Supporting Information

Recyclable Nickel-Catalyzed C–H/O–H Dual Functionalization of Phenols with Mandelic Acids for the Synthesis of 3-Aryl Benzofuran-2(*3H*)-ones under Solvent-Free Condition[†]

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S1. Condition optimization

At first, we used the reaction of mandelic acid (1a) with 4-methylphenol (2a) as model reaction for condition optimization (Table S1). Four Lewis acid catalysts, AlCl₃, Bi(OTf)₃, Cu(OTf)₂ and Ni(OTf)₂ (10 mol%), were screened under solvent-free condition at 160 °C (entries 1–4). Among them, only Ni(OTf)₂ gives the target product 3-aryl benzofuran-2(*3H*)-one (3a) in 88% yield. The use of the other Ni catalysts resulted in lower yields (entries 5–10). The effects of solvent, reaction temperature, and catalyst amount were also investigated. The reaction proceeded sluggishly in organic solvents (entries 11–16). With the decrease of reaction temperature, there is lowering of product yield (entries 17–19). When the amount of catalyst decreased from 10 mol% to 5.0 and 1.0 mol%, the yield of 3a decreased from 88% to 72% and 34%, respectively (entries 20–21).

	OH OH OH +			=O
	ů ů	solvent	, temp.	J
	1a	2a	3a	
entry	catalyst	solvent	temperature (°C)	yield ^b (%)
1	AICI ₃ 100%	_	160	10
2	Cu(OTf) ₂ 10%	_	160	11
3	Bi(OTf) ₃ 10%	-	160	13
4	Ni(OTf) ₂ 10%	-	160	88
5	dppe Ni 10%	-	160	trace
6	NiCl ₂ 10%	_	160	23
7	NiF ₂ 10%	_	160	36
8	Ni(acac) ₂ 10%	_	160	19
9	Ni(OAc) ₂ 10%	_	160	trace
10	NiCl(PPh ₃) ₂ 10%	-	160	trace
11	Ni(OTf) ₂ 10%	DMF	160	trace
12	Ni(OTf) ₂ 10%	DMSO	160	trace
13	Ni(OTf) ₂ 10%	THF	160	trace
14	Ni(OTf) ₂ 10%	1,4-dioxane	160	trace
15	Ni(OTf) ₂ 10%	toluene	160	13
16	Ni(OTf) ₂ 10%	cyclohexane	160	15
17	Ni(OTf) ₂ 10%	-	140	67
18	Ni(OTf) ₂ 10%	-	120	45
19	Ni(OTf) ₂ 10%	-	100	23
20	Ni(OTf) ₂ 5%	-	160	72
21	Ni(OTf) ₂ 1%	-	160	34

Table S1. Survey on condition for 3a formation ^{*a*}

^a Mandelic acid 1a (0.5 mmol), 4-methylphenol 2a (1.0 mmol), under air condition, sealed tube,
^b isolated yield.

S2. Deuterium Labeling Experiment



To a 10 mL oven-dried Schlenk tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was added mandelic acid 1a (1 mmol, 2.0 equiv, 152 mg), phenol 2b (0.25 mmol, 0.5 equiv, 23.5 mg), phen-2,3,4,5,6-d5-ol-d 2b-D (0.25 mmol, 0.5 equiv, 25 mg), and Ni(OTf)₂ (0.05 mmol, 10 mol%, 18 mg), and the mixture was vigorously stirred at 160 °C for 12 h under vacuum. Then the mixture was cooled to room temperature, followed by the addition of water (15 mL), and extraction with EtOAc (15 mL×3). The combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. Further purification by flash column chromatography on silica gel (eluting with petroleum ether/ethyl acetate) provided the product 3b and 3b-D. The ratio of 3b and 3b-D was determined by ¹H NMR.

The mixture of 3a and 1D-3a: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39–7.30 (m, 3.6H), 7.26–7.13 (m, 3.9H), 4.89 (s, 1H).

Radical Trapping Experiment



To a Schlenk tube of 10 mL was charged with 1a (152 mg, 1 mmol), 2a (50.4 mg, 0.50 mmol) TEMPO (78 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) or 1,4-benzoquinone (54 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) under standard reaction conditions. The vial was evacuated and then filled with N₂, and stirred at 160 °C for 12 h. The as-resulted mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 mL), filtered through a celite pad and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel, eluting with EtOAc/hexane (1:20, v/v), to afford the product 3a (yield = 81% to 85%).

S3. X-ray Crystallographic Data

Compounds 3a was collected at 100 K on a Rigaku Oxford Diffraction Supernova Dual Source, Cu at Zero equipped with an AtlasS2 CCD using Cu Kα radiation. Data reduction was carried out with the diffractometer software. ^[a] The structures were solved by direct methods using Olex2 software^[b] and the non-hydrogen atoms were located from the trial structure and then refined anisotropically with SHELXL-2014^[c] using a full-matrix least squares procedure based on F2. The weighted R factor, wR and goodness-of-fit S values were obtained based on F2. The hydrogen atom positions were fixed geometrically at the calculated distances and allowed to ride on their parent atoms. Crystallographic data for the structure reported in this paper have been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center and allocated with the deposition numbers: CCDC 1854879 for 3a.

Figure S1. ORTEP drawing of 3a



Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for 3a.

Empirical formula	$C_{15}H_{12}O_2$
Formula weight	224.25
Temperature/K	296.15

Crystal system	monoclinic			
Space group	$P2_1/n$			
a/Å	9.6376(9)			
b/Å	8.3094(8)			
c/Å	14.8885(14)			
α/°	90.00			
β/°	92.0420(10)			
γ/°	90.00			
Volume/Å ³	1191.6(2)			
Z	4			
$\rho_{calc}g/cm^3$	1.250			
µ/mm ⁻¹	0.082			
F(000)	472.0			
Crystal size/mm ³	0.23 imes 0.21 imes 0.2			
Radiation	MoK α ($\lambda = 0.71073$)			
20 range for data collection/° 4.96 to 49.98				
Index ranges	$-11 \le h \le 9, -9 \le k \le 8, -13 \le l \le 17$			
Reflections collected	5269			
Independent reflections	2065 [$R_{int} = 0.0140, R_{sigma} = 0.0150$]			
Data/restraints/parameters	2065/0/155			
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.071			
Final R indexes [I>= 2σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0407, wR_2 = 0.1062$			
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.0481, wR_2 = 0.1111$			
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å ⁻³ 0.14/-0.17				

Crystal structure determination of 3a

Crystal Data for C₁₅H₁₂O₂ (M = 224.25 g/mol): monoclinic, space group P2₁/n (no. 14), a = 9.6376(9) Å, b = 8.3094(8) Å, c = 14.8885(14) Å, $\beta = 92.0420(10)$, V = 1191.6(2) Å³, Z = 4, T = 296.15 K, μ (MoK α) = 0.082 mm⁻¹, *Dcalc* = 1.250 g/cm³, 5269 reflections measured ($4.96^{\circ} \le 2\Theta \le 49.98^{\circ}$), 2065 unique ($R_{int} = 0.0140$, $R_{sigma} =$

0.0150) which were used in all calculations. The final R_1 was 0.0407 (>2sigma(I)) and wR_2 was 0.1111 (all data).

References

- (a) Agilent Technologies, CrysAlisPRO, Version 1.171.36.28, 2013.
- (b) Dolomanov, O. V.; Bourhis, L. J.; Gildea, R. J. J. Appl. Cryst. 2009, 42, 339.
- (c) Kratzert, D.; Holstein, J. J.; Krossing, I. J. Appl. Cryst. 2015, 48, 933.

S4. NMR spectra of all compounds

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 3a



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 3b





¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 3d



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¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 3e





¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 3g



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 3h





3.0

2.5

2.0

1.5

1.0

0.5

0.0

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 3i



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 3j



$^{19}\mathrm{F}$ NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) spectrum for 3j



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

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 3k







¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 3m



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 3n



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 30



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 3p



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 3q





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¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 4b





¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 4d



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 4e





¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 4g





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¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 6a



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 6b

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 6c







¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum for 6e

