

# Utility of silver nanoparticles embedded on covalent organic framework as a highly active catalyst for carboxylative cyclization with CO<sub>2</sub>: a sustainable route for production of tetrionic acids and oxazolidinones

Dip Kumar Nandi,<sup>a</sup> Najirul Haque,<sup>a</sup> Surajit Biswas <sup>a</sup>, Nasir A. Siddiqui,<sup>b</sup> Aslam Khan <sup>c</sup>, and Sk Manirul Islam<sup>\*a</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Department of Chemistry, University of Kalyani, Kalyani, Nadia, 741235, W.B., India.

<sup>b</sup>Department of Pharmacognosy, College of Pharmacy, King Saud University, Riyadh, 11451, Saudi Arabia

<sup>c</sup>King Abdullah Institute for Nanotechnology, King Saud University, Riyadh, 11451, Saudi Arabia

## Materials

All chemicals were purchased from commercially available sources and used as received without further purification. Solvents were distilled and dried through standard methods before use.

## Characterization Techniques

A D8 Advance SWAX diffractometer from Bruker-AXS utilizing a constant current (40 mA) and voltage (40 kV) was used to obtain the powder XRD pattern of the Ag@TFPNDA-COF catalyst. The XRD machine was calibrated with silicon sample utilizing Ni-filtered Cu K $\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda=0.15406$  nm). On a Perkin–Elmer FTIR 783 spectrophotometer the Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra of the catalysts were recorded from 400 to 4000 cm<sup>-1</sup> using KBr pellets. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) (ZEISS EVO40, England) equipped with EDX facility was used to measure surface morphology of the Ag@TFPNDA-COF. BET surface area and porosity of these materials were estimated from the respective N<sub>2</sub> sorption isotherms at 77 K by using a Quantachrome Instruments Autosorb-1C surface area analyzer. The samples were activated at 403 K under high vacuum for 12 h before the N<sub>2</sub> adsorption–desorption analysis. TEM images were recorded using FEI Tecnai G2 F20 X-TWIN TEM at an accelerating voltage of 200 kV. HR-TEM, 5 mg of the AgNPs@TzTa-POP catalyst was dispersed into

absolute EtOH under the application of sonication for 30 min, followed by the sample coating on a carbon coated copper TEM grid and dried in air. All spectra were taken at 400 MHz for  $^1\text{H}$  NMR. Using Bruker DPX-400 in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  instrument with TMS as internal standard the products was confirmed by  $^1\text{H}$  spectroscopy.

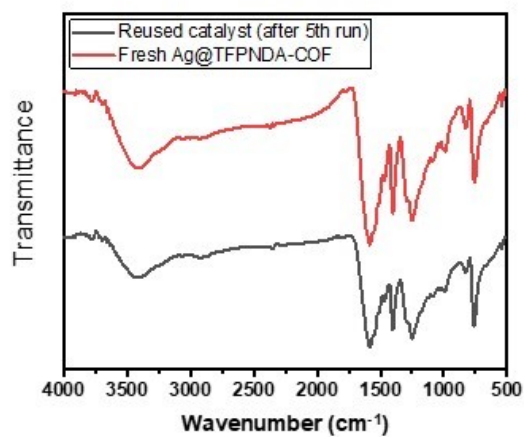


Figure S1: FT-IR spectrum of reused Ag@TFPNDAs-COF

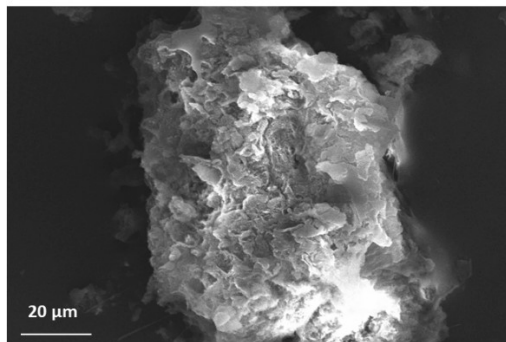


Figure S2: FE-SEM picture of reused Ag@TFPNDAs-COF material after 5<sup>th</sup> run.

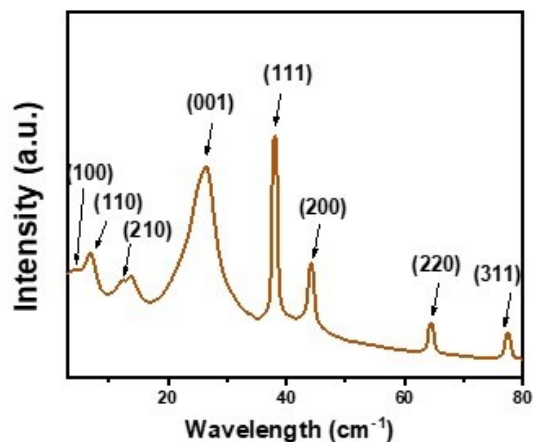


Figure S3: FE-SEM picture of reused Ag@TFPNDA-COF material after 5<sup>th</sup> run.

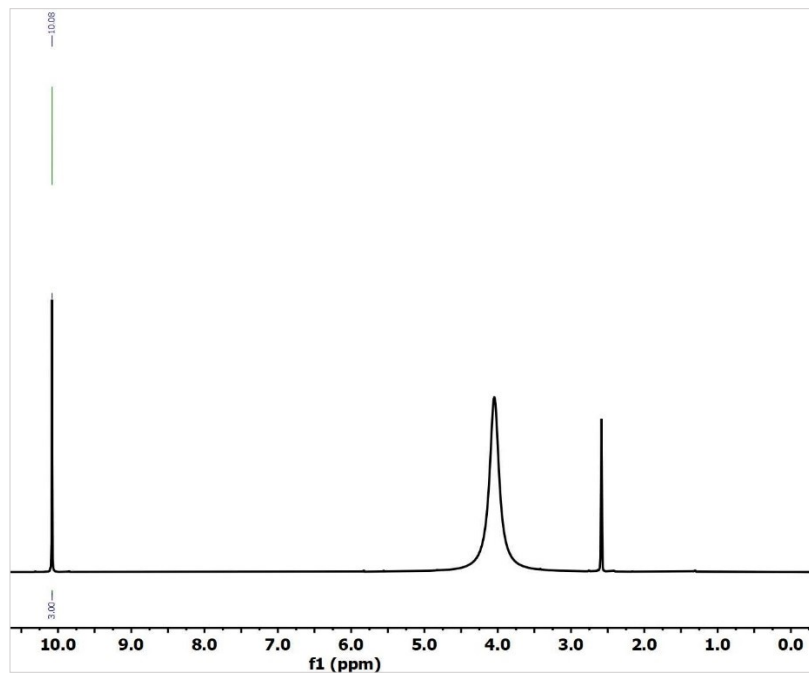
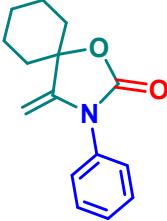
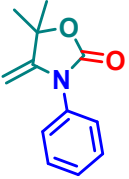
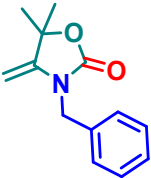
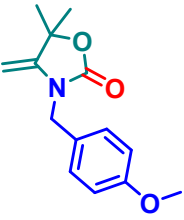
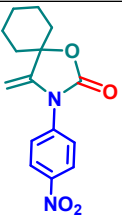
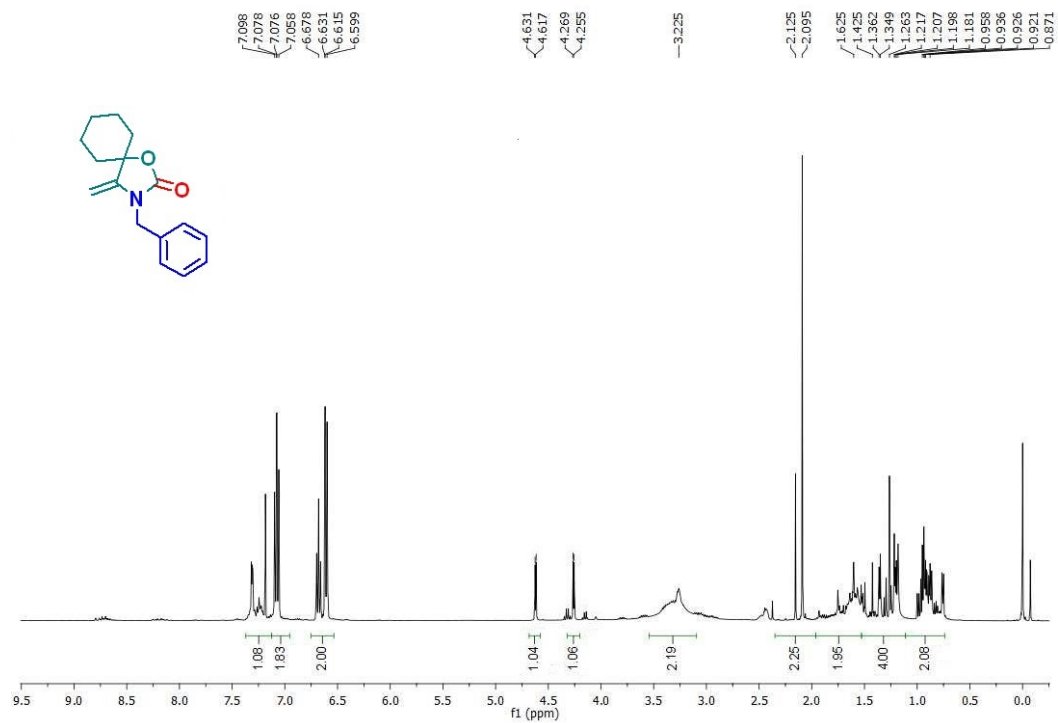


Figure S4: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>) of 1,3,5-Triformylphloroglucinol (TFP),  $\delta$  (in ppm) 10.08 (s, 3H)

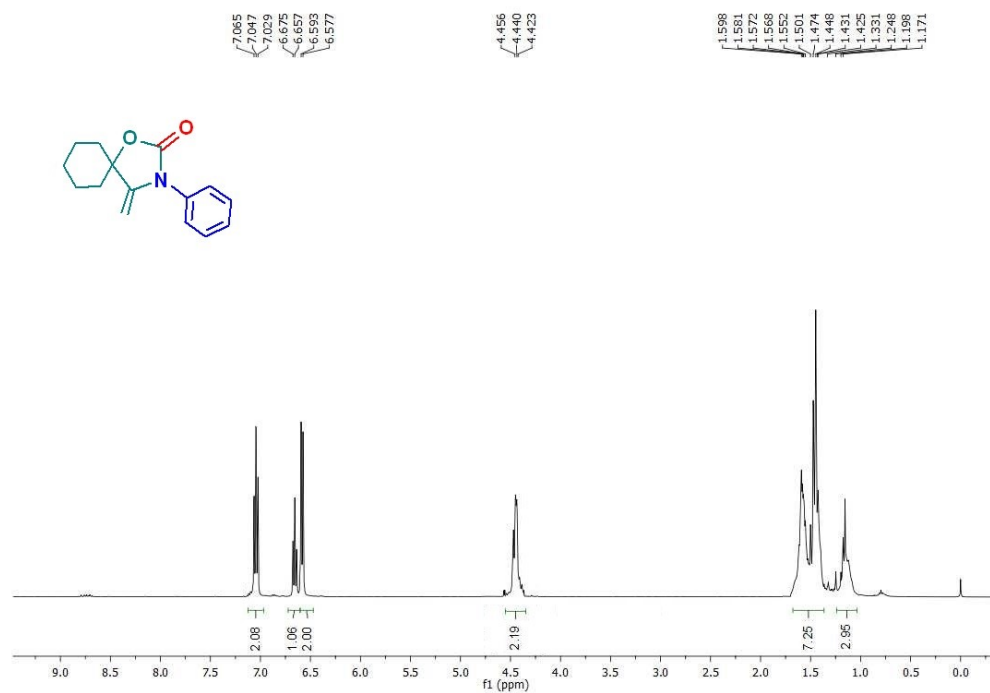
### 1. NMR data table of Oxazolidinone derivatives<sup>1,2</sup>

1a		<p><b>3-benzyl-4-methylene-1-oxa-3-azaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one</b>  <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): <math>\delta</math> (in ppm) 0.871-1.625 (m, 8H), 2.095 (s, 1H), 2.125 (s, 1H), 3.225 (s, 2H), 4.255 (d, <math>J</math>= 5.6Hz, 1H), 4.617 (d, <math>J</math>= 5.6 Hz, 1H), 6.599 (t, <math>J</math>= 6.4 Hz, 1H), 6.678 (s, 1H), 7.7058-7.7098 (m, 3H)</p>
----	--	---

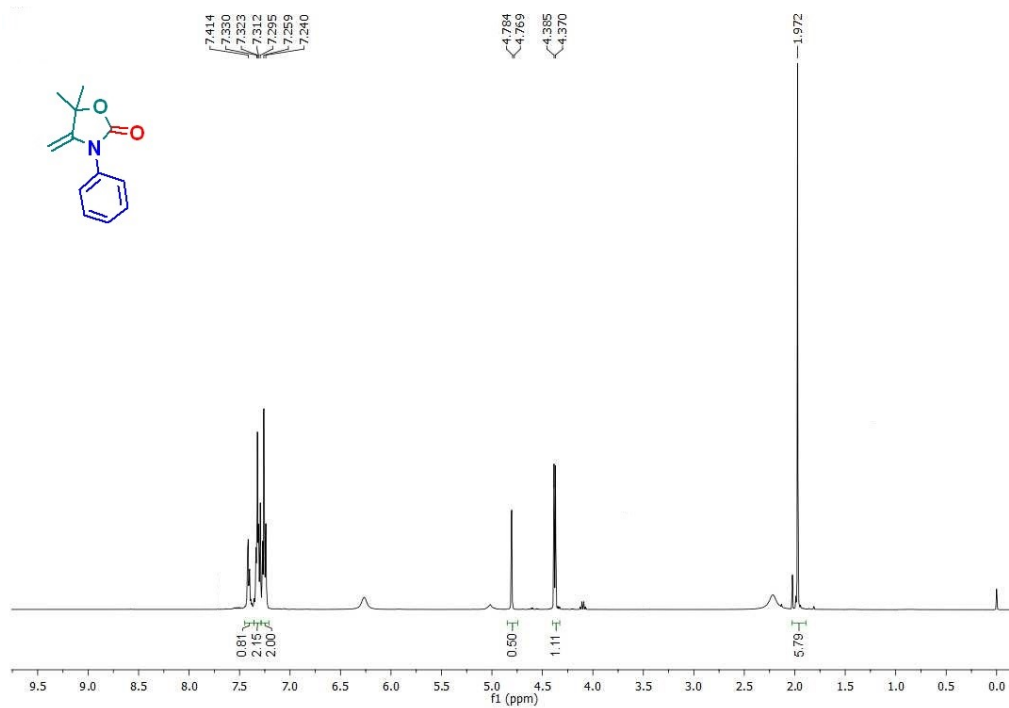
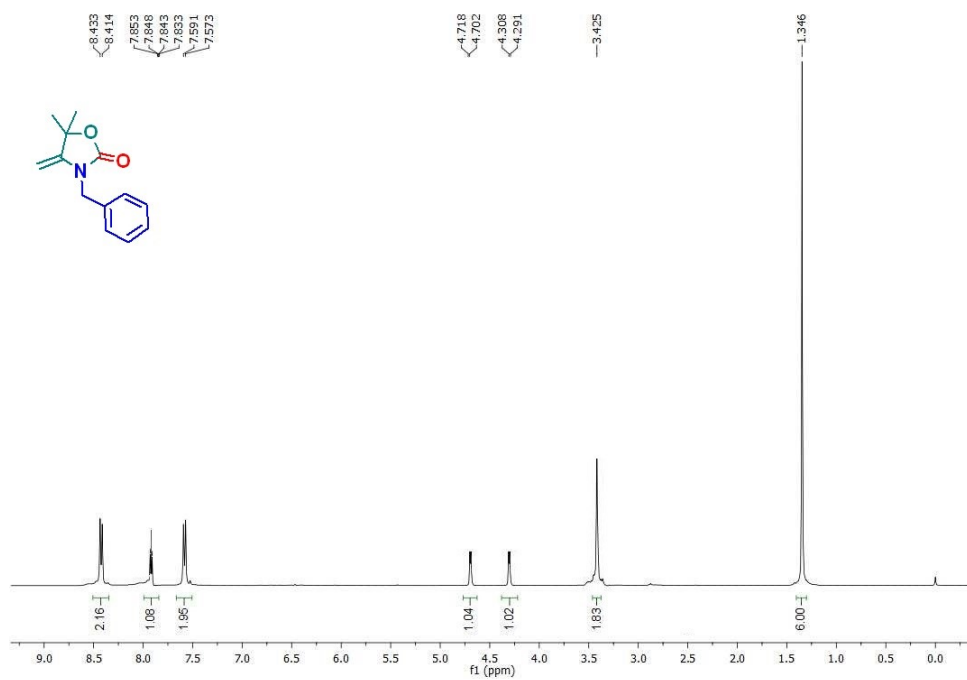
1b		<p><b>4-methylene-3-phenyl-1-oxa-3-azaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one</b>  <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (in ppm) 1.171-1.598 (m, 10H), 4.423 (t, J=6.8Hz, 2H), 6.577 (d, J= 6.4Hz, 2H), 6.657 (d, J= 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.029 (t, J= 7.2Hz, 2H)</p>
1c		<p><b>5,5-dimethyl-4-methylene-3-phenyloxazolidin-2-one</b>  <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (in ppm) 1.972 (s, 6H), 4.370 (d, J= 6Hz, 1H), 4.769 (d, J= 6Hz, 1H), 7.240 (d, J= 7.6Hz, 2H), 7.295-7.330 (m, 2H), 7.414 (s, 1H)</p>
1d		<p><b>3-benzyl-5,5-dimethyl-4-methyleneoxazolidin-2-one</b>  <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (in ppm) 1.346 (s, 6H), 3.425 (s, 2H), 4.291 (d, J= 6.8Hz, 1H), 4.702 (d, J= 6.4Hz, 1H), 7.573 (d, J= 7.2Hz, 2H), 7.833-7.853 (m, 1H), 8.414 (d, J= 7.6Hz, 2H)</p>
1e		<p><b>3-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4-methyleneoxazolidin-2-one</b>  <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (in ppm) 1.688 (s, 6H), 3.244 (s, 2H), 3.684 (s, 3H), 4.494 (d, J= 4.4Hz, 2H), 6.864 (d, J= 7.6Hz, 2H), 7.704 (d, J= 8Hz, 2H)</p>
1f		<p><b>4-methylene-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-1-oxa-3-azaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one</b>  <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ (in ppm): 0.792-1.546 (m, 10H), 4.219 (m, 2H), 6.545 (d, J= 9.2Hz, 2H), 7.993 (d, J= 9.2Hz, 2H)</p>

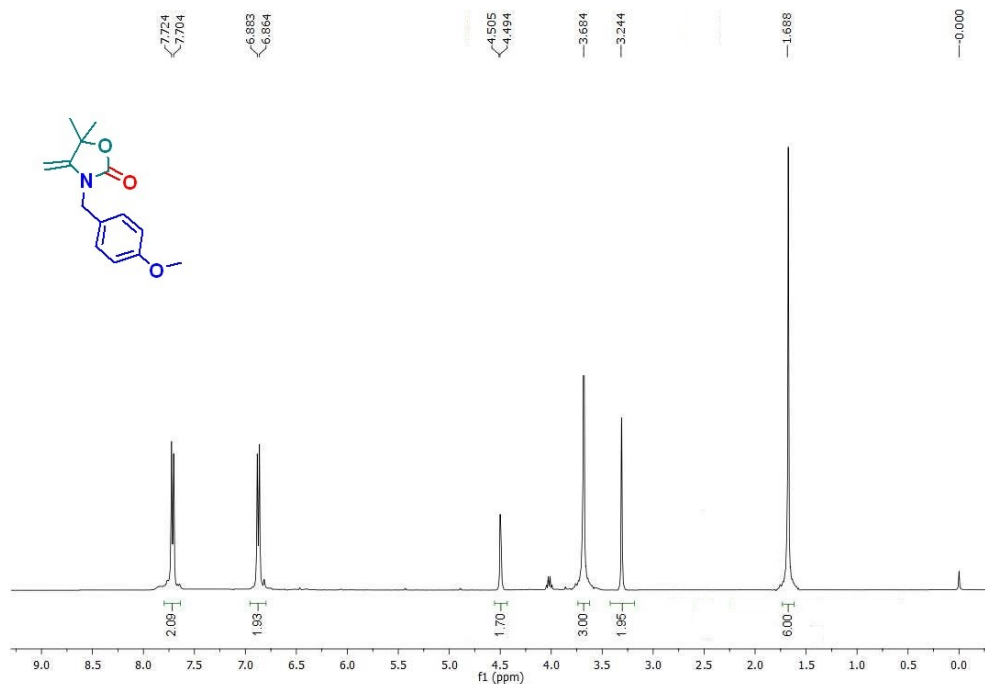


1a:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data of 3-benzyl-4-methylene-1-oxa-3-azaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one

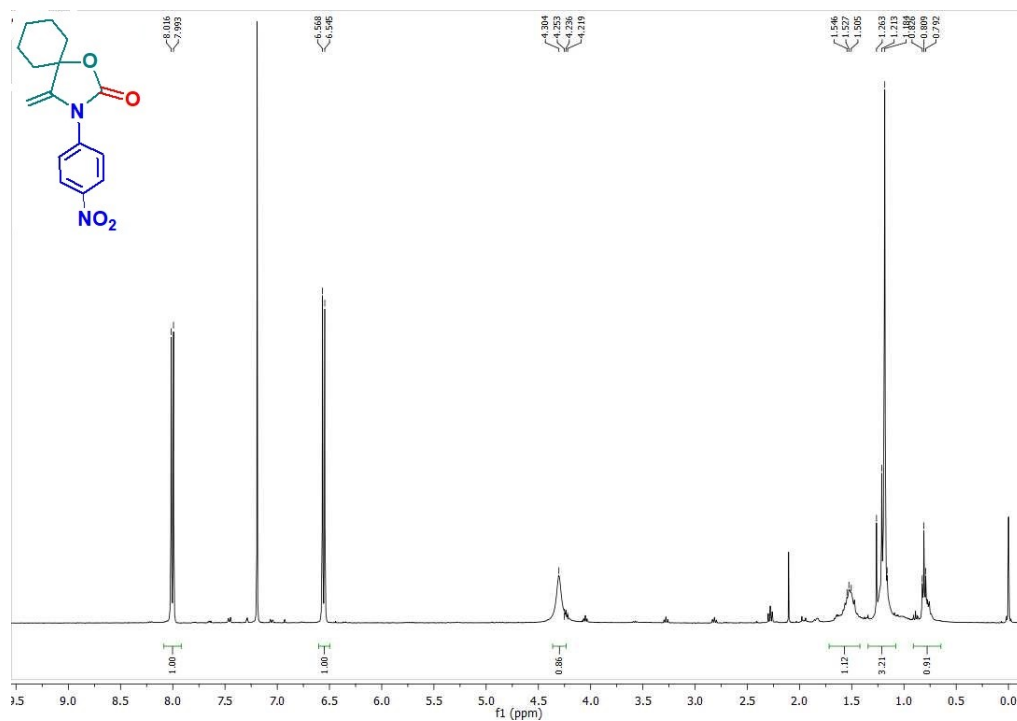


1b:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data of 4-methylene-3-phenyl-1-oxa-3-azaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one

1c:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data of 5,5-dimethyl-4-methylene-3-phenyloxazolidin-2-one1d:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data of 3-benzyl-5,5-dimethyl-4-methyleneoxazolidin-2-one

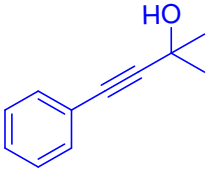
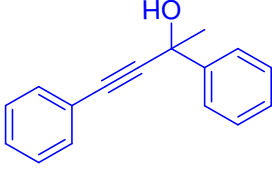
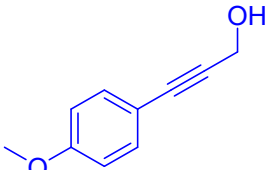
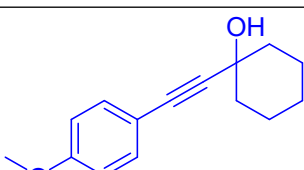


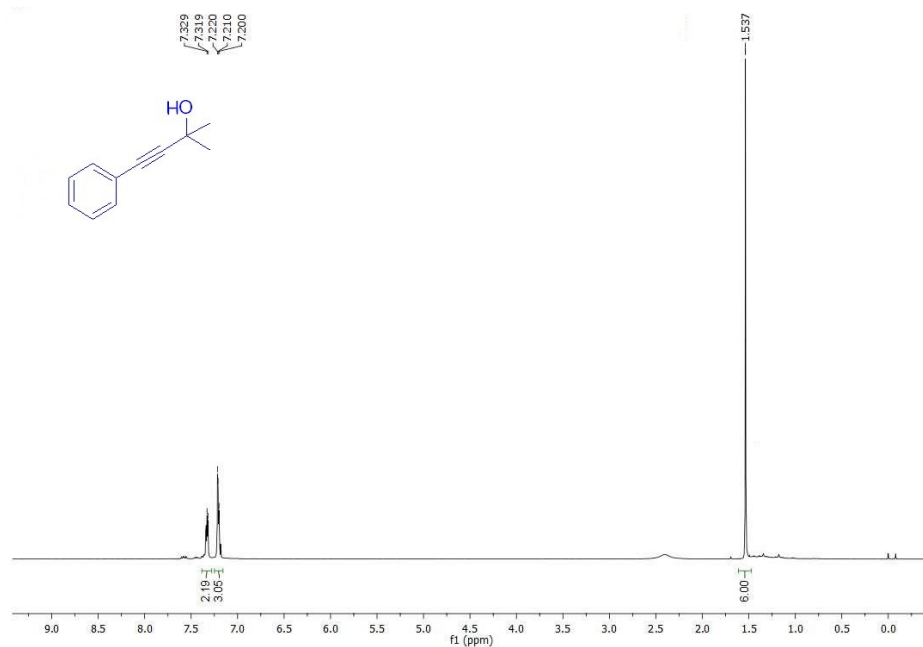
1e: <sup>1</sup>H NMR data of 3-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5,5-dimethyl-4-methylenoxazolidin-2-one



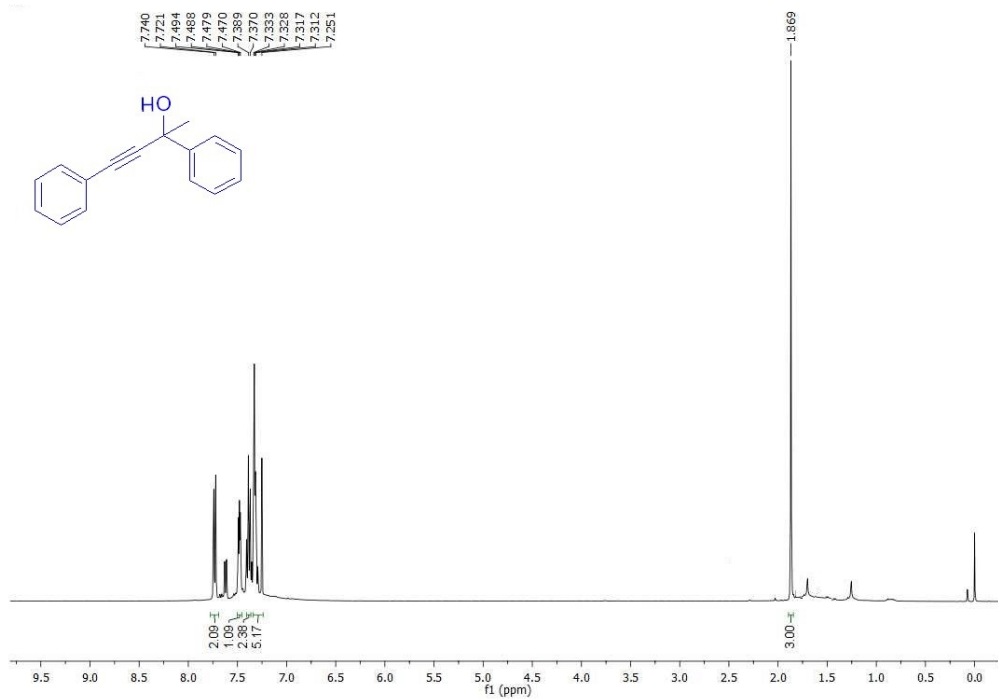
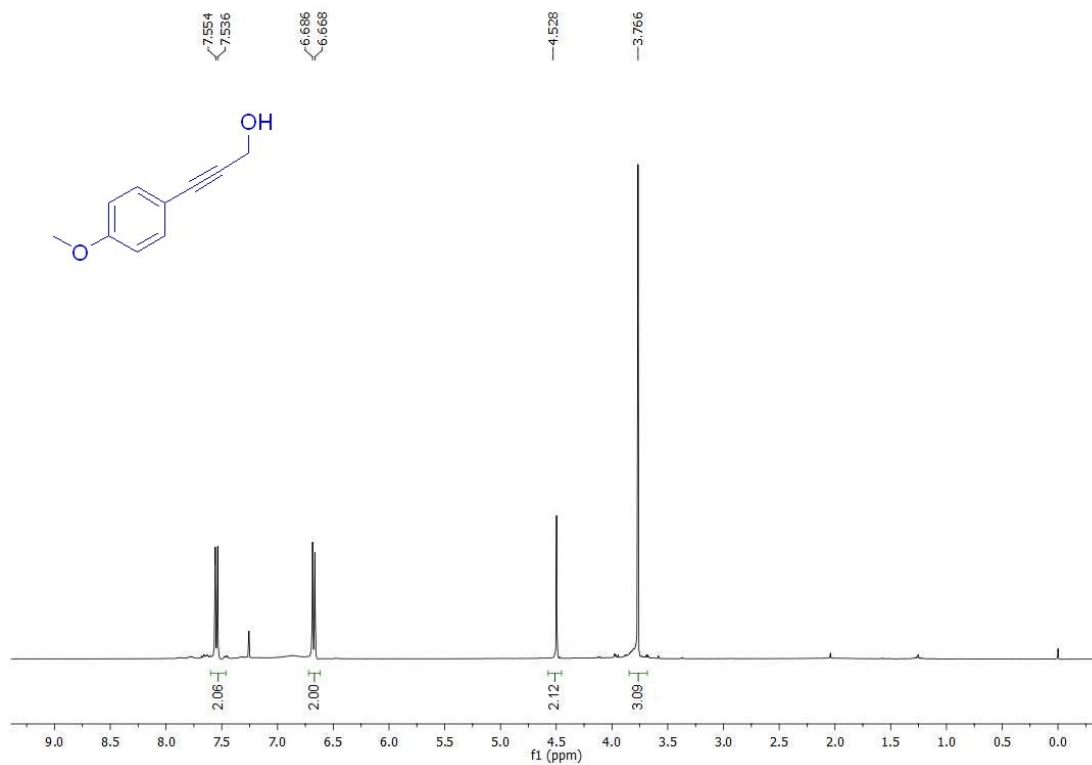
1f: <sup>1</sup>H NMR data of 4-methylene-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-1-oxa-3-azaspiro[4.5]decan-2-one

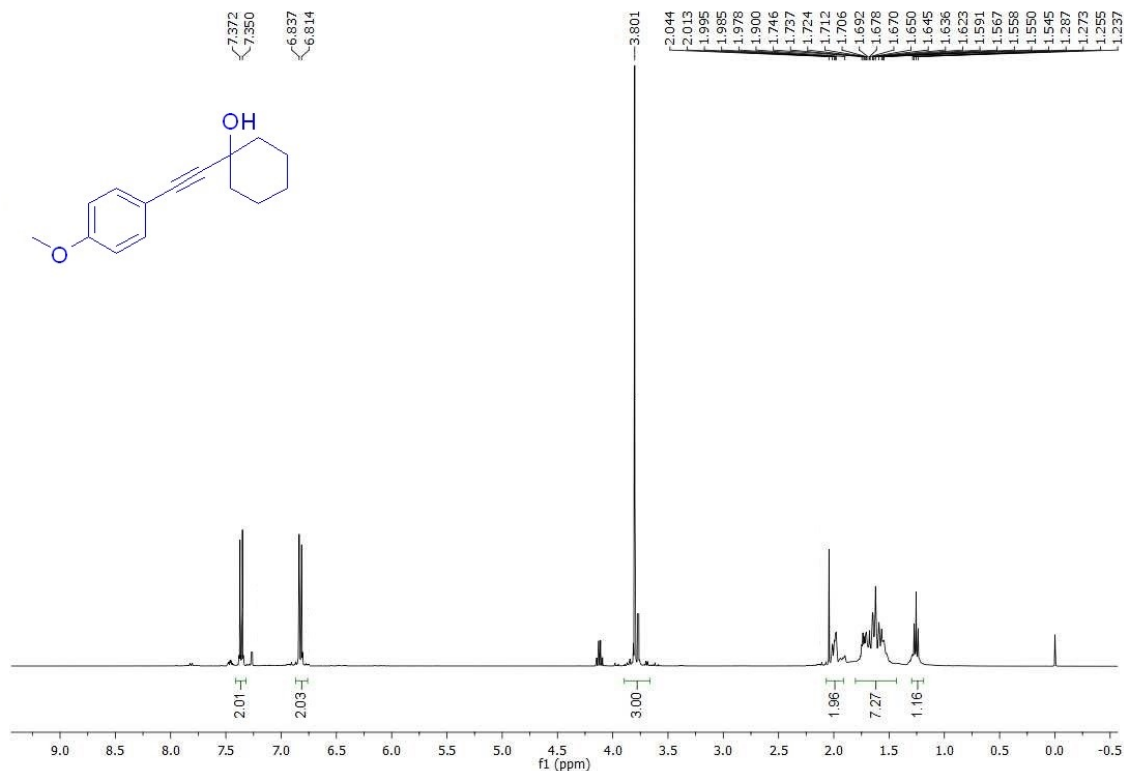
## 2. NMR data table of Propargyl Alcohols<sup>3,4</sup>

2a		<b>2-methyl-4-phenylbut-3-yn-2-ol</b> $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): $\delta$ (in ppm) 1.537 (s, 6H), 7.200 (t, $J = 4\text{ Hz}$ , 3H), 7.319 (d, $J = 4\text{ Hz}$ , 2H).
2b		<b>2,4-diphenylbut-3-yn-2-ol</b> $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): $\delta$ (in ppm) 1.869 (s, 3H), 7.251-7.333 (m, 5H, Ar-H), 7.370 (d, $J = 7.6\text{ Hz}$ , 2H), 7.470-7.494 (m, 1H), 7.721 (d, $J = 7.6\text{ Hz}$ , 2H).
2c		<b>3-(4-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-yn-1-ol</b> $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): $\delta$ (in ppm) 3.766 (s, 3H), 4.528 (s, 2H), 6.668 (d, $J = 7.2\text{ Hz}$ , 2H), 7.536 (d, $J = 7.2\text{ Hz}$ , 2H).
2d		<b>1-((4-methoxyphenyl)ethynyl)cyclohexan-1-ol</b> $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): $\delta$ (in ppm) 1.237- 2.044 (m, 10 H), 3.801 (s, 3H), 6.814 (d, $J = 9.2\text{ Hz}$ , 2H), 7.350 (d, $J = 8.8\text{ Hz}$ , 2H).

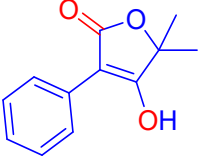
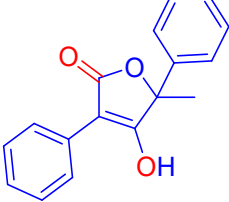
2a:  $^1\text{H NMR}$  data of 2-methyl-4-phenylbut-3-yn-2-ol

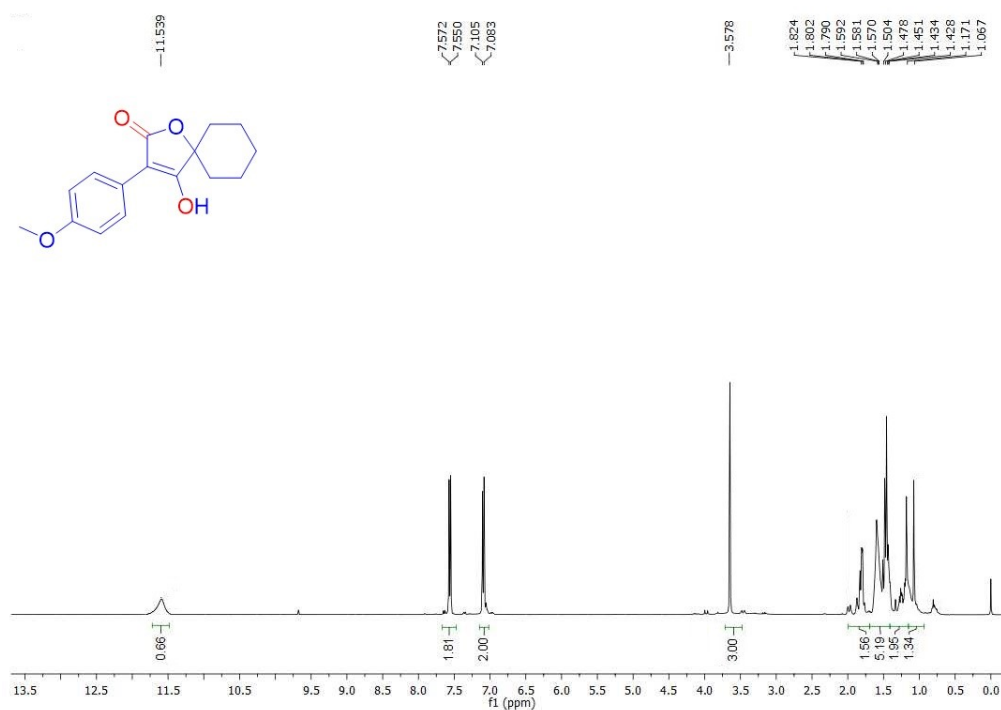


2b: <sup>1</sup>H NMR data of 2,4-diphenylbut-3-yn-2-ol2c: <sup>1</sup>H NMR data of 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)prop-2-yn-1-ol

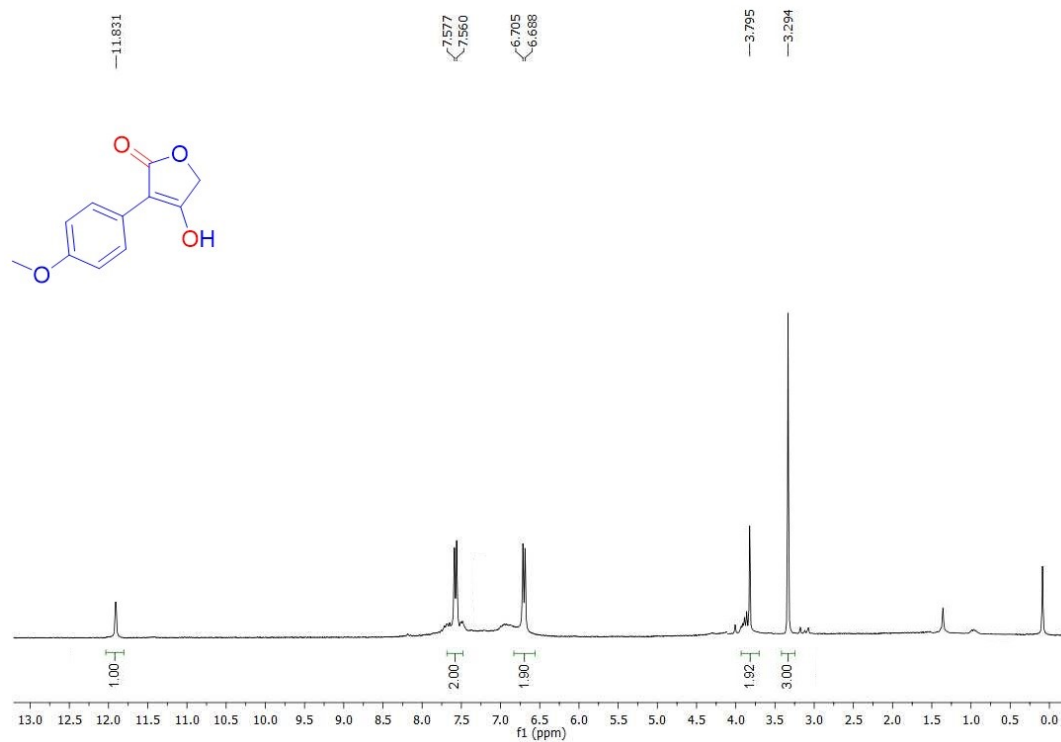
2d:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR data of 1-((4-methoxyphenyl)ethynyl)cyclohexan-1-ol3. NMR data table of Tetronic acids<sup>5, 6</sup>

3a		<b>4-hydroxy 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-2-one</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR (400 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): $\delta$ (in ppm) 1.067- 1.824 (m, 10H), 3.578 (s, 3H), 7.083 (d, $J$ = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.550 (d, $J$ = 8.8Hz, 2H), 11.539 (s, 1H)
3b		<b>4-hydroxy-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)furan-2(5H)-one</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR (400 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): $\delta$ (in ppm) 3.294 (s, 3H), 3.795 (s, 2H), 6.688 (d, $J$ = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.560 (d, $J$ = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 11.831 (s, 1H)
3c		<b>4-hydroxy-5,5-dimethylfuran-2(5H)-one</b> $^1\text{H}$ NMR (400 MHz, $\text{CDCl}_3$ ): $\delta$ (in ppm) 2.057 (s, 6H), 5.430 (s, 1H), 11.294 (s, 1H)

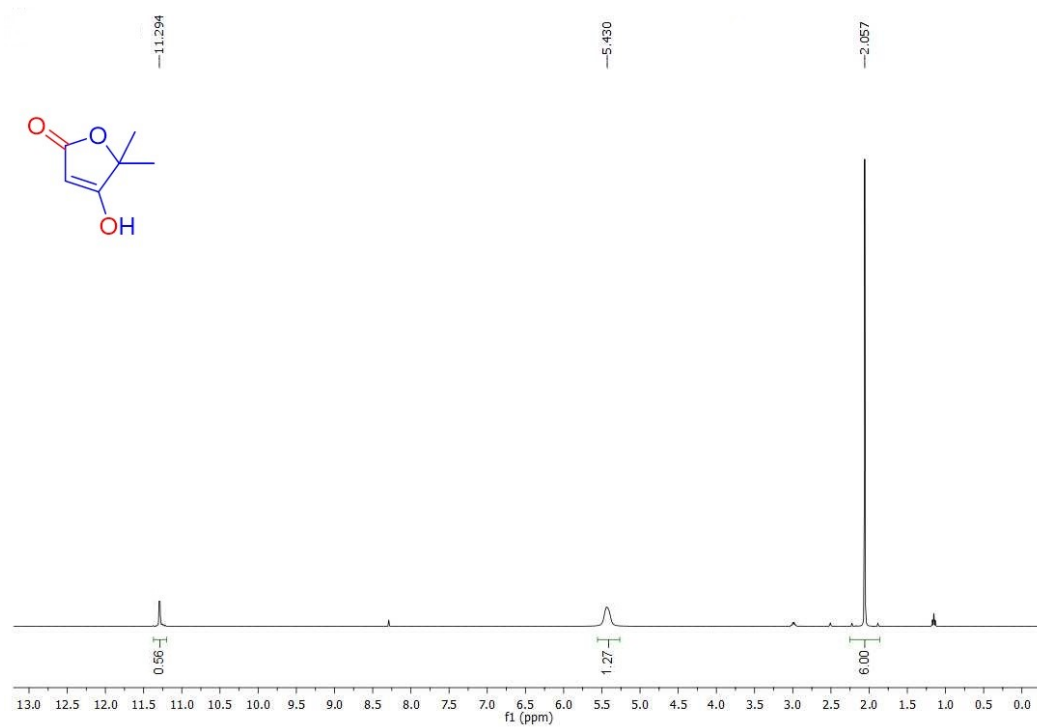
3d		<p><b>4-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-3-phenylfuran-2(5H)-one</b>  <math>^1\text{H NMR}</math> (400 MHz, <math>\text{CDCl}_3</math>): <math>\delta</math> (in ppm) 1.693 (s, 6H), 7.267 (d, <math>J=4\text{Hz}</math>, 2H), 7.337 (t, <math>J=8\text{Hz}</math>, 2H), 7.533 (d, <math>J=8.4\text{Hz}</math>, 1H), 11.112 (s, 1H)</p>
3e		<p><b>4-hydroxy-5-methyl-3,5-diphenylfuran-2(5H)-one</b>  <math>^1\text{H NMR}</math> (400 MHz, <math>\text{CDCl}_3</math>): <math>\delta</math> (in ppm) 3.254 (s, 3H), 7.255-7.342 (m, 1H), 7.359-7.462 (m, 7H), 7.477-7.623 (m, 2H), 10.521 (s, 1H)</p>



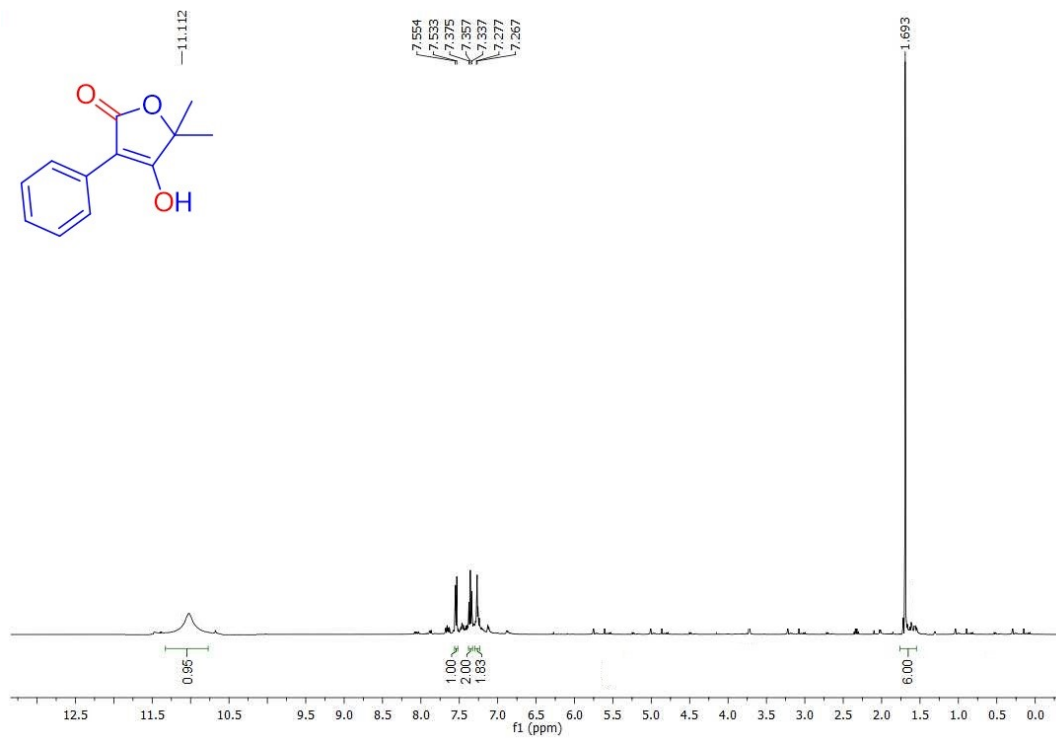
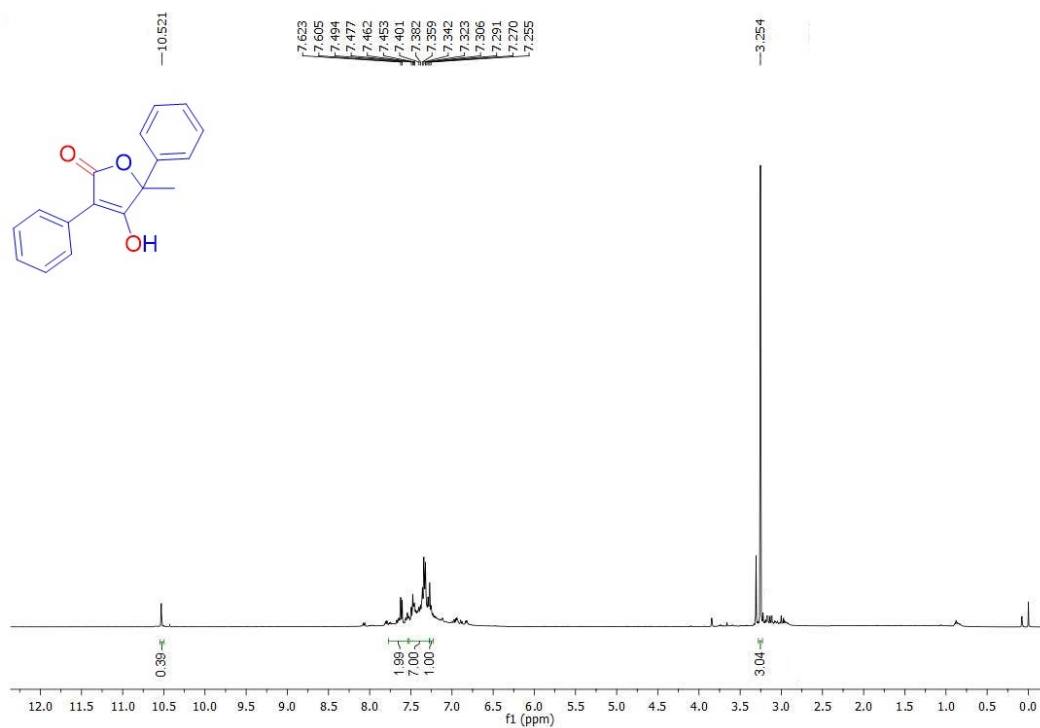
3a:  $^1\text{H NMR}$  data of 4-hydroxy 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-oxaspiro[4.5]dec-3-en-2-one



3b: <sup>1</sup>H NMR data of 4-hydroxy-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)furan-2(5H)-one



3c: <sup>1</sup>H NMR data of 4-hydroxy-5,5-dimethylfuran-2(5H)-one

3d: <sup>1</sup>H NMR data of 4-hydroxy-5,5-dimethyl-3-phenylfuran-2(5H)-one3e: <sup>1</sup>H NMR data of 4-hydroxy-5-methyl-3,5-diphenylfuran-2(5H)-one

## References

1. S. Ghosh, S. Riyajuddin, S. Sarkar, K. Ghosh and S. M. Islam, *ChemNanoMat*, 2020, **6**, 160-172.
2. N. Haque, S. Biswas, S. Ghosh, A. H. Chowdhury, A. Khan and S. M. Islam, *ACS Applied Nano Materials*, 2021, **4**, 7663-7674.
3. L. Ye, W. He and L. Zhang, *Journal of the American Chemical Society*, 2010, **132**, 8550-8551.
4. C. Kelly, *Chemspider Synthetic Pages*, Royal Society of Chemistry, 2011, DOI: 10.1039/SP507.
5. G. Shen, W.-J. Zhou, X.-B. Zhang, G.-M. Cao, Z. Zhang, J.-H. Ye, L.-L. Liao, J. Li and D.-G. Yu, *Chemical Communications*, 2018, **54**, 5610-5613.
6. A. Manchoju and S. V. Pansare, *Organic Letters*, 2016, **18**, 5952-5955.