Mechanochemistry enabling highly efficient Birch reduction using sodium lumps and D-(+)-glucose

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1. Chemicals and instrumentation

Materials were obtained from commercial suppliers and used as received. Solvents for the synthesis of starting materials were also purchased from commercial suppliers and dried over molecular sieves (MS 4A) prior to use. 1,3-Dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (DMI), which is a liquid additive for the Birch reduction, was used as received. All mechanochemical reactions were carried out using grinding vessels in a Retsch MM400 mill (Figure S1). Both jars (10 mL) and balls (10 mm) are made of stainless (SUS400B and SUS420J2, respectively) (Figure S2). NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL JNM-EC X400P and JNM-ECS400 spectrometers (¹H: 396 or 399 or 401 MHz, ¹³C: 99 or 100 or 101 MHz). Tetramethylsilane (¹H), CDCl₃ (¹³C) were employed as external standards, respectively. Multiplicity was recorded as follows: s = singlet, brs = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quint = quintet, sept = septet, o = octet, m = multiplet. 1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane was used as an internal standard to determine NMR yields. High-resolution mass spectra were recorded at the Global Facility Center, Hokkaido University.



Figure S1. Retsch MM400 used in this study.



Figure S2. Stainless jar (10 mL) and balls (10 mm) used in this study.

2. Synthesis of 1f



In a vacuum-dried screw nacked, 2-phenylethan-1-amine (5.0 mmol, 676.1 mg) and NEt₃ (6.0 mmol, 0.84 ml) were dissolved in dichloromethane (3.0 mL). *tert*-Butyl dicarbonate (6.0 mmol, 1.38ml) dissolved in dichloromethane (4.0 ml) was added to the mixture and then stirred at room temperature for 12 hours. After the reaction was completed, the resulting suspension was diluted by H₂O. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc three times and dried over Mg₂SO₄. After filtration, the solvents were removed using a rotary evaporator. The crude mixture was then purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to give **1f** as a colorless oil (1.099 g, 4.67 mmol, 93% yield).

¹H NMR (399 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.81 (quint, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.64 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 3.06–3.22 (m, 2H), 4.53 (brs, 1H), 7.19 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 7.26–7.31 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 28.6 (*C*H₃), 31.9 (*C*H₂), 33.3 (*C*H₂), 40.3 (*C*H₂), 78.8 (*C*), 126.0 (*C*H), 128.5 (*C*H), 141.8 (*C*), 156.3 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₂₁O₂NNa, 258.1465; found, 258,1460.

3. General procedure of mechanochemical Birch reduction



Arene (1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and D-(+)-glucose (3.0–6.0 equiv) were placed in a stainless-steel milling jar (10 mL) with two stainless-steel balls (10 mm, diameter) in air. Sodium lumps (2.2–6.0 equiv) were cut off and weighed in air after wiping off the mineral oil on it with paper, which was then cut into small pieces (diameter: ca. 4–5 mm) and directly added into the jar. Then, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (DMI) (6.0–9.0 equiv) was added to the jar via syringes. After the jar was closed without purging with inert gas, the jar was placed in the ball mill (Retsch MM 400, 5–30 min, 30 Hz). After grinding, the jar was opened in air. The mixture was quenched with MeOH and H₂O in the jar, transferred into a funnel, and extracted with typically EtOAc (20 mL × 3). The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. Crude yields of the corresponding products were determined by ¹H NMR analysis with 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane as the internal standard. For compounds that were able to be isolated, the crude mixture was purified by flash column chromatography to obtain the desired products with isolated yield.



Figure S3. Set-up procedure for mechanochemical Birch reduction.

4. Scale-up synthesis of 2r



Scale-up synthesis was carried out by conducting two 3 mmol scale reactions simultaneously according to general procedure. **1r** (3.0 mmol, 537.1 mg), sodium lumps (7.7 mmol, 176.7 mg), D-(+)-glucose (1624.3 mg, 9.0 mmol) and DMI (2.1 ml, 18.0 mmol) were placed in a one stainless-steel milling jar (10 mL) with two stainless-steel balls (10 mm, diameter) in air. In another jar with two balls, **1r** (3.0 mmol, 536.0 mg), sodium lumps (7.8 mmol, 179.2 mg), D-(+)-glucose (1621.7 mg, 9.0 mmol), and DMI (2.1 mL, 18.0 mmol) were placed. After two jars were closed without purging with inert gas, the jars were placed in one ball mill (Retsch MM 400, 15 min, 30 Hz). After grinding simultaneously, the jars were opened in air. The mixtures were quenched with MeOH and H₂O in the jars, transferred into one funnel, and extracted with EtOAc. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane/EtOAc, 10:90) to obtain **2r** (1029.9 mg, 5.7 mmol, 95%) as a white solid.

5. Experimental procedures with test tube

Procedure A: Our developed conditions in THF



D-(+)-Glucose (3.0 mmol, 543.7 mg) was placed in an oven-dried reaction vial. Sodium lump (6.0 mmol, 139.0 mg) was cut off and weighed in air after wiping off the mineral oil on it with paper, which was then cut into small pieces and directly added to the vial. After the vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a Teflon-coated rubber septum, the vial was connected to a vacuum/nitrogen manifold through a needle. It was evacuated and then backfilled with nitrogen. This cycle was repeated three times. THF (3.6 mL), **1a** (1.0 mmol, 218.0 mg), and DMI (6.0 mmol, 0.69 mL) were added into the vial via a syringe through the rubber septum. After stirring at room temperature for 15 min, the mixture was quenched with MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with pentane. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude yield of the corresponding products was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane as the internal standard. In this case, no product formation was observed.

Procedure B: Using Na lumps instead of sodium dispersion under Takai and Asako's conditions



The reaction was performed according to the literature procedure using sodium lumps with sodium dispersion.¹ Sodium lump (4.0 mmol, 92.0 mg) was cut off and weighed in air after wiping off the mineral oil on it with paper, which was then cut into small pieces and directly added to the oven-dried reaction vial. After the vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a Teflon-coated rubber septum, the vial was connected to a vacuum/nitrogen manifold through a needle. It was evacuated and then backfilled with nitrogen. This cycle was repeated three times. THF (1.0 mL), DMI (2.6 mL), and **1a** (1.0 mmol, 219.5 mg) were added into the vial via a syringe through the rubber septum at 0 °C. Next, 'BuOH (4.0 mmol, 380 μ L) was added dropwise at the same temperature. After stirring at 0 °C for 15 min, the mixture was quenched with MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with pentane. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude yield of the corresponding products was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane as the internal standard. In this case, no product formation was observed.

Procedure C: Using Na lumps instead of sodium dispersion under An's conditions



The reaction was performed according to the literature procedure using sodium lumps with sodium dispersion.² Sodium lump (9.0 mmol, 210.0 mg) was cut off and weighed in air after wiping off the mineral oil on it with paper, which was then cut into small pieces and directly added to the oven-dried reaction vial. After the vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a Teflon-coated rubber septum, the vial was connected to a vacuum/nitrogen manifold through a needle. It was evacuated and then backfilled with nitrogen. This cycle was repeated three times. THF (6.0 mL), 15-crown-5 (9.0 mmol, 1.78 mL), and **1a** (1.0 mmol, 219.5 mg) were added into the vial via a syringe through the rubber septum at 0 °C. Next, ^{*i*}PrOH (9.0 mmol, 680 μ L) was added dropwise at the same temperature. After stirring at 0 °C for 30 min, the mixture was quenched with MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with pentane. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude yield of the corresponding products was determined by ¹H NMR analysis with 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane as the internal standard. In this case, 9% of **2a** was observed.

6. Additional experimental results

Reaction in the absence of substrates a.

A reaction in the absence of substrates was carried out in order to examine how much sodium might react with D-(+)-glucose (Scheme S1). After ball-milling, the obtained mixture was washed with dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) to remove unreacted D-(+)-glucose and its sodiated derivatives. We found that 85% of sodium metal could be recovered, suggesting that sodium metal does not suffer from significant consumption due to reacting with D-(+)-glucose. Therefore, we suggest that the excess of sodium metal is required under the applied mechanochemical conditions due to the relatively moderate reducing properties of sodium metal and not on account of its reaction with D-(+)-glucose.

Scheme S1. Reaction of sodium metal with D-(+)-glucose in the absence of substrates.

Nolumna	D-(+)-glucose (0.5 equiv) DMI (1.0 equiv)	washed with DMSO	Na lumps 85% recovery
6.0 mmol	10 mL jar (stainless-steel) 10 mm ball x 2 (stainless-steel) ball milling (30 Hz), 15 min	>	

b. Product isolation by simple washing

Although most of the products were isolated by column chromatography on silica gel, non-polar products such as **2i** can be isolated by simple washing the crude mixture with water. This result highlights the practical utility of this mechanochemical protocol.



1i (0.98 mmol, 129.6 mg) and D-(+)-glucose (3.0 mmol, 543.3 mg) were placed in a stainless-steel milling jar (10 mL) with two stainless-steel balls (diameter: 10 mm) in air. Sodium lumps (6.0 mmol, 138.1 mg) were cut off and weighed in air after wiping off the residual mineral oil with a paper towel, before they were cut into small pieces (diameter: \sim 4–5 mm) and directly added to the jar. Then, 1,3-dimethyl-2-imidazolidinone (DMI) (6.0 mmol, 0.69 mL) was added to the jar via syringe. After the jar was closed without purging with inert gas, the jar was placed in the ball-mill (Retsch MM 400, 30 min, 30 Hz). After grinding, the jar was opened and exposed to air. The mixture was quenched with MeOH and H₂O in the jar, transferred into a funnel, and extracted with pentane (3 × 20 mL). The resultant solution was washed by H₂O (3 × 20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and filtered, before all volatiles were removed from the filtrate under reduced pressure to afford pure **2i** as a colorless oil (106.7 mg, 0.80 mmol, 81% yield).

c. Effect of frequency

We investigated the effect of the ball-milling frequency to examine the importance of the mechanical impact on this Birch reduction. We found that lowering the ball-milling frequency led to a decrease in product yield (30 Hz: 96%; 25 Hz: 72%; 20 Hz: 60%; 15 Hz: 55%). These results support our hypothesis that mechanical impact provided by ball milling is crucial to activate the sodium metal and thus facilitates the Birch reduction.

C ₁₀ H ₂₁	Na lumps (6.0 equiv) D-(+)-glucose (3.0 equi DMI (6.0 equiv)	v)
	10 mL jar (stainless-ste 10 mm ball x 2 (stainles	rel) ss-steel)
Ta	ball milling (xx Hz), 15 r	min za
1.0 mmol		NMR yield
entry	frequency (Hz)	NMR yield of 2a (%)
1	30	96
2	25	72
3	20	60
4	15	55

 Table S1. Effect of frequency.

d. Use of other sugars

The reaction of **1a** using sucrose instead of D-(+)-glucose gave **2a** in 34% yield, while the use of cellulose furnished **2a** in 13% yield. Although further in-depth studies are required, we assume at present that these polysaccharides have a lower proton-donor ability in the solid mixture due to a stronger hydrogen-bonding network in the solid state than that of D-(+)-glucose.



Table S2. Use of other sugars.

e. Reaction without sodium

The reaction without sodium resulted in no product formation, suggesting that the stainless-steel vial is not contributing to the reaction.



Scheme S2. Reaction without using sodium metal.

7. Characterization of products

Caution: Due to the poor stability of dearomatization product 2, we sometimes observed that 2 was decomposed or isomerized after column chromatography on silica gel. Therefore, the NMR spectra of the isolated product 2 may contain a small amount of impurities. This phenomenon has commonly been observed in Birch-type reactions.¹⁻³

1-Decylcyclohexa-1,4-diene (2a).

C₁₀H₂₁

The reaction was carried out with 208.4 mg (0.95 mmol) of **1a**, 140.1 mg (6.1 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 541.0 mg (3.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 15 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with pentane. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, pentane only) to afford **2a** as a colorless oil (207.5 mg, 0.94 mmol, 99% yield) containing a small amount of impurities. ¹H and ¹³C NMR agreed with the literature.³

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.88 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.20–1.34 (m, 14H), 1.34–1.45 (m, 2H), 1.94 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.53–2.63 (m, 2H), 2.64–2.73 (m, 2H), 5.36–5.44 (m, 1H), 5.65–5.77 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 14.3 (*C*H₃), 22.9 (*C*H₂), 26.9 (*C*H₂), 27.6 (*C*H₂), 29.1 (*C*H₂), 29.57 (*C*H₂), 29.62 (*C*H₂), 29.8 (*C*H₂), 29.9 (*C*H₂), 32.1 (*C*H₂), 37.7 (*C*H₂), 118.1 (*C*H), 124.4 (*C*H), 124.5 (*C*H), 135.3 (*C*). HRMS-EI (*m/z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₂₈, 220.2186; found, 220.2182.

1-(2,2-Dimethoxyethyl)cyclohexa-1,4-diene (2b).

OMe

The reaction was carried out with 164.4 mg (0.99 mmol) of **1b**, 140.0 mg (6.1 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 541.2 mg (3.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 15 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with pentane. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/pentane, 0:100-5:95) to afford **2b** as a colorless oil (143.5 mg, 0.85 mmol, 86% yield).

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 2.29 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 2.60–2.76 (m, 4H), 3.33 (s, 6H), 4.50 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.47–5.55 (m, 1H), 5.63–5.75 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 26.8 (*C*H₂), 29.4 (*C*H₂), 40.8 (*C*H₂), 52.6 (*C*H₃), 103.3 (*C*H), 121.4 (*C*H), 123.9 (*C*H), 124.2 (*C*H), 130.6 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₆O₂Na, 191.1043; found, 191.1041.

3-(Cyclohexa-1,4-dien-1-yl)propan-1-ol (2c).

ОH

The reaction was carried out with 138.9 mg (1.02 mmol) of **1c**, 140.1 mg (6.1 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 1081.0 mg (6.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 5 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with Et₂O. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (96.0 mg) as an internal standard to obtain the NMR yield of **2c** in 76% yield. **2c** was easily aromatized during silica gel column chromatography, and 3-(cyclohex-1-en-1-yl)propan-1-ol was inseparable as a byproduct, resulting in the unsuccessful isolation of **2c**. **2c** was characterized by crude ¹H NMR analysis and HRMS. ¹H NMR was in agreement with the literature.³

¹H NMR (396 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.66–1.75 (m, 3H), 2.05 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.55–2.74 (m, 4H), 3.60–3.71 (m, 2H), 5.40–5.50 (m, 1H), 5.66–5.77 (m, 2H). HRMS-EI (*m*/*z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₉H₁₄O, 138.1039; found, 138.1040.

3-(Cyclohexa-1,4-dien-1-yl)propan-1-amine (2d).



The reaction was carried out with 135.5 mg (1.0 mmol) of **1d**, 138.1 mg (6.0 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 1081.6 mg (6.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 15 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with Et₂O. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, DCM/MeOH, 0:100-30:70) to afford **2d** as a white solid (82.7 mg, 0.60 mmol, 60% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR agreed with the literature.¹

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.82–1.93 (m, 2H), 2.09 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.54–2.62 (m, 2H), 2.63–2.72 (m, 2H), 2.96 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 5.43–5.52 (m, 1H), 5.64–5.73 (m, 2H). The two protons on the amino group were not detected in the ¹H NMR spectrum. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 25.8 (*C*H₂), 26.8 (*C*H₂), 28.7 (*C*H₂), 34.3 (*C*H₂), 39.9 (*C*H₂), 120.0 (*C*H), 124.1 (*C*H), 124.3 (*C*H), 132.9 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₉H₁₆N, 138.1277; found, 138.1276.

N-[2-(Cyclohexa-1,4-dien-1-yl)ethyl]acetamide (2e).

The reaction was carried out with 163.0 mg (1.0 mmol) of **1e**, 140.1 mg (6.1 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 1085.3 mg (6.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 15

min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with EtOAc. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, DCM/EtOAc, 70:30-30:70) to afford **2e** as a white solid (135.5 mg, 0.82 mmol, 82% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR agreed with the literature.¹ ¹H NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.97 (s, 3H), 2.17 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 2.56–2.64 (m, 2H), 2.67–2.76 (m, 2H), 3.36 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 5.46 (brs, 1H), 5.48–5.54 (m, 1H), 5.67–5.76 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 23.5 (CH₃), 26.8 (CH₂), 28.7 (CH₂), 37.0 (CH₂), 37.1 (CH₂), 120.9 (CH), 124.1 (CH), 124.2 (CH), 132.0 (C), 170.1 (C). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₅ONNa, 188.1046; found, 188.1046.

tert-Butyl (3-(cyclohexa-1,4-dien-1-yl)propyl)carbamate (2f).

The reaction was carried out with 229.3 mg (0.97 mmol) of **1f**, 138.1 mg (6.0 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 1082.1 mg (6.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 15 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with EtOAc. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, DCM/EtOAc, 100:0-95:5) to afford **2f** as a colorless oil (154.1 mg, 0.65 mmol, 67% yield).

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.44 (s, 9H), 1.58–1.66 (m, 2H), 1.99 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.53–2.63 (m, 2H), 2.63–2.74 (m, 2H), 3.04–3.20 (m, 2H), 4.53 (brs, 1H), 5.39–5.46 (m, 1H), 5.63–5.76 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 26.8 (CH₂), 27.7 (CH₂), 28.5 (CH₃), 28.9 (CH₂), 34.7 (CH₂), 40.4 (CH₂), 79.1 (C), 118.9 (CH), 124.26 (CH), 124.31 (CH), 134.2 (C), 156.0 (C). HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₂₃O₂NNa, 260.1621; found, 260.1615.

3-(Cyclohexa-1,4-dien-1-yl)propenamide (2g).



The reaction was carried out with 141.5 mg (1.0 mmol) of **1g**, 137.8 mg (6.0 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 1082.4 mg (6.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 15 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with EtOAc. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (96.9 mg) as an internal standard to obtain the NMR yield of **2g** in 51% yield. **2g** was easily aromatized during silica gel column

chromatography, resulting in the unsuccessful isolation of **2g**. **2g** was characterized by crude ¹H NMR analysis and HRMS. ¹H NMR agreed with the literature.¹

¹H NMR (399 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 2.24–2.42 (m, 4H), 2.59–2.72 (m, 4H), 5.45–5.52 (m, 1H), 5.69–5.73 (m, 2H). The two protons on the amide group were not detected in the ¹H NMR spectrum. HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₉H₁₃NO, 152.1070; found, 151.1069.

3-(Cyclohexa-1,4-dien-1-yl)propanoic acid (2h).

ОН

The reaction was carried out with 151.4 mg (1.0 mmol) of **1h**, 138.4 mg (6.0 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 542.1 mg (3.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 30 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and 1M HCl and then extracted with EtOAc. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (151.0 mg) as an internal standard to obtain the NMR yield of **2h** in 88% yield. Some byproducts could not be separated by silica-gel column chromatography, resulting in the unsuccessful isolation of **2h**. **2h** was characterized by crude ¹H NMR analysis and HRMS. ¹H NMR agreed with the literature.¹

¹H NMR (399 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 2.30 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.42–2.53 (m, 2H), 2.56–2.64 (m, 2H), 2.64–2.73 (m, 2H), 5.44–5.49 (m, 1H), 5.64–5.75 (m, 2H). The proton on the carboxylic acid moiety was not detected in the ¹NMR spectrum. HRMS-EI (*m/z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₉H₁₂O₂, 152.0831; found, 152.0833.

1,2,3,4,5,8-Hexahydronaphthalene (2i).

The reaction was carried out with 132.4 mg (1.0 mmol) of **1i**, 140.1 mg (6.1 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 540.0 mg (3.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 30 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with pentane. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, pentane only) to afford **2i** as a colorless oil (115.1 mg, 0.86 mmol, 86% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR agreed with the literature.¹

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.61–1.69 (m, 4H), 1.80–1.91 (m, 4H), 2.53 (s, 4H), 5.72 (s, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 23.3 (*C*H₂), 30.0 (*C*H₂), 31.7 (*C*H₂), 124.7 (*C*H), 125.7 (*C*). HRMS-EI (*m/z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₄, 134.1090; found, 134.1089.

1,4-Diisopropylcyclohexa-1,4-diene (2j).

*i*Pr

The reaction was carried out with 163.1 mg (1.0 mmol) of **1**j, 136.3 mg (5.9 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 1080.0 mg (6.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 30 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with pentane. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, pentane only) to afford **2**j as a colorless oil (147.4 mg, 0.90 mmol, 89% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR agreed with the literature.³

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.02 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 12H), 2.20 (sept, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.59–2.68 (m, 4H), 5.42–5.49 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 21.4 (*C*H₂), 27.7 (*C*H₂), 34.6 (*C*H), 116.3 (*C*H), 140.8 (*C*). HRMS-EI (*m*/*z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₂₀, 164.1560; found, 164.1561.

1,5-Diisopropylcyclohexa-1,4-diene (2k).



The reaction was carried out with 162.4 mg (1.0 mmol) of **1k**, 138.0 mg (6.0 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI and 1081.6 mg (6.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 30 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with pentane. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (94.5 mg) as an internal standard to obtain the NMR yield of **2k** in 44% yield. The remaining **1k** was inseparable by silica-gel column chromatography, resulting in the unsuccessful isolation of **2k**. **2k** was characterized by crude ¹H NMR analysis and HRMS. ¹H NMR agreed with the literature.³

¹H NMR (396 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.04 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 12H), 2.10–2.29 (m, 2H), 2.51–2.62 (m, 2H), 2.66–2.75 (m, 2H), 5.40–5.48 (m, 2H). HRMS-EI (*m*/*z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₂₀, 164.1560; found, 164.1562.

1,2-Dihydroacenaphthylene (2l).



The reaction was carried out with 151.9 mg (1.0 mmol) of **11**, 53.0 mg (2.3 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 540.7 mg (3.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 10 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with hexane. The resultant

solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane only) to afford **2l** as a white solid (124.1 mg, 0.80 mmol, 81% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR agreed with the literature.²

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.40 (s, 4H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 30.4 (*C*H₂), 119.2 (*C*H), 122.3 (*C*H), 127.9 (*C*H), 131.7 (*C*), 139.4 (*C*), 146.1 (*C*). HRMS-EI (*m*/*z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₀, 154.0777; found, 154.0777.

1,1,2,2-Tetraphenylethane (2m).



The reaction was carried out with 332.6 mg (1.0 mmol) of **1m**, 73.7 mg (3.2 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 541.0 mg (3.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 15 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with EtOAc. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane/DCM, 90:10-50:50) to afford **2m** as a white solid (261.0 mg, 0.78 mmol, 78% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR agreed with the literature.³

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 4.77 (s, 2H), 7.01 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 7.10 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 8H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 8H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 56.5 (CH), 126.0 (CH), 128.3 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 143.6 (C). HRMS-EI (*m*/*z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₂₆H₂₂, 334.1716; found, 334.1744.

1,2-Diphenylethane (2n).



The reaction was carried out with 177.7 mg (1.0 mmol) of **1n**, 142.2 mg (6.2 mmol) of sodium lumps, 1.0 ml (9.0 mmol) of DMI, and 1089.1 mg (6.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 30 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with hexane. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane only) to afford **2n** as a colorless oil (100.3 mg, 0.55 mmol, 55% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR agreed with the literature.²

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 2.93 (s, 4H), 7.20 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 7.25–7.32 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 38.1 (*C*H₂), 126.0 (*C*H), 128.5 (*C*H), 128.6 (*C*H), 141.9 (*C*). HRMS-EI (*m/z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₄, 182.1090; found, 182.1085.

9,10-Dihydroanthracene (20).

The reaction was carried out with 177.9 mg (1.0 mmol) of **10**, 59.2 mg (2.6 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 541.2 mg (3.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 15 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with EtOAc. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane only) to afford **20** as a white solid (163.9 mg, 0.91 mmol, 91% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR agreed with the literature.³

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.94 (s, 4H), 7.16–7.23 (m, 4H), 7.26–7.33 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 36.2 (*C*H₂), 126.2 (*C*H), 127.5 (*C*H), 136.7 (*C*). HRMS-EI (*m/z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₂, 180.0934; found, 180.0934.

1-Butoxycyclohexa-1,4-diene (2p)

OBu

The reaction was carried out with 150.1 mg (1.0 mmol) of **1p**, 138.1 mg (6.0 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 1079.1 mg (6.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 10 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with pentane. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, pentane only) to afford **2p** as a colorless oil (88.8 mg, 0.58 mmol, 58% yield) with a small amount of impurities. ¹H and ¹³C NMR agreed with the literature.³

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.94 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H), 1.42 (sext, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.65 (quint, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.67–2.76 (m, 2H), 2.76–2.85 (m, 2H), 3.68 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 4.57–4.65 (m, 1H), 5.64–5.73 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 14.0 (CH₃), 19.5 (CH₂), 26.5 (CH₂), 28.8 (CH₂), 31.4 (CH₂), 66.0 (CH₂), 91.1 (CH), 123.4 (CH), 124.7 (CH), 152.2 (C). HRMS-EI (*m*/*z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₆O, 152.1196; found, 152.1193.

6-Methoxy-1,2,3,4,5,8-hexahydronaphthalene (2q).

Meo

The reaction was carried out with 162.4 mg (1.0 mmol) of **1q**, 136.7 mg (5.9 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI and 1086.3 mg (6.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 15 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with pentane. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The resulting crude mixture was

analyzed by ¹H NMR with 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (95.7 mg) as an internal standard to obtain the NMR yield of **2q** in 34% yield. Some byproducts could not be separated by silica-gel column chromatography, resulting in the unsuccessful isolation of **2q**. **2q** was characterized by crude ¹H NMR analysis and HRMS. ¹H NMR agreed with the literature.³

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.58–1.67 (m, 4H), 1.87–1.94 (m, 4H), 2.54–2.74 (m, 4H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 4.63 (t, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1H). HRMS-EI (*m/z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₁H₁₆O, 164.1196; found, 164.1196.

5,6,7,8-Tetrahydronaphthalen-2-ol (2q')



The resulting crude mixture of the reaction with **1q** was analyzed by ¹H NMR with 1,1,2,2tetrachloroethane (95.7 mg) as an internal standard to obtain the NMR yield of **2q'** in 43% yield. **2q'** was characterized by crude ¹H NMR analysis and HRMS. ¹H NMR agreed with the literature.⁴ ¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 1.74–1.79 (m, 4H), 2.77–2.80 (m, 4H), 5.08 (brs, 1H), 6.53–6.57 (m, 1H), 6.57–6.62 (m, 1H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H). HRMS-EI (*m/z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₂O, 148.0883; found, 148.0878.

9,10-Dihydroacridine (2r).



The reaction was carried out with 179.3 mg (1.0 mmol) of **1r**, 59.0 mg (2.6 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 543.3 mg (3.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 15 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with Et₂O. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, hexane/EtOAc, 90:10) to afford **2r** as a white solid (174.1 mg, 0.96 mmol, 96% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR agreed with the literature.³

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 4.06 (s, 2H), 5.96 (brs, 1H), 6.67 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.85 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.04–7.13 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 31.5 (*C*H₂), 113.5 (*C*H), 120.1 (*C*), 120.7 (*C*H), 127.1 (*C*H), 128.7 (*C*H), 140.2 (*C*). HRMS-APCI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₁₂N, 182.0964; found, 182.0964.

1-Methylindoline (2s).



The reaction was carried out with 130.7 mg (1.0 mmol) of **1s**, 91.1 mg (4.0 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 1081.3 mg (6.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 15

min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with Et₂O. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, pentane/Et₂O, 100:0-97:3) to afford **2s** as a colorless oil (66.3 mg, 0.50 mmol, 50% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR agreed with the literature.³ ¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 2.75 (s, 3H), 2.94 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 3.28 (t, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.49 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.03–7.13 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 28.8 (CH₂), 36.4 (CH₃), 56.2 (CH₂), 107.3 (CH), 117.9 (CH), 124.3 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 130.4 (C), 153.5 (C). HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₉H₁₂N, 134.0964; found, 134.0965.

1,2,3,4-Tetrahydroisoquinoline (2t).

NH

The reaction was carried out with 130.3 mg (1.0 mmol) of **1t**, 140.0 mg (6.1 mmol) of sodium lumps, 0.69 ml (6.0 mmol) of DMI, and 1081.3 mg (6.0 mmol) of D-(+) glucose. After ball milling for 15 min, the resulting mixture was quenched by MeOH and H₂O and then extracted with Et₂O. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated in vacuo. The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (96.1 mg) as an internal standard to obtain the NMR yield of **2t** in 49% yield. Separation of **2t** from DMI by silica-gel column chromatography was unsuccessful. **2t** was characterized by crude ¹H NMR analysis and HRMS. ¹H NMR was in agreement with the literature.³

¹H NMR (396 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 2.77–2.84 (m, 4H), 4.02 (s, 2H), 6.97–7.05 (m, 1H), 7.07–7.16 (m, 3H). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₉H₁₂N, 134.0964; found, 134.0964.

8. References

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