

Supporting Information

Synthesis of polychloromethylated and halogenated spiro[5,5]-trienones via deromative spirocyclization of biaryl ynones

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1. General considerations

All reactions were carried out under air. ^1H NMR ^{13}C NMR and ^{19}F NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker Avance NMR spectrometer (400 MHz/100 MHz/377 NMR; or 600 MHz/151 MHz/565 NMR) in CDCl_3 as solvent and recorded in ppm relative to internal tetramethylsilane standard. ^1H NMR data are reported as follows: δ , chemical shift; coupling constants (J are given in Hertz, Hz) and integration. Abbreviations to denote the multiplicity of a particular signal were s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), dd (doublet of doublets) and m (multiplet). High resolution mass spectroscopy data of the product were collected on an Agilent Technologies 6540 UHD Accurate-Mass Q-TOF LC/MS (ESI) or a Bruker maXis Impact + 1290 infinity.

2. Preparation of the starting materials

All of biaryl ynones (**1**) were prepared according to the reported methods (W.-C. Yang, M.-M. Zhang, Y. Sun, C.-Y. Chen and L. Wang, *Org. Lett.*, 2021, **23**, 6691).

3. General procedure for the synthesis of **3** and **4**

General Procedure A (GP-A) for the synthesis of **3a**: A 15 mL Schlenk flask was charged with 1-[4'-methoxy(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl]alkynone (**1a**, 0.20 mmol), BPO (0.60 mmol), DCM (2.0 mL) and a magnetic stir bar. The reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 12 h. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was concentrated to yield the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 15:1) to give the desired product **3a** in 77% yield.

General Procedure B (GP-B) for the synthesis of **4a**: A 20.0 mL sealable screw cap vial was charged with 1-[4'-methoxy(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl]alkynone (**1a**, 0.20 mmol), Eosin Y (10 mol%), PIDA (2 equiv) in PhCl:CHCl₃ (3:1, 2 mL). The reaction was placed under 5 W green LEDs irradiation and stirred for 48 h at room temperature under N₂. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was concentrated to yield the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 10:1) to give the desired product **4a** in 47% yield.

General Procedure C (GP-C) for the synthesis of **4c**: A 15 mL Schlenk flask was charged with 1-[4'-methoxy(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl]alkynone (**1a**, 0.20 mmol), CuBr (5 mol%), TBHP (4 equiv), CH₂Br₂ (2.0 mL) and a magnetic stir bar. The reaction mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 16 h under air. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was concentrated to yield the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 15:1) to give the desired product **4c** in 80% yield.

4. Mechanism study

Free-radical inhibition and trapping experiment

A 15 mL Schlenk flask was charged with 1-[4'-methoxy(1,1'-biphenyl)-2-yl]alkynone (**1a**, 0.20 mmol), BPO (0.60 mmol), TEMPO or BHT (0.4 mmol), DCM (2.0 mL) and a magnetic stir bar. The reaction mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 12 h. After completion of the reaction, TLC detection showed that the reaction was completely inhibited and no desired product **3a** was found, indicating a radical pathway involved in the reaction. Meanwhile, the key intermediate dichloromethyl radical is captured by radical acceptor (acrylamide) and its corresponding product dichloromethylated oxindole was isolated in 51% yield.

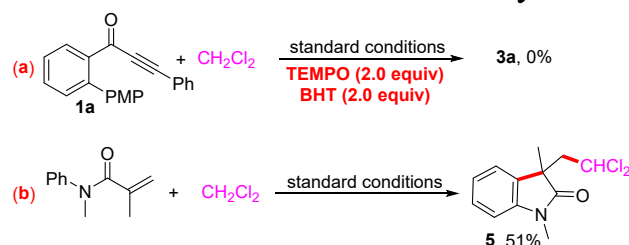
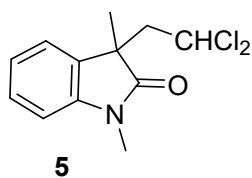


Figure S1. Control Experiments.

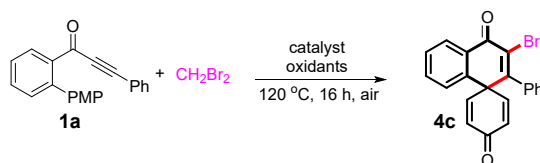
3-(2,2-dichloroethyl)-1,3-dimethylindolin-2-one (**5**)¹



The product purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (PE/ AcOEt = 30:1) to afford the **5** as a colorless liquid (26.2 mg, 51% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.32 (td, *J* = 7.7, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (td, *J* = 7.6, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.39 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 3.04 (dd, *J* = 14.9, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 2.71 (dd, *J* = 14.9, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 1.40 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 179.0, 143.4, 131.0, 128.6, 122.7, 122.6, 108.6, 69.6, 50.1, 47.2, 26.4, 25.4.

Reference 1: M.-Z Lu and T.-P. Loh, *Org. Lett.*, 2014, **16**, 4698.

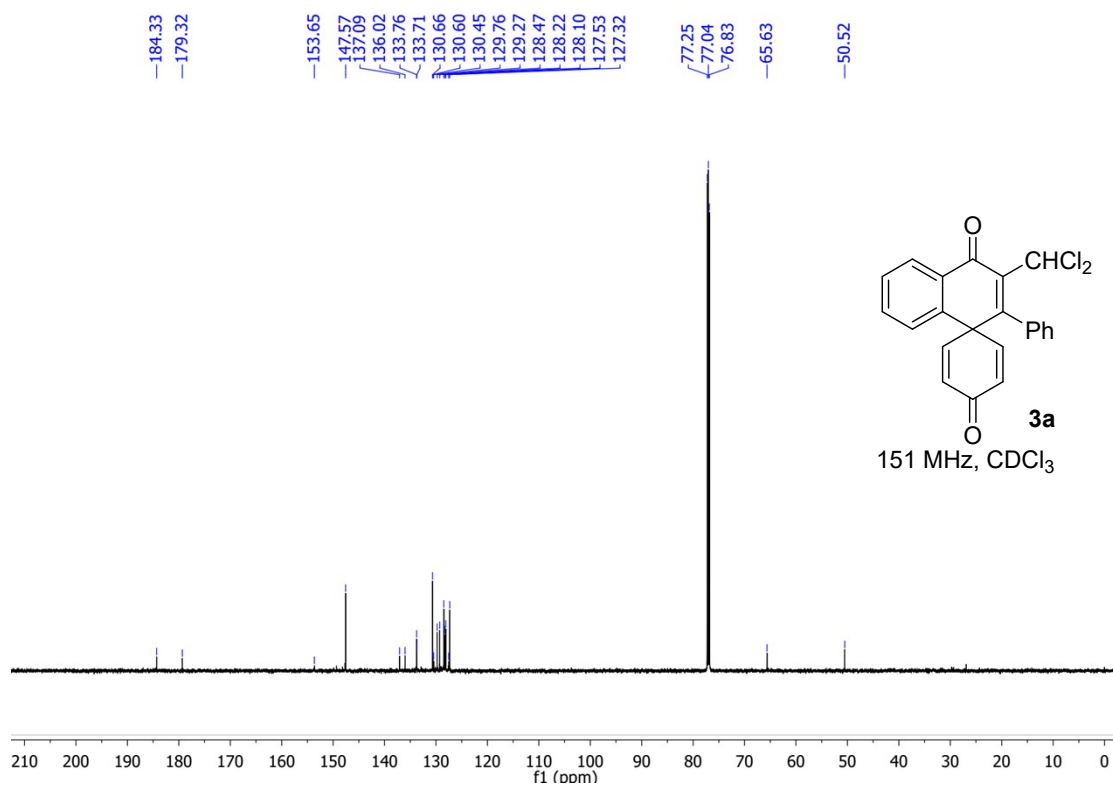
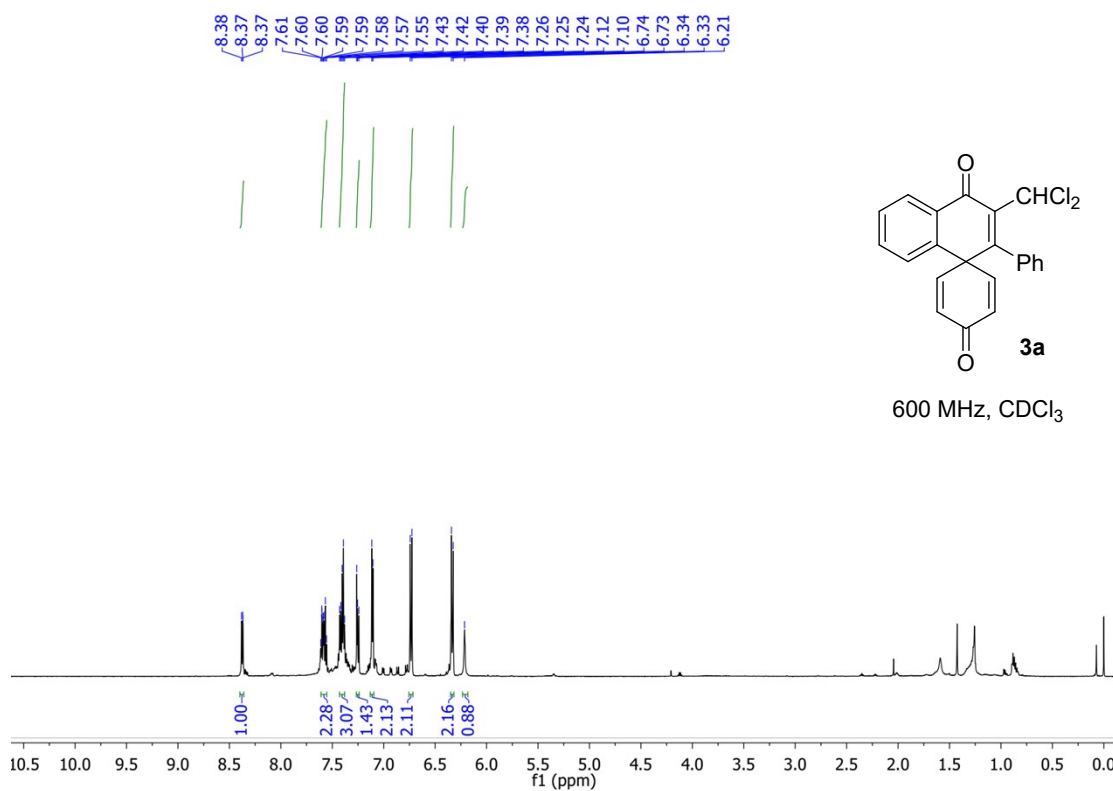
5. Optimization of the bromination reaction conditions^a

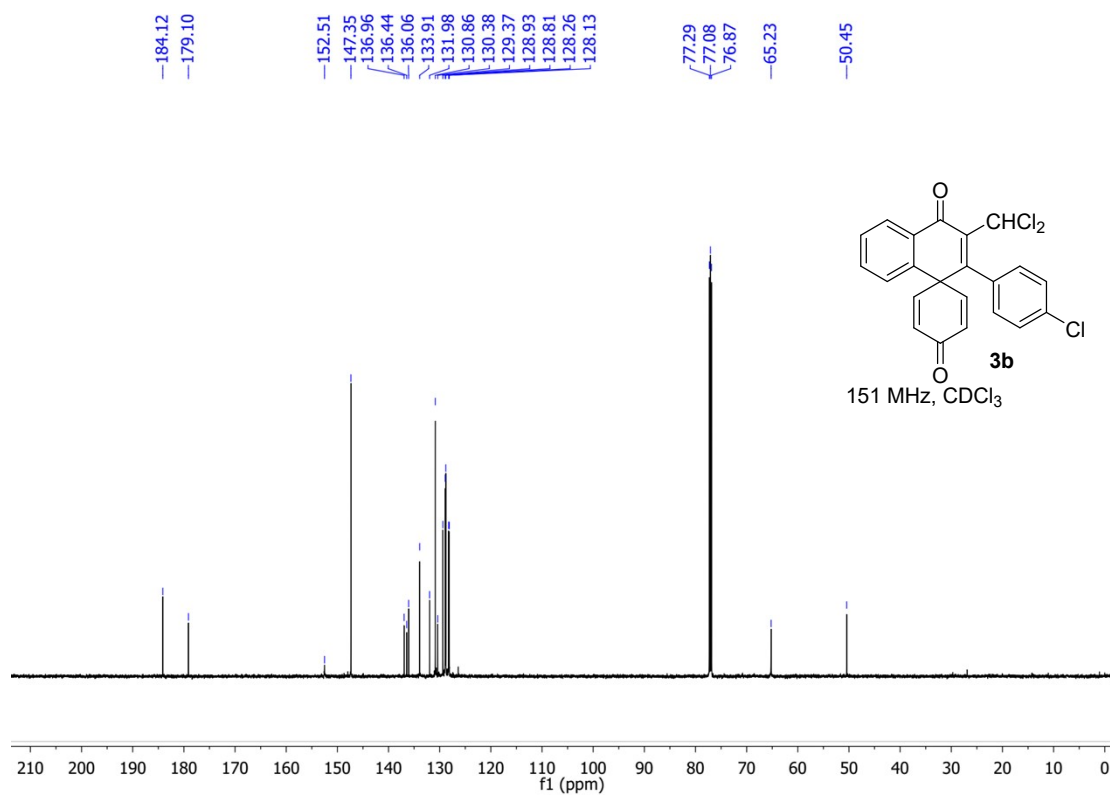
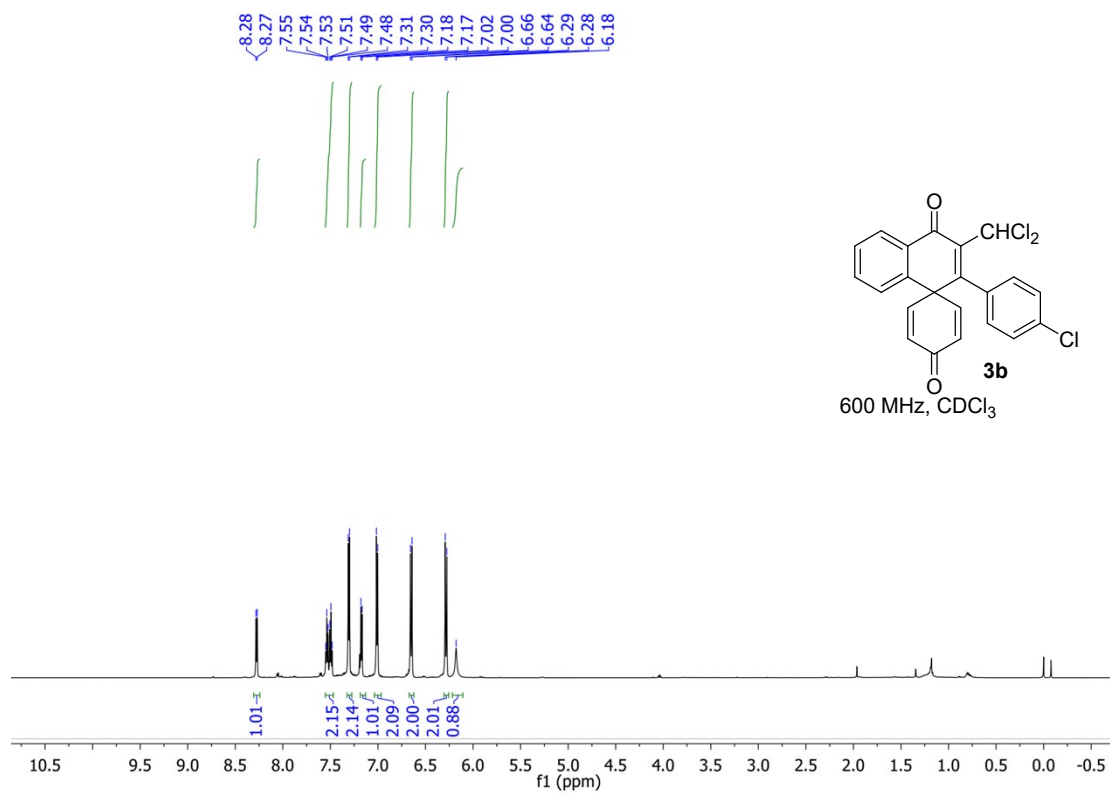


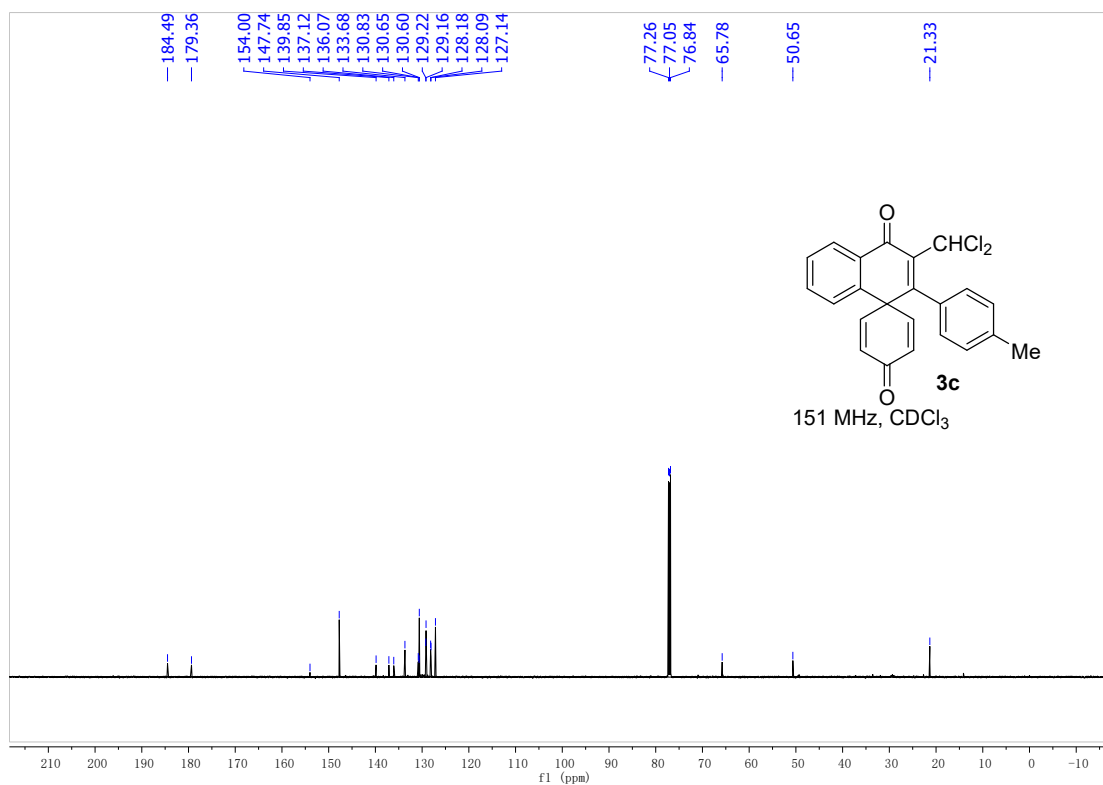
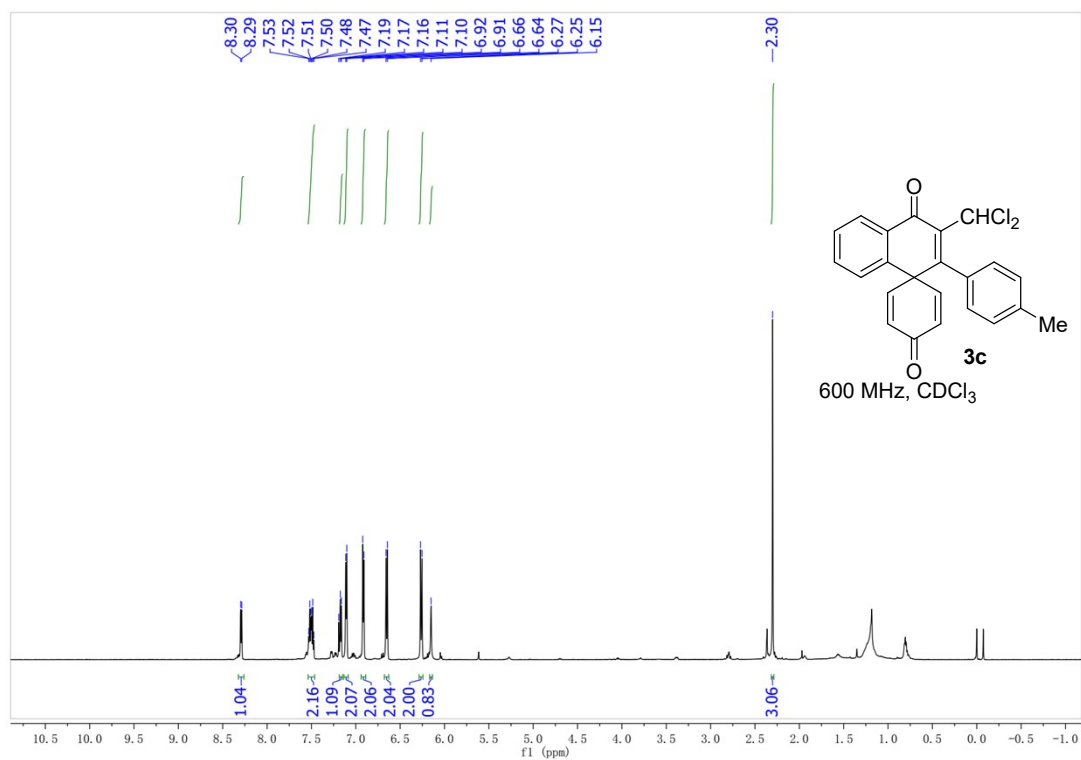
Entry	Catalyst	Oxidant	Yield (%) ^b
1	CuBr	TBHP	80
2	CuBr	DTBP	12
3	CuBr	DCP	33
4	CuBr	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈	trace
5	CuBr	(NH ₄) ₂ S ₂ O ₈	trace
6	CuBr	LPO	41
7	CuCl	TBHP	70
8	CuI	TBHP	67
9	CuO	TBHP	76
10	Cu(OAc) ₂	TBHP	45
11	--	TBHP	trace
12	CuBr	--	trace

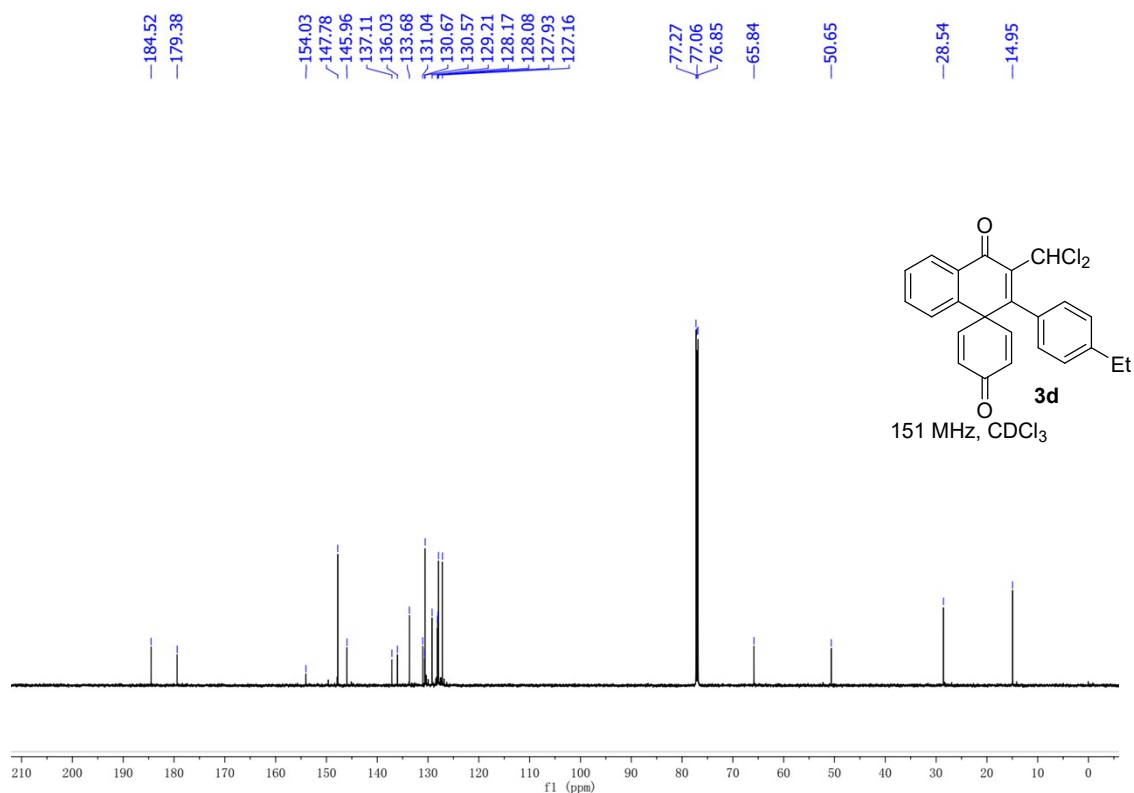
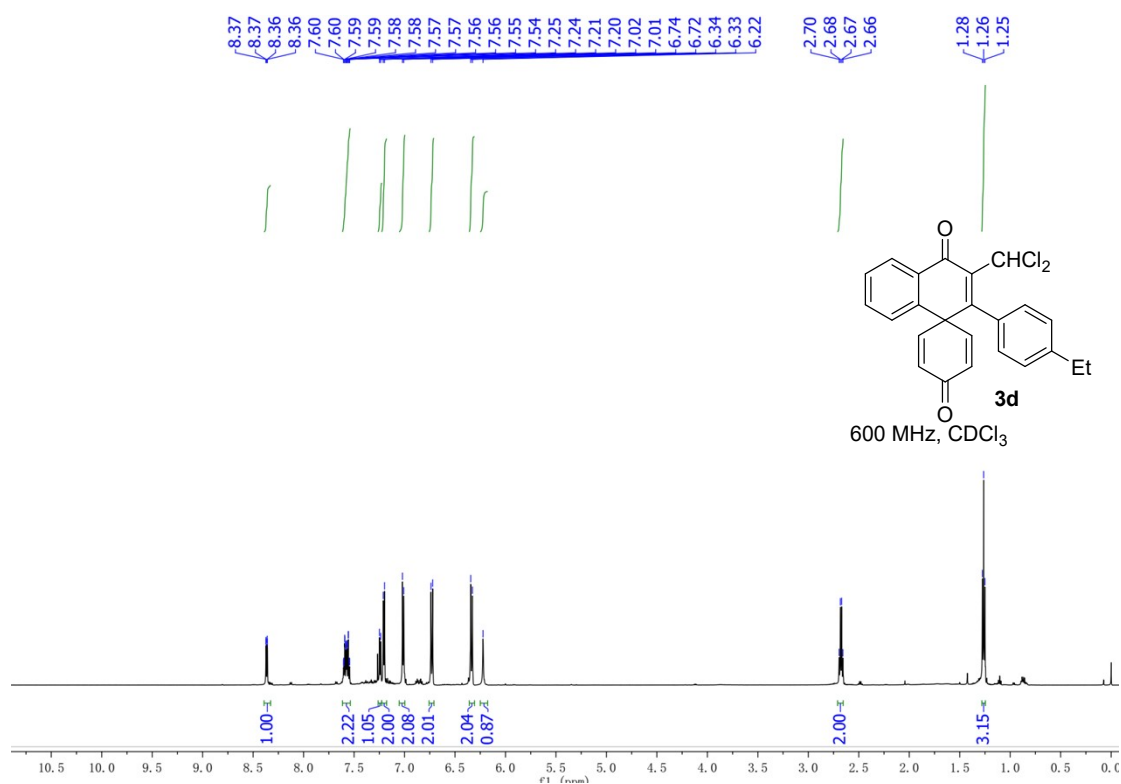
^a Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.2 mmol), catalyst (5 mol%), oxidant (4 equiv) in CH₂Br₂ (2 mL) at 120 °C for 16 h under air; isolated yields.

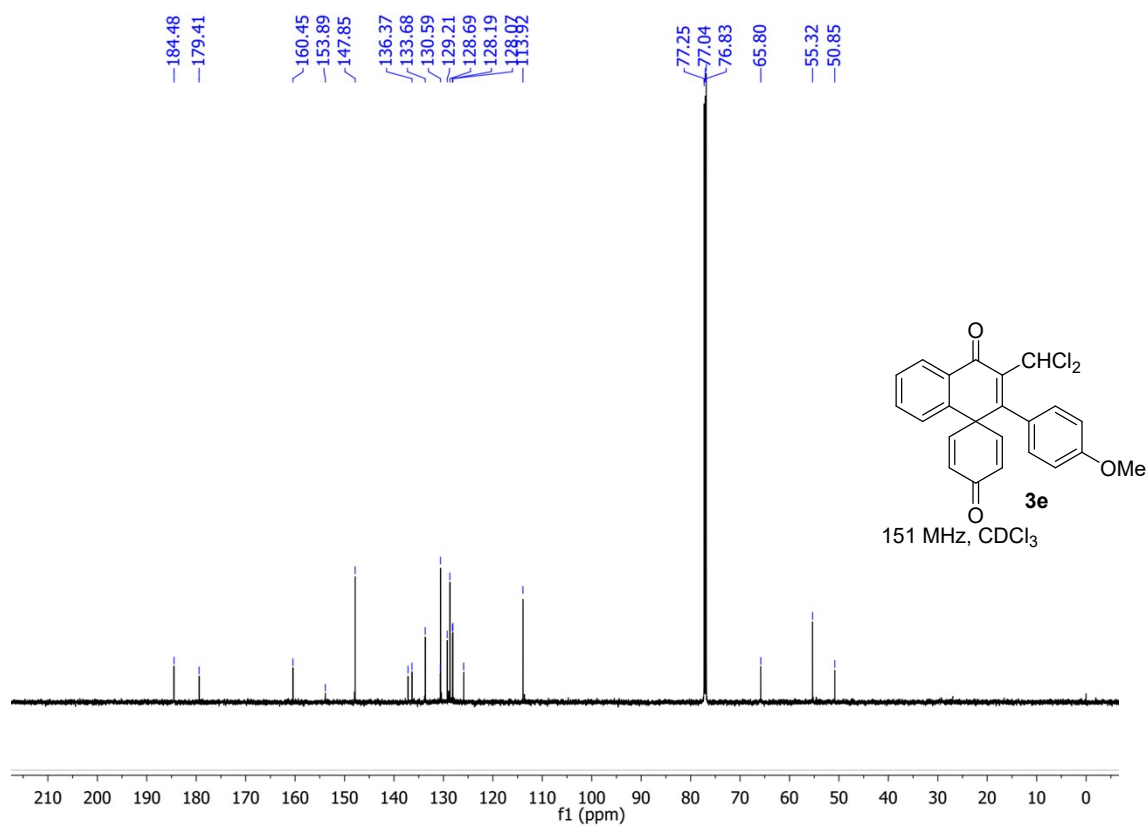
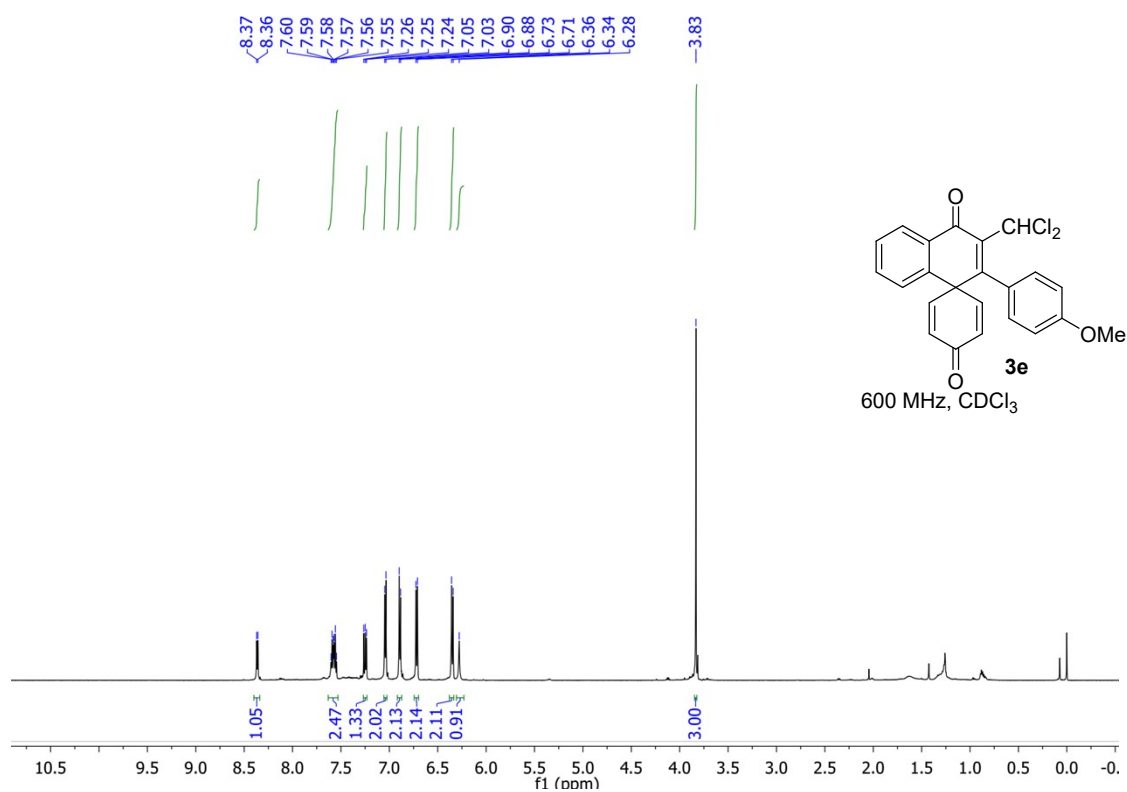
6. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR of the products

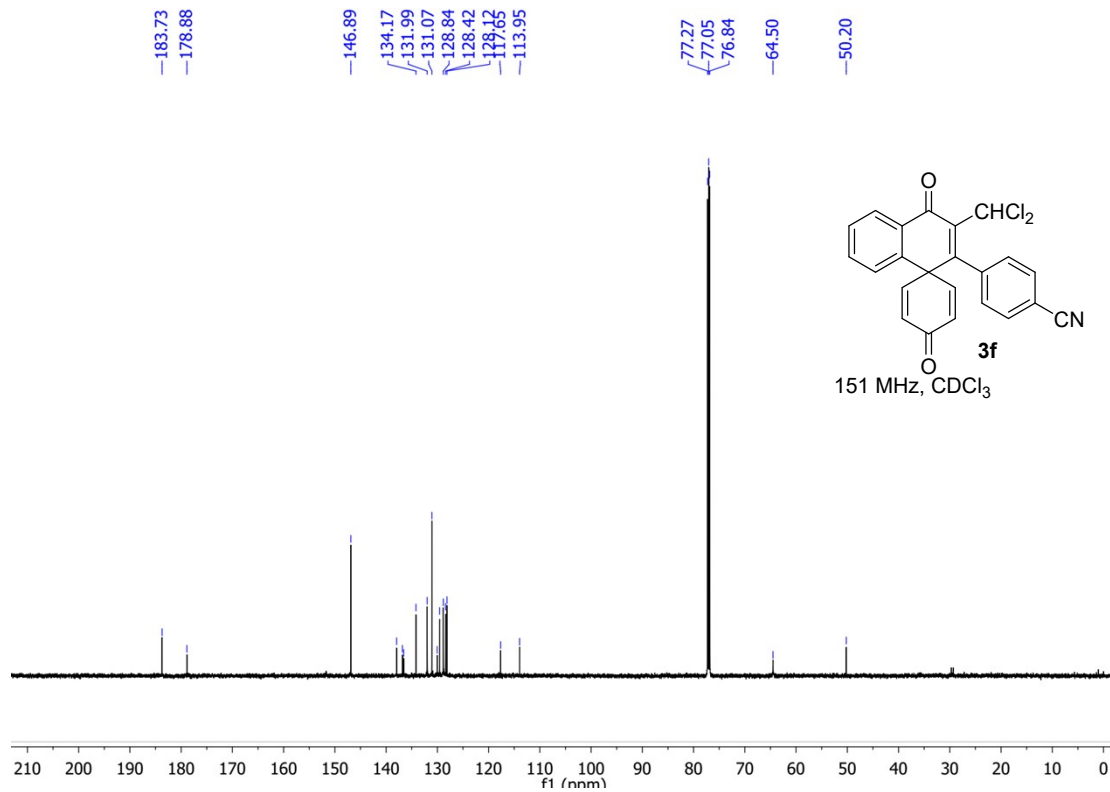
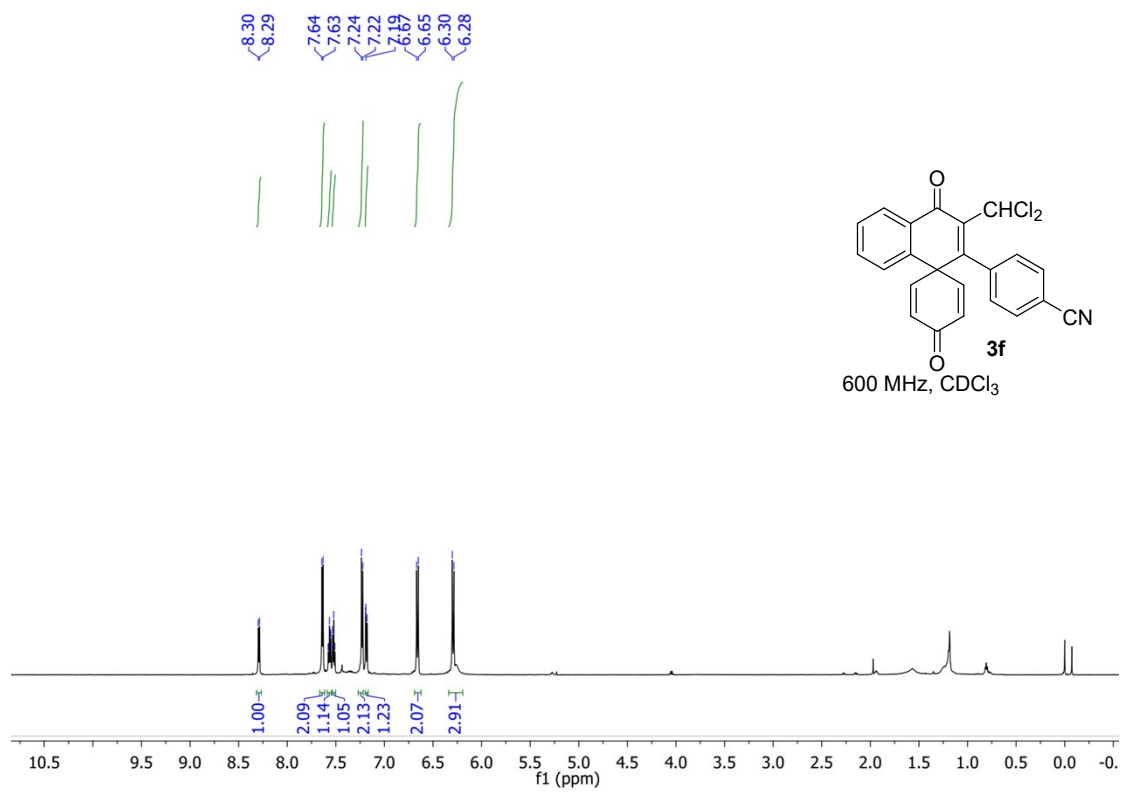


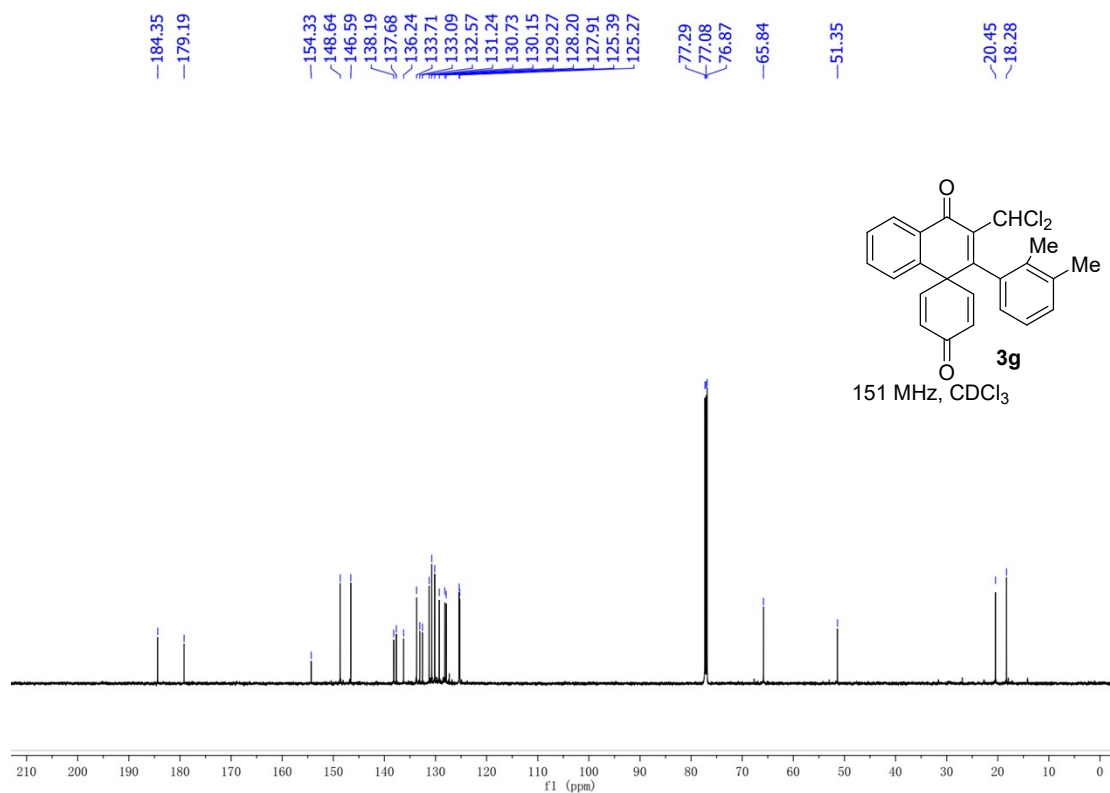
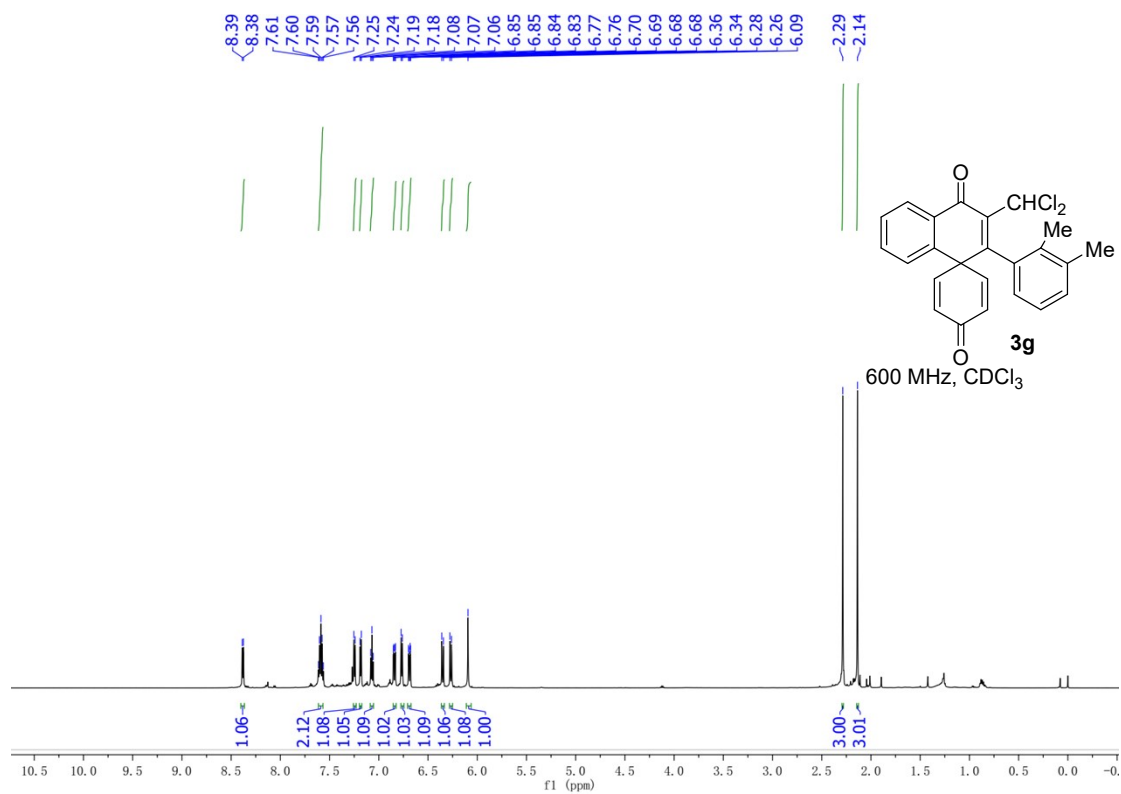


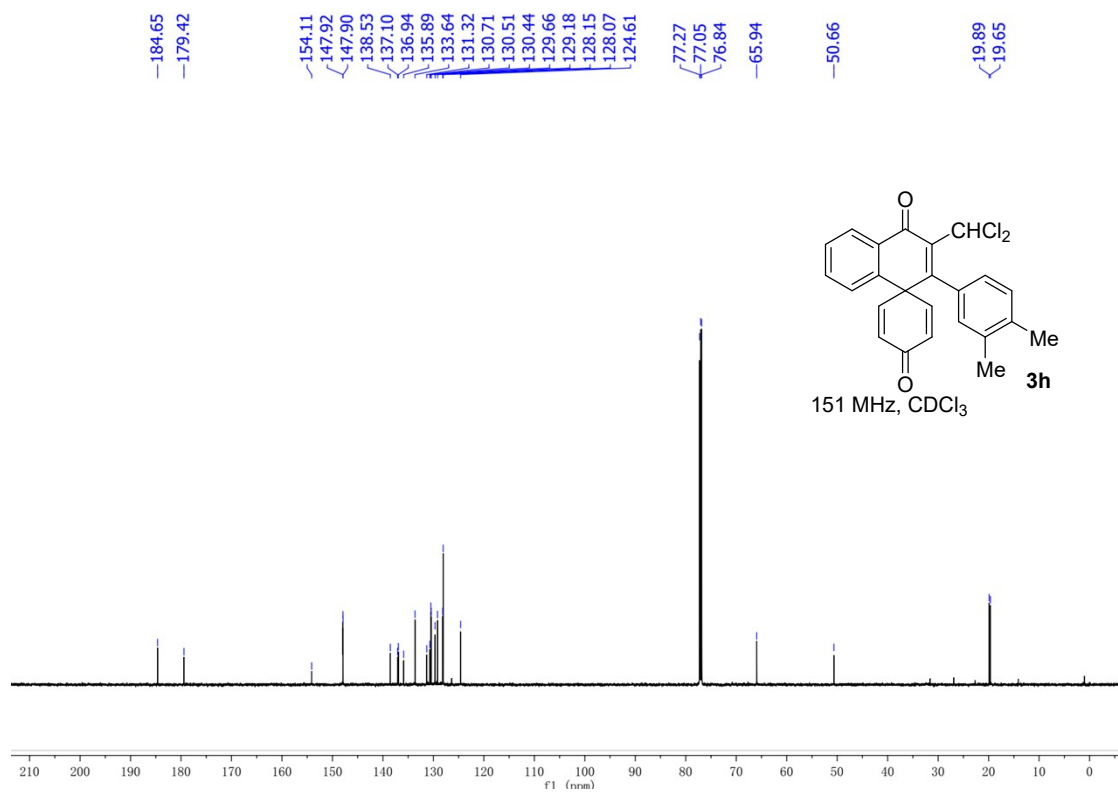
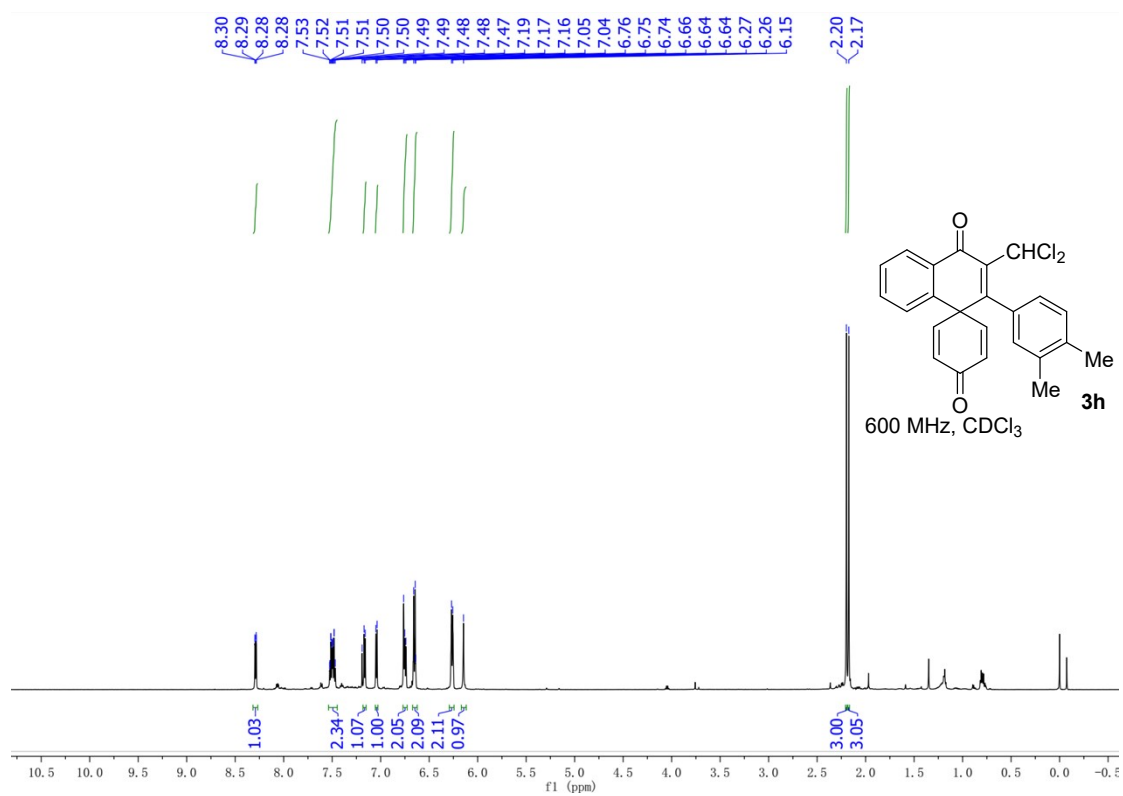


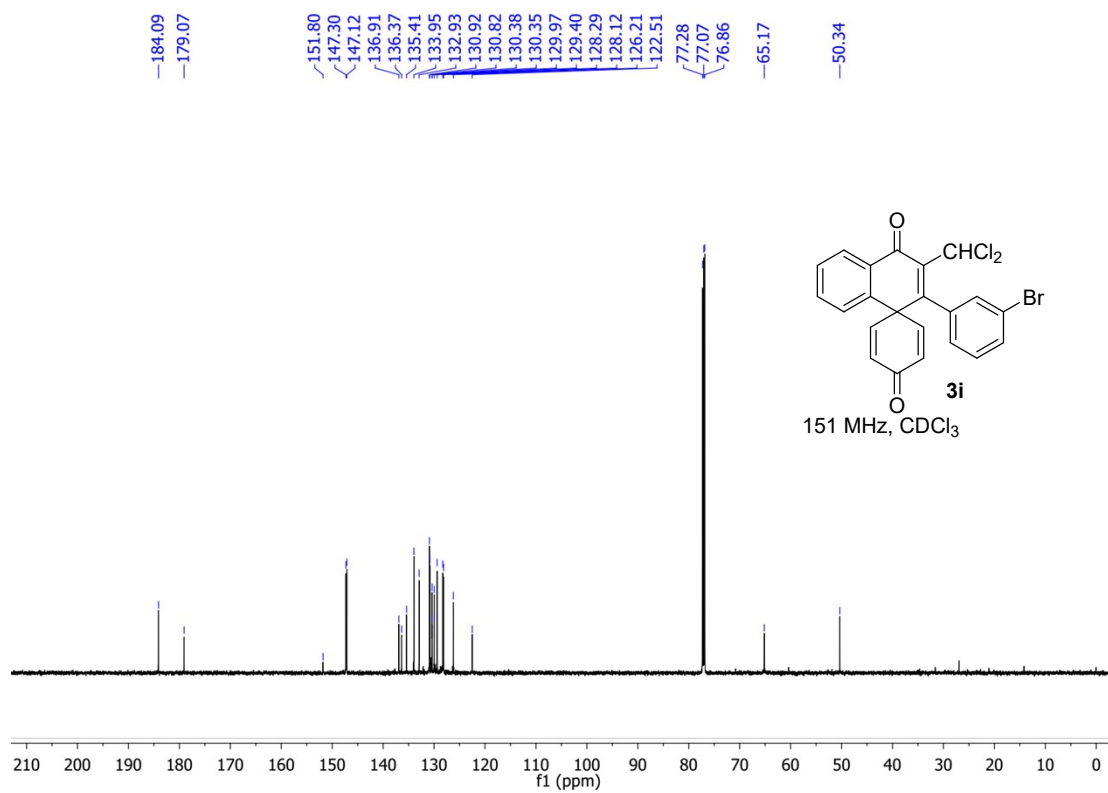
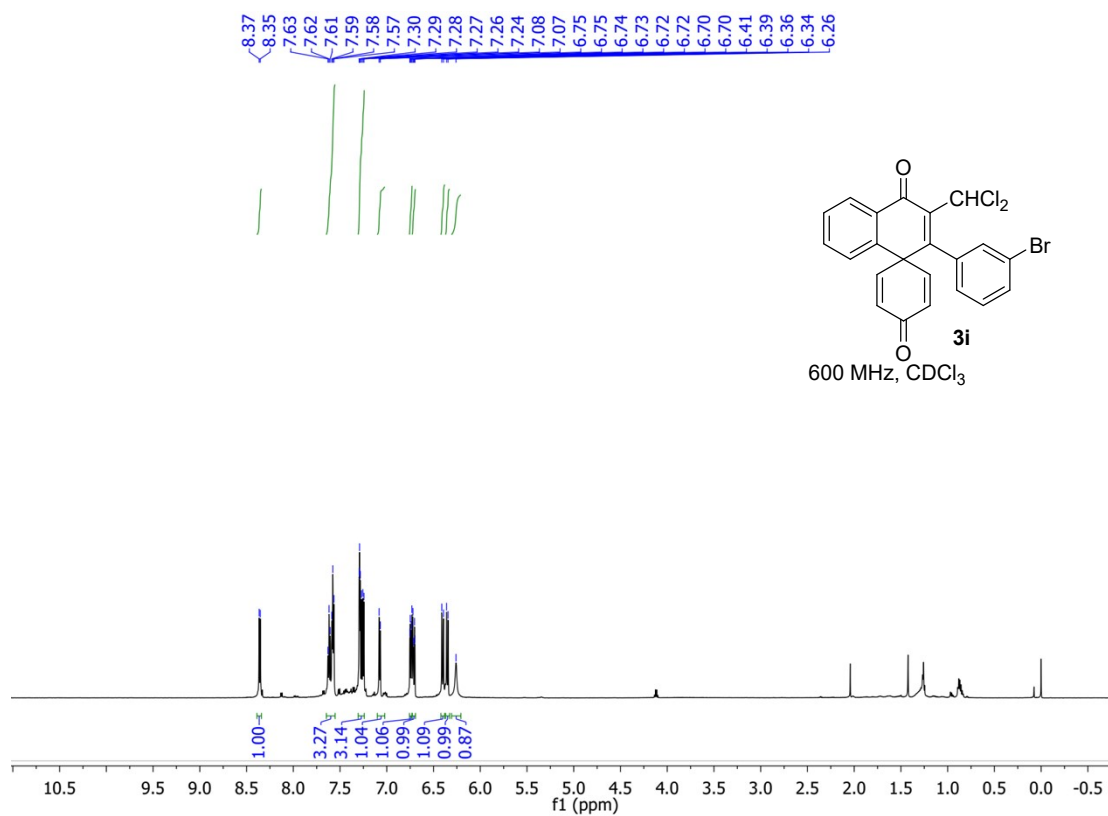


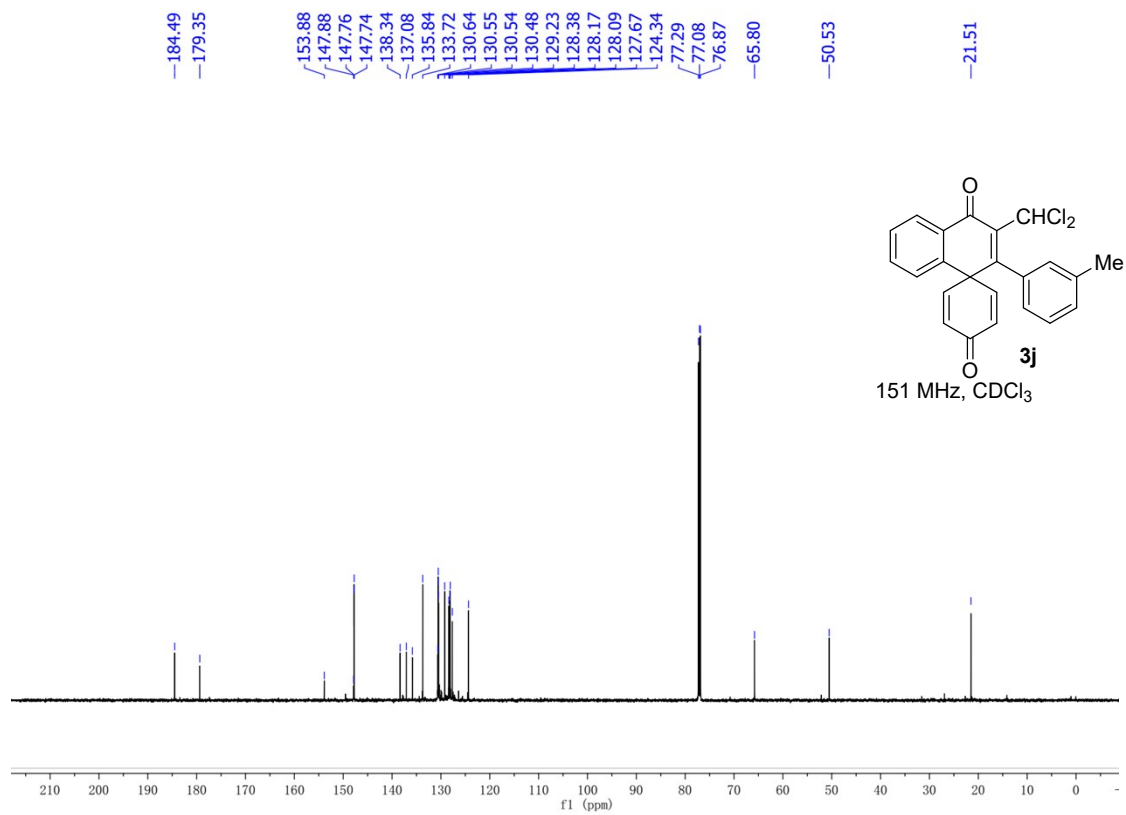
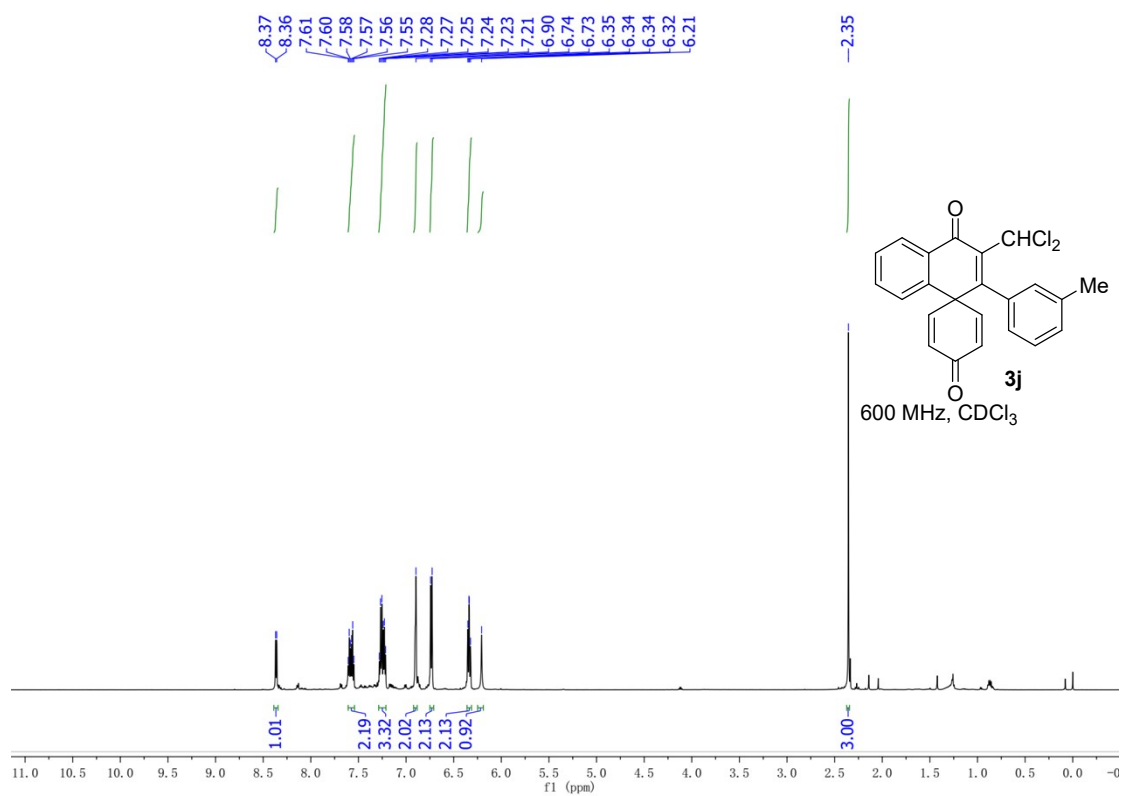


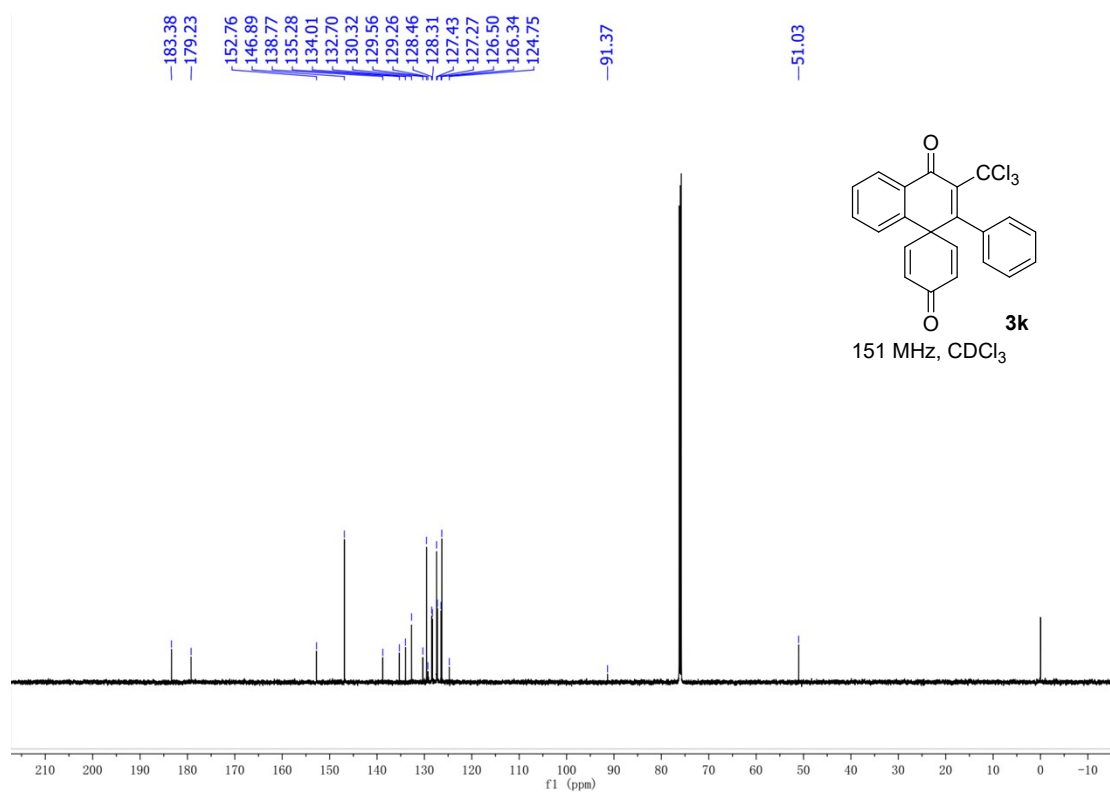
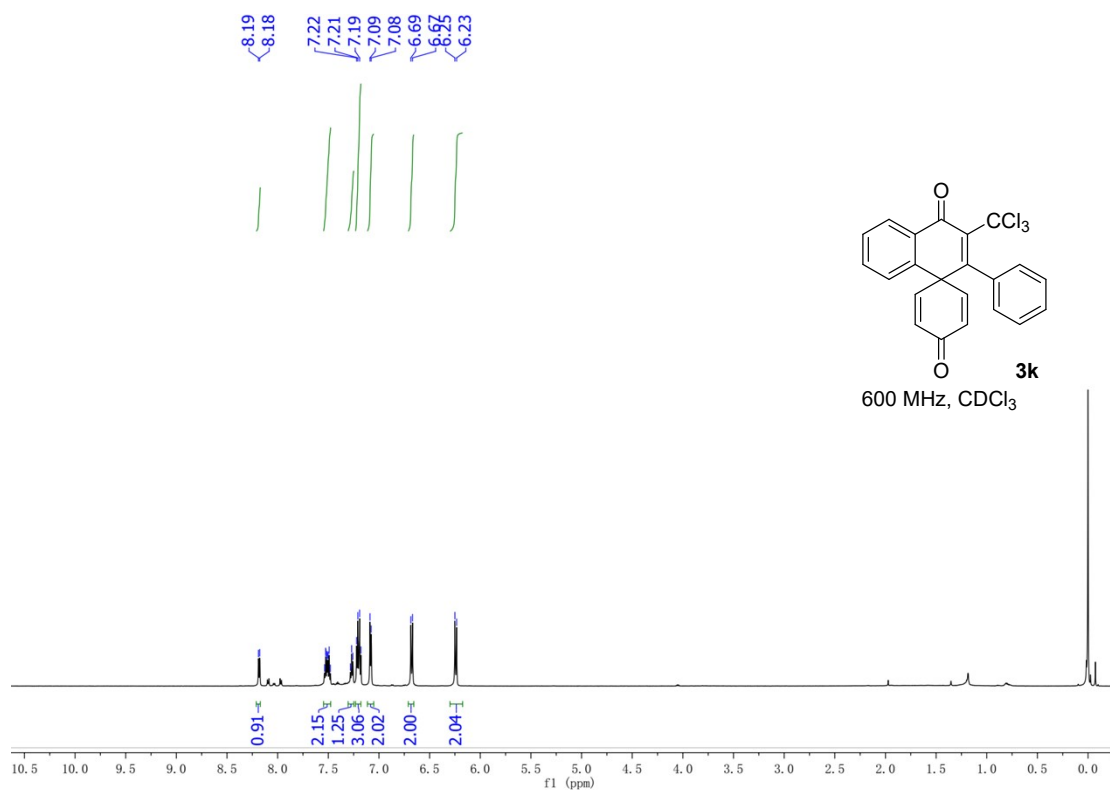


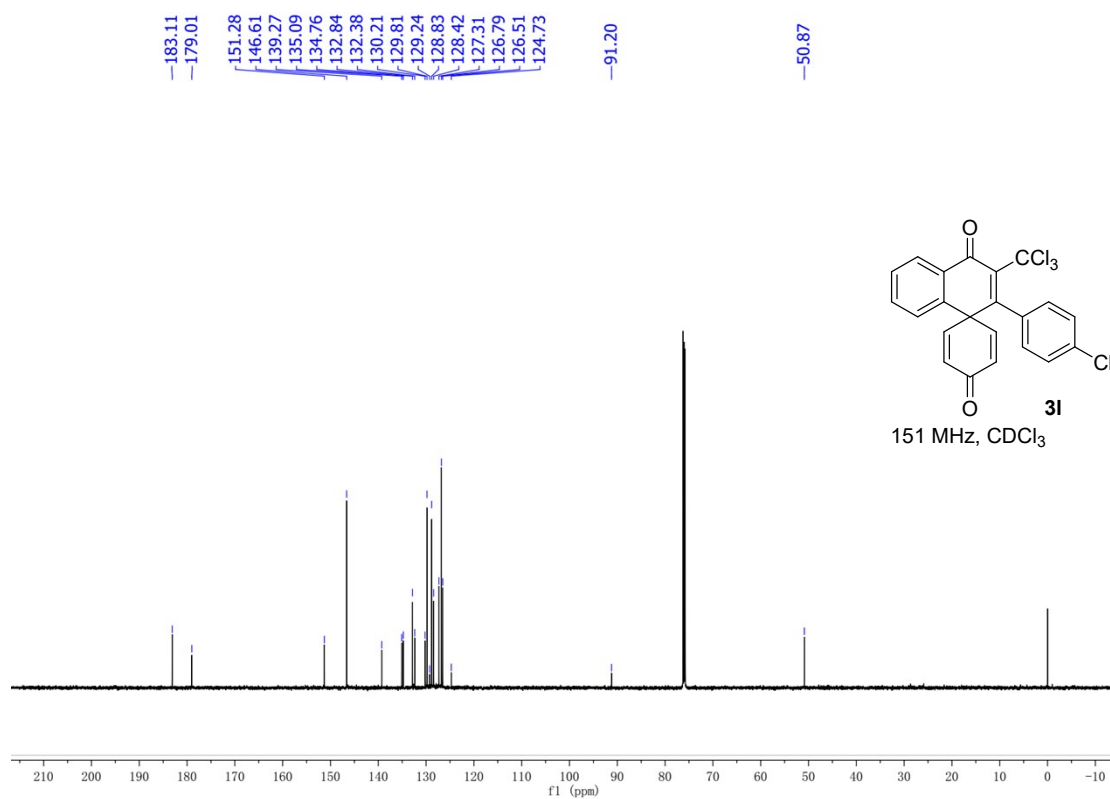
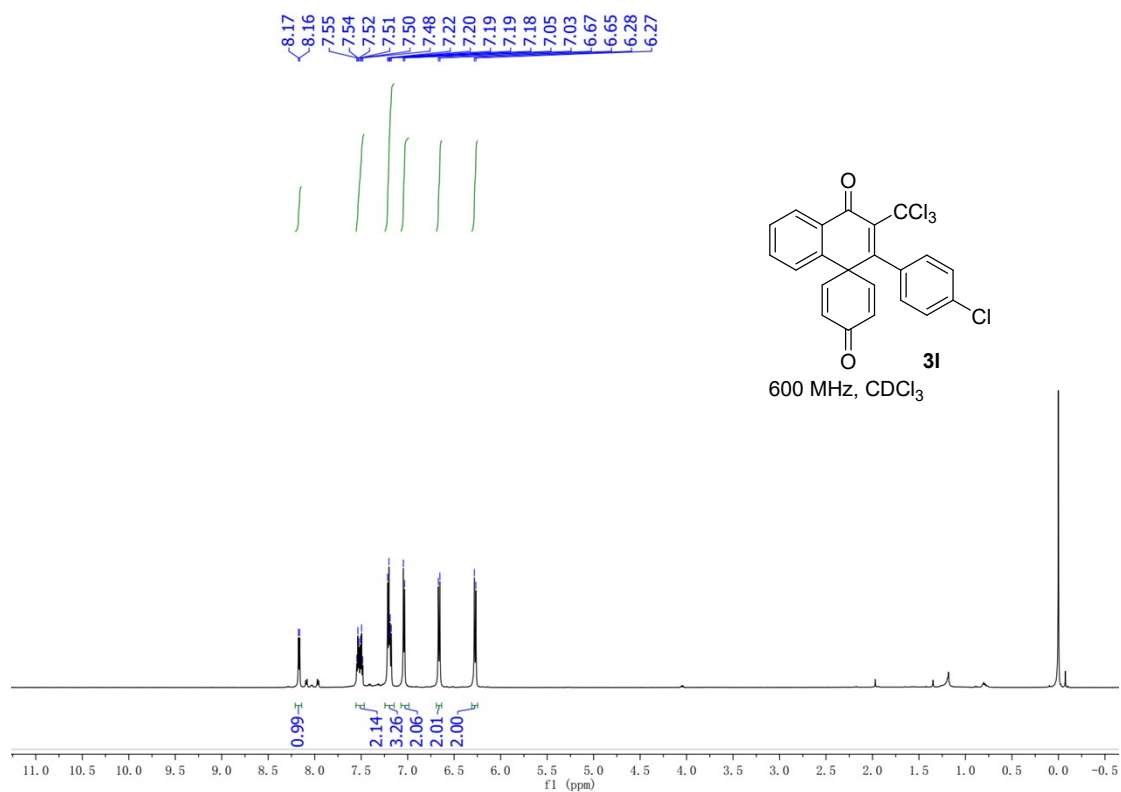


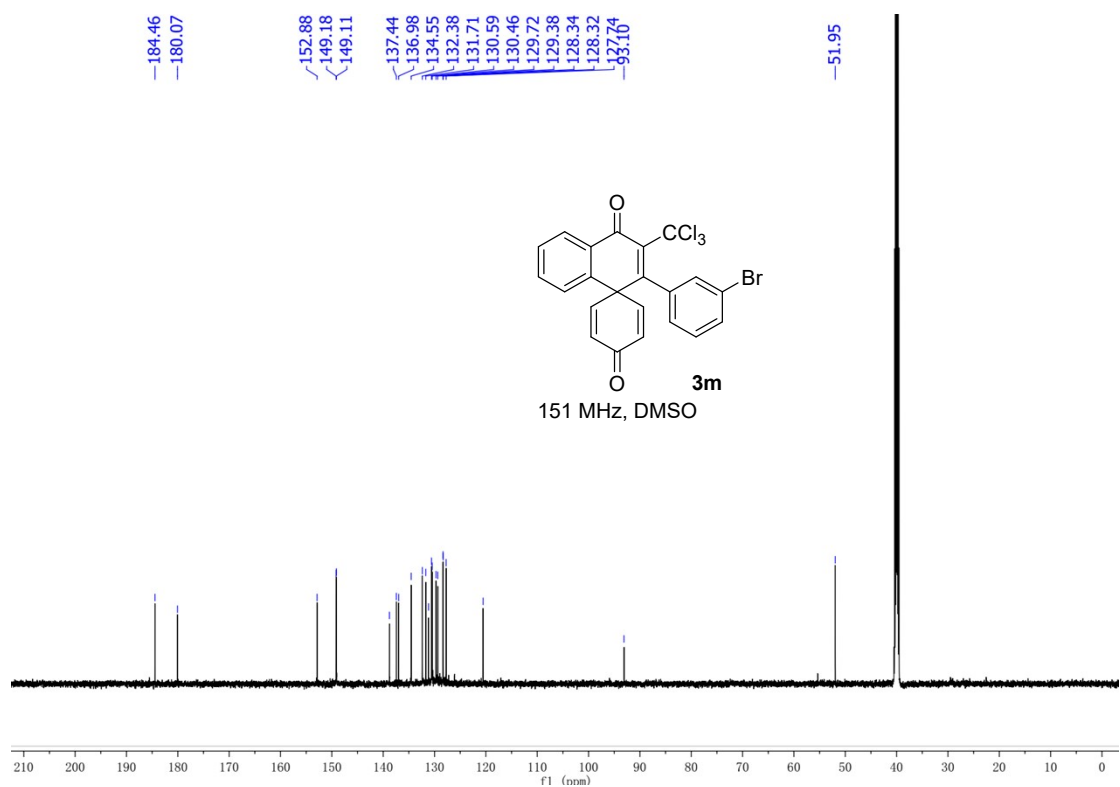
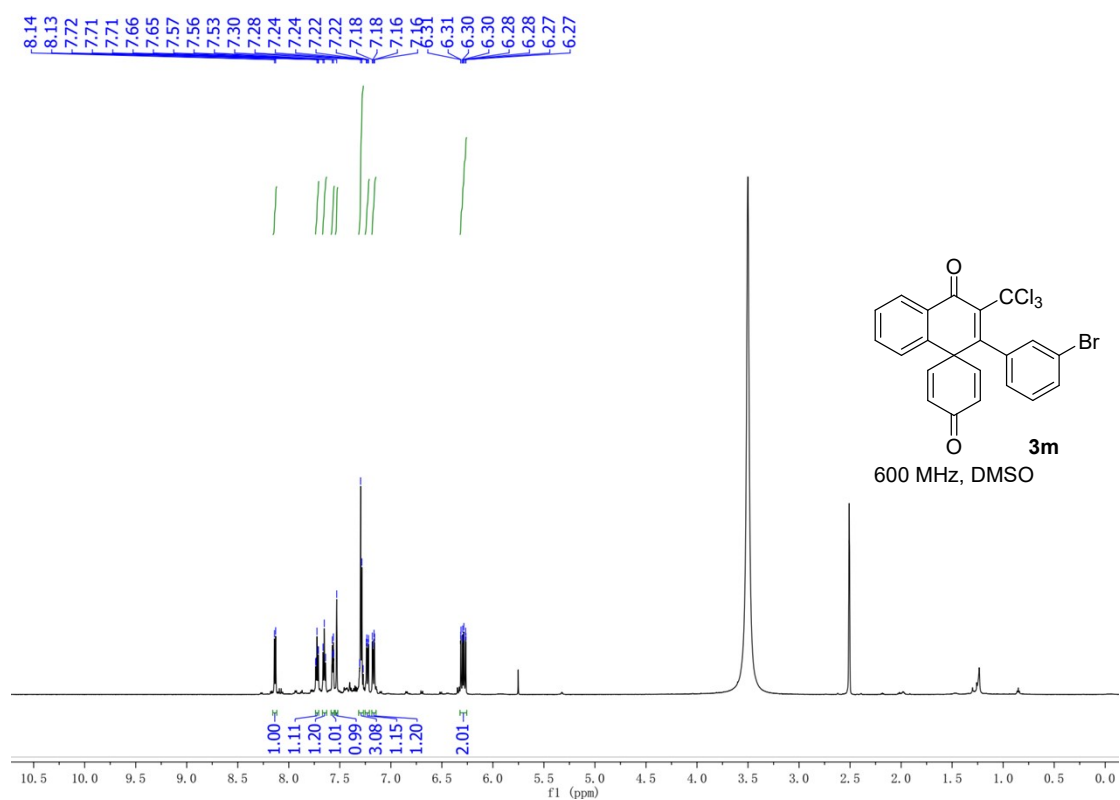


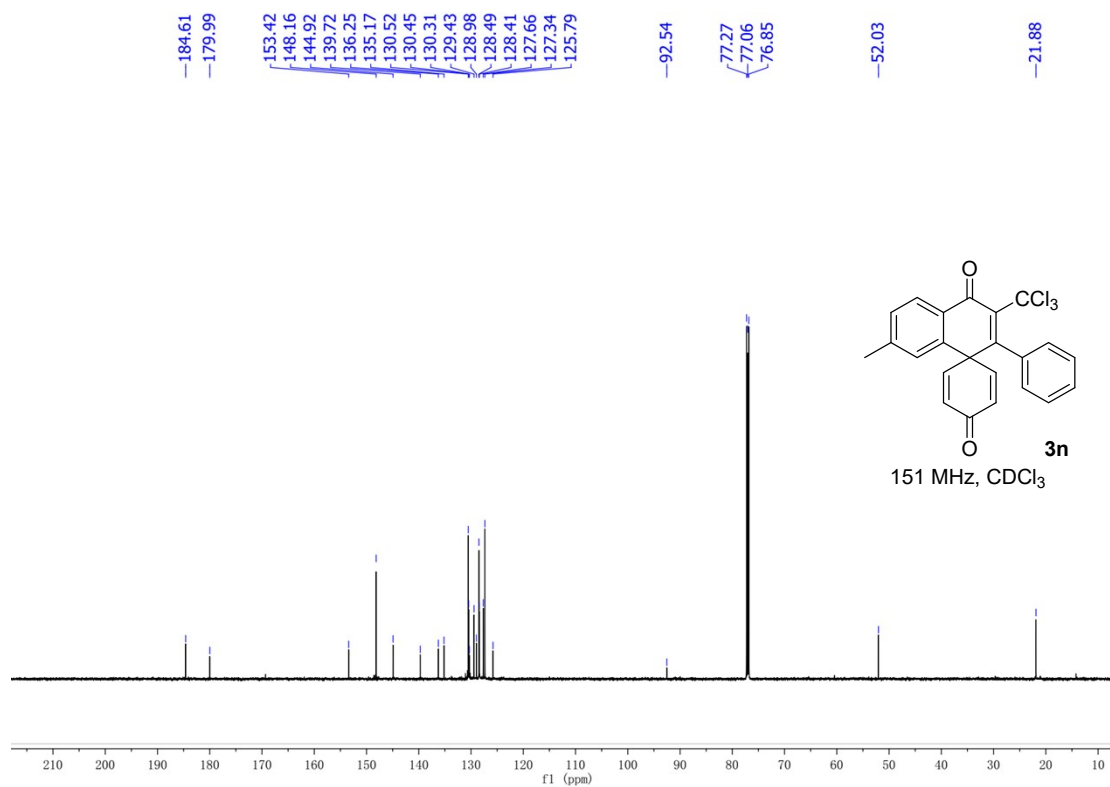
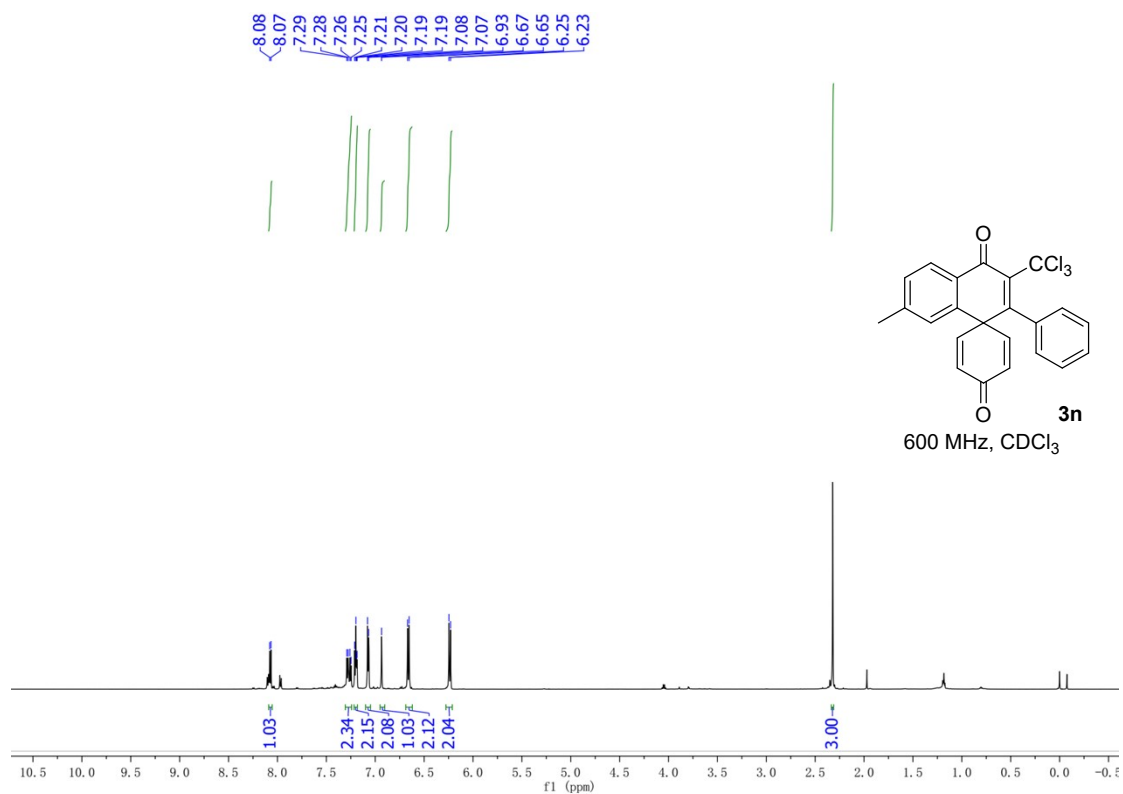


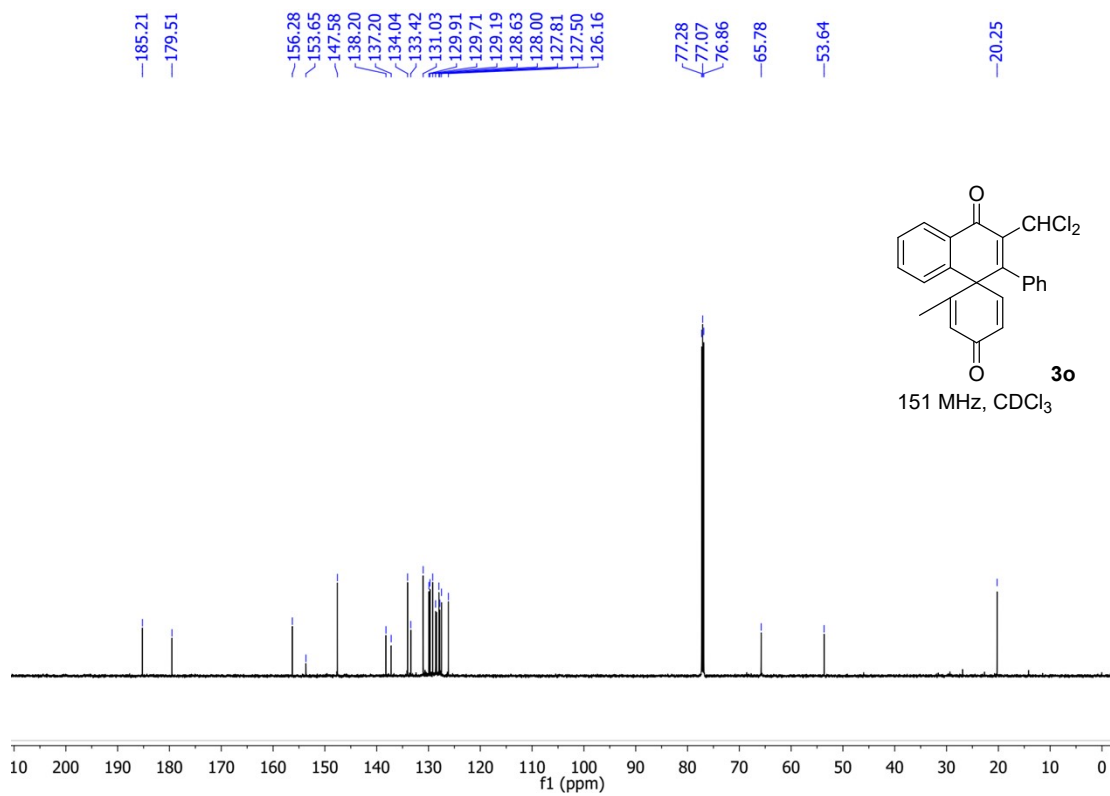
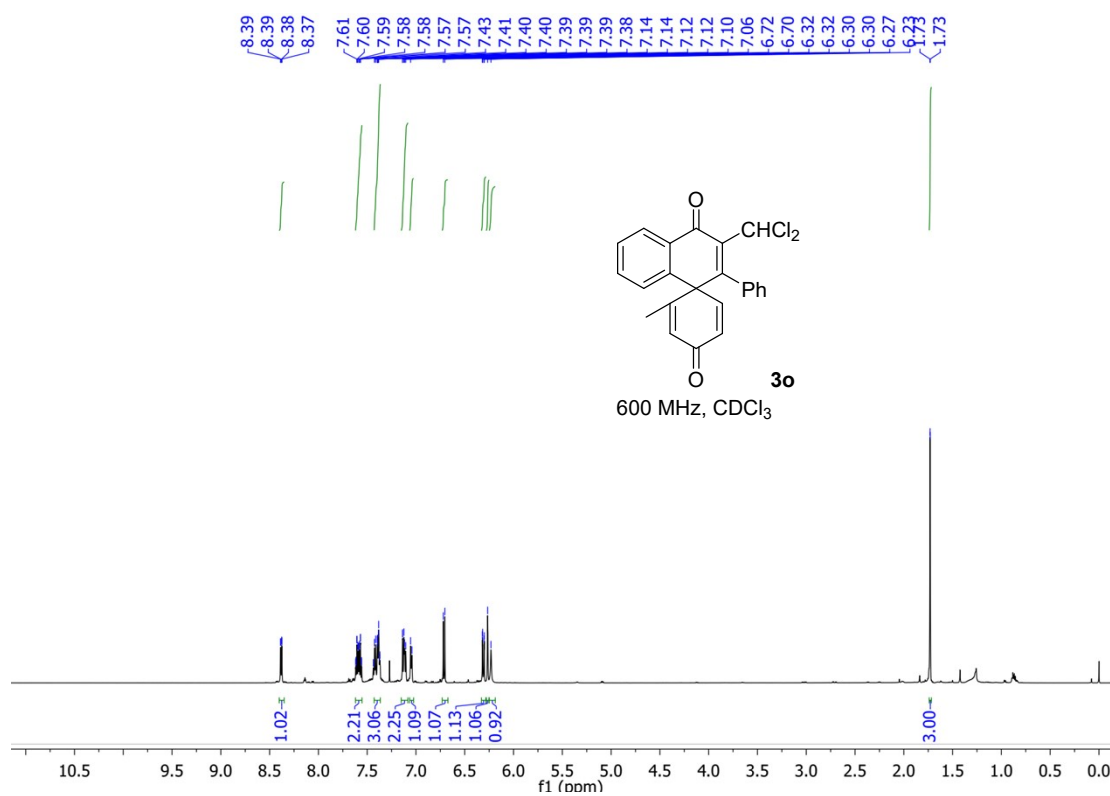


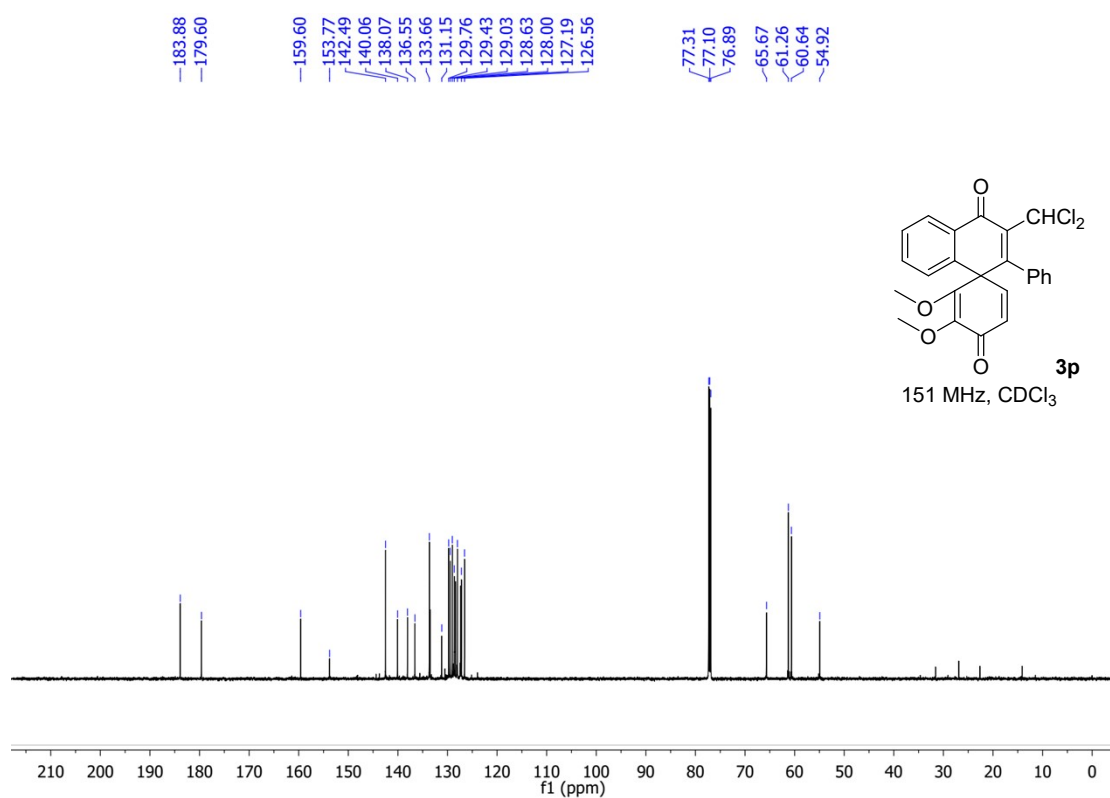
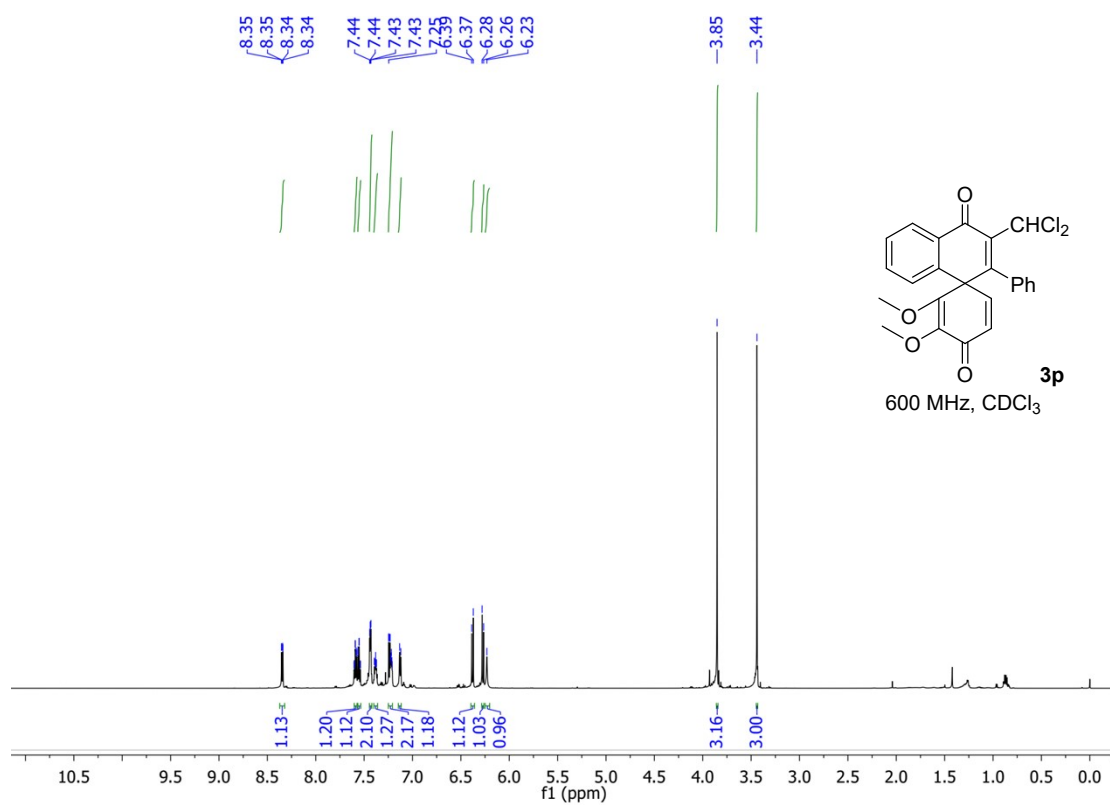


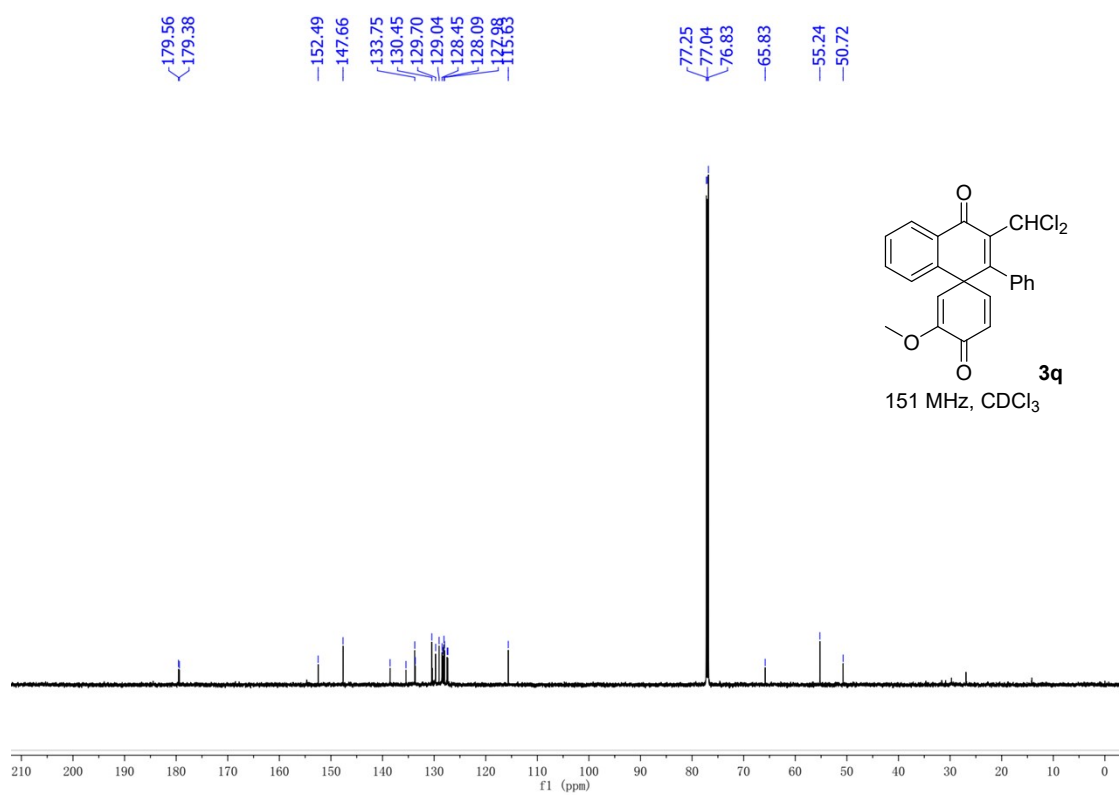
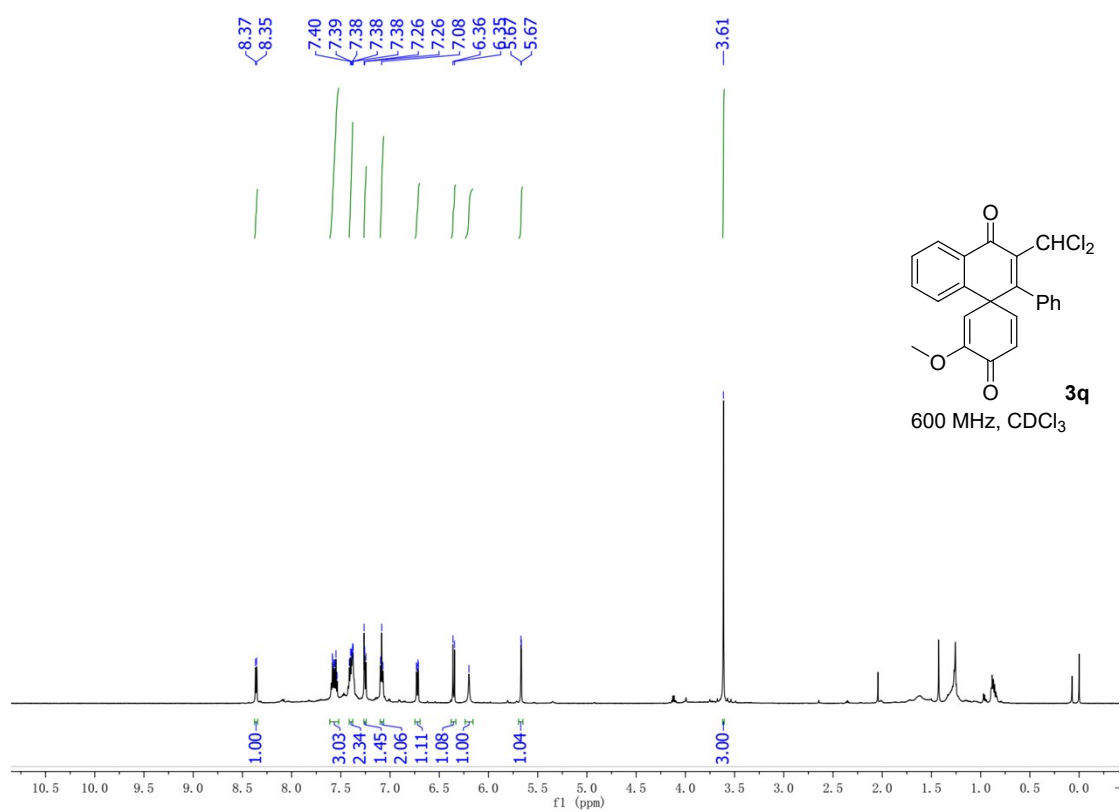


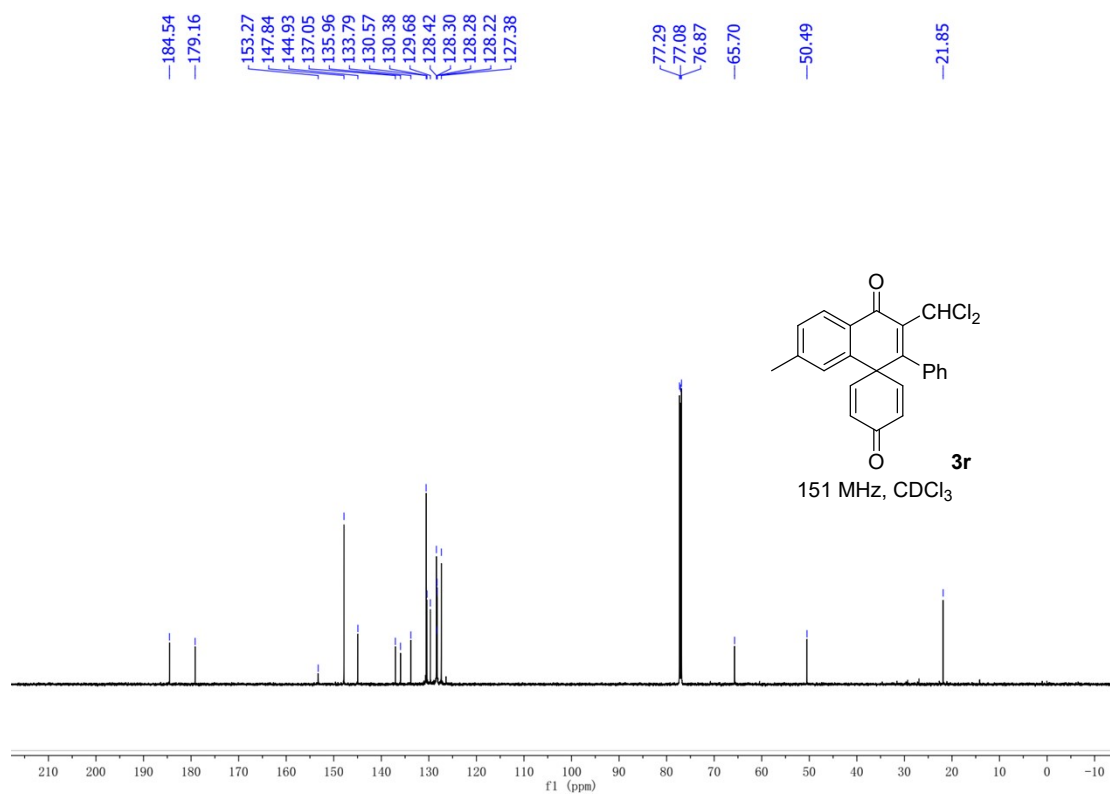
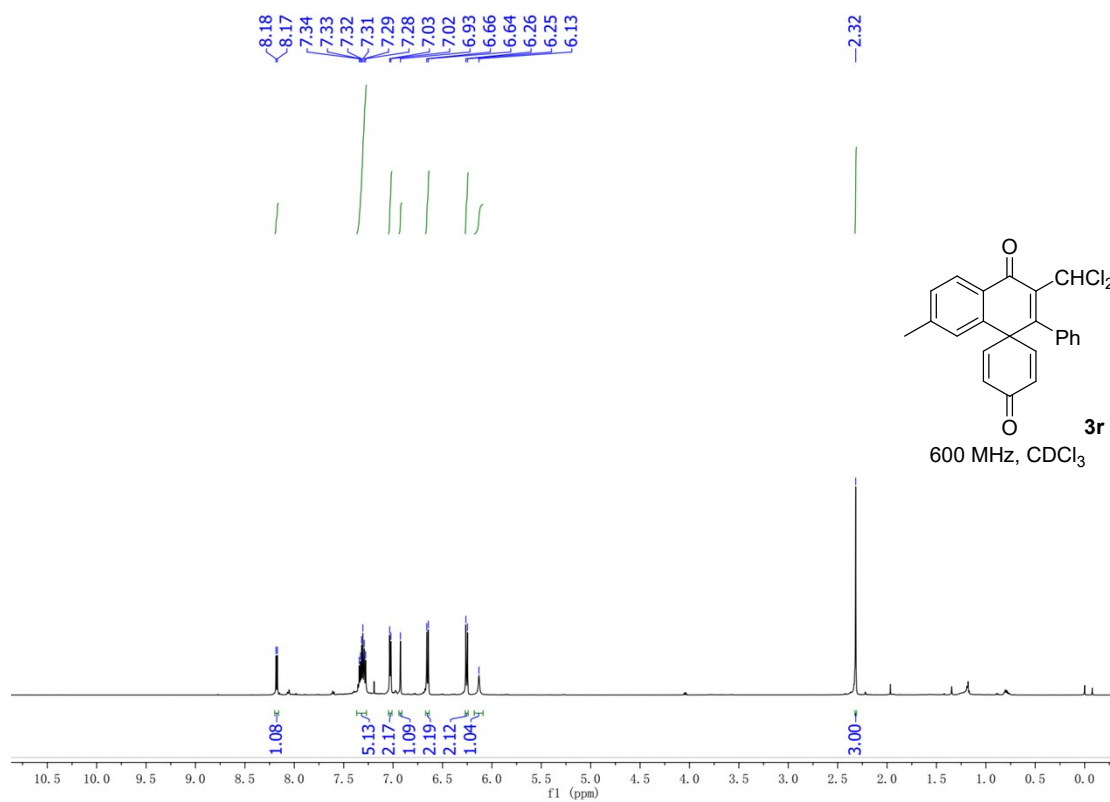


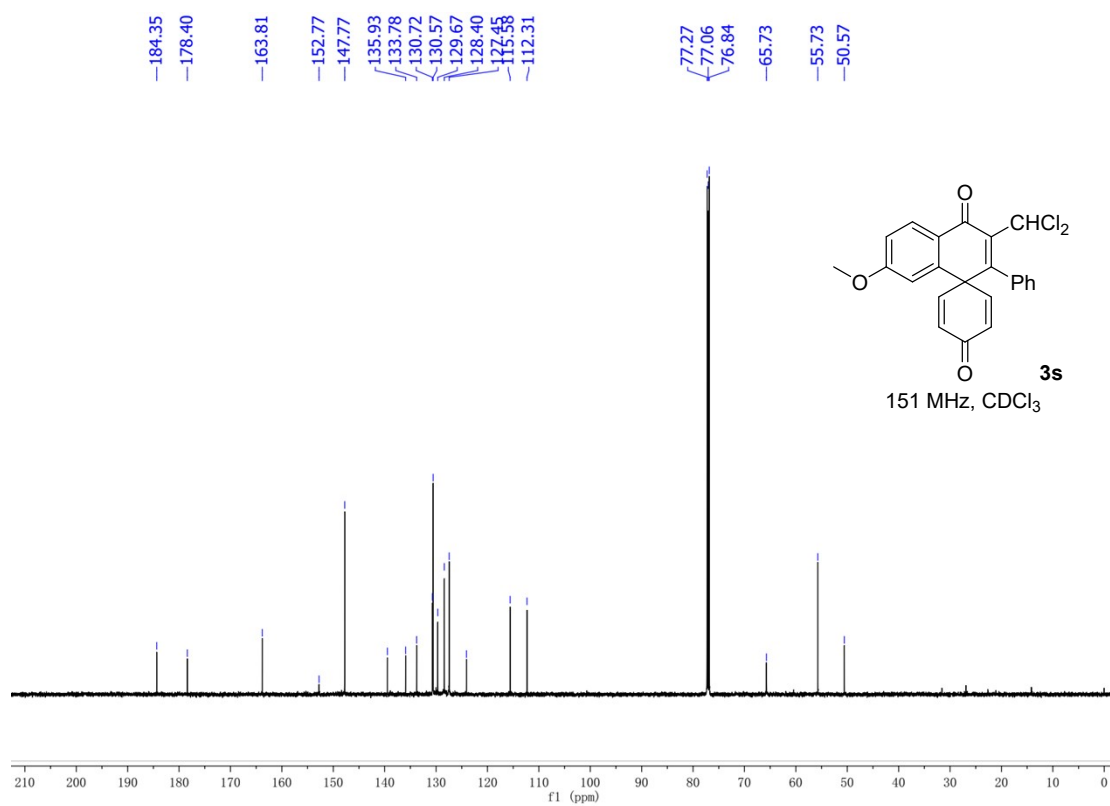
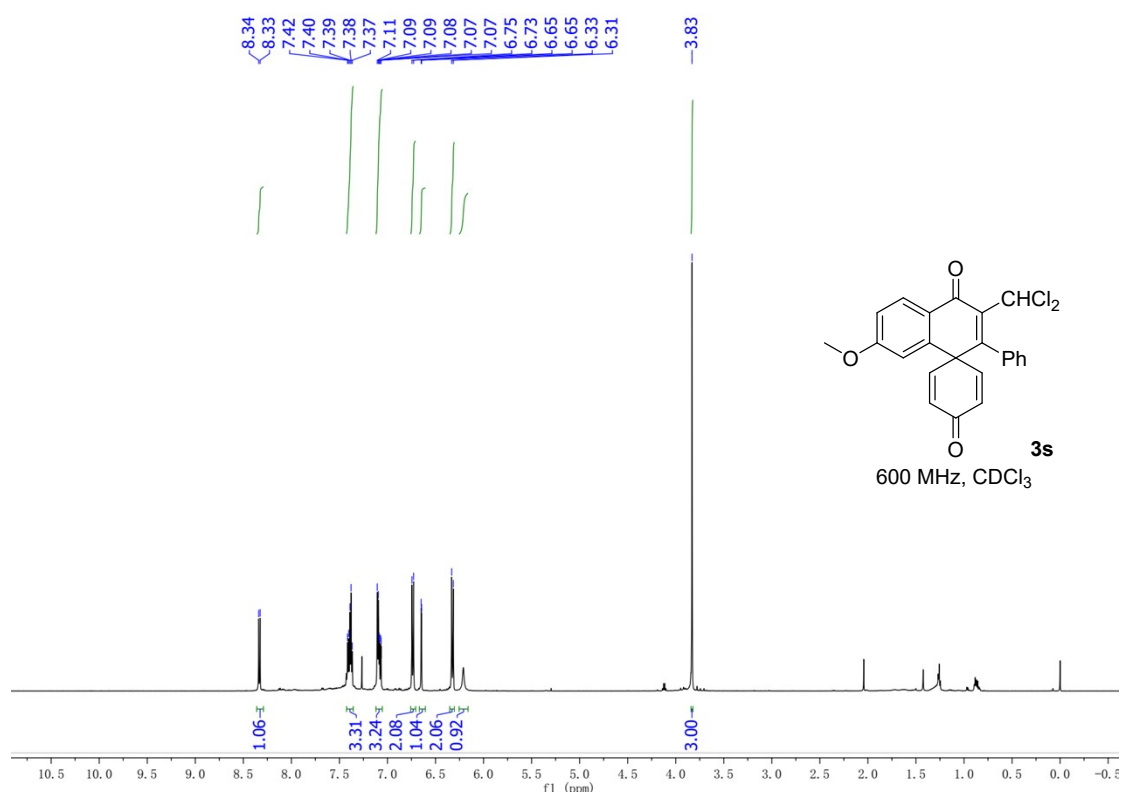


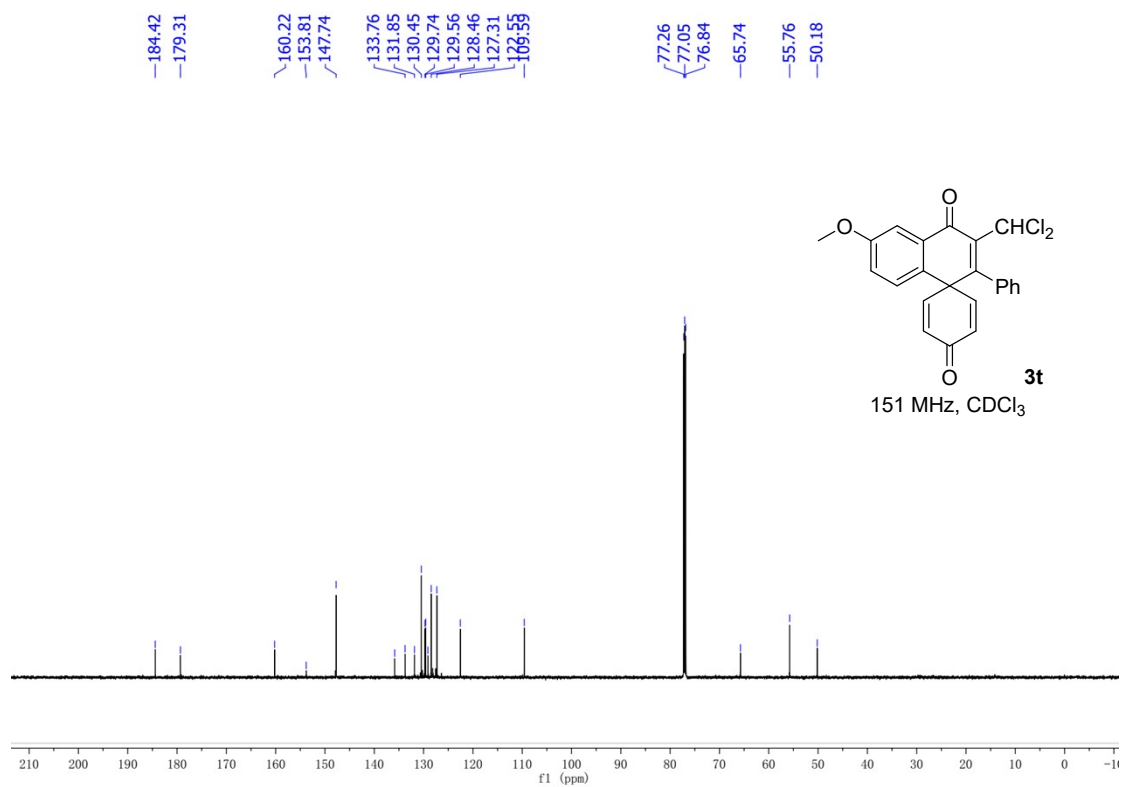
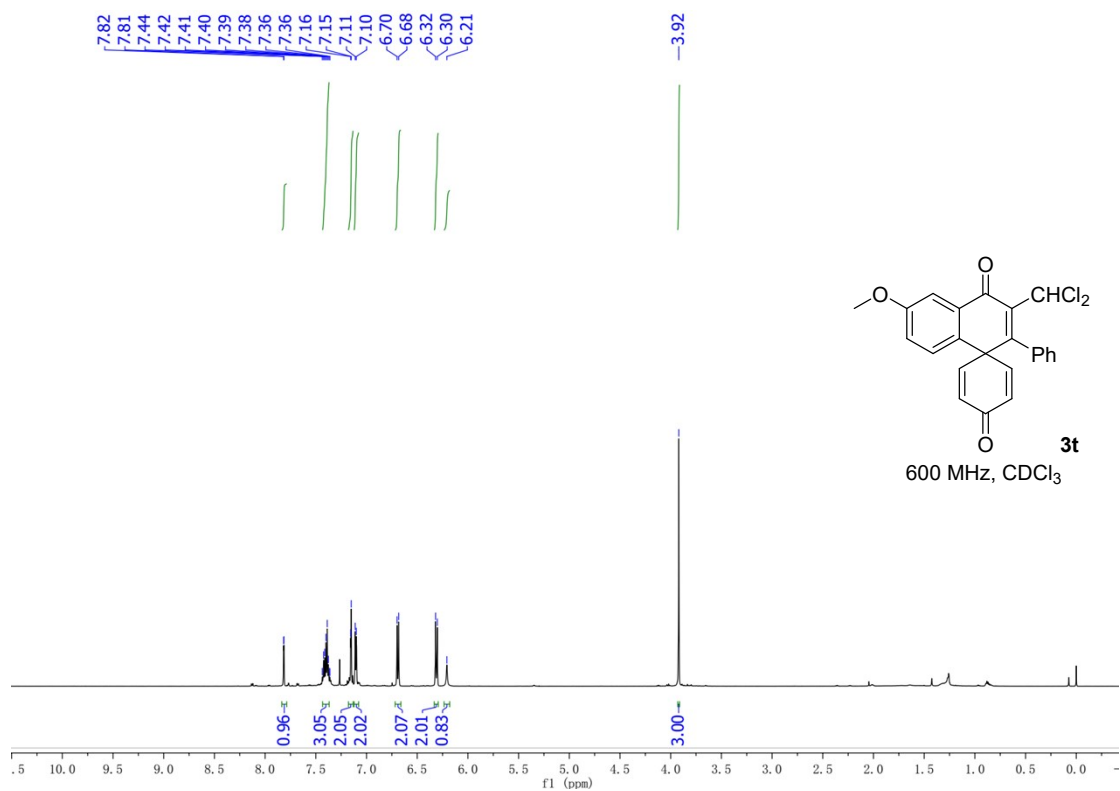


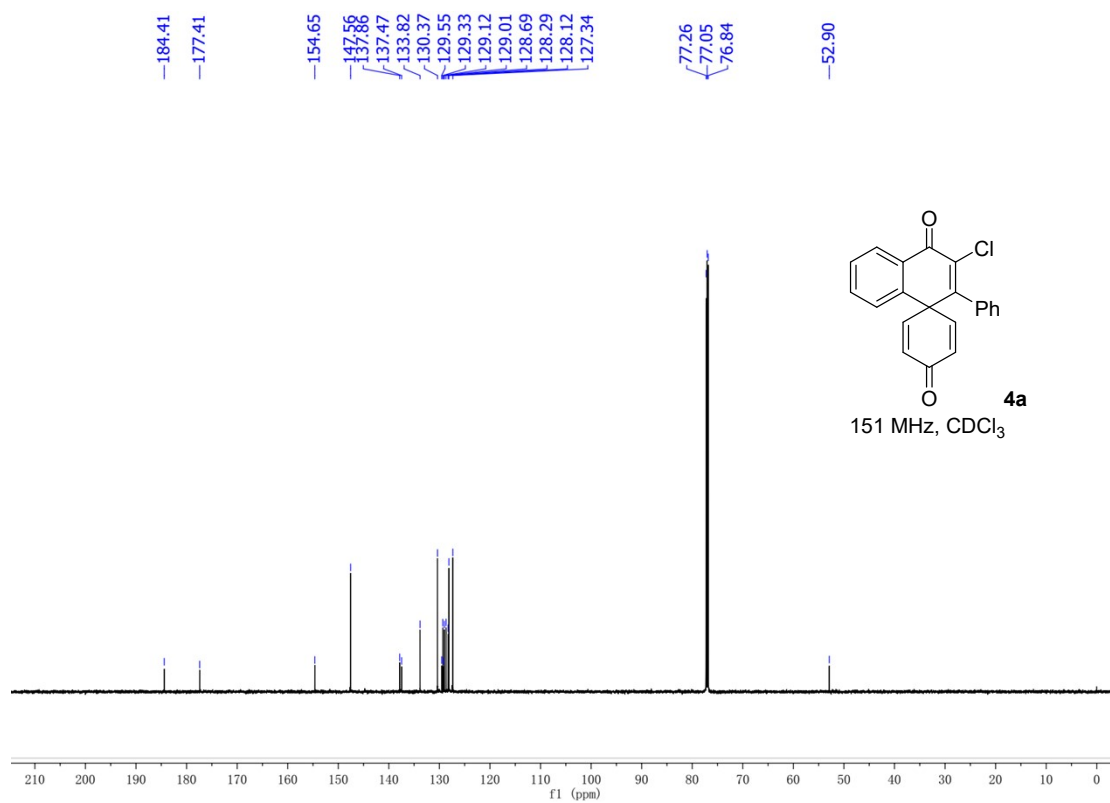
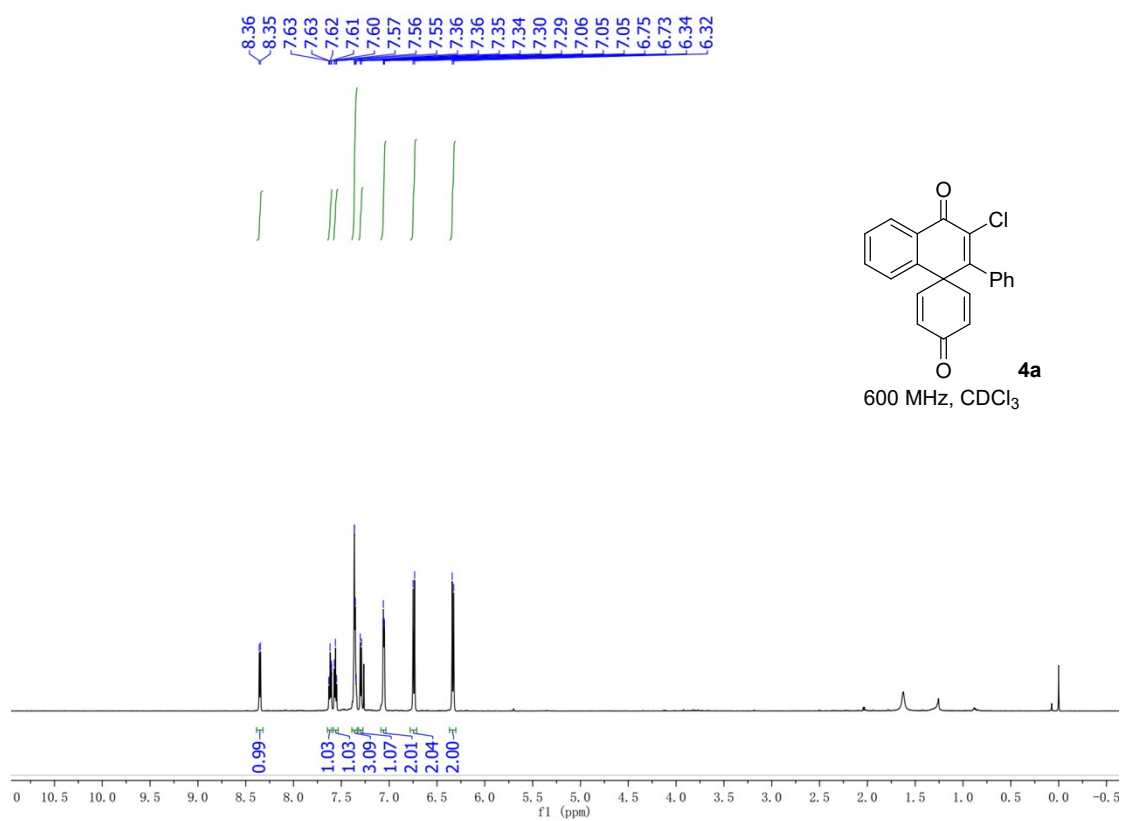


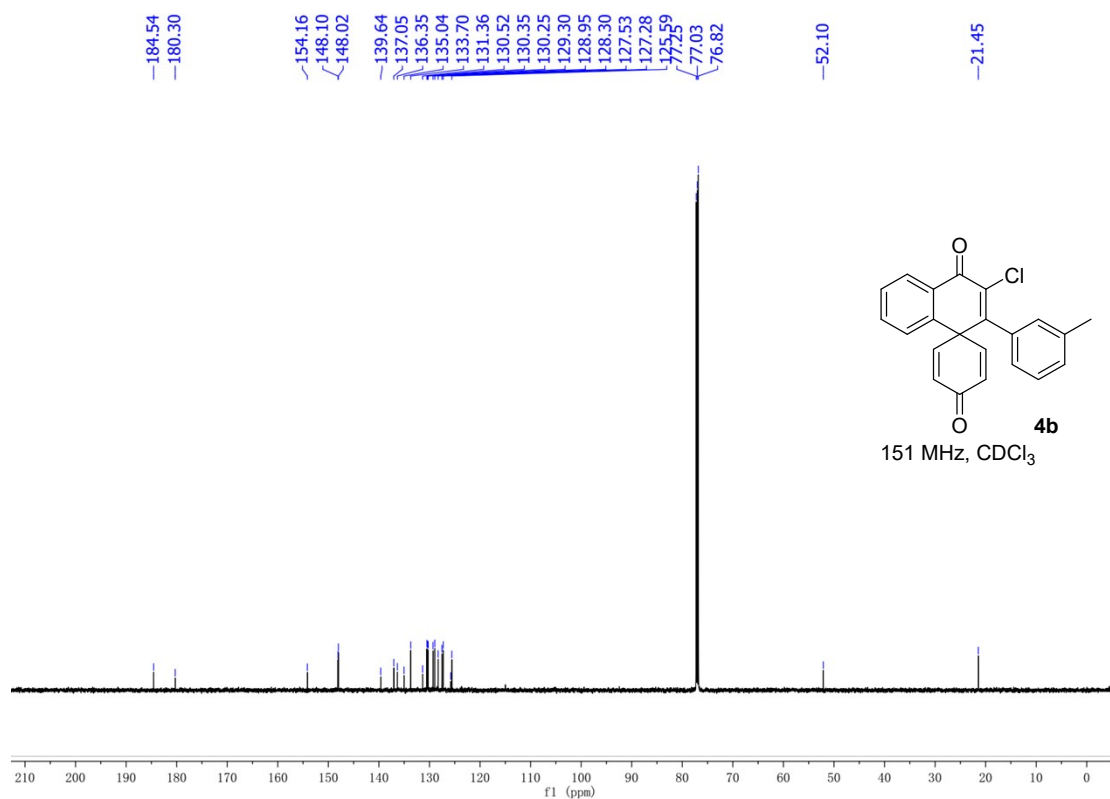
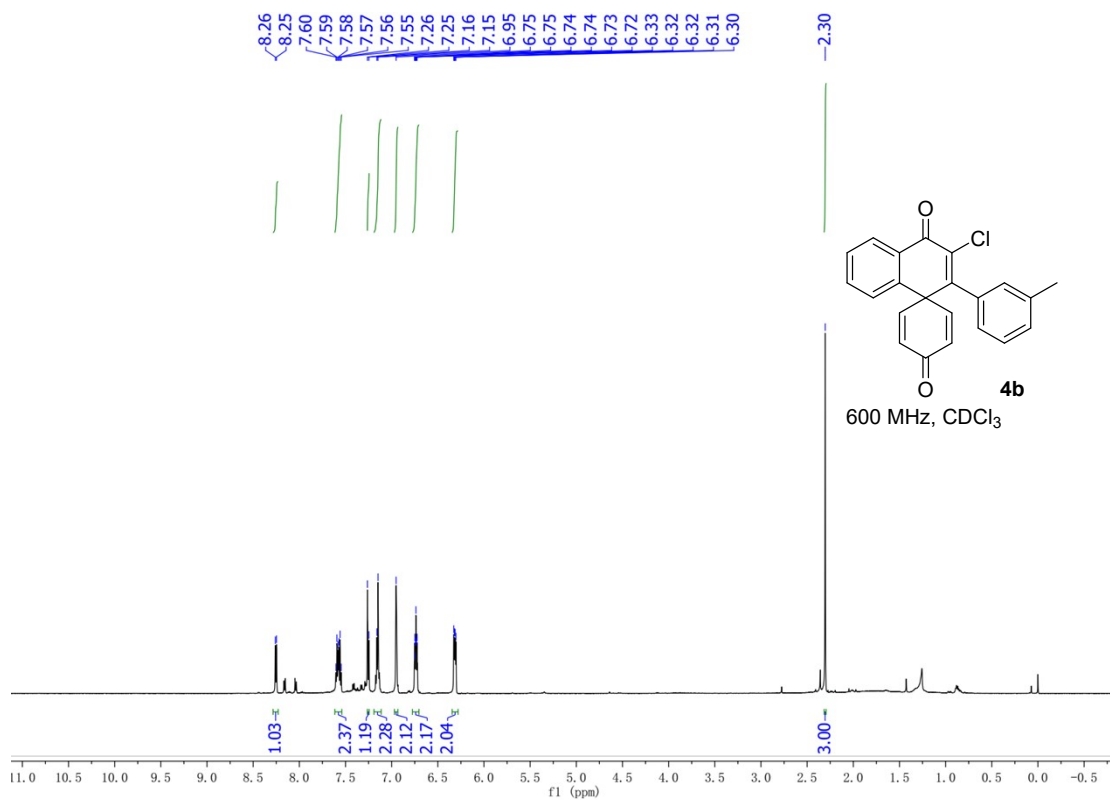


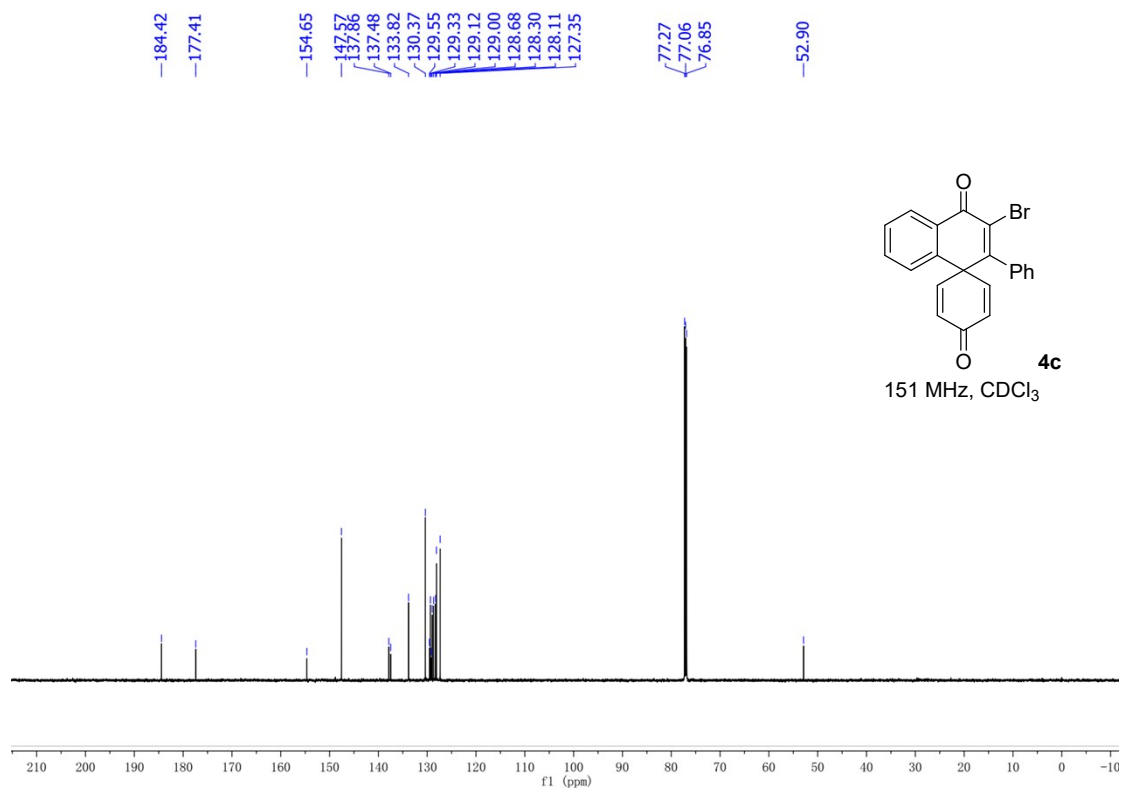
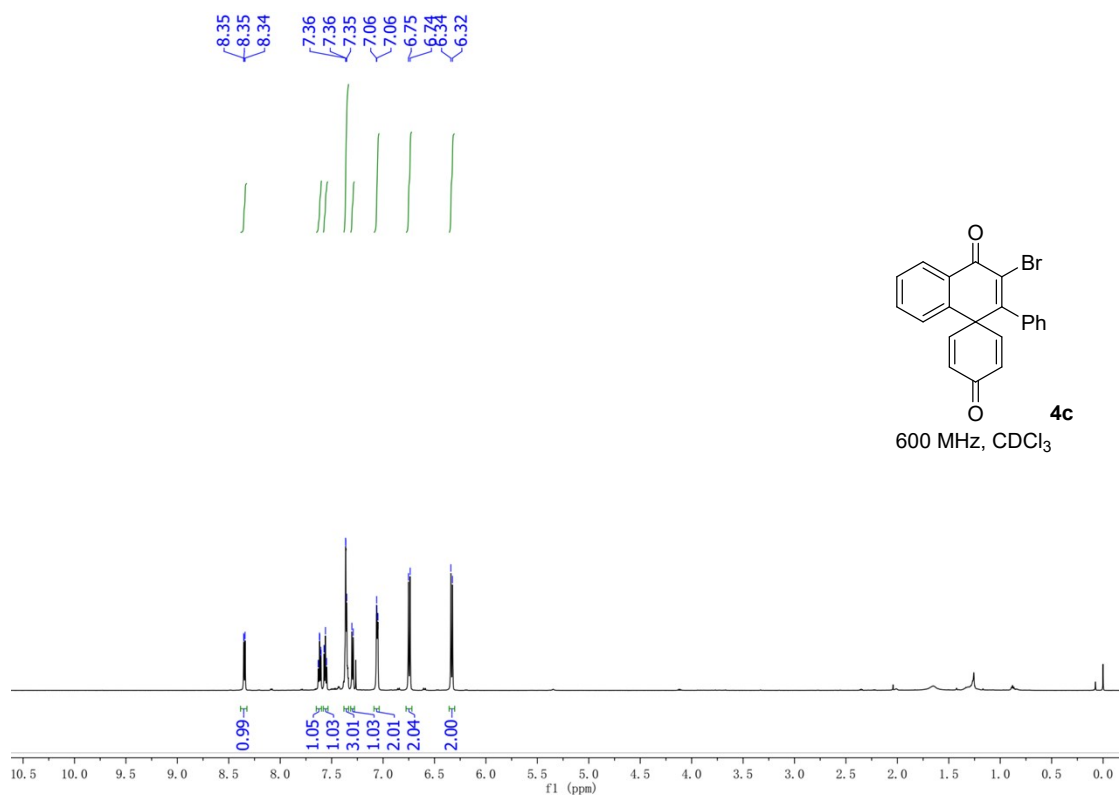


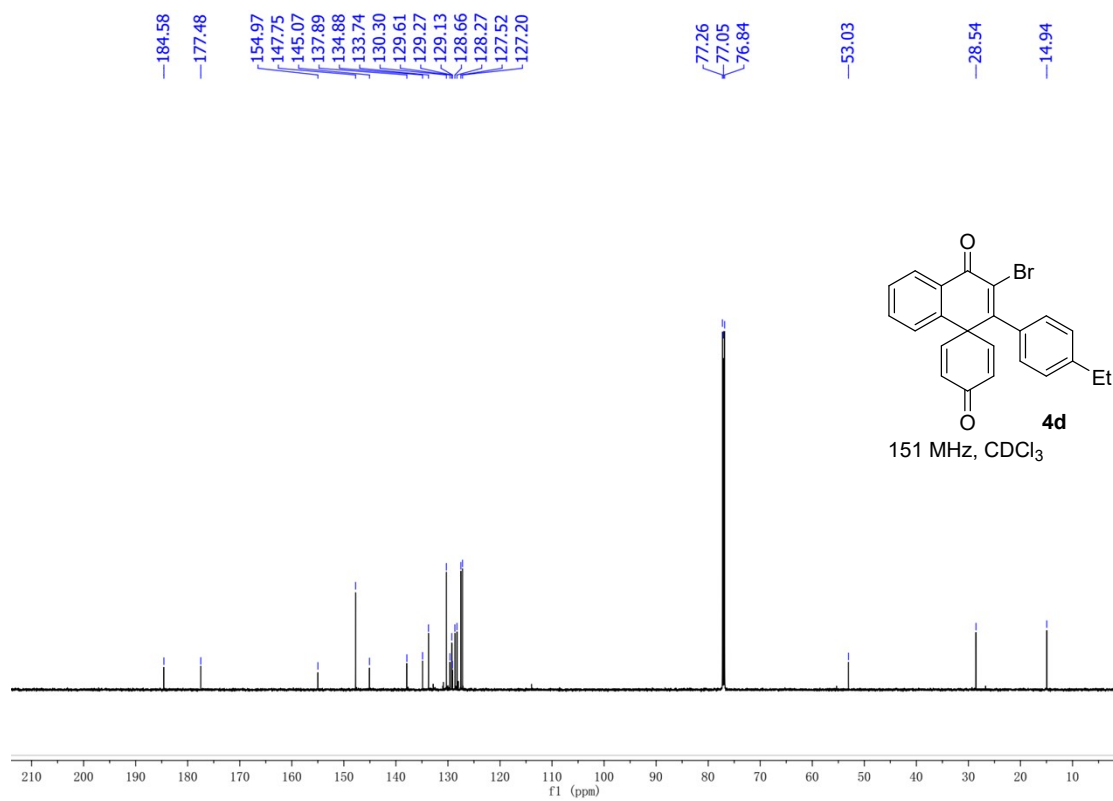
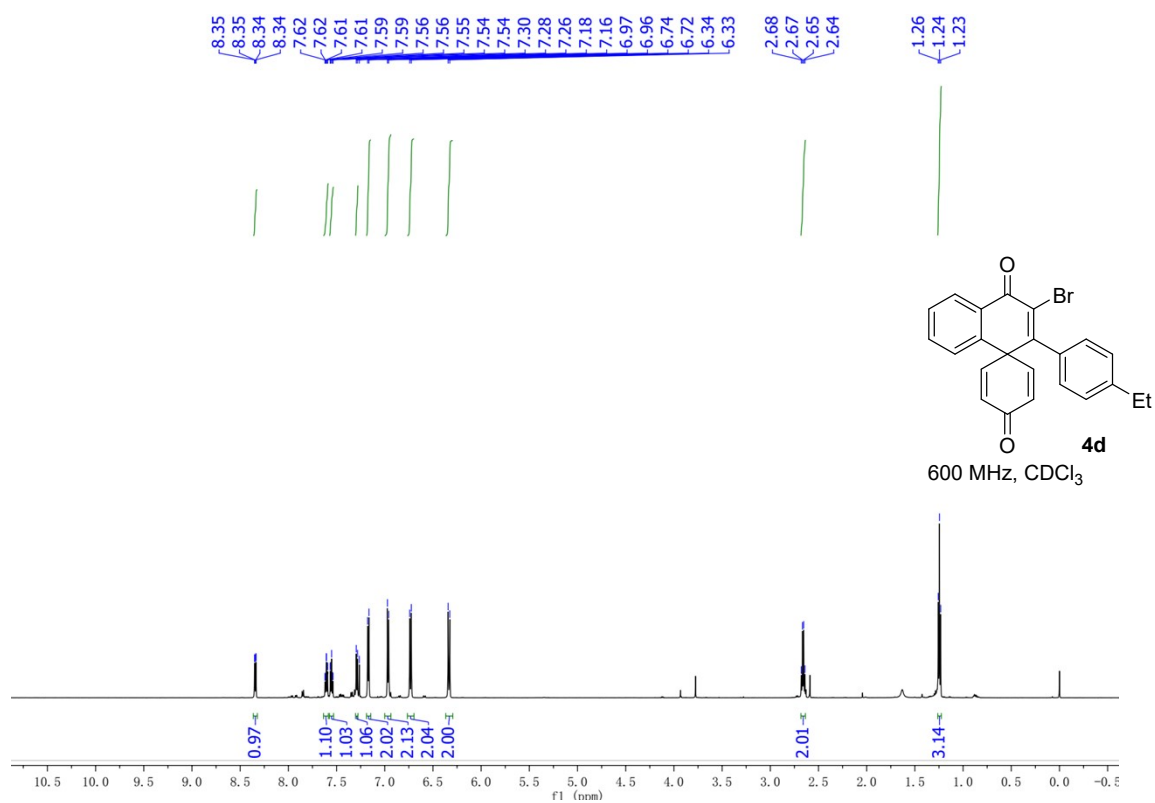


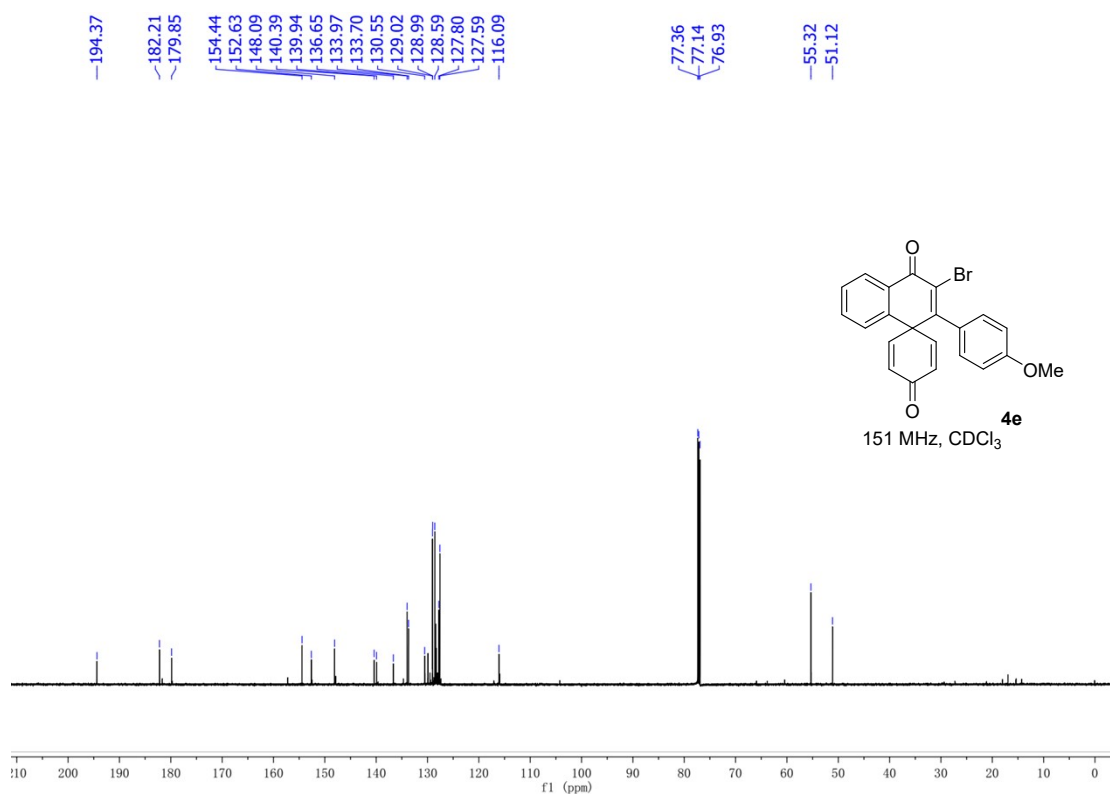
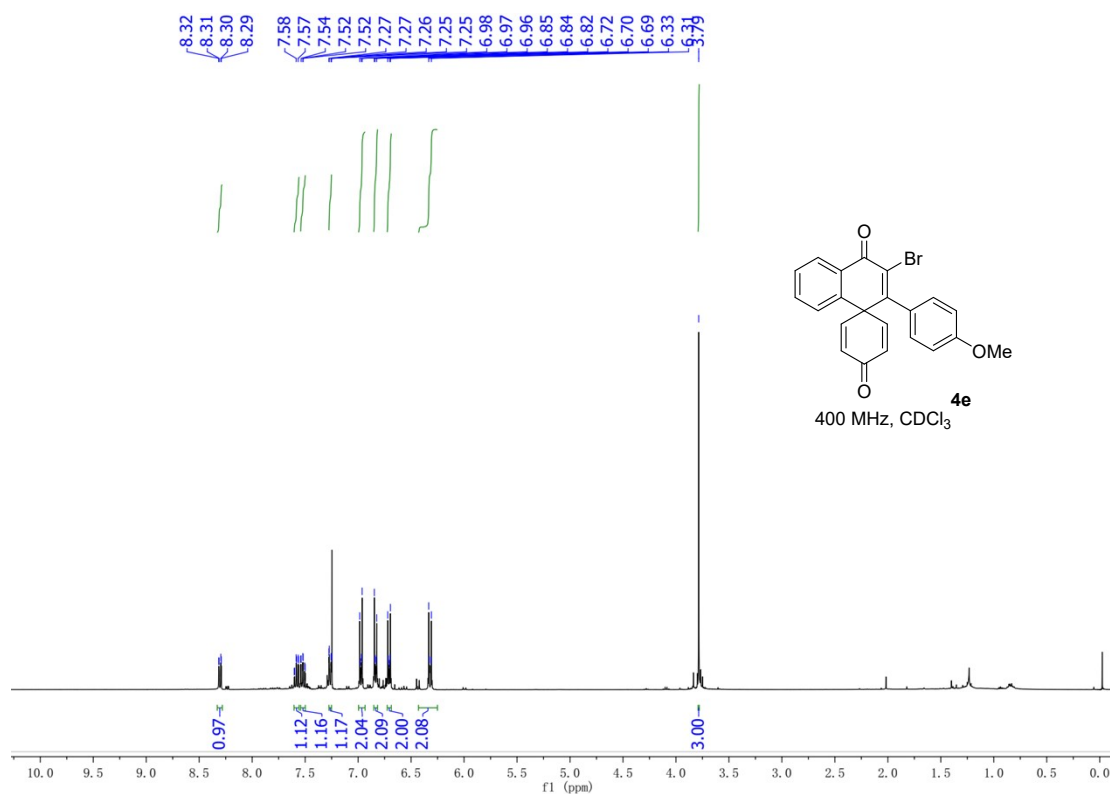


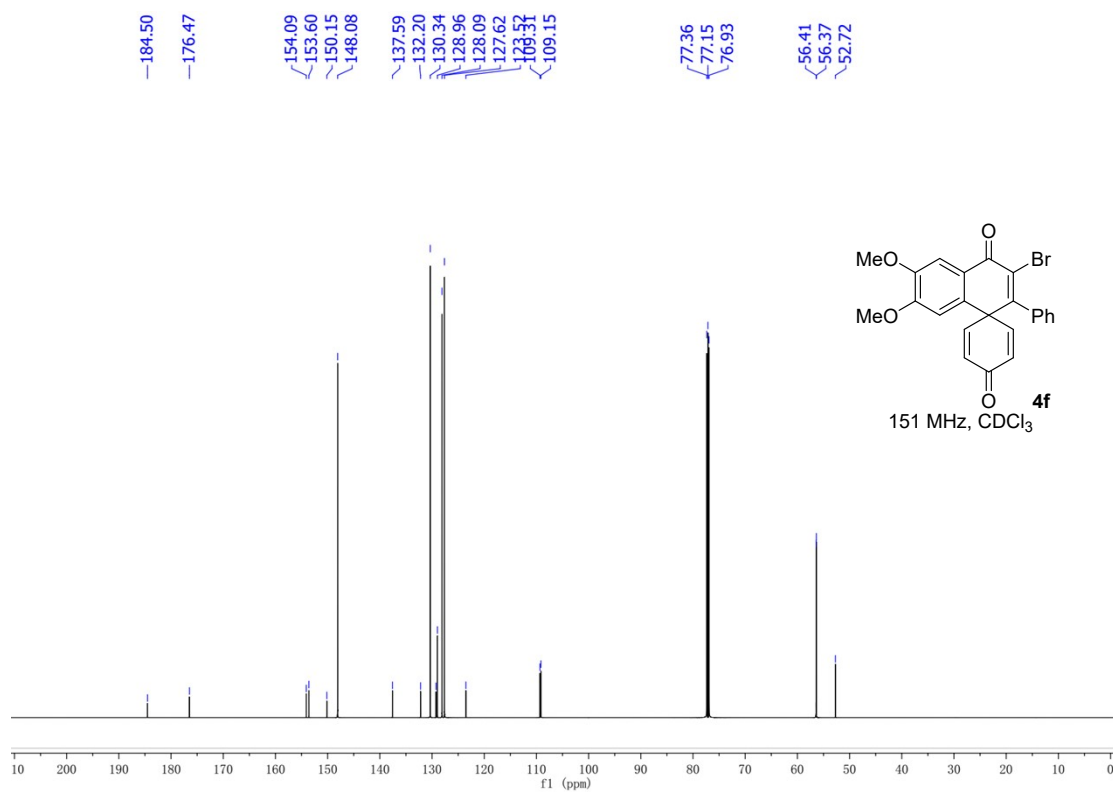
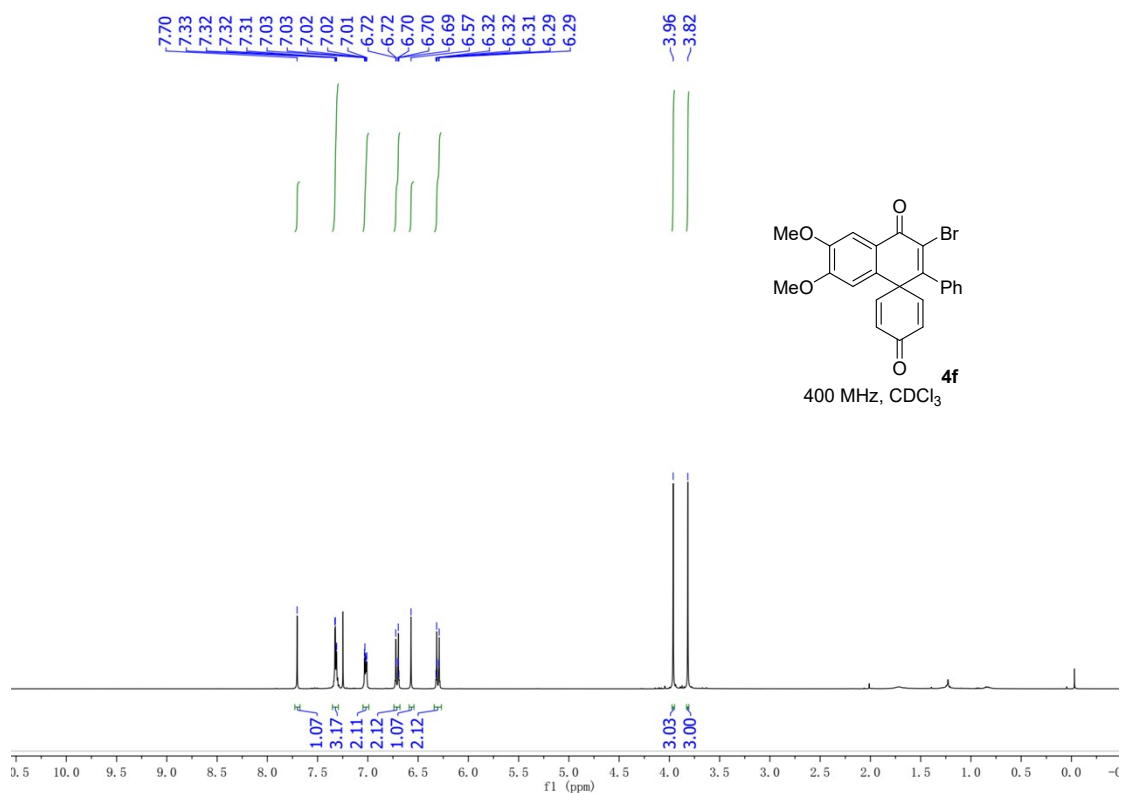


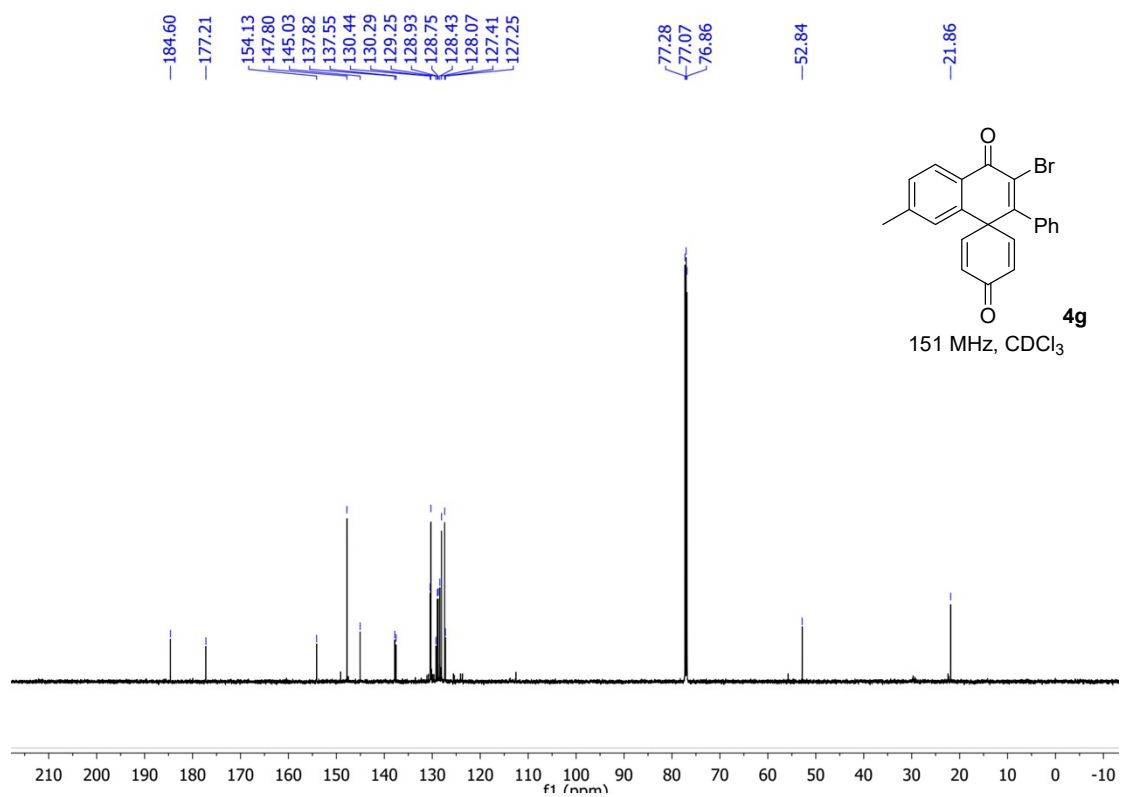
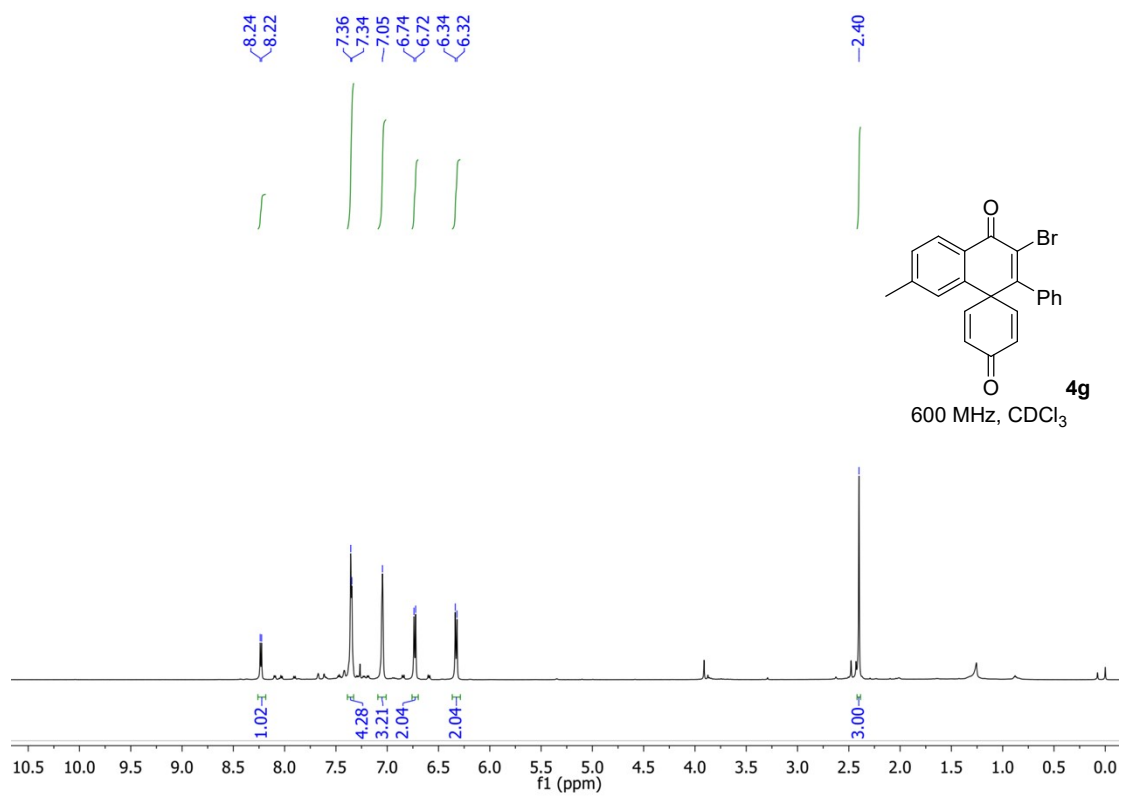


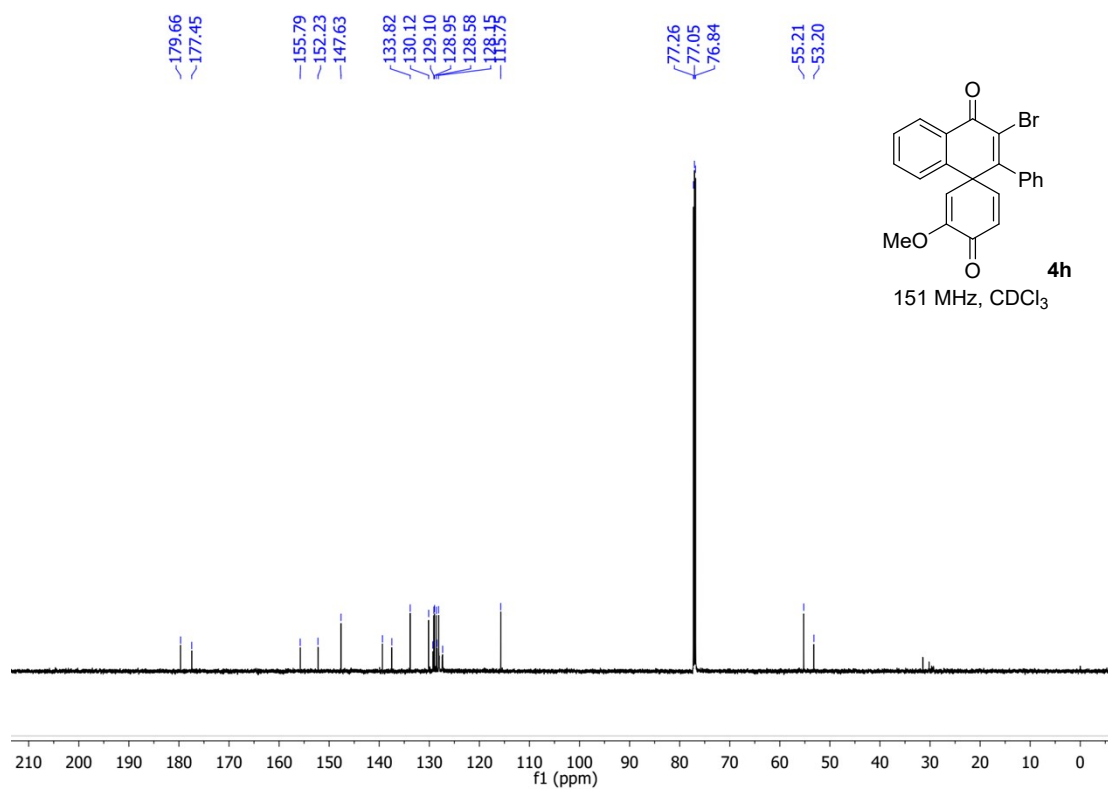
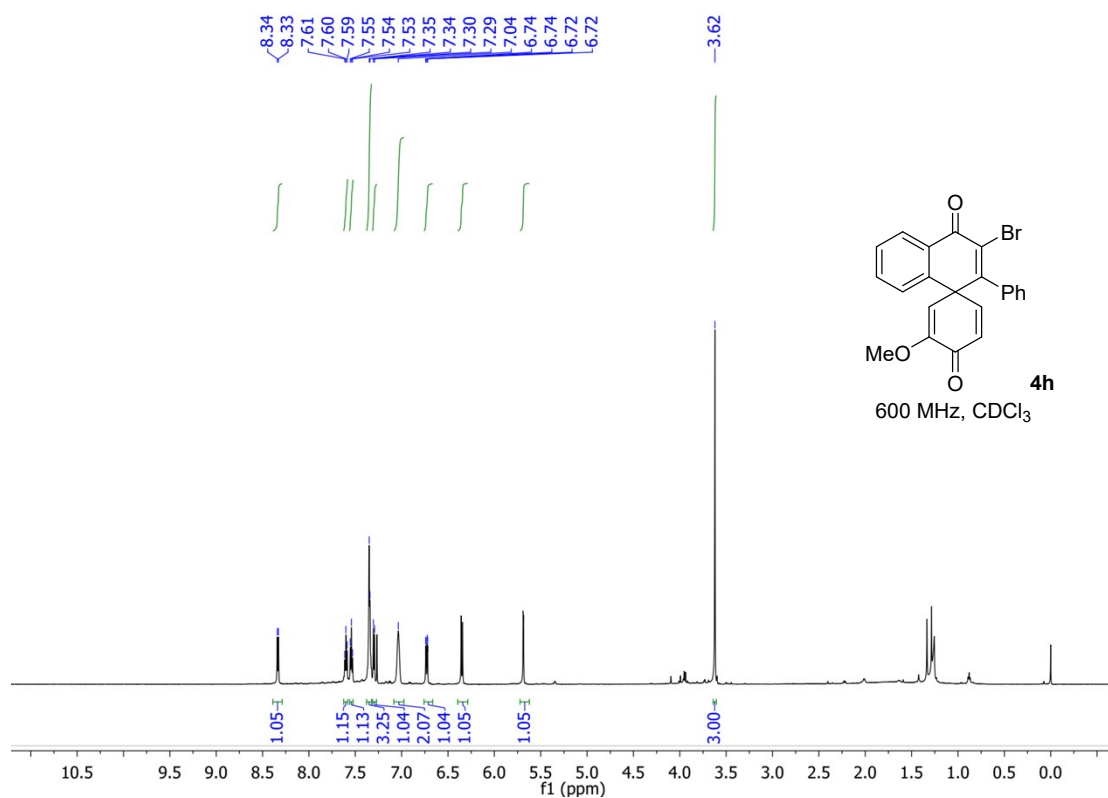


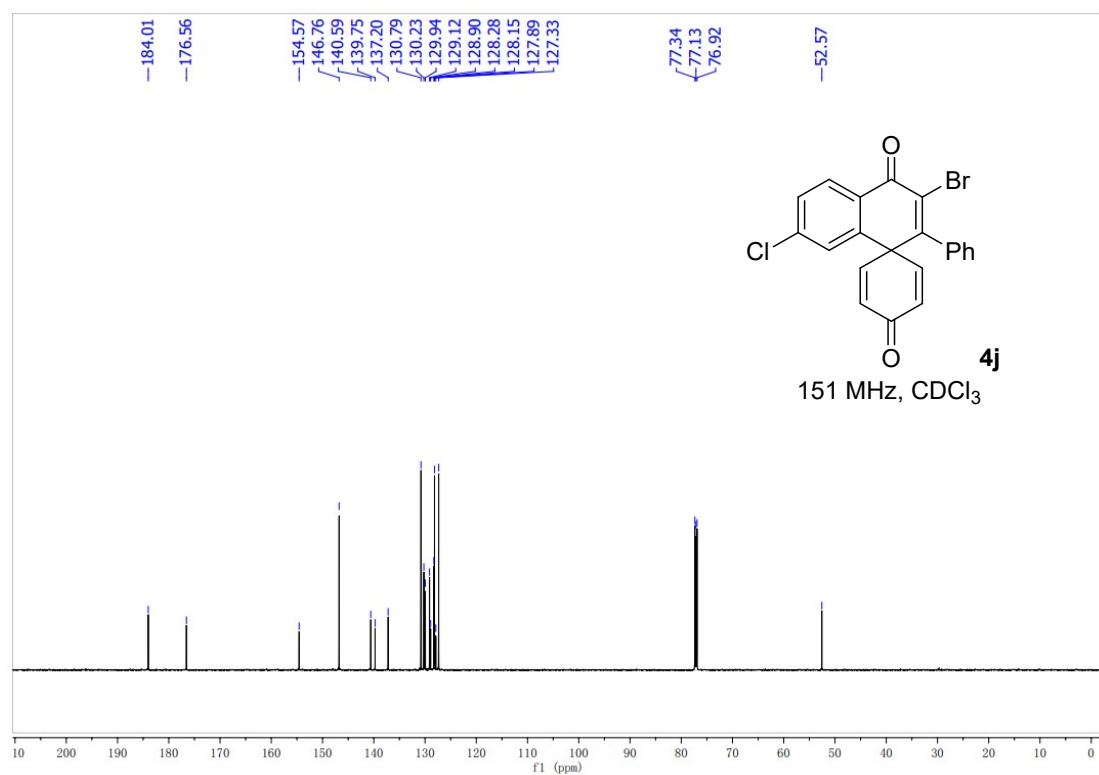
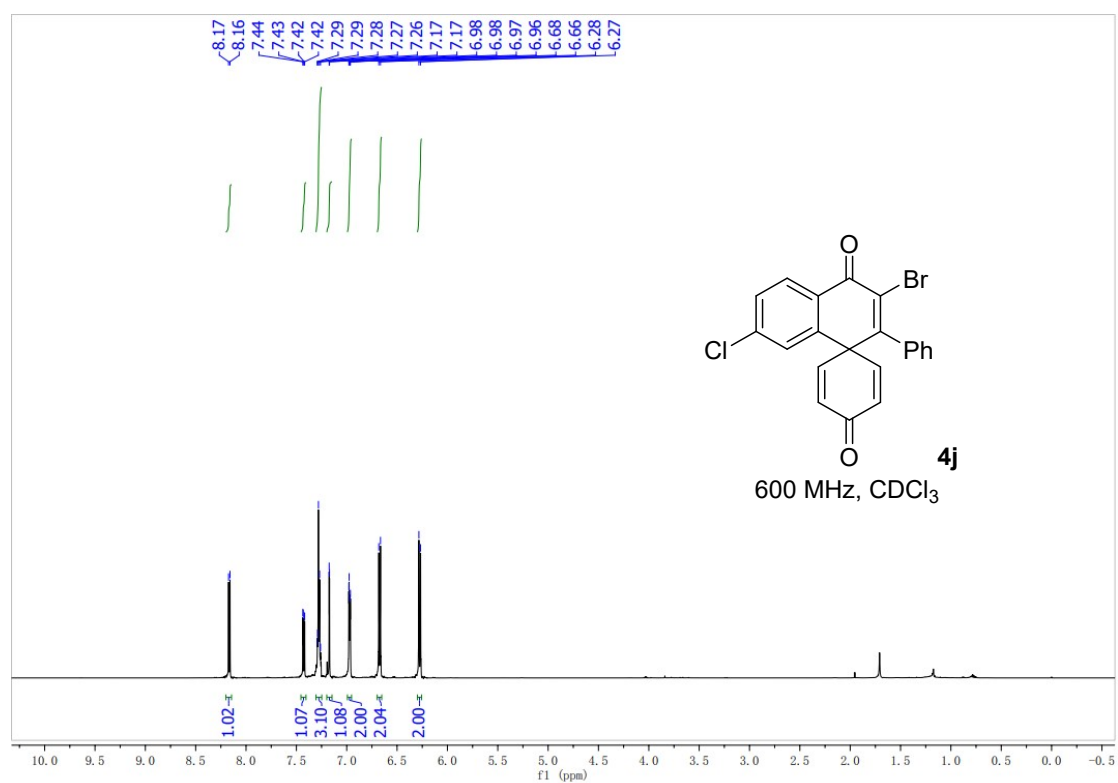


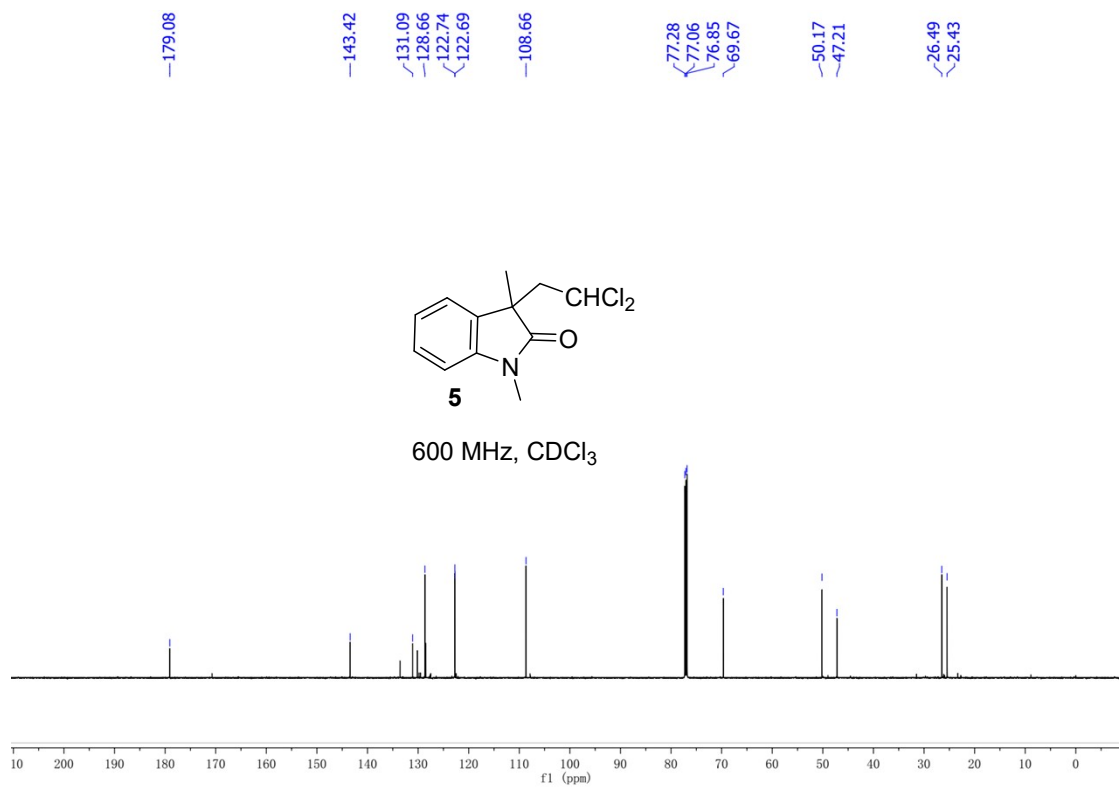
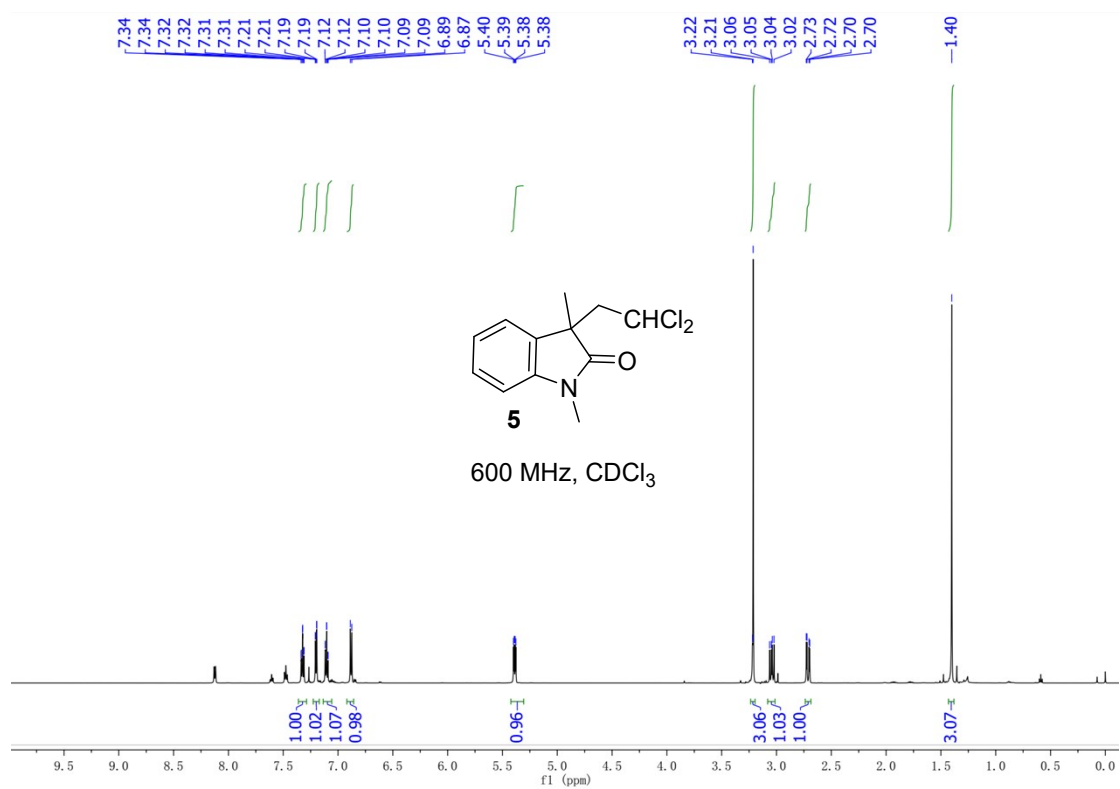












7. X-Ray crystal structure of **4c** (CCDC: 2174070)

General procedure for crystal culture of **4c**: To a test tube (25 mL) with added **4c** (36 mg), dichloromethane (0.5 mL) was added slowly to make it dissolve completely. After it dissolved, a mixture of petroleum ether (1.5 mL) and *n*-hexane (2.0 mL) was added. Then, the test tube was sealed with a rubber stopper, and connected to air with a syringe needle. Finally, the tube was put in a dry and ventilated place to make the organic solvent to volatilize slowly. After a few days, the crystal of **4c** was obtained. The X-ray crystal structure of **4c** was shown in Figure S4.

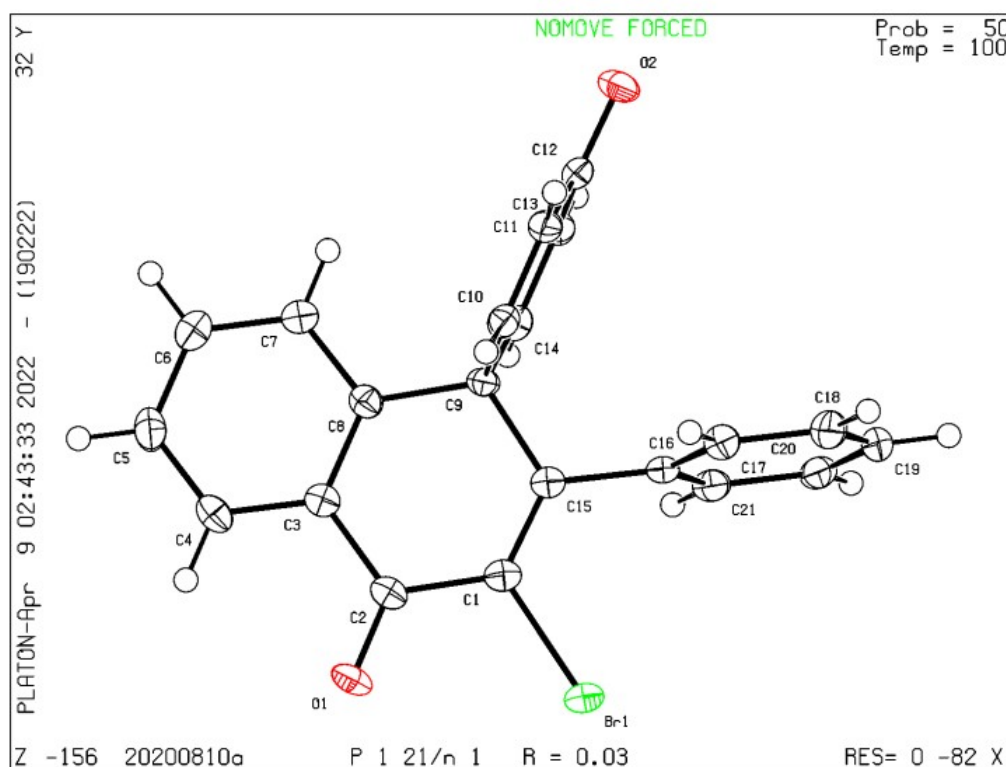


Figure S4 ORTEP diagram of **4c** with thermal displacement parameters drawn at 30% probability.

checkCIF/PLATON report

Structure factors have been supplied for datablock(s) 20200810a

THIS REPORT IS FOR GUIDANCE ONLY. IF USED AS PART OF A REVIEW PROCEDURE FOR PUBLICATION, IT SHOULD NOT REPLACE THE EXPERTISE OF AN EXPERIENCED CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC REFEREE.

No syntax errors found. CIF dictionary Interpreting this report

Datablock: 20200810a

Bond precision:	C-C = 0.0031 Å	Wavelength=1.54184	
Cell:	a=8.9293 (2)	b=14.4901 (3)	c=13.4949 (4)
	alpha=90	beta=109.131 (3)	gamma=90
Temperature:	100 K		
Volume	Calculated	Reported	
	1649.63 (8)	1649.63 (8)	
Space group	P 21/n	P 1 21/n 1	
Hall group	-P 2yn	-P 2yn	
Moiety formula	C21 H13 Br O2	C21 H13 Br O2	
Sum formula	C21 H13 Br O2	C21 H13 Br O2	
Mr	377.21	377.22	
Dx, g cm ⁻³	1.519	1.519	
Z	4	4	
Mu (mm ⁻¹)	3.469	3.469	
F000	760.0	760.0	
F000'	759.13		
h, k, lmax	10, 17, 15	10, 17, 15	
Nref	2814	2702	
Tmin, Tmax	0.457, 0.500	0.628, 1.000	
Tmin'	0.400		
Correction method=	# Reported T Limits: Tmin=0.628 Tmax=1.000		
AbsCorr =	MULTI-SCAN		
Data completeness=	0.960	Theta(max)=	65.087
R(reflections)=	0.0265 (2624)	wR2(reflections)=	
			0.0732 (2702)
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