Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2020

Supporting Information

Emodin as a Novel Organic Photocatalyst for Selective Oxidation of Sulfides under Mild Conditions

Yan Zhang,[†] Jiangli Lou,[†] Min Li, Zhenbo Yuan and Yijian Rao*

Table of contents

1. Materials and Methods	2
2. UV-Vis Absorption Spectra for Emodin in Solution and Solid State	.2
3. Spectra of the Light Sources	.3
4. Photostability Experiments of Emodin	.3
5. General Procedures for the Selective Oxidation of Sulfides with Emodin	.6
6. References	13
7. ¹ H and ¹³ C spectra	14

1. Materials and Methods

All commercially available reagents and solvents were used without further purification. Thin-layer chromatography was performed using silica gel plates F254. Visualization was accomplished with short wavelength UV light (254 nm) and UVA light (366 nm) sources. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AV400 (400 MHz) spectrometer in CDCl₃ solutions with internal solvent signals (for ¹H and ¹³C) as reference (7.26 and 77.2, 2.50 and 39.5 for CDCl₃ and DMSO-d₆, respectively). ¹H NMR data are reported as follows: chemical shift (ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, br. s. = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quint = quintet, sext = sextet, hept = heptet, dd = doublet of doublets, ddd = doublet of doublets of doublets, td = triplet of doublets, qd = quartet of doublets, m = multiplet), coupling constants (Hz), and numbers of protons. Data for ¹³C NMR are reported in terms of chemical shift and no special nomenclature is used for equivalent carbons. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on Waters Xevo G2 Q-TOF instrument. HPLC measurements were performed with Waters 2695. UV-Vis measurements were performed with Shimadzu UV-3600plus spectrophotometer. Fluorescence measurements were performed with F-2700 spectrofluorometer. Photochemical reaction was carried out in the borosilicate glass bottle under visible light by a PHILIPS 5W blue LED at room temperature. The sample was placed at an approximate distance of 5 cm to the lamp. The light intensity was measured to be 6.51 mW/cm². The emission spectrum of each light source was measured with Hitachi F-2700 spectrofluorometer. The intensity of irradiation was measured by a FZ-A radiometer (Photoelectric Instrument Factory of Beijing Normal University) equipped with a 400-1000 nm sensor.

2. UV-Vis Absorption Spectra for Emodin in Solution and Solid State



Fig. S1 UV-Vis Spectra for Emodin in CH₃OH (1*10⁻⁵mol/L)



Fig. S2 UV-Vis Spectra for Emodin in solid state

3. Spectra of the Light Sources



Fig. S3 Spectra of light sources. (a) blue LED, (b) green LED, (c) CFL.

4. Photostability Experiments of Emodin

(1) Confirm the retention of Emodin in the reaction with HPLC

In a dried schlenk tube, sulfides **1a** (0.25 mmol) and Emodin (1.5 mol%) was added in 2.0 mL methanol. Next, a balloon was purged with oxygen and fixed on the top of the schlenk tube. The reaction mixture was stirred and irradiated by 5 W blue LED at room temperature under an atmospheric pressure oxygen atmosphere for 14h. Take out 300 uL of reaction solution for monitoring with HPLC.

Time	Methanol	0.2% Phosphoric acid solution
0-9min	15%	85%
9-10min	15%-85%	85%-15%
10-25min	85%	15%

Table	S 1	Method	for	HPLC
raute	01	witchiou	101	III LU



Fig. S4 HPLC of Emodin and the reaction solution

(2) Recovery of Emodin by column chromatography

In a dried schlenk tube, sulfides **1a** (0.25 mmol) and Emodin (1.5 mol%) was added in 2.0 mL methanol. Next, a balloon was purged with oxygen and fixed on the top of the schlenk tube. The reaction mixture was stirred and irradiated by 5 W blue LED at room temperature under an atmospheric pressure oxygen atmosphere for 14h. The reaction solution was concentrated in vacuum, and the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford Emodin (PE: EA = 30:1 to PE: EA = 3:1) with 62% recovery rate.

(3) Monitor the photostability of Emodin Using ¹H NMR

In a reaction tube, Emodin (0.1 mmol) was added in 1.0 mL methanol. The reaction mixture was stirred and irradiated by 5 W blue LED at room temperature for 14h. After concentrated in vacuum, 0.05mmol of *p*-methoxyacetophenone was added as internal standard, and the ¹H NMR recovery rate was 70%.



Fig. S6 ¹H NMR of emodin after irradiation with *p*-methoxyacetophenone as internal standard

chemical shift	Peak area	recovery rate
2.43	3.81	70%
6.58	1.23	68%
7.11	4.45	70%
7.40	1.28	71%
12.11	2.79	77%

Table S2 ¹H NMR result for Emodin recovery after irradiation

5. General Procedures for the Selective Oxidation of Sulfides with Emodin

In a dried schlenk tube, sulfides **1** (0.5 mmol) and Emodin (1.5 mol%) was added in 2.0 mL methanol. Next, a balloon was purged with oxygen and fixed on the top of the schlenk tube. The reaction mixture was stirred and irradiated by 5 W blue LED at room temperature under an atmospheric pressure oxygen atmosphere. When the reaction was finished, the reaction mixture was diluted with brine. The aqueous phase was extracted with ethyl acetate for three times. The combined organic extracts were dried over Na_2SO_4 , concentrated in vacuum, and the resulting residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to afford the desired product **2**.

(Methylsulfinyl)benzene (2a)¹



2a

The representative procedure was followed using methyl (phenyl)sulfane (1a) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded 2a (54 mg, 99%) as a white oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.67-7.64 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.56-7.48 (m, 3H, ArH), 2.73 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 145.7, 131.0, 129.3, 123.5, 43.9.

1-methoxy-4-(methylsulfinyl)benzene (2b)²

The representative procedure was followed using (4-methoxyphenyl)(methyl)sulfane (**1b**) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2b** (40 mg, 95%) as a light yellow liquid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.60 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 7.04 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 3.86 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.71 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 162.0, 136.7, 125.5, 114.9, 55.5, 44.0.

1-Bromo-4-(methylsulfinyl)benzene (2c)³



The representative procedure was followed using (4-bromophenyl) (methyl)sulfane (1c) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded 2c (54 mg, 97%) as a white solid (m.p. = 76.2-78.1 °C). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.67 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Ha, ArH), 7.53 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 2.72 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 144.9, 132.6, 125.4, 125.1, 44.0.

1-Chloro-4-(methylsulfinyl)benzene (2d)⁴



The representative procedure was followed using (4-chlorophenyl)(methyl)sulfane (1d) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded 2d (40 mg, 93%) as a white oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.60 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 7.51 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 2.73 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 144.3, 137.2, 129.6, 125.0, 44.0.

4-(Methylsulfinyl)benzonitrile (2e)²



The representative procedure was followed using 4-(methylthio)benzonitrile (1e) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded 2e (21 mg, 52%) as a yellow solid (m.p. = 83.5-87.6 °C). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.86-7.83 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.79-7.77 (m, 2H, ArH), 2.78 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 151.5, 133.0, 124.3, 117.7, 114.9, 43.8.

1-methoxy-3-(methylsulfinyl)benzene (2f)⁵



The representative procedure was followed using (3-methoxyphenyl)(methyl)sulfane (1f) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded 2f (42 mg, 99%) as a light

yellow liquid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.44-7.40 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.26-7.25 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.15-7.13 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.03-7.01 (m, 1H, ArH), 3.87 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.73 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 160.5, 147.2, 130.3, 117.4, 115.5, 107.9, 55.6, 44.0.

1-bromo-3-(methylsulfinyl)benzene (2g)⁶

The representative procedure was followed using (3-bromophenyl) (methyl)sulfane (**1g**) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2g** (55 mg, 98%) as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.82-7.81 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.64-7.62 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.56-7.54 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.43-7.39 (m, 1H, ArH), 2.75 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 148.1, 134.1, 130.8, 126.5, 122.6, 122.1, 44.1.

1-(Methylsulfinyl)-3-nitrobenzene (2h)⁵

The representative procedure was followed using methyl(3-nitrophenyl)sulfane (**1h**) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2h** (30 mg, 65%) as a yellow solid (m.p. = 112.6-115.3 °C). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 8.53-8.52 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.39-8.36 (m, 1H, ArH), 8.04-8.01 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.81-7.77 (m, 1H, ArH), 2.83 (s, 3H, CH3). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 148.7, 130.6, 129.3, 125.7, 119.0, 44.0.

1-methoxy-2-(methylsulfinyl)benzene (2j)⁷



The representative procedure was followed using (2-methoxyphenyl)(methyl)sulfane (**1j**) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2j** (42 mg, 98%) as a light yellow liquid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.82 (d, 1H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 7.48-7.44 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.21-7.17 (m, 1H, ArH), 6.93 (d, 1H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 3.89 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.78 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 154.8, 133.1, 132.0, 124.6, 121.7, 110.6, 55.7, 41.2. 1-bromo-2-(methylsulfinyl)benzene (**2k**)²



The representative procedure was followed using (2-bromophenyl) (methyl)sulfane (**1k**) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2k** (27 mg, 51%) as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.97-7.94 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.61-7.56 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.40-7.36 (m, 1H, ArH), 2.83 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 145.5, 132.9, 132.3, 128.8, 125.7, 118.4, 41.9.

1-chloro-2-(methylsulfinyl)benzene (21)8



The representative procedure was followed using (2-chlorophenyl) (methyl)sulfane (**1**I) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2**I (27 mg, 63%) as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.97-7.95 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.57-7.53 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.48-7.39 (m, 2H, ArH), 2.83 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 143.7, 132.0, 129.8, 128.2, 125.3, 41.7.

(Ethylsulfinyl)benzene (2m)9

The representative procedure was followed using ethyl(phenyl)sulfane (**1m**) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2m** (31 mg, 81%) as a light yellow solid (m.p. 139.2-141.1 °C). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.63-7.61 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.55-7.48 (m, 3H, ArH), 2.96-2.87 (m, 1H, CH), 2.82-2.75 (m, 1H, CH), 1.20 (t, 3H, J = 8 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 143.3, 130.9, 129.1, 124.2, 50.3, 5.9.

1-Bromo-4-(ethylsulfinyl)benzene (2n)¹⁰

The representative procedure was followed using (4-bromophenyl)(ethyl)sulfane (1n) (0.25 mmol) as

substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2n** (54 mg, 93%) as a light yellow solid (m.p. 139.2-141.1 °C). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.67 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 7.49 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 2.96-2.71 (m, 2H, CH₂), 1.20 (t, 3H, *J* = 8 Hz, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 142.5, 132.4, 125.8, 125.4, 50.3, 5.8.

(Allylsulfinyl)benzene (**2o**)¹¹

The representative procedure was followed using allyl(phenyl)sulfane (**10**) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 2/1) yielded **20** (19 mg, 45%) as a light yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.62-7.60 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.54-7.51 (m, 3H, ArH), 5.70-5.60 (m, 1H, CH), 5.34 (d, 1H, *J* = 8 Hz, CH), 5.20 (d, 1H, *J* = 16 Hz, CH), 3.61-3.48 (m, 2H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 142.0, 130.1, 128.0, 124.3, 123.3, 122.8, 59.9.

(Benzylsulfinyl)benzene (**2p**)¹²



The representative procedure was followed using benzyl(phenyl)sulfane (**1p**) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2p** (52 mg, 97%) as a white solid (m.p. = 123.0-124.5 °C). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.47-7.36 (m, 5H, ArH), 7.29-7.21 (m, 3H, ArH), 6.98-6.96 (m, 2H, ArH), 4.00-3.97 (m, 2H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 142.8, 131.2, 130.4, 128.9, 128.5, 128.3, 124.5, 63.6.

(Sulfinylbis(methylene))dibenzene (2q)¹³

The representative procedure was followed using dibenzylsulfane (1q) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded 2q (44 mg, 77%) as a white solid (m.p. = 130.8-133.2 °C). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.40-7.34 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.30-7.28 (m, 2H, ArH), 3.94-3.86 (m, 2H, CH₂). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 130.2, 130.1, 129.0, 128.4, 57.4. 1-(Butylsulfinyl)butane (2r)⁹



The representative procedure was followed using dibutylsulfane (1r) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 3/1) yielded 2r (39 mg, 97%) as a light yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 2.70-2.58 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 1.77-1.68 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 1.51-1.41 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 0.97-0.91 (m, 6H, 2CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 52.1, 24.5, 22.3, 13.7.

Sulfinyldibenzene (2s)¹⁴



The representative procedure was followed using diphenylsulfane (**1s**) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2s** (23 mg, 45%) as a white solid (m.p. = 70.5-72.1 °C). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.66-7.64 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.49-7.42 (m, 6H, ArH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 145.6, 131.1, 129.4, 124.8.

4,4'-Sulfinylbis(bromobenzene) (2t)¹⁵



The representative procedure was followed using bis(4-bromophenyl) sulfane (1t) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded 2t (23 mg, 26%) as a white oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.61 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 7.50 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 143.4, 131.7, 125.2, 124.9.

1-Methoxy-4-(p-tolylsulfinyl)benzene (2u)¹⁶

The representative procedure was followed using (4-methoxyphenyl) (*p*-tolyl)sulfane (**1u**) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2u** (49 mg, 79%) as a white oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.55 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 7.49 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 7.25 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 6.95 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 3.81 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.36 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 161.9, 142.8, 141.2, 137.1, 129.9, 127.1, 124.8, 114.8, 55.5, 21.4.

1-Chloro-4-(p-tolylsulfinyl)benzene (2v)¹⁷



The representative procedure was followed using (4-chlorophenyl) (*p*-tolyl)sulfane (**1v**) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2v** (13 mg, 21%) as a white oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.56 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 7.51 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 7.42 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 7.27 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 2.37 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 143.4, 141.0, 136.1, 129.2, 128.5, 125.0, 123.9, 20.4.

1,3-Dimethyl-5-(*p*-tolylsulfinyl)benzene (2w)¹⁸



The representative procedure was followed using (3,5-dimethyl phenyl) (*p*-tolyl)sulfane (**1w**) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2w** (12 mg, 20%) as a white oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.52 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 7.26-7.23 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.03 (s, 1H, ArH), 2.36 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.32 (s, 6H, 2CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 145.4, 142.7, 141.4, 139.2, 132.7, 130.0, 125.0, 122.2, 21.4, 21.3.

1-((4-bromophenyl)sulfinyl)-2-methylbenzene (2x)



The representative procedure was followed using (4-bromophenyl)(o-tolyl)sulfane (**1x**) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2x** (21 mg, 29%) as a white oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.91-7.88 (m, 1H, ArH), 7.58 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 7.47 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 7.43-7.36 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.20-7.18 (m, 1H, ArH), 2.37 (s, 3H, CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 143.9, 142.6, 135.8, 132.5, 131.3, 127.3, 125.6, 124.8, 18.6. HRMS (ESI-Q-TOF) exact mass calcd for C₁₃H₁₂BrOS [M + H]⁺ 294.9792, found 294.9798.

1-(tert-Butyl)-4-(phenylsulfinyl)benzene (2y)¹⁹



The representative procedure was followed using (4-(*tert*-butyl) phenyl) (phenyl)sulfane (**1y**) (0.25 mmol) as substrate. Isolation by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc: 5/1) yielded **2y** (13 mg, 20%) as a white oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 7.66-7.64 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.56 (d, 2H, *J* = 8 Hz, ArH), 7.48-7.41 (m, 5H, ArH), 1.30 (s, 9H, 3CH₃). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ ppm 153.7, 144.6, 141.3, 129.9, 128.2, 125.4, 123.8, 40.0, 30.1.

6. References

- A. G. Porter, H. Hu, X. Liu, A. Raghavan, S. Adhikari, D. R. Hall, D. J. Thompson, B. Liu, Y. Xia and T. Ren, *Dalton Trans.*, 2018, 47, 11882-11887.
- 2. Y. Yuan, X. Shi and W. Liu, Synlett, 2011, 2011, 559-564.
- 3. C. J. Carrasco, F. Montilla, E. Álvarez, C. Mealli, G. Manca and A. Galindo, *Dalton Trans.*, 2014, **43**, 13711-13730.
- S. L. Jain, B. S. Rana, B. Singh, A. K. Sinha, A. Bhaumik, M. Nandi and B. Sain, *Green Chem.*, 2010, 12, 374-377.
- 5. P. Hanson, R. A. Hendrickx and J. R. L. Smith, Org. Biomol. Chem. 2008, 6, 745-761.
- 6. P. Wright, A. Alex, D. Gibson, R. Jones and P. Macrae, *Rapid Communications in Mass Spectrometry: An International Journal Devoted to the Rapid Dissemination of Up-to-the-Minute Research in Mass Spectrometry*, 2005, **19**, 2005-2014.
- 7. E. Voutyritsa, I. Triandafillidi and C. G. Kokotos, *Synthesis*, 2017, 49, 917-924.
- 8. H. Zhang, C. Chen, R. Liu, Q. Xu and W. Zhao, *Molecules*, 2010, 15, 83-92.
- 9. E. Tabrizian, A. Amoozadeh and S. Rahmani, *RSC Adv.* 2016, 6, 21854-21864.
- B. R. Raju, S. Sarkar, U. C. Reddy and A. K. Saikia, *J. Mol. Catal. A: Chemical*, 2009, 308, 169-173.
- S. Doherty, J. Knight, M. Carroll, A. Clemmet, J. Ellison, T. Backhouse, N. Holmes, L. Thompson and R. Bourne, *RSC Adv.* 2016, 6, 73118-73131.
- 12. A. Rezaeifard, M. Jafarpour, A. Farrokhi, S. Parvin and F. Feizpour, *Rsc Adv.* 2016, 6, 64640-64650.
- 13. Z.-W. Cai, T. Yang, Y.-J. Qi, X.-X. Li and S.-T. Zheng, *Dalton Trans.* 2017, 46, 6848-6852.
- M. Liu, S. Shi, L. Zhao, M. Wang, G. Zhu, X. Zheng, J. Gao and J. Xu, ACS Catal. 2018, 8, 683-691.
- 15. X. Liu, R. Xu, C. Duan, F. Huang and Y. Cao, J. Mater. Chem. C, 2016, 4, 4288-4295.
- 16. D. H. Kim, J. Lee and A. Lee, Org. Lett. 2018, 20, 764-767.
- 17. S. H. Gund, R. S. Shelkar and J. M. Nagarkar, RSC Adv. 2015, 5, 62926-62930.
- S. Cacchi, G. Fabrizi, A. Goggiamani, L. M. Parisi and R. Bernini, J. Org. Chem. 2004, 69, 5608-5614.
- 19. X. Liu, W. Li, D. Zheng, X. Fan and J. Wu, *Tetrahedron*, 2015, 71, 3359-3362.

7. ¹H and ¹³C spectra



















S22













S28















































S51



















