

Synthesis of α -Alkylidene Cyclic Carbonates via CO₂ Fixation Under Ambient Conditions Promoted by an Easily Available Silver Carbamate

Giulio Bresciani,^{a,b} Marco Bortoluzzi,^{b,c} Claudia Ghelarducci,^a Fabio Marchetti,^{a,b} Guido Pampaloni ^{,a,b}*

^a Università di Pisa, Dipartimento di Chimica e Chimica Industriale, Via Moruzzi 13, I-56124 Pisa.

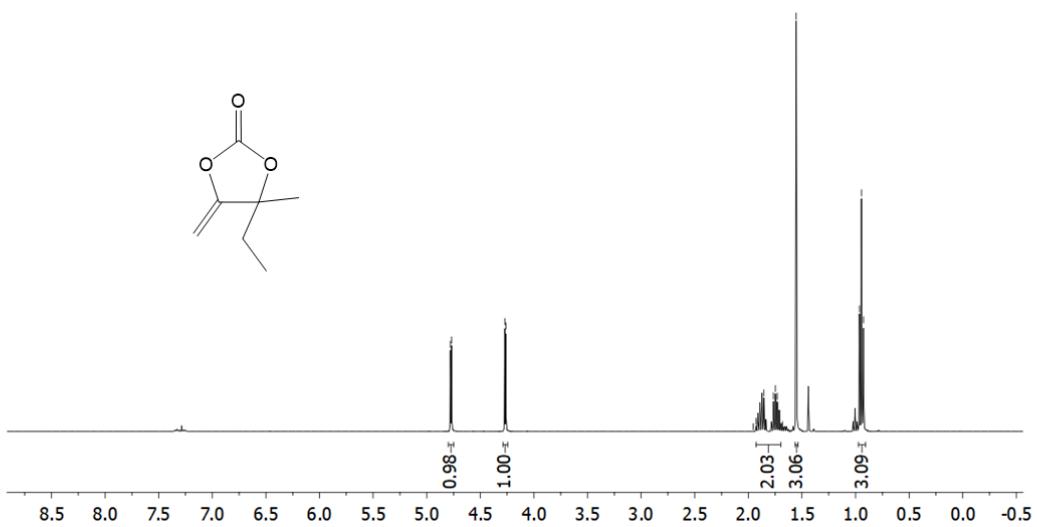
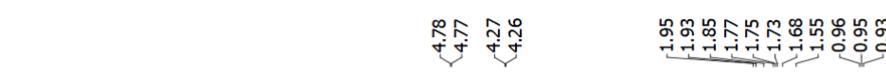
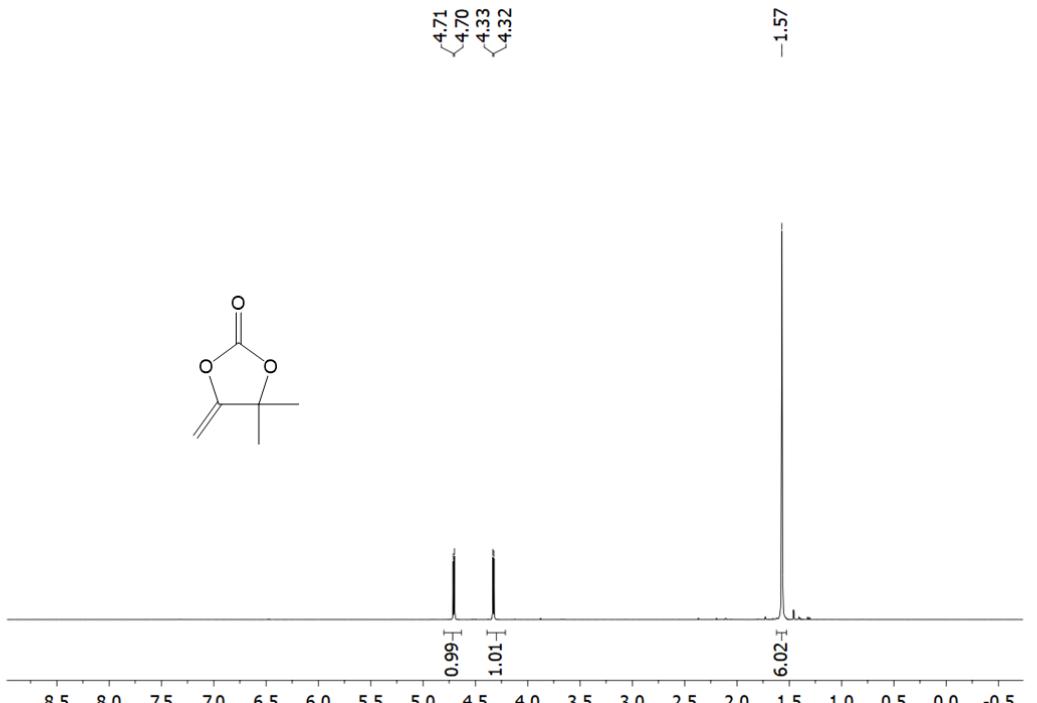
^b CIRCC, via Celso Ulpiani 27, I-70126 Bari, Italy.

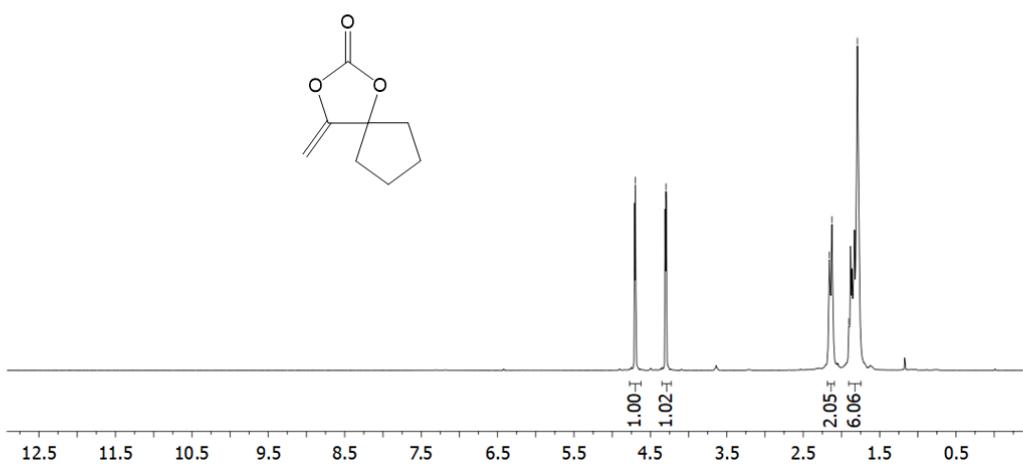
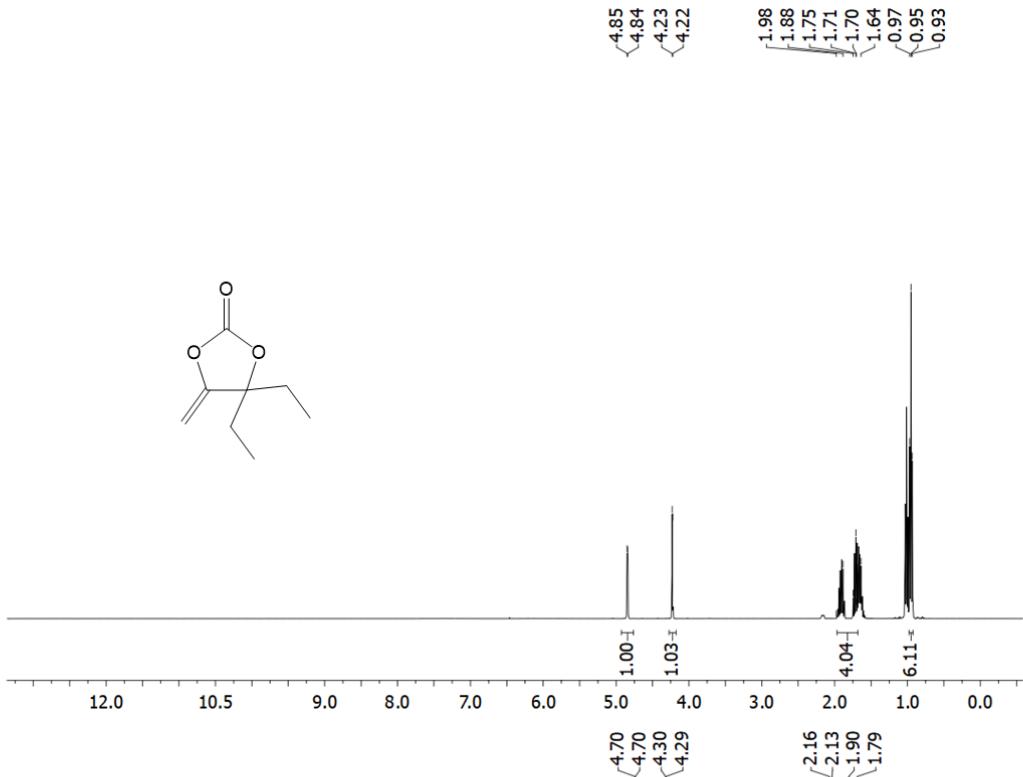
^c Ca' Foscari Università di Venezia, Dipartimento di Scienze Molecolari e Nanosistemi, Via Torino 155, I-30170 Mestre (VE), Italy

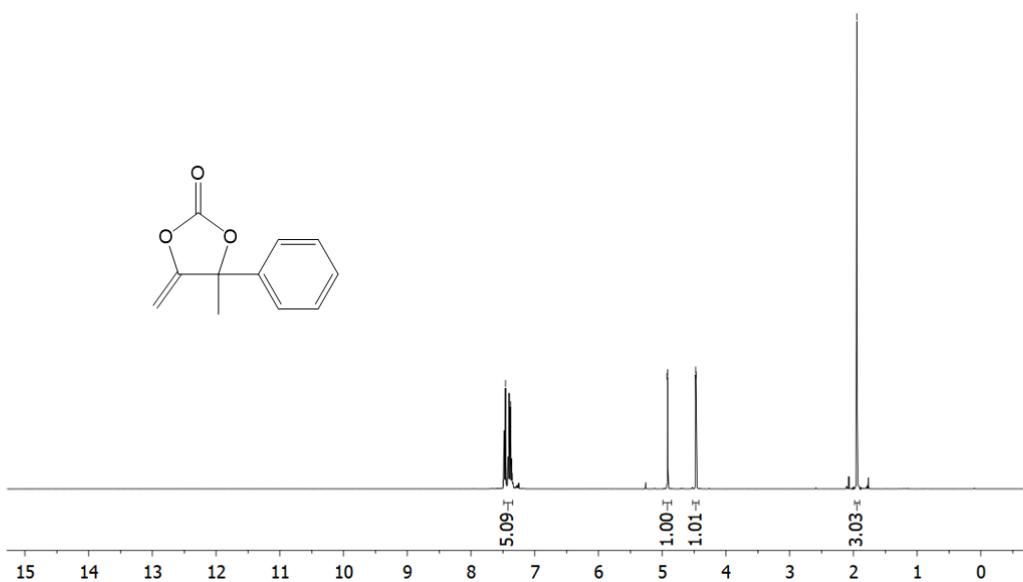
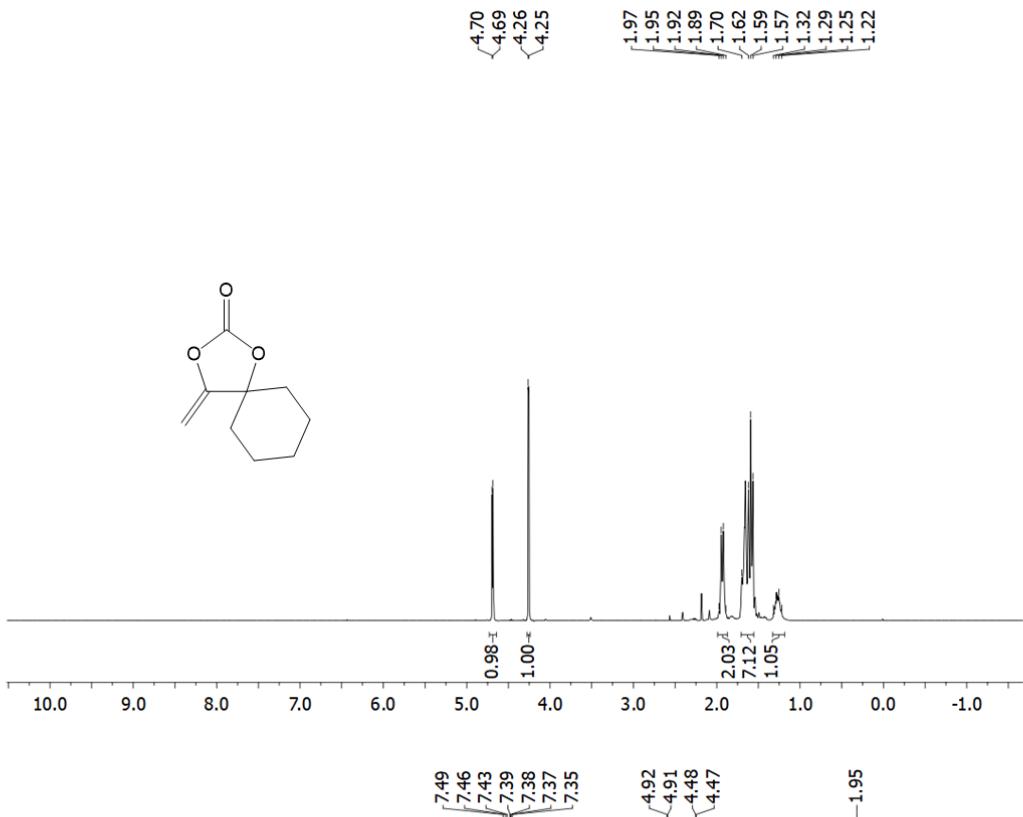
Supporting Information

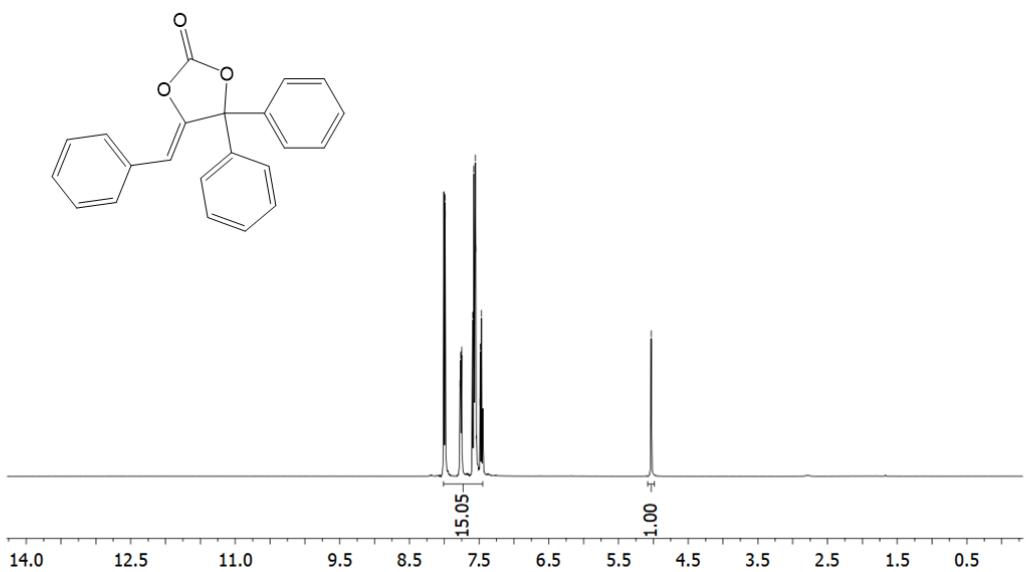
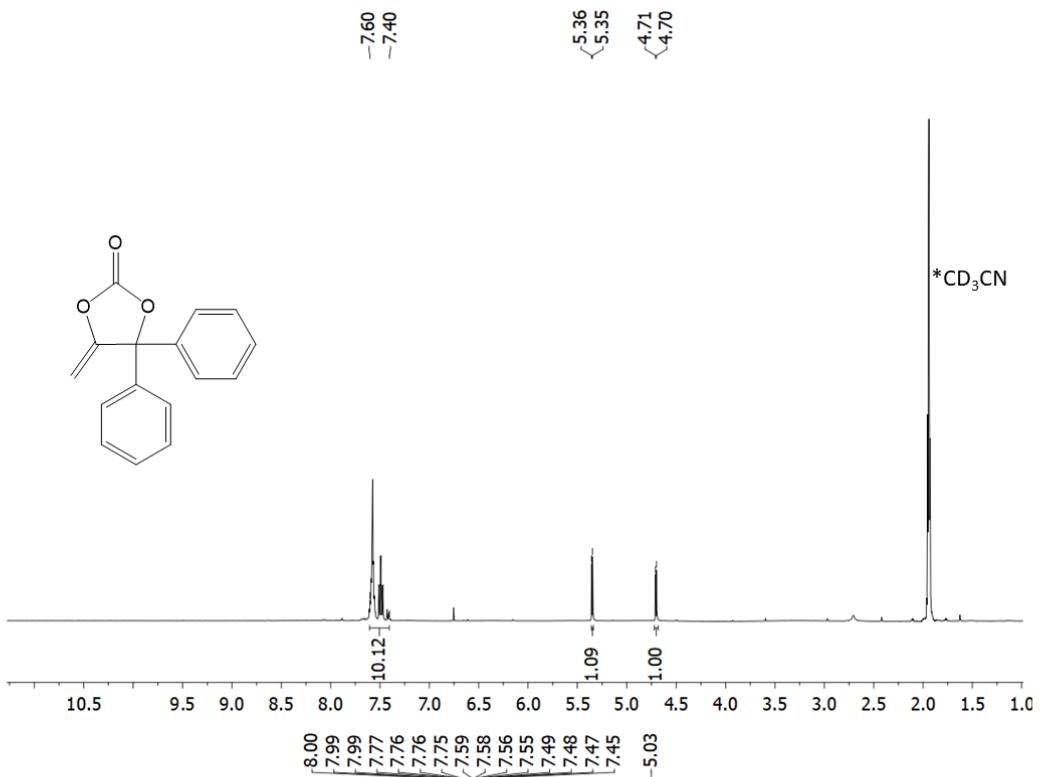
Table S1. ^1H NMR data (δ /ppm) of propargyl alcohols and related carboxylation products.

Solvent		
$R^1 = H$ $R^2 = R^3 = Me$	CDCl ₃ 3.02 (br, 1H, OH); 2.37 (s, 1H, $\equiv\text{CH}$); 1.46 (s, 6H, CH ₃)	4.72, 4.30 (d, 2H, =CH ₂ , J = 4.0 Hz); 1.57 (s, 6H, CH ₃)
$R^1 = H$ $R^2 = Me$ $R^3 = Et$	CDCl ₃ 2.52 (br, 1H, OH); 2.39 (s, 1H, $\equiv\text{CH}$); 2.11 (m, 2H, CH ₂ CH ₃); 1.43 (s, 3H, CH ₃); 0.99 (t, 3H, CH ₂ CH ₃)	4.78, 4.26 (d, 2H, =CH ₂ , J = 3.9 Hz); 1.95 – 1.67 (m, 2H, CH ₂ CH ₃); 1.55 (s, 3H, CH ₃); 0.95 (t, 3H, CH ₂ CH ₃)
$R^1 = H$ $R^2 = R^3 = Et$	CDCl ₃ 2.41 (s, 1H, $\equiv\text{CH}$); 2.12 (br, 1H, OH); 1.69 – 1.62 (m, 4H, CH ₂); 1.02 (t, 6H, CH ₃)	4.85, 4.22 (d, 2H, =CH ₂ , J = 4.2 Hz); 1.98 – 1.64 (m, 4H, CH ₂ CH ₃); 0.96 (t, 6H, CH ₂ CH ₃)
$R^1 = H$ $R^2 = Me$ $R^3 = Ph$	CD ₃ CN 7.68 – 7.65 (m, 2H, o-Ph); 7.40 – 7.35 (m, 2H, m-Ph); 7.33 – 7.29 (m, 1H, p- Ph); 2.68 (s, 1H, $\equiv\text{CH}$); 2.41 (br, 1H, OH); 1.80 (s, 3H, CH ₃)	7.49 – 7.46 (m, 2H, o-Ph); 7.43 – 7.35 (m, 3H, m-Ph + p-Ph); 4.92, 4.48 (d, 2H, =CH ₂ , J = 4.2 Hz); 1.95 (s, 1H, CH ₃)
$R^1 = H$ $R^2 = R^3 = Ph$	CD ₃ CN 7.63 – 7.60 (m, 4H, o-Ph); 7.36 – 7.32 (m, 4H, m-Ph); 7.30 – 7.26 (m, 2H, p- Ph); 2.88 (br, 1H, OH); 2.80 (s, 1H, $\equiv\text{CH}$)	7.60 – 7.40 (m, 10H, Ph); 5.36, 4.71 (d, 2H, =CH ₂ , J = 4.2 Hz)
$R^1 = R^2 = R^3 = Ph$	CD ₃ CN 7.70 – 7.27 (m, 15H, Ph); 2.86 (br, 1H, OH)	8.00 – 7.44 (m, 15H, Ph); 5.03 (s, 1H, =CHPh)
$R^1 = Py$ $R^2 = R^3 = Me$	CD ₃ CN 8.52 (d, 1H, Py); 7.71 (m, 1H, Py); 7.41 (d, 1H, Py); 7.29 (m, 1H, Py); 3.58 (br, 1H, OH); 1.53 (s, 6H, CH ₃)	8.55 (d, 1H, Py); 7.78 – 7.73 (m, 2H, Py); 7.19 (m, 1H, Py); 5.91 (s, 1H, =CHPy); 1.72 (s, 6H, CH ₃)
$n = 1$	CDCl ₃ 2.70 (br, 1H, OH); 2.44 (s, 1H, $\equiv\text{CH}$); 1.91 – 1.89 (m, 4H); 1.82 – 1.62 (m, 4H)	4.70, 4.30 (d, 2H, =CH ₂ , J = 3.8 Hz); 2.17 – 2.13 (m, 2H); 1.91 – 1.79 (m, 6H)
$n = 2$	CDCl ₃ 2.47 (s, 1H, $\equiv\text{CH}$); 1.97 (br, 1H, OH); 1.93 – 1.87 (m, 2H); 1.76 – 1.67 (m, 2H); 1.62 – 1.20 (m, 6H)	4.70, 4.25 (d, 2H, =CH ₂ , J = 4.0 Hz); 1.97 – 1.89 (m, 2H); 1.70 – 1.57 (m, 7H); 1.32 – 1.22 (m, 1H)









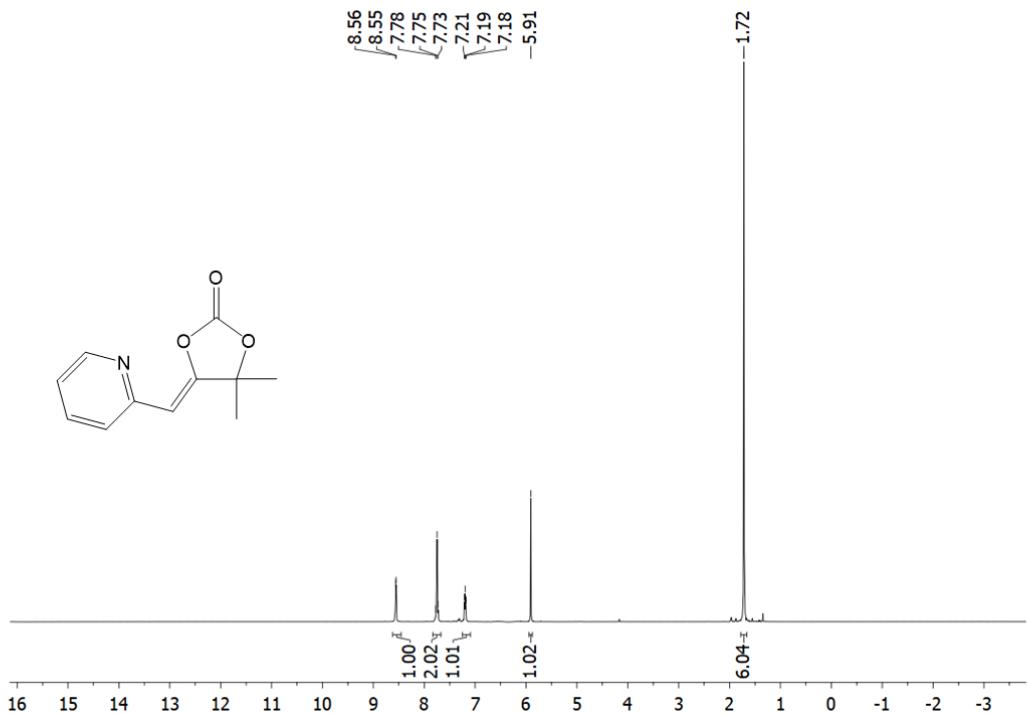


Figure S1. DFT-optimized geometries of $[\text{Ag}(\kappa^2\text{-O}_2\text{CNEt}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2]$ (left) and $[\text{Ag}(\kappa^2\text{-O}_2\text{CNEt}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)]$, right. C-PCM/ ω B97X/def2-SVP calculations, acetonitrile as continuous medium. Color map: Ag, cyan; P, orange; O, red; N, blue; C, grey. Hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity. Selected computed bond lengths (\AA) for $[\text{Ag}(\kappa^2\text{-O}_2\text{CNEt}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)_2]$ and $[\text{Ag}(\kappa^2\text{-O}_2\text{CNEt}_2)(\text{PPh}_3)]$: Ag-O 2.403 and 2.467 (left), 2.281 and 2.414 (right); Ag-P 2.451 and 2.561 (left), 2.381 (right).

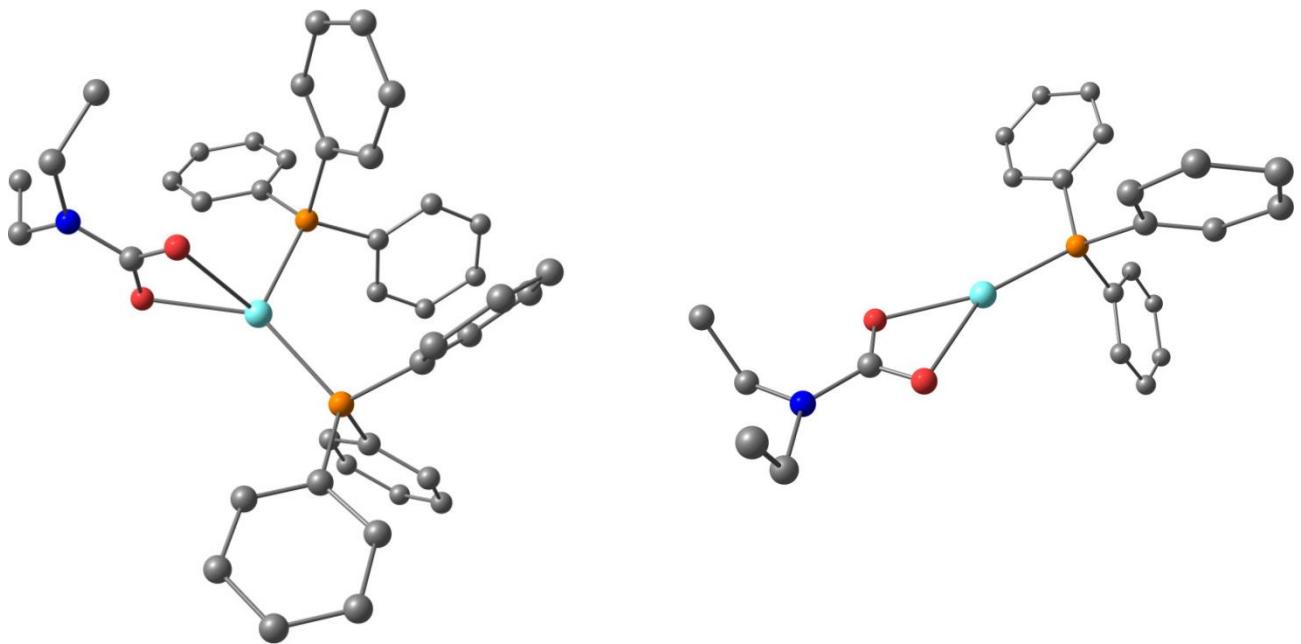


Figure S2. DFT-optimized geometry of **INT1**. C-PCM/ ω B97X/def2-SVP calculations, acetonitrile as continuous medium. Color map: Ag, cyan; P, orange; o, red; N, blue; C, grey; H, white. Hydrogen atoms bonded to C are omitted for clarity. Selected computed bond lengths (\AA): Ag-O 2.360, 2.372; Ag-P 2.394; O---H 1.701; O-H 0.985.

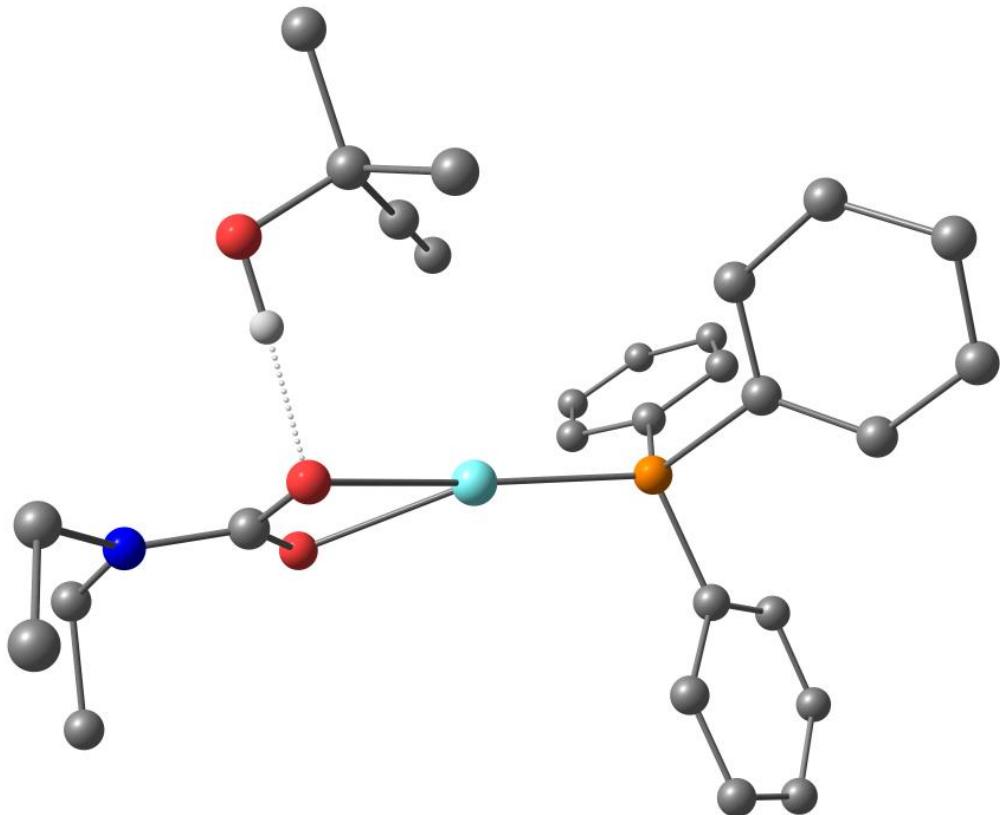


Figure S3. DFT-optimized geometry of **INT2**. C-PCM/ ω B97X/def2-SVP calculations, acetonitrile as continuous medium. Color map: Ag, cyan; P, orange; O, red; N, blue; C, grey; H, white. Hydrogen atoms bonded to C are omitted for clarity. Selected computed bond lengths (\AA): Ag-O 2.274; Ag-C 2.359, 2.507; Ag-P 2.446.

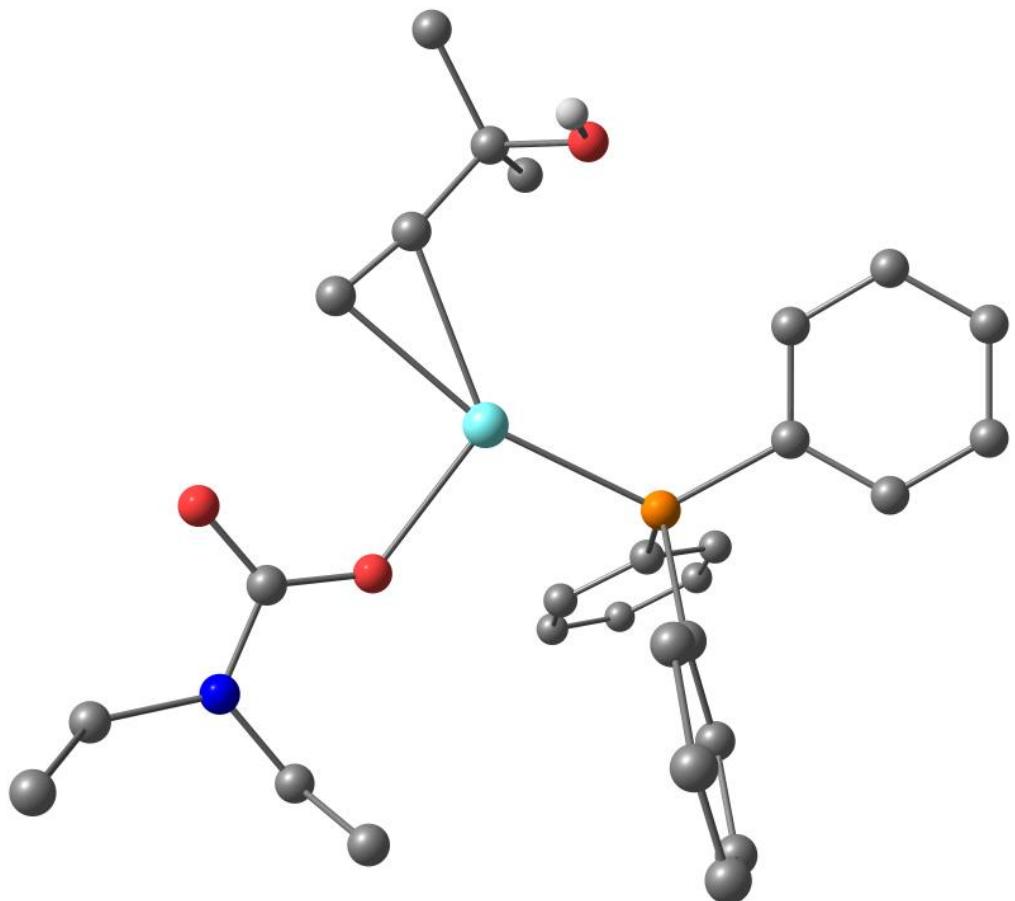


Figure S4. DFT-optimized geometry of **INT3**. C-PCM/ ω B97X/def2-SVP calculations, acetonitrile as continuous medium. Color map: Ag, cyan; P, orange; o, red; N, blue; C, grey; H, white. Hydrogen atoms bonded to C are omitted for clarity. Selected computed bond lengths (\AA): Ag-C 2.109; Ag-P 2.418.

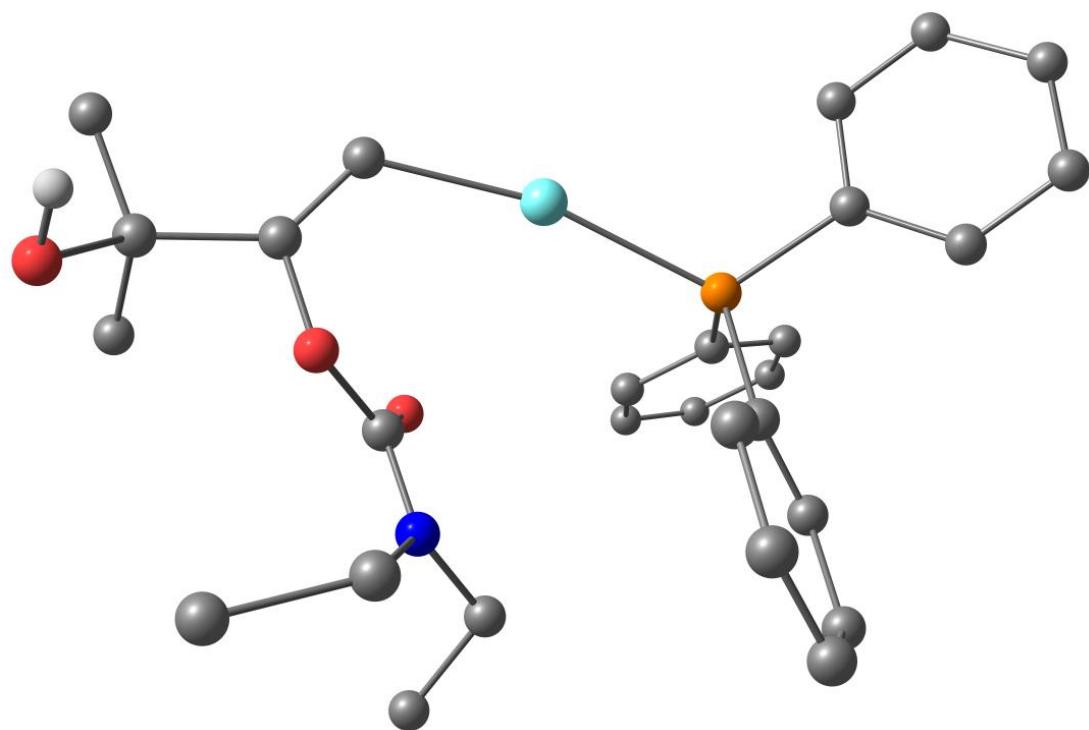


Figure S5. DFT-optimized geometry of **INT4**. C-PCM/ ω B97X/def2-SVP calculations, acetonitrile as continuous medium. Color map: Ag, cyan; P, orange; o, red; N, blue; C, grey; H, white. Only the methylene hydrogen atoms are shown for clarity. Selected computed bond lengths (\AA): Ag-O 2.059; Ag-P 2.337.

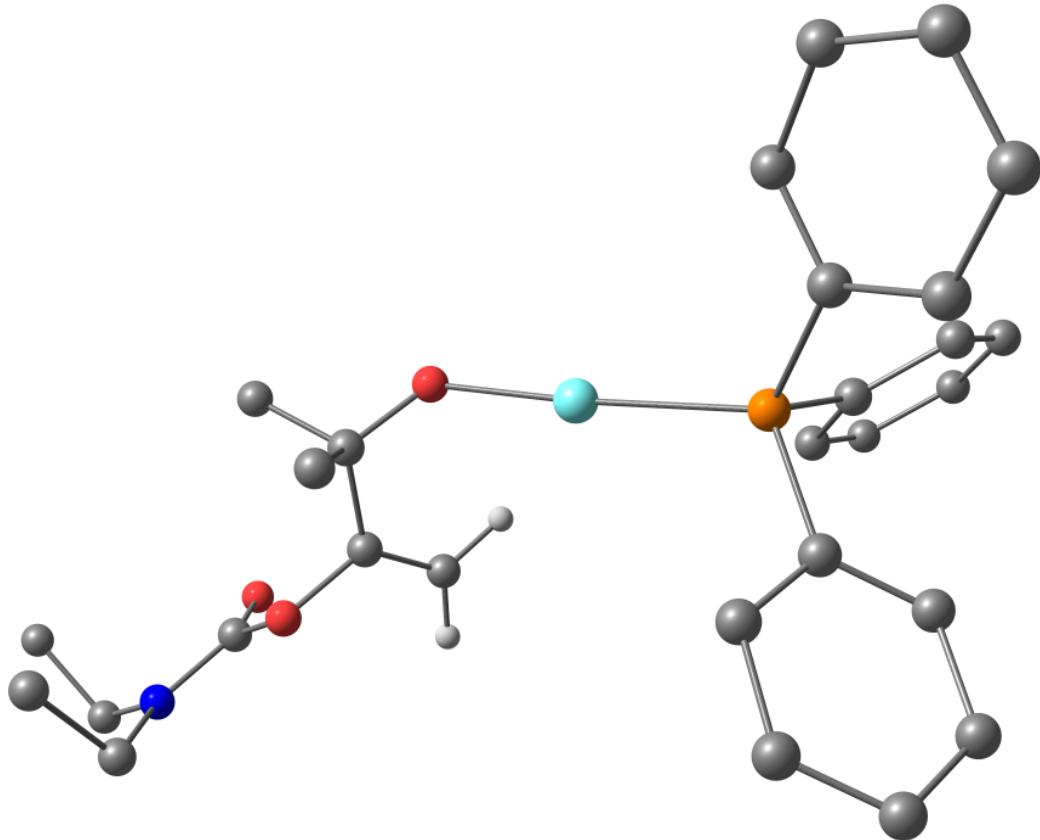


Figure S6. DFT-optimized geometry of **INT5**. C-PCM/ ω B97X/def2-SVP calculations, acetonitrile as continuous medium. Color map: Ag, cyan; P, orange; o, red; N, blue; C, grey; H, white. Only the methylene hydrogen atoms are shown for clarity. Selected computed bond lengths (\AA): Ag-O 2.183; Ag-P 2.470, 2.545.

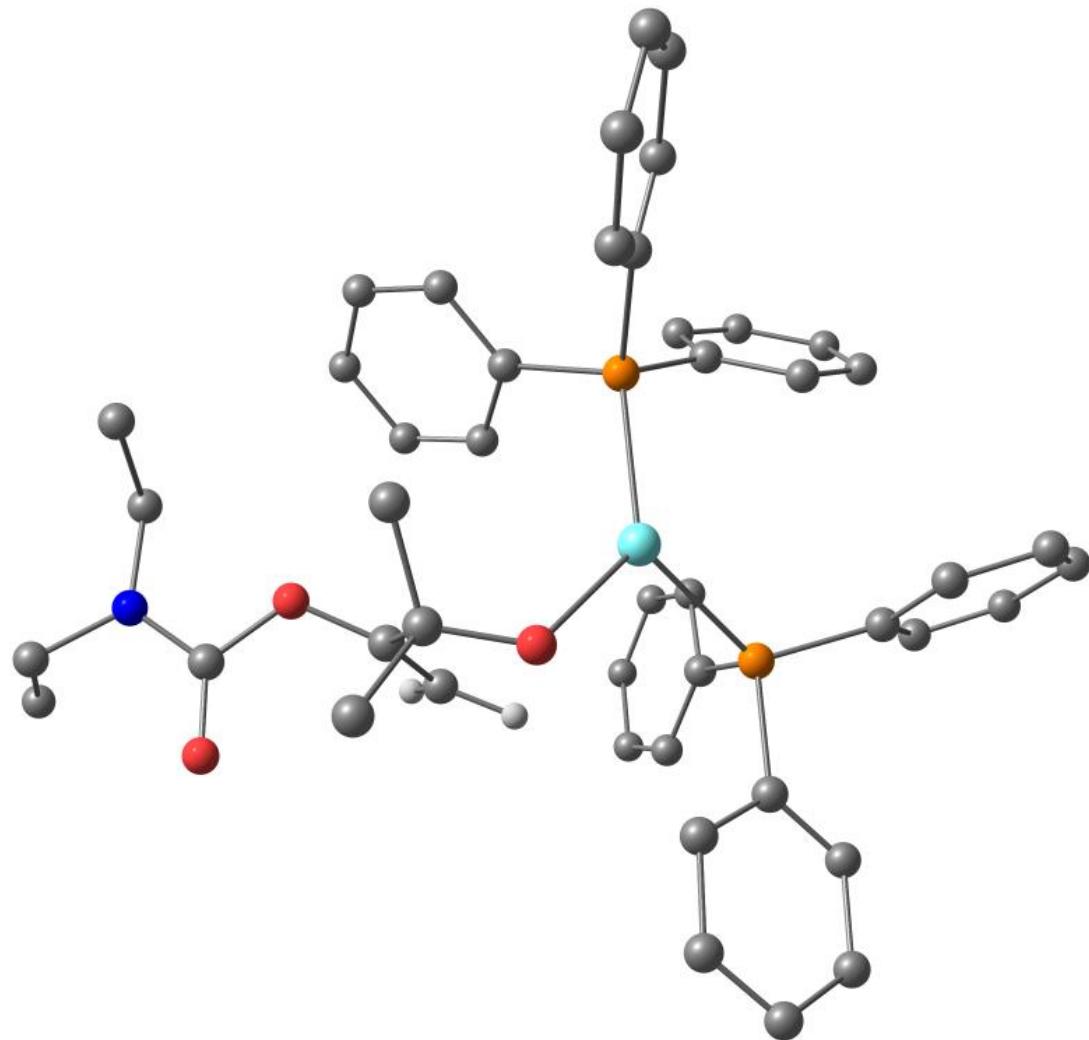


Figure S7. DFT-optimized geometry of **INT6**. C-PCM/ ω B97X/def2-SVP calculations, acetonitrile as continuous medium. Color map: Ag, cyan; P, orange; O, red; N, blue; C, grey; H, white. Only the methylene hydrogen atoms are shown for clarity. Selected computed bond lengths (\AA): Ag-O 2.236; Ag-P 2.471, 2.508.

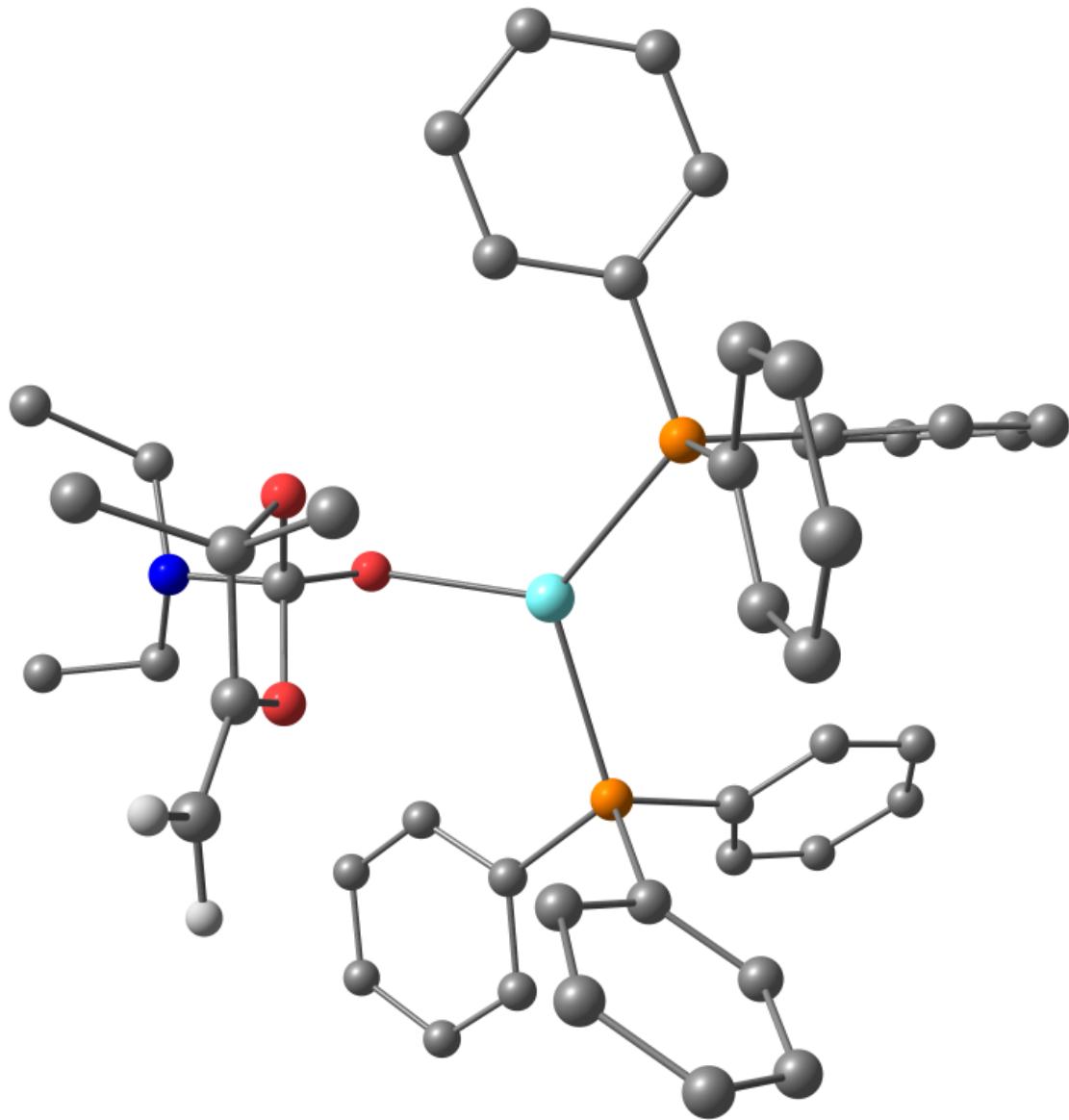


Figure S8. DFT-optimized geometry of **INT7**. C-PCM/ ω B97X/def2-SVP calculations, acetonitrile as continuous medium. Color map: Ag, cyan; P, orange; O, red; N, blue; C, grey; H, white. Only the methylene hydrogen atoms are shown for clarity. Selected computed bond lengths (\AA): Ag-O 2.333, 2.503; Ag-P 2.480, 2.493.

