

Supplementary Information

A metal-free one-pot synthesis of benzo[*c*]chromen-6-ones from 3, 4- dichlorocoumarin and butadiene by tandem photo-thermal-photo reactions

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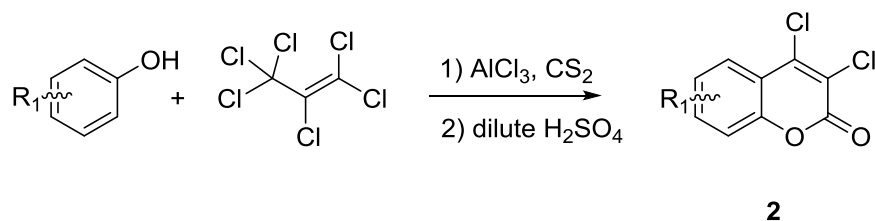
[§]School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Nanjing University, Nanjing, Jiangsu 210093, China

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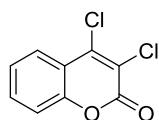
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1. The synthesis details of starting materials.

a) The syntheses of 3, 4-dichlorocoumarins ¹



The syntheses of 3, 4-dichlorocoumarins are carried out as described in lit 1. The reaction started from phenols and hexachloropropene catalyzed by AlCl₃ in CS₂ and the solvent was removed. The residue was put in cold dilute H₂SO₄ and filtered, oven dried. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography. The proton NMR for the dichlorocoumarins are given below:

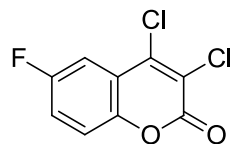


2a

3, 4-dichlorocoumarin (3, 4-dichloro-2H-chromen-2-one)

White needles, m.p. 106-108 °C (Acetone/PE, 2/1, V/V)

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.91 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H).

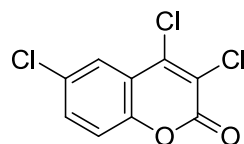


2b

3, 4-dichloro-6-fluoro-2H-chromen-2-one

White needle crystal m.p. 106-108 °C (Acetone/PE, 2/1, V/V)

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 (dd, *J* = 8.4, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 7.40 – 7.36 (m, 1H), 7.34 (m, 1H).

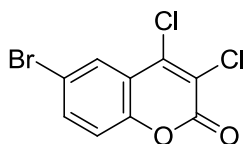


2c

3, 4, 6-trichloro-2H-chromen-2-one

White needles, m.p. 130-132 °C (Acetone/PE, 2/1, V/V)

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.60 – 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H).

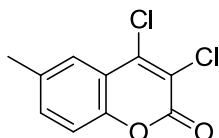


2d

6-bromo-3,4-dichloro-2H-chromen-2-one

Yellow needles, m.p. 144-146 °C (Acetone/PE, 2/1, V/V)

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.98 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (ddd, *J* = 8.8, 1.5, 0.6 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H).

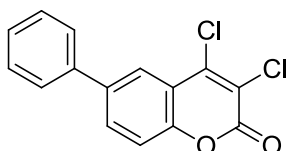


2e

3,4-dichloro-6-methyl-2H-chromen-2-one

White needles, m.p. 160-164 °C (Acetone/PE, 2/1, V/V)

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.47 (s, 4H).

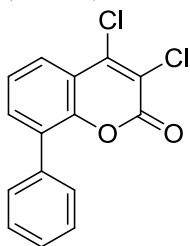


2f

3,4-dichloro-6-phenyl-2H-chromen-2-one

White needles, m.p. 146-148 °C (Acetone/PE, 2/1, V/V)

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.04 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 7.64 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.52 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 7.47 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.45 – 7.40 (m, 1H).

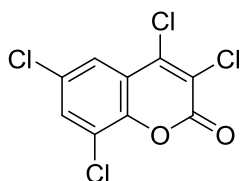


2g

3,4-dichloro-8-phenyl-2H-chromen-2-one

White flocculent solid, m.p. 148-150 °C (Acetone/PE, 2/1, V/V)

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.90 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (dt, *J* = 8.1, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (ddd, *J* = 7.8, 6.0, 2.5 Hz, 3H), 7.46 – 7.41 (m, 1H).



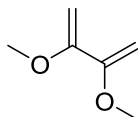
2h

3, 4, 6, 8-tetrachloro-2H-chromen-2-one

Yellow block crystals, m.p. 158-160 °C (Acetone/PE, 2/1, V/V)

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.75 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H).

b) The synthesis of 2, 3-dimethoxy-1, 3-butadiene² (**3b**)



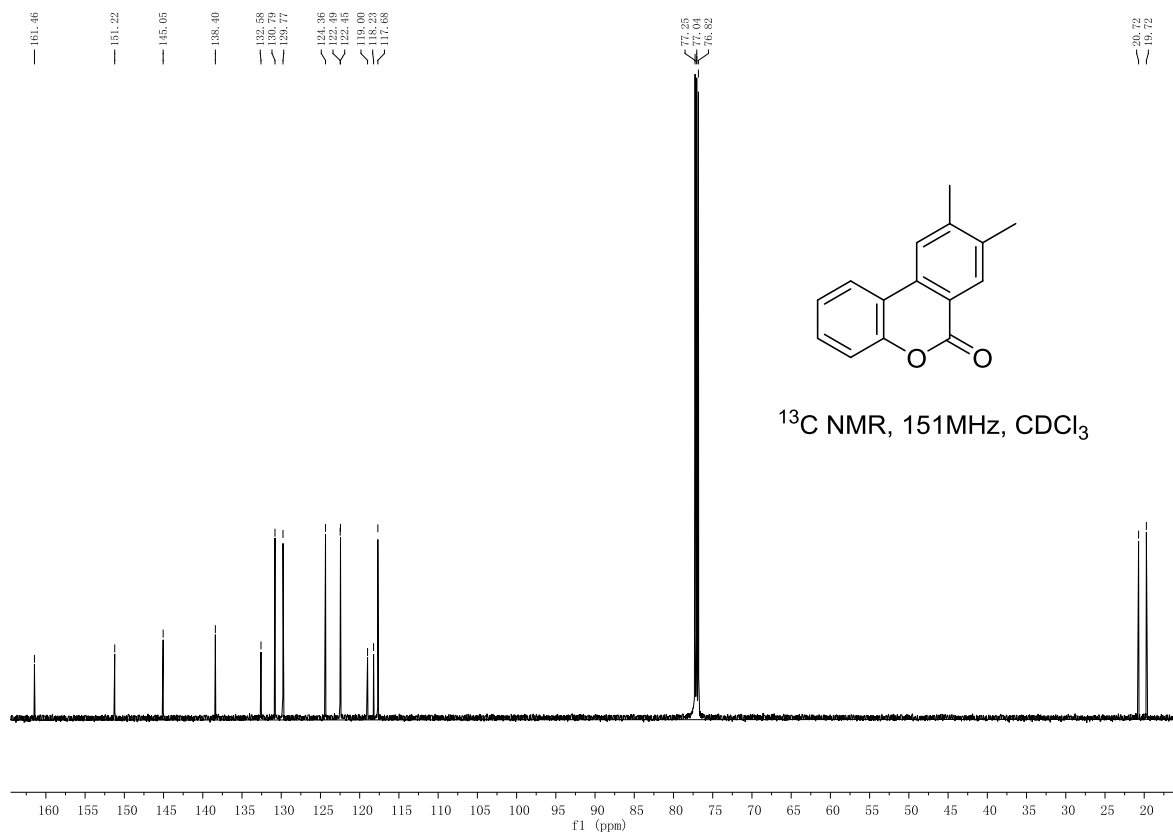
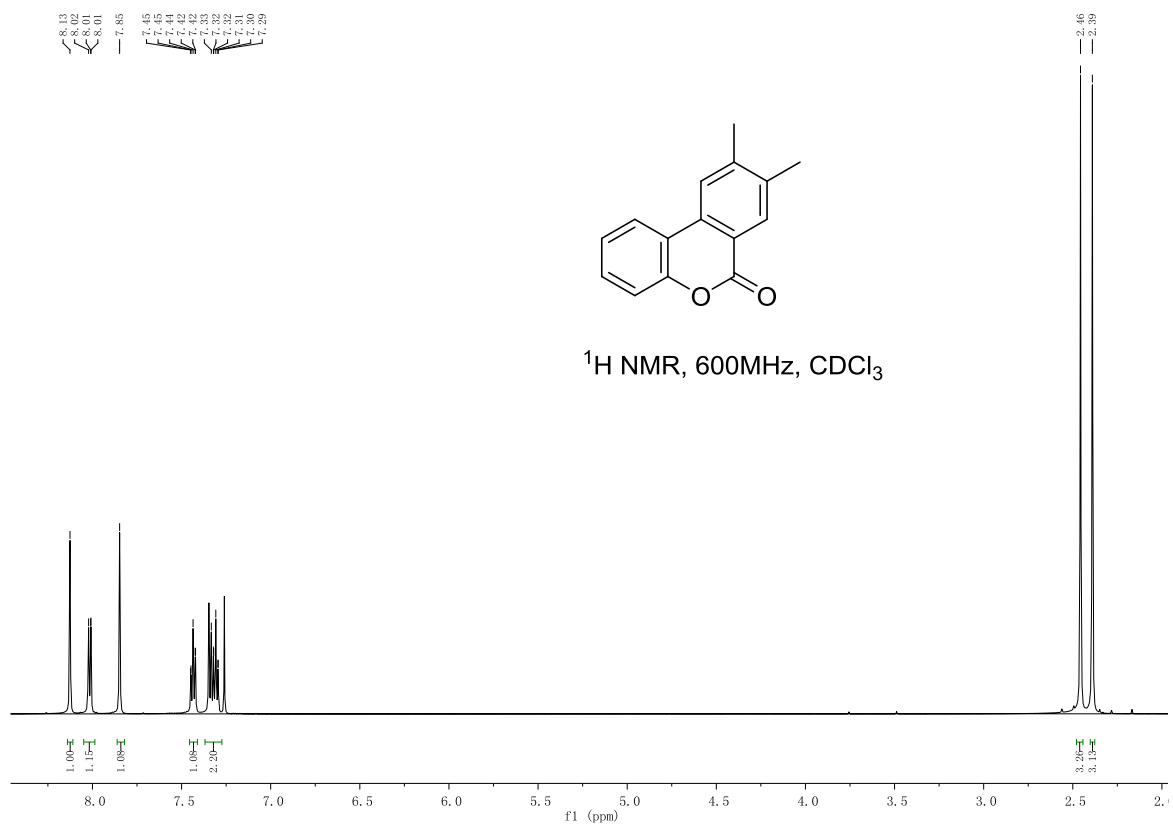
The synthesis of **3b** is carried out as described in the Supporting Information of lit 2: A mixture of biacetyl (17.20 g, 0.20 mol), absolute methanol (25 ml, 1.25 mol), trimethyl orthoformate (63.60 g, 0.60 mol) and concentrated sulfuric acid (5 drops) was refluxed for 10h. The excess of reagents were distilled off and the remaining liquid was vacuum-distilled. Ammonium dihydrogenphosphate (25 mg) and a few crystals of hydroquinone were added and the liquid was heated at 100°C to 110°C. Methanol slowly distilled over, together with some remaining orthoformate. The temperature was raised (160 °C to 170 °C) and the colorless oily liquid collected between 129°C and 132°C (17.30 g or 76% of crude diene). Redistillation gave 2, 3-dimethoxy-1, 3-butadiene (15.50 g, 68%), b. p. 132-132.5 °C.

References

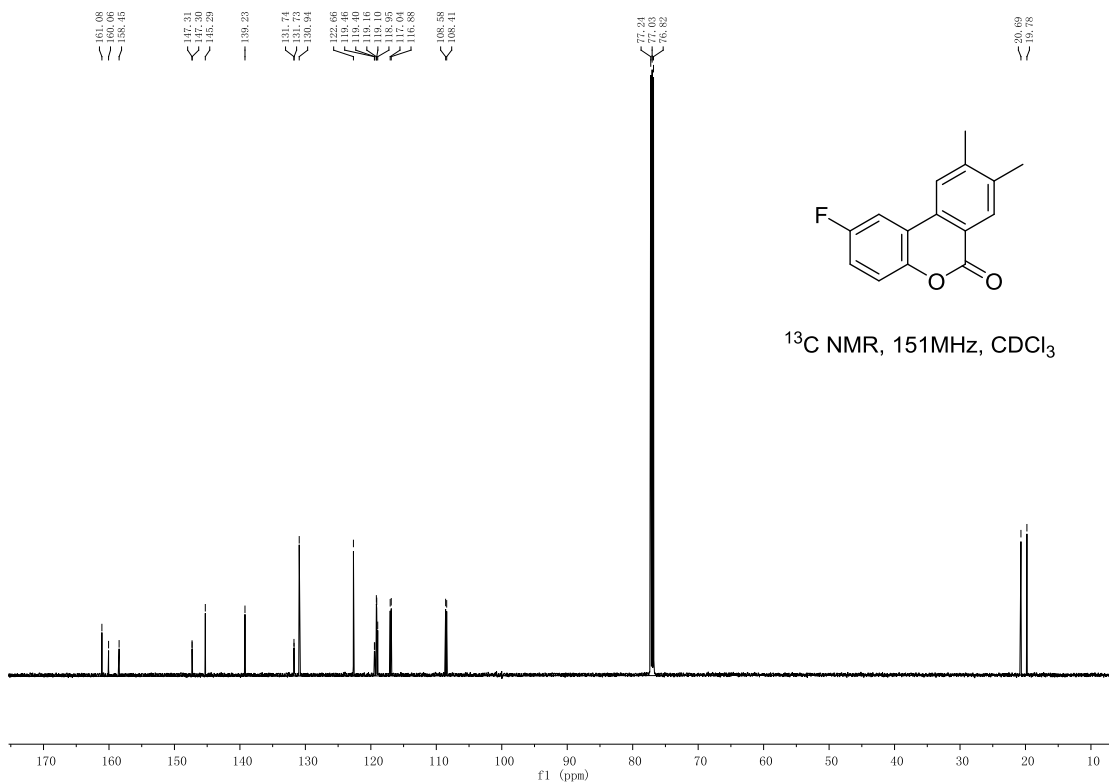
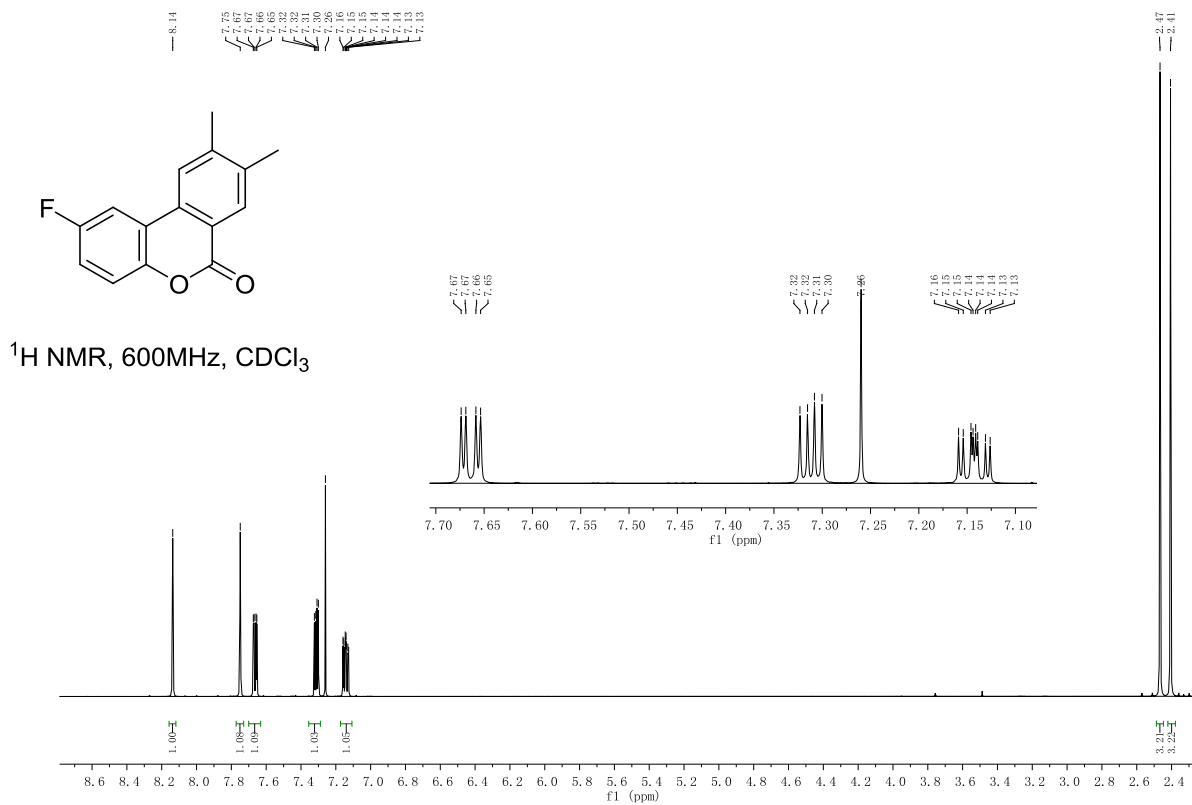
1. M. S. Newman and S. Schiff, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 1959, **81**, 2266-2270.
2. J. Reichwagen, H. Hopf, A. Del Guerso, C. Belin, H. Bouas-Laurent and J.-P. Desvergne, *Org. Lett.*, 2005, **7**, 971-974.

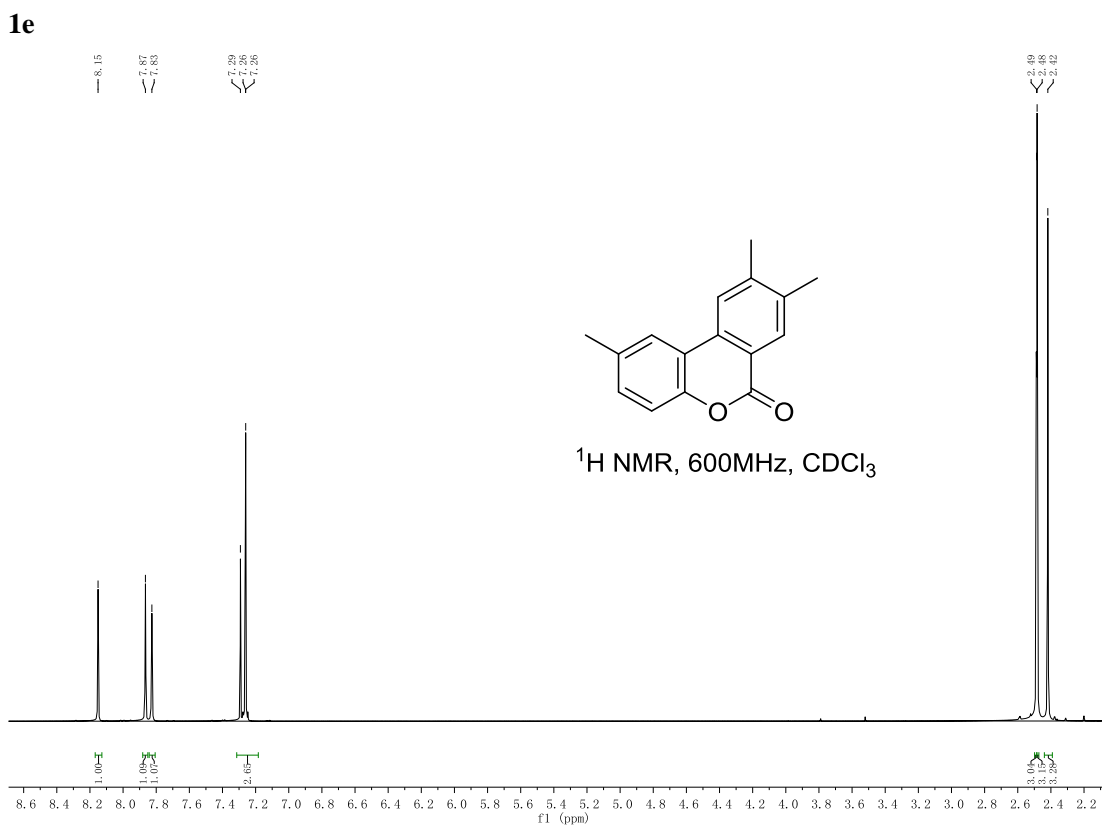
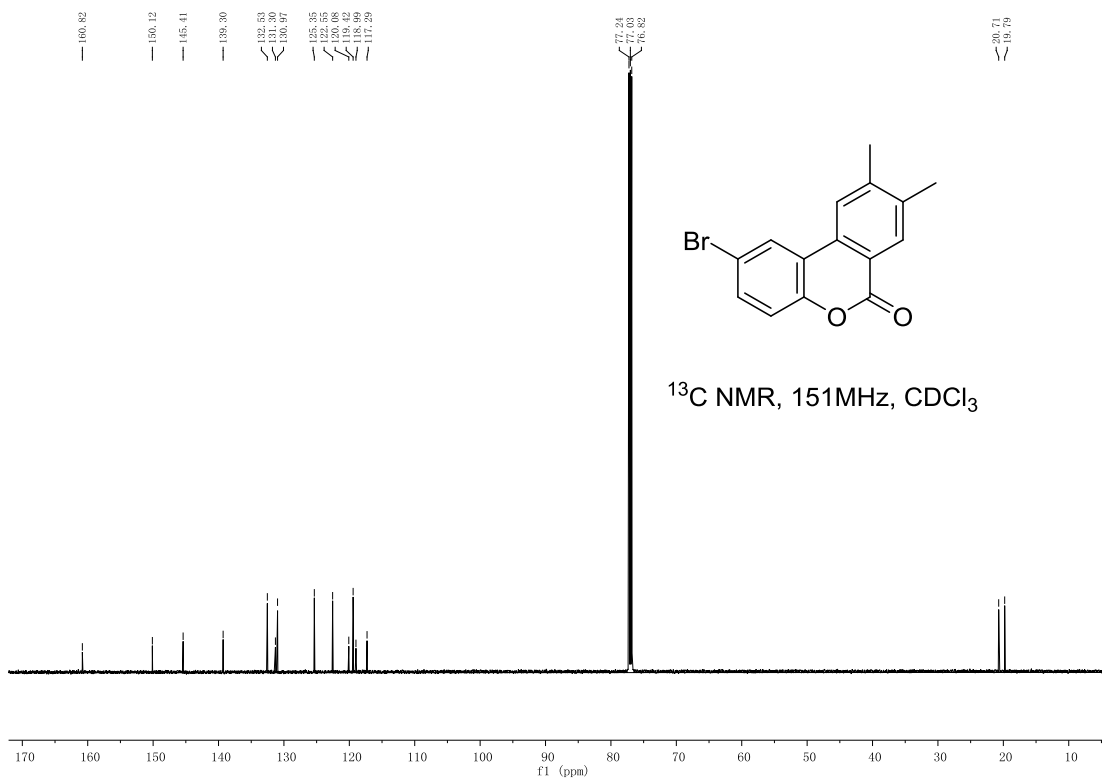
2. The NMR charts of compounds

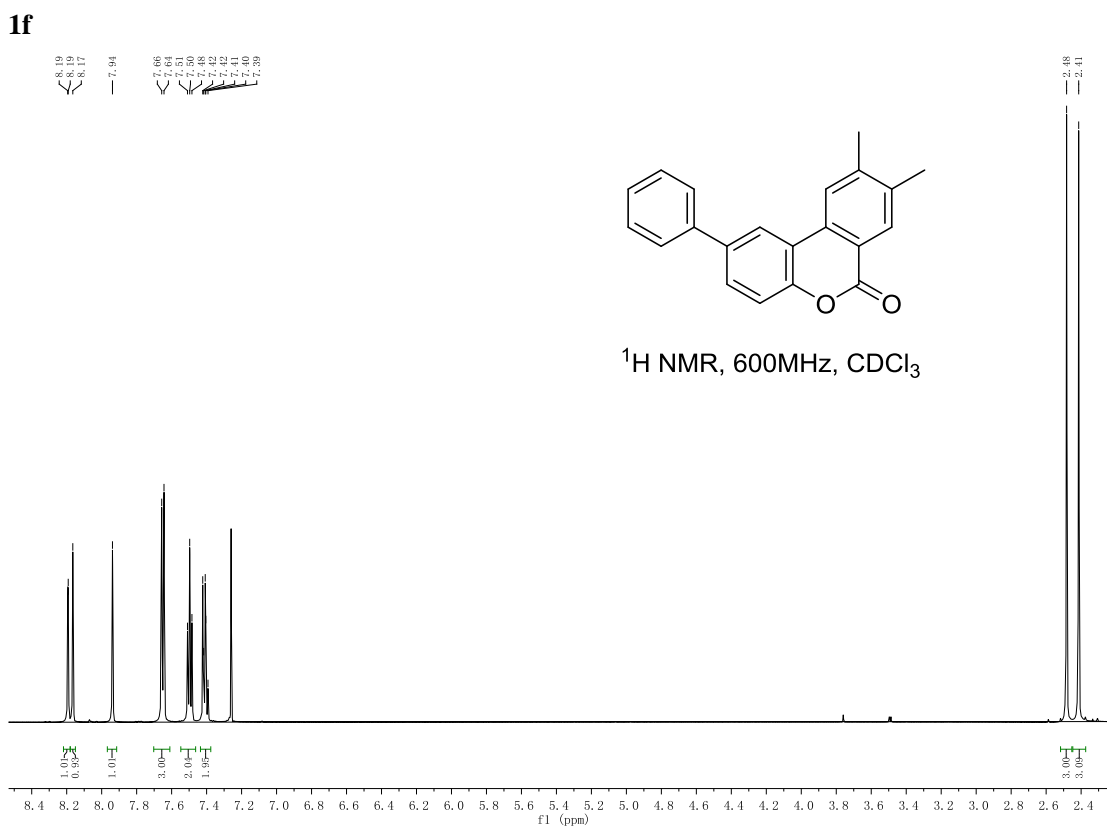
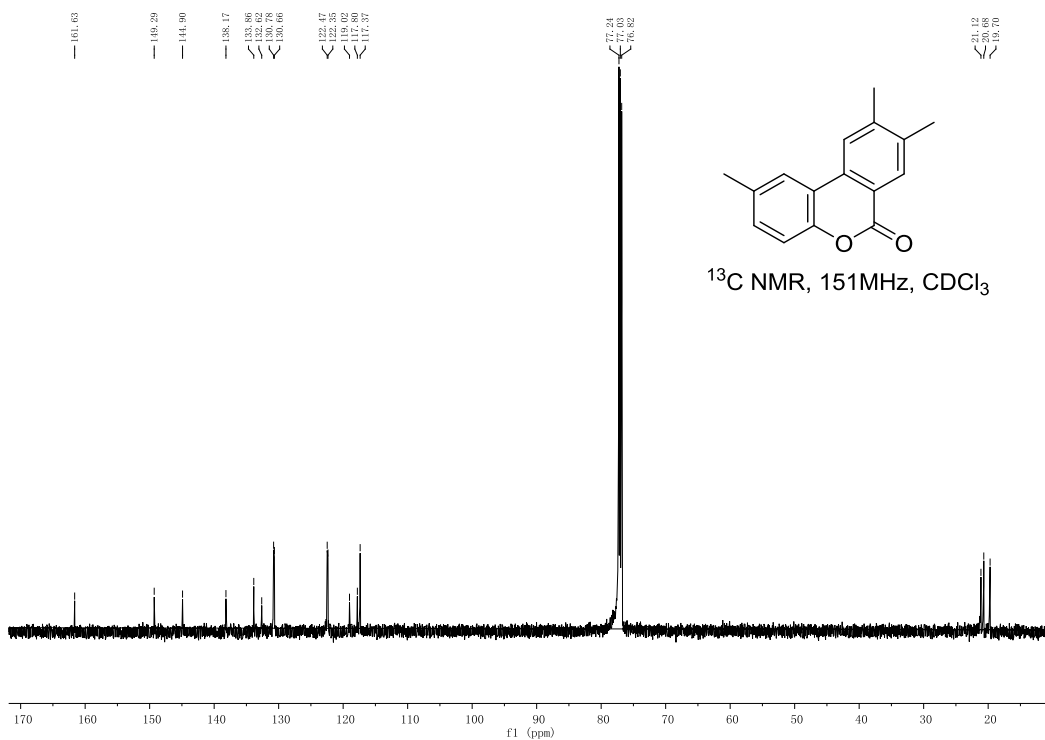
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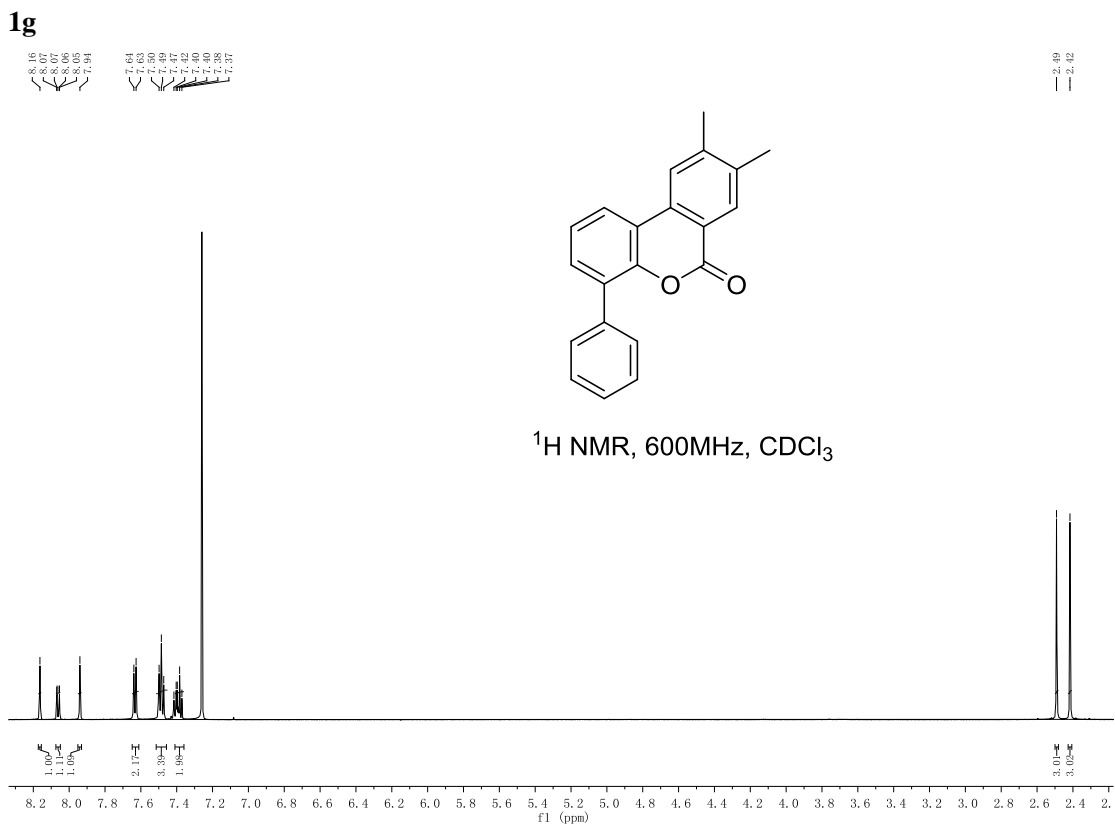
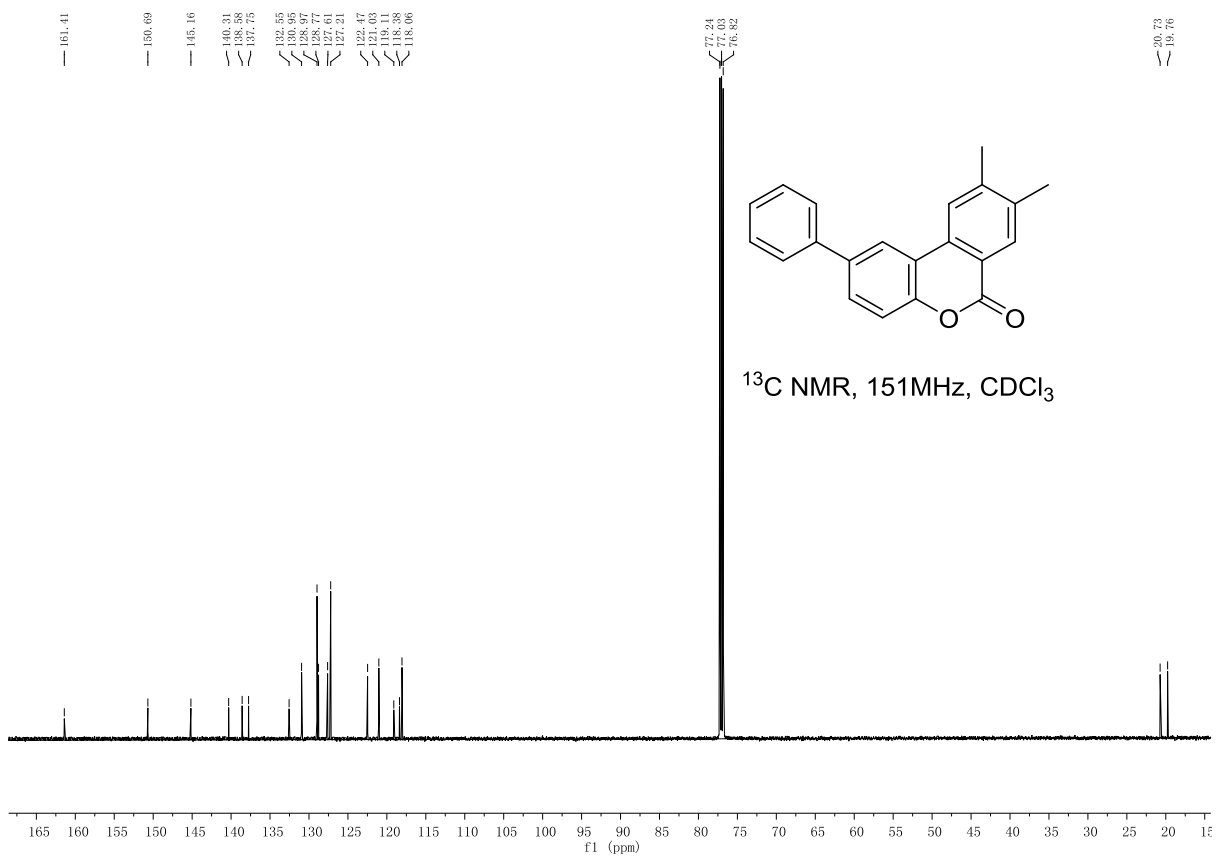


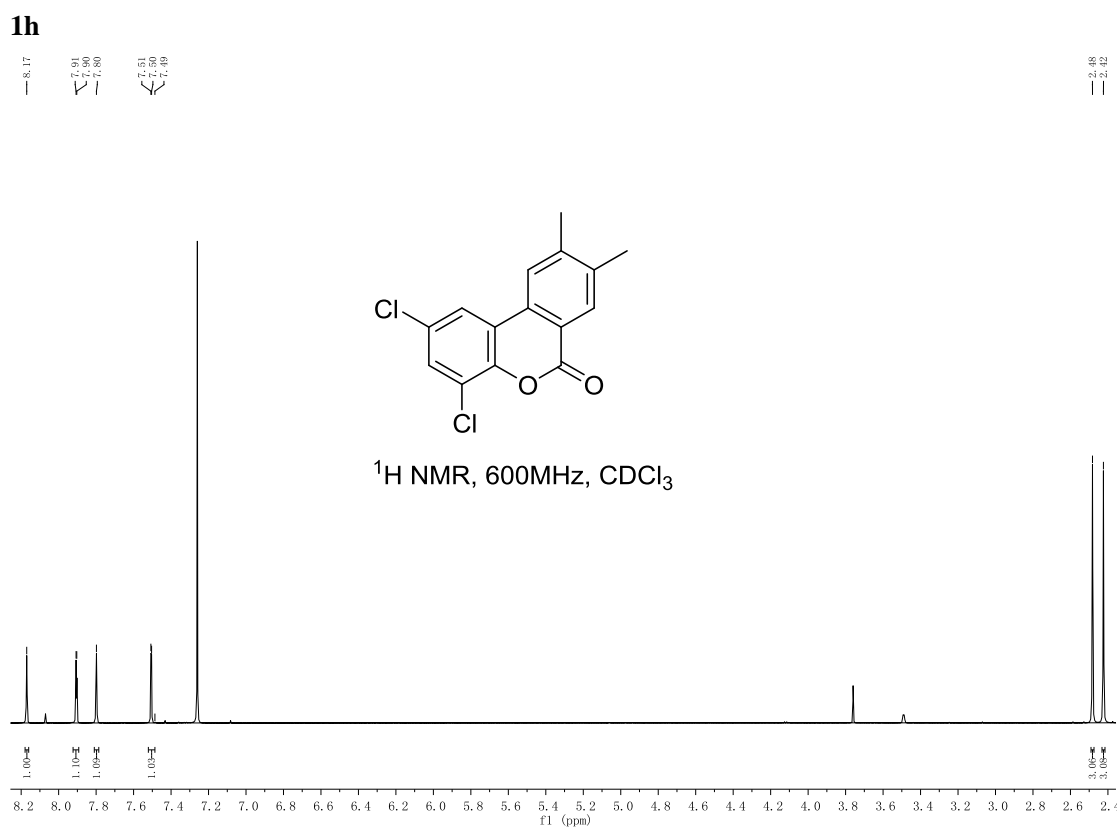
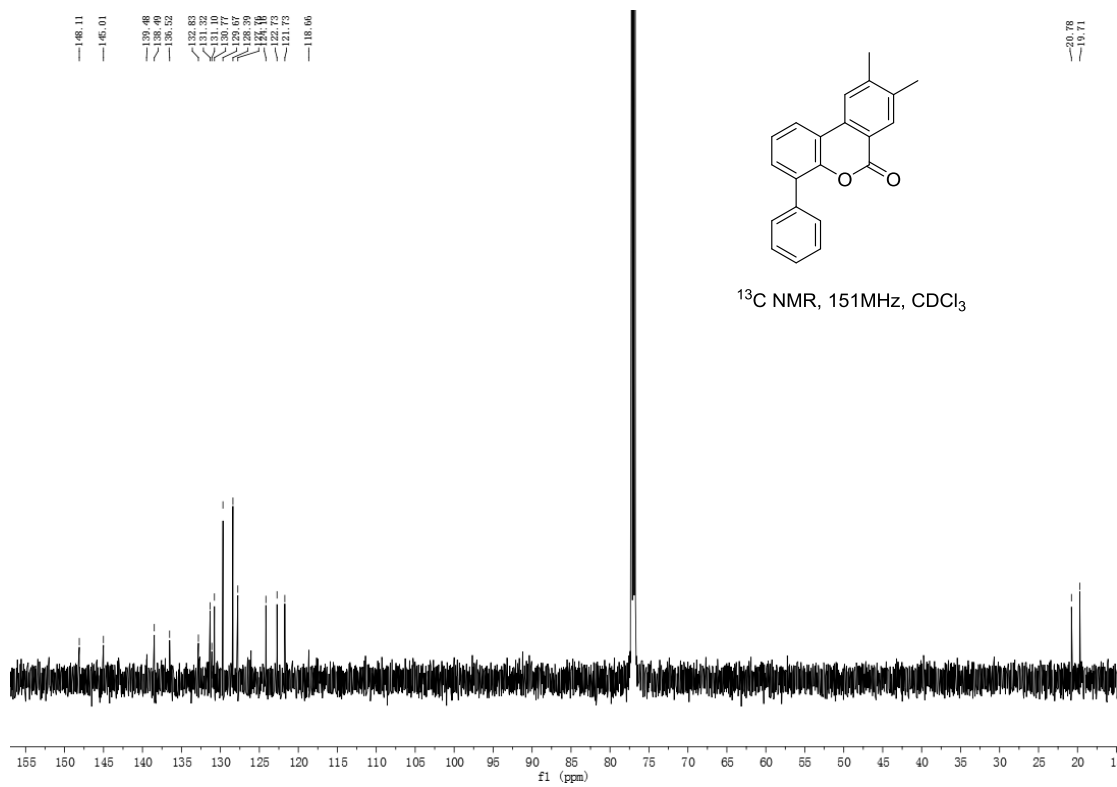
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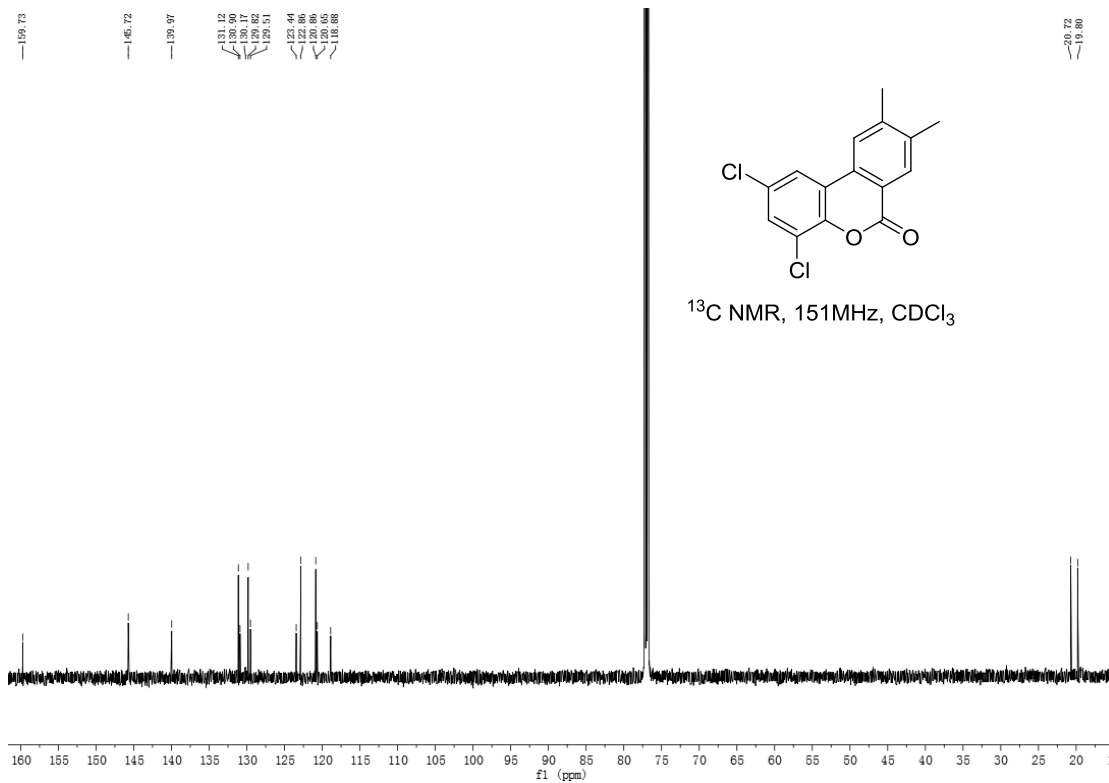




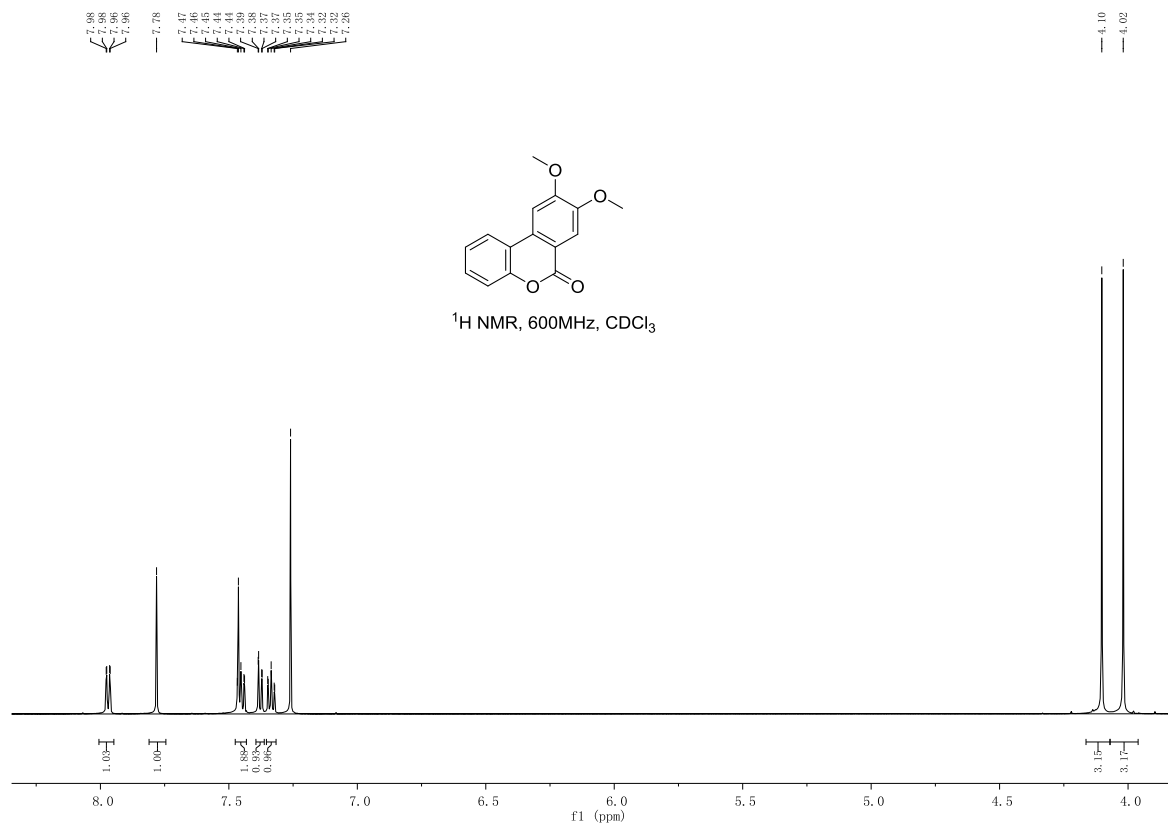


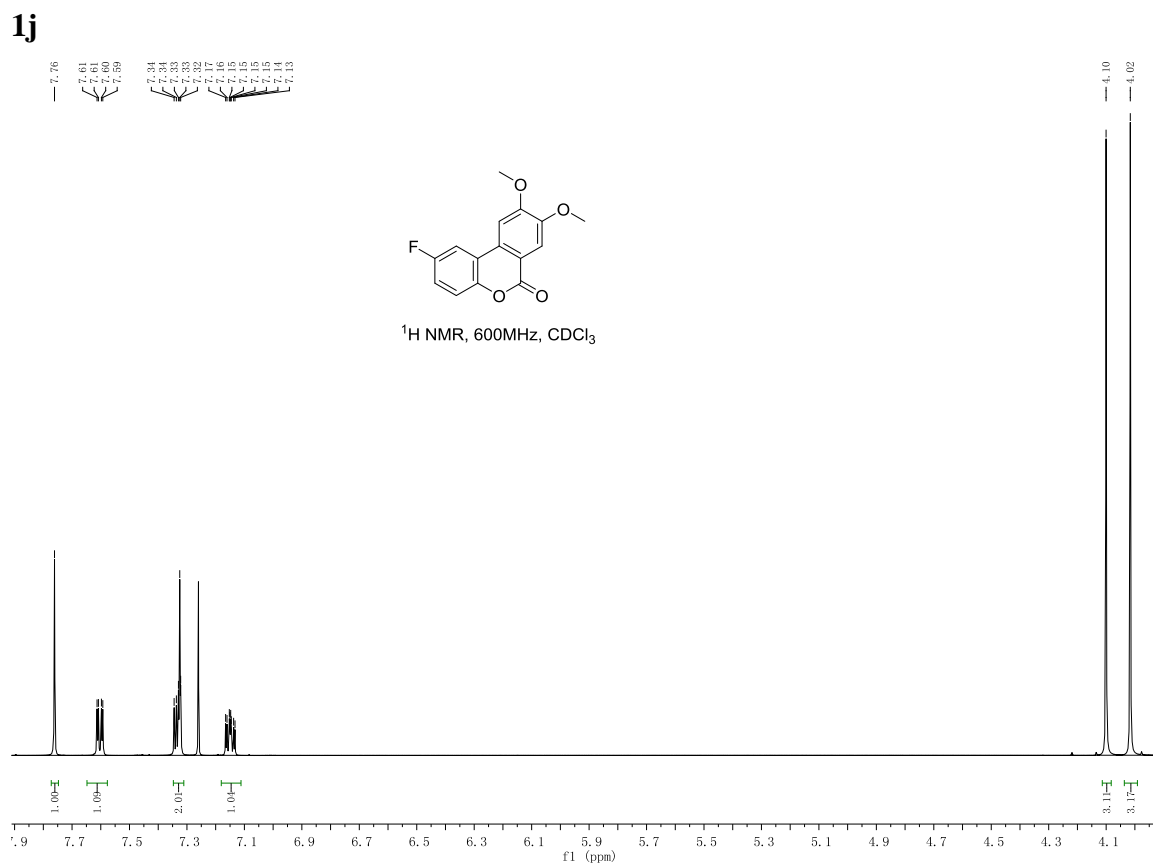
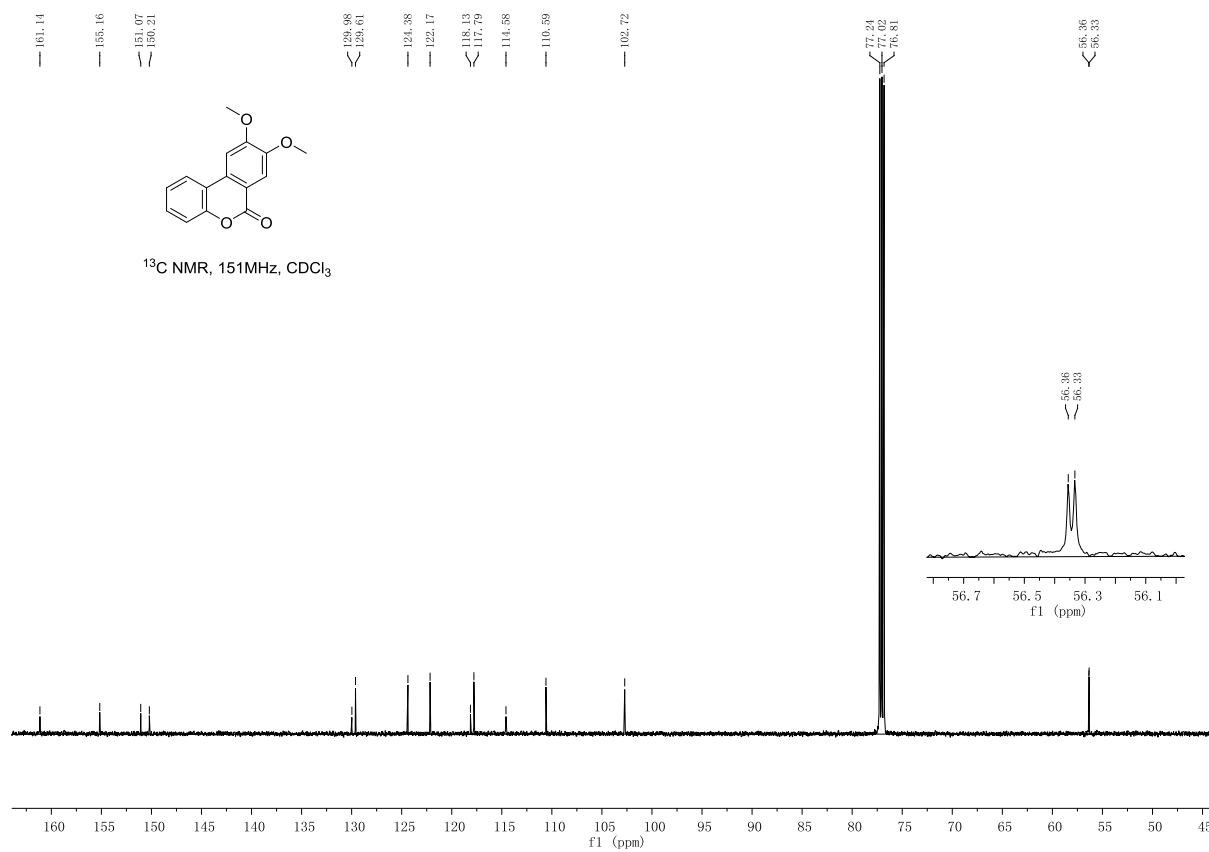




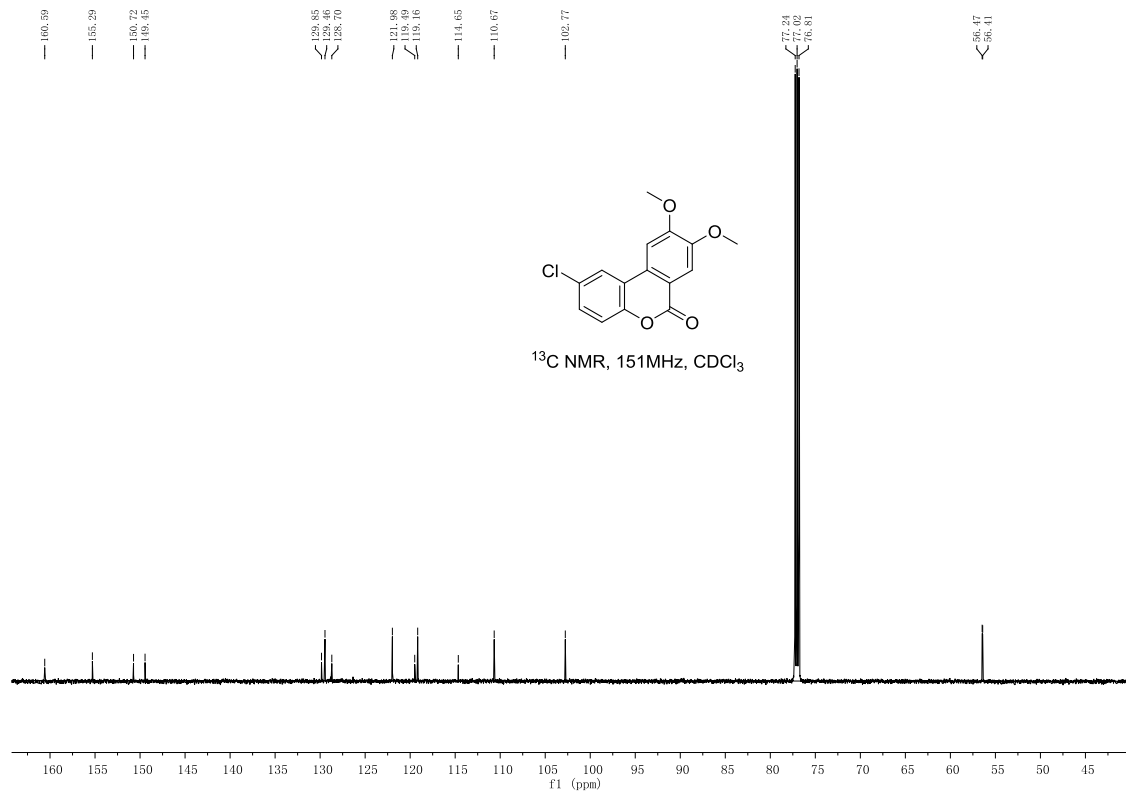
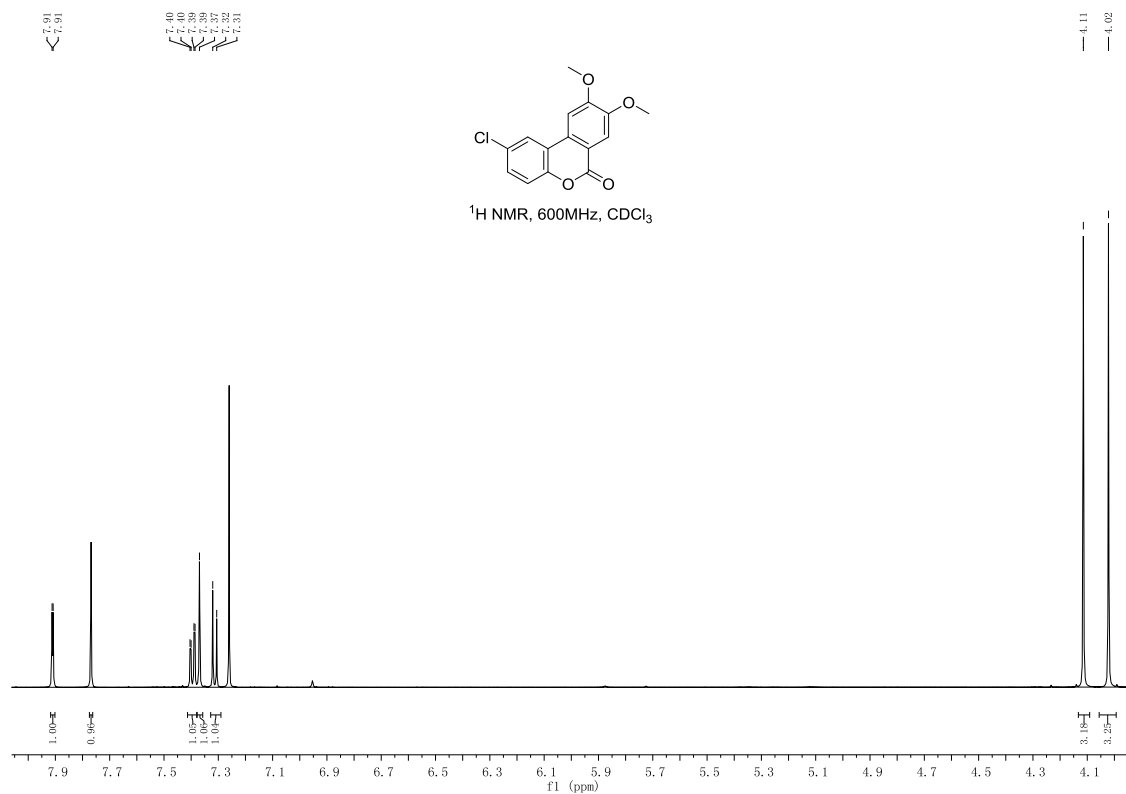


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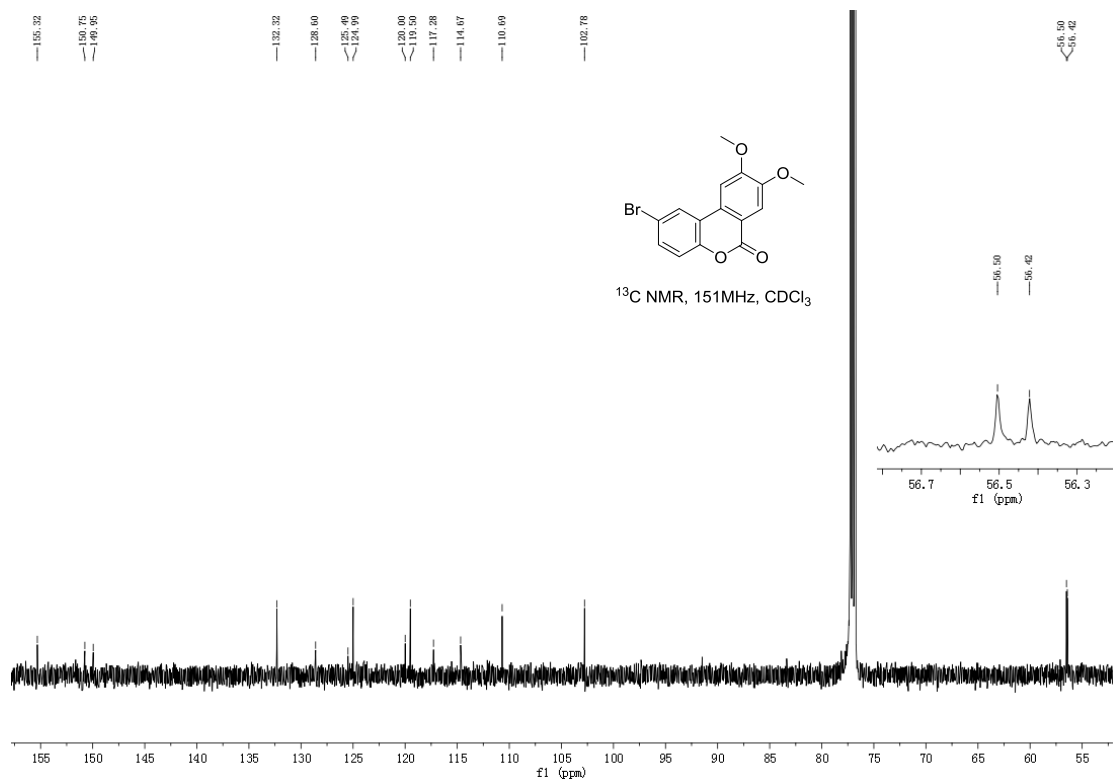
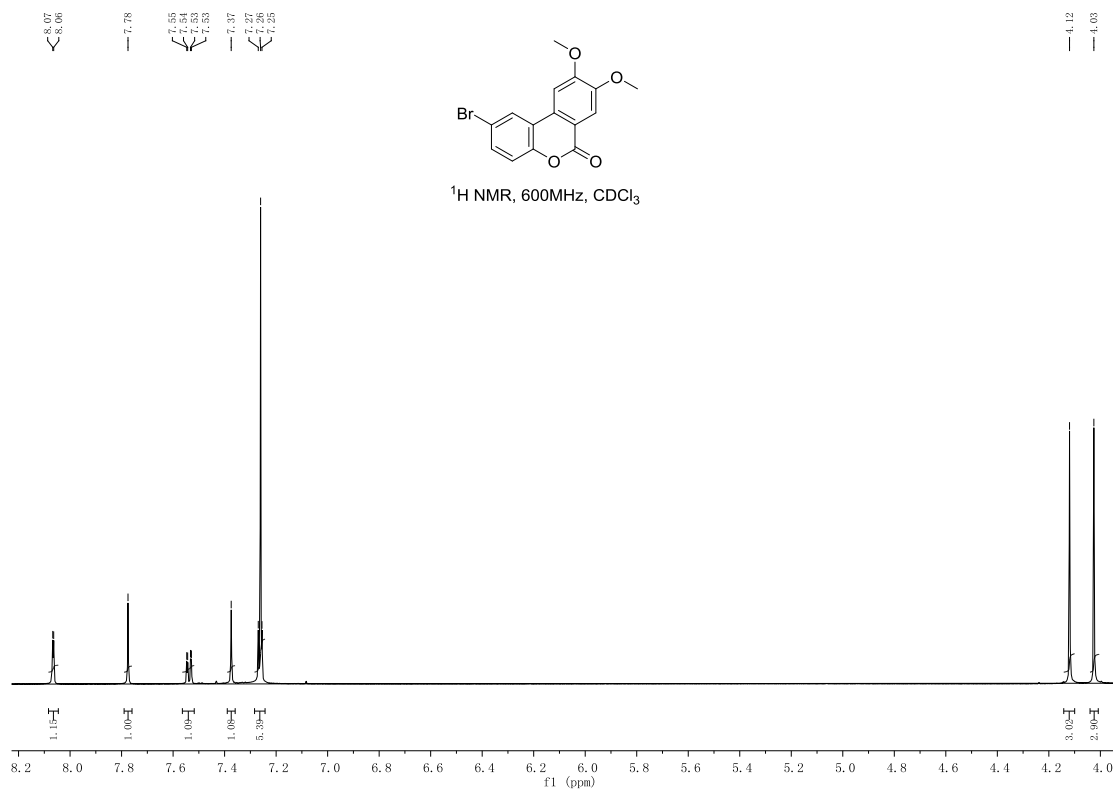




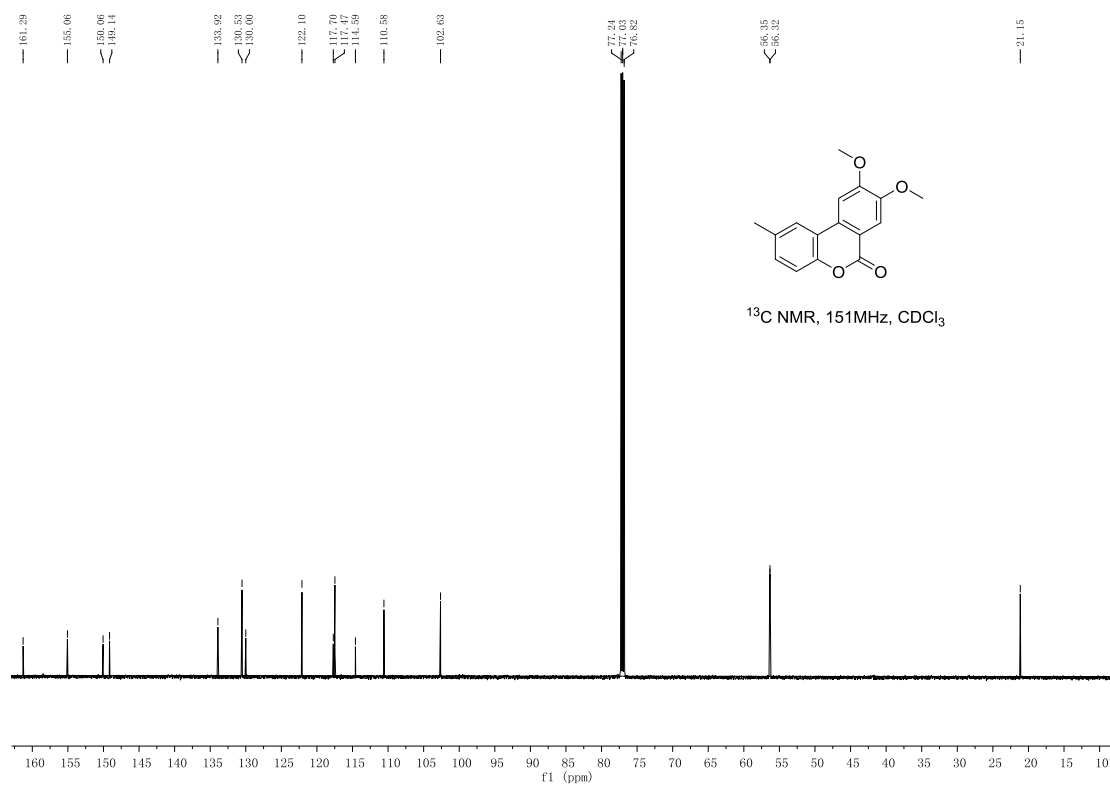
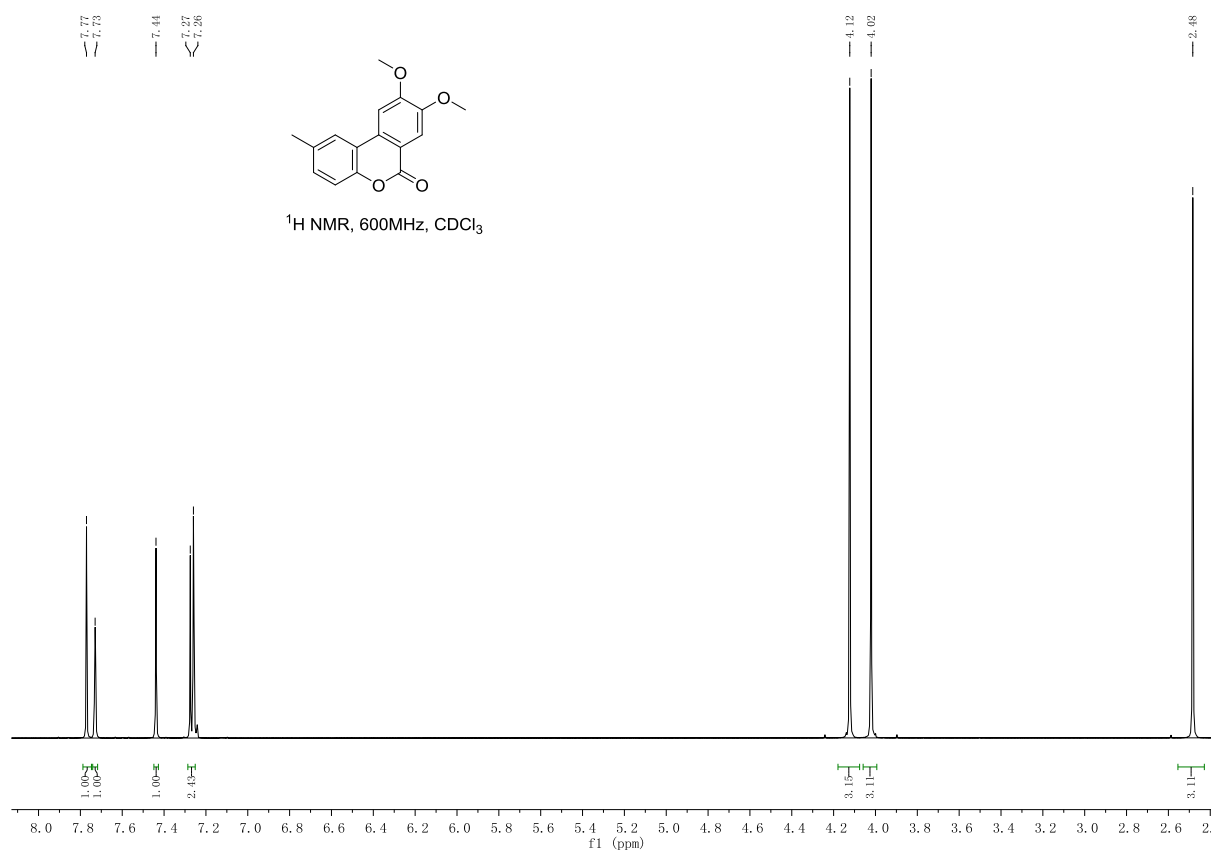
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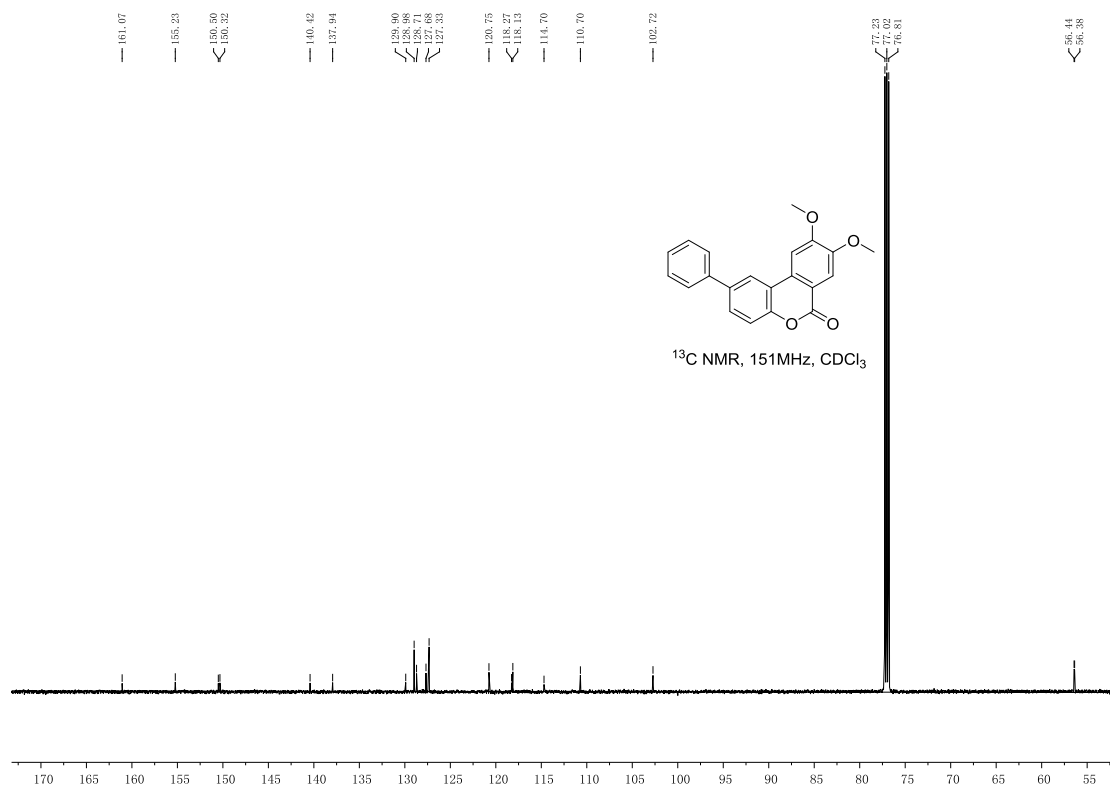
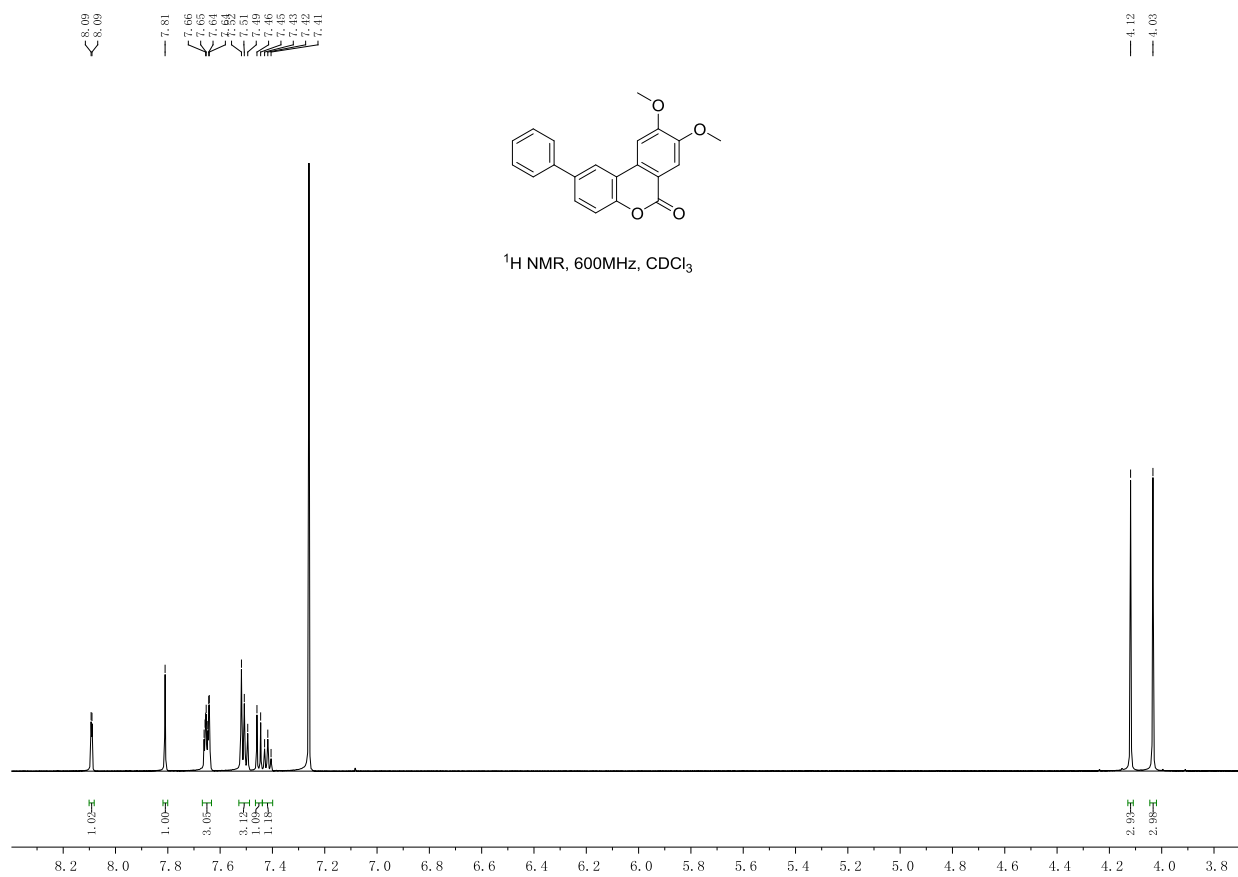
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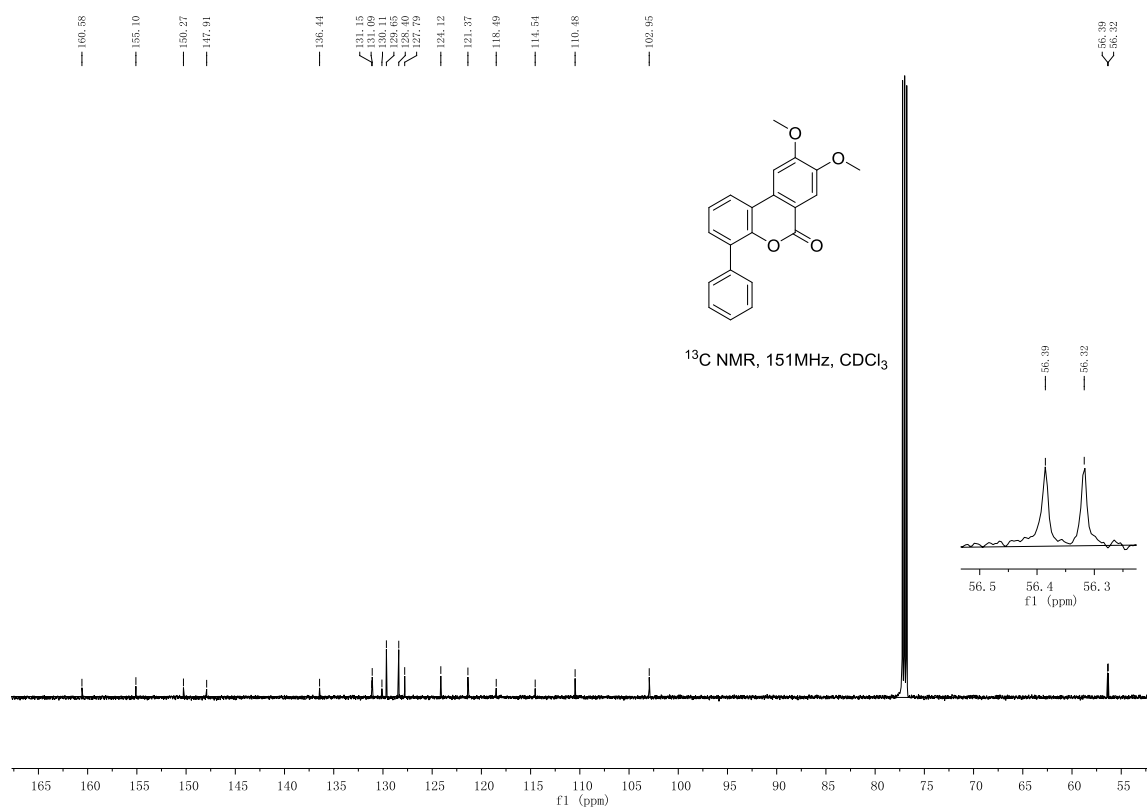
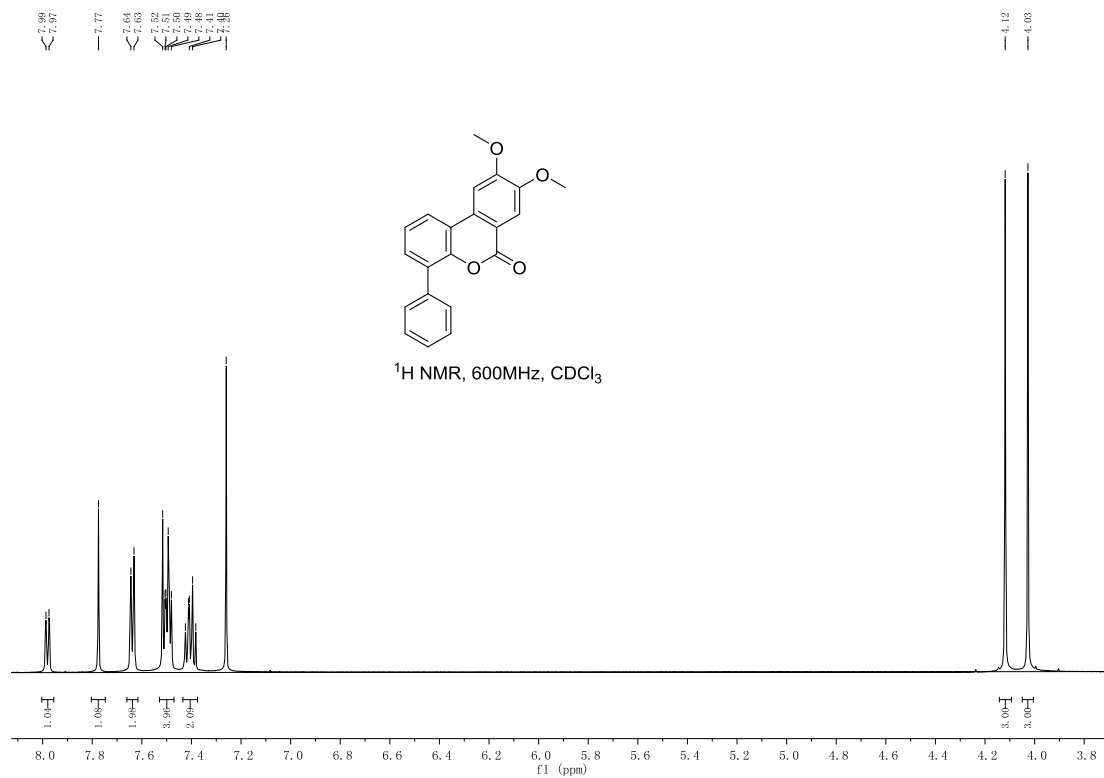
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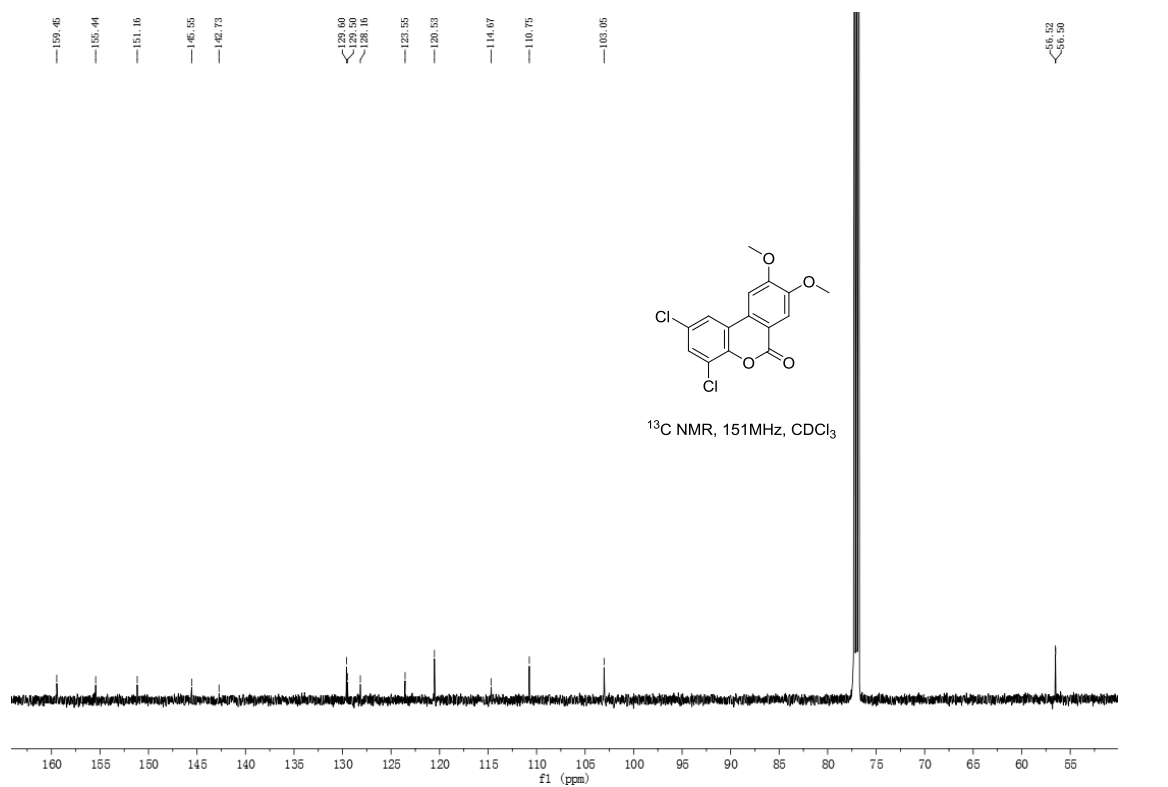
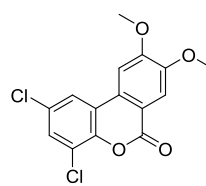
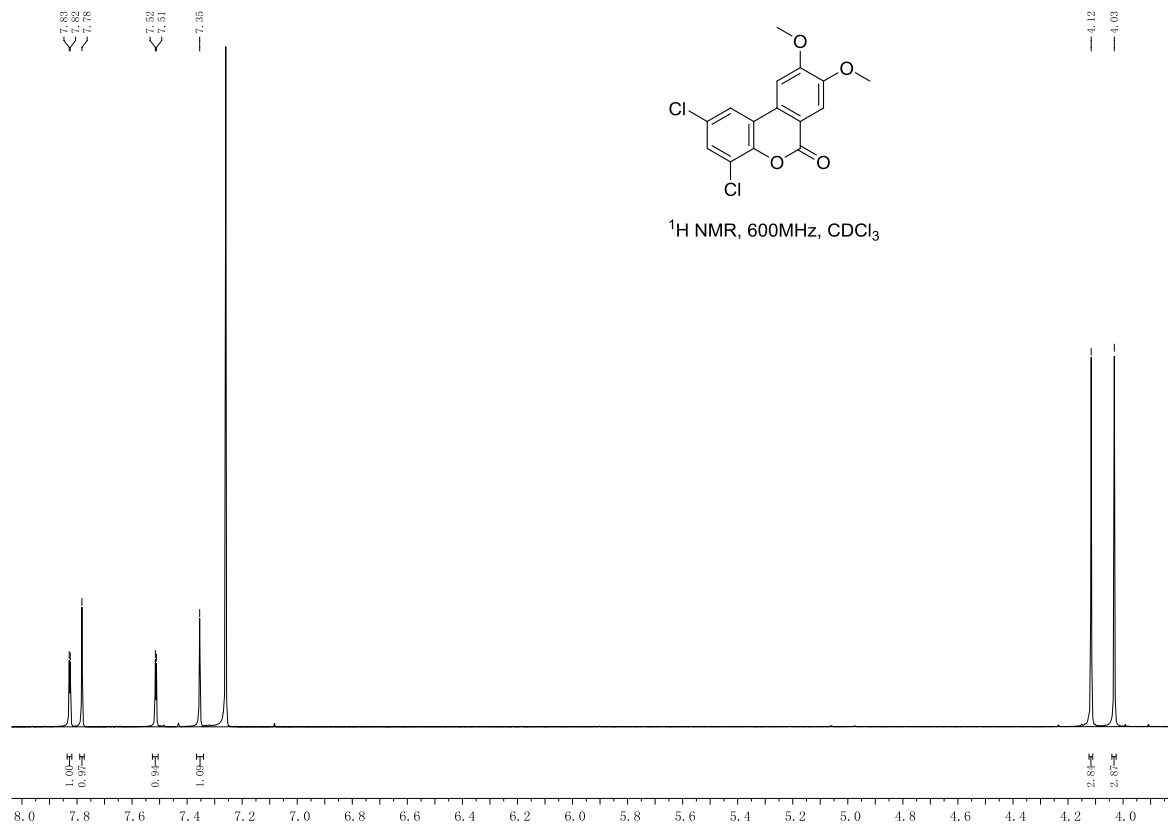
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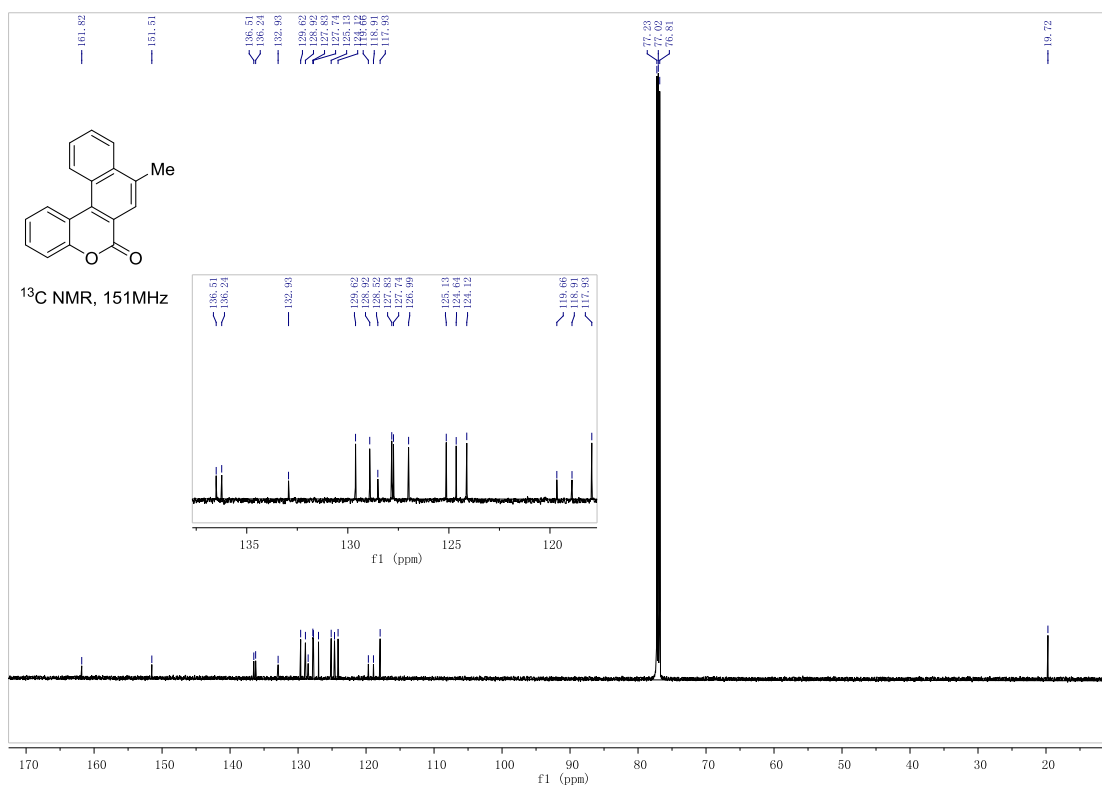
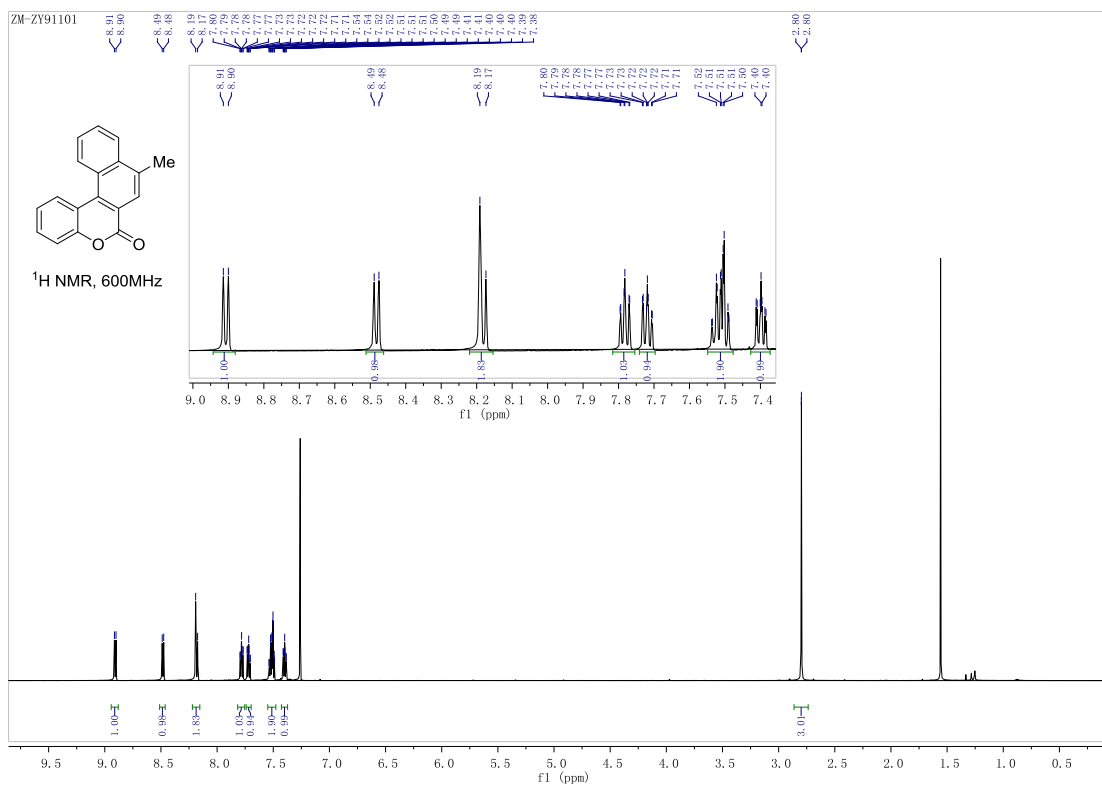
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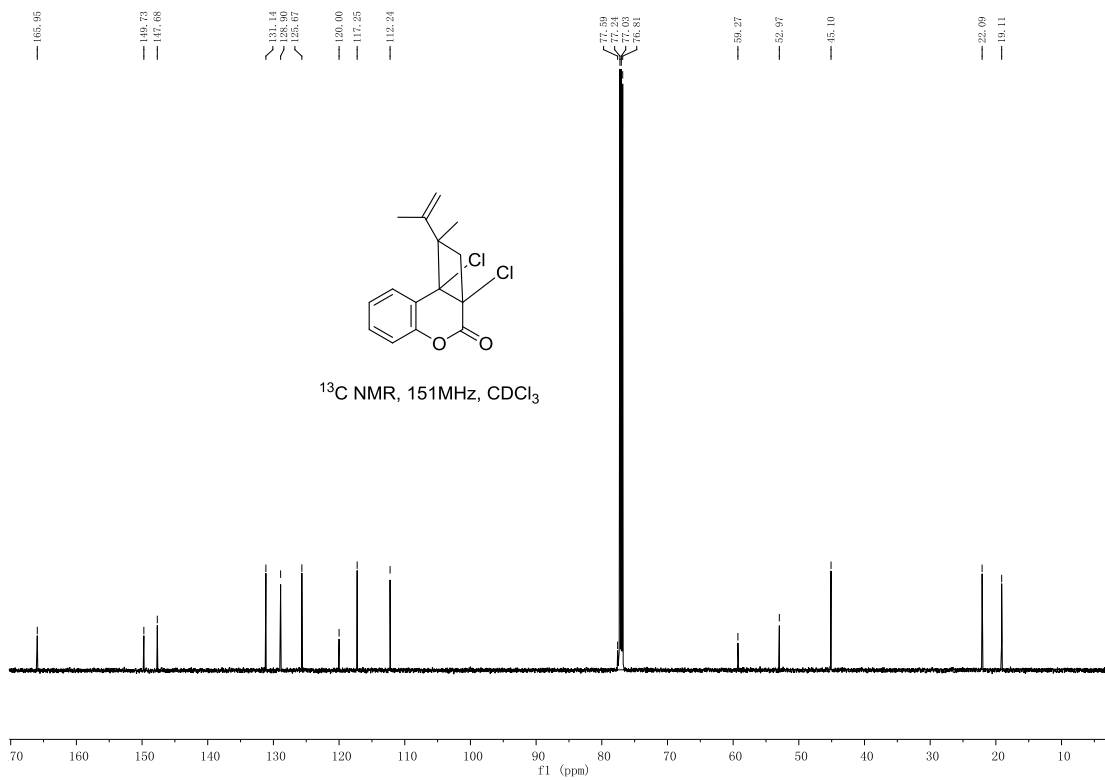
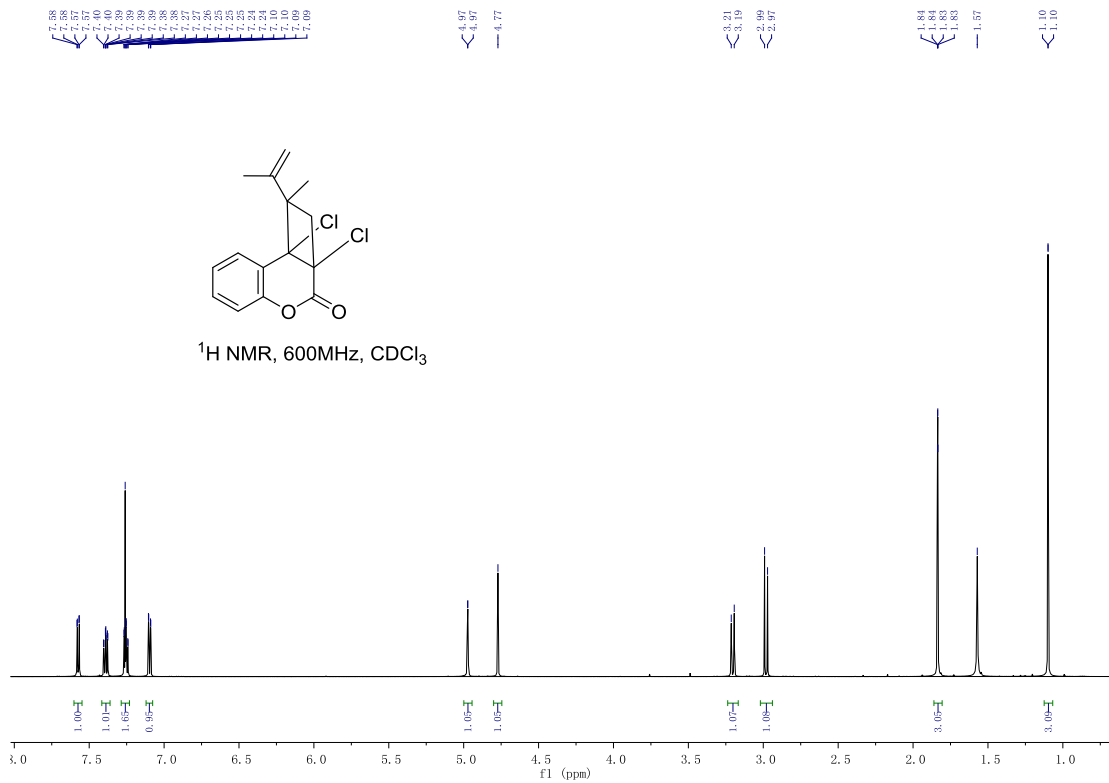
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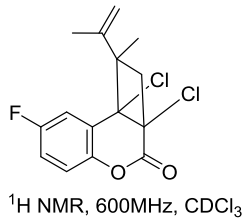
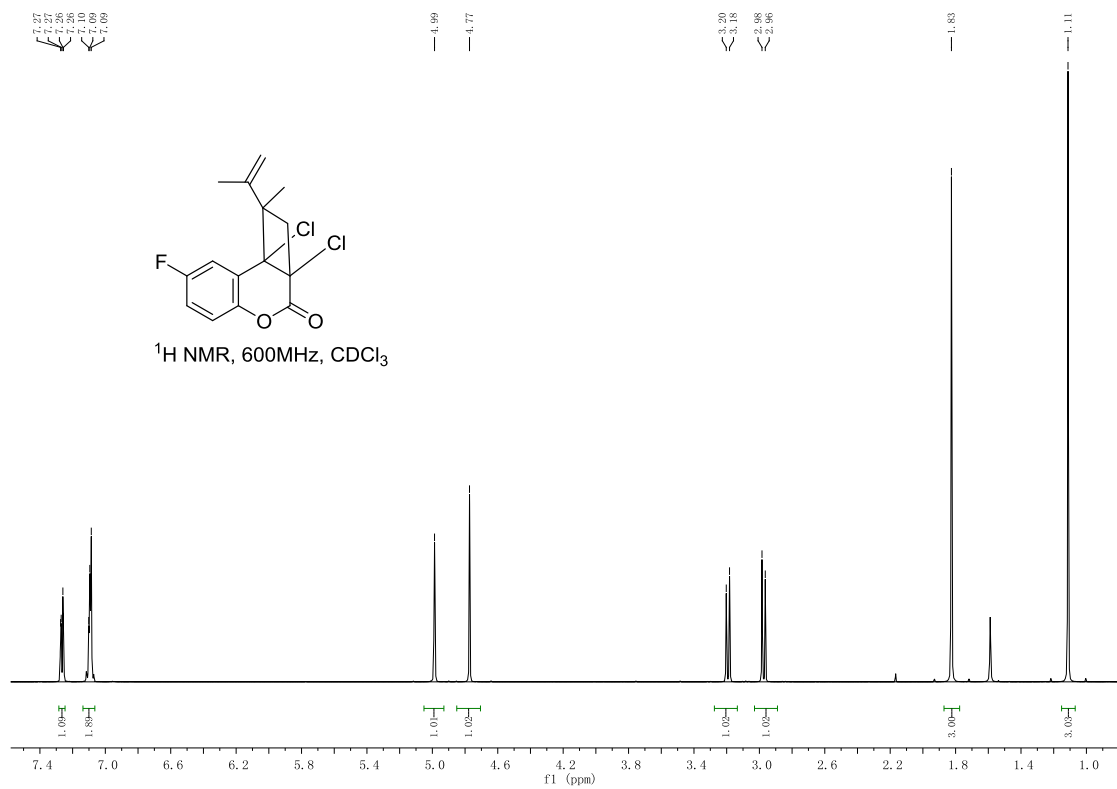
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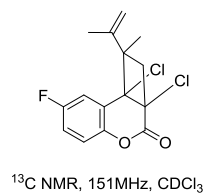
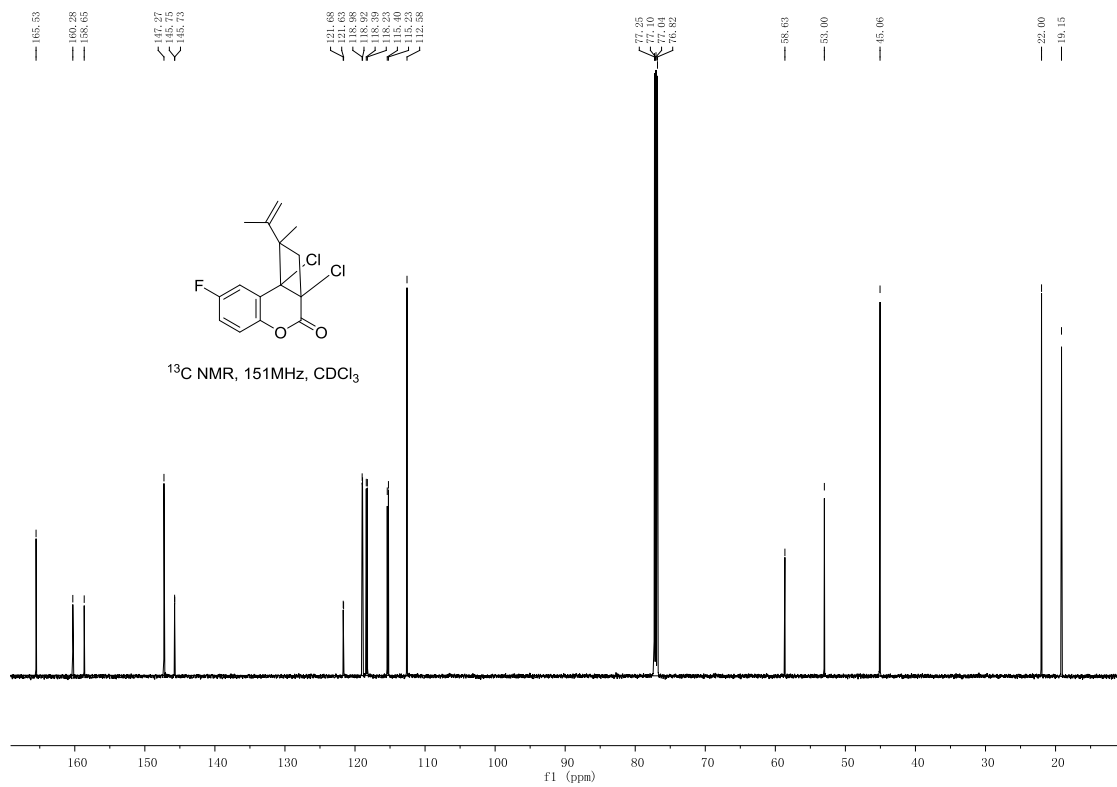
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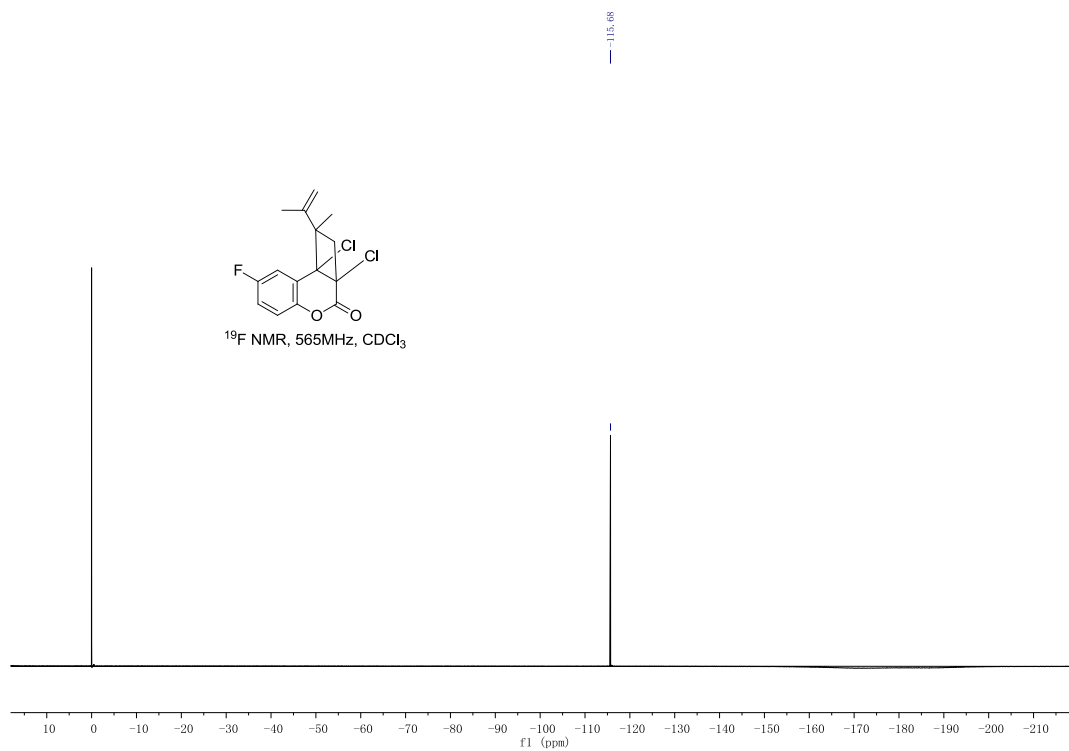
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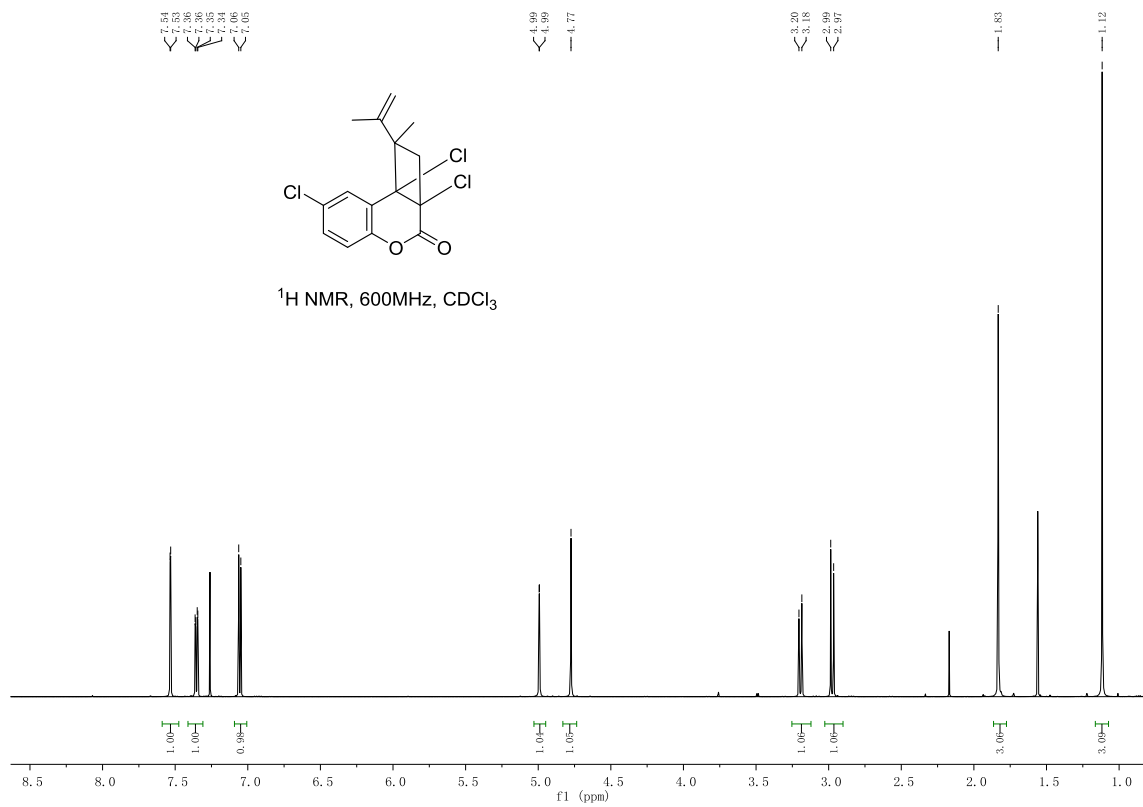
¹³C NMR

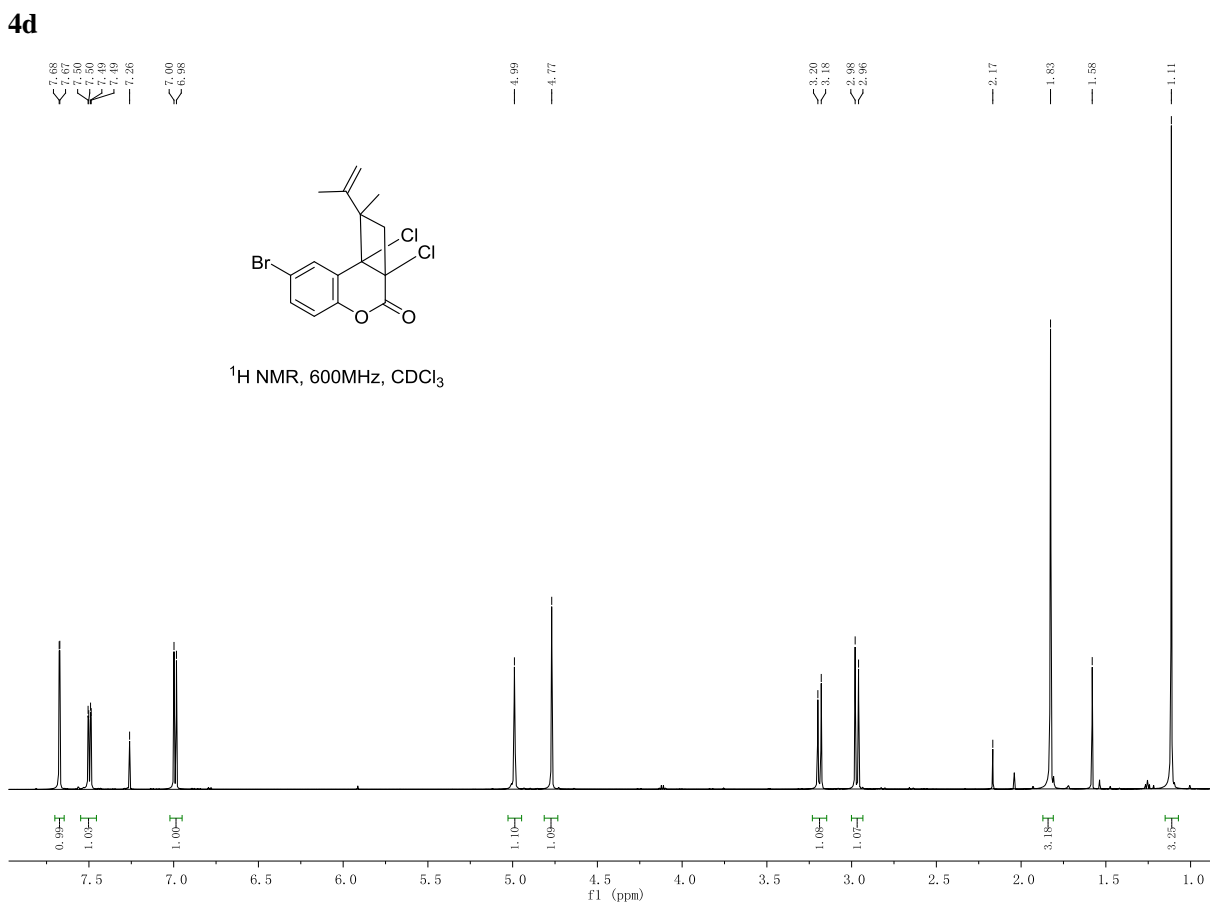
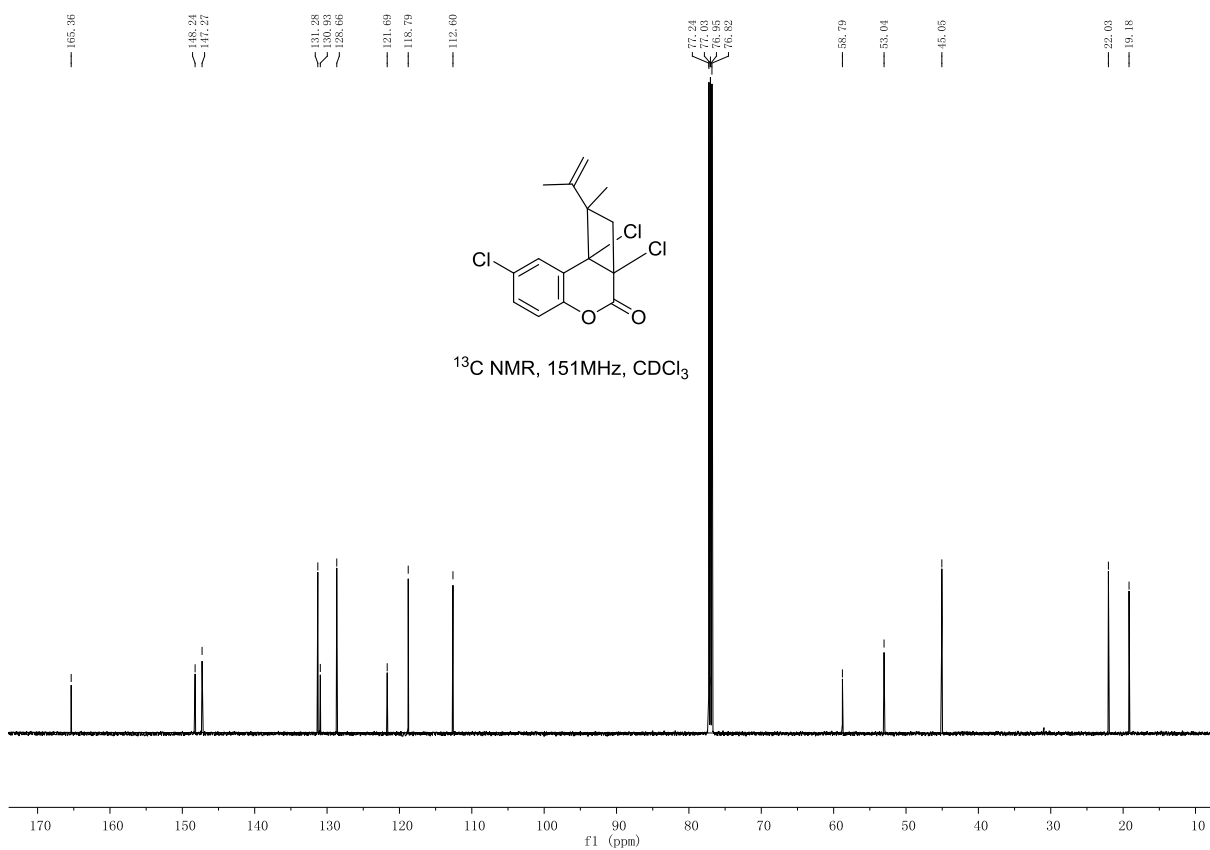


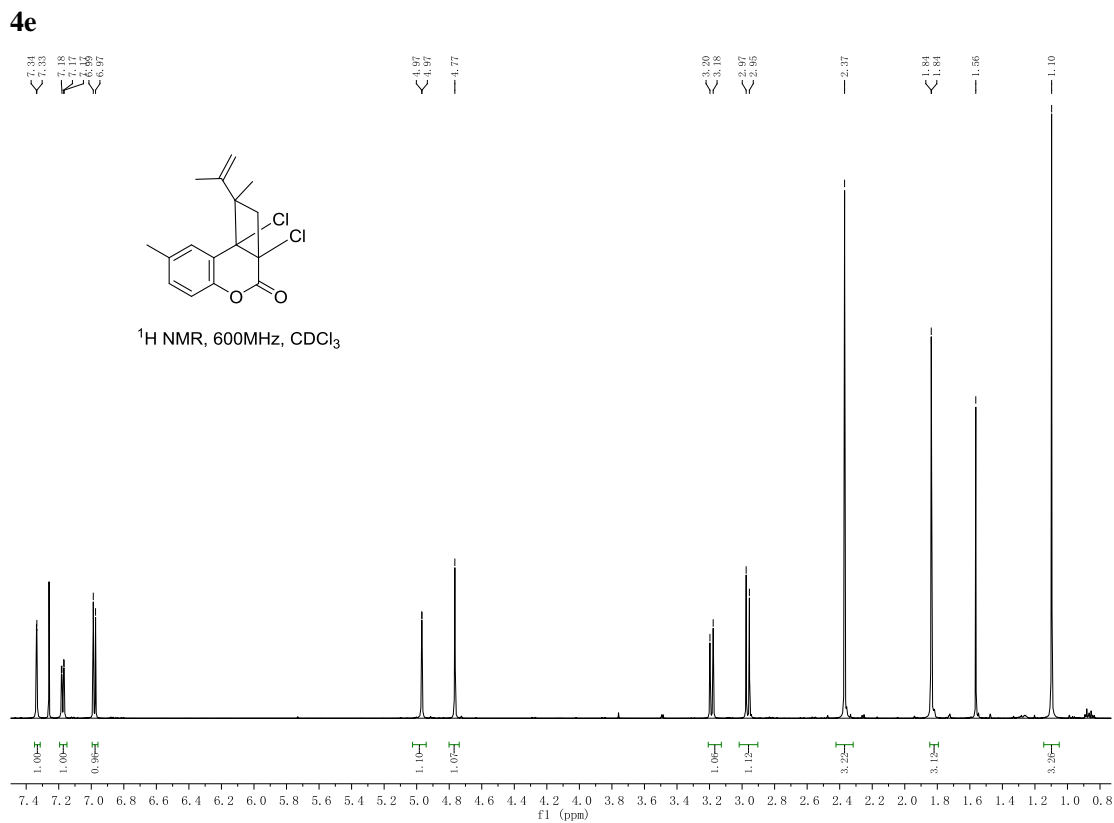
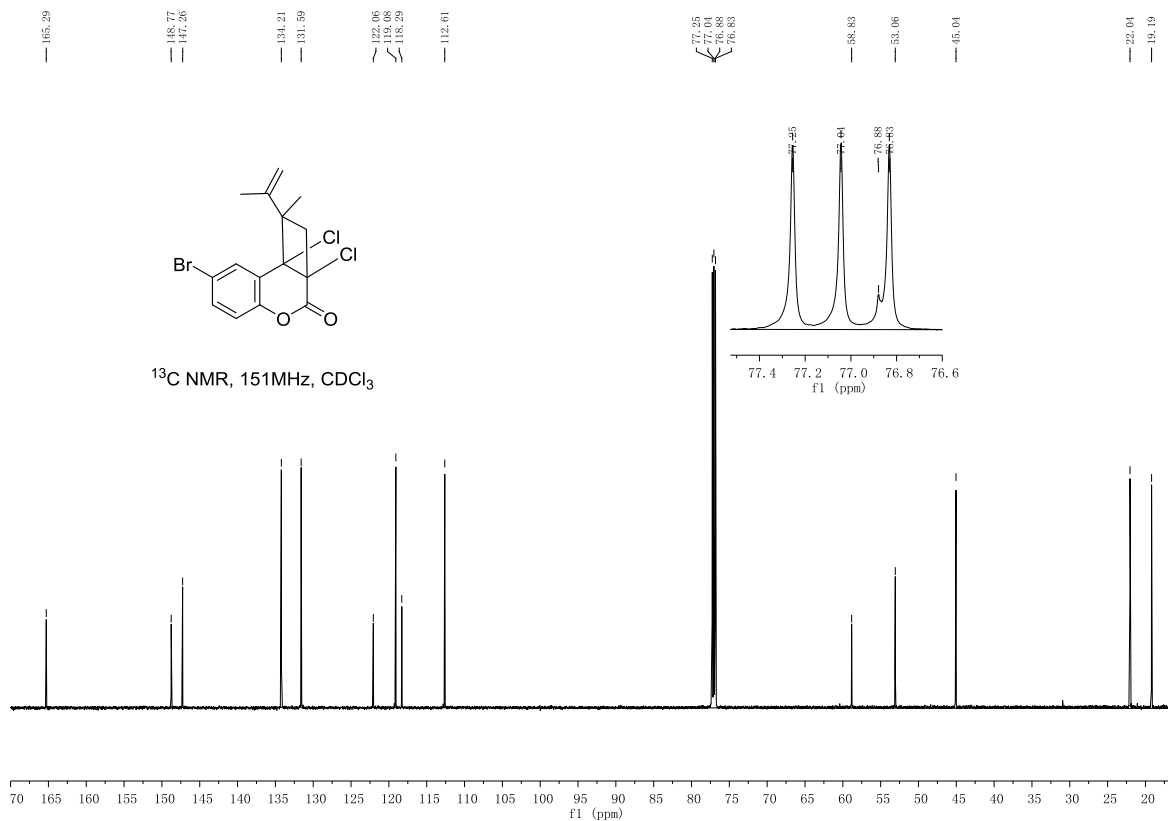
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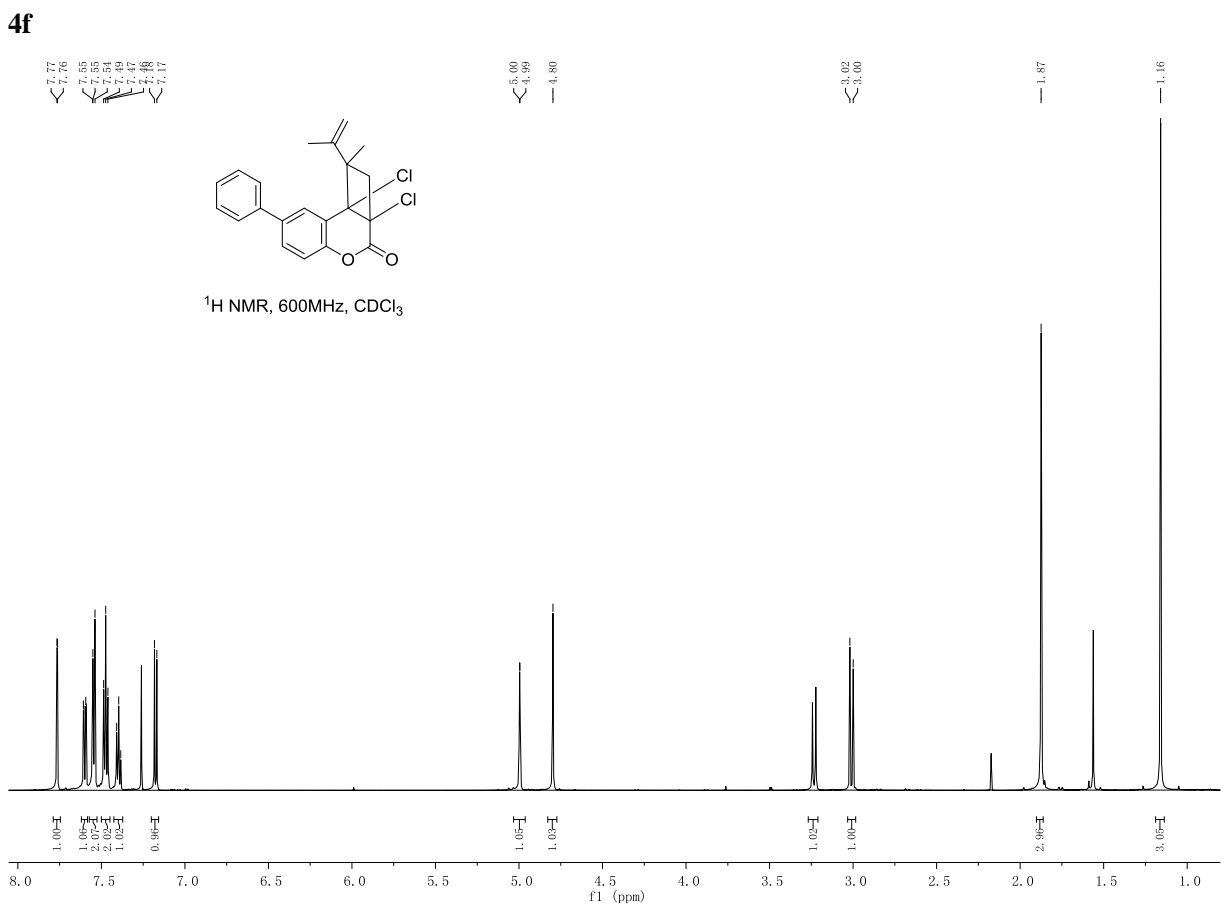
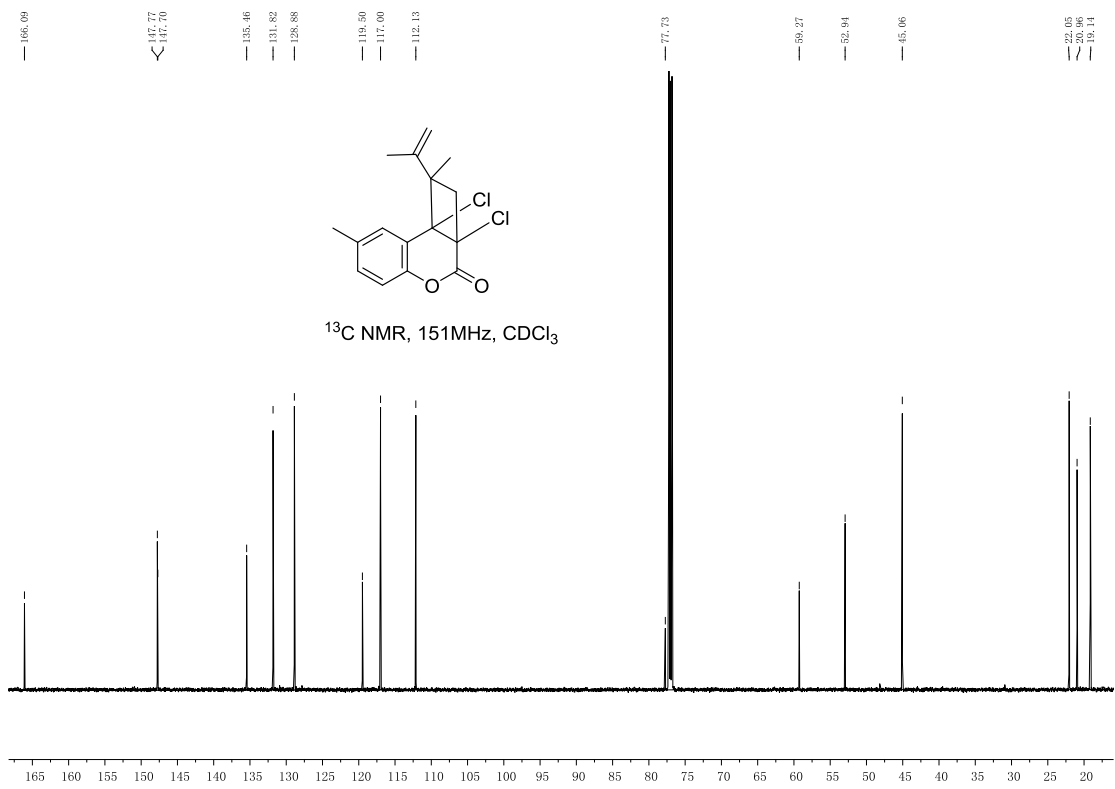


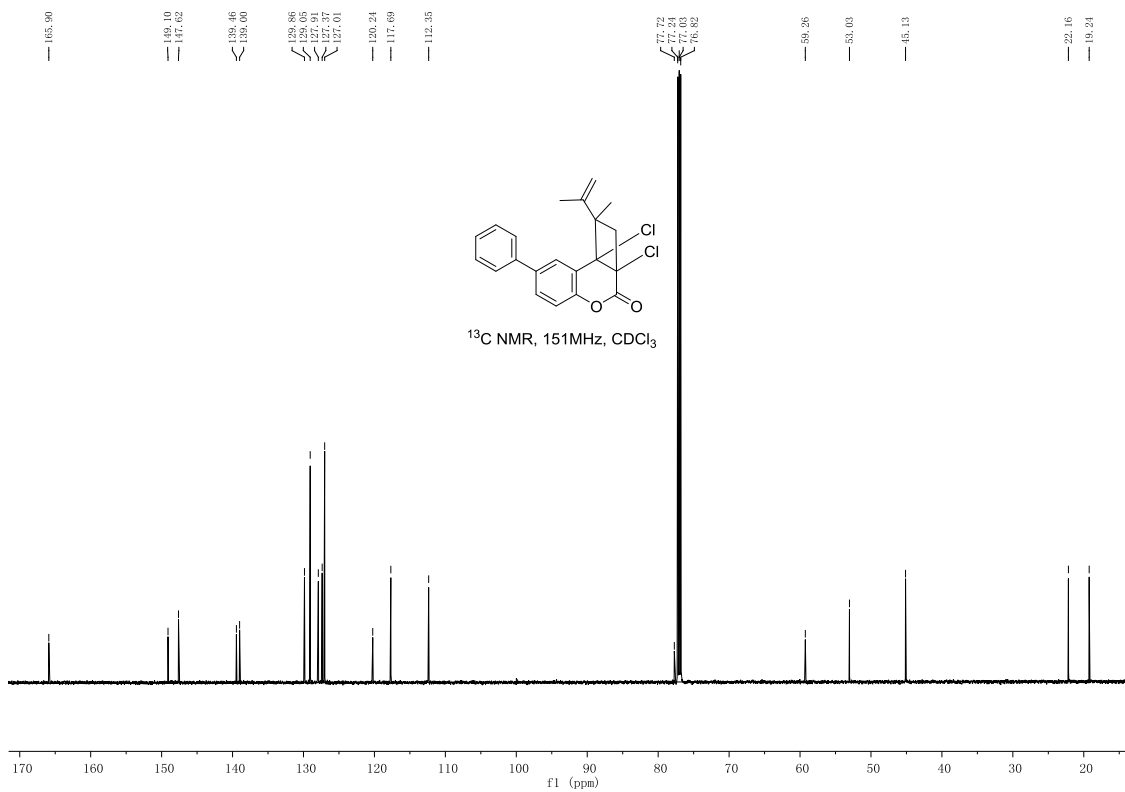
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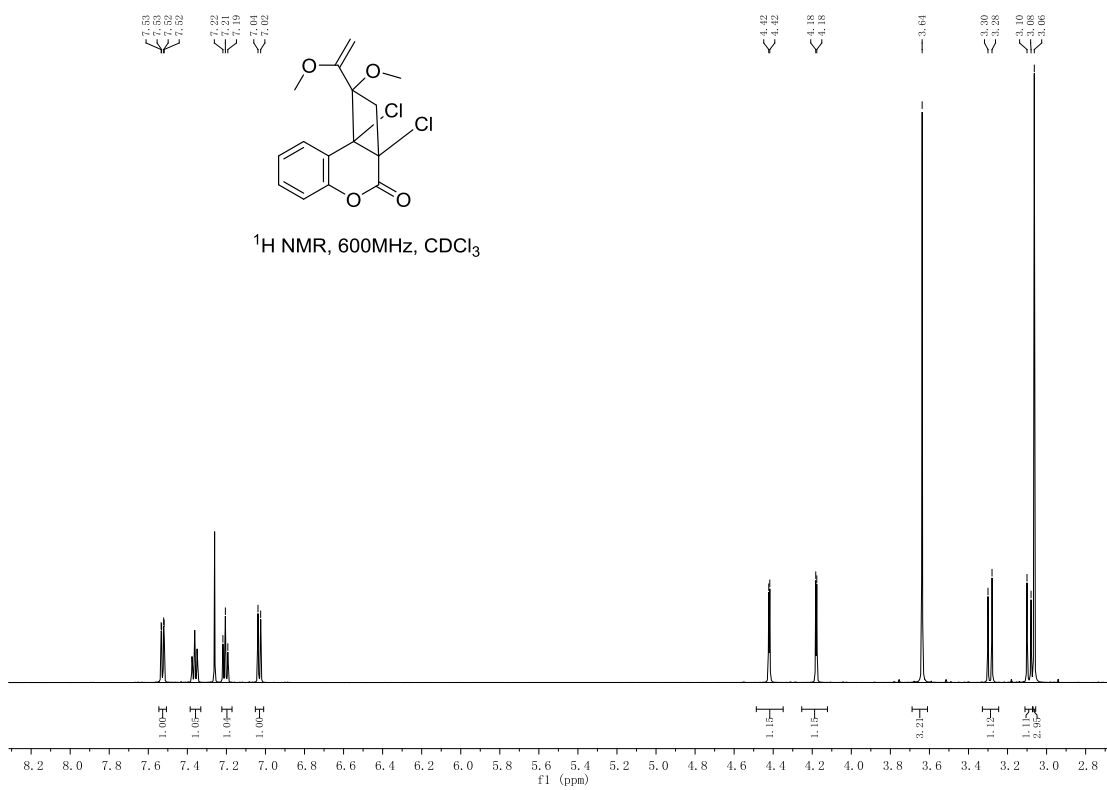


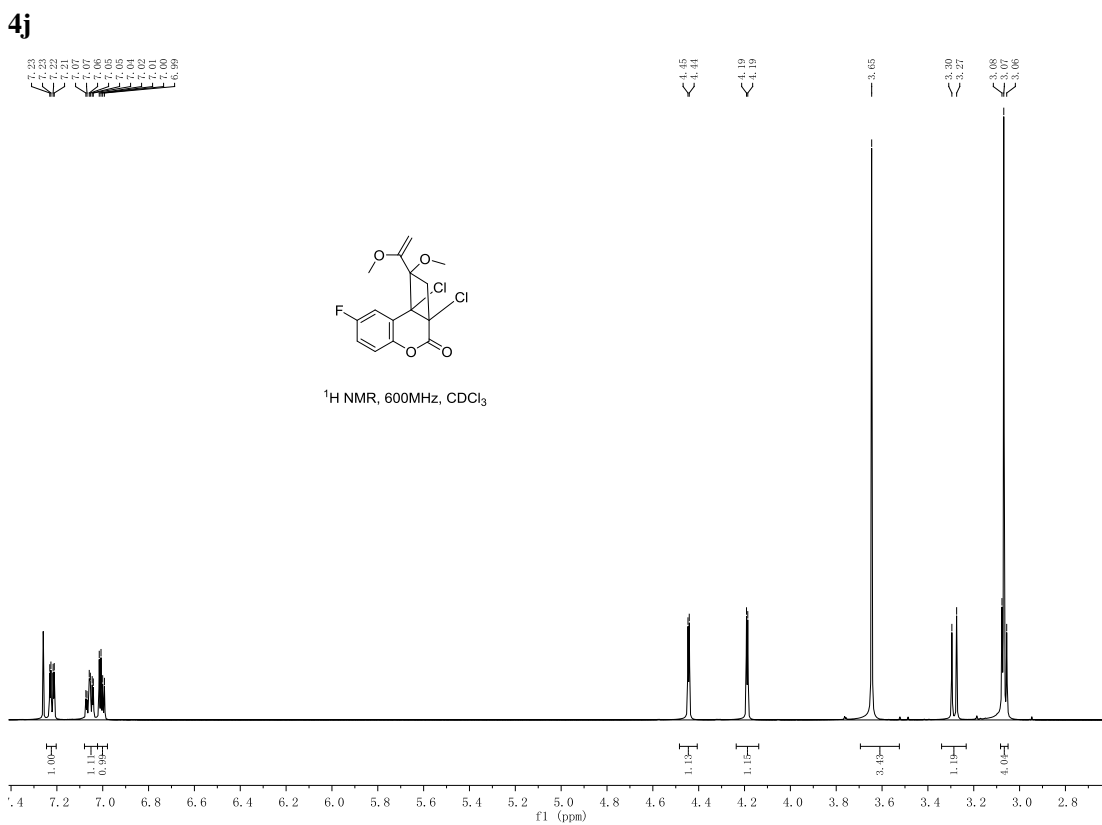
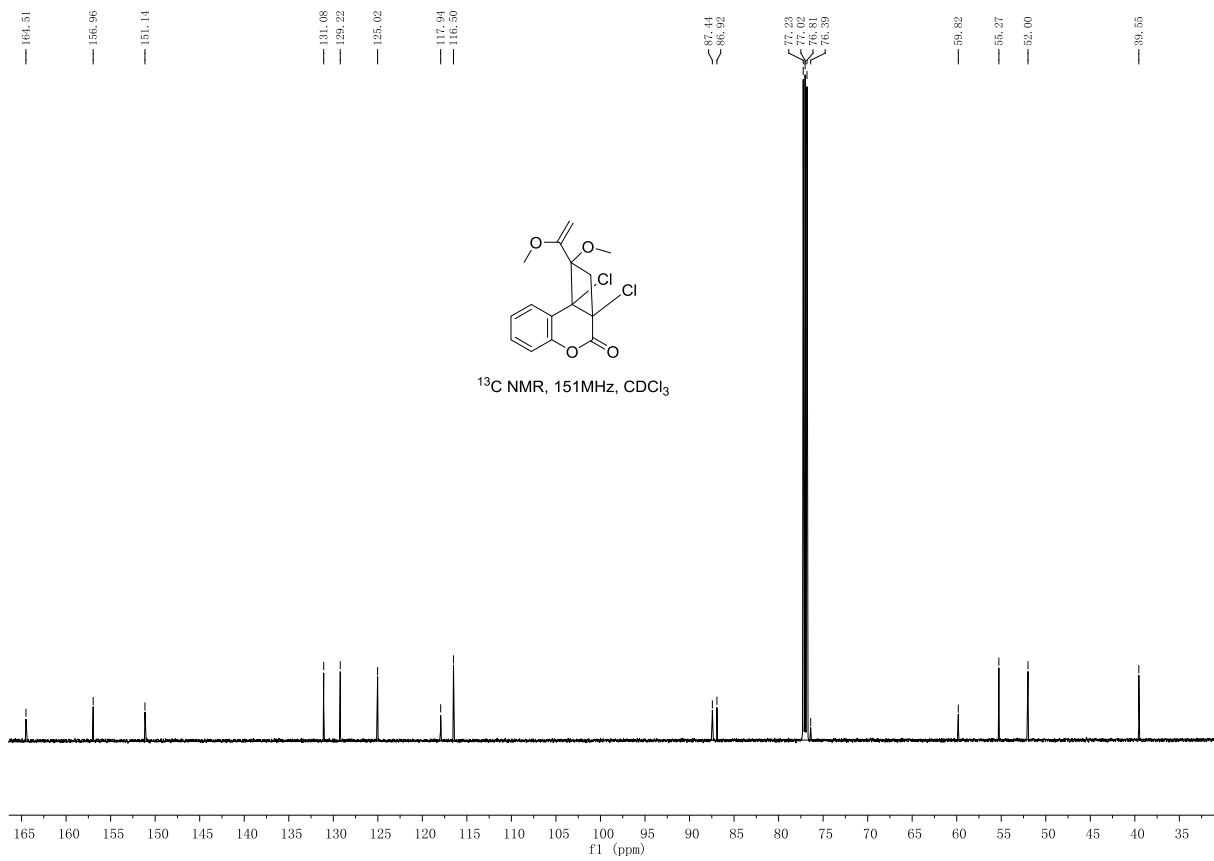


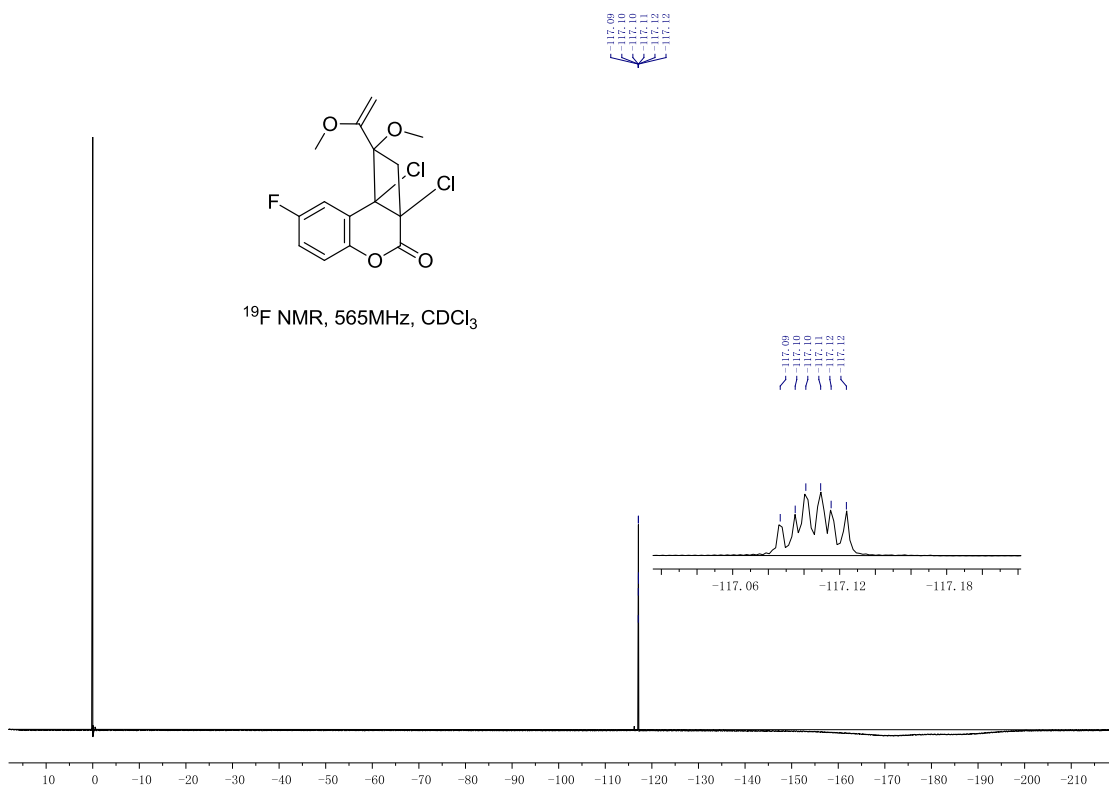
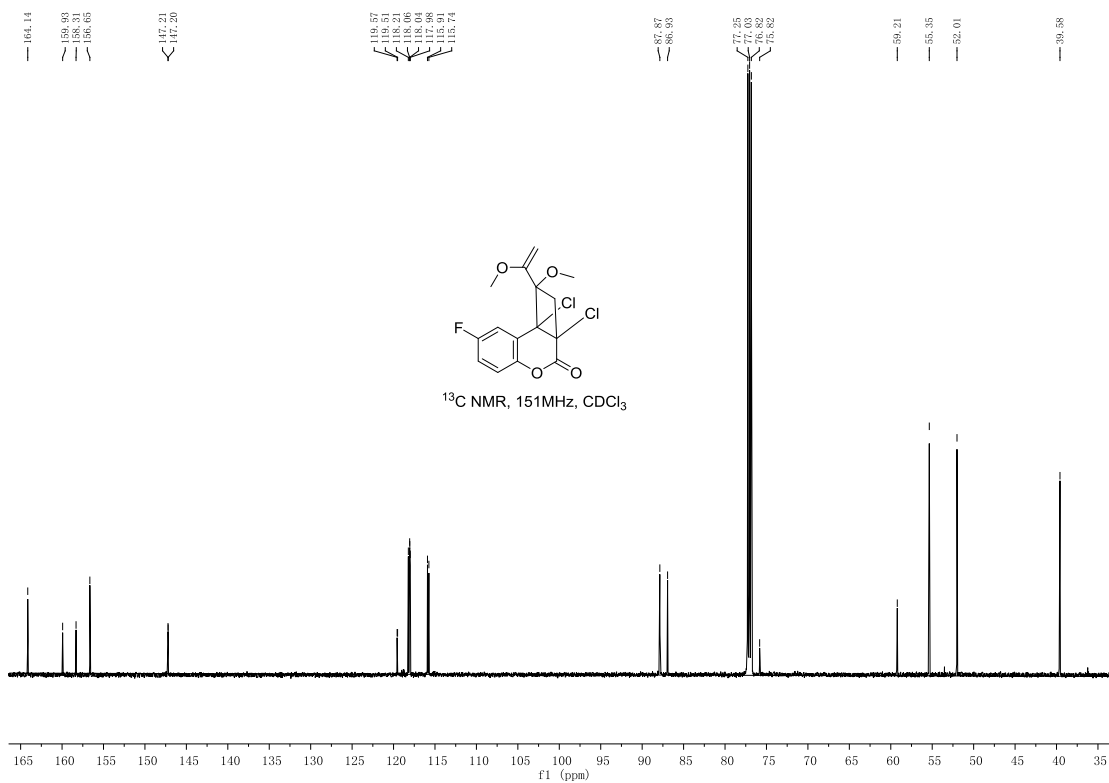




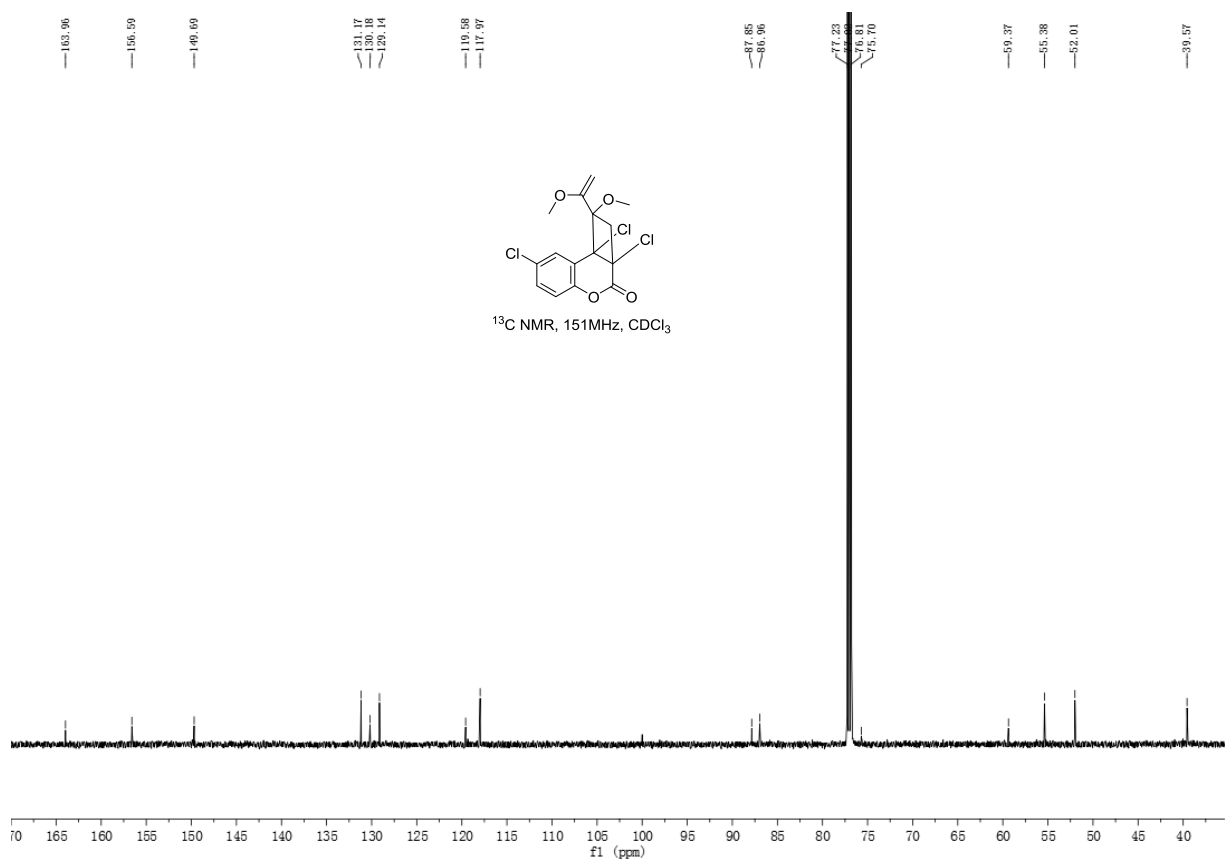
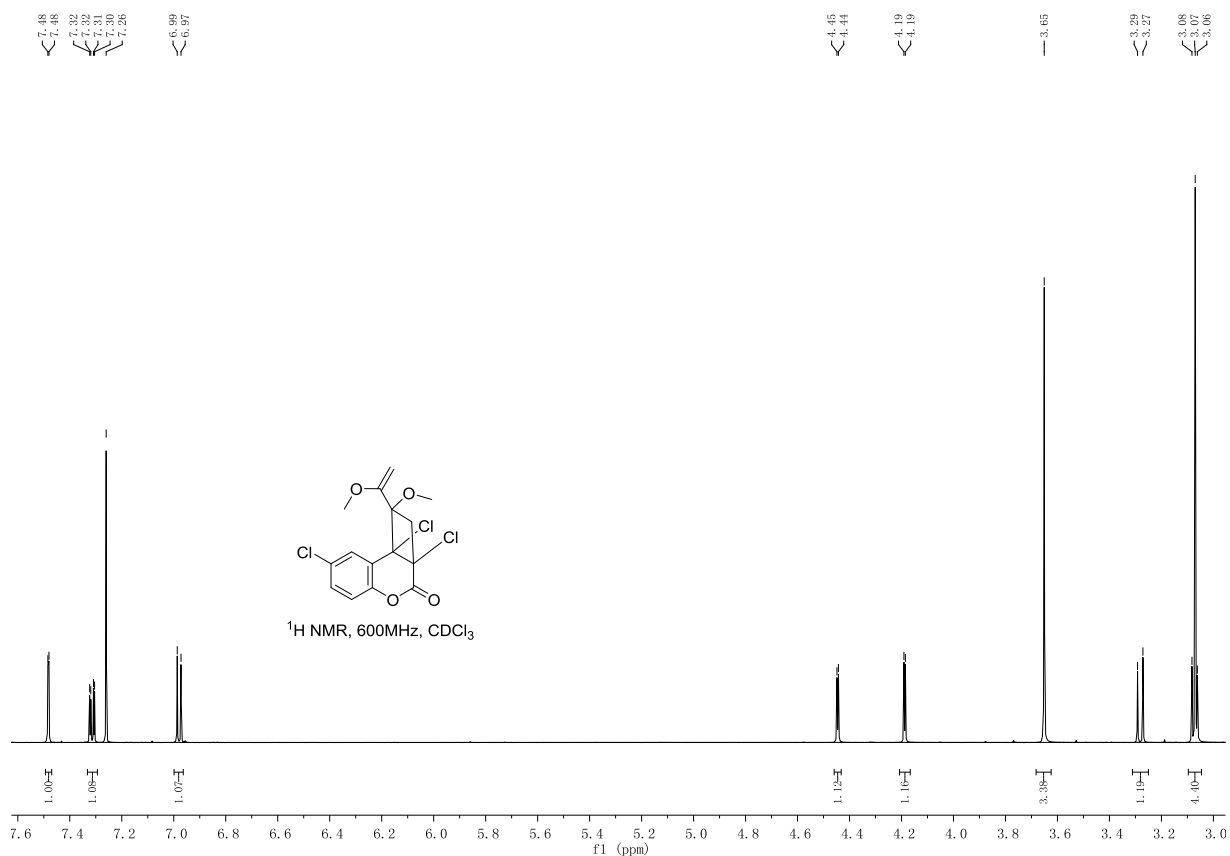
4i







4k



41

7.62
7.62
7.47
7.46
7.45
7.45

6.93
6.91

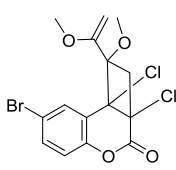
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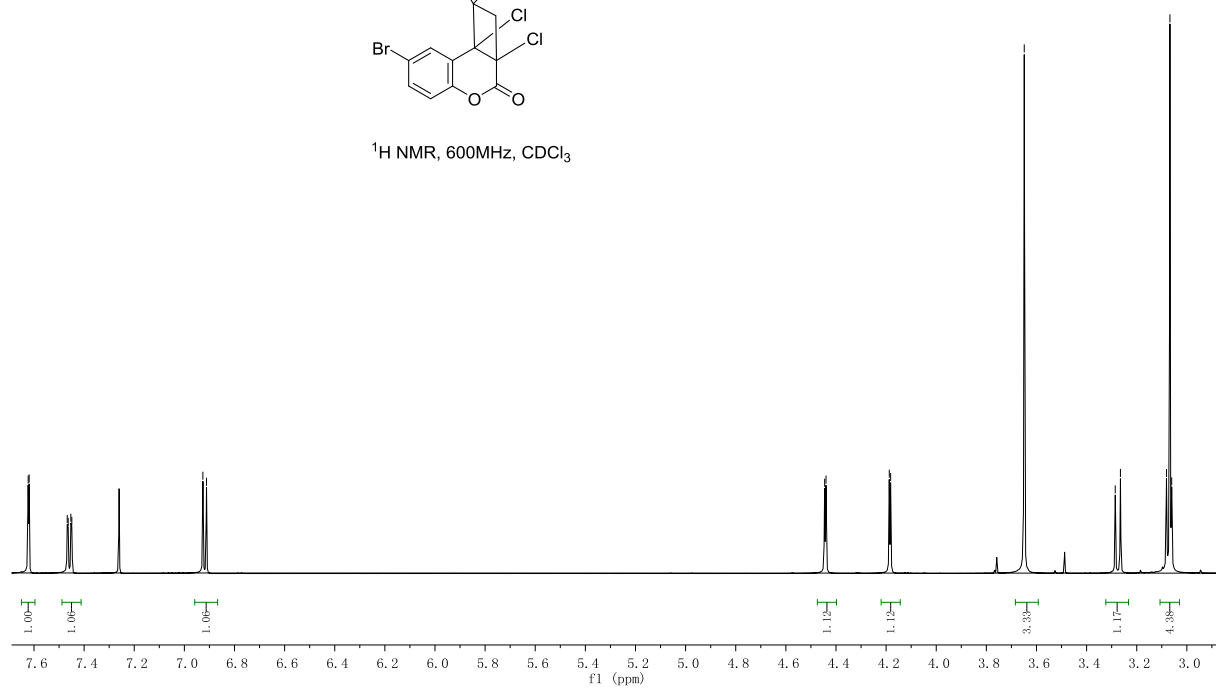
3.65

3.29
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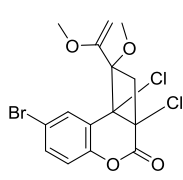
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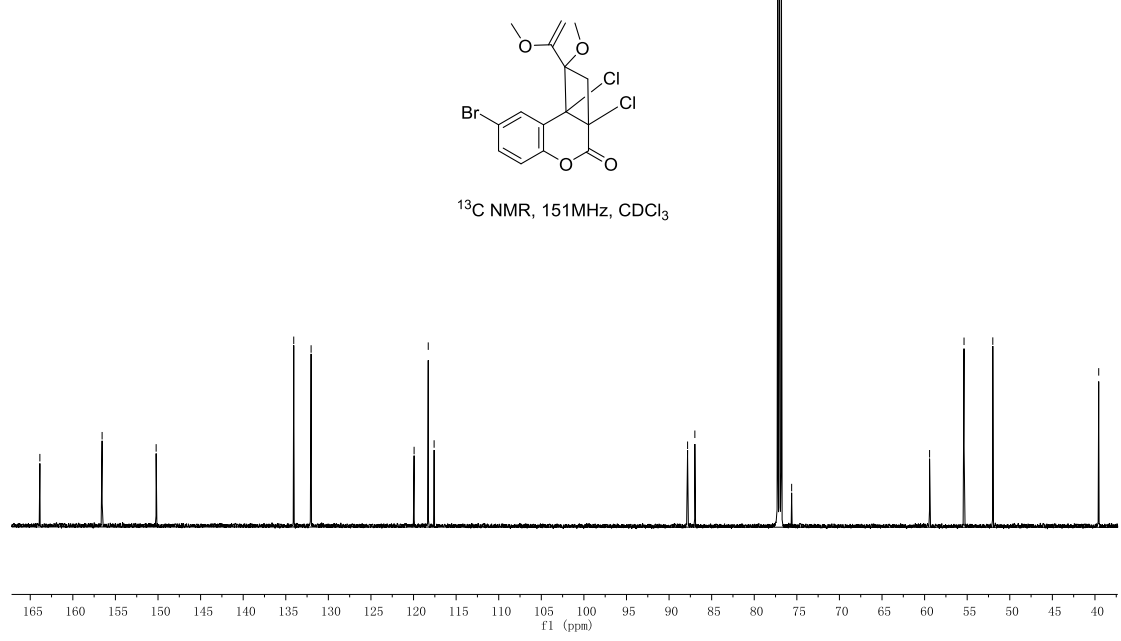
¹H NMR, 600MHz, CDCl₃



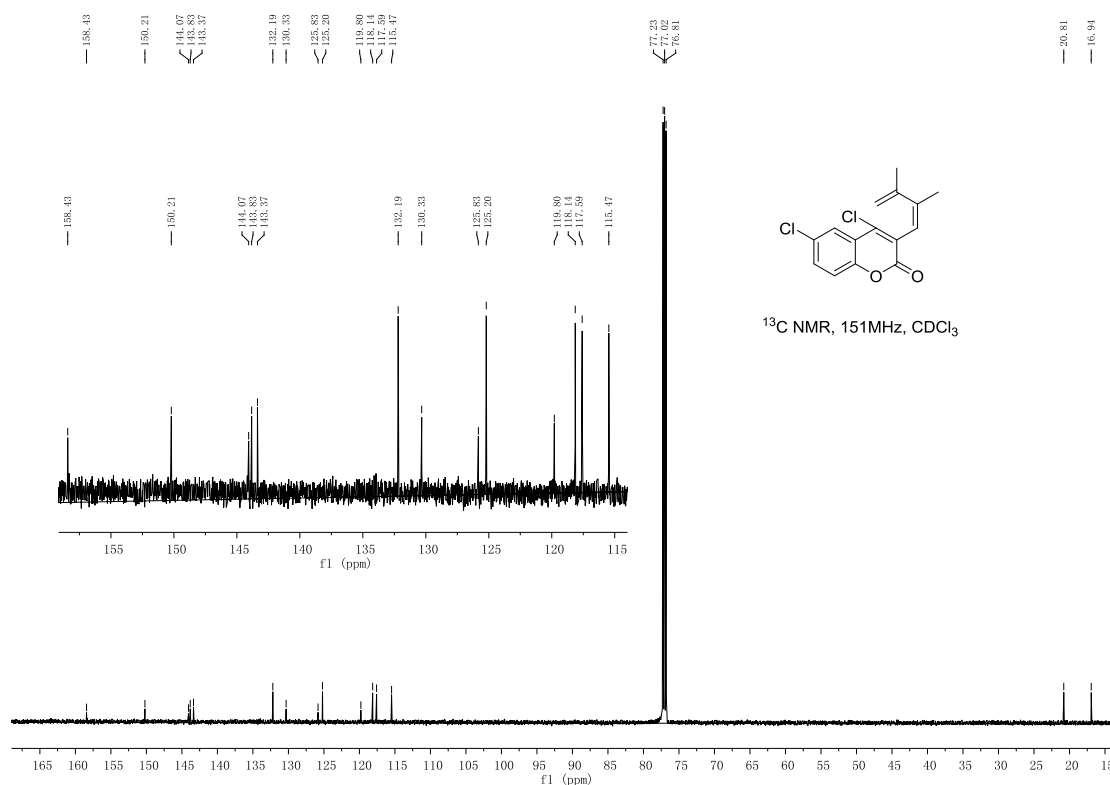
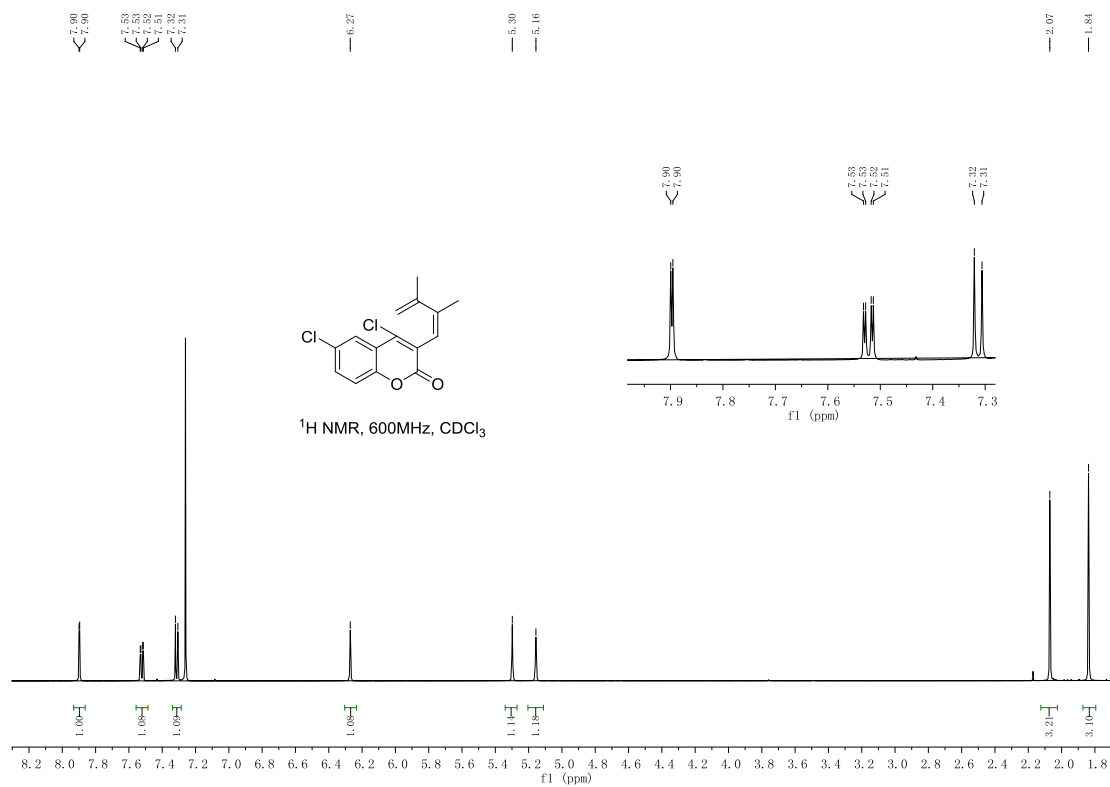
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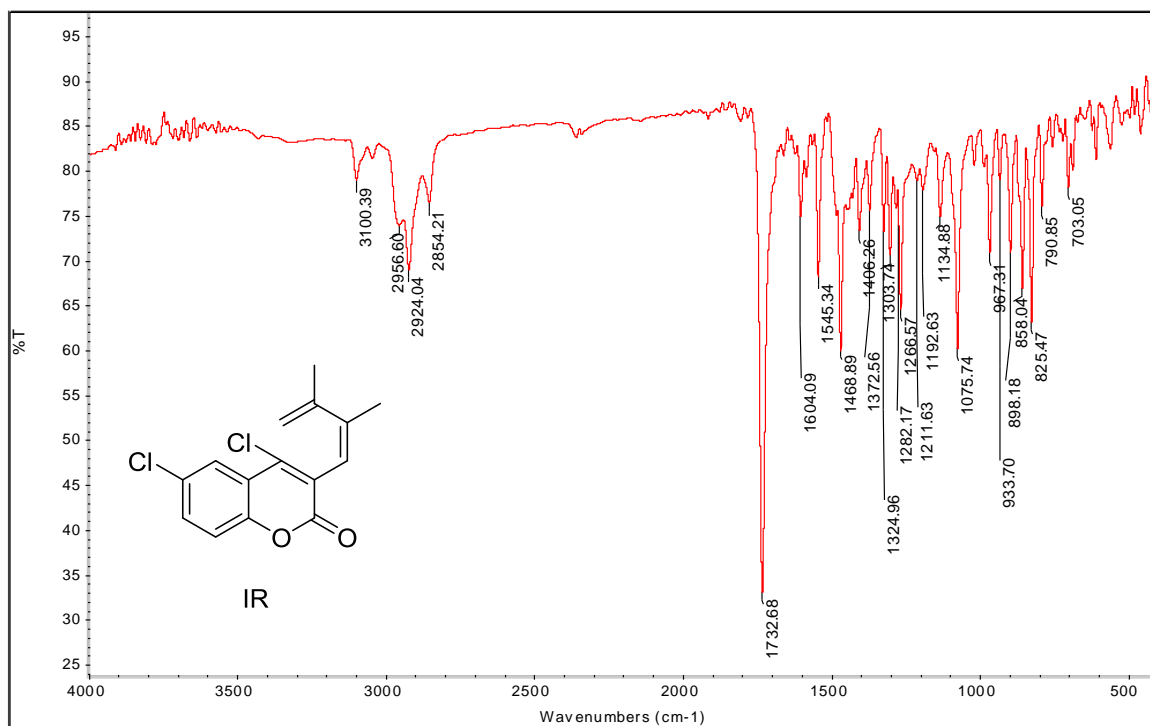


¹³C NMR, 151MHz, CDCl₃



5c

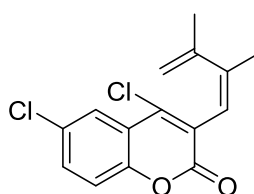




Elemental composition search on mass 295.03

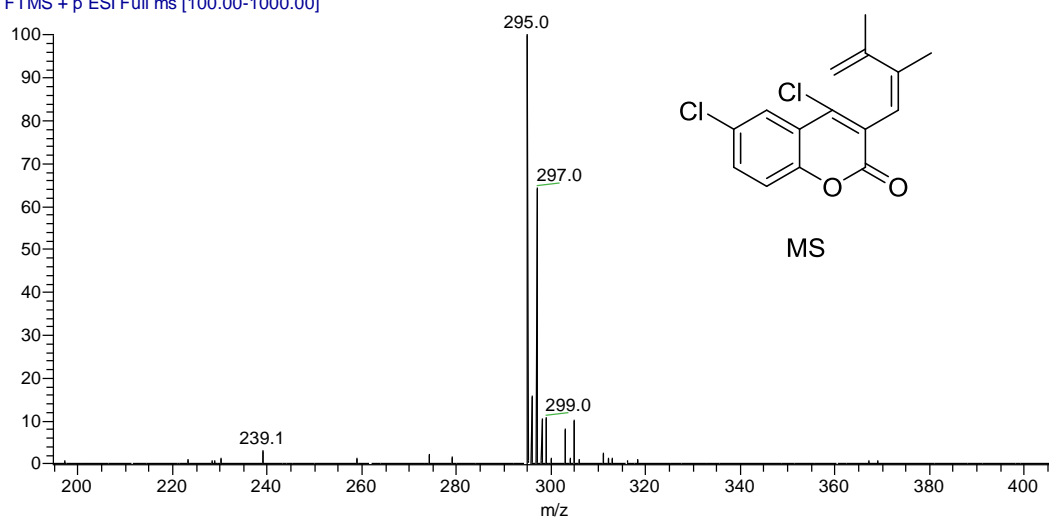
m/z= 290.03-300.03

m/z	Theo. Mass	Delta (ppm)	RDB equiv.	Composition
295.0286	295.0287	-0.48	8.5	C ₁₅ H ₁₃ O ₂ Cl ₂
	295.0291	-1.71	22.5	C ₂₂ H ₃ N ₂
	295.0274	4.07	9.0	C ₁₃ H ₁₁ O N ₃ Cl ₂



HRMS

D161493 #52 RT: 0.83 AV: 1 NL: 2.16E6
T: FTMS + p ESI Full ms [100.00-1000.00]



3. The crystal data

Crystal data for **1d** (Fig. 2): C₁₅H₁₁BrO₂, M = 303.15, yellow needle, Bruker CCD diffractometer, Mo-K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å), 0.32 \times 0.26 \times 0.14 mm, T = 293(2) K. Triclinic, space group *P*-1, a = 7.8650(11) Å, b = 8.6070(11) Å, c = 10.2615(15) Å, $\alpha = 92.788(6)^\circ$, $\beta = 112.186(6)^\circ$, $\gamma = 105.046(4)^\circ$, V = 612.75(15) Å³, Z = 2, D_c = 1.643 g cm⁻³, $\mu = 3.344$ mm⁻¹, F(000) = 304. The structure was solved by direct method (SHELXL 97) and refined on F² by full-matrix least-squares method. A total of 2718 independent reflections [R (int) = 0.0366] were used in the refinement, which converged with R1 = 0.0564 and wR2 = 0.1076 (GOF = 1.020).

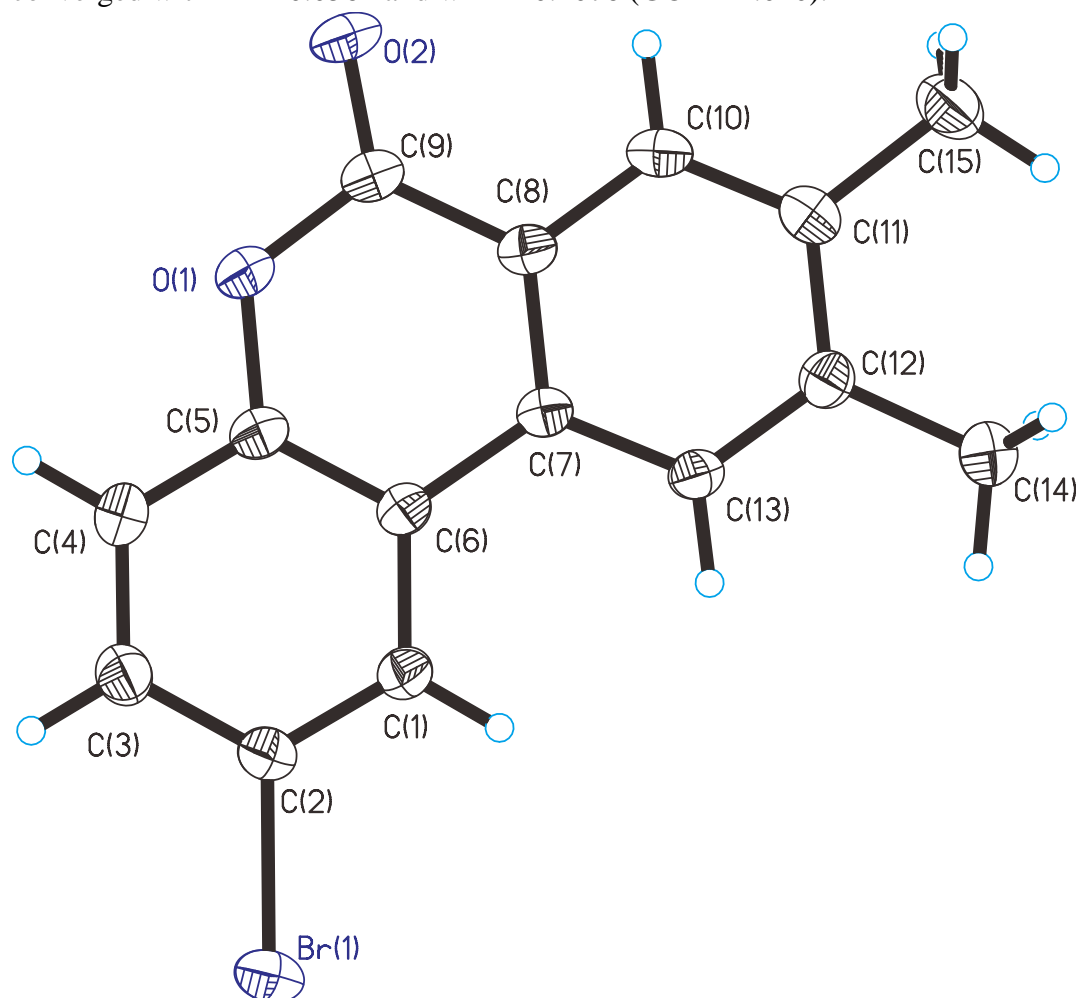


Fig. 1 ORTEP drawing of **1d**, ellipsoids are drawn at 30 % probability level.

Crystal data for **4i** (Fig. 1): C₁₅H₁₄Cl₂O₄, M = 329.16, colorless blocks, Bruker CCD diffractometer, Mo-K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å), 0.32 \times 0.28 \times 0.26 mm, T = 296(2) K. Monoclinic, space group *P*2₁/*c*, a = 13.0766(3) Å, b = 8.0857(2) Å, c = 14.0760(4) Å, $\alpha = 90.00^\circ$, $\beta = 90.350(2)^\circ$, $\gamma = 90.00^\circ$, V = 1488.28(7) Å³, Z = 4, D_c = 1.478 g cm⁻³, $\mu = 0.448$ mm⁻¹, F(000) = 688. The structure was solved by direct method (SHELXL 97) and refined on F₂ by full-matrix least-squares method. A total of 3393 independent reflections [R (int) = 0.0389] were used in the refinement, which converged with R1 = 0.0442 and wR2 = 0.1007 (GOF = 1.046).

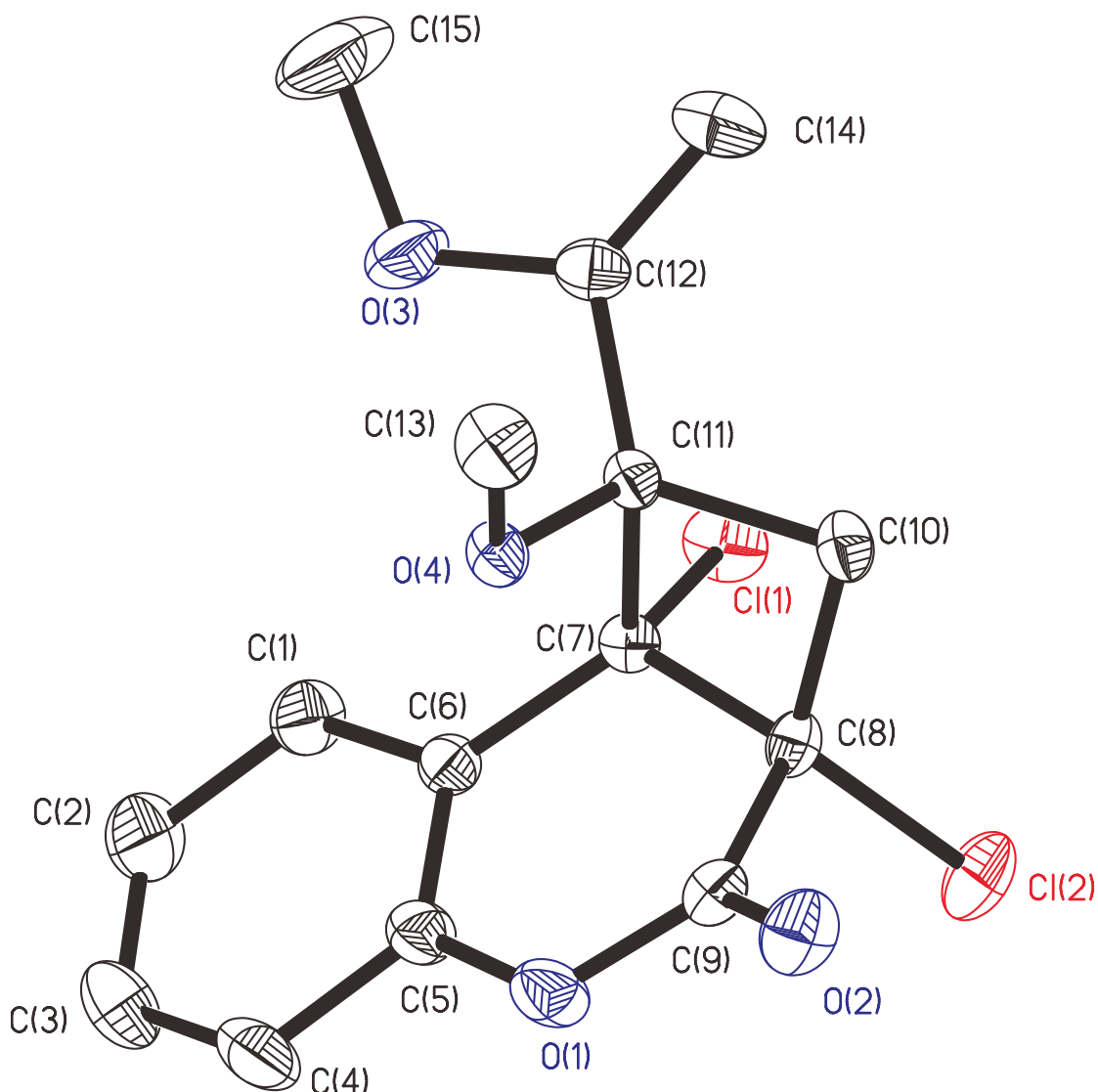


Fig. 2 ORTEP drawing of **4i**, ellipsoids are drawn at 30 % probability level.