

**Synthesis of heterocyclic compounds by C-O bond catalyzed
by copper catalyzed by amide ligands**

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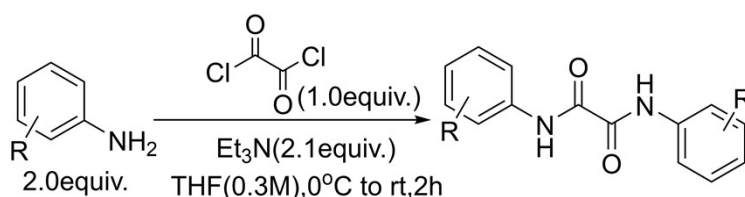
1. General information

Reagents: All commercial materials are used as-is unless otherwise stated. THF is distilled in Na for the preparation of ligands. 1, 4-Dioxane is distilled in Na for copper catalyzed reactions.

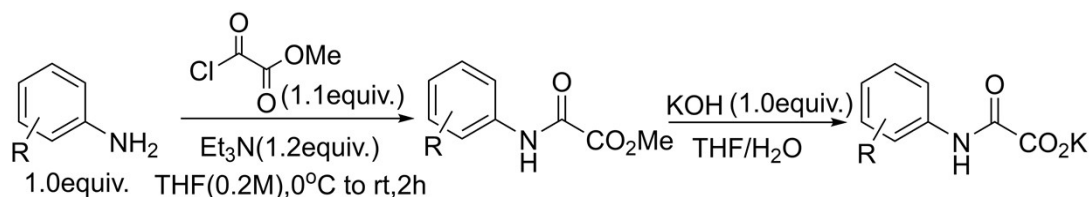
Reactions: All reactions of copper-catalyzed C-O coupling are carried out on an open workbench and in a nitrogen atmosphere in resealable Schlenk test tubes with teflon tees. Unless otherwise indicated, the solution of solvent and reagent/reactant is transferred to the reaction tube by microinjector or plastic syringe (equipped with metal needle) under positive nitrogen pressure.

Instruments: NMR spectra was recorded on JEOL ECS-400 nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometer and calibrated using residual solvent peaks as an internal reference, gas chromatography was recorded on SCION 456C, high resolution mass experiments were operated on a commercial instrument, melting point was recorded on INESA WRS-1B. Multiplicities are recorded as: br = broad, s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, hept = heptet, dd = doublet of doublets, m = multiplet.

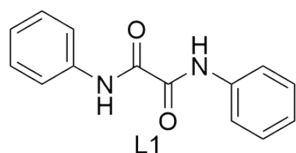
2. General procedures for the preparation of ligands



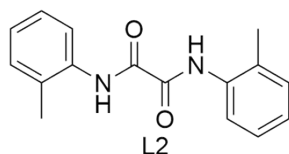
General procedure A: To a solution of the corresponding aniline (2.0 equiv.) in THF (0.3 M) was added Et₃N (2.1 equiv.). Oxaloyl chloride (1.0 equiv.) was then slowly dripped into the mixture under an ice bath. The resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 hours, then vacuum concentrated to remove the solvent, and water was added to the resulting residue to dissolve Et₃N·HCl. The slurry is then filtered and the solids on the filter paper are washed with water and cold ether. These solids are recrystallized, dried in a vacuum, and the corresponding N,N'-diaryloxamide is obtained. They are pure enough to be used without further purification.



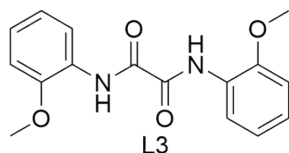
General procedure B: To a solution of the corresponding aniline (1.0 equiv.) in THF (0.2M) was added Et₃N (1.2 equiv.). Mono-methyl oxalyl chloride (1.1 equiv.) was then slowly added to the solution under an ice water bath. After stirring the resulting mixture at room temperature for 2 hours, wash the mixture with the same volume of water. The organic phase is dried with Na₂SO₄ and evaporated. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography to obtain a light yellow solid with a yield of 89%. The obtained yellow solid was dissolved in THF (0.5M), KOH (2.0M aqueous solution, 1.0eq) was added to the mixed solution, and the obtained mixture was stirred at room temperature, and tested by TLC until it was completely consumed. Vacuum concentration removes THF and water, and oven drying produces a white solid at 98% yield.



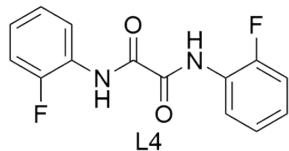
The L1 was prepared as a white solid in 83% yield from aniline and oxalyl chloride following the general procedure A. M.P.: 253-254°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 10.86 (s, 2H), 7.87 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 7.38 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 4H), 7.16 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 158.64, 137.70, 128.81, 124.67, 120.49; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{13}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 241.0950, found: 241.0955.



The L2 was prepared as a white solid in 85% yield from 2-methylaniline and oxalyl chloride following the general procedure A. M.P.: 216-217°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 10.30 (s, 2H), 7.50 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.32 – 7.13 (m, 6H), 2.25 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 158.57, 135.09, 132.40, 130.47, 126.25, 124.97, 17.69; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 269.0965, found: 269.0963.

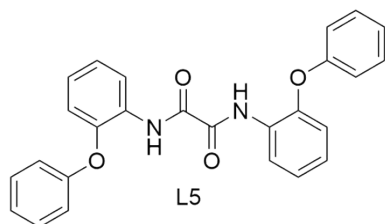


The L3 was prepared as a white solid in 86% yield from 2-methoxyaniline and oxalyl chloride following the general procedure A. M.P.: 275-277°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 10.74 (s, 2H), 7.73 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 4H), 7.17 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 4H), 2.28 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 158.52, 135.20, 133.73, 129.19, 120.40, 20.58; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 301.0995, found: 301.0990.

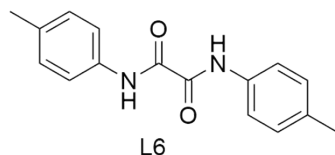


The L4 was prepared as a white solid in 82% yield from 2-fluoroaniline and oxalyl chloride following the general procedure A. M.P.: 231-232°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 10.56 (s, 2H), 7.67 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.41 – 7.17 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-d_6) δ 158.30, 155.32 (d, J = 247.6 Hz), 127.65 (d, J = 7.7 Hz), 126.15 (d),

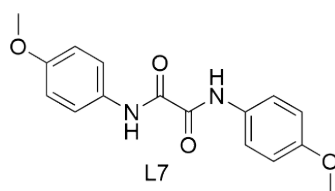
124.58 (d, $J = 3.9$ Hz), 124.32 (d, $J = 12.0$ Hz), 115.99 (d, $J = 19.7$ Hz); ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{14}H_{11}F_2N_2O_2$ ($M + H$)⁺ 277.0975, found: 277.0977.



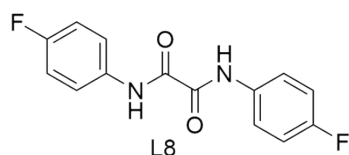
The L5 was prepared as a white solid in 81% yield from 2-phenoxyaniline and oxalyl chloride following the general procedure A. M.P.: 206-207°C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.86 (s, 2H), 8.36 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.28 (s, 1H), 7.24 (s, 1H), 7.16 – 6.74 (m, 14H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.50, 156.20, 146.87, 130.12, 128.11, 125.55, 124.33, 123.89, 120.61, 119.18, 117.73; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{26}H_{21}N_2O_4$ ($M + H$)⁺ 425.0955, found: 425.0957.



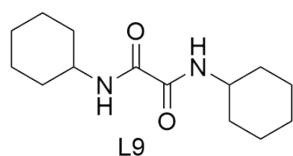
The L6 was prepared as a white solid in 88% yield from 4-methylaniline and oxalyl chloride following the general procedure A. M.P.: 280-281°C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.97 (s, 2H), 7.76 – 6.76 (m, 8H), 3.94 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 157.56, 148.96, 129.92, 126.26, 125.38, 121.11, 119.78, 110.37, 55.91, 21.14; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{16}H_{17}N_2O_4$ ($M + H$)⁺ 301.0945, found: 301.0943.



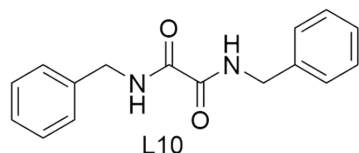
The L7 was prepared as a white solid in 87% yield from 4-methoxyaniline and oxalyl chloride following the general procedure A. M.P.: 268-269°C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 10.72 (s, 2H), 7.89 – 7.64 (m, 4H), 7.07 – 6.81 (m, 4H), 3.74 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 158.30, 156.14, 130.82, 121.89, 113.89; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{16}H_{17}N_2O_4$ ($M + H$)⁺ 301.0945, found: 301.0943.



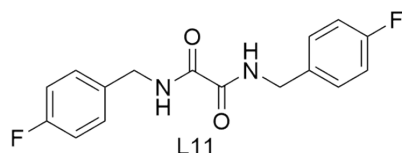
The L8 was prepared as a white solid in 89% yield from 4-fluoroaniline and oxalyl chloride following the general procedure A. M.P.: 256-258°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 7.89 (dd, J = 9.3, 5.0 Hz, 4H), 7.22 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 160.05, 158.06 (d, J = 81.9 Hz), 134.11 (d, J = 2.9 Hz), 122.38 (d, J = 7.7 Hz), 115.45 (d, J = 22.2 Hz); ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 277.0983, found: 277.0985.



The L9 was prepared as a white solid in 92% yield from cyclohexylamine and oxalyl chloride following the general procedure A. M.P.: 276-277°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.39 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 2H), 3.95 – 3.50 (m, 2H), 1.95 – 1.60 (m, 10H), 1.42 – 1.12 (m, 10H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 159.18, 48.88, 32.75, 25.48, 24.84; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{25}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 253.1965, found: 253.1967.

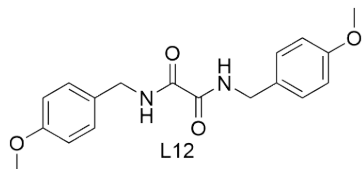


The L10 was prepared as a white solid in 91% yield from benzylamine and oxalyl chloride following the general procedure A. M.P.: 225-227°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.34 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (dq, J = 15.6, 8.0 Hz, 10H), 4.33 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 160.16, 138.78, 128.34, 127.40, 126.98, 42.41; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_2\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 269.0973, found: 269.0971.

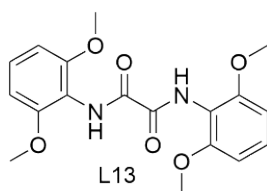


The L11 was prepared as a white solid in 90% yield from 4-fluorobenzylamine and oxalyl chloride following the general procedure A. M.P.: 235-237°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.36 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 7.42 – 7.00 (m, 8H), 4.30 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 4H). ^{13}C NMR

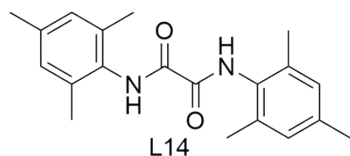
(101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 162.46, 160.08 (d, J = 4.8 Hz), 134.98 (d, J = 2.9 Hz), 129.48 (d, J = 8.2 Hz), 115.06 (d, J = 21.2 Hz), 41.72; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{16}H_{15}F_2N_2O_2$ ($M + H$)⁺ 305.0985, found: 305.0983.



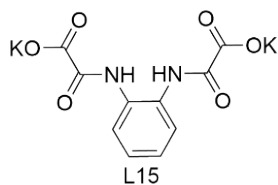
The L12 was prepared as a white solid in 89% yield from 4-methoxybenzylamine and oxalyl chloride following the general procedure A. M.P.: 242-243°C. 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.24 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 4H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 4H), 4.24 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 4H), 3.71 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 162.76, 160.01, 158.29, 139.37, 130.78, 128.83, 113.68, 41.82; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{18}H_{21}N_2O_4$ ($M + H$)⁺ 329.0956, found: 329.0954.



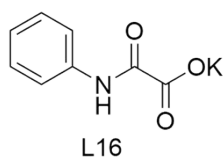
The L13 was prepared as a white solid in 85% yield from 2, 6-dimethoxyaniline and oxalyl chloride following the general procedure A. M.P.: 269-270°C. 1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 9.54 (s, 2H), 7.27 (t, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.73 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 4H), 3.77 (s, 12H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 158.66, 155.81, 128.24, 113.33, 104.40 (d, J = 33.2 Hz), 55.75; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{18}H_{21}N_2O_6$ ($M + H$)⁺ 361.0987, found: 361.0988.



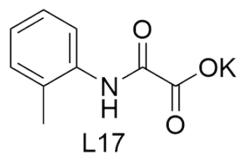
The L14 was prepared as a white solid in 84% yield from 2,4,6-trimethylaniline and oxalyl chloride following the general procedure A. M.P.: 288-291°C. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.81 (s, 2H), 6.94 (s, 4H), 2.27 (d, J = 25.7 Hz, 18H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 158.40, 137.76, 134.82, 129.79, 129.24, 21.09, 18.48; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $C_{20}H_{25}N_2O_2$ ($M + H$)⁺ 325.1968, found: 325.1969.



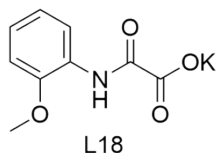
The L15 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 92% yield from 1, 2-phenylenediamine, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. M.P.: 311-314°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 7.46 (dd, J = 6.1, 3.5 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (dd, J = 6.1, 3.5 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, D_2O) δ 165.45, 163.70, 129.83, 127.59, 125.81; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{N}_2\text{O}_6(\text{M} - \text{K})^-$ 249.989, found: 249.992.



The L16 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 90% yield from aniline, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. M.P.: >324°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 7.44 – 7.27 (m, 4H), 7.15 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, D_2O) δ 166.12, 163.29, 136.25, 129.23, 126.05, 121.92; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_6\text{NO}_3(\text{M} - \text{K})^-$ 163.985, found: 163.982.

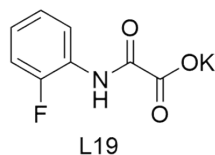


The L17 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 89% yield from 2-methylaniline, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. M.P.: 271-273°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 7.30 – 7.13 (m, 4H), 2.13 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, D_2O) δ 166.08, 164.13, 133.99, 130.78, 127.58, 126.68, 125.80, 16.84; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{NO}_3(\text{M} - \text{K})^-$ 178.0765, found: 178.0768.

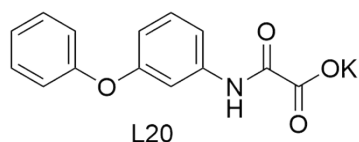


The L18 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 86% yield from 2-methoxyaniline, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. M.P.: >324°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 7.68 (dd, J = 7.9, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.21 – 7.04 (m, 1H),

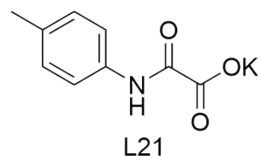
7.06 – 6.81 (m, 2H), 3.76 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, D_2O) δ 165.73, 162.68, 150.55, 127.01, 125.08, 122.39, 121.05, 111.92, 55.92; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{NO}_4$ ($\text{M} - \text{K}$) $^-$ 193.975, found: 193.977.



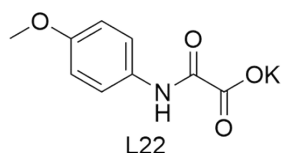
The L19 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 83% yield from 2-fluoroaniline, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. M.P.: 295–296°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 7.56 (td, $J = 7.7, 1.7$ Hz, 1H), 7.32 – 6.98 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, D_2O) δ 164.59 (d, $J = 185.4$ Hz), 155.09 (d, $J = 244.7$ Hz), 149.91, 134.87, 124.41 (d, $J = 154.6$ Hz). ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{FNO}_3$ ($\text{M} - \text{K}$) $^-$ 181.953, found: 181.956.



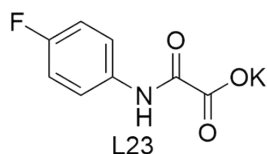
The L20 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 82% yield from 2-phenoxyaniline, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. M.P.: 250–253°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 7.77 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.03 (t, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H), 6.92 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.84 (t, $J = 7.4$ Hz, 1H), 6.78 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 6.54 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, D_2O) δ 165.10, 162.39, 156.27, 147.41, 130.14, 129.82, 127.76, 126.39, 124.39, 123.94, 122.89, 118.05, 117.47; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{10}\text{NO}_4$ ($\text{M} - \text{K}$) $^-$ 256.0987, found: 256.0983.



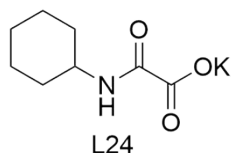
The L21 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 89% yield from 4-methylaniline, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 7.27 (dd, $J = 8.3, 3.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.14 (dd, $J = 8.6, 3.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.20 (d, $J = 3.2$ Hz, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, D_2O) δ 166.18, 163.18, 136.17, 133.62, 129.69, 121.96, 20.10; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{NO}_3$ ($\text{M} - \text{K}$) $^-$ 178.0989, found: 178.10986.



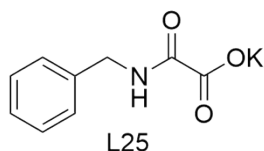
The L22 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 81% yield from 4-methoxyaniline, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. M.P.: 307-310°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 7.30 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 3.70 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, D_2O) δ 166.18, 163.23, 156.70, 129.57, 123.86, 114.45, 55.52; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_8\text{NO}_4$ ($\text{M} - \text{K}$) $^-$ 193.973, found: 193.975.



The L23 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 88% yield from 4-fluoroaniline, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. M.P.: >324°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 7.66 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.10 (dt, J = 49.9, 8.9 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, D_2O) δ 174.55, 165.61, 132.22, 125.01 (d, J = 171.6 Hz), 114.73 (d, J = 212.9 Hz); ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_5\text{FNO}_3$ ($\text{M} - \text{K}$) $^-$ 181.964, found: 181.971.

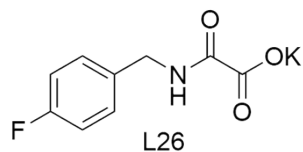


The L24 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 92% yield from cyclohexylamine, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. M.P.: 252-257°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 3.47 (t, J = 10.5 Hz, 1H), 1.84 – 1.36 (m, 5H), 1.29 – 1.01 (m, 5H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, D_2O) δ 166.22, 165.24, 163.09, 160.68, 133.44, 129.11, 115.39, 42.37; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_3$ ($\text{M} - \text{K}$) $^-$ 170.0948, found: 170.0946.

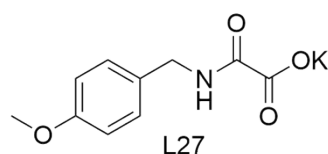


The L25 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 90% yield from benzylamine, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. M.P.: 251-256°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 7.41 – 7.07 (m, 5H), 4.31 (s, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz,

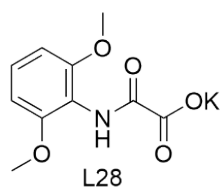
D₂O) δ 166.23, 165.24, 137.63, 127.34, 127.00, 42.96; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for C₉H₈NO₃ (M - K)⁻ 178.0965, found: 178.0963.



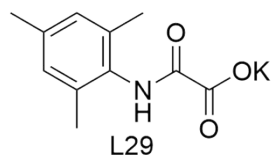
The L26 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 89% yield from 4-flubenzylamine, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. M.P.: 263-267°C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 7.45 – 7.04 (m, 4H), 4.31 (s, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, D₂O) δ 166.23, 165.24, 137.63, 128.64 (d, J = 599.0 Hz), 127.17 (d, J = 34.2 Hz), 42.96; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for C₉H₇FNO₃ (M - K)⁻ 195.8673, found: 195.8671.



The L27 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 93% yield from 4-methoxybenzylamine, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. M.P.: 273-276°C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 7.17 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 4.25 (s, 2H), 3.70 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, D₂O) δ 166.30, 165.13, 158.12, 130.32, 128.96, 128.67, 114.30, 114.14, 55.33, 42.42; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for C₁₀H₁₀NO₄ (M - K)⁻ 208.0973, found: 208.0966.

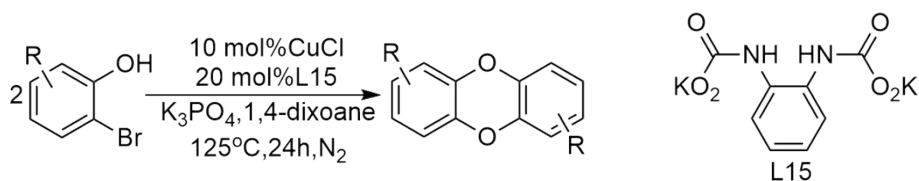


The L28 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 85% yield from 2, 6-dimethoxyaniline, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. M.P.: 152-156°C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, D₂O) δ 7.24 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.67 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 3.70 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, D₂O) δ 165.66, 164.57, 155.28, 129.61, 129.32, 112.29, 105.77, 104.58, 56.22; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for C₁₀H₁₀NO₅ (M - K)⁻ 224.0967, found: 224.0957.



The L29 was prepared as a light yellow solid in 86% yield from 2,4,6-trimethylaniline, mono-methyl oxalyl chloride and KOH following the general procedure B. M.P.: 289-292°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, D_2O) δ 6.90 (s, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 2.01 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, D_2O) δ 166.15, 164.73, 138.33, 135.67, 130.12, 128.72, 128.58, 20.06, 17.10; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_3$ ($\text{M} - \text{K}$) $^-$ 206.0668, found: 206.0671.

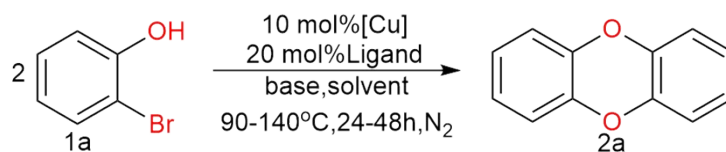
3. General procedure for copper-catalyzed 2-bromophenol coupling



The 2-bromophenol (2.0mmol), CuCl (0.1mmol, 10.1mg), K_3PO_4 (3.0mmol, 643.7mg) and ligand L15 (0.2mmol, 65.9mg) were placed into a Schlenk tube (25mL) with a magnetic stirring rod. Evacuate the reaction vessel and backfill with nitrogen, cycle three times, then add 1,4-dioxane (3.0mL) (note: for liquid substances, they are added after backfilling the tube with nitrogen). Under intense agitation, the reaction mixture is heated at 125°C for 24 hours. The cooled solution was diluted with ethyl acetate, concentrated in vacuum, and purified by silica gel chromatography to obtain the corresponding cyclic diether.

As shown in Table 1, we selected L17/L28 with medium performance and copper salt to catalyze the coupling of 2-bromophenol as a model reaction to screen the best copper salt, alkali and solvent. It was found that the coupling effect of CuCl as a catalyst was better than that of CuI (items 1-8). When K_3PO_4 was used to provide an alkaline environment, the coupling effect of 2-bromophenol was the best (items 9-16). After a series of solvents were tried, it was found that 1,4-dioxane showed outstanding advantages as a solvent (items 10-20). In order to further explore the best 2-bromophenol coupling reaction conditions, we summarized the previous research results and carried out a complete condition optimization experiment. The coupling reactions under different temperatures, different reaction times, different catalyst dosages and different ligand inputs were compared. It was found that 125°C was the most suitable reaction temperature (compared with items 32,34,35). The effect of L15 with CuCl catalytic system was the most prominent (compared with items 27-32), the conversion rate could reach 85%, and the separation yield reached 82%. It was found that the conversion rate did not increase with the longer reaction time (compare items 32-33). The use of copper salt is 10mol% (comparison items 32-36), and the best effect is 20mol% of amide ligand (comparison items 37-38).

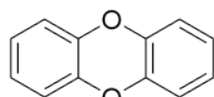
Table 1 Coupling of 1a catalyzed by Cu salt under different reaction conditions



entry ^a	ligand	catalyst	base	solvent	yield(%) ^b
1	L28	CuCl	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	71
2	L28	CuBr	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	58
3	L28	CuO	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	45
4	L28	Cu ₂ O ₄	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	55
5	L28	Cu ₂ O	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	45
6	L28	Cu(OAc) ₂	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	61
7	L28	Cu(OTf) ₂	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	49
8	L28	Cu(acac) ₂	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	55
9	L28	CuI	K ₂ CO ₃	1,4-dioxane	49
10	L28	CuI	KOH	1,4-dioxane	37
11	L28	CuI	NaOH	1,4-dioxane	35
12	L28	CuI	KOAc	1,4-dioxane	10
13	L28	CuI	Cs ₂ CO ₃	1,4-dioxane	38
14	L28	CuI	Cs ₂ WO ₄	1,4-dioxane	23
15	L28	CuI	CsF	1,4-dioxane	30
16	L28	CuI	KO ^t Bu	1,4-dioxane	41
17	L17	CuI	K ₃ PO ₄	DMSO	13
18	L17	CuI	K ₃ PO ₄	DMF	10
19	L17	CuI	K ₃ PO ₄	CH ₃ CN	32
20	L17	CuI	K ₃ PO ₄	DMC	38
21	L17	CuI	K ₃ PO ₄	DEC	35
22	L17	CuI	K ₃ PO ₄	CH ₃ COOH	39
23	L17	CuI	K ₃ PO ₄	Toluene	50
24	L17	CuI	K ₃ PO ₄	Xylene	29
25	L17	CuI	K ₃ PO ₄	EtOH	38

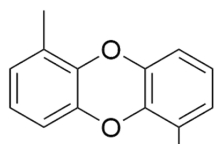
26	L15	CuI	K ₃ PO ₄	H ₂ O	0
27	L17	CuI	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	59
28	L28	CuI	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	66
29	L15	CuI	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	70
30	L17	CuCl	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	68
31	L28	CuCl	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	68
32	L15	CuCl	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	85 ^k
33 ^c	L15	CuCl	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	79
34 ^d	L15	CuCl	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	30-67
35 ^e	L15	CuCl	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	78
36 ^f	L15	CuCl	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	79
37 ^g	L15	CuCl	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	84
38 ^h	L15	CuCl	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	76
39 ⁱ	L15	CuCl	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	0
40 ^j	L15	CuCl	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	5
41 ^l	L15	CuCl	K ₃ PO ₄	1,4-dioxane	10
42	L15	CuCl	none	1,4-dioxane	10

^a general situation is as follows : 1a (2.0mmol), copper salt (0.1mmol), ligand (0.2mmol), base (3.0mmol), solvent (3.0mL), in N₂ atmosphere, reaction 24h. ^b Using n-decane as an internal standard, ^c reaction 48h, ^d reaction temperature: 50-90°C, ^e reaction temperature:140°C, ^f L15 (0.4mmol), ^g CuCl (0.2mmol), ^h CuCl (0.05mmol), ⁱ no copper salt, ^j no ligand, ^k separation yield of 82%, ^l air instead of N₂.



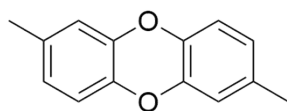
2a

2a: White powder (150.9mg, 82%), M.P.: 120-121°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.95 – 6.78 (m, 8H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 142.36, 123.94, 116.51; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 185.0967, found: 185.0967.



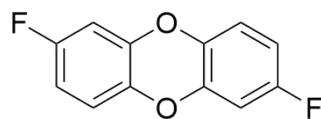
2b(2c)

2b(2c): White powder (2b:156.9mg, 74%; 2c:161.1mg, 76%), M.P.: 164-165°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.91 – 6.49 (m, 6H), 2.24 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 142.38, 140.60, 126.02, 125.42, 122.80, 114.05, 15.25; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 213.0977, found: 213.0983.



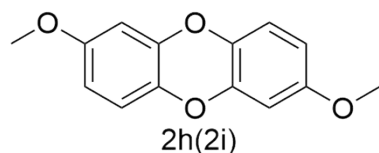
2d(2e)

2d(2e): White powder (2d:169.6mg, 80%; 2e:171.8mg, 81%), M.P.: 108-112°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.81 – 6.58 (m, 6H), 2.24 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 142.03, 140.03, 133.67, 123.99, 116.94, 116.05, 20.83; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 213.0867, found: 213.0871.

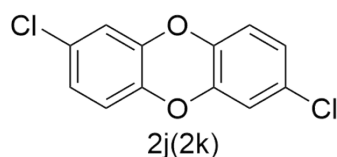


2f(2g)

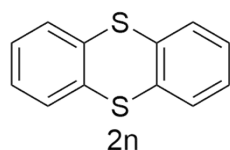
2f(2g): White powder (2f:162.8mg, 74%; 2g:167.2mg, 76%), M.P.: 145-146°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.78 (d, J = 4.1 Hz, 2H), 6.59 (dd, J = 8.2, 4.6 Hz, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 158.83 (d, J = 242.5 Hz), 142.50 (d, J = 12.3 Hz), 137.68 (d, J = 3.2 Hz), 116.84 (d, J = 9.5 Hz), 110.11 (d, J = 23.2 Hz), 104.42 (d, J = 27.5 Hz); ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{F}_2\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 220.781, found: 220.784.



2h(2i): White powder (2h:187.9mg,77%;2i:183.1mg,75%) , M.P.: 139-140°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.76 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 2H), 6.43 (s, 4H), 3.75 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.13, 142.82, 135.75, 116.54, 108.31, 102.60, 55.84; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_4$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 245.0784, found: 245.0789.

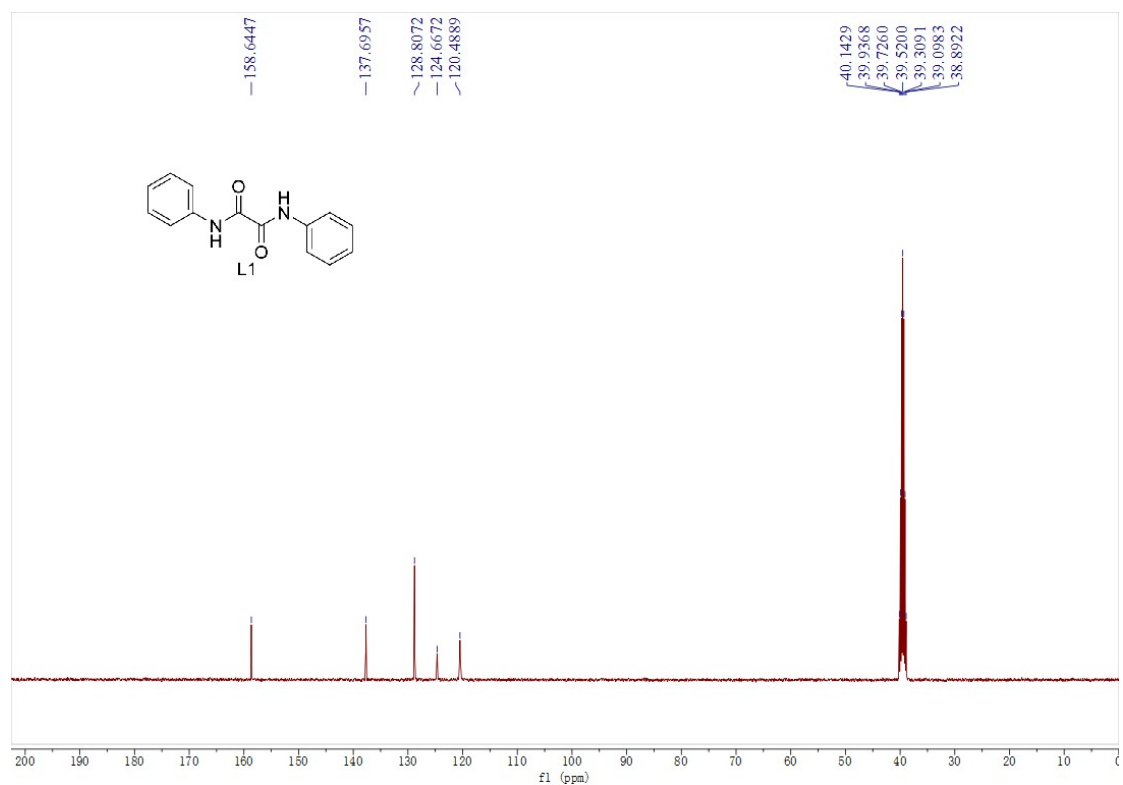
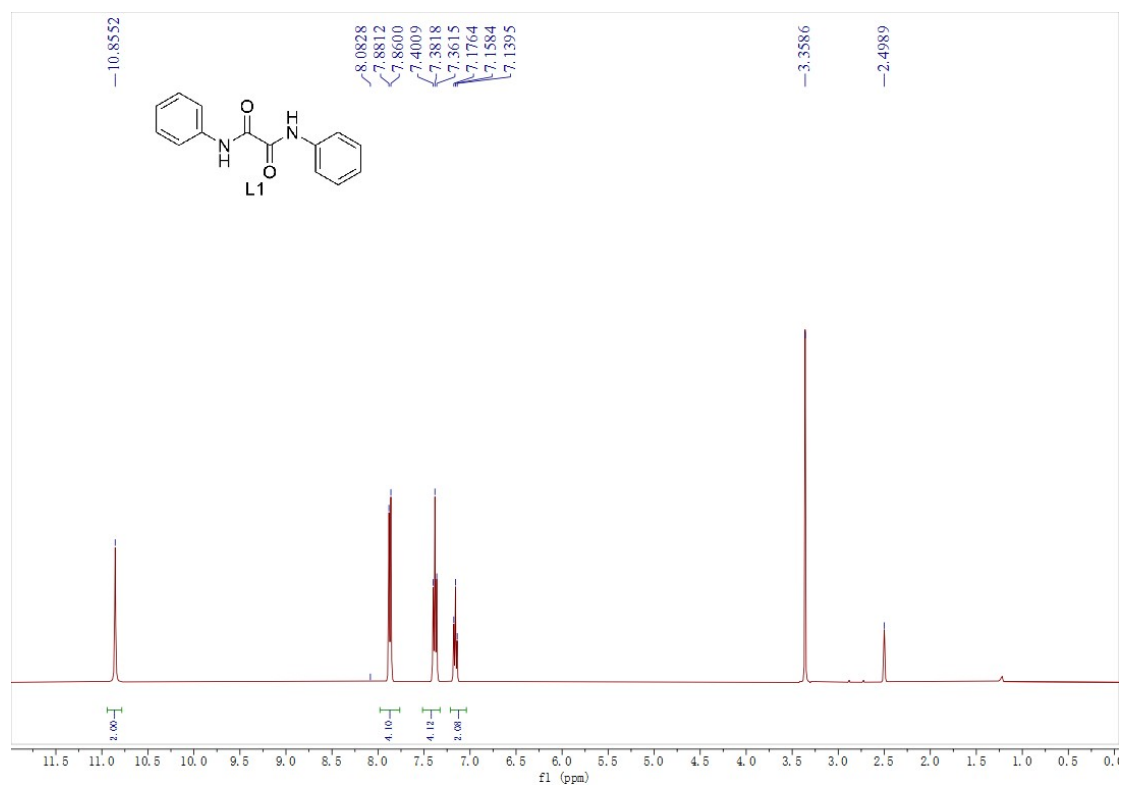


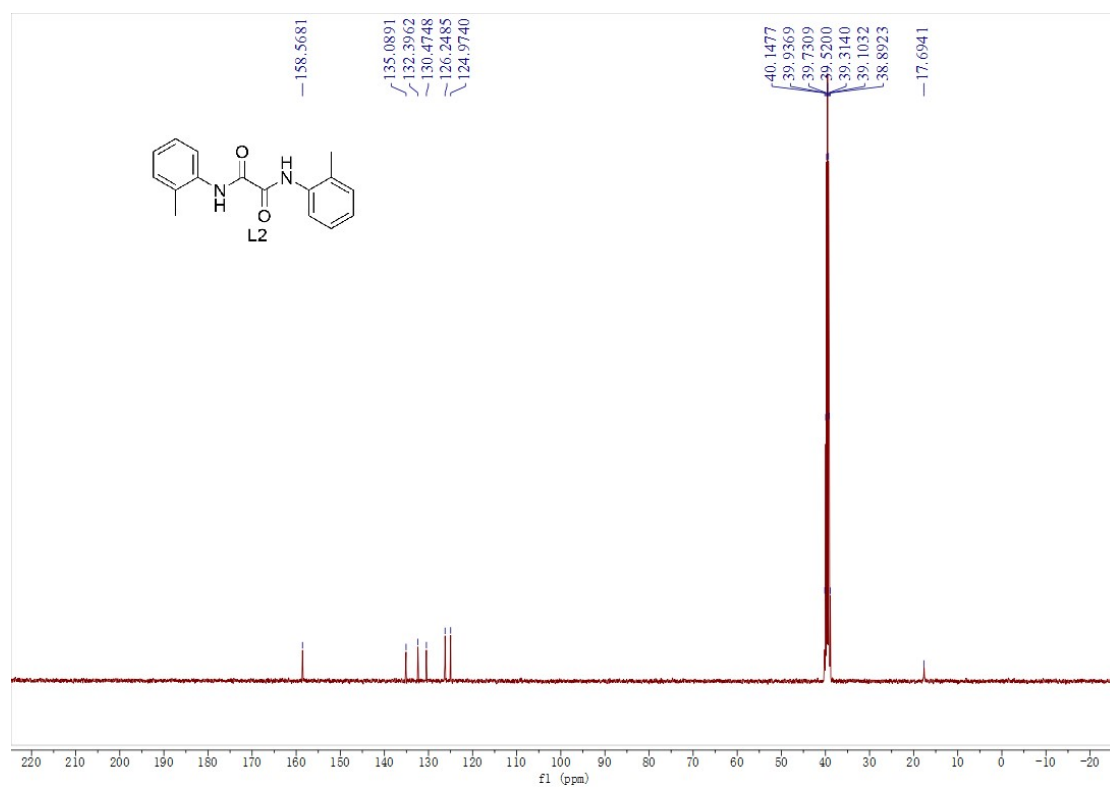
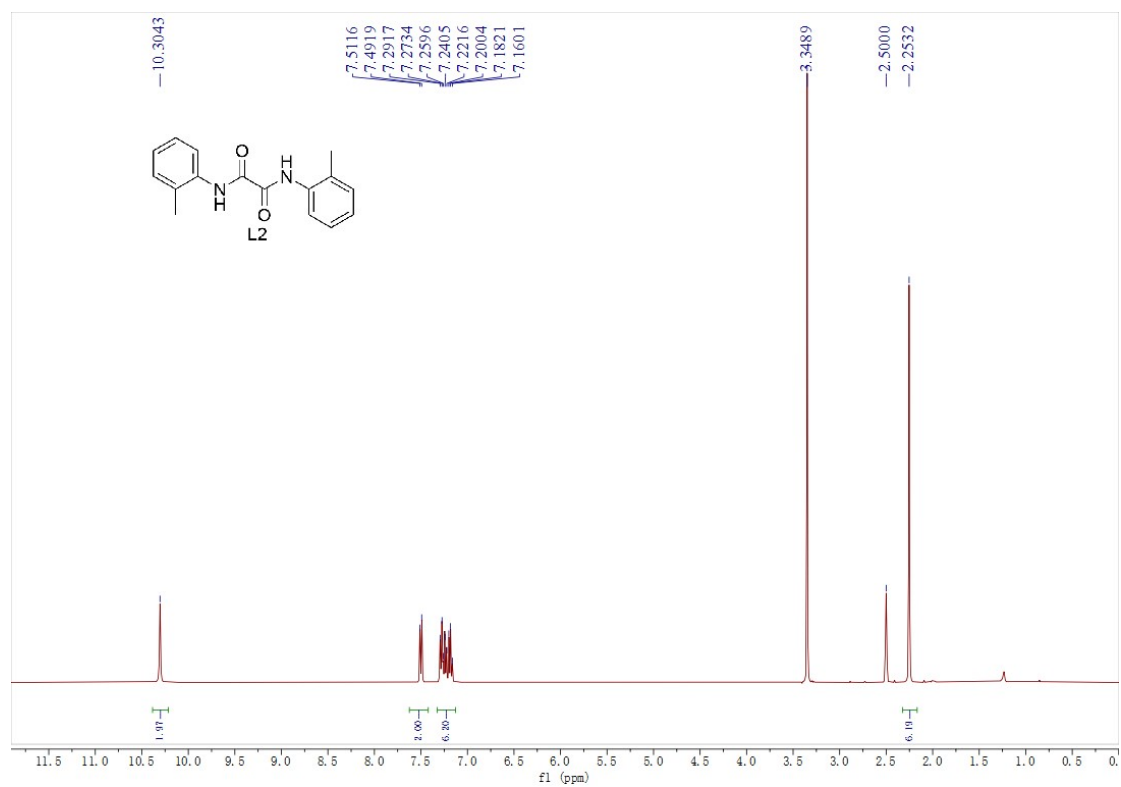
2j(2k): White powder (2j:186.5mg,74%;2k:183.9mg,73%) , M.P.: 159-160°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.87 (dd, J = 10.8, 2.3 Hz, 4H), 6.77 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 142.37, 140.46, 128.87, 124.04, 117.37, 116.95; ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_6\text{Cl}_2\text{O}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 252.8782, found: 252.8774.

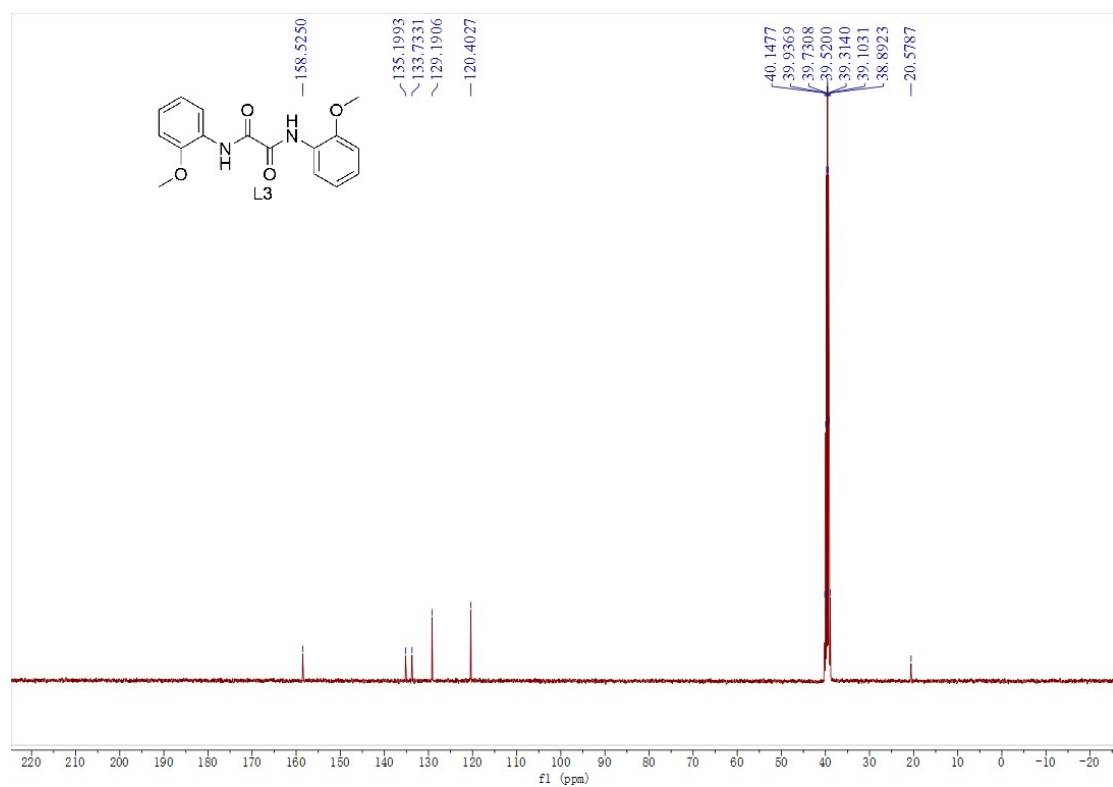
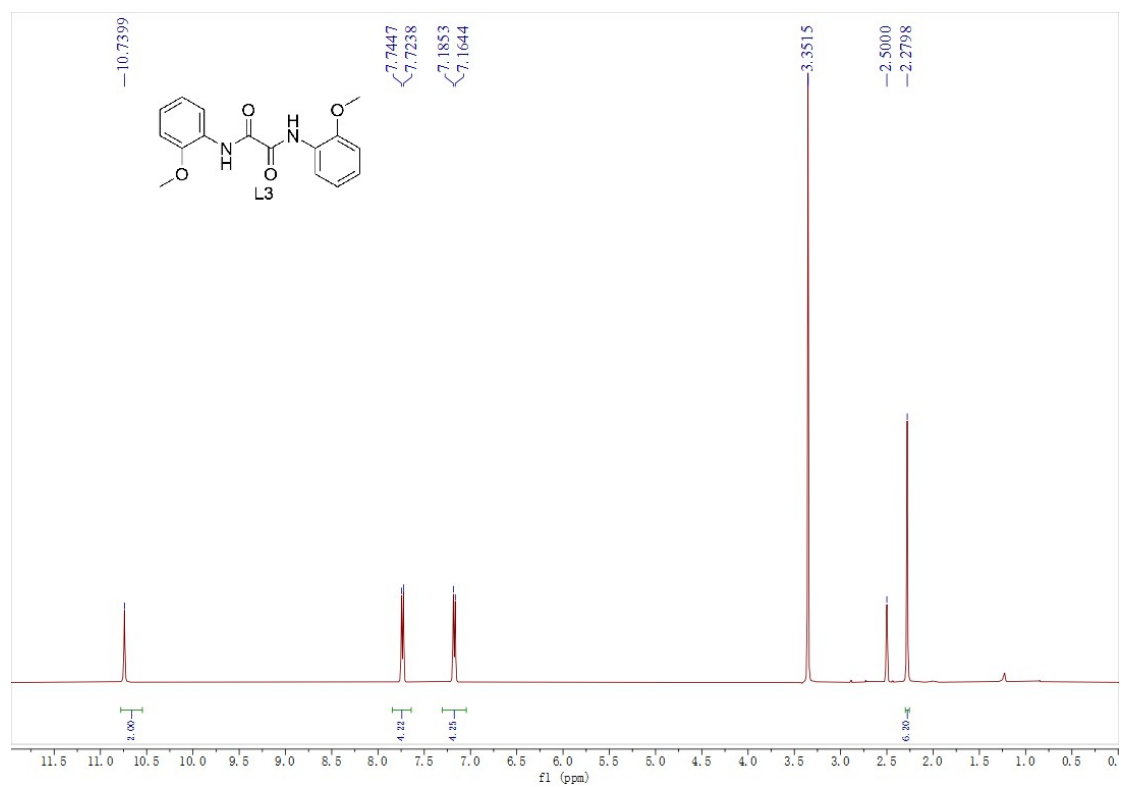


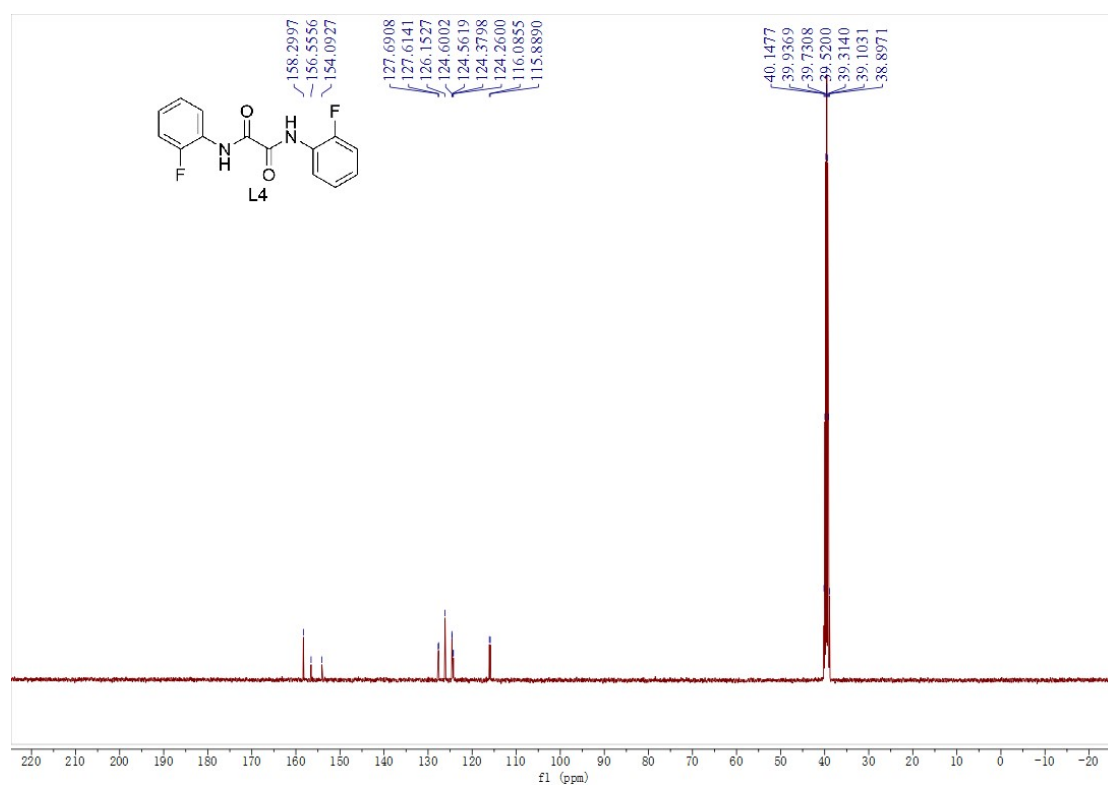
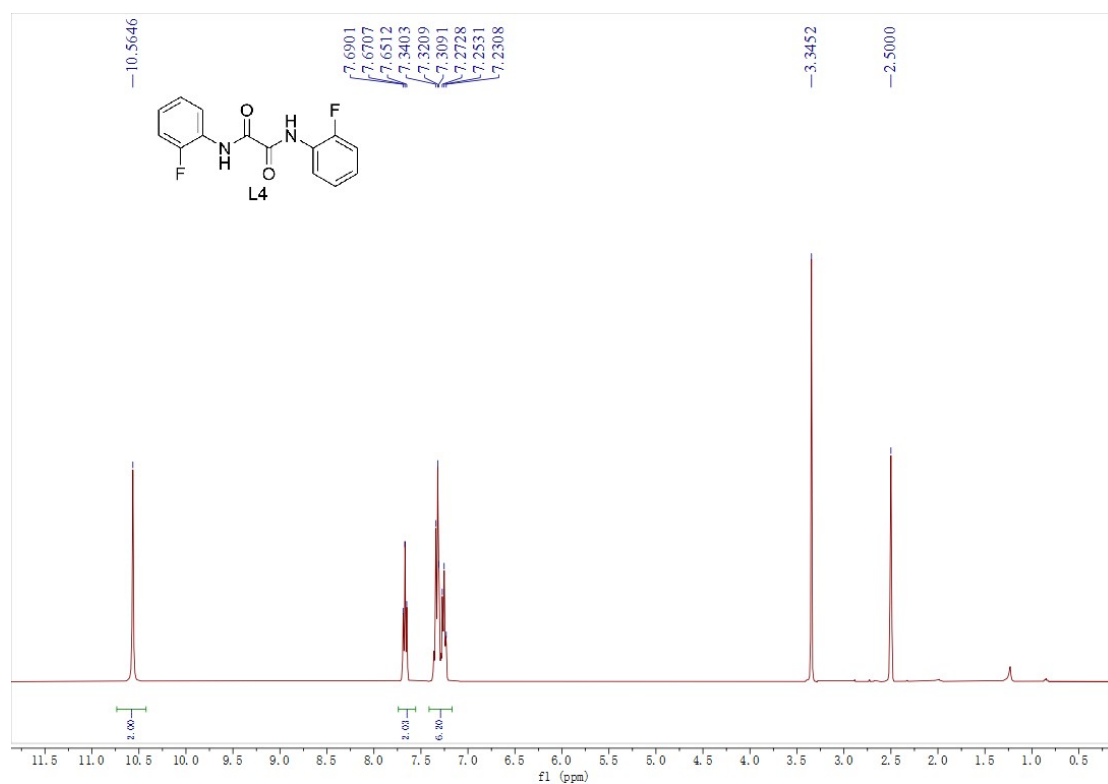
2n: White powder (162.1mg,75%) , M.P.: 89-92°C. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.00 (s, 4H), 6.81 (s, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 136.24, 133.06, 128.34, 128.05, 127.02, 121.15. ESI-HRMS m/z calcd for $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_8\text{S}_2$ ($\text{M} + \text{H}$) $^+$ 216.9867, found: 216.9865.

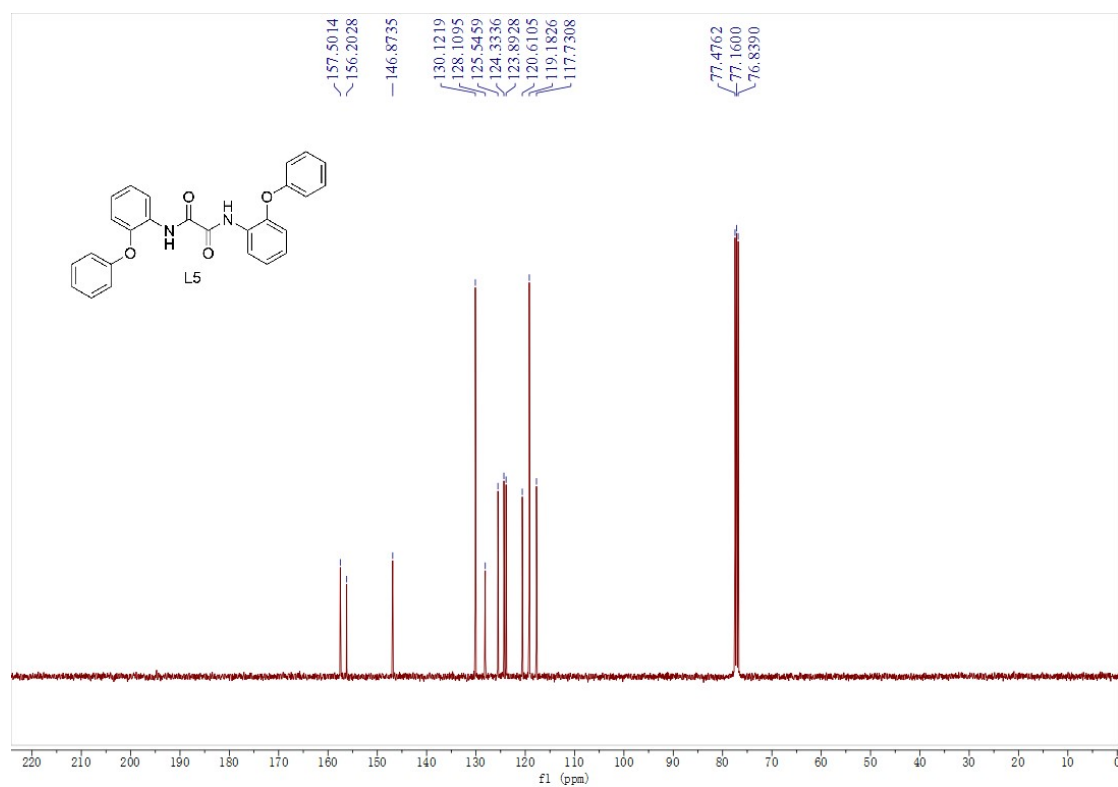
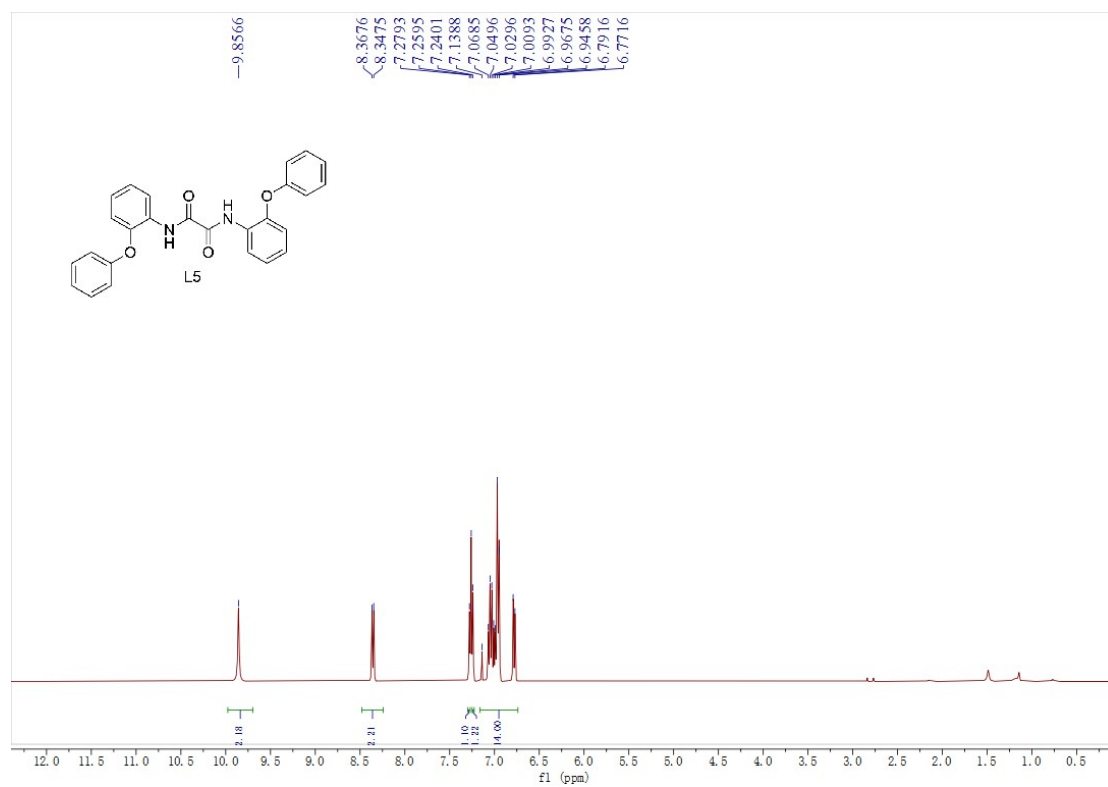
4. Copies of ^1H and ^{13}C spectra of ligands and (hetero) dibenzoxins

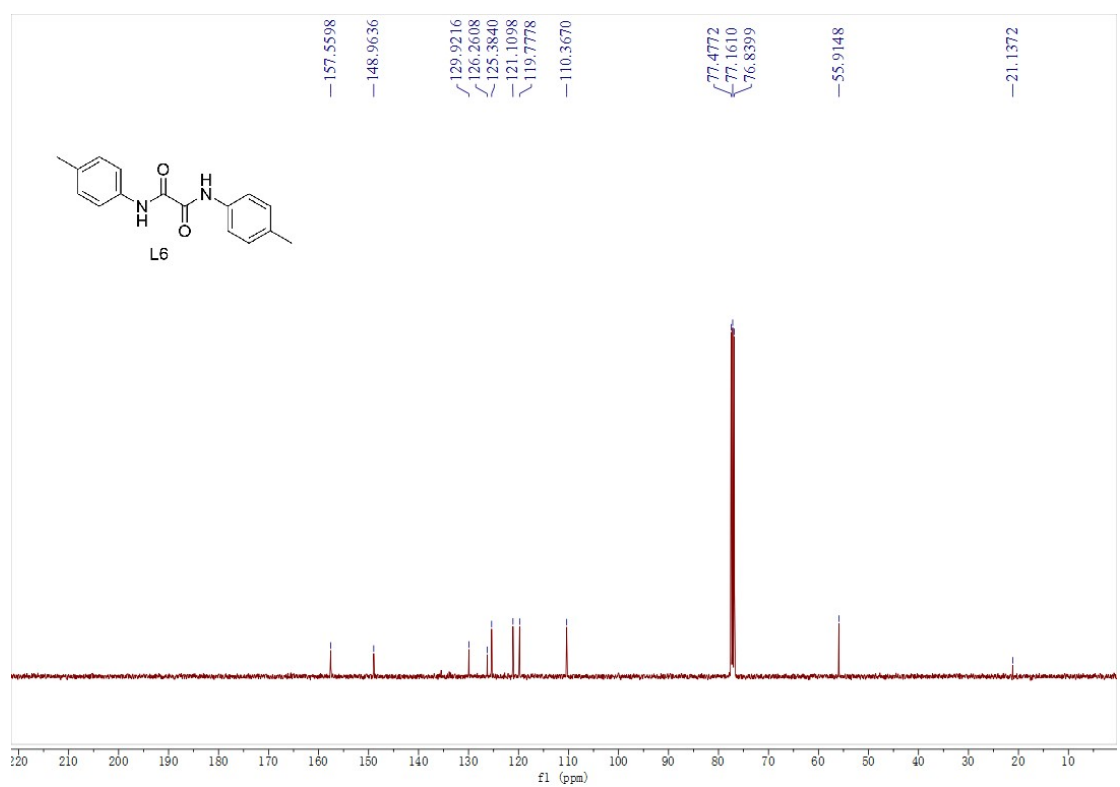
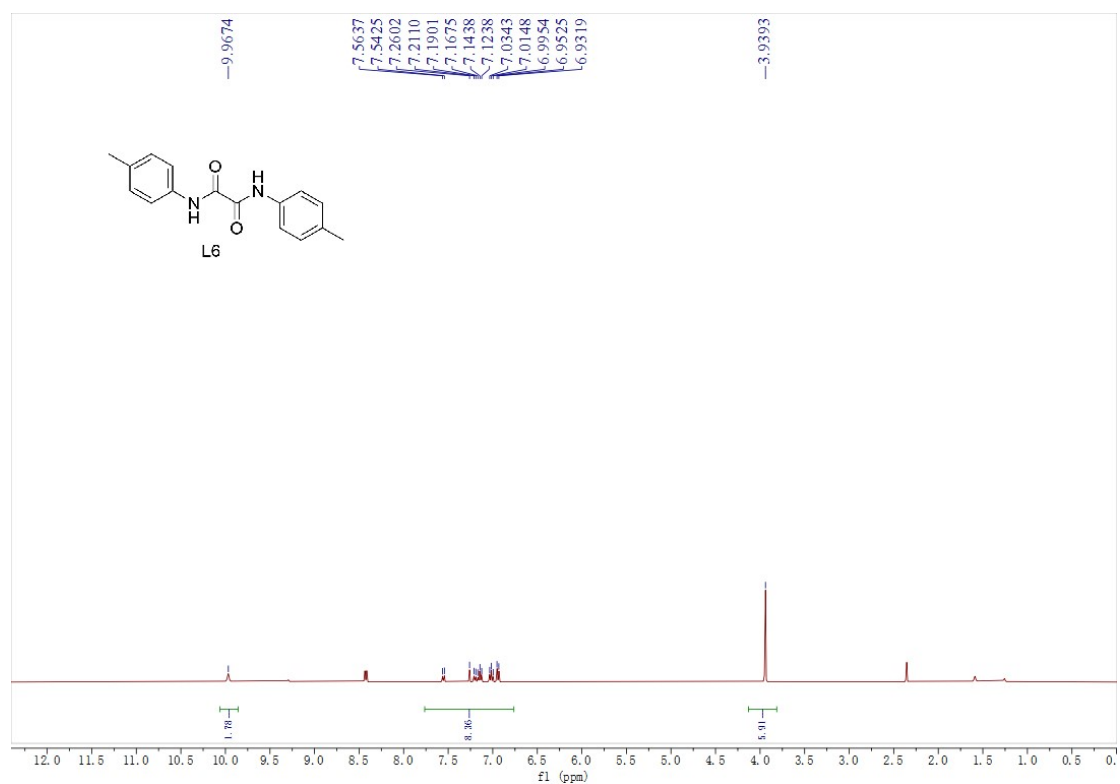


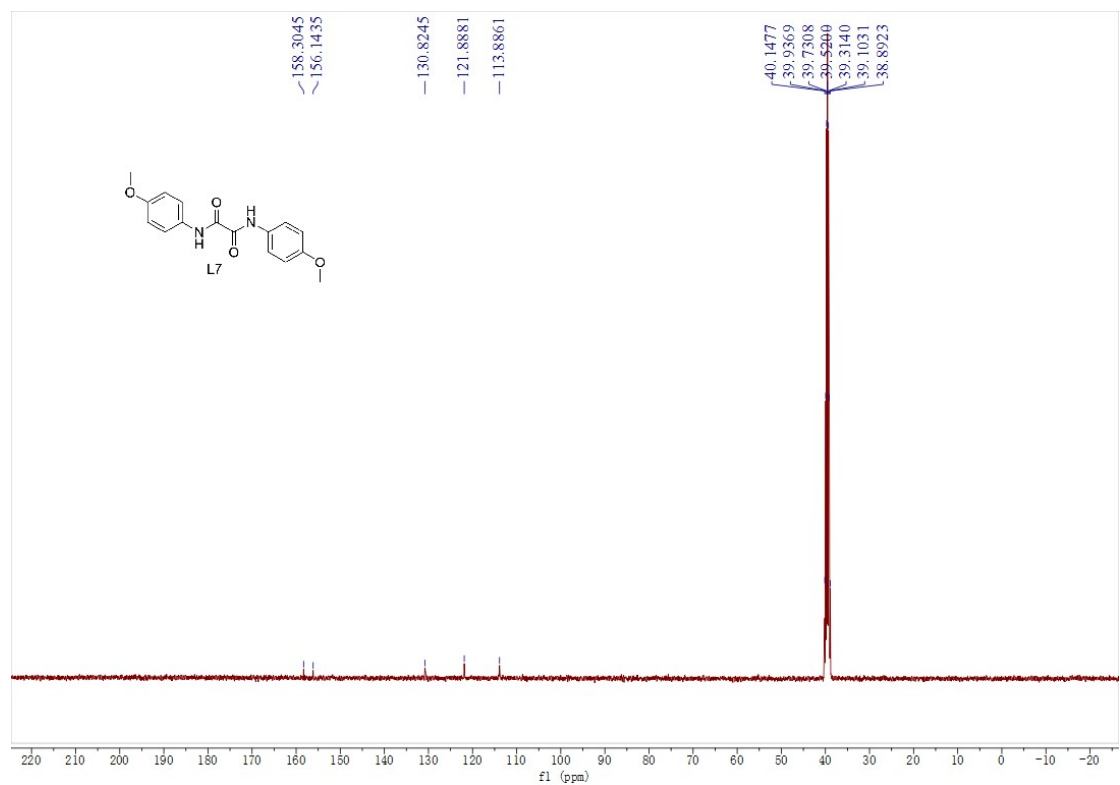
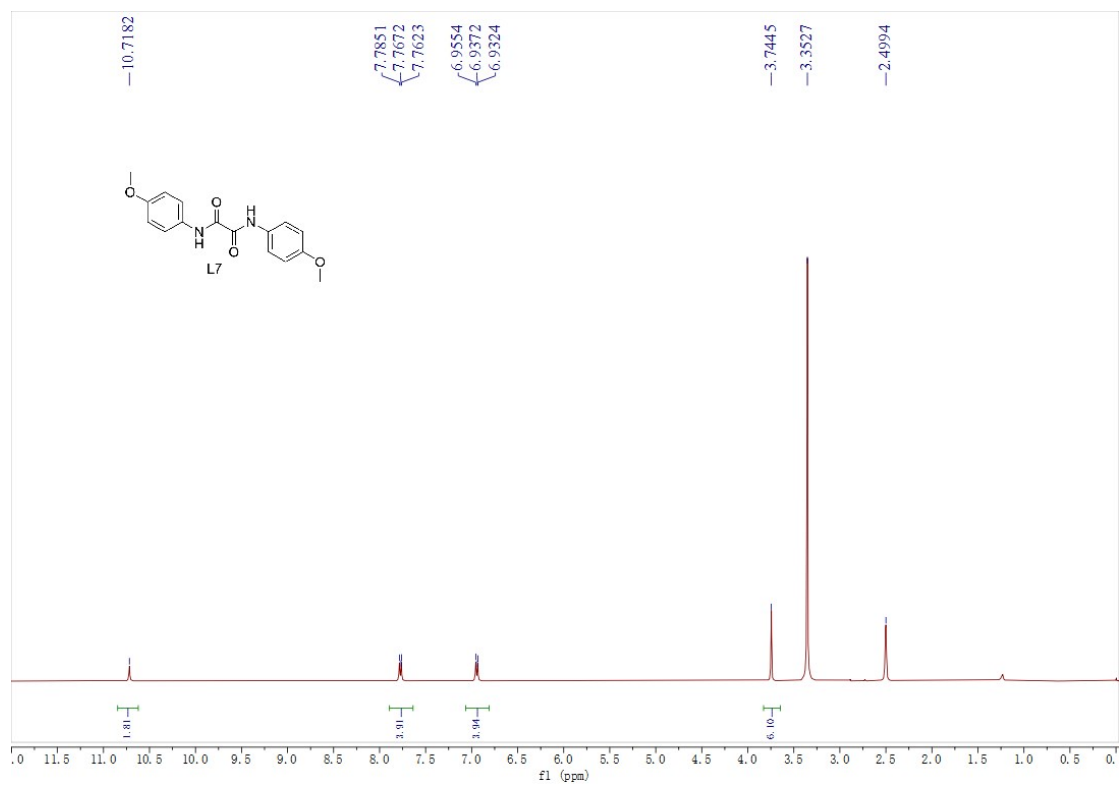


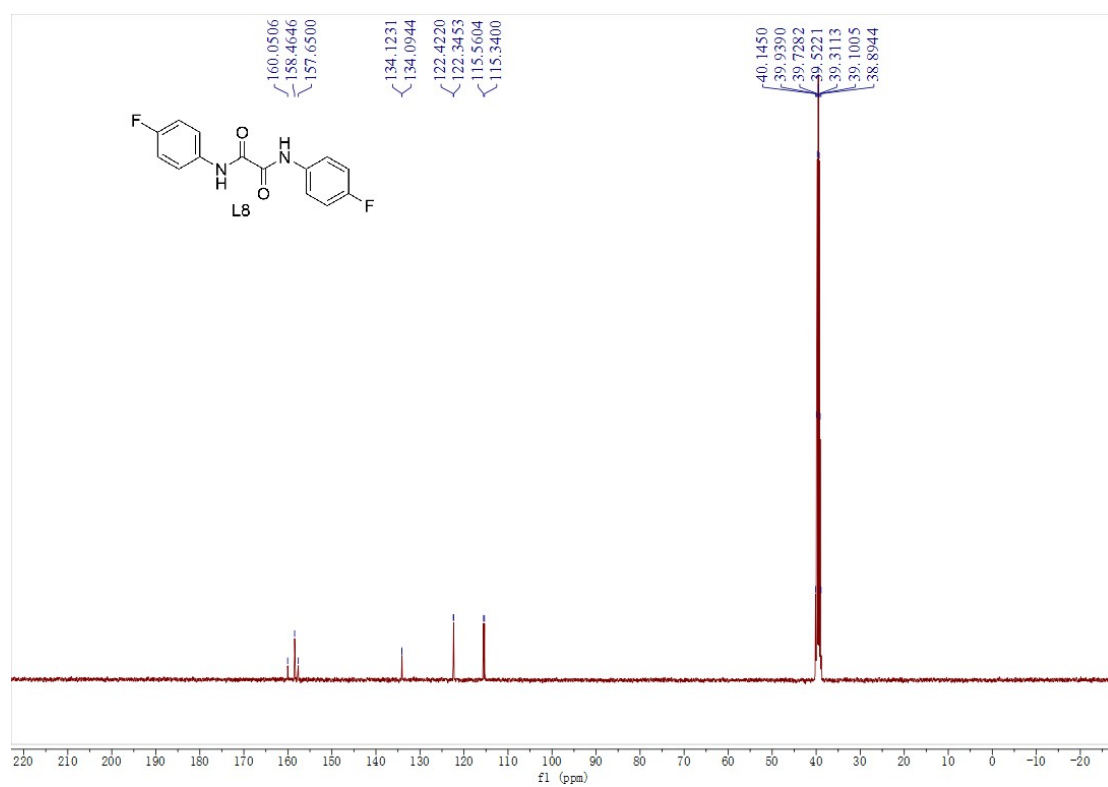
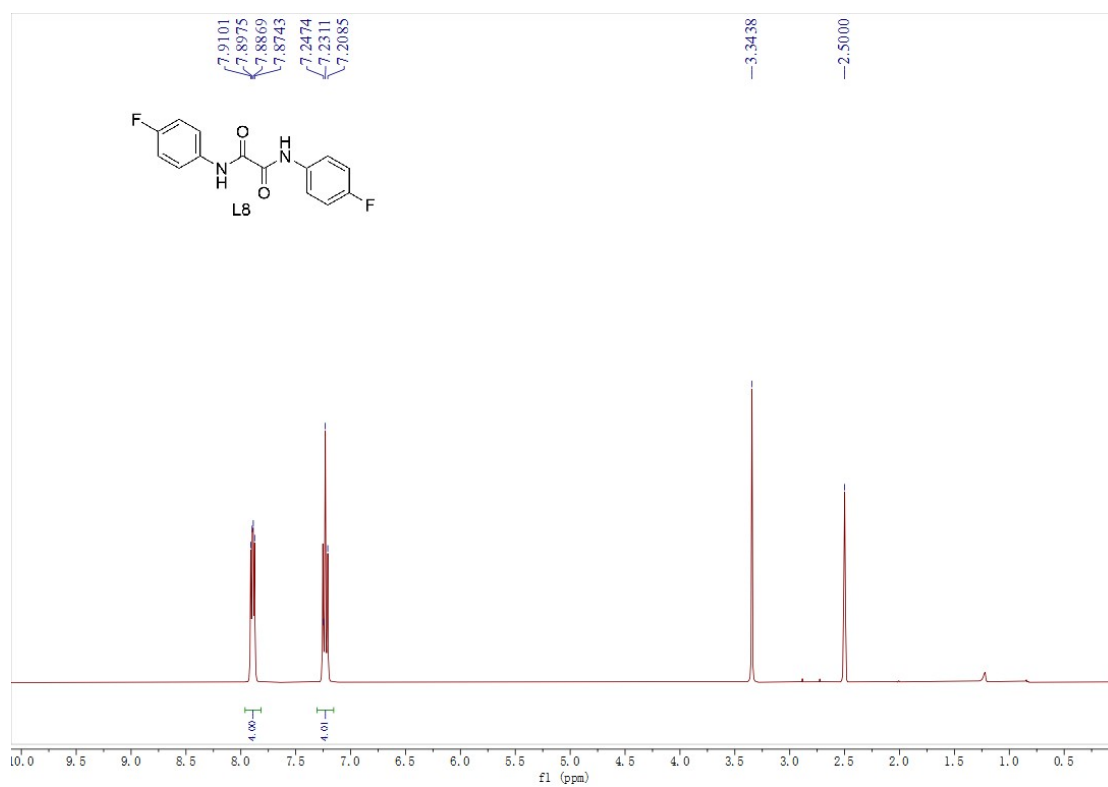


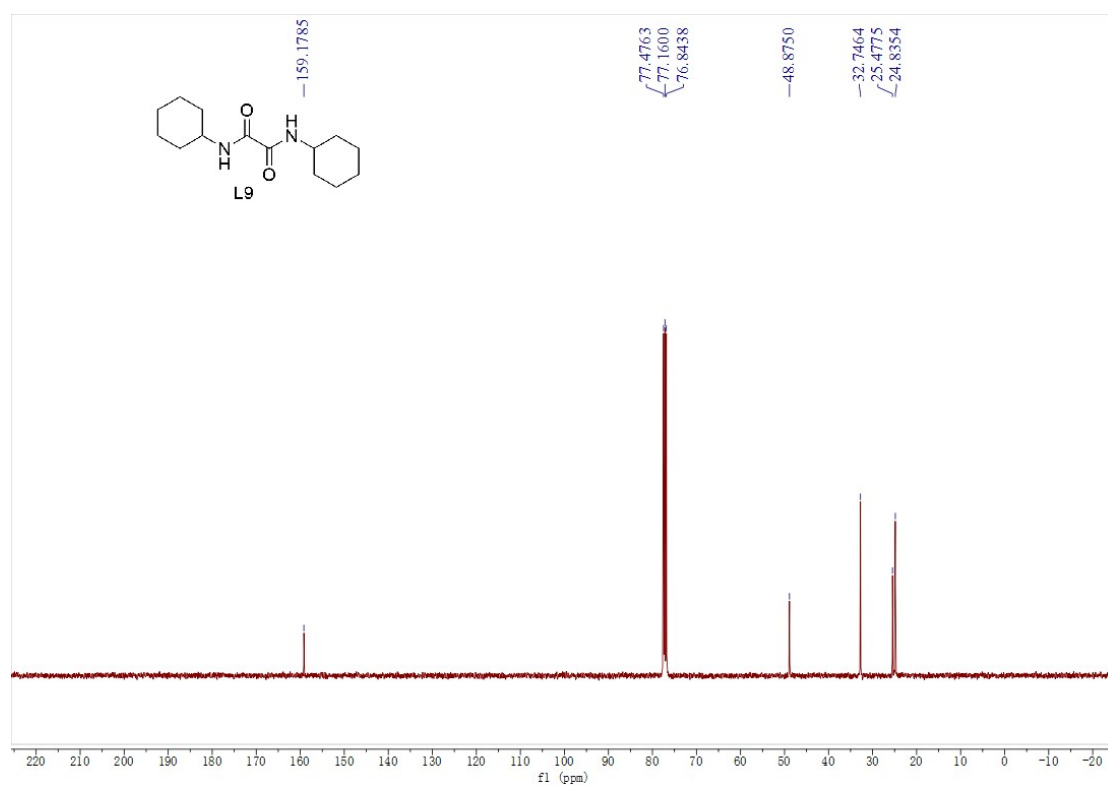
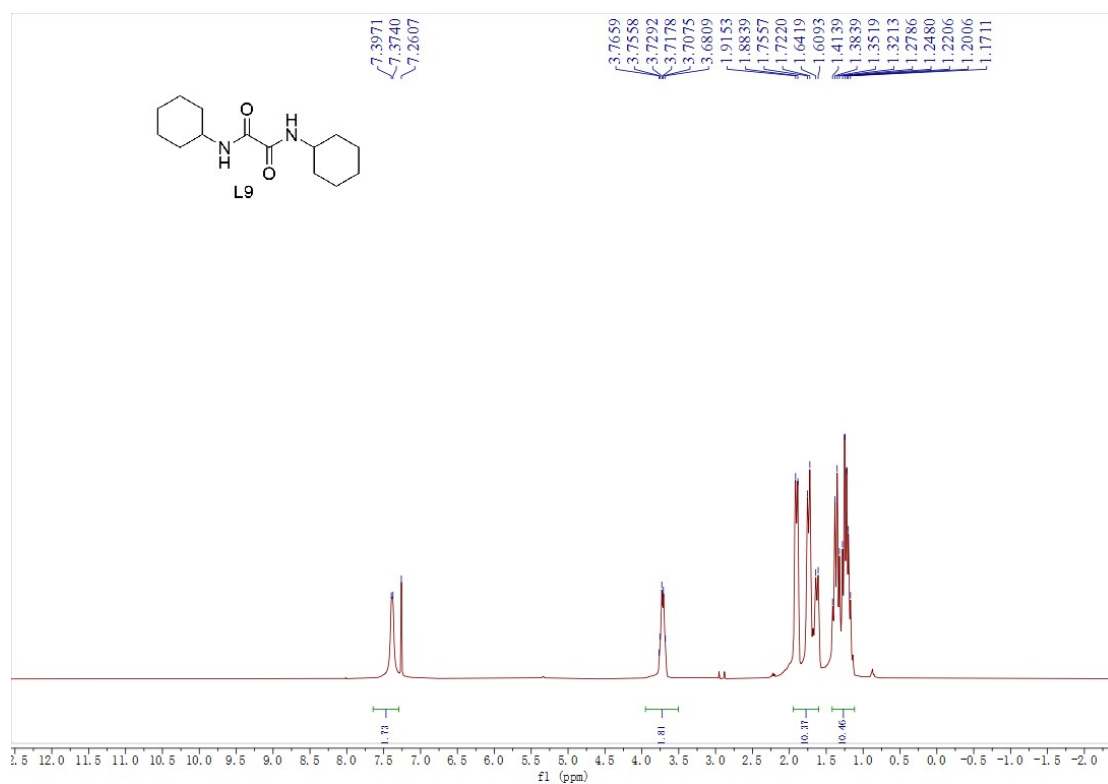


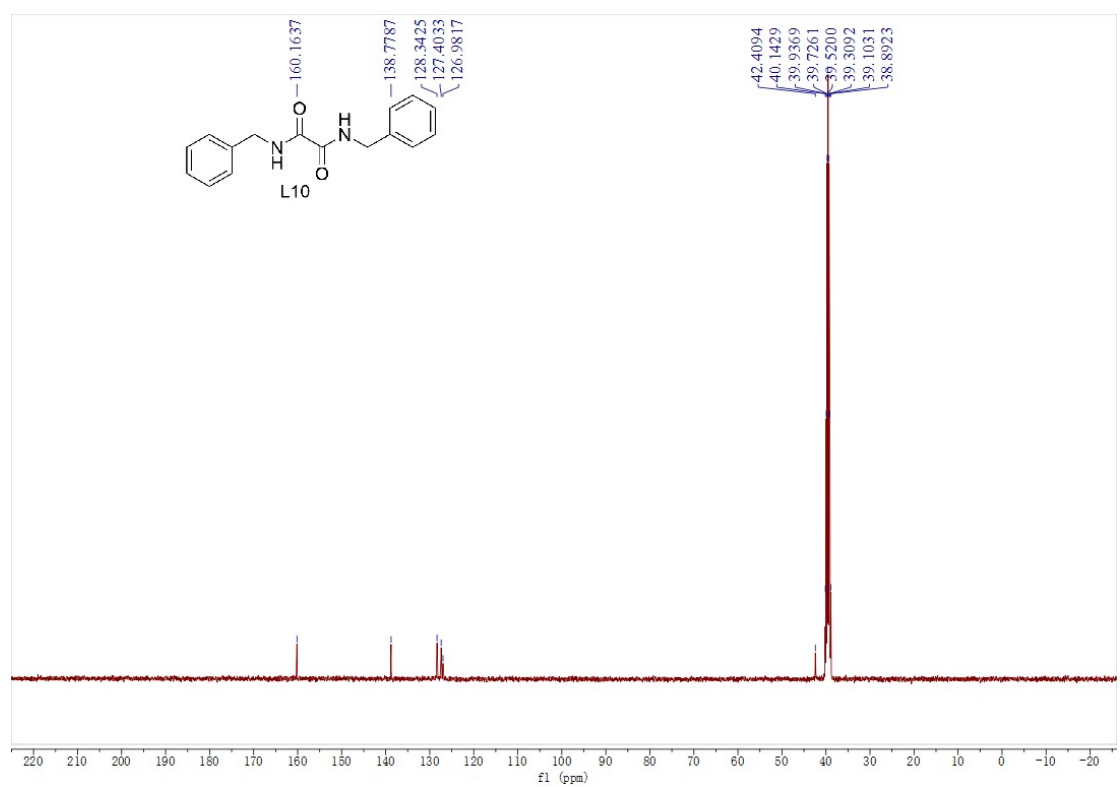
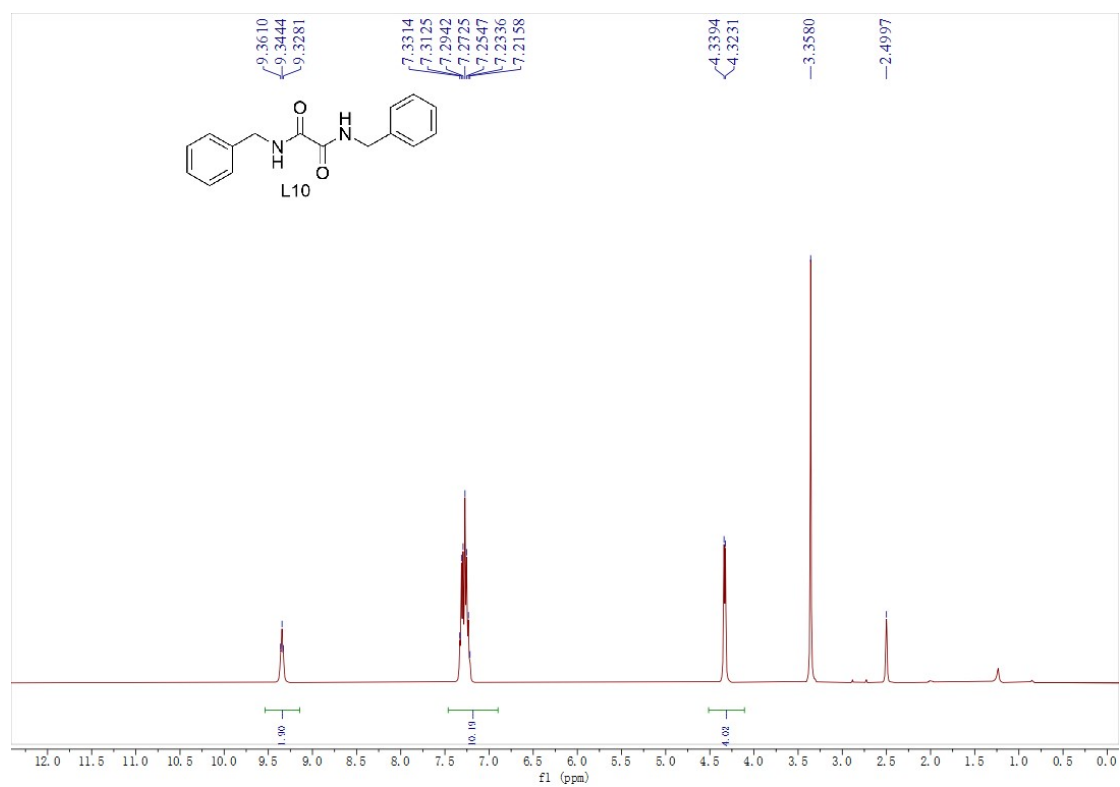


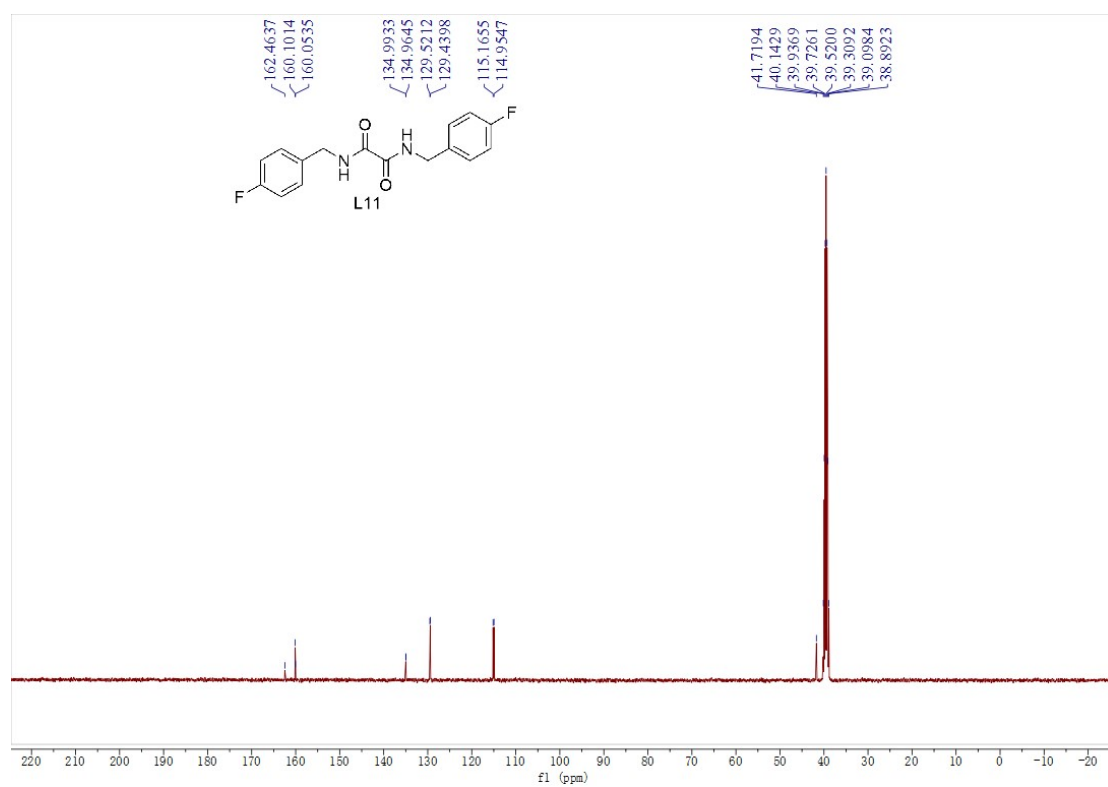
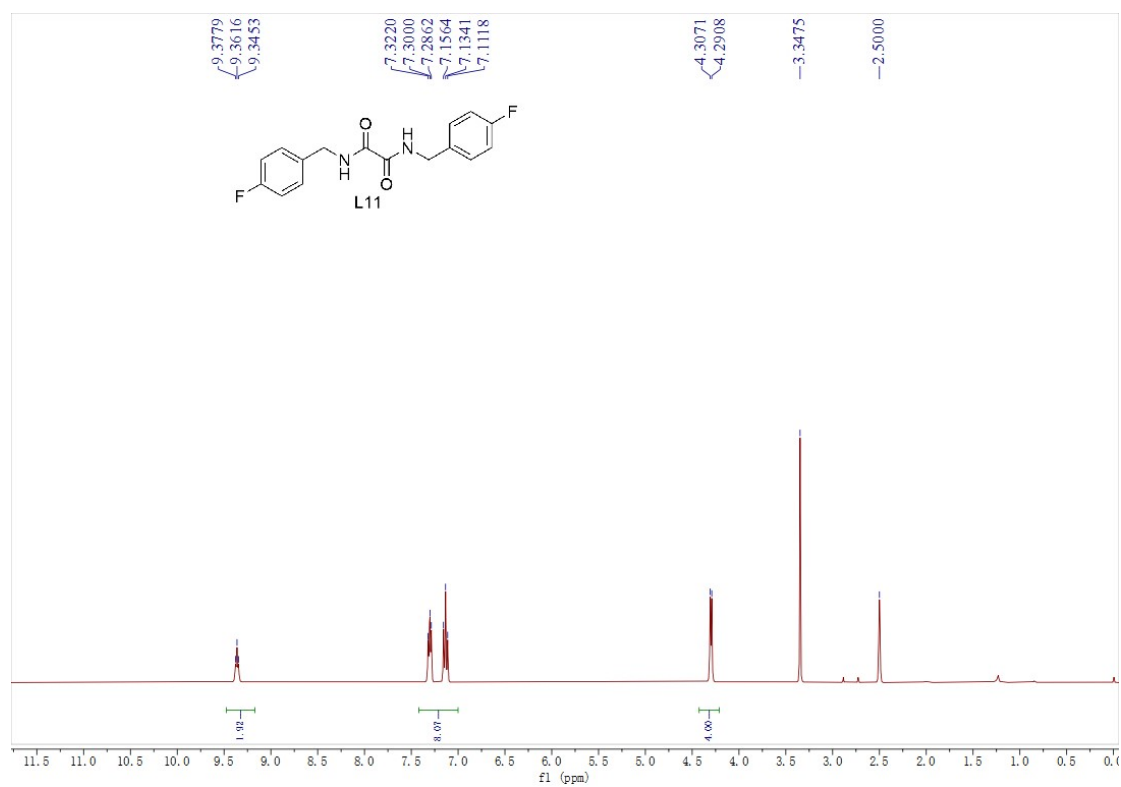


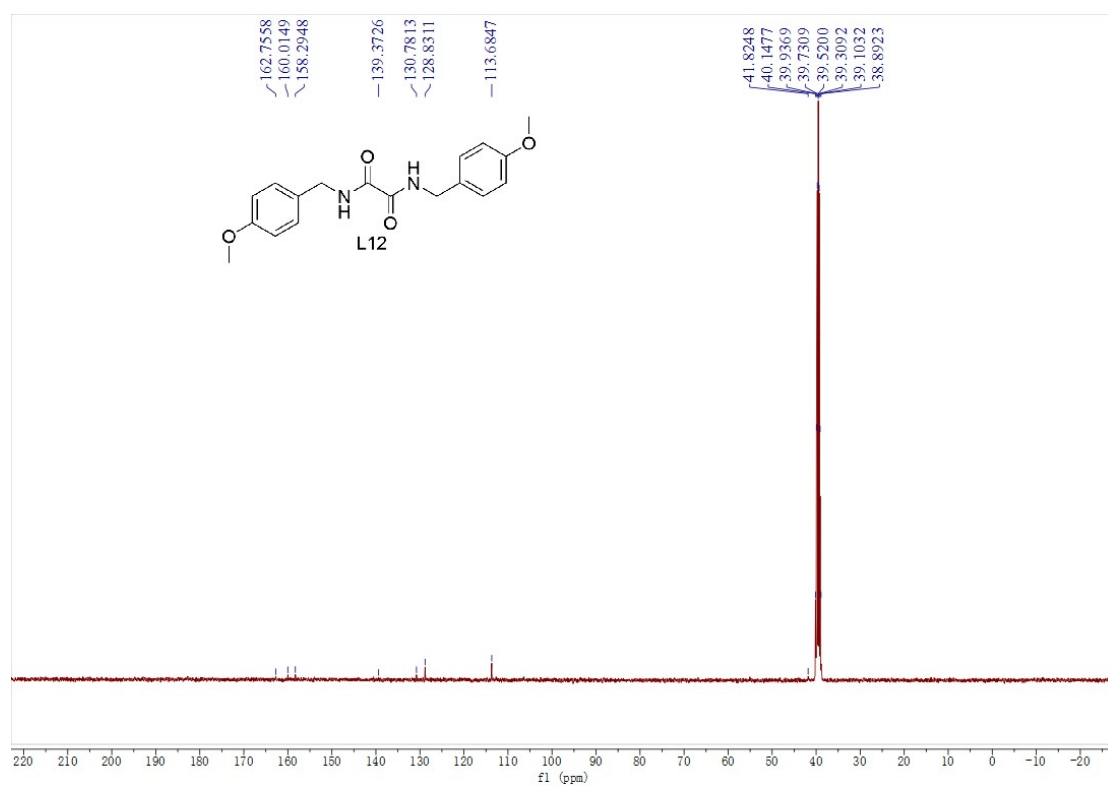
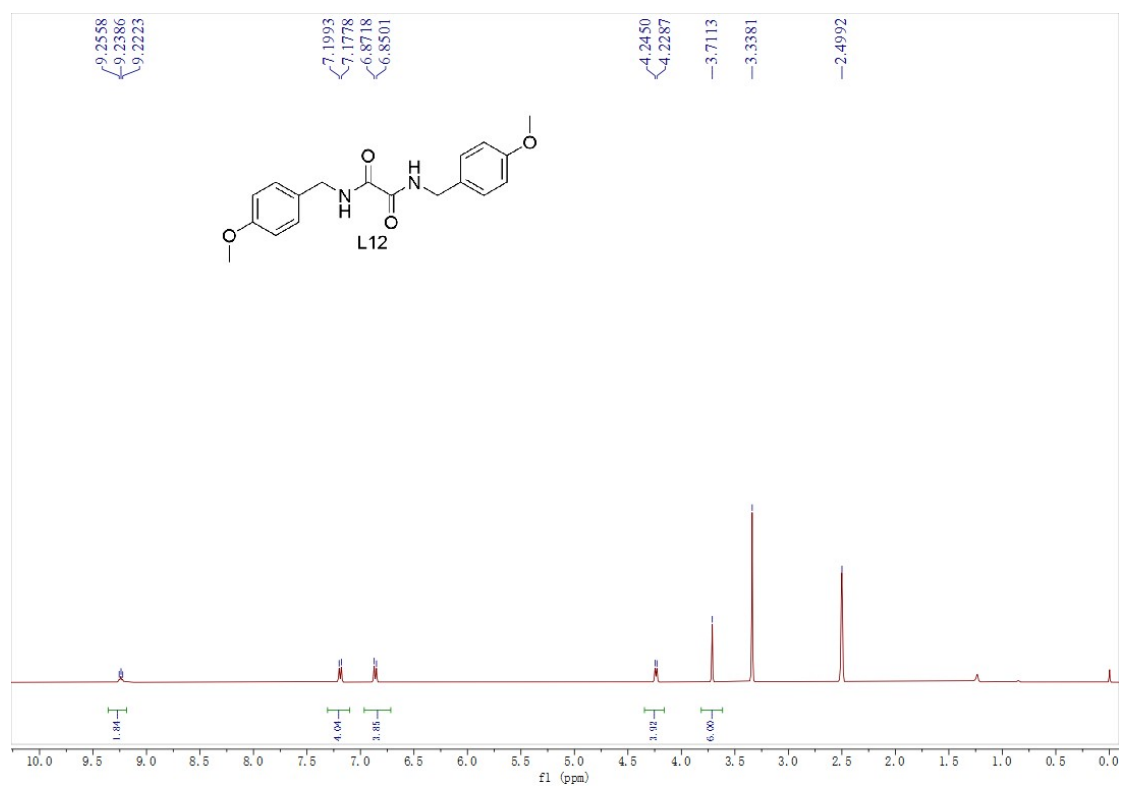


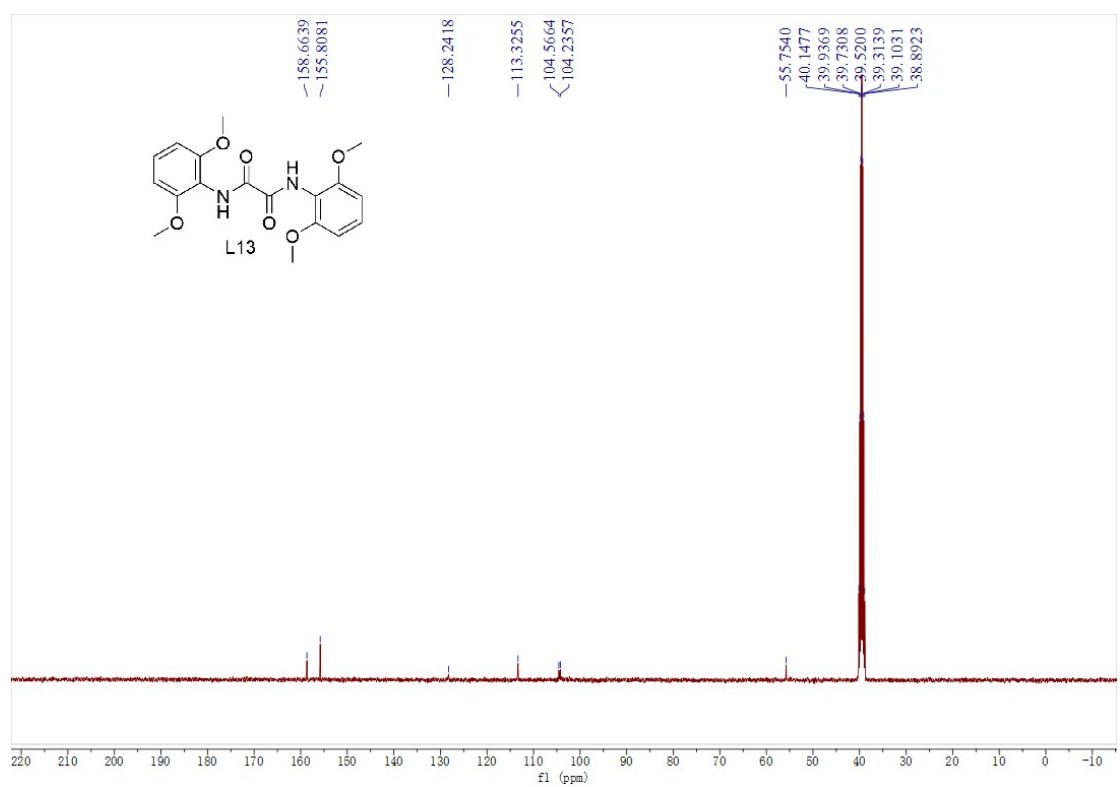
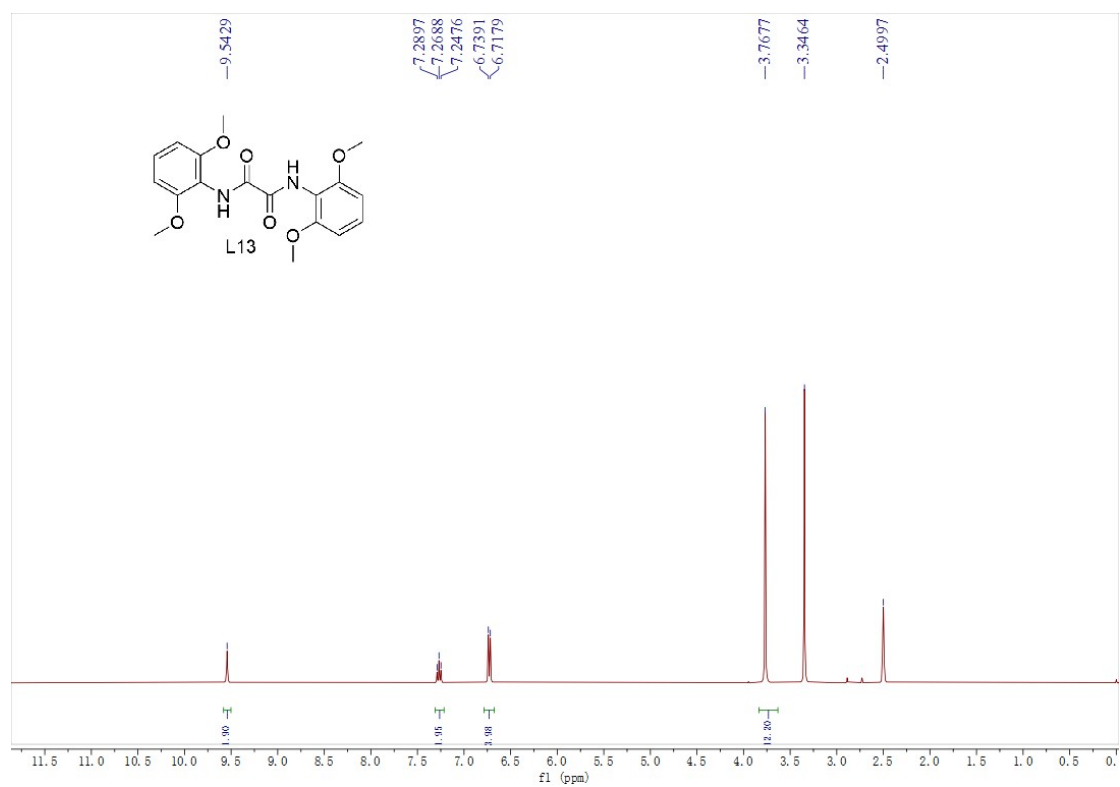


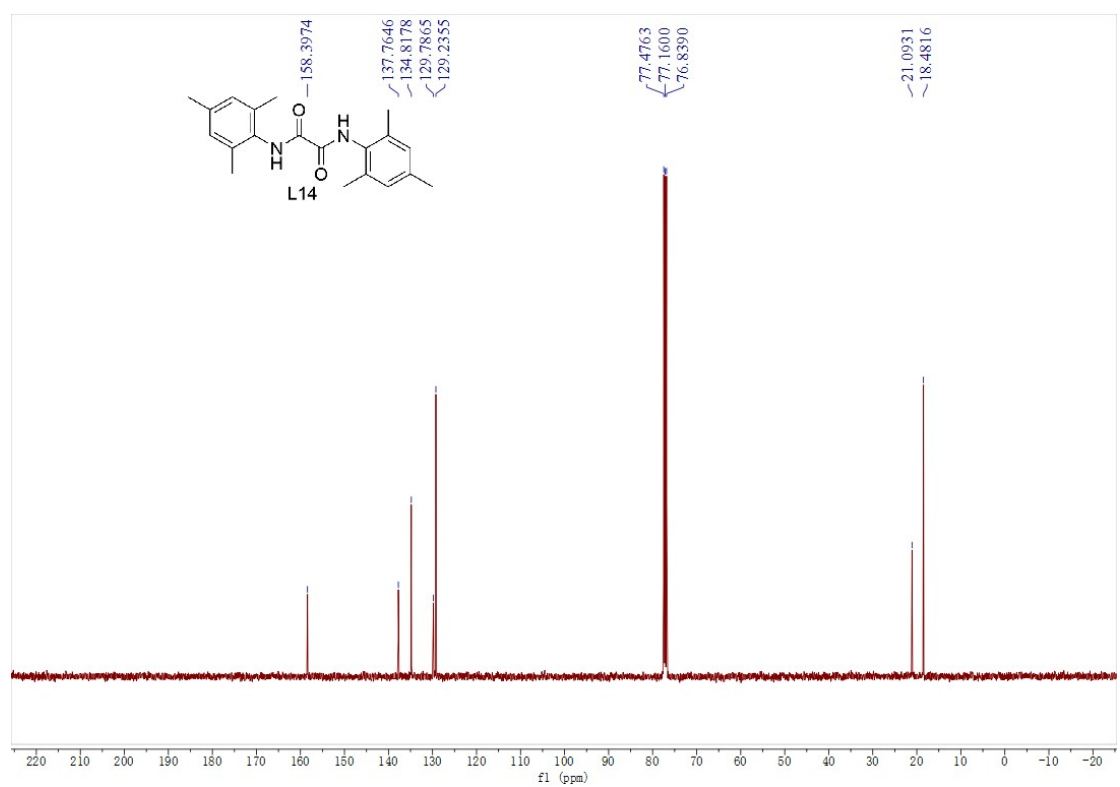
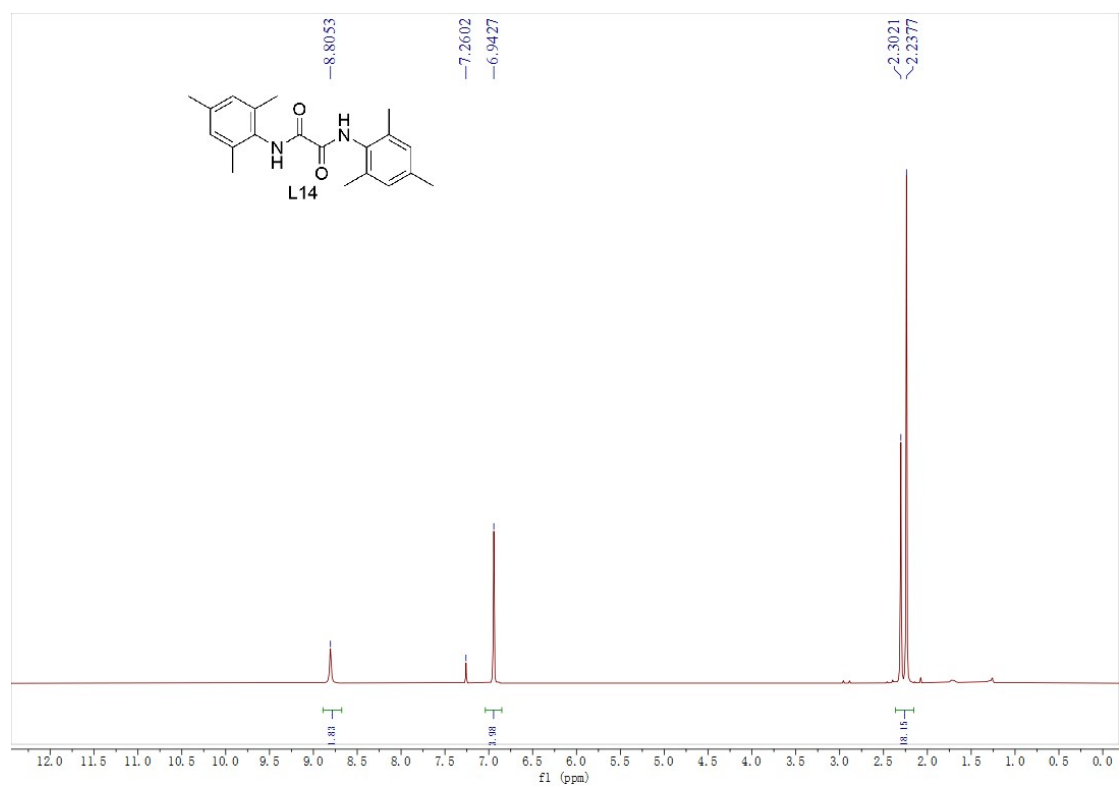


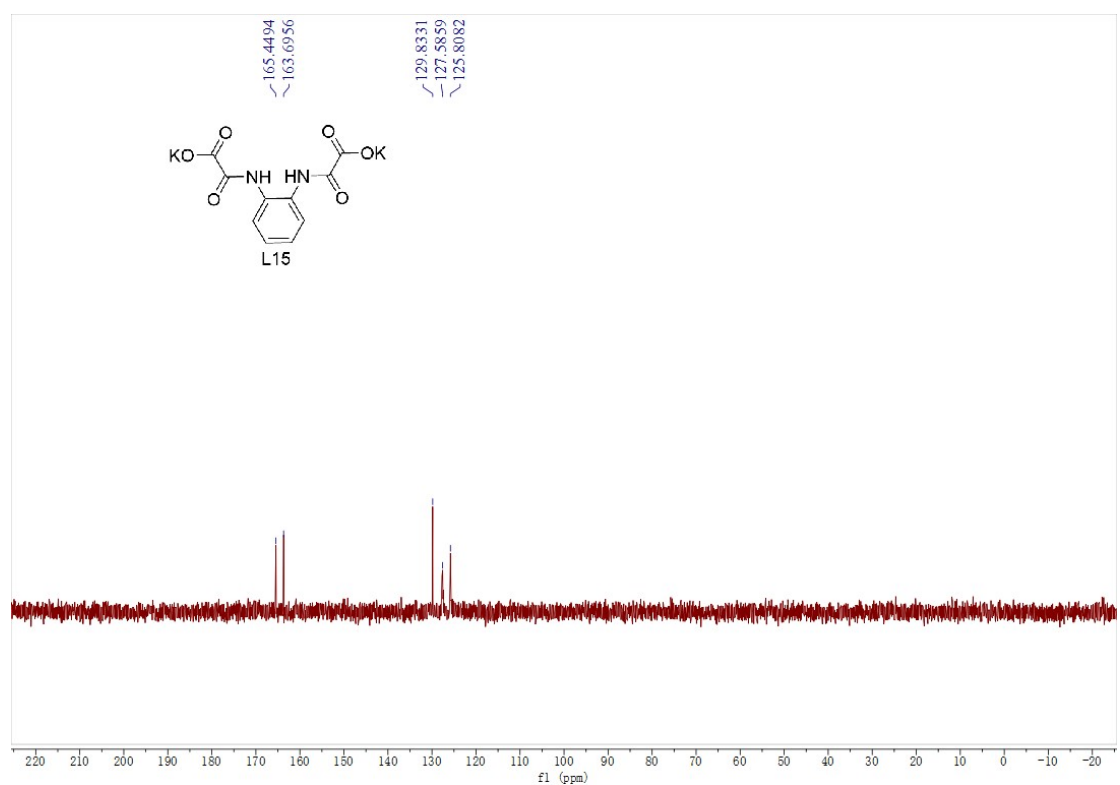
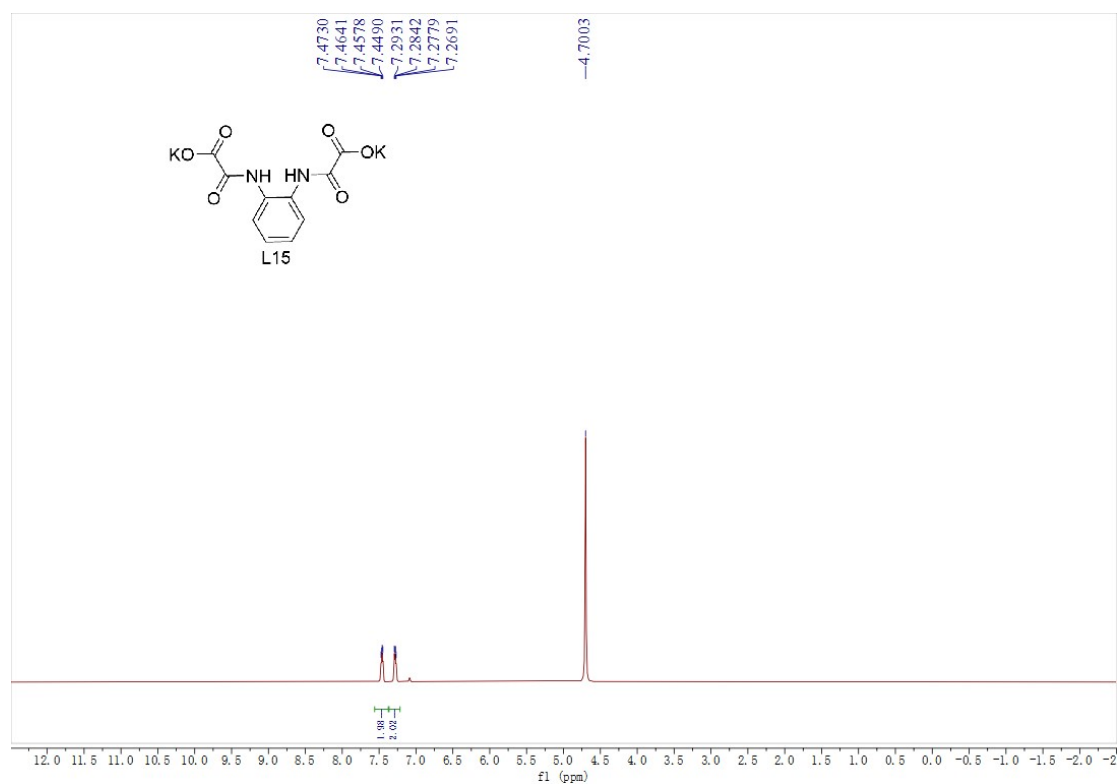


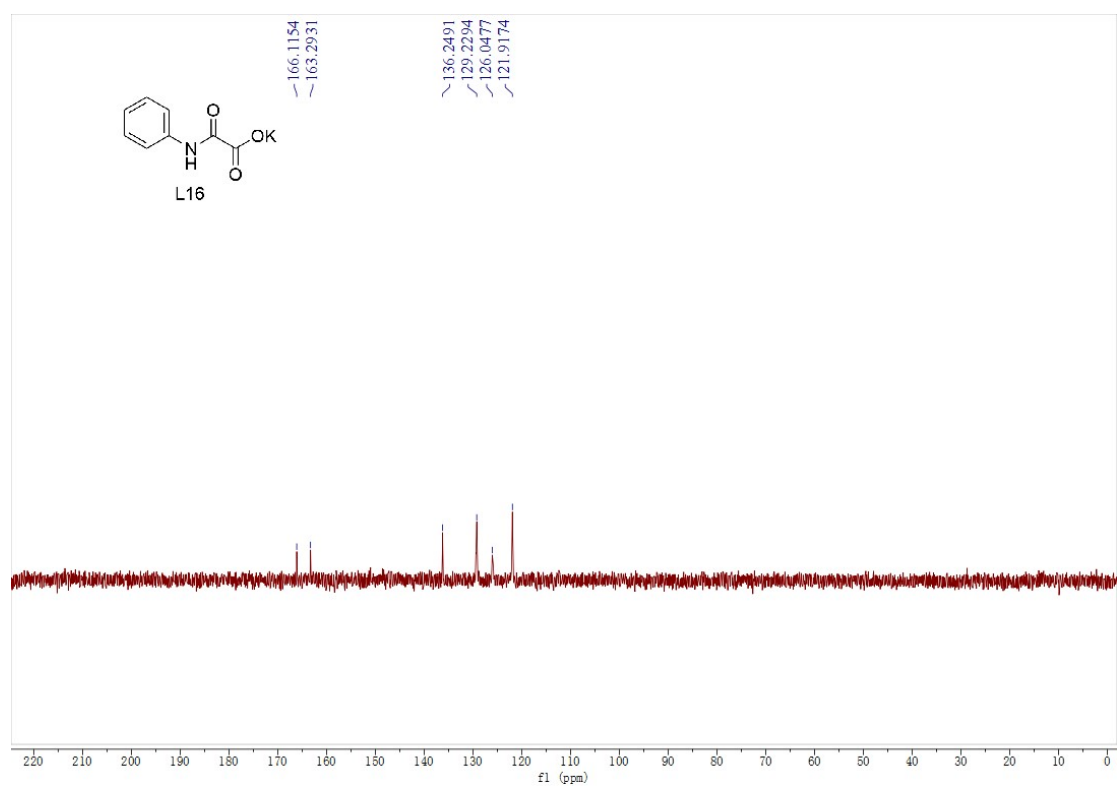
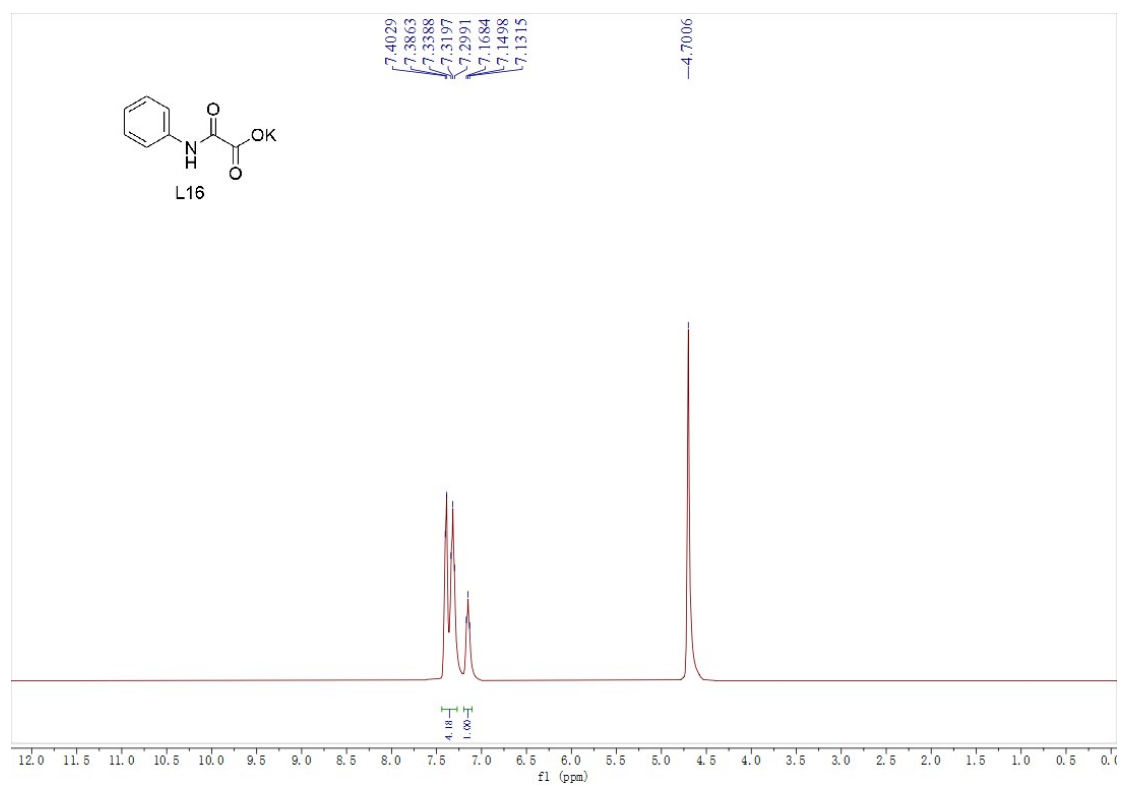


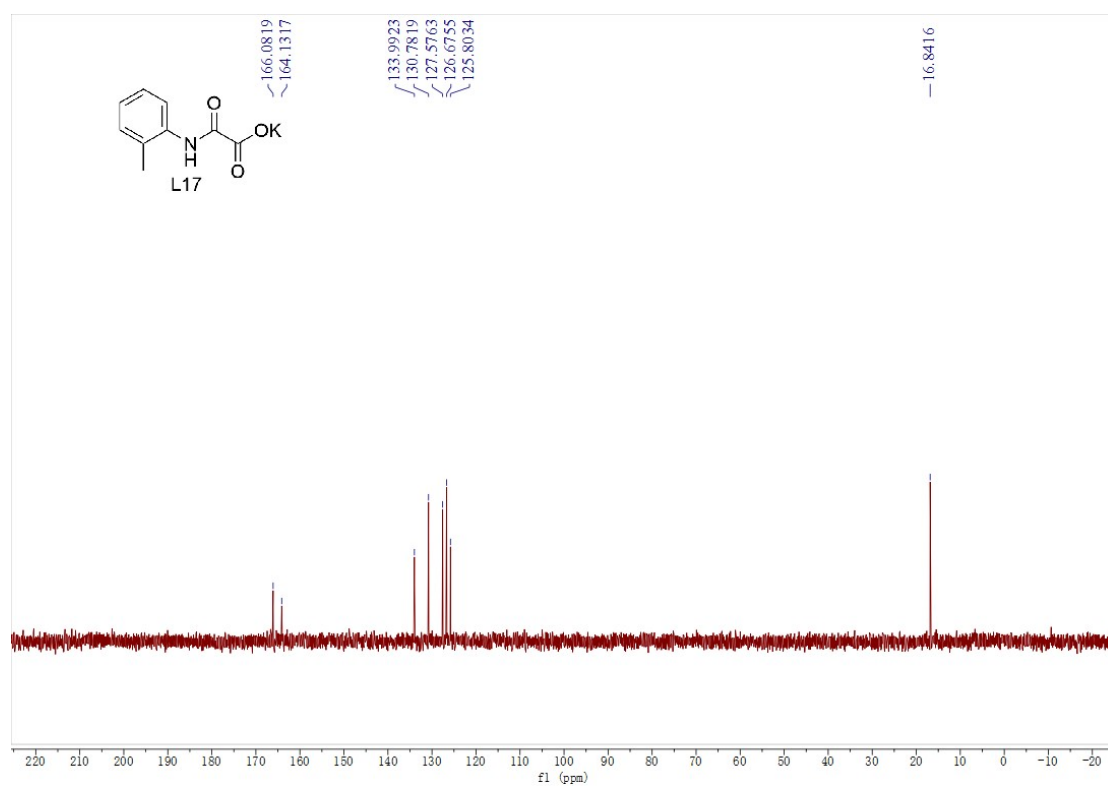
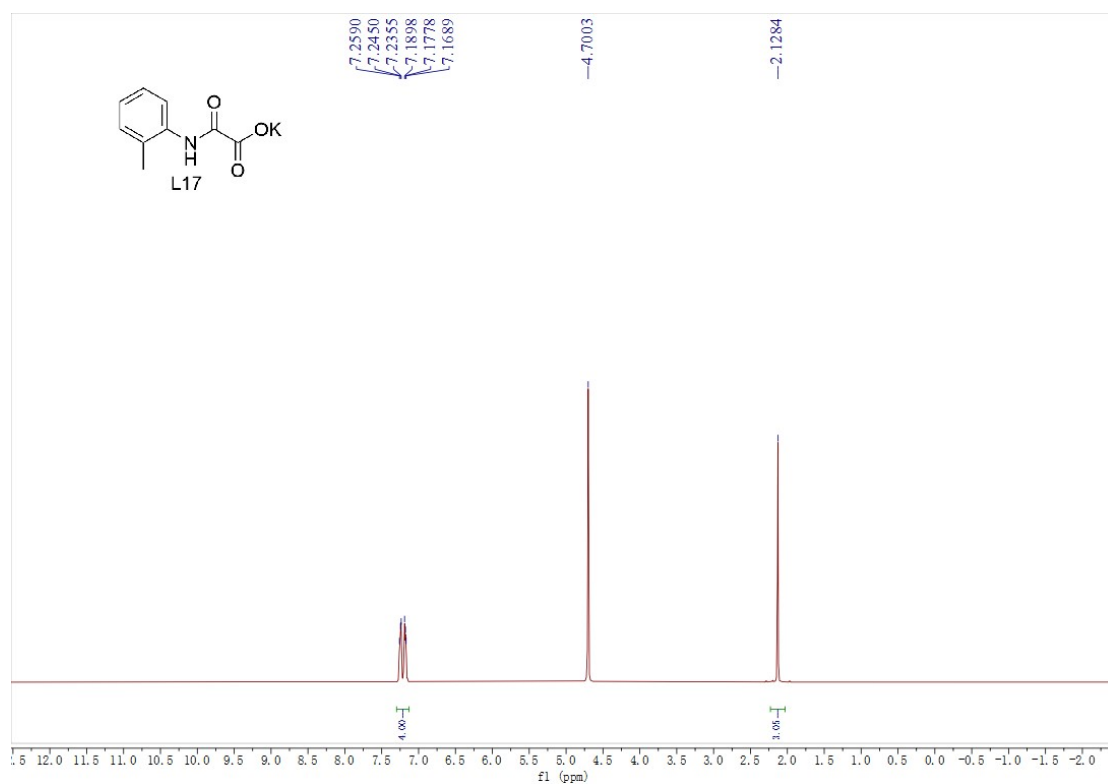


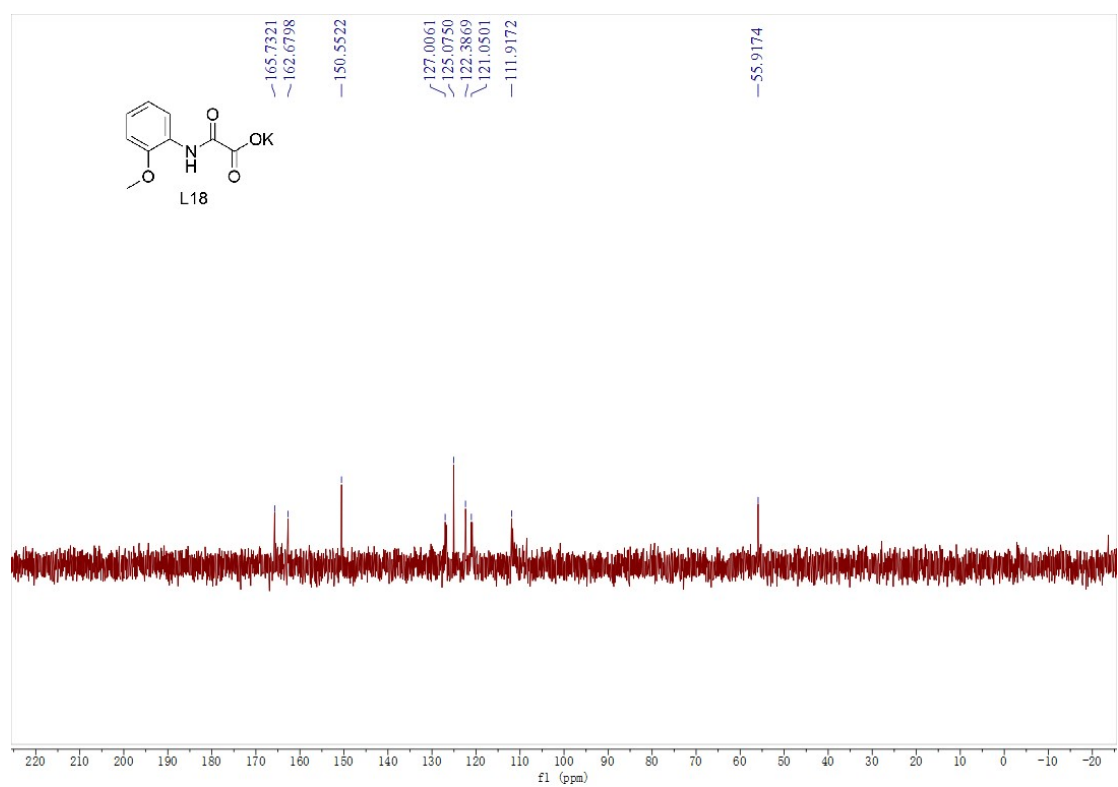
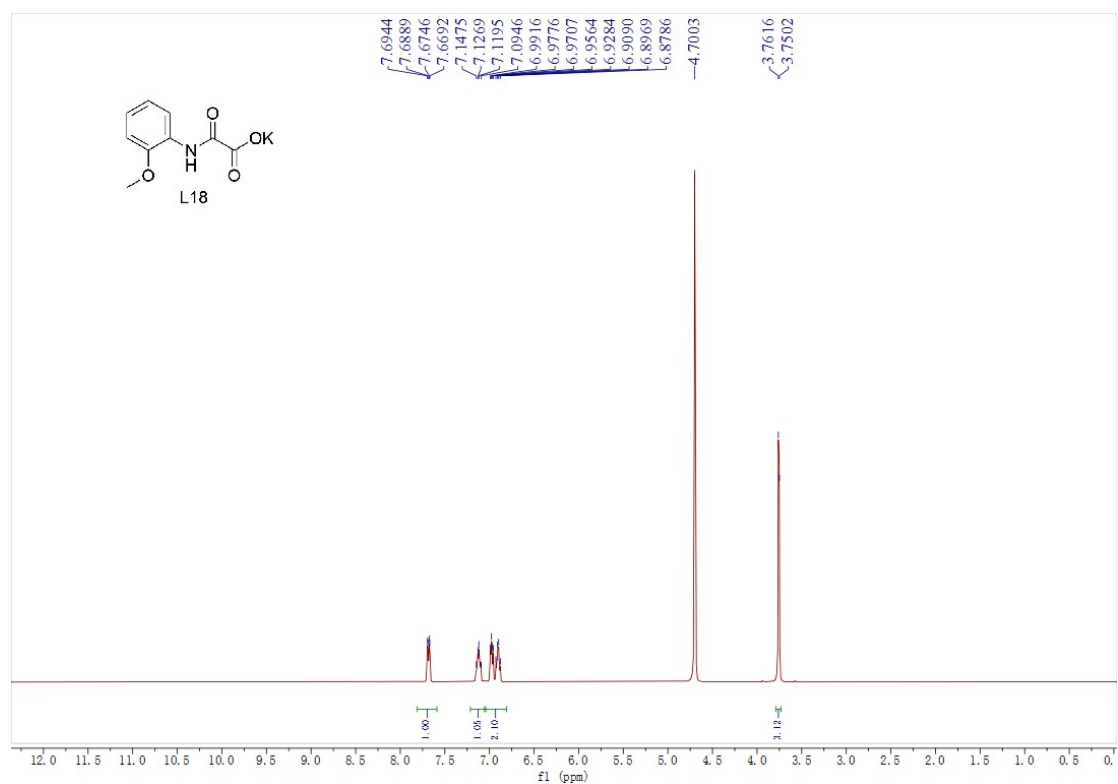


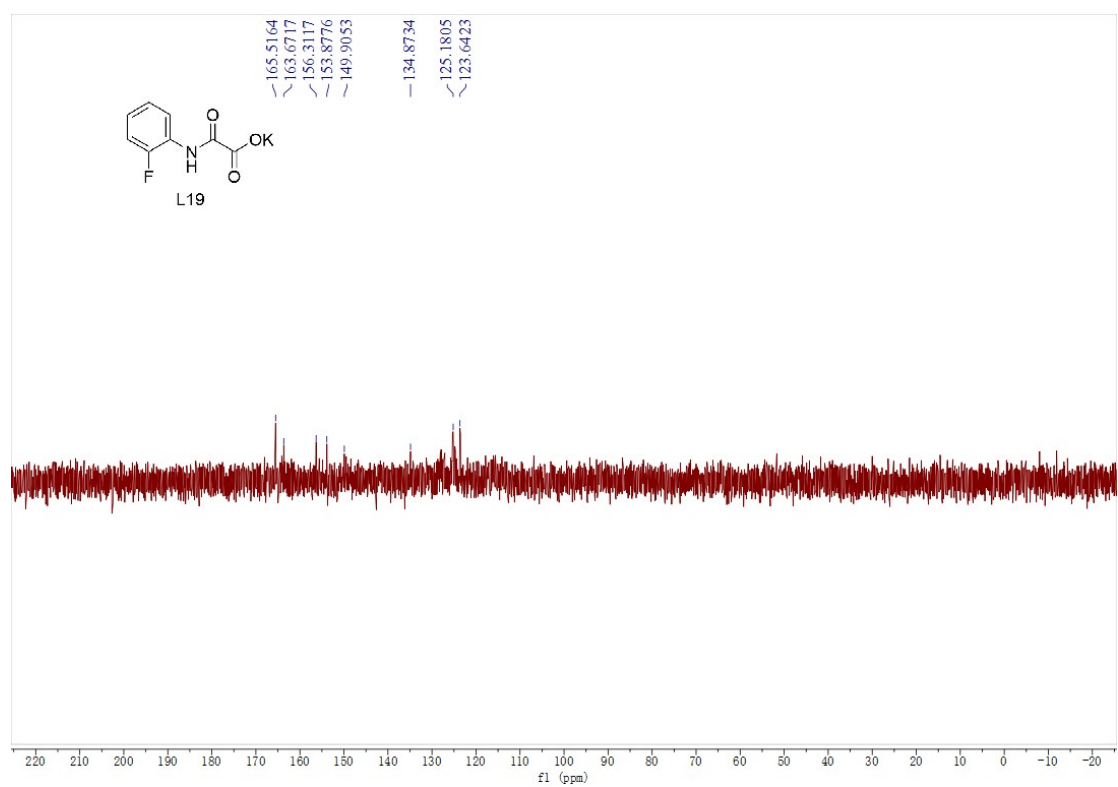
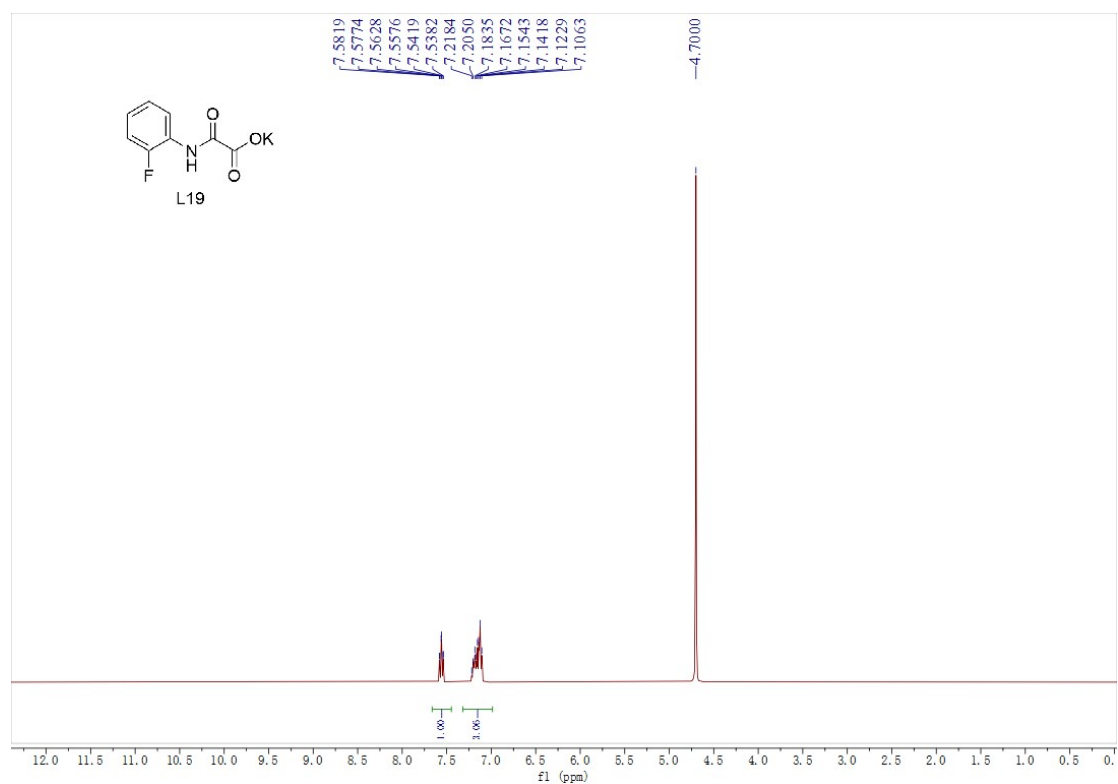


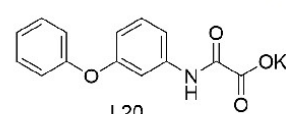
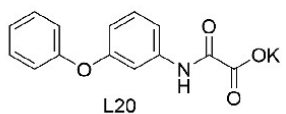


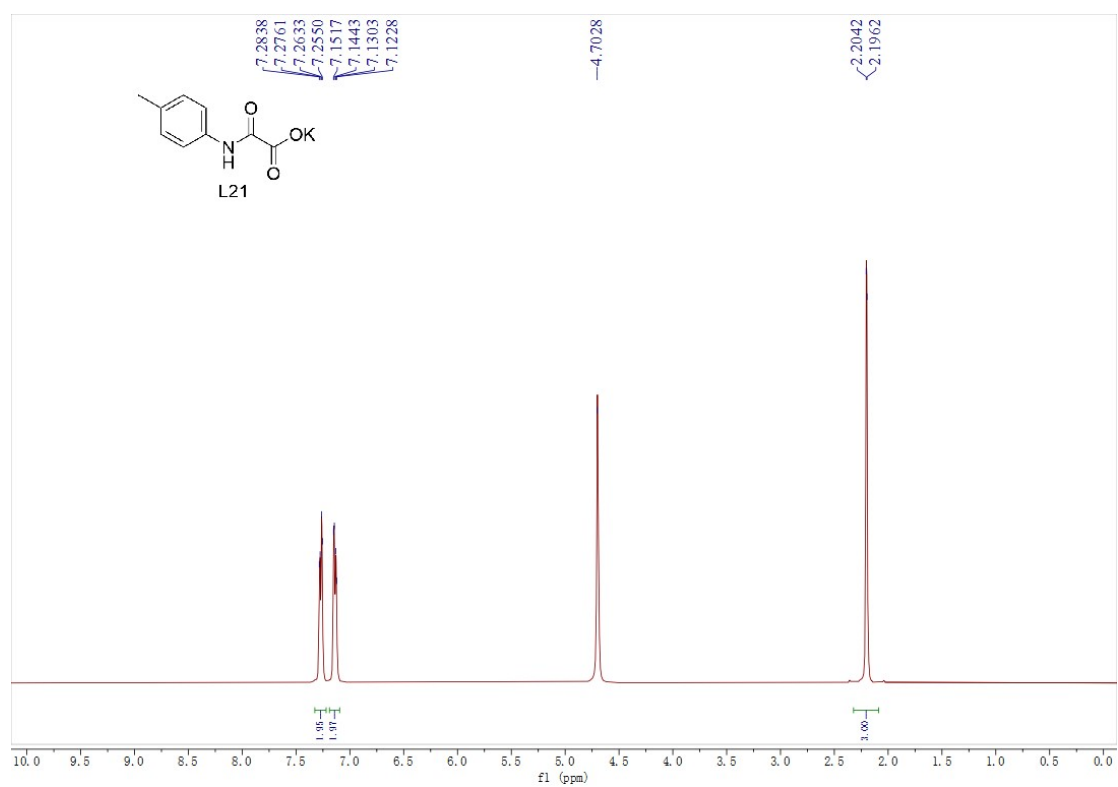
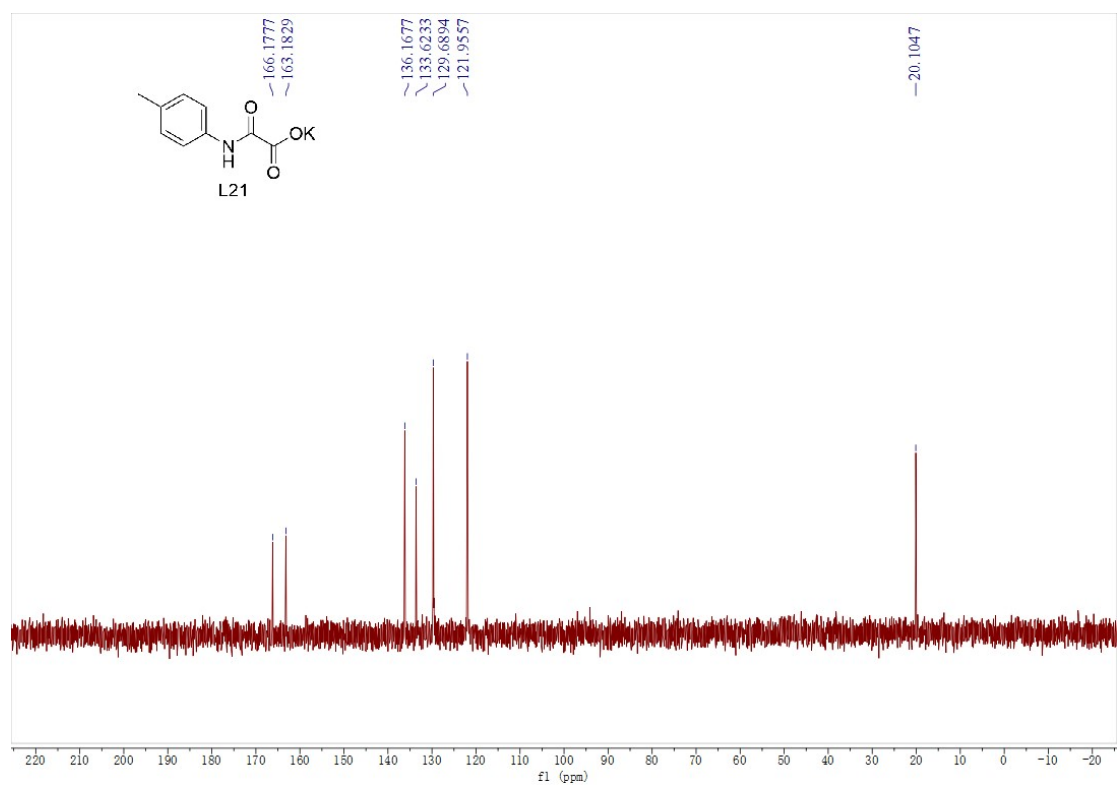


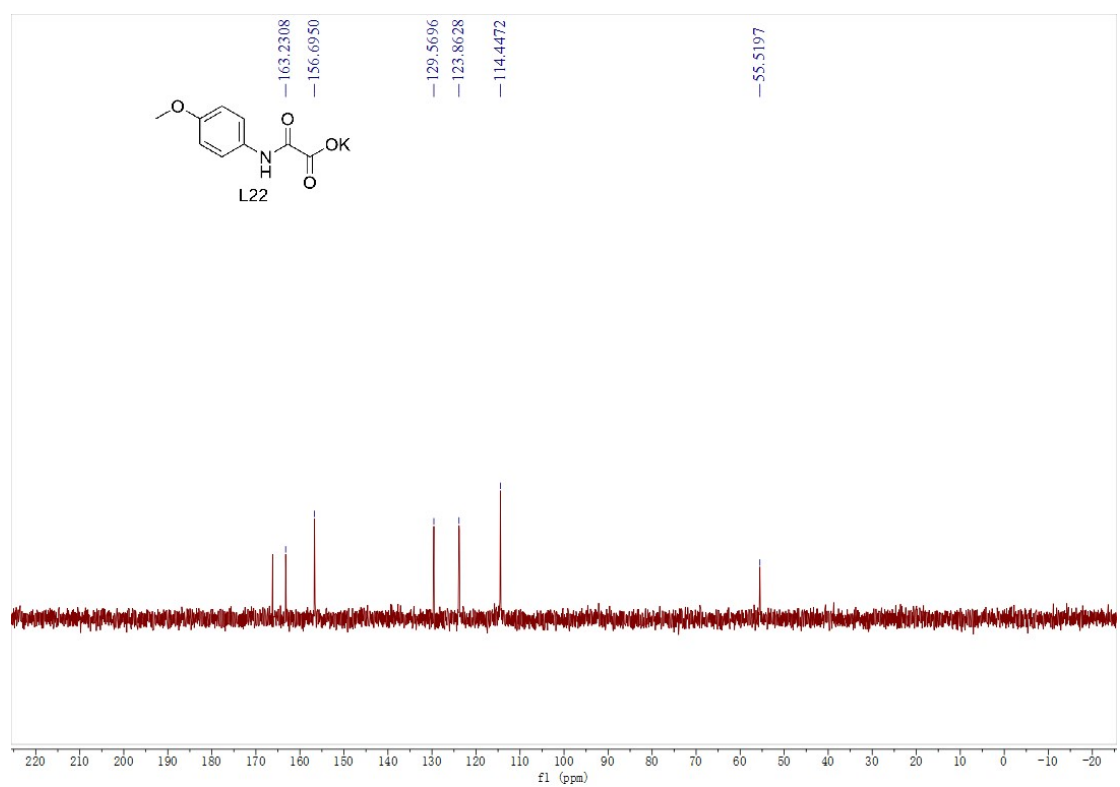
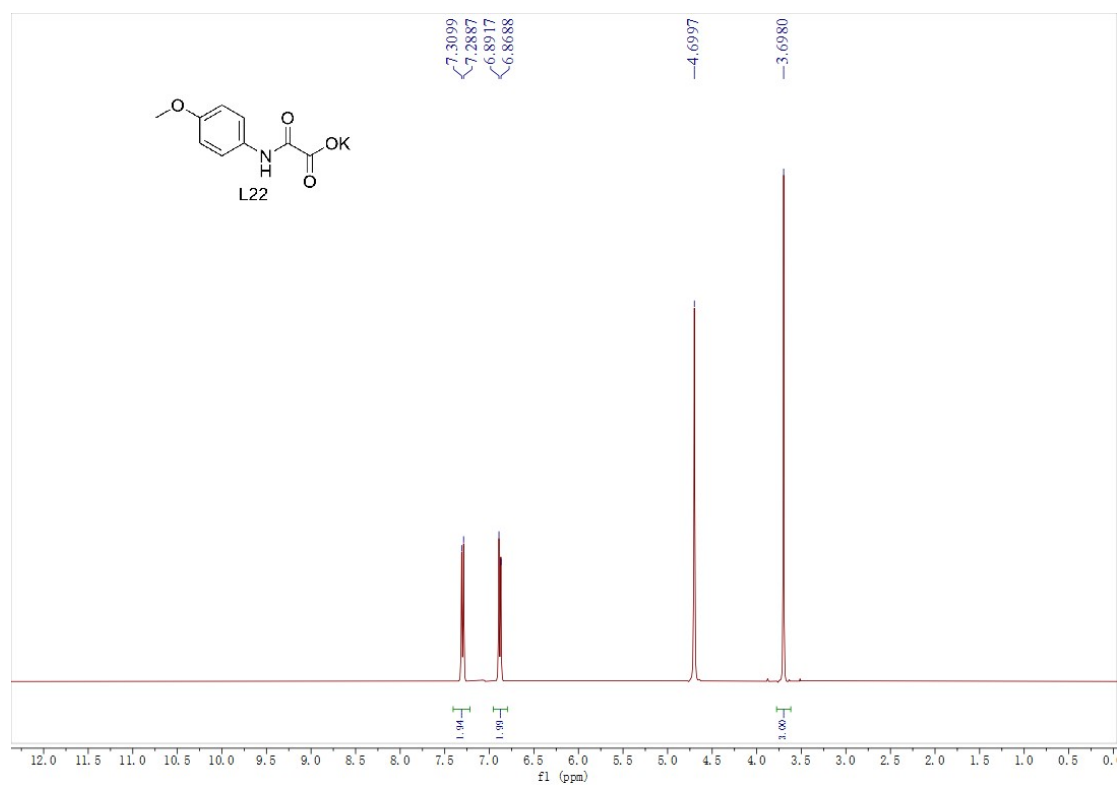


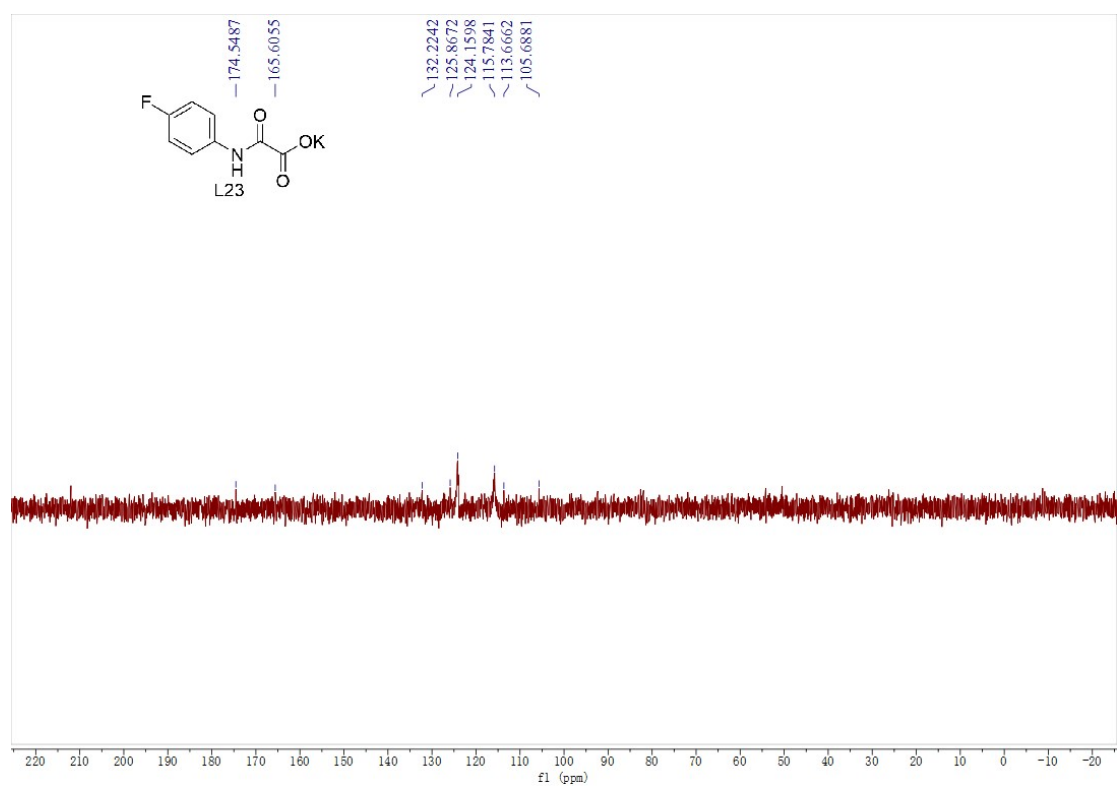
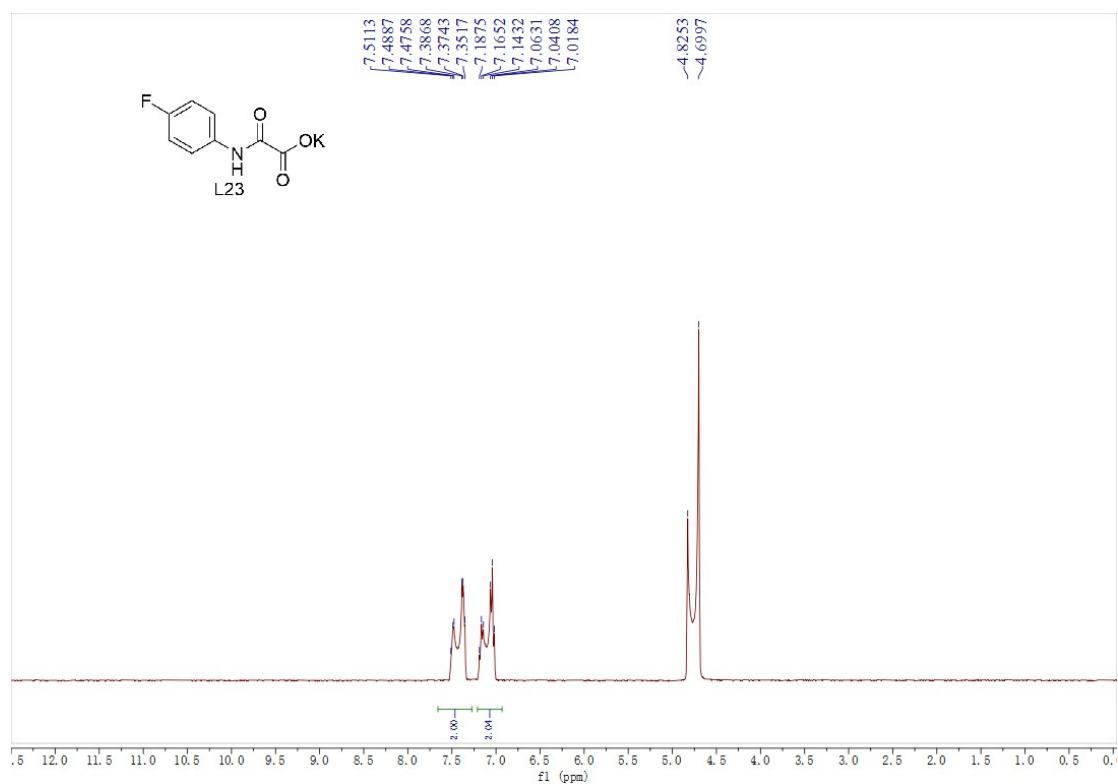


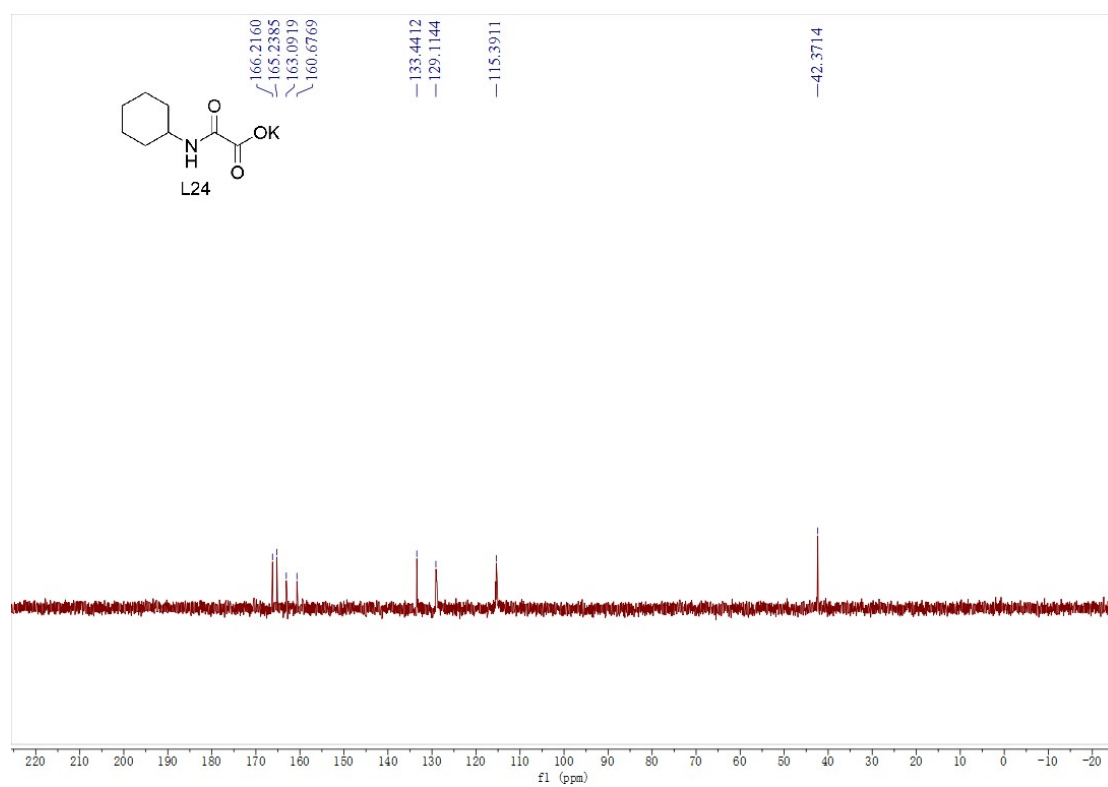
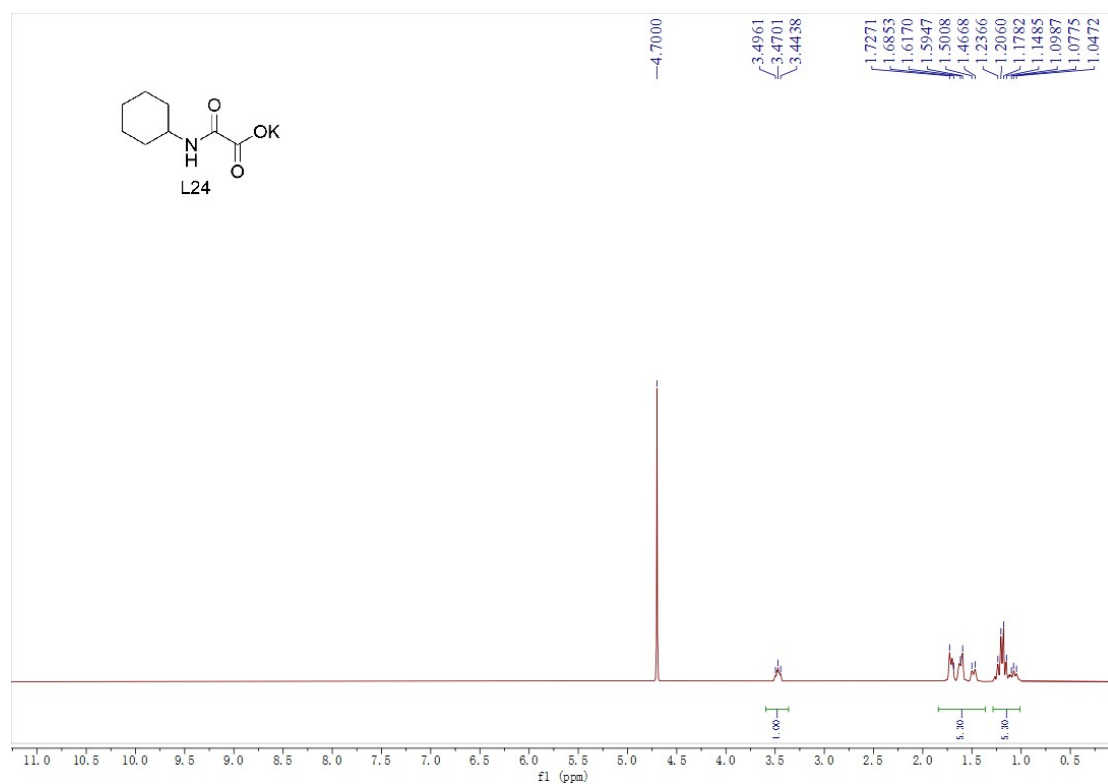


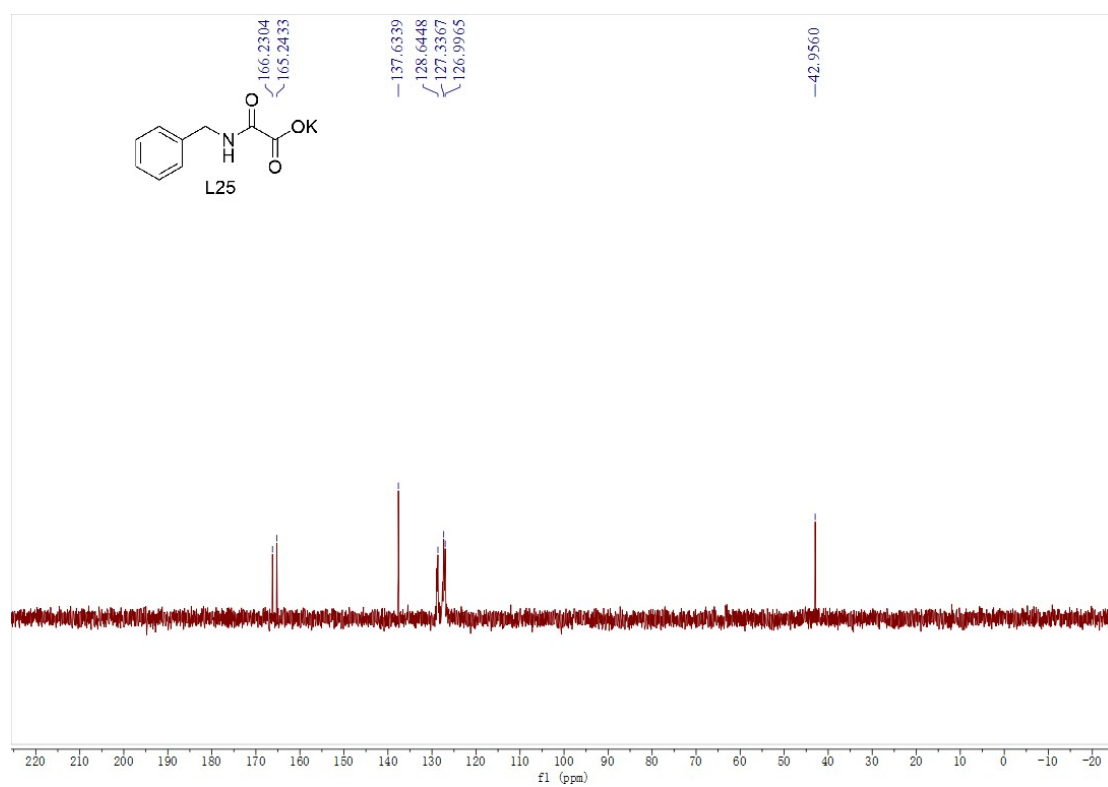
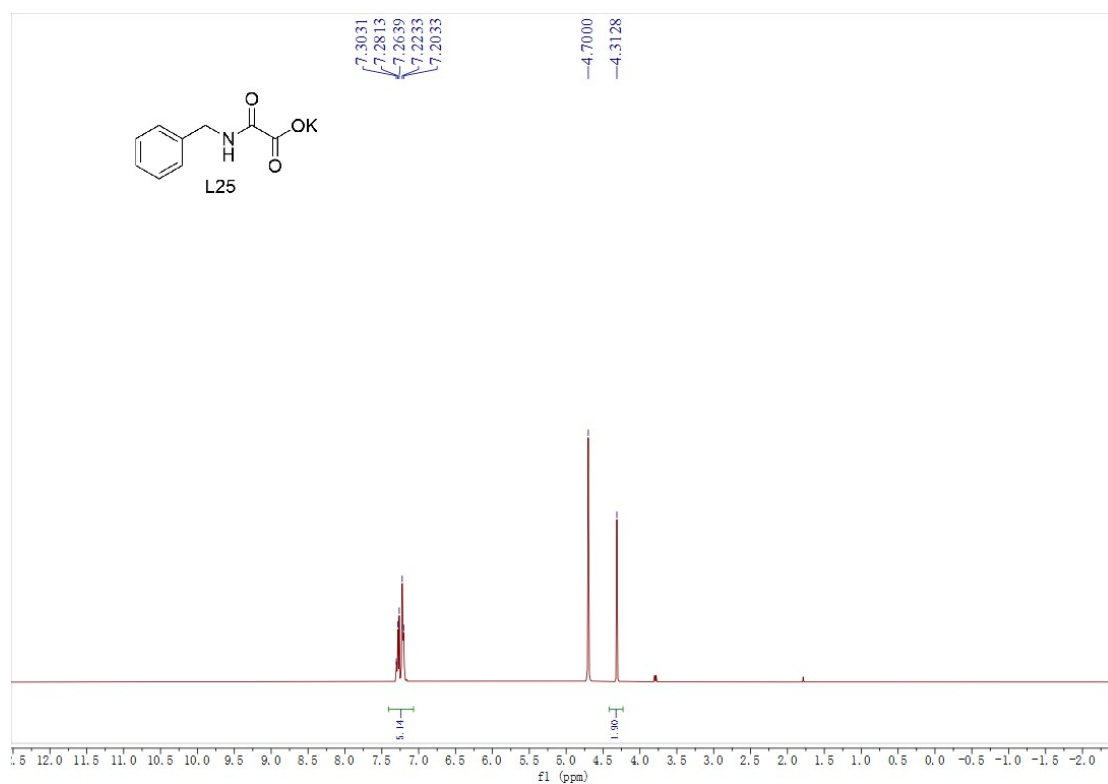


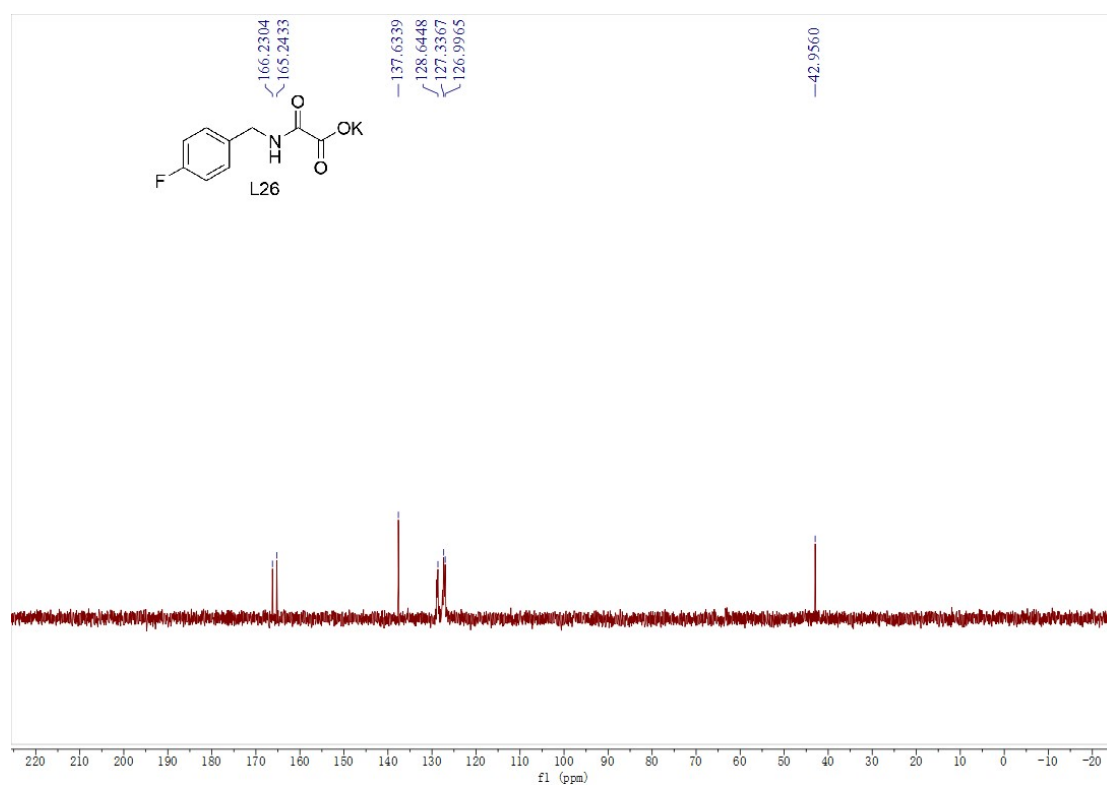
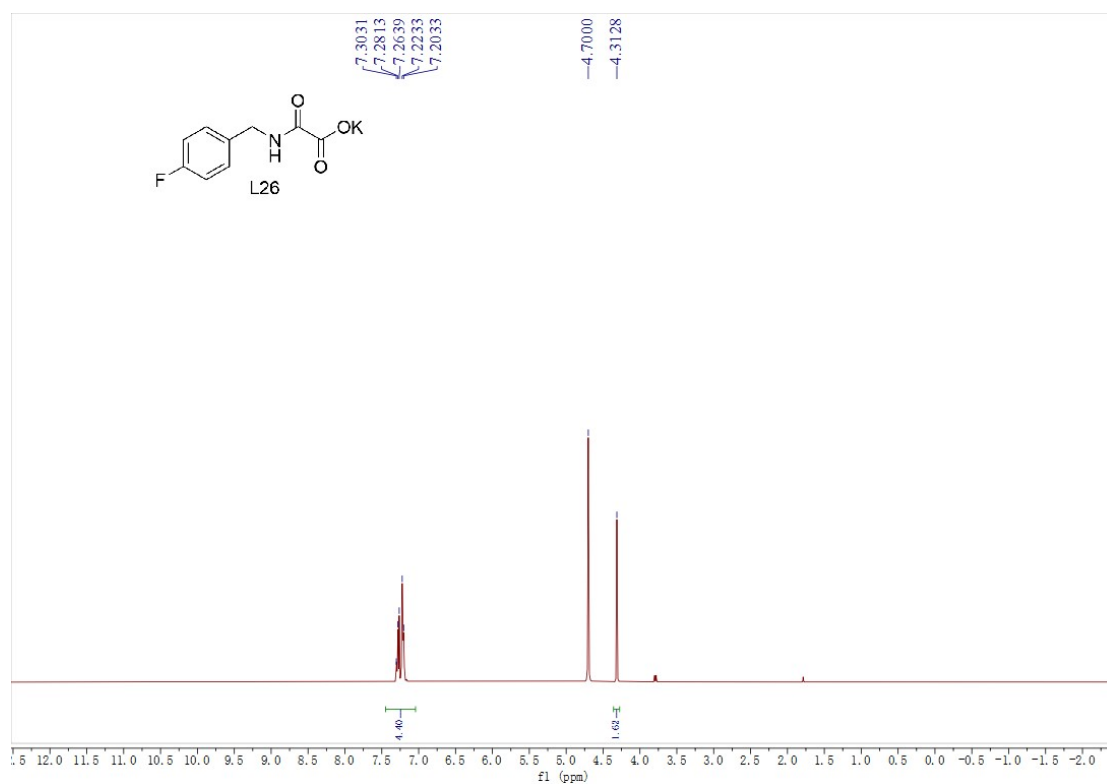


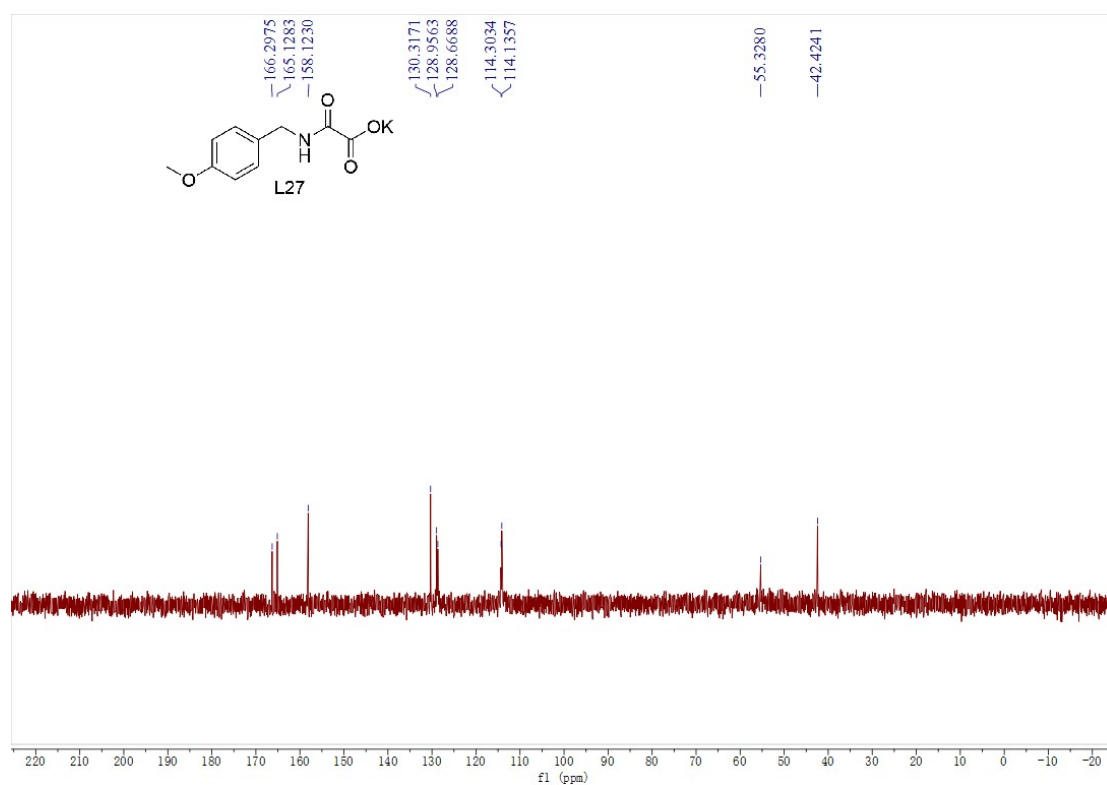
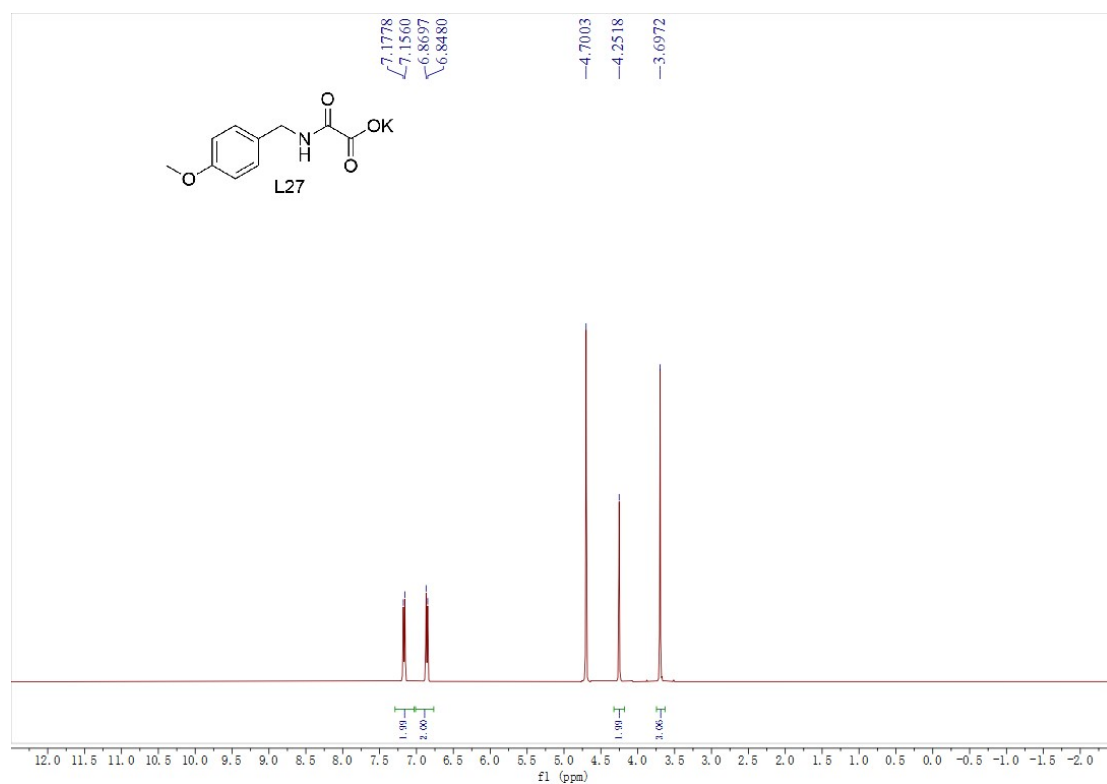


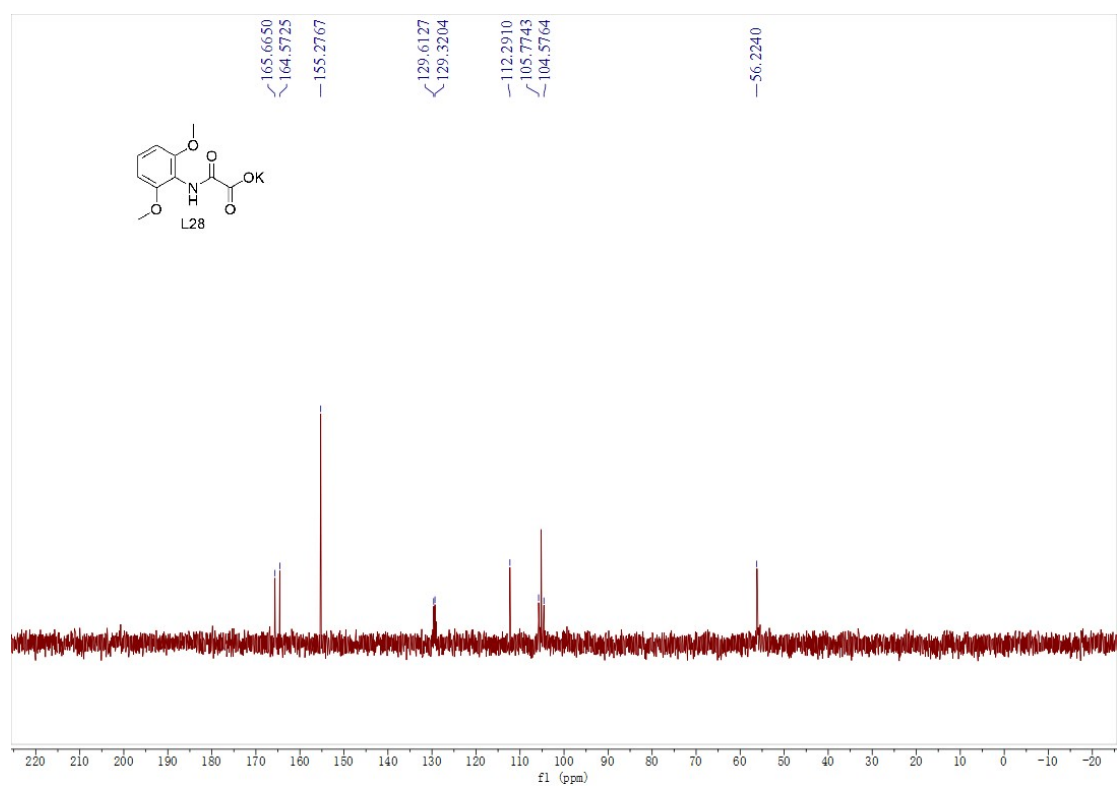
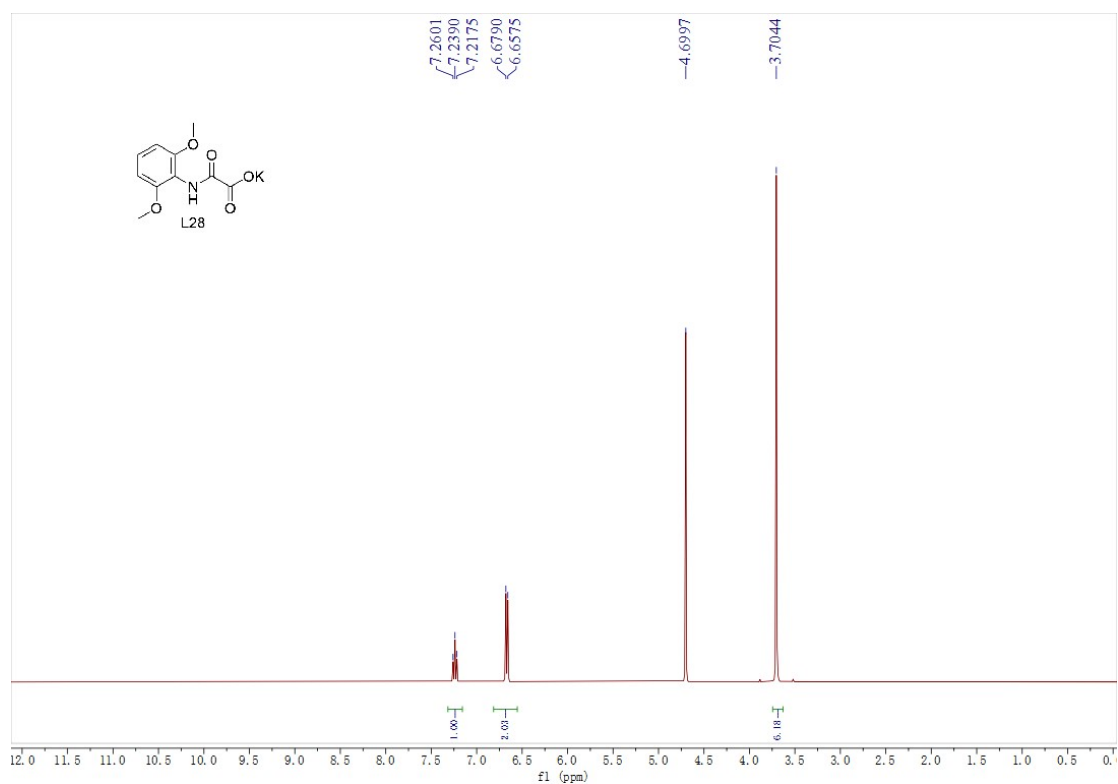


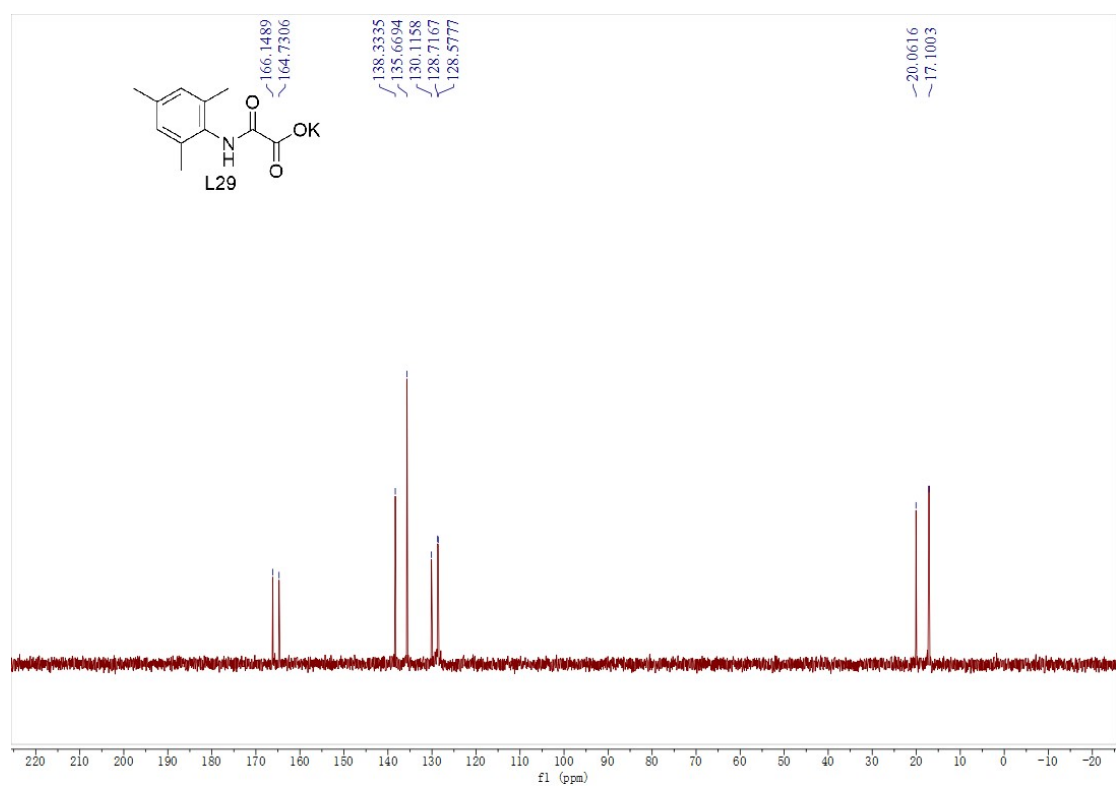
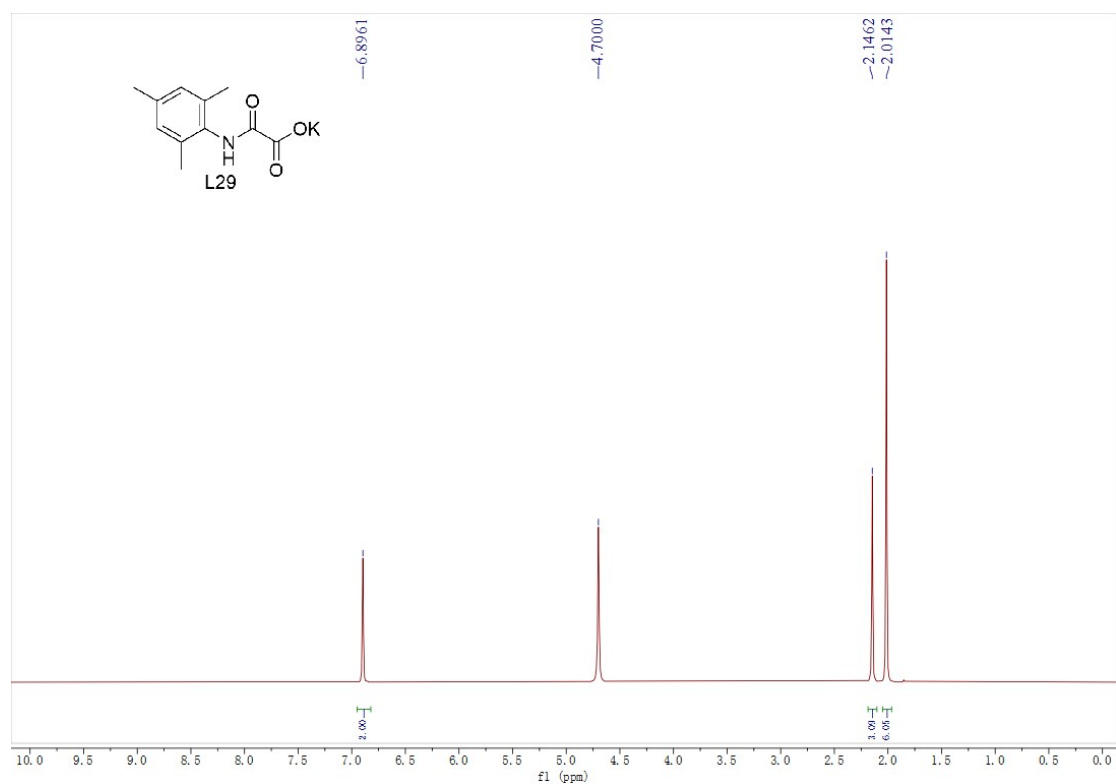


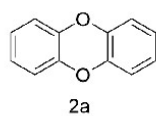




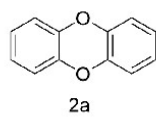
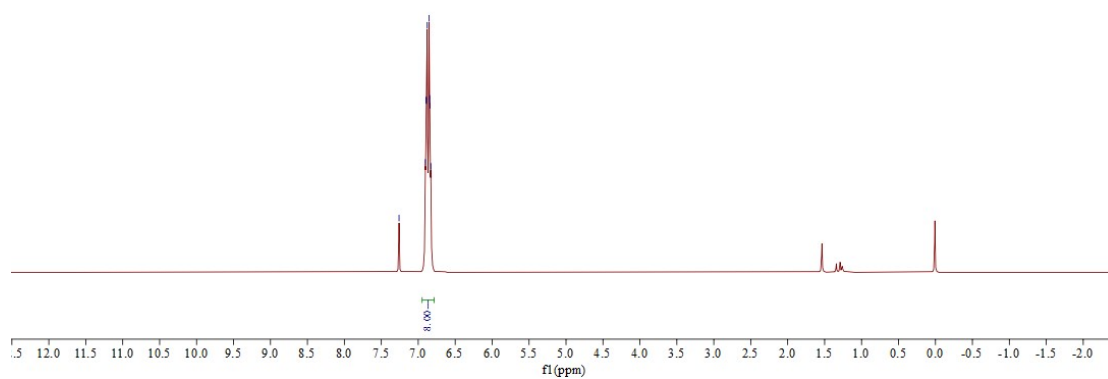








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