## Reductive Activation of Arenes by Potassium Metal with Potassium Salts

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Index:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General details</td>
<td>S2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Experimental details</td>
<td>S2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reactions of benzene</td>
<td>S2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GCMS data</td>
<td>S4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra of pure products</td>
<td>S19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>$^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR spectra of crude products</td>
<td>S23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nOesy spectrum of nOesy NMR of 4,4'-Di-tert-butyl-1,1'-biphenyl-$d_4 + d_5$ ($16$-$d_4 + d_5$)</td>
<td>S27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Example calculation of NMR yields</td>
<td>S27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>References.</td>
<td>S28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
General Details

All reagents were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification, except where stated. Anhydrous diethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, dichloromethane and hexane were dried using a Pure-Solv 400 solvent purification system (Innovative Technology Inc., U.S.A.). Anhydrous benzene was purchased from Sigma Aldrich and dried over 3Å molecular sieves, previously activated by microwave heating. Thin layer chromatography analyses were carried out on silica gel pre-coated aluminium foil sheets and were visualised using UV light (254 nm). Flash column chromatography was carried out using slurry packed silica gel (SiO$_2$), 35-75 μm particle size, 60 Å pore size, under a light positive pressure, eluting with the specified solvent system.

Where reactions were carried out in a glovebox, the atmosphere used was nitrogen and the glovebox was supplied by Innovative Technology Inc., USA. Throughout this paper, all reactions were worked up by addition of water (following removal of any unreacted potassium metal for separate work up in t-BuOH – Caution!)

$^3$H-NMR, $^2$H-NMR and $^{13}$C-NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers operating at 400 or 500 MHz, 61 MHz and 101 or 126 MHz, respectively. All spectral data were acquired at 295 K. Chemical shifts (δ) are quoted in parts per million (ppm). Coupling constants (J) are reported in Hertz (Hz) to the nearest 0.1 Hz. The multiplicity abbreviations used are: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), qn (quintet), sextet (st), m (multiplet). Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded using an FTIR-ATR spectrometer. High resolution mass spectrometry was performed at the University of Swansea, in the EPSRC National Mass Spectrometry Centre. Accurate mass measurements were obtained using a LTQ Orbitrap XL using Atmospheric Pressure Chemical Ionisation (APCI) or High Resolution Nano-Electrospray (HNESP) using Electrospray ionisation (ESI). Low resolution spectrometry was recorded by gas-phase chromatography (GCMS) using electron ionization (EI) in the University of Strathclyde. Data were recorded using an Agilent Technologies 7890A GC system coupled to a 5975C inert XL EI/CI MSD detector. Separation was performed using the DB5MS-UI column (30 m x 0.25 mm x 0.25 μm) at a temperature of 320 °C, using helium as the carrier gas.

Calculations of the yields of reactions using the internal standard 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene ($^3$H-NMR internal standard) were performed as follows: 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (8.4 mg, 0.050 mmol, 10 mol%) was added as a solid to the reaction mixture. CDCl$_3$ (~1 mL) was added and the solution stirred for 5 min. A portion of the solution was taken and diluted for NMR analysis. The yields were therefore calculated using the integration of similar types of peaks: aromatic peaks of the compound were compared with the aromatic peak of the internal standard, aliphatic peaks of the compounds were compared with the aliphatic peaks of the internal standard.

Experimental details.

Reactions of Benzene:

Experiments related to Table 1. General reaction procedure: Freshly cut potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), KOtBu (168 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene 1 (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), KOtBu (168 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) in a glovebox. The tube was sealed and transferred in a fumehood. The reaction was stirred at 150 °C. After 21h, the reaction was cooled to 0 °C, it was quenched carefully with isopropanol/water (20 mL), the pH was adjusted to neutral by using hydrochloric acid 5% and the organic fraction was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated in vacuo to afford the crude product. The calculations of the in situ reaction yields via internal standard 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene ($^3$H-NMR internal standard) were performed as a general procedure. Where specified, the crude material was purified by column chromatography on silica gel.

Table 1

(Table 1, Entry 1) The results of four replicate experiments using different reagents are reported.
(a) 2 (108 mg), 3 (traces), 4 (traces) (using Legacy batch of K metal and KOtBu stored in the glovebox); 
(b) 2 (115 mg), 3 (traces), 4 (traces) [using the same batches of K and KOtBu metal used in (a)]; 
(c) 2 (182 mg), 3 (28 mg, 0.17 mmol), 4 (6 mg, 0.04 mmol). (using a fresh batch of K metal); 
(d) 2 (83 mg, 0.54 mmol), 3 (14 mg, 0.09 mmol), 4 (11 mg, 0.07 mmol) (Different batch of K metal and different batch of KOtBu).

Average of four experiments: 2 (122 mg, 0.79 mmol), 3 (12 mg, 0.07 mmol), 4 (3 mg, 0.02 mmol).

(Entry 2) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. After 21 h, work up showed that no reaction had occurred.

(Entry 3) KOtBu (168 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. After 21 h, work up showed that no reaction had occurred.

(Entry 4) Potassium metal (3.9 mg, 0.1 mmol), KOtBu (168 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (2 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup afforded 2 (1 mg).

(Entry 5) Potassium metal (19.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), KOtBu (11.2 mg, 0.1 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (2 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup afforded 2 (30 mg, 0.19 mmol).

(Entry 6) Potassium metal (19.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), KOtBu (11.2 mg, 0.1 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (2 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. The reaction was stirred at RT for 21h and then quenched and analysed. No reaction had occurred.

Table 2

(All can be compared with Table 1, entry 1: Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), KOtBu (168 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. The results are reported. 2 (122 mg, 0.79 mmol), 3 (12 mg, 0.07 mmol), 4 (3 mg, 0.02 mmol).

Table 2, Entry 1) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), KI (249 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup afforded 2 (54 mg, 0.09 mmol), 3 (traces), 4 (traces).

(Entry 2) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), KBr (79 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup afforded 2 (47 mg, 0.30 mmol), 3 (17 mg, 0.11 mmol), 4 (5 mg, 0.03 mmol).

(Entry 3) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol),KF (87 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup afforded 2 (14 mg, 0.09 mmol), 3 (11 mg, 0.07 mmol), 4 (traces).

(Entry 4) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), KBF4 (189 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup afforded 2 (96 mg, 0.62 mmol), 3 (11 mg, 0.07 mmol), 4 (5 mg, 0.03 mmol).

(Entry 5) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), Me4NCl (417 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup showed that no reaction had occurred.

(Entry 6) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), NaI (225 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup showed that no reaction had occurred.

(Entry 7) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), Na2BF4 (165 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup showed that no reaction had occurred.

(Entry 8) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), NaOtBu (168 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup showed that no reaction had occurred.

(Entry 9) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), LiI (201 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup showed that no reaction had occurred.
(Entry 10) Sodium metal (11.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), KOtBu (56 mg, 0.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (2 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup showed that no reaction had occurred.

(Entry 11) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), MgI₂ (417 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup showed that no reaction had occurred.

(Entry 12) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), MgBr₂ (276 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup showed that no reaction had occurred.

(Entry 13) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), CaI₂ (441 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added. Workup afforded 2 (44 mg, 0.29 mmol), 3 (traces) and 4 (traces).

(Entry 14) Potassium metal (19.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), SrI₂ (511 mg, 0.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (2 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup afforded 2 (5 mg, 0.03 mmol).

(Entry 15) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), RbI (318 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup afforded 2 (42 mg, 0.27 mmol), 3 (41 mg, 0.26 mmol).

(Entry 16) Potassium metal (58.5 mg, 1.5 mmol), CsI (390 mg, 1.5 mmol) and anhydrous benzene (5 mL) were added to an oven-dried pressure tube. Workup afforded 2 (18 mg, 0.12 mmol), 3 (43 mg, 0.28 mmol), 4 (25 mg, 0.16 mmol).

From some experiments (Table 1, entries 5 and 6) biphenyl, 2, was isolated as sole product as a white solid. Mp: 64-67 °C (lit: 65-67 °C).\(^1\) \(\nu_{\text{max}}\) (neat, cm\(^{-1}\)) 3061, 3034, 1477, 1429, 1344, 1182, 1169, 902, 725, 692. \(^1\)H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) ppm 7.71 – 7.64 (4 H, m, ArH), 7.55 – 7.48 (4 H, m, ArH), 7.45 – 7.39 (2 H, m, ArH). \(^13\)C-NMR (101 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) ppm 140.8, 128.3, 126.8, 126.8. GC-MS (EI) \(m/z\) 154.1. Data were consistent with the literature.\(^2\)

In the other experiments, the mixtures of dihydrobiphenyls and biphenyl were inseparable, but identified from the literature: 1,4-dihydrobiphenyl, 3,\(^3\) and 3,4-dihydrobiphenyl 4.\(^4\)

**GCMS data** from reaction of benzene-\(d_6\) carried out according to the General Procedure with 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as calibrant.

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In the other experiments, the mixtures of dihydrobiphenyls and biphenyl were inseparable, but identified from the literature: 1,4-dihydrobiphenyl, 3,\(^3\) and 3,4-dihydrobiphenyl 4.\(^4\)

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**GCMS data** from reaction of benzene-\(d_6\) carried out according to the General Procedure with 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as calibrant.
1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene

Peak A, 3-$d_{10}$ or 4-$d_{10}$ or 5-$d_{10}$

Peak B, 2-$d_{10}$

Peak C, 3-$d_{10}$ or 4-$d_{10}$ or 5-$d_{10}$

Peak D, 3-$d_{10}$ or 4-$d_{10}$ or 5-$d_{10}$
GCMS data from reaction of 1:1 Mixture of benzene and benzene-$d_6$ carried out according to the General Procedure using anhydrous benzene (2.50 mL) and anhydrous benzene-$d_6$ (2.50 mL).

Reactions of Benzene with Additives

Testing for H atom Transfer (radical mechanism) with substrate 13.

Reaction of (2-Methylbut-3-en-2-yl)benzene (13) with benzene

This experiment was carried out according to the General Procedure with the addition of (2-methylbut-3-en-2-yl)benzene (13) (219 mg, 1.50 mmol). GCMS data shown below. The $^1$H NMR spectrum (CDCl$_3$) of the crude reaction product is shown on page S24 and shows the side-chair resonances for 19 [δ 1.70 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.33 (s, 6H), 0.73 (t, J = 8 Hz, 3H)]. The mass spectrum of 19 shows fragmentation involving loss of Me and Et, which indicates that no neophyl rearrangement of the skeleton has taken place and hence that there is no evidence in support of radical-based H-atom transfer. (The product 19 is indicated by a red arrow on the GC trace; the GC peak at 7.6 min is residual 13; the peak at 9.6 min is dihydrobiphenyl; the peak at 10 min is biphenyl 2).
Biphenyl (2) as additive with benzene-$d_6$

This experiment was carried out according to the General Procedure using anhydrous benzene-$d_6$ (5.00 mL) with the addition of biphenyl (2) (231 mg, 1.50 mmol). GCMS data are shown below. NMR yields of biphenyl (2, 44.5 mg), 1,4-dihydro-1,1'-biphenyl (3, 9.2 mg), 3,4-dihydro-1,1'-biphenyl (4, 5.9 mg) and 2,5-dihydro-1,1'-biphenyl (5, 6.7 mg) (spectrum of mixture is shown on page S24) were calculated as shown (page S28) using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard.
tert-butylbenzene (20)

This experiment was carried out according to the **General Procedure**. The potassium was consumed – Products above were tentatively identified from GCMS.

- tBuC₆H₄tBu 23 (10.2 min) m/z 190.2; tBu-C₆H₄-C₆H₄-tBu 22 (14.0 and 14.4 min, isomers) m/z 268.3; tBu-C₆H₄-C₆H₄-tBu 21 (14.5, 14.9 and 15.2 min, isomers) m/z 266

4,4′-Di-tert-butyl-1,1′-biphenyl (21) with benzene

This experiment was carried out according to **General Procedure** with the addition of 4,4′-di-tert-butyl-1,1′-biphenyl (21) (400 mg, 1.50 mmol). An NMR yield of 91.5 mg of biphenyl (2) [as well as residual 21 (400 mg)] was calculated using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard. The ¹H NMR of the crude reaction product is shown on S24.

4,4′-Di-tert-butyl-1,1′-biphenyl (21) with benzene-d₆

This experiment was carried out according to the **General Procedure** using benzene-d₆ with the addition of 4,4′-di-tert-butyl-1,1′-biphenyl (21) (400 mg, 1.50 mmol). GCMS data shown below. Clean conversion to 4,4′-di-tert-butyl-1,1′-biphenyl-d₄ + d₅ (21-d₄ + d₅) was observed by ¹H NMR and the regioselectivity of the deuteration was confirmed by
**Tetraphenylmethane (24) with benzene**

![Diagram of chemical reactions and compounds]

24 \[\xrightarrow{\text{K, KO'Bu (99.99%)}}\] 150 °C, 21 h, N₂

- **Peak A, 2**
  - Exact Mass: 168.0939
  - Detected by GCMS

- **Peak B, 21**
  - Exact Mass: 244.1252
  - Detected by GCMS

This experiment was carried out according to the **General Procedure** with the addition of tetraphenylmethane (24) (481 mg, 1.50 mmol). Work up gave a mixture of products (126 mg) comprising biphenyl 2 as well as...
24-29 (see Scheme 4 in the paper). Purification by column chromatography (0\%4% EtOAc in hexane) gave biphenyl (2) (11 mg, 0.071 mmol) as a white solid. M.pt.: 66 – 68 °C (lit: 68 – 70 °C); \textsuperscript{1}H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}) \(\delta\) 7.65 – 7.58 (m, 4H, 4 x ArH), 7.50 – 7.42 (m, 4H, 4 x ArH), 7.40 – 7.33 (m, 2H, 2 x ArH); \textsuperscript{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}) \(\delta\) 140.8, 128.3, 126.8, 126.7; IR \nu_{\text{max}}/\text{cm}^{-1} (neat): 3063 (w), 3037 (w), 1482 (m), 1431 (m), 731 (vs), 696 (vs); \(m/z\) (EI): 154.1 ([M]\textsuperscript{+},100), 128.1 (9), 76.1 (17). The NMR spectral data agree with the literature.\textsuperscript{9} Tetraphenylmethane 24 (5 mg) was also recovered in addition to a mixture of products (74 mg). Repeated purification by chromatography (0\%2\% EtOAc in hexane) afforded products 25-29 as an inseparable mixture (57 mg) and characterised through GCMS analysis and comparison with a pure commercially available sample: diphenylmethane (25) and triphenylmethane (26) or literature mass spectra: 9-phenyl-9H-fluorene (27),\textsuperscript{10,11} 9,9-diphenyl-9H-fluorene (28)\textsuperscript{12,13} and 9,9'-spirobi[fluorene] (29).\textsuperscript{14,15} GCMS data are shown below.

Diphenylmethane (25) in mixture

Diphenylmethane (25) commercially sourced
Triphenylmethane (26) in mixture

Triphenylmethane (26) commercially sourced
9-Phenyl-9H-fluorene (27, m/z 242), 9,9-diphenyl-9H-fluorene (28, m/z 318) and 9,9'-spirobi[fluorene] (29, m/z 316) in the mixture.

Tetraphenylmethane (24) with benzene-$d_6$ (see Scheme 6 in the paper).
This reaction was carried out according to General Procedure using benzene-$d_6$ with the addition of tetraphenylmethane (24) (481 mg, 1.50 mmol). Workup of this reaction gave a mixture of products (176 mg). This was purified by column chromatography (0.5-2% EtOAc in hexane) which gave biphenyl-$d_{0\gamma, 10}$ (2-$d_{0\gamma, 10}$) (13 mg) as a white solid, diphenylmethane-$d_{0\gamma, 12}$ (25-$d_{0\gamma, 12}$) (4 mg) as an off-white solid and tetraphenylmethane-$d_{0\gamma, 6}$ (24-$d_{0\gamma, 6}$) (2 mg) as a white solid. A $^1$H NMR spectrum for each of these products is shown on pages S21-S22.

Products 26-$d_{0\gamma, 16}$, 27-$d_{0\gamma, 14}$ and more 25-$d_{0\gamma, 12}$, together with traces of 26-$d_{0\gamma, 16}$, and 28-$d_{0\gamma, 8}$, were recovered as an inseparable mixture (98 mg) and were characterised through GCMS analysis.

GCMS data are shown below.

Biphenyl 2-$d_{0\gamma, 10}$

![Biphenyl 2-$d_{0\gamma, 10}$](image)

Diphenylmethane-$d_{0\gamma, 12}$ (25-$d_{0\gamma, 12}$)

![Diphenylmethane-$d_{0\gamma, 12}$](image)
Tetraphenylmethane-\textit{d}_{0,6} (24-\textit{d}_{0,6})

Triphenylmethane (26-\textit{d}_{0,12}), 9-Phenyl-9H-fluorene (27-\textit{d}_{0,14}) and 9,9-diphenyl-9H-fluorene (28-\textit{d}_{0,8}) in mixture
Naphthalene (39) with benzene (see Scheme 7 in the paper)

This reaction was carried out according to the General Procedure with the addition of naphthalene (39) (192 mg, 1.50 mmol) to give a mixture of products (127 mg), consisting principally of naphthalene 39, dihydronaphthalene 40 and biphenyl 2. This was subjected to column chromatography (hexane) which gave biphenyl (2) (5 mg, 0.032 mmol) as a white solid and also 1-phenynaphthalene (41) (2 mg, 0.01 mmol), <1% as a yellow oil. $^1$H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.95 – 7.82 (m, 3H, 3 x ArH), 7.57 – 7.39 (m, 9H, 9 x ArH); $^{13}$C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 140.3, 139.8, 133.3, 131.1, 129.6, 127.8, 127.1, 126.7, 126.4, 125.5, 125.3, 124.9; IR $\nu_{\text{max}}$/cm$^{-1}$ (neat): 3060 (w), 1596 (w), 1399 (m), 780 (vs); m/z (EI): 204.1 ([M]+,96), 203.1 (100), 176.0 (9), 101.0 (23). The NMR spectral data are in agreement with literature.$^{16}$

1,4-Dihydronaphthalene (40) was detected in the crude $^1$H NMR spectrum which shows prominent characteristic peaks which are in agreement with literature.$^{17}$ $^1$H NMR spectrum is shown on page S25.

Products 42-46 were recovered from chromatography as an inseparable mixture (which also contained 41) (15 mg) and were therefore tentatively characterised through GCMS analysis and comparison with literature mass spectra: 4-phenyl-1,2-dihydronaphthalene (42),$^{18}$ 1-phenyl-1,4-dihydronaphthalene (43),$^{19}$ 1-phenyl-1,2-dihydronaphthalene (44),$^{20}$ 1-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene (45)$^{21}$ and 2-phenynaphthalene (46).$^{22}$ GCMS data shown below.

$^1$H NMR of analysis of the mixture shows prominent characteristic peaks which also support the formation of isomer (42) which are in agreement with literature.$^{23}$ The $^1$H NMR spectrum is shown on page S26.
Peak A, 45
Naphthalene (39) with benzene-\textit{d}_6 (see Scheme 8 in the paper).

This experiment was carried out according to the General Procedure using benzene-\textit{d}_6 with the addition of naphthalene (39) (192 mg, 1.50 mmol). Workup and evaporation gave a mixture of products (102 mg). Biphenyl-\textit{d}_{10} (2-d_{10}), 1-phenynaphthalene-\textit{d}_{0\gamma9,11} (41-\textit{d}_{0\gamma9,11}), 4-phenyl-1,2-dihydronaphthalene-\textit{d}_{0\gamma9,11} (42-\textit{d}_{0\gamma9,11}) and 1-phenyl-1,4-dihydronaphthalene-\textit{d}_{0\gamma9,11} (43-\textit{d}_{0\gamma9,11}) or 1-phenyl-1,2-dihydronaphthalene-\textit{d}_{0\gamma9,11} (44-\textit{d}_{0\gamma9,11}) were all detected by GCMS analysis. GCMS data are shown below.

Undeuterated naphthalene (39) was observed in the crude \textit{^1}H NMR and by GCMS. 1,4-Dihydronaphthalene (40) was also detected in the crude \textit{^1}H NMR spectrum which shows prominent characteristic peaks which are in agreement with literature.\textsuperscript{13} \textit{^1}H NMR spectrum is shown on page S26.
$^1$H and $^{13}$C NMR Spectra

Biphenyl (2)
1-Phenylnaphthalene (35)
Biphenyl-d$_{0}\gamma_{1,10}$ (2-d$_{0}\gamma_{5,10}$)
Diphenylmethane-$d_{09,12}$ (25-$d_{09,12}$)
Tetraphenylmethane-$d_{0,5,6}$ (24-$d_{0,5,6}$)
**1H Spectra of Crude Reaction products**

**Biphenyl (2)**

![Biphenyl spectrum](image)

**tert-Pentylbenzene (19) in crude reaction mixture.**

![tert-Pentylbenzene spectrum](image)
Biphenyl (2), 1,4-dihydro-1,1′-biphenyl (3), 3,4-dihydro-1,1′-biphenyl (4) and 2,5-dihydro-1,1′-biphenyl (5)

Biphenyl (2) – reaction with 4,4′-di-tert-butyl-1,1′-biphenyl (21)
4,4'-Di-tert-butyl-1,1'-biphenyl-$d_4$ (21-$d_4$ + $d_5$)

1,4-Dihyronaphthalene (40) – reaction with benzene
4-Phenyl-1,2-dihydronaphthalene (42)

Naphthalene (39) and 1,4-Dihydronaphthalene (40) – reaction with benzene-$d_6$
Example Calculation of NMR Yields: (This example calculation relates to the amount of biphenyl 2 in the reaction using biphenyl in C₆D₆). The spectrum is shown at bottom of page S23

\[ n_{IS} = \frac{m}{MW} \]
\[ n_{IS} = \frac{7.1}{168.2} \]
\[ n_{IS} = 0.042 \text{ mmol} \]

\[ \frac{n_P}{n_{IS}} = \frac{\text{integral of product peak ÷ no. of protons}}{\text{integral of IS peak ÷ no. of protons}} \]
\[ \frac{n_P}{n_{IS}} = \frac{(24.06 ÷ 4)}{(9.00 ÷ 9)} \]
\[ \frac{n_P}{n_{IS}} = 6.015 \]
\[ n_P = 6.015 \times n_{IS} \]
\[ n_P = 6.015 \times 0.042 \]
\[ n_P = 0.289 \text{ mmol} \]

\[ NMR \ Yield = n_P \times MW \]
\[ NMR \ Yield = 0.289 \times 154.1 \]
\[ NMR \ Yield = 44.5 \text{ mg} \]

References

1. S.-L. Mao, Y. Sun, G.-A. Yu, C. Zhao, Z.-J. Han, J. Yuan, X. Zhu, Q. Yang and S.-H. Liu, A highly active catalytic


