

Electronic Supplementary Information

Base-mediated trimerization of enones under solvent-free and ball-milling conditions

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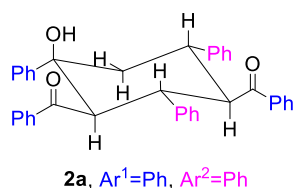
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1. General information

Enones **1** were prepared by following the literature procedure.¹ Commercially available reagents were used without further purification. NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Advance III HD 400 NMR spectrometer (Bruker BioSpin AG, Fällanden, Switzerland; 400 MHz for ¹H NMR; 101 MHz for ¹³C NMR) and a Bruker Advance III HD 500 NMR spectrometer (Bruker BioSpin AG, Fällanden, Switzerland; 500 MHz for ¹H NMR; 126 MHz for ¹³C NMR). ¹H NMR chemical shifts were determined relative to TMS at 0.00 ppm or residual CDCl₃ at δ 7.26 ppm or residual DMSO-*d*₆ at δ 2.50 ppm. ¹³C NMR chemical shifts were determined relative to TMS at 0.00 ppm or CDCl₃ at δ 77.16 ppm. Data for ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ , ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, m = multiplet). High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were taken on a Waters Acquity UPLC-Xevo G2 QToF mass spectrometer (Waters, Milford, MA, USA) with FTMS-ESI in positive mode. Ball-milling reactions were performed in a Retsch MM400 mixer mill (Retsch GmbH, Haan, Germany), using a 5 mL stainless-steel jar with four 5-mm diameter stainless-steel balls and were milled at a frequency of 1800 rounds per minute (30 Hz) at room temperature.

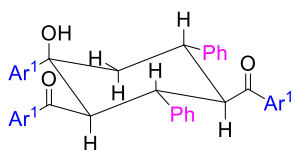
2. Mechanochemistry and spectral data of products **2a–2t** and **2a'**

General procedure for the mechanochemical synthesis of products **2a–2t:** A mixture of enone **1a** (**1b–1t**, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (0.40 mmol) and H₂O (0.60 mmol) together with four stainless-steel balls (5-mm in diameter) was introduced into a stainless-steel jar (5 mL). The reaction vessel along with another identical vessel was closed and fixed on the vibration arms of a Retsch MM400 mixer mill and vibrated at a rate of 1800 rounds per minute (30 Hz) at room temperature for 1.5 h. After completion of the reaction, the resulting mixture was combined by washing with ethyl acetate. Then, the reaction mixture was filtered through a silica gel plug with ethyl acetate as the eluent and evaporated in a vacuum. The residue was separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate/petroleum ether (2:1) as the eluent to afford product **2a** (**2b–2t**).



Synthesis and spectral data of **2a:** By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1a** (41.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.9 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μ L, 0.60 mmol) afforded **2a** (34.0 mg, 95% yield) as a white solid.

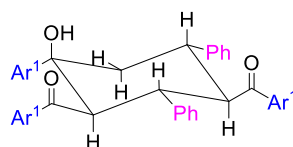
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.30–6.95 (m, 20H), 6.83 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.72 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.40 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 4.27–4.13 (m, 2H), 4.11–4.00 (m, 1H), 2.51 (t, J = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 2.26 (dd, J = 14.0, 3.5 Hz, 1H). Product **2a** is a known compound, and its ¹H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2a, 2b}



2b, Ar¹=*p*-CH₃OC₆H₄, Ar²=Ph

Synthesis and spectral data of 2b: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1b** (47.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.8 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μL, 0.60 mmol) afforded **2b** (35.9 mg, 86% yield) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.38–7.30 (m, 4H), 7.29–7.23 (m, 2H), 7.18–7.05 (m, 4H), 6.97 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.75–6.67 (m, 3H), 6.56–6.49 (m, 4H), 5.56 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.44–4.34 (m, 1H), 4.20–4.11 (m, 2H), 4.09–3.96 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 2.44 (t, *J* = 13.9 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (dd, *J* = 13.9, 3.5 Hz, 1H). Product **2b** is a known compound, and its ¹H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2a}

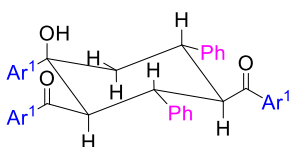


2c, Ar¹=*m*-CH₃OC₆H₄, Ar²=Ph

Synthesis and spectral data of 2c: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1c** (47.7 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.6 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μL, 0.60 mmol) afforded **2c** (19.6 mg, 47% yield) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.27 (d, *J* = 9.7 Hz, 2H), 7.18–7.07 (m, 7H), 7.03–6.90 (m, 3H), 6.89–6.69 (m, 8H), 6.66 (s, 1H), 6.63–6.56 (m, 1H), 5.36 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.49–4.41 (m, 1H), 4.22–4.10 (m, 2H), 4.08–3.96 (m, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 3.60 (s, 3H), 2.48 (t, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 2.25 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 3.4 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 207.2, 203.8, 159.6, 159.0, 158.9, 147.8, 142.1, 140.6, 139.8, 138.6, 129.3, 128.8, 128.6, 128.5, 128.2, 128.1, 127.1, 126.9, 120.7, 120.1, 119.6, 118.7, 117.3, 112.5, 111.7, 111.4, 111.1, 75.5, 57.2, 57.0, 55.34, 55.31, 48.3, 45.9, 43.5. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₄₁H₃₈O₆Na [M+Na]⁺ 649.2561; found 649.2569.

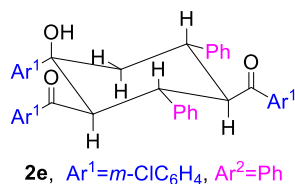


2d, Ar¹=*p*-ClC₆H₄, Ar²=Ph

Synthesis and spectral data of 2d: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1d** (48.7 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.9 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μL, 0.60 mmol) afforded **2d** (37.9 mg, 89% yield) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.28–6.98 (m, 17H), 6.88 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.78 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.37 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.42–4.33 (m, 1H), 4.19–4.09 (m, 2H), 4.06–3.95 (m, 1H), 2.42 (t, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 3.5

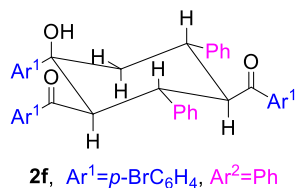
Hz, 1H). Product **2d** is a known compound, and its ^1H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2a, 2b}



Synthesis and spectral data of 2e: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1e** (48.1 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.7 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μL , 0.60 mmol) afforded **2e** (38.3 mg, 90% yield) as a white solid.

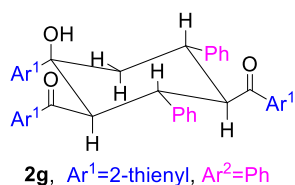
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 (t, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.29–6.99 (m, 17H), 6.96 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.92 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.80 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.21 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d, $J = 11.1$ Hz, 1H), 4.21–4.08 (m, 2H), 4.03–3.95 (m, 1H), 2.46 (t, $J = 14.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.25 (dd, $J = 14.1, 3.6$ Hz, 1H).

^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 205.5, 202.2, 147.8, 141.4, 140.2, 139.2, 138.1, 134.4, 134.1, 133.8, 132.9, 131.8, 129.7, 129.2, 129.0, 128.5, 128.4, 127.8, 127.7, 127.44, 127.42, 127.39, 127.1, 125.7, 125.31, 125.29, 122.9, 75.1, 56.82, 56.80, 47.8, 45.4, 43.3. HRMS (ESI) m/z : Calcd for C₃₈H₂₉³⁵Cl₃O₃Na [M+Na]⁺ 661.1074; found 661.1073.



Synthesis and spectral data of 2f: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1f** (57.8 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.9 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μL , 0.60 mmol) afforded **2f** (36.4 mg, 71% yield) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.25–7.21 (m, 4H), 7.20–7.05 (m, 10H), 7.02 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.88 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.79 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.36 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.41–4.32 (m, 1H), 4.19–4.08 (m, 2H), 4.05–3.95 (m, 1H), 2.42 (t, $J = 14.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.22 (dd, $J = 14.0, 3.6$ Hz, 1H). Product **2f** is a known compound, and its ^1H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2a, 2b}



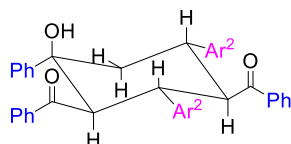
Synthesis and spectral data of 2g: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1g** (42.8 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.7 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μL , 0.60 mmol) afforded **2g** (29.6 mg, 80% yield) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 (d, $J = 4.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, $J = 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.30–

7.28 (m, 2H), 7.24–7.17 (m, 2H), 7.13 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 3H), 7.03 (d, $J = 5.2$ Hz, 2H), 6.98 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.94 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.84–6.74 (m, 5H), 5.77–5.67 (m, 1H), 4.24–4.12 (m, 2H), 4.07–3.90 (m, 2H), 2.50–2.32 (m, 2H).

^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.4, 150.5, 143.5, 134.0, 132.3, 130.5, 127.2, 127.1, 126.8, 126.4, 126.1, 126.0, 125.7, 125.6, 122.8, 121.7, 73.5, 58.5, 46.2, 41.8, 28.6.

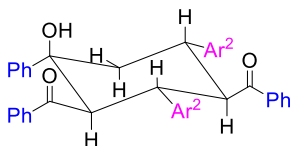
HRMS (ESI) m/z : Calcd for $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_3\text{S}_3\text{Na}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 577.0937; found 577.0945.



2h, $\text{Ar}^1 = \text{Ph}$, $\text{Ar}^2 = p\text{-CH}_3\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4$

Synthesis and spectral data of 2h: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1h** (47.9 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.7 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H_2O (10.0 μL , 0.60 mmol) afforded **2h** (34.6 mg, 87% yield) as a white solid.

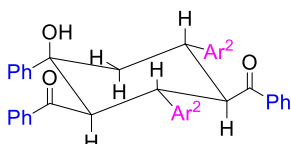
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.53 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.29–7.13 (m, 10H), 7.10–6.98 (m, 7H), 6.63 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 6.36 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 5.35 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.49–4.39 (m, 1H), 4.19–4.06 (m, 2H), 4.05–3.93 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 2.45 (t, $J = 14.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.21 (dd, $J = 14.0, 3.5$ Hz, 1H). Product **2h** is a known compound, and its ^1H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.²



2i, $\text{Ar}^1 = \text{Ph}$, $\text{Ar}^2 = p\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$

Synthesis and spectral data of 2i: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1i** (43.8 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (45.0 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H_2O (10.0 μL , 0.60 mmol) afforded **2i** (23.7 mg, 63% yield) as a white solid.

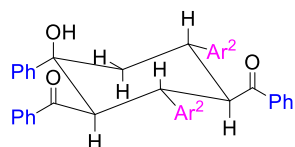
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.53 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.29–7.11 (m, 10H), 7.08–6.96 (m, 7H), 6.88 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.62 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 5.35 (d, $J = 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.45 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.25–4.08 (m, 2H), 4.05–3.95 (m, 1H), 2.47 (t, $J = 14.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.21 (dd, $J = 14.1, 3.3$ Hz, 1H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 1.91 (s, 3H). Product **2i** is a known compound, and its ^1H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2a, 2b, 2c}



2j, $\text{Ar}^1 = \text{Ph}$, $\text{Ar}^2 = p\text{-ClC}_6\text{H}_4$

Synthesis and spectral data of 2j: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1j** (48.0 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.7 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H_2O (10.0 μL , 0.60 mmol) afforded **2j** (31.8 mg, 79% yield) as a white solid.

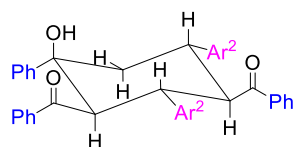
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.53 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.32–7.15 (m, 10H), 7.14–7.02 (m, 9H), 6.80 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 5.34 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.48–4.40 (m, 1H), 4.21–4.09 (m, 2H), 4.08–3.97 (m, 1H), 2.45 (t, $J = 14.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.22 (dd, $J = 14.0, 3.3$ Hz, 1H). Product **2j** is a known compound, and its ^1H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2a, 2b}



2k, $\text{Ar}^1 = \text{Ph}$, $\text{Ar}^2 = p\text{-BrC}_6\text{H}_4$

Synthesis and spectral data of 2k: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1k** (56.8 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.9 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H_2O (10.0 μL , 0.60 mmol) afforded **2k** (40.6 mg, 88% yield) as a white solid.

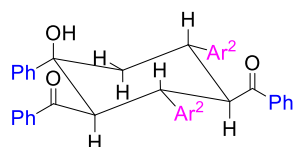
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.52 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.31–7.16 (m, 10H), 7.16–7.04 (m, 7H), 7.04–6.98 (m, 2H), 7.04–6.92 (m, 2H), 5.32 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.48–4.40 (m, 1H), 4.20–4.08 (m, 2H), 4.07–3.96 (m, 1H), 2.45 (t, $J = 14.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.22 (dd, $J = 14.0, 3.4$ Hz, 1H). Product **2k** is a known compound, and its ^1H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2a}



2l, $\text{Ar}^1 = \text{Ph}$, $\text{Ar}^2 = m\text{-BrC}_6\text{H}_4$

Synthesis and spectral data of 2l: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1l** (57.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.7 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H_2O (10.0 μL , 0.60 mmol) afforded **2l** (36.4 mg, 79% yield) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.55 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.40–7.23 (m, 6H), 7.21 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.17–6.97 (m, 8H), 6.93 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.83 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.69 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.39 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.17 (t, $J = 10.9$ Hz, 1H), 2.43 (t, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.05–3.95 (m, 1H), 2.43 (t, $J = 14.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.24 (dd, $J = 14.0, 3.5$ Hz, 1H). Product **2l** is a known compound, and its ^1H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2a}

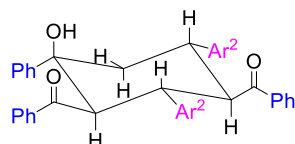


2m, $\text{Ar}^1 = \text{Ph}$, $\text{Ar}^2 = 2\text{-naphthyl}$

Synthesis and spectral data of 2m: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1m** (52.4 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.7 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H_2O (10.0 μL , 0.60 mmol) afforded **2m** (19.1 mg, 45% yield) as a white solid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.67 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.64–7.58 (m,

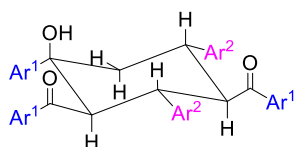
4H), 7.53 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.47 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.42 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.38–7.30 (m, 4H), 7.13–7.01 (m, 8H), 7.12–7.01 (m, 2H), 6.96 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.91 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.81 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 5.47 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.67 (d, $J = 11.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.49 (t, $J = 10.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.41 (t, $J = 11.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.34–4.25 (m, 1H), 2.66 (t, $J = 14.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.35 (dd, $J = 14.0, 3.4$ Hz, 1H). Product **2m** is a known compound, and its ^1H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2a}



2n, $\text{Ar}^1 = \text{Ph}$, $\text{Ar}^2 = 2\text{-furyl}$

Synthesis and spectral data of 2n: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1n** (39.8 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.9 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H_2O (10.0 μL , 0.60 mmol) afforded **2n** (21.7 mg, 63% yield) as a white solid.

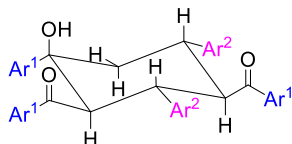
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.58 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.39–7.30 (m, 2H), 7.23 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.16 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 7.05 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 6.00 (s, 1H), 5.92 (d, $J = 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.74 (d, $J = 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.67 (s, 1H), 5.37 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.62 (d, $J = 11.7$ Hz, 1H), 4.48 (t, $J = 11.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.19 (t, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.09 (td, $J = 12.1, 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.45 (t, $J = 14.1$ Hz, 1H), 2.21 (dd, $J = 14.1, 3.6$ Hz, 1H). Product **2n** is a known compound, and its ^1H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2b}



2o, $\text{Ar}^1 = p\text{-CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, $\text{Ar}^2 = p\text{-CH}_3\text{OC}_6\text{H}_4$

Synthesis and spectral data of 2o: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1o** (50.1 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.4 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H_2O (10.0 μL , 0.60 mmol) afforded **2o** (32.3 mg, 76% yield) as a white solid.

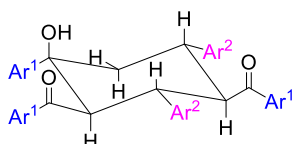
^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.40 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.24–7.18 (m, 4H), 7.16 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.06–6.99 (m, 2H), 6.97 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 6.88–6.82 (m, 4H), 6.62 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.35 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 5.42 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 4.43–4.35 (m, 1H), 4.13–4.05 (m, 2H), 4.02–3.92 (m, 1H), 3.63 (s, 3H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 2.39 (t, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.203 (s, 3H), 2.196 (s, 3H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.18–2.14 (m, 1H). Product **2o** is a known compound, and its ^1H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2c}



2p, Ar¹=*p*-CH₃C₆H₄, Ar²=*p*-CH₃C₆H₄

Synthesis and spectral data of 2p: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1p** (47.9 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.5 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μL, 0.60 mmol) afforded **2p** (30.3 mg, 75% yield) as a white solid.

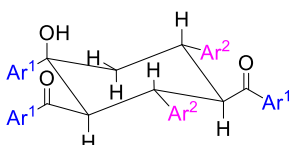
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 4H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.06–6.98 (m, 2H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.83 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 4H), 6.60 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 5.43 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1H), 4.19–4.08 (m, 2H), 4.04–3.92 (m, 1H), 2.42 (t, *J* = 13.8 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (s, 6H), 2.17–2.13 (m, 4H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 1.90 (s, 3H). Product **2p** is a known compound, and its ¹H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2b, 2c}



2q, Ar¹=*p*-ClC₆H₄, Ar²=*p*-ClC₆H₄

Synthesis and spectral data of 2q: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1q** (55.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.8 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μL, 0.60 mmol) afforded **2q** (29.7 mg, 63% yield) as a white solid.

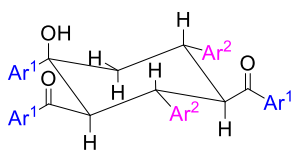
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 4H), 7.17 (t, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 4H), 7.13–6.98 (m, 8H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.27 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (d, *J* = 11.4 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (t, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 4.05 (t, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.02–3.94 (m, 1H), 2.36 (t, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 2.18 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 3.4 Hz, 1H). Product **2q** is a known compound, and its ¹H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2a,2b}



2r, Ar¹=*p*-ClC₆H₄, Ar²=*p*-BrC₆H₄

Synthesis and spectral data of 2r: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1r** (64.0 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.8 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μL, 0.60 mmol) afforded **2r** (38.1 mg, 72% yield) as a white solid.

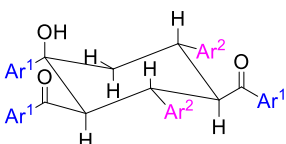
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.30–7.15 (m, 8H), 7.14–7.06 (m, 6H), 7.06–6.93 (m, 4H), 5.26 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 4.20–3.91 (m, 3H), 4.11 (t, *J* = 10.8 Hz, 1H), 4.04 (t, *J* = 10.6 Hz, 1H), 4.01–3.92 (m, 1H), 2.35 (t, *J* = 14.0 Hz, 1H), 2.18 (dd, *J* = 14.0, 3.3 Hz, 1H). Product **2r** is a known compound, and its ¹H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2a,2c}



2s, Ar¹=*p*-CH₃C₆H₄, Ar²=*p*-BrC₆H₄

Synthesis and spectral data of 2s: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1s** (60.1 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.9 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μL, 0.60 mmol) afforded **2s** (43.6 mg, 89% yield) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.24–7.17 (m, 6H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.98 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.91–6.85 (m, 4H), 5.41 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.39 (d, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 4.17–4.05 (m, 2H), 4.03–3.95 (m, 1H), 2.39 (t, *J* = 13.9 Hz, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.20–2.17 (m, 1H), 2.16 (s, 3H). Product **2s** is a known compound, and its ¹H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2c}

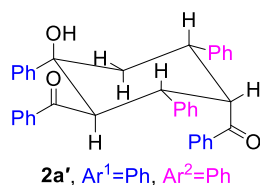


2t, Ar¹=*p*-ClC₆H₄, Ar²=*p*-CH₃C₆H₄

Synthesis and spectral data of 2t: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **1t** (51.5 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (44.8 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μL, 0.60 mmol) afforded **2t** (32.4 mg, 73% yield) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 7.59 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 4H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 5H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 3H), 6.91 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.68 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.29 (s, 1H), 4.91 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.65 (t, *J* = 11.1 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (t, *J* = 11.3 Hz, 1H), 3.68–3.59 (m, 1H), 2.83 (t, *J* = 13.0 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 1.89 (s, 3H), 1.78 (dd, *J* = 13.4, 3.3 Hz, 1H). Product **2t** is a known compound, and its ¹H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2c}

Mechanochemical synthesis of product 2a': A mixture of **1a** (41.8 mg, 0.20 mmol) with KO^tBu (22.7 mg, 0.20 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μL, 0.60 mmol) together with four stainless-steel balls (5-mm in diameter) was introduced into a stainless-steel jar (5 mL). The reaction vessel along with another identical vessel was closed and fixed on the vibration arms of a Retsch MM400 mixer mill and vibrated at a rate of 1800 rounds per minute (30 Hz) at room temperature for 1.5 h. After completion of the reaction, the resulting mixture was combined by washing with ethyl acetate. Then, the reaction mixture was filtered through a silica gel plug with ethyl acetate as the eluent and evaporated in a vacuum. The residue was separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate/petroleum ether (2:1) as the eluent to afford product **2a'** (20.7 mg, 58% yield) along with product **2a** (7.5 mg, 21% yield) as a white solid.

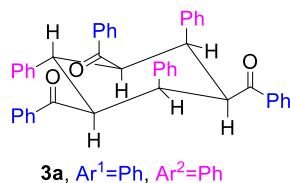


Spectral data of **2a'**:

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.31–7.22 (m, 3H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.14 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.12–7.02 (m, 9H), 7.00–6.92 (m, 3H), 6.85–6.75 (m, 3H), 5.72 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (t, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 1H), 4.25–4.10 (m, 2H), 3.42 (t, *J* = 13.7 Hz, 1H), 2.05 (dd, *J* = 13.7, 3.0 Hz, 1H). Product **2a'** is a known compound, and its ¹H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.³

3. Liquid-phase reaction of **1a** with KO^tBu and H₂O

To a 25 mL Schlenk tube with a magnetic stir bar were added **1a** (47.1 mg, 0.20 mmol), KO^tBu (44.6 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μL, 0.60 mmol). Subsequently, diethyl ether (Et₂O, 1.5 mL) was added by syringe. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 48 h. Then, the reaction mixture was filtered through a silica gel plug with ethyl acetate as the eluent and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate/petroleum ether as the eluent to afford products **2a** (8.9 mg, 22% yield), **3a** (12.7 mg, 27% yield) and other unidentified byproducts.



Spectral data of **3a**:

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.64 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 7.47 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.40–7.28 (m, 8H), 7.22–6.93 (m, 14H), 6.85 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 4.77 (dd, *J* = 12.1, 5.3 Hz, 2H), 4.45 (t, *J* = 11.8 Hz, 2H), 4.19 (t, *J* = 11.5 Hz, 1H), 3.99 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H). Product **3a** is a known compound, and its ¹H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{2a}

Other solvents, including toluene (1.5 mL), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO, 1.5 mL), tetrahydrofuran (THF, 1.5 mL) and acetonitrile (CH₃CN, 1.5 mL), were also used to replace diethyl ether in the above procedure. However, all of them led to lower product yields.

4. Control experiments

4.1 Scavenging experiments with TEMPO

Scavenging experiment with 3 equiv. of TEMPO: A mixture of **1a** (41.8 mg, 0.20 mmol), KO^tBu (44.9 mg, 0.40 mmol), H₂O (10.0 μL, 0.60 mmol) and 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidinoxy (TEMPO, 94.2 mg, 0.60 mmol) together with four stainless-

steel balls (5-mm in diameter) was introduced into a stainless-steel jar (5 mL). The reaction vessel along with another identical vessel was closed and fixed on the vibration arms of a Retsch MM400 mixer mill and vibrated at a rate of 1800 rounds per minute (30 Hz) at room temperature for 1.5 h. After completion of the reaction, the resulting mixture was combined by washing with ethyl acetate. Then, the reaction mixture was filtered through a silica gel plug with ethyl acetate as the eluent and evaporated in vacuo. The residue was separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate/petroleum ether (2:1) as the eluent to afford product **2a** (16.9 mg, 47% yield) as a white solid.

Scavenging experiments with 10 equiv. of TEMPO: A mixture of **1a** (41.4 mg, 0.20 mmol), KO^tBu (44.4 mg, 0.40 mmol), H₂O (10.0 μ L, 0.60 mmol) and TEMPO (312.0 mg, 2.0 mmol) together with four stainless-steel balls (5-mm in diameter) was introduced into a stainless-steel jar (5 mL). The reaction vessel along with another identical vessel was closed and fixed on the vibration arms of a Retsch MM400 mixer mill and vibrated at a rate of 1800 rounds per minute (30 Hz) at room temperature for 1.5 h. After completion of the reaction, the resulting mixture was combined by washing with ethyl acetate. Then, the reaction mixture was filtered through a silica gel plug with ethyl acetate as the eluent and evaporated in a vacuum. The residue was separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate/petroleum ether (2:1) as the eluent to afford product **2a** (14.7 mg, 41% yield) as a white solid.

4.2 Mechanochemical reaction under an inert atmosphere

A mixture of **1a** (41.6 mg, 0.20 mmol), KO^tBu (44.9 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μ L, 0.60 mmol) together with four stainless-steel balls (5-mm in diameter) was introduced into a stainless-steel jar (5 mL). The jar was filled with nitrogen (N₂) and tightened in a glovebox. The reaction vessel along with another identical vessel was closed and fixed on the vibration arms of a Retsch MM400 mixer mill and vibrated at a rate of 1800 rounds per minute (30 Hz) at room temperature for 1.5 h. After completion of the reaction, the resulting mixture was combined by washing with ethyl acetate. Then, the reaction mixture was filtered through a silica gel plug with ethyl acetate as the eluent and evaporated in a vacuum. The residue was separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate/petroleum ether (2:1) as the eluent to afford product **2a** (29.6 mg, 83% yield) as a white solid.

4.3 HRMS detection of benzaldehyde from the reaction mixture

A mixture of **1a** (41.1 mg, 0.20 mmol), KO^tBu (44.6 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μ L, 0.60 mmol) together with four stainless-steel balls (5-mm in diameter) was introduced into a stainless-steel jar (5 mL). The reaction vessel along with another identical vessel was closed and fixed on the vibration arms of a Retsch MM400 mixer mill and vibrated at a rate of 1800 rounds per minute (30 Hz) at room temperature for 0.5 h. The benzaldehyde could be detected by high-resolution mass spectrometry (HRMS). HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₇H₇O [M+H]⁺ 107.0491; found 107.0487 (**Figure S1**).

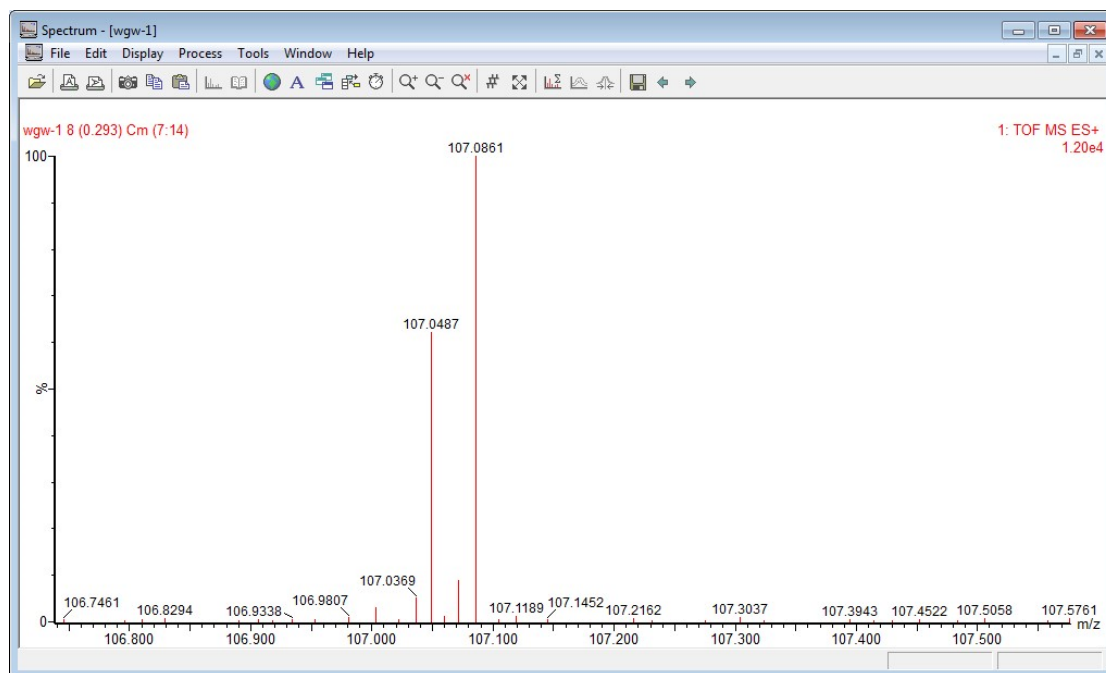
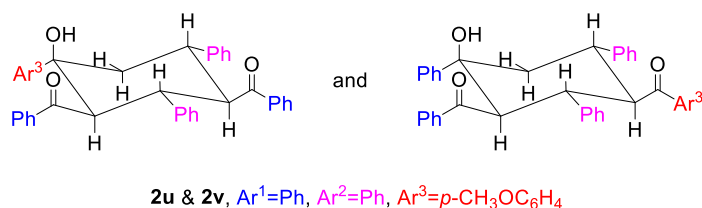


Figure S1 HRMS detection of benzaldehyde

4.4 Mechanosynthesis of products **2u** and **2v**

A mixture of chalcone **1a** (41.6 mg, 0.20 mmol), 4'-methoxyacetophenone (14.0 μ L, 0.10 mmol), KO^tBu (44.9 mg, 0.40 mmol) and H₂O (10.0 μ L, 0.60 mmol) together with four stainless-steel balls (5-mm in diameter) was introduced into a stainless-steel jar (5 mL). The reaction vessel along with another identical vessel was closed and fixed on the vibration arms of a Retsch MM400 mixer mill and vibrated at a rate of 1800 rounds per minute (30 Hz) at room temperature for 1.5 h. After completion of the reaction, the resulting mixture was combined by washing with ethyl acetate. Then, the reaction mixture was filtered through a silica gel plug with ethyl acetate as the eluent and evaporated in a vacuum. The residue was separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate/petroleum ether as the eluent to afford product **2a** (13.2 mg, 37% yield) along with isomeric products **2u** and **2v** (24.1 mg, 41% yield) as inseparable white solids.



Spectral data of 2u and 2v:

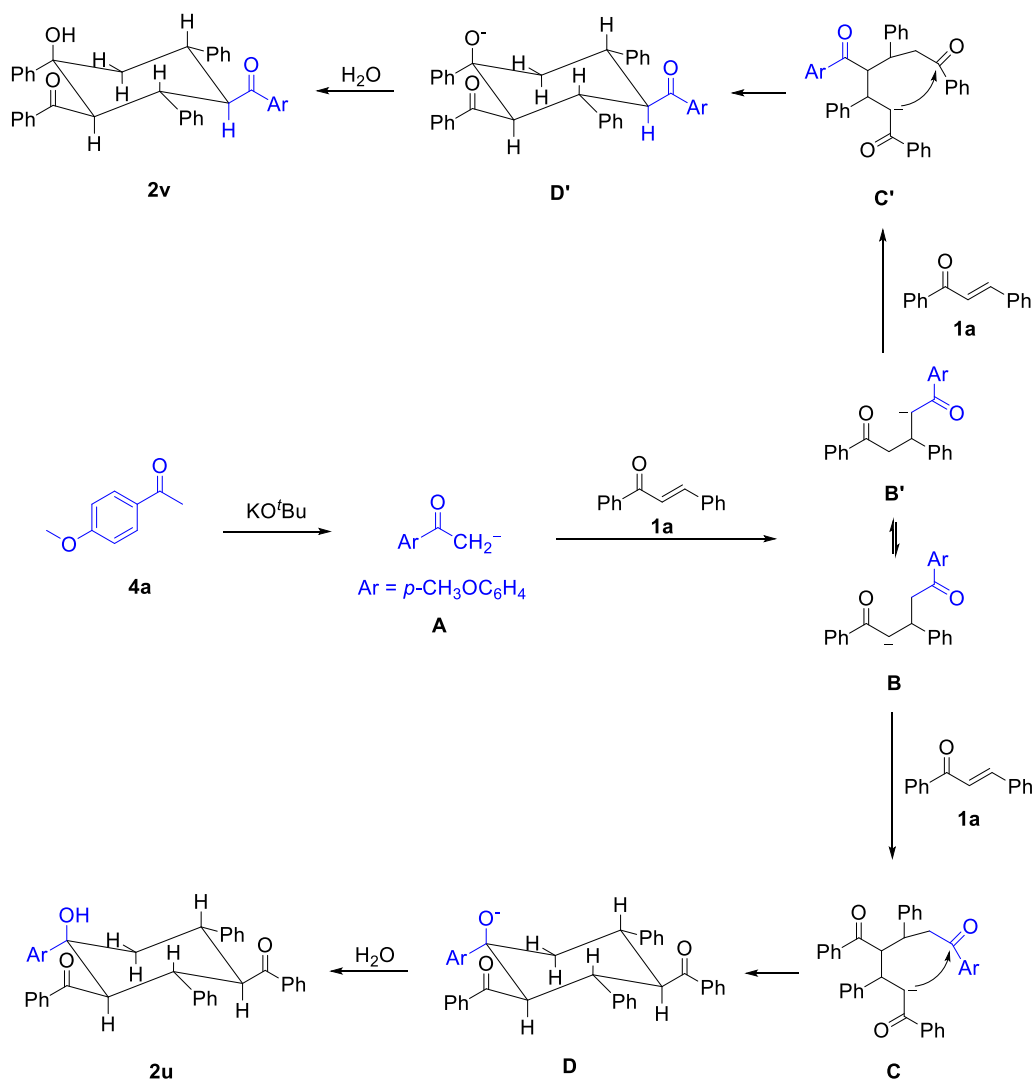
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.59–7.52 (m, 2H, **2u** & **2v**), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H, **2u** & **2v**), 7.30–7.12 (m, 9H, **2u** & **2v**), 7.11–7.06 (m, 2H, **2u** & **2v**), 7.05–7.00 (m, 3H, **2u** & **2v**), 7.00–6.94 (m, 1H, **2u** & **2v**), 6.87–6.81 (m, 2H, **2u** & **2v**), 6.75–6.68 (m, 1H, **2u** & **2v**), 6.51 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H, **2u** & **2v**), 5.58 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 0.5H, **2v**), 5.40 (d, *J* =

2.1 Hz, 0.5H, **2u**), 4.53–4.42 (m, 1H, **2u** & **2v**), 4.26–4.15 (m, 2H, **2u** & **2v**), 4.12–4.02 (m, 1H, **2u** & **2v**), 3.70–6.66 (m, 3H, **2u** & **2v**), 2.56–4.46 (m, 1H, **2u** & **2v**), 2.29–2.21 (m, 1H, **2u** & **2v**).

^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 207.3, 204.7, 203.7, 201.4, 163.3, 162.5, 146.1, 146.0, 142.3, 142.2, 139.0, 138.9, 138.8, 138.1, 132.6, 132.3, 131.8, 131.7, 130.9, 130.4, 129.9, 128.34, 128.31, 128.2, 128.1, 128.05, 127.99, 127.9, 127.70, 127.66, 127.5, 127.4, 126.8, 126.7, 126.6, 124.82, 124.80, 112.9, 112.8, 75.4, 75.3, 56.83, 56.79, 55.7, 55.3, 55.2, 48.05, 48.01, 45.94, 45.90, 43.4, 43.3.

HRMS (ESI) m/z : Calcd for $\text{C}_{39}\text{H}_{34}\text{O}_4\text{Na}$ $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ 589.2349; found 589.2351.

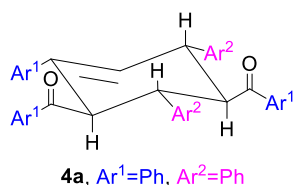
Scheme S1 Proposed reaction mechanism for the formation of **2u** and **2v**



5. Mechanochemical synthesis of products **4a** and **4q**

A mixture of **2a** (**2q**, 0.10 mmol) and TfOH (0.30 mmol) together with four stainless-steel balls (5-mm in diameter) was introduced into a stainless-steel jar (5 mL). The reaction vessel along with another identical vessel was closed and fixed on the vibration arms of a Retsch MM400 mixer mill and vibrated at a rate of 1800 rounds per minute

(30 Hz) at room temperature for 1.5 h. After completion of the reaction, the resulting mixture was combined by washing with ethyl acetate. Then, the reaction mixture was filtered through a silica gel plug with ethyl acetate as the eluent and evaporated in a vacuum. The residue was separated by flash column chromatography on silica gel with ethyl acetate/petroleum ether as the eluent to afford product **4a** (**4q**).

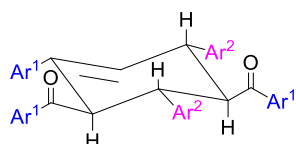


Synthesis and spectral data of 4a: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **2a** (53.9 mg, 0.10 mmol) with TfOH (26.5 μ L, 0.30 mmol) afforded **4a** (48.2 mg, 93% yield) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.37–6.97 (m, 20H), 6.96–6.80 (m, 3H), 6.34 (s, 1H), 5.12 (d, J = 9.2 Hz, 1H), 4.35 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 4.24 (t, J = 10.7 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (t, J = 10.8 Hz, 1H);

¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 204.3, 201.9, 143.0, 140.4, 139.7, 139.2, 138.1, 137.8, 132.5, 132.1, 131.8, 128.8, 128.39, 128.36, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 127.8, 127.4, 127.3, 127.14, 127.10, 126.5, 55.7, 55.3, 49.8, 48.1.

HRMS (ESI) m/z : Calcd for C₃₈H₃₀O₂Na [M+Na]⁺ 541.2138; found 541.2145.



Synthesis and spectral data of 4q: By following the general procedure, the reaction of **2q** (70.1 mg, 0.10 mmol) with TfOH (26.5 μ L, 0.30 mmol) afforded **4q** (61.2 mg, 89% yield) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.23–7.20 (m, 2H), 7.19–7.11 (m, 8H), 7.11–7.06 (m, 4H), 6.95 (s, 4H), 6.22 (t, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.98–4.90 (m, 1H), 4.31–4.23 (m, 1H), 4.07 (dd, J = 10.9, 10.5 Hz, 1H), 3.87 (dd, J = 11.2, 10.9 Hz, 1H). Product **4q** is a known compound, and its ¹H NMR data are consistent with those reported in the literature.⁴

6. X-ray data of product 2a

White flake crystals of **2a** were obtained by slow diffusion of **2a** in CHCl₃/*n*-hexane solution at about 4 °C. Single-crystal X-ray diffraction data were collected on a diffractometer (SuperNova, Rigaku) equipped with a CCD area detector using graphite-monochromated CuK α radiation (λ = 1.54184 Å) in the scan range of 7.222° < 2 θ < 145.894°. The structure was solved with direct methods using SHELXT and refined

with full-matrix least-squares refinement using the SHELXL program within OLEX2. Crystallographic data have been deposited in the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre as deposition number CCDC 2277780.

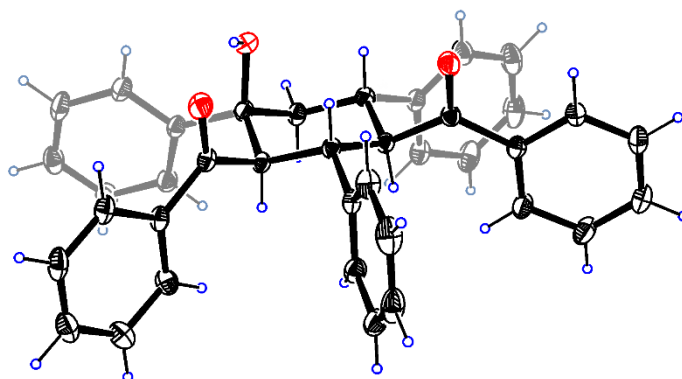


Figure S2 ORTEP diagram for one enantiomer of racemic **2a** with 15% thermal ellipsoids.

Table S1 Crystal data and structure refinement for **2a**.

Identification code	2277780
Crystal	C ₃₈ H ₃₂ O ₃
Empirical formula	C ₃₈ H ₃₂ O ₃
Formula weight	536.63
Temperature/K	293(2)
Crystal system	triclinic
Space group	P-1
a/Å	12.4366(4)
b/Å	12.5553(3)
c/Å	20.7421(7)
α/°	94.962(2)
β/°	97.385(3)
γ/°	101.068(2)
Volume/Å ³	3131.56(17)
Z	4
ρ _{calc} g/cm ³	1.138
μ/mm ⁻¹	0.556
F(000)	1136.0
Crystal size/mm ³	0.2 × 0.18 × 0.05
Radiation	CuKα (λ = 1.54184)
2θ range for data collection/°	7.222 to 145.894
Index ranges	-15 ≤ h ≤ 13, -11 ≤ k ≤ 15, -25 ≤ l ≤ 25
Reflections collected	22430
Independent reflections	12132 [R _{int} = 0.0287, R _{sigma} = 0.0366]
Data/restraints/parameters	12132/0/742
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.040
Final R indexes [I ≥ 2σ (I)]	R ₁ = 0.0518, wR ₂ = 0.1492
Final R indexes [all data]	R ₁ = 0.0660, wR ₂ = 0.1626
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³	0.63/-0.26

7. References

- [1] Y. Li, H. Xu, M. Xing, F. Huang, J. Jia and J. Gao, *Org. Lett.*, 2015, **17**, 3690–3693.
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8. NMR spectra of products 2a–2v, 2a', 3a, 4a and 4q

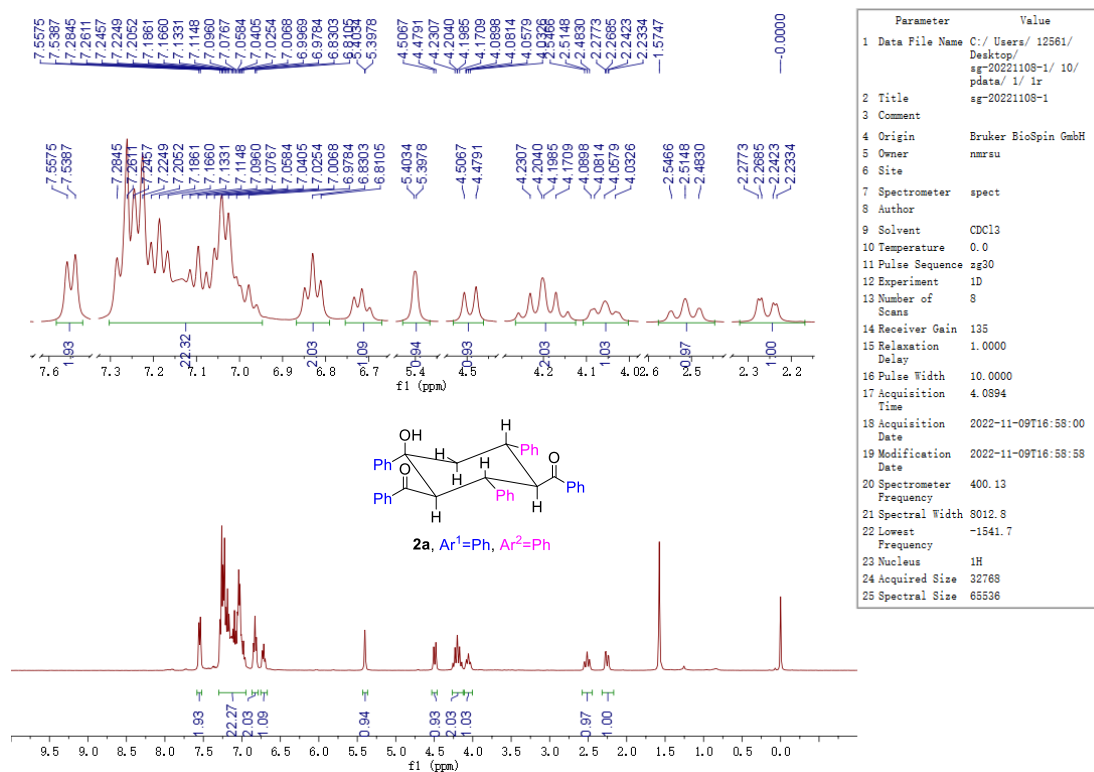


Figure S3 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound **2a**

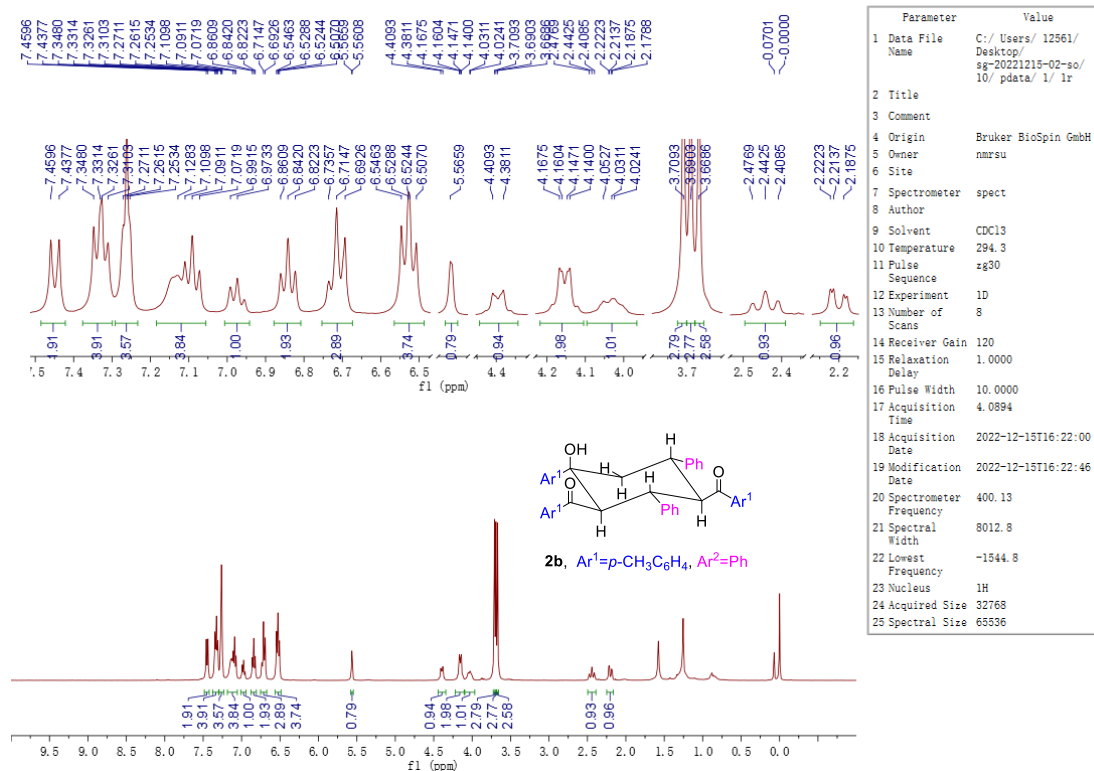


Figure S4 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound **2b**

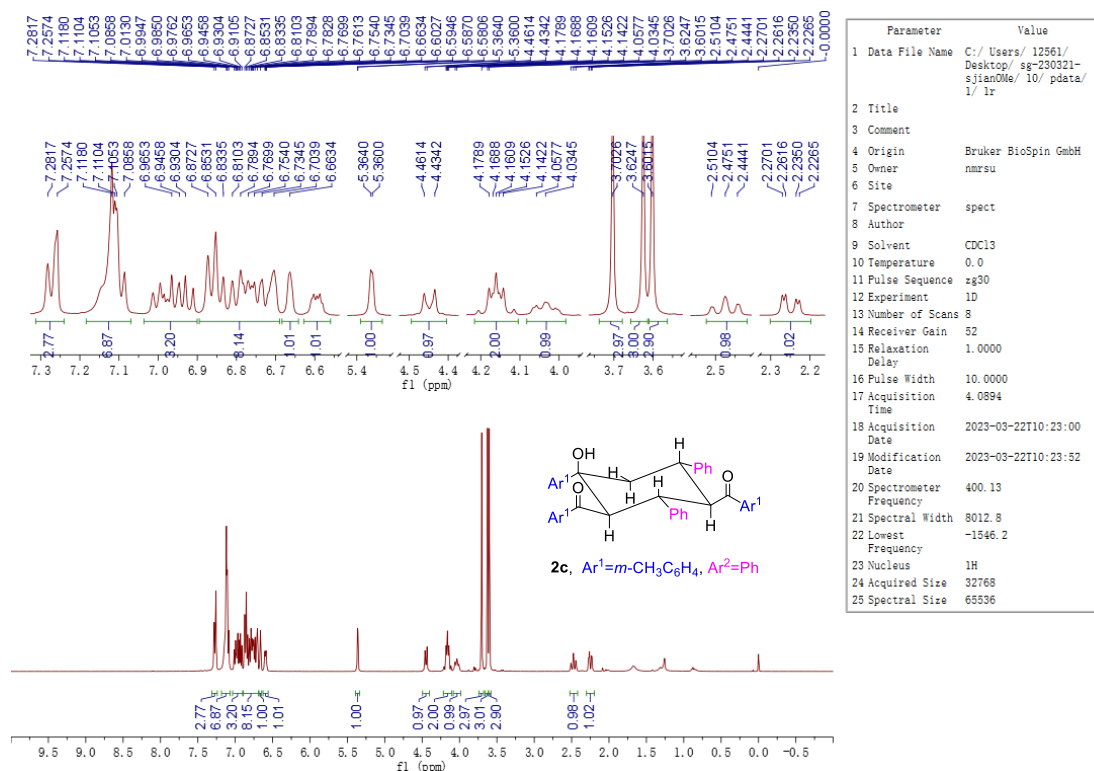


Figure S5 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound **2c**

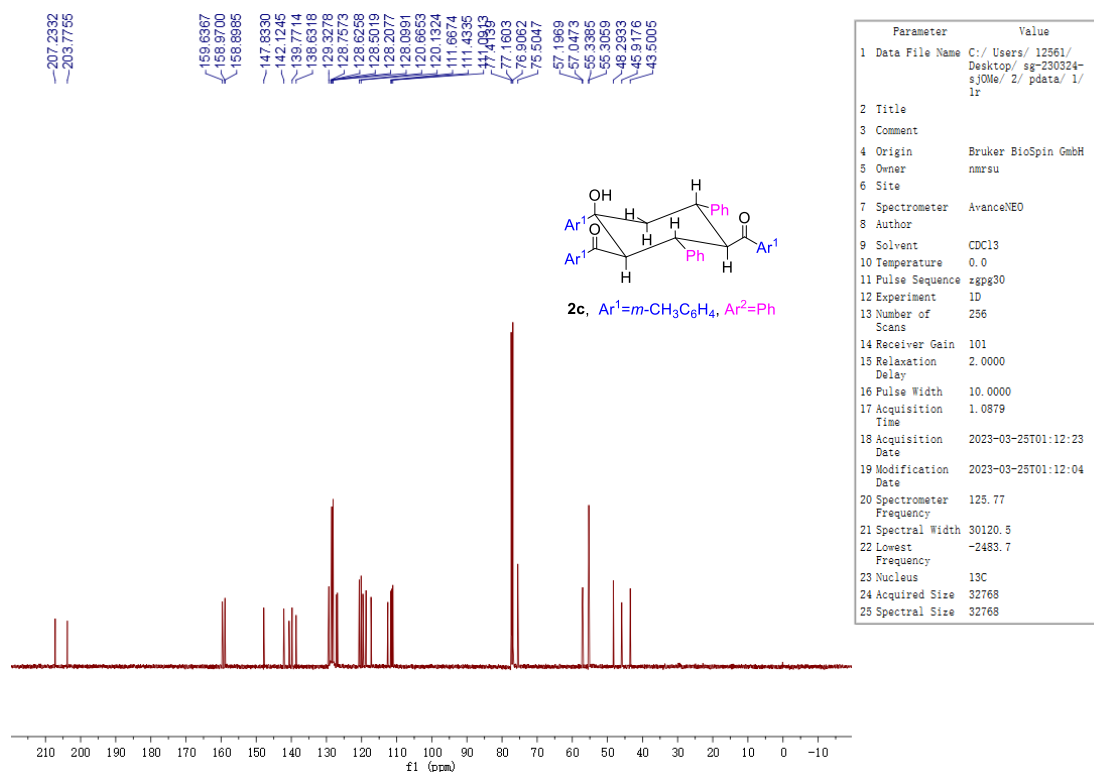


Figure S6 ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound **2c**

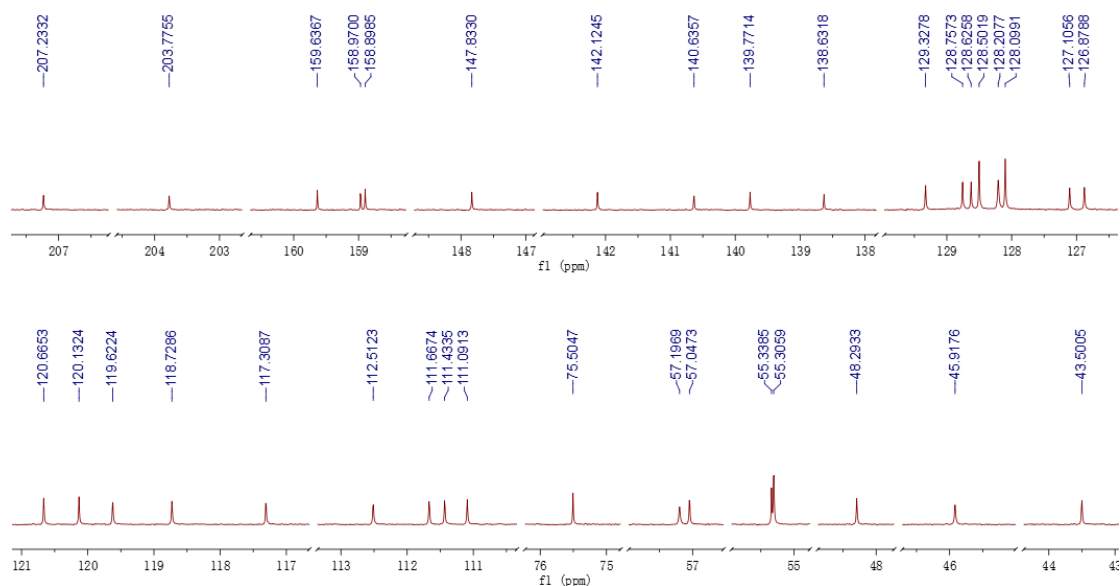


Figure S7 Expanded ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound **2c**

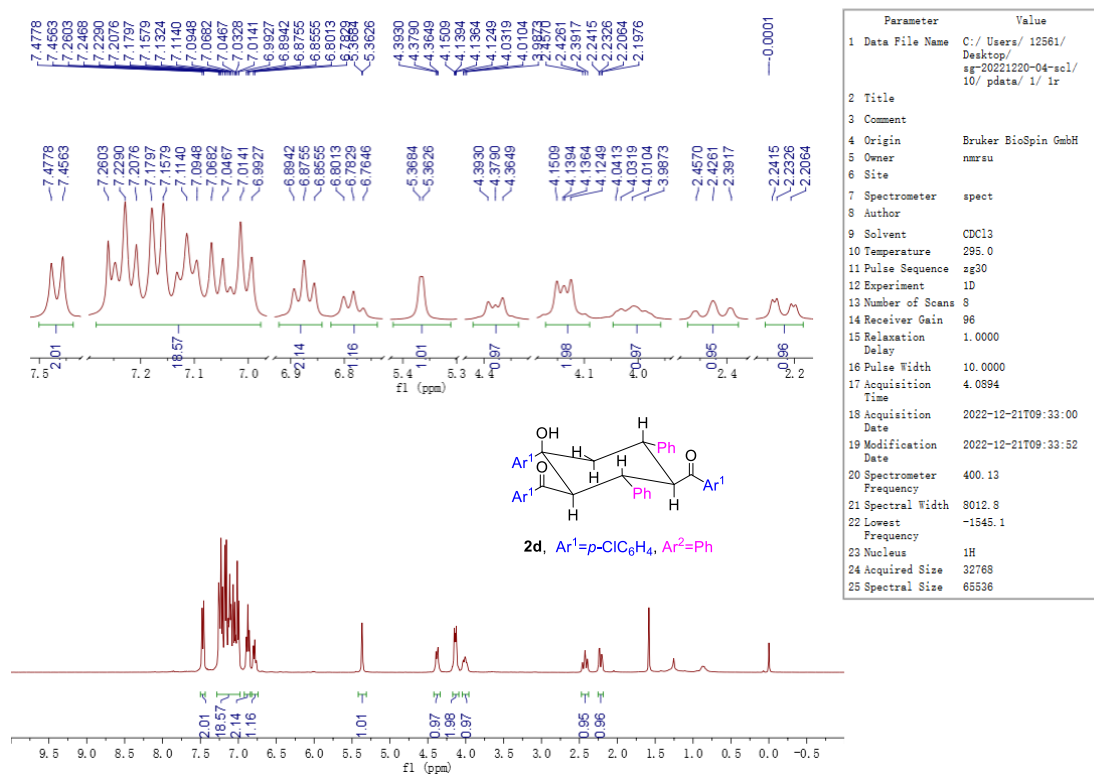


Figure S8 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound **2d**

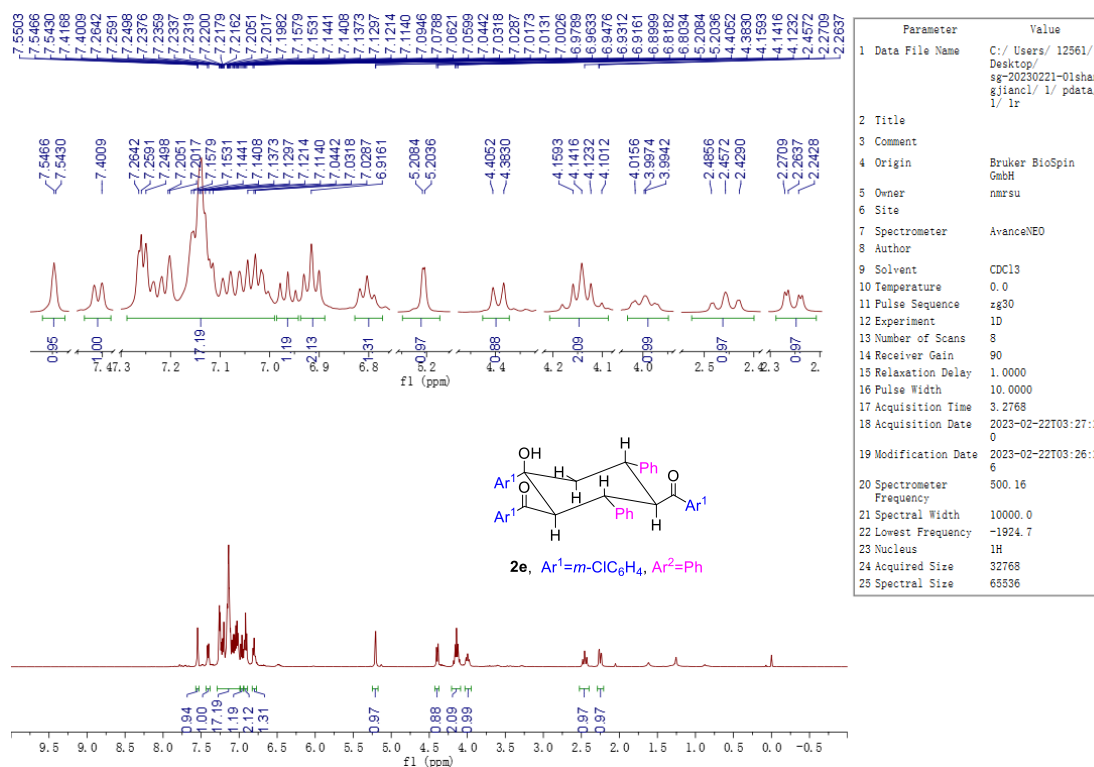


Figure S9 ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **2e**

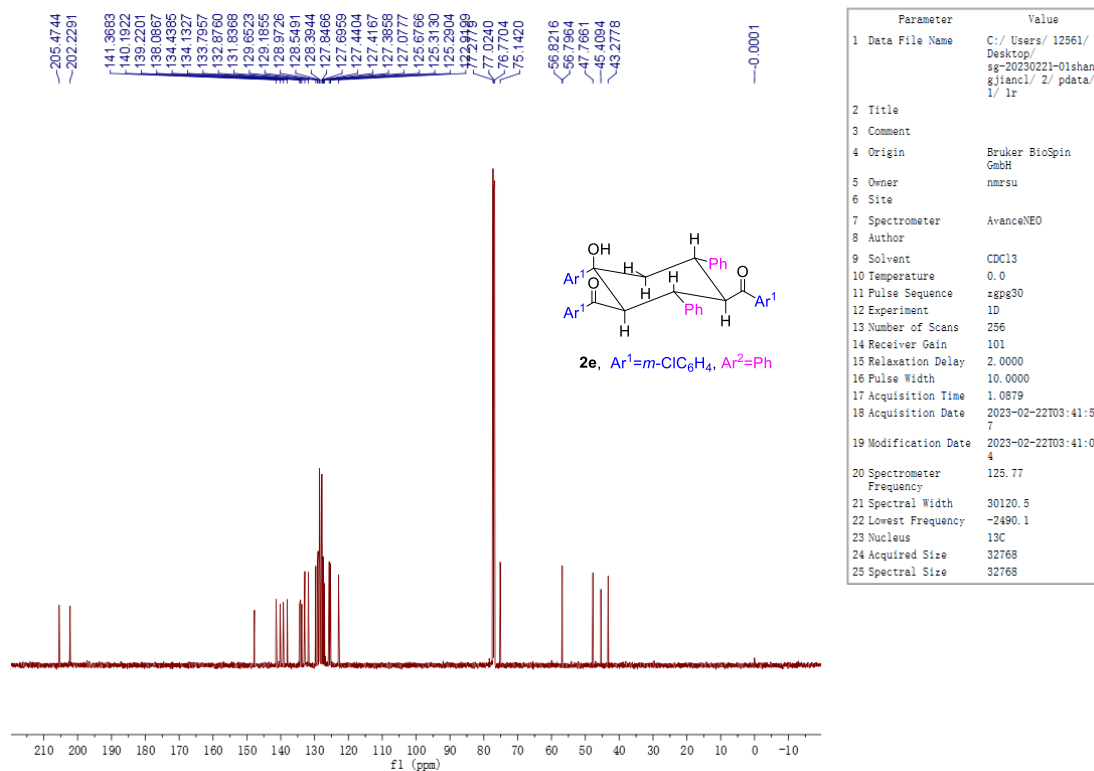


Figure S10 ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **2e**

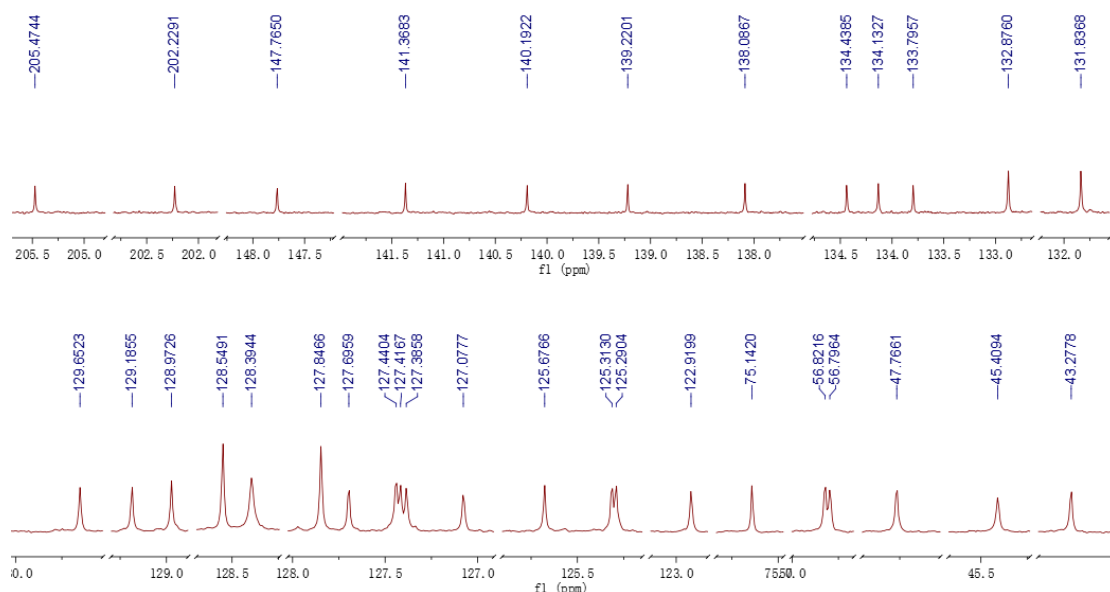


Figure S11 Expanded ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound **2e**

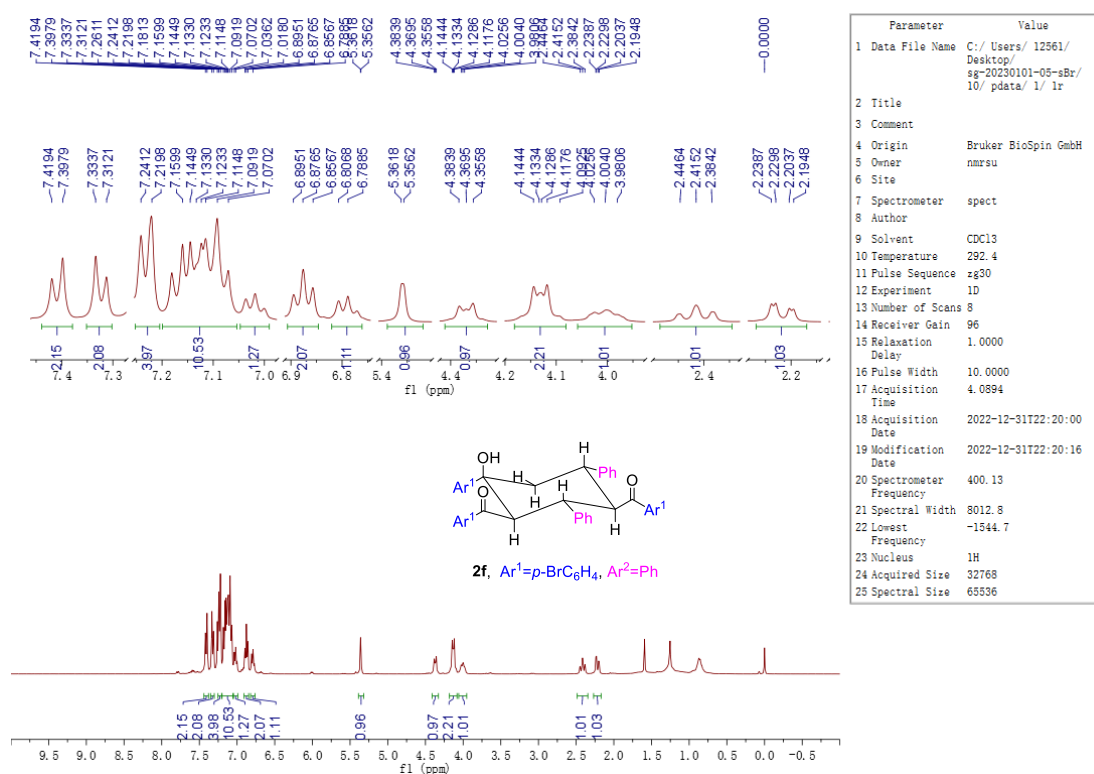
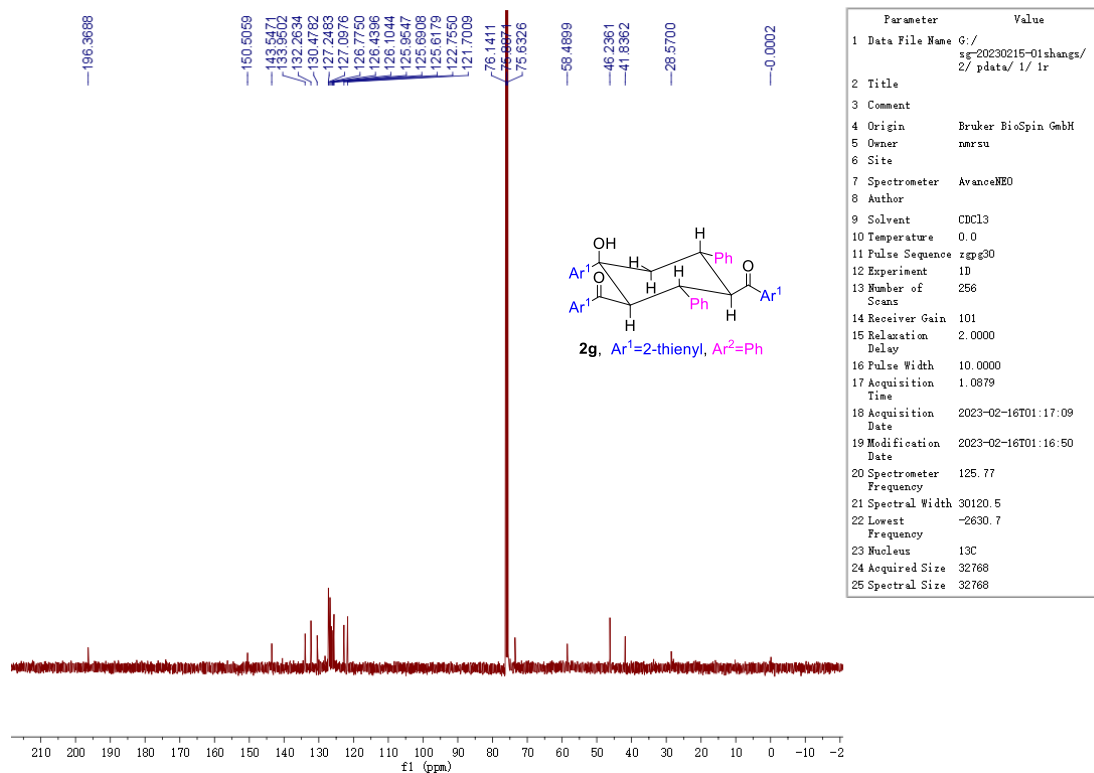
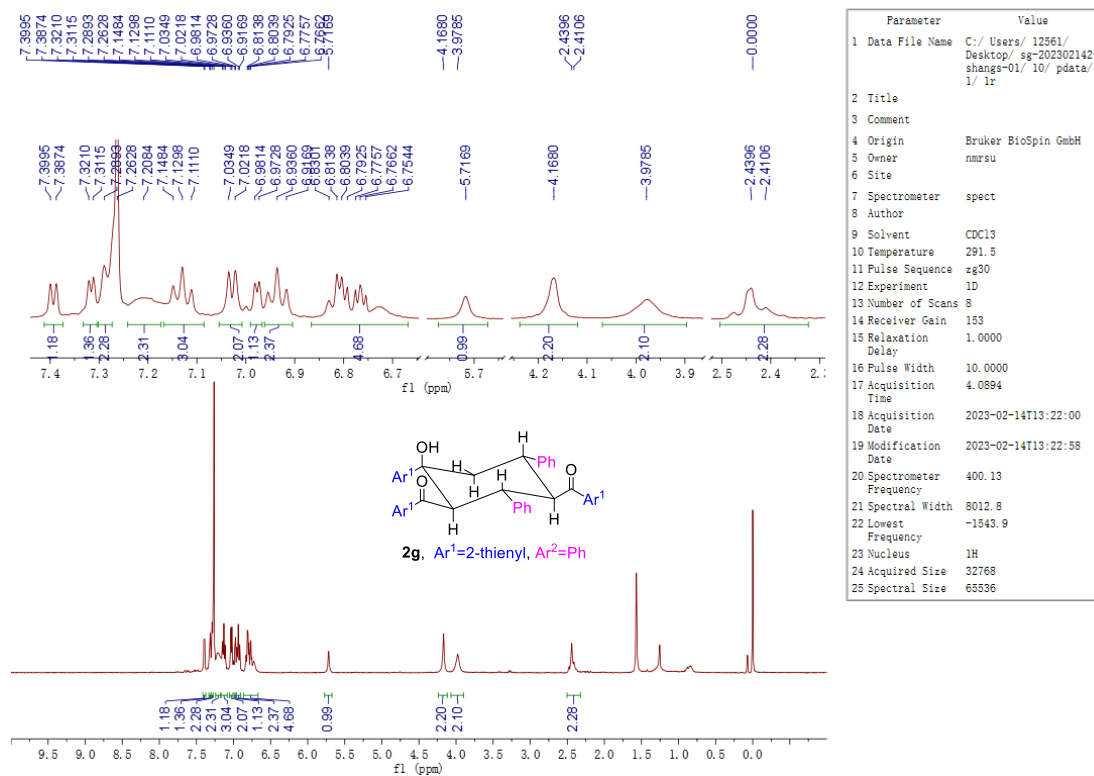


Figure S12 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound **2f**



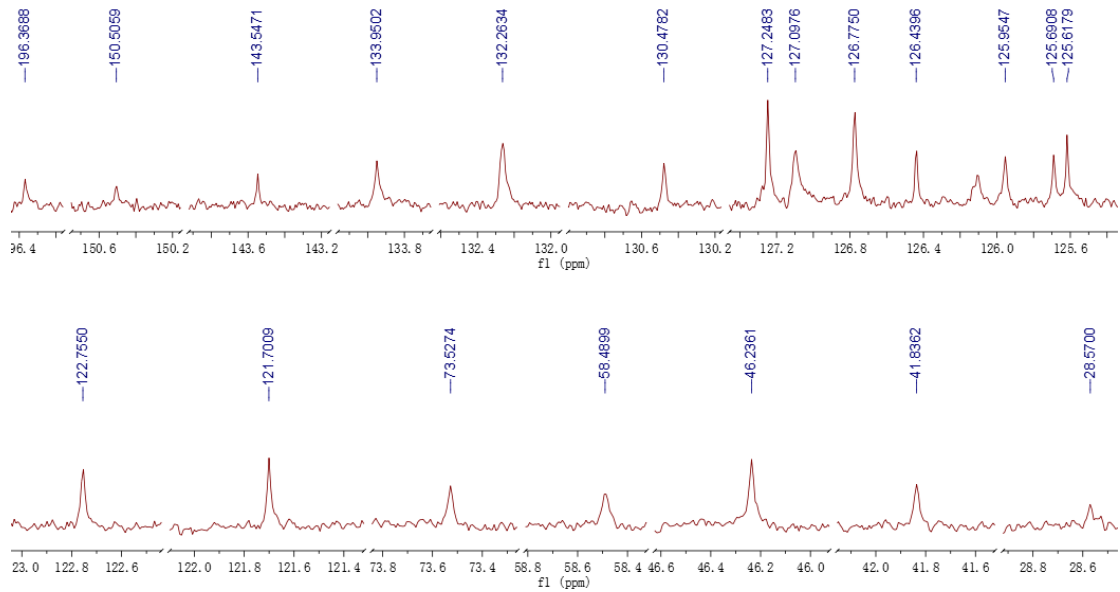


Figure S15 Expanded ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound **2g**

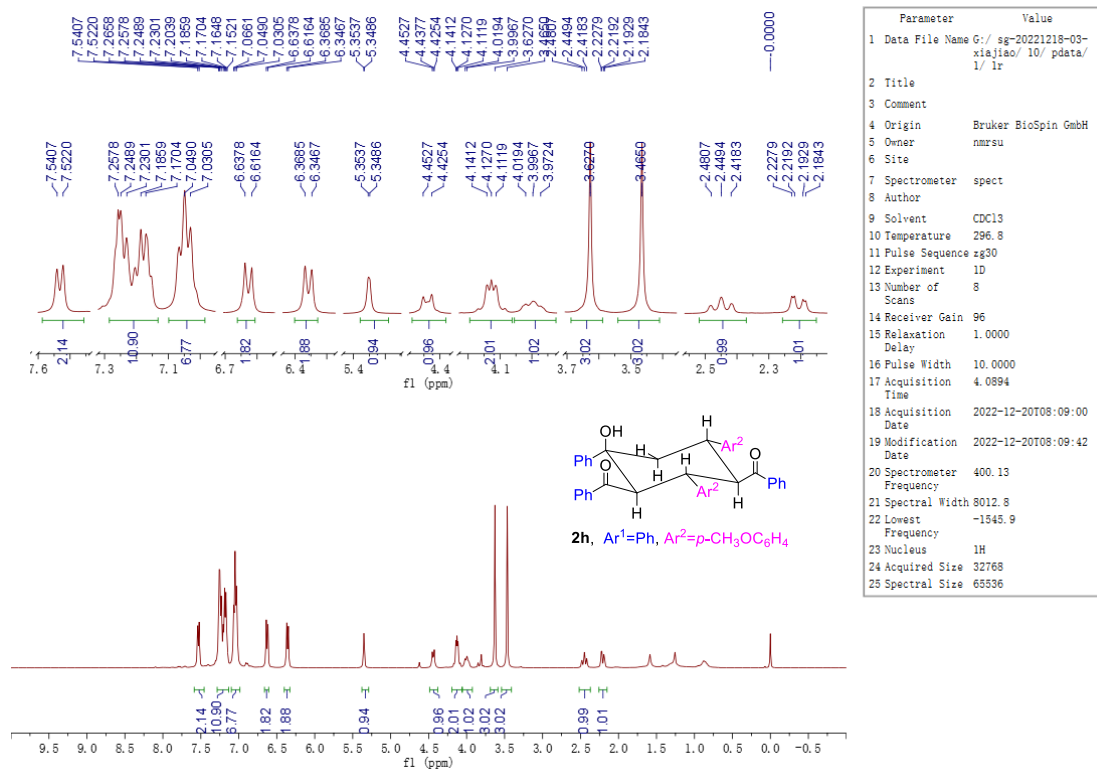


Figure S16 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound **2h**

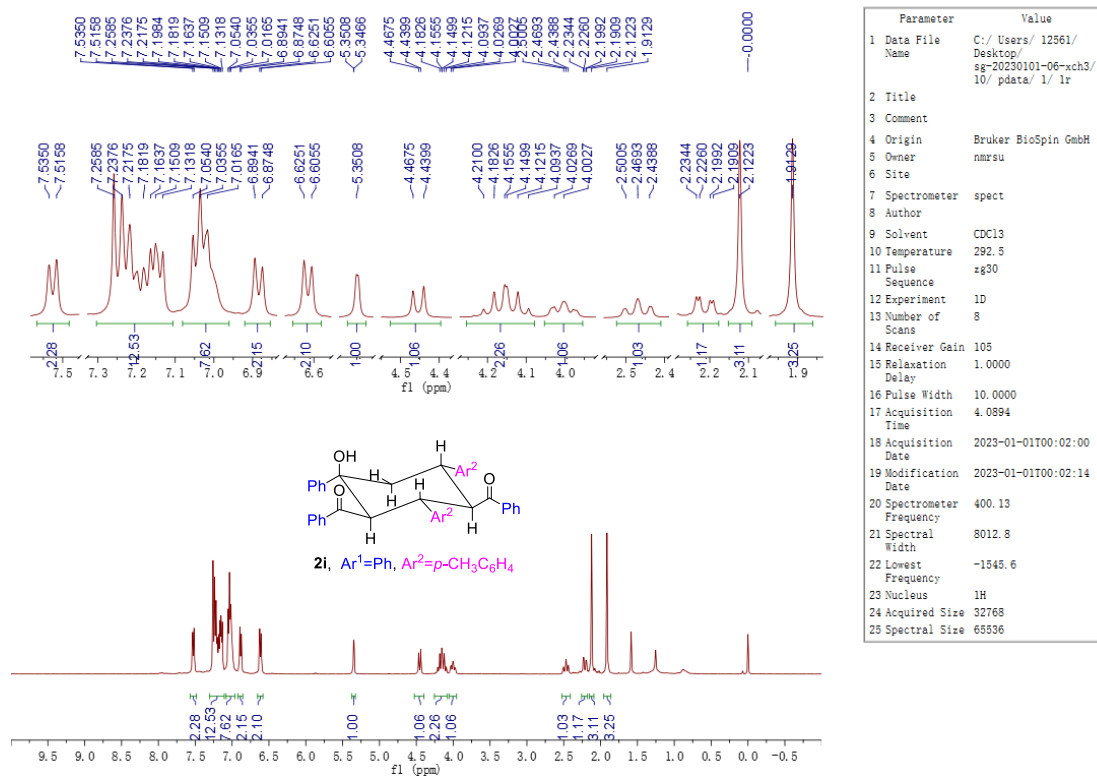


Figure S17 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **2i**

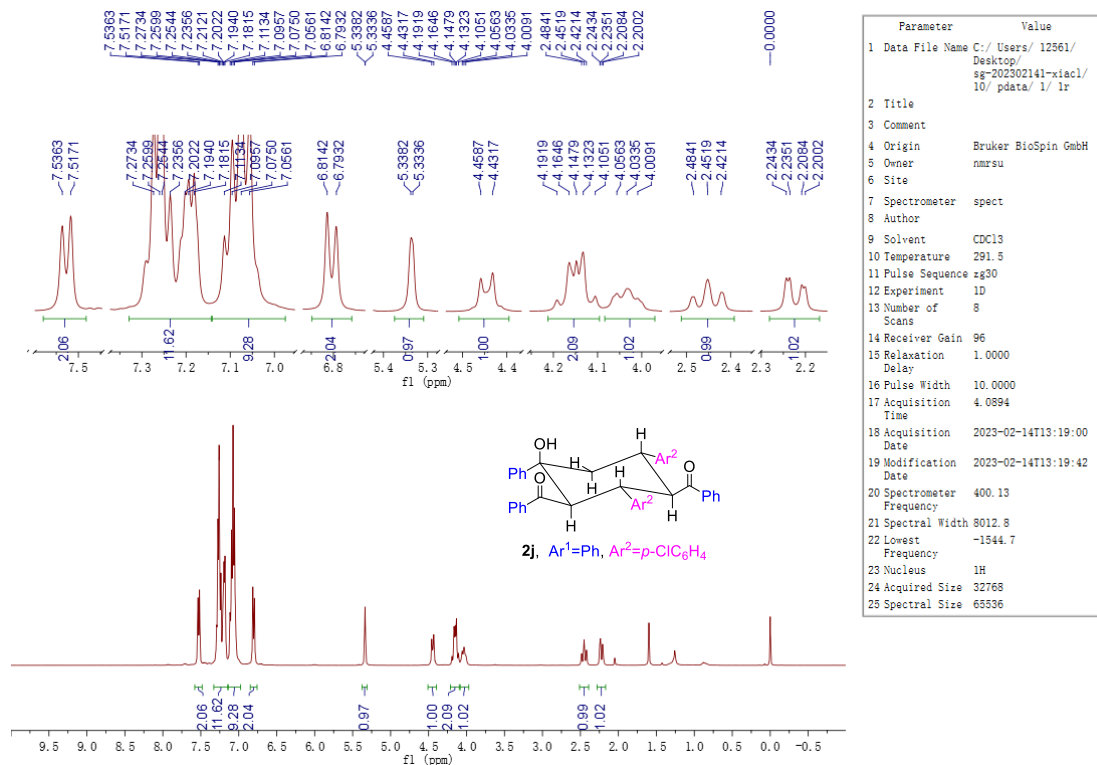


Figure S18 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **2j**

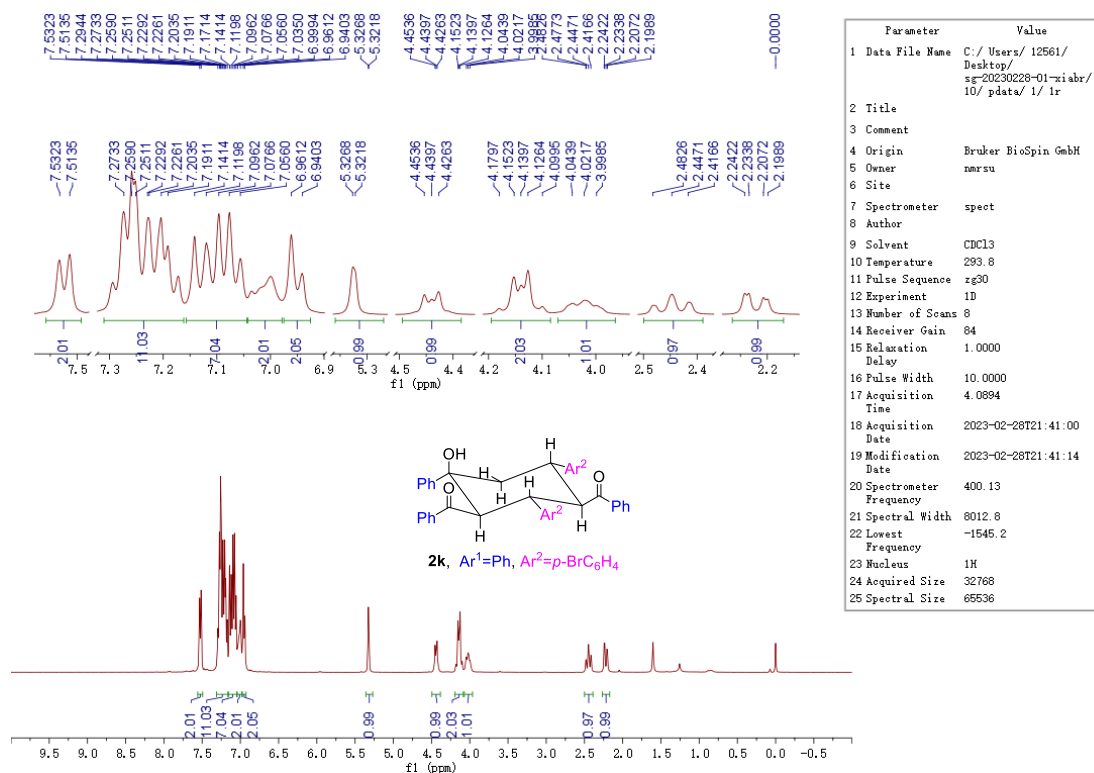


Figure S19 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **2k**

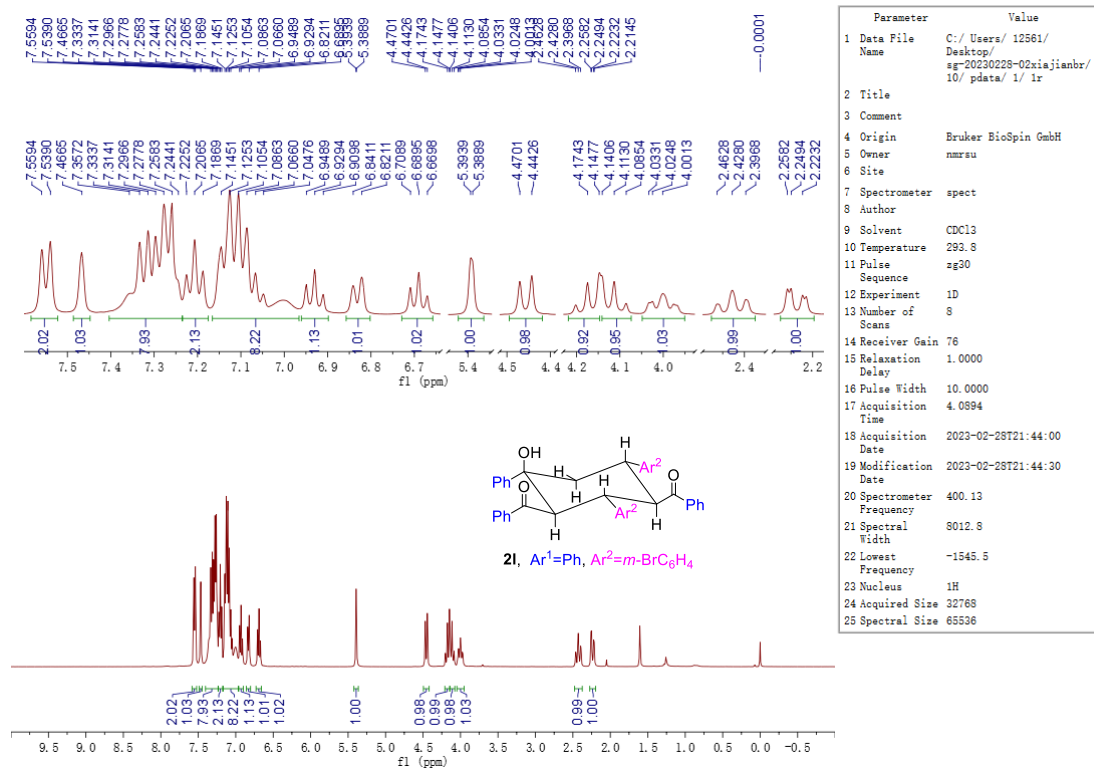


Figure S20 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **2l**

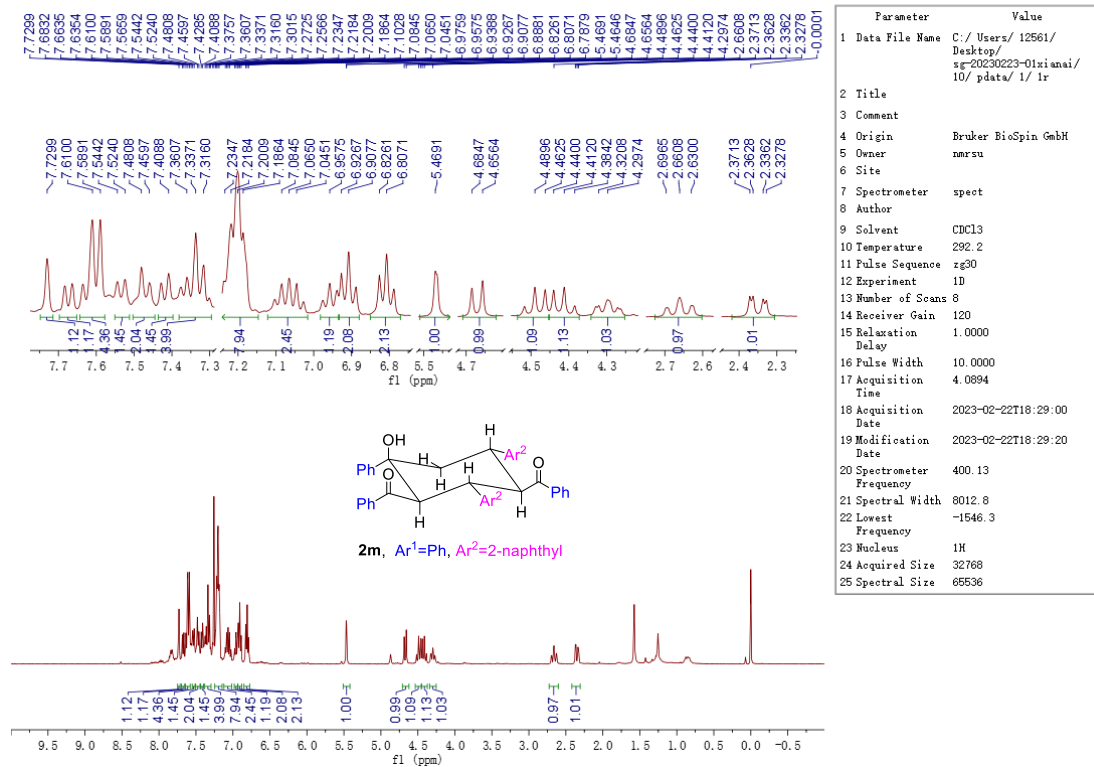


Figure S21 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **2m**

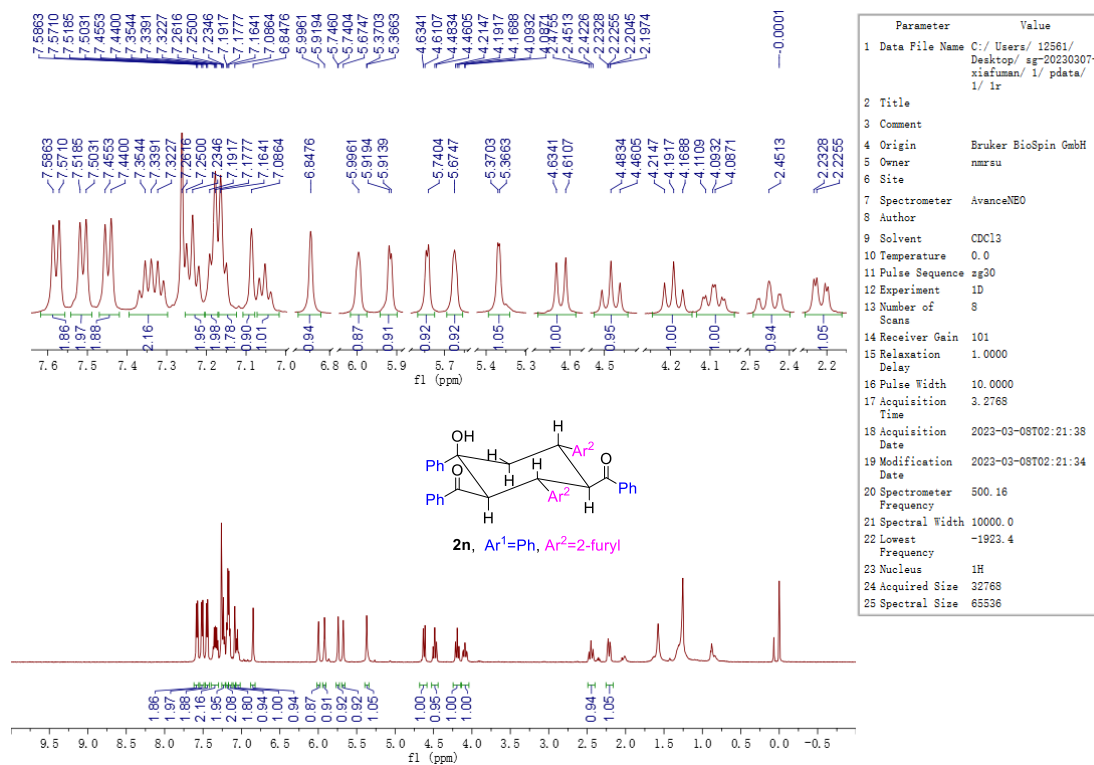


Figure S22 ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **2n**

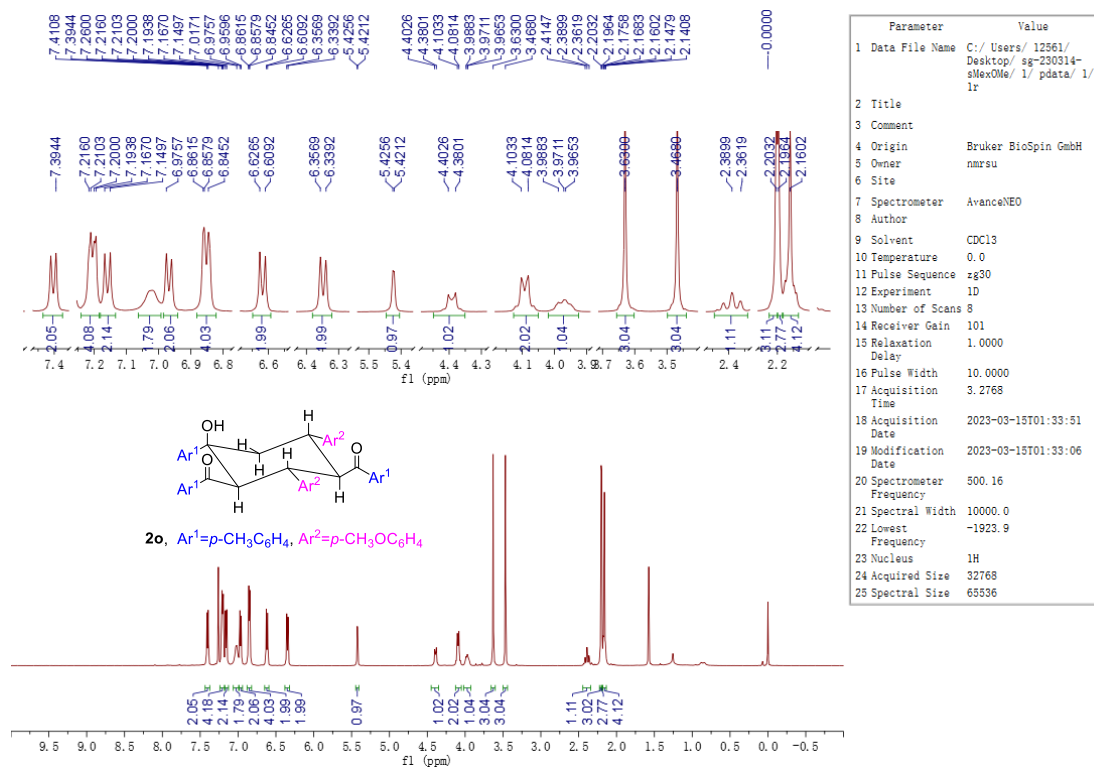


Figure S23 ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **2o**

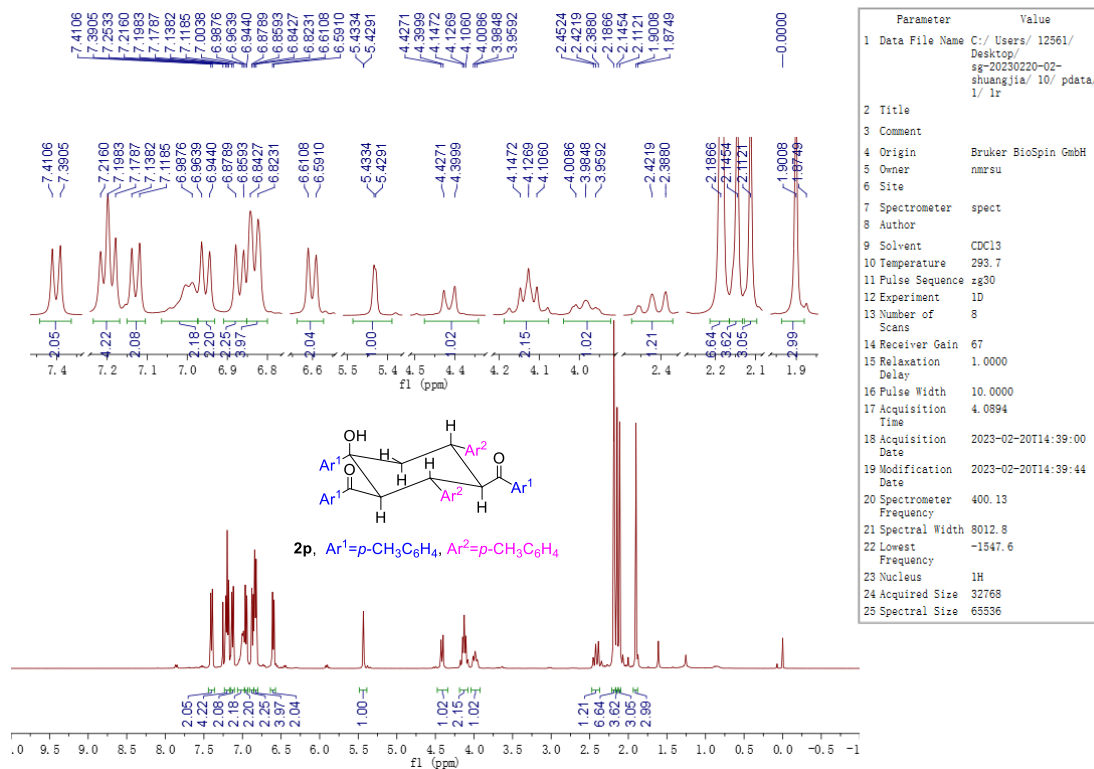


Figure S24 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **2p**

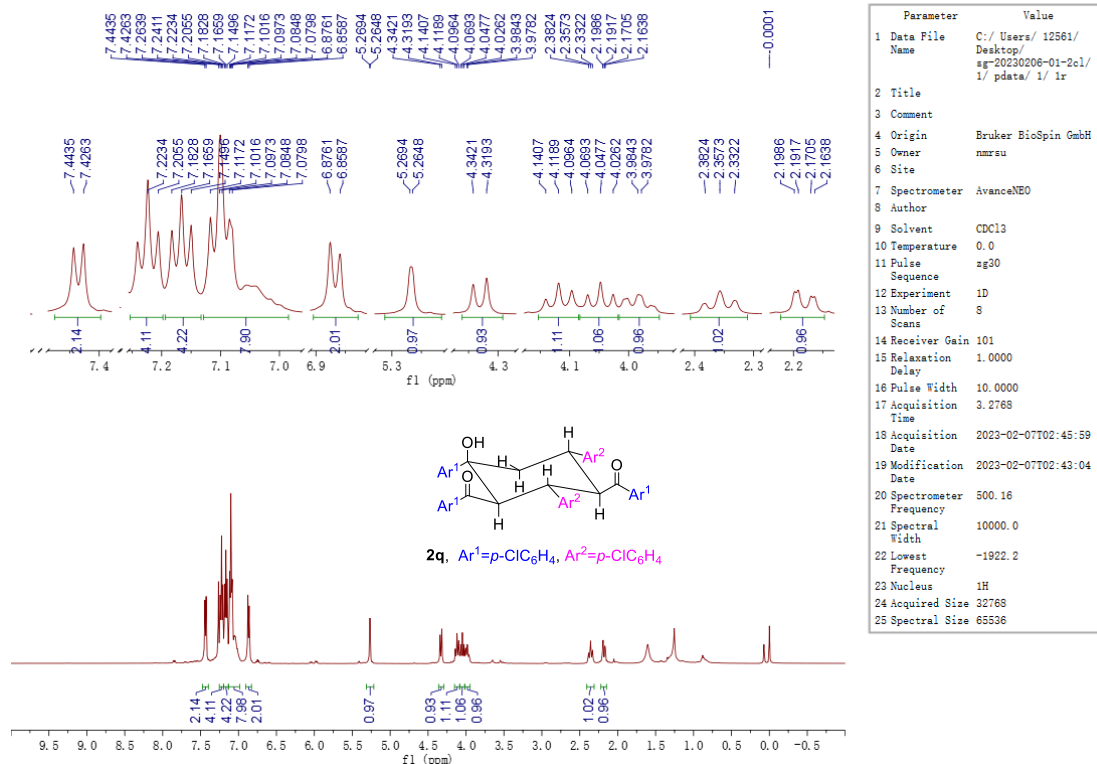


Figure S25 ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **2q**

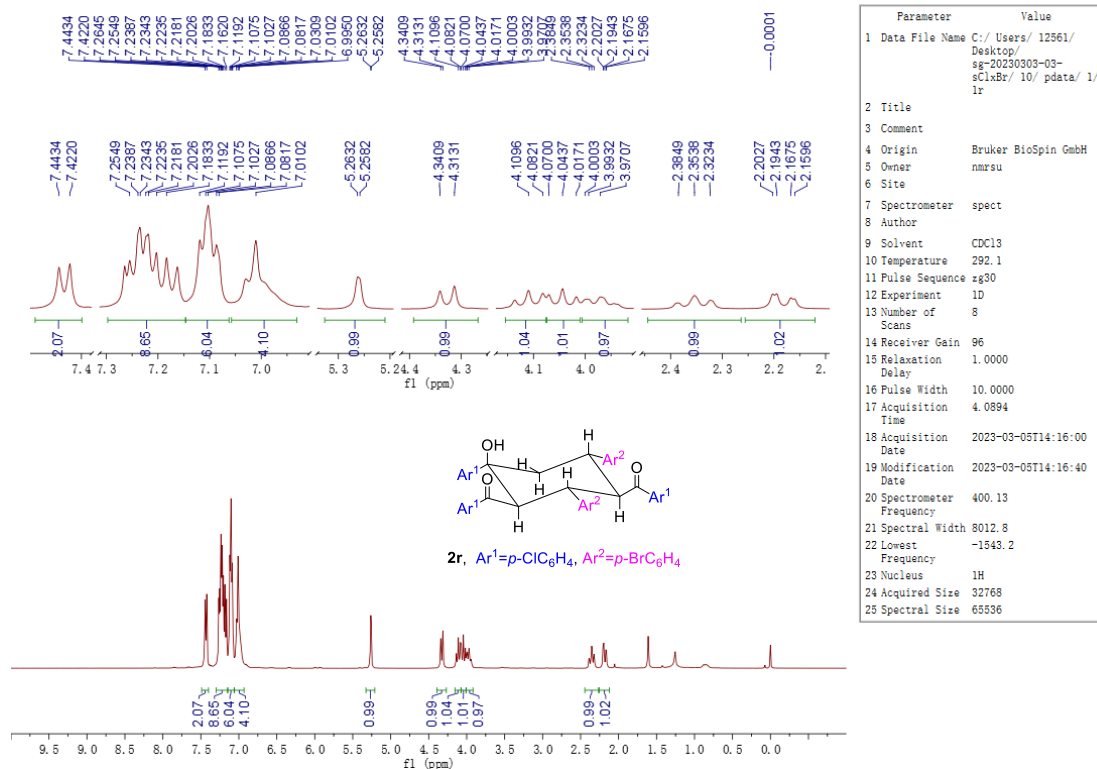


Figure S26 ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **2r**

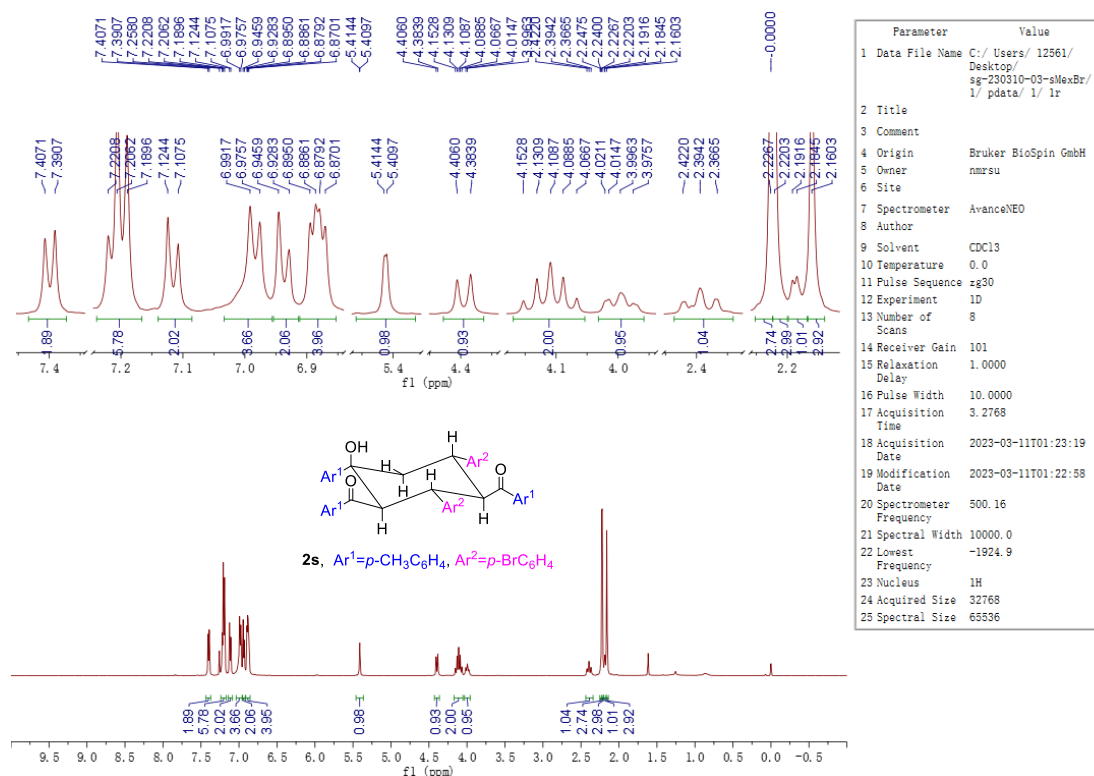


Figure S27 ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound 2s

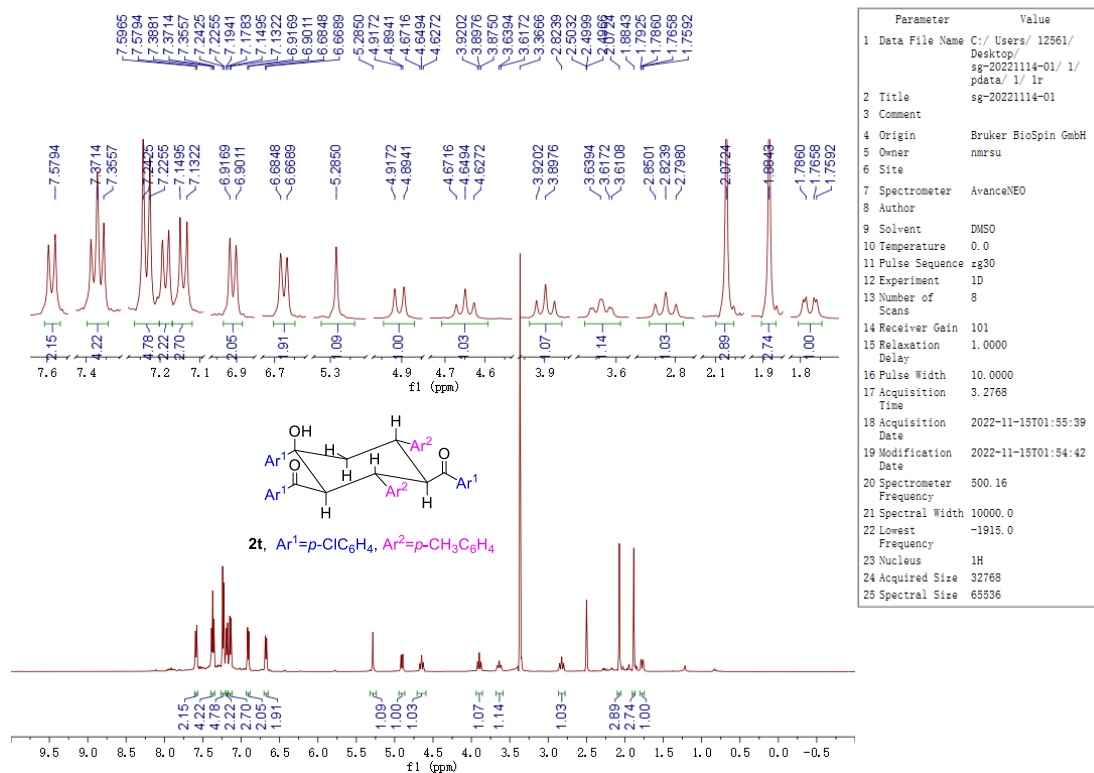


Figure S28 ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) of compound 2t

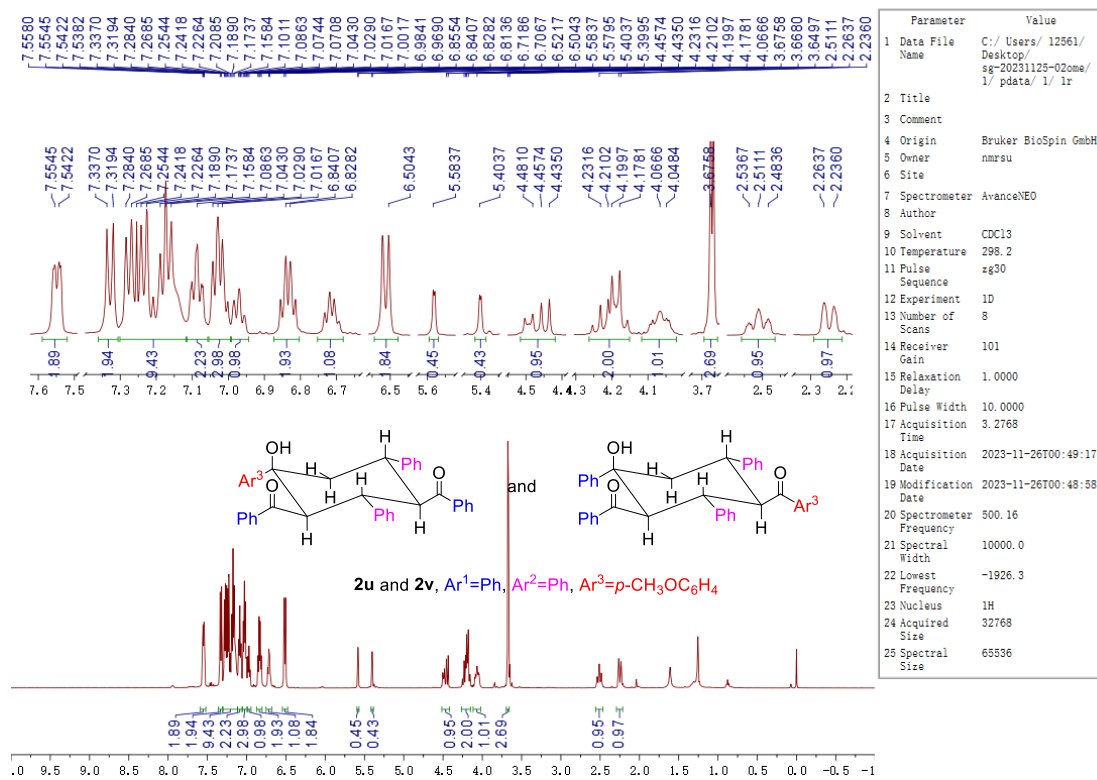


Figure S29 ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) of compounds **2u** and **2v**

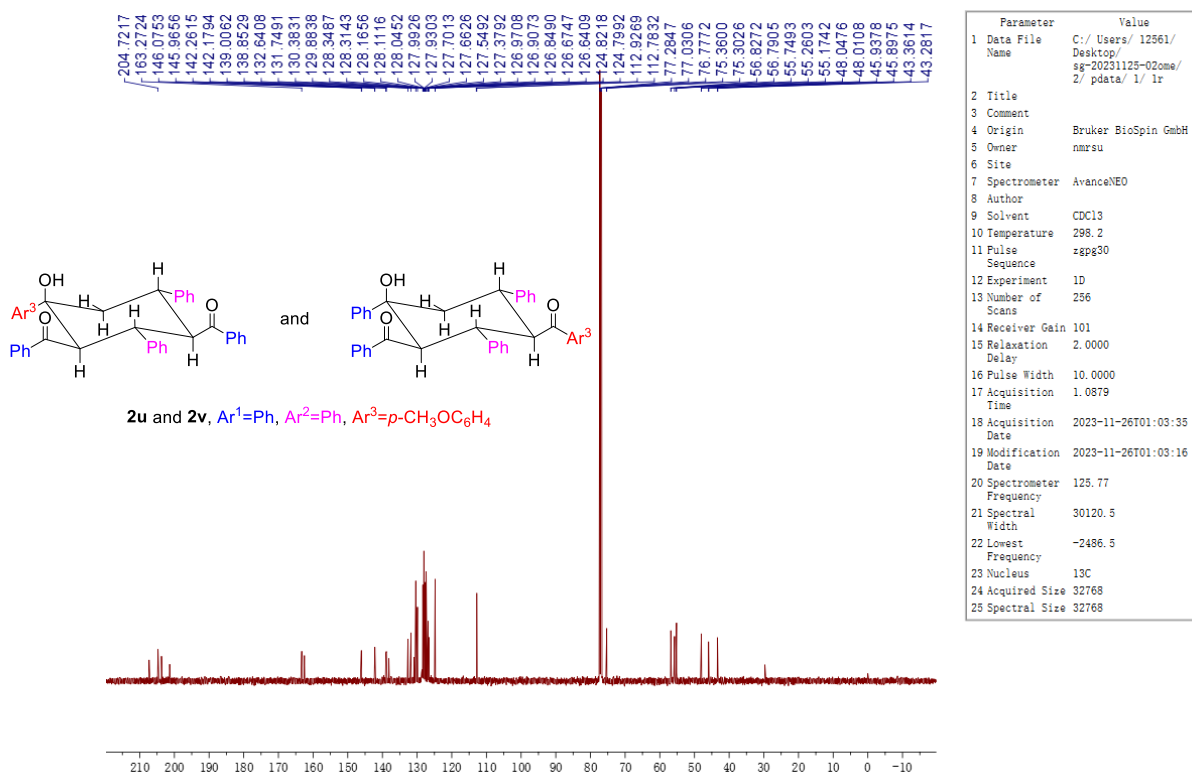


Figure S30 ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) of compounds **2u** and **2v**

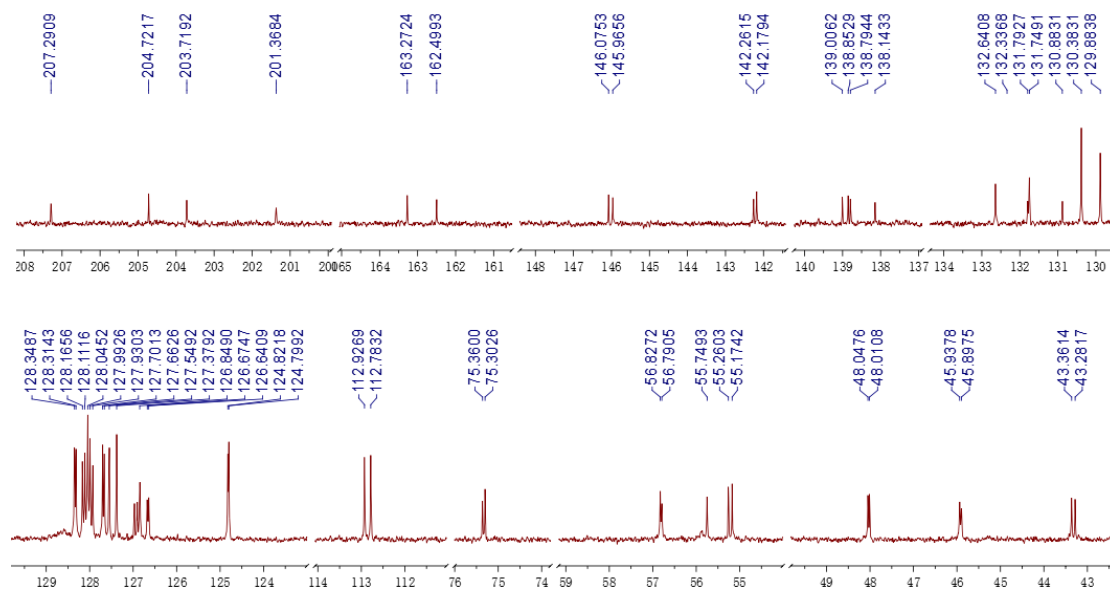


Figure S31 Expanded ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl_3) of compounds **2u** and **2v**

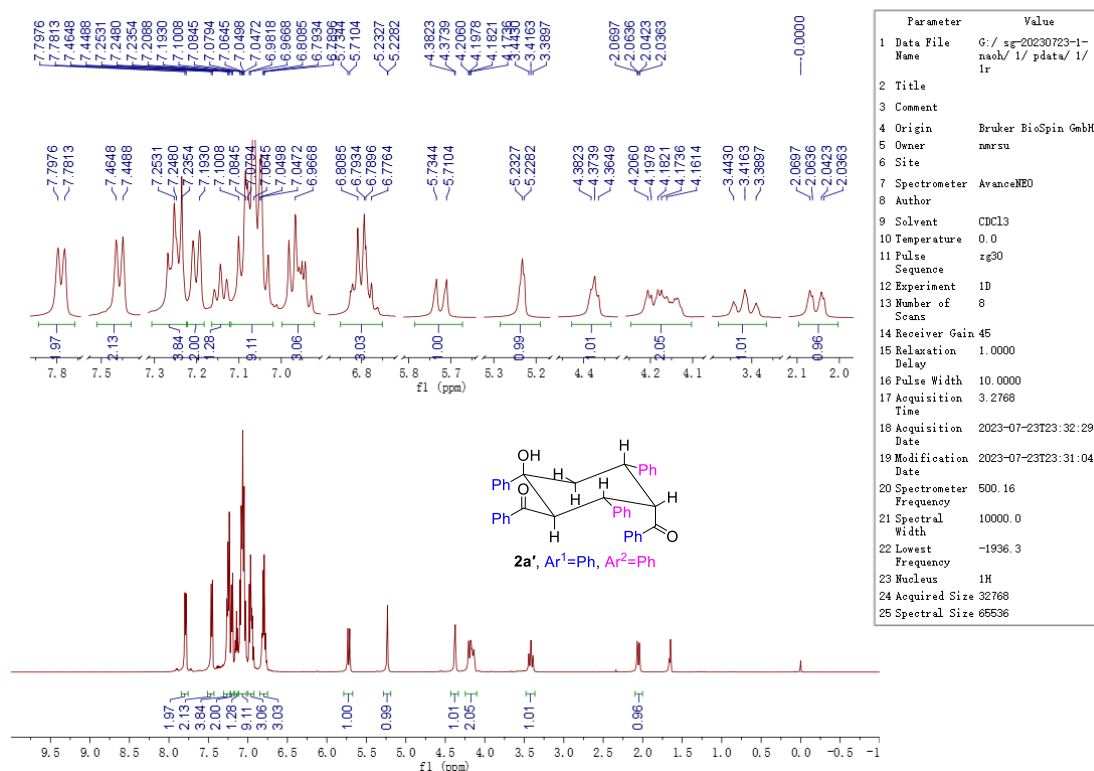


Figure S32 ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound **2a'**

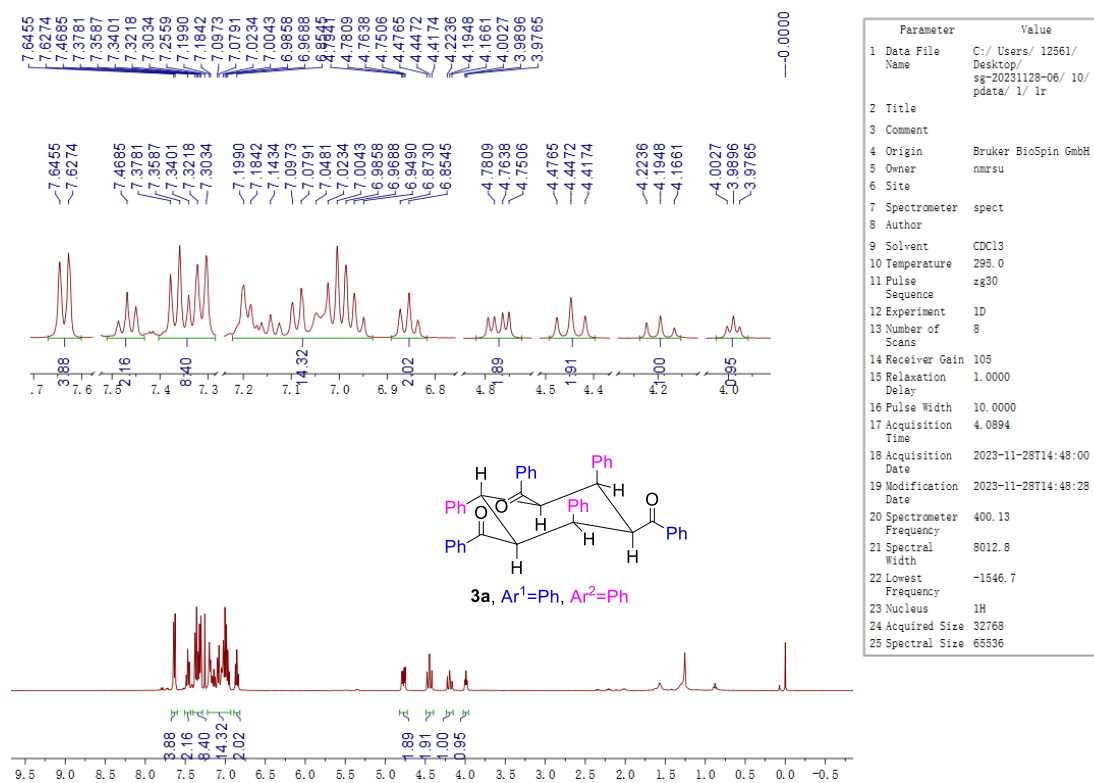


Figure S33 ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **3a**

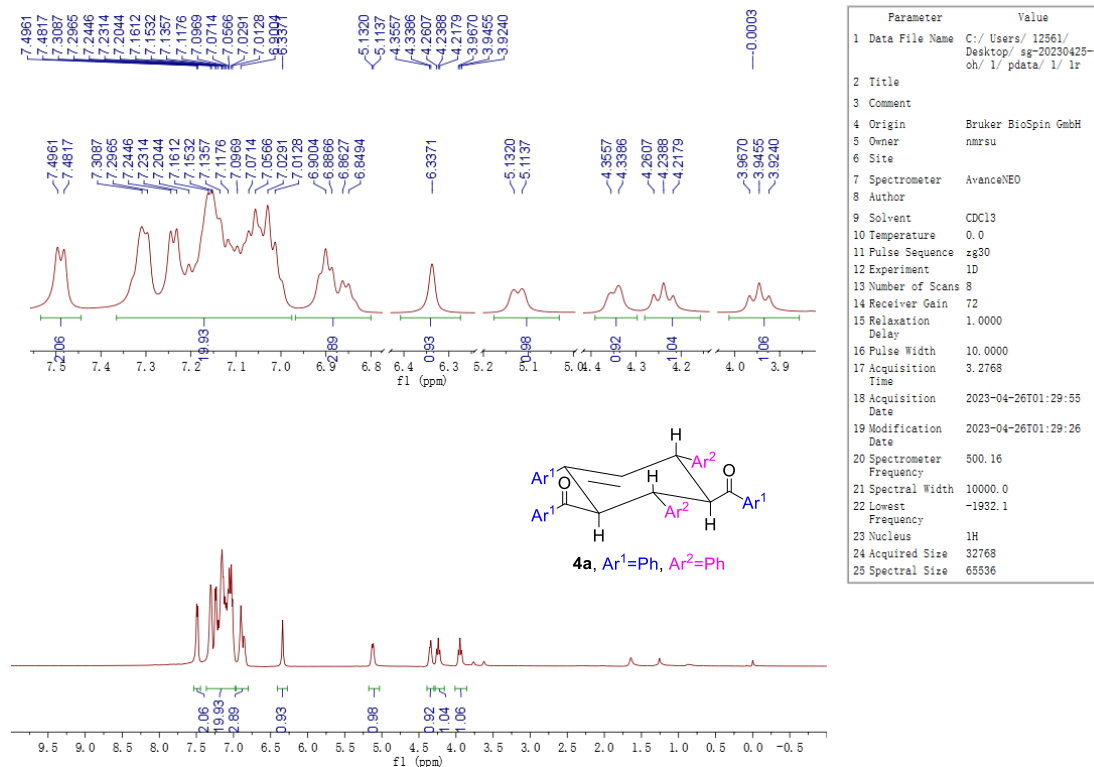


Figure S34 ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound **4a**

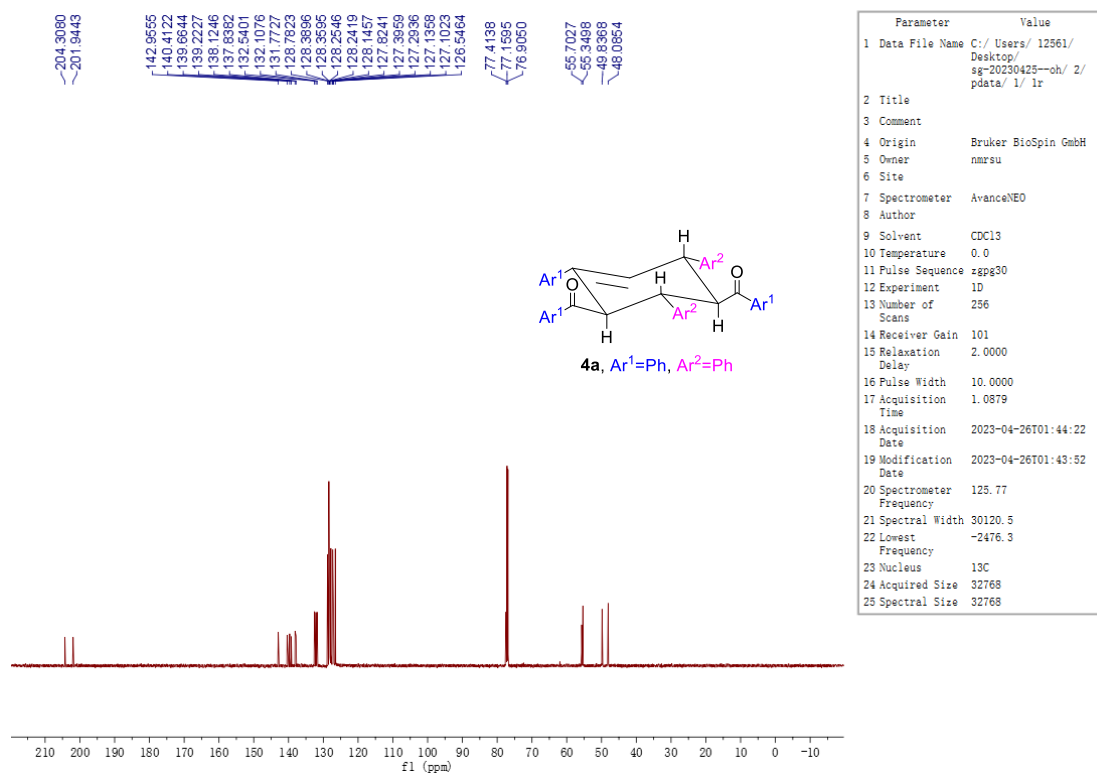


Figure S35 ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound 4a

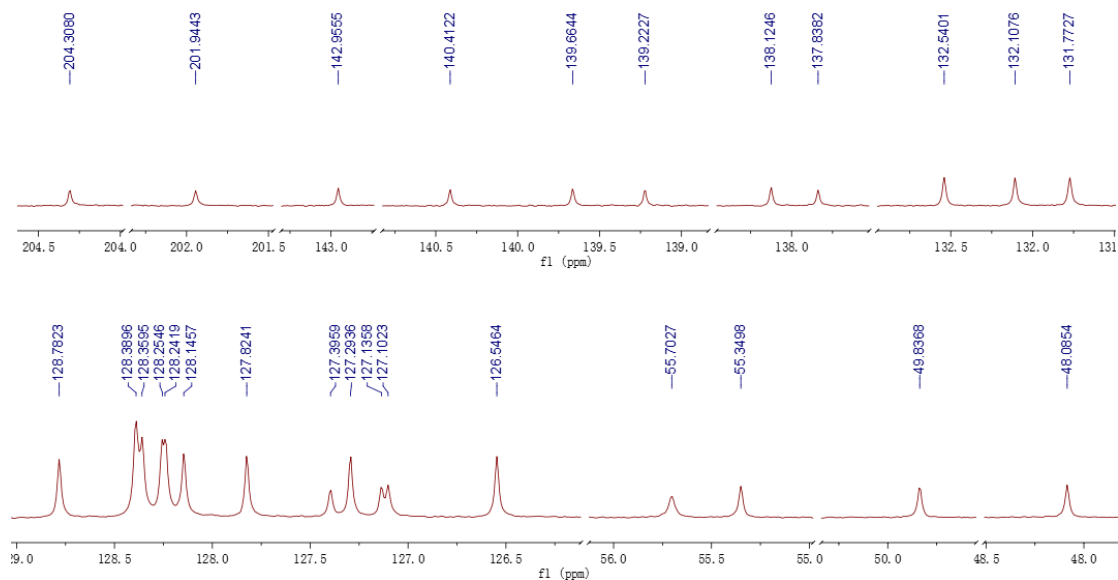


Figure S36 Expanded ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) of compound 4a

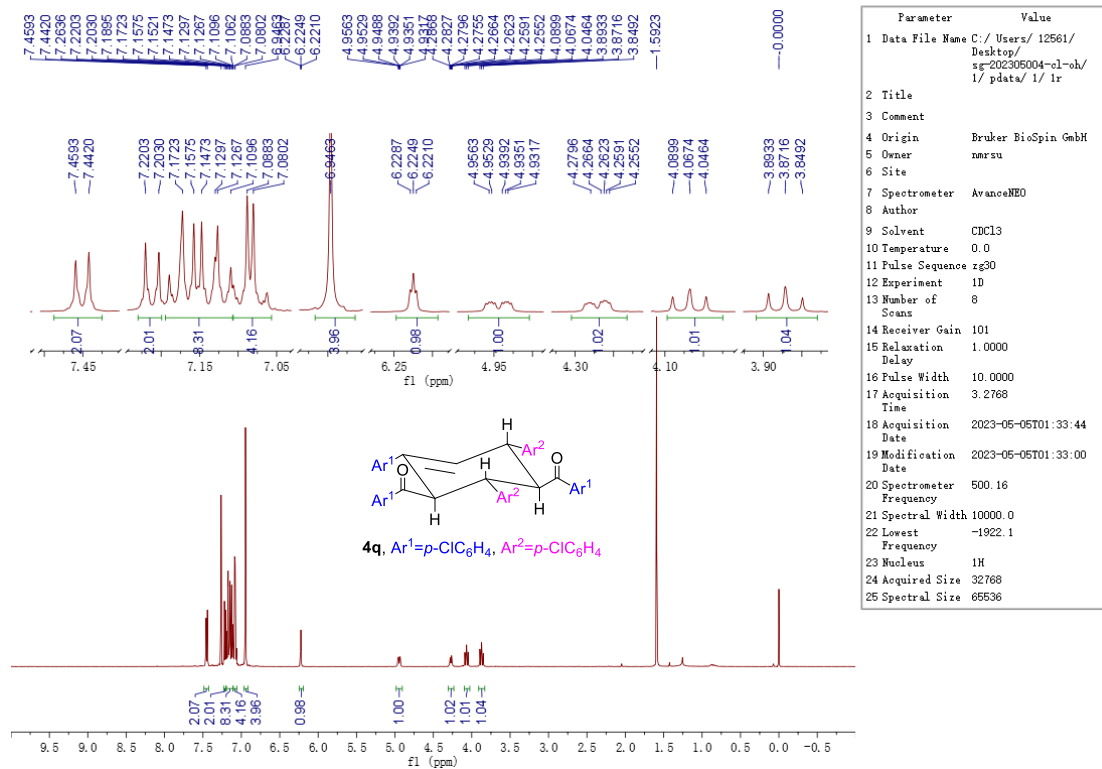


Figure S37 ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) of compound $4q$