Reaction monitoring reveals poisoning mechanism of Pd₂(dba)₃ and guides catalyst selection

C. Colletto,^a J. Burés^{*,a} and I. Larrosa^{*,a}

^a School of Chemistry, University of Manchester, Oxford Road, Manchester, M13 9PL, U.K.

Supporting Information

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I. Experimental

General Information. Reagents were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel (40–63 µm) or on a Biotage Isolera Four purification system using Biotage ZIP cartridges. Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed on pre-coated aluminium-backed silica gel F_{254} plates with visualization under UV light ($\lambda = 254$ nm). GC-MS analyses were carried out using an AGILENT 7820A-GC and 5975-MS. Melting points were obtained using an SMP 11 Stuart Scientific apparatus. NMR spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ on Bruker AV–400 instrument at a constant temperature of 300 K (unless otherwise specified). Chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million from low to high field and referenced to residual solvent (CDCl₃: δ 7.26/77.16, ¹H/¹³C NMR); ¹⁹F-NMR are referred to C₆F₆ (δ -164.9). Coupling constants (*J*) are reported in Hertz (Hz). Standard abbreviations indicating multiplicity were used as follows: m = multiplet, sep = septet, q = quartet, t = triplet, d = doublet, s = singlet, br = broad, app = apparent. ATR-IR spectra were recorded using a Thermo-Scientific Nicolet iS5 machine and are quoted in cm⁻¹. High Resolution Mass Spectroscopy (HRMS) were recorded on Thermo Finnigan MAT95XP or Thermo Scientific Exactive Plus EMR.

II. Procedures for Kinetic Experiments

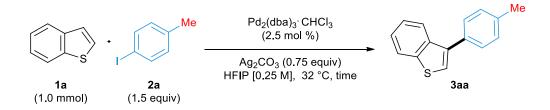
Synthesis of Pd₂(dba)₃ [•]CHCl₃

 $Pd_2(dba)_3$ CHCl₃ was synthesized according to the procedure of Ananikov *et al.*¹ Pd(OAc)₂ (200 mg, 0.89 mmol, 1 equiv), sodium acetate (731 mg, 8.9 mmol, 10 equiv), dibenzylideneacetone (417 mg, 1.78 mmol, 2 equiv) were weighed in a 100 mL round-bottom flask followed by the addition of 20 mL of MeOH. The reaction mixture was stirred at 40 °C for 3 hours. After completion of the reaction a brown solid was formed. The solid was filtered off and washed with MeOH (2 x 3 mL) and water (3 x 3 mL). The residue was washed with CHCl₃ and the solution was evaporated. The solid obtained was redissolved in a minimum amount of CHCl₃ and acetone

(~ 20 mL) was slowly added to the solution. The mixture was kept overnight in the refrigerator. The crystals of $Pd_2(dba)_3$ CHCl₃ were filtered off, washed with cold acetone (~3 mL) and dried under vacuum at 40 °C. $Pd_2(dba)_3$ CHCl₃ was obtained in 72% yield (331 mg, 0.32 mmol).

II-1. Coupling Between Benzo[b]thiophene 1a and 4-Iodotoluene 2a

General procedure



Pd₂(dba)₃·CHCl₃ (26 mg, 2.5 mol %), silver carbonate (207 mg, 0.75 equiv), 4-iodotoluene **2a** (330 mg, 1.5 equiv), benzo[*b*]thiophene **1a** (137 mg, 1.0 equiv), 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (168 mg, 1.0 equiv) were weighed into an oven-dried 25 mL microwave vial. The vial was sealed and hexafluoro-2-propanol (4 mL) was added. The vial was placed in an oil bath at 32 °C and aliquots of approximately 40 μ L were taken. Each aliquot was diluted in EtOAc (400 μ L), passed through a plug of silica into a GC-MS vial, and washed with additional EtOAc (400 μ L). The reaction was monitored by GC analysis, using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard.

Kinetic reaction profile

The graphs represent the course of the reaction in relation to the consumption of starting materials (reacted $1a = [1a]_0$ -[1a]; reacted $2a = [2a]_0$ -[2a]) and formation of product 3aa. The curve of '2a consumed in the arylation of dba' has been obtained by subtracting the reacted ArI 2a with the amount of product 3aa formed (($[2a]_0$ -[2a])-3aa). Isolation of the functionalized dba 4a (*vide infra*) by column chromatography gain further evidence for the background reaction.

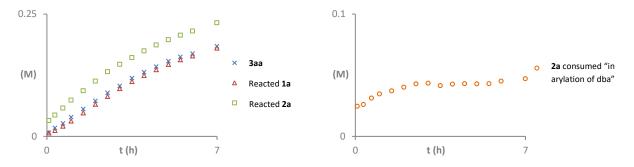
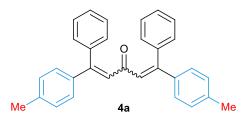


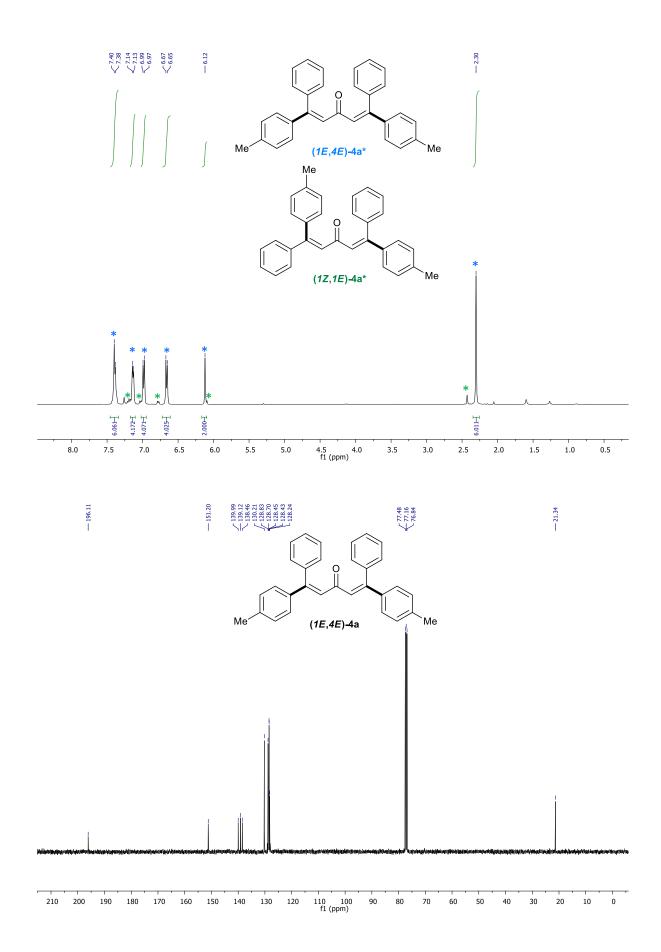
Figure 1: Kinetic reaction profile of coupling between benzo[b]thiophene 1a and ArI 2a

Spectroscopic and Analytical data of 1,5-diphenyl-1,5-di-p-tolylpenta-1,4-dien-3-one (4a)



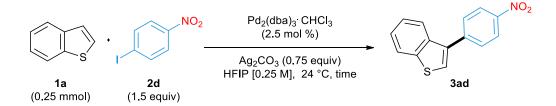
Compound **4a** was isolated by column chromatography from the reaction crude (0-100% CH_2Cl_2 in hexane) as a yellow solid and in mixture 6:1:*traces* of (*1E*,4*E*):(*1Z*,4*E*):(*1Z*,4*Z*) isomers.

R_f (CH₂Cl₂): 0.60; **NMR characterization of major isomer** (*IE*,*4E*)-4a: ¹**H**-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.43-7.35 (m, 6H), 7.13 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 4H), 6.98 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 4H), 6.66 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 4H), 6.12 (s, 2H), 2.30 (s, 6H); ¹³**C**-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 196.1, 151.2, 140.0, 139.1, 138.5, 130.2, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 128.2, 21.3; **IR**: v = 3025, 2918, 1620, 1604, 1509, 1442, 1346, 1261, 1145, 1115, 1075, 1027 952, 865, 852, 825, 812, 747, 695 cm⁻¹; **HRMS**: calcd for C₃₁H₂₆O, 415.2056 (MH⁺); found, 415.2043; **Mp**: 162-164°C.



II-2. Coupling Between Benzo[b]thiophene 1a and 1-Iodo-4-nitrobenzene 2d

General procedure



 $Pd_2(dba)_3$ CHCl₃ (6.5 mg, 2.5 mol %), silver carbonate (52 mg, 0.75 equiv), 1-iodo-4nitrobenzene **2d** (95 mg, 1.5 equiv), were weighed in the glovebox into microwave vials. The vials were sealed and transferred out of the glovebox. Hexadecane (40 µL) and benzo[*b*]thiophene **1a** (34 mg, 1.0 equiv) were added as solutions in HFIP (1 mL). The vials were placed in an oil bath at 24 °C and stopped at different times for the analysis. Each vial was diluted with EtOAc (5 mL) and filtered through a plug of silica. The silica plug was flushed with EtOAc (30 mL) and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The crude was dissolved in 1 mL of EtOAc and analyzed by GC techniques using hexadecane as an internal standard.

Kinetic reaction profile

The graphs represent the course of the reaction in relation to the consumption of starting materials (reacted $\mathbf{1a} = [\mathbf{1a}]_0$ -[$\mathbf{1a}$]; reacted $\mathbf{2d} = [\mathbf{2d}]_0$ -[$\mathbf{2d}$]) and formation of product $\mathbf{3ad}$. The curve of ' $\mathbf{2d}$ consumed in the arylation of dba' has been obtained by subtracting the reacted ArI $\mathbf{2d}$ with the amount of product $\mathbf{3ad}$ formed (([$\mathbf{2d}]_0$ -[$\mathbf{2d}$])- $\mathbf{3ad}$). Isolation of the functionalized dba $\mathbf{4d}$ (*vide infra*) by column chromatography gain further evidence for the background reaction.

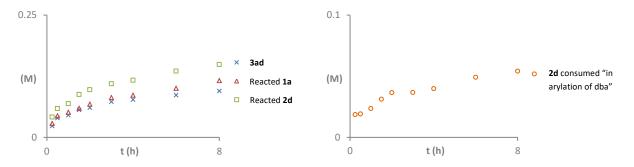
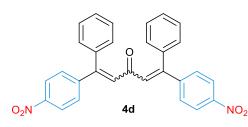


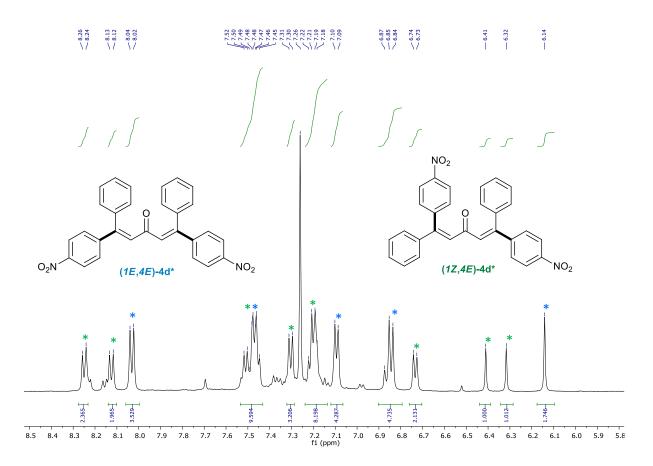
Figure 2: Kinetic reaction profile of coupling between benzo[b]thiophene 1a and ArI 2d

Spectroscopic and Analytical data of 1,5-bis-(4-nitrophenyl)-1,5-diphenylpenta-1,4-dien-3-one (4d)



Compound **4d** was isolated by column chromatography from the reaction crude (0-10% EtOAc in hexane) as a yellow solid and in mixture 0.9:1:<0.1 of (1E,4E):(1Z,4E):(1Z,4Z) isomers.

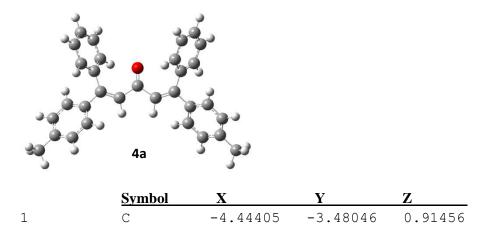
R_f (hexane:EtOAc = 9:1): 0.17; **NMR characterization of major isomers** (*1E,4E*)-4d and (*1Z,4E*)-4d: ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.25 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.12 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.03 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 3.5H), 7.55-7.43 (m, 5.25H + 4H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.23-7.16 (m, 6H), 7.10 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3.5H), 6.88-6.82 (m, 3.5H), 6.73 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.41 (s, 1H), 6.32 (s, 1H), 6.14 (s, 1.8 H); **IR**: v = 3054, 2916, 2849, 1730, 1615, 1592, 1502, 1466, 1435, 1264, 1091, 781, 732, 703 cm⁻¹; **HRMS**: calcd for C₂₉H₂₀N₂O₅, 499.1264 (MNa⁺); found, 499.1258; **Mp**: decomp. > 220 °C.



III. Computational studies

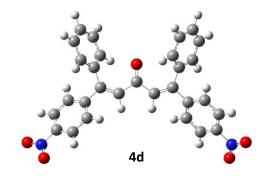
General Information. Density functional theory calculations were performed using Gaussian 09.². All optimisations and single point calculations were performed using the B3LYP functional with the 6-311G(d,p) basis set for all the atoms (C, H, N and O).

III-1. Optimized Parameters: Cartesian Coordinates



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3	С	-3.60552	-1.36445	0.0578
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5	С	-5.79433	-2.18888	-0.60458
6	С	-5.61901	-3.32635	0.18114
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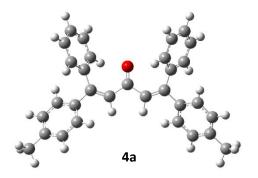
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5	С	-5.79433	-2.18888	-0.60458
6	С	-5.61901	-3.32635	0.18114
7	Н	-4.30679	-4.35201	1.54488
8	Н	-2.54975	-2.6266	1.44744
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10	Н	-6.70578	-2.05949	-1.17745
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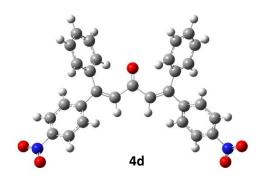
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III-2. Optimized Parameters: Mulliken Charges



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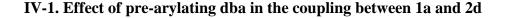
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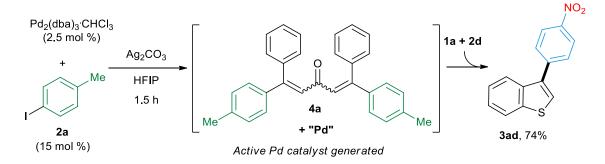
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IV. Addition protocol

The addition protocol has been tested at concentration of 0.25 M in agreement with the kinetic studies, in which was observed complete arylation of dba with both iodoarenes 2a and 2d after 1-2 h of reaction. An average timeframe of 1.5 h was therefore applied in the addition protocol for the studies of the effect of the pre-arylation of dba on the coupling between benzo[*b*]thiophene 1a and 1-iodo-4-nitrobenzene 2d.

As comparison, the standard room temperature conditions reported in our previous publication³ referred to a concentration of 0.25 M gave 41% of β -arylated product **3ad**, instead of 30% obtained at 1 M.





 $Pd_2(dba)_3$ CHCl₃ (6.5 mg, 2.5 mol %), silver carbonate (52 mg, 0.75 equiv), 4-iodotoluene **2a** (8.4 mg, 15 mol %) were weighed into a microwave vial. The vial was sealed followed by the addition of hexafluoro-2-propanol (1 mL) and placed in an oil bath at 24 °C for 1.5 h. After this time, benzo[*b*]thiophene **1a** (34 mg, 1.0 equiv) and 1-iodo-4-nitrobenzene **2d** (95 mg, 1.5 equiv) were added and the reaction mixture was kept stirring for 16 h at 24 °C. The vial was diluted with EtOAc (5 mL) and filtered through a plug of silica. The silica plug was flushed with EtOAc (30 mL) and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The crude was dissolved in 1 mL of EtOAc and analyzed by ¹H-NMR techniques using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard. This protocol led to **3ad** in 74% yield.

Control experiments using 15 mol% of selected electron-deficient iodoarenes 2g (5-iodo-1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene, 11.4 mg), 2i (3-iodobenzaldehyde, 8.9 mg) and 2j (3-iodoanisole, 4.5 µL, 8.9 mg) for the pre-arylation of dba led to the formation of product **3ad** in yields of 12%, 21% and 5% respectively. These experiments confirm the importance of the undesired arylation of dba on the coupling yields.

At last, premixing of Pd_2dba_3 CHCl₃ and Ag_2CO_3 in HFIP for 1.5 h, followed by the addition of **1a** and **2d**, didn't improve the formation of compound **3ad**, which was obtained in 41% yield. This excludes any modification of the catalyst in the pre-heating step as the key element for the increased reactivity observed when dba was pre-arylated with the electron-rich iodoarene **2a**.

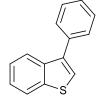
V. Experimental Details, Spectroscopic and Analytical Data

V-1. Experimental Details

General procedure. PdI_2 (5 mol %), silver carbonate (0.75 equiv), aryl iodide (1.5 equiv) and benzo[*b*]thiophene **1a** (1.0 equiv) were stirred in hexafluoro-2-propanol at 24 °C for 16 h. After this time, the resultant mixture was diluted with EtOAc (5 mL) and filtered through a plug of silica. The silica plug was flushed with EtOAc (30 mL) and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography using the specified eluent to afford the product.

V-2. Spectroscopic and Analytical Data

NO₂ **3-(4-nitrophenyl)benzo**[*b*]thiophene (3ad)



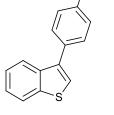
The product **3ad** was obtained via the general procedure using benzo[*b*]thiophene **1a** (102 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 1-iodo-4-nitrobenzene **2d** (286 mg, 1.12 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and isolated by column

chromatography (hexane:DCM = 80:20) as a yellow solid in 86% yield (164 mg, 0.64 mmol).

The same reaction using 1.0 equiv of 1-iodo-4-nitrobenzene **2d** (191 mg) afforded product **3ad** in 82% yield (the yield was determined by ¹H-NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard).

R_f (hexane:DCM = 80:20): 0.21; ¹**H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.32 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.95 (m, 1H), 7.89 (m, 1H), 7.72 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1H), 7.47-7.42 (m, 2H); ¹³**C-NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 147.0, 142.5, 140.8, 137.0, 135.8, 129.2, 125.9, 125.0, 125.0, 124.1, 123.2, 122.4; **HRMS**: calcd for C₁₄H₉O₂NS, 256.0427 (MH⁺); found, 256.0425; **Mp**: 106-108 °C. Data is in accordance with the literature.³

3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)benzo[*b*]thiophene (3ae)



The product **3ae** was obtained via the general procedure using benzo[*b*]thiophene **1a** (102 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 4-iodobenzotrifluoride **2e** (165 μ L, 1.12 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and isolated by

automated column chromatography (hexane) as a white solid in 89% yield (186 mg, 0.67 mmol).

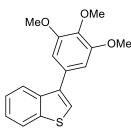
R_f (hexane): 0.52; ¹**H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.00-7.96 (m, 1H), 7.94-7.92 (m, 1H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (s, 1H), 7.46-7.43 (m, 2H); ¹³**C-NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 140.9, 139.7, 137.5, 136.7, 129.7 (q, J = 32.4 Hz), 129.0, 125.8 (q, J = 3.8 Hz), 124.9, 124.8, 124.8, 124.4 (q, J = 272.5 Hz), 123.2, 122.7; ¹⁹**F-NMR** (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) -62.3; **HRMS**: calcd for C₁₅H₉F₃S, 278.0372 (M⁺); found, 278.0369; **Mp**: 38-40 °C. Data is in accordance with the literature.³

4-(benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)benzaldehyde (3af)

The product **3af** was obtained via the general procedure using benzo[b]thiophene **1a** (102 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 4-iodobenzaldehyde **2f** (261 mg, 1.12 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and isolated by

automated column chromatography (hexane:EtOAc = 95:5) as a colorless oil in 91% yield (163 mg, 0.68 mmol).

R_f (hexane:EtOAc = 95:5): 0.15; ¹**H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 10.09 (s, 1H), 7.99 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.96-7.92 (m, 2H), 7.75 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (s, 1H), 7.45-7.43 (m, 2H); ¹³**C-NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 191.8, 142.1, 140.8, 137.2, 136.7, 135.3, 130.2, 129.1, 125.2, 124.8, 124.8, 123.1, 122.6; **HRMS**: calcd for C₁₅H₁₀OS, 239.0525 (MH⁺); found, 239.0523. Data is in accordance with the literature.³



3-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)benzo[b]thiophene (3ag)

The product **3ag** was obtained via the general procedure using benzo[*b*]thiophene **1a** (102 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 5-iodo-1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene **2g** (341 mg, 1.12 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and isolated by

column chromatography (hexane:EtOAc = 90:10) as white solid in 85% yield (192 mg, 0.64 mmol).

R_f (hexane:EtOAc = 90:10): 0.23; ¹**H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.98-7.90 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.38 (m, 3H), 6.81 (s, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.92 (s, 6H); ¹³**C-NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃): 153.5, 140.7, 138.1, 137.9, 137.6, 131.7, 124.5, 124.5, 123.3, 123.0, 122.9, 105.9, 61.0, 56.2; **IR**: v =3088, 2993, 2928, 2833, 1582, 1556, 1522, 1458, 1413, 1354, 1307, 1235, 1124, 998, 823, 770, 761, 732, 690 cm⁻¹; **HRMS**: C₁₇H₁₆O₃S, 301.0893 (MH⁺); found, 301.0889; **Mp**: 108-110 °C.

NO₂

3-(3-nitrophenyl)benzo[*b*]thiophene (3ah)

The product **3ah** was obtained via the general procedure using benzo[b]thiophene 1a (102 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 1-iodo-3nitrobenzene **2h** (283 mg, 1.12 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and isolated by column chromatography (hexane:DCM = 80:20) as a yellow solid in 87% yield (167 mg, 0.65 mmol).

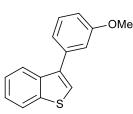
 $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{f}}$ (hexane:DCM = 80:20): 0.23; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.44 (s, 1H), 8.24 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.95-7.86 (m, 3H), 7.64 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (s, 1H), 7.46-7.42 (m, 2H); ¹³C-**NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 148.6, 140.7, 137.5, 137.1, 135.4, 134.6, 129.7, 125.3, 124.9, 124.9, 123.3, 123.2, 122.3, 122.2; **HRMS**: calcd for C₁₄H₉O₂NS, 256.0427 (MH⁺); found, 256.0422; **Mp**: 68-70 °C. Data is in accordance with the literature.⁴

3-(benzo[b]thiophen-3-yl)benzaldehyde (3ai)

The product **3ai** was obtained via the general procedure using benzo[b]thiophene 1a (102 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 3iodobenzaldehyde 2i (266 mg, 1.12 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and isolated by

column chromatography (hexane: EtOAc = 98:2) as a colorless oil in 94% yield (168 mg, 0.70 mmol).

 \mathbf{R}_{f} (hexane:EtOAc = 98:2): 0.20; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 10.08 (s, 1H), 8.07 (s, 1H), 7.93-7.82 (m, 4H), 7.63 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (s, 1H), 7.41-7.39 (m, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (101) MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 192.3, 140.8, 137.5, 137.0, 137.0, 136.6, 134.6, 129.8, 129.6, 128.9, 124.8, 124.7, 124.6, 123.2, 122.6; **IR**: v = 3058, 2915, 2847, 2731, 1697, 1232, 1159, 782, 759, 739, 692 cm⁻¹; **HRMS**: calcd for $C_{15}H_{10}OS$, 239.0525 (MH⁺); found, 239.0528.

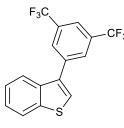


3-(3-methoxyphenyl)benzo[b]thiophene (3aj)

The product **3aj** was obtained via the general procedure using benzo[*b*]thiophene **1a** (102 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 3-iodoanisole

2j (135 μ L, 1.12 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and isolated by automated column chromatography (hexane) as colorless oil in 89% yield (160 mg, 0.67 mmol).

R_f (hexane): 0.19; ¹**H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.03-7.97 (m, 1H), 7.97-7.91 (m, 1H), 7.48-7.39 (m, 4H), 7.23-2.16 (m, 2H), 7.01-6.98 (m, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H); ¹³**C-NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 159.9, 140.8, 138.0, 137.9, 137.4, 129.8, 124.5, 124.5, 123.6, 123.1, 123.0, 121.3, 114.4, 113.2, 55.4; **HRMS**: calcd for C₁₅H₁₂OS, 241.0682 (MH⁺); found, 241.0677. Data is in accordance with the literature.³



3-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)benzo[*b*]thiophene (3ak)

The product **3ak** was obtained via the general procedure using benzo[*b*]thiophene **1a** (102 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 1-iodo-3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene **2k** (199 μ L, 1.12 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and

isolated by column chromatography (hexane) as a colorless oil in 90% yield (235 mg, 0.68 mmol).

R_f (hexane): 0.62; ¹**H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.07 (s, 2H), 7.96 (m, 2H), 7.83 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.50-7.44 (m, 2H); ¹³**C-NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 140.9, 138.2, 137.1, 135.1, 132.1 (q, J = 33.3 Hz), 128.8 (q, J = 2.9 Hz), 125.9, 125.2, 125.2, 123.4, 122.1, 122.1 (q, J = 272.5 Hz), 121.4 (sep, J = 3.8 Hz); ¹⁹**F-NMR** (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) - 62.8; **IR**: v = 1379, 1328, 1274, 1168, 1124, 1106, 986, 899, 845, 787, 758, 734, 705, 682, 666 cm⁻¹; **HRMS**: calcd for C₁₆H₈F₆S, 347.0324 (MH⁺); found, 347.0309.



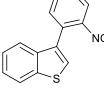
3-(perfluorophenyl)benzo[*b*]thiophene (3al)

The product **3al** was obtained via the general procedure using benzo[b]thiophene **1a** (102)mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and iodopentafluorobenzene 2l (152 µL, 1.12 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and isolated by

column chromatography (hexane) as white solid in 49% yield (111 mg, 0.37 mmol).

R_f (hexane): 0.38; ¹**H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.98-7.92 (m, 1H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.54-7.49 (m, 1H), 7.46-7.41 (m, 2H); ¹³C-NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): 144.7 (dm, J= 248.9 Hz), 141.1 (dm, J= 254.7 Hz), 139.8, 138.1 (dm, J= 253.4 Hz), 137.4, 129.0, 125.1, 125.0, 123.0, 122.6, 121.1 (m), 110.3 (m); ¹⁹**F-NMR** (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) -138.9 (app dd, J= 22.7, 7.8 Hz), -154.3 (app t, J = 21.0 Hz), -161.6 (app dt, J = 22.4, 7.7 Hz); **IR**: v = 1532, 1509, 1489, 1458, 1438, 1336, 1260, 1118, 1061, 1005, 977, 864, 809, 794, 774, 758, 738, 688 cm⁻¹; **HRMS**: calcd for C₁₄H₅F₅S, 300.0027 (M⁺); found, 300.0023; **Mp**: 122-124 °C.

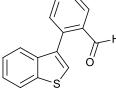
3-(2-nitrophenyl)benzo[b]thiophene (3am)



The product **3am** was obtained via the general procedure using benzo[b]thiophene 1a (102 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 2iodonitrobenzene 2m (280 mg, 1.12 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and isolated by column chromatography (hexane:DCM = 80:20) as a yellow oil in 86% yield (164 mg, 0.64 mmol).

 \mathbf{R}_{f} (hexane:DCM = 80:20): 0.25; ¹**H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 8.05 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.94 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.59-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.49 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.35 (m, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 149.6, 139.8, 138.0, 132.9, 132.8, 132.8, 130.3, 128.9, 124.8, 124.7, 124.7, 124.4, 123.0, 121.9; **IR**: v = 3064, 1521, 1345, 854, 783, 759, 729, 677 cm⁻¹; **HRMS**: calcd for $C_{14}H_9O_2NS$, 256.0427 (MH⁺); found, 256.0425.

2-(benzo[b]thiophene-3-yl)benzaldehyde (3an)

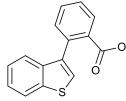


The product **3an** was obtained via the general procedure using benzo[b]thiophene 1a (102 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 2-

iodobenzaldehyde 2n (266 mg, 1.12 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and isolated by column chromatography (hexane:EtOAc = 98:2) as a colorless oil in 73% yield (131 mg, 0.55 mmol).

 $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{f}}$ (hexane:EtOAc = 98:2): 0.20; ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 9.77 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.49-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.33-7.26 (m, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 192.1, 140.1, 139.4, 139.4, 134.9, 134.1, 133.5, 131.5, 128.6, 127.7, 126.6, 125.0, 125.0, 123.0, 122.8; HRMS: calcd for C₁₅H₁₀OS, 239.0525 (MH⁺); found, 239.0524. Data is in accordance with the literature.⁵

Methyl 2-(benzo[*b*]thiophene-3-yl)benzoate (3ao)



The product **3ao** was obtained via the general procedure using benzo[b]thiophene 1a (102 mg, 0.75 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and methyl 2iodobenzoate **20** (174 μ L, 1.12 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and isolated by column chromatography

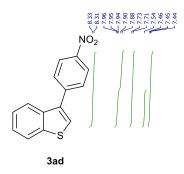
(hexane: $Et_2O = 96:4$) as a colorless oil in 66% yield (133 mg, 0.50 mmol).

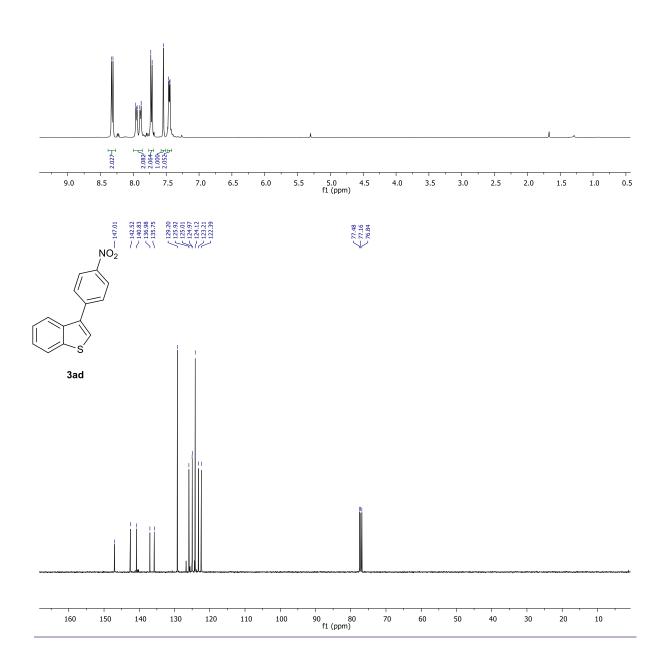
 $\mathbf{R}_{\mathbf{f}}$ (hexane:Et₂O = 96:4): 0.29; ¹**H-NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 7.96 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.50-7.42 (m, 3H), 7.37-7.27 (m, 3H), 3.45 (s, 3H); ¹³C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ (ppm) 168.4, 139.7, 139.0, 137.3, 136.2, 131.9, 131.7, 131.7, 130.3, 128.0, 124.4, 124.4, 123.4, 122.9, 122.4, 52.1; **IR**: v = 3059, 2947, 1715, 1427, 1291, 1251, 1123, 1081, 760, 733, 715 cm⁻¹; **HRMS**: calcd for $C_{16}H_{12}O_2S$, 269.0631 (MH⁺); found, 269.0622.

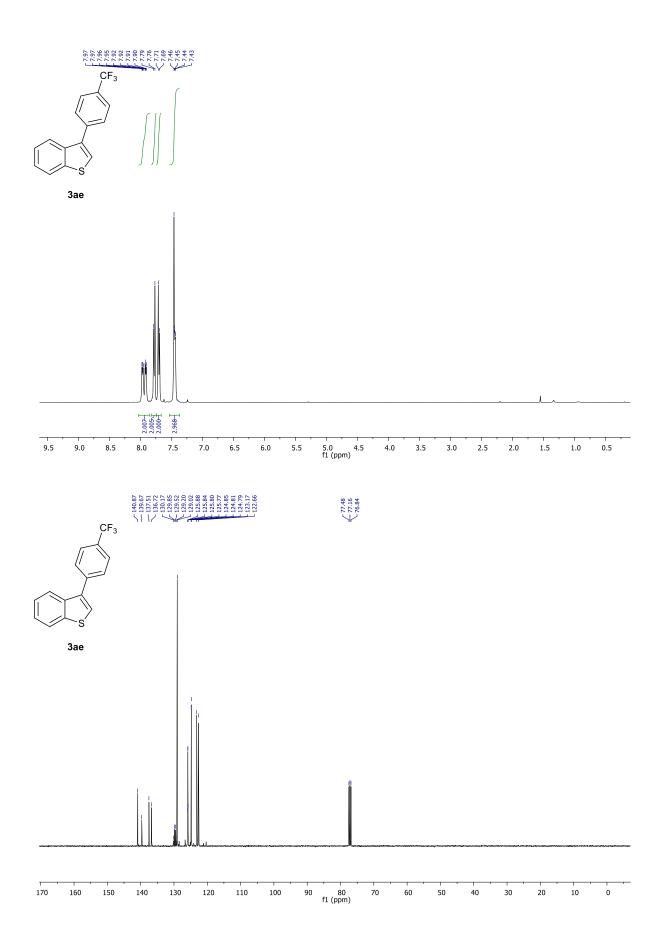
VI. References

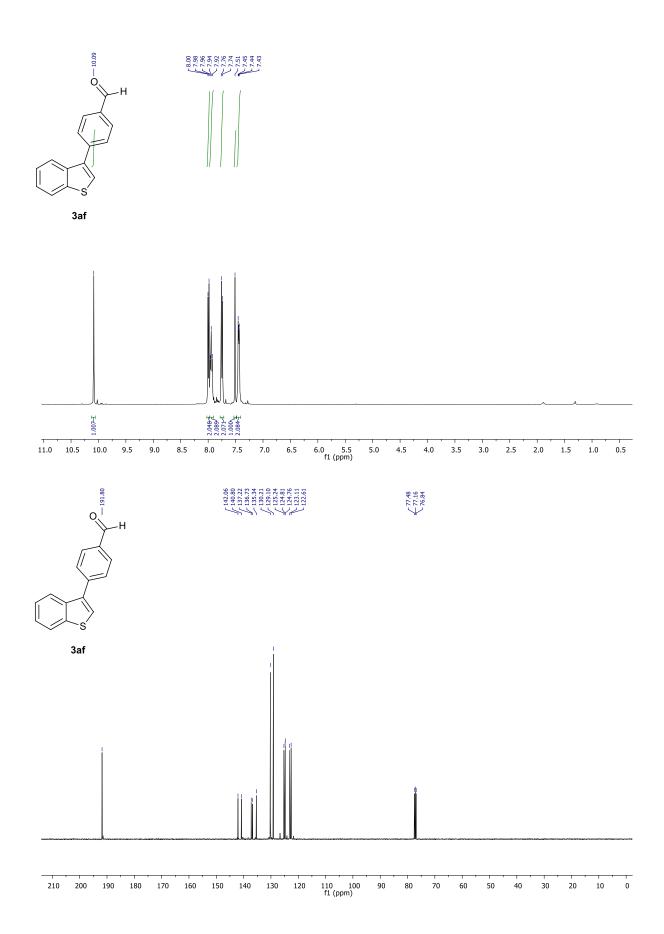
- ¹S. S. Zalesskiy, V. P. Ananikov, Organometallics, 2012, **31**, 2302-2309.
- ² Gaussian 09, Revision A.1, M. J. Frisch, G. W. Trucks, H. B. Schlegel, G. E. Scuseria, M. A. Robb, J. R. Cheeseman, G. Scalmani, V. Barone, B. Mennucci, G. A. Petersson, H. Nakatsuji, M. Caricato, X. Li, H. P. Hratchian, A. F. Izmaylov, J. Bloino, G. Zheng, J. L. Sonnenberg, M. Hada, M. Ehara, K. Toyota, R. Fukuda, J. Hasegawa, M. Ishida, T. Nakajima, Y. Honda, O. Kitao, H. Nakai, T. Vreven, J. A. Montgomery, Jr., J. E. Peralta, F. Ogliaro, M. Bearpark, J. J. Heyd, E. Brothers, K. N. Kudin, V. N. Staroverov, R. Kobayashi, J. Normand, K. Raghavachari, A. Rendell, J. C. Burant, S. S. Iyengar, J. Tomasi, M. Cossi, N. Rega, J. M. Millam, M. Klene, J. E. Knox, J. B. Cross, V. Bakken, C. Adamo, J. Jaramillo, R. Gomperts, R. E. Stratmann, O. Yazyev, A. J. Austin, R. Cammi, C. Pomelli, J. W. Ochterski, R. L. Martin, K. Morokuma, V. G. Zakrzewski, G. A. Voth, P. Salvador, J. J. Dannenberg, S. Dapprich, A. D. Daniels, Ö. Farkas, J. B. Foresman, J. V. Ortiz, J. Cioslowski, D. J. Fox, *Gaussian, Inc.*, Wallingford CT, 2009.
- ³ C. Colletto, S. Islam, F. Juliá-Hernández, I. Larrosa, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2016, **138**, 1677-1683.
- ⁴ D.-T. D. Tang, K. D. Collins, F. Glorius, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2013, 135, 7450-7453.
- ⁵ M. Krzeszewski, D. T. Gryko, J. Org. Chem., 2015, **80**, 2893-2899.

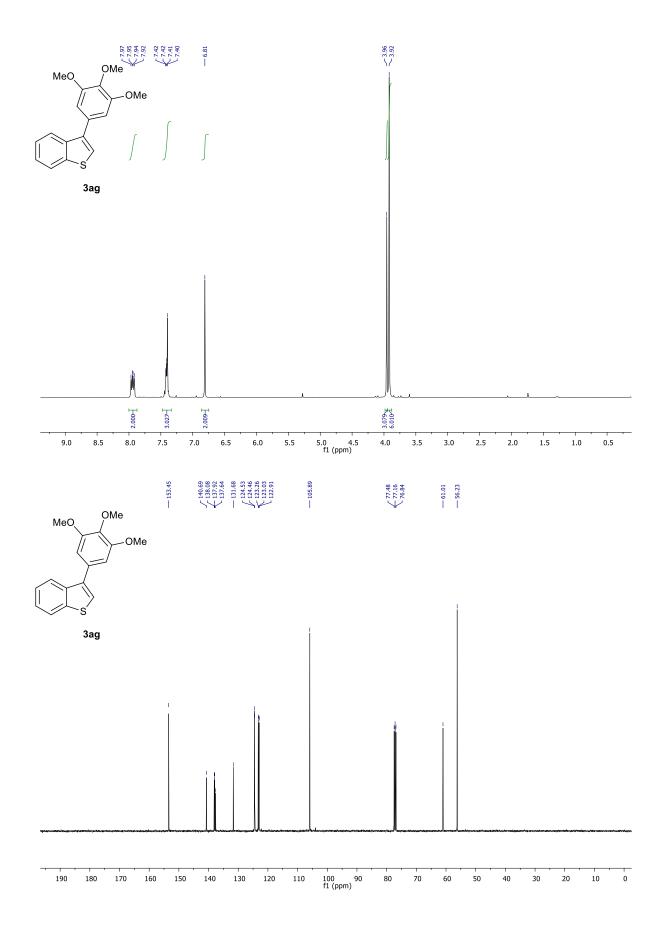
VII. ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR spectra

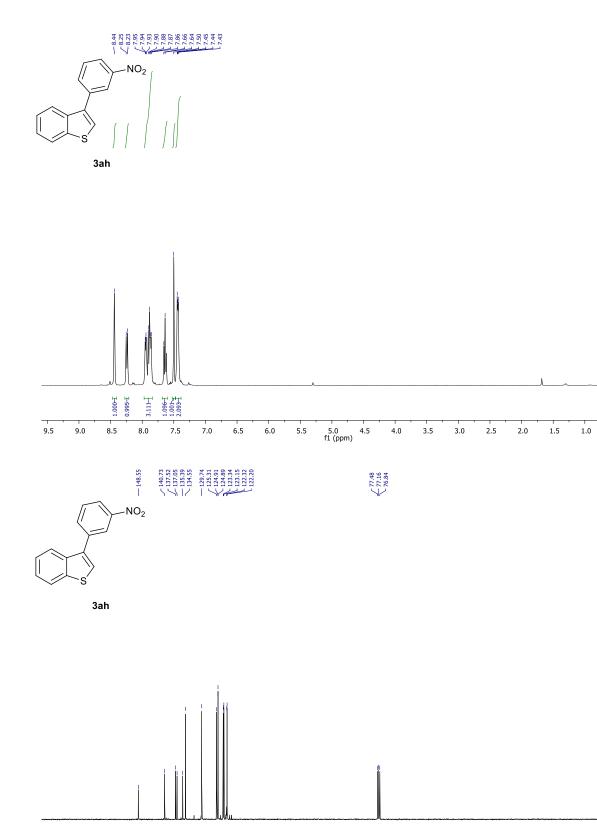




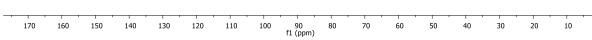


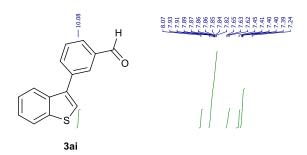


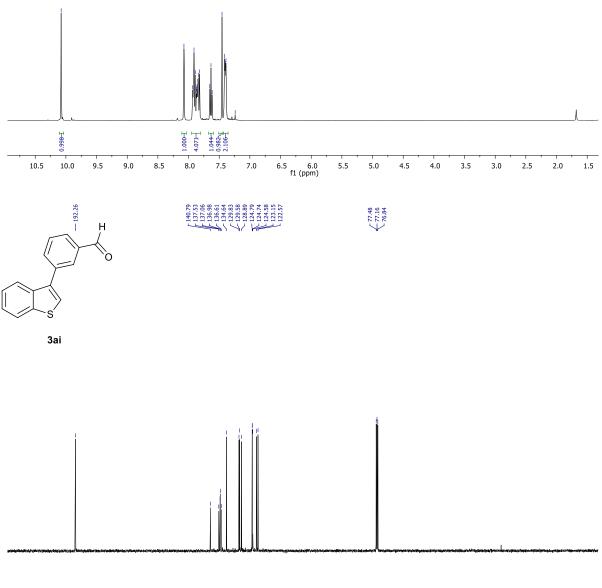




0.5







210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 fl (ppm)

