

Non-Directed Pd-Catalyzed Electrooxidative Olefination of Arenes

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Electronic Supporting Information

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1. General Considerations

1.1. Reagent Information: Unless otherwise stated, all the catalytic reactions were carried out in undivided electrochemical cells using pre-dried sample vowl glassware with magnetic stirring under air atmosphere. All the palladium salts were purchased from Alfa Aesar and used directly for the reaction. Remaining all the other chemicals were purchased from commercial source and used as received. For column chromatography silica gel (100-200 mesh) was supplied from SRL Co. During elution petrolium ether and ethyl acetate mixture was used. Thin layer chromatography was performed on EMD Chemicals Si 60 F₂₅₄. TLC plates (silica gel 60F₂₅₄) were supplied from MERCK. AXIOMET AX-3003P potentiostat is used for electrocatalysis with constant current mode. Graphite felt (GF) electrodes (25 mm × 10 mm × 3 mm) and platinum electrodes (10 mm × 10 mm × 0.5 mm) were connected with commercially available copper wire. And the platinum electrode was obtained from Chempur and GF is from sglcarbon (SIGRACELL®).

1.2. Analytical Information: ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR spectroscopy, IR and HRMS were used to characterize all the isolated compounds. Copies of the ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR spectra were attached in this supporting information. All NMR spectra were recorded on a BRUKER 400 MHz or BRUKER 500 MHz instrument. All ¹H NMR spectra are reported in parts per million (ppm) downfield of TMS and were measured relative to residual CHCl₃ (7.26 ppm). All ¹³C NMR spectra were reported in ppm relative to CDCl₃ (77.16 ppm) and were obtained with proton decoupling. Coupling constants, J, are reported in Hertz. All NMR analysis for optimization were performed with 1,3,5-trimthoxybenzene as the internal standard. All ¹³C NMR spectra were obtained with ¹H decoupling. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a micro-mass ESI TOF (time of flight) mass spectrometer. UV/vis absorption spectra were recorded on Agilent Cary 8454 UV-vis spectrophotometer, equipped with a temperature control unit at 25 °C. The samples were measured in quartz cuvettes (chamber volume = 3.0 mL) fitted with a stopper.

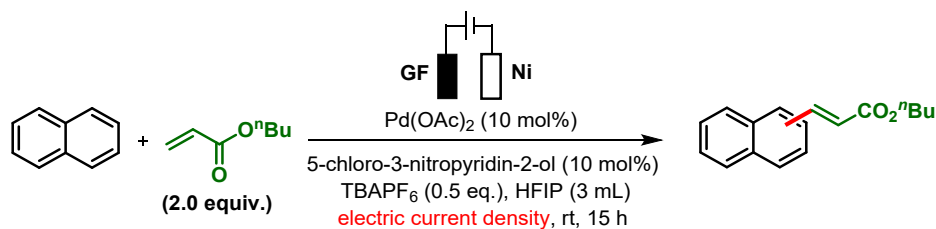
2. Preparation of Starting Materials for Non-Directed C-H Electroolefination

All the starting materials like ester, phenol, olefins and thiophene derivatives are prepared based on the following literature reports.¹⁻⁴

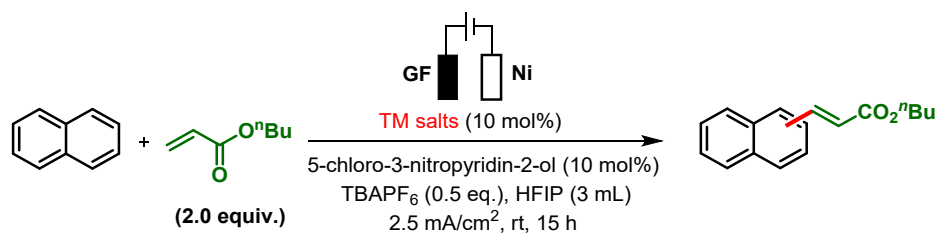
3. Optimization Details for Non-Directed Electroolefination

Yield and selectivity were determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude product using TMB as the internal standard.

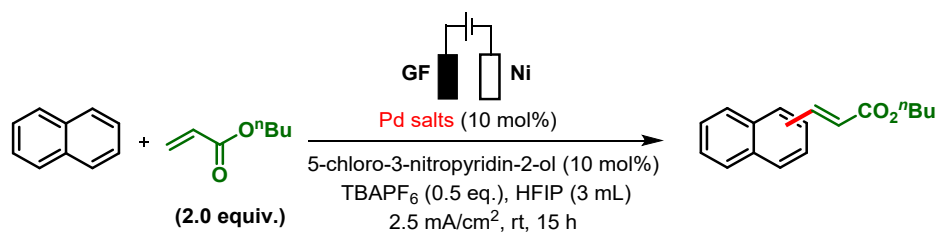
Table S1: Current Optimization.



Entry	Electric Current (mA/cm ²)	Yield (%)	Selectivity (β : α)
1	0.2	15	2:1
2	0.4	13	2:1
3	0.6	17	2:1
4	0.8	34	7:1
5	1	19	2:1
6	1.2	16	2:1
7	1.4	51	7:1
8	1.6	42	6:1
9	1.8	49	7:1
10	2.0	51	8:1
11	2.2	46	7:1
12	2.5	54	9:1
13	2.6	50	7:1
14	2.8	43	6:1
15	3.0	45	7:1
16	3.2	47	7:1
17	3.4	26	4:1
18	3.6	21	4:1
19	3.8	27	4:1
20	4.0	31	5:1
21	6.0	19	4:1
22	8.0	15	3:1
23	10	Trace	-
24	No current	NR	-

Table S2: Transition Metal Salts Optimization.

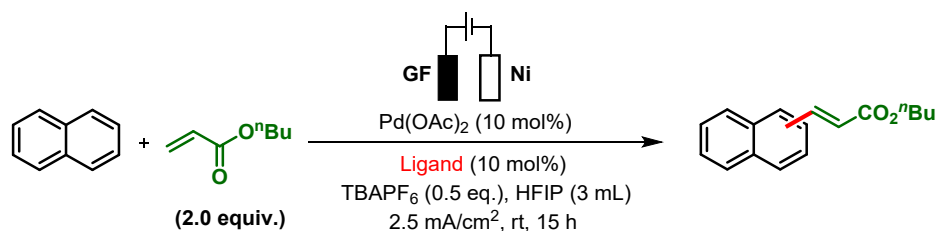
Entry	Metal Salts (10 mol%)	Yield (%)	Selectivity (β : α)
1	No catalyst	NR	-
2	Co(II)(OAc) ₂ ·4H ₂ O	9	1:1
3	[Ru(<i>p</i> -cymene)Cl ₂] ₂	NR	-
4	[Cp*RhCl ₂] ₂	NR	-
5	Pd(OAc)₂	54	9:1

Table S3: Pd Salts Optimization.

Entry	Pd Salts (10 mol%)	Yield (%)	Selectivity (β : α)
1	Pd(OAc)₂	54	9:1
2	Pd(acac) ₂	37	7:1
3	Pd(PPh ₃) ₂ Cl ₂	NR	-
4	Pd(PhCN) ₂ Cl ₂	NR	-
5	Pd(CH ₃ CN) ₂ Cl ₂	21	4:1
6	Pd(OPiv) ₂	38	5:1
7 ^a	Pd(OAc) ₂	48	8:1
8 ^b	Pd(OAc) ₂	56	8:1
9 ^c	Pd(OAc)₂	59	9:1

^a5 mol%, ^b15 mol%, ^c20 mol%

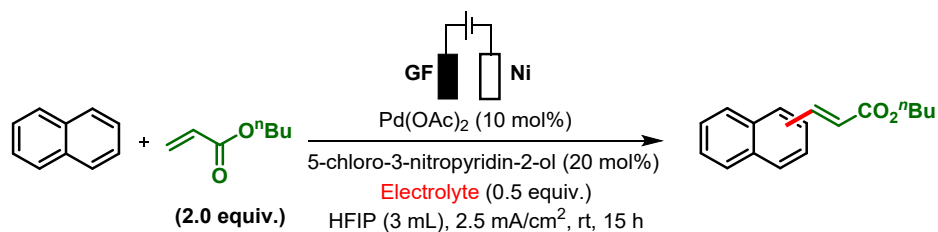
Table S4: Ligands Optimization.



Entry	Ligands (10 mol%)	Yield (%)	Selectivity ($\beta:\alpha$)
1	5-chloro-3-nitropyridin-2-ol	54	9:1
2	3-nitropyridin-2-ol	46	8:1
3	3,5-dichloropyridin-2(1H)-one	51	9:1
4	5-methyl-3-nitropyridin-2-ol	34	5:1
5	5-nitropyridin-2-ol	25	5:1
6	2-hydroxy-4,6-dimethylnicotinonitrile	NR	NR
7	pyridin-2-ol	40	6:1
8	5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridin-2-ol	35	5:1
9	6-chloropyridin-2-ol	20	2:1
10	6-methyl-2-oxo-1,2-dihydropyridine-3-carbonitrile	NR	NR
11	3-aminopyridin-2-ol	9	1:1
12	4-(benzyloxy)pyridin-2(1H)-one	15	5:1
13	Picolinonitrile	30	6:1
14	pyridine-2-sulfonic acid	32	3:1
15	1-(pyridin-2-yl)ethan-1-one	20	3:1
16	Quinoline	10	2:1
17	<i>N</i> -Acetyl-Glycine	Trace	-
18	<i>N</i> -Ac-L-Leucine	Trace	-
19	<i>N</i> -Boc-L- <i>tert</i> -Leucine	7	1:1
20 ^a	5-chloro-3-nitropyridin-2-ol	59	9:1
21^b	5-chloro-3-nitropyridin-2-ol	62	11:1
22	5-chloro-3-nitropyridin-2-ol + <i>N</i> -Acetyl-Glycine	60	11:1
22 ^c	5-chloro-3-nitropyridin-2-ol	51	9:1
23 ^d	5-chloro-3-nitropyridin-2-ol	38	7:1
24	No ligand	29	1:1

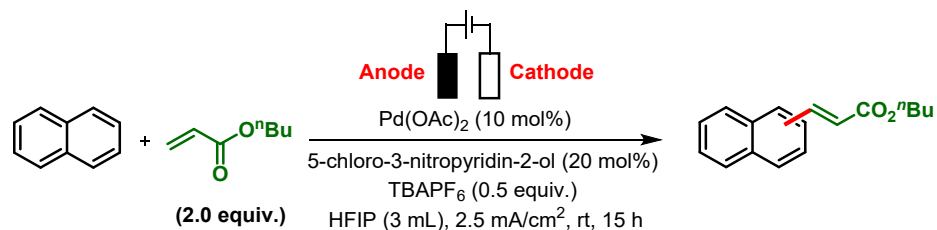
^a15 mol%, ^b20 mol%, ^c30 mol%, ^d5 mol%

Table S5: Electrolyte Optimization.

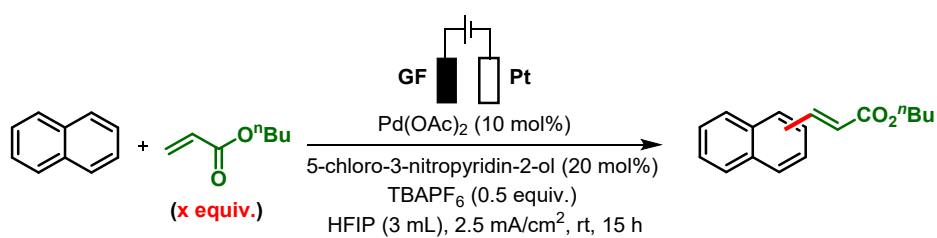


Entry	Electrolyte (0.5 equiv.)	Yield (%)	Selectivity (β : α)
1	TBAPF ₆	62	11:1
2	TBABF ₄	32	9:1
3	Choline chloride	NR	-
4	TBAClO ₄	46	9:1
5	TBABr	NR	-
6	TBACl	45	7:1
7	TBAI	NR	-
8	TBABH ₄	22	6:1
9	TBAOAc	50	9:1
10	TBAHSO ₄	49	9:1
11	TEAP	41	11:1
12	NH ₄ Cl	NR	-
13	NH ₄ PF ₆	33	5:1
14	LiClO ₄	NR	-
15	Et ₄ NBF ₄	NR	-
16	LiOAc	NR	-
17	NaClO ₄	NR	NR
18 ^a	TBAPF ₆	53	11:1
19 ^b	TBAPF ₆	41	11:1

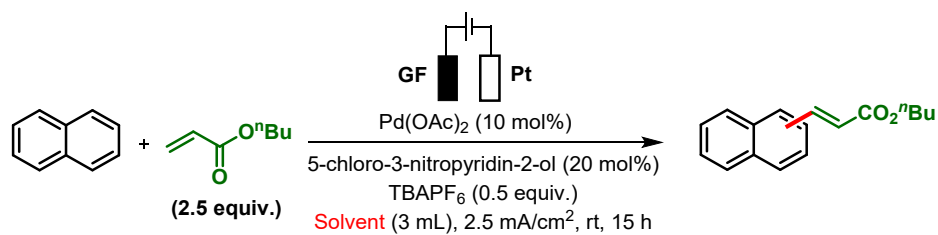
^a1.0 equiv., ^b0.25 equiv.

Table S6: Electrode Optimization.

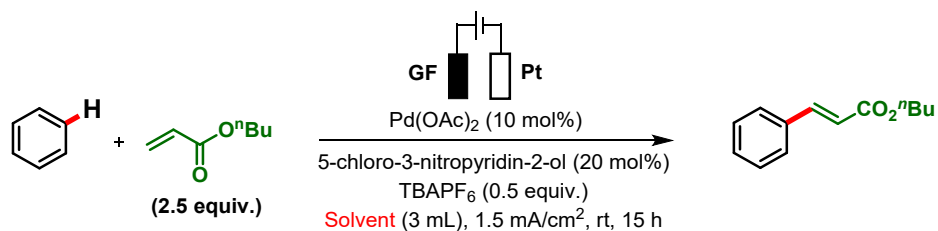
Entry	Electrode (Anode vs Cathode)	Yield (%)	Selectivity (β : α)
1	GF-Ni	62	11:1
2	Ni-GF	47	6:1
3	C-Pt (wire)	59	11:1
4	GF-Pt (wire gauze)	70	11:1
5	GF-Pt (wire ring)	31	5:1
6	GF-Steel	24	4:1
7	GF-GF	48	5:1
8	Ni-Ni	53	7:1
9	Ni-Pt (wire gauze)	58	6:1
10	GF-Pt (plate)	21	6:1
11	Pt (wire gauze)-GF	49	8:1
12	Pt (plate)-Ni	41	8:1
13	Pt (plate)-Pt (plate)	52	10:1
14	Pt (plate)-Pt (wire gauze)	48	9:1

Table S7: Olefin Amount Optimization.

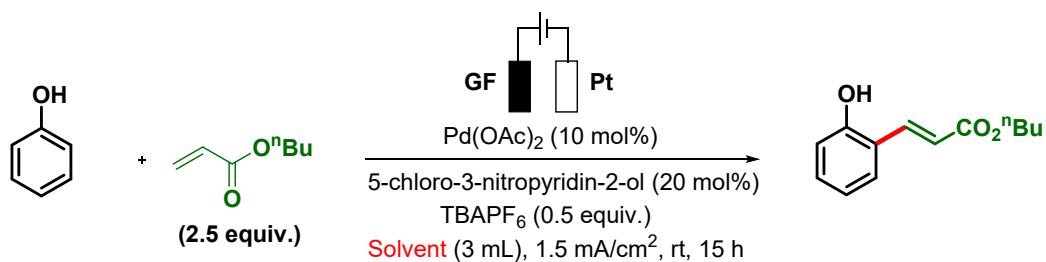
Entry	Olefin amount (equiv.)	Yield (%)	Selectivity (β : α)
1	1.0	37	8:1
2	1.5	49	10:1
3	2.0	70	11:1
4	2.5	74	11:1
5	3.0	72	11:1
6	3.5	62	10:1

Table S8: Solvent Optimization.

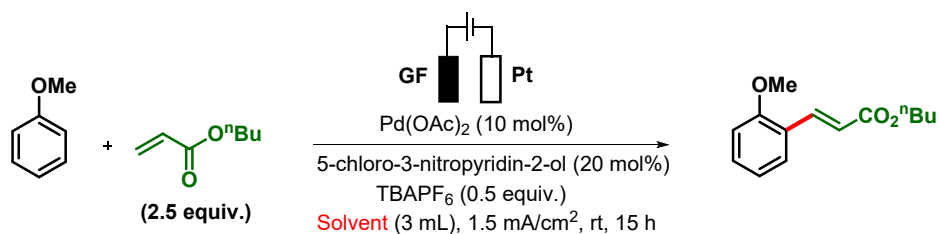
Entry	Solvents	Yield (%)	Selectivity ($\beta:\alpha$)
1	HFIP	74	11:1
2	DMA	NR	-
3	AcCN	NR	-
4	MeOH	15	3:1
5	<i>gamma</i> -valerolactone	NR	-
6	<i>gamma</i> -butyrolactone	10	3:1
7	DCE	70	>25:1
8	HFIP:DCE (1:5)	70	18:1

Table S9: Solvent Optimization for Arenes Other than Naphthalene.

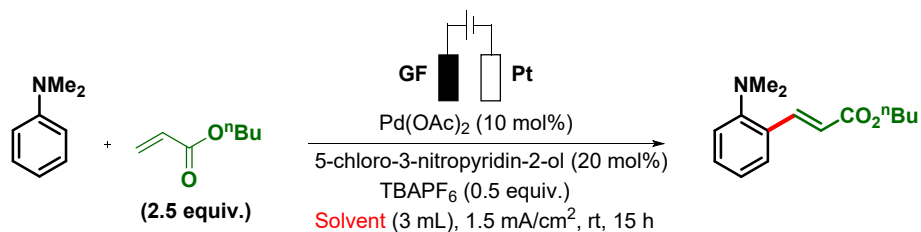
Entry	Solvents (DCE:HFIP)	Yield (%)	Selectivity ($\beta:\alpha$)
1	DCE	25	-
2	10:1	33	-
4	9:1	36	-
5	8:1	37	-
6	7:1	41	-
7	6:1	49	-
8	5:1	63	-
9	4:1	62	-
10	3:1	60	-
11	2:1	52	-
12	1:1	47	-
13	HFIP	41	-



Entry	Solvents (DCE:HFIP)	Yield (%)	Selectivity (β : α)
1	DCE	n.r	n.r
2	10:1	n.r	n.r
3	9:1	25	5:1
4	8:1	25	5:1
5	7:1	38	6:1
6	6:1	41	7:1
7	5:1	61	9:1
8	4:1	57	9:1
9	3:1	58	9:1
10	2:1	58	9:1
11	1:1	49	9:1
12	HFIP	48	6:1



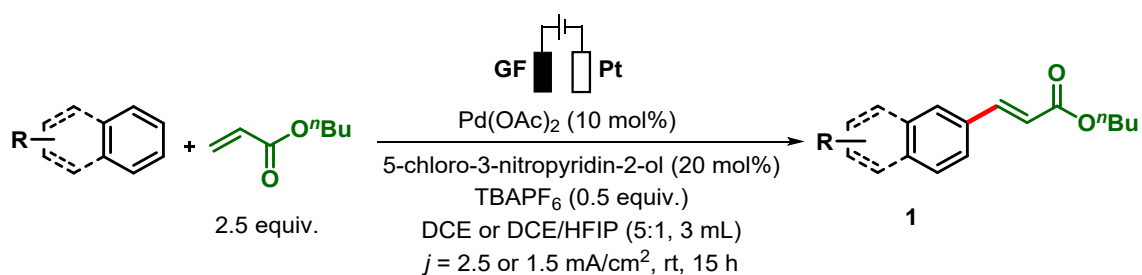
Entry	Solvents (DCE:HFIP)	Yield (%)	Selectivity (β : α)
1	DCE	25	6:1
2	10:1	17	3:1
3	9:1	31	5:1
4	8:1	44	9:1
5	7:1	37	8:1
6	6:1	61	12:1
7	5:1	72	15:1
8	4:1	72	15:1
9	3:1	74	15:1
10	2:1	75	15:1
11	1:1	53	10:1
12	HFIP	35	8:1



Entry	Solvents (DCE:HFIP)	Yield (%)	Selectivity (<i>o</i> : <i>others</i>)
1	DCE	25	3:1
2	10:1	28	3:1
3	9:1	38	4:1
4	8:1	52	6:1
5	7:1	57	7:1
6	6:1	50	7:1
7	5:1	70	8:1
8	4:1	58	7:1
9	3:1	66	8:1
10	2:1	64	8:1
11	1:1	43	4:1
12	HFIP	40	4:1

4. Experimental Details

4.1. General Procedure for Non-Directed Electroolefination



The electrooxidative reaction was carried out in an undivided cell under air, with a graphite felt (GF) anode and a platinum cathode. In an oven-dried sample vial was charged with magnetic stir-bar, corresponding arene (0.2 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (10 mol%), ligand 5-chloro-3-nitropyridin-2-ol (20 mol%), electrolyte tetra-*n*-butyl ammonium hexafluorophosphate (TBAPF₆) (0.5 equiv.), and olefinic coupling partner (0.5 mmol) in 3 mL of dichloroethane (DCE) or 5:1 ratio

of dichloroethane (DCE) and 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoro-2-propanol (HFIP), were added. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed at a constant current = 1.225 mA or 0.735 mA and current density $j = 2.5 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ or 1.5 mA/cm^2 with the surface area of electrodes dipped in solution = $0.7 \text{ cm} \times 0.7 \text{ cm}$, with stirring (380 rpm) at room temperature for 15 h. Upon completion, the GF anode was washed with ethyl acetate (10 ml) and filtered through a celite pad. The filtrate was evaporated under reduced pressure and the crude mixture was purified to get the corresponding products 1 by column chromatography using silica (100-200 mesh size) and petroleum ether / ethyl acetate as the eluent. The selectivity was monitored using ^1H NMR signal in presence of 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard. The regio-selectivity was determined from ^1H NMR spectra of olefinated product.

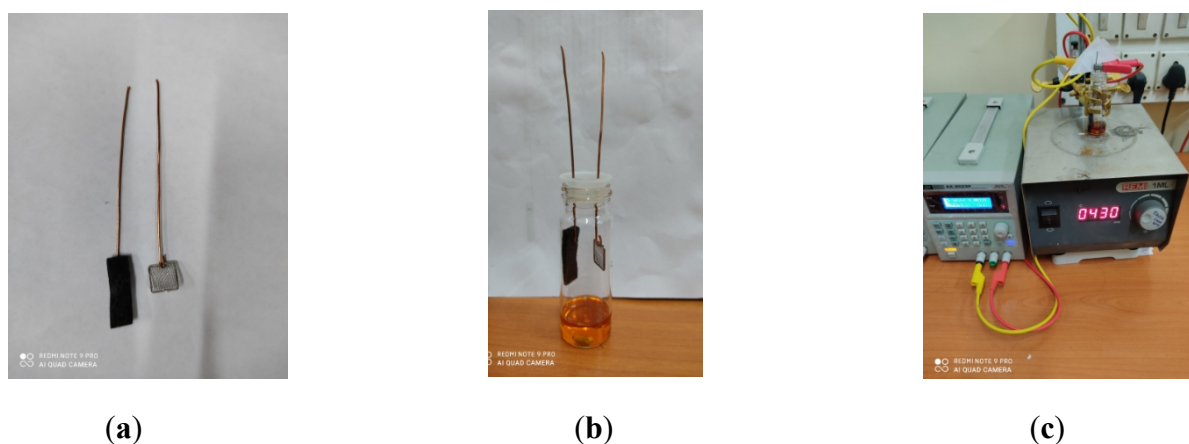
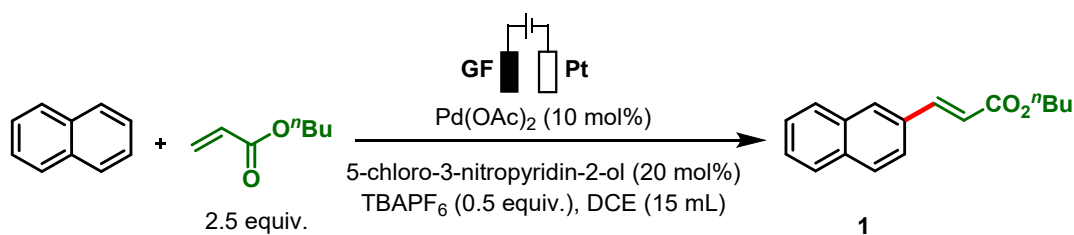


Figure S1: Photograph of the electro set up (a) Electrode used in the reaction (b) Before reaction set up (c) Set up during reaction time.

4.2. Gram Scale Experiment:



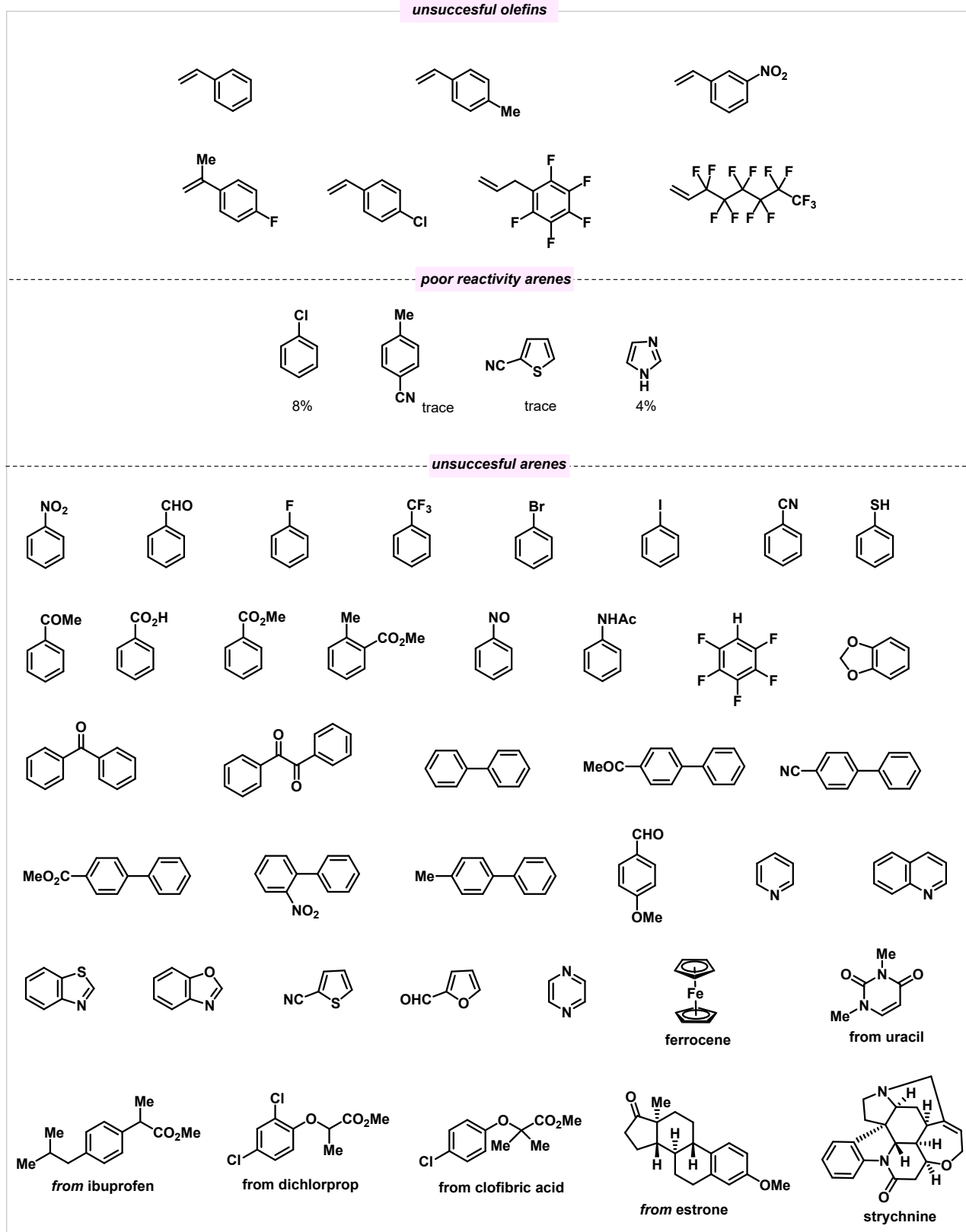
$$j = 6.0 \text{ mA/cm}^2, \text{ rt, 30 h; 4 mmol, 0.504 g : 46\%, } (\beta:\alpha = 7:1)$$

$$j = 12.0 \text{ mA/cm}^2, \text{ rt, 30 h; 8 mmol, 1.080 g : 41\%, } (\beta:\alpha = 7:1)$$

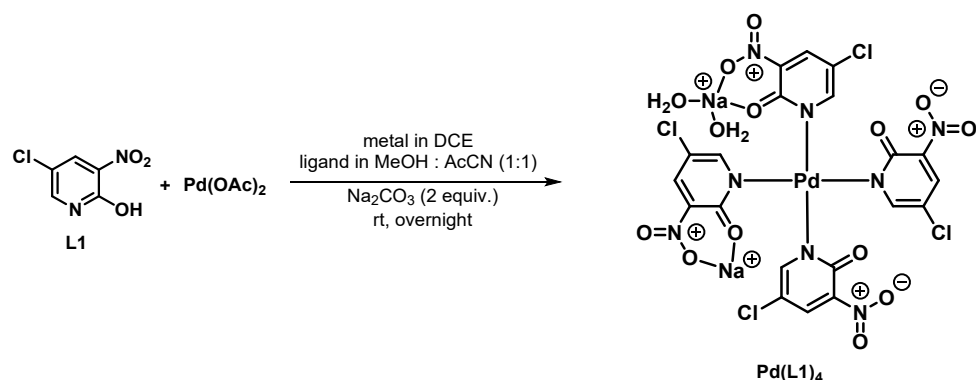
In an oven-dried 25 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir-bar, naphthalene (4.0/8.0 mmol), Pd(OAc)_2 (10 mol%), ligand 5-chloro-3-nitropyridin-2-ol (20 mol%), electrolyte *tetra-n*-butyl ammonium hexafluorophosphate (TBAPF_6) (0.5 equiv.), and olefinic coupling partner (2.5 equiv.) were dissolved in 15 mL of dichloroethane (DCE) and the mixture was stirred at 380 rpm. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed at a constant current of

$j = 6.0 \text{ mA/cm}^2$ or 12.0 mA/cm^2 at a GF anode and a Pt cathode at room temperature for 30 h. Upon completion the GF anode was washed with ethyl acetate (50 mL) and the mixture was filtered through a celite pad. The ethyl acetate layer was dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 and the volatiles were removed under vacuum. The crude reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography to obtain the olefinated product (1) 46% with $\beta:\alpha$ selectivity 7:1 (for 0.504 g) and 41% with selectivity 7:1 (for 1.08 g).

4.3 Unsuccessful substrates (Arenes and olefins).

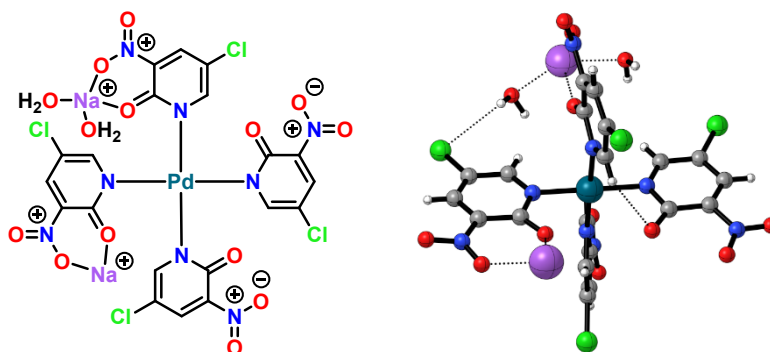


5. Procedure for the Preparation of [Pd(L1)₄] Complex:



General procedure: To the solution of Pd(OAc)₂ (112.25 mg, 0.5 mmol) in DCE (3 mL), the solution of L1 (174.54 mg, 1.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) in mixture of solvent MeOH and AcCN in the ratio of 1:1 (7.0 mL) was added dropwise with stirring and then solid Na₂CO₃ (106 mg, 2.0 equiv.) was added to this mixture and stirred overnight. Next day, the suspension was allowed to settle and the supernatant was decanted. It was filtered and the clear solution was crystallised by vapour diffusing with diethyl ether.

6. X-Ray Structure of [Pd(L1)₄] Complex:



Crystallographic data

Identification code	DMAJ241
Formula	C ₂₀ H ₁₂ Cl ₄ N ₈ Na ₂ O ₁₄ Pd
Formula weight(g/mol)	882.56
Temperature/K	293 K
Crystal system	Orthorhombic
Space group	Pbca
a/Å	9.2426(6)
b/Å	18.4473(14)
c/Å	35.708(4)
α/°	90
β/°	90
γ/°	90
Volume/Å ³	6088.3(9)
Z	8
P _{calc} /g/cm ³	1.926
μ/mm ⁻¹	1.071
F(000)	3488.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.2 x 0.15 x 0.15
Radiation	MoKα (λ = 0.71073)
2θ range for data collection/°	4.416 to 49.994
Index ranges	-10 ≤ h ≤ 10, -21 ≤ k ≤ 21, -42 ≤ l ≤ 35
Reflections collected	31132
Data / restraints / parameters	5284/108/459
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.114
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R ₁ = 0.1177, wR ₂ = 0.2428
R indices (all data)	R ₁ = 0.1709, wR ₂ = 0.2701
Largest diff. peak and hole/ e Å ⁻³	2.23/-2.78

7. Spectroelectrochemical Study

Electrochemical experiments: Cyclic voltammetry experiments were carried out using a BioLogic SP-300 potentiostat (BioLogic, France) in a three-electrode setup at room temperature (25 °C). Working, counter and reference electrodes were glassy carbon disc (3 mm in diameter), platinum wire, and standard calomel electrode (SCE) electrode, respectively.

Redox potential values were converted to NHE following the equation: $E_{\text{NHE}} = (E_{\text{SCE}} + 0.241)$ V.

Experimental details for UV-Vis Spectroscopy: UV-vis absorption spectra were recorded using Cary 5000 Spectrophotometer from Agilent Technologies using 1 cm path length quartz cuvette.

Experimental details for spectroelectrochemistry: UV-Vis absorption spectra were recorded using an HR 4000 spectrophotometer developed by Ocean Optics along with a 1 cm cuvette holder and DT-MINI-2-GS UV-Vis-NIR light source. Samples were held at desired potentials using a CH Instruments potentiostat (CHI 760D). Working, counter and reference electrodes were Pt mesh, Pt wire, and Ag/AgCl (3M KCl), respectively. Redox potentials were converted to NHE following the equation: $E_{\text{NHE}} = (E_{\text{Ag/AgCl}} + 0.210)$ V.

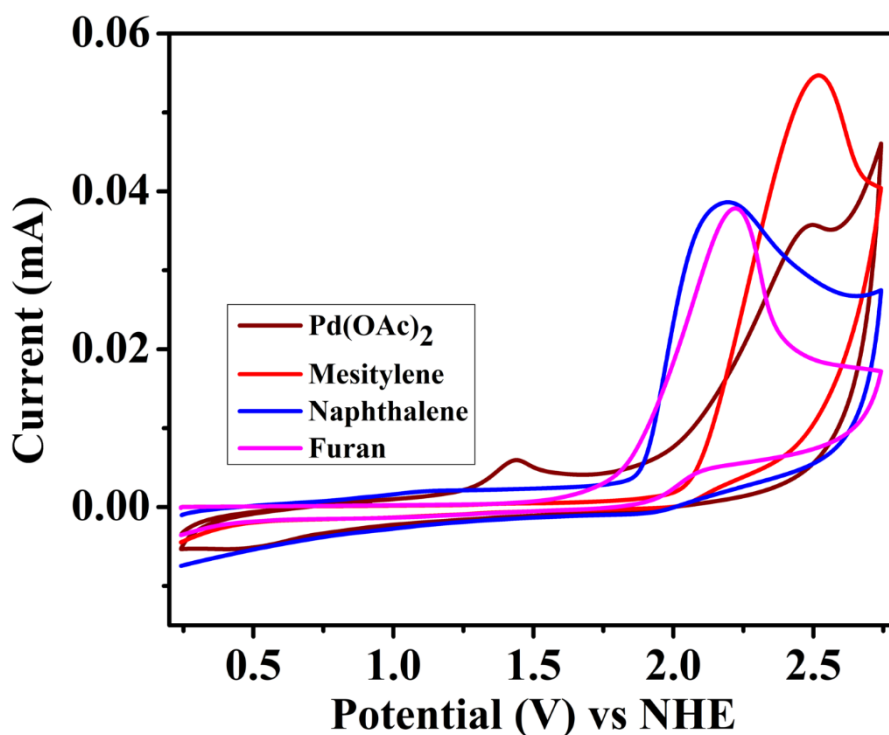


Figure S2: Cyclic voltammogram of various substrates (1 mM) at 100 mVs⁻¹ scan rate on glassy carbon electrode in DCE containing 0.1 M NBu₄PF₆.

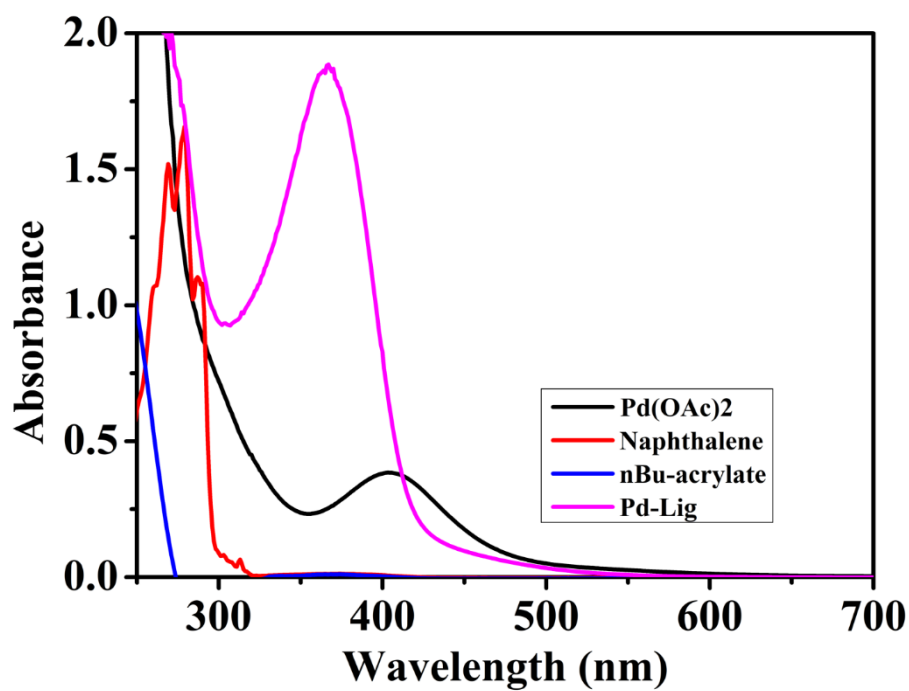


Figure S3: UV-vis spectra of reactants.

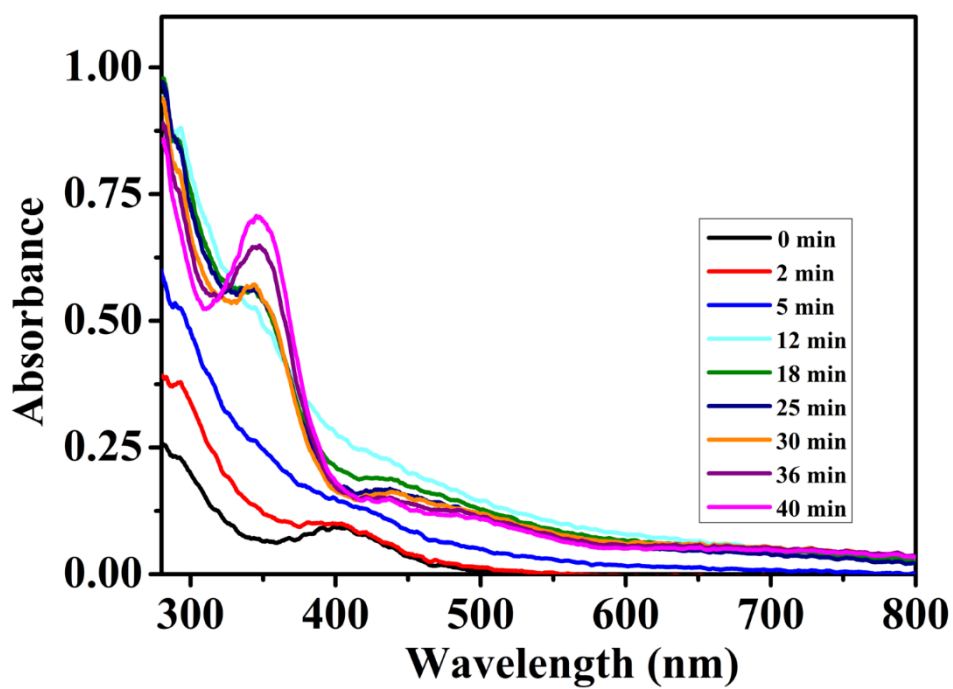


Figure S4: In-situ UV-vis spectroelectrochemical spectra of Pd(OAc)₂ undergoing bulk electrolysis at 2.61 V vs. NHE.

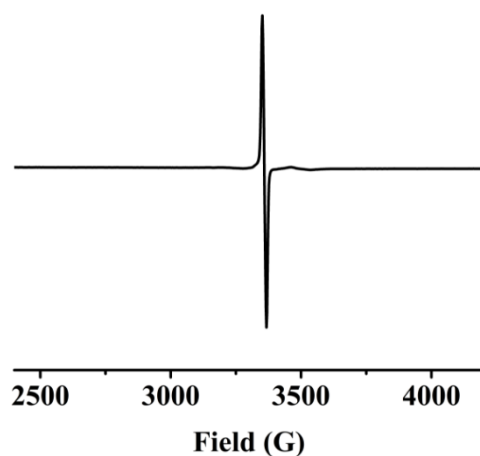


Figure S5: X-band EPR ($\nu = 9.43$ GHz) spectrum of reaction mixture (in absence of *n*-butyl acrylate) after 2 h of experiment.

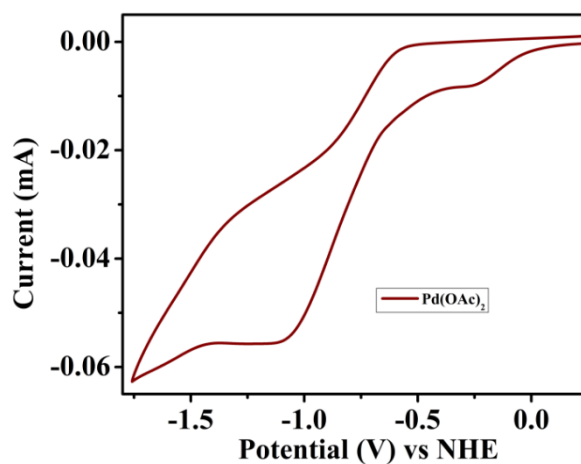


Figure S6: Reduction potential CV of Pd(OAc)₂.

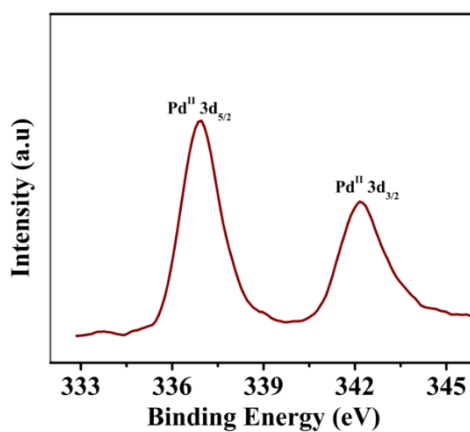


Figure S7. XPS investigation of cathode electrode.

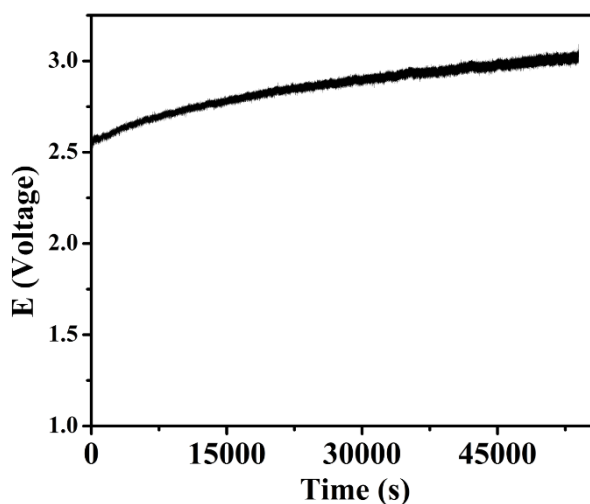


Figure S8. Voltage-time graph of the reaction system

An electrochemical study by Budnikova and co-workers reported approximate ranges of redox potentials for Pd oxidation states. The oxidation of **Pd(IV/II) is usually observed in the range of +1.00 – 2.00 V (vs. $\text{Fc}^{+/0}$) or 1.63 – 2.63 V (vs. NHE)** and the oxidation of **Pd(II/0) is observed in the range of -0.50 - 0.00 V (vs. $\text{Fc}^{+/0}$) or 0.13 – 0.63 V (vs. NHE).**^{5a} Furthermore, literature reports from Mirica group have also proved the formation of Pd(III) and Pd(IV) intermediates with the help of exhaustive studies of CV and EPR experiments in the Pd-catalyzed C-C coupling reaction.^{5b-c}

When we carried out CV experiments of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$, the CV profile of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ in the negative range revealed two reduction waves, one at -0.23 V and the other at -1.06 V (vs. NHE) which might refer to the redox conversion of Pd(II/I) and Pd(I/0) (**Figure S6**). The CV profile of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ in the positive range resulted in two oxidation waves at +1.42 V and +2.47 V (vs. NHE) which could refer to the redox conversion of Pd(II/III) and Pd(III/IV) (**Figure S2**). However, when we recorded the anodic voltage of the reaction system, the voltage readings varied between 2.6 – 3.0 V (**Figure S8**) that are close to the oxidation potential in the mechanistic study.^{5a} This applied potential should be able to generate a higher oxidation state of Pd according to the electrochemical study. To check for a Pd(0)/Pd(II) pathway, experimentally we have used other Pd(0) catalysts [Pd on carbon, tris(dibenzylideneacetonyl)bis palladium, $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$] instead of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ and we have observed that all the Pd(0) catalysts remained silent in our protocol. In addition, we have included the following articles as references **23d** and **23e** in the main manuscript.

Additionally, EPR experiments were also performed, which suggested the generation of a Pd(III) intermediate as mentioned in the main manuscript. We performed the reaction and it

was observed by naked eye that slight electrode passivation was happening. However, X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) investigations of cathode surface material provided binding energy values of 336.9 and 342.2 eV for the Pd 3d_{5/2} and Pd 3d_{3/2} levels, respectively, confirming the presence of Pd(II) (**Figure S7**).^{5d-e}

This study confirmed that Pd(IV) was reduced on cathode surface to generate Pd(II).

All these evidences and the comparison with literature reports strongly support the involvement of a Pd(II/IV) cycle. Thus, a Pd(II/0) path seems unlikely since it requires negative potential to carry out the reaction.

we have included the CV of L-Pd(OAc)₂ in the main manuscript (**Figure 1a**) and the control experiment with stoichiometric [LPdII] without current suggests that the desired product is not formed under the reaction conditions which corroborates the crucial role of Pd complexes with a higher oxidation state than +II in the C-H activation process.

Electrochemical surface area calculation:

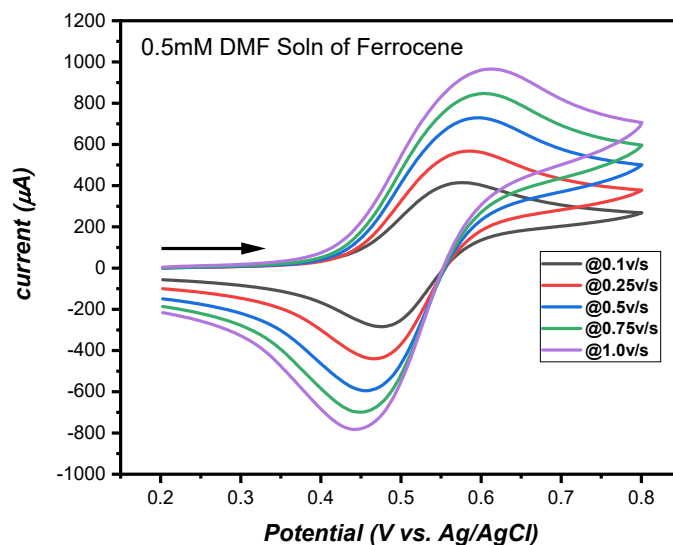


Figure S8a: Cyclic Voltammetry (CV) study with different scan rate (0.1 V/s to 10 V/s) in Ar atmosphere for 0.5 mM ferrocene in DMF. Data were recorded at a temperature of 289 K and Pt was used as a counter electrode. The arrow describes the origin and the direction of the scan.

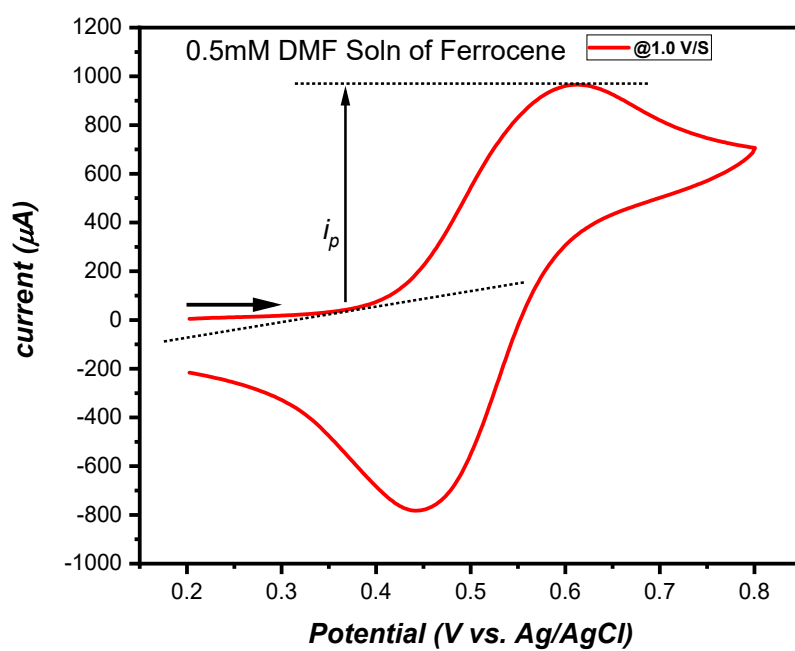


Figure S8b: This figure indicates calculation of i_p current.

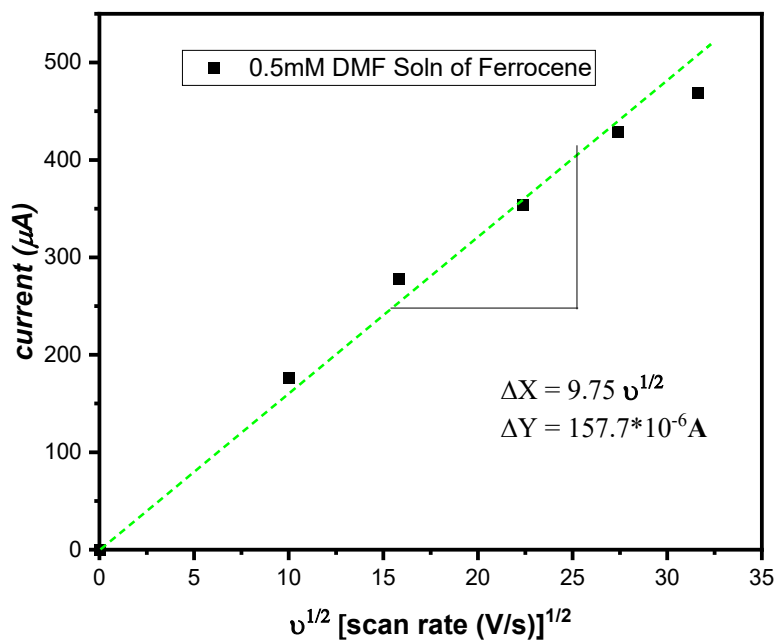


Figure S8c: $v^{1/2}$ vs i_p (current) plots of different scan rate.

Randles–Sevcik equation

$$i_p = 0.4463 * nFAC(nFDv/RT)^{1/2}$$

$$= 0.4463 * nFAC(nFD/RT)^{1/2} * v^{1/2} \text{-----equation 1}$$

Now if we compare the equation-1 with $y = mx$, then the slope(m) will be

$$m = 0.4463 * nFAC(nFD/RT)^{1/2}$$

- i_p = current maximum in amps
- n = number of electrons transferred in the redox event (usually 1)
- A = electrode area in cm^2
- F = Faraday Constant in C mol^{-1}
- D = diffusion coefficient in cm^2/s
- C = concentration in mol/cm^3
- v = scan rate in V/s
- R = gas constant in $\text{J K}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1}$
- T = temperature in K
- The constant with a value of 2.69×10^5 has units of $\text{C mol}^{-1} \text{V}^{-1/2}$

Putting all the values

$n = 1$, $F = 96500$, $D = 2.4 \times 10^{-5}$, $R = 8.314$, $C = 0.5 \times 10^{-6}$, $T = 298$ all units are remaining same as mentioned above.

$$\text{Slope (m)} = (\Delta Y/\Delta X) = (0.0001577/9.75) = 16.2 * 10^{-4}$$

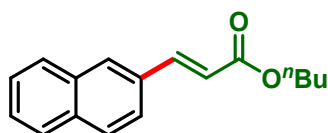
$$\text{So, } 0.4463 * nFAC(nFD/RT)^{1/2} = 16.2 * 10^{-4}$$

$$\text{Or, } A = 80636/65542.6$$

$$= 1.23 \text{ cm}^2$$

Therefore, the surface area of the working electrode is 1.23 cm^2

8. Characterization Data of Non-Directed Olefinated Products:



Butyl (E)-3-(naphthalen-2-yl)acrylate (1):⁶

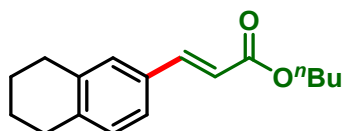
Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 68% ($\beta:\alpha = >25:1$)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.94 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.88 – 7.79 (m, 4H), 7.67 (dd, $J = 8.5$, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.55 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 6.56 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.24 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.76 – 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.50 – 1.40 (m, 2H), 0.98 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.27, 144.71, 134.32, 133.41, 132.09, 130.00, 128.77, 128.67, 127.89, 127.31, 126.80, 123.62, 118.55, 64.57, 30.95, 19.37, 13.91.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)acrylate (2):⁷

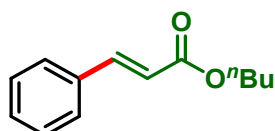
Physical appearance: Colorless gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 52% ($\beta:\alpha = 11:1$)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.54 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.19 – 7.15 (m, 1H), 7.14 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.30 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.11 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.68 (dd, $J = 4.5$, 2.5 Hz, 4H), 1.71 (t, $J = 3.3$ Hz, 4H), 1.60 (ddt, $J = 8.8$, 7.9, 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.42 – 1.30 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.51, 144.97, 140.16, 137.78, 131.87, 129.78, 129.16, 125.14, 117.10, 64.42, 30.93, 29.57, 29.43, 23.13, 23.10, 19.34, 13.88.



Butyl cinnamate (3):⁶

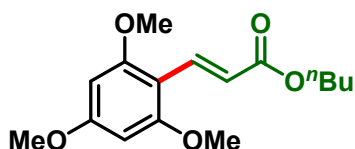
Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 63%

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.68 (d, $J = 16.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 – 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.41 – 7.35 (m, 3H), 6.44 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.21 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.69 (dq, $J = 8.6$, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.50 – 1.36 (m, 2H), 0.97 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.31, 144.75, 134.66, 130.40, 129.06, 128.24, 118.48, 64.63, 30.96, 19.39, 13.33.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(2,4,6-trimethoxyphenyl)acrylate (4):⁸

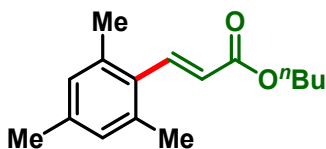
Physical appearance: Colorless gummy liquid. .

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (95/5, v/v).

Yield: 65%

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.07 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (s, 2H), 4.17 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.84 (s, 6H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 1.66 (dq, *J* = 8.4, 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.50 – 1.32 (m, 2H), 0.94 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.28, 162.84, 161.34, 135.56, 117.61, 105.91, 90.49, 64.00, 55.79, 55.44, 31.06, 19.36, 13.91.



Butyl (*E*)-3-mesitylacrylate (5):⁹

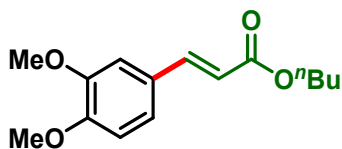
Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 59%

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (s, 2H), 6.06 (d, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.34 (s, 6H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 1.70 (p, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (h, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 0.98 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.36, 143.37, 138.48, 137.03, 131.17, 129.35, 123.39, 64.64, 30.97, 21.29, 21.24, 19.43, 13.98.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(3,4-dimethoxyphenyl)acrylate (6):¹⁰

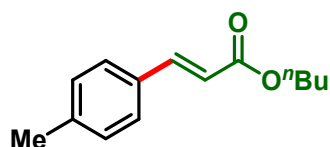
Physical appearance: Colorless gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/4, v/v).

Yield: 59% ($\beta:\alpha = 7:1$)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.61 (d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.08 (dd, $J = 8.3, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.04 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.30 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.18 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 3.89 (d, $J = 1.3$ Hz, 6H), 1.73 – 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.42 (ddt, $J = 14.5, 9.7, 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 0.95 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H). **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.42, 151.14, 149.27, 144.55, 127.53, 122.67, 116.05, 111.09, 109.63, 64.38, 56.03, 55.94, 30.90, 20.00, 13.84.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(*p*-tolyl)acrylate (7):⁶

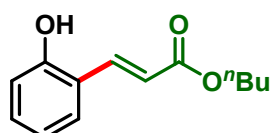
Physical appearance: Colorless gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 41% ($p:others = 7:1$)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.65 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.19 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.39 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.20 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 1.74 – 1.63 (m, 2H), 1.49 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H). **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.54, 144.77, 140.83, 132.00, 129.82, 128.27, 117.45, 64.57, 31.03, 29.92, 19.43, 13.97.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(2-hydroxyphenyl)acrylate (8):¹⁰

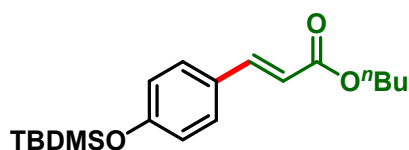
Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (95/5, v/v).

Yield: 61% ($o:others = 9:1$)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.95 (d, $J = 16.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.48 (dd, $J = 7.8, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.22 (dd, $J = 7.6, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.94 (td, $J = 7.6, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.81 (dd, $J = 8.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.56 (d, $J = 16.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.21 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.75 – 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.49 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H). **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.88, 154.99, 139.86, 131.48, 129.40, 122.04, 121.28, 119.34, 116.52, 64.62, 31.02, 22.91, 13.98.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(4-((*tert*-butyldimethylsilyl)oxy)phenyl)acrylate (9):

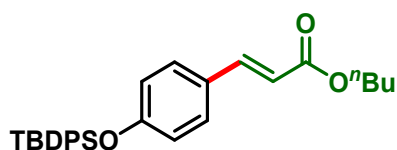
Physical appearance: Colorless gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (96/4, v/v).

Yield: 66% (*p:others* = 8:1)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.62 (d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.83 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 6.30 (d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.19 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.77 – 1.63 (m, 2H), 1.49 – 1.36 (m, 3H), 0.98 (s, 9H), 0.21 (s, 6H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.68, 158.01, 144.51, 129.86, 128.00, 120.71, 116.17, 64.50, 31.03, 25.84, 19.43, 13.98, 1.24, -4.17. **IR** (thin film, cm^{-1}) 2958, 2859, 1717, 1602, 1510, 1167, 1024, 913, cm^{-1} ; **HRMS** (ESI-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{30}\text{NaO}_3\text{Si}$ 357.1895; Found 357.1926.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(4-((*tert*-butyldiphenylsilyl)oxy)phenyl)acrylate (10):

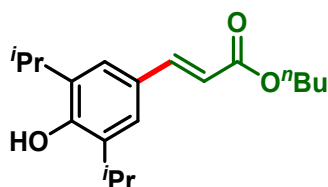
Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (96/4, v/v).

Yield: 68% (*p:others* = 100:1)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.70 (dd, $J = 8.0, 1.5$ Hz, 4H), 7.55 (d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 (td, $J = 6.2, 5.0, 3.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.40 – 7.35 (m, 4H), 7.30 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 6.75 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.23 (d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.17 (t, $J = 6.6$ Hz, 2H), 1.66 (dq, $J = 8.5, 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.41 (td, $J = 9.3, 8.5, 6.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.10 (s, 9H), 0.95 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.64, 157.81, 144.47, 135.71, 135.65, 132.61, 130.28, 129.67, 128.11, 128.08, 127.75, 120.38, 116.06, 64.45, 31.00, 26.63, 19.66, 19.40, 13.96. **IR** (thin film, cm^{-1}) 3027, 2929, 2857, 1713, 1600, 1215, 1169, 1114, 919 cm^{-1} ; **HRMS** (ESI-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ Calcd for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{34}\text{NaO}_3\text{Si}$ 481.2175; Found 481.2167.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(4-hydroxy-3,5-diisopropylphenyl)acrylate (11):

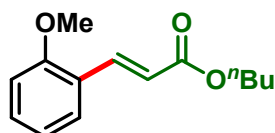
Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (95/5 v/v).

Yield: 67% (*p:others* > 99:1). With the desired olefinated product little amount of phenol dimerization product (18%) is formed in the reaction medium.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.64 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (s, 2H), 6.32 (d, *J* = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 5.08 (s, 1H), 4.20 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.14 (p, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.69 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 6.3 Hz, 2H), 1.50 – 1.39 (m, 2H), 1.29 (s, 6H), 1.27 (s, 6H), 0.97 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.77, 152.38, 145.44, 134.26, 127.16, 124.08, 115.29, 64.37, 31.01, 29.85, 22.76, 19.38, 13.91. **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3463, 2962, 1689, 1631, 1465, 1384, 1273, 1170 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI-TOF) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd for C₁₉H₂₈NaO₃ 327.1936; Found 327.1920.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(2-methoxyphenyl)acrylate (12):¹⁰

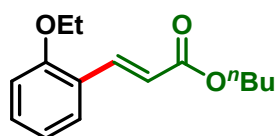
Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (96/4, v/v).

Yield: 72% (*o:others* = 15:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.98 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.39 – 7.31 (m, 1H), 6.96 (td, *J* = 7.5, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 1.76 – 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.49 – 1.38 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.88, 140.23, 131.60, 129.16, 124.9, 123.70, 120.90, 119.04, 111.34, 64.51, 55.69, 31.04, 19.43, 13.98.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(2-ethoxyphenyl)acrylate (13):

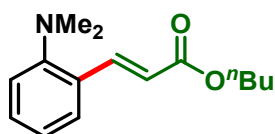
Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (96/4, v/v).

Yield: 70% (*o:others* = 10:1)

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.01 (d, *J* = 16.2 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.35 – 7.28 (m, 1H), 6.94 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 4.20 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 4.10 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.74 – 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.48 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 1.47 – 1.39 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.94, 157.94, 140.37, 131.56, 129.08, 123.73, 120.76, 118.81, 112.30, 64.47, 64.23, 31.03, 19.44, 14.99, 13.98. **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 3471, 2928, 1714, 1632, 1457, 1389, 1317, 1246 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI-TOF) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd for C₁₅H₂₀NaO₃ 271.1310; Found 271.1340.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(2-(dimethylamino)phenyl)acrylate (14):¹¹

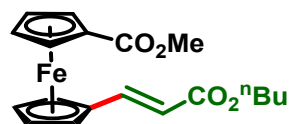
Physical appearance: Greenish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (95/5, v/v).

Yield: 70% (*o:others* = 8:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (ddd, *J* = 8.8, 7.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.07 – 6.93 (m, 2H), 6.40 (d, *J* = 16.1 Hz, 1H), 4.21 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.76 (s, 6H), 1.77 – 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.50 – 1.38 (m, 2H), 0.97 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H). **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.77, 153.72, 142.94, 130.76, 128.31, 128.29, 122.22, 118.44, 117.58, 64.41, 45.07, 30.96, 19.37, 13.92.



1-(Methoxycarbonyl)-7-[(1*E*)-3-butoxy-3-oxo-1-propenyl]-ferrocene (15):

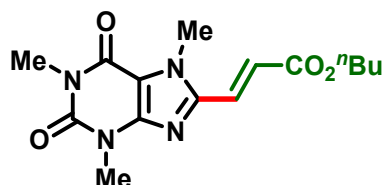
Physical appearance: Reddish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (90/10, v/v).

Yield: 71% (exclusive)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 (d, *J* = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (s, 2H), 4.51 (s, 2H), 4.42 (s, 2H), 4.37 (s, 2H), 4.17 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 1.75 – 1.63 (m, 2H), 1.51 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.91, 167.23, 143.40, 117.08, 80.49, 72.74, 72.31, 71.60, 69.98, 64.46, 51.86, 31.02, 19.42, 13.98. **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2959, 1715, 1634, 1466, 1280, 1192 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI-TOF) *m/z*: [M + Na]⁺ Calcd for C₁₉H₂₂FeNaO₄ 393.0765; Found 393.0853.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(1,3,7-trimethyl-2,6-dioxo-2,3,6,7-tetrahydro-1H-purin-8-yl)acrylate (16):⁴

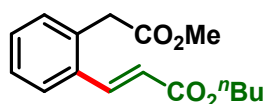
Physical appearance: White solid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (85/15, v/v).

Yield: 48%

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49 (d, *J* = 15.3 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 15.4 Hz, 1H), 4.22 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 4.07 (s, 3H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 3.39 (s, 3H), 1.75 – 1.63 (m, 2H), 1.46 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.18, 155.48, 151.71, 148.53, 146.96, 126.59, 126.57, 109.41, 65.27, 32.04, 30.82, 29.92, 28.22, 19.31, 13.88.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(2-(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)phenyl)acrylate (17):

Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

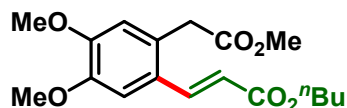
Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (95/5, v/v).

Yield: 51% (*o:others* = 7:1)

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.87 (d, *J* = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.30 – 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.24 – 7.18 (m, 1H), 6.30 (d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.71 (s, 2H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 1.61 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.37 (q, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 0.90 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.52, 166.98, 141.67, 134.20, 133.65, 131.23, 130.24, 128.02, 127.04, 120.70, 64.63, 52.34, 38.77, 30.88, 19.33, 13.88. **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2927, 1714, 1636,

1455, 1314, 1274 cm^{-1} ; **HRMS** (ESI-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_4$ 277.1440; Found 277.1472.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(4,5-dimethoxy-2-(2-methoxy-2-oxoethyl)phenyl)acrylate (18):

Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

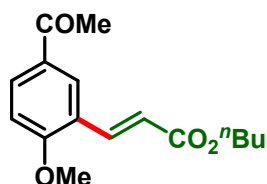
Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (95/5, v/v).

Yield: 48% (*o:others* = 15:1)

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.88 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 6.75 (s, 1H), 6.28 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.20 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 3.90 (s, 6H), 3.73 (s, 2H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 1.68 (dq, $J = 8.5, 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.49 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H).

^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.69, 167.26, 150.90, 148.60, 141.26, 127.38, 126.24, 117.99, 113.61, 108.99, 64.51, 56.10, 52.35, 38.17, 30.92, 19.33, 13.88. **IR** (thin film, cm^{-1}) 2959, 1737, 1603, 1518, 1464, 1272 cm^{-1} ; **HRMS** (ESI-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ Calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{24}\text{NaO}_6$ 359.1471; Found 359.1497.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(5-acetyl-2-methoxyphenyl)acrylate (19):

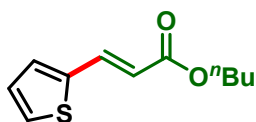
Physical appearance: Reddish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (95/5, v/v).

Yield: 59% (*m:others* = 7:1)

^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.13 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 8.06 – 7.89 (m, 2H), 6.96 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.60 (dd, $J = 16.2, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.22 (td, $J = 6.7, 1.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 2.58 (s, 3H), 1.74 – 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.44 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 0.97 (td, $J = 7.3, 1.3$ Hz, 3H). **^{13}C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.51, 167.39, 161.89, 139.11, 132.02, 130.40, 129.63, 123.70, 120.37, 110.92, 64.61, 56.05, 30.95, 26.45, 19.35, 13.88. **IR** (thin film, cm^{-1}) 2959, 1715, 1634, 1466, 1280, 1192 cm^{-1} ; **HRMS** (ESI-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_4$ 277.1440; Found 277.1261.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(thien-2-yl)acrylate (20):⁶

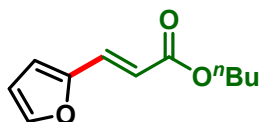
Physical appearance: Colorless gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 64% (*C2:others* = 18:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.77 (d, *J* = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.05 (dd, *J* = 5.1, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.24 (d, *J* = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.73 – 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.47 – 1.35 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.21, 139.84, 137.23, 131.03, 128.55, 128.27, 126.86, 124.61, 124.42, 117.29, 64.66, 30.99, 19.41, 13.96.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(fur-3-yl)acrylate (21):³

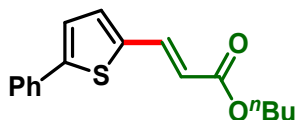
Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 68% (*C2:others* = 19:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 6.51 – 6.43 (m, 1H), 6.31 (d, *J* = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 4.19 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.67 (dq, *J* = 8.4, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.49 – 1.36 (m, 2H), 0.95 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.34, 151.11, 144.80, 131.08, 116.12, 114.75, 112.38, 64.53, 30.90, 19.33, 13.89.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(5-phenylthien-2-yl)acrylate (22):¹²

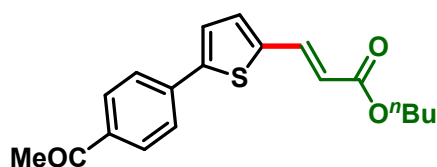
Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 76% (*C5:others* = >25:1)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.73 (d, $J = 15.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.63 – 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.41 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.27 (m, 1H), 7.24 (d, $J = 3.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.22 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.19 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.67 (dq, $J = 8.6, 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 1.42 (h, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 0.95 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.23, 147.49, 138.97, 137.26, 133.80, 132.42, 129.24, 128.59, 126.17, 124.14, 116.83, 64.64, 31.00, 19.41, 13.96.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(5-(*p*-acetylphenyl)thien-2-yl)acrylate (23):

Physical appearance: Yellow solid.

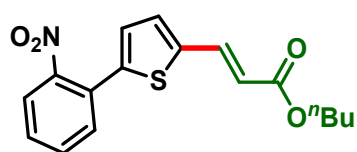
m.p.: 102-107 °C

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (96/4, v/v).

Yield: 73% (*C5:others* = 20:1)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.97 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.80 – 7.71 (m, 1H), 7.68 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 (d, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, $J = 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.26 (d, $J = 15.6$ Hz, 1H), 4.20 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 2.61 (s, 3H), 1.75 – 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.53 – 1.35 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 197.42, 167.02, 145.59, 140.46, 138.05, 136.84, 136.56, 132.36, 129.38, 125.99, 125.61, 117.77, 64.75, 30.96, 26.81, 19.39, 13.95. IR (thin film, cm^{-1}) 1702, 1622, 1454, 1163, 968.810, 804, 711 cm^{-1} ; HRMS (ESI-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{NaO}_3\text{S}$ 351.1031; Found 351.1019.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(5-(2-nitrophenyl)thien-2-yl)acrylate (24):

Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

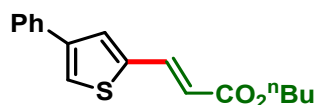
Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (94/6, v/v).

Yield: 64% (*C5 exclusive*)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.79 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, $J = 15.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, $J = 8.2, 6.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 – 7.53 (m, 1H), 7.51 (td, $J = 7.7, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 1H),

7.01 (d, $J = 3.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.24 (d, $J = 15.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.20 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.73 – 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.43 (h, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 0.96 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 166.93, 149.42, 141.33, 140.04, 136.66, 132.38, 132.28, 131.51, 129.47, 128.29, 127.97, 124.37, 118.08, 64.75, 30.96, 19.39, 13.94. **IR** (thin film, cm^{-1}) 2961, 1705, 1625, 1529, 1352, 1269, 1215 cm^{-1} ; **HRMS** (ESI-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{NNaO}_4\text{S}$ 354.0776; Found 354.0810.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(4-phenylthien-2-yl)acrylate (25):

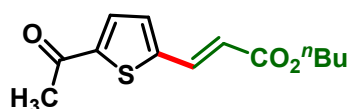
Physical appearance: Greenish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 72% ($C5:others = 6:1$)

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.80 (d, $J = 15.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 – 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.52 (d, $J = 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, $J = 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.41 (ddt, $J = 8.3, 6.1, 1.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.35 – 7.29 (m, 1H), 6.28 (d, $J = 15.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.21 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.76 – 1.64 (m, 2H), 1.51 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 0.97 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.12, 143.44, 140.38, 137.18, 135.20, 129.90, 129.49, 129.15, 128.90, 127.85, 126.49, 123.23, 117.59, 64.72, 30.99, 19.41, 13.97. **IR** (thin film, cm^{-1}) 2960, 1710, 1627, 1455, 1271, 1166 cm^{-1} ; **HRMS** (ESI-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{NaO}_2\text{S}$ 309.0925; Found 309.0897.



Butyl (*E*)-3-(5-acetylthien-2-yl)acrylate (26):¹³

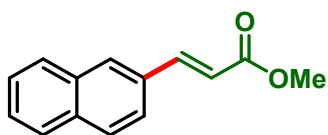
Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 60% ($C5:others = 8:1$)

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.69 (d, $J = 15.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.59 (dd, $J = 3.9, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, $J = 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.37 (dd, $J = 15.8, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.24 – 4.13 (m, 2H), 2.55 (s, 3H), 1.71 – 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.47 – 1.35 (m, 2H), 0.95 (td, $J = 7.4, 1.1$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 190.58, 166.38, 146.66, 145.53, 136.14, 132.84, 130.80, 120.66, 64.90, 30.82, 26.88, 19.28, 13.83.



Methyl (*E*)-3-(naphthalen-2-yl)acrylate (27):¹⁴

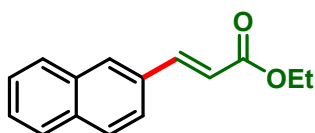
Physical appearance: White solid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 60% ($\beta:\alpha = 20:1$)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94 – 7.86 (m, 1H), 7.86 – 7.78 (m, 4H), 7.64 (dd, $J = 8.6, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.54 – 7.45 (m, 2H), 6.55 (d, $J = 16.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.64, 145.07, 134.37, 133.41, 132.00, 130.11, 128.83, 128.71, 127.92, 127.38, 126.85, 123.60, 118.05, 51.87.



Ethyl (*E*)-3-(naphthalen-2-yl)acrylate (28):¹⁵

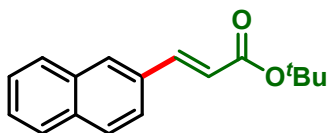
Physical appearance: Yellowish solid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 57% ($\beta:\alpha = >25:1$)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.90 – 7.77 (m, 4H), 7.67 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 – 7.41 (m, 2H), 6.55 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.28 (dd, $J = 8.7, 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.36 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.31, 144.87, 134.43, 133.51, 132.19, 130.10, 128.90, 128.77, 127.99, 127.42, 126.92, 123.73, 118.66, 60.76, 14.57.



***tert*-Butyl (*E*)-3-(naphthalen-2-yl)acrylate (29):¹⁶**

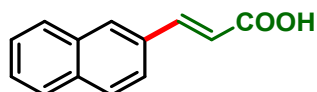
Physical appearance: Yellowish solid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 60% ($\beta:\alpha = 22:1$)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.93 – 7.89 (m, 1H), 7.87 – 7.79 (m, 3H), 7.75 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.66 (dd, $J = 8.6, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.53 – 7.46 (m, 2H), 6.49 (d, $J = 15.9$ Hz, 1H), 1.56 (s, 9H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 166.63, 143.81, 134.32, 133.54, 132.40, 129.81, 128.81, 128.72, 127.97, 127.27, 126.85, 123.82, 120.61, 80.77, 28.45.



(E)-3-(Naphthalen-2-yl)acrylic acid (30):¹⁷

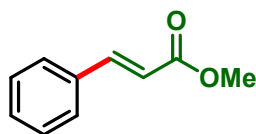
Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (90/10, v/v).

Yield: 54% ($\beta:\alpha = 3:1$)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.97 (s, 1H), 7.96 – 7.77 (m, 4H), 7.70 (dd, $J = 8.5, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.64 – 7.47 (m, 2H), 6.57 (dd, $J = 15.8, 3.5$ Hz, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.95, 147.17, 134.65, 133.48, 131.83, 131.18, 130.65, 129.03, 129.01, 128.89, 128.03, 127.69, 127.26, 127.03, 126.53, 125.69, 125.56, 123.76, 123.50, 117.44.



Methyl cinnamate (31):¹⁸

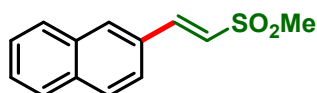
Physical appearance: Colorless gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 62%

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.69 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.50 (dd, $J = 6.6, 3.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.40 – 7.25 (m, 3H), 6.44 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.48, 144.94, 134.44, 130.38, 128.96, 128.16, 117.86, 51.74.



(E)-2-(2-(Methylsulfonyl)vinyl)naphthalene (32):¹⁹

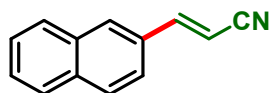
Physical appearance: Yellowish solid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (92/8, v/v).

Yield: 49% ($\beta:\alpha = 18:1$)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.95 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.86 (dt, $J = 11.3, 4.7$ Hz, 3H), 7.78 (d, $J = 15.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, $J = 8.6, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 – 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.03 (d, $J = 15.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.07 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 144.19, 134.73, 133.24, 131.21, 129.63, 129.22, 128.87, 128.04, 127.98, 127.19, 126.29, 123.43, 43.50.



(E)-3-(Naphthalen-2-yl)acrylonitrile (33):²⁰

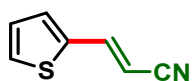
Physical appearance: Colorless gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (97/3, v/v).

Yield: 57% ($\beta:\alpha = 8:1$)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.84 (q, $J = 10.1, 8.7$ Hz, 5H), 7.62 – 7.44 (m, 4H), 5.95 (d, $J = 16.6$ Hz, 1H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 150.58, 134.56, 133.11, 131.01, 129.73, 129.09, 128.78, 127.92, 127.88, 127.16, 122.25, 118.41, 96.32.



Butyl (E)-3-(naphthalen-2-yl)acrylate (34):²⁰

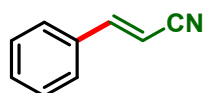
Physical appearance: Colorless gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/3, v/v).

Yield: 61% ($C2:others = 7:1$)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.48 (d, $J = 16.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.42 (dd, $J = 5.1, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.27 – 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.08 (dd, $J = 5.1, 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.65 (d, $J = 16.3$ Hz, 1H).



Cinnamitrile (35):¹⁹

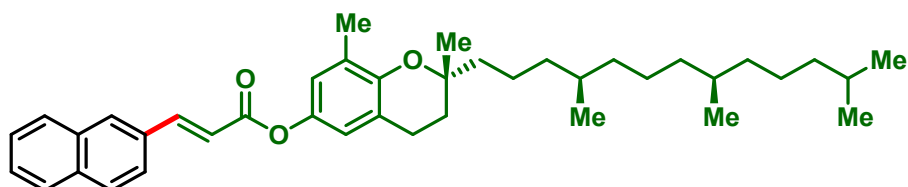
Physical appearance: Reddish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (90/10, v/v).

Yield: 54%

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.81 (dd, $J = 6.7, 2.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.52 – 7.40 (m, 3H), 7.13 (d, $J = 12.1$ Hz, 1H), 5.46 (d, $J = 12.1$ Hz, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 148.95, 133.79, 131.21, 129.24, 129.16, 117.57, 95.29.



(*R*)-2,8-Dimethyl-2-((4*R*,8*R*)-4,8,12-trimethyltridecyl)chroman-6-yl (*E*)-3-(naphthalen-2-yl)acrylate (36):

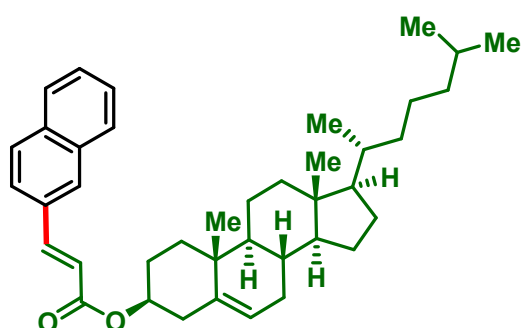
Physical appearance: Yellowish gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 57% ($\beta:\alpha = 5:1$)

$^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.06 – 7.94 (m, 2H), 7.87 (q, $J = 8.7, 7.6$ Hz, 3H), 7.75 – 7.66 (m, 1H), 7.55 – 7.49 (m, 2H), 6.83 – 6.70 (m, 3H), 2.76 (q, $J = 6.3$ Hz, 2H), 2.34 – 2.07 (m, 5H), 1.86 – 1.72 (m, 4H), 1.55 – 1.49 (m, 4H), 1.33 (s, 6H), 1.26 (s, 6H), 0.92 – 0.85 (m, 15H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 166.43, 150.03, 147.29, 146.30, 142.76, 138.74, 134.57, 133.50, 132.05, 130.50, 129.00, 128.86, 128.03, 127.60, 127.56, 126.99, 124.68, 124.20, 123.74, 121.40, 121.21, 119.33, 119.30, 118.02, 76.37, 40.39, 39.59, 37.67, 37.65, 37.50, 33.02, 32.92, 31.65, 31.21, 30.40, 29.92, 28.20, 25.02, 24.68, 24.48, 22.94, 22.85, 22.71, 21.20, 19.97, 19.88, 16.40. **IR** (thin film, cm^{-1}) 2927, 1728, 1466, 1214, 1150, 751cm^{-1} ; **HRMS** (ESI-TOF) m/z : $[\text{M} + \text{Na}]^+$ Calcd for $\text{C}_{40}\text{H}_{54}\text{NaO}_3$ 605.3971; Found 605.4012.



(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 (*E*)-3-(naphthalen-2-yl)acrylate (37):

Physical appearance: Colourless gummy liquid.

Column material: 100-200 mesh silica.

Eluent: petroleum ether/ethyl acetate (98/2, v/v).

Yield: 37% ($\beta:\alpha = 3:1$)

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.93 (s, 1H), 7.88 – 7.81 (m, 3H), 7.67 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.55 – 7.47 (m, 3H), 6.54 (d, $J = 16.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.42 (d, $J = 4.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.84 – 4.71 (m, 1H), 2.43 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 2.09 – 1.94 (m, 6H), 1.54 – 1.43 (m, 4H), 1.34 (t, $J = 15.4$ Hz, 8H), 1.15 – 0.97 (m, 8H), 0.95 – 0.79 (m, 15H). **¹³C NMR** (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.63, 165.51, 147.21, 144.62, 140.30, 139.79, 136.13, 134.33, 133.47, 132.21, 131.49, 130.43, 129.21, 128.81, 128.70, 128.60, 127.93, 127.32, 126.84, 126.06, 124.62, 124.13, 123.70, 122.89, 122.13, 121.94, 119.06, 114.01, 88.02, 79.91, 74.30, 56.87, 56.31, 50.23, 42.49, 39.91, 39.68, 38.42, 38.26, 37.25, 37.21, 37.15, 36.81, 36.35, 35.95, 35.04, 34.73, 32.87, 32.08, 32.05, 31.59, 30.35, 29.85, 29.51, 28.39, 28.17, 28.08, 27.93, 27.39, 24.45, 23.99, 22.97, 22.84, 22.71, 21.21, 19.52, 19.48, 18.52, 14.26, 12.02. **IR** (thin film, cm⁻¹) 2943, 1735, 1470, 1246, 1166 cm⁻¹; **HRMS** (ESI-TOF) m/z : [M + Na]⁺ Calcd for C₄₀H₅₄NaO₂ 589.4022; Found 589.4006.

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NMR Spectra of the Synthesized Compounds

