

Electronic Supplementary Material

Guanidine Hydrochloride (GuHCl) Catalysed Microwave-Mediated Solvent- and Metal-Free Synthesis of Pyrimido[1,2-a]benzimidazole from Aryl Aldehyde and Aryl Methyl Ketone

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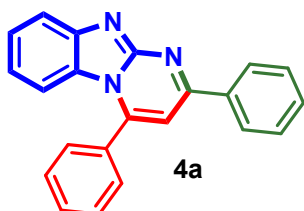
Experimental Section

General information

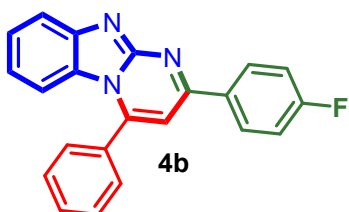
All chemicals and solvents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. All reactions were carried out in oven-dried glassware with magnetic stirring. Commercially available chemicals were used without further purification. The starting materials acetophenone **1**, benzaldehyde **2**, 2-benzimidazole **3** and GuHCl were purchased from commercial source. Monitoring of the reaction was performed by thin-layer chromatography using TLC silica gel 60 F254 plates. Flash column chromatography was performed using silica gel 243-400 mesh typically using a n-hexane/ethyl acetate eluent system. NMR spectra were calibrated to the solvent residual signals of DMSO. ¹H NMR spectra were recorded at 400 MHz Jeol, 500 & 600 MHz Bruker instruments. Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s: singlet, d: doublet, t: triplet, q: quartet, qui: quintuplet, m: multiplet), coupling constant (*J* in Hz) and integration. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 101, 126 and 151 MHz using broadband proton decoupling and chemical shifts are reported in ppm using residual solvent peaks as reference. High resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were recorded on a Orbitrap (Exploris 240) mass spectrometer with an orthogonal Z-spray–electrospray interface. Reported yields are based upon isolation following purification by silica gel column chromatography; isolated material was judged to be homogeneous based upon TLC and NMR. Pyrimido[1,2-*a*]benzimidazole **4a**¹, **4b**^{1b}, **4c**¹, **4d**^{1d}, **4g**^{1d} and **4p**¹.

General procedure of pyrimido[1,2-*a*]benzimidazole synthesis: Aryl methyl ketone **1** (2.0 mmol), benzaldehyde **2** (2.0 mmol), 2-aminobenzimidazole **3** (2.0 mmol) were taken in vial and entire mixture was irradiated in microwave at 720W for 2X5 min. Then, the reaction mass was purified by column chromatography (ethyl acetate/n-hexane) to afford the pure product.

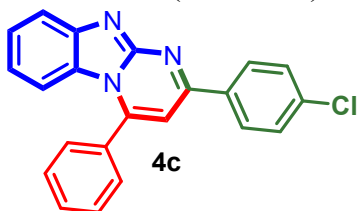
General procedure for chromatography-free Synthesis of 2,4-diaryl pyrimido [1,2-*a*]benzimidazoles: Aryl methyl ketone **1** (2.0 mmol), aryl aldehyde **2** (2.0 mmol), and 2-aminobenzimidazole **3** (2.0 mmol) were irradiated under microwave at 720W for 2X5 min. Then, the reaction mixture was dissolved in 2.0 mL of DMSO, followed by precipitation of the product through the addition of water (2.0 mL). The solid was filtered and washed with water (10 mL) to remove DMSO and guanidine hydrochloride. After air-drying for a few hours, the solid was further washed with a 20% ethyl acetate-hexane (10 mL) to eliminate low-polarity impurities. Finally, the product was purified by precipitation or crystallization from ethyl acetate/hexane.



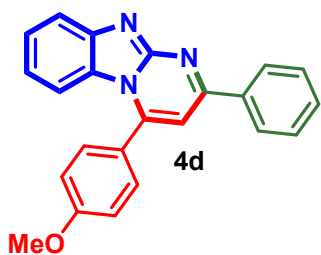
2,4-diphenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (4a): Yellow amorphous solid (494 mg, 77%); $R_f = 0.82$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.36 – 8.26 (m, 2H), 7.97 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.76 – 7.61 (m, 5H), 7.59-7.51 (m, 3H), 7.46 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 7.03 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H); δ_C (151 MHz, CDCl₃) 161.3, 152.3, 149.5, 145.7, 136.9, 132.8, 131.4, 131.2, 129.6, 129.1, 128.5, 128.0, 127.6, 126.1, 121.3, 120.4, 114.7, 105.5.



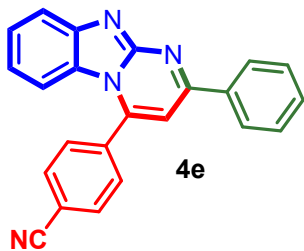
2-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-phenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (4b): Yellow crystalline solid (576 mg, 85%); $R_f = 0.72$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.38 – 8.30 (m, 2H), 7.98 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.80 – 7.62 (m, 5H), 7.46 (ddd, $J = 8.3, 7.2, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.26 – 7.15 (m, 3H), 7.04 (ddd, $J = 8.4, 7.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.71 – 6.64 (m, 1H); δ_C (126 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*D*) 165.0 (d, J 250 Hz), 160.0, 152.1, 149.6, 145.6, 133.0 (d, J 3 Hz), 132.6, 131.3, 130.0 (d, J 9 Hz), 129.6, 128.5, 127.5, 126.1, 121.4, 120.3, 116.1 (d, J 22 Hz), 114.6, 105.1; **ESI-MS**: $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for C₂₂H₁₅FN₃: 340.1245; found 340.1241.



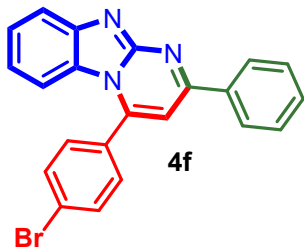
2-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-phenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (4c): Yellow amorphous solid (576 mg, 81%); $R_f = 0.61$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.29 – 8.21 (m, 2H), 7.97 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.78 – 7.59 (m, 5H), 7.53 – 7.43 (m, 3H), 7.23 (s, 1H), 7.04 (ddd, $J = 8.4, 7.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.68 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H); δ_C (126 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*D*) 159.9, 152.1, 149.7, 145.6, 137.8, 135.2, 132.6, 131.3, 129.6, 129.3, 129.2, 128.5, 127.5, 126.2, 121.5, 120.4, 114.7, 105.1; **ESI-MS**: $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for C₂₂H₁₅ClN₃: 356.0949; found 356.0945.



4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-phenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (**4d**): Yellow amorphous solid (499 mg, 71%); $R_f = 0.42$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.37 – 8.21 (m, 2H), 7.96 (ddd, $J = 8.2, 0.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.62 – 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.53 (ddd, $J = 4.6, 2.6, 1.4$ Hz, 3H), 7.46 (ddd, $J = 8.3, 7.2, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.23 (s, 1H), 7.20 – 7.13 (m, 2H), 7.06 (ddd, $J = 8.4, 7.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.84 (dt, $J = 8.5, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.98 (s, 3H); δ_C (101 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*D*) 161.8, 161.2, 152.5, 149.6, 145.7, 136.9, 131.4, 130.0, 129.1, 128.0, 127.7, 126.0, 124.9, 121.1, 120.3, 114.8, 114.8, 105.6, 55.7, 29.8.

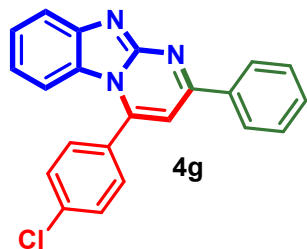


4-(2-phenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-yl)benzonitrile (**4e**): Yellow amorphous solid (581 mg, 84%); $R_f = 0.80$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.33 – 8.28 (m, 2H), 8.02 – 7.99 (m, 3H), 7.86 – 7.81 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.53 (m, 4H), 7.53 – 7.47 (m, 1H), 7.13-7.05 (m, 1H), 6.67 – 6.59 (m, 1H); δ_C (126 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*D*) 161.1, 151.9, 147.0, 145.6, 136.8, 136.3, 133.3, 131.7, 129.6, 129.2, 127.9, 127.1, 126.4, 121.9, 120.8, 117.9, 115.3, 114.0, 105.6; **ESI-MS**: $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{23}H_{15}N_4$: 347.1291; found 347.1298.

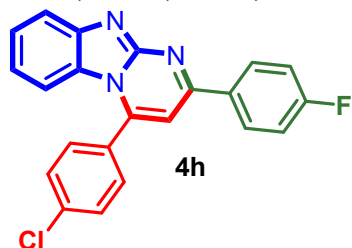


4-(4-bromophenyl)-2-phenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (**4f**): Yellow amorphous solid (672 mg, 83%); $R_f = 0.53$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H 1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.33 – 8.24 (m, 2H), 7.98 (dt, $J = 8.3, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.87 – 7.79 (m, 2H),

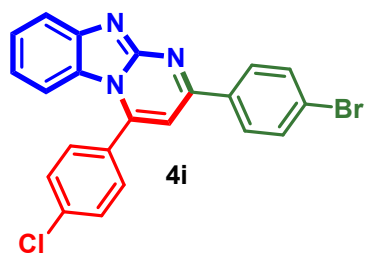
7.58 – 7.51 (m, 5H), 7.48 (ddd, $J = 8.3, 7.2, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.24 (s, 1H), 7.09 (ddd, $J = 8.4, 7.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.77 (dt, $J = 8.5, 1.0$ Hz, 1H); δ_C (126 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*D*) 161.2, 152.1, 148.2, 145.6, 136.6, 132.9, 131.6, 131.5, 130.2, 129.1, 127.9, 127.4, 126.2, 125.8, 121.6, 120.5, 114.5, 105.5; **ESI-MS**: $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{22}H_{15}BrN_3$: 400.0444; found 400.0440.



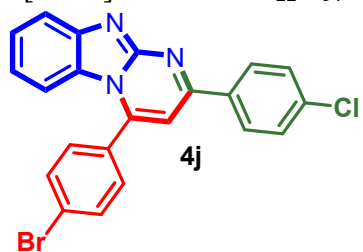
4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-phenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (4g): Yellow amorphous solid (626 mg, 88%); $R_f = 0.79$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 5/5); δ_H (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.37 – 8.23 (m, 2H), 7.99 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.71 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.65 – 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.56 – 7.51 (m, 3H), 7.48 (ddd, $J = 8.3, 7.2, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.26 (s, 3H), 7.09 (ddd, $J = 8.4, 7.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.76 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 1H); δ_C (151 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 161.2, 152.2, 148.2, 145.7, 137.6, 136.7, 131.6, 131.1, 130.0, 130.0, 129.1, 128.0, 127.4, 126.2, 121.6, 120.6, 114.4, 105.6; **ESI-MS**: $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{22}H_{15}ClN_3$: 356.0949; found 356.0946.



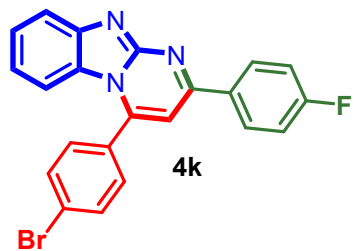
4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (4h): Yellow amorphous solid (628 mg, 84%); $R_f = 0.76$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.34 – 8.25 (m, 2H), 7.96 (dt, $J = 8.3, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.70 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.63 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.47 (ddd, $J = 8.3, 7.2, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.24 – 7.16 (m, 3H), 7.08 (ddd, $J = 8.4, 7.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dt, $J = 8.5, 0.9$ Hz, 1H); δ_C (126 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*D*) 165.1 (d, J 251 Hz), 160.0, 152.0, 148.4, 145.6, 137.6, 132.8 (d, J 3 Hz), 130.9, 130.1, 130.1 (d, J 9 Hz), 129.9, 127.4, 126.3, 121.6, 120.6, 116.2 (d, J 21 Hz), 114.4, 105.2; **ESI-MS**: $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{22}H_{14}ClFN_3$: 374.0855; found 374.0851.



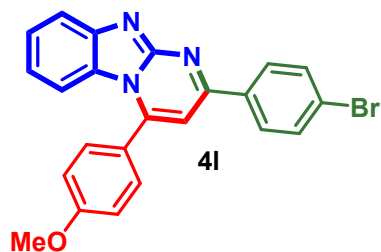
2-(4-bromophenyl)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (**4i**): Yellow crystalline solid (757 mg, 84%); $R_f = 0.78$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.14 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.96 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.75 – 7.57 (m, 6H), 7.51 – 7.42 (m, 1H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 7.12 – 7.03 (m, 1H), 6.74 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H); δ_C (126 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*D*) 159.9, 151.9, 148.5, 145.6, 137.7, 135.4, 132.3, 130.8, 130.0, 129.9, 129.3, 127.3, 126.4, 126.4, 121.7, 120.6, 114.5, 105.1; **ESI-MS**: $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{22}H_{14}BrClN_3$: 434.0054; found 434.0051.



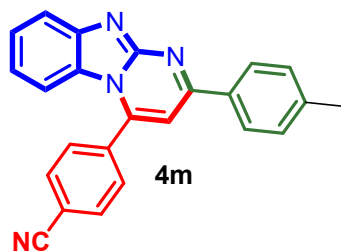
4-(4-bromophenyl)-2-(4-chlorophenyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (**4j**): Yellow crystalline solid (696 mg, 84%); $R_f = 0.80$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.29 – 8.19 (m, 2H), 8.02 – 7.93 (m, 1H), 7.87 – 7.78 (m, 2H), 7.57 – 7.52 (m, 2H), 7.52 – 7.45 (m, 3H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 7.14 – 7.05 (m, 1H), 6.80 – 6.71 (m, 1H); δ_C (126 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*D*) 159.8, 151.9, 148.5, 145.7, 137.9, 135.0, 132.9, 131.3, 130.1, 129.4, 129.2, 127.4, 126.4, 125.9, 121.7, 120.6, 114.5, 105.1; **ESI-MS**: $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{22}H_{14}BrClN_3$: 434.0054; found 434.0049.



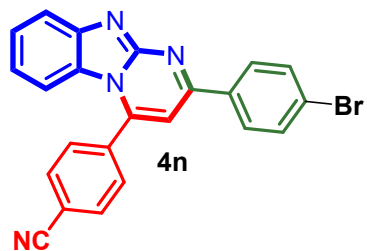
4-(4-bromophenyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (**4k**): Yellow crystalline solid (652 mg, 78%); $R_f = 0.81$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.37 – 8.28 (m, 2H), 8.03 – 7.94 (m, 1H), 7.89 – 7.77 (m, 2H), 7.57 – 7.52 (m, 2H), 7.49 (ddd, $J = 8.3, 7.2, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.25 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 7.10 (ddd, $J = 8.4, 7.2, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.77 (dt, $J = 8.5, 1.0$ Hz, 1H); δ_C (126 MHz, CHLOROFORM-*D*) 165.1 (d, J 250 Hz) 160.0, 152.0, 148.4, 145.6, 132.9, 131.4, 130.1, 130.1, 130.1, 127.4, 126.3, 125.9, 121.6, 120.6, 116.3 (d, 90 Hz), 114.4, 105.2; **ESI-MS**: $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{22}H_{14}BrFN_3$: 418.0350; found 418.0346.



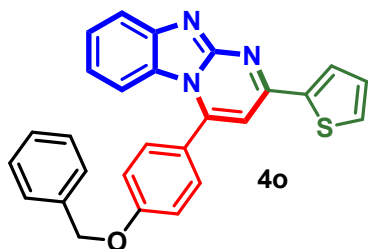
2-(4-bromophenyl)-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (**4l**): Yellow crystalline solid (611 mg, 71%); $R_f = 0.68$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.15 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.96 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.48 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.22 – 7.13 (m, 3H), 7.08 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.98 (s, 3H); δ_C (151 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 161.9, 160.1, 152.2, 150.0, 145.5, 135.7, 132.4, 130.0, 129.4, 127.6, 126.3, 124.7, 121.4, 120.7, 120.3, 114.9, 114.9, 105.3, 55.7; **ESI-MS**: $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{23}H_{17}BrN_3O$: 430.0550, found 430.0545.



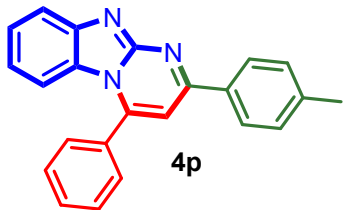
4-(2-(*p*-tolyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-yl)benzonitrile (**4m**): Orange amorphous solid (641 mg, 89%); $R_f = 0.79$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.16 (d, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 8.05-7.85 (m, 3H), 7.85-7.75 (m, 2H), 7.46 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.06 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.66 – 6.56 (m, 1H), 2.43 (s, 3H); δ_C (151 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 161.1, 152.0, 146.9, 145.6, 142.4, 136.9, 133.6, 133.3, 129.9, 129.6, 127.9, 127.2, 126.3, 121.7, 120.7, 117.9, 115.3, 114.0, 105.5, 21.7; **ESI-MS**: $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{24}H_{17}N_4$: 361.1448; found .; found 361.1454.



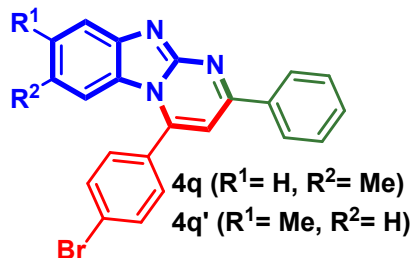
4-(2-(4-bromophenyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-yl)benzonitrile (4n): Orange amorphous solid (706 mg, 83%); $R_f = 0.52$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.12 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 8.00 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.95 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.47 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 7.07 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.60 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H); δ_C (101 MHz, DMSO- D_6) (151 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 159.8, 151.6, 147.3, 145.7, 136.7, 135.2, 133.4, 132.4, 129.6, 129.3, 127.1, 126.7, 126.6, 122.1, 120.9, 117.8, 115.5, 114.0, 105.1; **ESI-MS:** $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{23}H_{13}BrN_4$: 425.0396; found .; found 425.0391.



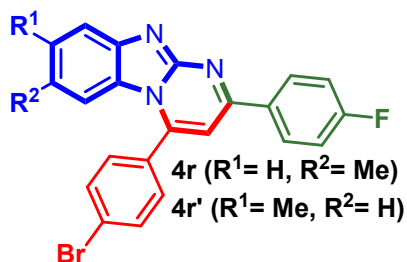
4-(4-(benzyloxy)phenyl)-2-(thiophen-2-yl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (4o): Yellow amorphous solid (703 mg, 81%); $R_f = 0.51$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.92 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.60-7.54 (m, 3H), 7.54-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.47 – 7.38 (m, 4H), 7.23 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.19 – 7.14 (m, 1H), 7.06 (s, 1H), 7.03 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.78 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.23 (s, 2H); δ_C (151 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 161.0, 156.3, 152.1, 149.3, 145.6, 143.1, 136.3, 131.7, 130.1, 128.9, 128.8, 128.5, 127.9, 127.7, 125.9, 124.9, 121.2, 120.2, 115.8, 114.6, 104.9, 70.5; **ESI-MS:** $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{27}H_{20}N_3OS$: 434.1322; found .; 434.1329.



4-phenyl-2-(p-tolyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (4p): Yellow amorphous solid (462 mg, 69%); $R_f = 0.90$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.20 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.94 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.81 – 7.55 (m, 5H), 7.44 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.23 (s, 1H), 7.01 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.43 (s, 3H); δ_C (151 MHz, CDCl₃) 161.3, 152.4, 149.3, 145.6, 142.0, 134.0, 132.8, 131.1, 129.8, 129.5, 128.5, 127.9, 127.6, 126.0, 121.2, 120.2, 114.6, 105.3, 21.6.

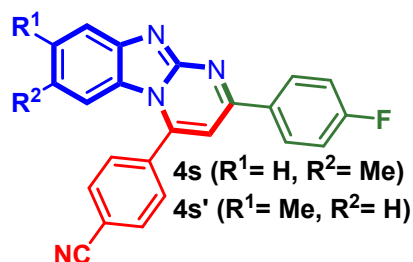


Compound **4q** and **4q'**: Yellow amorphous solid (653 mg, 79%); $R_f = 0.83$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); 1H NMR (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.27-8.23 (m, 2H), 7.90 – 7.74 (m, 3H), 7.58 – 7.48 (m, 5H), 7.33 – 7.27 (m) and 6.97 – 6.84 (m) (1H), 7.18 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.63 (m) and 6.54 (s) (1H), 2.50 (s) and 2.33 (s) (3H); δ_C (151 MHz, CDCl₃) 160.6, 160.4, 152.1, 151.8, 147.8, 147.8, 145.9, 143.6, 136.6, 136.3, 132.7, 132.6, 131.5, 131.5, 131.4, 131.3, 130.1, 130.0, 128.9, 127.8, 127.7, 127.3, 125.6, 125.5, 123.1, 120.0, 114.0, 113.8, 105.3, 105.1, 22.1, 21.9; **ESI-MS**: $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for C₂₃H₁₇BrN₃: 414.0600; found 414.0609.

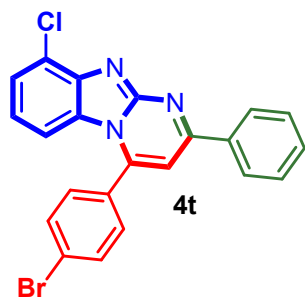


Compound **4r** and **4r'**: Yellow amorphous solid (672 mg, 78%); $R_f = 0.80$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) 8.27- 8.25 (2 H, m), 7.88 – 7.77 (3 H, m), 7.55 (2 H, dd, J 8.0, 6.0), 7.29 (d, J 8.3) and 6.89 (d, J 8.5) (1H), 7.19 (2 H, t, J 8.3), 7.12 (1 H, d, J 8.1), 6.65- 6.50 (1H, m), 2.49 (s) and 2.32 (1 H) (3H); δ_C (151 MHz, CDCl₃) 164.3 (d, J 250 Hz), 159.2 (d, J 27 Hz), 151.8 (d, J 52 Hz), 148.0, 147.9 (d, J 9 Hz), 143.6, 136.4, 132.7, 132.6, 131.5, 131.4, 131.4, 130.0, 130.0, 129.9, 129.8, 127.9, 127.3,

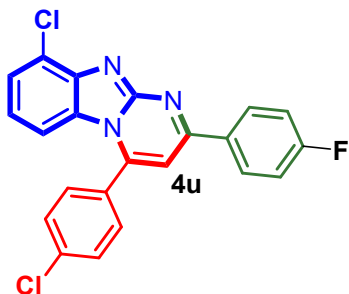
125.6, 125.6, 125.2, 123.2, 119.9, 116.1, 115.9, 114.0, 113.8, 104.9, 104.7, 22.1, 21.8; **ESI-MS**: m/z = $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{23}H_{16}BrFN_3$: 432.0506; found 432.0508.



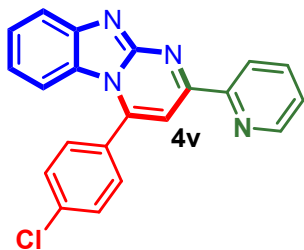
Compound **4s** and **4s'**: Yellow amorphous solid (529 mg, 71%); R_f = 0.75 (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) 8.38-8.8.10 (2 H, m), 7.99 – 7.52 (5 H, m), 7.30 (d, J 8.0) and 6.90 (d, J 8.2) (1H), 7.24 – 7.08 (3 H, m), 6.69 – 6.40 (1 H, m), 2.50 (s) and 2.33 (s) (3H); δ_C (151 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 165.0 (d, J 252 Hz), 159.5(d, J 27 Hz), 152.1, 148.1 (d, J 10 Hz), 146.0, 143.7, 137.6, 136.6, 132.9, 131.7, 131.0, 130.0, 129.9, 129.8, 128.1, 125.4, 123.4, 120.1, 116.3, 116.1, 114.1, 114.0, 105.2, 105.0, 22.2, 22.0; **ESI-MS**: m/z = $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{24}H_{16}FN_4$: 379.1354; found 379.1348.



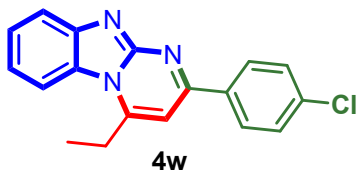
4-(4-bromophenyl)-9-chloro-2-phenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-*a*]pyrimidine (**4t**): Yellow amorphous solid (710 mg, 82%); R_f = 0.85 (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) 8.28 (2 H, dd, J 7.8, 1.5), 7.84 (2 H, d, J 8.3), 7.57 (2 H, d, J 8.3), 7.55 – 7.49 (3 H, m), 7.46 (1 H, d, J 7.6), 7.26 (1 H, s), 6.97 (1 H, t, J 8.1), 6.64 (1 H, d, J 8.3); δ_C (151 MHz, $CDCl_3$) 161.7, 152.1, 148.4, 142.9, 136.2, 133.0, 131.8, 131.1, 130.2, 129.1, 128.2, 128.0, 126.0, 125.9, 125.1, 121.7, 113.0, 106.1; **ESI-MS**: m/z = $[M+H]^+$ calcd. for $C_{22}H_{14}BrClN_3$: 434.0054; found 434.0064.



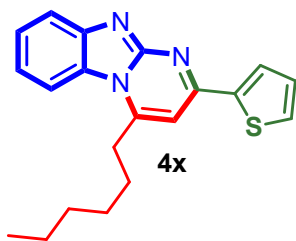
9-chloro-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (**4u**): Yellow amorphous solid (529 mg, 76%); $R_f = 0.75$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); δ_H (600 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) 8.32 (2 H, dd, J 8.7, 5.4), 7.71-7.65 (2 H, m), 7.63-7.57 (2 H, m), 7.50 (1 H, d, J 7.7), 7.24 – 7.18 (3 H, m), 7.00 (1 H, t, J 8.1), 6.65 (1 H, d, J 8.4); δ_C (151 MHz, CDCl₃) 165.7 (d, J 210 Hz), 160.5, 148.4, 142.8, 137.8, 132.4, 130.4, 130.1, 130.1, 129.9 (d, J 5 Hz), 128.1, 125.9, 125.1, 121.7, 116.3, 116.1, 112.8, 105.7; **ESI-MS**: $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for C₂₂H₁₃Cl₂FN₃: 408.0465; found 408.0468.



4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(pyridin-2-yl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (**4v**): Yellow crystalline solid (434 mg, 61%); $R_f = 0.25$ (MeOH/DCM 1:4) δ_H (600 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) 9.55 (1 H, d, J 2.0), 8.77 (2 H, dd, J 13.6, 6.4), 7.88 (1 H, d, J 8.2), 7.85 – 7.81 (3 H, m), 7.79 (1 H, t, J 7.5), 7.74 (2 H, t, J 7.3), 7.64 (1 H, dd, J 7.9, 4.9), 7.48 (1 H, t, J 7.7), 7.09 (1 H, t, J 7.8), 6.57 (1 H, d, J 8.3). * Due to its highly insoluble nature, we were unable to record the ¹³C NMR spectrum; **ESI-MS**: $m/z = [M+H]^+$ calcd. for C₂₁H₁₄ClN₄: 357.0902; found 357.0895.



2-(4-chlorophenyl)-4-ethylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (4w): Yellow amorphous solid (375 mg, 61%); $R_f = 0.80$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.19 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.57 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.44 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.14 (s, 1H), 3.45 (q, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 1.62 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 3H); δ_c (151 MHz, CDCl_3) 159.4, 153.7, 151.8, 145.5, 138.8, 133.9, 130.8, 130.4, 127.5, 126.3, 126.0, 123.2, 121.9, 120.5, 114.9, 101.7, 29.7, 10.8; **ESI-MS:** $m/z = [\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{15}\text{ClN}_3$: 308.0949; found 308.0941.



4-hexyl-2-(thiophen-2-yl)benzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine (4x): Yellow amorphous solid (430 mg, 64%); $R_f = 0.85$ (petroleum ether/EtOAc 1:1); $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.98 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.85 (dd, $J = 3.7, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.58 (dd, $J = 5.0, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.40 – 7.34 (m, 1H), 7.18 (dd, $J = 4.9, 3.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.03 (s, 1H), 3.57 – 3.02 (m, 2H), 1.96 (t, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 1.67 – 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.48 – 1.36 (m, 4H), 0.94 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 3H); δ_c (151 MHz, CDCl_3) 156.1, 151.9, 145.6, 143.1, 131.4, 128.5, 128.3, 127.8, 125.7, 121.6, 120.4, 114.5, 102.3, 77.2, 77.0, 76.8, 33.3, 31.5, 29.0, 26.2, 22.5, 14.0; **ESI-MS:** $m/z = [\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_3\text{S}$: 336.1529; found 336.1525.

References:

1. a) A. Kumar, M. Kumar, S. Maurya, and R. S. Khanna. *J. Org. Chem.* 2014, **79**, 6905-6912. (b) V. V. Shinde and Y. T. Jeong, *New J. Chem.* 2015, **39**, 4977-4986. (c) M. Rawat and D. S. Rawat, *Tet. Lett.* 2018, **59**, 2341-2346. (d) J. Wu, H. Luo, T.

Wang, H. Sun, Q. Zhang, and Y. Chai. *Tetrahedron*, 2019, **75**, 1052-1063. (e) M. V. Reddy, G. C. S. Reddy, N. T. K. Lien, D. W. Kim and Y. T. Jeong, *Tetrahedron*, 2017, **73**, 1317-1323.

Green matrix Calculation

1. For Our Work

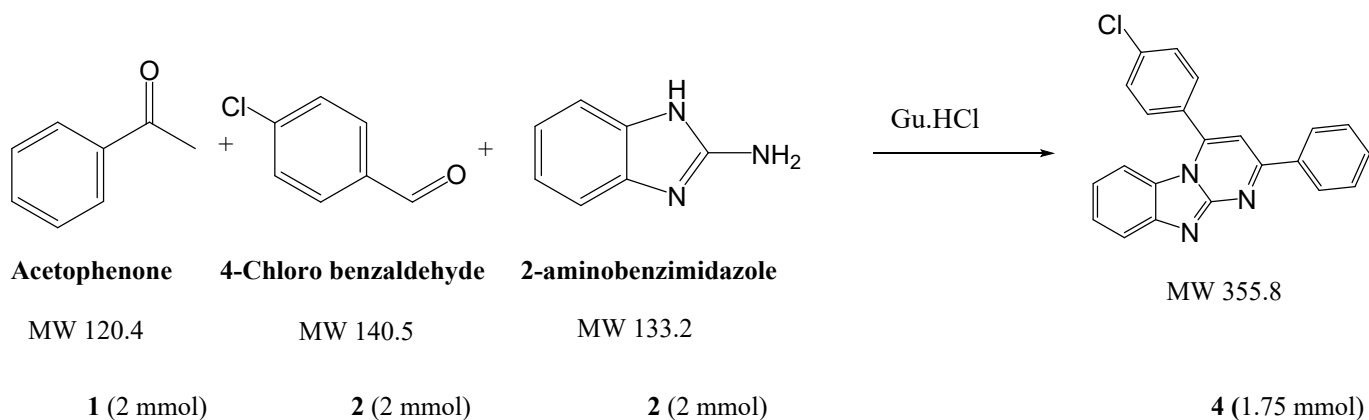
Calculation of EcoScale score for the catalysed synthetic process to synthesize 2,4-diphenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine.

EcoScale evaluation

Price calculated for 10 mmol reaction scale, prices obtained from Avra Synthesis Private Limited/and or Sigma-Aldrich (20.06.2024)

Parameters	Penalty points
1 Yield: $(100 - \% \text{ of yield}) / 2 = (100 - 88) / 2 = 6$	6
2. Price of reaction components (to obtain 10 mmol of end product, 4)	
A. acetophenone (1) = 11.3 mmol = 1.348 g = 0.012 USD	
B 4-chlorobenzaldehyde (2) 11.3 mmol = 1.573g = 0.094 USD	
C 2-Amino-benzimidazole 11.3 mmole (3) = 1.4896 gm = 5.68 USD	
D Guanidine hydrochloride = 1.1 mmol = 0.124 g = 0.0061USD	
Total cost of synthesis of 4 = 7.6881 USD	0
Thus expensive, since \$ 10 < (total cost of synthesis of 10 mmol of 5) < \$50	
3. Safety:	0
4. Technical setup	

Instruments for controlled addition of chemicals	2
5. Temperature/ Time	
Heating<1	2
6. Workup and purification	
Classical chromatography	10
Total penalty points:	20
B. Eco Scale calculation:	
EcoScale score = (100-20) = 80(> 75; it is an excellent)	



Yield of product = 88 %

$$\text{Atom Economy (\%)} = \frac{\text{Mol. Wt of Product}}{\text{Mol .wt of all reactants}} = \frac{355}{120.4+140.5+133.2} \times 100 = 90.07$$

$$\text{Atom efficiency (\%)} = (\% \text{ yield of product} \times \% \text{ atom economy}) \times 100 = (88 \% \times 90.07 \%) / 100 = 79.26 \%$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Carbon Efficiency (\%)} &= \frac{\text{No. of moles of product} \times \text{no. of carbons in product} \times 100}{(\text{Moles of 2} \times \text{no. of carbon in 1}) + (\text{Moles of 2} \times \text{no. of carbon in 2}) + (\text{Moles of 2} \times \text{no. of carbon in 3})} \\ &= \frac{1.75 \times 22 \times 100}{(2 \times 8) + (2 \times 7) + (2 \times 7)} = 87.5 \% \end{aligned}$$

$$\text{Reaction Mass Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{\text{Mass of isolated product}}{\text{Mass of all reactant}} \times 100 = \frac{0.626 \times 100}{0.240+0.280+0.266} = 79.64 \%$$

$$\text{Effective Mass Yield (\%)} \text{ EMY} = \frac{\text{Mass of isolated product}}{\text{Mass of raw materials + reagents}} \times 100 = \frac{0.626 \times 100}{0.240+0.280+0.266} = 79.64\%$$

$$\text{Mass Intensity (MI)} = \frac{\text{Mass of input materials excluding water}}{\text{Mass of raw material + reagents}} = \frac{0.626}{0.240+0.280+0.266} = 0.794 \text{ gm}$$

$$\text{Mass Productivity (MP)} = \frac{\text{Mass of product} \times 100}{\text{Mass of all input material excluding water}} = \frac{0.626 \times 100}{0.240+0.280+0.266} = 79.64\%$$

$$\text{Process Mass Efficacy} = \frac{\text{Mass of product} \times 100}{\text{Mass of all input material including water}} = \frac{0.626 \times 100}{0.240+0.280+0.266} = 79.64\%$$

$$\text{Process Mass Intensity} = \frac{\text{Mass of all input material}}{\text{Mass of product}} = \frac{0.240+0.280+0.266}{0.626} = 1.25 \text{ gm}$$

$$\text{Reaction Mass Intensity} = \frac{\text{mass of all raw materials} + \text{mass of all reagents}}{\text{Mass of product}} = \frac{0.240+0.280+0.266}{0.626} = 1.25 \text{ gm}$$

$$\text{Optimum Efficiency} = \frac{\text{Reaction Mass Efficiency} \times 100}{\text{Atom Economy}} = \frac{81.4 \times 100}{90.07} = 90.37\%$$

$$\text{Simple E factor} = \frac{(\text{Mass of all raw materials} + \text{mass of all raw reagents}) - \text{mass of product}}{\text{Mass of raw material} + \text{reagents}}$$

$$= \frac{(0.240+0.280+0.266)-0.626}{0.240+0.280+0.266} = 0.20 \text{ gm}$$

Complete E Factor = $\frac{\text{Mass of all input material incl. water} - \text{mass of product}}{\text{Mass of product}}$

$$= \frac{(0.240+0.280+0.266)-0.626}{0.626} = 0.25 \text{ gm}$$

	Compoundname	Mol. wt	Eq.wt	mMole	Amount
Reactant1:	acetophenone	120.4	1	2	0.240 g
Reactant2	4-chlorobenzaldehyde	140.5	1	2	0.280 g
Reactant 3	2-Aminobenzimidazole	133.15	1	2	0.266 g
Catalyst	Guanidine hydrochloride	95.53	0.1	0.1	0.0955 g
Product:	synthesize 4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-phenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine	355.08	1	1.78	0.632 g

$$\text{E-factor} = \frac{\text{Total waste (g)}}{\text{Total product}} = \frac{(0.240+0.280+0.266)-0.626}{0.626} = 0.25 \text{ g waste/ g product}$$

Eco Scale = 100 - Sum of individual penalties = (100-20) = **80** (> 50; it is an acceptable synthesis)

2. Calculation of Green Matrix for ref. *J. Org. Chem* 2014, 79, 6905-691

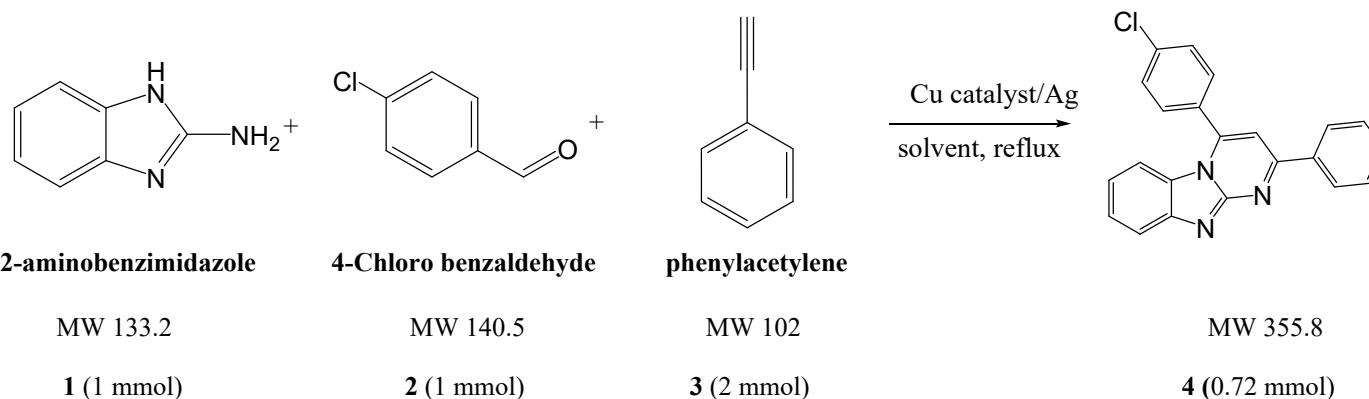
Calculation of EcoScale score for the Regioselective Synthesis of Fused Imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidines via Intramolecular C–N Bond Formation/6-Endo-Dig Cycloisomerization.

EcoScale evaluation

Price calculated for 10 mmol reaction scale, prices obtained from Avra Synthesis Private Limited/and or Sigma-Aldrich (20.06.2024)

Parameters		Penalty points
1	Yield: $(100 - \% \text{ of yield}) / 2 = (100 - 72) / 2 = 14$	14
2.	Price of reaction components (to obtain 10 mmol of end product, 4)	
A.	2-Amino-benzimidazole (1) 13.88 mmol = 1.846 g = 7.08 USD	
B	4-chlorobenzaldehyde (2) 13.88 mmol = 1.94 g = 0.11 USD	
C	phenylacetylene (3) = 27.76 mmol = 2.831 g = 3.07 USD	
D	CuI (20 mol%) = 0.380 g = 0.0844 USD	
E	Silver carbonate 20 mmol% = 0.540 g = 3.84 USD	

Total cost of synthesis of 4 = 14.18 USD	3
Thus expensive, since \$ 10 > (total cost of synthesis of 10 mmol of 4) <\$50	
3. Safety: (F+)	10
4. Technical setup	
Common setup	0
5. Temperature/ Time	
Heating, < 1 h	2
6. Workup and purification	
Classical chromatography	10
Total penalty points:	39
B. Eco Scale calculation:	
EcoScale score = (100-26) = 61 (>50; it is an acceptable)	



Yield of product = 72 %

	Compoundname	Mol. wt	Eq.wt	mMole	Amount
Reactant1:	2-Amino-benzimidazole	134.2	1	1	0.133 g
Reactant2	4- chlorobenzaldehyde	140	1	1	0.140 g
Reactant 3	Phenylacetylene	102	2	2	0.204 g
Catalyst	CuI	-	-	-	0.038 g
	Silver carbonate	-	-	-	0.054
Product:	synthesize 2,4-diphenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine	364.4	1	1	0.355 g

$$\text{Atom Economy (\%)} = \frac{\text{Mol. Wt of Product}}{\text{Mol. wt of all reactants}} \times 100 = \frac{355}{133.15+140.5+2 \times 102} \times 100 = 74.32 \%$$

$$\text{Atom efficiency (\%)} = (\% \text{ yield of product} \times \% \text{ atom economy}) / 100 = (72\% \times 74.32\%) / 100 = 53.51\%$$

$$\text{Carbon Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of moles of product} \times \text{no. of carbons in product} \times 100}{(\text{Moles of 1} \times \text{no. of carbon in 1}) + (\text{Moles of 1} \times \text{no. of carbon in 2}) + (\text{Moles of 2} \times \text{no. of carbon in 3})}$$

$$= \frac{0.72 \times 22 \times 100}{(1 \times 7) + (1 \times 7) + (2 \times 8)} = 79.2\%$$

$$\text{E-factor} = \frac{\text{Total waste (g)}}{\text{Total product}} = \frac{(0.133+0.140+0.204)-0.255}{0.255} = 0.87 \text{ g waste/ g product}$$

3. Calculation of Green Matrix for ref. New. J. Chem. 2015, 39,4977-4986)

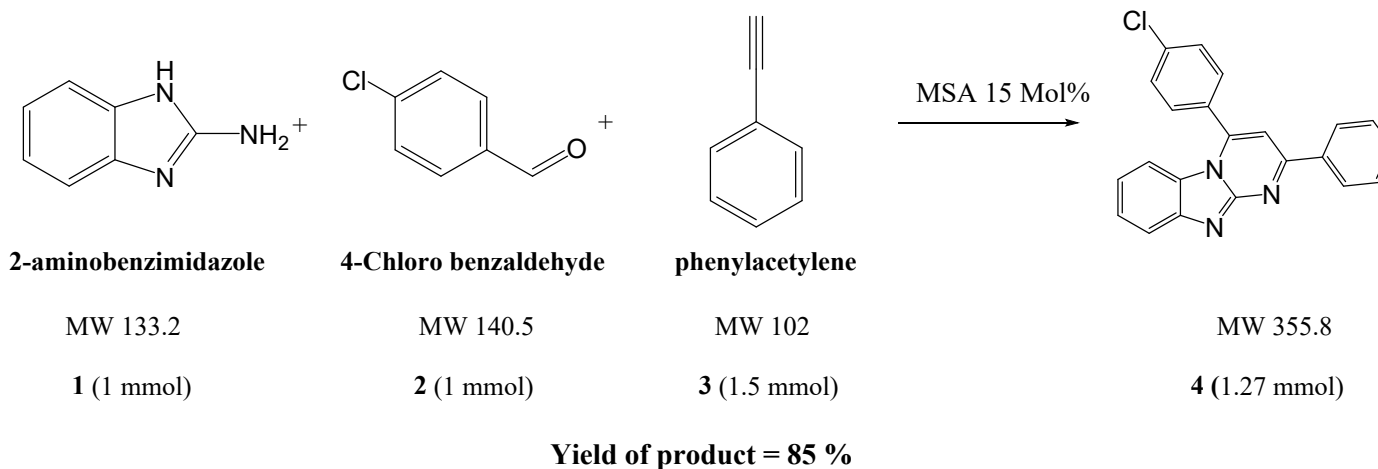
Calculation of EcoScale score for the Molybdate sulfuric acid (MSA): an efficient solid acid catalyst for the synthesis of diversely functionalized fused imidazo[1,2-a] pyrimidines under solvent-free conditions

EcoScale evaluation

Price calculated for 10 mmol reaction scale, prices obtained from Avra Synthesis Private Limited /and or Sigma-Aldrich (20.06.2024)

Parameters		Penalty points
1	Yield: $(100 - \% \text{ of yield}) / 2 = (100 - 85) / 2 = 7.5$	7.5
2.	Price of reaction components (to obtain 10 mmol of end product, 4)	
A.	2-Amino-benzimidazole (1) 11.7 mmol = 1.55 g = 5.7 USD	
B	para-chloro benzaldehyde (2) 11.7 mmol = 1.63 g = 0.11 USD	
C	phenylacetylene (3) = 17.55 mmol = 1.790 g = 1.95 USD	
D	MSA (15 mol%) 1.755 mmol = Anh. Sodium molybdate 1.755 mmol = 4.68 USD Chlorosulfonic acid 3.51 mmol = 0.12 USD	
	Total cost of synthesis of 4 = 12.56 USD	3
	Thus expensive, since $\$ 10 < (\text{total cost of synthesis of 10 mmol of } \mathbf{4a}) < \50	
3.	Safety: (F+)	10
4.	Technical setup	
	Common setup	0
5.	Temperature/ Time	
	Heating, > 1 h	3

6. Workup and purification	
Classical chromatography	10
Total penalty points:	33.5
B. Eco Scale calculation:	
EcoScale score = (100-33.5) = 66.5(> 75; it is an excellent)	



	Compoundname	Mol. wt	Eq.wt	mMole	Amount
Reactant1:	2-Amino-benzimidazole	133.1	1	1	0.133 g
Reactant2	Para-chloro benzaldehyde	140	1	1	0.140 g

Reactant 3	Phenylacetylene	102	1.5	1.5	0.153 g
Catalyst	MSA	95.53	0.1	-	0g
Product:	synthesize 2,4-diphenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine	355	1	1	0.355 g

$$\text{Atom Economy (\%)} = \frac{\text{Mol. Wt of Product}}{\text{Mol .wt of all reactants}} = \frac{355}{133.15+140.5+1.5 \times 102} \times 100 = 83.33$$

$$\text{Atom efficiency (\%)} = (\% \text{ yield of product} \times \% \text{ atom economy}) / 100 = (85\% \times 83.33 \%) / 100 = 70.83 \%$$

$$\text{Carbon Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of moles of product} \times \text{no. of carbons in product} \times 100}{(\text{Moles of 1} \times \text{no. of carbon in 1}) + (\text{Moles of 1} \times \text{no. of carbon in 2}) + (\text{Moles of 1.5} \times \text{no. of carbon in 3})}$$

$$= \frac{0.85 \times 22 \times 100}{(1 \times 7) + (1 \times 7) + (1.5 \times 8)} = 71.92\%$$

$$\text{4. Calculation E-factor} = \frac{\text{Total waste (g)}}{\text{Total product}} = \frac{(0.133+0.140+0.153)-0.301}{0.301} = 0.4152 \text{ g waste/ g product}$$

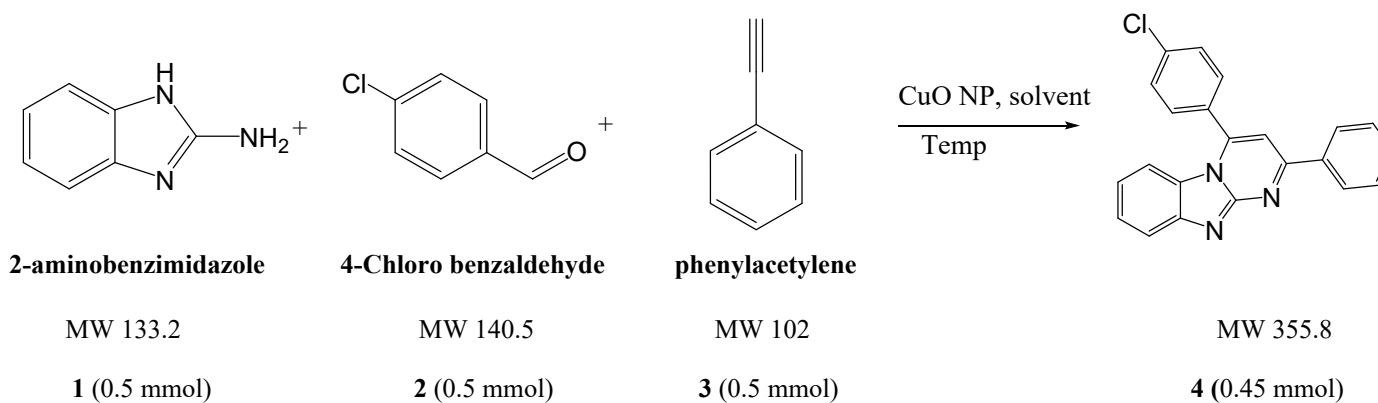
Calculation of EcoScale score for synthesis of imidazo[1,2-a] pyrimidine derivatives, their optical properties and selective fluorescent sensor towards zinc ion

EcoScale evaluation

Price calculated for 10 mmol reaction scale, prices obtained from Avra Synthesis Private Limited /and or Sigma-Aldrich (20.06.2024)

Parameters		Penalty points
1	Yield: $(100 - \% \text{ of yield}) / 2 = (100 - 90) / 2 = 5$	5
2.	Price of reaction components (to obtain 10 mmol of end product, 4)	
A.	2-Amino-benzimidazole (1) 11.1 mmol = 1.476 g = 5.68 USD	
B	para-chloro benzaldehyde (2) 11.1 mmol = 1.5 g = 0.1 USD	
C	phenylacetylene (3) = 11.1 mmol = 1.132 g = 1.23 USD	
D	CuO NPs 0.2g = 0.0104 USD	
	Total cost of synthesis of 4 = 6.9304 USD	0
	Thus expensive, since \$ 10 < (total cost of synthesis of 0.5 mmol of 4b) < \$50	
3.	Safety: (F+)	10
4.	Technical setup	
	Common setup	0
5.	Temperature/ Time	
	Heating < 1	2
6.	Workup and purification	
	Classical chromatography	10

Total penalty points:	27
B. Eco Scale calculation:	
EcoScale score = (100-27) = 73(> 75; it is an excellent)	



Yield of product = 90 %

$$\text{Atom Economy (\%)} = \frac{\text{Mol. Wt of Product}}{\text{Mol. wt of all reactants}} = \frac{355}{133.15+140.5+102.14} \times 100 = 94.16$$

$$\text{Atom efficiency (\%)} = (\% \text{ yield of product} \times \% \text{ atom economy}) / 100 = (90 \% \times 94.46 \%) / 100 = 85.01 \%$$

$$\text{Carbon Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of moles of product} \times \text{no. of carbons in product} \times 100}{(\text{Moles of } 0.5 \times \text{no. of carbon in 1}) + (\text{Moles of } 0.5 \times \text{no. of carbon in 2}) + (\text{Moles of } 0.5 \times \text{no. of carbon in 3})}$$

$$= \frac{0.45 \times 22 \times 100}{(0.5 \times 7) + (0.5 \times 7) + (0.5 \times 8)} = 90 \%$$

	Compoundname	Mol. wt	Eq.wt	mMole	Amount
Reactant1:	2-Amino-benzimidazole	133.1	1	0.5	0.066 g
Reactant2	Para-chloro benzaldehyde	140.5	1	0.5	0.070 g
Reactant 3	Phenylacetylene	102	1	0.5	0.051g
Catalyst	CuO NPs	95.53	0.1	-	0.01 g
Product:	synthesize 2,4-diphenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine	355	1	0.45	0.1775g

$$\text{E-factor} = \frac{\text{Total waste (g)}}{\text{Total product}} = \frac{(0.066+0.070+0.051)-0.16}{0.16} = 0.168 \text{ g waste/ g product}$$

5. Calculation of Green Matrix for ref. Tetrahedron 2019, 75, 1052-1063)

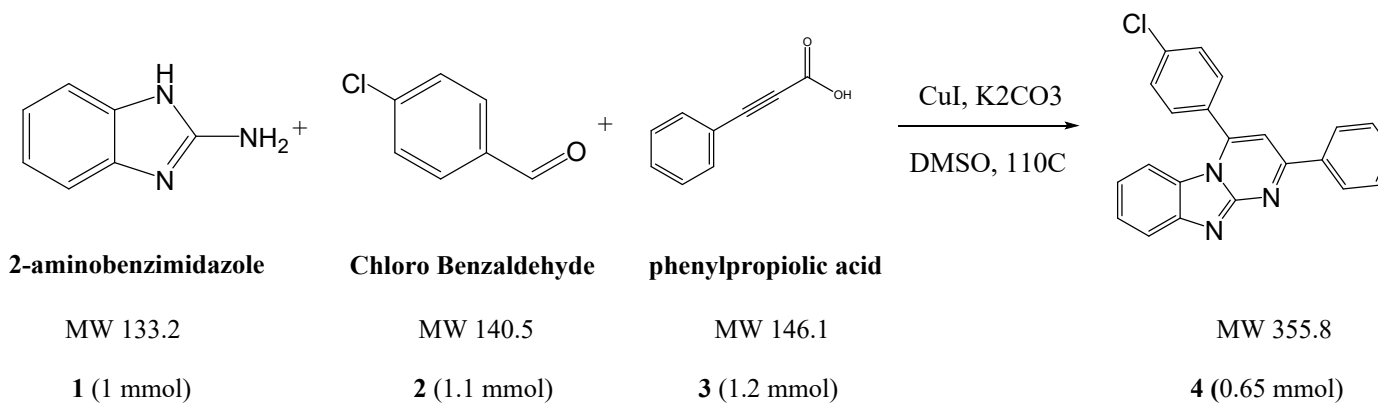
Calculation of EcoScale score for the Diverse synthesis of pyrimido[1,2-a]benzimidazoles and imidazo[2,1-b]benzothiazoles via CuI-catalyzed decarboxylic multicomponent reactions of heterocyclic azoles, aldehydes and alkynecarboxylic acids

Table 1. EcoScale evaluation

Price calculated for 10 mmol reaction scale, prices obtained from Avra Synthesis Private Limited /and or Sigma-Aldrich (20.06.2024)

Parameters		Penalty points
1	Yield: $(100 - \% \text{ of yield}) / 2 = (100 - 62) / 2 = 19$	19
2.	Price of reaction components (to obtain 10 mmol of end product, 4)	
A.	2-Amino-benzimidazole (1) 16.12 mmol = 2.143 g = 8.22 USD	
B	4- chlorobenzaldehyde (2) 17.73 mmol = 2.482 g = 0.15 USD	
C	phenylpropionic acid (3) = 19.34 mmol = 2.823 g = 17.47 USD	
D	CuI (1 mmol) = 0.198 g = 0.044 USD	
E	K ₂ CO ₃ 12 mmol = 1.65 g = 0.031 USD	
	Total cost of synthesis of 4 = 25.915 USD	3
	Thus expensive, since \$ 10 < (total cost of synthesis of 10 mmol of 4a) < \$50	
3.	Safety: DMSO	0
4.	Technical setup	
	Common setup	0

5. Temperature/ Time	
Heating, > 1 h	3
6. Workup and purification	
Classical chromatography	10
Total penalty points:	35
B. Eco Scale calculation:	
EcoScale score = (100-35) = 65 (>50; it is an acceptable)	



Yield of product = 62 %

	Compoundname	Mol. wt	Eq.wt	mMole	Amount
Reactant1:	2-Amino-benzimidazole	133.1	1	1	0.133 g
Reactant2	4- chlorobenzaldehyde	140	1	1.1	0.154 g
Reactant 3	phenylpropionic acid	146	1	1.2	0.175g
Catalyst	CuI	95.53	0.1	1	0.019 g
	K ₂ CO ₃			1.2	0.166 g
Product:	synthesize 2,4-diphenylbenzo[4,5]imidazo[1,2-a]pyrimidine	355	1	1	0.355 g

$$\text{Atom Economy (\%)} = \frac{\text{Mol. Wt of Product}}{\text{Mol .wt of all reactants}} = \frac{355}{133.15+1.1 \times 140.5+1.2 \times 146} \times 100 = 79.09 \%$$

$$\text{Atom efficiency (\%)} = (\% \text{ yield of product} \times \% \text{ atom economy}) / 100 = (62\% \times 79.09 \%) / 100 = 49.03 \%$$

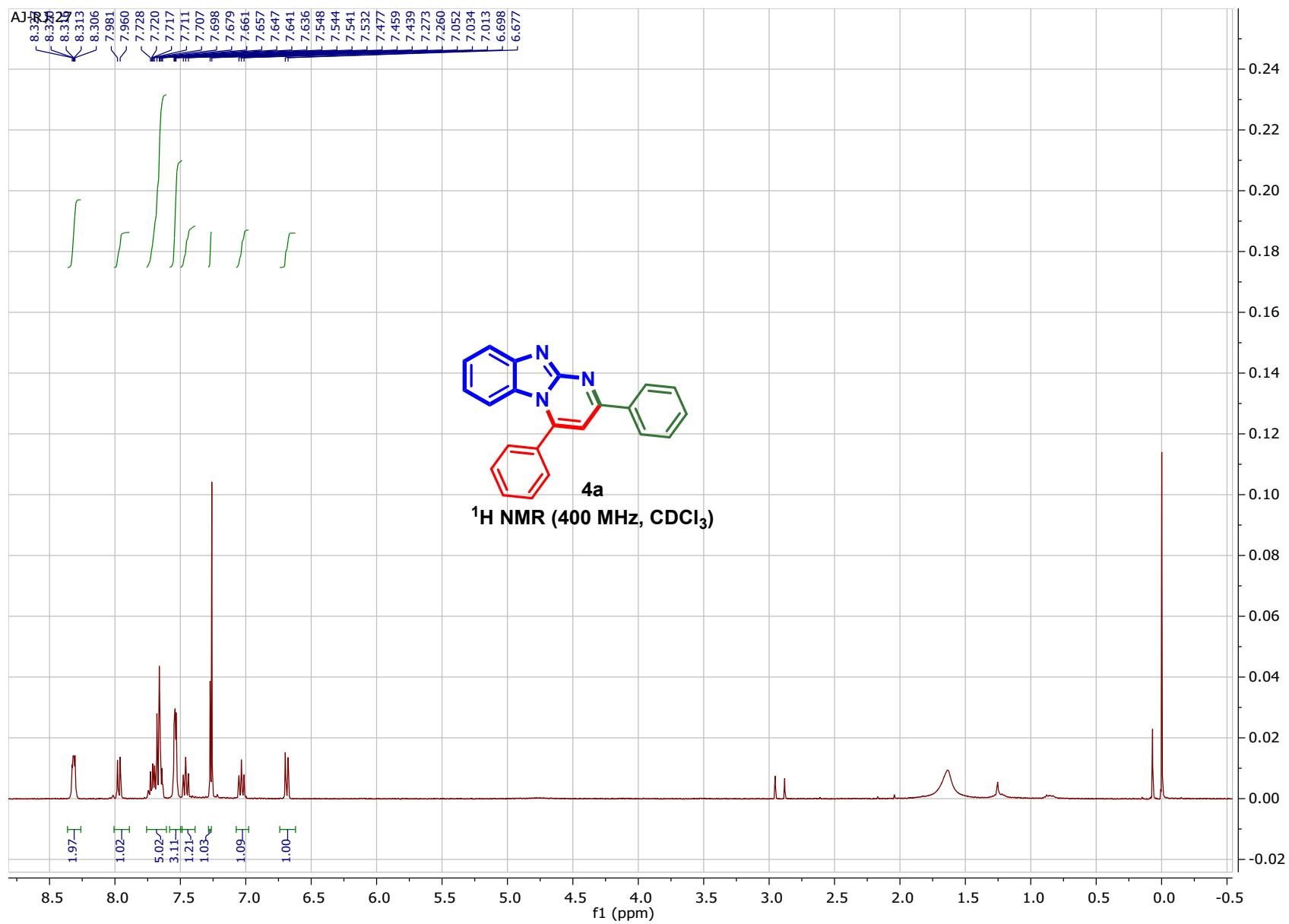
$$\text{Carbon Efficiency (\%)} = \frac{\text{No. of moles of product} \times \text{no. of carbons in product} \times 100}{(\text{Moles of 1} \times \text{no. of carbon in 1}) + (\text{Moles of 1.1} \times \text{no. of carbon in 2}) + (\text{Moles of 1.2} \times \text{no. of carbon in 3})}$$

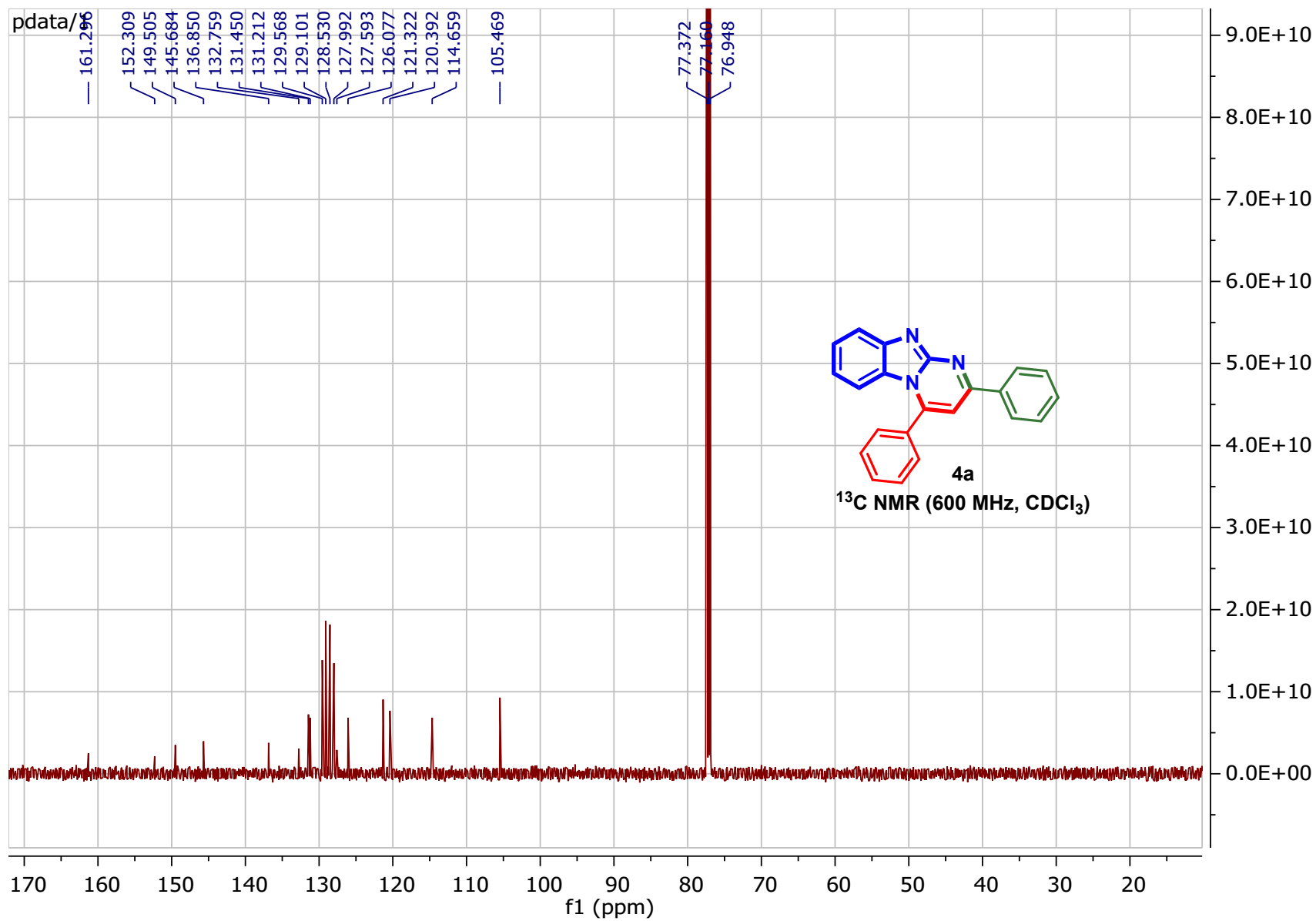
$$= \frac{0.62 \times 22 \times 100}{(1 \times 7) + (1.1 \times 7) + (1.2 \times 9)} = 53.49\%$$

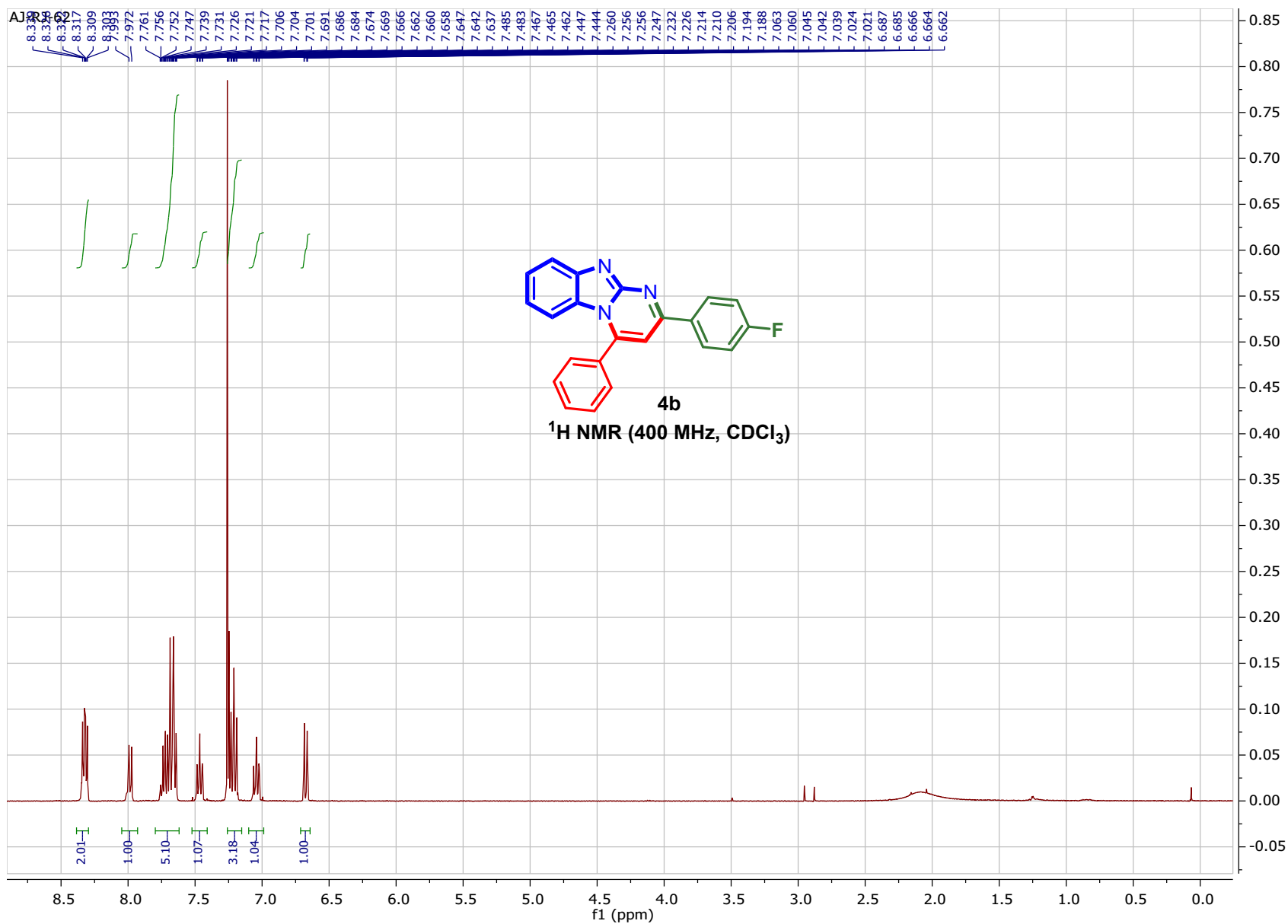
$$\text{E-factor} = \frac{\text{Total waste (g)}}{\text{Total product}} = \frac{(0.133+0.154+0.175)-0.230}{0.230} = 1.008 \text{ g waste/ g product}$$

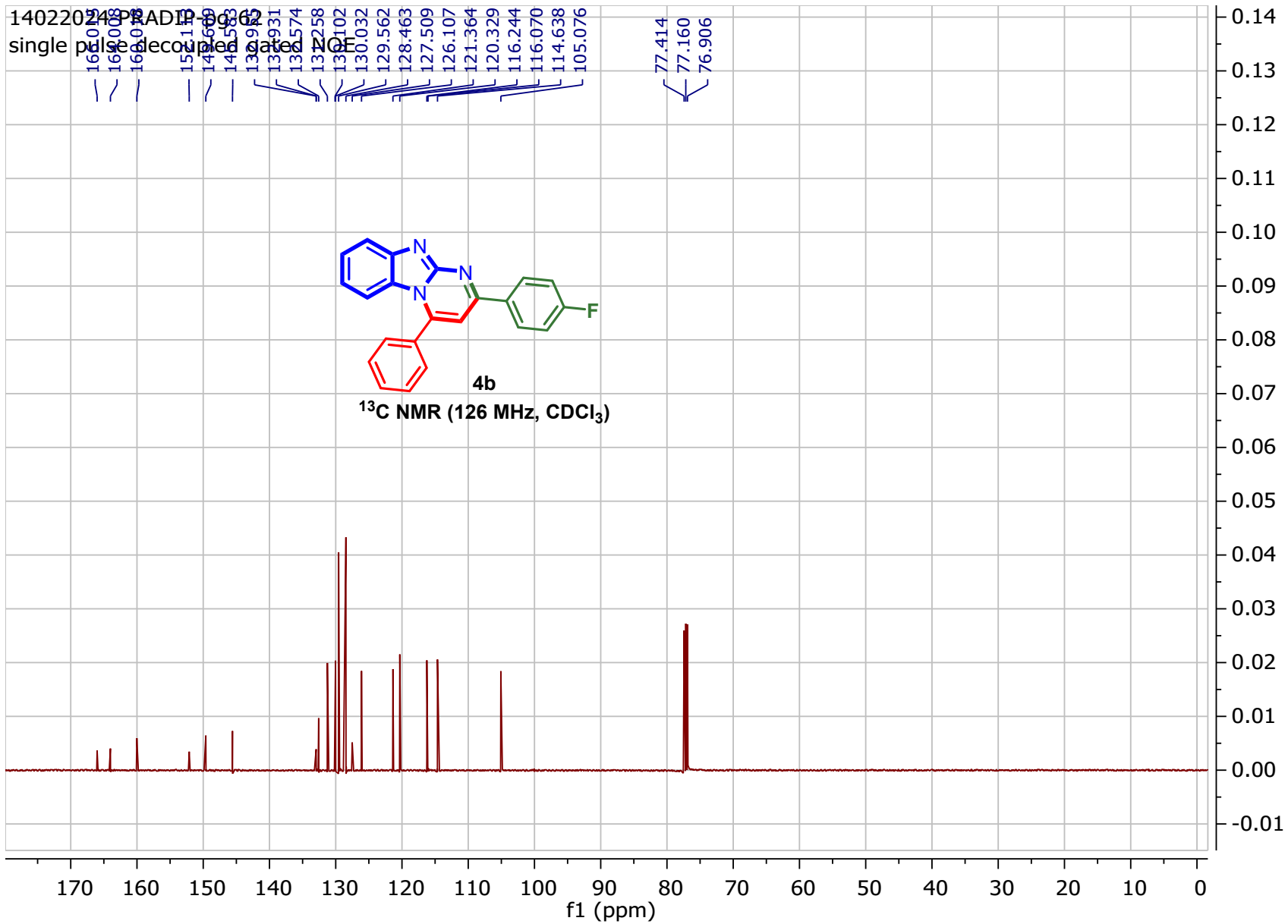
Summary of Green Matrix

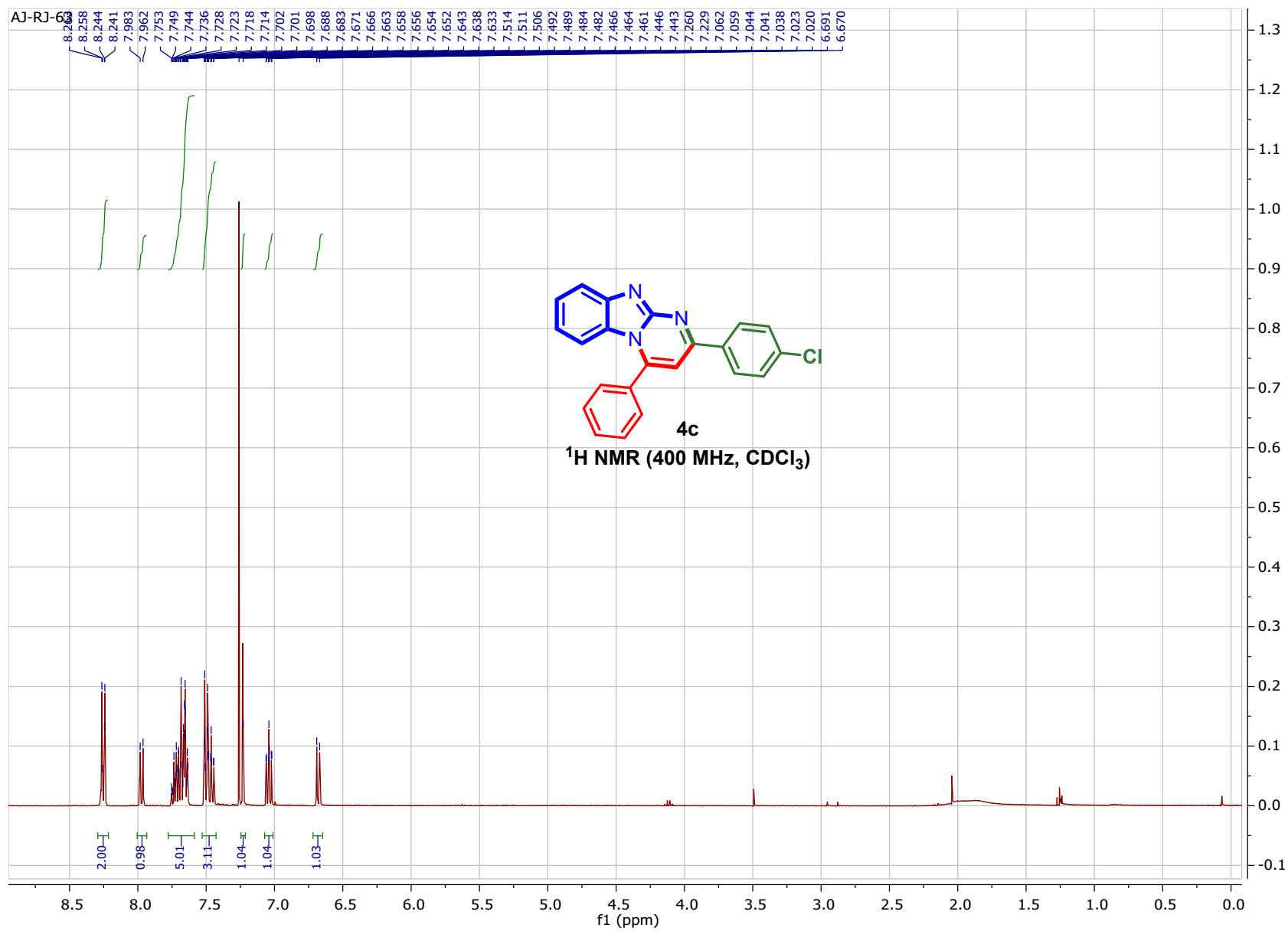
Ref.	Ecoscale	Atom Economy (%)	Atom efficiency (%)	Carbon efficiency (%)	E factor
Our work	80	90.07	79.26	87.5	0.25
<i>J.Org. Chem.</i> 2014, 79, 6905-6912	61	74.32	53.51	79.2	0.87
<i>New. J. Chem.</i> 2015, 39, 4977-4986	66.5	83.33	70.83	71.92	0.4152
<i>Tet. Lett.</i> 2018, 59, 2341-2346	73	94.16	85.01	90	0.168
<i>Tetrahedron</i> 2019, 75, 1052-1063	65	79.09	49.03	53.49	1.008

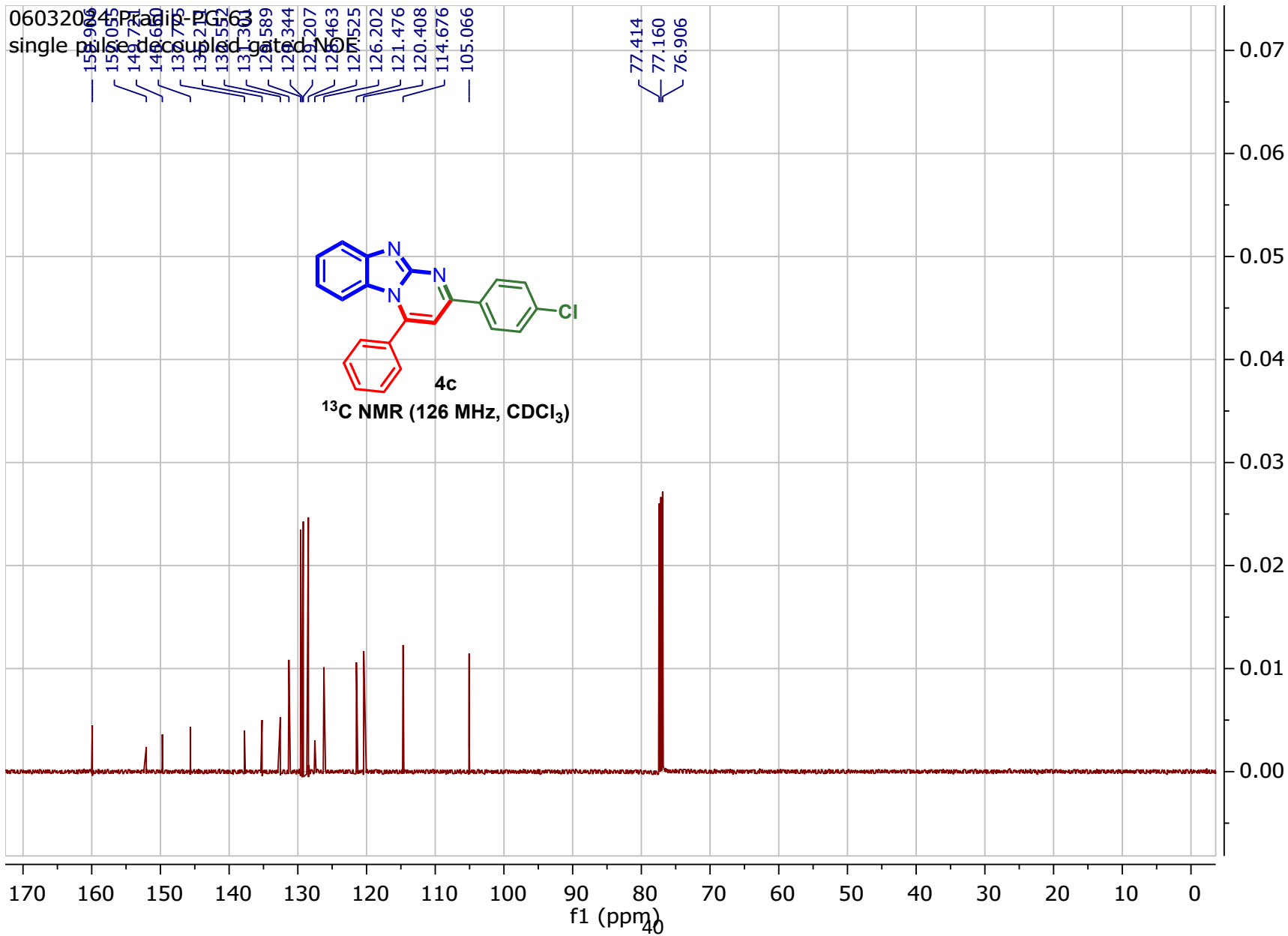


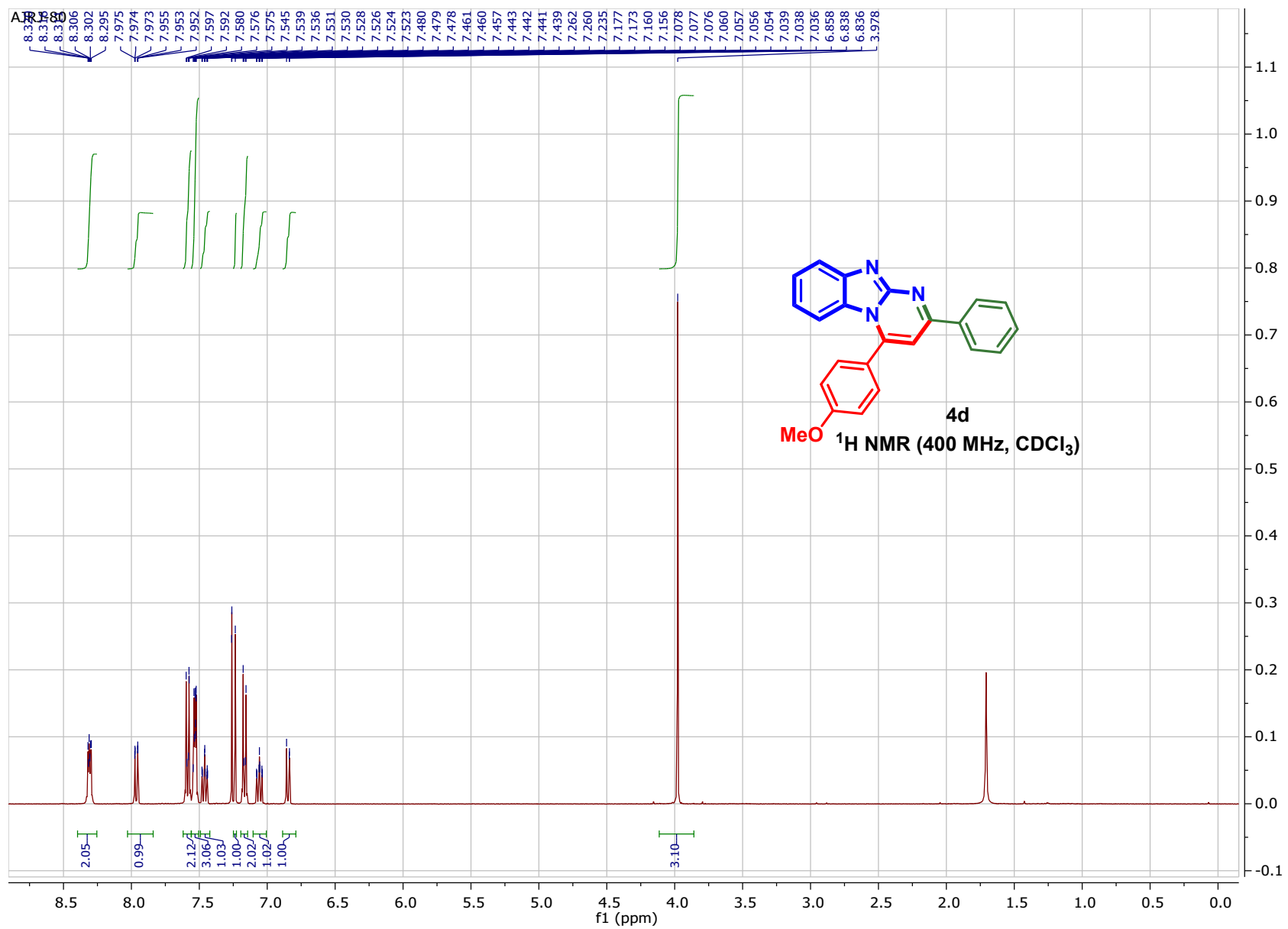


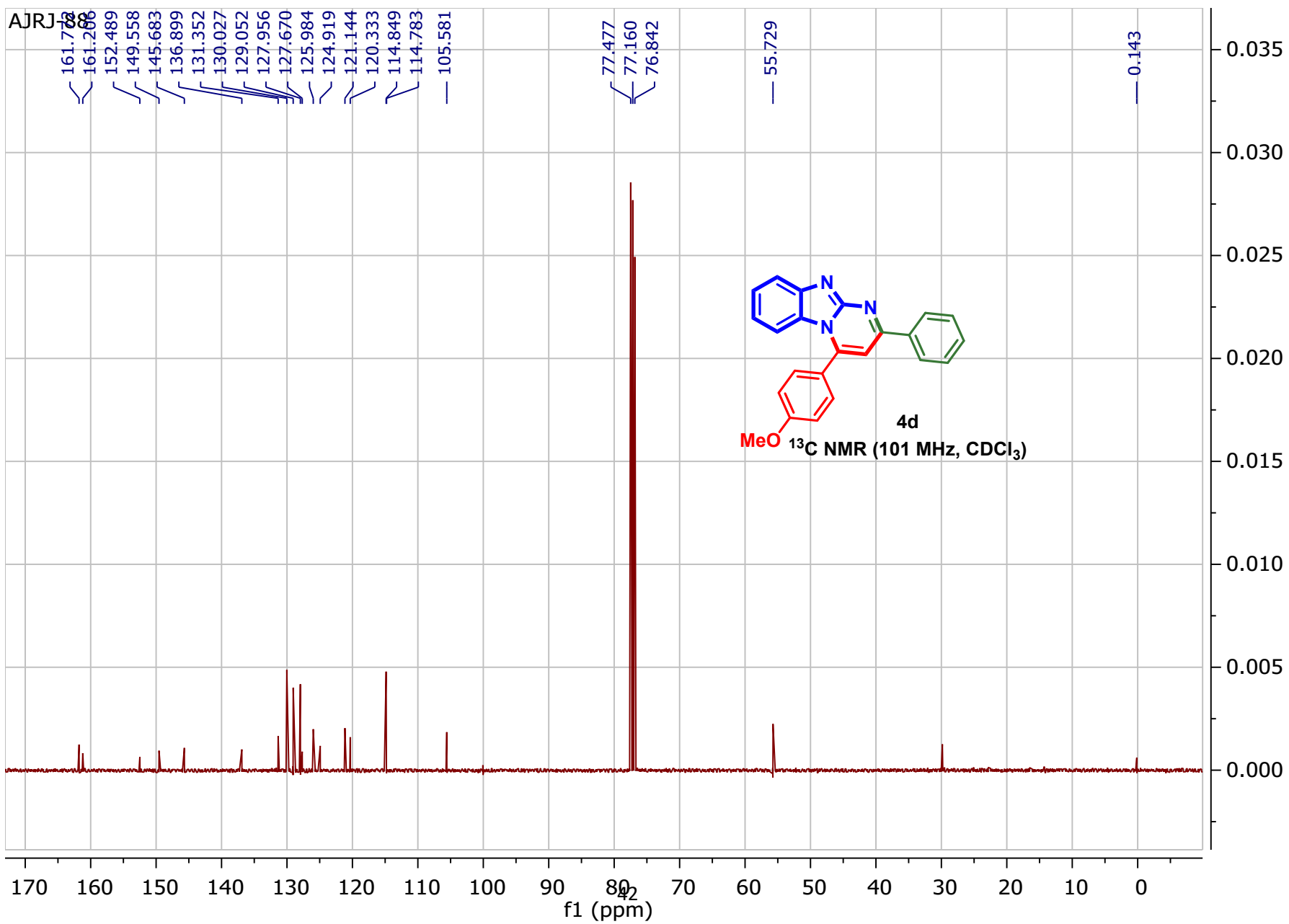


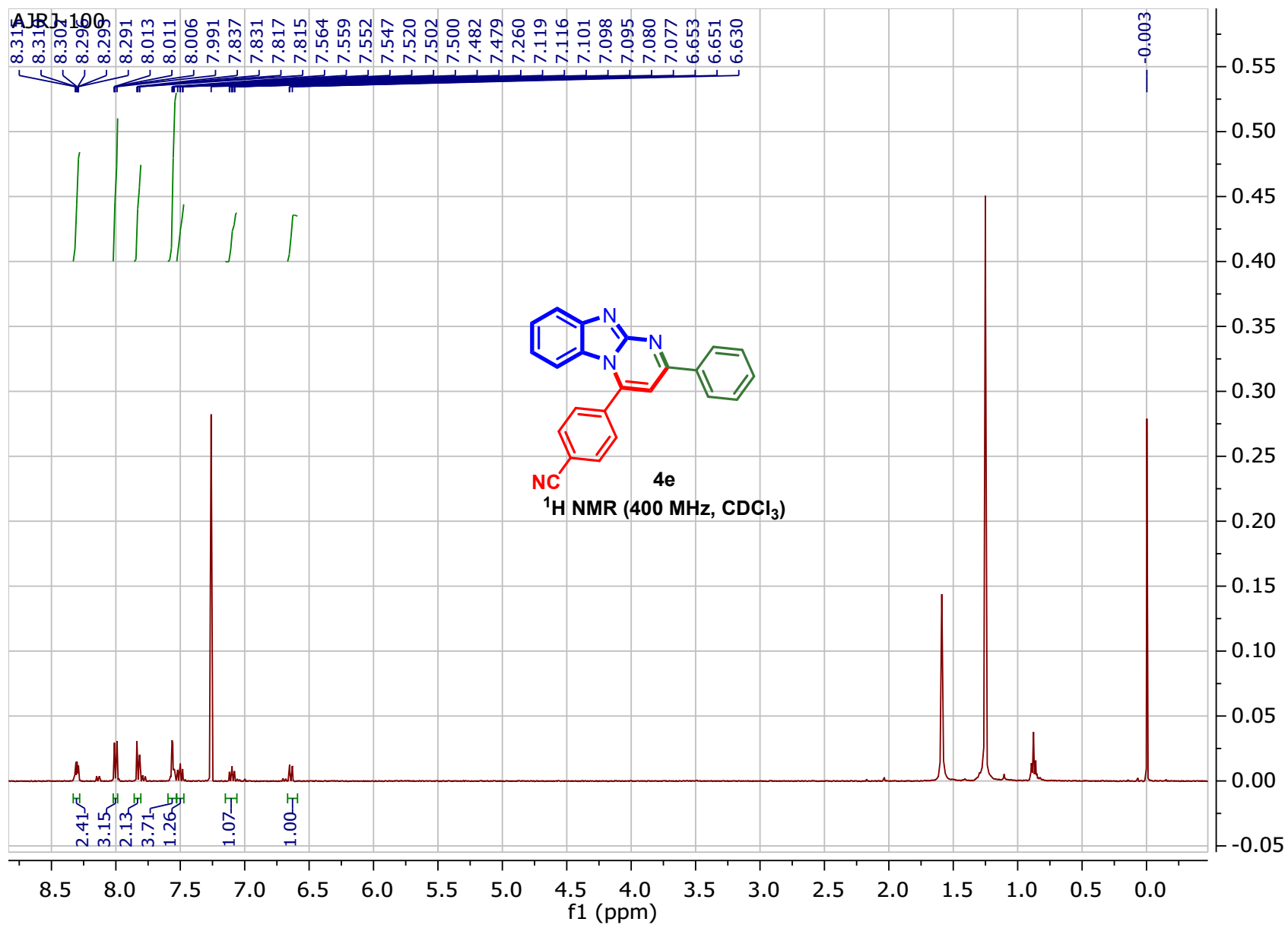


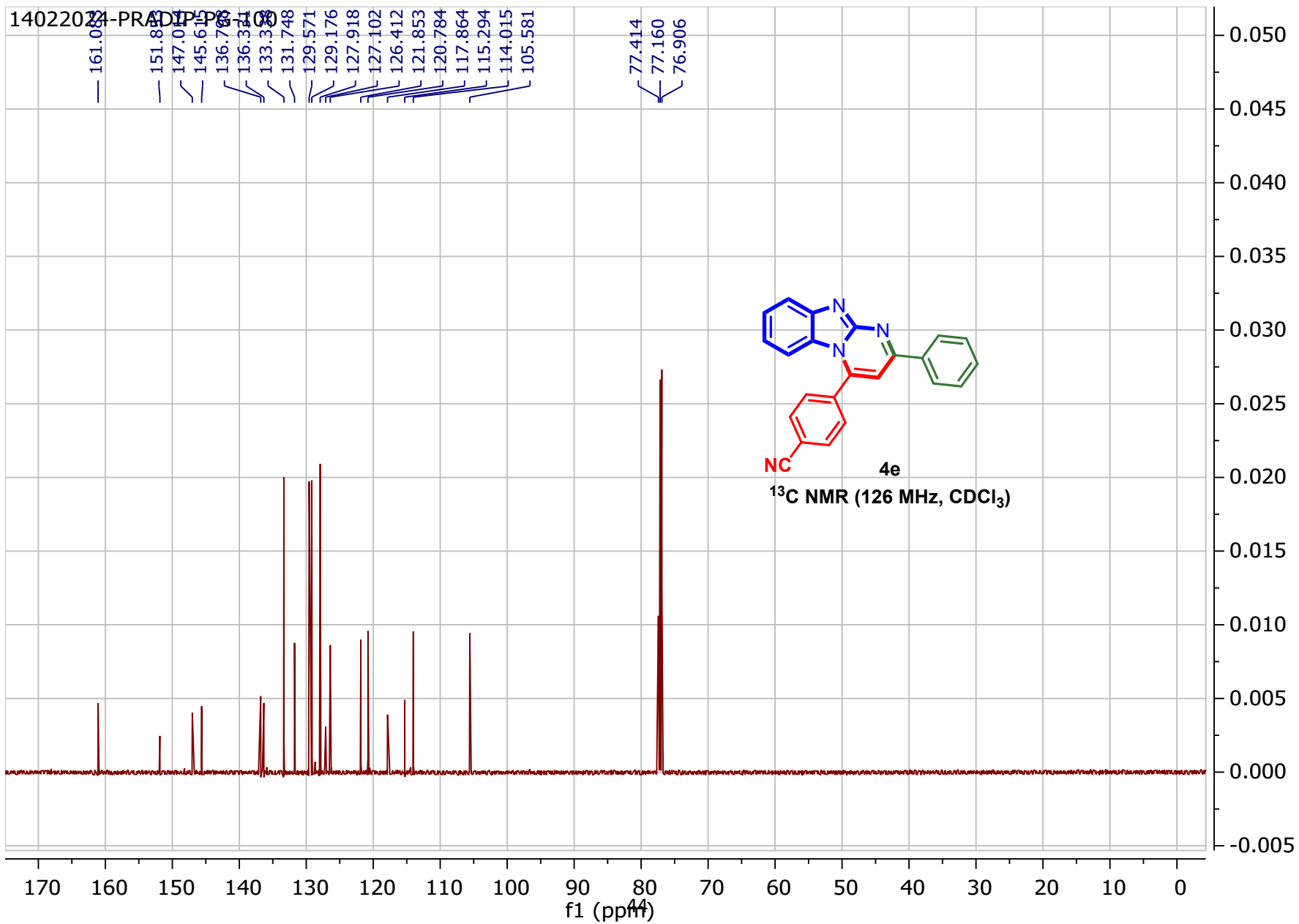


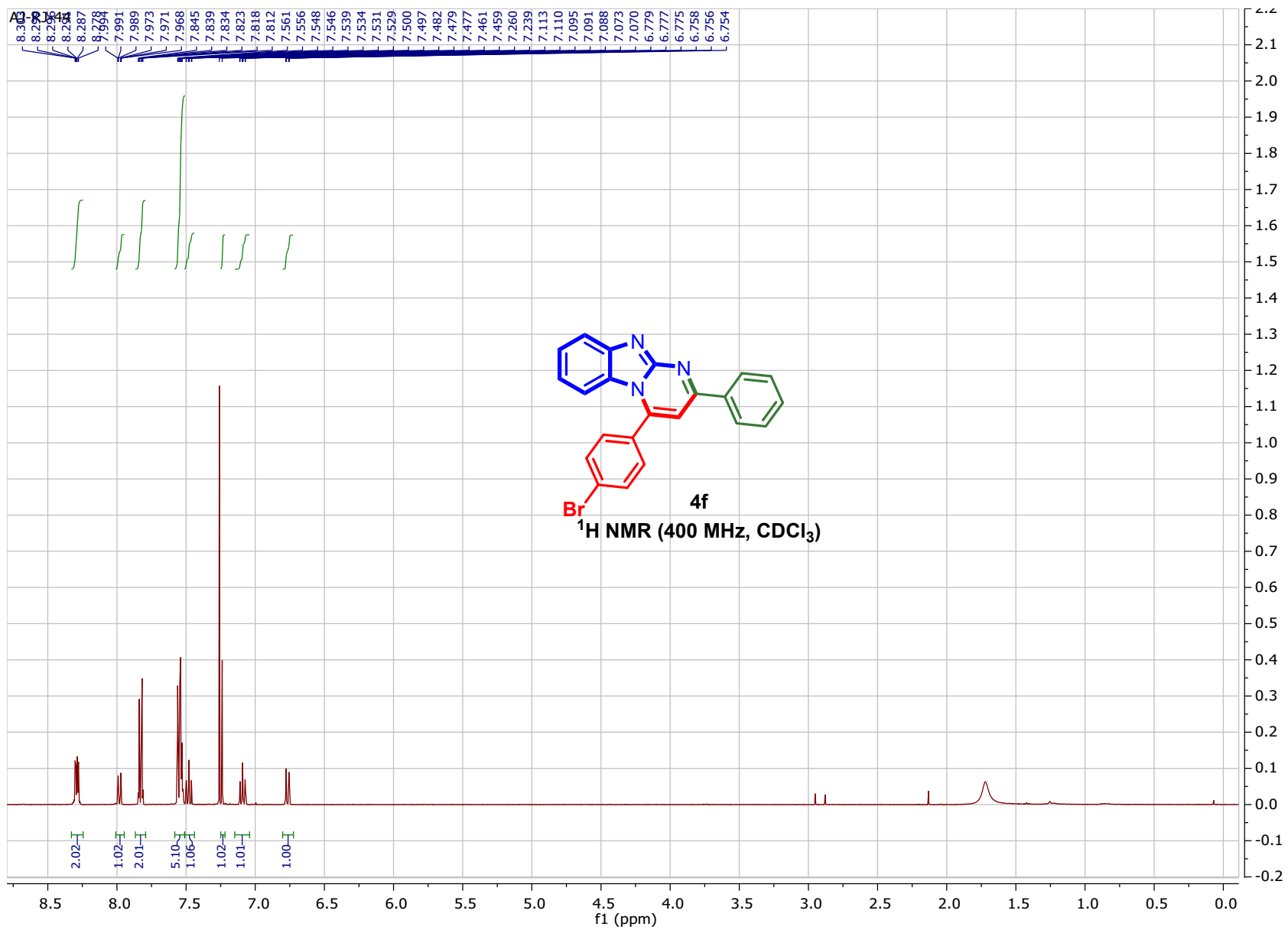


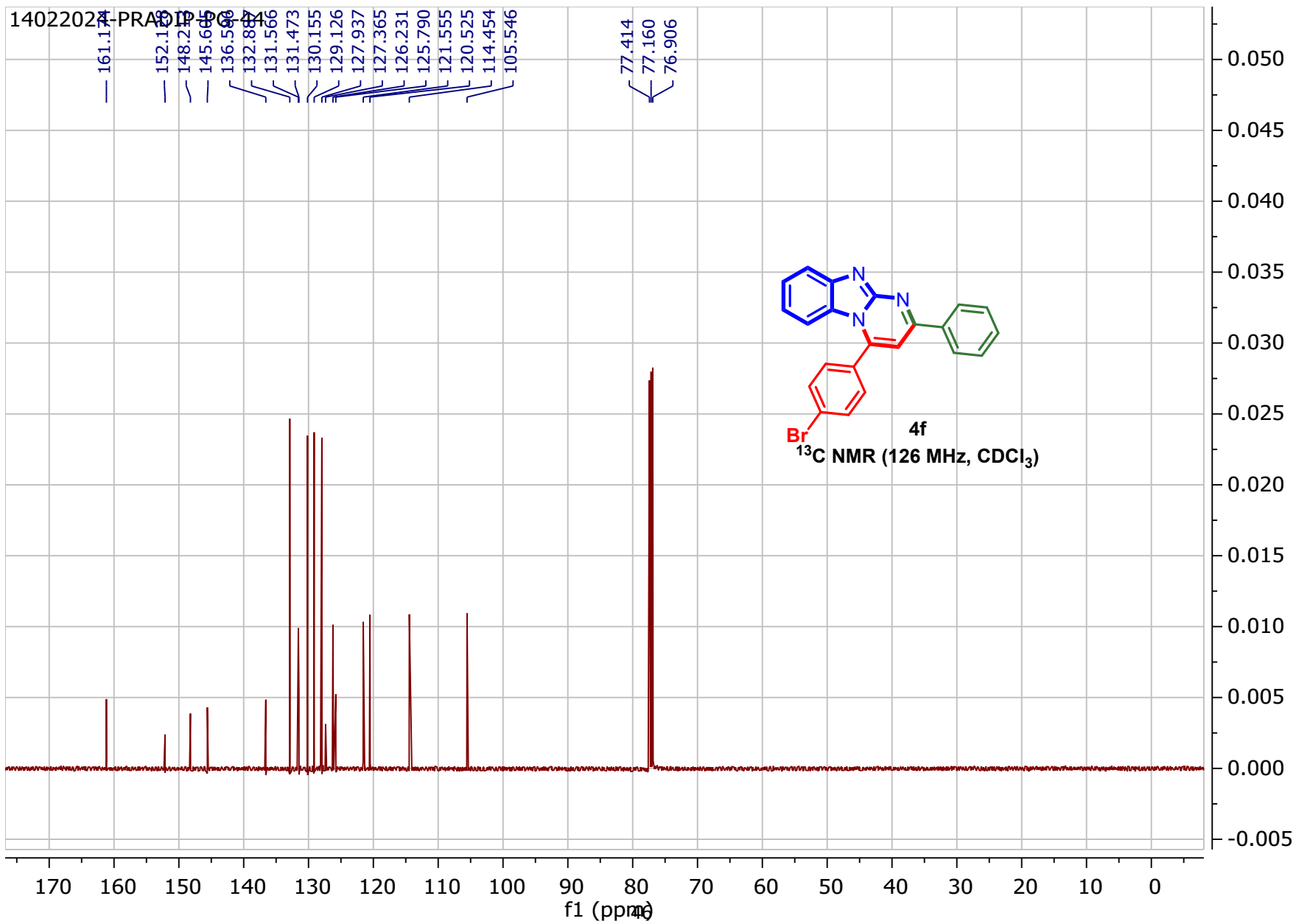


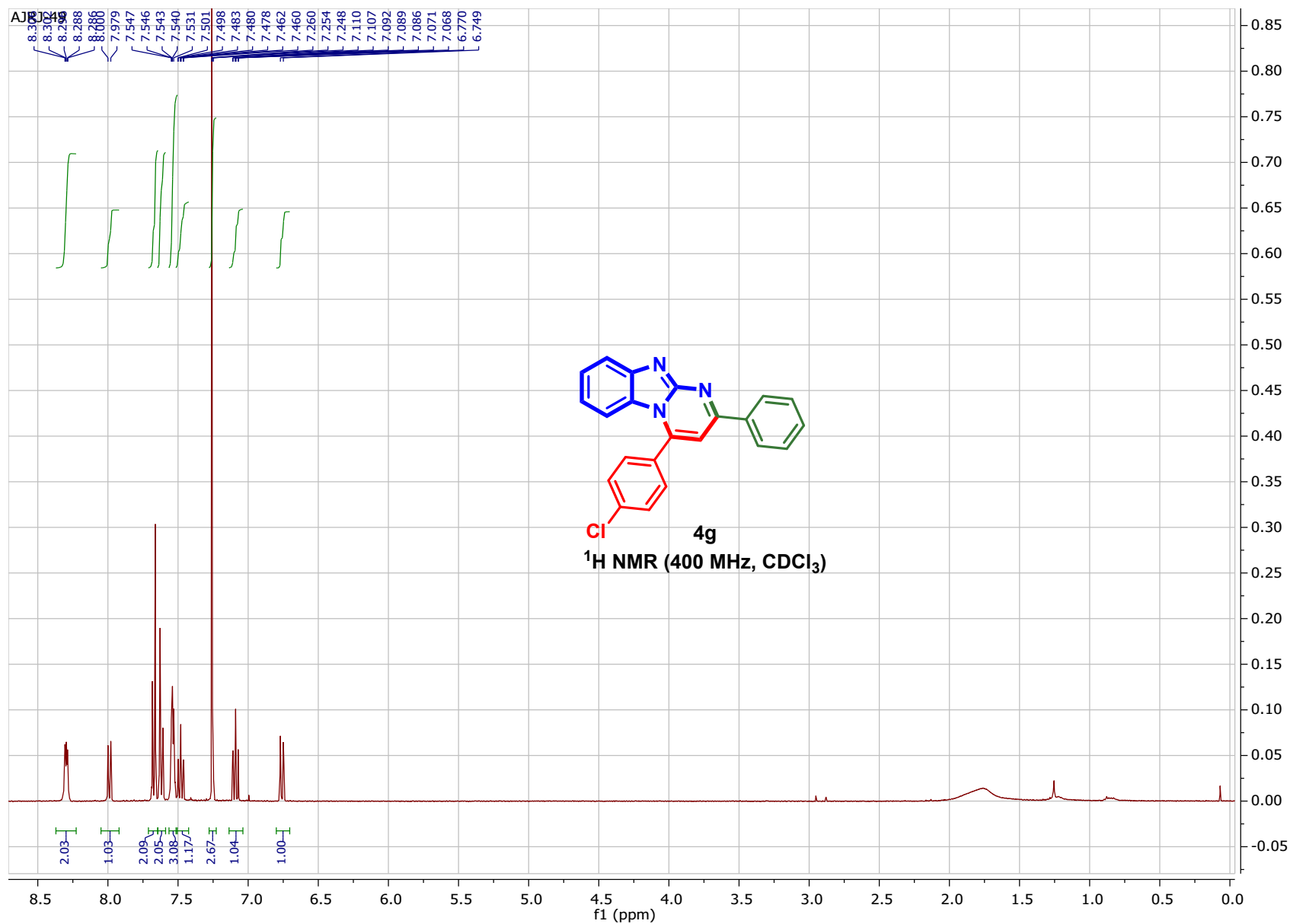


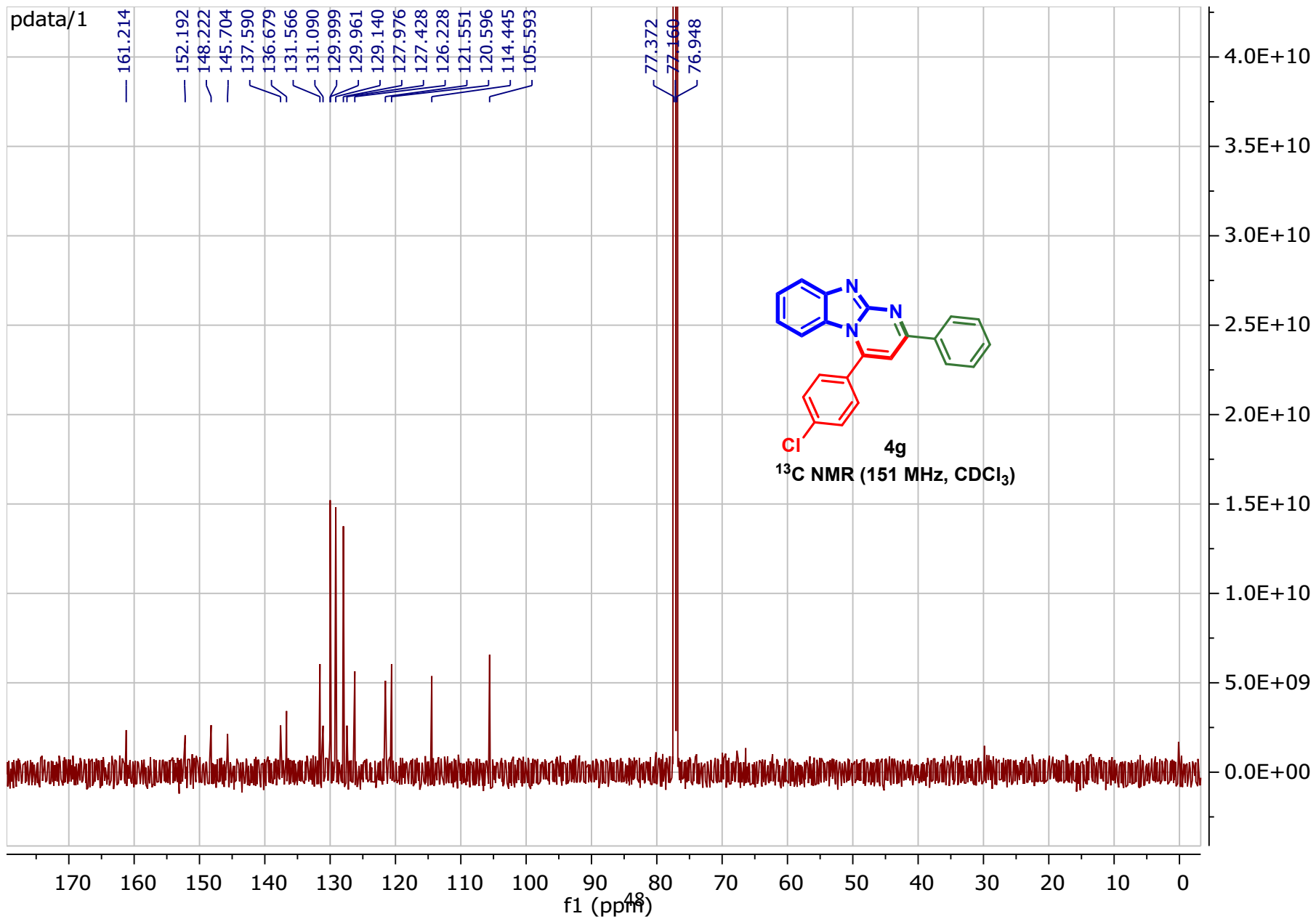


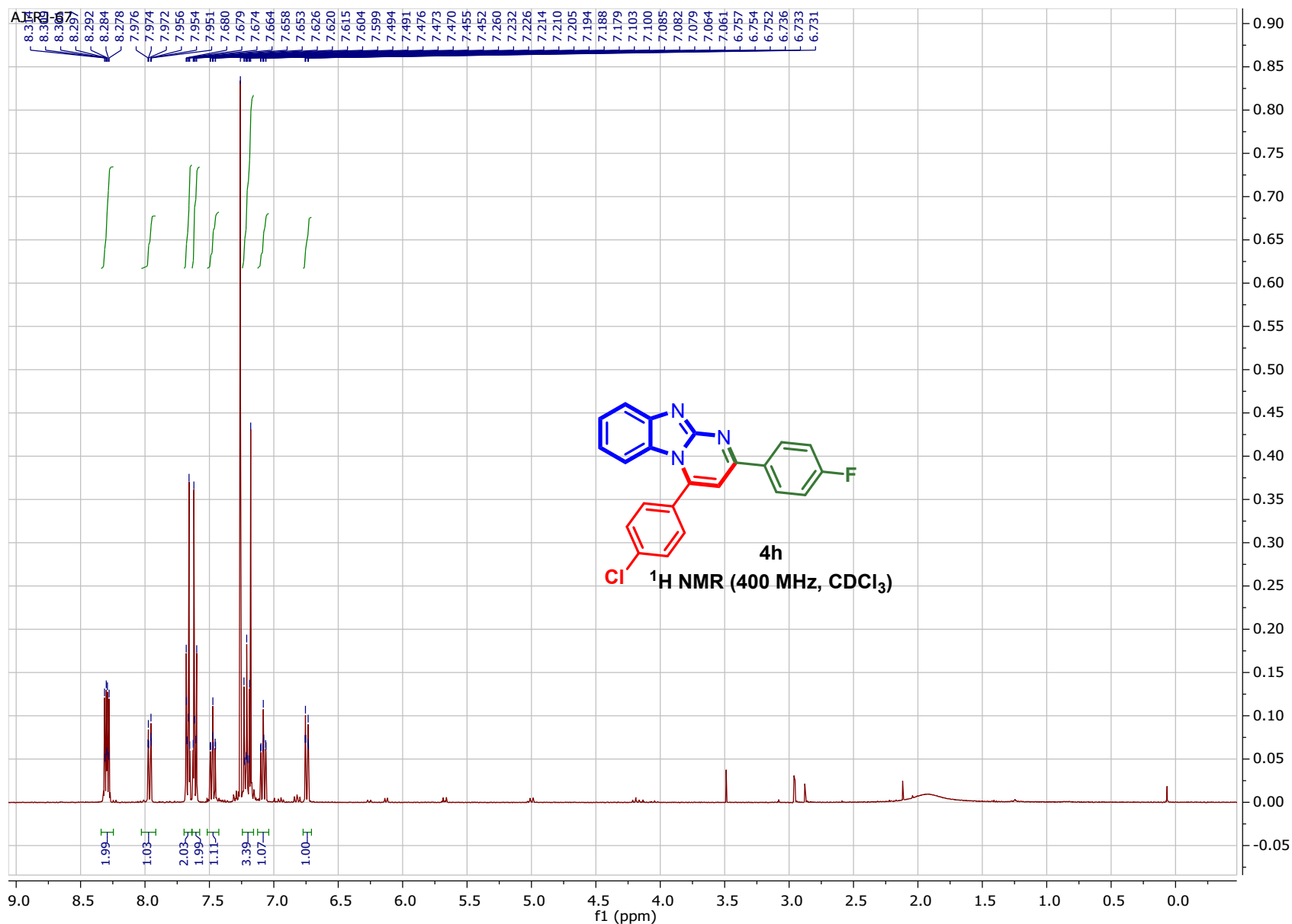


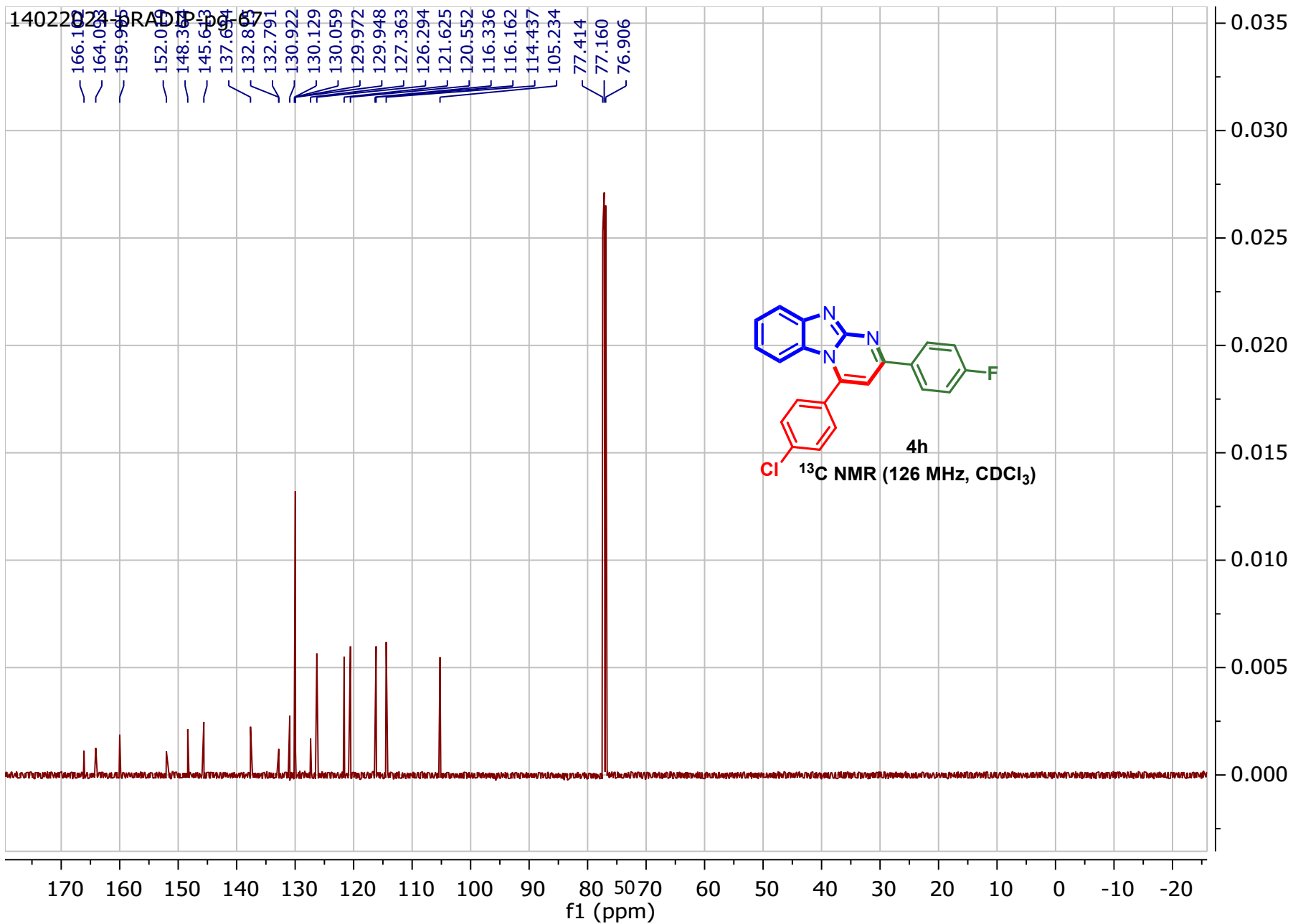


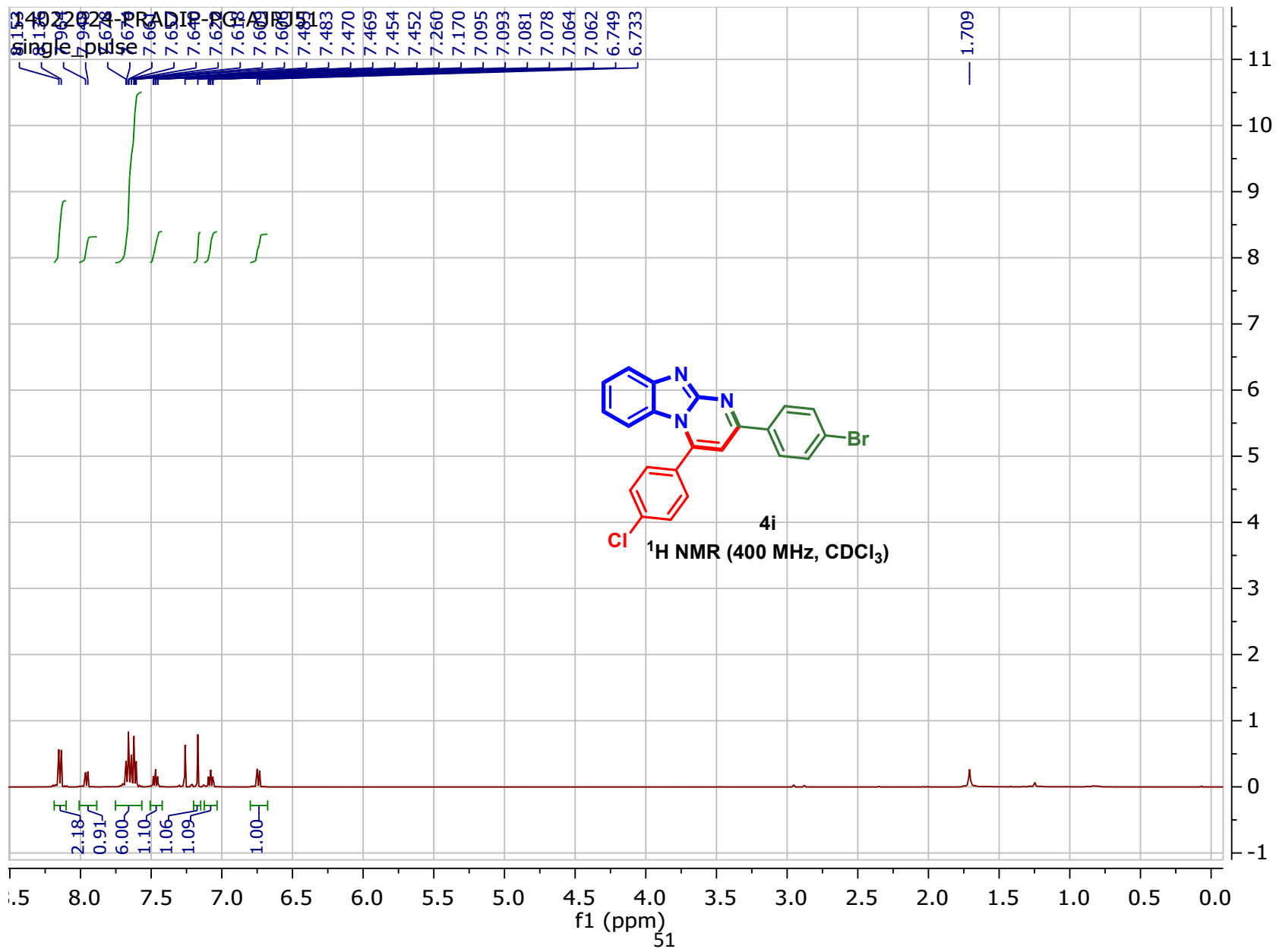


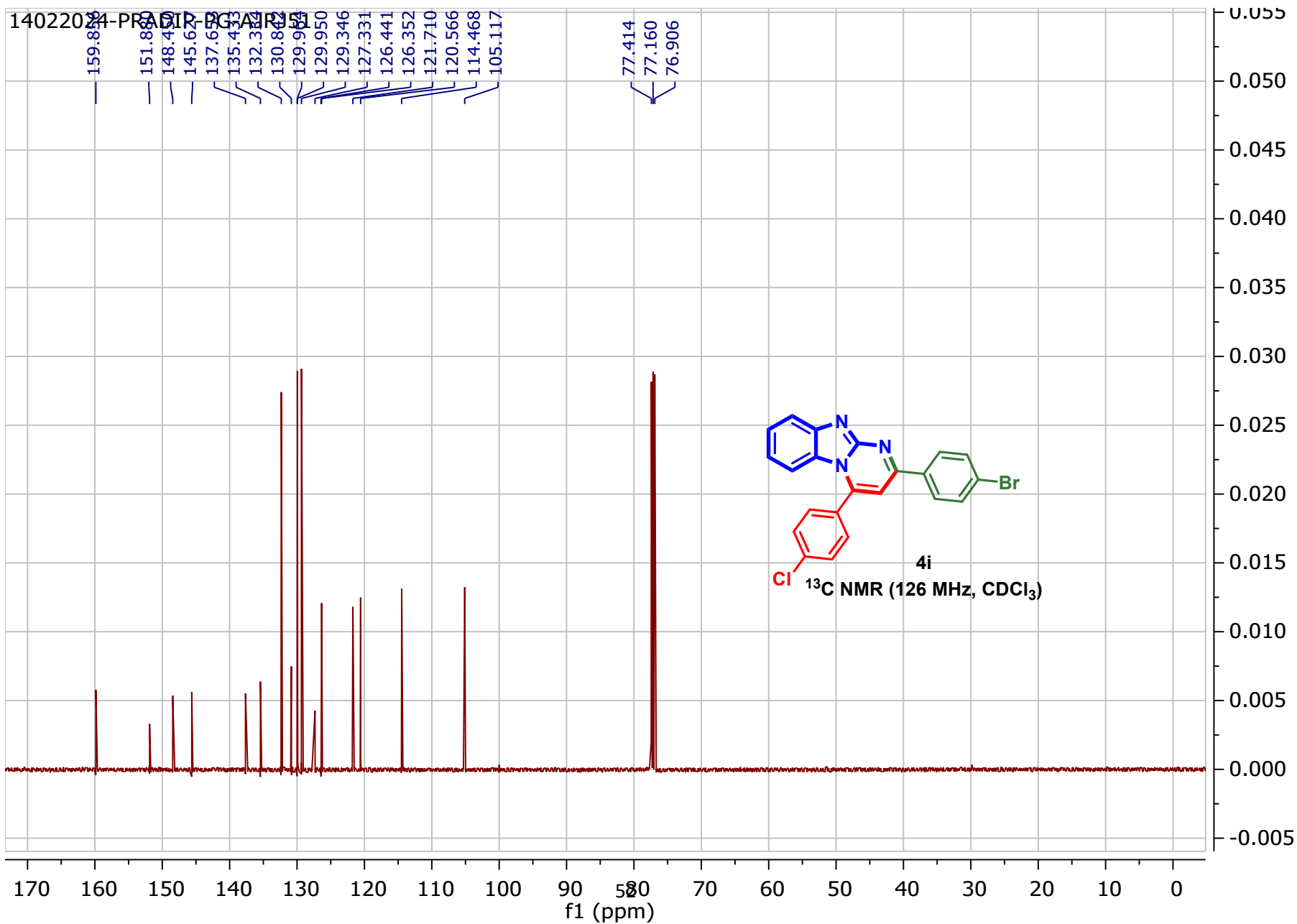


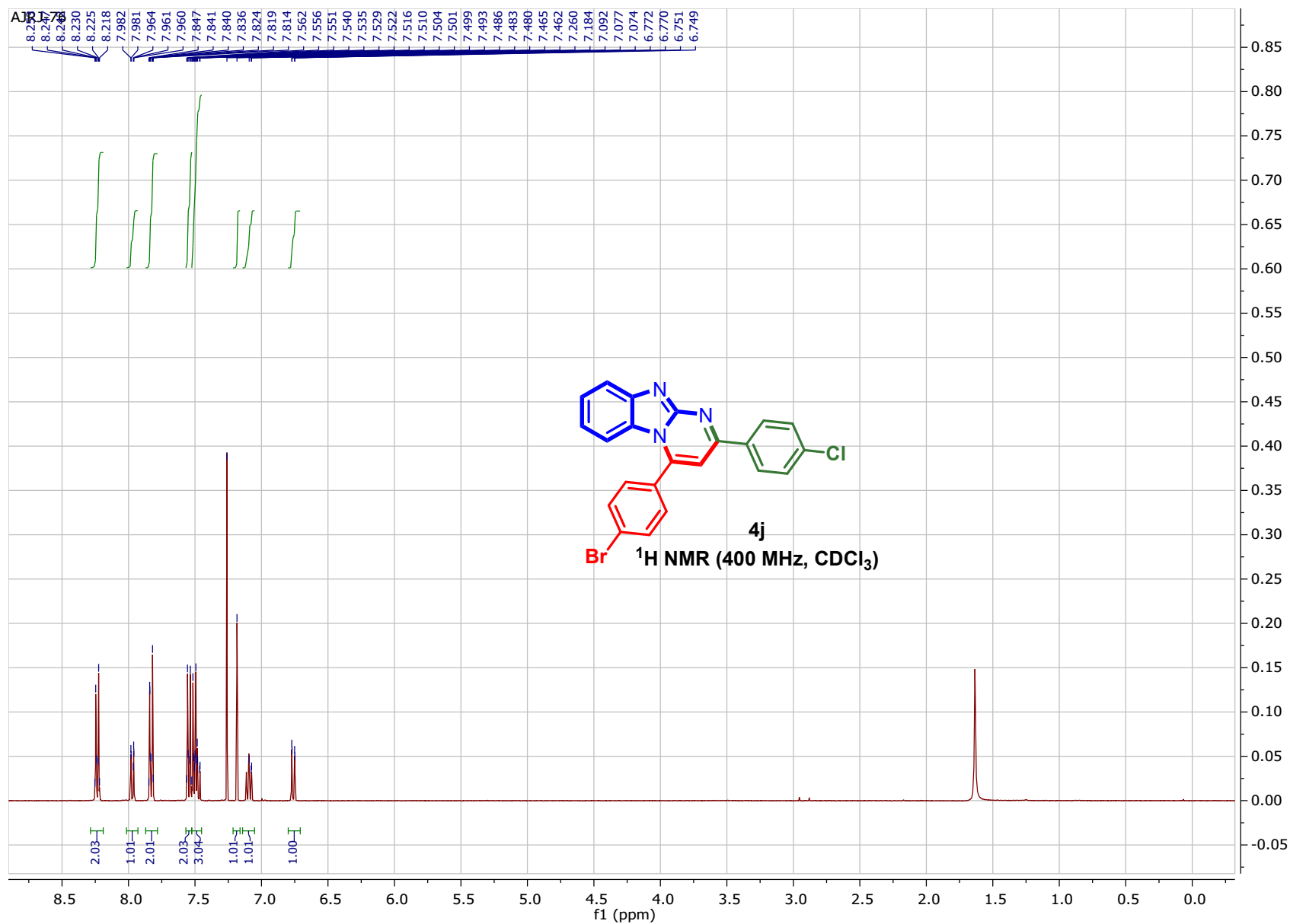


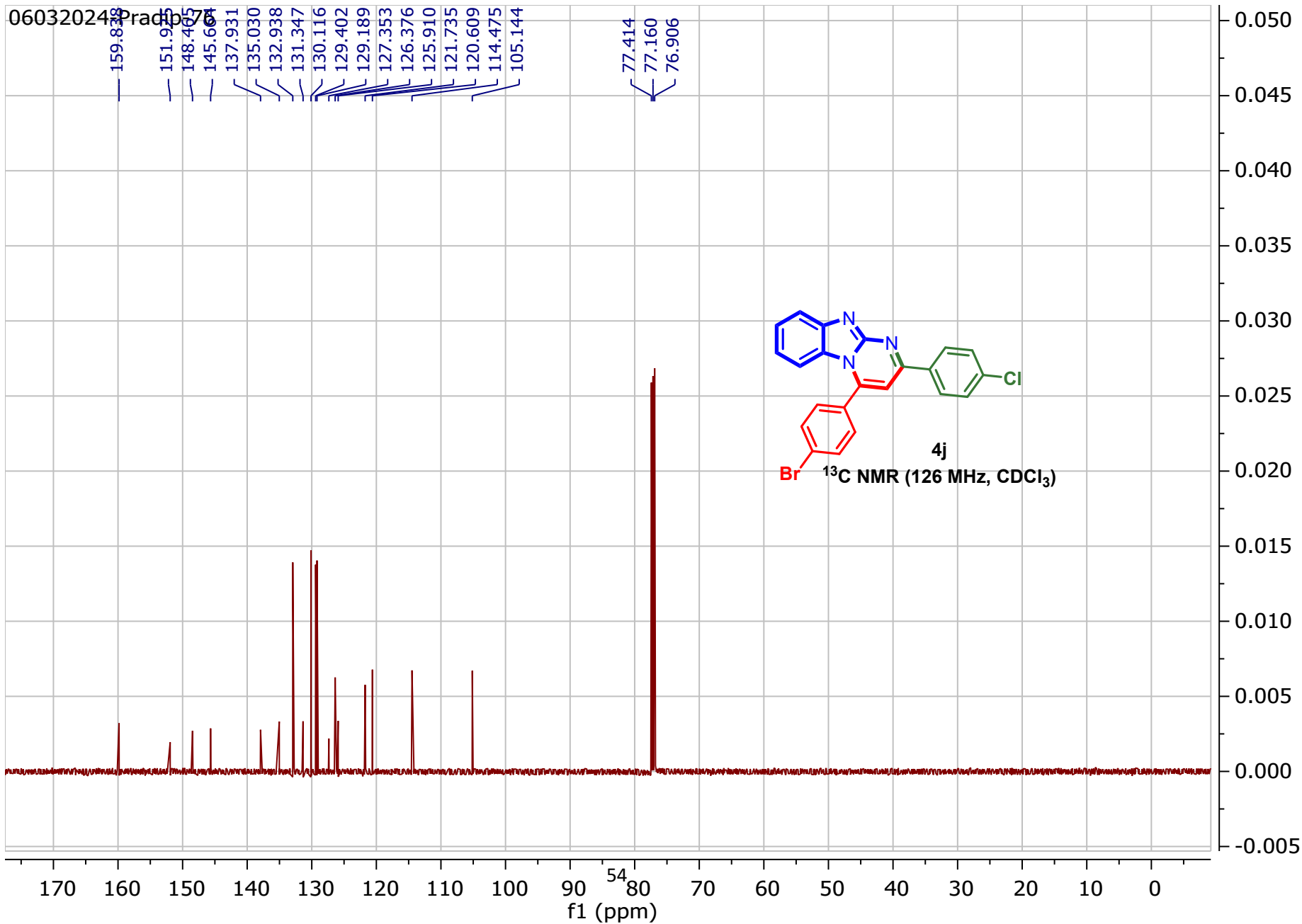


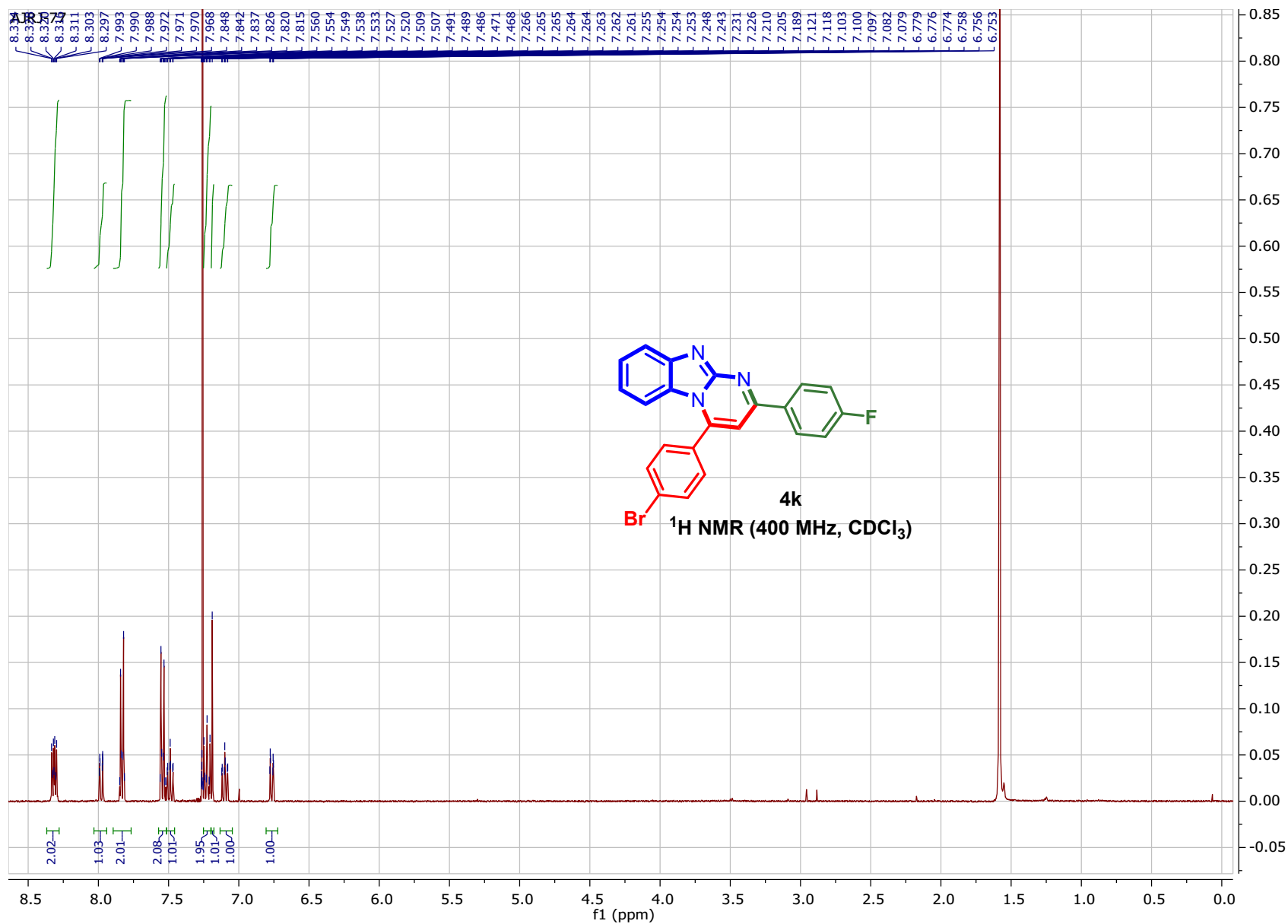


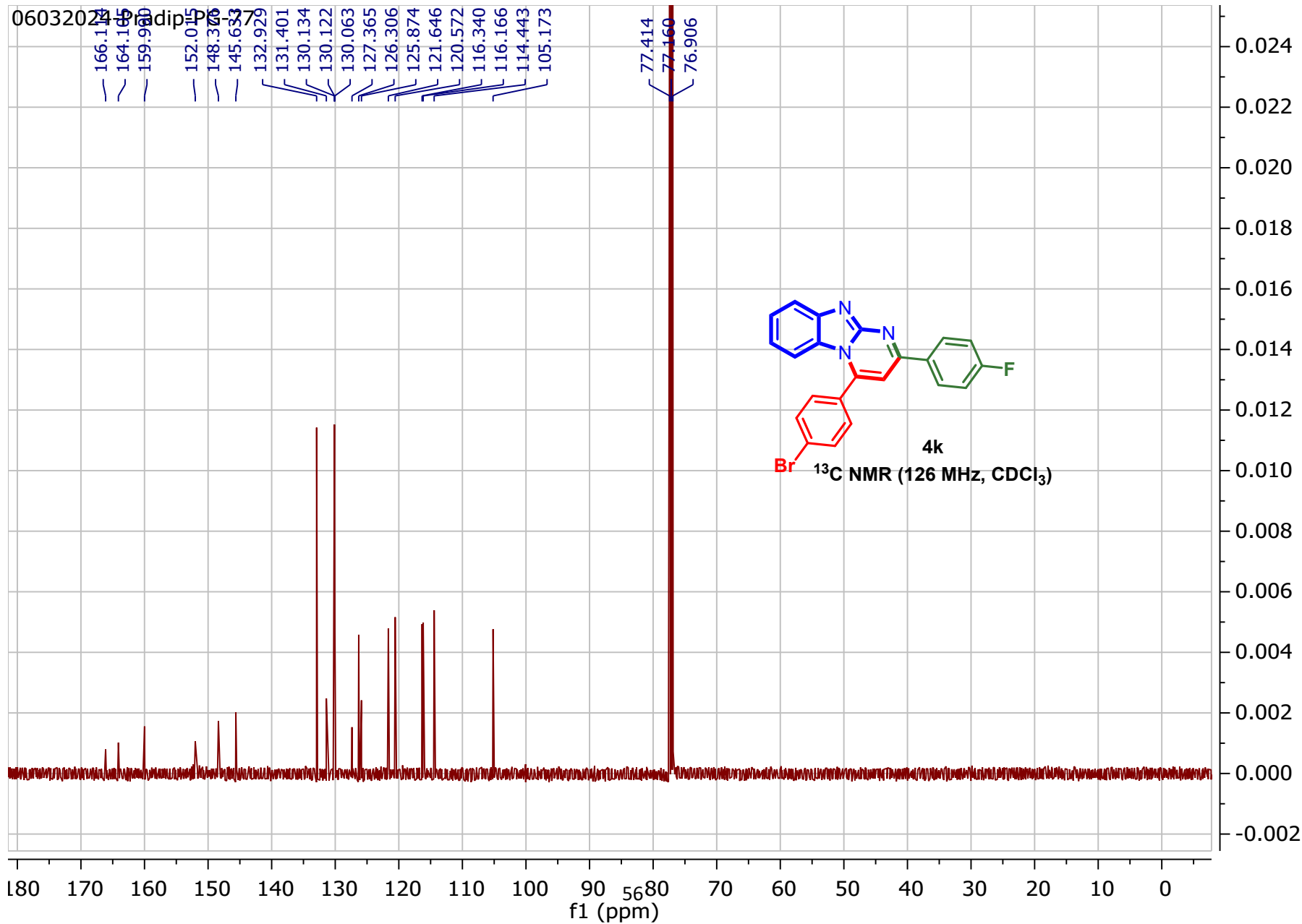


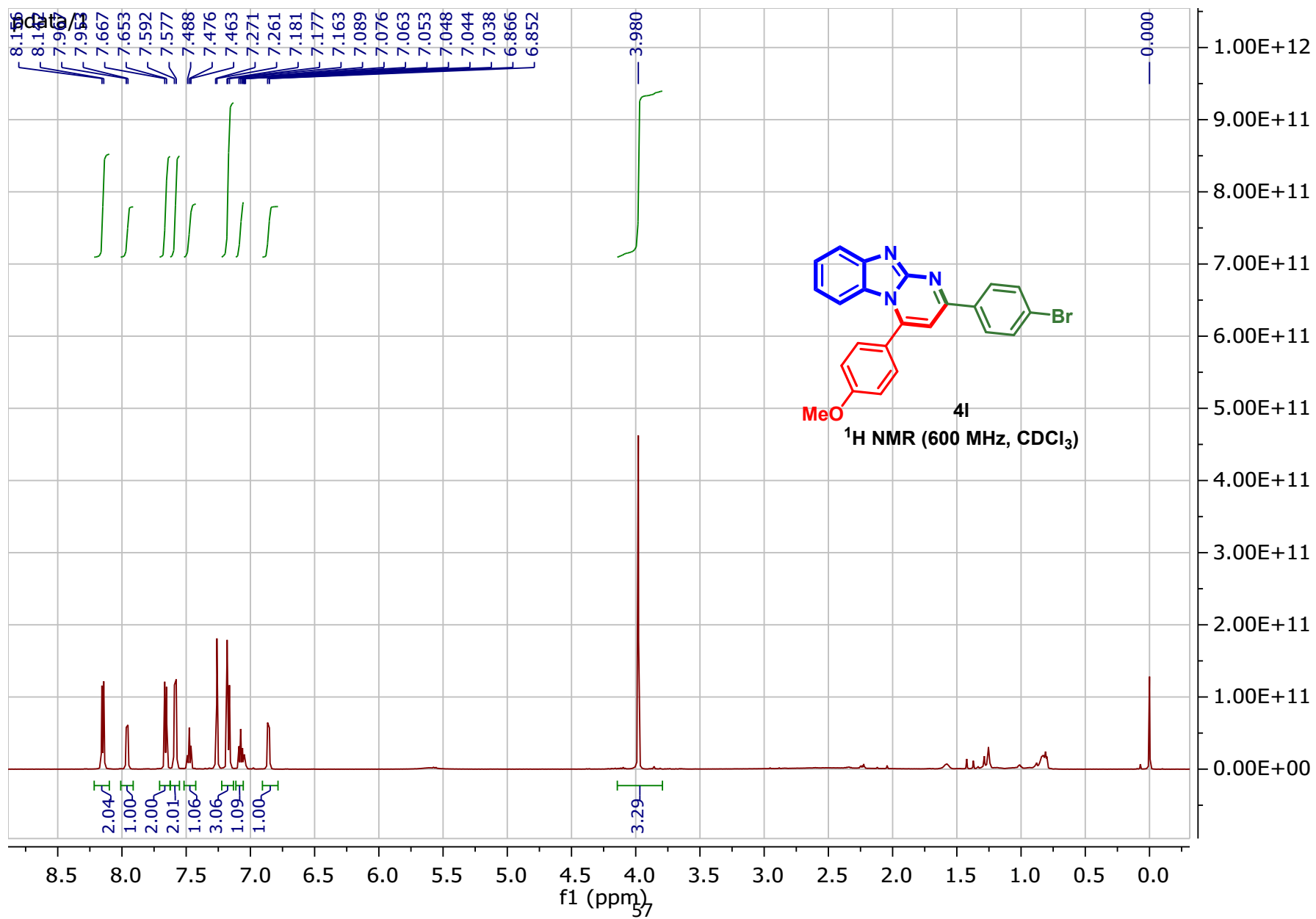


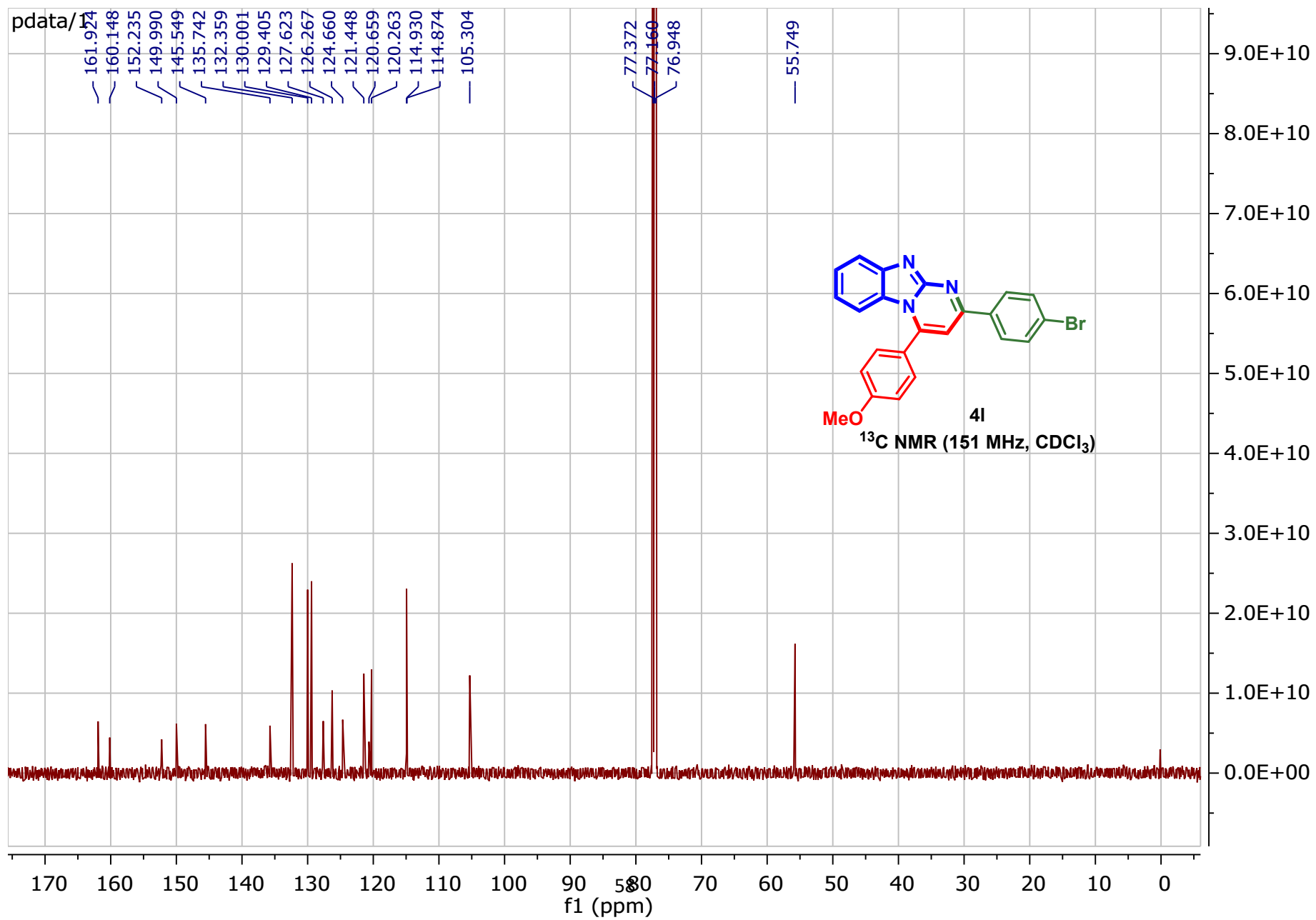


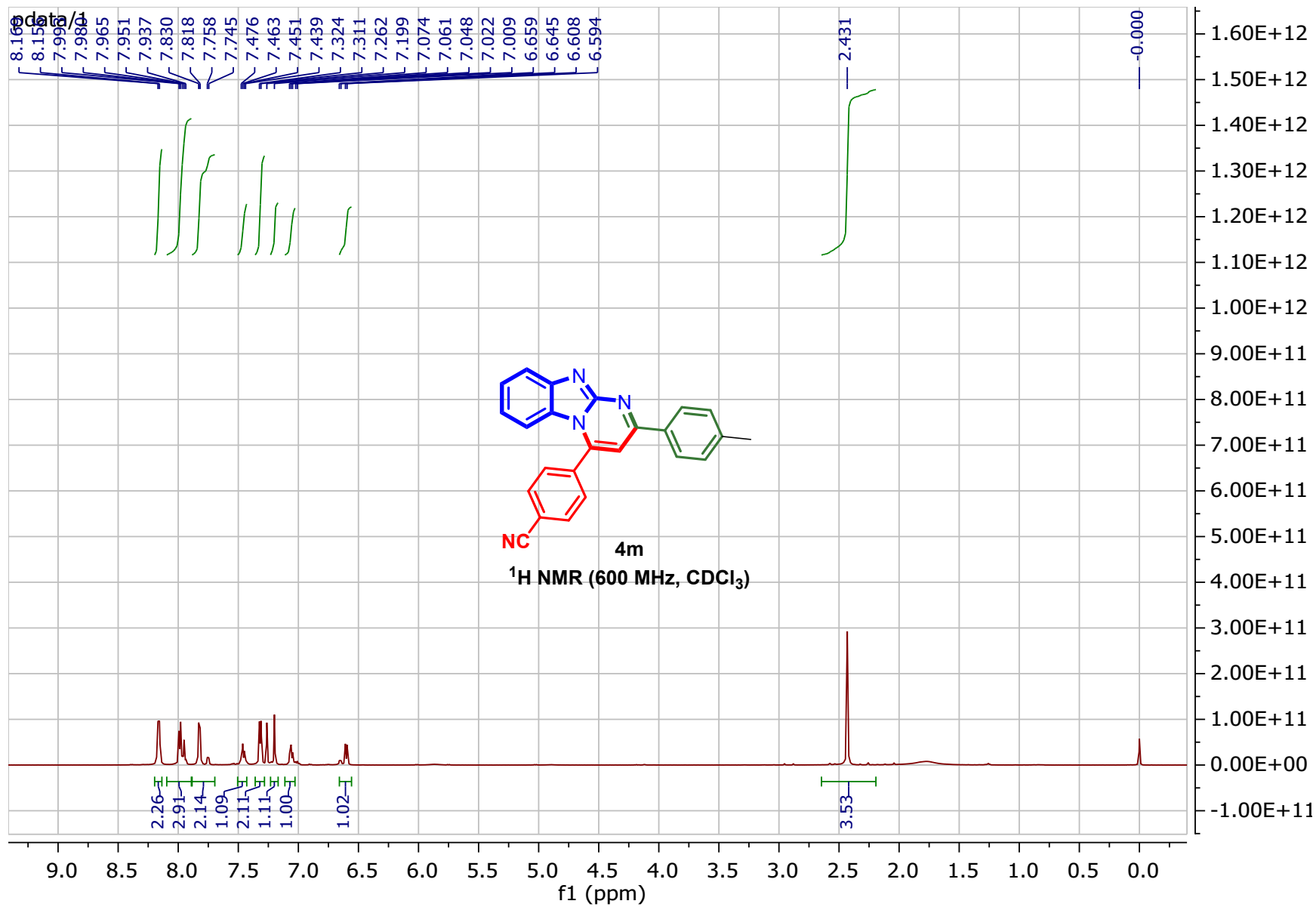


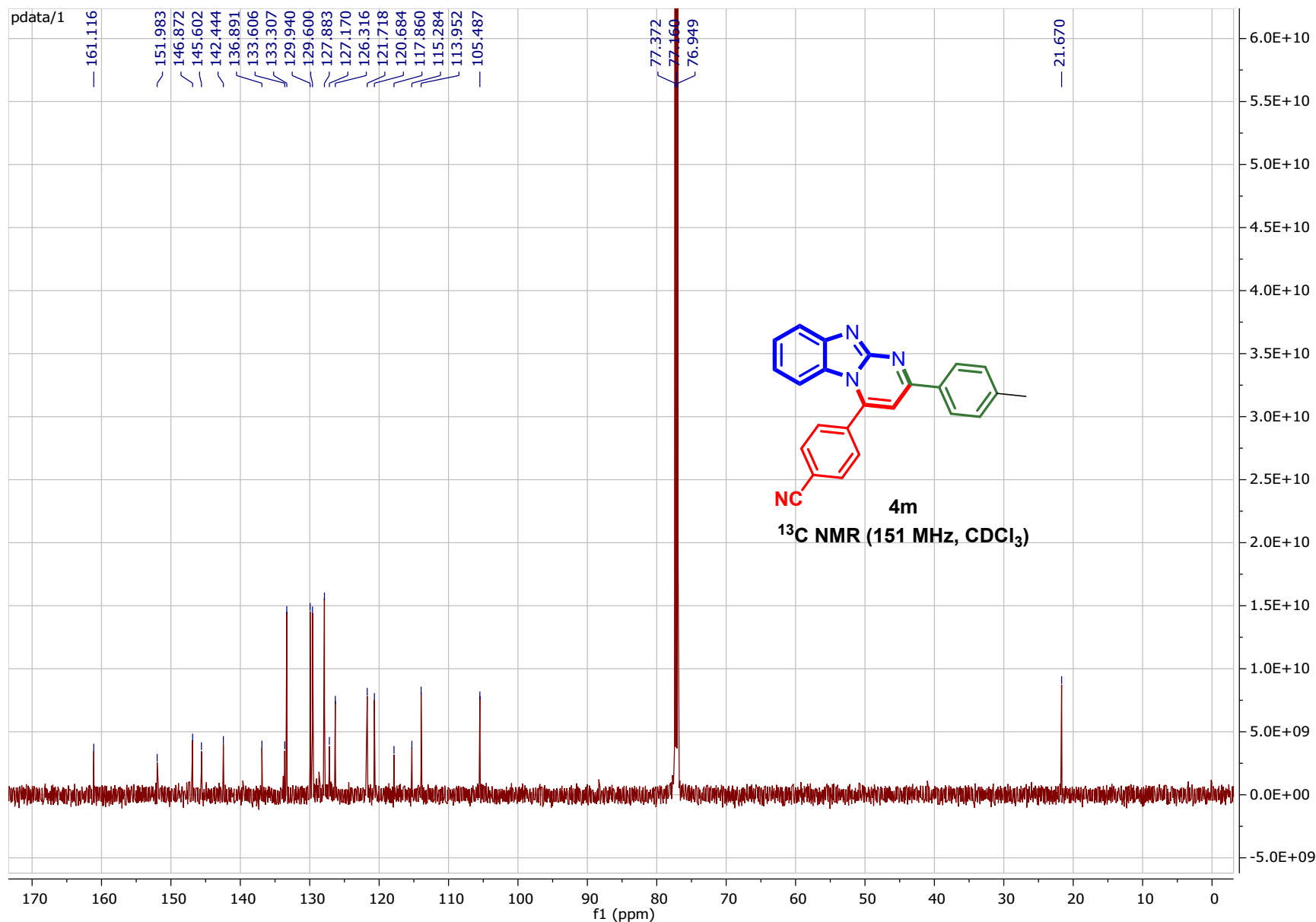


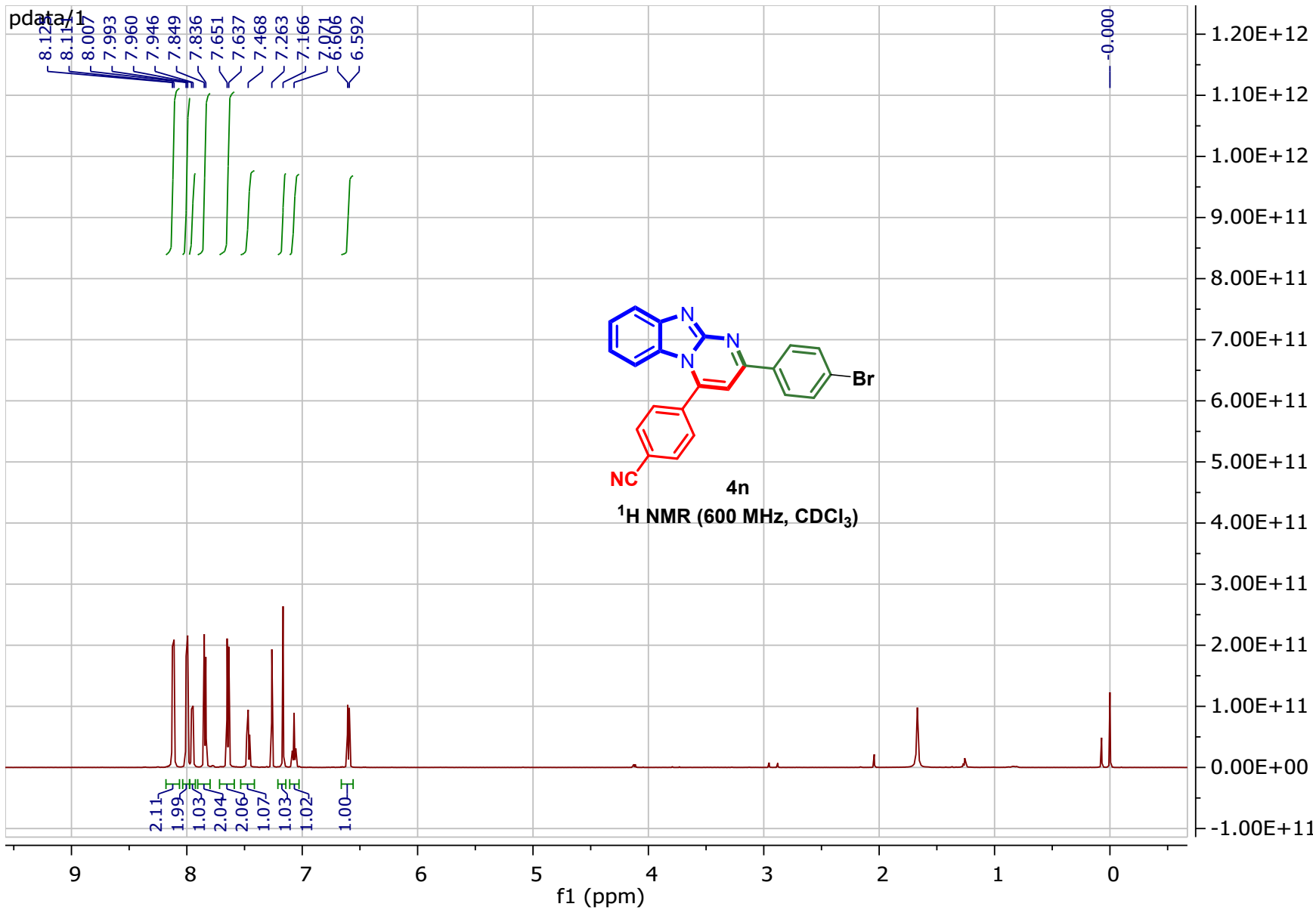


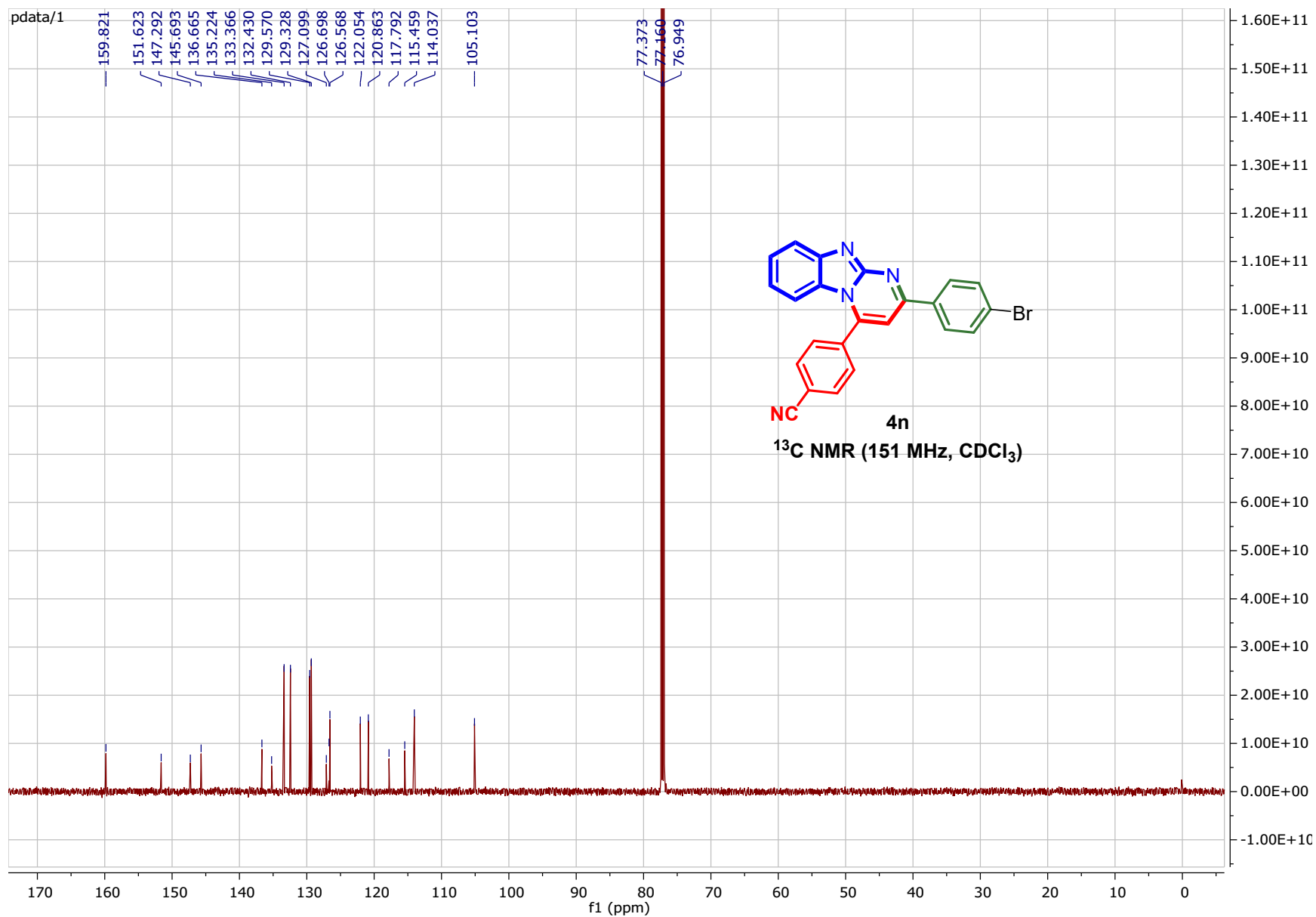


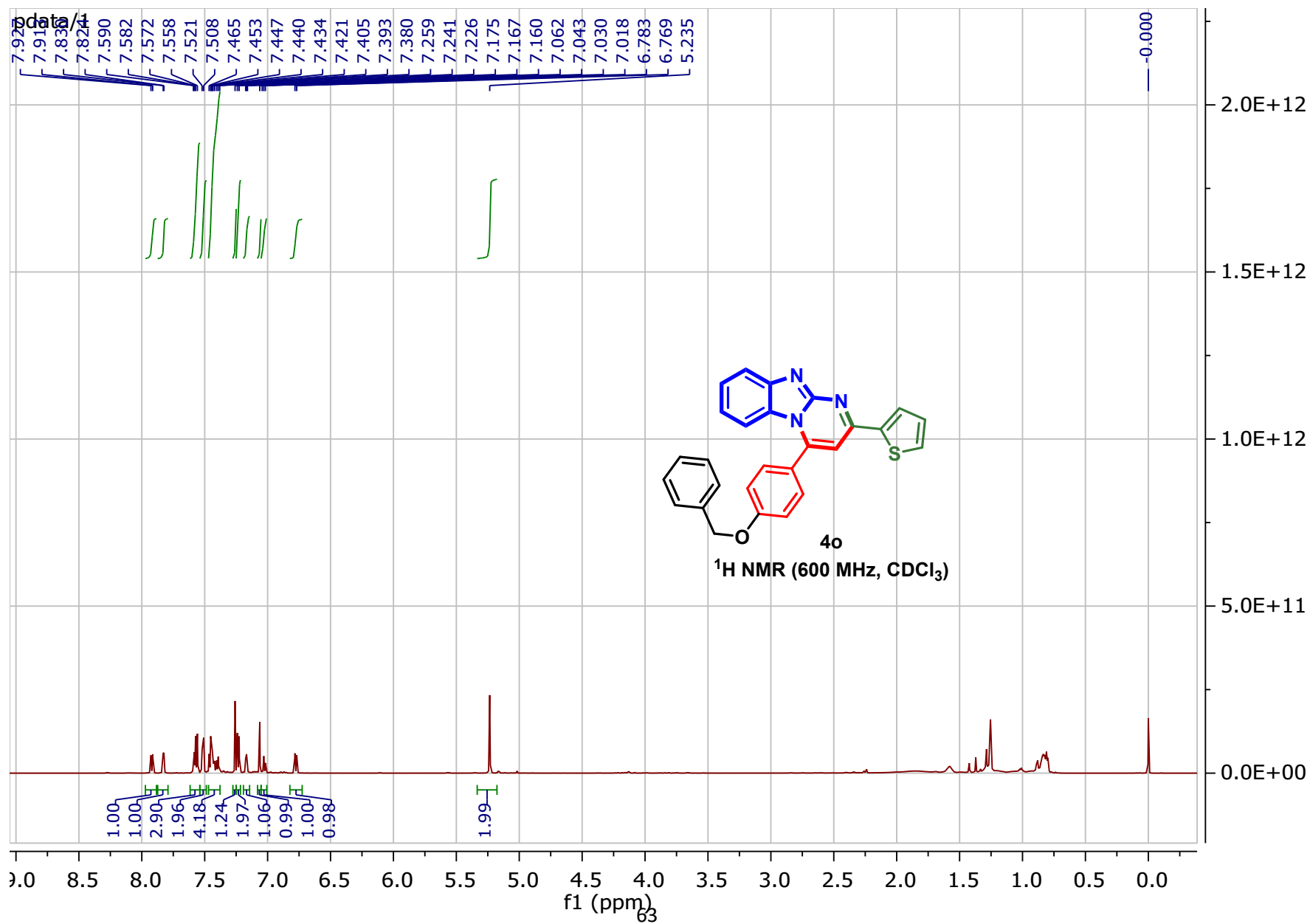


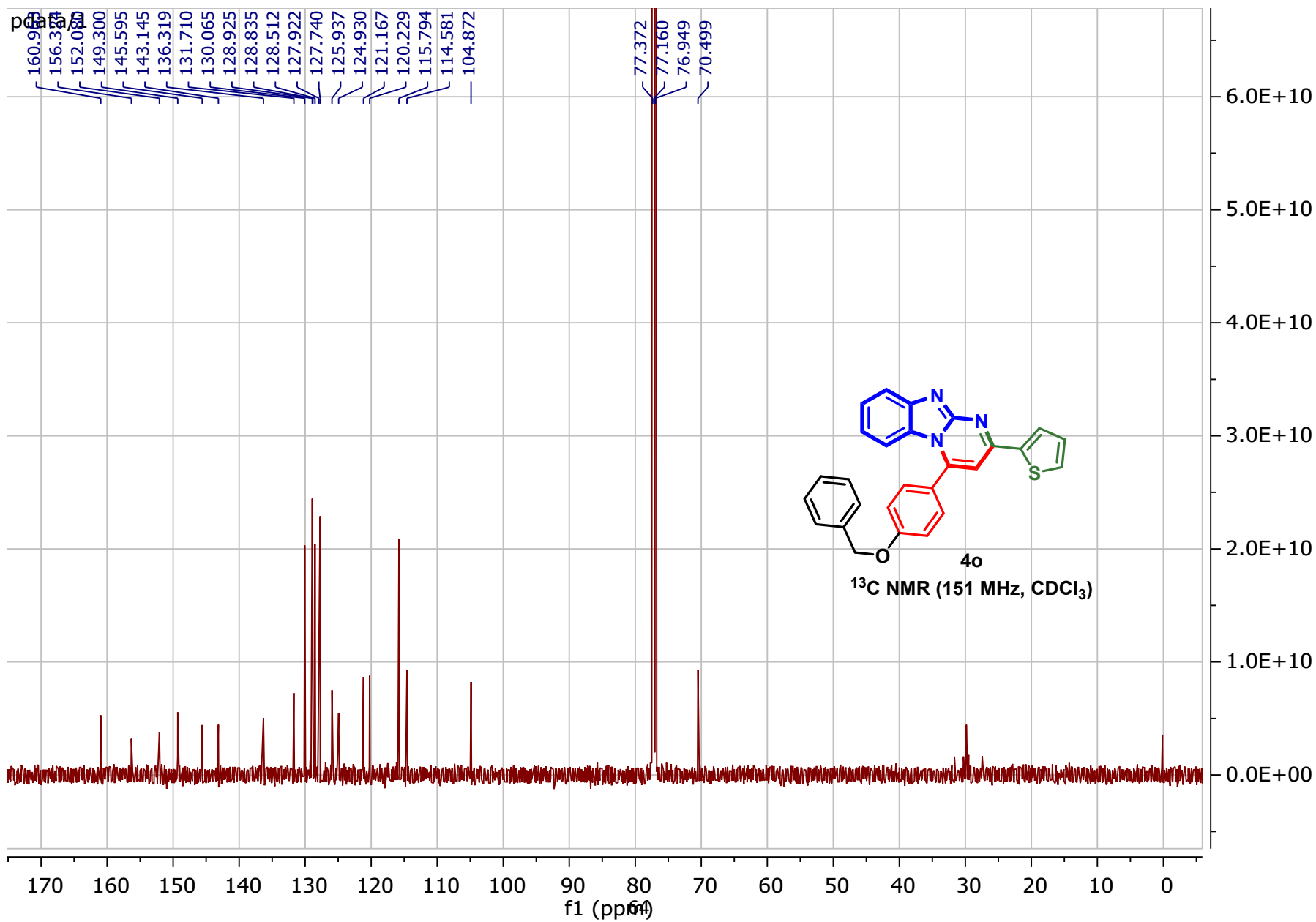


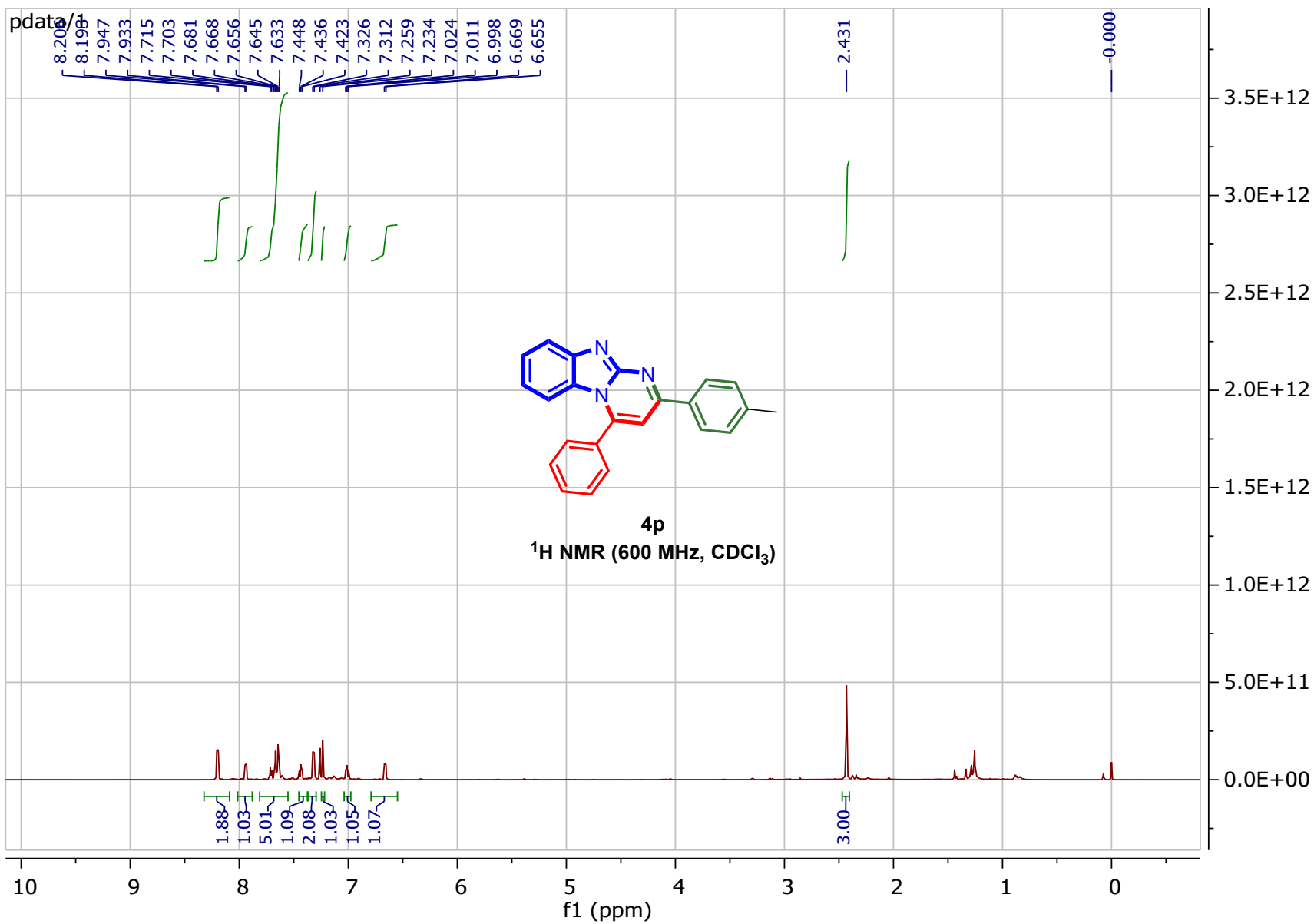


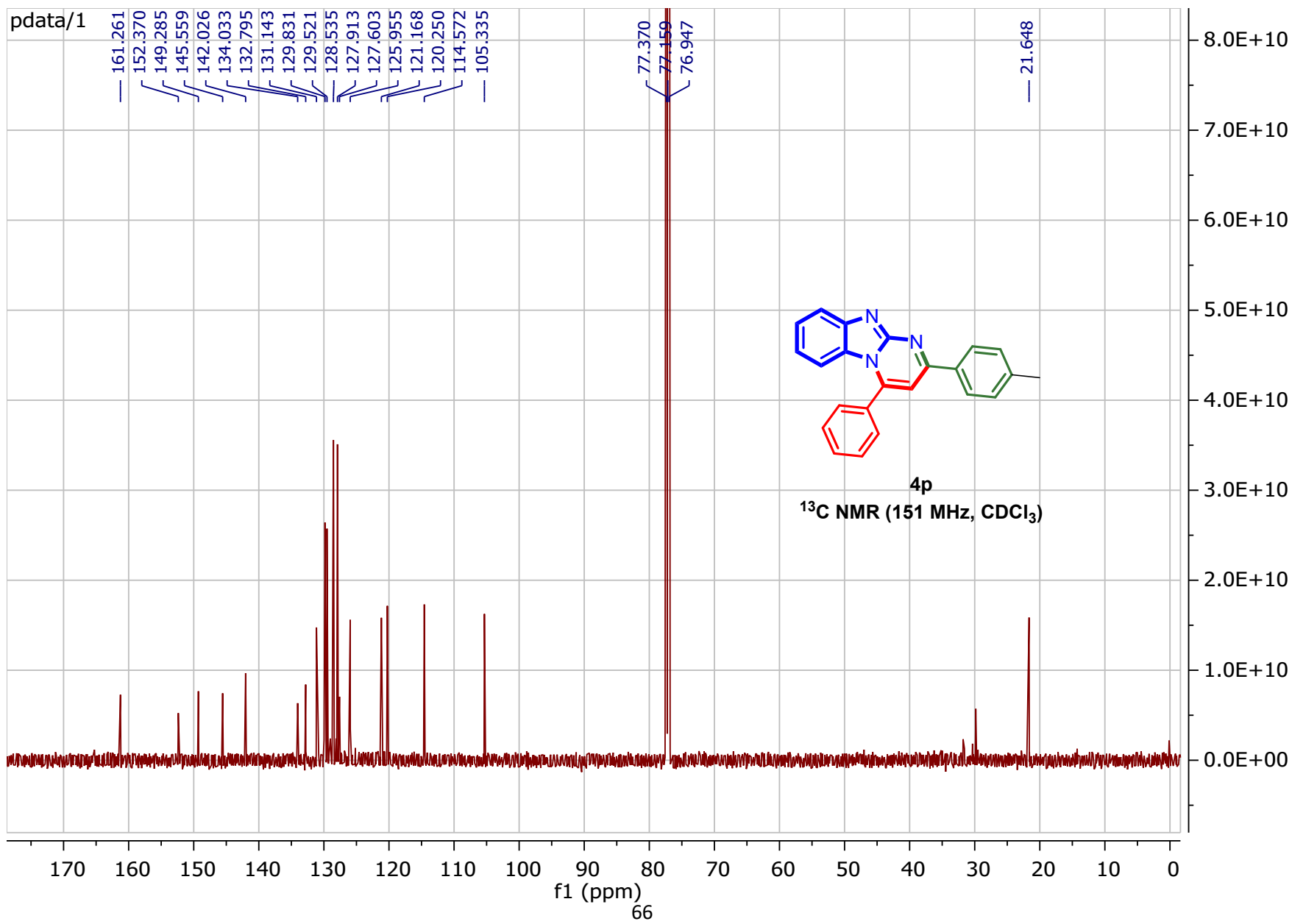


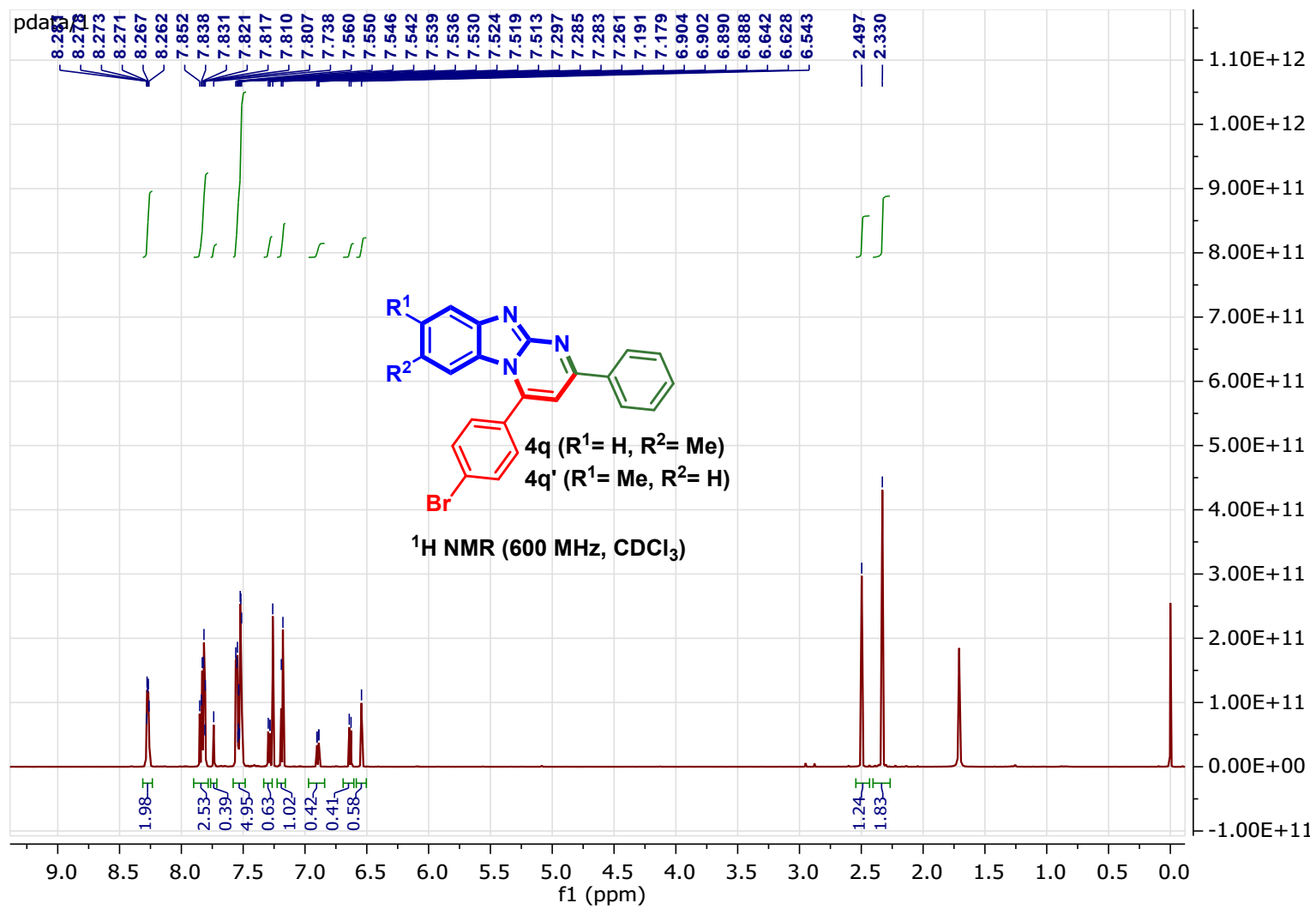


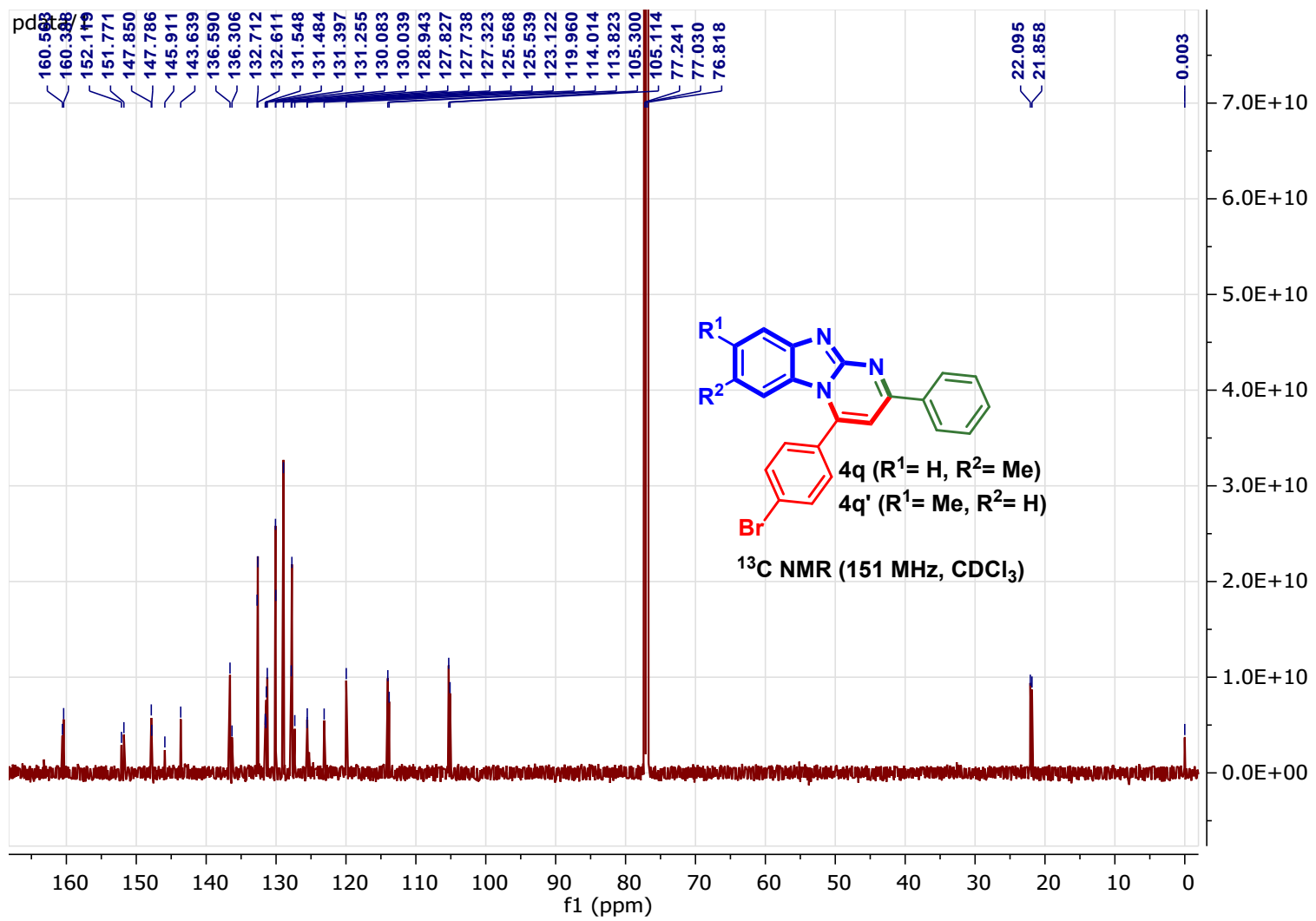


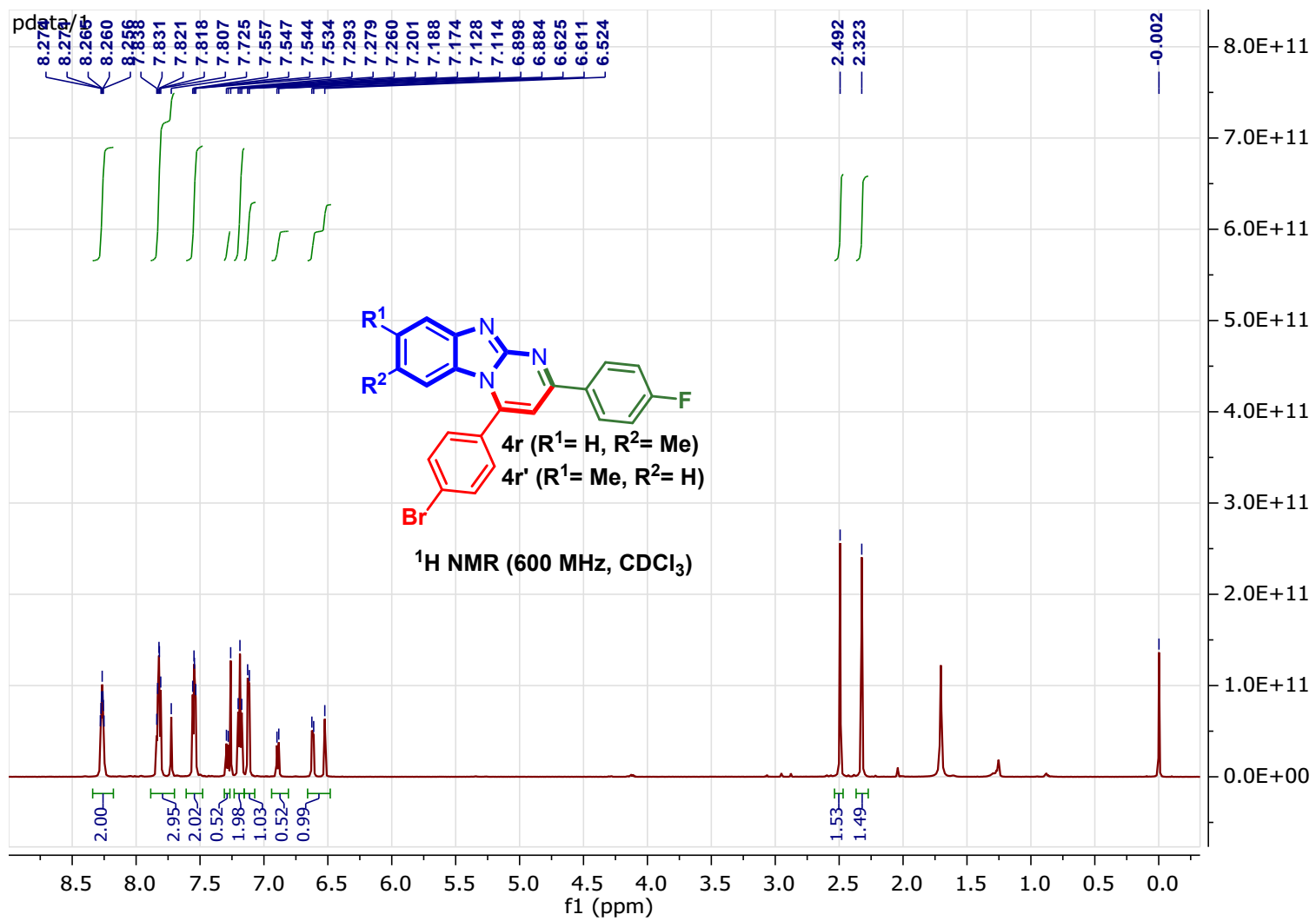


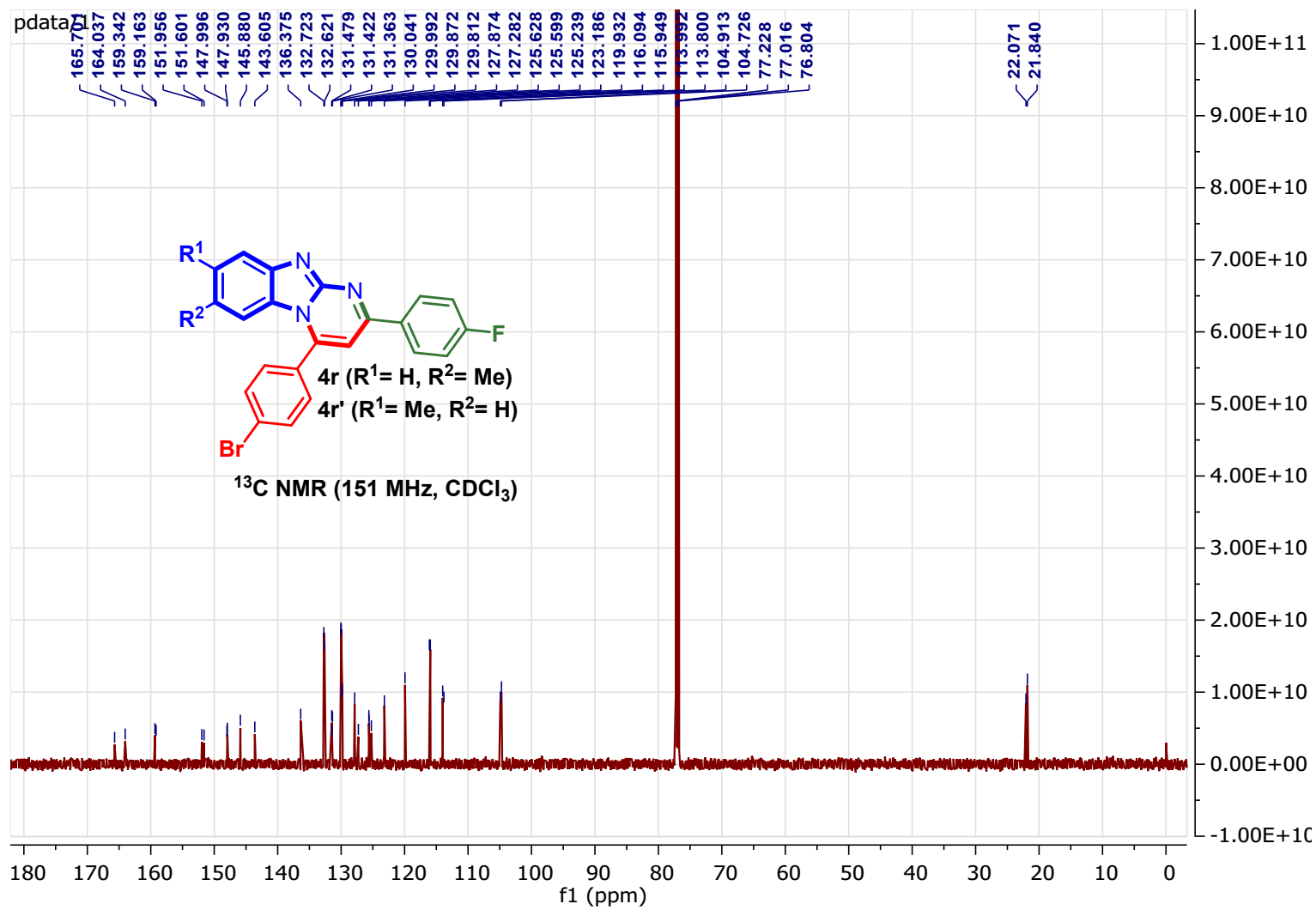


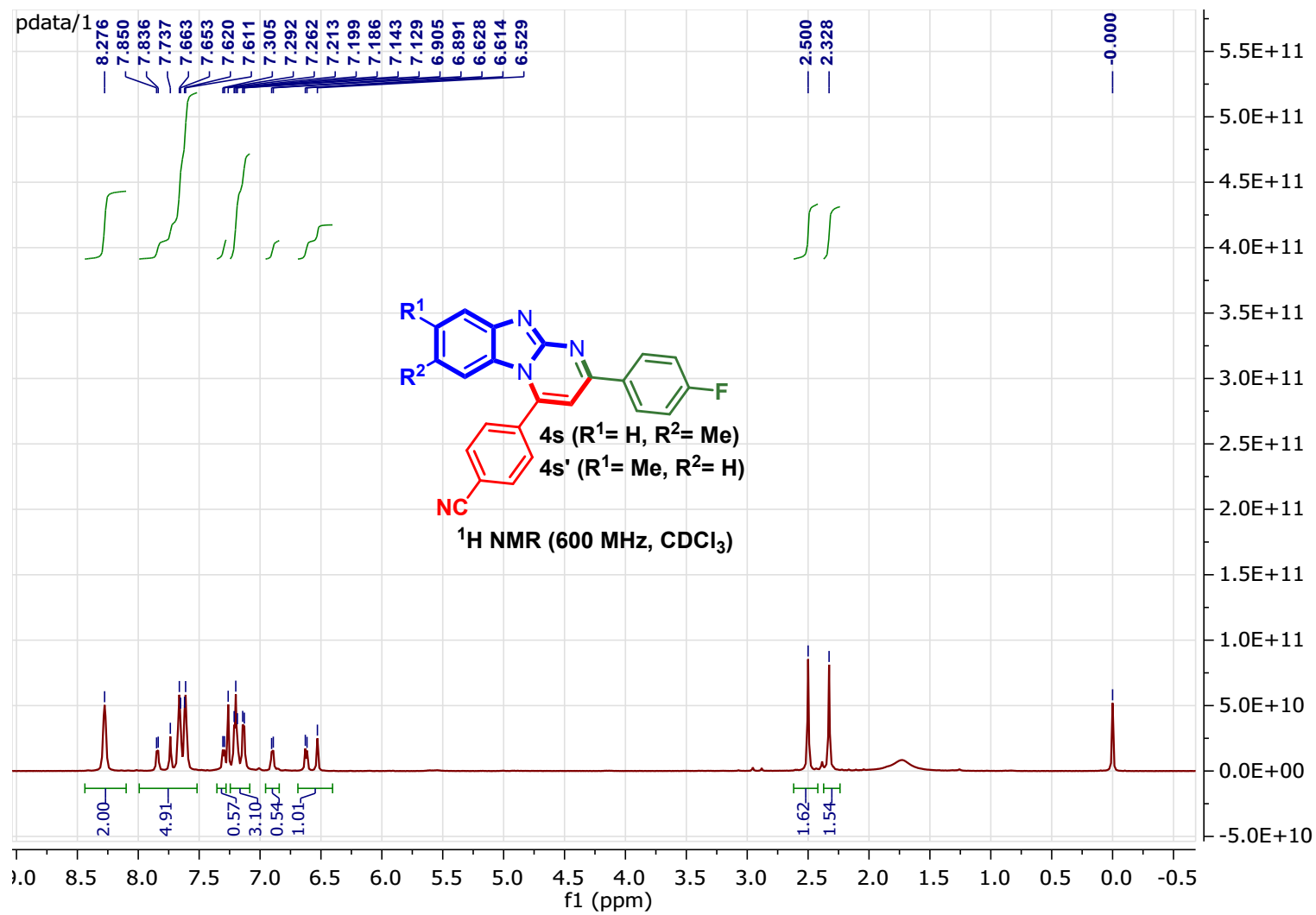


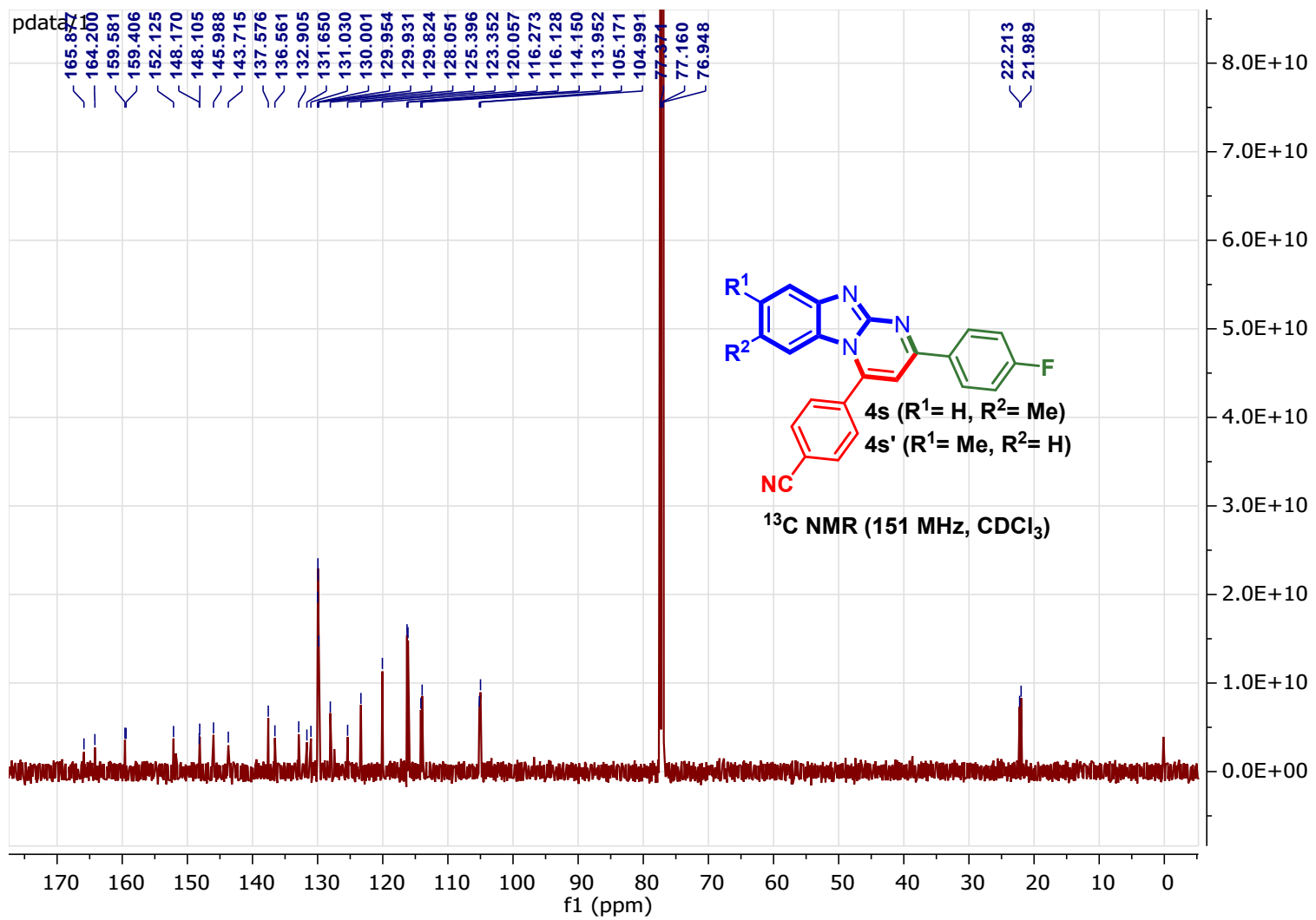


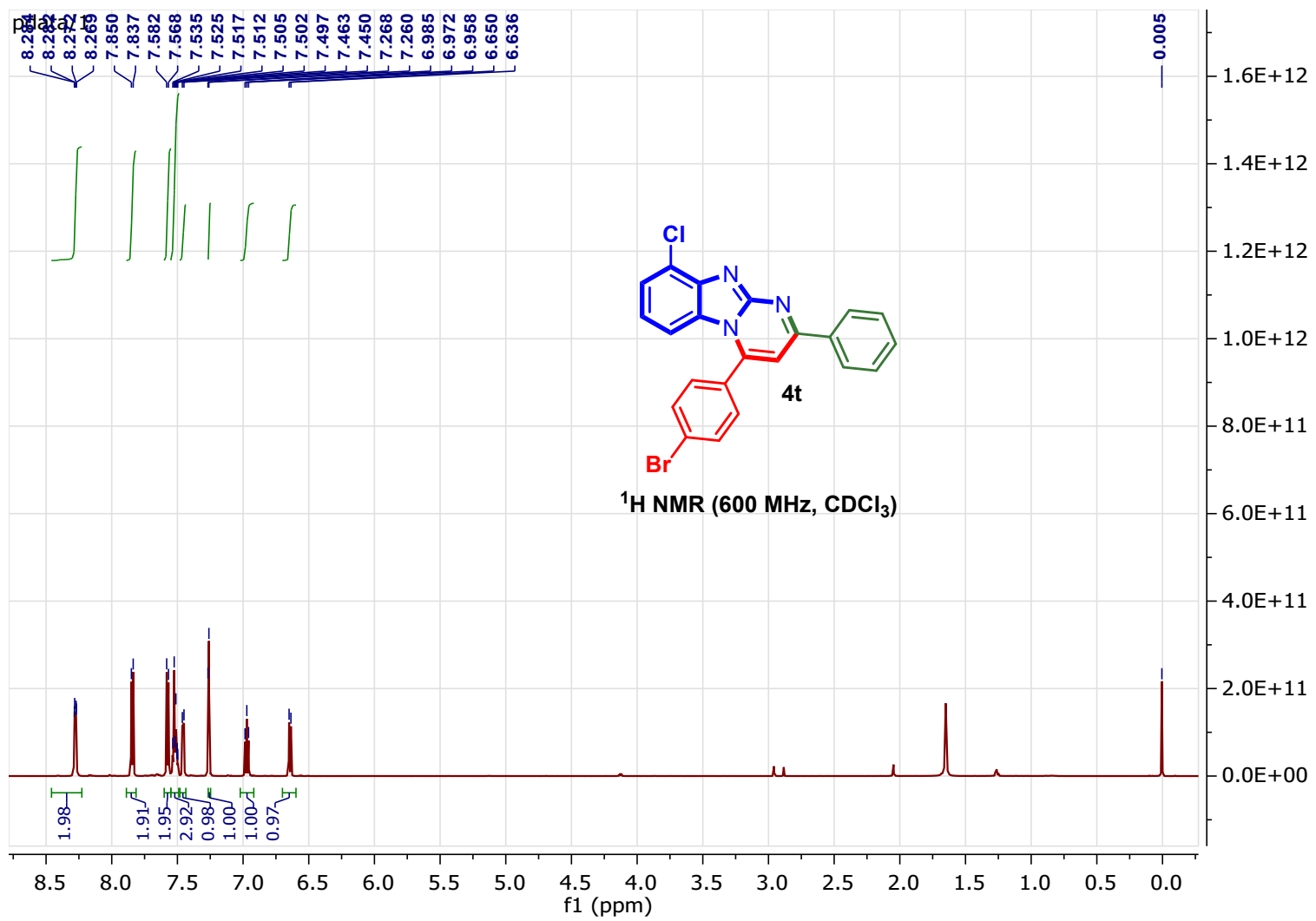


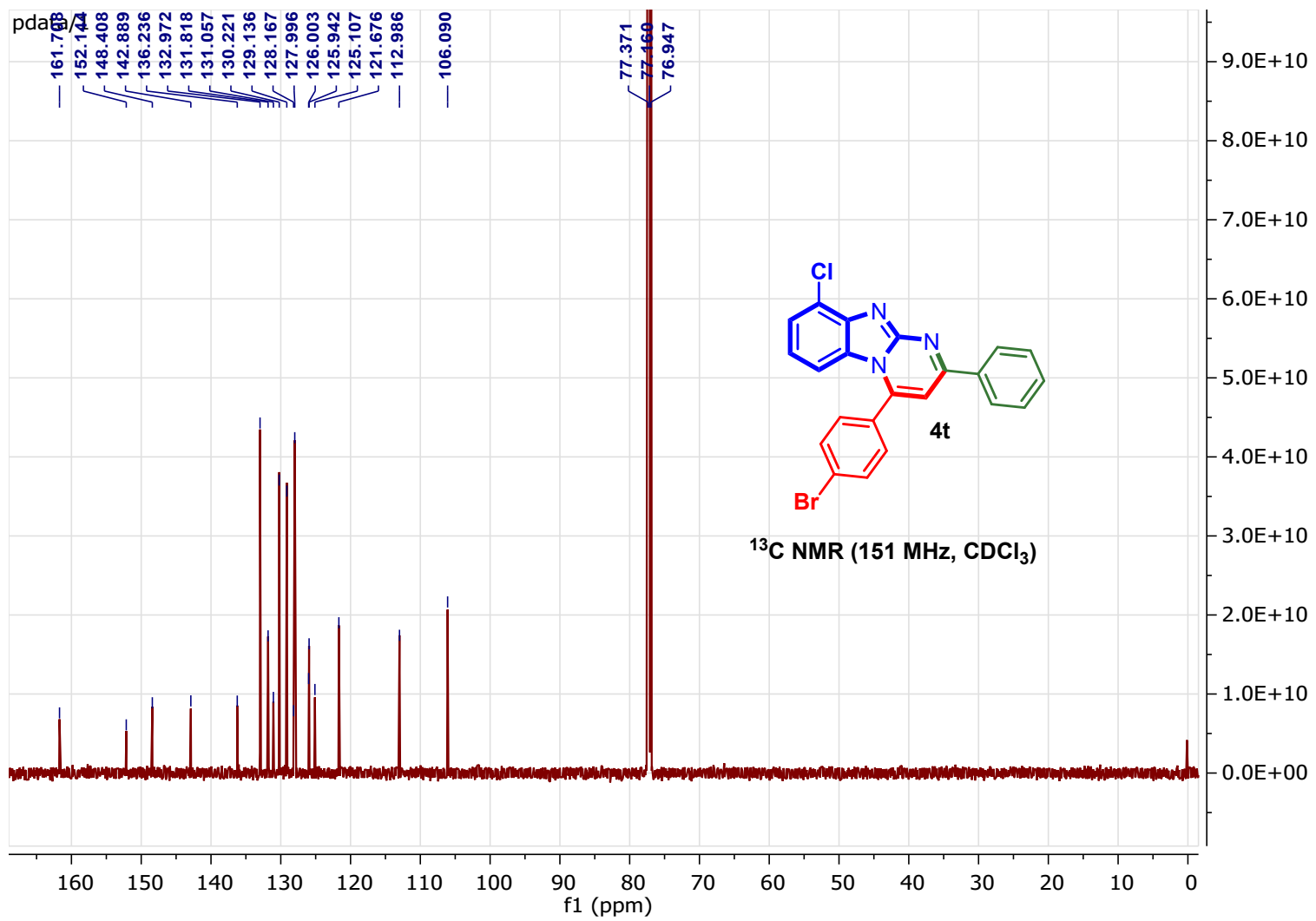


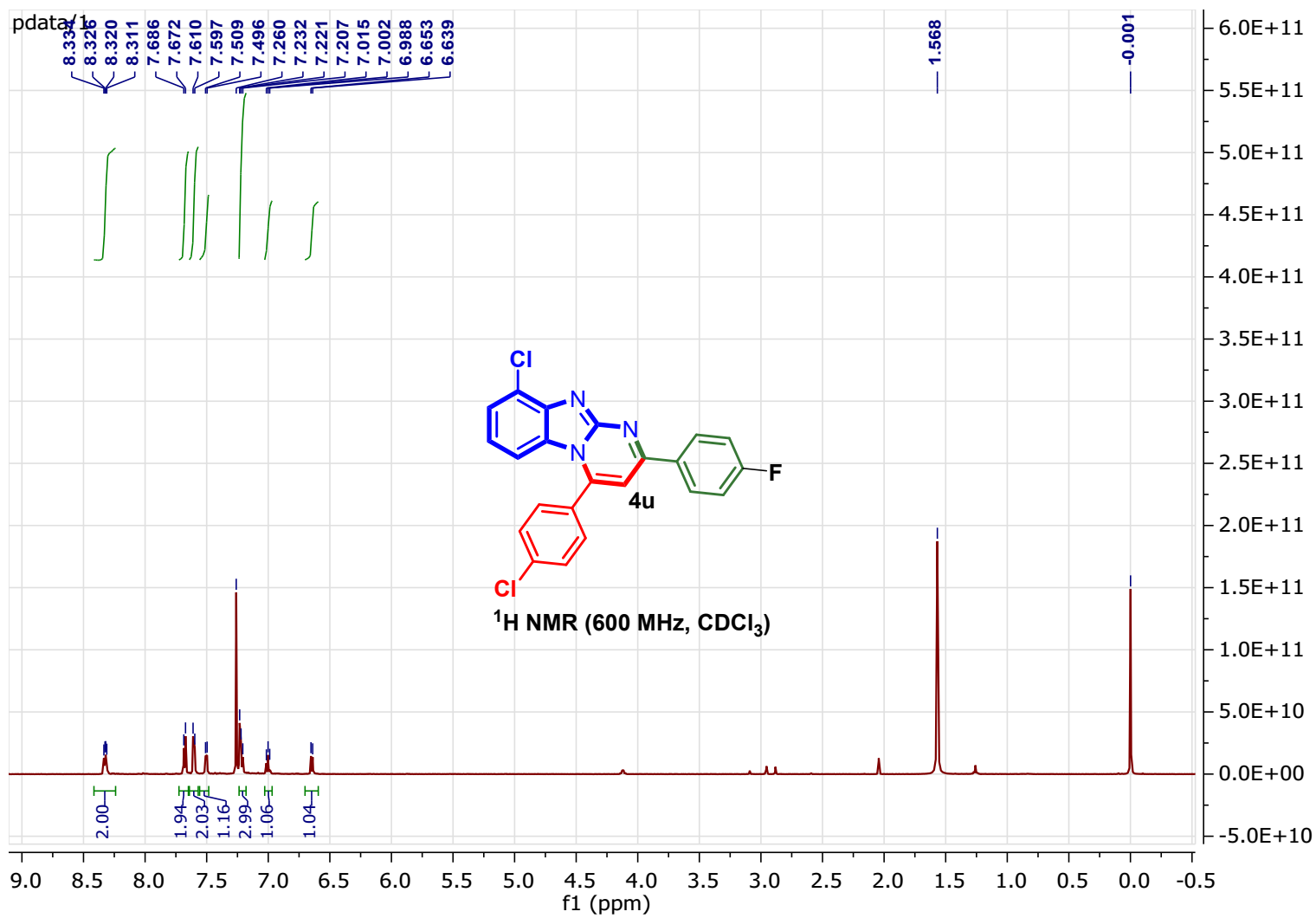


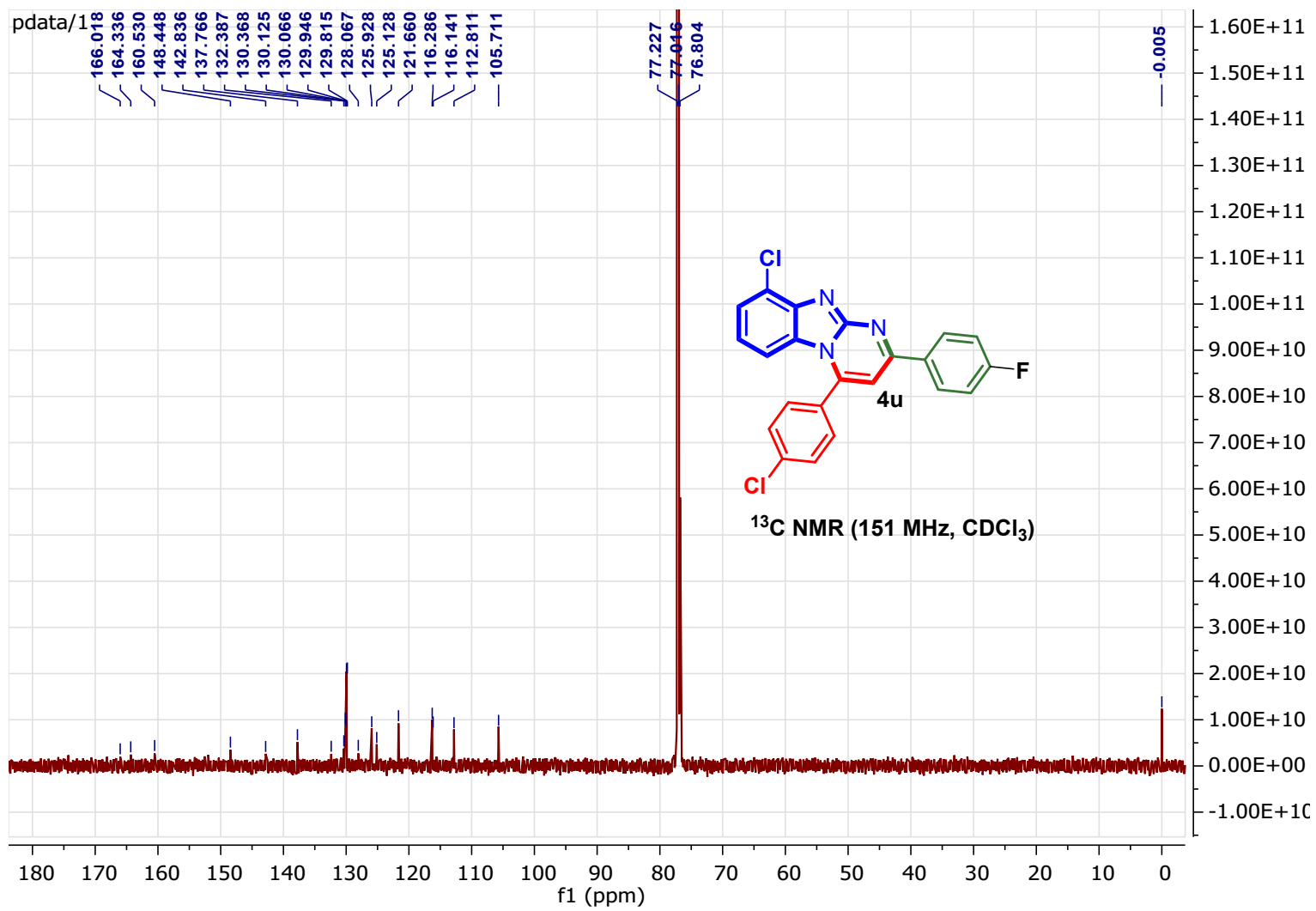


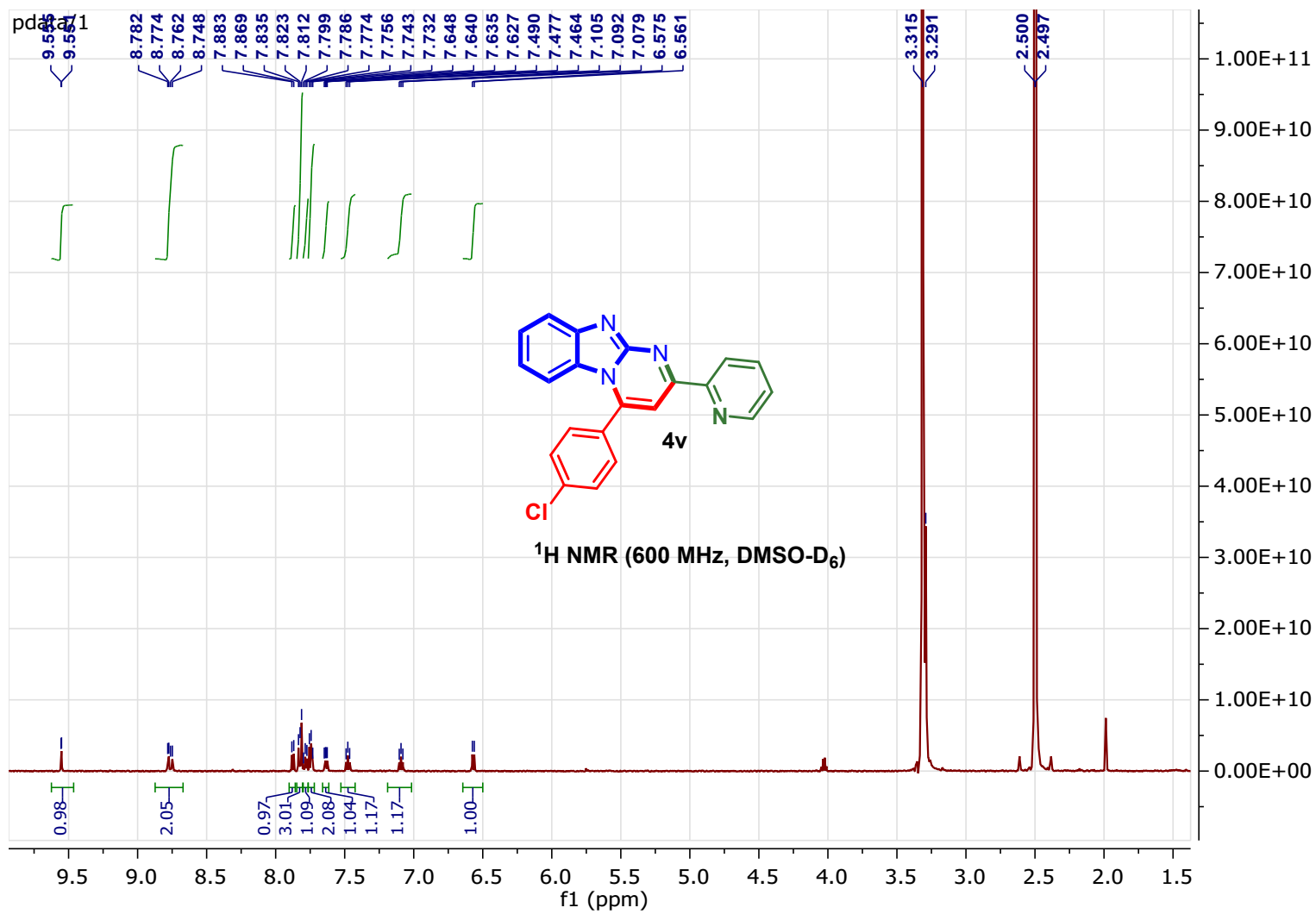


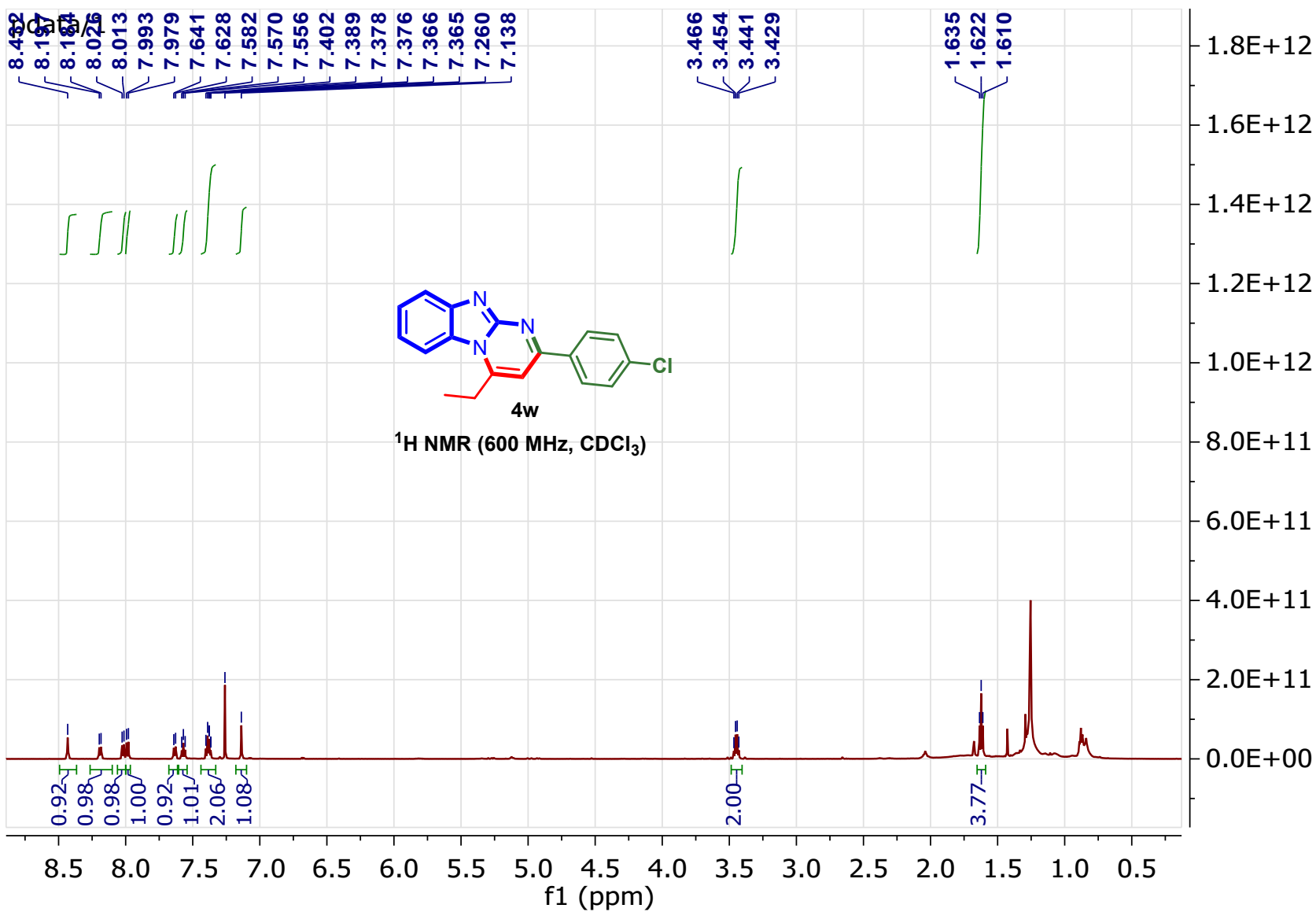


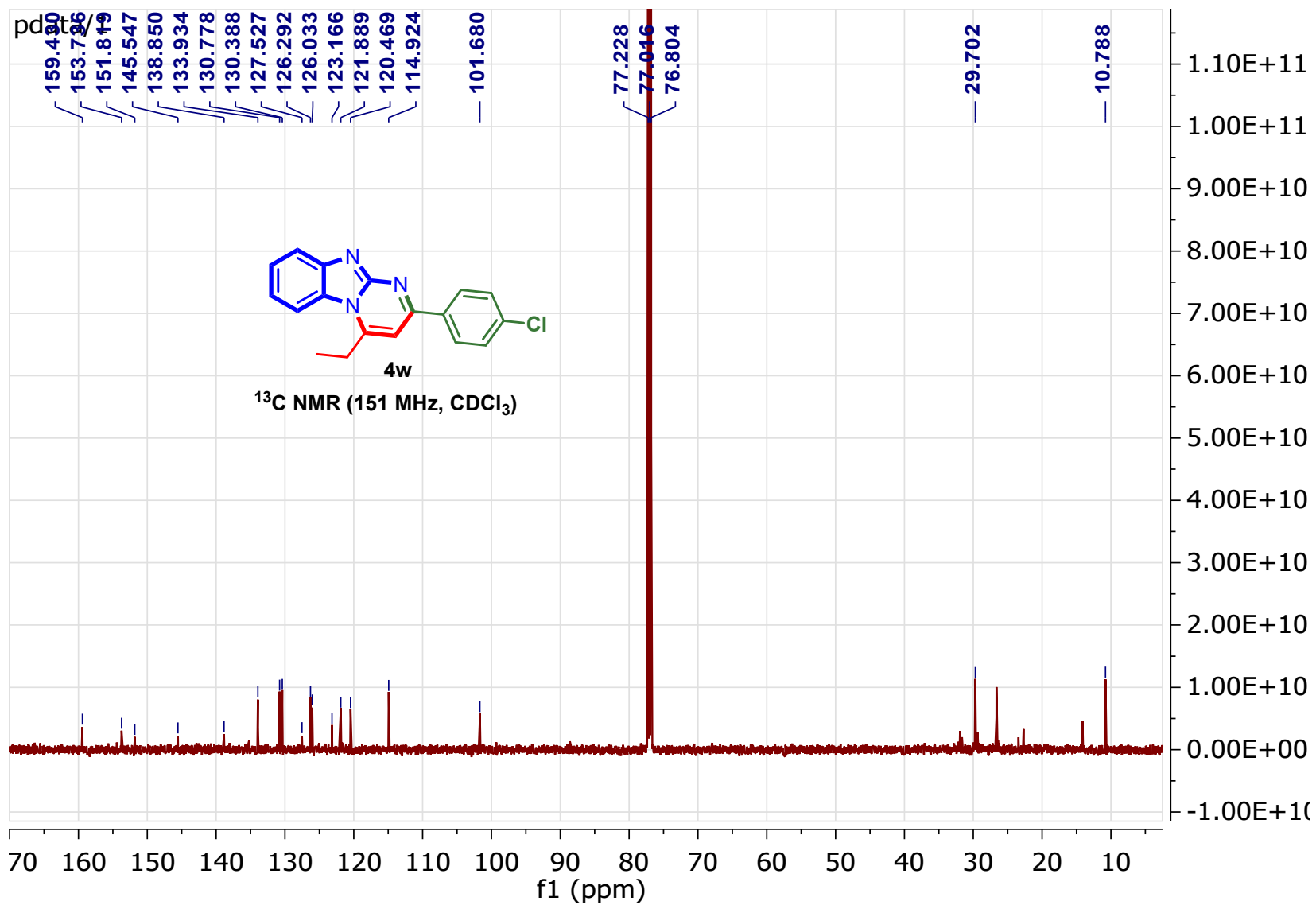


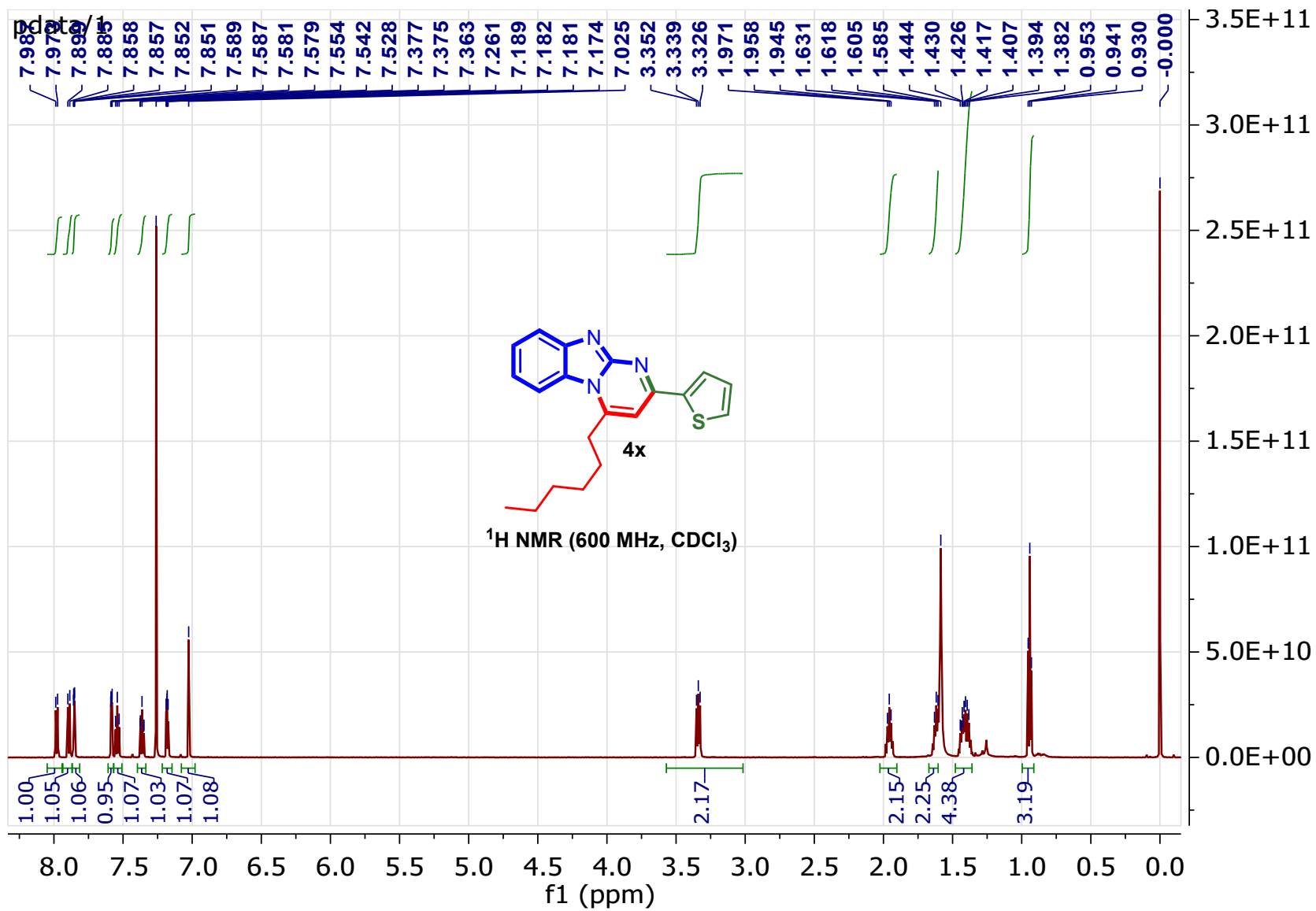












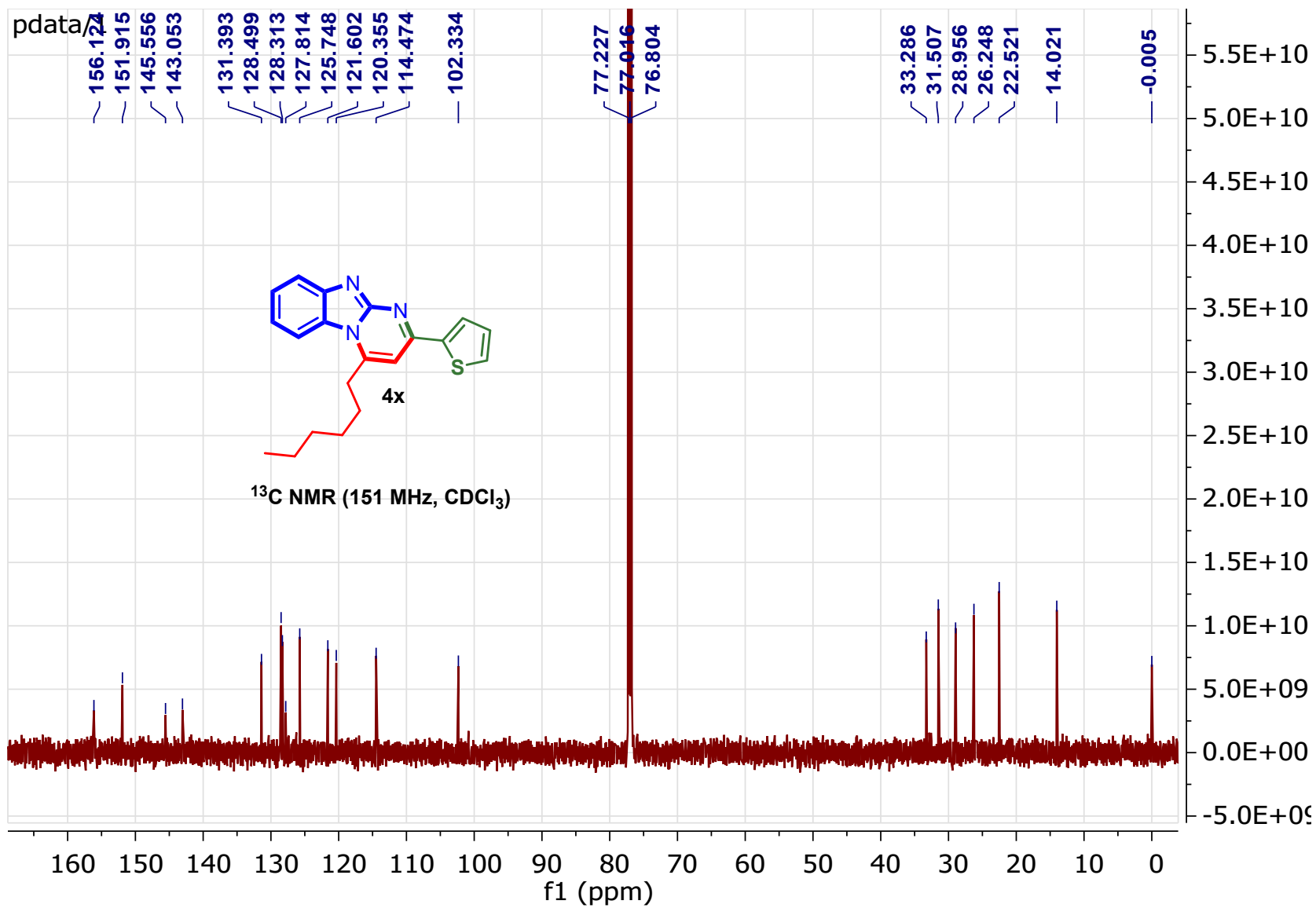
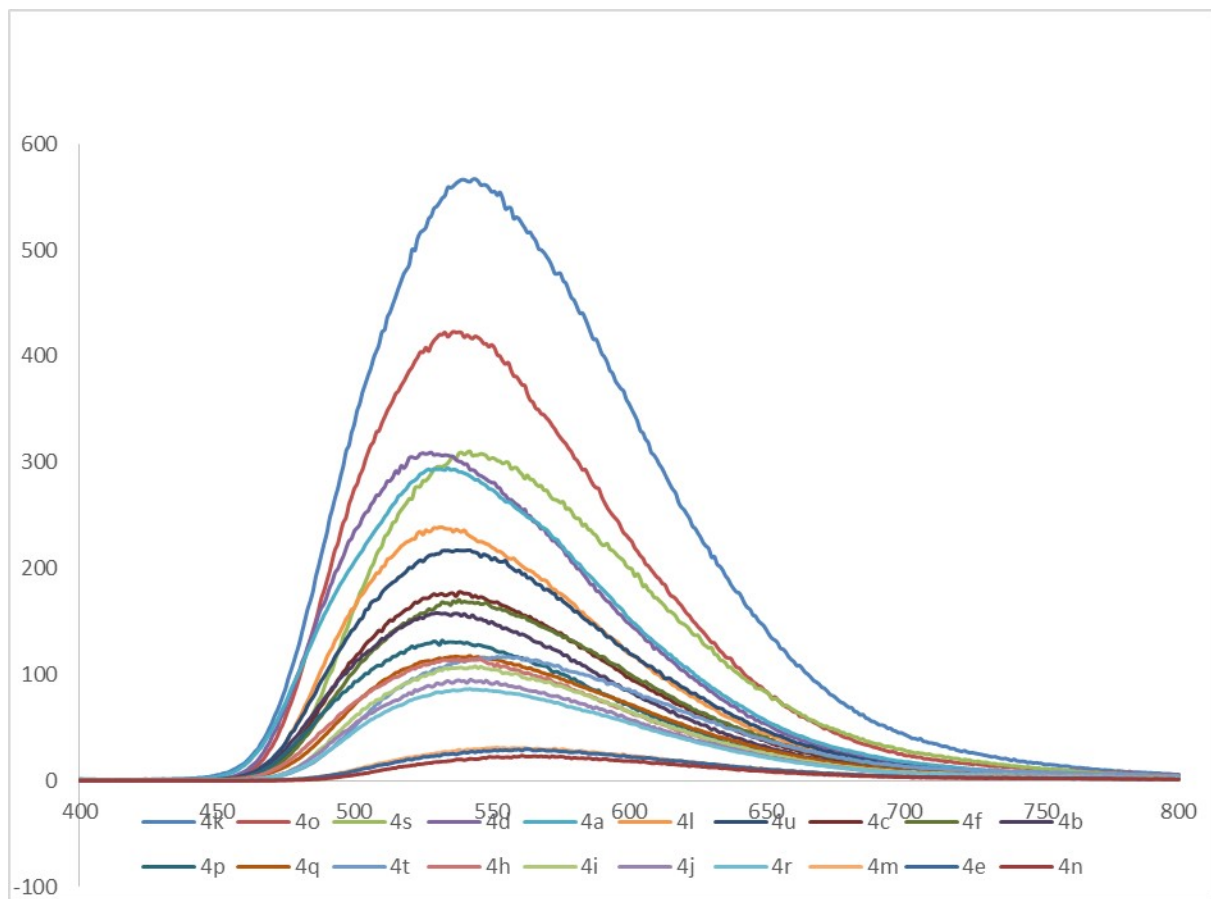
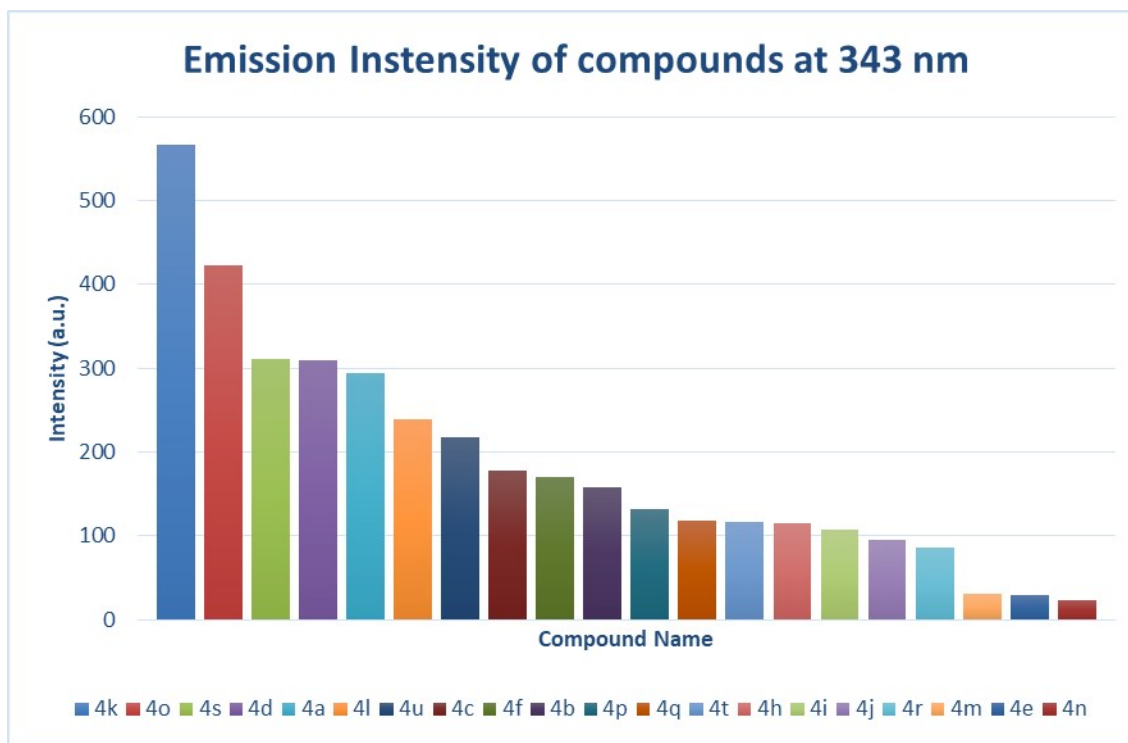


Figure 1: a) Fluorescence emission Overlay spectra of 2,4-diaryl pyrimido[1,2-a]benzimidazoles at excitation wavelength of 343 nm;
b) Comparison of fluorescene intensity of 2,4-diaryl pyrimido[1,2-a]benzimidazoles at excitation wavelength of 343 nm



(a)



(b)

Instrumentation Parameter

Scan Software Version:	1.2(147)
Instrument	Cary Eclipse
Instrument Serial Number	MY2144CG01
Data mode	Fluorescence
Scan mode	Emission
X Mode	Wavelength (nm)

Start (nm)	400.00
Stop (nm)	800.00
Ex. Wavelength (nm)	343.00
Ex. Slit (nm)	10
Em. Slit (nm)	20
Scan rate (nm/min)	600.00
Data interval (nm)	1.0000
Averaging Time (s)	0.1000
Excitation filter	Auto
Emission filter	Open
PMT voltage (V)	Medium

Details of Fluorescence Study:

- The emission spectra compounds **4a-v** was recorded at room temperature using chloroform as solvent.
- Concentration 500 $\mu\text{g/ml}$ was used to record the fluorescence spectrum.
- Fluorescence spectrum was recorded in the 10 mm fluorescence cuvette.
- At first, UV-vis absorbance spectrum of the sample was recorded to get the excitation wavelength.
- Excitation wavelength of 343 nm, with an excitation slit width of 10 nm and an emission slit width of 20 nm was employed.
- Emission spectrum by scanning over 400-800 nm wavelength range was recorded to capture the fluorescence emission.
- Baseline spectrum to correct for any background fluorescence or scattering from the solvent was recorded.
- Integrated fluorescence intensity (that is, the area of the fluorescence spectrum) from the fully corrected fluorescence spectrum was calculated.

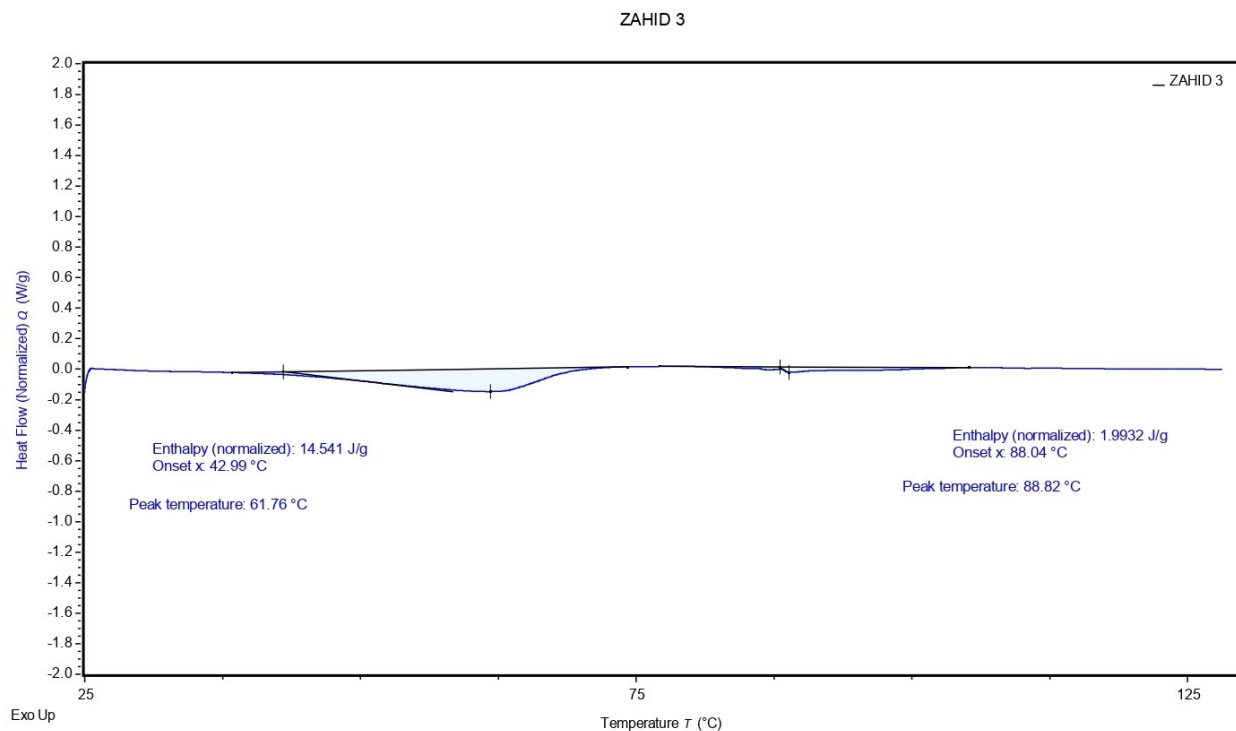
Precautions taken for high temperature reaction in DMSO:

- Kept away from open flames and sources of ignition.
- DMF is incompatible with a variety of chemicals like strong acid/base, oxidant, and halogenated compounds. Hence, we kept the reaction away from above reagents.
- Avoided contact with skin, eyes or clothing.
- The reaction was monitored in fume-hood.
- The reaction wasn't kept the experiment overnight.
- Used precise temperature control equipment to avoid overheating, which can lead to decomposition of DMSO and fire or explosion.

Additionally, we analyzed the reaction mixture using DSC for calorimetric insights, confirming the safety of using DMSO under basic and thermal conditions.

Differential Scanning Calorimetry (DSC)

DSC measurements were taken out using a Discovery DSC 2500 from TA Instruments with Trios software. DSC 2500 consists of a finer air-cooling system, auto sampler, and discover liquid nitrogen pump. All data were collected in pierced flat-bottomed aluminum pans of 40 μL . Heating rate was $10\text{ }^\circ\text{C min}^{-1}$ in the range from 25 to 130 $^\circ\text{C}$. Sample amount: **1a** (0.01 mmol, 1.20 mg), **2a** (0.01 mmol, 1.06 mg), **3a** (0.01 mmol, 1.33 mg), NaOH (0.01 mmol, 0.04 mg) and DMSO 25 μL .



TA Instruments Trios V5.7.1.74