

# SUPPORTING INFORMATION

## New 6-Oxa-2-silabicyclo[2.2.0]hexanes by Photochemical Conversion of acyl(allyl)(dimethyl)silanes

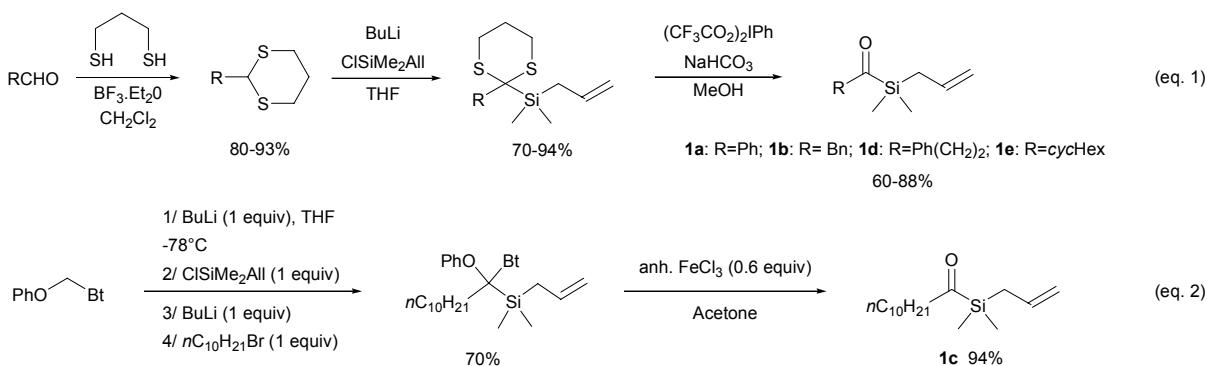
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**General:** CH<sub>3</sub>CN was distilled on calcium hydride, THF was distilled from sodium-benzophenone. Precoated aluminium backed plates Merck Kieselgel 60F254 and Macherey-Nagel GmbH & Co KG 40-63 µm were used for thin layer and column chromatography, respectively. GC analyses were performed on a polydimethylsiloxane DB-1 capillary column (30m x 0.25 mm ID x 0.25 µm). Melting points (mp) were determined on a Tottoli apparatus and were uncorrected. NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl<sub>3</sub>, at frequencies of 250 MHz for <sup>1</sup>H, 235.3 MHz for <sup>19</sup>F and 62.9 MHz for <sup>13</sup>C NMR. Chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) are reported in ppm relative to TMS. HRMS (ESI<sup>+</sup>) was recorded on a Waters (Q-TOF) spectrometer, equipped with pneumatically assisted electrospray (Z-spray) ion source in positive mode. GC/MS analysis was performed with a TR 1 MS (Thermo Electron) spectrometer, with a capillary column (polydimethylsiloxane, 30m x 0.25 mm ID x 0.25µm) and using a chemical ionization (NH<sub>3</sub> g) mode. Infrared data (IR) are expressed in cm<sup>-1</sup>.

### Preparation of starting ally(acyl)silanes 1.

The substrates **1a**, **1b**, **1d** and **1e** were prepared according to a Brook/Corey<sup>1</sup> type methodology (eq 1). Substrate **1c** was prepared according to a Katritzky type methodology (eq. 2).<sup>2</sup> In both cases the conditions of the final step were modified. The detailed description of the acylsilanes will be reported in a forthcoming paper. Their NMR spectra are enclosed.



### Irradiation of acylsilanes, preparation of 2-oxa-6-silabicyclo(2.2.0)hexanes 2: general procedure.

A solution of the acylsilane **1c**, **1d** or **1e** (0.75 mmol) in degassed freshly distilled CH<sub>3</sub>CN (15 mL) was irradiated under UV-light (Rayonet,  $\lambda = 350$  nm) for 40 min. The solvent was evaporated and product **2** was isolated pure after flash chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>, Petroleum ether-AcOEt 97:3).

**1-decyl-6,6-dimethyl-2-oxa-6-silabicyclo[2.2.0]hexane (2c).** Colourless oil. Yield=99%.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR  $\delta$  = 0.25 (s, 3H), 0.49 (s, 3H), 0.88 (t,  $J$ =6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.1-1.5 (m, 18H), 1.6-2.0 (m, 2H), 2.94-3.03 (m, 1H), 4.46 (dd,  $J$ =6.6,  $J$ =3.7 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (dd,  $J$ =7.4 Hz,  $J$ =6.6 Hz).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR  $\delta$  = -3, -1.4, 14.1, 16.7, 22.7, 25.0, 29.3, 29.6, 29.7, 29.9, 31.9, 35.9, 38.1, 78.8, 97.6; IR (KBr):  $\nu \sim$  = 2925, 2854, 1466, 1256, 1051, 840; GCMS (CI):  $m/z$  (%): 286 ( $\text{M}+\text{NH}_4^+$ ), 285, 255 (100%), 92; HRMS (ESI+):  $m/z$ : calcd for  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{32}\text{OSi} + \text{Na}$ : 291.2120; found: 291.2116.

**1-phenethyl-6,6-dimethyl-2-oxa-6-silabicyclo[2.2.0]hexane (2d).** Colourless oil. Yield=53%.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR  $\delta$  = 0.00 (s, 3H), 0.46 (s, 3H), 1.22 (d,  $J$ =6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.0-2.4 (m, 2H), 2.6-2.8 (m, 2H), 3.0-3.1 (m, 1H), 4.53 (dd,  $J$ =6.7 Hz,  $J$ =3.8 Hz, 1H), 5.16 (dd,  $J$ =6.7 Hz,  $J$ =6.7, 1H), 7.1-7.4 (m, 5H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR  $\delta$  = -3, -1.9, 16.7, 30.9, 38.0, 38.1, 78.8, 96.3, 125.7, 128.3 (2C) 128.7 (2C), 142.3. IR (KBr):  $\nu \sim$  = 2926, 1496, 1220, 1031. GCMS (CI):  $m/z$  (%): 250 ( $\text{M}+\text{NH}_4^+$ ), 208, 92 (100%), 91, 52.

**1-cyclohexyl-6,6-dimethyl-2-oxa-6-silabicyclo[2.2.0]hexane (2e).** Colourless oil. Yield=52%.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR  $\delta$  = 0.30 (s, 3H), 0.48 (s, 3H), 0.9-1.3 (m, 8H), 1.5-1.9 (m, 5H), 3.06-3.15 (m, 1H), 4.43 (dd,  $J$ =6.3 Hz,  $J$ =3.4 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (dd,  $J$ =6.3 Hz,  $J$ =6.3, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR  $\delta$  = -2.8, -0.4, 17.1, 26.2, 26.5, 26.7 (2C), 27.9, 36.2, 43.1, 79.3, 101.4. IR (KBr):  $\nu \sim$  = 2921, 1456, 1259, 1032. GCMS (CI):  $m/z$  (%): 210 ( $\text{M}^+$ ), 165, 152, 127, 99 (100%), 75 (The enclosed  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum was take from a sample containing the by-product and exhibit three additional peaks).

### Oxidative desilylation of 2c

To a solution of **2c** (0.19 mmol, 50 mg) in DMF (1 mL) was added 30%  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (12 equiv) and KF (4 equiv). The reaction mixture was heated under stirring for 7 h. Water (20 mL) was added before extraction with ether (5 x 10 mL). The organic phase was washed with 10% aq  $\text{NaHSO}_3$ , then with saturated  $\text{NaHCO}_3$ . Evaporation of the solvent under vacuum yielded the dihydroxyketone **4** (44 mg, 95%) as a white solid. Mp = 50-55°C.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR  $\delta$  = 0.87 (t,  $J$ =6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.1-1.4 (m, 16H), 1.5-1.7 (m, 2H), 2.56 (t,  $J$ =7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (m, 4H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR  $\delta$  = 14.2, 22.8, 23.5, 29.3, 29.4, 29.5, 29.6, 29.7, 32.0, 42.4, 54.6, 62.7 (2C), 213.6. IR ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ ):  $\nu \sim$  = 3520, 2931, 2854, 1722, 1447, 1260.

### Conversion of 2c into the oxetane 5

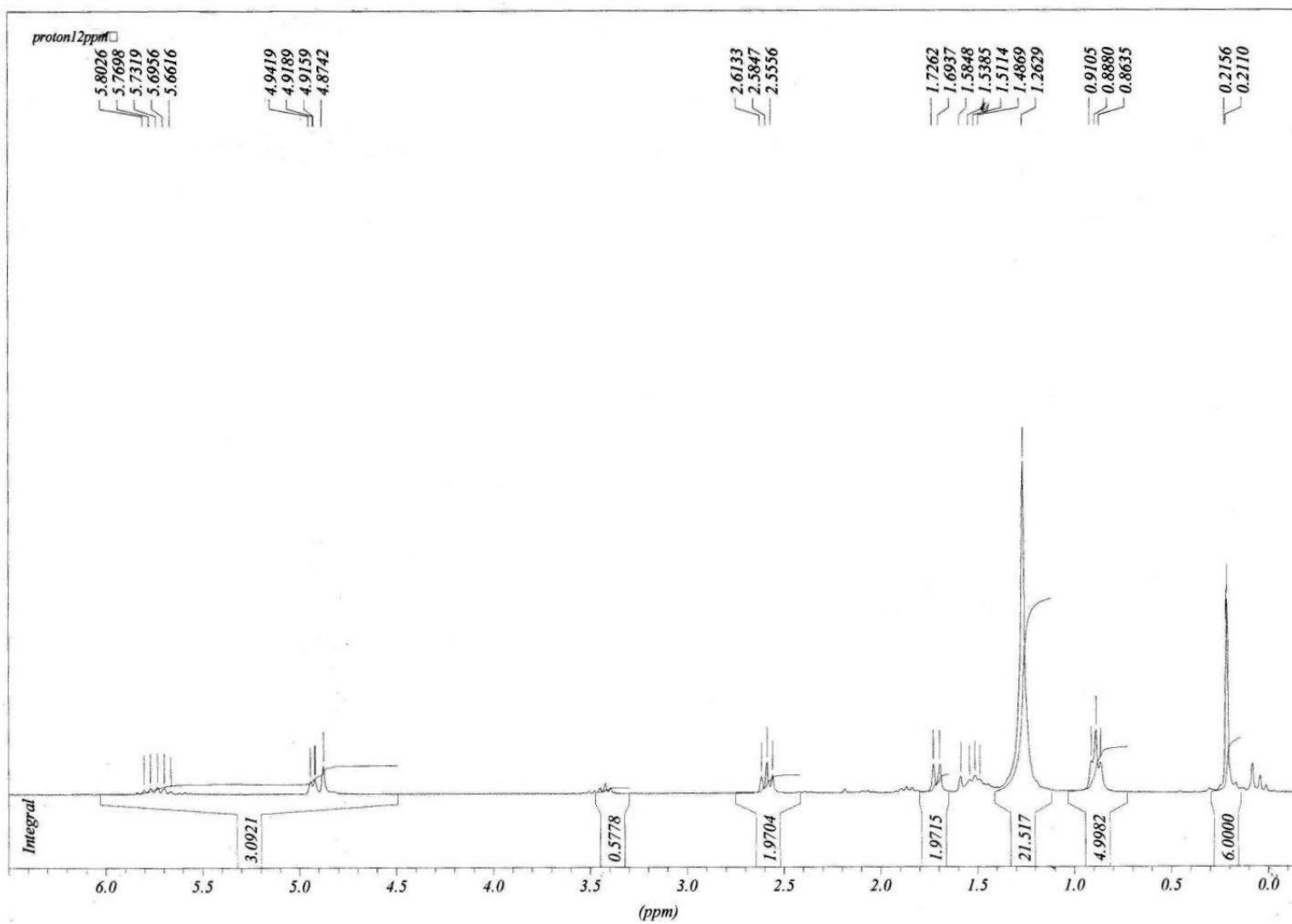
To a solution of **2c** (0.19 mmol, 50 mg) in THF (3 mL) was added TBAF<sub>3</sub> $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (120 mg, 0.38 mmol, 2 equiv). The mixture was stirred at rt until completion of the reaction (monitoring by TLC ( $\text{SiO}_2$ , Hexanes/AcOEt 97:3))). Aq  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl}$  was added and after 5 min stirring the two phases were separated. The aqueous phase was extracted with ether (2x5mL). The organic extracts were dried over  $\text{MgSO}_4$ . After evaporation of the solvent, the residu was purified by chromatography over silica gel (Hexanes/AcOEt 96:4) yielding the oxetane **5** (25 mg, 64%) as a colourless oil.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR  $\delta$  = 0.85 (t,  $J$ =6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.1-1.4 (m, 19H), 1.5-1.7 (m, 2H), 2.54-2.66 (m, 1H), 4.15 (dd,  $J$ =6.8 Hz,  $J$ =6.2 Hz, 1H), 4.31 (m, 1H), 4.46 (dd,  $J$ =6.8 Hz,  $J$ =6.3 Hz, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR  $\delta$  = 14.3, 16.2, 22.8, 24.4, 29.3, 29.4, 29.5, 29.6, 29.7, 29.8 (2C), 37.3, 75.8, 91.7. IR ( $\text{CHCl}_3$ ):  $\nu \sim$  = 2926, 2855, 1467, 1042.

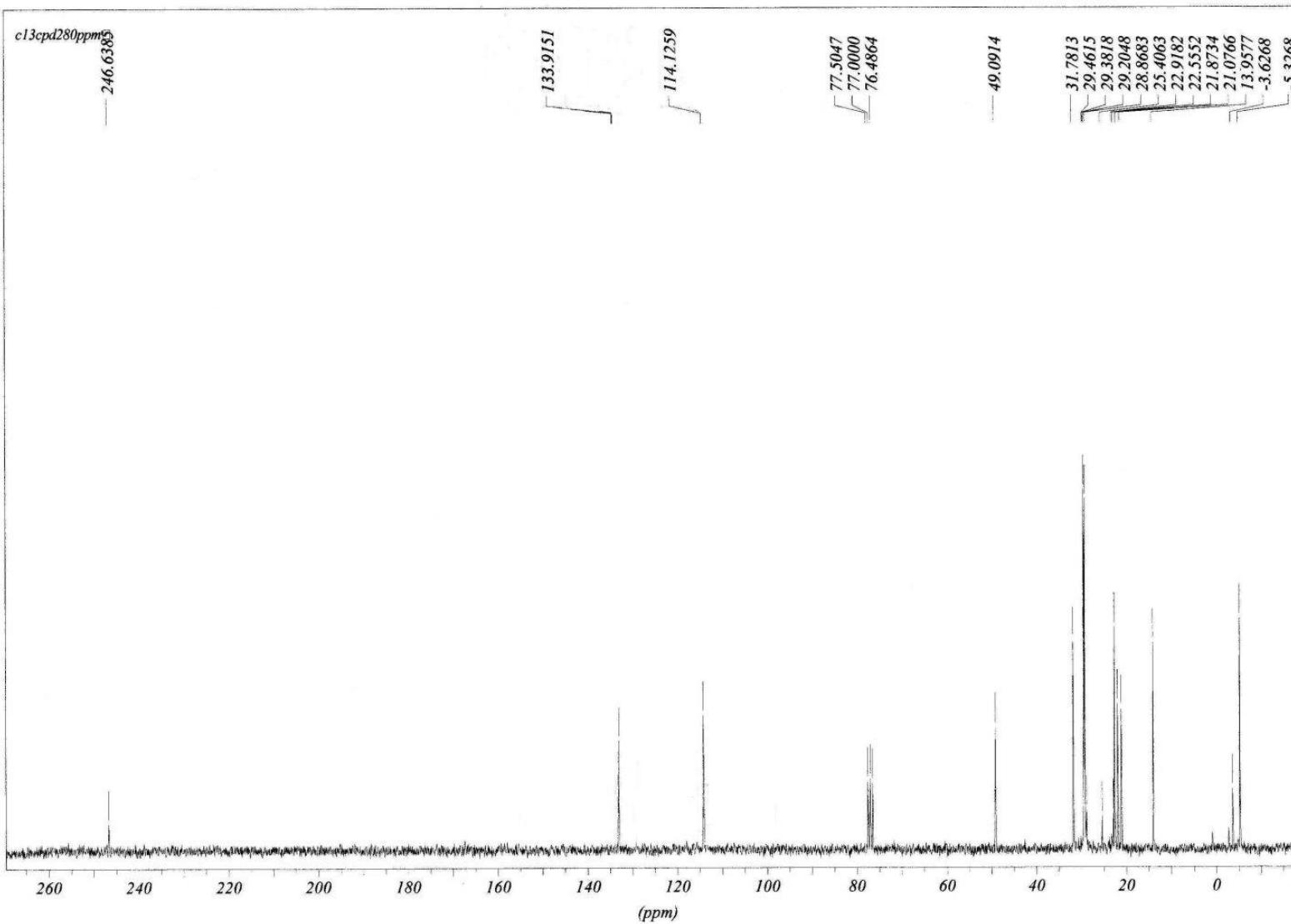
### References

- <sup>1</sup> A. G. Brook, J. M. Duff, P. F. Jones, and N R Davis, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1967, **89**, 4431; E. J. Corey, D. Seebach, and R. Freedman, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 1967, **89**, 434.
- <sup>1</sup> A. R. Katritzky, H. Lang, Z. Wang and Z. Lie, *J. Org. Chem.* 1996, **61**, 7551.

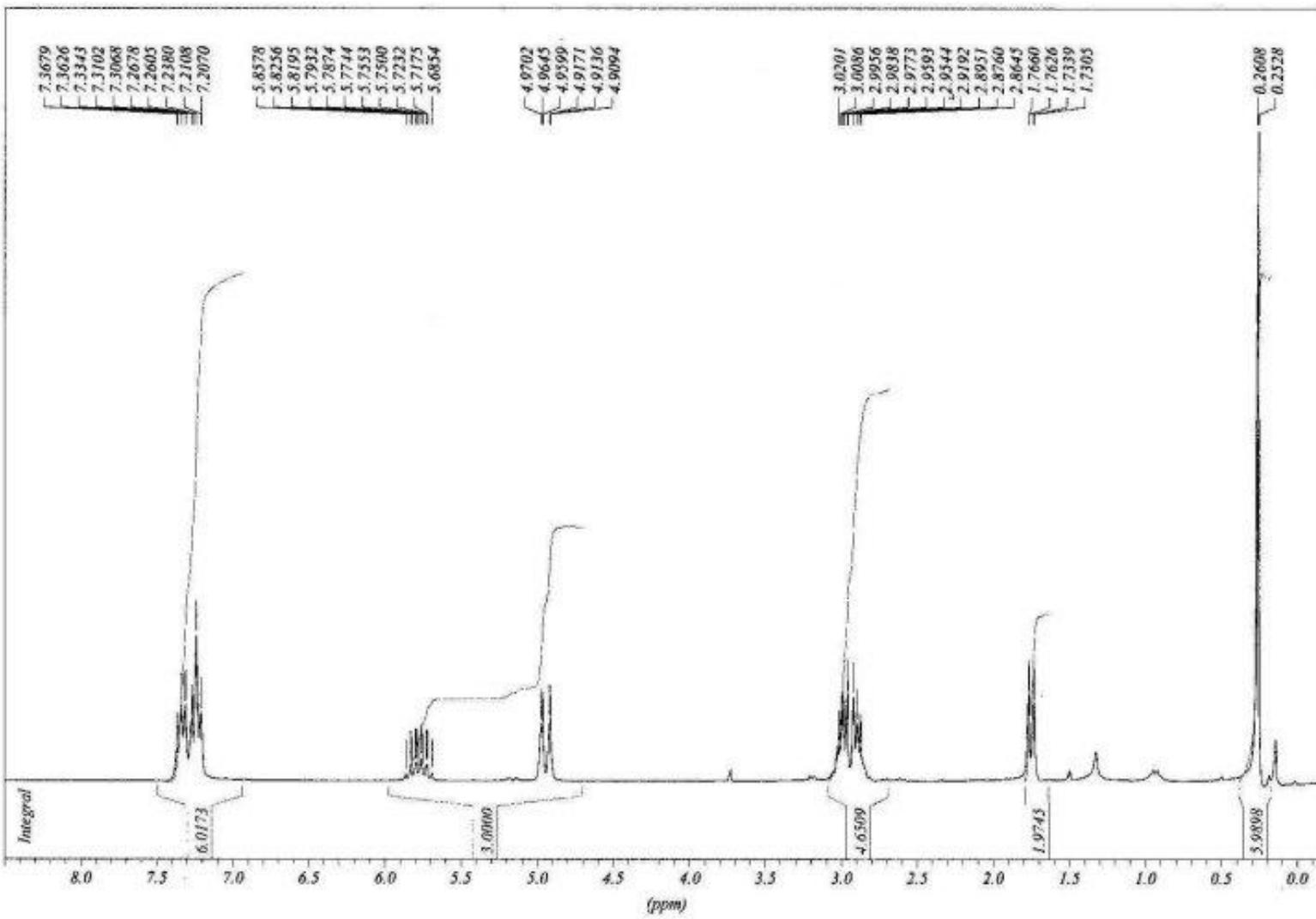
**1c**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR



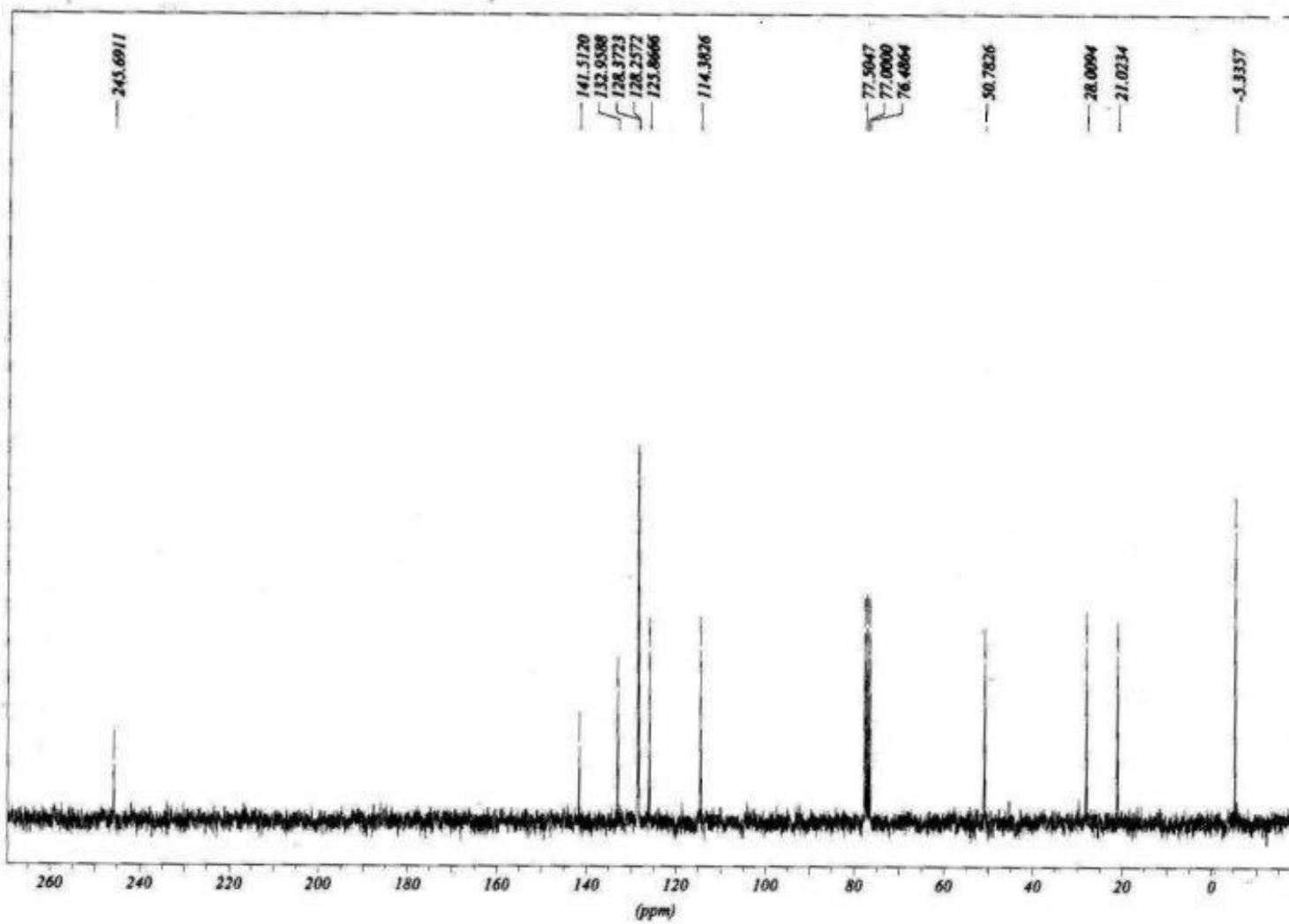
**1c**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR



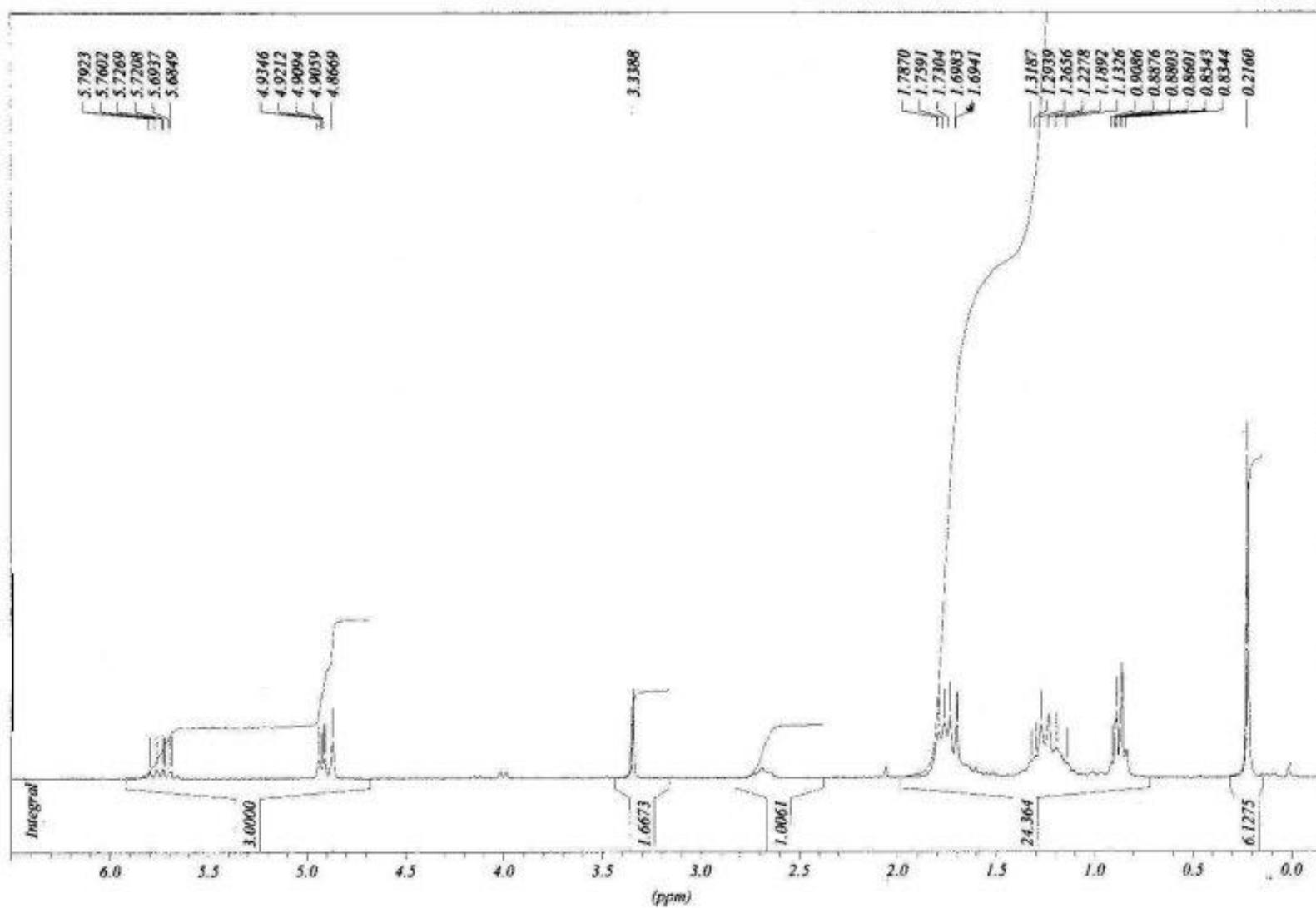
**1d**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR



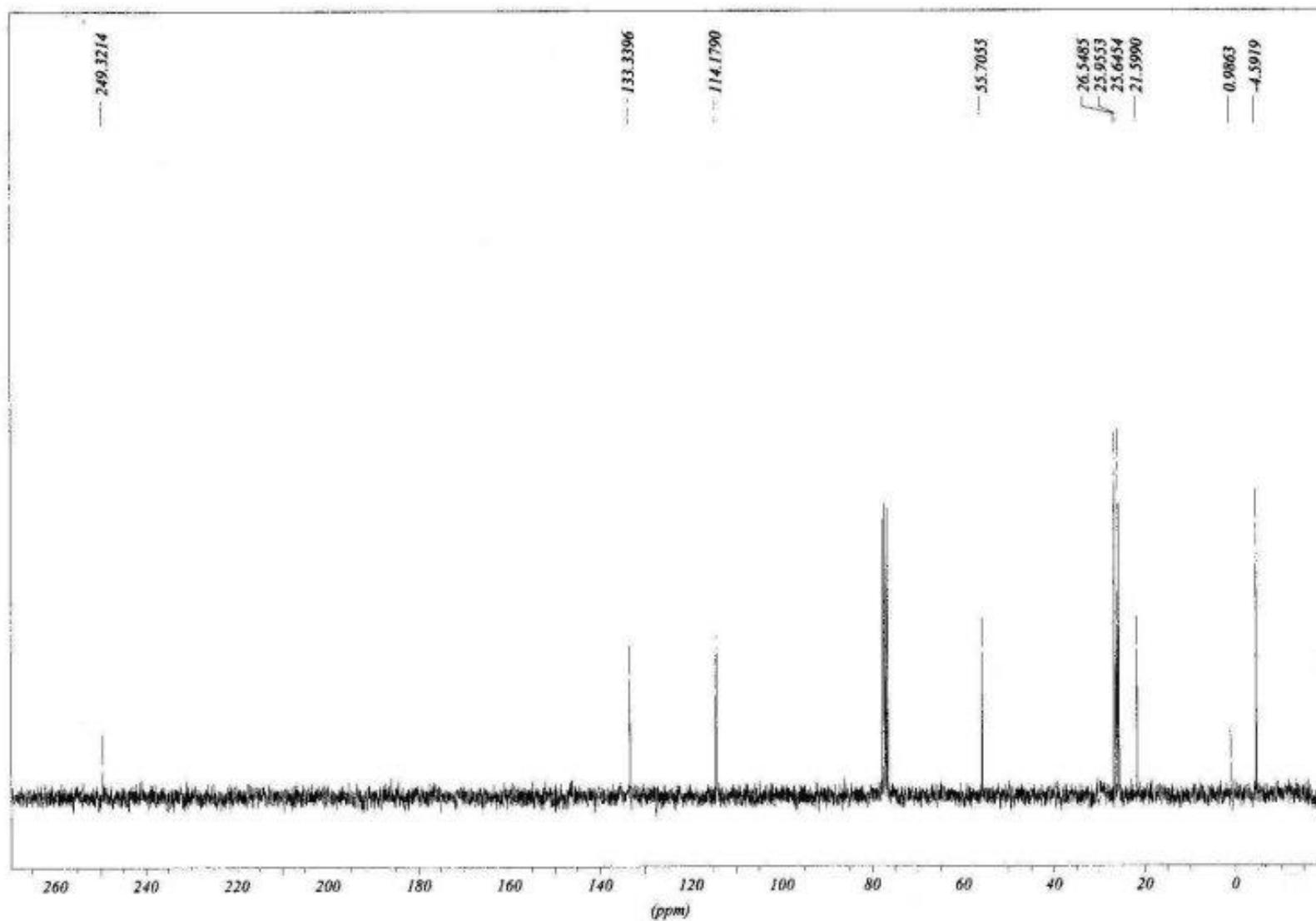
**1d**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR



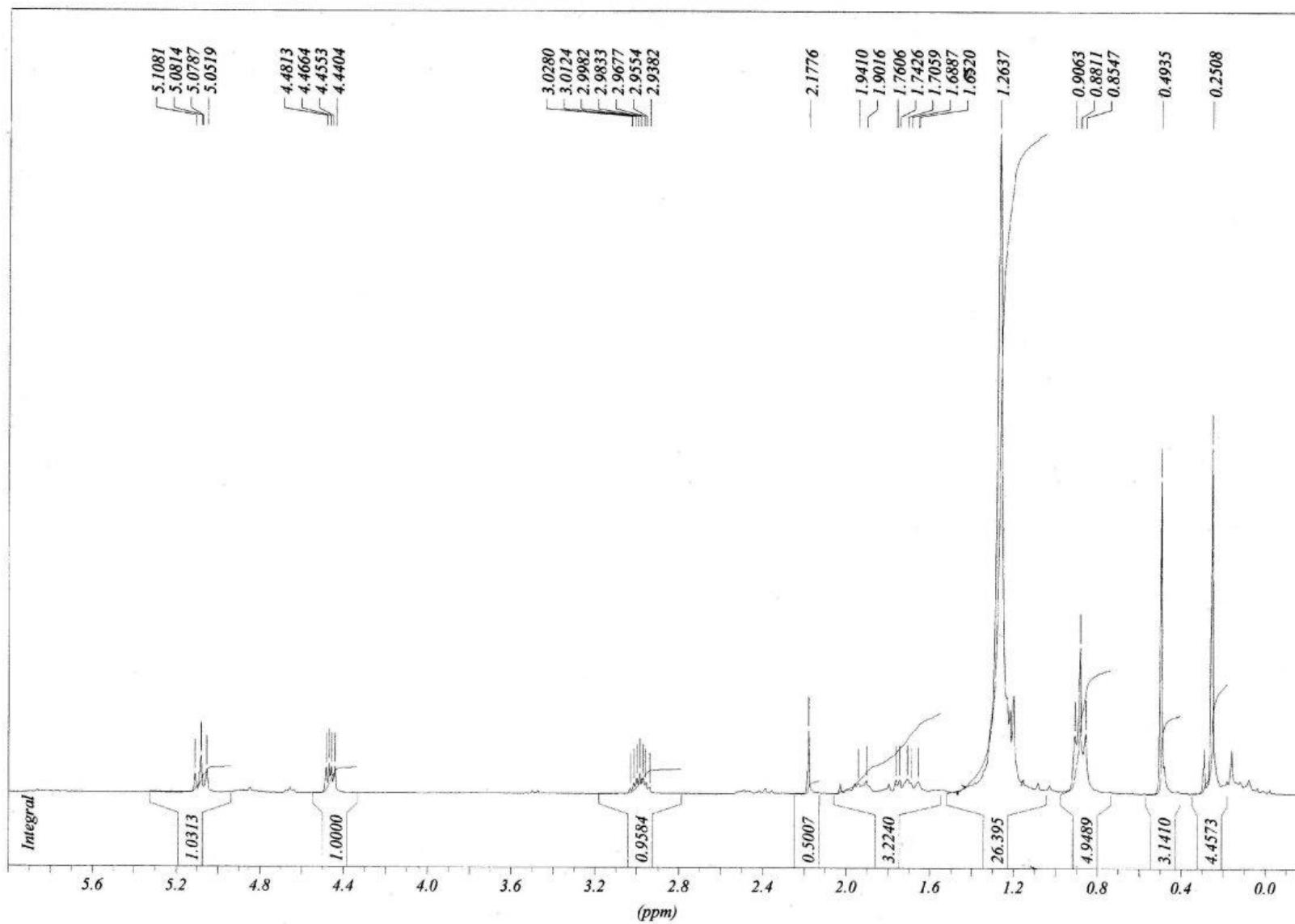
**1e**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR



**1e**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR

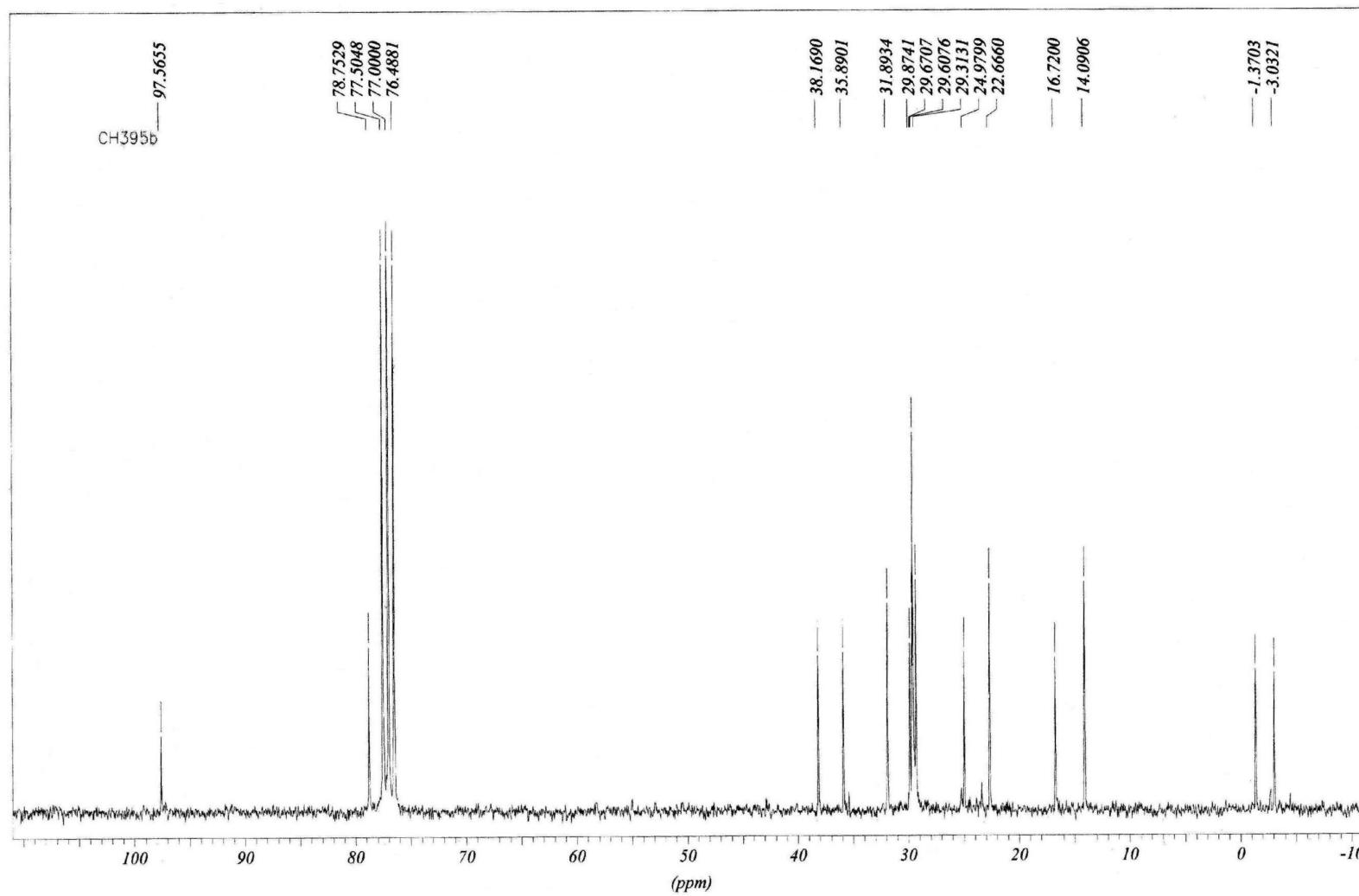


**2c**     $^1\text{H}$  NMR



**2c**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR

stdchb suite2



## Elemental Composition Report

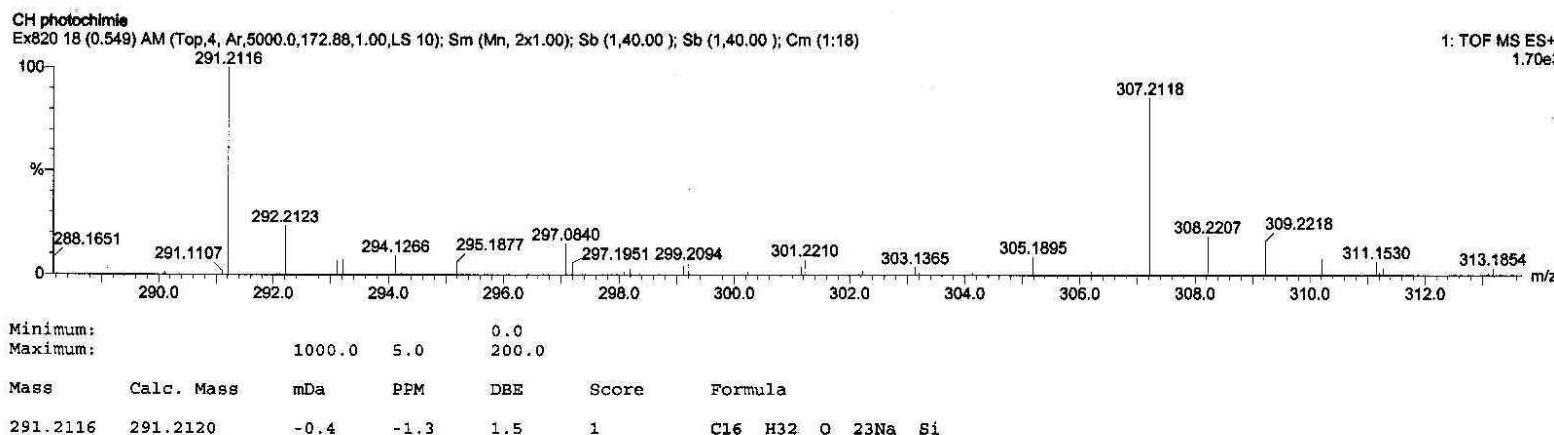
## Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 5.0 PPM / DBE: min = 0.0, max = 200.0

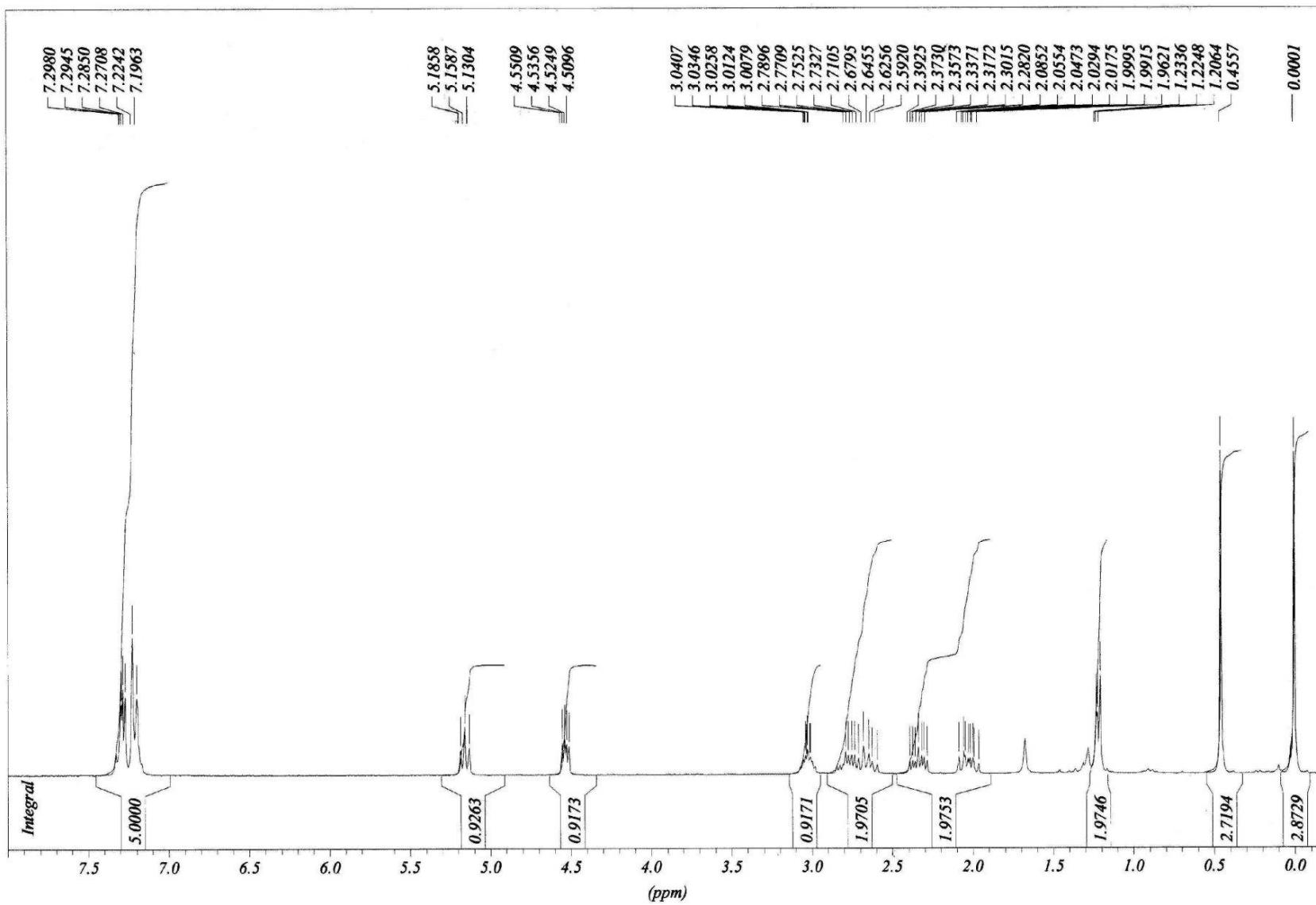
Isotope cluster parameters: Separation = 1.0 Abundance = 1.0%

Monoisotopic Mass, Odd and Even Electron Ions

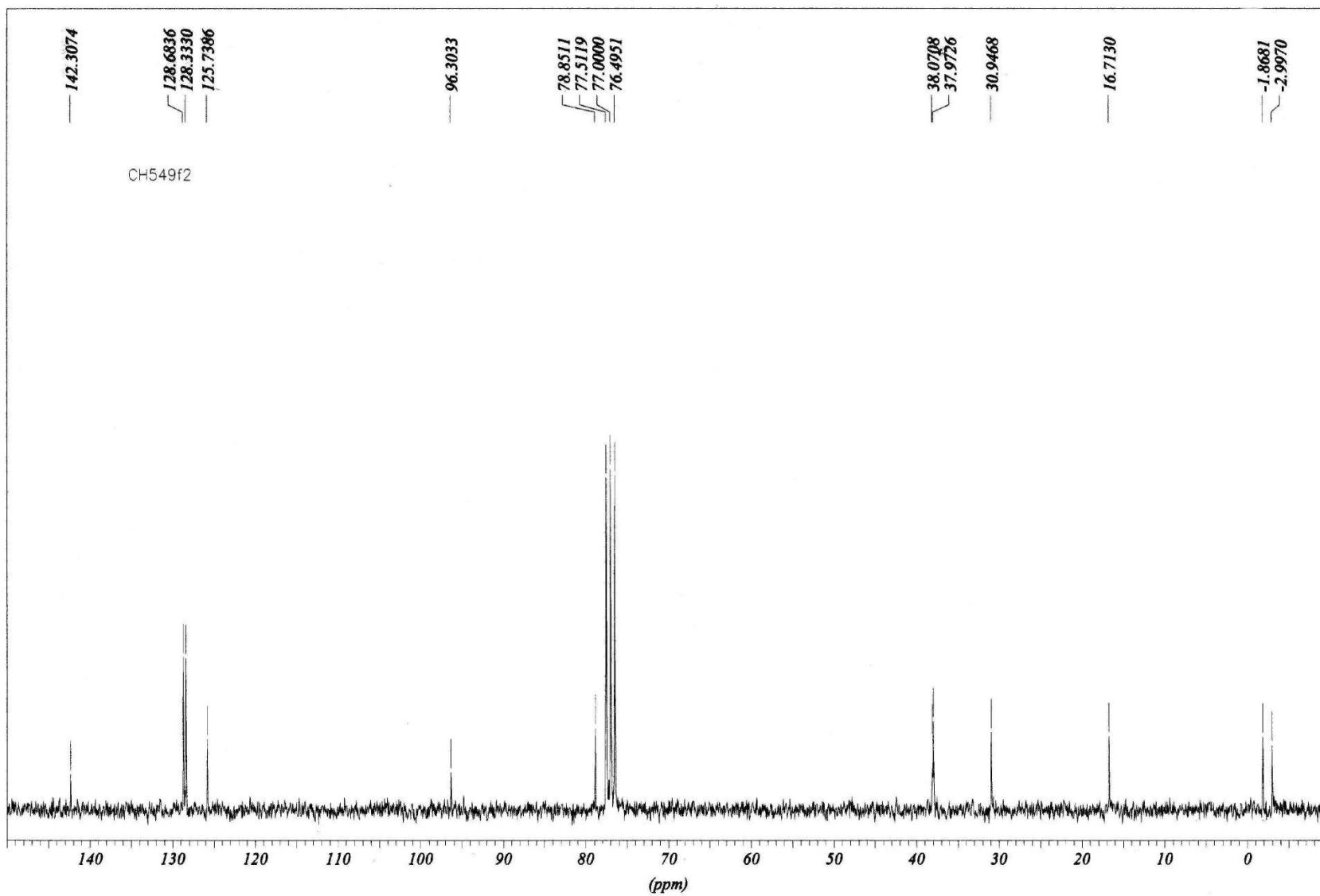
54 formula(e) evaluated with 1 results within limits (up to 50 closest results for each mass)



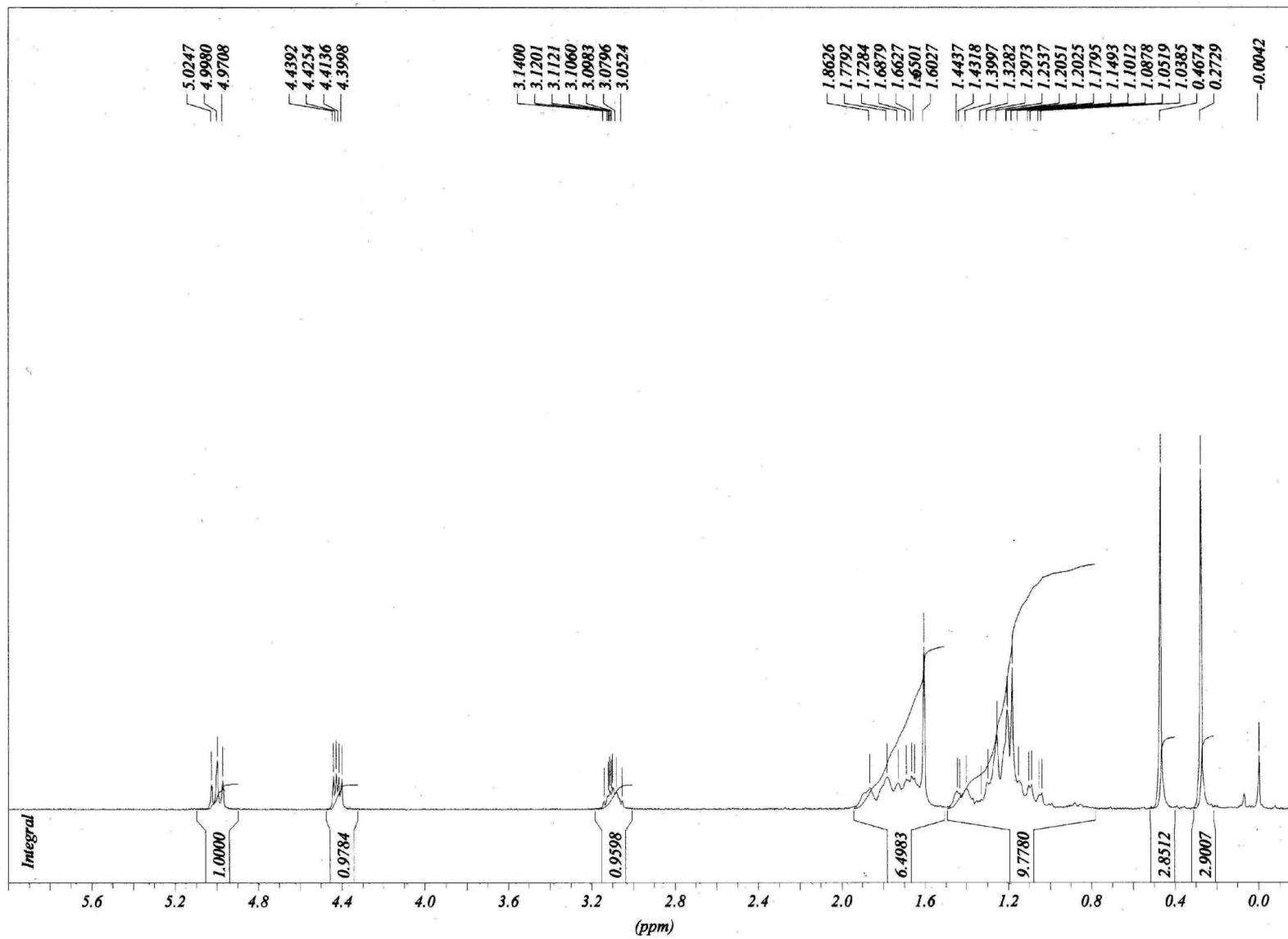
**2d**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR



**2d**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR

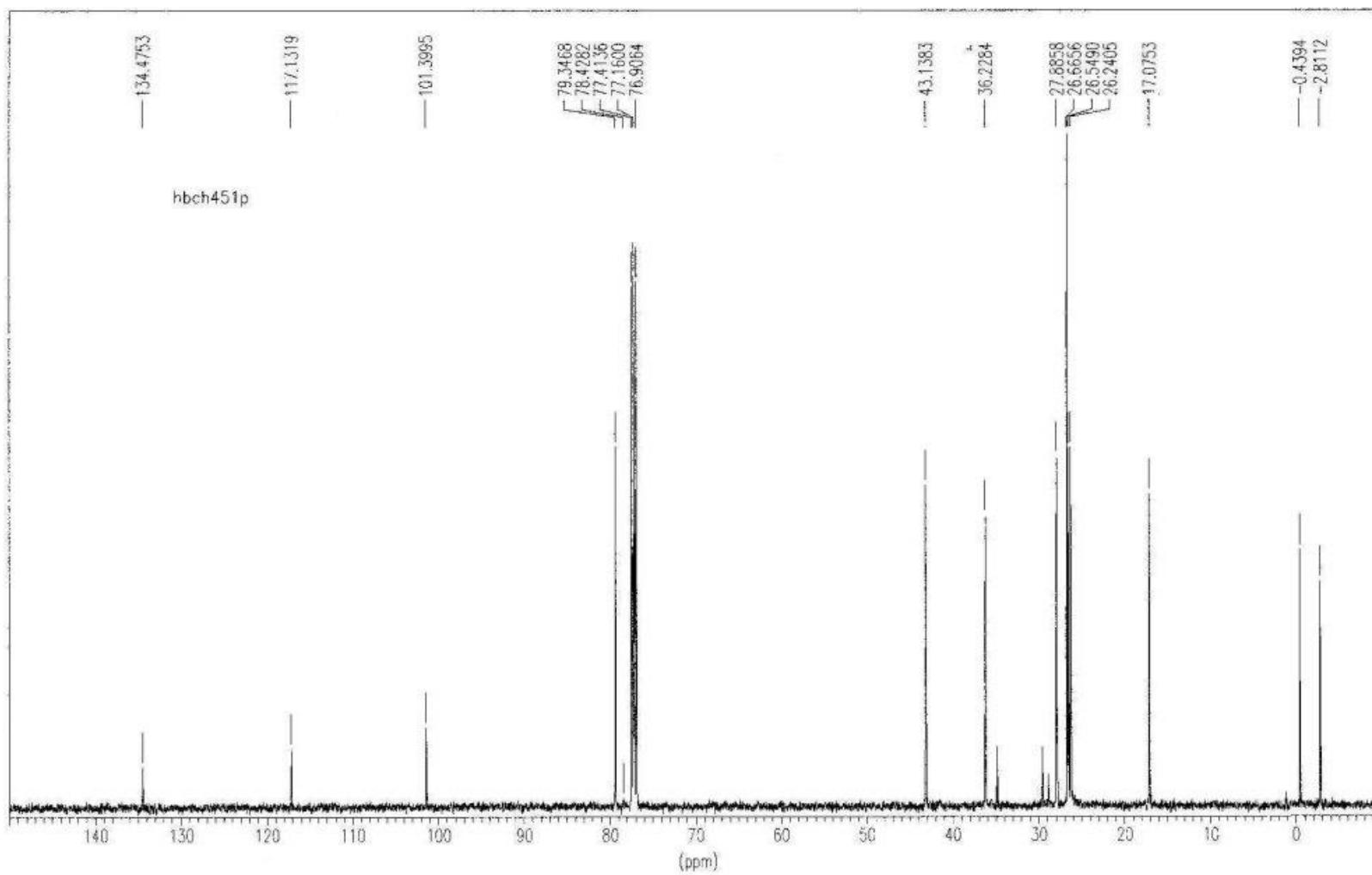


**2e**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR

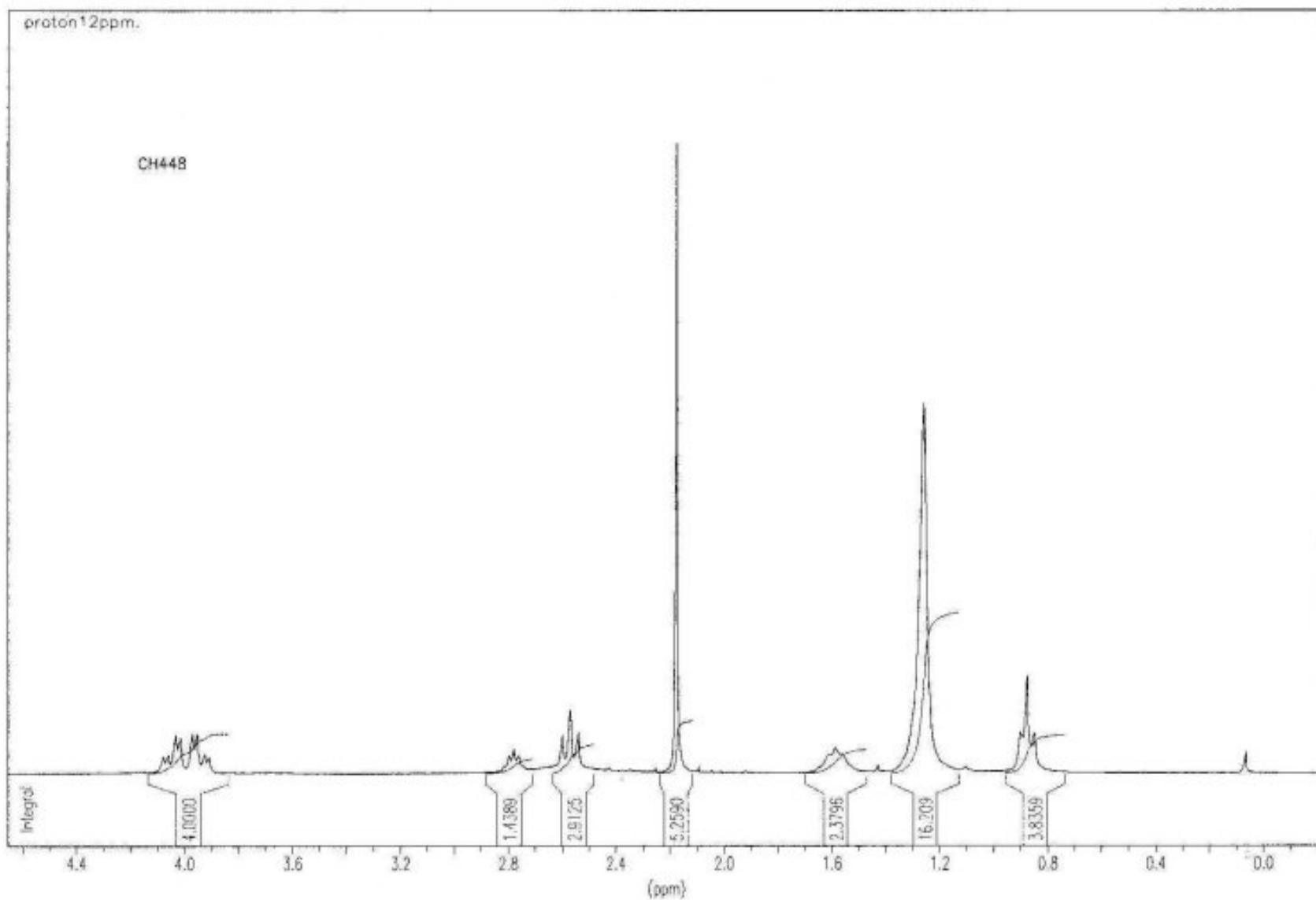


**2e**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR

13C CPD sur CH 451P - hbch451p 3.1 /u bcellia ...

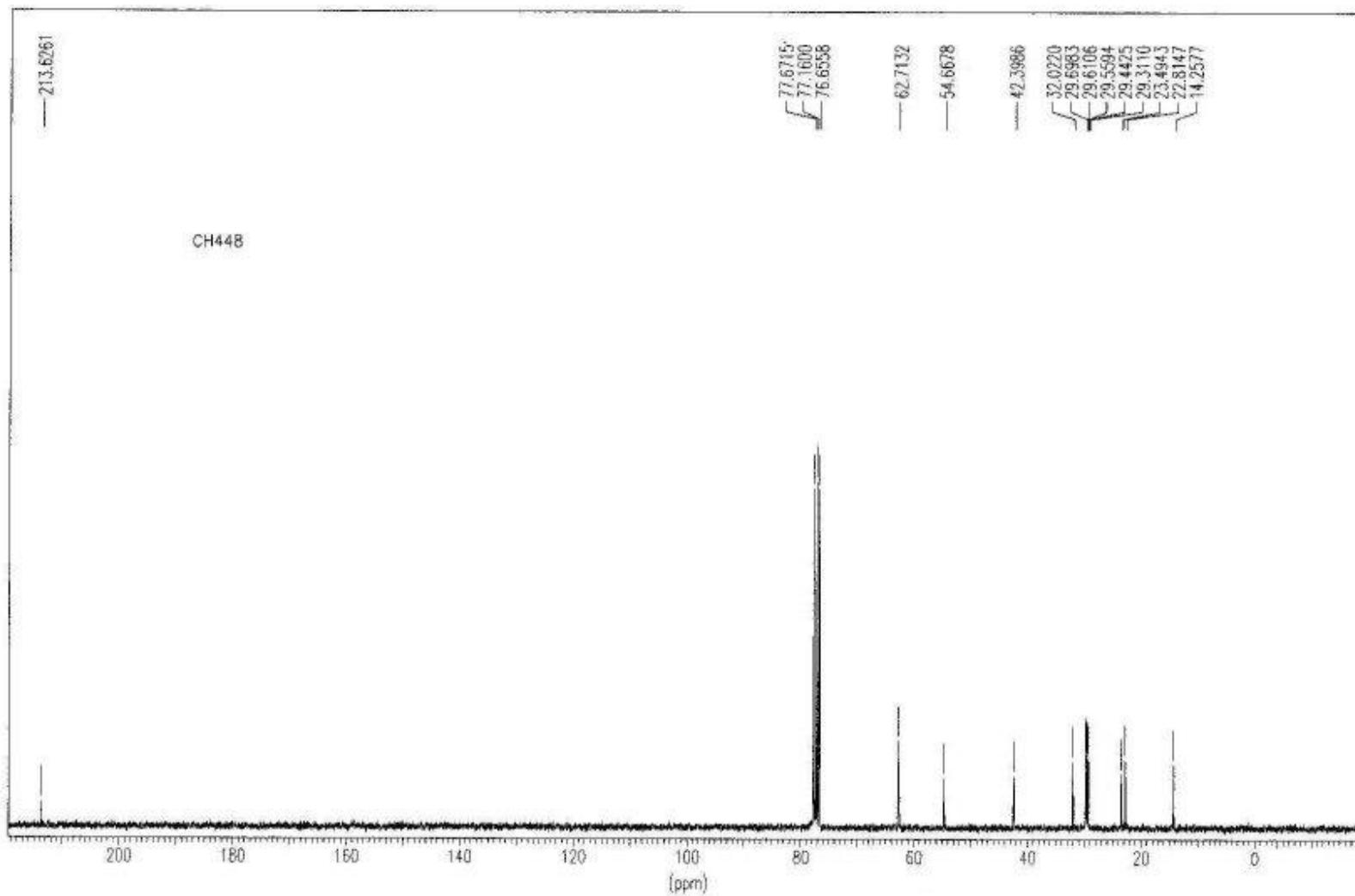


**4**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR

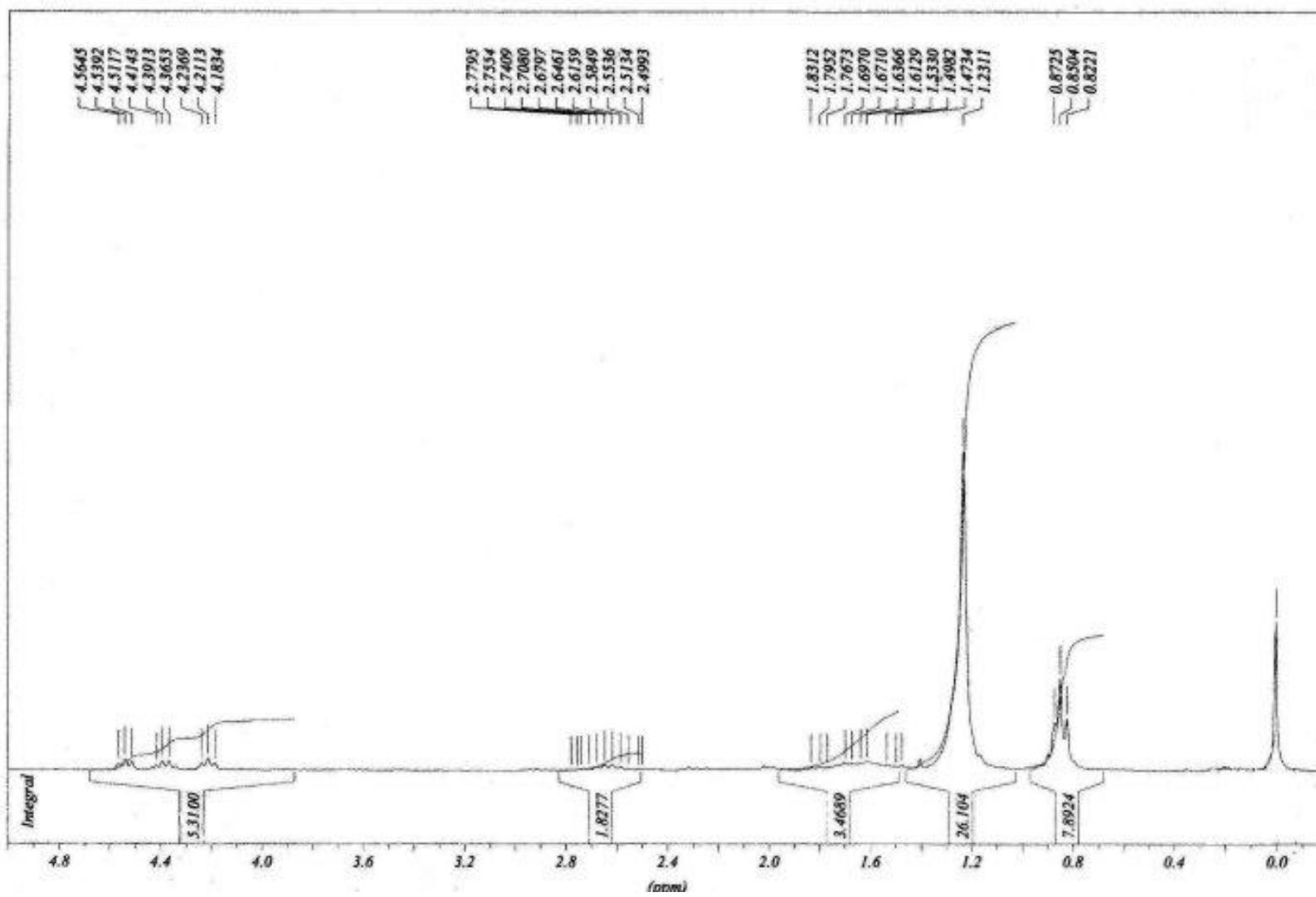


**4**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR

C13CPD.



**5**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR



**5**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR

