

Supporting Information

A new life of traditional water treatment flocculant polyaluminum chloride (PAC): a green and efficient micro-nano reactor catalyst in alcohol solvents

Gang Wang, Pengcheng Hao, Yanping Liang, Yuwang Liang, Wanyi Liu*, Jiantong Wen, Xiang Li, Haijuan Zhan, Shuxian Bi

State Key Laboratory of High-efficiency Utilization of Coal and Green Chemical Engineering,
National Demonstration Center for Experimental Chemistry Education, College of Chemistry and
Chemical Engineering, Ningxia University, Yinchuan 750021, P. R. China

Corresponding author:

Wanyi Liu, State Key Laboratory of High-efficiency Utilization of Coal and Green Chemical Engineering, College of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Ningxia University, Yinchuan 750021, People's Republic of China. Email: liuwy@nxu.edu.cn.

1 General experimental condition

1.1 Chemicals and instruments

All reagents are more than 98% pure and the solvent is A.R. It is used directly after purchase. Polyaluminium chloride (PAC) is golden yellow powder, the content of alumina is about 30%, in accordance with the GB15892-2003 standard, China henan runquan purification materials co, LTD. The samples are produced by the calcium aluminate adjustment method. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) image recorded on the Hitachi S4800. The morphology of the materials was obtained on JEOL JEM-2010F High Resolution Transmission Electron Microscope (HRTEM). FTIR spectral analysis by Bruker TENSOR 27Two03040404. ¹H and ¹³C NMR were obtained by Bruker 400 MHz spectrometer. The powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns were recorded by a D/max 2200 PC03030502 X-ray diffractometer using Cu-K α radiation. The X-ray photoemission (XPS) spectra were performed at room temperature using a Thermo ESCALAB 250xi hemispherical electron energy analyzer. The online infrared spectrum was obtained by METTLER TOLEDO ReactIR™ iC10.

1.2 Typical procedure for the Biginelli reactions by PAC catalyst

To a 15 mL reaction tube, Benzaldehyde (1.0 mmol), Acetyl methyl acetate (1.0 mmol), Urea (1.5 mmol), Ethanol (3.0 mL) and 0.07 g PAC were added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 100°C, use TLC to monitor the progress of the reaction. After the reaction, the catalyst was isolated by filtration with 0.45 μ m membrane, washed by hot ethyl acetate, vacuum dried at 40°C and then reused in the next round of reaction. Organic phase was collected, the pure Biginelli products were obtained after recrystallization in ethanol.

1.3 Typical procedure for synthesis of 5a and 5b compounds by PAC catalyst

To a 15 mL reaction tube, 2-naphthol (1 mmol) · aromatic aldehyde(0.5 mmol). Ethanol (3.0 mL) and 0.07 g PAC were added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 90°C, use TLC to monitor the progress of the reaction. After the reaction, the catalyst was isolated by filtration with 0.45 μ m membrane, washed by hot ethyl acetate, vacuum dried at 40°C. Organic phase was collected, the pure products were obtained after recrystallization in ethanol.

1.4 Typical procedure for synthesis of 6a, 6b and 6c compounds by PAC catalyst

To a 15 mL reaction tube, 4-nitrobenzaldehyde (1.0 mmol), 5,5-Dimethyl-1,3-

cyclohexanedione (2.0 mmol). Ethanol (3.0 mL) and 0.07 g PAC were added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 70°C, use TLC to monitor the progress of the reaction. After the reaction, the catalyst was isolated by filtration with 0.45µm membrane, washed by hot ethyl acetate (3*5 mL), vacuum dried at 40°C. Organic phase was collected, the pure products were obtained after recrystallization in ethanol.

1.4 Method for determination of PAC morphology in different solvents

To a 250 mL volumetric flask, Ferron (0.2500 g), 1,10-Phenanthroline (0.0125 g), Sodium acetate (17.500 g), Hydroxylamine hydrochloride (5.0000 g), HCl (2.0 mL, 6 mol/L) were added, the buffer solution A was obtained by diluting and constant volume. Then the 0.400 g PAC was accurately weighed, dissolved and diluted into a 100 mL volumetric flask, marked as solution B.

To a 200 mL volumetric flask, solution A (40 mL) and solution B (8 mL) were added, adjust pH to 5.2 to get test solution C. Take 2 mL of solution C every 25 minutes and test in UV-Vis spectrophotometer (H₂O: 370 nm, EtOH: 245 nm), Record the change of absorbance value over time and draw a curve.

1.5 Experimental method for in situ infrared monitoring reaction

A 100 mL three-necked flask was charged with absolute ethanol (20 mL). Turn on magnetic stirring and the in-situ infrared instrument and start collecting data. When heat to 100°C, 4-methylbenzaldehyde (10 mmol), Acetyl methyl acetate (10 mmol), Urea (15 mmol) and Catalyst (700 mg) were began to added respectively. After the reaction was completed, the data collection was stopped and the data was processed using the METTLER software and the Origin software that came with the instrument.

2. Experimental data

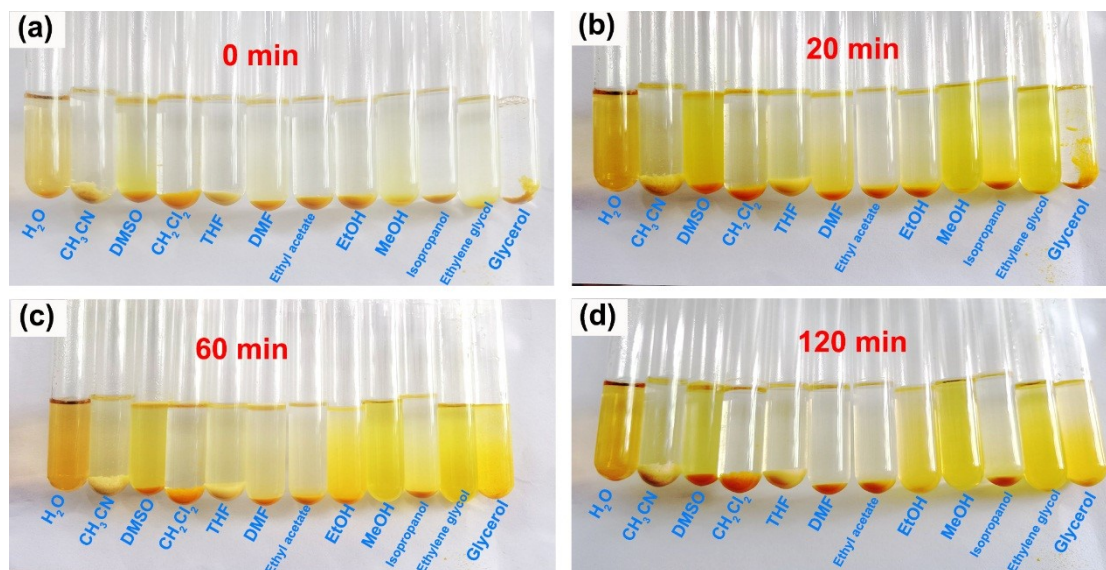


Figure S1. The Dissolution image of PAC in different solvents

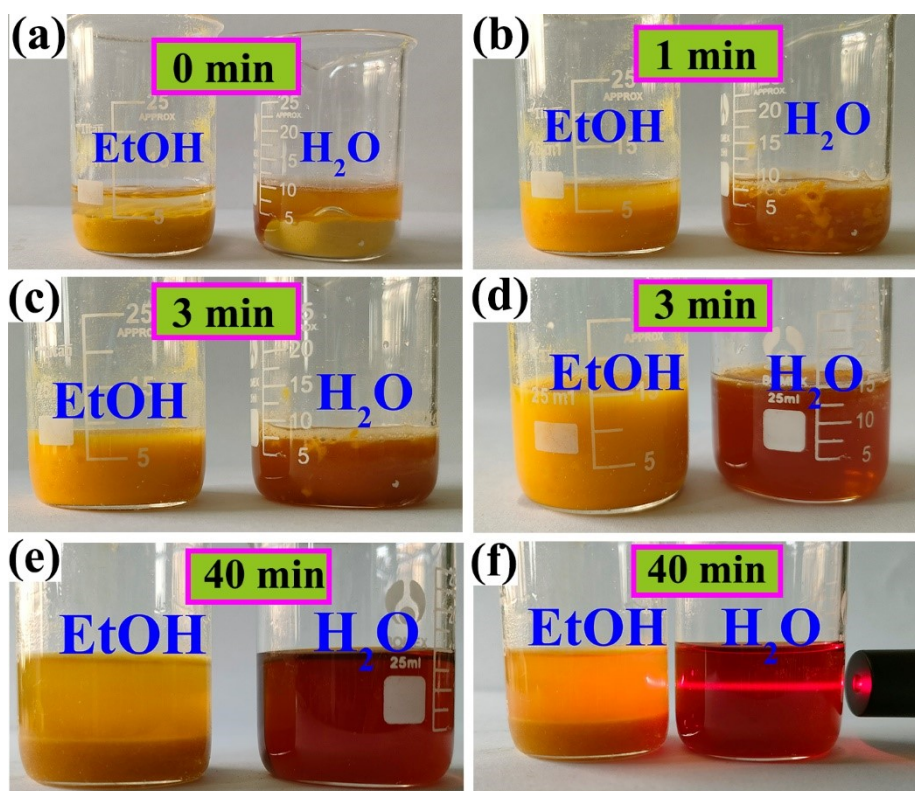


Figure S2. The dissolution images of PAC material in ethanol and water

The above figure shows the comparison pictures of the dissolution status of PAC materials in water and ethanol within 0-3min. Add the same amount of PAC material (5 cm^3) in the two beakers, add an equal volume of solution (5 mL), and observe the dissolution status. As shown in the figure (a-c), it can be found that the PAC material is almost completely dissolved in the aqueous solution within 3 minutes, but only dispersed (suspended) in the ethanol solution. In order to get a more obvious result, add 5 mL of the solution to the beaker again, as shown in Figure (d). At this time, it can be clearly seen that the solution in the water is basically translucent, and the ethanol is still very turbid. After that, the solution was allowed to stand for 40 minutes (Figure (e)). Obvious precipitate appeared in the ethanol, which was divided into two layers of solid and liquid, but the aqueous solution was still transparent. Through the detailed observation, it can be found that the state of the PAC material in ethanol has changed, and the material has become fluffier and more cross-linked. This indicates that the PAC material acts on the solvent ethanol molecules to form multi-nuclear Al-O Cation ($\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})^{5+}$, $\text{Al}_2(\text{OH})_2^{4+}$, $\text{Al}_3(\text{OH})_4^{5+}$, $\text{Al}_4(\text{OH})_8^{4+}$, $\text{Al}_6(\text{OH})_{12}^{6+}$, $\text{Al}_{13}\text{O}_4(\text{OH})_{24}^{7+}$, $\text{Al}_8(\text{OH})_{20}^{4+}$) through self-organization and aggregation, the same result is confirmed

in XPS and SEM. In addition, using infrared laser to irradiate the solution, the Tyndall effect appeared in the aqueous solution, but it did not appear in the ethanol (Figure (f)). This indicates that PAC is dissolved in water to produce a colloidal solution, while in ethanol it will undergo complex processes such as self-assembly and aggregation. The polynuclear Al-O cation formed in ethanol is completely different from the hydrolysis in aqueous solution. In ethanol solution, PAC material can better maintain the characteristics of Lewis acid, so it has high catalytic activity in ethanol solution.

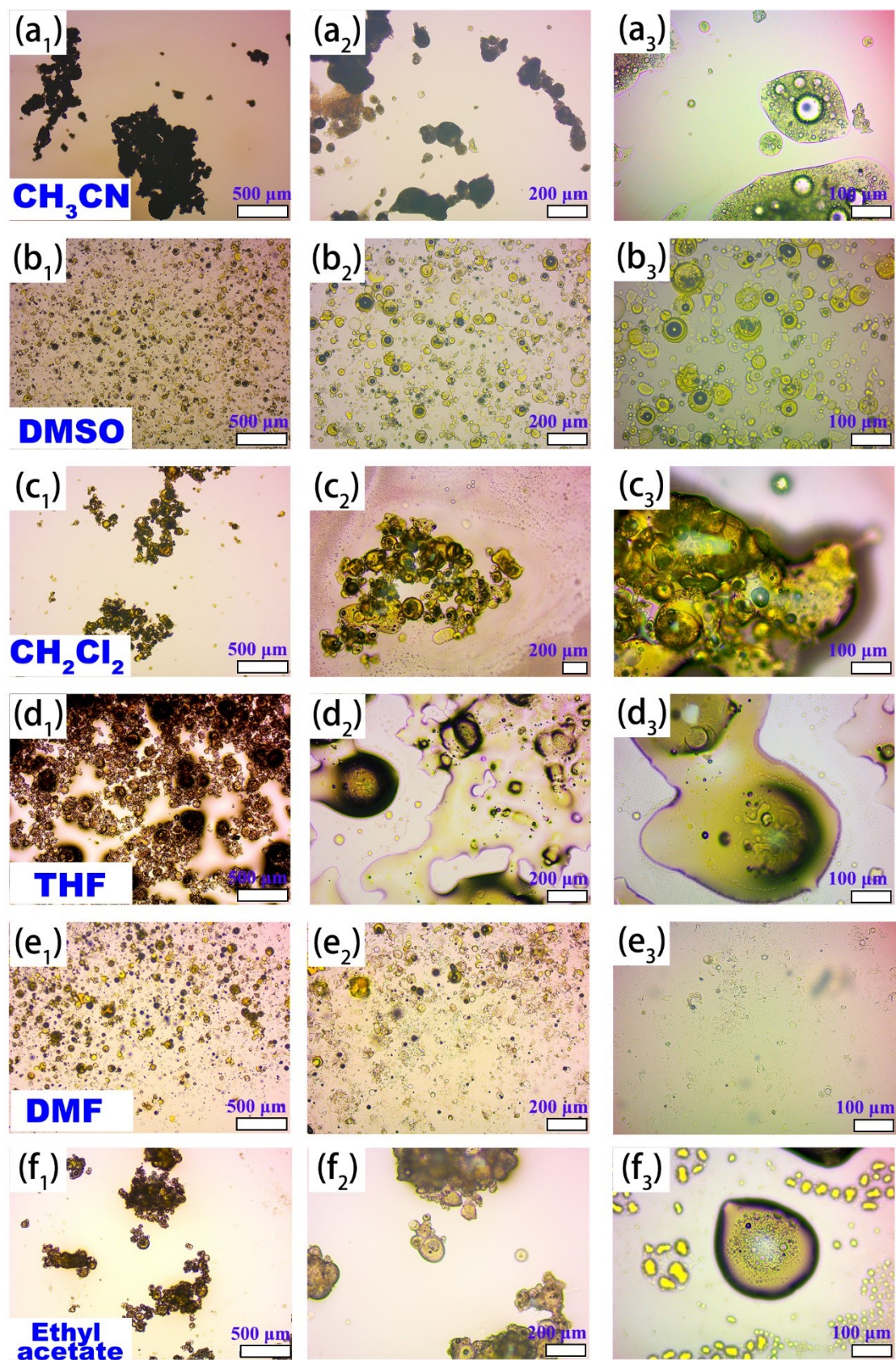
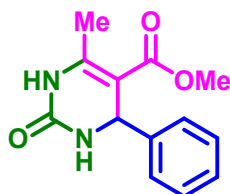


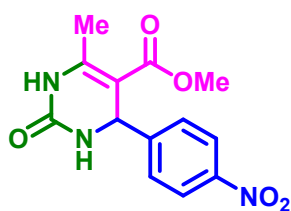
Figure S3. Optical micrographs of PAC in different aprotic solvents

3. Characterization data of the products

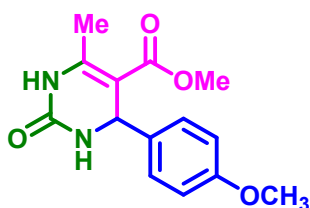


methyl 6-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (Table 2, 4a):

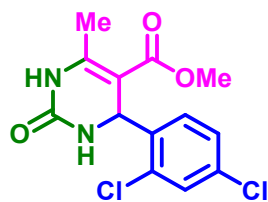
White solid, 99%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.27, 7.81, 7.81, 7.81, 7.79, 7.78, 7.35, 7.34, 7.33, 7.33, 7.32, 7.32, 7.31, 7.30, 7.25, 7.25, 7.24, 7.23, 7.23, 5.34, 5.33, 5.16, 5.15, 3.55, 3.52, 2.26. ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.00, 152.38, 148.86, 144.82, 128.61, 127.46, 126.34, 99.15, 53.93, 50.95, 18.00. known compound ¹.



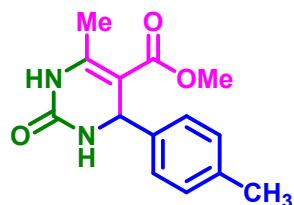
methyl 6-(2-chloro-4-nitrophenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (Table 2, 4b): Yellow solid, 80%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.42 (s, 1H), 8.22 (m, 2H), 7.93 (m, 1H), 7.51 (m, 2H), 5.27 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (s, 2H), 2.27 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 165.73, 151.98, 151.96, 149.82, 146.88, 127.75, 124.05, 98.11, 53.68, 51.09, 18.09. known compound ¹.



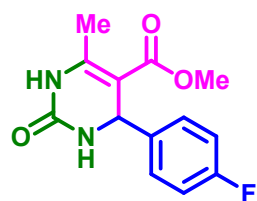
methyl 6-(2-chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (Table 2, 4c): White solid, 72%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.21 (s, 1H), 7.71 (s, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.08 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.31, 158.89, 152.62, 148.84, 137.28, 127.85, 127.79, 114.21, 114.14, 99.68, 55.51, 53.61, 51.26, 18.28. known compound ².



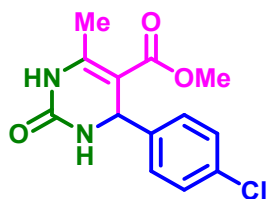
methyl 6-(2,4-dichlorophenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (Table 2, 4d): White solid, 55%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.38 (s, 1H), 7.80 (s, $J = 2.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 (d, $J = 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, $J = 8.4, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.58 (d, $J = 3.1$ Hz, 1H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 165.79, 151.68, 151.60, 150.17, 141.24, 133.05, 132.99, 130.62, 129.24, 129.12, 128.45, 97.76, 51.50, 51.24, 18.24, 18.15. known compound ¹.



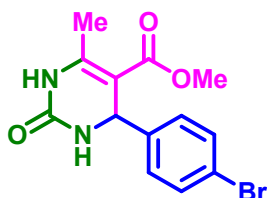
methyl 4-methyl-2-oxo-6-(p-tolyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (Table 2, 4e): White solid, 85%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.22 (s, 1H), 7.74 (p, $J = 1.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.11 (s, 4H), 5.10 (t, $J = 2.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.51 (s, 3H), 2.25 (d, $J = 3.2$ Hz, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.37, 152.74, 149.01, 142.23, 136.97, 129.49, 126.60, 99.62, 53.98, 51.31, 18.33. known compound ¹.



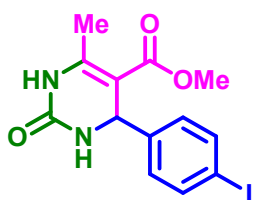
methyl 6-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (Table 2, 4f): White solid, 80%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.28 (s, 1H), 7.80 (dd, $J = 3.5, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.25 (m, 2H), 7.15 (m, 2H), 5.14 (d, $J = 3.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.21, 152.49, 149.32, 141.38, 141.35, 128.68, 128.60, 115.78, 115.57, 99.30, 53.59, 51.33, 18.32. known compound ².



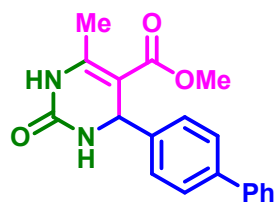
ethyl 6-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (Table 2, 4g): White solid, 85%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.28 (s, 1H), 7.81 (m, 1H), 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.26 (m, 2H), 5.14 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.09 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 165.64, 152.39, 149.20, 144.22, 132.23, 128.85, 128.64, 99.23, 59.73, 18.26, 14.52. known compound ².



methyl 6-(4-bromophenyl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (Table 2, 4h): White solid, 82%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.31 (s, 1H), 7.82 (dd, J = 3.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.57 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 7.24 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 5.13 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.12, 152.40, 149.46, 144.42, 131.81, 128.91, 120.80, 98.93, 53.76, 51.28, 18.30. known compound ³.

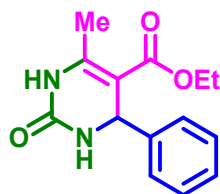


methyl 4-(4-iodophenyl)-6-methyl-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (Table 2, 4i): White solid, 87%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.30 (s, 1H), 7.84 – 7.78 (m, 1H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.05 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 5.11 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 165.83, 152.14, 149.14, 144.53, 137.38, 128.77, 98.62, 93.48, 53.60, 51.02, 18.04. known compound ².



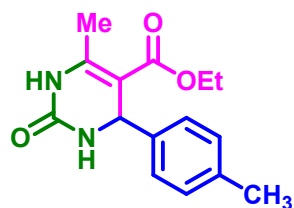
methyl 6-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)-4-methyl-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate

(Table 2, 4j): White solid, 75%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.30 (s, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 3.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.67 – 7.58 (m, 4H), 7.45 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.38 – 7.35 (m, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 5.19 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.28, 152.64, 149.27, 144.19, 140.30, 139.70, 129.35, 127.84, 127.31, 127.27, 127.21, 127.08, 99.29, 53.90, 51.32, 18.34. known compound ⁴.



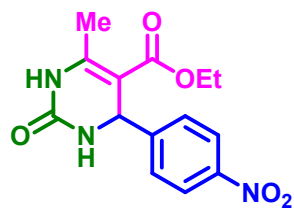
ethyl 4-methyl-2-oxo-6-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (Table 2, 4k):

White solid, 90%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.23 (s, 1H), 7.77 (dd, J = 3.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.36 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.24 (ddt, J = 7.9, 3.2, 1.8 Hz, 3H), 5.14 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.09 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 165.77, 152.59, 148.83, 145.30, 128.85, 127.72, 126.69, 99.65, 59.65, 54.39, 18.24, 14.52. known compound ¹.

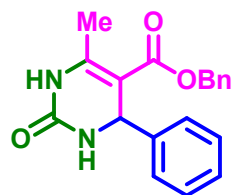


ethyl 4-methyl-2-oxo-6-(p-tolyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (Table 2, 4l):

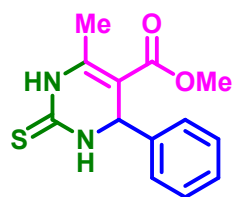
White solid, 83%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.20 (s, 1H), 7.73 (dt, J = 3.4, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (s, 4H), 5.11 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.25 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 6H), 1.10 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 165.81, 152.68, 148.64, 142.40, 136.85, 129.36, 126.62, 99.84, 59.65, 54.08, 21.11, 18.24, 14.56. known compound ¹.



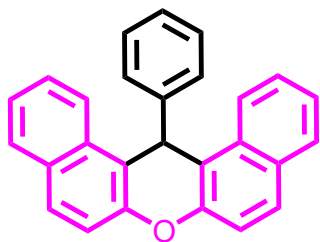
ethyl 4-methyl-6-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-oxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (Table 2, 4n): Yellow solid, 80%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.37 (s, 1H), 8.25 – 8.17 (m, 2H), 7.91 (dd, J = 3.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.54 – 7.47 (m, 2H), 5.27 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.98 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.09 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 165.46, 152.40, 152.16, 149.82, 147.11, 128.07, 124.26, 98.56, 59.82, 54.08, 18.30, 14.47. known compound ⁴.



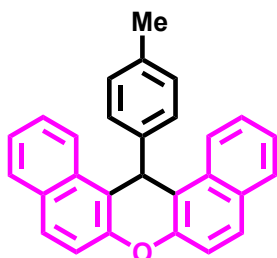
1-(4-methyl-6-phenyl-2-thioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidin-5-yl)-2-phenylethan-1-one (Table 2, 4o): White solid, 75%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.32 (s, 1H), 7.81 (q, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.36 – 7.12 (m, 10H), 5.19 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 5.04 (qd, J = 12.8, 2.5 Hz, 2H), 2.28 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 165.53, 152.47, 149.80, 145.11, 136.96, 128.93, 128.75, 128.17, 128.01, 127.80, 126.79, 99.14, 65.28, 54.39, 18.35. known compound ⁴



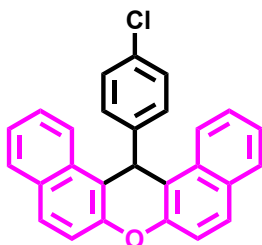
methyl 4-methyl-6-phenyl-2-thioxo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (Table 2, 4o): White solid, 60%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.40 (s, 1H), 9.74 – 9.68 (m, 1H), 7.35 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.25 – 7.19 (m, 2H), 5.18 (d, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 166.31, 158.89, 152.62, 148.84, 137.28, 127.79, 114.21, 99.68, 55.51, 53.61, 51.26, 18.28. known compound ⁵.



14-phenyl-14H-dibenzo[a,j]xanthenes (5a): White powder. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 8.69 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.93 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.1$ Hz, 4H), 7.62 (ddd, $J = 8.3, 6.5, 1.4$ Hz, 4H), 7.56 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.50 – 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.14 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 6.72 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 147.94, 145.55, 130.87, 130.62, 129.00, 128.59, 128.37, 127.94, 126.93, 126.24, 124.53, 123.42, 117.68, 117.42, 36.47. known compound ⁶.

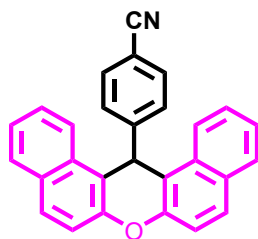


14-(p-tolyl)-14H-dibenzo[a,j]xanthene (5b): White powder. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 8.66 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 8.02 – 7.79 (m, 4H), 7.62 (ddd, $J = 8.4, 6.8, 1.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.52 – 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.45 (ddd, $J = 8.0, 6.8, 1.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.92 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.66 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 147.84, 142.65, 135.34, 130.87, 130.62, 128.88, 128.56, 127.81, 126.86, 124.47, 123.45, 117.65, 117.48, 36.10, 20.37. known compound ⁶.

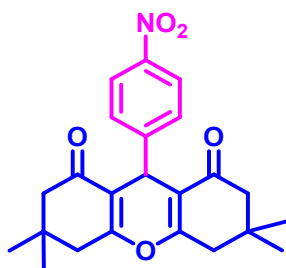


14-(4-chlorophenyl)-14H-dibenzo[a,j]xanthenes (5c): White powder. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 8.66 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.92 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 4H), 7.63 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 4H), 7.55 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.45 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.19 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 6.75 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $\text{DMSO-}d_6$) δ 147.91, 144.41, 130.89, 130.75, 130.61, 129.64, 129.17, 128.61, 128.33, 127.00,

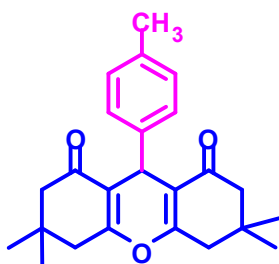
124.57, 123.26, 117.65, 116.91, 35.81. known compound ⁶.



4-(14H-dibenzo[a,j]xanthen-14-yl)benzotrile (5d): White powder. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.68 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.94 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 5.0 Hz, 4H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.70 – 7.53 (m, 6H), 7.46 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 150.70, 148.01, 132.44, 130.73, 130.62, 129.50, 128.79, 128.69, 127.18, 124.72, 123.18, 118.47, 117.72, 116.34, 109.26, 36.47. known compound ⁶.

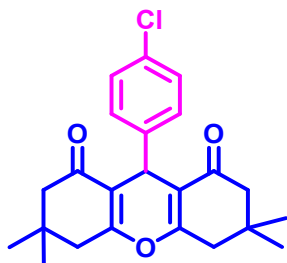


3,3,6,6-tetramethyl-9-(4-nitrophenyl)-3,4,5,6,7,9-hexahydro-1H-xanthene-1,8(2H)-dione (6a): White solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.11 – 8.04 (m, 2H), 7.50 – 7.43 (m, 2H), 4.81 (s, 1H), 2.49 (s, 4H), 2.29 – 2.07 (m, 4H), 1.10 (s, 6H), 0.98 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 196.17, 162.92, 151.49, 146.43, 129.31, 123.33, 114.46, 50.57, 40.79, 32.33, 32.16, 29.16, 27.22. known compound ⁷.



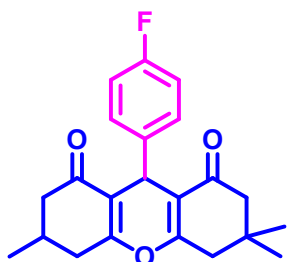
9-(p-tolyl)- 3,3,6,6-tetramethyl-3,4,5,6,7,9-hexahydro-1H-xanthene-1,8(2H)-dione(6b): White solid, ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.17 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 4.71 (s, 1H),

2.45 (s, 4H), 2.27 – 2.11 (m, 7H), 1.09 (s, 6H), 0.99 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.41, 162.06, 141.13, 135.70, 128.72, 128.17, 115.67, 50.70, 40.80, 32.15, 31.37, 29.22, 27.31, 21.02. known compound ⁷.



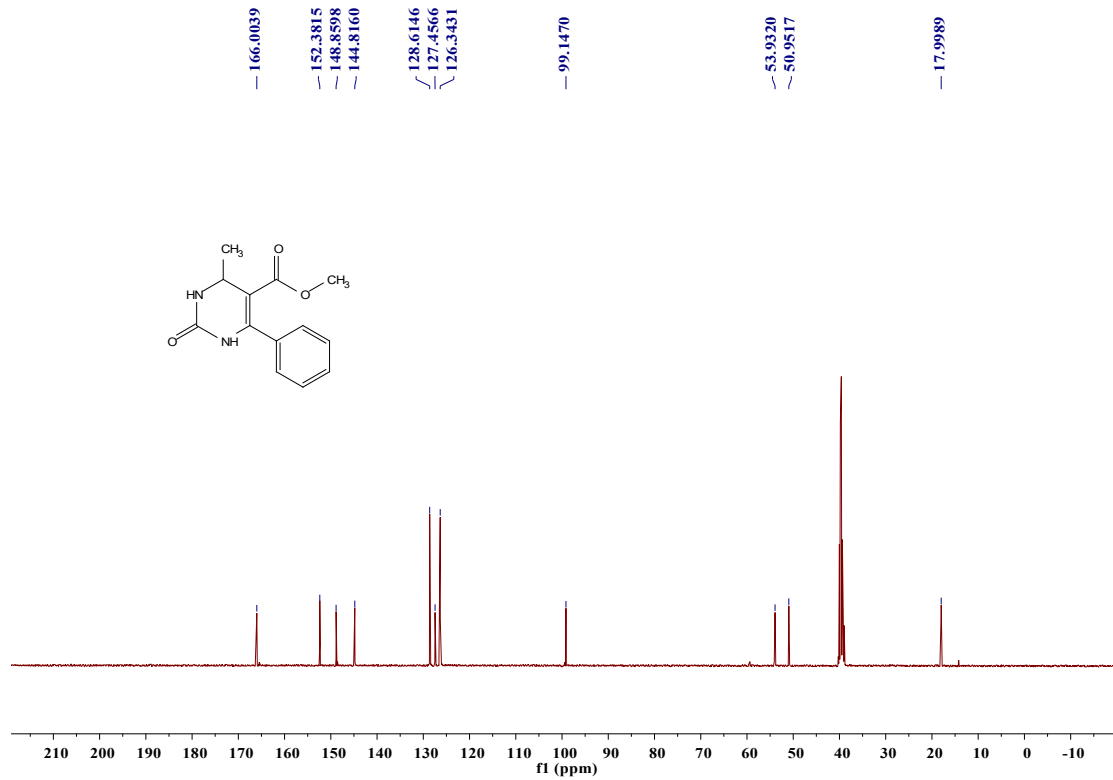
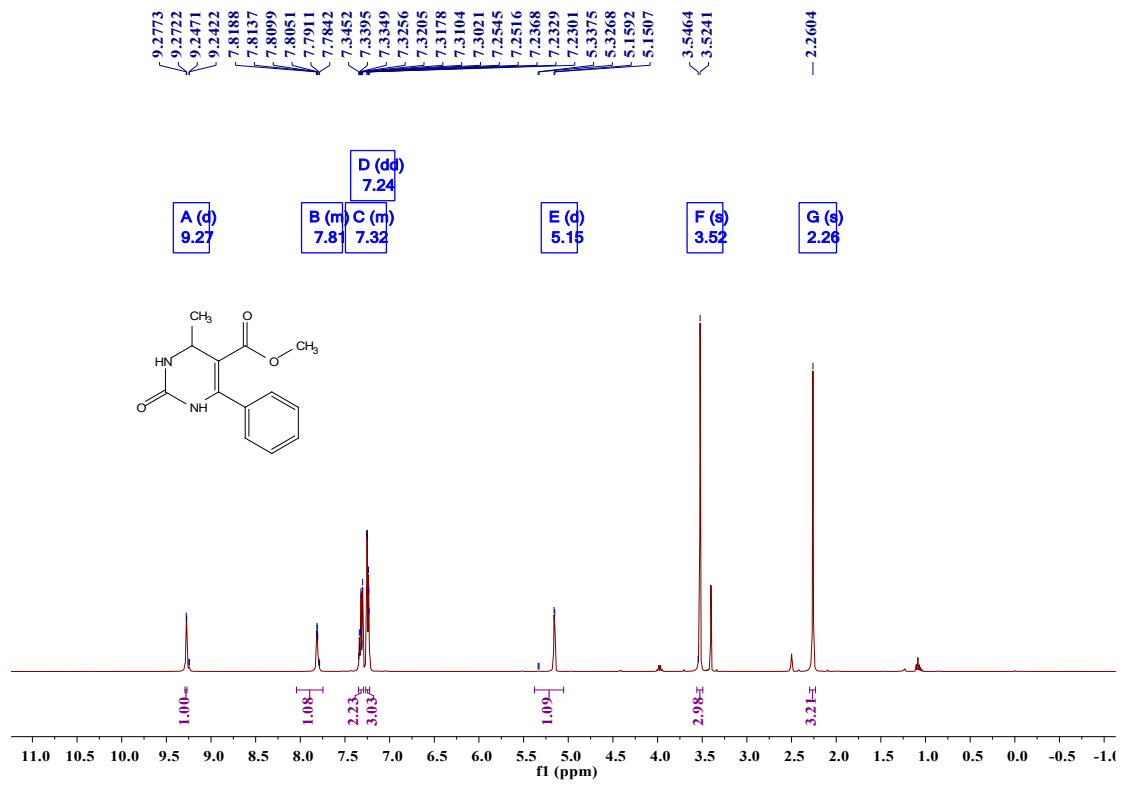
9-(4-chlorophenyl)-3,3,6,6-tetramethyl-3,4,5,6,7,9-hexahydro-1H-xanthene-1,8(2H)-dione(6c):

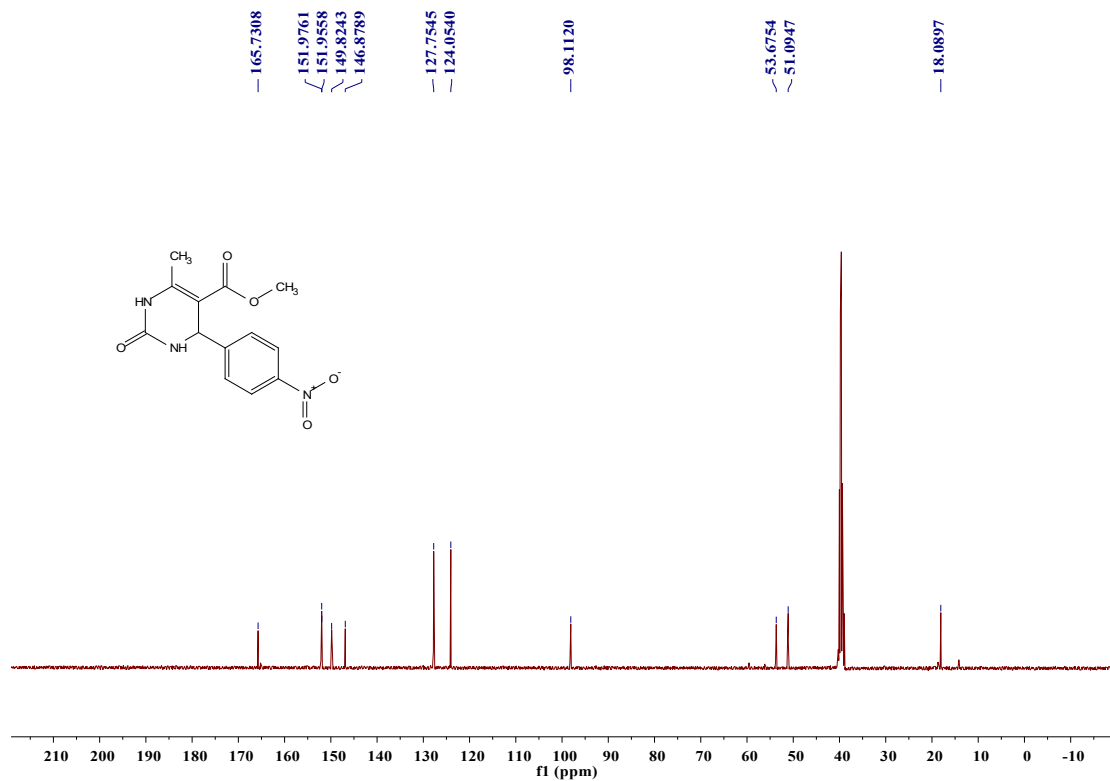
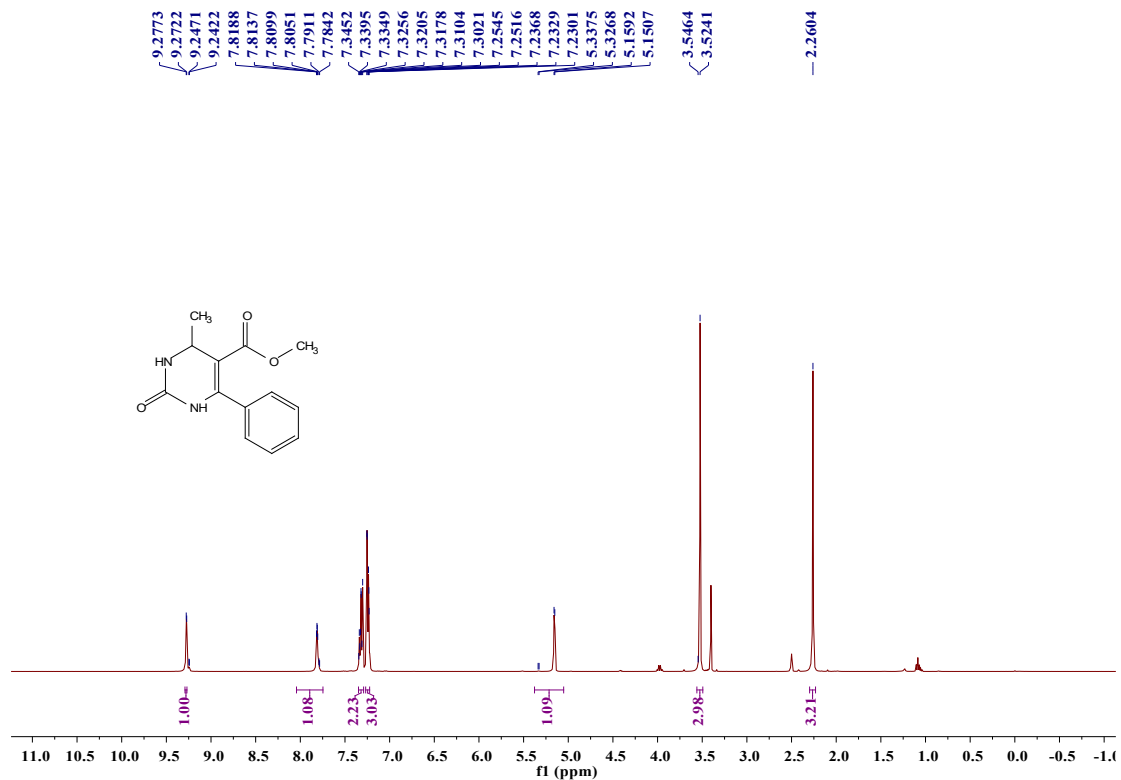
White solid, ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.23 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.17 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 4.71 (s, 1H), 2.46 (s, 4H), 2.28 – 2.11 (m, 4H), 1.10 (s, 6H), 0.99 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.23, 162.37, 142.69, 132.03, 129.75, 128.19, 115.28, 50.71, 40.87, 32.18, 31.47, 29.24, 27.30. known compound ⁷.

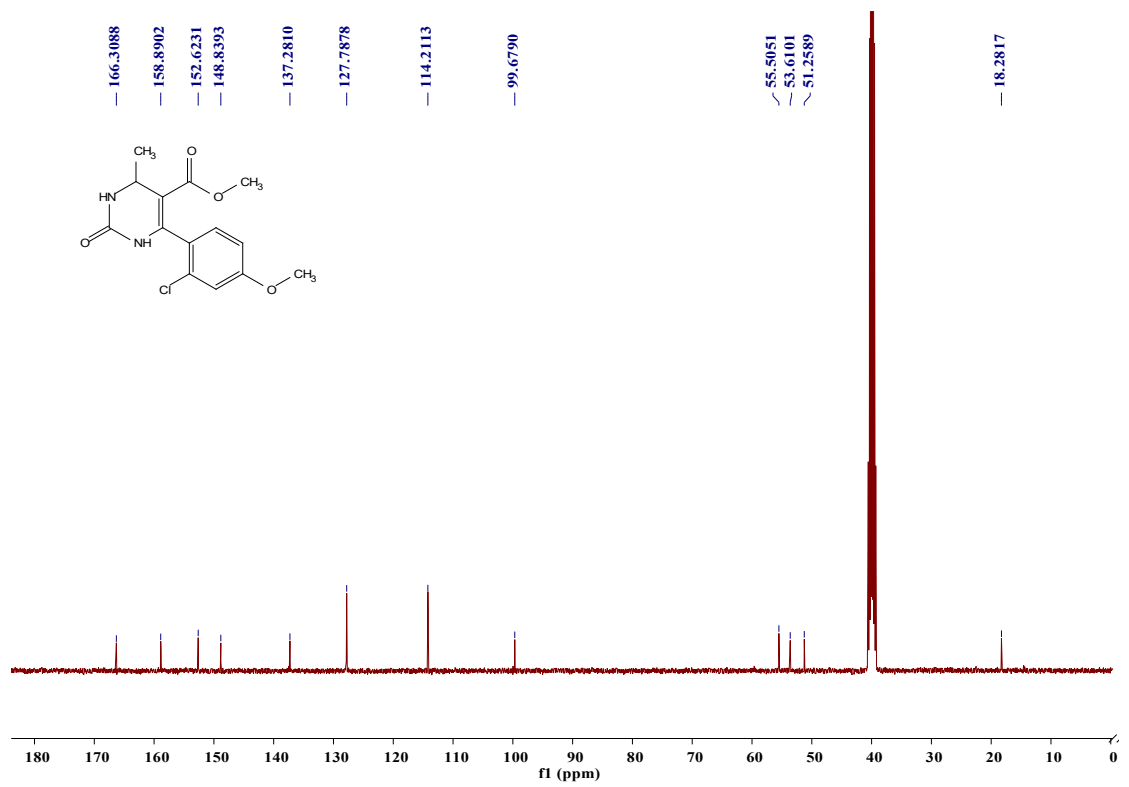
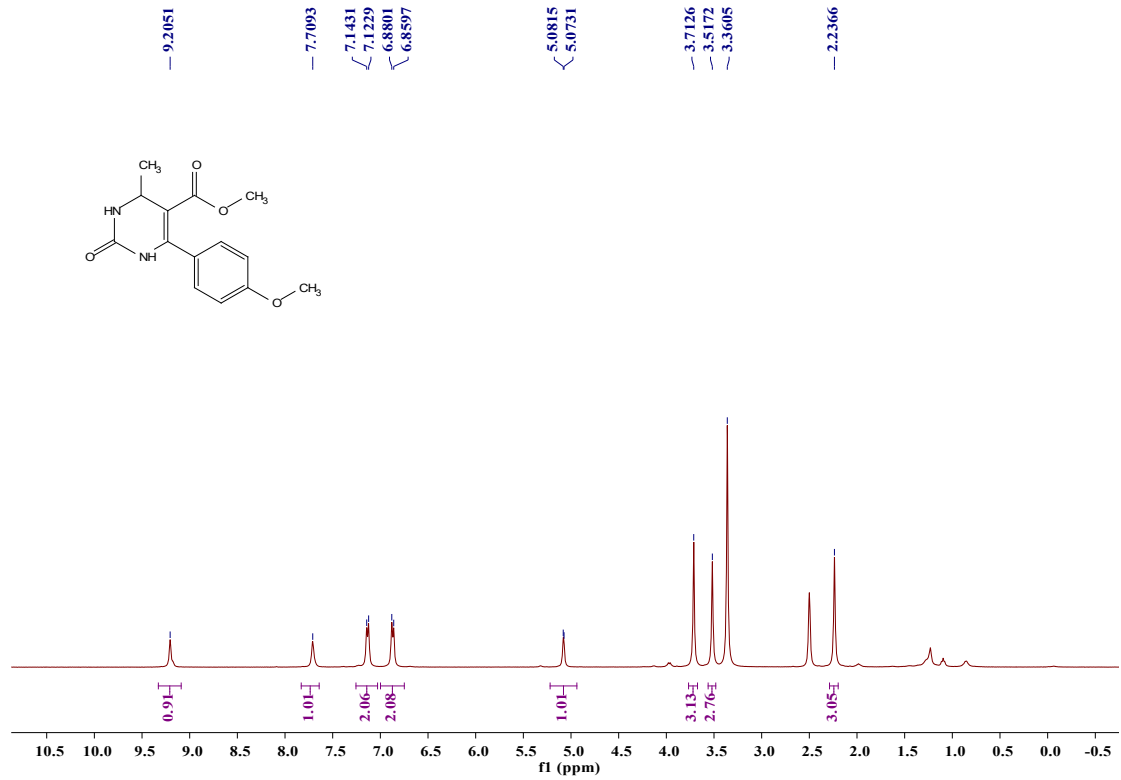


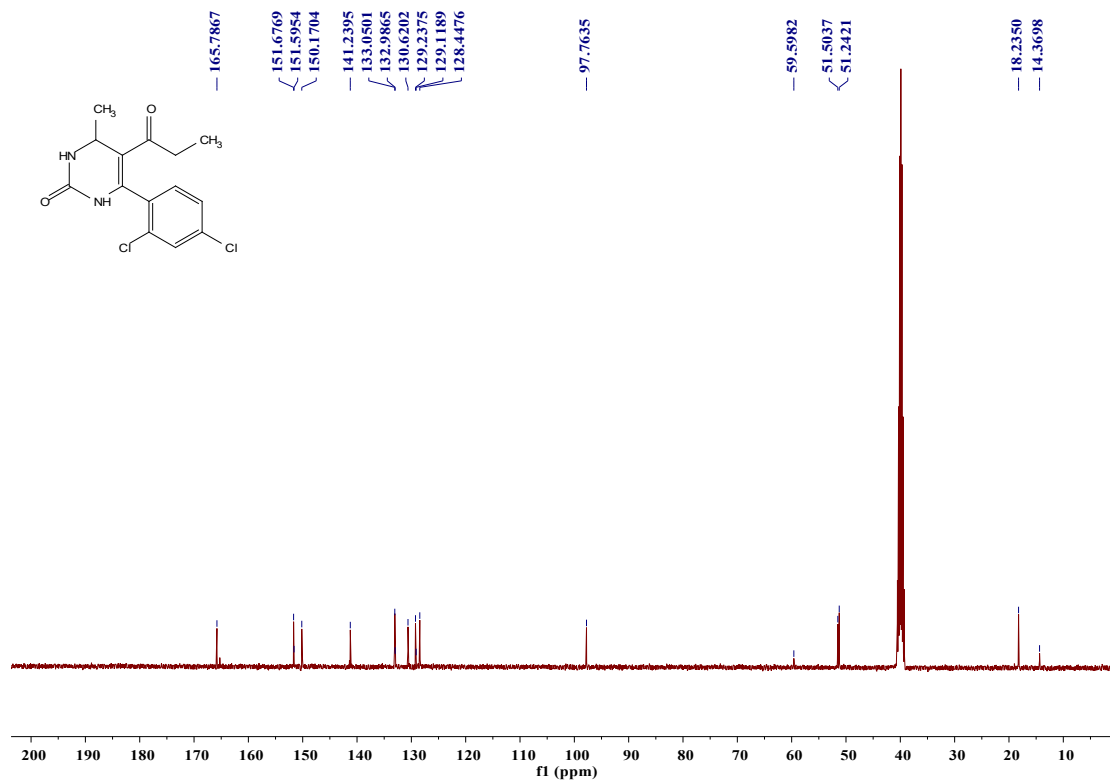
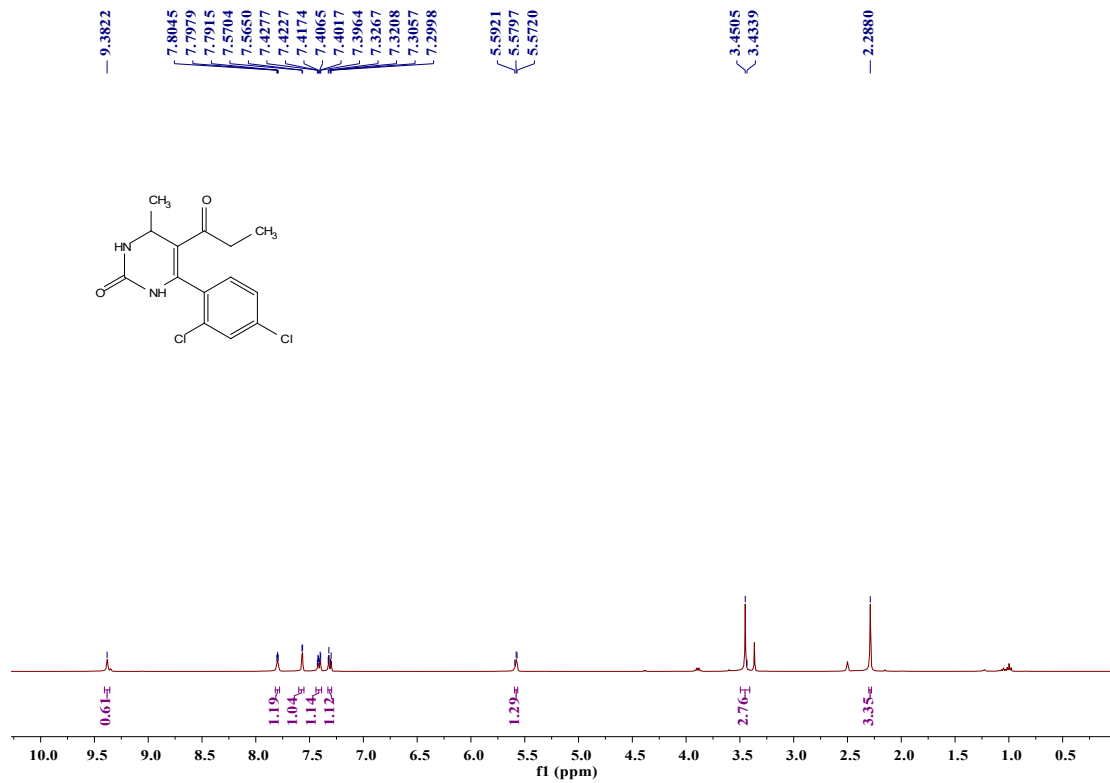
9-(4-fluorophenyl)-3,3,6,6-tetramethyl-3,4,5,6,7,9-hexahydro-1H-xanthene-1,8(2H)-dione

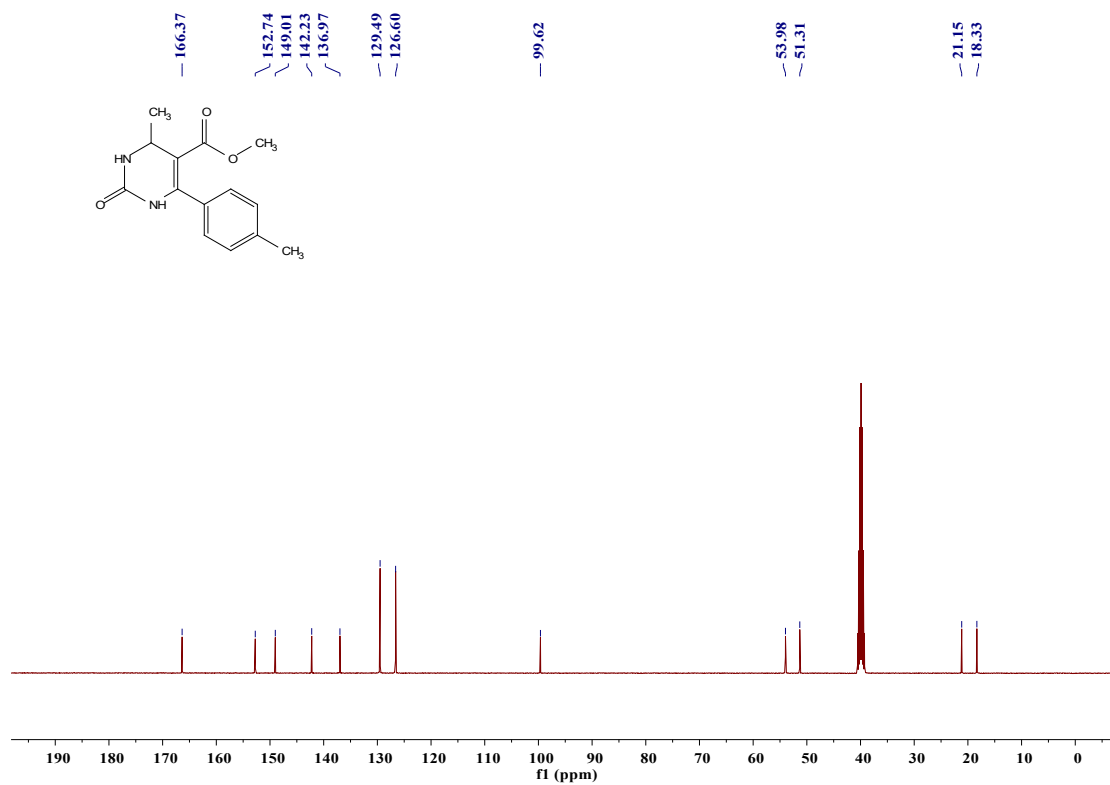
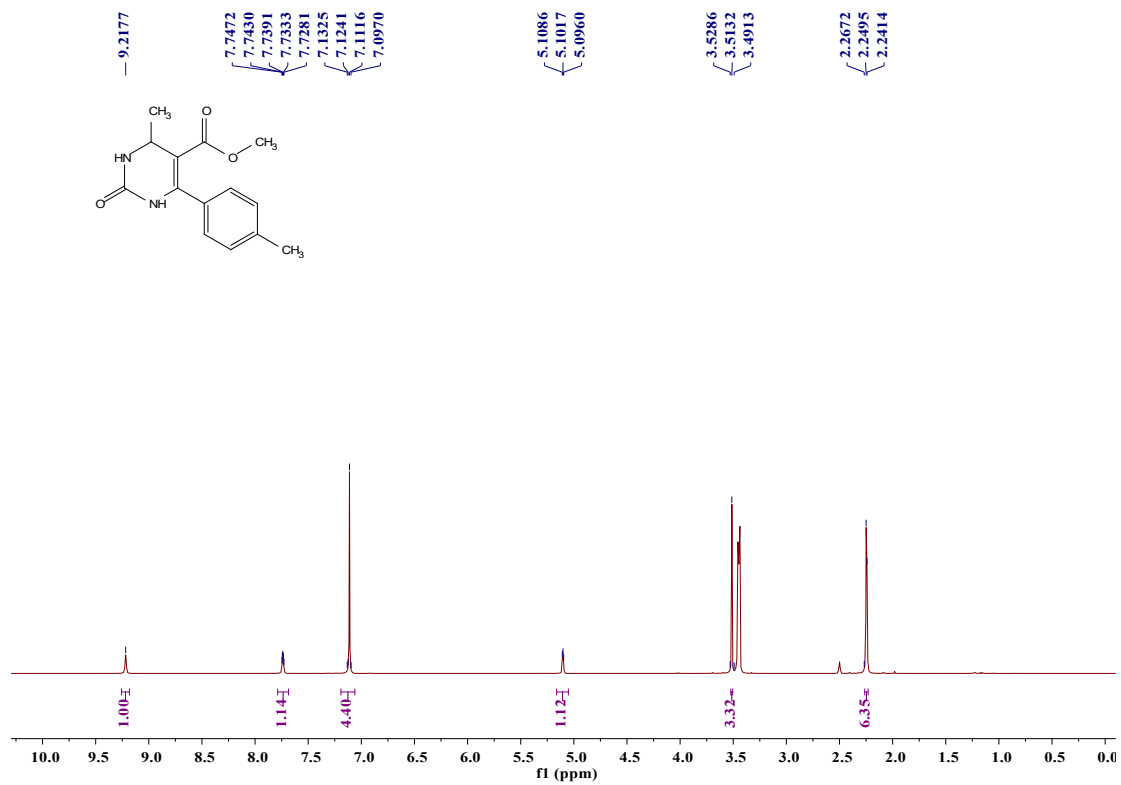
(6d): White solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.24 (dd, $J = 8.3, 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.94 – 6.84 (m, 2H), 4.72 (s, 1H), 2.46 (s, 4H), 2.27 – 2.11 (m, 4H), 1.10 (s, 6H), 0.98 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.29, 162.57, 162.28, 160.14, 139.94, 139.91, 129.84, 129.76, 115.50, 114.89, 114.67, 50.72, 40.85, 32.15, 31.20, 29.21, 27.27. known compound ⁷.

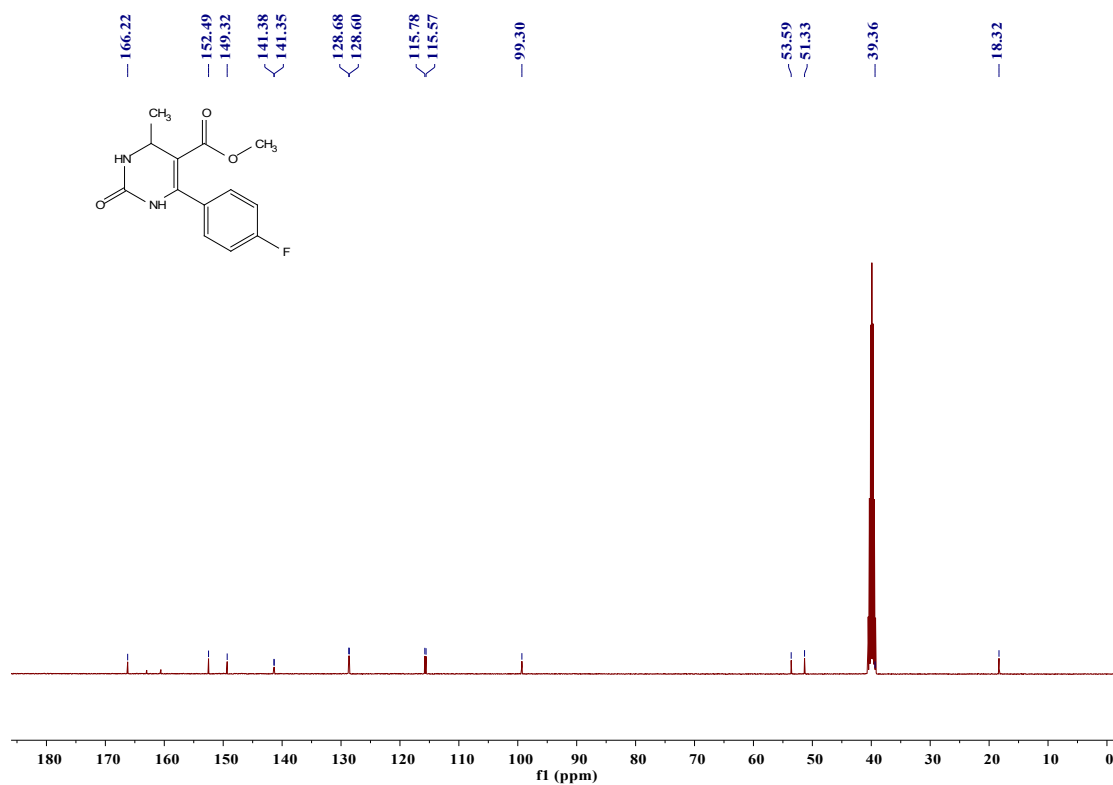
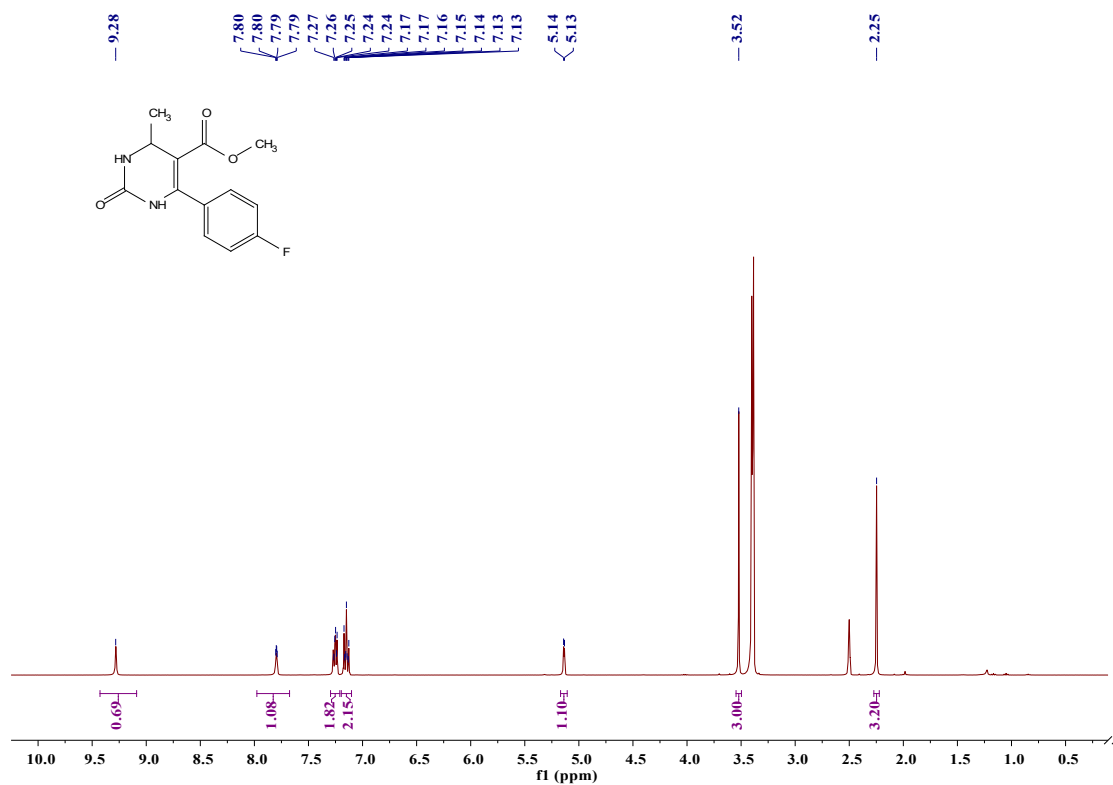


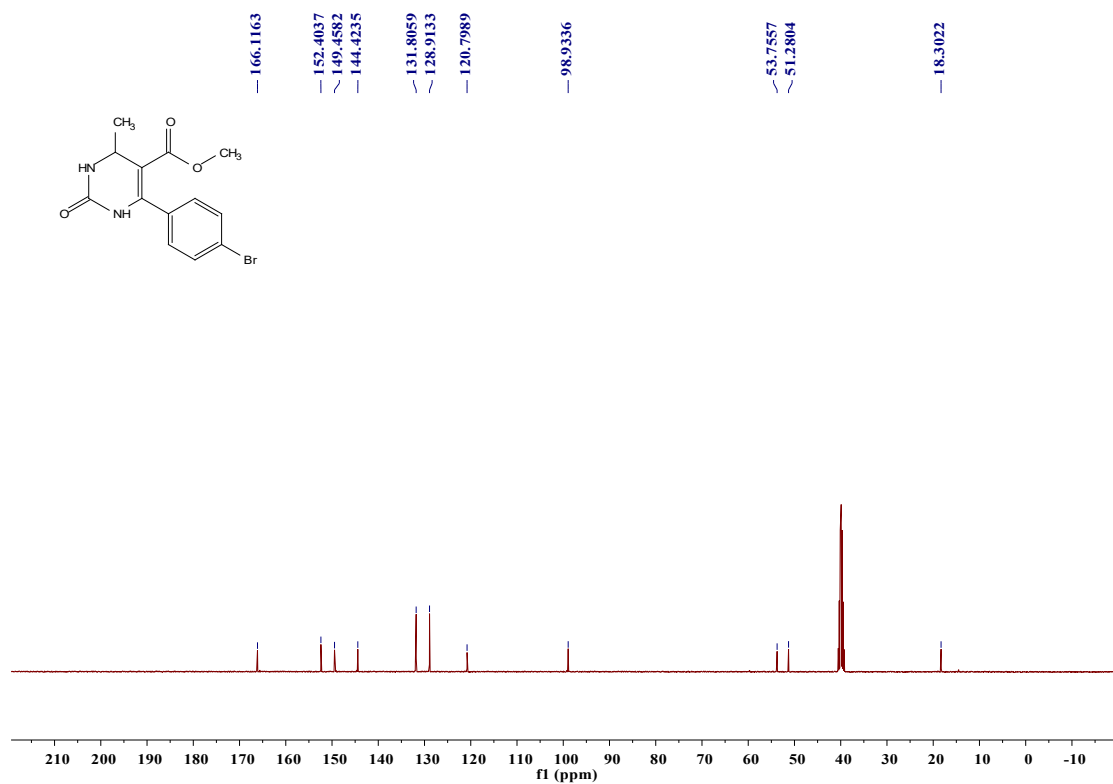
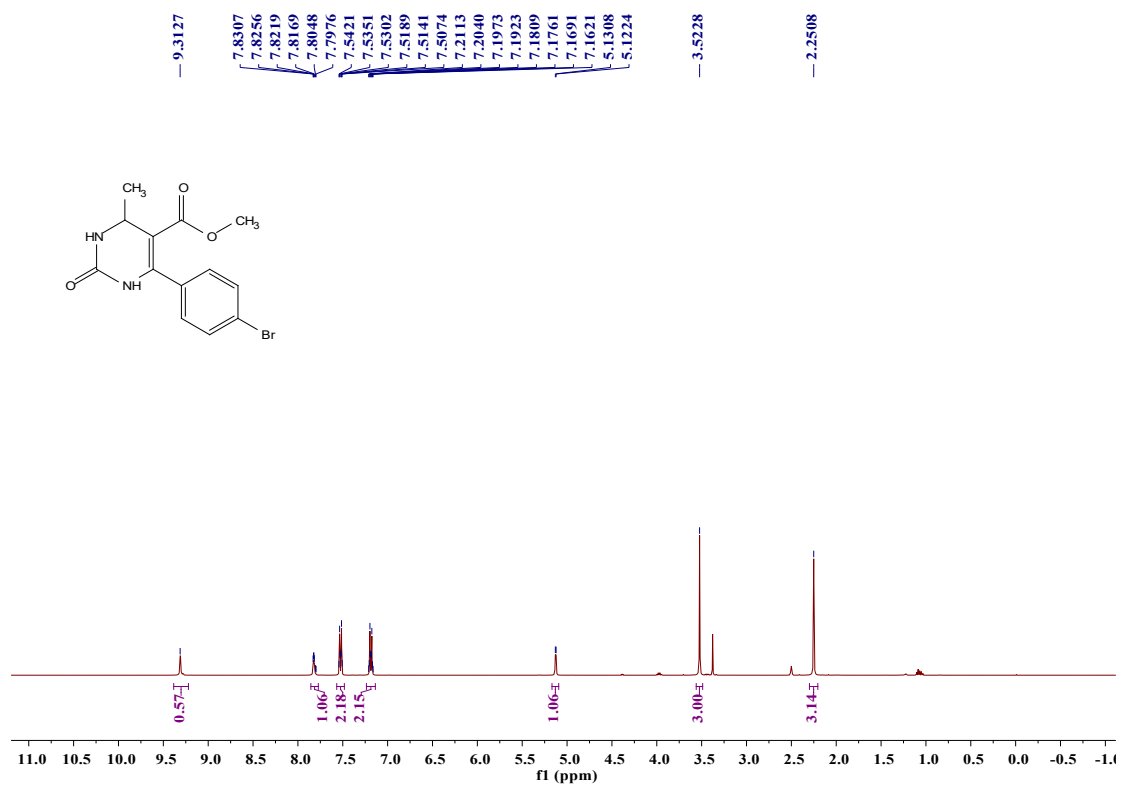


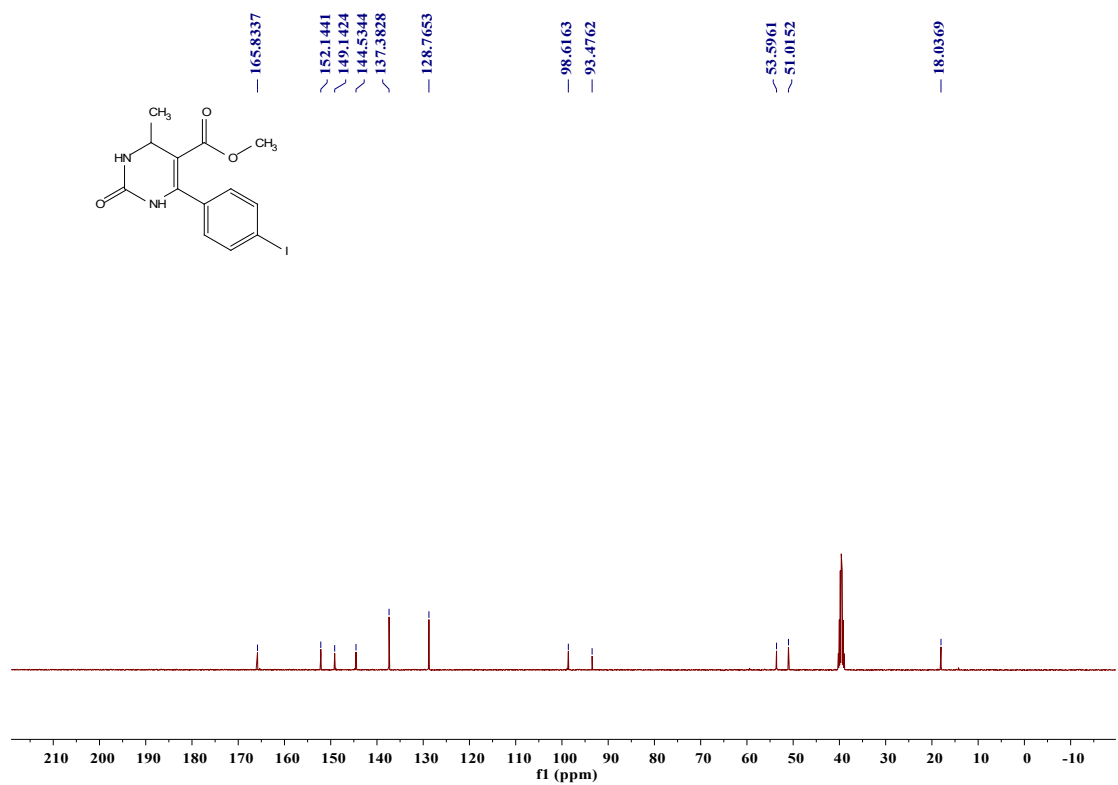
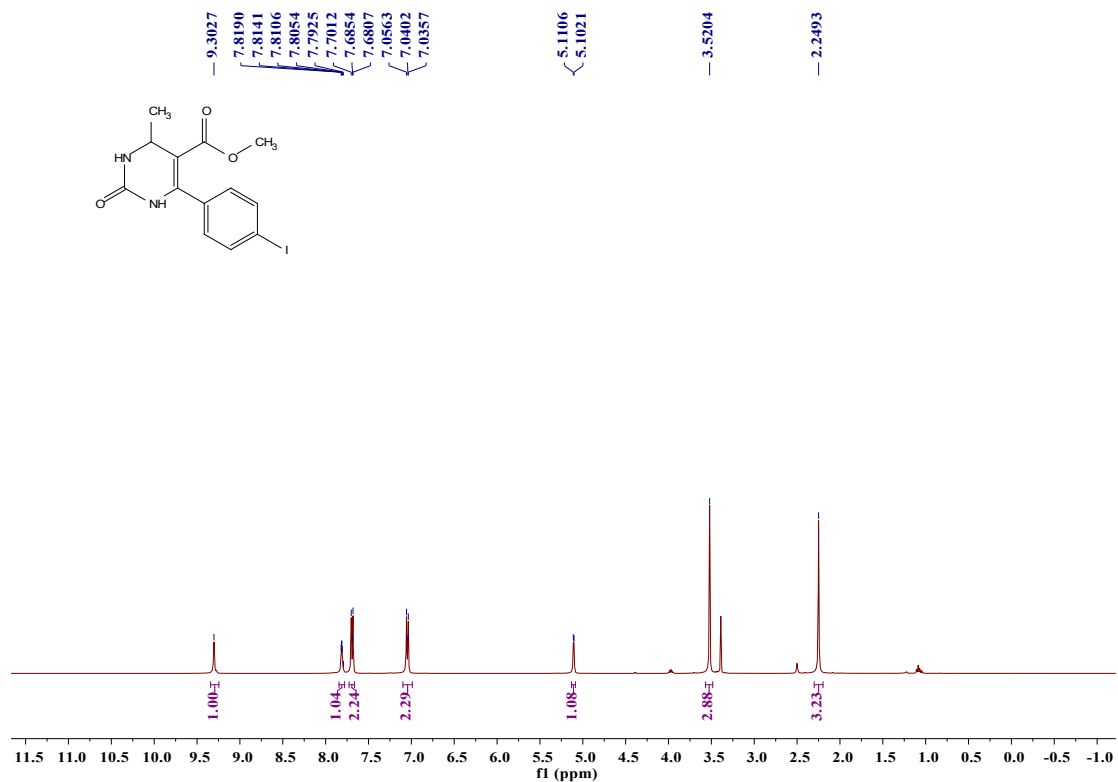


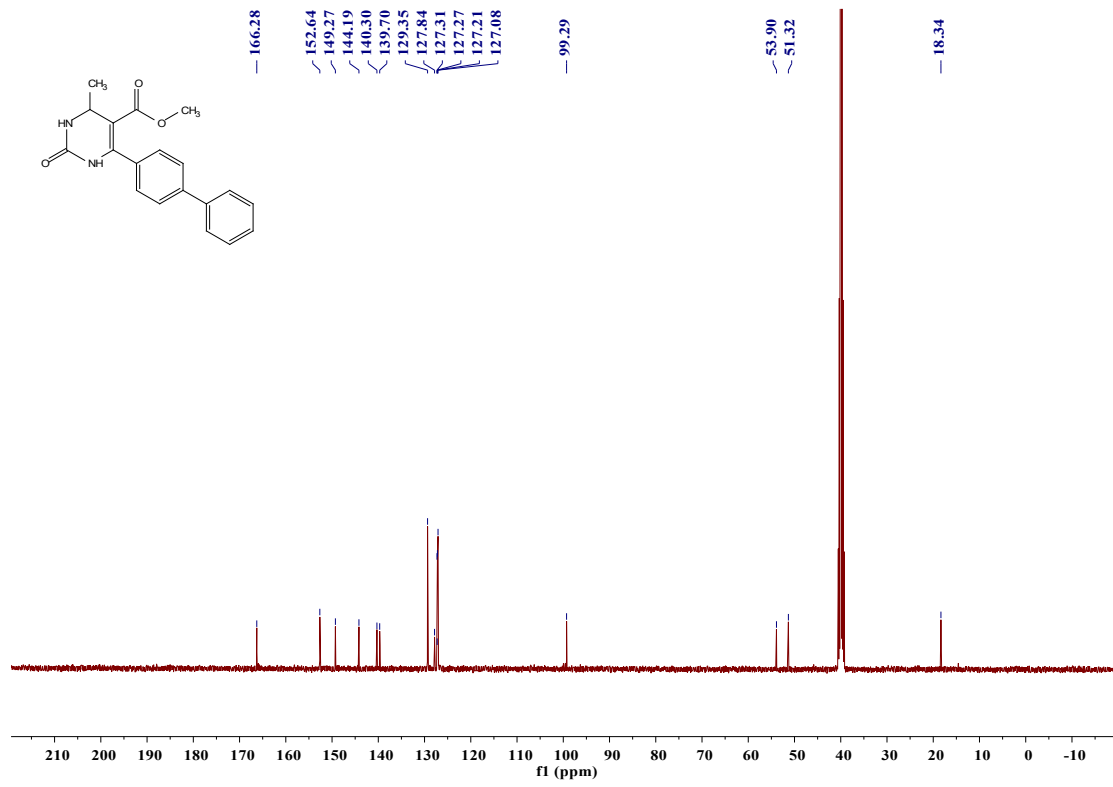
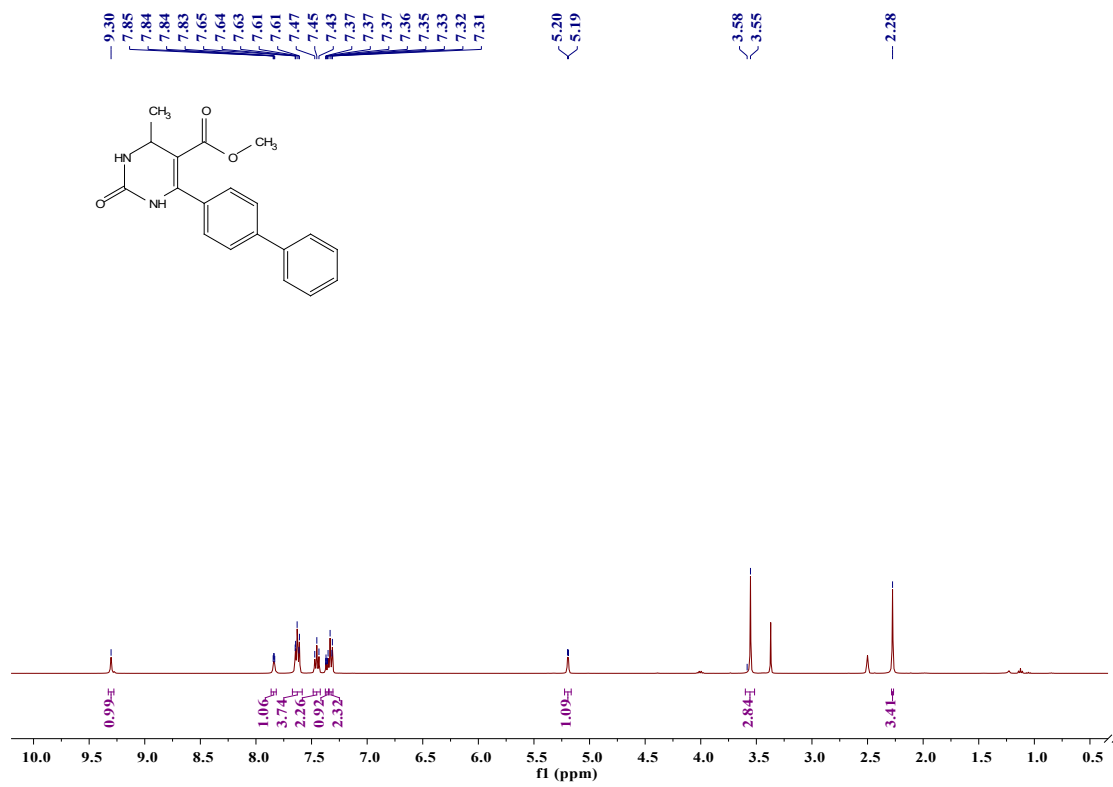


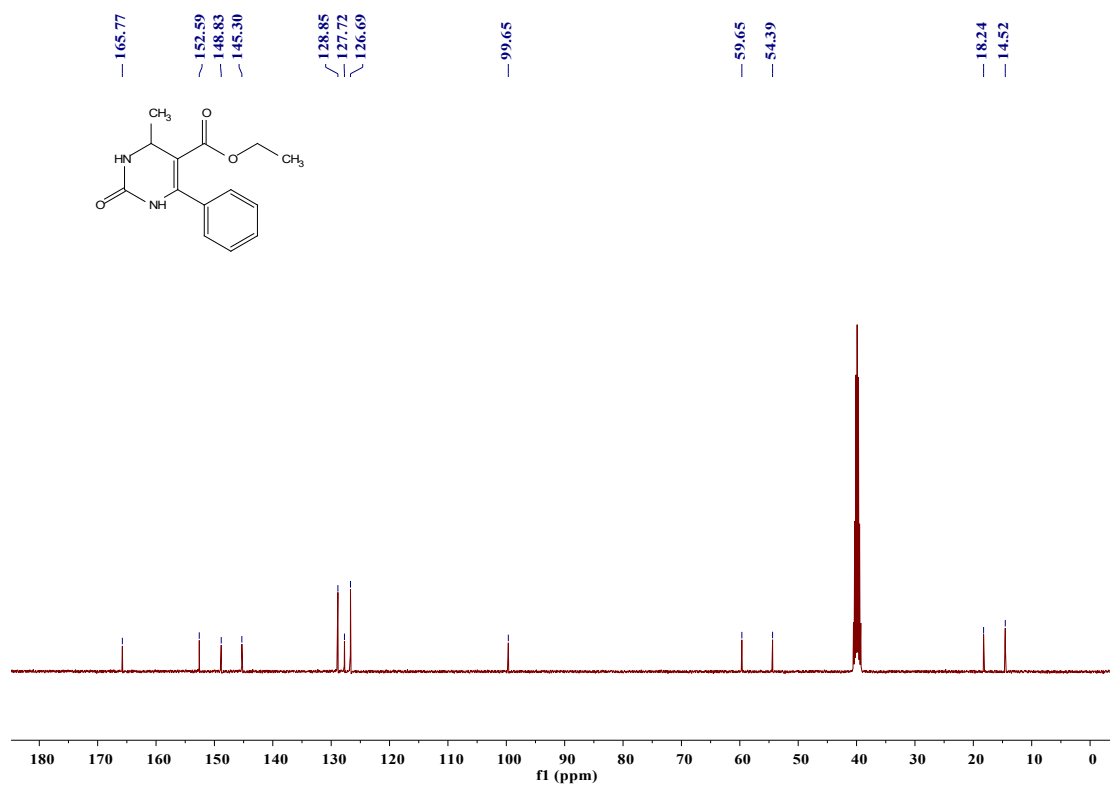
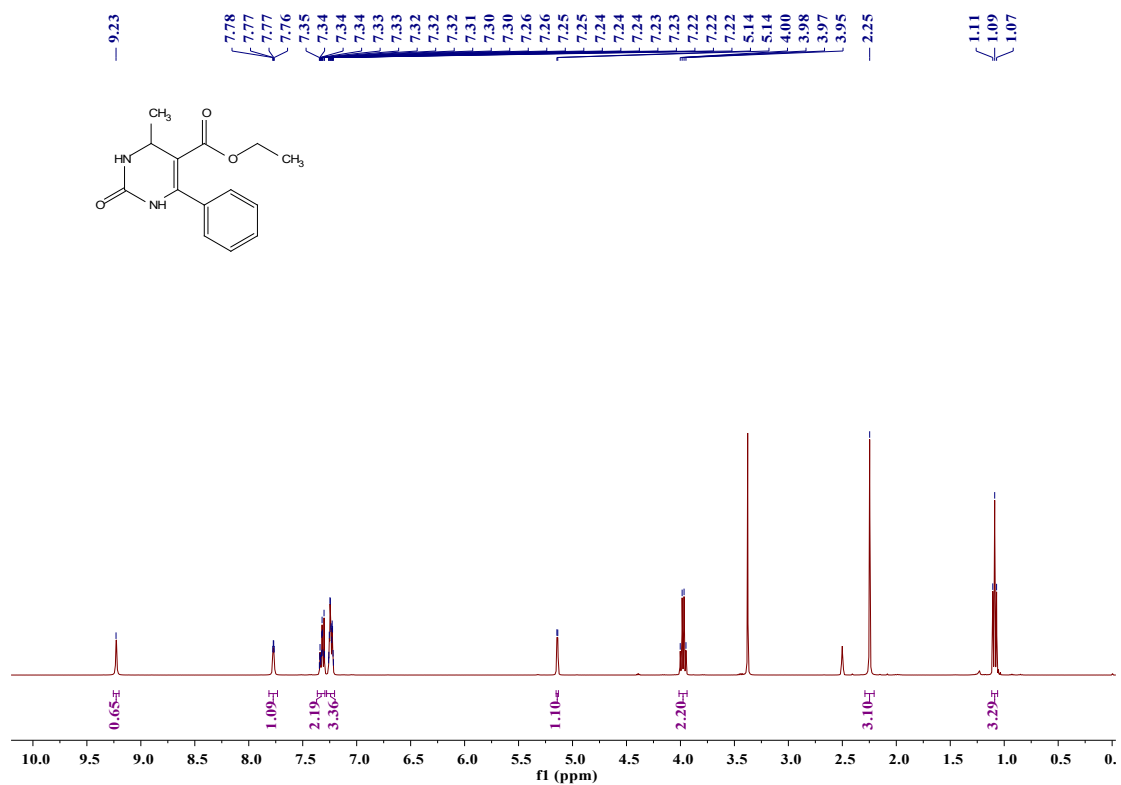


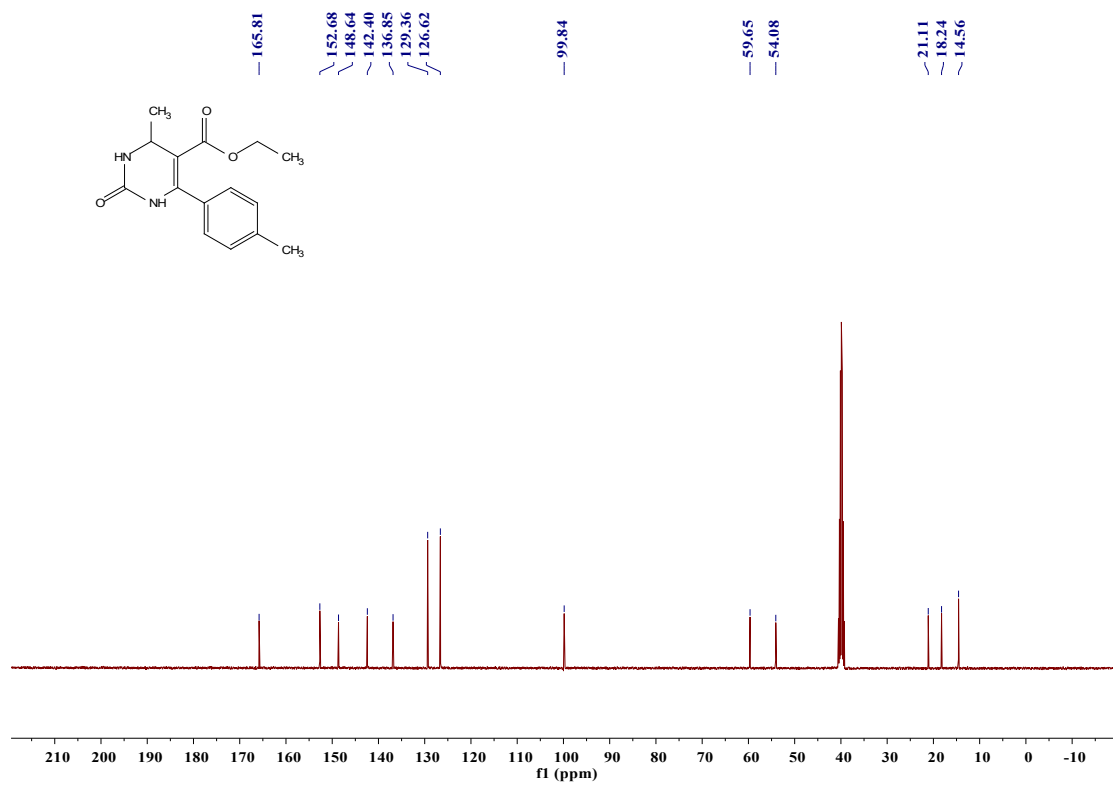
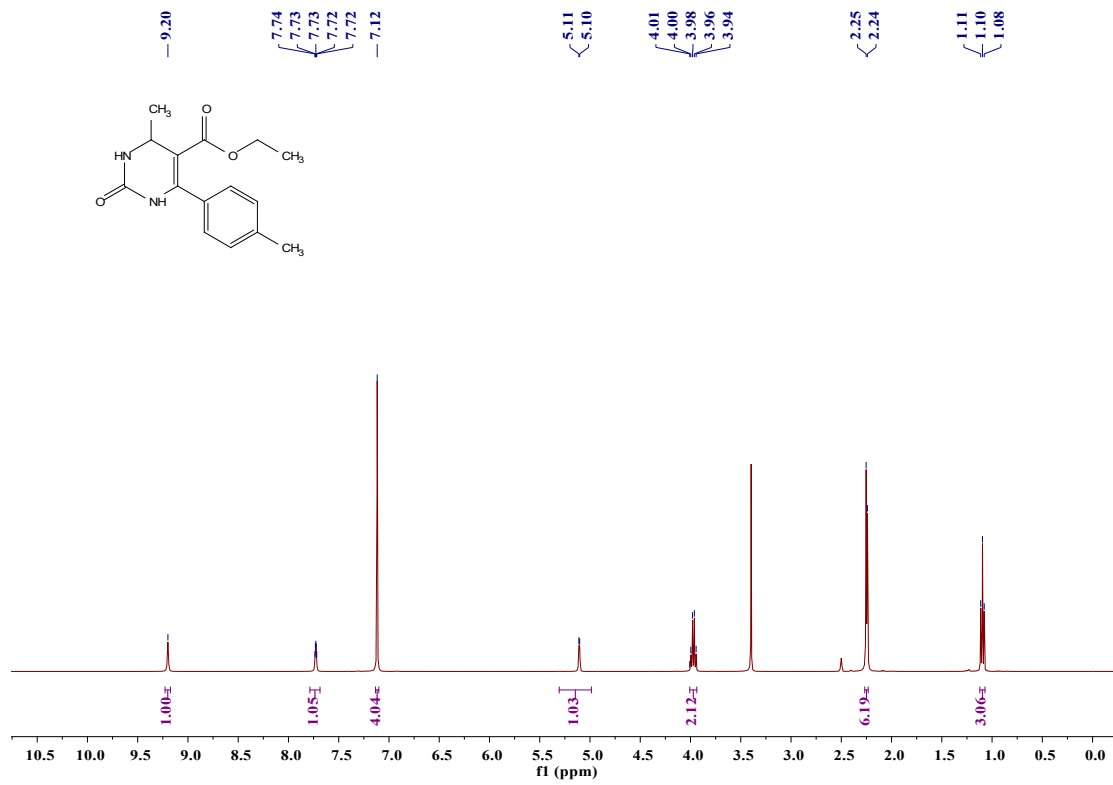


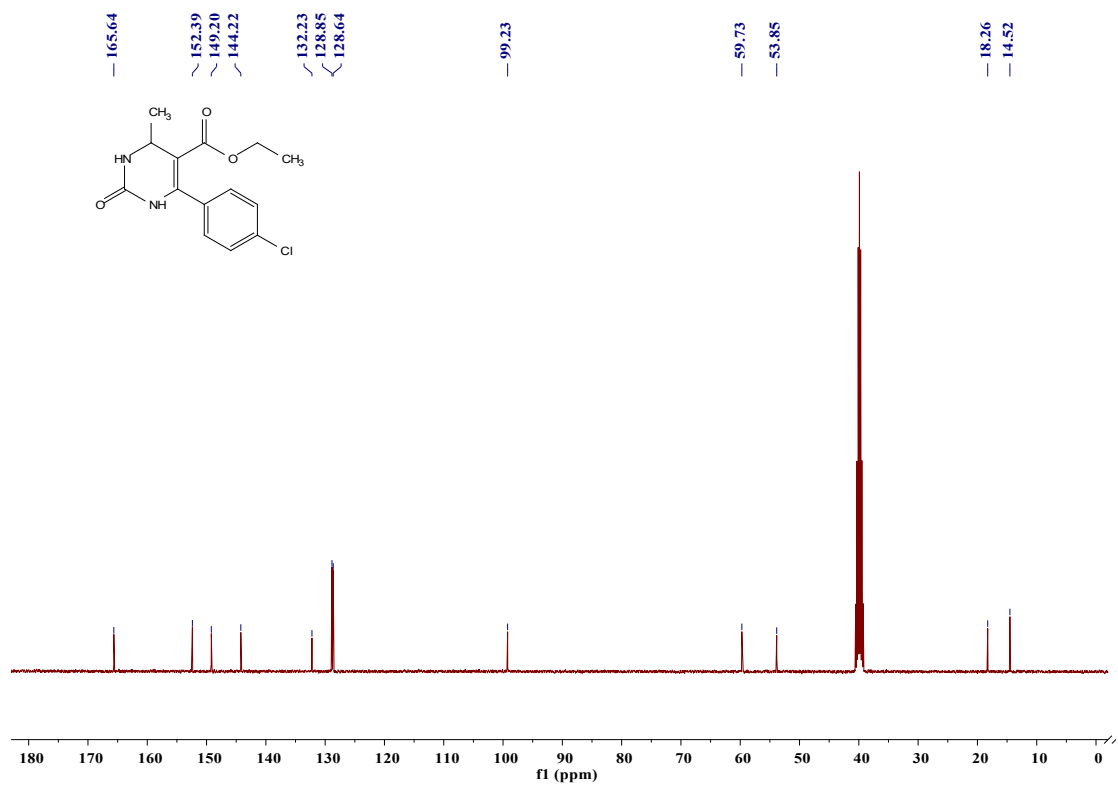
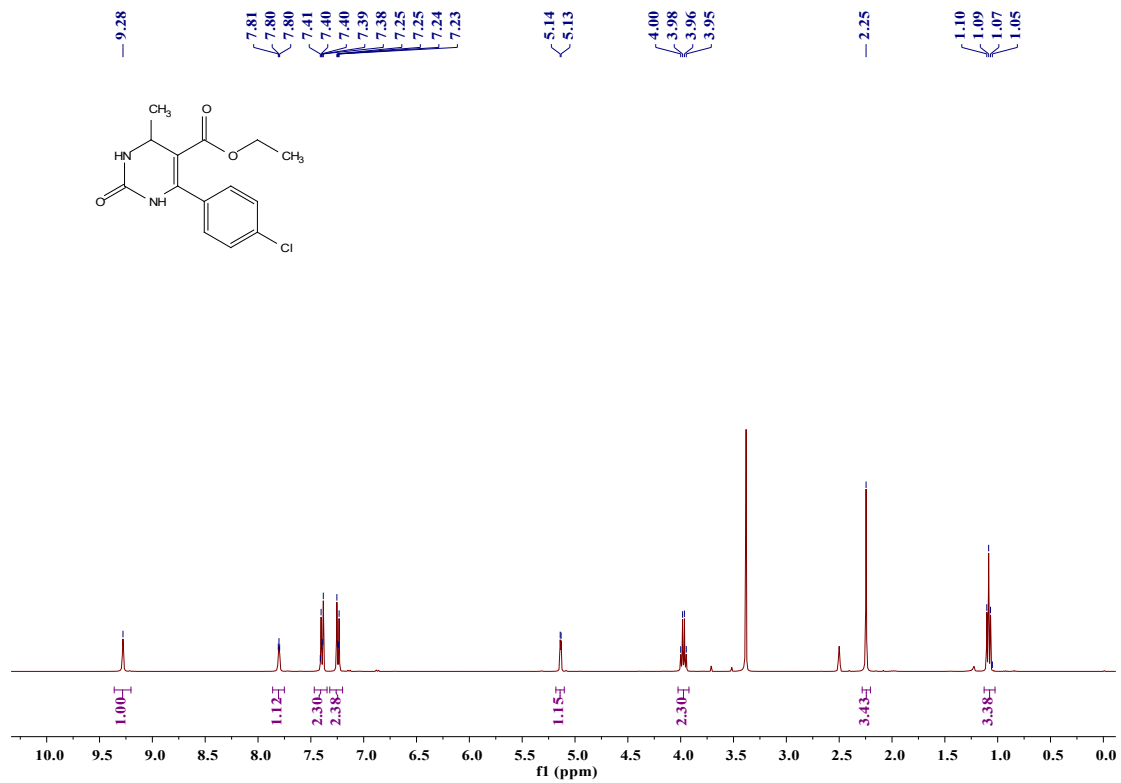


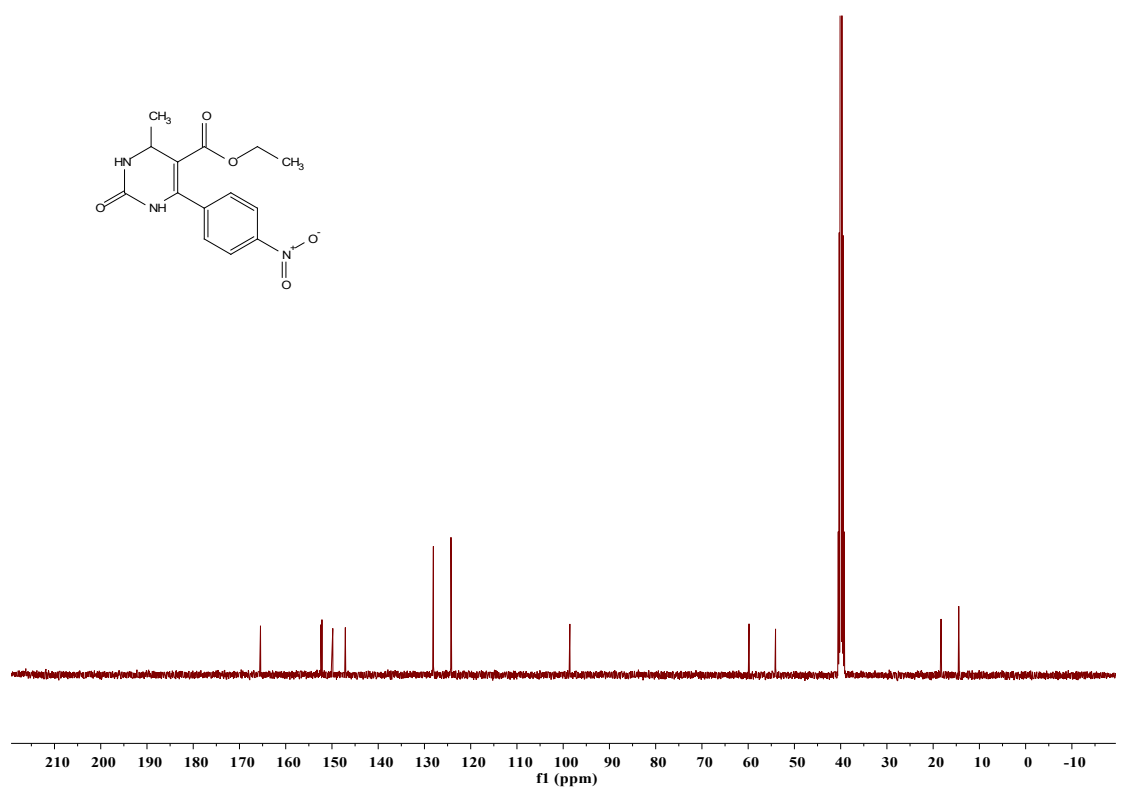
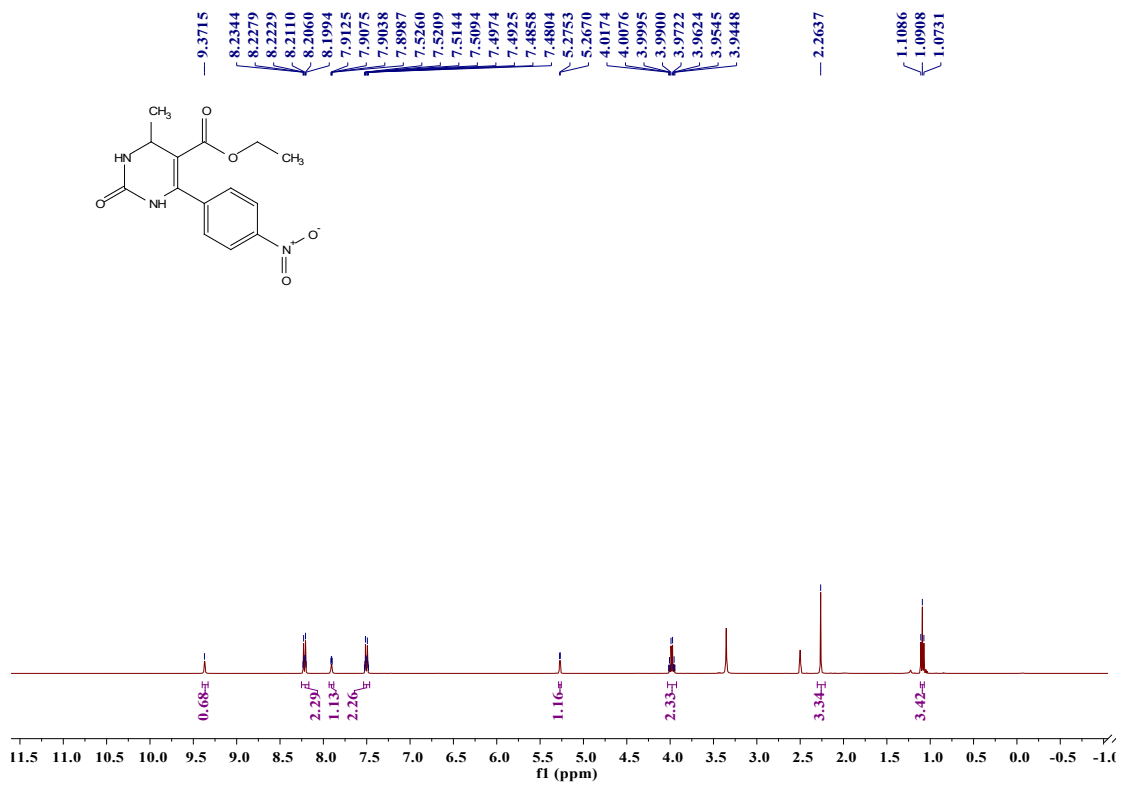


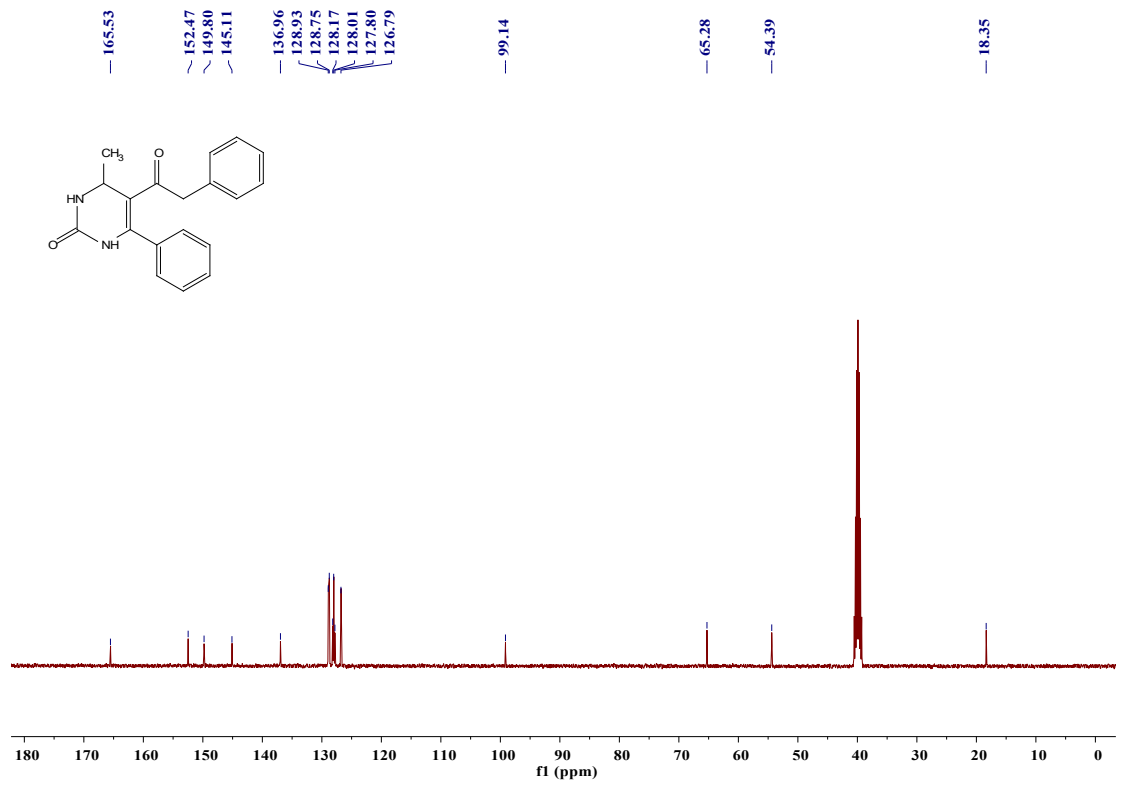
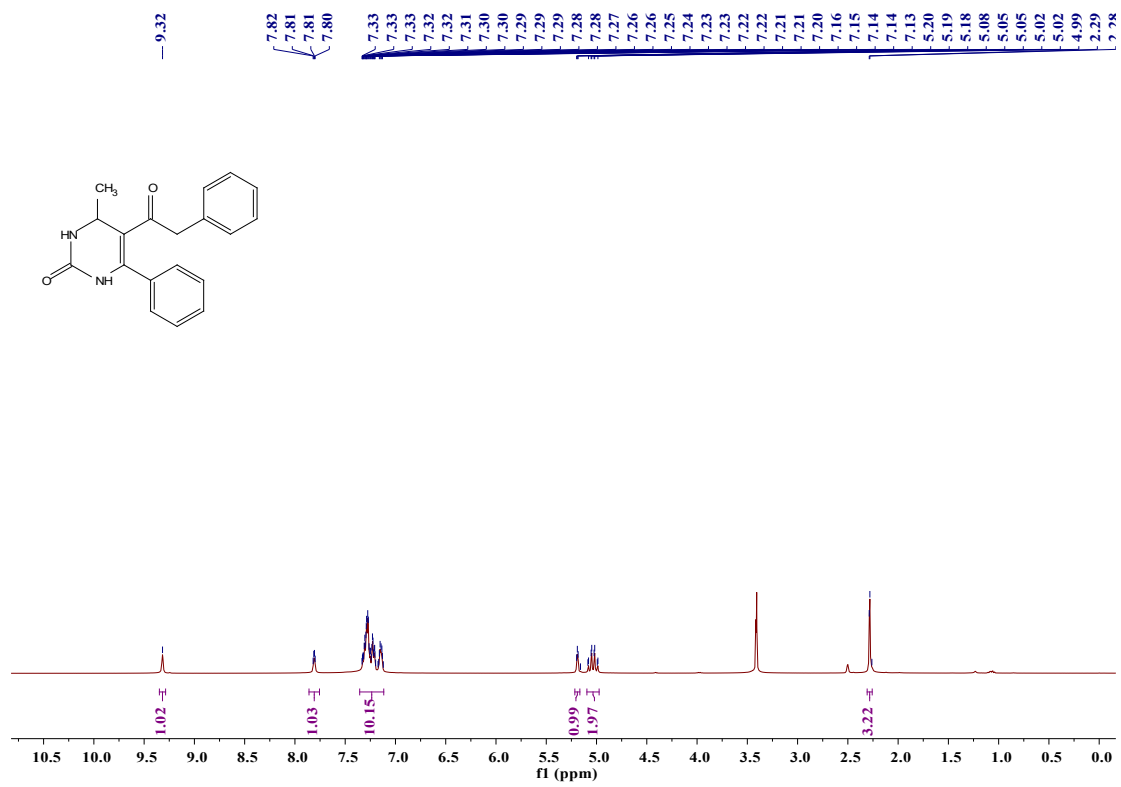


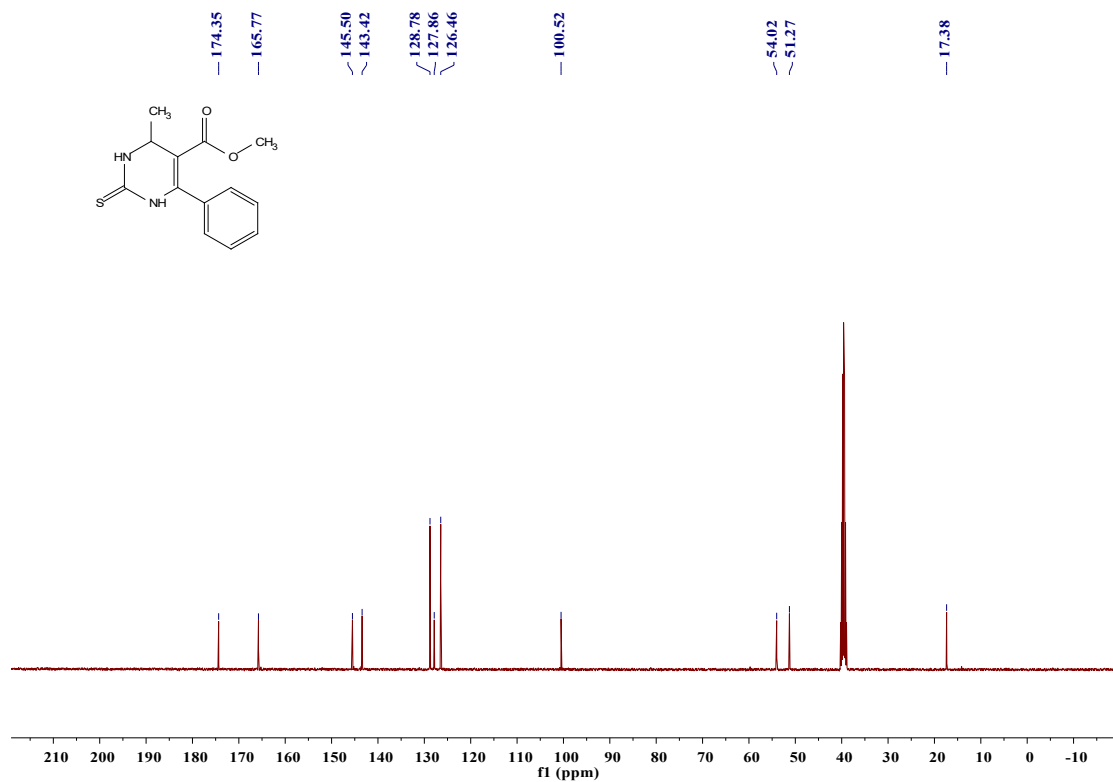
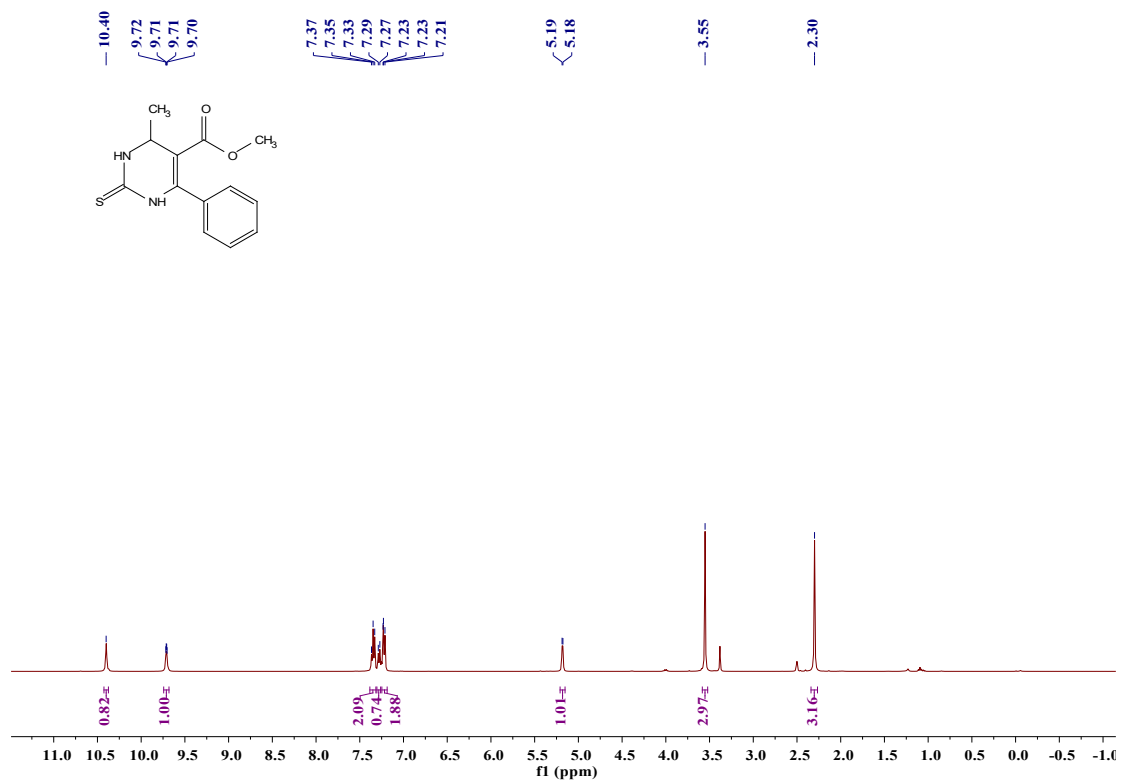


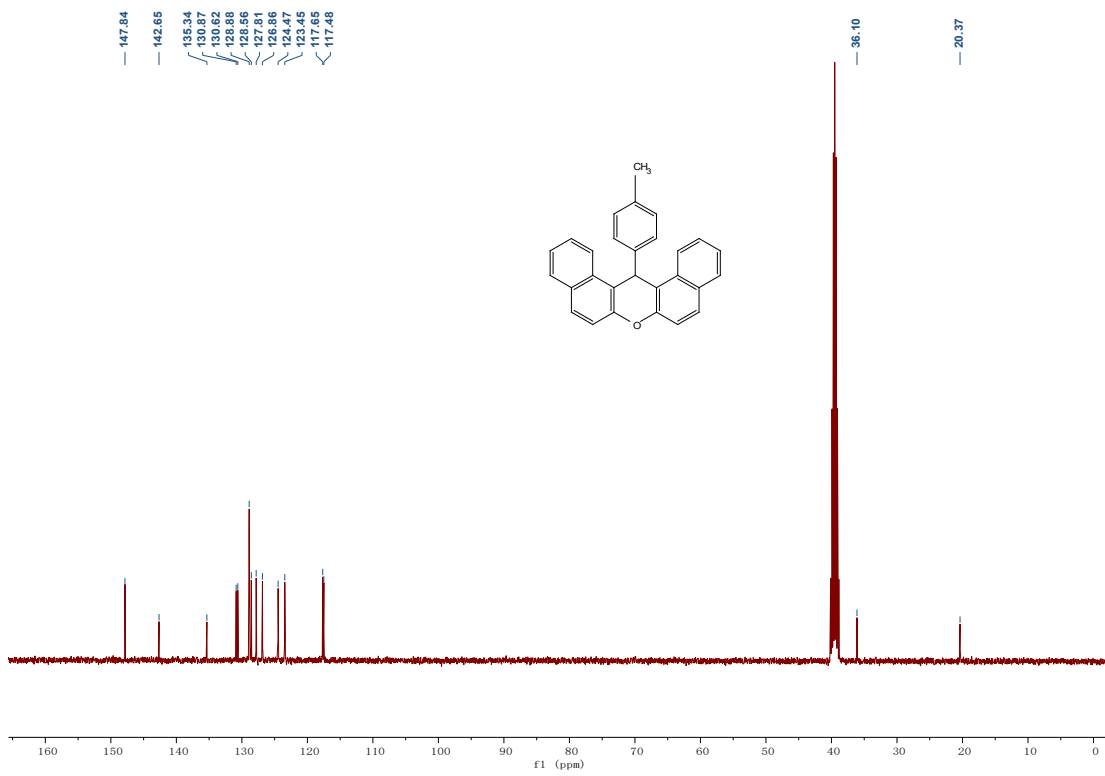
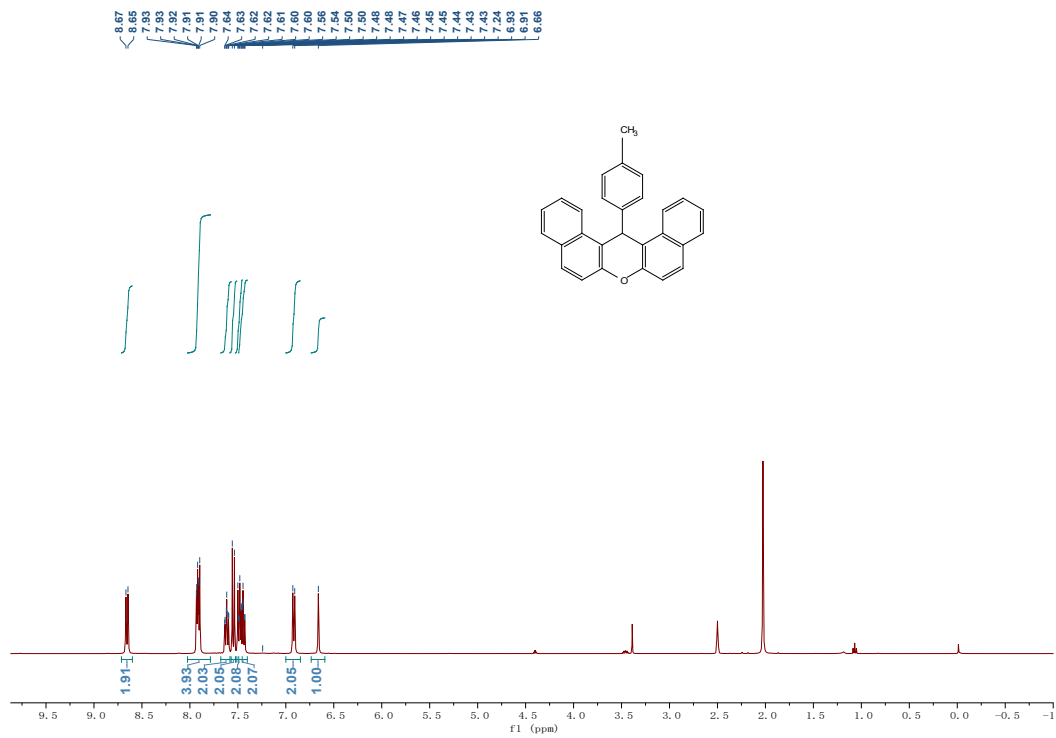


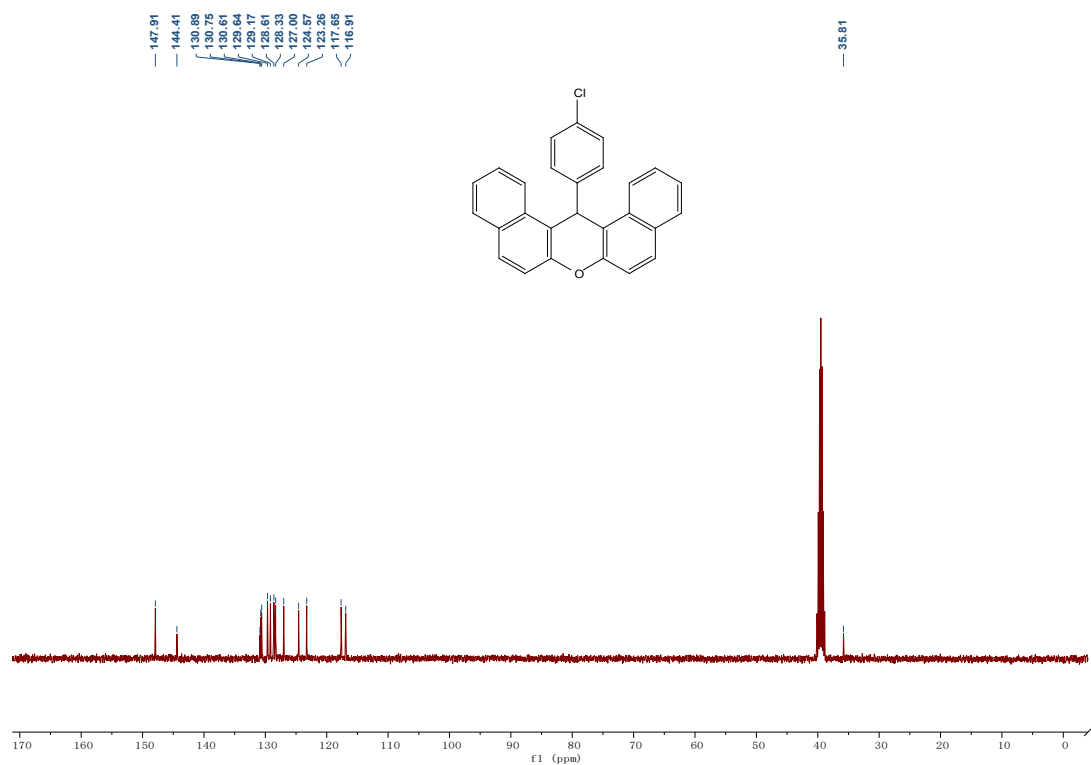
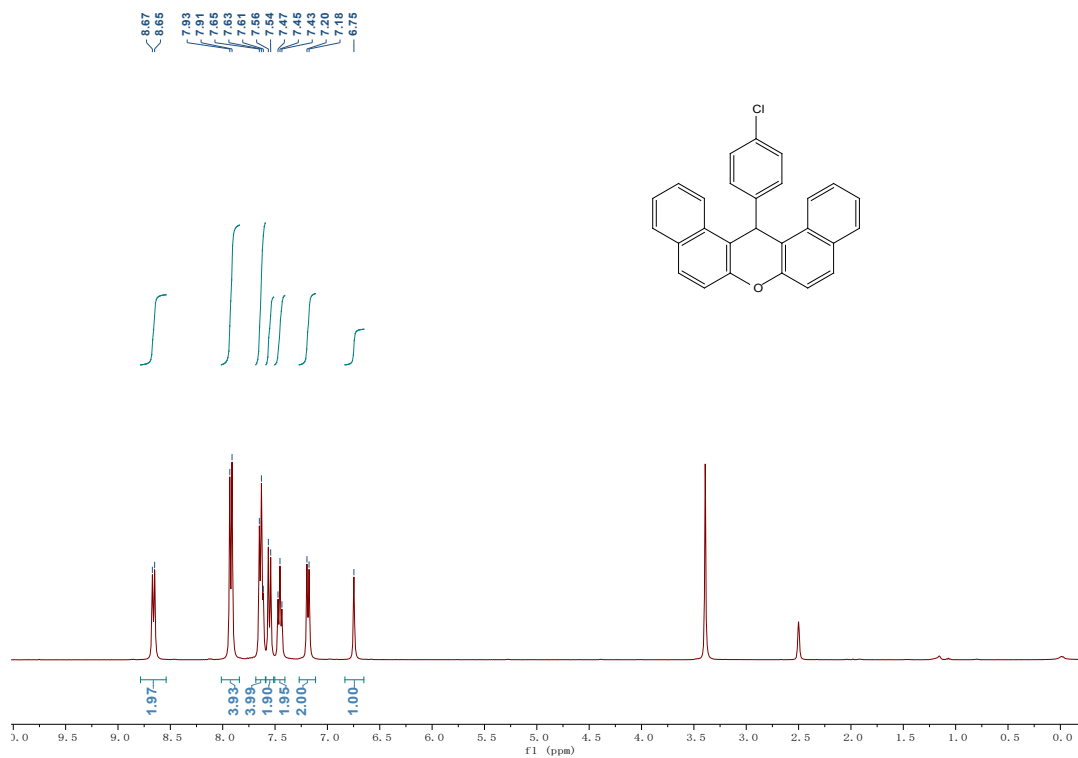


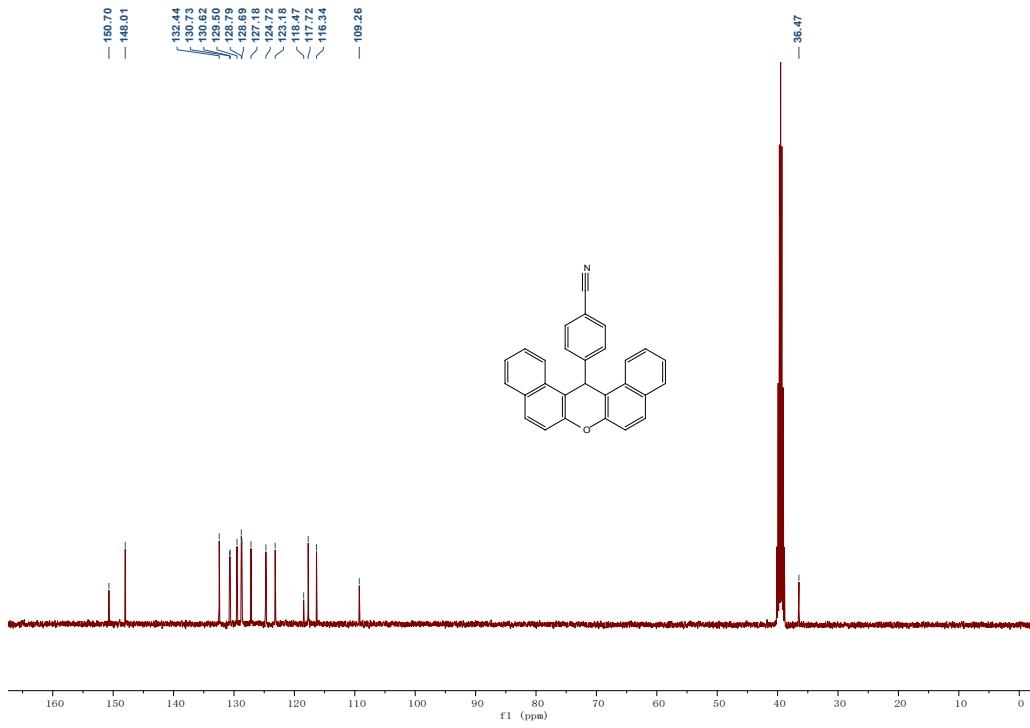
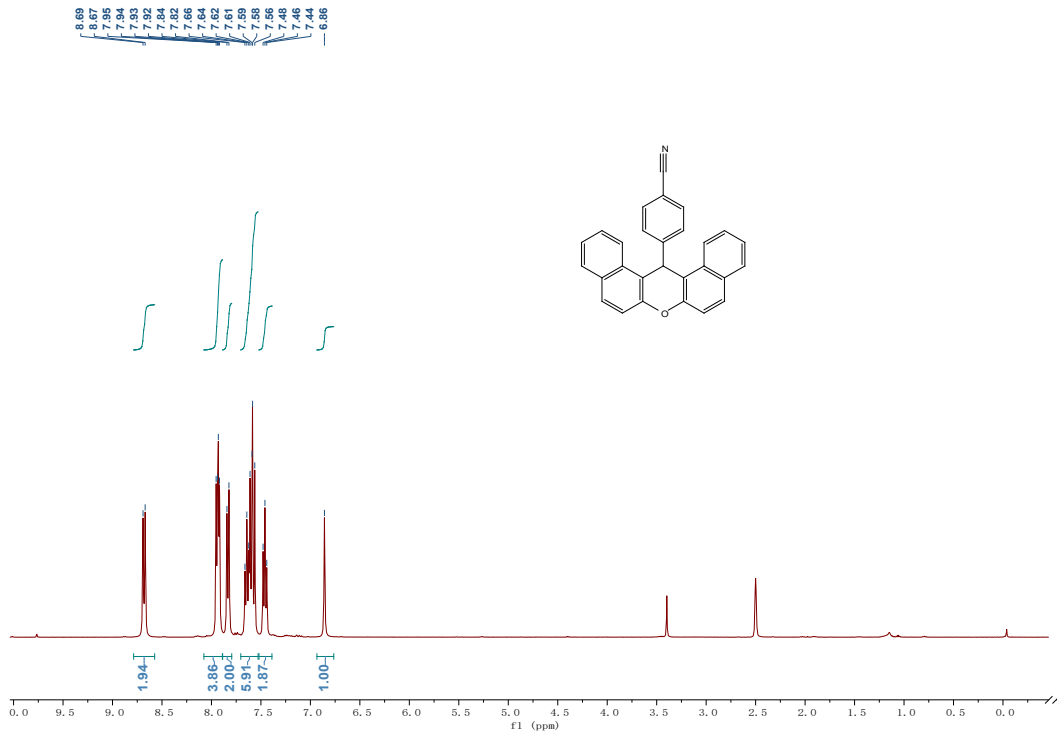


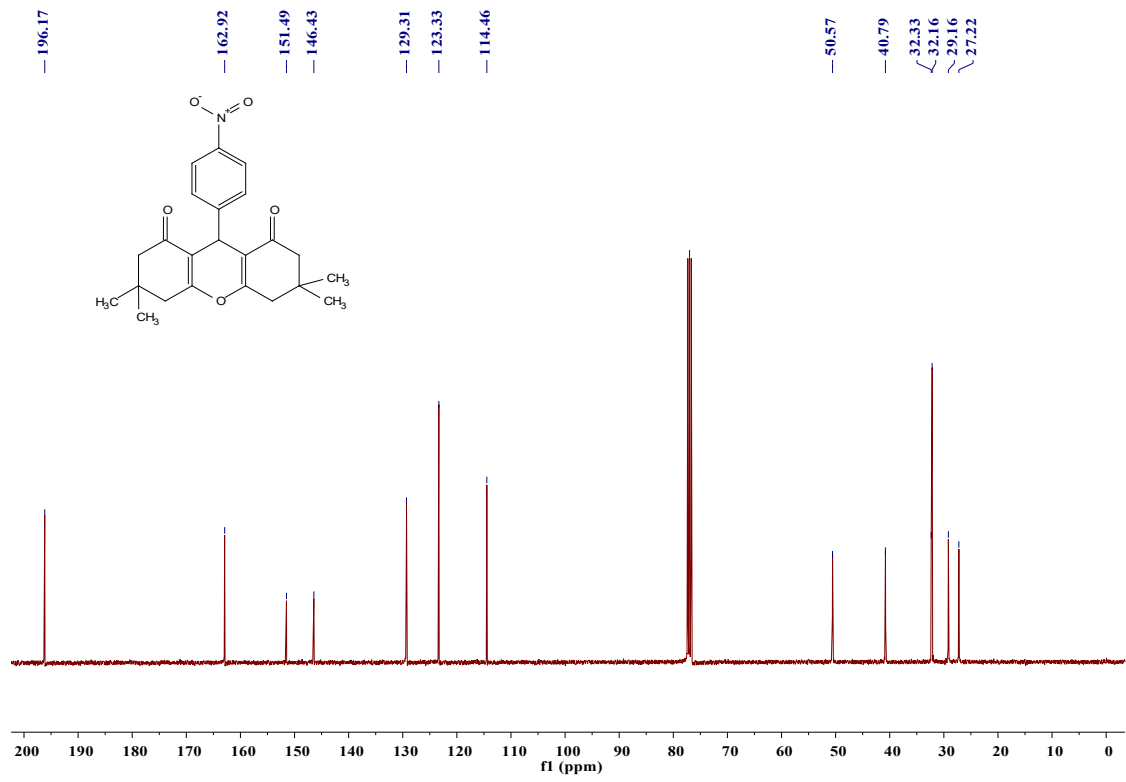
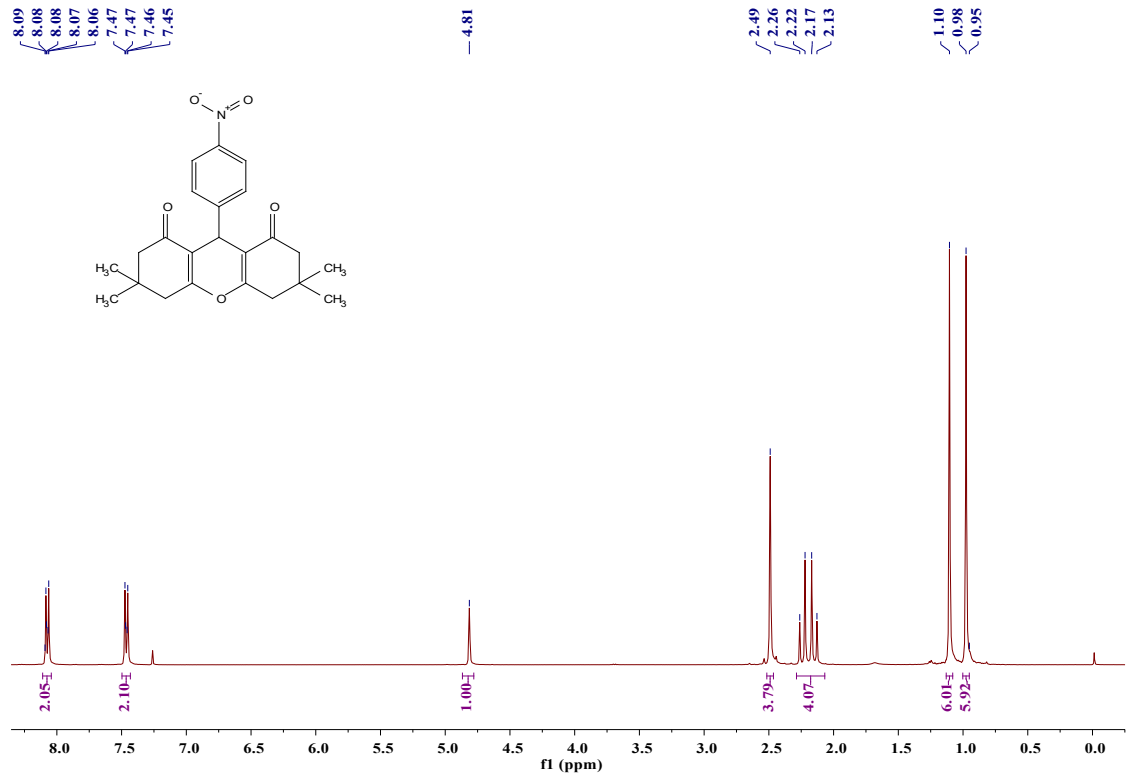


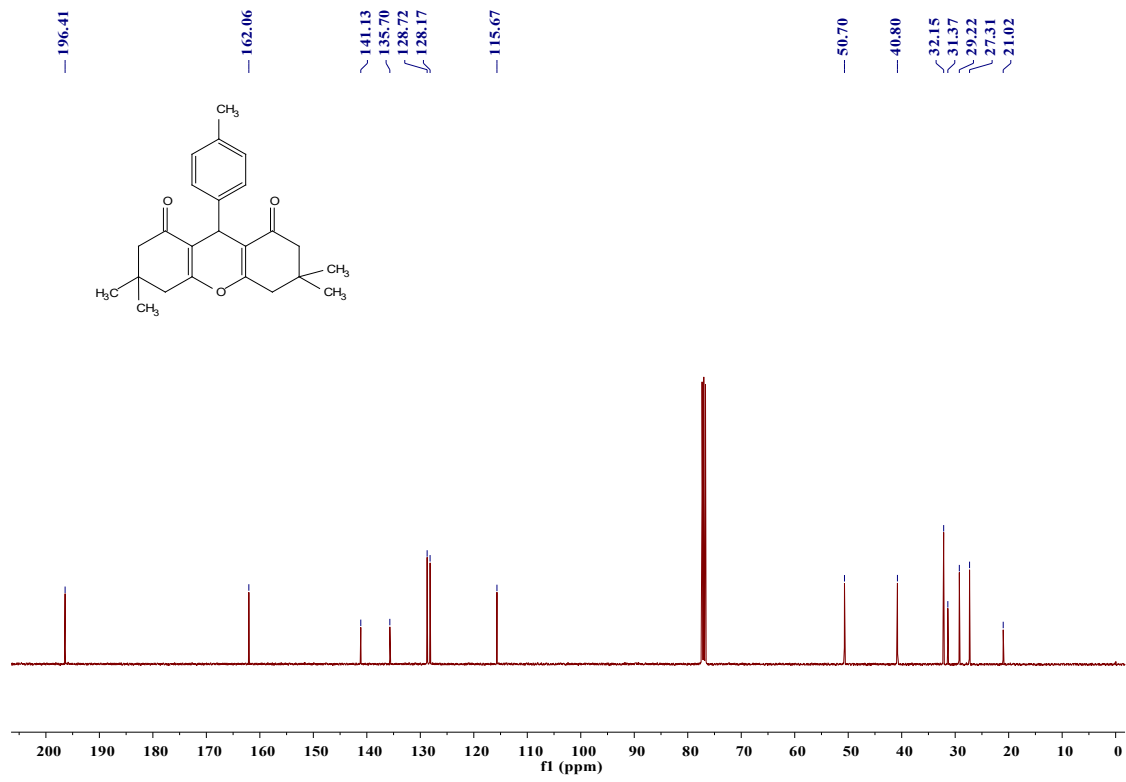
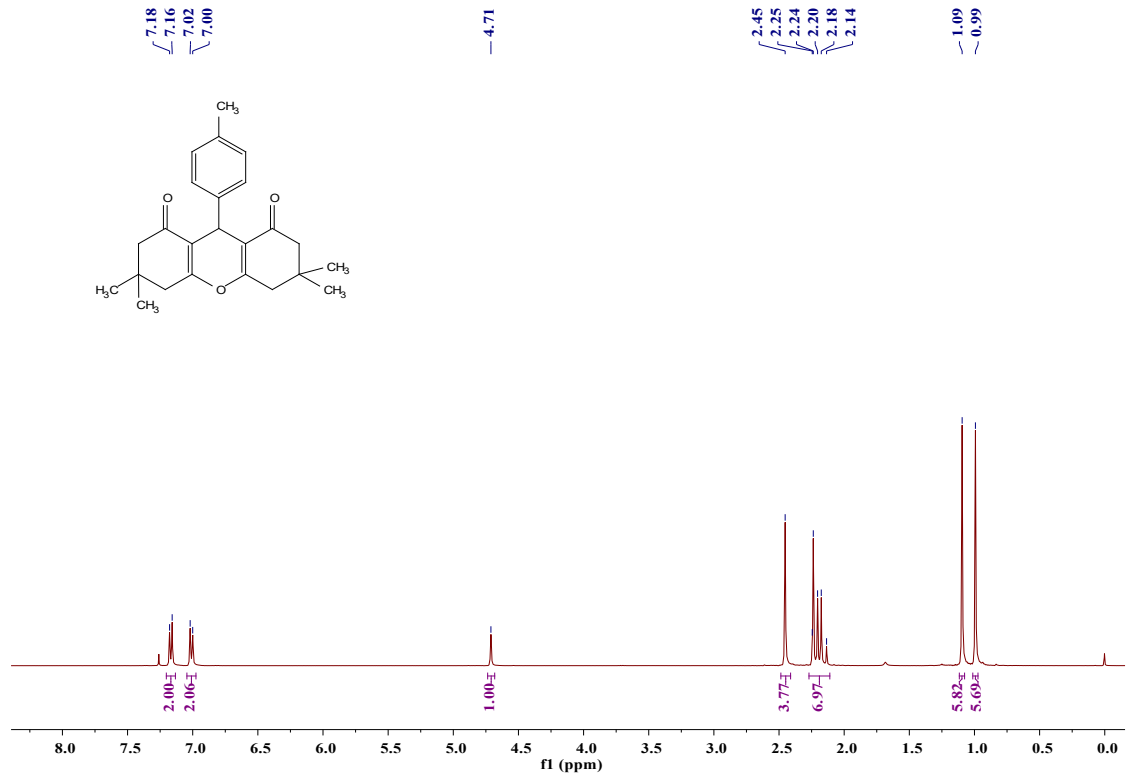


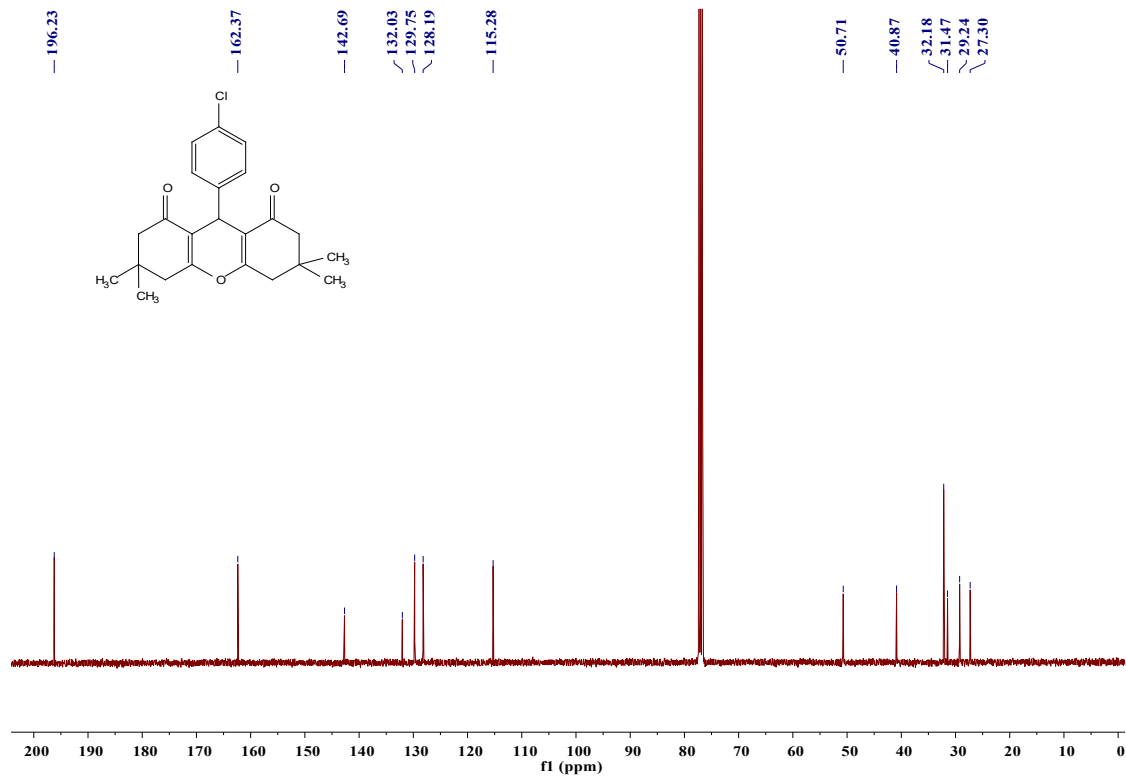
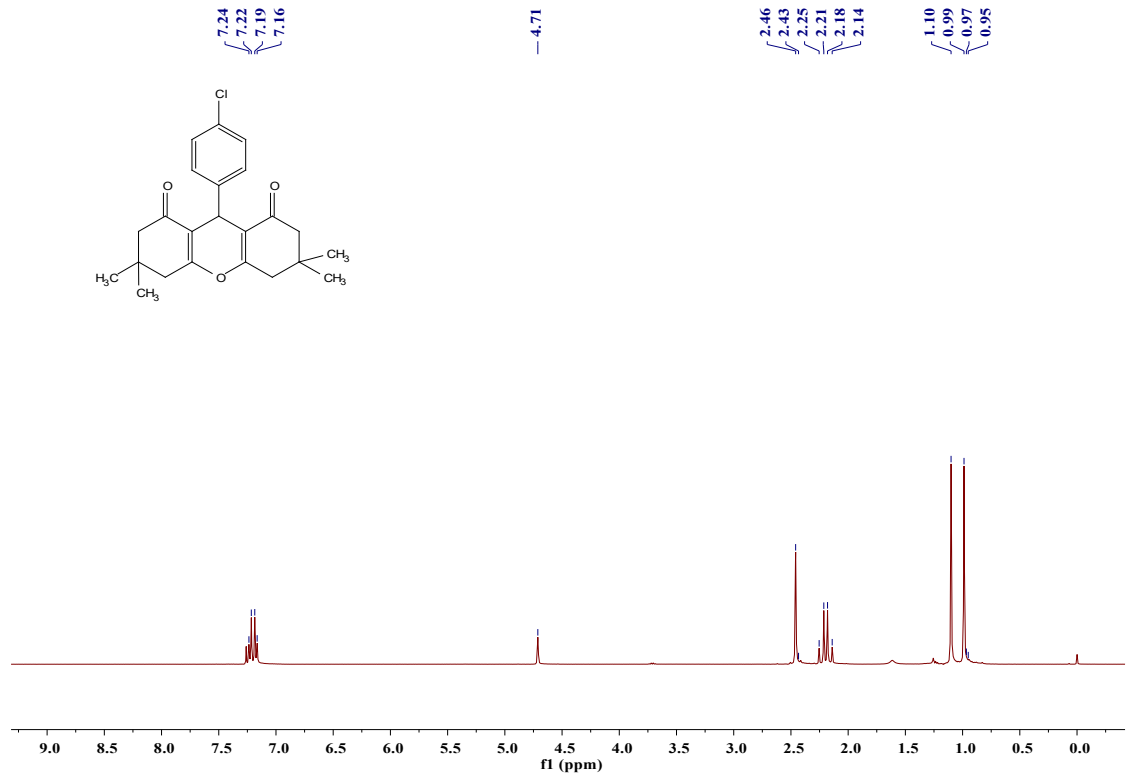


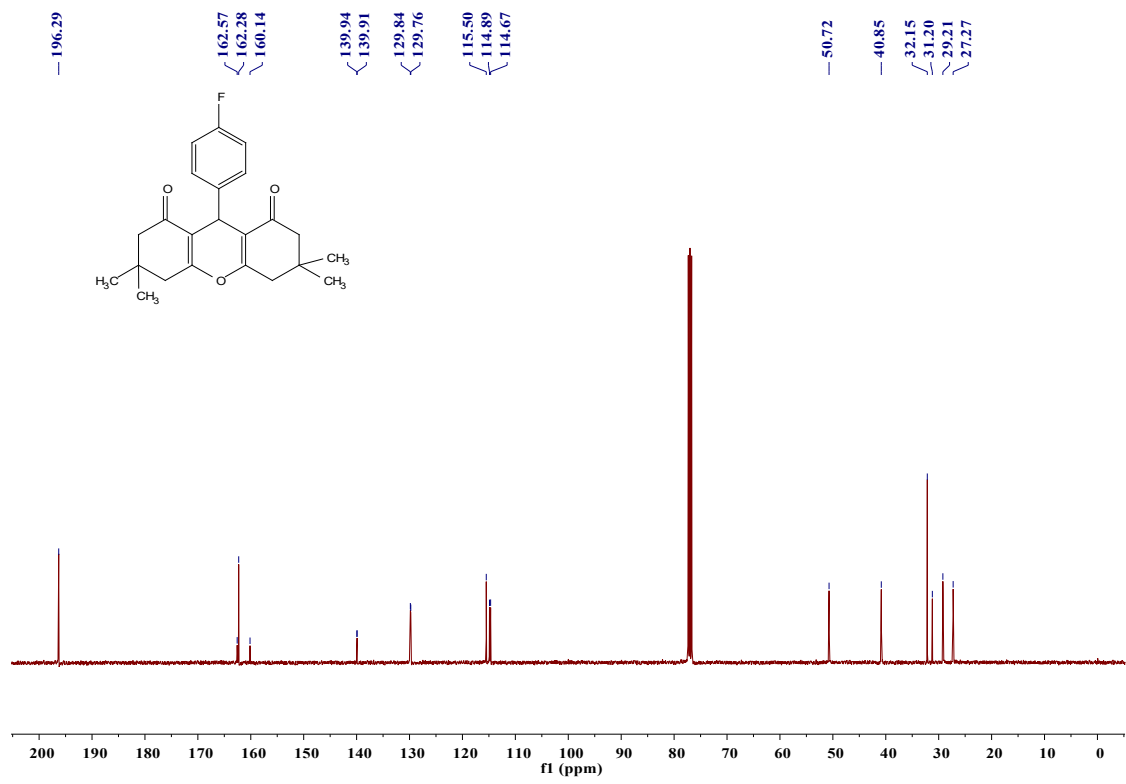
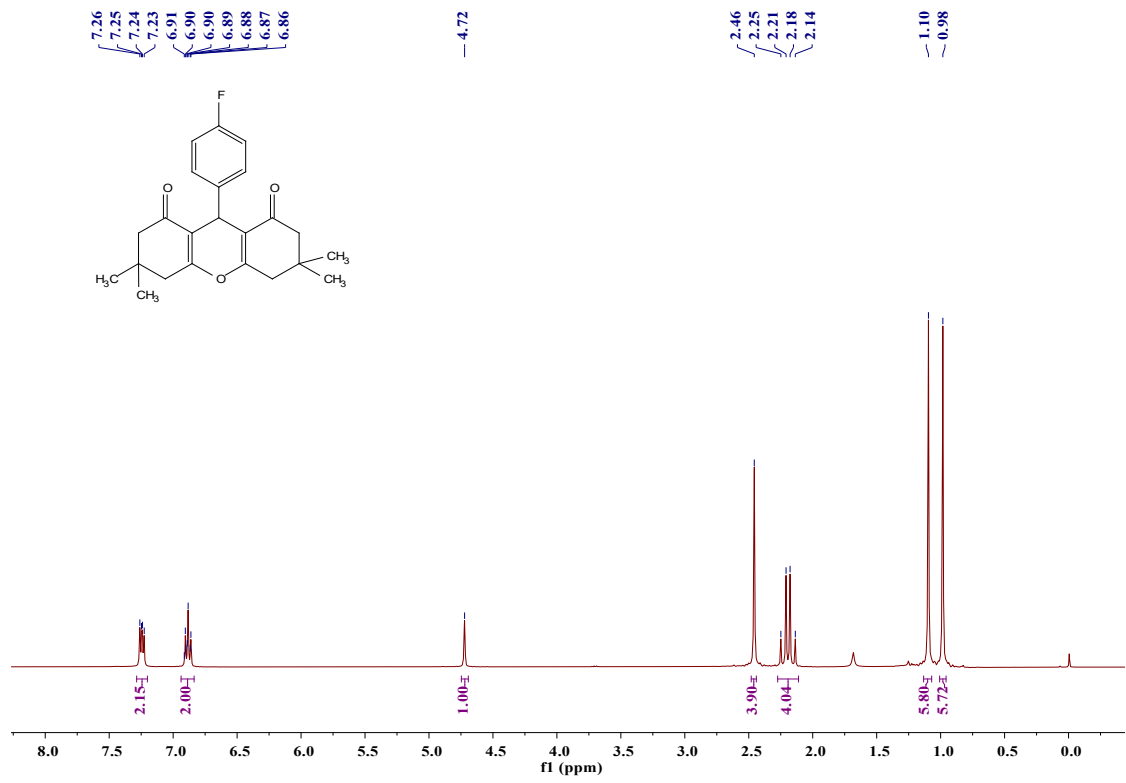












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