Supporting Information

Natural Phosphate-Supported Cu(II), an Efficient and Recyclable Catalyst for Synthesis of Xanthene and 1,4-Disubstituted 1,2,3-Triazole Derivatives

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1. General details

All chemicals were purchased from Merck and Sigma Aldrich. All products were known and their structures were identified by comparing their melting points and spectral data with the authentic samples. FTIR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Tensor 27 spectrometer, using KBr pellets for solids. ¹H and ¹³C Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (NMR) spectra were recorded using a Bruker Advance DRX spectrometer at 400 MHz in DMSO-d₆ and CDCl₃ with tetramethylsilane as the internal reference.

2. Results and discussion

2.1. Coupling reaction-based synthesis of xanthenes

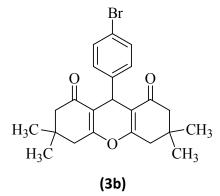
In our previose study on natural phosphate (NP), we used NP for the synthesis of xanthene derivatives; the results are shown in Table 1, NO 1. In order to improve the catalytic activity of NP, we prepared different catalyst and tested them for the synthesis of xanthene (please refer to Table 2 in the article text). Cu(II)/NP showed the best result. To investigate the application scope of Cu(II)/NP as an efficient catalyst, various aryl aldehydes (**2**) were chosen to react with 1,3-diketones ($R_1 = H$, CH₃) in refluxing ethanol to give different xanthene derivatives (Table 1). Both aryle aldehydes, bearing electron-withdrawal (Table 1, entries 1-3,5, 9-12, 17 and 18) and electron-donating (Table 1, entries 4, 6, 7, 13, 14 and 16) substituents, readily participated in the reactions and formed the desired products in high yields. The nature of substituents on 1,3-diketone did not affect the reactions significantly.

		$2 \xrightarrow{R^{1}}_{R^{1}} + \xrightarrow{Ar^{1}}_{H} + \xrightarrow{NP (1.5 g) \text{ or } Cu(II)/NP (0.2 g)}_{EtOH (3-5 mL), reflux} R^{1} \xrightarrow{R^{1}}_{R^{1}} R^{1}$						
Entry	R ¹	1	2	3a-3r				
		Ar ¹	Product 3	NO 1. NP		NO 2. Cu(II)/NP		
			2	Time (h)	Yield 3 (%)	Time (h)	Yield 3 (%)	
1	CH ₃	4-CI-C ₆ H ₄	3a	6.5	90	2.5	97	
2	CH₃	$4-Br-C_6H_4$	3b	7.0	93	2	96	
3	CH_3	$4-CN-C_6H_4$	3c	7.0	91	2	94	
4	CH ₃	4-OMe-C ₆ H ₄	3d	8.0	85	2.5	85	
5	CH ₃	2,4-di-Cl-C ₆ H ₃	3e	8.0	91	2	97	
6	CH₃	2-OH-C ₆ H ₄	3f	8.0	85	2.5	94	
7	CH₃	4-Me-C ₆ H ₄	Зg	8.5	84	2.5	85	
8	CH ₃	C_6H_5	3h	8.5	86	2.5	87	
9	CH ₃	4-NO ₂ -C ₆ H ₄	3i	6.5	95	2	97	
10	н	4-CI-C ₆ H ₄	Зј	6.5	92	2	93	
11	н	4-CN-C ₆ H ₄	3k	7.0	93	2.5	94	
12	н	2,4-di-Cl-C ₆ H ₃	31	8.0	90	2	92	
13	Н	2-OH-C ₆ H ₄	3m	8.0	87	2.5	88	
14	н	4-Me-C ₆ H ₄	3n	8.5	85	2.5	86	
15	н	C ₆ H ₅	30	8.5	84	2.5	85	
16	н	4-OMe-C ₆ H ₄	3p	8.0	84	3	85	
10	н	$4 - NO_2 - C_6 H_4$	3q	6.5	94	2	95	
17	н	$4-Br-C_6H_4$	3r	6.5	91	2	92	

Table 1. Synthesis of various xanthenes 3 catalysed by NP and Cu(II)/NP

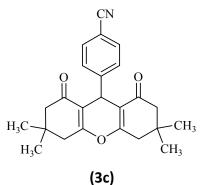
3. Spectral data of selected compounds

3.1. 9-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3,3,6,6-tetramethyl-3,4,5,6,7,9-hexahydro-2H-xanthene-1,8-dione (**3b**) White solid; mp = 240-242°C [1], IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): υ = 2952.5, 2875.3, 1658.5, 1361.5, 1197.6, 1004.7. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.35 (d, 2H, J = 6.4 Hz, H-Ar), 7.20 (d, 2H, J = 8.8 Hz, H-Ar), 4.71 (s, 1H, H₉), 2.47 (t, 4H, 2CH₂), 2.21 (q, 4H, 2CH₂), 1.11 (s, 6H, 2Me), 1.00 (s, 6H, 2Me). ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): δ = 196.3, 162.4, 143.2, 131.1, 130.2, 120.2, 115.2, 50.7, 40.8, 32.2, 31.6, 29.3, 27.3 ppm. Calculated for C₂₃H₂₅BrO₃: C, 64.34; H, 5.87; Br, 18.16. Found: C, 64.32, H, 5.85; Br, 18.59.



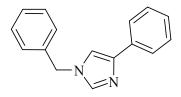
3.2.4-(3,3,6,6-Tetramethyl-1,8-dioxo-2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9-octahydro-1H-xanthen-9-yl) benzonitrile (**3c**)

White solid; mp = 222-224°C [2], IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): υ = 2952.5, 2875.3, 2260.5, 1660.4, 1471.4, 1361.5, 1197.6, 1151.3, 1004.7, 844.7. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): 7.53 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz, H-Ar), 7.43 (d, 2H, J = 8.0 Hz, H-Ar), 4.78 (s, 1H, H-9), 2.50 (brs, 4H, 2CH₂), 2.25 (d, 2H, J = 16 Hz, CH₂), δ =2.15 (d, 2H, J = 16 Hz, CH₂), 1.13 (s, 6H, 2Me), 1.00 (s, 6H, 2Me). ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 196.4, 162.4, 142.7, 132.0, 129.8, 128.2, 115.2, 50.7, 40.8, 32.2, 31.5, 29.33, 27.3 ppm. Calculated for C₂₄H₂₅NO₃: C, 76.77; H, 6.71; N, 3.73. Found: C, 76.71, H, 6.69; N, 3.71.



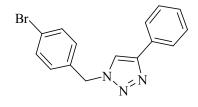
3.3. 1-benzyl-4-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole (8a)

mp = 133-134°C [3], ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) =7.82 (d, J=7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.44-7.32 (m, 8H), 5.60 (s, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) = 148.1, 134.7, 130.5, 129.1, 128.74, 128.7, 128.1, 128.0, 125.6, 119.5, 54.1. ppm.



3.4. 1-(4-bromobenzyl)-4-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole(8b)

mp = 156-158°C [3], ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.83 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.54 (s, 2H) ppm. ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 148.5, 147.9, 141.7, 130.0, 128.82, 128.5, 128.4, 125.64, 124.2, 119.8, 53.0 ppm.

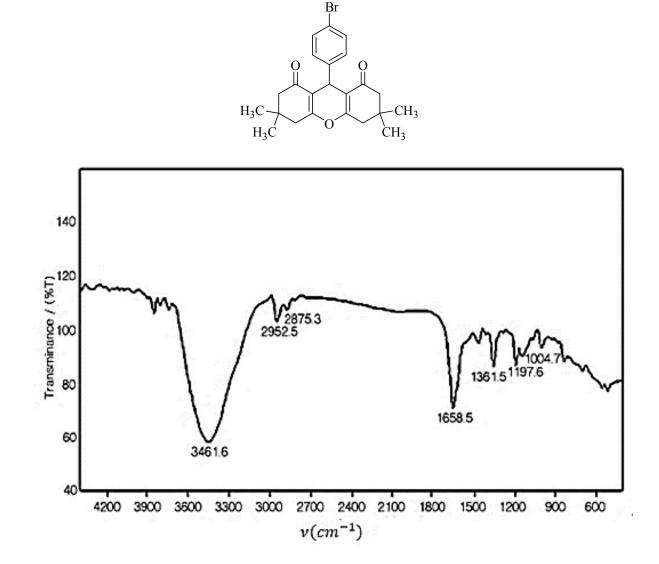


(8b)

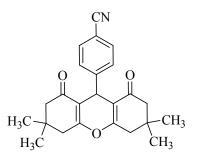
4. FTIR, ¹H and ¹³C NMR of selected xanthene

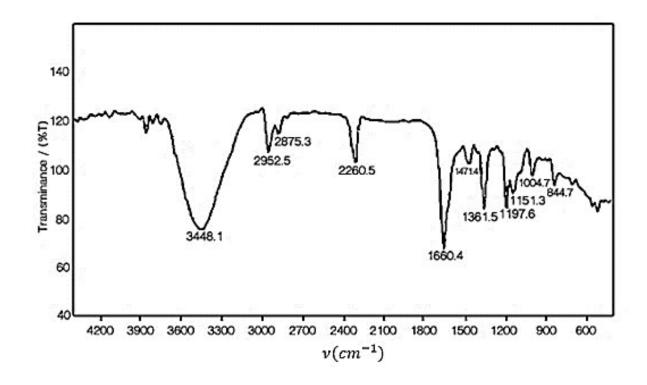
4.1. FTIR

9-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3,3,6,6-tetramethyl-3,4,5,6,7,9-hexahydro-2H-xanthene-1,8-dione (**3b**)



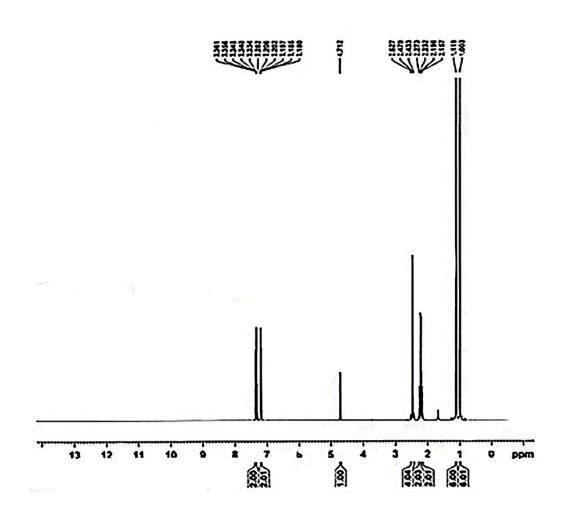
4-(3,3,6,6-Tetramethyl-1,8-dioxo-2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9-octahydro-1H-xanthen-9-yl) benzonitrile(**3c**)



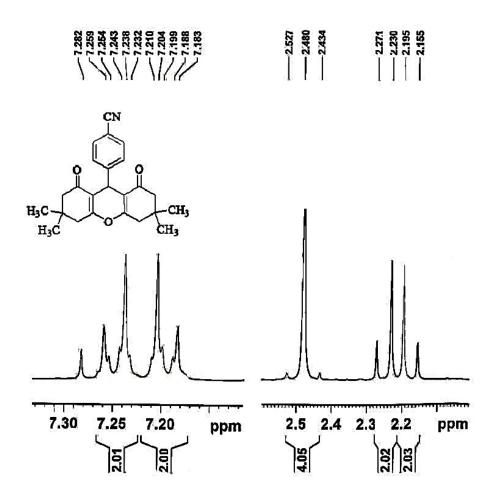


4.2. ¹H NMR

9-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3,3,6,6-tetramethyl-3,4,5,6,7,9-hexahydro-2H-xanthene-1,8-dione (**3b**)

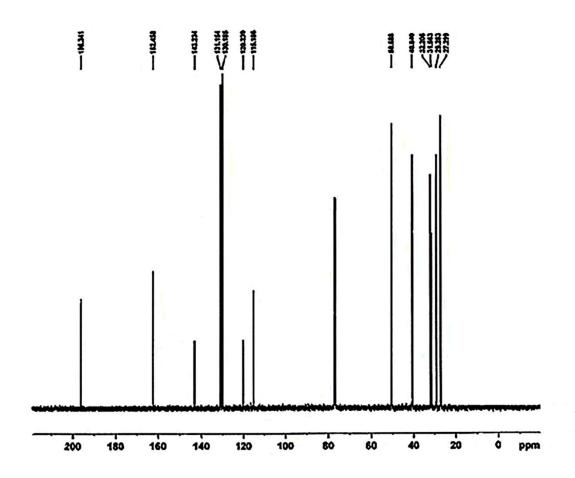


4-(3,3,6,6-Tetramethyl-1,8-dioxo-2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9-octahydro-1H-xanthen-9-yl) benzonitrile (**3c**)

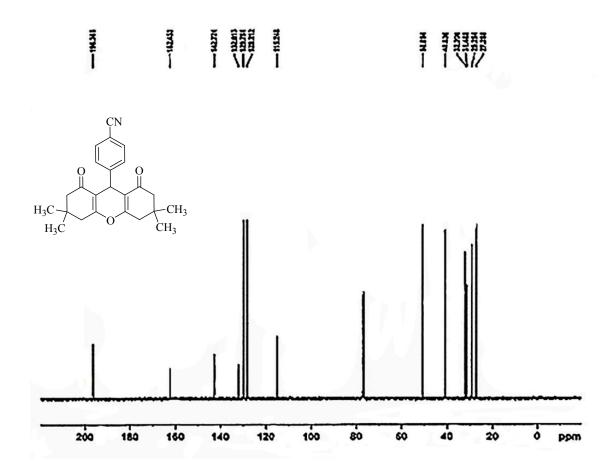


4.3. ¹³C NMR

9-(4-Bromo-phenyl)-3,3,6,6-tetramethyl-3,4,5,6,7,9-hexahydro-2H-xanthene-1,8-dione (**3b**)



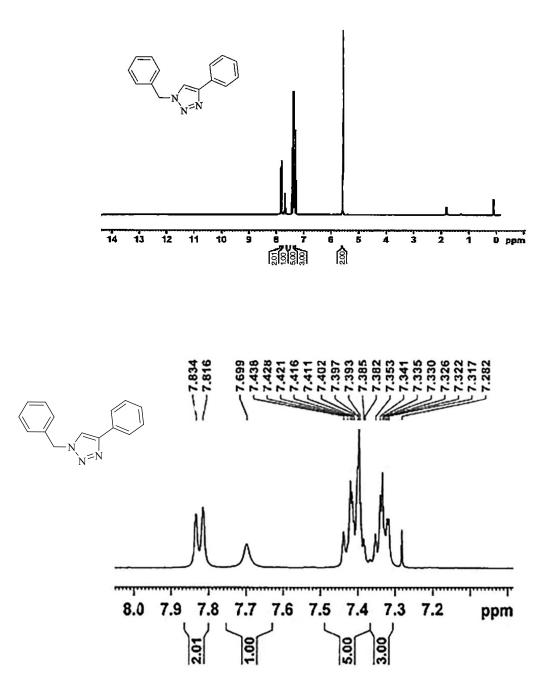
4-(3,3,6,6-Tetramethyl-1,8-dioxo-2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9-octahydro-1H-xanthen-9-yl) benzonitrile (**3c**)



5. Copies of ¹H and ¹³C NMR for selected 1,4-disubstituted-1,2,3-triazoles

5.1. ¹H NMR

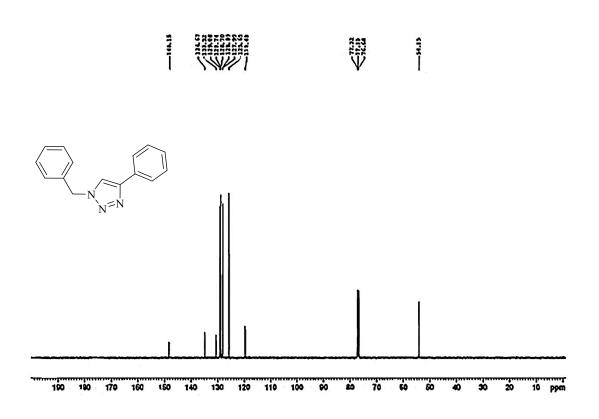
1-benzyl-4-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole (8a)

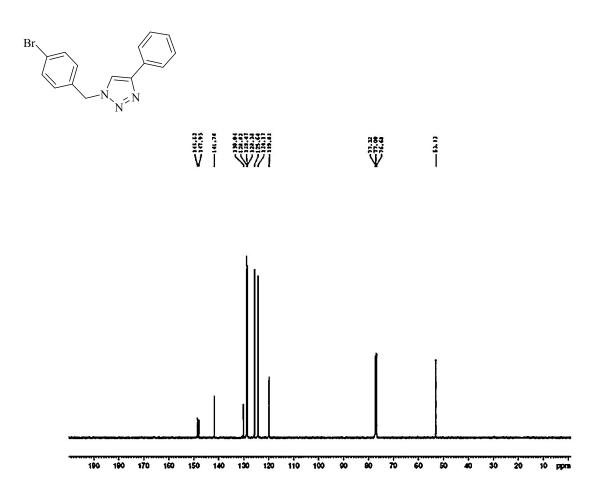


Br、 14 13 8 7 8888888 12 11 10 9 4 3 2 6 5 1 0 ppn 7.840 -7.734 7.545 7.210 42 ŝ 4 Br `N N 8.0 7.2 ppm Т 7.8 7.6 7.4 5.00 יי 0.94 5.00

5.2. ¹³C NMR

1-benzyl-4-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole (**8a**)





References

- Kantevari, S., et al., HClO₄–SiO₂ and PPA–SiO₂ catalyzed efficient one-pot Knoevenagel condensation, Michael addition and cyclo-dehydration of dimedone and aldehydes in acetonitrile, aqueous and solvent free conditions: Scope and limitations. Journal of Molecular Catalysis A: Chemical, 2007. 269(1): p. 53-57.
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- 3. Tornøe, C.W., C. Christensen, and M. Meldal, *Peptidotriazoles on solid phase:*[1, 2, 3]triazoles by regiospecific copper (I)-catalyzed 1, 3-dipolar cycloadditions of terminal alkynes to azides. The Journal of organic chemistry, 2002. **67**(9): p. 3057-3064.