A Mechanochemical [2+2+2] Cycloaddition Facilitated by a Cobalt(II) Catalyst and Piezoelectric Materials

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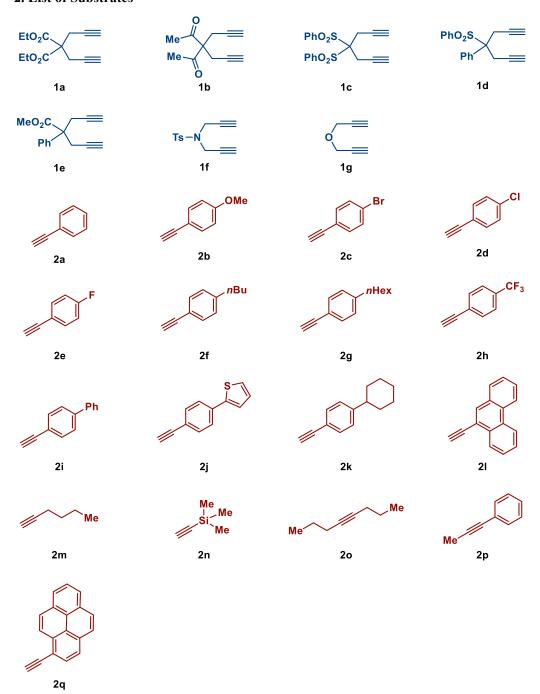
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1. Instrumentation and Chemicals

Materials were obtained from commercial suppliers and purified by standard procedures unless otherwise noted. BaTiO₃ (tetragonal powder, <3 μm particle size, 99%, product No. 208108) and BaTiO₃ (cubic powder, <75 μm particle size, 99%, product No. 467634) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Co. LLC. All reactions were performed using grinding vessels in a Retsch MM 400. Both jars (5 mL) and balls (10 mm) are made of stainless steel (SUS400B and SUS420J2, respectively). Solvents for reactions were purchased from commercial suppliers. NMR spectra were recorded on JNM-ECZ400S spectrometers (¹H: 401 MHz, ¹³C: 99 MHz, ¹°F: 376 MHz). Tetramethylsilane (¹H) and CDCl₃ (¹³C) were employed as external standards, respectively. Multiplicity was recorded as follows: s = singlet, brs = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet. Mesitylene was used as an internal standard to determine NMR yields. Medium-pressure column chromatography was carried out on a Biotage Flash Purification System Isolera, which is equipped with a UV detector. High-resolution mass spectra were recorded at the Global Facility Center, Hokkaido University.

2. List of Substrates



All substrates are commercially available except the diynes 1a-1f. 1a-1f were prepared according to the reported procedure.^[1]

3. General Experimental Procedure for [2+2+2] Cycloaddition

Diyne 1 (0.2 mmol) and BaTiO₃ (233.2 mg, 1.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv) were placed in a stainless-steel ball milling vessel (stainless steel, 5 mL) along with a single grinding ball (stainless steel, diameter: 10 mm). The vessel was then transferred to a glovebox, where CoBr₂ (4.3 mg, 0.02 mmol, 10 mol%), PCy₃ (11.3 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%), DIPEA (25.9 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), alkyne 2 (0.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv), and MeCN (0.12 μL/mg) were added. After sealing the vessel inside the glovebox, the vessel was removed from the glovebox. Then, it was placed in a Retsch MM400 ball mill and subjected to milling at 30 Hz for 60 minutes. The jar was opened upon completion, and the reaction mixture was passed through a short silica gel column using EtOAc as the eluent. The crude product was then purified by flash column chromatography to afford the corresponding product 3.

^{*}Since CoBr2 is highly moisture-sensitive, it should be stored and handled inside a glovebox.

4. Scale-up Experiment Procedure of 3a

1a (1.00 g, 4.23 mmol) and BaTiO₃ (4.94 g, 21.1 mmol, 5.0 equiv) were placed in a stainless-steel ball milling vessel (stainless steel, 10 mL) along with a single grinding ball (stainless steel, 10 mm). The vessel as then transferred to a glovebox, where CoBr₂ (93.4 mg, 0.42 mmol, 10 mol%), PCy₃ (238.3 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol%), DIPEA (735 μL, 4.23 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 2a (1.4 mL, 12.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv), and MeCN (0.12 μL/mg) were added. After sealing the vessel inside the glovebox, the vessel was removed from the glovebox. Then, it was placed in a Retsch MM400 ball mill and subjected to milling at 30 Hz for 60 minutes. The jar was opened upon completion, and the reaction mixture was passed through a short silica gel column using EtOAc as the eluent. The crude product was then purified by flash column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100 to 10:90) to afford the corresponding product 3a in 81% yield (1.16 g, 3.38 mmol) as a yellowish oil.

5. Reaction in Test Tube

BaTiO₃ (233.4 mg, 1.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv) and **1a** (47.1 mg, 0.2 mmol) were placed in an oven-dried reaction test tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar. After the tube was sealed with a screw cap containing a Teflon-coated rubber septum, it was transferred to a glovebox. In a glovebox, CoBr₂ (4.1 mg, 0.02 mmol, 0.1 equiv) and PCy₃ (11.3 mg, 0.04 mmol, 0.2 equiv) were placed in the test tube. After sealing the test tube inside the glovebox, it was removed from the glovebox. Then, the test tube was connected to a vacuum/nitrogen manifold through a needle. DIPEA (35 μL, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), **2a** (65 μL, 0.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv), and MeCN (2.0 mL) were introduced to the mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature before passing through a short silica gel column using EtOAc as the eluent. The crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR analysis using mesitylene as an internal standard. In this case, no product formation was observed.

6. [2+2+2] Cycloaddition of 3w Mediated by Photoredox Catalysis

The reaction was performed according to the reported procedure. ^[2] **1a** (23.8 mg, 0.1 mmol), **2q** (45.2 mg, 0.3 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and [Ir(dF-5-CF₃-py)₂(dtbbpy)]PF₆ (1.4 mg, 1.0 μmol, 1 mol%) were placed in an oven-dried reaction test tube. After the vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a Teflon-coated rubber septum, the test tube was connected to a vacuum/nitrogen manifold through a needle. It was evacuated and then backfilled with nitrogen. This cycle was repeated three times. Then, CoBr₂(PCy₃)₂ [0.1 mL, 0.1 M stock solution in MeCN (2 μmol of the catalyst)], DIPEA (5 μL, 30.0 μmol, 0.3 equiv) and MeCN (1.0 mL) were introduced to the mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred for 3 hours under irradiation with a 14 W CFL bulb. Then, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR analysis using mesitylene as an internal standard. In this case, no product formation was observed.

7. [2+2+2] Cycloaddition of 3w under Solution-based Conditions using Zinc

1a (23.5 mg, 0.1 mmol), zinc (1.3 mg, 0.01 mmol, 20 mol%), 2q (29.4 mg, 0.13 mmol, 1.3 equiv), CoCl₂ (1.2 mg, 5.0 mmol, 5 mol%) and dppe (2.1 mg, 5.0 mmol, 5 mol%) were placed in an oven-dried reaction test tube. After the vial was sealed with a screw cap containing a Teflon-coated rubber septum, the test tube was connected to a vacuum/nitrogen manifold through a needle. It was evacuated and then backfilled with nitrogen. THF (0.4 mL) was then introduced to the mixture. The reaction mixture was stirred for 24 hours before passing through a short silica gel column using EtOAc as the eluent. The crude yield of 3w was determined by ¹H NMR analysis using mesitylene as an internal standard. In this case, 18% yield of 3w was obtained.

8. Unsuccessful Examples

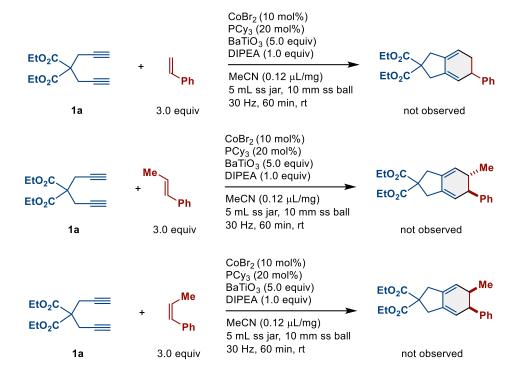
Reactions with nitriles

We examined benzonitrile as a coupling partner with **1a**. However, no desired product was formed. Instead, we obtained a homocoupled product of **1a**. To explore the chemoselectivity, we then tested 4-ethynylbenzonitrile as the coupling partner. In this case, the alkyne selectively underwent the cycloaddition reaction, affording the corresponding product in moderate yield. Generally, alkynes are more reactive than cyano groups in [2+2+2] cycloadditions. Therefore, the observed chemoselectivity aligns with established reactivity trends, and no unusual selectivity specific to mechanochemical conditions was observed.

Reactions with an allene

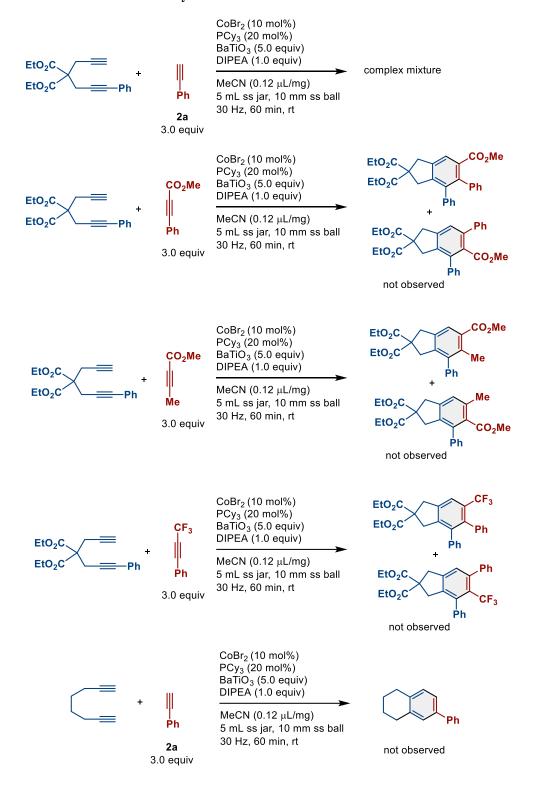
To assess the reactivity of allenes, we tested propa-1,2-dien-1-ylbenzene with 1a. However, no coupling product was observed in this case. Instead, we obtained a homocoupled product of 1a.

Reactions with alkenes



To evaluate the reactivity of alkenes, we conducted the reaction between styrene and 1a. However, no coupling product was observed. Instead, we obtained a homocoupled product of 1a. We further tested both (E)-prop-1-en-1-ylbenzene and (Z)-prop-1-en-1-ylbenzene under the optimized conditions, but neither yielded the desired product.

Reactions with various alkynes



We investigated the reaction using diethyl 2-(3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)-2-(prop-2-yn-1-yl)malonate as a representative monoaryl-substituted diyne and ethynylbenzene (2a) as the alkyne partner. However, the reaction yielded a complex mixture that was difficult to purify by column chromatography. Furthermore, the NMR spectra displayed overlapping signals, making it challenging to identify or confirm the formation of any specific product. We also tested other alkynes, including (3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-yn-1-yl)benzene, methyl

3-phenylpropiolate, and methyl but-2-ynoate, but in all cases, the desired product was not observed. Instead, we mainly obtained homocoupled products with low conversion. We also tested octa-1,7-diyne under the optimized conditions. However, no desired product was obtained, and the starting material was consumed.

9. Proposed Mechanism

Based on prior literature, we propose that this low-valent cobalt species undergoes oxidative cyclization, followed by alkyne insertion and reductive elimination to afford the desired product (Mechanism A). Thus, we believe that BaTiO₃ is not involved in the cyclization step. However, it is also possible that the organocobalt intermediate undergoes single-electron oxidation by either a tertiary amine radical cation or piezoelectric BaTiO₃ to form a high-valent cobalt species, which may facilitate the reductive elimination step (Mechanism B). Further mechanistic studies are needed to evaluate these possibilities and will be pursued in future work.

Mechanism A

Mechanism B

10. Characterization of Products

Diethyl 5-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3a)

The reaction was conducted with **1a** (47.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2a** (65 μL, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain **3a** in 86% yield (58.4 mg, 0.17 mmol) as a yellowish oil. ¹H and ¹³C NMR of **3a** were in agreement with the literature.^[3]

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 1.26 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H), 3.63 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 4H), 4.22 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 7.25 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.37–7.44 (m, 4H), 7.52–7.58 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.2 (CH₃), 40.3 (CH₂), 40.6 (CH₂), 60 .6 (C), 61.9 (CH₂), 123.1 (CH), 124.6 (CH), 126.2 (CH), 127.16 (CH), 127.23 (CH), 128.8 (C), 139.3 (C), 140.4 (C), 140.8 (C), 141.4 (C), 171.8 (C). ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₂O₄Na: 361.1410, found: 361.1401.

Diethyl 5-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3b)

The reaction was conducted with **1a** (47.4 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2b** (80 μL, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–5:95) to obtain **3b** in 81% yield (60.2 mg, 0.16 mmol) as a colorless gum. ¹H and ¹³C NMR of **3b** were in agreement with the literature.^[3]

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 1.26 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H), 3.62 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 4H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 4.22 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 6.93–6.98 (m, 2H), 7.24 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 7.46–7.52 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.1 (CH₃), 40.3 (CH₂), 40.6 (CH₂), 55.4 (CH₃), 60.6 (C), 61.8 (CH₂), 114.2 (CH), 122.7 (CH), 124.5 (CH), 125.8 (CH), 128.2 (CH), 134.0 (C), 138.6 (C), 140.0 (C), 140.8 (C), 159.1 (C), 171.8 (C). ESI (CH): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₂₄O₅Na: 391.1516, found: 391.1504.

Diethyl 5-(4-bromophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3c)

The reaction was conducted with **1a** (47.1 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2c** (108.2 mg, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–5:95) to obtain **3c** in 75% yield (62.4 mg, 0.15 mmol) as a yellowish oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 1.27 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H), 3.63 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 4.22 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 7.25–7.28 (m, 1H), 7.33–7.38 (m, 2H), 7.39–7.45 (m, 2H), 7.51–7.56 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.2 (*C*H₃), 40.3 (*C*H₂), 40.5 (*C*H₂), 60.6 (*C*), 61.9 (*C*H₂), 121.4 (*C*), 122.9 (*C*H), 124.7 (*C*H), 126.0 (*C*H), 128.8 (*C*H), 131.9 (*C*H), 139.1 (*C*), 139.8 (*C*), 140.3 (*C*), 141.0 (*C*), 171.7 (*C*). ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₁BrO₄Na: 439.0515, found: 439.0510.

Diethyl 5-(4-chlorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3d)

The reaction was conducted with **1a** (47.4 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2d** (82.2 mg, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain **3d** in 75% yield (56.5 mg, 0.15 mmol) as a yellowish oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) δ 1.26 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H), 3.63 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 4.22 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 7.23–7.27 (m, 1H), 7.32–7.39 (m, 4H), 7.44–7.49 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.1 (CH₃), 40.3 (CH₂), 40.5 (CH₂), 60.6 (C), 61.9 (CH₂), 122.9 (CH), 124.7 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 128.4 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 133.2 (C), 139.1 (C), 139.7 (C), 139.8 (C), 141.0 (C), 171.7 (C). ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₁O₄ClNa: 395.1021, found: 395.1013.

Diethyl 5-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3e)

3e

The reaction was conducted with **1a** (47.1 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2e** (72.3 mg, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain **3e** in 86% yield (61.2 mg, 0.17 mmol) as a yellowish oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 1.27 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 6H), 3.63 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 4.22 (q, J = 7.3 Hz, 4H), 7.09 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.30–7.38 (m, 2H), 7.45–7.54 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.1 (CH₃), 40.3 (CH₂), 40.5 (CH₂), 60.6 (C), 61.9 (CH₂), 115.6 (d, J = 21.4 Hz, CH), 123.0 (CH), 124.6 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 128.7 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, CH), 137.5 (C), 139.3 (C), 139.4 (C), 140.9 (C), 162.4 (d, J = 246.0 Hz, C), 171.7 (C). ¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, CDCl₃) δ –116.7. ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₁FO₄Na: 379.1316, found: 379.1304.

Diethyl 5-(4-butylphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3f)

The reaction was conducted with 1a (47.4 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 2f (105 μ L, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain 3f in 72% yield (57.2 mg, 0.14 mmol) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 0.94 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 1.26 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 6H), 1.38 (sext, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.58–1.67 (m, 2H), 2.63 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.63 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 4.21 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 7.19–7.26 (m, 3H), 7.38 (d, J = 9.6, 2H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.09 (*C*H₃), 14.15 (*C*H₃), 22.5 (*C*H₂), 33.8 (*C*H₂), 35.4 (*C*H₂), 40.3 (*C*H₂), 40.6 (*C*H₂), 60.6 (*C*), 61.8 (*C*H₂), 122.9 (*C*H), 124.5 (*C*H), 126.1 (*C*H), 127.0 (*C*H), 128.9 (*C*H), 138.7 (*C*), 138.9 (*C*), 140.4 (*C*), 140.7 (*C*), 142.0 (*C*), 171.8 (*C*). ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₅H₃₀O₄Na: 417.2036, found: 417.2026.

Diethyl 5-(4-hexylphenyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3g)

3g

The reaction was conducted with 1a (47.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 2g (125 μ L, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain 3g in 67% yield (58.2 mg, 0.13 mmol) as a yellowish oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) δ 0.89 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.26 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H), 1.31–1.41 (m, 6H), 1.59–1.69 (m, 2H), 2.63 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.63 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 4H), 4.21 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 7.20–7.26 (m, 3H), 7.38 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.1 (CH₃), 14.2 (CH₃), 22.7 (CH₂), 29.2 (CH₂), 31.6 (CH₂), 31.9 (CH₂), 35.7 (CH₂), 40.3 (CH₂), 40.6 (CH₂), 60.6 (C), 61.8 (CH₂), 123.0 (C), 124.5 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 127.0 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 138.7 (C), 138.9 (C), 140.4 (C), 140.7 (C), 142.0 (C), 171.8 (C). ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₅H₃₀O₄Na: 445.2350, found: 445.2339.

Diethyl 5-[4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl]-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3h)

3h

The reaction was conducted with 1a (47.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 2h (86 μ L, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain 3h in 70% yield (57.2 mg, 0.14 mmol) as a yellowish oil. ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR of 3h were in agreement with the literature. $^{[3]}$

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 1.27 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H), 3.65 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 4H), 4.23 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 7.25–7.31 (m, 1H), 7.38–7.44 (m, 2H), 7.62–7.69 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.1 (CH₃), 40.3 (CH₂), 40.5 (CH₂), 60.6 (C), 61.9 (CH₂), 123.2 (CH), 124.8 (CH), 125.7 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, CH), 126.4 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 129.0 (d, J = 32.8 Hz, C), 138.9 (C), 140.4 (C), 141.1 (C), 144.9 (C), 171.6 (C). The CF₃ carbon signal was not found due to splitting. ¹⁹F NMR (377 MHz, CDCl₃) δ –62.87. ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₂₁F₃O₄Na: 429.1284, found: 429.1272.

Diethyl 5-[(1,1'-biphenyl)-4-yl]1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3i)

3i

The reaction was conducted with **1a** (47.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2i** (106.8 mg, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–5:95) to obtain **3i** in 66% yield (54.8 mg, 0.13 mmol) as a yellowish solid.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 1.27 (t, J = 7.1, 6H), 3.65 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 4H), 4.23 (q, J = 7.1, 4H), 7.28 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.42–7.50 (m, 4H), 7.60–7.70 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.2 (*C*H₃), 40.3 (*C*H₂), 40.6 (*C*H₂), 60.6 (C), 61.9 (*C*H₂), 123.0 (*C*H), 124.6 (*C*H), 126.1 (*C*H), 127.1 (*C*H), 127.4 (*C*H), 127.5 (*C*H), 127.6 (*C*H), 128.9 (*C*H), 139.4 (C), 139.9 (C), 140.3 (C), 140.8 (C), 140.9 (C), 171.8 (C). ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₇H₂₆O₄Na: 437.1723, found: 437.1716.

Diethyl 5-(thiophen-2-yl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3j)

3j

The reaction was conducted with **1a** (47.2 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2j** (60.1 mg, 0.57 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain **3j** in 70% yield (48.6 mg, 0.14 mmol) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 1.26 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H), 3.61 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 4H), 4.21 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 7.21 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.33–7.37 (m, 2H), 7.38–7.43 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.1 (*C*H₃), 40.3 (*C*H₂), 40.5 (*C*H₂), 60.6 (*C*), 61.9 (*C*H₂), 120.0 (*C*H), 122.4 (*C*H), 124.6 (*C*H), 125.5 (*C*H), 126.2 (*C*H), 126.5 (*C*H), 135.0 (*C*), 139.1 (*C*), 140.8 (*C*), 142.5 (*C*), 171.7 (*C*). ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₂₀O₄SNa: 367.0975, found: 367.0988.

Diethyl 5-(phenanthren-9-yl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3k)

The reaction was conducted with **1a** (47.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2k** (121.2 mg, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain **3k** in 82% yield (72.4 mg, 0.16 mmol) as a yellowish oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 1.29 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H), 3.71 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 4H), 4.25 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 7.30–7.38 (m, 3H), 7.49–7.55 (m, 1H), 7.57–7.68 (m, 4H), 7.85–7.94 (m, 2H), 8.70 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 8.75 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.2 (CH₃), 40.5 (CH₂), 40.6 (CH₂), 60.6 (C), 61.9 (CH₂), 122.6 (CH), 123.0 (CH), 124.1 (CH), 125.9 (CH), 126.5 (CH), 126.57 (CH), 126.61 (CH), 126.9 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 130.0 (C), 130.7 (C), 131.3 (C), 131.7 (C), 138.9 (C), 139.3 (C), 139.7 (C), 140.3 (C), 171.9 (C). ESI (CH): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₉H₂₆O₄Na: 461.1723, found: 461.1717.

Diethyl 5-butyl-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (31)

31

The reaction was conducted with 1a (47.1 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 2l (68 μ L, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain 3l in 81% yield (51.4 mg, 0.16 mmol) as a yellowish oil. 1 H and 13 C NMR of the product 3l were in agreement with the literature. $^{[4]}$

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 0.92 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 1.25 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H), 1.30–1.39 (m, 2H), 1.52–1.61 (m, 2H), 2.56 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 3.55 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 4H), 4.19 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 6.97 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 7.08 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.06 (*C*H₃), 14.11 (*C*H₃), 22.5 (*C*H₂), 34.0 (*C*H₂), 35.6 (*C*H₂), 40.3 (*C*H₂), 40.5 (*C*H₂), 60.6 (*C*), 61.7 (*C*H₂), 124.0 (*C*H), 124.3 (*C*H), 127.2 (*C*H), 137.2 (*C*), 140.1 (*C*), 141.8 (*C*), 171.9 (*C*). ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₂₆O₄Na: 341.1723, found: 341.1713.

Diethyl 5-cyclohexyl-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3m)

3m

The reaction was conducted with **1a** (47.4 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2m** (65.2 mg, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain **3m** in 80% yield (55.6 mg, 0.16 mmol) as a yellowish oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 1.19–1.24 (m, 1H), 1.25 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H), 1.32–1.44 (m, 4H), 1.73 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 1.78–1.89 (m, 4H), 2.40–2.49 (m, 1H), 3.55 (d, J = 8.02 Hz, 4H), 4.20 (q, J = 7.20 Hz, 4H), 7.00 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (s, 1H), 7.10 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.1 (CH₃), 26.3 (CH₂), 27.0 (CH₂), 34.7 (CH₂), 40.3 (CH₂), 40.6 (CH₂), 44.6 (CH), 60.5 (C), 61.7 (CH₂), 122.6 (CH), 124.0 (CH), 125.7 (CH), 140.1 (C), 147.1 (C), 171.9 (C). ESI (CH): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₂₈O₄Na: 367.1880, found: 367.1869.

Diethyl 5-(trimethylsilyl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3n)

3n

The reaction was conducted with **1a** (47.1 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2n** (58.2 mg, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–5:95) to obtain **3n** in 50% yield (33.4 mg, 0.10 mmol) as a yellowish oil. ¹H and ¹³C NMR of **3n** were in agreement with the literature.^[3]

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 0.24 (s, 9H), 1.26 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 6H), 3.59 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 4.20 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 4H), 7.14–7.23 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.30–7.40 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) –0.90 (*C*H₃), 14.1 (*C*H₃), 14.2 (*C*H₃), 40.5 (*C*H₂), 40.6 (*C*H₂), 60.2 (*C*), 61.8 (*C*H₂), 123.8 (*C*H), 129.2 (*C*H), 132.1 (*C*H), 138.9 (*C*), 139.5 (*C*), 140.9 (*C*), 171.8 (*C*). ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₂₆O₄SiNa: 357.1493, found: 357.1482.

Diethyl 5,6-dipropyl-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (30)

30

The reaction was conducted with **1a** (47.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2o** (66.3 mg, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain **3o** in 44% yield (30.8 mg, 0.09 mmol) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 0.97 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H), 1.25 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 6H), 1.52–1.62 (m, 4H), 2.52 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 3.53 (s, 4H), 4.18 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 6.96 (s, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.1 (*C*H₃), 14.4 (*C*H₃), 24.6 (*C*H₂), 34.9 (*C*H₂), 40.4 (*C*H₂), 60.5 (*C*), 61.7 (*C*H₂), 124.8 (*C*H), 137.5 (*C*), 139.2 (*C*), 172.0 (*C*). ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₁H₃₀O₄Na: 369.2036, found: 369.2027.

Diethyl 5-methyl-6-phenyl-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3p)

Зр

The reaction was conducted with **1a** (47.2 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2p** (70.2 mg, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain **3p** in 52% yield (36.5 mg, 0.10 mmol) as a colorless oil. ¹H and ¹³C NMR of **3p** were in agreement with the literature. ^[5]

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 1.26 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 3.59 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 4H), 4.22 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 7.25–7.33 (m, 3H), 7.37–7.42 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.1 (*C*H₃), 20.5 (*C*H₃), 40.3 (*C*H₂), 40.4 (*C*H₂), 60.6 (*C*), 61.8 (*C*H₂), 125.6 (*C*H), 126.0 (*C*H), 126.7 (*C*H), 128.1 (*C*H), 129.3 (*C*H), 134.2 (*C*), 137.6 (*C*), 139.2 (*C*), 140.9 (*C*), 142.2 (*C*), 171.9 (*C*). ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₂₄O₄Na: 375.1567, found: 375.1558.

1,1'-(5-Phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene-2,2-diyl)bis(ethan-1-one) (3q)

The reaction was conducted with **1b** (35.4 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2a** (65 μ L, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain **3q** in 64% yield (35.6 mg, 0.13 mmol) as a colorless oil.^[6]

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 2.19 (s, 6H), 3.55 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 4H), 7.25 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.29–7.35 (m, 1H), 7.37–7.45 (m, 4H), 7.54 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 26.7 (*C*H₃), 37.4 (*C*H₂), 37.7 (*C*H₂), 75.1 (*C*), 123.3 (*C*H), 124.8 (*C*H), 126.4 (*C*H), 127.2 (*C*H), 127.3 (*C*H), 128.8 (*C*H), 138.9 (*C*), 140.5 (*C*), 140.6 (*C*), 141.2 (*C*), 204.9 (*C*). ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₁₉H₁₈O₂Na: 301.1199, found: 301.1193.

5-Phenyl-2,2-bis(phenylsulfonyl)-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene (3r)

3r

The reaction was conducted with 1c (74.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 2a (65 μ L, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–40:60) to obtain 3r in 89% yield (84.1 mg, 0.18 mmol) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 3.97 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 4H), 6.97 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 7.20 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.30–7.50 (m, 9H), 7.54–7.62 (m, 2H), 7.96 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 4H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 38.5 (*C*H₂), 38.7 (*C*H₂), 92.7 (*C*), 122.6 (*C*H), 124.2 (*C*H), 126.7 (*C*H), 127.1 (*C*H), 127.5 (*C*H), 128.8 (*C*H), 128.9 (*C*H), 130.9 (*C*H), 134.7 (*C*H), 136.8 (*C*), 137.2 (*C*), 138.7 (*C*), 140.8 (*C*), 140.9 (*C*). ESI (m/z): [M + Na]+ calcd for C₂₇H₂₂O₄S₂Na: 497.0852, found: 497.0838.

2-(Methylsulfonyl)-2,5-diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene (3s)

3s

The reaction was conducted with **1d** (49.1 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2a** (65 μL, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–30:70) to obtain **3s** in 92% yield (64.2 mg, 0.18 mmol) as a yellowish oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 2.48 (s, 3H), 3.81 (dd, J = 7.6, 10.0 Hz, 2H), 4.19 (dd, J = 7.6, 10.0 Hz, 2H), 7.31–7.37 (m, 2H), 7.38–7.47 (m, 6H), 7.49 (s, 1H), 7.54–7.63 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 36.8 (CH₃), 40.8 (CH₂), 41.1 (CH₂), 76.6 (C), 123.0 (CH), 124.6 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 127.5 (CH), 128.6 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 129.0 (CH), 129.9 (CH), 136.1 (C), 138.9 (C), 140.5 (C), 140.9 (C), 141.0 (C). ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₂H₂₀O₂SNa: 371.1076, found: 371.1067.

Methyl 2,5-diphenyl-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene-2-carboxylate (3t)

3t

The reaction was conducted with 1e (45.4 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 2a (65 μ L, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain 3t in 91% yield (59.8 mg, 0.18 mmol) as a colorless oil.

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 3.38 (dd, J = 8.2, 15.6 Hz, 2H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 4.03 (dd, J = 6.9, 15.6 Hz, 2H), 7.24–7.28 (m, 1H), 7.29–7.38 (m, 4H), 7.39–7.45 (m, 5H), 7.47 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 42.6 (CH₂), 42.9 (CH₂), 52.8 (CH₃), 59.9 (C), 123.2 (CH), 124.6 (CH), 126.0 (CH), 126.8 (CH), 127.1 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 128.7 (CH), 128.8 (CH), 129.2 (CH), 140.2 (C), 140.4 (C), 141.5 (C), 141.9 (C), 142.7 (C), 176.0 (C). ESI (CH): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₂₃H₂₀O₂Na: 351.1356, found: 351.1344.

5-Phenyl-2-tosylisoindoline (3u)

3u

The reaction was conducted with **1f** (49.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2a** (65 μ L, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain 0 **3u** in 89% yield (62.1 mg, 0.18 mmol) as a yellowish solid. ¹H and ¹³C NMR of **3u** were in agreement with the literature. ^[4]

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 2.40 (s, 3H). 4.67 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 4H), 7.20–7.28 (m, 1H), 7.29–7.38 (m, 4H), 7.43 (q, J = 8.1 Hz, 3H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 21.6 (CH₃), 53.6 (CH₂), 53.8 (CH₂), 121.4 (CH), 123.0 (CH), 127.0 (CH), 127.2 (CH), 127.6 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 128.9 (CH), 129.9 (CH), 133.7 (C), 135.2 (C), 136.9 (C), 140.6 (C), 141.3 (C), 143.8 (C). ESI (CH) Na]+ calcd for C₂₁H₁₉NO₂SNa: 372.1029, found: 372.1022.

5-Phenyl-1,3-dihydroisobenzofuran (3v)

3v

The reaction was conducted with 1g (18.4 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 2a (65 μ L, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain 3v in 79% yield (30.2 mg, 0.16 mmol) as a yellowish oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 5.16 (s, 4H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.33–7.39 (m, 1H), 7.40–7.53 (m, 4H), 7.58 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 73.5 (*C*H₂), 73.6 (*C*H₂), 119.8 (*C*H), 121.3 (*C*H), 126.7 (*C*H), 127.3 (*C*H), 128.9 (*C*H), 138.3 (*C*), 140.0 (*C*), 140.9 (*C*), 141.1 (*C*). EI (m/z): [M]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₂O: 196.0883, found: 196.0883.

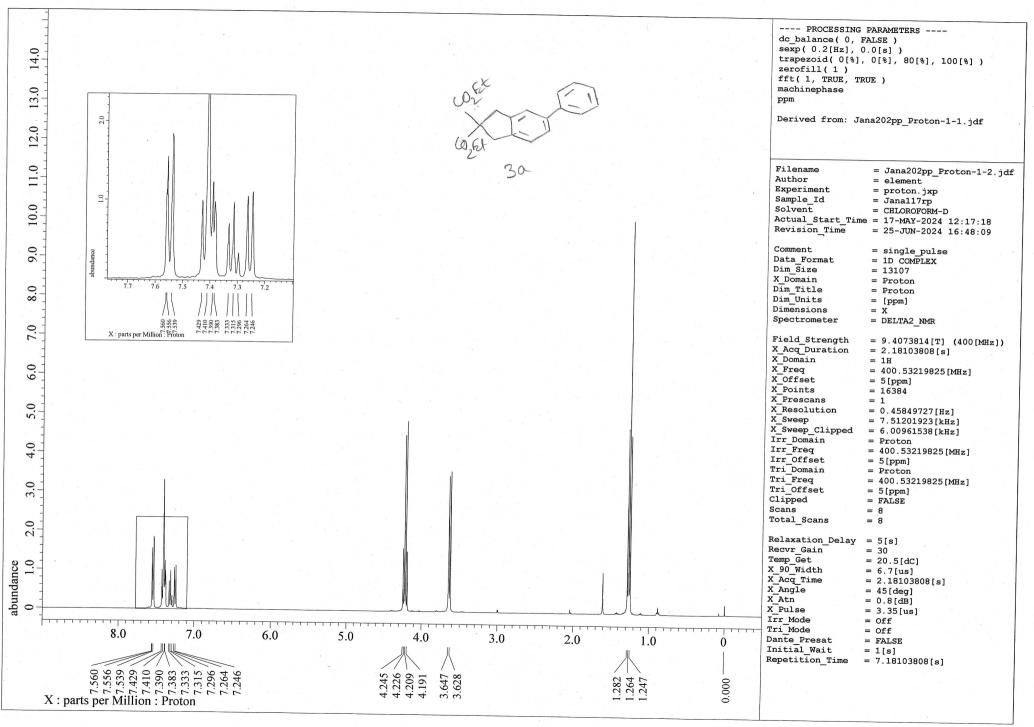
Diethyl 5-(4,6-dihydropyren-1-yl)-1,3-dihydro-2H-indene-2,2-dicarboxylate (3w)

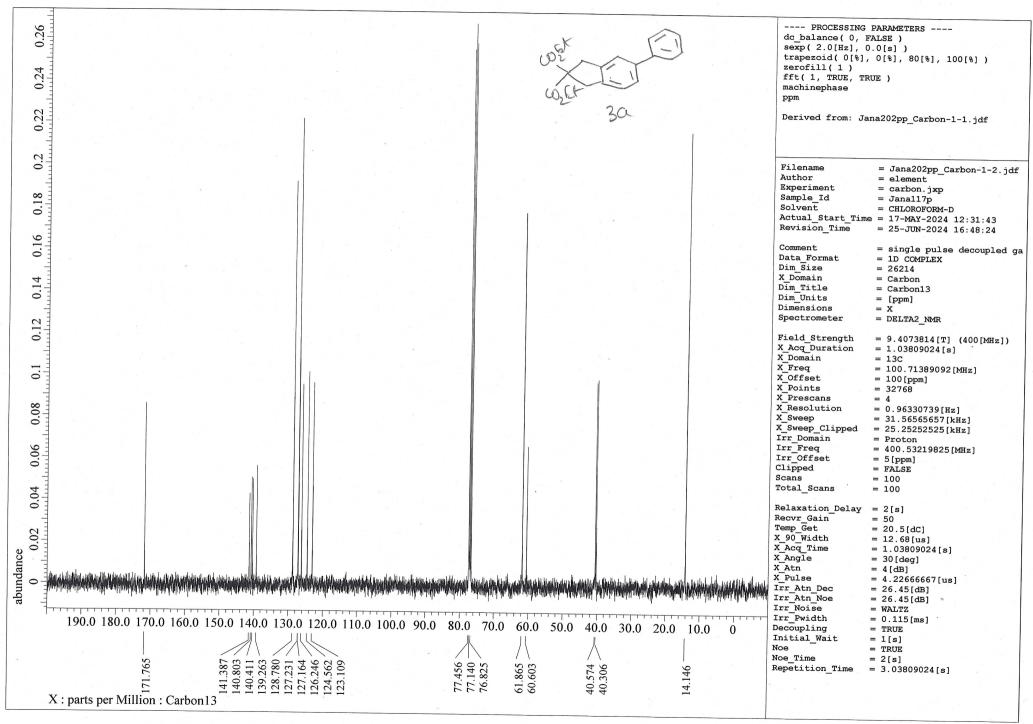
The reaction was conducted with **1a** (47.1 mg, 0.2 mmol) and **2q** (134.2 mg, 0.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, Et₂O/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to obtain **3w** in 51% yield (47.4 mg, 0.10 mmol) as a yellowish oil.

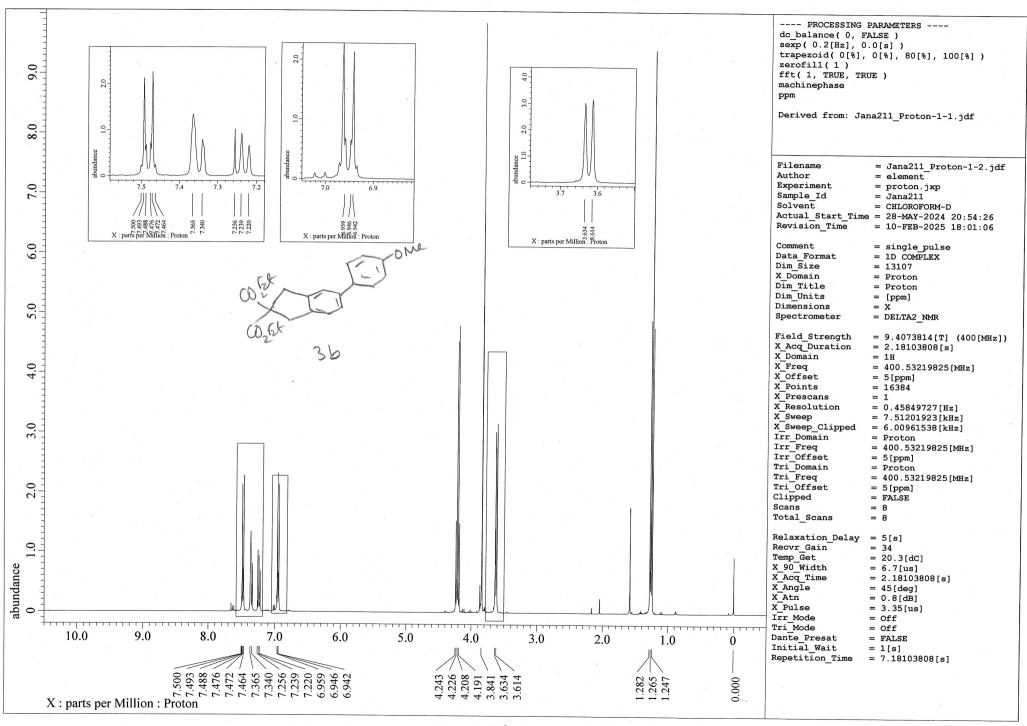
¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 1.30 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 3.74 (s, 4H), 4.26 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 4H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.40–7.46 (m, 2H), 7.94 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.97–8.02 (m, 2H), 8.07 (s, 2H), 8.13–8.21 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃, δ) 14.2 (CH₃), 40.5 (CH₂), 40.7 (CH₂), 60.6 (C), 61.9 (CH₂), 124.2 (CH), 124.7 (CH), 124.9 (CH), 125.1 (CH), 125.5 (CH), 126.1 (CH), 126.4 (CH), 127.4 (CH), 127.48 (CH), 127.52 (CH), 127.7 (CH), 128.6 (C), 129.6 (CH), 130.6 (C), 131.1 (C), 131.6 (C), 137.9 (C), 139.2 (C), 140.1 (C), 140.4 (C), 171.9 (C). ESI (m/z): [M+Na]⁺ calcd for C₃₁H₂₆O₄Na: 485.1723, found: 485.1714.

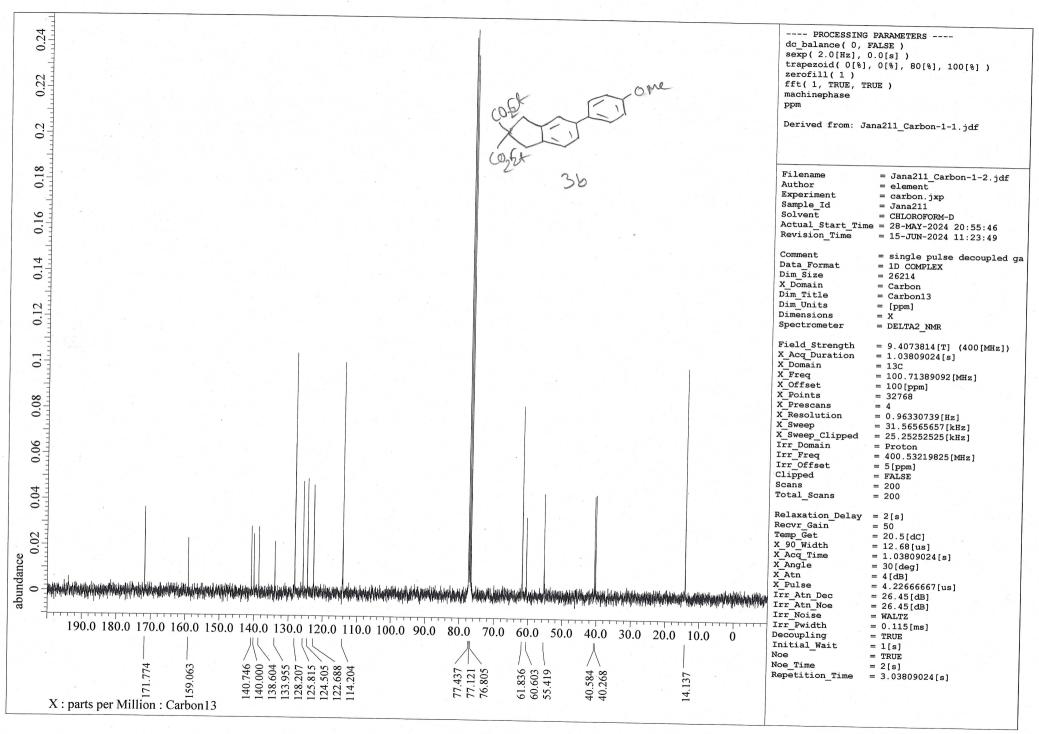
11. References

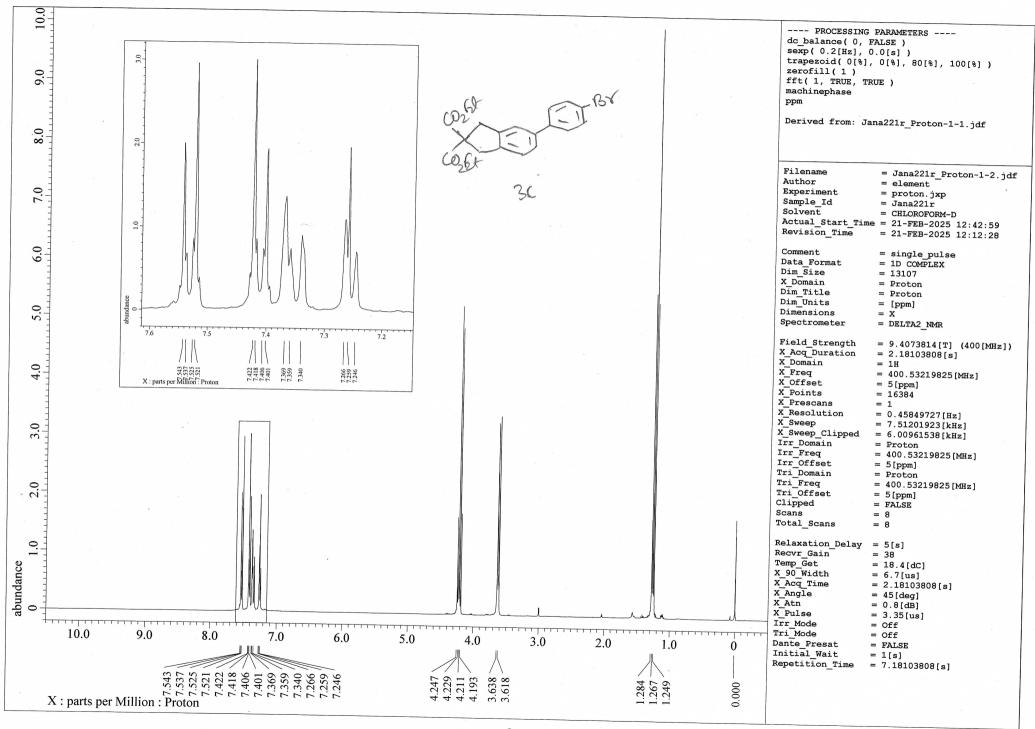
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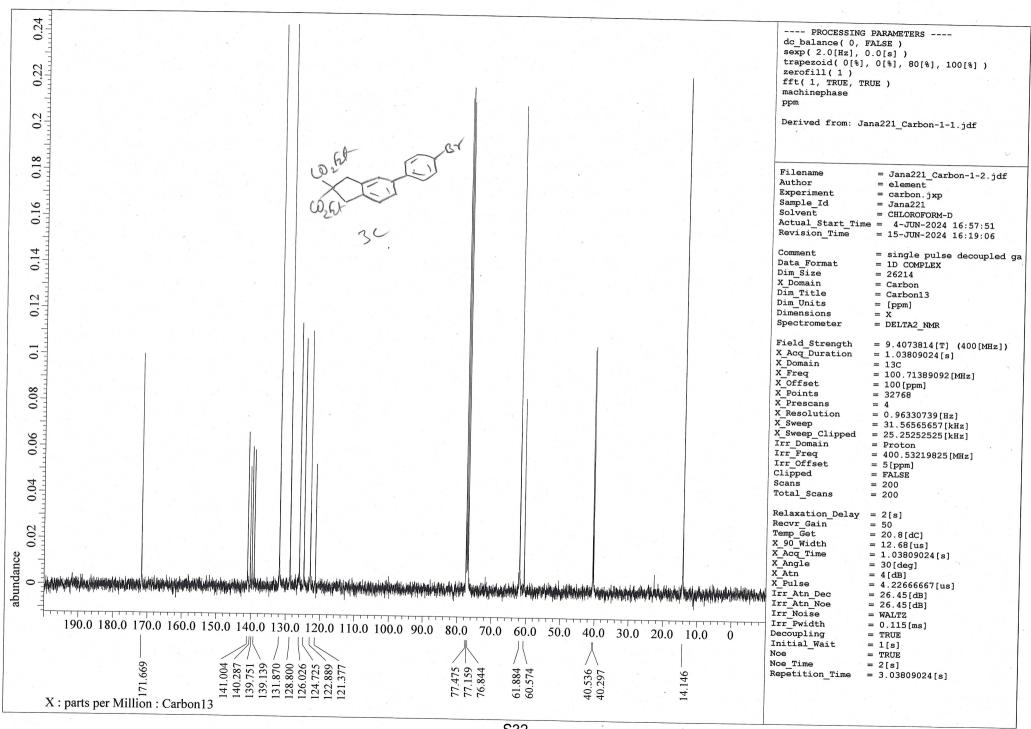












S32

