Rh^{III}-promoted directed C–H *N*-heteroarylation of 2pyridones

Rong Chi, Jia-Xue Wu, Da-Cheng Li, Jian-Min Dou, Huai-Wei Wang*

Shandong Provincial Key Laboratory of Chemical Energy Storage and Novel Cell Technology, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Liaocheng University, Liaocheng 252000, PR China.

1. Experiments	2
2. Control experiments	2
2.1 H/D exchange experiment	2
2.2 Competitive experiments	4
2.3 Catalytic activity of intermediate A'	5
3. X-ray single crystal data for compound 4k	7
4. References	10
5. NMR Spectra	11

1. Experiments

Table S1 Control experiments



entry	Cat.	oxidant	base	solvent	yield(%) ^a
1	[Cp*Rh(MeCN) ₃](SbF ₆) ₂	Ag ₂ O	LiF	PhCl	82
2 ^b		Ag ₂ O	LiF	PhCl	nr
3°	[Cp*Rh(MeCN) ₃](SbF ₆) ₂	_	LiF	PhCl	nr
4 ^{<i>d</i>}	[Cp*Rh(MeCN) ₃](SbF ₆) ₂	Ag ₂ O		PhCl	71

^{*a*}Conditions: **1a** (17.2 mg, 0.1 mmol), **2a** (47.9 mg, 0.2 mmol), [Cp*Rh(MeCN)₃](SbF₆)₂ (8.3 mg, 0.01 mmol), Oxidant (0.2 mmol), Base (0.2 mmol) in 2 mL dry PhCl, 110 °C, 16 h, N₂ atmosphere. Yields were determined by ¹H NMR analysis with 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as the internal standard. ^{*b*}Without catalyst. ^{*c*}Without Ag₂O. ^{*d*}Without LiF.

2. Control experiments

2.1 H/D exchange experiment



To a 25 mL Schlenk-type sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was added the substrate **1a** (0.1 mmol), $[Cp*Rh(MeCN)_3](SbF_6)_2$ (8.3 mg, 0.01 mmol), Ag₂O (46.3 mg, 0.2 mmol), LiF (5.2 mg, 0.2 mmol), CD₃OD (10 equiv.) and dry PhCl (2.0 mL) under N₂ atmosphere. The tube was capped, and subjected to a 110 °C

preheated oil bath for 16 h. After cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to afford crude products. The ratio was identified by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude product using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as the internal standard.



2.2 Competitive experiments



To a 25 mL Schlenk-type sealed tube equipped with a magnetic stirring bar was added the substrate **1a** (0.1 mmol), $[Cp*Rh(MeCN)_3](SbF_6)_2$ (8.3 mg, 0.01 mmol), heteroaryl acid pinacol esters **2b** (0.2 mmol) and **2d** (0.2 mmol), Ag₂O (46.3 mg, 0.2 mmol), LiF (5.2 mg, 0.2 mmol) and dry PhCl (2.0 mL) under N₂ atmosphere. The tube was capped, and subjected to a 110 °C preheated oil bath for 16 h. After cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite. The filtrate was concentrated in vacuo to afford crude products. The yields of the products (**4b** 59% and **4d** 39%) was determined by ¹H NMR analysis of the crude product using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as the internal standard.



2.3 Catalytic activity of intermediate A'

Preparation and Characterization of Intermediate A'^[1]



An oven-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube equipped with magnetic stirring bar was sequentially charged with **1a** (36.1 mg, 0.21 mmol), $[Cp*RhCl_2]_2$ (31.2 mg, 0.1 mmol), NaOAc (49.2 mg, 0.6 mmol) were stirred overnight in CH₂Cl₂ (6 mL) at room temperature. The solvent was then removed under reduced pressure, and the residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂, and filtered to remove NaOAc. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel using EA/PE = 4:1 to afford Rhodium(III) Complex **intermediate A'** in 60% yield. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 9.32 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 8.52 (dd, *J*₁ = 5.5 Hz, *J*₂ = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.82-7.78 (m, 1H), 7.20-7.17 (m, 1H), 7.09 (dd, *J*₁ = 7.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 15.0 Hz, 1H), 6.50 (dd, *J*₁ = 6.5 Hz, *J*₂ = 0.5 Hz, 1H), 6.12 (dd, *J*₁ = 9.0 Hz, *J*₂ = 1.0 Hz, 1H), 1.58 (s, 15H). HRMS (ESI) m/z: [M-Cl]⁺ Calcd for C₂₀H₂₂RhN₂O 409.0787; Found 409.0787.



3. X-ray single crystal data for compound 4k

General Procedure for Crystal Preparation:

Compounds $4\mathbf{k}$ (around 20 mg) were dissolved in CDCl₃ (1 ml) separatively, and the NMR tube was capped with a closed-top cap. The single crystals were grown by slow evaporation of solvents at room temperature.

X-ray structure determination of compounds 4k:

Single-crystal X-ray data for Cd-CP were collected on a Siemens Smart CCD diffractometer with graphite-monochromatic Mo K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å) at 298 K. The raw data frames were integrated into SHELX-format reflection files and corrected using SAINT program.² The structure was solved by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares methods with SHELX program.³ Displacement parameters were refined anisotropically, and the positions of the H-atoms were generated geometrically, assigned isotropic thermal parameters, and allowed to ride on their parent carbon atoms before the final cycle of refinement. Basic information pertaining to crystal parameters and structure refinement are summarized in Table S1 and selected bond lengths and angles are listed in Table S2. CCDC **2254051** (**4**k) contains the supplementary crystallographic data for this paper.



Figure S1. Single crystals of compound 4k

Formula	C ₁₆ H ₁₀ F ₃ N ₃ O
Formula weight	317.27
T (K)	298.15
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /c
a (Å)	14.5478(12)
b (Å)	9.6153(8)
c (Å)	10.2086(9)
α	90
β	101.992(4)
γ	90
V	1396.8(2)
Ζ	4
Dcalc (g/cm ⁻³)	1.509
F(000)	648.0
2θ for data collection	5.112 to 50.02
Reflections collected	6619
Unique reflections	2463
Goodness-of-fit on F2	1.101
$R_1, [I > 2\sigma]$	0.0770
wR ₂ , [I > 2σ]	0.2114

Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinements for $4k\,$

Table S2. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for 4k

O1-C1	1.223(5)	C3-C4	1.398(6)
N1-C1	1.385(5)	C4-C5	1.328(5)
N1-C5	1.390(5)	C5-C11	1.472(6)
N1-C6	1.440(5)	C6-C7	1.364(6)
N2-C6	1.308(5)	C7-C8	1.370(6)
N2-C10	1.329(5)	C8-C9	1.356(7)
N3-C13	1.324(5)	C9-C10	1.351(7)
N3-C15	1.324(6)	C11-C12	1.374(6)
F1-C16	1.267(6)	C11-C13	1.378(6)
F2-C16	1.272(7)	C12-C14	1.368(6)
F3-C16	1.291(7)	C14-C15	1.364(7)
C1-C2	1.418(5)	C14-C16	1.457(7)
C2-C3	1.341(6)		
C1-N1-C5	122.6(3)	C9-C8-C7	118.9(4)
C1-N1-C6	117.2(3)	С10-С9-С8	119.4(4)
C5-N1-C6	119.1(3)	N2-C10-C9	123.2(4)
C6-N2-C10	116.2(4)	C12-C11-C5	120.1(4)

C13-N3-C15	116.9(4)	C12-C11-C13	117.5(4)
01-C1-N1	120.0(3)	C13-C11-C5	122.1(4)
O1-C1-C2	124.3(4)	C14-C12-C11	119.0(4)
N1-C1-C2	115.7(3)	N3-C13-C11	124.1(4)
C3-C2-C1	121.4(4)	C12-C14-C16	121.5(5)
C2-C3-C4	120.3(4)	C15-C14-C12	119.0(4)
C5-C4-C3	120.6(4)	C15-C14-C16	119.5(4)
N1-C5-C11	119.1(3)	N3-C15-C14	123.4(4)
C4-C5-N1	119.2(4)	F1-C16-F2	105.9(6)
C4-C5-C11	121.6(4)	F1-C16-F3	104.0(6)
N2-C6-N1	114.4(3)	F1-C16-C14	114.7(5)
N2-C6-C7	125.1(4)	F2-C16-F3	101.5(5)
C7-C6-N1	120.5(4)	F2-C16-C14	114.3(5)
C6-C7-C8	117.1(4)	F3-C16-C14	115.0(5)

4. References

1. Huang, G.; Shan, Y.-J.; Yu, J.-T.; Pan, C.-D. Rh^{III}-Catalyzed C6-Selective Oxidative C–H/C–H Crosscoupling of 2-Pyridones with Thiophenes. *Chem. Eur. J.*, **2021**, 27, 12294–12299.

2. SAINT, Version 6.02a, Bruker AXS Inc, Madison, WI, 2002.

3. (a) Sheldrick, G. M. SHELXS-97, Program for Crystal Structure Solution, Göttingen University, Göttingen, Germany, **1997**; (b) Sheldrick, G. M. Crystal structure refinement with SHELXL. Acta Crystallogr. Sec. C: Struct. Chem. **2015**, *71*, 3.

5. NMR Spectra









3d 125 MHz, CDCl₃

 





































4e 500 MHz, CDCl₃









4g 500 MHz, CDCl₃









8 351 8 351 8 323 8 3230 8 3230 8 3230 8 3230 8 325 8



-0.000

8.852 8.8557 8.8316 8.8316 8.8316 8.8316 8.8316 8.8316 8.8302 8.8302 8.8302 8.8302 8.8302 7.7561 7.75761 7.7561 7.



4k 500 MHz, CDCl₃



90 80 f1 (ppm) -10 190 180 170 120 110 100 70 10 Ó 160 150 140 130 60 50 40 30 20







-0.000







40 500 MHz, CDCl₃









10 0 -10 -20 -30 -40 -50 -50 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -170 -180 -190 -200 -210 -22 fl(ppm)









4s

500 MHz, CDCl₃



0000-



4t 500 MHz, CDCl₃





4u





4∨ 500 MHz, CDCl₃





