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The preparation and characterization of boehmite nanoparticles-TAPC: A tailored and reusable nanocatalyst for the synthesis of 12-aryl-8,9,10,12-tetrahydrobenzo[a]xanthen-11-ones

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Experimental

General

All reagents were purchased from Merck and used without further purification. Boehmite naoparticles and TAPC were prepared according to reported procedure respectively. ^{1,2} FT-IR spectra were obtained with potassium bromide pellets in the range 400–4000cm⁻¹ with a Perkin-Elmer 683 instrument. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker (200 MHz) spectrometer in CDCl₃ as solvent. The morphology of boehmite naoparticles and BNP-TAPC was examined by scanning electron microscopy (SEM, TESCAN VEGA TS 5136 MM) and transmission electron microscopy (TEM, Philips CM10, high tension 100 kV). X-ray powder diffraction (XRD) patterns were recorded using an EQUINOX 3000 Inel diffractometer with CuKα radiation (λ=1.5406 Å).

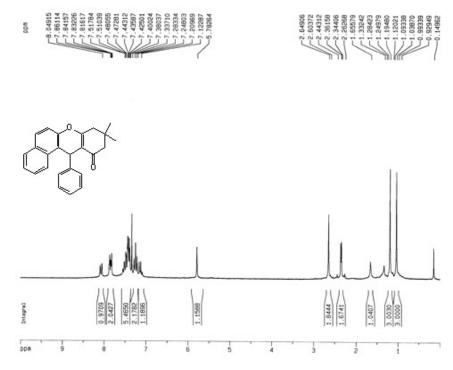
General procedure for the preparation of BNPs-TAPC

In a 100 ml round-bottom flask equipped and a magnetic stirrer bar, boehmite naoparticles (50 mg), TAPC (50 mg) and CH_2Cl_2 (20 mL) were mixed and sonicated for 1 h at 30° C and then the reaction mixture was refluxed at 40 °C for 12 h. Then, the solids were collected by filtration, washed thoroughly with CH_2Cl_2 and dried at room temperature to afford a cream powder as the product.

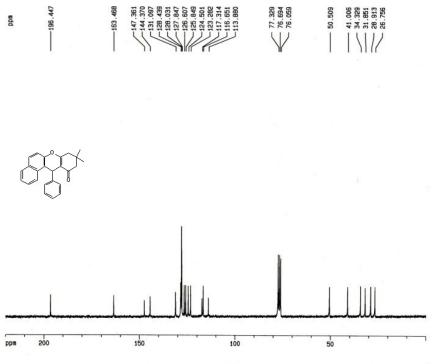
General procedure for the synthesis of 12-aryl-8,9,10,12-tetrahydrobenzo[a]xanthen-11-one derivatives with BNPs-TAPC

To a mixture of aldehyde (1.0 mmol), β -naphthol (1 mmol, 0.144 g), and 5,5-dimethylcyclohexane-1,3-dione (1.0 mmol), was added BNPs-TAPC (10 mg) and heated at 80 °C for an appropriate time (Table 3). The reaction was monitored by TLC. After completion of the reaction, ethanol was added the reaction mixture, and it was stirred for 5 min at 25 °C. The reaction mixture was filtered to remove the catalyst and the filtrate was poured into cold water. The solid was suction filtered, washed with cold water (20 mL \times 2) to afford pure product. The spectral and physical properties of known products were compared with those reported in the literature. In every case excellent agreement was obtained. 1 H and 13 C NMR spectra for some compound follow.

- 1. L. Rajabi and A. A. Derakhshan, Sci. Adv. Mater., 2010, 2, 163.
- 2. R. Steinman, F. B. Jr. Schirmer and L. F. Audrieth, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 1942, 64, 2377.







NAME	carbon	
EXPNO	121	
PROCNO	1	
	isition Parame	ters
Date_	20110909	
Time	15.31	
INSTRUM	spect	
PROBHD	5 mm DUL 13C-	
PULPROG	zgpg30	
TO	65536	
SOLVENT	COC13	
NS	5000	
OS	0	
SMH	12562.814	Hz
FIDRES	0.191693	
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RG	32000	
DM	39.800	usec
DE	6.00	usec
TE	300.0	K
01	2.00000000	
011	0.03000000	sec
012	0.0002000	sec
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SF01	50.3282440	MHZ
	CHANNEL f2	***************************************
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PCPD2	80.00	
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PL12	20.00	
PL13	20.00	
SF02	200.1308005	MHZ
	essing paramet	ers
SI	32768	
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MOH	EM	
SS8	0	
LB	1.00	Hz
GB	0	
PC	1.40	
	ot parameters	
CX	20.00	
F1P	220.000	
F1	11071.00	
F2P	0.000	
F2 PPMCH	11.00000	

