

Supplementary Materials

# Green Synthesis of 2-Oxazolidinones by an Efficient and Recyclable CuBr/Ionic Liquid System via CO<sub>2</sub>, Propargylic Alcohols, and 2-Aminoethanols

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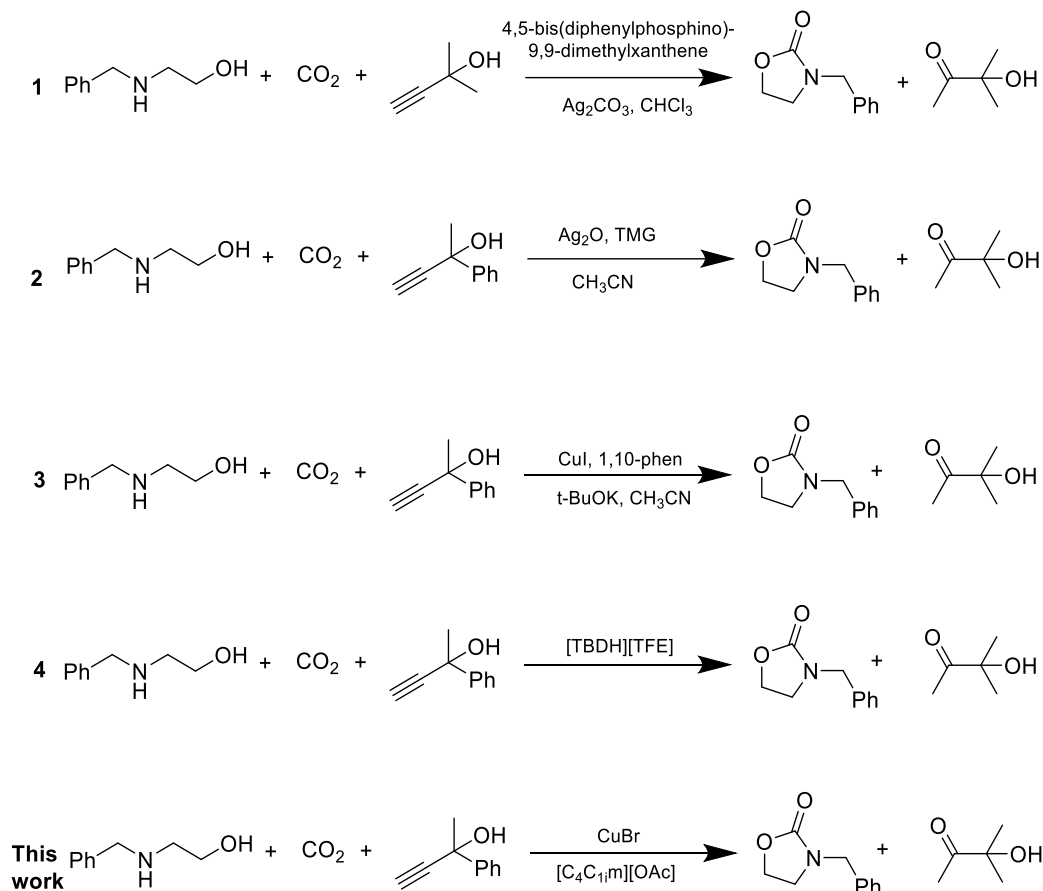
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### 1. TON reported in the previous literatures.



**Figure S1.** The literatures reported for the three-component reactions.

Figure S1 showed the literatures reported for the three-component reactions up to now. A TON of 1260 could be obtained by the Ag<sub>2</sub>O/TMG catalytic system. Particularly, a higher TON of 2960 was reached by this CuBr/[C<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1im</sub>][OAc] system. For the other systems, no TON data was expressly reported, indicating that 2960 is the highest TON up to now for this three-component reaction.

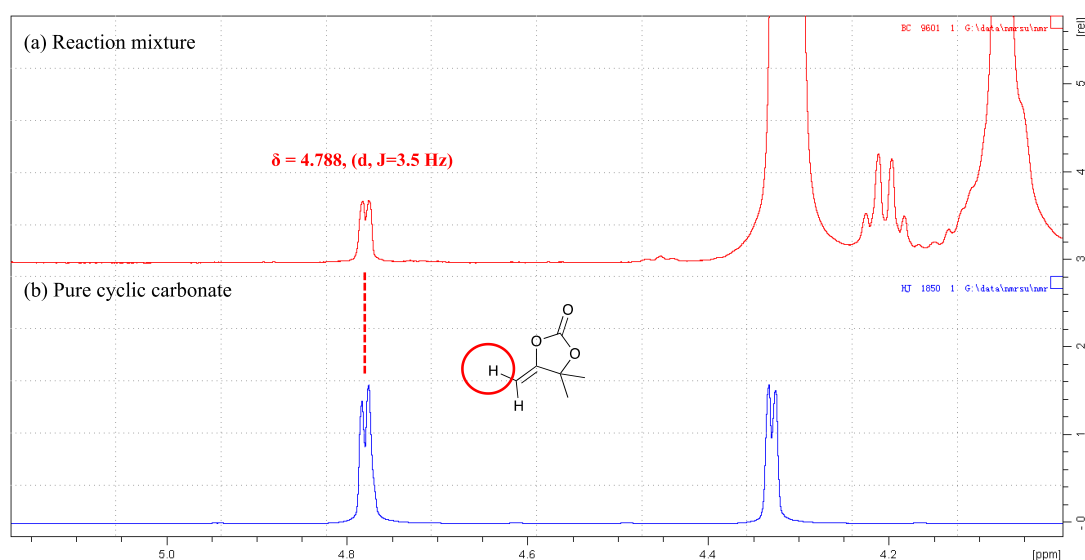
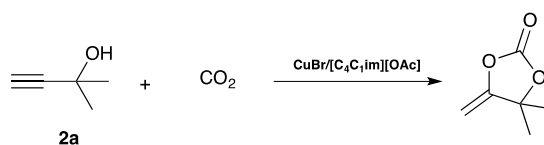
**Table S1.** TON reported in the previous literatures.

Ref.	TON
1[1]	No mention
2[2]	1260
3[3]	No mention
4[4]	No mention
This work	2960

### 2. The reaction of propargylic alcohols and CO<sub>2</sub>

To prove whether the cyclic carbonates could be produced without the use of aminoethanols, the control experiment was performed as follows: **2a** (7.5 mmol), CuBr (0.025 mmol) and [C<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1im</sub>][OAc] (6.5 mmol) were prepared in a Schlenk tube under 1 atm of CO<sub>2</sub> at 100 °C. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was directly in situ examined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR in CDCl<sub>3</sub> (Figure S2). A characteristic

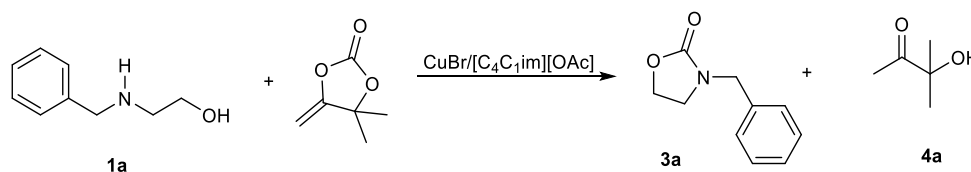
double peak of the  $\alpha$ -alkylidene cyclic carbonate at  $\delta = 4.788$  was clearly observed [1], indicating the formation of the corresponding carbonate.



**Figure S2.**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of the control experiment mixture (red) and the pure cyclic carbonate (blue).

### 3. The reaction of cyclic carbonates and 2-aminoethanols

To prove whether the cyclic carbonates from step 1 would react with 2-aminoethanols to give the desired products using the  $\text{CuBr}/[\text{C}_4\text{C}_{1\text{im}}][\text{OAc}]$  catalytic system, the following control experiment was performed: **1a** (5 mmol), cyclic carbonates (7.5 mmol),  $\text{CuBr}$  (0.025 mmol, 0.5 mol%) and  $[\text{C}_4\text{C}_{1\text{im}}][\text{OAc}]$  (6.5 mmol) were mixed in a Schlenk tube under 1 atm of  $\text{CO}_2$  at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  for 12 h. Once the reaction was finished, the reaction mixture was directly in situ examined by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR in  $\text{CDCl}_3$  (Figure S3). The characteristic peaks of **3a** at  $\delta = 3.43, 4.32, 4.45$  and **4a** at  $\delta = 1.41, 2.26, 3.77$  were clearly observed, indicating the formation of the final products from cyclic carbonates and 2-aminoethanols [2].



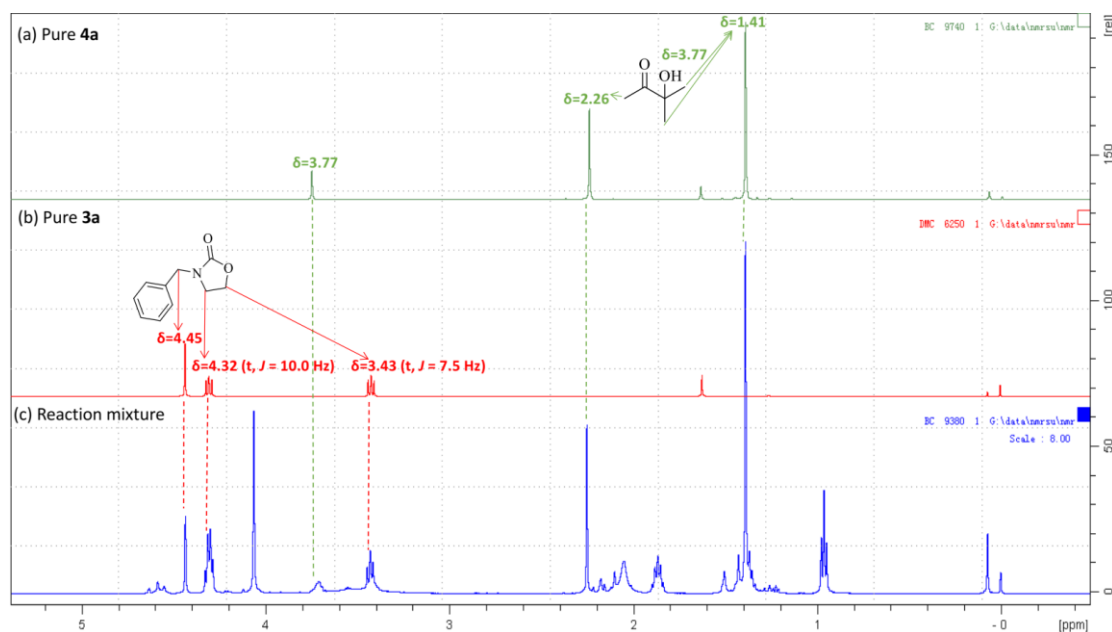


Figure S3.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR of pure **4a** (green), pure **3a** (red) and the control reaction mixture (blue).

#### 4. Activation of the hydroxyl group in the presence of 1 atm of $\text{CO}_2$

Substrate **2a**, and the mixture of **2a**/[C<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub>im][OAc] (1.5:1.3), **2a**/1a (1.5:1) were respectively prepared in the closed Schlenk tubes at 1 atm of  $\text{CO}_2$  at 100 °C. After 5 mins, three samples were respectively taken from them into DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub> and examined by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (Figure S4). As the NMR results showed, in the presence of 1 atm of  $\text{CO}_2$ , the hydroxyl groups of propargylic alcohols could be strongly activated by [C<sub>4</sub>C<sub>1</sub>im][OAc] and slightly activated by 2-aminoethanols.

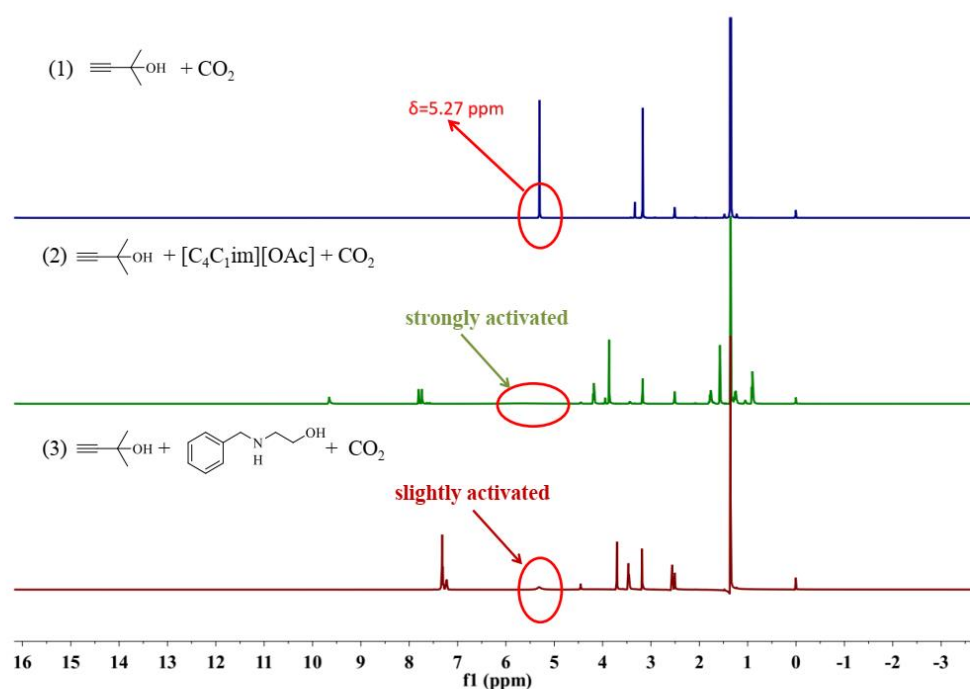


Figure S4. Investigations on the activation of hydroxyl protons in the presence of 1 atm of  $\text{CO}_2$ .

## 5. Exploration of metal leaching in the recycling experiments

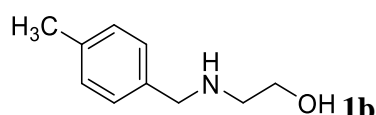
The metal leaching occurred in the extraction process was explored by the ICP analysis after each round. The results were showed below:

**Table S2.** Exploration of metal leaching in the recycling experiments.

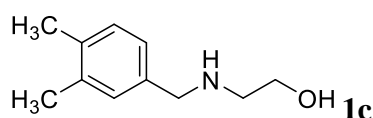
	initial amount	after round 1	after round 2	after round 3
CuBr amount (mmol)	0.02516	0.02124	0.01915	0.01732
Leaching (%)	/	15.58	9.84	9.56

Based on the ICP data, we could calculate that after the first round, 15.58% of CuBr was leached from the system, while after 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup> rounds, similar leaching values of 9.84% and 9.56% were obtained respectively.

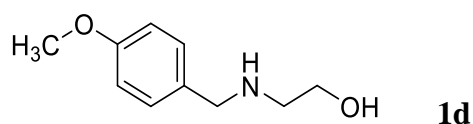
## 6. Characterization Data for Substrates and Products



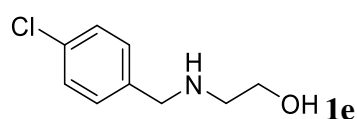
2-(4-Methylbenzylamino)ethanol. Colourless oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.22 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (s, 2H), 3.66 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 2.81 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.19 (-OH, -NH) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 137.0, 136.7, 129.2, 128.1, 61.0, 53.2, 50.5, 21.1 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [3]. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NO<sup>+</sup> [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 166.1226; found 166.1227.



2-(3,4-Dimethylbenzylamino)ethanol. Colorless solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.17–7.03 (m, 3H), 3.76 (s, 2H), 3.67 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 2.82 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 2.27 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 6H), 2.07 (-OH, -NH) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 137.4, 136.7, 135.4, 129.7, 129.5, 125.5, 60.9, 53.2, 50.5, 19.7, 19.4 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [3]. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO<sup>+</sup> [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 180.1383; found 180.1384.

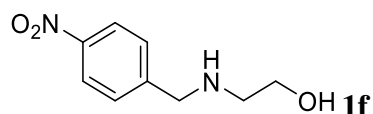


2-(4-Methoxybenzylamino)ethanol. Light yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.24 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.74 (s, 2H), 3.65 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 2H), 2.77 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 2.69 (-OH, -NH) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 158.8, 131.78, 129.4, 113.9, 60.8, 55.3, 52.9, 50.5 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [3]. HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NO<sub>2</sub><sup>+</sup> [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 182.1176; found 182.1177.

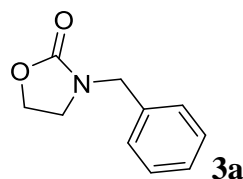


2-(4-Chlorobenzylamino)ethanol. Light yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.33–7.26 (m, 4H), 3.80 (s, 2H), 3.69–3.67 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 2.82–2.80 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 2.05 (-OH, -NH) ppm. <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 138.5, 132.8, 129.4, 128.6, 61.0, 52.8, 50.5 ppm. These

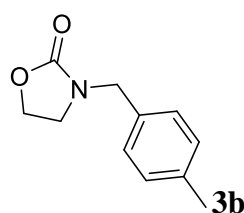
data are matched with the reported publication [3]. HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $C_9H_{13}ClNO_2^+$   $[M+H]^+$  186.0680; found 186.0681.



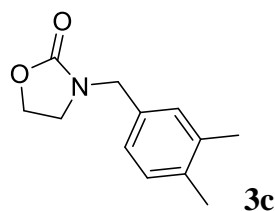
2-(4-Nitrobenzyl)benzylaminoethanol. Brown solid.  $^1H$  NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  8.21 (d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 2H), 3.96 (s, 2H), 3.73–3.71 (t,  $J = 5.0$  Hz, 2H), 2.86–2.84 (t,  $J = 5.0$  Hz, 2H), 2.05 (-OH, -NH) ppm.  $^{13}C$  NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  147.8, 147.2, 128.6, 123.7, 61.2, 52.8, 50.7 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [3]. HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $C_9H_{13}N_2O_3^+$   $[M+H]^+$  197.0921; found 197.0922.



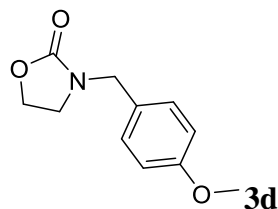
3-Benzylloxazolidin-2-one. Light yellow solid.  $^1H$  NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  7.39–7.28 (m, 5H), 4.45 (s, 2H), 4.32 (t,  $J = 10.0$  Hz, 2H), 3.46–3.43 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H).  $^{13}C$  NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  135.8, 128.8, 128.2, 128.0, 61.8, 48.5, 44.0 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [3]. HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $C_{10}H_{11}NNaO_2^+$   $[M+Na]^+$  200.0682; found 200.0683.



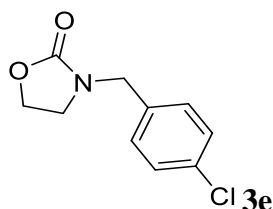
3-(4-Methylbenzyl)oxazolidin-2-one. Colorless oil.  $^1H$  NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  7.21–7.17 (m, 4H), 4.40 (s, 2H), 4.30 (t,  $J = 10.0$  Hz, 2H), 3.42 (t,  $J = 10.0$  Hz, 2H), 2.36 (s, 3H) ppm.  $^{13}C$  NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  158.5, 137.8, 122.7, 129.5, 128.2, 61.8, 48.1, 43.9, 21.1 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [3]. HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $C_{11}H_{14}NO_2^+$   $[M+H]^+$  192.1019; found 192.1020.



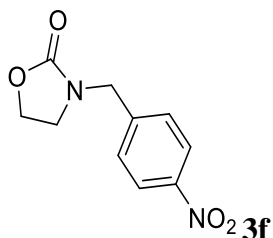
3-(3,4-Dimethylbenzyl)oxazolidin-2-one. Light yellow oil.  $^1H$  NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  7.25–7.02 (m, 3H), 4.38 (s, 2H), 4.31 (t,  $J = 10.0$  Hz, 2H), 3.43 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 2.28 (s, 6H) ppm.  $^{13}C$  NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  158.5, 137.1, 136.4, 130.0, 129.5, 125.7, 61.8, 48.2, 43.9, 19.7, 19.4 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [3]. HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $C_{12}H_{16}NO_2^+$   $[M+H]^+$  206.1176; found 206.1177.



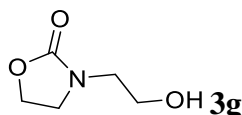
3-(4-Methoxybenzyl)oxazolidin-2-one. Colorless solid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  7.14 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 2H), 6.81 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 2H), 4.29 (s, 2H), 4.21 (t,  $J = 10.0$  Hz, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.33 (t,  $J = 10.0$  Hz, 2H) ppm.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  159.4, 158.5, 129.6, 127.8, 114.2, 61.8, 55.3, 47.8, 43.8 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [3]. HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{NO}_3^+$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  208.0968; found 208.0968.



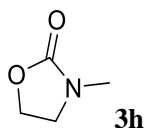
3-(4-Chlorobenzyl)oxazolidin-2-one. Light yellow oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  7.35 (d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 2H), 7.25 (d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 2H), 4.42 (s, 2H), 4.33 (t,  $J = 10.0$  Hz, 2H), 3.44 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H) ppm.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  158.5, 134.3, 133.9, 129.5, 129.0, 61.8, 47.8, 44.0 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [3]. HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{ClNO}_2^+$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  212.0473; found 212.1473.



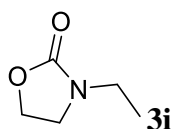
3-(4-Nitrobenzyl)oxazolidin-2-one. Light yellow solid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  8.25 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 4.56 (s, 2H), 4.40 (t,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 2H), 3.50 (t,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 2H) ppm.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  158.5, 147.8, 143.2, 128.8, 124.1, 61.9, 47.9, 44.3 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [6]. HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{11}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4^+$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  223.0713; found 223.0713.



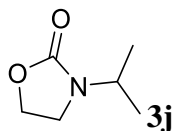
3-(2-Hydroxyethyl)oxazolidin-2-one. Colorless oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  4.36 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 3.81 (t,  $J = 5.1$  Hz, 2H), 3.71 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 3.41 (t,  $J = 5.0$  Hz, 2H) ppm.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  159.4, 62.2, 60.5, 46.9, 45.7 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication.[3] HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}_3^+$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  132.0655; found 132.0656.



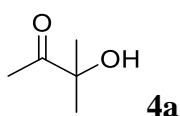
3-Methyl-2-oxazolidinone. Oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  4.23 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 3.50 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 2.80 (s, 3H) ppm.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  61.5, 46.7, 31.0. These data are matched with the reported publication [7]. HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_8\text{NO}_2^+$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  102.0553; found 102.0550.



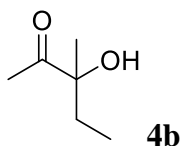
3-Ethyl-2-oxazolidinone. Yellow liquid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  4.31 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 3.55 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 3.31 (q,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H), 1.16 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 3H) ppm.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  61.6, 43.9, 38.9, 12.5 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [8]. HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}_2^+$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  116.0708; found 116.0706.



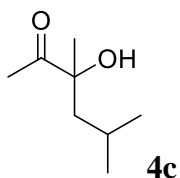
3-Isopropyl-2-oxazolidinone. Yellow liquid.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  4.31 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 4.11 (hept,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 1H), 3.51 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 1.19 (d,  $J = 6.8$  Hz, 6H) ppm.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  61.9, 44.8, 39.6, 19.7 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [8]. HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_2^+$   $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$  130.0863; found 130.0863.



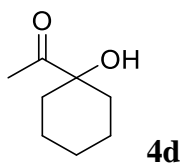
3-Hydroxy-3-methylbutan-2-one. Colorless oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  5.22 (s, 1H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 1.18 (s, 6H) ppm.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  214.3, 76.2, 26.6, 24.7 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [3].



3-Hydroxy-3-methylpentan-2-one. Colorless oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  5.04 (s, 1H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.47 (m, 1H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 0.76 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 3H) ppm.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  214.5, 78.9, 32.2, 25.5, 24.5, 8.3. These data are matched with the reported publication [3].

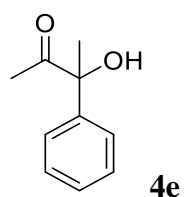


3-Hydroxy-3-dimethyl-2-hexanone.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  4.99 (s, 1H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.59 (dd,  $J = 13.9, 6.9$  Hz, 1H), 1.42 (dd,  $J = 13.9, 5.6$  Hz, 1H), 1.15 (s, 3H), 0.87 (d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 3H), 0.79 (d,  $J = 6.6$  Hz, 3H) ppm.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  214.8, 79.0, 48.0, 26.4, 25.6, 24.7, 24.2 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [9].



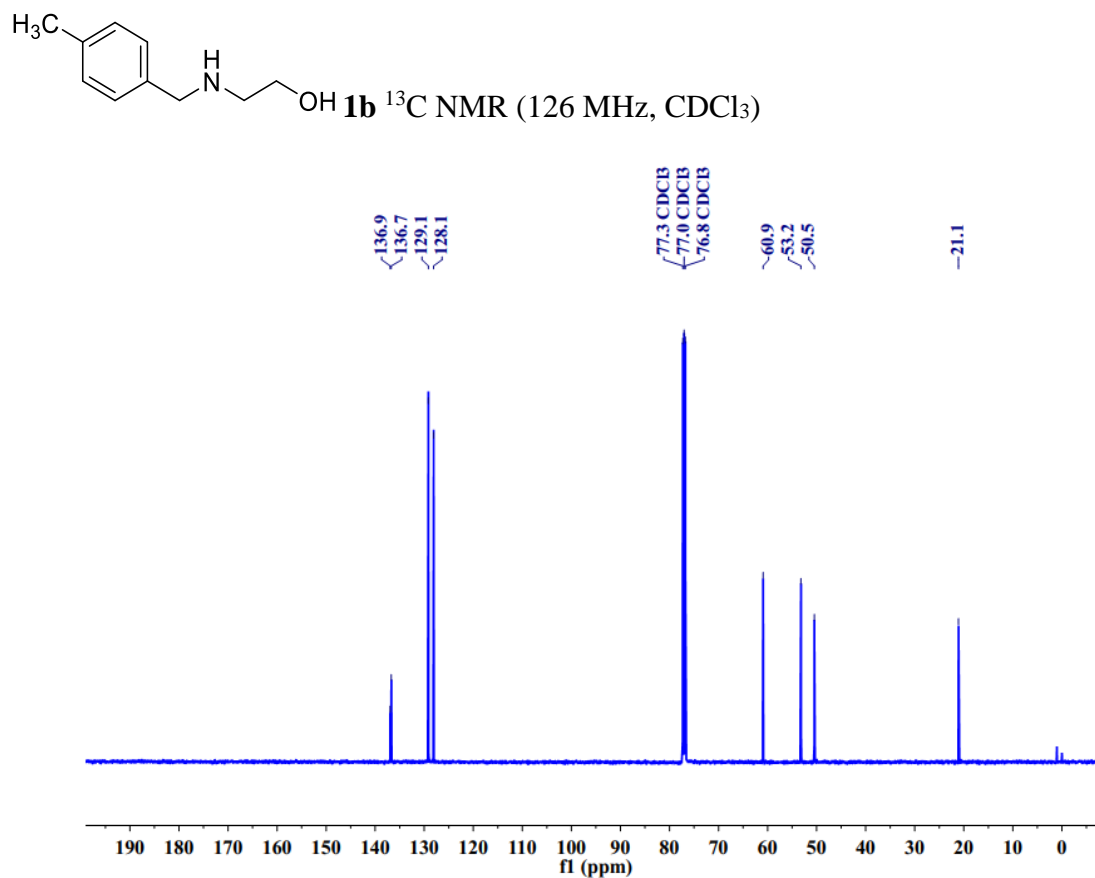
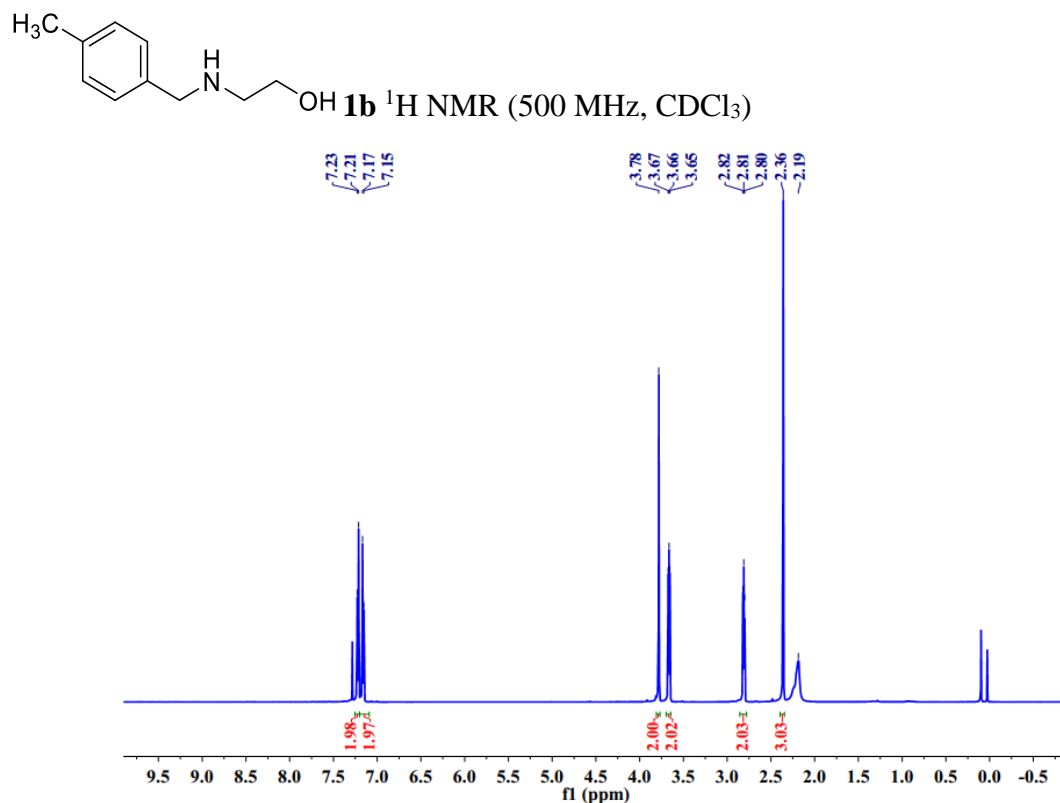
1-(1-Hydroxycyclohexyl)ethanone. Yellow oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  5.06 (s, 1H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 1.60–1.42 (m, 9H), 1.18 (m, 1H) ppm.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  214.6, 77.3, 33.3, 25.5, 24.9, 21.3 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [3].

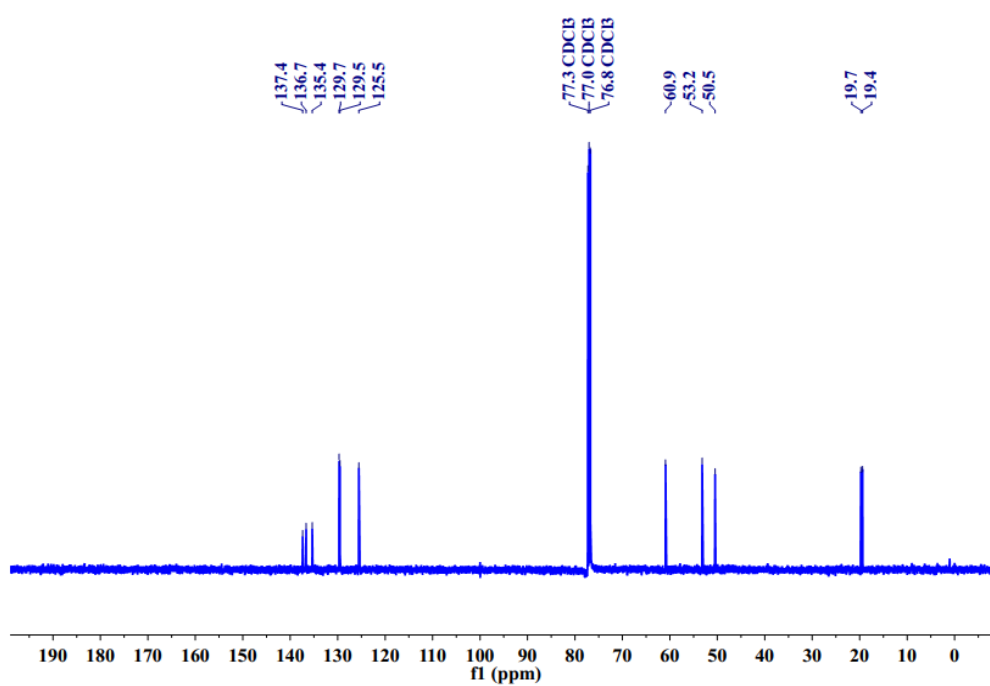
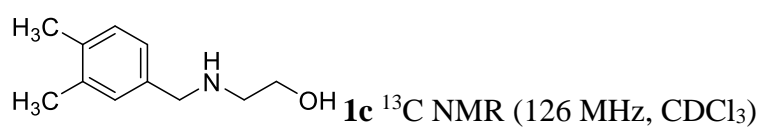
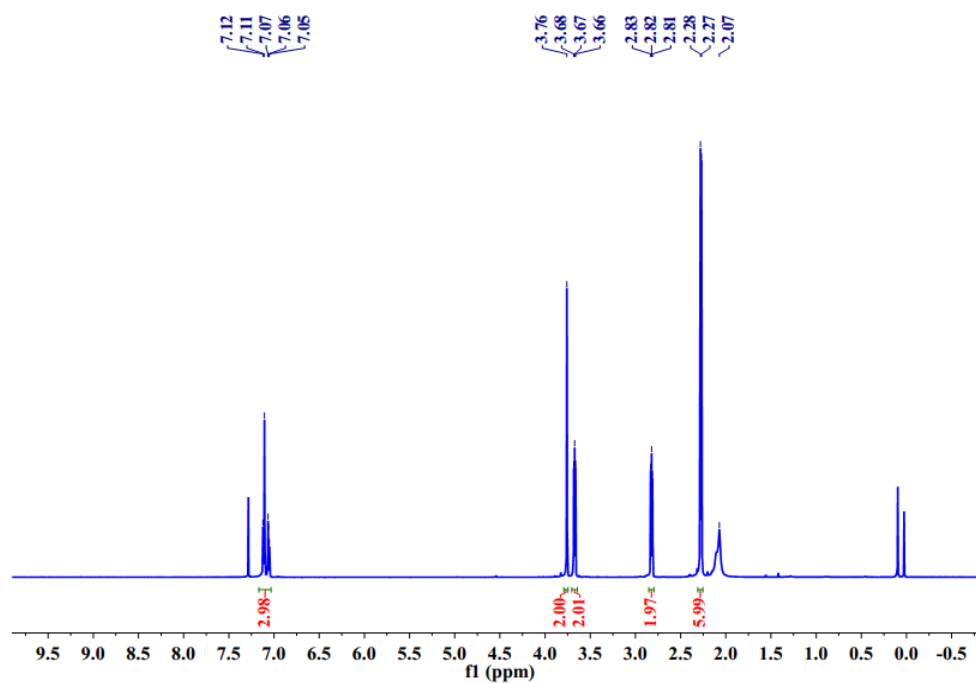
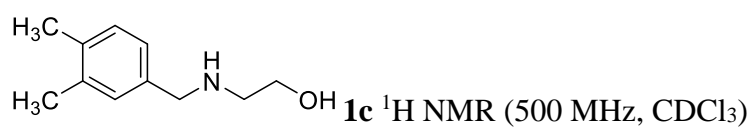


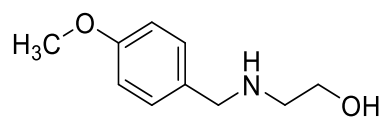
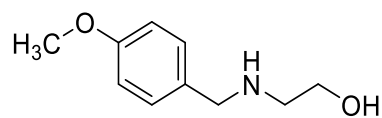
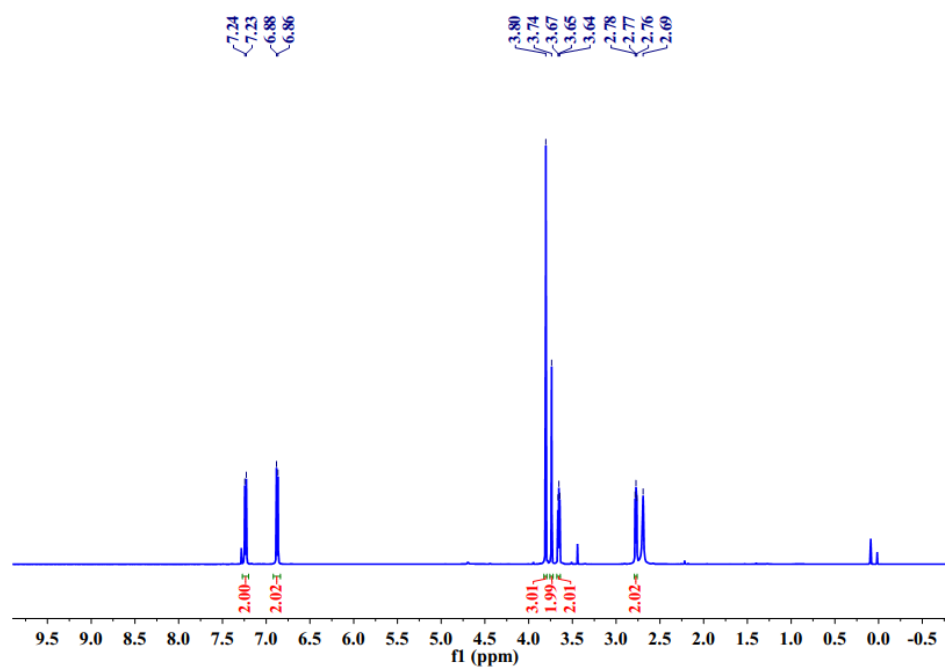
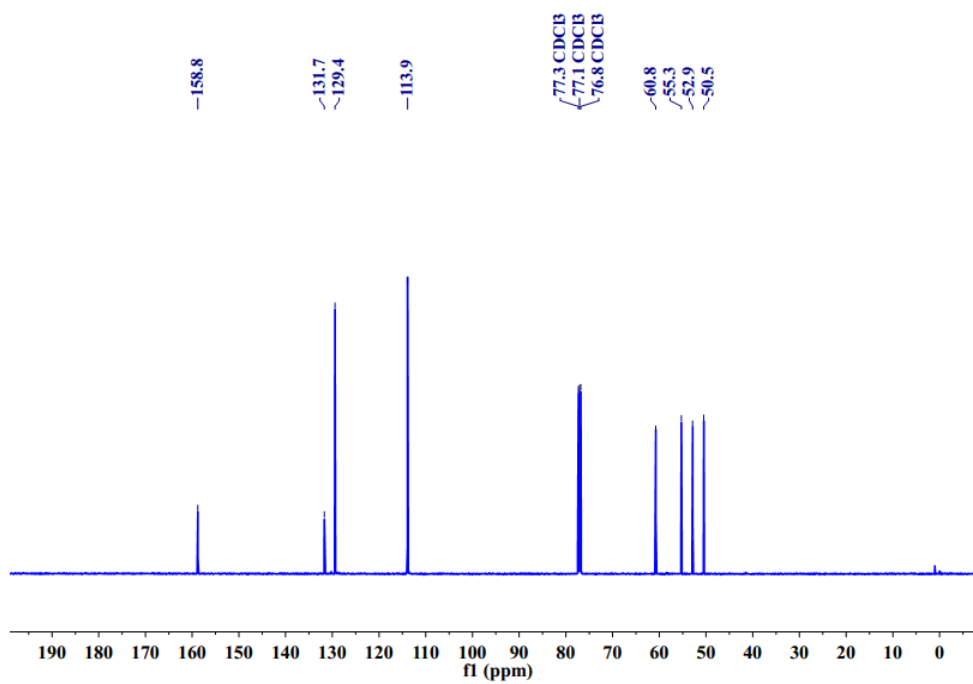


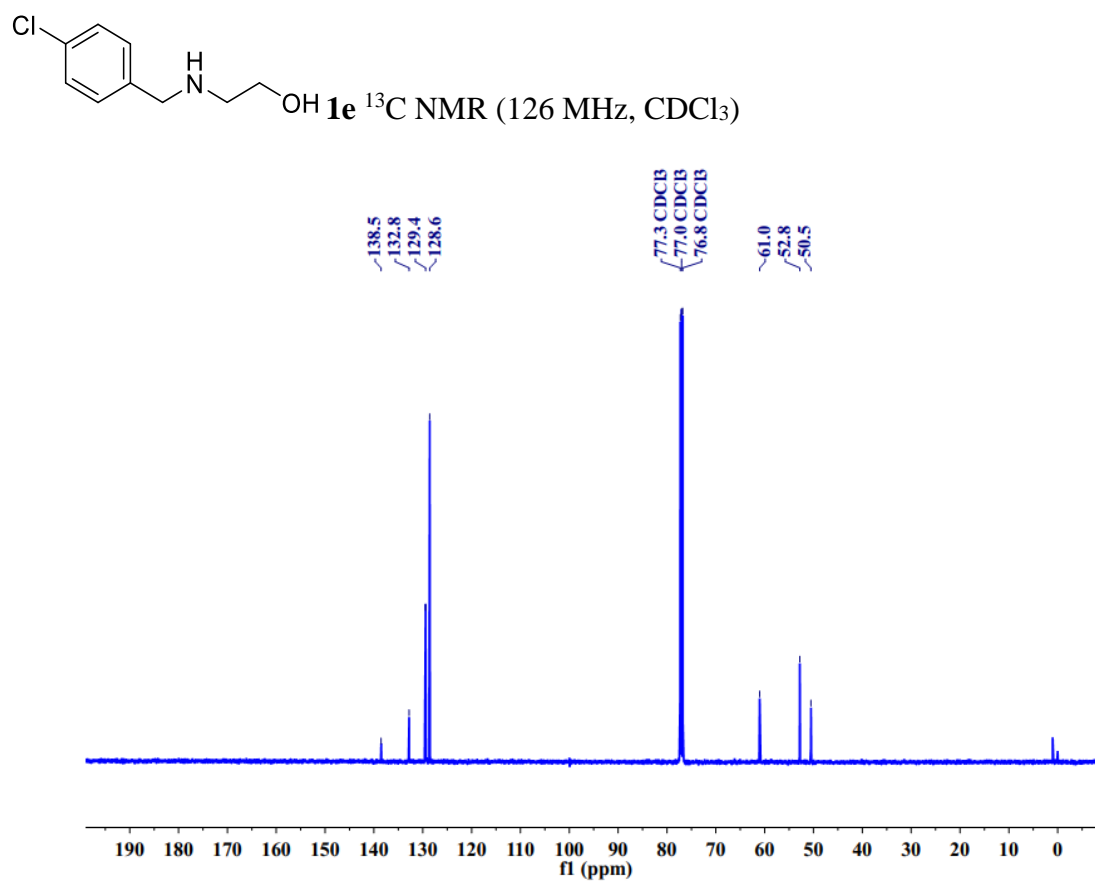
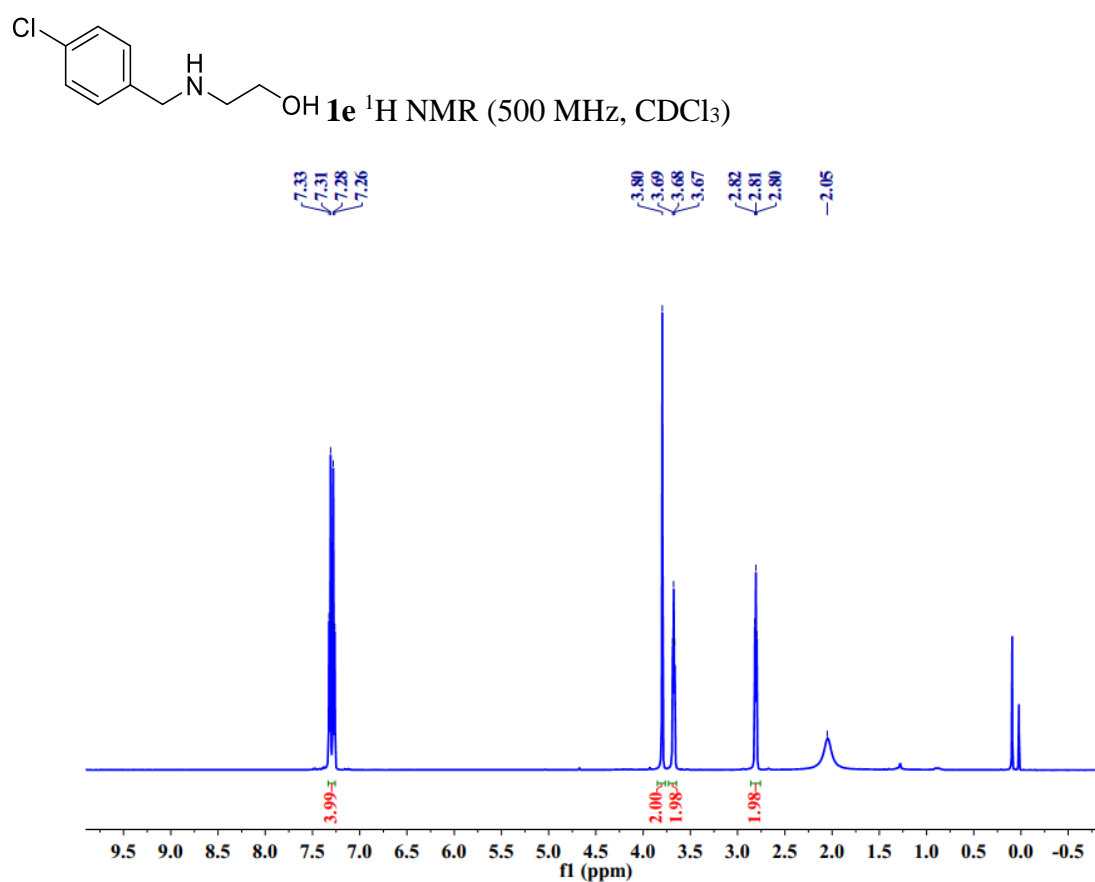
3-Hydroxy-3-phenylbutan-2-one. Brown oil.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )  $\delta$  7.44 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.27 (t,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 1H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 2.02 (s, 3H), 1.52 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )  $\delta$  210.7, 143.7, 128.6, 127.6, 125.5, 80.2, 26.5, 24.7 ppm. These data are matched with the reported publication [3].

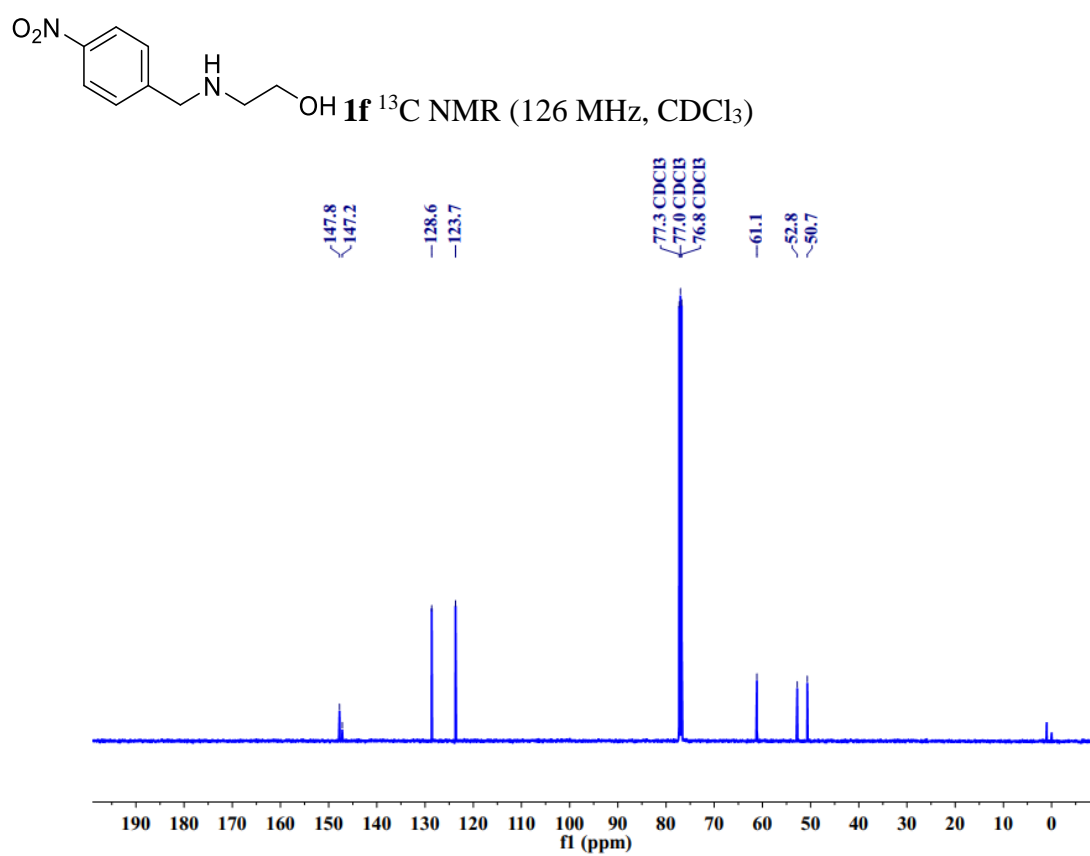
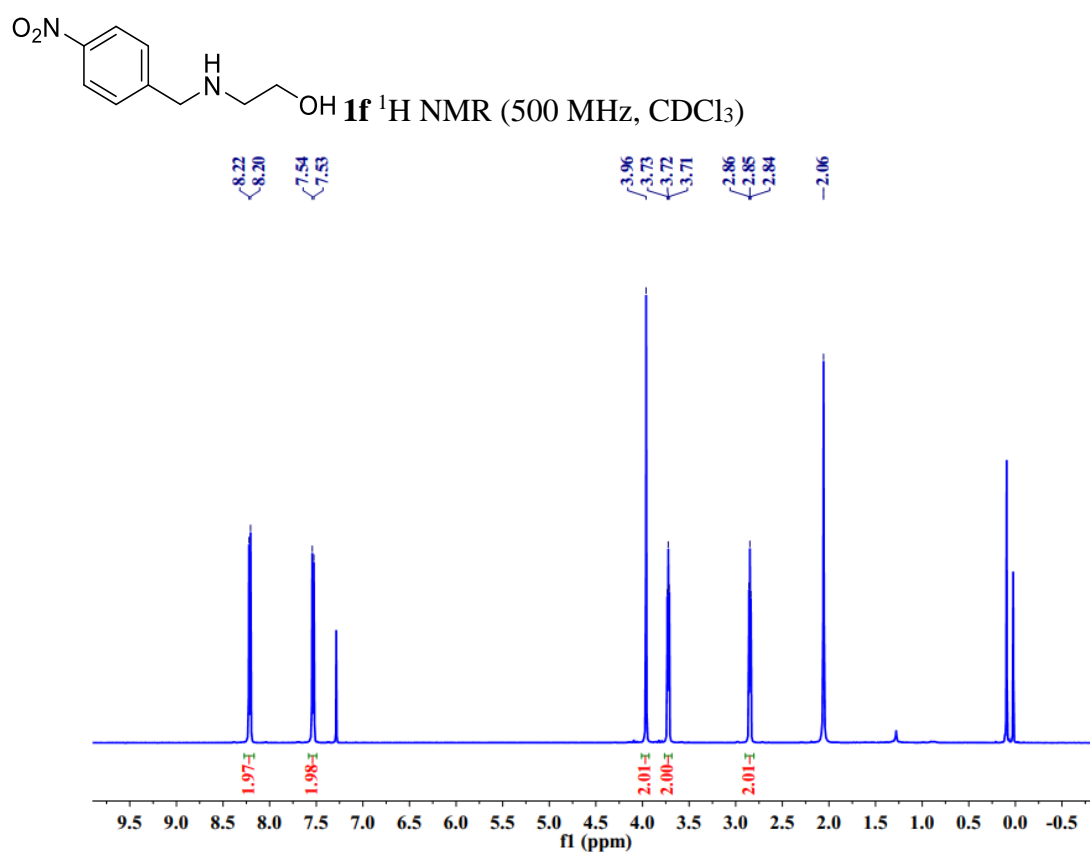
## 7. NMR Spectral Copies of the Substrates and Products

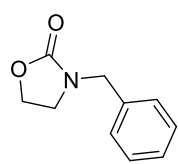
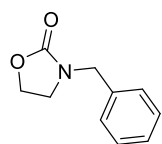
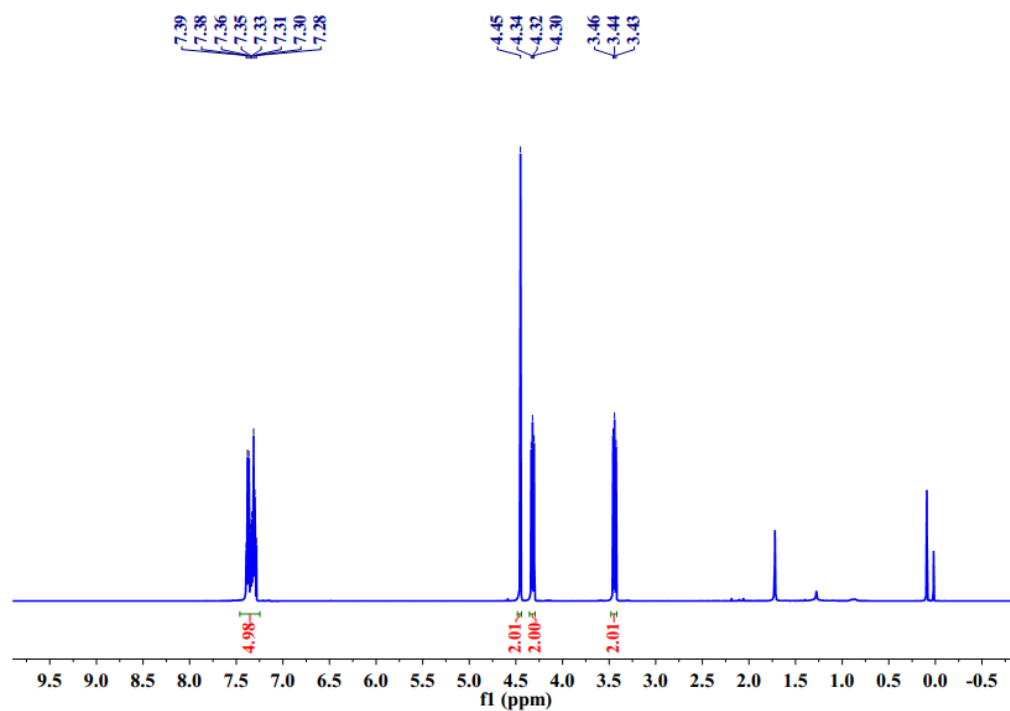
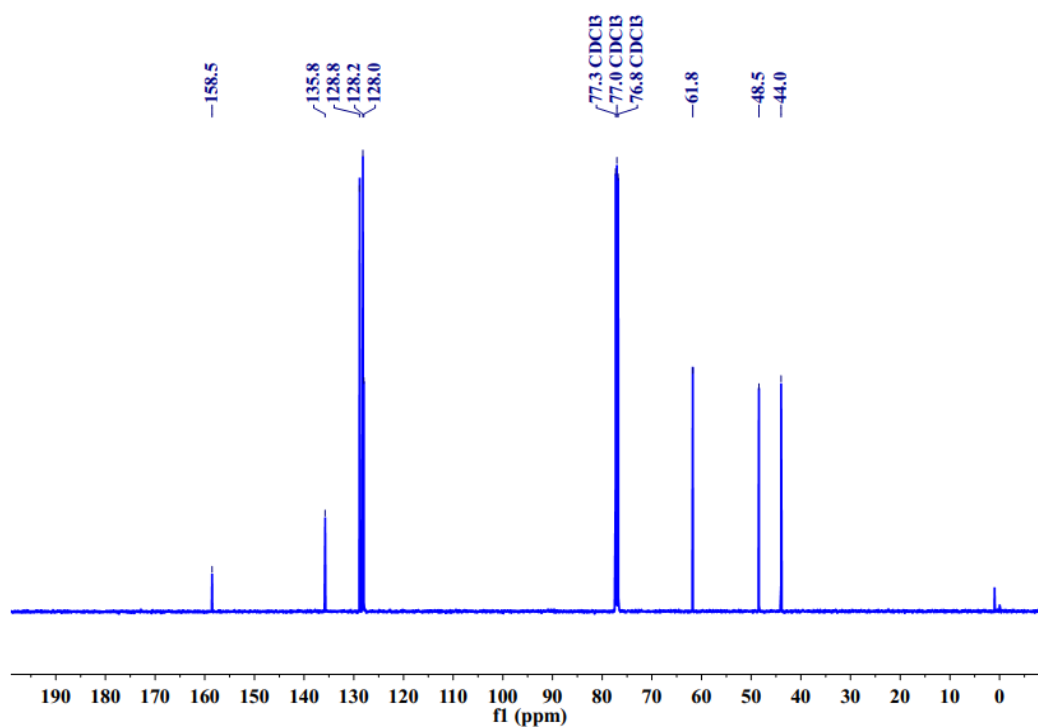


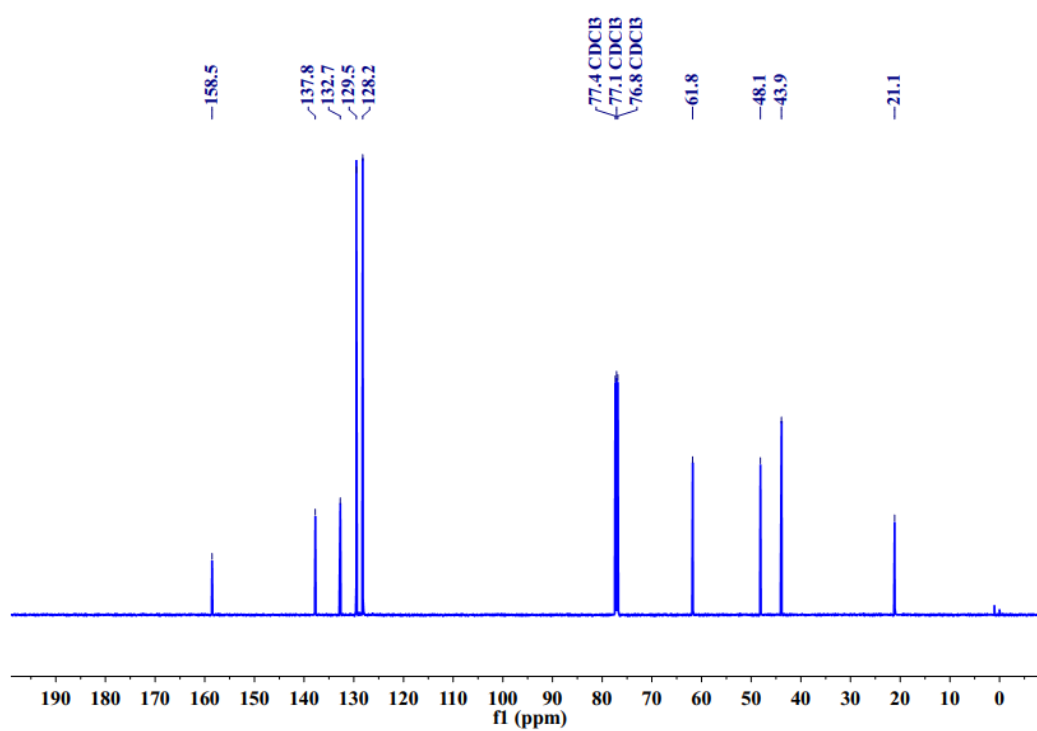
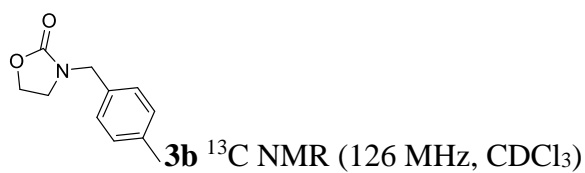
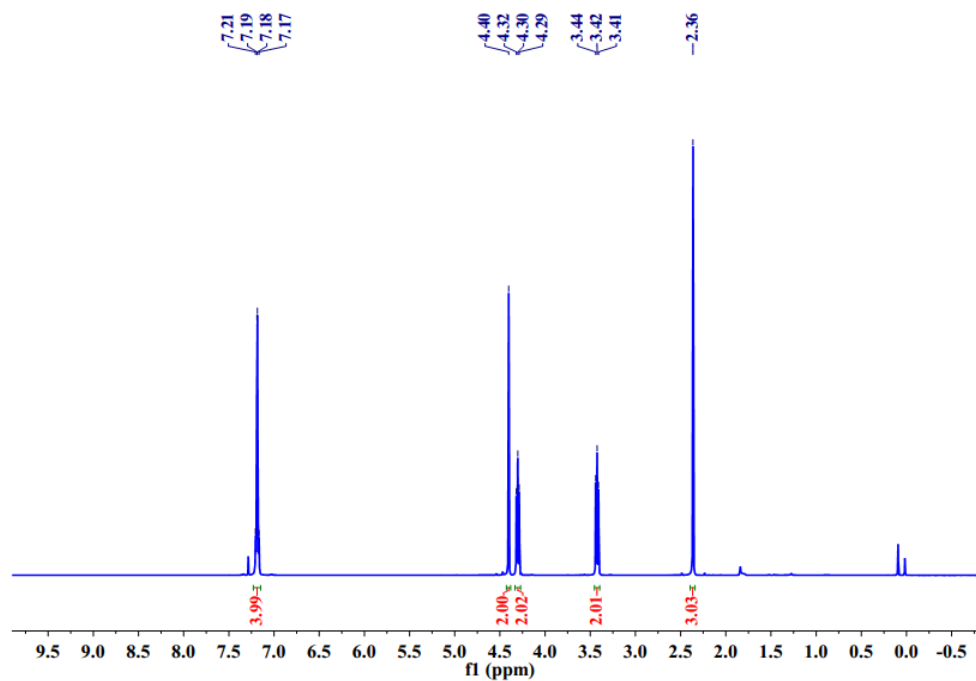
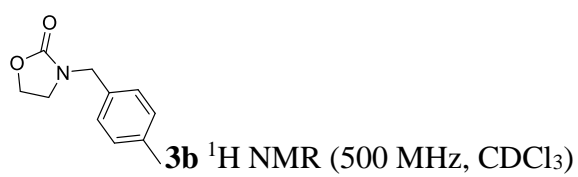


**1d**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**1d**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

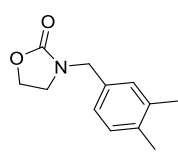
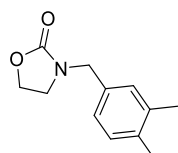
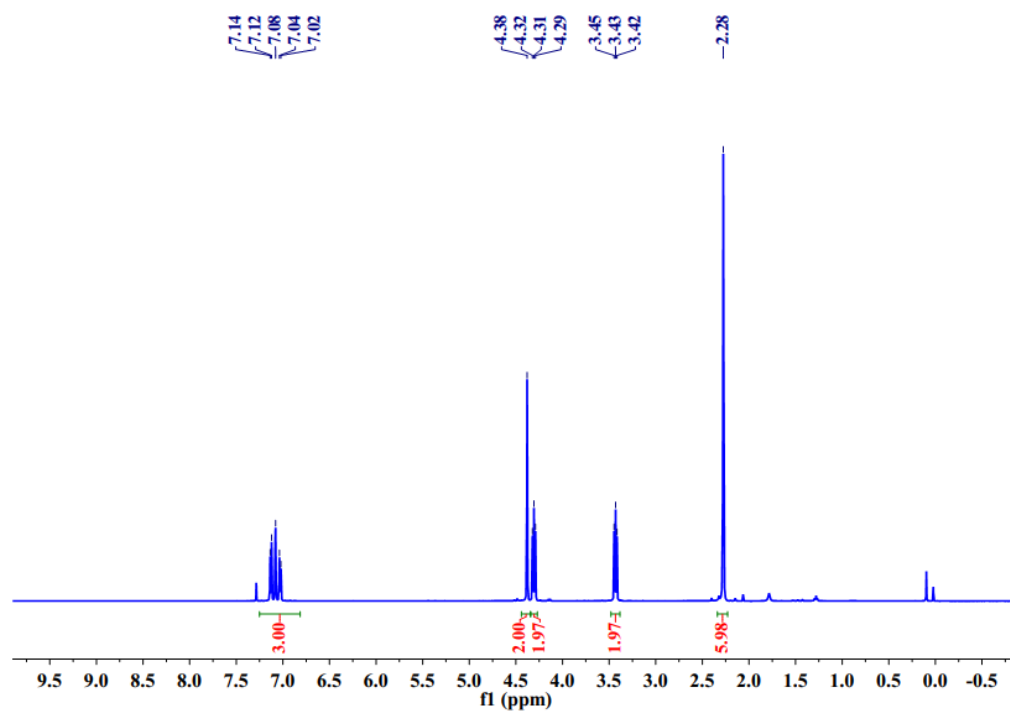


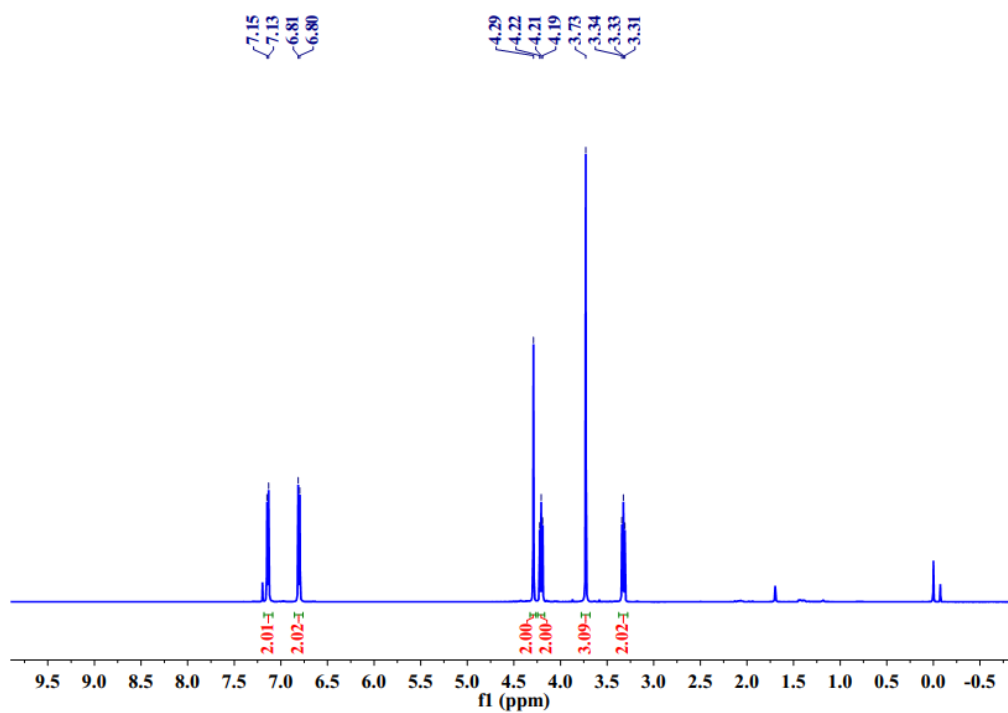
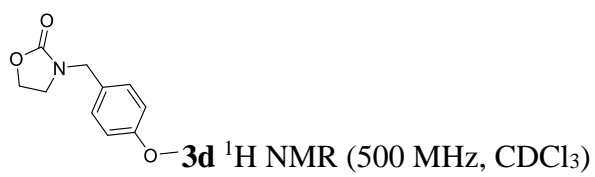
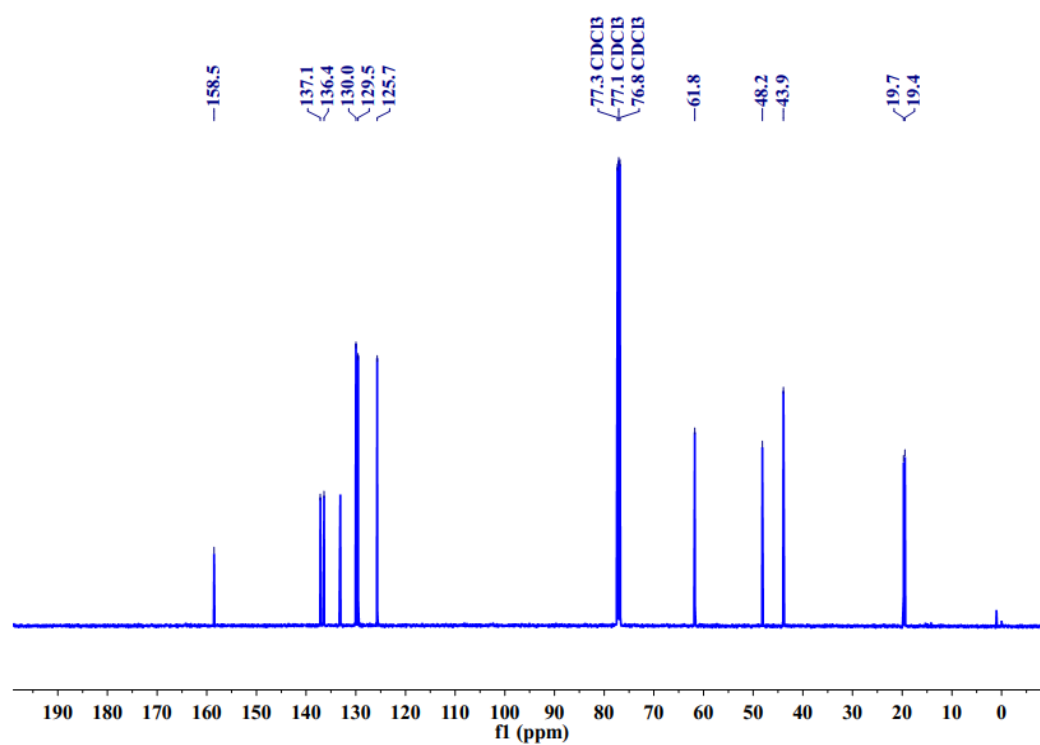


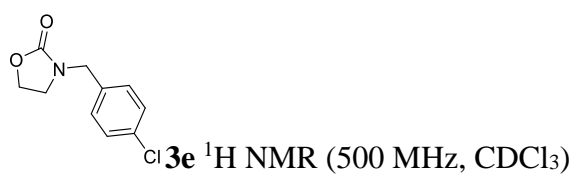
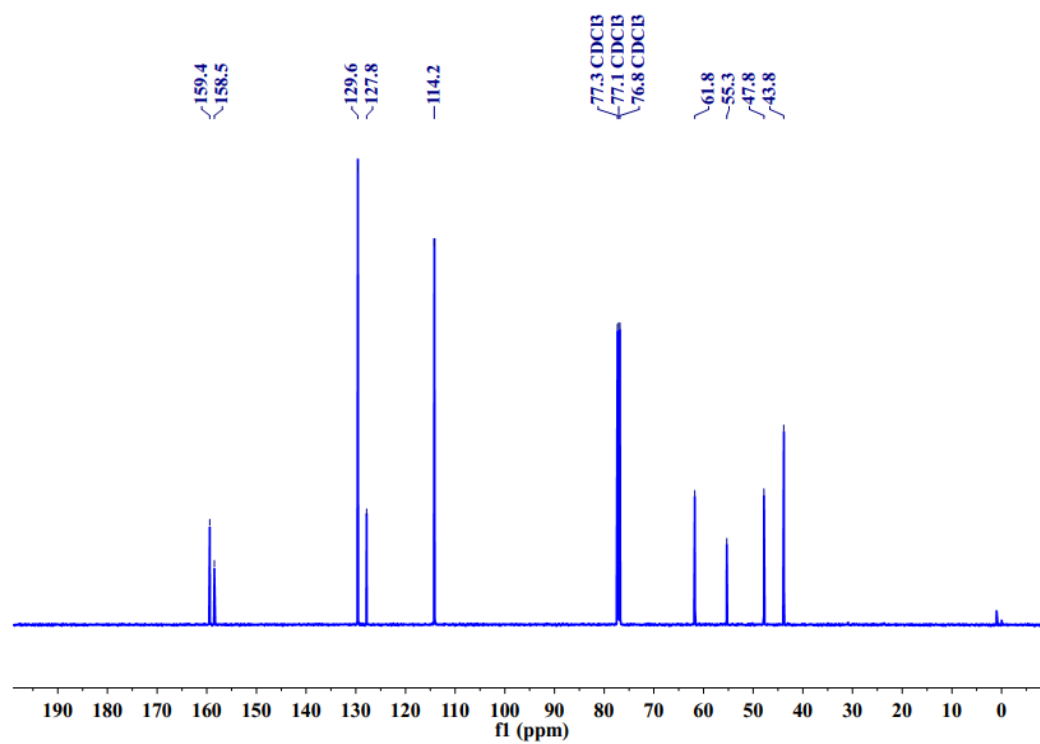
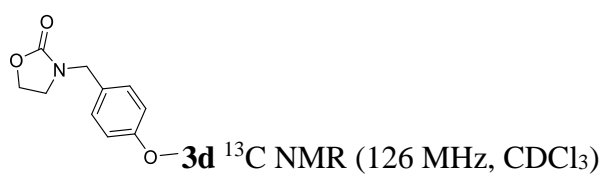
**3a**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**3a**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

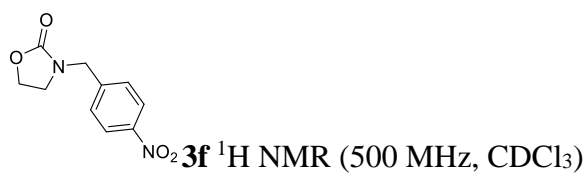
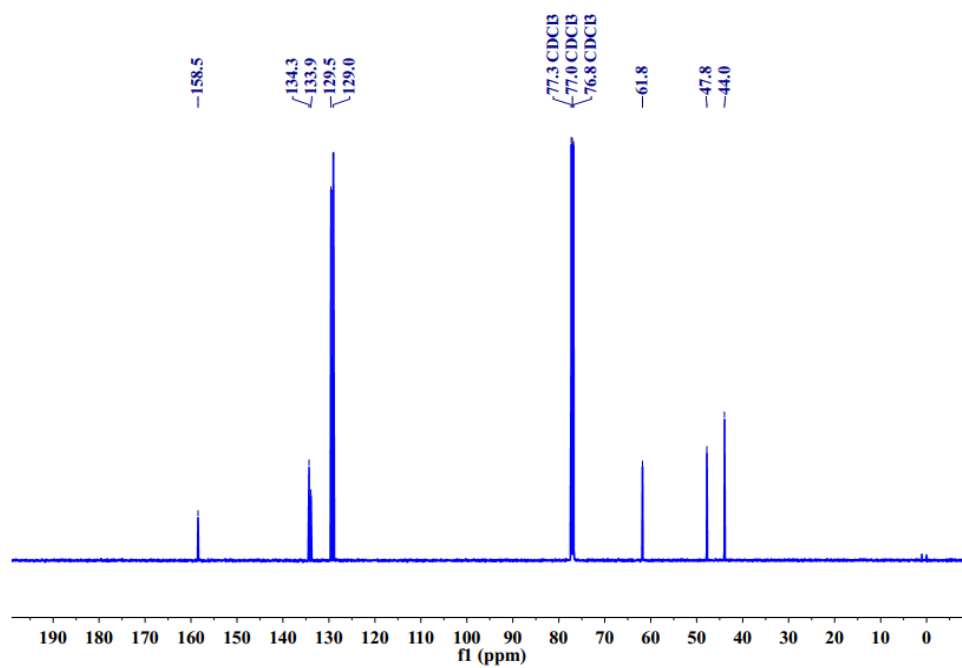
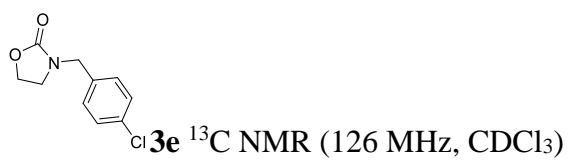
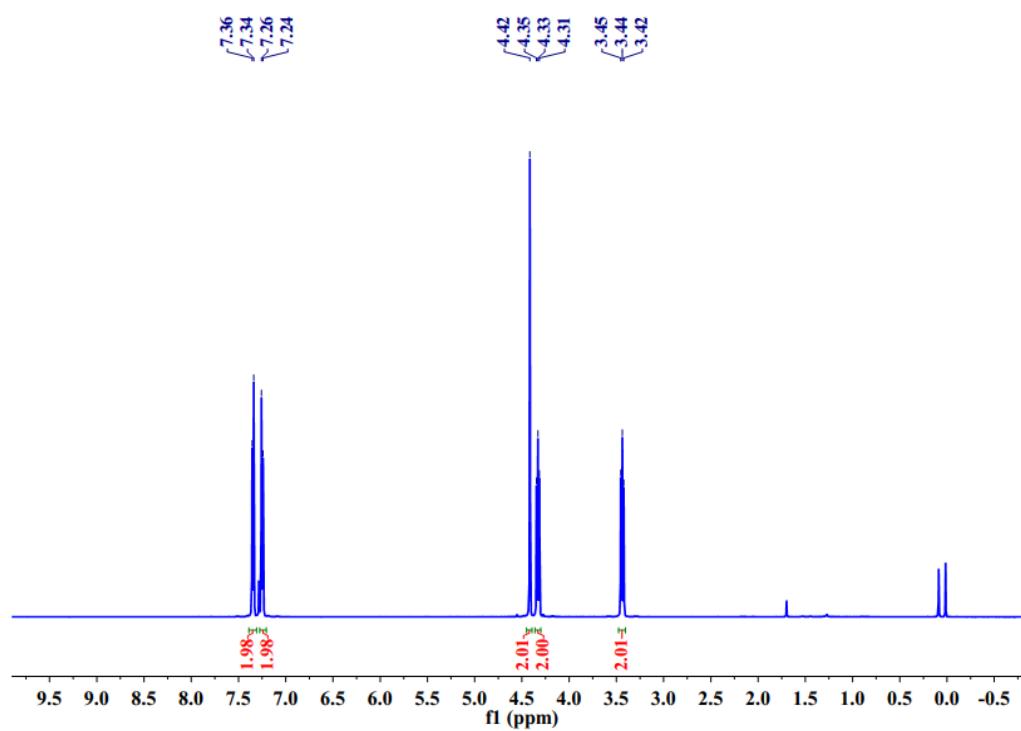


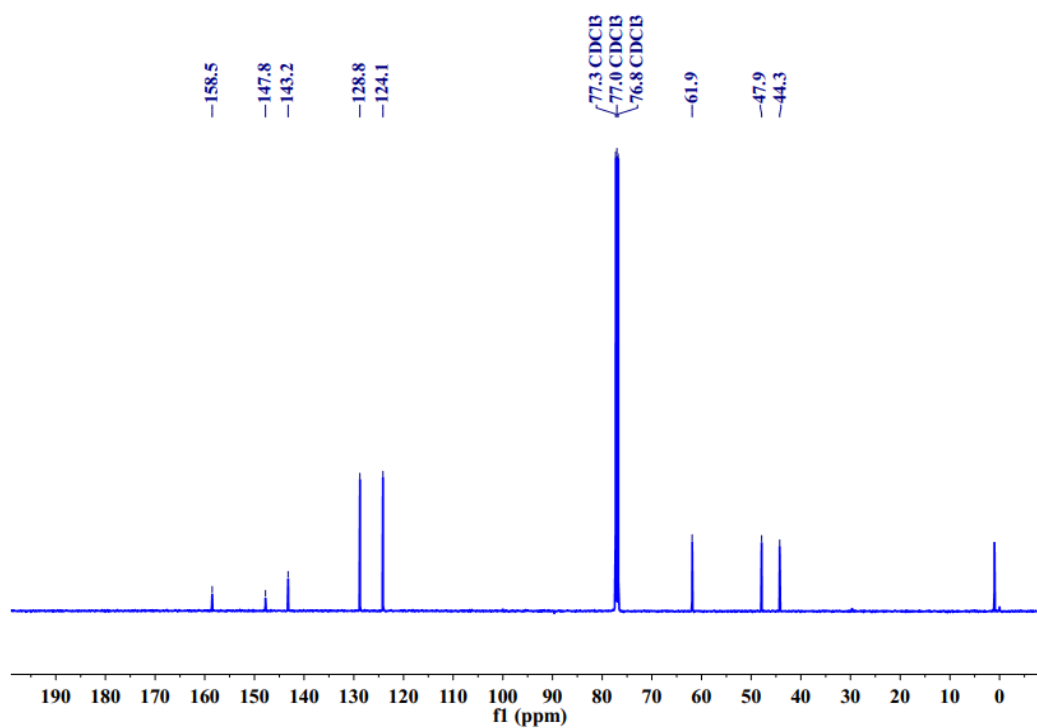
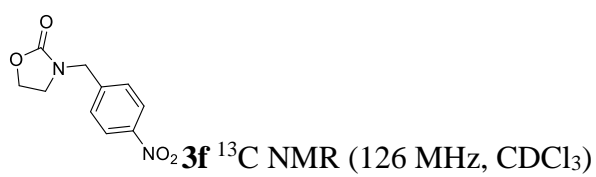
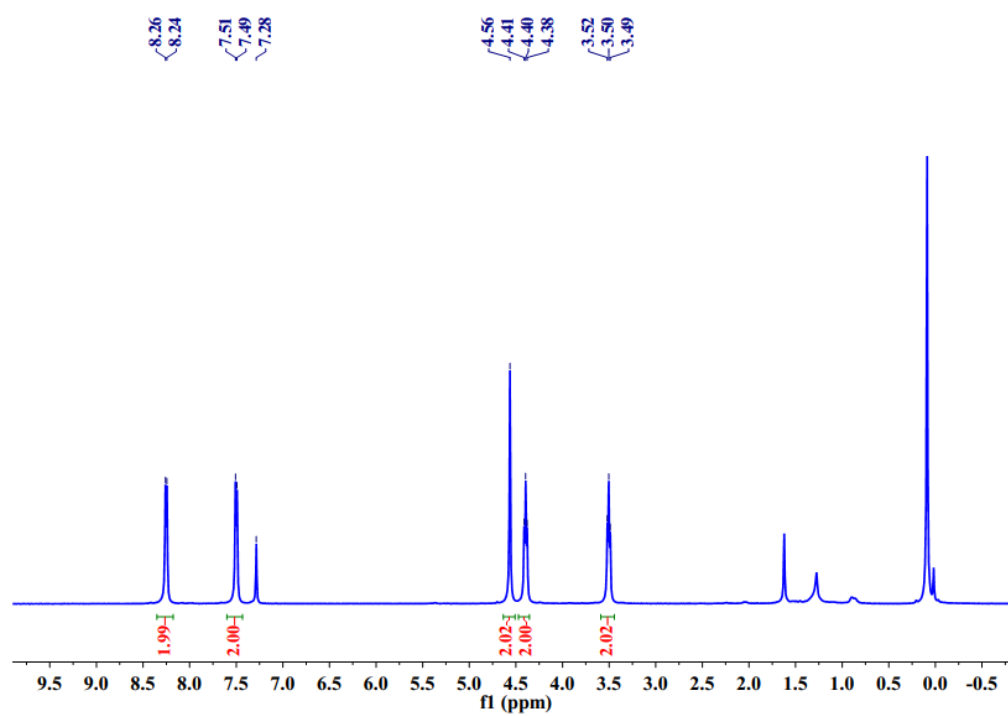


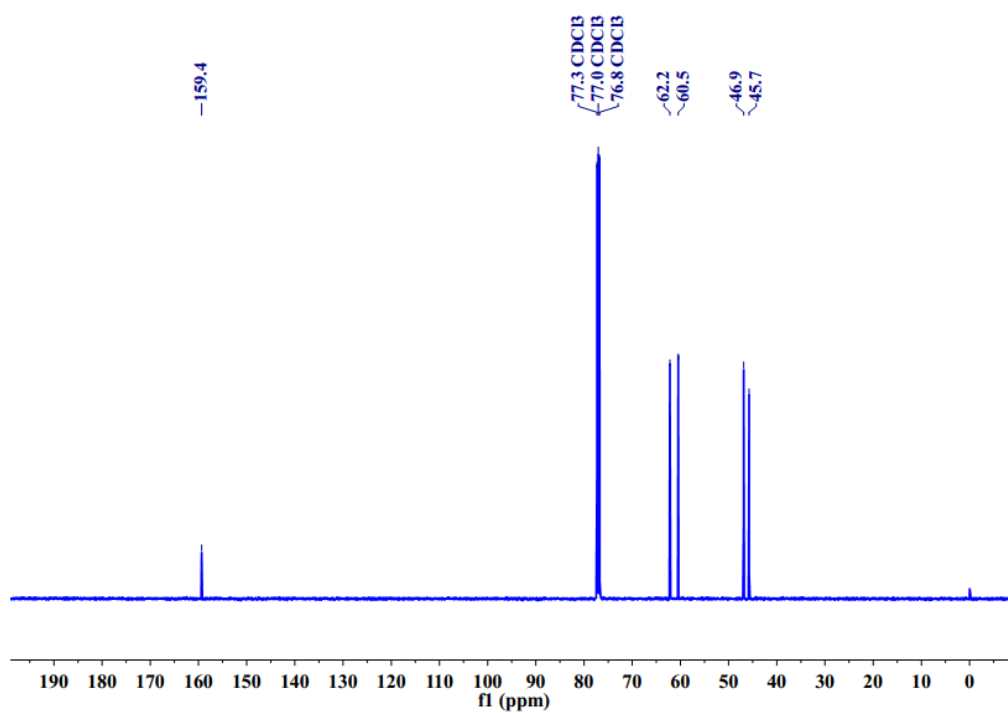
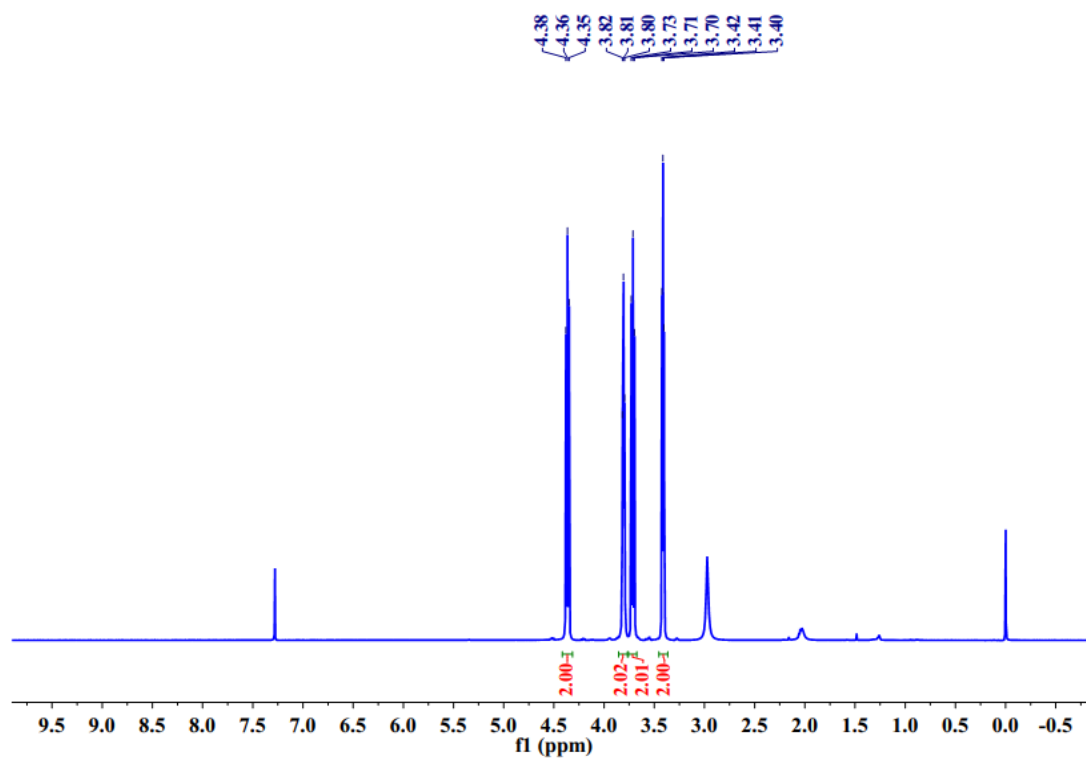
**3c**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**3c**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

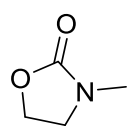
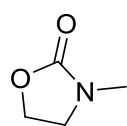
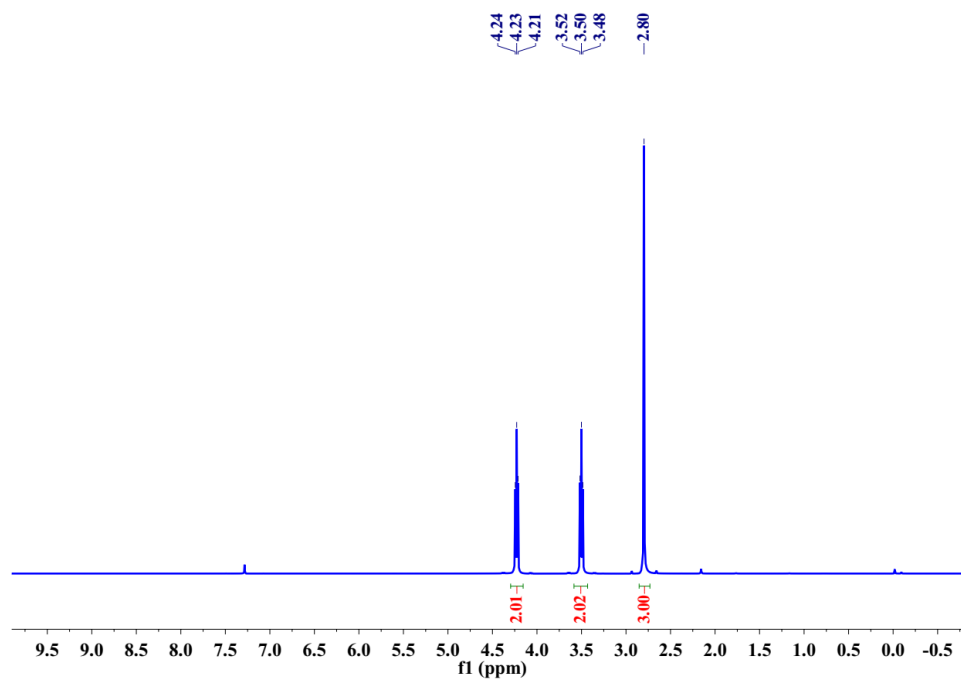
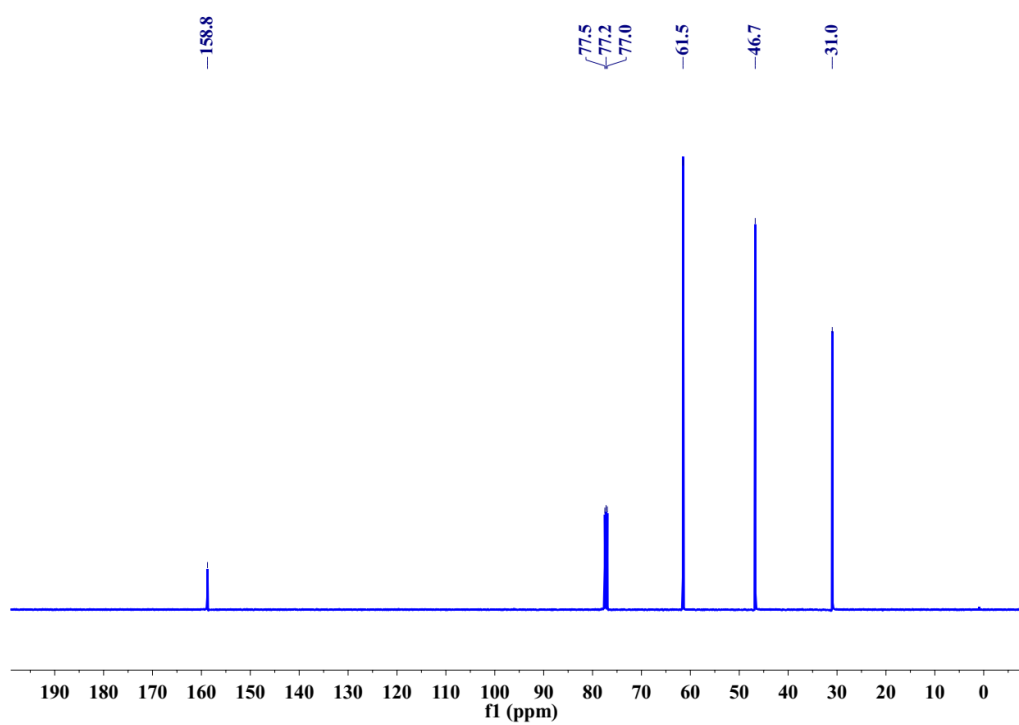


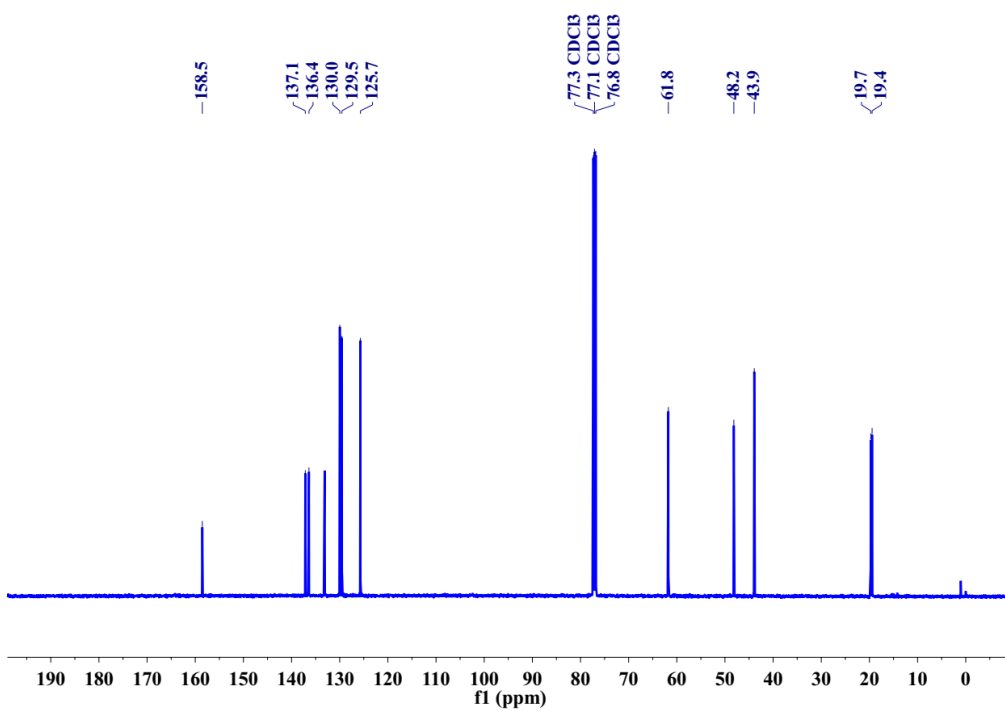
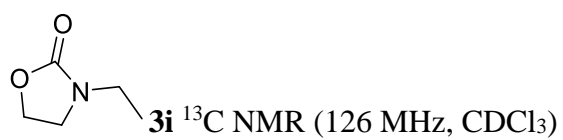
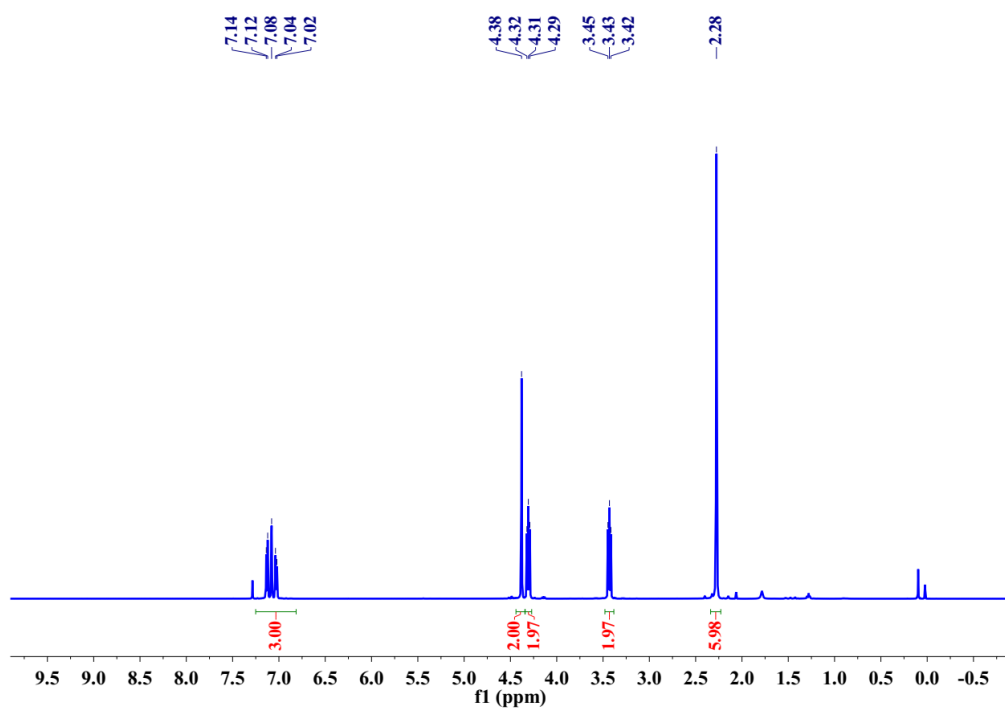
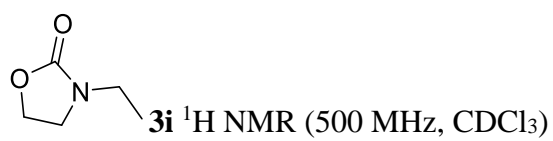




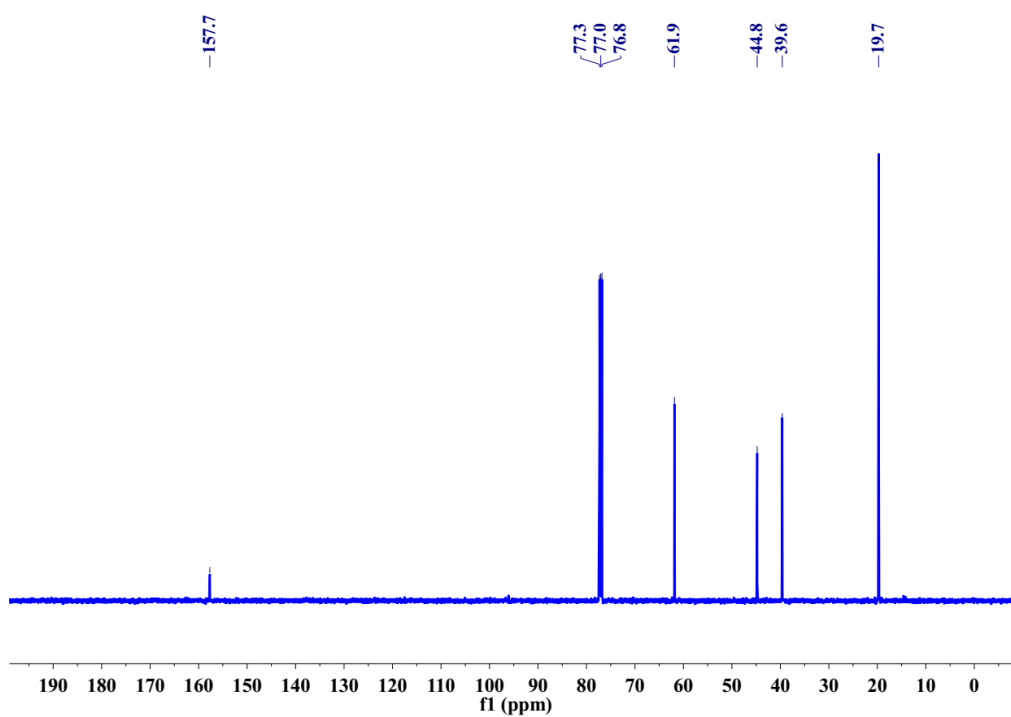
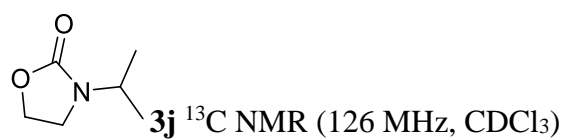
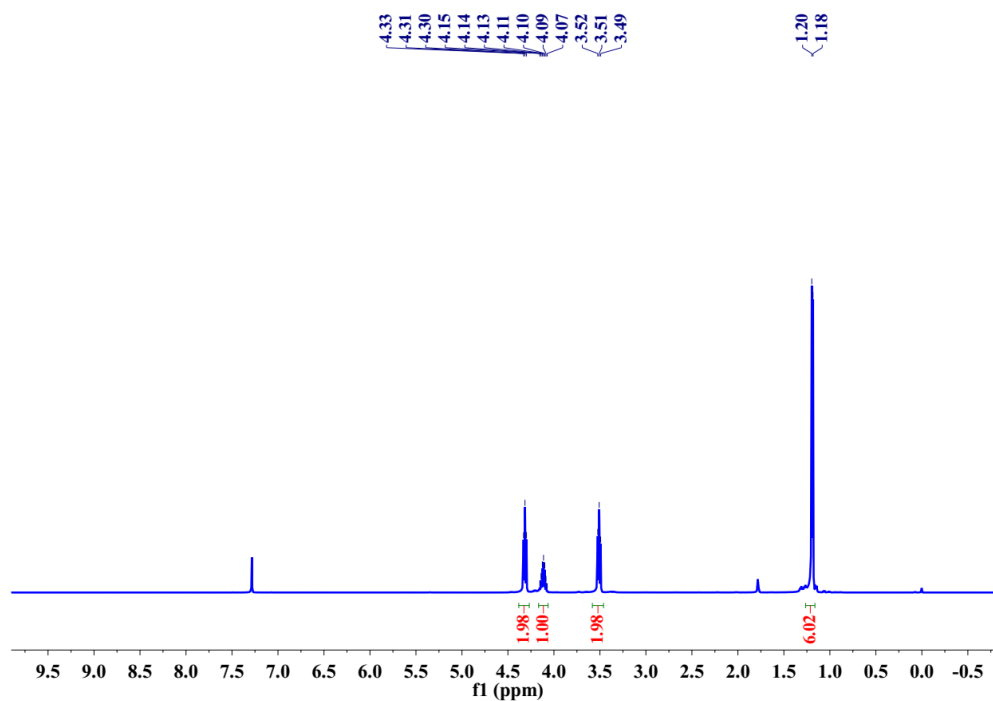
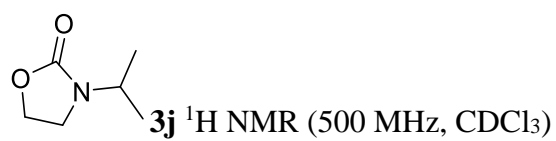


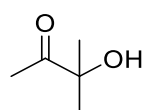
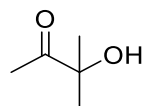
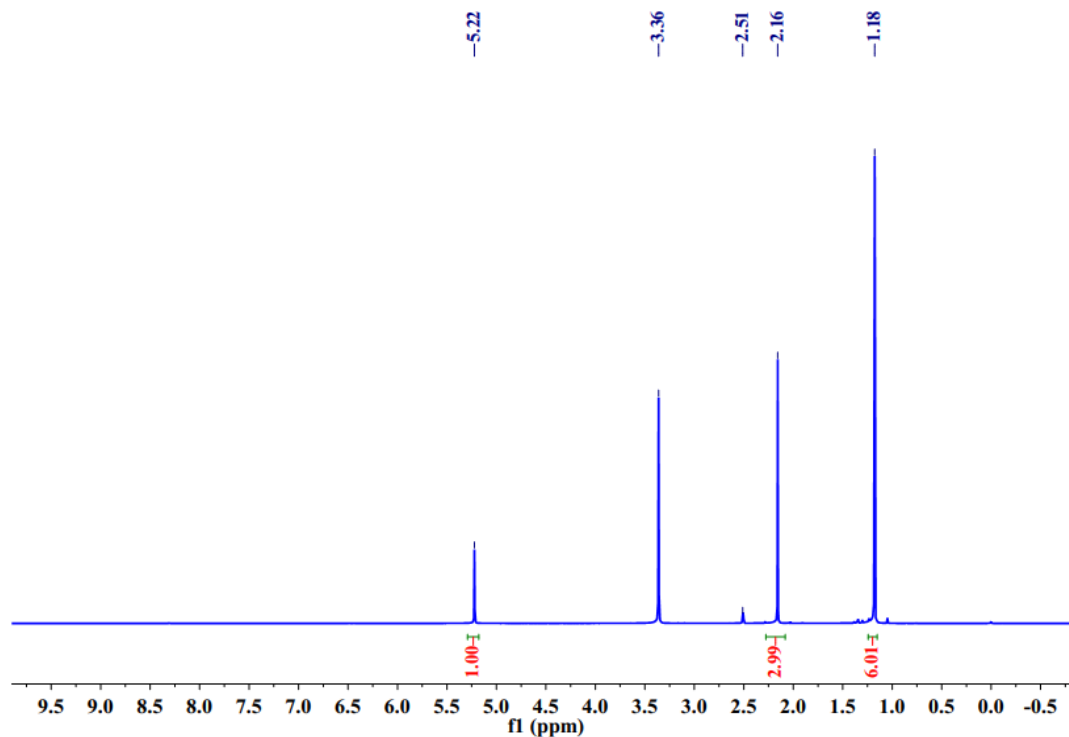
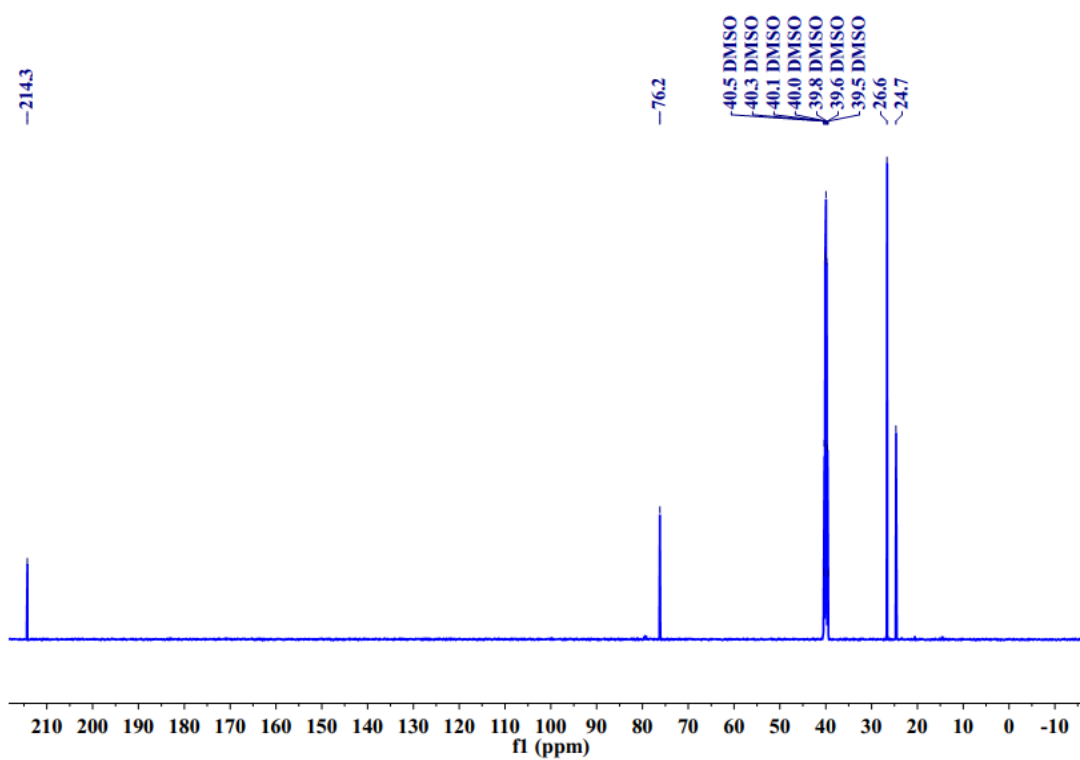


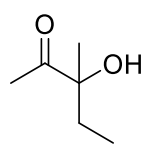
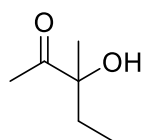
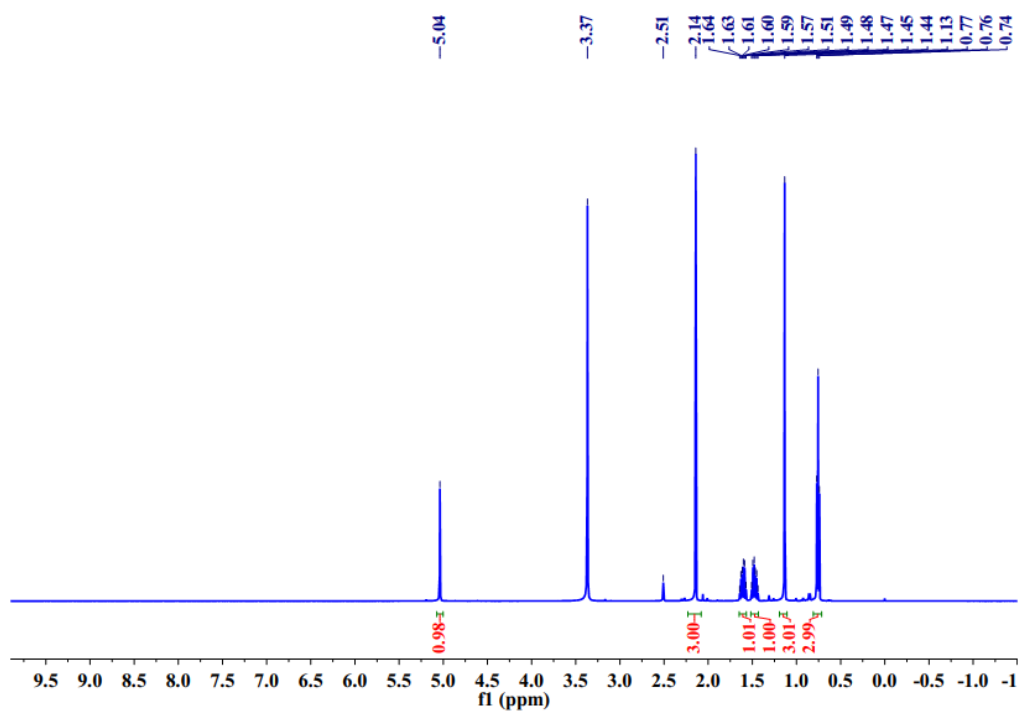
**3h**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )**3h**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

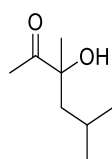
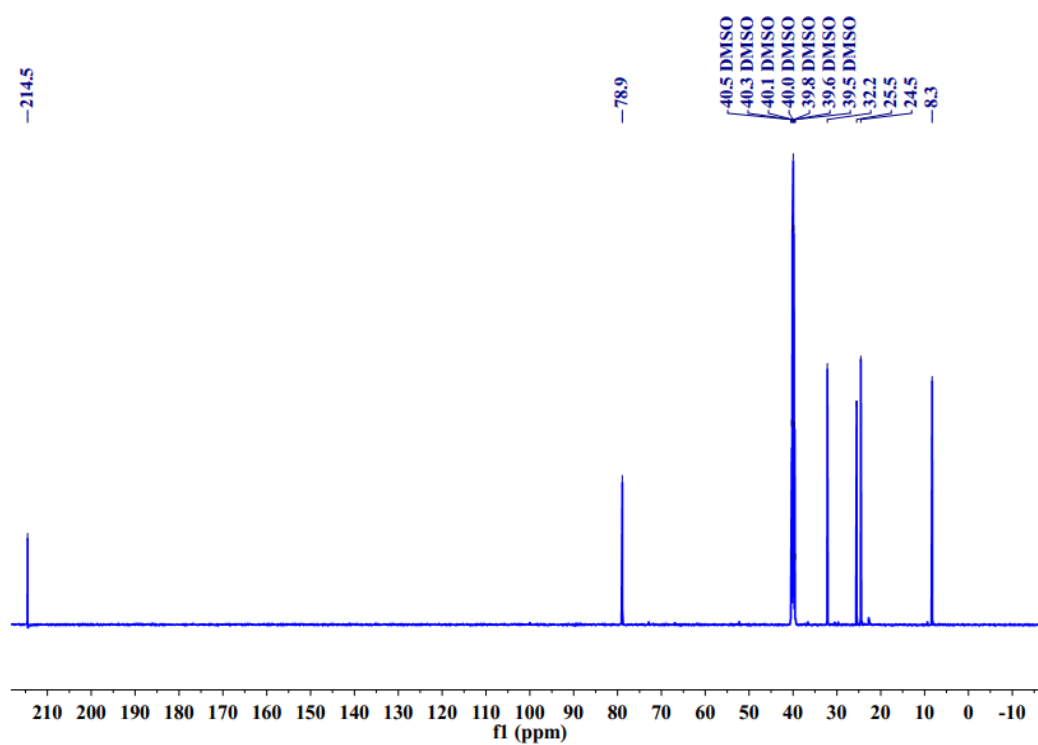
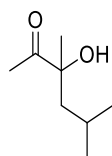
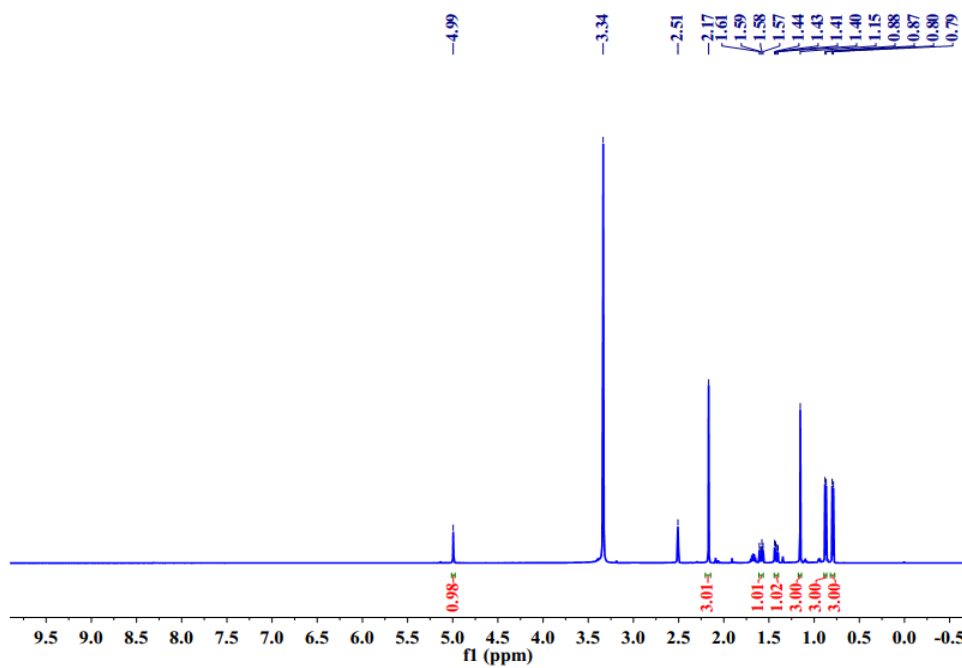


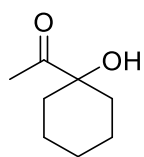
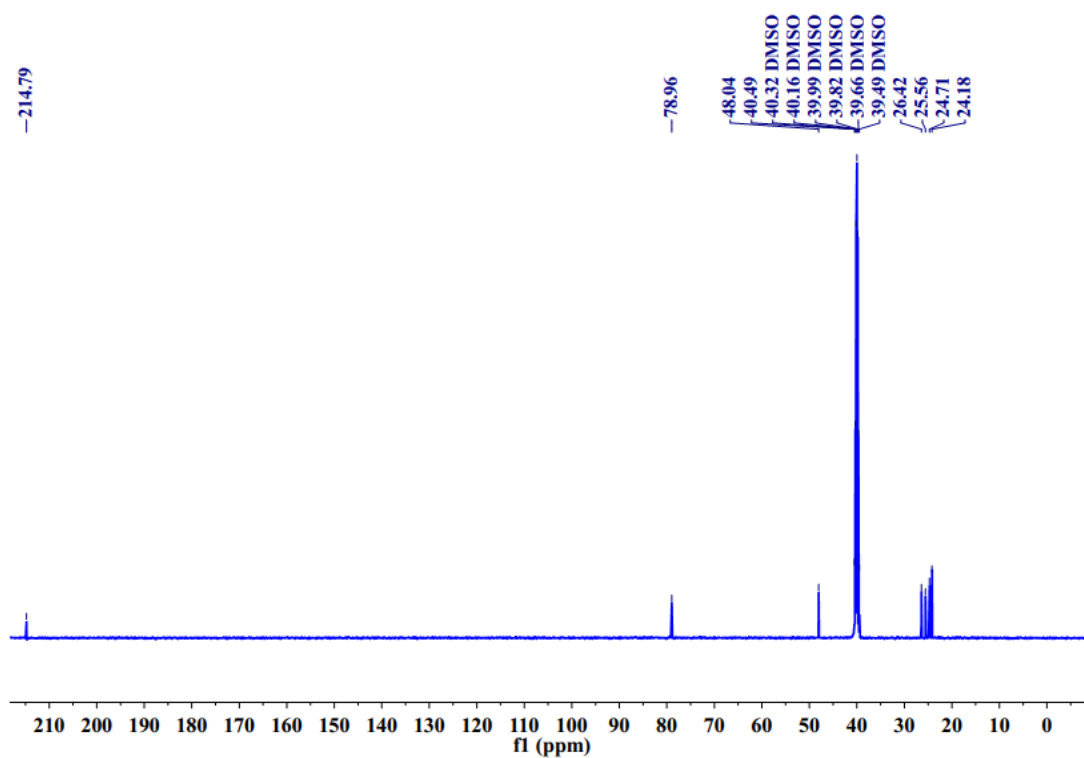
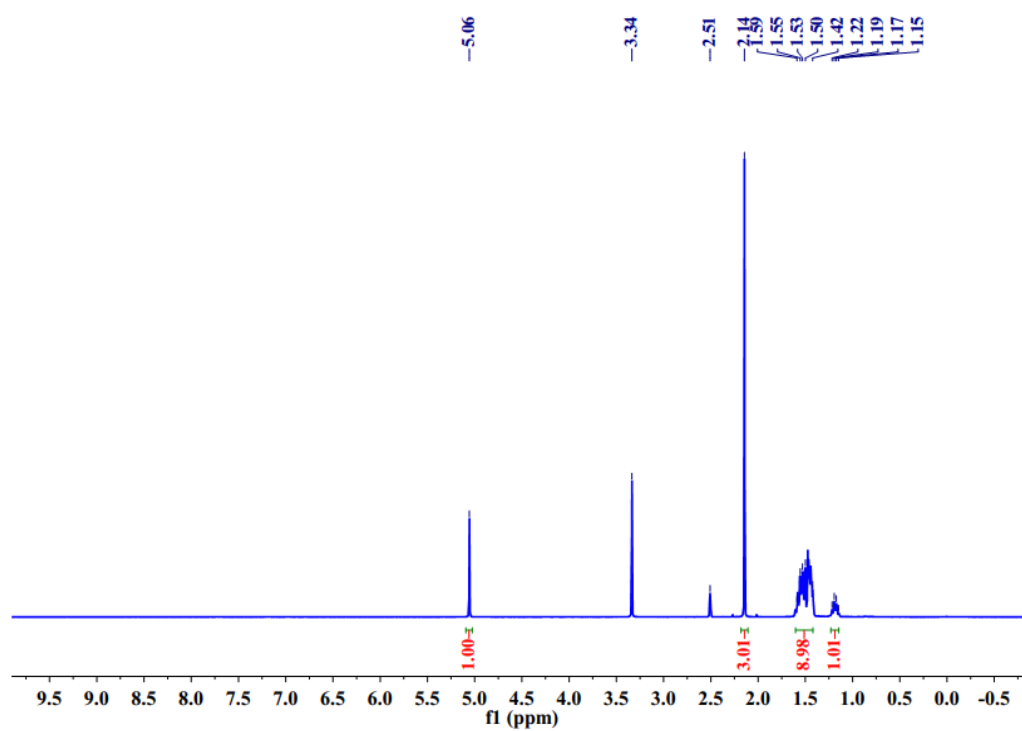


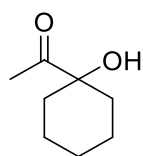
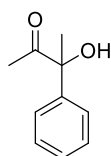
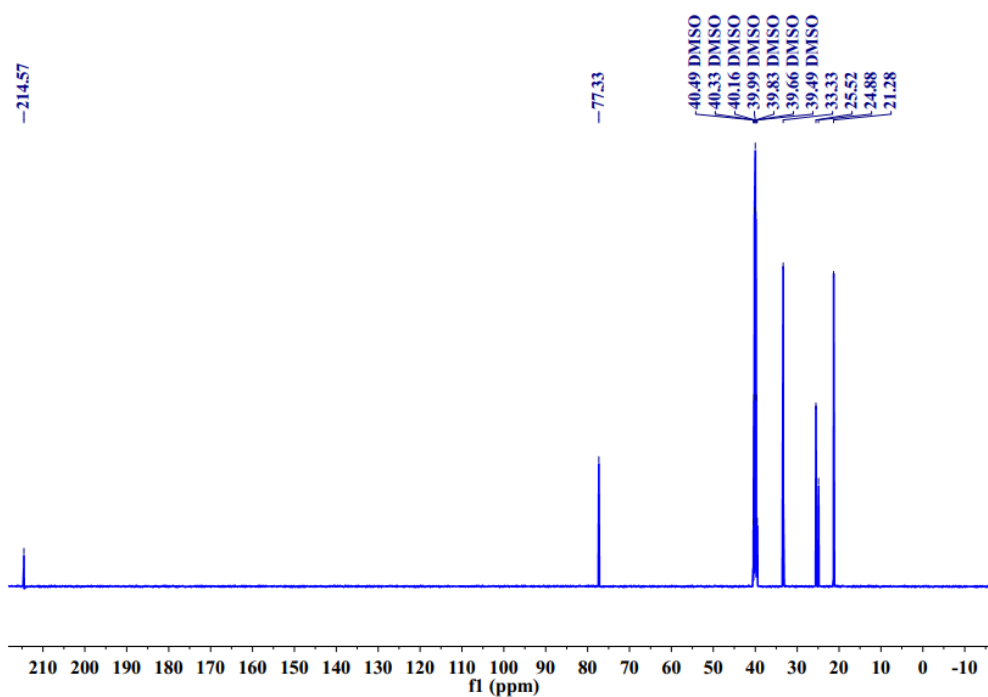
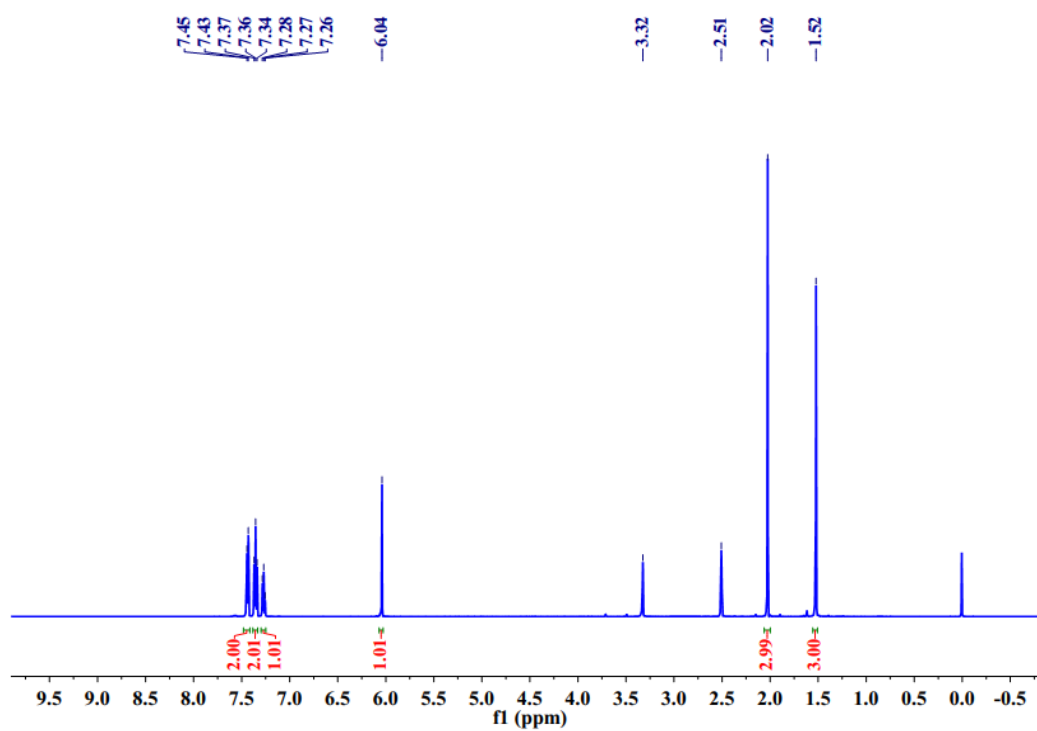


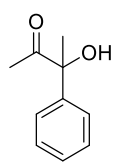
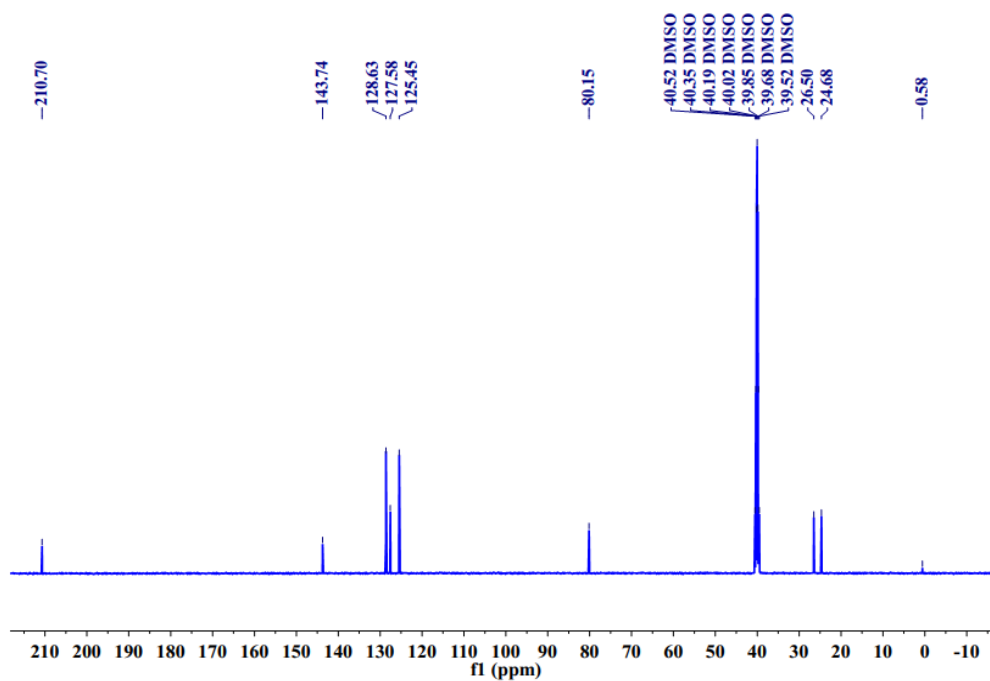
**4a**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )**4a**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )

**4b**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )**4b**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )

**4c**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )**4c**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )

**4d** <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)

**4d**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )**4e**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )

**4e**  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-}d_6$ )

## References

1. Q.-W. Song, Z.-H. Zhou, M.-Y. Wang, K. Zhang, P. Liu, J.-Y. Xun, L.-N. He, Thermodynamically Favorable Synthesis of 2-Oxazolidinones through Silver-Catalyzed Reaction of Propargylic Alcohols, CO<sub>2</sub>, and 2-Aminoethanols, *ChemSusChem* 9(16) (2016) 2054-2058, <https://doi.org/10.1002/cssc.201600470>.
2. X.-D. Li, Q.-W. Song, X.-D. Lang, Y. Chang, L.-N. He, AgI/TMG-Promoted Cascade Reaction of Propargyl Alcohols, Carbon Dioxide, and 2-Aminoethanols to 2-Oxazolidinones, *ChemPhysChem* 18(22) (2017) 3182-3188, <https://doi.org/10.1002/cphc.201700297>.
3. X.-D. Li, Y. Cao, R. Ma, L.-N. He, Thermodynamically favorable protocol for the synthesis of 2-oxazolidinones via Cu(I)-catalyzed three-component reaction of propargylic alcohols, CO<sub>2</sub> and 2-aminoethanols, *J. CO<sub>2</sub> Util.* 25 (2018) 338-345, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jcou.2018.01.022>.
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