Supporting Information (Part C) for

Allenyl Azide Cycloaddition Chemistry. Exploration of the Scope and Mechanism of Cyclopentennelated Dihydropyrrole Synthesis through Azatrimethylenemethane (ATMM) Intermediates.

Ken S. Feldman, *†Malliga R. Iyer, † Carlos Silva López§ and Olalla Nieto Faza§

Department of Chemistry, The Pennsylvania State University, University Park,

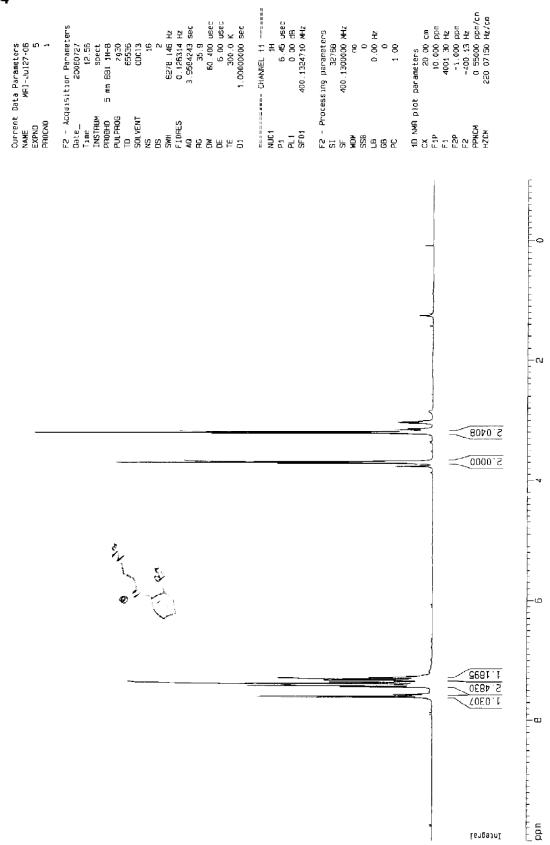
Pennsylvania 16802, USA, Departmento de Quimica Organica, Universidade de Vigo,

Lagoas Marcosende, 36200, Vigo, Galicia, Spain, and Department of Chemistry,

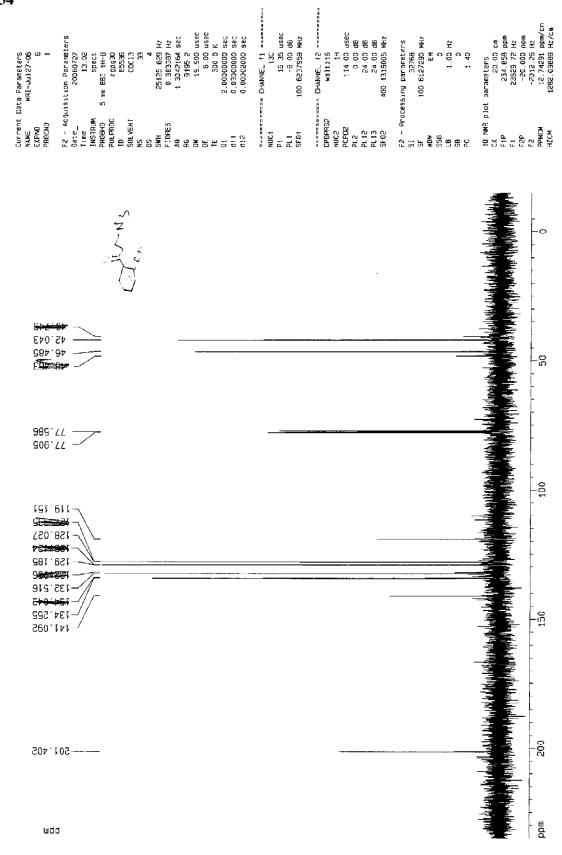
University of Minnesota, 207 Pleasant St. SE, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55455-0431, USA

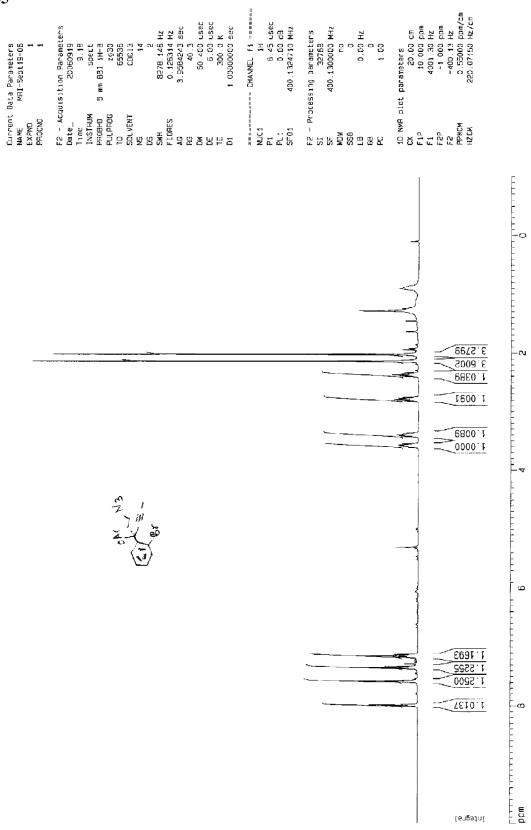
34 ¹ H NMR	S2
34 ¹³ C NMR	S 3
35 ¹ H NMR	S4
35 ¹³ C NMR	S5
38a ¹ H NMR	S 6
38a ¹³ C NMR	S 7
38b ¹ H NMR	S 8
38b ¹³ C NMR	S 9
38c ¹ H NMR	S10
38c ¹³ C NMR	S 11
39a ¹ H NMR	S12
39a ¹³ C NMR	S13
39b ¹ H NMR	S14
39b ¹³ C NMR	S15
39c ¹ H NMR	S16
X-ray structure of 23d	S18
X-ray structure of 39a	S19

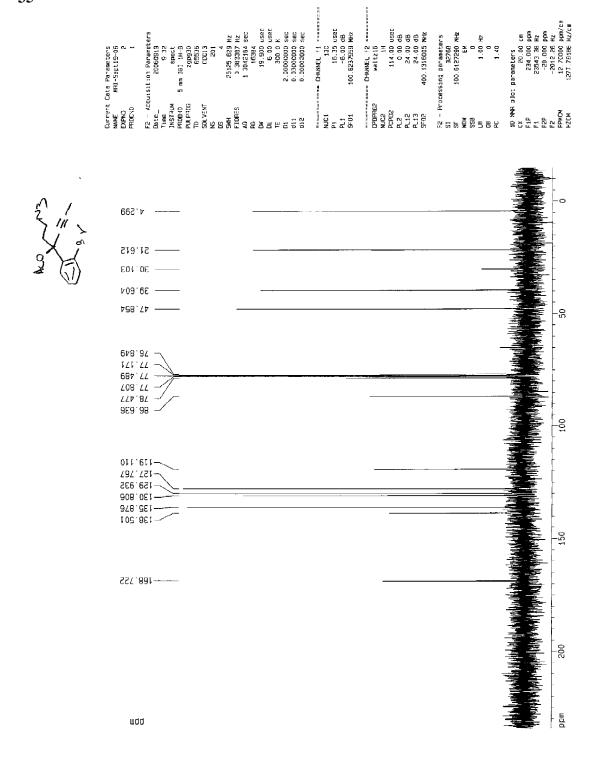


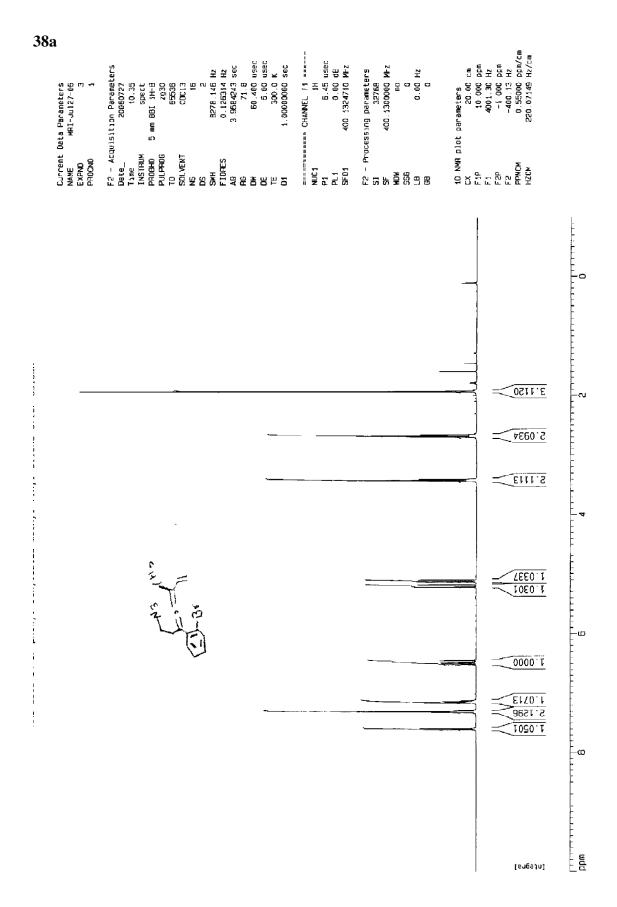


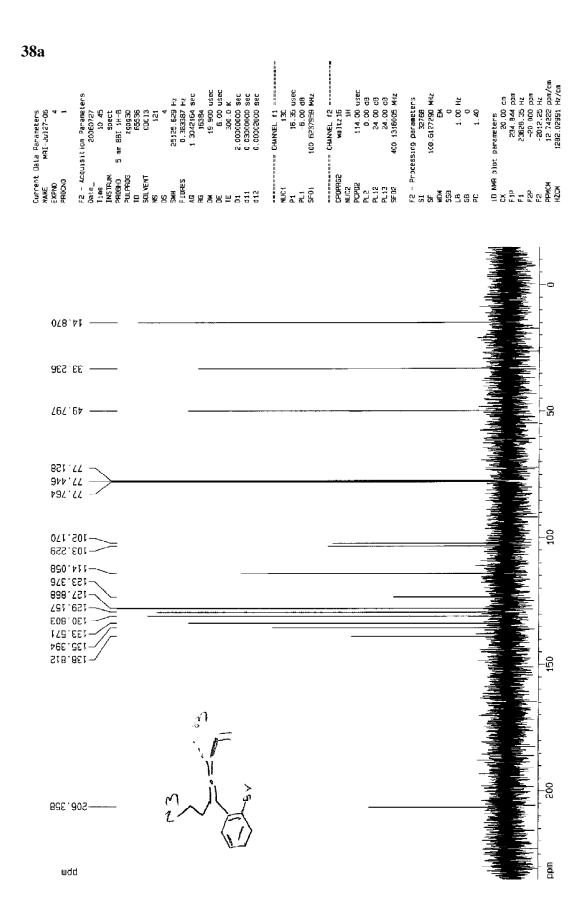


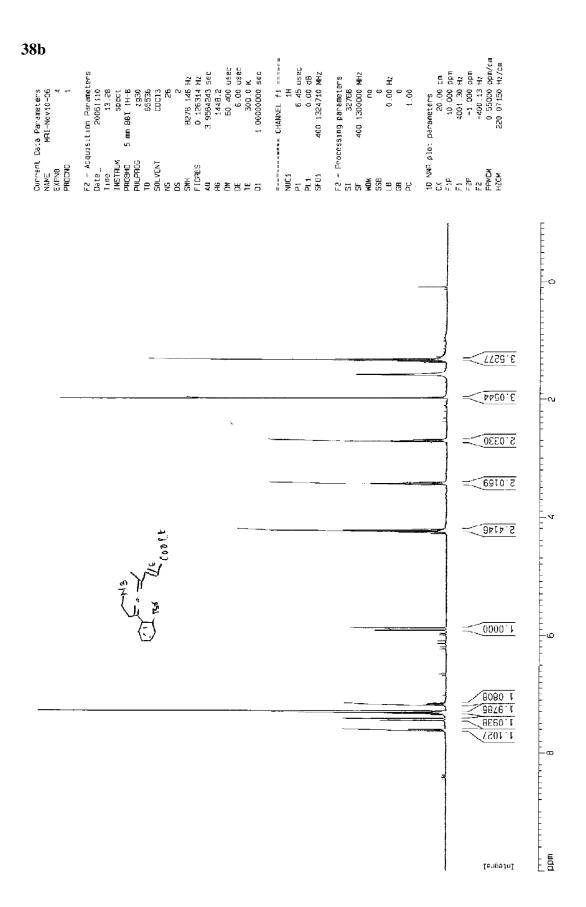


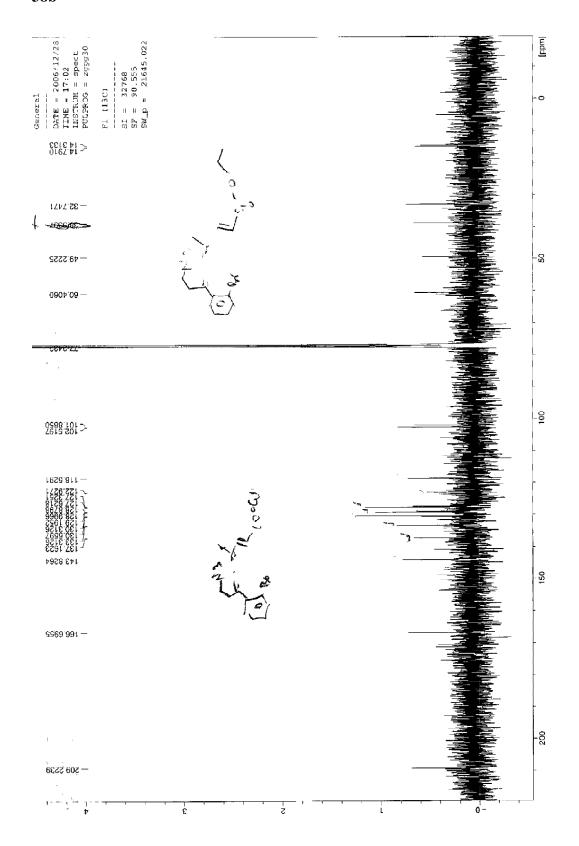


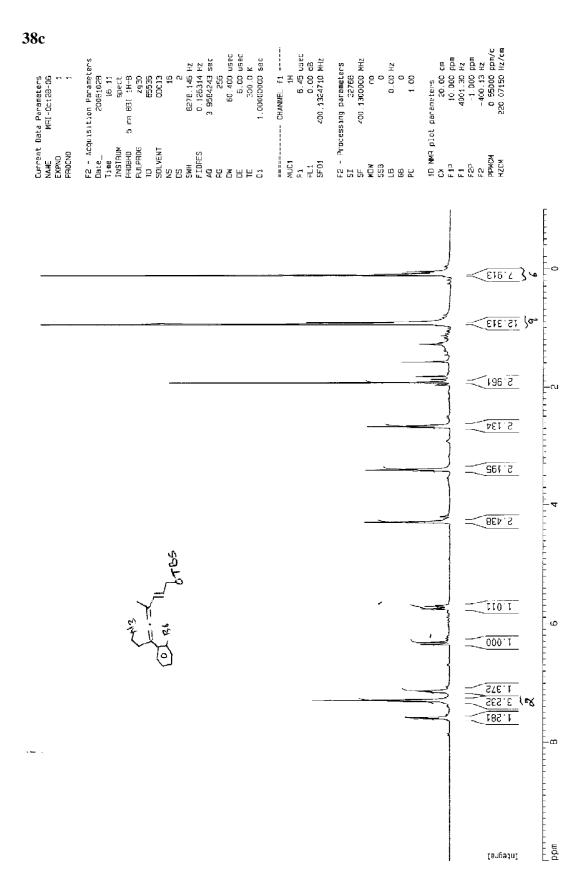


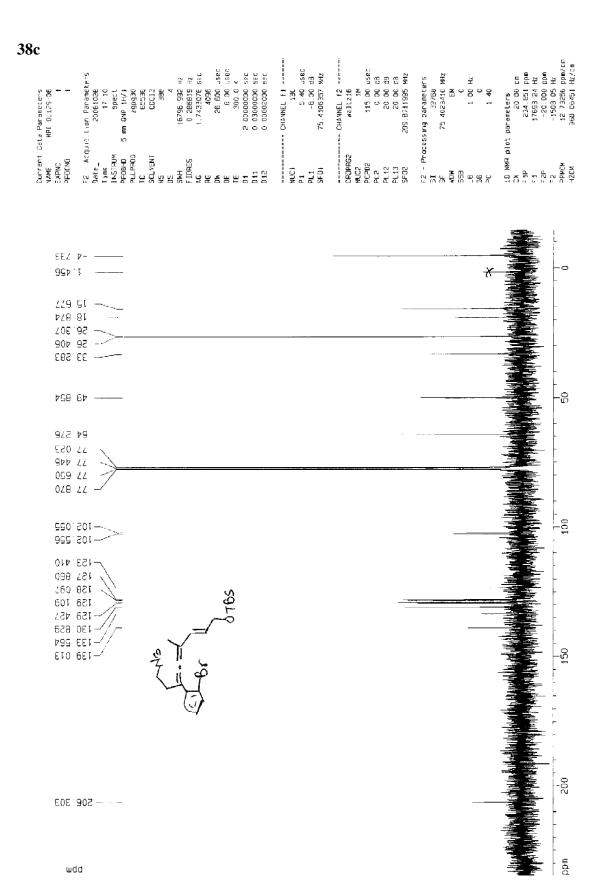


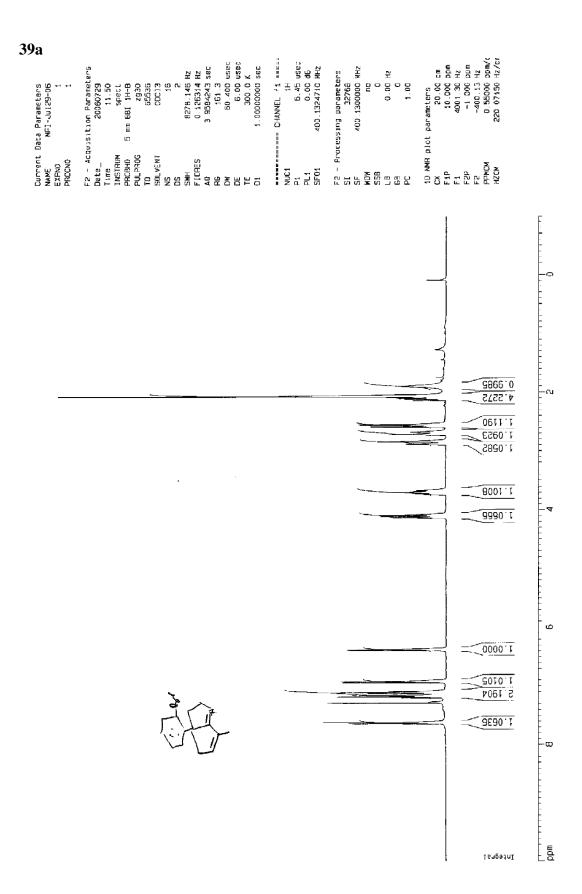


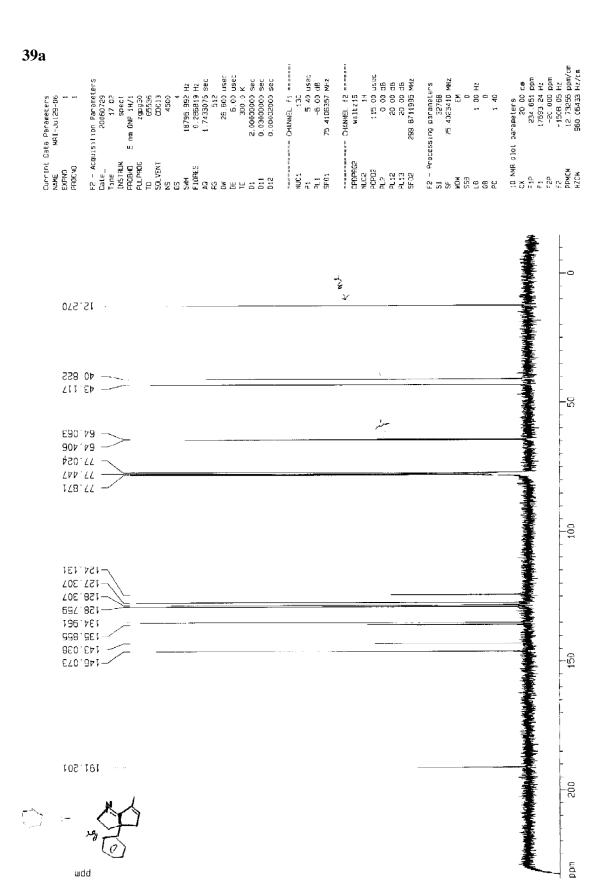




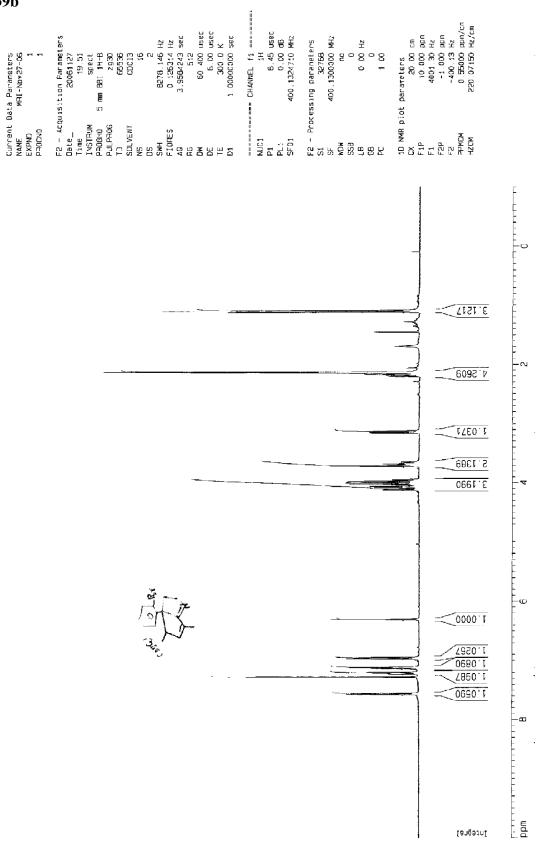




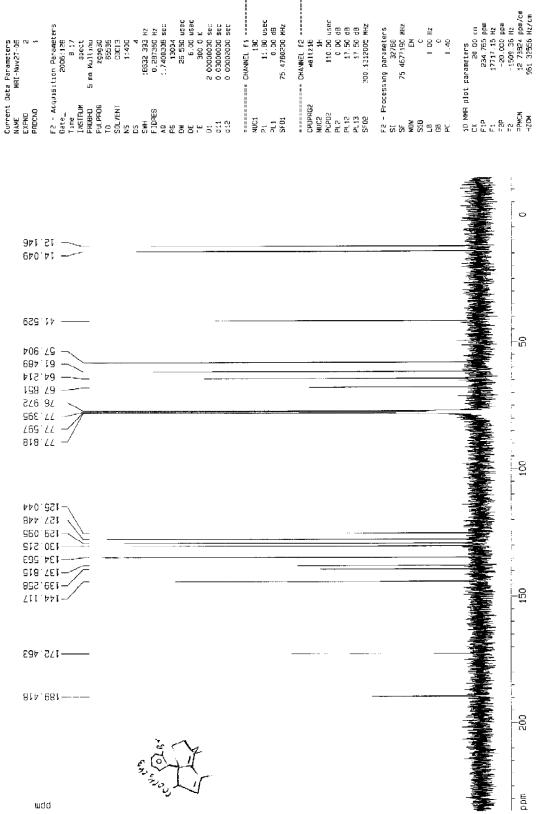




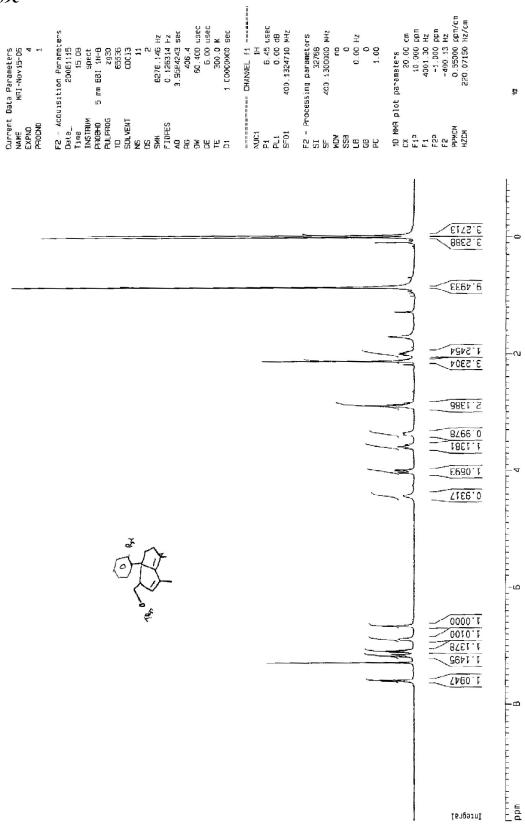


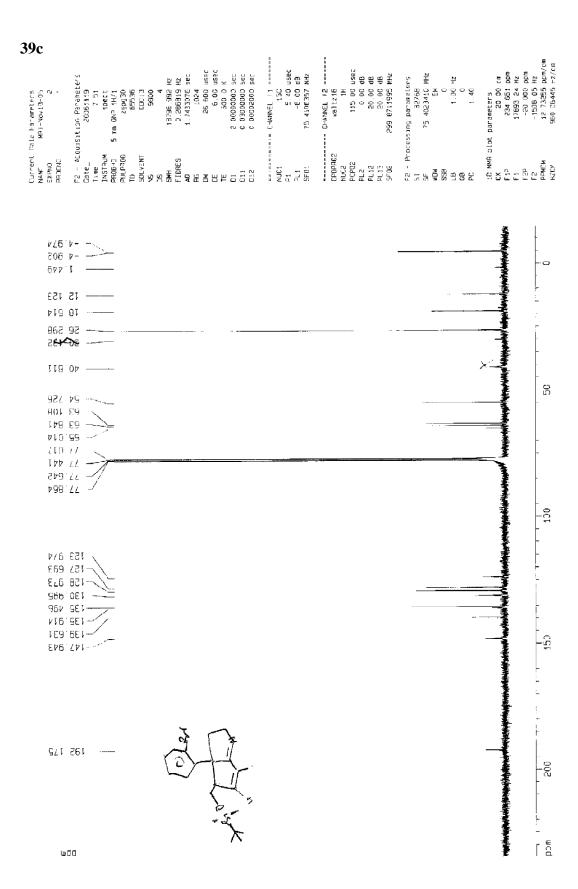












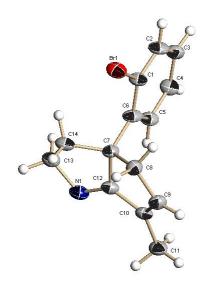
X-Ray structural Determination of 23d

A clear plate shaped crystal of **23d** (C13 H13 Cl N2) with approximate dimensions 0.1 x 0.17 x 0.25 mm, was used for the X-ray crystallographic analysis. The X-ray intensity data were measured at 98(2) K, cooled by Rigaku-MSC X-Stream 2000, on a Bruker SMART APEX CCD area detector system equipped with a graphite monochromator and a MoK α fine-focus sealed tube ($\lambda = 0.71073 \approx$) operated at 1600 watts power (50 kV, 32 mA). The detector was placed at a distance of 5.8 cm from the crystal.

A total of 1850 frames were collected with a scan width of 0.3° in ω and an exposure time of 5 seconds/frame. The total data collection time was about 4 hours. The frames were integrated with the Bruker SAINT software package using a narrow-frame integration algorithm. The integration of the data using a Monoclinic unit cell yielded a total of 7319 reflections to a maximum θ angle of 28.29° (0.90 \approx resolution), of which 2783 were independent, completeness = 95.5 %, R_{int} = 0.0290, R_{sig} = 0.0322 and 2483 were greater than $2\sigma(I)$. The final cell constants: $a = 9.6258(16)\approx$, $b = 7.7123(13)\approx$, $c = 16.200(3)\approx$, $\alpha = 90\infty$, $\beta = 103.750(3)\infty$, $\gamma = 90\infty$, volume = $1168.2(3)\approx^3$, are based upon the refinement of the XYZ-centroids of 4472 reflections above $20\sigma(I)$ with 2.588 ∞ <0 <28.289 ∞ . Analysis of the data showed negligible decay during data collection. Data were corrected for absorption effects using the multiscan technique (SADABS). The ratio of minimum to maximum apparent transmission was 0.927354.

The structure was solved and refined using the Bruker SHELXTL (Version 6.1) Software Package, using the space group P2(1)/c, with Z = 4 for the formula unit, C13 H13 C1 N2. The final anisotropic full-matrix least-squares refinement on F^2 with 146 variables converged at R1 = 5.03 %, for the observed data and wR2 = 12.77 % for all data. The goodness-of-fit was 1.079. The largest peak on the final difference map was $0.690 \text{ e}^{-1}/8^{-3}$ and the largest hole was $-0.677 \text{ e}^{-1}/8^{-3}$. Based on the final model, the calculated density of the crystal is 1.323 g/cm³ and F(000) amounts to 488 electrons.

X-Ray Structural Determination of 39a.



A colorless block shaped crystal of **39a** ($C_{14}H_{14}BrN$) with approximate dimensions 0.08 x 0.09 x 0.15 mm, was used for the X-ray crystallographic analysis. The X-ray intensity data were measured at 133(2) K, cooled by Rigaku-MSC X-Stream 2000, on a Bruker SMART APEX CCD area detector system equipped with a graphite monochromator and a MoK α fine-focus sealed tube (λ = 0.71073Å) operated at 1600 watts power (50 kV, 32 mA). The detector was placed at a distance of 5.8 cm from the crystal.

A total of 1850 frames were collected with a scan width of 0.3° in ω and an exposure time of 10 seconds/frame. The total data collection time was about 8 hours. The frames were integrated with the Bruker SAINT software package using a narrow-frame integration algorithm. The integration of the data using a Triclinic unit cell yielded a total of 4946 reflections to a maximum θ angle of 28.47° (0.90 Å resolution), of which 3003 were independent, completeness = 96 %, R_{int} = 0.0591, R_{sig} = 0.1088 and 1766 were greater than $2\sigma(I)$. The final cell constants: a = 7.433(8) Å, b = 7.991(8) Å, c = 10.455(11) Å, $\alpha = 85.140(17)^{\circ}$, $\beta = 79.187(19)^{\circ}$, $\gamma = 78.799(17)^{\circ}$, volume = 597.6(11)Å³, are based upon the refinement of the XYZ-centroids of 2783 reflections above $20\sigma(I)$ with $2.843^{\circ} < \theta < 28.24^{\circ}$. Analysis of the data showed negligible decay during data collection. Data were corrected for absorption effects using the multiscan technique (SADABS). The ratio of minimum to maximum apparent transmission was 0.0426.

The structure was solved and refined using the Bruker SHELXTL (Version 6.1) Software Package, using the space group P-1, with Z=2 for the formula unit, $C_{14}H_{14}BrN$. The final anisotropic full-matrix least-squares refinement on F^2 with 146 variables converged at R1=6.93 %, for the observed data and wR2=20.91 % for all data. The goodness-of-fit was 0.987. The largest peak on the final difference map was $1.453 \, e^{-1}/A^3$ and the largest hole was $-1.009 \, e^{-1}/A^3$. Based on the final model, the calculated density of the crystal is $1.535 \, g/cm^3$ and F(000) amounts to 280 electrons.