Metal-free synthesis of indanes by iodine(III)-mediated ring contraction of 1, 2-dihydronaphthalenes

Journal of the Brazilian Chemical Society, v.22, n.9, p.1795-1807, 2011
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Metal-Free Synthesis of Indanes by Iodine(III)-Mediated Ring Contraction of 1,2-Dihydronaphthalenes

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Um protocolo livre de metais foi desenvolvido para sintetizar indanos através da contração de anel de 1,2-di-hidronaftalenos promovida por PhI(OH)OTs (HTIB ou reagente de Koser). Este rearranjo oxidativo pode ser realizado em diversos solventes (MeOH, CH3CN, 2,2,2-trifluoroetanol (TFE), 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP), e uma mistura 1:4 de TFE:CH2Cl2) em condições brandas. A contração de anel fornece indanos trans-1,3-disubstituídos diastereoseletivamente, os quais são difíceis de obter em química orgânica sintética.

A metal-free protocol was developed to synthesize indanes by ring contraction of 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes promoted by PhI(OH)OTs (HTIB or Koser’s reagent). This oxidative rearrangement can be performed in several solvents (MeOH, CH3CN, 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (TFE), 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP), and a 1:4 mixture of TFE:CH2Cl2) under mild conditions. The ring contraction diastereoselectively gives functionalized trans-1,3-disubstituted indanes, which are difficult to obtain in synthetic organic chemistry.

Keywords: indanes, hypervalent iodine, ring contraction, 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes, rearrangements

Introduction

The indane ring system is present in several natural products and in non-natural compounds with remarkable biological activity.1 Consequently, efforts have continuously been made to develop new routes to obtain molecules with this unit.2 A typical strategy to synthesize a functionalized indane is by selecting an appropriate indanone, which is then elaborated into the target molecule.2,3 As tetralones are usually cheaper than indanones, the preparation of indanes starting from a tetralone (or a derivative) through a ring contraction rearrangement could be advantageous.4

In the last years, hypervalent iodine reagents have become an essential tool in synthetic organic chemistry due to the plethora of reactions that can be performed with them in excellent yield and selectivities.5 Moreover, hypervalent iodine compounds represent in many cases an alternative to toxic heavy metals.5 Although the oxidative rearrangement of alkenes mediated by iodine(III) has been described in some papers,6 the ring contraction of 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes was reported for a few substrates using only p-Me-C6H4-IF2,6 which led to fluorinated indanes.

Herein, we describe an efficient metal-free protocol for the synthesis of indanes under mild conditions. In a preliminary communication, we report the ring contraction of 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes (which are obtained from 1-tetralones) mediated by PhI(OH)OTs (HTIB or Koser’s reagent) for a few substrates.7 In this article, the oxidation of several additional substrates is presented, better defining the reaction scope. Additionally, other reaction conditions were
discovered using fluoroalcohols as solvent, which highly improved isolated yields. The best condition employed a 4:1 mixture of CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>-TFE that led to indanes in very good yield and with high diastereoselectivity.

**Results and Discussion**

**Ring contractions in methanol**

The required 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes are readily available substrates that can be prepared from 1-tetralones by reduction or Grignard reaction followed by dehydration<sup>7,8</sup> (see Supplementary Information, SI, for details). This work was initiated studying the oxidation of 1a with the readily available iodine(III) reagents HTIB, PhI(OAc)<sub>2</sub>, and PhI(OCOCF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> in methanol. Mixtures of several compounds and/or starting material were obtained using PhI(OAc)<sub>2</sub> or PhI(OCOCF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>. Albeit the addition product 3a was isolated as the major component, the desired indane 2a was isolated using HTIB (Table 1, entry 1). Thus, HTIB was selected for further tests. When the reaction was performed at −10 °C, the overall isolated yield was lower (2a: 24%, trans-3a: 20%, cis-3a: 15%) than at room temperature. The use of trimethylorthoformate (TMOF) as solvent, instead of MeOH, also decreased the global yield (2a: 14%, trans-3a: 12%, cis-3a: 2%). These two trends are opposite to that observed in analogous thallium(III) promoted oxidation of 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes.<sup>9</sup> Although indane 2a was obtained in only 36%, we decided to study the behavior of the methyl-substituted 1,2-dihydronaphthalene 1b, hoping to obtain a higher yield of the ring contraction product.<sup>10</sup> Indeed, when 1b was treated with HTIB, the desired trans-indane 2b was obtained in 55% yield, together with the addition products 3b (entry 2). The ring contraction of 1,2-dihydronaphthalene 1c was performed with 3.6 equiv. of HTIB, which delivered indane 2c in 62% yield, as a single diastereomer, together with the addition product 3c in 35% yield (entry 3). With a lower amount of HTIB, the yield of 2c is smaller. A similar pattern was also observed in Tl(III) reactions, where an excess of the oxidant increased the yield of the indane.<sup>11</sup> It is important to note that the diastereoselective synthesis of trans-1,3-disubstituted indanes is a difficult task in synthetic organic chemistry.<sup>10</sup> Compound 2c is a synthetic intermediate in the synthesis of (±)-indatraline, which displays several interesting biological activities.<sup>7</sup> The presence of donating groups at the aromatic ring may facilitate the rearrangement of 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes by increasing the migratory aptitude of the migrating carbon.<sup>9</sup> Indeed, the oxidation of alkene 1d, that bears an amide group para to the migrating carbon, with HTIB gave the desired acetal 2d in much higher yield than the corresponding non-substituted substrate 1a (entry 4). However, the treatment of alkene 1e with HTIB gave indane 2e in comparable yield to that obtained for the substrate 1a (cf. entries 1 and 5). When HTIB was added to a methanol solution of substrates 1f-g, which bear a methoxy group at the aromatic ring, the mixture immediately became black, leading to indanes 2f-g in low yield (entries 6 and 7). Low yields in iodine(III)-mediated oxidation of methoxy-substituted substrates has also been observed by others.<sup>11,12</sup> Considering our experience in the oxidations of alkenes mediated by Tl(III),<sup>9</sup> we expected that the trisubstituted 1,2-dihydronaphthalene 1h would have a different behavior.
toward HTIB from that of the disubstituted alkene 1a. Indeed, when 1h was treated with HTIB in MeOH only the addition product 3h was isolated (entry 8). It is important to note that the acetal moiety in indanes like 2a-g can be easily transformed without epimerization into the corresponding aldehyde.2

**Ring contractions in acetonitrile**

The conditions used by Kirschning and co-workers6 in the oxidation of carbohydrates were also applied in the oxidation of 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes. Naphthalene (4a) was isolated in 30% yield when 1a was treated with HTIB in CH3CN (Table 2, entry 1). NMR analysis of the crude product indicates the presence of indane 5a as a minor component, which decomposed during the purification step.13 Similarly, 4a was obtained in 48% yield when the reaction was performed in CH2Cl2 as solvent. However, when 1h was treated with HTIB in CH3CN indane 5h was isolated in 51% yield (entry 2), which should be compared to exclusive formation of addition products in MeOH reactions (Table 1, entry 8). Ring contractions of epoxides can also be performed by treatment with Brønsted or Lewis acids.4 However, compound 5h cannot be prepared in this manner, as no ring contraction product was obtained from the epoxide prepared from 1h.14-17 The oxidative rearrangement of other 4-alkyl-1,2-dihydronaphthalenes was also investigated. The reaction of alkenes 1i and 1g, which bear a methoxy group in the aromatic ring, with HTIB in CH3CN furnished indanes 5i and 5g, respectively, in low yield (Table 2, entries 3 and 4), similarly to the disubstituted alkenes (Table 1, entries 6-7). Trisubstituted alkenes 1k-m were transformed into indanes 5k-m18 in good yield (entries 5-7). Thus, the ring contraction is not precluded by the presence of bulky alkyl groups. The behavior of alkene 1n is slightly different to that observed for other substrates. The reaction of 1n with HTIB in CH3CN led mainly to indane 5n and ketone 6n18 in 26 and 23% yield, respectively. The tetralone 6n is formed by migration of the phenyl group.6 The reaction of 1n with HTIB led to a nearly 1:1 mixture of the rearrangement products 5n and 6n, because the aromatic rings have similar migratory aptitude. In theory, if the migratory aptitude of the aromatic rings was different, the ratio of the rearrangement products could be modified. Indeed, when 1o, which has two Cl atoms in one of the rings, was treated with HTIB, trans-indane 5o was isolated and the product of migration of the C6H3Cl group was not formed, because of the low migratory aptitude of C6H3Cl2. However, a small amount of the tetralone 7o, which is formed by migration of hydride,13,16 was isolated (entry 9). Finally, we investigated the ring contraction in a seven-membered ring substrate. When alkene 1p was treated with HTIB in CH3CN, the substituted tetralin 5p was obtained in good yield (entry 10). The ring contractions in CH3CN were performed under inert atmosphere and in the presence of molecular sieves. When these conditions were

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**Table 2. Oxidation of 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes with HTIB in CH3CN**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Substrate</th>
<th>Product (yield)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Product" /> (30%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td><img src="image4" alt="Product" /> (51%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td><img src="image5" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td><img src="image6" alt="Product" /> (12%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td><img src="image7" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td><img src="image8" alt="Product" /> (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td><img src="image9" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td><img src="image10" alt="Product" /> (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td><img src="image11" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td><img src="image12" alt="Product" /> (20%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td><img src="image13" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td><img src="image14" alt="Product" /> (40%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td><img src="image15" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td><img src="image16" alt="Product" /> (22%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td><img src="image17" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td><img src="image18" alt="Product" /> (4%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td><img src="image19" alt="Structure" /></td>
<td><img src="image20" alt="Product" /> (35%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Yield not determined; *together with 1i, ca. 20%.
not followed, lower yields were observed. The preparation of indanes analogues to 5 from 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes has been reported in a two-step protocol using NBS/water followed by reaction with Et₂Zn, which requires anhydrous conditions.¹⁷

**Ring contractions in fluorinated solvents**

After investigating the oxidation of 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes with HTIB in methanol and in acetonitrile, we focused on the more polar solvents 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (TFE) and 1,1,1,3,3,3-hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP) because we envisioned that the formation of by products could be decreased performing the reaction in these high polar low nucleophilic solvents. Since the first report by Kita et al.,¹⁹ the fluoroalcohols TFE²⁰ and HFIP²¹ have been used as solvent in several reactions with hypervalent iodine compounds. However, TFE and HFIP have never been used in the oxidative rearrangement of alkenes.⁵,⁶

For the alkene 1a, the yield of the desired product jumped from 36% (cf. entry 1, Table 1) to more than the double (73%, Table 3, entry 1). The reaction of 1b with HTIB in TFE led to indane 8b in higher yield than in MeOH (55% vs. 70%), although the diastereoselectivity is lower (entry 2 of Tables 1 and 3, respectively). The ring contraction of 1q in TFE led to 8q in 65% yield, as a 10:1 mixture of trans/cis diastereomers, respectively. Considering our previous work on the synthesis of 3-phenyl-1-indanamines,⁷ the indane 8q could be used as an intermediate in the synthesis of (±)-irindalone.²² Moreover, this new method to obtain fluorinated acetals, which have different applications,²³ is more efficient than the previous described.²⁴-²⁶ The oxidation of trisubstituted alkenes 1h and 1p with HTIB in TFE gave indanes 5h and 5p, respectively, in higher yield than using acetonitrile (cf. Table 2, entries 2 and 10 with entries 4 and 7 of Table 3). On the other hand, 1k led to 5k in lower yield and diastereoselectivity than in acetonitrile (entry 5 of Tables 2 and 3).

Although the HTIB-mediated oxidation of 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes in TFE led to the rearrangement products in higher yields than in other solvents, the diastereoselectivity is lower. Thus, several conditions were tested trying to optimize the diastereoselectivity, without decreasing the isolated yields. Eventually, this goal was achieved by performing the reaction in a 4:1 mixture of CH₂Cl₂:TFE as solvent. Although CH₂Cl₂ is the major component of the mixture, TFE must have a crucial role because the reaction of 1a with HTIB in pure CH₂Cl₂ gave napththalene (cf. entry 1, Table 2). The indane 8a was obtained from 1a in a yield comparable to the reaction in only TFE (73% vs. 67% yield, entry 1, Table 3). The alkene 1q gave the indane 8q in 69% yield, as a trans/cis

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Substrate</th>
<th>Product (isolated yield)</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>F₃CH₂CO(OCH₂CF₃)8a(B: 67%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1b</td>
<td>F₃CH₂CO(OCH₂CF₃)8b(A: 70%, trans:cis = 5:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1q</td>
<td>F₃CH₂CO(OCH₂CF₃)8q(A: 65%, trans:cis = 10:1) (B: 69%, trans:cis = 17:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>1h</td>
<td>O5h(A: 72%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>1k</td>
<td>O5k(A: 53%, trans:cis = 2:1) (B: 76%, trans:cis = 7:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>1m</td>
<td>i-Pri-Pri5m(B: 62%, trans:cis = 9:1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>1p</td>
<td>O5p(A: 62%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>OH9a(D: 34%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>OH9a(E: 48%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>OTs10a(E: 17%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>1a</td>
<td>9a(F: 74%)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*²A: TFE; B: 4:1 mixture of CH₂Cl₂/TFE; C: HFIP; D: i) HFIP, ii) NaBH₄; E: i) CH₂Cl₂/HFIP (4:1), ii) NaBH₄; F: i) 22 equiv. H₂O, CH₂Cl₂/HFIP (4:1), ii) NaBH₄.*
ratio of 17:1, i.e., in better yield and selectivity than using only TFE (entry 3, Table 3). The reaction in CH$_2$Cl$_2$/TFE is also appropriate for trisubstituted alkenes. Ketones 5k and 5m were obtained in higher yield than in acetonitrile or in TFE. Furthermore, the diastereoselectivity is higher than in TFE and comparable to the reaction in acetonitrile (cf. entries 5 and 7 of Table 2 and entries 5 and 6 of Table 3). In summary, treatment of 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes with HTIB in TFE or in CH$_2$Cl$_2$/TFE gave the desired indanes in higher yields than using MeOH or CH$_2$CN for either di- or trisubstituted double bonds.

Considering the very good results with TFE, the obvious extension would be the study of the reaction in the even more polar solvent HFIP. The oxidation of alkene 1a in HFIP was very fast and led to indane 5a. The yield of the ring contraction product was, however, lower than in TFE (cf. entries 1 and 8, Table 3). In the presence of the bulky and low nucleophilic solvent HFIP an aldehyde (5a) is isolated instead of acetals, as in MeOH or in TFE (2a and 8a). Aldehyde 5a is not very convenient for manipulation and storage because it decomposes. We thus investigated if 5a could be reduced in situ, giving a stable alcohol. The reaction of 1a with HTIB in HFIP followed by addition of NaBH$_4$ gave the desired alcohol 9a in only 34% yield (entry 9). Changing the solvent to a mixture of CH$_2$Cl$_2$:HFIP (4:1), the alcohol 9a was isolated in better yield, however together with the gem ditosylate 10a in 17% yield (entry 10). We envisioned that the addition of H$_2$O could favor the formation of 9a, avoiding the undesired product 10a. Indeed, a smooth ring contraction/reduction was observed when 1a was treated with HTIB in the presence of H$_2$O in CH$_2$Cl$_2$/HFIP (4:1) as solvent, followed by addition of NaBH$_4$, giving 9a in 74% isolated yield (entry 11).

**Mechanism discussion**

The exclusive formation of *trans*-1,3-disubstituted indanes in the ring contractions in methanol can be explained by the mechanism detailed below. The electrophilic *anti*-addition of HTIB to the double bond would lead to 12a, through the cyclic organoiodine intermediate 11. The approach of the electrophile occurs opposite to the remote methyl group, explaining the stereoselectivity of this ring contraction, as well as of the other reactions discussed below. The adduct 12a would equilibrate to its more stable conformational isomer 12b, on which the required *anti*-periplanarity for the rearrangement is achieved. Migration of the aryl group (carbon 8a) on 13 would displace PhI giving the oxonium 14, which would furnish the *trans*-indane 2b after addition of MeOH (Scheme 1). The diastereoselective formation of the *trans* products in ring contractions in TFE or in CH$_2$Cl$_2$/TFE can be explained by similar mechanisms. However, considering the anhydrous conditions of the ring contraction in CH$_2$CN, the mechanism is probably different, as shown in Scheme 2 for 1n. The stereoselective electrophilic addition of HTIB to the alkene 1n would give the *bis*-benzyl carbocation 15. The hydroxyl group would attack the C1 position of 15, giving the four-membered ring intermediate 16, which would ring open to form 17. The ring contraction would take place on its conformer (18) giving *trans*-5n (path a, Scheme 2). The solvent may have some influence in the stereoselectivity of the electrophilic addition of the iodine(III), explaining the formation of

![Scheme 1](image1.png)

**Scheme 1.** Mechanism for the ring contraction of 1b in MeOH.

![Scheme 2](image2.png)

**Scheme 2.** Rearrangements of 1n in CH$_2$CN.
cis-1,3-disubstituted indanes. Alternatively, the cis indanes can be formed by epimerization of the ketone moiety of the corresponding trans isomers. Starting from trisubstituted double bonds, the ring contraction lead to ketones which are always obtained as a free carbonyl. Aldehydes are formed from disubstituted alkenes. In the presence of a nucleophilic solvent, such as MeOH or TFE, acetals were isolated. On the other hand, free aldehydes were obtained in CH₃CN or in HFIP.

The formation of the cis-2,4-disubstituted-1-tetralone 6n can be explained by the mechanism shown in path b of Scheme 2. The Ph group would migrate on intermediate 17, with the exit of Phil, leading to cis-6n. trans-6n can be formed either by isomerization of cis-isomer or the addition of I(III) to 1n could take place by the other face. In acetonitrile oxidations, small amounts of naphthalenes were isolated in some reactions, which are formed by addition followed by elimination.¹³

A plausible mechanism to explain the formation of the products of addition of MeOH is shown in Scheme 3, using substrate 1a as example.⁶,⁸ The methoxy group of 19 would intramolecularly displace Phil, giving the oxonium 20. Methanol would attack the C1 benzylic position of 20, furnishing trans-3a (path a). Alternatively, the intermolecular displacement of Phil by MeOH in the intermediate 19 would lead to cis-3a (path b). The preferential formation of the trans isomers (Table 1) indicates that the intramolecular process is favored. The formation of cis- and trans-isomers has also been observed in the reaction of indene with iodosobenzene derivatives in methanol.¹⁵ However, the oxidation of cyclohexenes with iodine(III) led to rearrangement products,⁶ cis-isomers,⁶,¹¹,¹³,¹⁵ or trans-isomers,¹₁,¹₄,¹₅ depending mainly on the reaction conditions.

![Scheme 3. Mechanism for the formation of addition products 3a.](image)

As described above, the solvent has a crucial role in the oxidation of 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes with HTIB. In methanol, ring contraction is favored toward the addition of solvent for disubstituted double bonds. However, for trisubstituted substrates, the nucleophilic attack of MeOH is faster, probably because the required conformations for the rearrangements are disfavored with an additional methyl group (12b and 13 with Me instead H⁺ in Scheme 1). In anhydrous acetonitrile, there is no good nucleophile and ring contraction of trisubstituted alkenes occurs through the formation of a tertiary benzylic carbocation (like 15). For disubstituted double bonds, the ring contraction would occur through a less favored secondary benzylic carbocation and, thus, the formation of naphthalenes predominates. In TFE or in CH₂Cl₂/TFE, ring contraction was observed for either di- or trisubstituted 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes. The mechanism described for MeOH is the major pathway, as acetals are isolated for disubstituted alkenes. Ring contraction also takes place with trisubstituted substrates, because a less nucleophilic species is present, making the formation of addition products more difficult.

**Conclusions**

A one-step, fast, mild and metal-free protocol was developed for the synthesis of indanes through ring contraction of readily available 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes mediated by HTIB. This oxidative rearrangement is diastereoselective giving 1,3-trans-disubstituted indanes preferentially or exclusively. The developed methodology facilitates the access to this structural motif, which is difficult to construct. Moreover, indanes bearing different functional groups can be easily obtained by changing the reaction conditions. In summary, the protocol herein presented will be useful in synthetic organic chemistry and in medicinal chemistry to access functionalized indanes in an expeditious manner. The protocol represents a green alternative to the analogous reaction using toxic thallium(III) salts,⁸,⁹,¹³,¹₅,³⁶

**Experimental**

**General procedure**

*Synthesis of 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one*

To a dry round bottom flask under nitrogen atmosphere, AlCl₃ (7.8 g, 59 mmol) was added followed by the addition of fluorobenzene (10.8 mL, 11.1 g, 115 mmol). After cooling the flask to 0 °C, 1-naftol (3.0 g, 20.8 mmol) was added portion-wise under strong stirring (cake forms). After the addition, the flask was charged with a condenser and stirred at 75 °C for 1.5 h. The reaction was again cooled to 0 °C and quenched by adding ice through the condenser (strongly exothermic), until no gas evolution could be observed. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 25 mL), the organics washed with 1 mol L⁻¹ NaOH
(2 x 20 mL) and brine, dried with Na$_2$SO$_4$, filtered and concentrated to give a thick brown oil (5.48 g). The crude oil was purified by column chromatography (10% Et$_2$O in hexane), where the o-isomer elutes first followed by the m- and p-isomers. As the m- and p-isomers have the same R$_f$ value, the mixed fractions were checked by GC to collect fractions with pure p-product 4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one$^{37}$ (1.14 g, 4.75 mmol, 23%)

**Synthesis of 1-(4-fluorophenyl)-1,2-dihydronaphthalene (1c)**

4-(4-fluorophenyl)-3,4-dihydronaphthalen-1(2H)-one (806 mL, 3.36 mmol) was added to a round bottom flask, diluted with MeOH (25 mL) followed by cooling to 0 °C and addition of NaBH$_4$ (140 mg, 3.68 mmol). The reaction was quenched with H$_2$O after 1 h and adjusted to pH 5 with 10% HCl. After evaporation of the MeOH, the aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 15 mL), followed by the washing of the organics with brine, dried with Na$_2$SO$_4$, and concentrated to give a thick brown oil (761 mg). It was purified by column chromatography (hexane:EtOAc, 10%) giving an oil (8 mL) was added HTIB (0.941 g, 2.40 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction was extracted with EtOAc, washed with H$_2$O, with brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO$_4$. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column (0-25% EtOAc in hexane), affording **2f** (0.0137 g, 0.0616 mmol, 3%), as colorless oil, **trans-3f** (0.117 g, 0.526 mmol, 26%) and **cis-3f** (0.0779 g, 0.350 mmol, 17%), both as yellow oils.

**Reaction of 1,2-dihydro-6-methoxynaphthalene (1g) with HTIB in MeOH**

As **1f**, but using **1g** (0.0744 g, 0.391 mmol), HTIB (0.153 g, 0.391 mmol), and MeOH (2.0 mL). The reaction was stirred for 1 h at 0 °C. The crude product was purified by column (0-30% EtOAc in hexane), affording **2g** (0.0116 g, 0.0460 mmol, 12%) and **trans-3g** (0.0080 g, 0.032 mmol, 8%), both as colorless oil. trans-1,2,3,4-Tetrahydro-1,2,6,7-tetramethoxynaphthalene (3g): colorless oil; IR $\nu_{max}/cm^{-1}$ (film) 1121, 1258, 1515, 2834, 2934; $^1$H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 1.88-1.97 (m, 1H), 2.05-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.62-2.82 (m, 2H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.51 (s, 3H), 3.71 (dd, 1H, J 7.2, 4.8, 2.7 Hz), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.87 (3H, s), 4.21 (d, 1H, J 4.8 Hz), 6.58 (1H), 6.83 (s, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 24.3, 25.1, 55.9, 56.0, 56.7, 77.2, 79.5, 111.1, 112.4, 126.5, 129.3, 147.5, 148.7; HRMS (m/z) calcd. for C$_{18}$H$_{13}$F$_{10}$[M + Na]$: 275.1254, found 275.1252.

**Synthesis of 1-(dimethoxymethyl)-5-acetamido-indane (2d)**

To a stirred mixture of **1d** (0.254 g, 1.36 mmol) and MeOH (27 mL), was added HTIB (0.590 g, 1.50 mmol) at once at 0 °C. After 35 min the reaction was quenched with saturated solution of NaHCO$_3$. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL), washed with brine (2 x 10 mL) and dried over anhydrous MgSO$_4$. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column (hexane:EtOAc, 3:7) giving **2d** (72%, 0.244 g, 0.98 mmol) as a yellow solid, trans-**3d** (10%, 0.035 g, 0.14 mmol) as a solid and cis-**3d** (7%, 0.025 g, 0.10 mmol) as a solid. 1-(Dimethoxymethyl)-5-acetamido-indane (2d): mp 68.4-69.3 °C; IR $\nu_{max}/cm^{-1}$ (film) 828, 1058, 1124, 1372, 1426, 1492, 1546, 1602,
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1667; \(^1\)H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 1.85-2.28 (m, 3H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.70-2.90 (m, 2H), 3.37 (s, 3H), 3.41 (s, 3H), 4.27 (d, 1H, \(J = 7.4\) Hz), 7.16 (dd, 1H, \(J = 1.4, 8.2\) Hz), 7.32 (d, 1H, \(J = 8.0\) Hz), 7.46 (s, 1H), 7.84 (s, 1H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 24.3, 27.5, 31.4, 47.0, 52.9, 54.2, 107.2, 116.4, 118.2, 125.6, 136.8, 138.7, 145.6, 168.6; LRMS (m/z, %) 249 (M\(^+\)), 248 (2%), 218 (6), 186 (3), 174 (4), 144 (6), 132 (13), 115 (3), 103 (3), 75 (100); HRMS (m/z) calcd. for \(\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_3\) [M + H]\(^+\) 250.1438, found 250.1440.

\(N\)-(trans-5,6-dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)acetamide (trans-3d): mp 108.7-110.5°C; IR \(\nu\) cm\(^{-1}\) (film) 830, 915, 1331, 1372, 1419, 1505, 1544, 1598, 1614, 1671, 2934, 3302, 3507; \(^1\)H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 1.81-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.58-2.90 (m, 2H), 3.44 (s, 3H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 3.67-3.74 (m, 1H), 4.21 (d, 1H, \(J = 4\) Hz), 7.21-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.34 (s, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H). \(^{13}\)C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 23.3, 23.9, 24.5, 25.5, 56.5, 57.3, 77.8, 79.2, 117.5, 119.4, 130.5, 130.6, 137.3, 137.9, 168.3; LRMS (m/z, %) 249 (M\(^+\), 23%), 217 (27), 191 (100); HRMS (m/z) calcd. for \(\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_3\) [M + Na]\(^+\) 272.1257, found 272.1262.

\(N\)-(cis-5,6-dimethoxy-5,6,7,8-tetrahydronaphthalen-2-yl)acetamide (cis-3d): IR \(\nu\) cm\(^{-1}\) (film) 817, 882, 1081, 1106, 1132, 1419, 1505, 1544, 1602, 1614, 1671, 2933, 3311, 3509; \(^1\)H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 1.81-2.30 (m, 3H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.68-3.07 (m, 2H), 3.45 (s, 3H), 3.47 (s, 3H), 3.57-3.67 (m, 1H), 4.32 (d, 1H, \(J = 2.8\) Hz), 7.25-7.34 (m, 4H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 22.3, 24.6, 27.3, 56.4, 57.1, 77.5, 78.2, 117.1, 119.8, 130.5, 130.6, 137.6, 137.7, 168.2; LRMS (m/z, %) 249 (M\(^+\), 21%), 217 (28), 191 (100); HRMS (m/z) calcd. for \(\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_3\) [M + Na]\(^+\) 272.1257, found 272.1260.

**Syntheses of cis and trans-1-(2,3)-dihydro-1-methyl-1H-inden-3-ylpentan-1-one (5I)**

To a solution of 1i (0.129 g, 0.647 mmol) and molecular sieves (3 Å, 0.065 g) in anhydrous CH\(_2\)CN (6.5 mL) under N\(_2\) was added HTIB (0.489 g, 1.25 mmol) at 0°C. The reaction was stirred for 15 min at 0°C. A saturated solution of NaHCO\(_3\) was added until pH 7. The organic phase was washed with H\(_2\)O, with brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO\(_4\). The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (gradient elution, 0-20% EtOAc in hexanes), affording indane 5m (0.0981 g, 0.485 mmol, 48%) as a trans:cis (5:1 by \(^1\)H NMR after purification) mixture, as yellow oil. Naphthalene 5n (0.0244 g, 0.132 mmol, 13%) was also isolated as colorless oil.

**Reaction of 1,2-dihydro-7-methoxy-4-methylnaphthalene (1i) with HTIB in CH\(_2\)CN**

To a solution of 1i (0.178 g, 1.02 mmol) and molecular sieves (3 Å, 0.100 g) in CH\(_2\)CN (10 mL) under N\(_2\) was added HTIB (0.442 g, 1.13 mmol) at 0°C. The ice bath was removed. The mixture was stirred for 15 min at room temperature. A saturated solution of NaHCO\(_3\) was added until pH 7. The organic phase was washed with H\(_2\)O, with brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO\(_4\). The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column (0-40% EtOAc in hexane), affording 5i (0.0231 g, 0.121 mmol, 12%), as a yellow oil and a mixture 1:1 of 4i and starting material (0.0361 g), as a colorless oil.

**Reaction of 1,2-dihydro-6-methoxy-4,7-dimethylnaphthalene (1j) with HTIB in CH\(_2\)CN**

As for 1i, but using 1j (0.197 g, 1.05 mmol), molecular sieves (3 Å, 0.100 g), HTIB (0.489 g, 1.25 mmol), CH\(_2\)CN (10 mL). The mixture was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. The crude product was purified by column (0-40% EtOAc in hexane) affording 5j (0.0420 g, 0.204 mmol, 20%) and impure 4j (0.0594 g). Impure 4j was purified by column (10% EtOAc in hexane), affording 4j (0.0381 g, 0.205 mmol, 20%).

**Reaction of 1,2-dihydro-1-methyl-4-phenylnaphthalene (1n) with HTIB in CH\(_2\)CN**

As for 5i, but using 1n (0.165 g, 0.750 mmol), molecular sieves (3 Å, 0.0750 g), HTIB (0.353 g, 0.901 mmol), and...
CH₂CN (7.5 mL). The mixture was stirred for 20 min at room temperature. The product crude was purified by column (0–10% EtOAc in hexane) affording 5n (0.0452 g, 0.191 mmol, 26%), and 6n (0.0414 g, 0.175 mmol, 23%), as a yellow oil and as a cis:trans mixture (6:1). 4n (7.00 mg, 0.0321 mmol, 4%) was isolated, as a colorless oil.

**Reaction of 4-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1-methyl-1,2-dihydropyridine (10a) with HTIB in CH₂CN**

As for 1h, but using 10 (0.118 g, 0.408 mmol), molecular sieves (3 Å, 0.0413 g), HTIB (0.194 g, 0.495 mmol), and CH₂CN (4.0 mL). The mixture was stirred for 20 min at room temperature. The product was purified by column (0–30% EtOAc in hexane) affording 5o (0.0430 g, 0.141 mmol, 35%) and 6o (0.0070 g, 0.023 mmol, 6%), both as a yellow oil. trans-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-1-methyl-1H-inden-3-yl) methanone (6o): IR νₑᵥₑₑ (cm⁻¹) (film) 755, 1030, 1206, 1687, 2867, 2925, 2958; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.34 (d, 3H, J 6.9 Hz), 2.02 (dd, 1H, J 12.8, 7.6, 8.7 Hz), 2.68 (dd, 1H, J 12.5, 7.8, 4.0 Hz), 3.49 (sext, 1H, J 7.2 Hz), 4.95 (dd, 1H, J 8.8, 3.9 Hz), 7.04 (d, 1H, J 7.5 Hz), 7.11-7.14 (m, 1H), 7.24-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.59 (d, 1H, J 8.4 Hz), 7.86 (dd, 1H, J 8.3, 2.0 Hz), 8.11 (d, 1H, J 2.0 Hz); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 20.4, 38.4, 38.5, 51.3, 124.0, 124.0, 126.6, 127.9, 127.9, 130.8, 130.8, 133.5, 136.4, 137.7, 140.0, 149.4, 198.2; LRMS (m/z, %) 305 (M⁺, 1%), 131 (100); HRMS (m/z) calcd. for C₁₅H₁₂ClO [M + H⁺] 305.0494, found 305.0486.

**Synthesis of 1-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-3,4-dihydro-4-methylbenz[a]anthracene (1p) with HTIB in CH₂CN**

The typical procedure for reactions in CH₂CN was followed, but using 1p (0.0416 g, 0.263 mmol), molecular sieves (3 Å, 0.0179 g), HTIB (0.118 g, 0.301 mmol) in anhydrous CH₂CN (2.5 mL). The mixture was stirred for 15 min at room temperature. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (15% EtOAc in hexanes) affording 5p (0.0241 g, 0.138 mmol, 52%), as a colorless oil.

**Synthesis of 1-[bis(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene (8a)**

To a stirred mixture of 1a (0.102 g, 0.78 mmol) and TFE (6 mL), was added HTIB (0.34 g, 0.86 mmol) at once at 0°C. After 30 min the reaction was quenched with saturated solution of NaHCO₃ until pH 7. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 10 mL), washed with brine (2 × 10 mL) and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column (hexane:EtOAc, 9:1) giving 8a (73%, 0.19 g, 0.57 mmol) as a light yellow oil; IR νₑᵥₑₑ (cm⁻¹) (film) 2949, 2855, 1460, 1281, 1164, 1078; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.96-2.08 (m, 1H), 2.18-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.82-3.03 (m, 2H), 3.47 (q, 1H, J 7.9 Hz), 3.86-4.07 (m, 4H), 4.70 (d, 1H, J 7.9 Hz), 7.15-7.24 (m, 3H), 7.38-7.41 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 27.1, 31.2, 47.2, 61.9 (q, J 34.9 Hz), 63.4 (q, J 34.9 Hz), 105.4, 123.7 (q, J 276 Hz), 123.8 (q, J 276 Hz), 124.6, 125.5, 126.5, 127.6, 140.8, 144.6; LRMS (m/z, %) 328 (M⁺, 1.3%), 211 (70), 129 (21), 117 (100); HRMS (m/z) calcd. for C₁₅H₁₄F₂O₃ [M + Na⁺] 351.0790, found 351.0801.

**Synthesis of 1-[bis(trifluoromethyl)ethyl]-2,3-dihydro-1H-indene (8b)**

As for 1a, but using 1b (0.146 g, 1.01 mmol). HTIB was added at once. The reaction was quenched after 7 min. Compound 8b was obtained as a yellow oil (70%, 0.243 g, 0.710 mmol) as a 1:1 trans:cis mixture; IR νₑᵥₑₑ (cm⁻¹) (film) 2961, 2932, 2872, 1458, 1281, 1174, 1078, 758; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (trans isomer) 1.27 (d, 3H, J 6.9 Hz), 1.81 (ddd, 1H, J 13.2, 8.5, 7.3 Hz), 2.32 (ddd, 1H, J 13.2, 7.8, 4.2 Hz), 3.22-3.34 (m, 1H), 3.43-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.82-4.06 (m, 4H), 4.64 (d, 1H, J 8.1 Hz), 7.18-7.36 (m, 4H), (cis isomer) 1.33 (d, 3H, J 6.9 Hz), 2.40-2.55 (m, 1H), 4.75 (d, 1H, J 8.4 Hz), 7.08-7.13 (m, 1H), 7.41-7.44 (m, 1H), 6.78-7.72 (m, 1H) (other signals overlap with the trans form); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (trans isomer) 20.5, 35.9, 37.6, 46.0, 61.6 (q, J 34.7 Hz), 63.8 (q, J 34.7 Hz), 105.1, 123.5, 123.6 (q, J 276 Hz), 123.8 (q, J 276 Hz), 125.8, 126.6, 127.8, 128.9, 129.2, 130.6, 132.8, 133.9, 137.2, 140.2, 141.1, 208.8; HRMS (m/z) calcd. for C₁₅H₁₄Cl₂O [M + H⁺] 305.0494, found 305.0486.

**Synthesis of 1-(2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-3-yl)ethanone (5h)**

As for 1a, but using 1h (0.158 g, 1.10 mmol). The reaction was quenched after 30 min. The crude product was
purified by column (5-10% EtOAc in hexane) affording 5h (72%, 0.127 g, 0.791 mmol), as a light yellow oil.

**Synthesis of 1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-4-yl) ethanone (5p)**

As for 1a, but using 1p (0.158 g, 1.00 mmol). The reaction was quenched after 20 min. The crude product was purified using column (hexane: EtOAc, 9:1) giving 5p (62%, 0.107 g, 0.62 mmol), as a light yellow oil.

**Synthesis of 1-(1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-4-yl) methyl-1H-inden-3-yl)-2-methylpropan-1-one (5m)**

As for 1q, but using 1m (0.108 g, 0.580 mmol). HTIB (1.3 equiv.) was added at 0 °C and the reaction was quenched after 2 min at 0 °C. The crude product was purified by column (2-30% EtOAc in hexane) affording 5m (62%, 0.073 g, 0.359 mmol), as a light yellow oil.

**Synthesis of 2,3-dihydro-1H-indene-1-carbaldehyde (5a)**

To a stirred solution of 1a (0.122 g, 0.937 mmol) in HFIP (4.0 mL) was added HTIB (0.404 g, 1.04 mmol) at 0 °C. After 1 min the reaction was quenched with saturated solution of Na₂S₉O₈ (5.0 mL). The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 10 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude product was purified by column (5-10% EtOAc in hexane) giving 5a (58%, 0.080 g, 0.55 mmol) as a light yellow oil.

**Reaction of 1,2-dihydronaphthalene (1a) with HTIB in HFIP/CHCl₃ followed by in situ reduction with NaBH₄**

To a stirred solution of 1a (0.050 g, 0.383 mmol) in HFIP (0.8 mL) and CHCl₃ (3.2 mL) was added at 0 °C HTIB (0.19 g, 0.49 mmol). The mixture was stirred for 15 min. Then, NaBH₄ (0.72 g, 1.9 mmol) was added and the reaction was allowed to reach room temperature while stirring for 20 min. Alcohol 9a was obtained as a mixture with ditosilate 10a as a yellow oil after column chromatography (AcOEt in hexanes, 1:10). A second column chromatography (20% AcOEt in hexanes) allowed complete separation of the products giving 9a (48%, 0.027 g, 0.18 mmol) as a yellow oil and 10a (17%, 0.031 g, 0.066 mmol) as a white solid. (2,3-dihydro-1H-inden-1-yl)methylene bis(4-methylbenzenesulfonate) (10a): IR νmax/cm⁻¹ (film) 1376, 1193, 1178, 750 cm⁻¹; ¹H RMN (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.10-2.21 (m, 2H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.75-2.87 (m, 7H), 3.55-3.64 (m, 1H, 6.50 (d, J 3.8 Hz, 1H), 6.99-7.20 (m, 6H), 7.28-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.71-7.77 (m, 2H); ¹³C RMN (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 21.7, 21.7, 25.3, 31.3, 50.2, 100.6, 124.7, 125.2, 126.3, 127.8, 128.1, 129.6, 129.7, 132.3, 133.5, 138.5, 145.0, 145.1, 145.2; HRMS (m/z) calcd. for C₁₂₃₂O₅S₂ [M + Na]⁺ 495.0907, found 495.0910.
resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous MgSO4. The solvent was removed under reduce pressure and the crude product was purified by column (0-20% EtOAc in hexane) giving 9a\textsuperscript{4} (0.109 g, 0.736 mmol, 74\%) as a light yellow oil.

Supplementary Information

Supplementary information concerning spectroscopic data, experimental procedures and NMR copies are available free of charge at http://jbcs.sbq.org.br as PDF file.

Acknowledgments

The authors wish to thank The Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education (STINT), Fundação de Amparo à Pesquisa do Estado de São Paulo (FAPESP), Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico (CNPq) and Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal de Nível Superior (CAPES) for financial support. We thank F. Y. M. Vieira and E. C. Pedrozo for initial experiments.

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Submitted: March 30, 2011
Published online: July 12, 2011

FAPESP has sponsored the publication of this article.
Metal-Free Synthesis of Indanes by Iodine(III)-Mediated Ring Contraction of 1,2-Dihydronaphthalenes

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Experimental

General information

HTIB was used as received. Methanol and acetonitrile were distilled from magnesium turnings and CaH₂, respectively. These solvents were stored in a bottle containing 4 Å molecular sieves. THF and Et₂O were freshly distilled from sodium/benzophenone. Column chromatography was performed using silica gel 200-400 mesh. TLC analyses were performed using silica gel plates, using solutions of phosphomolybdic acid and p-anisaldehyde for visualization. NMR spectra were recorded using CDCl₃ as solvent and TMS as internal pattern. The substrates 1a, 1b, 1c, 1e, 1g, 1h, 1j and 1k were prepared as previously described.1-3 See the previous communication for experimental procedures of the HTIB oxidations in MeOH with 1a, 1b, 1c, 1d and 1g, and in MeCN with 1a, 1g and 4l.4

Preparation of 1,2-dihydronaphthalenes

7-Acetamido-1,2-dihydronaphthalene (1d)

In a solution of 6-amino-1-tetralone (1.00 g, 6.21 mmol) and DMAP (0.020 g) in Et₃N (25 mL) was added Ac₂O (2.0 mL). The mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched with MeOH (10 mL) and H₂O (15 mL), extracted with EtOAc (3 × 15 mL), washed with brine (2 × 10 mL) and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel 200-400 mesh, 60% EtOAc in hexanes) giving 6-acetamido-1-tetralone5 (92%, 1.16 g, 5.72 mmol) as a light-yellow solid; mp 124.5-126.7 °C (124.5-125 °C)5; 1H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.02-2.17 (m, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.62 (t, 2H, J 6.5 Hz), 2.92 (t, 2H, J 6.0 Hz), 7.27 (dd, 1H, J 2.4 and 8.6 Hz), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.96 (d, 1H, J 8.4 Hz), 8.31 (1H, s); 13C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 23.2, 24.7, 29.9, 38.9, 117.5, 118.5, 128.4, 142.7, 146.3, 169.0, 197.7.

To a stirred solution of 6-acetamido-1-tetralone (1.12 g, 5.50 mmol) in anhydrous MeOH (70 mL) was added NaBH₄ (0.25 g, 6.61 mmol) in portions at 0 ºC. The mixture was stirred for 1 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched with H₂O (20 mL) and a 10% aqueous solution of HCl was added dropwise until pH ca. 7. The resulting solution was extracted with EtOAc (3 × 15 mL), washed with brine (20 mL) and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure giving 6-acetamido-1-tetralol (78%, 0.882 mg, 4.30 mmol) as a pale-yellow solid. The 1-tetralol (0.841 g, 4.10 mmol) was used without purification in a dehydration reaction using toluene (45 mL), a few crystals of p-TsOH and reaction time of 3 h at 130 °C, using a Dean-Stark apparatus. The resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography (silica gel 200-400 mesh, 80% EtOAc in hexanes) affording 1d (95%, 0.728 g, 3.89 mmol) as a pale-yellow solid. Experimental data has not been previously reported: mp: 89.3-90.6 °C; IR νmax/cm⁻¹ (film) 497, 566, 684, 834, 883, 1018, 1266, 1328, 1370, 1421, 1536, 1594, 1666, 2829, 2883, 2933, 3032,
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**3297; 1H NMR (200 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 2.14 (s, 3H), 2.20-2.31 (m, 2H), 2.72 (t, 2H, J 8.1 Hz), 5.90-5.99 (m, 1H), 6.40 (d, 1H, J 9.6 Hz), 6.92 (d, 1H, J 8.0 Hz), 7.23 (dd, 1H, J 2.2 and 8.0 Hz), 7.31 (s, 1H), 7.89 (s, 1H); **13C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 22.9, 24.4, 27.6, 117.8, 119.4, 126.1, 127.0, 127.6, 130.4, 136.3, 136.5, 168.6; **LRMS** m/z (%) 187 (M⁺•, 72%), 146 (9), 145 (61), 144 (100), 130 (29), 115 (24), 91 (8), 77 (6), 51 (5), 43 (23); **HRMS** (m/z) calcd. for C₁₂H₁₃NO [M + H]⁺ 188.1070, found 188.1067.

**1,2-Dihydro-6-methoxynaphthalene (1f)**

NaBH₄ (0.455 g, 12.0 mmol) was added dropwise to a solution of 7-methoxy-1-tetralone (1.52 g, 8.63 mmol) in MeOH (50 mL) at 0 ºC. The mixture was stirred at room temperature. After 2 h, the reaction was quenched with H₂O and a 10% aqueous solution of HCl was added dropwise until pH ca. 5. The MeOH was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was extracted with EtOAc, washed with brine, and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (gradient elution, 0-30% of EtOAc in hexanes), affording 1f (1.08 g, 6.20 mmol, 62%), as a colorless oil.

**4-n-Butyl-1,2-dihydro-1-methylnaphthalene (II)**

The reaction was performed as indicated for 1f. A mixture of 4-methyl-1-tetralone (1.42 g, 8.86 mmol) in Et₂O (12.0 mL) was added to a solution of n-BuMgI [prepared from 1-bromobutane (1.46 g, 10.6 mmol), Mg (0.245 g, 10.1 mmol), I₂ (some crystals) and anhydrous Et₂O (12.0 mL)]. The mixture was refluxed for 3 h. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (gradient elution, 0-5% of EtOAc in hexanes), affording the olefin 1g (0.805 g, 4.02 mmol, 45%), as a colorless oil. Starting material was recovered (0.214 g, 1.34 mmol, 15%).

**1,2-Dihydro-6-methoxynaphthalene (1i)**

The reaction was performed as indicated for 1i. A mixture of 4-methyl-1-tetralone (1.42 g, 8.86 mmol) in Et₂O (12.0 mL) was added to a solution of n-BuMgI [prepared from 1-bromobutane (1.46 g, 10.6 mmol), Mg (0.245 g, 10.1 mmol), I₂ (some crystals) and anhydrous Et₂O (12.0 mL)]. The mixture was refluxed for 3 h. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (gradient elution, 0-5% of EtOAc in hexanes), affording the olefin 1j (1.08 g, 6.20 mmol, 62%), as a colorless oil.

**1,2-Dihydro-4-isopropyl-1-methylnaphthalene (1m)**

The reaction was performed as indicated for 1i. A mixture of 4-methyl-1-tetralone (1.42 g, 8.86 mmol) in Et₂O (12.0 mL) was added to a solution of n-BuMgI [prepared from 1-bromobutane (1.46 g, 10.6 mmol), Mg (0.245 g, 10.1 mmol), I₂ (some crystals) and anhydrous Et₂O (12.0 mL)]. The mixture was refluxed for 3 h. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (gradient elution, 0-5% of EtOAc in hexanes), affording the olefin 1j (1.08 g, 6.20 mmol, 62%), as a colorless oil.

**Starting material was recovered (0.214 g, 1.34 mmol, 15%).

**1,2-Dihydro-4-phenyl-1-methylnaphthalene (1n)**

The reaction was performed as indicated for 1i. A mixture of 4-methyl-1-tetralone (0.641 g, 4.00 mmol) in Et₂O (0.5 mL) and PhMgBr [prepared from bromobenzene
(0.792 g, 5.04 mmol), Mg (0.117 g, 4.81 mmol), I₂ (some crystals) in anhydrous Et₂O (1.0 mL) was refluxed for 1.5 h. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (gradient elution, 10-15% of EtOAc in hexanes), affording the 1,2-dihydronaphthalene 1n (0.682 g, 3.10 mmol, 78%), as a colorless oil.

4-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)1,2-dihydro-1-methylnaphthalene (1o)

The reaction was performed as indicated for 1i. A mixture of 4-methyl-1-tetralone (0.645 g, 4.03 mmol) in Et₂O (0.5 mL) and 1,2-ClPhMgBr [prepared from 4-bromo-1,2-dichlorobenzene (1.15 g, 5.09 mmol), Mg (0.117 g, 4.81 mmol), I₂ (some crystals) in anhydrous Et₂O (1.0 mL)] was refluxed for 2 h. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (gradient elution, 10-30% of EtOAc in hexanes), affording the 1-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-4-methylnaphthalen-1-ol (0.870 g, 2.83 mmol, 70%), as a colorless oil. The isolated alcohol was dissolved in anhydrous toluene (3.5 mL). Some crystals of p-toluenesulfonic acid were added to that solution. The reaction was refluxed for 6 h. The reaction was extracted with EtOAc. The organic phase was washed with H₂O, saturated solution of NaHCO₃, saturated solution of NaCl and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (isocratic elution with hexanes), furnishing the desired alkene 1o (0.385 g, 1.33 mmol, 56%), as a colorless oil; IR νmax/cm⁻¹ (film) 1121, 1258, 1515, 2830, 2934; ¹H NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 19.8, 31.4, 32.1, 125.3, 126.2, 126.2, 127.4, 127.7, 128.1, 130.2, 130.5, 131.0, 132.3, 133.4, 137.5, 140.9, 141.5; HRMS (m/z) calcd. for C₁₄H₂₀O₄ [M + Na]⁺ 275.1254, found 275.1252.

6,7-Dihydro-9-methyl-5H-benzo[7]annulene (1p)

The reaction was performed as indicated for 1i. A mixture of 1-benzosuberone (0.481 g, 3.00 mmol) in anhydrous Et₂O (2.0 mL), MeMgI [prepared from MeI (0.5 mL, 8.10 mmol), Mg (0.202 g, 8.31 mmol) and I₂ (some crystals) in anhydrous Et₂O (2.0 mL)] was stirred for 4 h under reflux. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (gradient elution, 0-10% of EtOAc in hexanes), affording 1p (0.403 g, 2.55 mmol, 85%), as a colorless oil.

References

1. Ferraz, H. M. C.; Carneiro, V. M. T.; Silva Jr., L. F.; Synthesis 2009, 385 (see ref. 13 in the article).
Figure S1. $^1$H NMR spectrum of 2d (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 200 MHz, $\delta$).

Figure S2. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 2d (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 50 MHz, $\delta$).
Figure S3. $^1$H NMR spectrum of trans-3d (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 200 MHz, $\delta$).

Figure S4. $^1$H NMR spectrum of cis-3d (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 200 MHz, $\delta$).
Figure S5. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of cis-3d (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 75 MHz, δ).

Figure S6. $^1$H NMR spectrum of cis-3f (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 500 MHz, δ).
Figure S7. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of cis-3f (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 75 MHz, δ).

Figure S8. $^1$H NMR spectrum of 2g (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 300 MHz, δ).
Figure S9. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of $2g$ (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 75 MHz, δ).

Figure S10. $^1$H NMR spectrum of trans-$3g$ (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 300 MHz, δ).
Figure S11. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of $trans$-3g (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 75 MHz, $\delta$).

Figure S12. $^1$H NMR spectrum of 1o (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 300 MHz, $\delta$).
Figure S13. $^1$H NMR spectrum of 1o (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 300 MHz, $\delta$) - expansion.

Figure S14. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 1o (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 75 MHz, $\delta$).
Figure S15. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 1o (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 75 MHz, $\delta$) - expansion.

Figure S16. DEPT 135 spectrum of 1o (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 75 MHz, $\delta$).
Figure S17. $^1$H NMR spectrum of $1q$ (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 400 MHz, $\delta$).

Figure S18. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of $1q$ (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 75 MHz, $\delta$).
Figure S19. $^1$H NMR spectrum of 5I (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 300 MHz, δ).

Figure S20. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 5I (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 75 MHz, δ).
Figure S21. $^1$H NMR spectrum of 5m (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 300 MHz, $\delta$).

Figure S22. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 5m (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 75 MHz, $\delta$).
Figure S23. $^1$H NMR spectrum of 5n (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 500 MHz, δ).

Figure S24. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 5n (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 75 MHz, δ).
Metal-Free Synthesis of Indanes by Iodine(III)-Mediated

Figure S25. DEPT 135 spectrum of 5n (CDCl₃, TMS, 75 MHz, δ).

Figure S26. ¹H NMR spectrum of 6n (CDCl₃, TMS, 300 MHz, δ).
Figure S27. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 6n (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 75 MHz, $\delta$).

Figure S28. $^1$H NMR spectrum of 5o (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 500 MHz, $\delta$).
Metal-Free Synthesis of Indanes by Iodine(III)-Mediated

Figure S29. $^1$H NMR spectrum of 5o (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 500 MHz, $\delta$) - expansion.

Figure S30. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 5o (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 125 MHz, $\delta$).
Figure S31. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 5o (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 125 MHz, $\delta$) - expansion.

Figure S32. DEPT 135 spectrum of 5o (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 125 MHz, $\delta$).
Figure S33. $^1$H NMR spectrum of 8a (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 300 MHz, $\delta$).

Figure S34. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 8a (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 75 MHz, $\delta$).
Figure S35. $^1$H NMR spectrum of 8b (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 300 MHz, $\delta$).

Figure S36. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 8b (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 75 MHz, $\delta$).
Figure S37. $^1$H NMR spectrum of $8q$ (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 300 MHz, δ).

Figure S38. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of $8q$ (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 125 MHz, δ).
Figure S39. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 8q (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 125 MHz, $\delta$) – expansions.

Figure S40. $^1$H NMR spectrum of 10a (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 200 MHz, $\delta$).
Figure S41. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 10a (CDCl₃, TMS, 50 MHz, δ).

Figure S42. $^1$H NMR spectrum of 9a (CDCl₃, TMS, 200 MHz, δ).
Figure S43. $^{13}$C NMR spectrum of 9a (CDCl$_3$, TMS, 50 MHz, $\delta$).