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Supporting Information for

Iridium-bipyridine periodic mesoporous organosilica catalyzed direct C-H borylation using a pinacolborane

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1. Chemicals:

All chemicals, including dry solvents, were purchased from commercial suppliers (Sigma-Aldrich, Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Ltd., and Wako Pure Chemical Industries Ltd.) and used without further purification. BPy-PMO was prepared according to the literature.¹ Ir-BPy-PMO was prepared according to the literature with slightly modified procedure.¹

Synthesis of Ir-BPy-PMO. A 50 mL Schlenk tube was charged with a stir bar and end-capped BPy-PMO (77.5 mg, 0.226 mmol). Dry hexane (10 mL) was added. Then, a solution of [Ir(OMe)(cod)]₂ (5.0 mg, 0.015 mmol Ir) in dry hexane (20 mL) was added at room temperature. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3-6 h. The resulting suspension was filtered and then washed with dry hexane. The material was dried over under reduced pressure to give Ir-BPy-PMO as a light-gray powder (80 mg, Ir content: 0.15-0.16 mmol Ir/g).

2. Characterization :

¹H, ¹³C, and ¹⁹F NMR spectra were obtained using a Jeol ECX-400 spectrometer operating at 400 MHz, 100 Hz, and 376 MHz, respectively. Chemical shifts are reported in δ parts per million referenced to tetramethylsilane (TMS) or residual protonated solvent as an internal standard.

Mass spectra were recorded on a Micromass GCT Premier mass spectrometer (FI: field ionization) and Micromass Q-TOF mass spectrometer (ESI: electrospray ionization).

GC mass analyses were performed on an Agilent 7890A GC instrument equipped with a capillary column (HP-5MS, 0.25 mm \times 30 m) and a flame ionization detector.

IR spectra were collected on a Thermo Fisher Scientific Nicolet Avatar-360 FT-IR spectrometer using an attenuated total reflection (ATR) attachment.

XRD profiles were recorded on a Rigaku RINT-TTR diffractometer using Cu-Kα radiation (50 kV, 300 mV).

Nitrogen adsorption and desorption isotherms were measured using a Quantachrome Nova3000e sorptometer. BET surface areas were calculated from the linear sections of BET plots ($P/P_0 = 0.1-0.2$).

Pore-size distributions were calculated using the DFT method (DFT kernel: N2 at 77 K on silica, cylindrical pores, nonlinear density functional theory (NLDFT) equilibrium model). Pore volumes were estimated by the *t*-plot method.

3. General procedure for direct C-H borylation of arenes and heteroarenes:

A 20 mL Schlenk-tube assembled a stir bar and a septum inlet was charged with Ir-BPy-PMO (32.0 mg, 0.005 mmol Ir) and arenes or heteroarenes (1.33 mmol) then flushed with argon. Dry cyclohexane (2.0 mL) and pinacolborane (95 μ L, 0.66 mmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 12 h. The mixture was diluted with diethyl ether (5 mL) and filtered through a membrane filter (0.20 μ m). Solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/EtOAc = 100/0 to 70/30) provided analytically pure samples. The recovered catalyst was used for next reaction in the presence of pinacolborane and dry benzene under same reaction condition.

(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)benzene (2a).



Yield: 94%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.35 (s, 12H), 7.37 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 24.87, 83.75, 127.69, 131.23, 134.72.; IR (neat): v_{max} 2983, 1604, 1437, 1350, 1137, 1092, 857, 705, 657 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd. for C₁₂H₂₁BNO₂ (M+NH₄⁺): 222.1662; found: 222.1664.

Methyl (4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-benzoate (2b).

Yield: 86% (*p*-isomer:*m*-isomer = 53:47). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (*m*-isomer) 1.36 (s, 12H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 7.44 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.46 (s, 1H); (*p*-isomer) 1.36 (s, 12H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (*p*-isomer) 24.83, 52.10, 84.15, 128.52, 132.23, 134.59, 167.10, (*m*-isomer) 24.83, 52.00, 84.06, 127.74, 129.47, 135.76, 139.09, 167.07.; IR (neat): v_{max} 2952, 1726, 1461, 1362, 906 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₁₄H₂₃BNO₄ (M+NH₄⁺): 280.1717; found: 280.1719.

(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)(trifluoromethyl)benzene (2c).

F

Yield: 91% (*p*-isomer:*m*-isomer = 31:69). ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ (*m*-isomer) 1.36 (s, 12H), 7.48 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.70 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.06 (s, 1H), (*p*-isomer) 1.36 (s, 12H), 7.61 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.91 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ (*m*-isomer) 24.85, 84.26, 124.29, 127.60, 127.99, 131.32, 137.96, (*p*-isomer) 24.53, 84.26, 124.15, 124. 29, 132.30, 134.96; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (*m*-isomer)-62.93, (*p*-isomer) -62.51.; IR (solution): v_{max} 2976, 1584, 1552, 1334, 1144, 966 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m/z* calcd. for C₁₃H₂₀BF₃NO₂ (M+NH₄⁺): 250.1539; found: 250.1539.

(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)toluene (2d).

Yield: 92% (*p*-isomer:*m*-isomer = 40:60). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (*m*-isomer) 1.34 (s, 12H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 7.25-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.60 (t, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1 H), (*p*-isomer) 1.34 (s, 12H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (*m*-isomer) 21.27, 24.85, 83.71, 127.66, 131.73, 132.01, 135.29, 137.10, (*p*-isomer) 21.73, 24.85, 83.60, 128.49, 134.76, 141.37.; IR (solution): v_{max} 2960, 1611, 1461, 1358, 1089 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m/z* calcd. for C₁₃H₂₃BNO₂ (M+NH₄⁺): 236.1819; found: 236.1819.

(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)anisole (2e).

Yield: 87% (*p*-isomer:*m*-isomer = 49:51). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (*m*-isomer) 1.34 (s, 12H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 7.00 (dd, J = 2.8, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), (*p*-isomer) 1.33 (s, 12H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (*m*-isomer) 24.85, 55.23, 83.80, 117.90, 118.61, 127.14, 128.91, 158.97, (*p*-isomer) 24.85, 55.08, 83.53, 113.27, 136.47, 162.08.; IR (solution): v_{max} 2952, 1603, 1461, 1382, 1354, 1093 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₁₃H₂₃BNO₃ (M+NH₄⁺): 252.1768; found: 252.1768. 4-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-o-xylene (2f).

Yield: 60%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.34 (s, 12H), 2.27 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 7.14 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 19.47, 20.00, 24.83, 83.56, 129.13, 132.36, 135.88, 140.12.; IR (solution): v_{max} 2952, 1611, 1465, 1374, 1350, 1093 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd. for C₁₄H₂₅BNO₂ (M+NH₄⁺): 250.1975; found: 250.1975.

1,2-Dichloro-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)benzene (2g).



Yield: 95%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.33 (s, 12H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (dd, J = 1.2 Hz, 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 25.15, 84.64, 130.29, 132.53, 134.04, 135.77, 136.83.; IR (solution): v_{max} 2976, 1588, 1477, 1382, 1342, 1144, 1085, 1040, 960 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd. for C₁₂H₁₉BNCl₂O₂ (M+NH₄⁺): 290.0883; found: 290.0882.

1,3-Dichloro-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)benzene (2h).



Yield: 94%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.34 (s, 12H), 7.42 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 24.83, 84.48, 129.34, 131.04, 132.66, 134.68.; IR (solution): v_{max} 2976, 1584, 1552, 1440, 1334, 144, 966 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₁₂H₁₉BNCl₂O₂ (M+NH₄⁺): 290.0883; found: 290.0884.

1,3-Bis(trifluoromethyl)-5-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)benzene (2i).



Yield: 91%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 1.37 (s, 12H), 7.94 (s, 1 H), 8.23 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 24.86, 84.83, 122.09, 124.66, 124.69, 130.68, 131.02, 134.61.; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -62.76.; IR (neat): v_{max} 2983, 1618, 1279, 1123, 849, 677 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m/z* calcd. for

C₁₄H₁₉BNF₆O₂ (M+NH₄⁺): 358.1410; found: 358.1408.

2-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)thiophene (2j).

Yield: 92%. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 1.35 (s, 12H), 7.19 (dd, J = 3.6 Hz, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 24.76, 84.07, 128.20, 132.34, 137.13.; IR (neat): v_{max} 2966, 1519, 1423, 1358, 1132, 846 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₁₀H₁₉BNO₂S (M+NH₄⁺): 228.1224; found: 228.1224.

5-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-2-furancarboxylic acid methyl ester (2k).

Yield: 93%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ (2-isomer) 1.35 (s, 12H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 7.07 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), (3-isomer) 1.32 (s, 12H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 7.37 (s, 1H), 7.87 (s, 1H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ (2-isomer) 24.70, 51.93, 84.70, 117.86, 124.00, 148.29, 159.03; (3-isomer) 24.75, 51,95, 83.91, 121.80, 123.9, 154.01, 159.07. 2:3 = 86/14.; IR (neat): v_{max} 3112, 2977, 1714, 1575, 1527, 1437, 1358, 1324, 1284, 1103, 780 cm⁻¹;

ESI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₁₂H₂₁BNO₅ (M+NH₄⁺): 270.1507; found: 270.1508.

2-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)benzo[b]thiophene (2l).

Yield: 90%. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 1.38 (s, 12H), 7.32-7.39 (m, 2H), 7.83-7.86 (m, 1H), 7.88 (s, 1H), 7.89-7.91 (m, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 24.81, 84.42, 122.49, 124.07, 124.34, 125.27, 134.46, 140.39, 143.66.; IR (neat): v_{max} 2977, 1595, 1553, 1522, 135, 1120, 849, 753, 662 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₁₄H₂₁BNO₂S (M+NH₄⁺): 278.1381; found: 278.1382.

2-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)benzofuran (2m).



Yield: 92%. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ (2-isomer) 1.39 (s, 12H), 7.22 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (dt, J = 1.2 Hz, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H), 7.56 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H),

(3-isomer) 1.37 (s, 12H), 7.26-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.91-7.93 (m, 2H), 7.95 (s, 1H) ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ (2-isomer) 24.77, 84.66, 111.93, 119.51, 121.85, 122.70, 125.90, 127.44, 157.46; (3-isomer) 24.87, 83.48, 111.0, 122,84, 122.92, 124.19, 153.5. 2:3 = 80:20.; IR (neat): v_{max} 2971, 1612, 1561, 1471, 1321, 1132, 1069, 750 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₁₄H₂₁BNO₃ (M+NH₄⁺): 262.1609; found: 272.1612.

2-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)indole (2n).



Yield: 93%. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 1.37 (s, 12H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.55 (br s, 1H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 24.83, 84.13, 111.24, 113.82, 119.76, 121.58, 123.60, 128.24, 138.17.; IR (neat): v_{max} 3333, 2977, 1615, 1581, 1539, 1372, 1313, 1137, 968, 852, 696 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m/z* calcd. for C₁₄H₁₉BNO₂ (M+H⁺): 244.1503; found: 244.1507.

2,6-Dichloro-4-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)pyridine (20).



Yield: 92%. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 1.35 (s, 12H), 7.58 (s, 2H) ; ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 24.82, 85.19, 127.75, 150.37.; IR (neat): v_{max} 3007, 2983, 1516, 1369, 1341, 1163, 1137, 965, 807 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₁₁H₁₅BCl₂NO₂ (M+H⁺): 274.0567; found: 274.0569.

4. General procedure for multiple-direct C-H borylation of thiophene derivatives:

A 20 mL Schlenk-tube assembled a stir bar and a septum inlet was charged with Ir-BPy-PMO (32.0 mg, 0.005 mmol Ir) and thiophene derivatives **3** (0.22 mmol) and then flushed with argon. Dry cyclohexane (2.0 mL) and pinacolborane (95 μ L, 0.66 mmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 12 h. The mixture was diluted with chloroform (5 mL) and filtered through a membrane filter (0.20 μ m). Solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was washed with cold hexane (1 mL) to afford analytically pure samples.

2,5-Bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)thiophene (4a).

Yield: 99%. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 1.34 (s, 24H), 7.66 (s, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) : δ 24.76, 84.11, 137.64.; IR (neat): v_{max} 2971, 1522, 1318, 1260, 1134, 1038, 855, 671 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₁₆H₂₇B₂O₄S (M⁺): 337.1811; found: 337.1718.

5,5'-Bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-2,2'-bithiophene (4b).

Yield: 99%. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 1.35 (s, 24H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) : δ 24.76, 84.21, 125.60, 137.95, 143.83.; IR (neat): v_{max} 2983, 1513, 1434, 1327, 1253, 1134, 1069, 852, 654 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₂₀H₂₉B₂O₄S₂ (M⁺): 419.1688; found: 419.1698.

5,5"- Bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-2,2':5',2"-terthiophene (4c).

Yield: 99%. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 1.35 (s, 24H), 7.14 (s, 2H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 2H), ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) : δ 24.77, 84.22, 124.97, 125.11, 136.63, 137.95, 143.61.; IR (neat): v_{max} 3056, 2977, 1510, 1448, 1349, 1321, 1137, 1067, 849, 660 cm⁻¹; FI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₂₄H₃₁B₂O₄S₃ (M⁺): 501.1565; found: 501.1577.

2,6-Bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)benzo[1,2-b:4,5-b']dithiophene (4d).

Yield: 99%. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 1.39 (s, 24H), 7.90 (s, 2H); 8.36 (s, 2H), ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) : δ 24.83, 84.54, 117.52, 133.59, 139.31, 140.56.; IR (neat): v_{max} 2983, 1539, 1443, 1395, 1298, 1137, 852, 660 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₂₂H₂₉B₂O₄S₂ (M⁺): 443.1688; found: 443.1696.

2,6-Bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-4,8-dihexyloxybenzo[1,2-*b*:4,5-*b*']dithiophene (4e).



Yield: 92%. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 0.93 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 1.36-1.38 (m, 12H), 1.38 (s, 24H), 1.50-1.55 (m, 4H), 1.84-1.91 (m, 4H), 4.30 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 4H), 8.01 (s, 2H), ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) : δ 14.10, 22.65, 24.71, 24.81, 25.66, 30.53, 31.70, 73.94, 84.55, 130.82, 132.98, 133.77, 144.82.; IR (neat): v_{max} 2981, 2926, 2853, 1553, 1448, 1348, 1307, 1129, 846, 665 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₃₄H₅₃B₂O₆S₂ (M⁺): 643.3464; found: 643.3472.

2,5-Bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)thieno[3,2-b]thiophene (4f).

Yield: 99%. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 1.36 (s, 24H), 7.75 (s, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) : δ 24.79, 84.35, 128.87, 146.61.; IR (neat): v_{max} 2983, 1485, 1338, 1259, 1134, 1030, 950, 849, 665 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₁₈H₂₇B₂O₄S₂ (M⁺): 393.1531; found: 393.1539.

2,6- Bis(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)dithieno[3,2-b:2',3'-d]thiophene (4g).

Yield: 89%. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 1.36 (s, 24H), 7.76 (s, 2H), ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) : δ 24.78, 84.40, 130.27, 144.74.; IR (neat): v_{max} 2977, 1499, 1383, 1250, 1132, 1020, 950, 849, 660 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m*/*z* calcd. for C₂₀H₂₇B₂O₄S₃ (M⁺): 449.1252; found: 449.1259.

5. Synthesis of triarylamine derivative 6:

A 20 mL Schlenk-tube assembled a stir bar and a septum inlet was charged with Ir-BPy-PMO (32.0 mg, 0.005 mmol Ir) and tris(4-(2-thienyl)phenyl)amine **5** (72 mg, 0.15 mmol) and then flushed with argon. Dry cyclohexane (2.0 mL) and pinacolborane (95 μ L, 0.66 mmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 12 h. The mixture was diluted with



chloroform (5 mL) and filtered through a membrane filter (0.20 μ m). Solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was washed with cold hexane (1 mL) to afford analytically pure tribolylated amine **5'**. Yield: 98%. ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS): δ 1.36 (s, 36H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 6H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 3H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 6H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 3H), ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃, TMS) : δ 24.79, 84.11, 123.85, 124.42, 127.10, 129.13, 138.23, 146.73, 150.92.; IR (neat): v_{max} 2977 1601, 1530, 1451, 1318, 1140, 1070, 950, 850, 804, 665 cm⁻¹; ESI-HRMS *m/z* calcd. for C₄₈H₅₅B₃NO₆S₃ (M⁺): 870.3465; found: 870.3484.

A 50 mL two-neck flask connected to a condenser was charged with a stir bar, tribolylated amine 5' (100 mg, 0.11 mmol), K_3PO_4 (146 mg, 0.69 mmol), and $Pd(PPh_3)_4$ (12 mg, 10.3 µmol). Dry 1,4-dioxane (7.5 mL), degassed distilled water (0.75 mL), and bromobenzene (108 mg, 0.69 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 20 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layers were dried

completely evaporated. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluent: hexane/CH₂Cl₂ = 10:1) to give **6** (77 mg, 92%) as a yellow powder. IR (neat): v_{max} 3016, 2909, 1595, 1482, 1315, 1265, 798, 750, 690 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, THF-*d*₈) δ 7.15 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 6H), 7.23 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 3H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 6H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 3H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 6H), 7.64

over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered, and then the solvent was



(d, J = 8.4 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, THF- d_8) δ 124.44, 125.00, 125.31, 126.05, 127.22, 128.12, 129.67, 130.27, 135.28, 143.67, 143.96, 147.51.; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd. for C₄₈H₃₄NS₃ (M+H⁺): 720.1848; found: 720.1842.

6. GC-MS analyses of side products after the reaction of Ir-BPy-PMO with boron reagent.

A 20 mL Schlenk-tube assembled a stir bar and a septum inlet was charged with Ir-BPy-PMO (173 mg,

27 µmol Ir) and then flushed with argon. Then, dry cyclohexane (3.0 mL) and HBpin (58 µL, 0.40 mmol) was added, and the mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 3 h. In the case of B_2pin_2 , B_2pin_2 (51 mg, 0.20 mmol) was directly charged with Ir-BPy-PMO in the Schlenk-tube. The mixture was filtered through a membrane filter (0.20 µm). The obtained reaction solution was analyzed by GC mass spectroscopy. The amount of side product was determined using the calibration curve obtained from known standard chemicals. In the case of HBpin system, cyclooctane (7.5 µmol), cyclooctene (0.03 µmol) and MeOBpin (1.8 µmol) were obtained. In the case of B_2pin_2 system, cyclooctane (0.94 µmol), cyclooctene (0.094 µmol), and MeOBpin (1.35 µmol) were obtained.

7. Reaction kintetics of direct C-H borylation of benzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, thiophene, and 2,2':5',2''-terthiophene catalyzed by Ir-BPy-PMO with HBpin.

In order to investigate the relationships between the size of substrate and reaction behaviors, kinetic study was carried out for direct C-H borylation of benzene vs. 1,3-dichlorobenzene and double C-H borylation of thiophene vs. 2,2':5',2"-terthiophene.

The reaction of benzene and 1,3-dichlorobenzene between HBpin in cyclohexane finished within 8 h and 2 h, respectively. Although the molecular size of 1,3-dichlorobenzene is larger than that of benzene, the TOF at initial 60 min for 1,3-dichlorobenzene reached 121 h⁻¹, which is about 3.3 times higher than that for benzene (37 h⁻¹). This suggests that reaction kinetics mainly affected by electronic structure and density of substrates rather than the size of substrate.

In the cases of the thiophene derivatives, double C-H borylation proceeded efficiently within 1 h even large size of 2,2':5',2''-terthiophene. These results clearly indicate that high activity of α -positions of thiophene ring compared with aromatic ring such as benzene.



Figure S1. Reaction kinetic curves of direct C-H borylation of benzene (black lines), 1,3-dichlorobenzene (red lines), thiophene (blue lines) and 2,2':5',2''-terthiophene (green lines) catalyzed by Ir-BPy-PMO with HBpin under dilute condition in cyclohexane (Reaction conditions were shown in Tables 2 and 3 in main text.)

8. Structural properties of Ir-BPy-PMO before and after direct C-H borylation of benzene



Figure S2. Structural properties of Ir-BPy-PMO before (black lines) and after 3rd reactions (red lines).(a) XRD profile, (b) nitrogen adsorption/desorption isotherms.

9. NMR spectra

















































10. Reference

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