Supporting Information for

CuCl-Mediated tandem CO insertion and annulation of 1,4-dilithio-1,3-dienes: formation of multiply substituted cyclopentadienones and/or their head-to-head dimers

Qian Luo, Chao Wang, Wen-Xiong Zhang and Zhenfeng Xi*

Contents

- 1. Experimental details and characterization data for all compounds.
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- 3. X-ray crystallographic studies of **3a** and **3d**.

1. Experimental details and characterization data for all new compounds.

General Methods. All reactions were conducted under a slightly positive pressure of dry, prepurified nitrogen using standard Schlenk line techniques when appropriate. Unless otherwise noted, all starting materials were commercially available and were used without further purification. Diethyl ether was refluxed and distilled from sodium/benzophenone ketyl under a nitrogen atmosphere. 1,4-Dihalo-1,3-butadiene compounds are prepared by the reported ways. ¹ *t*-BuLi was obtained from Acros Organics. ¹H NMR, and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL-AL300 spectrometer (FT, 300 MHz for ¹H; 75.4 MHz for ¹³C) in CDCl₃ at room temperature using Me₄Si as an internal standard, unless otherwise noted. IR spectra were obtained on a Thermo Nicolet AVATAR 330 FT-IR spectrophotometer. HRMS were recorded on a ZAB-HS instrument.

A typical procedure for syntheses of cyclopentadienones 2a–c and/or their head-to-head dimers 3a–c: To a 10 mL solution of 1,4-diiodo-1,3-diene compound (1.0 mmol) in Et₂O at –78 °C was added *t*-BuLi (4.0 mmol, 1.5 mol/L in pentane). After this reaction mixture was stirred at –78 °C for 1 h, CuCl (2.0 mmol) was added and kept at –78 °C for 0.5 h. Then CO was bubbled into the vessel for 5 min, followed by addition of ^{*t*}BuOO'Bu (2.0 mmol) to this reaction mixture. After 1 h of stirring at 0 °C, the reaction mixture was quenched with water and extracted with Et₂O. The extraction was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was then evaporated in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatograph using silica gel (hexane: Et₂O = 20:1) to afford the final products **2a–c** and **3a–c**.

2a: red oil (25 mg, 10%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.88$ (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 0.99 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.33–1.54 (m, 8H, CH₂), 2.04 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 4H, CH₂), 2.23 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 4H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 14.23$ (2 CH₃),

14.43 (2 CH₃), 22.52 (2 CH₂), 22.85 (2 CH₂), 24.91 (2 CH₂), 28.30 (2 CH₂), 125.78 (2 quat. C), 154.95 (2 quat. C), 204.94 (1 ketone C=O). IR (neat): v (C=O) = 1716 cm⁻¹. HRMS (IE): calcd. for C₁₇H₂₈O: 248.2140, found 248.2145. The NMR data are identical with the literature.²

2b: red oil (33 mg, 11%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.87-1.00$ (m, 12H, CH₃), 1.23–1.44 (m, 16H, CH₂), 2.05 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H, CH₂), 2.24 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 14.03$ (2 CH₃), 14.12 (2 CH₃), 23.15 (2 CH₂), 23.21 (2 CH₂), 23.27 (2 CH₂), 26.61 (2 CH₂), 31.64 (2 CH₂), 32.27 (2 CH₂), 126.27 (2 quat. C), 154.57 (2 quat. C), 203.89 (1 ketone C=O). IR (neat): v (C=O) = 1714 cm⁻¹. HRMS (IE): calcd. for C₂₁H₃₆O: 304.2766, found 304.2757. The NMR data are identical with the literature. ²

2c: orange oil (23 mg, 12%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.99$ (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.11 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 2.10 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 4H, CH₂), 2.29 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 4H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 13.79$ (2 CH₃), 14.45 (2 CH₃), 15.88 (2 CH₂), 19.07 (2 CH₂), 126.68 (2 quat. C), 155.85 (2 quat. C), 204.62 (1 ketone C=O). IR (neat): v (C=O) = 1682 cm⁻¹. HRMS (IE): calcd. for C₁₃H₂₀O: 192.1514, found 192.1516.

3a: Colorless solid (151 mg, 61%); m. p. 82.1~83.4 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃,): $\delta = 0.74$ (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 0.82 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 0.97 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.09 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.36–1.73 (m, 24H, CH₂), 2.18–2.41 (m, 8H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 14.70$ (2 CH₃), 15.05 (2 CH₃), 15.40 (2 CH₃), 15.66 (2 CH₃), 17.56 (2 CH₂), 19.22 (2 CH₂), 21.49 (2 CH₂), 21.72 (2 CH₂), 26.56 (2 CH₂), 32.49 (2 CH₂), 32.92 (2 CH₂), 33.30 (2 CH₂), 53.83 (2 quat. C), 60.85 (2 quat. C), 144.84 (2 quat. C), 173.41 (2 quat. C), 209.36 (2 ketone C=O). IR (neat): v (C=O) = 1692 cm⁻¹. HRMS (EI): calcd. for C₃₄H₅₆O₂: 496.4280, found 496.4277.

3b: Colorless solid (128 mg, 42%); m. p. 65.6~67.0 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃):

δ = 0.82 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 0.83 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 0.94 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.00 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.11–1.64 (m, 40H, CH₂), 2.20–2.38 (m, 8H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 13.85 (2 CH₃), 13,87 (2 CH₃), 13.91 (4 CH₃), 23.29 (2 CH₂), 23.83 (2 CH₂), 24.16 (6 CH₂), 26.30 (2 CH₂), 28.01 (2 CH₂), 29.95 (2 CH₂), 30.21 (2 CH₂), 30.31 (2 CH₂), 30.46 (2 CH₂), 30.73 (2 CH₂), 53.73 (2 quat. C), 60.77 (2 quat. C), 144.90 (2 quat. C), 173.44 (2 quat. C), 209.27 (2 ketone C=O). IR (neat): v (C=O) = 1694 cm⁻¹. HRMS (EI): calcd. for C₄₂H₇₂O₂: 608.5532, found 608.5525.

3c: Colorless solid (92 mg, 48%); m. p. 92.3~93.5 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.62$ (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.08 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.11 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.28 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.43–1.85 (m, 8H, CH₂), 2.26–2.54 (m, 8H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 9.36$ (2 CH₃), 10.92 (2 CH₃), 12.74 (4 CH₃), 17.31 (2 CH₂), 21.91 (2 CH₂), 23.13 (2 CH₂), 23.32 (2 CH₂), 53.80 (2 quat. C), 61.19 (2 quat. C), 146.33 (2 quat. C), 173.90 (2 quat. C), 209.45 (2 ketone C=O). IR (neat): v (C=O) = 1681 cm⁻¹. HRMS (EI): calcd. for C₂₆H₄₀O₂: 384.3028, found 384.3019.

3d: Obtained as colorless solid (135 mg, 55%) in a manner analogous to that described for the synthesis of **3a**. It was noted that only trace amount of cyclopentadienone was observed in this process. M. p. 117.1~118.5 °C; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.77$ (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 0.91 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.12–1.37 (m, 20H, CH₂), 1.71–1.92 (m, 8H, CH₂), 2.08–2.91 (m, 12H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 13.87$ (2 CH₃), 13.90 (2 CH₃), 22.70 (2 CH₂), 22.77 (2 CH₂), 23.53 (2 CH₂), 24.09 (2 CH₂), 26.65 (2 CH₂), 27.62 (2 CH₂), 27.99 (2 CH₂), 28.35 (2 CH₂), 29.13 (2 CH₂), 31.11 (2 CH₂), 54.49 (2 quat. C), 54.57 (2 quat. C), 141.90 (2 quat. C), 174.79 (2 quat. C), 208.19 (2 ketone C=O). IR (neat): ν (C=O) = 1692 cm⁻¹. HRMS (IE): calcd. for C₃₄H₅₂O₂: 492.3967, found 492.3968.

A typical procedure for syntheses of cyclopentadienones 2d–h: To a 10 mL solution of 1,4-diiodo-1,3-diene compound (1.0 mmol) in Et₂O at -78 °C was added

t-BuLi (4.0 mmol, 1.5 mol/L in pentane). After this reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 1 h, CuCl (2.0 mmol) was added and kept at -78 °C for 0.5 h. Then CO was bubbled into the vessel for 5 min, followed by addition of 'BuOO'Bu (2.0 mmol) to this reaction mixture. After 1 h of stirring at 0 °C, the reaction mixture was quenched with water and extracted with Et₂O. The extraction was washed with brine and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was then evaporated in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatograph using silica gel (hexane: Et₂O = 20:1) to afford exclusively the final products **2d–h**.

2d: red solid (269 mg, 70%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 6.90-6.94$ (m, 4H, CH), 7.15–7.19 (m, 4H, CH), 7.23–7.26 (m, 12H, CH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 125.30$ (2 quat. C), 127.45 (2 CH), 127.98 (4 CH), 128.03 (4 CH), 128.50 (2 CH), 129.33 (4 CH), 130.14 (4 CH), 130.73 (2 quat. C), 133.05 (2 quat. C), 154.47 (2 quat. C), 200.24 (1 ketone C=O). IR (neat): v (C=O) = 1702 cm⁻¹. HRMS (IE): calcd. for C₂₉H₂₀O: 384.1514, found 384.1522. The NMR data are identical with the literature. ³

2e: orange oil (236 mg, 70%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.40$ (s, 18H, TMS), 0.92 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H, CH₃), 1.33–1.48 (m, 8H, CH₂), 2.40 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.06$ (6 CH₃) 13.86 (2 CH₃), 23.18 (2 CH₂), 28.05 (2 CH₂), 32.87 (2 CH₂), 128.21 (2 quat. C), 172.85 (2 quat. C), 211.12 (1 ketone C=O). IR (neat): v (C=O) = 1700 cm⁻¹. HRMS (IE): calcd. for C₁₉H₃₆OSi₂: 336.2305, found 336.2317. The NMR data are identical with the literature. ²

2f: red oil (145 mg, 50%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.83$ (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 1.10 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 2.24–2.39 (m, 4H, CH₂), 7.15–7.39 (m, 10H, CH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 13.09$ (1 CH₃), 14.45 (1 CH₃), 16.22 (1 CH₂), 19.59 (1 CH₂), 124.79 (1 quat. C), 126.95 (1 CH), 127.35 (1 quat. C), 127.86 (2 CH), 128.17 (2 CH), 128.22 (2 CH), 128.63 (2 CH), 129.65 (1 CH), 131.00 (1 quat. C), 134.52 (1 quat. C), 154.05 (1 quat. C), 157.48 (1 quat. C), 202.56 (1 ketone C=O). IR (neat): v (C=O) = 1711 cm⁻¹. HRMS (IE): calcd. for C₂₁H₂₀O: 288.1514, found

288.1512.

2g: red oil (234 mg, 68%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.57$ (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 0.75 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 0.80–1.53 (m, 8H, CH₂), 2.12 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 2.42 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H, CH₂), 7.22–7.43 (m, 10H, CH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 13.39$ (1 CH₃), 13.75 (1 CH₃), 22.41 (1 CH₂), 22.66 (1 CH₂), 22.84 (1 CH₂), 26.69 (1 CH₂), 29.90 (1 CH₂), 31.62 (1 CH₂), 125.00 (1 quat. C), 127.05 (1 CH), 127.85 (2 CH), 128.07 (1 CH), 128.17 (2 CH), 128.35 (2 CH), 129.30 (2 CH), 131.72 (1 quat. C), 134.17 (1 quat. C), 153.47 (1 quat. C), 158.28 (2 quat. C), 202.53 (1 ketone C=O). IR (neat): v (C=O) = 1690 cm⁻¹. HRMS (IE): calcd. for C₂₅H₂₈O: 344.2140, found 344.2145. The NMR data are identical with the literature. ²

2h: green oil (109 mg, 45%); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.85$ (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 0.90 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H, CH₃), 1.23–1.55 (m, 8H, CH₂), 2.17 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂) 2.45 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H, CH₂) 6.93–7.29 (m, 4H, CH); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 13.88$ (2 CH₃), 22.58 (1 CH₂), 22.75 (1 CH₂), 22.99 (1 CH₂), 25.97 (1 CH₂), 29.94 (1 CH₂), 31.42 (1 CH₂), 118.90 (1 CH), 121.59 (1 CH), 127.79 (1 CH), 131.11 (1 quat. C), 133.08 (1 CH), 134.75 (1 quat. C), 145.64 (1 quat. C), 157.71 (1 quat. C), 198.50 (1 ketone C=O). IR (neat): v (C=O) = 1718 cm⁻¹. HRMS (IE): calcd. for C₁₇H₂₂O: 242.1671, found 242.1679. The NMR data are identical with the literature. ²

References:

Representative methods for the preparation of 1,4-dihalo-1,3-diene derivatives, see: (a) E. Negishi; F. E. Cederbaum and T. Takahashi, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1986, 27, 2829–2832; (b) S. L. Buchwald and R. B. Nielsen, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1989, 111, 2870–2874; (c) C. Xi, S. Huo, T. H. Afifi, R. Hara and T. Takahashi, *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1997, 38, 4099–4102; (d) S. Yamaguchi, R. Jin, K. Tamao, and F. Sato, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1998, 63, 10060–10062; (e) Z. Xi, Z. Song, G. Liu, X. Liu and T. Takahashi, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2006, 71, 3154–3158.

- 2) Z. Xi and Q. Song, J. Org. Chem., 2000, 65, 9157–9159.
- 3) P. A. Wender, T. J. Paxton and T. J. Williams, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2006, 128, 14814–14815.

2. Copies of ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra for all new compounds.























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3. X-ray crystallographic studies of 3a and 3d: Crystals for X-ray analyses of 3a and 3d were obtained as described in the preparations. The crystals were sealed in thin-walled glass capillaries. Data collections were performed at 20 °C on a Rigaku RAXIS RAPID IP, using graphite-monochromated Mo K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å). The determination of crystal class and unit cell parameters was carried out by the SMART program package. The raw frame data were processed using SAINT and SADABS to yield the reflection data file. These structures were solved by use of SHELXTL program. Refinement was performed on F^2 anisotropically for all the non-hydrogen atoms by the full-matrix least-squares method. The hydrogen atoms were placed at the calculated positions and were included in the structure calculation without further refinement of the parameters. Crystallographic data (excluding structure factors) have been deposited with the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre as supplementary publication nos. CCDC-668730 (3a) and CCDC-668731. Copies of these data can be obtained free of charge from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data_request/cif.





EFig. 1 ORTEP drawing of 3a with 30% thermal ellipsoids.

Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for 3a.

Identification code	3a
CCDC number	668730
Empirical formula	$C_{34}H_{56}O_2$

Formula weight	496.79
Temperature	293(2) K
Wavelength	0.71073 Å
Crystal system, space group	Orthorhombic, Aba2
Unit cell dimensions	a = 19.655(4) Å alpha = 90 °.
	$b = 20.326(4) \text{ Å} beta = 90 ^{\circ}.$
	c = 16.036(3) Å gamma = 90 °.
Volume	6407 (2) Å ³
Refls. No. for cell measurement	11916
Theta range for cell measurement	1.92 to 25.02°.
Z, Calculated density	8, 1.030 Mg/m ³
Absorption coefficient	0.061 mm^{-1}
F (000)	2208
Crystal shape / Crystal colour	block / colourless
Crystal size	0.45 x 0.20 x 0.18 mm
Theta range for data collection	1.92 to 25.02°.
Limiting indices	$-23 \leq h \leq 23$, $-24 \leq k \leq 24$, $-19 \leq 1 \leq 19$
Reflections collected / unique	11916 / 2929 [$R_{(int)} = 0.0506$]
Reflections with I>2sigma(I)	1209
Completeness to theta = 25.02 °	99.6 %
Decay correction (%)	0
Absorption correction	Empirical
Max. and min. transmission	0.989 and 0.973
Method for primary solution	direct
Method for secondary solution	difmap
Hydrogen addition / treatment	geom / constr
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F^2
Data / restraints / parameters	2929 / 2 / 334
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	0.985
Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)]	$R_1 = 0.0527$, $wR_2 = 0.1108$
R indices (all data)	$R_1 = 0.1280, wR_2 = 0.1210$
Absolute structure parameter	-1 (3)
Extinction coefficient	0.0044(2)
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.398 and -0.167 e. A^{-3}
Max. and mean shift/sigma	0.000 and 0.000
Measurement device	Rigaku RAXIS RAPID IP
Measurement method	\W
Program for data collection	Rapid-AUTO (Rigaku, 2000)
Program for cell refinement	Rapid-AUTO
Program for data reduction	CrystalStructure (Rigaku/MSC,2000)
Program for structure solution	SHELXS-97, (Sheldrick, 1997)
Program for structure refinement	SHELXL-97, (Sheldrick, 1997)
Program for molecular graphics	Siemens SHELXTL V4.2, (Sheldrick, 1990)
Program for publication material	SHELXL-97, (Sheldrick, 1997)



EFig. 2 ORTEP drawing of **3d** with 30% thermal ellipsoids (A = 1-x, y, 1/2-Z).

Table 5.	Crystal	data	and	structure	refinement	for	3d.
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Identification code	3d
CCDC number	668731
Empirical formula	$C_{34}H_{52}O$
Formula weight	492.76
Temperature	293(2) K
Wavelength	0.71073 Å
Crystal system, space group	Monoclinic, C2/c
Unit cell dimensions	a = 22.715(5) Å alpha = 90 °.
	b = 8.6051(17) Å beta = 109.25(3) °.
	c = 16.731(3) Å gamma = 90 °.
Volume	3087.4(11) A^3
Refls. No. for cell measurement	7422
Theta range for cell measurement	2.55 to 25.03°.
Z, Calculated density	4, 1.060 Mg/m^3
Absorption coefficient	0.063 mm^{-1}
F (000)	1088
Crystal shape / Crystal colour	block / colourless
Crystal size	0.35 x 0.30 x 0.12 mm
Theta range for data collection	2.55 to 25.03°.
Limiting indices	$0 \leq h \leq 26$, $0 \leq k \leq 10$, $-19 \leq 1 \leq 18$
Reflections collected / unique	$7422 / 2700 [R_{(int)} = 0.0461]$
Reflections with I>2sigma(I)	923
Completeness to theta = 25.03 °	98.7 %

Decay correction (%) 0 Absorption correction Empirical Max. and min. transmission 0.992 and 0.978 Method for primary solution direct Method for secondary solution difmap Hydrogen addition / treatment geom / constr Refinement method Full-matrix least-squares on F² Data / restraints / parameters 2700 / 7 / 174 $Goodness-of-fit on F^2$ 1.037 Final R indices [I>2sigma(I)] $R_1 = 0.0685, WR_2 = 0.1558$ R indices (all data) $R_1 = 0.1758, \ wR_2 = 0.1757$ Extinction coefficient 0.0024(4)0. 296 and -0. 168 e. A⁻³ Largest diff. peak and hole Max. and mean shift/sigma 0.000 and 0.000 Measurement device Rigaku RAXIS RAPID IP Measurement method $\setminus W$ Program for data collection Rapid-AUTO (Rigaku, 2000) Program for cell refinement Rapid-AUTO Program for data reduction CrystalStructure (Rigaku/MSC, 2000) Program for structure solution SHELXS-97, (Sheldrick, 1997) SHELXL-97, (Sheldrick, 1997) Program for structure refinement Program for molecular graphics Siemens SHELXTL V4.2, (Sheldrick, 1990) Program for publication material SHELXL-97, (Sheldrick, 1997)