

Supporting Information

# Condensation of 1,2-Dicarbonyl Compounds with Modified Huisgen Zwitterions: Synthesis of *N*-Aryl-*N*-Acyl Hydrazones

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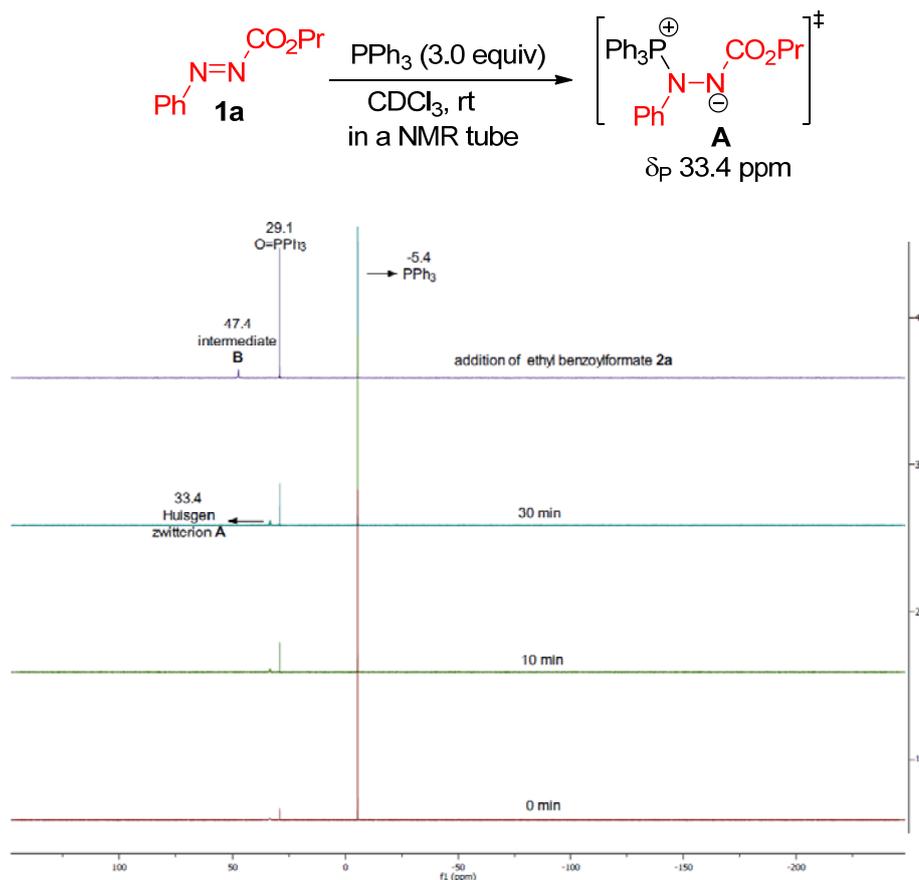
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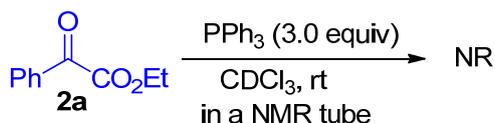
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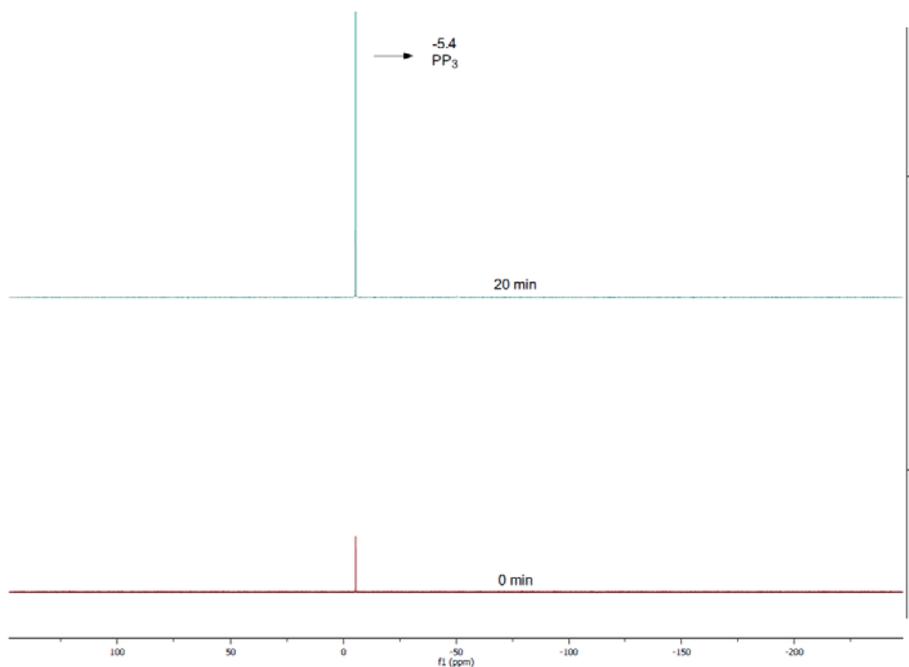
## I. <sup>31</sup>P NMR Tracking Experiment

Propyl 2-phenyldiazene-carboxylate **1a** (10 mg, 0.05 mmol), Ph<sub>3</sub>P (40 mg 0.15 mmol) were added into CDCl<sub>3</sub> (1.0 mL) in an NMR tube. The resulting mixture was shaken up and immediately applied to <sup>31</sup>P NMR analysis. Then, the <sup>31</sup>P NMR data were acquired at the indicated time intervals. After that, ethyl benzoylformate **2a** (18 mg, 0.1 mmol) was added into the tube and the resulting sample was tested again to get the final <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectrum.



**Fig S1** <sup>31</sup>P NMR tracking experiment of propyl 2-phenyldiazene-carboxylate **1a** with Ph<sub>3</sub>P. Ethyl benzoylformate **2a** (9 mg, 0.05 mmol), Ph<sub>3</sub>P (40 mg 0.15 mmol) were added into CDCl<sub>3</sub> (1.0 mL) in an NMR tube. The resulting mixture was shaken up and immediately applied to <sup>31</sup>P NMR analysis. After 20 min, the sample was tested again to obtain the corresponding <sup>31</sup>P NMR data.

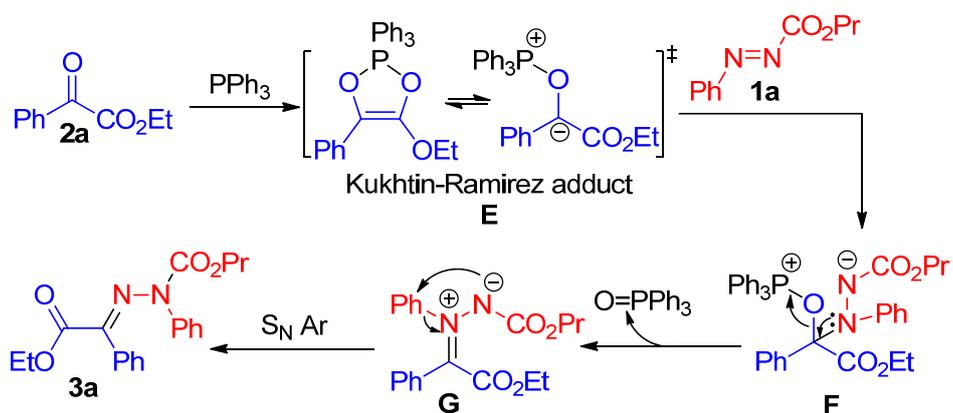




**Fig S2**  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR tracking experiment of ethyl benzoylformate **2a** with  $\text{Ph}_3\text{P}$

## II. Proposed Kukhtin-Ramirez Adduct-Based Mechanism

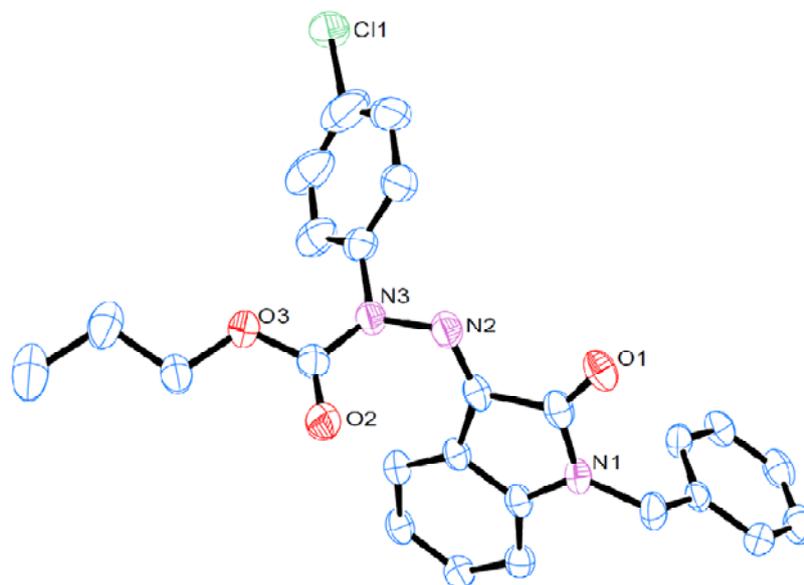
In the proposed mechanism, addition of  $\text{PPh}_3$  to ethyl benzoylformate **2a** generates the Kukhtin-Ramirez adduct **E**, which undergoes a nucleophilic addition to propyl 2-phenyldiazene-carboxylate **1a** via its dipolar form affording intermediate **F**. Intermediate **F** eliminates triphenylphosphine oxide to give intermediate **G**. Finally, intermediate **G** undertakes an intramolecular  $\text{S}_{\text{N}}\text{Ar}$  process to deliver the hydrazone derivative **3a**. However, this mechanism is not operative according to the above  $^{31}\text{P}$  NMR tracking experiments.



**Scheme S1** Proposed mechanism involving the Kukhtin-Ramirez adduct

### III. ORTEP Drawings for 5g.

Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for 5g.



Identification code	<b>5g</b>
Empirical formula	C <sub>25</sub> H <sub>22</sub> ClN <sub>3</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
Formula weight	447.13
Temperature	113(2) K
Wavelength	0.71073 Å
Crystal system, space group	Triclinic, P-1
Unit cell dimensions	a = 8.3937(17) Å      α = 90.66(3)° b = 9.2600(19) Å      β = 93.39(3) (9)° c = 13.938(3) Å      γ = 95.51(3)°
Volume	1076.3(4) Å <sup>3</sup>
Z, Calculated density	2, 1.329 Mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Absorption coefficient	0.148 mm <sup>-1</sup>
F(000)	452
Crystal size	0.200 x 0.180 x 0.120 mm <sup>3</sup>
Theta range for data collection	2.210 to 25.018°
Limiting indices	-9 ≤ h ≤ 9, -10 ≤ k ≤ 11, -16 ≤ l ≤ 16
Reflections collected / unique	10248 / 3777 [R(int) = 0.0470]
Completeness to the θ = 25.018°	99.8 %
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F <sup>2</sup>
Data / restraints / parameters	3777 / 0 / 291
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.058
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0555, wR2 = 0.1340
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0863, wR2 = 0.1474
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.229 and -0.286 e. Å <sup>-3</sup>

#### IV. $^1\text{H}$ and $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR Spectra of Compounds 3, 5 and 6

