## **Elemental Sulfur-Incorporated Cyclizations of Pyrrolidines**

### Leading to Thienopyrroles

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$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $								
	1a		2a		2a'			
						Yield	d (%)	
Entry	S <sub>8</sub> (equiv)	Base (equiv)	Solvent	t (h)	T (°C)	2a'	2a	
1	S <sub>8</sub> (1.0)	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (2.0)	1,4-dioxane	24	100	27	0	
2	S <sub>8</sub> (1.5)	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (2.0)	1,4-dioxane	24	100	41	8	
3	S <sub>8</sub> (1.0)	NaO <sup>t</sup> Bu (2.0)	1,4-dioxane	24	100	15	7	
4	S <sub>8</sub> (1.0)	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (2.0)	1,4-dioxane	36	100	22	4	
5	S <sub>8</sub> (1.0)	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (2.0)	1,4-dioxane	48	100	32	13	
6	S <sub>8</sub> (1.5)	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (2.0)	1,4-dioxane	36	100	30	15	
7	S <sub>8</sub> (1.5)	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> (1.0)	1,4-dioxane	24	100	29	18	
8	S <sub>8</sub> (1.5)		1,4-dioxane	24	100	39	17	
9	S <sub>8</sub> (1.5)		1,4-dioxane	24	110	37	30	
10	S <sub>8</sub> (1.5)		1,4-dioxane	24	120	0	74	
11	S <sub>8</sub> (1.5)		1,4-dioxane	36	100	0	64	
13	S <sub>8</sub> (1.5)		1,4-dioxane	36	110	0	64	
14	S <sub>8</sub> (1.5)		1,4-dioxane	36	120	0	63	
15	S <sub>8</sub> (1.0)		1,4-dioxane	24	120	0	43	
16	S <sub>8</sub> (0.50)		1,4-dioxane	24	120	0	41	
17	S <sub>8</sub> (1.5)		THF	24	120	19	55	
18	S <sub>8</sub> (1.5)		Toluene	24	120	0	37	
19	S <sub>8</sub> (1.5)		DMF	24	120	0	53	
20	S <sub>8</sub> (1.5)		DME	24	120	0	71	

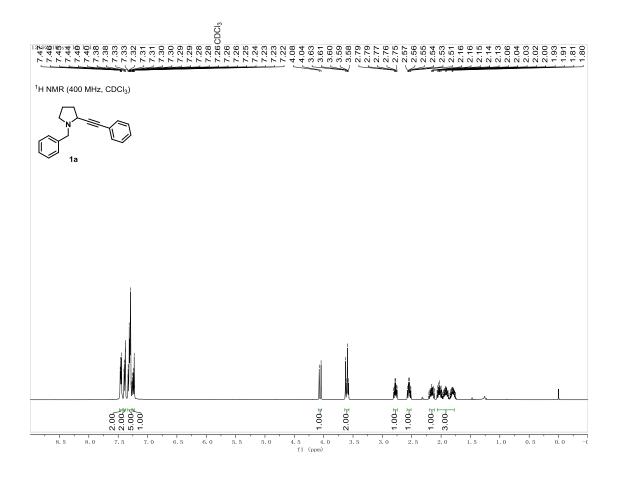
**Table S1.** Optimization of the reaction conditions.<sup>*a*</sup>

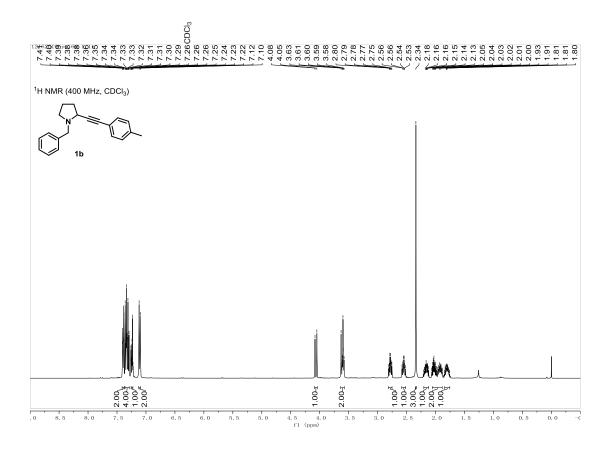
 $^{a}$  Standard condition: 1a (0.30 mmol),  $S_{8}$  (1.5 equiv), solvent (2.0 mL), N\_2, 120 °C, 24 h.

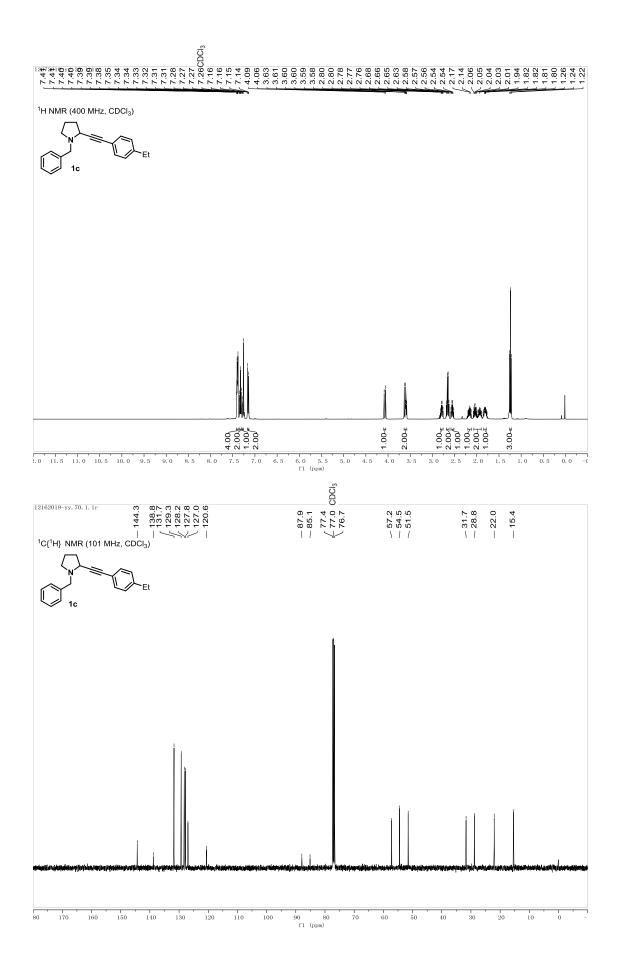
# 2. EPR experiment procedure for interaction of 4-benzyl-2-phenyl-5, 6-dihydro-4*H*-thieno[3,2-*b*]pyrrole (1a) with elemental sulfur.

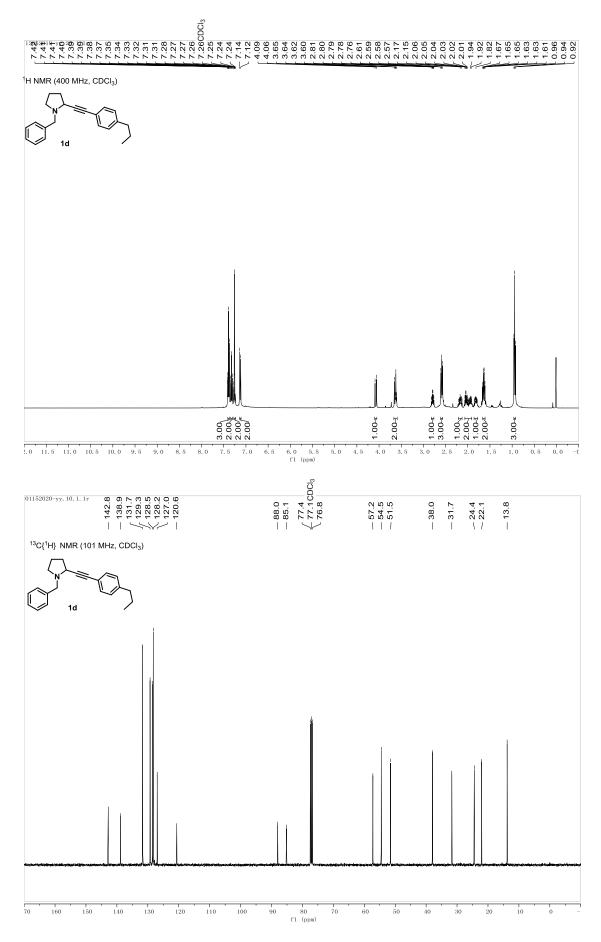
1-benzyl-2-(phenylethynyl)pyrrolidine (78.4 mg, 0.30 mmol) and elemental sulfur  $S_8$  (115.2 mg, 0.45 mmol) were combined in a 50 mL flame-dried Young-type tube equipped with a stir bar, and then the tube was sealed. Next, the Schlenk tube was purged three times with N<sub>2</sub>. Then, 1,4-dioxane (2.0 mL) was injected into the Schlenk tube with a syringe under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. The contents of the Schlenk tube were then allowed to stir at 120 °C by using a heating mantle for 1.0 h. Then, DMPO was added to the mixture and preserved in liquid nitrogen for EPR examination. No organic radical was observed.

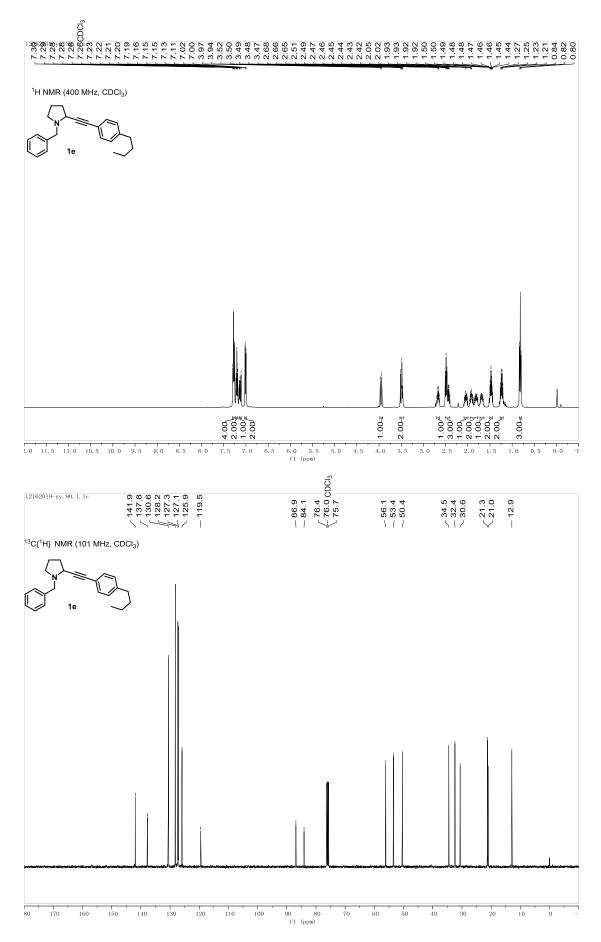
## 3. <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C {<sup>1</sup>H} NMR copies of substrates

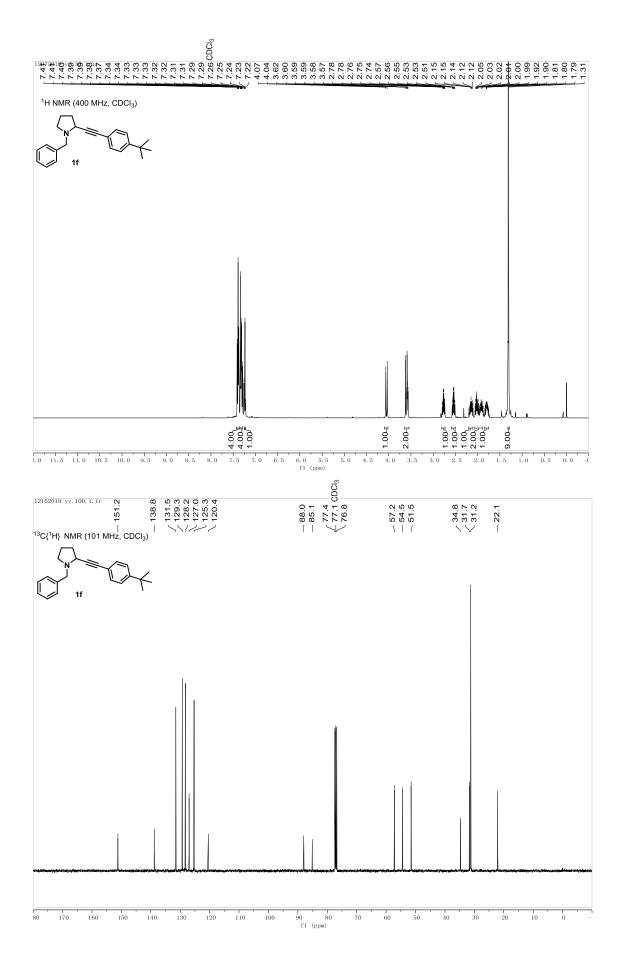


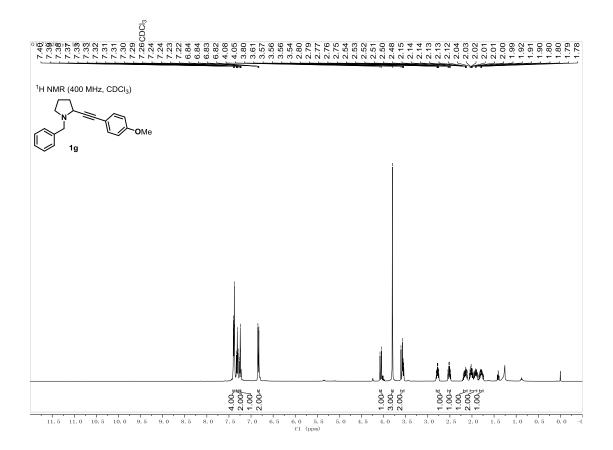


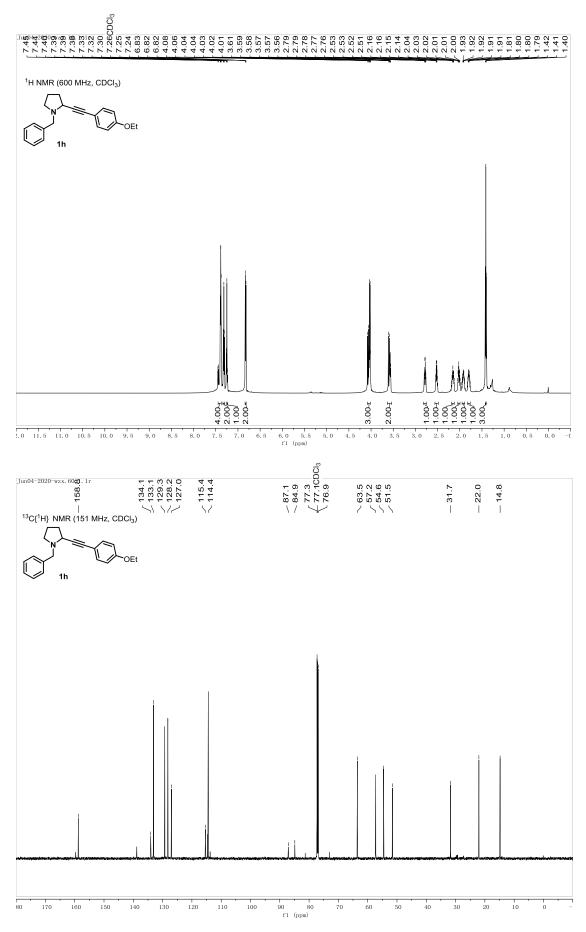




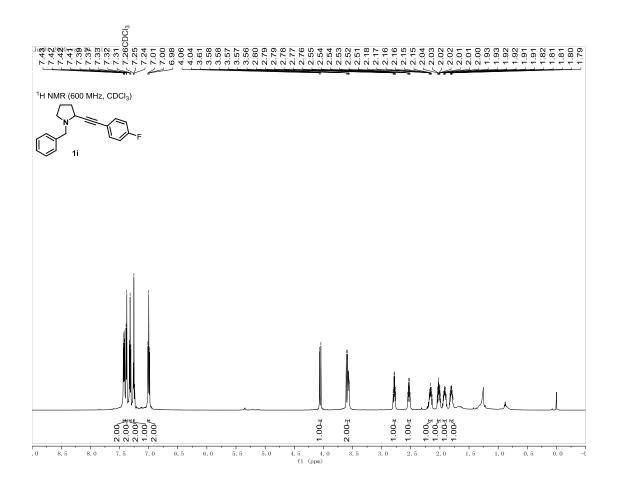


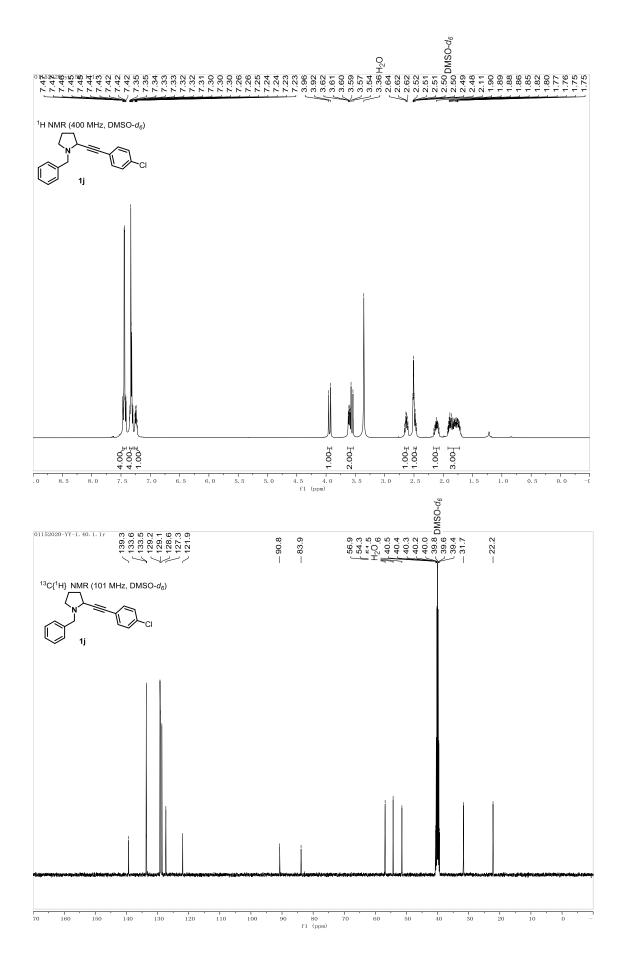


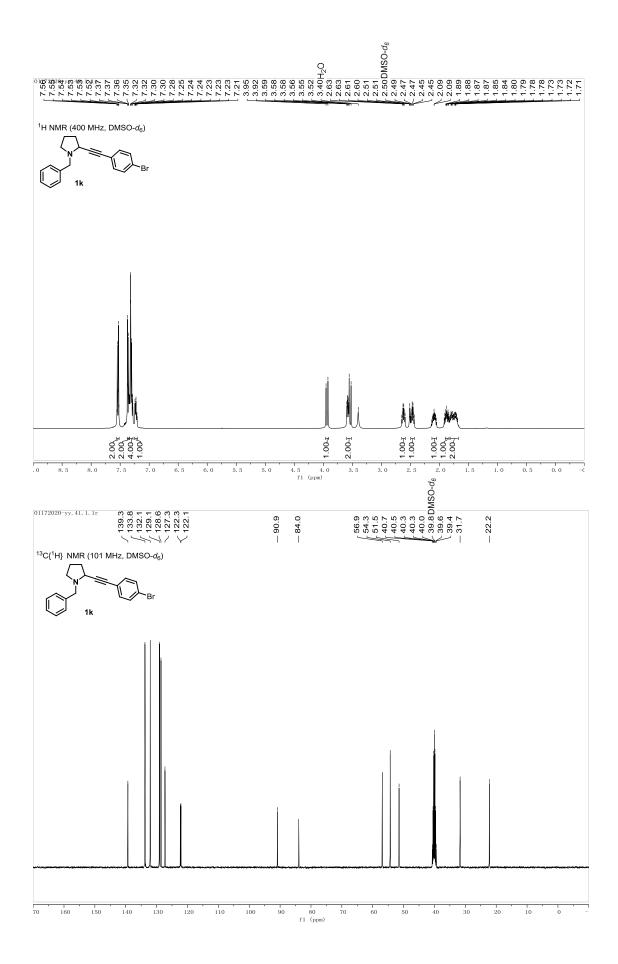


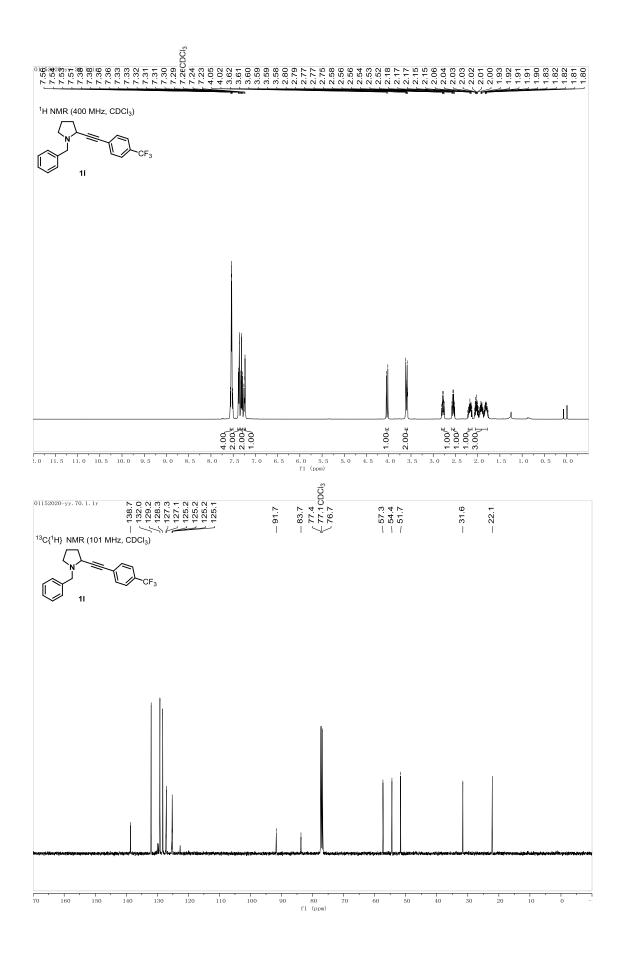


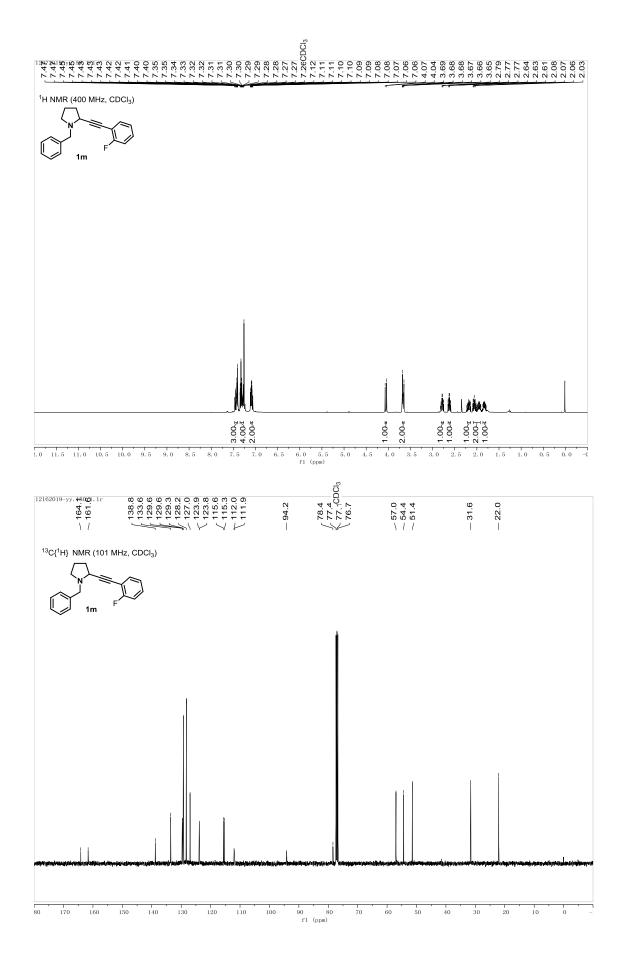
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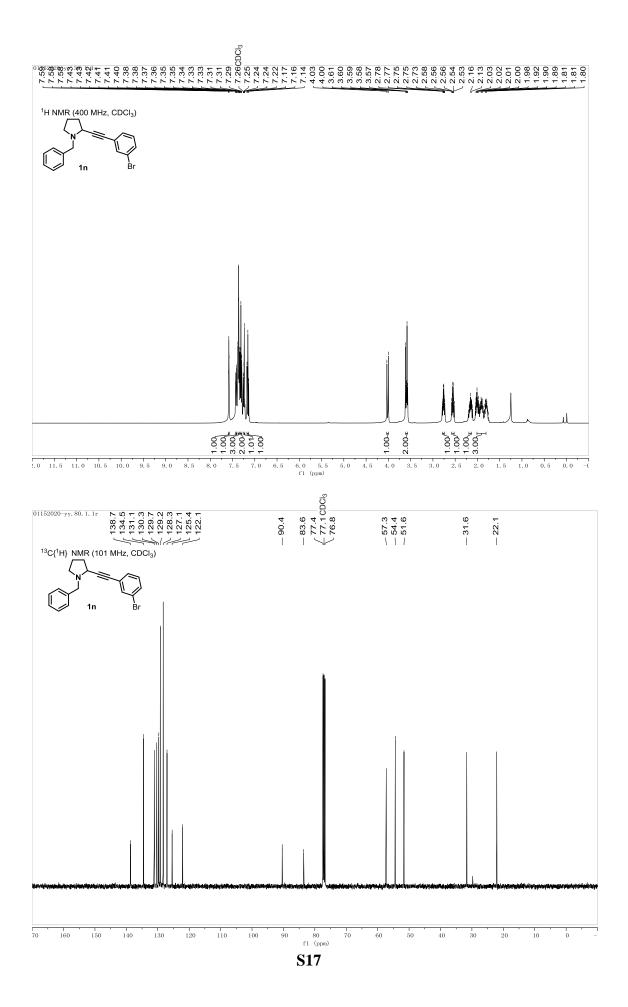


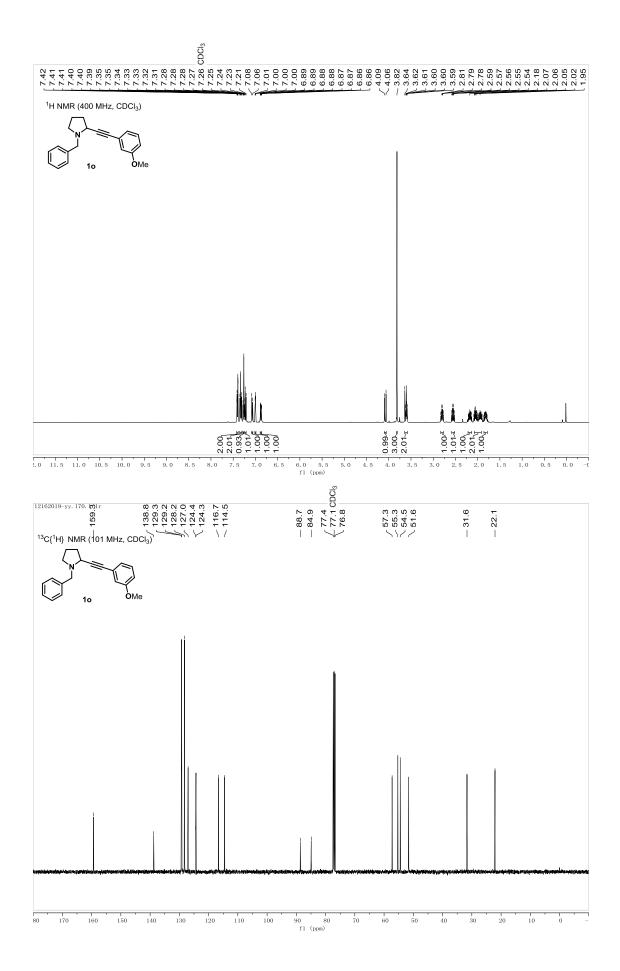


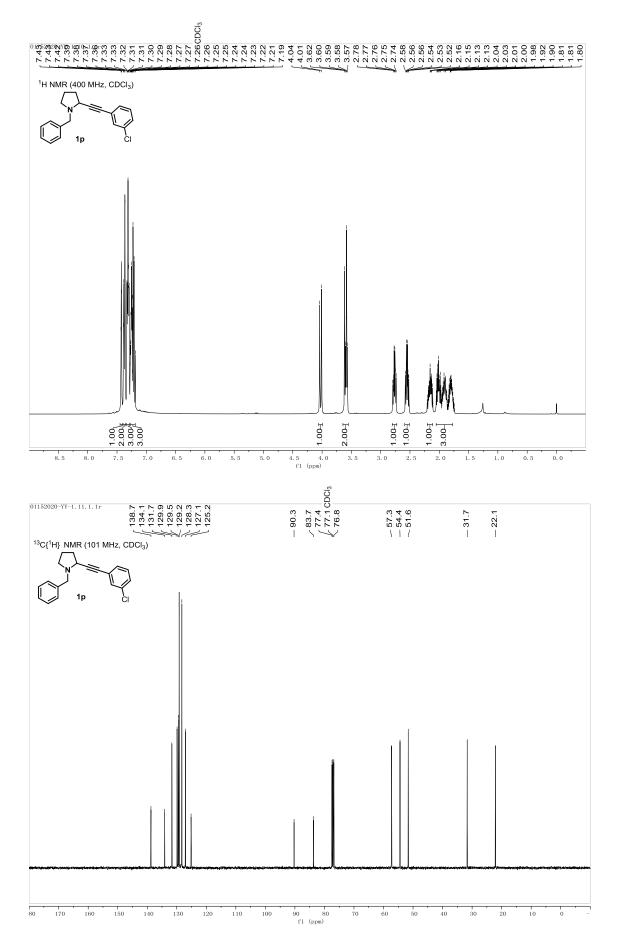


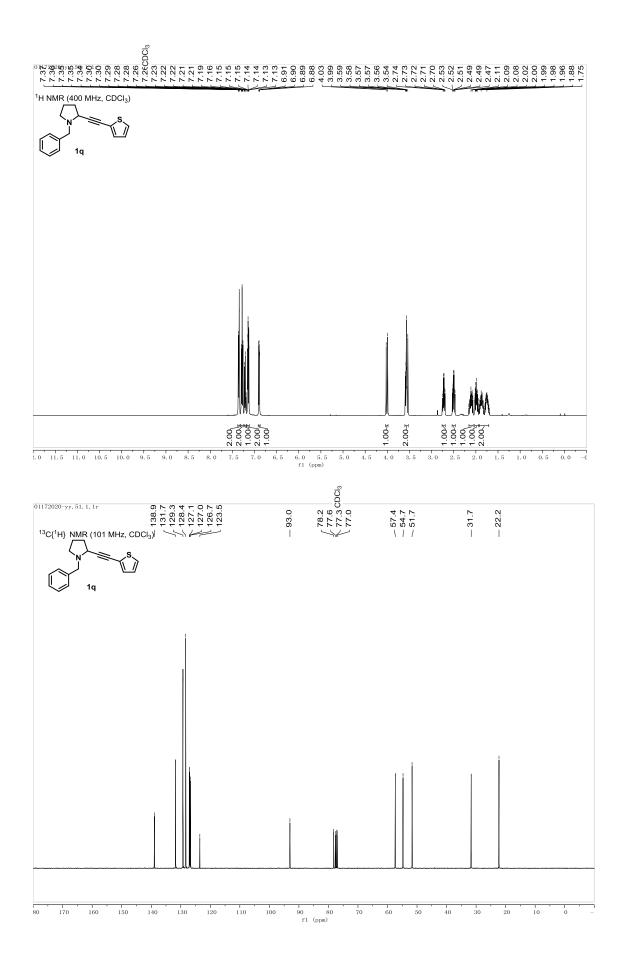


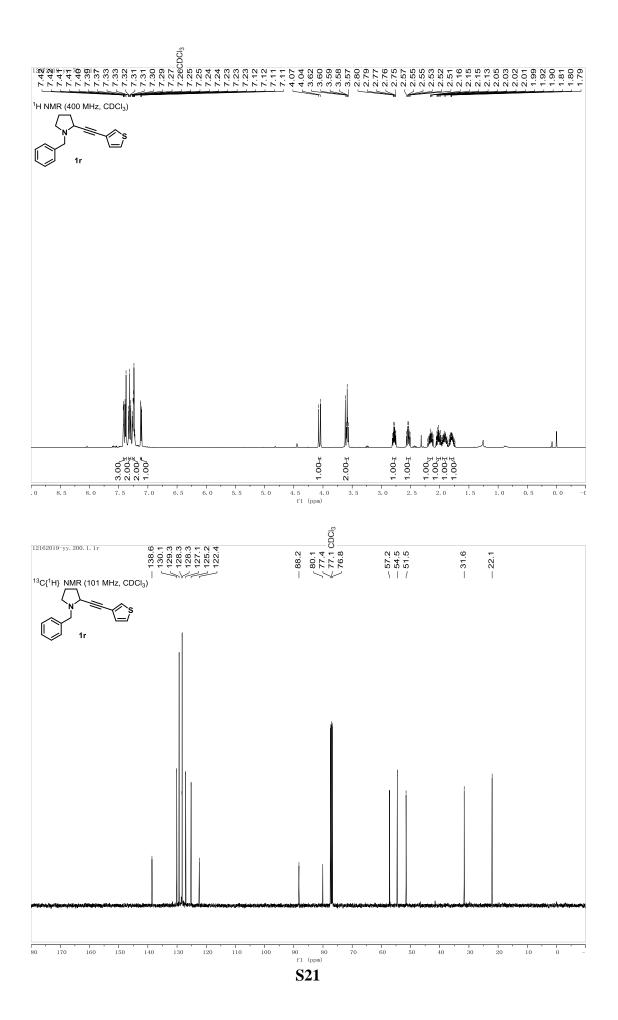
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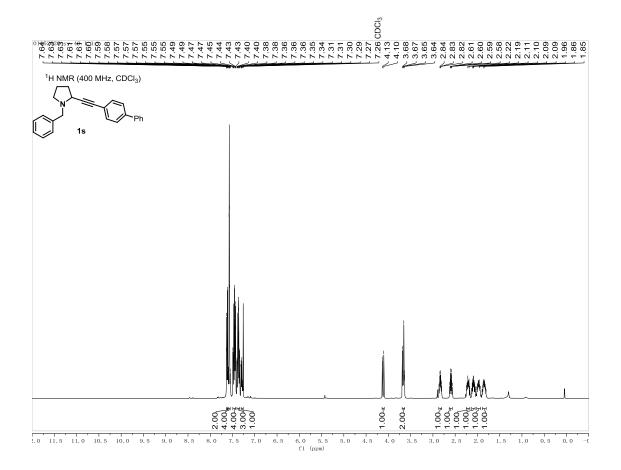


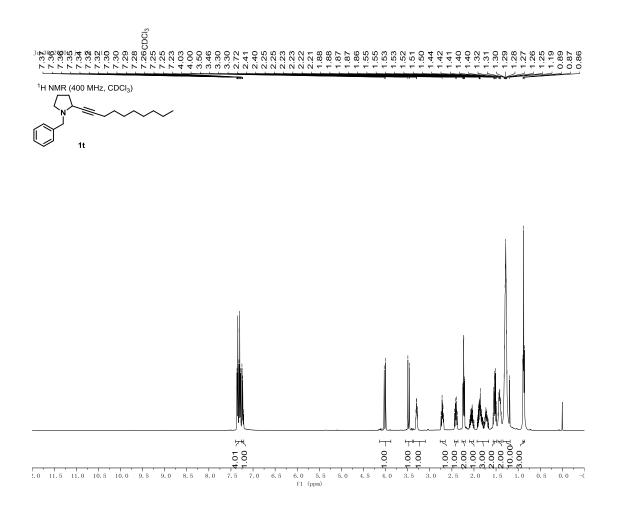


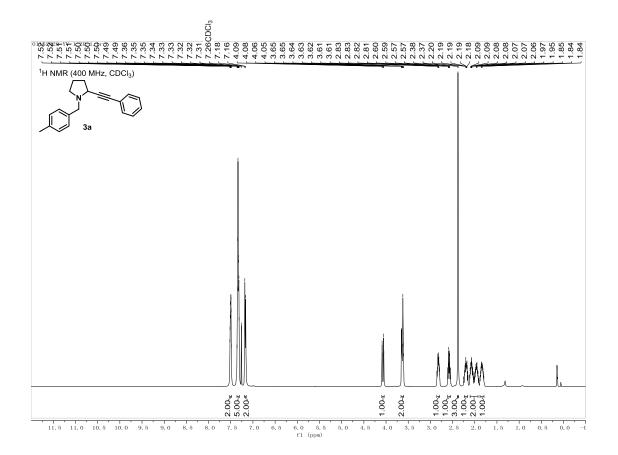


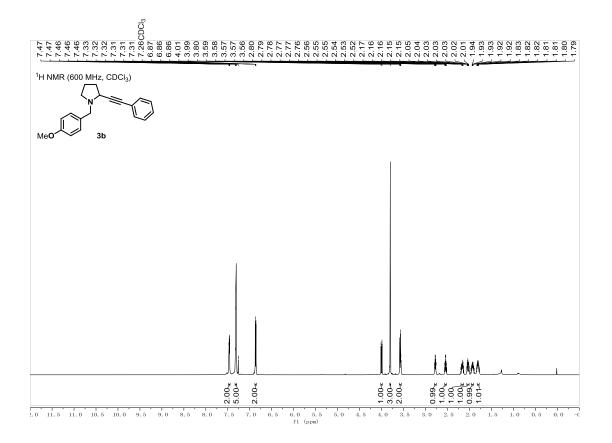


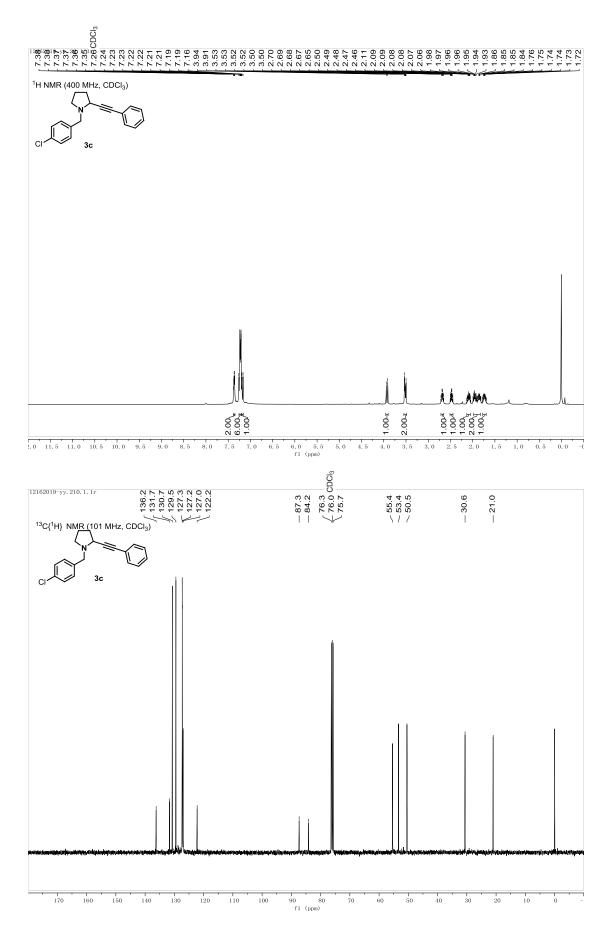




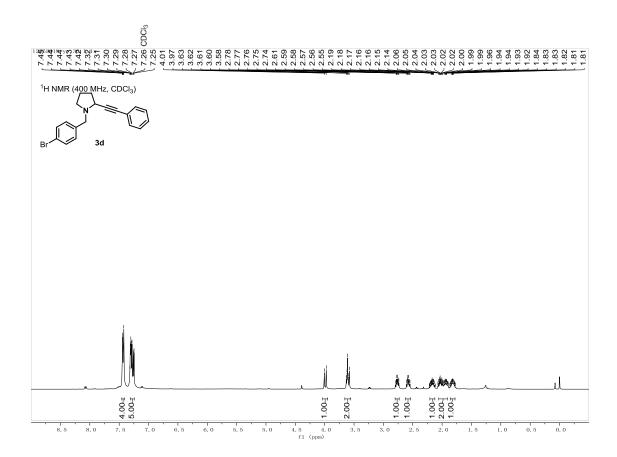


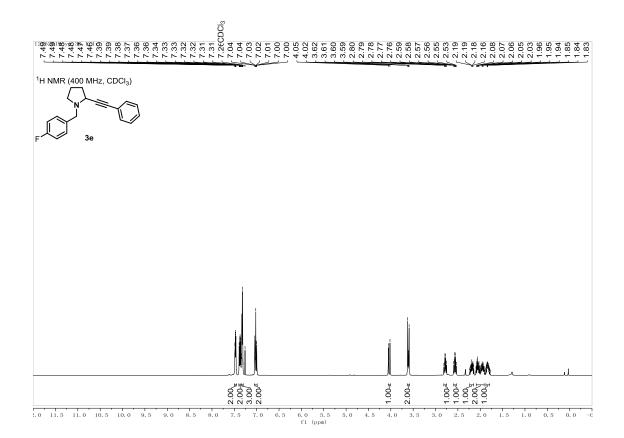


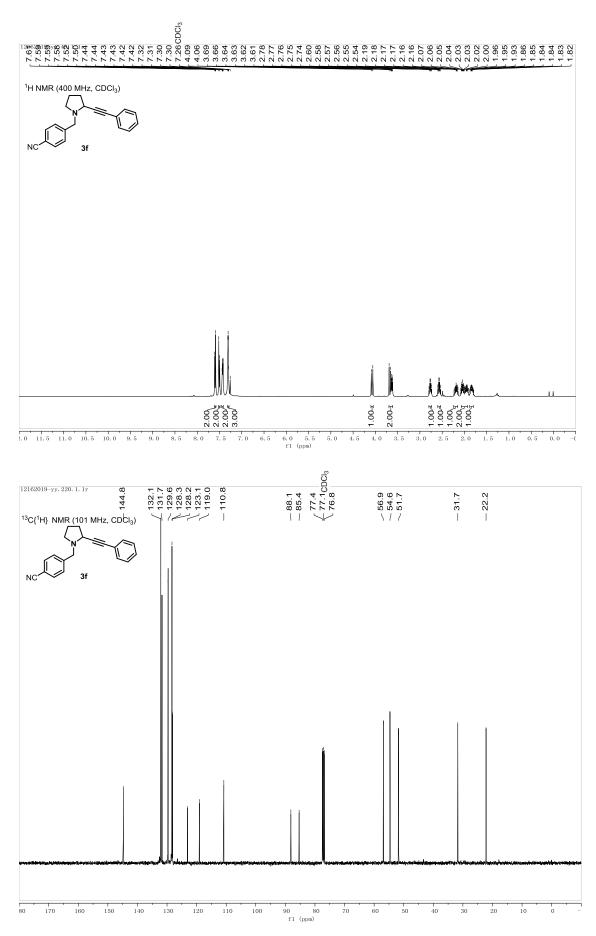




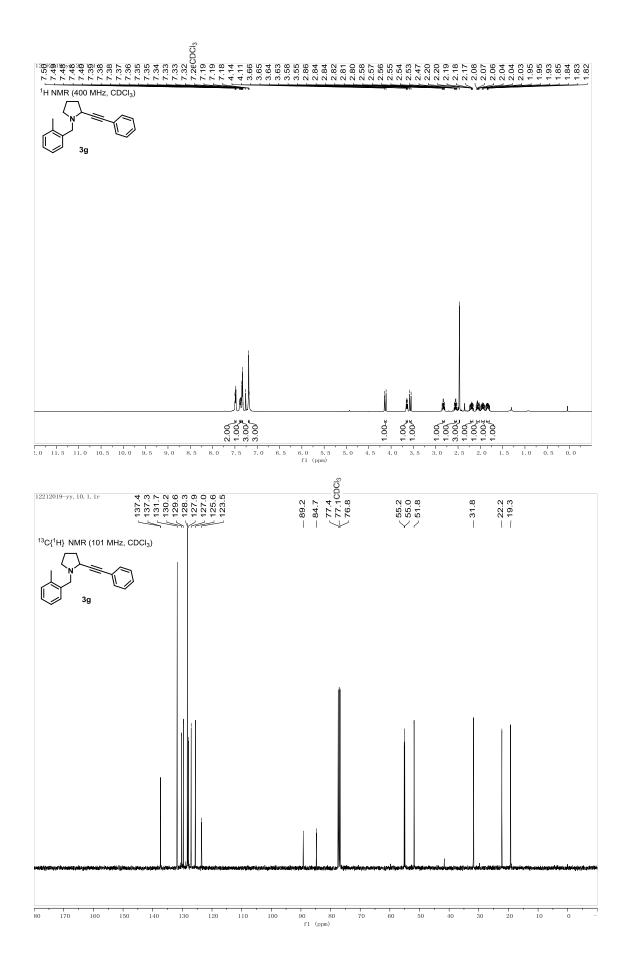
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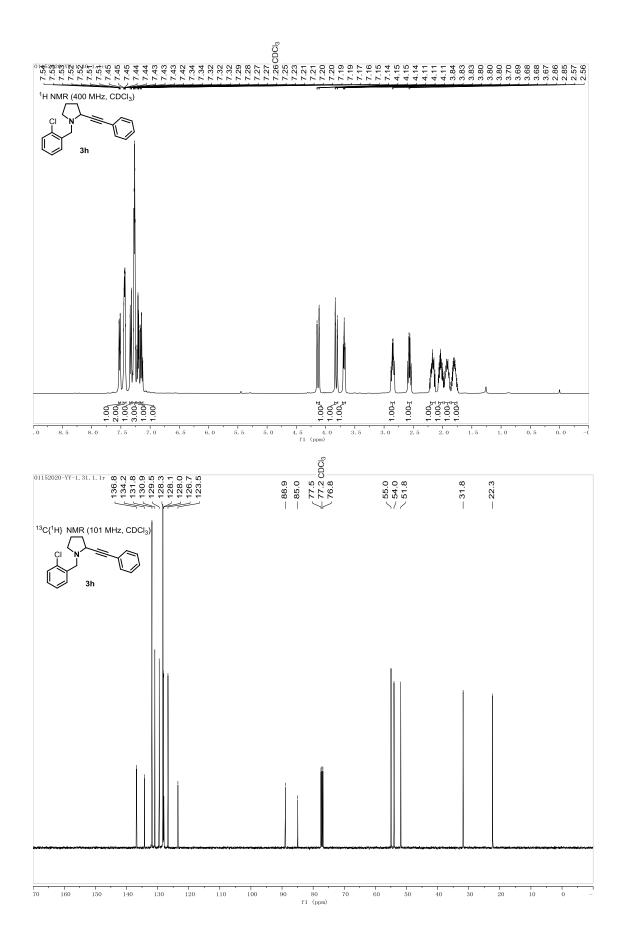


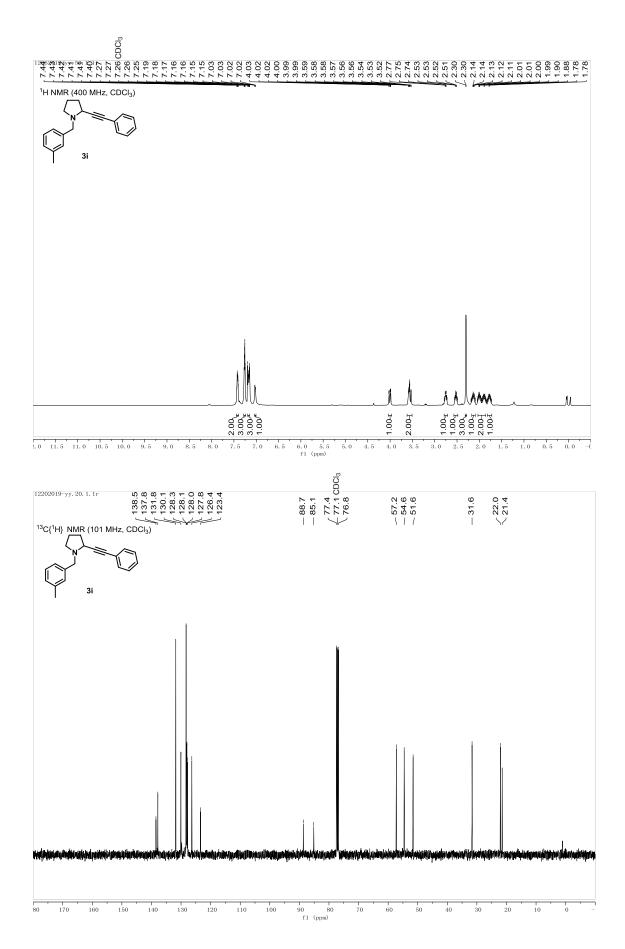


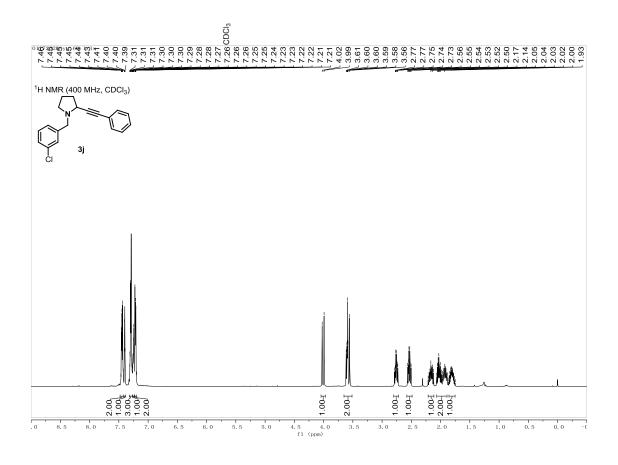


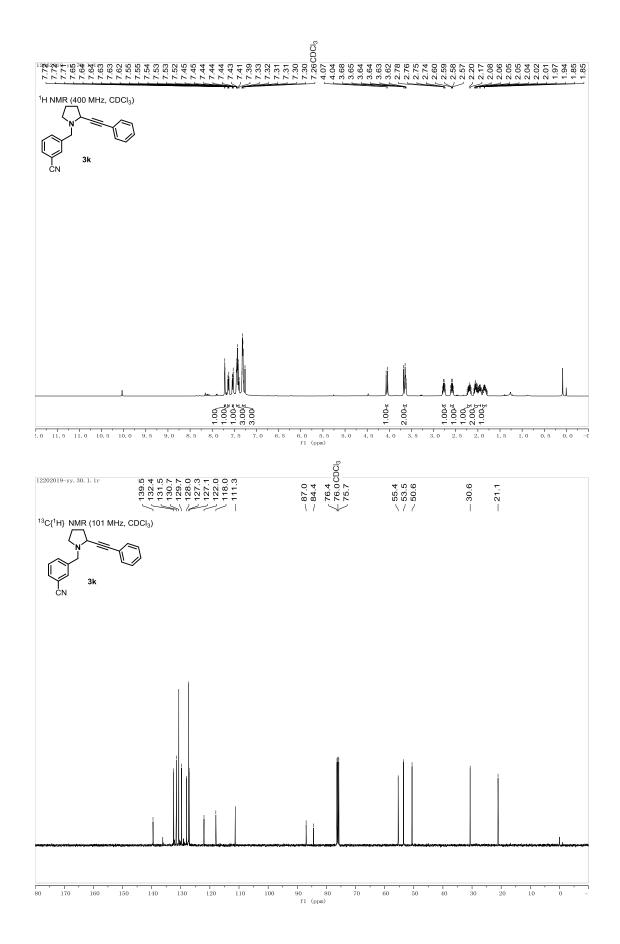
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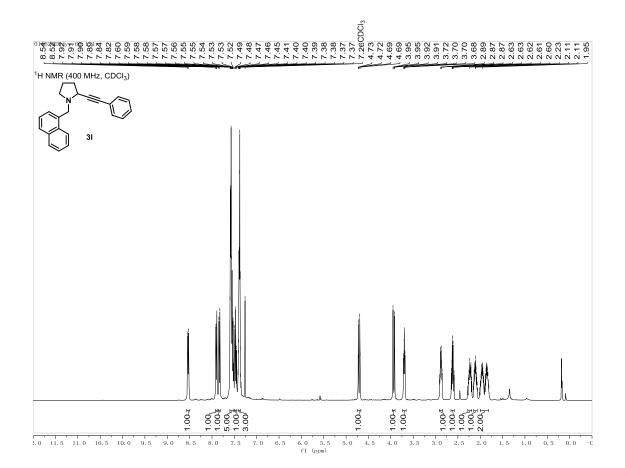


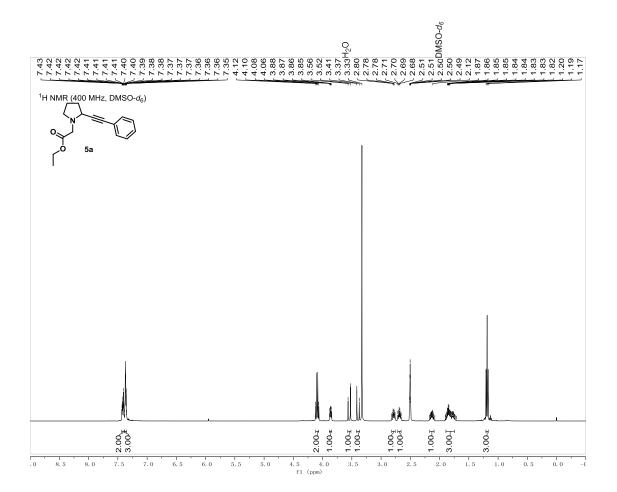


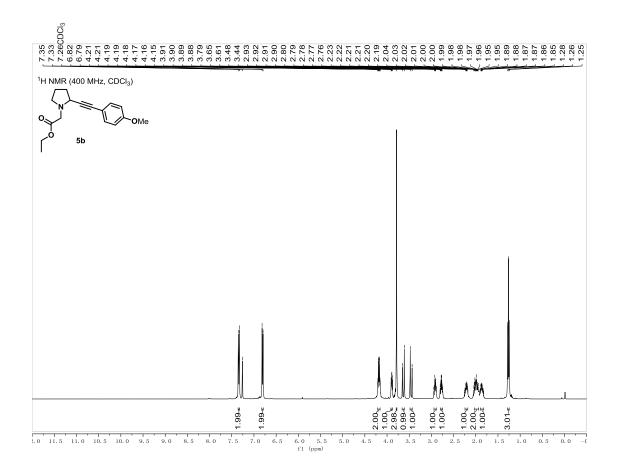


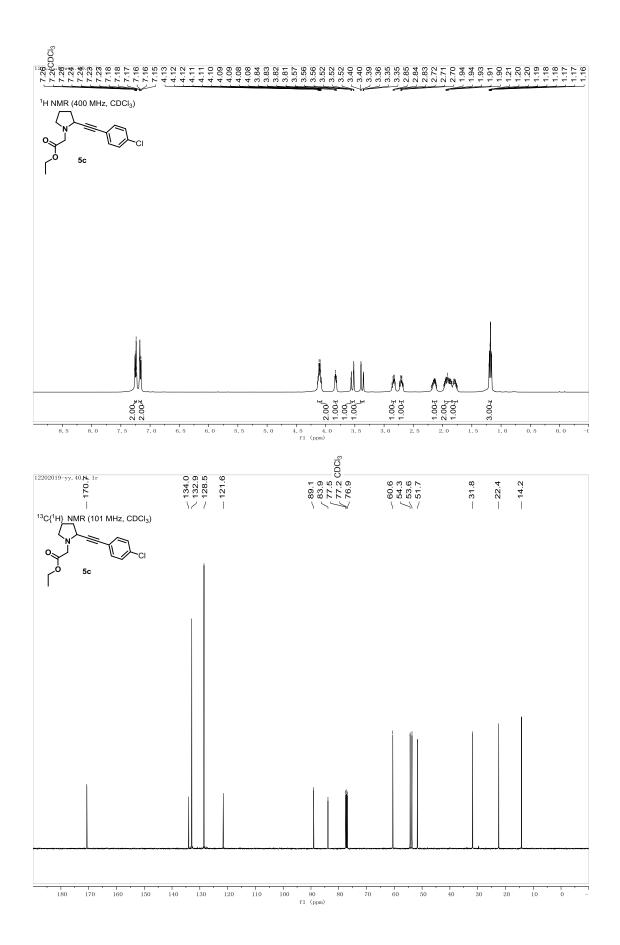


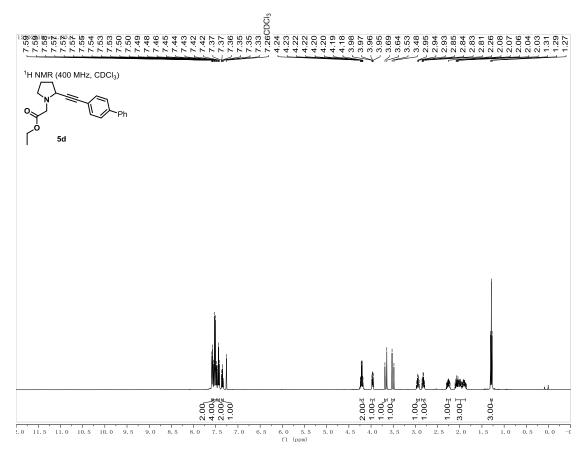
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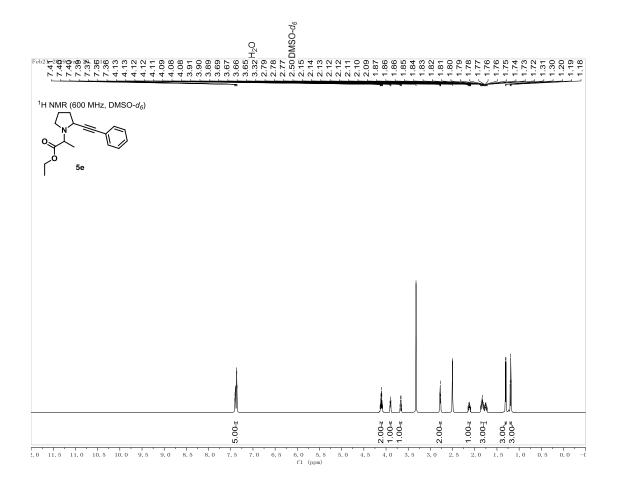


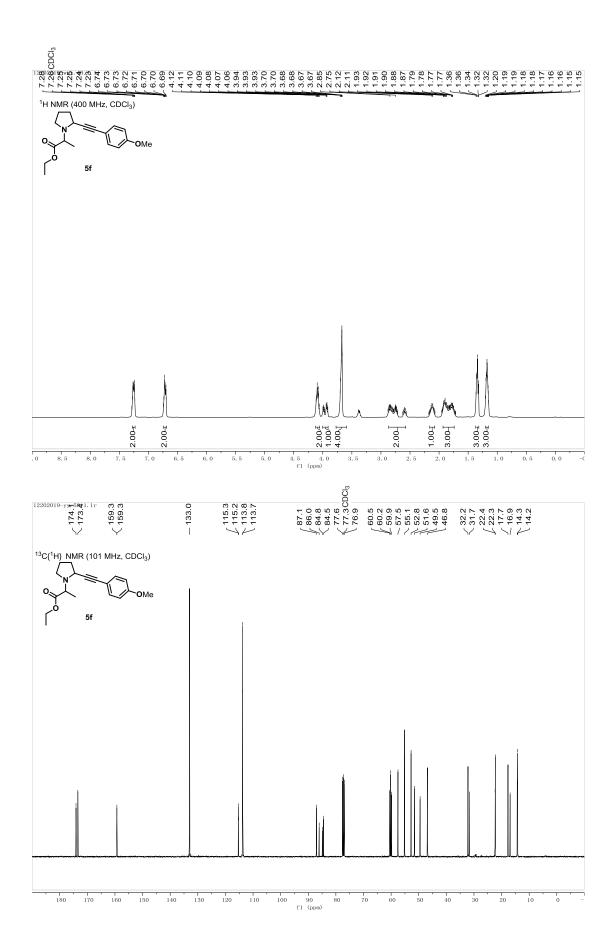


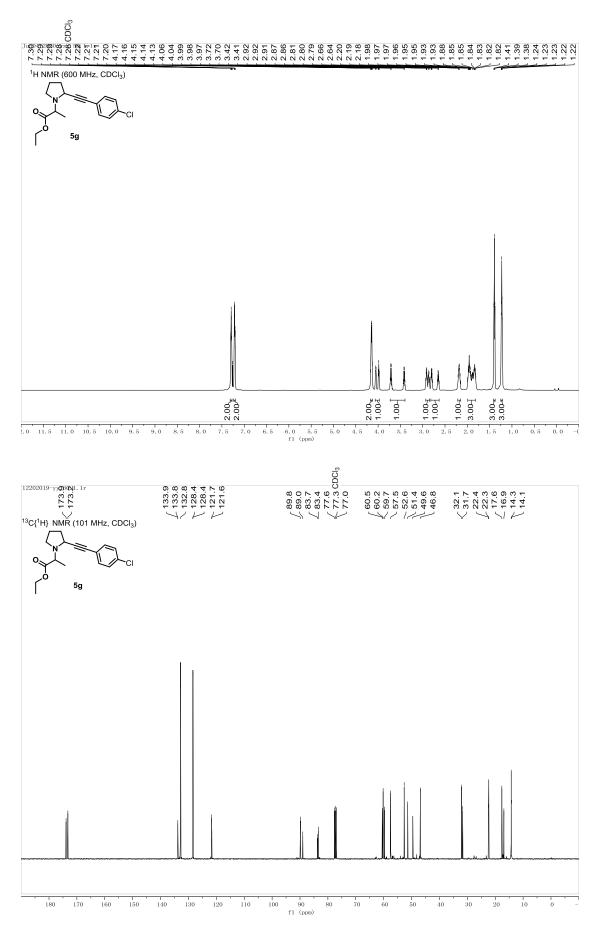


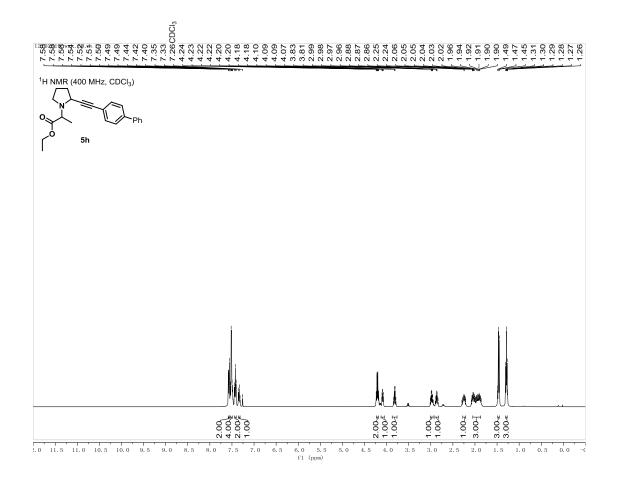


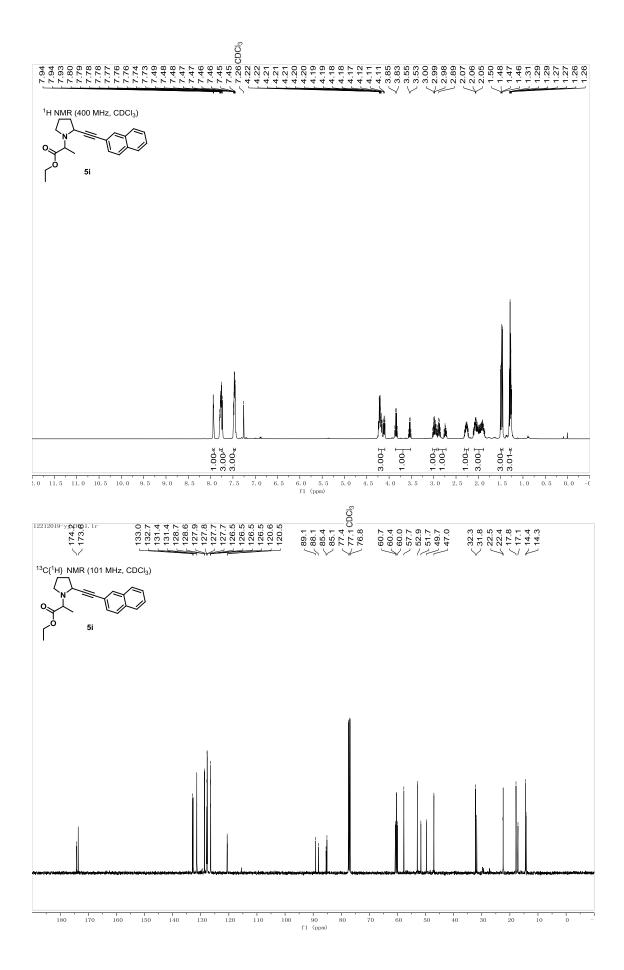


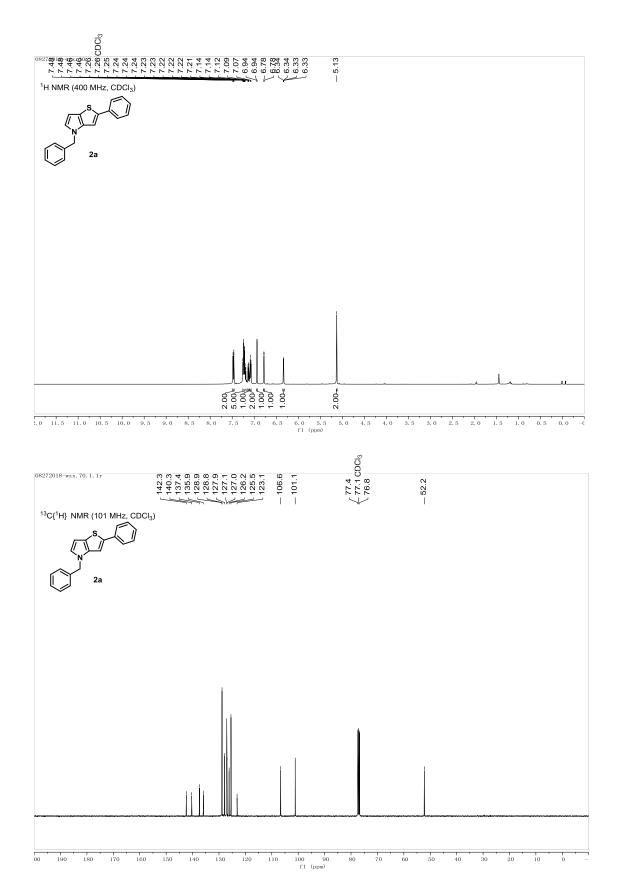




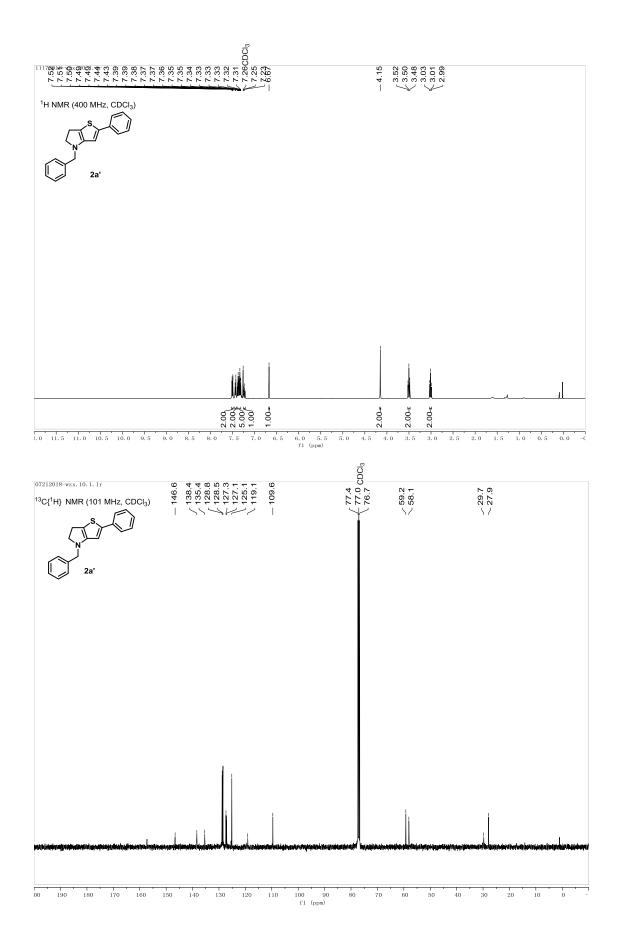


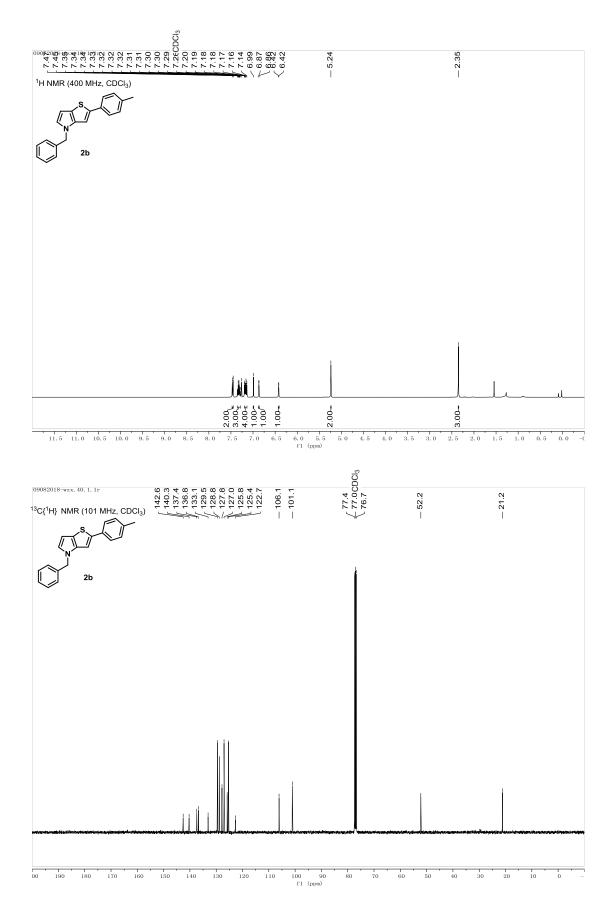


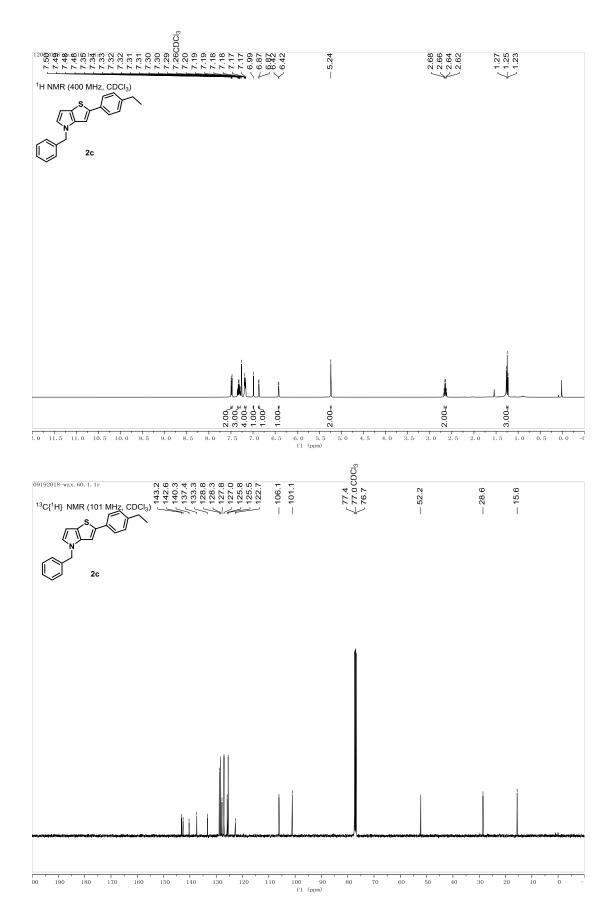


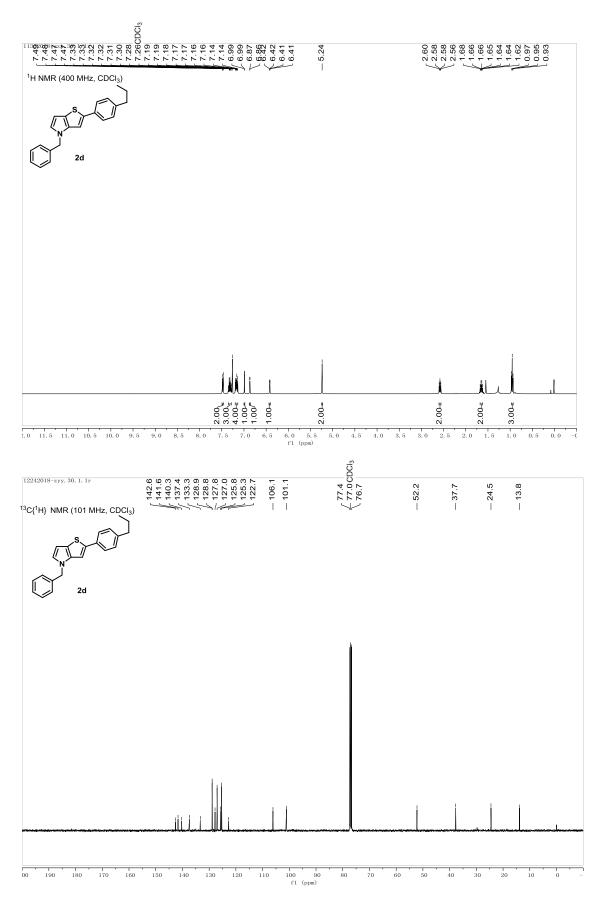


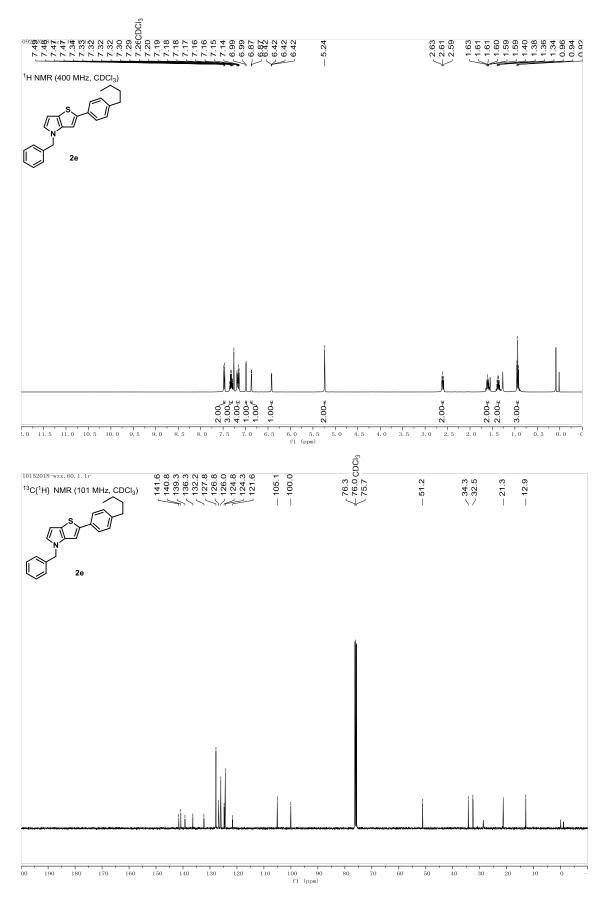
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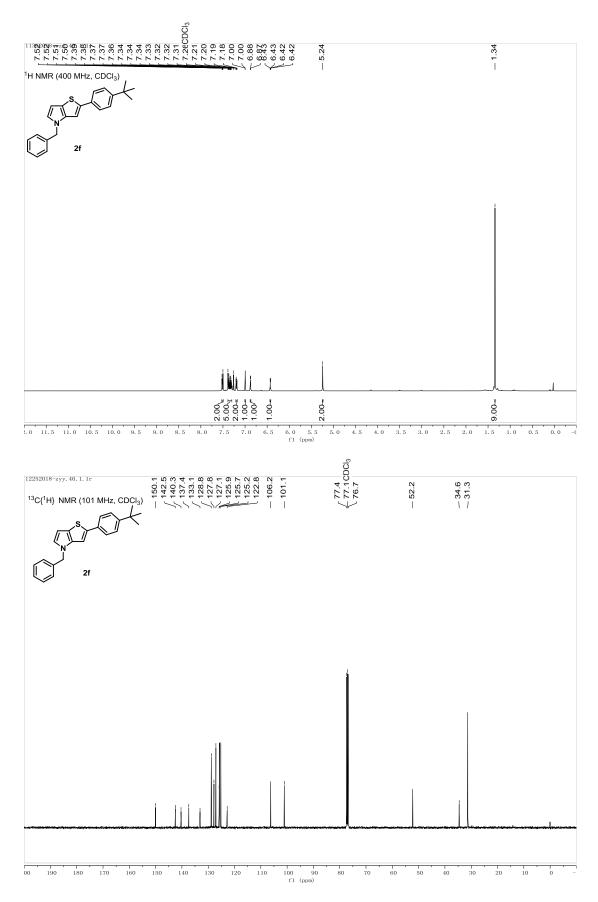


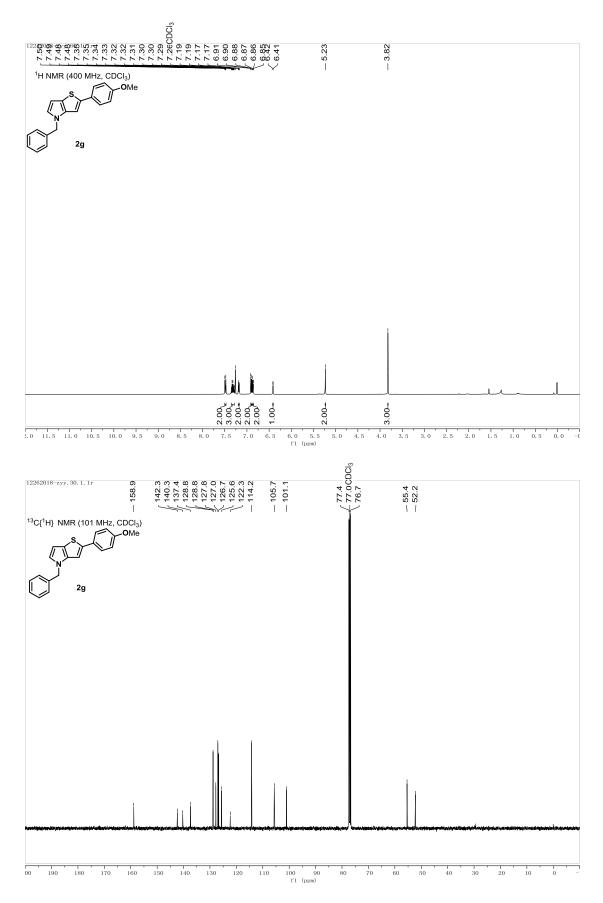


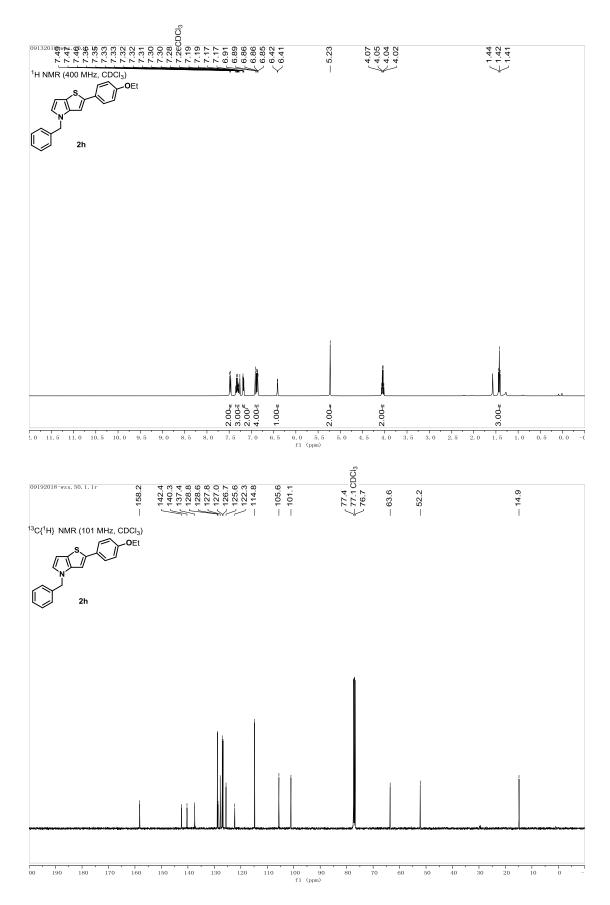


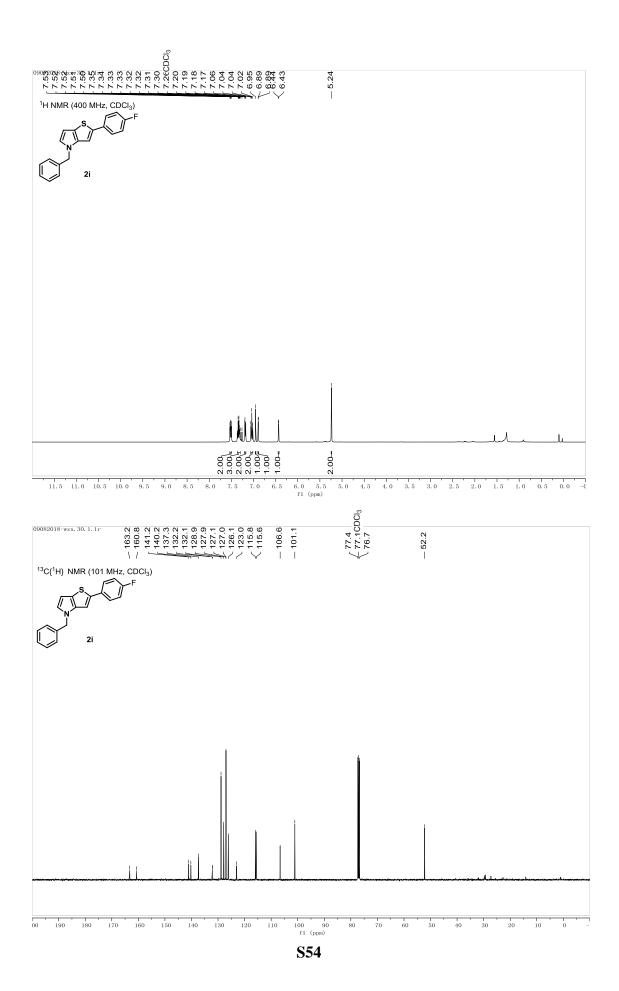


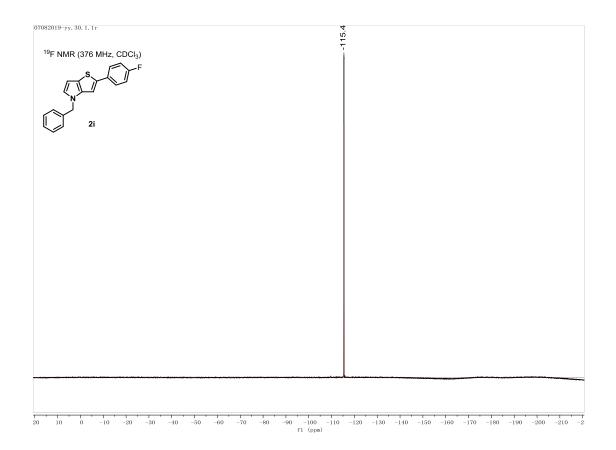


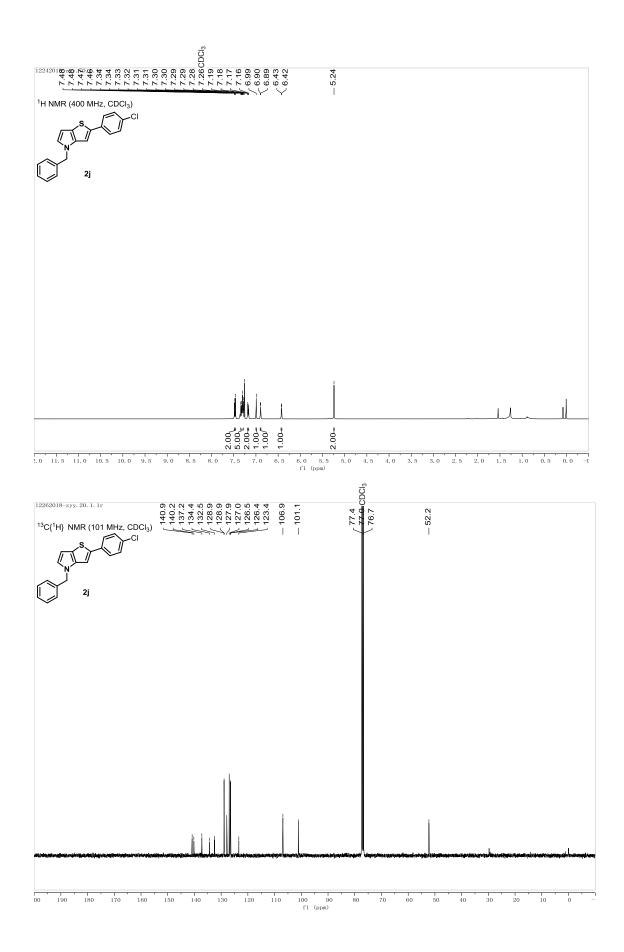


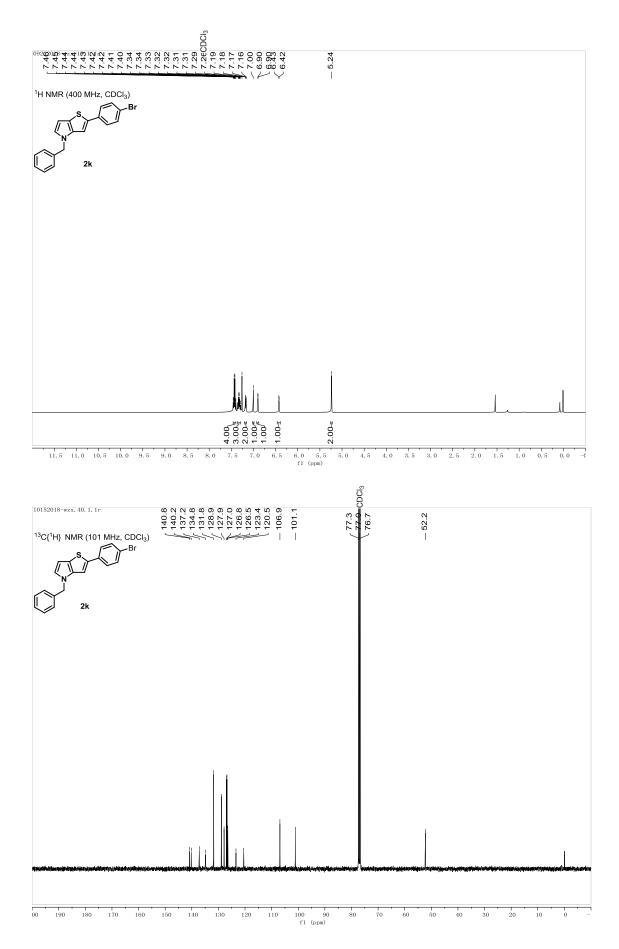


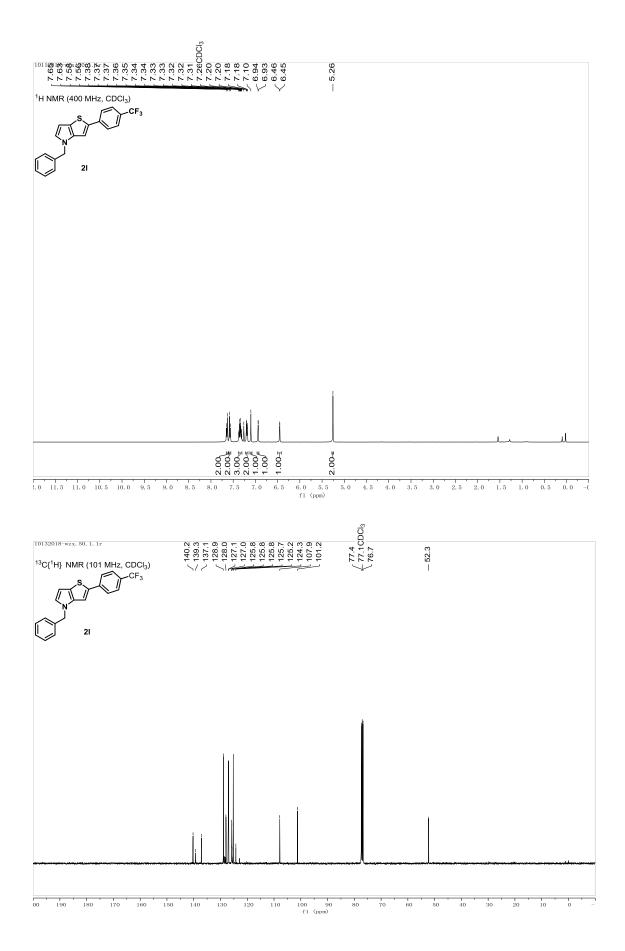




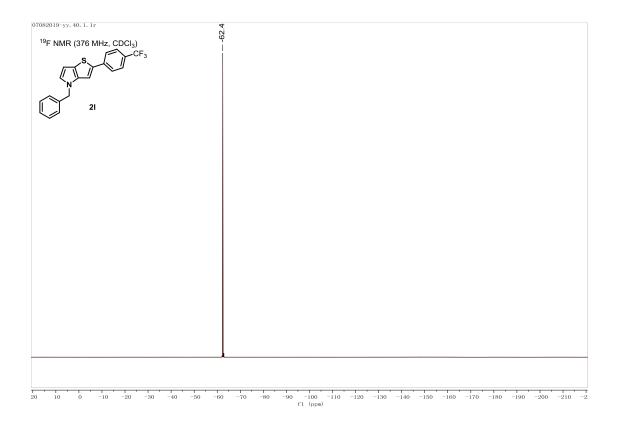


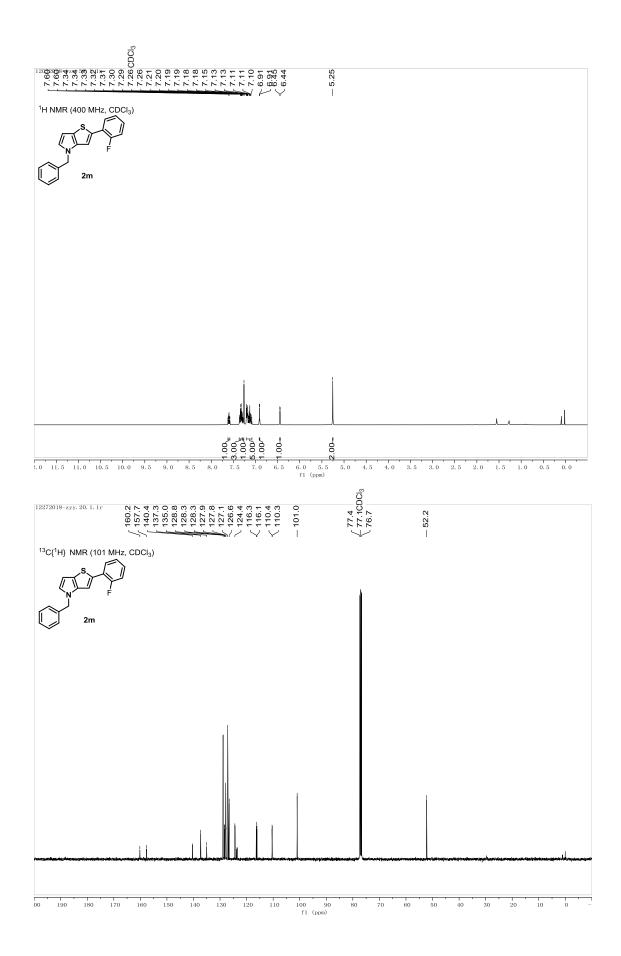


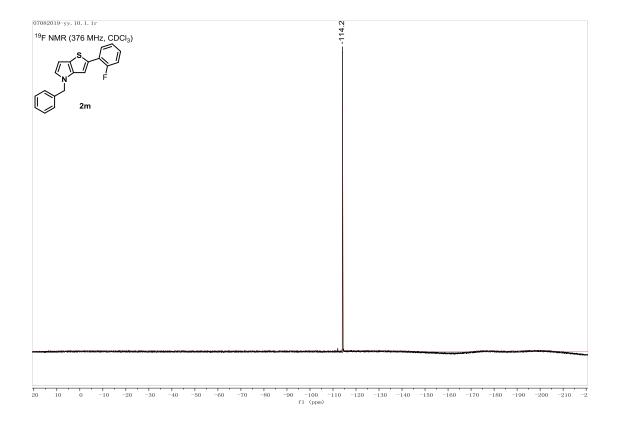


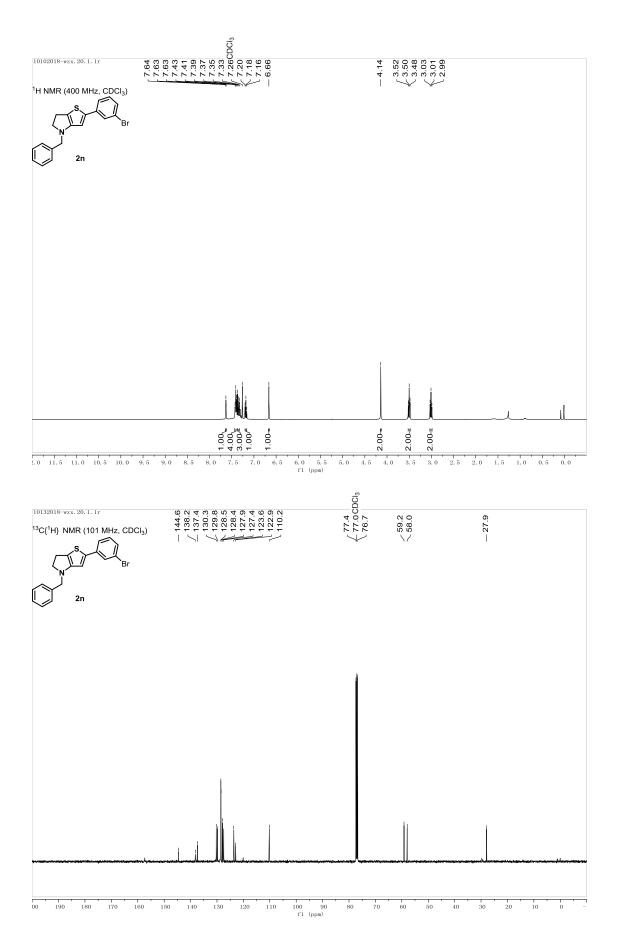


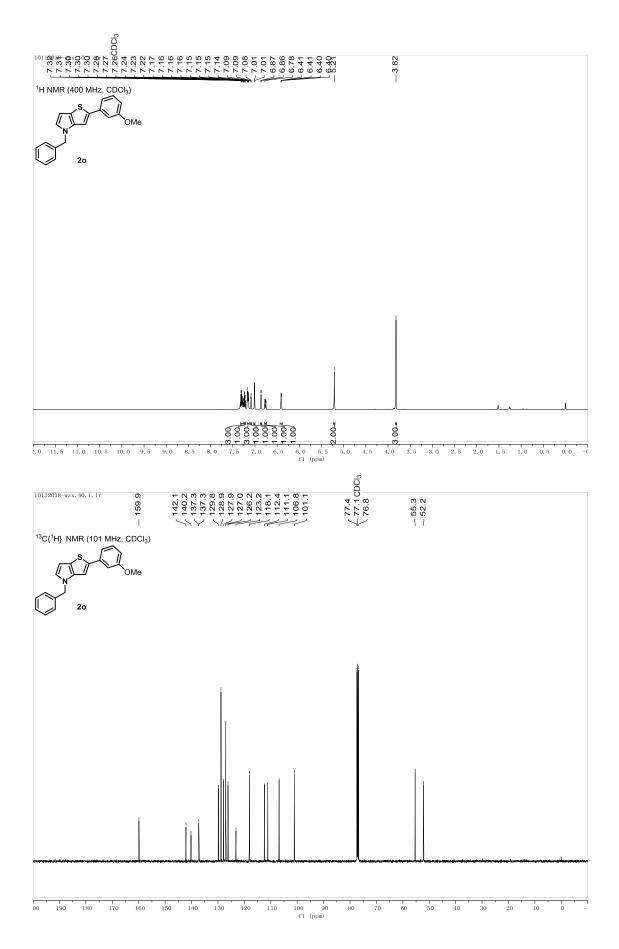
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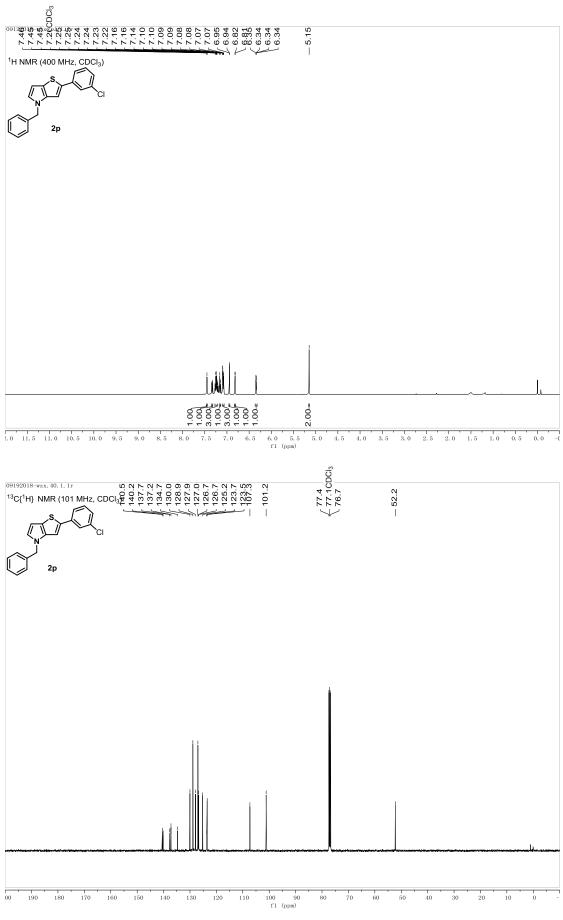


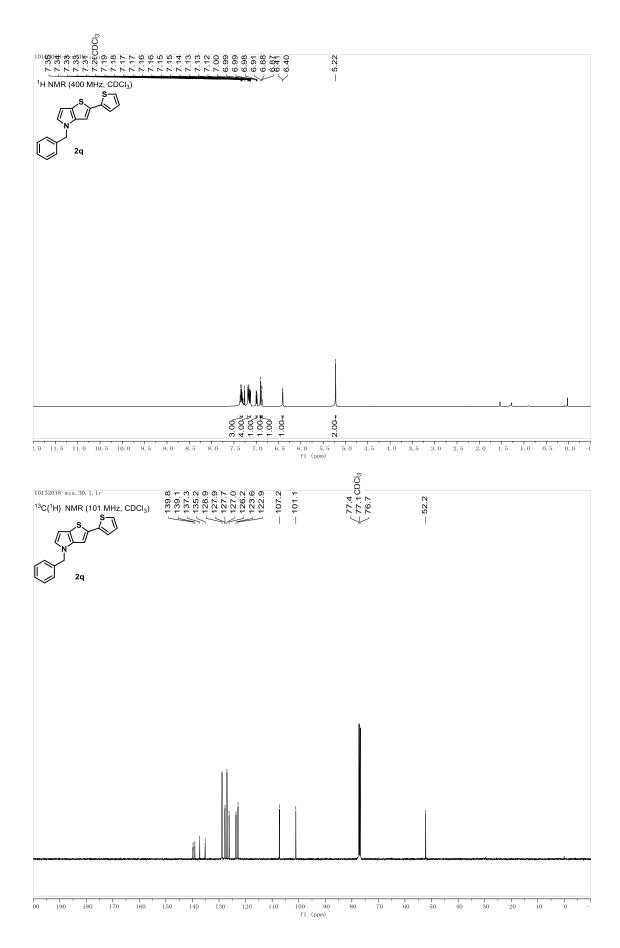


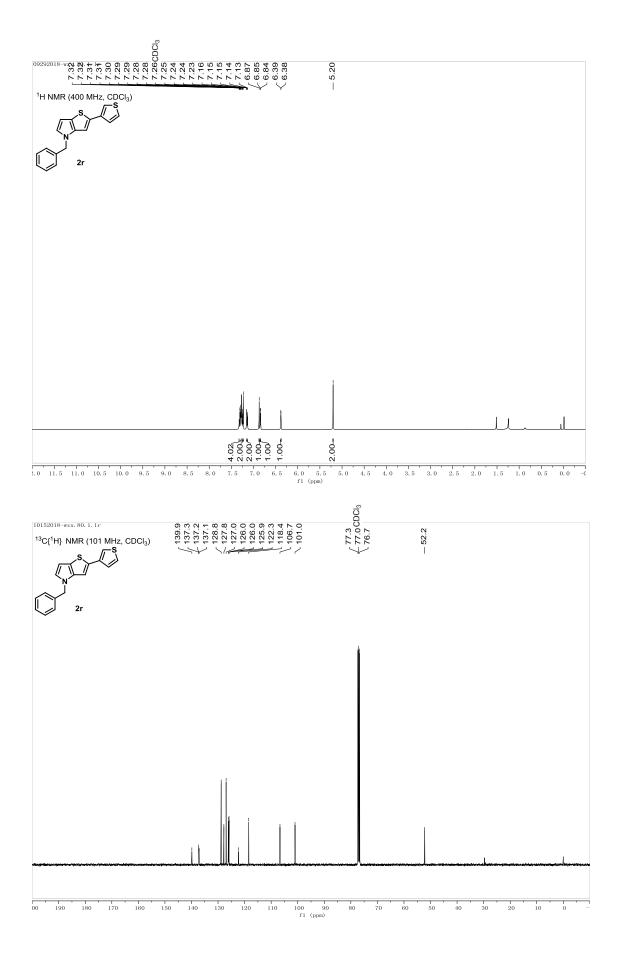


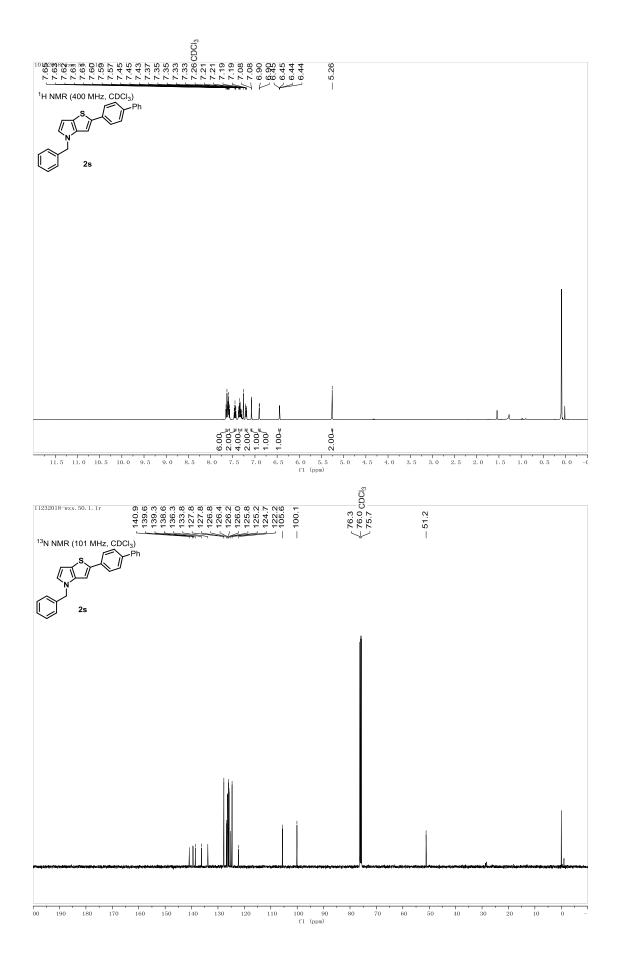


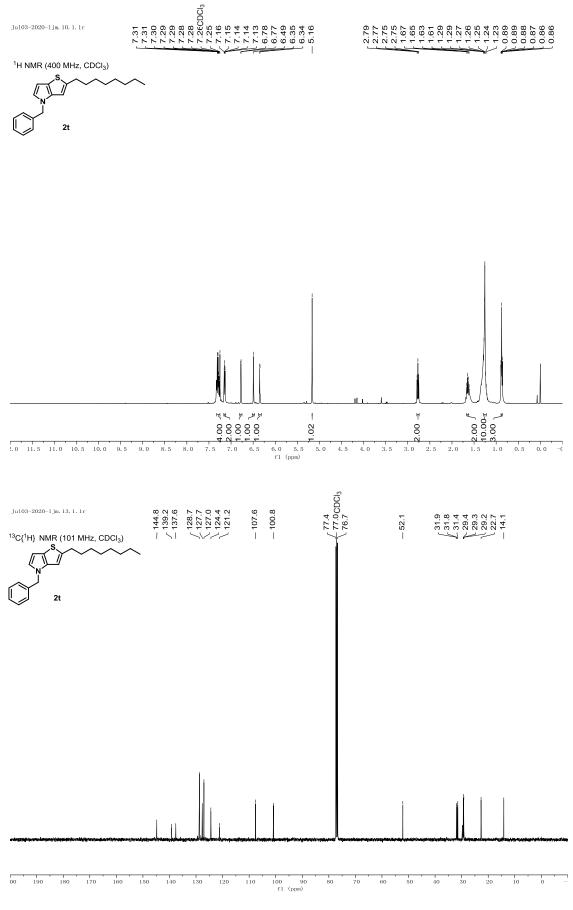




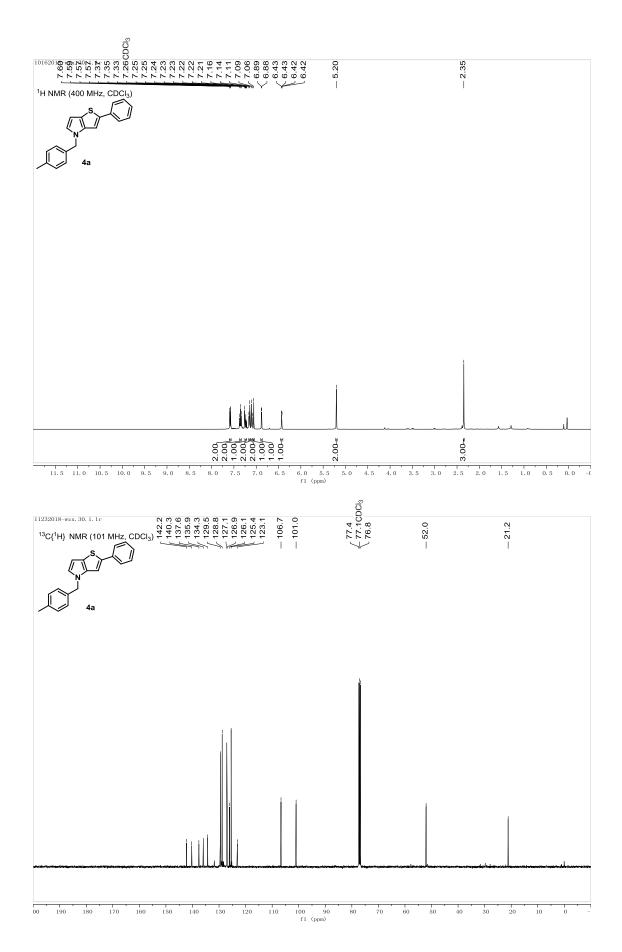


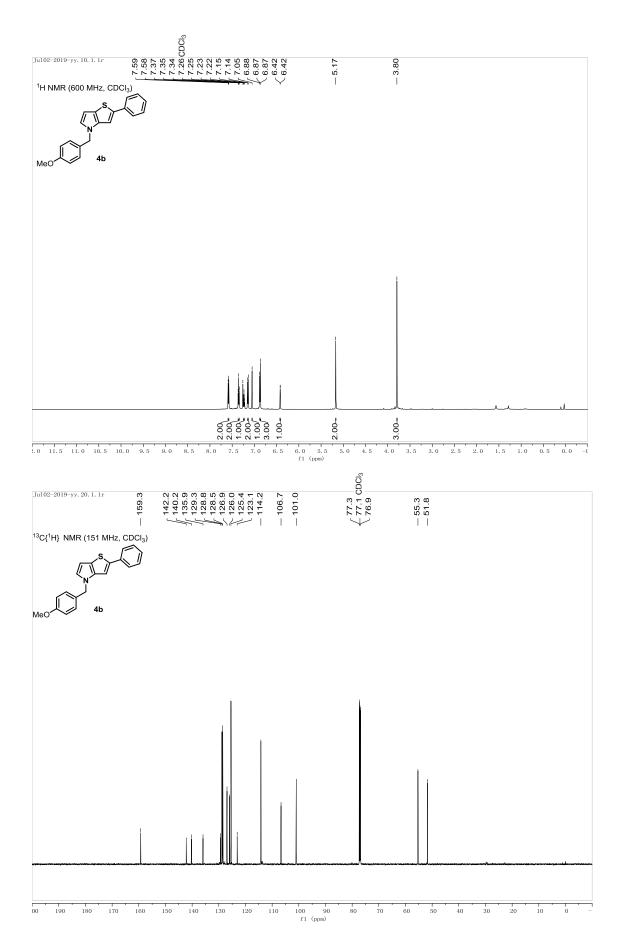


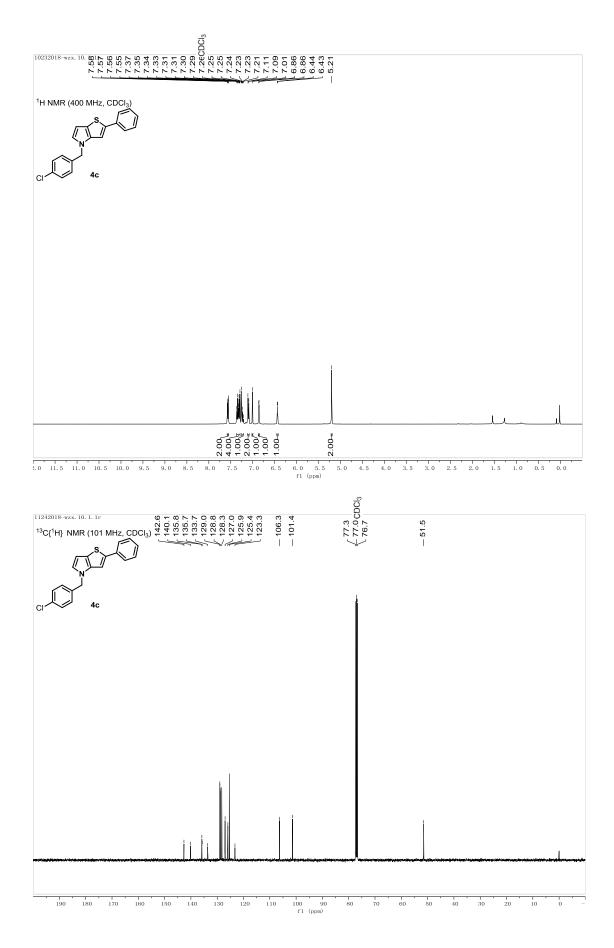


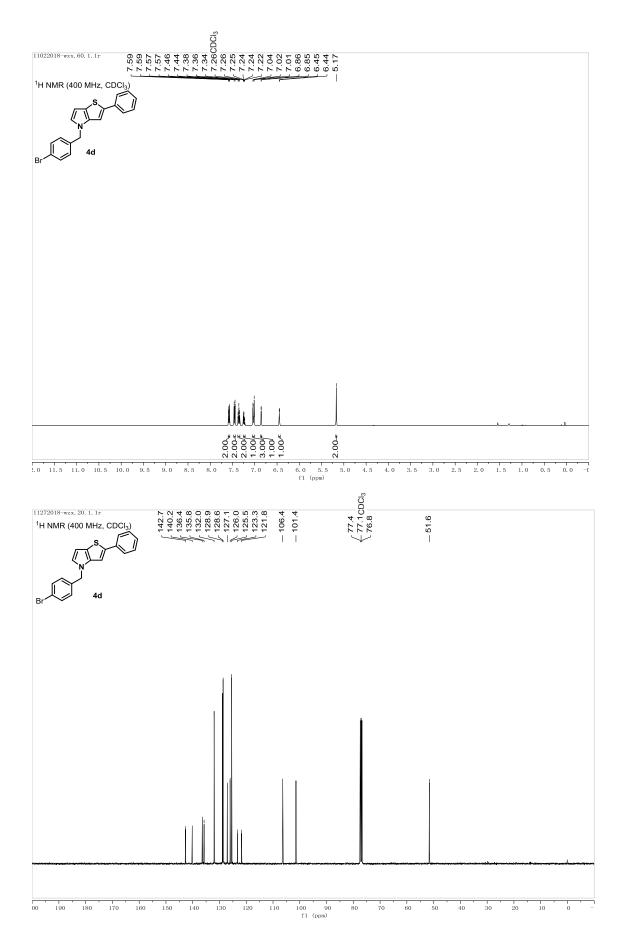


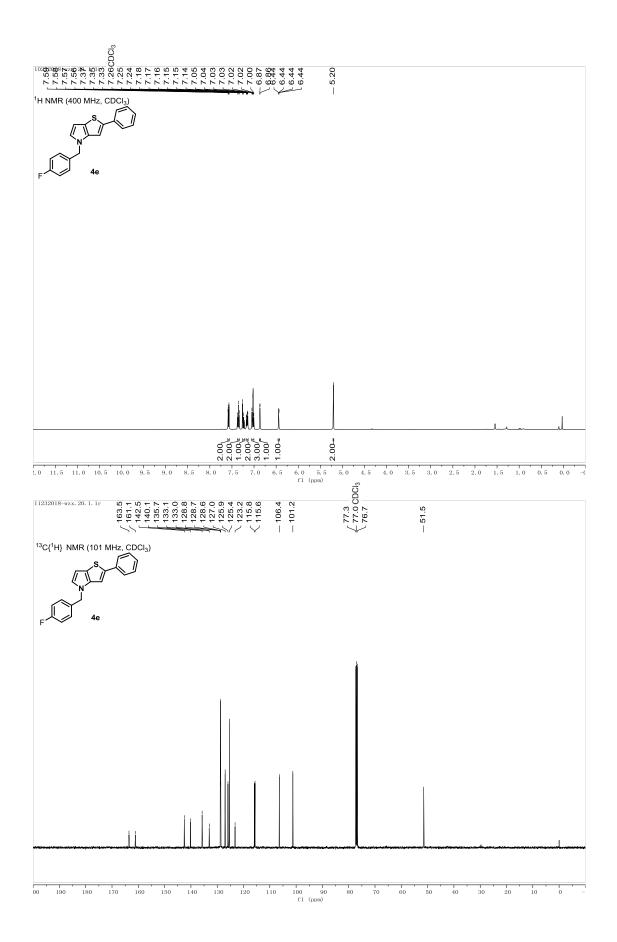
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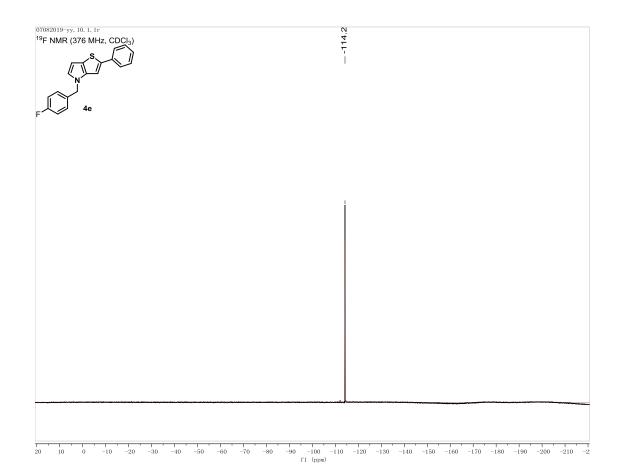


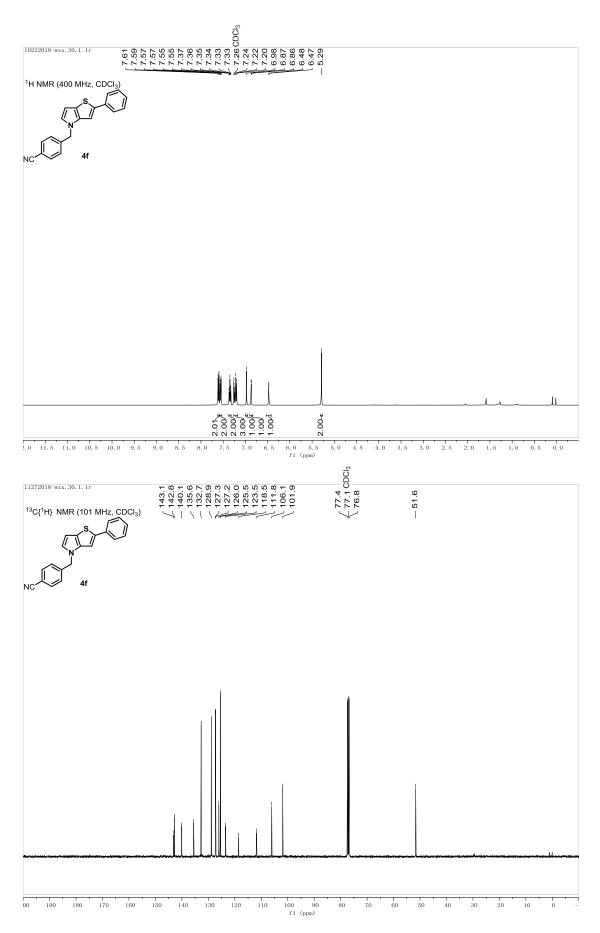


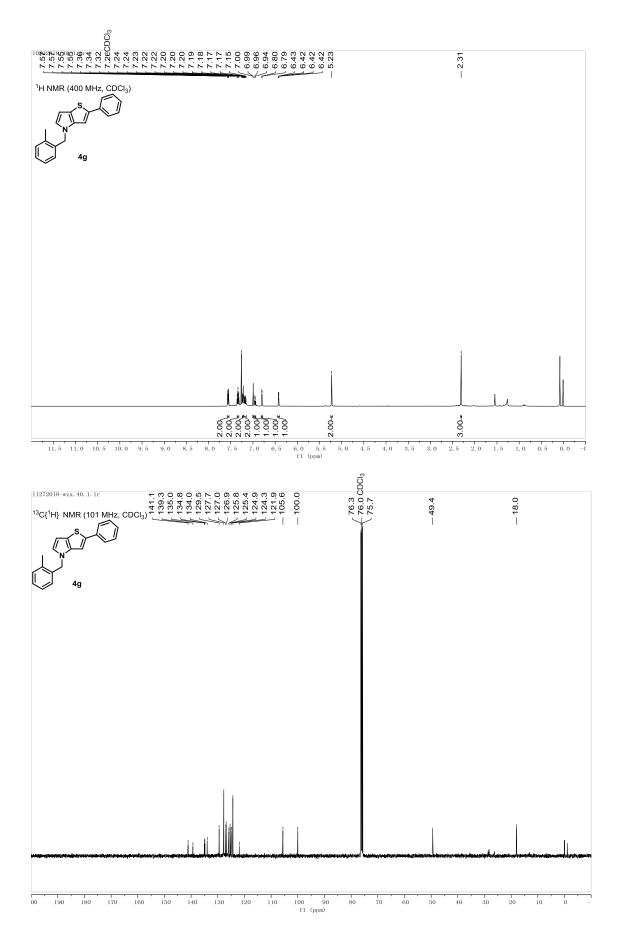




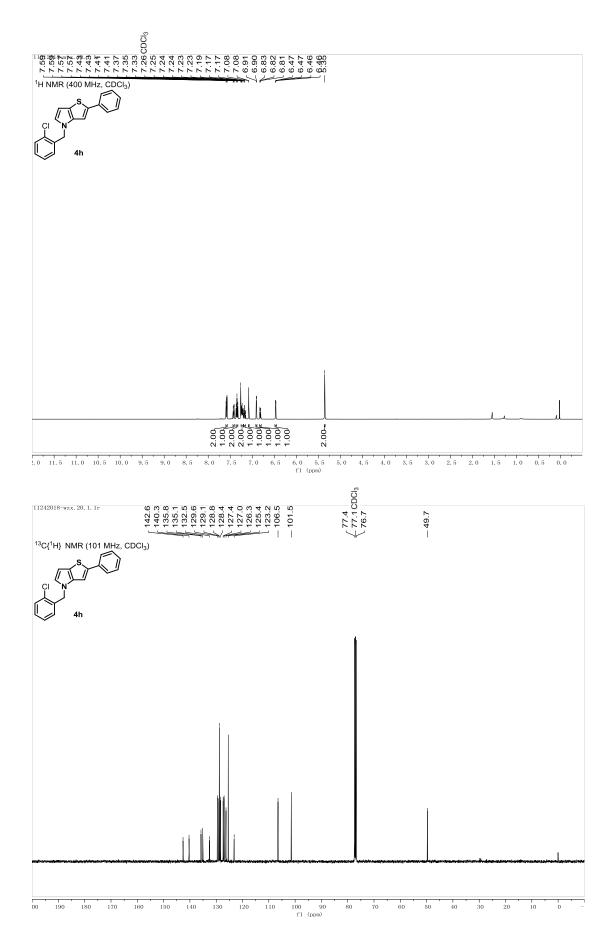


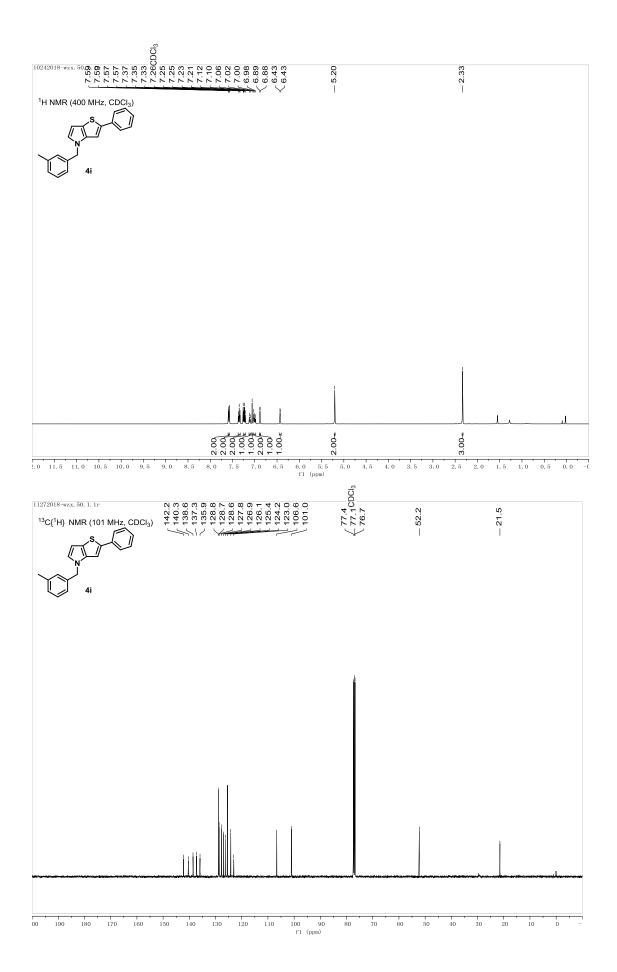


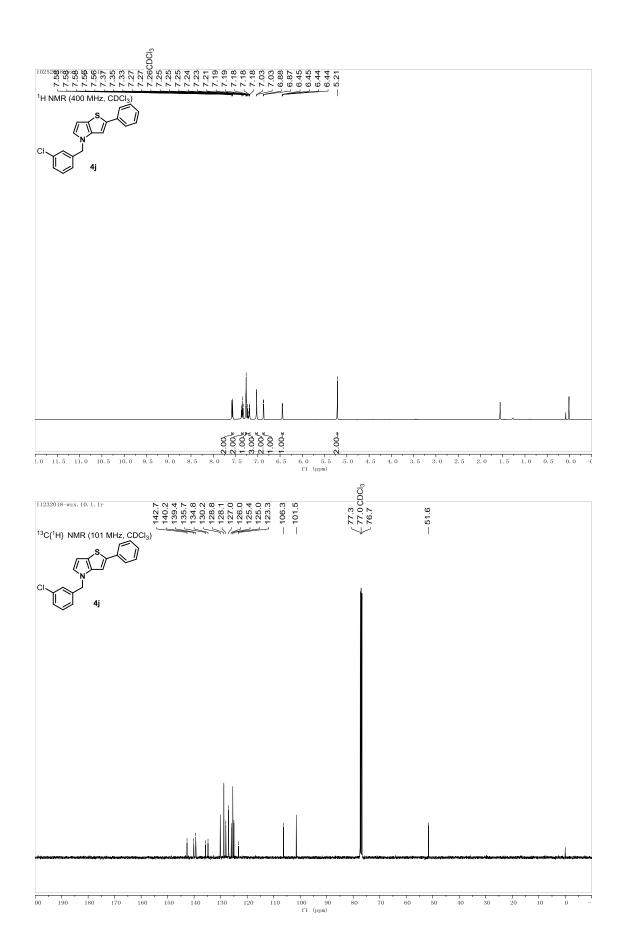


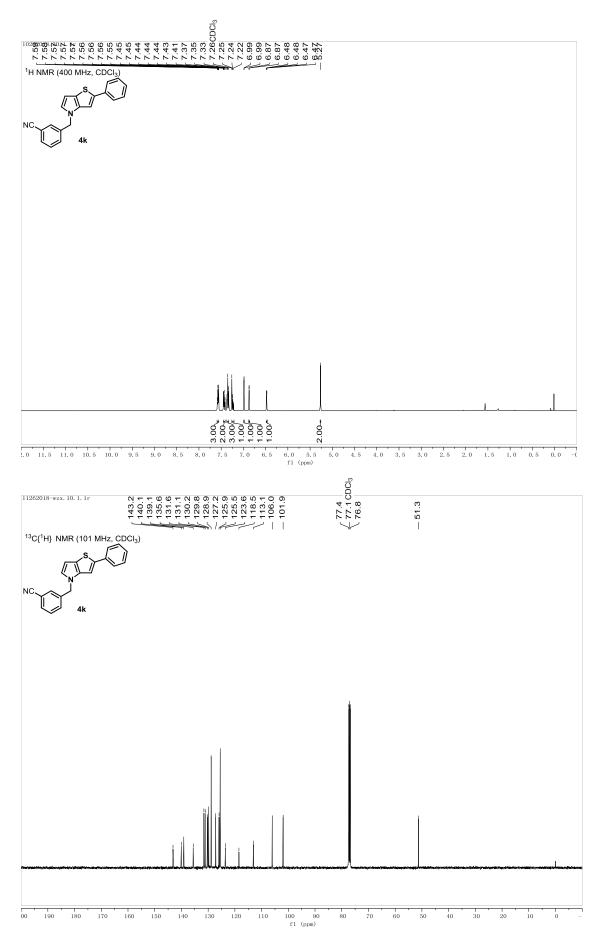


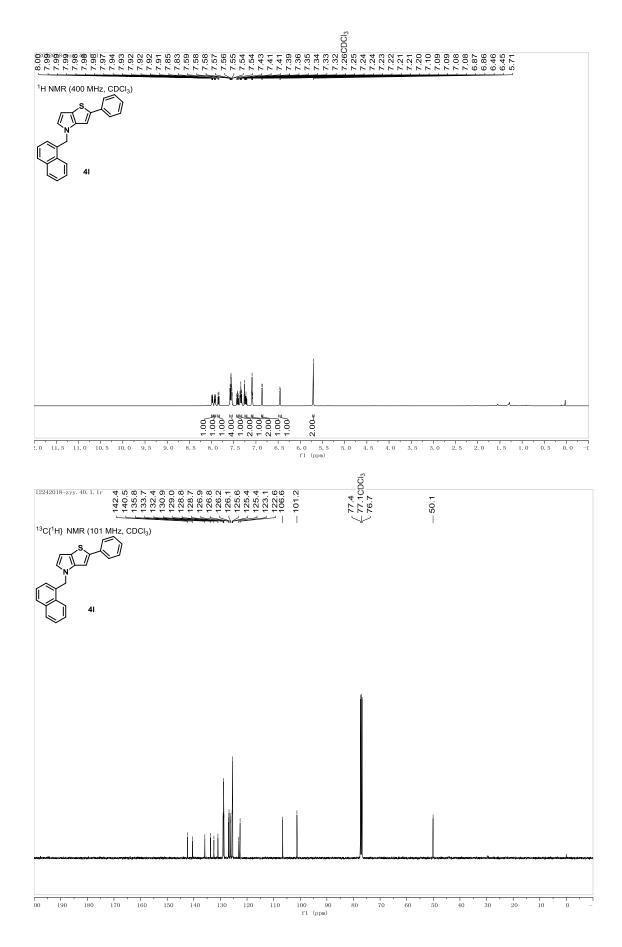
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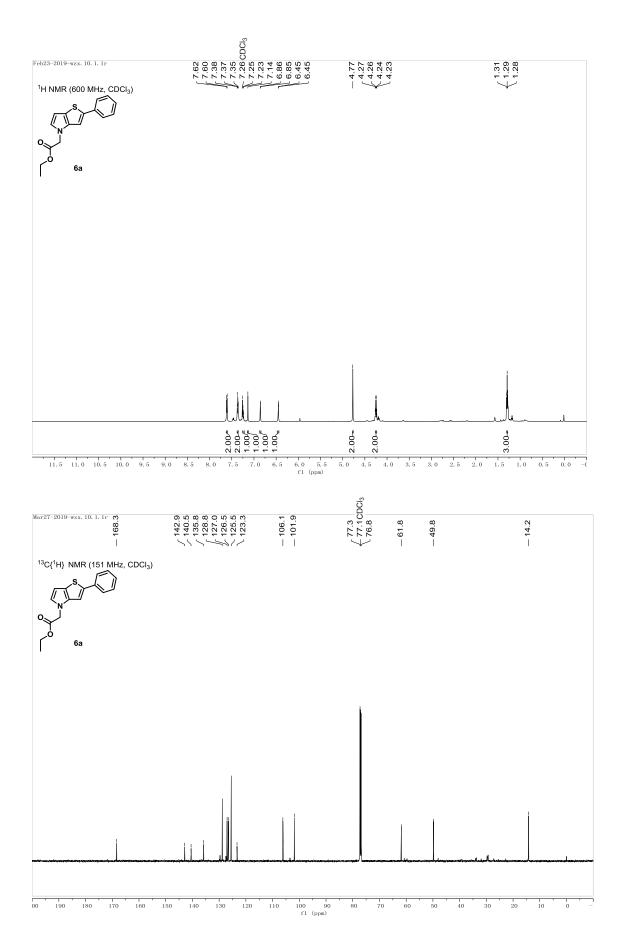


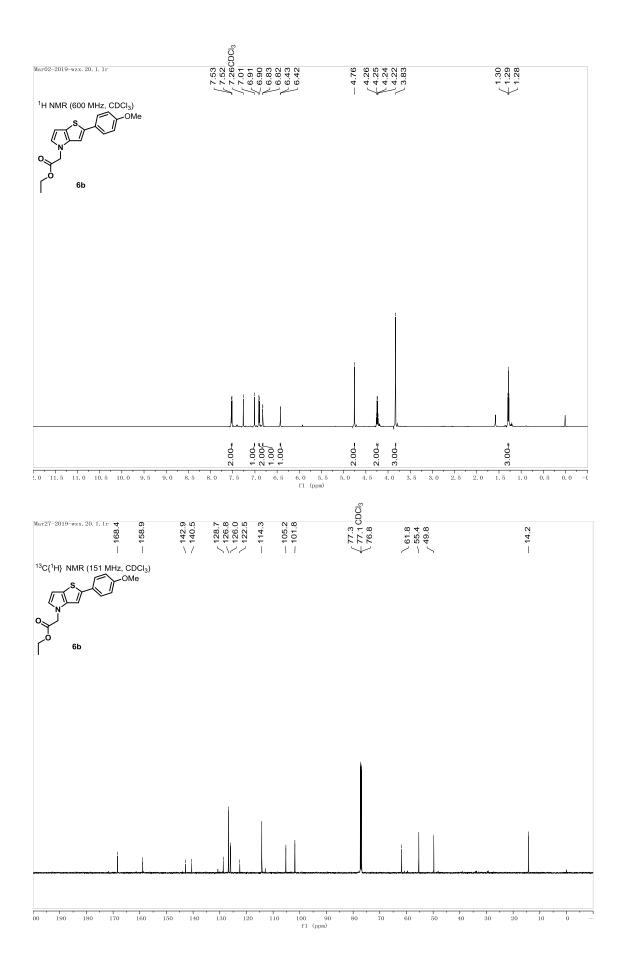


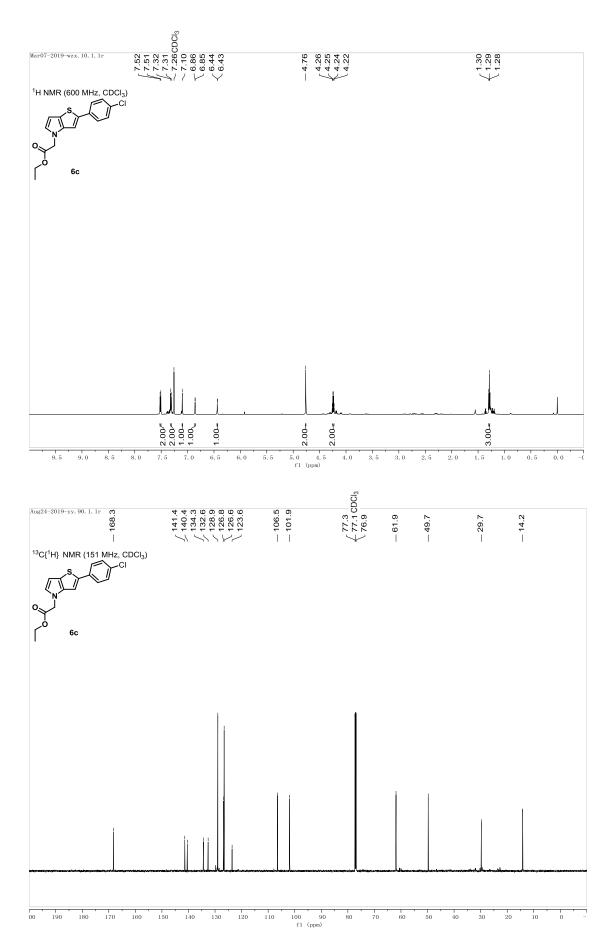




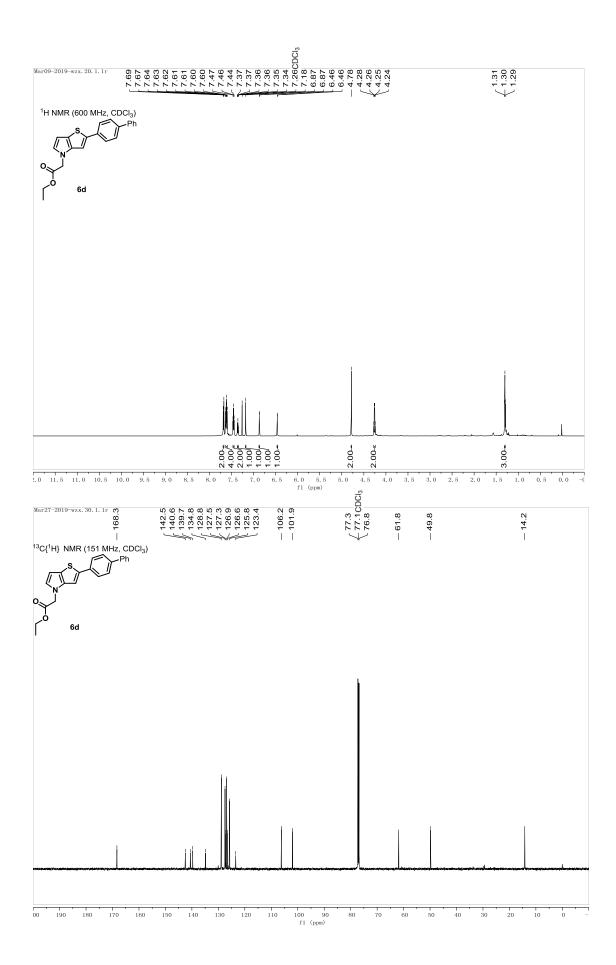


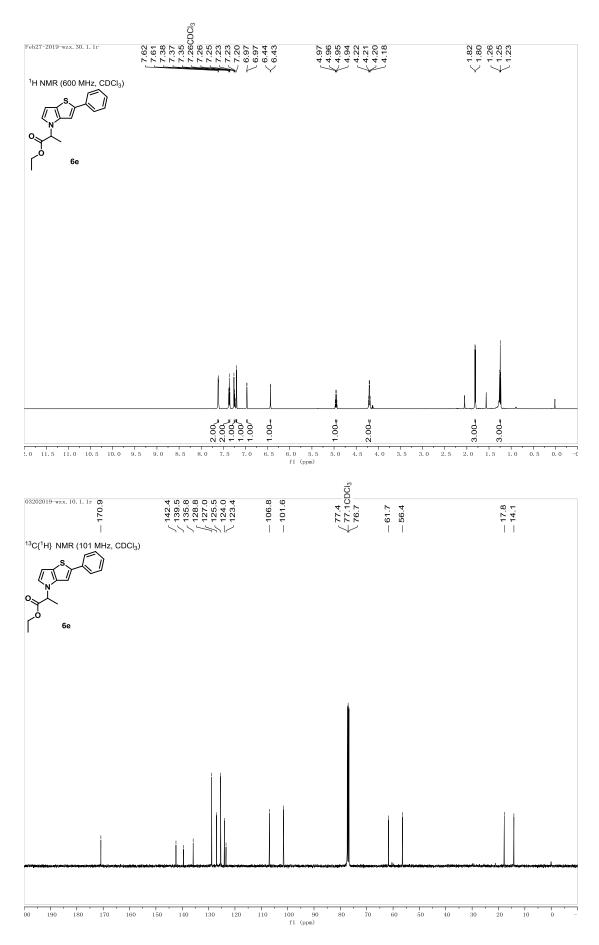


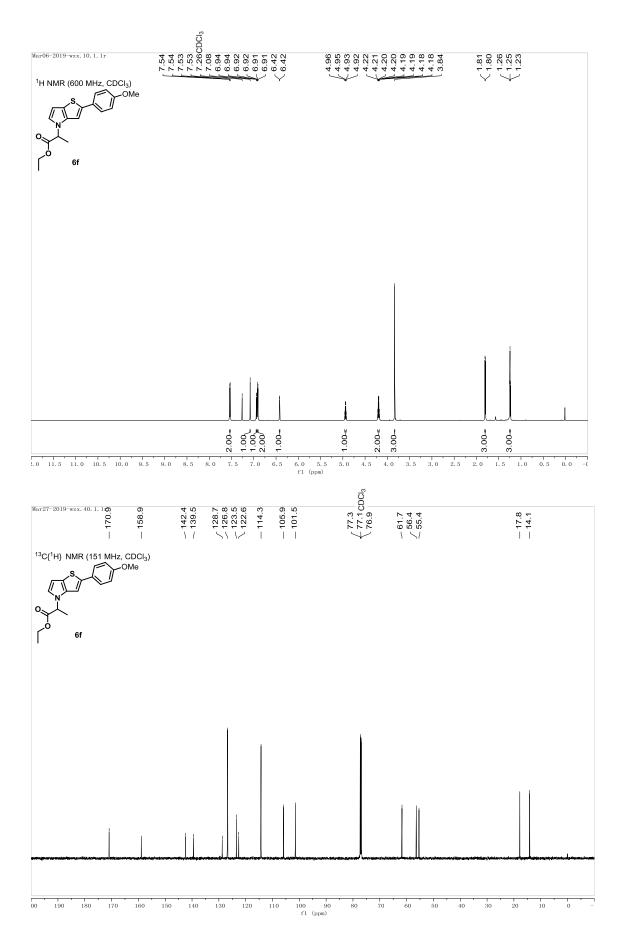


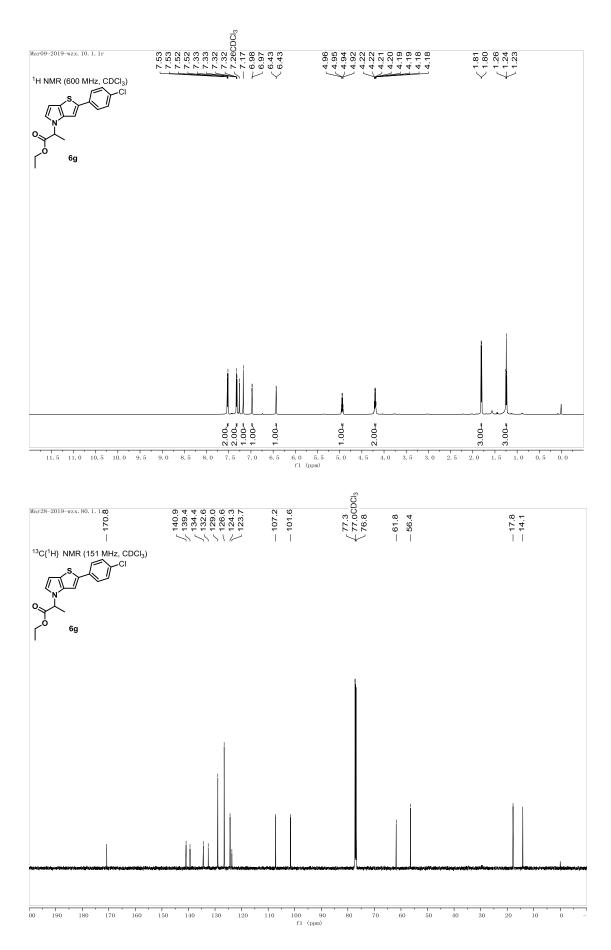


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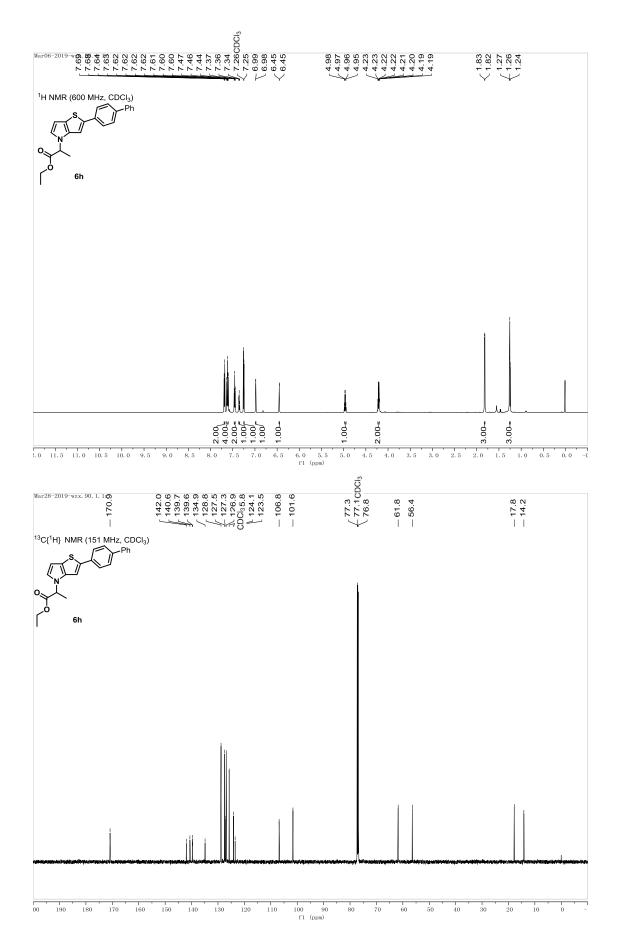


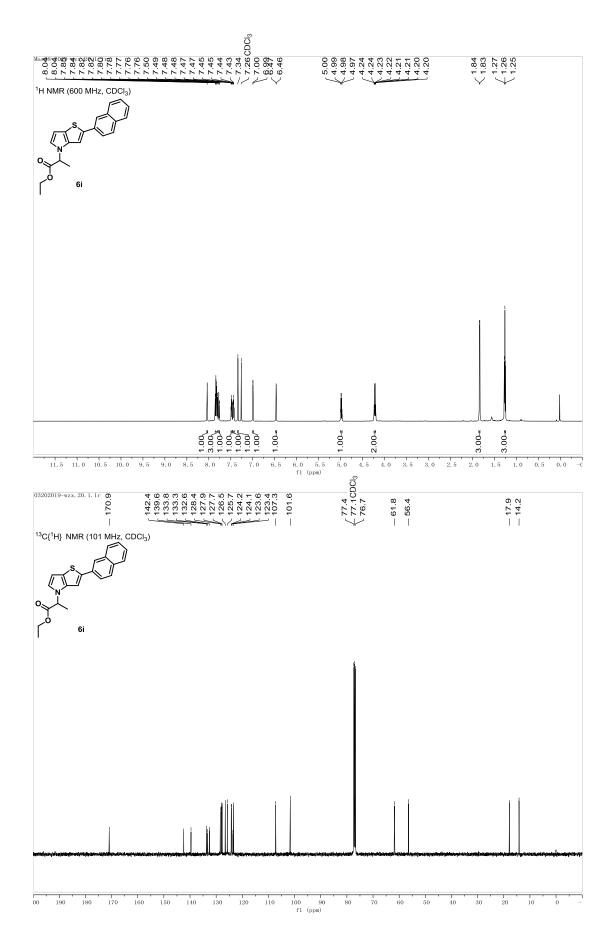






**S88** 







## 5. Single-Crystal X-ray diffraction.

Single-crystal XRD studies on compounds **2b** and **2h** were performed on a Supernova CCD diffractometer at 293(2) K. Determination of unit cell parameters and data collection were performed with Mo-Ka radiation at a wavelength of 0.71073 Å using the x-scan technique. The structures were solved by direct methods and refined by full matrix least-squares on  $F^2$  using SHELXS-97 and SHELXL-97 programs.<sup>1</sup> The metal atoms in each compound were located from the E-maps, and other non-hydrogen atoms were located in successive difference Fourier syntheses and refined with anisotropic thermal parameters on  $F^2$ . The hydrogen atoms were added theoretically, riding on the concerned atoms and refined with fixed thermal factors. The SQUEEZE function in PLATON was utilized during the refinement of **2b** and **2h** owing to the disordered solvents.<sup>2</sup>

The structure was then refined again using the data generated. Crystal data and details of the data collection are given in **Table S1-S2**. CCDC 1946767 (**2b**) and 1946766 (**2h**) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre.

(1) M. Sheldrick, G. SHELXS-97. Program for X-ray crystal structure determination, Gottingen University, Germany, **1997**.

(2) L. Spek, A. Single-crystal structure validation with the program PLATON. *J. Appl. Crystallogr.* **2003**, *36*, 7-13.

Single crystals (**2b** and **2h**) suitable for X-ray analysis were obtained by slow evaporation of  $CH_2Cl_2$  solvent.

Identification code	shs-20180927
Empirical formula	$C_{20}H_{17}NS$
Formula weight	303.41
Temperature/K	293(2) K
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	P 1 21/c 1
a/Å	13.4137(6) A

Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for 2b

b/Å	5.9329(2) A
c/Å	20.1416(8) A
α/°	90
β/°	90.210(4)
γ/°	90
Volume/Å <sup>3</sup>	1602.90(11)
Ζ	4
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.257
$\mu/\text{mm}^{-1}$	0.198
F(000)	640
Crystal size/mm <sup>3</sup>	$0.45 \times 0.28 \times 0.11$
Radiation	MoKa ( $\lambda = 0.71073$ )
$2\Theta$ range for data collection/°	3.58 to 29.21
Index ranges	-17<=h<=16, -8<=k<=6, -26<=l<=25
Reflections collected	8879 / 3702 [R(int) = 0.0224]
Independent reflections	unique 3702
Data/restraints/parameters	3702 / 0 / 200
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.038
Final R indexes [I>=2 $\sigma$ (I)]	R1 = 0.0439, wR2 = 0.0992
Final R indexes [all data]	R1 = 0.0604, wR2 = 0.1081
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å <sup>-3</sup>	0.218 and -0.236

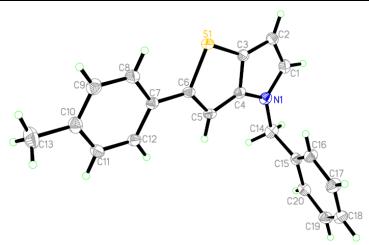


Figure S1.	Additional	X-ray	crystallographic	structures	<b>2b</b>	with	30%	probability
ellipsoid.								

Table S2. Crystal data and structure refinement for 2h

Identification code	shs-2-20180919
Empirical formula	C <sub>21</sub> H <sub>19</sub> NOS
Formula weight	333.43
Temperature/K	293(2) K

Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	C1c1
a/Å	28.9068(5) A
b/Å	5.75310(10) A
c/Å	10.5484(2) A
α/°	90
β/°	98.531(2)
$\gamma/^{\circ}$	90
Volume/Å <sup>3</sup>	1734.83(5)
Z	4
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.277
$\mu/\text{mm}^{-1}$	1.694
F(000)	704
Crystal size/mm <sup>3</sup>	0.20 ×0.20 × 0.20
Radiation	MoK $\alpha$ ( $\lambda = 0.71073$ )
20 range for data collection/°	6.19 to 71.18
Index ranges	-34<=h<=35, -5<=k<=6, -12<=l<=9
Reflections collected	5226 / 2646 [R(int) = 0.0166]
Independent reflections	unique 2646
Data/restraints/parameters	2646 / 2 / 218
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.079
Final R indexes [I>= $2\sigma$ (I)]	R1 = 0.0363, wR2 = 0.1052
Final R indexes [all data]	R1 = 0.0369, wR2 = 0.1060
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å <sup>-3</sup>	0.108 and -0.191

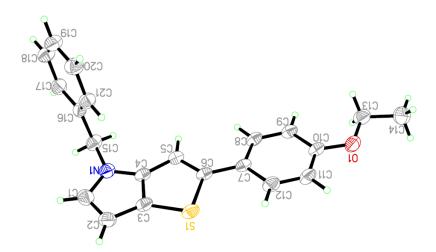


Figure S2. Additional X-ray crystallographic structures 2h with 30% probability ellipsoid.