

Supporting Information To:

Air-stable Pd catalytic systems for sequential one-pot synthesis of challenging unsymmetrical aminoaromatics

Janah Shaya, Marie-Angélique Deschamps, Benoît Y. Michel, and Alain Burger*

Institut de Chimie de Nice, UMR 7272, Université de Nice Sophia Antipolis, CNRS, Parc Valrose, 06108 Nice Cedex 2, France.

Corresponding author: burger@unice.fr

Table of contents

| <i>Experimental Section</i> | <i>Pages</i> |
|--|--------------|
| <i>General Methods.....</i> | <i>2</i> |
| <i>Mechanistic considerations.....</i> | <i>3</i> |
| <i>Emission and absorption of probe 8.....</i> | <i>3</i> |
| <i>NMR spectra.....</i> | <i>4-45</i> |

Experimental section

General methods:

All reactions involving water- or air-sensitive material were performed in oven-dried glassware under an argon or nitrogen atmosphere by using Schlenk techniques employing double-line argon-vacuum lines and dry solvents. The synthetic intermediates were co-evaporated twice with toluene and dried *in vacuo* before use. All chemical reagents were obtained from commercial sources and were used as supplied. Anhydrous solvents and amine reagents were obtained by distillation followed by three cycles of degassing (or recrystallization in case of solid nucleophiles) according to standard procedures.¹ Palladium(II) acetate and sodium *tert*-butoxide were bought from Aldrich with respectively a 99.9+% trace metals basis (reference 520764-1G) and a purity of 99.9% (reference 703788-5G). All the ligands were ordered from Aldrich at the except of BINAP which was supplied by ACROS as a (*S*)-isomer. Since the latter displays a purity of 99+%, it provided better coupling yields than *rac*-BINAP from Aldrich presenting a purity of 97%. Thus, most of the reactions described in this report were conducted using (*S*)-BINAP (reference ACROS 26554). The reactions were monitored simultaneously by gas chromatography (GC/MS) and by thin-layer chromatography and visualized both by UV radiation (254 & 365 nm) and by spraying with relevant staining agent (KMnO₄ or Ninhydrin) followed by a subsequent warming with a heat gun. Column chromatography² was performed with flash silica gel (40–63 μ m) with the indicated solvent system, using gradients of increasing polarity in most cases. ¹H NMR (200 and 500 MHz), ¹³C NMR (50 and 125 MHz, recorded with complete proton decoupling) spectra were obtained with samples dissolved in CDCl₃, CD₂Cl₂, or TFA-*d*¹, with the residual solvent signals as internal references: 7.26 ppm for CHCl₃, 5.32 ppm for CDHCl₂, 11.50 ppm for CF₃COOH for ¹H NMR experiments, and 77.0 ppm for CDCl₃, 53.8 ppm for CD₂Cl₂, 164.2 ppm CF₃COOD for ¹³C NMR experiments.³ Chemical shifts (δ) are given in ppm to the nearest 0.01 (¹H) or 0.1 ppm (¹³C). The coupling constants (*J*) are given in Hertz (Hz). The signals are reported as follows: (s=singlet, d=doublet, t=triplet, quint=quintet, sext=sextet, m=multiplet, br=broad). Assignments of ¹H and ¹³C NMR signals were achieved with the help of D/H exchange, COSY, DEPT, HMQC, HSQC, HMBC experiments. GCMS mass spectra were recorded using an ion trap mass spectrometer with EI source (70eV). LCMS mass spectra were recorded using an ion trap mass spectrometer equipped with an ESI source. HRMS were recorded on a hybrid ion trap–Orbitrap mass spectrometer using ESI. Microwave reactions were conducted using a monowave focused heating model with an internal probe. Systematic nomenclatures were used for the assignments of each spectrum. For fluorene, the assignments followed the systematic nomenclatures for the six-membered rings and alphabetical letters for the central 5-membered ring.

¹ W. L. F. Armarego, C. L. L. Chai, *Purification of Laboratory Chemicals*, 7th ed.; Butterworth-Heinemann: Oxford, 2013.

² W. C. Still, M. Kahn, A. Mitra, *J. Org. Chem.* **1978**, 43, 2923–2925.

³ a) H. E. Gottlieb, V. Kotlyar, A. Nudelman, *J. Org. Chem.* **1997**, 62, 7512–7515; b) G. R. Fulmer, A. Miller, N. H. Sherden, H. E. Gottlieb, H. E. *Organometallics* **2010**, 29, 2176–2179.

Mechanistic considerations:

The absence of the undesired reduced products with most ligands can be explained since dialkylbiaryl Buchwald ligands (**L3-6**) display some bidentate character like BINAP forming 4-coordinate complexes suppressing the β -hydride elimination.⁴ The favored *bis*-amination with Buchwald ligands (**L3-6**) could result from their electron-rich density that facilitates the oxidative addition and their bulkiness that accelerates the reductive elimination.⁵ This could have prevented the isolation of the *mono*-aminated intermediate.

On the other hand, the distinct *mono*-amination using BINAP is remarkable. Although computational studies could provide a mechanistic insight, calculations with BINAP are highly demanding. Many intermediates comprising a very bulky ligand with four flexible phenyl groups in different conformations would be involved. A recent study reported different mechanistic possibilities in the catalytic cycle of BINAP.⁶ Among all of them, it has been hypothesized that the hemilability of this bisphosphine may switch to a monodentate ligand as a possible route. Our experimental data suggest that the bidentate ligands impose a definite influence on the selectivity of *mono*-amination contrary to the monodentate ones. Other parameters related to BINAP are the steric bulkiness and the turnover-limiting step in the catalytic cycle. It is known that the turn-over limiting step of the arylbromide coupling with amines using bisphosphines is the conversion of the Pd(0) complex to an arylpalladium (II) halide complex.⁷ This rate-determining step could have played a role.

Emission and absorption of probe 8:

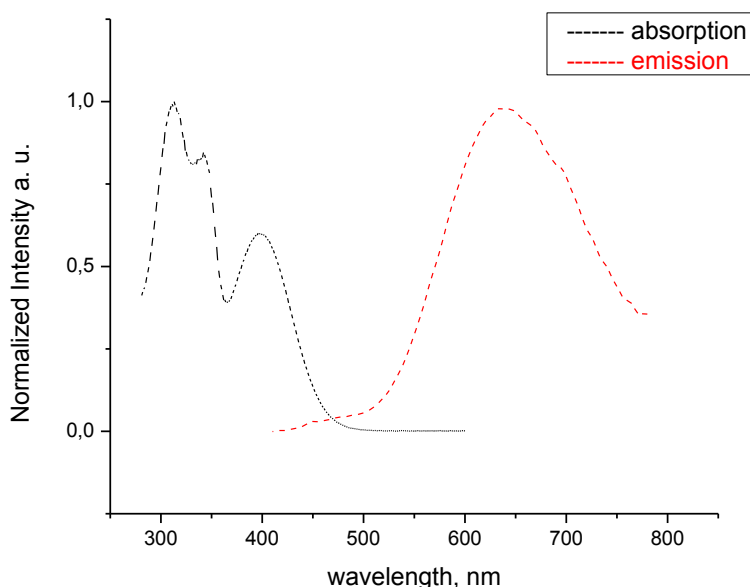


Figure S1: Absorption and emission spectra of the constructed near-IR push-pull probe

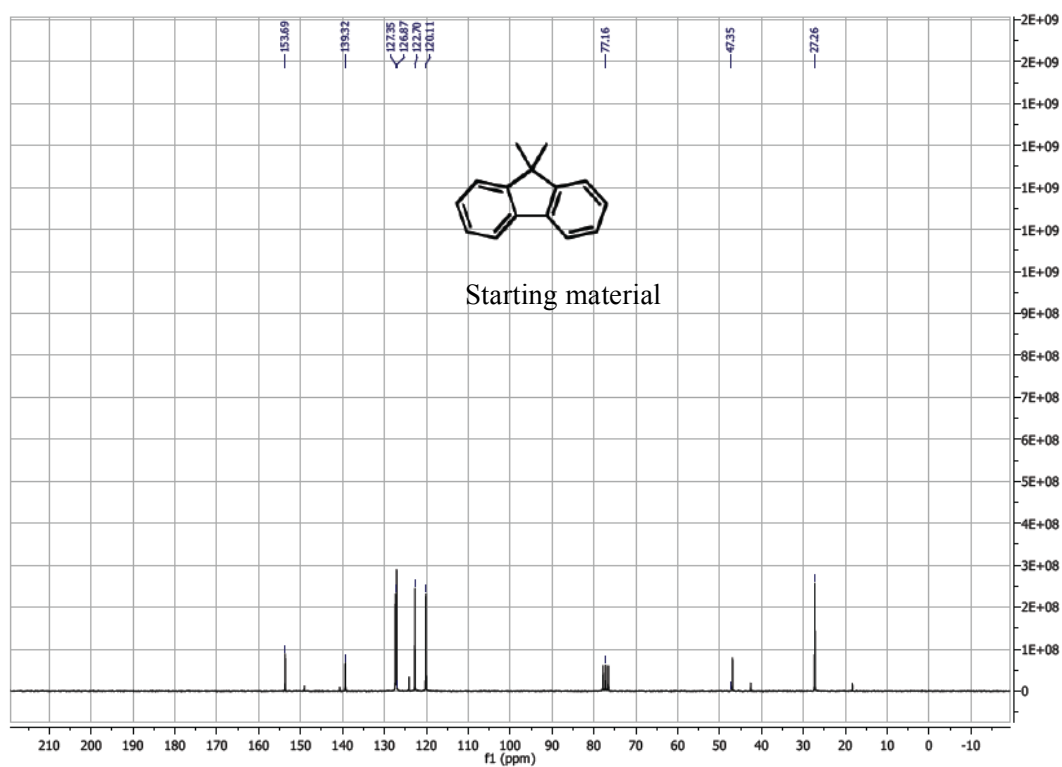
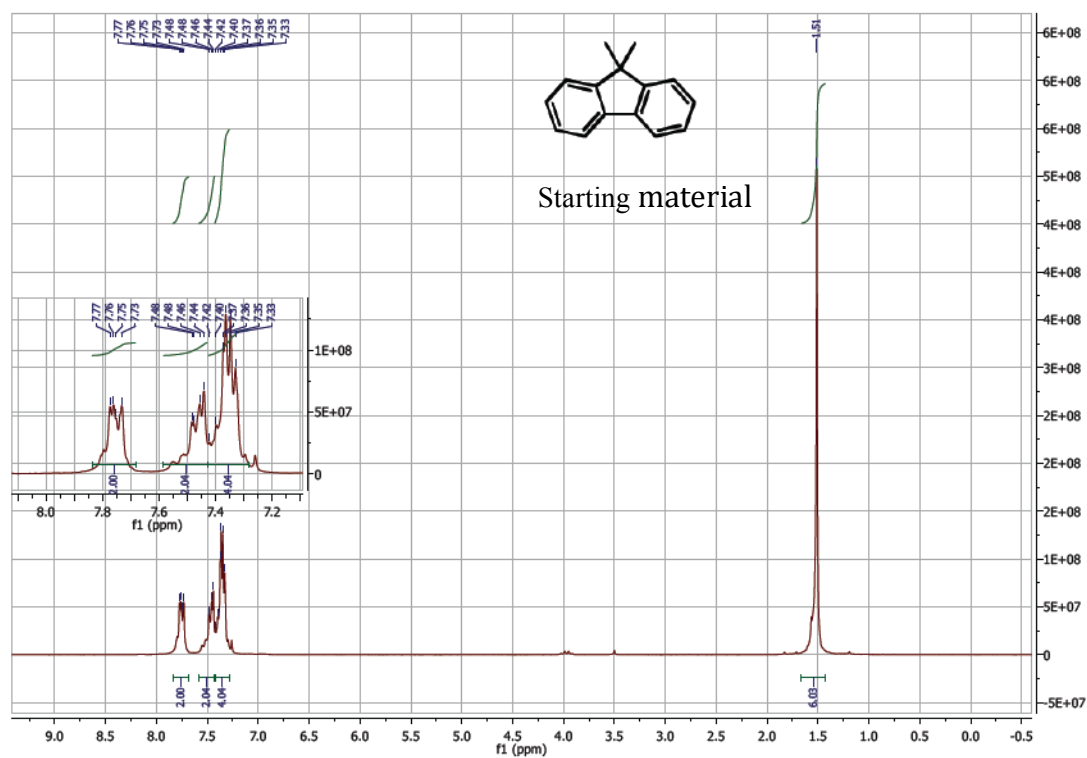
⁴ Hartwig, J. F. *Pure Appl. Chem.* **1999**, 71, 1417.

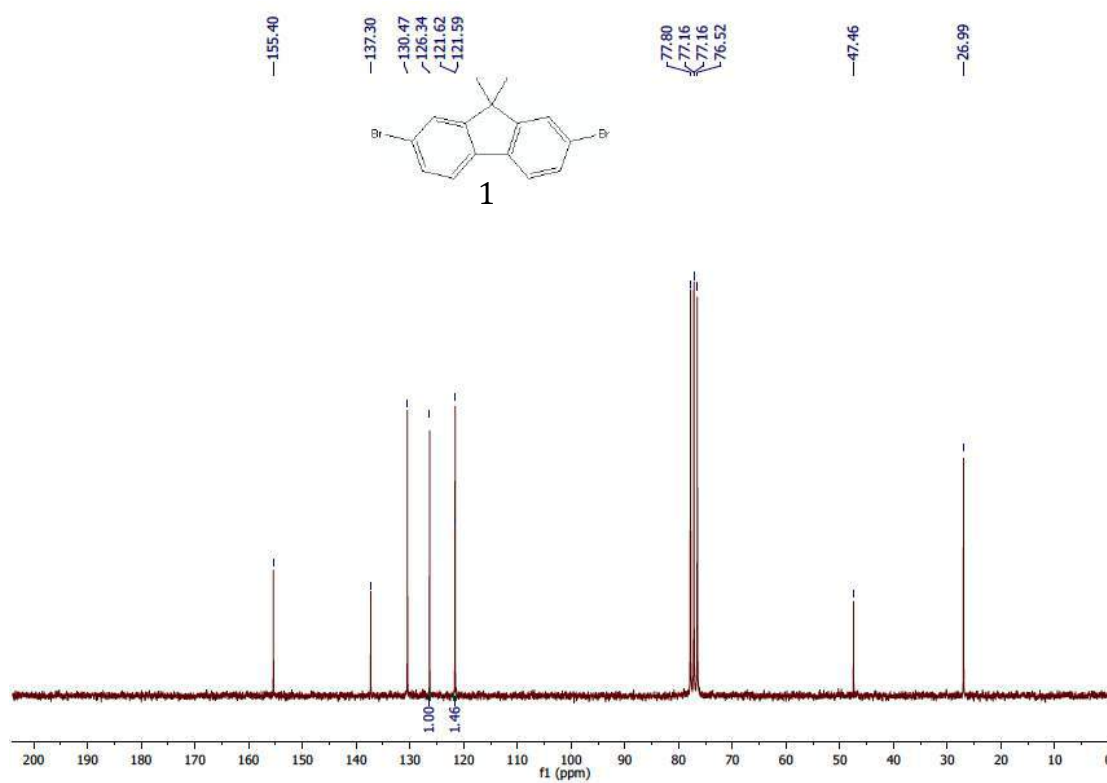
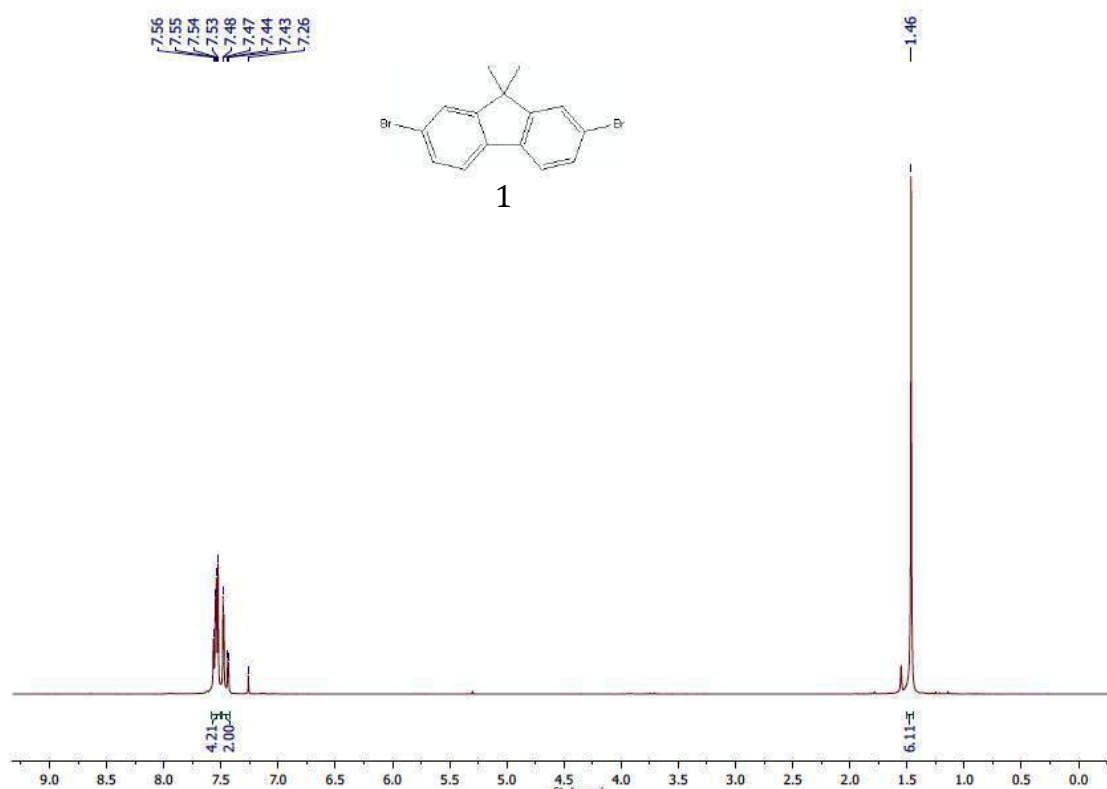
⁵ Surry, D. S.; Buchwald, S. L. *Chem. Sci.* **2011**, 2, 27.

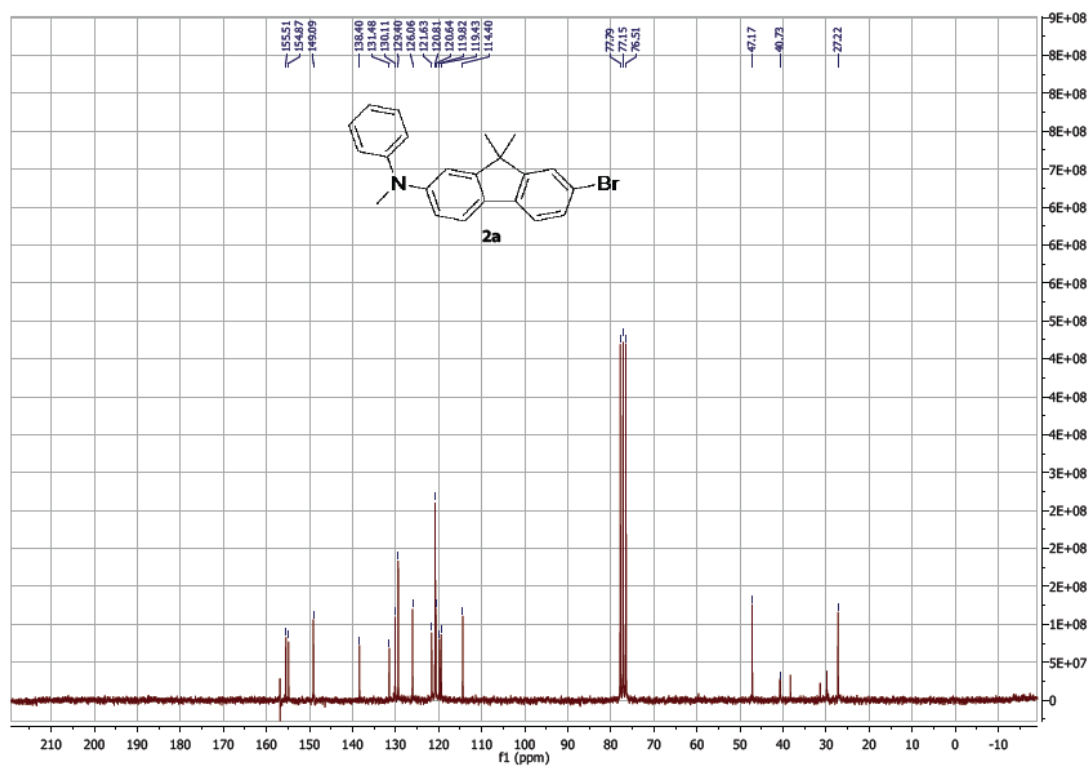
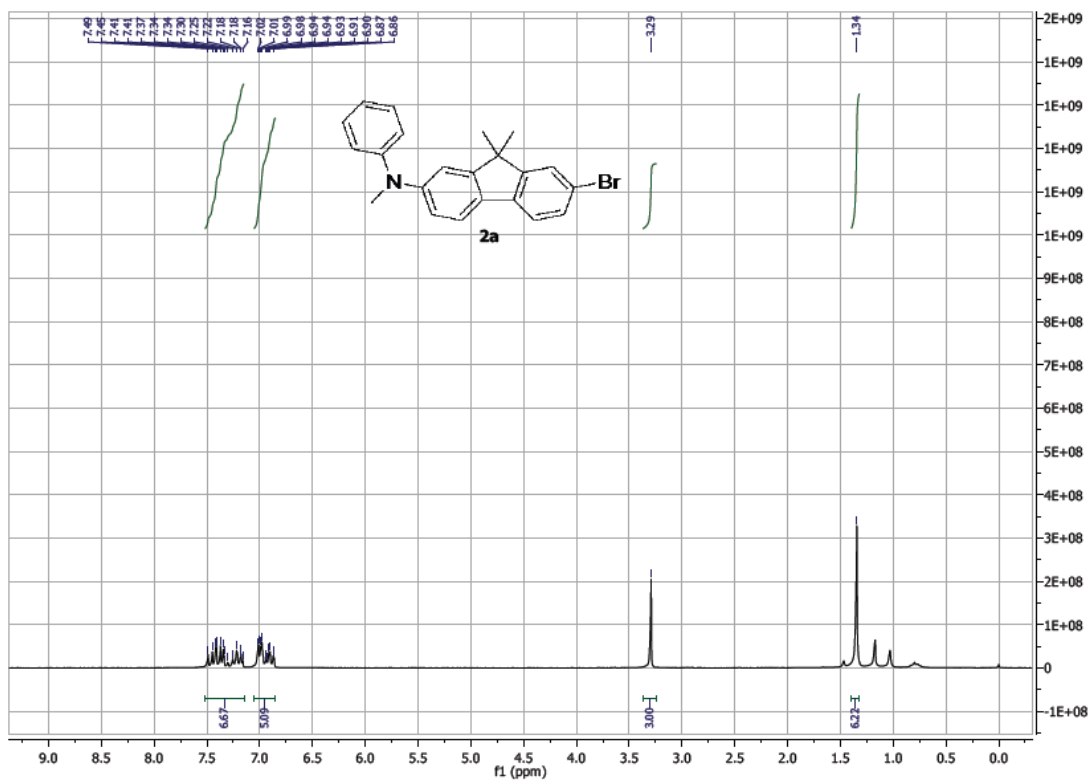
⁶ Sunesson, Y.; Limé, E.; Nilsson Lill, S. O.; Meadows, R. E.; Norrby, P.-O. *J. Org. Chem.* **2014**, 79, 11961.

⁷ (a) Barrios-Landeros, F.; Hartwig, J. F. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2005**, 127, 6944. (b) Shekhar, S.; Ryberg, P.; Hartwig, J. F.; Mathew, J. S.; Blackmond, D. G.; Strieter, E. R.; Buchwald, S. L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2006**, 128, 3584.

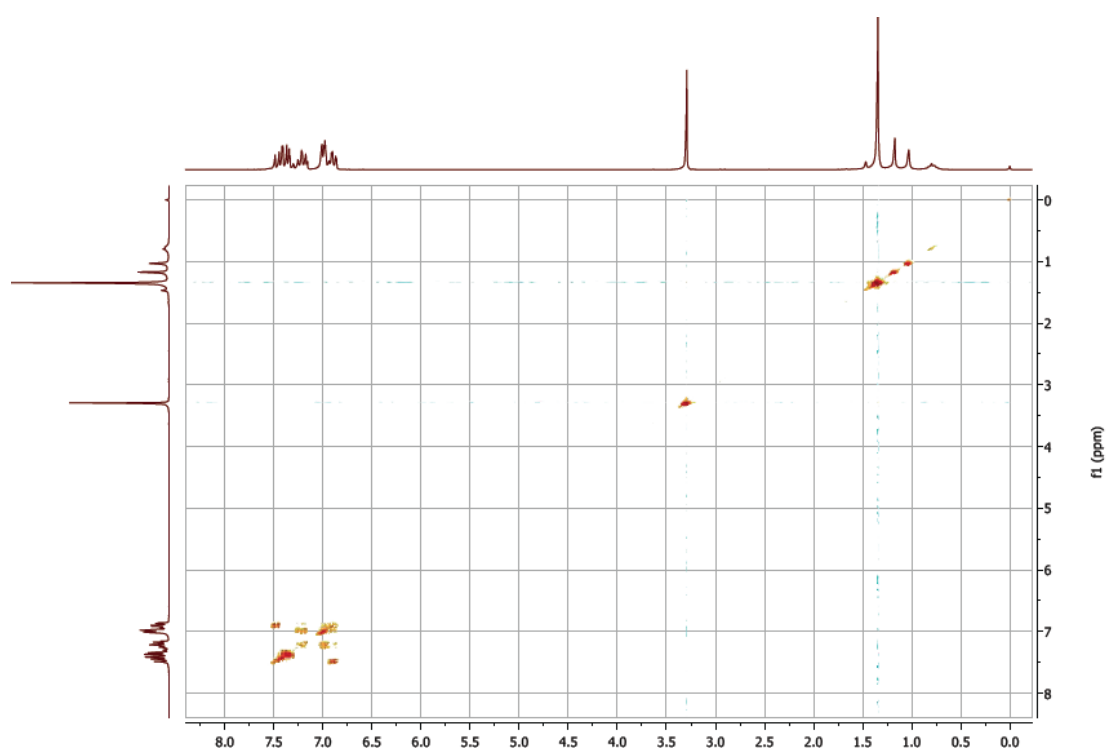
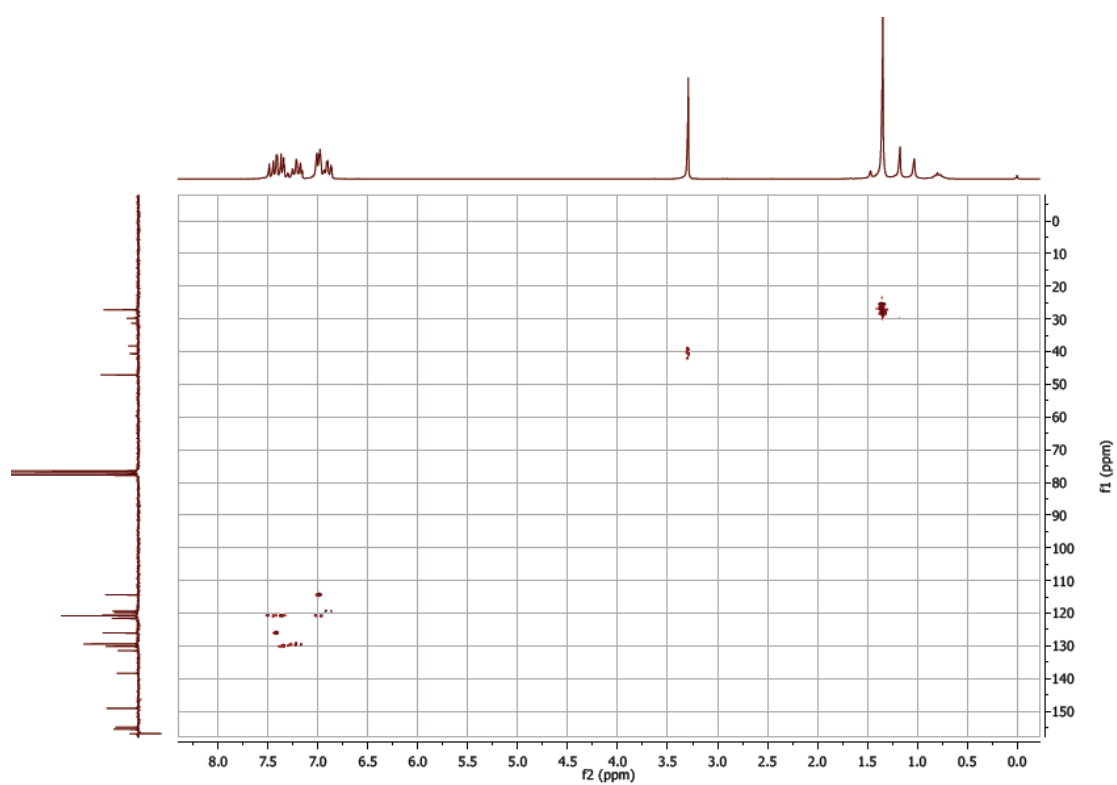
NMR spectra:



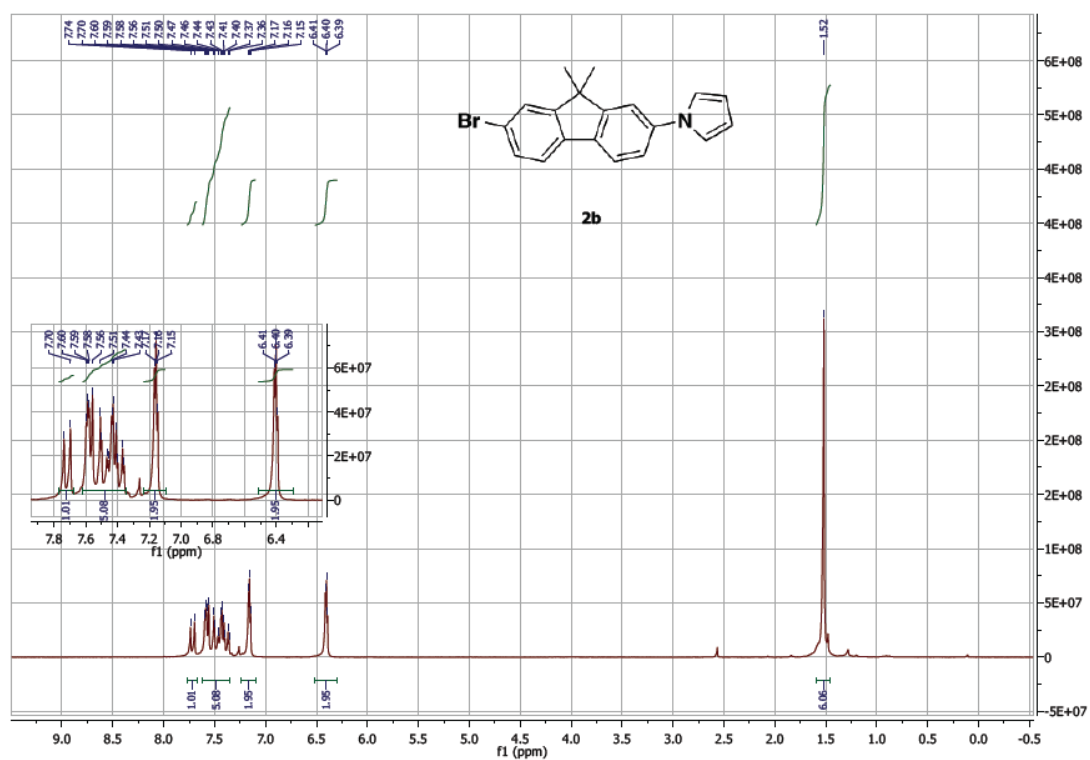
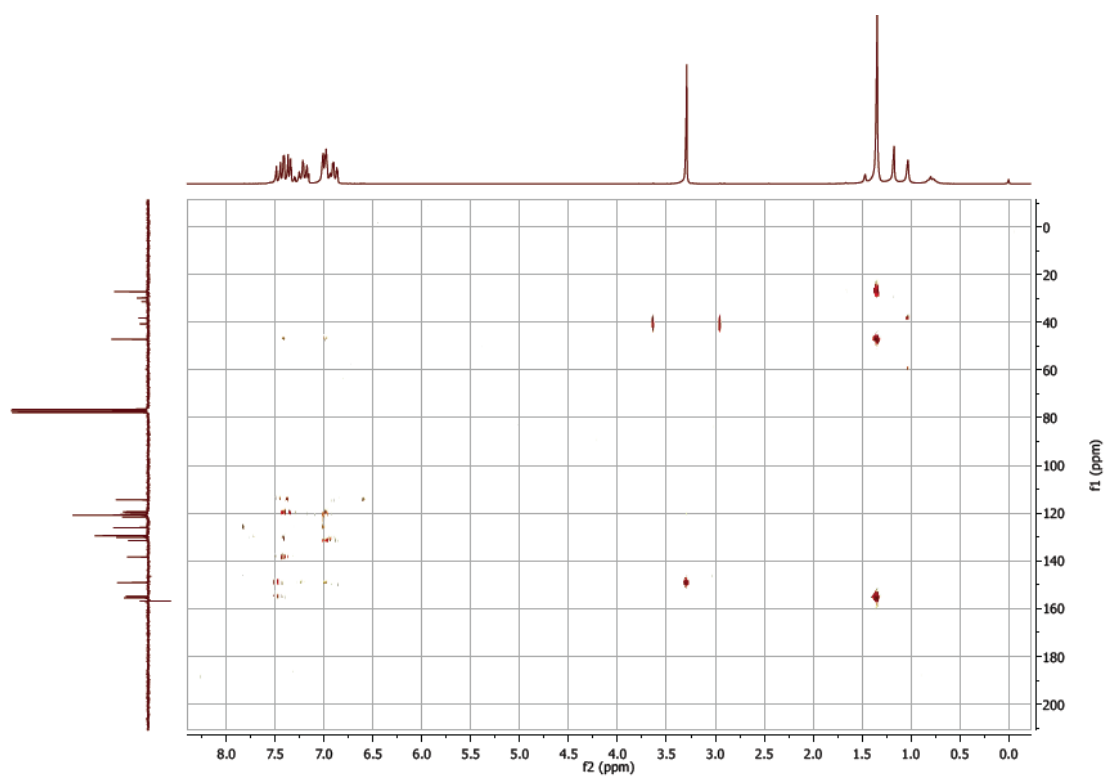


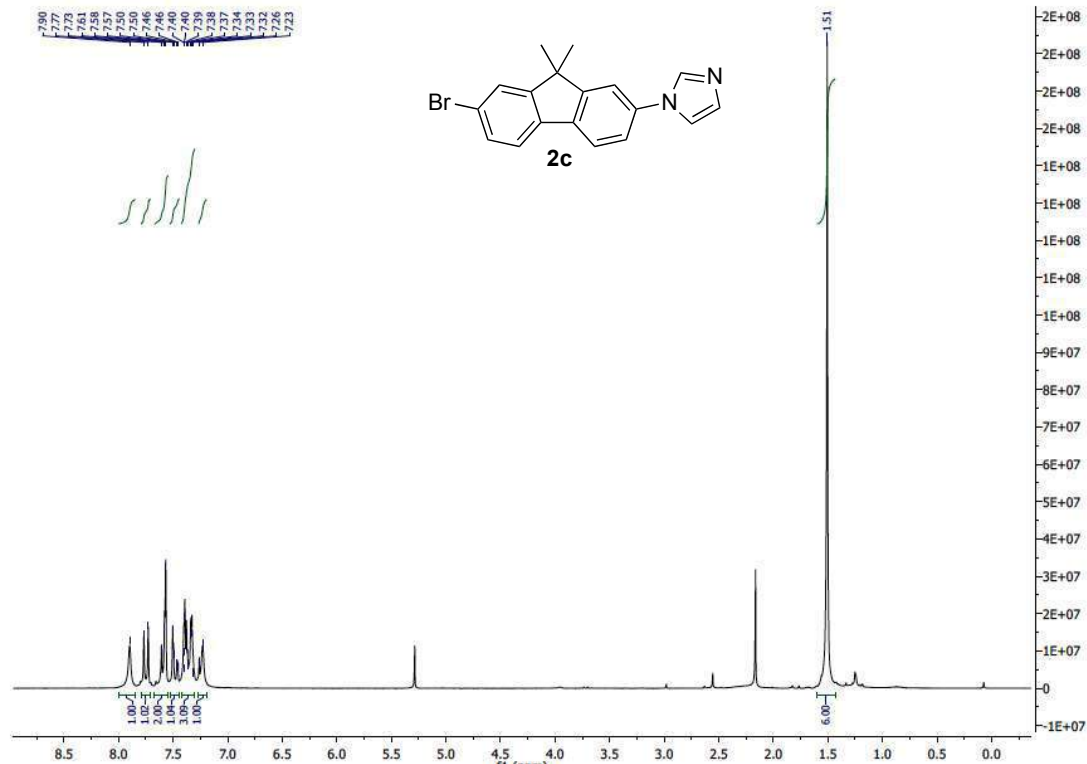
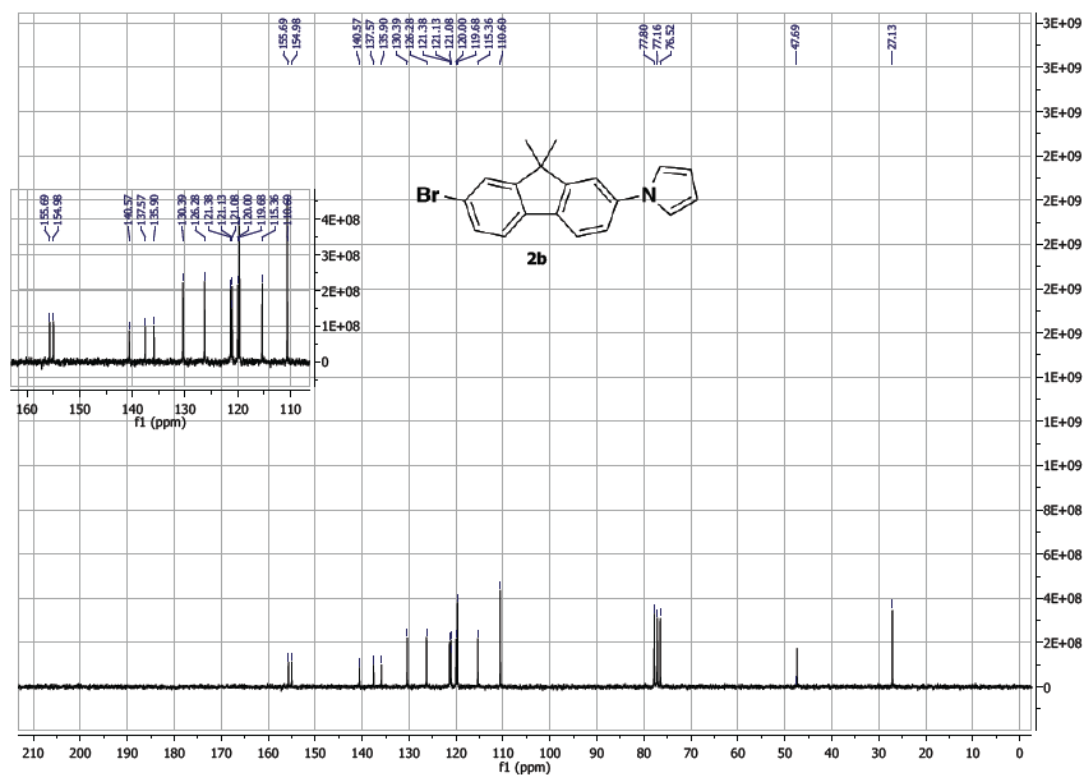


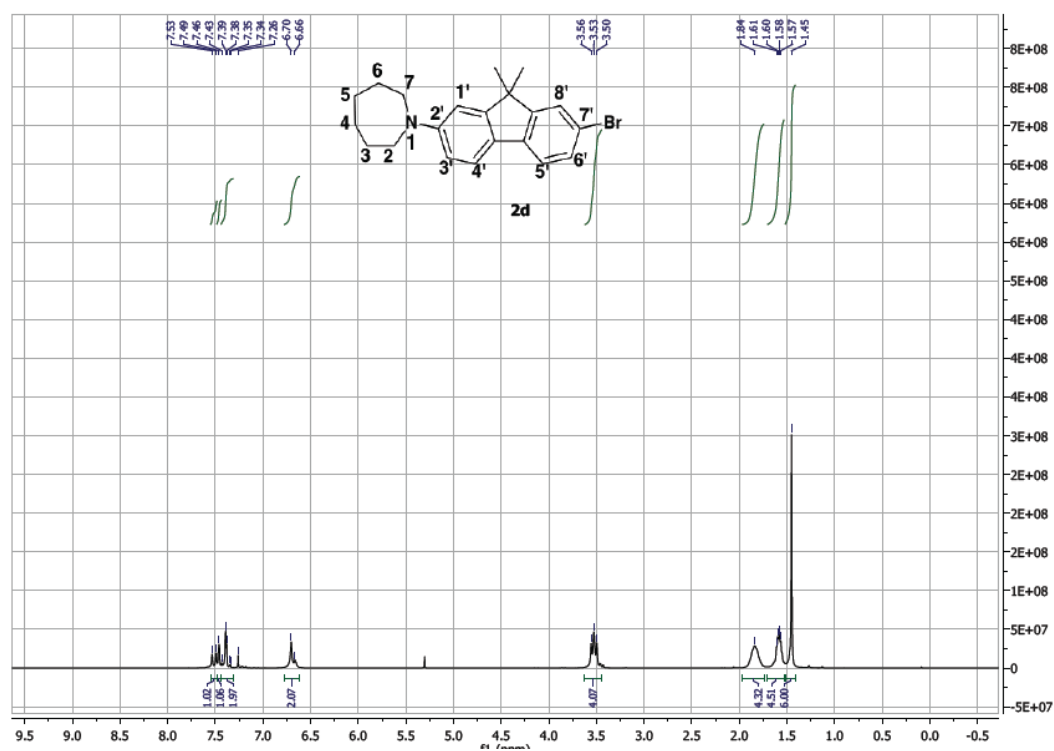
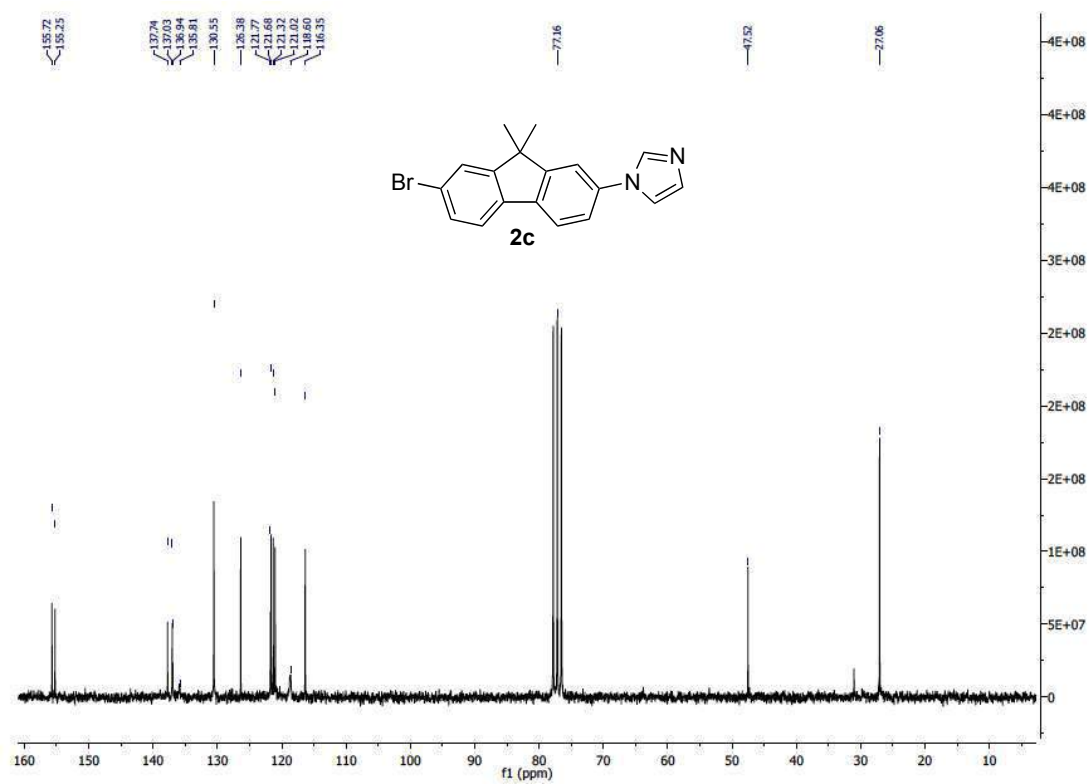
Compound 2a cont'd (2D-NMR)

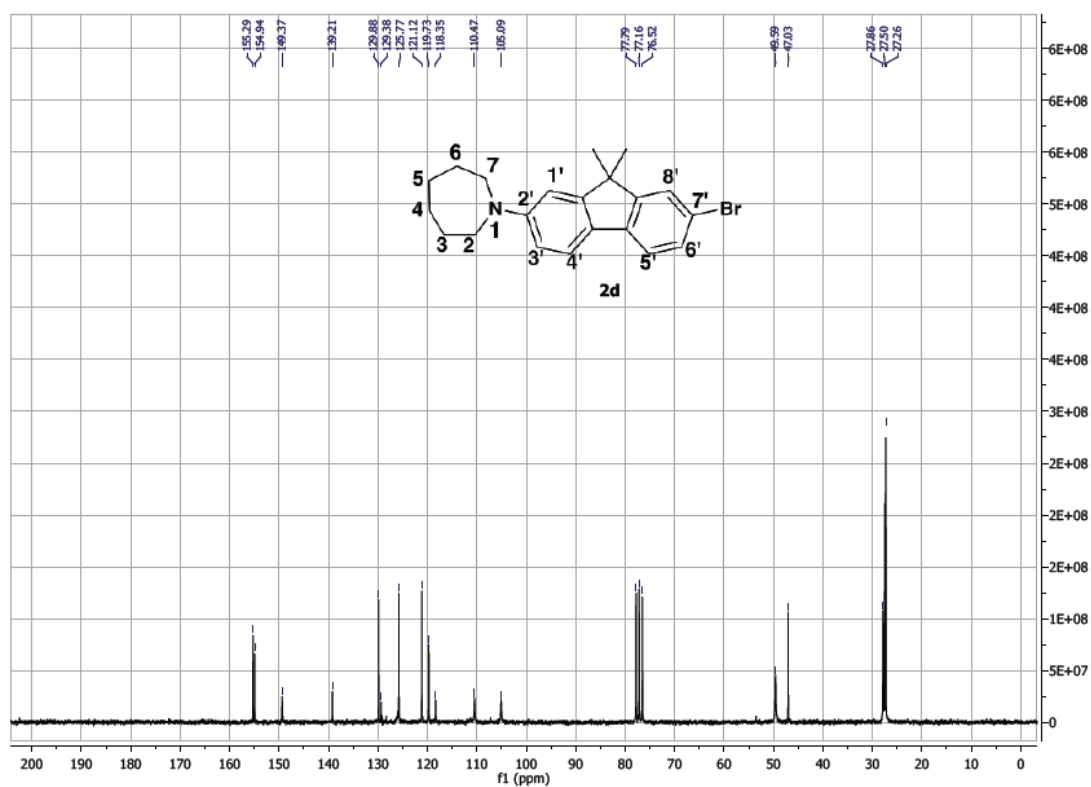


Compound 2a cont'd (2D-NMR)

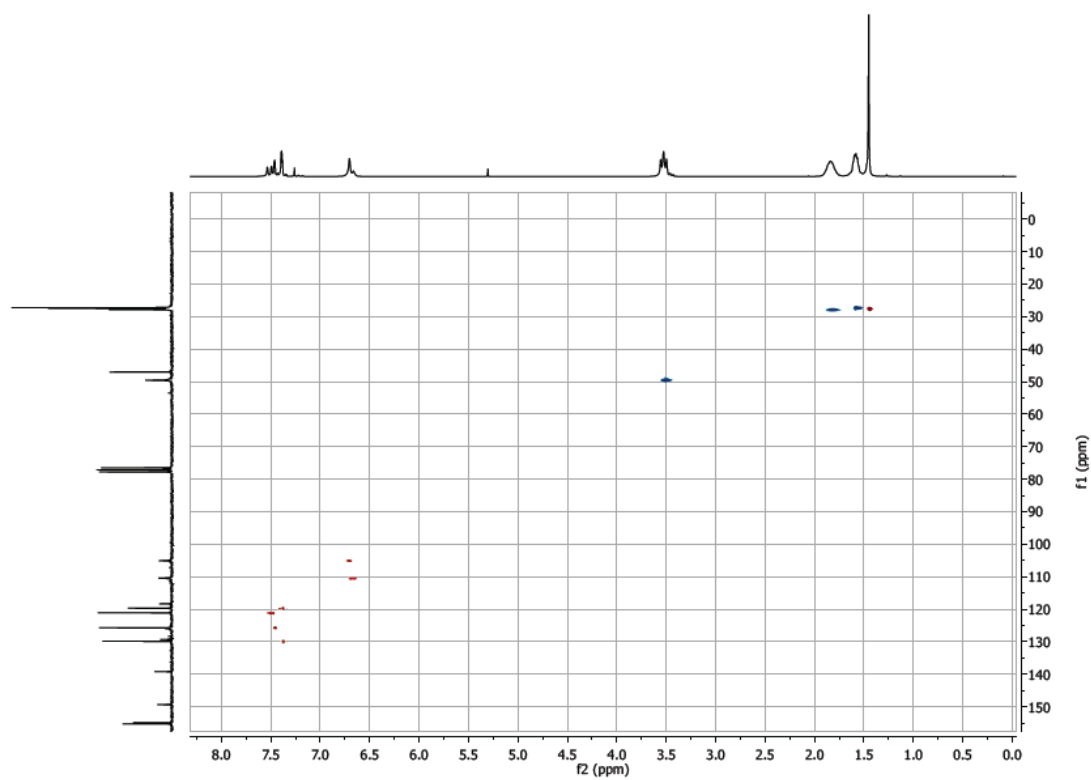


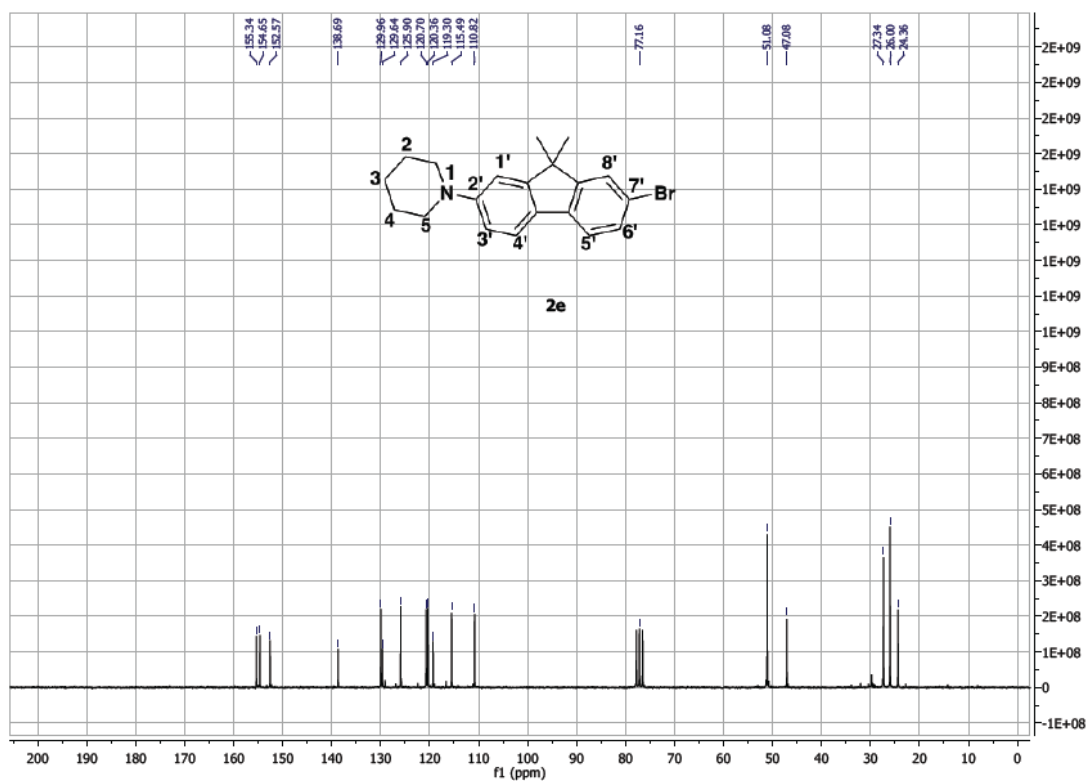
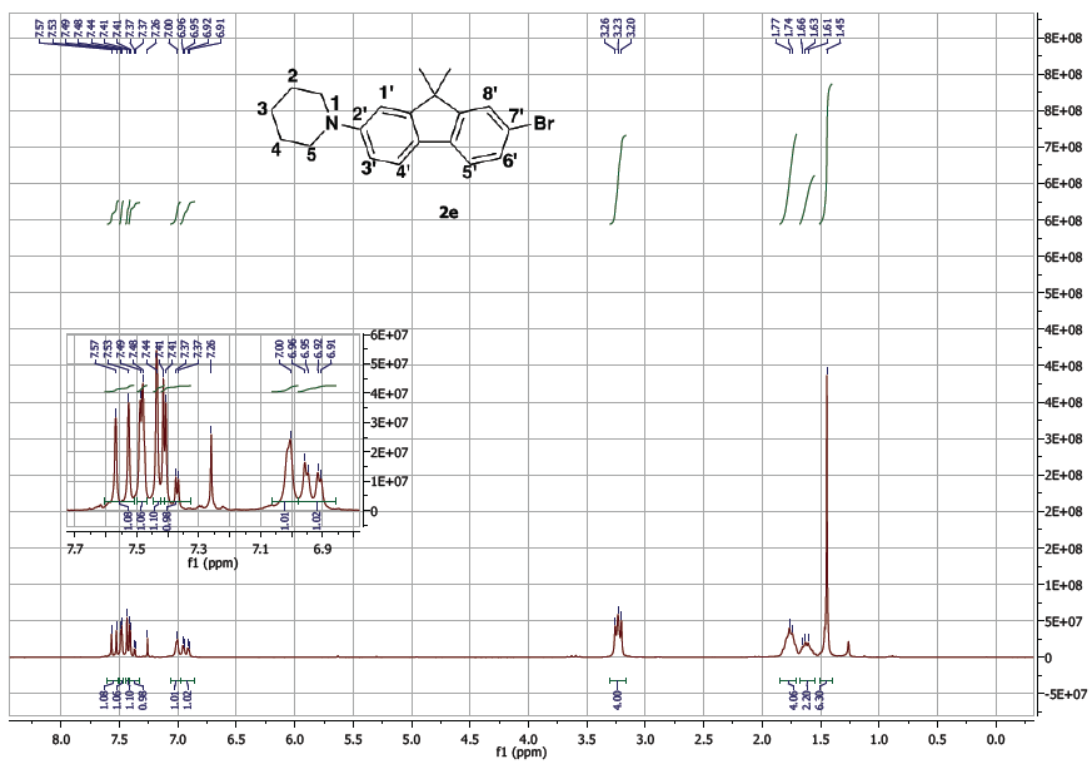




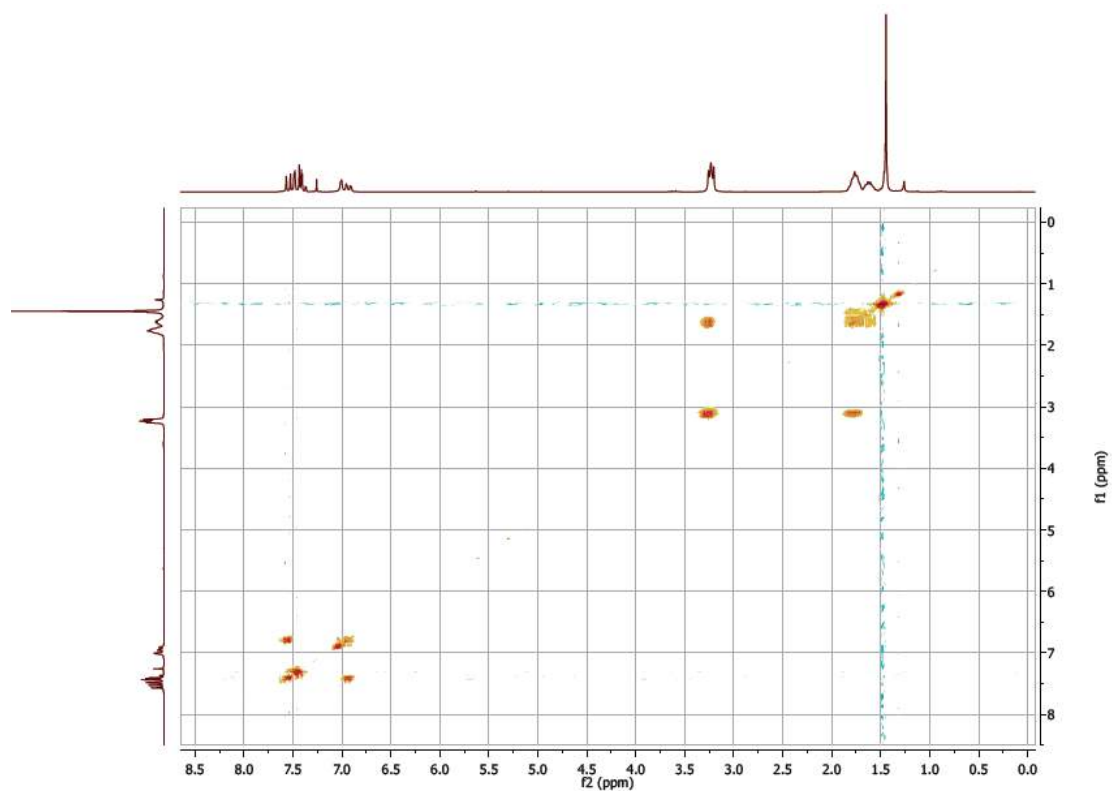
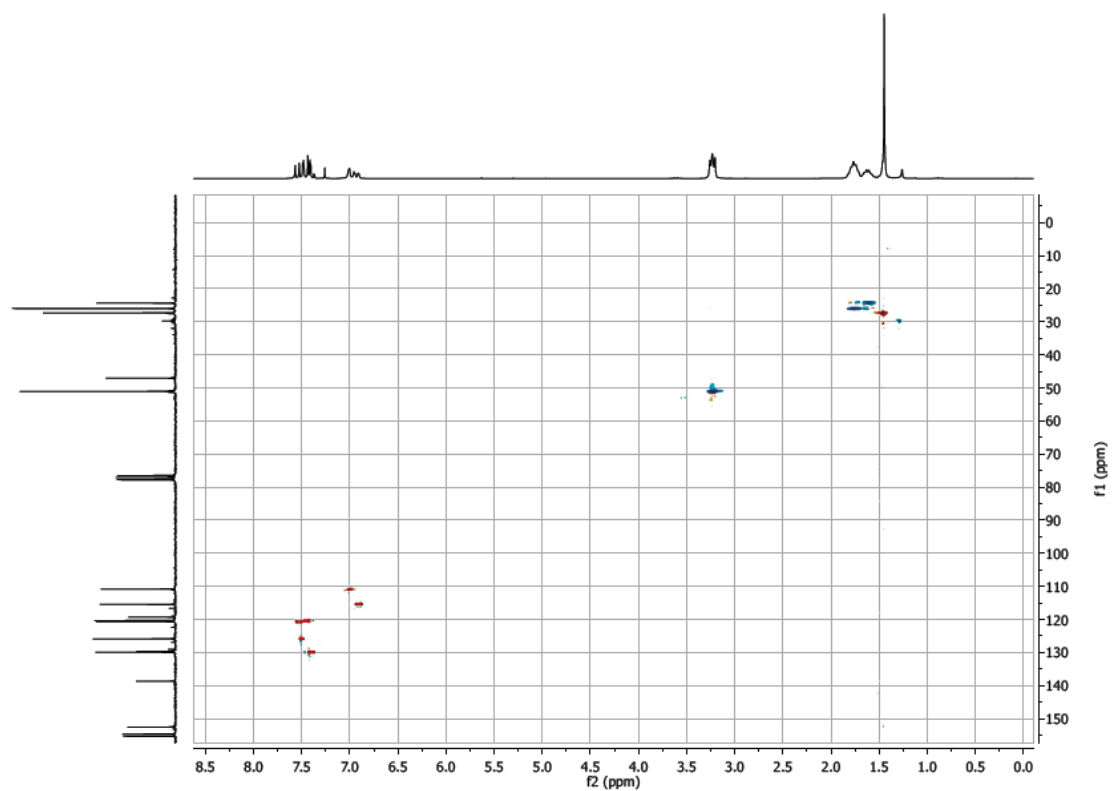


Compound 2d cont'd (2D-NMR)

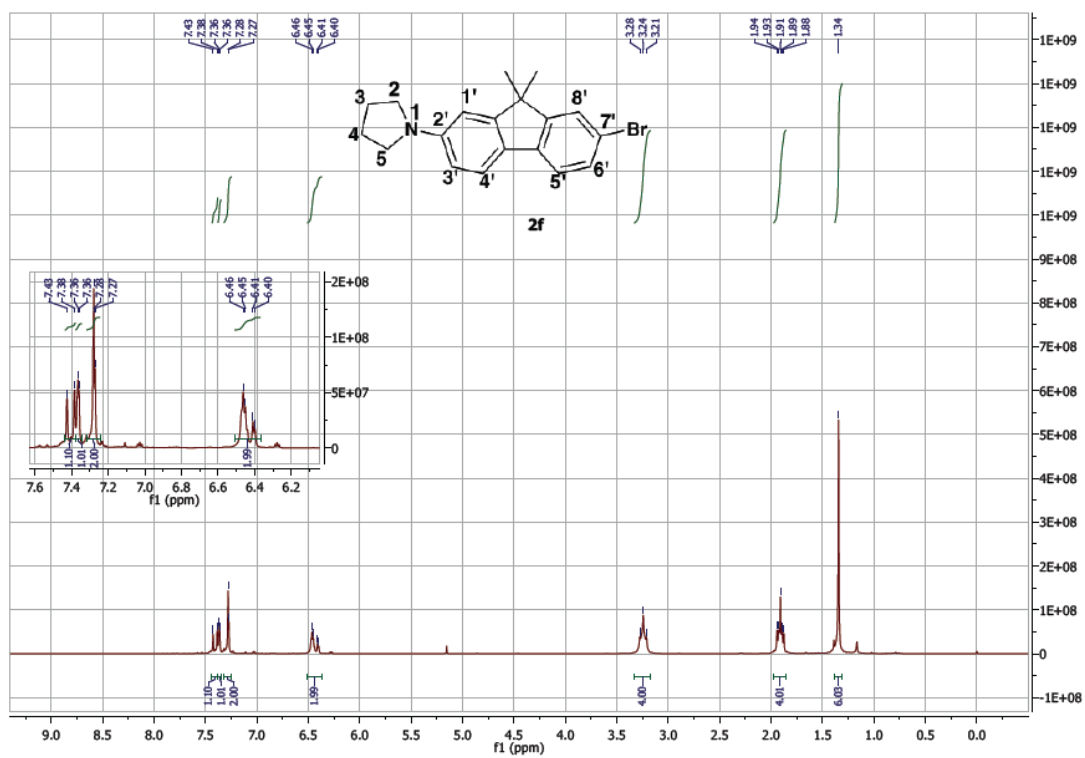
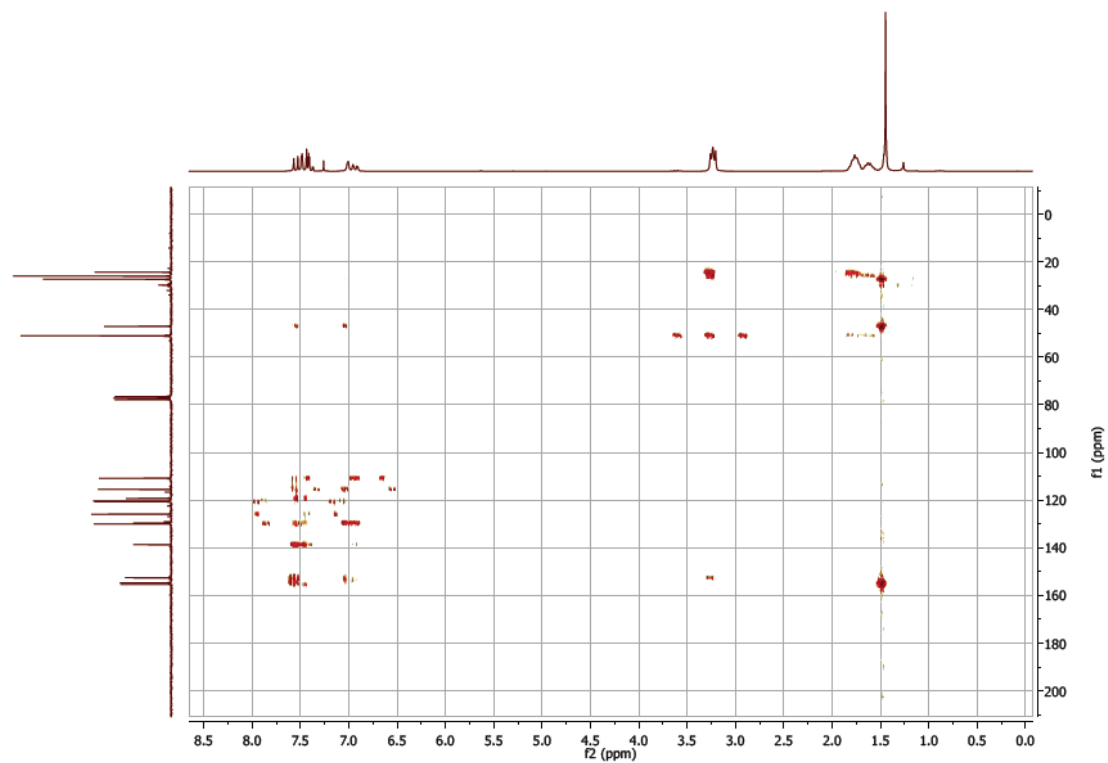


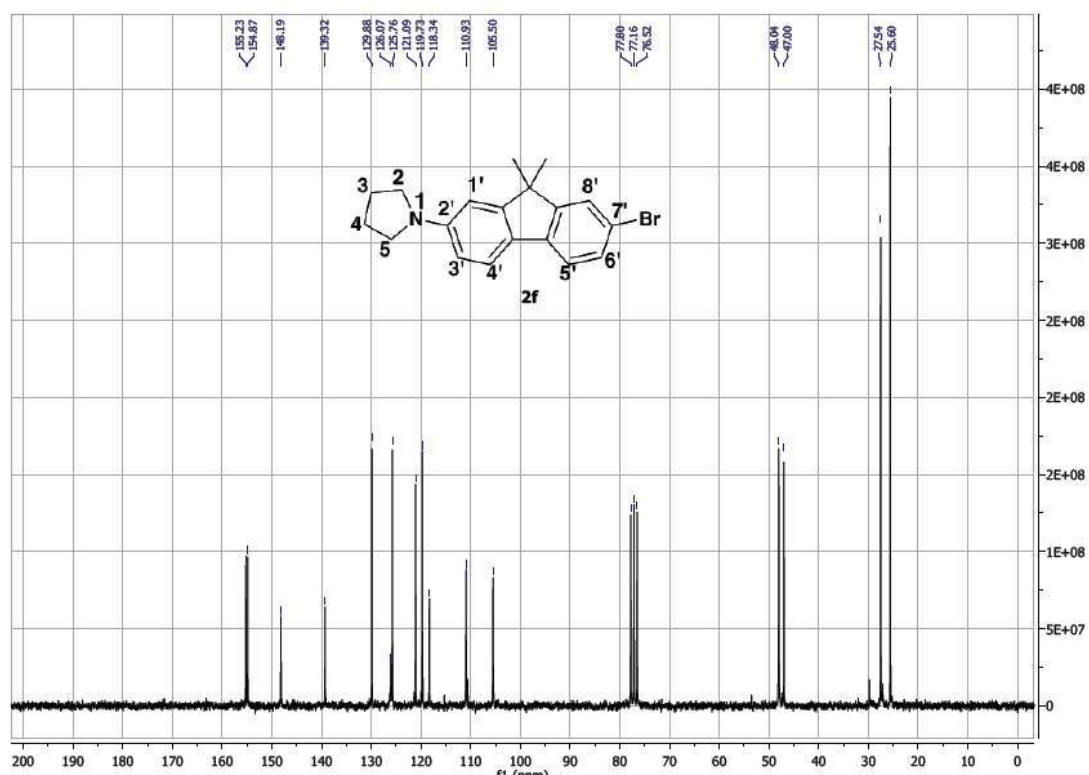


Compound 2e cont'd (2D-NMR)

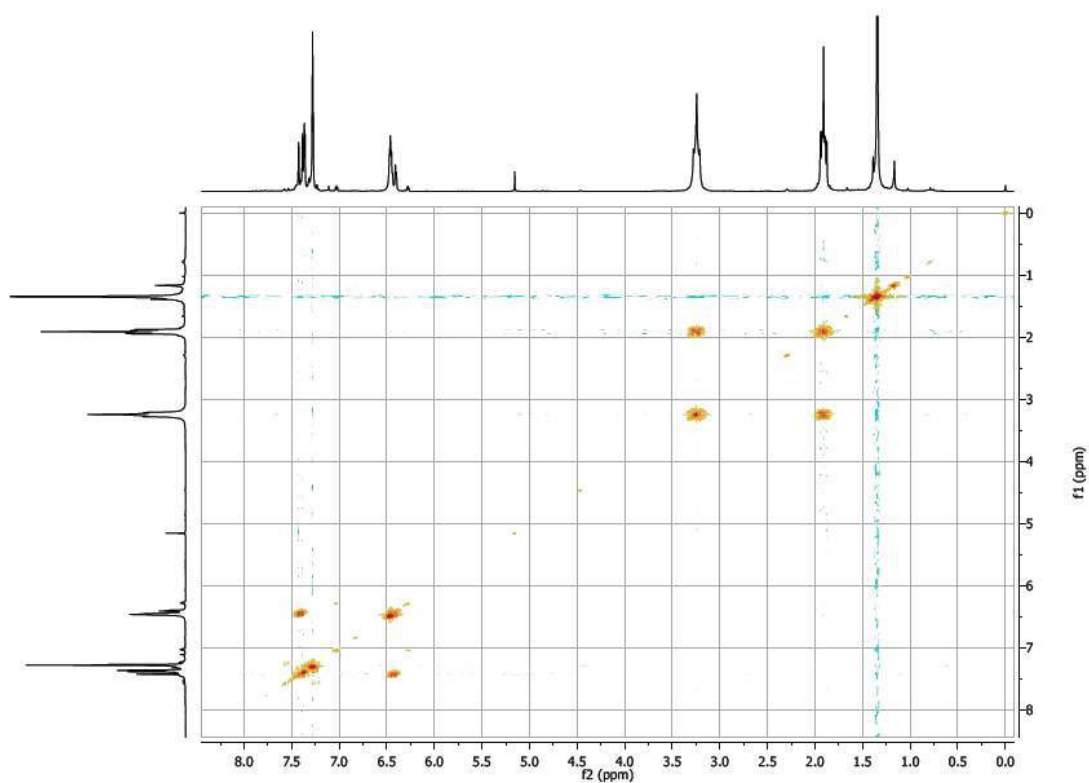


Compound 2e cont'd (2D-NMR)





Compound 2f cont'd (2D-NMR)



Compound 2f cont'd (2D-NMR)

