

Copper-Catalysed Csp³-Csp Cross-Couplings between Cyclobutanone Oxime Esters and Terminal Alkynes Induced by Visible Light

(Supporting Information)

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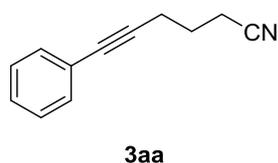
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1. General Information

Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were performed under an argon atmosphere using flame-dried glassware. All new compounds were fully characterized. NMR-spectra were recorded on Bruker ARX-400 MHz Associated. ^1H NMR spectra data were reported as δ values in ppm relative to chloroform (δ 7.26) if collected in CDCl_3 . ^{13}C NMR spectra data were reported as δ values in ppm relative to chloroform (δ 77.00). ^1H NMR coupling constants were reported in Hz, and multiplicity was indicated as follows: s (singlet); d (doublet); t (triplet); q (quartet); quint (quintet); m (multiplet); dd (doublet of doublets); ddd (doublet of doublet of doublets); dddd (doublet of doublet of doublet of doublets); dt (doublet of triplets); td (triplet of doublets); ddt (doublet of doublet of triplets); dq (doublet of quartets); app (apparent); br (broad). Mass spectra were conducted at Micromass Q-ToF instrument (ESI) and Agilent Technologies 5973N (EI). All reactions were carried out in flame-dried 25-mL Schlenk tubes with Teflon screw caps under argon. $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ was purchased from TCI. K_2CO_3 was granular and dried. Unless otherwise noted, materials obtained from commercial suppliers were used without further purification. The cyclobutanone oximes were prepared according to the reported procedures.^[1-4]

2. Experimental Procedures and Characterization of Products

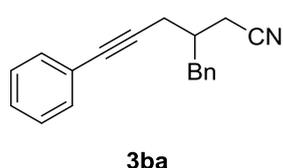
6-Phenylhex-5-ynenitrile (3aa)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m

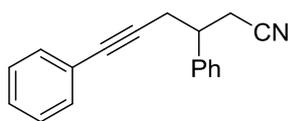
length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 30:1) to afford 24.7 mg (73%) of **3aa** as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.42 – 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 2.60 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.56 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.96 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 131.5, 128.2, 128.0, 123.1, 119.2, 86.9, 82.4, 24.6, 18.5, 16.2; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 2921, 2849, 2248, 1652, 1558, 1490, 1431, 757, 692; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{NNa}$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$ 192.0784, found 192.0785.

3-Benzyl-6-phenylhex-5-ynenitrile (**3ba**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1b** (69.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 50 : 1) to afford 42.7 mg (82%) of **3ba** as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.42 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.20 (m, 8H), 2.91 – 2.75 (m, 2H), 2.63 – 2.40 (m, 4H), 2.33 – 2.24 (m, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.1, 131.6, 129.0, 128.7, 128.3, 128.0, 126.8, 123.1, 118.2, 85.7, 83.5, 39.1, 37.1, 23.3, 21.0; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 3027, 2922, 2244, 1651, 1557, 1489, 1454, 756, 692; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{NNa}$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$ 282.1253, found 282.1255.

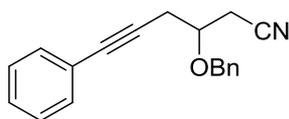
3,6-Diphenylhex-5-ynenitrile (**3ca**)



3ca

Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1c** (66.6 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 50:1) to afford 34.9 mg (71%) of **3ca** as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 – 7.37 (m, 4H), 7.35 – 7.30 (m, 6H), 3.35 – 3.28 (m, 1H), 2.99 – 2.80 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.5, 131.6, 129.0, 128.4, 128.2, 127.9, 127.1, 123.1, 118.3, 86.0, 83.6, 41.2, 25.9, 23.2; ATR-FTIR (cm⁻¹) 3030, 2920, 2245, 1653, 1558, 1489, 1455, 1421, 755, 693; HRMS m/z (ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₆Na (M + H)⁺ 246.1277, found 246.1283.

3-(Benzyloxy)-6-phenylhex-5-ynenitrile (**3da**)

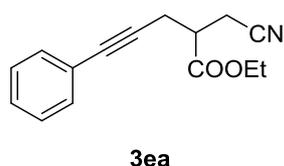


3da

Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1d** (72.6 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 50:1) to afford 27.7 mg (51%) of **3da** as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 – 7.29 (m, 10H), 4.71 (q, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 2H), 4.97 – 4.91 (m, 1H), 2.90 – 2.70 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR

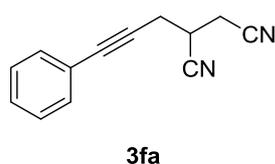
(101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 137.1, 131.6, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 127.8, 122.8, 117.2, 84.0, 83.6, 73.1, 72.0, 24.7, 22.9; **ATR-FTIR** (cm⁻¹) 2909, 2249, 1652, 1558, 1541, 1508, 1490, 1456, 801, 756, 695; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for C₁₉H₁₇NNaO (M + Na)⁺ 298.1202, found 298.1204.

Ethyl 2-(cyanomethyl)-5-phenylpent-4-ynoate (**3ea**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1e** (65.8 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry ethanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) overnight. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 20:1) to afford 22.4 mg (47%) of **3ea** as a yellow oil: **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 7.33 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 4.31 – 4.17 (m, 2H), 3.02 – 2.80 (m, 5H), 1.31 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.7, 131.6, 128.3, 122.7, 117.6, 83.9, 61.8, 40.8, 21.5, 18.4, 14.1; **ATR-FTIR** (cm⁻¹) 2920, 2248, 1733, 1653, 1558, 1489, 1473, 1374, 757, 692; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for C₁₅H₁₅NNaO₂ (M + Na)⁺ 264.0995, found 264.1002.

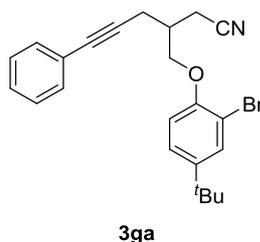
2-(3-Phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl) succinonitrile (**3fa**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1f** (50.8 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the

mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 10:1) to afford 14.5 mg (37%) of **3fa** as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.45 – 7.29 (m, 5H), 3.23 – 3.16 (m, 1H), 2.99 – 2.94 (m, 4H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 131.8, 128.8, 128.4, 121.9, 117.7, 115.2, 85.6, 81.4, 28.1, 22.5, 20.1; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 2921, 2247, 1651, 1558, 1489, 1419, 757, 691; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 195.0917, found 195.0922.

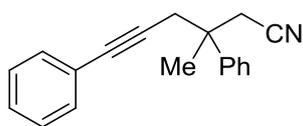
3-((2-Bromo-4-(*tert*-butyl)phenoxy)methyl)-6-phenylhex-5-ynenitrile (**3ga**)



3ga

Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1g** (93.8 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6,2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 50:1) to afford 62.8 mg (77%) of **3ga** as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.55 (t, $J = 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.42 – 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.25 (m, 4H), 6.87 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.22 – 4.08 (m, 2H), 2.88 – 2.72 (m, 4H), 2.63 – 2.53 (m, 1H), 1.30 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 152.2, 146.0, 131.6, 130.5, 128.3, 128.1, 125.3, 122.9, 118.0, 113.1, 112.0, 85.2, 83.4, 69.2, 35.7, 34.2, 31.3, 21.2, 19.0; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 2961, 2869, 2246, 1652, 1598, 1559, 1490, 1466, 1393, 1362, 1289, 810, 756, 692; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{24}\text{BrNNaO}$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$ 432.0933, found 432.0936.

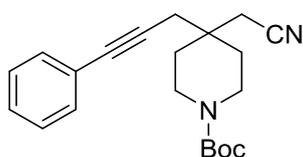
3-Methyl-3,6-diphenylhex-5-ynenitrile (**3ha**)



3ha

Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1h** (69.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 50:1) to afford 30.3 mg (59%) of **3ha** as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37 – 7.29 (m, 4H), 7.28 – 7.17 (m, 6H), 2.86 – 2.75 (m, 4H), 1.59 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.4, 131.5, 128.7, 128.2, 128.0, 127.3, 125.5, 123.0, 117.9, 85.5, 84.0, 40.4, 32.5, 29.7, 25.6; ATR-FTIR (cm⁻¹) 2966, 2243, 1683, 1652, 1598, 1558, 1490, 1457, 1444, 1262, 801, 758, 695; HRMS m/z (ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₁₇N (M + Na)⁺ 282.1253, found 282.1261.

Tert-butyl 4-(cyanomethyl)-4-(3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (**3ia**)

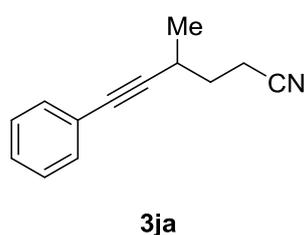


3ia

Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1i** (85.2 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 10:1) to afford

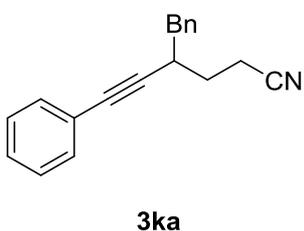
57.2 mg (85%) of **3ia** as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.41 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 3.56 – 3.50 (m, 2H), 3.40 – 3.33 (m, 2H), 2.63 (s, 2H), 2.58 (s, 2H), 1.74 – 1.61 (m, 4H), 1.46 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 154.6, 131.6, 128.3, 128.2, 122.9, 117.2, 84.4, 84.2, 79.9, 35.0, 33.5, 28.4, 27.4, 26.6; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 2975, 2930, 2243, 1689, 1558, 1490, 1475, 1420, 1365, 757, 692; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{26}\text{N}_2\text{NaO}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$ 361.1886, found 361.1887.

4-Methyl-6-phenylhex-5-ynenitrile (**3ja**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1j** (54.2 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 50:1) to afford 28.3 mg (77%) of **3ja** as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.42 – 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.31 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 2.88 – 2.79 (m, 1H), 2.64 – 2.51 (m, 2H), 1.96 – 1.77 (m, 2H), 1.32 (d, $J = 6.9$ Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 131.5, 128.2, 128.0, 123.1, 119.5, 91.3, 82.5, 32.4, 26.0, 20.7, 15.4; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 2972, 2932, 2873, 2246, 1683, 1633, 1597, 1557, 1489, 1455, 1421, 1339, 757, 693; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{NNa}$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$ 206.0940, found 206.0944.

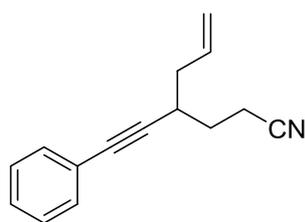
4-Benzyl-6-phenylhex-5-ynenitrile (**3ka**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1k** (69.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$

(7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 30:1) to afford 40.5 mg (78%) of **3ka** as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40 – 7.23 (m, 10H), 3.02 – 2.94 (m, 2H), 2.89 – 2.82 (m, 1H), 2.66 – 2.49 (m, 2H), 1.98 – 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.83 – 1.73 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.2, 131.5, 129.2, 128.4, 128.2, 128.1, 126.7, 123.0, 119.4, 89.7, 84.3, 41.1, 33.6, 30.0, 15.4; ATR-FTIR (cm⁻¹) 3029, 2929, 2246, 1653, 1598, 1491, 1454, 1421, 1360, 755, 694; HRMS m/z (ESI) calcd for C₁₉H₁₇NNa (M + Na)⁺ 282.1253, found 282.1258.

4-(Phenylethynyl)hept-6-enenitrile (**3la**)

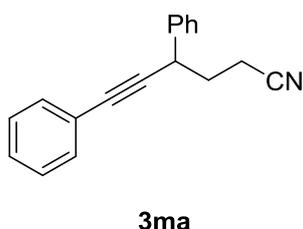


3la

Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **11** (56.6 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 30:1) to afford 22.8 mg (55%) of **3la** as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 – 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.32 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 5.96 – 5.86 (m, 1H), 5.19 – 5.13 (m, 2H), 2.84 – 2.77 (m, 1H), 2.66 – 2.51 (m, 2H), 2.42 – 2.31 (m, 2H), 1.99 – 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.85 – 1.76 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz,

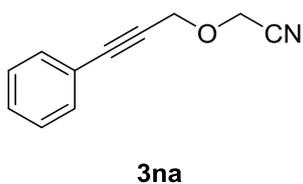
CDCl₃) δ 134.7, 131.6, 128.2, 128.1, 123.0, 119.4, 117.6, 89.7, 83.8, 39.0, 31.4, 30.0, 15.4; **ATR-FTIR** (cm⁻¹) 3079, 2931, 2247, 1649, 1598, 1490, 1444, 1420, 1350, 758, 693; **HRMS m/z** (ESI) calcd for C₁₅H₁₅NNa (M + Na)⁺ 232.1097, found 232.1097.

4,6-Diphenylhex-5-yne nitrile (**3ma**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1m** (66.6 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 50:1) to afford 25.5 mg (52%) of **3ma** as a yellow oil: **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49 – 7.43 (m, 4H), 7.41 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.35 – 7.29 (m, 4H), 4.05 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 6.1 Hz, 1H), 2.66 – 2.58 (m, 1H), 2.51 – 2.43 (m, 1H), 2.26 – 2.12 (m, 2H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.7, 131.6, 128.9, 128.3, 128.2, 127.5, 127.4, 122.9, 119.2, 88.5, 84.9, 37.2, 33.8, 15.1; **ATR-FTIR** (cm⁻¹) 3030, 2931, 2246, 1685, 1652, 1598, 1490, 1452, 1420, 757, 694; **HRMS m/z** (ESI) calcd for C₁₈H₁₆N (M + H)⁺ 246.1277, found 246.1283.

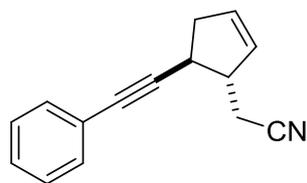
2-((3-Phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)oxy)acetonitrile (**3na**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1n** (51.8 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the

mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 50:1) to afford 14.6 mg (43%) of **3na** as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.49 – 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.39 – 7.31 (m, 3H), 4.55 (s, 2H), 4.44 (s, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 131.8, 129.0, 128.4, 121.7, 115.6, 88.6, 82.0, 58.9, 54.1; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 2920, 1653, 1559, 1490, 1343, 757, 692; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}^+$) 172.0757, found 172.0756.

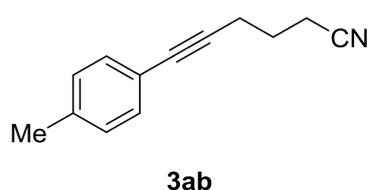
2-((1*S*,5*S*)-5-(phenylethynyl)cyclopent-2-en-1-yl)acetonitrile (**3oa**)



3oa

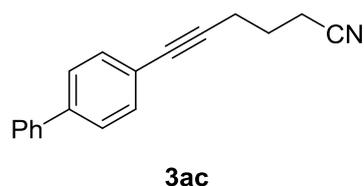
Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1o** (59.0 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 50:1) to afford 30.5 mg (74%) of **3oa** as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.44 – 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.33 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 5.93 – 5.90 (m, 1H), 5.72 – 5.70 (m, 1H), 3.21 – 3.14 (m, 1H), 2.96 – 2.84 (m, 2H), 2.72 – 2.50 (m, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 132.4, 131.6, 130.4, 128.2, 127.9, 123.2, 116.6, 90.6, 81.8, 49.6, 40.1, 35.3, 22.0; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 3056, 2919, 2853, 2245, 1683, 1652, 1597, 1558, 1489, 1440, 1420, 1339, 756, 691; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}^+$) 230.0940, found 230.0942.

6-(*P*-tolyl)hex-5-ynenitrile (**3ab**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 1-ethynyl-4-methylbenzene **2b** (27.9 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 20:1) to afford 26.1 mg (71%) of **3ab** as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.61 – 2.54 (m, 4H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.96 (p, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.0, 131.4, 129.0, 120.1, 119.2, 86.1, 82.4, 24.7, 21.4, 18.5, 16.2; ATR-FTIR (cm⁻¹) 2919, 1653, 1558, 1508, 1457, 816; HRMS *m/z* (ESI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₃N (M + H)⁺ 184.1121, found 184.1122.

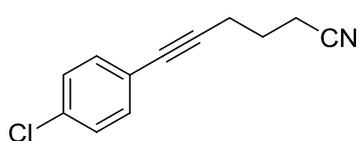
6-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-yl)hex-5-ynenitrile (**3ac**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 4-ethynyl-1,1'-biphenyl **2c** (42.8 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 20:1) to afford 35.0 mg (71%) of **3ac** as a yellow solid: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.60 – 7.54 (m, 4H), 7.48 – 7.43 (m, 4H),

7.38 – 7.34 (m, 1H), 2.63 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.58 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.98 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 140.7, 140.3, 132.0, 128.8, 127.6, 126.9, 122.1, 119.2, 87.6, 82.2, 24.6, 18.6, 16.2; ATR-FTIR (cm^{-1}) 2920, 2850, 2246, 1650, 1558, 1487, 765, 722; HRMS m/z (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{15}\text{NNa}$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$ 268.1097, found 268.1101.

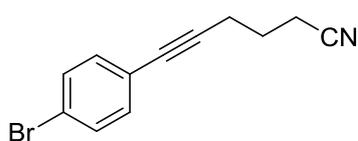
6-(4-Chlorophenyl)hex-5-ynenitrile (**3ad**)



3ad

Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 1-chloro-4-ethynylbenzene **2d** (27.2 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 20:1) to afford 24.9 mg (61%) of **3ad** as a yellow oil: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.33 – 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.28 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 2.60 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.55 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 1.96 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 134.0, 132.8, 128.6, 121.6, 119.1, 88.0, 81.3, 24.5, 18.5, 16.2; ATR-FTIR (cm^{-1}) 2939, 2247, 1653, 1559, 1488, 1421, 828; HRMS m/z (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{ClNNa}$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$ 226.0394, found 226.0396.

6-(4-Bromophenyl)hex-5-ynenitrile (**3ae**)

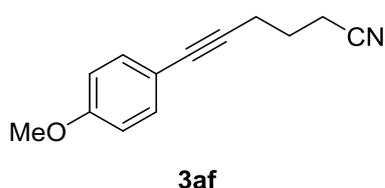


3ae

Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and

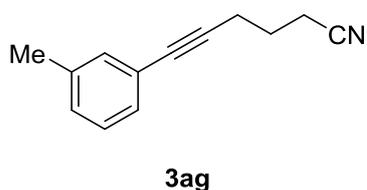
absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 1-bromo-4-ethynylbenzene **2e** (43.4 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 20:1) to afford 35.5 mg (72%) of **3ae** as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.44 – 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.26 – 7.23 (m, 2H), 2.59 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.54 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 1.95 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 133.0, 131.5, 122.14, 122.11, 119.0, 88.2, 81.4, 24.4, 18.5, 16.2; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 2923, 2248, 1652, 1558, 1485, 1429, 1394, 824; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{BrNNa}$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$ 269.9889, found 269.9900.

6-(4-Methoxyphenyl)hex-5-ynenitrile (**3af**)



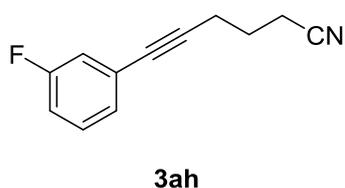
Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 1-ethynyl-4-methoxybenzene **2f** (31.7 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 20:1) to afford 18.2 mg (46%) of **3af** as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.35 – 7.31 (m, 2H), 6.84 – 6.80 (m, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.58 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.55 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.95 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 159.3, 132.9, 119.2, 115.3, 113.9, 85.3, 82.2, 55.2, 24.7, 18.5, 16.2; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 2836, 2245, 1653, 1604, 1508, 1457, 832; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{NNaO}$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$ 222.0889, found 222.0890.

6-(*M*-tolyl)hex-5-ynenitrile (**3ag**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 1-ethynyl-3-methylbenzene **2g** (27.9 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 20:1) to afford 23.6 mg (65%) of **3ag** as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.22 – 7.16 (m, 3H), 7.12 – 7.08 (m, 1H), 2.61 – 2.53 (m, 4H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 1.95 (p, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 137.9, 132.1, 128.9, 128.6, 128.1, 122.9, 119.2, 86.5, 82.5, 24.6, 21.1, 18.5, 16.2; ATR-FTIR (cm⁻¹) 2923, 2248, 1684, 1653, 1601, 1485, 1455, 1431, 785, 692; HRMS *m/z* (ESI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₃NNa (M + Na)⁺ 206.0940, found 206.0945.

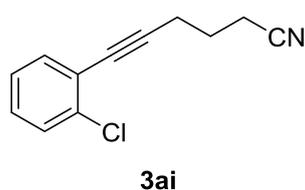
6-(3-Fluorophenyl)hex-5-ynenitrile (**3ah**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 1-ethynyl-3-fluorobenzene **2h** (28.8 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column

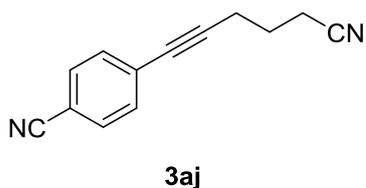
chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 20:1) to afford 25.6 mg (68%) of **3ah** as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.27 – 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.17 – 7.15 (m, 1H), 7.09 – 7.06 (m, 1H), 7.03 – 6.96 (m, 1H), 2.59 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.54 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.95 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.3 (d, $J = 246.4$ Hz), 129.8 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 127.4 (d, $J = 2.6$ Hz), 125.0 (d, $J = 9.5$ Hz), 119.0, 118.4 (d, $J = 22.7$ Hz), 115.3 (d, $J = 21.2$ Hz), 88.0, 81.2, 24.4, 18.4, 16.2; $^{19}\text{F NMR}$ (377 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -113.05; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 2941, 2246, 1652, 1607, 1578, 1487, 1429, 1278, 784; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{11}\text{FN}$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 188.0870, found 188.0876.

2-((3-(2-Chlorophenyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)oxy)acetonitrile (**3ai**)



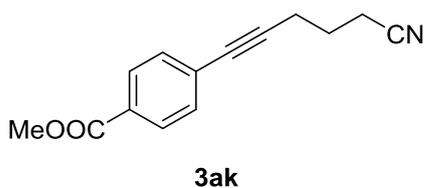
Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 1-chloro-2-ethynylbenzene **2i** (32.8 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 20:1) to afford 32.8 mg (81%) of **3ai** as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.43 (dd, $J = 7.3, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.38 (dd, $J = 7.8, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.25 – 7.17 (m, 2H), 2.67 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.62 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 1.99 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 135.8, 133.2, 129.2, 129.0, 126.4, 123.0, 119.2, 92.5, 79.3, 24.5, 18.6, 16.1; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 2924, 2248, 1684, 1652, 1559, 1473, 1455, 1430, 755; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{10}\text{ClNNa}$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$ 226.0394, found 226.0404.

4-(5-Cyanopent-1-yn-1-yl)benzonitrile (**3aj**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 4-ethynylbenzonitrile **2j** (30.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 10:1) to afford 25.7 mg (66%) of **3aj** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.59 – 7.57 (m, 2H), 7.48 – 7.45 (m, 2H), 2.64 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.55 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.98 (p, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 132.1, 132.0, 128.1, 118.9, 118.4, 111.3, 91.8, 81.0, 24.2, 18.6, 16.3; ATR-FTIR (cm⁻¹) 2920, 2849, 2248, 2226, 1652, 1603, 1500, 1424, 739; HRMS *m/z* (ESI) calcd for C₁₃H₁₁N₂ (M + H)⁺ 195.0917, found 195.0922.

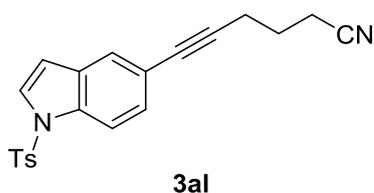
4-(5-Cyanopent-1-yn-1-yl)phenyl acetate (**3ak**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then methyl 4-ethynylbenzoate **2k** (38.4 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 10:1) to afford 36.1 mg (80%) of **3ak** as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 8.4

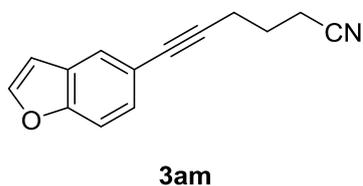
Hz, 2H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 2.62 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 2.56 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 1.97 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 166.5, 131.5, 129.4, 129.3, 127.9, 119.0, 90.2, 81.8, 52.2, 24.4, 18.6, 16.2; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 2920, 2349, 1720, 1605, 1558, 1507, 1435, 769, 697; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{NNaO}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$ 250.0838, found 250.0840.

6-(1-Tosyl-1*H*-indol-5-yl)hex-5-ynenitrile (**3al**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 5-ethynyl-1-tosyl-1*H*-indole **2l** (74.6 mg, 0.24 mmol)^[5, 6] was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 5:1) to afford 37.5 mg (52%) of **3al** as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.91 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.74 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.56 (dd, $J = 4.8, 2.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.33 (dd, $J = 8.6, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 6.60 (d, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 2.59 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.55 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 1.95 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 145.1, 135.0, 134.1, 130.7, 129.9, 128.0, 127.2, 126.7, 124.7, 119.2, 118.2, 113.5, 108.7, 86.0, 82.4, 24.6, 21.5, 18.5, 16.2; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 2921, 1654, 1559, 1456, 1371, 813, 766, 715; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2\text{S}$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 363.1162, found 363.1165.

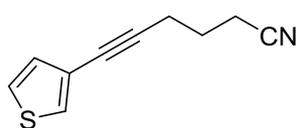
6-(Benzofuran-5-yl)hex-5-ynenitrile (**3am**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol),

Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 5-ethynylbenzofuran **2m** (34.1 mg, 0.24 mmol)^[7, 8] was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 30:1) to afford 29.2 mg (70%) of **3am** as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.64 (dd, *J* = 12.6, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (dd, *J* = 2.2, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 2.63 – 2.56 (m, 4H), 1.97 (p, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.3, 145.8, 127.9, 127.5, 124.6, 119.2, 117.7, 111.4, 106.4, 85.3, 82.6, 24.7, 18.5, 16.2; ATR-FTIR (cm⁻¹) 2920, 2850, 2247, 1654, 1538, 1465, 1434, 1329, 815, 769, 737; HRMS *m/z* (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₁₂NO (M + H)⁺ 210.0913, found 210.0919.

6-(Thiophen-3-yl)hex-5-ynenitrile (**3an**)

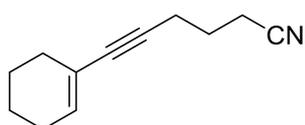


3an

Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 3-ethynylthiophene **2n** (26.0 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 30:1) to afford 24.1 mg (69%) of **3an** as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38 (dd, *J* = 3.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.25 – 7.24 (m, 1H), 7.07 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.55 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.95 (p, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz,

CDCl₃) δ 129.8, 128.2, 125.2, 122.1, 119.2, 86.4, 77.4, 24.6, 18.5, 16.2; **ATR-FTIR** (cm⁻¹) 1682, 1630, 1557, 1420, 784; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for C₁₀H₉NNaS (M + Na)⁺ 198.0348, found 198.0353.

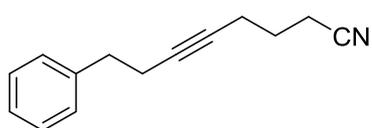
6-(Cyclohex-1-en-1-yl)hex-5-ynenitrile (3ao)



3ao

Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 1-ethynylcyclohex-1-ene **2o** (25.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 30:1) to afford 18.5 mg (54%) of **3ao** as a colorless oil: **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.04 – 6.02 (m, 1H), 2.51 – 2.46 (m, 4H), 2.09 – 1.08 (m, 4H), 1.87 (p, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.65 – 1.54 (m, 4H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 134.2, 120.5, 119.3, 84.2, 83.9, 29.4, 25.5, 24.8, 22.3, 21.5, 18.4, 16.1; **ATR-FTIR (cm⁻¹)** 2936, 2860, 2247, 1670, 1455, 1433, 1361; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for C₁₂H₁₅NNa (M + Na)⁺ 196.1097, found 196.1100.

8-Phenyl-oct-5-ynenitrile (3ap)

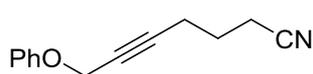


3ap

Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then but-3-yn-1-ylbenzene **2p** (31.2 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at

room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 30:1) to afford 23.5 mg (60%) of **3ap** as a yellow oil: **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.24 – 7.21 (m, 3H), 2.80 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.49 – 2.44 (m, 2H), 2.35 – 2.28 (m, 4H), 1.77 (p, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.6, 128.4, 128.3, 126.3, 119.4, 81.6, 78.1, 35.1, 24.8, 20.7, 17.8, 15.8; **ATR-FTIR** (cm⁻¹) 3026, 2908, 2245, 1652, 1558, 1455, 1420, 748, 699; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for C₁₄H₁₅NNa (M + Na)⁺ 220.1097, found 220.1097.

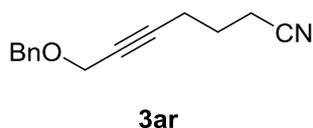
7-Phenoxyhept-5-yne nitrile (**3aq**)



3aq

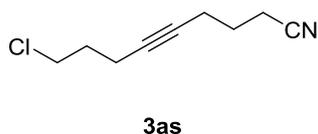
Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then (prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)benzene **2q** (31.7 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 30:1) to afford 25.1 mg (63%) of **3aq** as a yellow oil: **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.34 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.01 – 6.94 (m, 3H), 4.68 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 2H), 2.44 – 2.39 (m, 4H), 1.85 (p, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.5, 129.4, 121.4, 119.0, 114.9, 85.0, 77.0, 56.1, 24.3, 17.9, 16.0; **ATR-FTIR** (cm⁻¹) 2244, 1654, 1559, 1492, 754, 692; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for C₁₃H₁₃NNaO (M + Na)⁺ 222.0889, found 222.0896.

7-(Benzyloxy)hept-5-yne nitrile (**3ar**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ((prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)methyl)benzene **2r** (35.1 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 10:1) to afford 24.8 mg (58%) of **3ar** as a colorless oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38 – 7.28 (m, 5H), 4.58 (s, 2H), 4.16 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 2H), 2.51 – 2.41 (m, 4H), 1.88 (p, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 137.4, 128.4, 128.0, 127.8, 119.1, 84.0, 78.0, 71.7, 57.6, 24.4, 17.9, 16.1; ATR-FTIR (cm⁻¹) 2850, 2245, 1652, 1558, 1455, 1353, 739, 699; HRMS *m/z* (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₁₅NO (M + Na)⁺ 236.1046, found 236.1050.

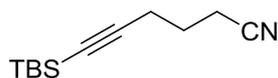
9-Chloronon-5-ynenitrile (**3as**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 5-chloropent-1-yne **2s** (24.6 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 30:1) to afford 12.6 mg (37%) of **3as** as a yellow oil: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.64 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 2H), 2.48 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.37 – 2.32 (m, 4H), 1.93 (p, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.83 (p, *J*

= 6.9 Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 119.2, 80.3, 78.3, 43.7, 31.4, 24.8, 17.9, 16.1 (d, $J = 2.3$ Hz); ATR-FTIR (cm^{-1}) 2920, 2849, 2246, 1652, 1558, 1507, 1435; HRMS m/z (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{12}\text{ClNNa}$ ($M + \text{Na}$) $^+$ 192.0550, found 192.0556.

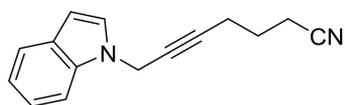
6-(*Tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)hex-5-yne nitrile (**3at**)



3at

Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then *tert*-butyl(ethynyl)dimethylsilane **2t** (33.7 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 30:1) to afford 13.9 mg (34%) of **3at** as a yellow oil: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 2.50 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.42 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.87 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 0.92 (s, 9H), 0.09 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 119.1, 104.4, 85.0, 26.0, 24.6, 18.9, 16.4, 16.0, -4.6; ATR-FTIR (cm^{-1}) 2953, 2930, 2856, 2174, 1651, 1557, 1471, 1251, 838, 776; HRMS m/z (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{22}\text{NSi}$ ($M + \text{H}$) $^+$ 208.1516, found 208.1518.

Oxetan-3-one *O*-(4-(trifluoromethyl)benzoyl) oxime (**3au**)

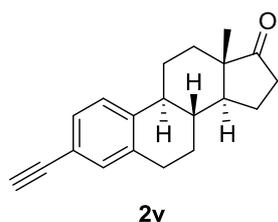


3au

Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then 1-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)-1*H*-indole **2u** (37.2 mg, 0.24 mmol)^[9] was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite,

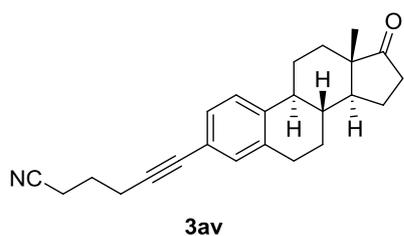
washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 10:1) to afford 24.5 mg (55%) of **3au** as a yellow oil: $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.68 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.43 (dd, $J = 8.2, 0.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.30 – 7.15 (m, 3H), 6.56 (dd, $J = 3.2, 0.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.89 (t, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.45 – 2.39 (m, 4H), 1.86 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 135.7, 128.8, 127.2, 121.7, 121.0, 119.7, 119.0, 109.3, 101.8, 82.7, 76.2, 36.1, 24.2, 17.8, 16.1; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 2917, 1652, 1558, 1508, 1459, 1313, 1265, 741; **HRMS m/z** (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{15}\text{N}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 223.1230, found 223.1231.

(8R,9S,13S,14S)-3-ethynyl-13-methyl-6,7,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16-decahydro-17H-cyclopenta[*a*]phenanthren-17-one (2v)



According to the reported procedure^{[10][11]}, **2v** was prepared from Estrone (2.0 mmol) as a white solid (383 mg, 69%): $^1\text{H NMR}$ δ 7.34 – 7.16 (m, 3H), 3.02 (s, 1H), 2.89 (dd, $J = 8.6, 4.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.51 (dd, $J = 18.8, 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.44 – 2.37 (m, 1H), 2.36 – 2.26 (m, 1H), 2.20 – 1.93 (m, 4H), 1.67 – 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.56 – 1.41 (m, 4H), 1.06 – 1.01 (m, 1H), 0.91 (s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 220.6, 140.8, 136.6, 132.6, 129.4, 125.4, 119.4, 83.7, 76.4, 50.4, 47.9, 44.4, 37.9, 35.8, 31.5, 29.0, 26.3, 25.5, 21.5, 13.8; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 3305, 3220, 2927, 2869, 1730, 1653, 1558, 1493, 1456, 1433, 1406, 1374; **HRMS m/z** (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{O}$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 279.1743, found 279.1740.

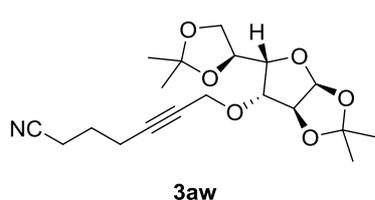
6-((8R,9S,13S,14S)-13-methyl-17-oxo-7,8,9,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-decahydro-6H-cyclopenta[*a*]phenanthren-3-yl)hex-5-ynenitrile (3av)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol),

tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then **2v** (66.7 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 10:1) to afford 42.0 mg (61%) of **3av** as a yellow oil: **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.23 – 7.14 (m, 3H), 2.87 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 4.1 Hz, 2H), 2.60 – 2.47 (m, 5H), 2.43 – 2.38 (m, 1H), 2.31 – 2.25 (m, 1H), 2.19 – 1.91 (m, 6H), 1.67 – 1.38 (m, 6H), 0.91 (s, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 220.6, 140.0, 136.5, 132.0, 128.8, 125.3, 120.4, 120.0, 86.1, 82.4, 50.4, 47.9, 44.4, 37.9, 35.8, 31.5, 29.0, 26.3, 25.5, 24.7, 21.5, 18.5, 16.1, 13.8; **ATR-FTIR** (cm⁻¹) 2928, 2859, 2246, 1736, 1653, 1558, 1495, 1455, 821, 780, 710; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for C₂₄H₂₈NO (M + H)⁺ 346.2165, found 346.2175.

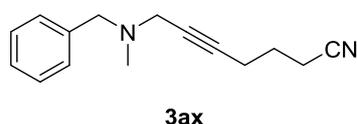
7-(((3*aS*,5*S*,6*R*,6*aS*)-5-((*S*)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-2,2-dimethyltetrahydrofuro[2,3-*d*][1,3]dioxol-6-yl)oxy)hept-5-ynenitrile (3aw**)**



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then (3*aS*,5*S*,6*R*,6*aS*)-5-((*S*)-2,2-dimethyl-1,3-dioxolan-4-yl)-2,2-dimethyl-6-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)tetrahydrofuro[2,3-*d*][1,3]dioxole **2w** (71.5 mg, 0.24 mmol)^[12] was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 5:1) to afford 31.3 mg (43%) of **3aw** as a yellow oil: **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.87 (d,

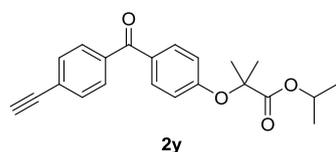
$J = 3.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.60 (d, $J = 3.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.29 – 4.24 (m, 3H), 4.13 – 4.05 (m, 3H), 3.99 (dd, $J = 8.6, 5.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.50 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.43 (tt, $J = 6.7, 2.1$ Hz, 2H), 1.88 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.50 (s, 3H), 1.42 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 3H), 1.31 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 119.0, 111.8, 109.0, 105.2, 84.3, 82.8, 81.2, 81.0, 77.6, 72.4, 67.2, 58.3, 26.9, 26.8, 26.2, 25.4, 24.4, 17.9, 16.1; ATR-FTIR (cm^{-1}) 2987, 2936, 2248, 1456, 1374; HRMS m/z (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{28}\text{NO}_6$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 366.1911, found 366.1915.

7-(Benzyl(methyl)amino)hept-5-ynenitrile (**3ax**)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then *N*-benzyl-*N*-methylprop-2-yn-1-amine **2x** (38.2 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 2:1) to afford 25.7 mg (57%) of **3ax** as a yellow oil: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.35 – 7.29 (m, 4H), 7.28 – 7.24 (m, 1H), 3.54 (s, 2H), 3.26 (t, $J = 2.1$ Hz, 2H), 2.52 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 2.44 (tt, $J = 6.7, 2.1$ Hz, 2H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 1.89 (p, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.3, 129.1, 128.3, 127.2, 119.1, 82.5, 76.9, 60.3, 45.3, 41.9, 24.8, 17.9, 16.2; ATR-FTIR (cm^{-1}) 3061, 3028, 2920, 2847, 2791, 2246, 1654, 1559, 1508, 1494, 1364, 1326, 1266, 739, 700; HRMS m/z (ESI) calcd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{19}\text{N}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 227.1543, found 227.1549.

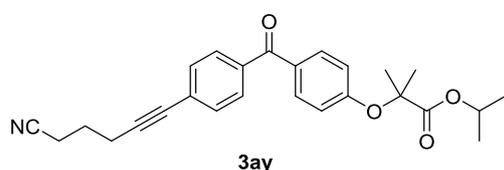
Isopropyl 2-(4-(4-ethynylbenzoyl)phenoxy)-2-methylpropanoate (**2y**)



According to the reported procedure^[13], **2y** was prepared

from Fenofibrate (2.0 mmol) as a yellow solid (484 mg, 69%): **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 (dd, *J* = 12.9, 8.5 Hz, 4H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.12 – 5.05 (m, 1H), 3.23 (s, 1H), 1.66 (s, 6H), 1.20 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 194.6, 173.1, 159.7, 138.1, 132.0, 131.9, 130.2, 129.6, 125.8, 117.2, 82.9, 79.8, 79.4, 69.3, 25.4, 21.5; **ATR-FTIR** (cm⁻¹) 1731, 1653, 1598,1558, 1507, 1457, 1419, 1375, 1286, 1250, 767; **HRMS m/z** (ESI) calcd for C₂₂H₂₃O₄ (M + H)⁺ 351.1591, found 351.1696.

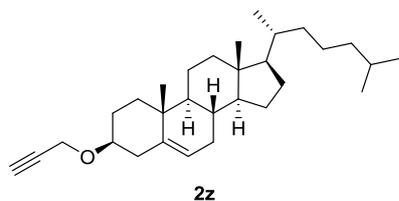
Isopropyl 2-(4-(4-(5-cyanopent-1-yn-1-yl)benzoyl)phenoxy)-2-methylpropanoate (3ay)



Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then **2y** (84.0 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 10:1) to afford 41.3 mg (50%) of **3ay** as a yellow oil: **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74 – 7.67 (m, 4H), 7.47 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.87 – 6.84 (m, 2H), 5.13 – 5.03 (m, 1H), 2.64 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.57 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.98 (p, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.65 (s, 6H), 1.19 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 194.7, 173.1, 159.6, 137.2, 131.9, 131.3, 130.3, 129.7, 127.0, 119.0, 117.2, 90.0, 81.8, 79.4, 69.3, 25.3, 24.5, 21.5, 18.6, 16.3; **ATR-FTIR** (cm⁻¹) 2982, 2937, 2246, 1731, 1652, 1598,1457, 1286, 1250, 767; **HRMS m/z** (ESI) calcd for C₂₆H₂₈NO₄ (M + H)⁺ 418.2013, found 418.2022.

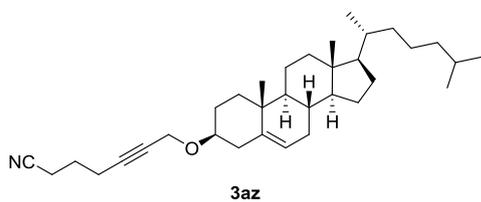
(3S,8S,9S,10R,13R,14S,17R)-10,13-dimethyl-17-((R)-6-methylheptan-2-yl)-3-(prop-2-yn-1-yloxy)-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1H-cyclopenta

[a]phenanthrene (**2z**)



According to the reported procedure ^[12], **2z** was prepared from from Cholesterol (3.0 mmol) as a yellow solid (471 mg, 37%): ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.37 – 5.36 (m, 1H), 4.19 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 3.42 – 3.35 (m, 1H), 2.40 – 2.36 (m, 2H), 2.25 – 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.03 – 1.79 (m, 5H), 1.61 – 1.41 (m, 8H), 1.40 – 1.22 (m, 5H), 1.18 – 1.05 (m, 6H), 1.04 – 0.96 (m, 5H), 0.91 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (dd, *J* = 6.6, 2.2 Hz, 6H), 0.67 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.6, 121.9, 80.4, 78.2, 73.8, 56.8, 56.1, 55.1, 50.1, 42.3, 39.8, 39.5, 38.7, 37.1, 36.8, 36.2, 35.8, 31.9, 31.9, 28.2, 28.1, 28.0, 24.3, 23.8, 22.8, 22.6, 21.1, 19.3, 18.7, 11.9; ATR-FTIR (cm⁻¹) 3257, 2936, 2868, 2112, 1468, 1375, 1341; HRMS *m/z* (ESI) calcd for C₃₀H₄₈NaO (M + Na)⁺ 447.3597, found 447.3609.

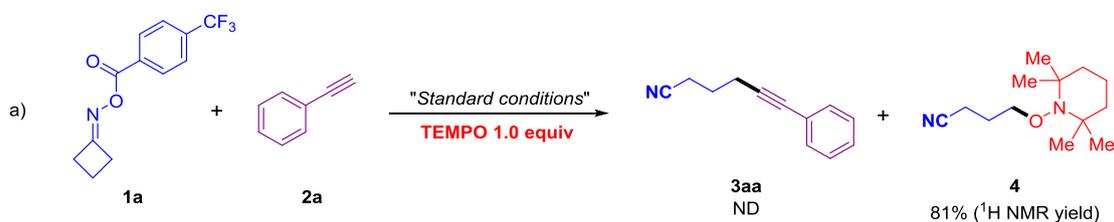
7-(((3*S*,8*S*,9*S*,10*R*,13*R*,14*S*,17*R*)-10,13-dimethyl-17-((*R*)-6-methylheptan-2-yl)-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1*H*-cyclopenta[*a*]phenanthren-3-yl)oxy)hept-5-ynenitrile (**3az**)



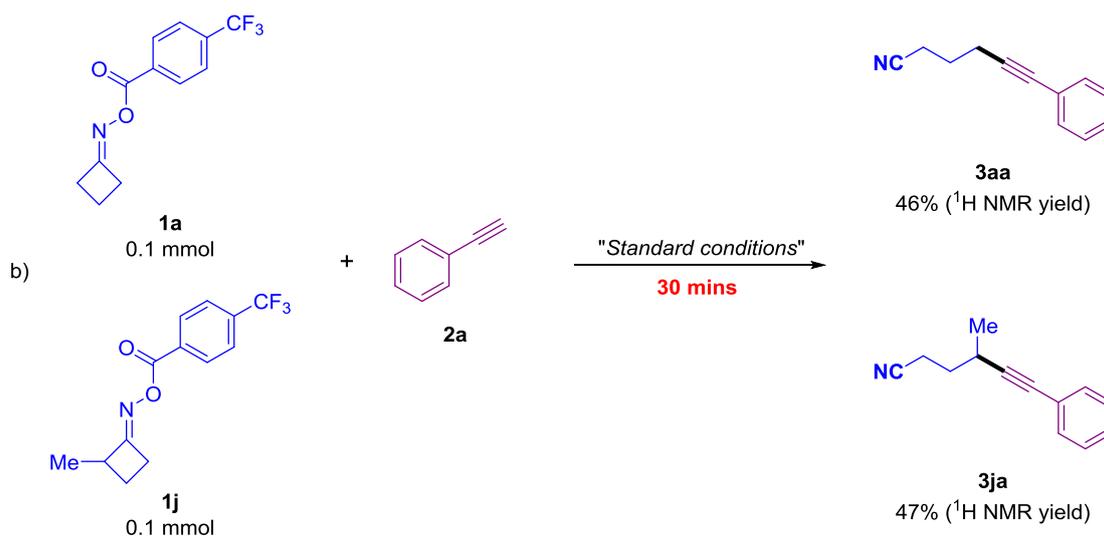
Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, cyclobutanone oxime **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), Cu(OTf)₂ (3.6 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (4.6 mg, 20 mol%), K₂CO₃ (41.4 mg, 0.3 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (1.9 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then **2z** (42.4 mg, 0.1 mmol) ^[12] was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The solution was then filtered through celite, washed with EtOAc and the solvent was removed under vacuum. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE : EA = 10:1) to afford 29.3 mg (60%) of **3az** as a white solid: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.37 – 5.35 (m, 1H), 4.16 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 2H), 3.36 – 5.27 (m, 1H), 2.49 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.43 – 2.34 (m, 3H), 2.25 – 2.18 (m, 1H), 2.03 – 1.78 (m, 7H), 1.63 – 1.40 (m, 6H), 1.38 – 1.25 (m, 6H), 1.22 – 1.04 (m,

6H), 1.03 – 0.95 (m, 5H), 0.95 – 0.90 (m, 4H), 0.87 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 3H), 0.67 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 140.6, 121.9, 119.1, 83.1, 78.7, 78.2, 56.8, 56.1, 55.5, 50.2, 42.3, 39.8, 39.5, 38.8, 37.2, 36.8, 36.2, 35.8, 31.93, 31.87, 28.2, 28.1, 28.0, 24.5, 24.3, 23.8, 22.8, 22.5, 21.0, 19.3, 18.7, 18.0, 16.2, 11.9; **ATR-FTIR** (cm^{-1}) 2938, 2850, 2245, 1652, 1558, 1457; **HRMS m/z (ESI)** calcd for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{53}\text{NNaO}$ ($\text{M} + \text{Na}$) $^+$ 514.4019, found 514.4026.

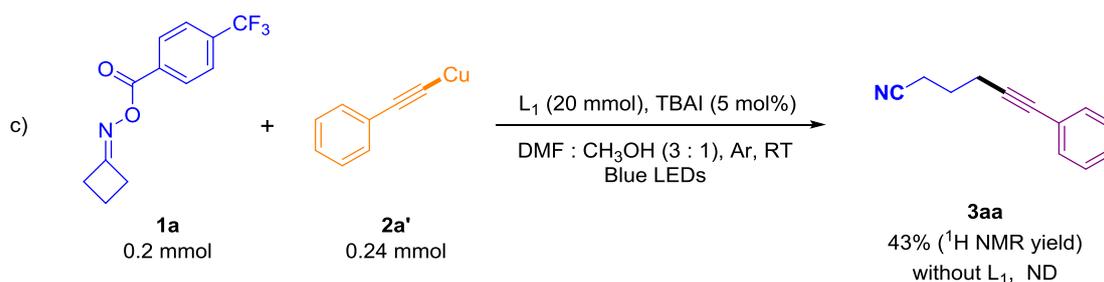
3. Mechanistic Experiments



Procedure: Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), TEMPO (31.2 mg, 0.2 mmol, 100 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The reaction mixture was analyzed by GC-MS and ^1H NMR. The yield of **4** was determined by ^1H NMR using CH_2Br_2 as internal standard.



Procedure: Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, **1a** (25.7 mg, 0.1 mmol), **1j** (27.1 mg, 0.1 mmol), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (7.2 mg, 10 mol%), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), K_2CO_3 (82.8 mg, 0.6 mmol), TEMPO (31.2 mg, 0.2 mmol), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. Then ethynylbenzene **2a** (24.5 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the mixture. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 30 min. The reaction mixture was analyzed by GC-MS and $^1\text{H NMR}$. The yield of **3aa** and **3ja** were determined by $^1\text{H NMR}$ using CH_2Br_2 as internal standard.



Procedure (with L_1): Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), **2a'** (39.5 mg, 0.24 mmol), 2,2':6',2''-terpyridine (9.2 mg, 20 mol%), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. The reaction mixture was analyzed by GC-MS and $^1\text{H NMR}$. The yield of **3aa** was

determined by ^1H NMR using CH_2Br_2 as internal standard.

Procedure (without L_1): Flame-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube filled with argon, **1a** (51.4 mg, 0.2 mmol), **2a'** (39.5 mg, 0.24 mmol), tetrabutylammonium iodide (3.7 mg, 5 mol%), absolute dry methanol (0.25 mL) and absolute dry DMF (0.75 mL) were added under Ar. The formed mixture was stirred at room temperature under blue LEDs (5 m length blue LED strips (12 w/m)) for 3 h. **3aa** was not detected via a GC-MS analysis.

4. Absorption and Emission Spectroscopy

UV-vis spectra was collected on a Shimadzu UV-2550 spectrophotometer.

Emission spectra was collected on a Hitachi F-4600 fluorescence spectrophotometer. All samples were degassed with a stream of argon for 10 minutes, then excited at 454 nm.

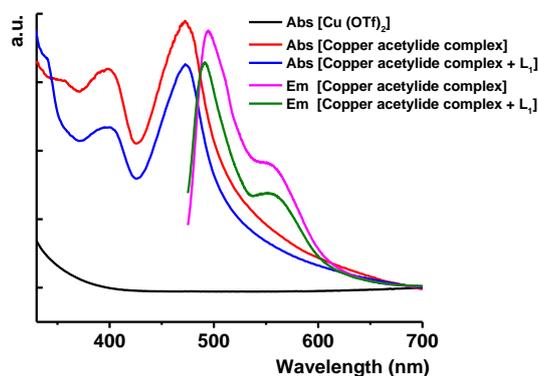


Figure 1 UV-Vis absorption spectra and emission spectra (excited at $\lambda = 454$ nm)

Emission intensities were recorded using a Fluorolog-3 luminescence spectrometer. All copper acetylide complexes were excited at 454 nm and the emission intensity was collected at 505 nm. In a typical experiment, to a 0.005 M solution of copper acetylide complexes in $\text{MeOH} : \text{DMF} = 1 : 3$ in a screw-top quartz cuvette. After degassing the sample with a stream of argon for 10 minutes, the emission of the sample was collected.

It was shown that only copper catalyst dissolved in the solvent did not show any apparent absorption signal above $\lambda = 400$ nm. In contrast, the copper acetylide

complex exhibits a strong absorption at $\lambda = 475$ nm, which was almost the same with the absorption of copper acetylide complex coordinated with L₁. When the copper acetylide complex and copper acetylide complex coordinated with L₁ were excited at $\lambda = 454$ nm, similar emission band centered at around $\lambda = 500$ nm were observed with emission lifetime of 10.4 nanoseconds and 7.2 nanoseconds, respectively. Based on these results, we concluded that both the copper acetylide complex and copper acetylide complex coordinated with L₁ might be the important light-absorption photoredox catalysts displaying nearly good potential for the activation of cyclobutanone oximes under the irradiation of blue LEDs.

5. References

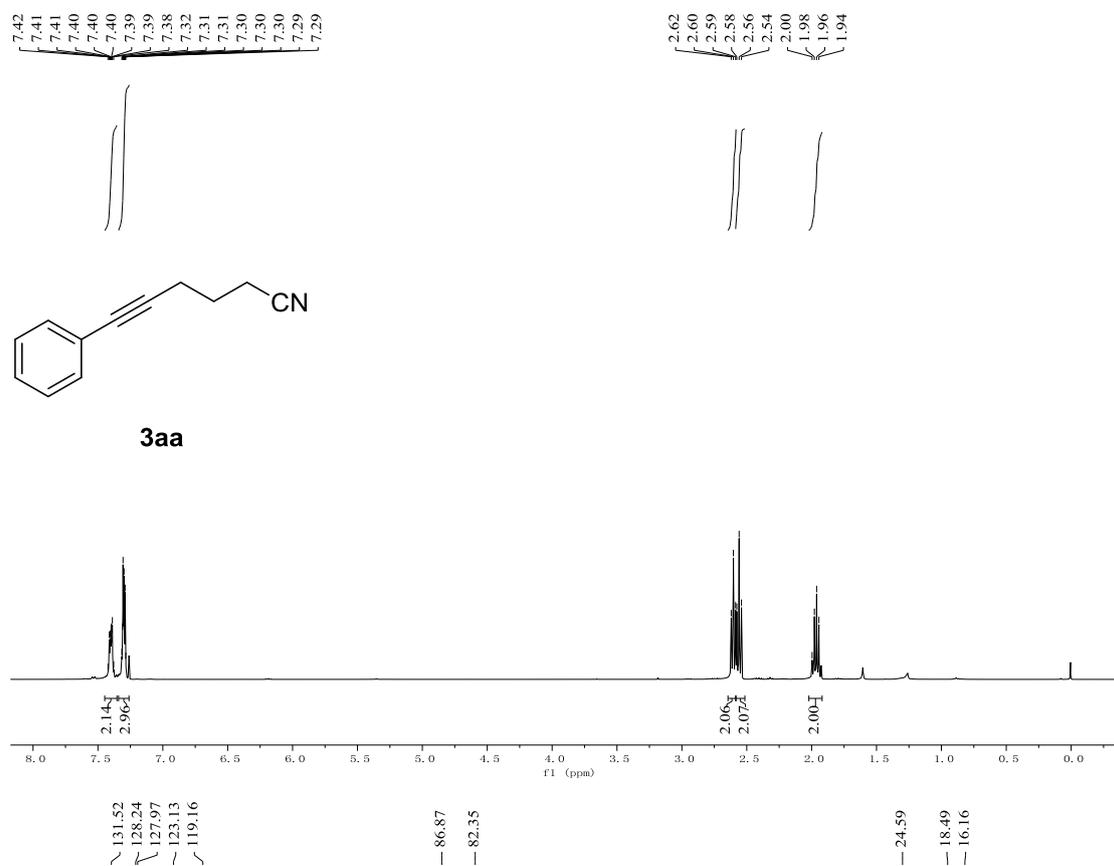
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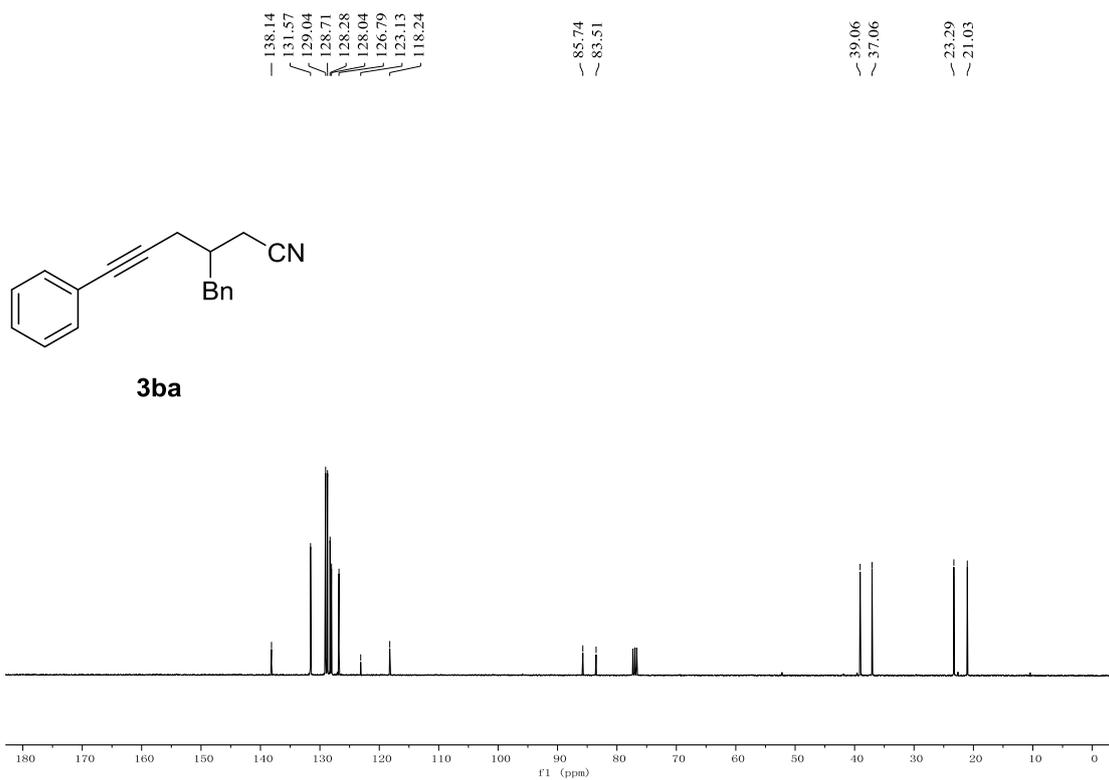
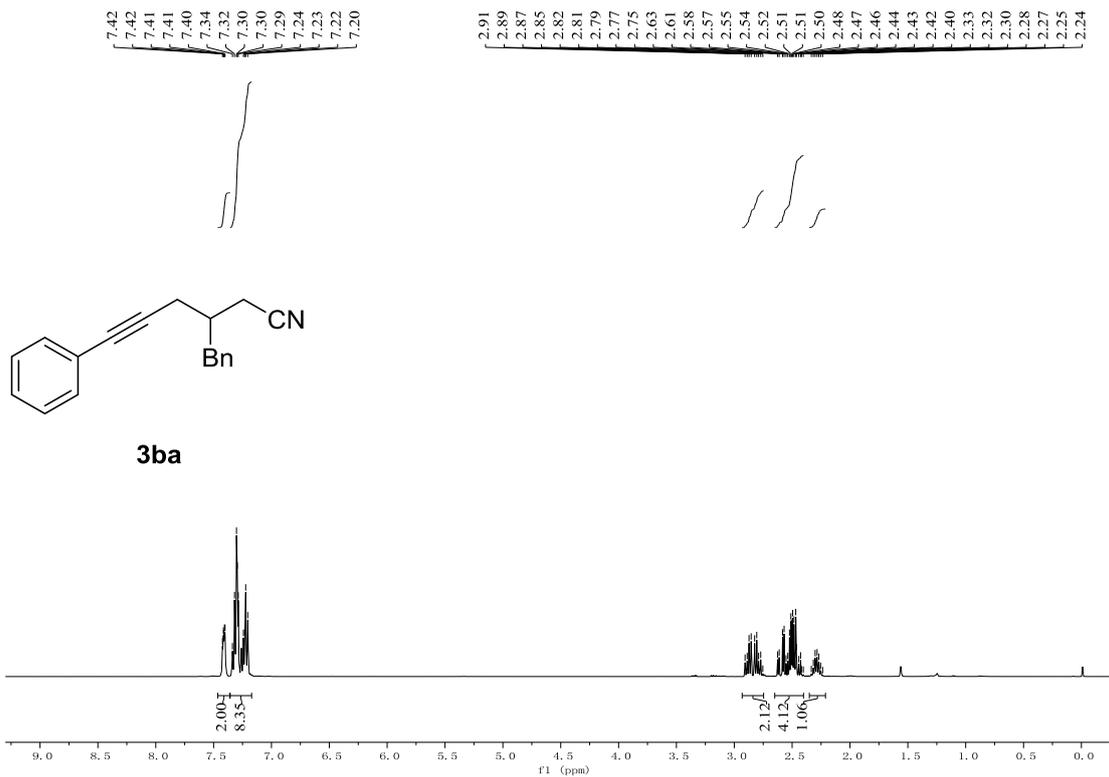
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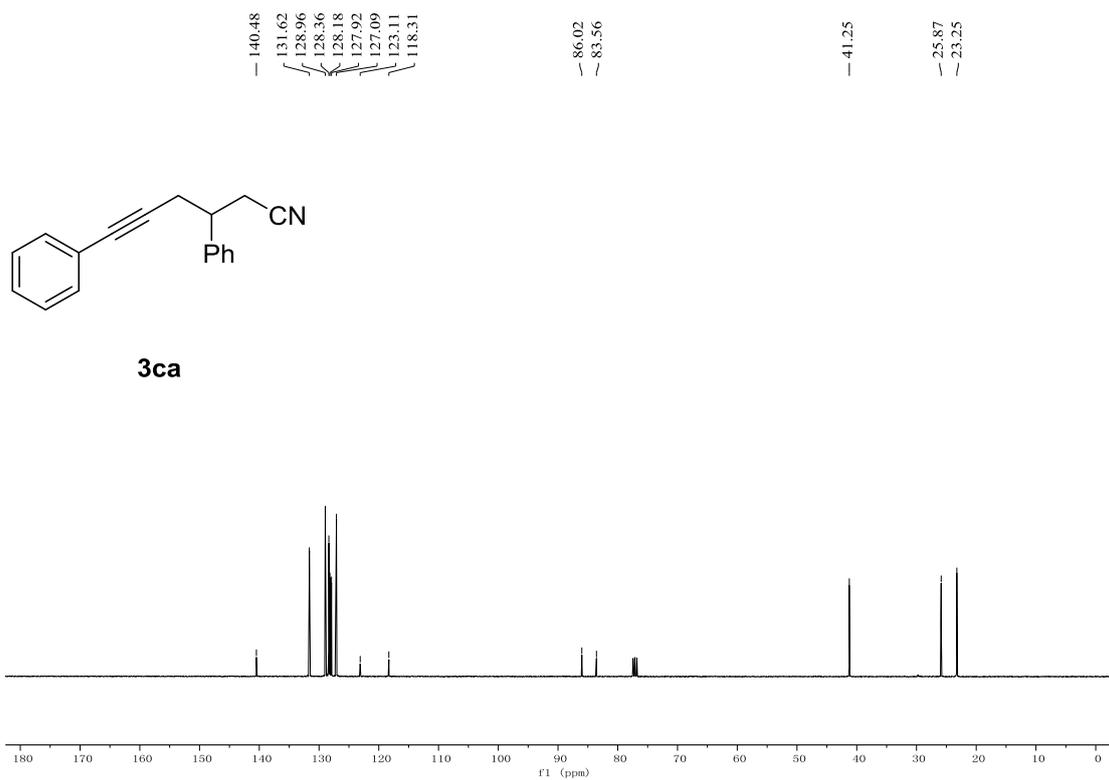
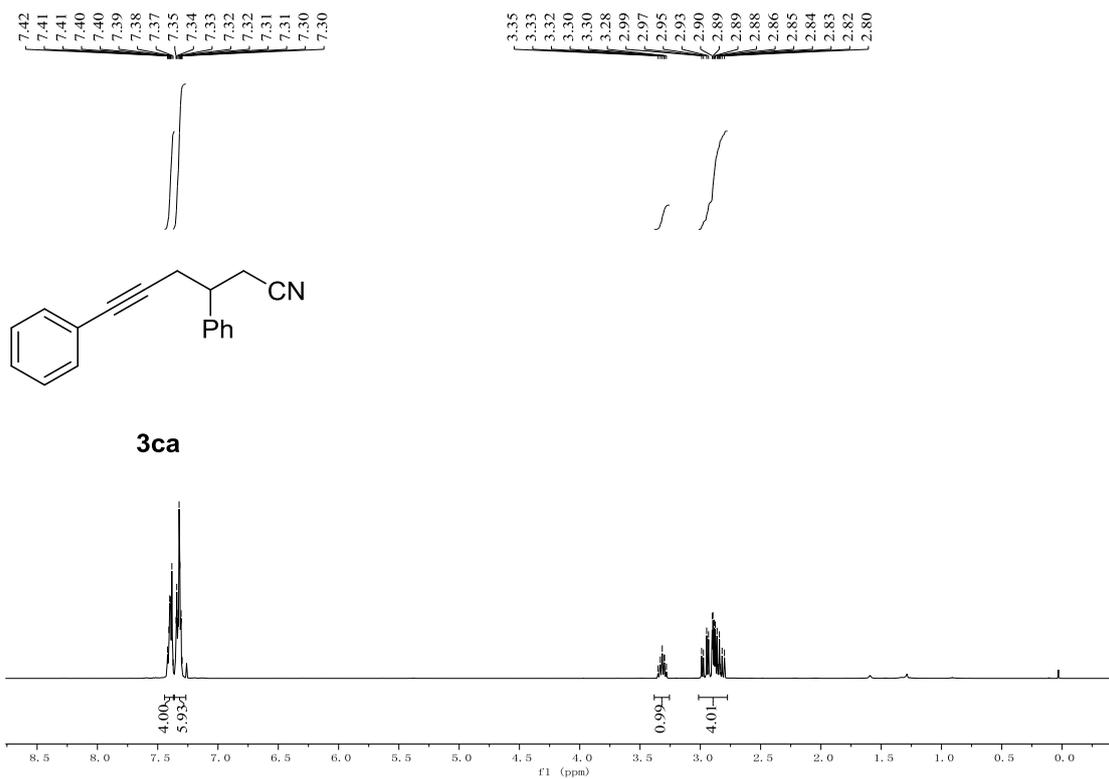
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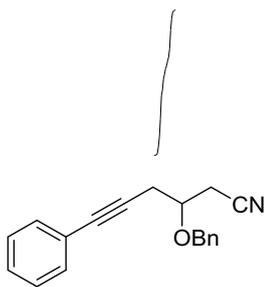
6. Copies of NMR Spectra



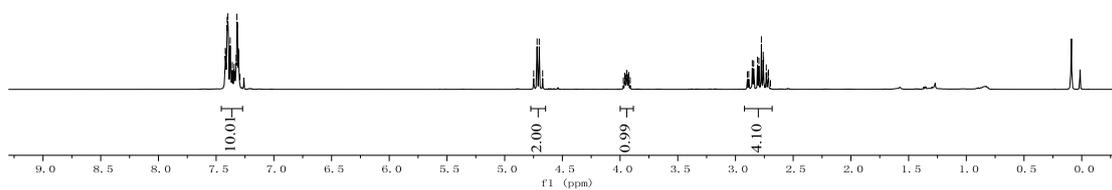




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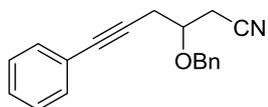


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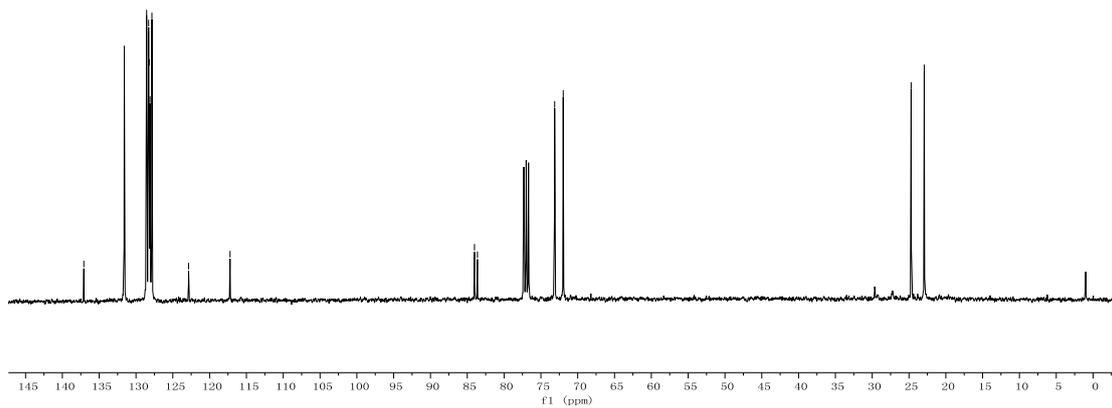
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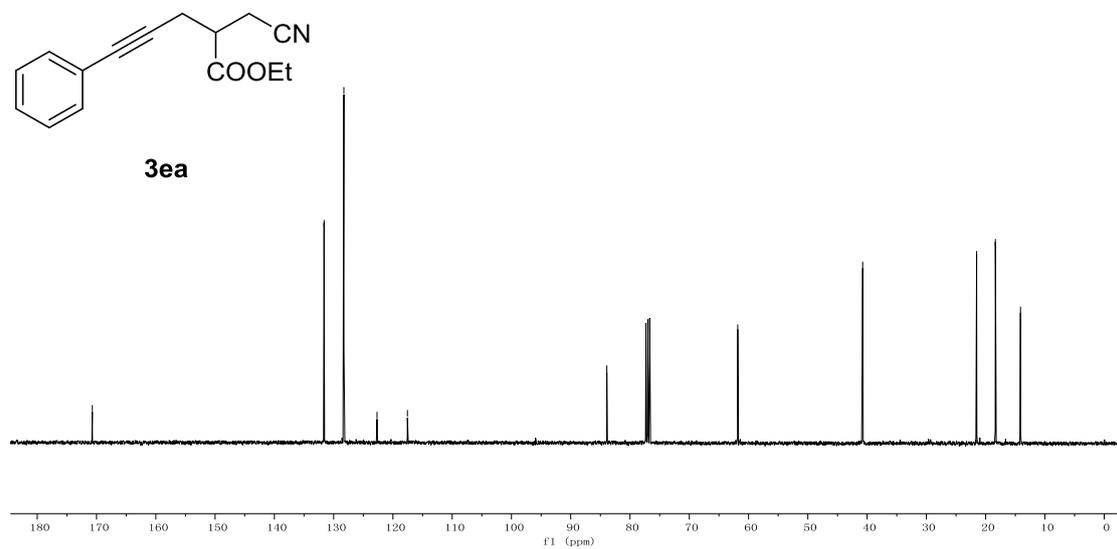
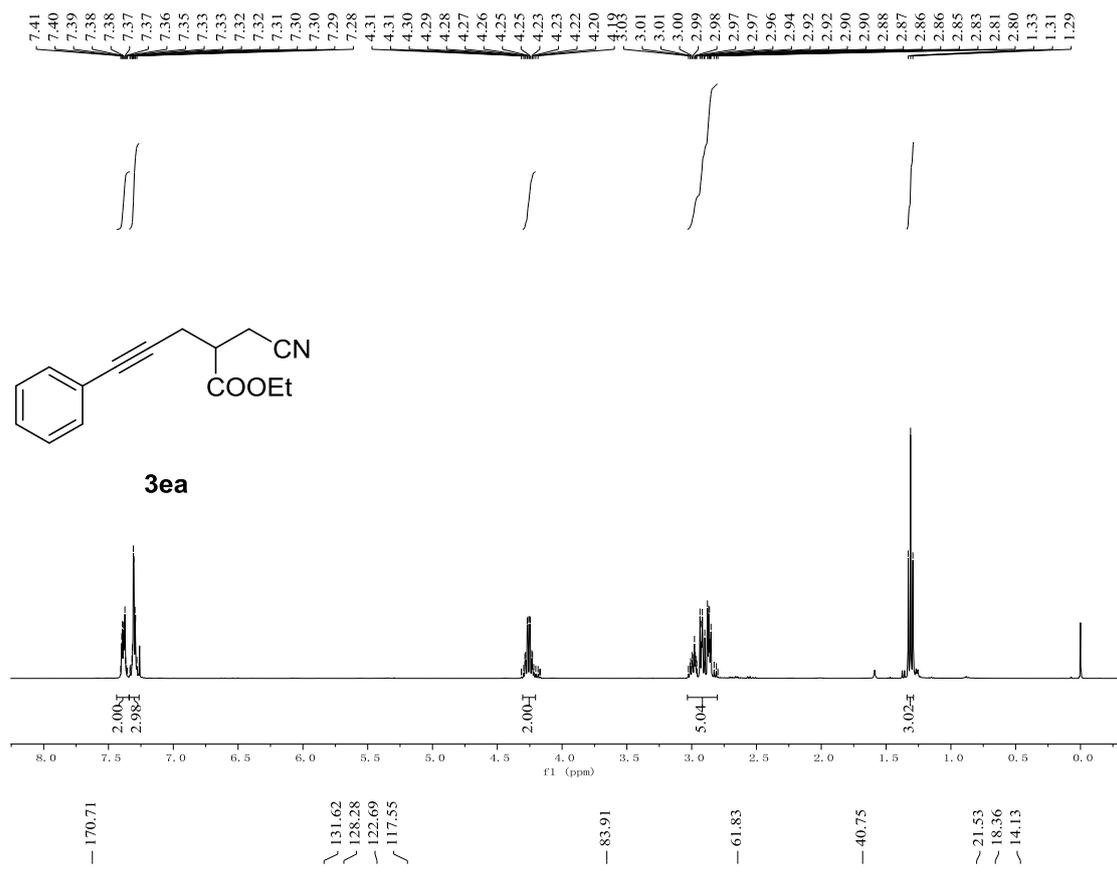
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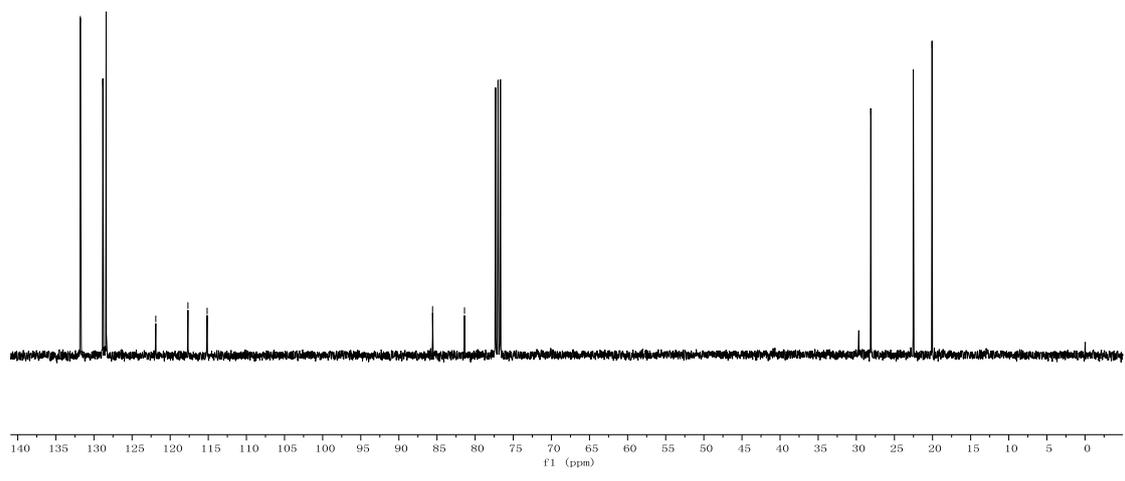
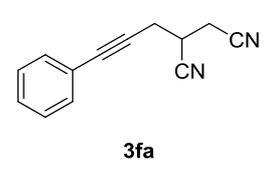
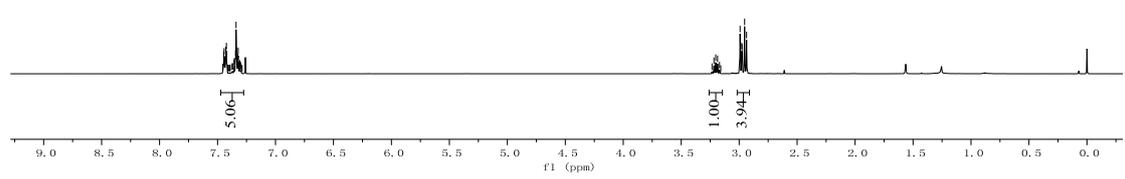
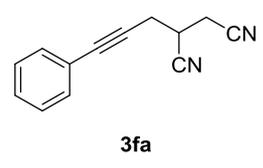
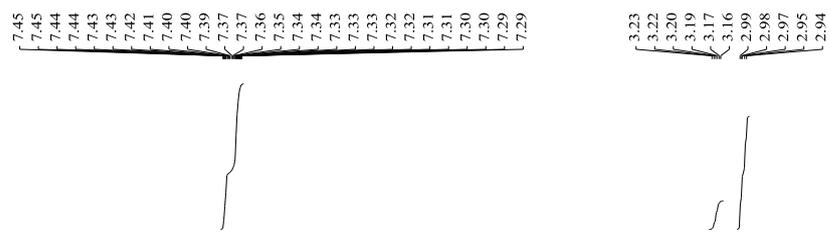
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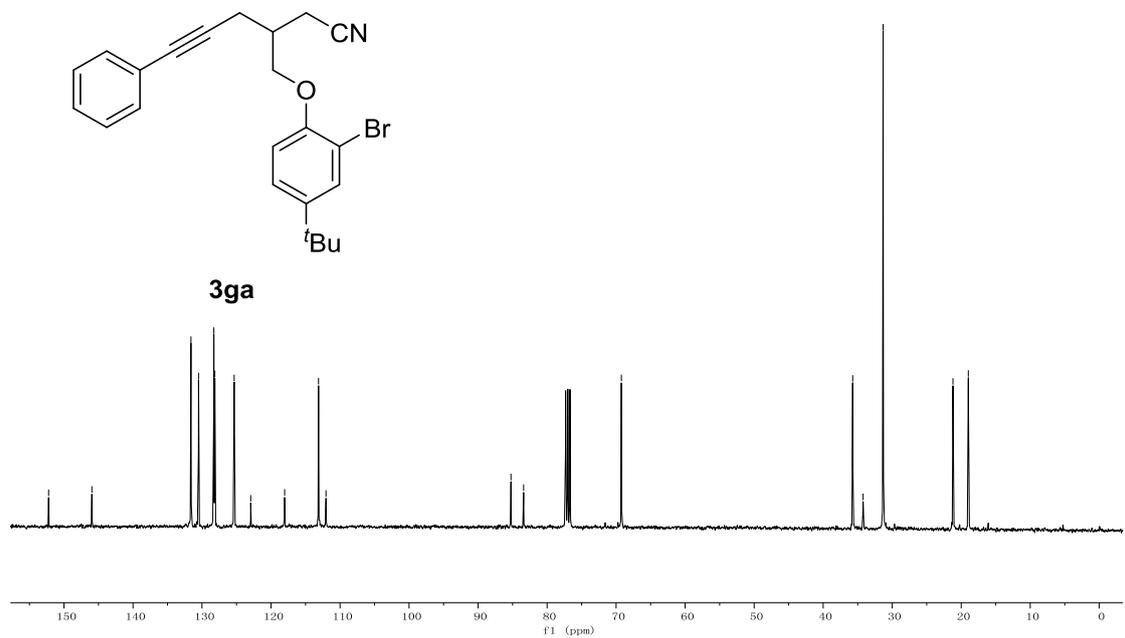
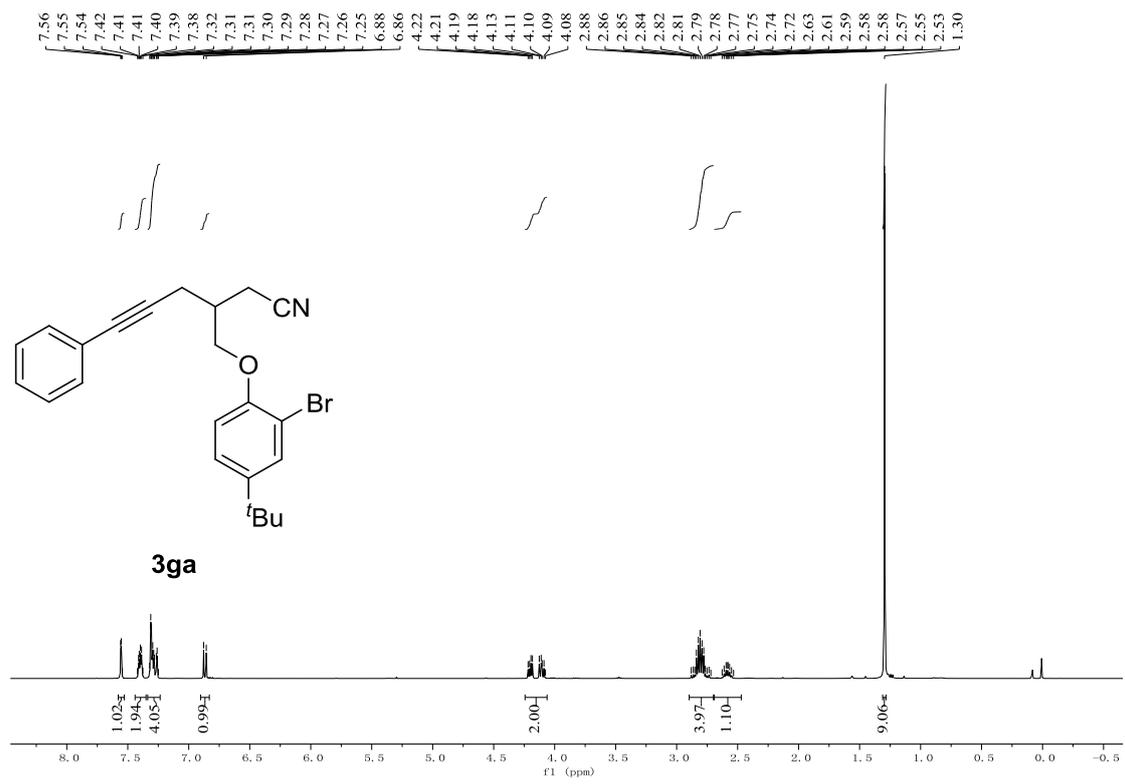


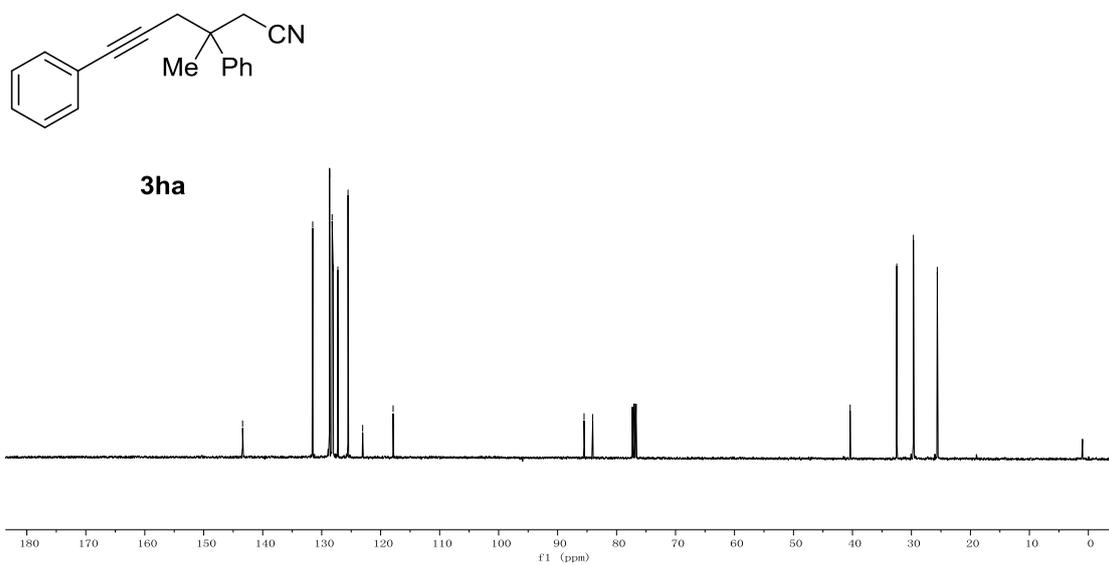
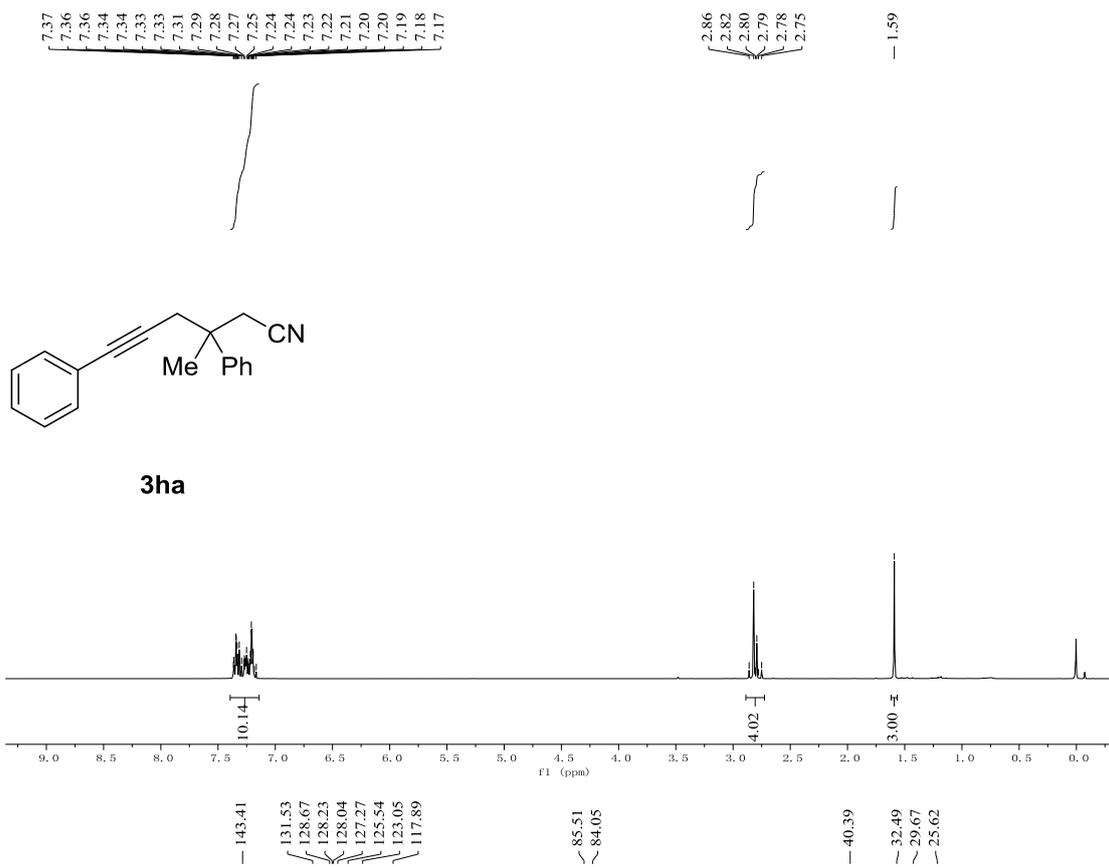
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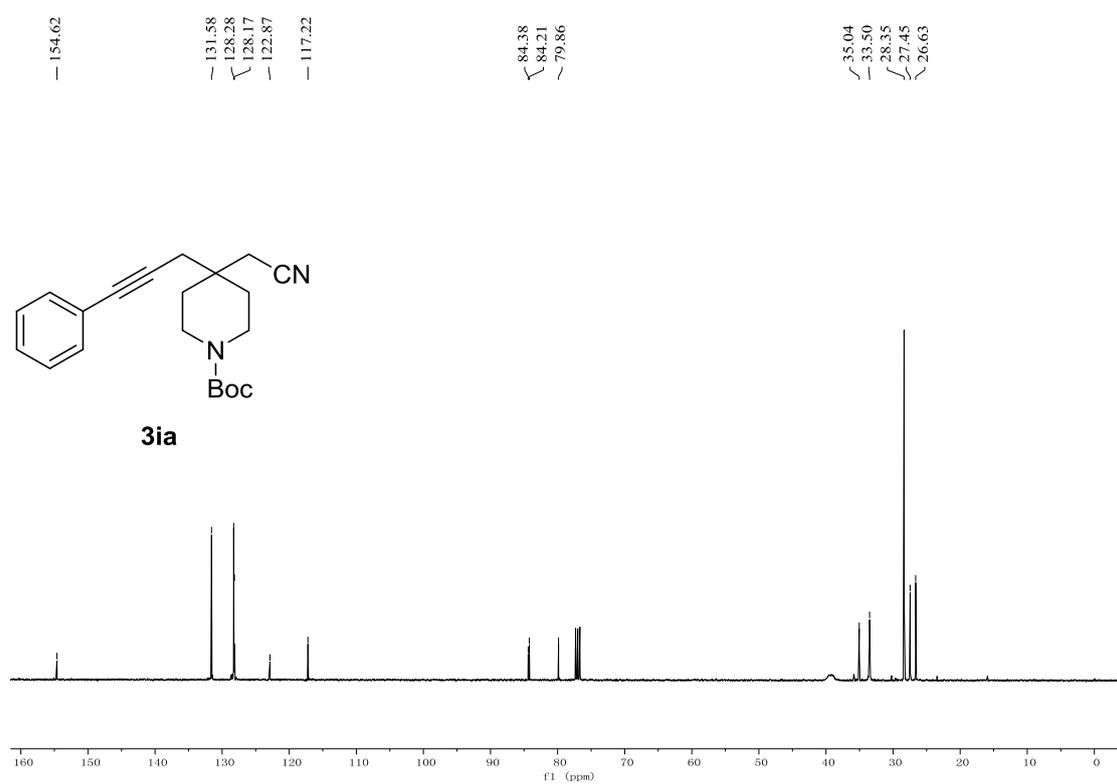
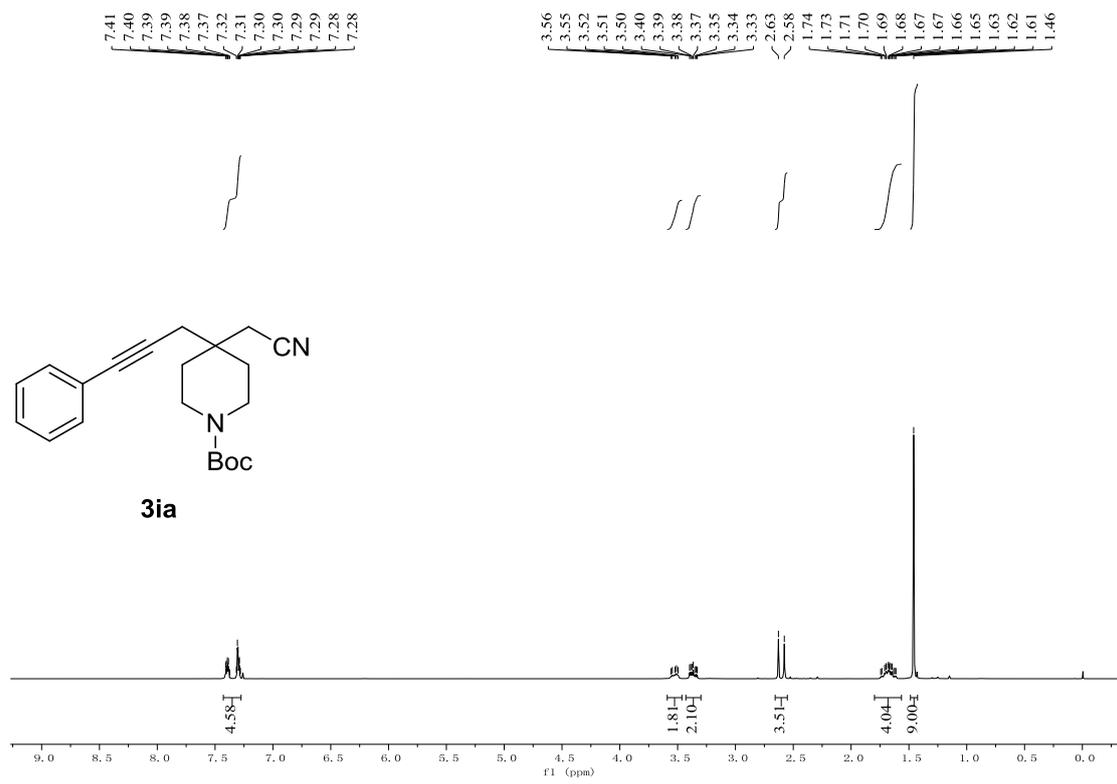


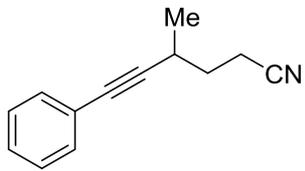
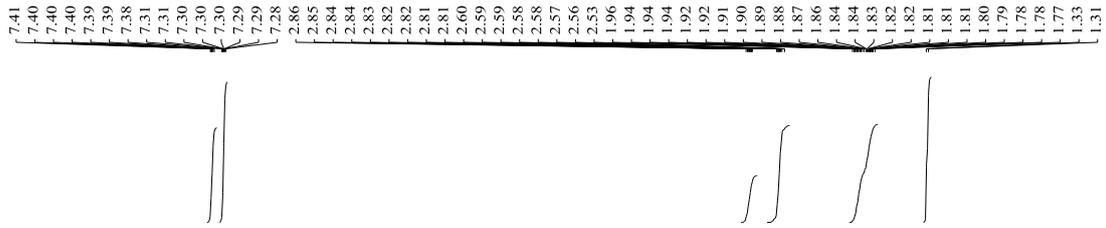




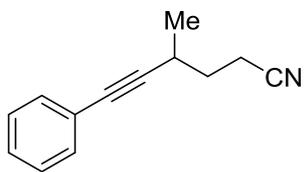
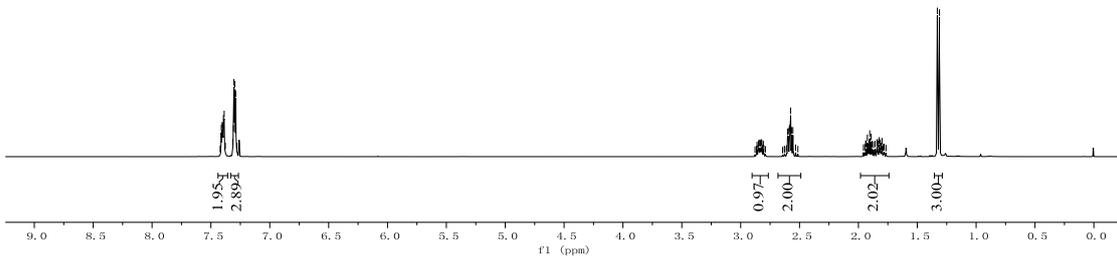




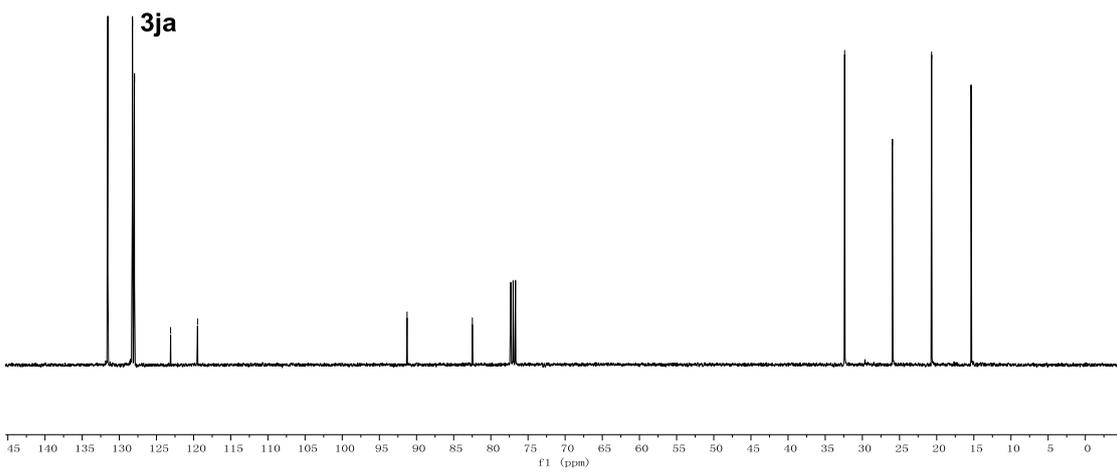




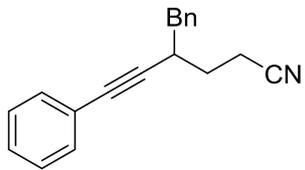
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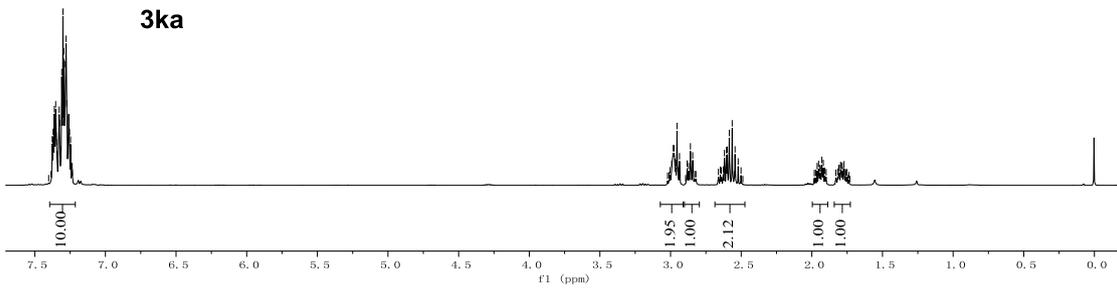
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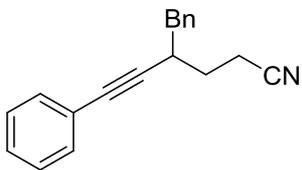


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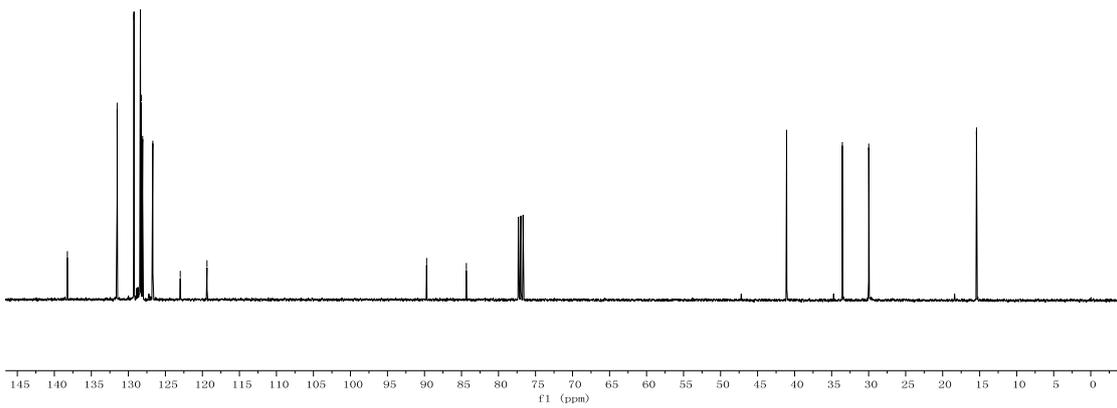
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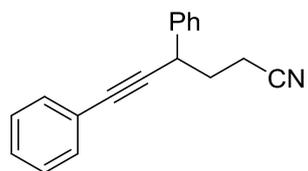
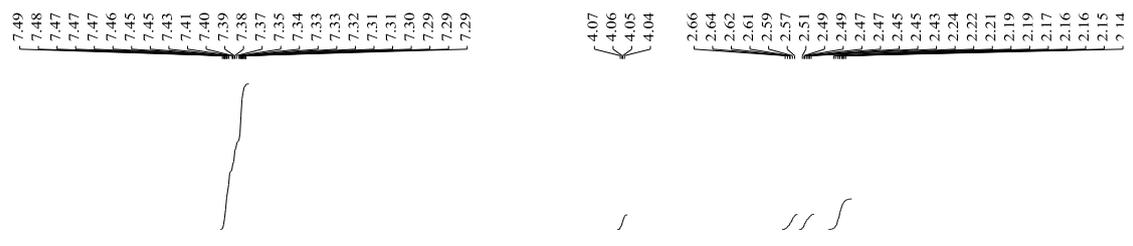
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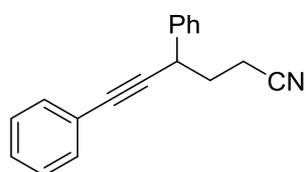
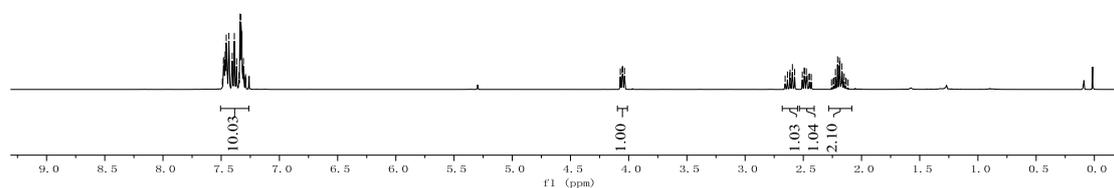


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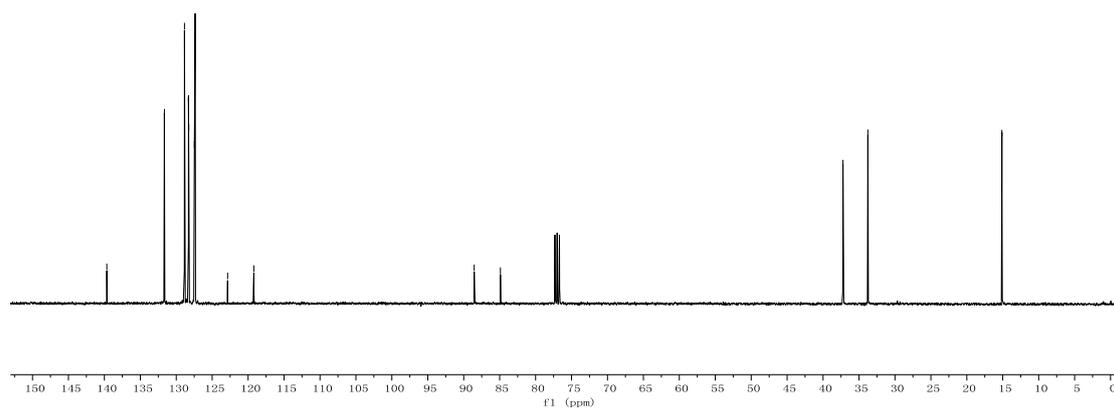


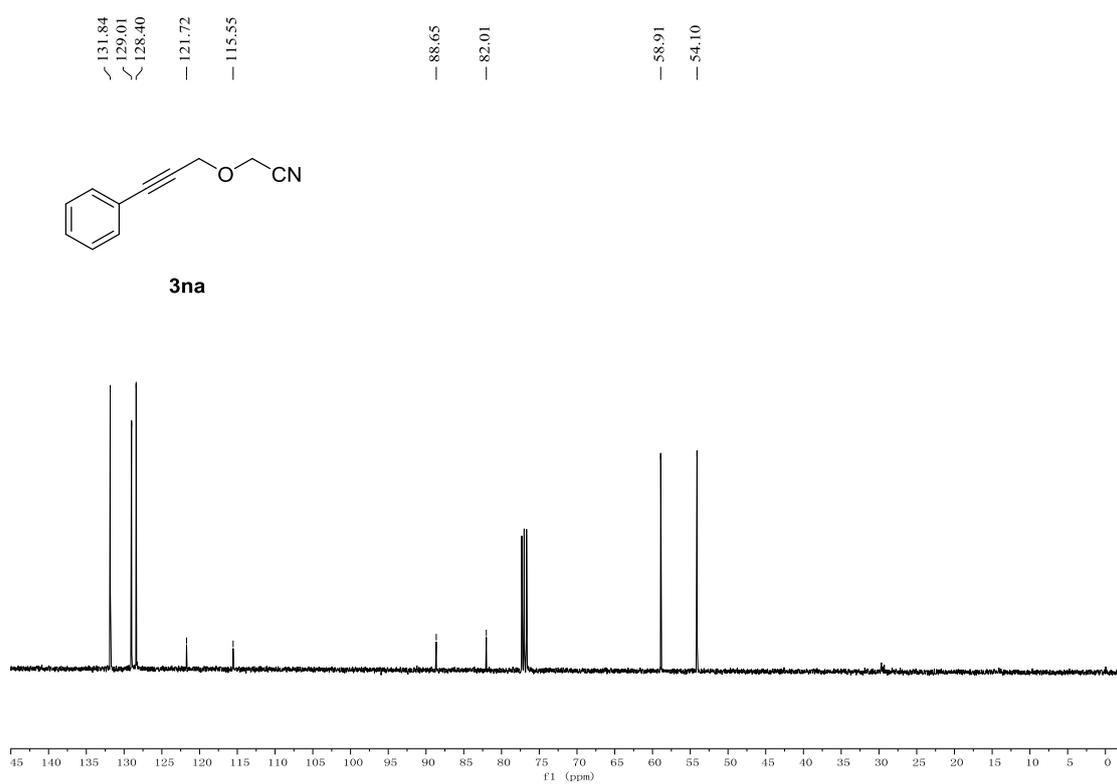
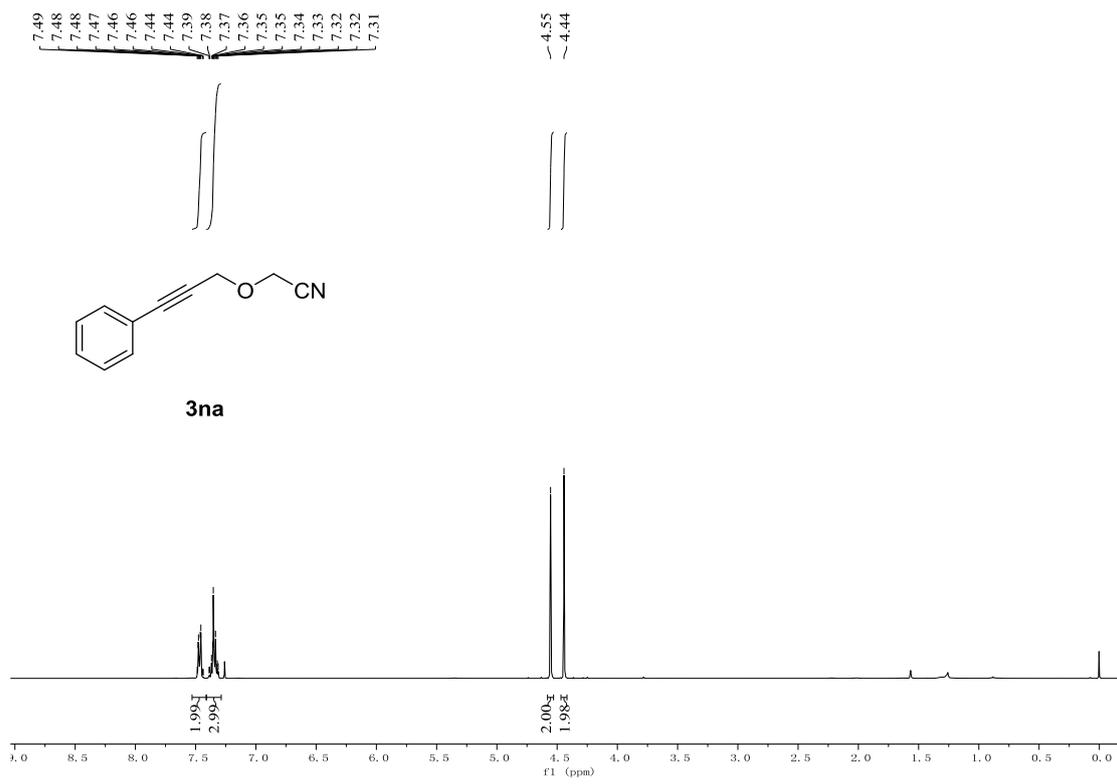


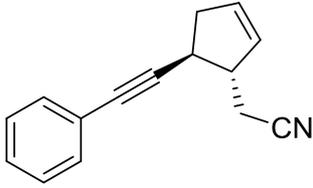
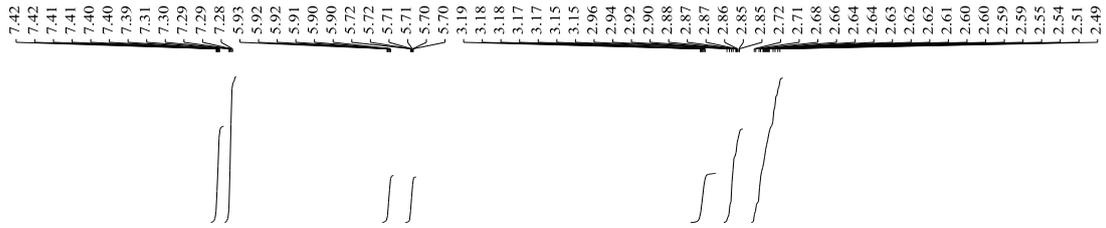
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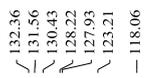
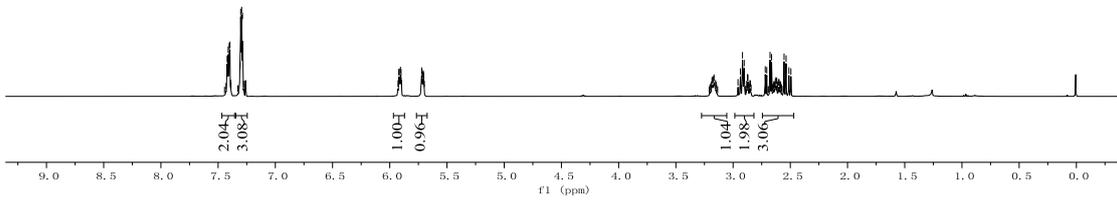
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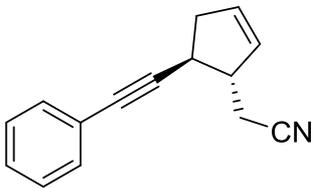
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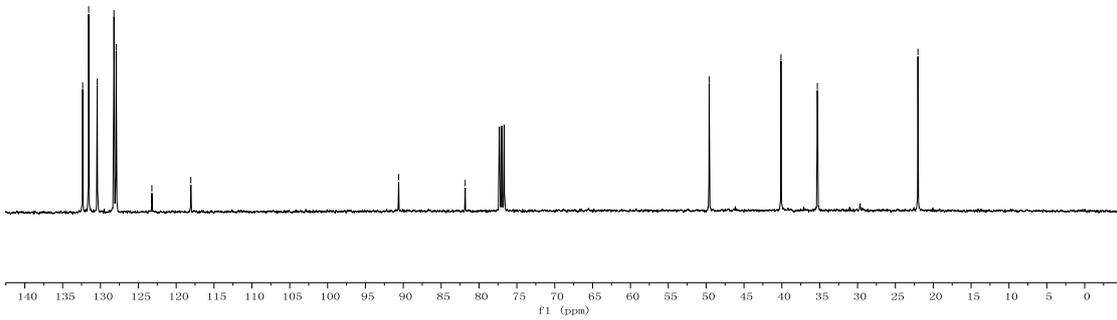
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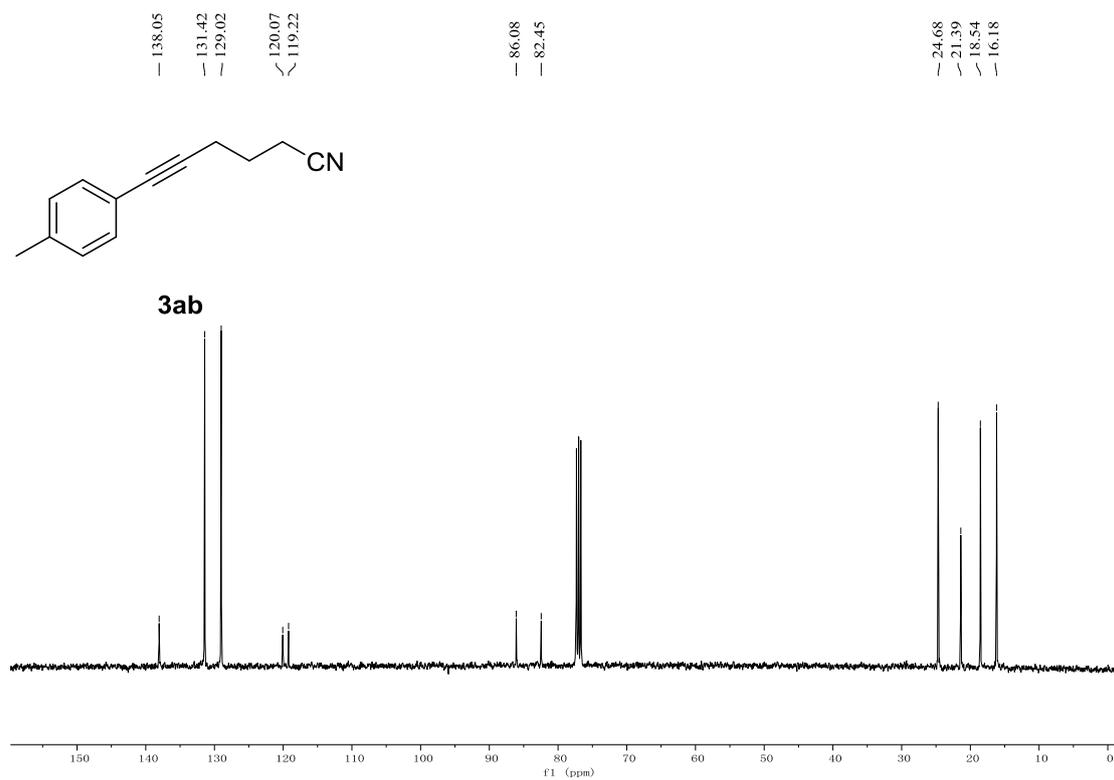
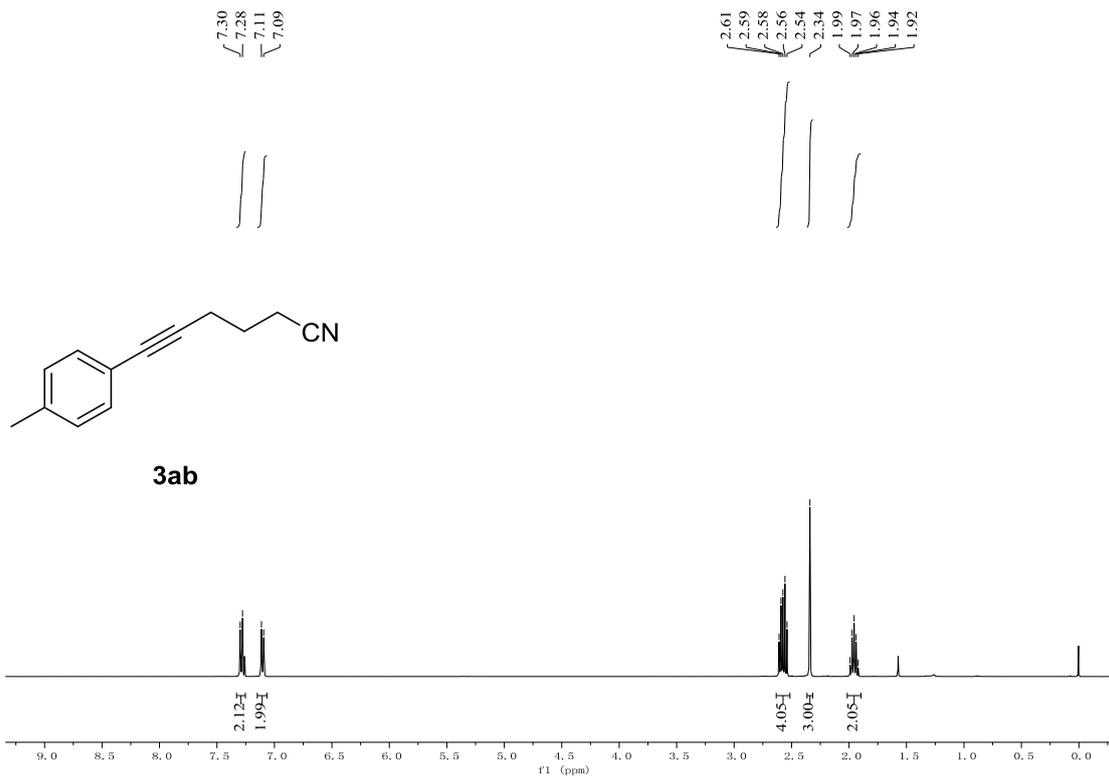
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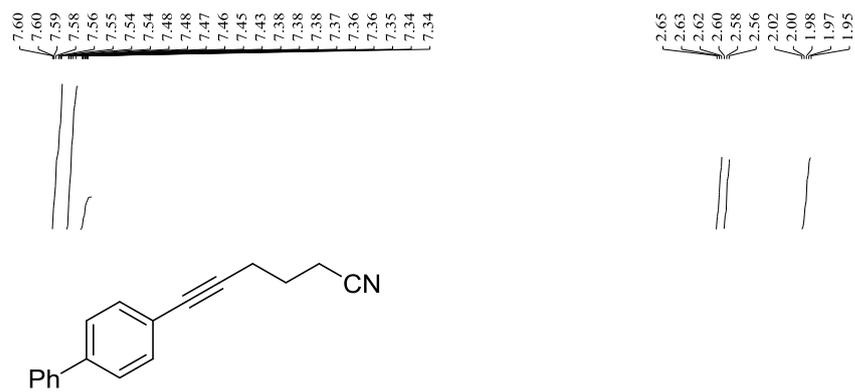
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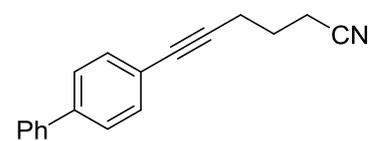
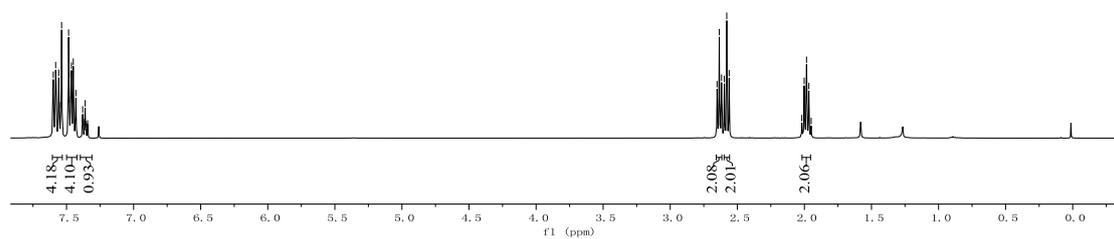
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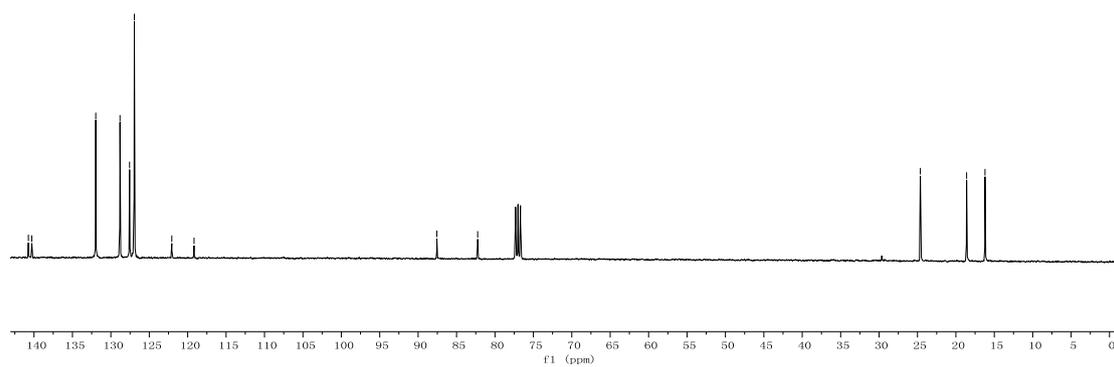


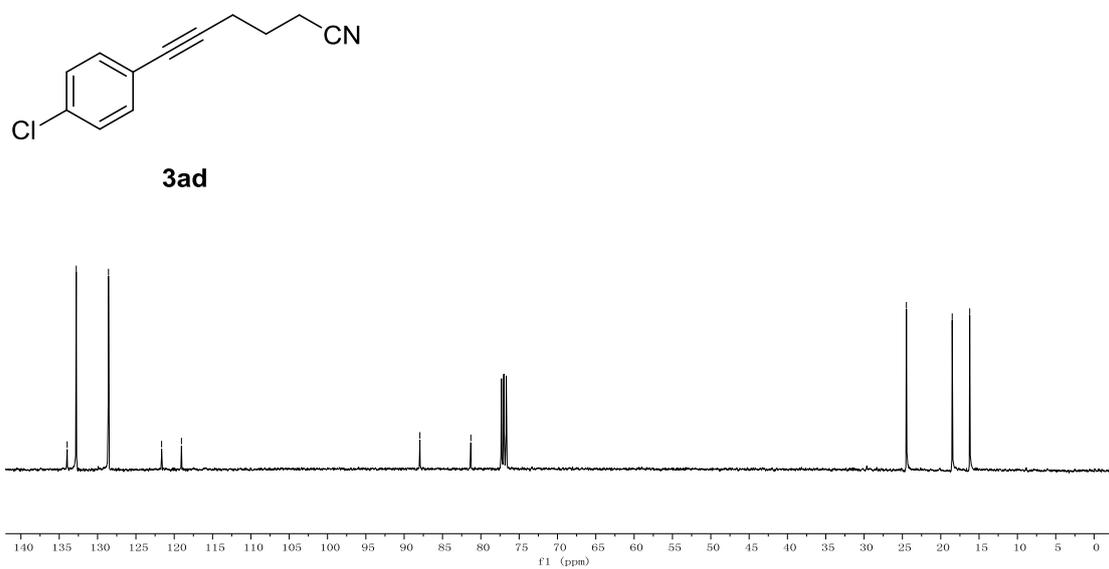
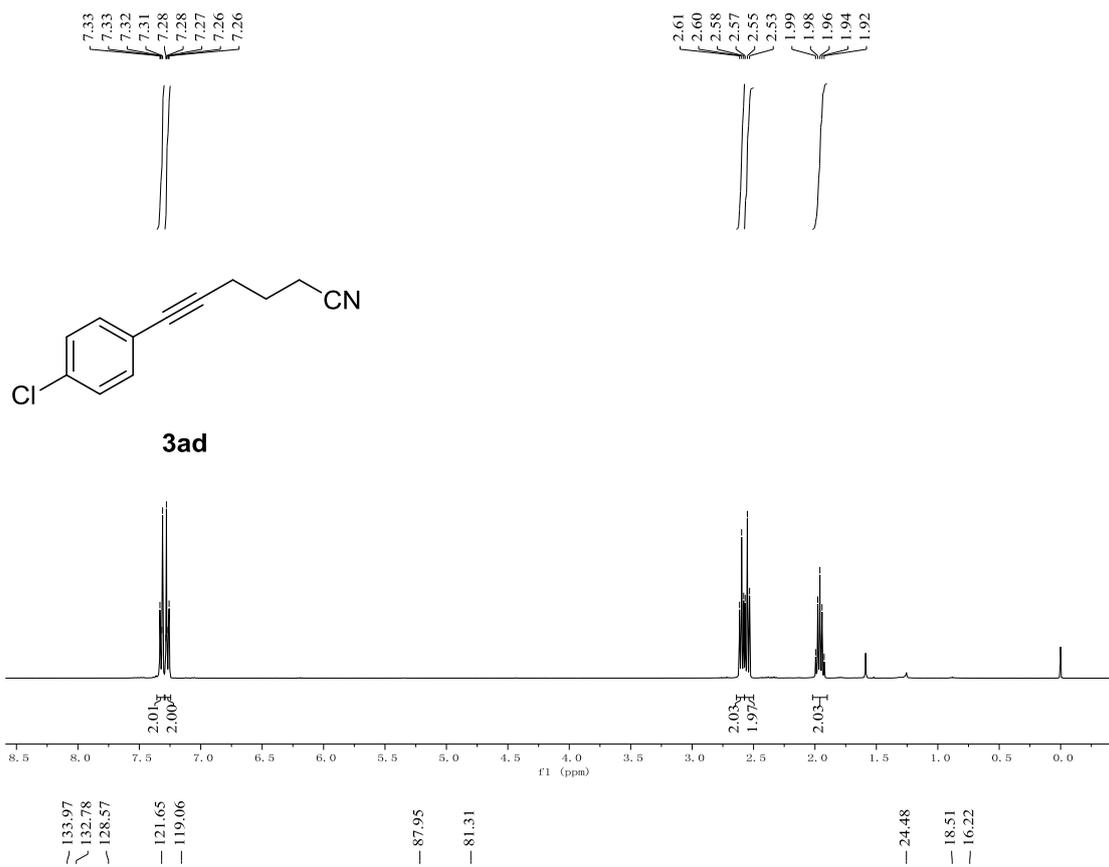


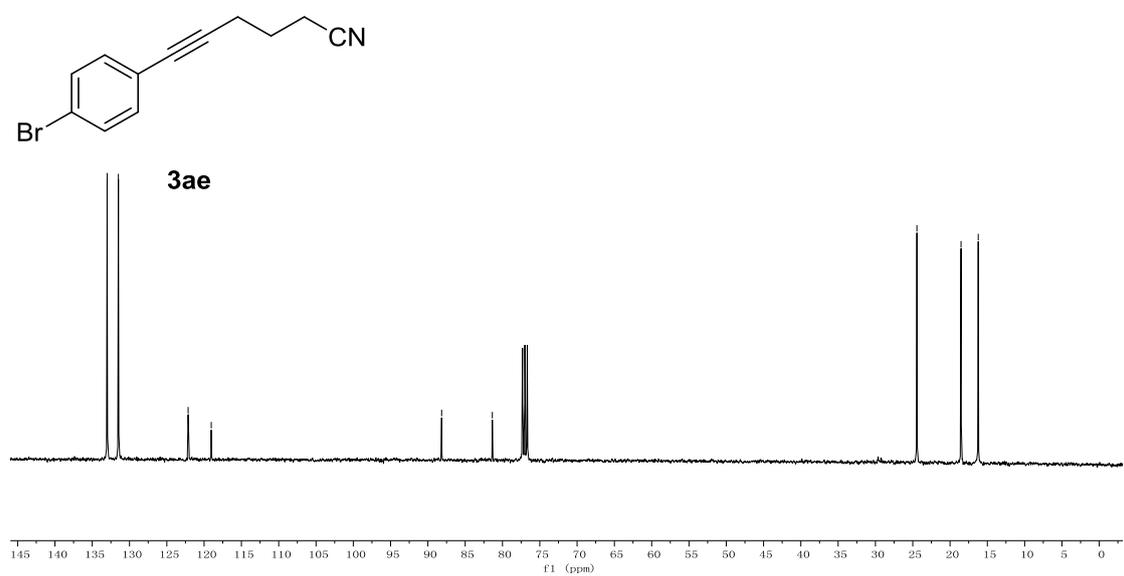
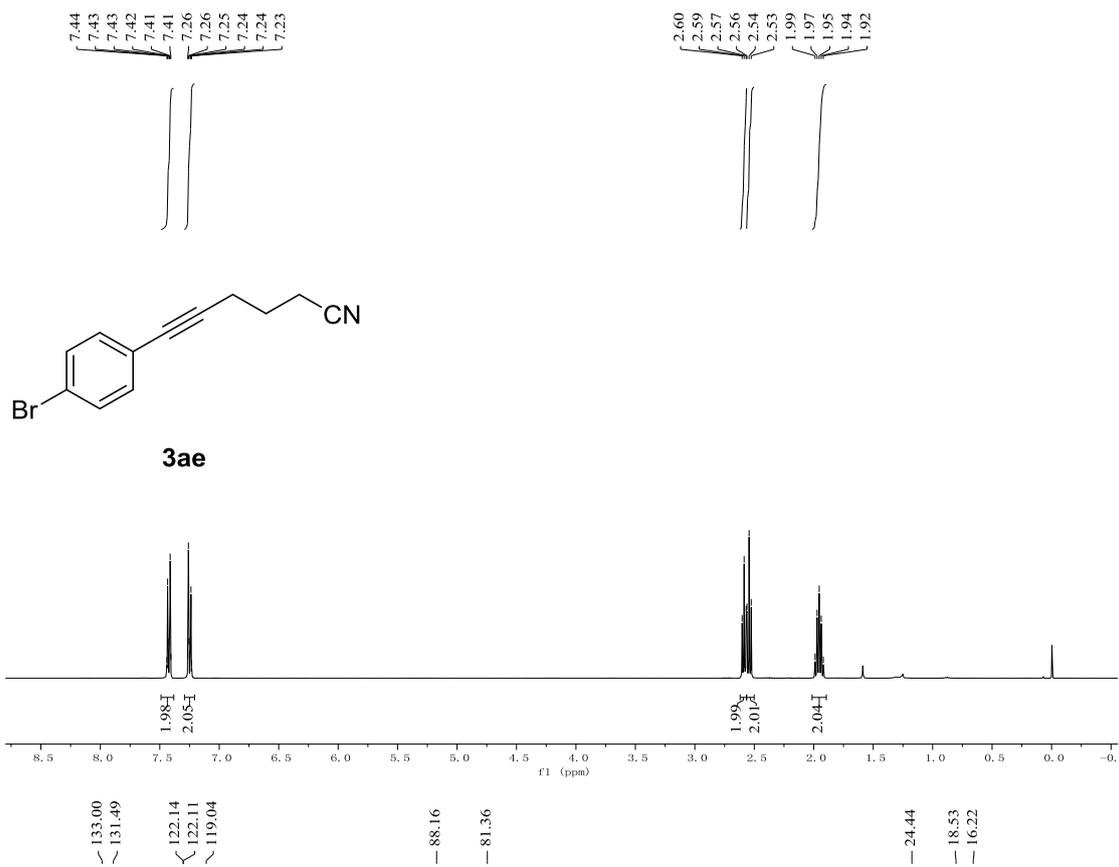
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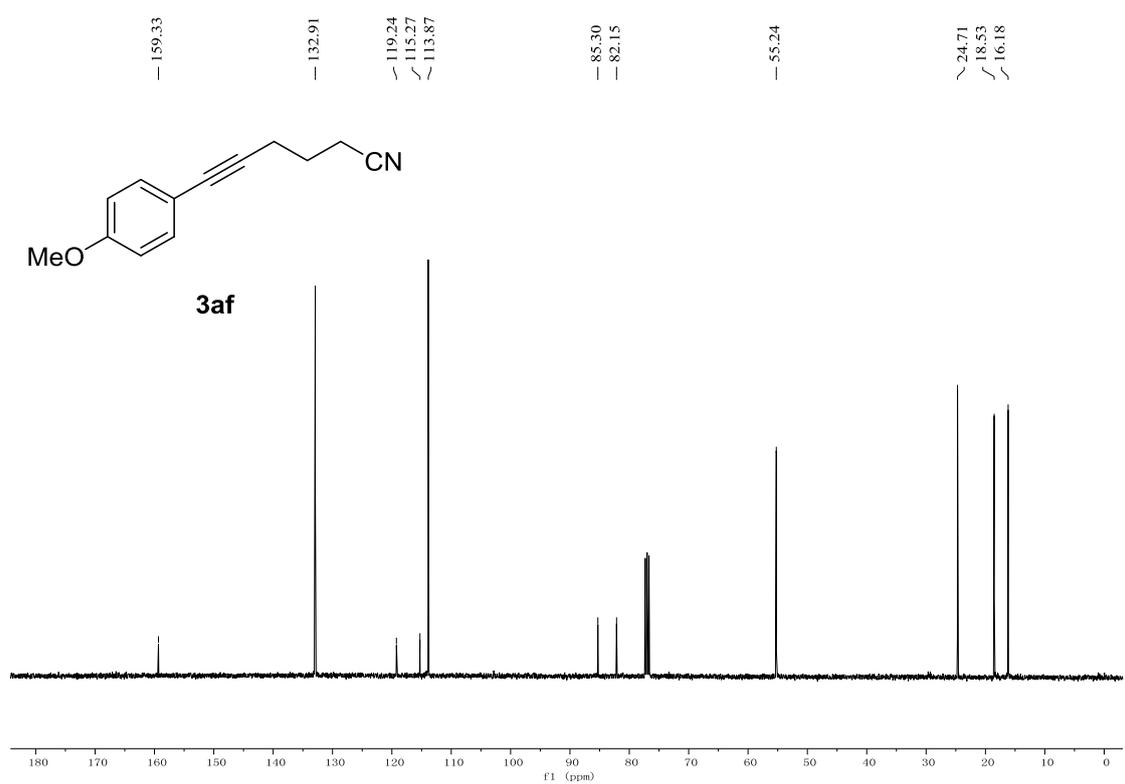
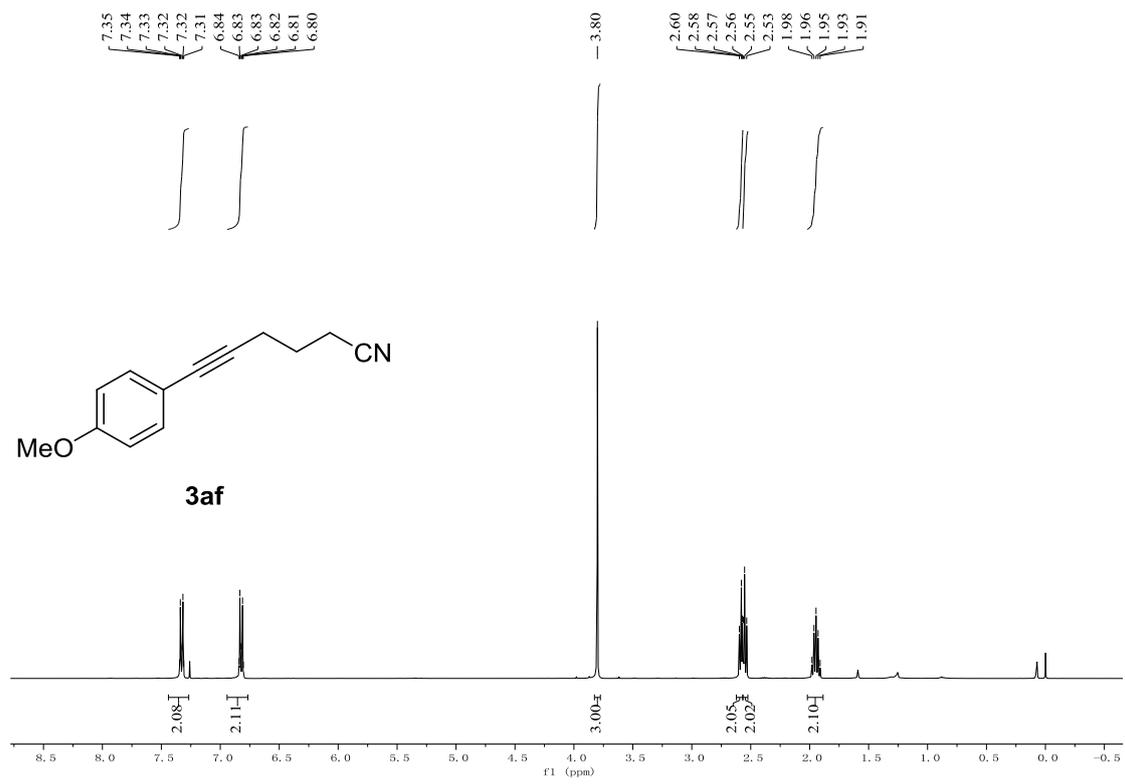


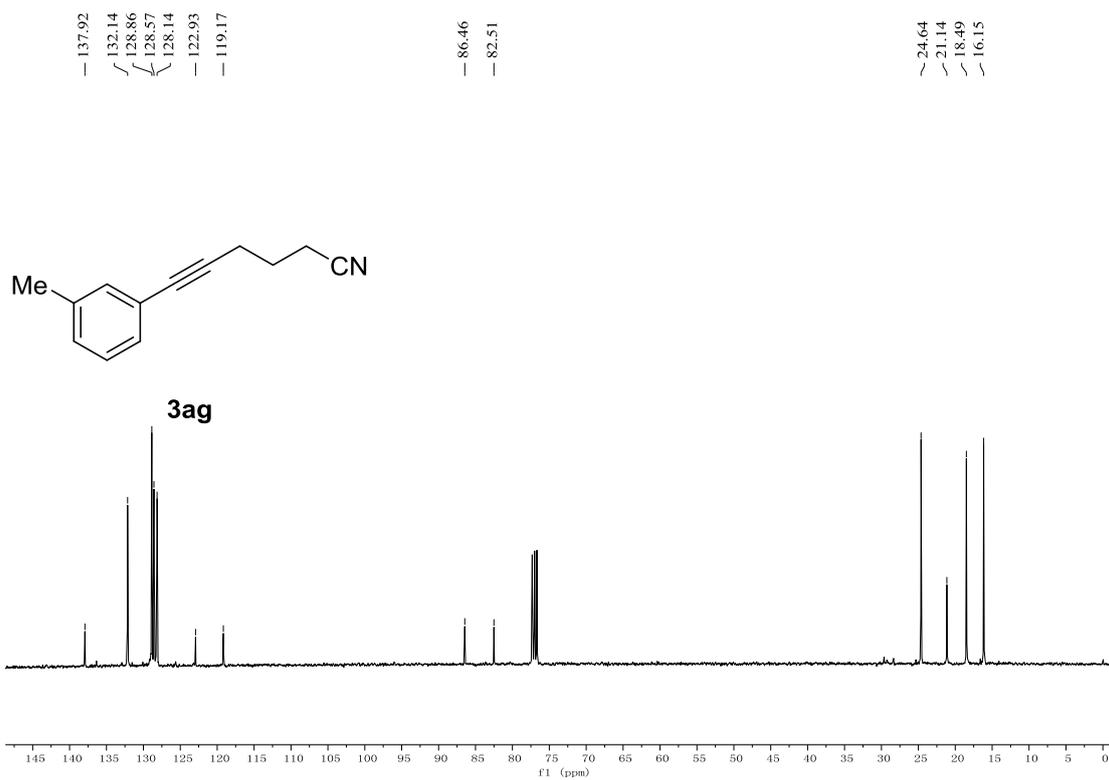
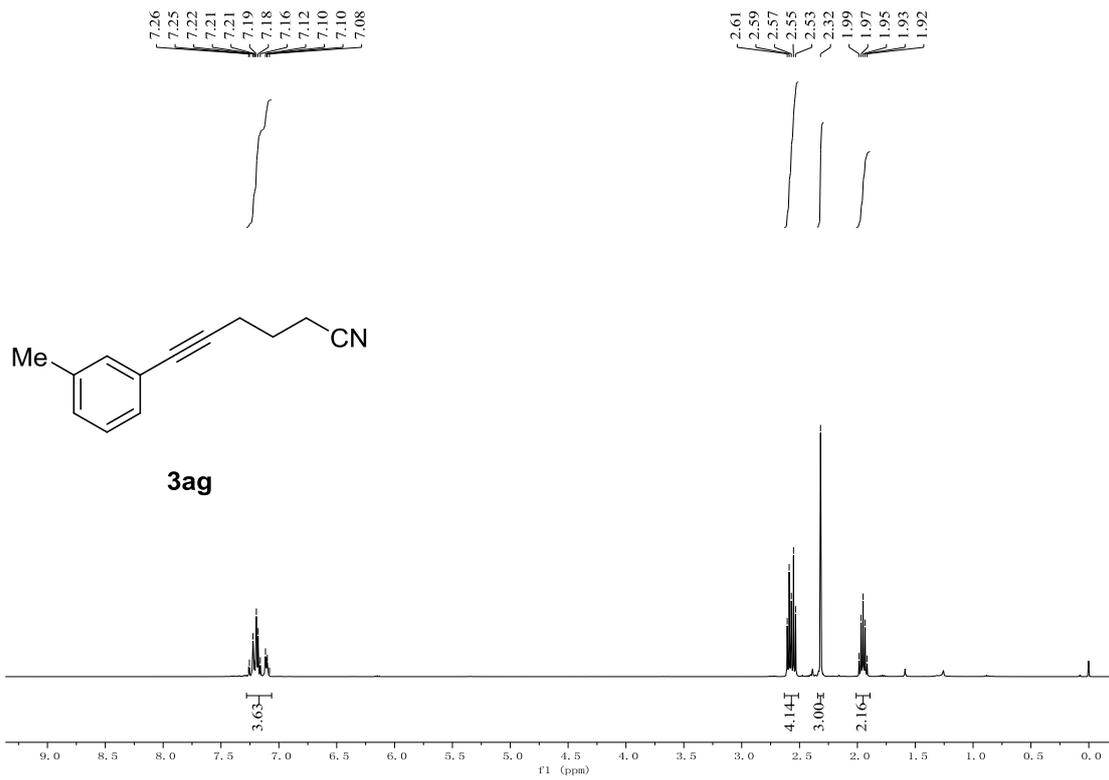
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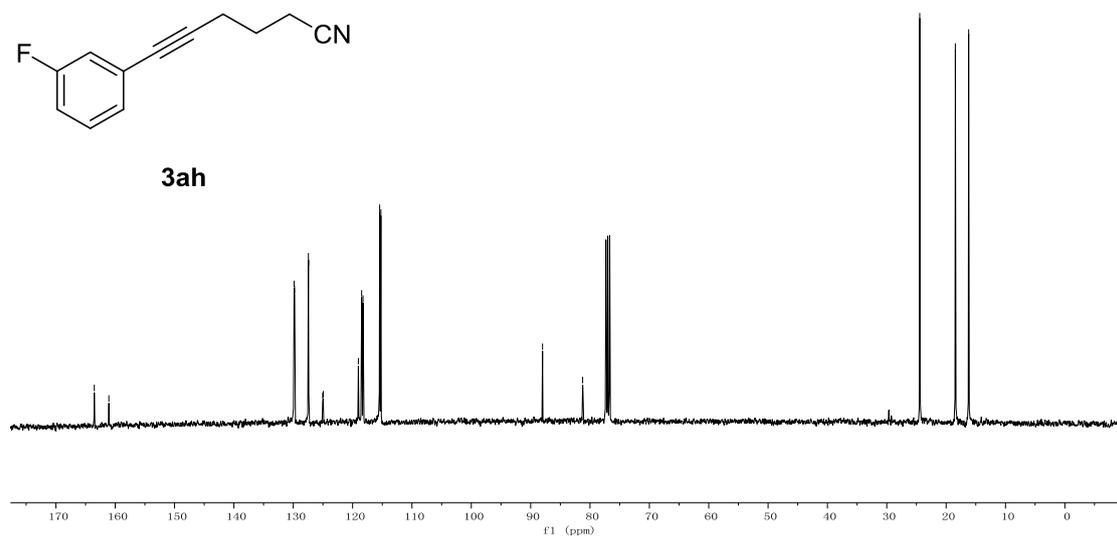
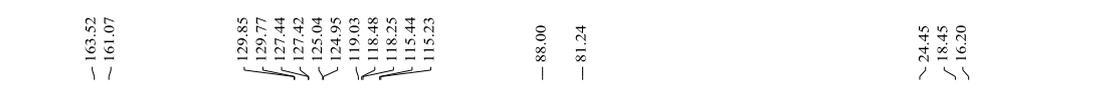
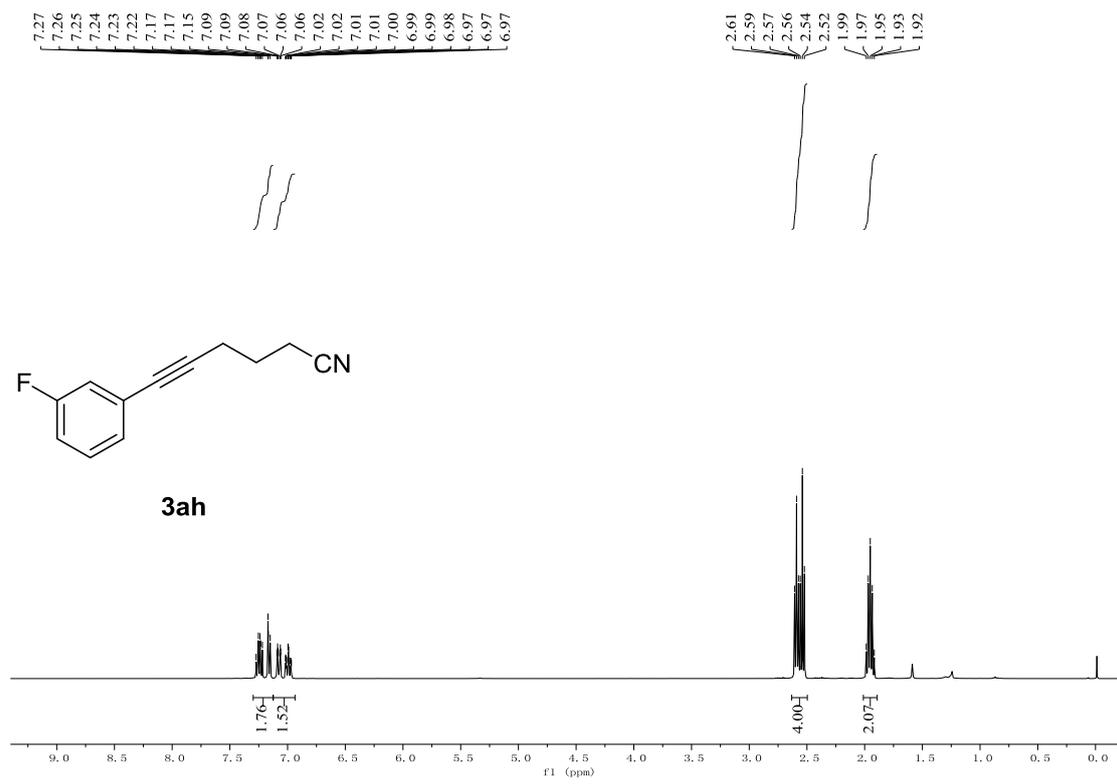


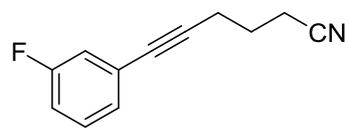




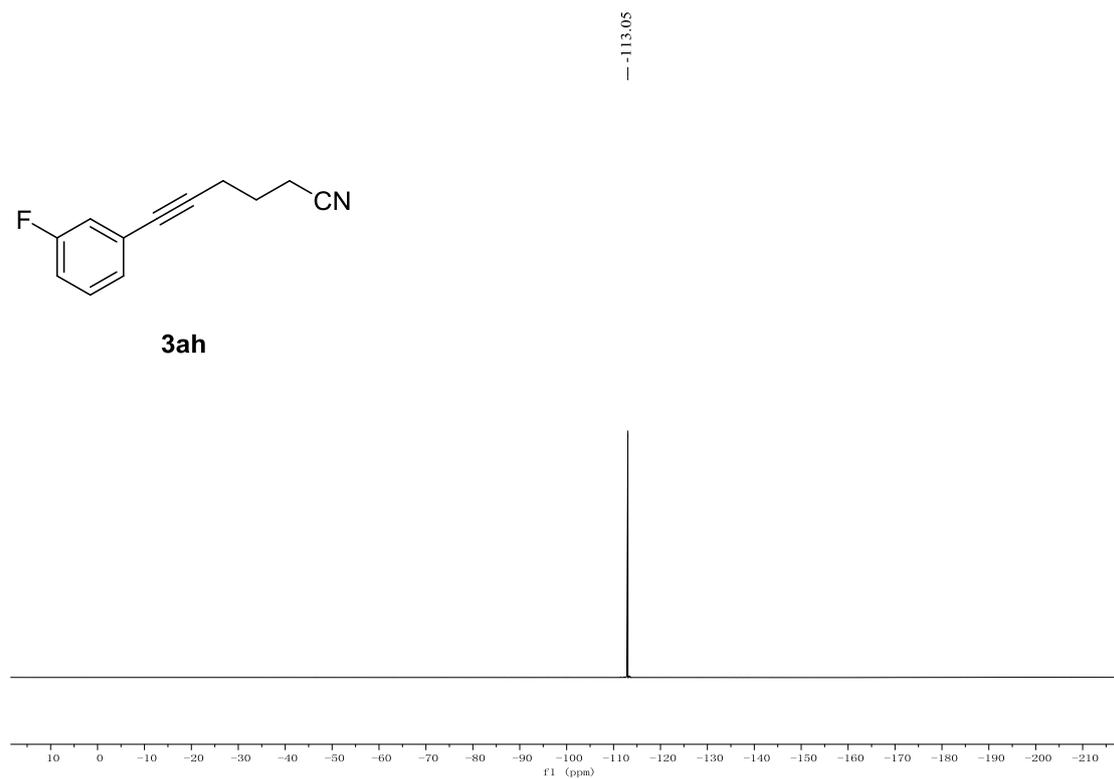






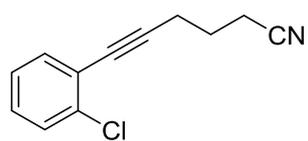


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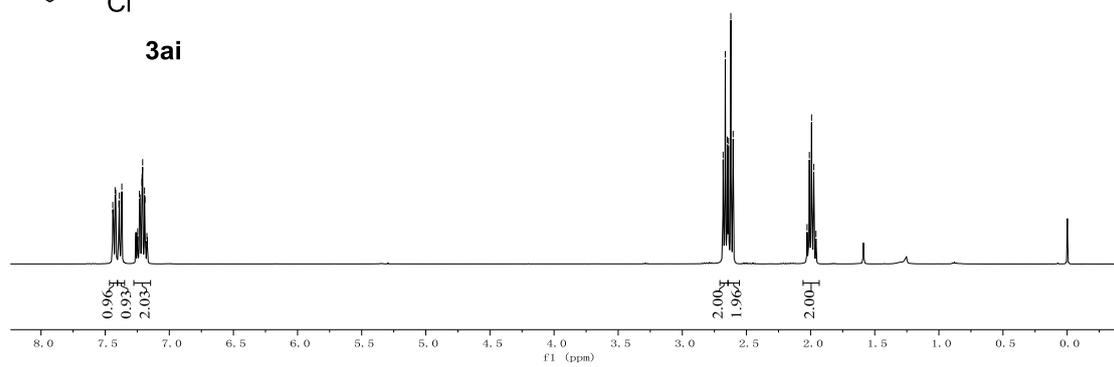


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1.96



3ai



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