Ru-catalyzed repetitive batch borylative coupling of olefins in ionic liquids or ionic liquids/scCO₂ systems

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1. General information:

1.1. NMR analyses

¹H and ¹³C NMR, spectra were recorded at 25 °C on Bruker UltraShield 300 MHz. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm with the reference to the residue portion solvent peak. Chloroform-d₁ or acetone-d₆ were used as solvents and for internal deuterium lock. The multiplicities were reported as follows: singlet (s), doublet (d), a doublet of triplets (dt), multiplet (m), triplet (t) and broad resonances (br).

1.2. GC-MS analysis

The mass spectra of the products were obtained by GC-MS analysis on a Bruker Scion 436-GC with a 30m Varian DB-5 0.25mm capillary column and a Scion SQ-MS mass spectrometry detector. Two temperature programs were used a) 60 °C (3 min), 10°C/min, 250 °C (30 min), b) 100 °C (3 min), 10°C/min, 280 °C (44.5 min).

1.3. ICP-MS analysis

Caution: All manipulation should be carried out under the fume hood. Serious risk of chemical burns. 50 mg of product from the extraction was placed into 100 mL Teflon beaker equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and 30 mL of concentrated HNO₃ was added. The mixture was heated up to complete evaporation of the solvent. In the same manner, the mixture was treated with aqua regia and 20% solution of HF. Subsequently, 20 mL of concentrated sulphuric acid was added and the solution was heated up to partial evaporation of H₂SO₄. Then, the mixture was diluted with deionized water, filtered (if necessary) and analyzed by inductively coupled plasma-mass spectroscopy (ICP-MS). The analysis was performed on a quadrupole mass spectrometer with excitation in an inductively coupled plasma (Perkin-Elmer Nexion 300D), which was optimized prior to measurements using the appropriate SETUP SOLUTION from Perkin-Elmer. Samples were analyzed in liquid form using an injection system consisting of an concentric nebulizer and cyclonic spray. Data were processed by NexIONTM v. 1.0 software.

2. Catalyst leaching in selected catalytic runs

	Ru content in extract [ppm]						
	cat@[BMIm][TfO]		cat@[EMPyr][Tf2N]		cat@[BMIm][TfO]/scCO2 ^b		
Olefin	(2a)	(2d)	(2a)	(2d)	(2a)	(2d)	(2j)
Run 1	7.1ª, 0.77 ^b	6.8, 0.64 ^b	7.0 ^a , 0.69 ^b	6.9ª, 0.75 ^b	0.88	0.74	0.77
2	6.8ª	-	6.5 ª	-	0.74	-	-
5	6.4ª	_	6.7 ª	-	0.75	-	-
8	4.6 ^a , 0.68 ^b	5.1	4.7ª, 0.71 ^b	5.1ª	0.54	0.61	0.59

 Table S1. Ruthenium content in selected extracts.

a) *n*-Heptane extraction. b) ScCO₂ extraction

3. Spectra of isolated products







Figure S3. ¹H NMR spectrum of 3b



Figure S4. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 3b





-6000

-5000

-4000

-3000



Figure S6. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 3c



Figure S8. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 3d







Figure S12. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 3f



Figure S14. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 3g



Figure S16. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 3h



Figure S18. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 3i



Figure S20. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 3j



Figure S22. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 4



Figure S24. ¹³C NMR spectrum of 5