

## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

**A novel method for copper(II) mediated regionselective  
bromination of aromatic rings under mild conditions**

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**Table S1:** Crystal data and refinement details of the complex.

Formula	C <sub>18</sub> H <sub>22</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> CuN <sub>2</sub> O
Formula Weight	505.73
Crystal Size [mm]	0.04 x 0.05 x 0.21
Temperature (K)	150
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	P21/c
a(Å)	7.3937(5)
b(Å)	12.4939(13)
c(Å)	19.6733(16)
α (deg)	(90)
β(deg)	91.432(6)
γ (deg)	(90)
Z	4
<i>d</i> <sub>calc</sub> (g cm <sup>-3</sup> )	1.849
μ (mm <sup>-1</sup> )	5.608
<i>F</i> (000)	1004
Total Reflections	9915
Unique Reflections	5211
Observed data [I > 2 σ (I)]	3506
No. of parameters	220
R(int)	0.057
R1, wR2 ( all data)	0.1198, 0.1960
R1, wR2 [I > 2 σ (I)]	0.0739, 0.1779
Min. and Max. Resd. Dens. [e/Å <sup>3</sup> ]	-2.02, 1.47

**Table S2:** Selected bond lengths (Å) and bond angles (°) of the complex.

Br(1)-Cu(1)	2.4168(11)
Cu(1)-O(11)	1.869(6)
Cu(1)-N(23)	1.968(6)
Cu(1)-N(26)	2.030(6)
Br(1)-Cu(1)-O(11)	87.52(16)
Br(1)-Cu(1)-N(23)	169.17(19)
Br(1)-Cu(1)-N(26)	95.59(18)
O(11)-Cu(1)-N(23)	91.7(2)
O(11)-Cu(1)-N(26)	176.7(2)
N(23)-Cu(1)-N(26)	85.1(3)

**Table S3:** Geometric features (distances in Å and angles in degrees) of the C–H... $\pi$  and anion... $\pi$  interactions.

C–H... $\pi$				
C–H...Cg(Ring)	H...Cg (Å)	C–H...Cg (°)	C...Cg (Å)	Symmetry transformation
C(221)-H(22C)...Cg(4)	2.70	148	3.549(8)	1-x,2-y,1-z
C(27)-H(27B)...Cg(3)	3.00	159	3.919(9)	1-x,1/2+y,1/2-z
C(30)-H(30A)...Cg(4)	2.91	123	3.530(12)	1-x,1/2+y,1/2-z
anion... $\pi$				
Y–X...Cg(Ring)	X...Cg (Å)	Y–X...Cg (°)	Y...Cg (Å)	Symmetry transformation
C(19)-Br(19)...Cg(2)	3.629(3)	68.9(2)	3.437(7)	1-x,2-y,1-z

Cg(2)=Centre of gravity of ring [Cu(1)–O(11)–C(12)–C(21)–C(22)–N(23)]; Cg(3)=Centre of gravity of ring [C(12)–C(13)–C(18)–C(19)–C(20)–C(21)]; Cg(4)=Centre of gravity of ring [C(13)–C(14)–C(15)–C(16)–C(17)–C(18)].

**Table S4:** Geometric features (distances in Å and angles in degrees) of the  $\pi\cdots\pi$  interactions.

Cg(I)⋯Cg(J)	D <sub>p</sub>	$\alpha$	$\beta$	$\gamma$	D1 <sub>p</sub>	D2 <sub>p</sub>	Symmetry transformation
Cg(2)⋯Cg(3)	3.901(4)	0.5(3)	29.9	29.5	3.397(2)	3.381(3)	1-x,2-y,1-z
Cg(3)⋯Cg(3)	3.715(4)	0	23.9	23.9	3.396(3)	3.396(3)	1-x,2-y,1-z

$\alpha$ =Dihedral Angle between ring I and ring J(°);  $\beta$ =Angle Cg(I)→Cg(J) vector and normal to plane I (°);  $\gamma$ =Angle Cg(I)→Cg(J) vector and normal to plane J (°); D<sub>p</sub>= distance between the centroids of ring I and ring J; D1<sub>p</sub>=Perpendicular distance of Cg(I) to ring J; D2<sub>p</sub>=Perpendicular distance of Cg(J) to ring I.