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Pd(OAc)₂ and (DHQD)₂PHAL as simple, efficient and recyclable/ reusable catalyst system for Suzuki–Miyaura cross–coupling reactions in H₂O at room temperature

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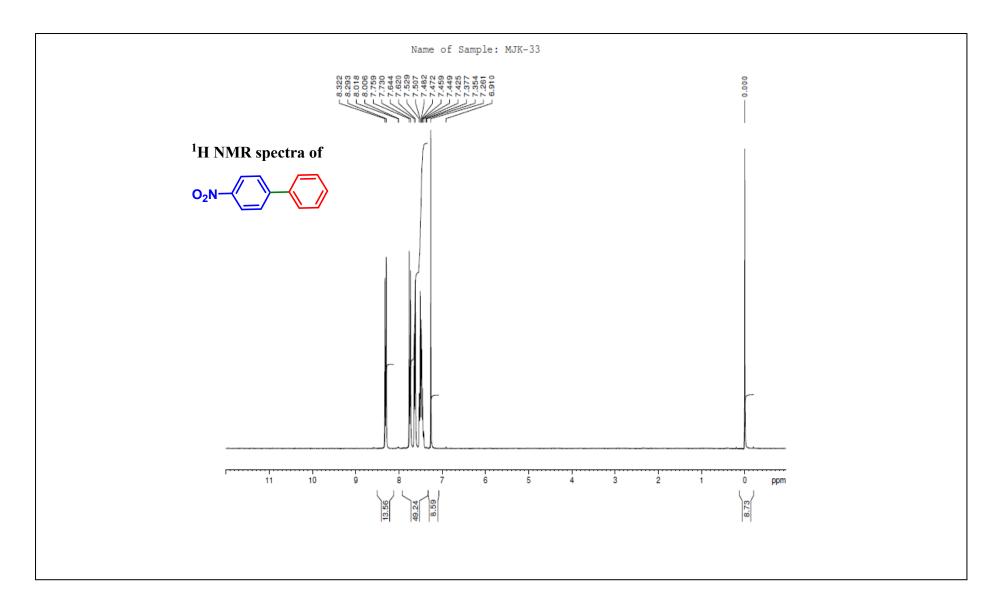
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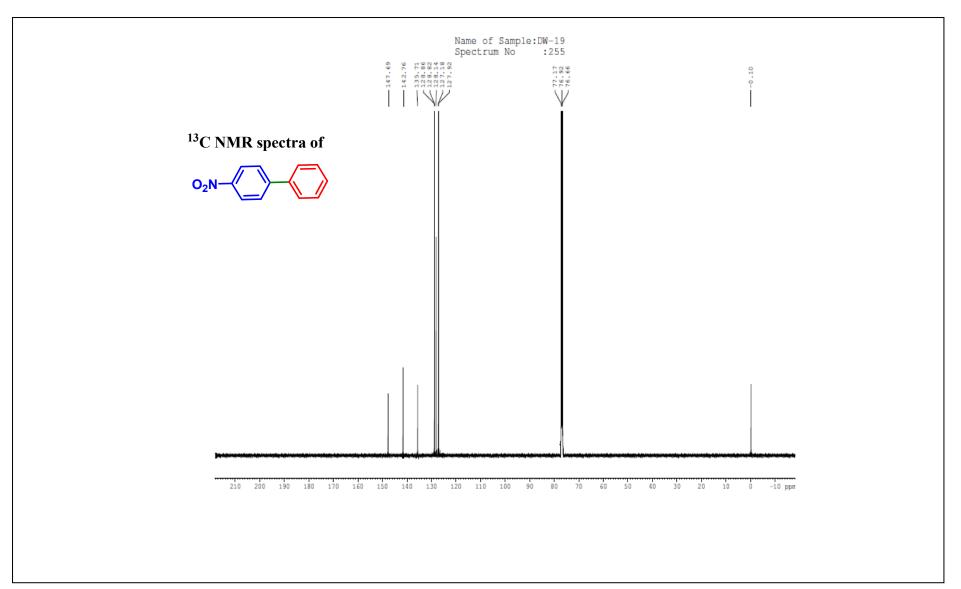
Supporting Information

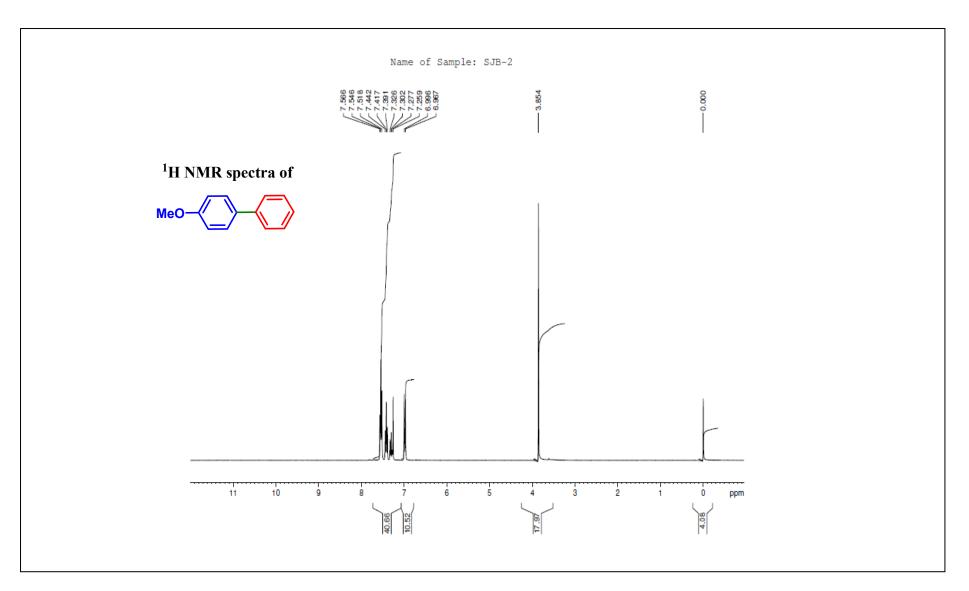
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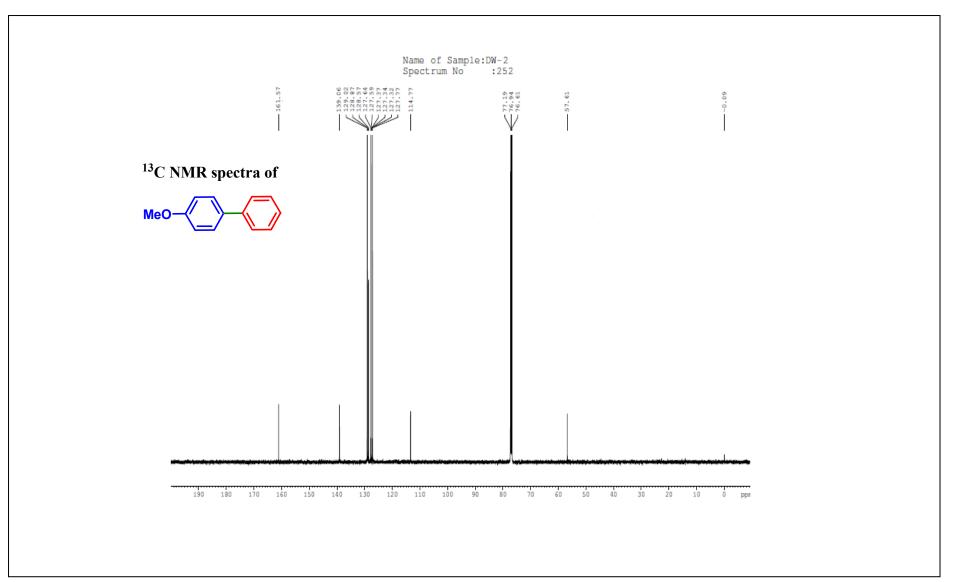
General procedure for Suzuki–Miyaura reaction......S1 NMR spectra of the products of the Suzuki–Miyaura reaction......S2–S27 **General:** Starting materials and solvents were purchased from common commercial sources and were used without additional purification. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded at 500 MHz or 300 MHz using TMS as internal standard. Mass spectroscopy data of the product of Suzuki reaction was collected on a MS-EI instrument. Infrared spectra were obtained from a FTIR spectrometer.

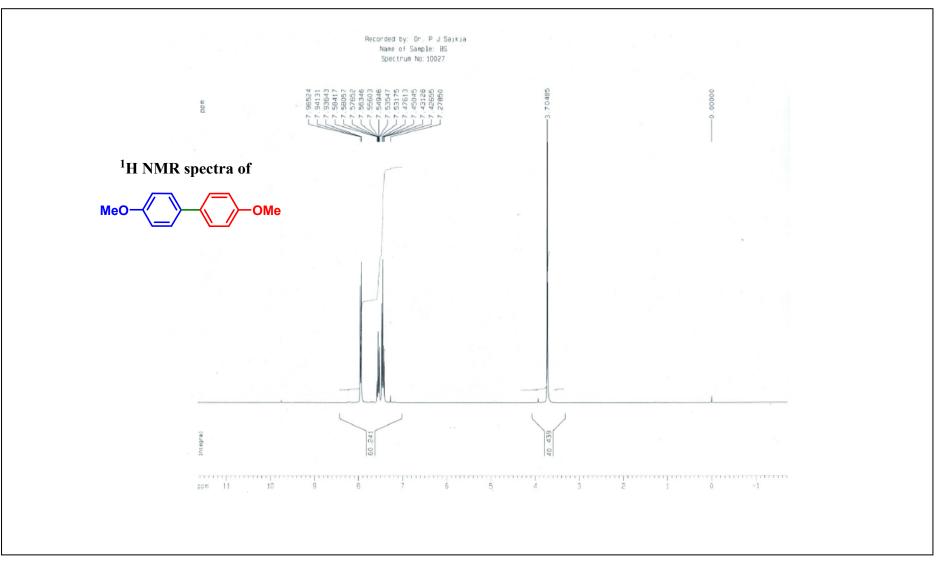
General experimental procedure for Suzuki–Miyaura cross–coupling reaction: In a 50 mL round bottomed flask, a mixture of aryl halide (1 mmol), arylboronic acid (1.2 mmol), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (0.01 mmol), (DHQD)₂PHAL (0.01 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (1.2 mmol) in H₂O (3 mL) and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for a time period of 2–3 h. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After completion of the reaction it was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 10 mL) and washed with water. The combined ether extract was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The product was purified by column chromatography over silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (9:1 v/v) to get the desired coupling product. The products were characterized by IR and NMR.

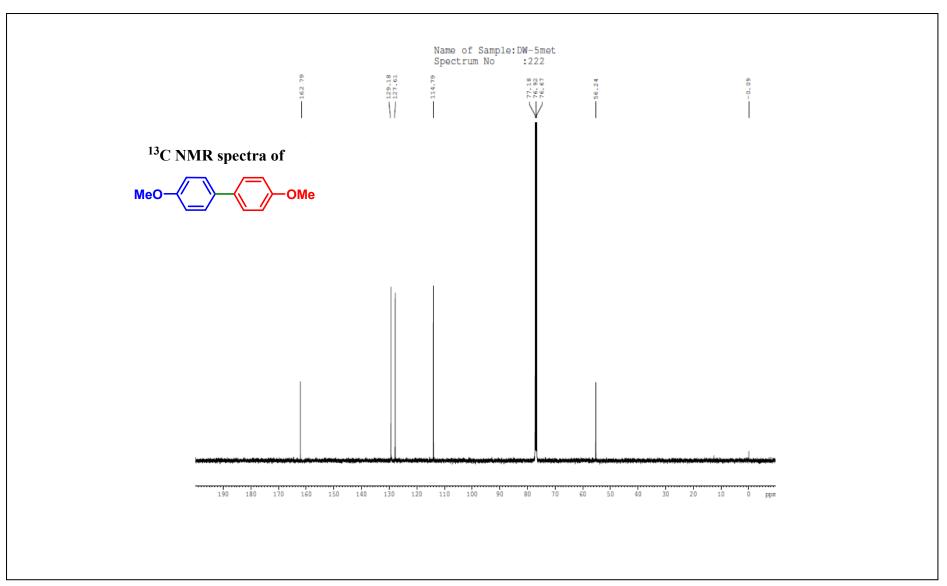


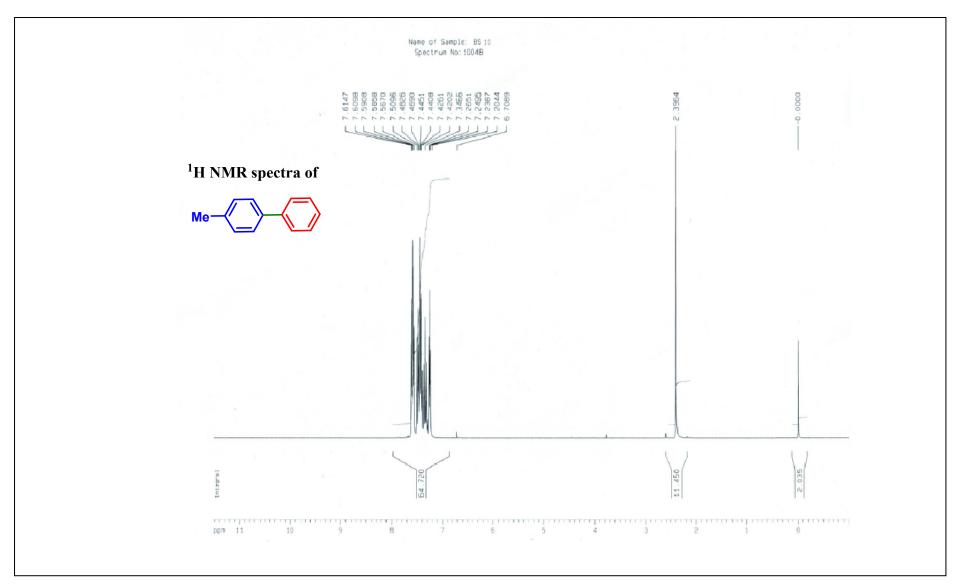


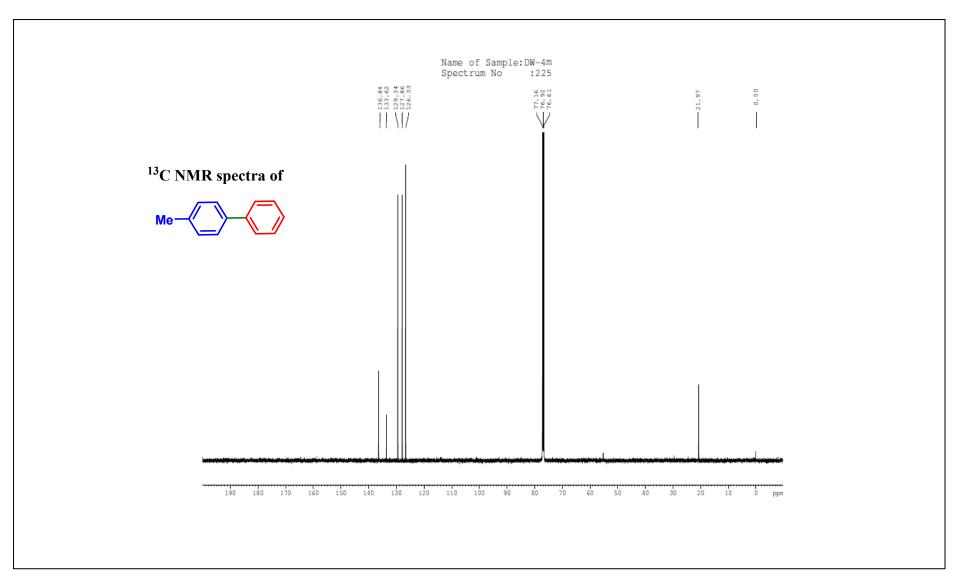


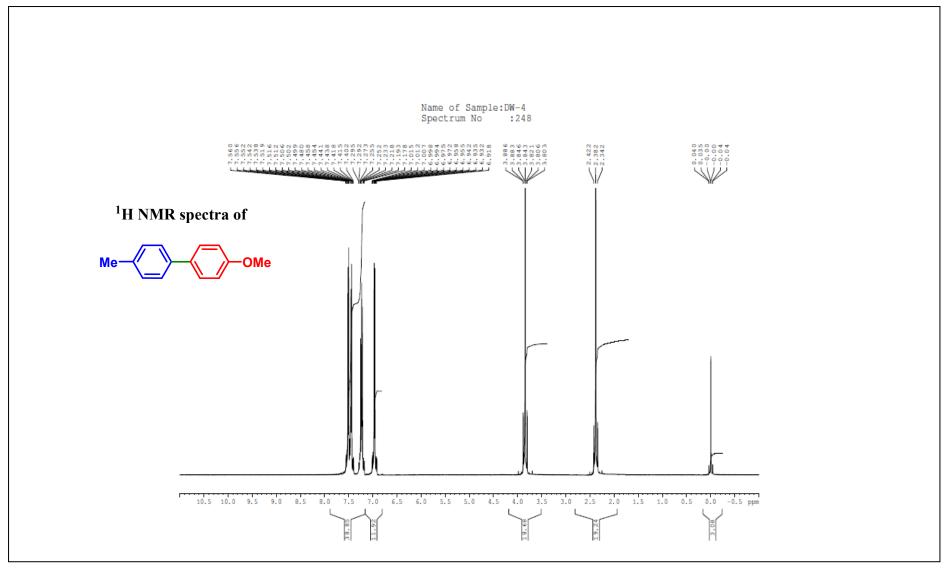




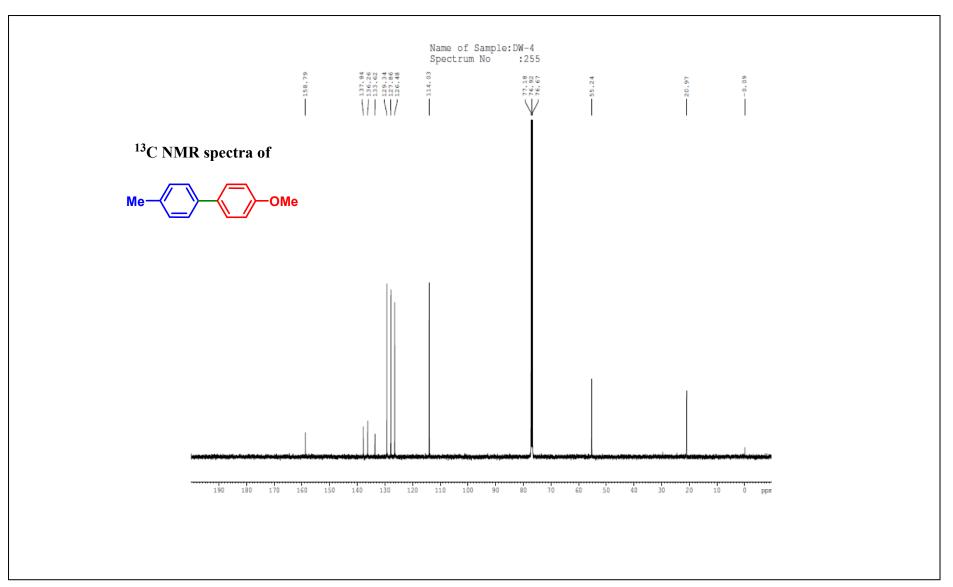


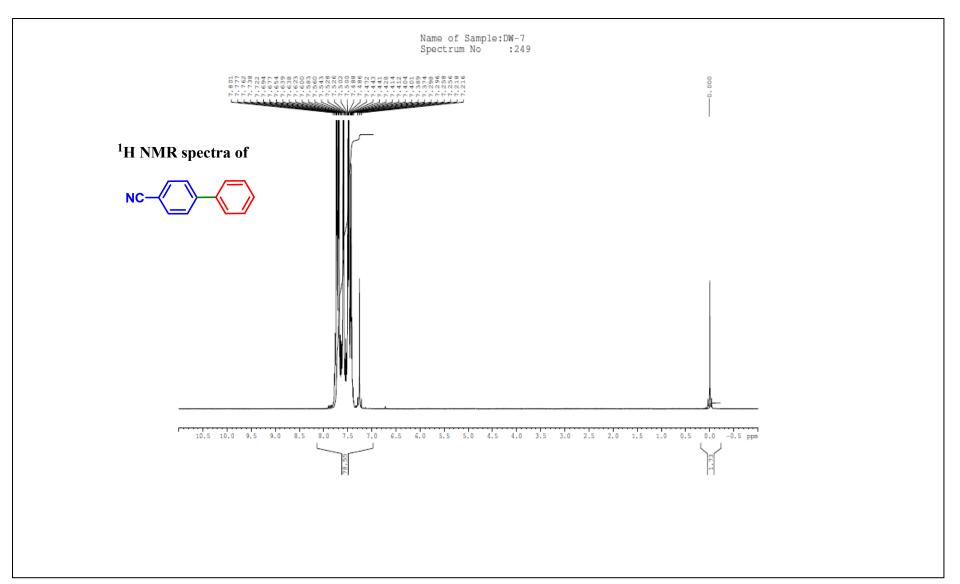


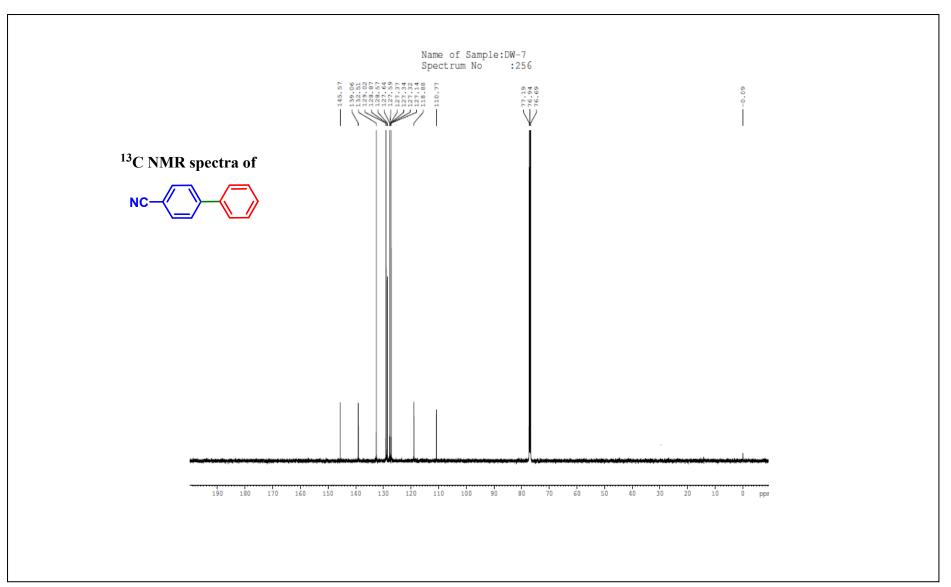


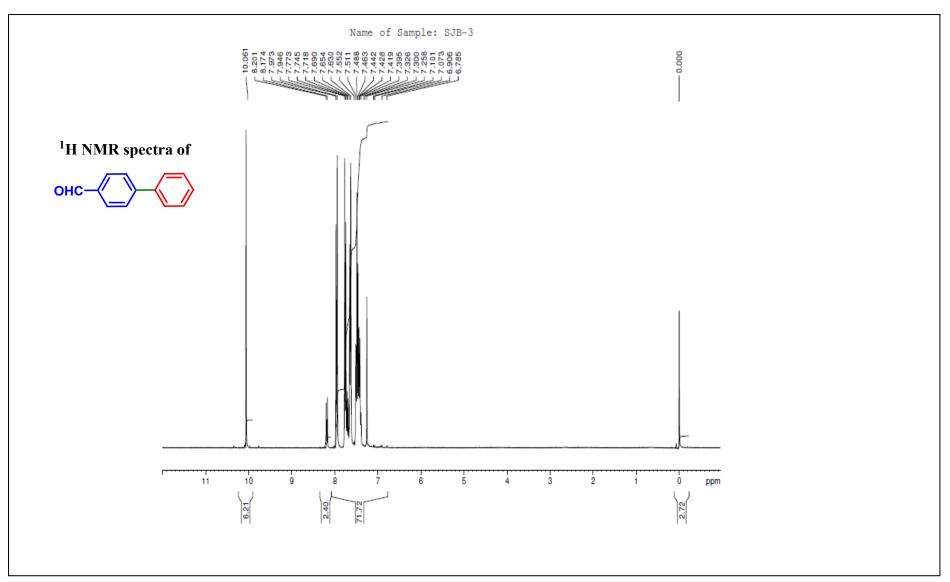


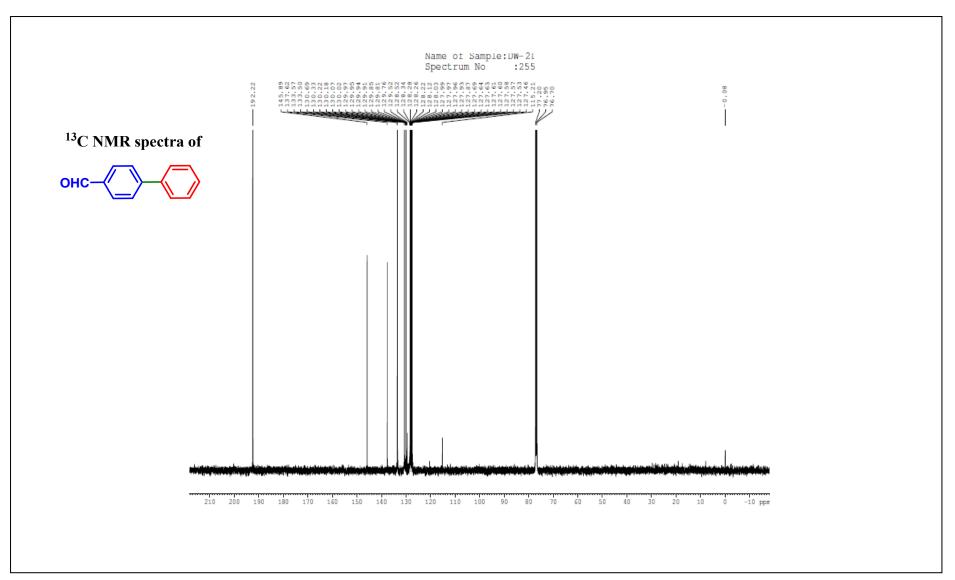
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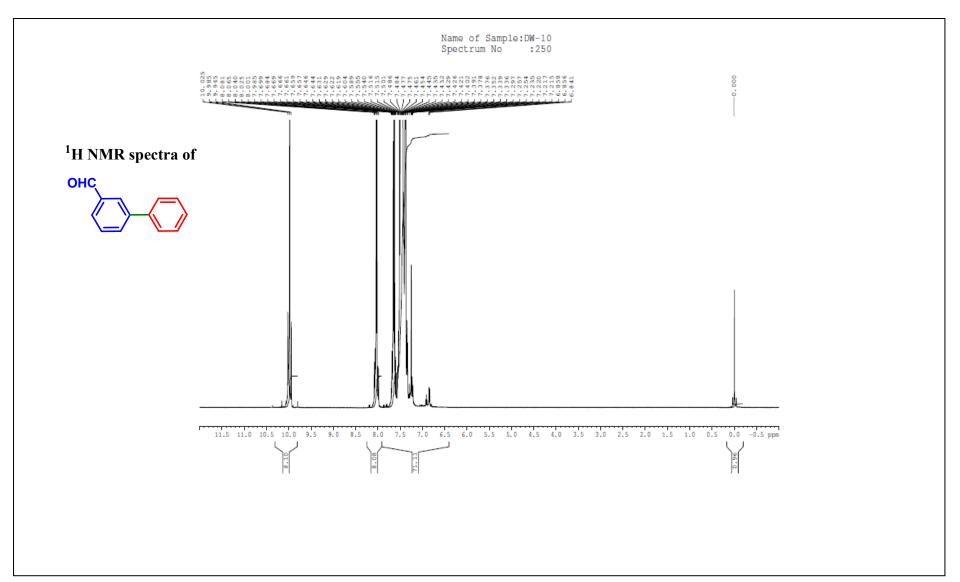


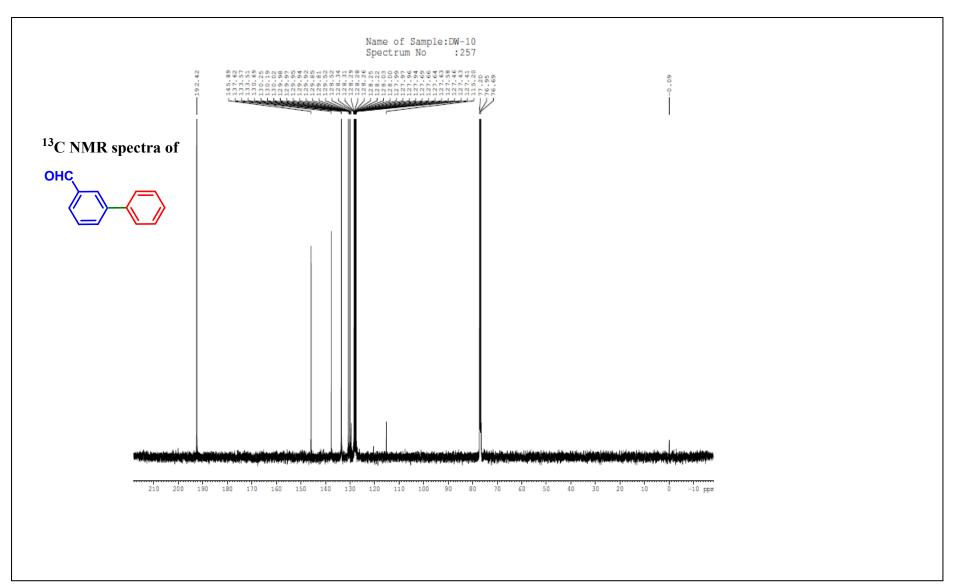


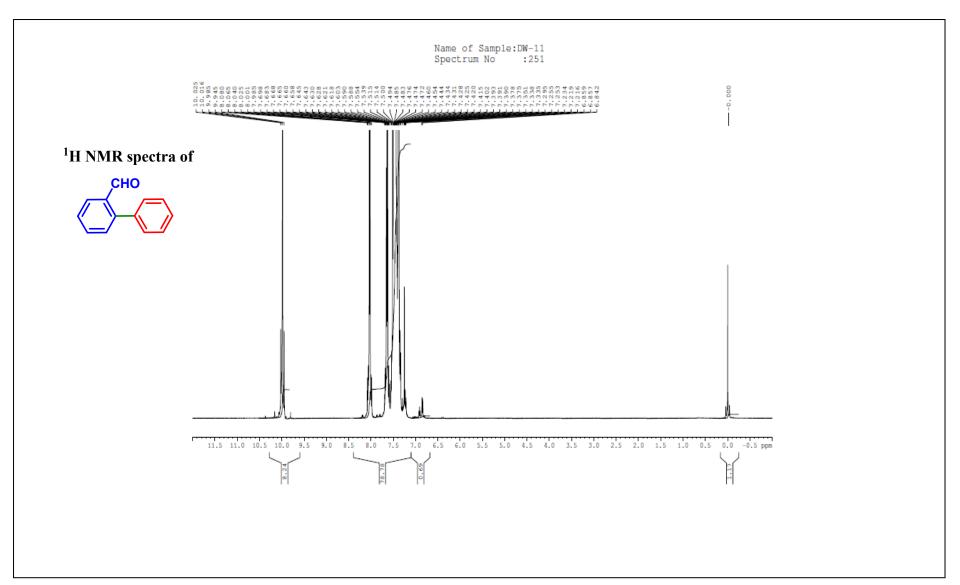


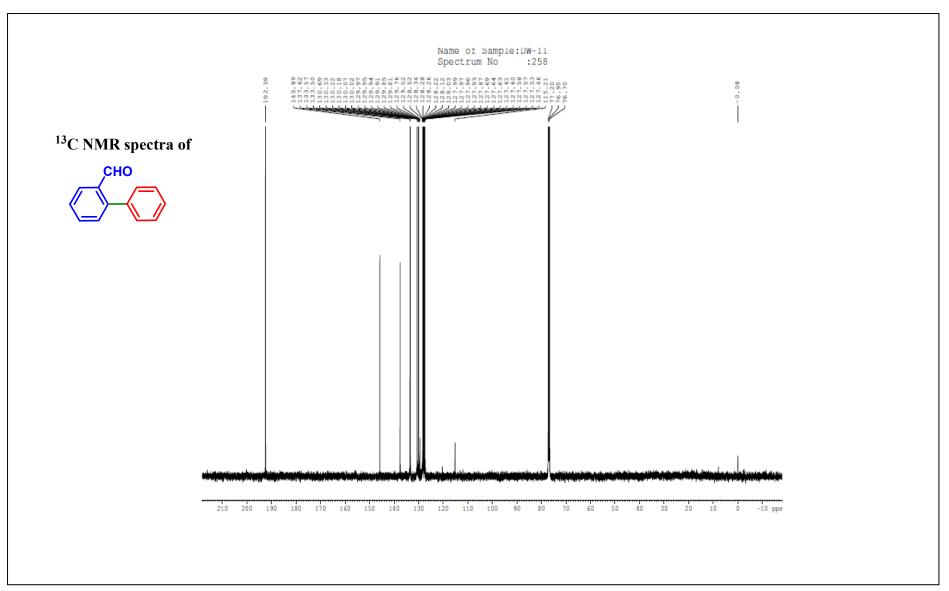


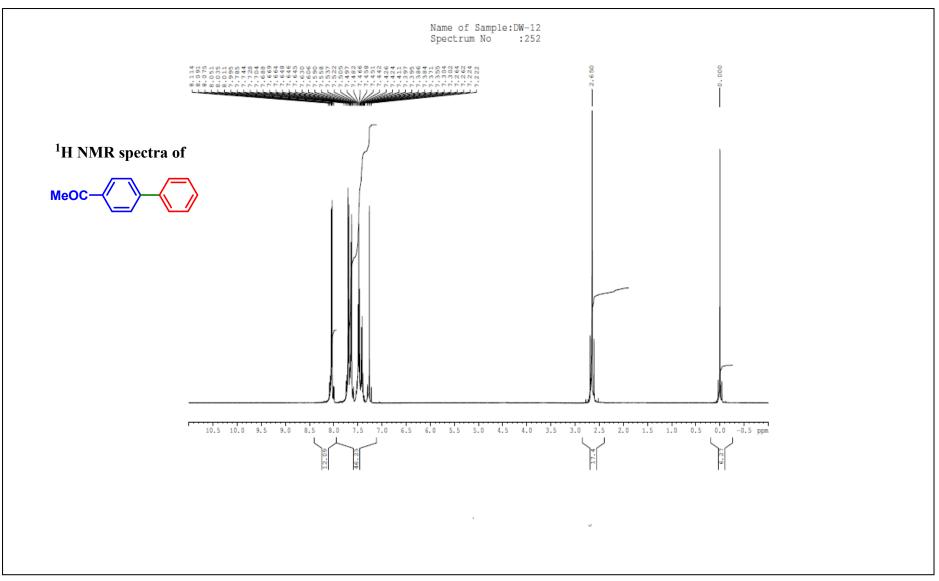












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