

Supporting Information for

**An Integrated Immobilization Strategy Manipulates Dual Active Centers to
Boost Enantioselective Tandem Reaction**

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Experimental

1. General: All experiments, which are sensitive to moisture or air, were carried out under an Ar atmosphere using the standard Schlenk techniques. Tetraethoxysilane (TEOS), 1,4-bis(triethoxysilyl)ethane, cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB), fluorocarbon surfactant (FC-4: $[\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{O}(\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CF}_2\text{O})_2\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CONH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}^+(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{CH}_3]\text{I}^-$), 4-(2-(trimethoxysilyl)ethyl)benzene-1-sulfonyl chloride, 4-(methylphenylsulfonyl)-1,2-diphenylethylenediamine [(S,S)-TsDPEN], 1,3-bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium chloride, PdCl_2 , 3-Chloropyridine, AgBF_4 , (Mesitylene RuCl_2)₂ were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich Company Ltd and used as received. Compound of (S,S)-4-(trimethoxysilyl)ethylphenylsulfonyl-1,2-diphenylethylenediamine [*J. Mater. Chem.* **2010**, 20, 1970–1975.] and IPrPdBF_4 complex [*Chem. Eur. J.* **2006**, 12, 4743–4748.] were synthesized according to the reported literature.

2. Characterization: Ru and Pd loading amounts in the catalysts were analyzed using an inductively coupled plasma optical emission spectrometer (ICP, Varian VISTA-MPX). Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra were collected on a Nicolet Magna 550 spectrometer using KBr method. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images were obtained using a JEOL JSM-6380LV microscope operating at 20 kV. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) images were performed on a JEOL JEM2010 electron microscope at an acceleration voltage of 220 kV. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) measurements were performed on a Perkin-Elmer PHI 5000C ESCA system. A 200 μm diameter spot size was scanned using a monochromatized Aluminum $K\alpha$ X-ray source (1486.6 eV) at 40 W and 15 kV with 58.7 eV pass energies. All the binding energies were calibrated by using the contaminant carbon ($\text{C}_{1s} = 284.6$ eV) as a reference. Nitrogen adsorption isotherms were measured at 77 K with a Quantachrome Nova 4000 analyzer. The samples were measured after being outgassed at 423 K overnight. Pore size distributions were calculated by using the BJH model. The specific surface areas (S_{BET}) of samples were determined from the linear parts of BET plots ($p/p_0 = 0.05$ –1.00). Solid state NMR experiments were explored on a Bruker AVANCE spectrometer at a magnetic field strength of 9.4 T with ^1H frequency of 400.1 MHz, ^{13}C frequency of 100.5 MHz, ^{29}Si frequency of 79.4 MHz and ^{19}F frequency of 169.3 MHz with 4 mm rotor at two spinning frequency of 5.5 kHz and 8.0 kHz, TPPM decoupling is applied in the during acquisition period. ^1H cross polarization in all solid state NMR experiments was employed using a contact time of 2 ms and the pulse lengths of 4 μs .

3. Preparation of Me/Shell@ArDPEN (4). For a typical synthetic route, (*The first step in synthesis of silicate core (1) and protection with trimethysilyl groups*), to a solution of 0.10 g (0.27 mmol) of cetyltrimethylammonium bromide (CTAB) in 45.0 mL of aqueous sodium hydroxide (0.35 mL, 2.0 N) was added 0.43 g of (2.07 mmol) of tetraethoxysilane (TEOS) and 0.40 mL of ethyl acetate, and the mixture was stirred at 80 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 2 h. After cooling the above mixture down to 38 $^\circ\text{C}$, an aqueous solution (80.0 mL of water, 50.0 mL of ethanol, 0.30 g (0.82 mmol) of CTAB and 1.0 mL (25 wt%) of $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$) was added, and the mixture was stirred 38 $^\circ\text{C}$ for another 0.5 h. Subsequently, 0.5 mL, 0.47 g (2.26 mmol) of TEOS was added and the mixture was stirred at 38 $^\circ\text{C}$ for another 2 h. For coating of above SiO_2 , to this solution was added an solution (0.04 g (0.044 mmol) of FC-4 (FC-4: $[\text{C}_3\text{F}_7\text{O}(\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CF}_2\text{O})_2\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\text{CONH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{N}^+(\text{C}_2\text{H}_5)_2\text{CH}_3]\text{I}^-$), 0.08 g (0.22 mmol) of CTAB and 0.20

mL (25 wt%) of $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ in 3.0 mL of water), and the mixture was stirred at 38 °C for 0.5 h. Then, 0.89 g (2.50 mmol) of 1,2-bis(triethoxysilyl)ethane and 0.125 g (0.25 mmol) of (*S,S*)-4-(trimethoxysilyl)ethylphenylsulfonyl-1,2-diphenylethylenediamine (**2**) in 2 mL of ethanol (2 min later) were added subsequently, and the mixture was stirred under vigorous stirring for another 1.5 h. Finally, after cooling the above mixture down to room temperature, the resulting solid was collected by filtration. For protection with trimethylsilyl groups, the collected solids (1.0 g) were suspended in 25.0 mL of dry toluene and $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{Si}]_2\text{N}$ (10.0 mL, 0.050 mol) was added, and mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The solids were filtered and washed with excess ethanol, and dried at ambient temperature under vacuum overnight to afford Me/Shell@ArDPEN@SiO₂ (**3**) as a white powder. (*The second step for the synthesis of Me/Shell@ArDPEN (4) via the selective etching*) The collected solids were suspended in an alkaline solution (0.35 mL of NaOH (2.0 N) and 1.20 mL (25 wt%) of $\text{NH}_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ in the mixed 125.0 mL of water and 50.0 mL of ethanol), and the mixture was stirred vigorously at 100 °C for 12 h. After cooling the above mixture down to room temperature, the solids were filtered and washed with excess ethanol. To remove the surfactant, the collected solids were dispersed in 120.0 mL of solution (80 mg (1.0 mmol) of ammonium nitrate in 120.0 mL (95%) of ethanol), and the mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 8 h. After being filtered, the solids were filtered and washed with excess water and ethanol, and dried at 60 °C under vacuum overnight to afford Me/Shell@ArDPEN (**4**) as a white powder. ¹³C CP/MAS NMR (161.9 MHz): 153.5–121.5 (C of Ph and Ar groups), 71.9–57.3 (CH of –NCHPh, and C of –NCH₂ and –NCH₃ in CTAB molecule), 35.7–24.9 (CH₂ of –CH₂Ar, and C of CH₃CH₂– in CTAB molecule), 21.1–11.2 (C of CH₃CH₂– in CTAB molecule), 5.5 (CH₂ of –CH₂Si) ppm. ²⁹Si MAS/NMR (79.4 MHz): T² (δ = –59.2 ppm), T³ (δ = –65.8 ppm), Q² (δ = –92.5 ppm), Q³ (δ = –102.5 ppm), Q⁴ (δ = –112.8 ppm).

4. Catalyst 5 preparation. For a typical synthetic route, to a suspension of **4** (0.50 g) in a mixed solution (2.0 mL of 3-chloropyridine in 10.0 mL of dry CH₂Cl₂) was added PdCl₂ (17.7 mg, 0.10 mmol), 1,3-bis(2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium chloride (46.8 mg, 0.11 mmol), K₂CO₃ (138.6 mg, 1.0 mmol) at room temperature. The resulting mixture was heated with vigorous stirring for 16 h at 80 °C. After cooling to RT, 19.4 mg of AgBF₄ (0.10 mmol) was added to a suspension, and the reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 10 h. The solids was filtered and rinsed with excess dry CH₂Cl₂. The collected solids was suspended in 20.0 mL of dry CH₂Cl₂ again and 50.0 mg of (MesityleneRuCl₂)₂ (0.086 mmol) was added (*For the preparation of Me@MesityleneRuArDPEN@HSMSNs (5'')*: 50.0 mg of (MesityleneRuCl₂)₂ (0.086 mmol) was added to a suspension of **4** (0.50 g) in 20.0 mL of dry CH₂Cl₂, and the resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 12 h.). The resulting mixture was stirred at 25 °C for another 12 h. The solid was filtered and rinsed with excess dry CH₂Cl₂. After Soxhlet extraction for 4.0 h in CH₂Cl₂, the solids were collected and dried at 60 °C under vacuum overnight to afford catalyst **5** as a light-yellow powder. ICP analysis showed that the Pd and Ru loadings were 9.57 mg (0.090 mmol of Pd) and 15.46 mg (0.15 mmol of Ru) per gram of catalyst, respectively. ¹³C CP/MAS NMR (161.9 MHz): 158.3–121.3 (C of carbene, and C of Ph, Ar and –CH=CH– groups), 106.1–94.6 (C of mesitylene), 71.9–57.9 (CH of –NCHPh, and C of –NCH₂ and –NCH₃ in CTAB molecule), 36.6–11.6 (CH of –CH(CH₃)₂, CH₂ of –CH₂Ar, and C of CH₃CH₂– in CTAB molecule), 19.5 (CH₃ of mesitylene), 5.5 (CH₂ of –CH₂Si) ppm. ²⁹Si MAS/NMR (79.4 MHz): T² (δ = –59.7 ppm), T³ (δ = –66.4 ppm), Q² (δ = –92.8 ppm), Q³ (δ = –102.7 ppm), Q⁴ (δ = –111.9 ppm).

5. General procedure for asymmetric reaction. For a typical catalytic procedure. Catalyst **5** (13.35 mg, 2.0 μmol of Ru and 1.20 μmol of Pd, based on ICP analysis), Cs_2CO_3 (0.12 mmol), HCO_2Na (1.0 mmol), haloacetophenones (0.10 mmol) and arylboronic acids (0.12 mmol), and 2.0 mL of $\text{H}_2\text{O}/i\text{PrOH}$ (v/v = 1:3) were added sequentially to a 10.0 mL round-bottom flask. The mixture was then stirred at 80 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 0.5–1.5 h. During this period, the reaction was monitored constantly by TLC. After reaction was finished, the catalyst was collected *via* centrifugation (10 000 rpm), where parts of them for the further recycling experiment. The aqueous solution was extracted with ethyl ether (3×3.0 mL). The combined ethyl ether extracts were washed with brine twice and then dehydrated with Na_2SO_4 . After evaporation of ethyl ether, the residue was purified by silica gel flash column chromatography to afford the desired products. The *ee* values were determined by a HPLC analysis using a UV–Vis detector and a Daicel chiralcel column (Φ 0.46 \times 25 cm).

Figure S1. FT–IR spectrum of **4** and catalyst **5**.

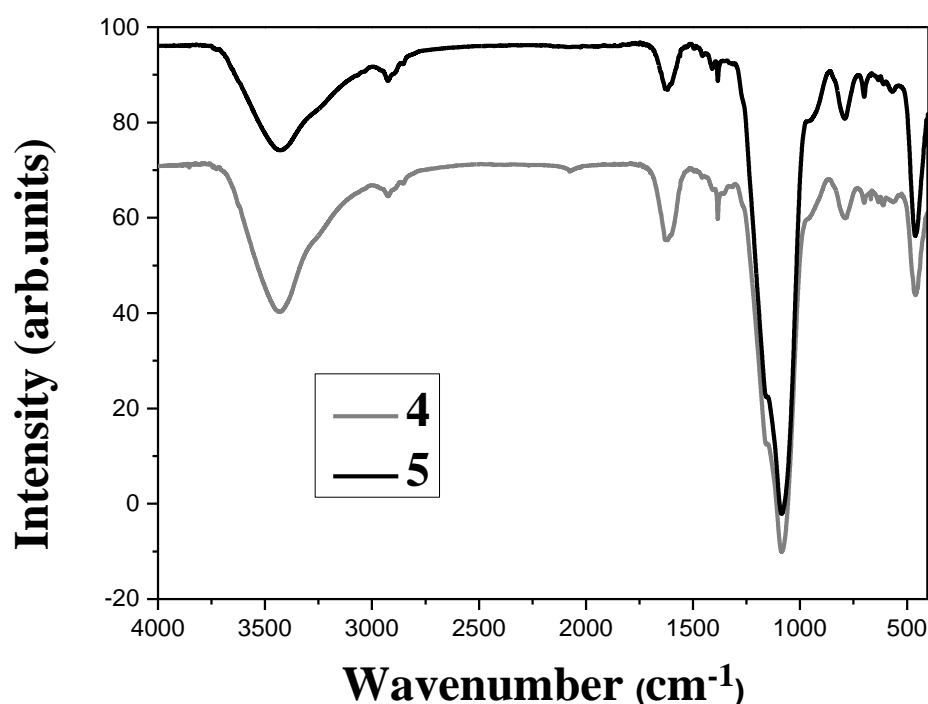
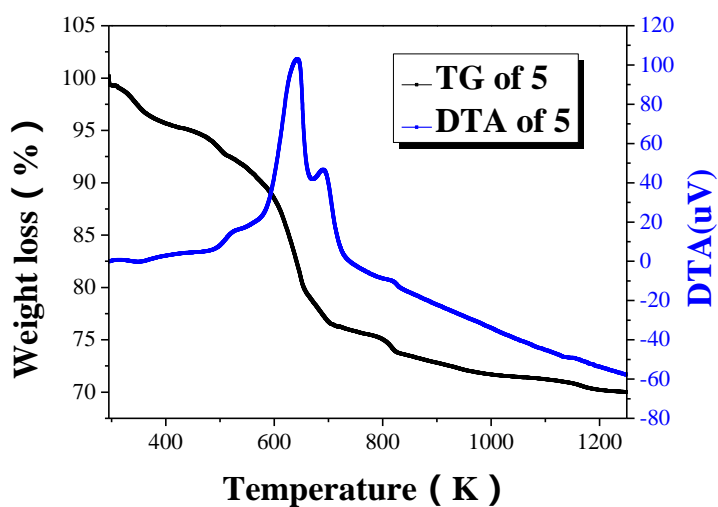
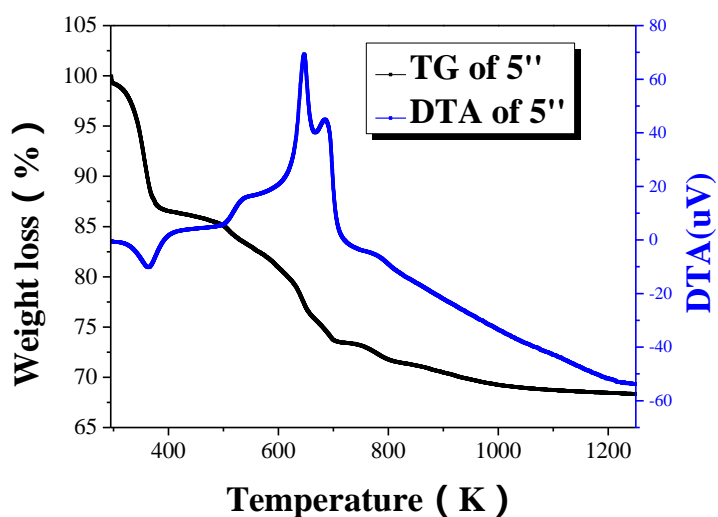
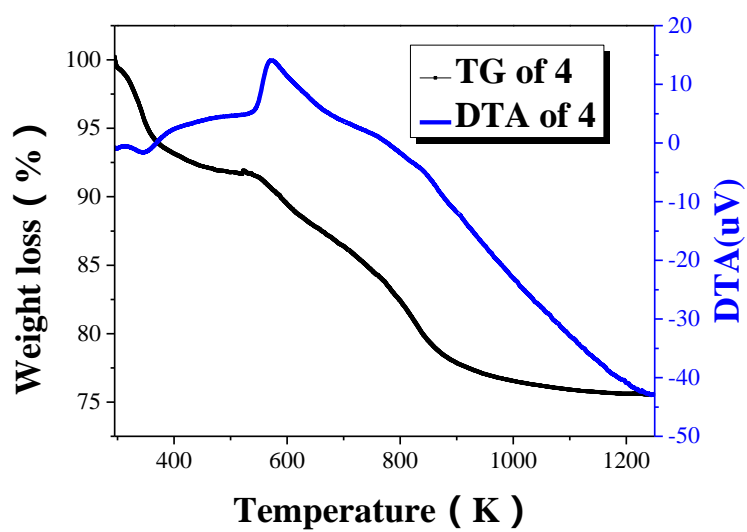


Figure S2. TG/DTA curves of **4**, Me@MesityleneRuArDPEN@HSMSNs (**5''**) and catalyst **5**.



Explanation: The TG/DTA curves of **4** was treated in the air as shown above. An endothermic peak around 345 K with weight loss of (92.36) 7.64% could be attributed to the release of physical adsorption water while the comprehensive endothermic peaks between 440 K and 1200 K with weight loss of (92.36-75.60) 16.1% could be assigned to the oxidation of organic molecules (including alkyl-linked ArDPEN moiety, alkyl fragments and part of the residual surfactant). Apparently, totally weight loss of the oxidation of organic molecules was 16.76% per 92.36% the extracted samples when eliminated the part of water, meaning the 18.14% weight loss of the oxidation of organic molecules per 100% materials.

For the Me@MesityleneRuArDPEN@HSMSNs (**5''**), an endothermic peak around 352 K with weight loss of (100-86.11) 13.89% could be attributed to the release of physical adsorption water. In addition, the weight loss of (86.11-68.45) 17.66% between 440 K and 1200 K could be assigned to the oxidation of the organic moieties (including alkyl-linked MesityleneRuArDPEN complexes, alkyl-linked ArDPEN moiety, alkyl fragments and part of the residual surfactant). Because the totally weight loss of organic moieties was 17.66% per 86.11% the extracted catalyst when eliminated the part of water, meaning the whole weight loss 20.50% of the oxidation of the organic molecules per 100% materials.

As compared the weight loss of **4** with **5''**, the weight loss of the MesityleneCl moieties was 2.36% (20.50-18.14) per 100% materials. This finding means that the mole amounts of MesityleneRuTsDPEN in **5''** is 0.01517 mol% ($M_r = 155.5$), demonstrating the 15.4582 mg (0.1517 mmol of Ru) of the Pd loading per gram of **5''**.

For catalyst **5**, it was found easily that a similar endothermic peak around 349 K with weight loss of (100-95.08) 4.92% were strongly similar to that of parent **5''** due to the release of physical adsorption water. It was worth mentioning that the all exothermic peaks were combined into one complicated exothermic peak between 440 K and 1200 K with weight loss of (95.08-70.21) 24.87% could be assigned to the oxidation of organic molecules (including alkyl-linked MesityleneRuArDPEN complexes, alkyl-linked ArDPEN moiety, hydrogen-bonding IPrPdBF₄ complexes, alkyl fragments and part of the residual surfactant). Because the totally weight loss of organic moieties was 24.87% per 95.08% the extracted catalyst when eliminated the part of water, meaning the whole weight loss 26.15% of the oxidation of the organic molecules per 100% materials.

As compared the weight loss of the **5''** with catalyst **5**, the true weight loss of IPr(Cl)(3-chloropyridine)BF₄ moieties ($M_r = 624.2$) was 5.65% (26.15–20.50) per 100% materials. This finding means that the mole amounts of IPrPdBF₄ is 0.009033 mol%, demonstrating the 9.5659 mg (0.09033 mmol of Pd) of the Pd loading per gram of catalyst **5**.

Figure S3. Solid-state ^{13}C CP/MAS NMR spectra of **4** and catalyst **5**.

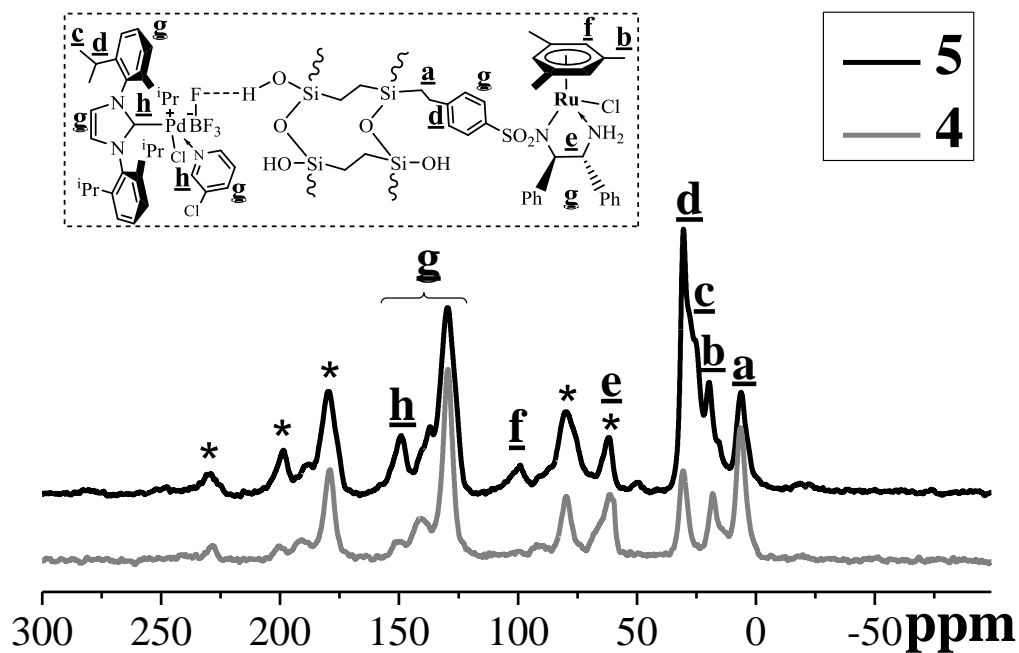
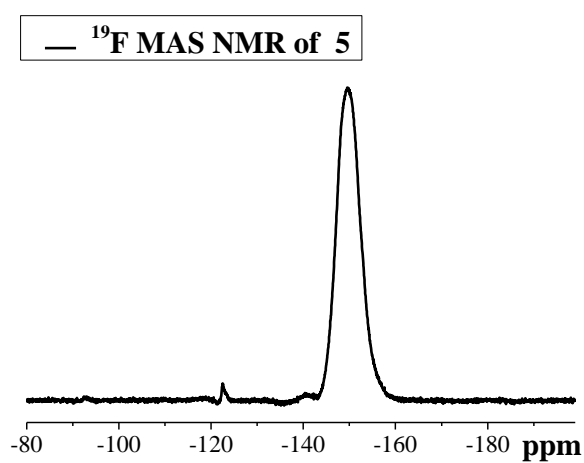


Figure S4. (a) Solid-state ^{19}F NMR spectrum of catalyst **5** and (b) liquid-state ^{19}F NMR of IPrPdBF_4 in CDCl_3 .

(a) Solid-state ^{19}F NMR spectrum of catalyst **5**.



(b) liquid-state ^{19}F NMR of IPrPdBF_4 in CDCl_3

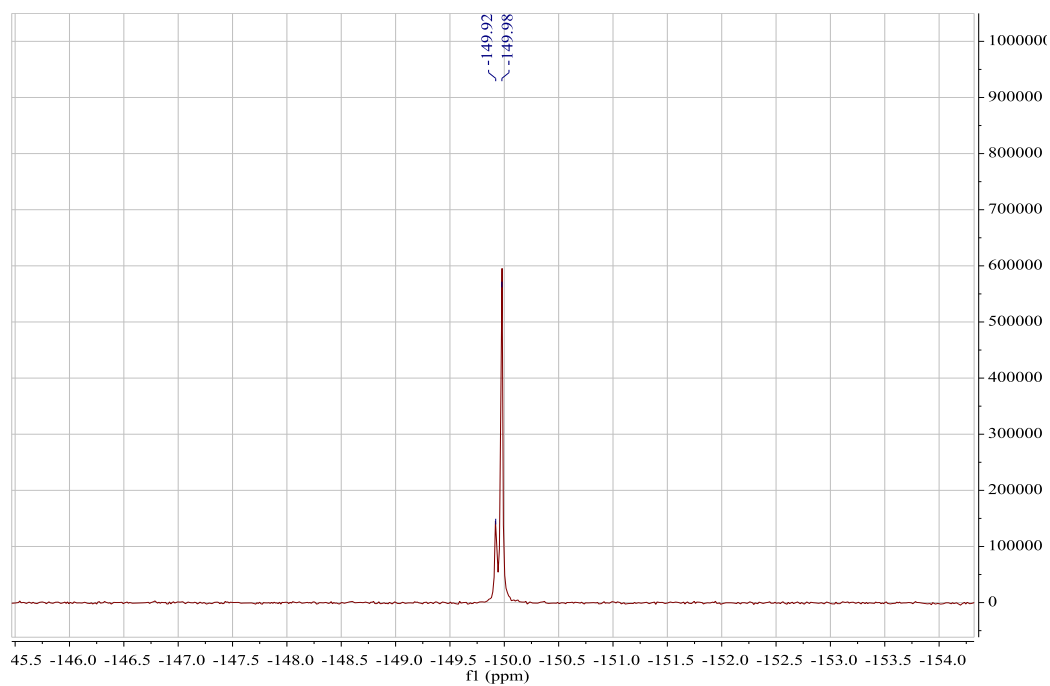


Figure S5. Solid-state ^{29}Si MAS NMR spectra of **4** and catalyst **5**.

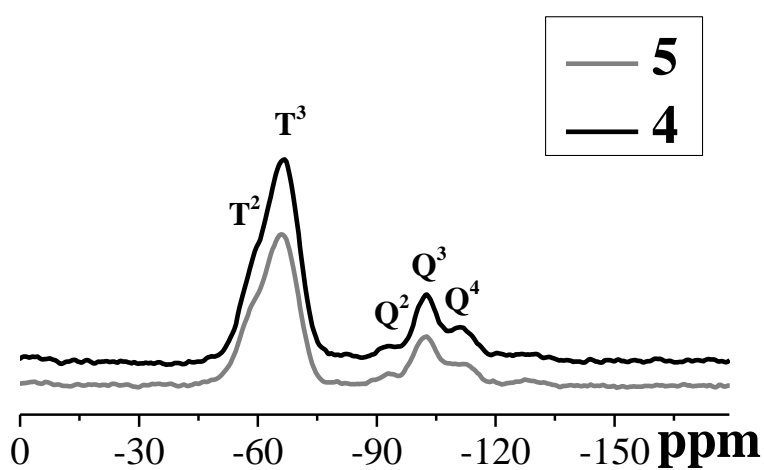


Figure S6. TEM image with a chemical mapping of **5** showing the distribution of Si (white), Pd (green) and Ru (red).

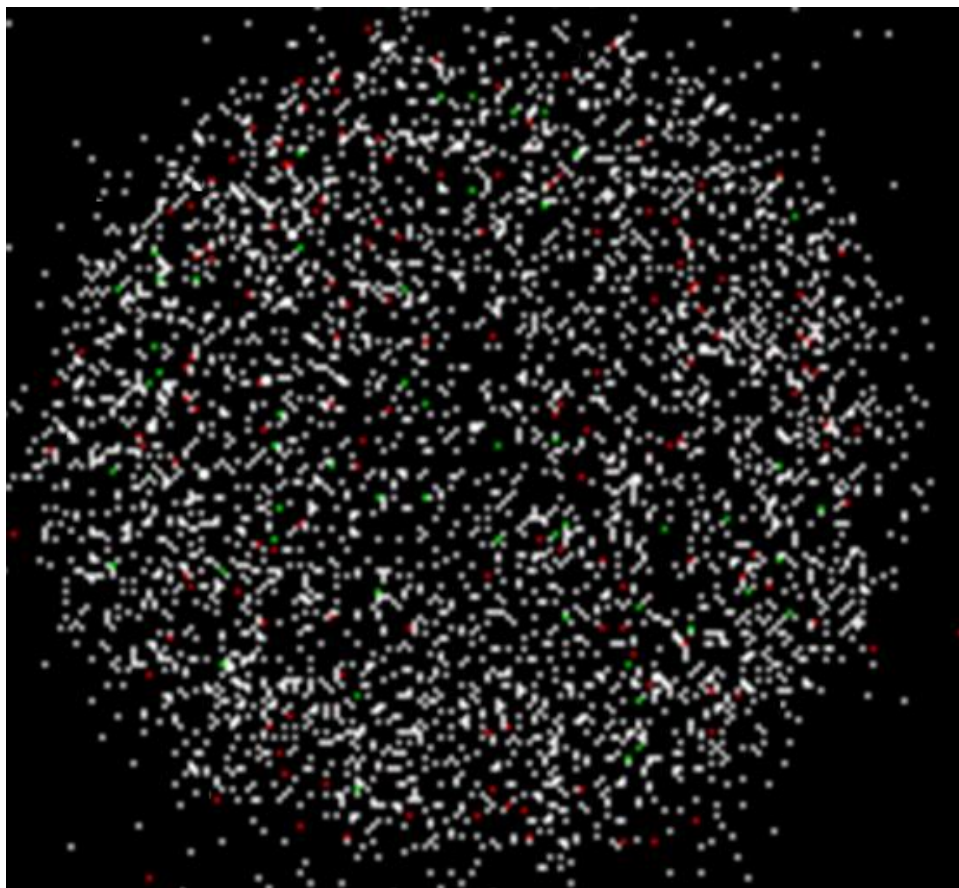


Figure S7. Small-angle powder XRD patterns **4** and catalyst **5**.

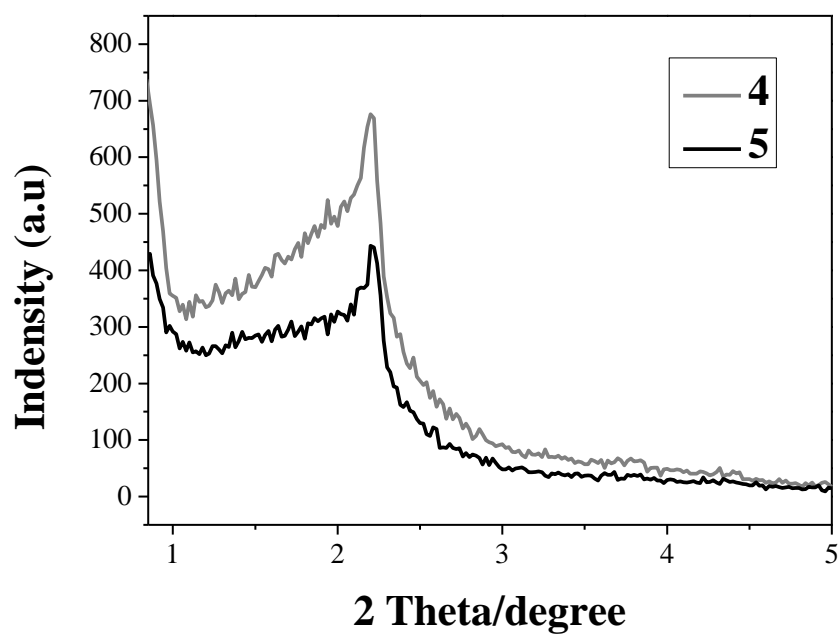


Figure S8. Nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherms of **4** and catalyst **5**.

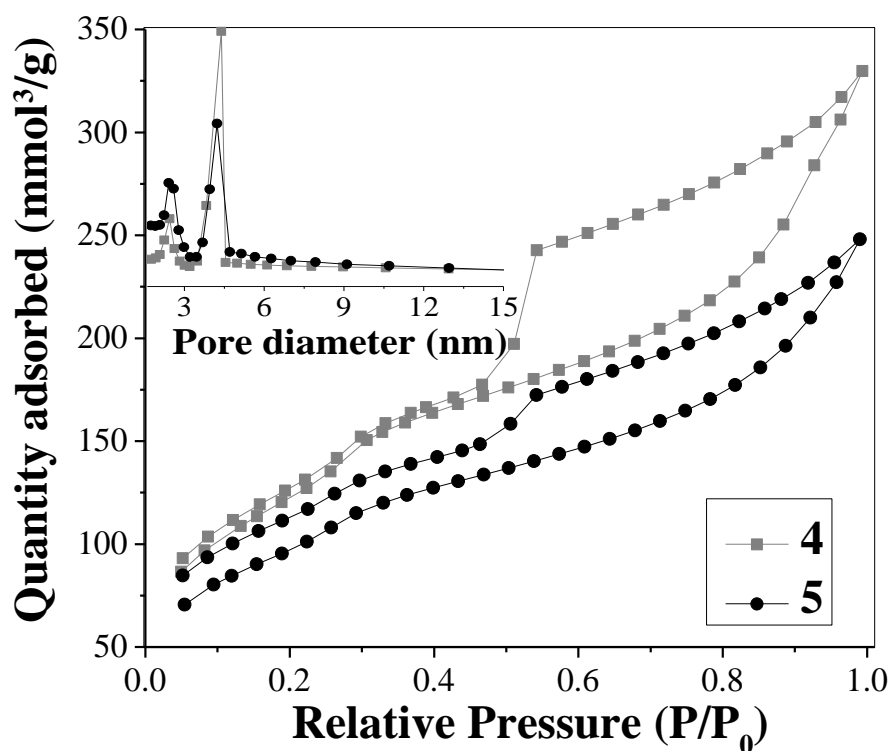
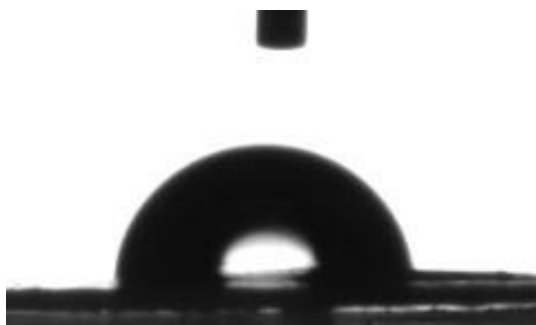


Figure S9. Water contact angle of catalyst **5** and its analogue **5'**.

(a) The water contact angle of 91.7 ° for catalyst **5**.



(b) The water contact angle of 50.4 ° for its analogue **5'**.



Figure S10. Time course in the transformation of 4-chloroacetophenone (**6a**) and phenylboronic acid (1 equivalent of 4-chloroacetophenone, 1.1 equivalent of phenylboronic acid and **5** ((1.2 mol % of Pd and 2.0 mol% of Ru) at 80 °C).

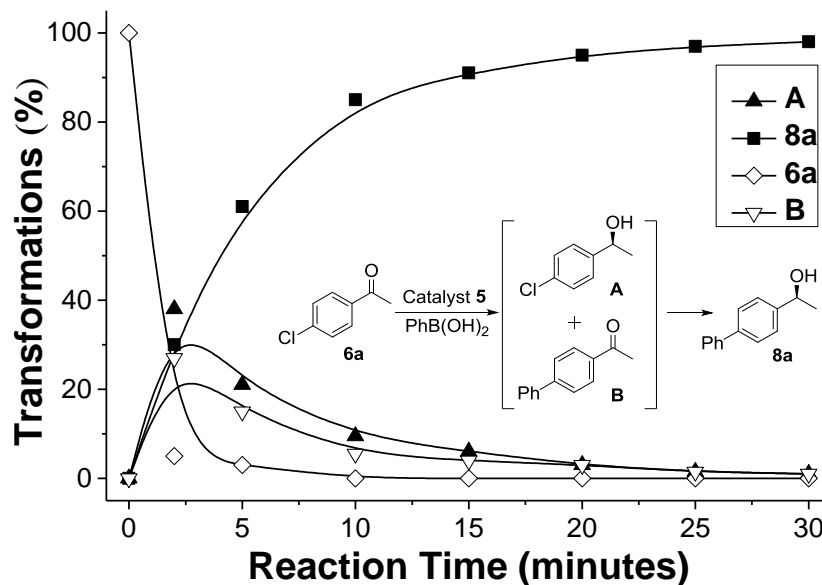
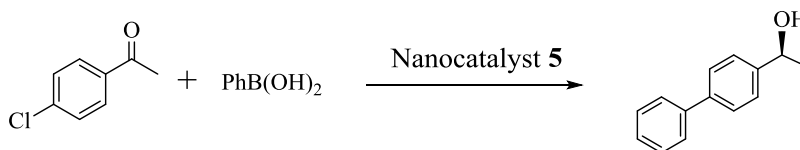


Table S1. Optimizing reaction conditions for the Suzuki coupling–ATH of enantioselective tandem reactions of 4-chloroacetophenone and phenylboronic acid.^a

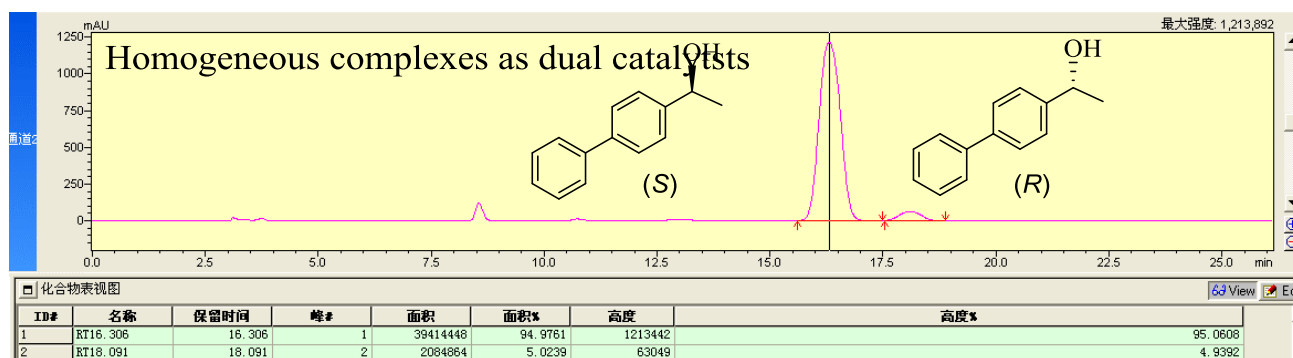
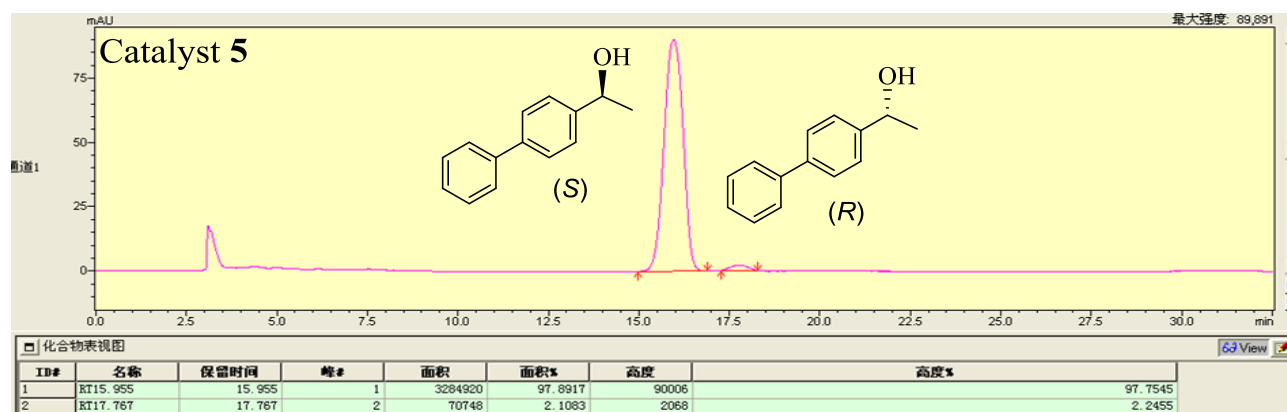
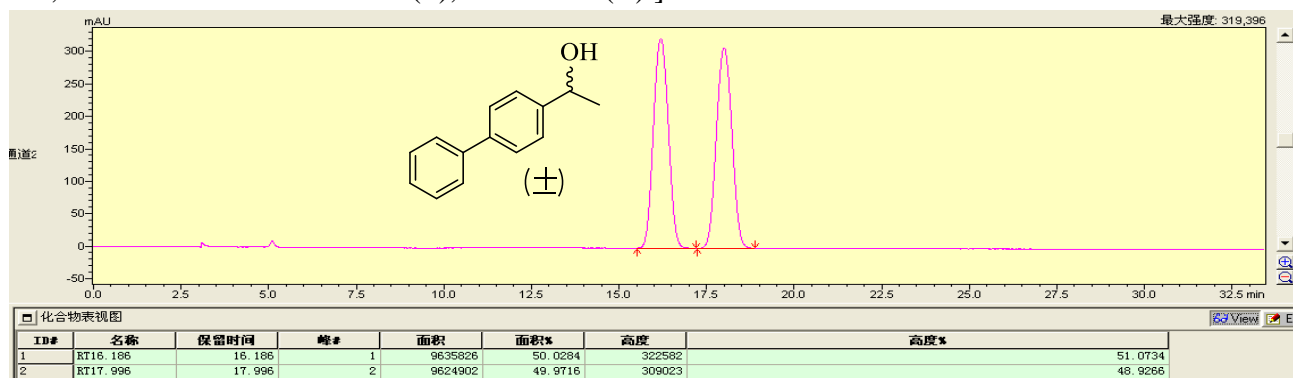


Entry	H-resource, Solvent	°C	Yield (%)	ee(%)
1	HCO ₂ Na, H ₂ O/ <i>i</i> PrOH (1:3)	40	56	94
2	HCO ₂ Na, H ₂ O/ <i>i</i> PrOH (1:3)	50	63	94
3	HCO ₂ Na, H ₂ O/ <i>i</i> PrOH (1:3)	60	83	93
4	HCO ₂ Na, H ₂ O/ <i>i</i> PrOH (1:3)	70	91	95
5	HCO ₂ Na, H ₂ O/ <i>i</i> PrOH (1:3)	80	97	96
6	HCO ₂ Na, H ₂ O/ EtOH (1:3)	80	91	90
7	HCO ₂ Na, H ₂ O/ MeOH (1:3)	80	92	92
8	HCO ₂ Na, H ₂ O/ <i>i</i> PrOH (1:1)	80	92	93
9	HCO ₂ Na, H ₂ O/ <i>i</i> PrOH (1:5)	80	93	95
10	HCOOH	80	81	74
11	<i>i</i> PrOH	80	89	88
12	HCOOH–NEt ₃	80	93	84

^a Reaction conditions: catalyst **5** (13.35 mg, 2.0 μmol of Ru and 1.20 μmol of Pd, based on ICP analysis), Cs₂CO₃ (0.12 mmol), HCO₂Na (1.0 mmol), 4-chloroacetophenone (0.10 mmol) and phenylboronic acid (0.12 mmol), and 2.0 mL of H₂O/*i*PrOH (v/v = 1:3), reaction time (0.5–1.5 h).

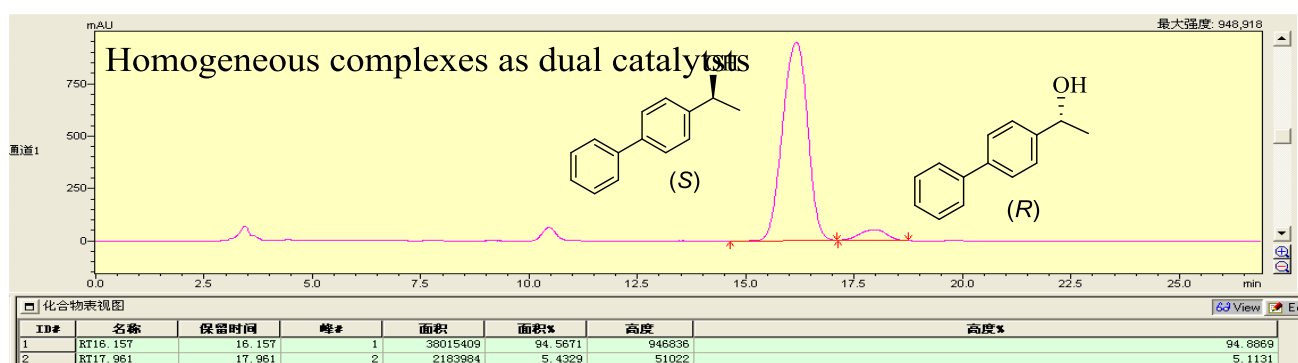
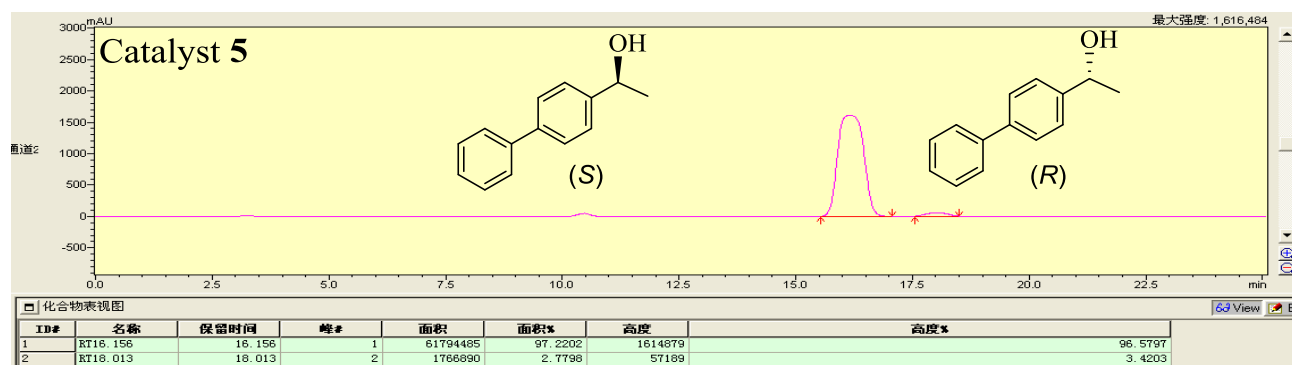
Figure S10. HPLC analyses for chiral products (Suzuki coupling–ATH of enantioselective tandem reactions of chloracetophenones and arylboronic acids).

(S)-4-phenylacetophenol (8a): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C). [Literature (*Chem. Eur. J.* **2010**, 16, 6748): HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 95/5, flow rate = 0.7 mL/min, detected at 254 nm, Retention time: 10.98 min (S), 12.16 min (R).]

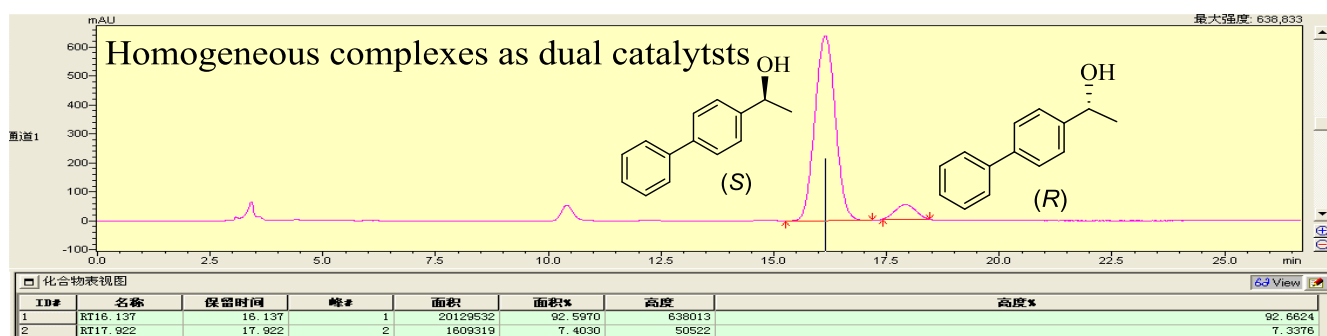
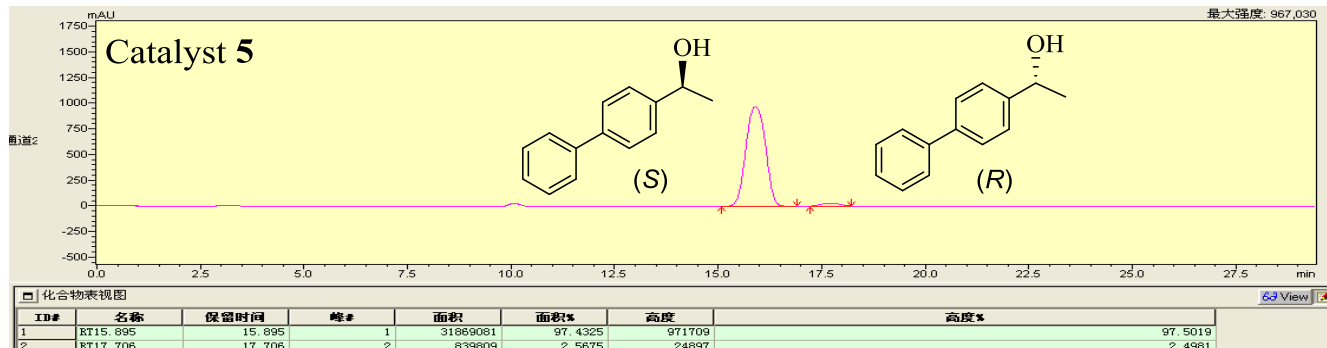


Chromatogram Data Table							
	Name	ReTime [min]	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	面积%	高度	高度%
1	RT17.882	17.882	1	54328391	49.7262	1285639	50.7716

(*S*)-4-phenylacetophenol (**8a**). Data were obtained using bromoacetophenone and phenylboronic acid as substrate.

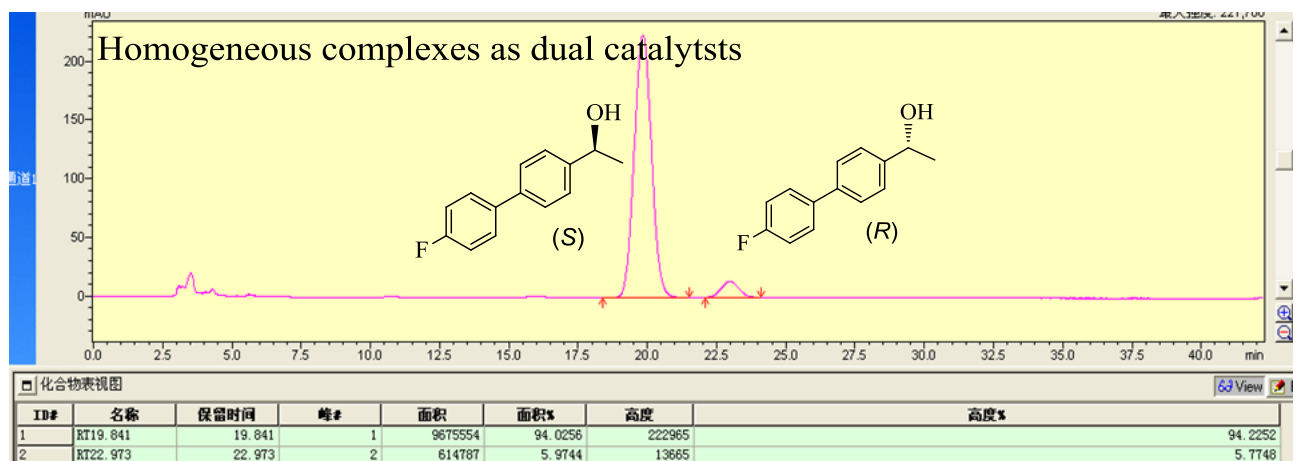
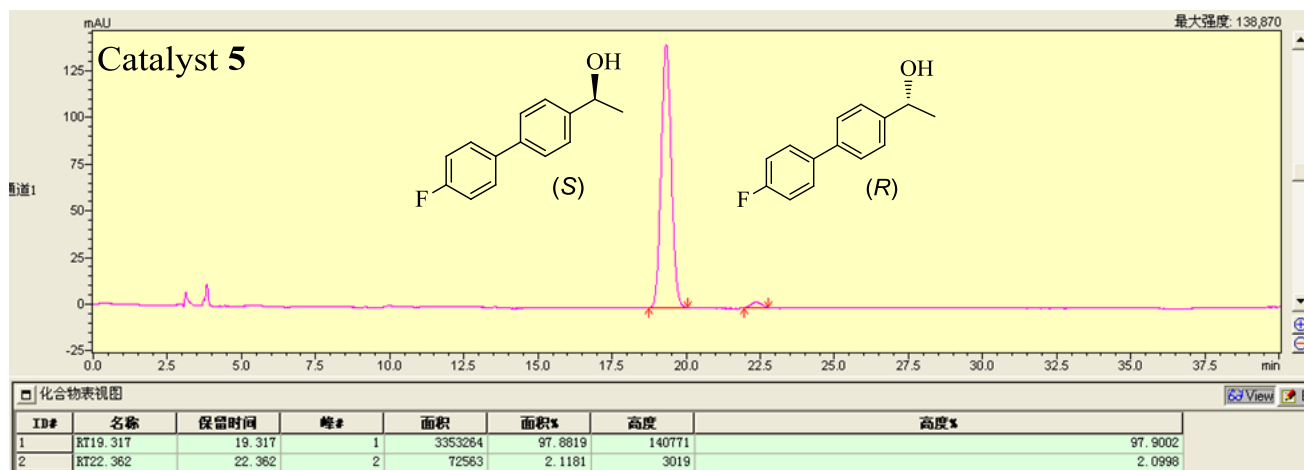
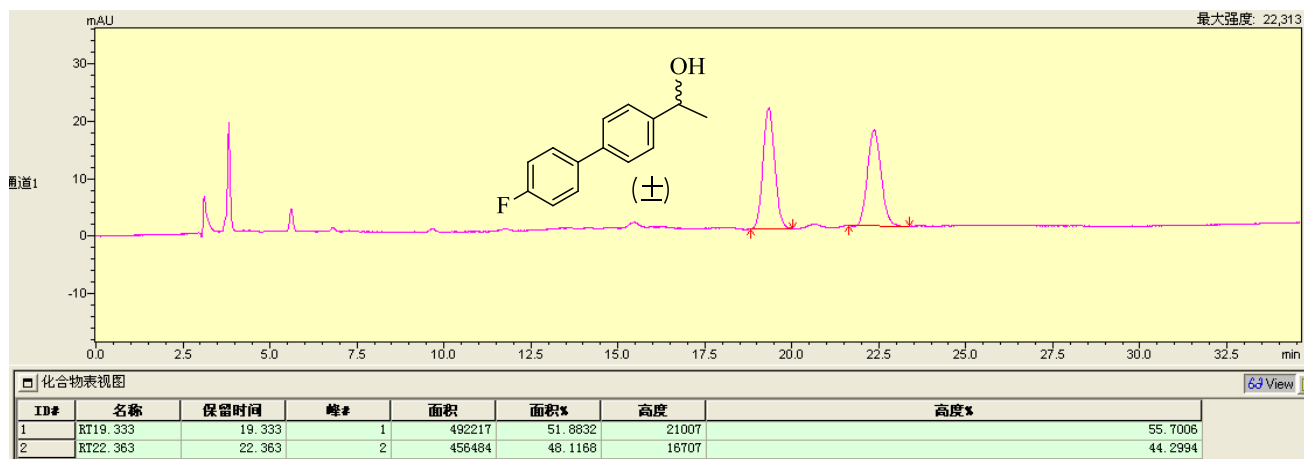


(*S*)-4-phenylacetophenol (**8a**). Data were obtained using iodoacetophenone and phenylboronic acid as substrate.



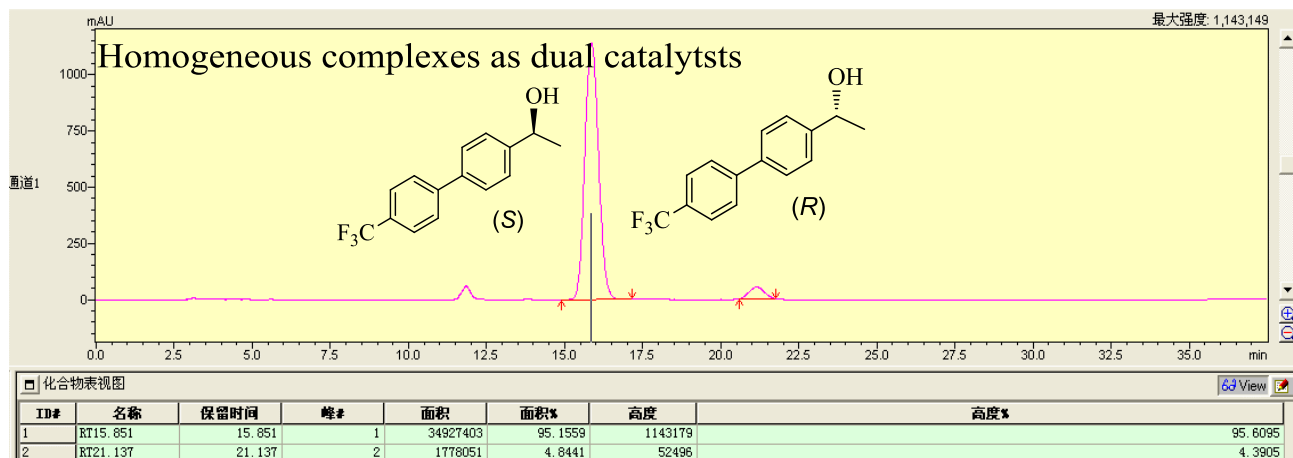
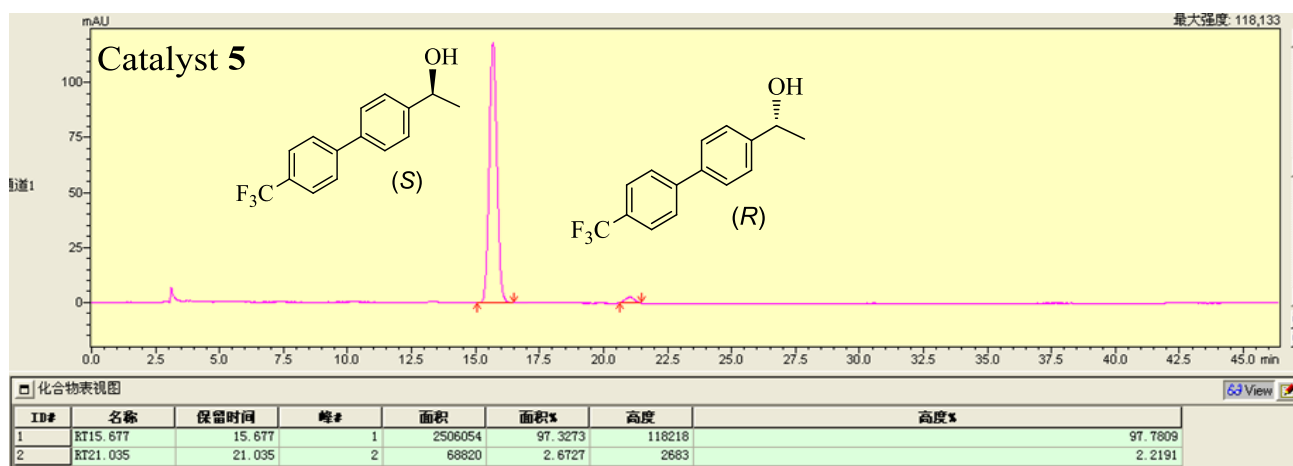
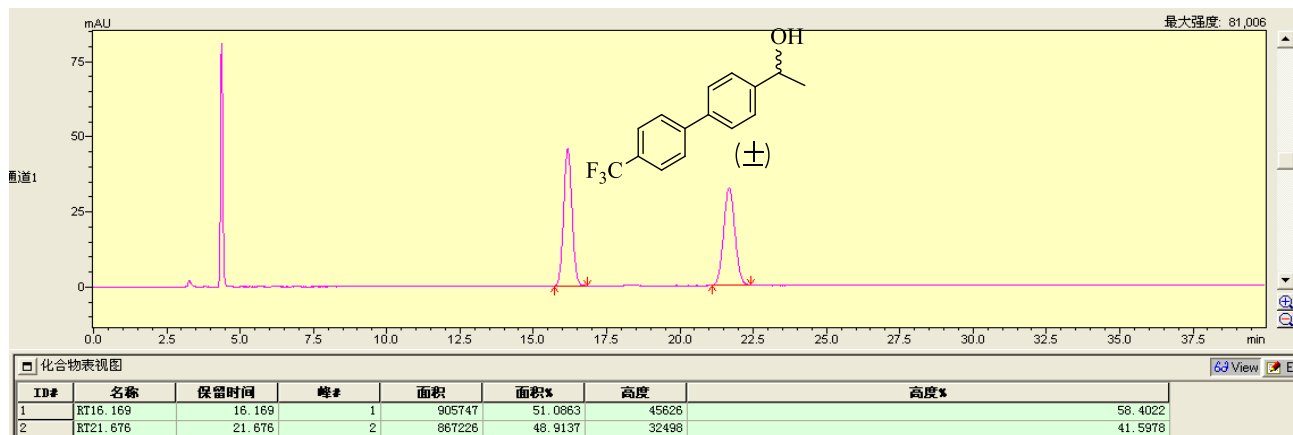
	Name	ReTime [min]	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	面积%	高度	高度%
1	RT17.082	17.082	1	54328391	49.7262	1205639	50.7716

(S)-1-(4-(4-fluorophenyl)phenyl)ethanol (8b): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



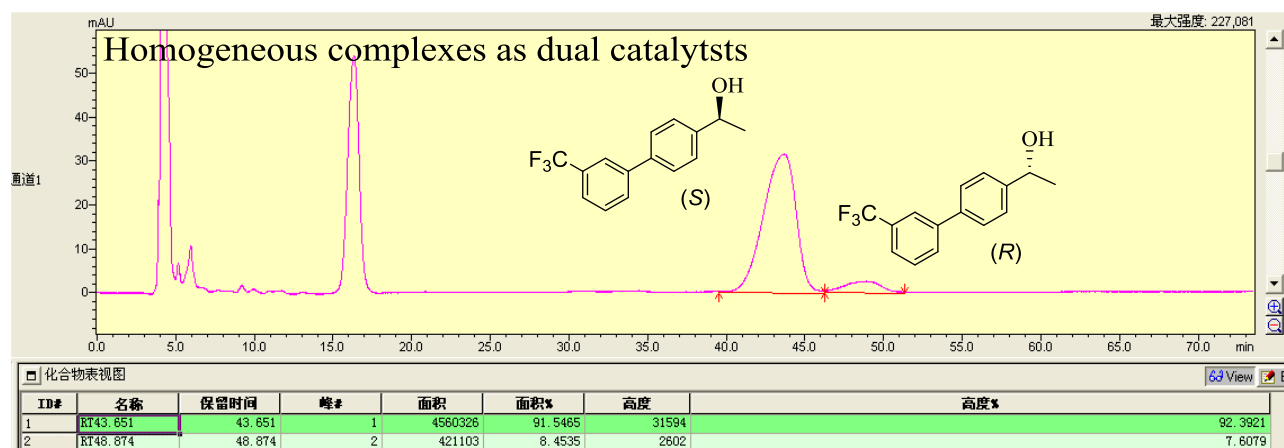
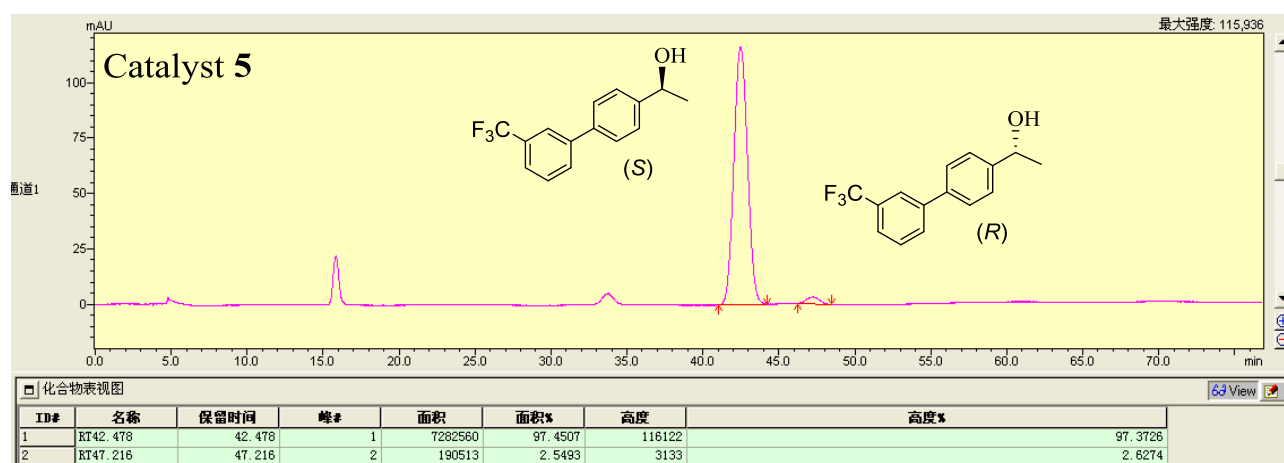
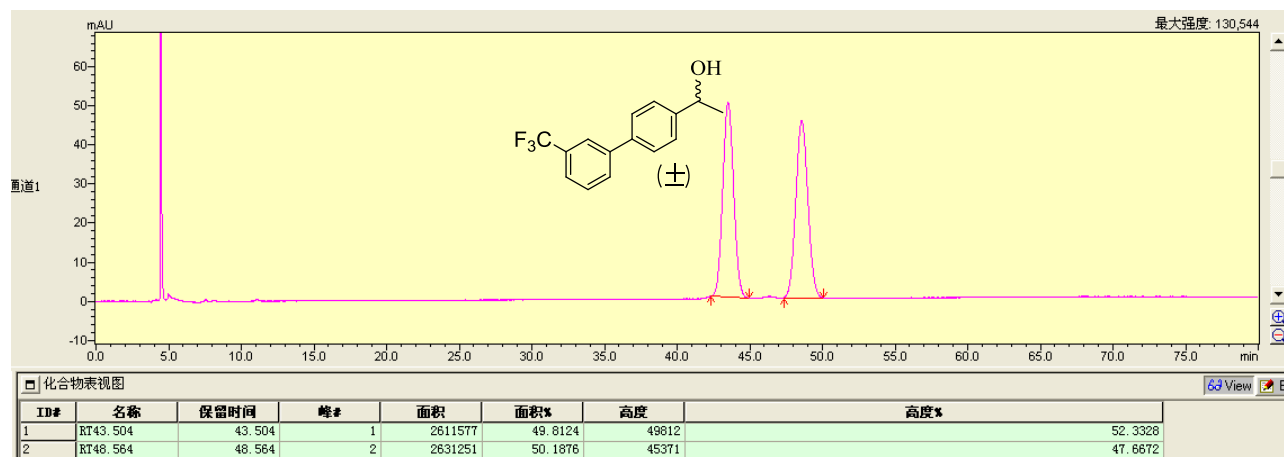
Name	ReTime [min]	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%
1	RT17.882	17.882	54328391	49.7262	1285639	50.7716

(S)-1-(4-(4-trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethanol (8c): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



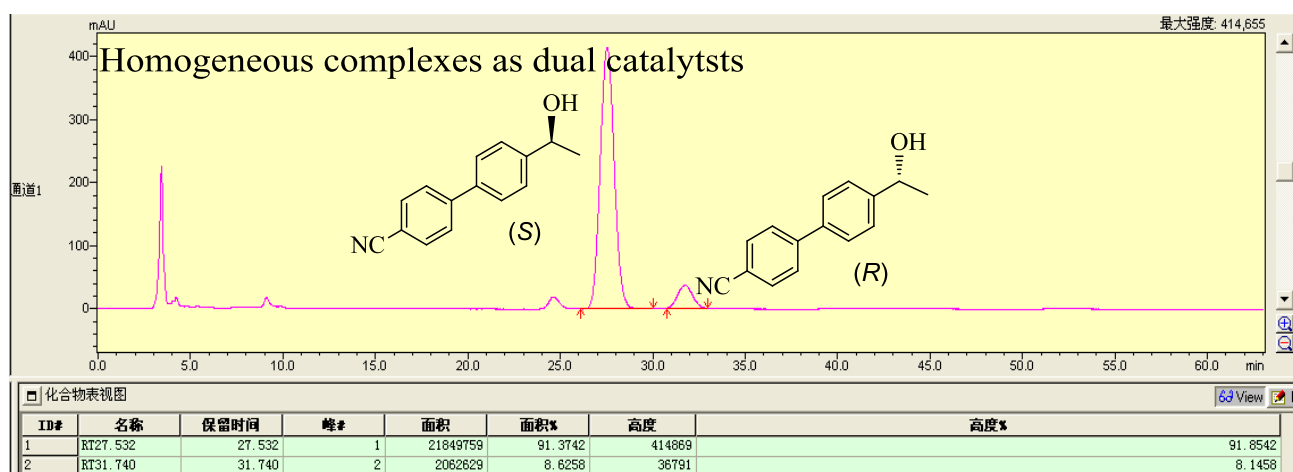
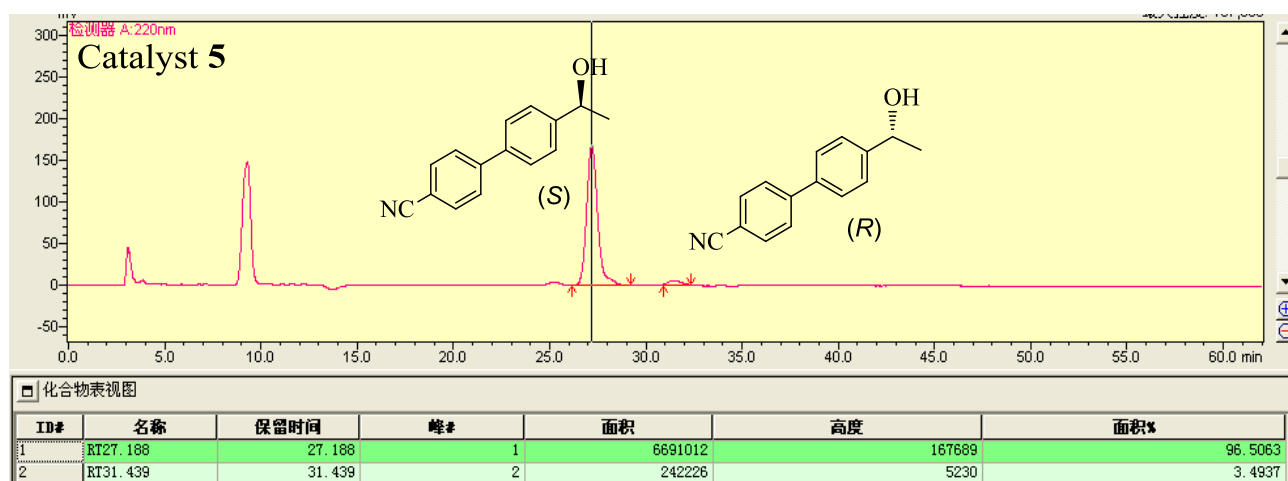
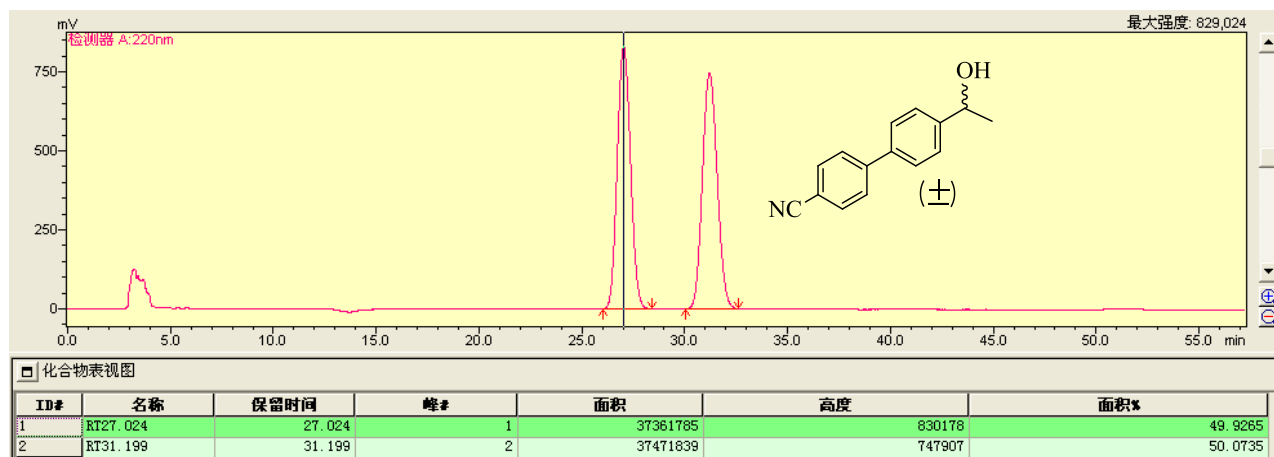
ReTime							
Name	[min]	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%	
↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	面积%	高度	高度%
1	RT17.882	17.882	1	54328391	49.7262	1285639	50.7716

(S)-1-(4-(3-trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethanol (8d): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 79/1, flow rate = 0.8 mL/min, 25 °C).



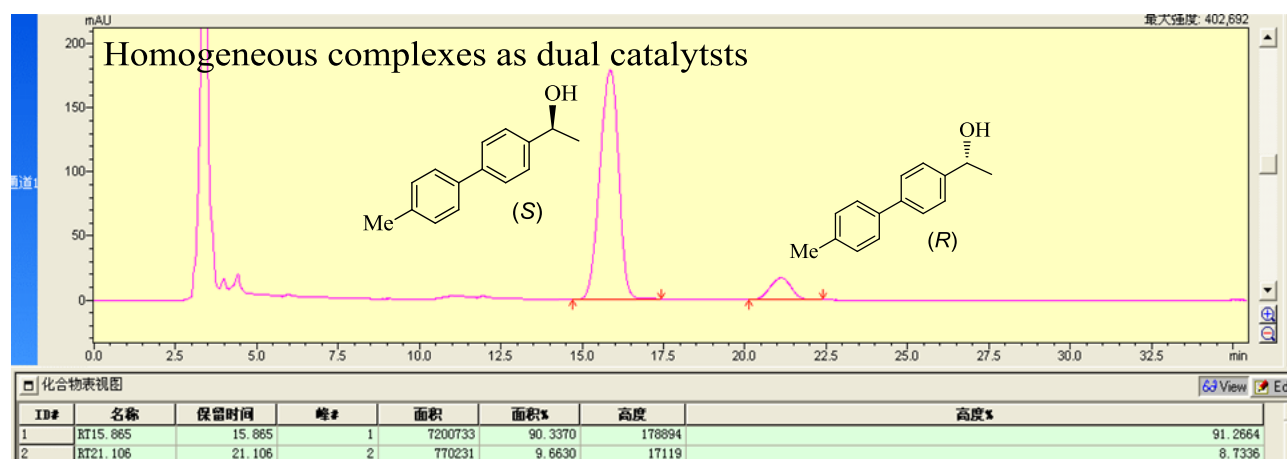
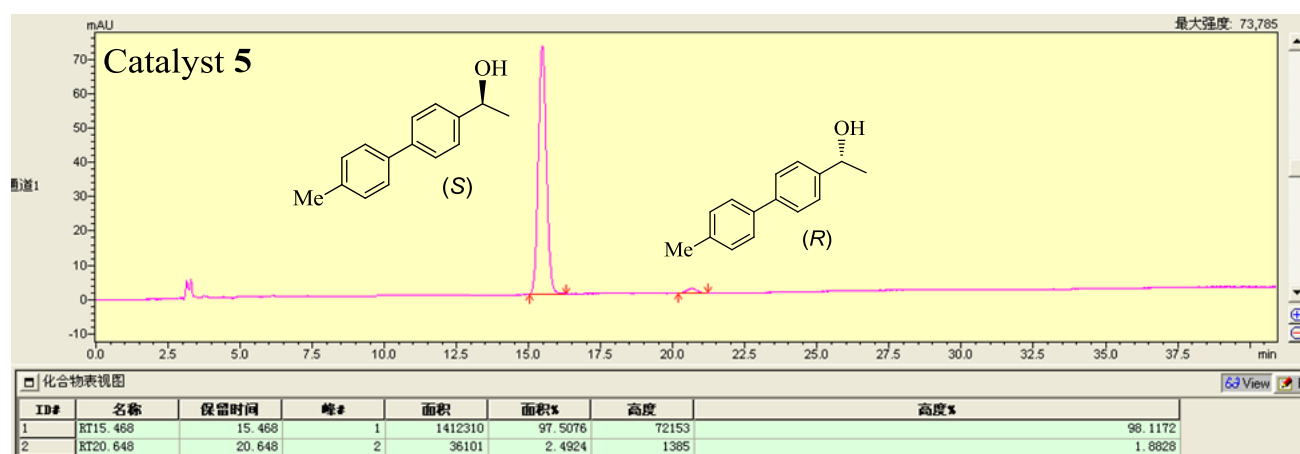
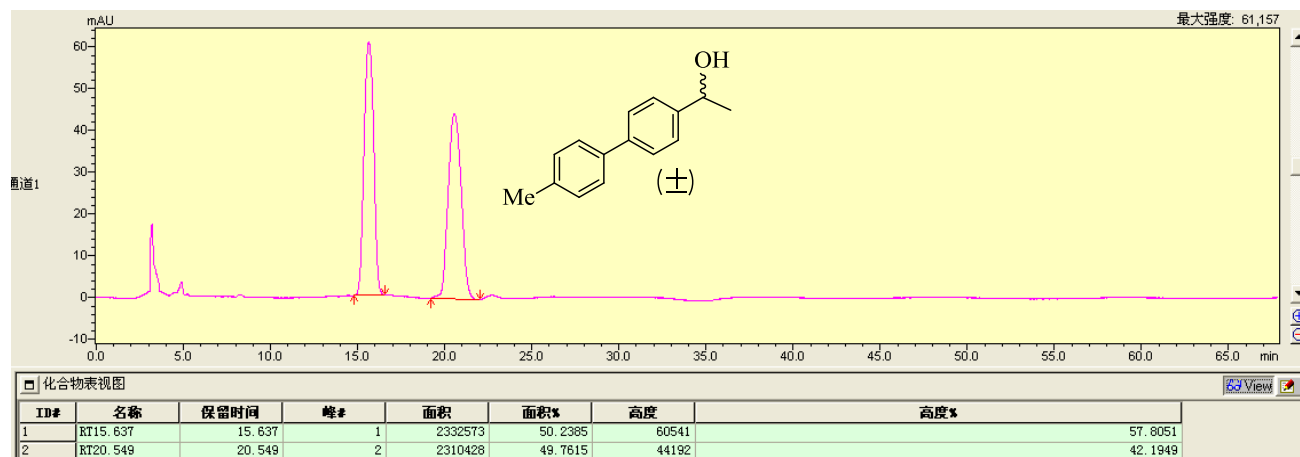
	Name	ReTime [min]	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	面积%	高度	高度%
1	RT17.682	17.682	1	54328391	49.7262	1285639	50.7716

(S)-1-(4-(4-cyano)phenyl)ethanol (8e): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 90/10, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



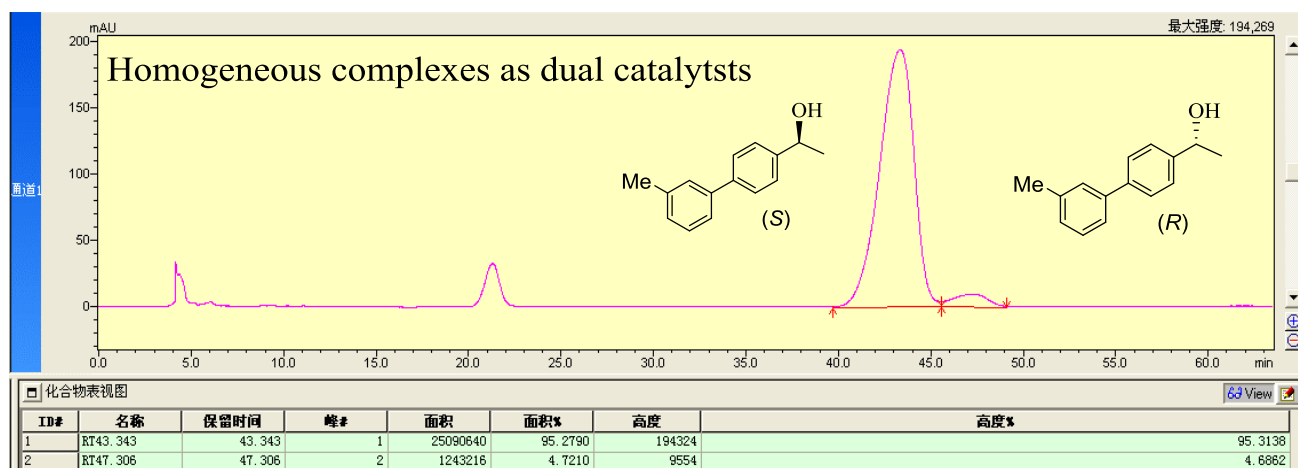
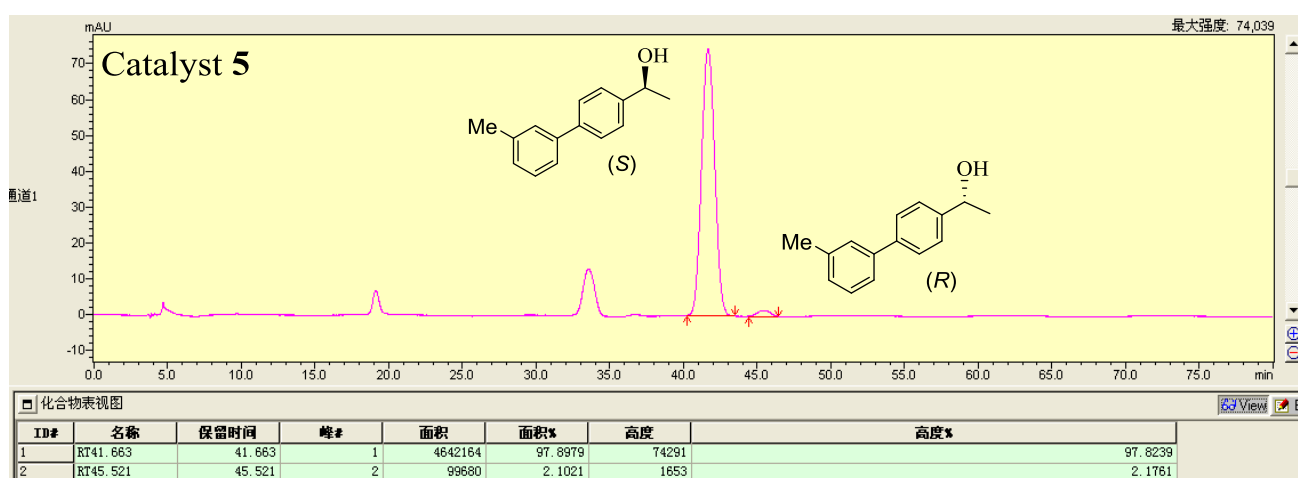
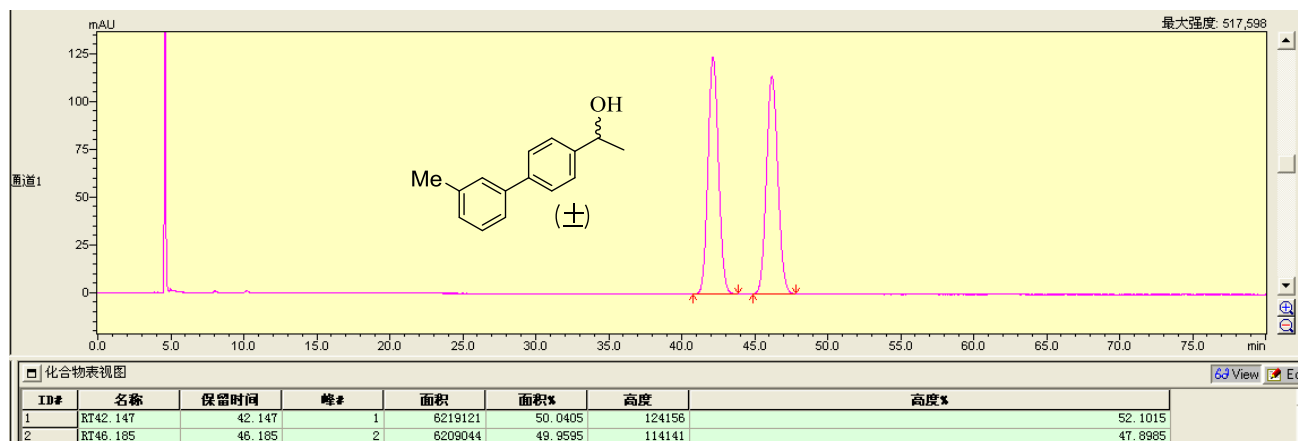
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	高度	面积%
1	RT27.188	27.188	1	6691012	167689	96.5063
2	RT31.439	31.439	2	242226	5230	3.4937

(*S*)-1-(4-(4-methylphenyl)ethanol (**8f**): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



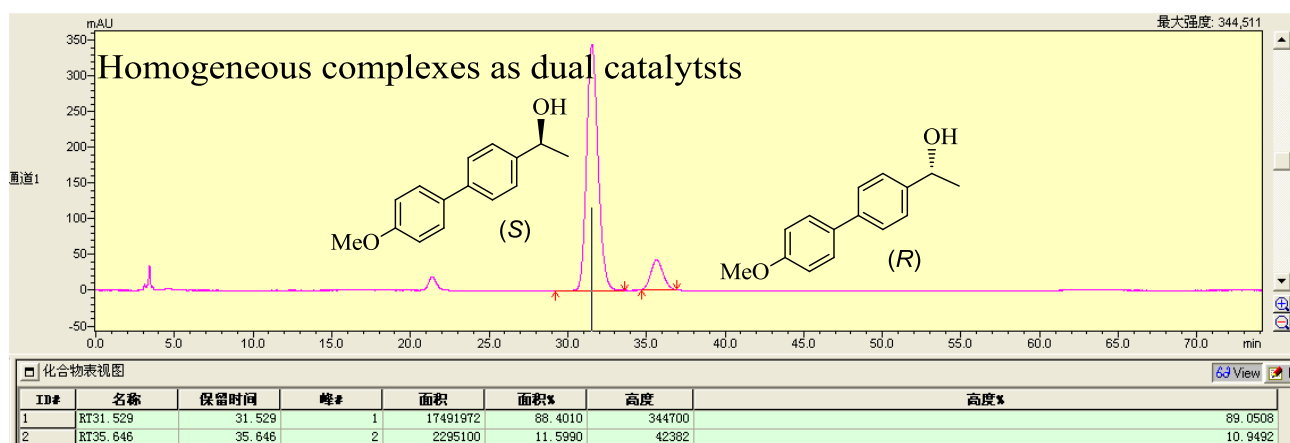
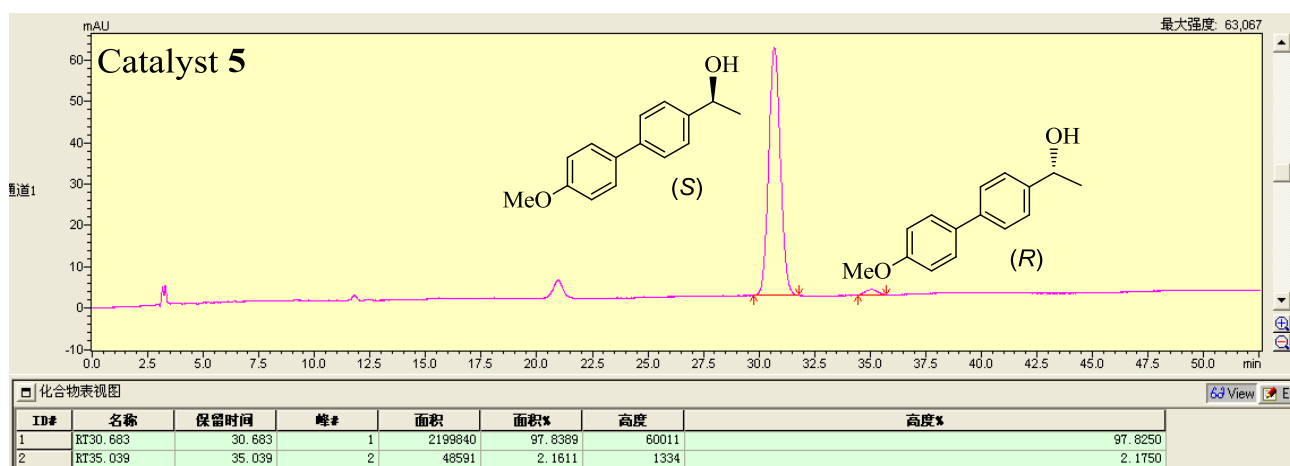
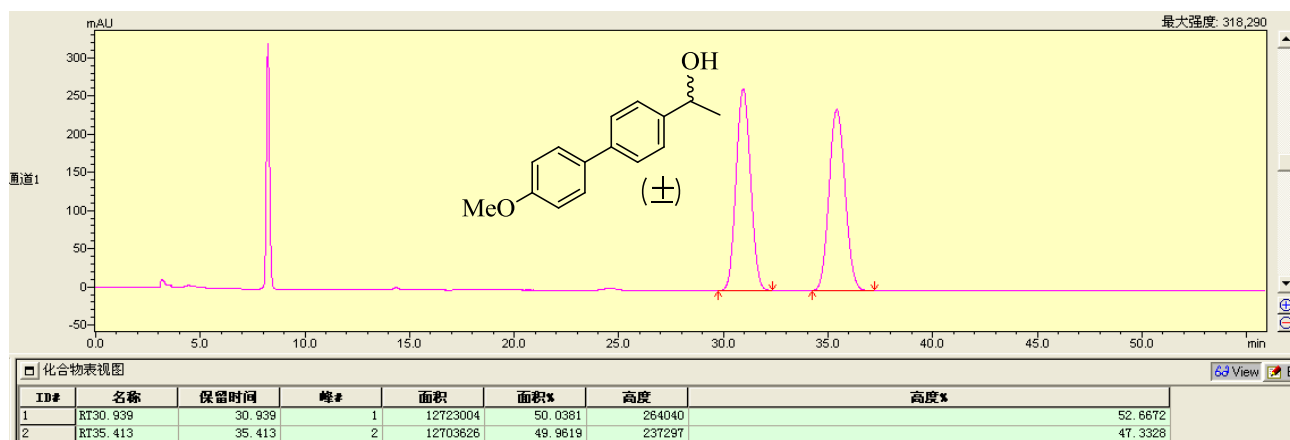
	Name	ReTime [min]	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	面积%	高度	高度%
1	RT17.082	17.082	1	54328391	49.7262	1285639	50.7716

(S)-1-(4-(3-methylphenyl)phenyl)ethanol (8g): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 79/1, flow rate = 0.8 mL/min, 25 °C).



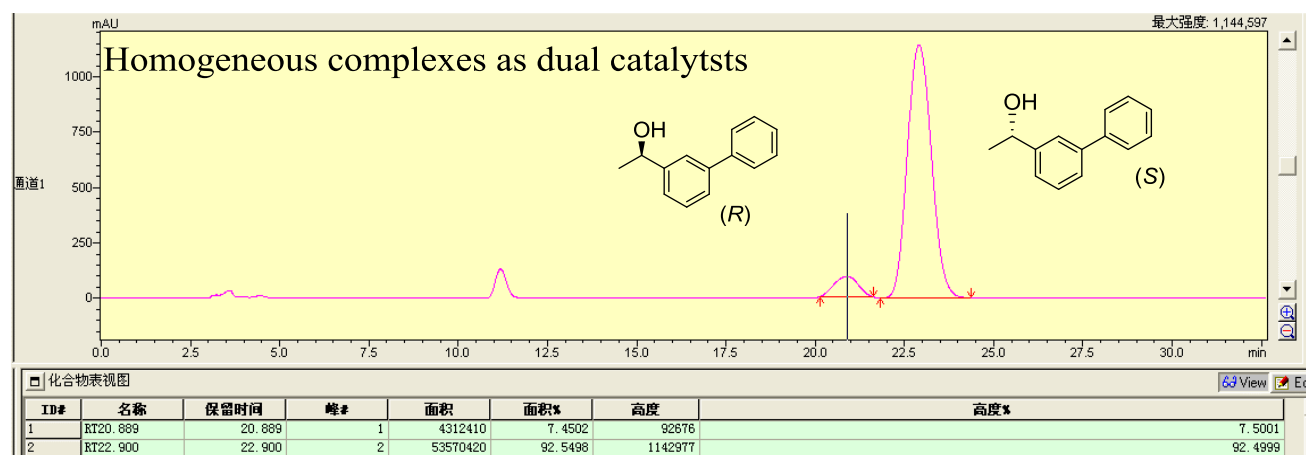
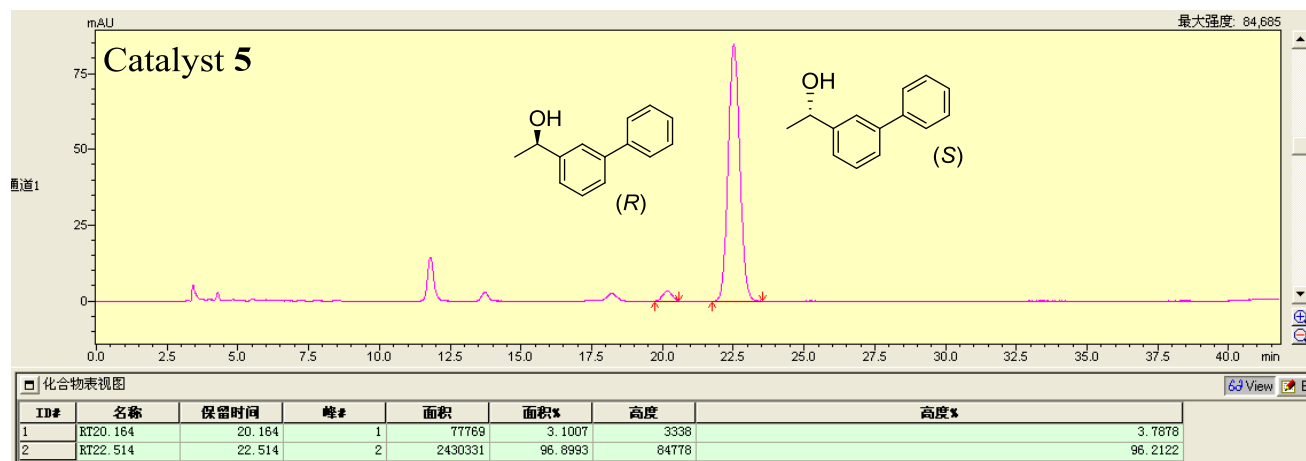
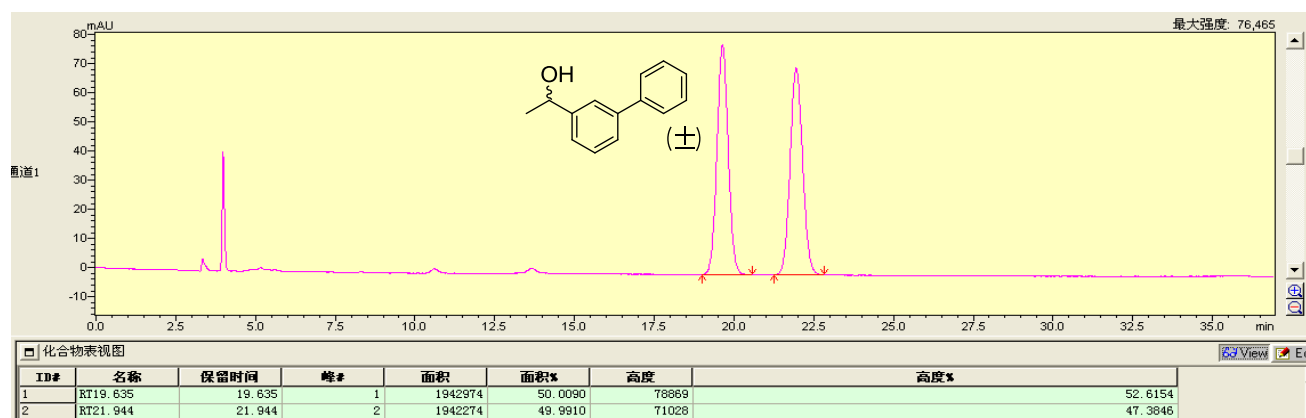
	Name	ReTime [min]	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	面积%	高度	高度%
1	RT17.682	17.682	1	54328391	49.7262	1285639	50.7716

(S)-1-(4-(4-methoxy)phenyl)ethanol (8h): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



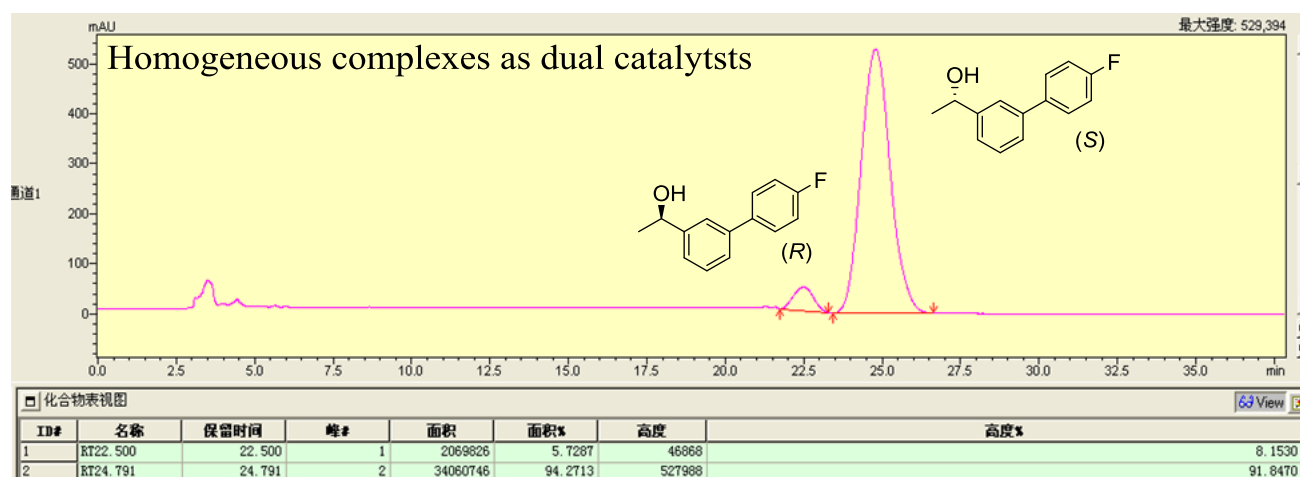
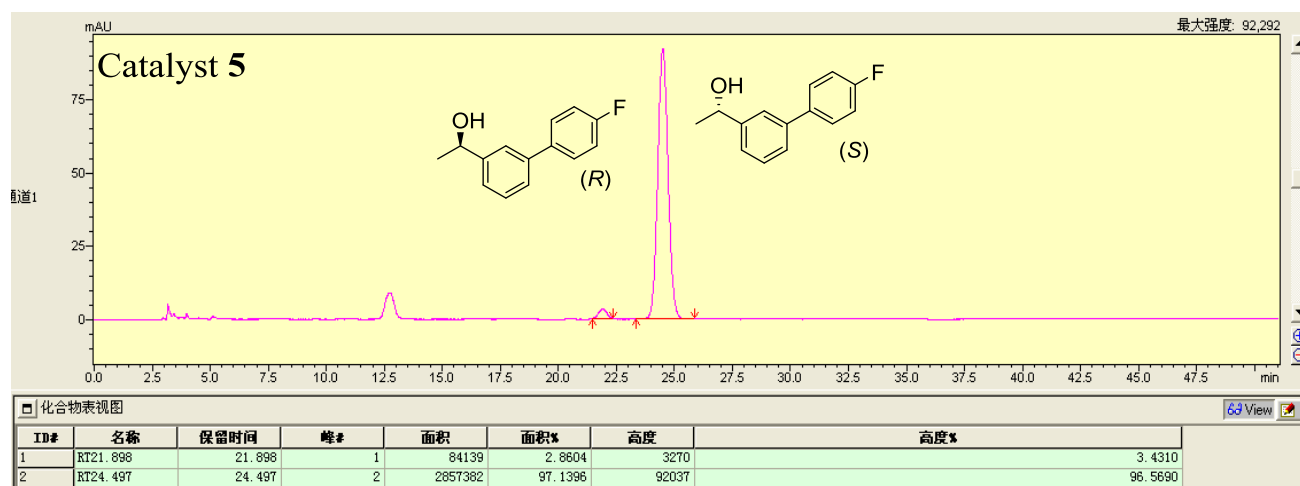
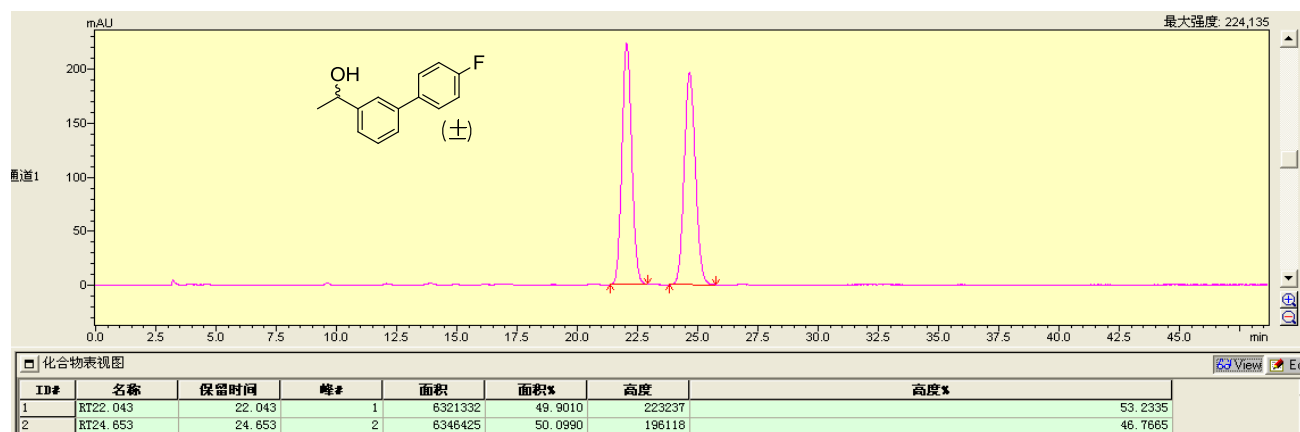
	ReTime						
	Name	[min]	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	面积%	高度	高度%
1	RT17.682	17.682	1	54326391	49.7262	1285639	50.7716

(S)-3-phenylacetophenol (8i): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



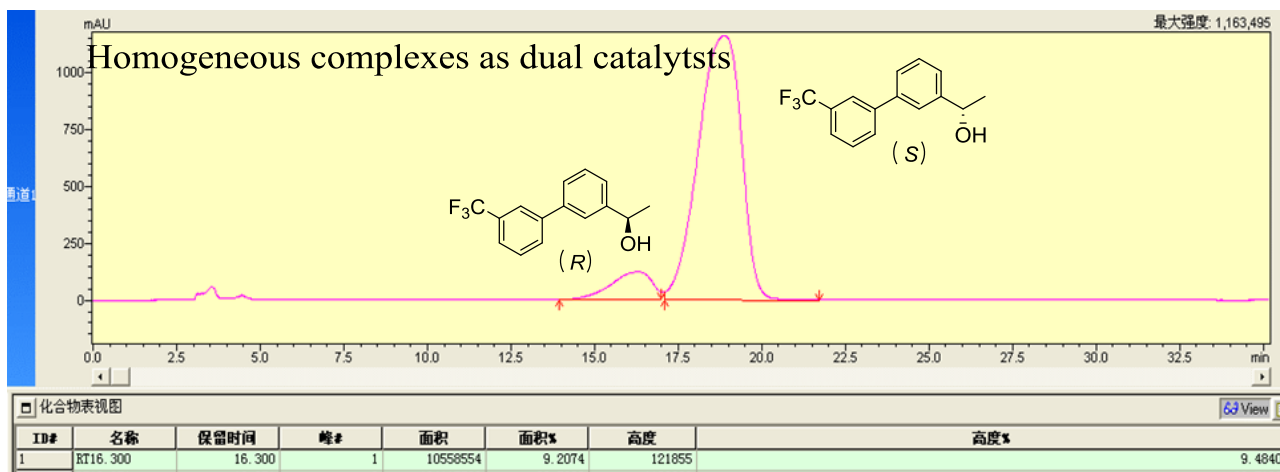
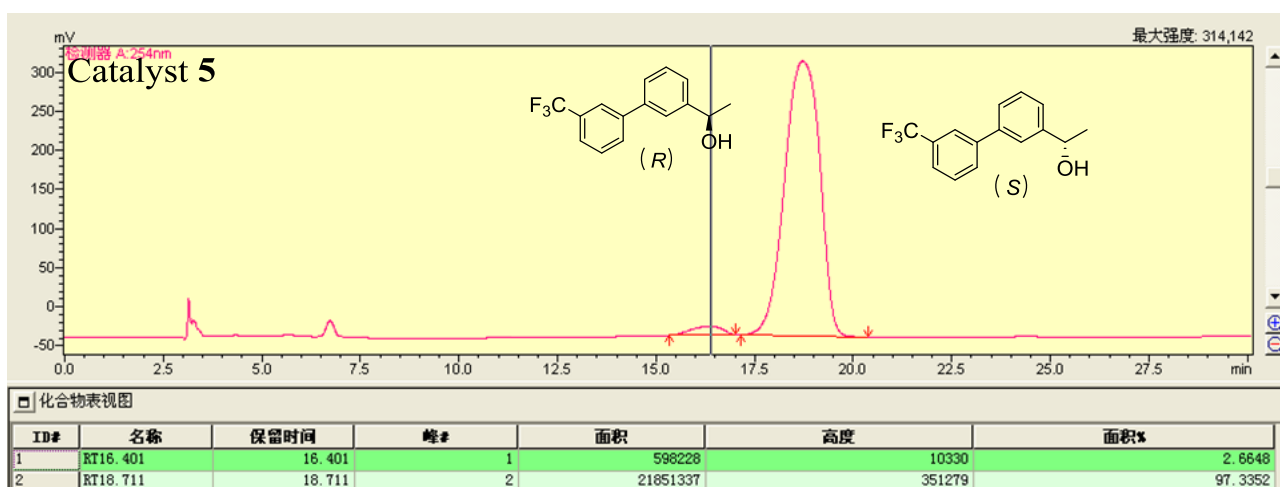
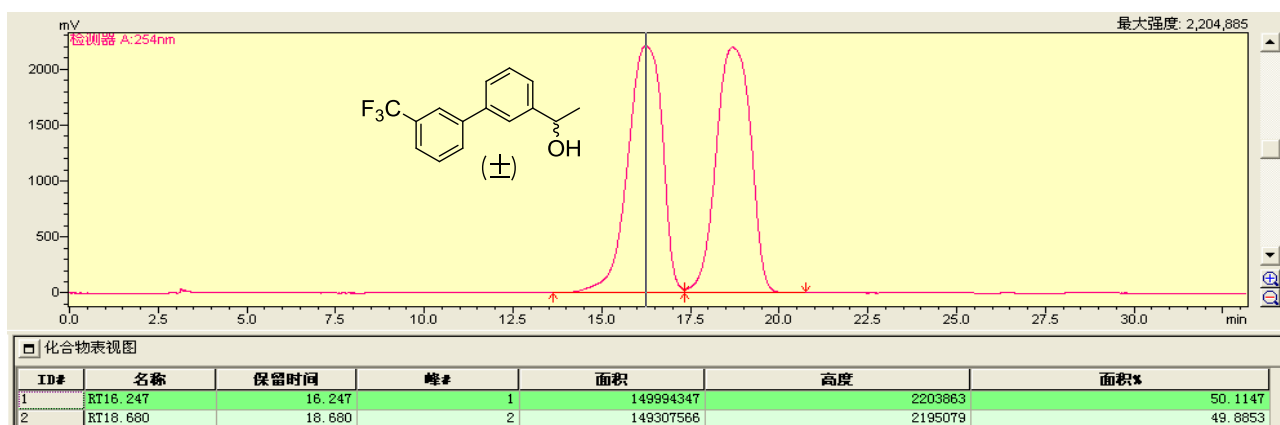
	Name	ReTime [min]	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%
1	RT17.682	17.682	1	54328391	49.7262	1285639	50.7716

(S)-1-(3-(4-fluorophenyl)ethanol (8j): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



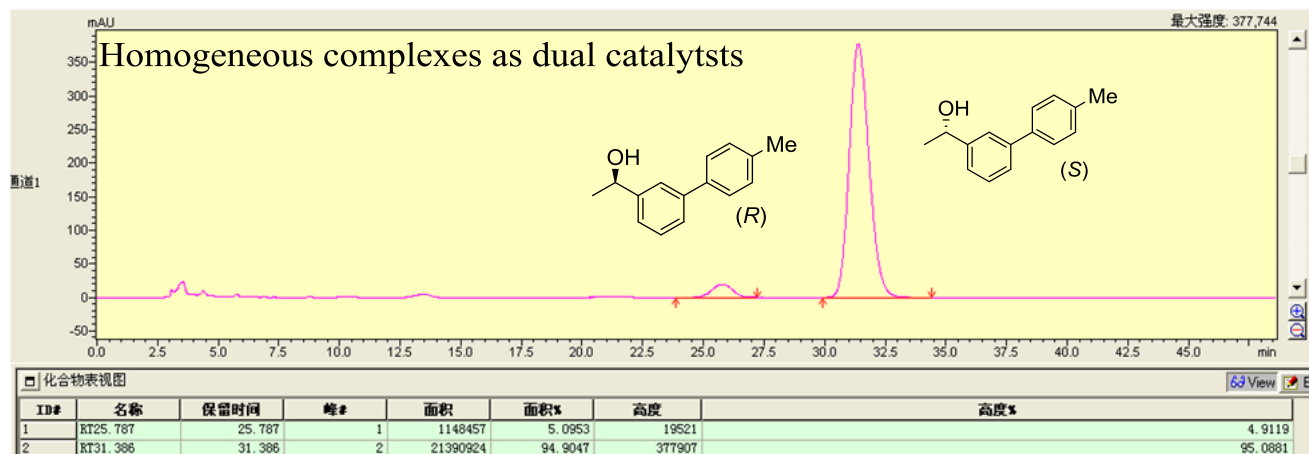
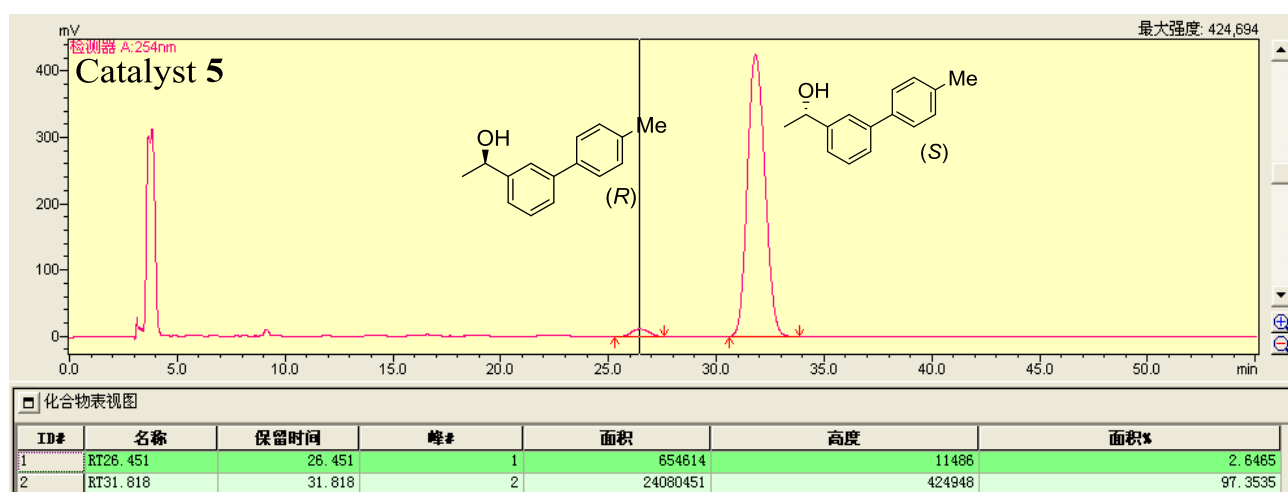
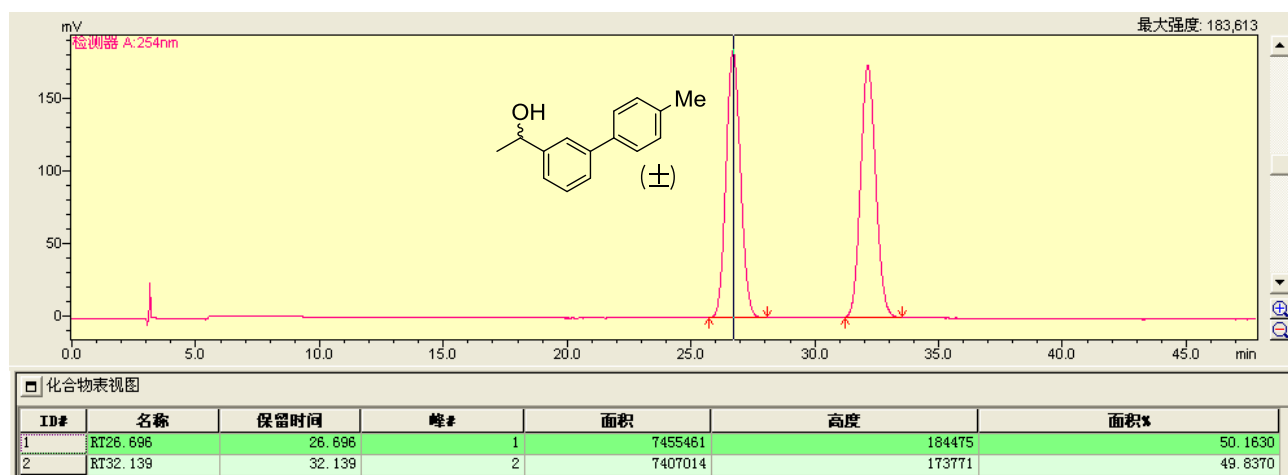
	Name	ReTime [min]	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	面积%	高度	高度%
1	RT17.082	17.082	1	54328391	49.7262	1285639	50.7716

(S)-1-(3-(3-trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethanol (8k): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



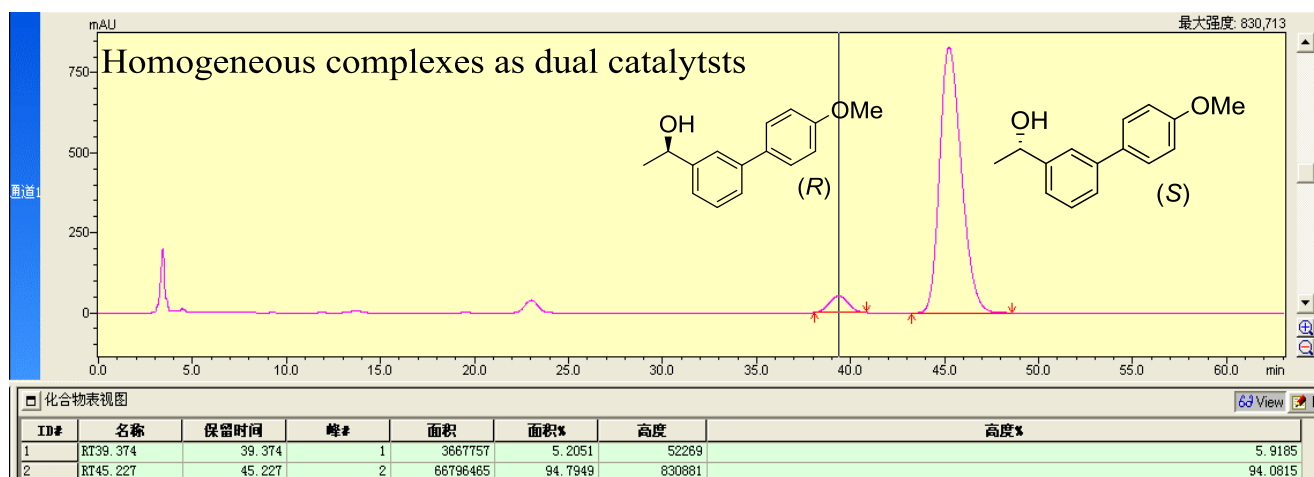
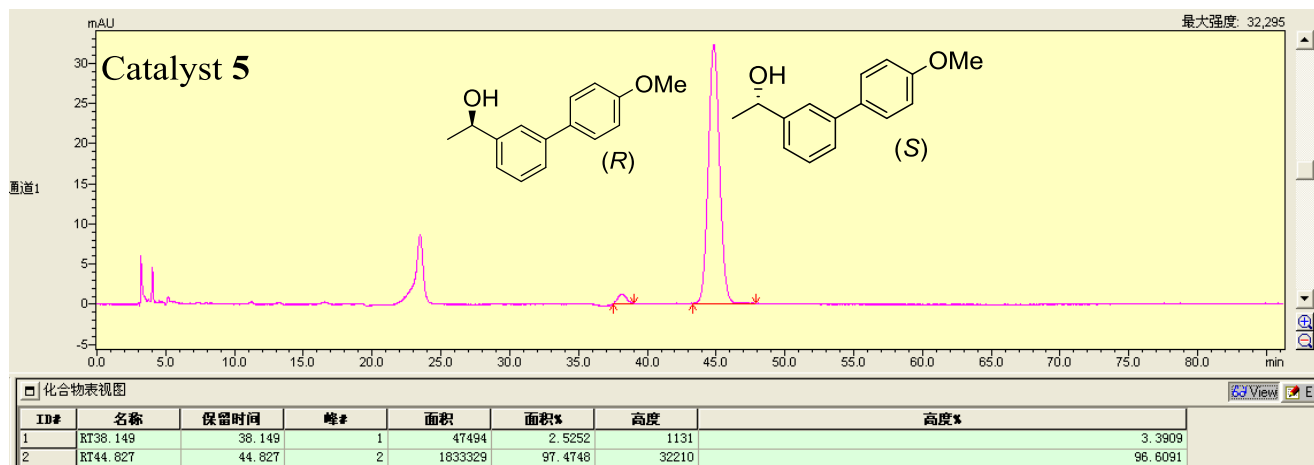
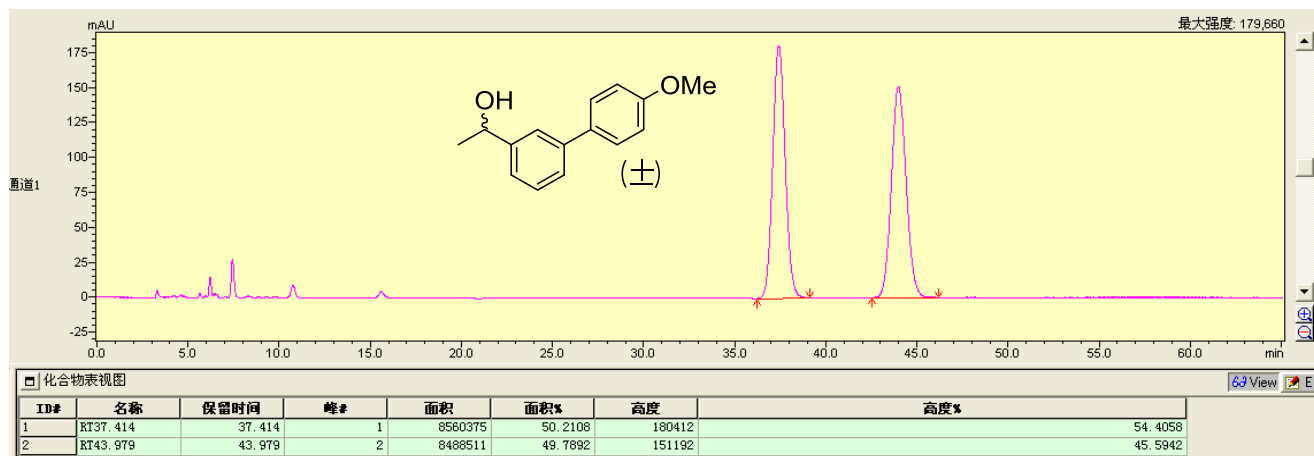
	Name	RetTime [min]	Peak	Area	Height	Area ratio %
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	高度	面积%
1	RT27.188	27.188	1	6691012	167689	96.5063
2	RT31.439	31.439	2	242226	5230	3.4937

(S)-1-(3-(4-methylphenyl)ethanol (8l): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



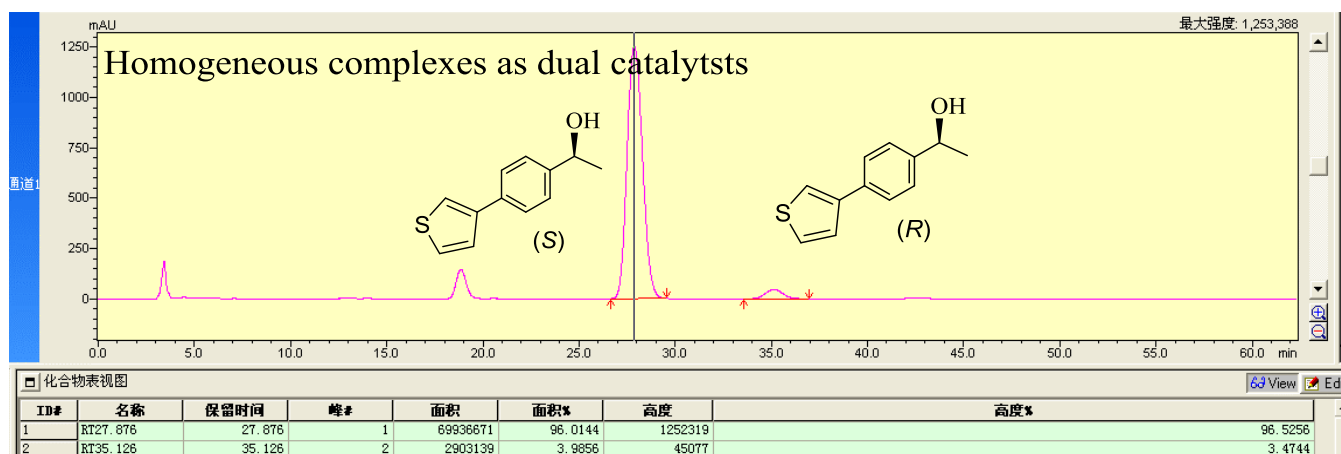
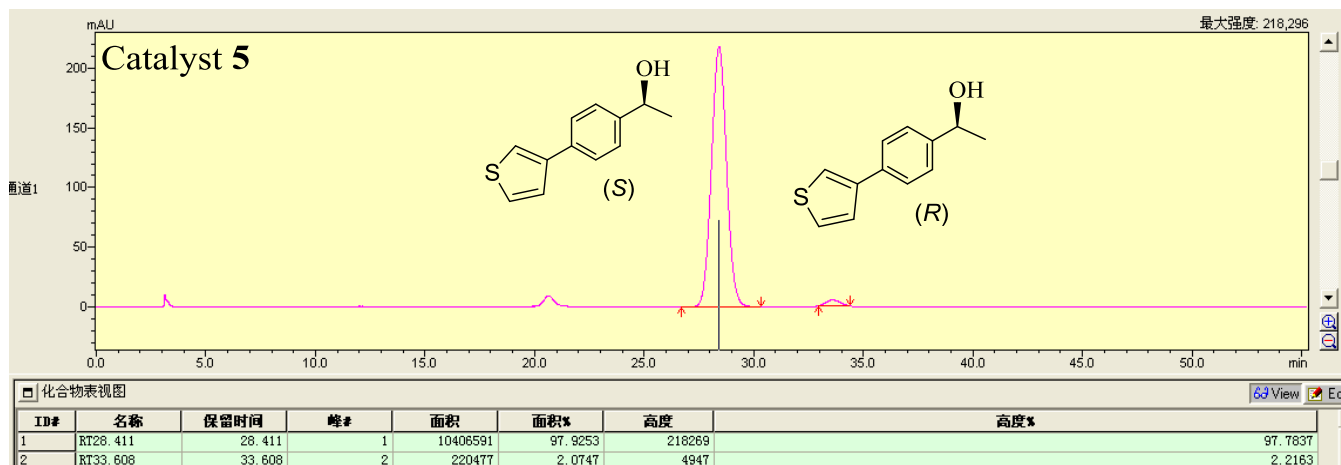
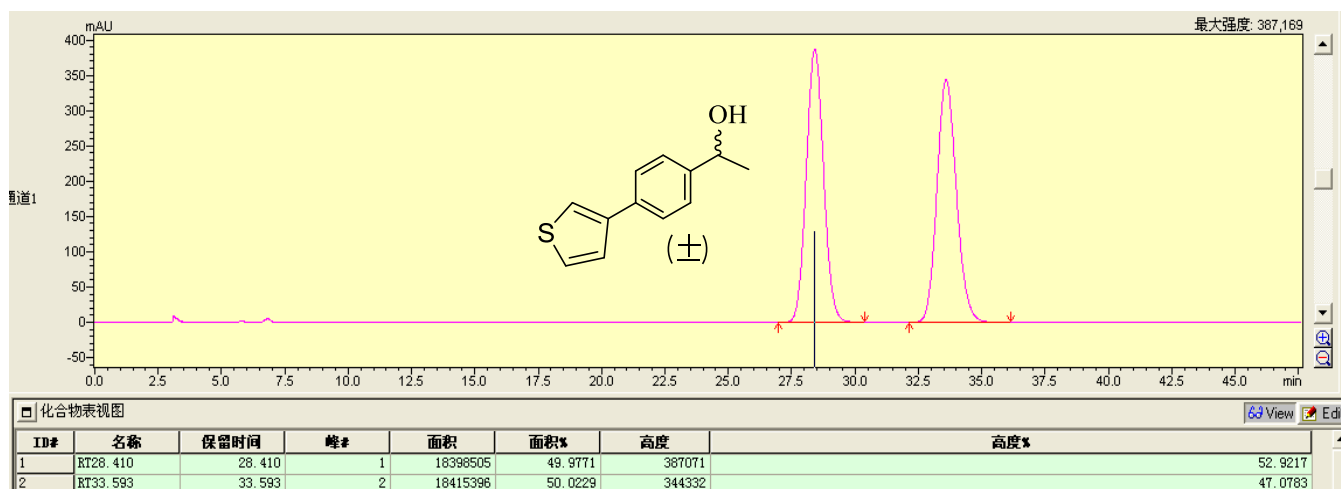
	Name	RetTime [min]	Peak	Area	Height	Area ratio %
1	RT27.188	27.188	1	6691012	167689	96.5063
2	RT31.439	31.439	2	242226	5230	3.4937

(S)-1-(3-(4-methoxy)phenyl)ethanol (8m): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



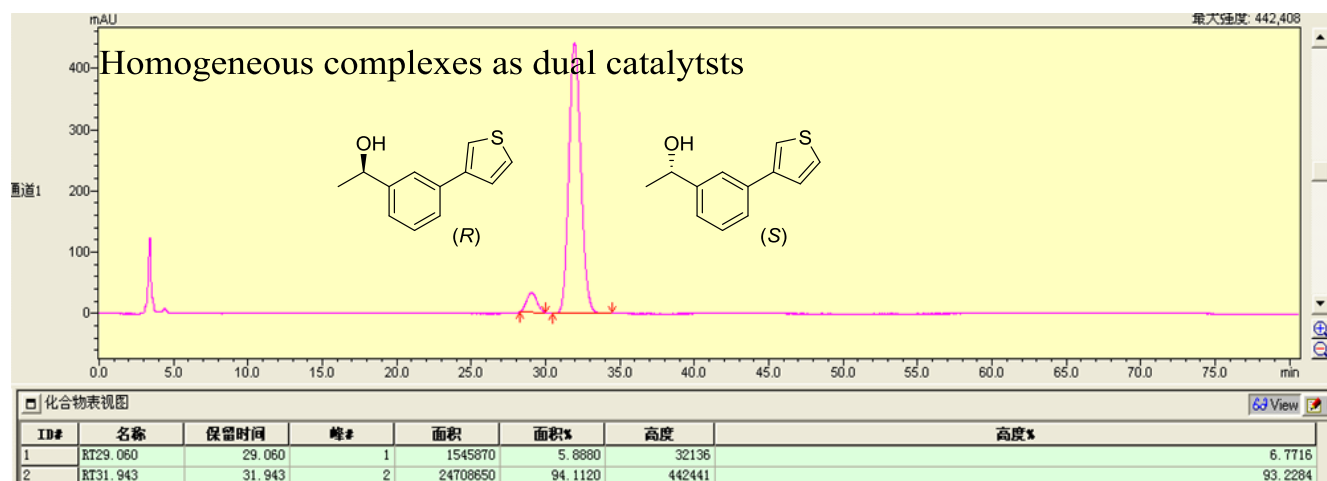
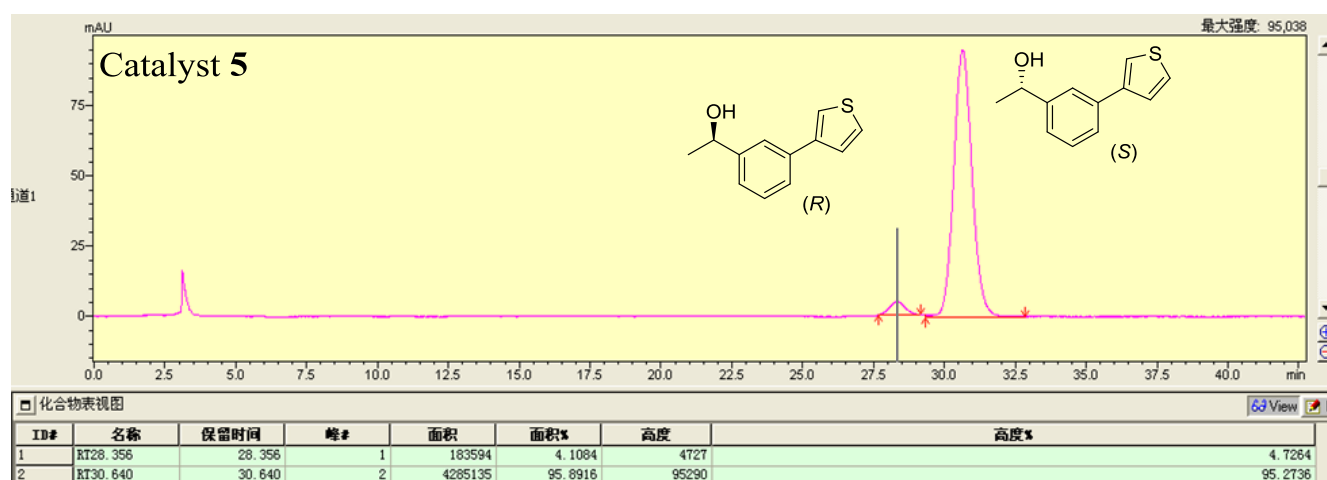
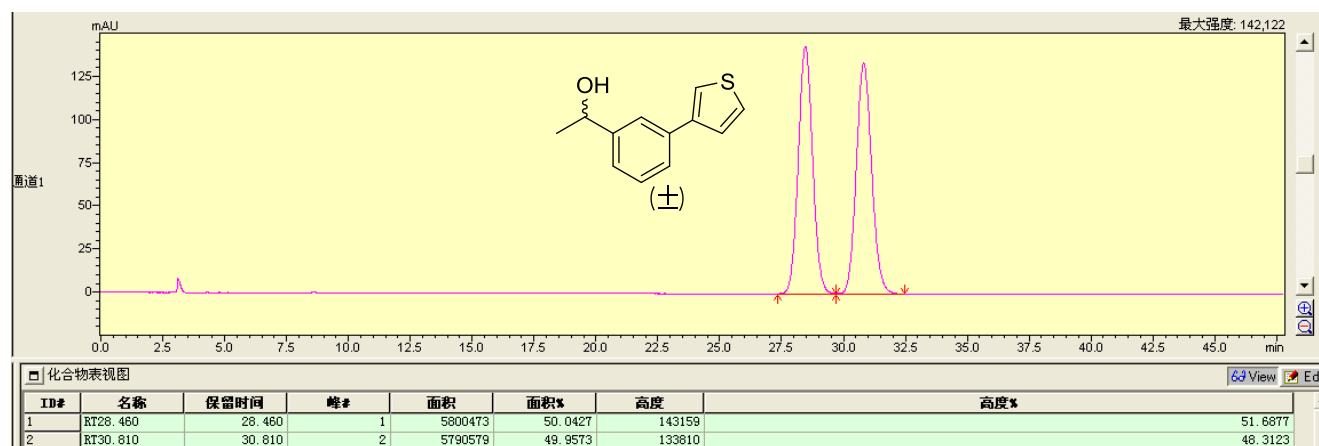
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	面积%	高度	高度%
1	RT17.682	17.682	1	54326391	49.7262	1285639	50.7716

(S)-1-(4-(thiophen-3-yl)phenyl)ethanol (8n): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



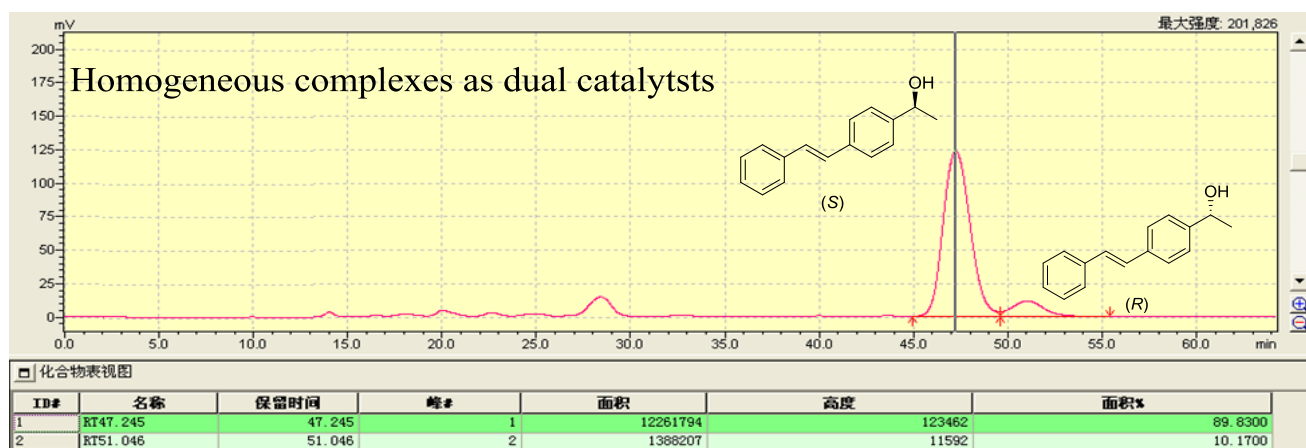
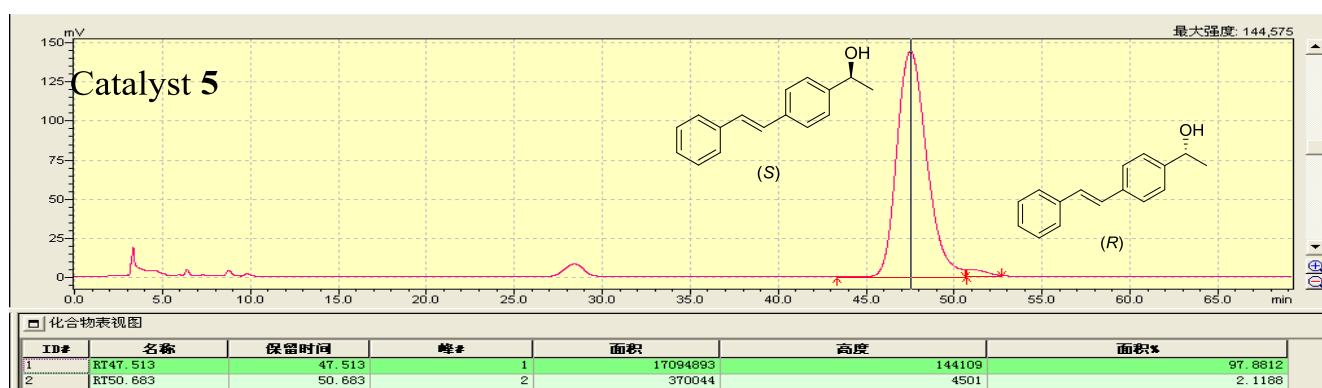
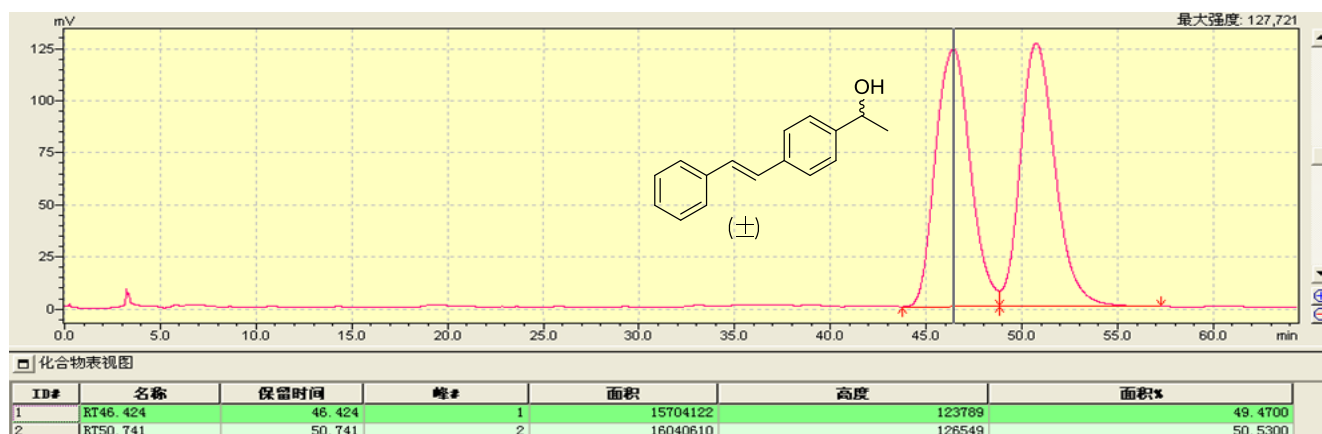
	Name	ReTime [min]	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	面积%	高度	高度%
1	RT17.682	17.682	1	54328391	49.7262	1285639	50.7716

(S)-1-(3-(thiophen-3-yl)phenyl)ethanol (8o): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



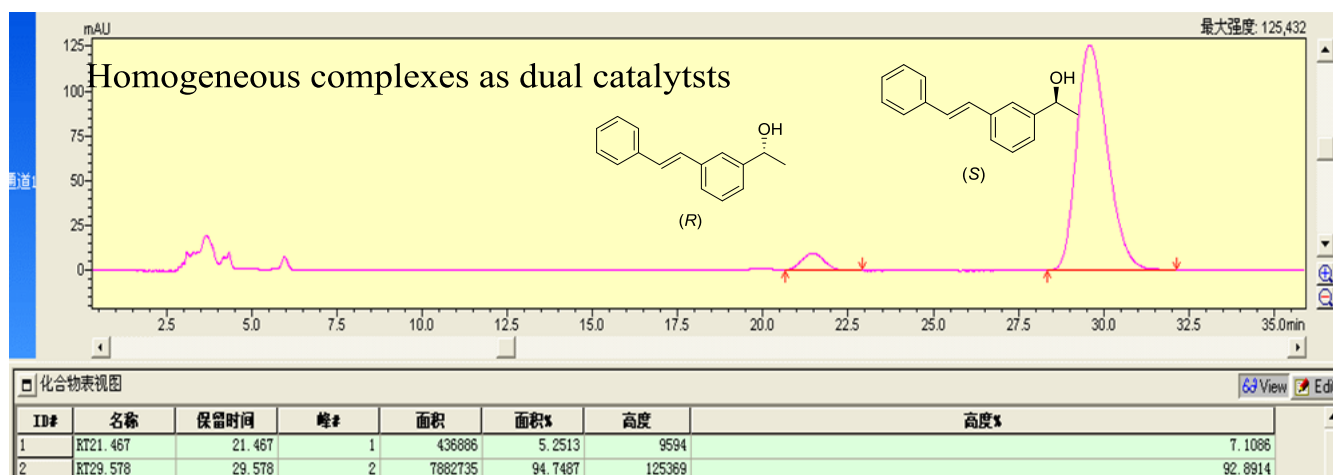
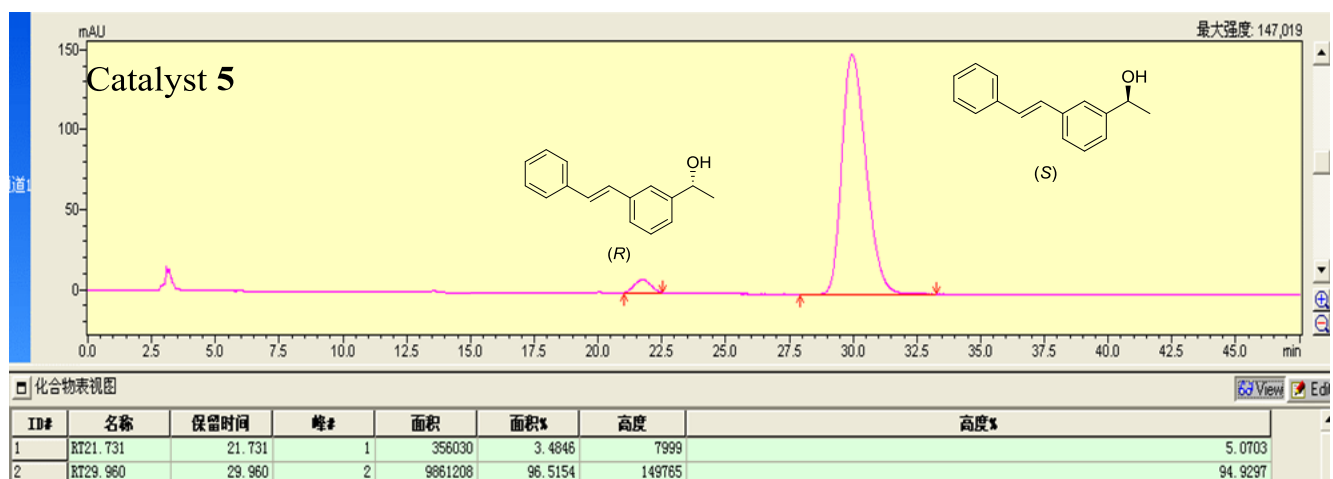
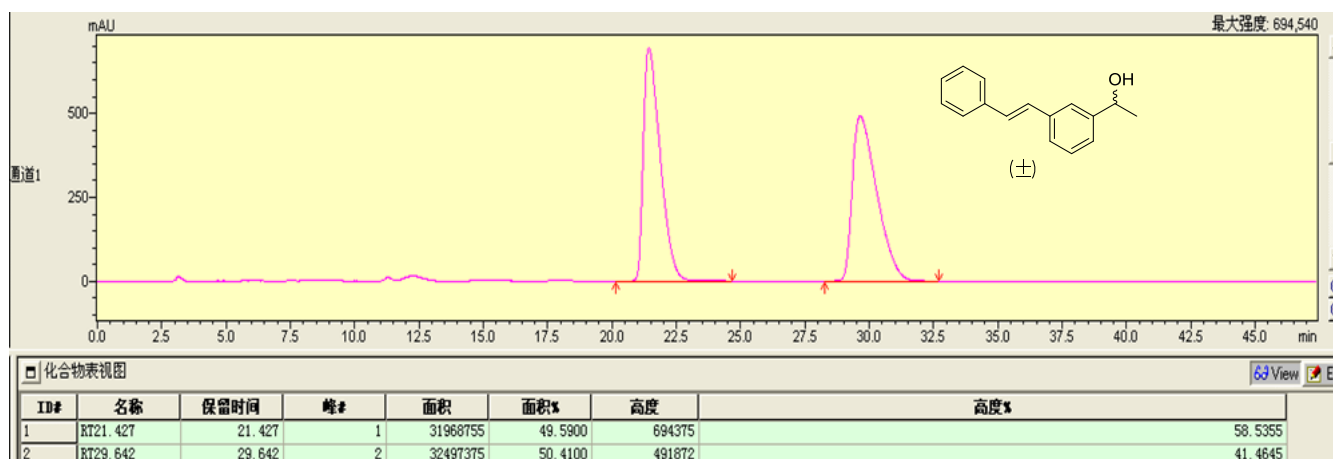
	Name	ReTime [min]	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%
	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑	↑
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	面积%	高度	高度%
1	RT17.682	17.682	1	54328391	49.7262	1285639	50.7716

(*S,E*)-1-(4-styrylphenyl)ethanol (**8p**): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 98.5/1.5, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



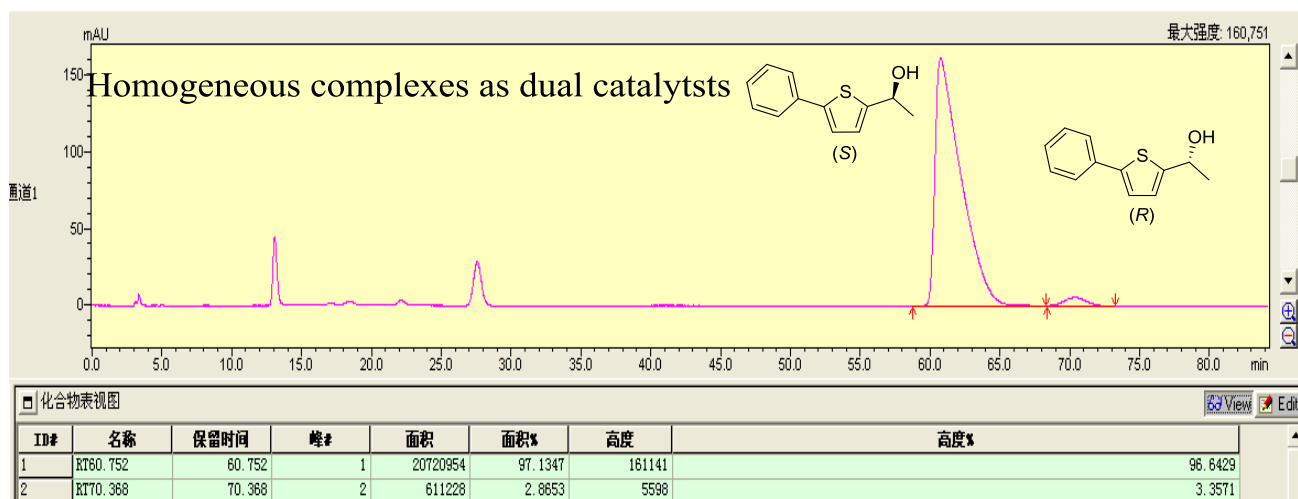
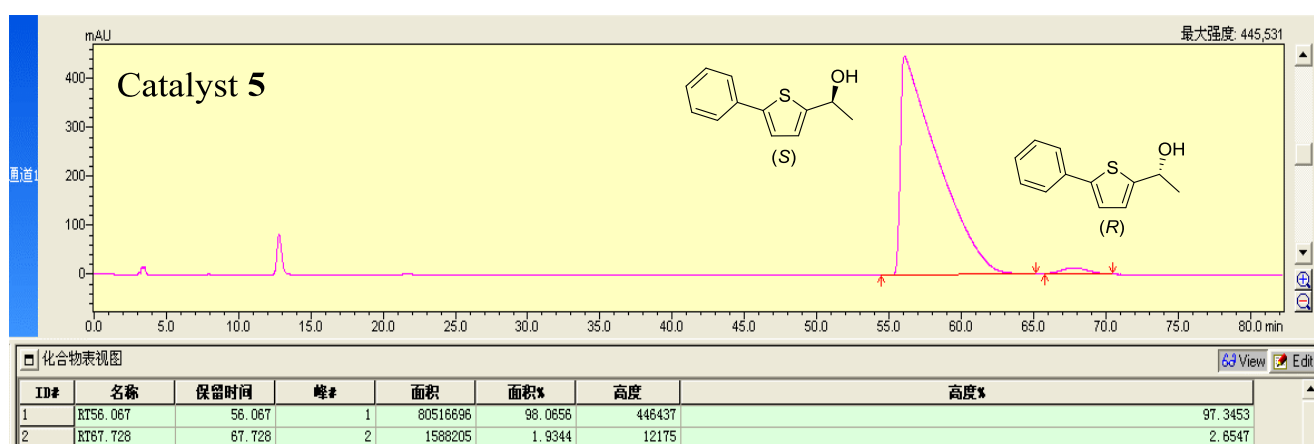
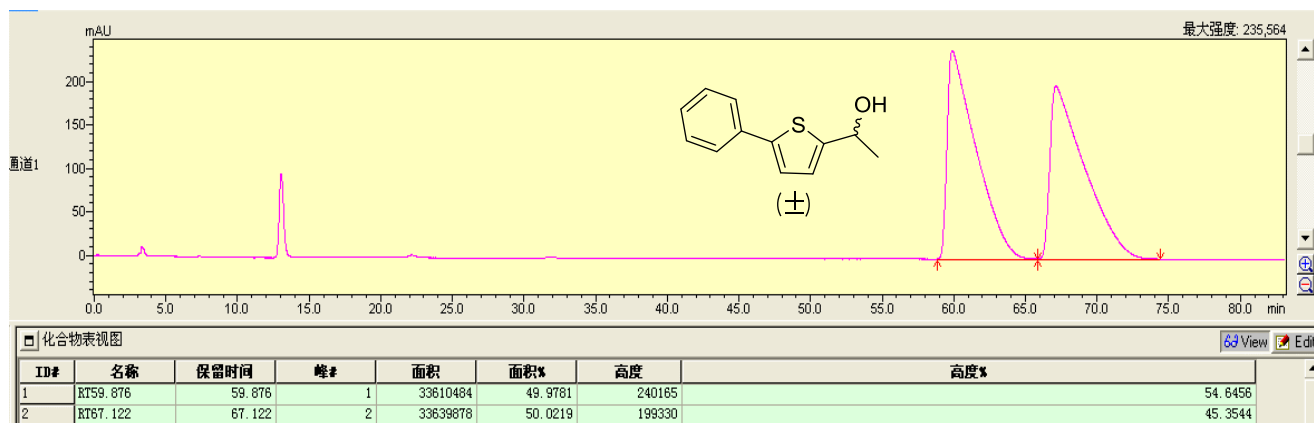
	Name	RetTime [min]	Peak	Area	Height	Area ratio %
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	高度	面积%
1	RT27.188	27.188	1	6691012	167689	96.5063
2	RT31.439	31.439	2	242226	5230	3.4937

(*S,E*)-1-(3-styrylphenyl)ethanol (**8q**): (HPLC: Chiracel OD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 97/3, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



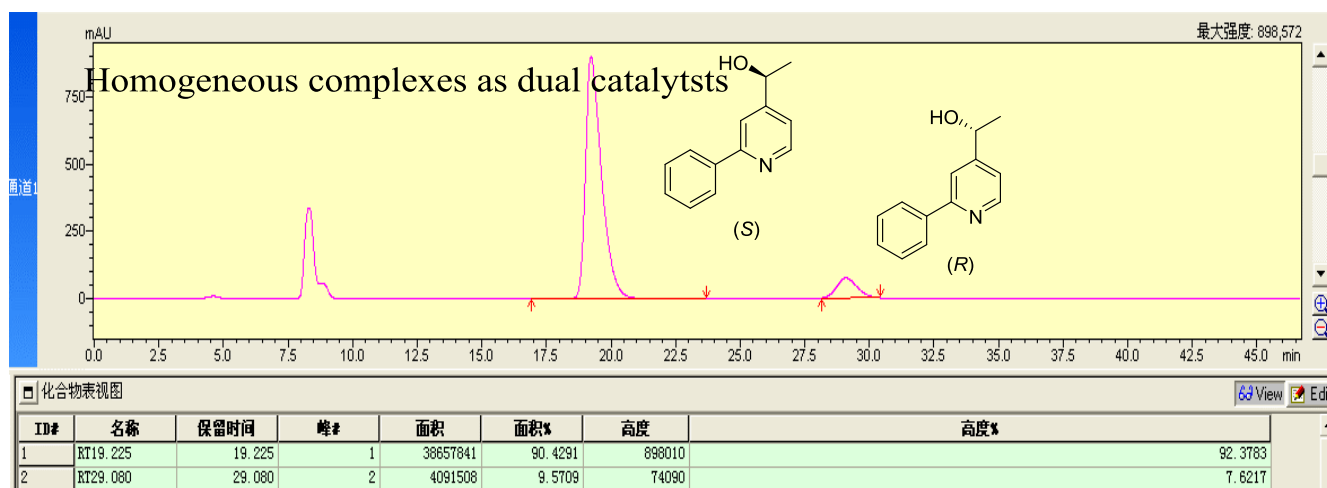
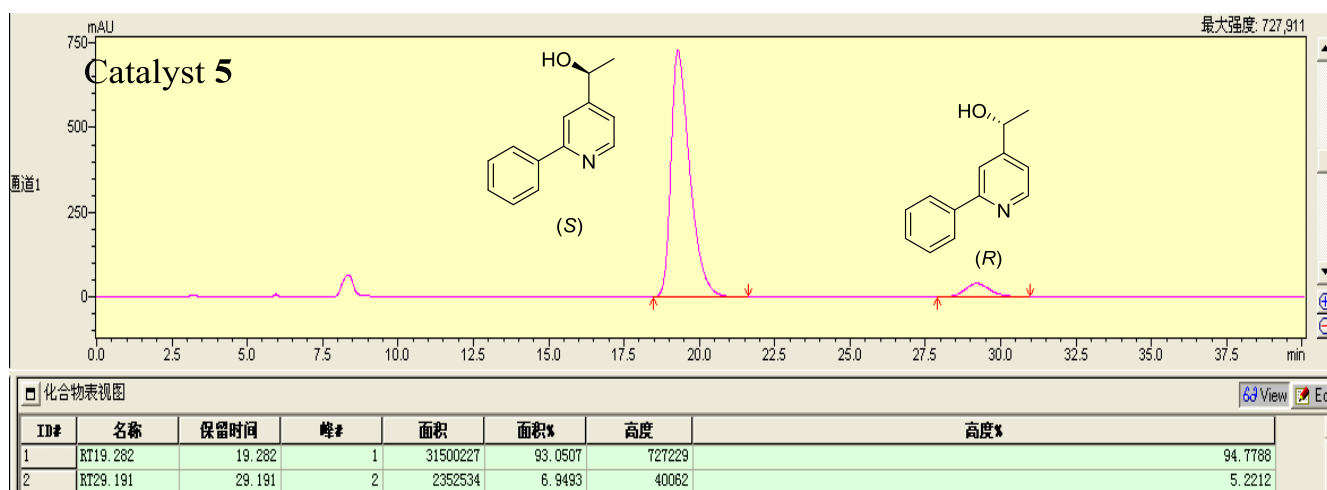
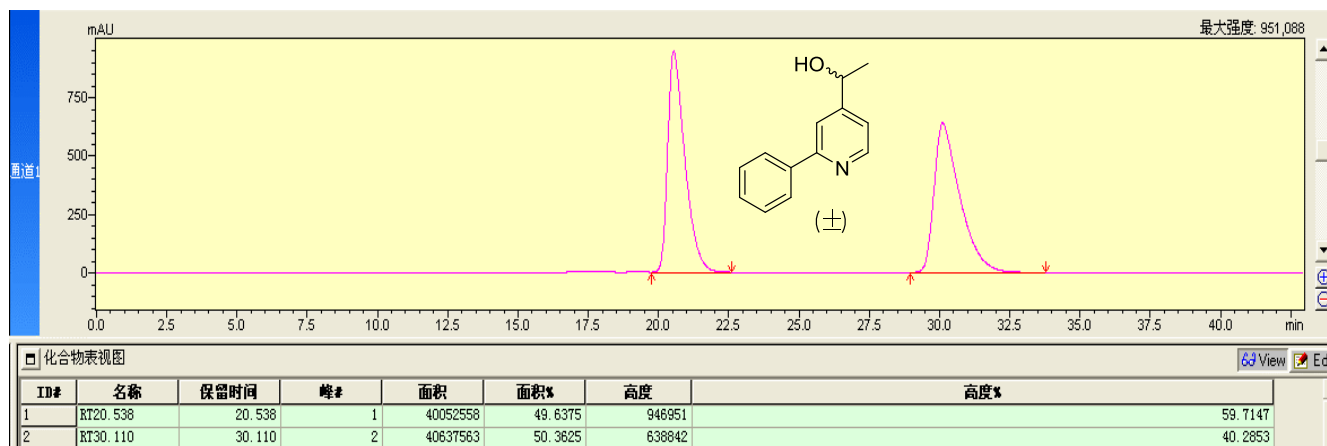
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	面积%	高度	高度%
1	RT17.682	17.682	1	54328391	49.7262	1205639	50.7716

(S)-1-(5-phenylthiophen-2-yl)ethanol (8r): (HPLC: Chiracel OB-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 98/2, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



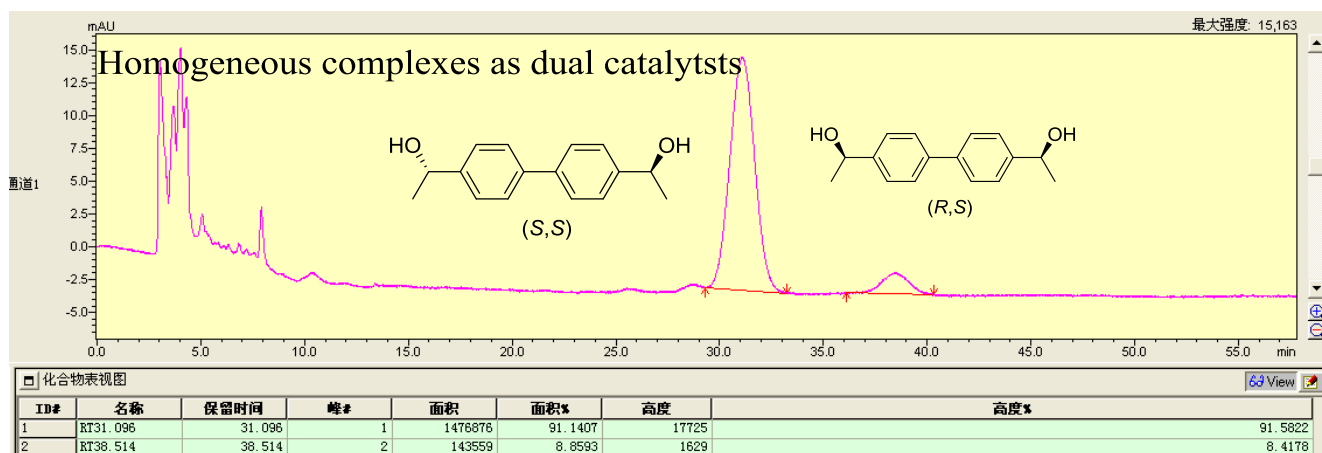
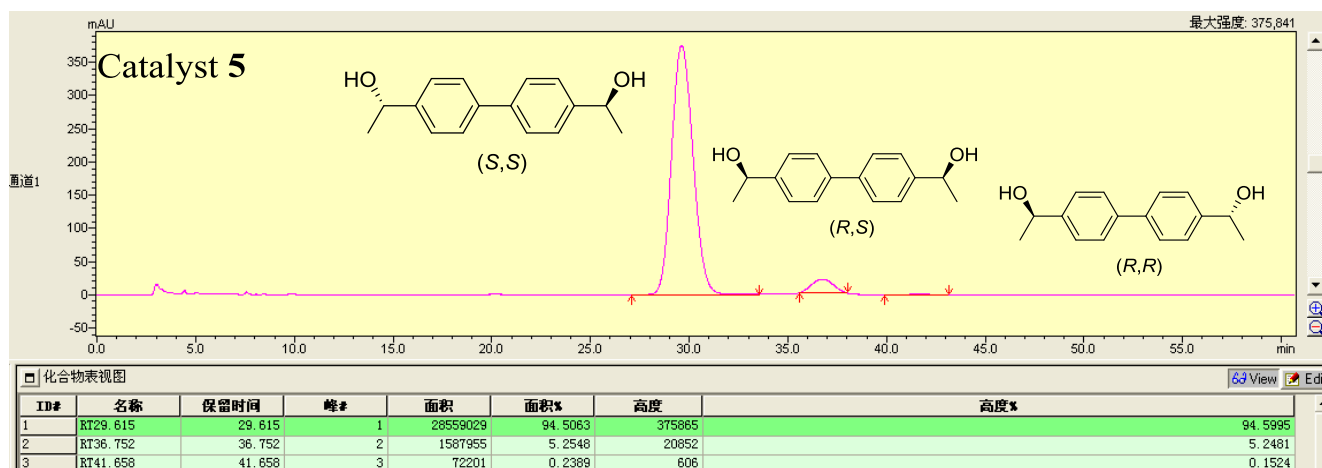
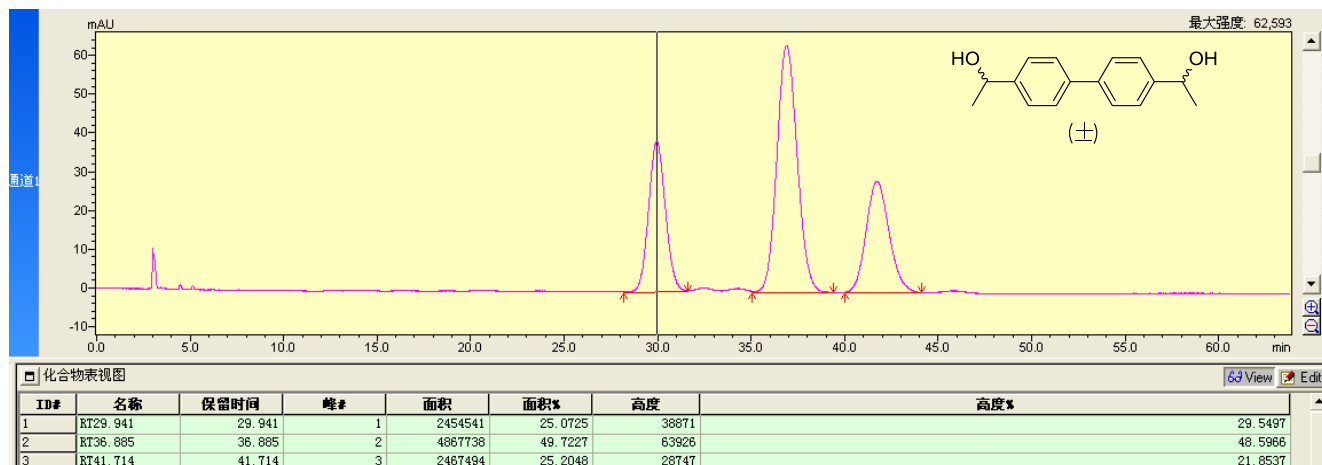
	Name	ReTime [min]	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%
1	RT17.682	17.682	1	54328391	49.7262	1205639	50.7716

(S)-1-(2-phenylpyridin-4-yl)ethanol (8s): (HPLC: Chiracel OJ-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 90/10, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



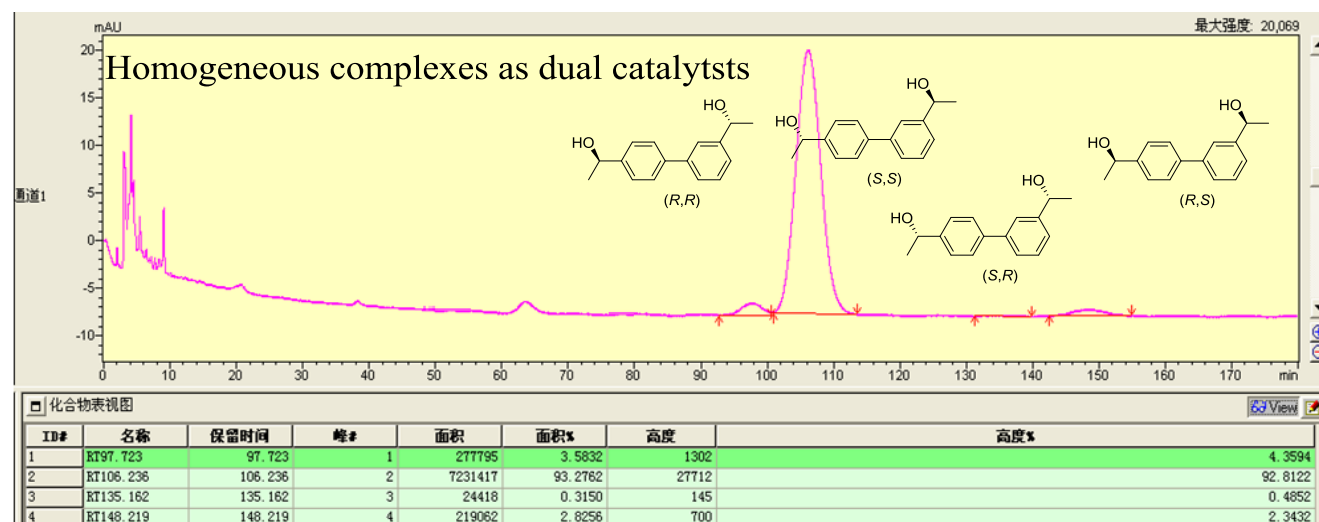
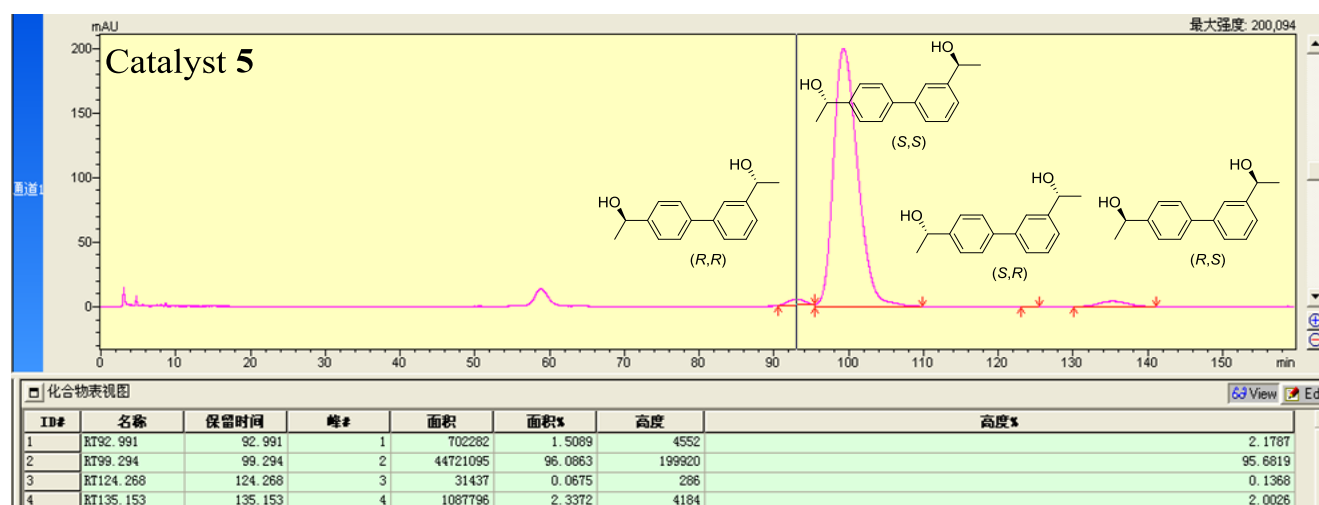
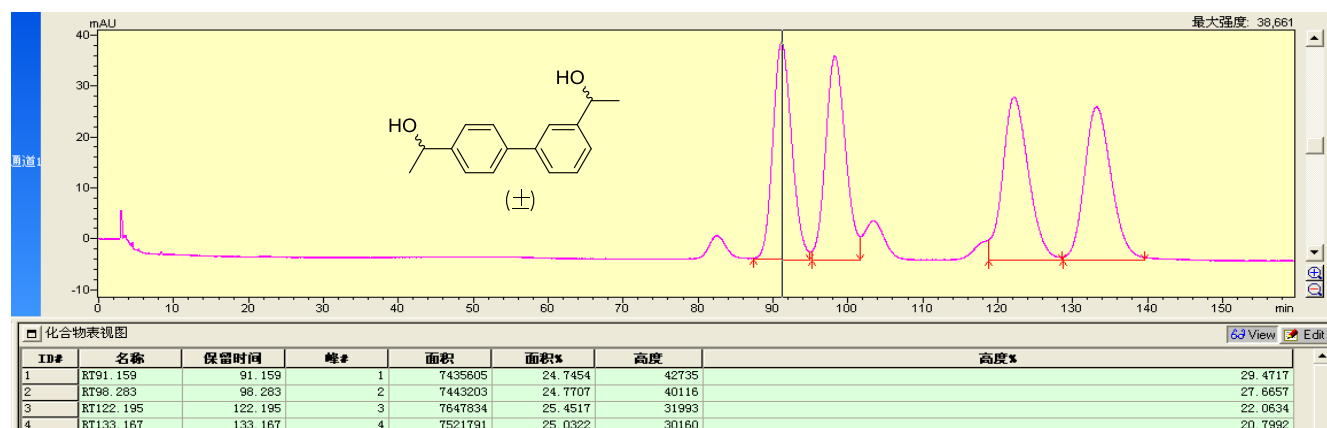
Name	ReTime [min]	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%
1	RT17.662	17.662	54328391	49.7262	1205639	50.7716

(*S,S*)-1,1'-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)diethanol (**8t**): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 92.5/7.5, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



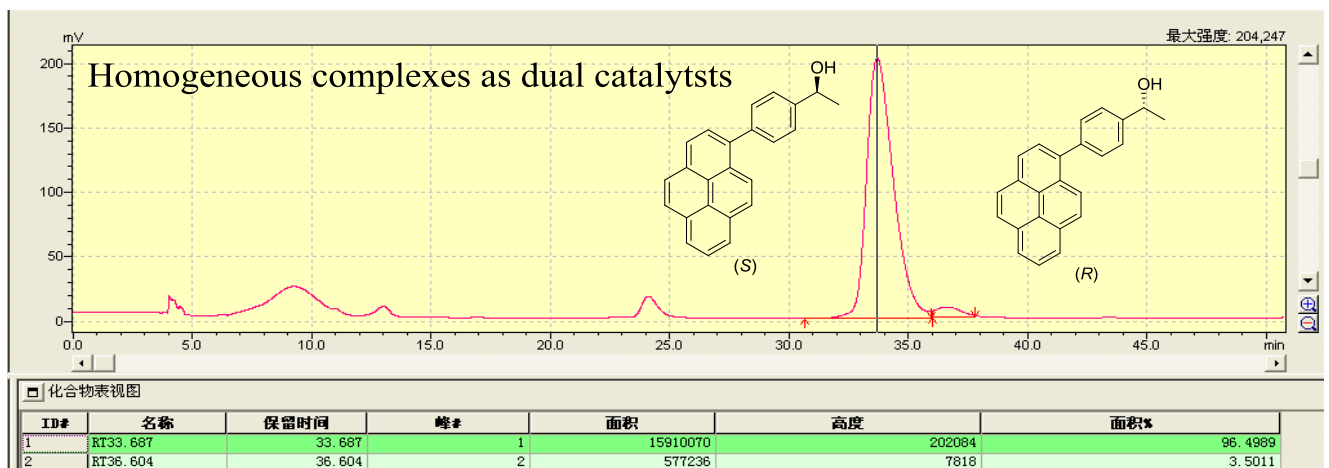
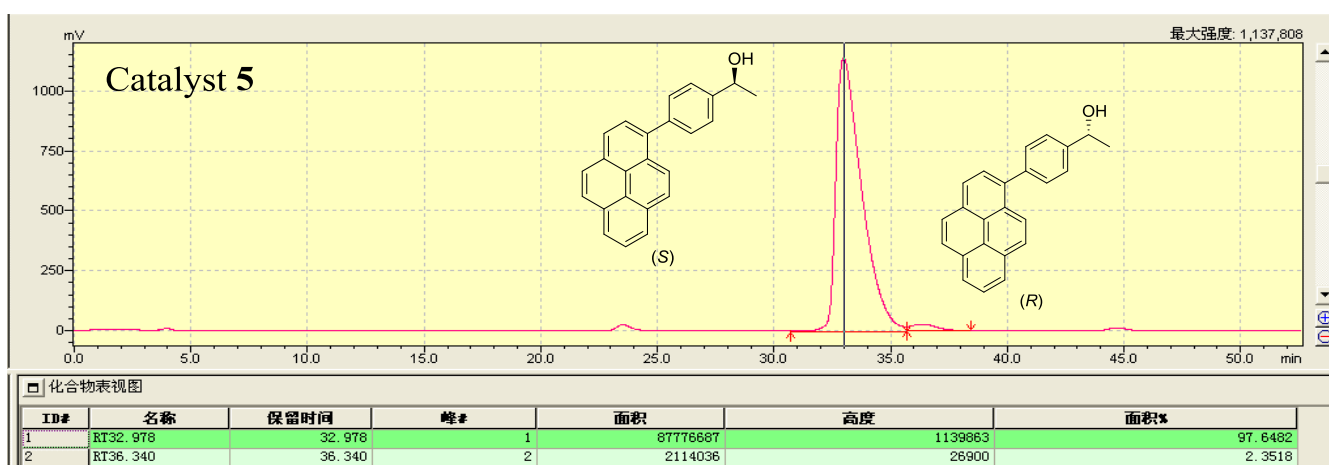
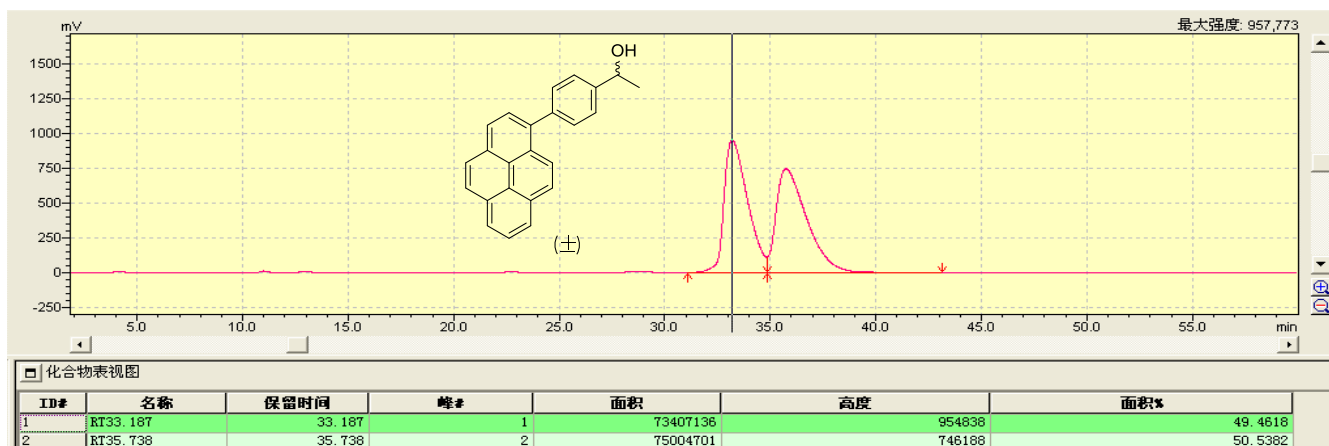
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	面积%	高度	高度%
1	RT17.682	17.682	1	54328391	49.7262	1285639	50.7716

(*S,S*)-1,1'-([1,1'-biphenyl]-3,4'-diyl)diethanol (**8u**): (HPLC: Chiracel AD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 96/4, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C).



ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	面积%	高度	高度%
1	RT17.662	17.662	1	54328391	49.7262	1205639	50.7716

(S)-1-(4-(pyren-1-yl)phenyl)ethanol (8v): (HPLC: Chiracel OD-H, detected at 254 nm, eluent: n-hexane/2-propanol = 97/3, flow rate = 0.8 mL/min, 25 °C).



	Name	RetTime [min]	Peak	Area	Height	Area ratio %
ID#	名称	保留时间	峰#	面积	高度	面积%
1	RT27.188	27.188	1	6691012	167689	96.5063
2	RT31.439	31.439	2	242226	5230	3.4937

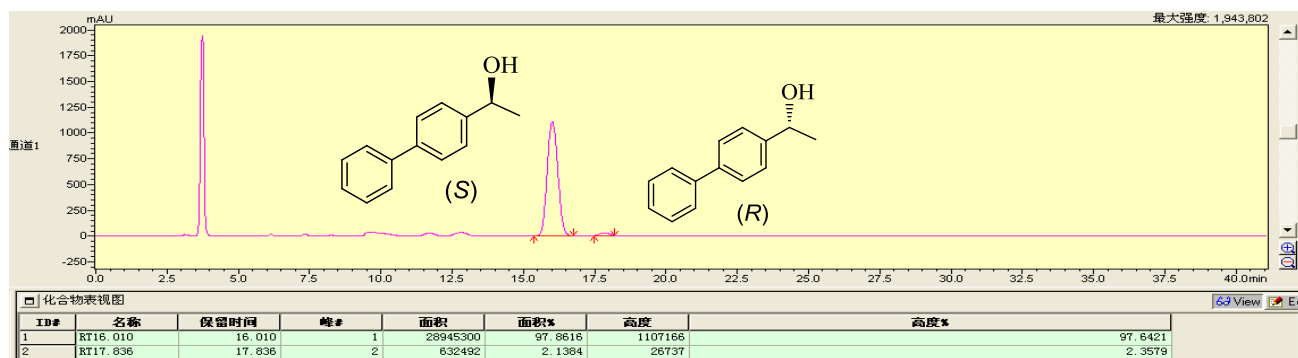
Table S2. Reusability of catalyst **5** in the Suzuki coupling–ATH of tandem reactions of 4–chloroacetophenone and phenylboronic acid.^[a]

Entry	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Yield [%]	97	96	94	95	93	92	87	82
ee [%]	96	96	96	96	94	95	95	95

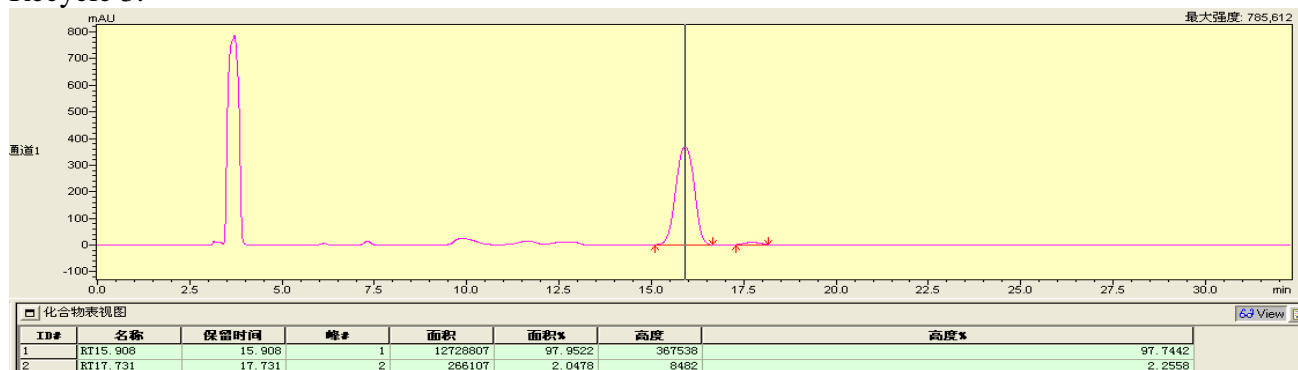
^a Reaction conditions: catalyst **5** (133.5 mg, 20.0 μ mol of Ru and 12.0 μ mol of Pd, based on ICP analysis), Cs₂CO₃ (651.60 mg, 3.0 mmol), HCO₂Na (680.0 mg, 10.0 mmol), 4–chloroacetophenone (1.0 mmol) and phenylboronic acid (1.20 mmol), 20.0 mL of the mixed solvents (H₂O/PrOH v/v=1/3), reaction temperature (80 °C), reaction time (0.5 h).

Figure S11. Reusability of catalyst **5** in the Suzuki coupling–ATH of tandem reactions of 4–chloroacetophenone and phenylboronic acid.

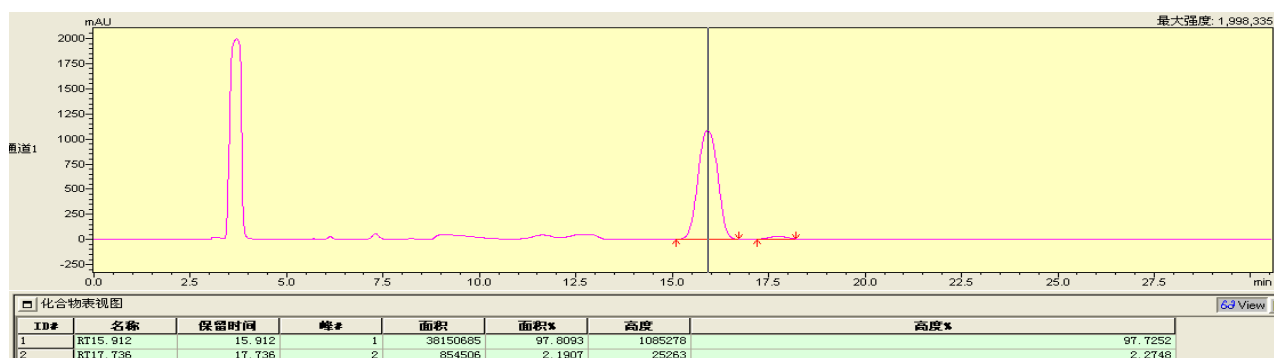
Recycling experiment part: Recycle 2.



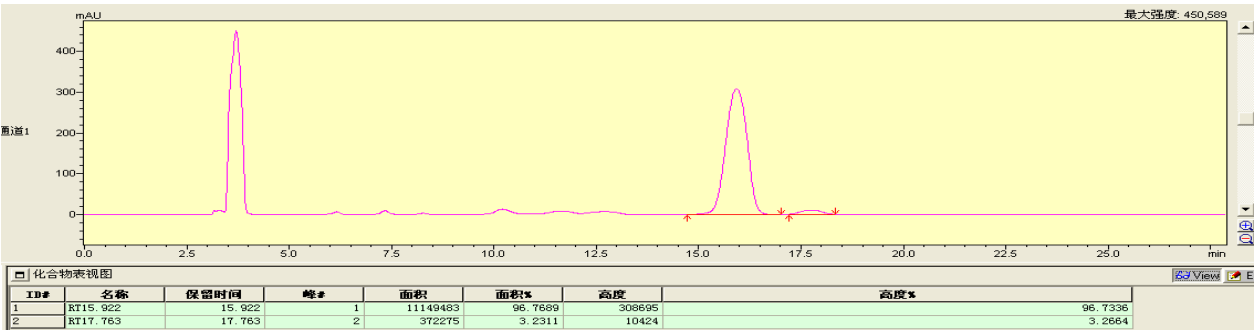
Recycle 3.



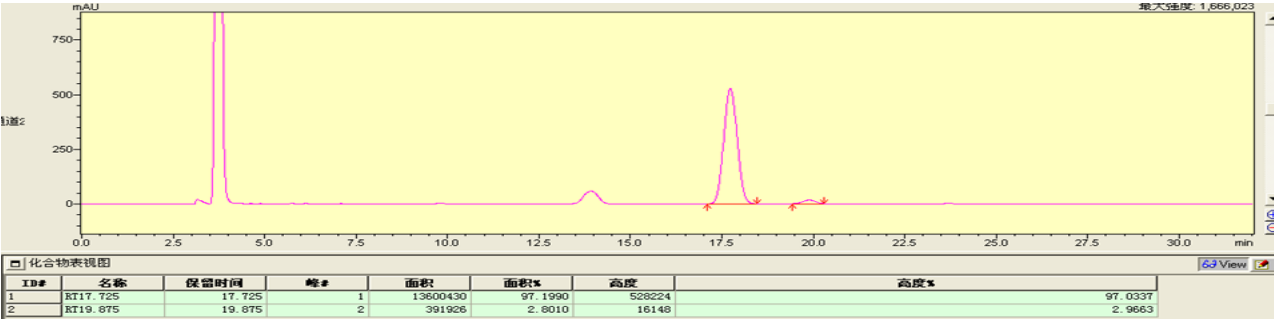
Recycle 4.



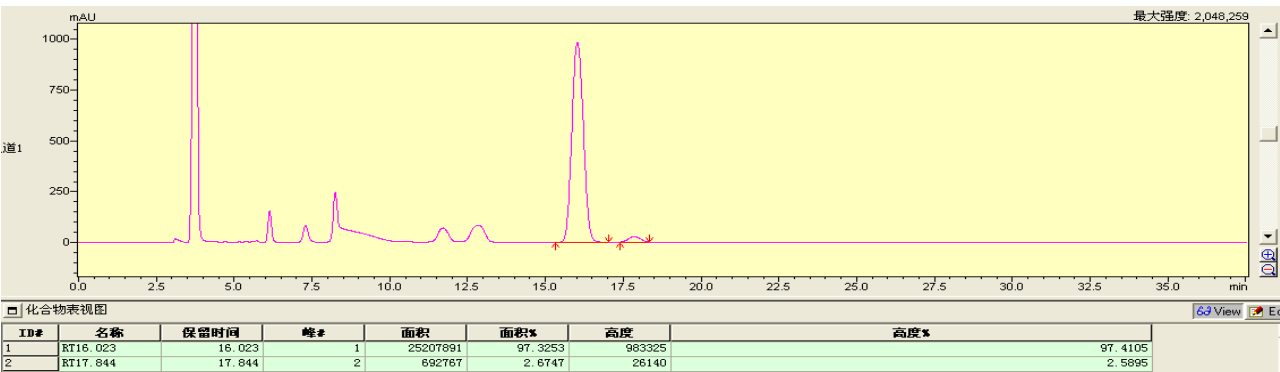
Recycle 5.



Recycle 6.



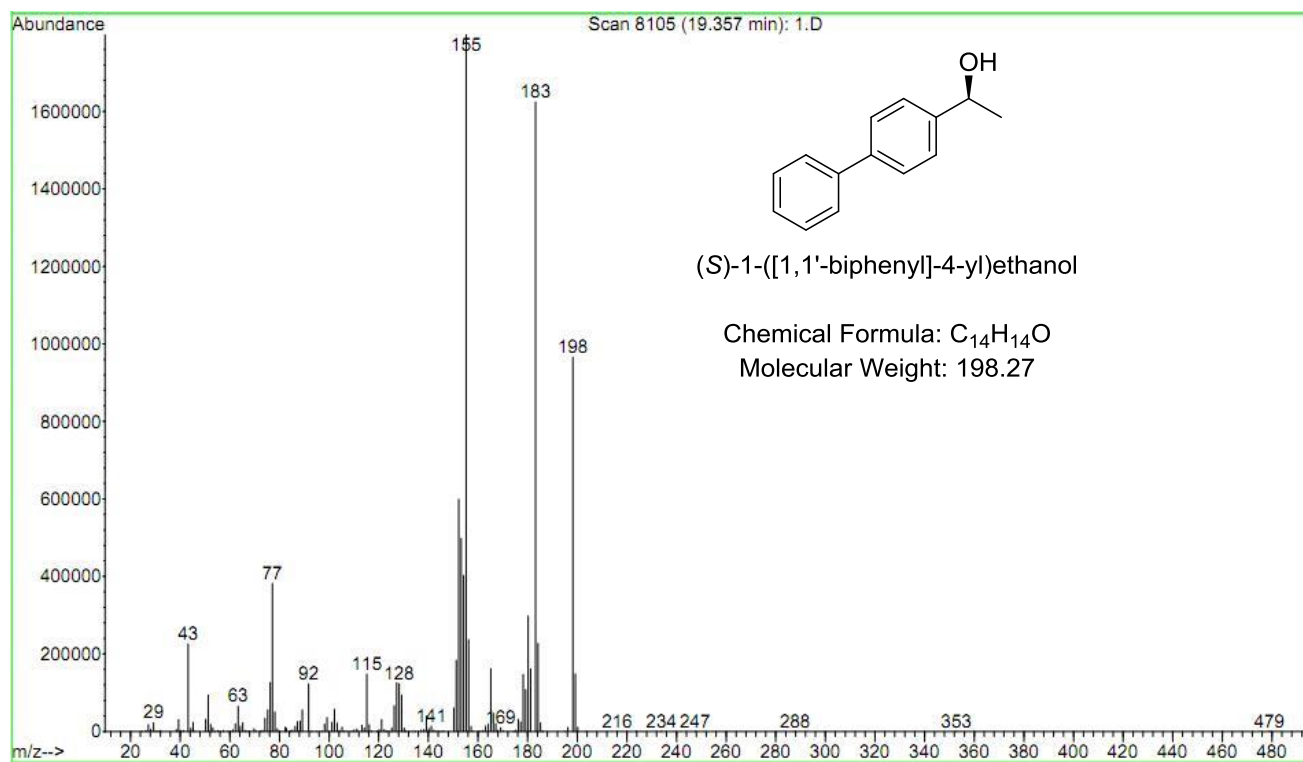
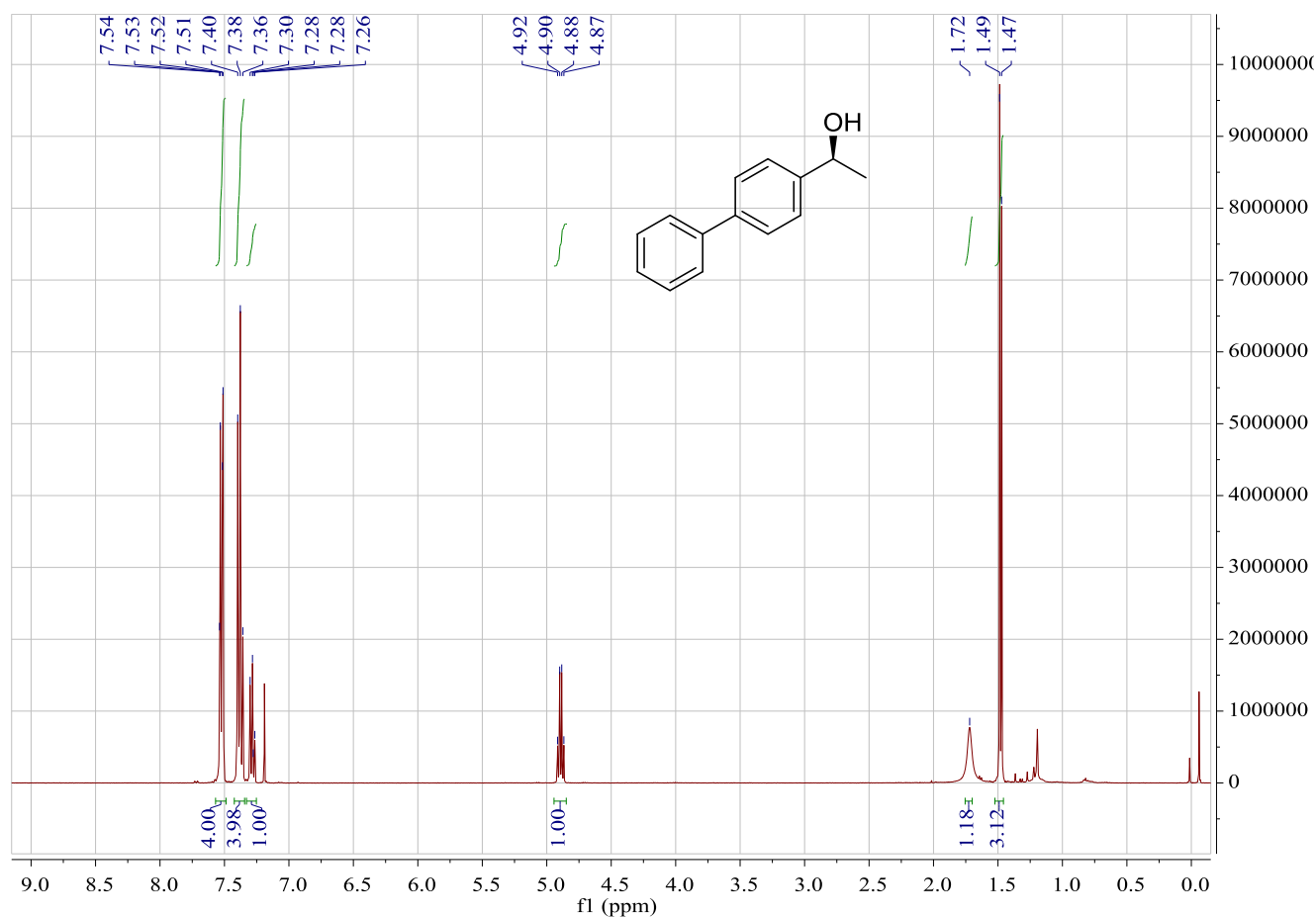
Recycle 7.



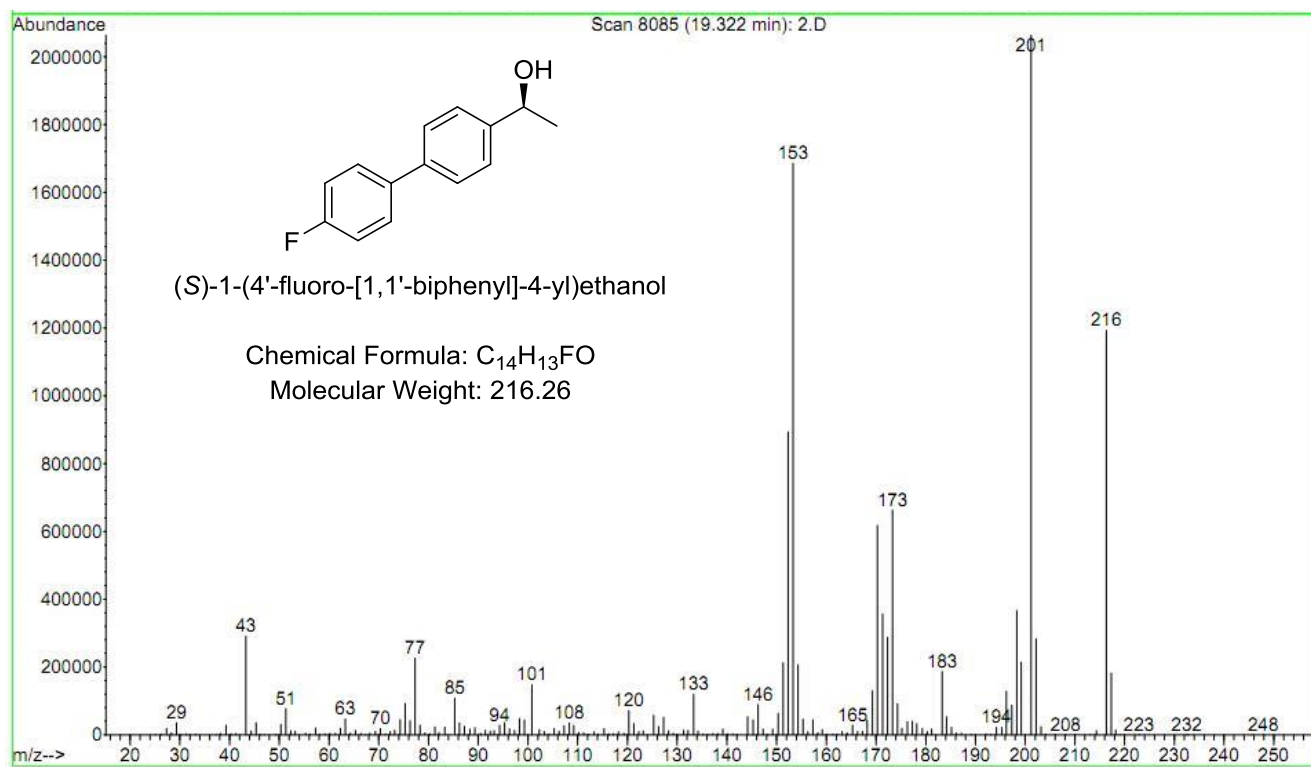
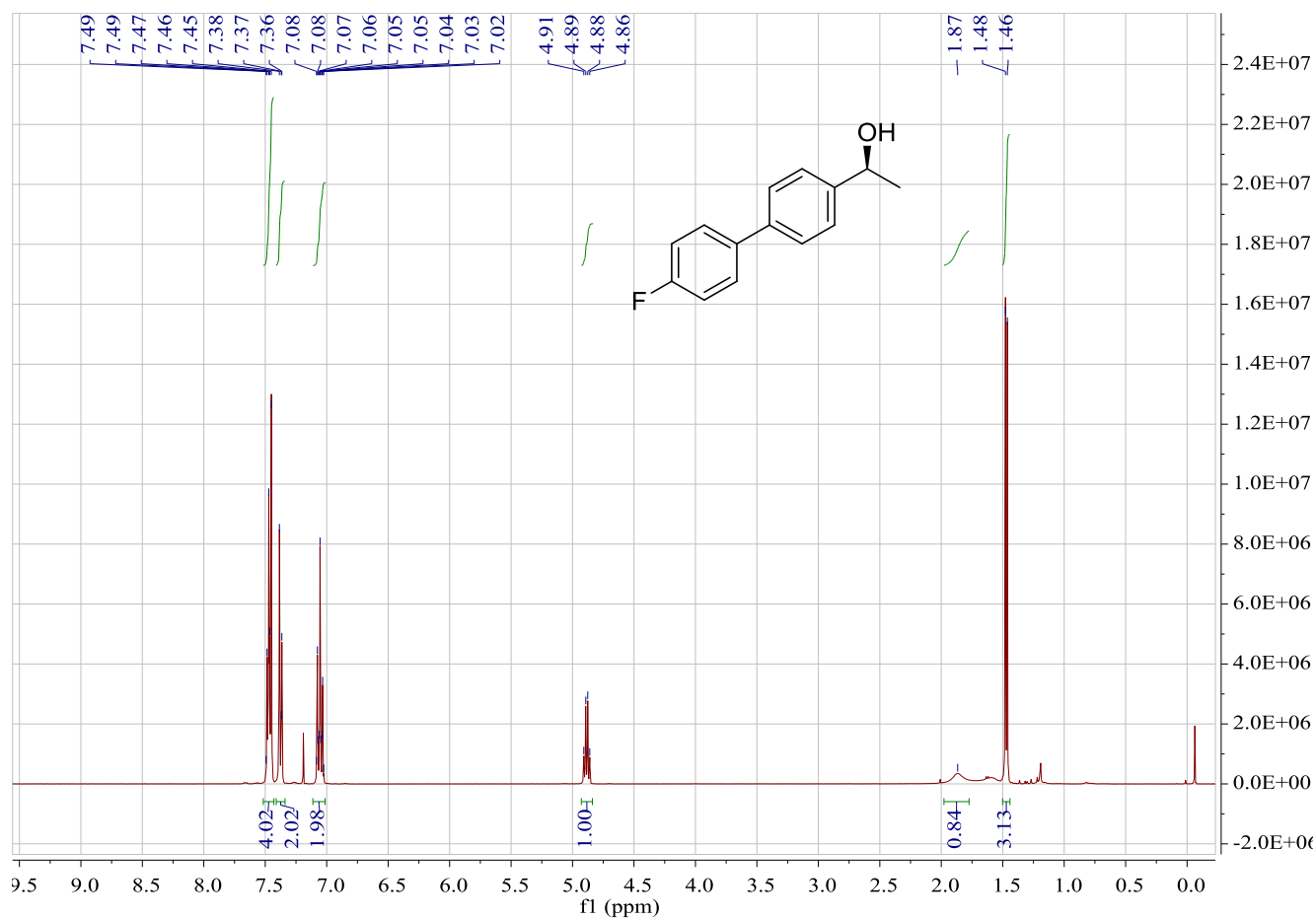
ReTime							
Name		ReTime	Peak	Area	Area%	Heigh	Heigh%
		[min]					
1	RT17.882	17.882	1	54328391	49.7262	1285639	50.7716

Figure S12. Characterization of chiral products (The ^1H NMR and GC–MS spectra of all chiral products).

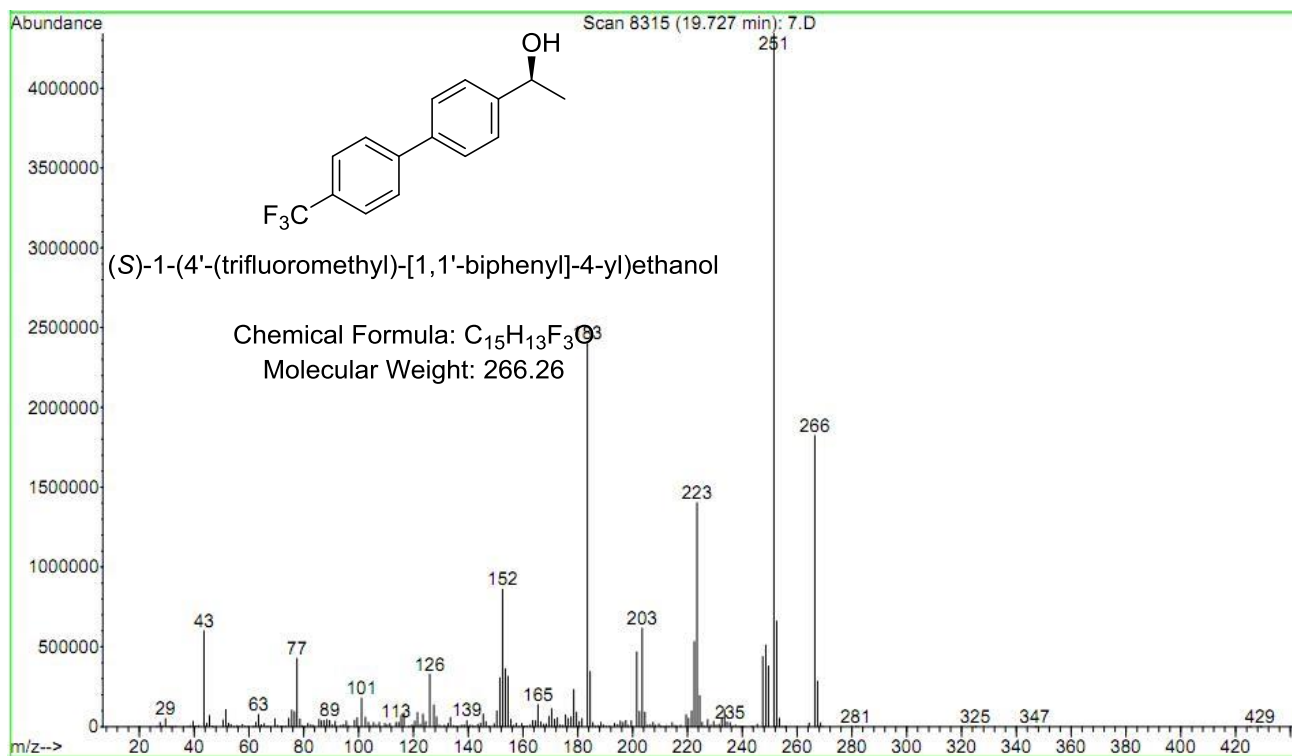
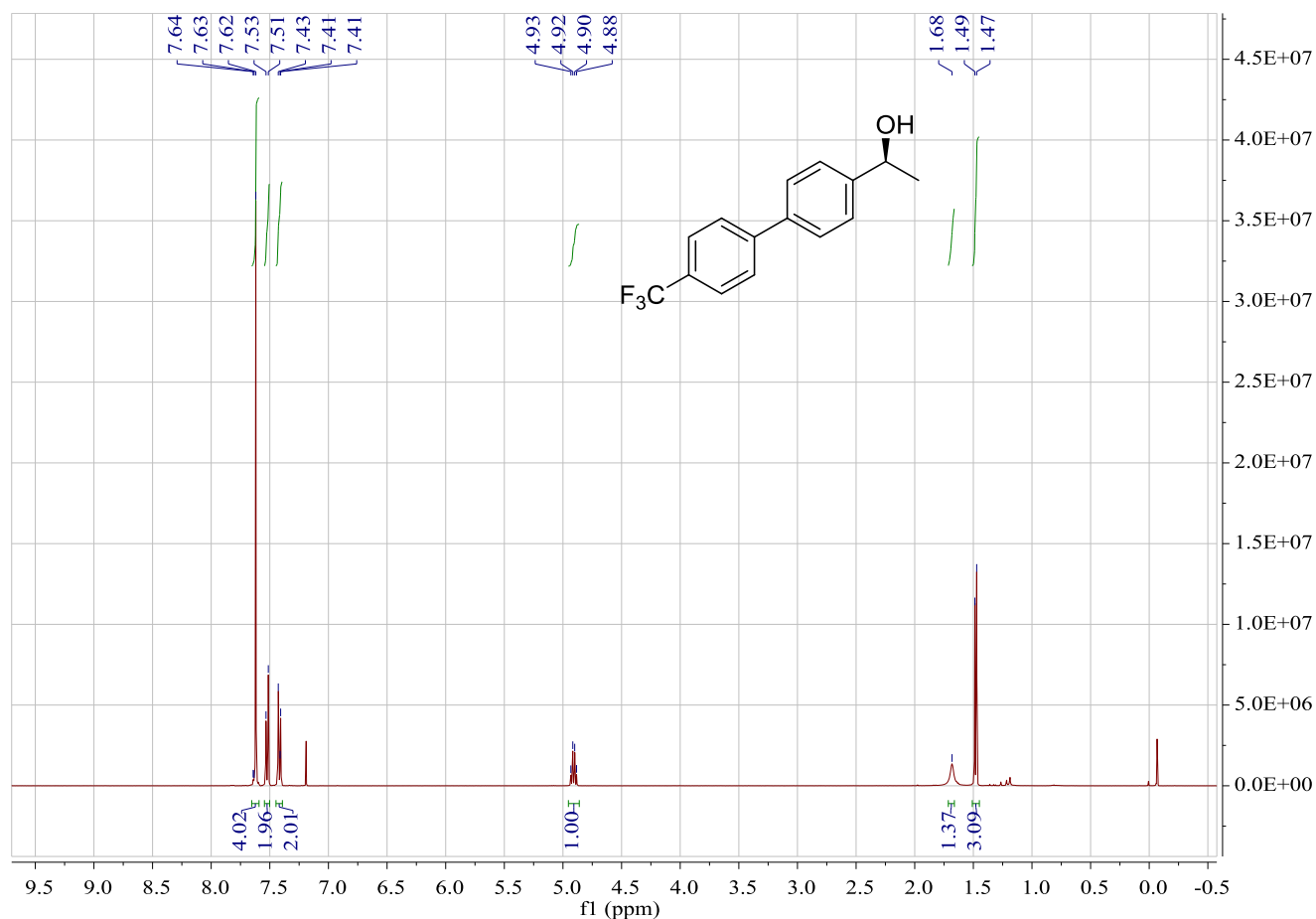
(S)–4–phenylacetophenol (8a).



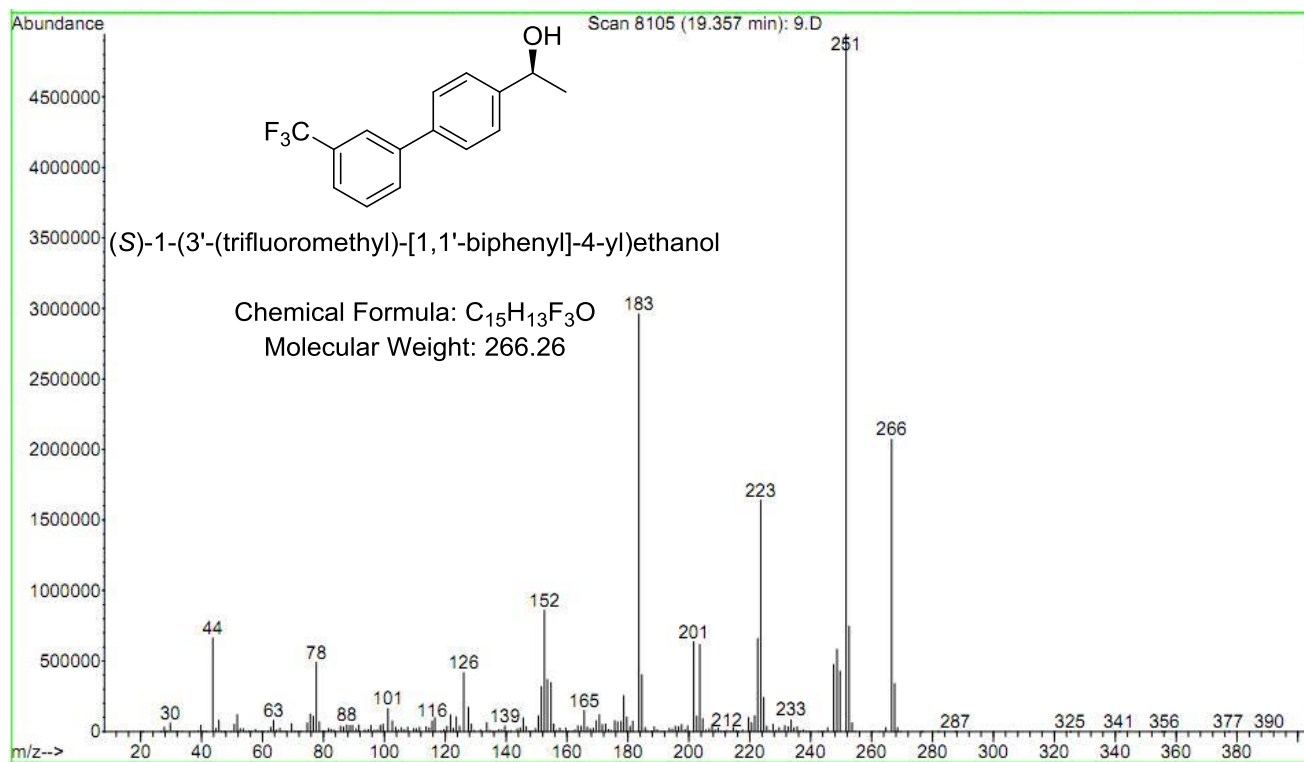
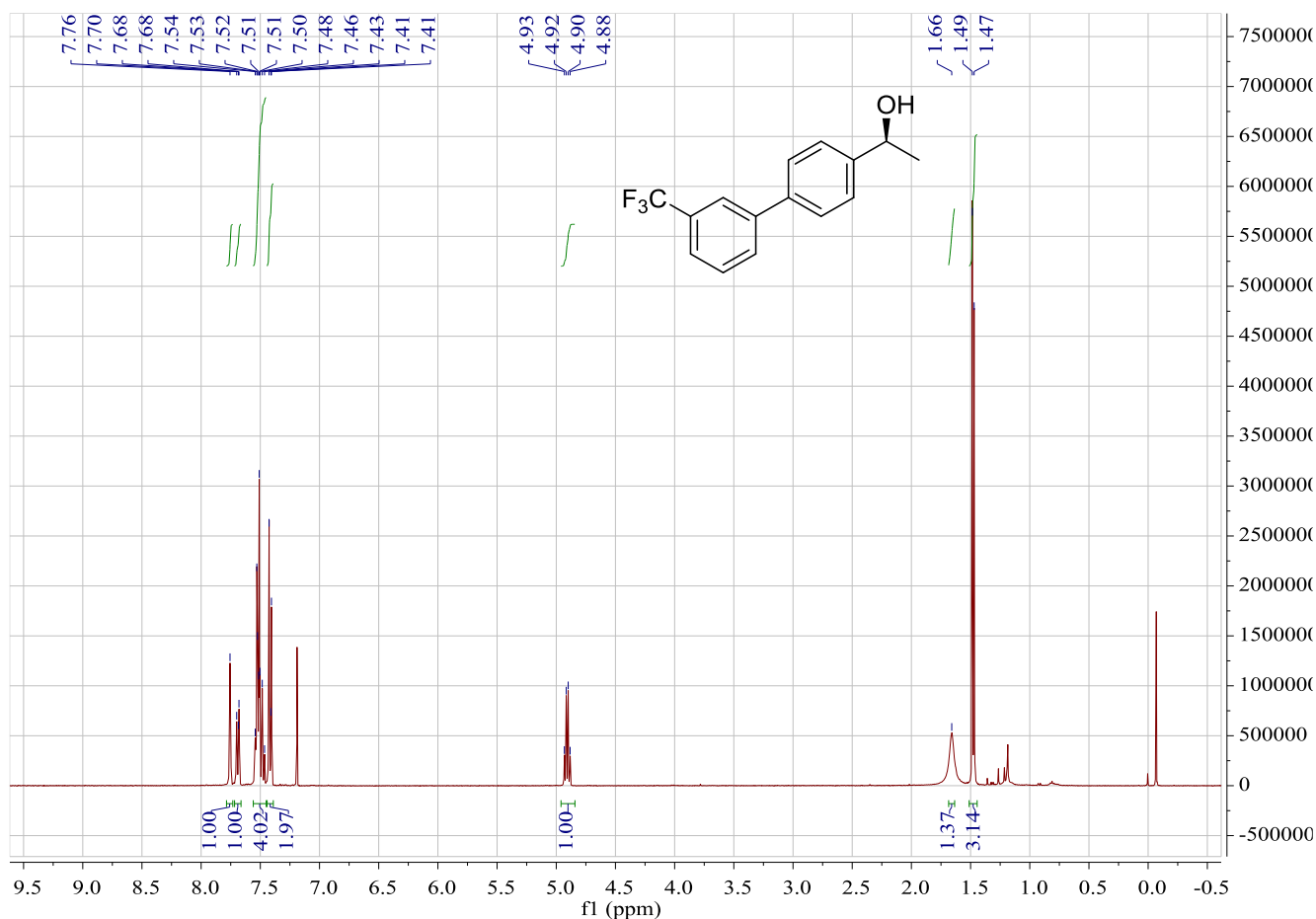
(S)-1-(4-(4-fluoro)phenyl)ethanol (8b).



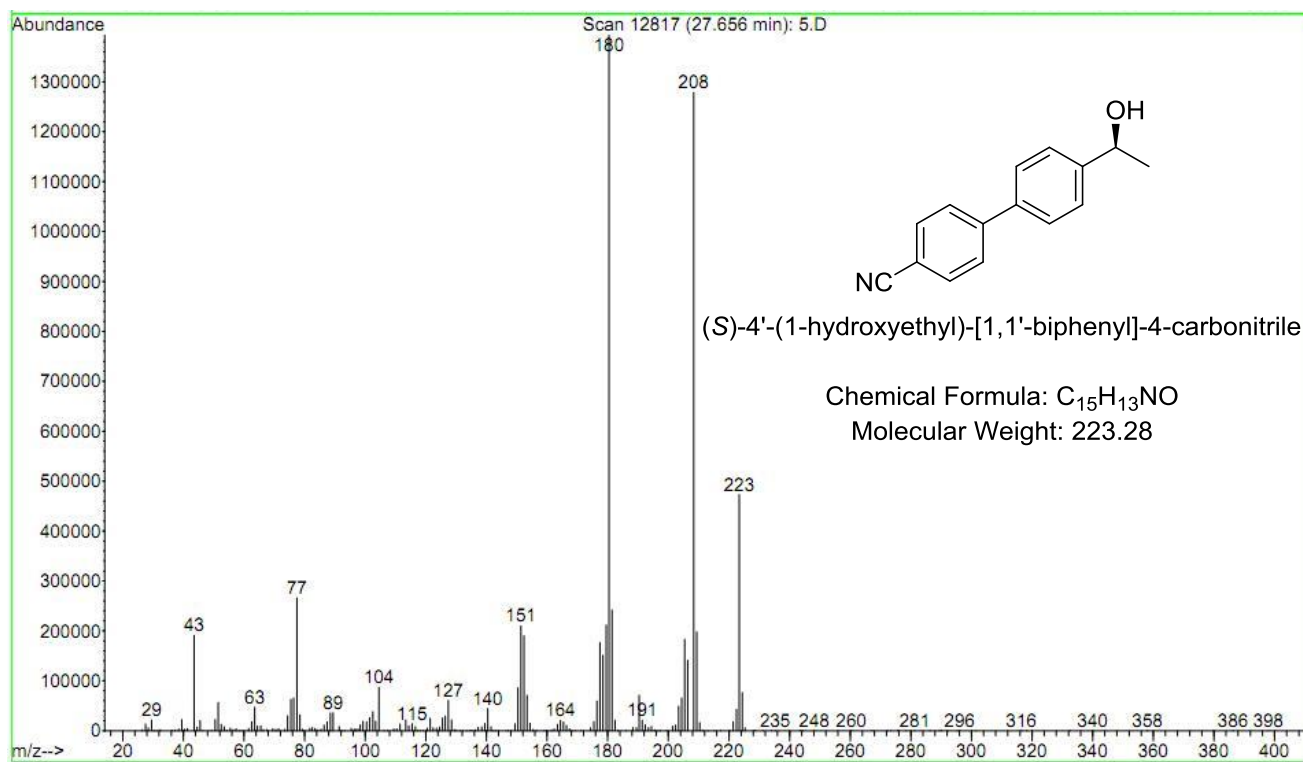
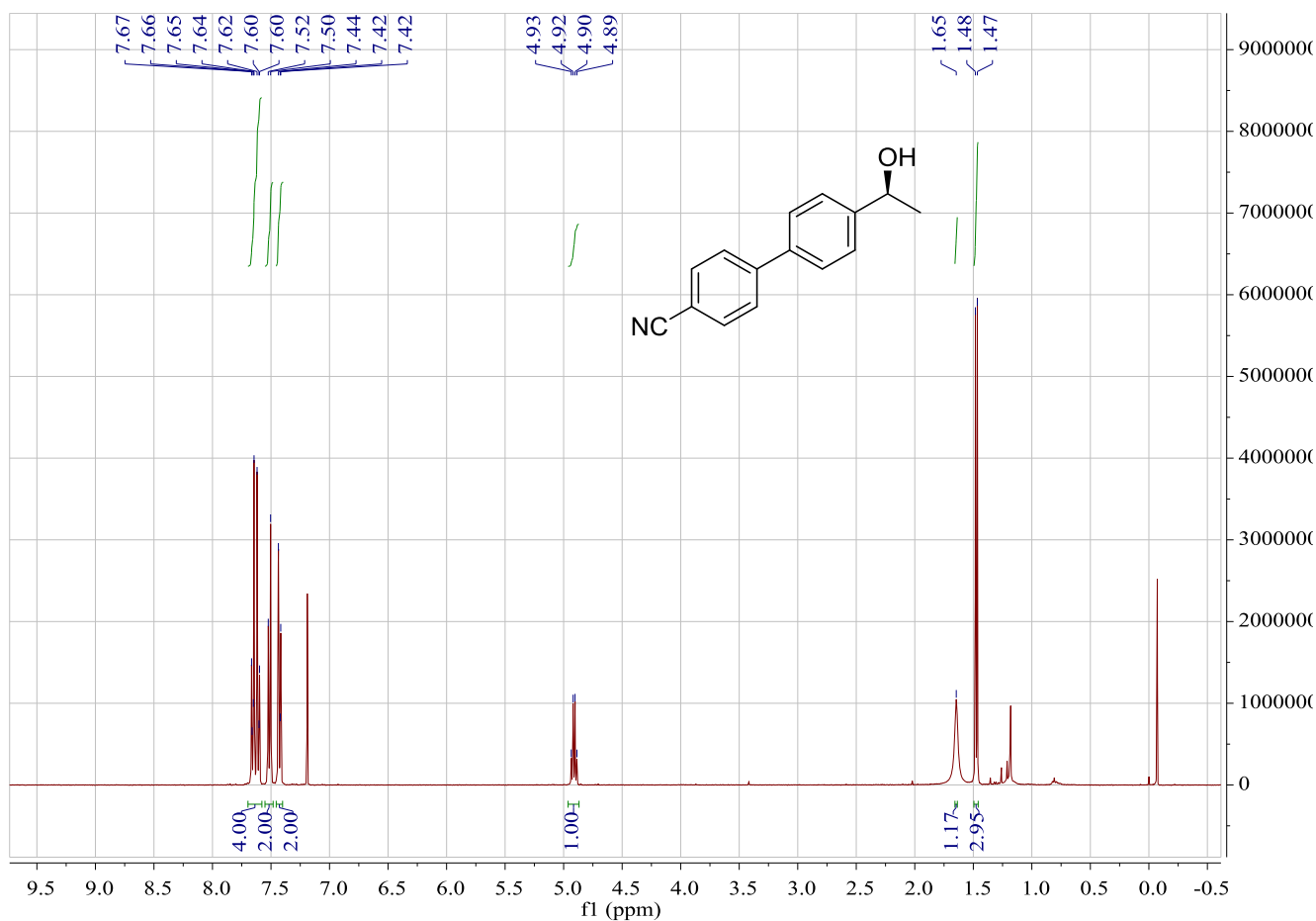
(S)-1-(4-(4-trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethanol (8c).



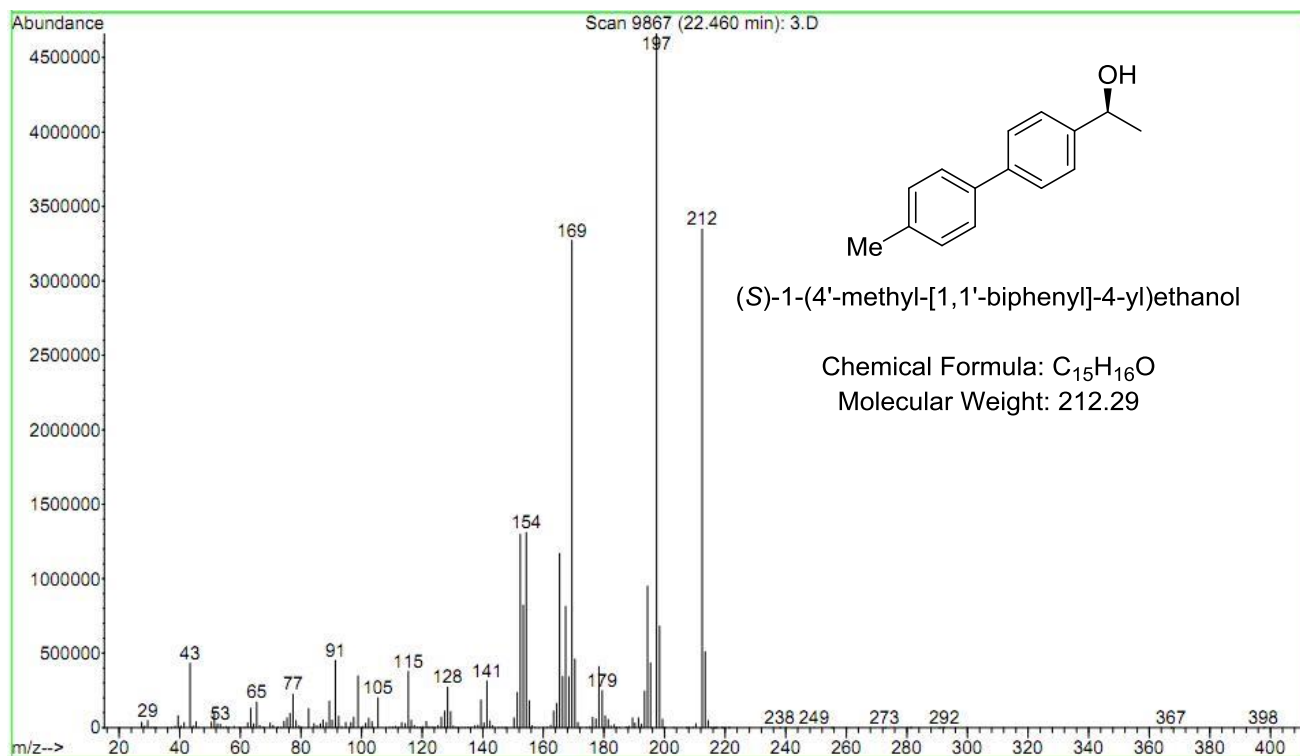
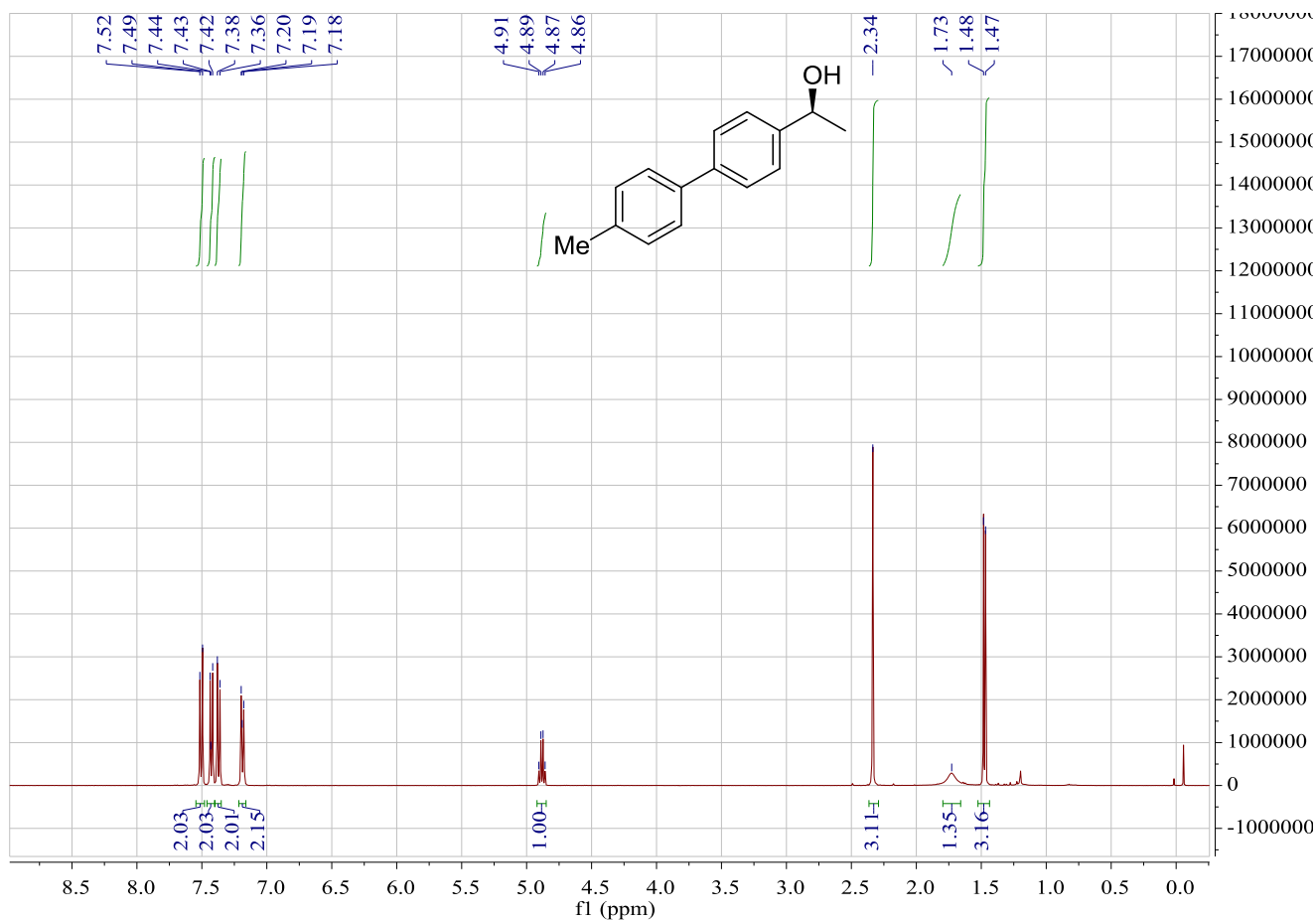
(S)-1-(4-(3-trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethanol (8d).



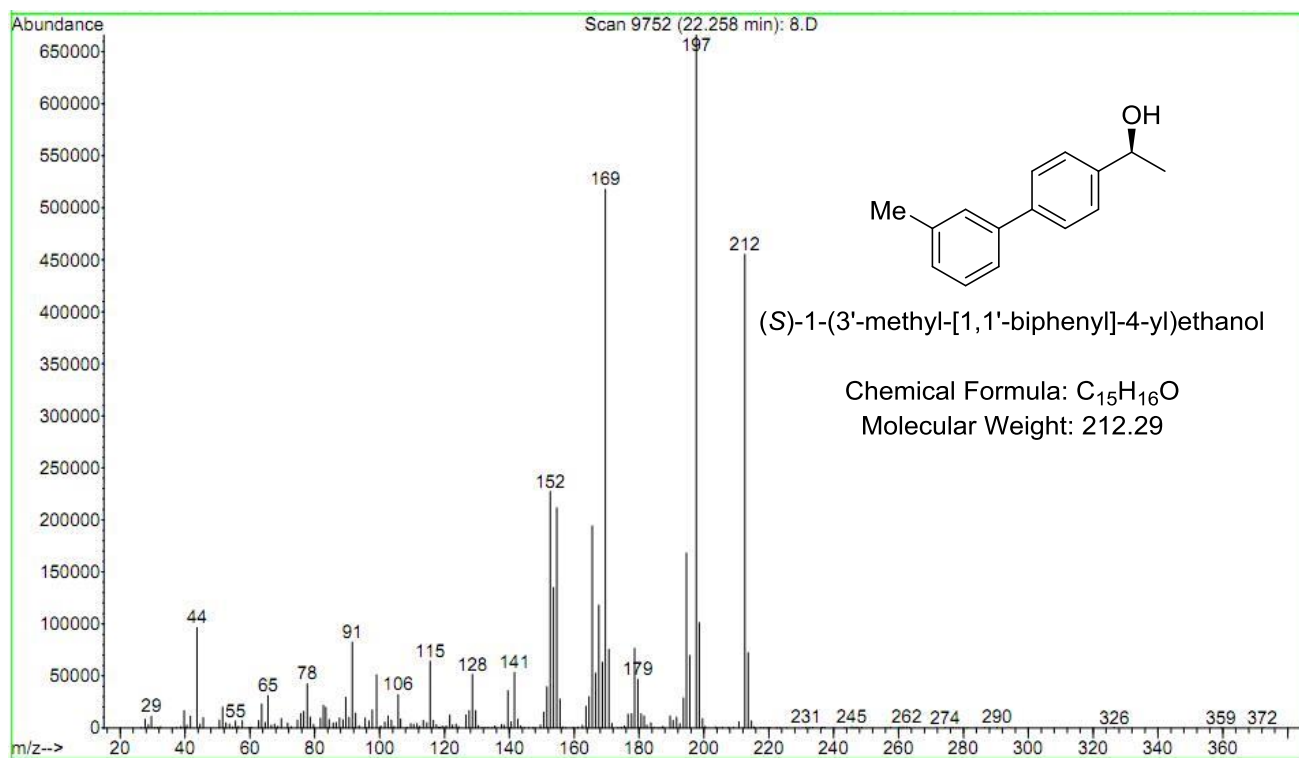
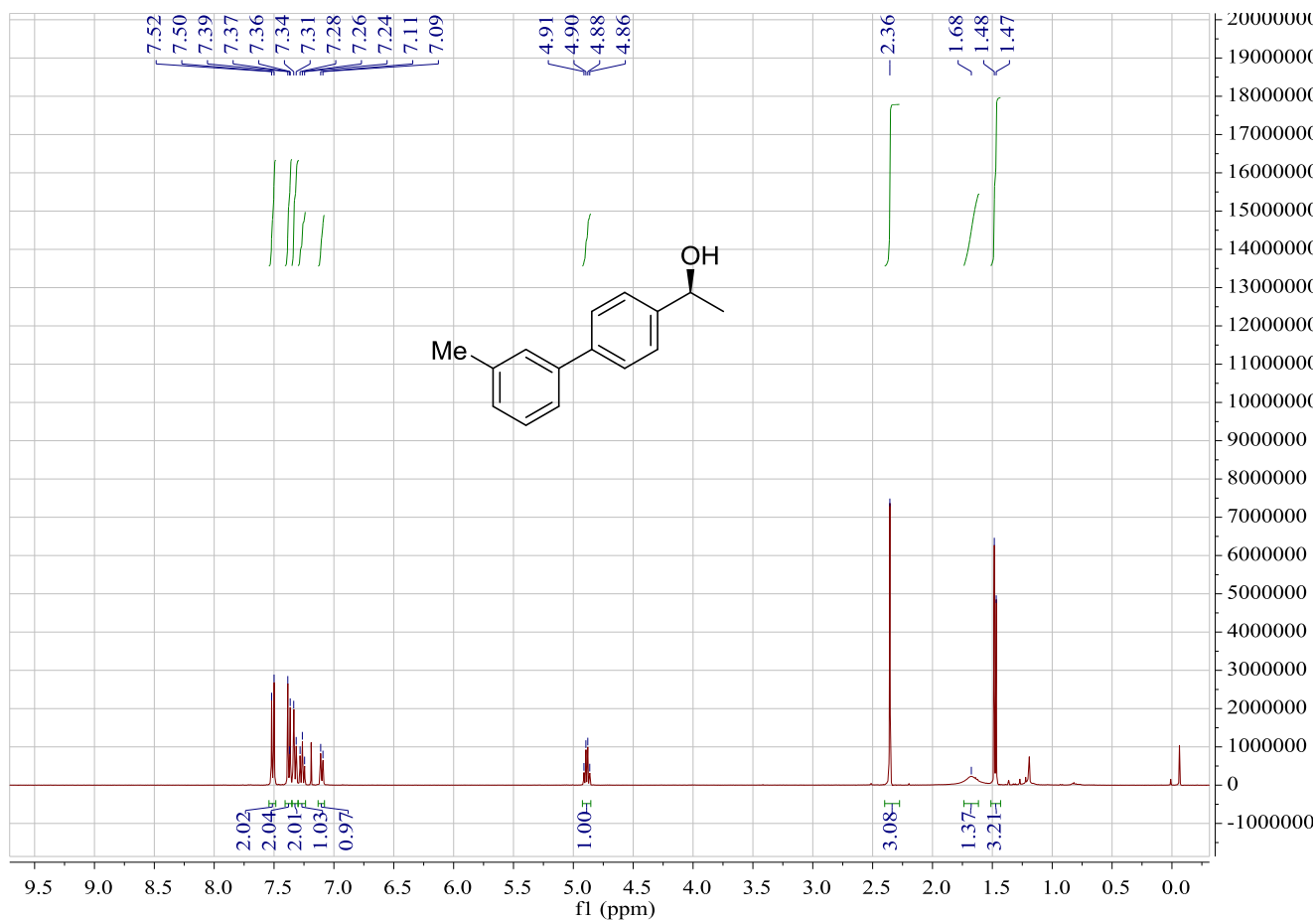
(S)-1-(4-(4-cyano)phenyl)ethanol (8e).



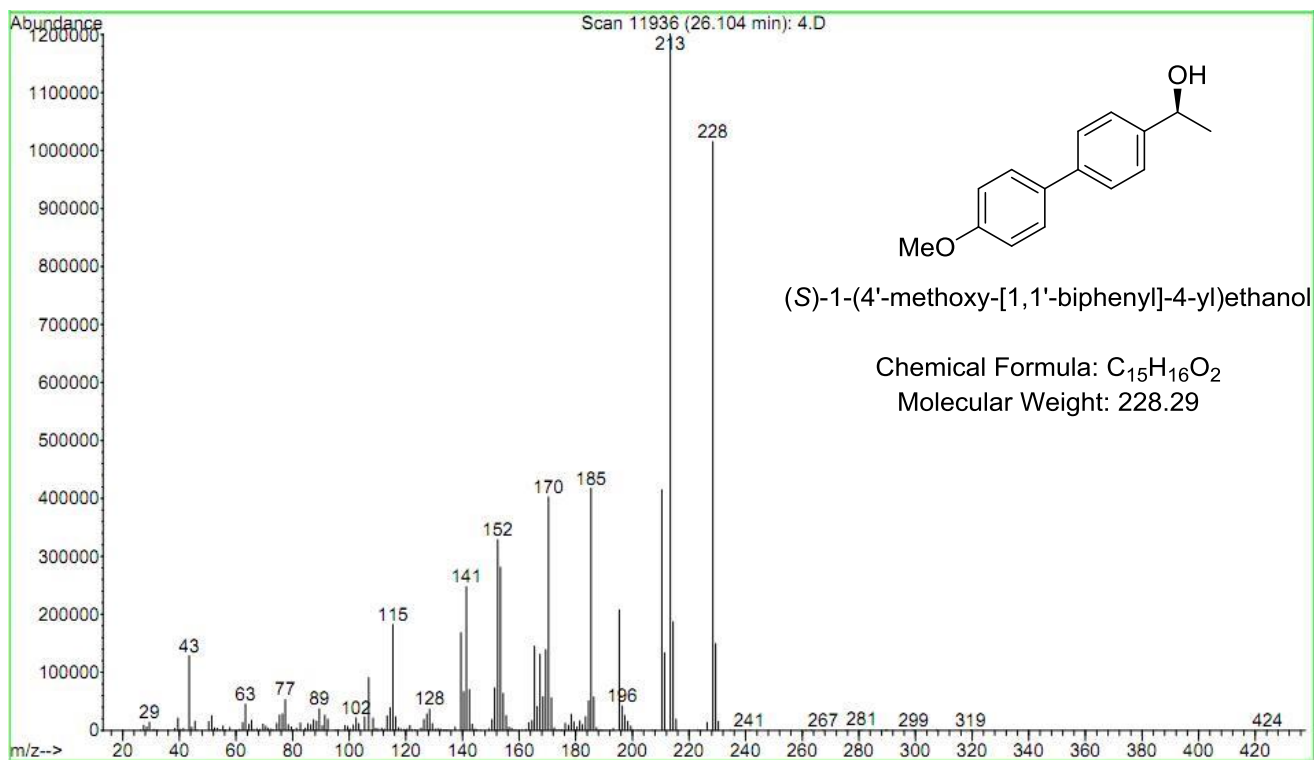
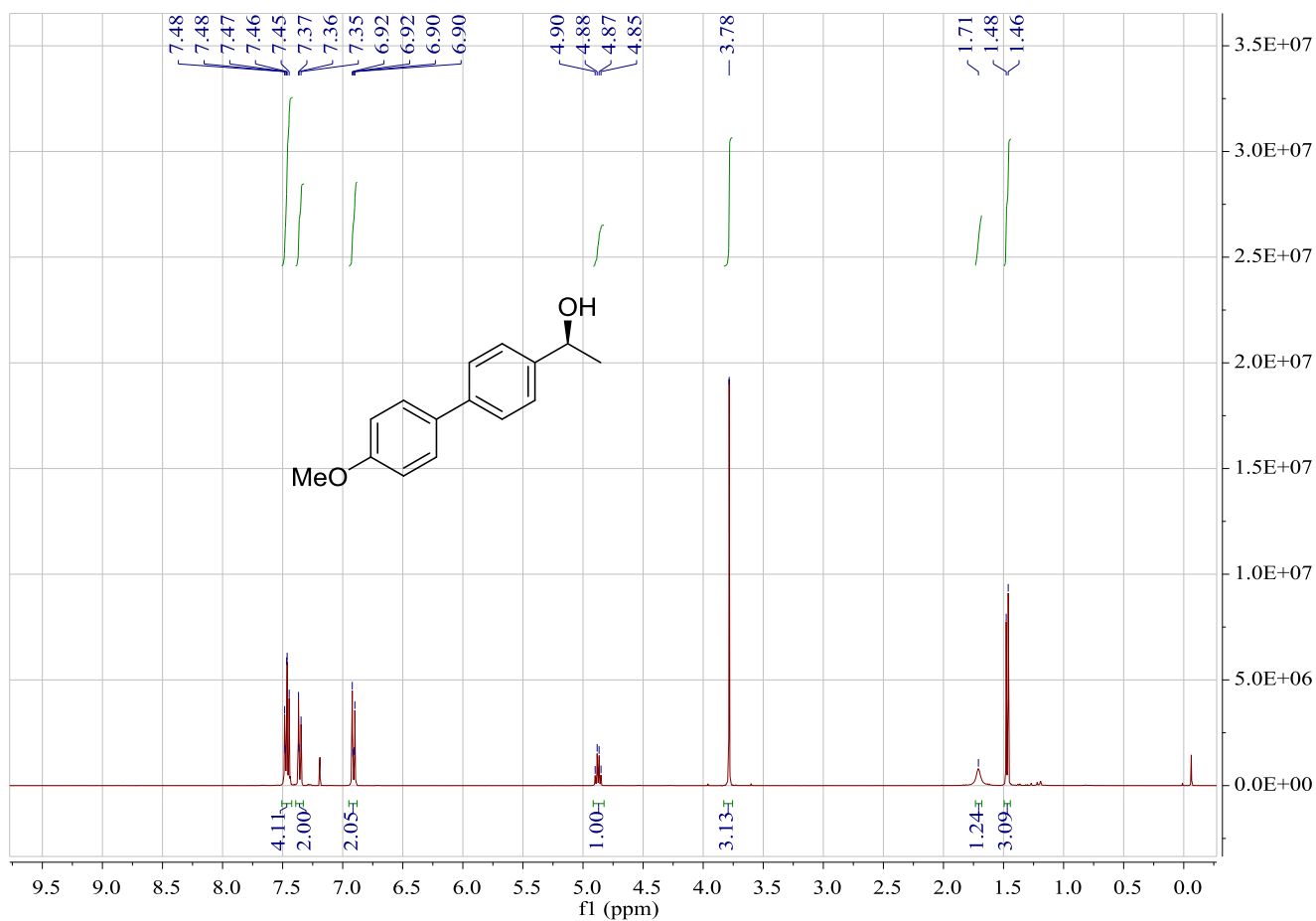
(S)-1-(4-(4-methyl)phenyl)ethanol (8f).



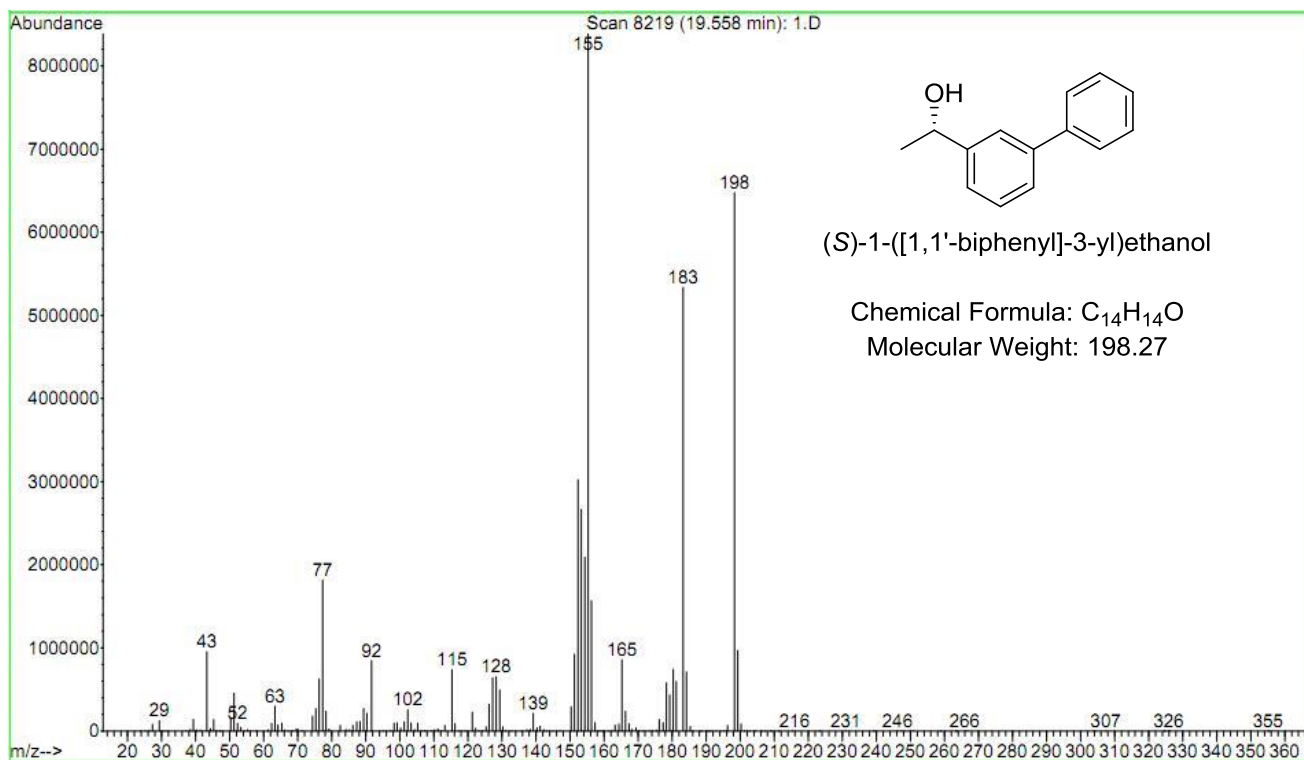
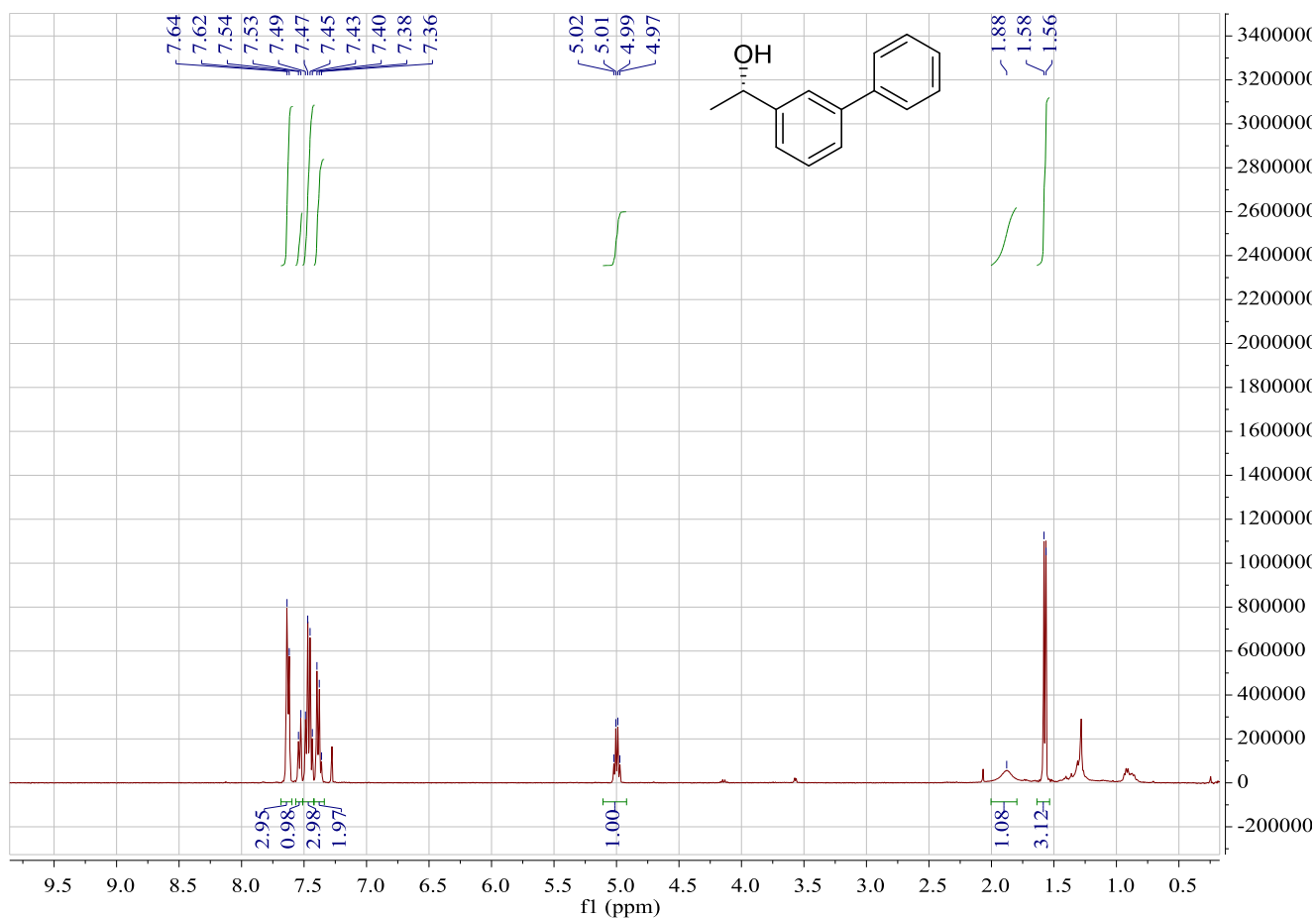
(S)-1-(4-(3-methyl)phenyl)ethanol (8g).



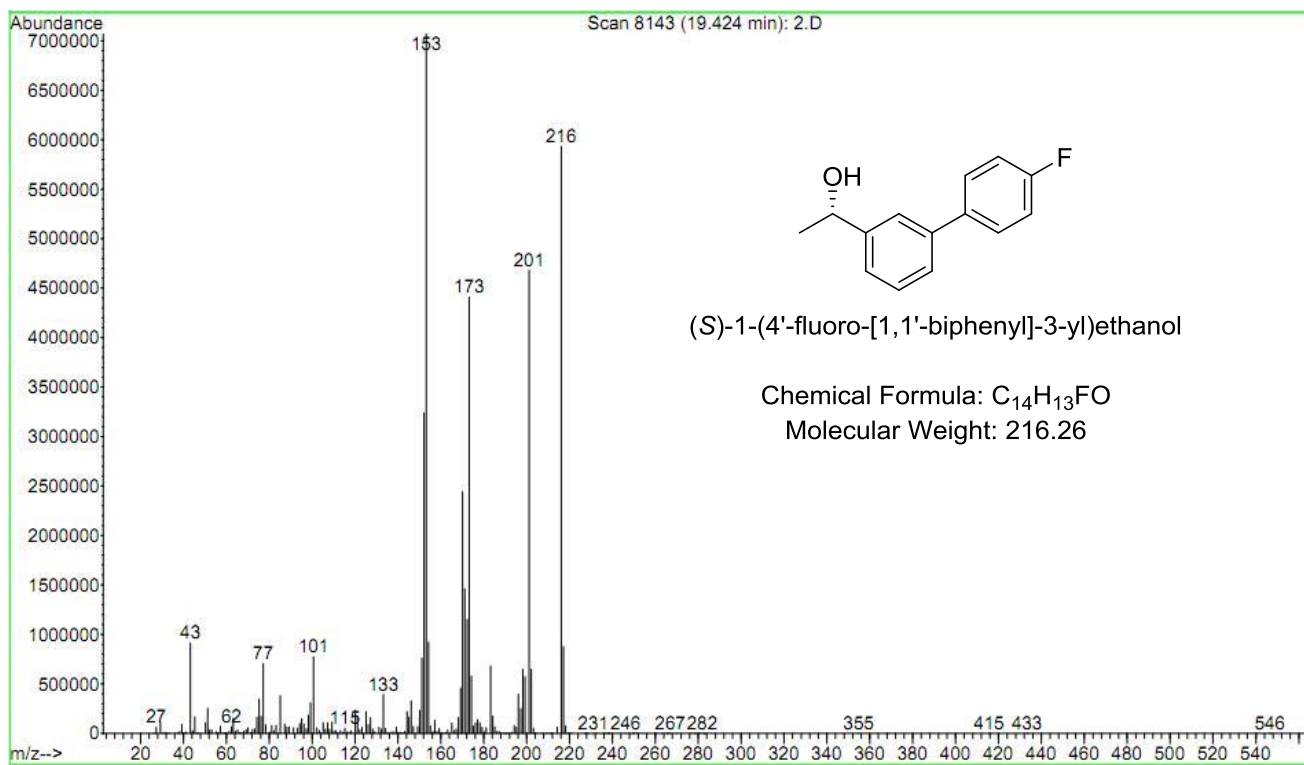
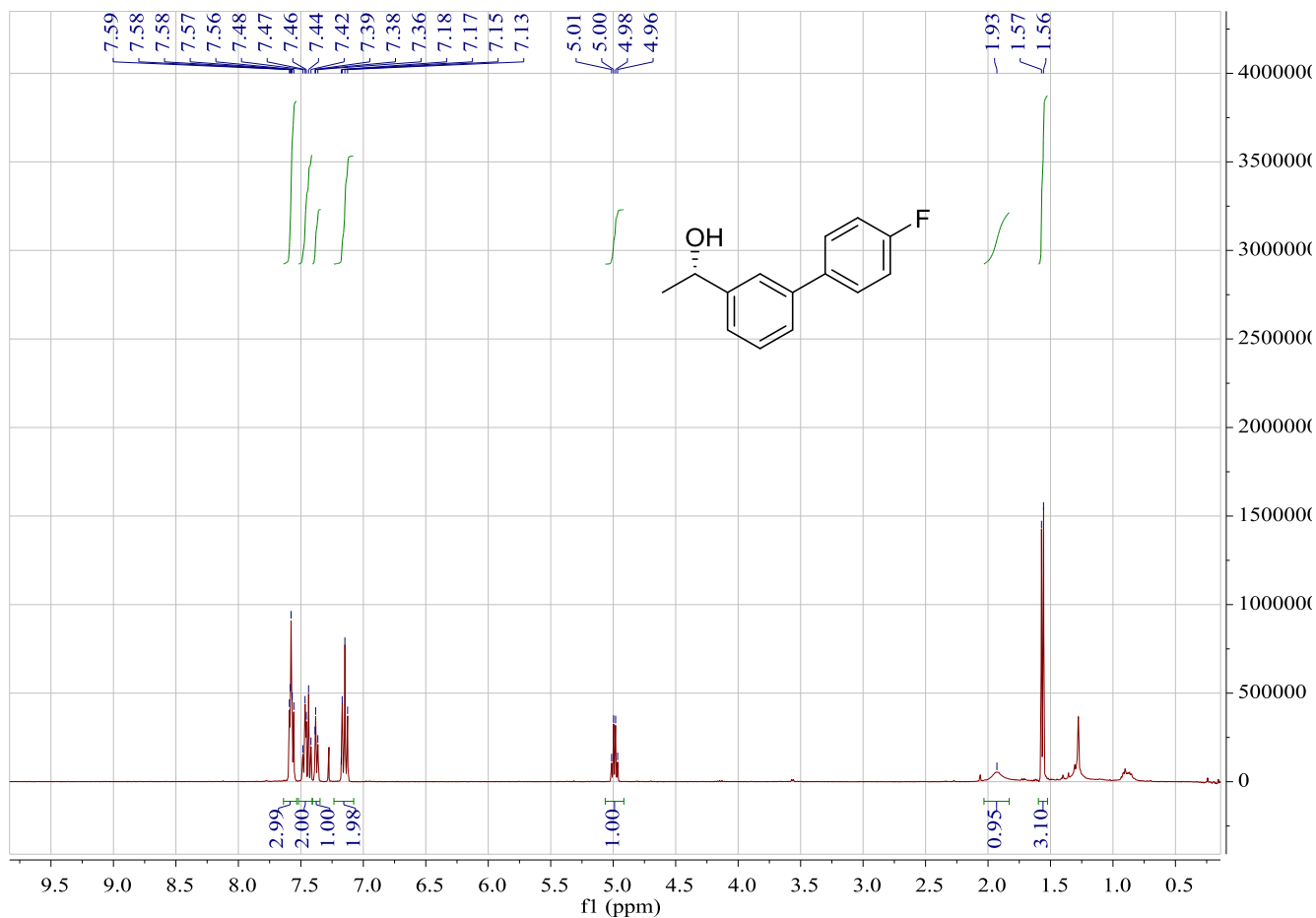
(S)-1-(4-(4-methoxy)phenyl)ethanol (8h).



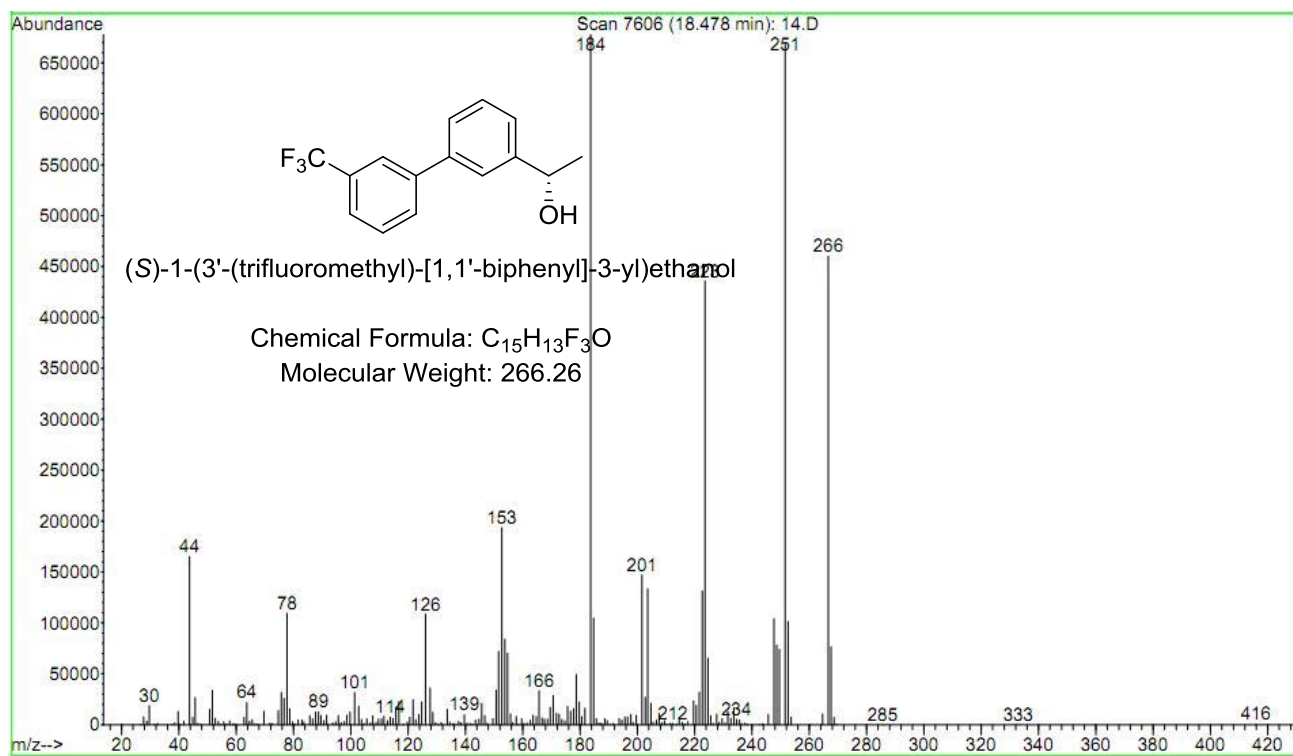
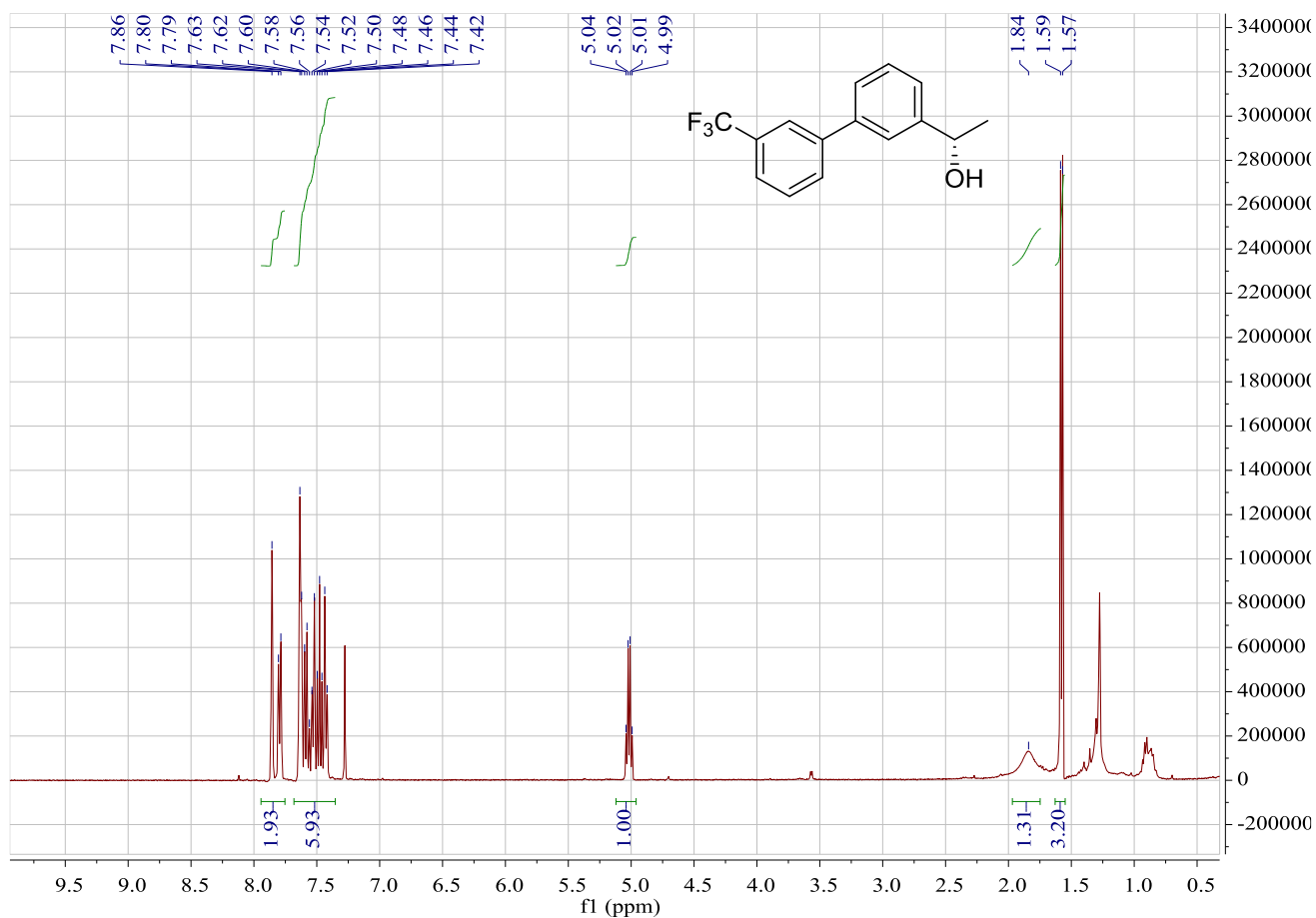
(S)-3-phenylacetophenol (8i).



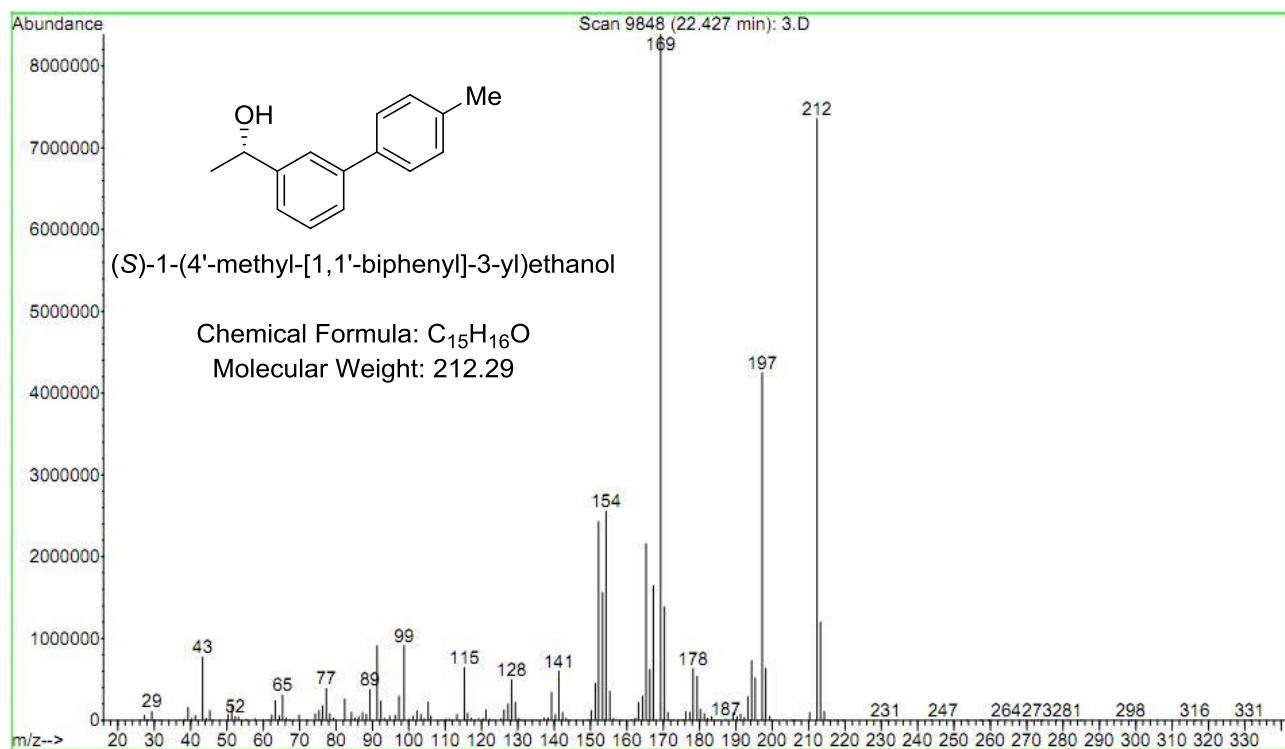
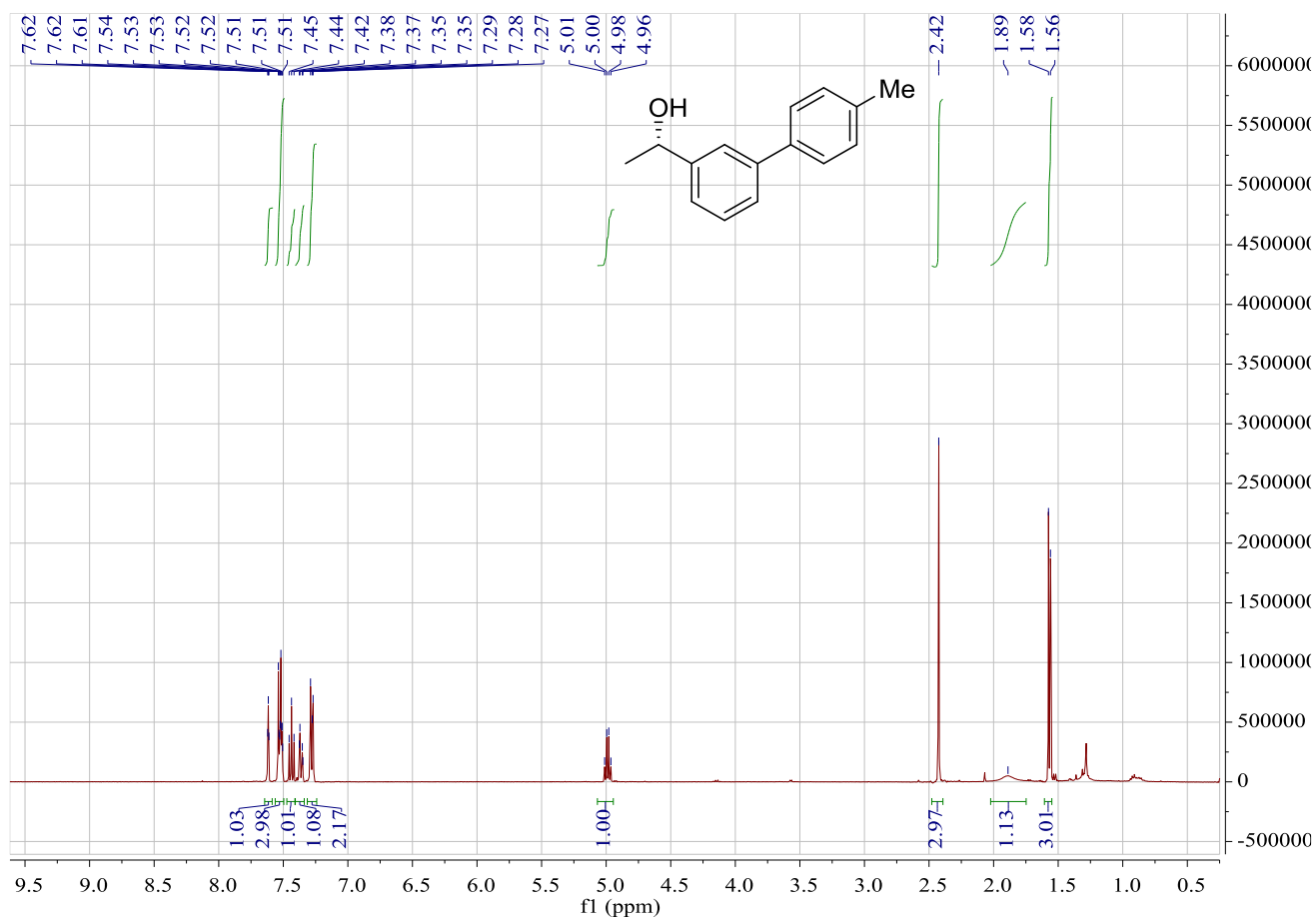
(S)-1-(3-(4-fluoro)phenyl)ethanol (8j).



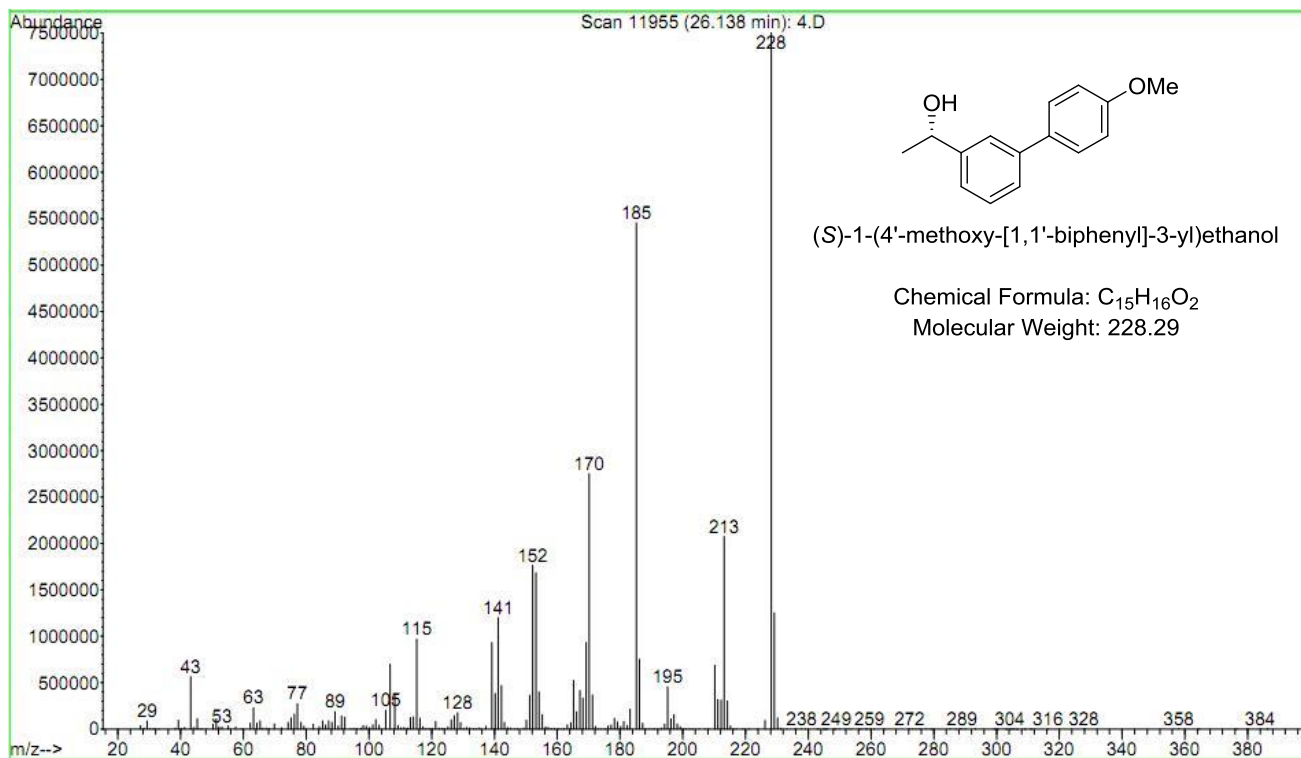
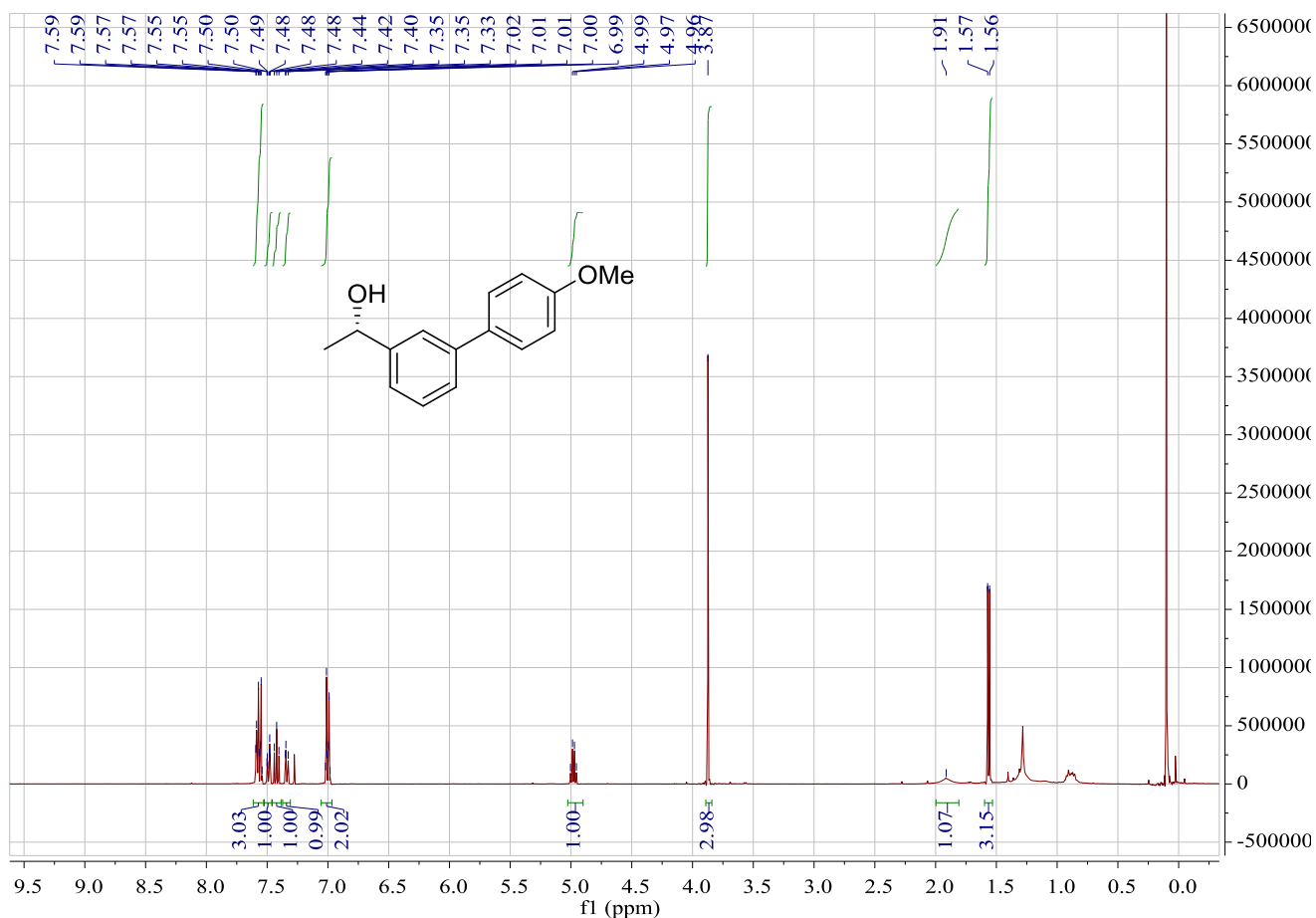
(S)-1-(3-(3-trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethanol (8k).



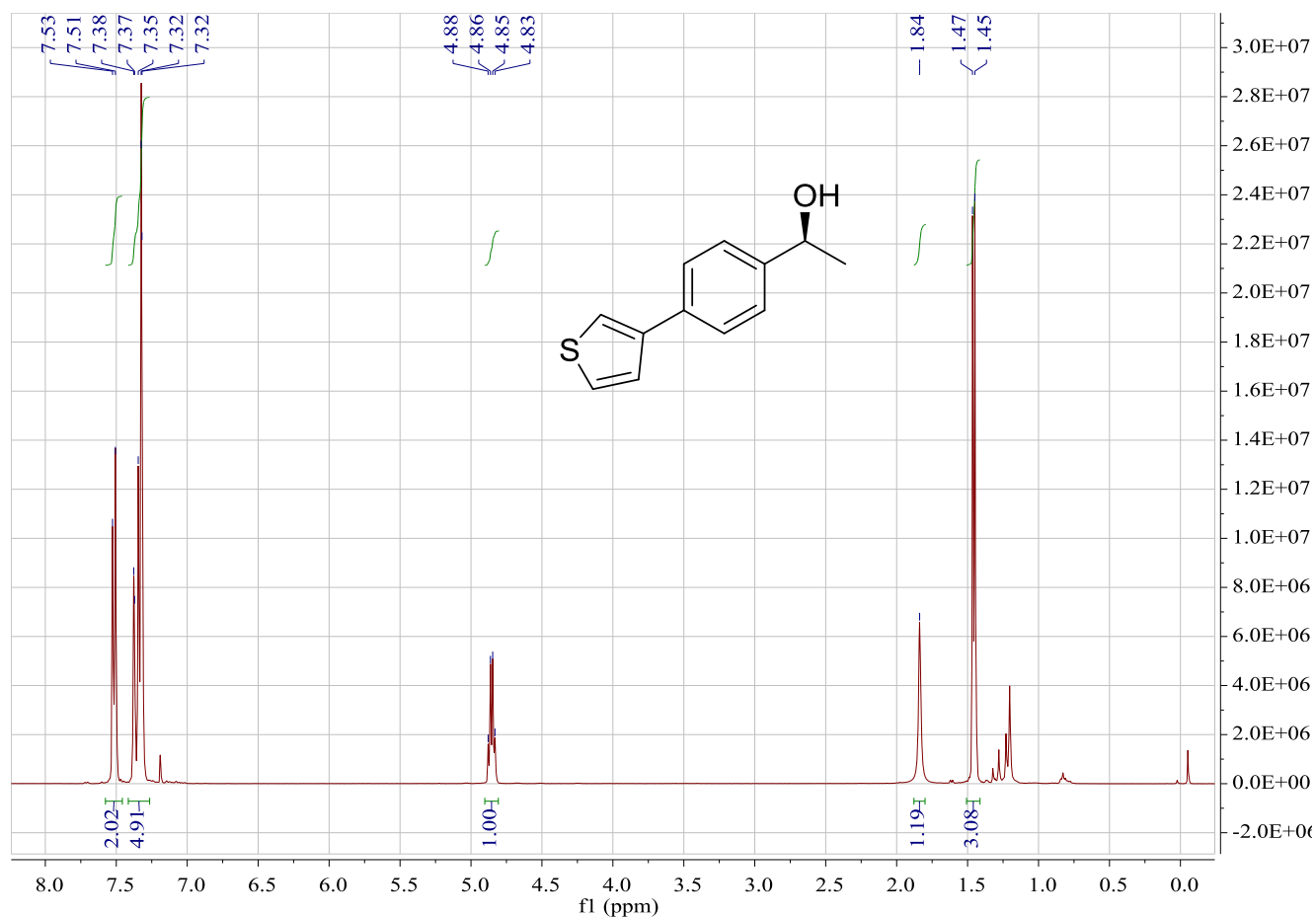
(S)-1-(3-(4-methyl)phenyl)ethanol (8I).



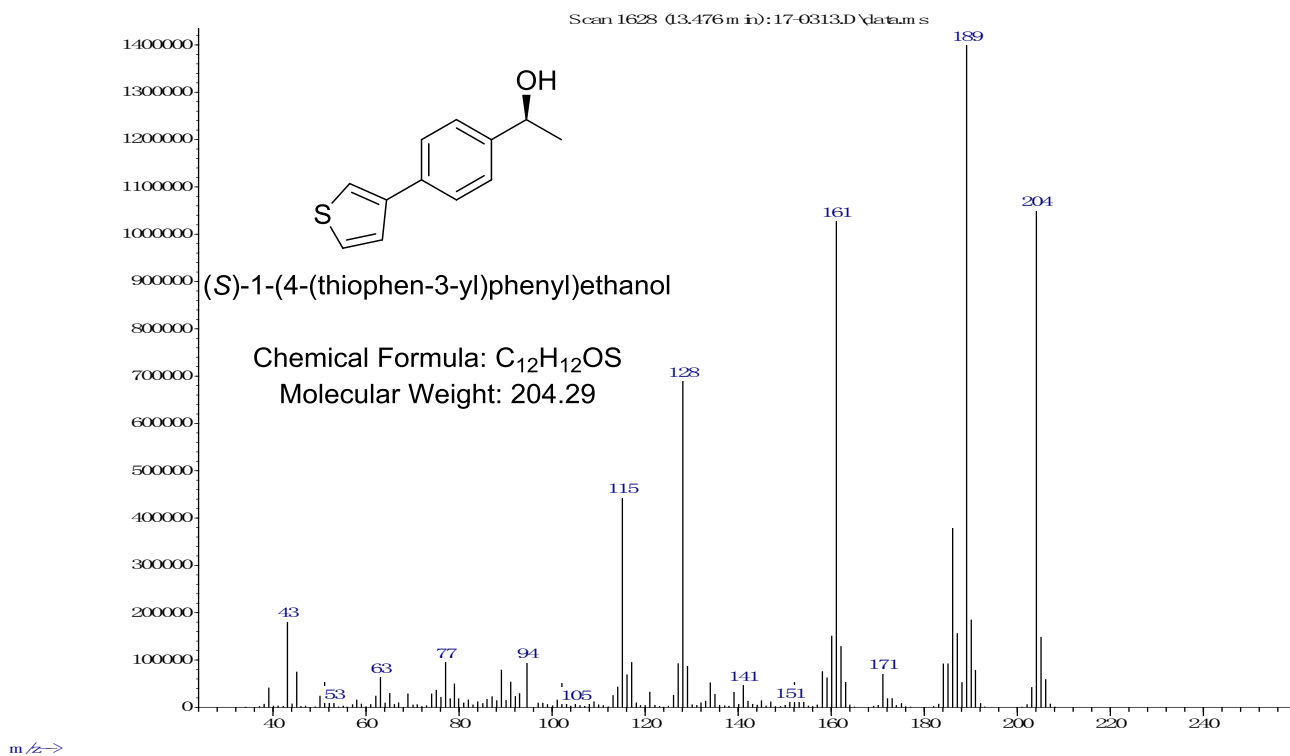
(S)-1-(3-(4-methoxy)phenyl)ethanol (8m).



(S)-1-(4-(thiophen-3-yl)phenyl)ethanol (8n).

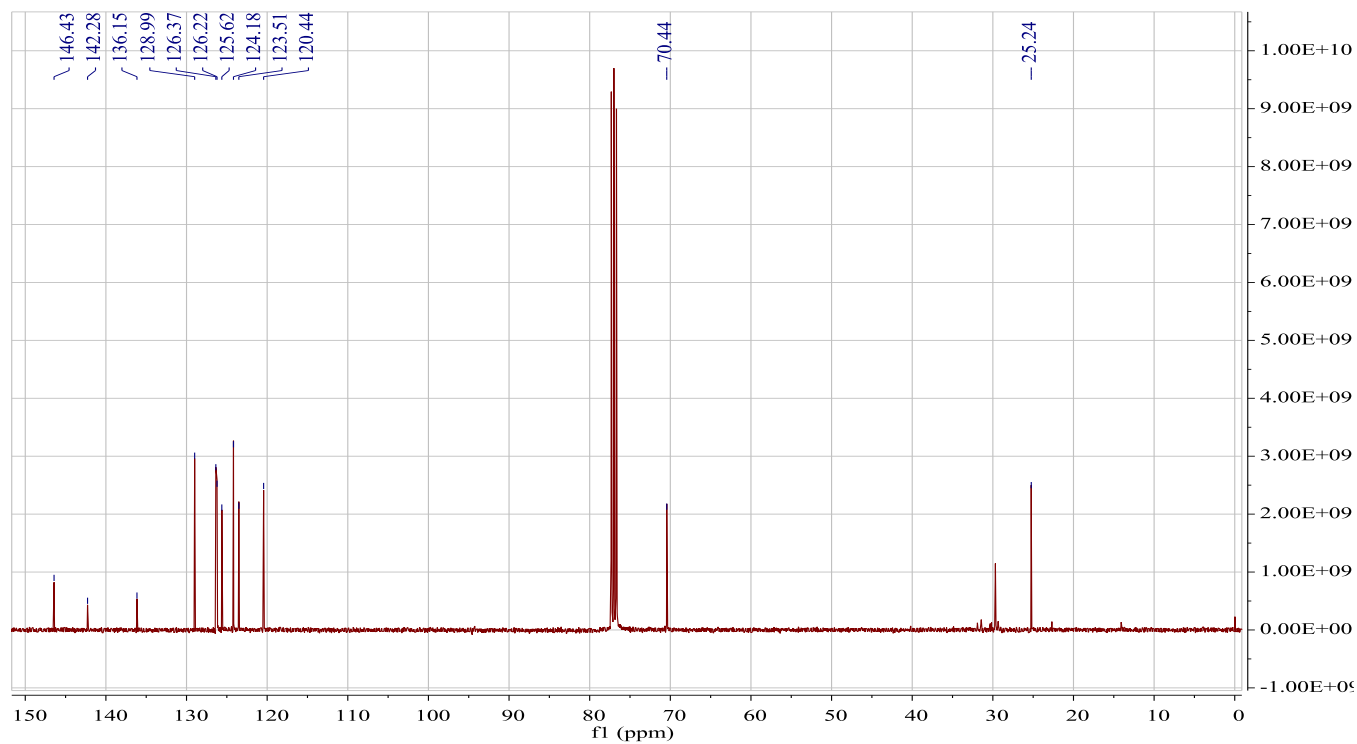
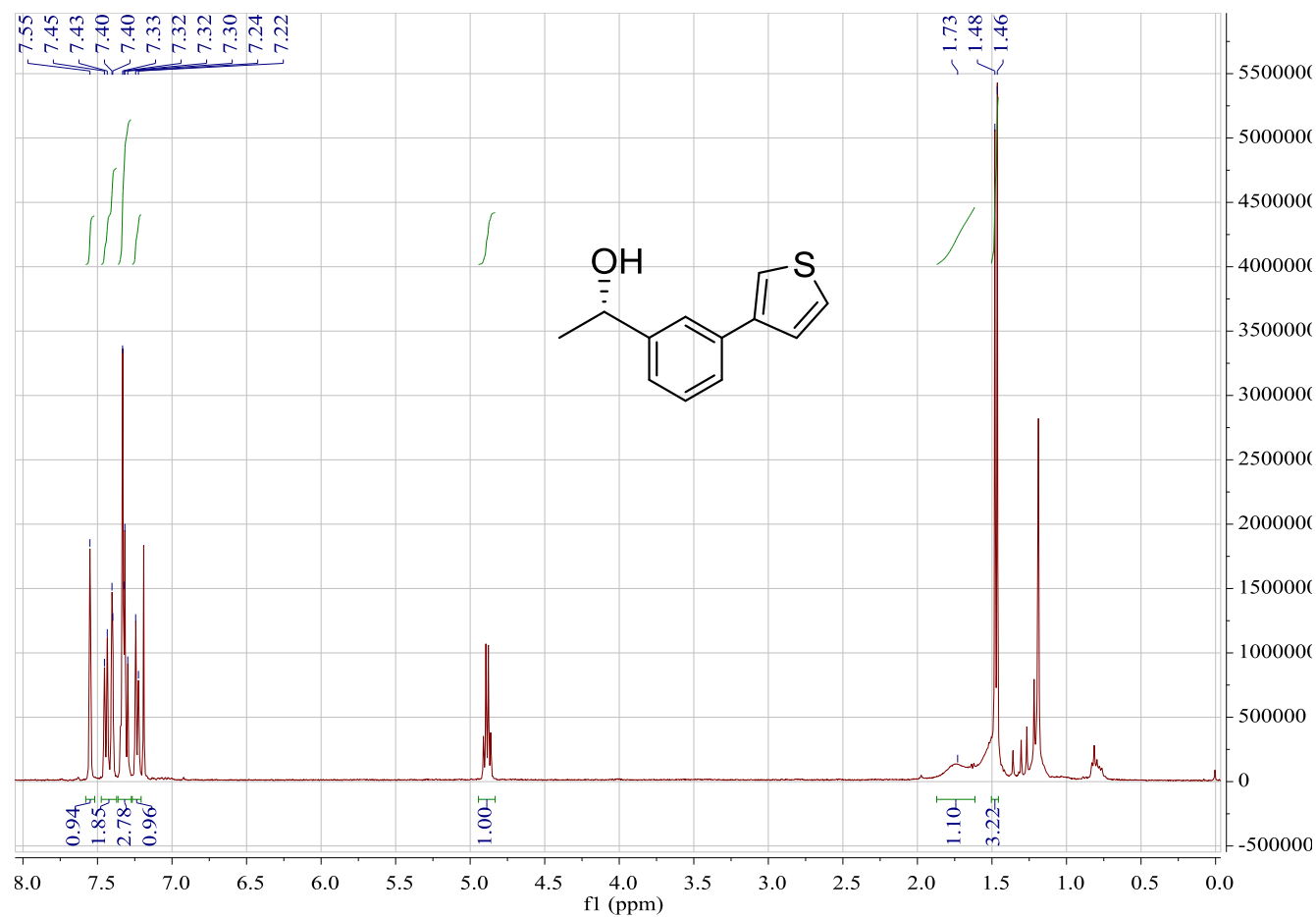


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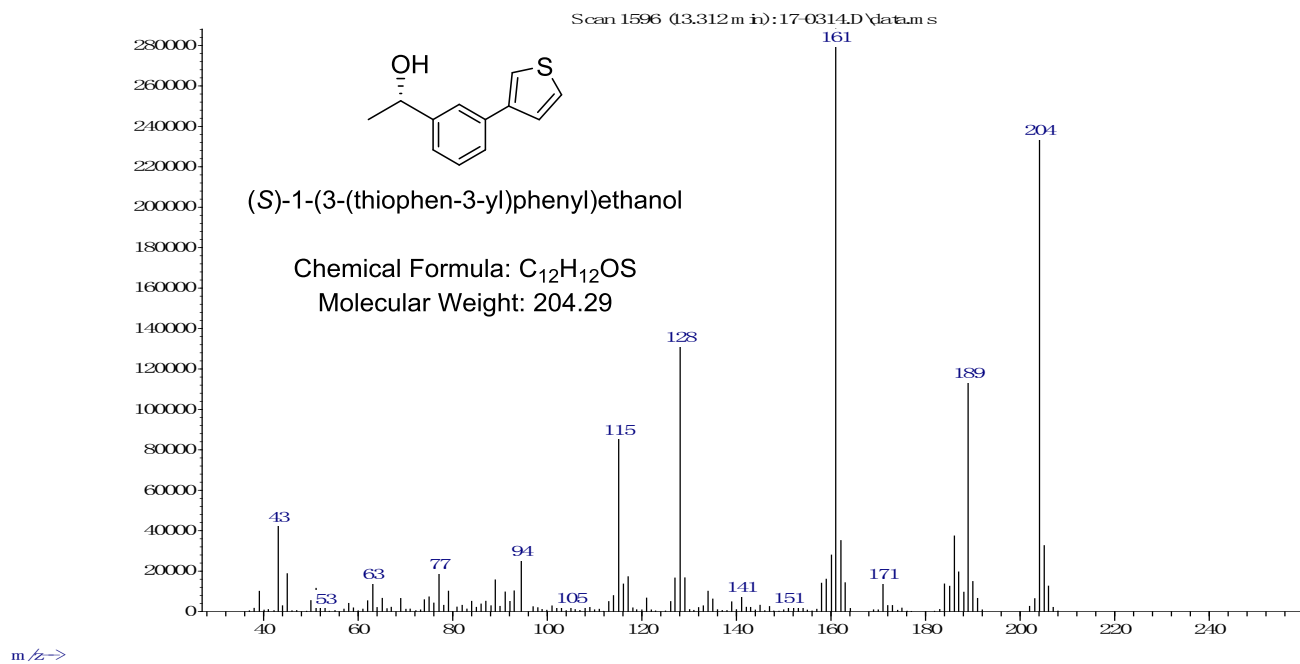


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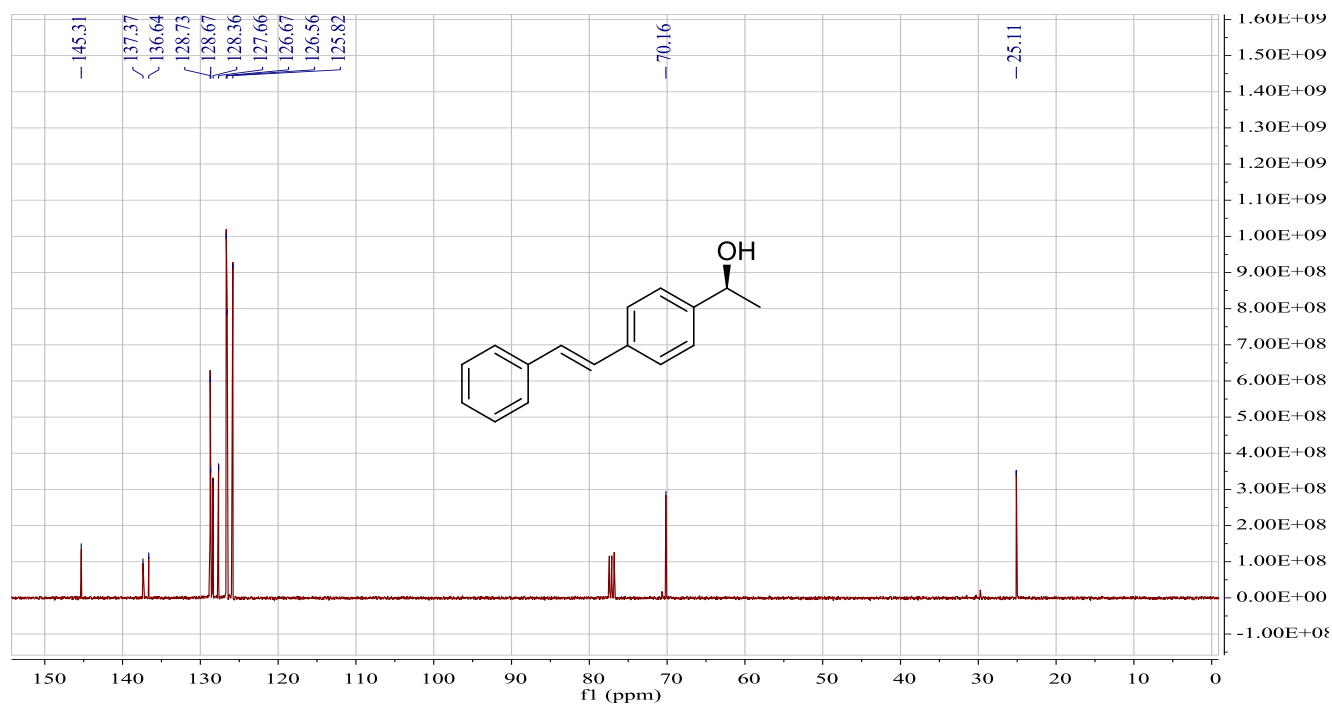
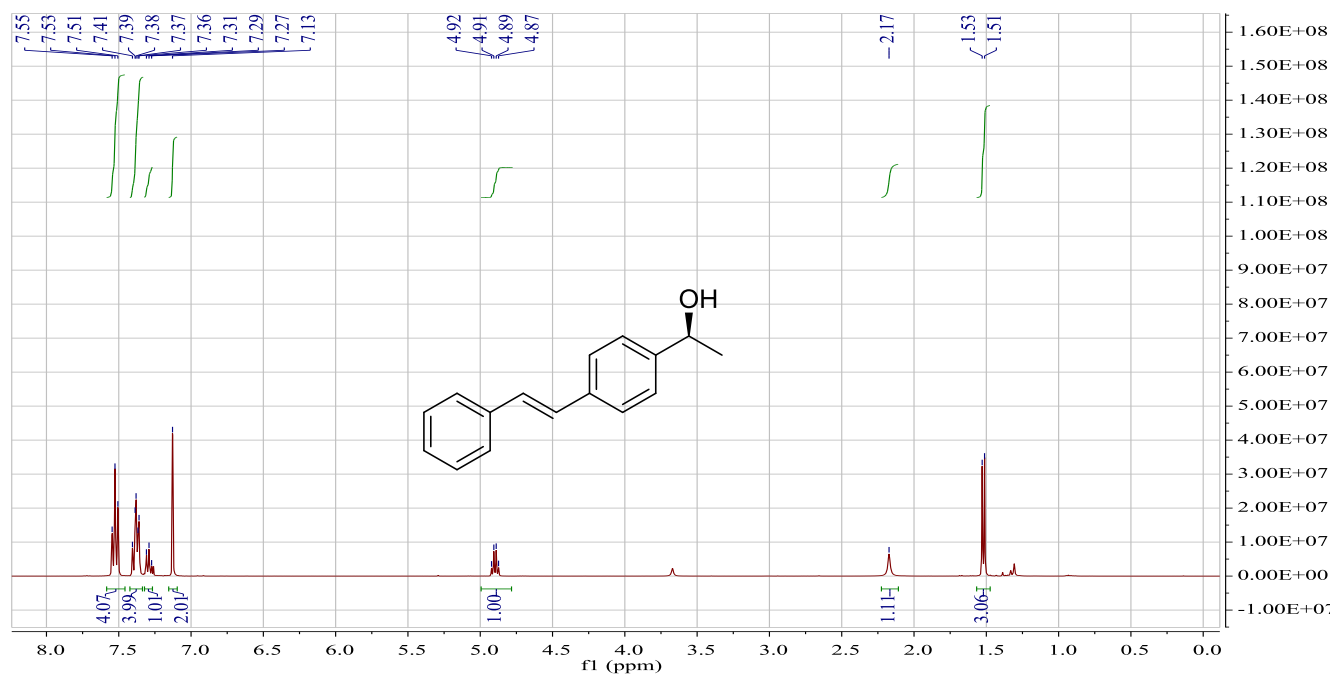
(S)-1-(3-(thiophen-3-yl)phenyl)ethanol (8o).

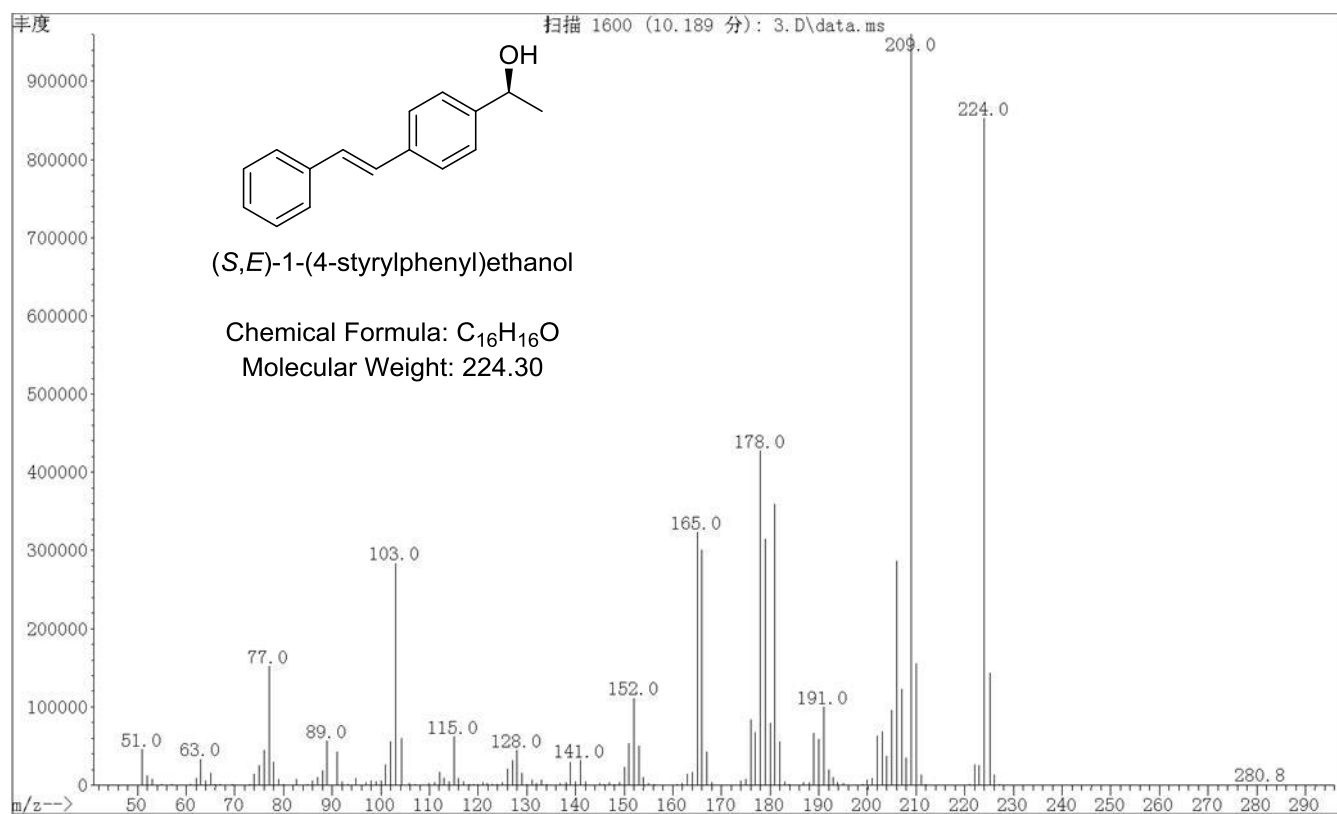


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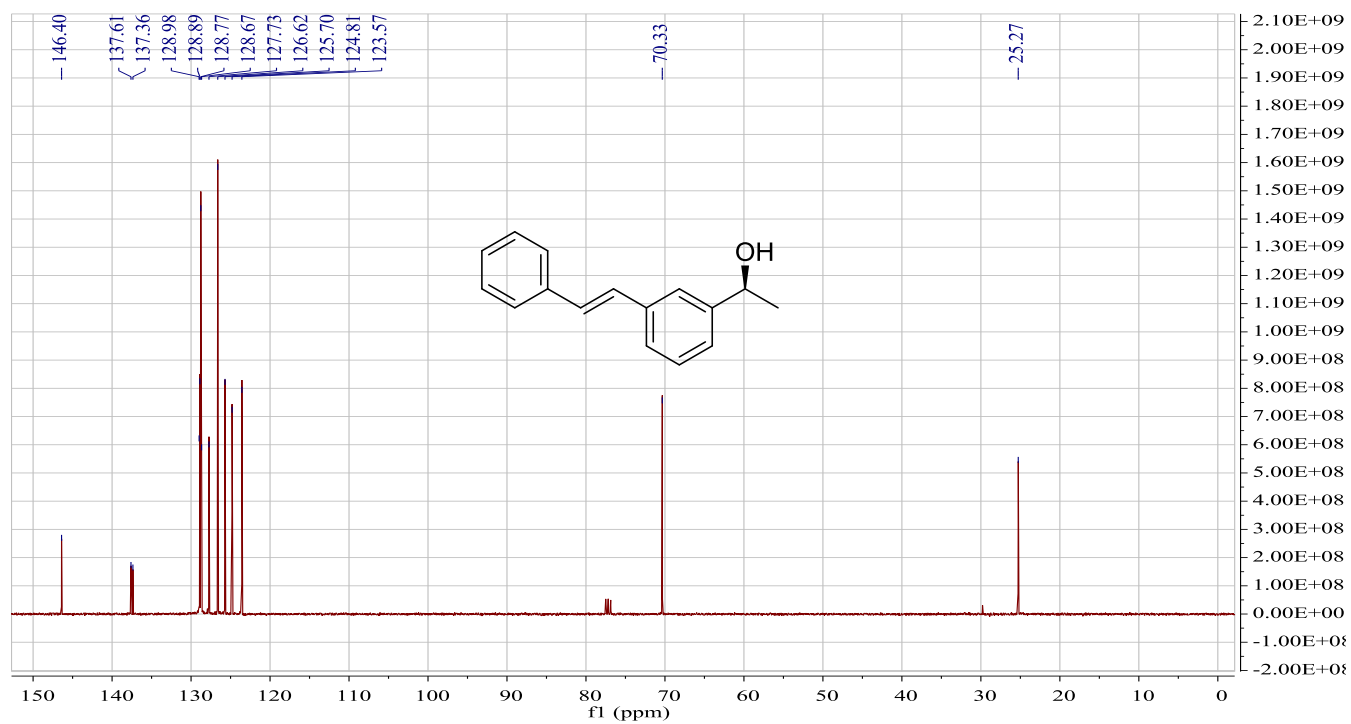
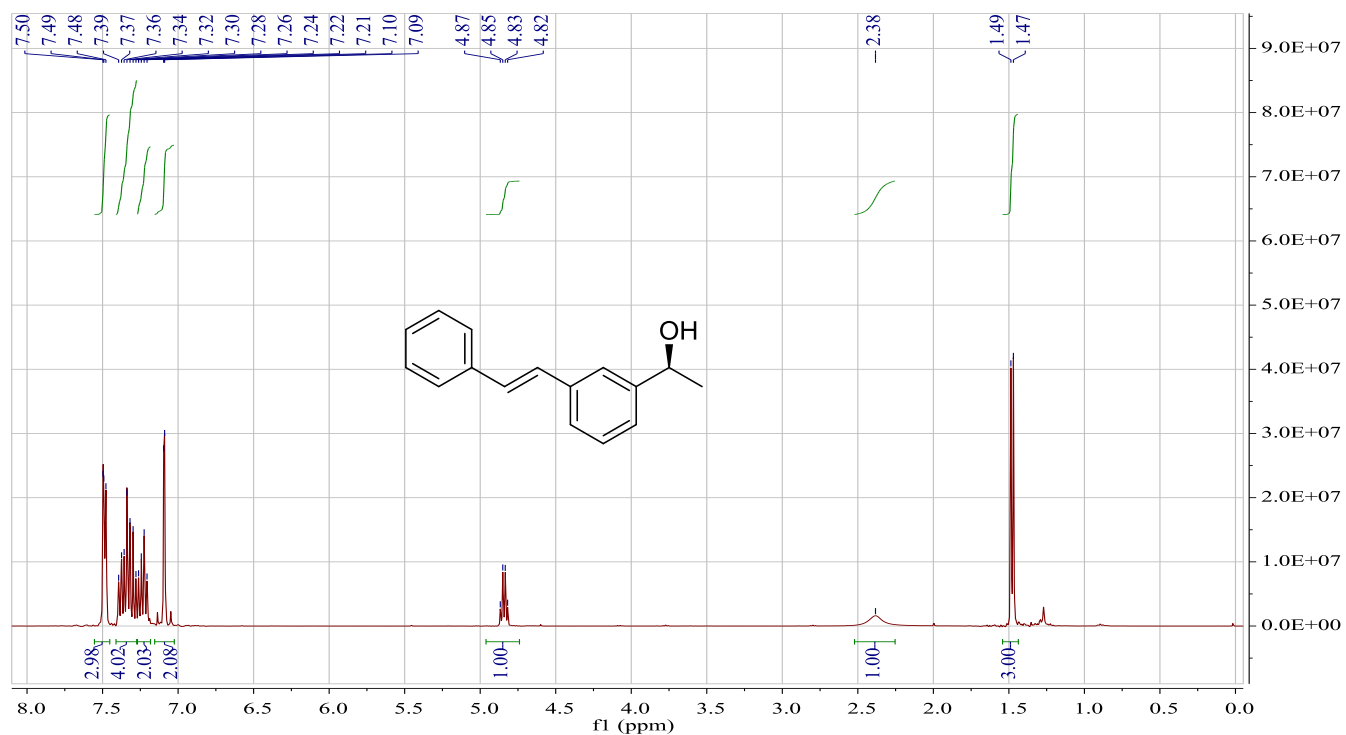


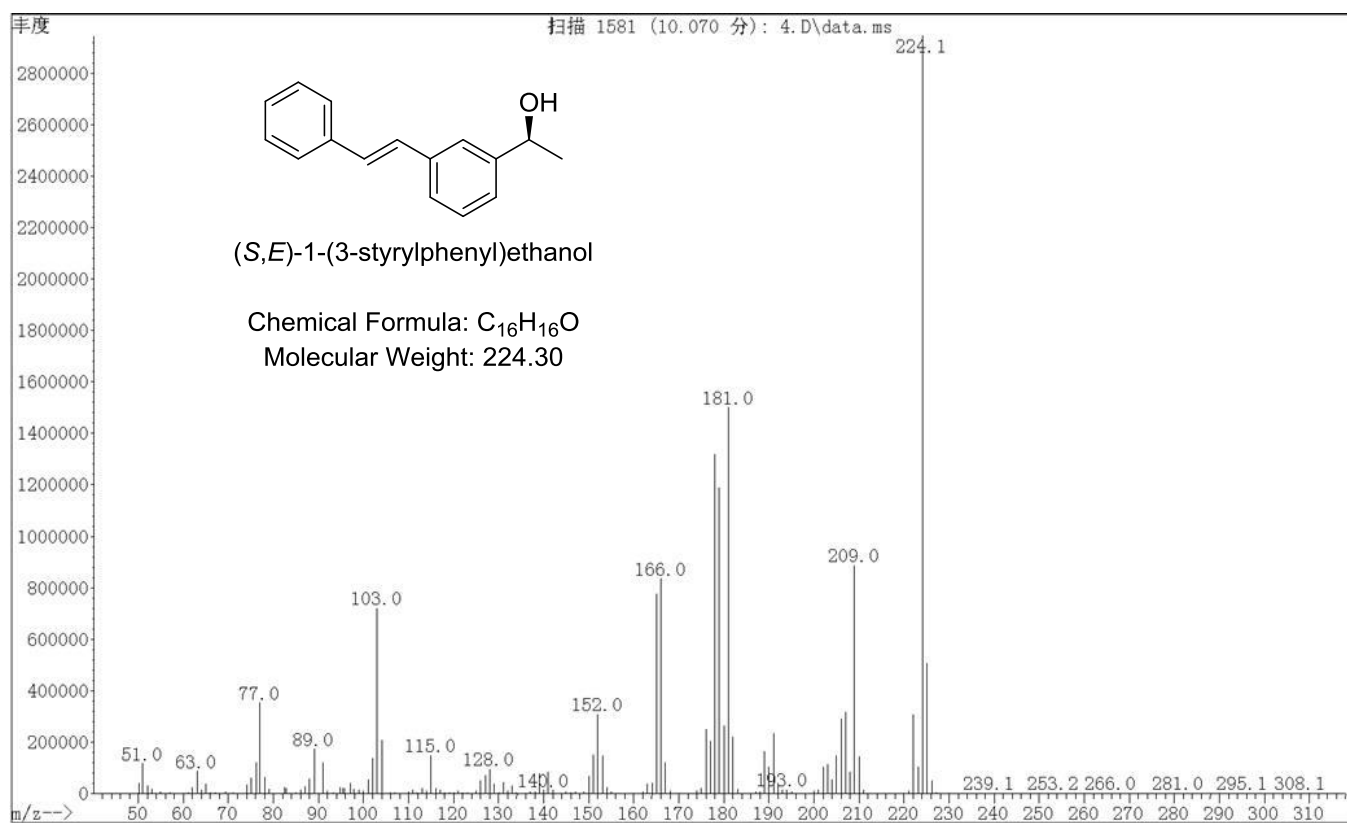
(*S,E*)-1-(4-styrylphenyl)ethanol (8p).



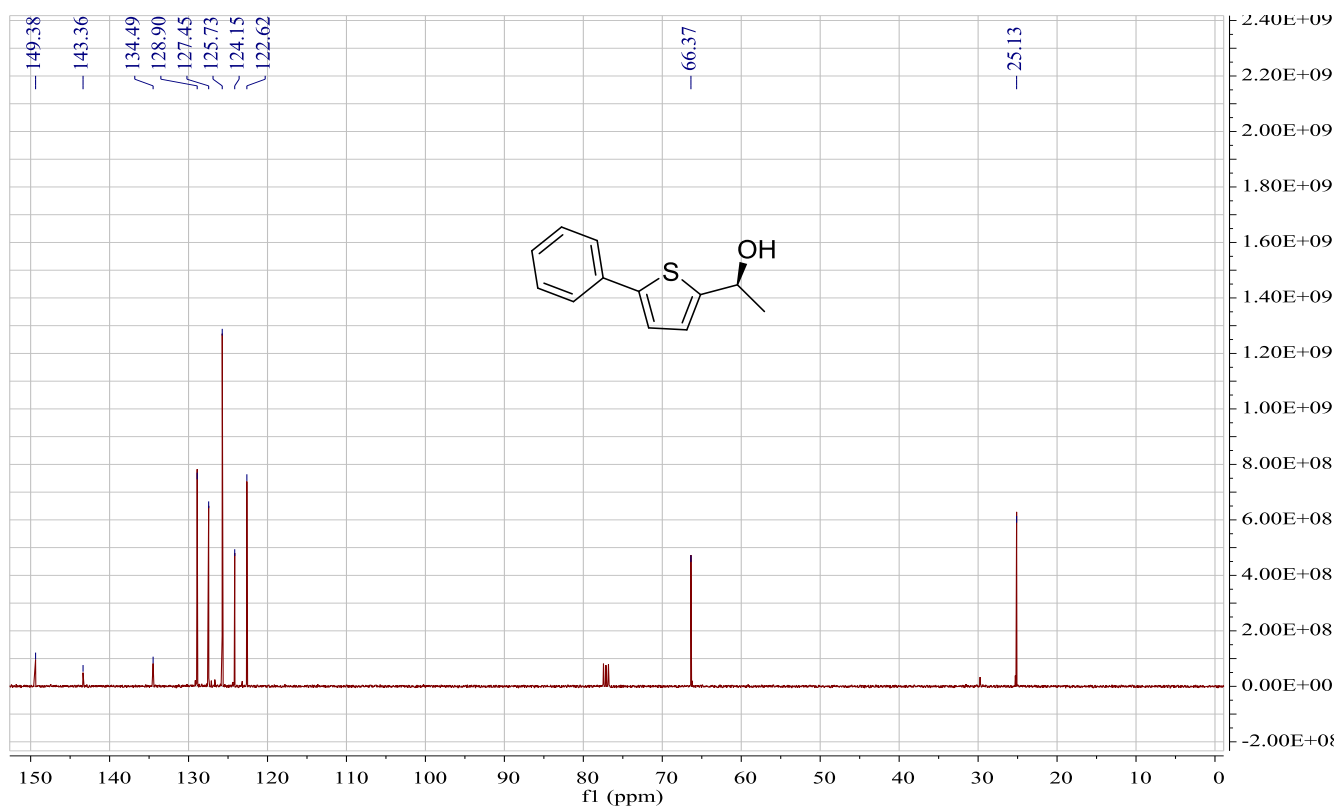
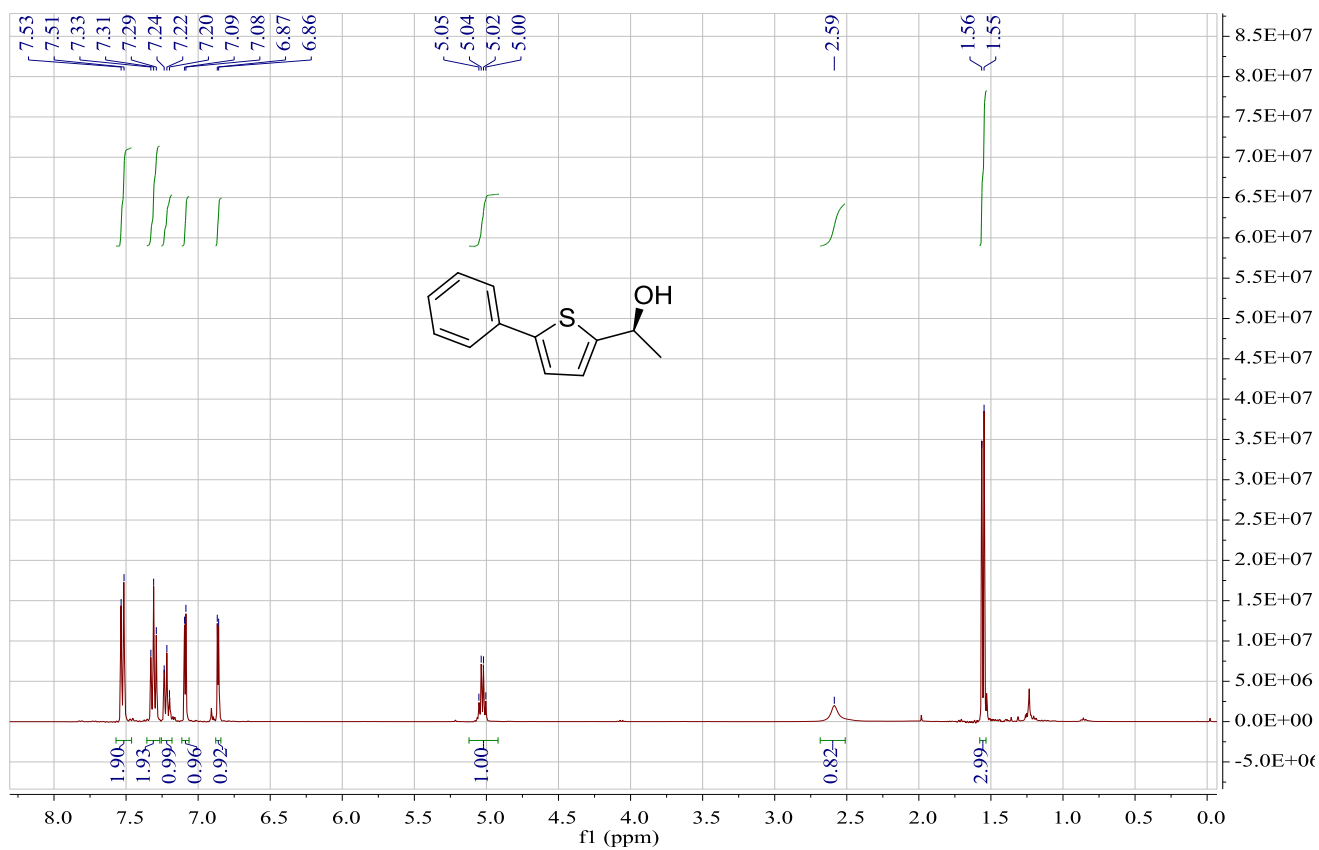


(*S,E*)-1-(3-styrylphenyl)ethanol (8q).



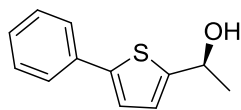


(S)-1-(5-phenylthiophen-2-yl)ethanol (8r).



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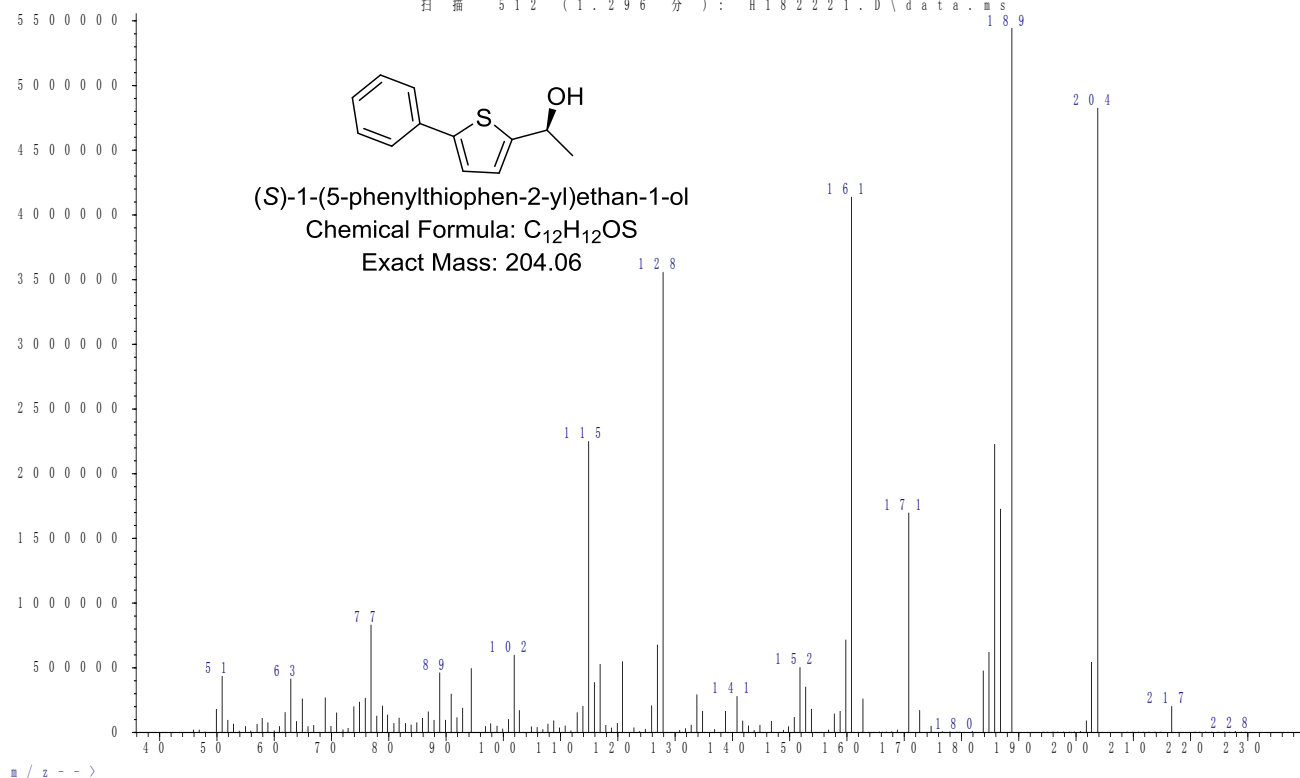
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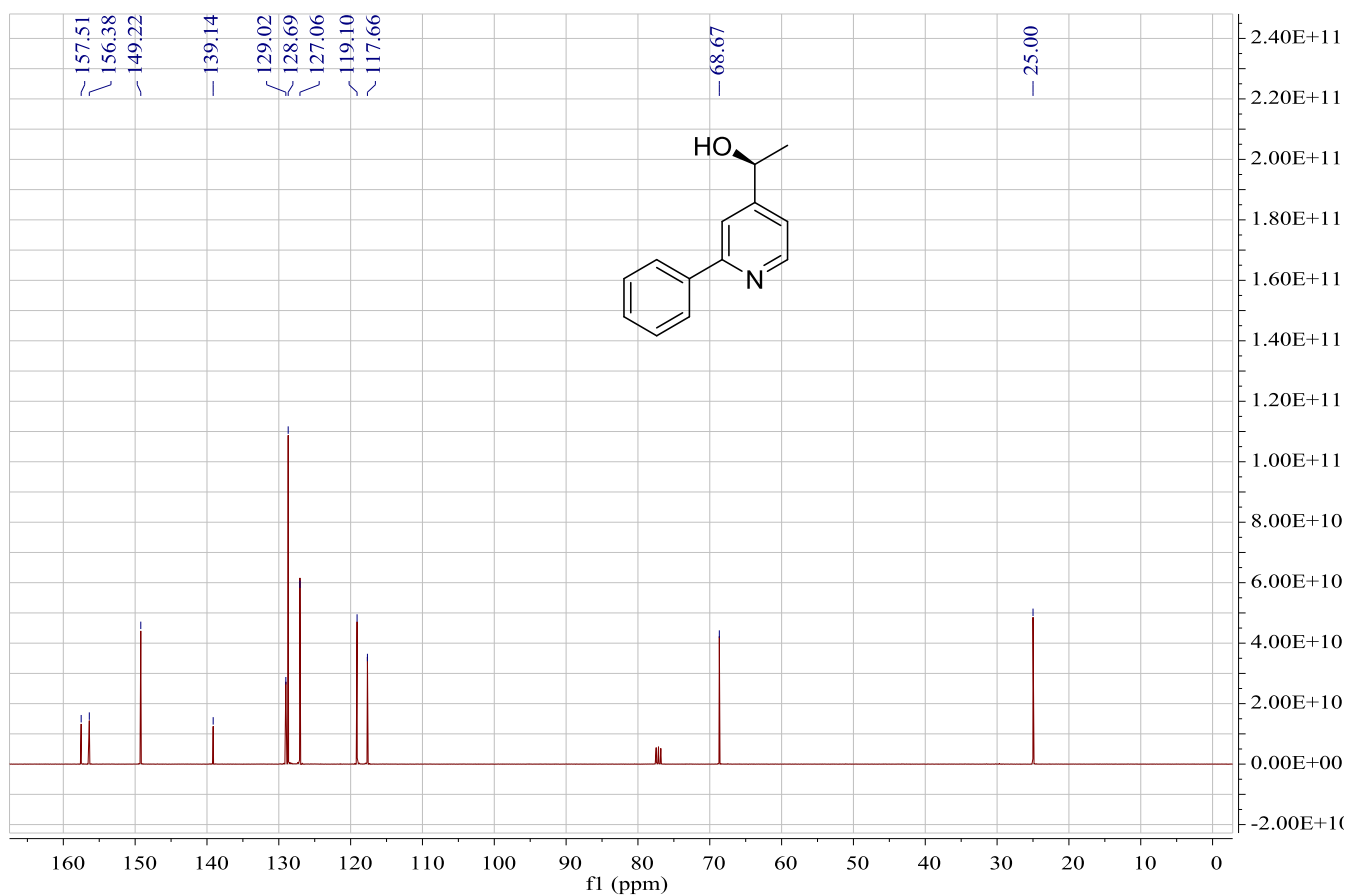
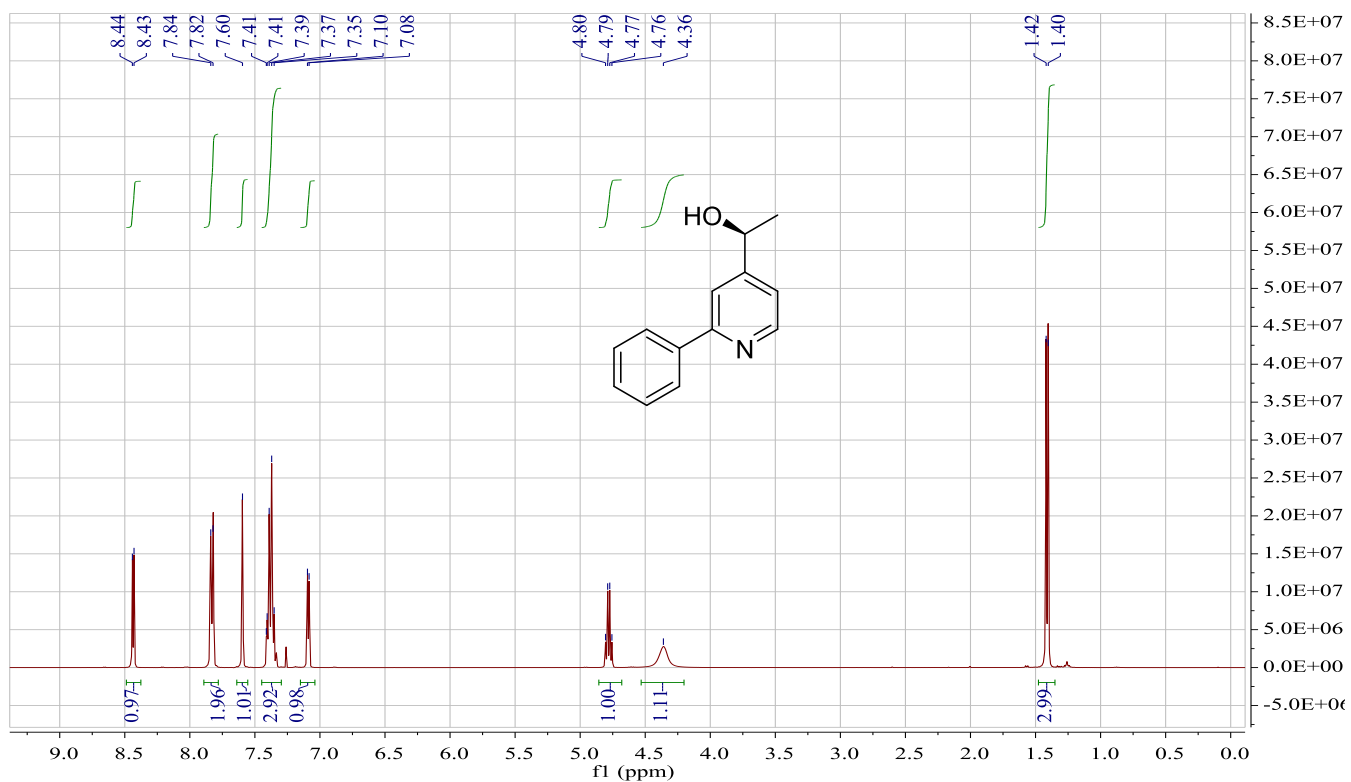
(S)-1-(5-phenylthiophen-2-yl)ethan-1-ol

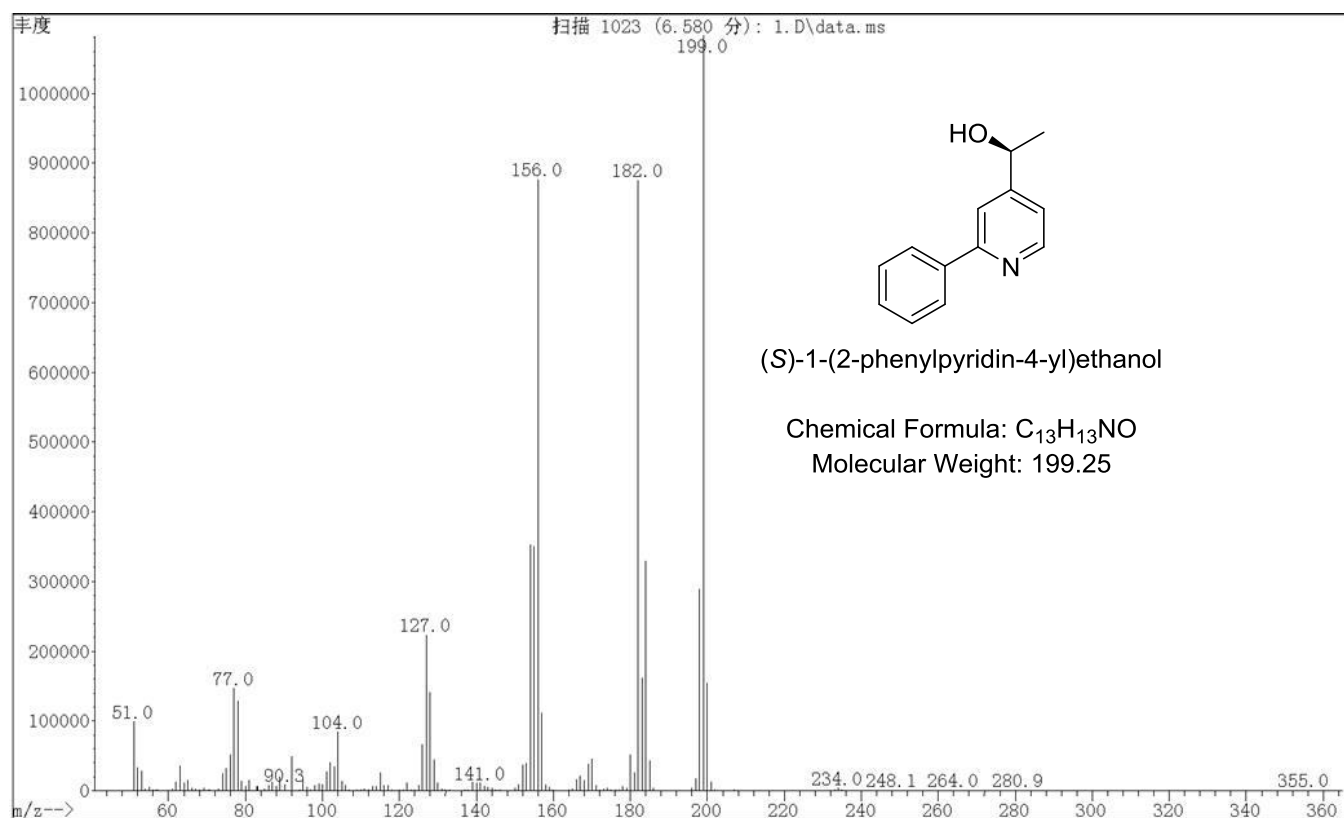
Chemical Formula: C₁₂H₁₂OS

Exact Mass: 204.06

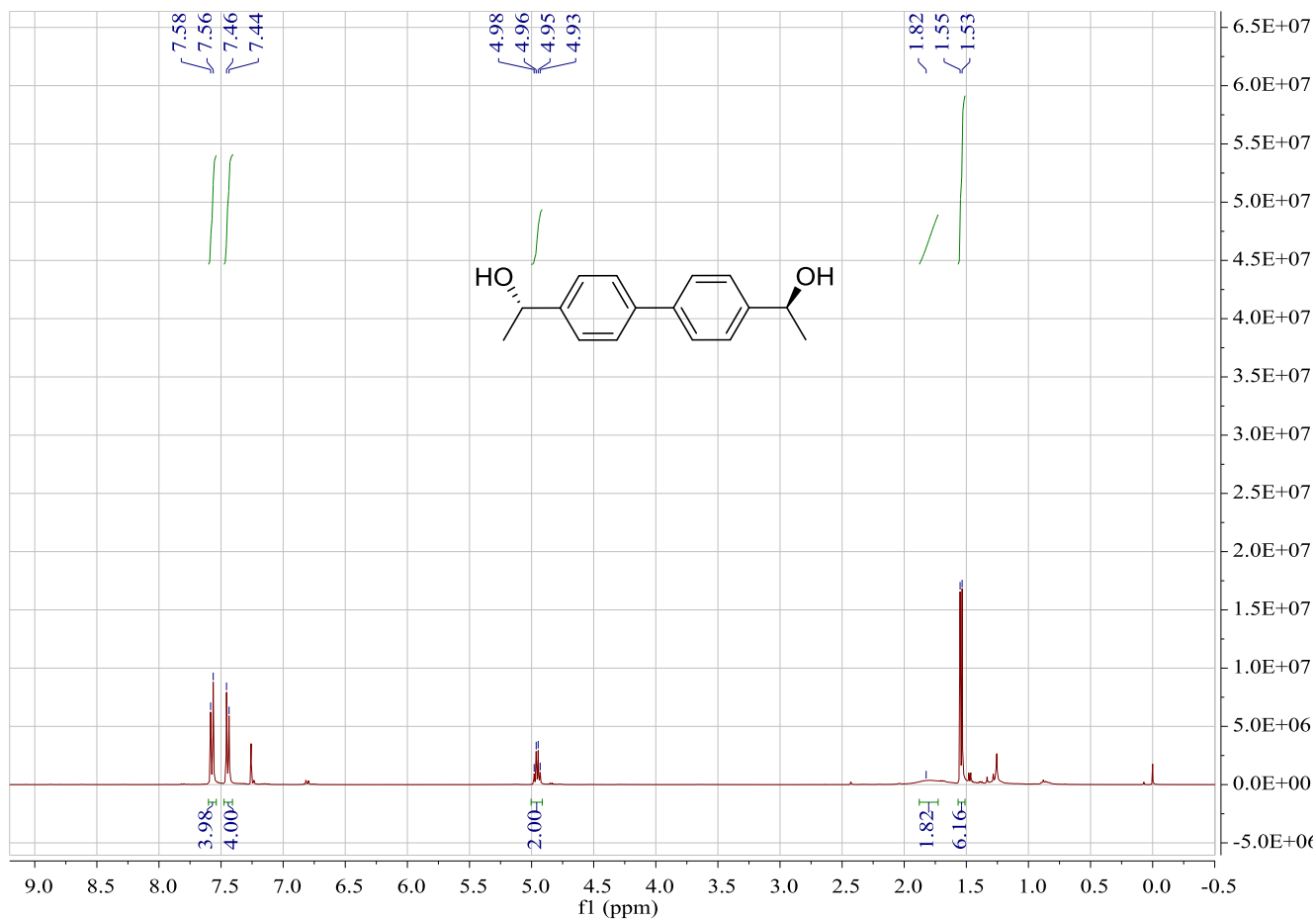


(S)-1-(2-phenylpyridin-4-yl)ethanol (8s).

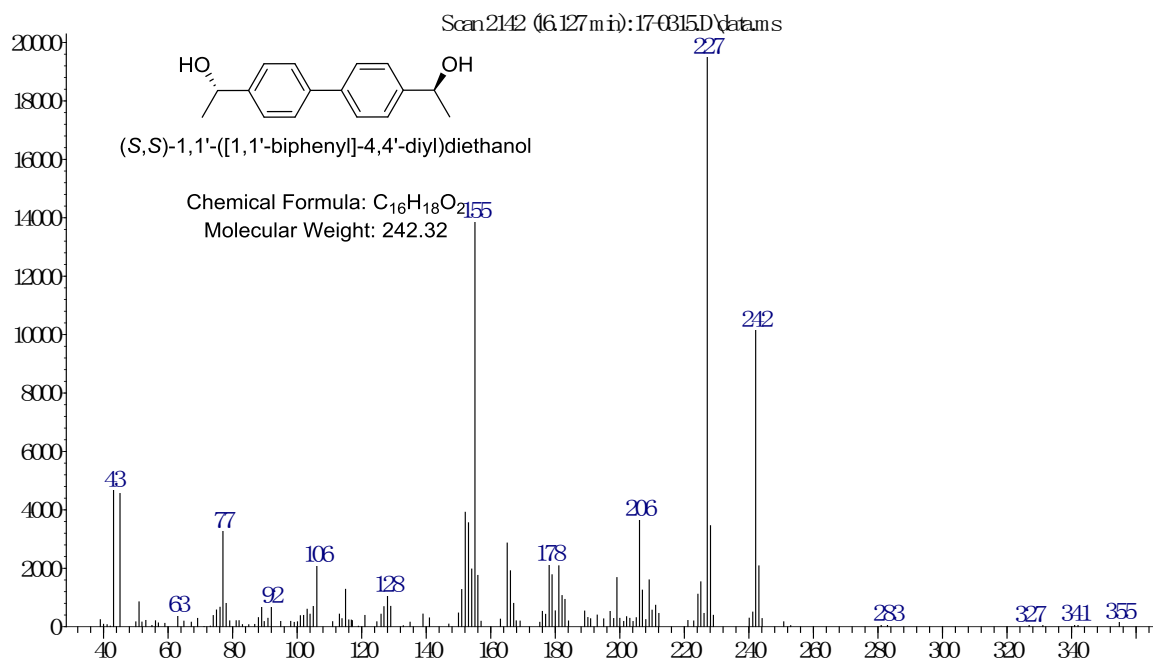




(S,S)-1,1'-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4,4'-diyl)diethanol (8t).

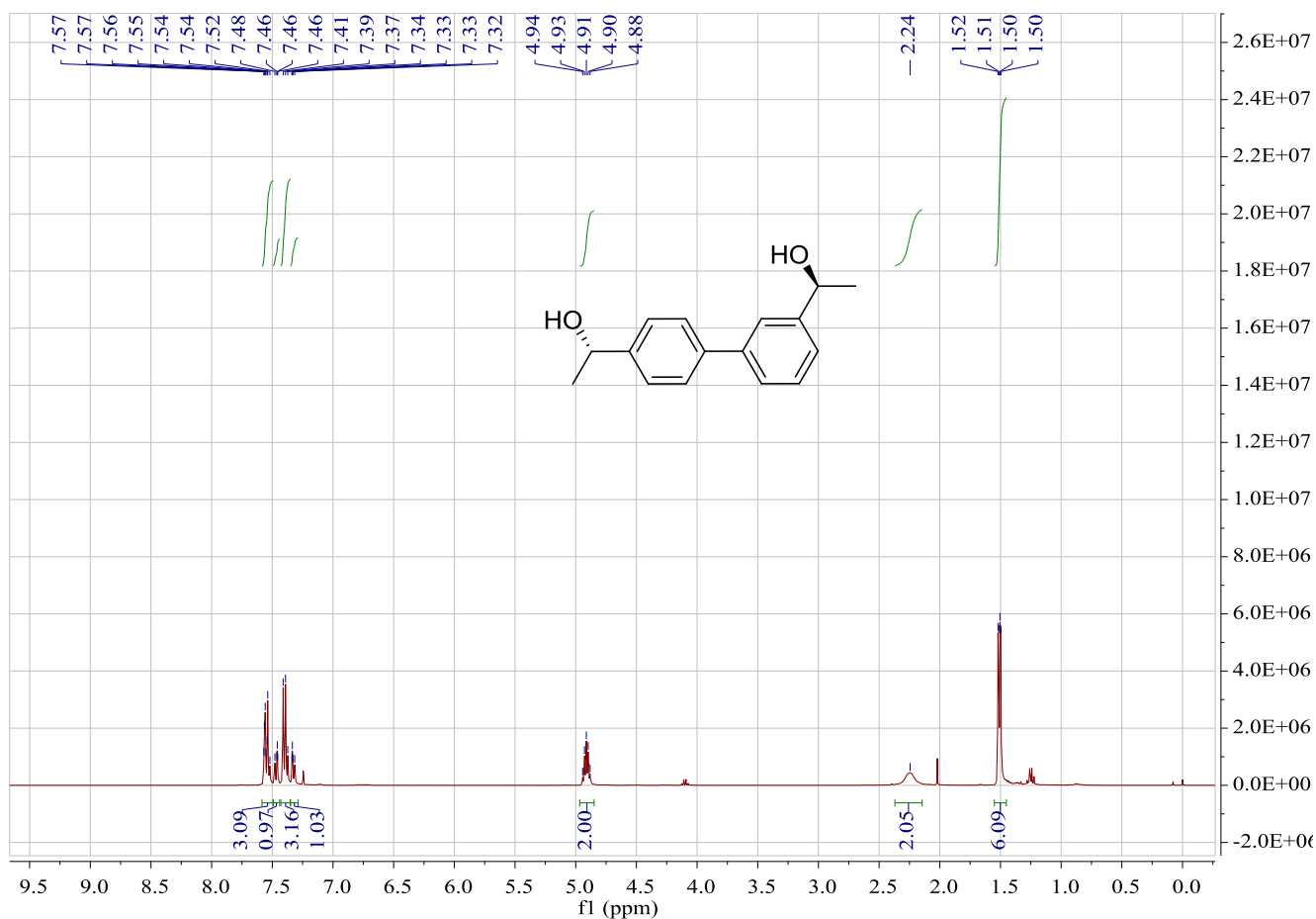


Abundance

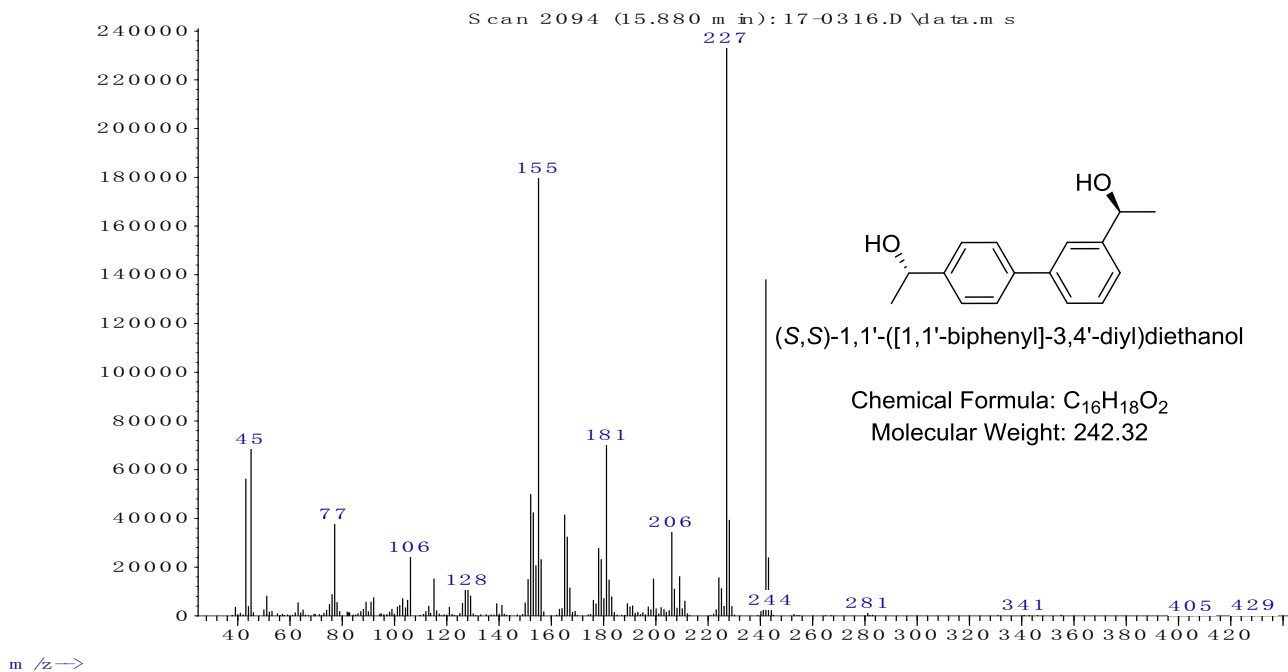


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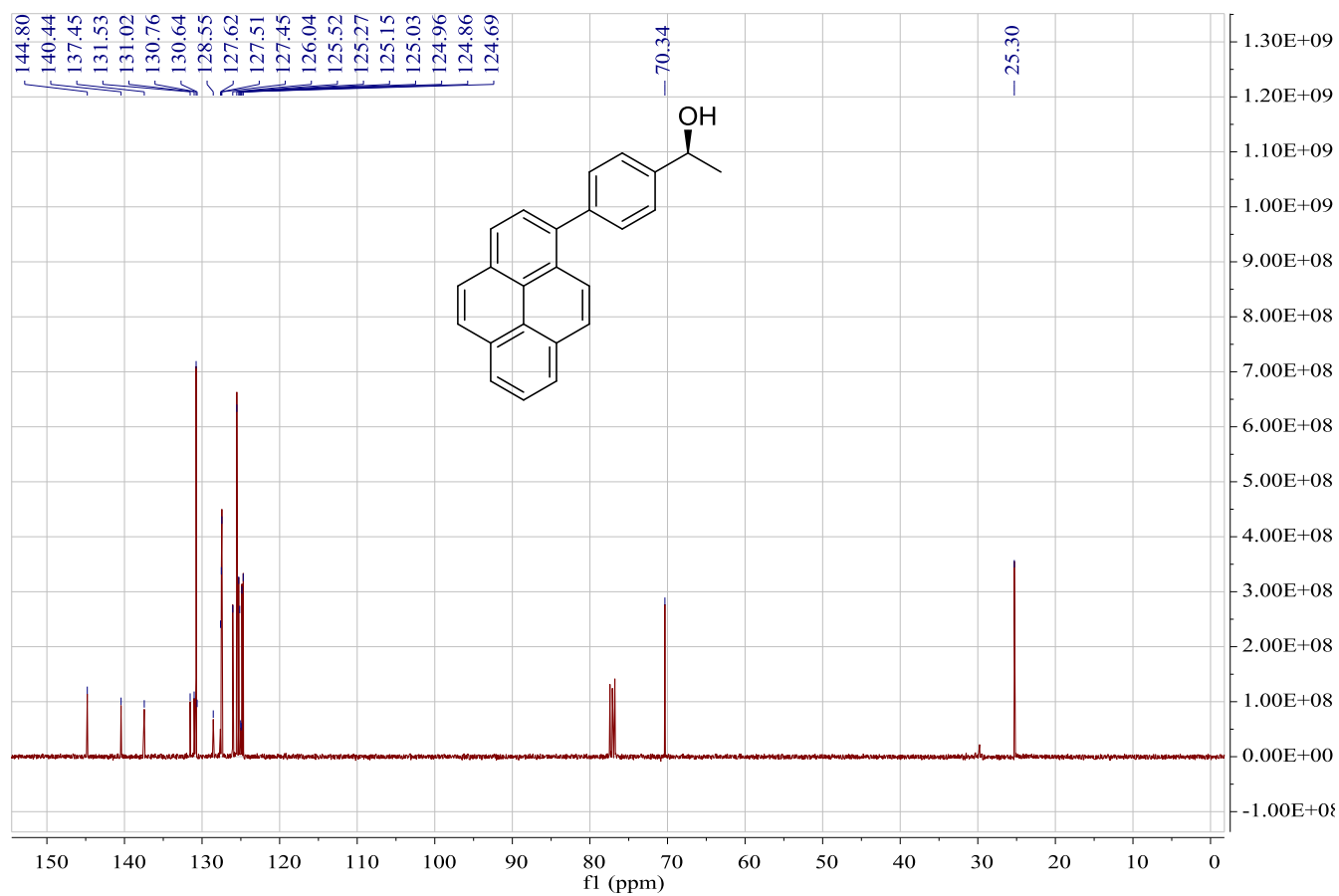
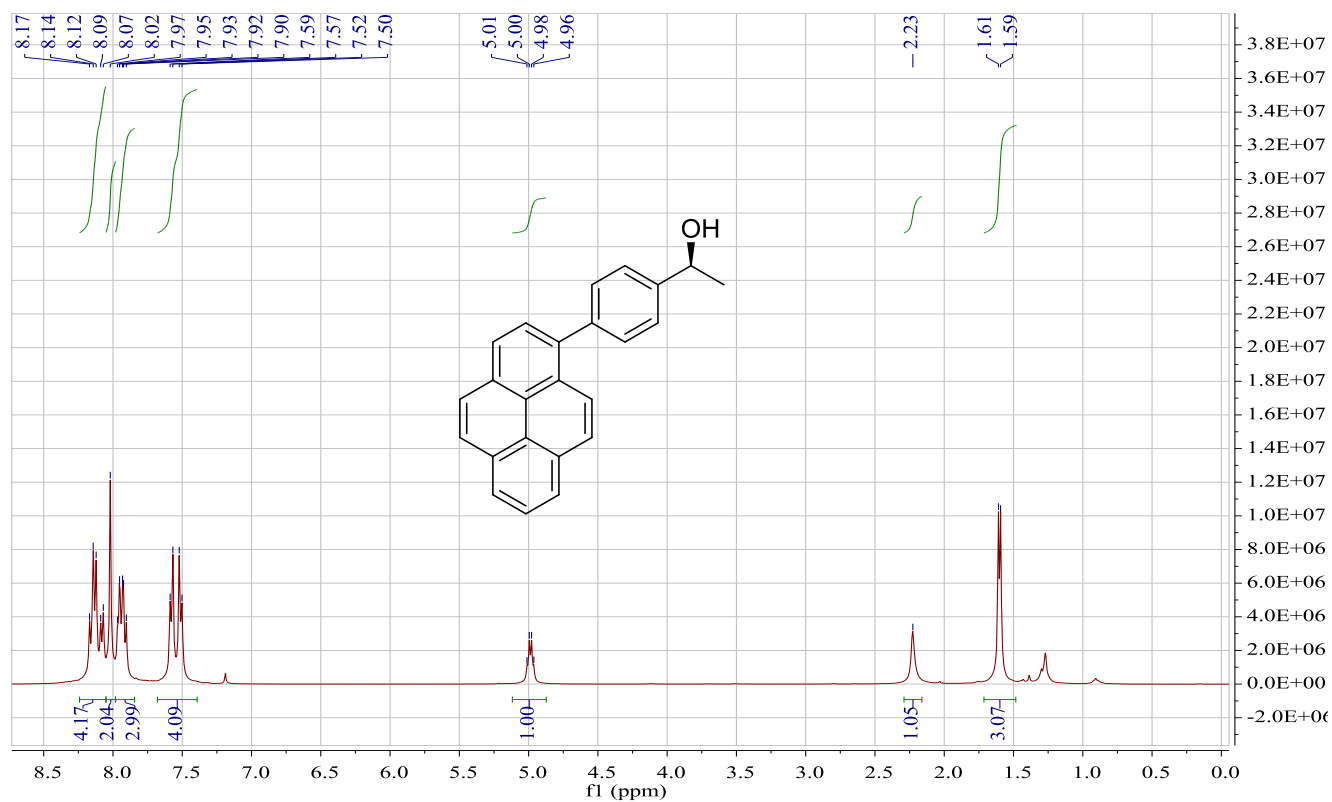
(S,S)-1,1'-([1,1'-biphenyl]-3,4'-diyl)diethanol (8u).



Abundance



(S)-1-(4-(pyren-1-yl)phenyl)ethanol (8v).



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