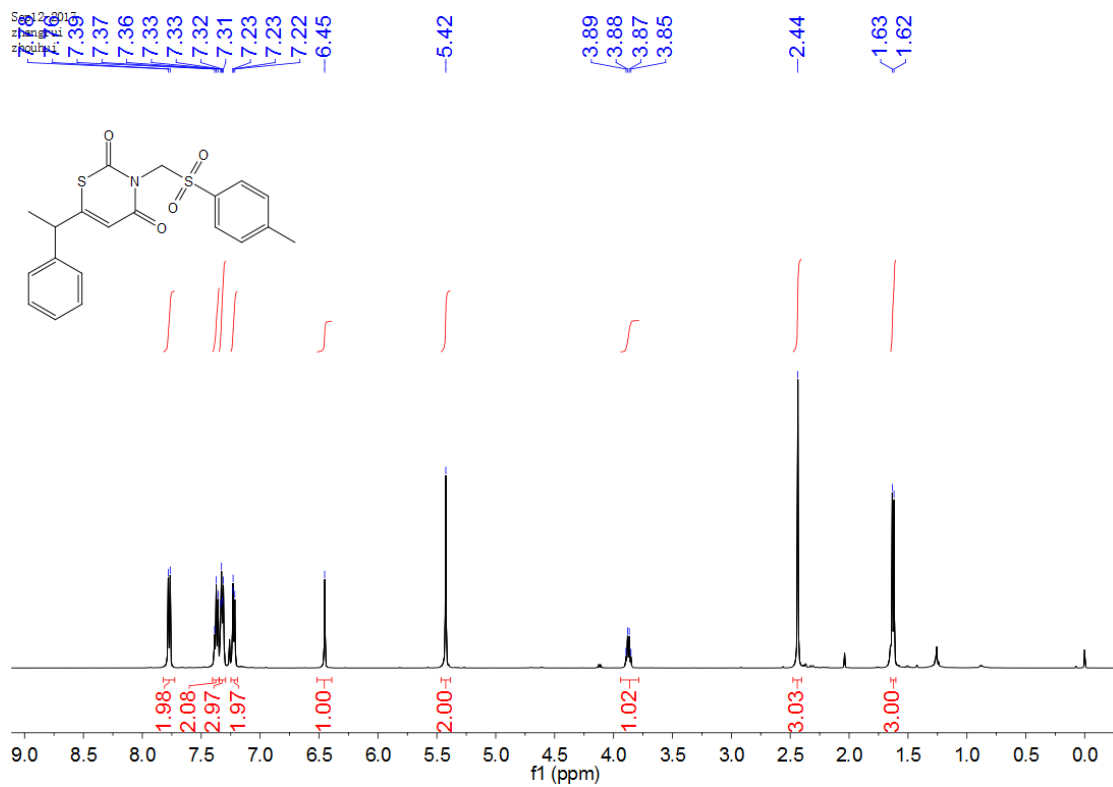


Nov17-2017
 zhangrui
 lvxiaobing lh

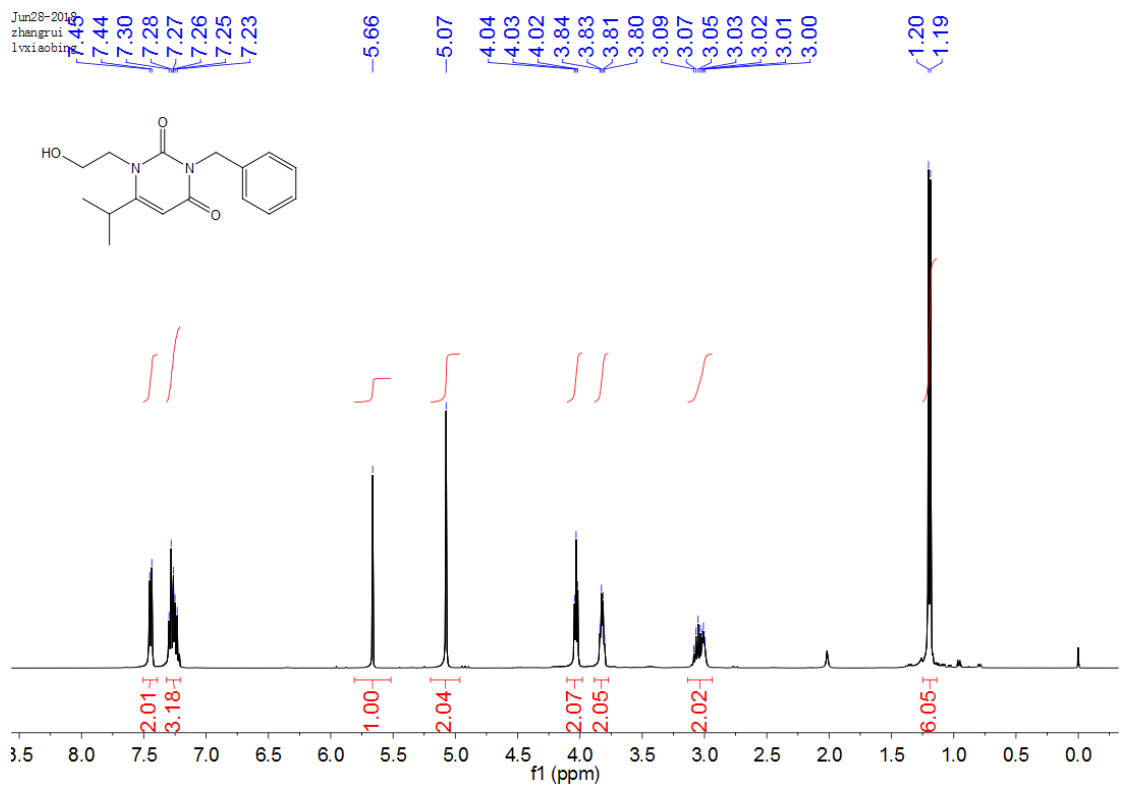
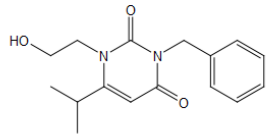


Nov17-2017
 zhangrui
 lvxiaobing lh

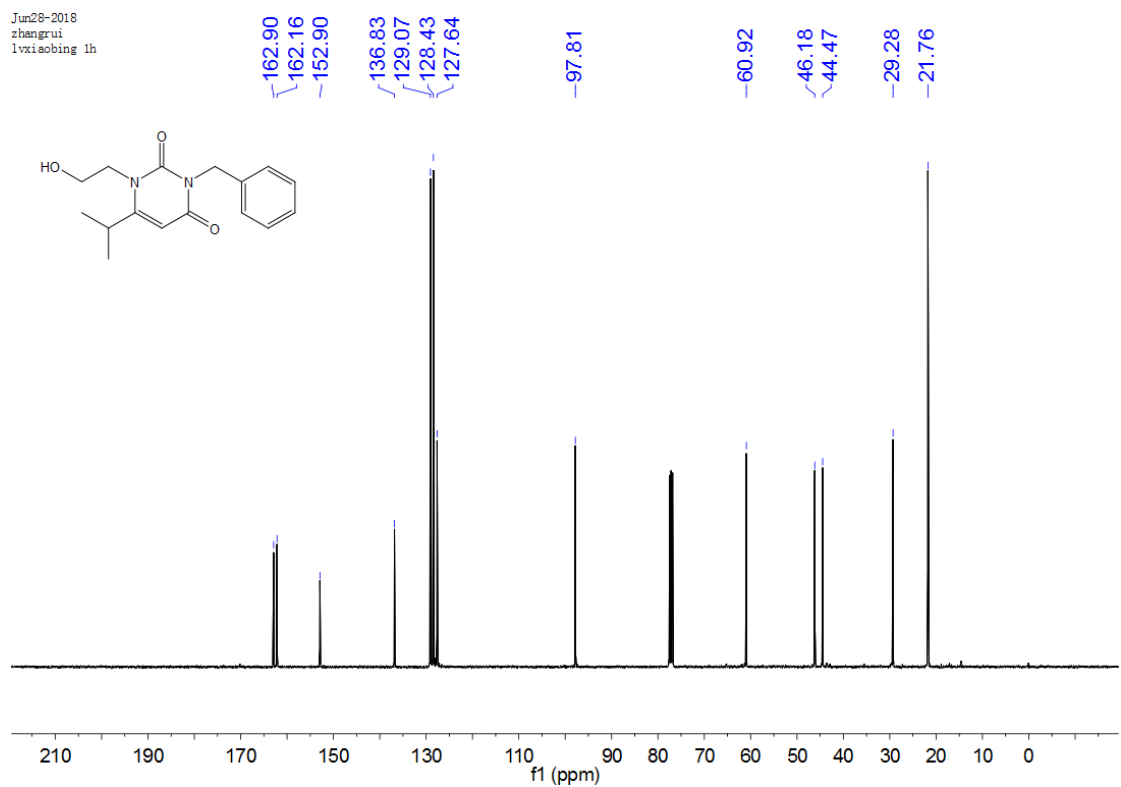
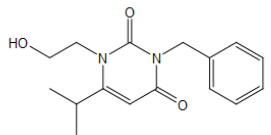


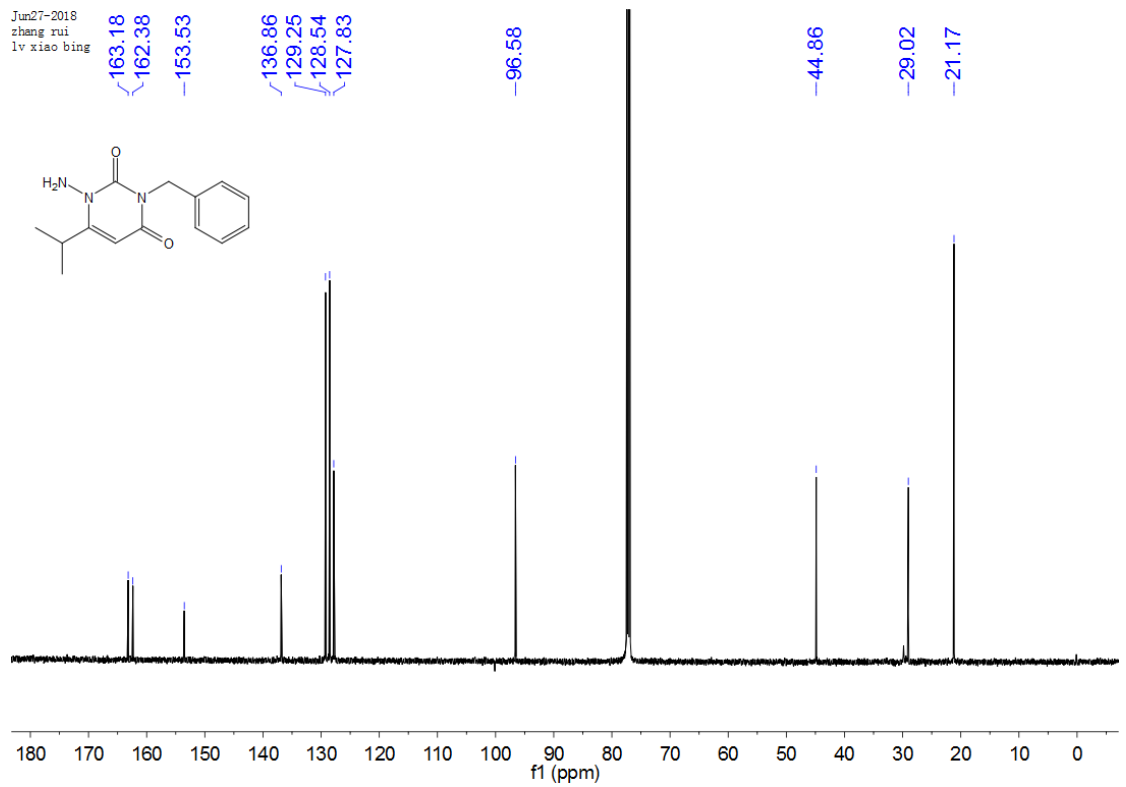
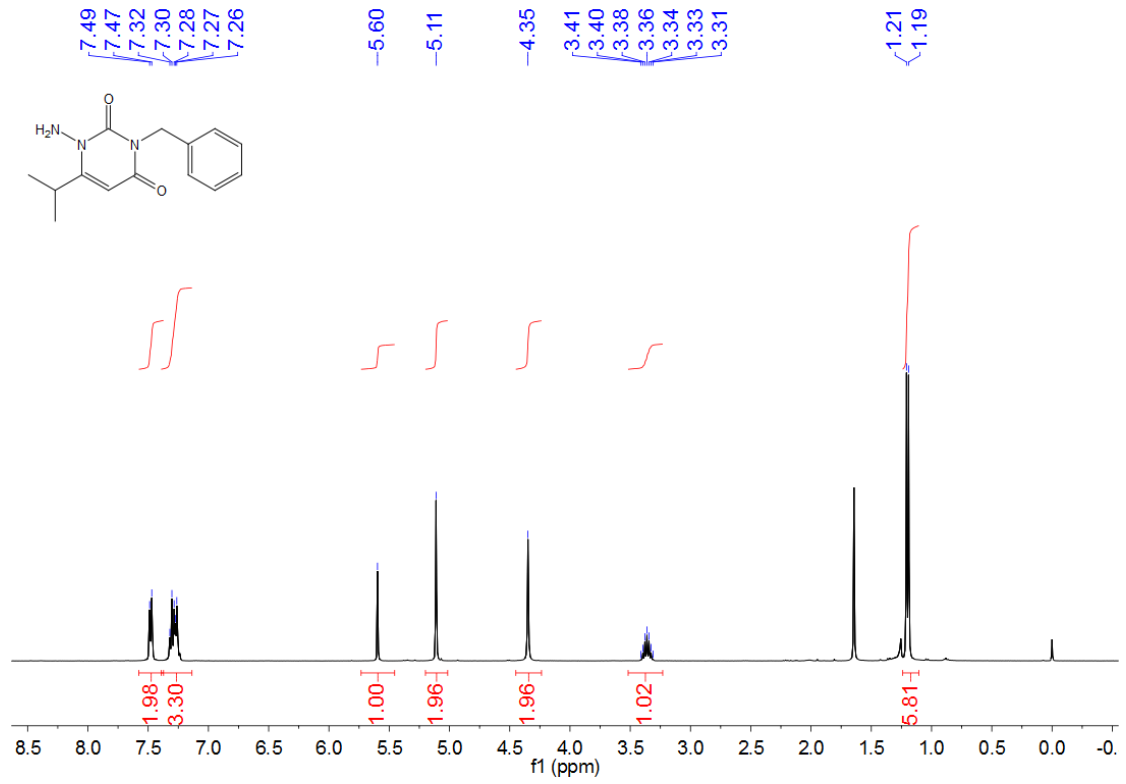


Jun28-2018
zhangrui
lvxiaobing lh

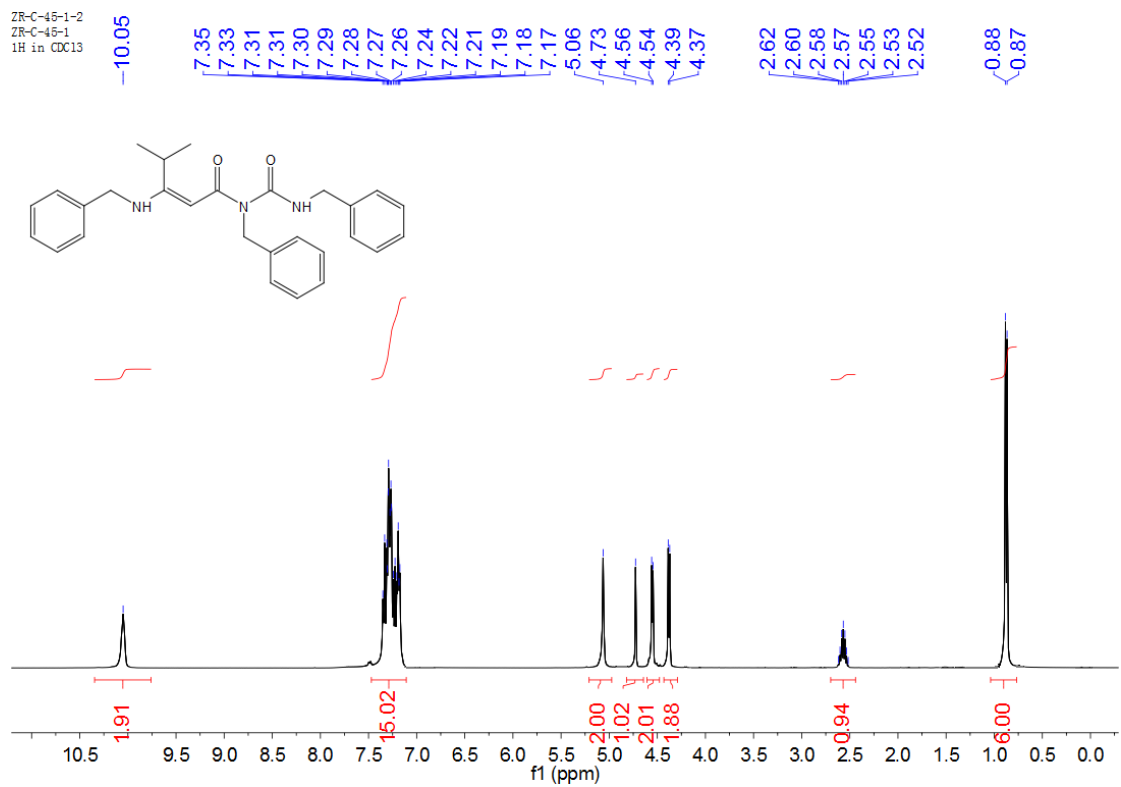


Jun28-2018
zhangrui
lvxiaobing lh

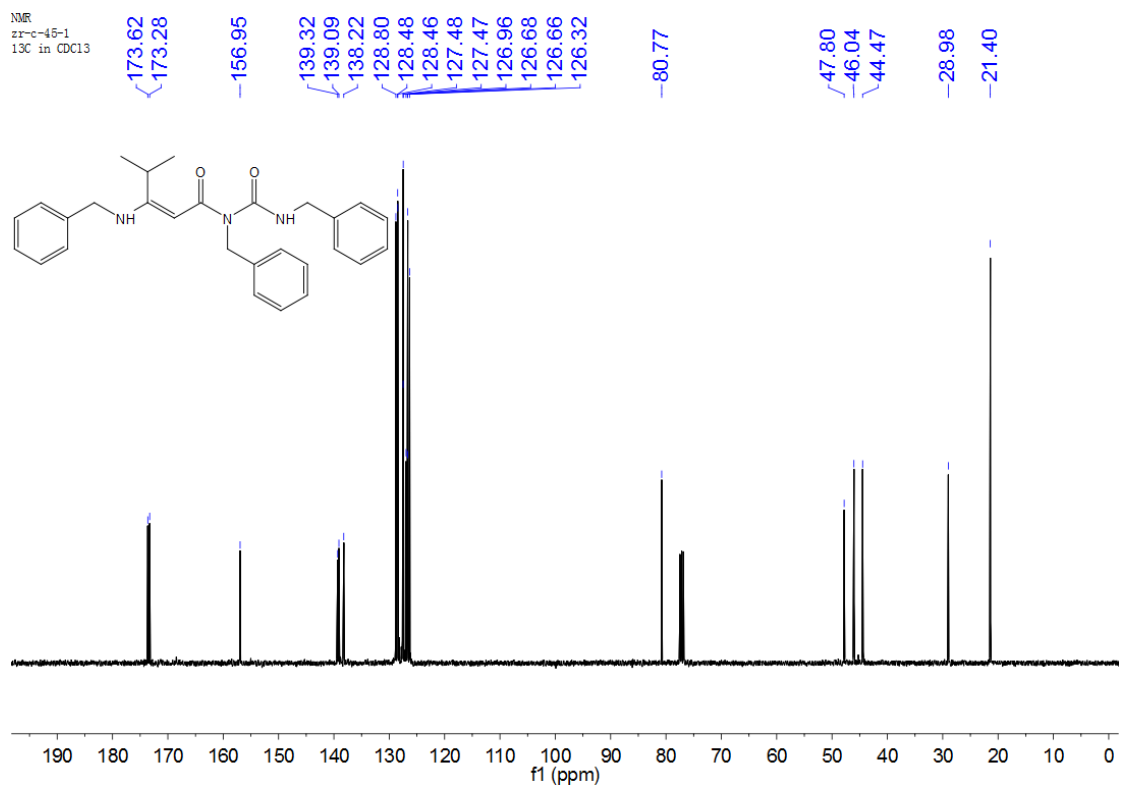




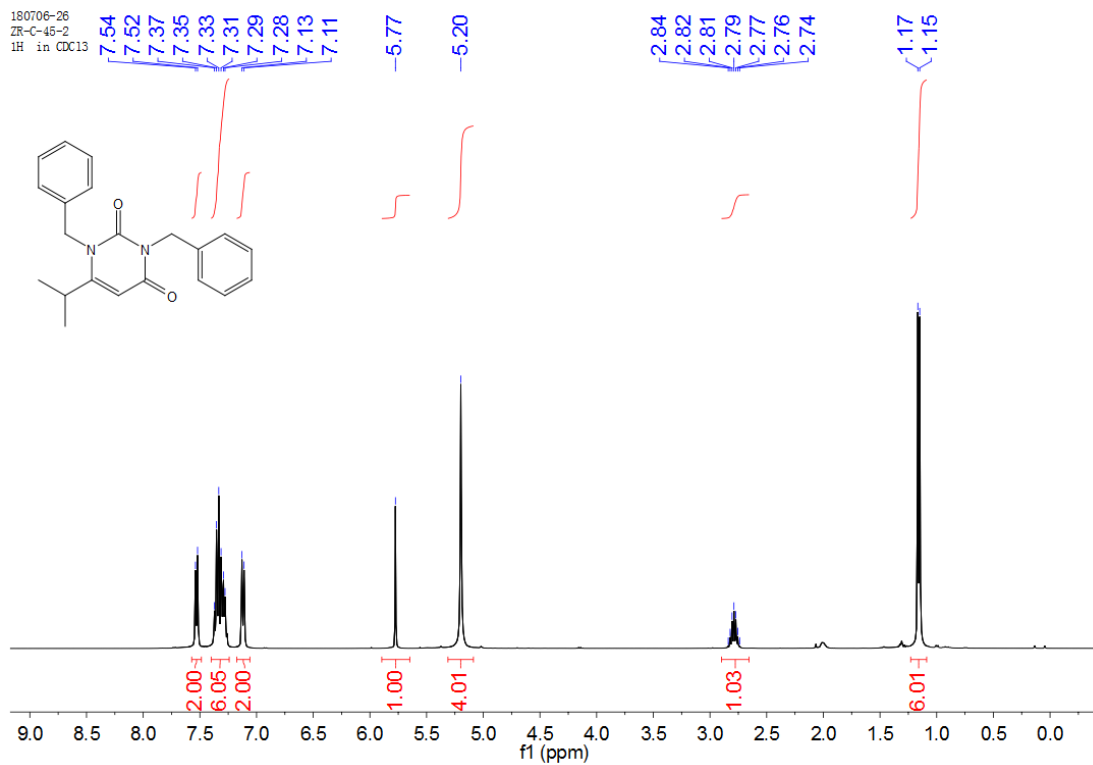
ZR-C-45-1-2
 ZR-C-45-1
 1H in CDCl3



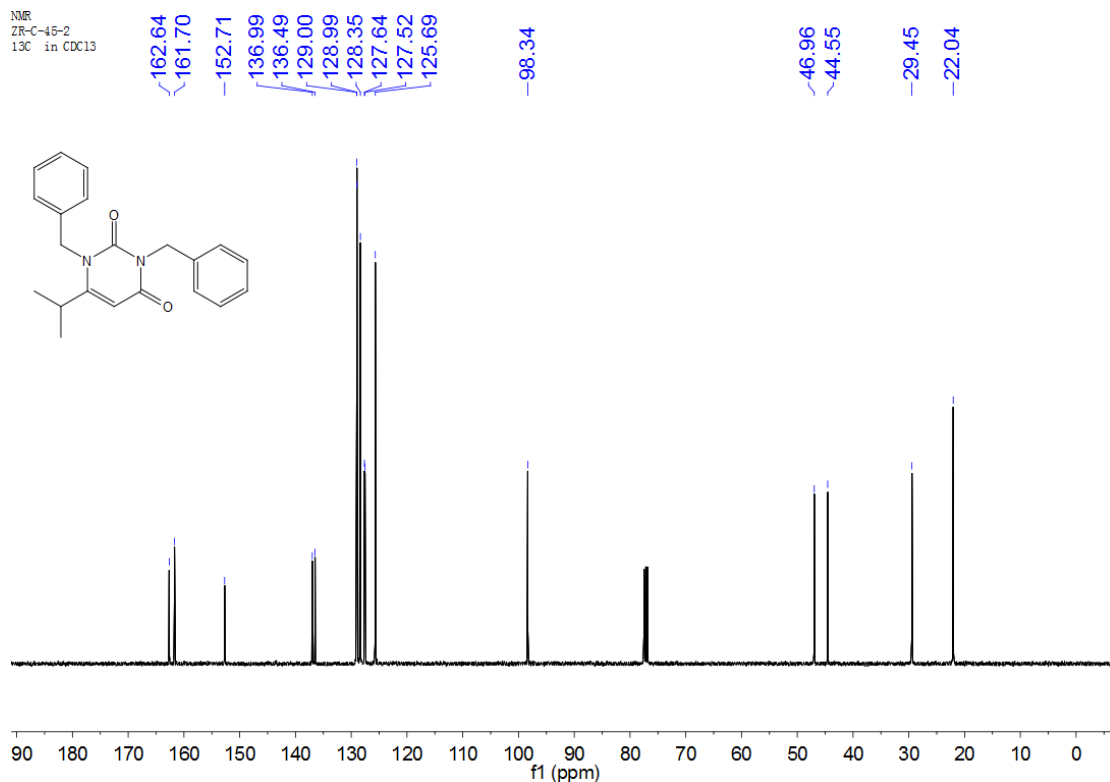
NMR
 zr-c-45-1
 13C in CDCl3



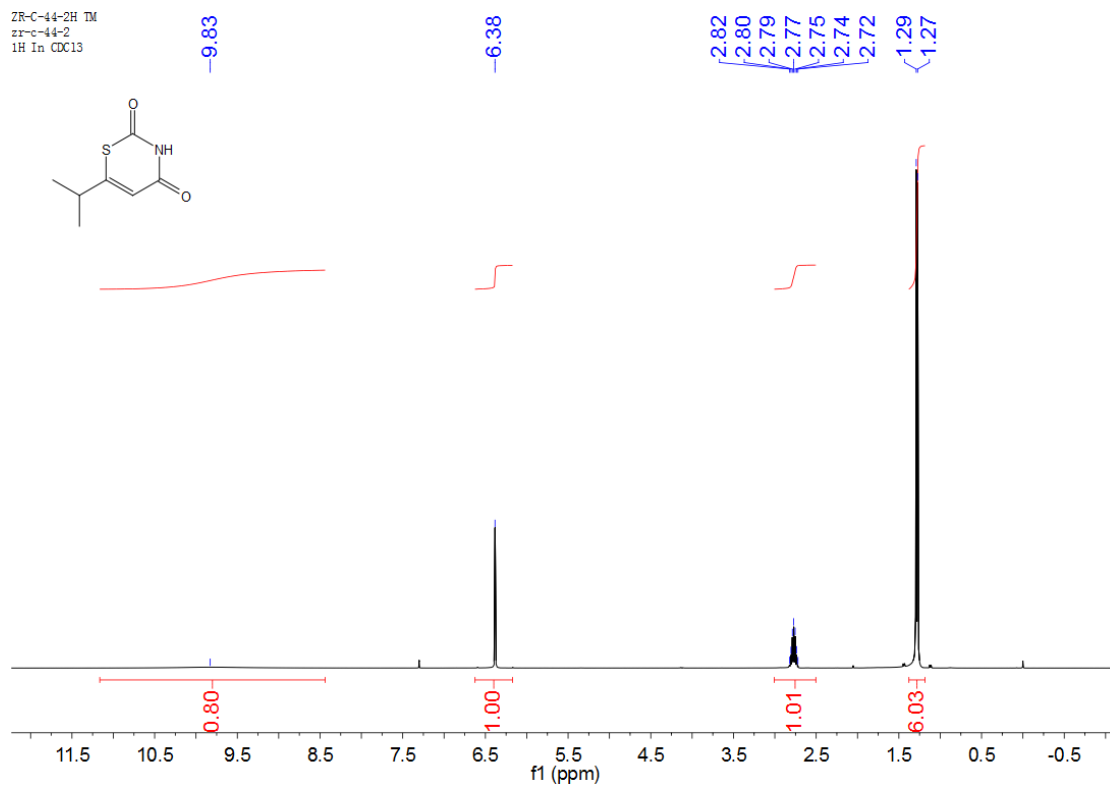
180706-26
ZR-C-45-2
1H in CDCl3



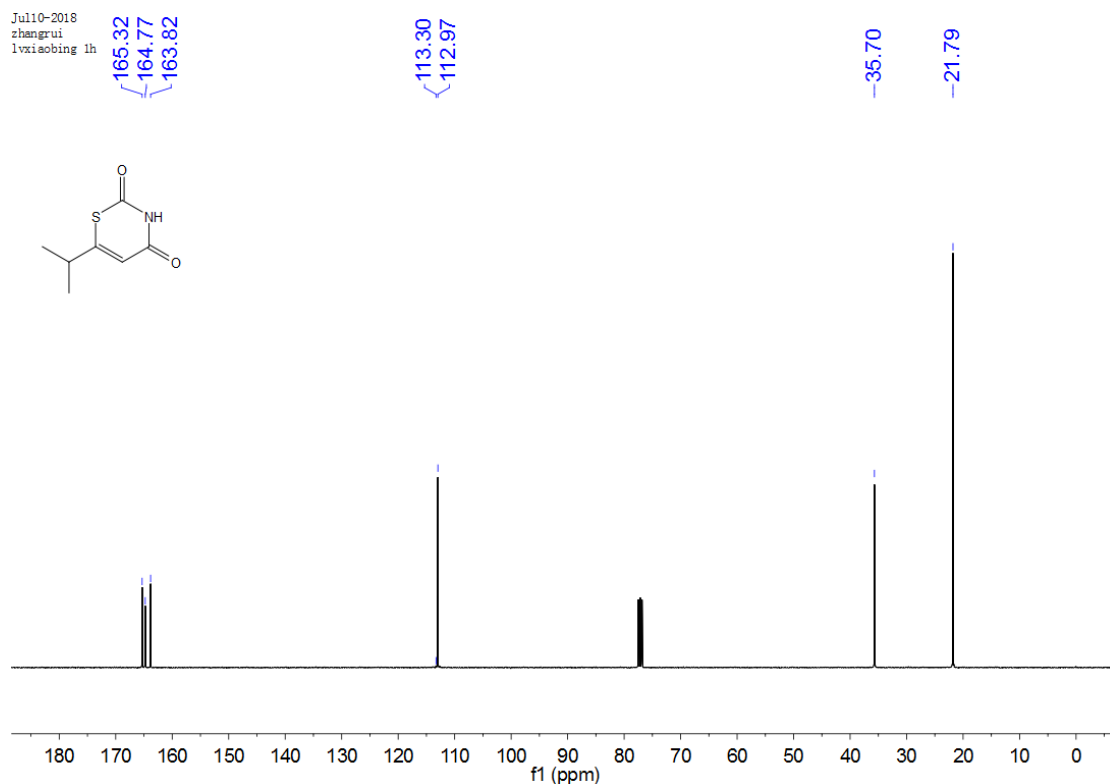
NMR
ZR-C-45-2
13C in CDCl3

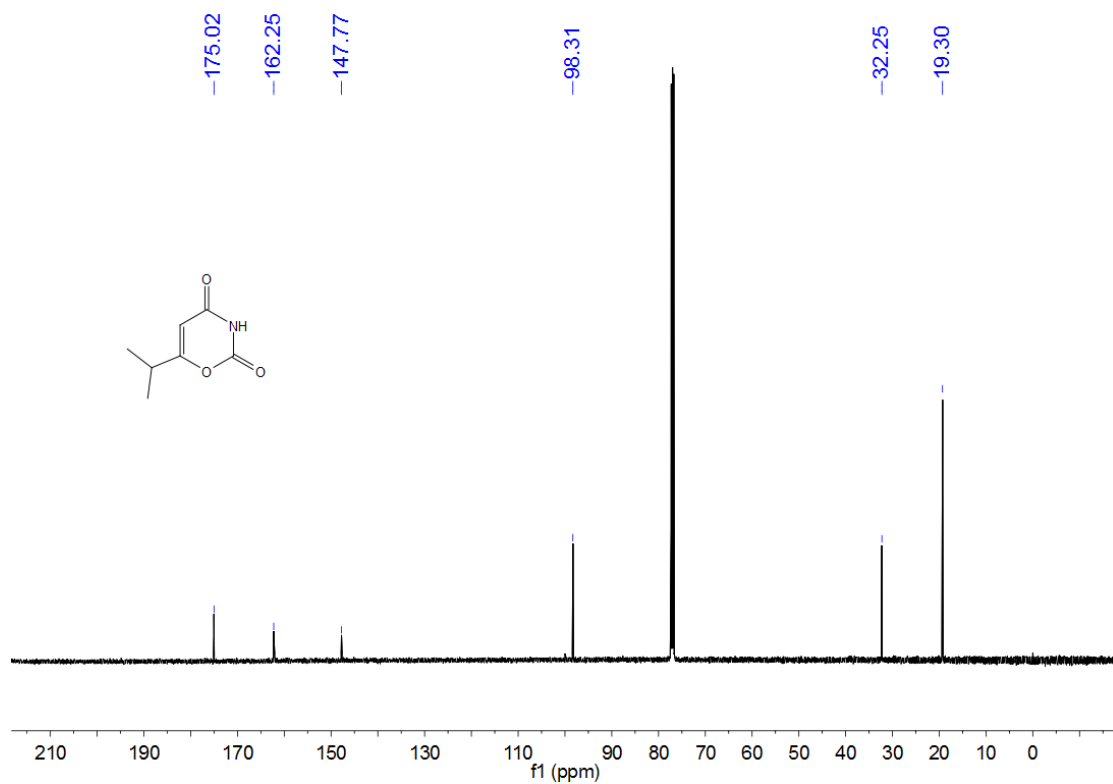
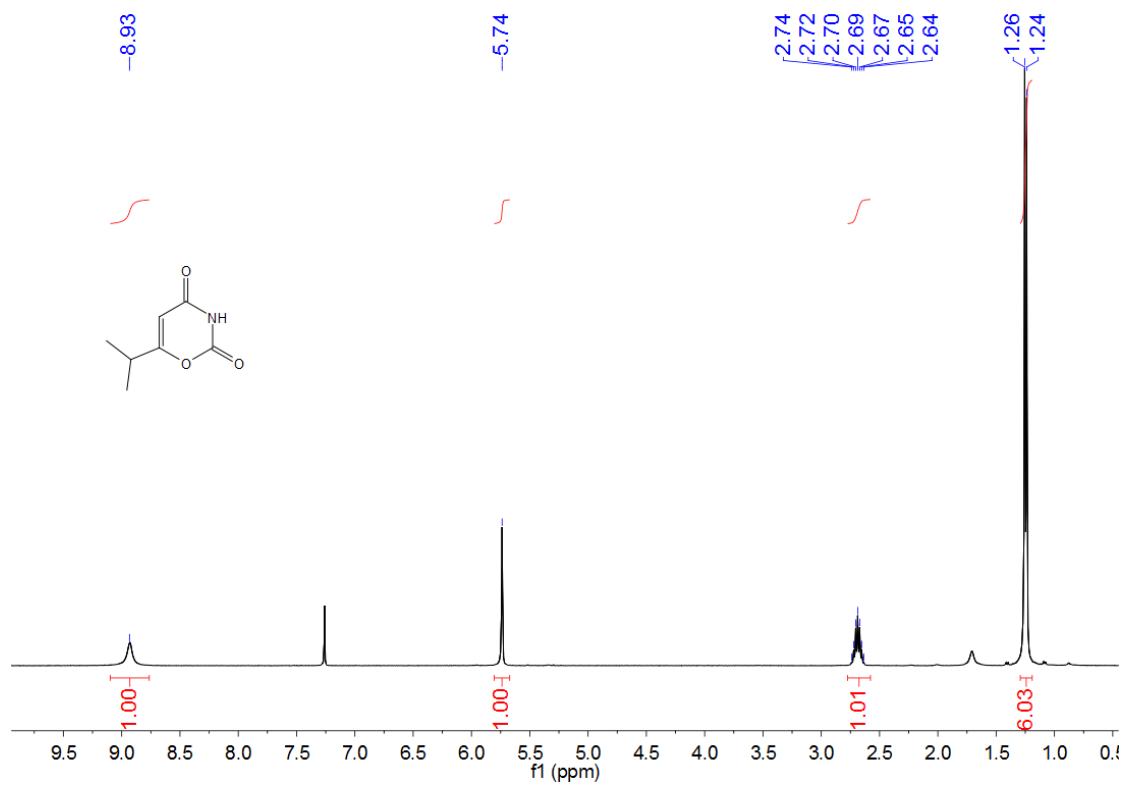


ZR-C-44-2H TM
zr-c-44-2
1H In CDCl3



Jul10-2018
zhengrui
lvxiaobing lh





7. References

[S1] M. Hans, J. Wouters, A. Demonceau and L. Delaude, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2011, 7083–7091.

[S2] Y.-B. Wang, D.-S. Sun, H. Zhou, W.-Z. Zhang and X.-B. Lu, *Green Chem.*, 2015, 17, 4009–4015

[S3] H. Zhou, R. Zhang, H. Zhang, S. Mu, X.-B. Lu *Catal. Sci. Technol.* 2019, 9, 1457-1463.

[S4] SHELXTL PC; Siemens Analytical X-ray Instruments, Madison, WI, 1993.

[S5] Sheldrick, G. M. SHELXTL Structure Determination Programs, version 5.0, PC; Siemens Analytical Systems, Madison, WI, 1994.