Electronic Supplementary Information

Benzothiazines in organic synthesis.Synthesis of fluorescent 7amino-2,1-benzothiazines

Nattawut Yongpruksa, Siddharth Pandey, Gary A. Baker and Michael Harmata*

Department of Chemistry, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri 65211, USA

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1. General Information

Glassware was oven dried (125 °C) and cooled by a continuous flow of dry nitrogen. The reaction involved organometallic reagents were carried out under anhydrous and oxygen-free condition. THF was dried over sodium metal and oxygen was removed by generation of a benzophenoneketyl. Toluene and DMF were used directly from commercial bottles without any distillation under anhydrous condition. Liquid reagents were distilled prior to use if liquid and solid reagents were crystallized or used directly from a newly purchased commercial container. Air and moisture sensitive reagents were handled under a dry argon atmosphere.

Melting points taken of new compounds were done so by a Fisher-Johns melting point apparatus. IR spectra were recorded via a liquid NaCl chamber on a Perkin Elmer 1600 series FT-IR spectrometer. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR were taken on Bruker ARX-300Ultrashield spectrometers. Chemical shifts reported were in ppm with an internal TMS standard (TMS; $\delta = 0.0$). Spectra were taken with CDCl₃ solution containing TMS. NMR data is reported as follows: chemical shift, ppm; splitting pattern (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, dd = doublet of doublets, ddd = doublet of doublets, etc.); coupling constant, Hz; and integration. ¹³C NMR spectra takenwere ¹H decoupled and contained a CDCl₃ (TMS; $\delta = 0.00$) internal standard. HRMS were analyzed by a Bruker 12 Tesla Apex-Qe FTICR-MS with an Apollo II ion source.

UV absorption spectra of the solutions were measured onVarian-CARY-100 BIO UV-VIS Spectrophotometer.Fluorescence spectra were measuredon aShimadzuRF-5301PC fluorescencespectrophotometer. Optical rotations were measuredon a Jasco DIP-370 Digital Polarimeter.

2. General procedure for preparation of 4-amino-2-chlorobenzaldehydes

The rounded bottom flask equipped with a condenser was charged with 2-chloro-4fluorobenzaldehyde (1 equiv), amine (1.5 equiv), potassium carbonate (K_2CO_3) (1.6 equiv) and DMF (0.1 M of aldehyde in DMF). The reaction mixture was heated at 100°C for 20 hours. After 20 hours of stirring at 100°C, the mixture was cooled down to room temperature and diluted with ether, and then extracted with water. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with 10% EtOAc:Hexane.

2-Chloro-4-morpholinobenzaldehyde (7a)

White solid; 87% yield; m.p: 79-81°C; $R_f = 0.22$ in 30% EtOAc/hexane;IR: 3015, 2859, 1593, 1221, 1033 726, cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.24 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 9.3Hz, 1H), 6.79 (t, J = 2.6Hz, 2H), 3.85 (t, J = 5.0Hz, 4H), 3.35 (t, J = 5.0 Hz, 4H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 188.2, 155.2, 140.1, 130.8, 123.4, 113.9, 112.1, 66.3(2C), 47.0 (2C); HRMS calcd for C₁₁H₁₂ClNO₂Na [M+Na]⁺248.0449; Found 248.0450.

2-chloro-4-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)-benzaldehyde (7b)

Yellow crystal; 97% yield; m.p.: 78-80°C; $R_f = 0.27$ in 10% EtOAc/hexane; IR: 3018, 2856, 1663, 1594, 1217, 1023 721, cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.19 (s, 1H), 7.80 (d, J = 9.3Hz, 1H), 6.47 (d, J = 2.1Hz, 2H), 3.38 (t, J = 6.6Hz, 4H), 2.06 (pentet, J = 3.4Hz, 4H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 188.1, 152.0, 140.2, 130.9, 120.8, 111.5, 110.4, 47.7(2C), 25.3(2C); HRMS calcd for C₁₁H₁₂ClNONa [M+Na]⁺232.0500; Found 232.0501.

2-chloro-4-(piperidin-1-yl)benzaldehyde (7c)

Yellow semi solid; 87% yield; $R_f = 0.29$ in 10% EtOAc/hexane; IR: 3019, 2942, 2859, 1658, 1589, 1229, 1025 730, 665 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.18 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, J

= 9.6Hz, 1H), 6.75-6.73 (m, 2H), 3.40 (d, J = 5.1Hz, 4H), 1.17 (s, 6H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 187.8, 155.0, 140.2, 130.8, 121.7, 113.3, 111.8, 48.1(2C), 25.2 (2C), 24.2; HRMS calcd for C₁₂H₁₄ClNONa [M+Na]⁺246.0656; Found 246.0656.

4-(azepan-1-yl)-2-chlorobenzaldehyde (7d)

Brown solid; 85% yield; mp.: 45-46°C; $R_f = 0.47$ in 10% EtOAc/hexane; IR: 2933, 2855, 1658, 1589, 1221, 1029 784 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.16 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, J = 9.6Hz, 1H), 6.60-6.58 (m, 2H), 3.50 (t, J = 6.0Hz, 4H), 1.80 (s, 4H), 1.56 (t, J = 2.9Hz, 4H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 187.9, 153.7, 140.5, 131.1, 120.8, 111.0, 109.8, 49.7(2C), 27.2 (2C), 26.7 (2C); HRMS calcd for (C₁₃H₁₆ClNO)₂Na [2M+Na]⁺ 497.1733; Found 497.1738.

2-Chloro-4-diallyaminobenzaldehyde (7e)

Yellow oil; 98% yield; $R_f = 0.51$ in 10% EtOAc/hexane;IR: 3088, 3015, 2864, 1667, 1593, 1392, 1233, 1148, 726, 661 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.17 (s, 1H), 7.75 (m, 1H), 6.58 (m, 2H), 5.87-5.76 (m, 2H) 5.24-5.12 (m, 4H) 3.98 (m, 4H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 188.0, 153.6, 140.2, 131.8 (2C), 130.9, 121.6, 117.0 (2C), 111.9, 110.6, 52.8(2C); HRMS calcd for (C₁₃H₁₄ClNO)₂Na [2M+Na]⁺493.1420; Found 493.1427.

2-Chloro-4-diethylaminobenzaldehyde (7f)

Yellow solid; 94% yield; mp: 25°C; $R_f = 0.31$ in 10% EtOAc/hexane; IR: 3019, 2978, 2868, 1662, 1589, 1519, 1352, 1254, 1029, 788, 669 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.16 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, J = 9.3Hz, 1H), 6.56-6.55 (m, 2H), 3.41 (q, J = 7.1Hz, 4H), 1.21 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 187.8, 152.5, 140.5, 131.0, 120.6, 110.9, 109.7, 44.8 (2C), 12.4 (2C); HRMS calcd for (C₁₁H₁₄ClNO)₂Na [2M+Na]⁺445.1420; Found 445.1416.

2-Bromo-4-diallyaminobenzaldehyde (9e)

Yellow oil; 98% yield; $R_f = 0.37$ in 30% EtOAc/hexane;IR: 3011, 2859, 1662, 1580, 1507, 1384, 1021, 665 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 10.10 (s, 1H), 7.75 (m, 1H), 6.80 (d, J = 2.4Hz, 1H), 6.63 (dd, J = 9.0, 2.1Hz, 1H) 5.87-5.77 (m, 2H) 5.24-5.13 (m, 4H) 3.97 (m, 4H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 190.1, 153.6, 131.7 (2C), 131.2, 129.7, 122.5, 117.0 (2C), 115.2, 111.0, 52.7(2C); HRMS calcd for (C₁₃H₁₄BrNO)₂Na [2M+Na]⁺581.0410; Found 581.0414.

3. General procedure for Pd-Catalyzed *N*-Arylation of a sulfoximine with 4-amino -2-chlorobenzaldehydes

4-Amino-2-chlorobenzaldehyde (0.100 g), sulfoximine (1.2 equiv), $Pd_2(dba)_3$ (0.05 equiv), Cs_2CO_3 (1.4 equiv), and RuPhos (0.1 equiv) were added together in a sealed tube in air with toluene (0.1 M concentration of aryl chloride in toluene). The sealed tube was capped in air and heated to 135 °C. The reaction was stopped after 36 hours. Once at room temperature, the reaction was diluted in dichloromethane (20 mL) and filtered through a plug of celite. After being concentrated in vacuo, the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel).

(*R*)-7-Morpholino-2,1-benzothiazine (8a)

The product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with 10% EtOAc:Hexane to give a pale yellow solid(98% yield); $R_f = 0.36$ in 50% EtOAc/hexane; m.p.: 220-223°C; IR: 3019, 1605, 1511, 1204, 722 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.90-7.86 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.53 (m, 4H), 7.30 (d, J = 2.7Hz, 1H), 6.70 (d, J = 2.4Hz, 1H), 6.65 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.7Hz, 1H) 6.15 (d, J = 9.6Hz, 1H), 3.85 (t, J = 5.0Hz, 4H), 3.28 (t, J = 5.0Hz, 4H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 154.1, 146.8, 142.3, 138.5, 133.0, 130.6, 128.9 (2C), 128.5(2C), 109.2, 109.1,

107.4, 105.6, 66.7(2C), 48.1(2C); HRMS calcd for ($C_{18}H_{18}N_2O_2S$) Na [M+Na]⁺349.0981; Found 349.0978.; [α]_D = -660.8°.

7-(Pyrrolidin-1-yl)-2,1-benzothiazine (8b)

Yellow crystal, (93% yield); $R_f = 0.53$ in 50% EtOAc/hexane; m.p.: 242-245°C;IR: 3015, 1609, 1507, 1254, 1121, 723 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.89-7.86 (m, 2H), 7.57-7.49 (m, 4H), 7.17 (d, J = 8.7Hz, 1H), 6.38-6.33 (m, 2H), 6.00 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (t, J = 6.8Hz, 4H), 2.01 (pentet, J = 3.3Hz, 4H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 150.9, 146.9, 143.0, 139.1, 132.7, 130.9, 128.8 (2C), 128.3(2C), 106.9, 106.8, 103.7, 102.9, 47.6(2C), 25.5(2C) ; HRMS calcd for (C₁₈H₁₈N₂OS) Na [M+Na]⁺333.1032; Found 333.1032.

(*R*)-7-Piperidinyl-2,1-benzothiazine (8c)

Yellow crystal, (82% yield); $R_f = 0.56$ in 50% EtOAc/hexane;m.p.: 200-203°C; IR: 3011, 2941, 1609, 1580, 1499, 1221, 1115, 723 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.90-7.87 (m, 2H), 7.56-7.50 (m, 4H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.7, Hz, 1H), 6.70-6.65 (m, 2H), 6.08 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H), 3.35-3.32 (m, 4H), 1.67-1.65 (m, 6H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 154.5, 147.0, 142.7, 138.7, 133.0, 130.7, 129.0 (2C), 128.6(2C), 109.8, 108.3, 107.3, 104.6, 49.3(2C), 25.6(2C), 24.6; HRMS calcd for (C₁₉H₂₀N₂OS) Na [M+Na]⁺347.1189; Found 347.1185. [α]_D = -896°.

(R)-7-(azepan-1-yl)-2,1-benzothiazine (8d)

Yellow crystal, (93% yield); $R_f = 0.63$ in 50% EtOAc/hexane; m.p.:148-149°C; IR: 2933, 1609, 1567, 1503, 1241, 1151, 726 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.91-7.88 (m, 2H), 7.57-7.48 (m, 4H), 7.16 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.51-6.45 (m, 2H), 6.00 (d, J = 9.3Hz, 1H) 3.52 (t, J = 5.9Hz, 4H), 1.80 (s, 4H), 1.57-1.53 (m, 6H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 152.1, 147.1, 143.0, 138.8, 132.7, 131.0, 129.1, 128.8 (2C), 128.4(2C), 106.8, 106.2, 103.3, 103.0, 49.5(2C),

27.6(2C), 26.9 (2C); HRMS calcd for $(C_{20}H_{22}N_2OS)Na [M+Na]^+361.1345$; Found 361.1350. $[\alpha]_D$ = -1054°.

(R)-7-Diethylamino-2,1-benzothiazine (8f)

Yellow crystal, (88% yield); $R_f = 0.55$ in 50% EtOAc/hexane; m.p.:148-150°C; IR: 3027, 2930, 1609, 1580, 1503, 1245, 1221, 722 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.90-7.87 (m, 2H), 7.56-7.50 (m, 4H), 7.16 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.48-6.43 (m, 2H), 6.00 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 1H), 3.41 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 4H), 1.20 (t, J = 7.1Hz, 6H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 151.0, 147.1, 142.9, 138.8, 132.7, 131.0, 128.8 (2C), 128.4(2C), 106.6, 106.3, 103.3, 103.0, 44.5(2C), 12.7(2C); HRMS calcd for (C₁₈H₂₀N₂OS)Na [M+Na]⁺335.1189; Found 335.1181.[α]_D = -160.0°.

4-Diallylamino-2,1-benzothiazine (8e)

2-Bromo-4-diallylaminobenzaldehyde(108 mg, 0.38mmol), (*rac*)-sulfozimine (71 mg, 0.46mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (4.3 mg, 0.0193mmol), (*rac*)-BINAP (18 mg, 0.029mmol), Cs₂CO₃(176 mg, 0.54mmol) and toluene (3.8 mL) were added all together in sealed tube. The sealed tube was capped in air and heated at 135°C for 48 hours. The reaction was cooled down at room temperature, diluted with EtOAc and then filtered through Celite. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo and then purified by column chromatography on silica gel with 10%EtOAc:Hexane to give a yellow oil, 107.9mg (83% yield); R_f = 0.37 in 30% EtOAc/hexane;IR: 3002, 2978, 1605, 1508, 1221, 788 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.89-7.86 (m, 2H), 7.56-7.47 (m, 4H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 644 (dd, J = 9.0, 2.4Hz, 1H), 6.02 (d, *J* = 9.6Hz, 1H), 5.91-5.79 (m, 2H), 5.2-5.14(m, 4H), 3.97-3.96 (m, 4H); ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 152.0, 147.0, 142.8, 138.8, 133.1 (2C), 132.8, 130.9, 128.9 (2C), 128.5(2C), 116.4 (2C),

107.4, 107.0, 104.3, 103.8, 52.6(2C); HRMS calcd for (C₂₀H₂₀N₂OS)Na [M+Na]⁺359.1190; Found 359.1192.

4.General procedure for synthesis of the synthesis of 7-amino-2,1-benzothiazines viaSnAr

7-Benzylamino-2,1-benzothiazine (8g)

The mixture of 7-fluoro-2,1-benzothiazine (80 mg, 0.31 mmol), benzylamine (0.17 mL, 1.54 mmol), potassium carbonate , K₂CO₃ (86 mg, 0.62 mmol) in DMF (1 mL) was heated at 100°C for 48 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (10 mL), and then washed with water. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Mg₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The resulting crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with 10% EtOAc:Hexane to give a yellow solid, 79mg (74 % yield); m.p.: 172-173°C;IR: 3688, 3027, 1614, 1536, 1238, 1213, 722 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.87 (d, *J* = 7.5Hz, 2H), 7.58-7.49 (m, 4H), 7.36-7.27 (m, 5H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.48 (s, 1H), 6.35 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.5Hz, 1H), 6.05 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz), 4.39 (s, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 151.6, 147.4, 142.6, 138.9, 138.6, 132.8, 131.0, 128.9(2C), 128.7(2C), 128.4(2C), 127.5(2C), 127.4, 108.4, 108.1, 103.8, 103.7, 47.8; HRMS calcd for (C₂₁H₁₈N₂OS)Na [M+Na]⁺369.1032; Found 369.1033.

The complete results are summarized in communication (Table 3).

5. Synthesis of aldehyde 11

To the solution of 8b (100 mg, 0.32 mmol) in THF (10 mL), was added *n*-butyllithium (2.36M, 0.15 mL, 0.35 mmol) at -78°C under argon. After stirring for 30 minutes, anhydrous DMF (30µL, 0.38mmol) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction was carried

out for 2 hours then worked up with saturated NH₄Cl solution, extracted with ether, washed with brine. The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO₄. The organic solvents were removed under vacuo afforded crude as bright yellow oil. The crude was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with 10% EtOAc:Hexane to give a bright yellow solid, 64.8mg (60% yield); R_f = 0.46 in 50% EtOAc/hexane;m.p.: 242-245°C;IR: 3019, 1609, 1576, 1478, 1397, 1204, 910, 784 cm⁻¹; ¹H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.39 (s, 1H), 7.97-7.92 (m, 3H), 7.61-7.51 (m, 3H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 10.2Hz, 2H), 6.44 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.1Hz, 1H), 6.30 (d, *J* = 2.1Hz, 1H), 3.44 (t, *J* = 6.6Hz, 4H), 2.05(pentet, *J* = 3.4Hz, 4H), ¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 183.6, 153.5, 150.8, 145.4, 141.1, 133.7, 133.0, 129.1 (2C), 128.6(2C), 112.7, 109.5, 108.6, 102.6, 47.9(2C), 25.3(2C) ; HRMS calcd for (C₁₉H₁₈N2O₂S) Na [M+Na]⁺361.0981; Found 361.0979

6. Determination of Fluorescence Quantum Yield (Φ_F): Determination of Φ_F for

compounds **8a-g** and **11** in chloroform was accomplished by comparison of the wavelength integrated intensity for each of the compound to that of a carefully chosen standard, in this case a dilute solution of quinine sulfate (QS) in 0.1 M H₂SO₄, whose Φ_F was taken as 0.577 at 22 °C for 350 nm excitation. All samples were excited at 350 nm and Φ_F for each sample was estimated under ambient conditions using the following expression

$$\Phi_{F,Sample} = \Phi_{F,QS} \times \frac{\left| \int I(\lambda) d\lambda \right|_{Sample}}{\left| \int I(\lambda) d\lambda \right|_{QS}} \times \frac{A_{QS @ 350nm}}{A_{Sample @ 350nm}} \times \frac{n_{Chloroform}^2}{n_{water}^2}$$

where $\int I(\lambda) d\lambda$ is the area under the fluorescence emission band, *A* is the absorbance, and *n* is the solvent's refractive index.

7. Lippert-Mataga Treatment of General Solvent Effects: In the absence of any chemical interactions, physical interactions between the solvent milieu and the fluorophore can affect the energy difference between the ground and the excitedstates of a fluorophore in a general way. The refractive index (*n*) and the static dielectric constant (ε) of the solvent are found to be related to this energy difference empirically according to the Lippert-Mataga expression

$$\overline{v}_A - \overline{v}_F = \frac{2}{hc} \left(\frac{\varepsilon - 1}{2\varepsilon + 1} - \frac{n^2 - 1}{2n^2 + 1} \right) \frac{\left(\mu_E - \mu_g \right)^2}{a^3} + \text{constant}$$

where \overline{v}_A and \overline{v}_F are the absorbance and the fluorescence emission maxima in cm⁻¹, *h* is Planck's constant, *c* is the speed of light, and μ_E and μ_g are the dipole moments of the fluorophore in the excited (*E*) and ground (*g*) states, respectively.

Solvent	Absorbance maxima (nm)	Fluorescence emission maxima (nm)
Hexane	347	493
Toluene	355	491
Chloroform	355	487
THF	351	488
DMF	355	488
ACN	352	485
Methanol	354	480

Table S1.Absorption maxima and fluorescence emission maxima under 350 nm excitation for **8a** in selected solvents.



Figure S1. Stokes shift $[\overline{\nu}_A - \overline{\nu}_F]$ versus orientational polarizability $[\Delta f = \left(\frac{\varepsilon - 1}{2\varepsilon + 1} - \frac{n^2 - 1}{2n^2 + 1}\right)]$ of benzothaizine**8a** at ambient conditions. The solvents represented are those listed in Table S1.



Figure 1¹H-NMR spectrum of 7a



Figure2¹³C-NMR spectrum of 7a



Figure 3¹H-NMR spectrum of 7b



Figure4¹³C-NMR spectrum of 7b



Figure5¹H-NMR spectrum of 7c



Figure6¹³C-NMR spectrum of 7c



Figure7 ¹H-NMR spectrum of 7d



Figure8 ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 7d



Figure9 ¹H-NMR spectrum of 7e



Figure10¹³C-NMR spectrum of 7e



Figure11 ¹H-NMR spectrum of 9e



Figure12 ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 9e



Figure13 ¹H-NMR spectrum of 7f



Figure14 ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 7f



Figure15 ¹H-NMR spectrum of 8a



Figure16¹³C-NMR spectrum of 8a



Figure17¹H-NMR spectrum of 8b



Figure18 ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 8b



Figure19 ¹H-NMR spectrum of 8c



Figure20¹³C-NMR spectrum of 8c



Figure21 ¹H-NMR spectrum of 8d



Figure22 ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 8d



Figure23 ¹H-NMR spectrum of 8e



Figure24 ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 8e



Figure25 ¹H-NMR spectrum of 8f



Figure26¹³C-NMR spectrum of 8f



Figure27 ¹H-NMR spectrum of 8g



Figure28 ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 8g



Figure29 ¹H-NMR spectrum of 11



Figure30 ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 11