Nickel-Catalyzed Divergent Formylation and Carboxylation of Aryl Halides with Isocyanides

Haoying Mao, Hongwei Qian, Zhichang He, Zhiguo Zhang, Hongwei Jin, Yunkui Liu and Bingwei Zhou\*

College of Chemical Engineering, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou, 310014, P. R. of China.

E-mail: <u>zhoubw@zjut.edu.cn</u>

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## **1. General Information**

Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were carried out in flame-dried reaction vessels with Teflon screw caps under nitrogen. Solvents were purified and dried according to standard methods prior to use. All commercially available reagents were obtained from chemical suppliers and used after proper purification if necessary. Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel (200-300 mesh) with the indicated solvent mixtures. TLC analysis was performed on pre-coated, glass-backed silica gel plates and visualized with UV light.

The <sup>1</sup>H NMR and spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400 AV or 500 AV spectrometers. Chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) were reported as parts per million (ppm) downfield from tetramethylsilane and the following abbreviations were used to identify the multiplicities: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, dd = doublet of doublets, dt = doublet of triplets, dq = doublet of quartets, br = broad and all combinations thereof can be explained by their integral parts. Coupling constant (*J*) was reported in hertz unit (Hz)..

# 2. List of Aryl Iodides



The substrate **1m** was prepared according to the known literature.<sup>1</sup> Other aryl iodides are commercially available and used as received.

# 3. Nickel-Catalyzed Formylation/Carboxylation of Aryl Halides with

# Isocyanides.

## 3.1 Optimization of the carboxylation reaction

	Catalyst, Ligand, Base				СООН	
Ph		H <sub>2</sub> U —	Solvent, Temp.	Ph		
	1d 2a				4d	
Entry	Catalyst	Ligand	Base	Solvent	Temp.	Yield
	(mol%)	(mol%)	(equiv)		(°C)	(%)
1	$NiBr_{2}(5)$	L1 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	85
2	$NiI_2(5)$	L1 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	63
3	$NiCl_{2}(5)$	L1 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	62
4	$Ni(OAc)_2 \cdot 4H_2O(5)$	L1 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	70
5	$Ni(OTf)_2(5)$	L1 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	60
6	$Ni(acac)_2(5)$	L1 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	65
7	$NiBr_2(10)$	L1 (10)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	85
8	-	L1 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	0
9	$NiBr_2(5)$	L2 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	75
10	$NiBr_2(5)$	L3 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	80
11	$NiBr_2(5)$	L4 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	78
12	$NiBr_2(5)$	L5 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	42
13	$NiBr_2(5)$	L6 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	45
14	$NiBr_2(5)$	L7 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	50
15	$NiBr_2(5)$	L8 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	62
16	$NiBr_2(5)$	L9 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	55
17	$NiBr_2(5)$	L10 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	50
18	$NiBr_2(5)$	L11 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	53
19	$NiBr_2(5)$	-	HCOONa (2)	DMF	120	55
20	$NiBr_2(5)$	L1 (5)	AcOONa (2)	DMF	120	45
21	$NiBr_2(5)$	L1 (5)	EtONa (2)	DMF	120	60
22	$NiBr_2(5)$	L1 (5)	$Na_2CO_3(2)$	DMF	120	0
23	$NiBr_2(5)$	L1 (5)	<sup>t</sup> BuONa (2)	DMF	120	38
24	$NiBr_2(5)$	L1 (5)	-	DMF	120	0
25	$NiBr_2(5)$	L1 (5)	HCOONa (1)	DMF	120	70
26	$NiBr_2(5)$	L1 (5)	HCOONa (0.5)	DMF	120	55
27	$NiBr_2(5)$	L1 (5)	HCOONa (2)	NMP	120	68
28	$NiBr_2(5)$	L1 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMA	120	65
29	$NiBr_2(5)$	L1 (5)	HCOONa (2)	DMSO	120	70
30	$NiBr_2(5)$	L1 (5)	HCOONa (2)	Toluene	120	trace
2.1	$NiD_{r}$ (5)	I1(5)	$HCOON_{2}(2)$	THE	120	trace



1000000000000000000000000000000000000	<sup>a</sup> Reaction conditions: 1d	(0.4 mmol), <b>2a</b> (	0.6 mmol), Solvent (	1 mL), 12 h. <sup>b</sup> F	or 24 h.
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# 3.2 Optimization of the formylation reaction

		<sup>t</sup> BuNC/H <sub>2</sub> O	Catalyst, Ligand, Base Reductant, Hydrosilane			
MeO			toluene	e, 150 °C, 24 h	MeO	
	1d	2a			3e	
Entry	Catalyst/	Ligand/	Base	Hydrosilane	Reductant	Yield of
	(mol%)	(mol%)				3e/%
1	$NiBr_2(20)$	L1 (24)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Zn (2)	80
2	$NiBr_2(20)$	L1 (24)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Zn (1)	69
3	$NiBr_2(20)$	L1 (24)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Zn (0.3)	65
4	$NiBr_2(20)$	L1 (24)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	-	57
5	$NiBr_2(20)$	L1 (24)	t-BuOK	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Zn (2)	25
6	$NiBr_2(20)$	L1 (24)	t-BuOLi	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Zn (2)	23
7	$NiBr_2(20)$	L1 (24)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Mn (2)	75
8	$NiBr_2(20)$	L1 (24)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Mg (2)	33
9	$NiBr_2(10)$	L1 (12)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Zn (2)	78
10	$NiBr_2(5)$	L1 (6)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Zn (2)	51
11	-	L1 (12)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Zn (2)	0
12	$NiBr_2(10)$	L1 (12)	t-BuONa	Et <sub>3</sub> SiH	Zn (2)	57
13	$NiBr_2(10)$	L1 (12)	t-BuONa	Ph <sub>3</sub> SiH	Zn (2)	43
14	$NiBr_2(10)$	L1 (12)	t-BuONa	(EtO) <sub>2</sub> MeSiH	Zn (2)	27
15	$NiBr_2(10)$	L1 (12)	t-BuONa	-	Zn (2)	0
16	$NiBr_2(10)$	L1 (12)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Zn (2)	62 <sup>b</sup>
17	$NiBr_2(10)$	<b>L3</b> (12)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Zn (2)	38

18	$NiBr_2(10)$	L4 (12)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Zn (2)	53
19	$NiBr_2(10)$	L5 (12)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Zn (2)	48
20	$NiBr_2(10)$	L8 (12)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Zn (2)	36
21	$NiBr_2(10)$	L11 (12)	t-BuONa	Me <sub>2</sub> PhSiH	Zn (2)	0

<sup>a</sup>Reaction conditions: **1d** (0.4 mmol), **2a** (0.48 mmol), Catalyst, Ligand (1.2 equiv to catalyst), Base (1 equiv), Zn (2 equiv), Hydrosilane (3 equiv), toluene (1 mL), at 150 °C for 24 h. <sup>b</sup>At 120 °C.

#### 3.3 Experimental details and characterization of aromatic aldehydes



To a 25 ml flame-dried Schlenk tube containing a stirring bar was added 1-iodo-4methoxybenzene (0.4 mmol, 93.6 mg), NiBr<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%, 0.04 mmol, 8.8 mg), L1 (12 mol%, 0.048 mmol, 7.488 mg), Zn (0.8 mmol, 52 mg), *t*-BuONa (0.4 mmol, 38.4 mg), toluene (1 mL), *t*-BuNC (0.48 mmol, 40 mg), and dimethylphenylsilane (1.2 mmol, 163 mg) sequentially under nitrogen. The tube was sealed and stirred at 150 °C for 24 h. After completion, H<sub>2</sub>O (0.2 ml) was added to the reaction. The resulting mixture was concentrated and purified by silica gel column chromatography to provide the product **3e** in 78% yield.

#### benzaldehyde (3a)<sup>2</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **3a** was obtained as yellow oil (19 mg, 45% yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 10.01 (s, 1H), 7.91 – 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.66 – 7.59 (m, 1H), 7.52 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H).

4-methylbenzaldehyde (3b)<sup>1</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **3b** was obtained as yellow oil (30 mg, 63% yield). **<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 9.95 (s, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.42 (s, 3H).

4-(tert-butyl)benzaldehyde (3c)<sup>1</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **3c** was obtained as yellow oil (56 mg, 89% yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 9.98 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 1.36 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 191.90, 158.31, 133.98, 129.59, 125.88, 35.22, 30.95.

## [1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carbaldehyde (3d)<sup>1</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **3d** was obtained as yellow oil (40 mg, 55% yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 10.05 (s, 1H), 7.98 – 7.92 (m, 2H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.65 – 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.51 – 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.44 – 7.38 (m, 1H).

## 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (3e)<sup>1</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **3e** was obtained as yellow oil (36 mg, 78% yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 9.89 (s, 1H), 7.86 – 7.82 (m, 2H), 7.03 – 6.99 (m, 2H), 3.89 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz,

**CDCl<sub>3</sub>**) δ 190.67, 164.50, 131.84, 129.83, 114.19, 55.44.

## 2-methoxybenzaldehyde (3f)<sup>2</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **3f** was obtained as yellow oil (26 mg, 47% yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  10.44 (d, J = 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (dd,  $J_1 = 7.7, J_2 = 1.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.53 – 7.48 (m, 1H), 6.96 (dd,  $J_1 = 15.4, J_2$ = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H).

3-methoxybenzaldehyde (3g)<sup>3</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **3g** was obtained as yellow oil (34 mg, 66% yield).

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)** δ 9.96 (s, 1H), 7.47 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.38 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.19 – 7.14 (m, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H).

benzo[d][1,3]dioxole-5-carbaldehyde (3h)<sup>1</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **3h** was obtained as yellow oil (34 mg, 56% yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 9.81 (s, 1H), 7.44 – 7.39 (m, 1H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.96 – 6.92 (m, 1H), 6.08 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 2H).

#### 4-(dimethylamino)benzaldehyde (3i)<sup>4</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **3i** was obtained as yellow oil (32 mg, 53% yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 9.74 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 6.70 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 3.08 (s, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 190.23, 154.27, 131.89, 125.05, 110.91, 39.98.

## N-(4-formylphenyl)-N-methylacetamide (3j)<sup>5</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **3j** was obtained as yellow oil (33 mg, 47% yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  10.04 (s, 1H), 7.96 (d, J = 8.3

Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 1.99 (s, 3H).

## 4-chlorobenzaldehyde (3k)<sup>1</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound 3k was obtained as yellow oil (24 mg, 43% yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 9.99 (s, 1H), 7.85 – 7.81 (m, 2H),
7.56 – 7.47 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 190.85,
140.94, 134.68, 130.89, 129.43.

#### 2,4,6-trimethylbenzaldehyde (3l)<sup>6</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **31** was obtained as yellow oil (36 mg, 61% yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 10.56 (s, 1H), 6.90 (s, 2H), 2.58 (s, 6H), 2.32 (s, 3H).

2-naphthaldehyde (3m)<sup>1</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **3m** was obtained as yellow oil (33 mg, 53% yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 10.13 (s, 1H), 8.30 (s, 1H), 8.00
-7.86 (m, 4H), 7.66 - 7.54 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl3) δ 192.21, 136.39, 134.50, 134.05, 132.58, 129.47,

129.07, 129.04, 128.03, 127.04, 122.70.

## 1-naphthaldehyde (3n)<sup>1</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **3n** was obtained as yellow oil (32 mg, 51% yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  10.32 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 9.22 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.01 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (dd,  $J_1 = 17.1$ ,  $J_2 = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 7.64 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H).

## thiophene-3-carbaldehyde (30)<sup>7</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **30** was obtained as yellow oil (13 mg, 30% yield).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  9.93 (s, 1H), 8.14 (dd,  $J_1 = 2.9, J_2 = 1.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.54 (dd,  $J_1 = 5.1, J_2 = 1.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.41 – 7.36 (m, 1H).

## 1H-indole-5-carbaldehyde (3p)<sup>8</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **3p** was obtained as yellow oil (35 mg, 60% yield).<sup>c</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  10.04 (s, 1H), 8.82 (s, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 7.78 (dd,  $J_1 = 8.5$ ,  $J_2 = 1.2$  Hz, 1H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (t, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 6.71 (s, 1H).

## 3.4 Experimental details and characterization of aromatic carboxylic acids



Under the positive nitrogen atmosphere, **1d** (0.4 mmol, 112 mg), **2a** (0.6 mmol, 49.8 mg), NiBr<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%, 4.4 mg), L1 (5 mol%, 3.1 mg), HCO<sub>2</sub>Na (0.8 mmol, 54.4 mg), and DMF (1 mL) were added to 25 mL Schlenk tube. The reaction mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 12 hours. After the completion, H<sub>2</sub>O (1 mL) was added to the reaction and the resulting mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (5 mL×2). The combined organic layer was dried over the anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was removed under vacuum and the residue was purified by column chromatography (PE : EA = 5:1) to give the desired product in 84% yield as white solid.

benzoic acid (4a)<sup>9</sup>



Following the general procedure: 10 mol% of NiBr<sub>2</sub> and 10 mol% bipyridine were used. Compound **4a** was obtained as a white solid in 68% yield (33 mg); mp = 120 °C.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>):  $\delta$  12.96 (br, 0.7H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.63 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  167.37, 132.85, 130.85, 129.27, 128.57.

#### p-methylacetyl urea benzoic acid (4b)<sup>9</sup>



Following the general procedure: 10 mol% of NiBr<sub>2</sub> and 10 mol% bipyridine were used. Compound **4b** was obtained as a white solid in 65% yield (35 mg); mp = 175 °C.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  7.83 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H).

#### 4-(tert-butyl)benzoic acid (4c)<sup>10</sup>



Following the general procedure: 10 mol% of NiBr<sub>2</sub> and 10 mol% bipyridine were used. Compound **4c** was obtained as a white solid in 65% yield (46 mg); mp = 160 °C.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  12.78 (br, 0.56H), 7.88 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 1.29 (s, 9H).

## [1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carboxylic acid (4d)<sup>10</sup>



Following the general procedure: 10 mol% of NiBr<sub>2</sub> and 10 mol% bipyridine were used. Compound **4d** was obtained as a white solid in 84% yield (66 mg); mp = 220 °C.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d<sub>6</sub>): δ 13.00 (br, 0.58H), 8.04 (d, J

= 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H).

## 4-methoxybenzoic acid (4e)<sup>9</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound 4e was obtained as a white solid in 69% yield (42 mg); mp = 180 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  12.63 (br, 0.89H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.02 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.83 (s, 3H).

## 4-(hydroxymethyl)benzoic acid (4f)<sup>11</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound 4f was obtained as a white solid in 72% yield (43 mg); mp = 175 °C.

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-***d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 7.92 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H),

7.44 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.41 (br, 1H), 4.58 (s, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ 167.69, 147.92, 129.50, 129.38, 126.52, 62.72.

## 5-((trimethylsilyl)oxy)benzoic acid (4g)<sup>10</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound 4g was obtained as a white solid in 53% yield (29 mg); mp = 278 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  11.08 (br, 1.72H), 7.84 (d,

*J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 2.36 (s, 3H).

## 4-fluorobenzoic acid (4h)<sup>9</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **4h** was obtained as a white solid in 42% yield (24 mg); mp =  $180 \degree$ C; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-***d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 8.00 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 5.9 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H).

4-iodobenzoic acid (4i)<sup>12</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **4i** was obtained as a white solid in 61% yield (61 mg); mp = 265 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  13.14 (br, 0.79H), 7.89 (t, J

= 9.9 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H).

## 4-cyanobenzoic acid (4j)<sup>10</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **4j** was obtained as a white solid in 72% yield (42 mg); mp = 215 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  7.83 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H).

## 4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzoic acid (4k)<sup>13</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **4k** was obtained as a white solid in 58% yield (48 mg); mp = 150 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.09 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H).

## 4-(trifluoromethyl)benzoic acid (4l)<sup>9</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **41** was obtained as a white solid in 48% yield (37 mg); mp = 210 °C.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>): δ 13.43 (br, 0.55H), 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H).

## 4-acetylbenzoic acid (4m)<sup>14</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **4m** was obtained as a white solid in 57% yield (37 mg); mp = 205 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.06 (s, 4H), 2.64 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ )  $\delta$  197.76, 166.68, 139.82,

134.61, 129.56, 128.31, 26.99.

5-(methoxycarbonyl)benzoic acid (4n)<sup>15</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound 4n was obtained as a white solid in 76% yield (50 mg); mp = 234 °C.

<sup>1</sup>**H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-** $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.43 (s, 1H), 8.17 (t, J = 7.2 Hz,

2H), 7.65 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (s, 3H).

## 2-naphthoic acid (40)<sup>13</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound **40** was obtained as a white solid in 56% yield (39 mg); mp = 180 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  8.62 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.03 – 7.97 (m, 3H), 7.69 – 7.58 (m, 2H).

## 1H-indole-5-carboxylic acid (4p)<sup>9</sup>



Following the general procedure, compound 4p was obtained as a white solid in 70% yield (45 mg); mp = 205 °C.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ):  $\delta$  12.41 (br, 1H), 11.44 (s, 1H), 8.26 (s, 1H), 7.73 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (dd, J =

5.9, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 6.98 – 6.33 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*<sub>6</sub>) δ 169.18, 138.82, 127.66, 127.41, 123.39, 122.74, 121.74, 111.68, 103.11.

#### **3.5 Unsuccessful examples**

In addition the above examples, other aryl halides bearing various functional groups, heteroaromatic halides, and alkenyl/alkyl halides were investigated under the standard reaction conditions. Unfortunately, we failed to get a satisfying yield both in the formylation and carboxylation reactions.



## 4. Mechanistic studies

#### 4.1 Investigation of the possible intermediate in the carboxylation reaction



#### **Experimental procedure:**

Under the positive nitrogen atmosphere, **5** (0.4 mmol), NiBr<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%, 4.4 mg), 2,2bipyridine L1 (5 mol%, 3.1 mg), HCO<sub>2</sub>Na (0.8 mmol, 54.4 mg), and DMF (1 mL) were added to 25-mL Schlenk tube. The reaction mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 12 hours. After the completion, H<sub>2</sub>O (2 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and no product **40** was detected by TLC analysis.

## 4.2 Investigation of the other possible carbonyl sources



#### **Experimental procedure:**

Under the positive nitrogen atmosphere, **1d** (0.4 mmol, 112 mg), NiBr<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%, 8.8 mg), **L1** (10 mol%, 6.2 mg), HCO<sub>2</sub>Na (0.8 mmol, 54.4 mg), **6a-d** (0.6 mmol, **6d**: CO balloon used ) and DMF (1 mL) were added to 25-mL Schlenk tube. The reaction mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 12 hours. After the completion, H<sub>2</sub>O (2 ml) was added to the reaction mixture and only the reaction of **1d** with **6d** proceeded smoothly. The product was isolated in 40% yield.

#### 4.3 Detection of tert-octylamine 7a



Under the positive nitrogen atmosphere, **1d** (0.4 mmol, 112 mg), **2b** (0.6 mmol, 83.4 mg), NiBr<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%, 4.4 mg), **L1** (5 mol%, 3.1 mg), HCO<sub>2</sub>Na (0.8 mmol, 54.4 mg), H<sub>2</sub>O (2 mmol, 40 mg) and DMF (1 mL) were added to 25 mL Schlenk tube. The reaction mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 12 hours. After the completion, the reaction mixture was directly subjected to the HRMS analysis.



Under the positive nitrogen atmosphere, **1e** (0.4 mmol, 94 mg), **2a** (0.48 mmol, 40 mg), NiBr<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%, 8.8 mg), **L1** (12 mol%, 7.5 mg), PhMe<sub>2</sub>SiH (1.2 mmol, 163 mg),

Zn (0.8 mmol, 52 mg), 'BuONa (0.4 mmol, 38.4 mg),  $H_2O^{18}$  (2 mmol, 40 mg) and toluene (1 mL) were added to 25 mL Schlenk tube. The reaction mixture was stirred at 150 r the completion,



Under the positive nitrogen atmosphere, **1d** (0.4 mmol, 112 mg), NiBr<sub>2</sub> (5 mol%, 4.4 mg), **L1** (5 mol%, 3.1 mg), HCO<sub>2</sub>Na (0.8 mmol, 54.4 mg), H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>18</sup> (2 mmol, 40 mg) and DMF (1 mL) were added to 25 mL Schlenk tube. The reaction mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 12 hours. After the completion, the product was isolated in 75% yield and subjected to the HRMS analysis.



Under the positive nitrogen atmosphere, **1e** (0.4 mmol, 94 mg), **2a** (0.48 mmol, 40 mg), NiBr<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%, 8.8 mg), **L1** (12 mol%, 7.5 mg), PhMe<sub>2</sub>SiH (1.2 mmol, 163 mg), Zn (0.8 mmol, 52 mg), 'BuONa (0.4 mmol, 38.4 mg), D<sub>2</sub>O (2 mmol, 40 mg) and toluene (1 mL) were added to 25 mL Schlenk tube. The reaction mixture was stirred at 150 °C for 24 hours. After the completion, the inseparable mixture of **3e-***d* and **8e** was isolated and directly subjected to the <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis.





Under the positive nitrogen atmosphere, **1e** (0.4 mmol, 94 mg), **2a** (0.48 mmol, 40 mg), NiBr<sub>2</sub> (10 mol%, 8.8 mg), **L1** (12 mol%, 7.5 mg), PhMe<sub>2</sub>SiH (1.2 mmol, 163 mg), Zn (0.8 mmol, 52 mg), 'BuONa (0.4 mmol, 38.4 mg) and toluene (1 mL) were added to 25 mL Schlenk tube. The reaction mixture was stirred at 150 °C for 24 hours. After the completion, D<sub>2</sub>O (2 mmol, 40 mg) was added to the 25 mL Schlenk tube and the reaction mixture was stirred at 150 °C for 1 hours. The product was isolated in 70% yield and characterized by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis.



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4p



