

Article



Subscriber access provided by Nottingham Trent University

Spiro[indene-1,4'-oxa-zolidinones] Synthesis via Rh(III)-Catalyzed Coupling of 4-Phenyl-1,3-oxazol-2(3H)-ones with Alkynes: A Redox-Neutral Approach

Zhongsu Liu, Wenjing Zhang, Shan Guo, and Jin Zhu

J. Org. Chem., Just Accepted Manuscript • DOI: 10.1021/acs.joc.9b01804 • Publication Date (Web): 22 Aug 2019

Downloaded from pubs.acs.org on August 22, 2019

Just Accepted

"Just Accepted" manuscripts have been peer-reviewed and accepted for publication. They are posted online prior to technical editing, formatting for publication and author proofing. The American Chemical Society provides "Just Accepted" as a service to the research community to expedite the dissemination of scientific material as soon as possible after acceptance. "Just Accepted" manuscripts appear in full in PDF format accompanied by an HTML abstract. "Just Accepted" manuscripts have been fully peer reviewed, but should not be considered the official version of record. They are citable by the Digital Object Identifier (DOI®). "Just Accepted" is an optional service offered to authors. Therefore, the "Just Accepted" Web site may not include all articles that will be published in the journal. After a manuscript is technically edited and formatted, it will be removed from the "Just Accepted" Web site and published as an ASAP article. Note that technical editing may introduce minor changes to the manuscript text and/or graphics which could affect content, and all legal disclaimers and ethical guidelines that apply to the journal pertain. ACS cannot be held responsible for errors or consequences arising from the use of information contained in these "Just Accepted" manuscripts.

is published by the American Chemical Society. 1155 Sixteenth Street N.W., Washington, DC 20036

Published by American Chemical Society. Copyright © American Chemical Society. However, no copyright claim is made to original U.S. Government works, or works produced by employees of any Commonwealth realm Crown government in the course of their duties.

Spiro[indene-1,4'-oxa-zolidinones] Synthesis via Rh(III)-Catalyzed Coupling of 4-Phenyl-1,3-oxazol-2(3*H*)-ones with Alkynes: A Redox-Neutral Approach

Zhongsu Liu, Wenjing Zhang, Shan Guo, and Jin Zhu*

School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, State Key Laboratory of Coordination Chemistry, Nanjing National Laboratory of Microstructures, Nanjing University, Nanjing 210023, China.

Supporting Information Placeholder



ABSTRACT: Transition metal-catalyzed C-H activation synthesis of heterocyclic spiro[4,4]nonanes has persistently witnessed the use of additional stoichiometric transition metal oxidant when employing C=C bond as the spiro ring closure site. Herein we have addressed the issue by reporting a redox-neutral strategy for spiro[indene-1,4'-oxa-zolidinones] synthesis via Rh(III)-catalyzed coupling of 4-phenyl-1,3-oxazol-2(3*H*)-ones with alkynes. The synthesis features a broad substrate scope and high regiospecificity.

INTRODUCTION

Transition metal-catalyzed C-H functionalization has emerged as an important synthetic tool for building diverse organic compounds.¹ In this regard, an important class of synthetic targets are the ring structures.² A typical and substantially explored synthetic strategy involves an acyclic C-H activation directing group and an acyclic coupling partner, enabling the construction of relatively flat rings.³ With the recent expansion of directing group to the cyclic architecture, the synthesis of spiro compounds has been rendered possible. In particular, heterocyclic spiro[4,4]nonanes have been the targets of intense interest due to the frequent use of these rigid structural scaffolds in pharmaceutically active compounds (Figure 1(a)), new ligands and catalysts (Figure 1(b)).⁴

Figure 1. Some application examples of spiro[4,4]nonanes

ACS Paragon Plus Environment



Scheme 1. Spiro Ring Formation Mediated by C-H Activation and Migratory Insertion at C=C Bond



The documented C-H activation methods for heterocyclic spiro[4,4]nonanes can be divided into three categories. The first is the use of C=N bond as both the directing group and the migratory insertion site for spiro ring formation.⁵ Due to, presumably, the high degree of polarization for metal-N bond (large difference in the electronegativity values between the metal and nitrogen atoms), facile proto-demetalation can occur and therefore the reaction can proceed in a redox-neutral fashion. The second exploits C=O bond as the directing group and α carbon as the reductive elimination site and spiro ring common atom.⁶ The reductive elimination step in every catalytic cycle inevitably requires the use of a stoichiometric quantity of oxidant (e.g., Cu(OAc)₂) for converting metal catalyst from the catalytically incompetent low oxidation state back to the catalytically active high oxidation state. The third operates through a migratory insertion step at the C=C bond for the generation of spiro ring.⁷ In the demonstrated synthetic protocols, a consistently observed phenomenon is the need for a stoichiometric quantity of Cu(OAc)₂. Although the exact role of Cu(OAc)₂ has yet to be unraveled, it has been suggested to serve as an oxidant (Scheme 1a). The difficulty for direct achievement of proto-demetalation and redox-neutral catalytic cycle should be caused by the low degree of polarization for metal-C bond (close electronegativity values between the metal and carbon atoms). This can be likened to the case of metal-H bond (when β hydride elimination occurs), for which an implementation of proto-demetalation pathway is extremely challenging (due to the even closer electronegativity values between the metal and hydrogen atoms), and therefore, a stoichiometric quantity of oxidant (e.g., Cu(OAc)₂) is generally required. We envisioned that a subtle adjustment of the atomic environment surrounding the C=C bond

The Journal of Organic Chemistry

could lead to a more polarized metal-C bond and the successful achievement of proto-demetalation process. Herein, we report the redox-neutral synthesis of spiro[indene-1,4'-oxa-zolidinones] via Rh(III)-catalyzed coupling of 4-aryl-1,3-oxazol-2(3*H*)-ones (abbreviated as oxazolones hereafter) and alkynes (Scheme 1b).

We have previously reported the synthesis of 1-aminoisoquinolines via Co(III)-catalyzed coupling of 3-aryl-1,2,4-oxadiazol-5(4*H*)-ones (abbreviated as oxadiazolones hereafter) with alkynes.⁸ In that synthetic scenario, after the migratory insertion of alkynes, cyclization occurs at the nitrogen atom through reductive elimination; N-O bond then reacts as an internal oxidant; subsequent decarboxylation, protonation, and tautomerization afford the products. Herein, the replacement of C=N bond in oxadiazolones with C=C bond in oxazolones has completely altered the reaction pathway. The lack of internal oxidant (C-O bond is not sufficiently labile) makes it impossible to reinitiate the catalytic cycle if the reductive elimination cyclization occurs at the nitrogen atom. Instead, an alternative way of migratory insertion cyclization occurs at the carbon atom; this is followed by a protodemetalation step to furnish the spiro ring products.

Table 1. Optimization of Rection Conditions^{*a,b*}

	NH Ph	Ph Additiv	l) (x mol %) alt (y mol %) e (2.0 equiv.) Solvent 0 °C,15 h		Ph
	1a	2a		3a	
Entry	Rh(III) (x)	Ag Salt (y)	Additive	Solvent	Yield (%)
1	[RhCp*Cl ₂] ₂ (5)	AgSbF ₆ (20)	NaOAc	HFIP	85
2	RhCp*(MeCN) ₃ (SbF ₆) ₂ (10)		NaOAc	HFIP	59
3	[Ru(p-cymene)Cl ₂] ₂ (5)	AgSbF ₆ (20)	NaOAc	HFIP	33
4	$[RuCp^*Cl_2]_n$ (5)	AgSbF ₆ (20)	NaOAc	HFIP	8
5	[RhCp*Cl ₂] ₂ (5)	AgPF ₆ (20)	NaOAc	HFIP	41
6	[RhCp*Cl ₂] ₂ (5)	AgOTf (20)	NaOAc	HFIP	32
7	[RhCp*Cl ₂] ₂ (5)	AgTFA (20)	NaOAc	HFIP	45
8	[RhCp*Cl ₂] ₂ (5)	AgSbF ₆ (20)	LiOAc	HFIP	16
9	[RhCp*Cl ₂] ₂ (5)	AgSbF ₆ (20)	KOAc	HFIP	56
10	[RhCp*Cl ₂] ₂ (5)	AgSbF ₆ (20)	CsOAc	HFIP	46
11	[RhCp*Cl ₂] ₂ (5)	AgSbF ₆ (20)	NaOAc	MeOH	Trace
12	[RhCp*Cl ₂] ₂ (5)	AgSbF ₆ (20)	NaOAc	DCE	30
13	[RhCp*Cl ₂] ₂ (5)	AgSbF ₆ (20)	NaOAc	MeCN	33
14	[RhCp*Cl ₂] ₂ (5)	AgSbF ₆ (20)	NaOAc	DMF	7
15	[RhCp*Cl ₂] ₂ (5)	AgSbF ₆ (20)	NaOAc	TFE	22

^aReaction Conditions: **1a** (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), **2a** (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), Solvent (1.5 mL), 100 °C, 15 h, N₂. ^bIsolated yields.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

We commenced our investigation by screening the reaction conditions for the coupling of 4-phenyl-1,3-oxazol-2(3*H*)-one (1a) with 1,2-diphenyl-acetylene (2a) (Table 1, Table S1 in Supporting Information). [RhCp*Cl₂]₂ was identified to be an effective catalyst precursor for the transformation. When 5 mol % of this catalytic species is combined with 20 mol % chloride abstraction reagent AgSbF₆ and 2.0 equiv. base NaOAc, the desired spiro ring product 2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (3a) can be obtained in 85 % yield after reaction at 100 °C in (CF₃)₂CHOH (HFIP) for 15 h (Table 1, Entry 1). The reaction can proceed directly under [RhCp*Cl₂]₂ catalysis (without AgSbF₆), albeit with a slightly lowered yield (Table S1, Entry 1). A change of the [RhCp*Cl₂]₂ quantity (2 mol % or 7 mol %) is not beneficial (Table S1, Entries 2,3). The base condition is required as only trace amount of **3a** can be observed under either acidic (HOAc) or neutral (no acid or base additive) conditions (Table S1, Entries 4,5). A

switching to either the cationic catalyst [RhCp*(MeCN)₃](SbF₆)₂ (10 mol %) or the ruthenium catalytic system (5 mol % [Ru(*p*-cymene)Cl₂]₂ or [RuCp*Cl₂]_n / 20 mol % AgSbF₆ / 2.0 equiv. NaOAc) leads to an apparent reduction in the product yield (Table 1, Entries 2-4). The change of counterion of the chloride abstraction reagent from SbF₆⁻ to PF₆⁻, OTf, or TFA⁻ exerts a negative impact on the reaction (Table 1, Entries 5-7). The base is also critical as LiOAc, KOAc, CsOAc, AgOAc, Cu(OAc)₂, Na₂CO₃, K₂CO₃, and HCOONa are not as effective as NaOAc (Table 1, Entries 8-10; Table S1, Entries 7-10). Reactions in other solvents (MeOH, DCE, MeCN, DMF, TFE, THF, 'BuOH, 'AmOH) all witness a pronounced drop in the product yield (Table 1, Entries 11-15; Table S1, Entries 11-13). No further improvement in the reaction outcome can be made with either the change of reaction temperature (60 °C, 80 °C, 120 °C, Table S1, Entries 14-16) or reaction time (5 h, 10 h, 20 h, Table S1, Entries 17-19).

Scheme 2. Substrate Scope for Oxazolones



^aReaction conditions: 4-Aryloxazol-2(3*H*)-ones (1, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), Diphenylacetylene (2a, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), [RhCp*Cl₂]₂ (5 mol %), AgSbF₆ (20 mol %), NaOAc (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv.), HFIP (1.5 mL), 100 ^oC, 15h, N₂. ^bIsolated yield.

With the reaction conditions optimized, we next evaluated the substrate scope with respect to both oxazolones and alkynes (Scheme 2, 3). For oxazolones, a variety of electron-donating (Me, **1b**; OMe, **1c**; Et, **1d**; "Am, **1e**; Ph, **1f**) and electron-withdrawing (F, **1g**; Cl, **1h**; Br, **1i**; CF₃, **1j**; CO₂Me, **1k**; SO₂Me, **1l**; CN, **1m**; NO₂, **1n**) groups can be tolerated at the *para* position of phenyl ring. The spiro ring structure is unambiguously confirmed from the single-crystal structure of **3h**. The transformation is also tolerant of *ortho* substitution (Me, **1o**; F, **1p**; Br, **1q**); in these spiro ring products, oxazolone ring is orthogonal to the phenyl ring and therefore does not create unfavorable steric effect. For *meta*-substituted substrates (Me, **1r**; OMe, **1s**; Cl, **1t**; Br, **1u**), single regioisomers are formed at the sterically less hindered sites, regardless of the electronic character of the substituent. The di-

The Journal of Organic Chemistry

substitution (1v) is also compatible with the protocol developed herein. The change of phenyl group to naphthyl group leads to a less efficient reaction system (1w).

For alkynes reacting with **1h**, phenyl/alkyl unsymmetrical alkynes (Me, **2b**; Et, **2c**; *n*Pr, **2d**) can react smoothly with good yields and regioselectivity. Other unsymmetrical alkynes (TMS, **2e**; Allyl, **2f**) can also react smoothly with slightly lower yields. An infrequent used substrate, 2-methyl-4-phenylbut-3-yn-2-ol (**2g**) was also tried and the hydroxyl group has been removed to afford the prop-1-en-2-yl structure (**4g**).⁹ The reactions for substituted symmetrical aryl/aryl alkynes are comparable in efficiency to **2a**. Electron-donating groups at the *para* and *meta* position of phenyl ring (*p*-Me, **2h**; *p*-OMe, **2i**; *p*-Et, **2j**; *m*-Me, **2n**; *m*-OMe, **2o**) seem more efficient than electron-withdrawing groups at the *para, meta* and *ortho* position (*p*-F, **2k**; *p*-Cl, **2l**; *p*-Br, **2m**; *m*-F, **2p**; *o*-F, **2q**). Heterocycle-substituted alkynes (thiophen-2-yl, **2r**; thiophen-3-yl, **2s**) are also viable substrates with moderate yields.

Scheme 3. Substrate Scope for Alkynes



^aReaction conditions: 4-(4-chlorophenyl)oxazol-2(3*H*)-one (**1h**, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), Alkynes (**2**, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), [RhCp*Cl₂]₂ (5 mol %), AgSbF₆ (20 mol %), NaOAc (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv.), HFIP (1.5 mL), 100 °C, 15h, N₂. ^bIsolated yield.

With the substrate scope surveyed, we next proceeded to the establishment of reaction mechanism (Scheme 4). A H/D scrambling experiment performed for **1a** under otherwise standard conditions except with the replacement of HFIP with fully deuterated HFIP (HFIP- d_2) shows deuterium labeling on both the phenyl ring (ortho site with respect to the oxazolone group) and alkene group (Scheme 4a), supporting the ability to initiate the reaction by Rh(III)-catalyzed, oxazolone-directed ortho C-H activation on phenyl ring. Kinetic isotope effect (KIE) measurement on a reaction between **1a/1a**- d_5 and **2a** shows a high value of 4.0 (Scheme 4b), consistent with a turnover-limiting C-H activation step. An intermolecular competition reaction between **1b/1j** and **2a** slightly favors electron-deficient **1j** (Scheme 4c), suggesting a concerted metalation-deprotonation (CMD) C-H activation pathway. Further control experiments show that even deuteration can occur on both the phenyl ring and alkene group, only C-H activation on the phenyl ring proceeds to the completion of spiro ring production. Thus, *N*-methyl-4-phenyl-1,3-oxazol-2(3*H*)-one (**5b**) are subjected to reaction with **2a**. No reaction is identified for **5a** (Scheme 4d) and 66% product yield is achieved for the reaction for **5b** (Scheme 4e). This observation also suggests the necessity of initial N-

H deprotonation before the formation of Rh-N bond. A larger scale experiment is carried out between 1a (1.13 g, 7.0 mmol) and 1b under the optimized reaction conditions except slightly reduced amount of catalyst (3 mol % [Rh] and 12 mol % AgSbF₆). The product 3a is obtained in 70 % yield (1.66 g) to demonstrate the practical utility of our method as a synthetic tool (Scheme 4f).

Scheme 4. Mechanistic Studies



Taken together, a two consecutive migratory insertion mechanism is proposed based on the above experimental evidence (Scheme 5): catalytically active $[RhCp*(OAc)]^+$ (I) is first generated in situ from $[RhCp*Cl_2]_2$, AgSbF₆, and NaOAc; II is then produced through N-H deprotonation of 1a and Rh(III) coordination; *ortho* C-H activation occurs with the simultaneous formation of rhodacycle III (coordination of 2a might assist the process); migratory insertion of alkyne generates IV; reprotonation of *N*-switches Rh(III) coordination to the alkene group as V; migratory insertion of alkene group furnishes VI; proto-demetalation generates product 3a and releases I for the next catalytic cycle.¹⁰

Scheme 5. Proposed Reaction Pathway

The Journal of Organic Chemistry



CONCLUSION

In summary, we have developed a redox-neutral strategy for the synthesis of spiro[indene-1,4'-oxa-zolidinones] via Rh(III)catalyzed coupling of 4-phenyl-1,3-oxazol-2(3*H*)-ones with alkynes. The strategy has fully addressed the stoich-iometric transition metal salt issue previously encountered when using an alkene group as the spiro ring closure site. The reaction features a broad substrate scope and high regio-specificity.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

All reactions are carried out under a dry nitrogen atmosphere using Schlenk techniques. The heat sources for reactions are icewater bath (0 °C) and oil bath (higher than room temperature). All commercial reagents are used without additional purification, unless otherwise stated. Anhydrous solvents are purchased from commercial sources and transferred under an argon atmosphere. Alkynes are purchased from commercial sources or synthesized according to the procedure reported by Mikami and Lautens.¹¹ Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) is performed on precoated silica gel 60 GF254 plates. Flash column chromatography is performed using Tsingdao silica gel (60, particle size 0.040-0.063 mm). Visualization on TLC is achieved by use of UV light (254 nm) or iodine. NMR spectra are recorded on a Bruker DPX 400 or 500 spectrometer at 400 or 500 MHz for ¹H NMR, 101 or 126 MHz for ¹³C NMR in CDCl₃ or DMSO-d₆ with tetramethylsilane (TMS) as an internal standard. The chemical shifts are expressed in ppm and coupling constants are given in Hz. Data for ¹H NMR are recorded as follows: chemical shift (δ , ppm), multiplicity (s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quarter; m, multiplet; br, broad), coupling constant (Hz), integration. Data for ¹³C NMR are reported in terms of chemical shift (δ , ppm). High-resolution mass spectrometric (HRMS) data are obtained using Thermo Fisher Scientific LTQ FTICR-MS, Waters Micromass GCT Premier, or Thermo Scientific Q Extractive HF Orbitrap-FTMS. Column conditions are reported in the experimental section below. Absolute configuration of product is determined by single-crystal X-ray analysis. General Procedure for the Synthesis of Oxazolones.¹² To a stirred solution of the corresponding α -aryl ketones (32 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and powdered potassium hydroxide (9.88 g, 176 mmol, 5.5 equiv.) in 80 mL methanol (MeOH) is added iodobenzene diacetate (11.34 g, 35.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) slowly at 0 °C. The reaction mixture is kept at room temperature (r.t.) until TLC indicates the total consumption of the α -aryl ketones. Then the whole reaction mixture is concentrated. The residue is shaken with water and ethyl acetate (EA). The combined organic layer is evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is dissolved in a mixture of 20 mL MeOH and 20 mL 2 M aqueous hydrochloric acid and then stirred overnight at room temperature. If precipitate appears, the solid is filtered and washed with petroleum ether (PE). If oil appears, it can be extracted by EA and purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel with PE/EA (8:1-6:1) as the eluent. The obtained 1-aryl-2-hydroxypropan-1-ones (1') are used directly for the next step without further purification and analysis by NMR and HRMS (for 1a, α -hydroxy ketones are commercially available).

To a stirred solution of **1'** (20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and potassium cyanate (KOCN, 3.24 g, 40 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) in 60 mL tetrahydrofuran (THF) is added acetic acid (HOAc, 2.88 g, 48 mmol, 2.4 equiv.) slowly at 50 °C. The reaction is further stirred until total consumption of **1'** indicated by TLC (generally overnight). The mixture is allowed to cool down to r.t., quenched with water (30 mL), extracted with EA (3×50 mL). The organic layers are combined, washed with saturated aqueous sodium bicarbonate (50 mL), dried over MgSO₄, concentrated in vacuo and purified by column chromatography on silica gel to give the desired products 4-aryl oxazol-2(3*H*)-ones (**1**) (30-92 % yield). (The ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra and HRMS of **1a-1d**, **1o**, **1r**, **1w** have been reported in the literature 12).

*4-phenyloxazol-2(3H)-one (1a)*¹²: Yellow solid, (2.77 g, 86 %). mp = 145-147 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.09 (s, 1H), 7.47 - 7.41 (m, 4H), 7.35 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.14 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.2, 129.3, 129.0, 128.2, 126.2, 124.2, 123.9. HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₉H₇O₂N: [M]⁺, 161.0477. Found: m/z 161.0470.

4-(*p*-tolyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1b)¹²: Yellow solid, (2.80 g, 80 %). mp = 128-130 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.92 (s, 1H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.2, 139.1, 129.9, 128.2, 125.4, 124.1, 123.4, 21.4. HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₁₀H₉O₂N: [M]⁺, 175.0633. Found: m/z 175.0628.

4-(4-methoxyphenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1c)¹²: Yellow solid, (3.25 g, 85 %). mp = 176-178 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.84 (s, 1H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 6.95 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.83 (s, 3H). HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₁₀H₉O₃N: [M]⁺, 191.0582. Found: m/z 191.0576.

4-(4-ethylphenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1d)¹²: Yellow solid, (2.53 g, 67 %). mp = 181-183 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.10 (s, 1H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 2.65 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.23 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H).

4-(4-pentylphenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1e): Yellow solid, (2.87 g, 62 %). mp = 167-169 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.82 (d, *J* = 63.6 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 2.64 - 2.59 (m, 2H), 1.65 -

The Journal of Organic Chemistry

1.58 (m, 2H), 1.35 - 1.29 (m, 4H), 0.89 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.3, 144.2, 129.3, 128.3, 124.2, 123.6,

123.4, 35.7, 31.4, 31.0, 22.5, 14.0. **HRMS (EI)** TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₁₄H₁₇O₂N: [M]⁺, 231.1259. Found: m/z 231.1266.

4-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1f): mp = 211-214 °C. Yellow solid, (3.22 g, 68 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 10.63 (s, 1H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 158.0, 141.8, 140.0, 129.0, 127.91, 127.87, 127.8, 127.0, 125.1, 124.6, 124.0. HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₁₅H₁₁O₂N: [M]⁺, 237.0790. Found: m/z 237.0795.

4-(4-fluorophenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (**1g**): mp = 267-269 °C. White solid, (2.54 g, 71 %). ¹H NMR (**500 MHz, DMSO-d**₆) δ 11.39 (s, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.64 - 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.34 - 7.27 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (**126 MHz, DMSO-d**₆) δ 162.3 (d, J =246.1 Hz), 156.4, 126.8, 126.6 (d, J = 8.2 Hz), 125.0 (d, J = 2.3 Hz), 123.9 (d, J = 3.0 Hz), 116.4 (d, J = 22.0 Hz). HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₉H₆O₂NF: [M]⁺, 179.0383. Found: m/z 179.0379.

4-(4-chlorophenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1h): mp = 292-294 °C. Yellow solid, (3.35 g, 86 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.42 (s, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.60 - 7.56 (m, 2H), 7.55 - 7.48 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 155.9, 132.7, 129.0, 126.2, 125.8, 125.7, 125.3. HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₉H₆O₂NCl: [M]⁺, 195.0087. Found: m/z 195.0084.

4-(4-bromophenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1i): mp = 305-307 °C. Yellow solid, (3.82 g, 80 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ
11.40 (s, 1H), 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.64 (dd, J = 7.0, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 155.9,
131.9, 126.2, 126.1, 125.9, 125.3, 121.2. HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₉H₆O₂NBr: [M]⁺, 238.9582. Found: m/z 238.9585.
4-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1j): mp = 288-290 °C. Yellow solid, (3.89 g, 85 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.56 (s, 1H), 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ
156.3, 129.1, 128.7 (q, J = 32.0 Hz), 127.1, 126.5, 126.3 (q, J = 3.5 Hz), 124.9, 124.5 (q, J = 272.5 Hz). HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₁₀H₆O₂NF₃: [M]⁺, 229.0351. Found: m/z 229.0347.

methyl 4-(2-oxo-2,3-dihydrooxazol-4-yl)benzoate (1k): mp = 145-147 °C. White solid, (1.31 g, 30 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.52 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 166.2, 156.3, 131.8, 130.2, 129.4, 127.2, 126.9, 124.5, 52.7. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, Calcd. for C₁₁H₈O₄N: [M-H]⁻, 218.0459. Found: m/z 218.0455.

4-(4-(methylsulfonyl)phenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1l): mp = 266-268 °C. Yellow solid, (2.01 g, 42 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.59 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.94 (s, 2H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 3.25 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 156.2, 140.4, 132.2, 128.2, 127.7, 126.4, 124.9, 40.5. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₀O₄NS: [M+H]⁺, 240.0325. Found: m/z 240.0326.

4-(2-oxo-2,3-dihydrooxazol-4-yl)benzonitrile (1m): mp = 301-303 °C. Yellow solid, (1.30 g, 35 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.58 (s, 1H), 8.16 - 7.82 (m, 3H), 7.74 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 156.2, 133.4, 131.7,

127.9, 126.4, 124.9, 119.1, 110.8. **HRMS (ESI)** Orbitrap-FT analyzer, Calcd. for C₁₀H₅O₂N₂: [M-H]⁻, 185.0357. Found: m/z 185.0350.

4-(4-nitrophenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1n): mp = 322-324 °C. Red solid, (1.73 g, 33 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.66 (s, 1H), 8.30 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 156.1, 147.0, 133.7, 128.5, 126.2, 125.2, 124.8. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, Calcd. for C₉H₅O₄N₂: [M-H]⁻, 205.0255. Found: m/z 205.0251.

4-(o-tolyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1o)¹²: mp = 177-179 °C. Yellow solid, (1.93 g, 55 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.13 (s, 1H), 7.44 - 7.40 (m, 1H), 7.35 (d, J = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.32 - 7.25 (m, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 156.1, 135.9, 131.4, 128.9, 127.7, 126.8, 126.6, 126.5, 21.4. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₀O₂N: [M+H]⁺, 176.0706. Found: m/z 176.0706.

4-(2-fluorophenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1p): mp = 234-236 °C. White solid, (2.94 g, 82 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.44 (s, 1H), 7.64 (td, J = 7.8, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 2H), 7.45 - 7.39 (m, 1H), 7.38 - 7.29 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 159.1 (d, J = 249.8 Hz), 155.9, 130.3 (d, J = 8.6 Hz), 128.2 (d, J = 15.8 Hz), 126.7 (d, J = 2.9 Hz), 125.5 (d, J = 3.3 Hz), 121.9 (d, J = 1.9 Hz), 116.5 (d, J = 20.8 Hz), 115.3 (d, J = 12.9 Hz). HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₉H₆O₂NF: [M]⁺, 179.0383. Found: m/z 179.0377.

4-(2-bromophenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1q): mp = 267-270 °C. White solid, (3.01 g, 63 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.24 (s, 1H), 7.76 (dd, J = 8.0, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 7.53 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (td, J = 7.6, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.38 - 7.32 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 155.8, 134.2, 130.9, 130.5, 128.5, 128.0, 127.6, 125.7, 121.3. HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₉H₆O₂NBr: [M]⁺, 238.9582. Found: m/z 238.9592.

4-(*m*-totyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1r)¹²: mp = 155-158 °C. Yellow solid, (2.10 g, 60 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 11.08 (s, 1H), 7.33 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (s, 2H), 7.18 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (s, 1H), 2.41 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.2, 139.0, 129.8, 129.2, 128.3, 126.1, 124.8, 123.8, 121.4, 21.4. HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₁₀H₉O₂N: [M]⁺, 175.0633. Found: m/z 175.0628.

4-(3-methoxyphenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (Is): mp = 188-190 °C. Yellow solid, (2.22 g, 58 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.36 (s, 1H), 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.34 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (t, J = 5.2 Hz, 2H), 6.91 (dd, J = 8.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 160.1, 156.4, 130.5, 128.5, 127.5, 125.5, 116.7, 114.4, 109.9, 55.7. HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₁₀H₉O₃N: [M]⁺, 191.0582. Found: m/z 191.0579.

4-(3-chrolophenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1t): mp = 227-229 °C. White solid, (3.00 g, 77 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.41 (s, 1H), 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.69 (t, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (dt, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.42 - 7.37 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 156.3, 134.3, 131.3, 129.4, 128.5, 126.4, 124.1, 123.0, 96.0. HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₉H₆O₂NCl: [M]⁺, 195.0087. Found: m/z 195.0090.

The Journal of Organic Chemistry

4-(3-bromophenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1u): mp = 251-253 °C. White solid, (3.82 g, 80 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.41 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (s, 1H), 7.57 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 156.2, 131.5, 131.4, 129.6, 126.9, 126.4, 126.3, 123.3, 122.8. HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₉H₆O₂NBr: [M]⁺, 238.9582. Found: m/z 238.9584.

4-(2,4-difluorophenyl)oxazol-2(3H)-one (1v): mp = 168-170 °C. White solid, (2.44 g, 62 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.44 (s, 1H), 7.66 (td, J = 8.7, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (ddd, J = 11.7, 9.2, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (td, J = 8.5, 2.4 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 162.1 (dd, J = 248.6, 12.7 Hz), 159.3 (dd, J = 252.7, 12.4 Hz), 155.9, 127.9 (dd, J = 26.2, 3.5 Hz), 127.8 (t, J = 2.9 Hz), 121.3 (d, J = 2.3 Hz), 112.7 (dd, J = 21.9, 3.5 Hz), 112.2 (dd, J = 13.2, 3.7 Hz), 105.4 (t, J = 25.9 Hz). HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₉H₅O₂NF₂: [M]⁺, 197.0288. Found: m/z 197.0284.

4-(*naphthalen-2-yl*)*oxazol-2(3H*)-*one* (*1w*)¹²: mp = 266-268 °C. Yellow solid, (3.04 g, 72 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 11.53 (s, 1H), 8.07 (s, 1H), 7.96 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.89 - 7.81 (m, 2H), 7.70 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.55 (pd, *J* = 6.9, 1.3 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 156.5, 133.3, 132.9, 129.0, 128.3, 128.2, 127.7, 127.4, 127.0, 126.0, 124.8, 122.9, 122.5. HRMS (EI) TOF analyzer, Calcd. for C₁₃H₉O₂N: [M]⁺, 211.0633. Found: m/z 211.0637.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of 3a-3w and 4b-4s. To a 15 mL screwed tube equipped with magnetic stir bar and a PTFE screw plug are added 4-aryloxazol-2(3*H*)-ones (1a-1w, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), alkynes (2b-2s, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), $[RhCp*Cl_2]_2$ (6.2 mg, 0.01 mmol, 5 mol %) and NaOAc (32.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv.). The screwed tube is transferred to a glovebox, and added with AgSbF₆ (13.7 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol %) and HFIP (1.5 mL). After sealed with the screw plug, the screwed tube is taken out from the glovebox and the resulting solution is stirred at 100 °C for 15 h. The reaction mixture is concentrated in vacuo, and the residue is dissolved in DCM and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EA=3:1-1:1) to give the corresponding 2,3-disubstitutive spiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-ones (3a-3w; 4b-4s). The reaction products are subjected to ¹H/¹³C NMR and HRMS measurements.

2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (3a): mp = 229-232 °C. Yellow solid, (57.6 mg, 85 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.60 - 7.56 (m, 1H), 7.35 (dd, *J* = 3.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 2H), 7.32 - 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.30 (dd, *J* = 4.8, 2.3 Hz, 2H), 7.28 - 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.27 - 7.25 (m, 3H), 7.24 (dd, *J* = 3.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.64 (s, 1H), 4.54 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.6, 146.2, 142.4, 142.3, 142.3, 133.5, 133.2, 129.6, 129.5, 129.2, 128.7, 128.6, 128.2, 128.1, 127.5, 122.5, 121.5, 72.0, 70.4. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₈O₂N [M+H]⁺ 340.1332, found 340.1329.

5-methyl-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (**3b**): mp = 197-200 °C. Yellow solid, (43.3 mg, 61 %). ¹H NMR (**400 MHz, CDCl₃**) δ 7.45 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.37 - 7.30 (m, 3H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (dt, *J* = 7.0, 2.7 Hz, 5H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 5.64 (s, 1H), 4.51 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (**101 MHz, CDCl₃**) δ 159.8, 143.3, 142.8, 142.5, 142.2, 139.5, 133.7, 133.4, 129.6, 129.3, 128.7, 128.6, 128.1, 128.0, 127.9, 122.3, 122.2, 72.1, 70.2, 21.6. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₄H₂₀O₂N [M+H]⁺ 354.1489, found 354.1486.

5-methoxy-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (3c): mp = 245-248 °C. Yellow solid, (54.0 mg, 73 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.35 - 7.29 (m, 3H), 7.28 - 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.25 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 3H), 7.24 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 2H), 6.82 (dd, J = 6.8, 5.0 Hz, 2H), 5.87 (s, 1H), 4.50 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.1, 159.6, 144.0, 143.8, 141.9, 137.9, 133.4, 133.3, 129.5, 129.2, 128.7, 128.6, 128.2, 128.1, 123.2, 111.8, 108.2, 72.2, 70.0, 55.7. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₄H₂₀O₃N [M+H]⁺ 370.1438, found 370.1434.

5-ethyl-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (3d): mp = 257-259 °C. Yellow solid, (41.6 mg, 57 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 6.1 Hz, 3H), 7.28 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.27 - 7.22 (m, 5H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 5.89 (s, 1H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 2.64 (q, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.22 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.8, 146.1, 143.5, 142.8, 142.6, 142.3, 133.7, 133.4, 129.6, 129.3, 128.7, 128.6, 128.1, 128.0, 126.9, 122.4, 121.1, 72.2, 70.2, 29.1, 16.0. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₅H₂₂O₂N [M+H]⁺ 368.1645, found 368.1642.

5-pentyl-2,3-triphenylspiro[indene-1,4' -oxazolidin]-2'-one (3e): mp = 232-234 °C. Yellow solid, (55.6 mg, 68 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.46 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.37 - 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.32 (dd, *J* = 4.8, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.28 -7.26 (m, 1H), 7.26 - 7.24 (m, 4H), 7.22 (dd, *J* = 4.5, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 5.76 (s, 1H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 2.64 - 2.54 (m, 2H), 1.63 - 1.54 (m, 2H), 1.36 - 1.27 (m, 4H), 0.89 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.7, 144.8, 143.5, 142.8, 142.5, 142.3, 133.7, 133.4, 129.6, 129.3, 128.7, 128.6, 128.1, 128.0, 127.4, 122.3, 121.6, 72.2, 70.2, 36.1, 31.53, 31.48, 22.5, 14.1. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₈H₂₈O₂N [M+H]⁺ 410.2115, found 410.2114.

2,3,5-triphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (**3***f*): mp = 266-268 °C. Yellow solid, (60.0 mg, 72 %). ¹H NMR (**400 MHz**, **CDCl**₃) δ 7.61 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.54 - 7.50 (m, 3H), 7.47 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.43 - 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.36 - 7.34 (m, 1H), 7.33 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (s, 1H), 7.32 (s, 2H), 7.31 (dd, J = 3.1, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (s, 5H), 6.05 (s, 1H), 4.56 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (**101 MHz, CDCl**₃) δ 159.8, 145.0, 143.2, 143.1, 143.0, 142.2, 140.9, 133.5, 133.2, 129.6, 129.3, 128.9, 128.7, 128.7, 128.23, 128.18, 127.7, 127.3, 126.5, 122.8, 120.4, 72.1, 70.3. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₉H₂₂O₂N [M+H]⁺ 416.1645, found 416.1642.

5-*fluoro-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (3g)*: mp = 252-255 °C. Yellow solid, (50.7 mg, 71 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.53 - 7.49 (m, 1H), 7.35 (dd, *J* = 4.6, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.34 - 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.28 (dd, *J* = 4.0, 1.9 Hz, 2H), 7.27 - 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 2H), 7.24 - 7.21 (m, 1H), 7.03 - 6.97 (m, 2H), 5.86 (s, 1H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.0 (d, *J* = 247.2 Hz), 159.5, 144.7 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 144.3, 141.43, 141.41, 141.36, 132.9 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz), 129.5, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 123.6 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 113.8 (d, *J* = 23.3 Hz), 109.3 (d, *J* = 24.6 Hz), 72.0, 70.0. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₇O₂NF [M+H]⁺ 358.1238, found 358.1234.

The Journal of Organic Chemistry

5-*chloro-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (3h*): mp = 273-275 °C. Yellow solid, (59.9 mg, 80 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.37 - 7.31 (m, 3H), 7.31 - 7.28 (m, 1H), 7.28 - 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.27 - 7.26 (m, 3H), 7.25 - 7.22 (m, 3H), 6.12 (s, 1H), 4.49 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.7, 144.4, 144.2, 143.96, 141.4, 135.6, 132.9, 132.8, 129.5, 129.1, 128.77, 128.76, 128.5, 128.4, 127.2, 123.4, 121.8, 71.8, 70.1. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₇O₂NCl [M+H]⁺ 374.0937, found 374.0940.

5-bromo-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (**3i**): mp = 288-290 °C. Yellow solid, (65.9 mg, 79 %). ¹H NMR (**400** MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.44 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.42 - 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.36 - 7.31 (m, 3H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (dd, *J* = 5.3, 2.2 Hz, 3H), 7.24 (dd, *J* = 2.9, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 7.24 - 7.21 (m, 1H), 6.27 (s, 1H), 4.48 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (**101** MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.8, 145.0, 144.5, 143.9, 141.3, 132.9, 132.8, 130.1, 129.5, 129.1, 128.8, 128.5, 128.4, 124.7, 123.8, 123.6, 71.8, 70.2. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₇O₂NBr [M+H]⁺ 418.0437, found 418.0435.

2,3-diphenyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)spiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (**3***j*): mp = 210-212 °C. Yellow solid, (60.3 mg, 74 %). ¹H **NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 7.66 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.37 (dd, *J* = 5.3, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (q, *J* = 2.9 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (dd, *J* = 10.6, 2.2 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 2H), 7.27 - 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (s, 1H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C **NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 159.9, 149.8 (d, *J* = 1.1 Hz), 144.1, 143.3, 141.4, 132.70, 132.67, 132.0 (q, *J* = 32.2 Hz), 129.5, 129.1, 128.9, 128.8, 128.6, 128.5, 124.5 (q, *J* = 3.8 Hz), 124.0 (q, *J* = 273.6 Hz), 122.7, 118.1 (q, *J* = 3.5 Hz), 71.6, 70.4. **HRMS (ESI)** FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₄H₁₇O₂NF₃ [M+H]⁺ 408.1206, found 408.1204.

Methyl-2'-oxo-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidine]-5-carboxylate (3k): mp = 167-170 °C. Yellow solid, (57.2 mg, 72 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (dd, J = 7.8, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (dt, J = 7.3, 2.2 Hz, 3H), 7.32 - 7.27 (m, 5H), 7.26 - 7.22 (m, 2H), 5.56 (s, 1H), 4.54 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.7, 159.2, 150.9, 143.1, 142.7, 142.0, 141.8, 132.9, 132.8, 131.6, 129.5, 129.3, 129.1, 128.8, 128.5, 128.4, 122.32, 122.28, 71.7, 70.3, 52.4. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₅H₂₀O₄N [M+H]⁺ 398.1387, found 398.1387.

5-(*methylsulfonyl*)-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (3l): mp = 283-285 °C. Yellow solid, (56.8 mg, 68 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.91 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (dd, *J* = 5.1, 1.8 Hz, 3H), 7.33 - 7.29 (m, 3H), 7.28 - 7.25 (m, 4H), 6.37 (s, 1H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.04 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.5, 151.9, 144.7, 144.0, 142.1, 141.1, 132.4, 132.3, 129.5, 129.0, 129.0, 128.9, 128.8, 128.7, 126.9, 123.2, 119.8, 71.4, 70.3, 44.6. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₄H₂₀O₄NS [M+H]⁺ 418.1035, found 418.1038.

2'-oxo-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidine]-5-carbonitrile (**3m**): mp = 322-325 °C. Yellow solid, (40.0 mg, 55 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68 (dt, J = 7.7, 4.4 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.41 - 7.35 (m, 3H), 7.33 - 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.26 - 7.23 (m, 4H), 5.47 (s, 1H), 4.54 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.9, 150.8, 132.24, 132.19, 131.7, 129.4, 129.1, 129.0, 128.94, 128.86, 128.8, 124.7, 124.6, 123.5, 123.1, 118.53, 118.51, 113.6, 71.4, 70.4. **HRMS (ESI)** Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₄H₁₇O₂N₂ [M+H]⁺ 365.1285, found 365.1286.

5-*nitro-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one* (**3***n*): mp = 344-346 °C. Red solid, (47.6 mg, 62 %). ¹H NMR (**400** MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.23 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 8.09 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.43 - 7.35 (m, 3H), 7.32 (dd, *J* = 4.6, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 7.30 - 7.27 (m, 4H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 1H), 6.16 (s, 1H), 4.54 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (**101** MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 152.5, 149.5, 144.9, 144.2, 149.0, 132.22, 132.15, 129.4, 129.03, 128.97, 128.93, 128.87, 128.8, 123.0, 122.9, 116.3, 71.4, 70.2. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₇O₄N₂ [M+H]⁺ 385.1183, found 385.1181.

7-methyl-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (3o): mp = 217-219 °C. Yellow solid, (53.0 mg, 75 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.34 - 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.28 - 7.24 (m, 5H), 7.24 - 7.20 (m, 3H), 7.11 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.74 (s, 1H), 4.65 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 2.50 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.5, 143.01, 143.00, 142.4, 142.0, 134.2, 133.6, 133.2, 130.0, 129.7, 129.4, 129.3, 128.7, 128.5, 128.1, 128.0, 119.3, 70.5, 69.5, 17.4. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₄H₂₀O₂N [M+H]⁺ 354.1489, found 354.1486.

7-*fluoro-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one* (**3***p*): mp = 200-202 °C. Yellow solid, (45.0 mg, 63 %). ¹H NMR (**400** MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37 - 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.32 - 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.30 - 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.27 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 3H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 1.3 Hz, 2H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (dd, *J* = 13.0, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 4.68 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (**101 MHz, CDCl**₃) δ 159.8, 159.0 (d, *J* = 251.2 Hz), 145.4 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 143.3, 141.8, 133.2, 132.7, 131.6 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz), 130.3 (d, *J* = 13.7 Hz), 129.7, 129.2, 128.7, 128.6, 128.4, 128.3, 117.6 (d, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 115.0 (d, *J* = 20.3 Hz), 69.9, 69.7. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₇O₂NF [M+H]⁺ 358.1238, found 358.1235.

7-bromo-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (3q): mp = 244-246 °C. Yellow solid, (56.7 mg, 68 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (dd, J = 7.2, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dd, J = 4.9, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, J = 4.6, 1.8 Hz, 2H), 7.30 - 7.26 (m, 4H), 7.26 - 7.22 (m, 4H), 7.21 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 5.84 (s, 1H), 4.83 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.8, 145.7, 144.3, 142.3, 140.9, 133.0, 132.6, 131.5, 131.0, 129.6, 129.2, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.3, 120.5, 119.0, 71.1, 68.5. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₇O₂NBr [M+H]⁺ 418.0437, found 418.0435.

6-methyl-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (3r): mp = 172-174 °C. Yellow solid, (42.4 mg, 60 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 (s, 1H), 7.31 (dd, J = 8.5, 3.0 Hz, 3H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.27 - 7.26 (m, 1H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.24 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 4H), 7.17 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 5.82 (s, 1H), 4.50 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.8, 146.6, 142.2, 141.4, 139.6, 137.7, 133.7, 133.4, 129.9, 129.6, 129.2, 128.7, 128.5, 128.0, 123.4, 121.2, 72.1, 70.3, 21.5. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₄H₂₀O₂N [M+H]⁺ 354.1489, found 354.1486.

6-methoxy-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (3s): mp = 201-203 °C. Yellow solid, (48.8 mg, 66 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.44 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 5.5 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (s, 4H), 7.22 (s, 1H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (s, 1H), 5.72 (s, 1H), 4.51 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (d, *J* =

8.7 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.7, 143.3, 142.7, 142.5, 142.3, 139.6, 133.6, 133.3, 129.6, 129.2, 128.7, 128.6, 128.11, 128.06, 127.9, 122.2, 72.2, 70.2, 21.6. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₄H₂₀O₃N [M+H]⁺ 370.1438, found 370.1436.

6-*chloro-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (3t)*: mp = 235-237 °C. Yellow solid, (53.0 mg, 71 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.56 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 4H), 7.28 (dd, *J* = 6.3, 3.0 Hz, 4H), 7.23 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 5.0 Hz, 4H), 6.10 (s, 1H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.6, 148.0, 142.7, 141.5, 140.8, 133.4, 133.1, 132.8, 129.5, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 128.4, 128.3, 123.1, 122.4, 71.8, 70.3. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₇O₂NCl [M+H]⁺ 374.0942, found 374.0941.

6-bromo-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (**3u**): mp = 271-273 °C. Yellow solid, (59.2 mg, 71 %). ¹H NMR (**400 MHz, CDCl₃**) δ 7.71 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.48 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.36 - 7.30 (m, 3H), 7.30 - 7.26 (m, 3H), 7.26 - 7.24 (m, 3H), 7.24 - 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.18 - 7.15 (m, 1H), 6.14 (s, 1H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.45 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (**101** MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.6, 148.2, 142.6, 141.6, 141.3, 133.0, 132.8, 132.5, 129.5, 129.1, 128.8, 128.7, 128.4, 128.3, 126.0, 122.8, 121.3, 71.7, 70.4. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₇O₂NBr [M+H]⁺ 418.0437, found 418.0435.

5,7-*difluoro-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (3v)*: mp = 188-191 °C. Yellow solid, (34.5 mg, 46 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.36 - 7.32 (m, 3H), 7.31 - 7.27 (m, 3H), 7.27 - 7.25 (m, 2H), 7.24 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 2.3 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (td, *J* = 9.1, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (s, 1H), 4.67 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.5 (dd, *J* = 250.4, 10.7 Hz), 159.6, 158.6 (dd, *J* = 253.1, 13.1 Hz), 146.6 (dd, *J* = 10.2, 6.4 Hz), 145.0, 141.0, 132.6, 132.2, 129.6, 129.0, 128.80, 128.77, 128.7, 128.5, 105.8 (dd, *J* = 24.5, 3.2 Hz), 102.9, 102.7 (dd, *J* = 26.6, 24.5 Hz), 69.8, 69.4 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz). HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₆O₂NF₂ [M+H]⁺ 376.1144, found 376.1141.

2,3-diphenylspiro[cyclopenta[b]naphthalene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (3w): mp = 284-286 °C. Yellow solid, (38.9 mg, 50 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.89 - 7.85 (m, 1H), 7.80 - 7.77 (m, 1H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.50 (dd, J = 9.1, 4.9 Hz, 2H), 7.41 - 7.34 (m, 5H), 7.29 (s, 5H), 5.49 (s, 1H), 4.61 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.53 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 144.1, 143.0, 142.8, 140.2, 134.3, 133.5, 133.2, 132.8, 129.6, 129.3, 128.7, 128.4, 128.34, 128.32, 128.3, 126.9, 126.5, 121.9, 120.2, 73.0, 70.0. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₇H₂₀O₂N [M+H]⁺ 390.1489, found 390.1487.

5-*chloro-3-methyl-2-phenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (4b)*: mp = 257-259 °C. Yellow solid, (51.0 mg, 82 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.46 - 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.41 - 7.37 (m, 2H), 7.36 - 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.28 - 7.22 (m, 2H), 6.37 (s, 1H), 4.38 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.03 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.0, 145.3, 144.0, 143.3, 137.4, 135.5, 133.0, 129.3, 128.9, 128.5, 126.8, 122.9, 120.4, 71.6, 70.0, 11.6. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₁₈H₁₅O₂NCl [M+H]⁺ 312.0786, found 312.0786.

5-chloro-3-ethyl-2-phenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (4c): mp = 224-226 °C. Yellow solid, (51.4 mg, 79 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 - 7.40 (m, 4H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (s, 2H), 7.26 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 5.34 (s, 1H), 4.42 (d, *J* =

8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.49 - 2.40 (m, 2H), 1.17 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.1, 144.3, 144.2, 143.2, 143.0, 135.5, 132.9, 129.1, 129.0, 128.6, 126.8, 123.2, 120.8, 71.4, 69.9, 19.3, 13.3. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₁₉H₁₇O₂NCl [M+H]⁺ 326.0942, found 326.0942.

5-chloro-3-propyl-2-phenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (4d): mp = 245-247 °C. Yellow solid, (52.2 mg, 77 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 - 7.40 (m, 4H), 7.29 - 7.25 (m, 4H), 5.79 (s, 1H), 4.40 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.36 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.44 - 2.33 (m, 2H), 1.57 (dt, J = 14.3, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 0.91 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.5, 144.6, 144.1, 143.8, 141.6, 135.5, 132.9, 129.3, 128.9, 128.5, 126.7, 123.1, 120.8, 71.4, 69.9, 28.0, 21.8, 14.3. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₀H₁₉O₂NCl [M+H]⁺ 340.1099, found 340.1098.

5-chloro-3-(trimethylsilyl)-2-phenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (4e): mp = 301-303 °C. Yellow solid, (51.7 mg, 70 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43 - 7.39 (m, 4H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.21 - 7.17 (m, 2H), 5.94 (s, 1H), 4.39 (s, 2H), 0.04 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.1, 158.9, 147.4, 143.6, 141.9, 135.4, 134.7, 129.4, 128.8, 128.6, 126.3, 123.52, 123.47, 71.4, 71.3, 0.2. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₀H₂₁O₂NClSi [M+H]⁺ 370.1025, found 370.1025.

5-chloro-3-allyl-2-phenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (4f): mp = 261-264 °C. Yellow solid, (41.8 mg, 62 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49 - 7.43 (m, 4H), 7.38 - 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.29 (dd, J = 3.5, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.93 (ddt, J = 16.1, 10.2, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 5.47 (s, 1H), 5.14 (ddd, J = 18.7, 13.7, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 4.45 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.40 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.22 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.2, 144.7, 144.2, 144.0, 138.9, 135.5, 133.9, 132.5, 129.0, 128.9, 128.8, 126.9, 123.0, 121.4, 117.3, 71.6, 69.9, 30.6. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₀H₁₇O₂NCl [M+H]⁺ 338.0942, found 338.0942.

5-chloro-3-(prop-1-en-2-yl)-2-phenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (4g): mp = 236-239 °C. Yellow solid, (48.5 mg, 72 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.48 - 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.45 - 7.44 (m, 1H), 7.44 - 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.38 (ddd, J = 5.7, 3.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (dd, J = 5.9, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (s, 1H), 5.29 - 5.24 (m, 1H), 5.18 (s, 1H), 4.60 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 1.74 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.5, 145.3, 144.4, 144.1, 140.6, 137.4, 135.5, 133.5, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 127.1, 123.3, 121.6, 119.5, 72.0, 69.8, 24.0. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₀H₁₇O₂NCI [M+H]⁺ 338.0942, found 338.0942.

5-chloro-2,3-di-p-tolylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (4h): mp = 222-225 °C. Yellow solid, (54.6 mg, 68 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30 (d, J = 7.8, 1H), 7.11 (d, J = 9.7, 2H), 7.07 - 7.00 (m, 6H), 6.94 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.53 (s, 1H), 4.31 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.18 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.2, 144.5, 144.4, 143.4, 140.9, 138.3, 138.2, 135.5, 130.0, 129.9, 129.51, 129.49, 129.2, 128.9, 127.0, 123.3, 121.7, 71.9, 69.6, 21.4, 21.3. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₅H₂₁O₂NCl [M+H]⁺ 402.1255, found 402.1256.

5-chloro-2,3-bis(4-methoxyphenyl)spiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (4i): mp = 287-290 °C. Yellow solid, (64.1 mg, 74 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.46 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.29 - 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.23 - 7.17 (m, 6H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.81 (d,

The Journal of Organic Chemistry

J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.64 (s, 1H), 4.48 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.79 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.5, 159.45, 159.38, 144.6, 144.4, 142.6, 140.1, 135.5, 130.7, 130.4, 126.9, 125.3, 125.2, 123.2, 121.6, 114.2, 72.1, 69.9, 55.3, 55.2. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₅H₂₁O₄NCl [M+H]⁺ 434.1154, found 434.1155.

5-*chloro-2,3-bis*(4-*ethylphenyl*)*spiro*[*indene-1,4'-oxazolidin*]-2'-*one* (4*j*): mp = 259-262 °C. Yellow solid, (60.1 mg, 70 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.44 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (dt, *J* = 4.4, 2.2 Hz, 2H), 7.20 - 7.13 (m, 6H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.19 (s, 1H), 4.46 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.69 - 2.64 (m, 2H), 2.63 - 2.58 (m, 2H), 1.23 (dt, *J* = 15.3, 7.6 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.8, 144.6, 144.4, 143.5, 140.8, 135.4, 130.3, 130.2, 129.4, 129.0, 128.4, 128.2, 126.9, 123.3, 121.7, 71.9, 70.1, 28.7, 28.6, 15.2, 15.1. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₇H₂₅O₂NCl [M+H]⁺ 430.1568, found 430.1568.

5-chloro-2,3-bis(4-fluorophenyl)spiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (4k): mp = 298-300 °C. Yellow solid, (36.0 mg, 44 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (ddd, J = 8.4, 5.1, 2.7 Hz, 5H), 7.07 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.56 (s, 1H), 4.52 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.42 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.7 (d, J = 249.8 Hz), 162.6 (d, J = 249.1 Hz), 159.2, 144.0, 143.8, 143.1, 140.7, 135.8, 131.3 (d, J = 8.1 Hz), 130.9 (d, J = 8.1 Hz), 128.6 (d, J = 3.5 Hz), 127.5, 123.5, 121.7, 116.14 (d, J = 21.5 Hz), 116.11 (d, J = 21.6 Hz), 71.8, 70.0. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₅O₂NF₂Cl [M+H]⁺ 410.0754, found 410.0754.

5-chloro-2,3-bis(4-chlorophenyl)spiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (41): mp = 316-319 °C. Yellow solid, (32.6 mg, 37 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.38 - 7.32 (m, 3H), 7.29 - 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.25 - 7.14 (m, 5H), 5.93 (s, 1H), 4.51 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.2, 144.0, 143.5, 143.2, 140.9, 135.9, 134.9, 134.7, 130.9, 130.9, 130.7, 130.4, 129.3, 129.0, 127.7, 123.6, 121.8, 71.7, 70.0. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₅O₂NCl₃ [M+H]⁺ 442.0163, found 442.0164.

5-chloro-2,3-bis(4-bromophenyl)spiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (4m): mp = 334-336 °C. Yellow solid, (56.1 mg, 53 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50 (dd, J = 9.7, 8.2 Hz, 3H), 7.44 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.14 - 7.08 (m, 4H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 4.50 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.41 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 144.0, 143.4, 143.2, 141.7, 140.9, 135.9, 133.2, 132.3, 131.4, 130.9, 130.6, 127.7, 123.6, 123.2, 122.9, 121.8, 71.7, 70.0. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₅O₂NClBr₂ [M+H]⁺ 529.9153, found 529.9155.

5-chloro-2,3-di-m-tolylphenyl)spiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (4n): mp = 178-181 °C. Yellow solid, (61.0 mg, 76 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.17 - 7.12 (m, 2H), 7.10 - 7.05 (m, 3H), 7.01 (dd, J = 9.9, 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.65 (s, 1H), 4.49 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.46 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.3, 144.4, 143.8, 141.4, 138.32, 138.26, 135.5, 132.9, 132.7, 129.9, 129.4, 129.2, 129.1, 128.6, 128.5, 127.1, 126.6, 126.2, 123.3, 121.8, 71.8, 70.1, 21.52, 21.49. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₅H₂₁O₂NCl [M+H]⁺ 402.1255, found 402.1256. 5-chloro-2,3-bis(3-methoxyphenyl)spiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (40): mp = 205-208 °C. Yellow solid, (71.0 mg, 82 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.49 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.34 - 7.24 (m, 4H), 7.20 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.89 - 6.82 (m, 4H), 6.78 (s, 2H), 5.55 (s, 1H), 4.51 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.65 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.7, 159.6, 159.2, 144.3, 144.1, 143.7, 141.4, 135.7, 134.2, 133.9, 129.9, 129.8, 127.3, 123.4, 121.9, 121.6, 121.3, 114.7, 114.5, 114.4, 114.1, 71.8, 70.0, 55.2, 55.1. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₅H₂₁O₄NCl [M+H]⁺ 434.1154, found 434.1155.

5-*chloro-2,3-bis(3-fluorophenyl)spiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (4p)*: mp = 236-239 °C. Yellow solid, (34.4 mg, 42 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.51 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (ddt, *J* = 9.9, 7.9, 4.0 Hz, 3H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (pd, *J* = 8.7, 2.5 Hz, 4H), 6.99 - 6.93 (m, 2H), 6.08 (s, 1H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.9 (d, *J* = 247.5 Hz), 162.7 (d, *J* = 247.5 Hz), 159.4, 144.0, 143.3, 141.1, 135.9, 134.51, 134.5 (d, *J* = 16.8 Hz), 130.7 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 130.6 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 127.8, 125.0 (d, *J* = 32.1 Hz), 124.9 (d, *J* = 32.0 Hz), 123.6, 121.9, 116.5 (d, *J* = 22.1 Hz), 116.0 (d, *J* = 4.5 Hz), 115.9, 115.8 (d, *J* = 2.9 Hz), 115.7, 71.6, 70.1. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₅O₂NF₂Cl [M+H]⁺ 410.0754, found 410.0755.

5-chloro-2,3-bis(2-fluorophenyl)spiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (4q): mp = 213-215 °C. Yellow solid, (42.5 mg, 52 %). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.34 - 7.29 (m, 3H), 7.26 - 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.22 - 6.94 (m, 6H), 6.05 (s, 1H), 4.53 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.48 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.1 (d, J = 246.4 Hz), 159.8 (d, J = 248.9 Hz), 159.4, 143.5, 143.4, 141.4, 135.7, 131.4, 130.94, 130.86, 130.7, 130.6, 127.5, 124.5 (d, J = 22.3 Hz), 124.4 (d, J = 22.2 Hz), 123.5, 122.1, 120.2 (d, J = 16.1 Hz), 120.0 (d, J = 16.4 Hz), 116.1 (d, J = 21.3 Hz), 116.0 (d, J = 22.4 Hz), 71.4, 70.6. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₂₃H₁₅O₂NF₂Cl [M+H]⁺ 410.0754, found 410.0754.

5-chloro-2,3-di(thiophen-2-yl)spiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (4r): mp = 187-189 °C. Yellow solid, (44.7 mg, 58 %). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.51 - 7.48 (m, 1H), 7.46 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (dd, J = 5.1, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 3.1 Hz, 3H), 7.02 (dd, J = 5.1, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 6.10 (s, 1H), 4.59 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 4.50 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.2, 144.2, 144.0, 139.4, 135.9, 133.6, 133.5, 133.4, 133.1, 128.7, 128.3, 128.1, 127.9, 127.8, 127.5, 123.2, 121.7, 72.6, 69.6. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₁₉H₁₃O₂NClS₂ [M+H]⁺ 386.0071, found 386.0070.

5-chloro-2,3-di(thiophen-3-yl)spiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (**4**s): mp = 175-178 °C. Yellow solid, (50.9 mg, 66 %). ¹H NMR (**500 MHz, CDCl₃**) δ 7.48 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.46 - 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.38 (dd, *J* = 2.1, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.27 - 7.26 (m, 2H), 6.99 (dd, *J* = 4.9, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (dd, *J* = 5.1, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.37 (s, 1H), 4.54 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (**126 MHz, CDCl₃**) δ 159.0, 144.3, 144.2, 138.9, 135.8, 135.5, 133.4, 132.8, 127.9, 127.7, 127.2, 126.6, 125.9, 125.0, 124.7, 123.2, 121.6, 72.5, 69.4. HRMS (ESI) Orbitrap-FT analyzer, m/z calcd. for C₁₉H₁₃O₂NClS₂ [M+H]⁺ 386.0071, found 386.0070.

The Journal of Organic Chemistry

General Procedure for the H/D Scrambling Experiment. To a 15 mL screwed tube equipped with magnetic stir bar and a PTFE screw plug are added 1a (32.2 mg, 0.20 mmol, 1equiv.), $[RhCp*Cl_2]_2$ (6.2 mg, 0.01 mmol, 5 mol %) and NaOAc (32.8 mg, 2.0 equiv.). The screwed tube is transferred to a glovebox, and added with AgSbF₆ (13.7 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol %), deuterated HFIP (0.6 mL) and HFIP (1 mL). After sealed with the screw plug, the screwed tube is taken out from the glovebox and the resulting solution is stirred at 100 °C for 15 h. The reaction mixture is cooled to r.t. and concentrated in vacuo, then the residue is dissolved in DCM and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EA=3:1)). The reaction product is subjected to ¹H NMR measurement.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of deuterated 4-phenyloxazol-2(3H)-one (1a- d_5) and the Kinetic Isotope Effect (KIE) Experiment.

1-(phenyl-d₃) ethan-1-one ¹³: A solution of anhydrous carbon disulfide (CS₂, 10.0 mL) containing deuterated benzene (2.15 g, 25.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and aluminum chloride (AlCl₃, 4.28 g, 32 mmol, 1.25 equiv.) are added to a 50 mL flask under N₂ atmosphere. To the mixture is dropwise added a solution of acetyl chloride (2.52 g, 32 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) in anhydrous CS₂ (10.0 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting mixture is allowed to warm up to r.t. and is stirred for 5 h. Then the mixture is heated to 50 °C for 3 h. After cooling to r.t., the resulting mixture is poured into ice water and extracted with DCM (3 × 50 mL). The organic layer is washed with saturated aqueous sodium carbonate (60 mL) and brine (40 mL), and then dried over Na₂SO₄. After concentration in vacuo, purified by column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EA=20:1) afforded *1-(phenyl-d₃) ethan-1-one* (2.59 g, 81%) as colorless oil.

4-(phenyl-d₃) oxazol-2(3H)-one ¹²: To a stirred solution of 1-(phenyl-d₃) ethan-1-one (2.50 g, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and powdered potassium hydroxide (6.17 g, 110 mmol, 5.5 equiv.) in 50 mL methanol is added iodobenzene diacetate (7.73 g, 24 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) slowly at 0 °C. The reaction mixture is kept at room temperature until TLC indicated the total consumption of 1-(phenyl-d₃) ethan-1-one. After concentration of the reaction mixture, the residue is washed with water and extracted with EA (3×50 mL). The combined organic layer is evaporated under reduced pressure. The residue is dissolved in a mixture of 20 mL MeOH and 20 mL 2 M aqueous hydrochloric acid and then stirred overnight at r.t.. The product is collected with a glass dropper and then purified by column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EA=8:1) afforded 2-hydroxy-1-(phenyl-d₅) ethanone as a white solid which is used directly for the next step.

To a stirred solution of 2-hydroxy-1-(phenyl- d_5) ethanone (1.41 g, 10 mmol, 1equiv.) and KOCN (1.62 g, 20 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) in 60 mL THF is added HOAc (1.37 mL, 24 mmol, 2.4 equiv.) slowly at 50 °C. The reaction is further stirred at this temperature until TLC indicated the total consumption of 2-hydroxy-1-(phenyl- d_5) ethanone, and then poured into ice cooled H₂O and extracted with EA (3 × 50 mL). The organic layer is collected and concentrated in vacuo. Then the residue is purified by column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EA=3:1) to give 4-(phenyl- d_5)oxazol-2(3*H*)-one (1a- d_5) as a light yellow solid (1.26 g, 76% yield). mp = 166 - 169 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.67 (s, 1H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 1.5, 1H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.4, 129.0, 128.7 - 128.2 (m), 128.2 - 128.0 (m), 126.0, 124.2 - 123.6 (m), 123.5. **HRMS (ESI)** TOF ananlyzer, m/z calcd. for C₉H₃D₅O₂N [M+H]⁺ 167.0863, found 167.0863.

To a 15 mL screwed tube equipped with magnetic stir bar and a PTFE screw plug are added **1a** (32.2 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), **1a-d₅** (33.2 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), **2a** (35.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), $[RhCp*Cl_2]_2$ (6.2 mg, 0.01 mmol, 5 mol %) and NaOAc (32.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv.). The screwed tube is transferred to a glovebox, and added with AgSbF₆ (13.7 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol %) and HFIP (1.5 mL). After sealed with the screw plug, the screwed tube is taken out from the glovebox and the resulting solution is stirred at 100 °C for 15 h. The reaction mixture is concentrated in vacuo, and the residue is dissolved in DCM and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EA=3:1). The reaction product is subjected to ¹H NMR measurement.

General Procedure for the Competition Experiment. To a 15 mL screwed tube equipped with magnetic stir bar and a PTFE screw plug are added **1b** (35.0 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), **1j** (45.8 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), **2a** (35.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), **[**RhCp*Cl₂]₂ (6.2 mg, 0.01 mmol, 5 mol %) and NaOAc (32.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv.). The screwed tube is transferred to a glovebox, and added with AgSbF₆ (13.7 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol %) and HFIP (1.5 mL). After sealed with the screw plug, the screwed tube is taken out from the glovebox and the resulting solution is stirred at 100 °C for 15 h. The reaction mixture is concentrated in vacuo, and the residue is dissolved in DCM and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EA=3:1). The reaction product is subjected to ¹H NMR measurement.

General Procedure for the Synthesis of 5a and 5b.

3-Methyl-4-phenyloxazol-2(3H)-one (5a): Sodium hydride (96.0 mg, 60% w/w dispersion in mineral oil, 1.2 equiv.) is added portionwise to a solution of **1a** (322.1 mg, 2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in DMF (4 mL) at 0 °C and stirred for 45 min, then iodomethane (312.3 mg, 2.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv.) is added. The mixture is stirred at room temperature and indicated by TLC. After total consumption of **1a** (about 6 h), the reaction is quenched with water and extracted by EA. The organic layers are washed twice with 5 wt% aqueous LiCl solution to remove DMF. After additional washing with brine and drying over MgSO₄, the crude product is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (PE/EA=3:1). The title compound **5a** is obtained as a yellow solid in 90 % yield (315.1 mg).¹⁴ mp = 89 - 92 °C. ¹H NMR (**500 MHz, CDCl₃**) δ 7.49 - 7.45 (m, 3H), 7.39 - 7.35 (m, 2H), 6.84 (s, 1H), 3.24 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (**126 MHz, CDCl₃**) δ 156.4, 130.0, 129.5, 129.1, 128.1, 126.5, 123.7, 29.4. HRMS (ESI) FTICR analyzer, m/z Calcd. for C₁₀H₁₀O₂N: [M+H]⁺, 176.0706. Found 176.0706.

5-Methyl-4-phenyloxazol-2(3H)-one (5b): Propiophenone (2.68 g, 20 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), I_2 (1.02 g, 4 mmol, 20 mol%), and DMSO (20 mL) are stirred under air at 60 °C for 24 h as monitored by TLC. After cooling down to r.t., the solution is diluted with EA and washed with 0.1 mol/L Na₂S₂O₃ aqueous solution, extracted with EA three times, and evaporated under vacuum. The crude reaction mixture is purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: PE/EA = 10:1) to get 2-hydroxy-1-phenylpropan-1-one (**5b**') used for the next step immediately.¹⁵ To a stirred solution of **5b**' (2.25 g, 15 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and KOCN (2.43 g, 30 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) in 50 mL THF is added AcOH (2.16 g, 36 mmol, 2.4 equiv.) slowly at 50 °C. The reaction is further stirred until

The Journal of Organic Chemistry

To a 15 mL screwed tube equipped with magnetic stir bar and a PTFE screw plug are added 3-Methyl-4-phenyloxazol-2(3*H*)-one (**5a**) or 5-Methyl-4-phenyloxazol-2(3*H*)-one (**5b**) (35.0 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), diphenylacetylene (**2a**, 53.5 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), [RhCp*Cl₂]₂ (6.2 mg, 0.01 mmol, 5 mol %) and NaOAc (32.8 mg, 0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv.). The screwed tube is transferred to a glovebox, and added with AgSbF₆ (13.7 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol %) and HFIP (1.5 mL). After sealed with the screw plug, the screwed tube is taken out from the glovebox and the resulting solution is stirred at 100 °C for 15 h. The reaction mixture is concentrated in vacuo, and the residue is dissolved in DCM and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EA=3:1) to give 3'-methyl-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (**6a**) or 5'-methyl-2,3-diphenylspiro[indene-1,4'-oxazolidin]-2'-one (**6b**). No **6a** is detected and **6b** is obtained as a yellow solid in 66 % yield (46.6 mg) with 1:0.36 as d.r. value for diastereoisomers. mp = 165 - 167 °C. '**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)** δ 7.55 - 7.51 (m, 1H), 7.50 - 7.47 (m, 0.36H), 5.83 (s, 1H), 5.72 (s, 0.36H), 5.06 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 0.36H), 1.23 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 1.05 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1.08H).

General Procedure for the Larger Scale Experiment. To a 50 mL screwed tube equipped with magnetic stir bar and a PTFE screw plug are added **1a** (1.13 g, 7.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), **2a** (1.87 g, 10.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), [RhCp*Cl₂]₂ (129.8 mg, 0.21 mmol, 3 mol %) and NaOAc (1.15 g, 14.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv.). The screwed tube is transferred to a glovebox, and added with AgSbF₆ (288.5 mg, 0.84 mmol, 12 mol %) and HFIP (20 mL). After sealed with the screw plug, the screwed tube is taken out from the glovebox and the resulting solution is stirred at 100 °C for 15 h. The reaction mixture is concentrated in vacuo, and the residue is dissolved in DCM and purified by column chromatography (silica gel, PE/EA=3:1). The reaction product **3a** is obtained in 70 % yield (1.66 g, 4.9 mmol) as a yellow solid and further subjected to ¹H NMR measurement.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: Crystallographic data and NMR spectra (PDF) Crystallographic data of **3h** (CIF) Crystallographic data of **4b** (CIF) **Sigle Crystal Information (CCDC)** 3h: 1908968

4b: 1917788

AUTHOR INFORMATION

Corresponding Author

*Email: jinz@nju.edu.cn

Corresponding Author

Jin Zhu: 0000-0003-4681-7895

Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

We gratefully acknowledge support from the National Natural Science Foundation of China (21425415, 21774056), the National Basic Research Program of China (2015CB856303), and Science and Technology Department of Jiangsu Province (BRA2017360, BK20181255).

REFERENCES

(1) For selected reviews see: (a) Gandeepan, P.; Müller, T.; Zell, D.; Cera, G.; Warratz, S.; Ackermann, L. 3d Transition Metals for C-H Activation. *Chem. Rev.* 2019, *119*, 2192-2452. (b) Rej, S.; Chatani, N. Rhodium-Catalyzed C(sp²)- or C(sp³)-H Bond Functionalization Assisted by Removable Directing Groups. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2019, *58*, 8304-8329. (C) Abrams, D. J.; Provencher, P. A..; Sorensen, E. J. Recent Applications of C-H Functionalization in Complex Natural Product Synthesis. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 2018, *47*, 8925-8967. (d) Ping, Y.; Li, Y.; Zhu, J.; Kong, W. Construction of Quaternary Stereocenters by Palladium-Catalyzed Carbopalladation-Initiated Cascade Reactions. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2018, *57*, 13016-13027. (f) Wang, W.; Lorion, M. M.; Shah, J.; Kapdi, A. R.; Ackermann, L. Late-Stage Peptide Diversification by Position-Selective C-H Activation. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2018, *57*, 14700-14717. (g) Gandeepan, P.; Ackermann, L. Transient Directing Groups for Transformative C-H Activation by Synergistic Metal Catalysis. *Chem* 2018, *4*, 199-222. (h) Gensch, T.; James, M. J.; Dalton, T.; Glorius, F. Increasing Catalyst Efficiency in C-H Activation Catalysis. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2018, *57*, 2296-2306. (i) Piou, T.; Rovis, T. Electronic and Steric Tuning of a Prototypical Piano Stool Complex: Rh(III) Catalysis for C-H Functionalization. *Acc. Chem. Res.* 2018, *51*, 170-180. (j) Leitch, J. A.; Frost, C. G. Ruthenium-Catalysed σ-Activation for Remote *meta*-Selective C-H Functionalisation. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 2017, *46*, 7145-7153.

(2) For selected reviews see: (a) Duarah, G.; Kaishap, P. P.; Begum, T.; Gogoi, S. Recent Advances in Ruthenium(II)-Catalyzed C-H Bond Activation and Alkyne Annulation Reactions. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* 2019, *361*, 654-672. (b) Dutta, C.; Choudhury, J. C-H Activation-Annulation on the N-Heterocyclic Carbene Platform. *RSC Adv.* 2018, *8*, 27881-27891. (c) Ito, H.; Segawa, Y.; Murakami, K.; Itami, K. Polycyclic Arene Synthesis by Annulative π-Extension. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2019, *141*, 3-10. (d) Ujwaldev, S. M.; Harry, N. A.; Divakar, M. A.; Anilkumar, G. Cobalt-Catalyzed C-H Activation: Recent Progress in Heterocyclic Chemistry. *Catal. Sci. Technol.* 2018, *8*, 5983-6018. (e) Prakash, S.; Kuppusamy, R.; Cheng, C. Cobalt-Catalyzed Annulation Reactions via C-H Bond Activation. *ChemCatChem* 2018, *10*, 683-705. (f) Minami, Y.;

The Journal of Organic Chemistry

Hiyama, T. Synthetic Transformations through Alkynoxy-Palladium Interactions and C-H Activation. *Acc. Chem. Res.* 2016, *49*, 67-77. (g) Peneau, A.; Guillou, C.; Chabaud, L. Recent Advances in [Cp*M^{III}] (M = Co, Rh, Ir)-Catalyzed Intramolecular Annulation Through C-H Activation. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 2018, *2018*, 5777-5794. (h) Xiang, Y.; Wang, C.; Ding, Q.; Peng, Y. Diazo Compounds: Versatile Synthons for the Synthesis of Nitrogen Heterocycles via Transition Metal-Catalyzed Cascade C-H Activation/Carbene Insertion/Annulation Reactions. *Adv. Synth. Catal.* 2019, *361*, 919-944.

(3) For selected examples see: (a) Kong, W.; Finger, L. H.; Oliveira, J. C. A.; Ackermann, L. Rhodaelectrocatalysis for Annulative C-H Activation: Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons by Versatile Double Electrocatalysis. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2019, 58, 6342-6346. (b) Li, X.; Du, C.; Zhang, H.; Niu, J.; Song, M. Cp*-Free Cobalt-Catalyzed C-H Activation/Annulations by Traceless N,O-Bidentate Directing Group: Access to Isoquinolines. Org. Lett. 2019, 21, 2863-2866. (c) Chaudhary, B.; Auti, P.; Shinde, S. D.; Yakkala, P. A.; Giri, D.; Sharma, S. Rh(III)-Catalyzed [3+2] Annulation via C-H Activation: Direct Access to Trifluoromethyl-Substituted Indenamines and Aminoindanes. Org. Lett. 2019, 21, 2763-2767. (d) Qiu, S.; Zhai, S.; Wang, H.; Chen, X.; Zhai, H. One-Pot Synthesis of Benzo[b]fluorenones via a Cobalt-Catalyzed MHP-Directed [3+2] Annulation/ Ring-Opening/Dehydration Sequence. Chem. Commun. 2019, 55, 4206-4209. (e) Hoang, G. L.; Zoll, A. J.; Ellman, J. A. Three-Component Coupling of Aldehydes, 2-Aminopyridines, and Diazo Esters via Rhodium(III)-Catalyzed Imidoyl C-H Activation: Synthesis of Pyrido[1,2-a]pyrimidin-4-ones. Org. Lett. 2019, 21, 3886-3890. (f) Lai, R.; Wu, X.; Lv, S.; Zhang, C.; He, M.; Chen, Y.; Wang, Q.; Hai, L.; Wu, Y. Synthesis of Indoles and Quinazolines via Additive-Controlled Selective C-H Activation/Annulation of N-Arylamidines and Sulfoxonium Ylides. Chem. Commun. 2019, 55, 4039-4042. (g) Yuan, W.; Zhu, M.; Geng, R.; Ren, G.; Zhang, L.; Wen, L.; Li, M. Construction of Benzofuran-3(2H)-one Scaffolds with a Quaternary Center via Rh/Co Relay Catalyzed C-H Functionalization/Annulation of N-Aryloxyacetamides and Propiolic Acids. Org. Lett. 2019, 21, 1654-1658. (h) Bai, D.; Xia, J.; Song, F.; Li, X.; Liu, B.; Liu, L.; Zheng, G.; Yang, X.; Sun, J.; Li, X. Rhodium(III)-Catalyzed Diverse [4+1] Annulation of Arenes with 1,3-Enynes via sp3/sp2 C-H Activation and 1,4-Rhodium Migration. Chem. Sci. 2019, 10, 3987-3993. (i) Han, H.; Zhang, T.; Yang, S.; Lan, Y.; Xia, J. Palladium-Catalyzed Enantioselective C-H Aminocarbonylation: Synthesis of Chiral Isoquinolinones. Org. Lett. 2019, 21, 1749-1754. (j) Li, Z.; Wu, L.; Chang, B.; Lu, P.; Wang, Y. Rh(III)-Catalyzed Synthesis of 3-Amino-4-arylisoquinolinones from 4-Diazoisochroman-3-imines and N-Methoxybenzamides. Org. Lett. 2019, 21, 1497-1501. (k) Muniraj, N.; Prabhu, K. R. Cobalt(III)-Catalyzed [4+2] Annulation of N-Chlorobenzamides with Maleimides. Org. Lett. 2019, 21, 1068-1072. (1) Yu, X.; Chen, K.; Wang, Q.; Zhang, W.; Zhu, J. Co(III)-Catalyzed N-Chloroamide-Directed C-H Activation for 3,4-Dihydroisoquinolone Synthesis. Org. Chem. Front. 2018, 5, 994-997. (m) Yu, X.; Chen, K.; Guo, S.; Shi, P.; Song, C.; Zhu, J. Direct Access to Cobaltacycles via C-H Activation: N-ChloroamideEnabled Room-Temperature Synthesis of Heterocycles. Org. Lett. 2017, 19, 5348-5351. (n) Song, C.; Yang, C.; Zeng, H.; Zhang, W.; Guo, S.; Zhu, J. Rh(III)-Catalyzed Enaminone-Directed C-H Coupling with a-Diazo-a-Phosphonoacetate for Reactivity Discovery: Fluoride-Mediated Dephosphonation for C-C Coupling Reactions. Org. Lett. 2018, 20, 3819-3823. (o) Qi, B.; Guo, S.; Zhang, W.; Yu, X.; Song, C.; Zhu, J. Rh(III)-Catalyzed Enaminone-Directed Alkenyl C-H Activation for the Synthesis of Salicylaldehydes. Org. Lett. 2018, 20, 3996-3999. (p) Wang, J.; Wang, L.; Guo, S.; Zha, S.; Zhu, J. Synthesis of 2,3-Benzodiazepines via Rh(III)-Catalyzed C-H Functionalization of N-Boc Hydrazones with Diazoketoesters. Org. Lett. 2017, 19, 3640-3643. (q) Shi, P.; Wang, L.; Guo, S.; Chen, K.; Wang, J.; Zhu, J. A C-H Activation-Based Strategy for N-Amino Azaheterocycle Synthesis. Org. Lett. 2017, 19, 4359-4362. (r) Zhou, S.; Wang, M.; Wang, L.; Chen, K.; Wang, J.; Song, C.; Zhu, J. Bidentate Directing-Enabled, Traceless Heterocycle Synthesis: Cobalt-Catalyzed Access to Isoquinolines. Org. Lett. 2016, 18, 5632-5635. (s) Zhou, S.; Wang, J.; Wang, L.; Song, C.; Chen, K.; Zhu, J. Enaminones as Synthons for a Directed C-H Functionalization: Rh^{III}-Catalyzed Synthesis of Naphthalenes. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2016, 55, 9384-9388. (t) Zhou, S.; Wang, J.; Wang, L.; Chen, K.; Song, C.; Zhu, J. Co(III)-Catalyzed, Internal and Terminal Alkyne-Compatible Synthesis of Indoles. Org. Lett. 2016, 18, 3806-3809. (u) Wang, J.; Wang, M.; Chen, K.;

The Journal of Organic Chemistry

Zha, S.; Song, C.; Zhu, J. C-H Activation-Based Traceless Synthesis via Electrophilic Removal of a Directing Group. Rhodium(III)-Catalyzed Entry into Indoles from N-Nitroso and α-Diazo-β-keto Compounds. *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 1178-1181. (v) Song, C.; Yang, C.; Zhang, F.; Wang, J.; Zhu, J. Access to the Cinnoline Scaffold via Rhodium-Catalyzed Intermolecular Cyclization under Mild Conditions. *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 4510-4513. (w) Zhou, S.; Wang, J.; Zhang, F.; Song, C.; Zhu, J. A Versatile, Traceless C-H Activation-Based Approach for the Synthesis of Heterocycles. *Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 2427-2430. (x) Liu, B.; Song, C.; Sun, C.; Zhou, S.; Zhu, J. Rhodium(III)-Catalyzed Indole Synthesis Using N-N Bond as an Internal Oxidant. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2013**, *135*, 16625-16631.

(4) (a) Ding, A.; Meazza, M.; Guo, H.; Yang, J. W.; Rios, R. New Development in the Enantioselective Synthesis of Spiro Compounds. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 2018, *47*, 5946-5996. (b) Rios, R. Enantioselective Methodologies for the Synthesis of Spiro Compounds. *Chem. Soc. Rev.* 2012, *41*, 1060-1074. (c) Andersson, E. R.; Lendahl, U. Therapeutic Modulation of Notch Signalling - Are We There yet? *Nat. Rev. Drug. Discovery.* 2014, *13*, 357-378. (d) Chauhan, P.; Mahajan, S.; Enders, D. Asymmetric Synthesis of Pyrazoles and Pyrazolones Employing the Reactivity of Pyrazolin-5-one Derivatives. *Chem. Commun.* 2015, *51*, 12890-12907.

(5) (a) Huang, J.; Qin, L.; Zhu, Y.; Song, Q.; Dong, L. Multi-site Cyclization via Initial C-H Activation Using a Rhodium(III) Catalyst: Rapid Assembly of Frameworks Containing Indoles and Indolines. *Chem. Commun.* 2015, *51*, 2844-2847. (b) Nagamoto, M.; Yamauchi, D.; Nishimura, T. Iridium-Catalyzed Asymmetric [3+2] Annulation of Aromatic Ketimines with Alkynes via C-H Activation: Unexpected Inversion of the Enantioselectivity Induced by Protic Acids. *Chem. Commun.* 2016, *52*, 5876-5879. (c) Sharma, S.; Oh, Y.; Mishra, N. K.; De, U.; Jo, H.; Sachan, R.; Kim, H. S.; Jung, Y. H.; Kim, I. S. Rhodium-Catalyzed [3+2] Annulation of Cyclic *N*-Acyl Ketimines with Activated Olefins: Anticancer Activity of Spiroisoindolinones. *J. Org. Chem.* 2017, *82*, 3359-3367. (d) Pham, M. V.; Cramer, N. Enantioselective Access to Spirocyclic Sultams by Chiral Cp^x-Rhodium(III)-Catalyzed Annulations. *Chem. Eur. J.* 2016, *22*, 2270-2273. (e) Mei, S.; Liang, H.; Teng, B.; Wang, N.; Shuai, L.; Yuan, Y.; Chen, Y.; Wei, Y. Spirocyclic Sultam and Heterobiaryl Synthesis through Rh-Catalyzed Cross-Dehydrogenative Coupling of *N*-Sulfonyl Ketimines and Thiophenes or Furans. *Org. Lett.* 2016, *18*, 1088-1091. (f) Liu, B.; Hu, P.; Zhang, Y.; Li, Y.; Bai, D.; Li, X. Rh(III)-Catalyzed Diastereodivergent Spiroannulation of Cyclic Imines with Activated Alkenes. *Org. Lett.* 2017, *19*, 5402-5405. (g) Mishra, A.; Mukherjee, U.; Sarkar, W.; Meduri, S. L.; Bhowmik, A.; Deb, I. Diastereoselective Spirocyclization of Cyclic *N*-Sulfonyl Ketimines with Nitroalkenes via Iridium-Catalyzed Redox-Neutral Cascade Reaction. *Org. Lett.* 2019, *21*, 2056-2059.

(6) (a) Zheng, J.; Li, P.; Gu, M.; Lin, A.; Yao, H. Synthesis of Spiropentadiene Pyrazolones by Rh(III)-Catalyzed Formal sp³ C-H Activation/Annulation. *Org. Lett.* 2017, *19*, 2829-2832. (b) Zheng, J.; Wang, S.; Zheng, C.; You, S. Asymmetric Synthesis of Spiropyrazolones by Rhodium-Catalyzed C(sp²)-H Functionalization/Annulation Reactions. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2017, *56*, 4540-4544. (c) Zou, H.; Wang, Z.; Gao, Y.; Huang, G. Mechanism of Rhodium(III)-Catalyzed Formal C(sp³)-H Activation/Spiroannulation of *α*-Arylidene Pyrazolones with Alkynes: A Computational Study. *Chin. Chem. Lett.* 2018, *29*, 1355-1358. (d) Li, H.; Gontla, R.; Flegel, J.; Merten, C.; Ziegler, S.; Antonchick, A. P. Enantioselective Formal C(sp³)-H Bond Activation in the Synthesis of Bioactive Spiropyrazolone Derivatives. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2019, *58*, 307-311.

(7) (a) Zhou, M.; Pi, R.; Hu, M.; Yang, Y.; Song, R.; Xia, Y.; Li, J. Rhodium(III)-Catalyzed [3+2] Annulation of 5-Aryl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*pyrroles with Internal Alkynes through C(sp²)-H/Alkene Functionalization. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 11338-11341. (b) Zhao, Y.; He, Z.; Li, S.; Tang, J.; Gao, G.; Lan, J.; You, J. An Air-Stable Half-Sandwich Ru^{II} Complex as an Efficient Catalyst for [3+2] Annulation of 2-Arylcyclo-2-enones with Alkynes. *Chem. Commun.* **2016**, *52*, 4613-4616. (c) Li, Y.; Pi, R.; Ouyang, X.; Song, R.; Li, J. Rhodium-Catalyzed Annulation of 4-Arylbut-3-yn-1-amines with Internal Alkynes through C-H Functionalization. *Org. Lett.* **2019**, *21*, 397-400.

The Journal of Organic Chemistry

(8) (a) Yu, X.; Chen, K.; Wang, Q.; Guo, S.; Zha, S.; Zhu, J. Associative Covalent Relay: An Oxadiazolone Strategy for Rhodium(III)-

Catalyzed Synthesis of Primary Pyridinylamines. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2017, 56, 5222-5226. (b) Yu, X.; Chen, K.; Yang, F.; Zha, S.; Zhu, J.

Oxadiazolone-Enabled Synthesis of Primary Azaaromatic Amines. Org. Lett. 2016, 18, 5412-5415.

(9) Song, X.; Gao, C.; Li, B.; Zhang, X.; Fan, X. Regioselective Synthesis of 2-Alkenylindoles and 2-Alkenylindole-3-carboxylates through the Cascade Reactions of *N*-Nitrosoanilines with Propargyl Alcohols. *J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, *83*, 8509-8521.

(10) Mukherjee, K.; Shankar, M.; Ghosh, K.; Sahoo, A. K. An Orchestrated Unsymmetrical Annulation Episode of C(sp²)-H Bonds with Alkynes and Quinones: Access to Spiro-isoquinolones. *Org. Lett.* **2018**, *20*, 1914-1918.

(11) (a) Aikawa, K.; Hioki, Y.; Shimizu, N.; Mikami, K. Catalytic Asymmetric Synthesis of Stable Oxetenes via Lewis Acid-Promoted [2+2]

Cycloaddition. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2011, 133, 20092-20095. (b) Jia, X.; Petrone, D. A.; Lautens, M. A Conjunctive Carboiodination: Indenes by a

Double Carbopalladation-Reductive Elimination Domino Process. Angew. Chem. 2012, 124, 10008-10010.

(12) (a) Baś, S.; Woźniak, Ł.; Cygan, J.; Mlynarski, J. Asymmetric syn-Aldol Reaction of α-Hydroxy Ketones with Tertiary Amine Catalysts.

Eur. J. Org. Chem. **2013**, *30*, 6917-6923. (b) Wang, Q.; Tan, X.; Zhu, Z.; Huang, W.; Dong, X.; Zhang, X. New Synthetic Strategy for Chiral 2-Oxazolidinones Derivatives via Rhodium-Catalyzed Asymmetric Hydrogenation. *Tetrahedron Lett.*, **2016**, *57*, 658-662.

(13) Liu, W.; Zell, D.; John, M.; Ackermann, L. Manganese-Catalyzed Synthesis of *cis*-β-Amino Acid Esters through Organometallic C-H Activation of Ketimines. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2015, *54*, 4092-4096.

(14) Li, W.; Wollenburg, M.; Glorius, F. Enantioselective Synthesis of 2-Oxazolidinones by Ruthenium(II)-NHC-Catalysed Asymmetric Hydrogenation of 2-Oxazolones. *Chem. Sci.* **2018**, *9*, 6260-6263.

(15) Liang, Y.; Wu, K.; Song, S.; Li, X.; Huang, X.; Jiao, N. I₂- or NBS-Catalyzed Highly Efficient α-Hydroxylation of Ketones with Dimethyl Sulfoxide. Org. Lett. 2015, 17, 876-879.