

Supporting Information

Aryne triggered dearomatization reaction of isoquinolines and quinolines with chloroform

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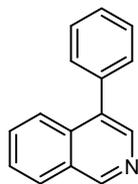
IV. Spectrum

I. General Information

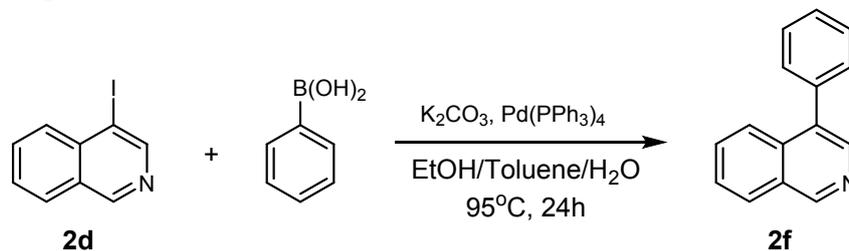
Unless stated otherwise, all reactions were carry out with distilled and dried solvents under an atmosphere of N₂, oven (100 °C) dried glassware with standard vacuum line techniques were used. Organic solvents used for carrying out reactions were dry using standard methods. The reactions were monitored either by thin-layer chromatography on silica Gel 60-F254 coated 0.2mm plates (Yantai Chemical Industry Research Institute) or by GC-MS (Thermo Fisher Trace1300ISQ). Visualization was accomplished by UV light (254nm). The crude products were purified either using a preparative thin-layer chromatography (TLC) plate or flash column chromatography using silica gel (normal phase, 200-300 mesh, Branch of Qingdao Haiyang Chemical) . ¹ H NMR spectra was recorded on a 400 MHz spectrometer at ambient temperature. Data were report as follows: (1) chemical shift in parts per million (δ, ppm) from CDCl₃ (7.26 ppm); (2) multiplicity (s = singlet, br = broad, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, quint = quintet and m = multiplet); (3) coupling constants (Hz). ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a 100 MHz spectrometer at ambient temperature. Chemical shifts were report in ppm from CDCl₃ (77.00 ppm). All commercial materials were use as received unless otherwise noted. Aryne precursors are all prepared following the literature procedures^[1]. Isoquinoline **2b**^[2], **2c**^[2], **2d**^[3], **2g**^[2], **2h**^[2], **2j**^[4], and quinoline **2n**^[5] are prepared following the literature procedures. Compound **9** is prepared following the literature procedures^[6]. CsF was dried in vacuum at 130°C for 2h before use.

II. Substrates Preparation

Synthesis of **2f**:



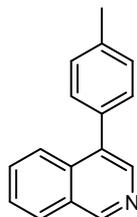
4-phenylisoquinoline (**2f**)



4-Phenylisoquinoline **2f** was prepared according to the modified literature procedure.^[3] In an oven-dried round-bottom flask, 4-iodoisoquinoline **2d** (62mg, 0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was taken in a mixture of 0.25mL EtOH, 0.5 mL water and 1mL toluene and degassed for 20 min. To the resulting mixture, phenylboronic acid (50 mg, 0.375mmol, 1.5 equiv.), K₂CO₃ (138mg, 1 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) and Pd(PPh₃)₄ (14mg, 0.0125 mmol, 0.05 equiv.) were added successively at r.t. The resulting mixture was stirred at 95°C under positive argon pressure for 24h. The reaction mixture was cooled to r.t. quenched

with sat. NH_4Cl solution, extracted with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organic layer was dried over Na_2SO_4 , concentrated in vacuo to obtain a black oil which was purified by silica gel column chromatography (PE: EA = 5:1 as the eluent) to give 4-phenylisoquinoline **2f** (95% yield) as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.26 (s, 1H), 8.50 (s, 1H), 8.07 – 8.02 (m, 1H), 7.92 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.71 – 7.59 (m, 2H), 7.56 – 7.44 (m, 5H).

Synthesis of (2g)

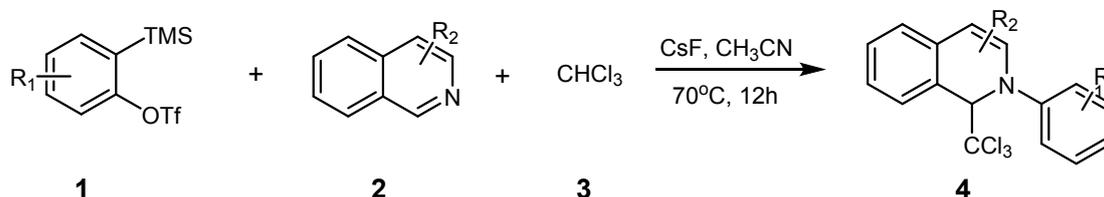


4-(p-tolyl)isoquinoline(2g)

Following the procedure of **2f**, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 5:1 as the eluent) to give **2g** (98% yield) as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.23 (s, 1H), 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.92 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.72 – 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.40 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.45 (s, 3H).

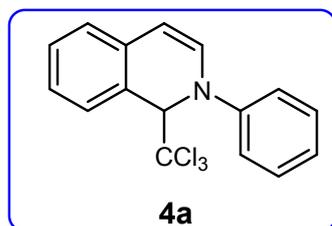
III. General procedure for the three-component reaction

1) Scope of Aryne:



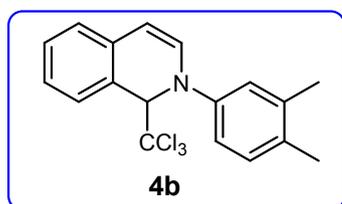
General procedure: To a 10 mL flame-dried schlenk tube containing CsF (0.5 mmol) was evacuated and purged with nitrogen gas for three times. To the flask were then added aryne precursor (**1**) (0.18 mmol), (iso)quinolone (**2**) (0.15 mmol), acetonitrile (0.4 ml) and chloroform (0.4 ml) via syringes. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 70°C for 12 hours (general procedure A) or 24 hours (general procedure B). The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and treated with water (20 mL), extracted with ethyl acetate (20 ml), dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was further purified by silica gel flash chromatography (PE:EA).

2-phenyl-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (**4a**)



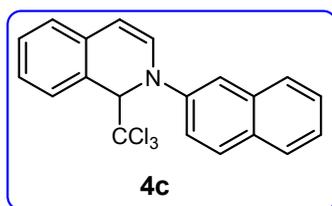
Following the general procedure A, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **4a** (91% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.41 – 7.30 (m, 3H), 7.29 – 7.19 (m, 4H), 7.05 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.81 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.69, 133.14, 129.98, 129.25, 129.13, 129.12, 125.79, 124.19, 123.41, 122.55, 118.52, 108.75, 104.78, 74.54. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₁₆H₁₃Cl₃N⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 324.0108; found 324.0106.

2-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-1-(trichloromethyl) Naphthalene (**4b**)



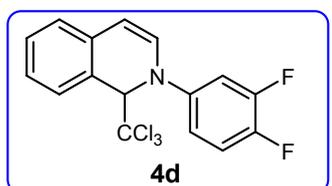
Following the general procedure A, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **4b** (85% yield) as a pale yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.46 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (dd, *J* = 10.8, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 7.28 – 7.17 (m, 2H), 7.15 – 7.05 (m, 1H), 7.03 (s, 2H), 6.75 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.05 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (s, 1H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.05, 137.55, 133.40, 131.12, 130.30, 130.07, 129.99, 129.05, 125.59, 124.07, 123.16, 120.51, 116.46, 107.74, 105.05, 75.01, 20.14, 18.91. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₁₈H₁₇Cl₃N⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 352.0421; found 352.0417.

2-(naphthalen-2-yl)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (4c)



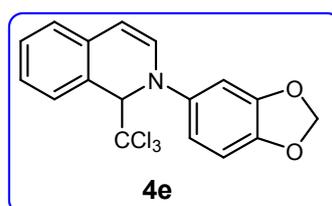
Following the general procedure A, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: DCM = 30:1 as the eluent) to give **4c** (81% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.81 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.78 – 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.53 (dd, *J* = 17.1, 5.4 Hz, 3H), 7.44 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (q, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.25 (dd, *J* = 15.4, 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.96 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.46, 134.02, 133.27, 130.14, 129.75, 129.56, 129.26, 129.24, 127.52, 127.14, 126.74, 125.89, 124.66, 124.28, 123.42, 119.24, 115.34, 108.86, 104.84, 74.80. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₂₀H₁₅Cl₃N⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 374.0265; found 374.0261.

2-(3,4-difluorophenyl)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (4d)



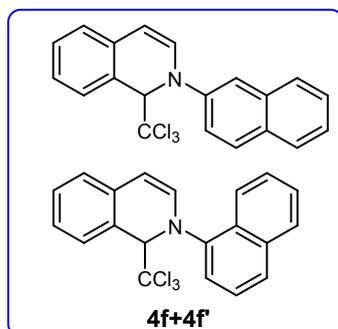
Following the general procedure with 0.25mmol 4,5-difluoro-2-(trimethylsilyl)phenyltrifluoromethanesulfonate instead of 0.15 mmol, for 24h. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **4d** (90% yield) as a yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.51 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (dt, *J* = 8.2, 6.0 Hz, 2H), 7.21 – 7.07 (m, 2H), 7.05 – 6.90 (m, 1H), 6.67 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.20 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.68 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.39 (dd, *J* = 247.9, 13.4 Hz), 145.20 (dd, *J* = 244.5, 12.8 Hz), 142.60 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 131.75, 129.07, 128.37, 127.57, 125.23, 123.47, 122.31, 116.51 (d, *J* = 18.0 Hz), 113.22 (dd, *J* = 5.3, 3.2 Hz), 108.95, 107.23 (d, *J* = 20.9 Hz), 103.35, 74.00. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₁₆H₁₁Cl₃F₂N⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 359.9920; found 359.9917.

2-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (4e)



Following the general procedure A, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **4e** (85% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.37 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.29 (td, *J* = 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (dd, *J* = 11.5, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.70 – 6.65 (m, 1H), 6.55 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 5.94 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.85 (t, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 2H), 5.58 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.33, 143.74, 142.59, 133.32, 130.78, 130.19, 129.15, 125.66, 124.10, 122.78, 113.32, 108.28, 107.56, 104.87, 102.52, 101.38, 76.08. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₁₇H₁₃Cl₃O₂N⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 368.0006; found 368.0002.

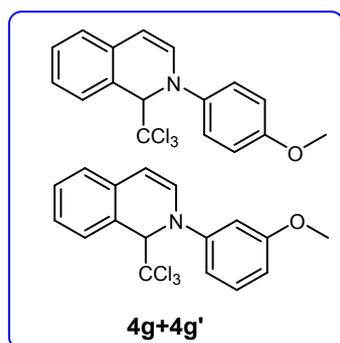
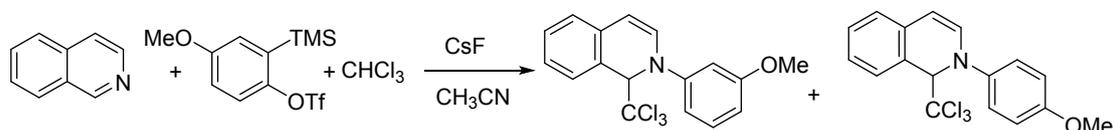
3-(naphthalen-2-yl)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (4f) and 2-(naphthalen-1-yl)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (4f')



Following the general procedure A, the crude product was

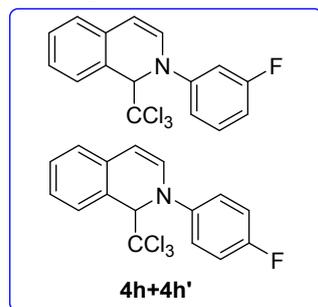
purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **4f** and **4f'** (4:1, 85% yield) as a black solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.88 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 4H), 7.78 – 7.70 (m, 8H), 7.62 – 7.47 (m, 14H), 7.43 (dd, *J* = 15.5, 7.5 Hz, 6H), 7.41 – 7.32 (m, 8H), 7.32 – 7.12 (m, 12H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 4H) (major), 6.72 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 4H) (major), 5.96 (s, 4H) (major), 5.80 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.46(major), 134.14, 134.02(major), 133.27(major), 131.11, 130.14(major), 129.74, 129.56(major), 129.41, 129.26(major), 129.24(major), 127.52(major), 127.14(major), 126.74(major), 126.26, 125.89(major), 125.23, 124.66(major), 124.28(major), 124.03, 123.42(major), 119.24(major), 115.34(major), 108.86(major), 104.84(major), 102.96, 74.79(major). HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₂₀H₁₅Cl₃N⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 374.0265; found 374.0261.

2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1, 2-dihydroisoquinoline (**4g**) and 3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1, 2-dihydroisoquinoline (**4g'**)



Following the general procedure A, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **4g** and **4g'** (1:1.15, 97% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.46 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (ddd, *J* = 7.5, 2.3, 1.2 Hz, 2H), 7.31 – 7.14 (m, 7H), 6.94 – 6.82 (m, 3H), 6.80 (t, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.60 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H)(major), 5.79 (s, 1H), 5.70 (s, 1H)(major), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H)(major). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.49, 155.73, 148.03, 141.08, 133.45, 133.12, 130.82, 130.19, 129.98, 129.15, 129.09, 128.98, 125.88, 125.52, 124.26, 124.01, 123.63, 122.68, 121.44, 114.52, 110.96, 109.09, 107.39, 107.06, 105.14, 105.05, 104.69, 75.81(major), 74.57, 55.54(major), 55.34. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₁₇H₁₄Cl₃NO⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 354.0141; found 354.0211.

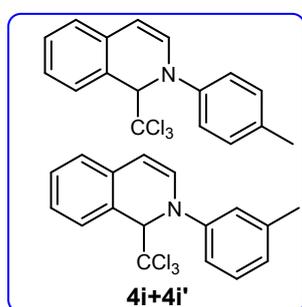
2-(3-fluorophenyl)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (**4h**) and 2-(4-fluorophenyl)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (**4h'**)



Following the general procedure A, Following the general procedure with 0.25 mmol 4-fluoro-2-(trimethylsilyl)phenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate instead of 0.15 mmol, for 24h. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **4h** and **4h'** (1:2.5, 88% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 7.41 – 7.34 (m, 4H), 7.30 – 7.25 (m, 4H), 7.25 – 7.20 (m, *J* = 6.9, 5.2, 2.5 Hz, 9H), 7.07 – 6.99

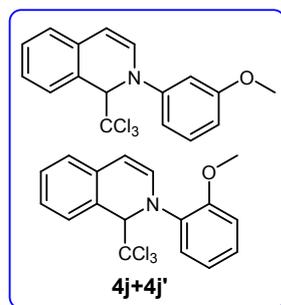
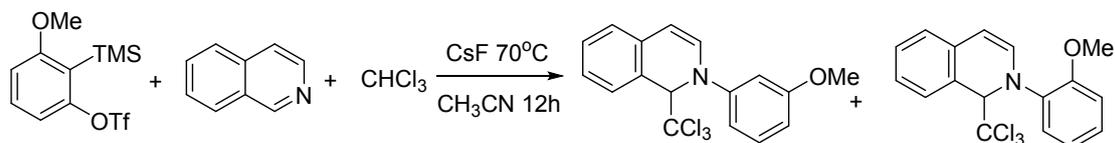
(m, 6H), 6.96 (dt, $J = 11.5, 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.76 – 6.69 (m, 2H), 6.67 (dd, $J = 7.3, 1.3$ Hz, 2H), 6.17 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.08 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H) (major), 5.74 (d, $J = 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.70 (d, $J = 1.0$ Hz, 2H) (major). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.43 (d, $J = 245.2$ Hz), 157.76 (d, $J = 242.9$ Hz) (major), 147.17 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz), 142.44 (d, $J = 2.6$ Hz) (major), 132.12(major), 131.82, 129.35 (d, $J = 9.7$ Hz), 129.12(major), 128.99, 128.85(major), 128.29, 128.23(major), 127.12, 125.18, 124.85(major), 123.47, 123.21(major), 122.78, 121.98, 119.93 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz) (major), 114.93 (d, $J = 22.6$ Hz) (major), 112.44 (d, $J = 2.6$ Hz), 109.14, 108.05 (d, $J = 21.4$ Hz), 107.37(major), 104.57, 104.32, 103.79, 74.41(major), 73.28. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{11}\text{Cl}_3\text{FN}^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ requires 342.0014; found 342.0010.

2-(p-tolyl)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1, 2-dihydroisoquinoline (4i) and 2-(m-tolyl)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1, 2-dihydroisoquinoline (4i')



Following the general procedure A, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **4i** and **4i'** (1:1.5, 93% yield) as a pale yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.45 – 7.34 (m, 3H), 7.33 – 7.25 (m, 3H), 7.22 – 7.08 (m, 7H), 6.85 – 6.74 (m, 4H), 6.73 (s, 2H), 6.68 (dd, $J = 7.3, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 6.60 (dd, $J = 7.3, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.52 (dd, $J = 8.2, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.04 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H) (major), 5.94 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.71 (s, 1H)(major), 5.63 (s, 1H), 3.73 (s, 4H), 3.70 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 146.85(major), 144.68, 139.18(major), 133.34, 133.25(major), 132.30, 130.05(major), 130.02, 129.82(major), 129.78, 129.43, 129.09(major), 125.75(major), 125.64, 124.17(major), 124.10, 123.49(major), 123.43, 123.17, 119.46, 118.96(major), 115.78, 108.53(major), 107.91, 104.98, 104.87(major), 74.95, 74.66(major), 21.68(major), 20.56 HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{Cl}_3\text{N}^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ requires 338.0265; found 338.0262.

2-(3-methoxyphenyl)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (4j) and 2-(2-methoxyphenyl)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (4j')

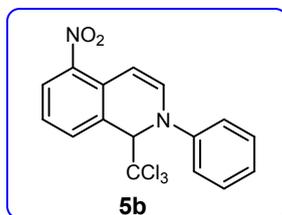


Following the general procedure A, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **4j** and **4j'** (13:1, 89% yield) as a yellow solid. *For major isomer* : ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.46 (d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.39 – 7.34 (m, 1H), 7.28 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 7.23 – 7.18 (m, 2H), 6.86 (dd, $J = 8.2, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.80 (t, $J = 2.3$ Hz, 1H), 6.75 (dd, $J = 7.3, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.59 (dd, $J = 8.2, 2.1$ Hz, 1H), 6.11 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.79 (s, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 160.49, 148.02, 133.11, 129.98, 129.14, 128.97, 125.88, 124.26, 123.62, 110.96, 109.08, 107.39, 105.14, 104.69, 74.56, 55.33. HR-MS (ESI):

Calcd for $C_{17}H_{14}Cl_3NO^+$ $[M+H]^+$ requires 354.0141; found 354.0210.

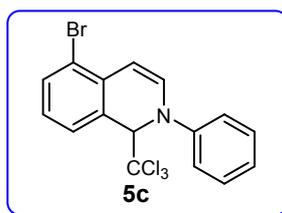
2) Scope of (Iso)quinolines:

5-nitro-2-phenyl-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (5b)



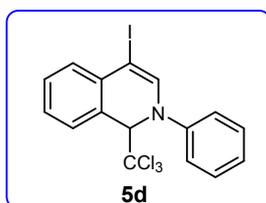
Following the general procedure A, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **5b** (76% yield) as a yellow oil. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.12 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.69 (dd, $J = 19.6, 4.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.41 - 7.37 (m, $J = 4.0, 2.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.35 - 7.30 (m, $J = 8.6, 7.9$ Hz, 3H), 7.14 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.04 (dd, $J = 7.8, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 5.89 (d, $J = 1.3$ SHz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 146.06, 143.68, 135.58, 134.45, 129.65, 128.49, 126.27, 125.04, 124.99, 124.10, 119.69, 103.73, 102.42, 74.73. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{16}H_{12}Cl_3N_2O_2^+$ $[M+H]^+$ requires 368.9959; found 368.9959.

5-bromo-2-phenyl-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (5c)



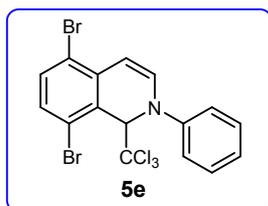
Following the general procedure A, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **5c** (70% yield) as a pale yellow oil. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.61 (dd, $J = 8.0, 0.9$ Hz, 1H), 7.40 (t, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H), 7.36 (dd, $J = 8.6, 7.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.30 - 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.09 (q, $J = 7.7$ Hz, 2H), 6.88 (dd, $J = 7.5, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.44 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.78 (d, $J = 1.0$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 146.26, 133.22, 132.73, 130.96, 129.39, 126.50, 124.84, 123.14, 119.75, 118.90, 107.44, 104.29, 74.66. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{16}H_{11}BrCl_3N^+$ $[M+H]^+$ requires 401.9213; found 401.9214.

4-iodo-2-phenyl-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (5d)



Following the general procedure A, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **5d** (96% yield) as a white solid. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.53 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.48 - 7.42 (m, 1H), 7.40 - 7.30 (m, 4H), 7.27 - 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.19 (d, $J = 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 1H), 5.75 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 149.47, 140.42, 129.32, 129.25, 128.57, 126.50, 125.09, 124.97, 122.60, 119.61, 103.81, 74.91. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for $C_{16}H_{11}ICl_3N^+$ $[M+H]^+$ requires 449.9075; found 449.9073.

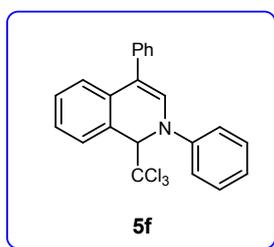
5,8-dibromo-2-phenyl-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydronaphthalene (5e)



Following the general procedure A, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **5e** (94% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.38 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.34 – 7.27 (m, 3H), 7.12 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.01, 135.02, 133.90, 132.38, 130.88, 129.64, 123.84, 122.72, 119.80, 119.79, 118.42, 106.64, 103.98, 73.38. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₁₆H₁₁Br₂Cl₃N⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 481.8298; found 481.8293.

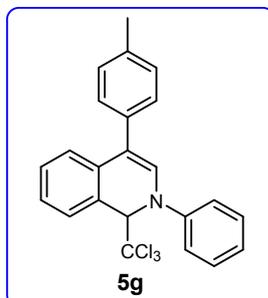
1,4-diphenyl-2-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (5f)



Following the general procedure A, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **5f** (92% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.54 (dd, *J* = 10.8, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.49 – 7.40 (m, 4H), 7.39 – 7.26 (m, 8H), 7.08 – 7.02 (m, 1H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 5.85 (d, *J* = 1.0 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.12, 137.52, 133.70, 130.17, 129.31, 128.95, 128.91,

128.68, 127.18, 126.80, 126.40, 124.55, 123.63, 123.11, 122.40, 117.98, 103.93, 74.34. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₂₂H₁₆Cl₃N⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 440.0421; found 440.0423.

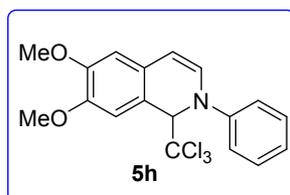
2-phenyl-4-(p-tolyl)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (5g)



Following the general procedure A, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **5g** (79% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 – 7.47 (m, 1H), 7.36 (dt, *J* = 6.9, 5.5 Hz, 4H), 7.32 – 7.29 (m, 4H), 7.24 (dd, *J* = 13.3, 5.4 Hz, 3H), 7.03 (dd, *J* = 9.9, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 1.4 Hz, 1H), 5.83 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.13, 136.90, 134.53, 133.82, 130.13, 129.37, 129.28, 128.90,

128.78, 126.43, 126.34, 124.59, 123.70, 123.11, 122.28, 117.86, 103.95, 74.32, 21.21. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₂₃H₁₉Cl₃N⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 414.0578; found 417.0572.

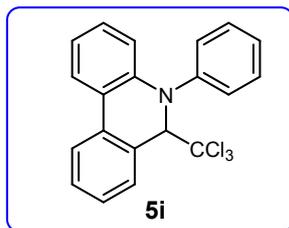
6,7-dimethoxy-2-phenyl-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (5h)



Following the general procedure A, reacted for 1h. the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 20:1 as the eluent) to give **5i** (90% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.34 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.26 (s, 1H), 7.04 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 6.99 (s, 1H), 6.73 (s, 1H), 6.69

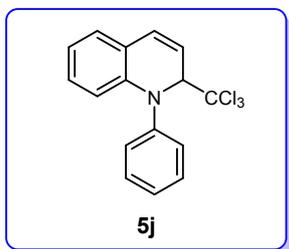
(dd, *J* = 7.3, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.06 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.74 (s, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.89 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.86, 147.47, 146.88, 129.29, 127.63, 126.90, 122.45, 118.40, 115.83, 113.28, 108.80, 106.91, 105.34, 77.36, 56.22, 55.89. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₁₈H₁₇Cl₃NO₂⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 384.0319; found 384.0315.

5-phenyl-6-(trichloromethyl)-5,6-dihydrophenanthridine (**5i**)



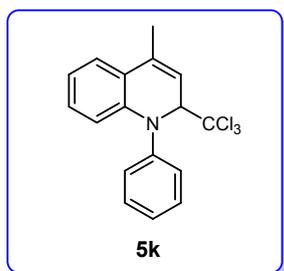
Following the general procedure A, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **5i** (46% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 7.55 – 7.47 (m, 2H), 7.37 – 7.29 (m, 4H), 7.29 – 7.19 (m, 3H), 7.19 – 7.12 (m, 1H), 6.98 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 5.53 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.97, 139.21, 132.45, 130.55, 129.38, 129.07, 128.69, 128.36, 128.33, 126.90, 124.33, 123.46, 123.42, 123.14, 122.62, 120.47, 103.86, 76.67. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₂₀H₁₅Cl₃N⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 374.0265; found 374.0263.

1-phenyl-2-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoline (**5j**)



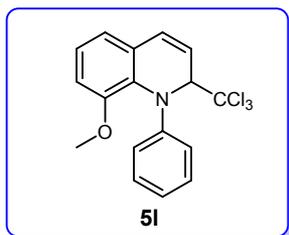
Following the general procedure B, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **5j** (95% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (dd, *J* = 10.6, 5.2 Hz, 2H), 7.18 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.16 – 7.09 (m, 2H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.98 – 6.91 (m, 2H), 6.15 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.90, 141.79, 130.27, 129.18, 128.73, 127.04, 125.36, 124.81, 124.66, 121.68, 121.42, 118.35, 104.16, 75.00. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₁₆H₁₃Cl₃N⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 324.0108; found 324.0108.

4-methyl-1-phenyl-2-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoline (**5k**)



Following the general procedure B, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 100:1 as the eluent) to give **5k** (40% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 – 7.34 (m, 3H), 7.31 – 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.18 – 7.12 (m, 1H), 7.12 – 7.09 (m, 1H), 7.06 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (td, *J* = 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 5.97 (dd, *J* = 6.1, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.25 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.97, 141.44, 135.81, 129.14, 128.43, 127.32, 124.17, 123.87, 123.78, 122.18, 121.76, 115.82, 104.54, 74.84, 18.96. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₁₇H₁₅Cl₃N⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 338.0265; found 338.0263.

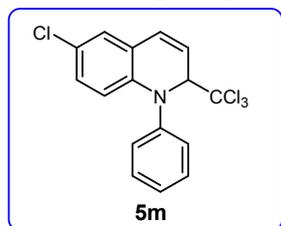
8-methoxy-1-phenyl-2-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoline (**5l**)



Following the general procedure B, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 100:1 as the eluent) to give **5l** (48% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.14 (ddd, *J* = 8.9, 5.4, 1.9 Hz, 2H), 7.10 – 7.05 (m, 2H), 6.99 (ddd, *J* = 8.5, 2.3, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (ddd, *J* = 6.9, 2.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 6.82 (dd, *J*

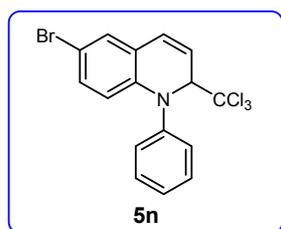
= 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.76 (dd, $J = 8.1, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.09 (ddd, $J = 9.3, 6.0, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.88 – 4.84 (m, 1H), 3.54(s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 152.78, 149.66, 129.98, 129.39, 128.62, 128.57, 123.95, 122.79, 120.16, 119.97, 119.60, 113.69, 103.30, 75.08, 56.51. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{15}\text{OCl}_3\text{N}^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ requires 354.0214; found 354.0214.

6-chloro-1-phenyl-2-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoline (5m)



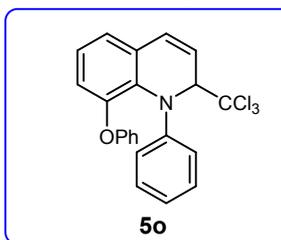
Following the general procedure B, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 100:1 as the eluent) to give **5m** (86% yield) as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.31 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.26 – 7.19 (m, 2H), 7.11 – 7.04 (m, 2H), 6.98 (dd, $J = 8.7, 2.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 1H), 6.80 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.10 (dd, $J = 9.6, 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.90 (dd, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 149.55, 140.50, 129.40, 129.33, 128.65, 126.58, 125.17, 125.05, 122.68, 119.69, 103.89, 74.99. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{Cl}_4\text{N}^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ requires 357.9718; found 357.97120.

6-bromo-1-phenyl-2-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoline (5n)



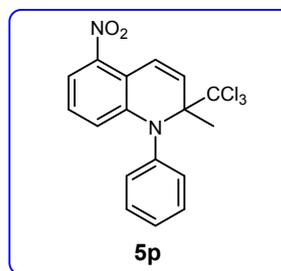
Following the general procedure B, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 100:1 as the eluent) to give **5n** (86% yield) as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.38 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.33 – 7.27 (m, 3H), 7.21 – 7.12 (m, 2H), 6.88 (d, $J = 3.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz, 1H), 6.16 (dd, $J = 9.6, 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.98 (d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 149.31, 140.96, 131.40, 129.42, 129.32, 129.13, 126.86, 125.17(two carbon), 122.77, 119.50, 113.80, 103.82, 74.86. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{Cl}_3\text{BrN}^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ requires 401.9213; found 401.9215.

8-phenoxy-1-phenyl-2-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoline (5o)



Following the general procedure B, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 100:1 as the eluent) to give **5o** (70% yield) as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.26 – 7.22 (m, 3H), 7.16 – 7.11 (m, 4H), 7.11 – 7.05 (m, 3H), 7.04 – 7.00 (m, 1H), 6.98 – 6.93 (m, 2H), 6.54 (dd, $J = 8.6, 0.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.17 (dd, $J = 9.5, 5.9$ Hz, 1H), 4.76 (dd, $J = 6.0, 0.6$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 157.59, 149.51, 148.20, 132.94, 129.85, 129.77, 129.33, 129.15, 128.69, 123.70, 122.91, 122.34, 122.24, 121.59, 120.13, 117.24, 102.95, 75.46. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{17}\text{Cl}_3\text{NO}^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ requires 416.0370; found 416.0373.

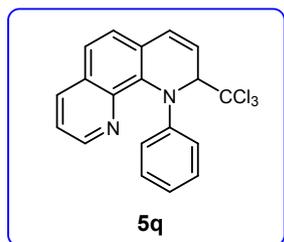
2-methyl-5-nitro-1-phenyl-2-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoline (5p)



Following the general procedure B, reacted for 24h, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 100:1 as the eluent) to give **5p** (46% yield) as a yellow liquid.

^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 8.15 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.86 (dd, J = 9.2, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 7.81 – 7.77 (m, 1H), 7.61 – 7.56 (m, 1H), 7.54 – 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.20 – 7.15 (m, 2H), 6.21 – 6.07 (m, 2H), 1.65 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO) δ 150.80, 140.72, 138.51, 133.79, 131.56, 130.18, 128.80, 127.02, 125.64, 124.68, 122.64, 120.99, 115.37, 72.05, 40.15, 39.94, 39.73, 39.53, 39.32, 39.11, 38.90, 24.60. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{14}\text{Cl}_3\text{N}_2\text{O}_2^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ requires 383.0115; found 383.0109.

1-phenyl-2-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydro-1,10-phenanthroline (5q)

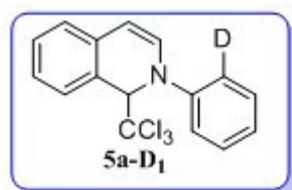


Following the general procedure B, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 20:1 as the eluent) to give **5q** (43% yield) as a yellow solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.68 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (dd, J = 8.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.28 – 7.20 (m, 1H), 7.20 – 7.09 (m, 5H), 6.98 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 6.31 (dd, J = 9.3, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.13 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 151.18, 149.46, 142.74, 136.51, 135.84, 129.88, 129.20, 128.72, 127.59, 125.26, 123.24, 122.85, 121.04, 120.90, 120.78, 103.16, 75.57. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{14}\text{Cl}_3\text{N}_2^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ requires 357.0217; found 357.0213.

3) Substrate Scope with CDCl_3

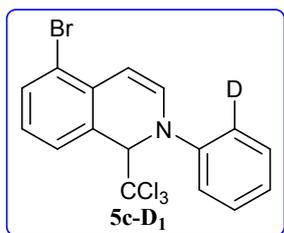
General procedure C: To a 10 mL flame-dried schlenk tube containing CsF (0.5 mmol) was evacuated and purged with nitrogen gas for three times. To the flask were then added aryne precursor (**1**) (0.18 mmol), (iso)quinoline (0.15 mmol), acetonitrile (0.4 ml) and deuterated chloroform (0.4 ml) via syringes. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 70°C for 12 hours. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and treated with water (20 mL), extracted with ethyl acetate (20 ml), dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was further purified by silica gel flash chromatography (PE: EA). Percentage of exchanged protons at the specified position are determined by ^1H NMR.

2-(phenyl-2-d)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (5a-D₁)



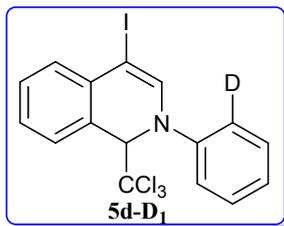
Following the general procedure C, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **5a-D₁** (73% yield) as a white solid. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.46 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.39 – 7.32 (m, 3H), 7.29 – 7.20 (m, 3H), 7.04 (tt, J = 7.8, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (dd, J = 7.3, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.81 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 146.75, 133.25, 130.07, 129.33, 129.22(three carbon), 125.88, 124.28, 123.54, 122.62, 118.60, δ 118.21 (m). 108.86, 104.86, 74.66. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{12}\text{DCl}_3\text{N}^+$ $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ requires 325.0171; found 325.0168.

5-bromo-2-(phenyl-2-d)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (5c-D₁)



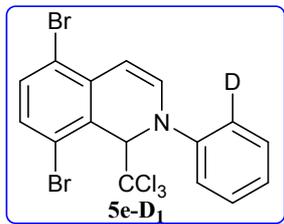
Following the general procedure C, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **5c-D₁** (90% yield) as a pale yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.61 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (t, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (dd, *J* = 16.2, 14.4 Hz, 2H), 7.29 – 7.20 (m, 1H), 7.09 (q, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.44 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.78 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.20, 133.22, 132.72, 130.94, 129.39, 129.39, 129.28, 126.50, 124.84, 123.12, 119.75, 118.86, 118.48 (m), 107.45, 104.30, 74.66.

4-iodo-2-(phenyl-2-d)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (5d-D₁)



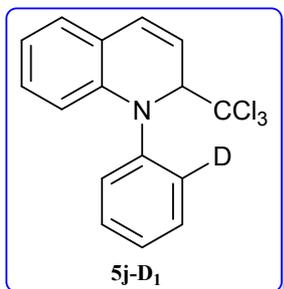
Following the general procedure C, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **5d-D₁** (79% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.53 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.39 – 7.29 (m, 4H), 7.24 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 0.9 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.76 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.42, 135.41, 133.21, 130.02, 129.83, 129.45, 129.35, 128.22, 127.36, 124.22, 123.35, 118.56, 118.40(m), 103.74, 76.55, 74.82.

5,8-dibromo-2-(phenyl-2-d)-1-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (5e-D₁)



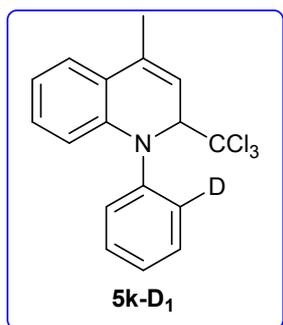
Following the general procedure C, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **5e-D₁** (74% yield) as a white solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.41 – 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.32 (dd, *J* = 12.3, 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (dd, *J* = 14.8, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.45 (d, *J* = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.36 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.95, 135.02, 133.91, 132.36, 130.89, 129.64, 129.54, 123.83, 122.73, 119.79, 119.75, 119.36(m), 118.43, 106.67, 103.98, 73.38.

1-(phenyl-2-d)-2-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoline (5j-D₁)



Following the general procedure C, reacted for 24h. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **5j-D₁** (90% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 – 7.35 (m, 1H), 7.32 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.19 – 7.16 (m, 1H), 7.15 – 7.08 (m, 2H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.97 – 6.88 (m, 2H), 6.13 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.99 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.87, 141.80, 130.31, 129.24, 129.13, 128.78, 127.10, 125.41, 124.59(m), 124.76, 124.68, 121.75, 121.49, 118.42, 104.21, 75.02.

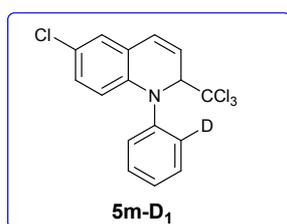
4-methyl-1-(phenyl-2-d)-2-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoline (5k-D₁)



Following the general procedure C, reacted for 24h. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 100:1 as the eluent) to give **5k-D₁** (40% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43 – 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.36 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.22 – 7.17 (m, 1H), 7.15 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.13 – 7.09 (m, 1H), 7.07 – 7.00 (m, 1H), 6.01 (dd, *J* = 6.1, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.94, 141.37, 135.77, 129.09, 128.98, 128.39(m), 127.29, 124.10, 123.74, 122.15, 121.73,

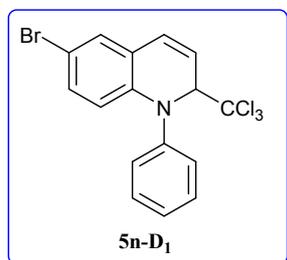
115.79, 104.53, 18.93.

6-chloro-1-(phenyl-2-d)-2-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoline (**5m-D₁**)



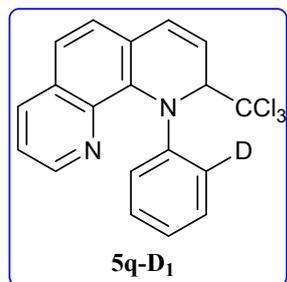
Following the general procedure C, reacted for 24h the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 100:1 as the eluent) to give **5m-D₁** (86% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.38 – 7.34 (m, 1H), 7.33 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.18 – 7.12 (m, 2H), 7.06 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (dd, *J* = 17.3, 9.1 Hz, 2H), 6.18 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.40, 140.40, 129.31, 129.24, 129.20, 128.56, 126.49, 126.46, 125.06, 124.90(m), 122.60, 119.61, 103.80, 74.90.

6-bromo-1-(phenyl-2-d)-2-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydroquinoline (**5n-D₁**)



Following the general procedure C, reacted for 24h the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 100:1 as the eluent) to give **5n-D₁** (86% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 – 7.34 (m, 1H), 7.34 – 7.27 (m, 3H), 7.21 – 7.12 (m, 2H), 6.87 (dd, *J* = 9.1, 3.5 Hz, 2H), 6.17 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.35, 141.05, 131.50, 129.52, 129.40, 129.29, 129.23, 126.97, 125.26, 125.19(m), 122.88, 119.60, 113.90, 103.90, 74.96.

1-(phenyl-2-d)-2-(trichloromethyl)-1,2-dihydro-1,10-phenanthroline (**5q-D₁**)

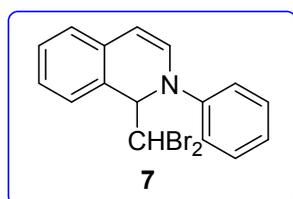


Following the general procedure C, reacted for 24h the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 20:1 as the eluent) to give **5q-D₁** (43% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.68 (dd, *J* = 4.2, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.04 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.27 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 7.19 – 7.10 (m, 1H), 6.32 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 5.05 (dd, *J* = 63.4, 8.5 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.16, 149.50, 142.79, 136.54, 135.86, 129.91, 129.24, 128.74, 128.64, 127.62, 125.28, 123.29, 122.86, 121.05, 121.03, 120.94, 120.81, 75.61.

4) Reaction of benzyne precursor **1a**, Isoquinoline **2a**, and Nucleophile

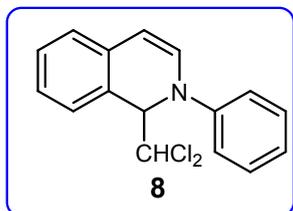
General procedure D: To a 10 mL flame-dried schlenk tube containing CsF (0.5 mmol) was evacuated and purged with nitrogen gas for three times. To the flask were then added **1a** (0.18 mmol), isoquinoline (0.15 mmol), acetonitrile (0.4 ml) and nucleophile (0.4 ml) via syringes. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 70°C for 12 hours (general procedure A) or 24 hours (general procedure B). The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and treated with water (20 mL), extracted with ethyl acetate (20 ml), dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was further purified by silica gel flash chromatography (PE:EA).

1-(dibromomethyl)-2-phenyl-1,2-dihydroisoquinoline (**7**)



Following the procedure D, using dibromomethane as nucleophile, the crude product was further purified by silica gel flash chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **5f** (52% yield) as a maroon solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 – 7.27 (m, 4H), 7.16 - 7.19 (m, 4H), 7.02 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.69 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 5.49 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.3 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.96, 131.08, 129.32, 129.22, 128.66, 127.50, 125.77, 125.18, 123.96, 122.09, 117.53, 107.25, 67.27, 49.12. HR-MS (ESI): Calcd for C₁₆H₁₃Br₂N⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 378.9467; found 379.9463.

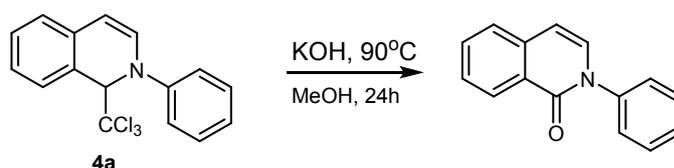
1-(dichloromethyl)-2-phenyl-1,2-dihydroisoquinolin (**8**)



Following the procedure D, using dichloromethane as nucleophile, the crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (PE: EA = 200:1 as the eluent) to give **8** (50% yield) as a yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 – 7.27 (m, 4H), 7.23 – 7.13 (m, 4H), 7.08 – 6.92 (m, 1H), 6.66 (dd, *J* = 7.3, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.77 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (dd, *J* = 8.1, 1.3 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.13, 131.35, 129.27, 129.11, 128.75, 127.84, 125.87, 125.07, 123.85, 122.13, 117.63, 107.13, 73.17, 67.34. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₃Cl₂N⁺ [M+H]⁺ requires 290.0498; found 290.0494.

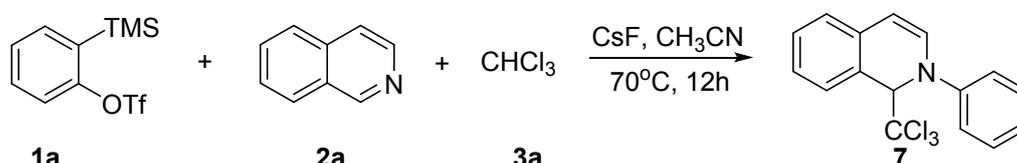
5) Synthetic Applications

2-phenylisoquinolin-1(2H)-one (**10**)



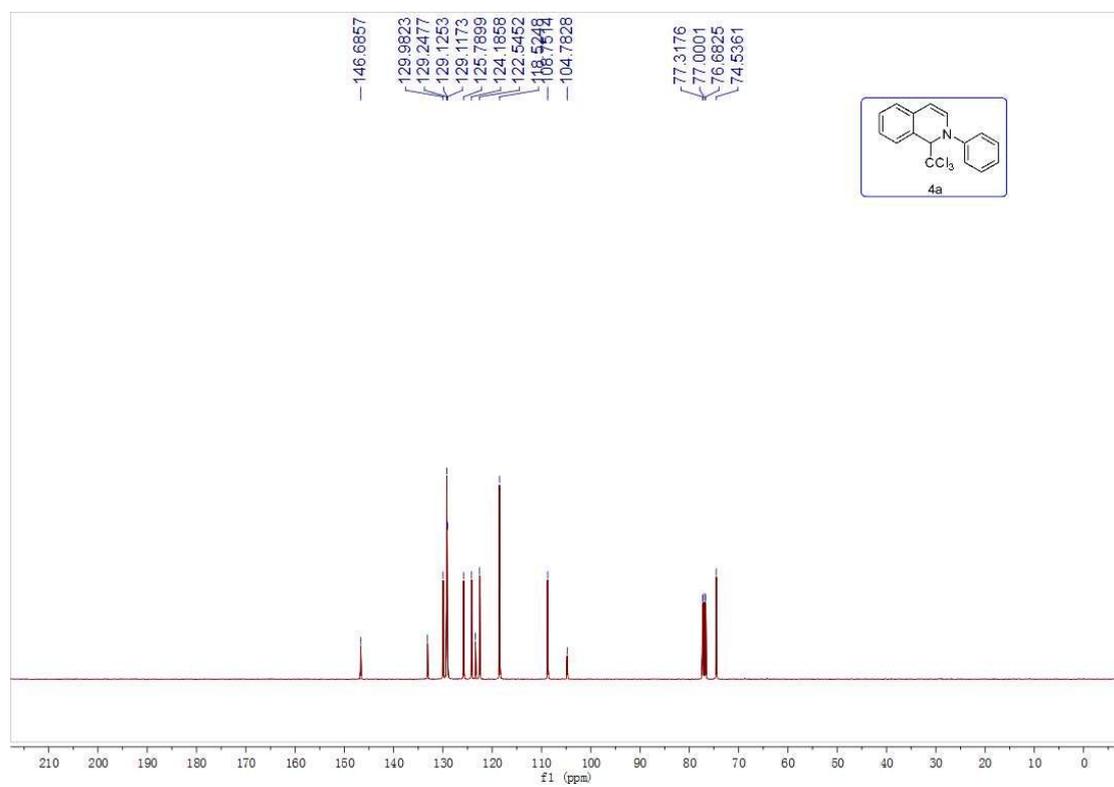
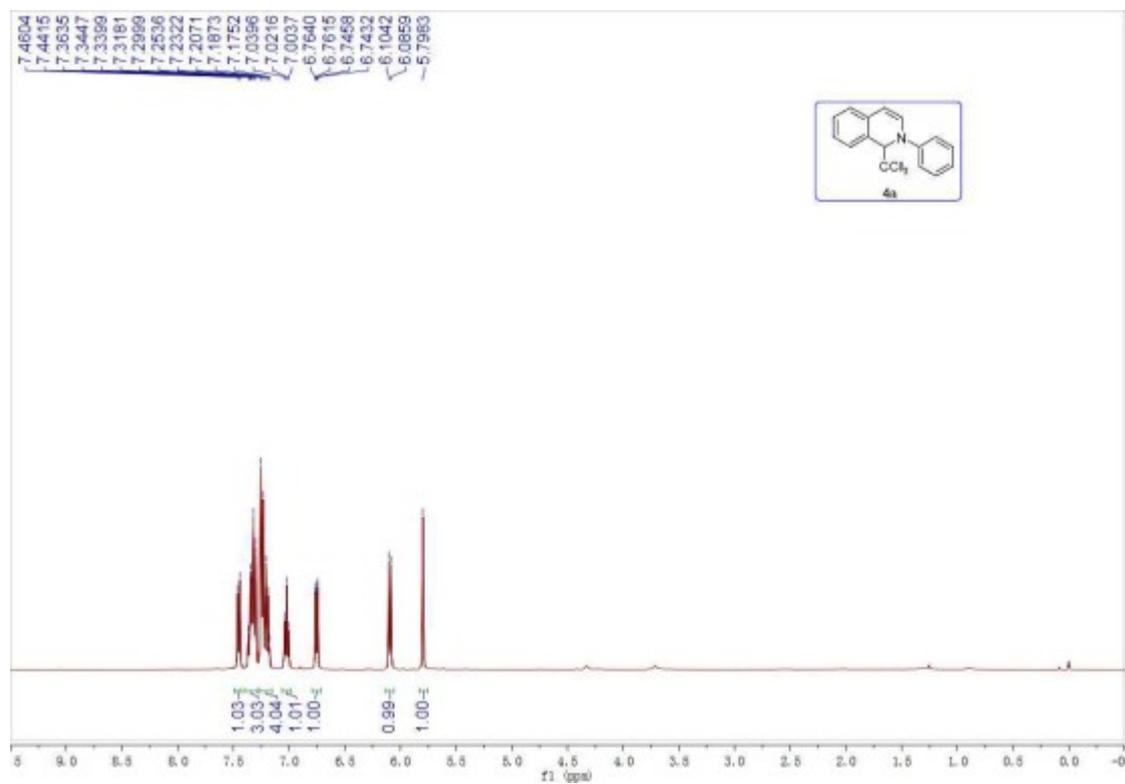
To stirred a suspension of **4a** (0.0323g, 0.1mmol) in MeOH (1.5ml), a solution of KOH (0.023g, 5equiv.) in MeOH (2ml) was cautiously added over a period of 30min. The reaction mixture was heated at 90°C for 24h with intensive stirring. Cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was then treated with water (10 mL), extracted, dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was further purified by silica gel flash chromatography (PE: EA = 20:1 as the eluent) to give **10** (yield=62%) as a purple liquid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.48 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.59 – 7.47 (m, 4H), 7.47 – 7.38 (m, 3H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.01, 141.38, 137.06, 132.53, 132.16, 129.26, 128.28, 128.06, 127.14, 126.84, 126.58, 125.92, 106.16.

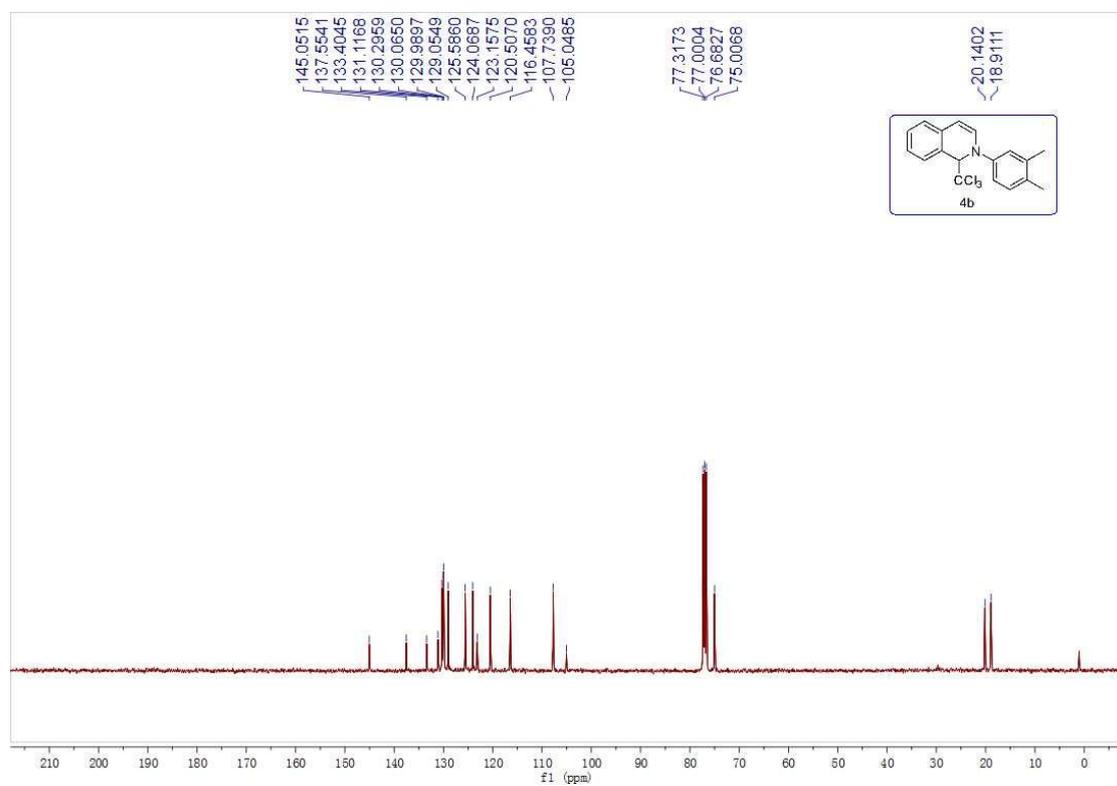
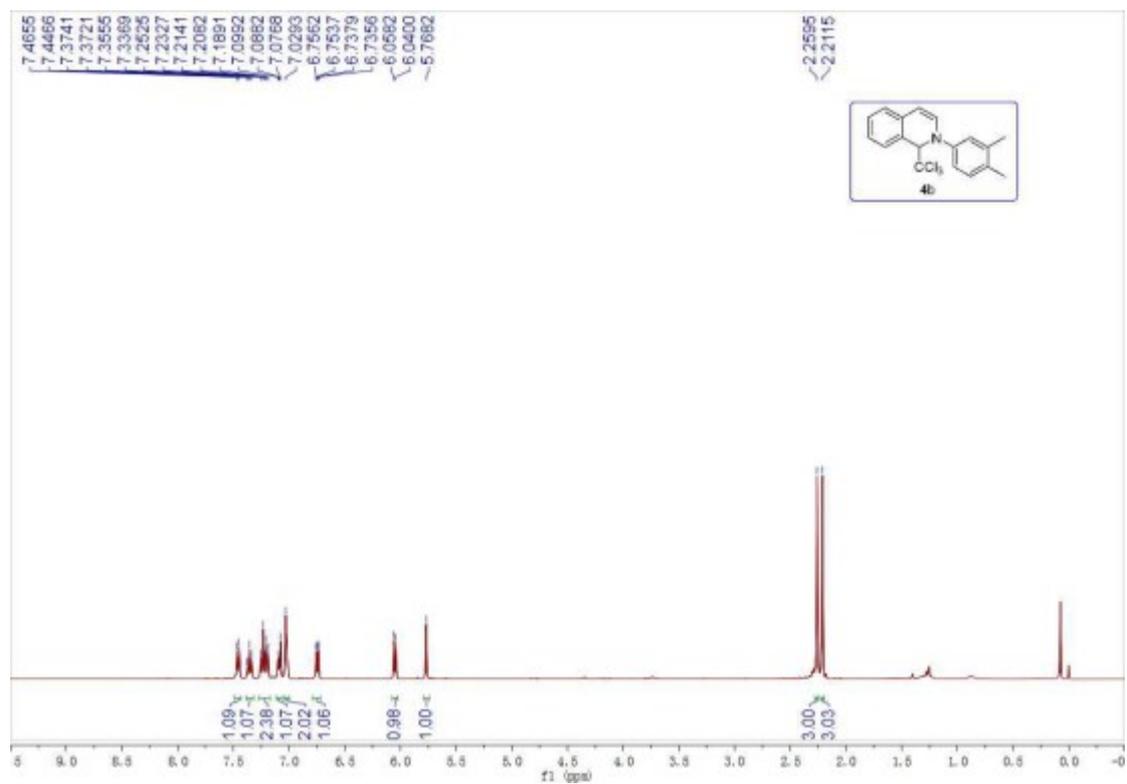
6) Gram-scale reaction

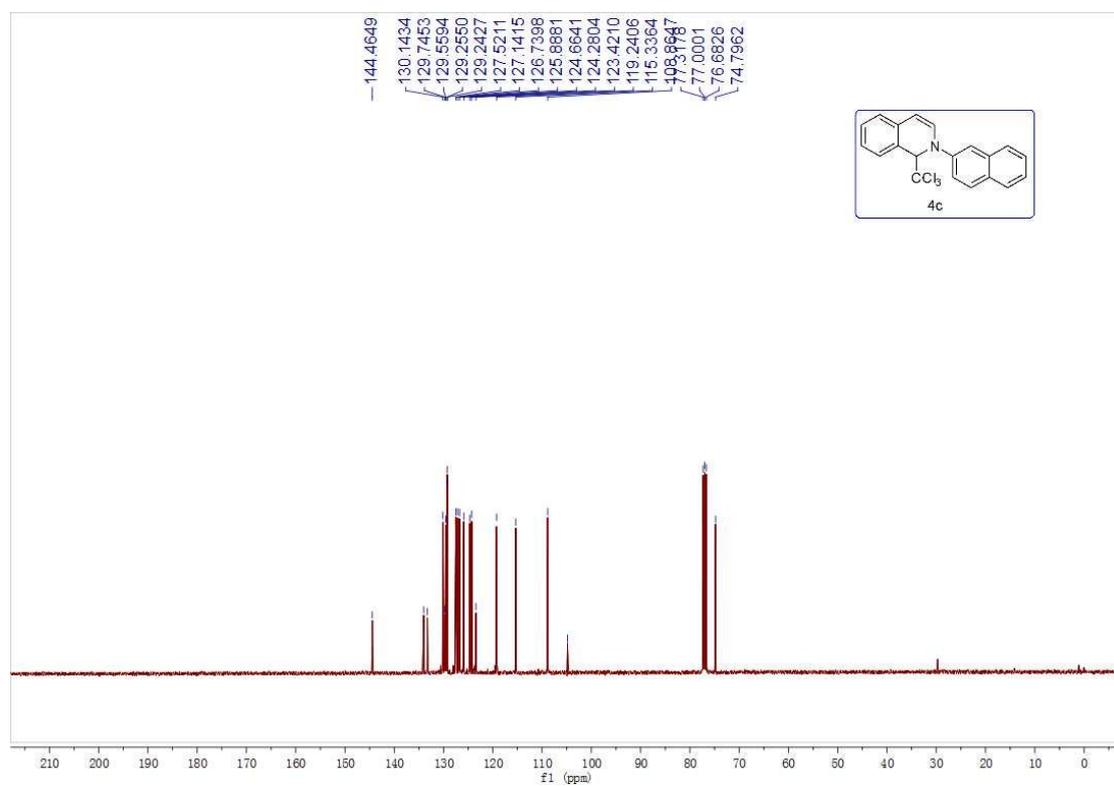
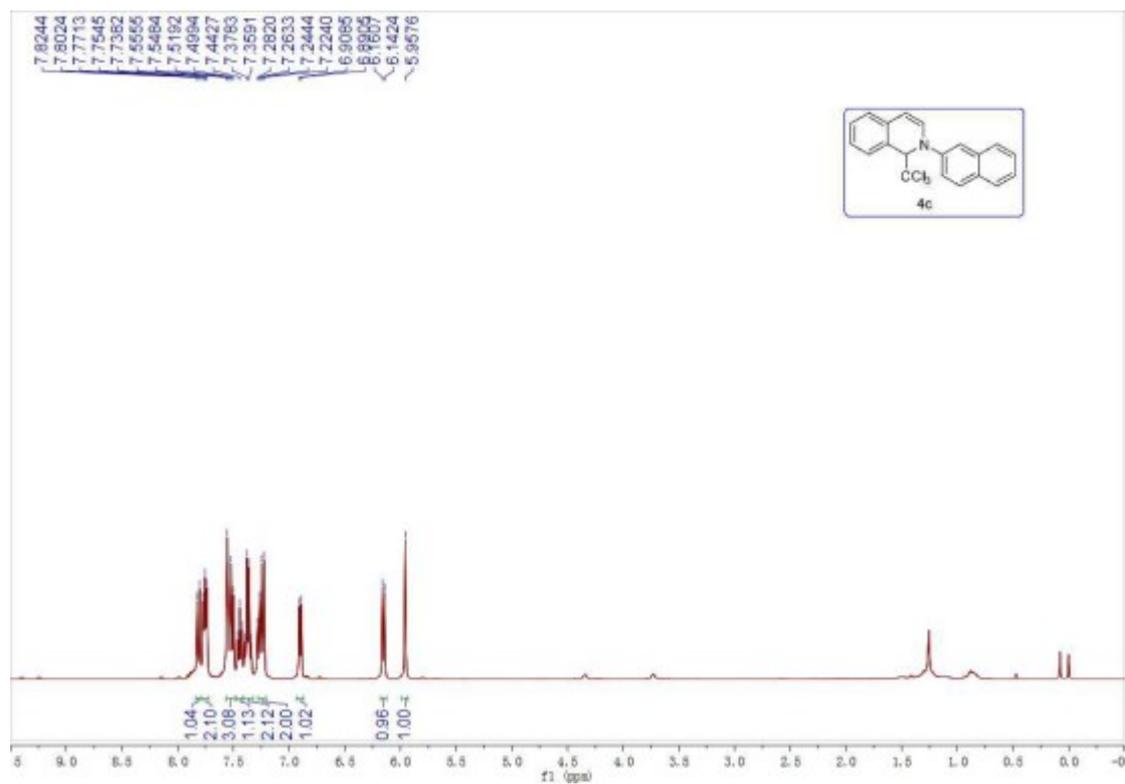


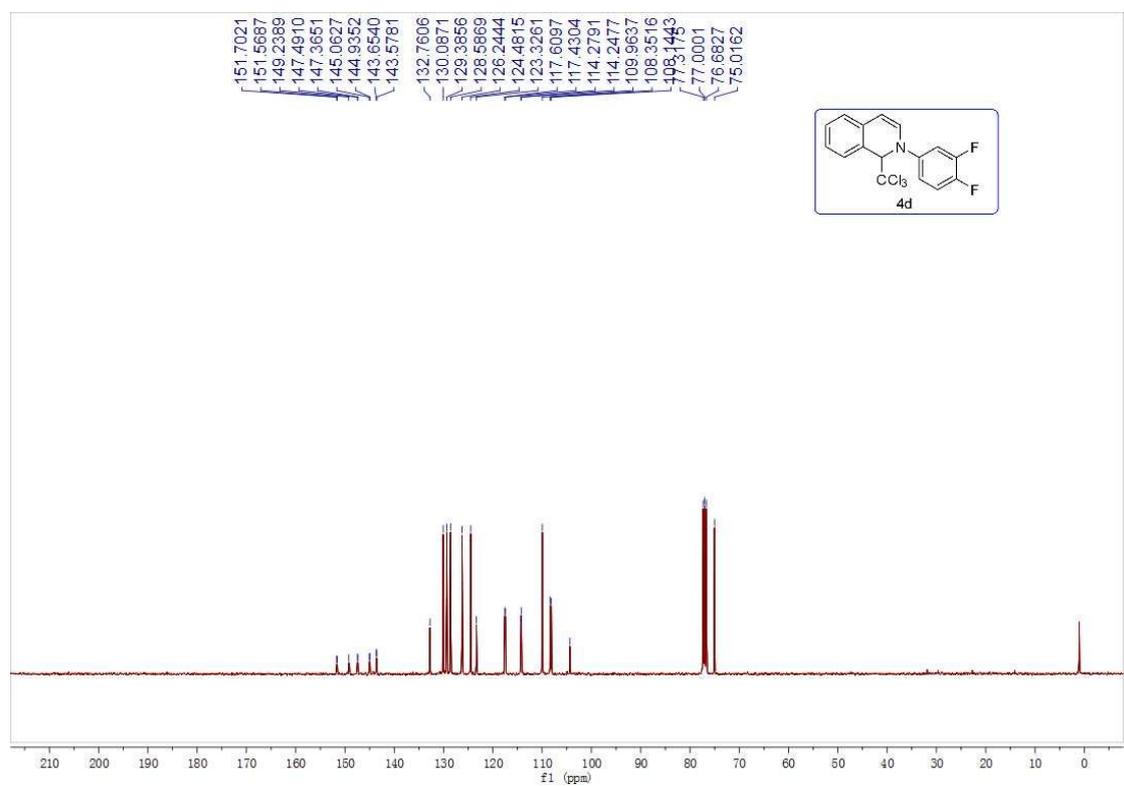
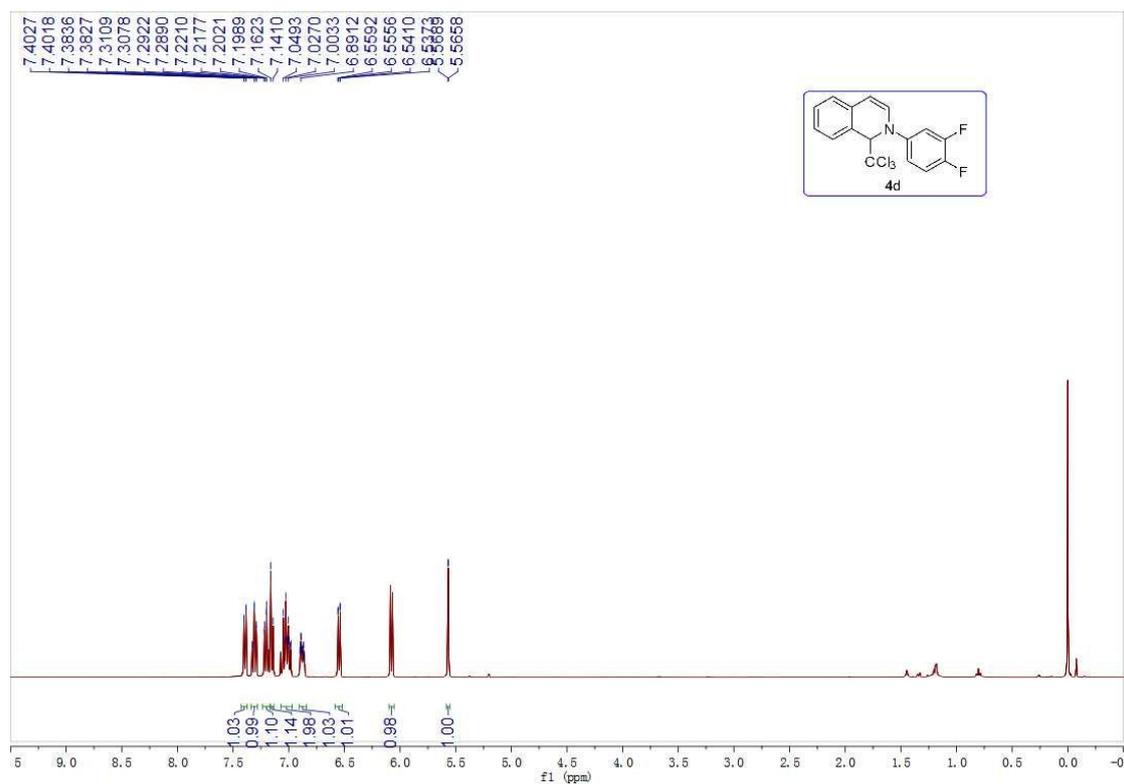
To a 50 mL flame-dried schlenk tube containing CsF (10 mmol) was evacuated and purged with nitrogen gas for three times. To the flask were then added **1a** (3.6 mmol), isoquinoline (3 mmol), acetonitrile (8 ml) and chloroform (8 ml) via syringes. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 70°C for 12 hours (general procedure A) or 24 hours (general procedure B). The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature and treated with water (20 mL), extracted with ethyl acetate (40 ml), dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was further purified by silica gel flash chromatography (PE: EA =200: 1 as the eluent) to give **4a** (0.8772g, 89%) as a white soild.

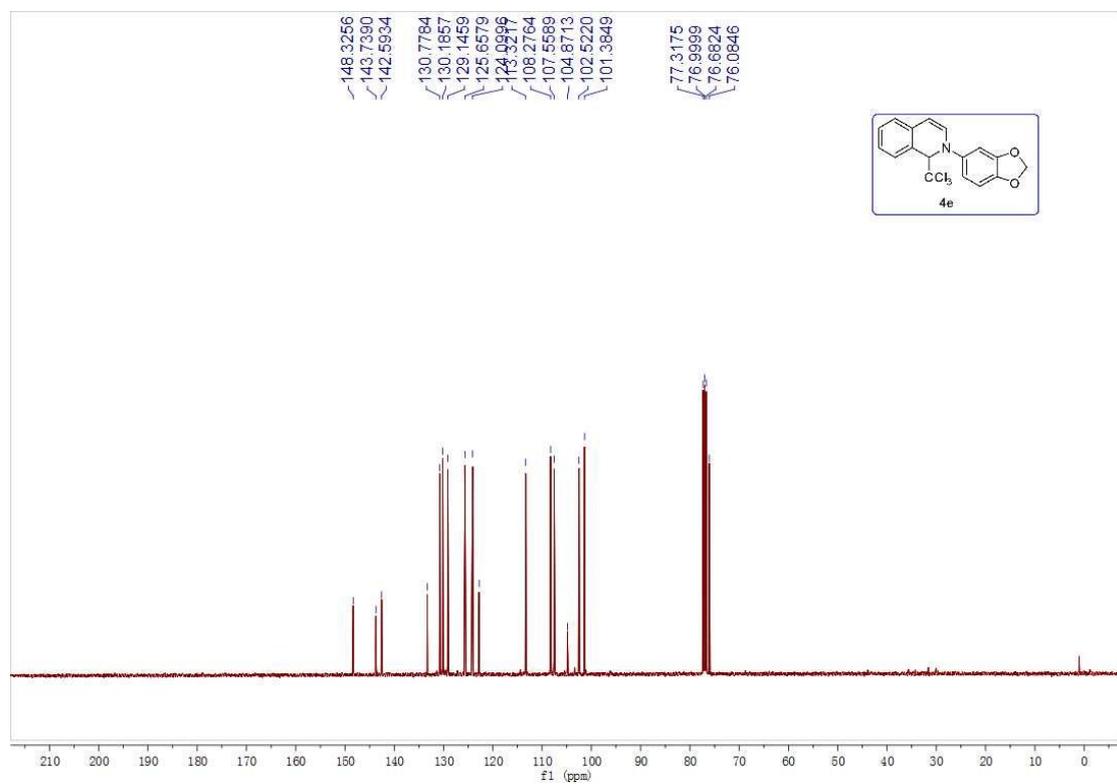
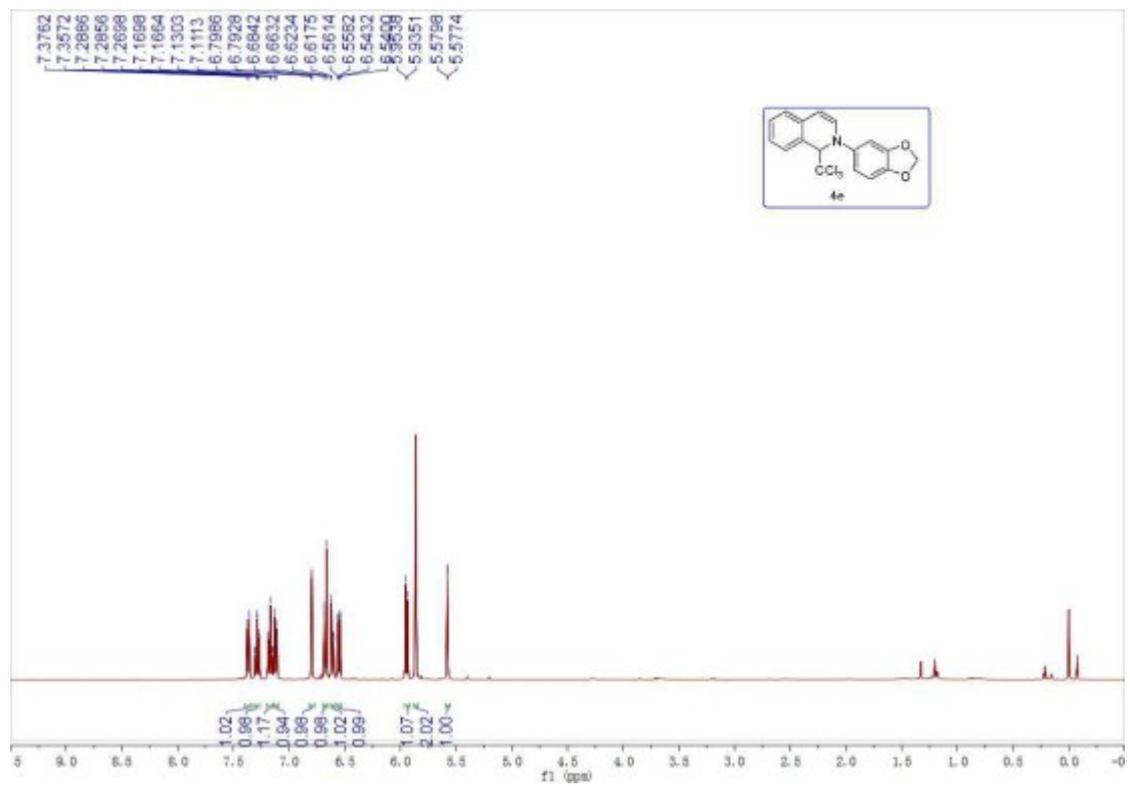
IV. Spectrum

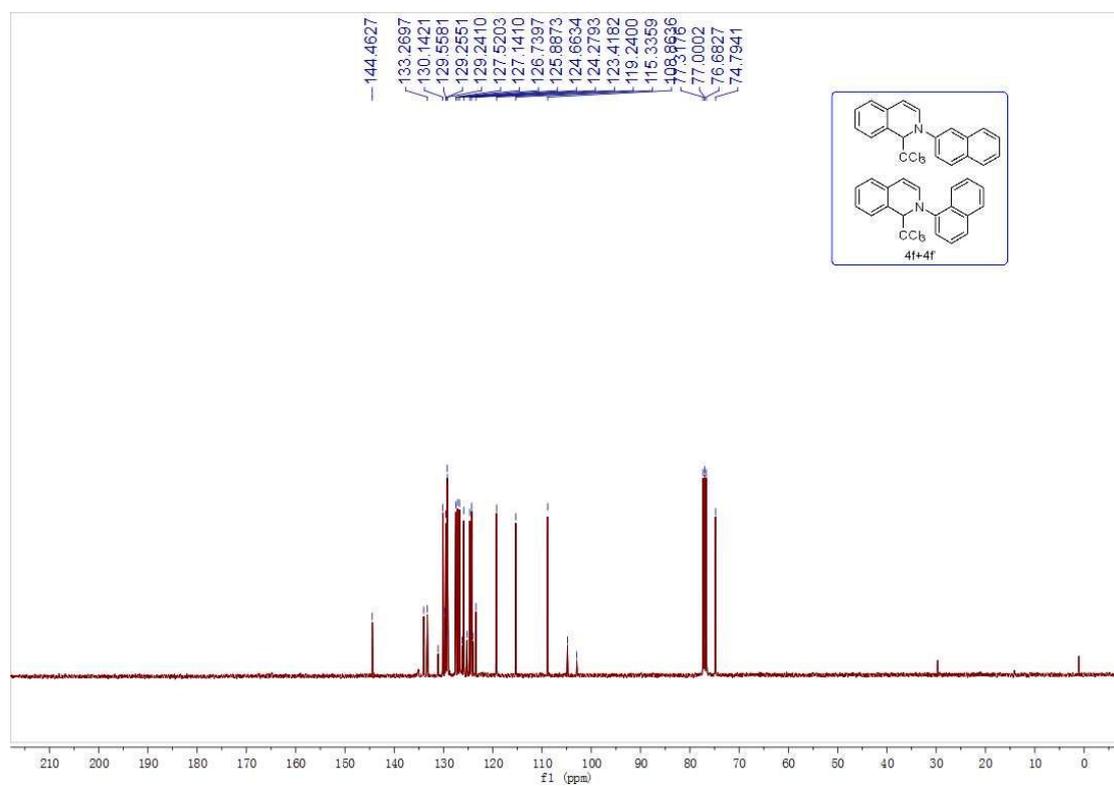
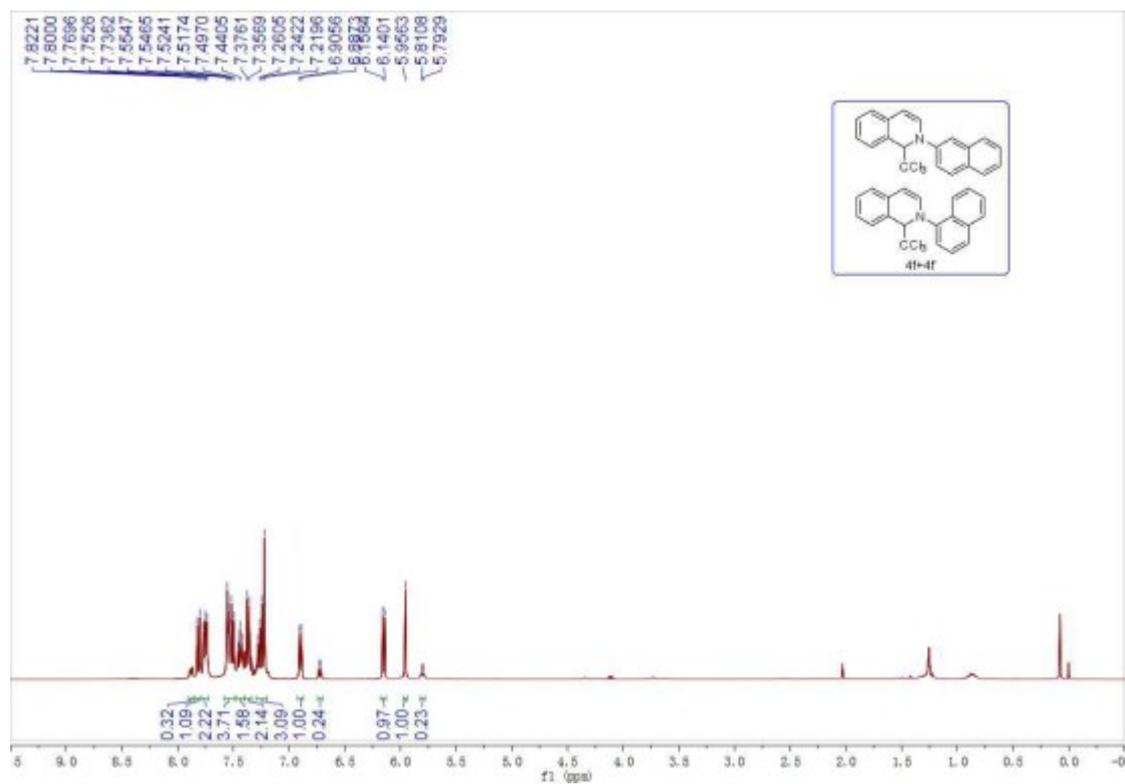


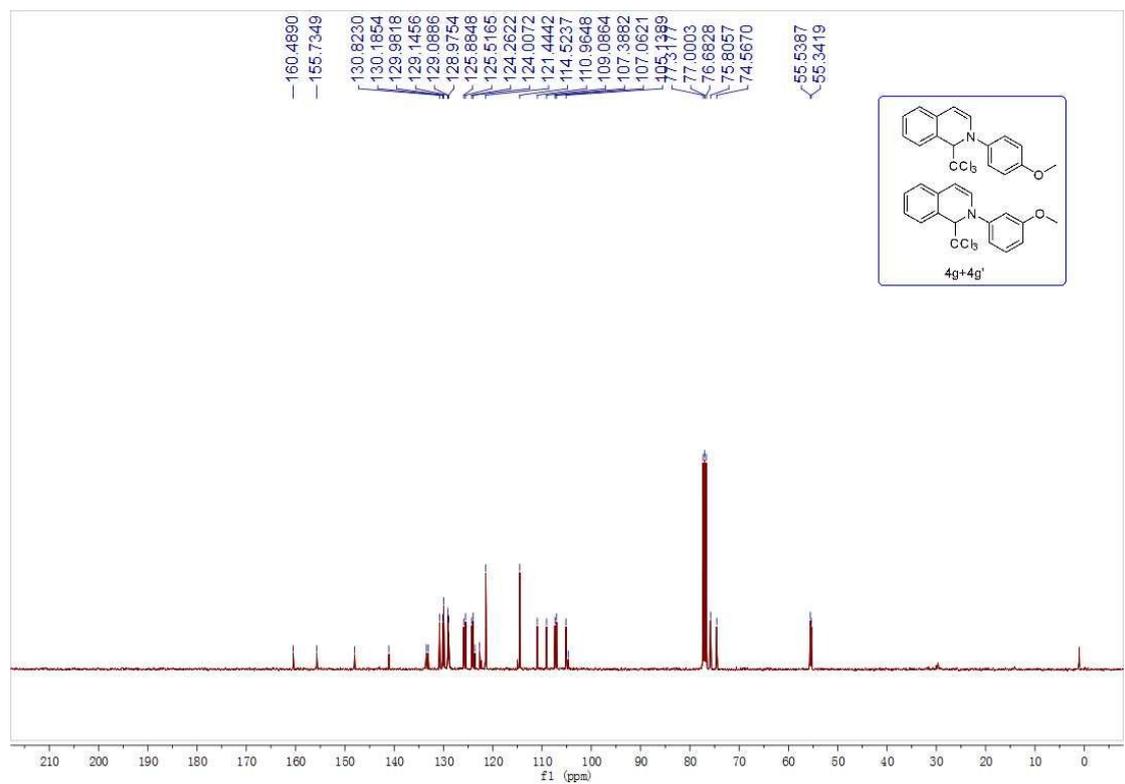
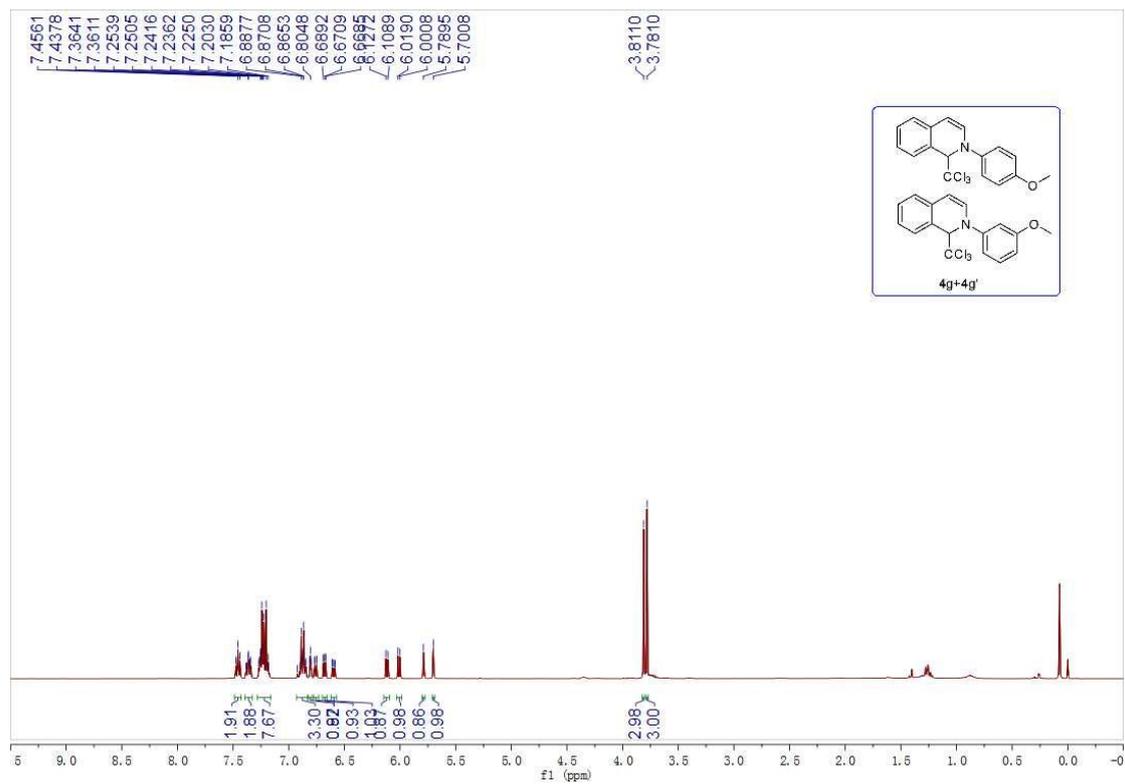


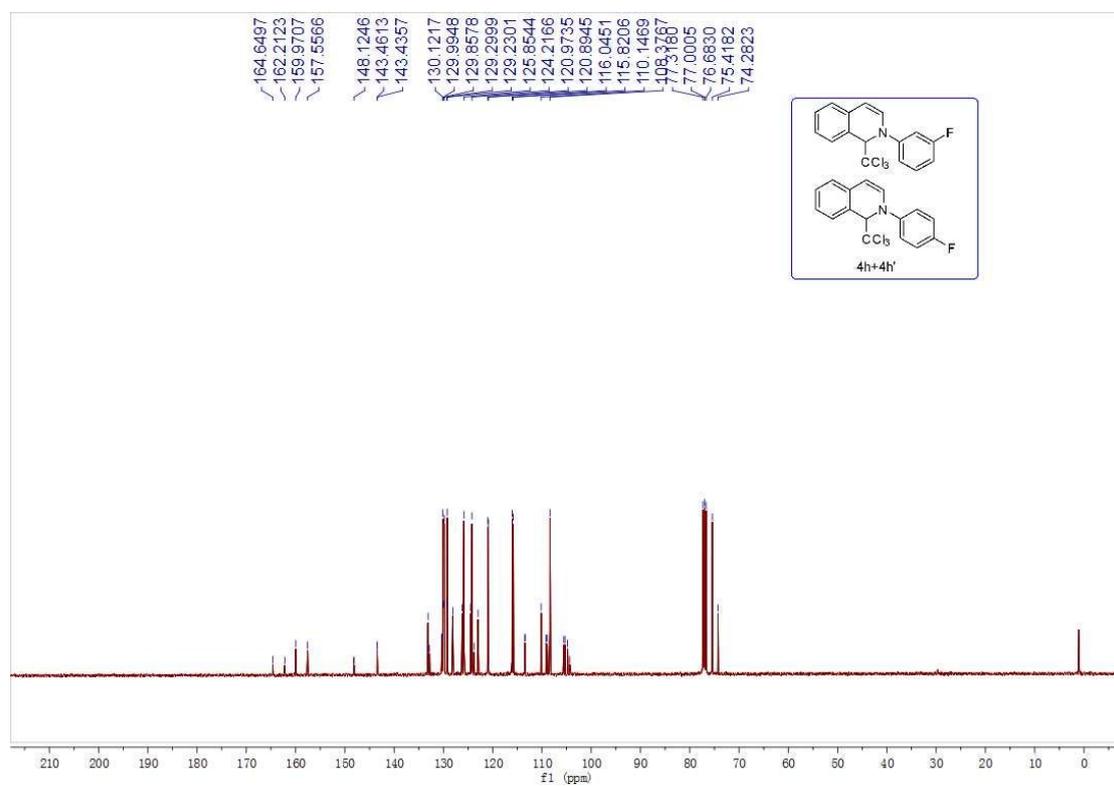
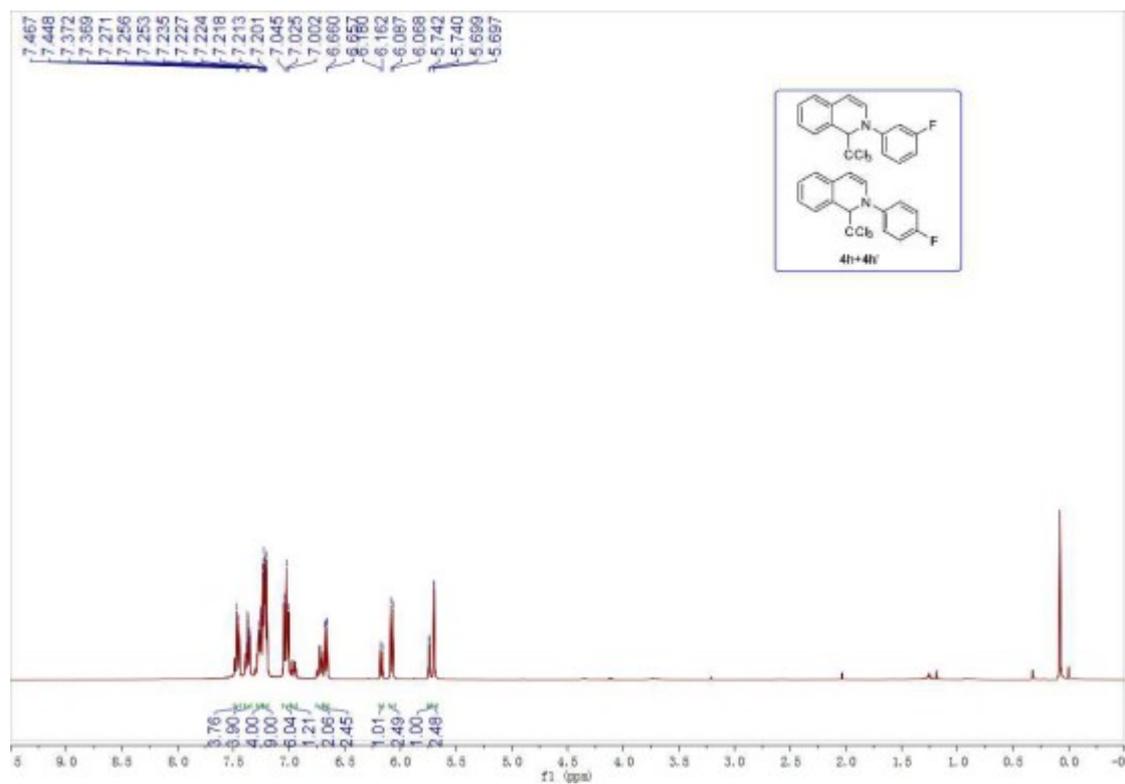


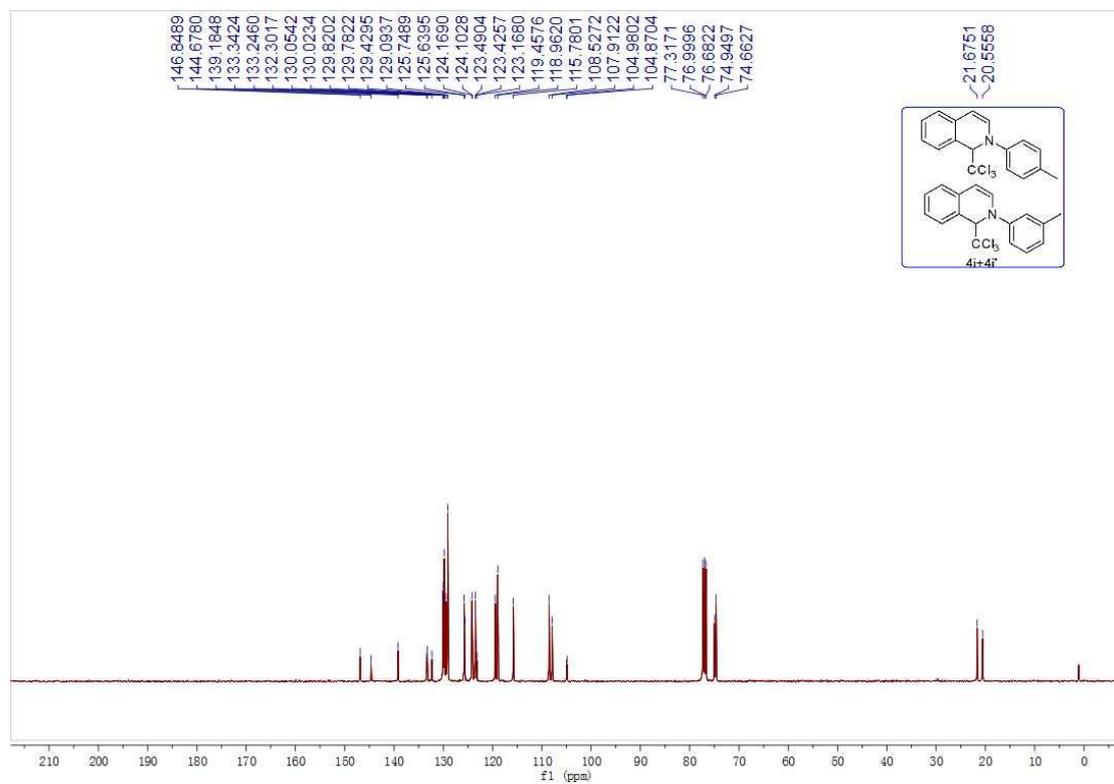
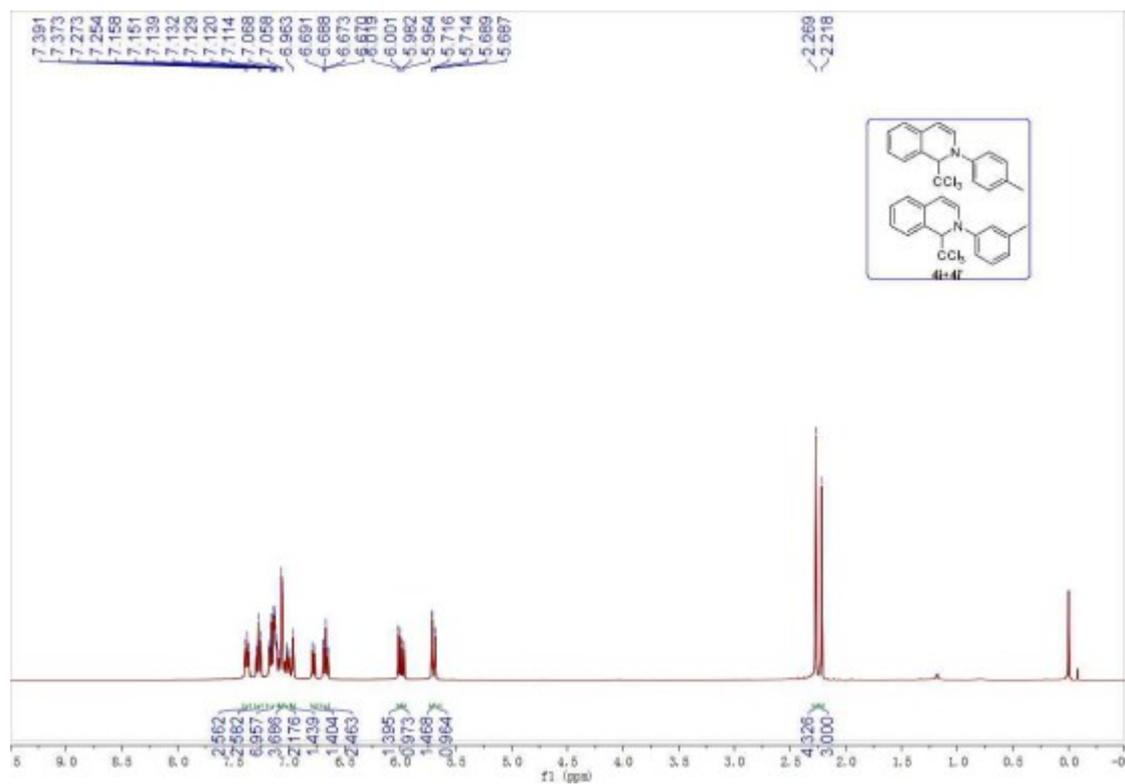


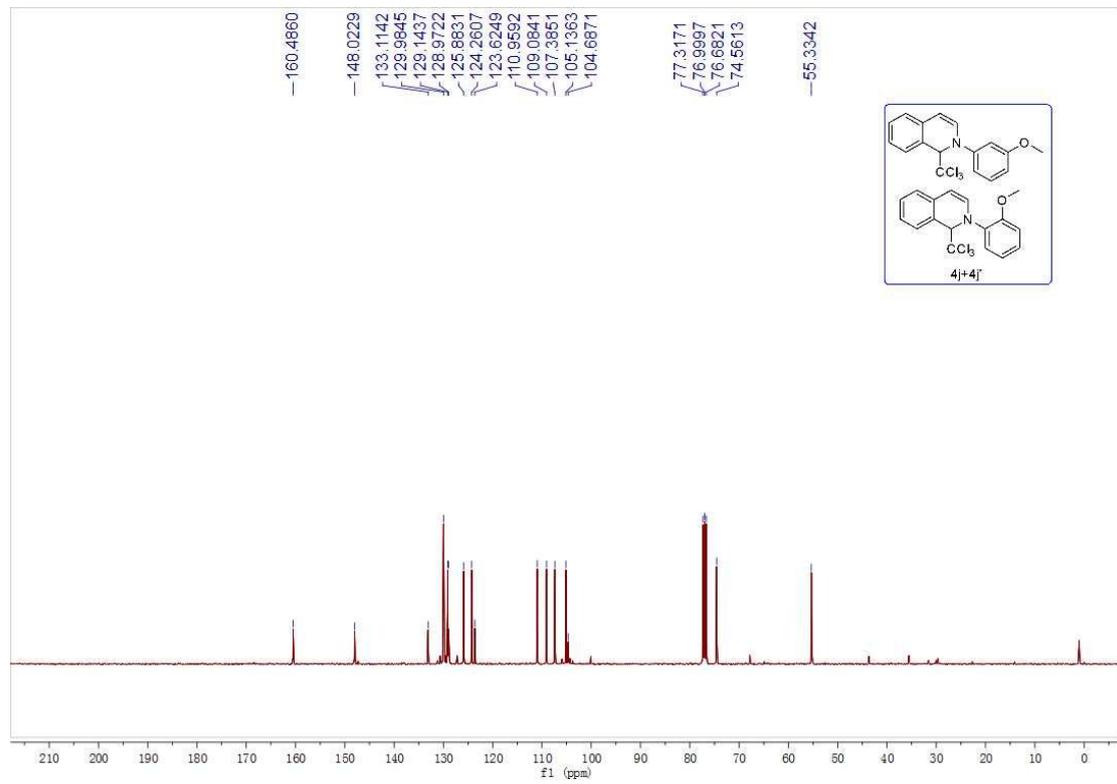
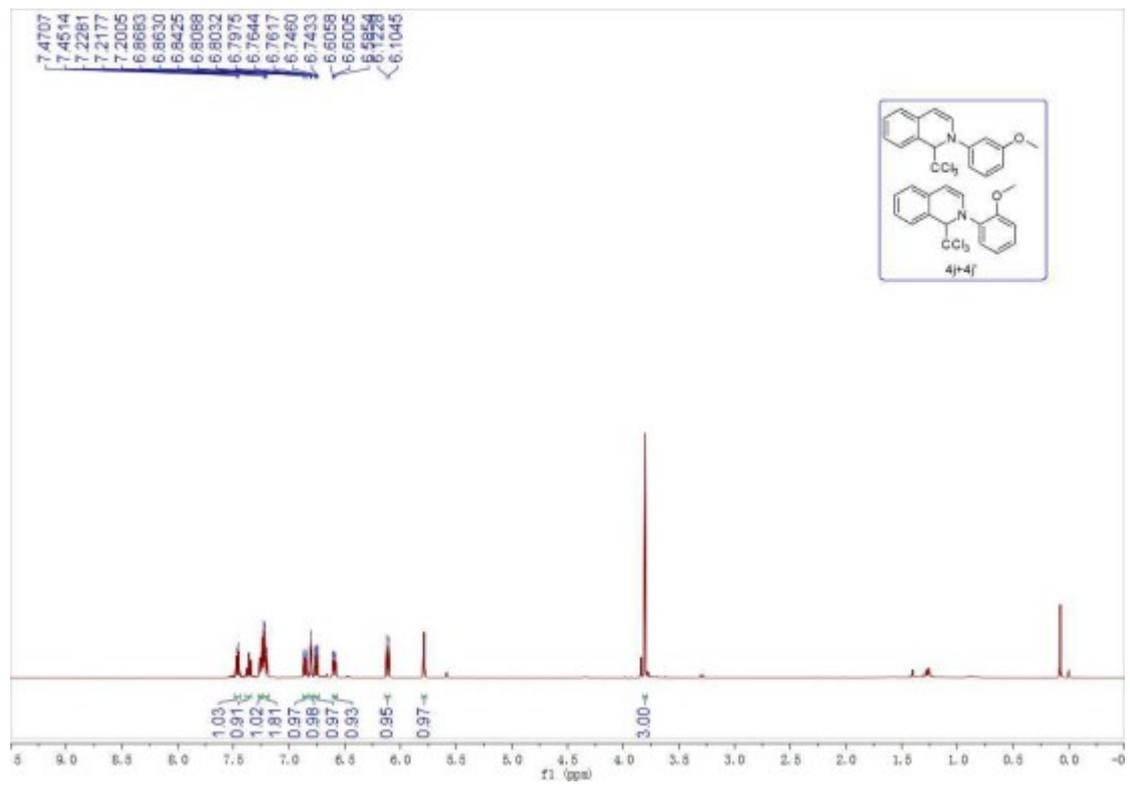


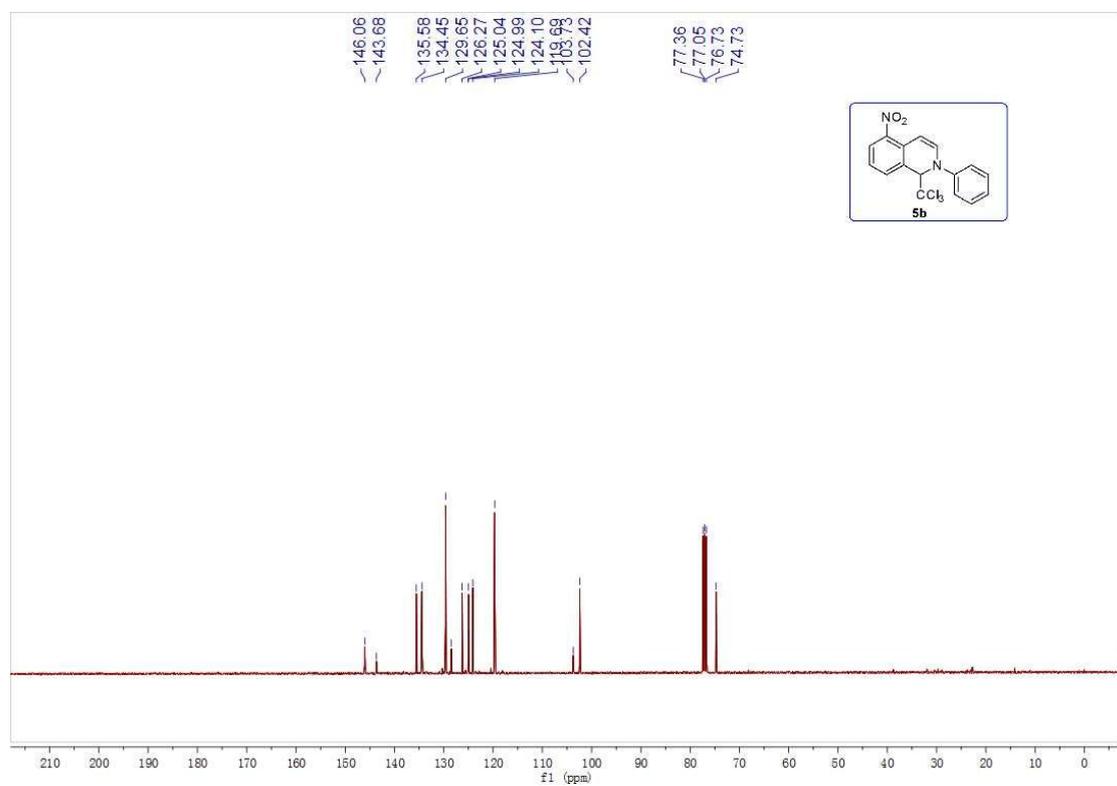
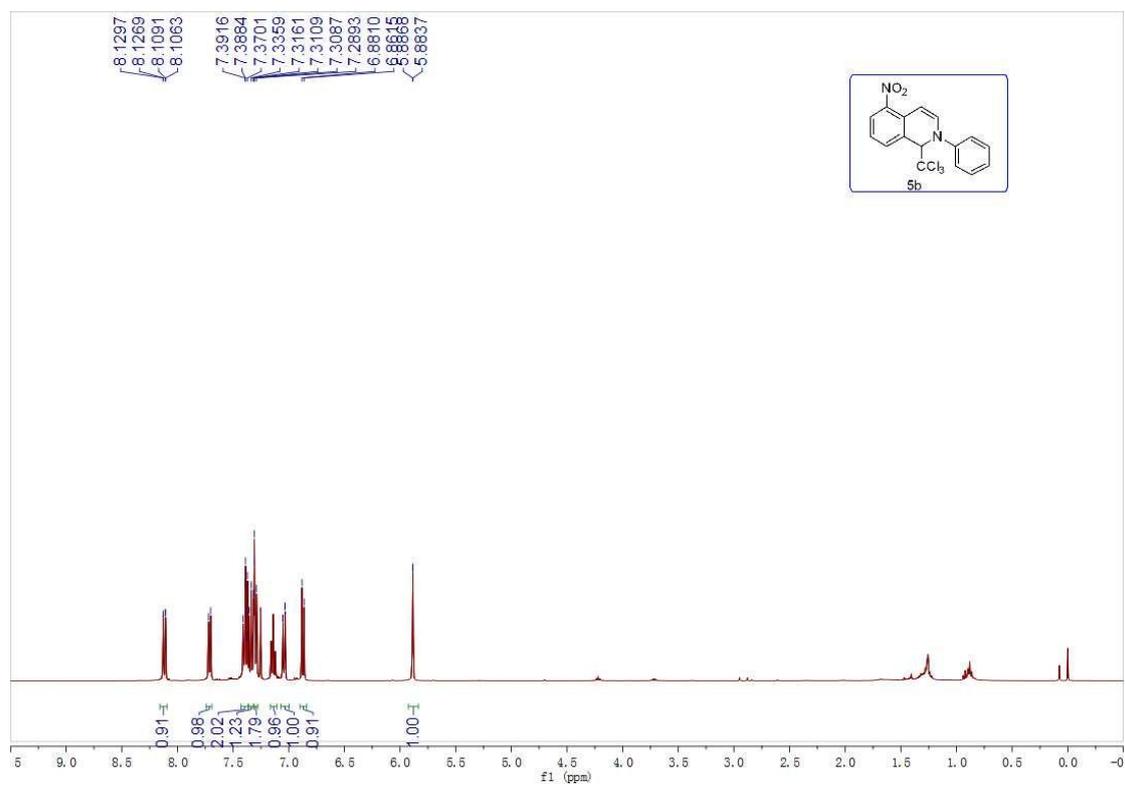


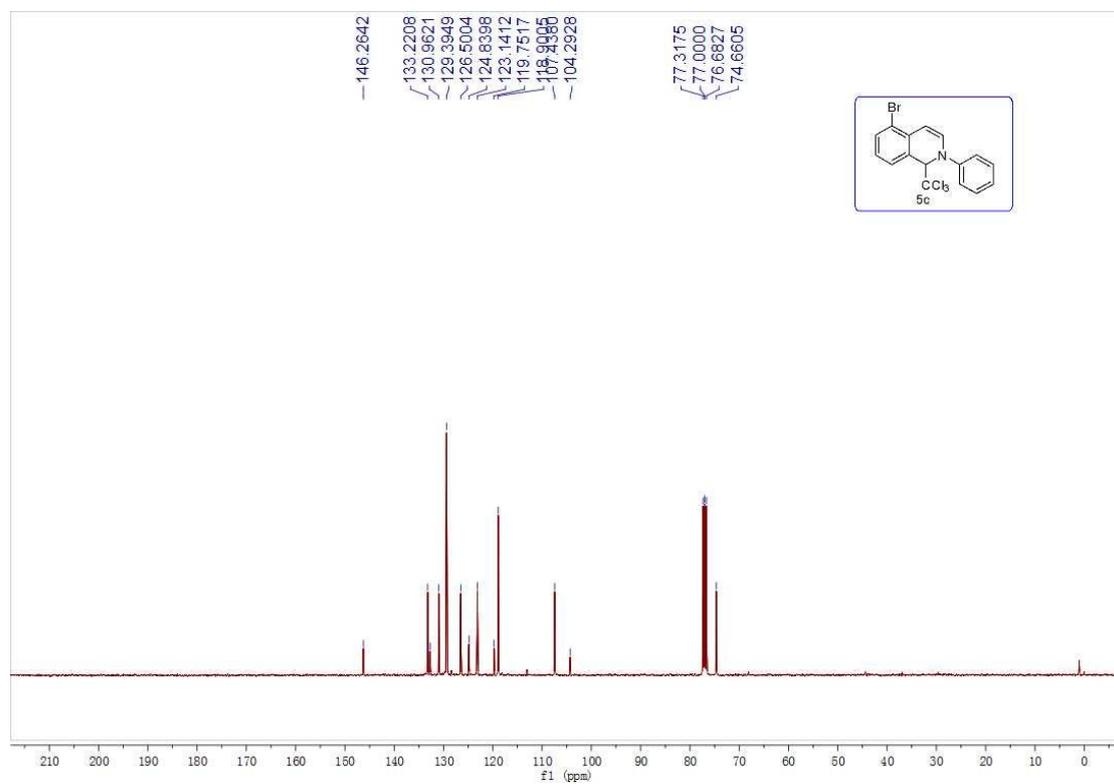
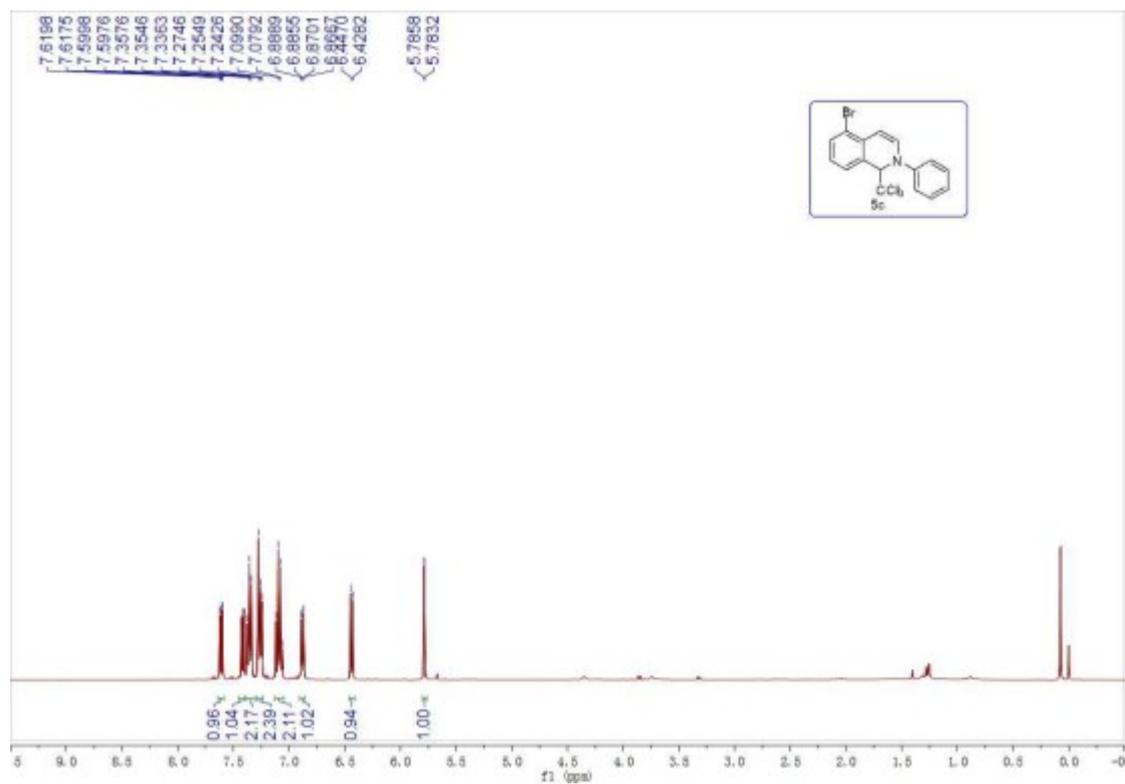


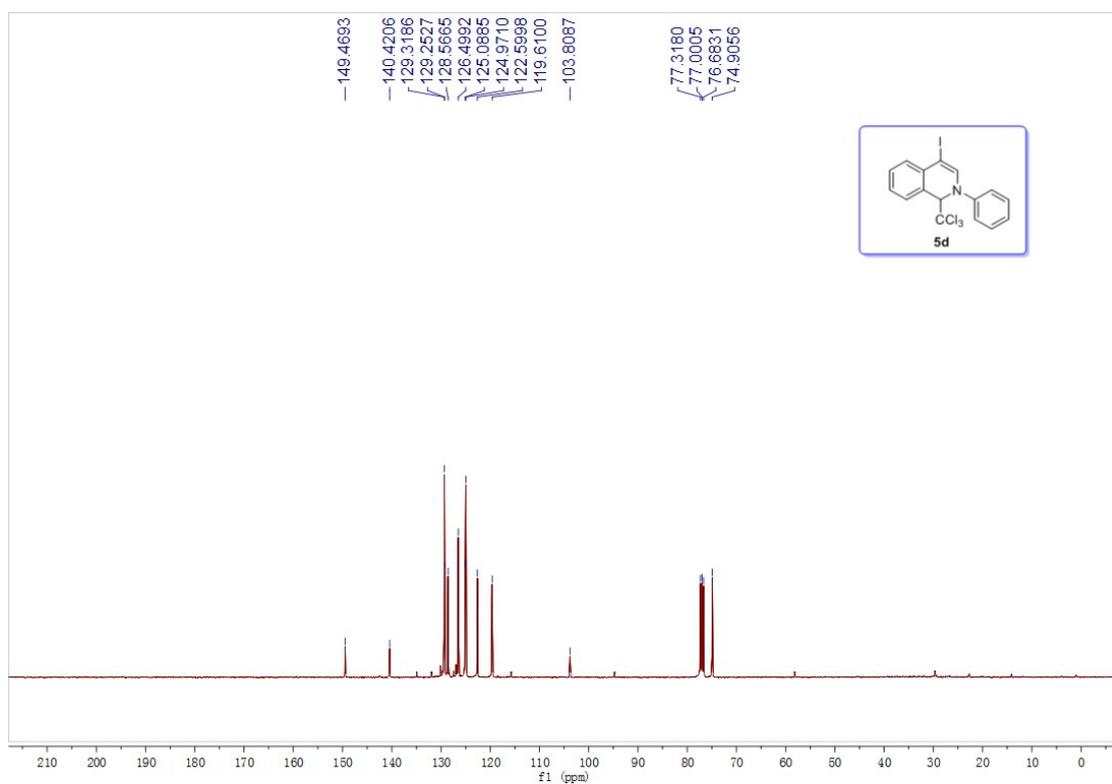
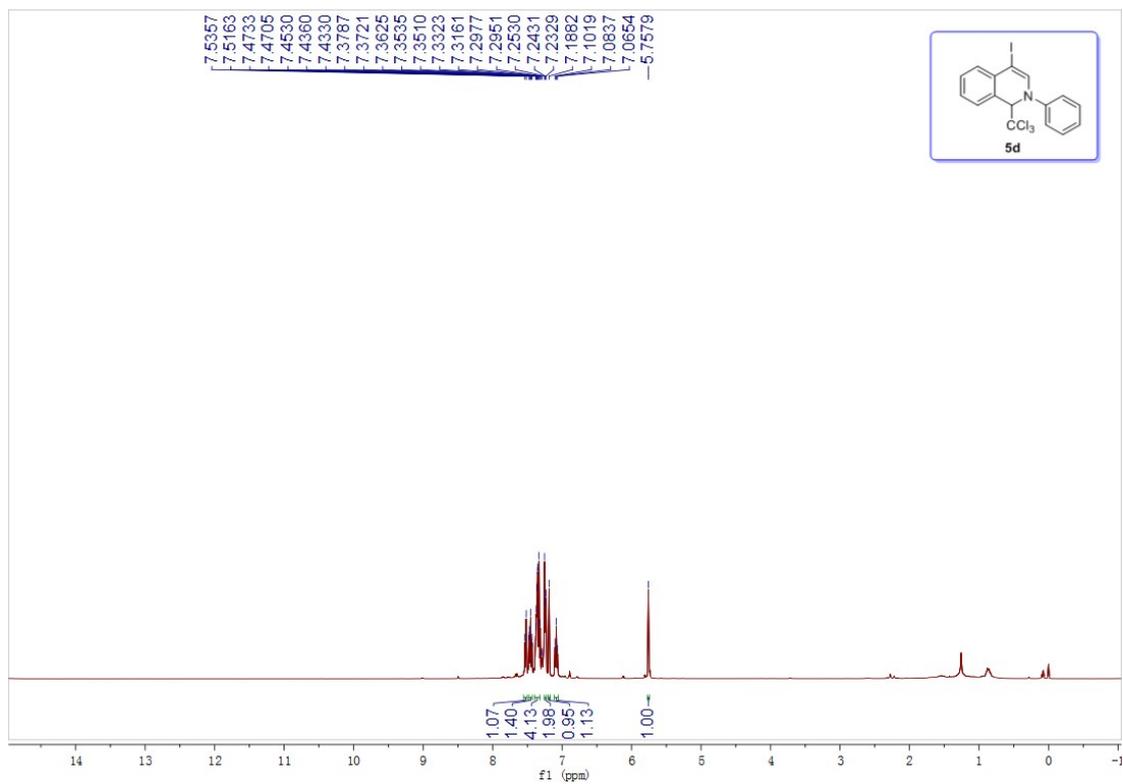


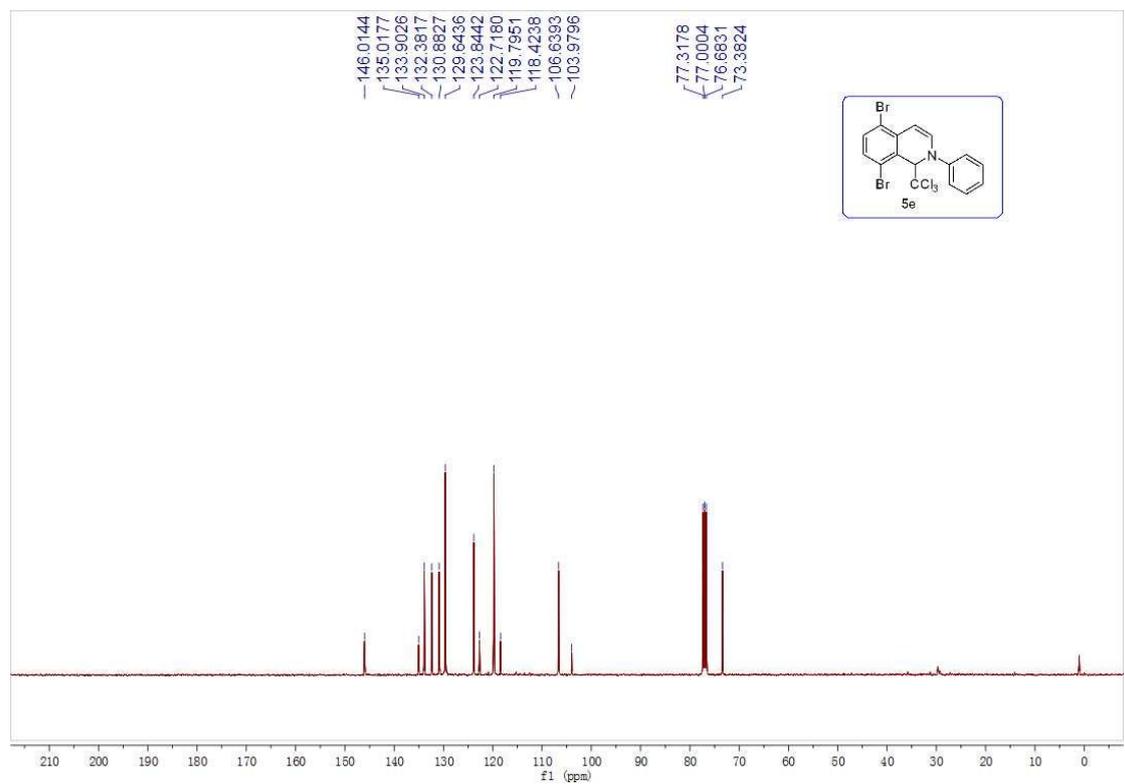
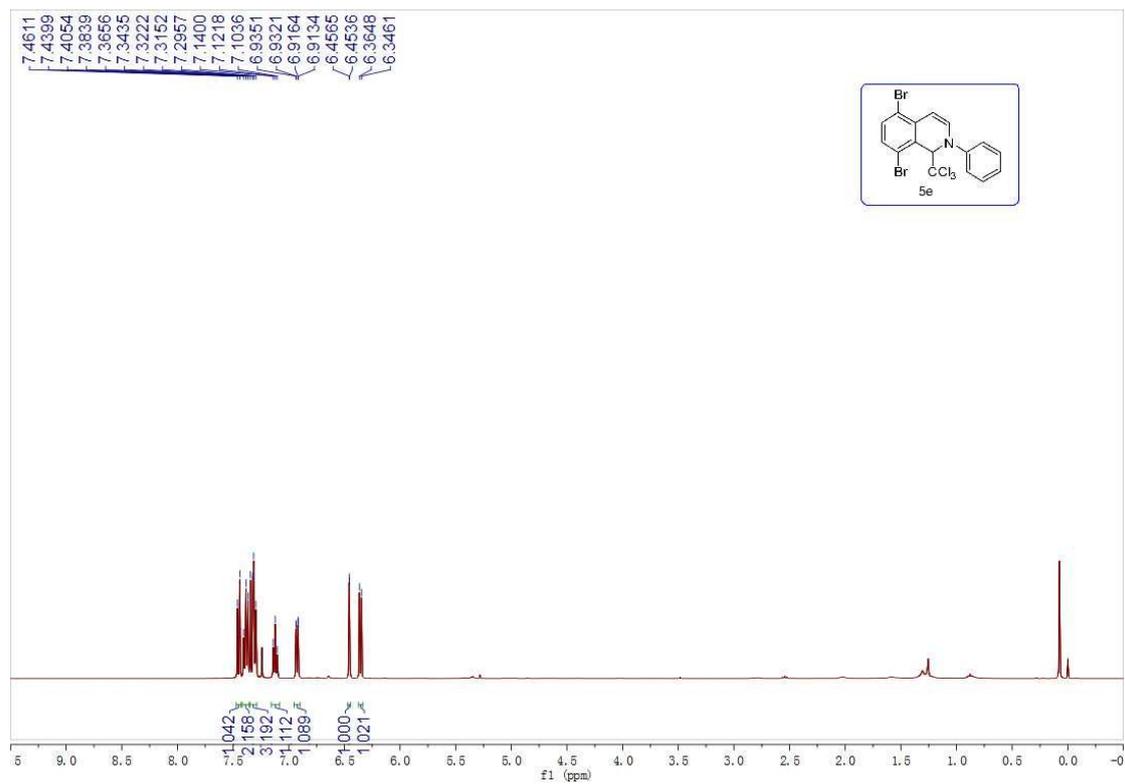


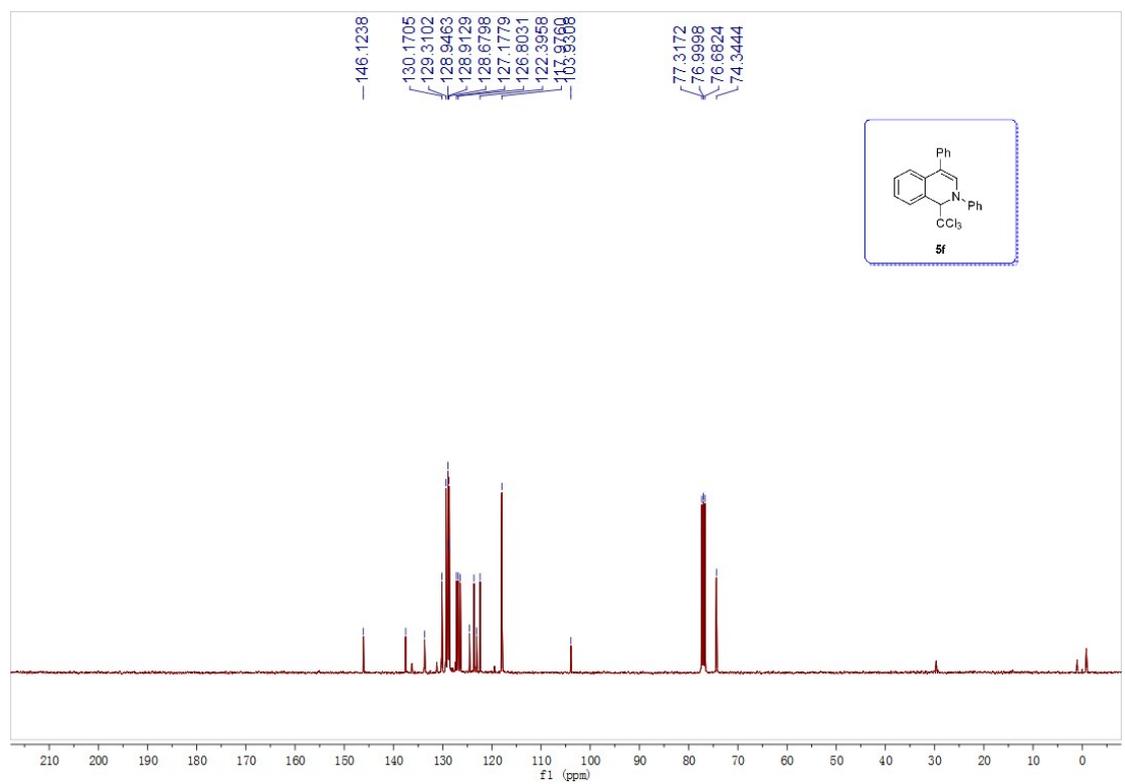
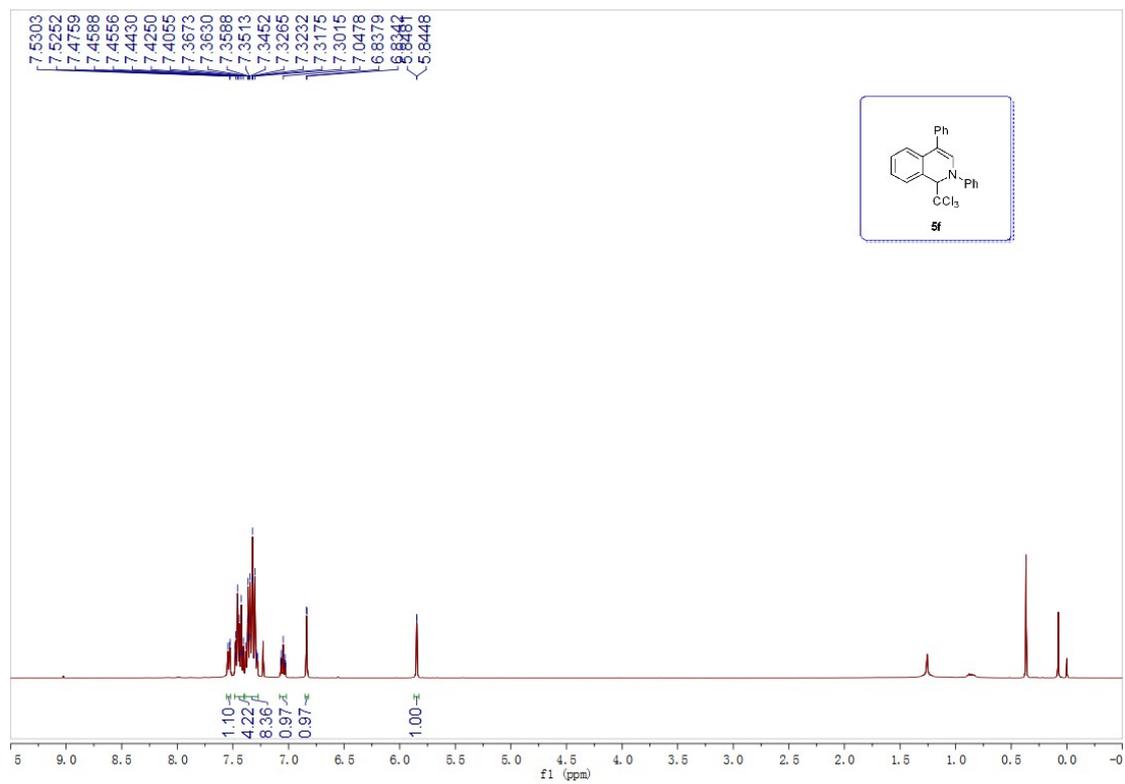


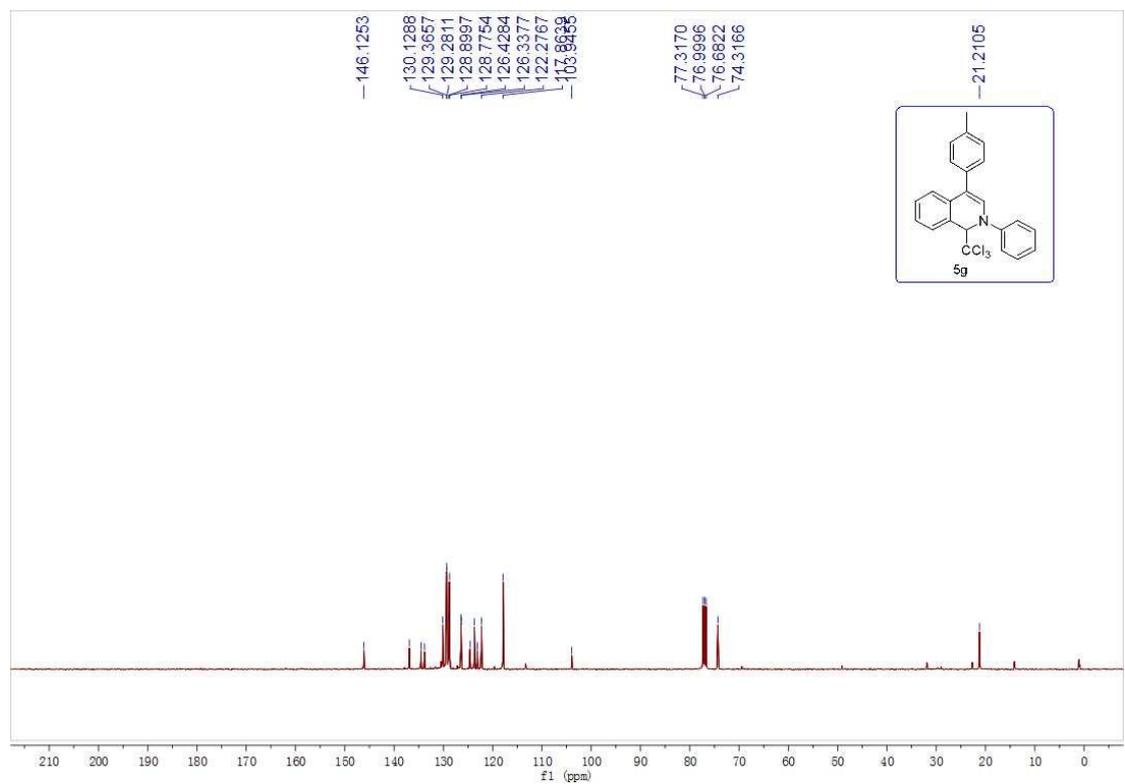
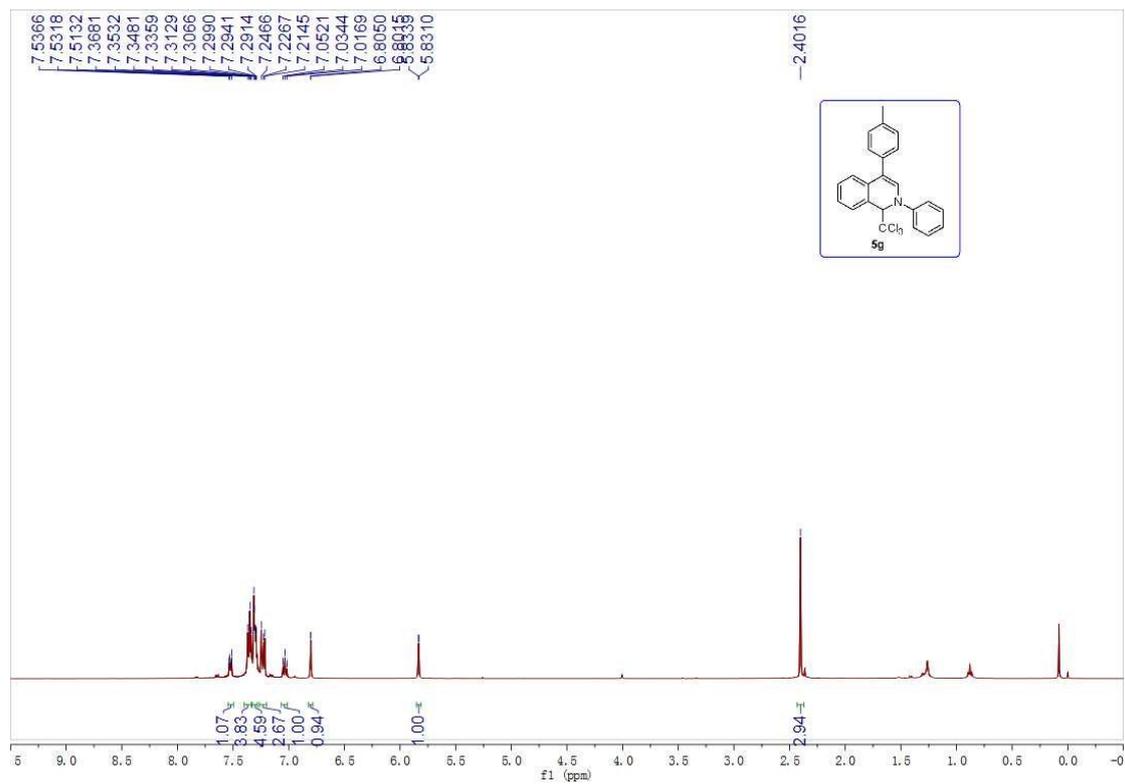


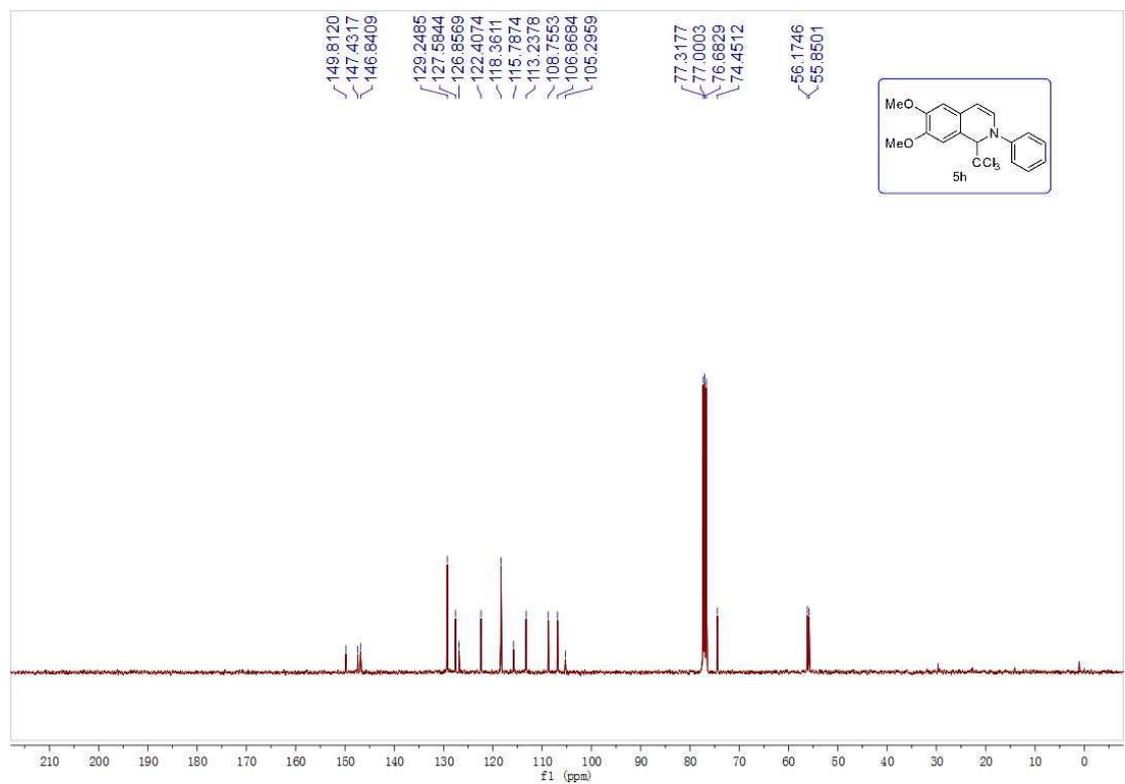
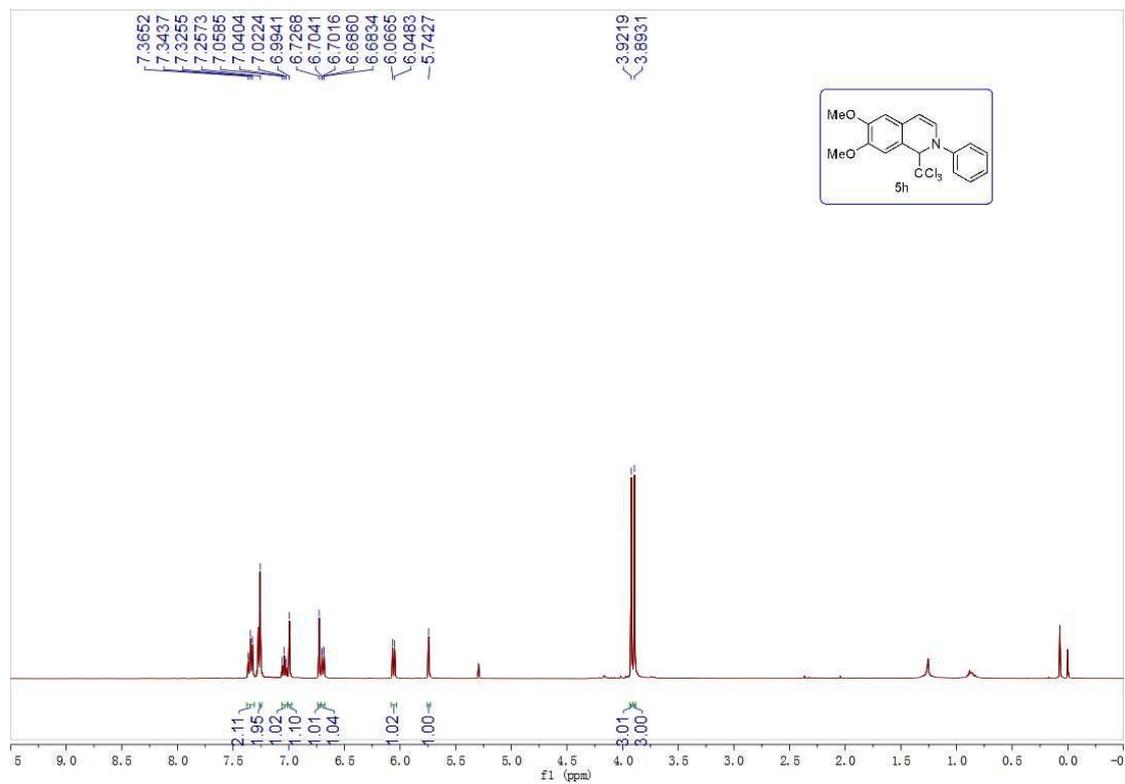


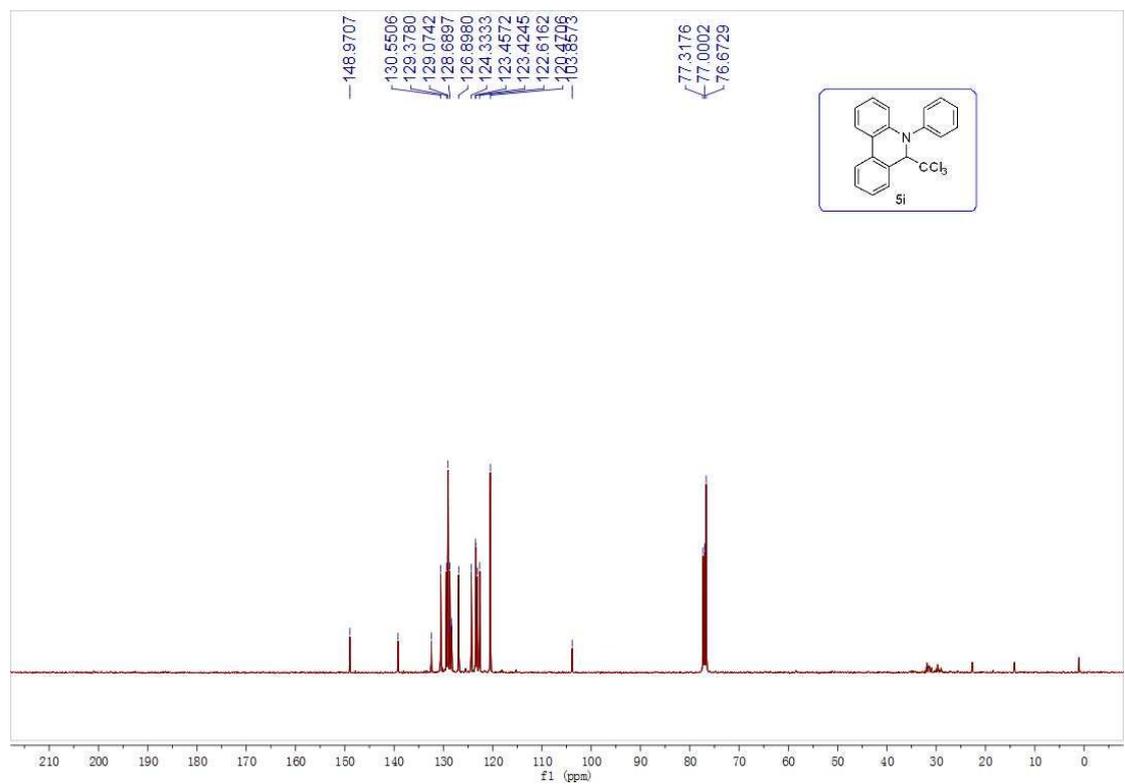
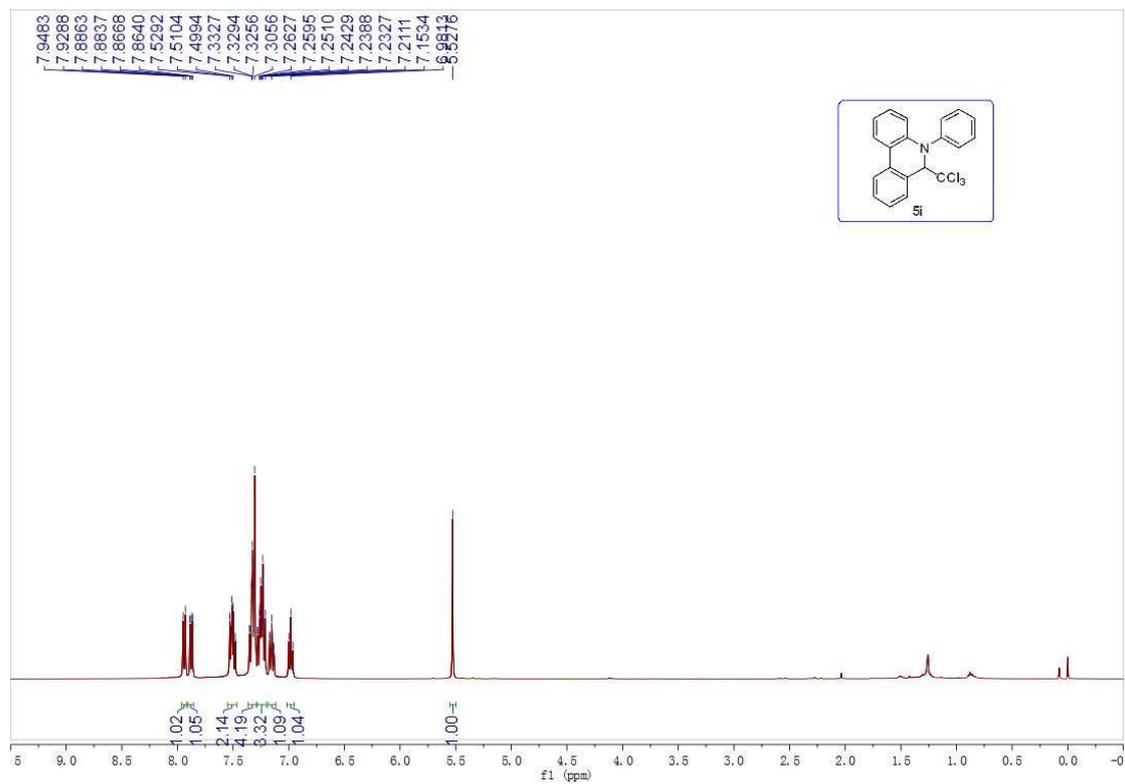


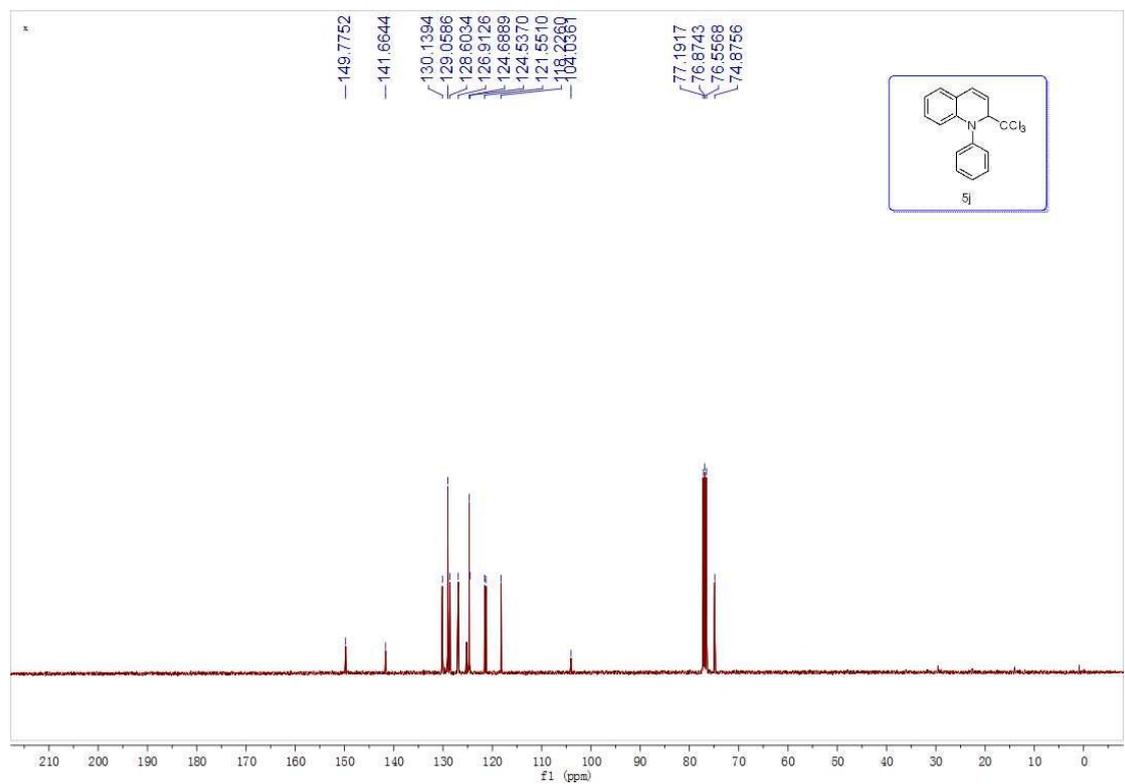
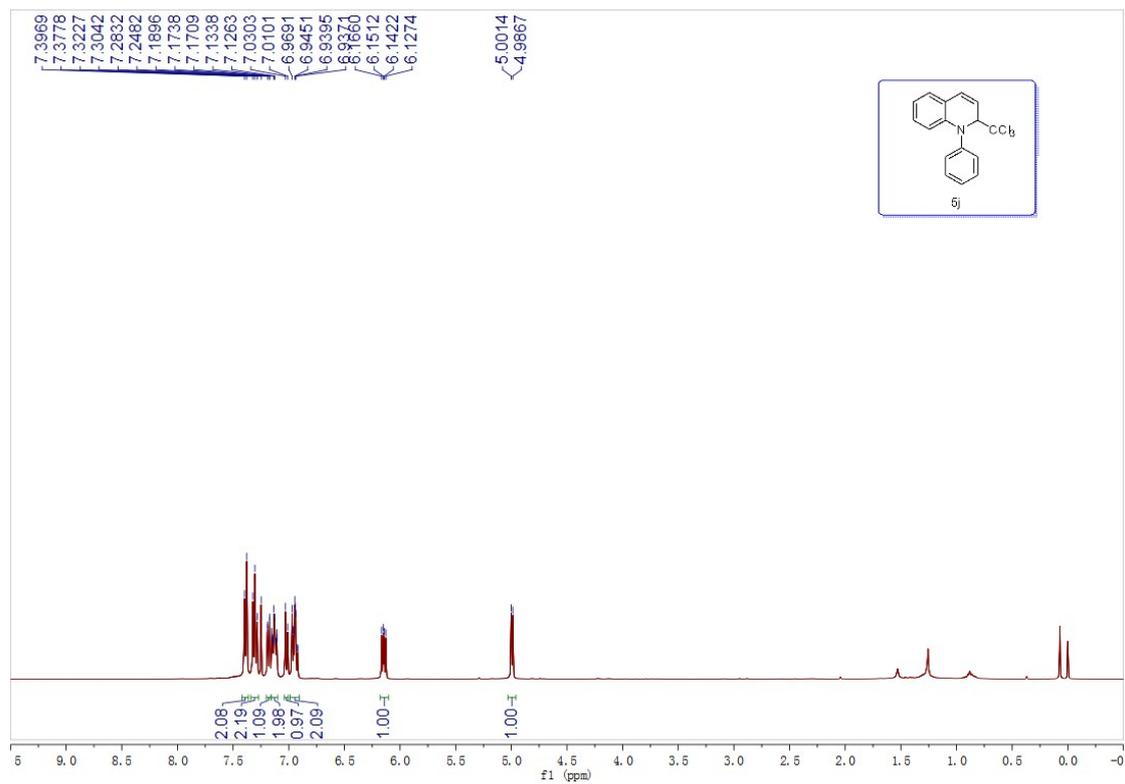


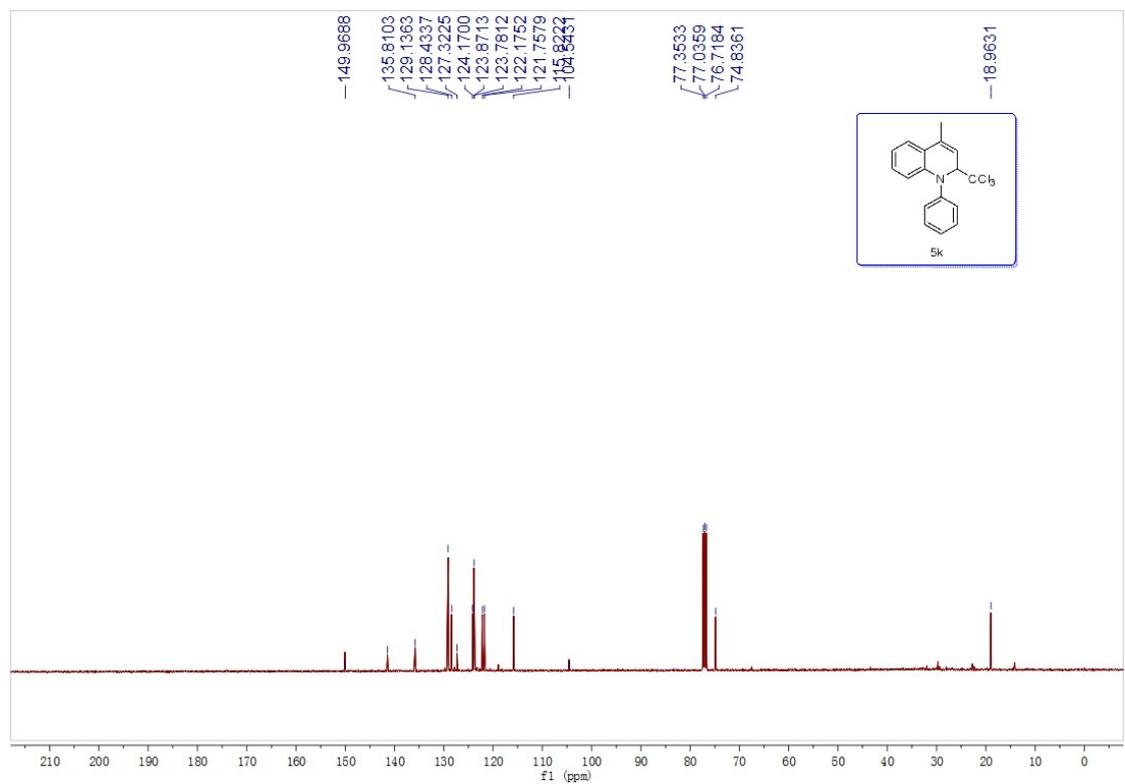
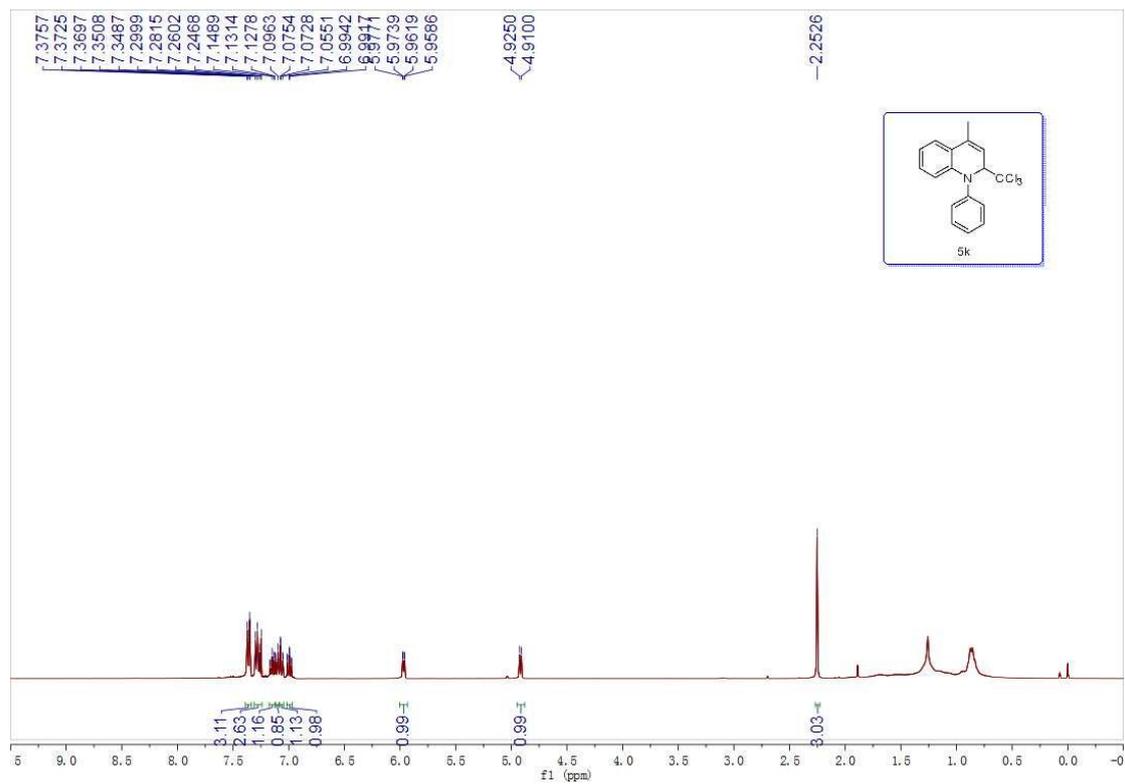


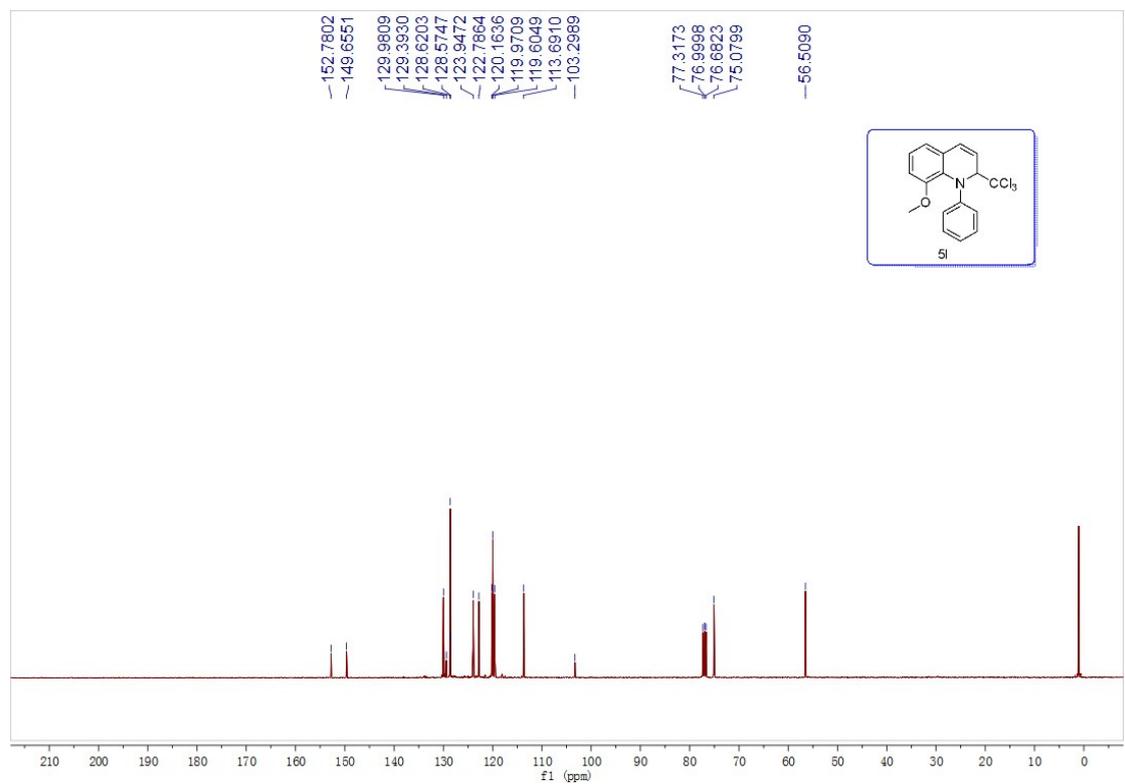
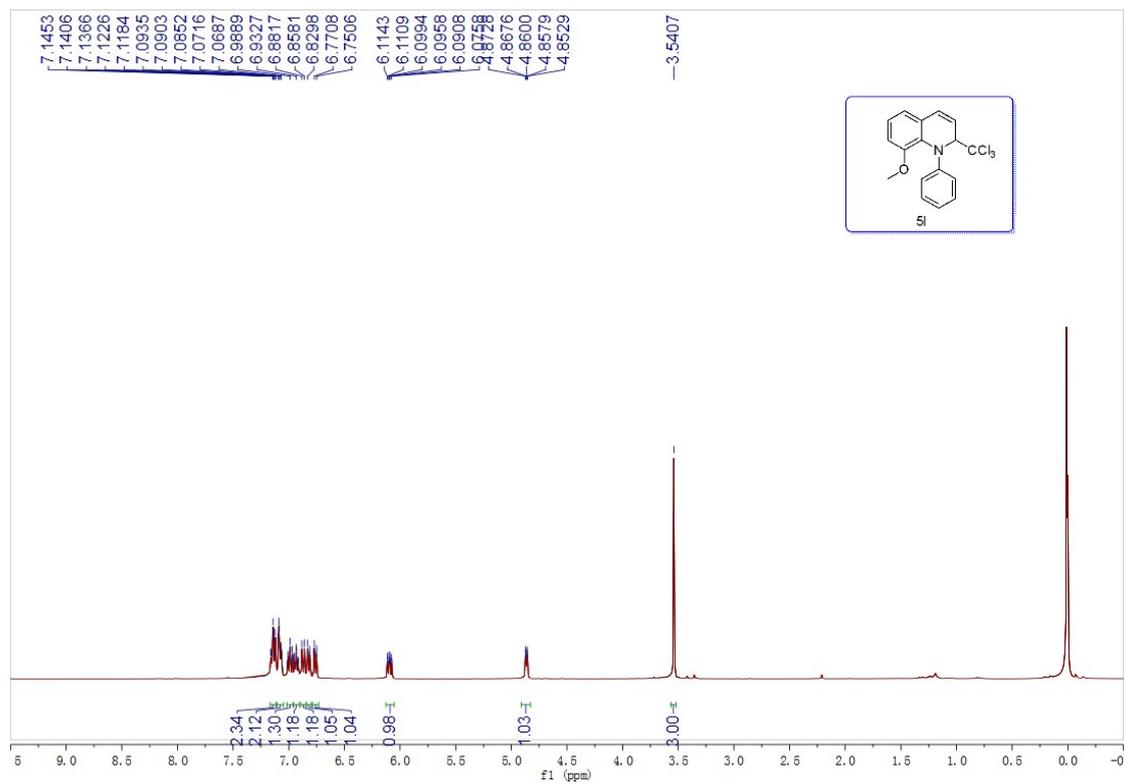


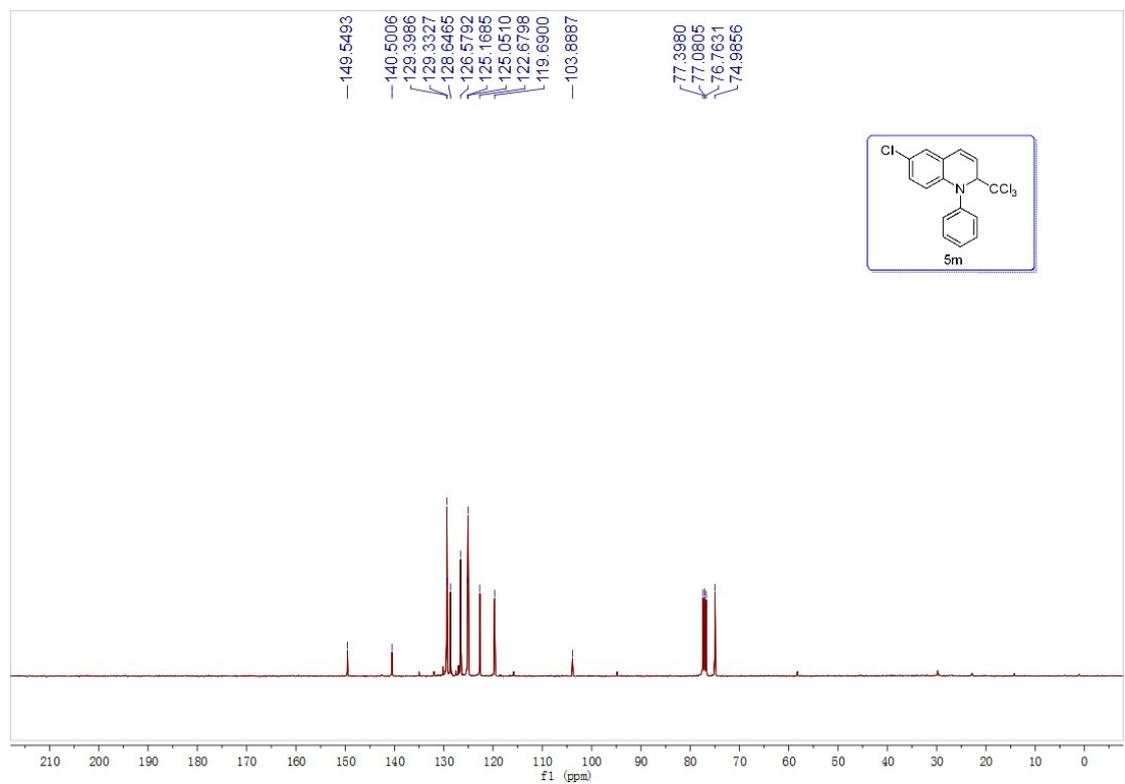
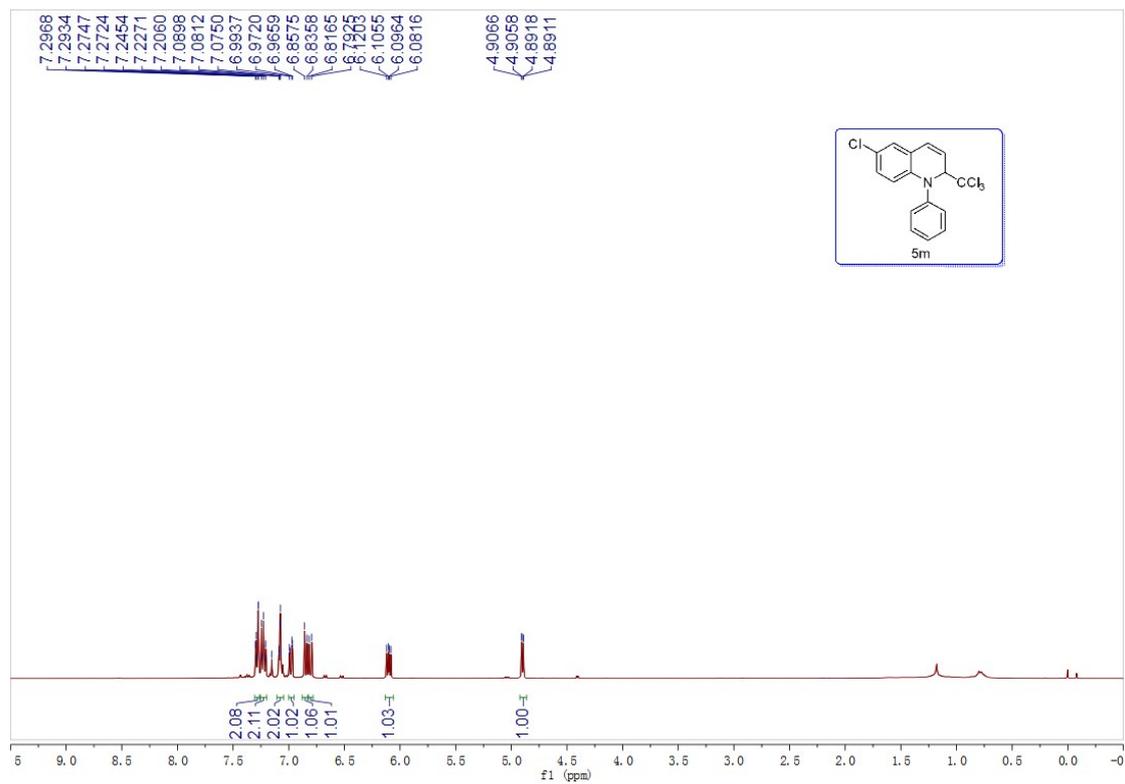


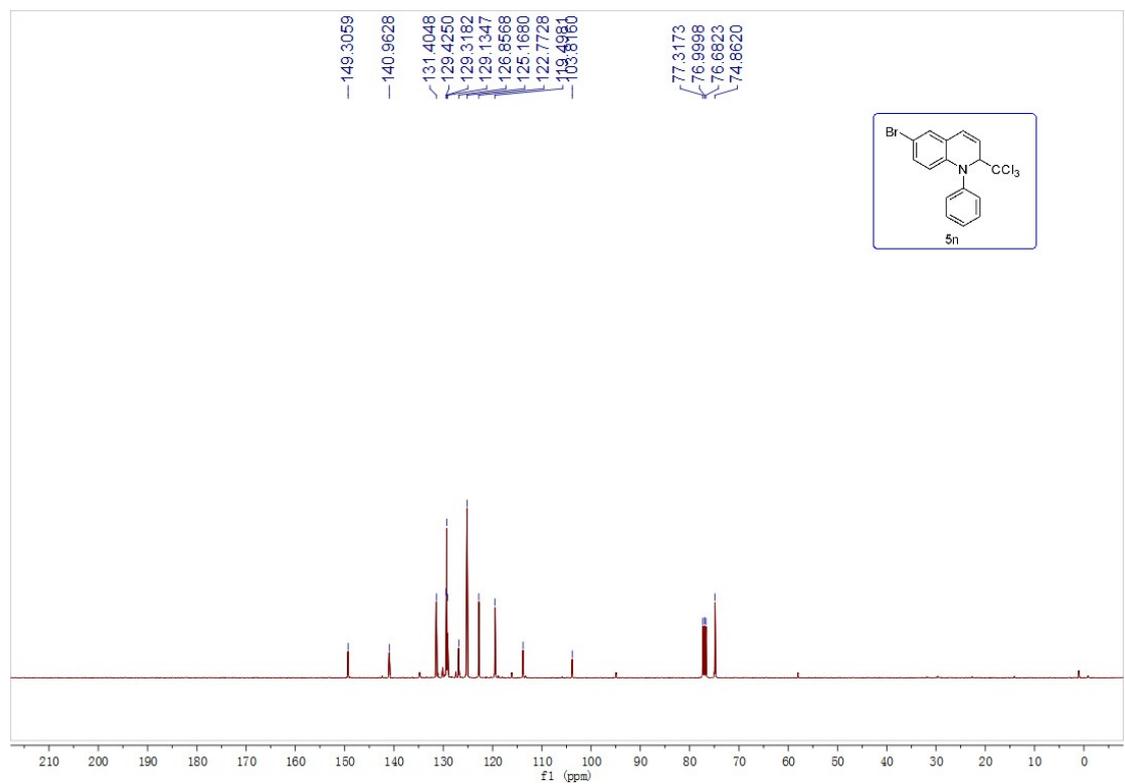
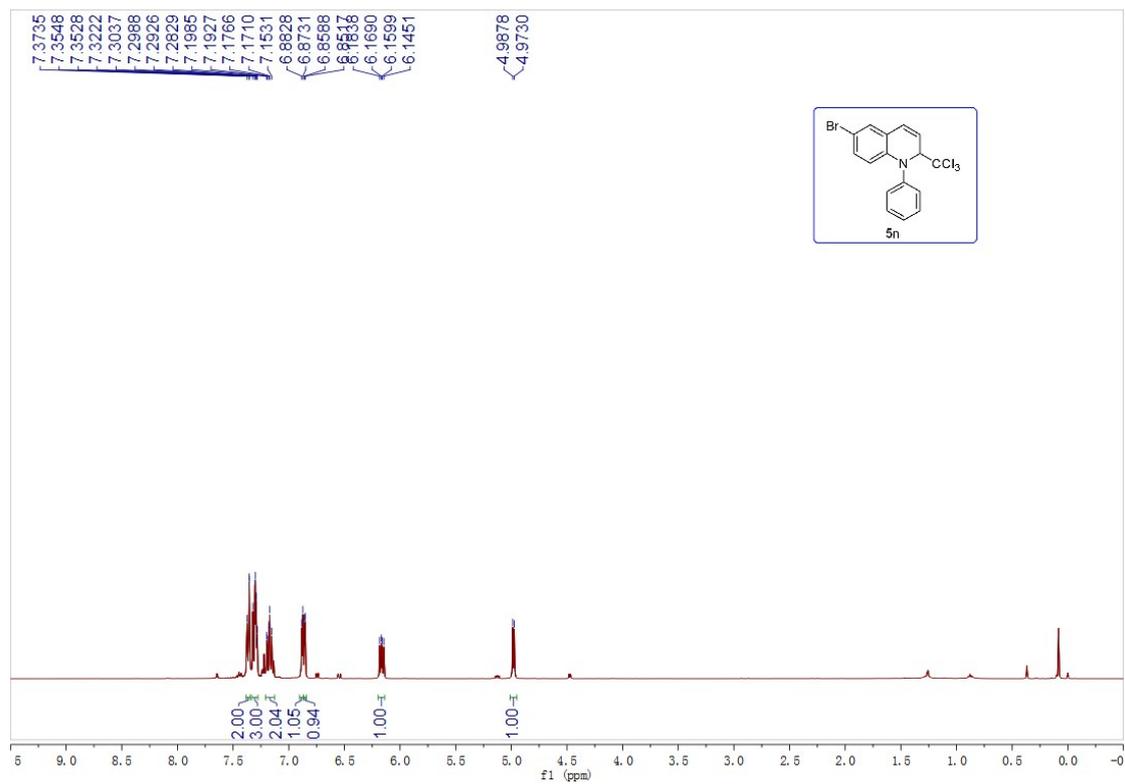


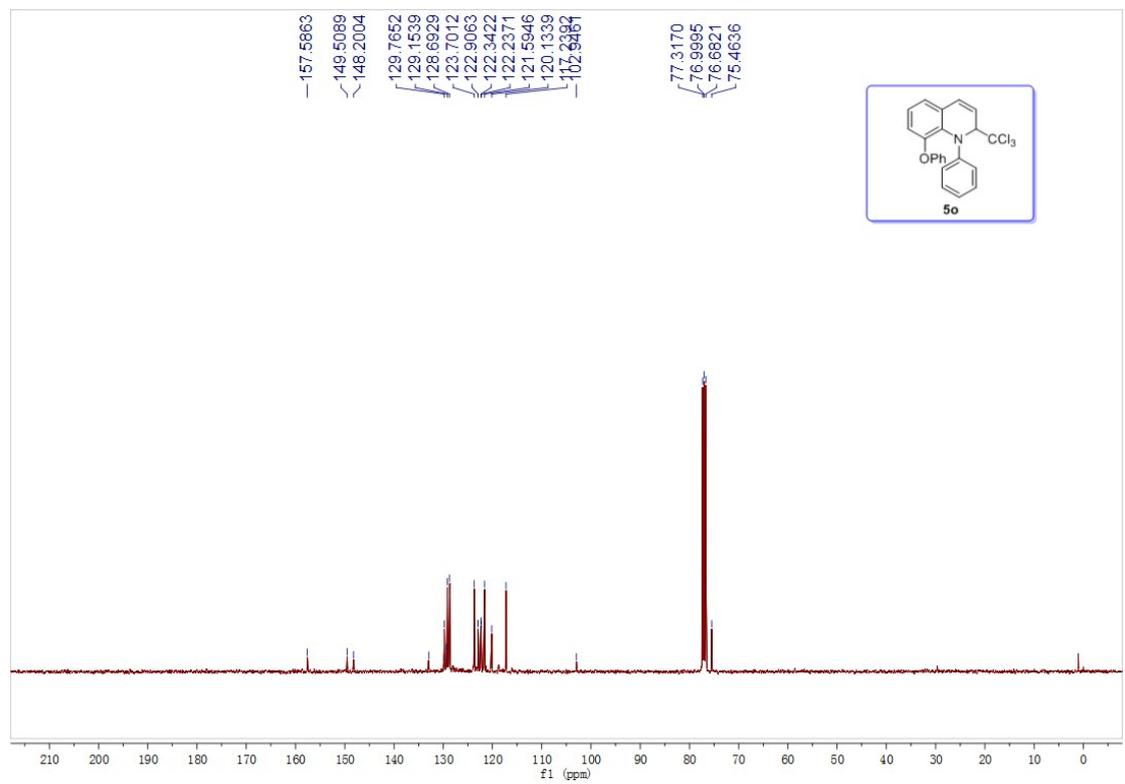
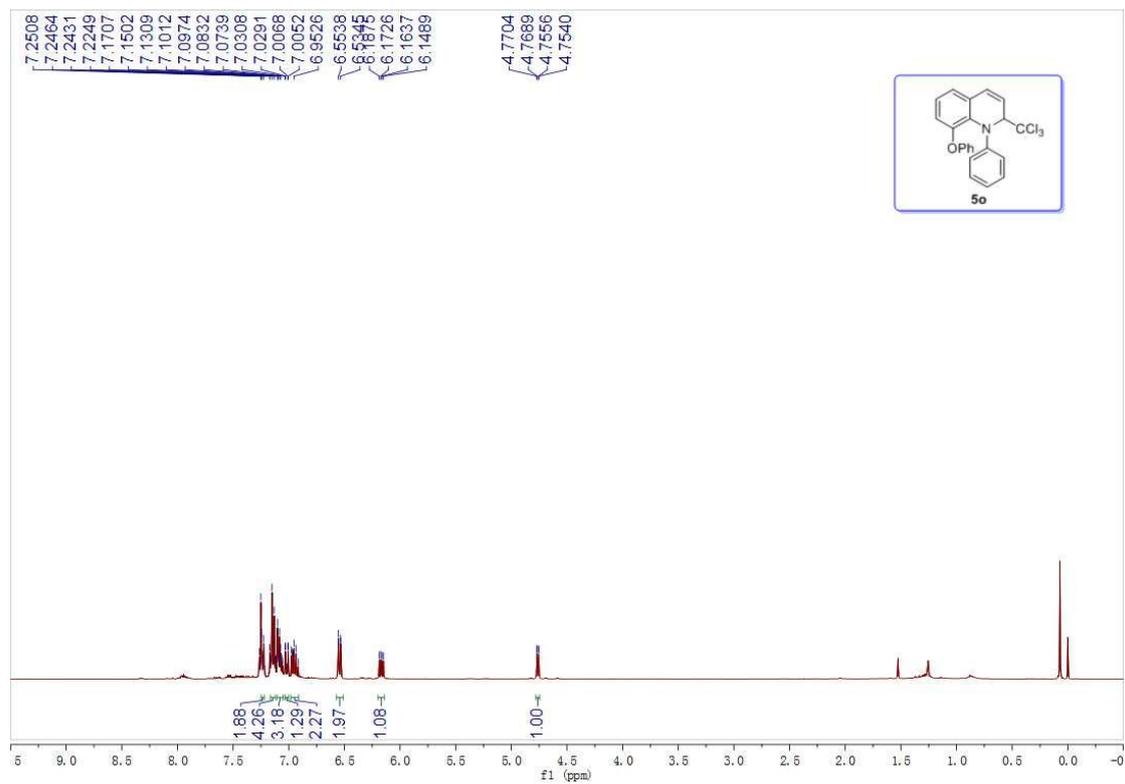


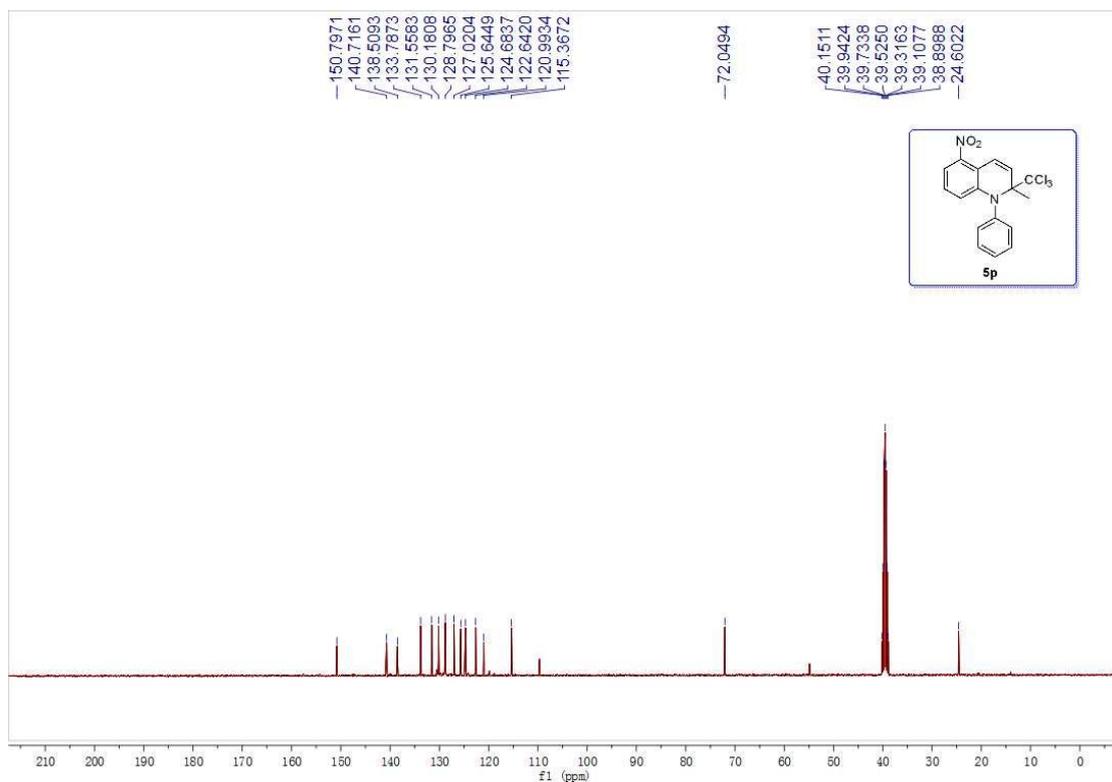
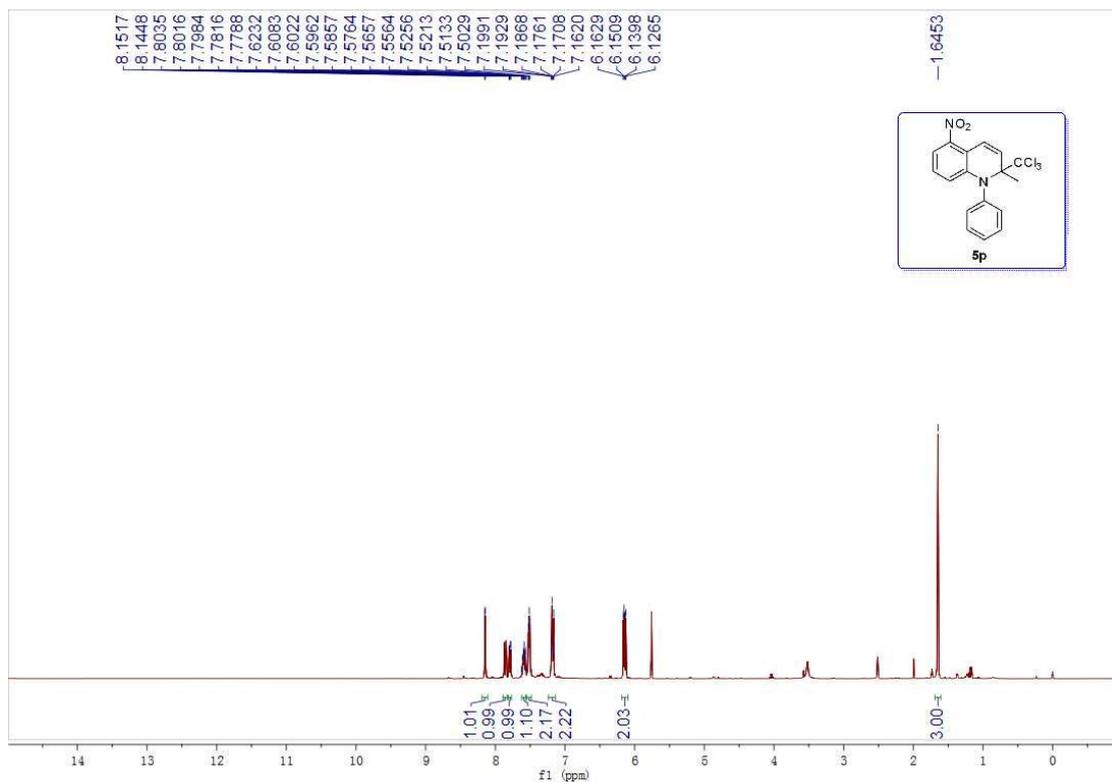


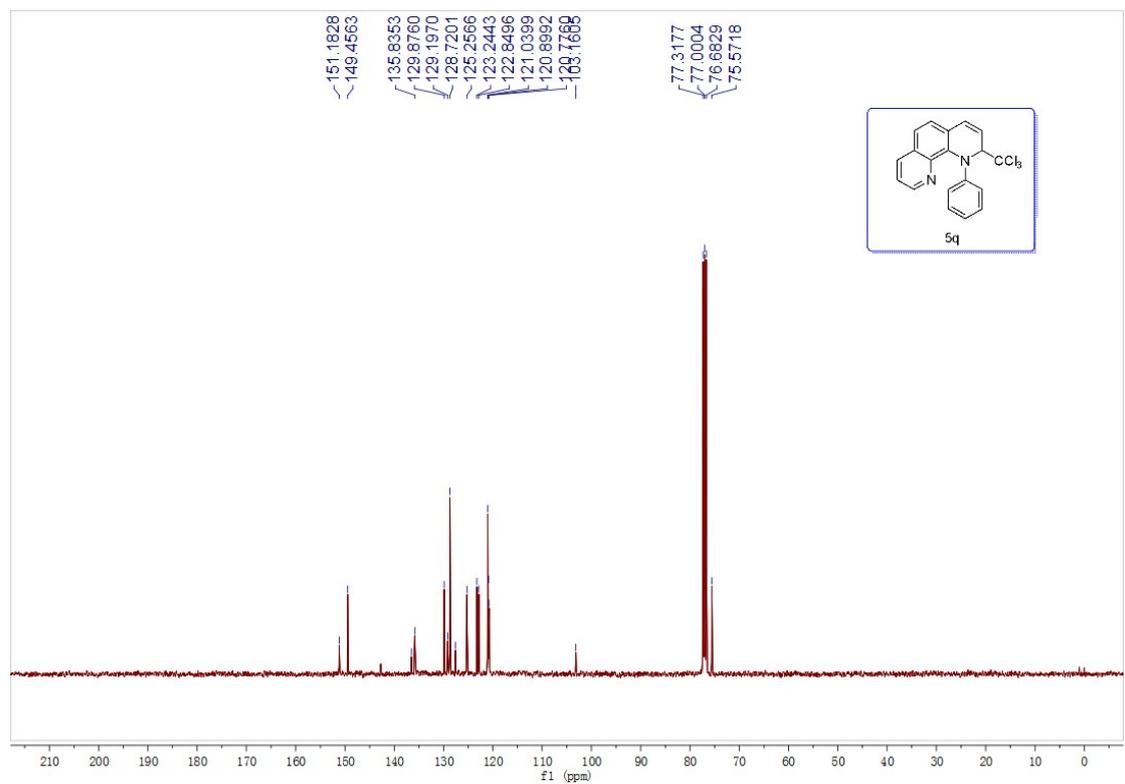
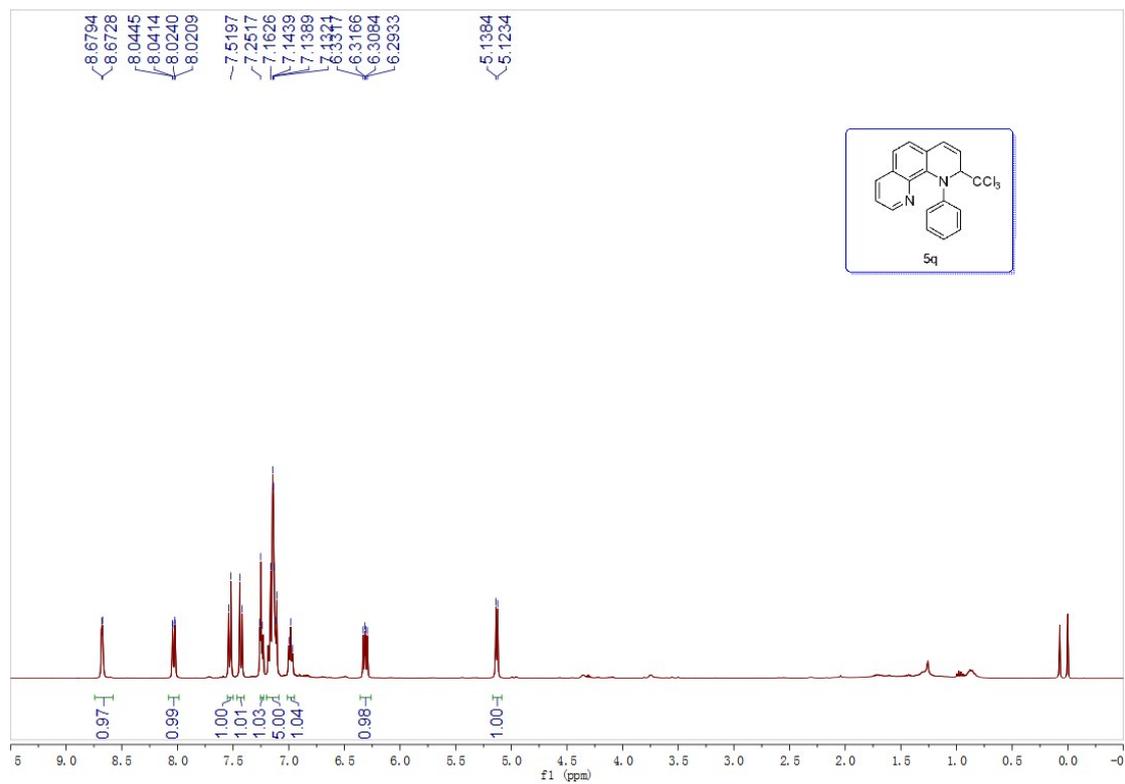


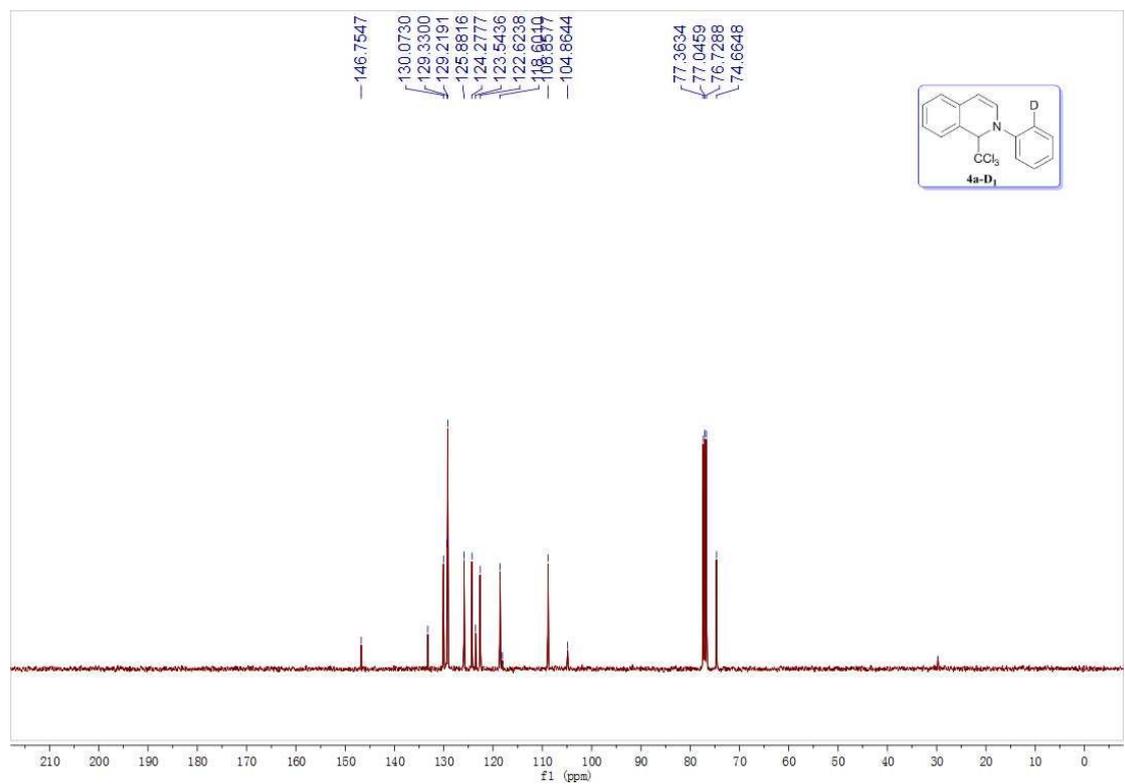
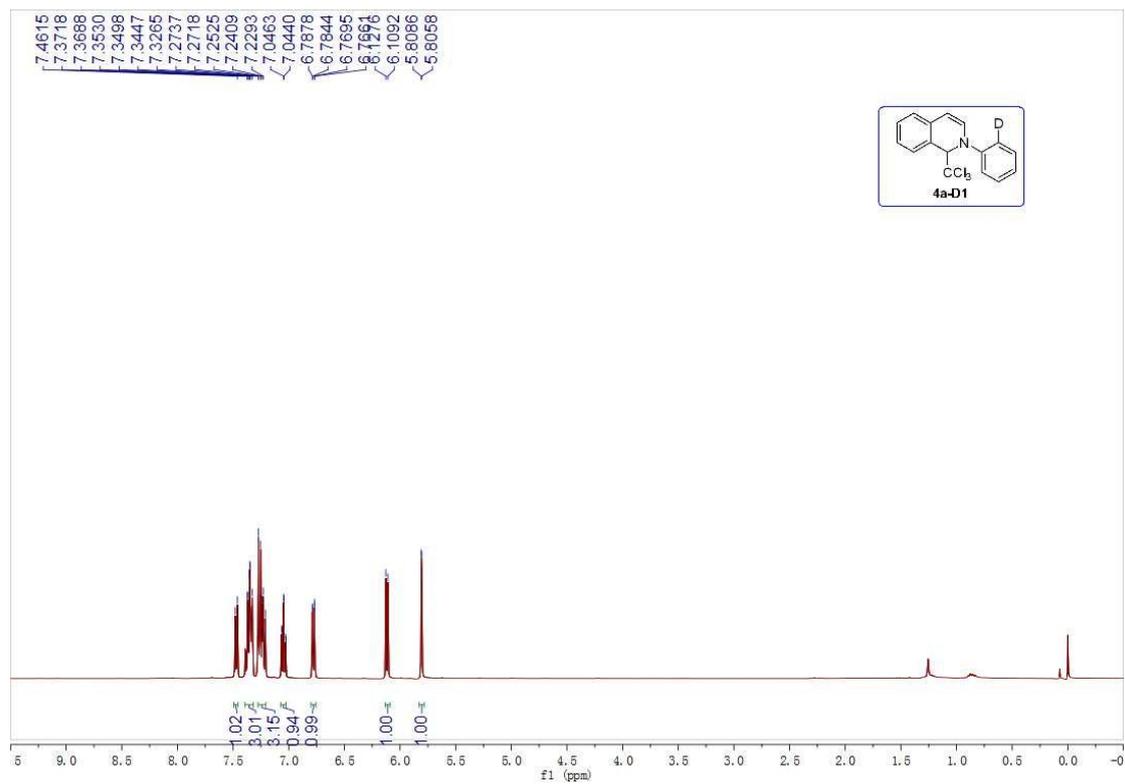


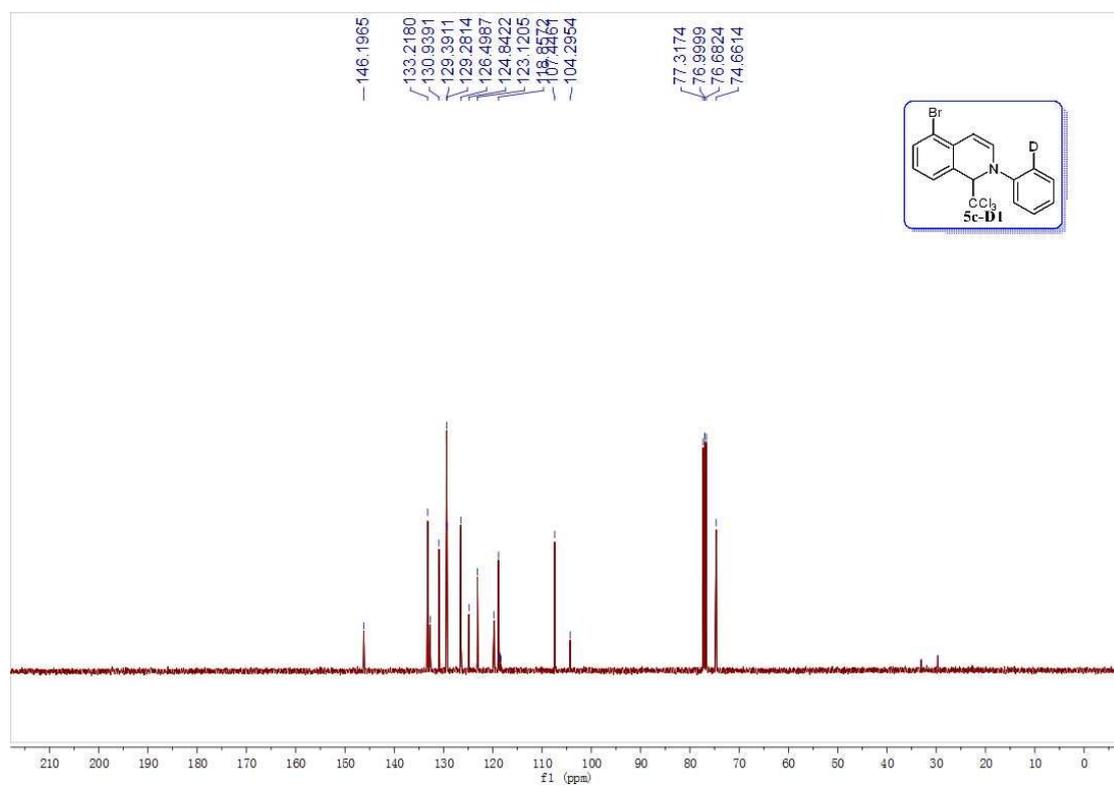
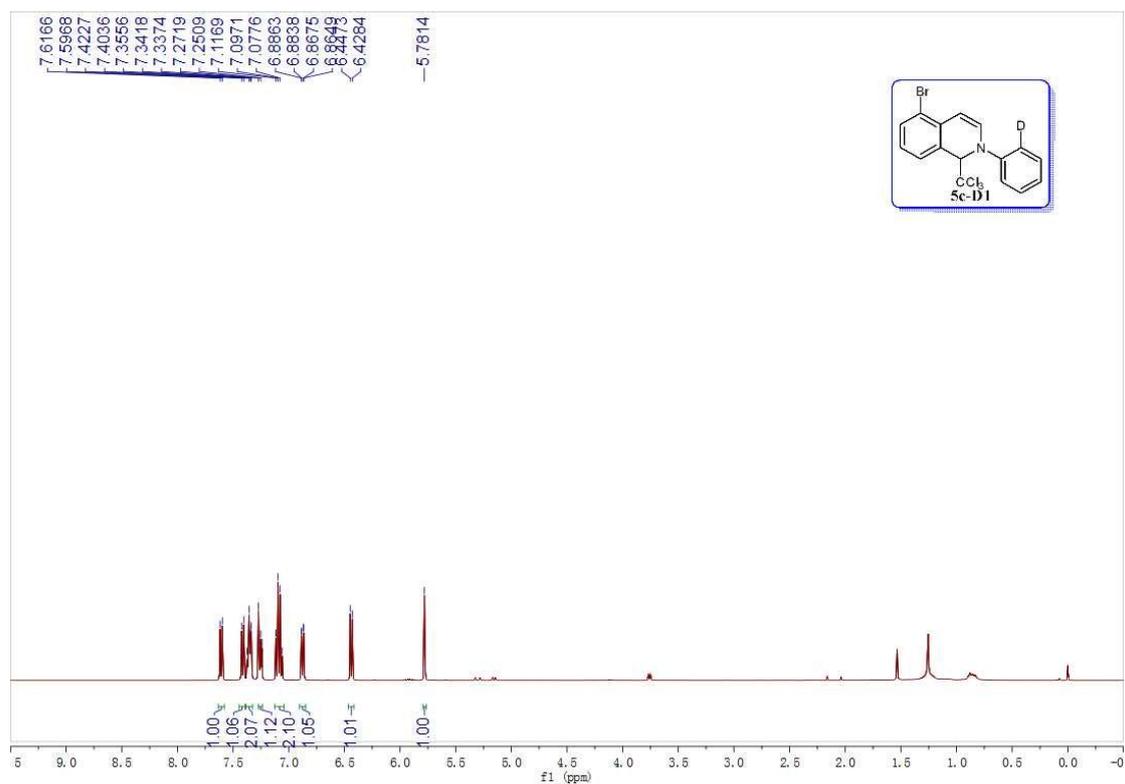


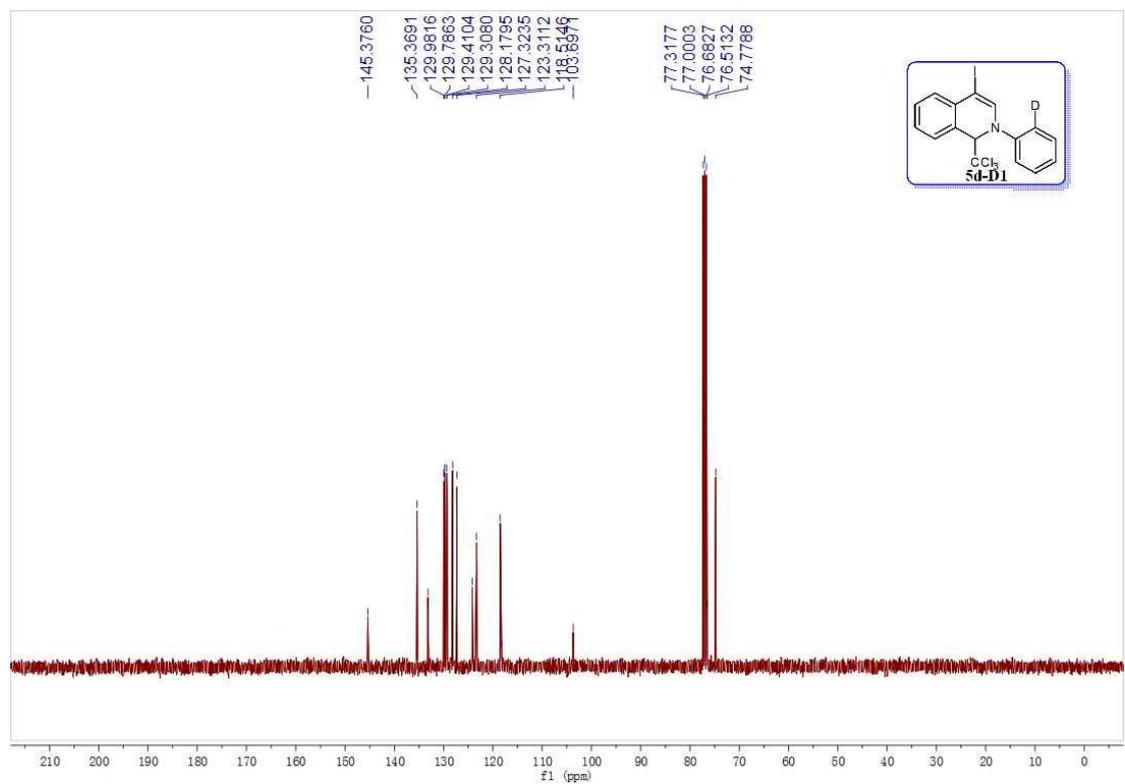
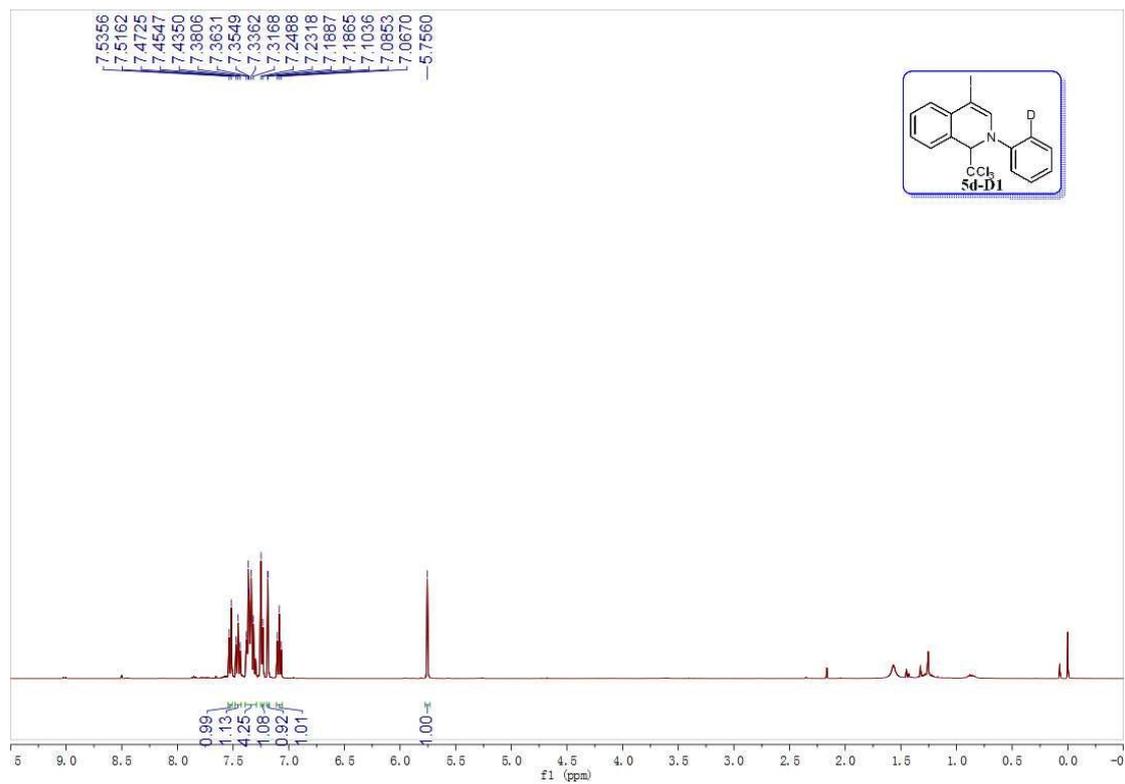


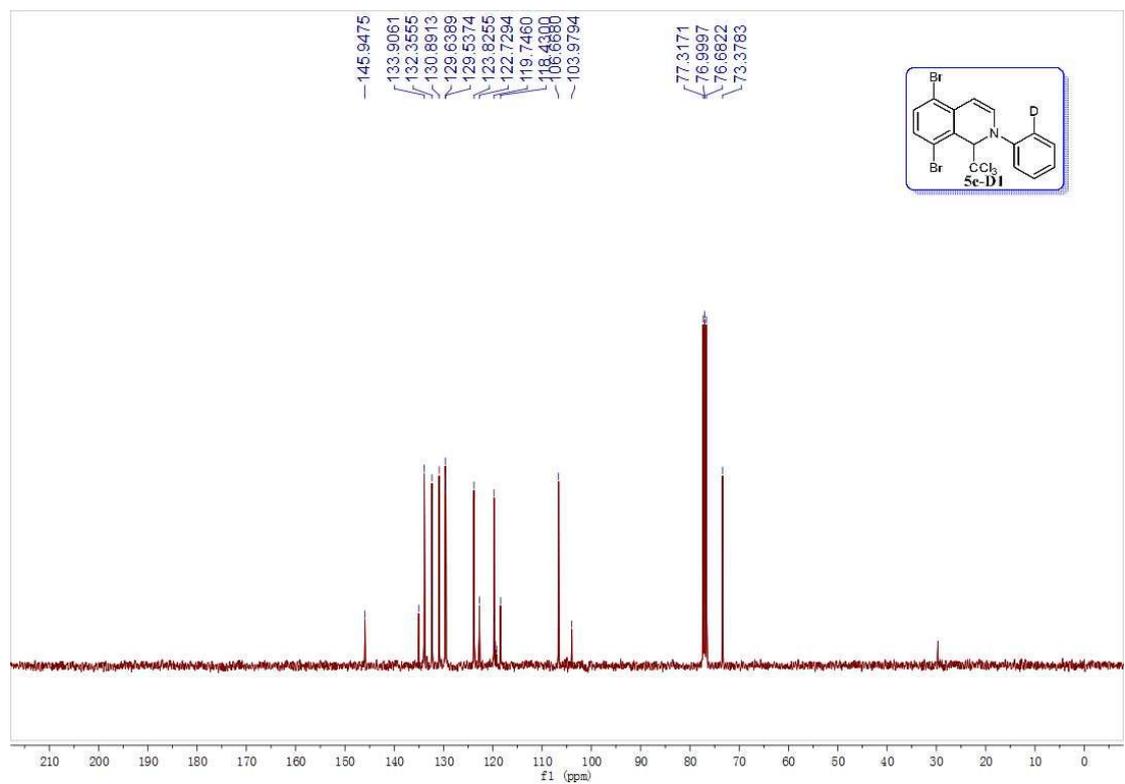
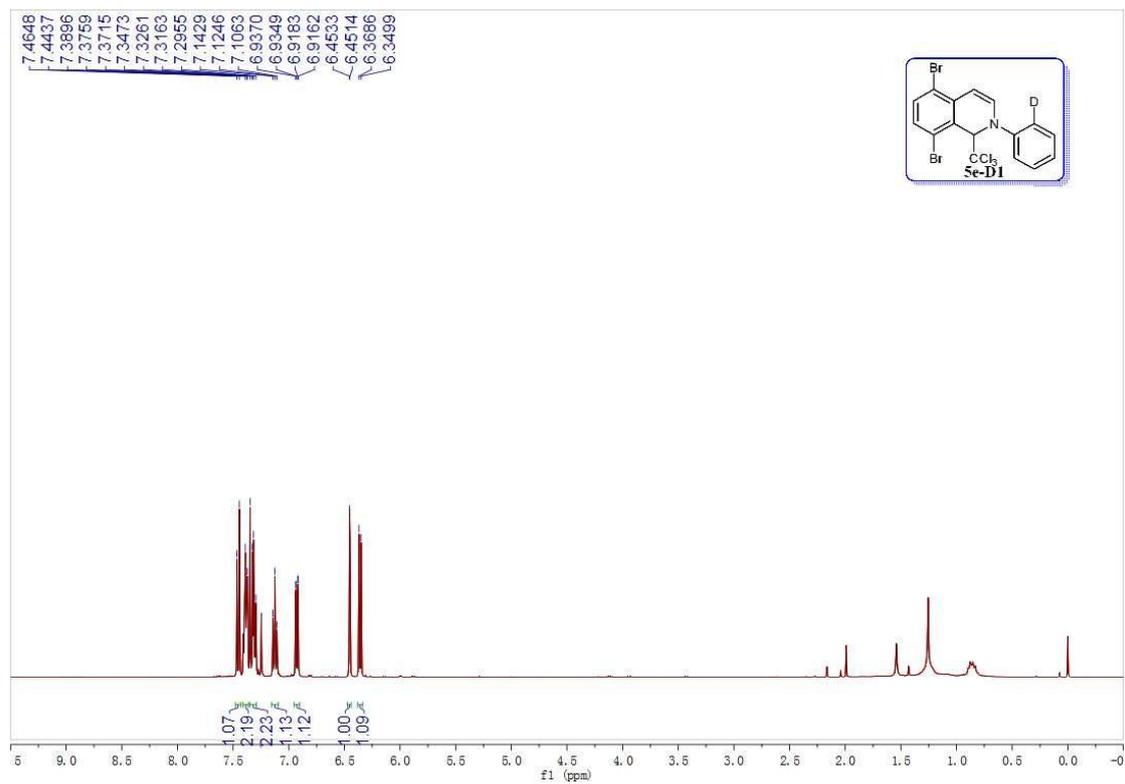


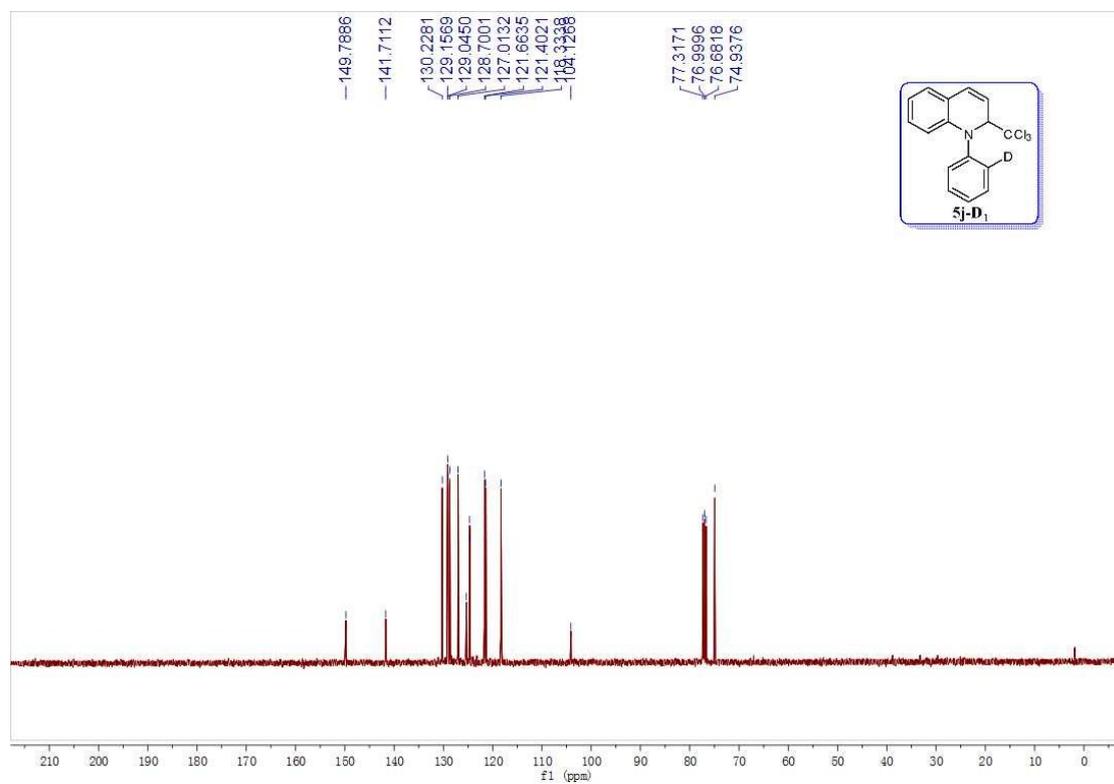
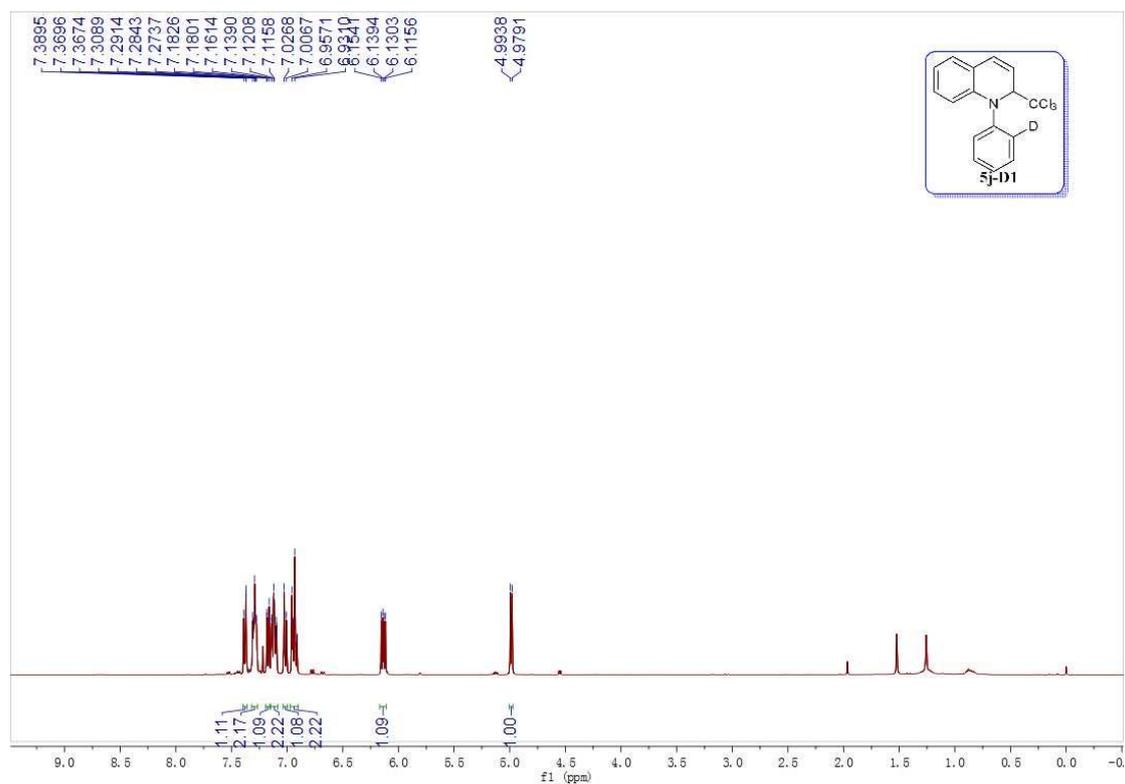


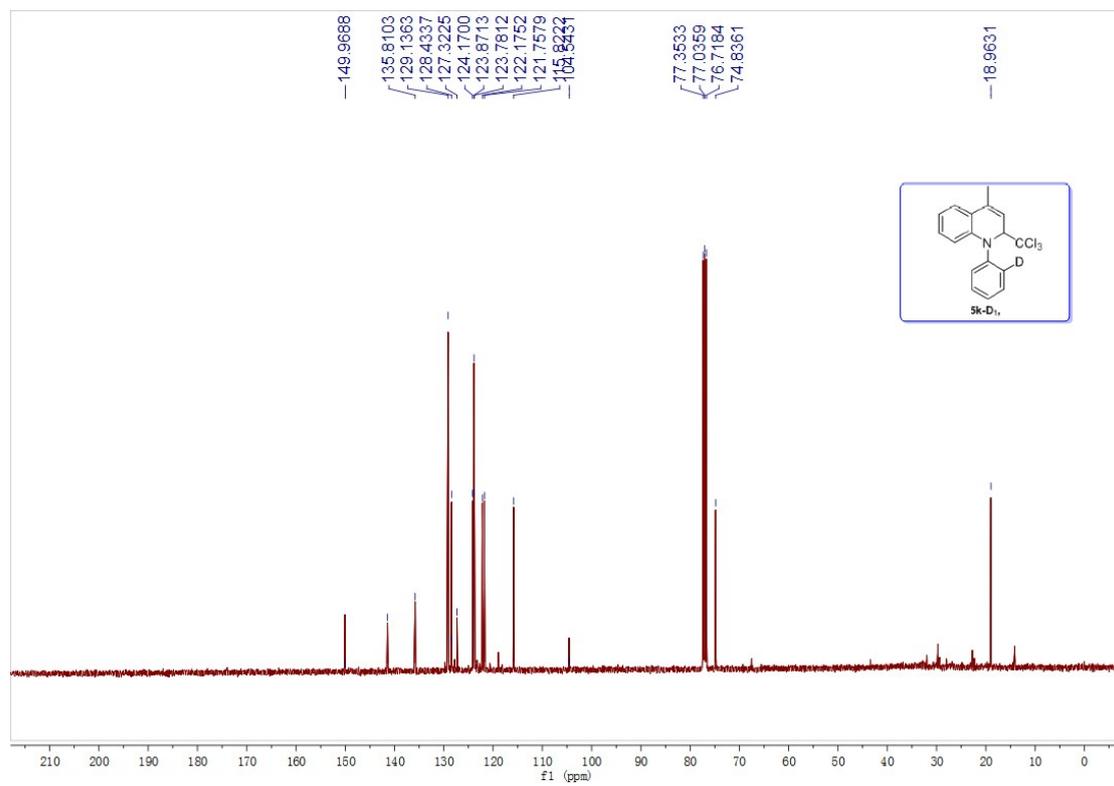
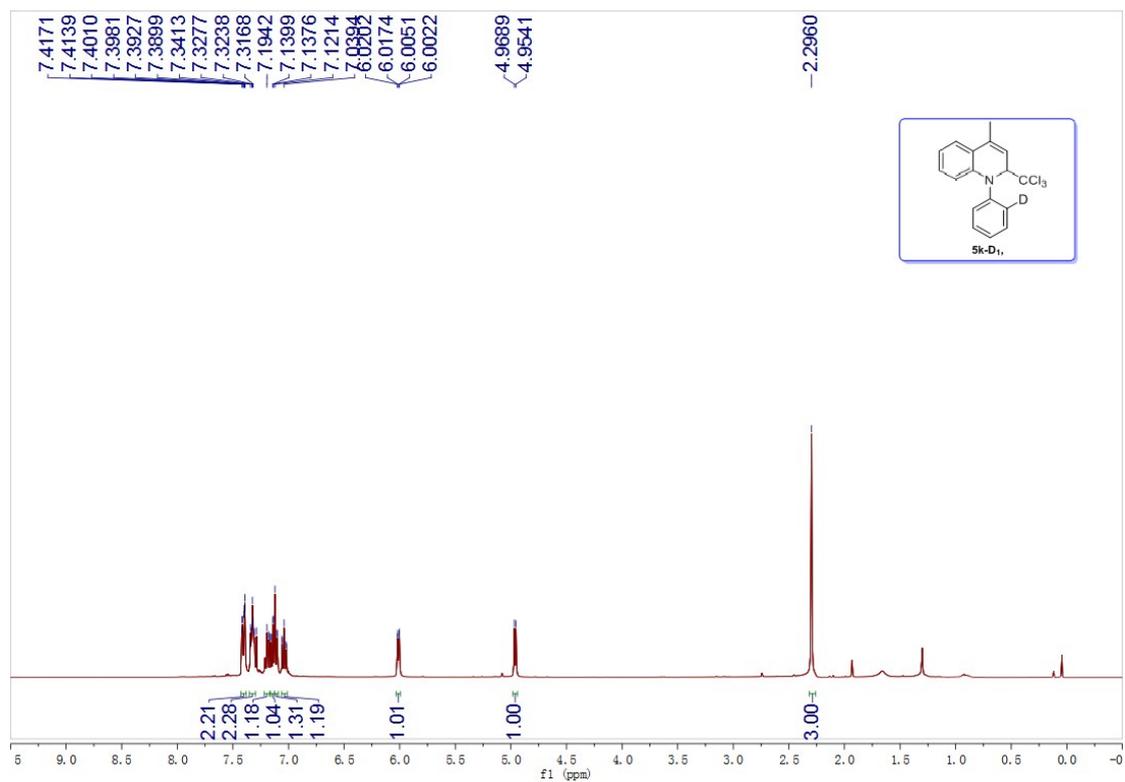


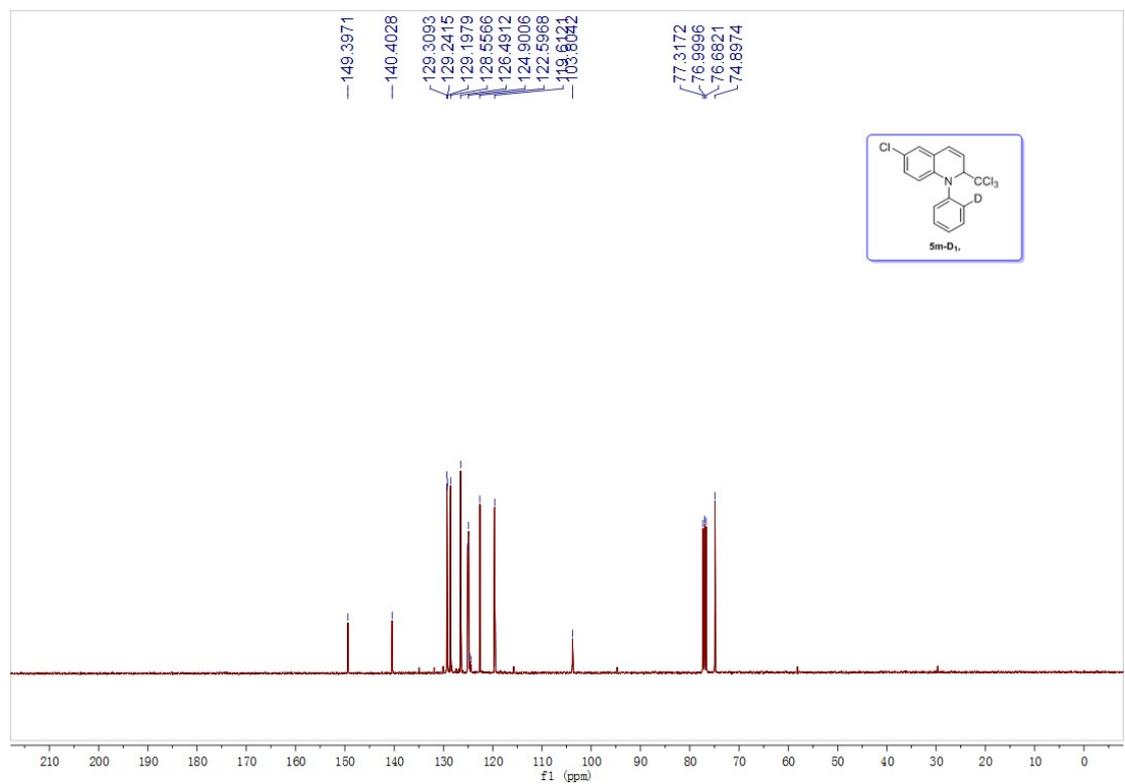
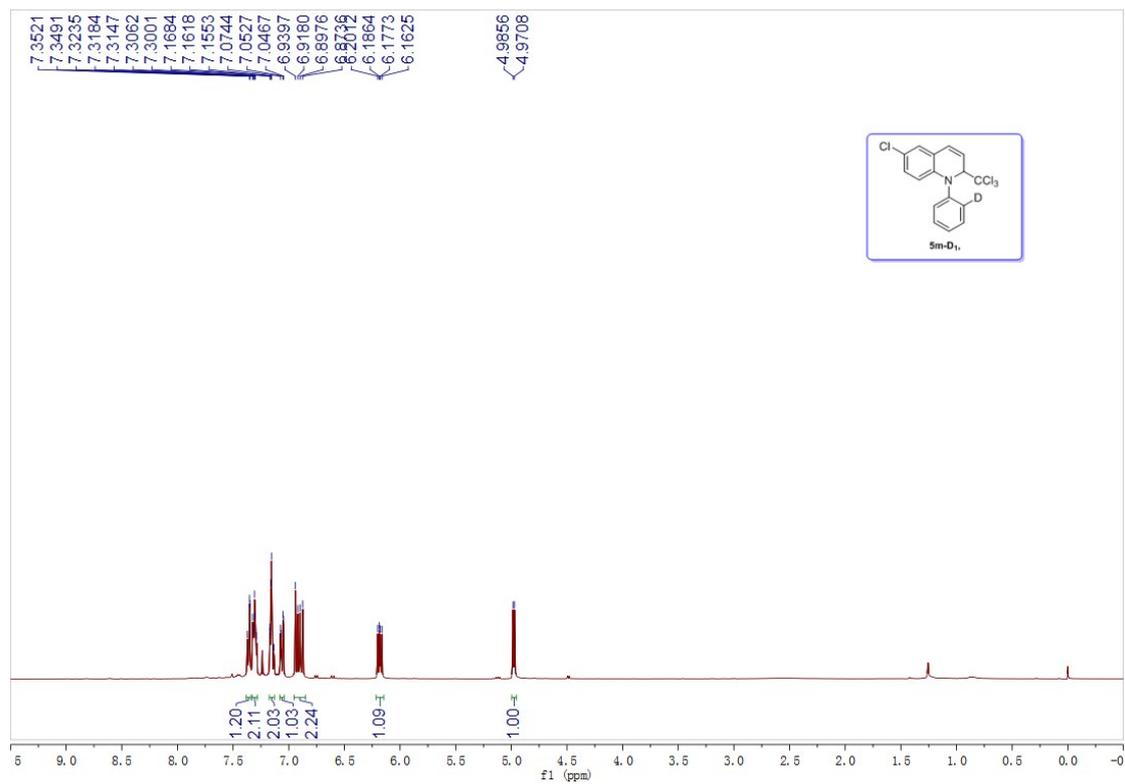


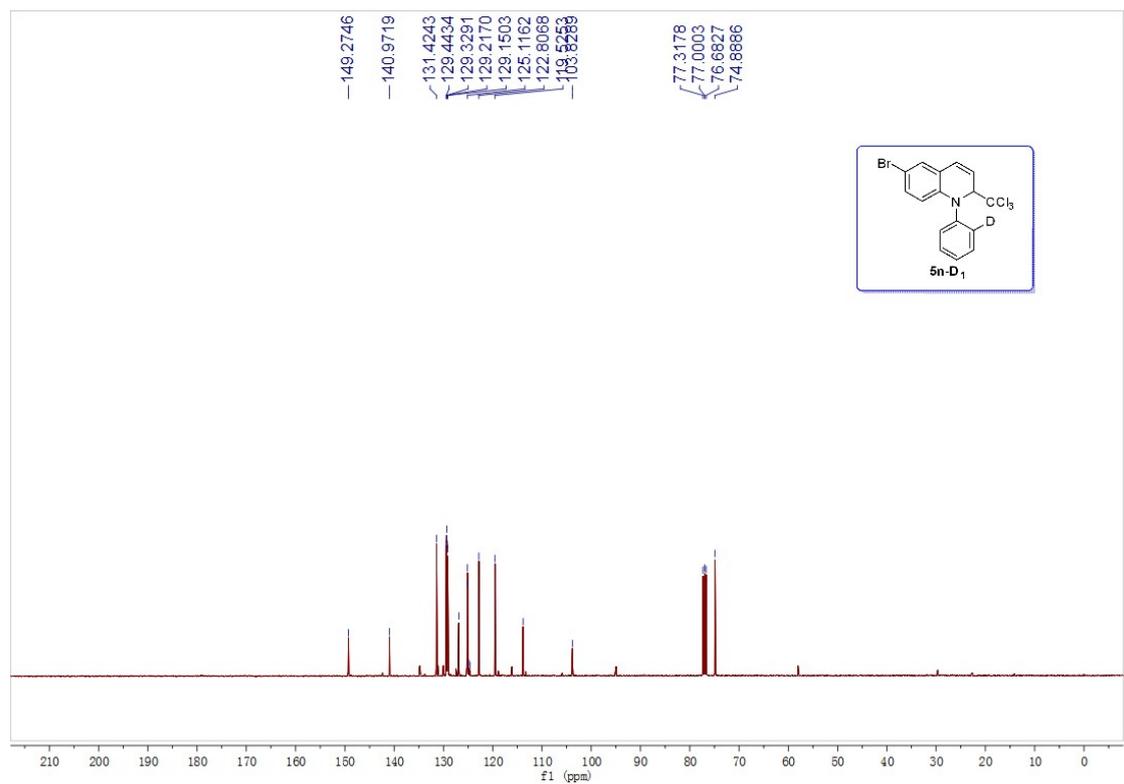
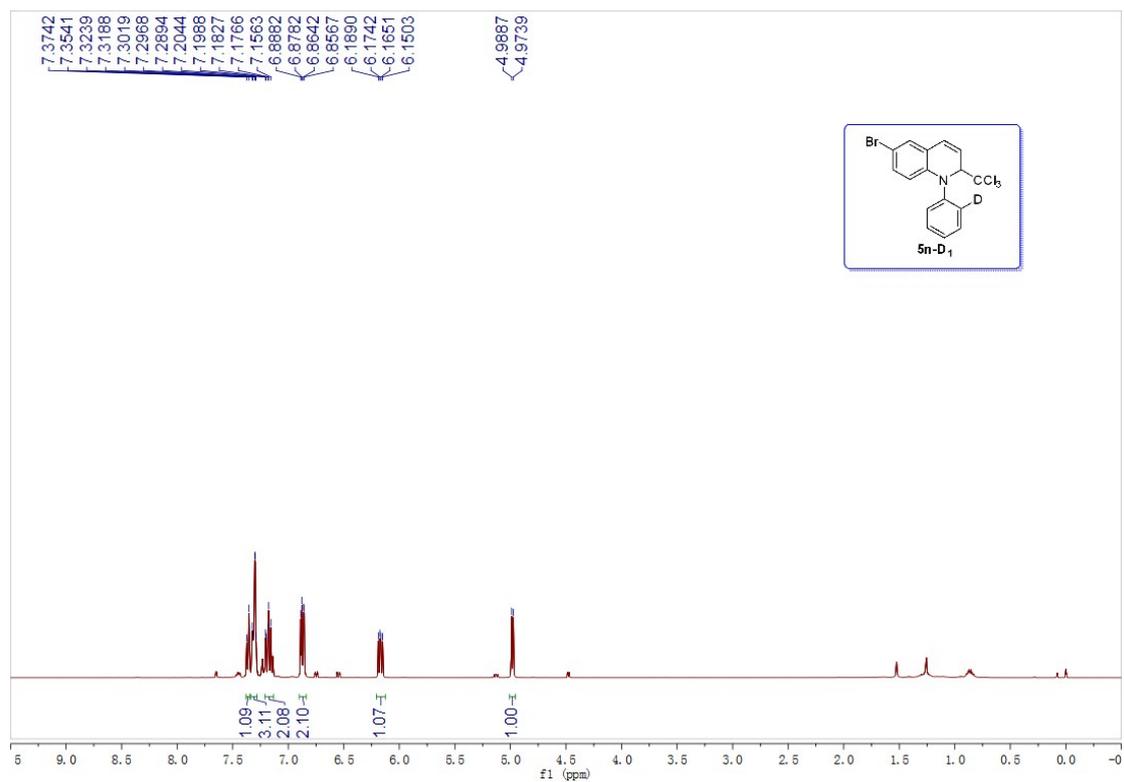


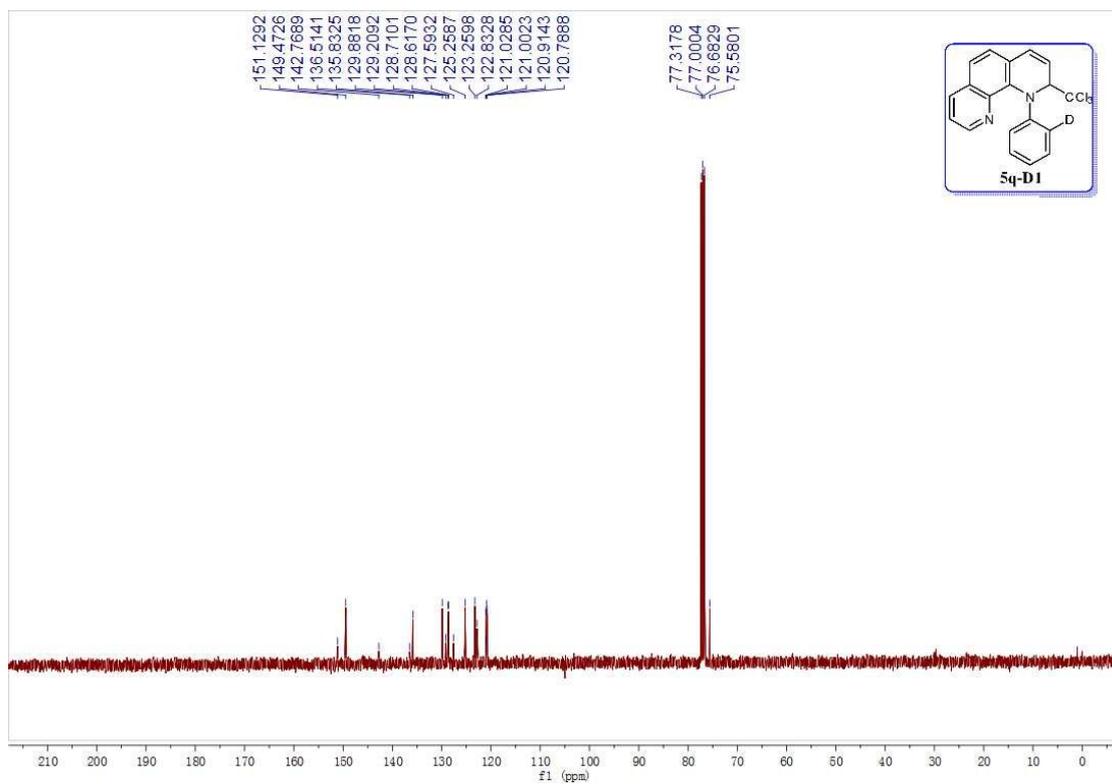
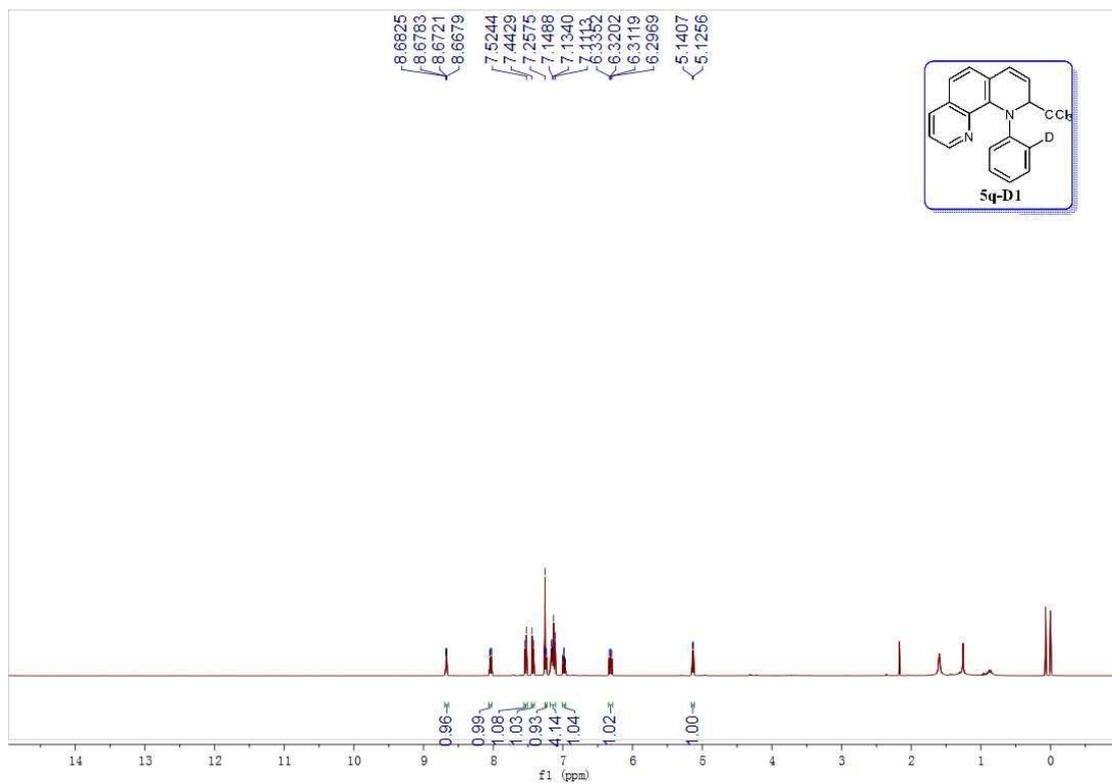


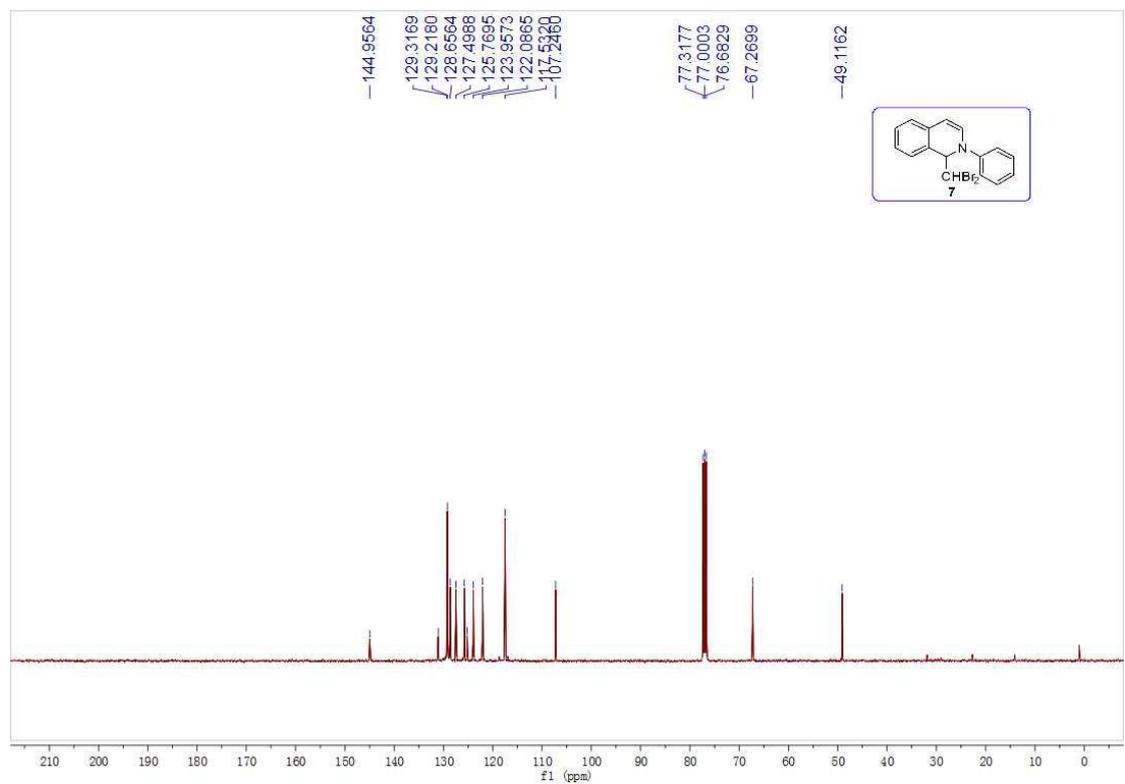
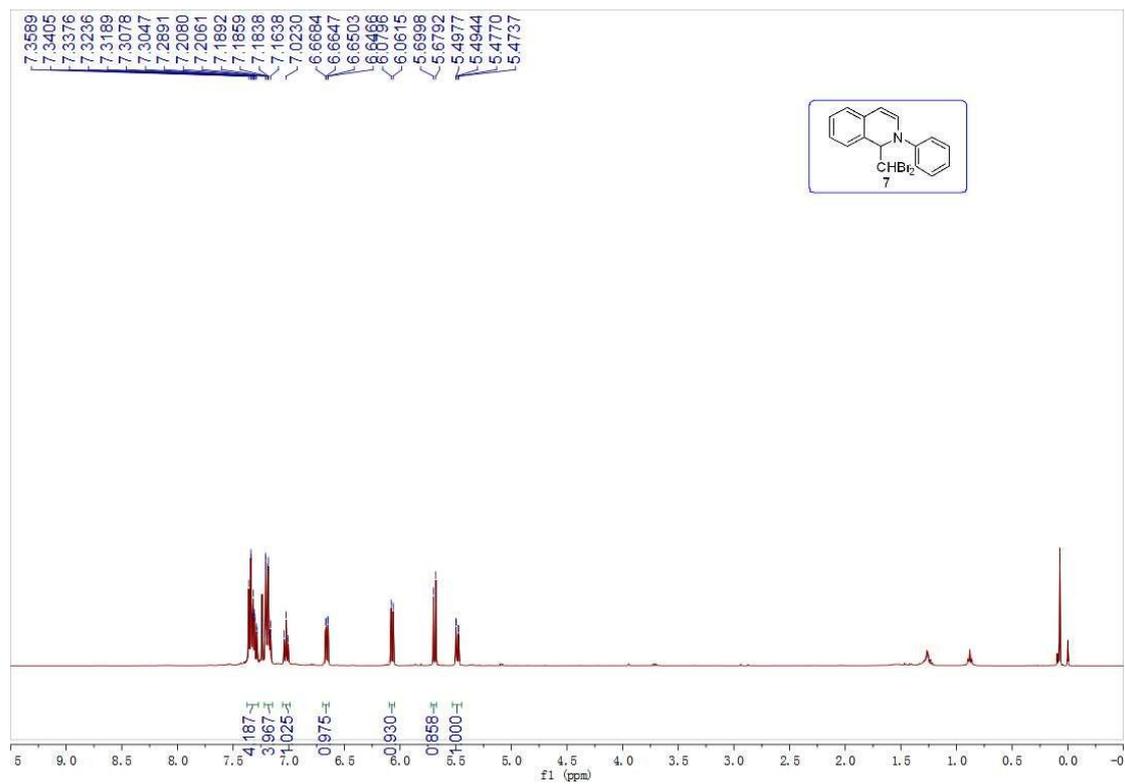


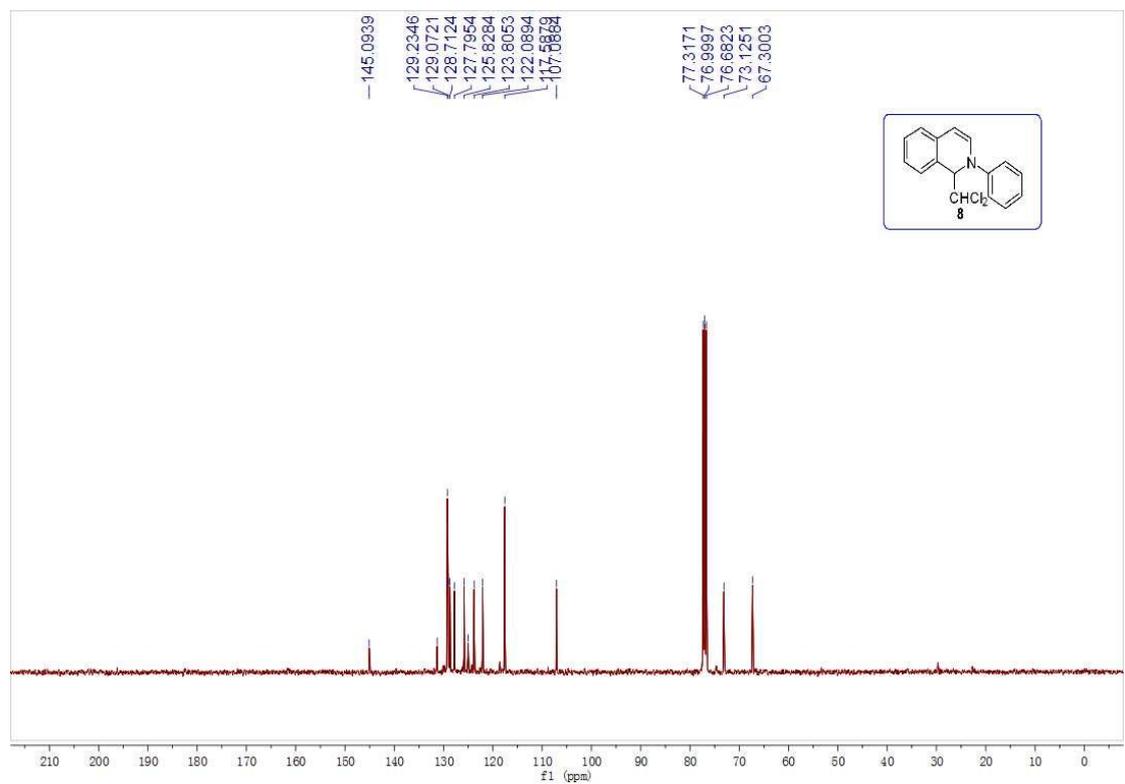
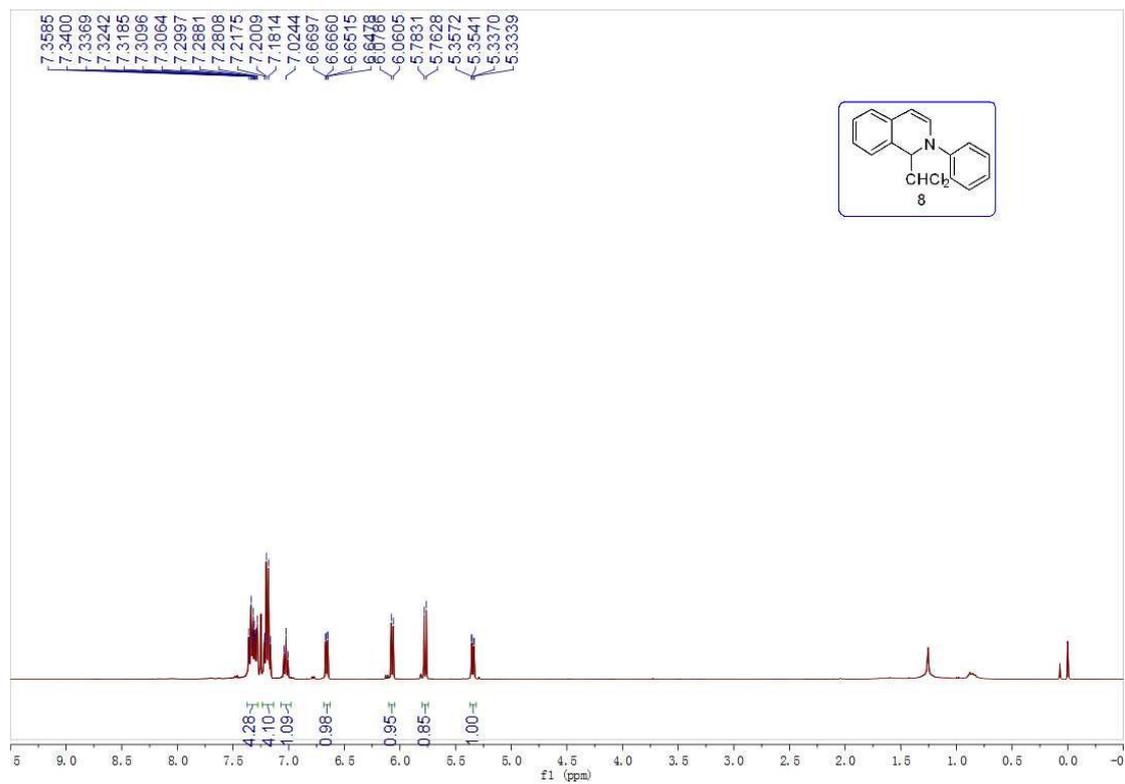


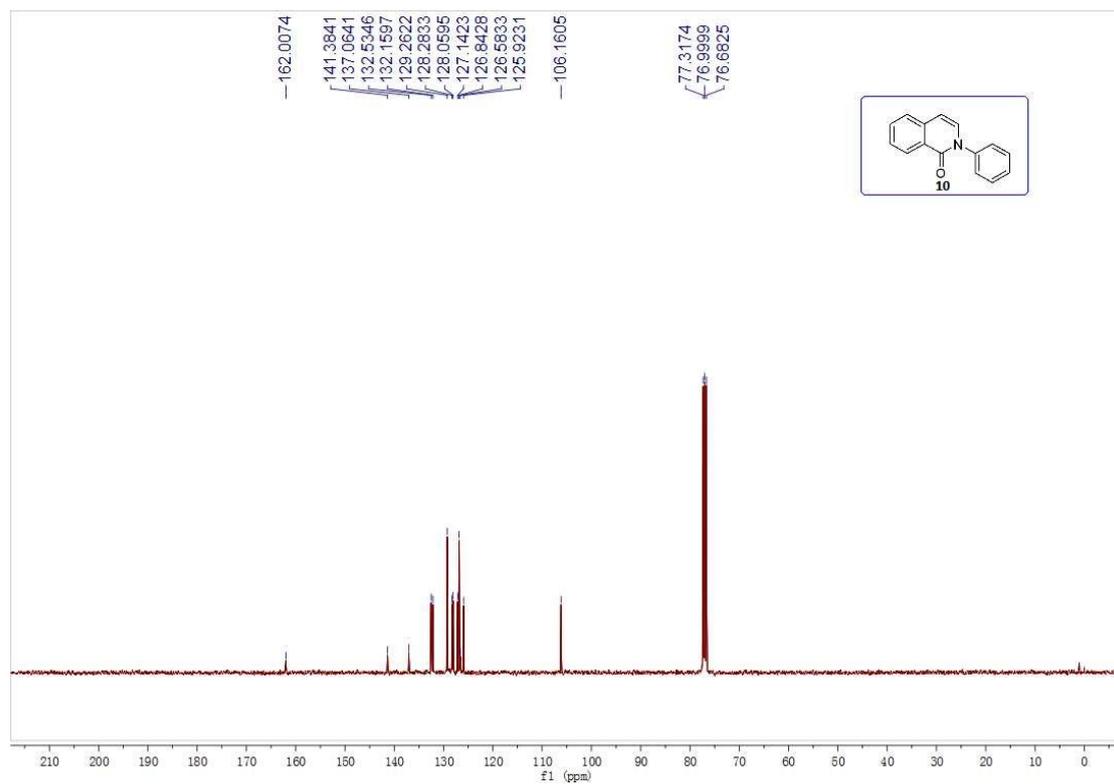
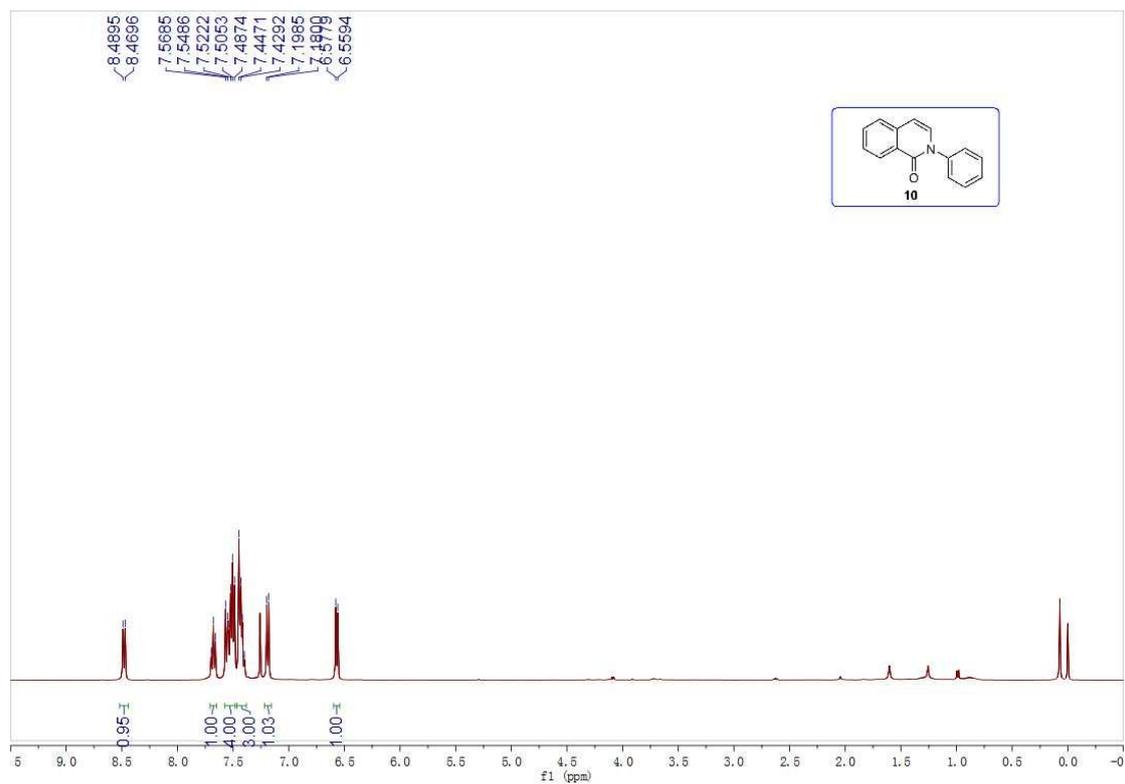












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