Supporting Information for:

Unexpected Formation of Hexasubstituted Arenes through a Twofold Palladium-Mediated Ligand Arylation

Corin C. Wagen, Bryan T. Ingoglia, and Stephen L. Buchwald*

Table of Contents:

Thermal Ellipsoid Plot of 3:	S2
Crystallographic Details:	S3
Additional Substrates:	S4
References:	
NMR Spectra:	S6

Thermal Ellipsoid Plot of 3:



Thermal ellipsoids depicted at 50% probability level. Hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity.

Crystallographic Details:

X-ray quality crystals of **3** were grown by dissolving **3** (5 mg) in CH_2Cl_2 , layering MeOH on top, and aging at -20 °C for 2 weeks.

Low-temperature diffraction data (Φ -and ω -scans) were collected on a Bruker-AXS X8 Kappa Duo diffractometer coupled to a Smart APEX2 CCD detector with Mo K α radiation ($\lambda = 0.71073$ Å) from an I μ S micro-source for the structure of compound L2. Absorption and other corrections were applied using SADABS.¹ All structures were solved by direct methods using SHELXT² and refined against F2 on all data by full-matrix least squares with SHELXL-2017³ using established refinement approaches.⁴ All hydrogen atoms were included into the model at geometrically calculated positions and refined using a riding model. The isotropic displacement parameters of all hydrogen atoms were fixed to 1.2 times the Ueq value of the atoms they are linked to (1.5 times for methyl groups). Details about crystal properties, diffraction data, and crystal structures can be found in the table below.

Compound **3** crystallizes in the monoclinic space group P21/n. SQUEEZE⁵ as implemented in PLATON⁶ was used to account for highly disordered solvent. The isopropyl group *para* to the phosphine-containing benzene ring crystallized as a mixture of rotamers, rendered inequivalent by the presence of the phosphine-containing ring.

Identification code	X8_18049	
Empirical formula	C ₅₆ H ₇₁ O ₃ P	
Formula weight	823.152	
Temperature	−173.0 °C	
Wavelength	0.71073 Å	
Crystal system	Monoclinic	
Space group	P21/n	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 12.5922(9) Å	$\alpha = 90.00^{\circ}$
	b = 28.656(2) Å	$\beta = 100.726(2)^{\circ}$
	c = 13.3383(10) Å	$\gamma = 90.00^{\circ}$
Volume	4728.68 Å ³	
Ζ	4	
Density (calculated)	1.156 g/cm ³	
Absorption coefficient	0.101 mm ⁻¹	
<i>F</i> (000)	1784	
Crystal size	0.210 x 0.160 x 0.120 mm ³	
Theta range for data collection	1.421 to 32.032°	
Reflections collected	365858	
Independent reflections	16449	
Absorption correction	$T_{max} = 0.7464; T_{min} = 0.7268$	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least squares on F ²	
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.067	

Crystal data structure refinement for **3**:

Additional Substrates:

The following hexasubstituted arenes were formed from S2 through the two-step sequence described in the text (as assessed by LCMS, ¹H NMR, and/or ³¹P NMR), but could not successfully be separated from remaining aryl bromide or monoarylated product.



References:

- Krause, L.; Herbst-Irmer, R.; Sheldrick, G. M.; Stalke, D. Comparison of Silver and Molybdenum Microfocus X-Ray Sources for Single-Crystal Structure Determination. J. Appl. Crystallogr. 2015, 48, 3–10.
- (2) Sheldrick, G. M.; IUCr. SHELXT Integrated Space-Group and Crystal-Structure Determination. *Acta Crystallogr.* **2015**, *A71*, 3–8.
- (3) Sheldrick, G. M. Crystal Structure Refinement with SHELXL. Acta Crystallogr. 2015, C71, 3–8.
- (4) Müller, P. Practical Suggestions for Better Crystal Structures. *Crystallogr. Rev.* 2009, 15, 57–83.
- (5) van der Sluis, P.; Spek, A. L. BYPASS: An Effective Method for the Refinement of Crystal Structures Containing Disordered Solvent Regions. *Acta Crystallogr.* **1990**, *A46*, 194–201.
- (6) Spek, A. L.; IUCr. Structure Validation in Chemical Crystallography. *Acta Crystallogr.* 2009, *D65*, 148–155.

NMR Spectra:































S19























S30