#### Supporting Information

#### Product Selective Reaction Controlled by the Combination of a Palladium Nanoparticles, Continuous Microwave Irradiation, and a Co-existing Solid; Ligand-Free Buchwald–Hartwig Amination vs Aryne Amination

Makito Yamada, <sup>[a]</sup> Ryousuke Ohta, <sup>[a]</sup> Kazuo Harada, <sup>[a]</sup> Tsunayoshi Takehara, <sup>[b]</sup> Hitoshi Haneoka, <sup>[b]</sup> Yosuke Murakami, <sup>[b]</sup> Takeyuki Suzuki, <sup>[b]</sup> Yuuta Ohki, <sup>[c]</sup> Naoyuki Takahashi, <sup>[c]</sup> Toshiki Akiyama,<sup>[a]</sup> Natchanun Sirimangkalakitti, <sup>[a]</sup> Makoto Sako, <sup>[a]</sup> Kenichi Murai <sup>[a]</sup> Masayoshi Arai, <sup>[a]</sup> and Mitsuhiro Arisawa \*<sup>[a]</sup>

M. Yamada, R. Ohta, Dr. K. Harada, Dr. N. Sirimangkalakitti, Dr. M. Sako, Dr. K. Murai, Prof. Dr. M. Arai, Prof. Dr.M. Arisawa [a] Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences Osaka University Yamada-oka 1-6, Suita, Osaka 565-0871 (Japan) E-mail: arisaw@phs.osaka-u.ac.jp T. Takehara, Dr. H. Haneoka, Y. Murakami, Dr. T. Suzuki [b] Comprehensive Analysis Centre, The Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research Osaka University Mihogaoka 8-1, Ibaraki, Osaka 567-0047 (Japan) [c] Y. Ohki, N. Takahashi Tokvo Rikakikai Co. Ltd (Brand: EYELA) TN Koishikawa Bldg. 1-15-17 Koishikawa Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 112-0002 (Japan) ]

**Abstract:** We have developed a continuous microwave irradiation-assisted Buchwald–Hartwig amination using our original Pd nanoparticle catalyst with copper plate as a co-existing metal solid. In this methodology, a microwave-controlled product selectivity was achieved between Buchwald–Hartwig amination and aryne amination performed under strongly basic conditions and a high reaction temperature, because a polar chemical species such as Ar–Pd–halogen might be activated selectively by microwave radiation. Moreover, our catalyst could be used repeatedly over 10 times, and the amount of Pd leaching could be suppressed to a low level.

#### **Table of Contents**

#### Content

General Consideration	S3
Experimental Procedures	S3
Experimental Data	S4
XPS Spectra	S8
Powder XRD Spectra	S8
HR TEM image.	S9
NMR Spectra	S10
References	S30

#### **General Consideration**

<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL JNM-AL-400 (400 MHz) with tetramethylsilane as an internal standard. ICP-S spectra were obtained on an AGLIRNT ICP-MS 7500 CS. HPLC was carried out using a Mightysil RP-18 GP 150-4.6 (3 μm, KANTO CHEMICAL CO., INC.; column), and HPLC spectra were by JASCO PU-986 Plus (pump), JASCO MD-2010 Plus (detector), JASCO LC-NET II/ADC (system controller) and GL Science CO 705 (column oven). Chemistation (TOKYO RIKAKIKAI CO., LTD, PPS-CTRL) was used for heating reactions. Microwave heating reactions were carried out using a single mode microwave generator (Anton Paar, Monowave 300) or semiconductor microwave generator (TOKYO RIKAKIKAI CO., LTD, GPS-1000C). Au (mesh) was purchased from Sanwa Metal CO. LTD. Column chromatography was carried out with silica gel (Kanto Chemical Co. Inc., Silica Gel 60 N, spherical neutral) unless otherwise stated.

Unless otherwise indicated, all reactions were carried out with magnetic stirring and under argon atmosphere. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography.

#### **Experimental Procedures**

#### Preparation of SGIPd

A 10 × 10 mm<sup>2</sup> sample of glass was placed in piranha solution for 15 min and then rinsed in succession with H<sub>2</sub>O (2 mL × 6) and EtOH (2 mL × 6). The sample was placed in a flask and dried for 10 min under reduced pressure. The resulting sulfur-modified glass [S-GI] was placed in a solution of Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (5.3 mg, 0.024 mmol) in *p*-xylene (3.0 mL) and stirred at 100 °C for 12 h under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. Then the plate was rinsed with *p*-xylene (2 mL × 6) and dried under vacuum. The obtained plate was placed in *p*-xylene (3 mL) and heated at 135 °C for 12 h two times. The plate was rinsed with *p*-xylene (2 mL × 6) and dried under vacuum for 10 min to give SGIPd (Pd: 56.3 ± 4.1 µg).

#### SGIPd-catalysed ligand-free Buchwald-Hartwig amination of aryl bromide under conventional heating (Table 1)

A mixture of 4-bromoanisole (**1a**) (50.5 mg, 0.27 mmol) or 2-bromonaphthalene (**1b**) (55.9 mg, 0.27 mmol) or 3-bromopyridine (**1c**) (42.7 mg, 0.27 mmol) or 3-bromoquinoline (**1d**) (56.2 mg, 0.27 mmol), morpholine (**2a**) (28.2 mg, 0.32 mmol), KOfBu (42.4 mg, 0.38 mmol) and SGIPd (10 × 10 mm<sup>2</sup>, Pd: 56.3 ± 4.1 µg) in *p*-xylene (2.0 mL) was heated at 130 °C for 24 h. After the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the SGIPd plate was removed from the reaction mixture and rinsed several times with EtOH. Then sat. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl aq. (4.0 mL) was added and extracted with AcOEt. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : AcOEt = 5 : 1) to provide the desired compounds, *N*-(4-anisyl)morpholine (**3a**, 48%, 25.0 mg), as a white solid, *N*-(2-naphtyl)morpholine (**3ba**, 76%, 43.8 mg), as a slight brown solid, *N*-(3-pyridyl)morpholine (**3ca**, 59%, 26.2 mg), as a brown oil, *N*-(3-quinolyl)morpholine (**3da**, 30%, 17.4 mg), as a yellow solid and the biproducts *N*-(4-pyridyl)morpholine<sup>[3]</sup> (**3ca**', 39%, 17.3 mg) as a colorless solid, *N*-(4-quinolyl)morpholine<sup>[3]</sup> (**3da**', 19%, 11.0 mg) as a yellow solid.

# Researching the effect of the co-existing metal in the SGIPd-catalyzed Buchwald-Hartwig amination of 4-bromoanisole under continuous microwave irradiation (Table 2, entry 15)

A mixture of 4-bromoanisole (**1a**) (31.8 mg, 0.17 mmol), morpholine (**2a**) (29.6 mg, 0.34 mmol), KOtBu (43.9 mg, 0.39 mmol), SGIPd ( $10 \times 10 \text{ mm}^2$ , Pd: 56.3 ± 4.1 µg) and Cu plate ( $10 \times 12 \times 0.5 \text{ mm}^3$ ) in *p*-xylene (2.0 mL) was heated and irradiated with a semiconductor type microwave machine at 100 W and 90 °C for 2 h. After the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the SGIPd plate was removed from the reaction mixture and rinsed several times with EtOH. Then, the reaction mixture was heated and irradiated microwave at 100 W and 90 °C for 30 h. After the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, Cu plate was rinsed with EtOH then sat. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl aq. (4.0 mL) was added and extracted with AcOEt. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : AcOEt = 5 : 1) to provide the title compound, *N*-(4-anisyl)morpholine (**3aa**, 90%, 29.6 mg), as a white solid.

#### Recycling experiment of SGIPd-catalysed ligand-free Buchwald-Hartwig amination of 4-bromoanisole (Table 3, run 1)

A mixture of 4-bromoanisole (**1a**) (31.8 mg, 0.17 mmol), morpholine (**2a**) (29.6 mg, 0.34 mmol), KOtBu (43.9 mg, 0.39 mmol), SGIPd (10 × 10 mm<sup>2</sup>, Pd: 56.3 ± 4.1  $\mu$ g) and Cu plate (10 × 12 × 0.5 mm<sup>3</sup>) in *p*-xylene (2.0 mL) was heated and irradiated with a semiconductor type microwave machine at 100 W and 90 °C for 2 h. After the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the SGIPd plate was removed from the reaction mixture and rinsed several times with EtOH. Then, the reaction mixture was heated and irradiated microwave at 100 W and 90 °C for 30 h. After the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, Cu plate was rinsed with EtOH. Then the yield was measured using HPLC (conditions: Mightysil-RP18 (150 mm, ø 4.6 mm, 3 µm, Kanto Chemical Co. Inc.), MeCN : H<sub>2</sub>O = 70 : 30, 0.80 mL min-1, 25 °C, tR 11.2 min).

#### **ICP-mass analysis**

The whole reaction mixture or the SGIPd substrate was treated with concentrated nitric acid, and the Pd species in this mixture was examined by ICP-mass. For ICP-mass analysis, an Agilent 7700x (Agilent Technologies, Santa Clara, CA, USA) was used. The analysis conditions were the followings. RF power was set at 1550 W, Ar and He were used as carrier and collision gas, respectively. Flow rate of carrier gas was 1.05 L/min. Target isotope was <sup>108</sup>Pd. Three data points were monitored in unit mass. Dwell time was 0.1 second for

each data point. Measurements were repeated three times. Pd standard solution was obtained from Kanto Chemical. Calibration curve were prepared from 1.0 - 100 mg/L.

# The SGIPd-catalysed Buchwald-Hartwig amination of 4-chloroanisole under continuous microwave irradiation (Table 6, entry 5)

A mixture of 4-chloroanisole (**4a**) (24.2 mg, 0.17 mmol), KOtBu (43.9 mg, 0.39 mmol), SGIPd (10 × 10 mm<sup>2</sup>, Pd: 56.3 ± 4.1  $\mu$ g) and Cu plate (10 × 12 × 0.5 mm<sup>3</sup>) in *p*-xylene (2.0 mL) was heated and irradiated with a semi-conductor type microwave machine at 100 W and 90 °C for 2 h. After the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the SGIPd plate was removed from the reaction mixture and rinsed several times with EtOH. Then, morpholine (**2a**) (29.6 mg, 0.34 mmol) was added into the reaction mixture and heated and irradiated microwave at 100 W and 120 °C for 30 h. After the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, the Cu plate was rinsed with EtOH then sat. NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (4.0 mL) was added, and extracted with AcOEt. The organic phase was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (hexane : AcOEt = 5 : 1) to provide the title compound, *N*-(4-anisyl)morpholine (**3aa**, 81%, 26.6 mg), as a white solid.

#### XPS analysis for Pd NPs on SGFIPd (Figure S1)

X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analyses were operated with an X-ray photoelectron spectrometer (JEOL JPS-9010MC) using a monochromated A1 K $\alpha$  X-ray source (hu 1486.6 eV) operated at 12 kV and 25 mA under a base pressure of ~10<sup>-7</sup> Pa. The C1s peak was used as a reference for binding energy calibration (284.6 eV).

#### X-ray diffraction for Pd NPs on SGFIPd (XRD, Figure S2)

X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis was performed with an X-ray diffractometer (Rigaku, SmartLab) using Cu Kα radiation in the 2θ range from 0 ° to 90 °.

#### TEM-STEM analysis for Pd NPs on SGFIPd (Figure S3)

The TEM and STEM images were obtained with a JEOL JEM-ARM200F instrument at an accelerating voltage of 200 kV.

#### Preparation of the TEM sample

The nanoparticle solution was diluted with methanol and added dropwise onto the TEM grid (Cu).

#### **Experimental Data**

MeC

*N*-(4-anisyl)morpholine (3aa).<sup>[4]</sup>, Mp. 72.0–73.5 °C (lit.<sup>[5]</sup> 73.0–74.0 °C), white solid; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 6.89–6.85 (m, 4H), 3.88 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 4H), 3.78 (s, 3H); 3.07 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 154.1, 145.4, 118.9, 114.3, 67.0, 55.8, 51.0.



*N*-(2-naphtyl)morpholine (3ba).<sup>[4]</sup>, Mp. 89.0–90.5 °C (lit.<sup>[6]</sup> 90.0 °C), slightly brown solid; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.76–7.70 (m, 3H), 7.42 (ddd, *J* = 8.0, 7.0 and 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.33–7.28 (m, 3H), 3.93 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 4H), 3.28 (t, *J* = 4.6 Hz, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 134.5, 128.8, 128.7, 127.4, 126.8, 126.4, 123.6, 118.9, 110.1 (d), 66.9, 49.8.



*N*-(3-pyridyl)morpholine (3ca).<sup>[1]</sup>, brown oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 7.21–7.19 (m, 2H), 3.89–3.87 (m, 4H), 3.21–3.18 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 146.9, 140.7, 137.9, 123.6, 122.3, 66.6, 48.5.



*N*-(3-quinolyl)morpholine (3da).<sup>[2]</sup>, Mp. 84.5–85.5 °C (lit.<sup>[2]</sup> 84.0–86.0 °C), yellow solid; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 8.80 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, 8.0 Hza, 1H), 7.71 (dd, 8.0 and 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.57–7.47 (m, 2H), 7.38 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 4H), 3.30 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 144.7, 143.6, 142.2, 128.8, 128.3, 127.3, 127.0, 126.6, 117.4, 66.6, 49.3.



*N*-phenylmorpholine (3ea).<sup>[4]</sup>, Mp. 52.0–53.5 °C (lit.<sup>[7]</sup> 51.0–54.0 °C), white solid; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.32–7.27 (m, 2H), 6.95–6.88 (m, 3H), 3.88 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 4H), 3.17 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 151.2, 129.2, 120.1, 115.7, 66.9, 49.4.



*N*-(4-tolyl)morpholine (3fa).<sup>[8]</sup>, Mp. 49.5–51.0 °C (lit.<sup>[6]</sup> 51.0 °C), white solid; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 7.09 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 3.86 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 4H) 3.10 (t, J = 4.8 Hz, 4H), 2.28 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 149.1, 129.7, 129.6, 116.0, 67.0, 49.9, 20.4.



*N***-(2-tolyl)morpholine** (**3ga**).<sup>[1]</sup>, brown oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.15–7.08 (m, 2H), 6.95–6.90 (m, 2H), 3.77 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 4H), 2.83 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 4H), 2.24 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 151.2, 132.5, 131.1, 126.6, 123.3, 118.9, 67.4, 52.2, 17.8.



**N-(4-cyano)morpholine** (**3ha**).<sup>[1]</sup>, Mp. 77.5–79.0 °C (lit.<sup>[9]</sup> 77.0–78.0 °C), pale yellow solid; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.54–7.52 (m, 2H), 6.91–6.88 (m, 2H), 3.87 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 4H), 3.29 (t, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 153.3, 133.5, 119.8, 114.2, 101.4, 66.4, 47.4.



*N*,*N*-diethyl-4-anisidine (3ab).<sup>[10]</sup>, pale yellow oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 6.84–6.82 (m, 2H), 6.72 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.26 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 4H), 1.11 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 151.4, 142.7, 115.2, 114.7, 55.7, 45.3, 12.4.



*N*,*N*-diisopropyl-4-anisidine (3ac).<sup>[11]</sup>, pale yellow oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 6.97 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 6.80 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 3.79 (s, 3H), 3.54 (br, 2H), 1.03–0.98 (m, 12H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 155.3, 140.4, 127.5, 113.3, 55.4, 48.5, 21.2.



*N*-(4-anisyl)pyrrolidine (3ad).<sup>[8]</sup>, Mp. 42.5–44.5 °C (lit.<sup>[5]</sup> 44.0–45.0 °C), brown solid; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 6.85 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.54 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 4H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.23 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 4H), 1.99 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 150.7, 143.2, 115.0, 112.6, 56.0, 48.2, 25.4.



#### MeO<sup>^</sup>

*N*-(4-anisyl)piperidine (3ae).<sup>[12]</sup>, pale yellow oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 6.93 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.85–6.82 (m, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.03 (t, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 4H), 1.76–1.70 (m, 4H), 1.57–1.52 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 153.6, 146.7, 118.8, 114.3, 55.5, 52.4, 25.9, 24.1.



#### MeO

*N*,*N*-dicyclohexyl-4-anisidine (3af).<sup>[13]</sup>, colorless oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 6.98 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.10 (tt, *J* = 10.8 and 3.3 Hz, 2H), 1.79 (d, *J* = 12.8 Hz, 4H), 1.72 (dt, *J* = 12.7 and 3.3 Hz, 4H), 1.56 (dt, *J* = 12.8 and 3.2 Hz, 2H), 1.30–0.98 (m, 10H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 152.0, 141.2, 115.0, 114.9, 55.8, 53.0, 33.5, 25.9, 25.0.



**N-phenyl-4-anisidine** (**3ag**).<sup>[4]</sup>, Mp. 104–106 °C (lit.<sup>[5]</sup> 105.0–106.0 °C), white solid; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.40–7.28 (m, 2H), 7.22–7.12 (m, 2H), 7.10–6.84 (m, 5H), 5.20 (br, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 155.2, 145.1, 135.7, 129.3, 122.2, 119.5, 115.6, 114.6, 55.7.



*N*-(4-methoxybenzyl)-4-anisidine (3ah).<sup>[8]</sup>, Mp. 91.5–93.0 °C (lit.<sup>[14]</sup> 92.0–94.0 °C), pale yellow solid; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.80–6.73 (m, 4H), 4.22 (s, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.75 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 158.8, 152.5, 141.6, 131.1, 129.0, 122.1, 114.8, 113.9, 55.7, 55.0, 49.0.



*N*,*N*-dibutylaniline (3ei).<sup>[15]</sup>, colorless oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 7.31 (m, 2H), 6.71–6.66 (m, 3H), 3.31 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 4H), 1.66–1.59 (m, 4H), 1.41 (td, *J* = 15.1 and 7.5 Hz, 4H), 1.01 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 148.1, 129.1, 115.0, 111.6, 50.7, 29.4, 20.3, 14.0.



**N-benzylaniline** (**3ej**).<sup>[4]</sup>, pale yellow oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.39–7.27 (m, 5H), 7.21 (m, 2H), 6.79 (dd, *J* = 14.9 and 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.73 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H) 4.34 (s, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 147.4, 138.9, 129.3, 128.6, 127.6, 127.3, 118.1, 113.4, 48.7.



*N*,*N*-dicyclohexylaniline (3ef).<sup>[16]</sup>, colorless oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.18 (dd, *J* = 7.8 and 3.9 Hz, 2H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.80 (dd, *J* = 7.8 and 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (tt, *J* = 11.4 and 3.3 Hz, 2H), 1.81–1.76 (m, 8H), 1.65–1.47 (m, 6H), 1.37–1.26 (m, 4H), 1.11 (tdd, 16.8, 8.5 and 4.3 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 148.7, 128.2, 120.9, 118.9, 57.5, 32.0, 26.3, 26.0.



MeO 💛

*N*,*N*-dibutyl-4-anisidine (3ai).<sup>[17]</sup>, colorless oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 6.82 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.17 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 158–1.51 (m, 4H), 1.37–1.26 (m, 4H), 0.92 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 150.9, 143.3, 114.8, 114.3, 55.8, 51.8, 29.4, 20.4, 14.0.



*N*-benzyl-4-anilsidine (3aj).<sup>[8]</sup>, Mp. 50.0–51.0 °C (lit.<sup>[5]</sup> 49.0–50.0 °C), brown solid; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.40–7.26 (m, 5H), 6.82–6.76 (m, 2H), 6.64–6.60 (m, 2H), 4.30 (s, 2H), 3.75 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 152.2, 142.3, 139.6, 128.6, 127.5, 127.1, 114.8, 114.1, 55.8, 49.2.



**Figure S1.** XPS analysis of Pd NPs on SGIPd (eching rate\_10s 500W). A peak at 335.1 eV indicates that the Pd NPs on SGIPd is 0 valences, based on the previous report.<sup>[18]</sup>





Red line means spectra of SGIPd. Peaks of the red lines almost match blue peaks of Pd(0) between other standard samples. This result support that the Pd(0) is immobilized on SGIPd.



```
Figure S3. HR TEM images of Pd NPs on
SGIPd : (a) 10 nm scale, (b) 2 nm scale. Average diameter of Pd NP is 5.17 nm.
```



single pulse decoupled gated NOE











20μ0 130.0 130.0 150.0 150.0 140.0 130.0 120.0 110.0 100.0 90.0 80.0 70.0 60.0 50.0 40.0 30.0 20.0 10.0 00



#### single pulse decoupled gated NOE









single pulse decoupled gated NOE



























#### References

- E. O. Bortnikov, S. N. Semenov, J. Org. Chem. 2021, 86, 782-793. [1]
- C. A. Malapit, M. Borrell, M. W. Milbauer, C. E. Brigham, M. S. Sanford, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2020, 142, 5918-5923. [2]
- [3] M. Balkenhohl, B. Heinz, T. Abegg, P. Knochel, Org. Lett. 2018, 20, 8057-8060.
- [4] A. Bismuto, T. Delcaillan, P. Müller, B. Morandi, ACS Catal. 2020, 10, 4630-4639.
- X. Zhu, L. Su, L. Huang, G. Chen, J. Wang, H. Song, Y. Wan, Eur. J. Org. Chem. 2009, 635–642. [5]
- [6] L. H. Cretcher, W. H. Pittenger, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1925, 47, 163-166.
- D. Jiang, H. Fu, Y. Jiang, Y. Zhao, J. Org. Chem. 2007, 72, 672-674. [7]
- W. Liu, J. Xu, X. Chen, F. Zhang, Z. Xu, D. Wang, Y. He, X. Xia, X. Zang, Y. Liang, Org. Lett. 2020, 22, 7486-7490. [8]
- J.-H. Huang, L.-M. Yang, Org. Lett. 2011, 13, 3750-3753. [9]
- [10] Y. Xu, Z. Zhang, C. Qiu, S. Chen, X. Ling, C. Su, ChemSusChem. 2020, 14, 582-589.
- [11] N. Z. Yagafanov, P. N. Kolesnikov, D. L. Usanov, V. V. Novikov, Y. V. Nelyubina, D. Chusov, Chem. Commun. 2016, 52, 1397-1400.
- [12] J. Tappen, I. Rodstein, K. McGuire, A. Großjohann, J. Löffler, T. Scherpf, V. Gessner, Chem. Eur. J. 2020, 26, 4281-4288.
- [13] D. C. SamblanetJoseph, A. R. Schmidt, J. Organomet. Chem. 2012, 720, 7-18.
- [14] Y.-B. Huang, C. Cai, J. Chem. Res. 2009, 686-688.
- J. Kim, S. Kim, G. Choi, G. S. Lee, D. Kim, J. Choi, H. Ihee, S. H. Hong, Chem. Sci. 2021, 12, 1915-1923. [15]
- L. Shi, M. Wang, C.-A. Fan, F.-M. Zhang, Y.-Q. Tu, *Org. Lett.* **2003**, *5*, 3515-3517. T. J. Barker, E. R. Jarvo, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009** *131*, 15598-15599. [16]
- [17]
- [18] A. R. Phani, S. Manorama, J. Phys. Chem. Solids 2000, 61, 985-993.