

Supporting Information

**Continuous flow synthesis of aryl aldehydes by Pd-catalyzed formylation of phenol-derived aryl fluorosulfonates using syngas**

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## 1. Materials and Methods

All solvents and chemicals were obtained from standard commercial vendors (Sigma-Aldrich/Merck or VWR) and were used without any further purification, unless otherwise noted.

NMR spectra:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 300 MHz or 500 MHz instrument.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were recorded on a 300 MHz instrument at 75 MHz.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectra were recorded on the 300 MHz instrument at 282 MHz. Chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) are expressed in ppm downfield from TMS as internal standard. The letters s, d, dd, t, q, and m are used to indicate singlet, doublet, doublet of doublets, triplet, quadruplet, and multiplet.

GC-MS spectra were recorded using a Shimadzu GCMS-QP 2010 SE coupled with a DSQ II (EI, 70 eV). A RTX-5MS column (30 m  $\times$  0.25 mm  $\times$  0.25  $\mu\text{m}$ ) was used, with helium as carrier gas (40 cm/sec linear velocity). The injector temperature was set at 280  $^\circ\text{C}$ . Within the GC oven, after 1 min at 50  $^\circ\text{C}$ , the temperature was increased by 25  $^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$  to 300  $^\circ\text{C}$  and kept at 300  $^\circ\text{C}$  for 3 min.

GC-FID analysis was performed on a Shimadzu GCFID 2030 with a flame ionization detector, using a RTX -5MS column (30 m  $\times$  0.25 mm ID  $\times$  0.25  $\mu\text{m}$ ) and helium as carrier gas (40 cm/sec linear velocity). The injector temperature was set at 280  $^\circ\text{C}$ . Within the GC oven, after 1 min at 50  $^\circ\text{C}$ , the temperature was increased by 25  $^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$  to 300  $^\circ\text{C}$  and kept constant at 300  $^\circ\text{C}$  for 4 min. The detector gases used for flame ionization were hydrogen and synthetic air (5.0 quality).

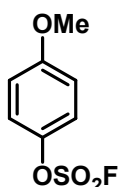
Identity and purity of compounds (**2a** – **2u**) after reductive carbonylation reaction was established via GC-MS and GC-FID with internal standard respectively. Isolation, with exception of **2a**, **2b**, **2c** and **2p**, was not attempted due to volatility of the products.

**CAUTION NOTE:** CO is an odorless, toxic, and flammable gas. All of the experiments must be performed in a well-ventilated fume cupboard with a fitted CO detector.  $\text{H}_2$  is extremely flammable. A  $\text{N}_2$  purge should be used at the outlet. Care should be taken when operating pressurized equipment. A thorough safety assessment should be made before conducting any experiments.

## 2. General Procedure A for the Preparation of Sulfurofluoridates 1a-1u

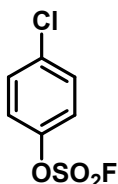
A 20 mL microwave vial equipped with stirrer bar and charged with phenol (10 mmol, 1 equiv), Et<sub>3</sub>N (2.79 mL, 20 mmol) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (12.5 mL). After sealing of the reaction vessel with a septum, a slight vacuum was applied. Subsequently a balloon filled with SO<sub>2</sub>F<sub>2</sub> was attached to the reaction vessel via a syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred (1-16 h). The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure after complete conversion of starting material was observed via GC-FID. The crude product was diluted with EtOAc (20 mL) and washed with 1 M HCl (2 x 30 mL) and brine (30 mL). The organic phase was dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure.

### 2.1. 4-Methoxyphenyl Sulfurofluoridate (1a)



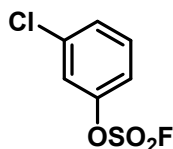
Product **1a** was obtained as a colorless oil (2.04 g, 99% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), <sup>19</sup>F NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>2</sup> MS EI (m/z): [M]<sup>+</sup> calcd. for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>7</sub>FO<sub>4</sub>S, 206; found, 206.

### 2.2. 4-Chlorophenyl Sulfurofluoridate (1b)



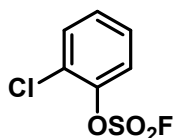
Product **1b** was obtained as a colorless oil (2.10 g, 98% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), <sup>19</sup>F NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>3</sup> MS EI (m/z): [M]<sup>+</sup> calcd. for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>ClFO<sub>3</sub>S, 210; found, 210.

### 2.3. 3-Chlorophenyl Sulfurofluoridate (1c)



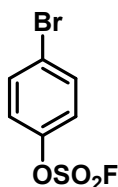
Product **1c** was obtained as an orange oil (2.06 g, 98% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), <sup>19</sup>F NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>6</sup> MS EI (m/z): [M]<sup>+</sup> calcd. for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>ClFO<sub>3</sub>S, 210; found, 210.

### 2.4. 2-Chlorophenyl Sulfurofluoridate (1d)



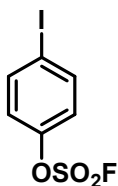
Product **1d** was obtained as a colorless oil (1.81 g, 86% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), <sup>19</sup>F NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>), and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>5</sup> MS EI (m/z): [M]<sup>+</sup> calcd. for C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>4</sub>ClFO<sub>3</sub>S, 210; found, 210.

#### 2.5. 4-Bromophenyl Sulfurofluoridate (1e)



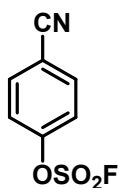
Product **1e** was obtained as a colorless oil (2.54 g, 99% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>7</sup> MS EI (m/z):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{BrFO}_3\text{S}$ , 254; found, 254.

#### 2.6. 4-Iodophenyl Sulfurofluoridate (1f)



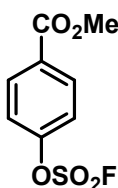
Product **1f** was obtained as a beige crystalline solid (2.96 g, 98% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>9</sup> MS EI (m/z):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{FIO}_3\text{S}$ , 302; found, 302.

#### 2.7. 4-Cyanophenyl Sulfurofluoridate (1g)



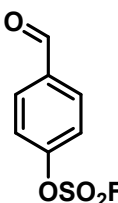
Product **1g** was obtained as a white solid (2.01 g, 99% yield, mp = 37.7–39.5 °C).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>3</sup> MS EI (m/z):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{FNO}_3\text{S}$ , 201; found, 201.

#### 2.8. Methyl 4-((fluorosulfonyl)oxy)benzoate (1h)



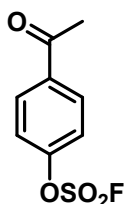
Product **1h** was obtained as a colorless oil (2.17 g, 93% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>8</sup> MS EI (m/z):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{FO}_5\text{S}$ , 234; found, 234.

#### 2.9. 4-Formylphenyl Sulfurofluoridate (1i)



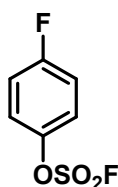
Product **1i** was obtained as a yellow oil (2.03 g, 99% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>10</sup> MS EI ( $m/z$ ):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_5\text{FO}_4\text{S}$ , 204; found, 204.

#### 2.10. 4-Acetylphenyl Sulfurofluoridate (**1j**)



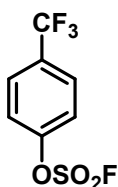
Product **1j** was obtained as a yellow oil (2.17 g, 99% yield). The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>8</sup> MS EI ( $m/z$ ):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_7\text{FO}_4\text{S}$ , 218; found, 218.

#### 2.11. 4-Fluorophenyl Sulfurofluoridate (**1k**)



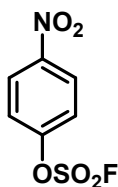
Product **1k** was obtained as a colorless oil (1.45 g, 75% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>7</sup> MS EI ( $m/z$ ):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{F}_2\text{NO}_3\text{S}$ , 194; found, 194.

#### 2.12. 4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl Sulfurofluoridate (**1l**)



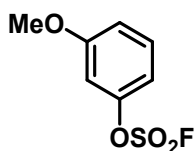
Product **1l** was obtained as a colorless oil (2.17 g, 89% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>3</sup> MS EI ( $m/z$ ):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_4\text{F}_4\text{O}_3\text{S}$ , 244; found, 244.

#### 2.13. 4-Nitrophenyl Sulfurofluoridate (**1m**)



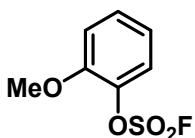
Product **1m** was obtained as a yellow oil (2.11 g, 95% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>3</sup> MS EI ( $m/z$ ):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_4\text{FNO}_5\text{S}$ , 221; found, 221.

### 2.14. 3-Methoxyphenyl Sulfurofluoridate (1n)



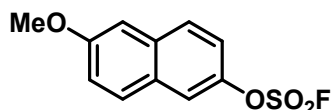
Product **1n** was obtained as a colorless oil (2.04 g, 99% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>4</sup> MS EI (m/z):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{FO}_4\text{S}$ , 206; found, 206.

### 2.15. 2-Methoxyphenyl Sulfurofluoridate (1o)



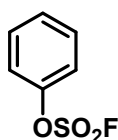
Product **1o** was obtained as a colorless oil (1.77 g, 86% yield). The  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>2</sup> MS EI (m/z):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{FO}_4\text{S}$ , 206; found, 206.

### 2.16. 6-Methoxynaphthalen-2-yl Sulfurofluoridate (1p)



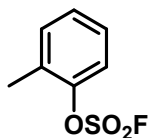
Product **1p** was obtained as a brown solid (2.14 g, 84% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300.36 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 7.90 – 7.71 (m, 3H), 7.41 (ddd,  $J$  = 9.0, 2.6, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.31 – 7.24 (m, 1H), 7.19 (d,  $J$  = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  = 158.8, 146.2, 134.1, 129.6, 129.4, 128.7, 120.8, 119.6, 118.9, 105.9, 55.6.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  = 37.28 ppm. MS EI (m/z):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_9\text{FO}_4\text{S}$ , 256; found, 256.

### 2.17. Phenyl Sulfurofluoridate (1q)



Product **1q** was obtained as a colorless oil (0.704 g, 40% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>1</sup> MS EI (m/z):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{FO}_3\text{S}$ , 176; found, 176.

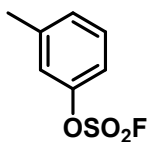
### 2.18. *o*-Tolyl Sulfurofluoridate (1r)



Product **1r** was obtained as a colorless oil (1.58 g, 83% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>2</sup> MS EI (m/z):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{FO}_3\text{S}$ , 190; found, 190.

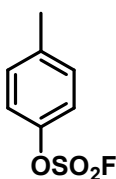


### 2.19. *m*-Tolyl Sulfurofluoridate (**1s**)



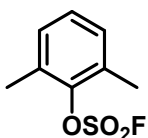
Product **1s** was obtained as a colorless oil (1.73 g, 91% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>3</sup> MS EI (m/z):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{FO}_3\text{S}$ , 190; found, 190.

### 2.20. *p*-Tolyl Sulfurofluoridate (**1t**)



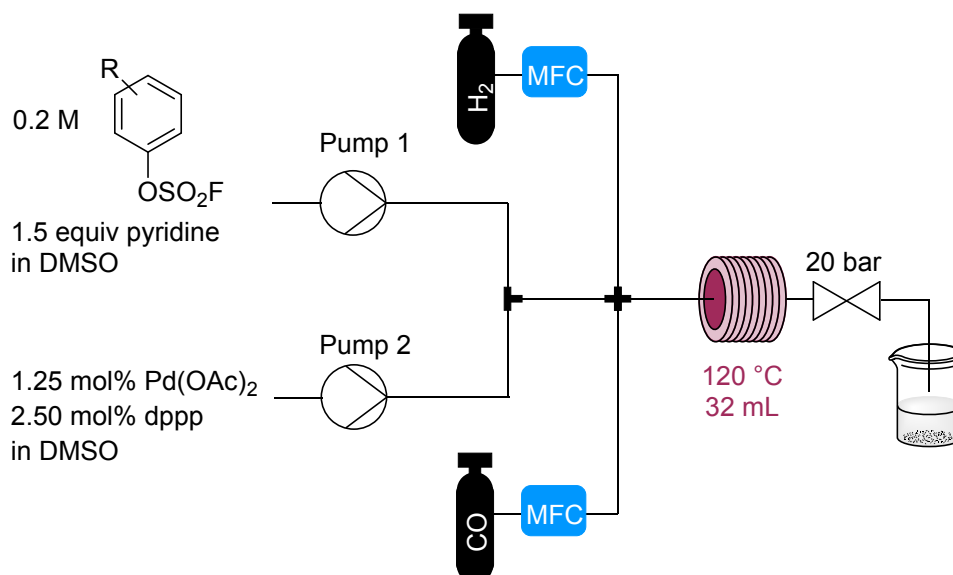
Product **1t** was obtained as a colorless oil (1.62 g, 85% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>3</sup> MS EI (m/z):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_7\text{FO}_3\text{S}$ , 190; found, 190.

### 2.21. 2,6-Dimethylphenyl Sulfurofluoridate (**1u**)



Product **1u** was obtained as a colorless oil (1.82 g, 89% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ),  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ), and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) spectra matched those previously reported in the literature.<sup>4</sup> MS EI (m/z):  $[\text{M}]^+$  calcd. for  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_9\text{FO}_3\text{S}$ , 204; found, 204.

### 3. General Procedure B for the Formylation of EWG Containing Aryl Fluorosulfonates 2a-2m



The flow setup consisted of two HPLC pumps (Uniqsis FlowSyn, Feed 1 and 2). Input solutions for feeds 1 and 2 were prepared with DMSO, in oven-dried volumetric flasks as follows:

Feed 1: 0.2 M fluorosulfonates (2 mmol, 1 equiv) and pyridine (3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in DMSO within a 10 mL volumetric flask.

Feed 2: 0.0025 M Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (14 mg, 62.5 μmol) and 0.005 M dppp (48 mg, 0.125 mmol) in DMSO within a 25 mL volumetric flask.

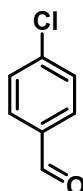
Feeds 1 and 2 were introduced through sample loops (Feed 1, 2 mL, 0.4 mmol, Feed 2, 3 mL) using DMSO as carrier solvent.

Before commencing the experiment, the reactor setup was flushed by pumping DMSO with a flow rate of 0.30 mL/min; using the pump for feed 1; and 0.30 mL/min using the pump for feed 2. Gas flow rates were measured in units of mL<sub>n</sub> min<sup>-1</sup>, where n represents measurement under standard conditions, i.e., T<sub>n</sub> = 0 °C, P<sub>n</sub> = 1.01 bar. Hydrogen was introduced into the reactor with a flow rate of 1.87 mL<sub>n</sub>/min (1.4 equiv) using a calibrated mass flow controller (MFC, Bronkhorst, EL-FLOW). Carbon monoxide was introduced into the reactor with a flow rate of 1.87 mL<sub>n</sub>/min (1.4 equiv) using a calibrated mass flow controller (MFC, Bronkhorst, EL-FLOW). To commence the experiment, the pumping of DMSO at pumps 1 and 2 was switched to their respective input solution whilst maintaining their flow rate. Feed 1 and 2 were combined within an arrowhead mixer at room temperature. The combined reaction feed was mixed with CO and H<sub>2</sub> in a four-way mixer. The biphasic gas liquid mixture was passed through a stainless-steel reaction coil before exiting the system through a back-pressure regulator (Zaiput BPR-10). The system was maintained at 120 °C and 20 bar pressure to provide ~43 min residence time. The residence time was measured from the three streams combining at the mixer until color was observed at the BPR. The liquid pump

flow rates, temperature, and pressure were measured and monitored by the control platform of the pumping system. Once color was observed at the BPR, a fraction was collected until there was no color observed.

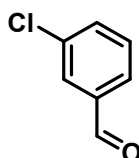
The collected process stream was diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (1/1 = v/v) and washed (2x 1/1 = v/v) with aqueous 5 wt% LiCl solution. The organic phase was dried over NaSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure.

### 3.1. 4-Chlorobenzaldehyde (2b)



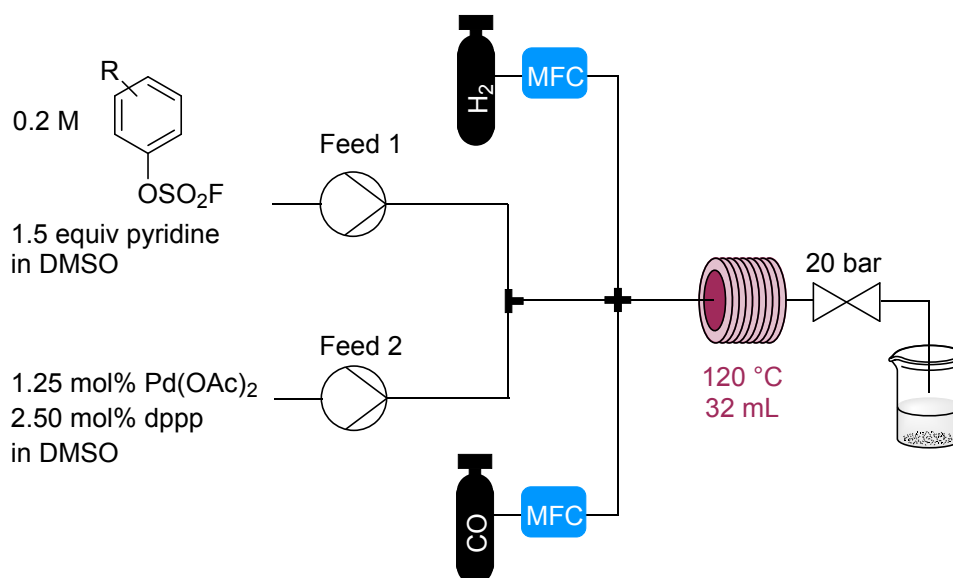
Product **2b** was obtained as after flash column chromatography (EtOAc/petroleum ether a colorless crystalline solid (50 mg, 89% yield, Mp. = 46 °C). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300.36 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 9.98 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H) ppm. MS EI (m/z): [M]<sup>+</sup> calcd. for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>ClO, 140; found, 140.

### 3.2. 3-Chlorobenzaldehyde (2c)



Product **2c** was obtained as after flash column chromatography (EtOAc/petroleum ether a colorless oil (49 mg, 88% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300.36 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 9.98 (s, 1H), 7.89 – 7.83 (m, 1H), 7.77 (dt, *J* = 7.5, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.64 – 7.56 (m, 1H), 7.49 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H). MS EI (m/z): [M]<sup>+</sup> calcd. for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>5</sub>ClO, 140; found, 140.

## 4. General Procedure C for the Formylation of EWG Containing Aryl Fluorosulfonates 2k-2u



The flow setup consisted of two HPLC pumps (Uniqsis FlowSyn, Feed 1 and 2). Input solutions for feeds 1 and 2 were prepared with DMSO, in oven-dried volumetric flasks as follows:

Feed 1: 0.2 M fluorosulfonate (2 mmol, 1 equiv) and pyridine (3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in DMSO within a 10 mL volumetric flask.

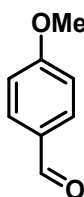
Feed 2: 0.0025 M Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (14 mg, 62.5 μmol) and 0.005 M dppp (48 mg, 0.125 mmol) in DMSO within a 25 mL volumetric flask.

Feeds 1 and 2 were introduced through sample loops (Feed 1, 2 mL, 0.4 mmol; Feed 2, 3 mL) using DMSO as carrier solvent.

Before commencing the experiment, the reactor setup was flushed by pumping DMSO with a flow rate of 0.08 mL/min; using the pump for feed 1; and 0.08 mL/min using the pump for feed 2. Hydrogen was introduced into the reactor with a flow rate of 1.5 mL/min (4.5 equiv) using a calibrated mass flow controller (MFC, Bronkhorst, EL-FLOW). Carbon monoxide was introduced into the reactor with a flow rate of 0.5 mL/min (1.5 equiv) using a calibrated mass flow controller (MFC, Bronkhorst, EL-FLOW). To commence the experiment, the pumping of DMSO at pumps 1 and 2 was switched to their respective input solution whilst maintaining their flow rate. Feed 1 and 2 were combined within an arrowhead mixer at room temperature. The combined reaction feed was mixed with CO and H<sub>2</sub> in a four-way mixer. The biphasic gas liquid mixture was passed through a stainless-steel reaction coil before exiting the system through a back-pressure regulator (Zaiput BPR-10). The system was maintained at 120 °C and 20 bar pressure to provide ~120 min residence time. The residence time was measured from the three streams mixing at the mixer until colour was observed at the BPR. The liquid pump flow rates, temperature, and pressure were measured and monitored by the control platform of the pumping system. Once colour was observed at the BPR, a fraction was collected until there was no colour observed.

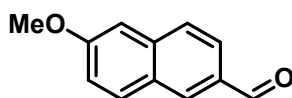
The collected process stream was diluted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (1/1 = v/v) and washed (2x 1/1 = v/v) with an aqueous 5 wt% LiCl solution. The organic phase was dried over NaSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure.

#### 4.1. 4-Anisaldehyde (2a)



Product **2a** was obtained as a colorless oil (49 mg, 90% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300.36 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 9.88 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (s, 3H) ppm. MS EI (*m/z*): [M]<sup>+</sup> calcd. for C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>8</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 136; found, 136.

#### 4.2. 6-Methoxy-2-naphthaldehyde (2p)

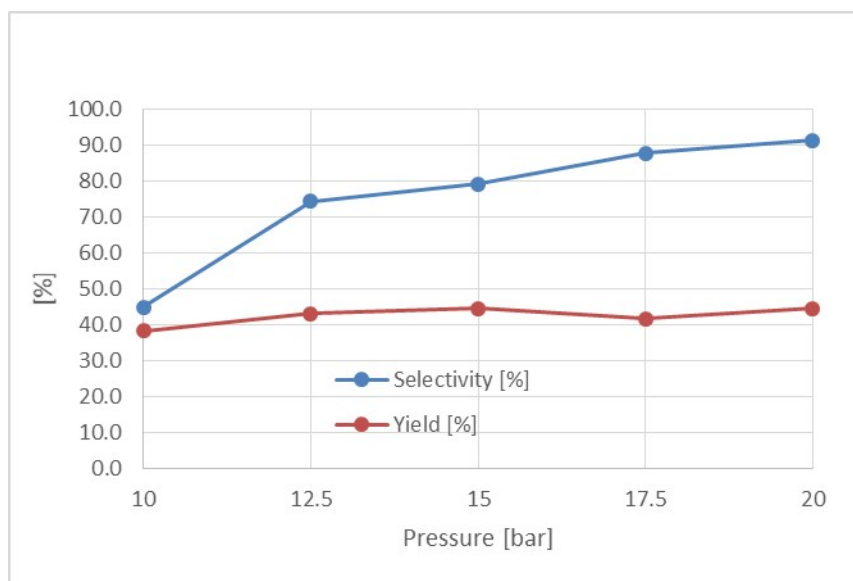


Product **2p** was obtained after flash column chromatography (EtOAc/petroleum ether) as a colorless solid (61 mg, 82% yield, mp = 82 °C). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300.36 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 10.10 (d, *J* = 0.7 Hz, 1H), 8.35 – 8.17 (m, 1H), 8.01 – 7.71 (m, 3H), 7.31 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H) ppm. MS EI (m/z): [M]<sup>+</sup> calcd. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 186; found, 186.

## 5. Optimization of Reaction Parameters

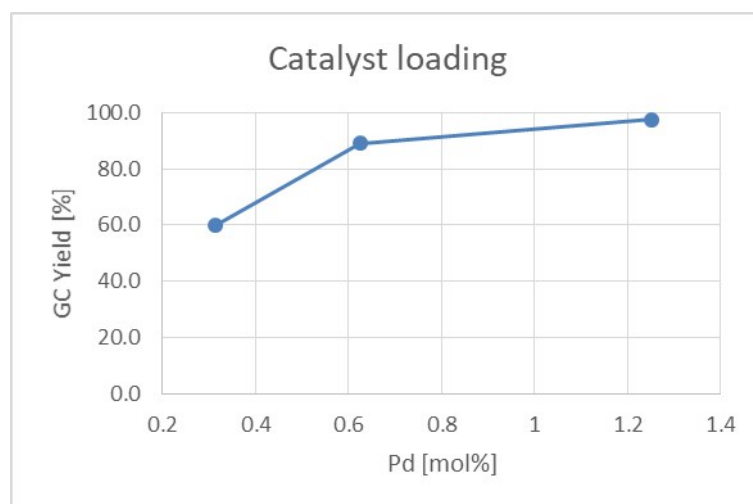
### 5.1. Pressure

Increasing the pressure to 20 bar suppressed the formation of the defunctionalized product. The GC yield of obtained 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (**2a**) remained similar.



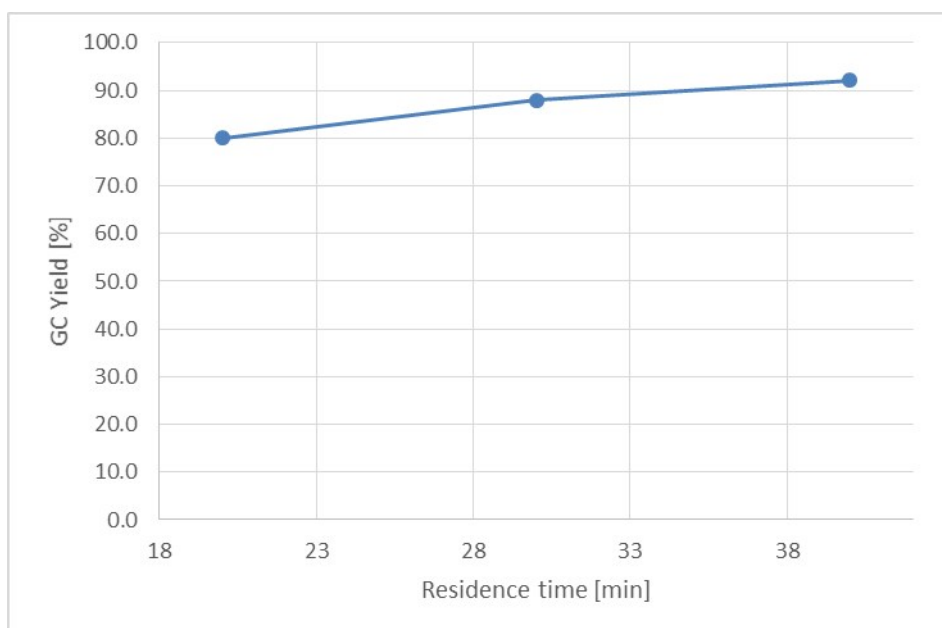
**Figure S1** Influence of pressure on 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (**2a**) GC yield. Conditions: Feed 1: 0.2 M 4-methoxy sulfurofluoridate (**1a**), 1.5 equiv pyridine and 0.15 equiv Ph<sub>2</sub>O in DMF/DMSO = 40/60; Feed 2: 1.25 mol% Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> and 2.5 mol% dppp in DMSO. H<sub>2</sub> and CO were introduced via mass flow controller with flow rates for Feed 1/Feed 2/H<sub>2</sub>/CO = 0.3:0.3:1.5:1.5 mL/min. System pressure was gradually increased for 2.5 bar every run, the residence time varied accordingly.

### 5.2. Catalyst Loading



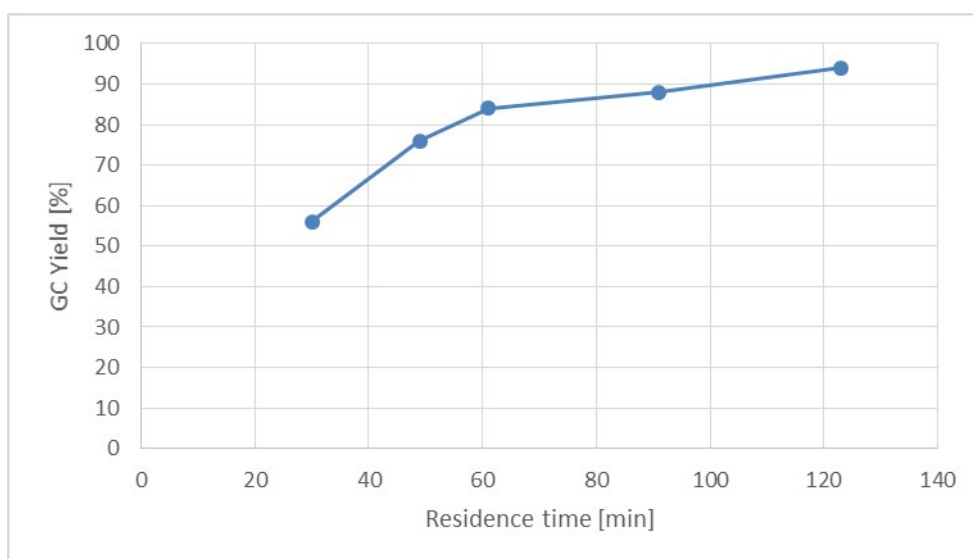
**Figure S2** Influence of catalyst loading on 4-chlorobenzaldehyde (**2b**) GC yield. Conditions: Feed 1: 0.2 M 4-chloro sulfurofluoridate (**1b**), 1.5 equiv pyridine and 0.15 equiv Ph<sub>2</sub>O in DMSO; Feed 2: Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> and dppp in DMSO. Feed 1/Feed 2/H<sub>2</sub>/CO = 0.3:0.3:1.5:1.5 mL/min resulting in a residence time of 43 min. System pressure was maintained at 20 bar.

### 5.3. Residence Time EWG



**Figure S3** Influence of residence time on 4-chlorobenzaldehyde (**2b**). Conditions: Feed 1: 0.2 M 4-chloro sulfurofluoridate (**1b**), 1.5 equiv pyridine and 0.15 equiv Ph<sub>2</sub>O in DMSO; Feed 2: 1.25 mol% Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> and 2.5 mol% dppp in DMSO. Flow rate ratio of H<sub>2</sub>/CO = 1/1. System pressure was maintained at 20 bar.

### 5.4. Residence Time EDG



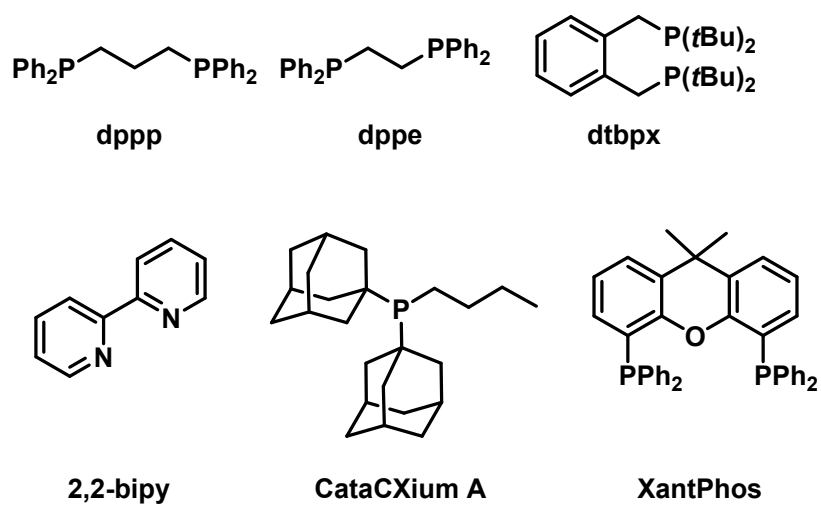
**Figure S4** Influence of residence time on 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (**2a**) GC yield. Conditions: Feed 1: 0.2 M 4-methoxy sulfurofluoridate (**1a**), 1.5 equiv pyridine and 0.15 equiv Ph<sub>2</sub>O in DMSO; Feed 2: 1.25 mol% Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> and 2.5 mol% dppp in DMSO. H<sub>2</sub>/CO = 1/3. System pressure was maintained at 20 bar.

### 5.5. Ligand Screening

**Table S1** 4-Chlorobenzaldehyde (**2b**) for different ligand systems. Conditions: Feed 1: 0.2 M 4-chloro sulfurofluoridate (**1b**), 1.5 equiv pyridine and 0.15 equiv Ph<sub>2</sub>O in DMSO; Feed 2: 1.25 mol% Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> and 2.5 mol%

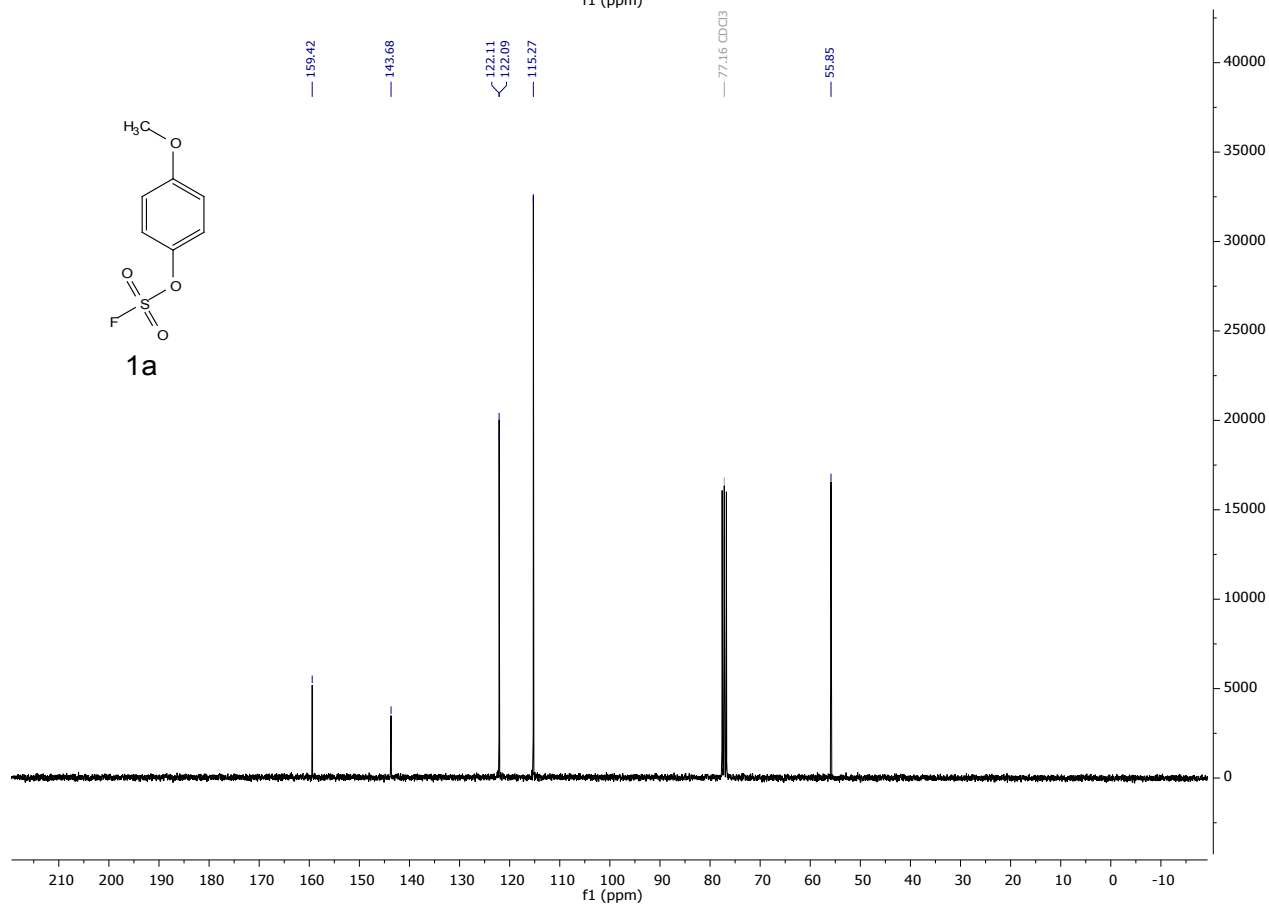
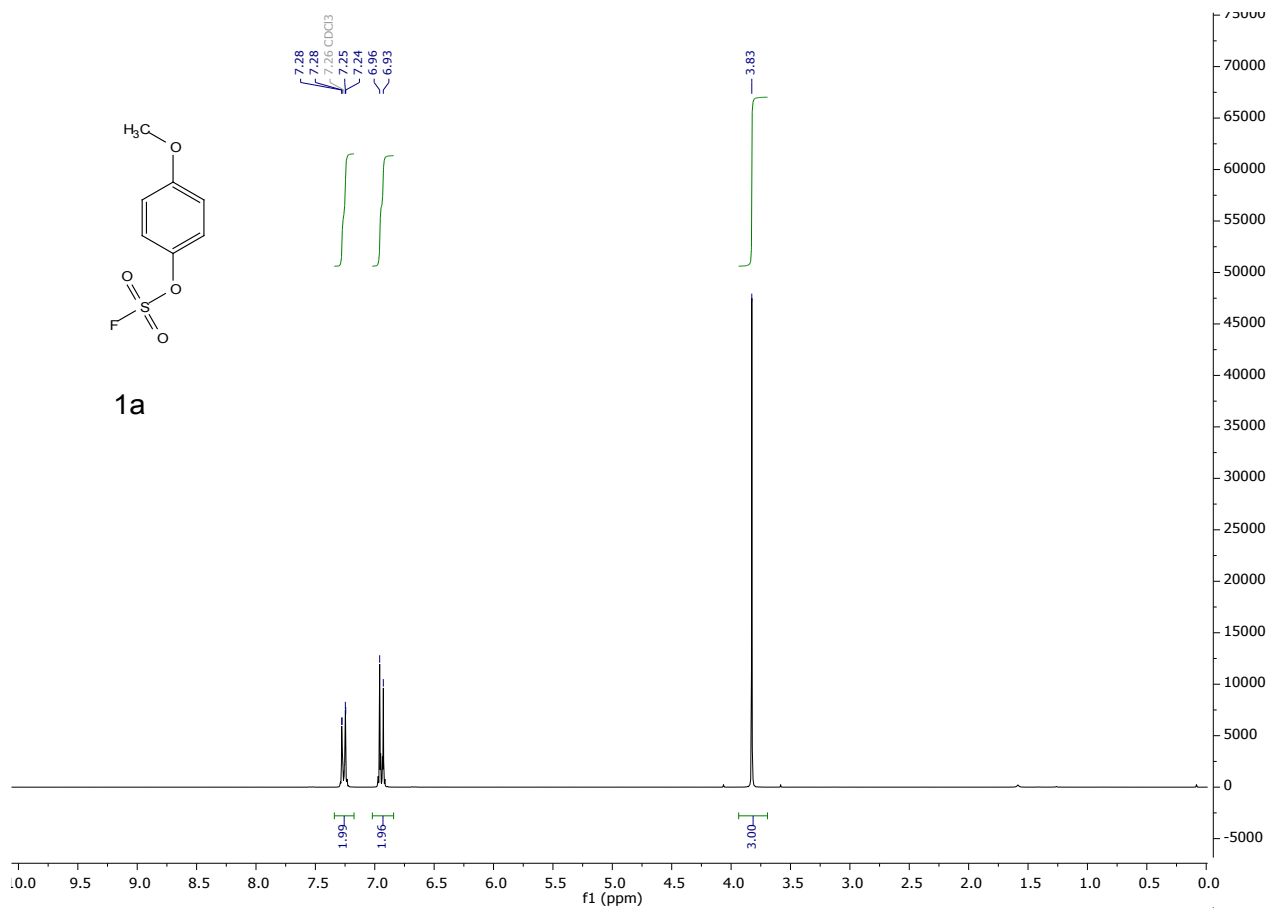
ligand in DMSO. Feed 1/Feed 2/H<sub>2</sub>/CO = 0.6:0.6:3:3 mL/min resulting in a residence time of 21 min. System pressure was maintained at 20 bar.

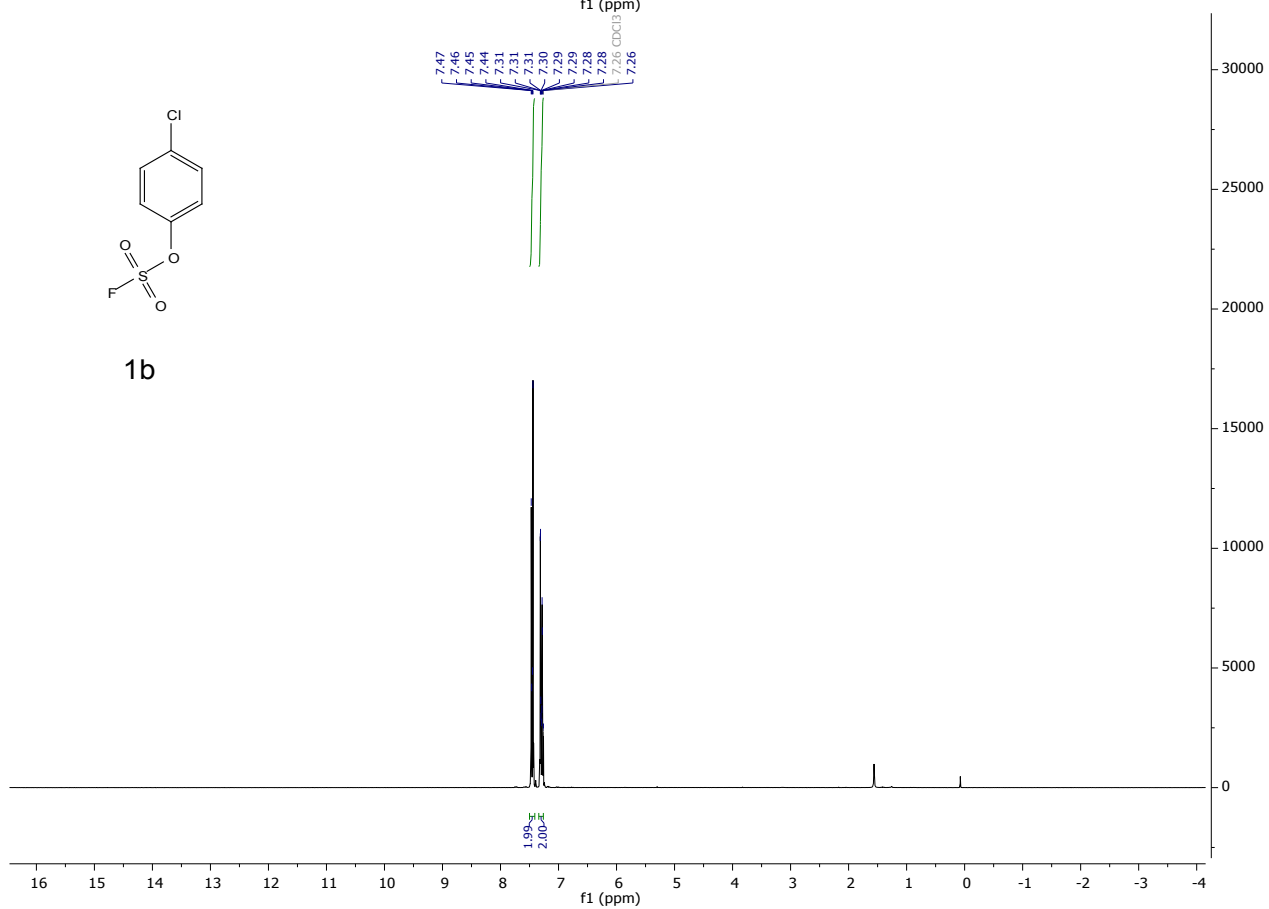
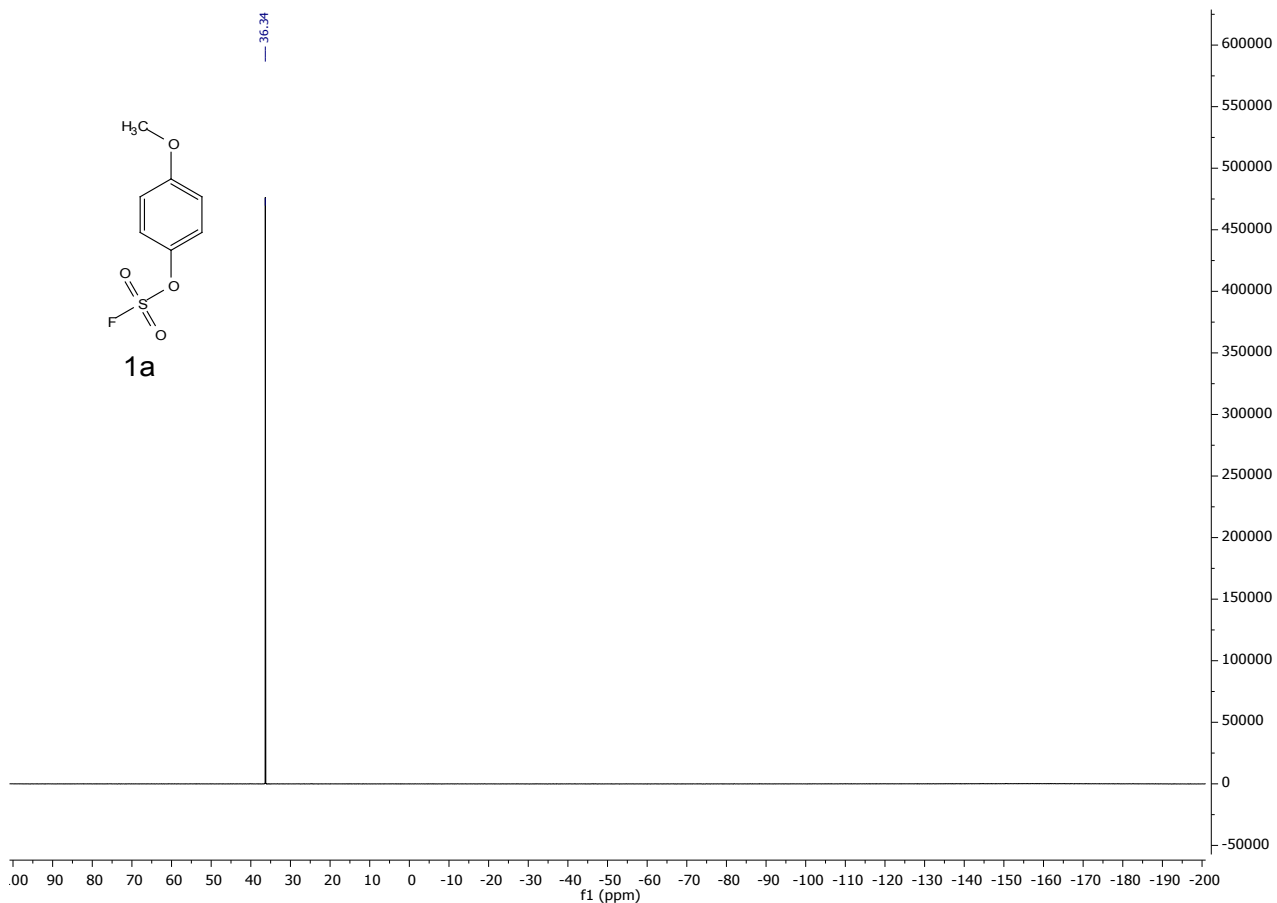
Ligand	Conversion [%]	Selectivity [%]	Yield [%]
Dppp	89.6	83.1	74.5
Dppe	35.2	73.9	26.0
dtbbx	54.9	2.3	1.3
2,2-bipy	1.9	0.0	0.0
cataCXium A	1.9	0.0	0.0
XantPhos	2.4	0.0	0.0

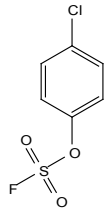




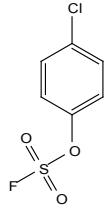
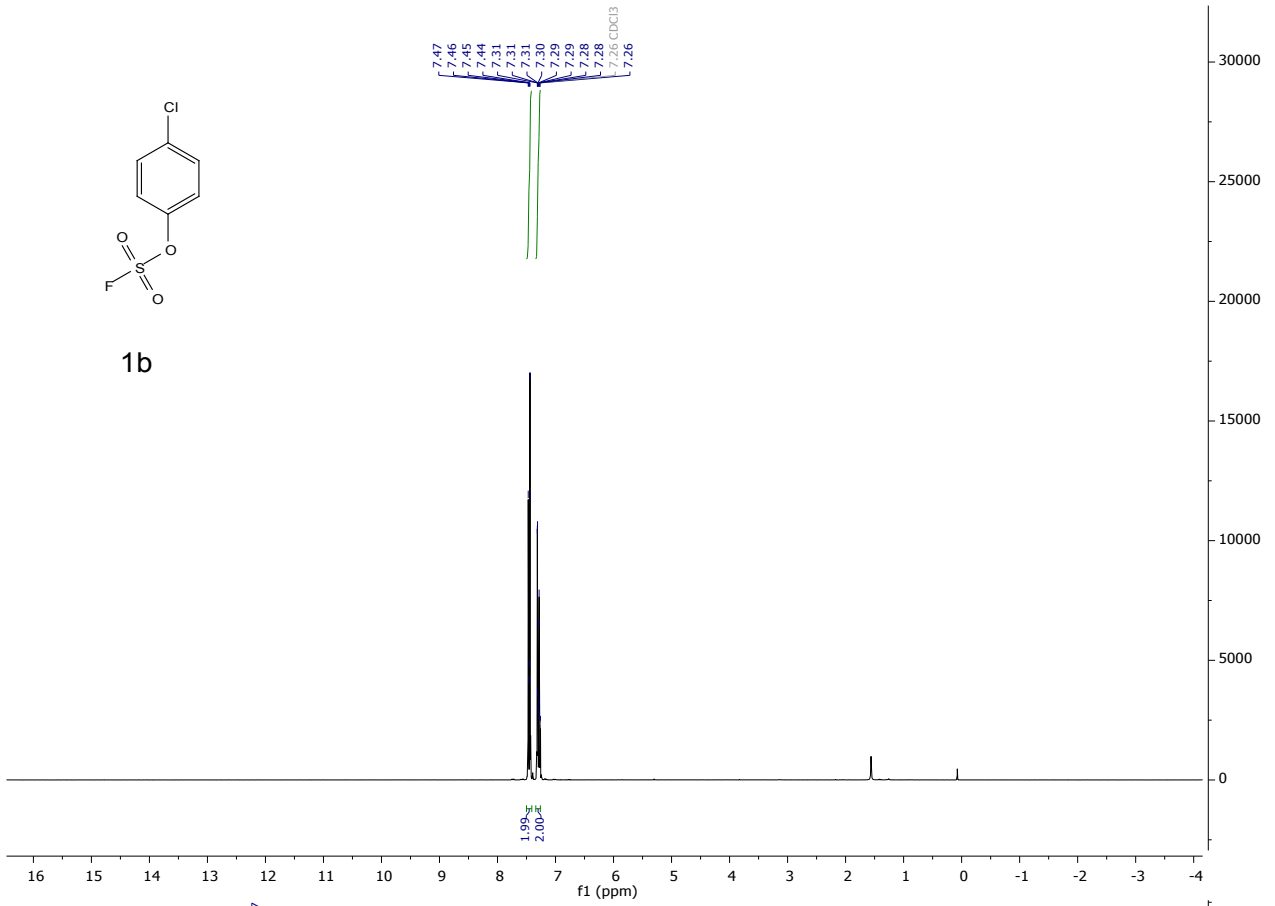
## 6. NMR spectra



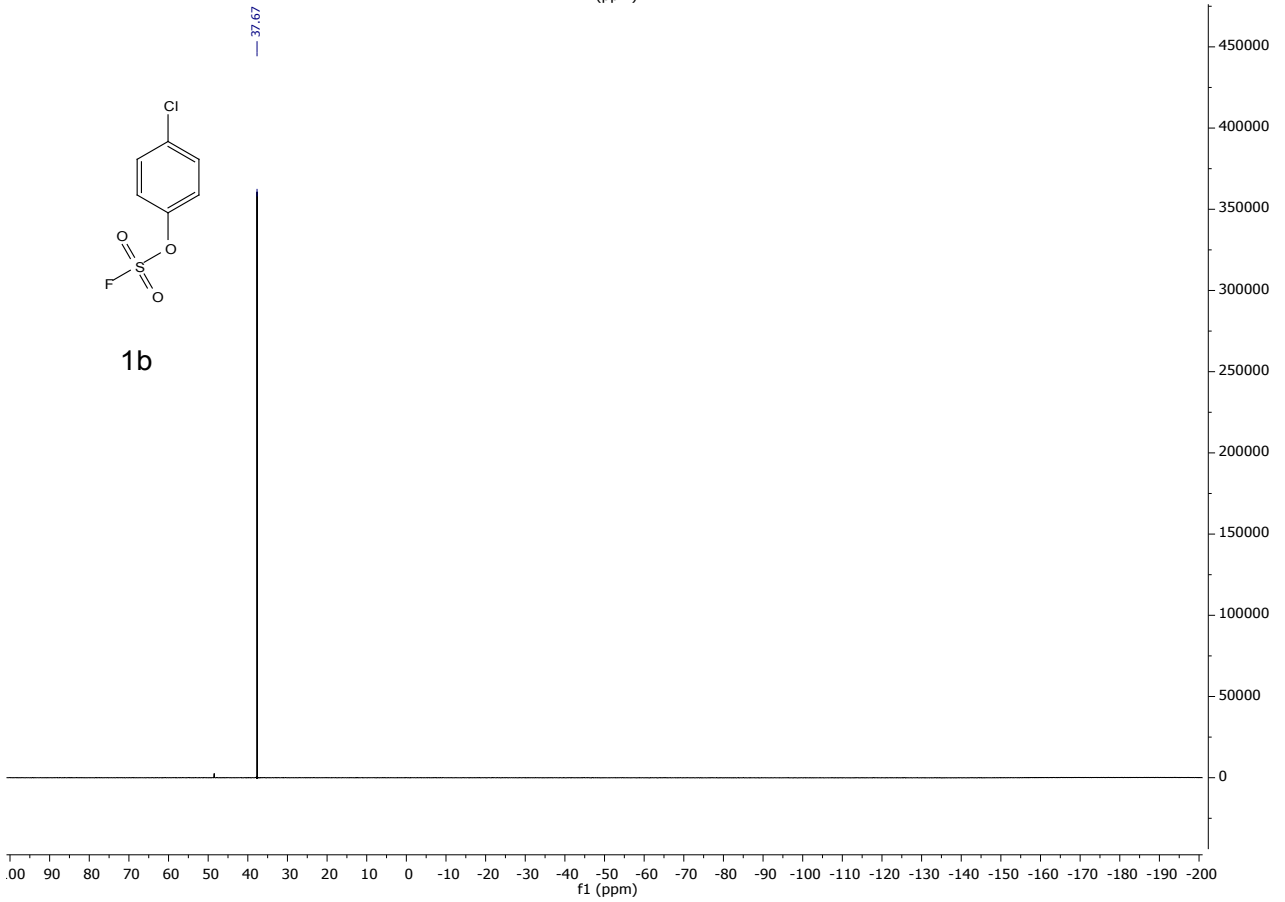


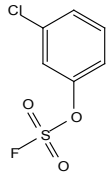


1b

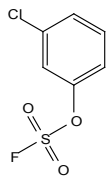
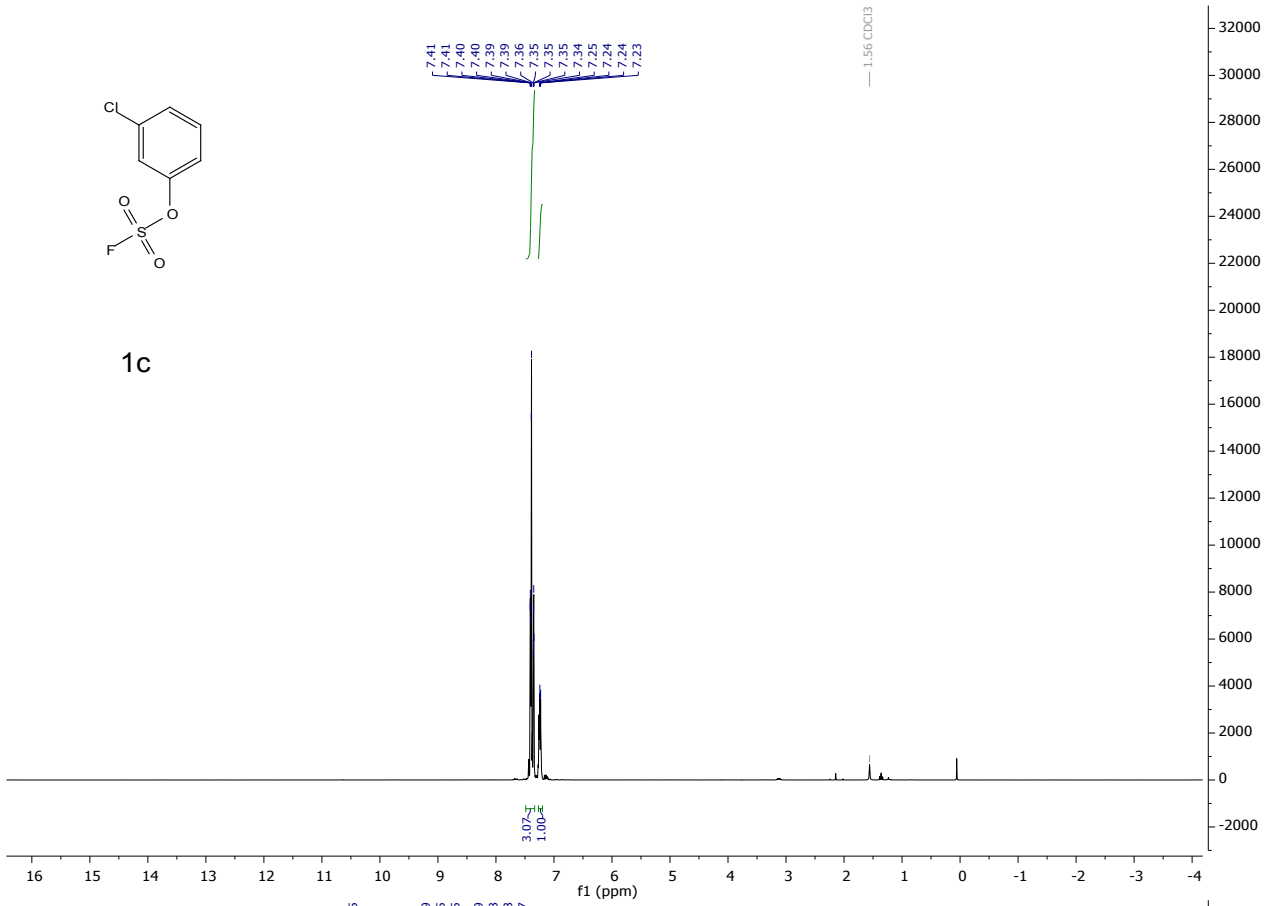


1b

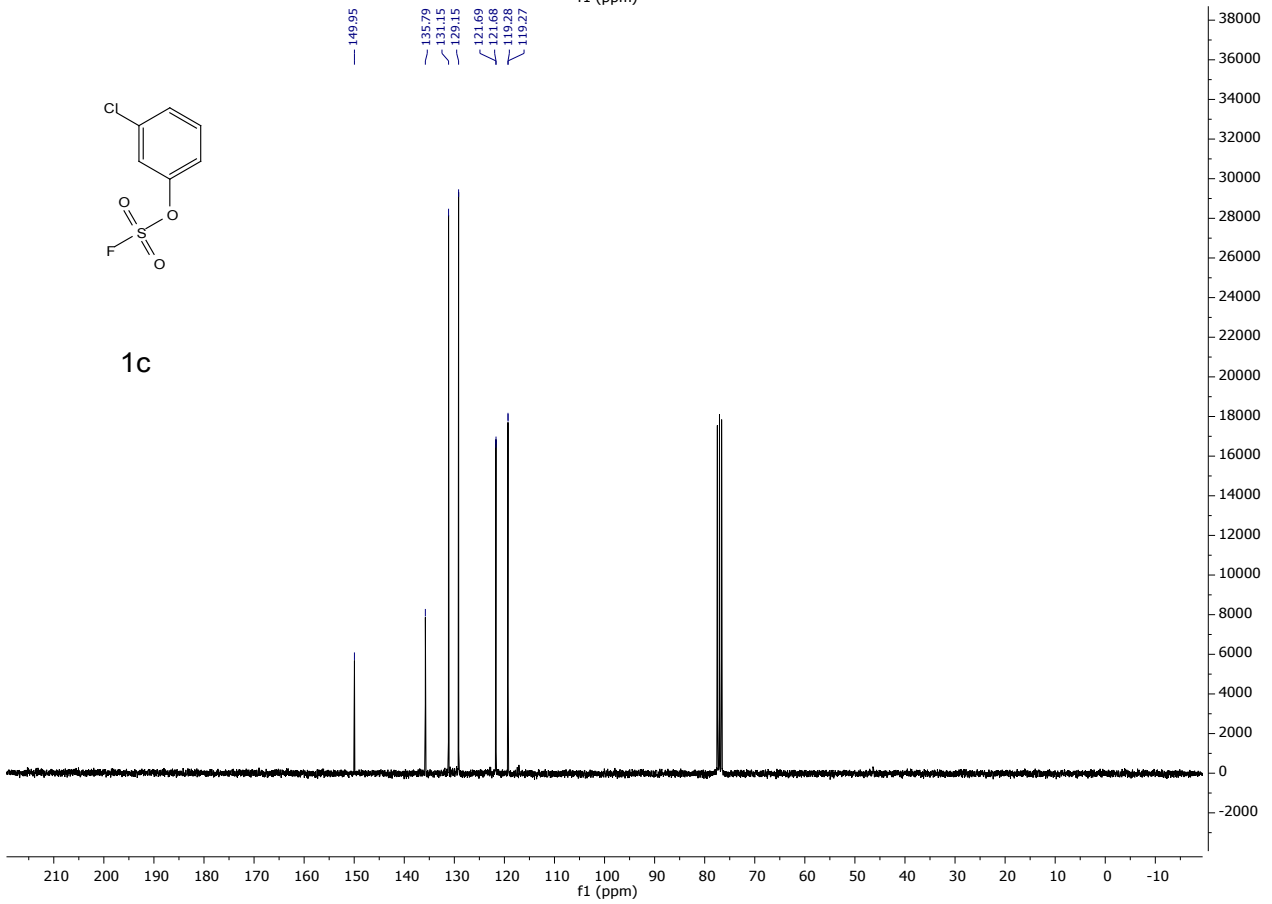


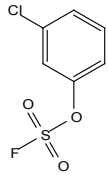


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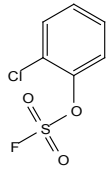
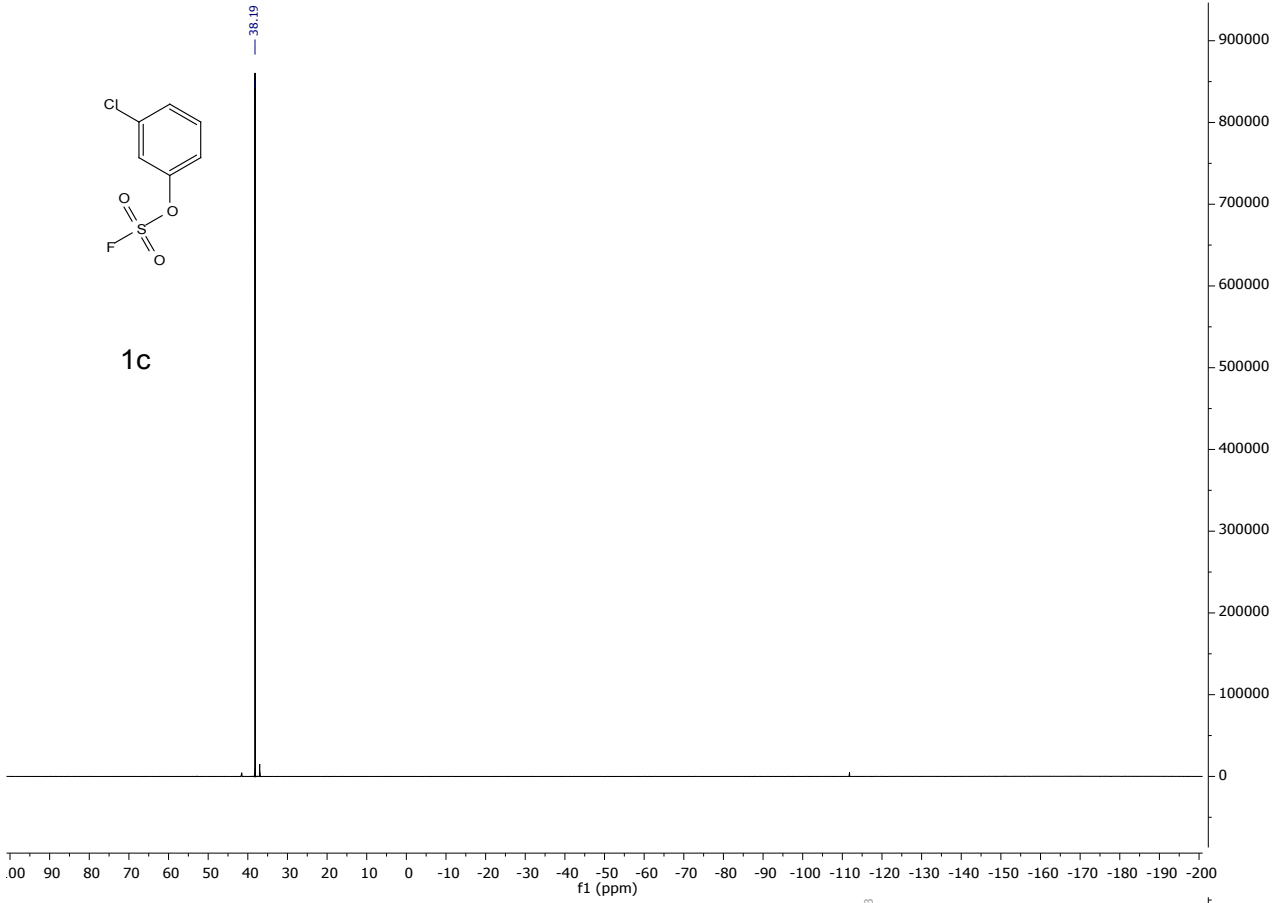


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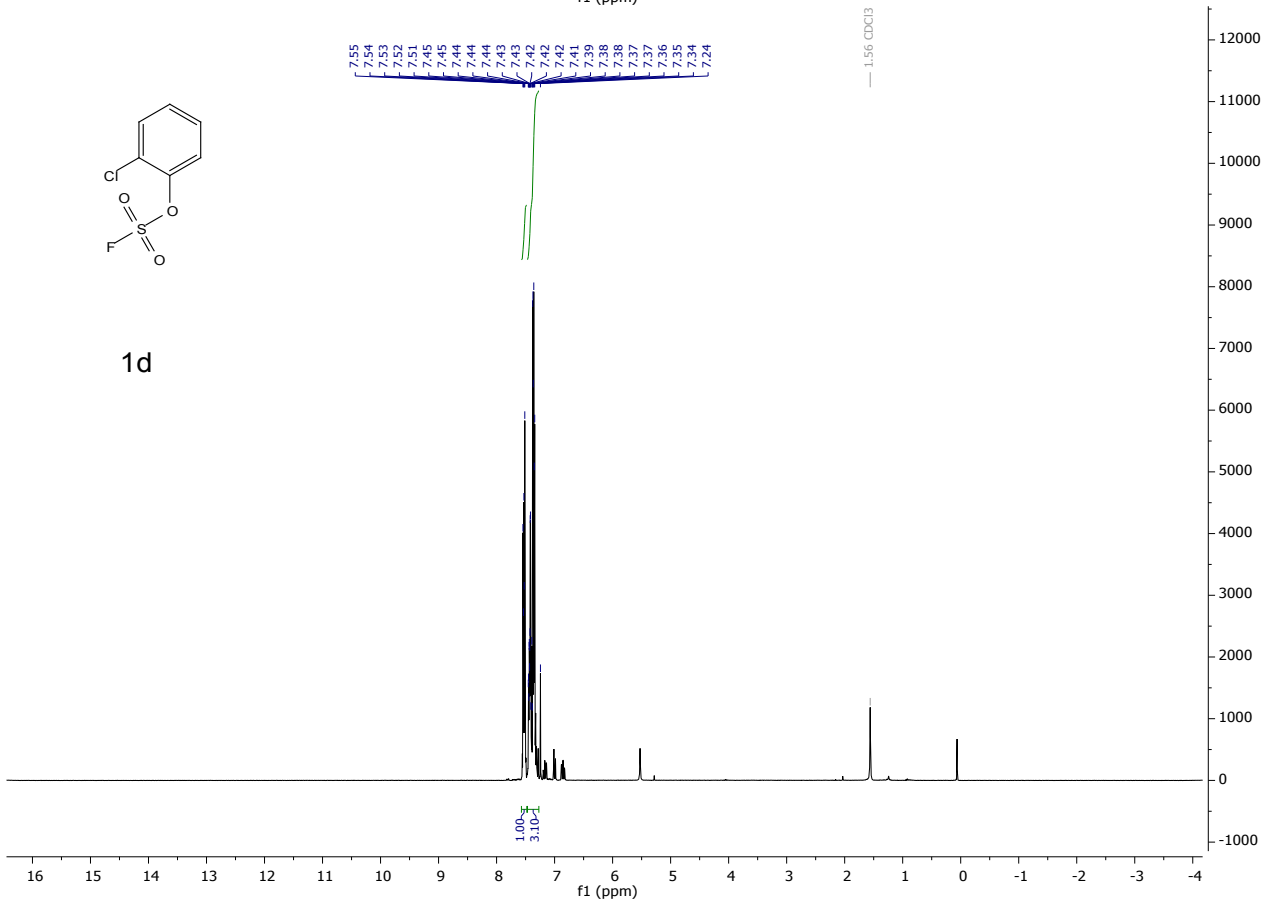


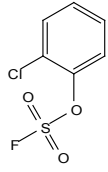


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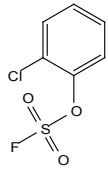
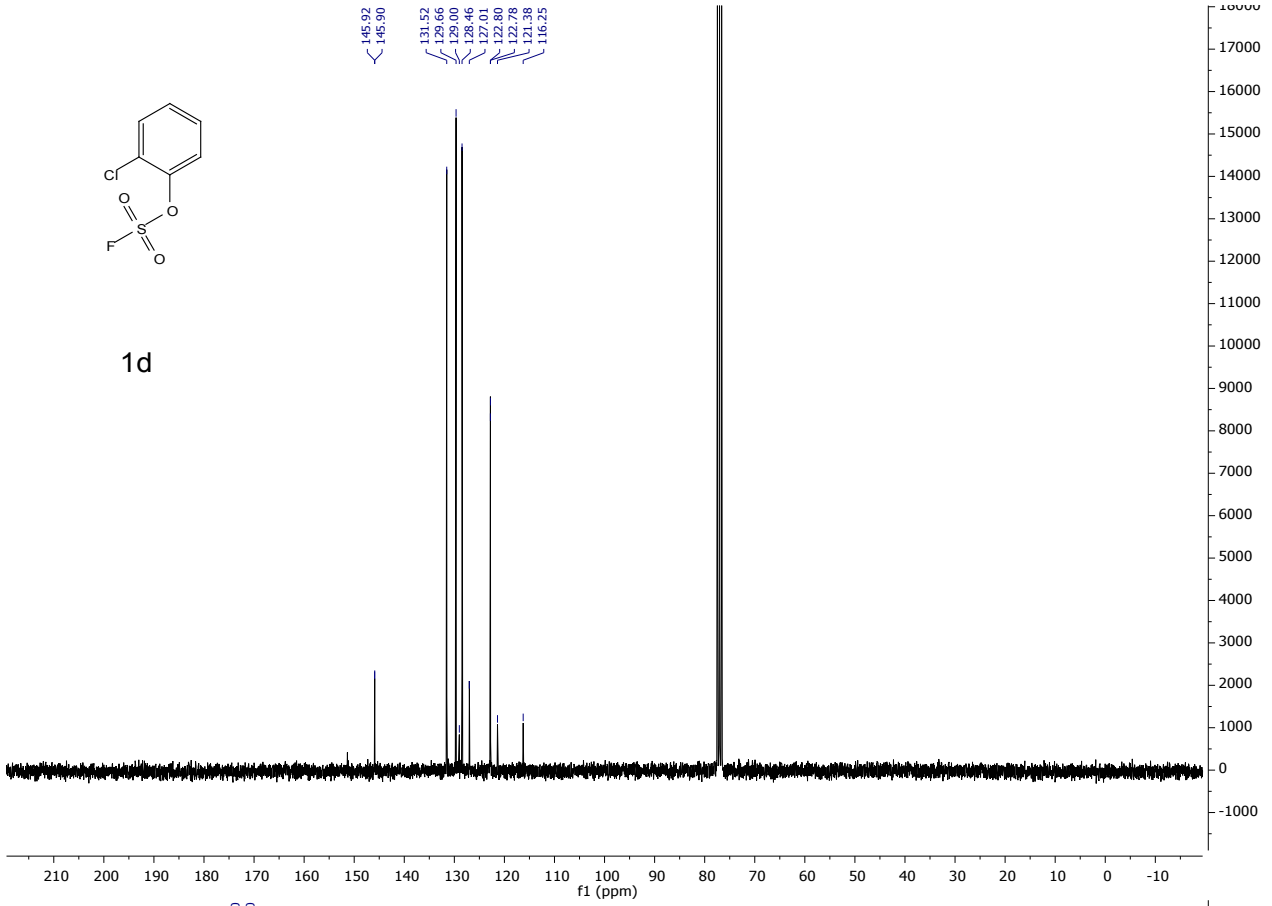


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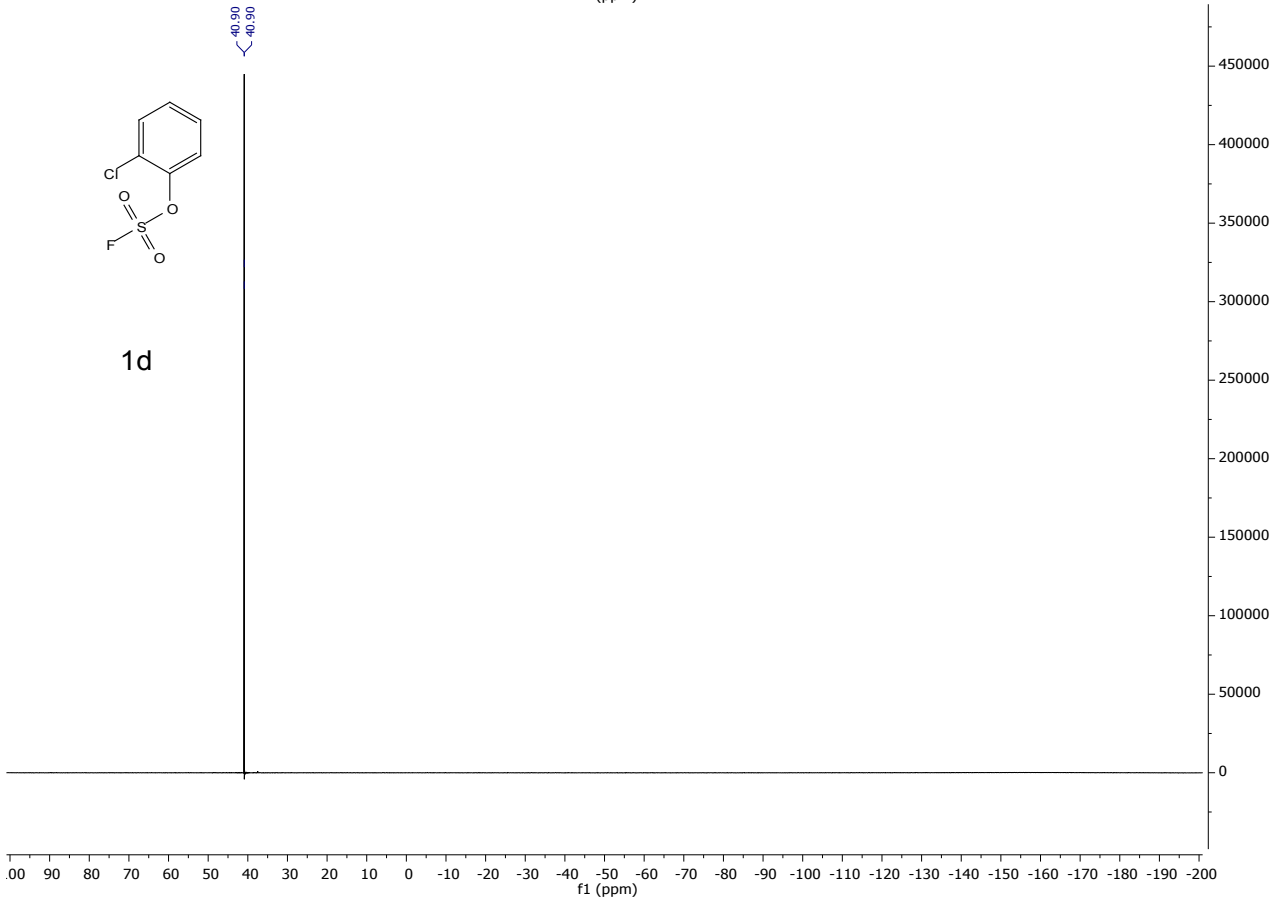


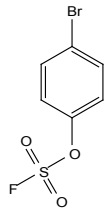


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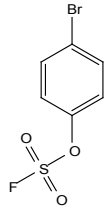
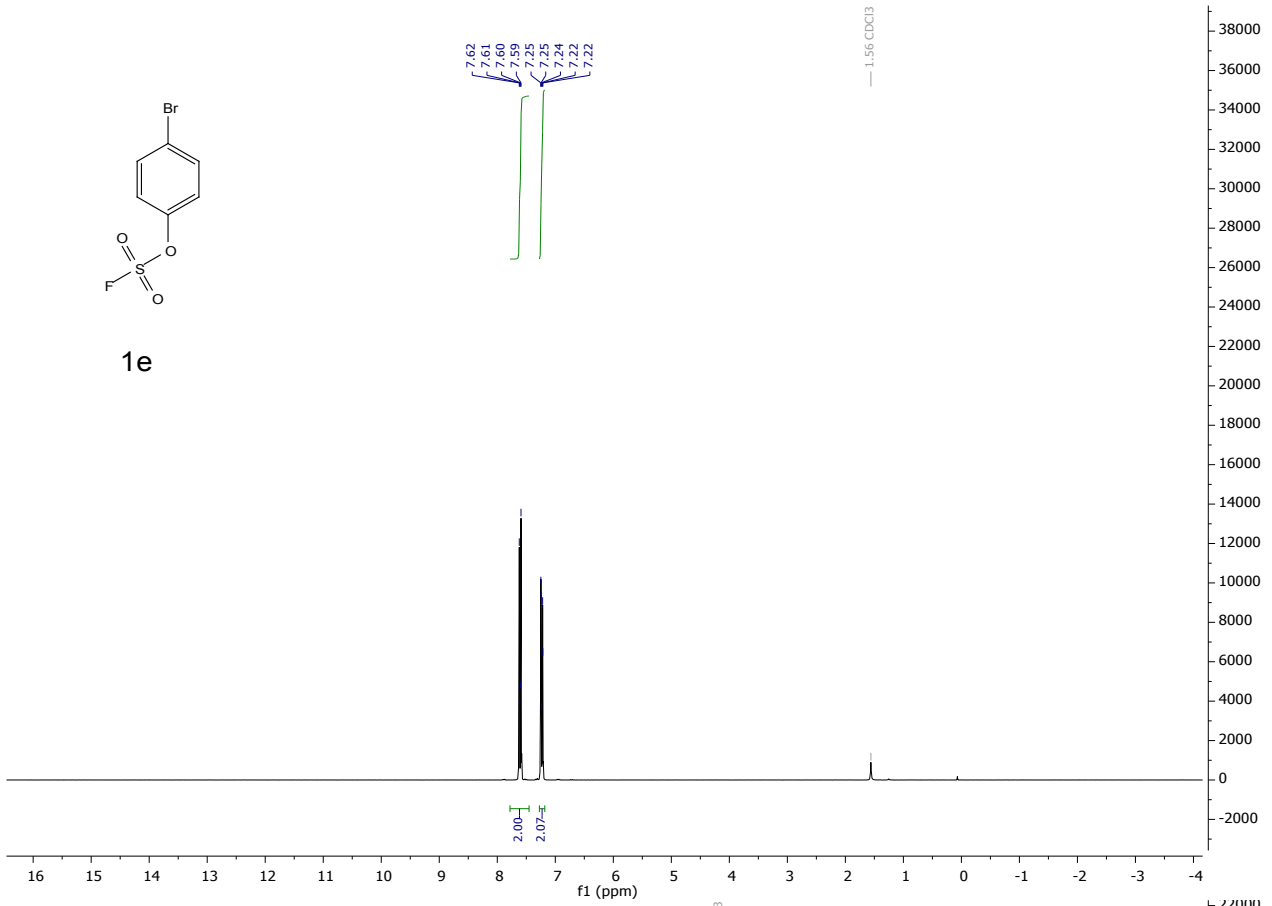


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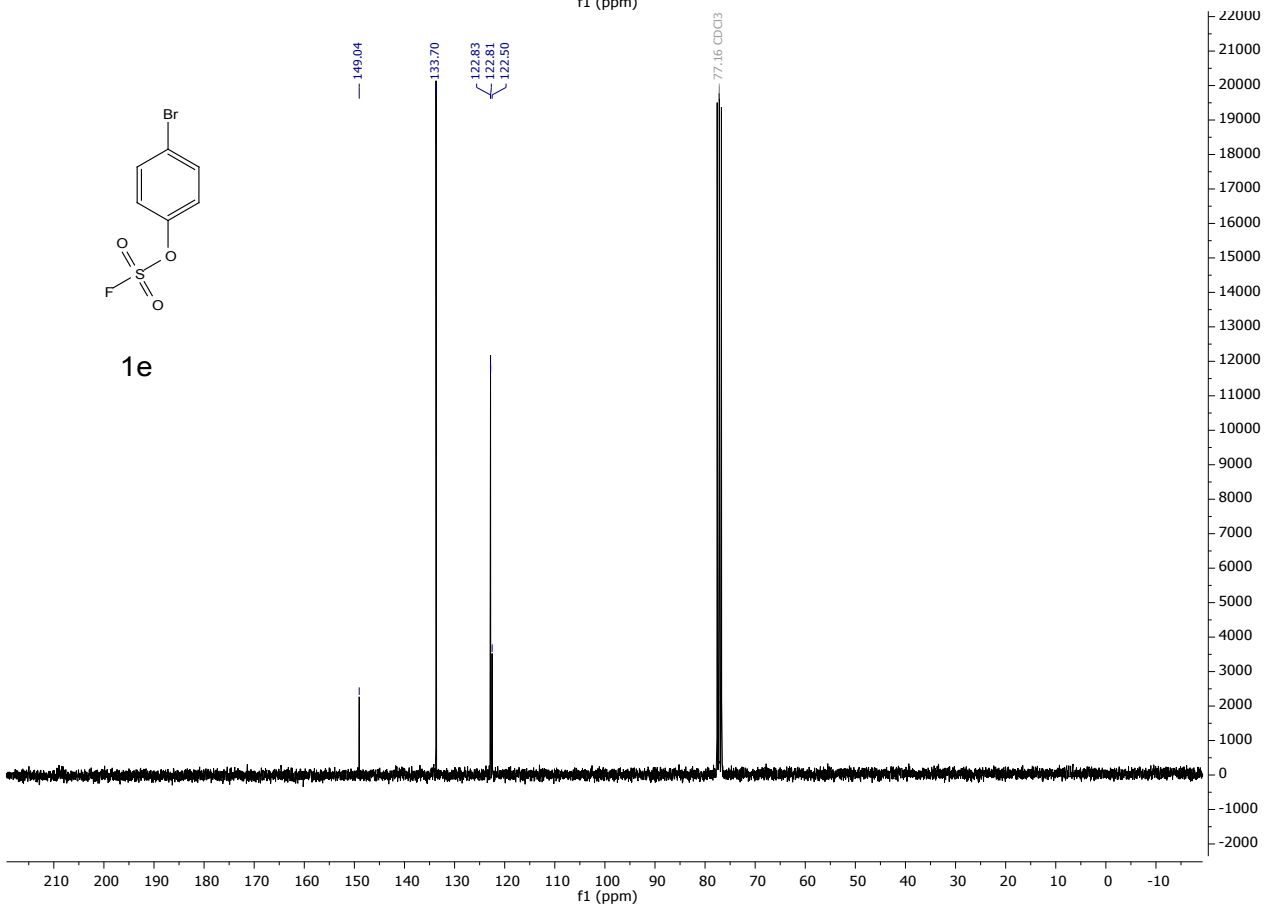


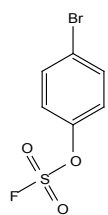


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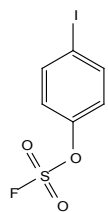
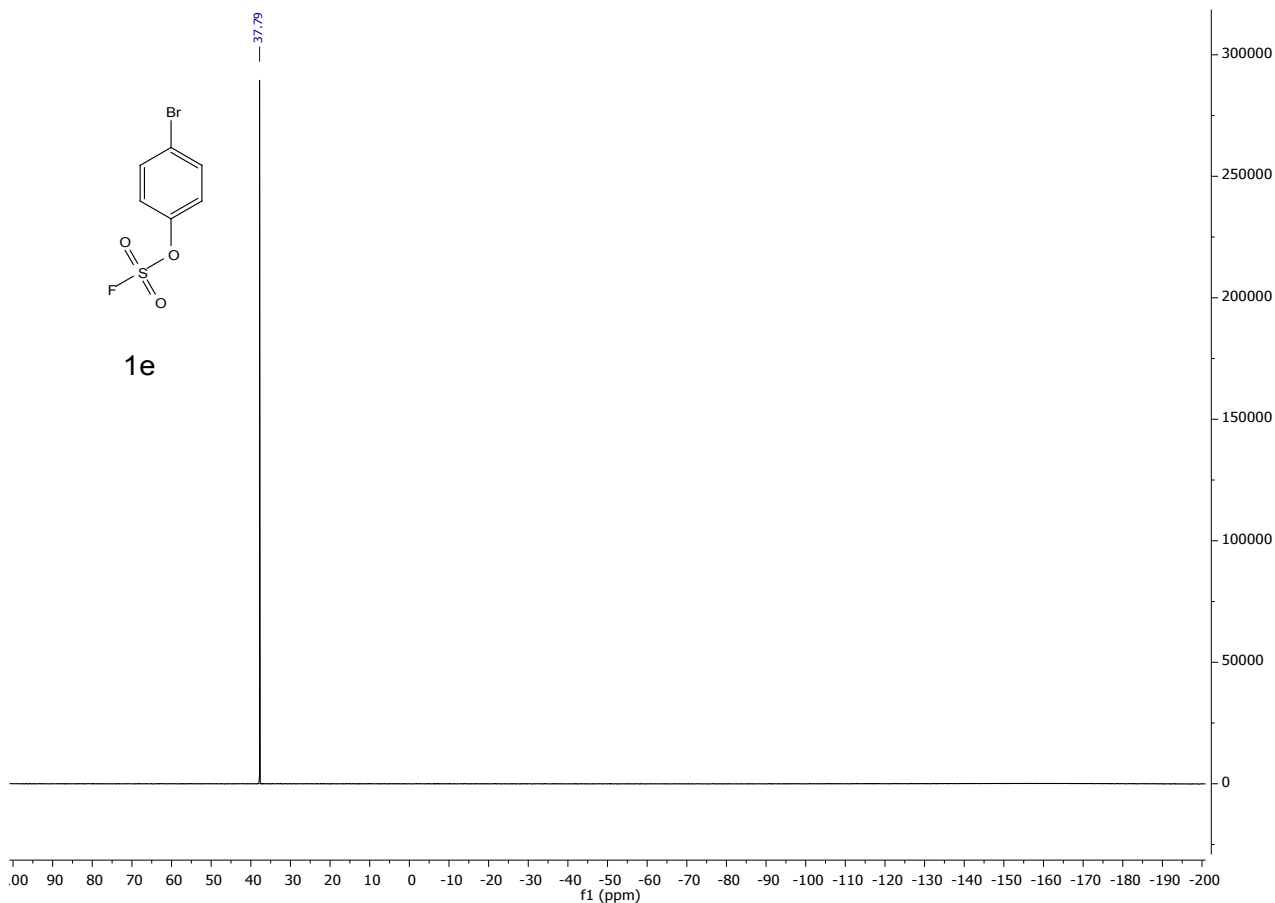


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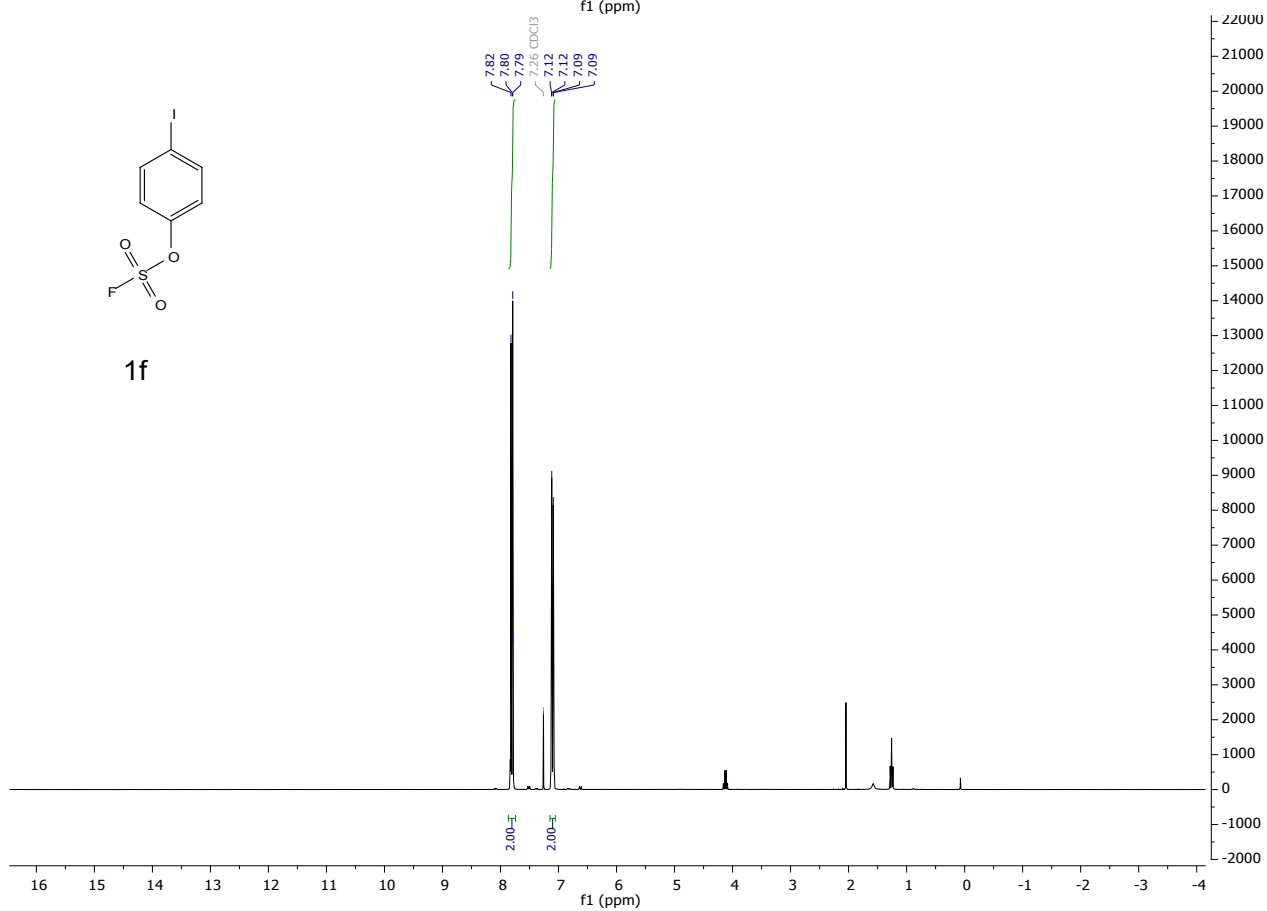




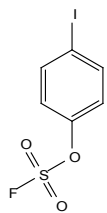
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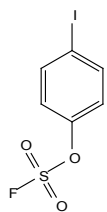
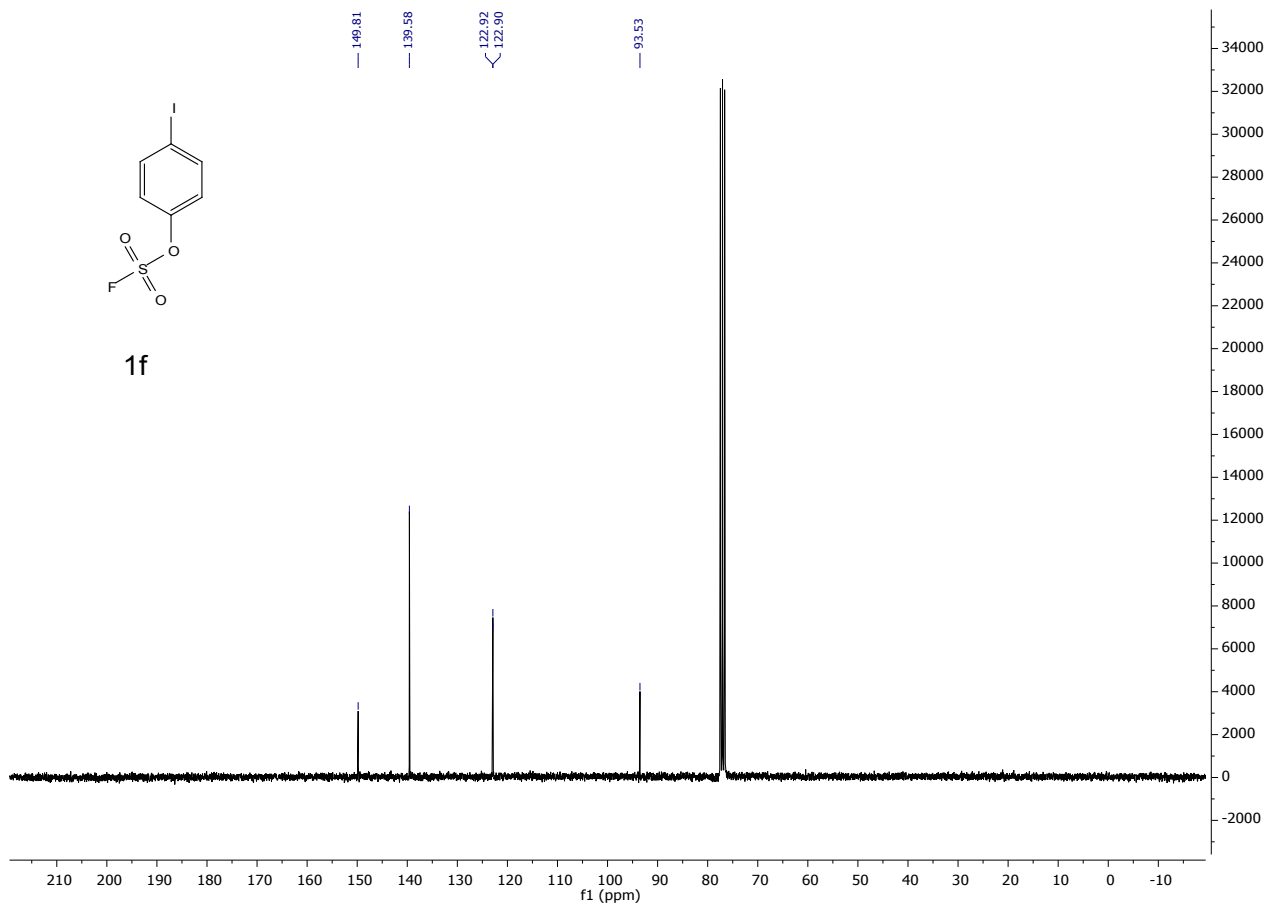
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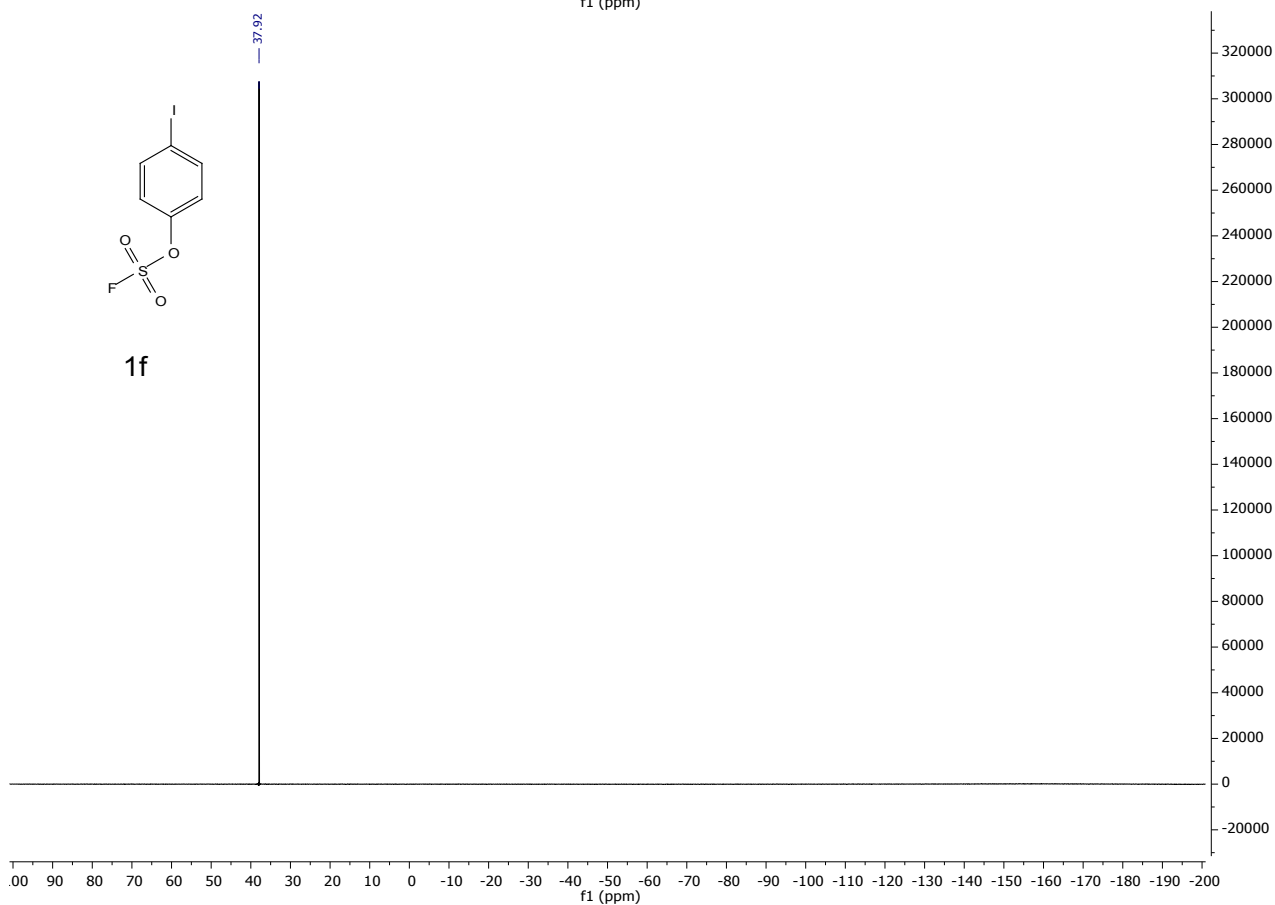


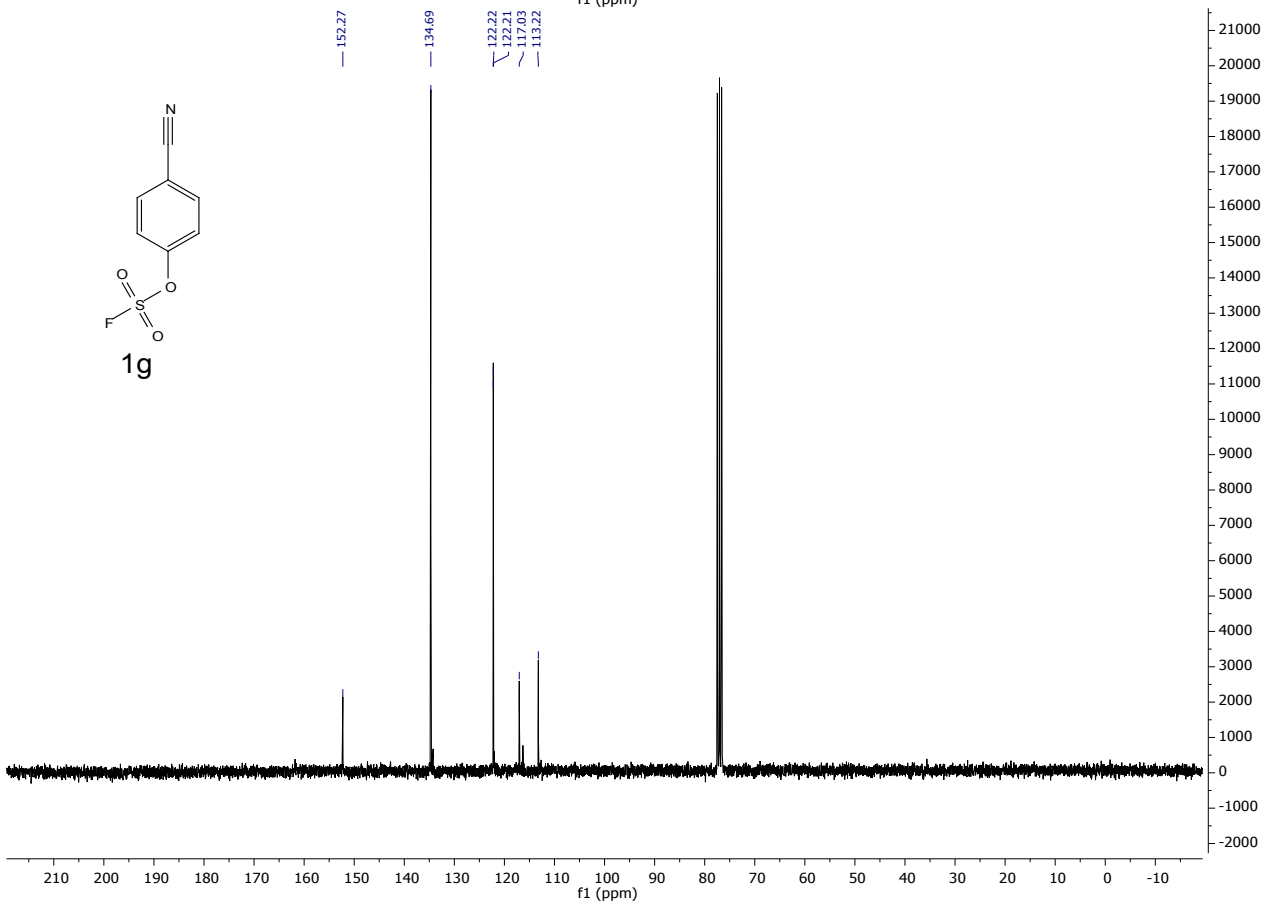
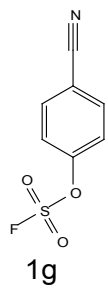
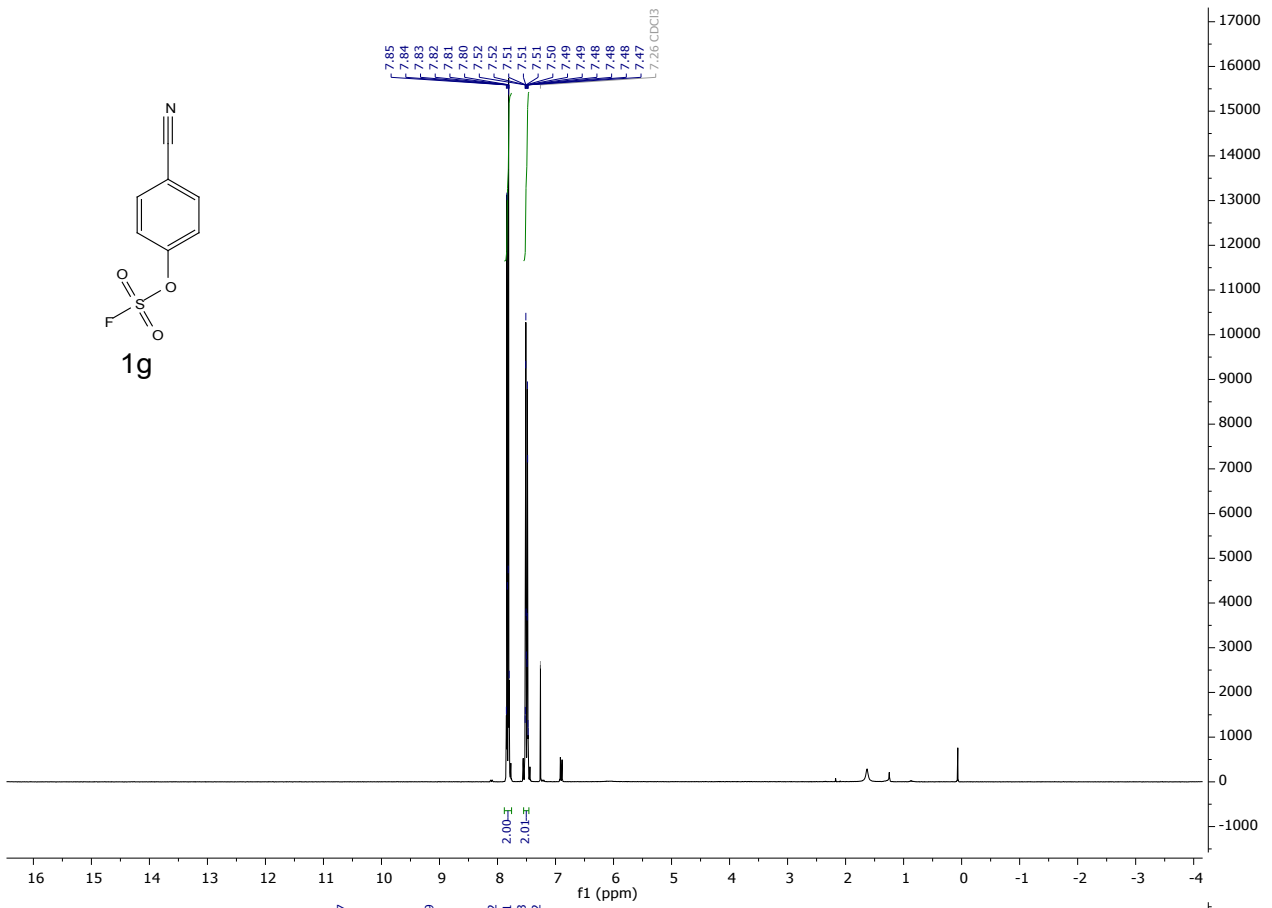
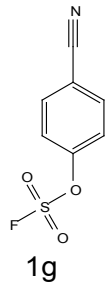


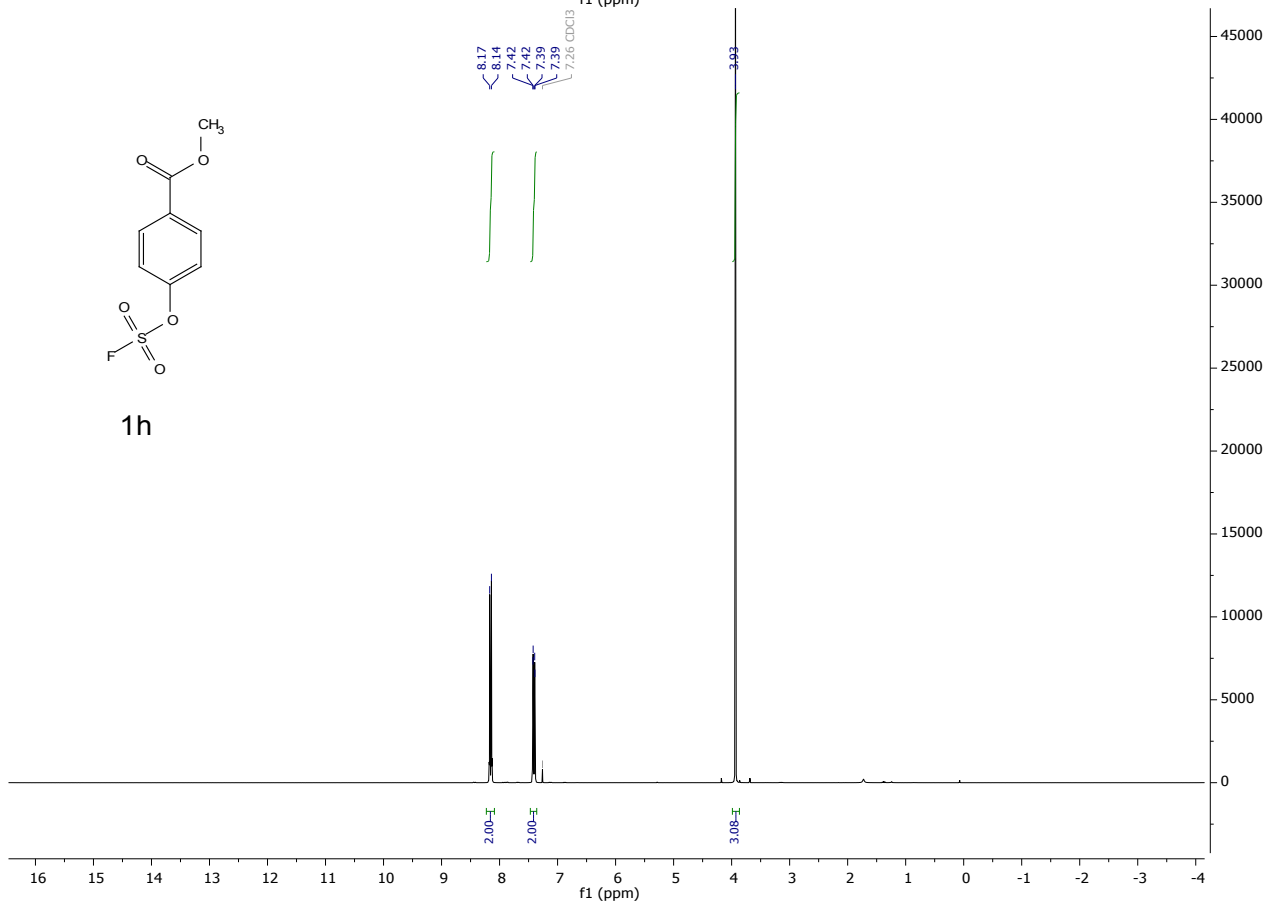
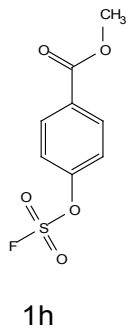
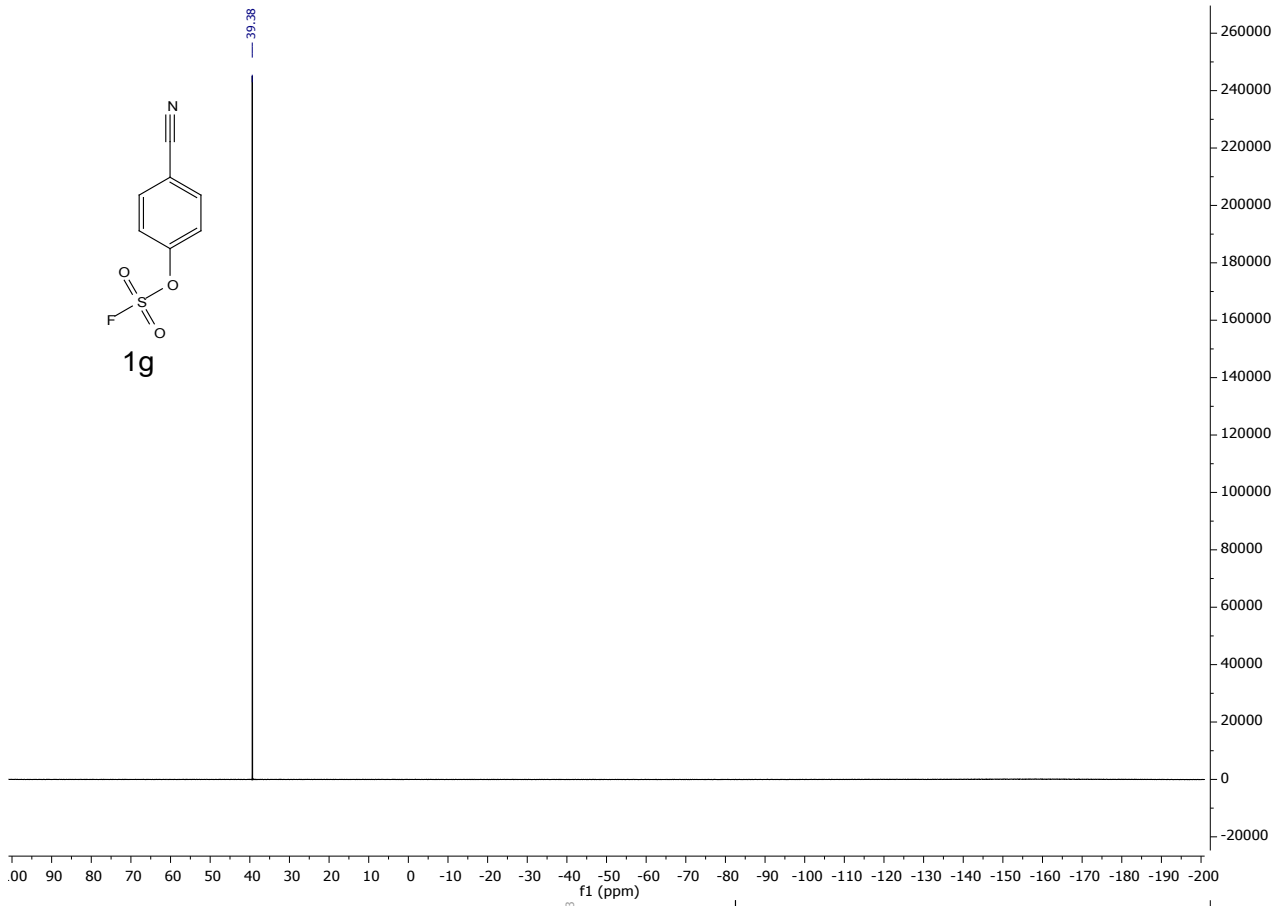
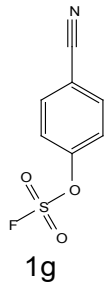
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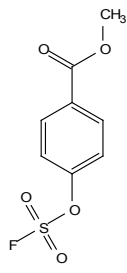


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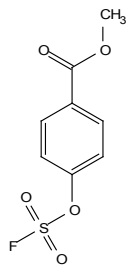
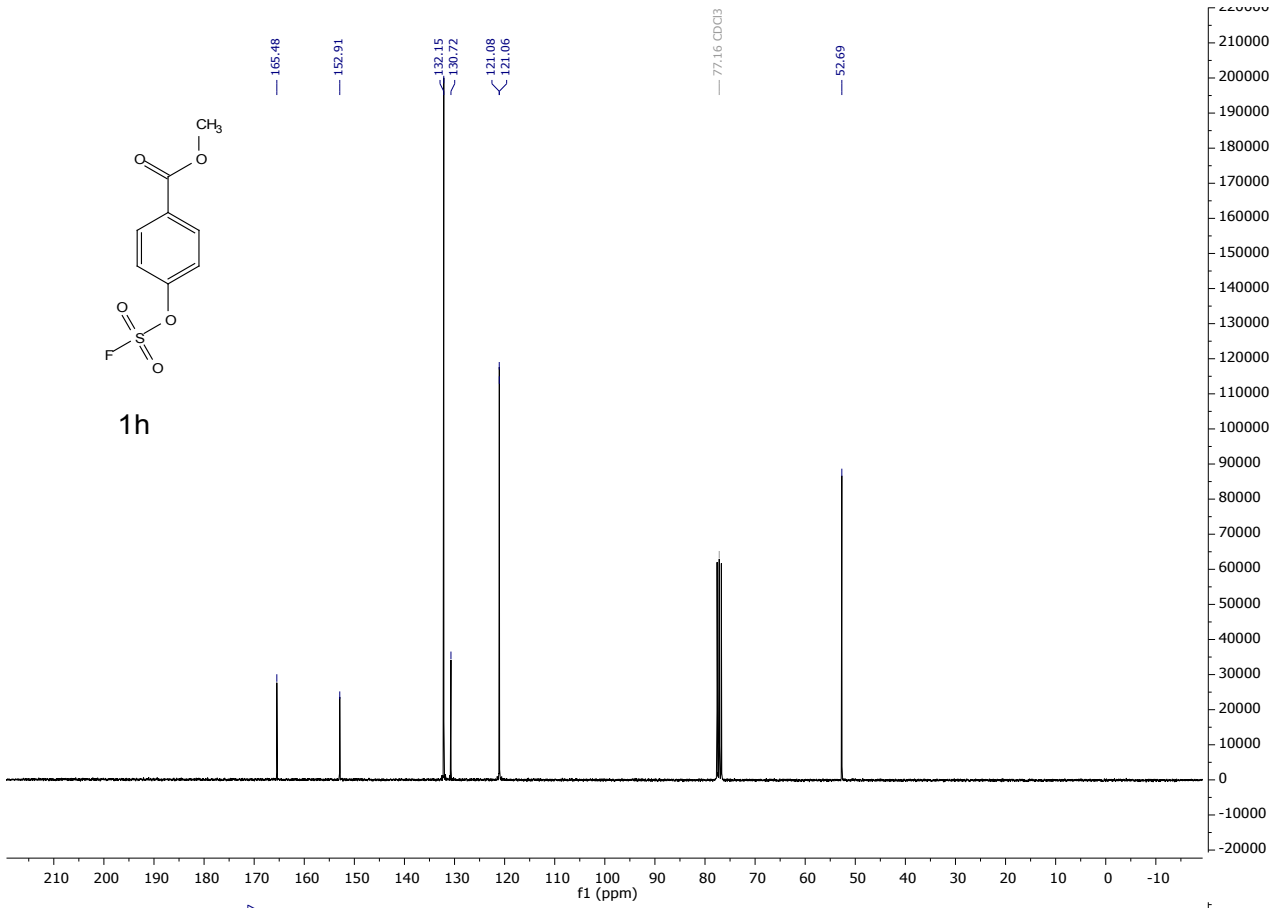




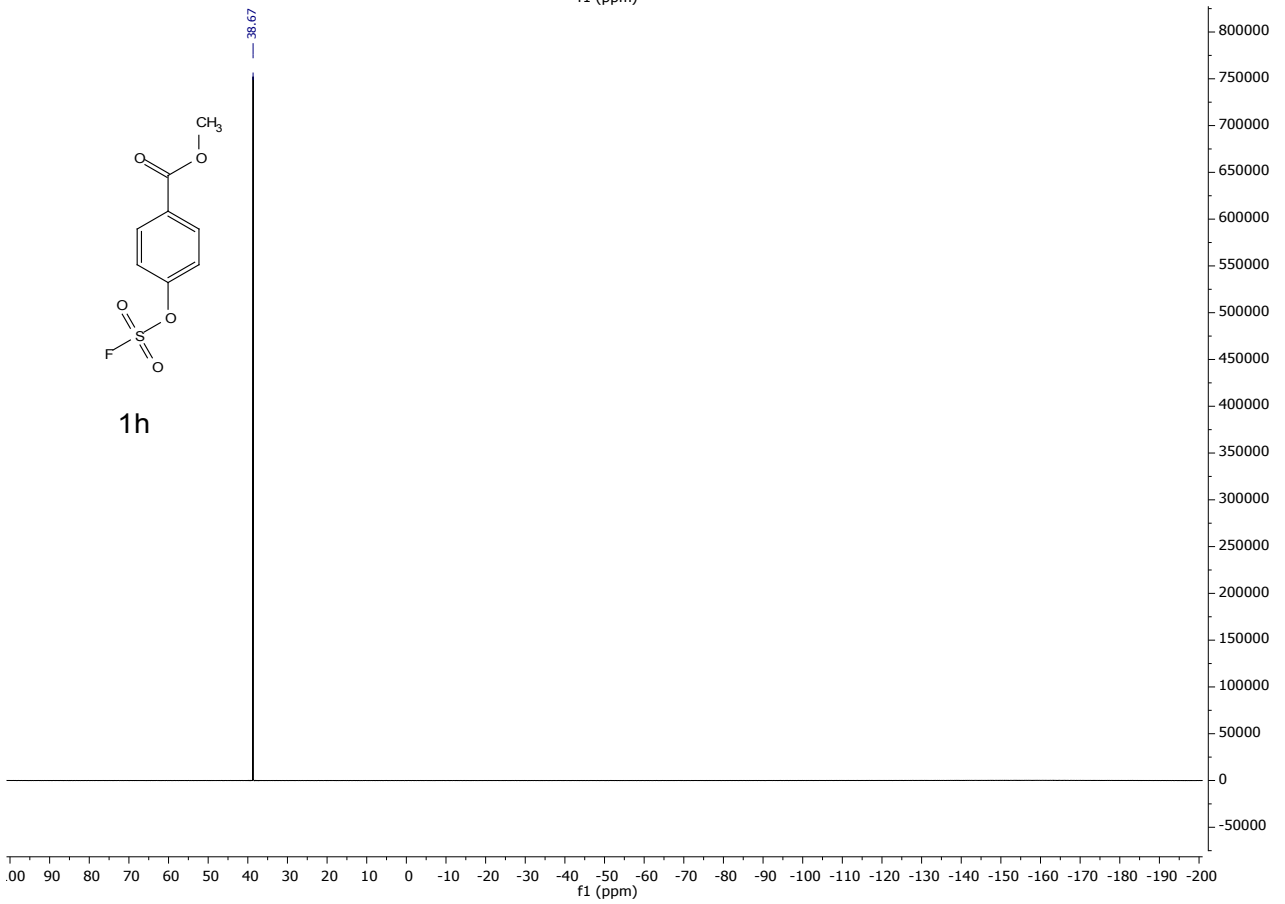


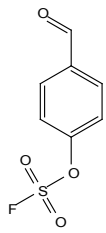


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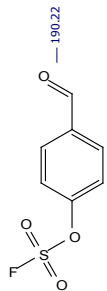
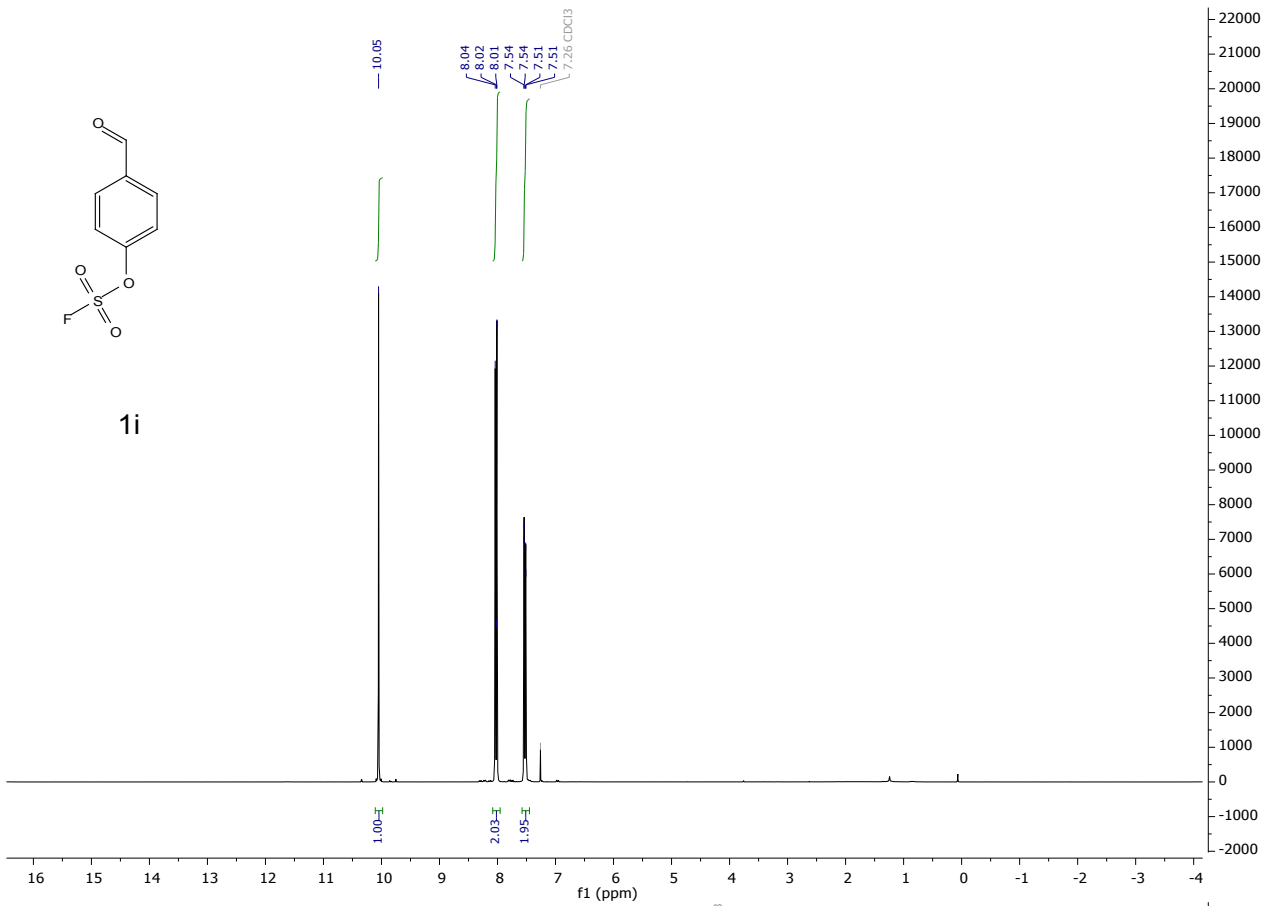


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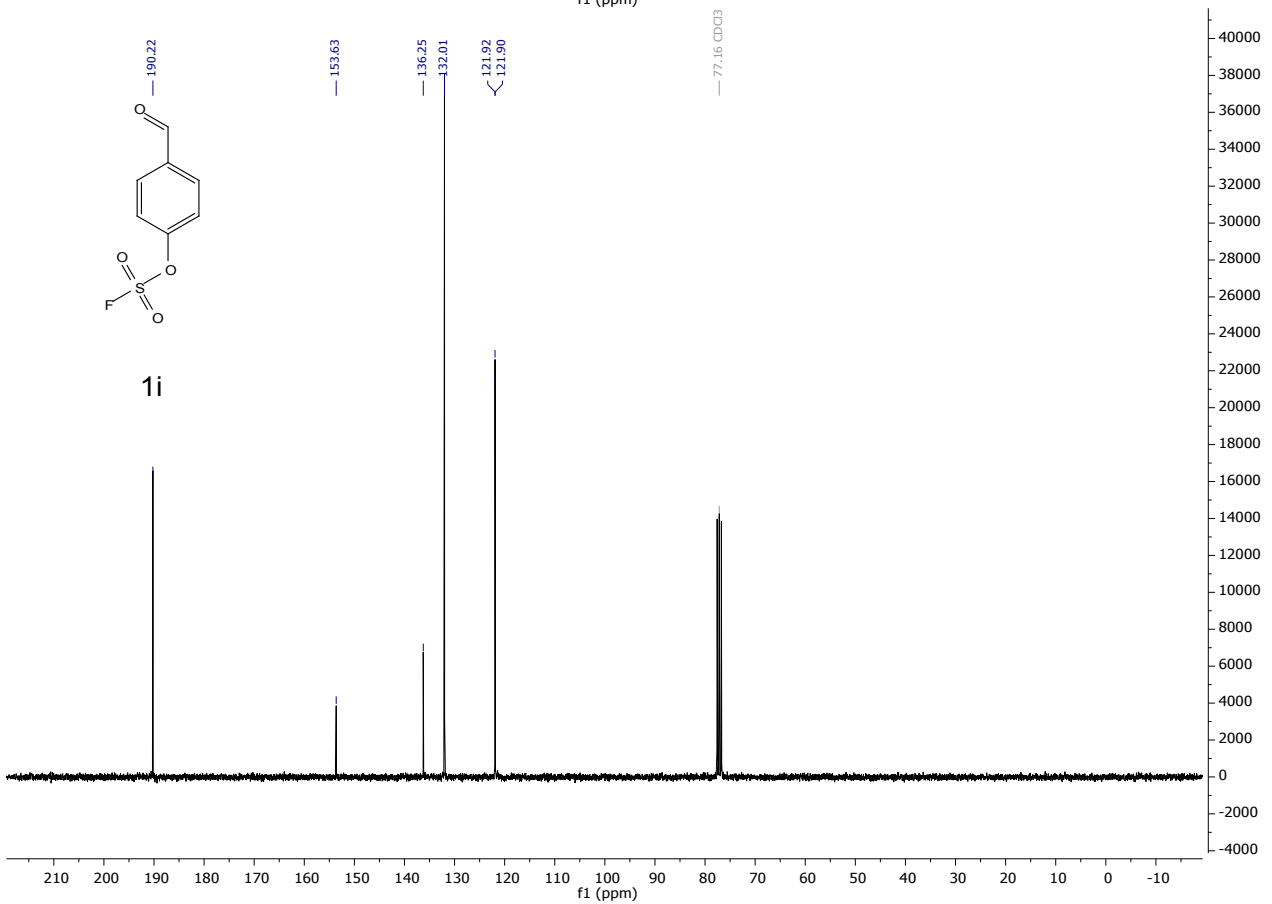


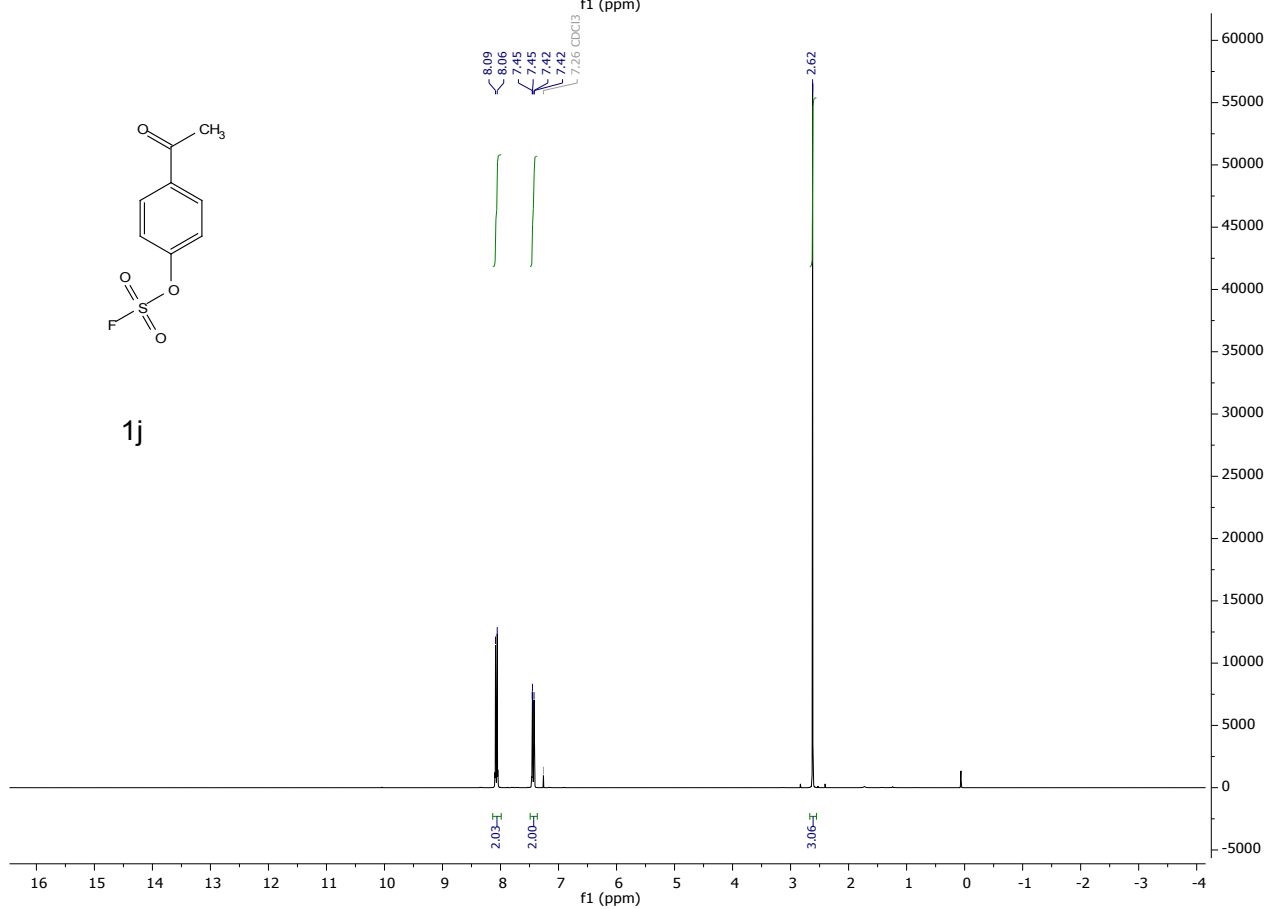
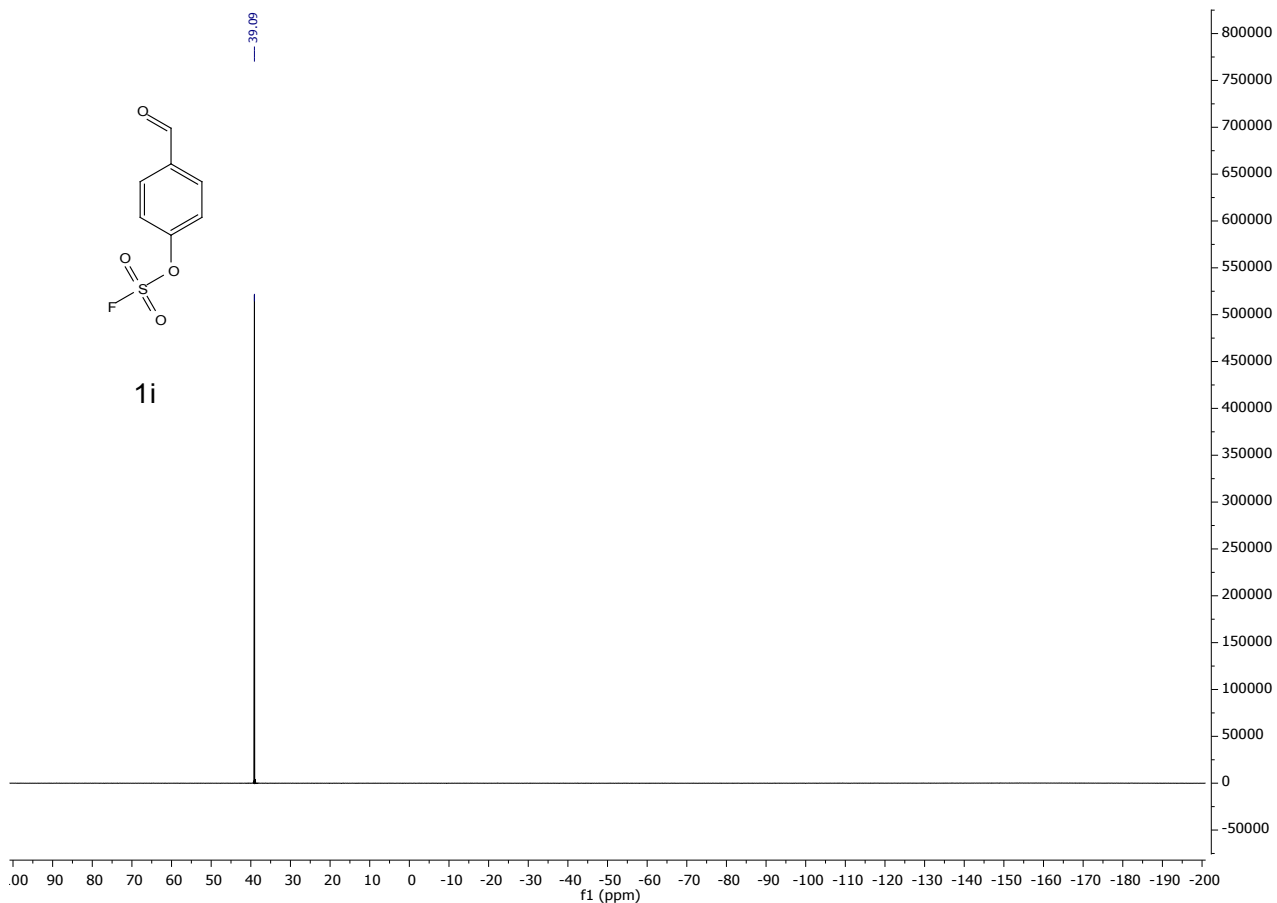


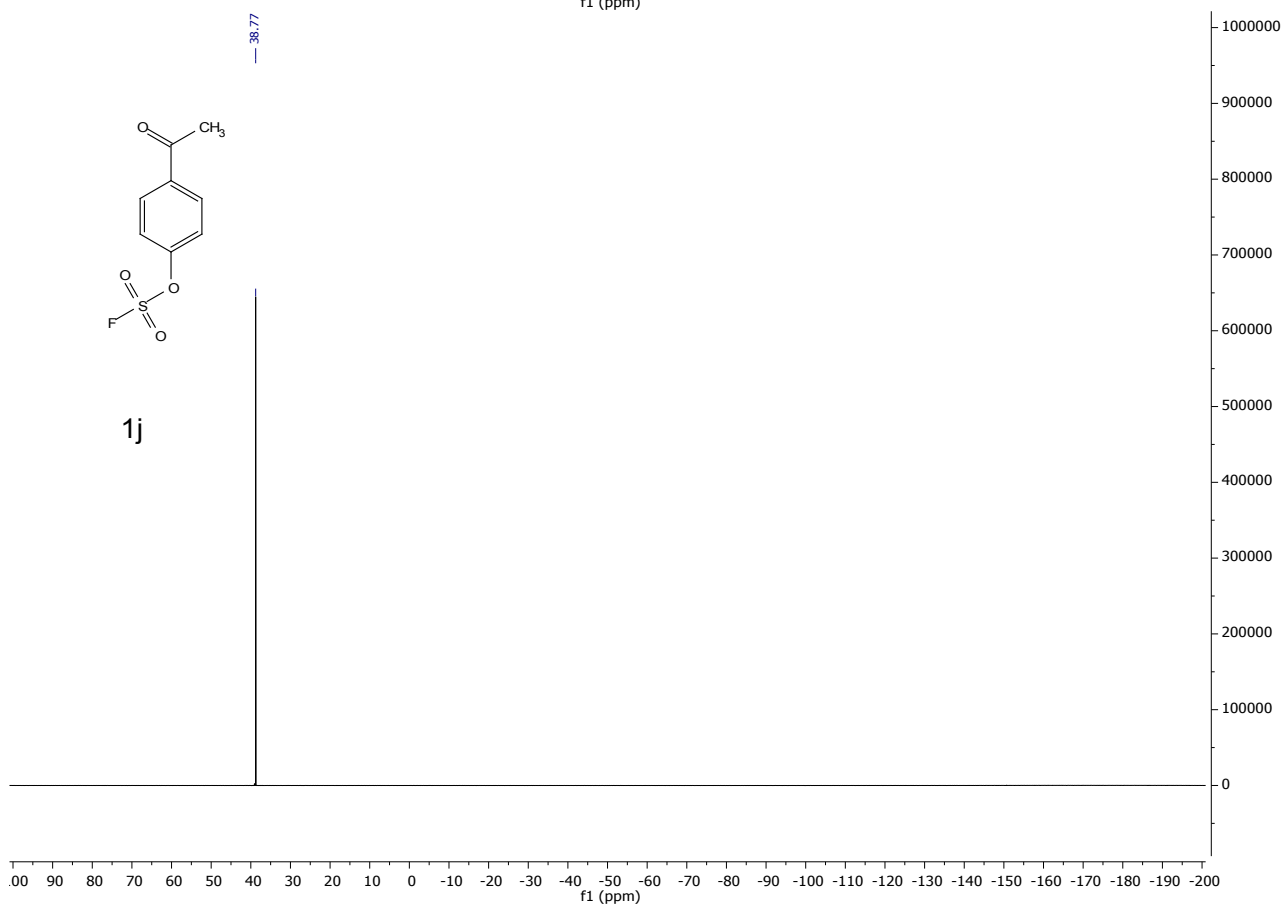
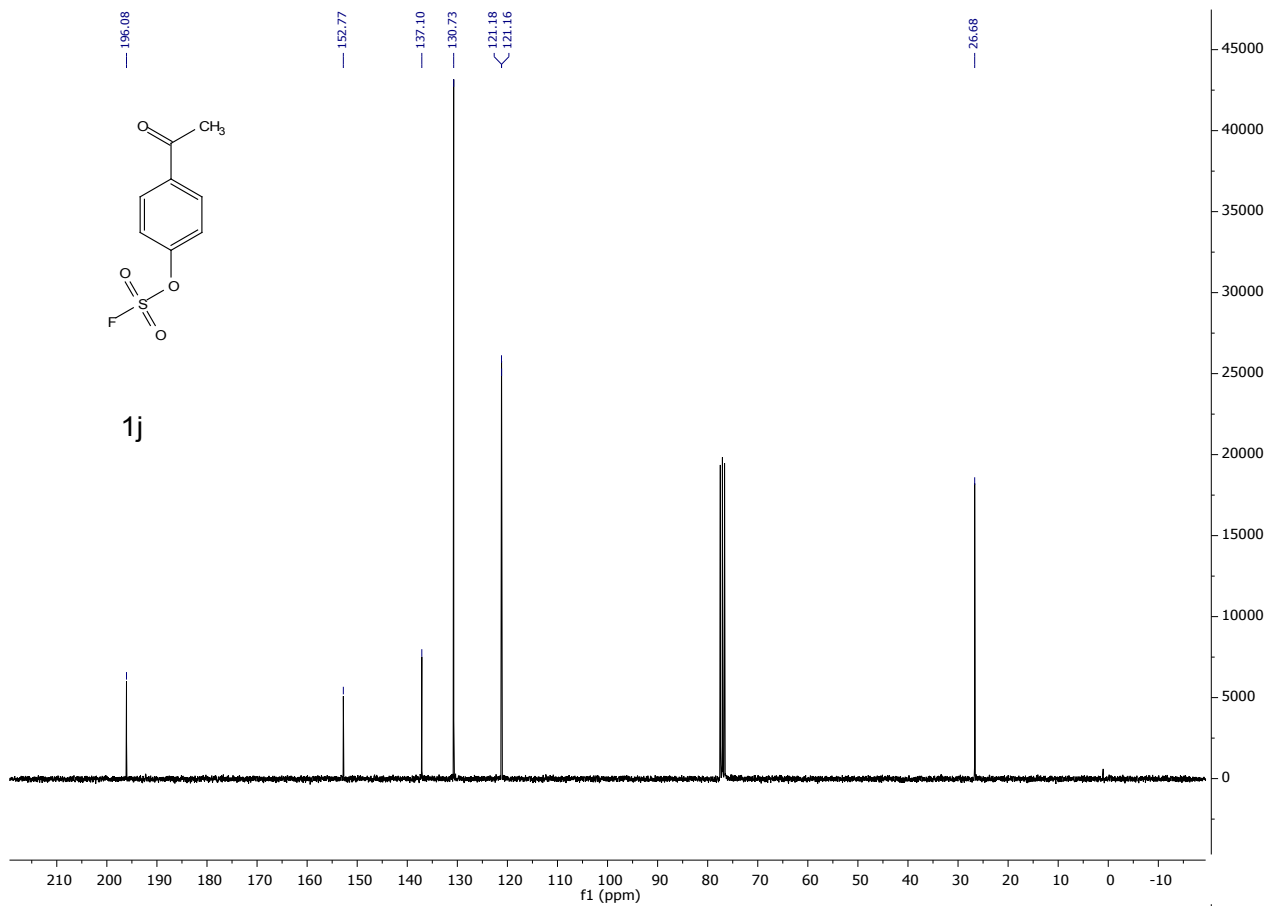
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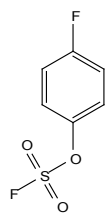


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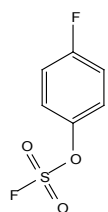
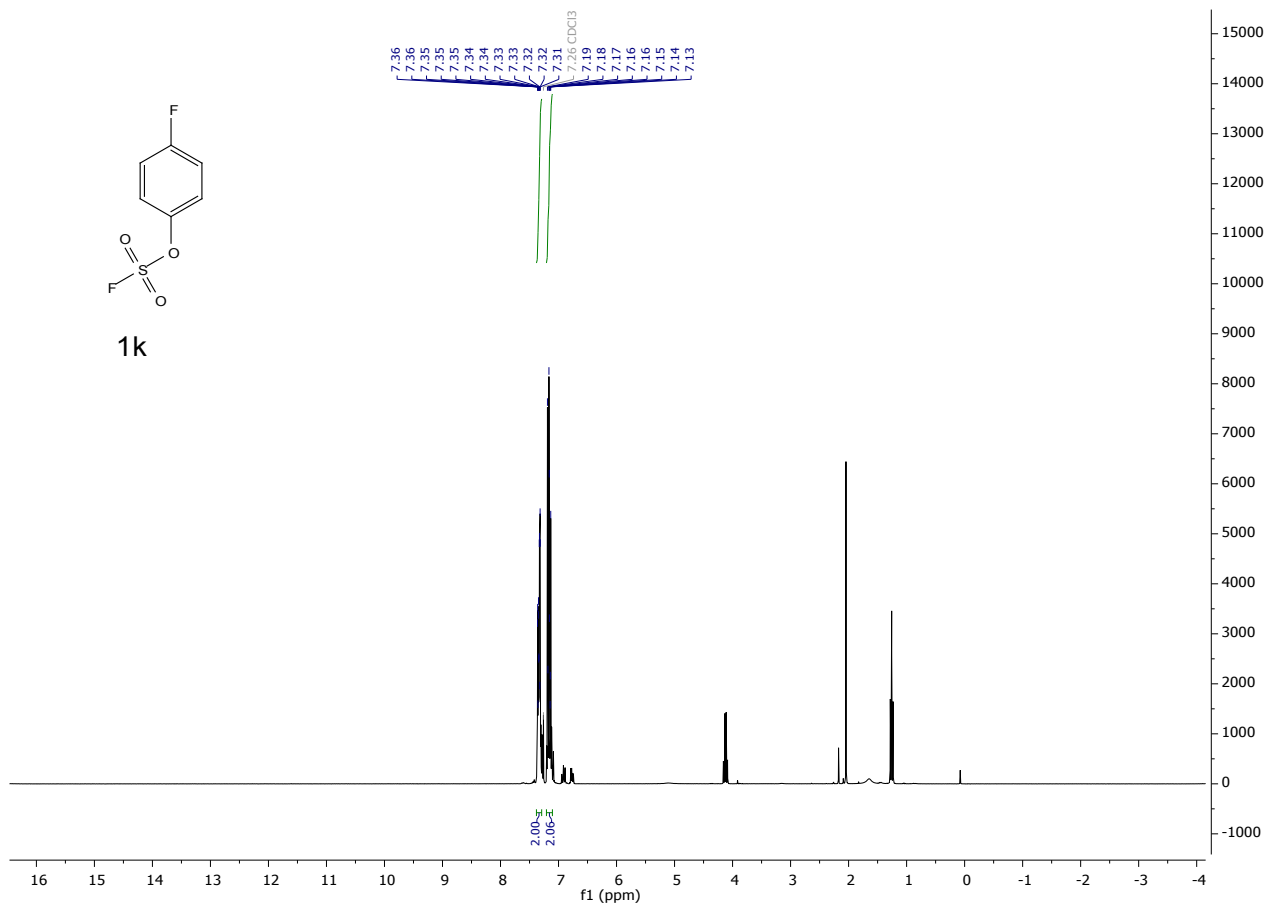




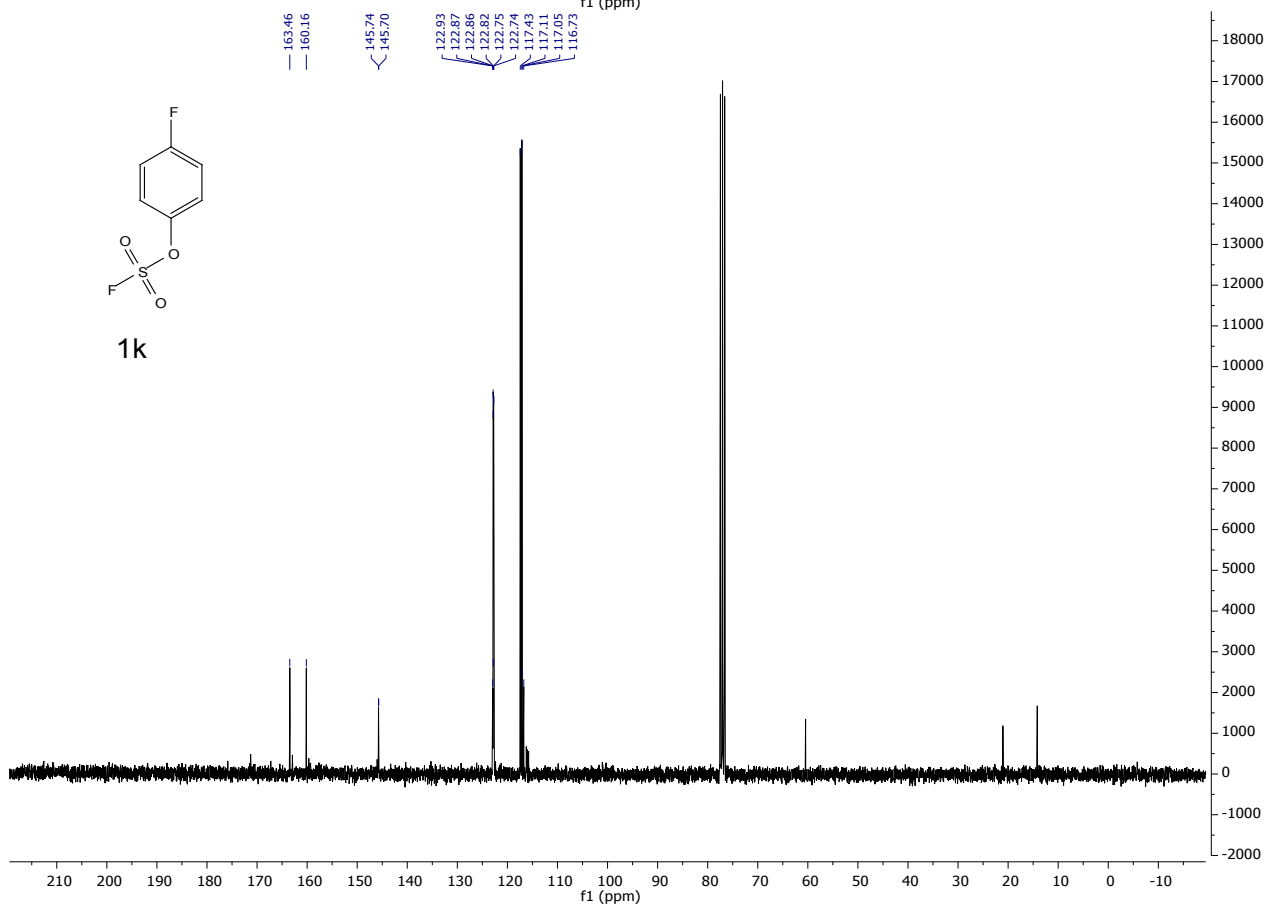




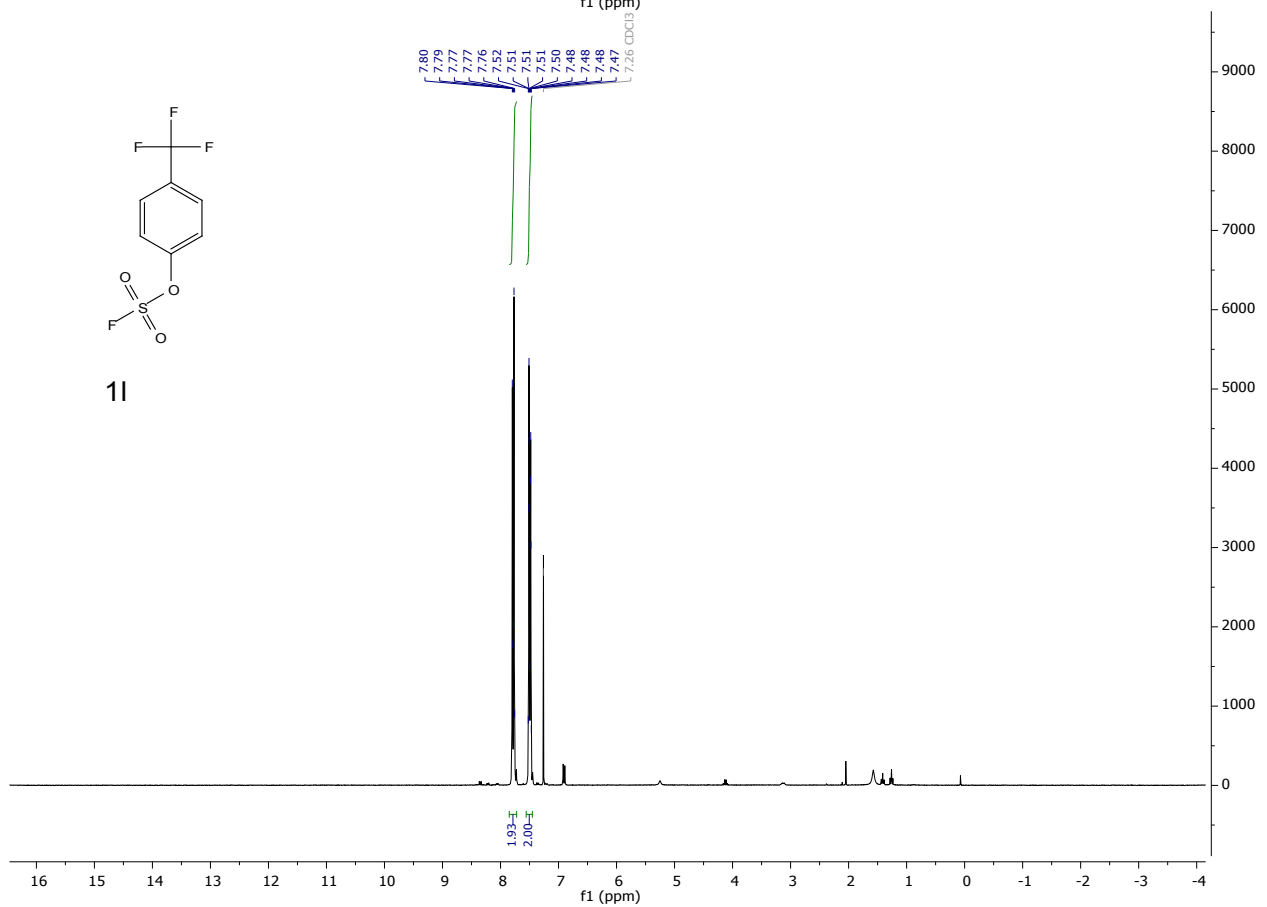
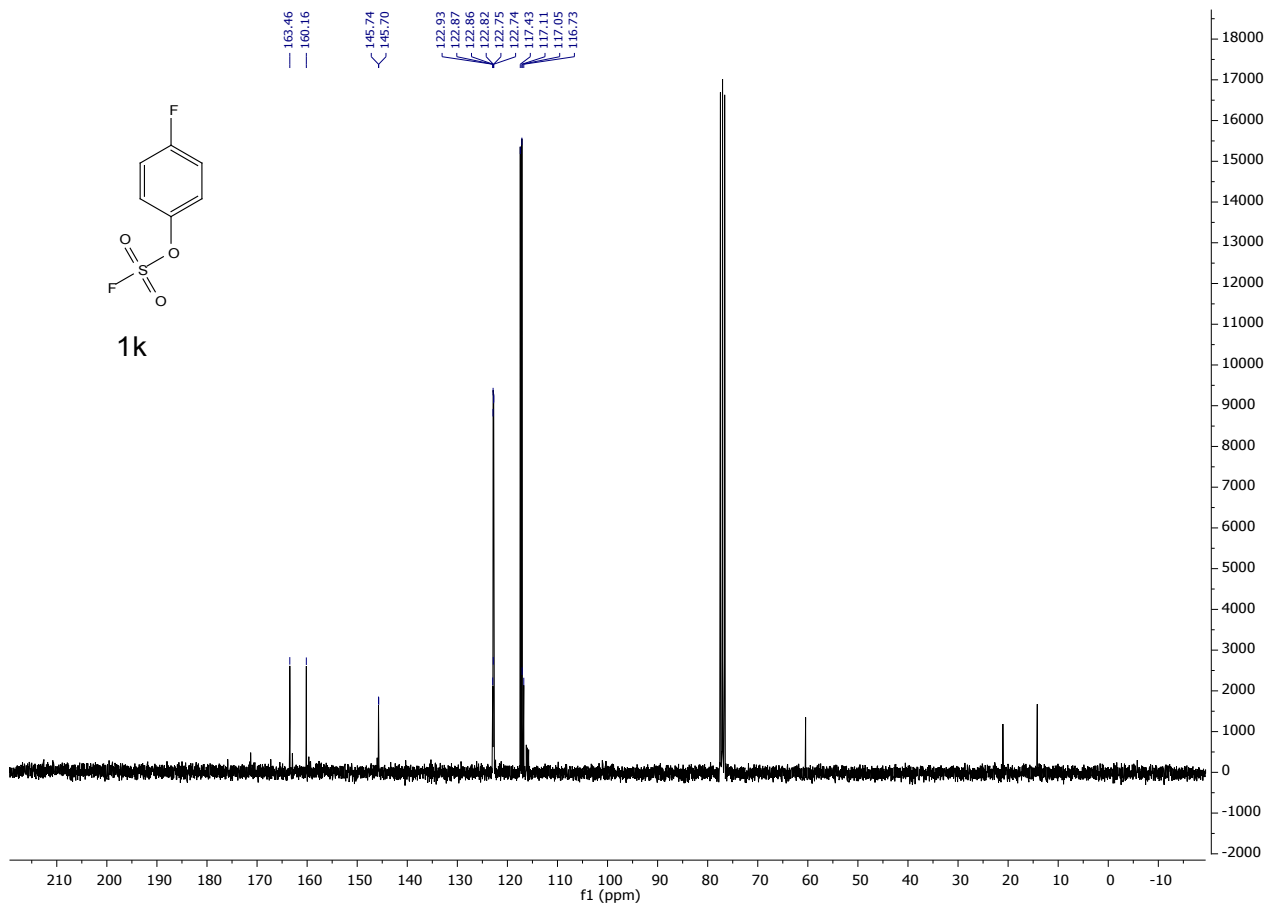
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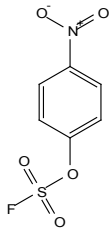


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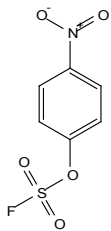
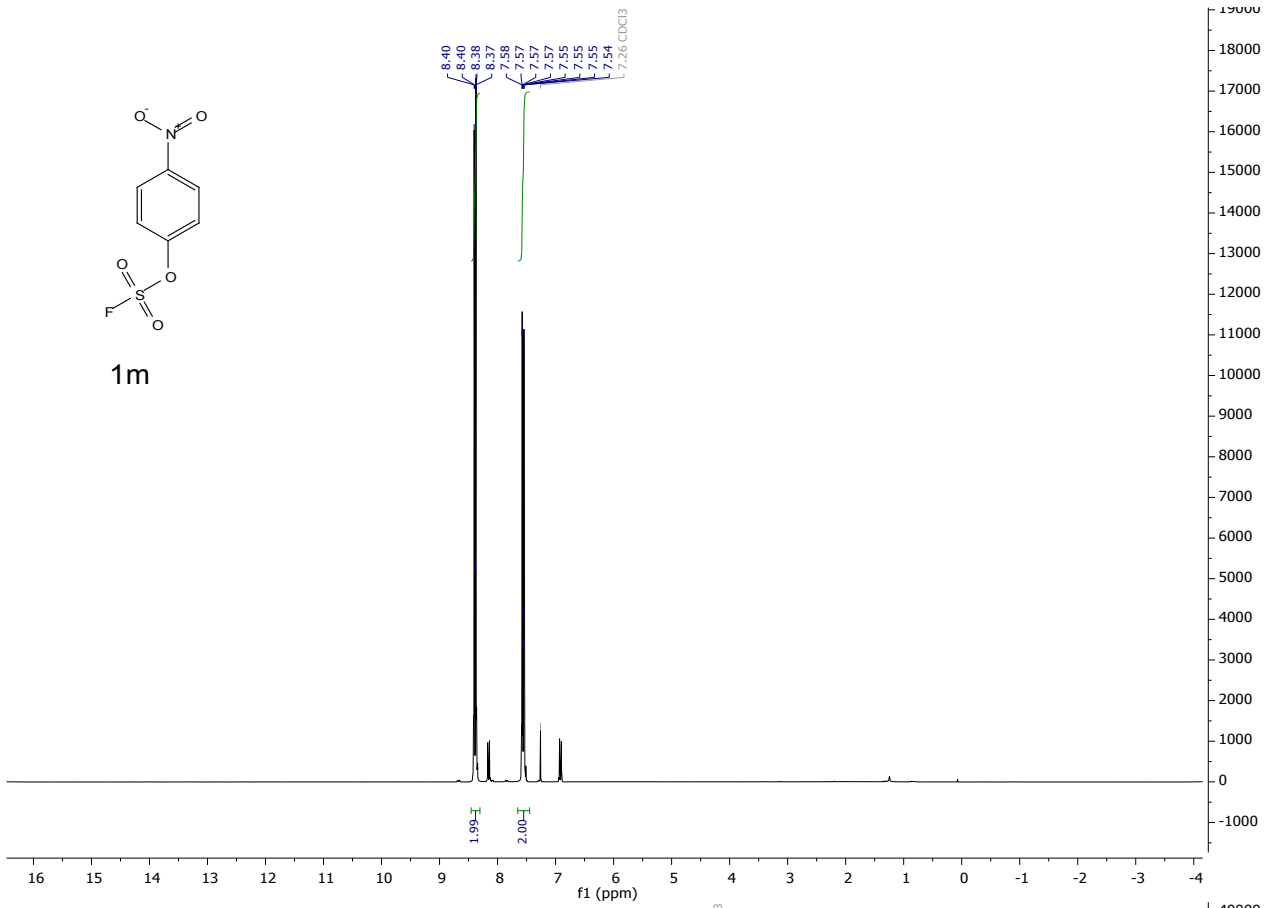




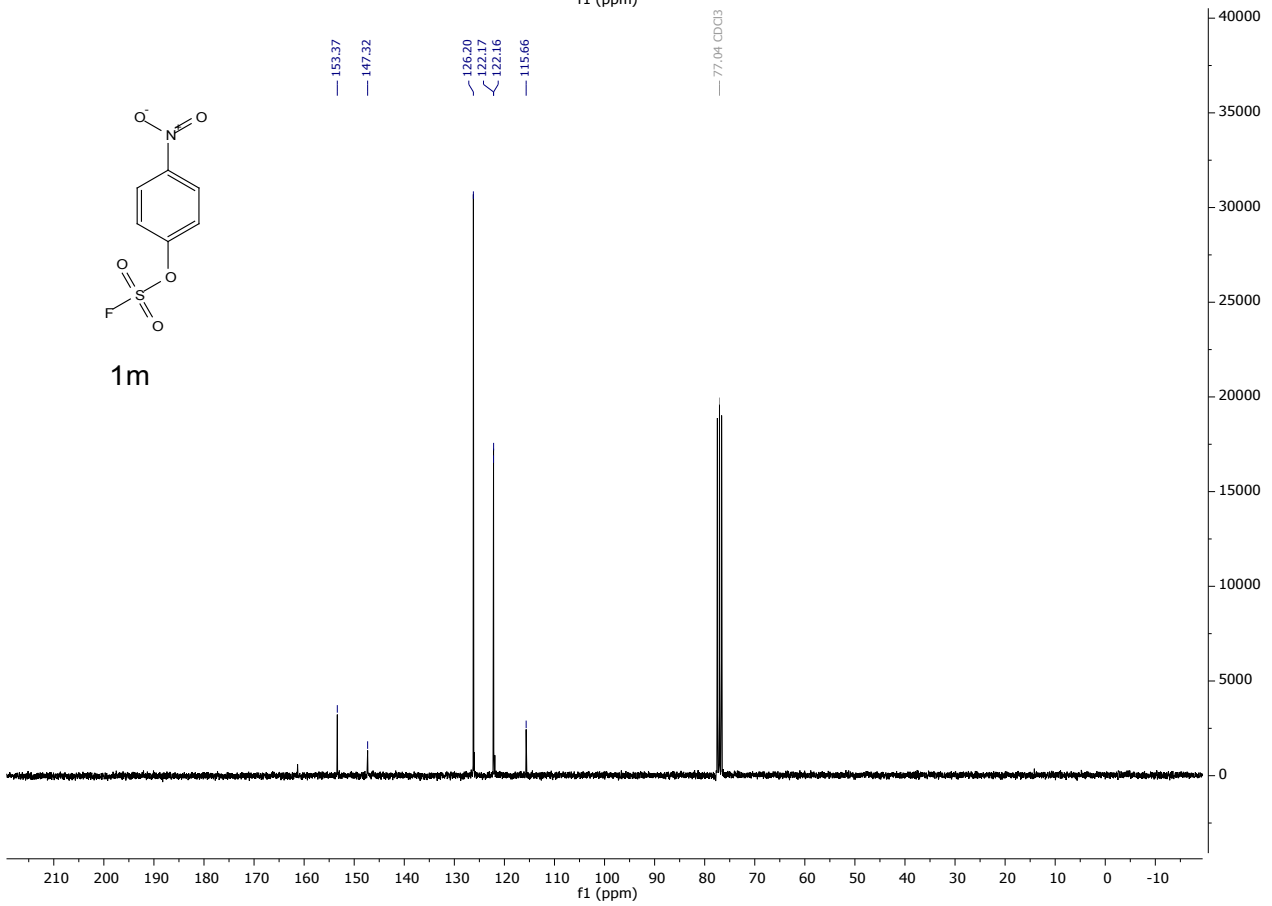


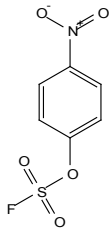


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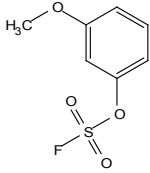
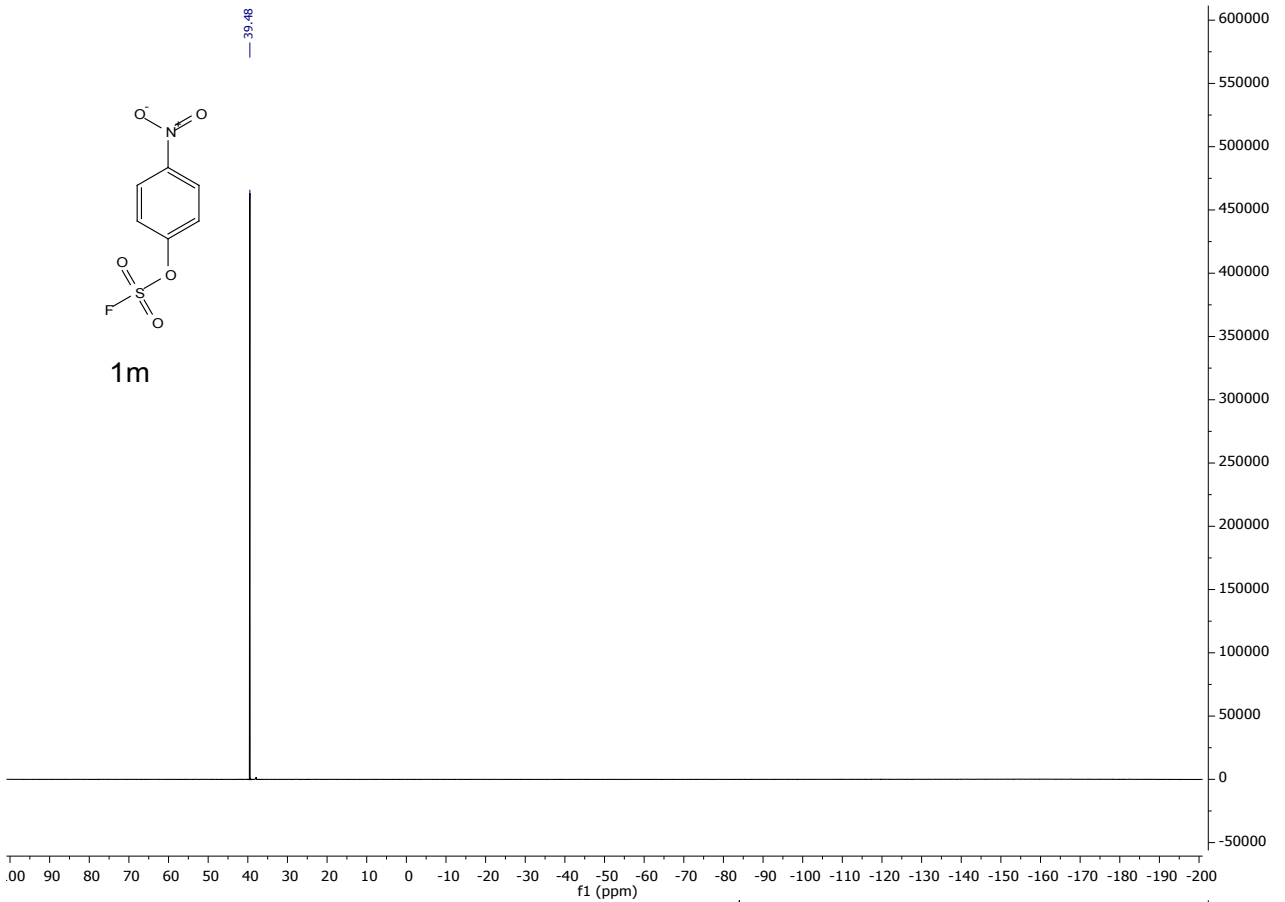
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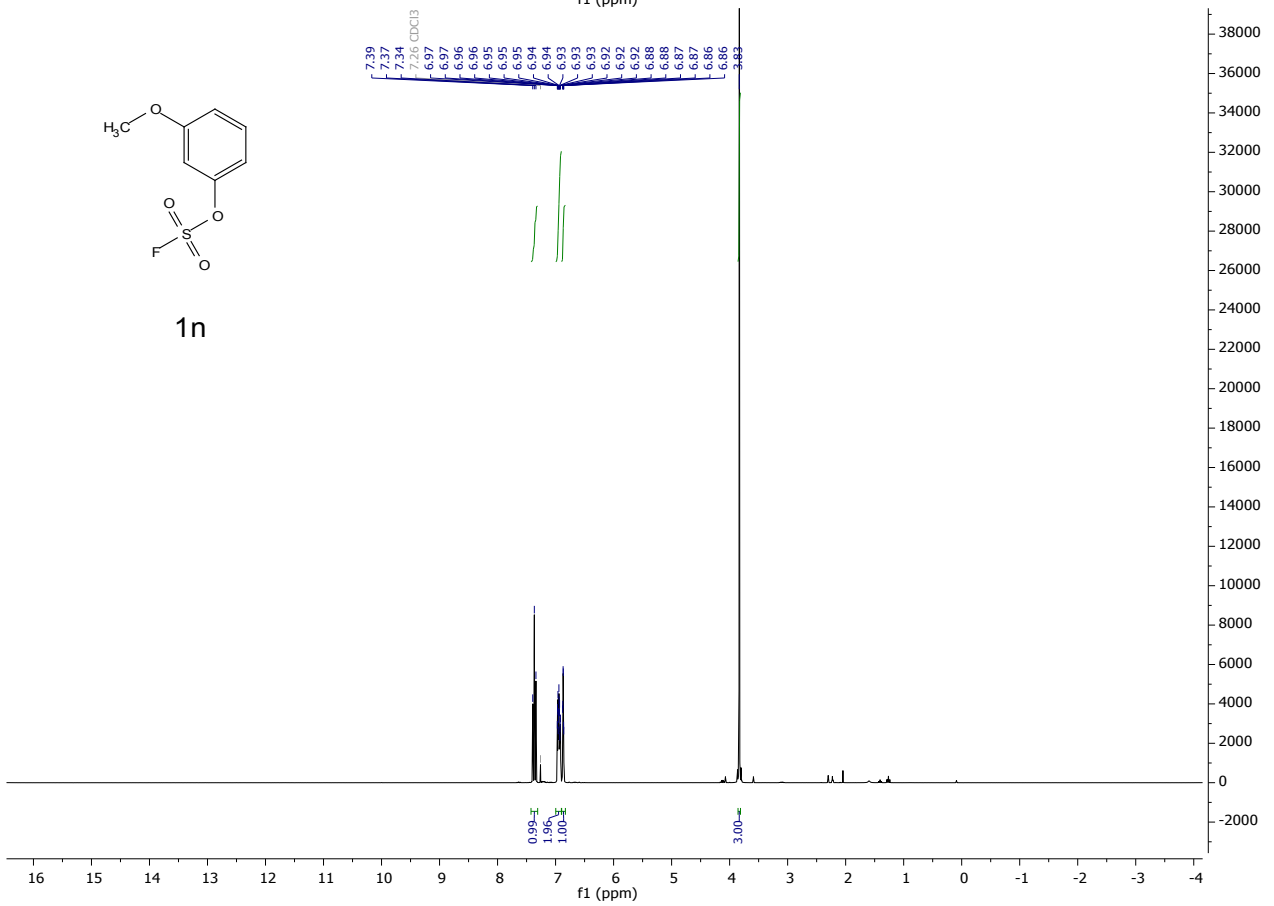


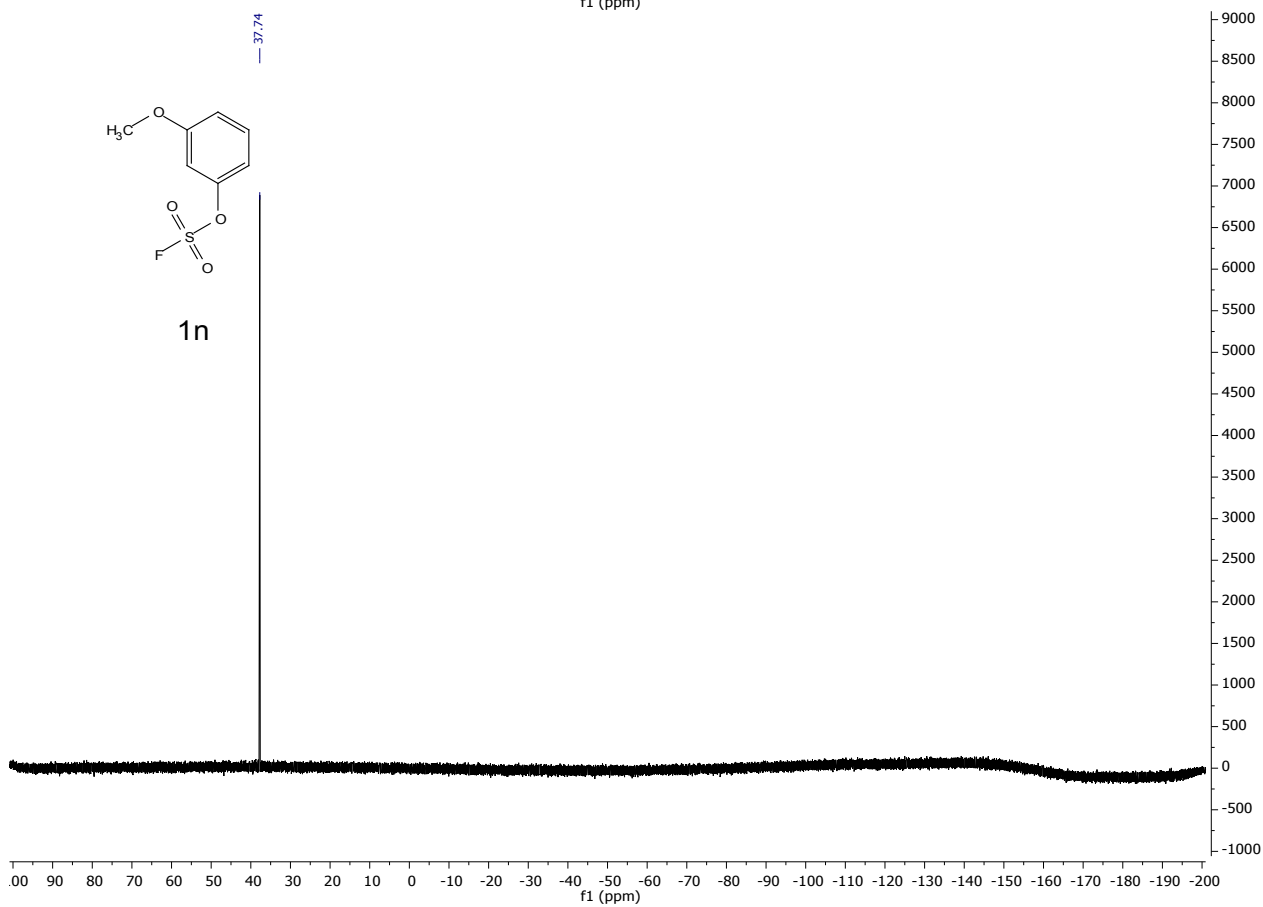
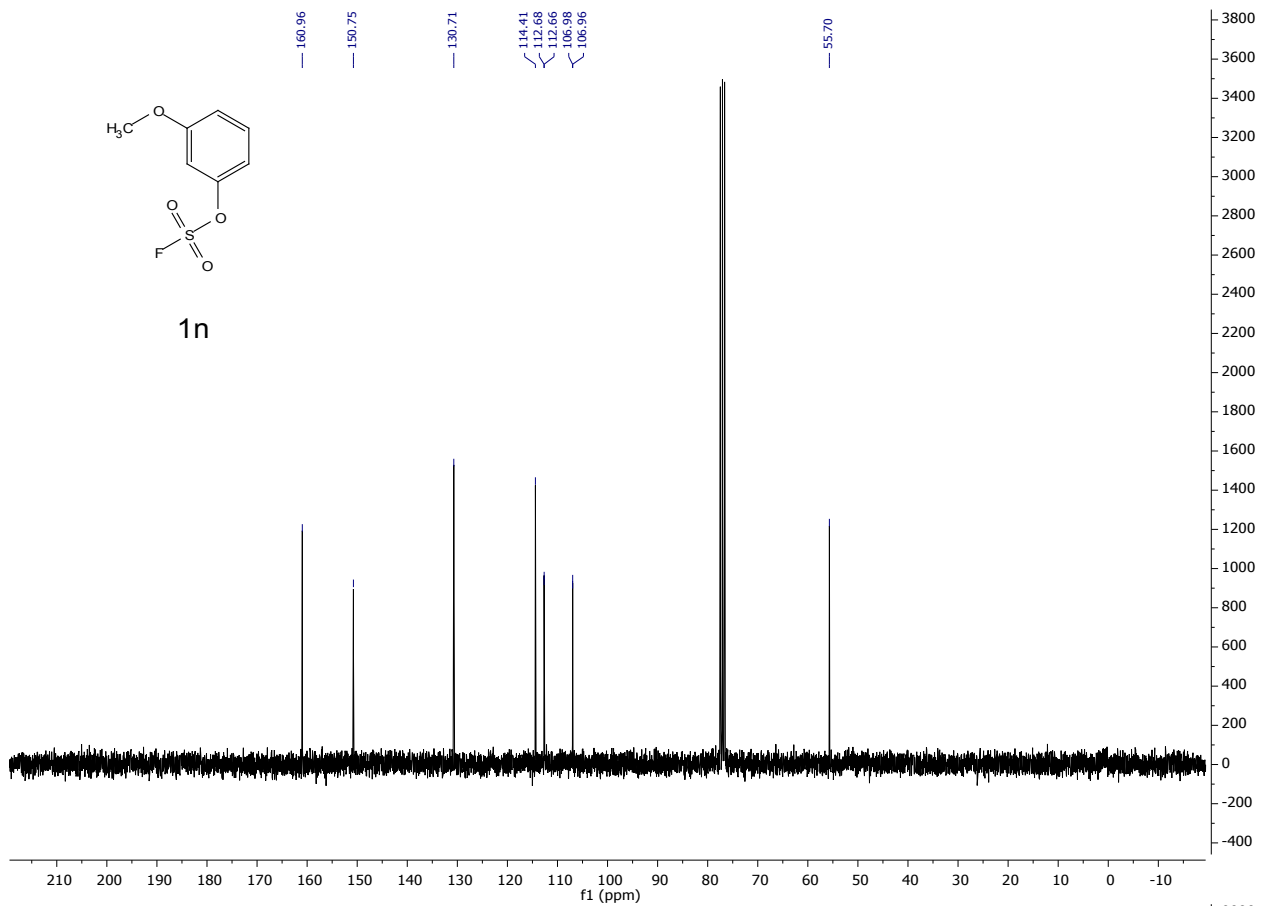
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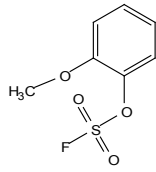
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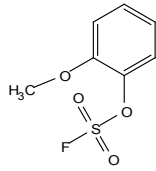
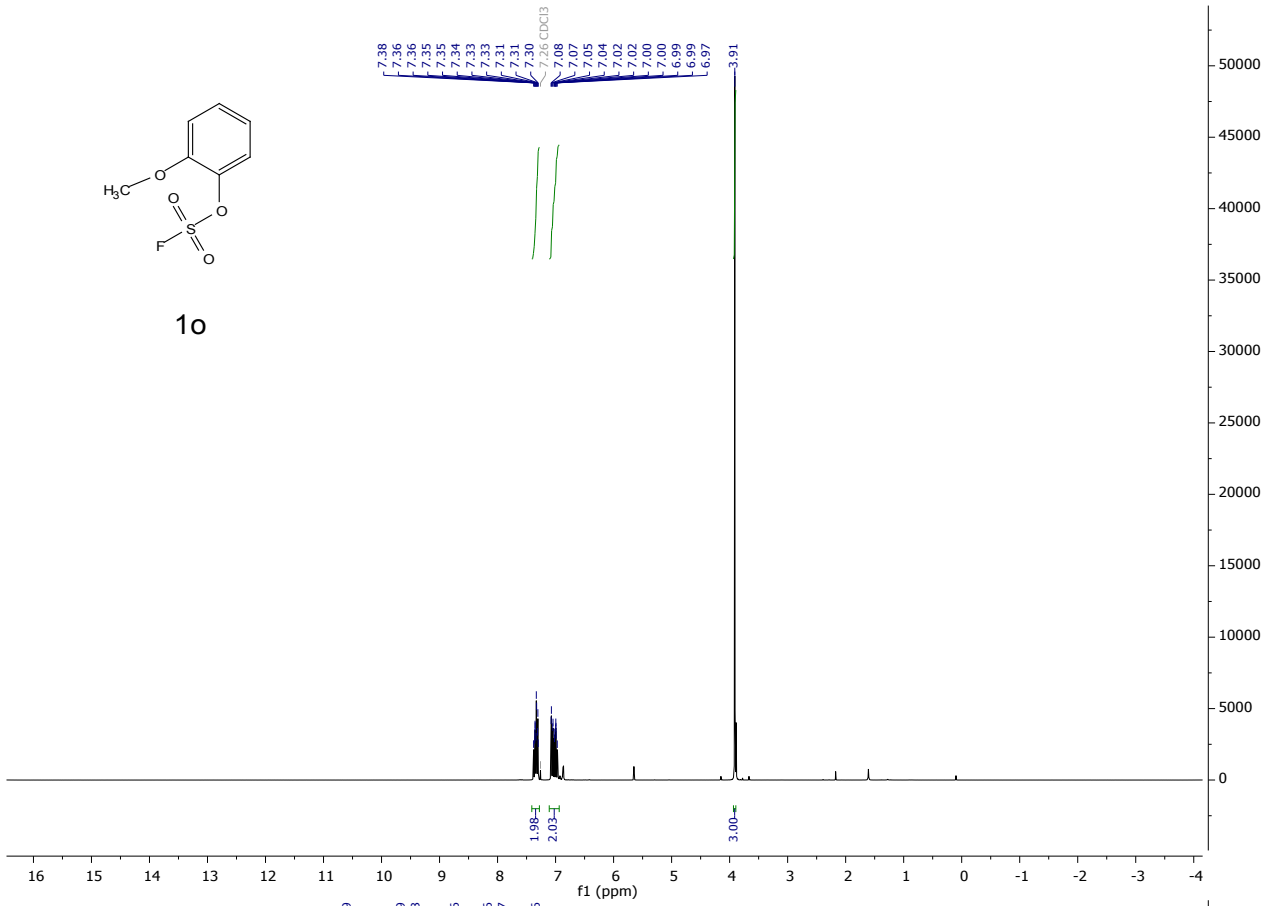
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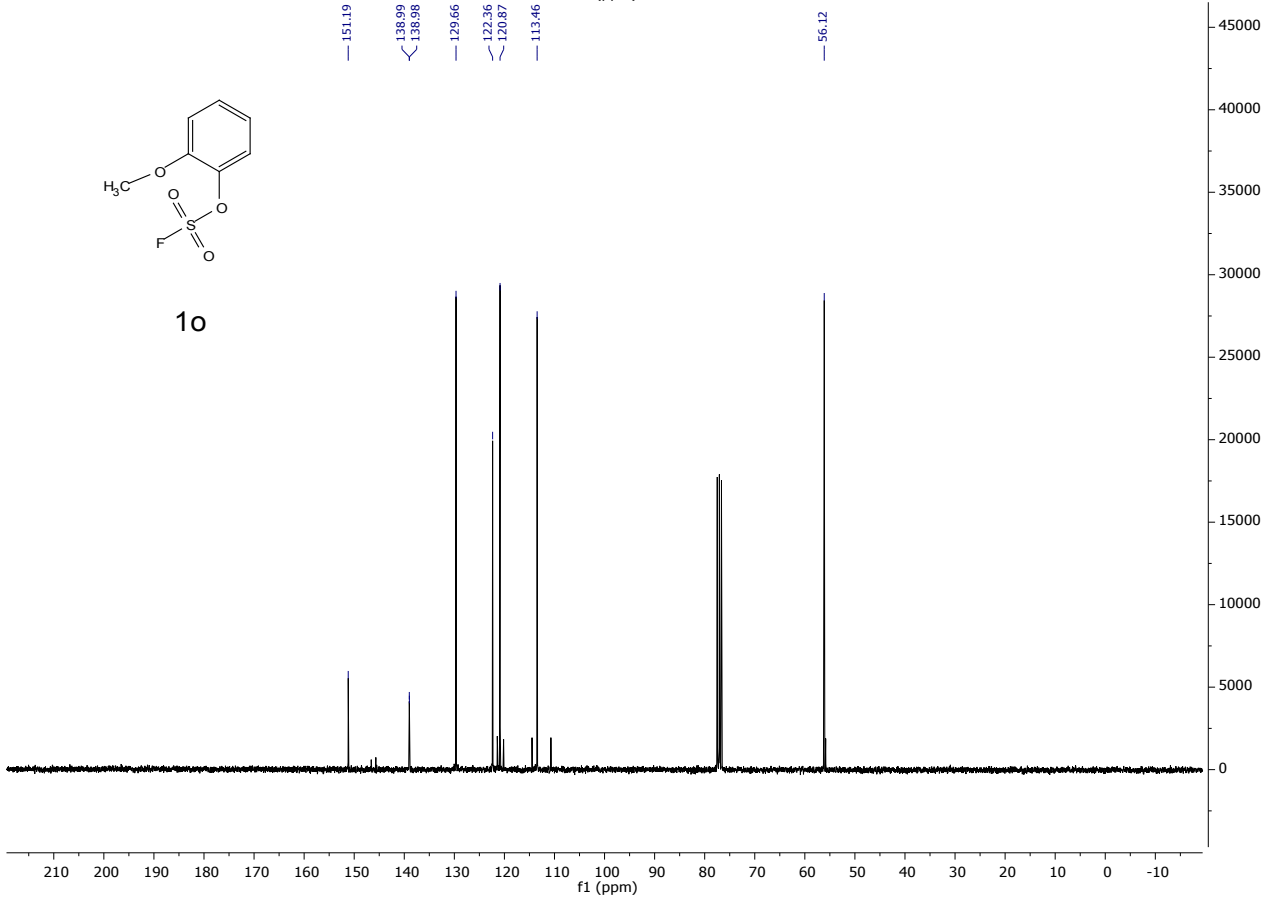


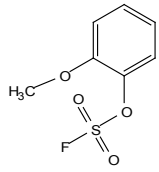


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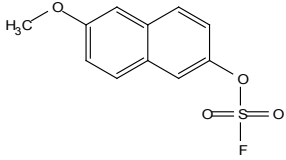
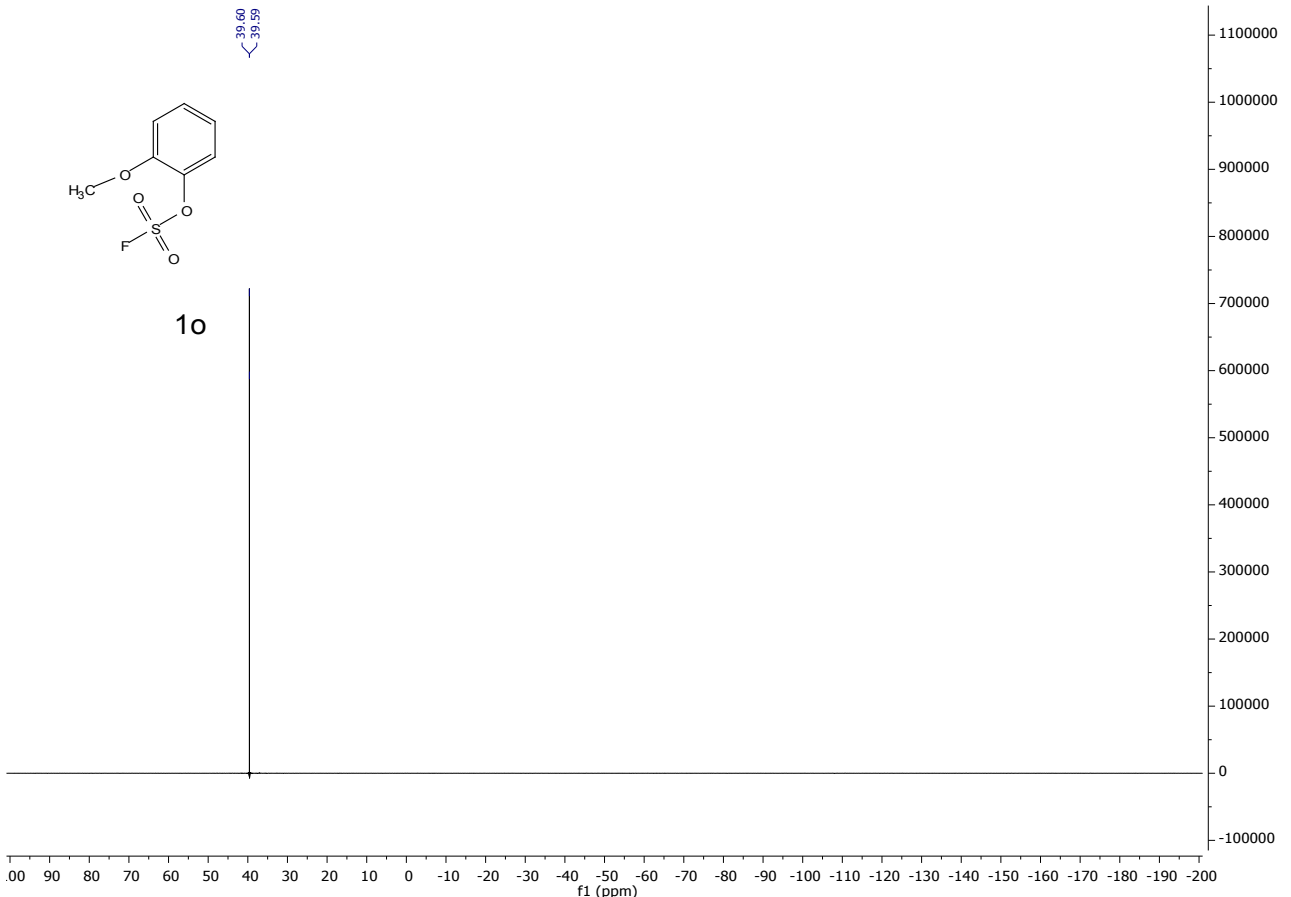
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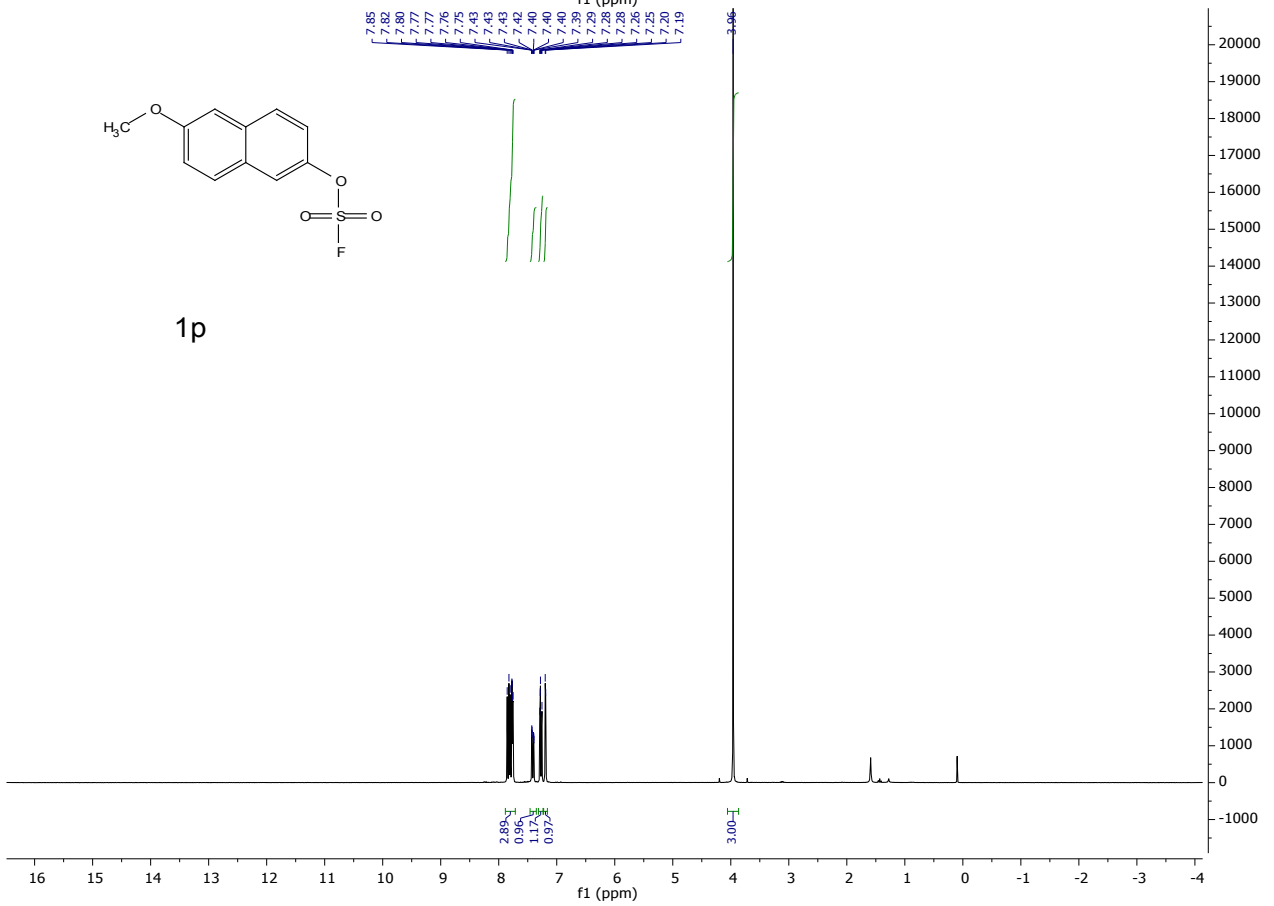


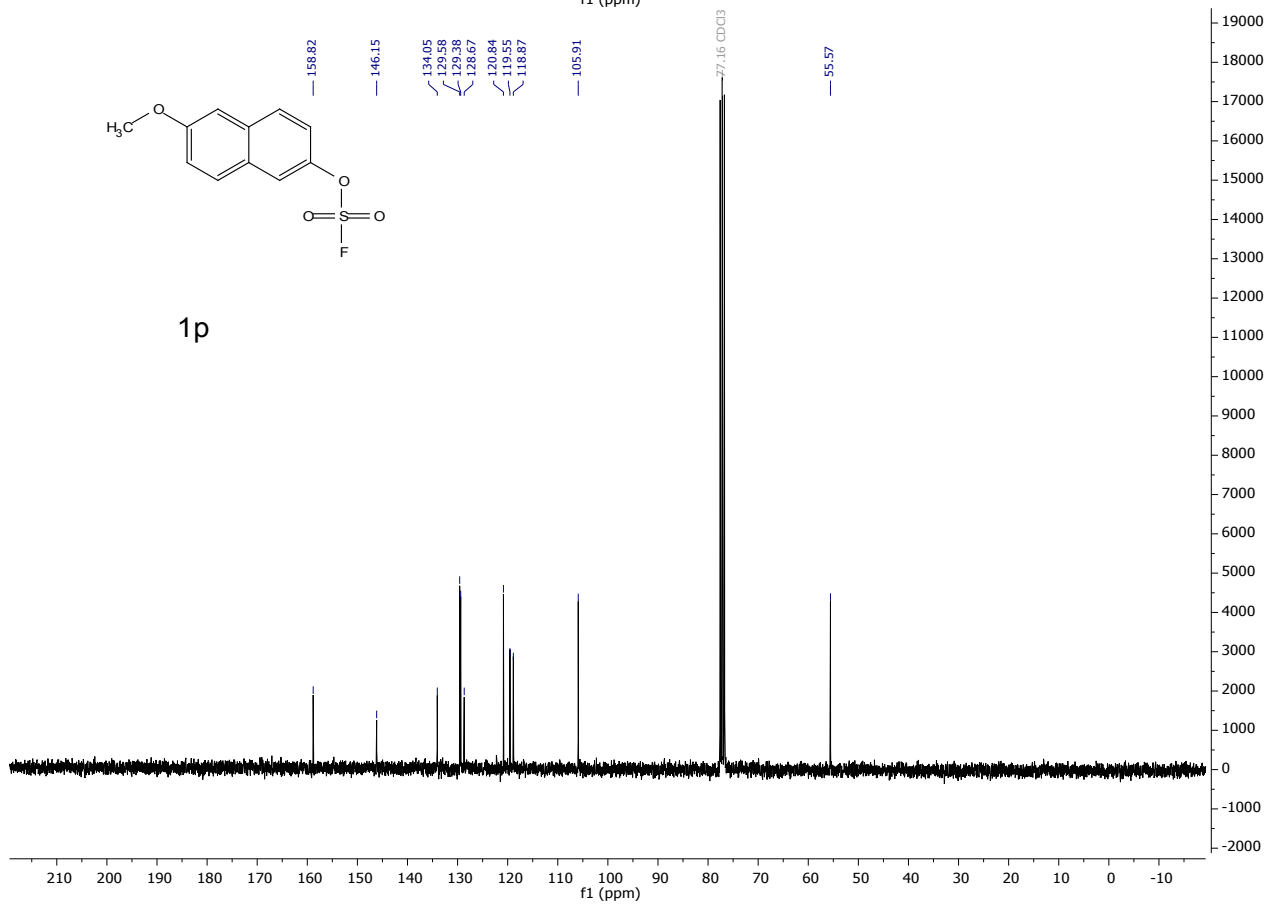
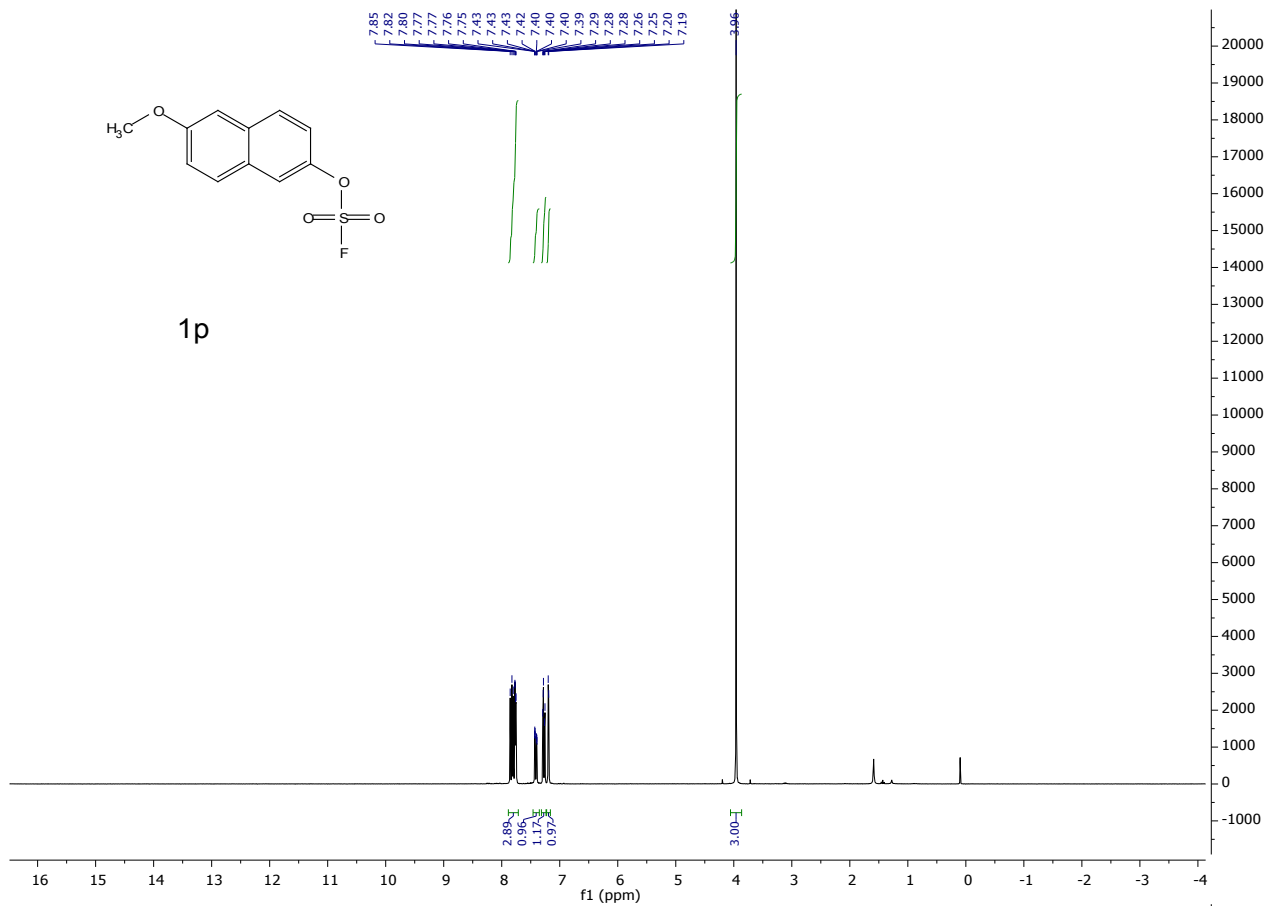
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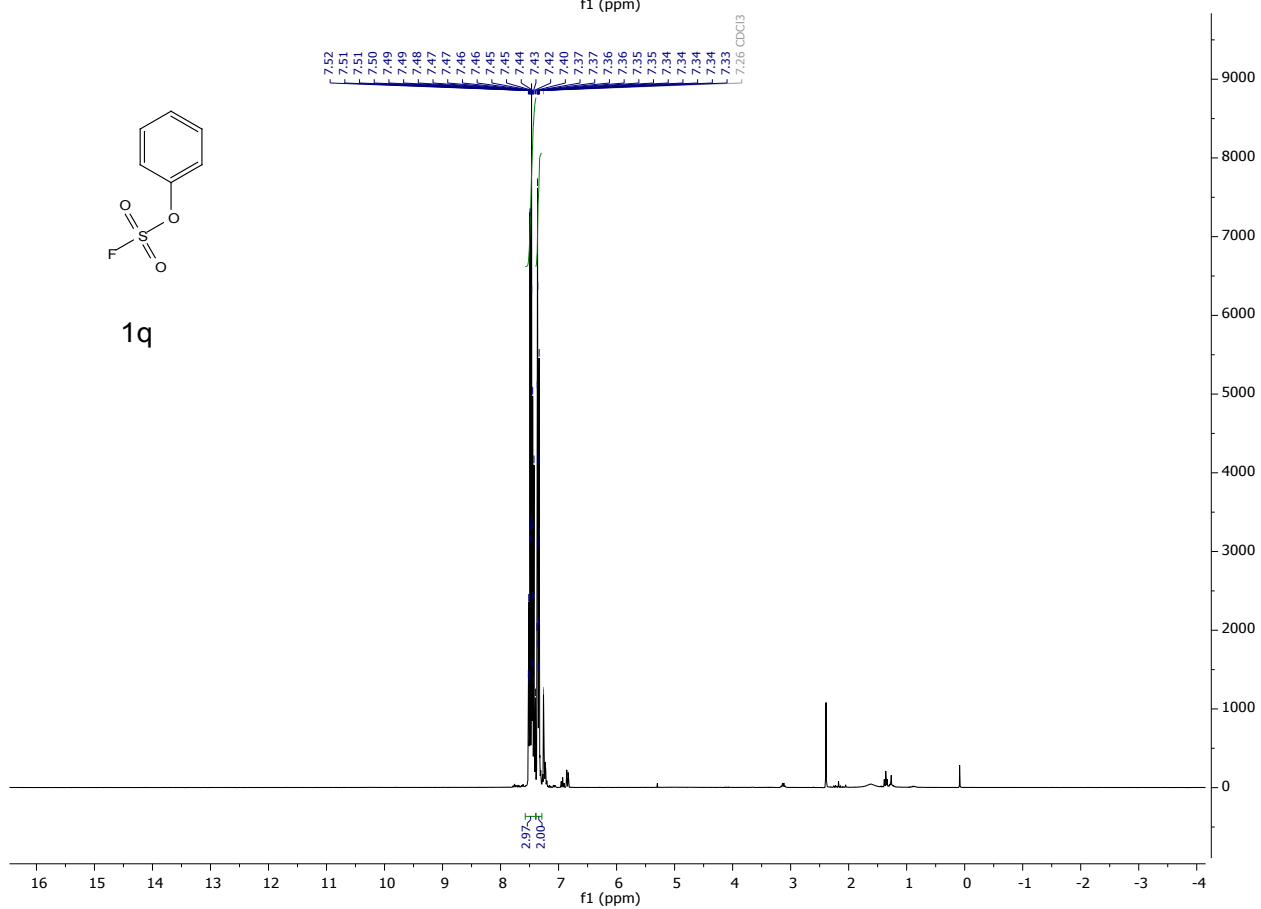
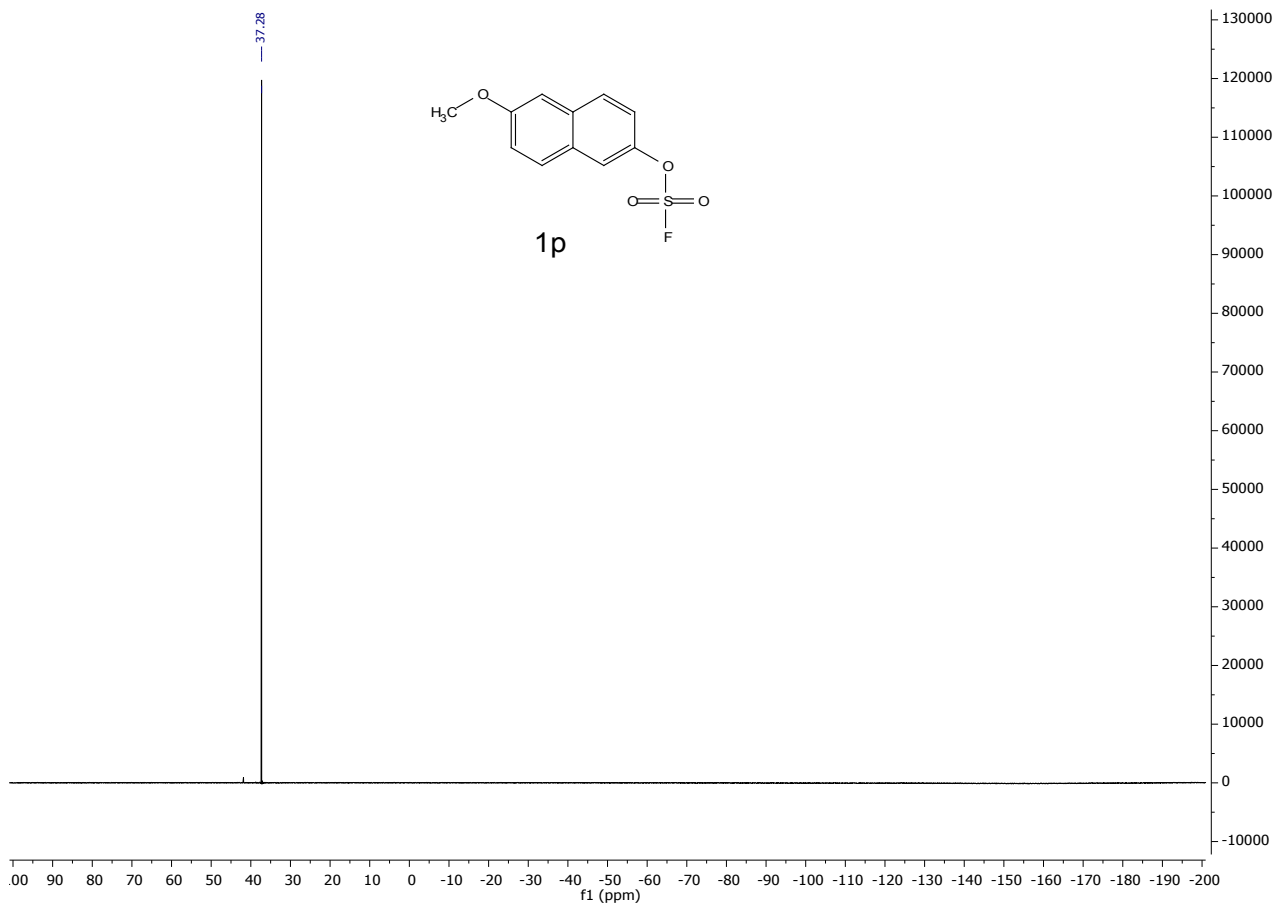
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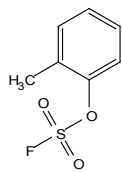
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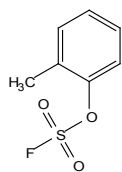
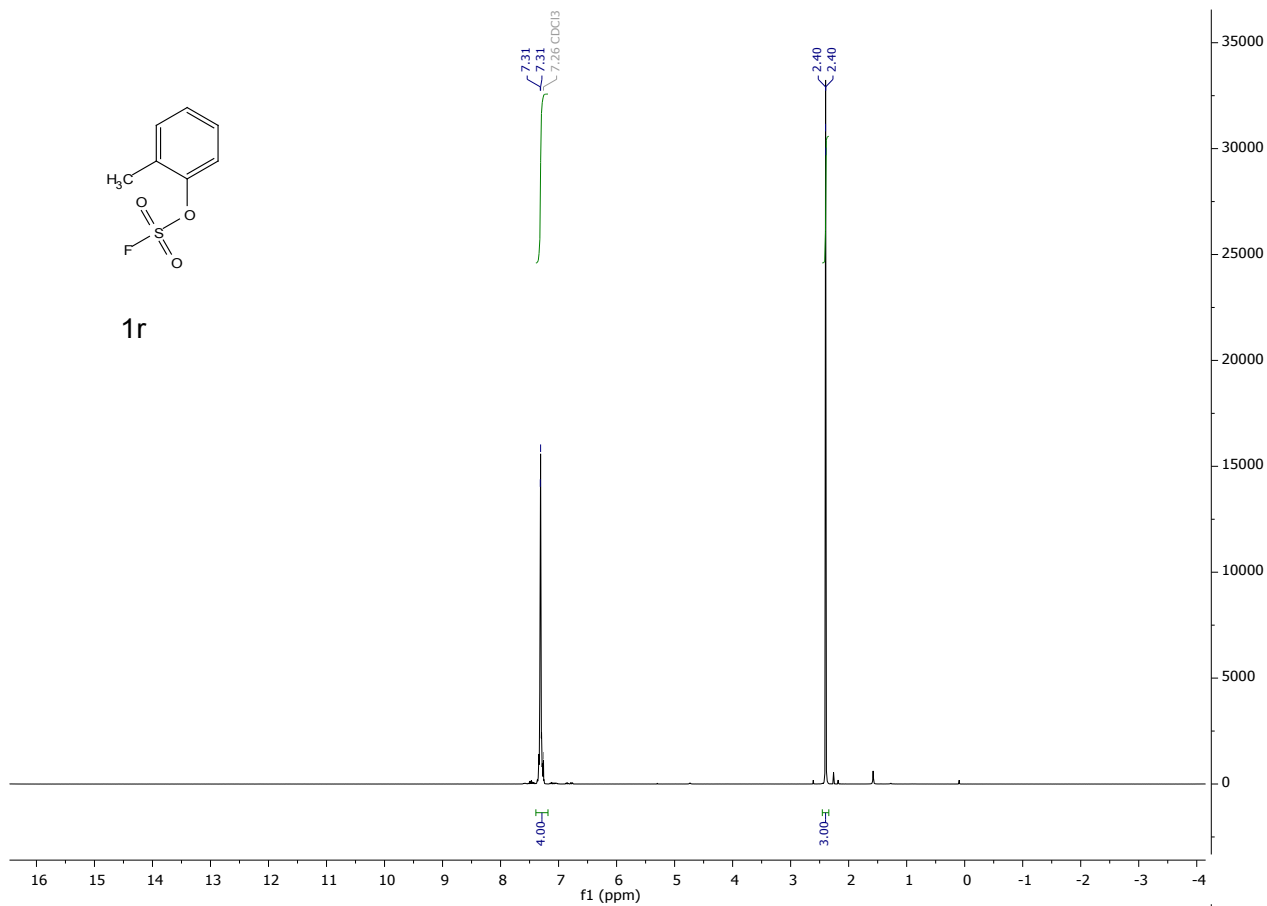




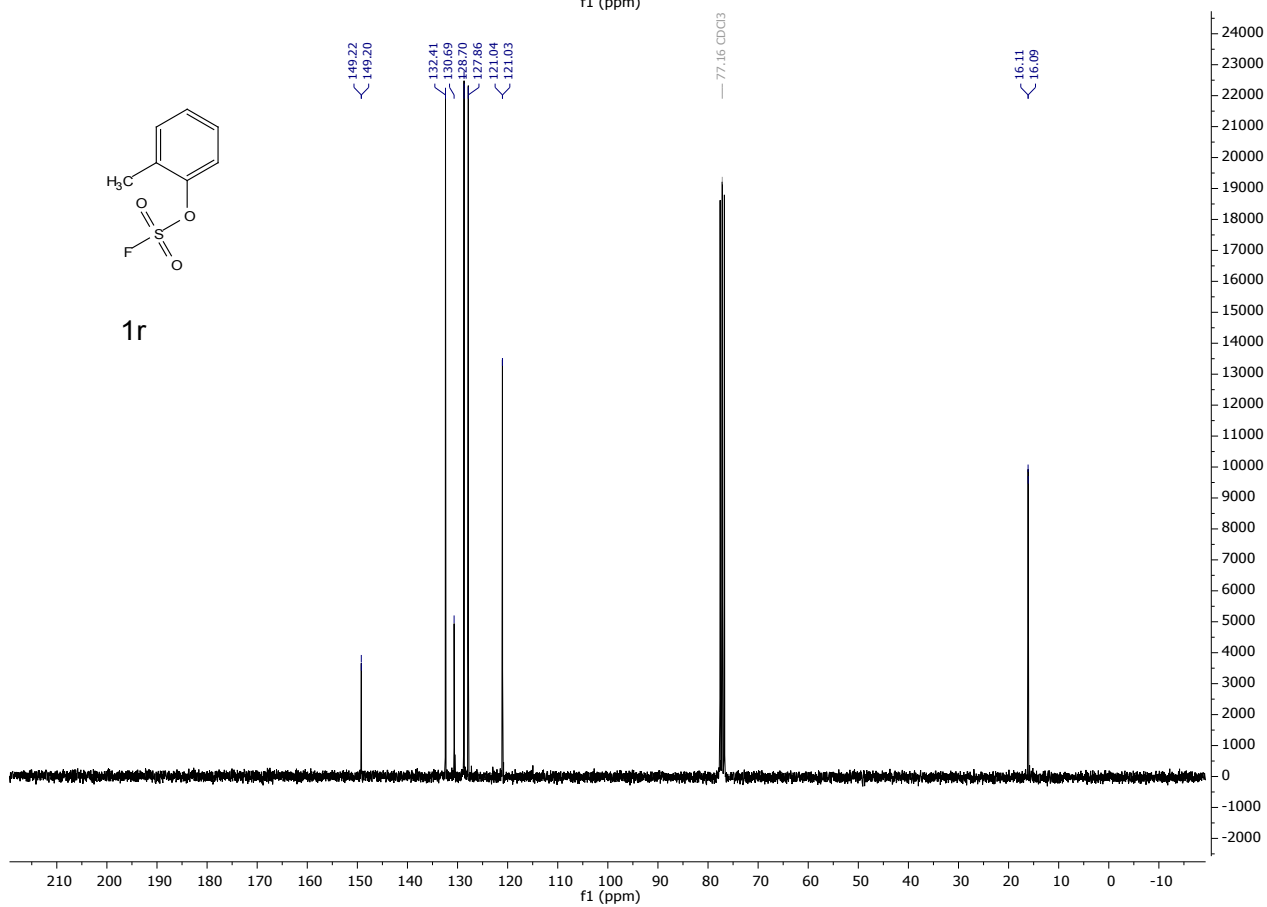


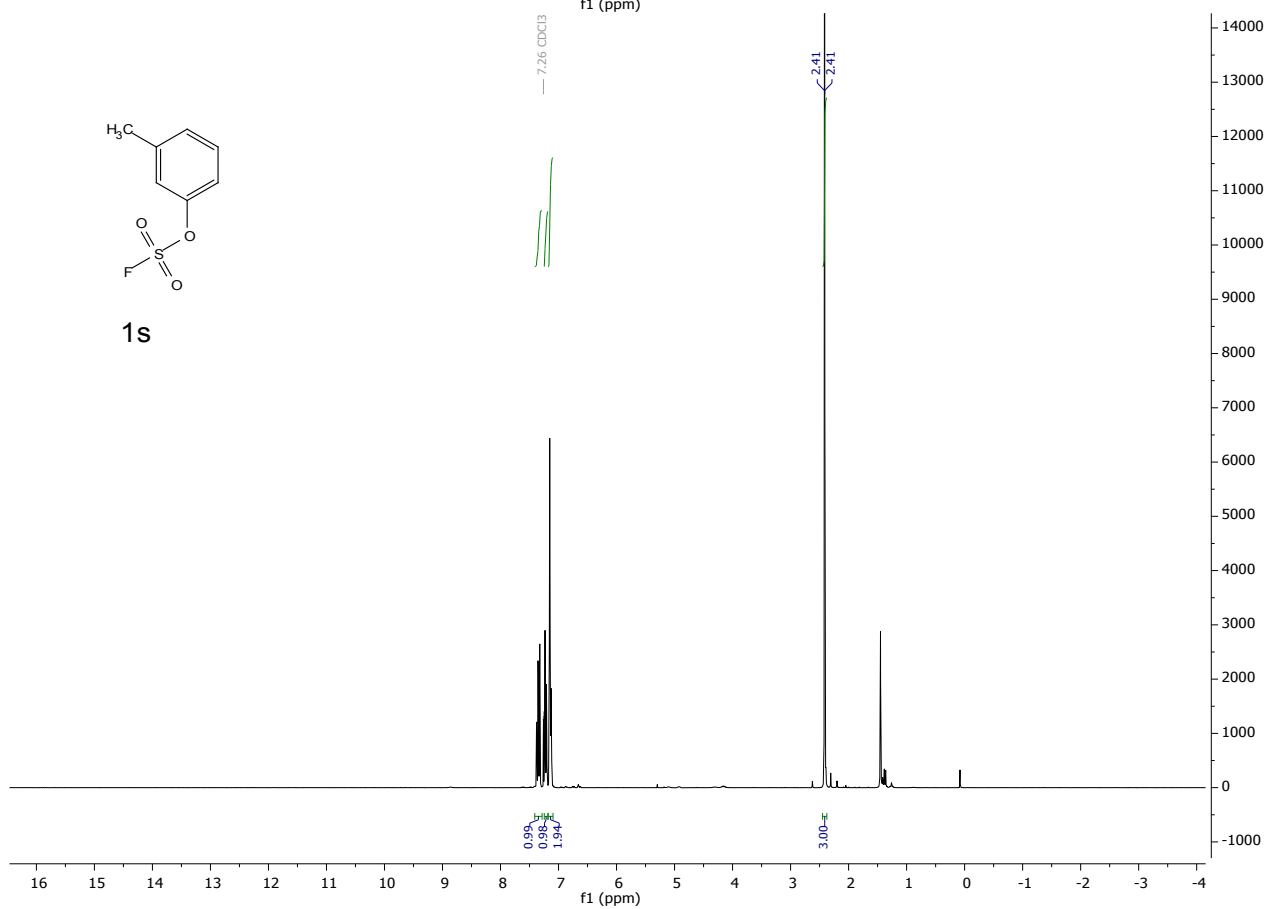
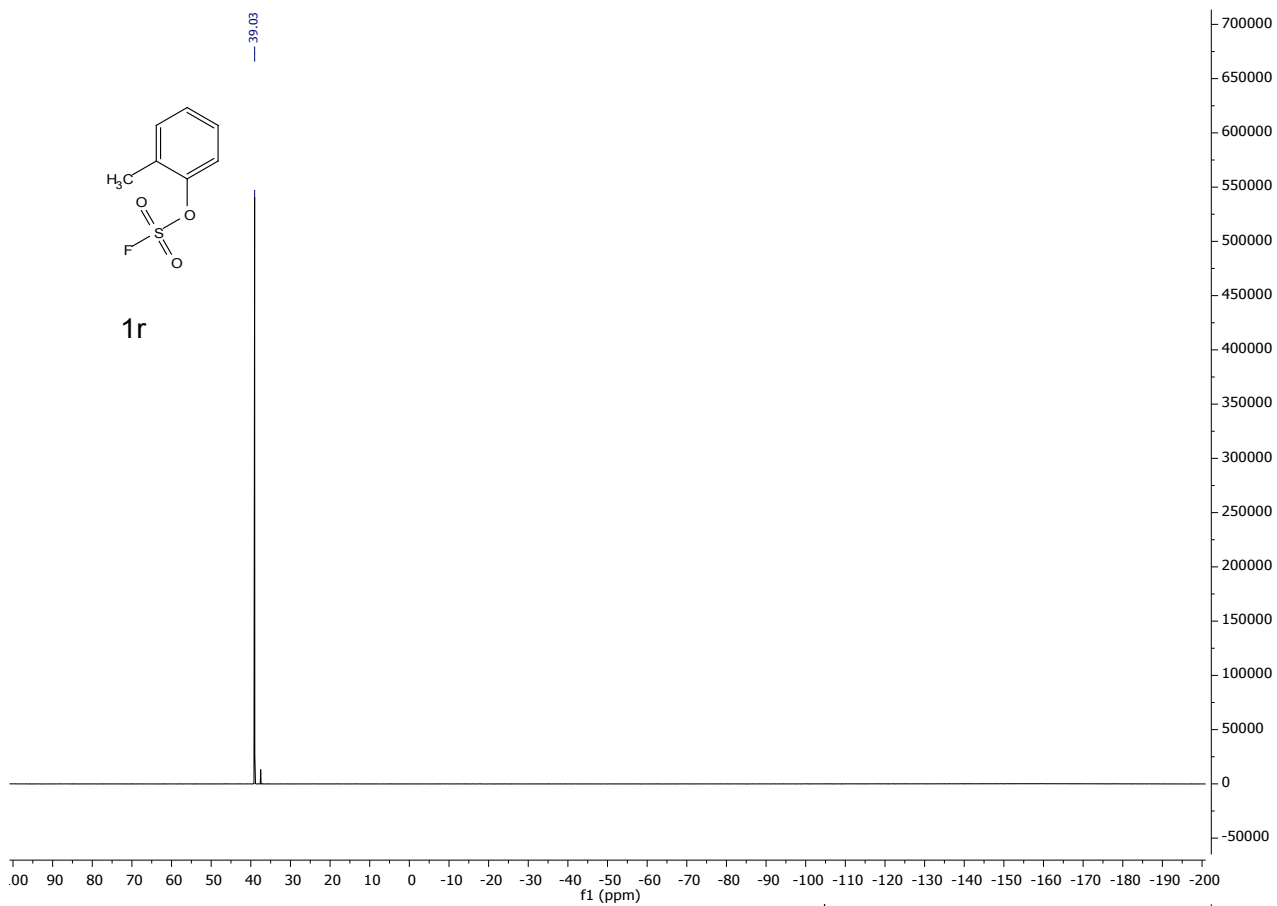


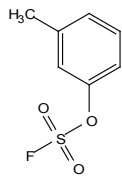
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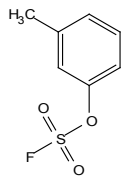
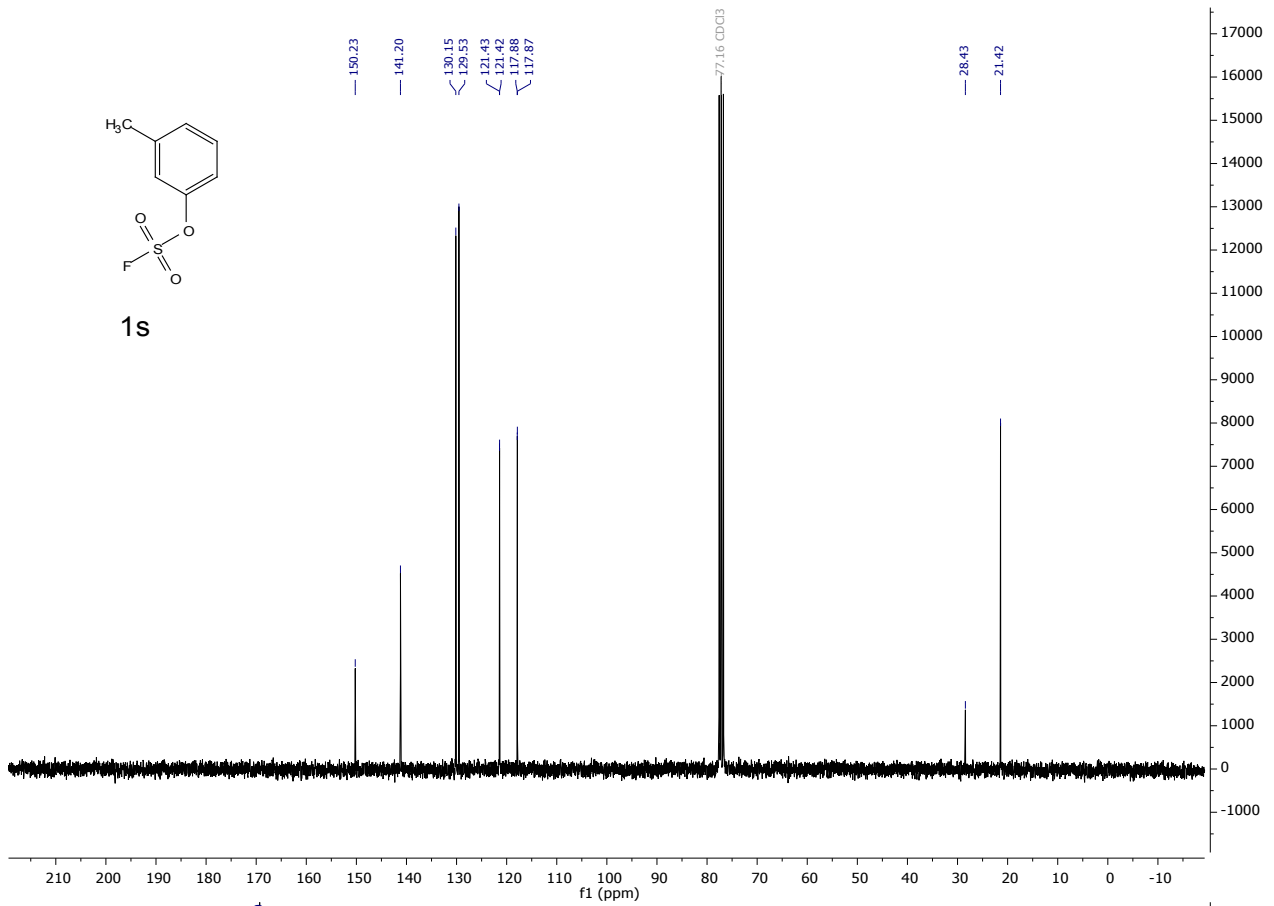
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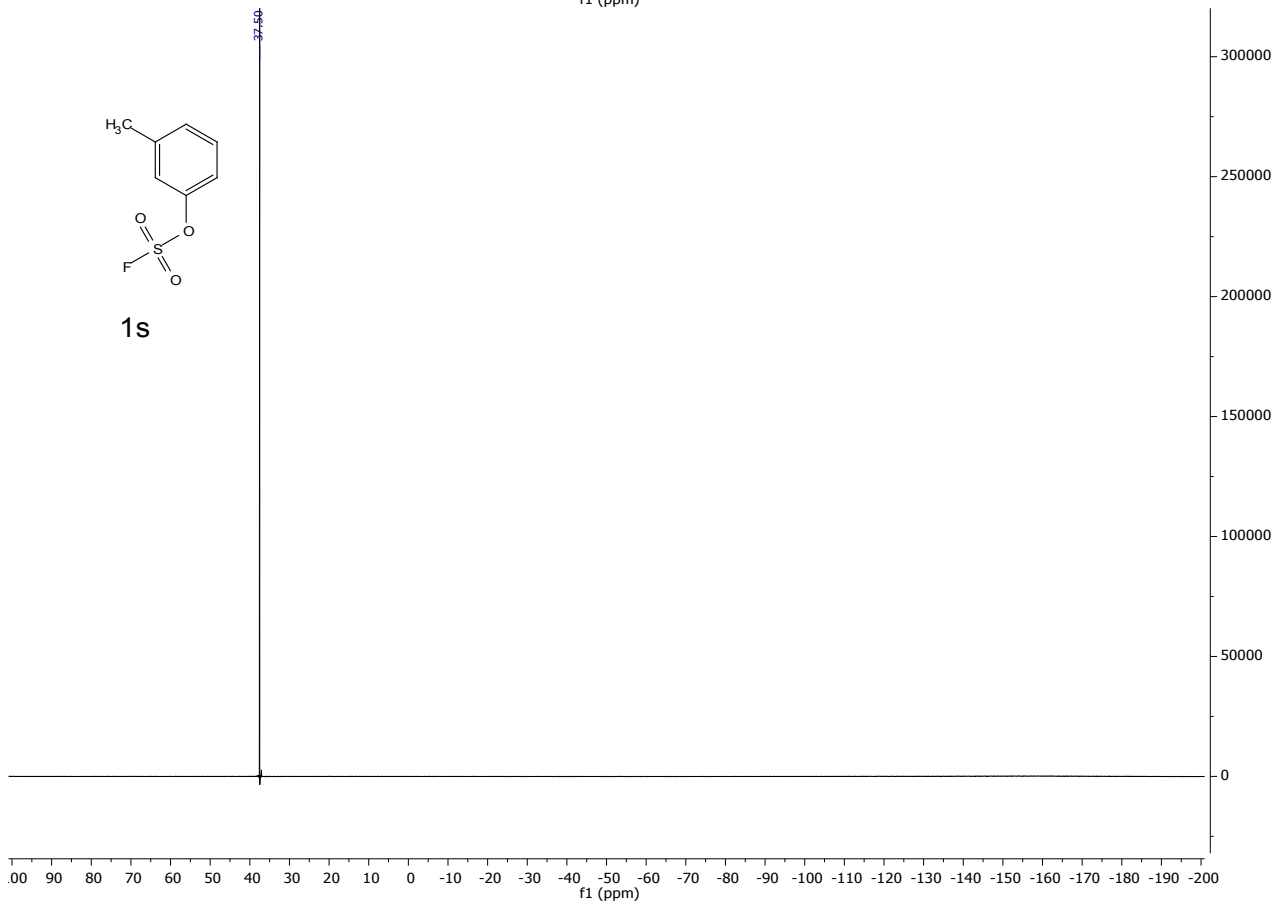


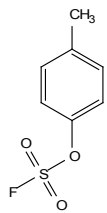


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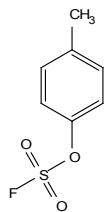
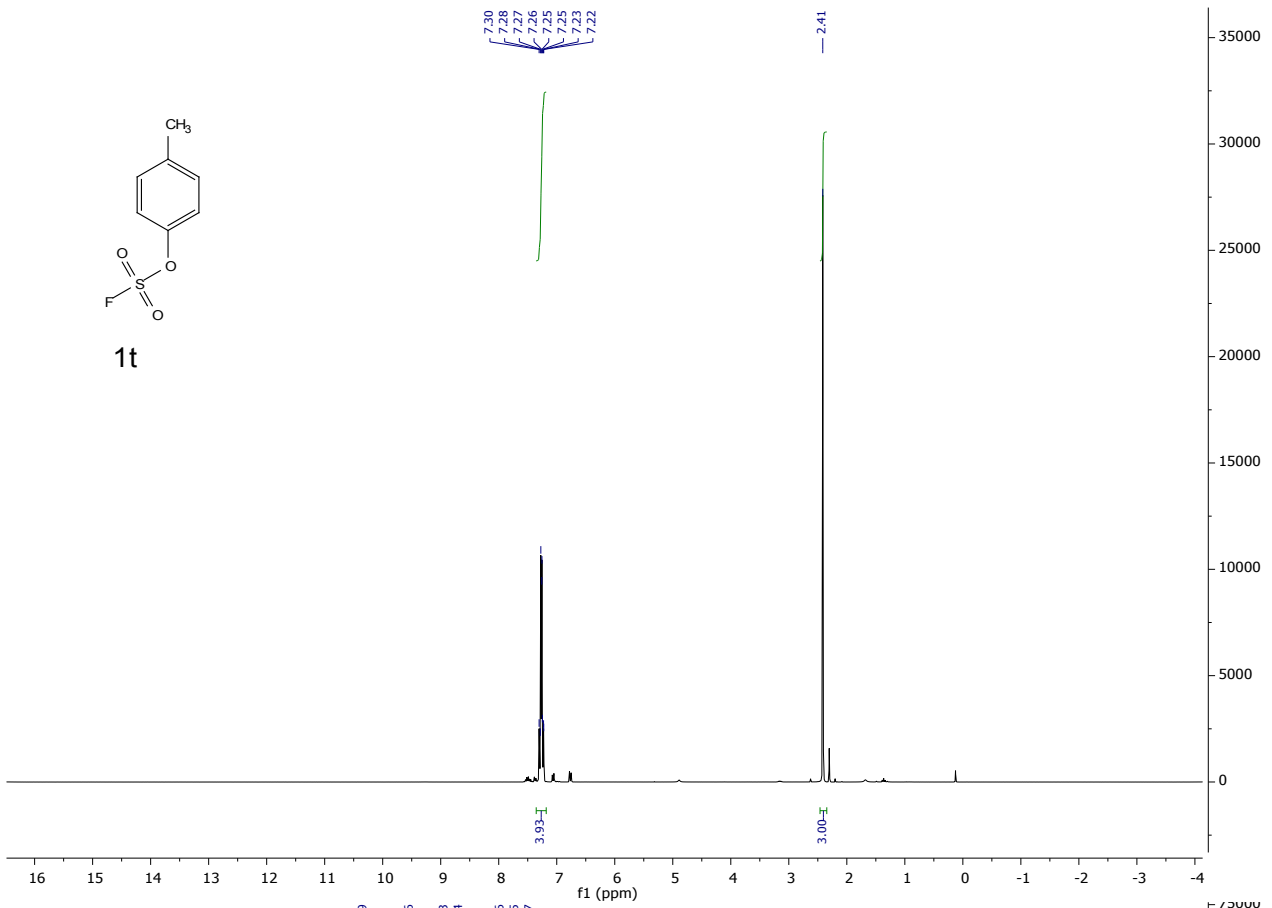


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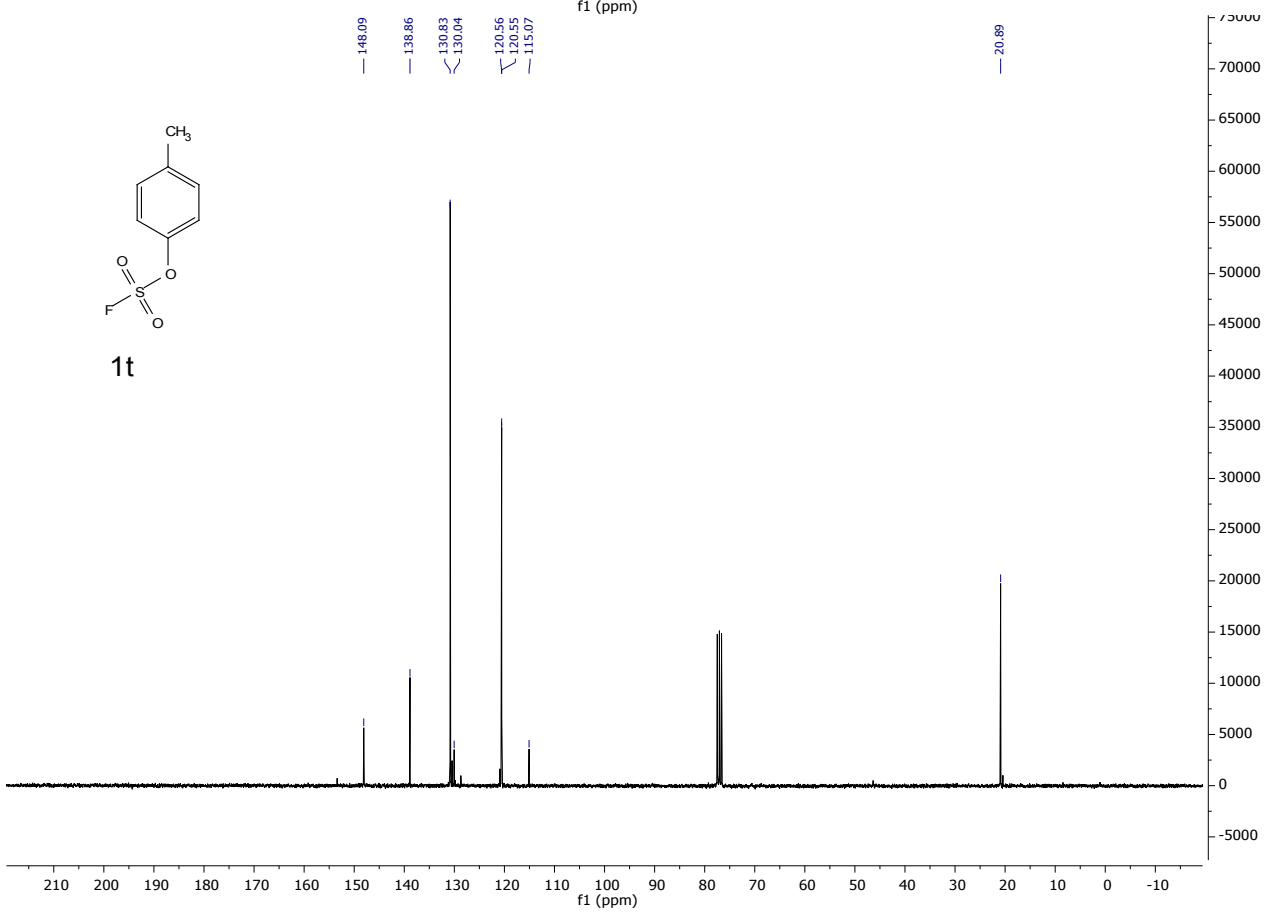


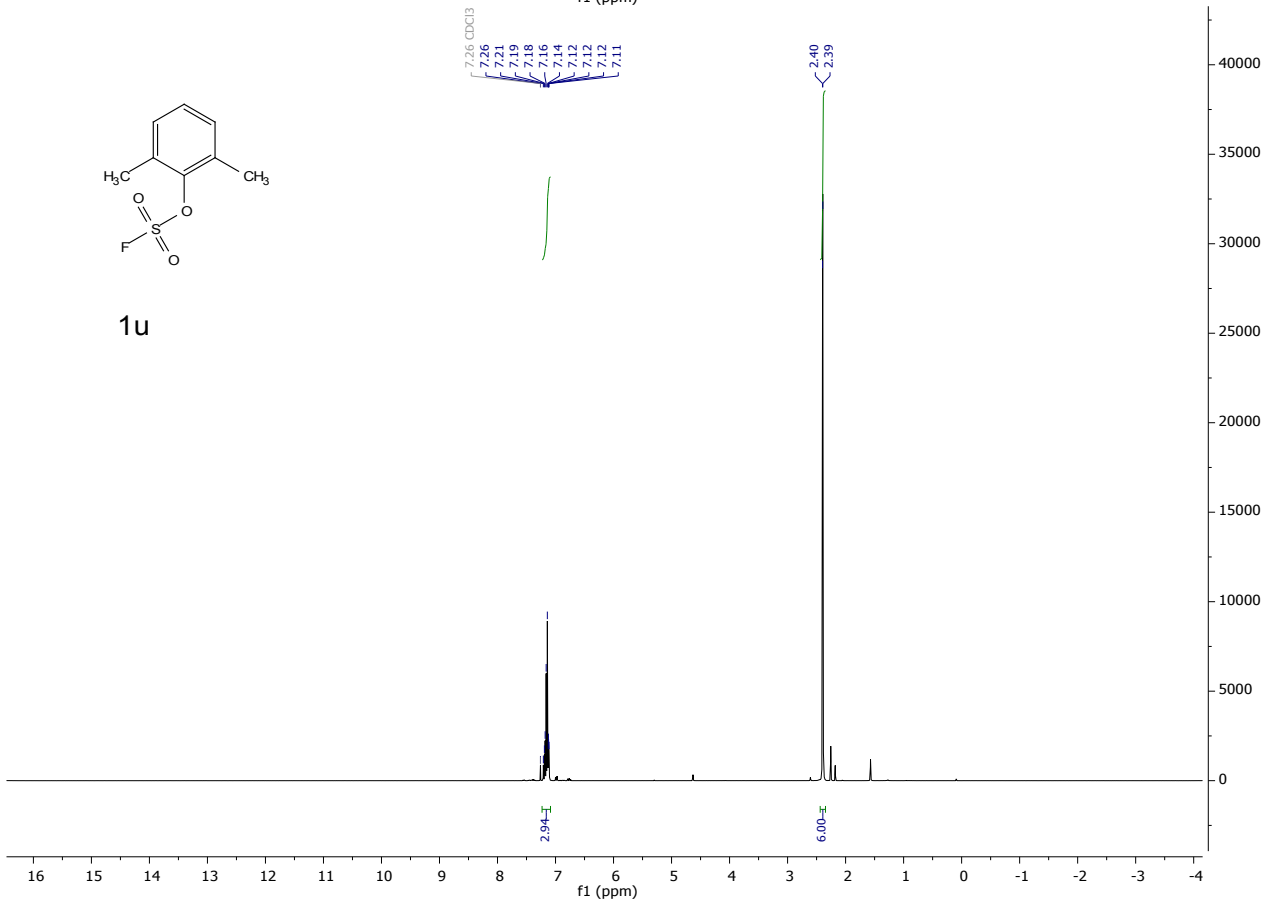
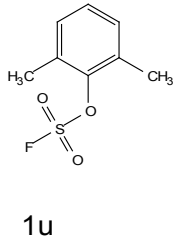
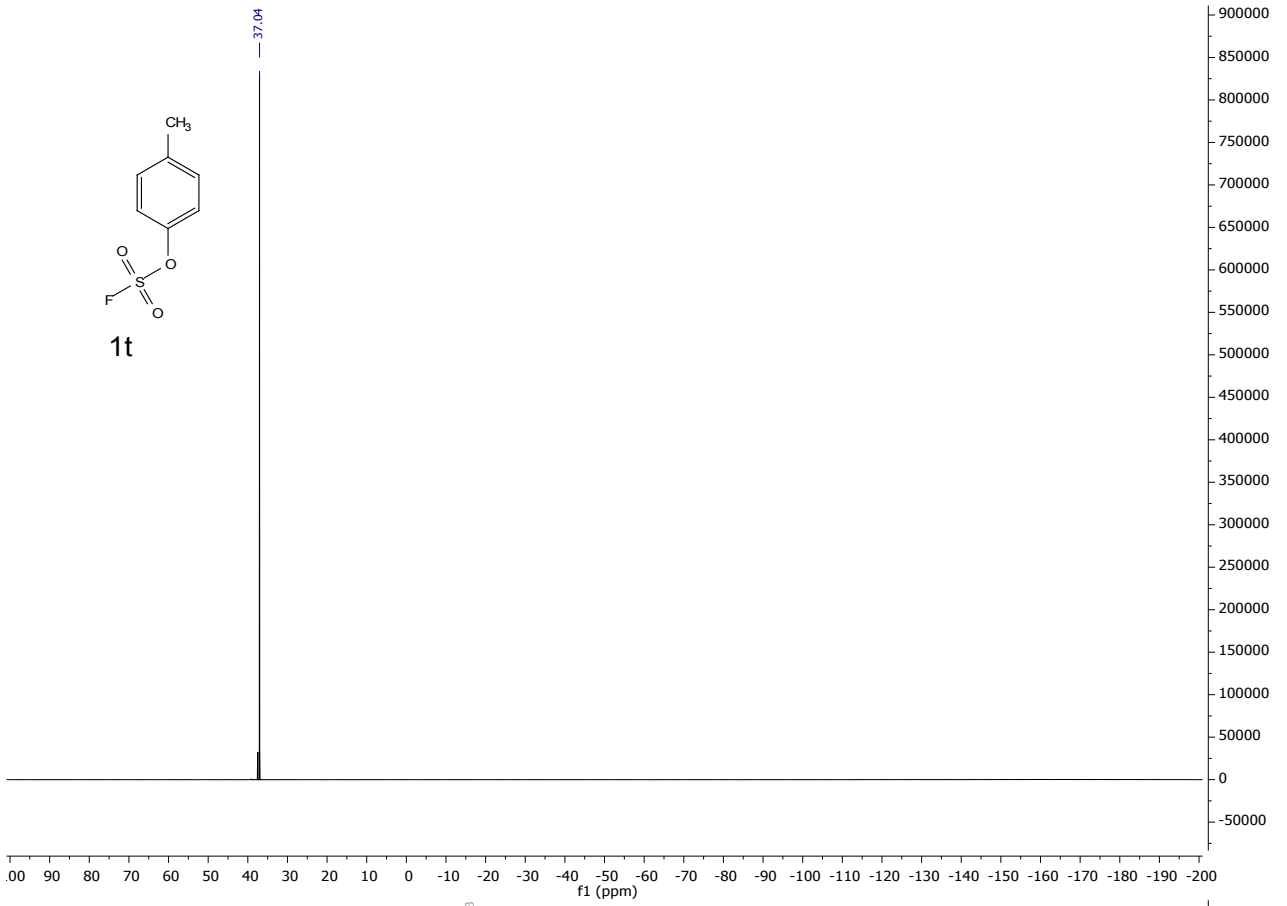
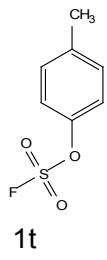


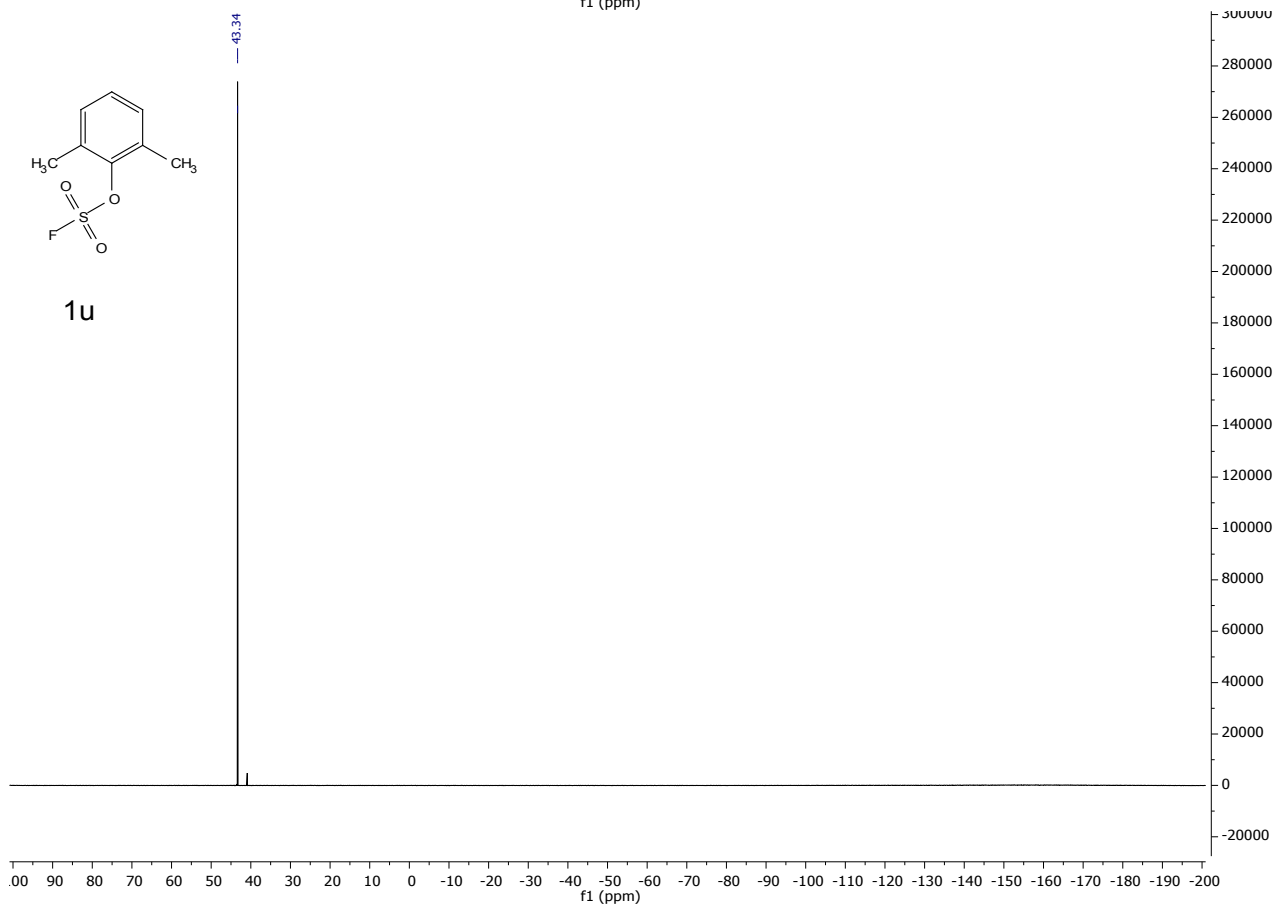
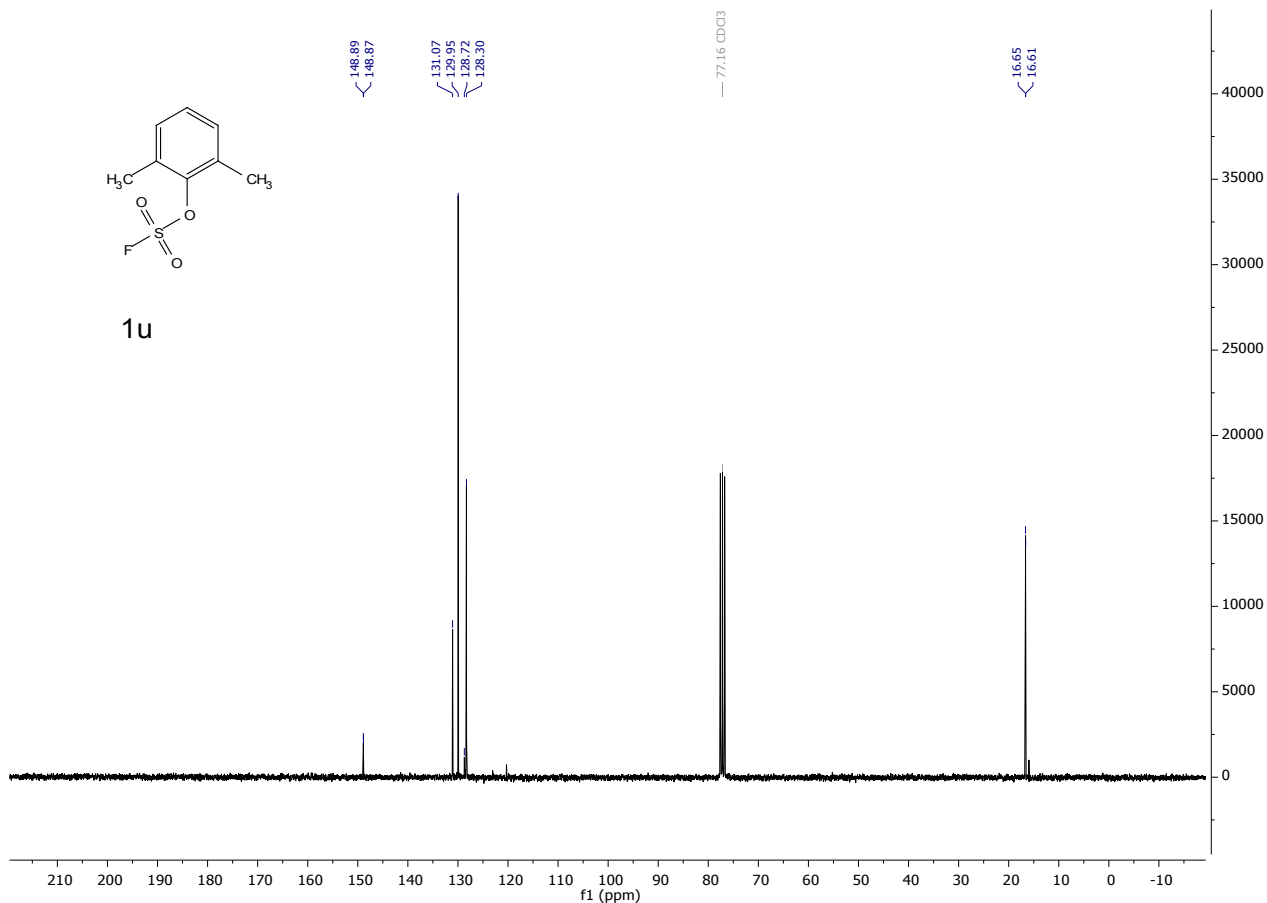
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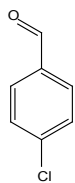


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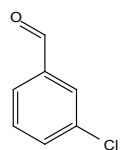
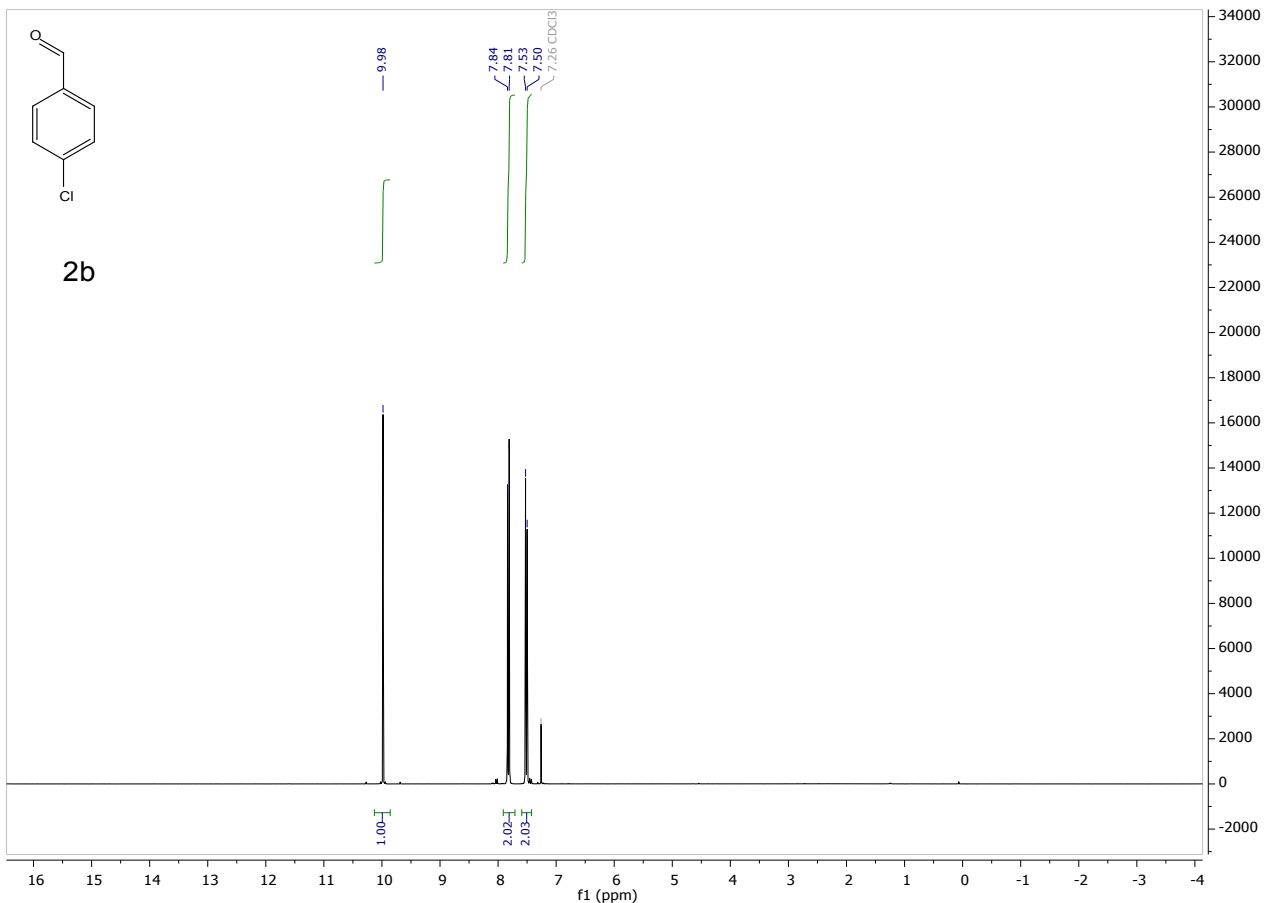




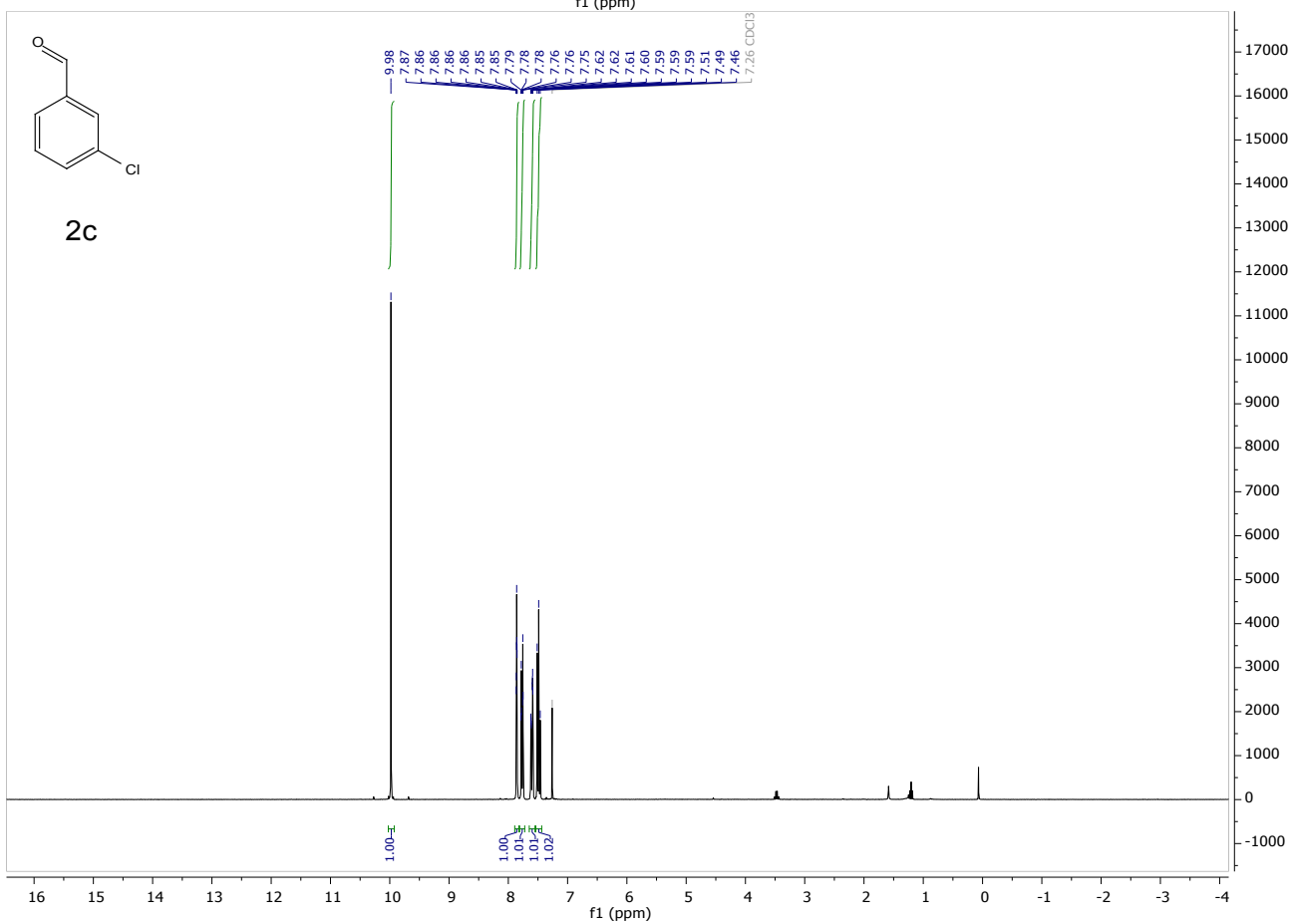


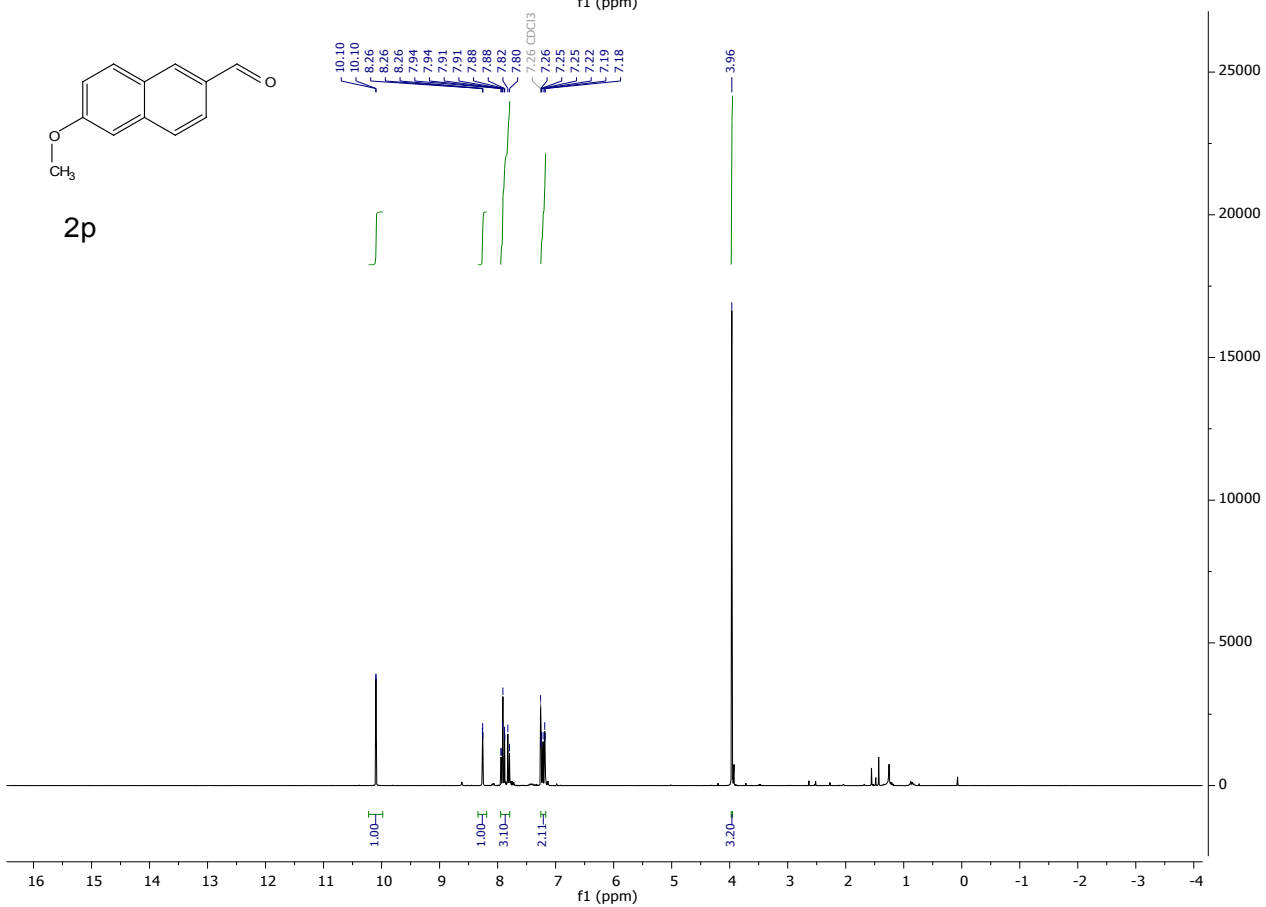
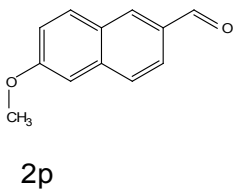
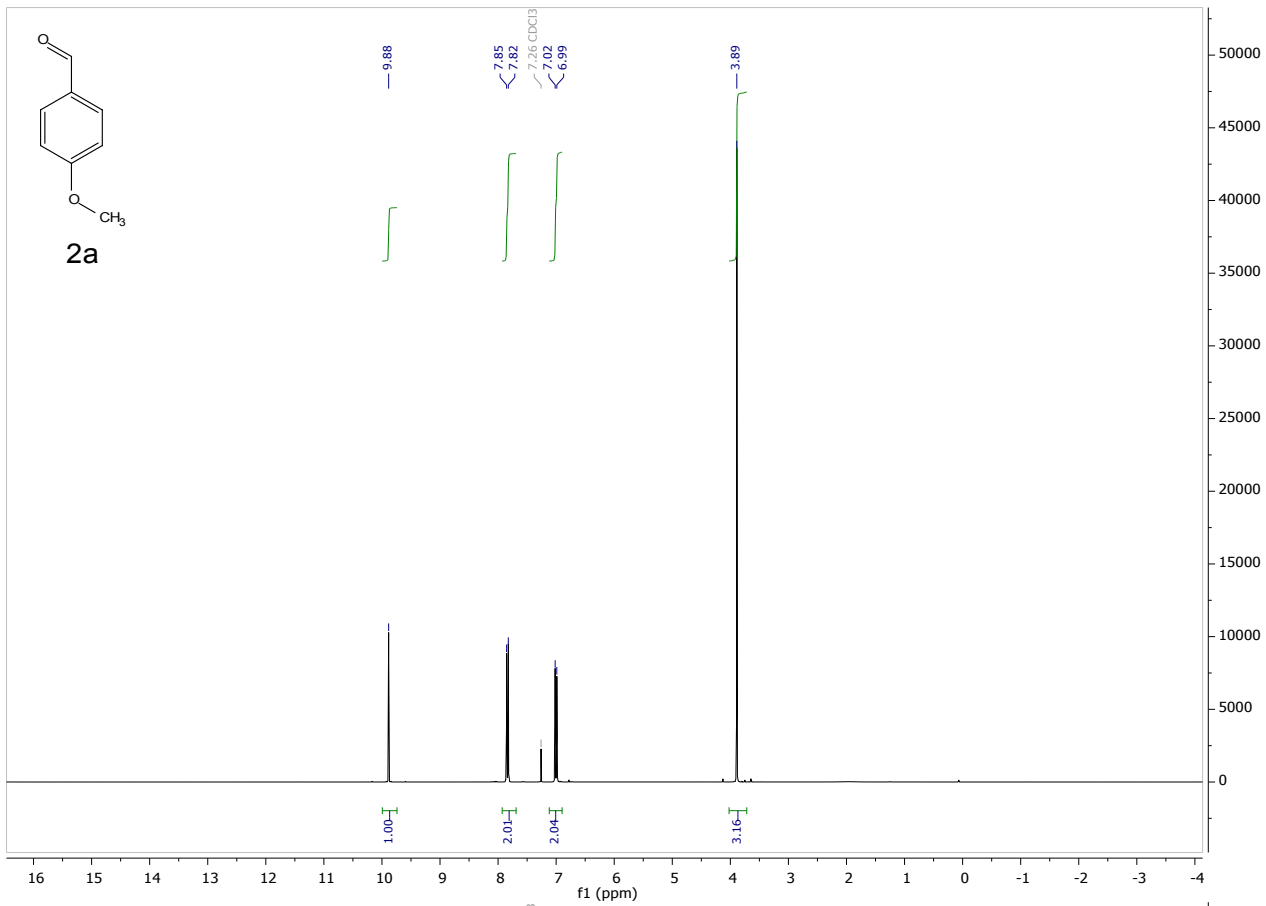
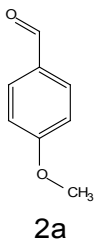


2b



2c







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