Supporting Information

A Mechanistic Study on Multifunctional Fei-Phos Ligand-controlled Asymmetric Palladium -Catalyzed Allylic Substitutions

Jian-Xing Xu\textsuperscript{a}, Fei Ye\textsuperscript{a}, Xing-Feng Bai\textsuperscript{a,b}, Yu-Ming Cui\textsuperscript{a}, Zheng Xu\textsuperscript{a}, Zhan-Jiang Zheng\textsuperscript{a}, and Li-Wen Xu\textsuperscript{a,b,*}

\textsuperscript{a} Key Laboratory of Organosilicon Chemistry and Material Technology of Ministry of Education, Hangzhou Normal University
Fax: (+) 86-571-28867756, E-mail: liwenxu@hznu.edu.cn
\textsuperscript{b} State Key Laboratory for Oxo Synthesis and Selective Oxidation, Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics (CAS) and University of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, P. R. China

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**Figure S1.** Potential energy for coordination of Fei-Phos with palladium center calculated at B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) level of theory (B3LYP/6-31G(d,p) for C, H, P, N of Fei-Phos; LanL2DZ for Pd).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>I ($\Delta E = 0.0$ kcal/mol)</th>
<th>II ($\Delta E = 17.1$ kcal/mol)</th>
<th>III ($\Delta E = 21.9$ kcal/mol)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd-P1 = 2.310 Å</td>
<td>Pd-P = 2.219 Å</td>
<td>Pd-N = 2.249 Å</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Pd-P2 = 2.328 Å</td>
<td>Pd-N = 2.380 Å</td>
<td>Pd-C1 = 2.201 Å, Pd-C2 = 2.225 Å</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

I) Pd center coordinates to two phosphine

II) Pd center coordinates to one phosphine and one nitrogen

III) Pd center coordinates to one nitrogen and one C=C bond of the phenyl ring.
Figure S2. Plot of conversion versus time (min) showing the different reaction rate in the AAA reaction of MeOH and MeOD under the optimized reaction conditions: a) MeOH (♦); b) deuterium-modified methanol (MeOD, ■).
Figure S3. Plot of conversion versus time (min) showing the reaction rate in the AAA reaction of benzyl alcohol under the optimized reaction conditions.
Figure S4. $^{31}$P-NMR and $^1$H-NMR analysis of the mixture of Pd/Fei-Phos with two substrates respectively.

1. Fei-Phos + $[\text{Pd}(\eta^3-C_3\text{H}_3)\text{Cl}]_2$ $\rightarrow$ H106 in Figure 5 (Pd+Fei-Phos)

2. Fei-Phos + $[\text{Pd}(\eta^3-C_3\text{H}_3)\text{Cl}]_2$ + OAc $\rightarrow$ H1605 in Figure 5 (Pd+Fei-Phos+1)

3. Fei-Phos + $[\text{Pd}(\eta^3-C_3\text{H}_3)\text{Cl}]_2$ + Ph $\rightarrow$ H1606 in Figure 5 (Pd+Fei-Phos+1)

4. Fei-Phos + $[\text{Pd}(\eta^3-C_3\text{H}_3)\text{Cl}]_2$ + Ph $\rightarrow$ H1607 in Figure 5 (Pd+Fei-Phos+1)
Figure S4-1. $^{31}$P-NMR analysis of Pd/Fei-Phos complex
Figure S4-2. $^1$H-NMR analysis