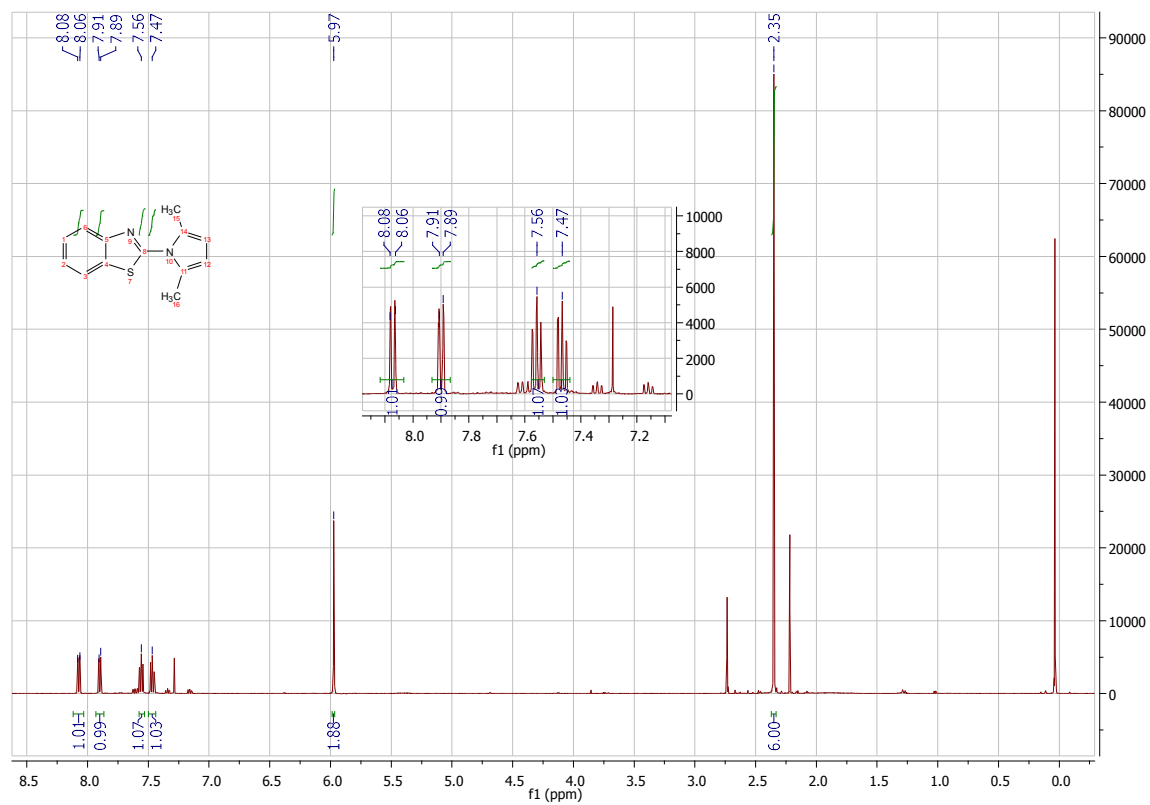
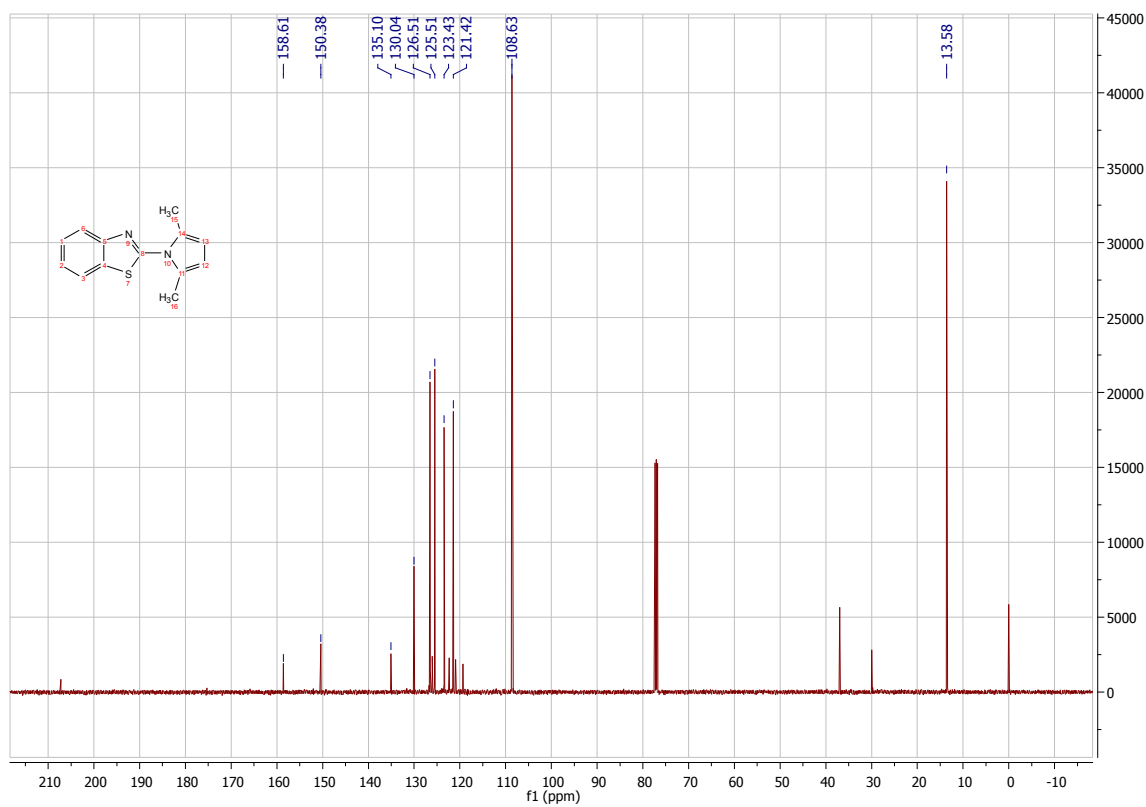


Supplementary Material

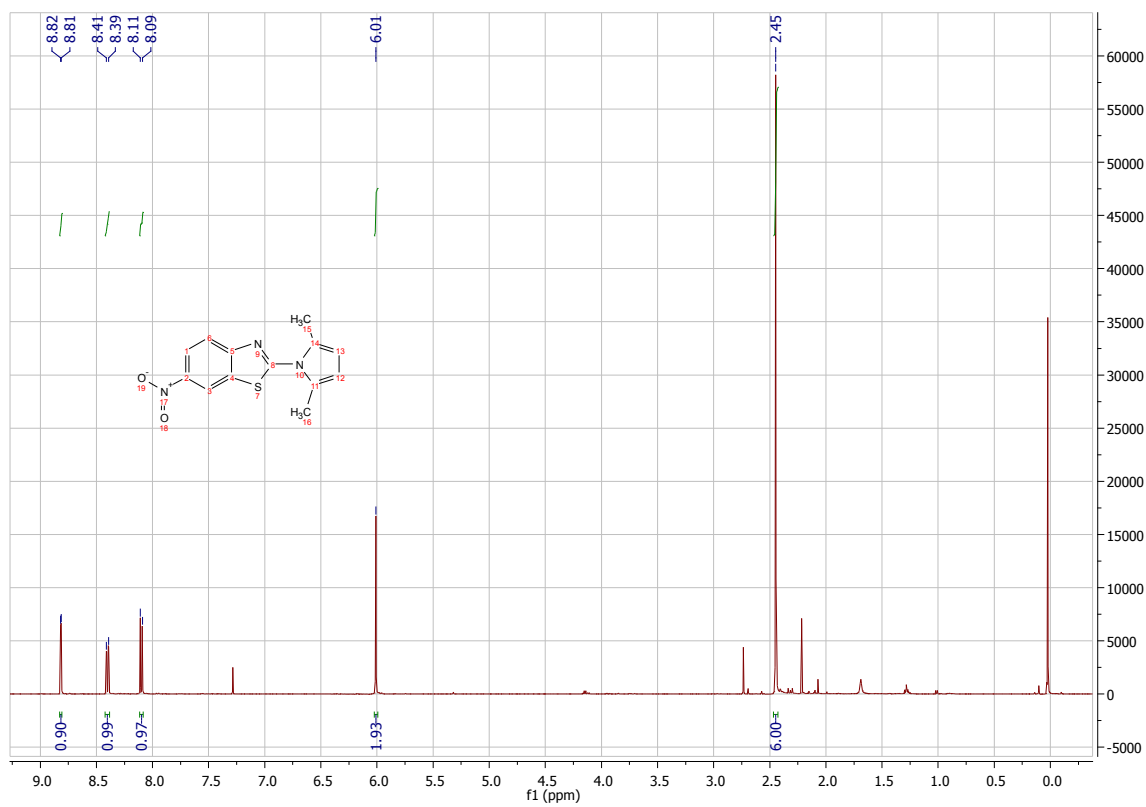
1. ^1H , ^{13}C RMN of benzothiazole and chromene pyrrole derivatives

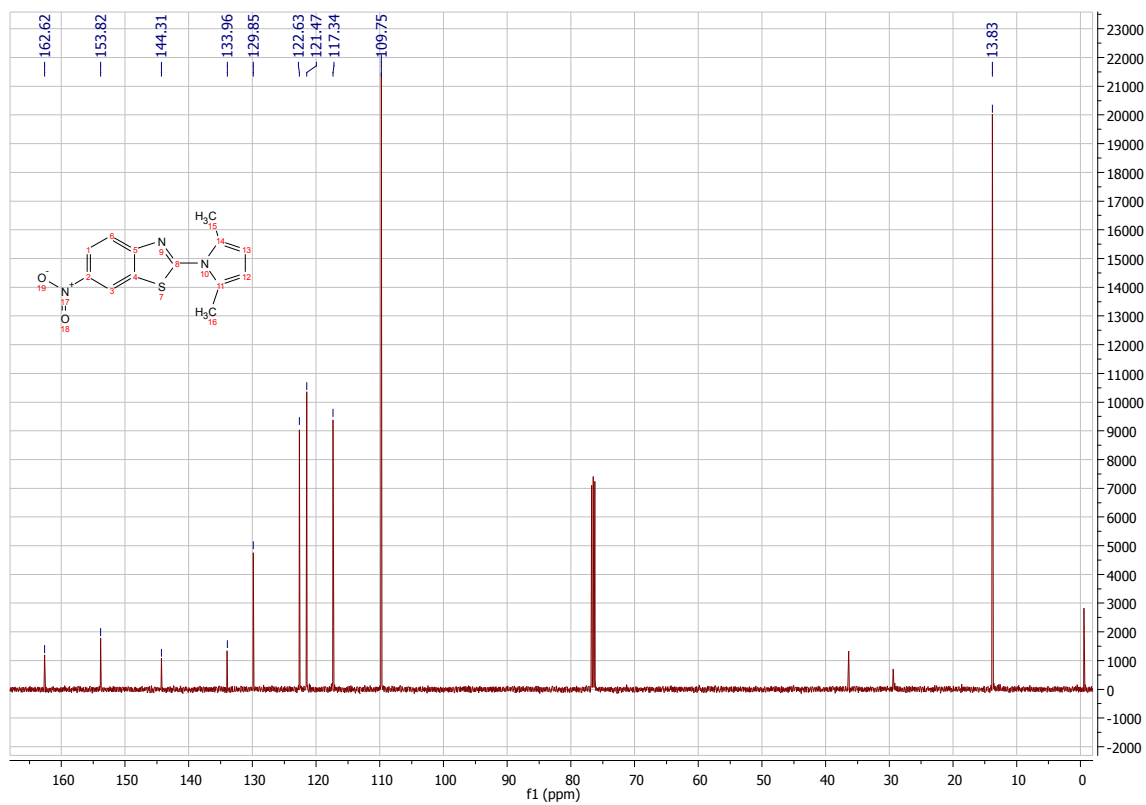
a) 2-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)benzo[d]thiazole



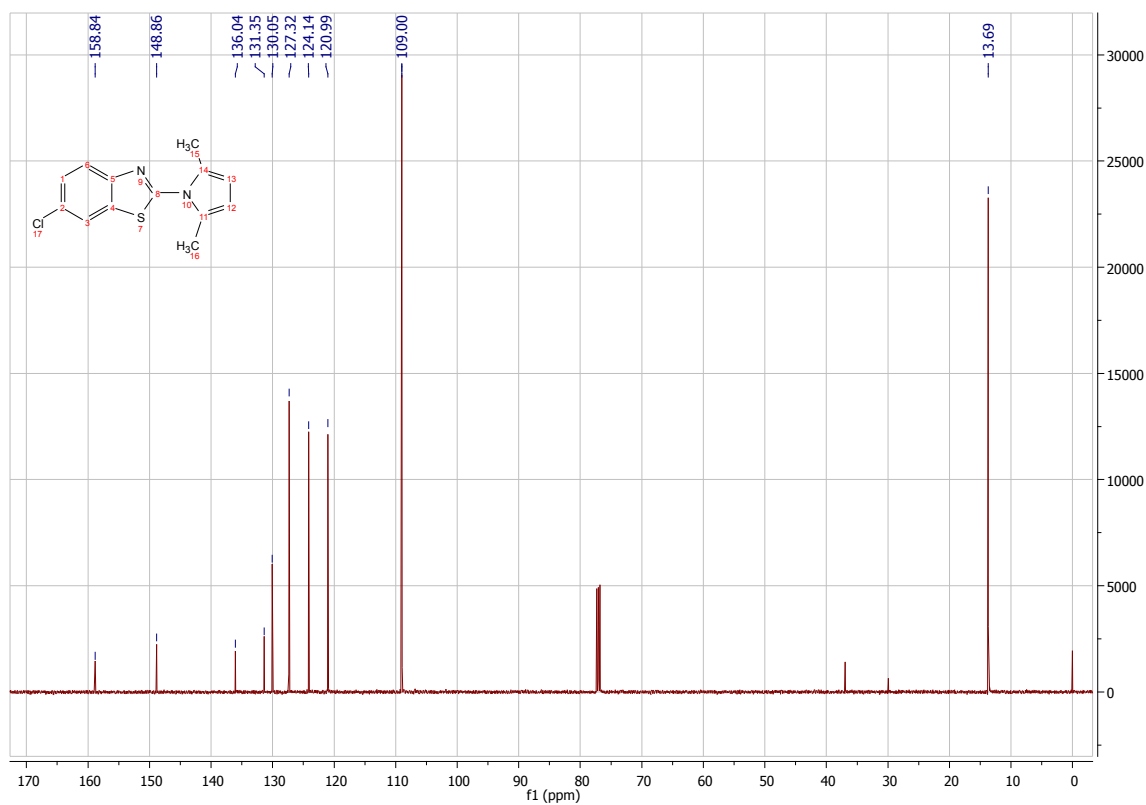
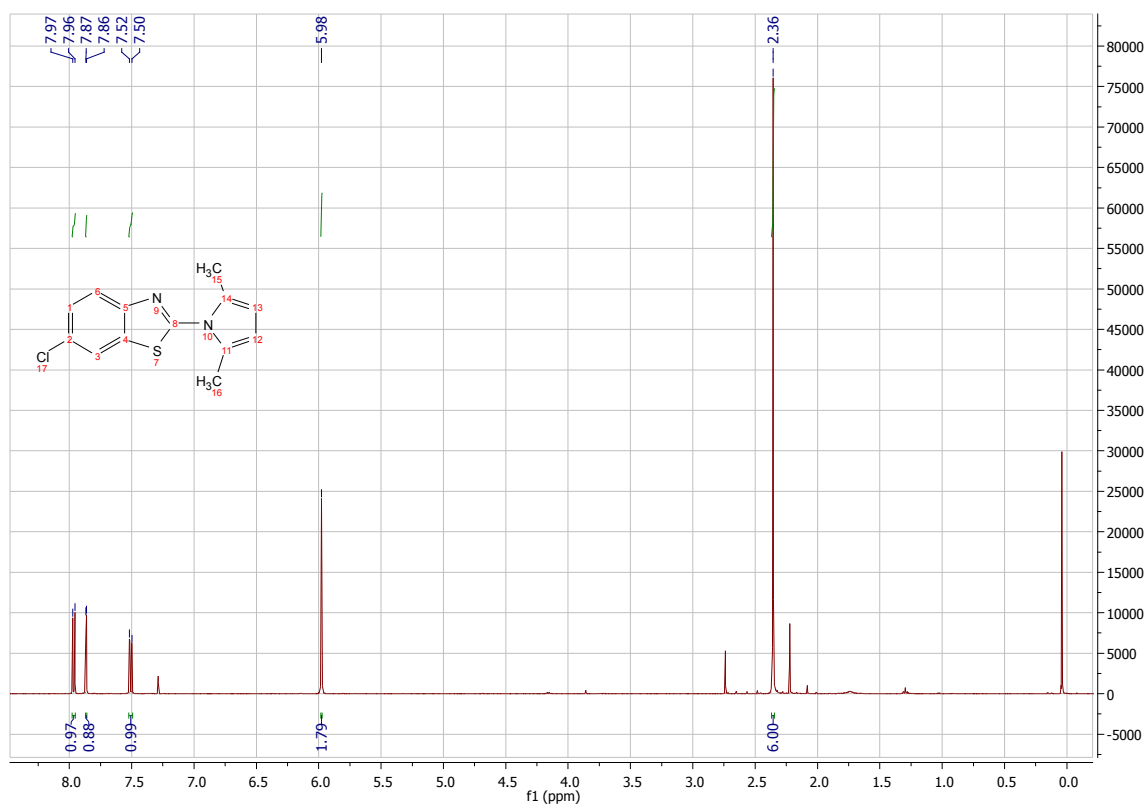


b) 2-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-6-nitrobenzo[d]thiazole

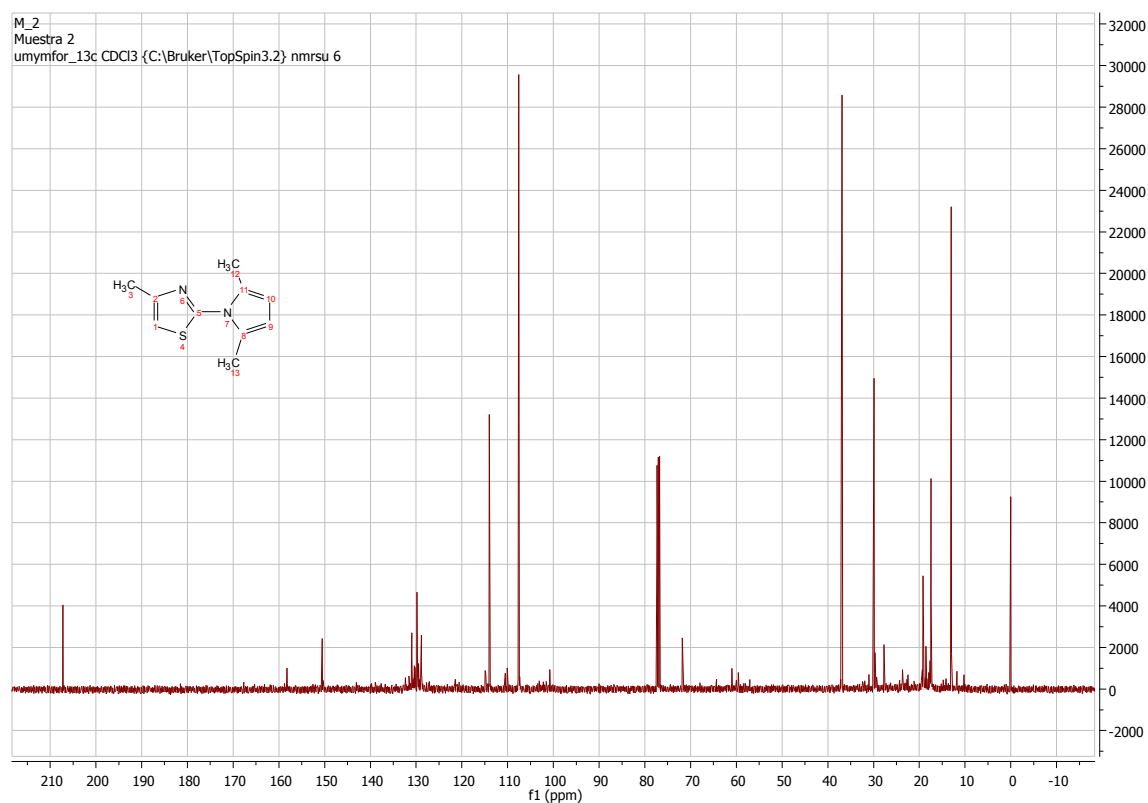
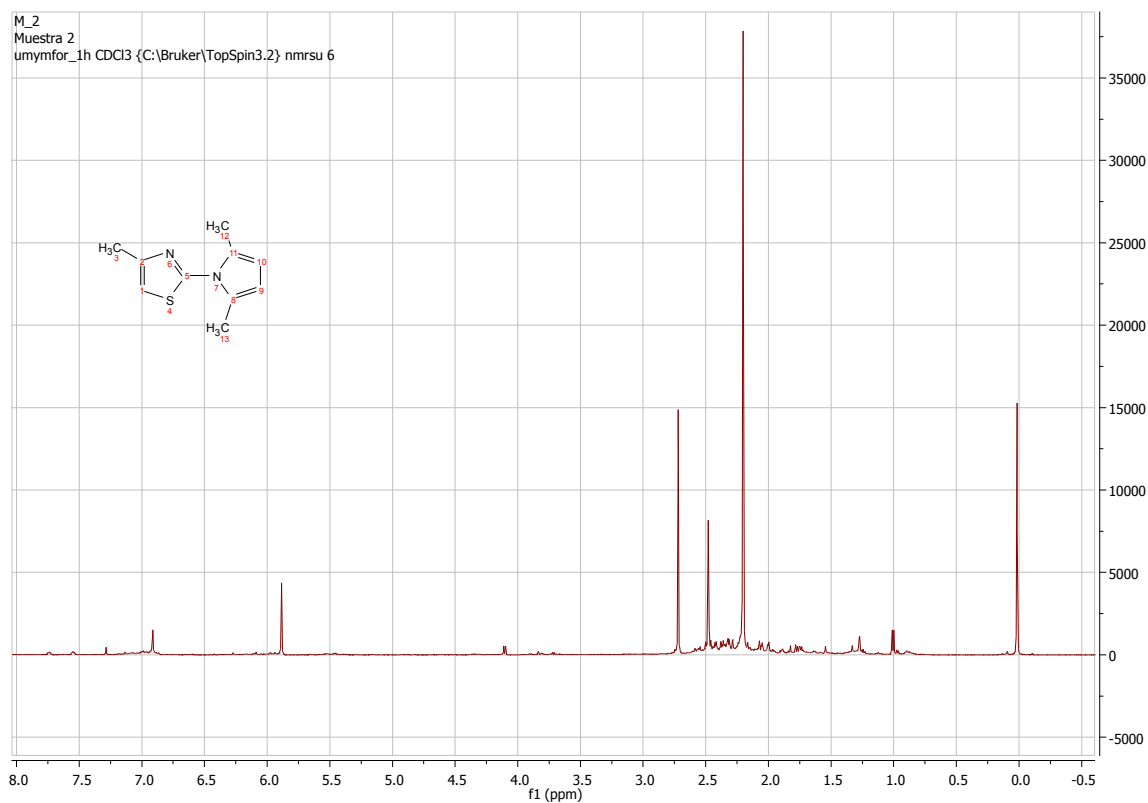




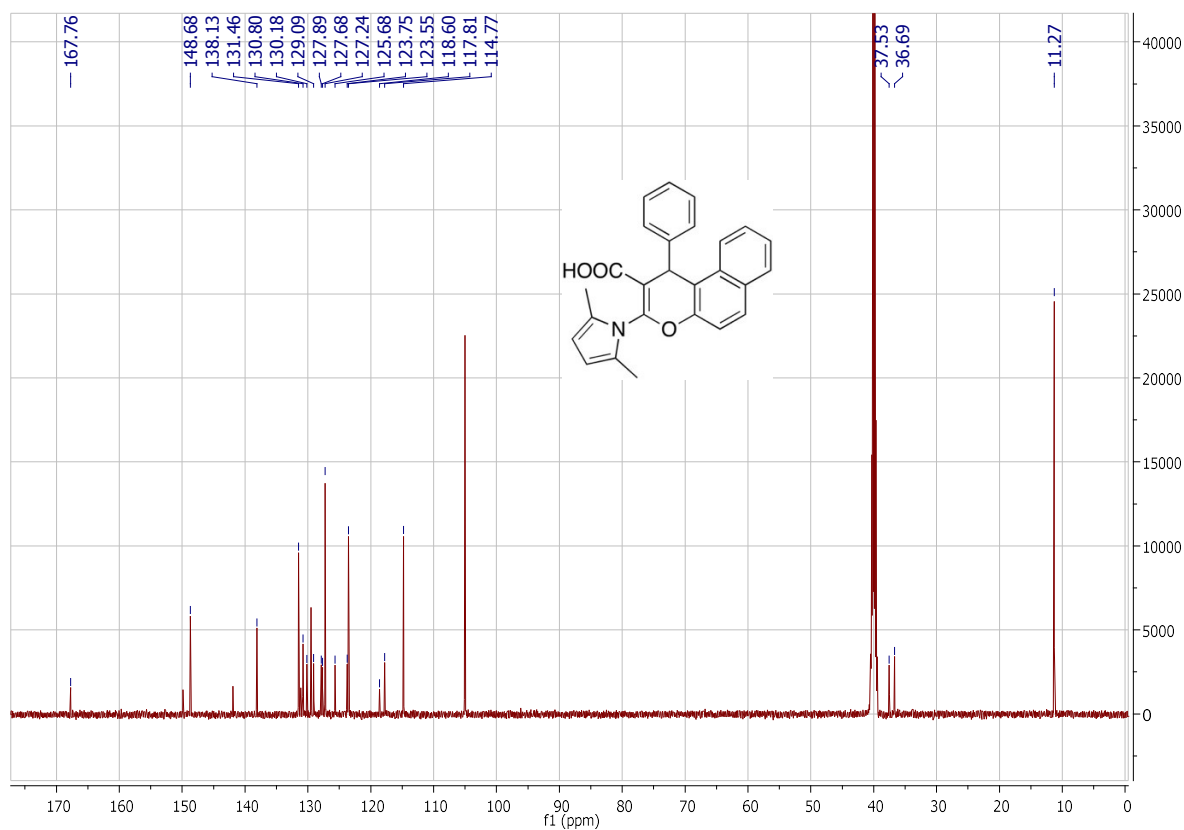
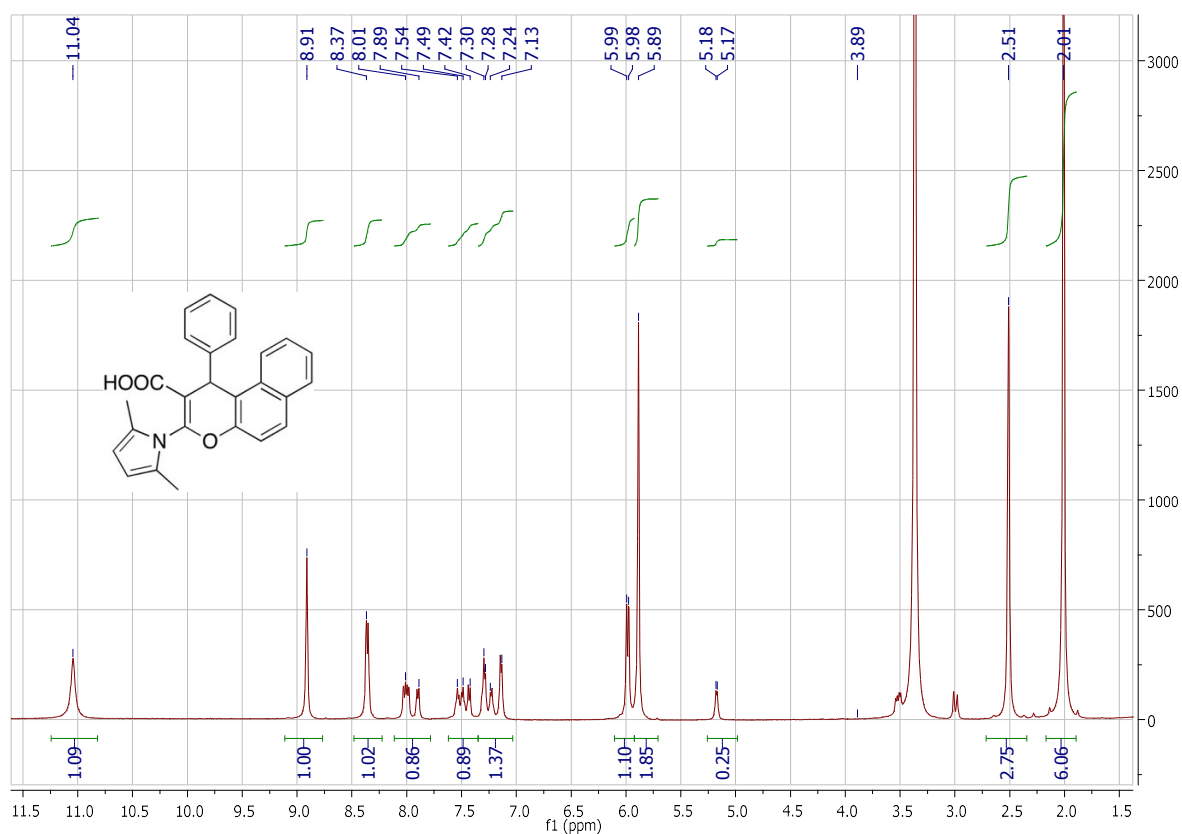
c) 6-chloro-2-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)benzo[d]thiazole



d) 2-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-4-methylthiazole



e) 3-(2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrol-1-yl)-1-phenyl-1H-benzo[f]chromene-2-carboxylic acid



2. Green metrics^{1,2}

Atom Economy

$$AE = \frac{MW \text{ product}}{\sum MW \text{ reagents}}$$

Yield

$$Y = \left(\frac{\text{moles product}}{\text{moles limiting_reagent}} \right) \left(\frac{\text{stoich. coeff. limiting_reagent}}{\text{stoich. coeff. product}} \right)$$

Reaction Mass Efficiency

$$RME = \frac{\sum \text{mass reagents}}{\text{mass product}}$$

Stoichiometric Factor

$$SF = 1 + \frac{\sum \text{mass excess reagents}}{\sum \text{mass stoichiometric reagents}}$$

Material Recovery Parameter

$$MRP = \frac{1}{1 + [(Y * AE * \sum \text{mass auxiliaries}) / (SF * \text{mass product})]}$$

Process Mass Intensity

$$PMI = \frac{\sum \text{mass inputs}}{\text{mass product}}$$

Turnover Frequency

$$TOF = \frac{\text{Mass product}}{\text{Mass catalyst} * \text{Reaction time}}$$

¹ Andraos, J., Hent, A., 2015. Simplified Application of Material Efficiency Green Metrics to Synthesis Plans: Pedagogical Case Studies Selected from Organic Syntheses. J. Chem. Educ. 92, 1820–1830. <https://doi.org/10.1021/acs.jchemed.5b00058>

² Andraos, J., Sayed, M., 2007. On the Use of "Green" Metrics in the Undergraduate Organic Chemistry Lecture and Lab To Assess the Mass Efficiency of Organic Reactions. J. Chem. Educ. 84, 1004–1010. <https://doi.org/10.1021/ed084p1004>