

**The Role of Aryne Distortions, Steric Effects, and Charges on
Regioselectivities of Aryne Reactions**

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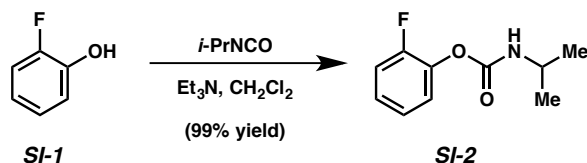
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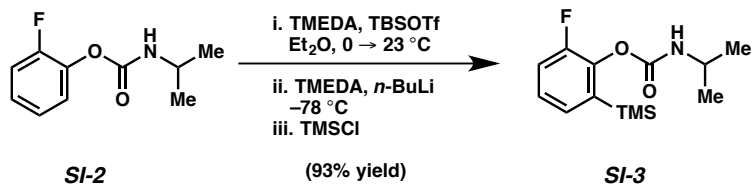
Materials and Methods. Unless stated otherwise, reactions were conducted in flame-dried glassware under an atmosphere of nitrogen using anhydrous solvents (freshly distilled or passed through activated alumina columns). All commercially obtained reagents were used as received unless otherwise specified. Cesium fluoride (CsF) was obtained from Strem Chemicals and stored on the bench-top at ambient temperature under an N₂ atmosphere. 2,6-Dibromophenol was obtained from Combi-Blocks, Inc. *N*-Phenylbis (trifluoromethanesulfonimide) was obtained from Oakwood Products, Inc. Finely powdered anhydrous K₃PO₄ was obtained from Acros Organics. 3-Furanylboronic acid was obtained from Combi-Blocks, Inc. 2-Methoxypyridine-3-boronic acid was obtained from Frontier Scientific. 2-Methyltetrahydrofuran (2-Me-THF), anhydrous, was obtained from Acros Organics. NiCl₂(DME) and NiCl₂(PCy₃)₂ were obtained from Strem Chemicals. NaOtBu was obtained from Alfa Aesar. Morpholine, 2-pyridylpiperazine, SIPr•HCl, and Ph–B(pin) were obtained from Sigma Aldrich and Alfa Aesar. The following reagents were distilled prior to use: Trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (Tf₂O), pyridine, and *tert*-butyldimethylsilyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (TBSOTf). Trimethylsilyl chloride (TMSCl) and tetramethylethylenediamine (TMEDA) were stirred over CaH₂ for 1 h prior to distillation. Dioxane was distilled over sodium benzophenone ketyl. Diethylamine (Et₂NH) was dried over KOH and then passed over basic Brockman Grade I 58 Å Al₂O₃ (Activity 1). 1,8-Diazabicycloundec-7-ene (DBU), and *N*-methylaniline were dried over 3 Å molecular sieves and then passed over basic Brockman Grade I 58 Å Al₂O₃ (Activity 1) prior to use. *n*-Pentane was dried over MgSO₄ prior to use. Reaction temperatures were controlled using an IKA Mag temperature modulator and, unless stated otherwise, reactions were performed at room temperature (rt, approximately 23 °C). Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted with EMD gel 60 F254 pre-coated plates (0.25 mm) and visualized using a combination of UV light and potassium permanganate staining. Silicycle Siliaflash P60 (particle size 0.040–0.063 mm) was used for flash column chromatography. ¹H NMR and 2D-NOESY spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 300 MHz, 400 MHz, or 500 MHz) and are reported relative to deuterated solvent signals. Data for ¹H NMR spectra are reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz) and integration. ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker spectrometers (at 125 MHz) and are reported relative to deuterated solvent signals. Data for ¹³C NMR spectra are reported in terms of chemical shift and, when necessary, multiplicity, and coupling constant (Hz). IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 100 spectrometer and are reported in terms of frequency of absorption (cm⁻¹). High-resolution mass spectra were obtained on Waters LCT Premier with ACQUITY LC and Thermo Scientific™ Exactive Mass Spectrometers with DART ID-CUBE.

Experimental Procedures.

A. Synthesis of 3-Fluorobenzoyne Precursor 4b.

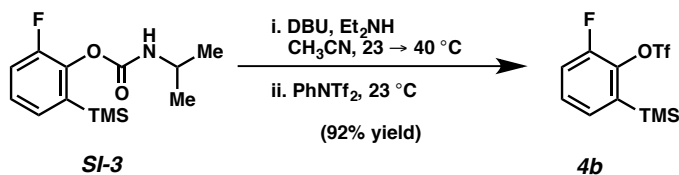


Fluorocarbamate SI-2. To a stirred solution of 2-fluorophenol (**SI-1**) (0.95 mL, 10.6 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (35 mL) was added *i*-PrNCO (1.56 mL, 15.9 mmol, 1.5 equiv), followed by Et_3N (0.30 mL, 2.1 mmol, 0.2 equiv). The solution was stirred at 23 °C for 12 h and then quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (20 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 20 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with brine (50 mL), and then dried over MgSO_4 . Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to furnish carbamate **SI-2** (2.09 g, 99% yield) as a white solid. Spectral data match those previously reported.¹

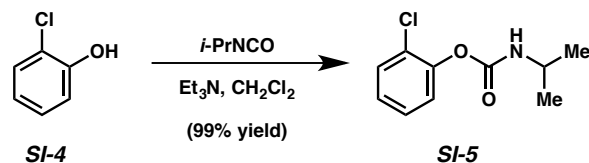


Fluorosilylcarbamate SI-3. To a solution of fluorocarbamate **SI-2** (2.09 g, 10.5 mmol) in diethyl ether (100 mL) at 0 °C was added TMEDA (1.77 mL, 11.8 mmol, 1.1 equiv), followed by a solution of TBSOTf in *n*-pentane (1.30 M, 8.70 mL, 11.8 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 5 min and was then warmed to 23 °C over 30 min. Additional TMEDA (3.22 mL, 21.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added and the reaction was cooled to –78 °C. A solution of *n*-BuLi in hexanes (2.20 M, 9.75 mL, 21.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added dropwise over 70 min. The mixture was stirred at –78 °C for an additional 1 h and then neat TMSCl (4.76 mL, 37.5 mmol, 3.5 equiv) was added dropwise over 35 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at –78 °C for 85 min, quenched with saturated aqueous NaHSO_4 (60 mL), and allowed to warm to 23 °C over 45 min with vigorous stirring. The organic layer was separated, washed successively with 1

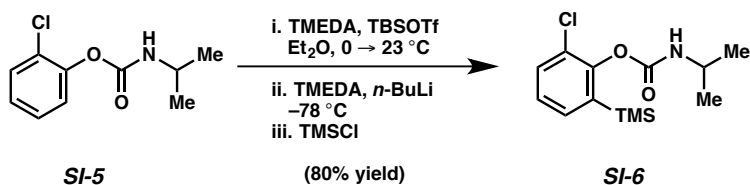
M NaHSO₄ (60 mL) and brine (60 mL), and then dried over Na₂SO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (95:5 Hexanes:EtOAc) to afford **SI-3** (2.62 g, 93% yield) as a white solid. Spectral data match those previously reported.¹



Fluorosilyltriflate 4b. To a solution of fluorosilylcarbamate **SI-3** (2.62 g, 9.7 mmol) in CH₃CN (100 mL) was added DBU (2.20 mL, 14.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and Et₂NH (1.20 mL, 11.7 mmol, 1.2 equiv). The resulting mixture was placed in an oil bath maintained at 40 °C for 45 min and then allowed to cool to 23 °C. Next, a solution of PhNTf₂ (5.20 g, 14.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in CH₃CN (30 mL) was added via cannula over 20 min. After stirring for 2 h, the reaction mixture was washed successively with saturated aqueous NaHSO₄ (2 x 60 mL) and 10% aqueous NaOH (2 x 60 mL), and then dried over Na₂SO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (200:1 Hexanes:Et₂O) to provide fluorosilyltriflate **4b** (2.83 g, 92% yield) as a colorless oil. **4b**: R_f 0.52 (10:1 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36–7.28 (m, 2H), 7.26–7.21 (m, 1H), 0.41 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.4 (d, *J* = 254.2), 140.8 (d, *J* = 11.8), 137.3 (d, *J* = 3.1), 131.0 (d, *J* = 4.3), 129.4 (d, *J* = 6.6), 118.9 (q, *J* = 320.3, CF₃), 118.5 (d, *J* = 19.4), 0.4; IR (film): 2961, 1604, 1578, 1420, 1269, 1207 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M – H]⁻ calcd for C₁₀H₁₁F₄O₃SSi, 315.01288; found, 315.01429.

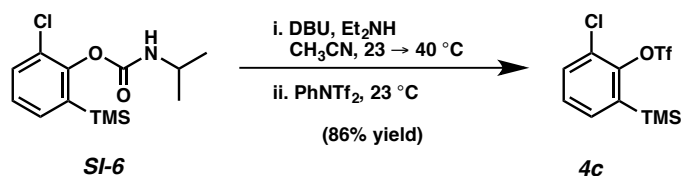
B. Synthesis of 3-Chlorobenzene Precursor 4c.

Chlorocarbamate SI-5. To a stirred solution of 2-chlorophenol (**SI-4**) (1.37 g, 10.6 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (35 mL) was added *i*-PrNCO (1.56 mL, 15.9 mmol, 1.5 equiv), followed by NEt_3 (0.30 mL, 2.1 mmol, 0.2 equiv). The solution was stirred at 23 °C for 12 h and then quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO_3 (20 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 20 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with brine (50 mL), and then dried over MgSO_4 . Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (20:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to furnish chlorocarbamate **SI-5** (2.29 g, 99% yield) as a white solid. Spectral data match those previously reported.²



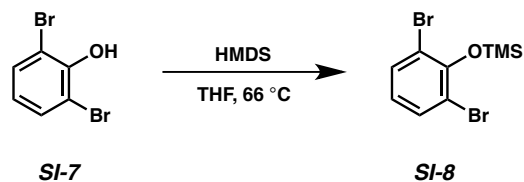
Chlorosilylcarbamate SI-6. To a solution of chlorocarbamate **SI-5** (2.29 g, 10.5 mmol) in diethyl ether (105 mL) at 0 °C was added TMEDA (1.77 mL, 11.8 mmol, 1.1 equiv), followed by a solution of TBSOTf in *n*-pentane (1.30 M, 8.70 mL, 11.8 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 5 min and was then warmed to 23 °C over 30 min. Additional TMEDA (3.22 mL, 21.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added and the reaction was cooled to –78 °C. A solution of *n*-BuLi in hexanes (2.20 M, 9.75 mL, 21.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added dropwise over 70 min. The mixture was stirred at –78 °C for an additional 1 h and then neat TMSCl (4.76 mL, 37.5 mmol, 3.5 equiv) was added dropwise over 35 min. The resulting mixture was stirred at –78 °C for 85 min, quenched with saturated aqueous NaHSO_4 (60 mL), and allowed to warm to 23 °C over 45 min with vigorous stirring. The organic layer was separated, washed successively with 1 M NaHSO_4 (60 mL) and brine (60 mL), and then dried over Na_2SO_4 . Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (95:5

Hexanes:EtOAc) to afford chlorosilylcarbamate **SI-6** (2.39 g, 80% yield) as a white solid. Spectral data match those previously reported.²

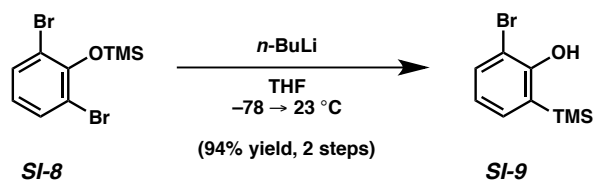


Chlorosilyltriflate 4c. To a solution of chlorosilylcarbamate **SI-6** (2.39 g, 8.36 mmol) in CH₃CN (100 mL) was added DBU (1.87 mL, 12.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and Et₂NH (1.04 mL, 10.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv). The resulting mixture was placed in a heating bath maintained at 40 °C for 45 min and then allowed to cool to 23 °C. Next, a solution of PhNTf₂ (4.48 g, 12.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in CH₃CN (30 mL) was added via cannula over 20 min. After stirring for 2 h, the reaction mixture was washed successively with saturated aqueous NaHSO₄ (2 x 60 mL) and 10% aqueous NaOH (2 x 60 mL), and then dried over Na₂SO₄. Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (100% Hexanes) to provide chlorosilyltriflate **4c** (2.16 g, 86% yield) as a colorless oil. **4c**: R_f 0.55 (200:1 Hexanes:Et₂O); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.50 (dd, *J* = 7.8, 1.6, 1H), 7.46 (dd, *J* = 7.5, 1.6, 1H), 7.31 (t, *J* = 7.8, 1H), 0.41 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.3, 137.7, 135.0, 132.6, 129.0, 127.6, 118.7 (q, *J* = 320, CF₃), 0.0; IR (film): 2958, 1556, 1397, 1254, 1208 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₃ClF₃O₃SSi, 332.99898; found, 332.99871.

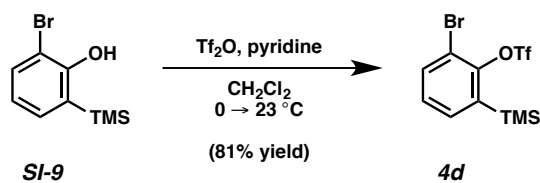
C. Synthesis of 3-Bromobenzynes Precursor 4d.



Silylether SI-8. Silylether **SI-8** was prepared following the general procedure described by Díaz.³ To a solution of 2,6-dibromophenol (**SI-7**) (1.09 g, 4.3 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added HMDS (1.81 mL, 8.7 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The reaction vessel was sealed and placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 66 °C for 24 h. After cooling to 23 °C, evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded crude **SI-8** as a colorless oil, which was used in the subsequent step without further purification.

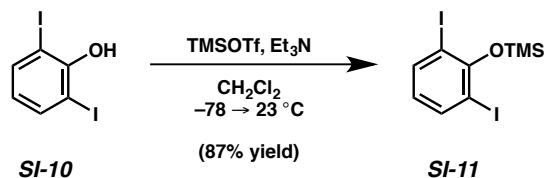


Bromosilylphenol SI-9. Compound **SI-9** was prepared following a modification of the procedure described by Booker.⁴ Silylether **SI-8** (1.40 g, 4.3 mmol) was dissolved in THF (43 mL) and cooled to -78 °C. A solution of *n*-BuLi in hexanes (2.20 M, 1.97 mL, 4.3 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise over 15 min. After stirring at -78 °C for 1 h, the solution was removed from the bath and allowed to warm to 23 °C. After stirring for an additional 4.5 h, the reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NH_4Cl (30 mL). The biphasic mixture was further diluted with Et_2O (50 mL). The layers were separated, and then the aqueous layer was extracted with Et_2O (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with H_2O (50 mL), and then dried over MgSO_4 . Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (100% Hexanes) to afford **SI-9** (1.02 g, 94% yield, 2 steps) as a colorless oil. Spectral data match those previously reported.⁴

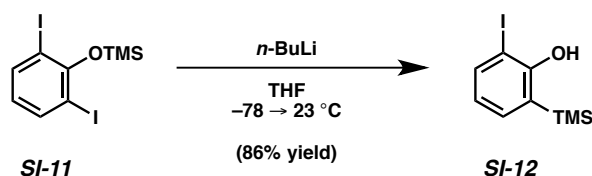


Bromosilyltriflate 4d. Bromosilyltriflate **4d** was prepared following a modified procedure described by Shimizu.⁵ To a solution of bromosilylphenol **SI-9** (1.00 g, 4.1 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) at 0 °C was added Tf₂O (1.02 mL, 6.1 mmol, 1.5 equiv) followed by pyridine (1.64 mL, 20.4 mmol, 5.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 5 min and then at 23 °C for 16 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with hexanes (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), and then dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (100% Hexanes) to afford bromosilyltriflate **4d** (1.25 g, 81% yield) as a colorless oil. Spectral data match those previously reported.⁶

D. Synthesis of 3-Iodobenzene Precursor 4e.

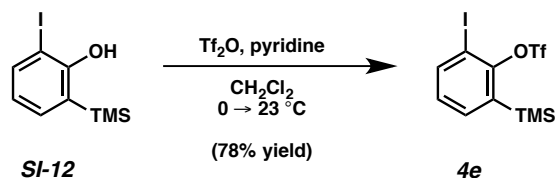


Silylether SI-11. To a solution of 2,6-diiodophenol (**SI-10**)⁷ (2.63 g, 7.6 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL) at –78 °C was added Et₃N (5.90 mL, 42.0 mmol, 5.5 equiv) followed by TMSOTf in *n*-pentane (3.80 M, 16.8 mL, 38.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv) over 20 min. The reaction was stirred at –78 °C for 1 h. After warming to 23 °C, the mixture was loaded directly onto a silica gel column and purified by flash chromatography (100% Hexanes) to afford **SI-11** (2.76 g, 87% yield) as a colorless oil. **SI-11**: R_f 0.60 (100% Hexanes); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 7.44 (d, *J* = 7.8, 2H), 5.82 (t, *J* = 7.9, 1H), 0.44 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 156.5, 140.2, 125.1, 89.8, 2.8; IR (film): 2954, 1542, 1432, 1267, 1253, 1076 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₉H₁₃I₂OSi, 418.88195; found, 418.88285.



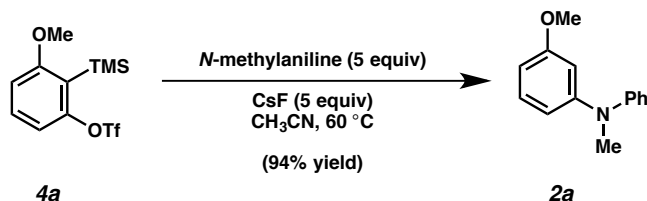
Iodosilylphenol SI-12. Iodosilylphenol **SI-12** was prepared following a modification of the procedure described by Booker.⁴ Silylether **SI-11** (3.40 g, 8.1 mmol) was dissolved in THF (85 mL) and cooled to –78 °C. A solution of *n*-BuLi in hexanes (2.54 M, 3.20 mL, 8.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added dropwise over 15 min. After stirring at –78 °C for 2 h, the solution was removed from the bath and allowed to warm to 23 °C. After stirring for an additional 4.5 h, the reaction was quenched with H₂O (20 mL) and the biphasic mixture was further diluted with Et₂O (50 mL). The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et₂O (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (50 mL), and then dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (100% Hexanes) to afford **SI-12** (2.05 g, 86% yield) as a colorless oil. **SI-12**: R_f 0.50 (100% Hexanes); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.6, 1H), 7.32 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 1.5, 1H), 6.66 (t, *J* = 7.6, 1H), 5.45 (s, 1H), 0.30 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR

(125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 158.7, 139.5, 135.8, 126.5, 122.3, 87.1, -1.1; IR (film): 3491, 2954, 1576, 1416, 1319, 1229 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M – H]⁻ calcd for C₉H₁₂IOSi, 290.9665; found, 290.9714.



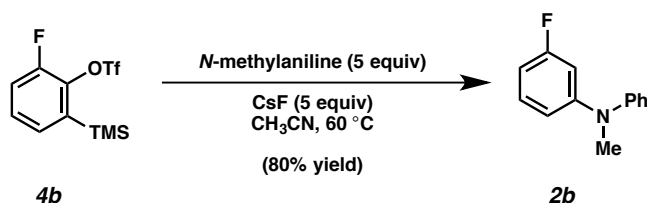
Iodosilyltriflate 4e. Iodosilyltriflate **4e** was prepared following the general procedure described by Shimizu.⁵ To a solution of **SI-12** (2.05 g, 7.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (25 mL) at 0 °C was added Tf₂O (1.80 mL, 10.6 mmol, 1.5 equiv) followed by pyridine (2.83 mL, 35.2 mmol, 5.0 equiv). The reaction was stirred at 0 °C for 5 min and then at 23 °C for 16 h. The reaction was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (20 mL). The organic layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with hexane (3 x 20 mL). The organic layers were combined and washed with brine (50 mL), and then dried over MgSO₄. Evaporation of the solvent under reduced pressure afforded the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (100% Hexanes) to afford iodosilyltriflate **4e** (2.33 g, 78% yield) as a colorless oil. **4e**: R_f 0.50 (100% Hexanes); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.92 (dd, $J = 7.7, 1.7$, 1H), 7.54 (dd, $J = 7.4, 1.7$, 1H), 7.07 (t, $J = 7.6$, 1H), 0.38 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.2, 142.6, 137.6, 137.0, 129.4, 118.6 (q, $J = 319.6$, CF₃), 90.0, 0.3; IR (film): 2957, 1574, 1544, 1401, 1384, 1206 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₀H₁₃F₃IO₃SSi, 424.9346; found, 424.9342.

E. *N*-Methylaniline Trapping Experiments.



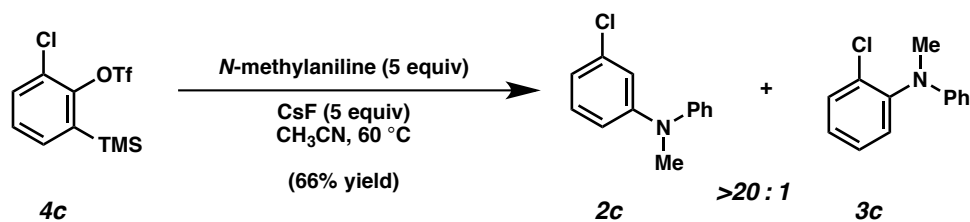
Representative Procedure (Preparation of adduct 2a is used as an example). 2a (Table 1, entry 1). To a stirred solution of silyltriflate **4a** (21.0 mg, 0.064 mmol) and *N*-methylaniline (34.5 μL , 0.320 mmol, 5.0 equiv) in CH_3CN (2.50 mL) was added CsF (51.0 mg, 0.320 mmol, 5.0 equiv). The reaction vessel was sealed and placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 60 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 2 h. After cooling to 23 $^\circ\text{C}$, the heterogeneous reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product **2a** and the yield was determined by ^1H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard (94% yield, average of three experiments). An analytical sample of **2a** was isolated as a colorless oil by preparative thin layer chromatography (95:5 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.⁸

Any modifications of the conditions shown in this representative procedure are specified in the following schemes, which depict all of the results shown in Table 1.

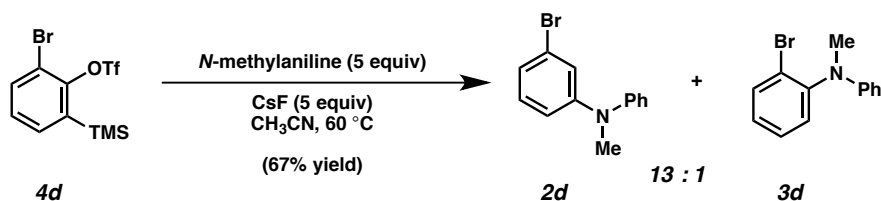


2b (Table 1, entry 2). The yield was determined by ^1H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard (80% yield, average of three experiments). An analytical sample of **2b** was isolated as a colorless oil by preparative thin layer chromatography (95:5 Hexanes:EtOAc). **2b**: R_f 0.62 (95:5 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.36–7.32 (m, 2H), 7.17–7.12 (m, 3H), 7.10 (tt, $J = 7.3, 1.2, 1\text{H}$), 6.65 (ddd, $J = 8.4, 2.4, 0.9, 1\text{H}$), 6.58 (dt, $J = 12.1, 2.4, 1\text{H}$), 6.53 (tdd, $J = 8.3, 2.5, 0.8, 1\text{H}$), 3.30 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 163.8 (d, $J = 245.8$), 150.9 (d, $J = 10.4$), 148.4, 130.1 (d, $J = 10.0$), 129.7, 123.9, 123.8, 112.9 (d, $J = 2.6$),

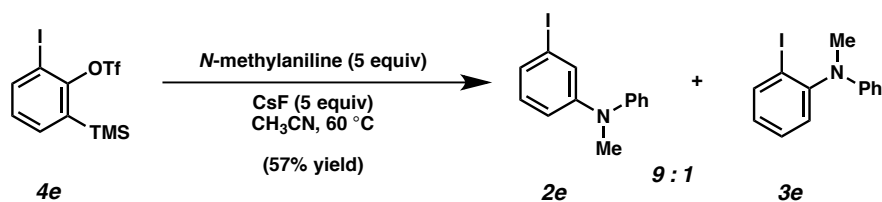
106.1 (d, $J = 21.4$), 104.3 (d, $J = 24.7$), 40.4; IR (film): 2917, 1616, 1590, 1492, 1348, 1259 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{FN}$, 202.10265; found, 202.10178.



2c and 3c (Table 1, entry 3). The yield and product ratio were determined by ^1H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard (>20:1 ratio of **2c**:**3c**, 66% yield, average of three experiments). Analytical samples of **2c** and **3c**, both isolated as colorless oils, were obtained by preparative thin layer chromatography (95:5 Hexanes:EtOAc). **2c**: R_f 0.50 (95:5 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.36–7.32 (m, 2H), 7.15–7.07 (m, 4H), 6.89 (t, $J = 2.1$, 1H), 6.83 (ddd, $J = 7.9$, 2.0, 0.9, 1H), 6.78 (ddd, $J = 8.4$, 2.4, 0.9, 1H), 3.30 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 150.4, 148.4, 134.9, 130.1, 129.7, 123.6, 123.5, 119.6, 117.6, 115.9, 40.4; IR (film): 3063, 2881, 2814, 1583, 1561, 1494 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClN}$, 218.07310; found, 218.07204. Spectral data for **3c** match those previously reported.⁹

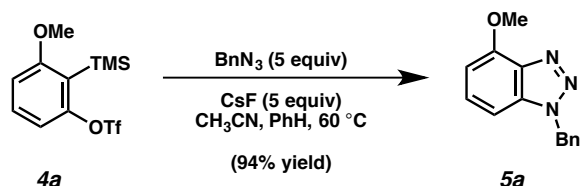


2d and 3d (Table 1, entry 4). The yield and product ratio were determined by ^1H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard (13:1 ratio of **2d**:**3d**, 67% yield, average of three experiments). Analytical samples of **2d** and **3d**, both isolated as colorless oils, were obtained by preparative thin layer chromatography (95:5 Hexanes:EtOAc). **2d**: R_f 0.52 (95:5 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.36–7.32 (m, 2H), 7.13–7.04 (m, 5H), 6.98 (br d, $J = 7.8$, 1H), 6.82 (dd, $J = 8.3$, 2.3, 1H), 3.30 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 150.5, 148.3, 130.4, 129.7, 123.6, 123.4, 123.1, 122.6, 120.5, 116.4, 40.4; IR (film): 3062, 2880, 2813, 1582, 1560, 1495 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[M + H]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrN}$, 262.02259; found, 262.02160. Spectral data for **3d** match those previously reported.¹⁰



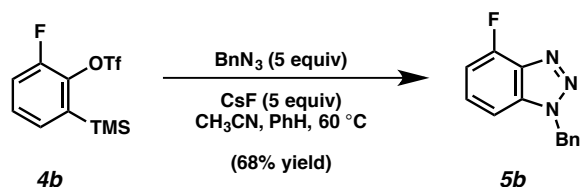
2e and 3e (Table 1, entry 5). The yield and product ratio were determined by ^1H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard (9:1 ratio of **2e:3e**, 57% yield). Analytical samples of **2e** and **3e**, both isolated as colorless oils, were obtained by preparative thin layer chromatography (95.5 Hexanes:EtOAc). **2e**: R_f 0.55 (95:5 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.35–7.31 (m, 2H), 7.26 (app. t, $J = 2.0$, 1H), 7.20 (ddd, $J = 7.6$, 1.6, 1.1, 1H), 7.11–7.06 (m, 3H), 6.93 (dd, $J = 7.6$, 7.6, 1H), 6.87 (ddd, $J = 8.3$, 2.3, 1.0, 1H), 3.29 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 150.4, 148.3, 130.5, 129.7, 128.9, 126.8, 123.4, 123.0, 117.5, 95.1, 40.4; IR (film): 3059, 2877, 2812, 1577, 1555, 1476 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{13}\text{IN}$, 310.00872; found, 310.01013. Spectral data for **3e** match those previously reported.¹¹

F. Benzylazide Trapping Experiments.



Representative Procedure (Preparation of adduct 5a is used as an example). 5a (Table 2, entry 1). To a stirred solution of silyltriflate **4a** (19.6 mg, 0.060 mmol) in CH_3CN (2.50 mL) was added a solution of benzylazide¹² in benzene (0.80 M, 0.38 mL, 0.300 mmol, 5.0 equiv) followed by CsF (48.0 mg, 0.300 mmol, 5.0 equiv). The reaction vessel was sealed and placed in an aluminum heating block maintained at 60°C for 2 h. After cooling to 23°C , the reaction mixture was filtered over silica gel (EtOAc eluent). Evaporation under reduced pressure afforded the crude product **5a** and the yield was determined by ^1H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard (94% yield, average of three experiments). An analytical sample of **5a** was isolated as a colorless oil by preparative thin layer chromatography (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). Spectral data match those previously reported.¹³

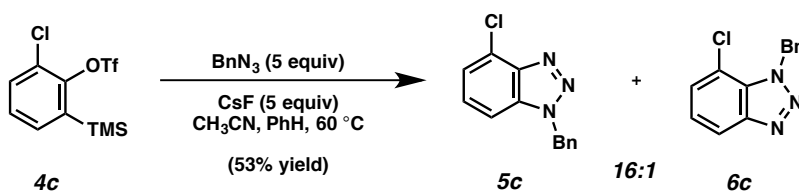
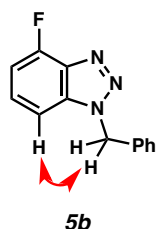
Any modifications of the conditions shown in this representative procedure are specified in the following schemes, which depict all of the results shown in Table 2.



5b (Table 2, entry 2). The yield was determined by ^1H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard (68% yield, average of three experiments). An analytical sample of **5b** was isolated as amorphous solids by preparative thin layer chromatography (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc). **5b**: R_f 0.23 (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.37–7.31 (m, 4H), 7.29–7.26 (m, 2H), 7.13 (dd, $J = 8.4, 0.5$, 1H), 7.00 (ddd, $J = 10.1, 7.8, 0.5$, 1H), 5.85 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 153.6 (d, $J = 259.5$), 136.8 (d, $J = 19.0$), 135.8 (d, $J = 6.5$), 134.4, 129.2, 128.8, 128.4 (d, $J = 6.9$), 127.7, 108.7 (d, $J = 17.2$), 105.9 (d, $J = 5.0$), 52.7;

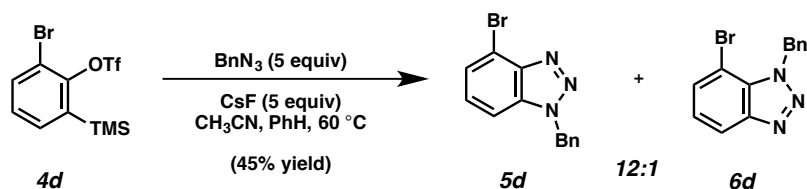
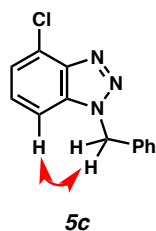
IR (film): 3088, 3033, 1632, 1594, 1509, 1495 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{FN}_3$, 228.09315; found, 228.09291.

The structure of **5b** was confirmed by a 2D-NOESY experiment, as the following interaction was observed:



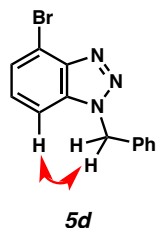
5c and **6c** (Table 2, entry 3). The yield and product ratio were determined by ^1H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard (16:1 ratio of **5c**:**6c**, 53% yield). Analytical samples of **5c** and **6c**, both isolated as amorphous solids, were obtained by preparative thin layer chromatography (7:2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc:Benzenes). **5c**: R_f 0.25 (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.37–7.29 (m, 5H), 7.28–7.23 (m, 3H), 5.85 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 144.2, 134.4, 134.2, 129.2, 128.8, 128.1, 127.7, 125.7, 124.0, 108.6, 52.8; IR (film): 3068, 1610, 1580, 1561, 1495, 1456 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{ClN}_3$, 244.06360; found, 244.06295. **6c**: R_f 0.45 (7:2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc:Benzenes); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.99 (dd, $J = 8.4, 0.8$, 1H), 7.42 (dd, $J = 7.6, 0.9$, 1H), 7.32–7.24 (m, 6H), 6.15 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 147.9, 136.2, 130.2, 129.0, 128.4, 128.3, 127.4, 124.9, 119.1, 116.1, 53.0; IR (film): 3067, 2918, 1575, 1497, 1456, 1442 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{ClN}_3$, 244.06360; found, 244.06316.

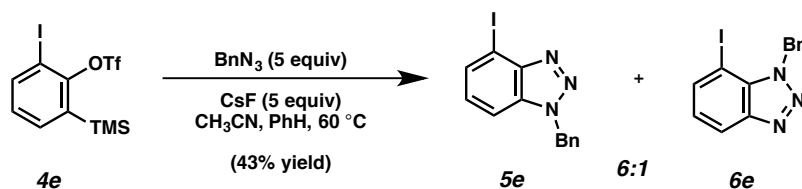
The structure of **5c** was confirmed by a 2D-NOESY experiment, as the following interaction was observed:



5d and **6d** (Table 2, entry 4). The yield and product ratio were determined by ^1H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard (12:1 ratio of **5d**:**6d**, 45% yield). Analytical samples of **5d** and **6d**, both isolated as amorphous solids, were obtained by preparative thin layer chromatography (7:2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc:Benzene). **5d**: R_f 0.25 (9:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.51 (dd, $J = 7.0, 1.2$, 1H), 7.35–7.28 (m, 4H), 7.27–7.22 (m, 3H), 5.85 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 145.5, 134.4, 133.8, 129.2, 128.8, 128.4, 127.7, 127.2, 113.7, 109.2, 52.9; IR (film): 3067, 3033, 1608, 1580, 1490, 1455 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{BrN}_3$, 288.01309; found, 288.01228. **6d**: R_f 0.35 (7:2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc:Benzene); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.04 (dd, $J = 8.2, 0.8$, 1H), 7.62 (dd, $J = 7.5, 0.8$, 1H), 7.33–7.28 (m, 3H), 7.24–7.21 (m, 3H), 6.19 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 147.6, 136.4, 131.9, 131.5, 128.9, 128.3, 127.2, 125.3, 119.7, 102.6, 52.6; IR (film): 3034, 1607, 1569, 1496, 1455, 1436 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{BrN}_3$, 288.01309; found, 288.01250.

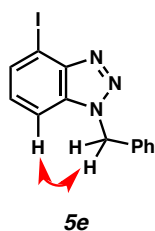
The structure of **5d** was confirmed by a 2D-NOESY experiment, as the following interaction was observed:



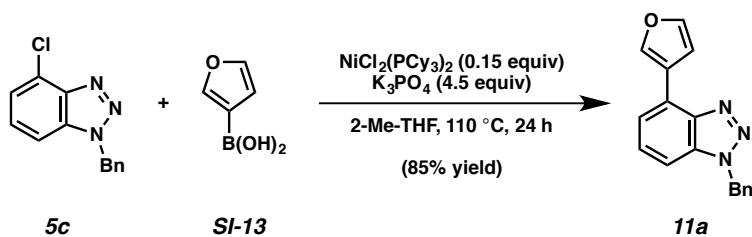


5e and 6e (Table 2, entry 5). The yield and product ratio were determined by ^1H NMR analysis using hexamethylbenzene as an external standard (6:1 ratio of **5e**:**6e**, 43% yield). Analytical samples of **5e** and **6e**, both isolated as colorless oils, were obtained by preparative thin layer chromatography (7:2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc:Benzene). **5e**: R_f 0.30 (7:2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc:Benzene); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.76 (dd, $J = 7.3, 0.8$, 1H), 7.33–7.28 (m, 4H), 7.26–7.23 (m, 2H), 7.13 (dd, $J = 8.4, 7.3$, 1H), 5.83 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 147.1, 133.4, 132.6, 131.6, 128.2, 127.7, 127.5, 126.7, 109.0, 84.8, 52.0; IR (film): 1573, 1487, 1456, 1433, 1248 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{IN}_3$, 335.99922; found, 335.99803. **6e**: R_f 0.35 (7:2:1 Hexanes:EtOAc:Benzene); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.09 (dd, $J = 8.4, 0.9$, 1H), 7.92 (dd, $J = 7.4, 0.8$, 1H), 7.33–7.27 (m, 3H), 7.16 (br d, $J = 7.4$, 2H), 7.09 (dd, $J = 8.3, 7.4$, 1H), 6.22 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 145.6, 138.2, 135.4, 133.0, 128.0, 127.2, 126.0, 124.8, 119.7, 70.5, 50.8; IR (film): 3031, 2950, 1601, 1561, 1494, 1484, 1455 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) [$\text{M} + \text{H}$] $^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{11}\text{IN}_3$, 335.99922; found, 335.99835.

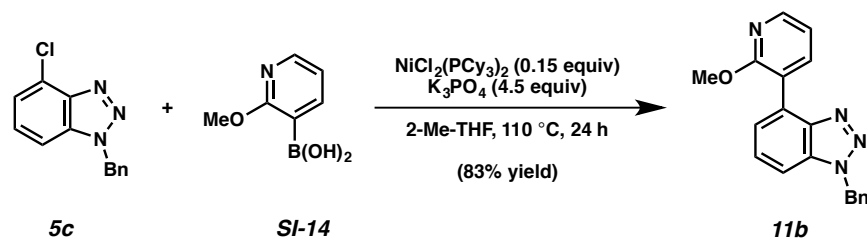
The structure of **5e** was confirmed by a 2D-NOESY experiment, as the following interaction was observed:



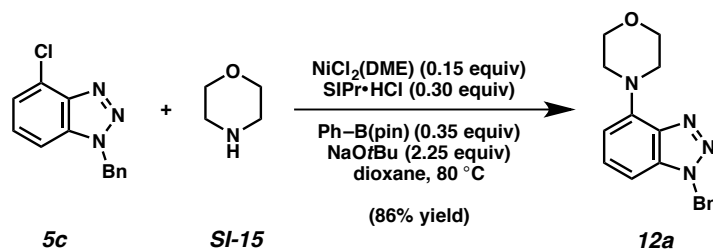
G. Derivatization using Cross-Coupling



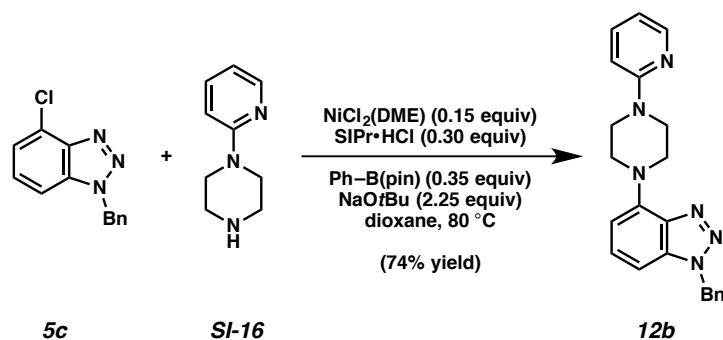
11a (Figure 10). The cross-coupling was performed using a general procedure reported by our laboratory.¹⁴ To a 4 mL vial was added anhydrous powdered K_3PO_4 (79.0 mg, 0.370 mmol, 4.5 equiv) and a magnetic stir bar. The vial was then flame-dried under reduced pressure and allowed to cool under N_2 . $\text{NiCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2$ (8.5 mg, 0.012 mmol, 0.15 equiv), boronic acid **SI-13** (23.0 mg, 0.205 mmol, 2.5 equiv), and triazole **5c** (18.3 mg, 0.075 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were added. The vial was then evacuated and backfilled with N_2 . To the vial, 2-Me-THF (0.6 mL) was added and the vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap. The mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 1 h, and then at 110 °C for 24 h in a preheated aluminum block. After cooling the reaction vessel to 23 °C, the reaction was diluted with 1 M aqueous HCl (1 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 2 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried over MgSO_4 , filtered by passage through a plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent, 12 mL), and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to afford **11a** (17.5 mg, 85% yield) as a colorless oil: R_f 0.48 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.74 (app. s, 1H), 7.56 (t, $J = 1.7$, 1H), 7.46 (dd, $J = 7.2, 0.9$, 1H), 7.40 (dd, $J = 8.2, 7.3$, 1H), 7.36–7.27 (m, 5H), 7.22 (dd, $J = 8.2, 0.9$, 1H), 7.05 (dd, $J = 1.8, 0.8$, 1H), 5.86 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 143.9, 143.4, 143.3, 134.9, 133.5, 129.1, 128.6, 127.8, 127.7, 125.0, 121.9, 120.3, 108.7, 107.9, 52.4; IR (film): 3034, 1611, 1519, 1456, 1164 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{14}\text{N}_3\text{O}$, 276.11314; found, 276.11239.



11b (Figure 10). The cross-coupling was performed using a general procedure reported by our laboratory.¹⁴ To a 4 mL vial was added anhydrous powdered K_3PO_4 (79.2 mg, 0.370 mmol, 4.5 equiv) and a magnetic stir bar. The vial was then flame-dried under reduced pressure and allowed to cool under N_2 . $\text{NiCl}_2(\text{PCy}_3)_2$ (8.4 mg, 0.012 mmol, 0.15 equiv), boronic acid **SI-14** (32.0 mg, 0.205 mmol, 2.5 equiv), and triazole **5c** (17.9 mg, 0.074 mmol, 1 equiv) were added. The vial was then evacuated and backfilled with N_2 . To the vial, 2-Me-THF (0.6 mL) was added and the vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap. The mixture was stirred at 23 °C for 1 h, and then at 110 °C for 24 h in a preheated aluminum block. After cooling the reaction vessel to 23 °C, the mixture was diluted with 1 M aqueous HCl (1 mL). The layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 2 mL). The combined organic layers were then dried over MgSO_4 , filtered by passage through a plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent, 12 mL), and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was further purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to afford **11b** (19.2 mg, 83% yield) as a colorless oil: R_f 0.23 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.25 (dd, $J = 4.9, 2.0$, 1H), 8.20 (dd, $J = 7.3, 2.0$, 1H), 7.63 (app. d, $J = 7.3$, 1H), 7.45 (app. t, $J = 7.9$, 1H), 7.36–7.28 (m, 6H), 7.08 (dd, $J = 7.4, 5.0$, 1H), 5.88 (s, 2H), 3.98 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 161.2, 146.7, 145.0, 141.0, 134.9, 133.4, 129.1, 128.9, 128.6, 127.8, 127.3, 125.1, 119.9, 117.1, 109.1, 53.8, 52.5; IR (film): 2949, 1577, 1464, 1396, 1257 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{17}\text{N}_4\text{O}$, 317.13969; found, 317.13870.



12a (Figure 10). The cross-coupling was performed using a general procedure reported by our laboratory.¹⁵ A 4 mL vial containing a magnetic stir bar was flame-dried under reduced pressure and allowed to cool under N₂. The vial was then charged with NiCl₂(DME) (2.9 mg, 0.013 mmol, 0.15 equiv), SIPr•HCl (10.7 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.30 equiv), Ph-B(pin) (5.9 mg, 0.029 mmol, 0.35 equiv), anhydrous powdered NaOtBu (17.7 mg, 0.185 mmol, 2.25 equiv), and triazole **5c** (19.3 mg, 0.079 mmol, 1 equiv). The vial was then evacuated and backfilled with N₂. Subsequently, dioxane (0.45 mL) and morpholine **SI-15** (13 μL, 0.148 mmol, 1.8 equiv) were added successively. The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 min and the vial was then sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap. The mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 1 h, and then at 80 °C for 16 h in a preheated aluminum block. After cooling the reaction vessel to 23 °C, the mixture was filtered by passage through a plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent, 12 mL) and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to afford **12a** (20.0 mg, 86% yield) as a white solid: Mp: 112–114 °C; R_f 0.27 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.34–7.22 (m, 6H), 6.82 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 0.5, 1H), 6.51 (d, *J* = 7.6, 1H), 5.79 (s, 2H), 3.98 (app. t, *J* = 4.7, 4H), 3.74 (app. t, *J* = 4.7, 4H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 143.6, 139.2, 135.1, 134.9, 129.0, 128.7, 128.4, 127.6, 106.2, 100.7, 67.1, 52.2, 49.9; IR (film): 2960, 2853, 1603, 1510, 1239 cm⁻¹; HRMS-ESI (*m/z*) [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₇H₁₉N₄O, 295.15534; found, 295.15426.



12b (Figure 10). The cross-coupling was performed using a general procedure reported by our laboratory.¹⁵ A 4 mL vial containing a magnetic stir bar was flame-dried under reduced pressure and allowed to cool under N_2 . The vial was then charged with $\text{NiCl}_2(\text{DME})$ (2.8 mg, 0.013 mmol, 0.15 equiv), $\text{SIPr}\cdot\text{HCl}$ (10.7 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.30 equiv), $\text{Ph-B}(\text{pin})$ (6.1 mg, 0.029 mmol, 0.35 equiv), anhydrous powdered NaOtBu (17.5 mg, 0.185 mmol, 2.25 equiv), and triazole **5c** (20.7 mg, 0.084 mmol, 1 equiv). The vial was then evacuated and backfilled with N_2 . Subsequently, dioxane (0.45 mL) and piperazine **SI-16** (24.1 mg, 0.148 mmol, 1.8 equiv) were added successively. The resulting mixture was stirred for 1 min and the vial was then sealed with a Teflon-lined screw cap. The mixture was allowed to stir at 23 °C for 1 h, and then at 80 °C for 16 h on a preheated aluminum block. After cooling the reaction vessel to 23 °C, the mixture was filtered by passage through a plug of silica gel (EtOAc eluent, 12 mL), and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude residue was further purified by preparative thin layer chromatography (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc) to afford **12b** (22.5 mg, 74% yield) as a white solid: Mp: 118–120 °C; R_f 0.22 (3:1 Hexanes:EtOAc); ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.23 (ddd, $J = 4.9, 2.0, 0.8$, 1H), 7.52 (ddd, $J = 8.8, 7.2, 2.0$, 1H), 7.34–7.23 (m, 6H), 6.82 (d, $J = 8.0$, 1H), 6.73 (d, $J = 8.5$, 1H), 6.66 (ddd, $J = 5.5, 4.9, 0.6$, 1H), 6.56 (d, $J = 7.6$, 1H), 5.80 (s, 2H), 3.92–3.86 (m, 4H), 3.85–3.79 (m, 4H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 159.7, 148.2, 143.4, 139.3, 137.7, 135.1, 134.9, 129.0, 128.8, 128.4, 127.6, 113.7, 107.4, 106.6, 100.4, 52.2, 49.3, 45.4; IR (film): 3006, 2835, 1592, 1436, 1235 cm^{-1} ; HRMS-ESI (m/z) $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$ calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{22}\text{N}_6$, 371.19787; found, 371.19664.

Computational Methods.

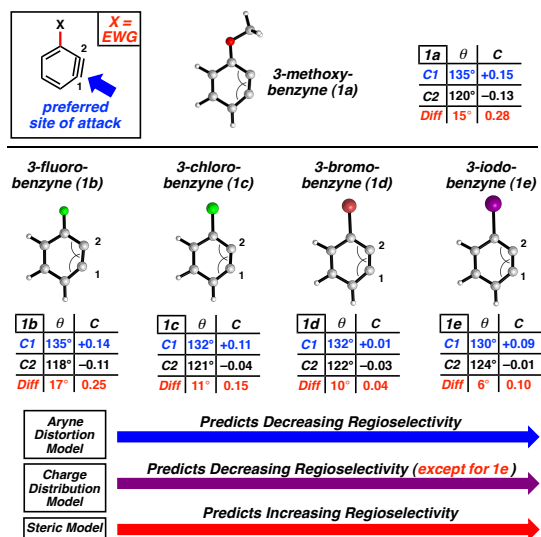
H. Complete citation for reference 15

Gaussian 09, Revision D.01, M. J. Frisch, G. W. Trucks, H. B. Schlegel, G. E. Scuseria, M. A. Robb, J. R. Cheeseman, G. Scalmani, V. Barone, B. Mennucci, G. A. Petersson, H. Nakatsuji, M. Caricato, X. Li, H. P. Hratchian, A. F. Izmaylov, J. Bloino, G. Zheng, J. L. Sonnenberg, M. Hada, M. Ehara, K. Toyota, R. Fukuda, J. Hasegawa, M. Ishida, T. Nakajima, Y. Honda, O. Kitao, H. Nakai, T. Vreven, J. A. Montgomery, Jr., J. E. Peralta, F. Ogliaro, M. Bearpark, J. J. Heyd, E. Brothers, K. N. Kudin, V. N. Staroverov, T. Keith, R. Kobayashi, J. Normand, K. Raghavachari, A. Rendell, J. C. Burant, S. S. Iyengar, J. Tomasi, M. Cossi, N. Rega, J. M. Millam, M. Klene, J. E. Knox, J. B. Cross, V. Bakken, C. Adamo, J. Jaramillo, R. Gomperts, R. E. Stratmann, O. Yazyev, A. J. Austin, R. Cammi, C. Pomelli, J. W. Ochterski, R. L. Martin, K. Morokuma, V. G. Zakrzewski, G. A. Voth, P. Salvador, J. J. Dannenberg, S. Dapprich, A. D. Daniels, O. Farkas, J. B. Foresman, J. V. Ortiz, J. Cioslowski, and D. J. Fox, Gaussian, Inc., Wallingford CT, 2013.

I. Computational details

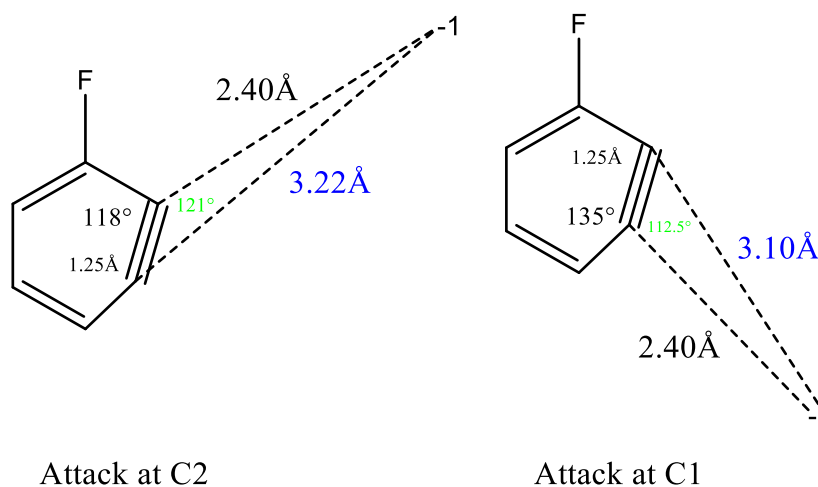
All reported energies in the paper are Gibbs free energies. Low frequencies (less than 100 cm^{-1}) have been corrected using the method discussed in a recent Truhlar paper.¹⁶ All reactants were optimized to their ground state with a tight convergence criteria and a frequency calculation was performed with an ultrafine integration grid to verify no imaginary frequencies. Transition states for methyl azide were optimized to a saddle point with a tight convergence criteria and then a frequency calculation was performed with an ultrafine integration grid to verify only one imaginary frequencies and the correct saddle point was obtained. The transition state for attack of *N*-methylaniline is a variational transition state. It was obtained by doing a bond scan from 1.8 \AA out to 3.2 \AA with a step size of 0.04 \AA . At each of these points, the structure was optimized tight convergence criteria with only the distance between the nitrogen of *N*-methylaniline and either the *meta* or *ortho* carbon of the aryne fixed. Frequencies were computed at each of these points with an ultrafine integration grid and a free energy reaction coordinate was obtained.

J. Summary of Steric, Charge, and Distortion Models



Geometry-optimized structures of 1a–1e (B3LYP), internal angles (θ), NBO charges (C), and predictions based on the aryne distortion, charge distribution, and steric models. Of note, the general trends predicted by the distortion model correlate to both experimental results and computed transition state energies. The steric model predicts the opposite trend. The charge model incorrectly predicts the regioselectivity for 1e.

K. Point Charge analysis



To determine the distance of the point charge to the more distal carbon, the law of cosines must be used. To use the law of cosines, two sides and the angle between them are needed. The two

sides used are the 2.4Å and the alkyne bond length. To obtain the angle in between these sides, we bisect the alkyne angle with the point charge, allowing the angle labeled in green to be calculated by subtracting 180 from ½ of the alkyne angle. Once the sides are known and the angle, we use the equation shown below.

Point charge attacking at C2

$$\begin{aligned}
 c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2 * a * b * \cos \gamma \\
 c^2 &= 1.25^2 + 2.4^2 - 2 * 1.25 * 2.4 * \cos 121 \\
 c^2 &= 7.3225 - -3.0902 \\
 c^2 &= 10.4127 \\
 c &= 3.22
 \end{aligned}$$

Point charge attacking at C1

$$\begin{aligned}
 c^2 &= a^2 + b^2 - 2 * a * b * \cos \gamma \\
 c^2 &= 1.25^2 + 2.4^2 - 2 * 1.25 * 2.4 * \cos 112.5 \\
 c^2 &= 7.3225 - -2.2961 \\
 c^2 &= 9.6186 \\
 c &= 3.10
 \end{aligned}$$

Now that we know the distance of the point charge to both carbons of the alkyne, we can use Coulombs law to determine the attractive or repulsive energy felt by the point charge at each attack. The equations are shown below.

Coulomb's Law:

$$E = 332 \frac{q_1 * q_2}{\epsilon * r_{q_1q_2}}$$

Attack at C2:

Interaction between point charge and C2

$$E = 332 \frac{-1 * -0.11}{36 * 2.40}$$

$$E = 0.42 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

Interaction between point charge and C1

$$E = 332 \frac{-1 * 0.14}{36 * 3.22}$$

$$E = -0.40 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

Attack at C1:

Interaction between point charge and C2

$$E = 332 \frac{-1 * -0.11}{36 * 3.10}$$

$$E = 0.33 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

Interaction between point charge and C1

$$E = 332 \frac{-1 * 0.14}{36 * 2.40}$$

$$E = -0.54 \text{ kcal/mol}$$

For attack at the C2 position the net energy is 0.0 kcal/mol. The attack at the C1 position is net attractive by 0.2 kcal/mol.

L. M06-2X discussion

Due to no electronic barrier for *N*-methylaniline attacking at the *meta* position for fluorobenzene (**1b**), a bond scan was performed to get the free energy pathway or variational transition state. When done with B3LYP, a transition state was found in which the energy converged at a transition state as *N*-methylaniline approached fluorobenzene and then decreased to the products. Frequencies were studied to assure that the only imaginary frequency was nucleophilic attack. This was performed for the *ortho* pathway as well and similar behavior was observed, however with M06-2X the energies did not converge on a transition state, instead they became erratic, as the imaginary frequency that was calculated was no longer that of a nucleophilic attack of *N*-methylaniline to the benzene. Regioselectivities computed at the B3LYP level of theory have done a good job of estimating not only the trend in decreasing regioselectivities as the angle distortion decreases, but also the magnitude of the selectivity as stated in the paper.

M. Angles of alkynes computed at several levels of theory.

Reactant Angles	B3LYP 6-311+g(d,p)		M06-2X 6-311+g(d,p)		MP2 6-311+g(d,p)	
	Ortho	Meta	Ortho	Meta	Ortho	Meta
Methoxybenzyne	120°	135°	119°	136°	123°	131°
Fluorobenzyne	118°	135°	117°	136°	122°	130°
Chlorobenzyne	121°	132°	121°	133°	125°	128°
Bromobenzyne	122°	132°	121°	133°	126°	127°
Iodobenzyne	124°	130°	124°	131°	127°	127°
TMSbenzyne	134°	122°	134°	122°	130°	125°

B3LYP and M06-2X agree well with each other and follow the trend of F- and OMe-substituents having the greatest angle distortions, thus the greatest regioselectivities, and as we move down the halogens, that selectivity is eroded. The calculations at MP2 also have the correct trend with F- and OMe- displaying the greatest distortion of the alkyne angles, but moving down the halogens shows little to no distortion from benzyne but experimental there is selectivity. We previously have seen similar subtle variations in distortion using MP2.¹⁷ It appears that B3LYP does a good job of getting angle distortion correct and should be sufficient when performing calculations on reactants to predict selectivities.

N. Cartesian coordinates for all reactants and transition states found in paper and SI

Reactants reported in paper. B3LYP/6-311+G(d,p)

Benzyne (7)

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-230.972681596	-230.892389	-230.925154

6,4.209646,-0.466587,0.000505
6,5.614767,-0.466693,0.000703
6,6.371317,0.724086,-0.000478
6,5.534692,1.824756,-0.001792
6,4.290076,1.824845,-0.001959
6,3.453279,0.724308,-0.000891
1,3.683911,-1.416101,0.001460
1,6.140356,-1.416288,0.001804
1,7.453459,0.726395,-0.000330
1,2.371137,0.726787,-0.001042

Methoxybenzyne (**1a**)

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-345.535293279	-345.420048	-345.459517

6,-1.996082,-0.200536,0.000413
 6,-1.281230,1.022951,-0.000027
 6,0.115172,1.083303,-0.000273
 6,0.912964,-0.085307,-0.000097
 6,0.172941,-1.267821,0.000336
 6,-1.073856,-1.213709,0.000528
 1,-3.073774,-0.265305,0.000608
 1,-1.846827,1.949596,-0.000178
 1,0.617507,2.043945,-0.000609
 8,2.256441,0.035946,-0.000350
 6,3.002607,-1.181015,-0.000147
 1,4.051630,-0.890955,-0.000383
 1,2.777401,-1.772017,0.892502
 1,2.777128,-1.772482,-0.892419

Fluorobenzyne (**1b**)

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-330.241810632	-330.168665	-330.203474

6,-0.173951,1.093694,-0.000024
 6,1.226277,1.023958,0.000035
 6,1.921163,-0.207252,0.000068
 6,0.990720,-1.212399,0.000030
 6,-0.256278,-1.266233,-0.000021
 6,-0.950824,-0.074162,-0.000054
 1,-0.674560,2.054823,-0.000046
 1,1.801859,1.943834,0.000056
 1,2.998127,-0.285633,0.000113
 9,-2.292725,0.018157,-0.000112

Chlorobenzyne (**1c**)

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-690.5946925	-690.522622	-690.558805

6,0.268537,1.086635,-0.000002
 6,1.670034,1.030918,0.000006
 6,2.381190,-0.190127,0.000012
 6,1.475214,-1.222226,0.000009
 6,0.229870,-1.247257,0.000002
 6,-0.513395,-0.085535,-0.000005
 1,-0.229646,2.048969,-0.000007

1,2.231623,1.959587,0.000007
 1,3.460131,-0.248284,0.000018
 17,-2.262215,-0.000273,-0.000015

Bromobenzynes (1d)

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-243.530200799	-243.458625	-243.49632

6,-3.020543,-0.190038,0.000041
 6,-2.309065,1.030641,0.000029
 6,-0.906590,1.086472,0.000009
 6,-0.130452,-0.087586,0.000002
 6,-0.872395,-1.243935,0.000015
 6,-2.118066,-1.225852,0.000032
 1,-4.099685,-0.246599,0.000056
 1,-2.869949,1.959788,0.000034
 1,-0.410047,2.049329,0.000000
 35,1.815607,0.000682,-0.000024

Iodobenzynes (1e)

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-241.748528986	-241.677127	-241.71579

6,-3.485998,-0.190124,0.000048
 6,-2.774093,1.029646,0.000035
 6,-1.371214,1.087404,0.000016
 6,-0.585160,-0.084167,0.000008
 6,-1.345320,-1.228024,0.000021
 6,-2.590531,-1.235387,0.000038
 1,-4.565700,-0.242998,0.000063
 1,-3.334148,1.959444,0.000041
 1,-0.881005,2.053799,0.000007
 53,1.542036,-0.000680,-0.000021

N-methyl Aniline

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-327.001942843	-326.849025	-326.888634

6,0.006236,0.207955,1.189624
 6,-0.045136,-1.178363,1.213727
 6,-0.046889,-1.914078,0.025818
 6,0.007931,-1.230172,-1.184969
 6,0.064774,0.162634,-1.224063
 6,0.059954,0.906686,-0.032285
 1,-0.001508,0.767065,2.120616
 1,-0.085123,-1.690511,2.169105

1,-0.088024,-2.996390,0.047829
1,0.010912,-1.782160,-2.118836
1,0.110235,0.665622,-2.181562
7,0.072337,2.296365,-0.027862
1,0.351029,2.709808,0.847857
6,0.403169,3.070223,-1.209252
1,-0.358894,2.941083,-1.983390
1,0.420761,4.127084,-0.940423
1,1.378749,2.803930,-1.641344

Methyl Azide

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-204.15334968	-204.097854	-204.12982

7,-1.792321,0.271304,0.000013
7,-0.717832,-0.096220,0.000002
7,0.389258,-0.628951,-0.000012
6,1.547923,0.281987,-0.000004
1,2.436405,-0.345193,-0.000018
1,1.560882,0.915282,-0.893070
1,1.560891,0.915254,0.893082

Constrained structures used for charge analysis in paper. B3LYP/6-311+G(d,p). Charges in paper are NBO charges

Constrained Fluorobenzynes with F removed

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-230.970848726	-230.89058	-230.923338

6,-0.457024,-1.239396,0.000022
6,0.792606,-1.228301,0.000010
6,1.435650,0.020175,-0.000014
6,0.569440,1.125327,-0.000022
6,-0.826019,0.985909,-0.000007
6,-1.438749,-0.283755,0.000017
1,0.999429,2.121492,-0.000040
1,-1.456114,1.869194,-0.000014
1,-2.510390,-0.426932,0.000029
1,2.511213,0.156332,-0.000025

Constrained Benzyne with F added

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-330.23953544	-330.166357	-330.201253

6,1.039979,-1.251898,0.000001
 6,-0.201059,-1.196791,-0.000001
 6,-0.978615,-0.074020,-0.000002
 6,-0.197787,1.095962,0.000000
 6,1.207325,1.029608,0.000002
 6,1.925138,-0.189040,0.000003
 1,-0.696722,2.058977,0.000000
 1,1.768267,1.958907,0.000004
 1,3.005139,-0.230914,0.000005
 9,-2.316348,-0.030069,-0.000004

Constrained TMSBenzyne with TMS removed

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-230.971655439	-230.891442	-230.924195

6,1.465087,-0.053789,0.000014
 6,0.632068,1.088415,0.000017
 6,-0.774378,1.011960,0.000003
 6,-1.469806,-0.224213,-0.000017
 6,-0.526269,-1.214992,-0.000018
 6,0.716170,-1.226304,-0.000006
 1,2.545302,0.020486,0.000025
 1,1.095433,2.070125,0.000032
 1,-1.349372,1.932764,0.000007
 1,-2.547126,-0.309478,-0.000028

Constrained Benzyne with TMS added

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-639.713377767	-639.524363	-639.575867

6,1.226030,-1.202526,-0.000046
 6,2.471257,-1.268172,-0.000046
 6,3.365570,-0.212309,-0.000008
 6,2.684282,1.017699,0.000033
 6,1.283452,1.092536,0.000033
 6,0.438660,-0.045165,-0.000008
 1,4.446163,-0.278129,-0.000008
 1,3.263888,1.935431,0.000066
 1,0.822035,2.075392,0.000067
 14,-1.457559,-0.002579,-0.000008
 6,-2.075238,-0.893525,-1.544237
 1,-1.709057,-1.923921,-1.575416
 1,-3.169106,-0.927218,-1.567602

1,-1.734820,-0.392854,-2.455183
 6,-2.075241,-0.893614,1.544169
 1,-1.734823,-0.392995,2.455144
 1,-3.169109,-0.927307,1.567530
 1,-1.709060,-1.924012,1.575289
 6,-2.045361,1.791043,0.000043
 1,-1.699171,2.332927,-0.885127
 1,-3.139183,1.830344,0.000042
 1,-1.699175,2.332876,0.885246

Transition state structures found in paper. B3LYP/6-311+G(d,p)

N-methyl aniline attacking fluorobenzyne at C1 (**TS1**)

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-657.251445278	-657.023771	-657.080412

6,3.519848,1.243958,-0.173949
 6,2.259997,1.858036,-0.184875
 6,1.072449,1.103653,-0.088828
 6,1.402093,-0.220556,0.008372
 6,2.467371,-0.909383,0.032602
 6,3.617794,-0.147632,-0.064996
 1,4.422523,1.838927,-0.247971
 1,2.191676,2.937600,-0.267419
 1,0.083968,1.539570,-0.093875
 9,4.856687,-0.703996,-0.058482
 6,-2.550787,-0.419741,1.290825
 6,-3.681579,0.390827,1.203394
 6,-4.121347,0.876355,-0.025158
 6,-3.412305,0.540299,-1.179766
 6,-2.281687,-0.263127,-1.104845
 6,-1.834368,-0.754516,0.133333
 1,-2.234655,-0.788480,2.257759
 1,-4.223576,0.638121,2.109441
 1,-5.003380,1.502487,-0.085148
 1,-3.742005,0.905055,-2.146174
 1,-1.733004,-0.513554,-2.007506
 7,-0.656231,-1.520102,0.175957
 1,-0.445635,-1.953070,-0.713667
 6,-0.365782,-2.397969,1.305623
 1,0.597519,-2.874464,1.124115
 1,-0.274239,-1.814106,2.222296
 1,-1.135576,-3.166305,1.446505

N-methyl aniline attacking fluorobenzyne at C2 (**TS2**)

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
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-657.246127866 -657.018044 -657.073

6,-3.063294,0.792539,-0.750406
 6,-3.618327,-0.474654,-0.993817
 6,-3.032901,-1.641791,-0.482197
 6,-1.865169,-1.472191,0.272330
 6,-1.396810,-0.298532,0.461704
 6,-1.901786,0.890370,0.011236
 1,-3.522396,1.693686,-1.140133
 1,-4.523277,-0.540927,-1.590689
 1,-3.483723,-2.609085,-0.679054
 9,-1.345047,2.106485,0.284540
 6,2.068647,-1.322841,0.372958
 6,3.137854,-1.357272,-0.520448
 6,3.641794,-0.182840,-1.073194
 6,3.062381,1.039056,-0.729085
 6,1.995210,1.086097,0.160010
 6,1.497112,-0.095607,0.722277
 1,1.678495,-2.245368,0.781846
 1,3.574293,-2.313395,-0.786186
 1,4.474162,-0.217227,-1.766022
 1,3.442031,1.960976,-1.154631
 1,1.538085,2.036678,0.413884
 7,0.375896,-0.030778,1.593172
 1,0.226184,0.911099,1.933387
 6,0.234180,-1.046844,2.637839
 1,-0.481459,-0.688116,3.377040
 1,-0.177780,-1.958366,2.192067
 1,1.191117,-1.261058,3.120679

Methyl azide attacking fluorobenzynes at C1 (**TS3**)

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-534.397765787	-534.268016	-534.317279

6,-0.486438,1.717841,-0.300423
 6,-1.891328,1.740340,-0.191118
 6,-2.628672,0.567437,0.021721
 6,-1.971567,-0.663438,0.129350
 6,-0.594536,-0.700664,0.024570
 6,-0.048567,0.427257,-0.159158
 1,0.107646,2.602632,-0.478606
 1,-2.410967,2.688343,-0.281092
 1,-3.709037,0.603180,0.098104
 1,4.103600,0.954200,0.516955
 6,3.030213,1.075801,0.684130
 7,2.252674,0.305217,-0.306030

1,2.769400,2.121204,0.536410
 1,2.777959,0.782587,1.707118
 7,2.376900,-0.925537,-0.266605
 7,2.277142,-2.050484,-0.323451
 9,-2.718036,-1.776378,0.328748

Methyl azide attacking fluorobenzynes at C2 (TS4)

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-534.394007287	-534.264251	-534.313486

6,-1.545496,-1.789211,0.156620
 6,-2.677431,-0.951170,0.163485
 6,-2.565037,0.442550,0.049564
 6,-1.307027,1.041113,-0.079117
 6,-0.215079,0.205180,-0.081846
 6,-0.397303,-1.043070,0.019301
 1,-1.611392,-2.865225,0.239864
 1,-3.663351,-1.395048,0.256087
 1,-3.449243,1.069291,0.060633
 1,4.103596,1.104120,0.309018
 6,3.030056,1.192349,0.496101
 7,2.274540,0.329767,-0.426127
 1,2.718239,2.212241,0.283104
 1,2.813686,0.955473,1.541031
 7,2.263537,-0.882260,-0.219355
 7,1.830977,-1.939421,-0.132420
 9,-1.220361,2.388677,-0.180911

N-methyl aniline attacking chlorobenzynes at C1 (TS5)

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-1017.60417472	-1017.377425	-1017.434899

6,2.990952,1.357232,0.689985
 6,1.722833,1.590962,1.239045
 6,0.564048,1.015370,0.681415
 6,0.913001,0.257602,-0.404269
 6,2.000081,-0.033429,-0.999146
 6,3.132280,0.536476,-0.439240
 1,3.865036,1.813288,1.139125
 1,1.628510,2.229523,2.111034
 1,-0.428484,1.174187,1.079171
 17,4.761619,0.272539,-1.095722
 6,-2.497350,-1.090313,0.510886
 6,-3.647714,-0.783528,1.227067
 6,-4.511600,0.218796,0.783355
 6,-4.207385,0.905305,-0.389285

6,-3.057877,0.603829,-1.117777
 6,-2.187837,-0.399441,-0.671617
 1,-1.827463,-1.866961,0.866586
 1,-3.870730,-1.331620,2.135538
 1,-5.408928,0.456505,1.341869
 1,-4.870743,1.683586,-0.749637
 1,-2.847363,1.149098,-2.028311
 7,-0.982090,-0.700191,-1.338970
 1,-0.643816,-1.625555,-1.106021
 6,-0.819222,-0.406404,-2.762091
 1,-0.914368,0.665338,-2.937025
 1,0.191073,-0.697742,-3.049745
 1,-1.550231,-0.939409,-3.380450

N-methyl aniline attacking chlorobenzynes at C2 (TS6)

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-1017.60116879	-1017.374177	-1017.430296

6,-3.087750,0.058554,-0.826235
 6,-3.363587,-1.314385,-0.906973
 6,-2.544773,-2.264038,-0.278003
 6,-1.439979,-1.761407,0.416685
 6,-1.230979,-0.502170,0.451135
 6,-1.968701,0.504443,-0.112111
 1,-3.735569,0.781002,-1.308193
 1,-4.236038,-1.637295,-1.467358
 1,-2.781950,-3.321005,-0.344680
 17,-1.625640,2.238919,0.033600
 6,2.294010,-1.219655,0.623162
 6,3.384767,-1.366890,-0.232278
 6,3.836061,-0.297649,-1.001027
 6,3.182076,0.932124,-0.913020
 6,2.093113,1.090951,-0.064636
 6,1.645812,0.016267,0.714735
 1,1.946838,-2.064334,1.202733
 1,3.879862,-2.329204,-0.296850
 1,4.685750,-0.418865,-1.662407
 1,3.521212,1.773051,-1.507221
 1,1.581016,2.045466,-0.008561
 7,0.503792,0.182476,1.540826
 1,0.275318,1.160096,1.673838
 6,0.407139,-0.602883,2.771879
 1,-0.372756,-0.171713,3.399211
 1,0.106509,-1.624756,2.519429
 1,1.355805,-0.616295,3.315850

Methyl azide attacking chlorobenzyne at C1 (TS7)

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-894.749878317	-894.62123	-894.67164

6,0.242658,1.972181,-0.240843
 6,-1.130516,2.275149,-0.152767
 6,-2.098466,1.269886,-0.018199
 6,-1.721700,-0.082073,0.031966
 6,-0.371914,-0.371096,-0.055228
 6,0.415304,0.614055,-0.165939
 1,1.005845,2.729143,-0.357517
 1,-1.445698,3.312381,-0.196387
 1,-3.146737,1.537011,0.041768
 1,4.555462,0.206315,0.523635
 6,3.535904,0.558308,0.700187
 7,2.605283,-0.008333,-0.294672
 1,3.511285,1.637392,0.566656
 1,3.229738,0.313857,1.721252
 7,2.436916,-1.235003,-0.263294
 7,2.038916,-2.291945,-0.330900
 17,-2.973403,-1.319410,0.193424

Methyl azide attacking chlorobenzyne at C1 (TS8)

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-894.748005641	-894.619246	-894.66937

6,-1.378167,-2.297297,0.143748
 6,-2.522905,-1.479304,0.163746
 6,-2.440125,-0.081228,0.070874
 6,-1.195270,0.558638,-0.049043
 6,-0.131423,-0.306356,-0.058493
 6,-0.210345,-1.562525,0.019491
 1,-1.443495,-3.375775,0.213041
 1,-3.502962,-1.938116,0.249747
 1,-3.342833,0.518030,0.090136
 1,3.688227,1.595441,0.327352
 6,2.646867,1.375388,0.576088
 7,2.099844,0.358289,-0.339146
 1,2.049313,2.271215,0.426267
 1,2.573047,1.059899,1.620528
 7,2.507231,-0.802535,-0.224493
 7,2.521966,-1.940190,-0.210661
 17,-1.087873,2.312613,-0.164426

Methyl azide attacking benzyne

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
------------	-------------	----------------

-435.124208036 -434.98737 -435.03418

6,-2.030927,2.636423,0.111951
 6,-0.698865,3.076523,0.198693
 6,0.383292,2.182075,0.149124
 6,0.188472,0.794454,0.009895
 6,-1.154279,0.501116,-0.055621
 6,-2.167997,1.255373,-0.025398
 1,-2.856886,3.338367,0.145866
 1,-0.497070,4.138244,0.301731
 1,1.396038,2.566134,0.215427
 1,-1.609387,-3.686776,0.388813
 6,-1.254382,-2.683198,0.637319
 7,-1.778352,-1.689750,-0.314459
 1,-0.171214,-2.663540,0.537555
 1,-1.526188,-2.438907,1.668366
 7,-2.996610,-1.460961,-0.285278
 7,-3.982401,-0.898904,-0.344571
 1,1.013803,0.094959,-0.037530

Reactants using M06-2X/6-311+G(d,p) found in SI

3-TMSbenzynes

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-639.503331653	-639.313123	-639.365288

6,-3.358970,-0.212034,-0.000039
 6,-2.668578,1.010630,-0.000037
 6,-1.265968,1.088730,-0.000021
 6,-0.416537,-0.047325,-0.000004
 6,-1.252262,-1.147304,-0.000008
 6,-2.484328,-1.293264,-0.000023
 1,-4.440285,-0.262752,-0.000053
 1,-3.240265,1.932585,-0.000049
 1,-0.805618,2.072797,-0.000021
 14,1.469137,-0.008754,0.000017
 6,2.074126,-0.893218,1.538030
 1,1.706758,-1.922326,1.561664
 1,3.166454,-0.924906,1.568013
 1,1.723150,-0.391787,2.442884
 6,2.074159,-0.893285,-1.537944
 1,1.723191,-0.391902,-2.442827
 1,3.166488,-0.924963,-1.567909
 1,1.706802,-1.922398,-1.561534

6,2.017199,1.785645,-0.000016
 1,1.655855,2.314719,0.885604
 1,3.108568,1.847510,-0.000009
 1,1.655869,2.314681,-0.885666

Fluorobenzynes

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-330.109036805	-330.034948	-330.069662

6,-0.173237,1.089910,-0.000024
 6,1.225192,1.020371,0.000035
 6,1.920473,-0.204487,0.000070
 6,0.984133,-1.203090,0.000027
 6,-0.257638,-1.267225,-0.000018
 6,-0.948789,-0.073410,-0.000055
 1,-0.676352,2.049100,-0.000042
 1,1.798607,1.940696,0.000053
 1,2.996390,-0.285316,0.000114
 9,-2.278970,0.022239,-0.000114

Reactants using MP2/6-311+G(d,p) found in SI

3-TMSbenzynes

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-636.711746917	-637.925639	-637.97856

6,-3.380710,-0.219080,-0.000046
 6,-2.686957,1.011357,-0.000033
 6,-1.275008,1.092958,-0.000016
 6,-0.413225,-0.041158,-0.000010
 6,-1.219646,-1.187794,-0.000024
 6,-2.484284,-1.287920,-0.000040
 1,-4.464629,-0.277237,-0.000060
 1,-3.264258,1.934017,-0.000036
 1,-0.821951,2.083862,-0.000007
 14,1.470183,-0.001496,0.000017
 6,2.070984,-0.890565,1.539633
 1,1.705291,-1.922598,1.558167
 1,3.165513,-0.919851,1.580164
 1,1.711172,-0.391972,2.445485
 6,2.071029,-0.890635,-1.539542
 1,1.711252,-0.392076,-2.445427
 1,3.165559,-0.919933,-1.580035
 1,1.705326,-1.922665,-1.558046

6,2.040968,1.787644,-0.000015
1,1.684916,2.322952,0.886381
1,3.135230,1.840078,-0.000007
1,1.684929,2.322916,-0.886438

Fluorobenzynes

Electronic	H(Enthalpy)	G(Free Energy)
-328.315603255	-329.277612	-329.312797

6,-0.180930,1.096545,-0.000026
6,1.228263,1.018281,0.000035
6,1.926052,-0.209905,0.000068
6,1.015475,-1.258320,0.000034
6,-0.252262,-1.247658,-0.000021
6,-0.971279,-0.063587,-0.000054
1,-0.678794,2.062259,-0.000049
1,1.801586,1.943043,0.000055
1,3.007559,-0.273762,0.000114
9,-2.305859,0.021892,-0.000111

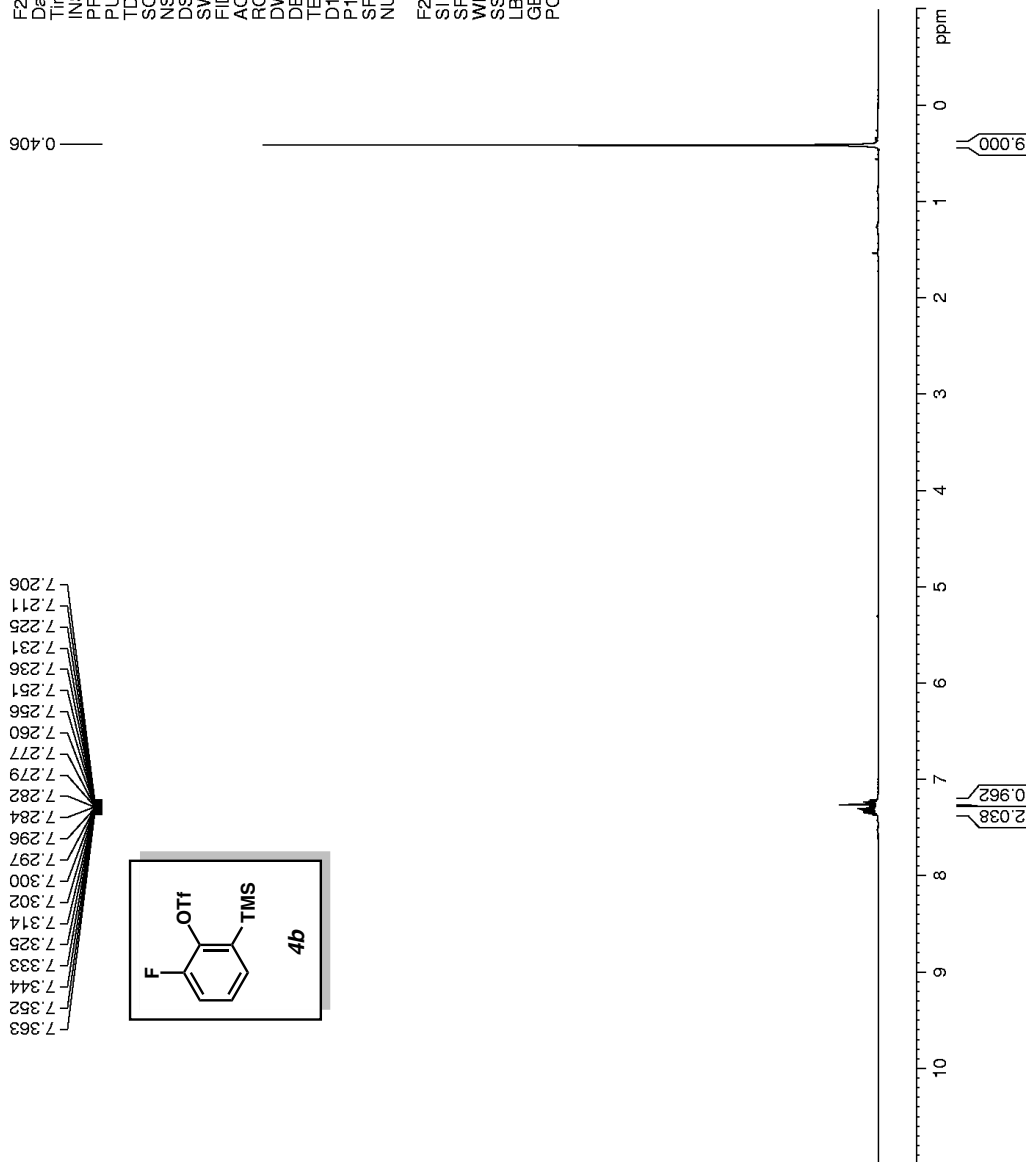
^1H NMR Spectra:

Account No. nkg539
JMM-1-30b

Current Data Parameters
NAME JMM-1-30b
EXPNO 40
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20130108
Time_ 21:42
INSTRUM air400
PROBHD 5 mm GNP 1H
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 32
DS 0
SWH 8064.516 Hz
FIDRES 0.123055 Hz
AQ 4.0632820 sec
RG 1024
DW 62.000 usec
DE 88.57 usec
TE 300.0 K
D1 2.0000000 sec
P1 8.80 usec
SFO1 400.1324008 MHz
NUCLEUS 1H

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 400.1300173 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00



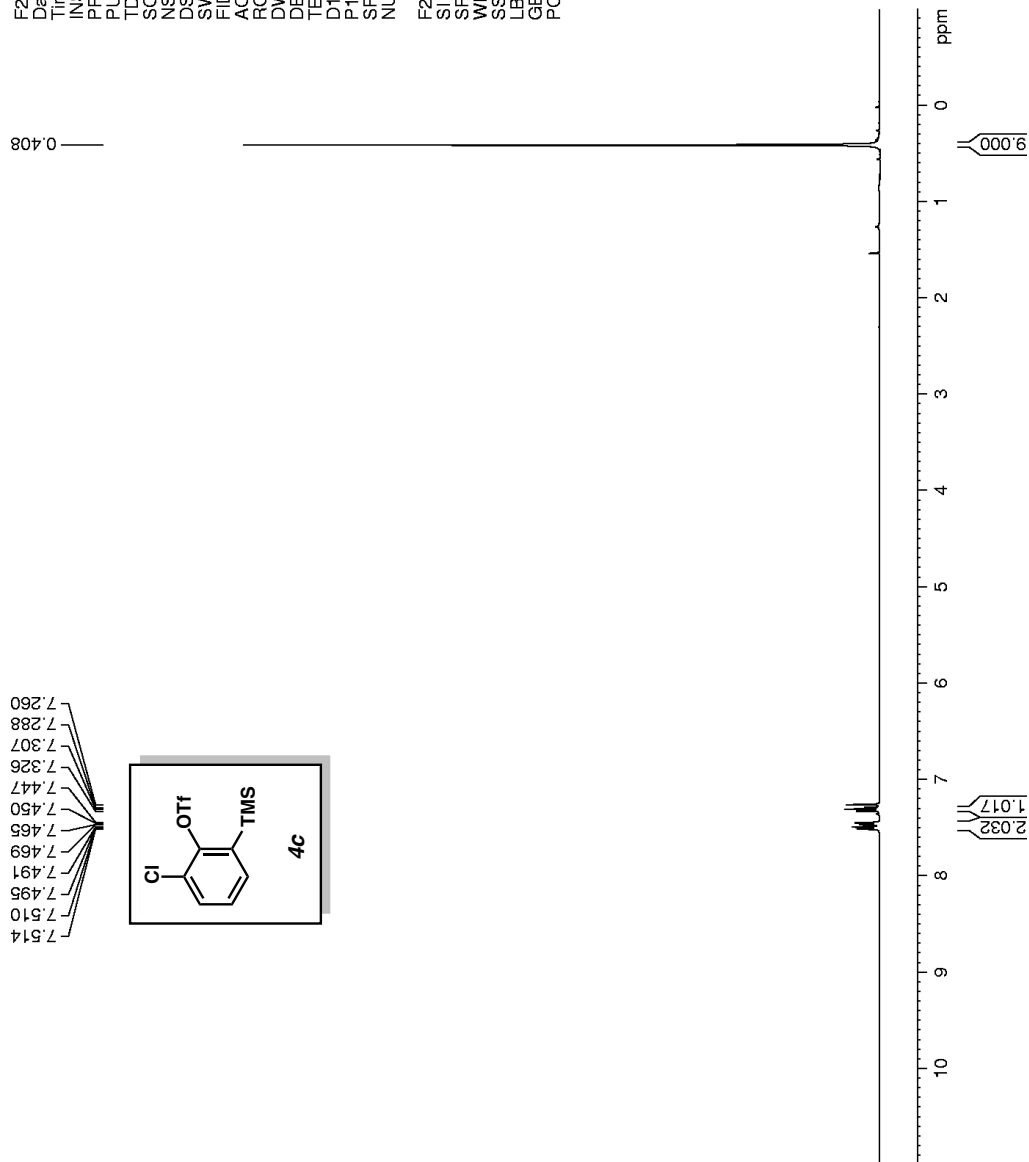
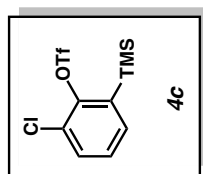
Account No. nkg539
JMM-1-27h

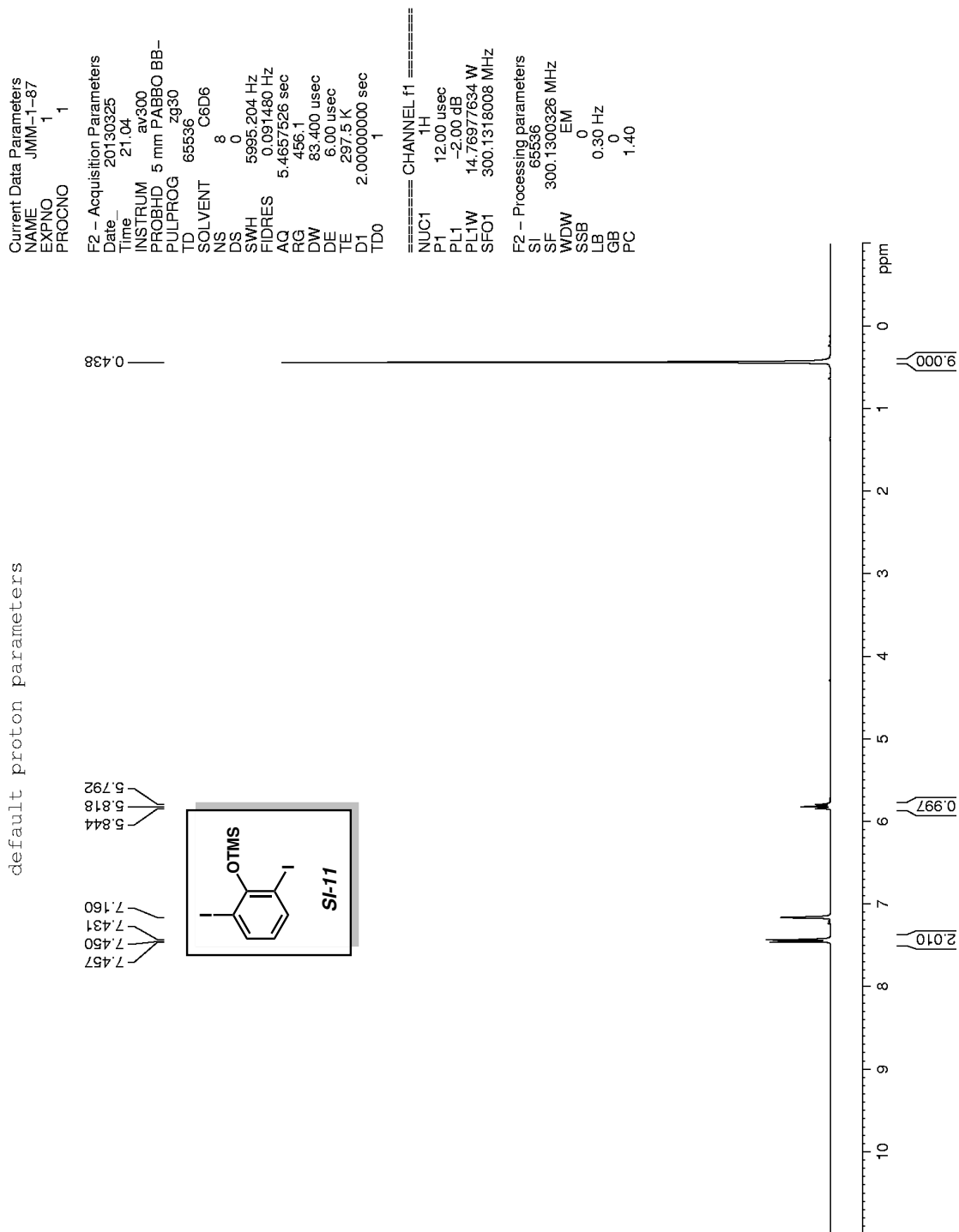
Current Data Parameters
NAME JMM-1-27h
EXPNO 20
PROCNO 1

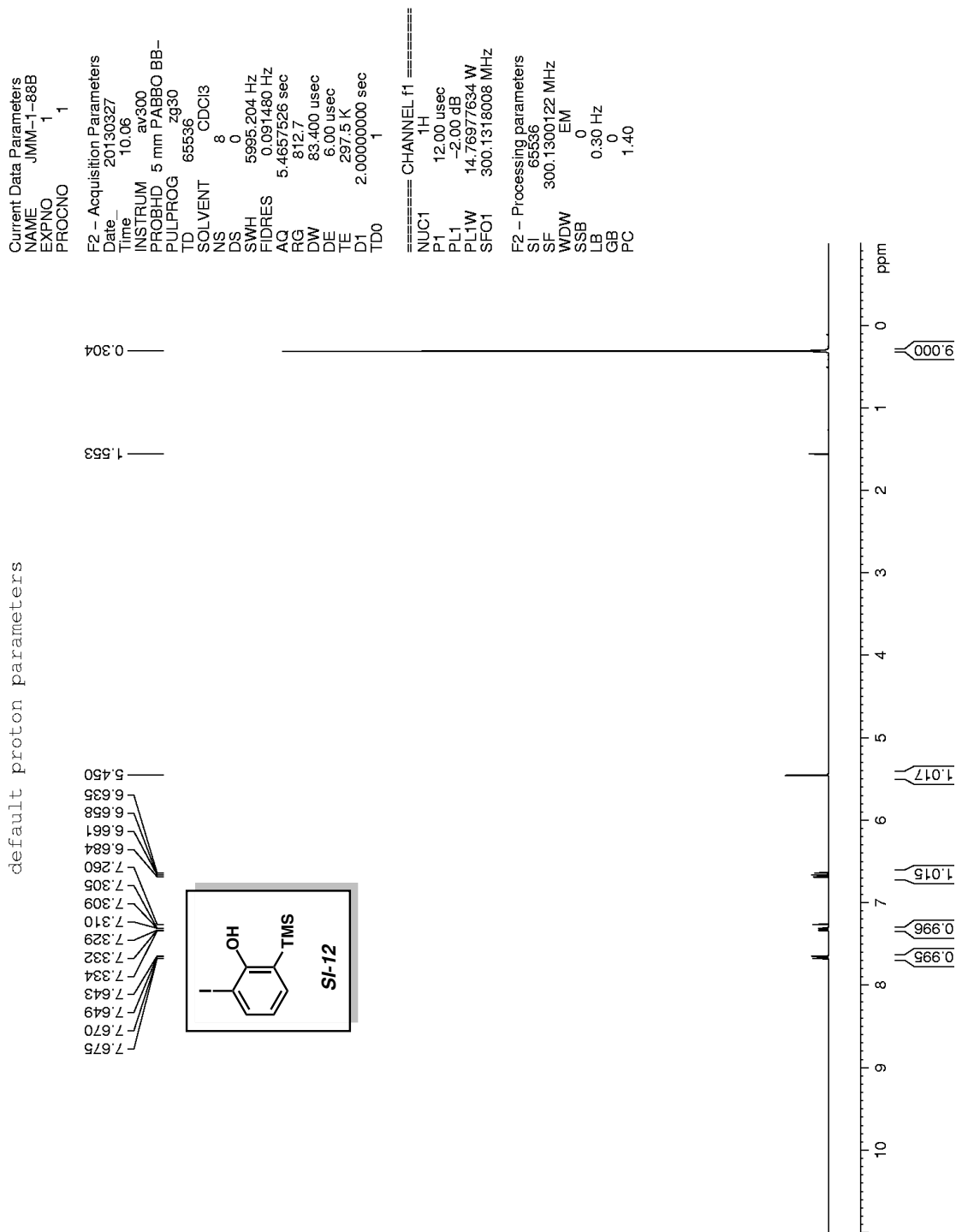
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20130107
Time_ 21:38
INSTRUM arx400
PROBHD 5 mm GNP 1H
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 32
DS 0
SWH 8064.516 Hz
FIDRES 0.123055 Hz
AQ 4.0632820 sec
RG 1024
DW 62.000 usec
DE 88.57 usec
TE 300.0 K
D1 2.0000000 sec
P1 8.80 usec
SFO1 400.1324008 MHz
NUCLEUS 1H

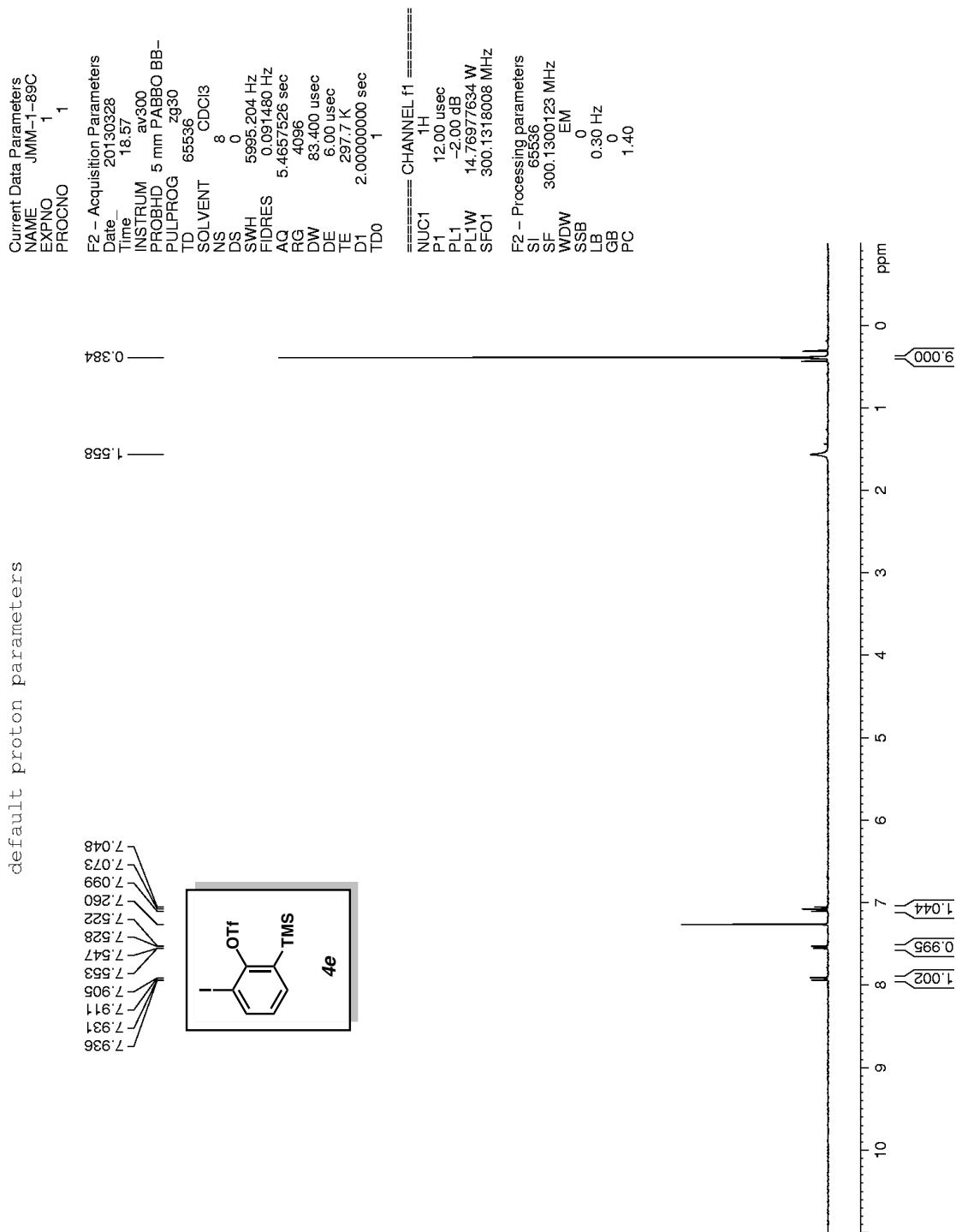
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 400.1300179 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

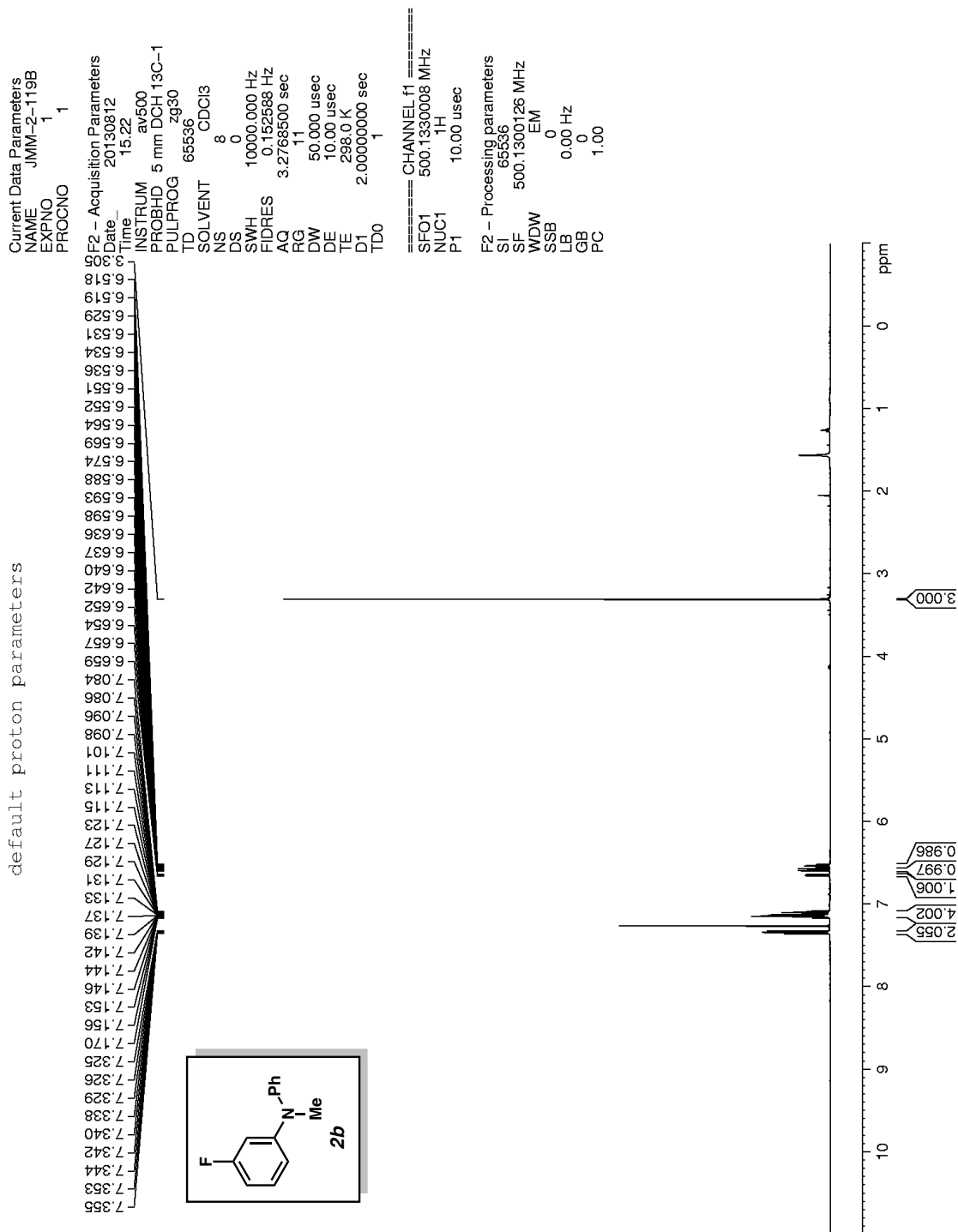
7.514
7.510
7.495
7.491
7.469
7.465
7.450
7.447
7.326
7.307
7.288
7.260











Current Data Parameters
 NAME JMM-2-118
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

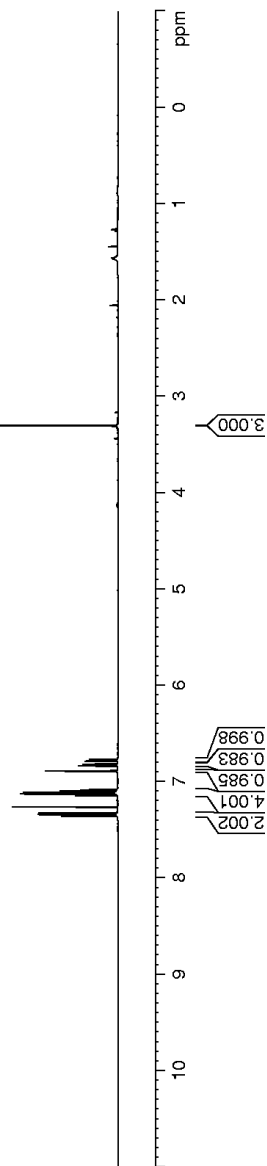
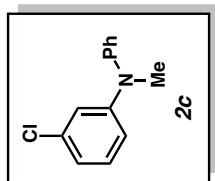
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20130812
 Time 11:39
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD 5 mm DCH 13C-1
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 0
 SWH 1000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.152568 Hz
 AQ 3.2768500 sec
 RG 11
 DW 50.000 usec
 DE 10.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 TDO 1

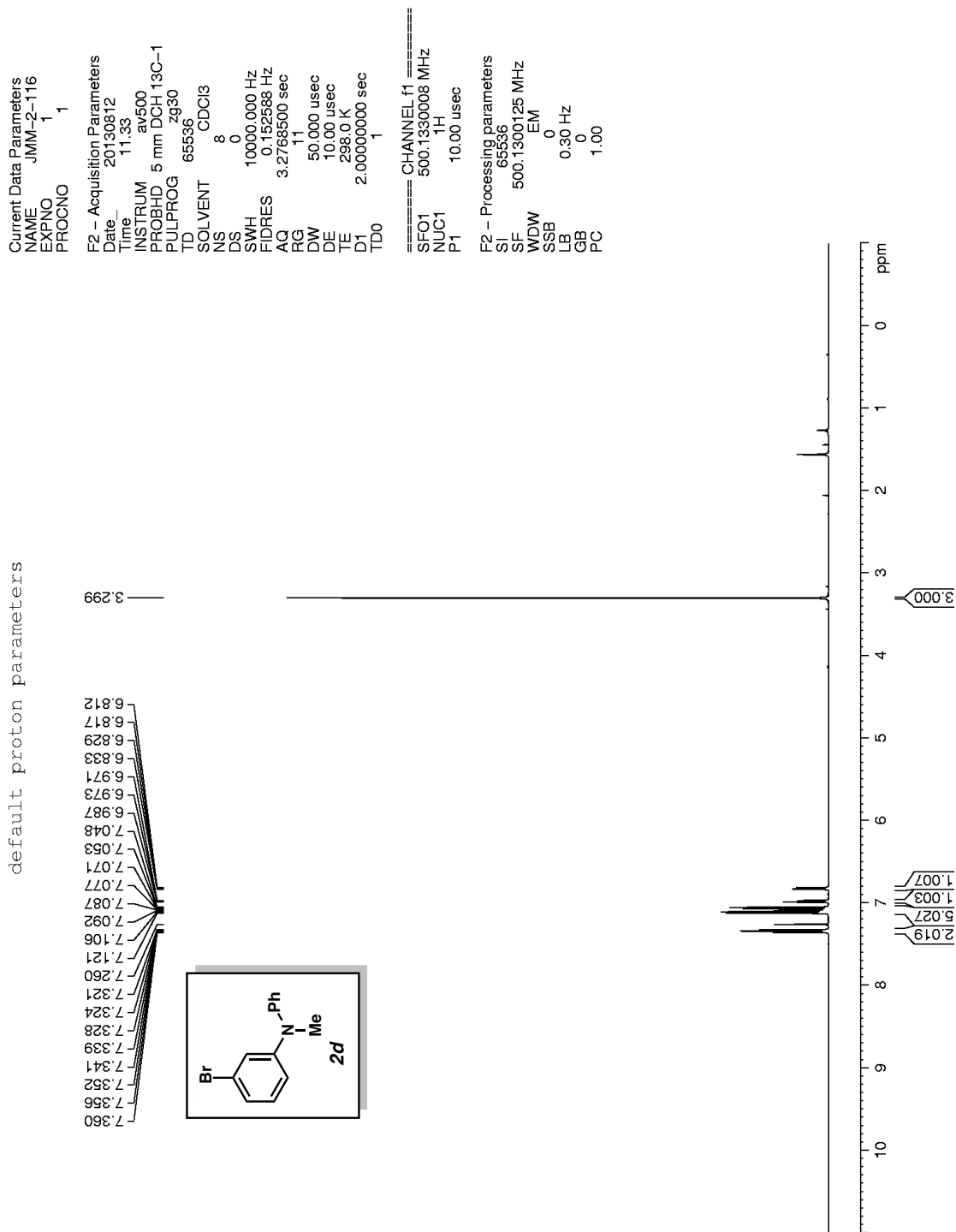
==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P1 10.00 usec

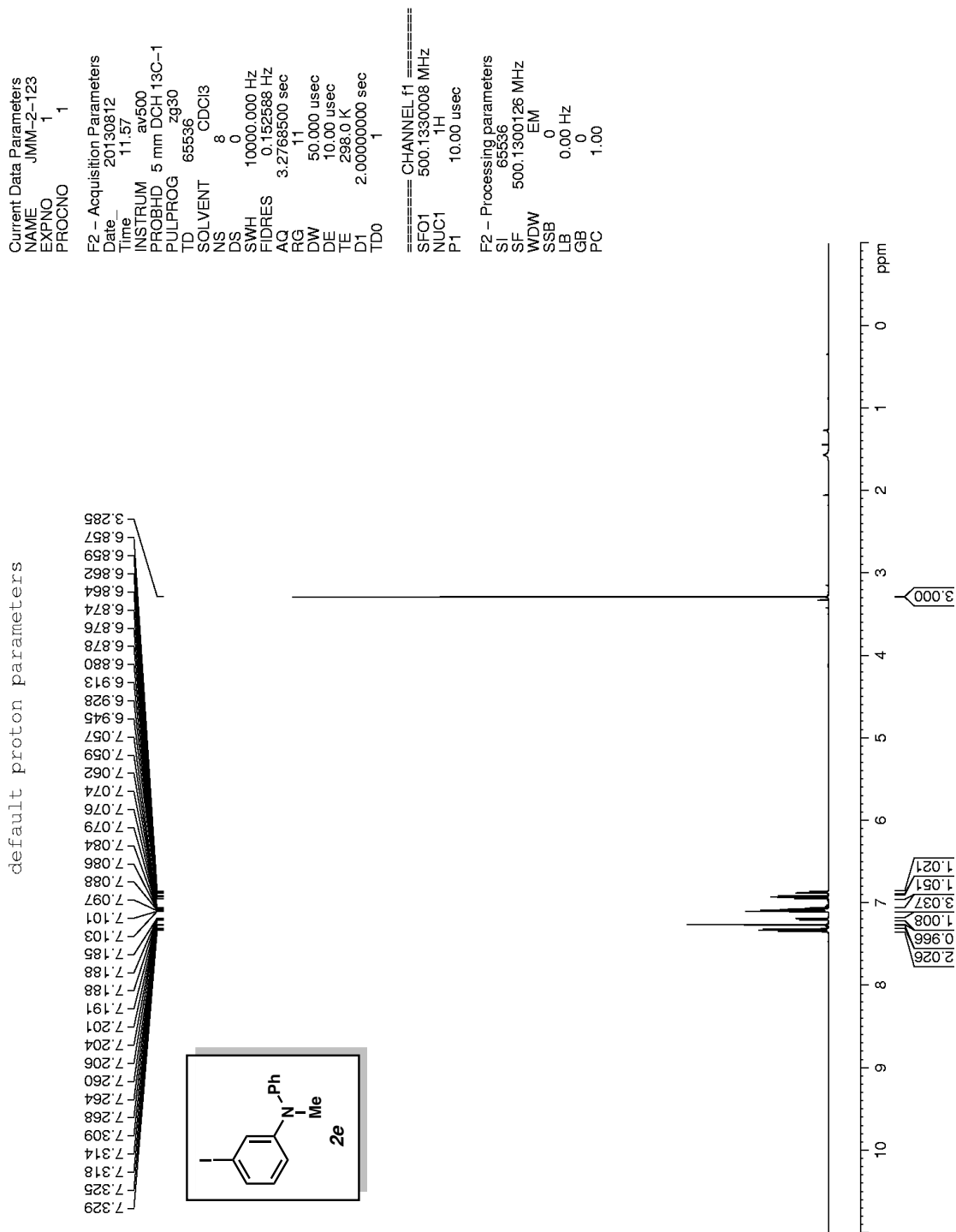
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.1300126 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

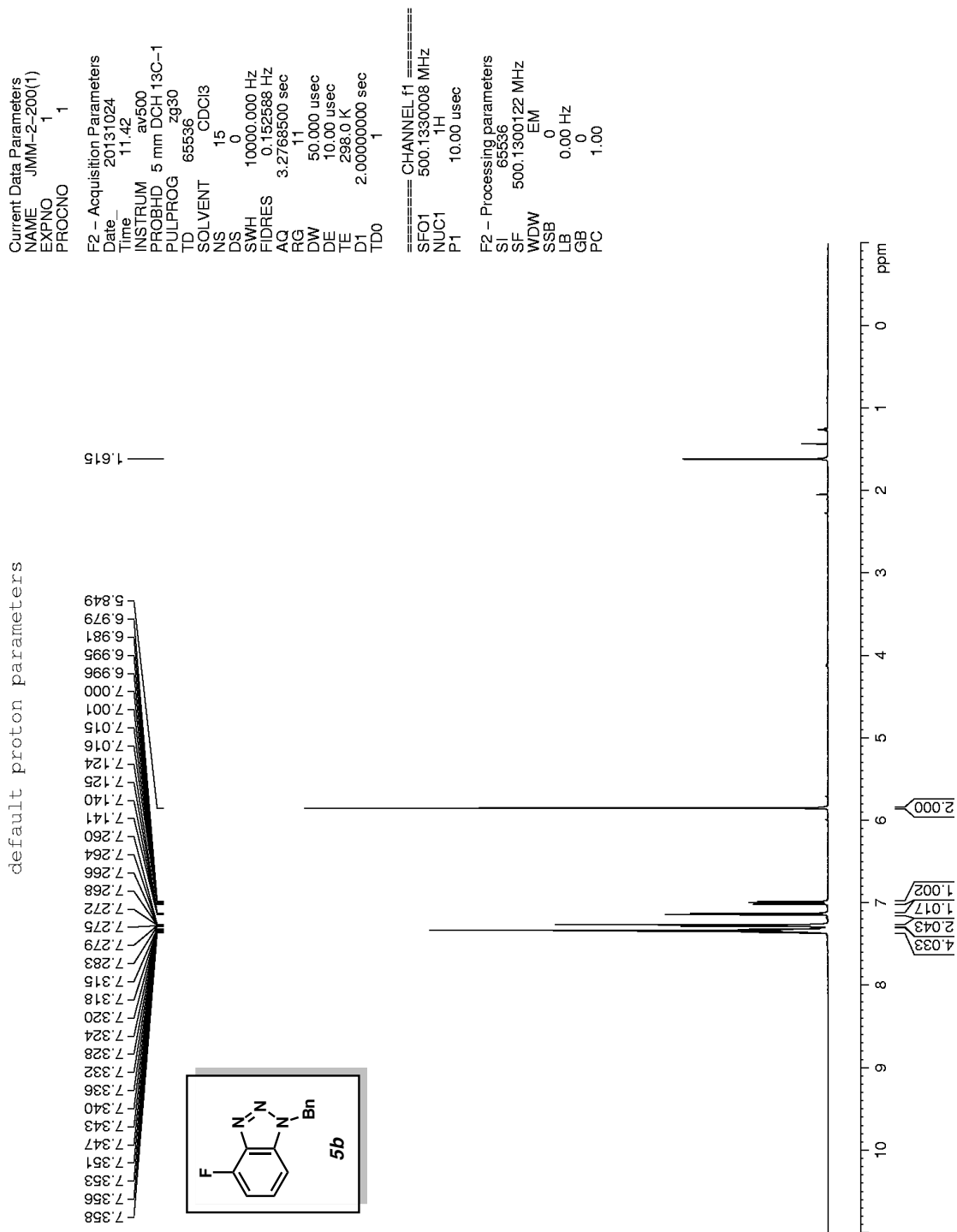
default proton parameters

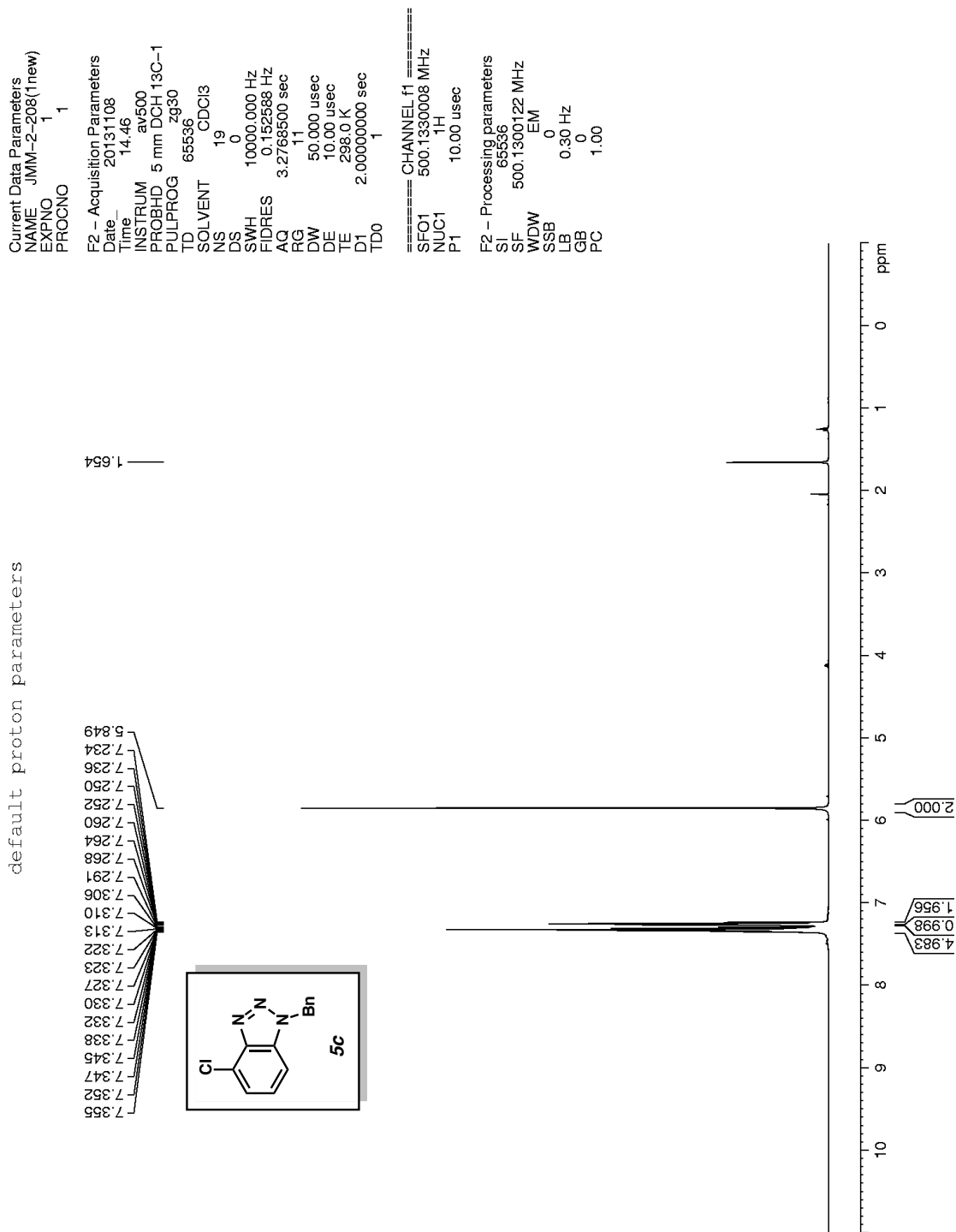
7.328
7.326
7.324
7.320
7.144
7.128
7.127
7.125
7.123
7.120
7.112
7.109
7.107
7.106
7.103
7.095
7.094
7.092
7.090
7.090
7.090
7.080
7.077
7.075
6.893
6.889
6.884
6.837
6.835
6.833
6.831
6.821
6.819
6.817
6.815
6.787
6.785
6.782
6.781
6.770
6.769
6.766
6.764
3.302











default proton parameters

```

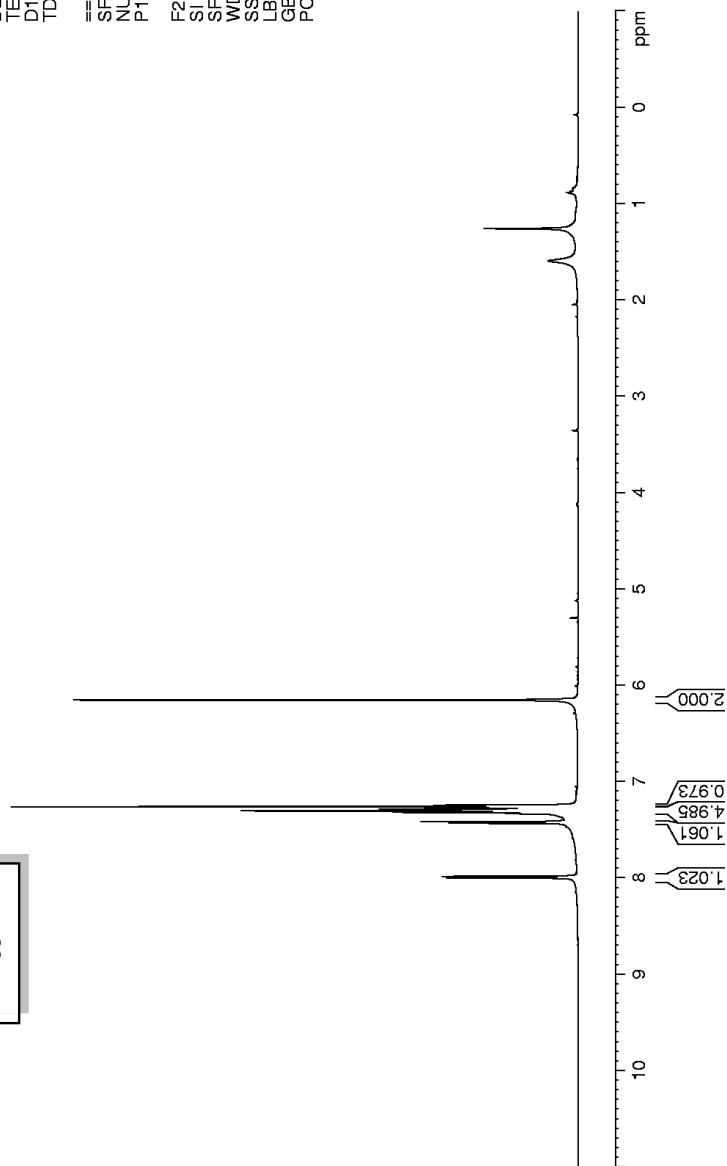
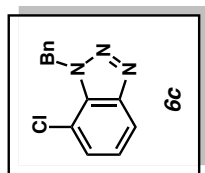
Current Data Parameters
NAME      JMM-3-30(b)
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_    20140210
Time     9.09
INSTRUM  av500
PROBHD   5 mm DCH 13C-1
PULPROG  zg30
TD       65536
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS       32
DS       0
SWH      1000.000 Hz
FIDRES   0.152568 Hz
AQ       3.2768500 sec
RG       11
DW       50.000 usec
DE       10.00 usec
TE       298.0 K
D1       2.00000000 sec
TD0      1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
SFO1     500.1330008 MHz
NUC1     1H
P1       10.00 usec

F2 - Processing parameters
SI       65536
SF       500.1300125 MHz
WDW      EM
SSB      0
LB       0.30 Hz
GB       0
PC       1.00
    
```

7.999
7.982
7.429
7.414
7.333
7.329
7.326
7.316
7.314
7.302
7.295
7.292
7.286
7.270
7.260
7.244
6.151



default proton parameters

```

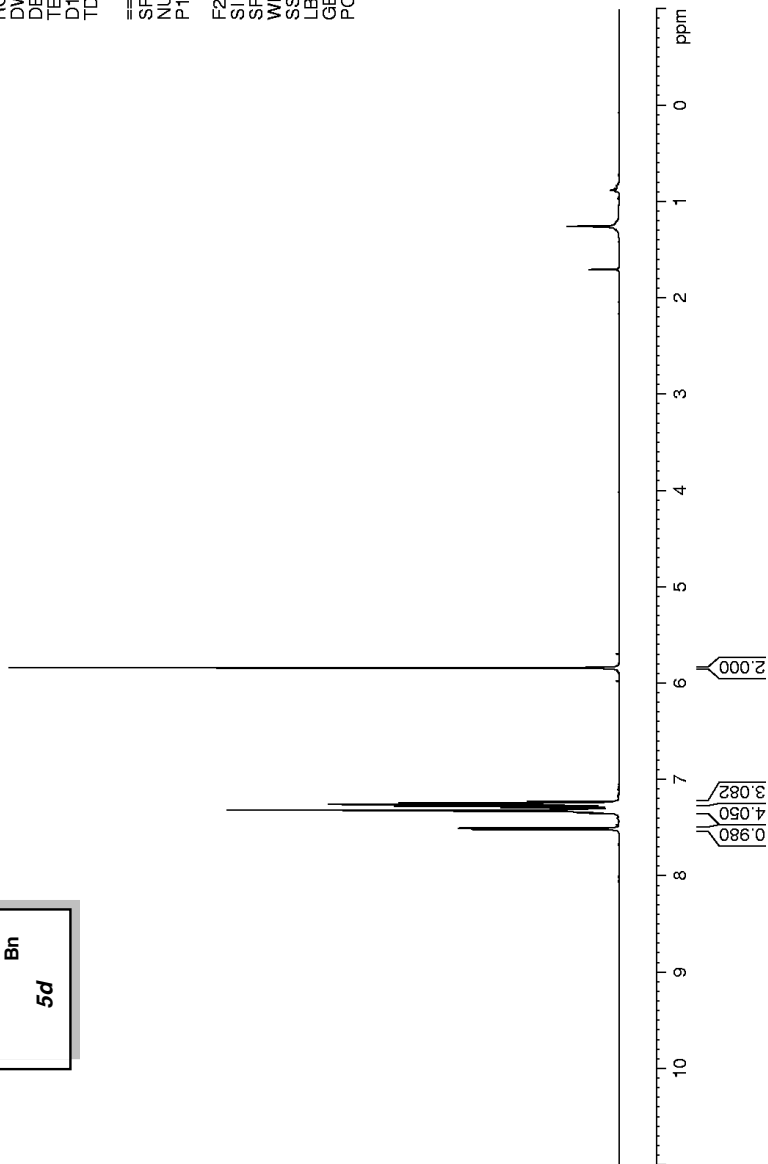
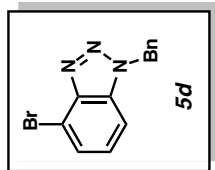
Current Data Parameters
NAME      JMM-2-215(1)
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1

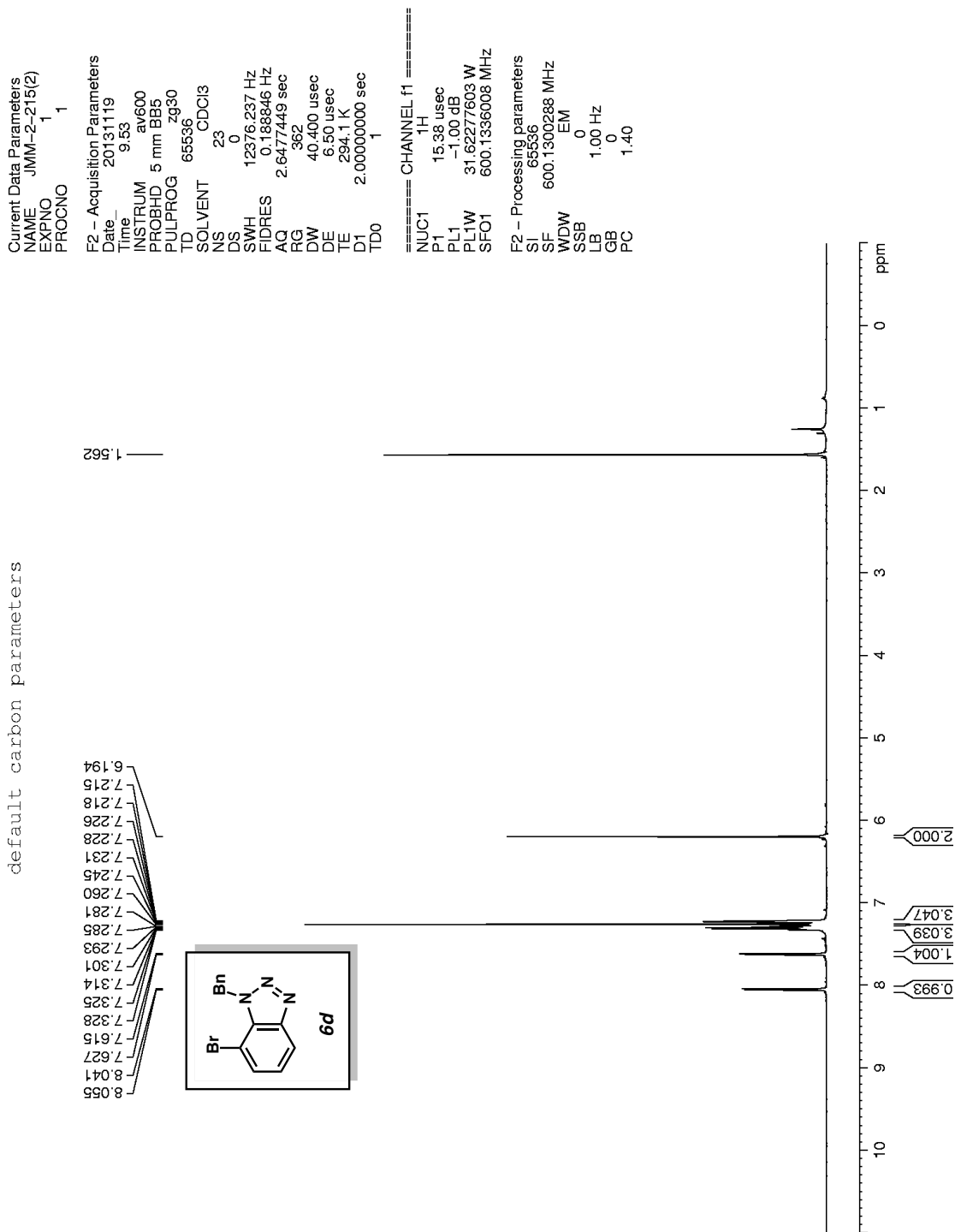
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_    20131115
Time     9.25
INSTRUM  av500
PROBHD   5 mm DCH 13C-1
PULPROG  zg30
TD        65536
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS        21
DS         0
SWH       10000.000 Hz
FIDRES    0.152568 Hz
AQ         3.2768500 sec
RG         11
DW         50.000 usec
DE         10.00 usec
TE         298.0 K
D1         2.00000000 sec
TD0        1

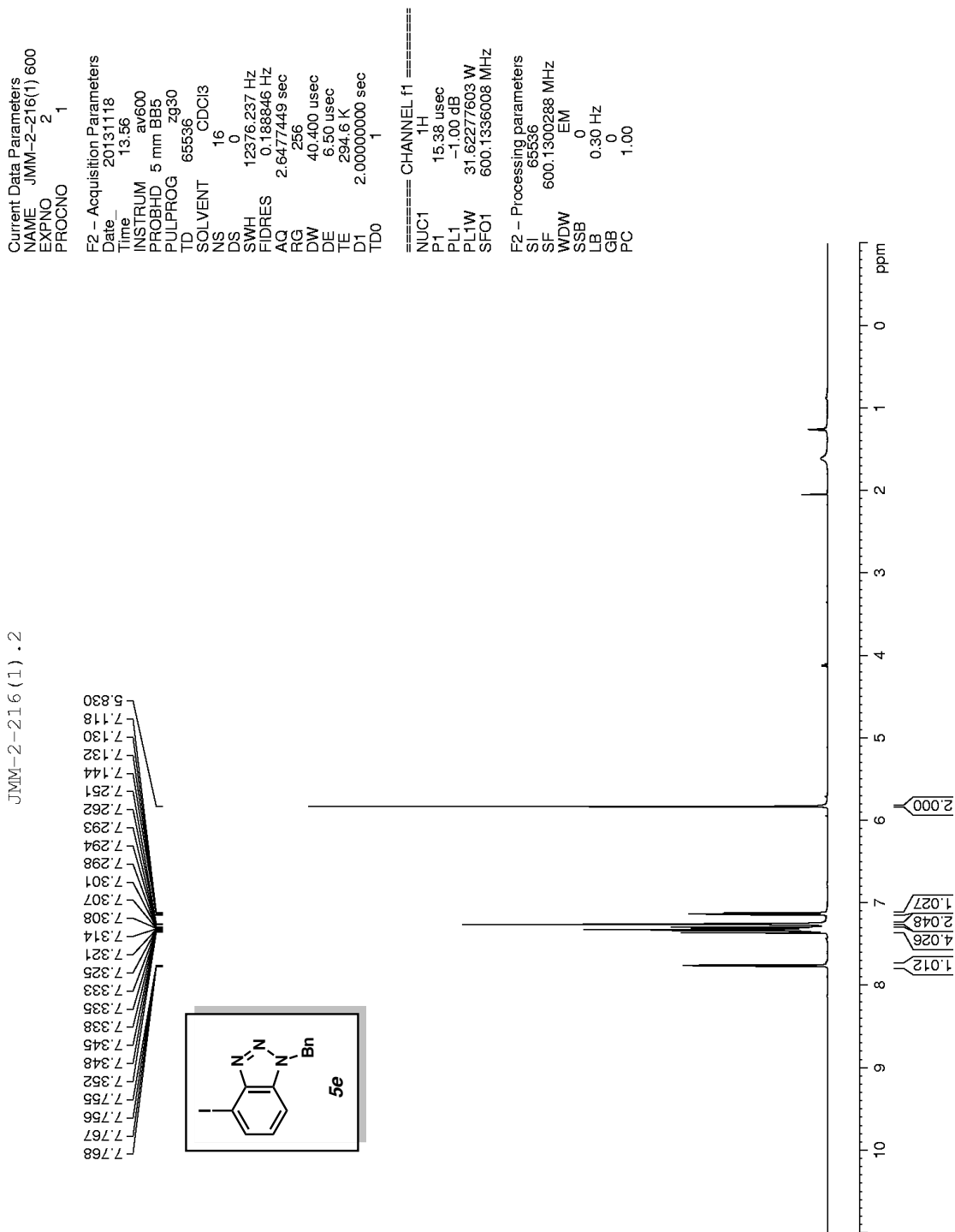
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
SFO1      500.1330008 MHz
NUC1      1H
P1         10.00 usec

F2 - Processing parameters
SI         65536
SF         500.1300123 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB         0
LB         0.30 Hz
GB         0
PC         1.00
    
```

7.517
7.515
7.503
7.501
7.348
7.341
7.336
7.335
7.330
7.327
7.320
7.316
7.312
7.305
7.303
7.293
7.292
7.277
7.275
7.260
7.254
7.250
7.245
7.240
7.237
7.223
5.837







JMM-2-216 (2)

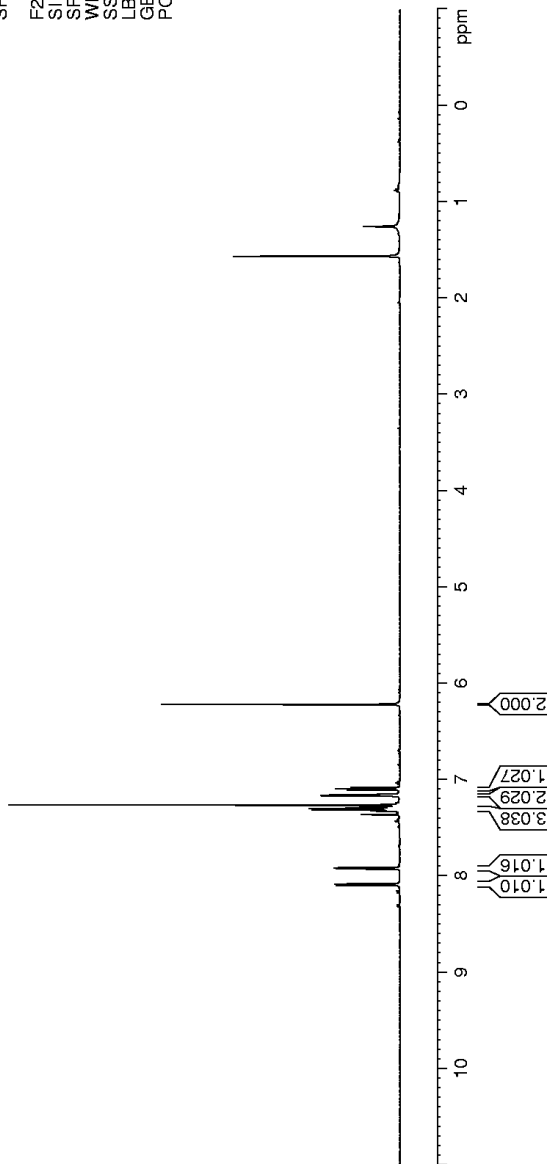
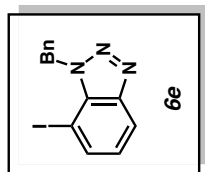
Current Data Parameters
 NAME JMM-2-216(2) 600
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20131118
 Time_ 13:19
 INSTRUM av600
 PROBHD 5 mm BB5
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 0
 SWH 12376.237 Hz
 FIDRES 0.188846 Hz
 AQ 2.6477449 sec
 RG 362
 DW 40.400 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 294.3 K
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 TD0 1

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 15.38 usec
 PL1 -1.00 dB
 PL1W 31.62277603 W
 SFO1 600.1336008 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 600.1300290 MHz
 WIDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

8.095
8.095
8.082
8.081
7.926
7.913
7.327
7.324
7.321
7.313
7.310
7.300
7.295
7.292
7.290
7.285
7.281
7.260
7.165
7.154
7.107
7.094
7.093
7.081
6.216
7.925
7.912

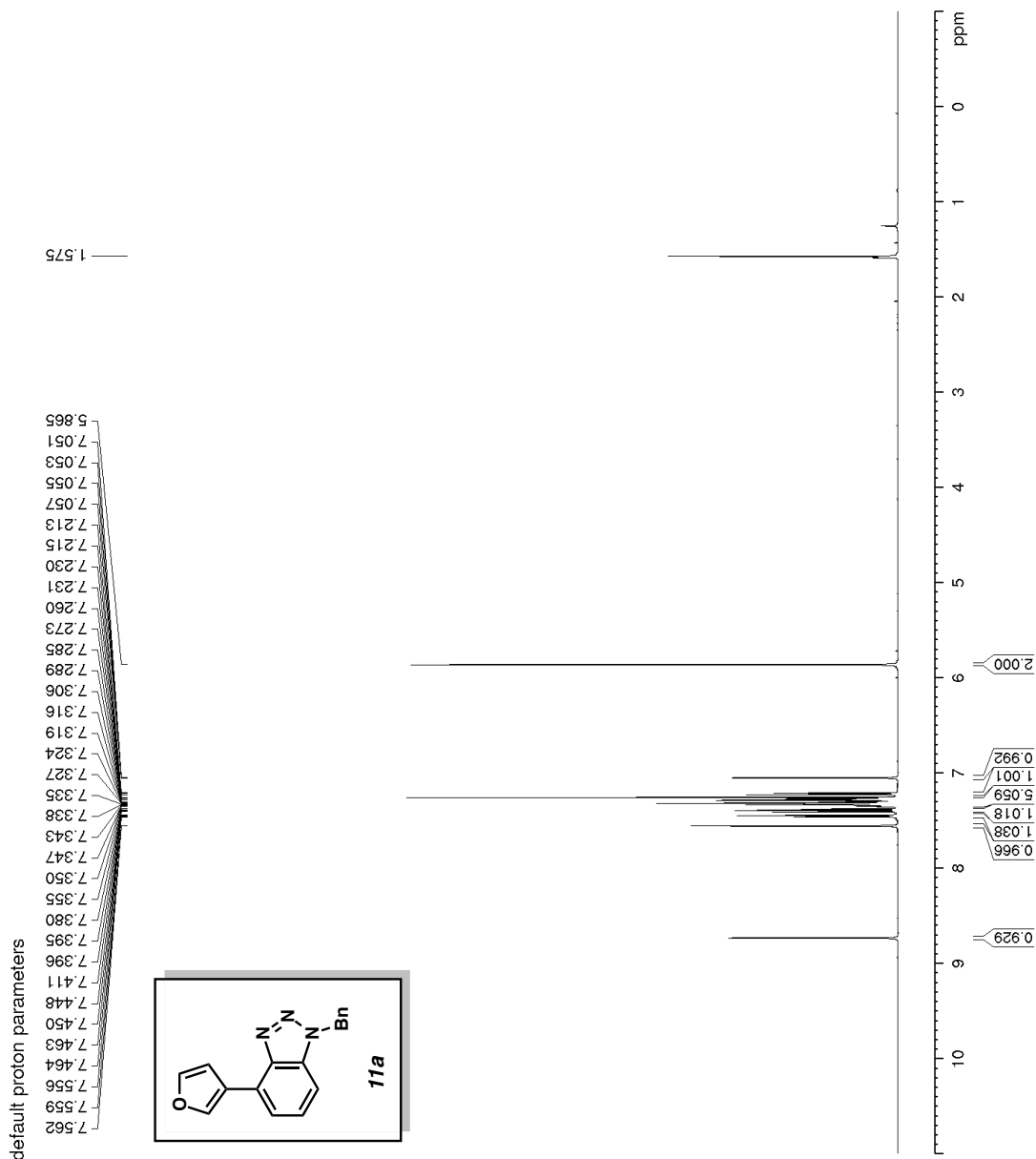


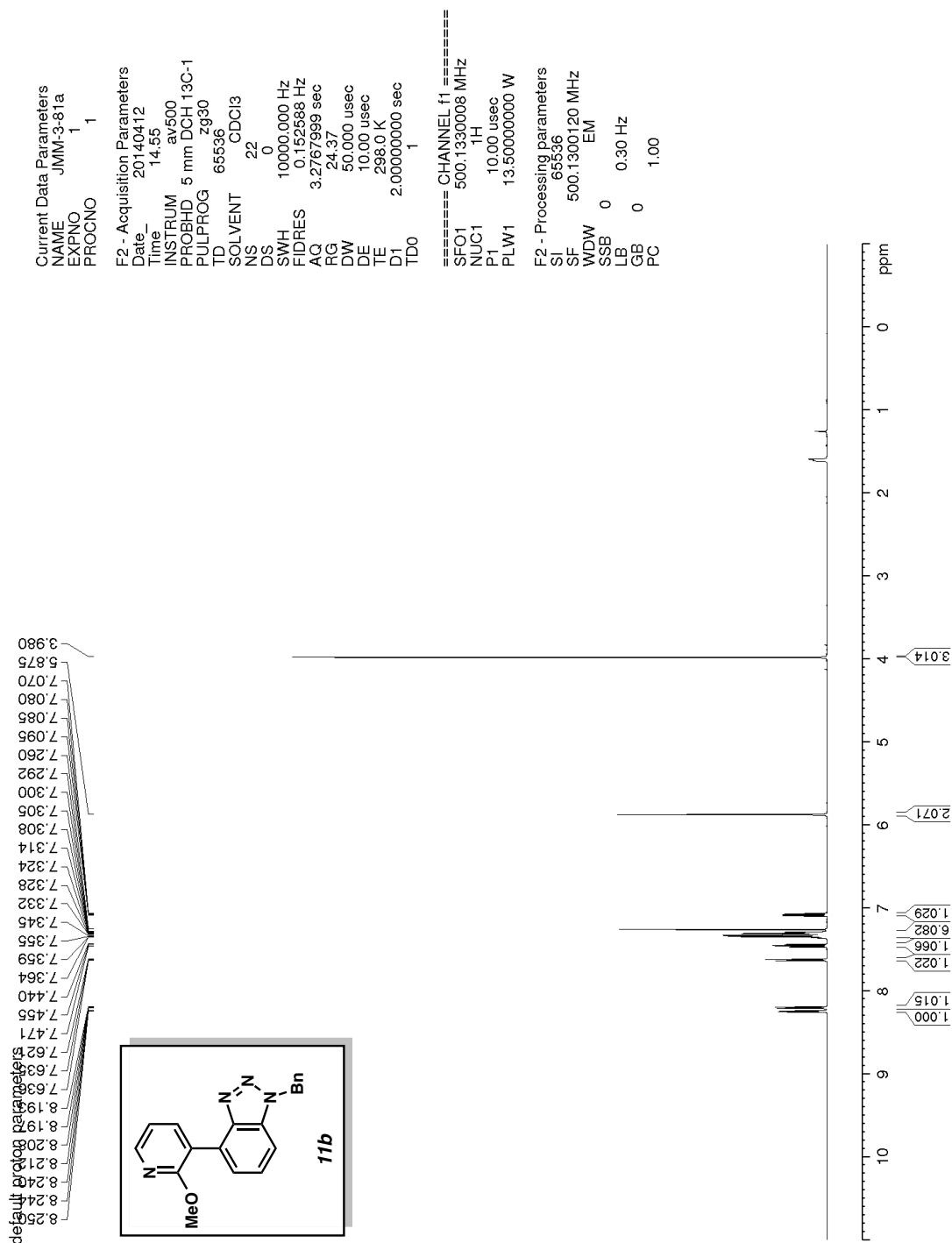
Current Data Parameters
 NAME JMM-3-79a
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

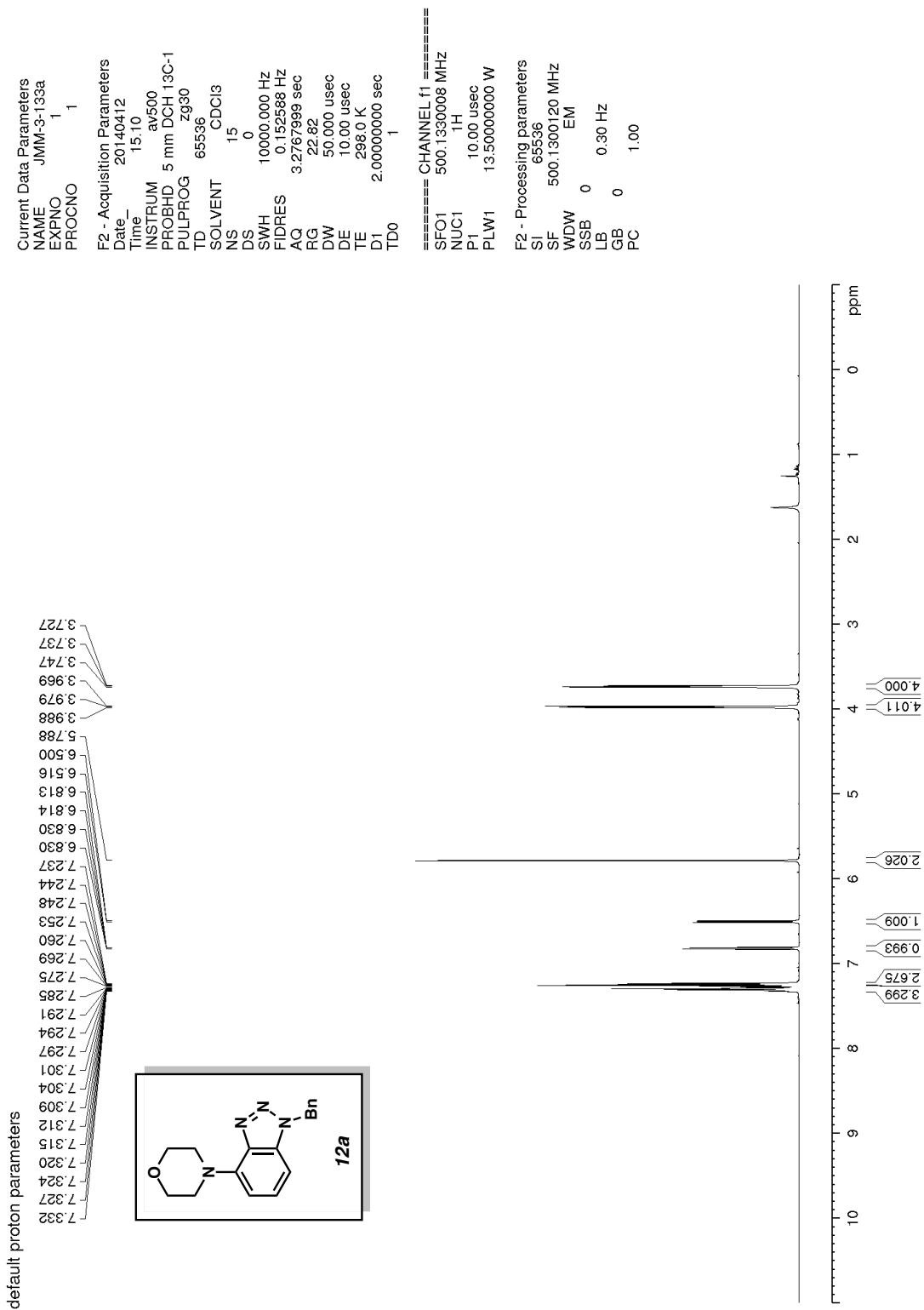
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20140412
 Time 14:47
 INSTRUM av500
 PROBHD 5 mm DCH 13C-1
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 19
 DS 0
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
 AQ 3.2767999 sec
 RG 11
 DW 50.000 usec
 DE 10.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 TD0 1

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 SFO1 500.1330008 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 13.50000000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.1300120 MHz
 WDWM EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00







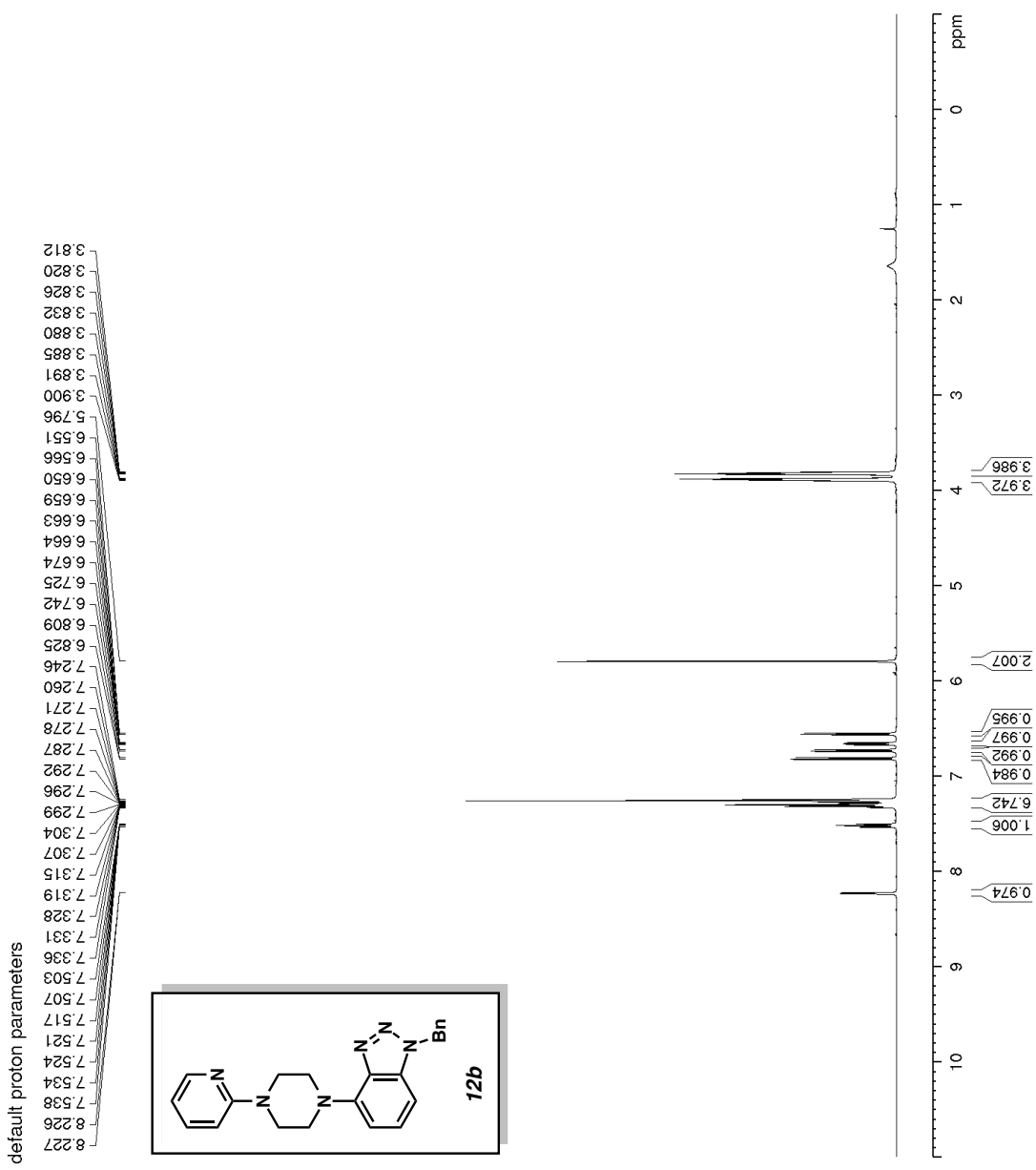
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Current Data Parameters
NAME      JMM-3-94a
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_    20140412
Time     15.02
INSTRUM  av500
PROBHD   5 mm DCH 13C-1
PULPROG  zg30
TD        65536
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS        14
DS        0
SWH       10000.000 Hz
FIDRES    0.152588 Hz
AQ        3.2767999 sec
RG        24.37
DW        50.000 usec
DE        10.00 usec
TE        298.0 K
D1        2.0000000 sec
TD0       1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
SFO1     500.1330008 MHz
NUC1     1H
P1       10.00 usec
PLW1     13.50000000 W

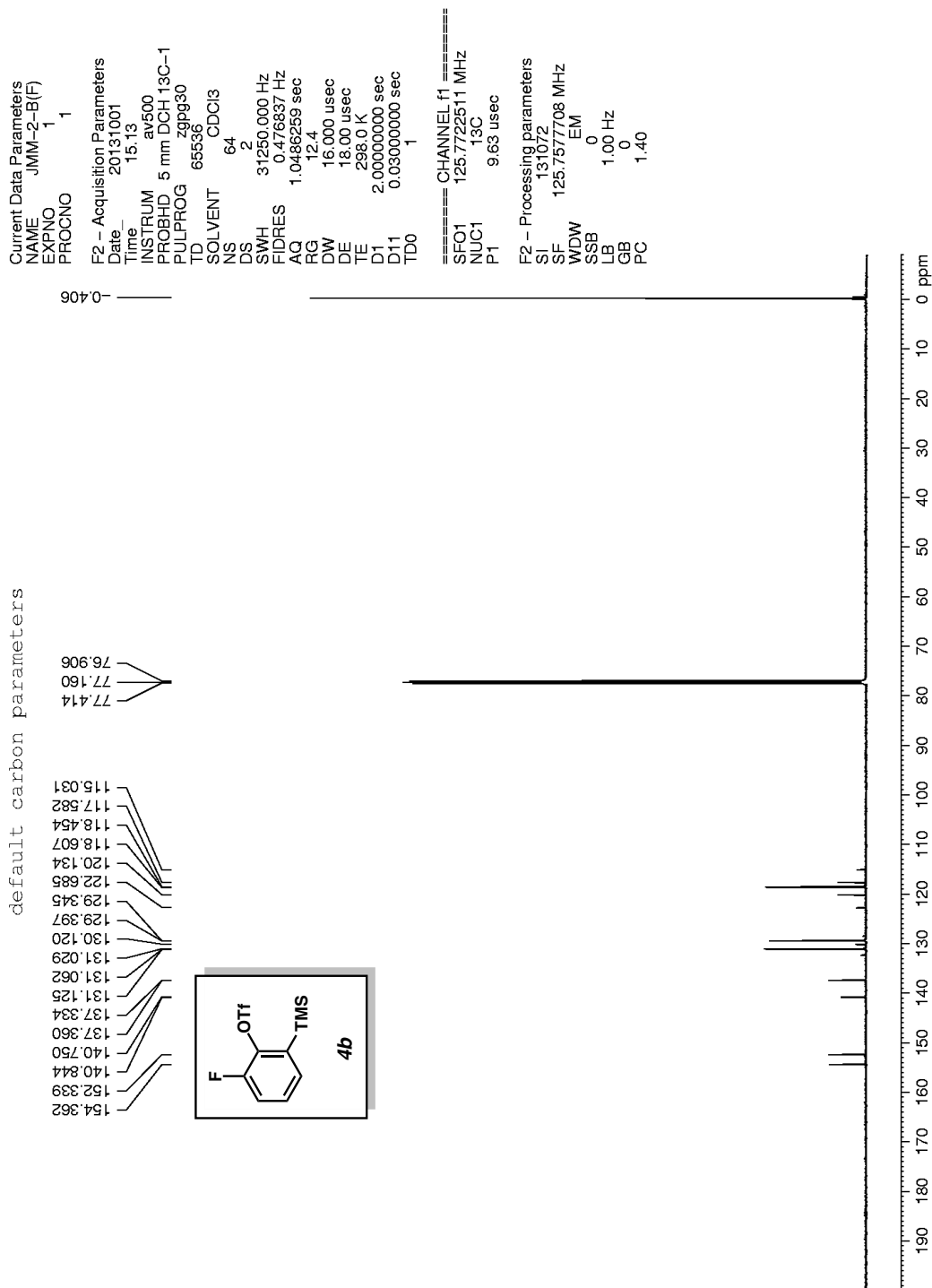
F2 - Processing parameters
SI        65536
SF        500.1300120 MHz
WDW       EM
SSB       0
LB        0.30 Hz
GB        0
PC        1.00
    
```

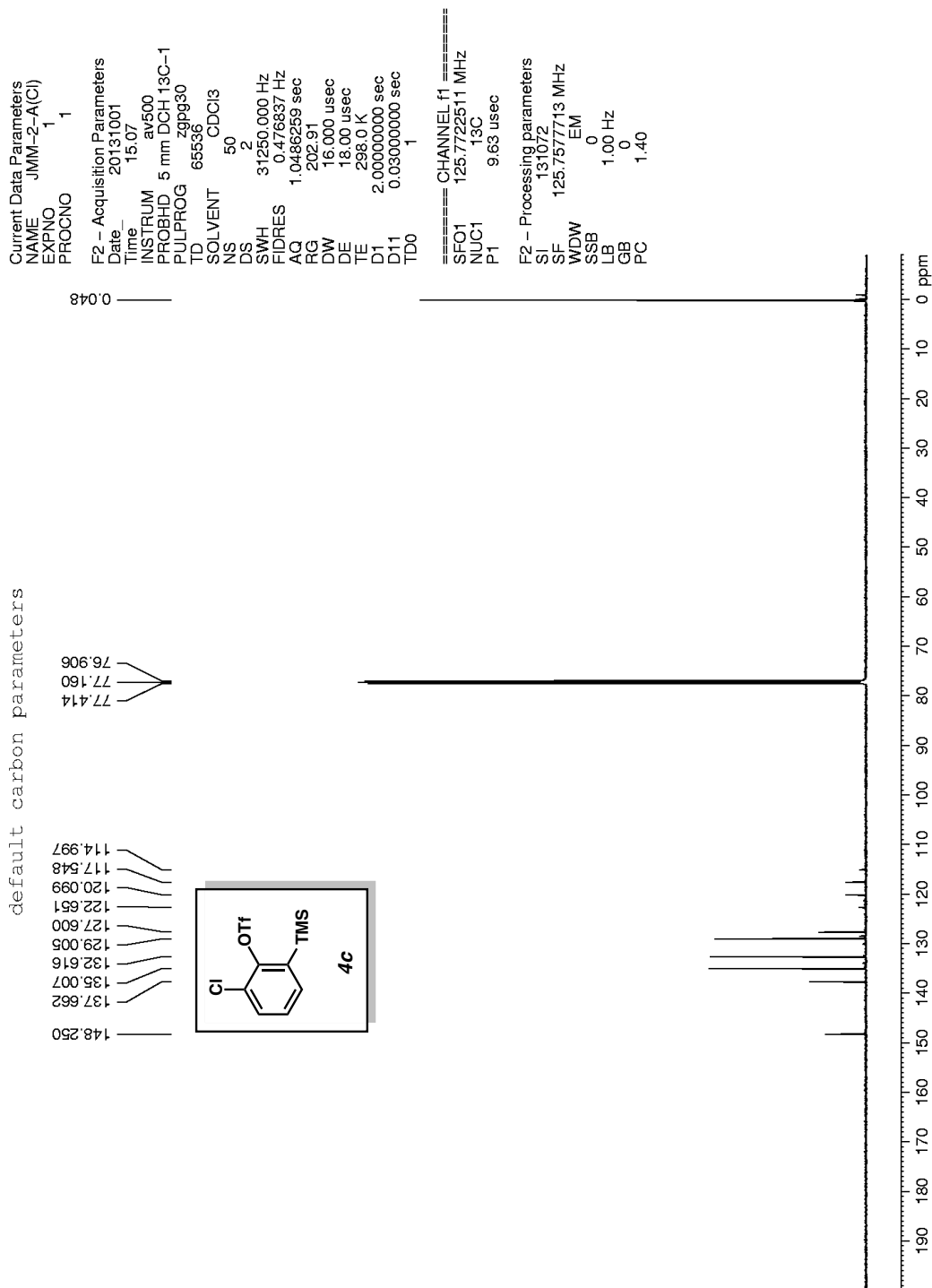


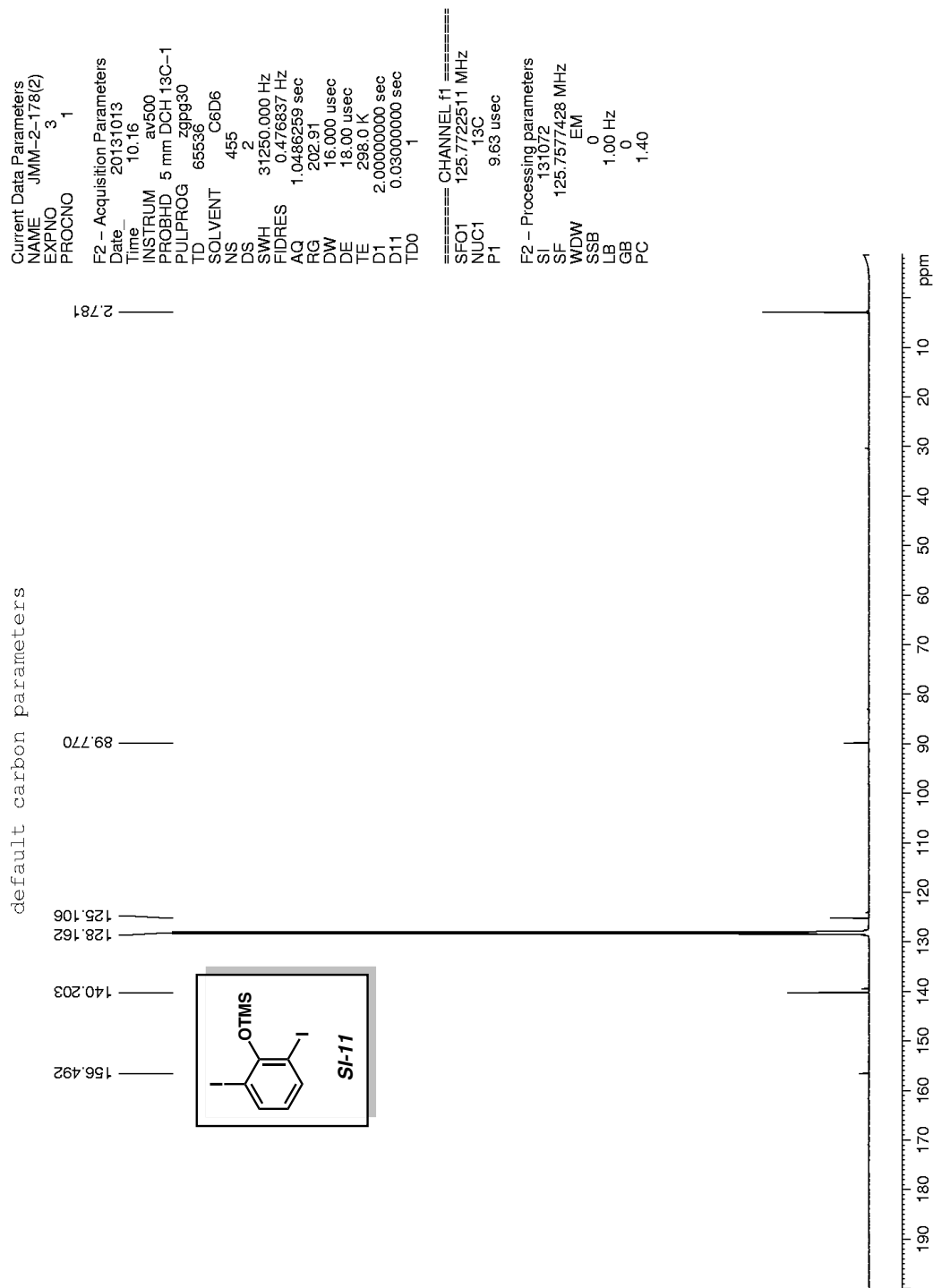
default proton parameters

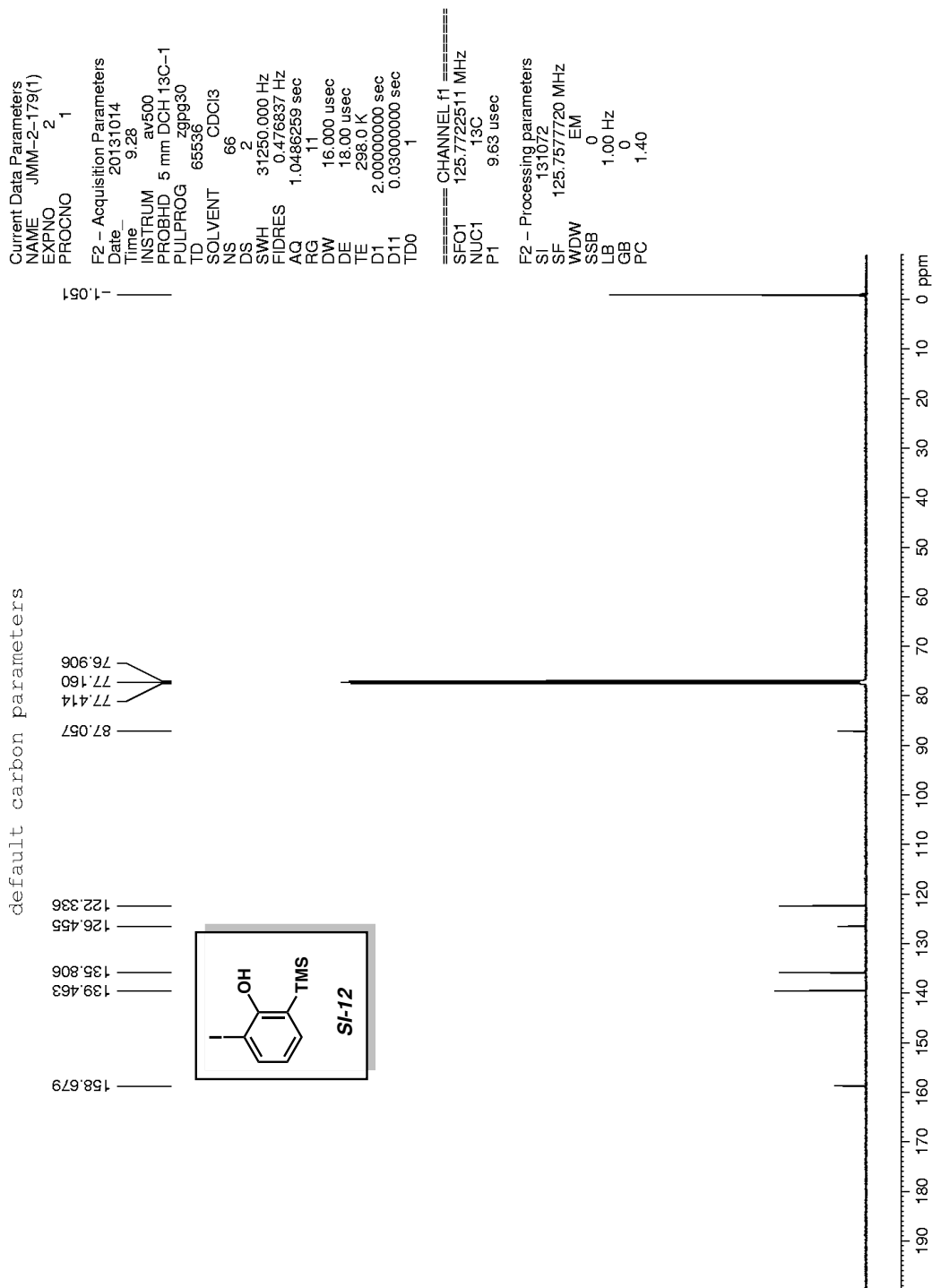
8.227
8.226
7.538
7.534
7.524
7.521
7.517
7.507
7.503
7.336
7.331
7.328
7.319
7.315
7.307
7.304
7.299
7.296
7.292
7.287
7.278
7.271
7.260
7.246
6.825
6.809
6.742
6.725
6.674
6.664
6.663
6.659
6.650
6.566
6.551
5.796
3.900
3.891
3.885
3.880
3.832
3.826
3.820
3.812

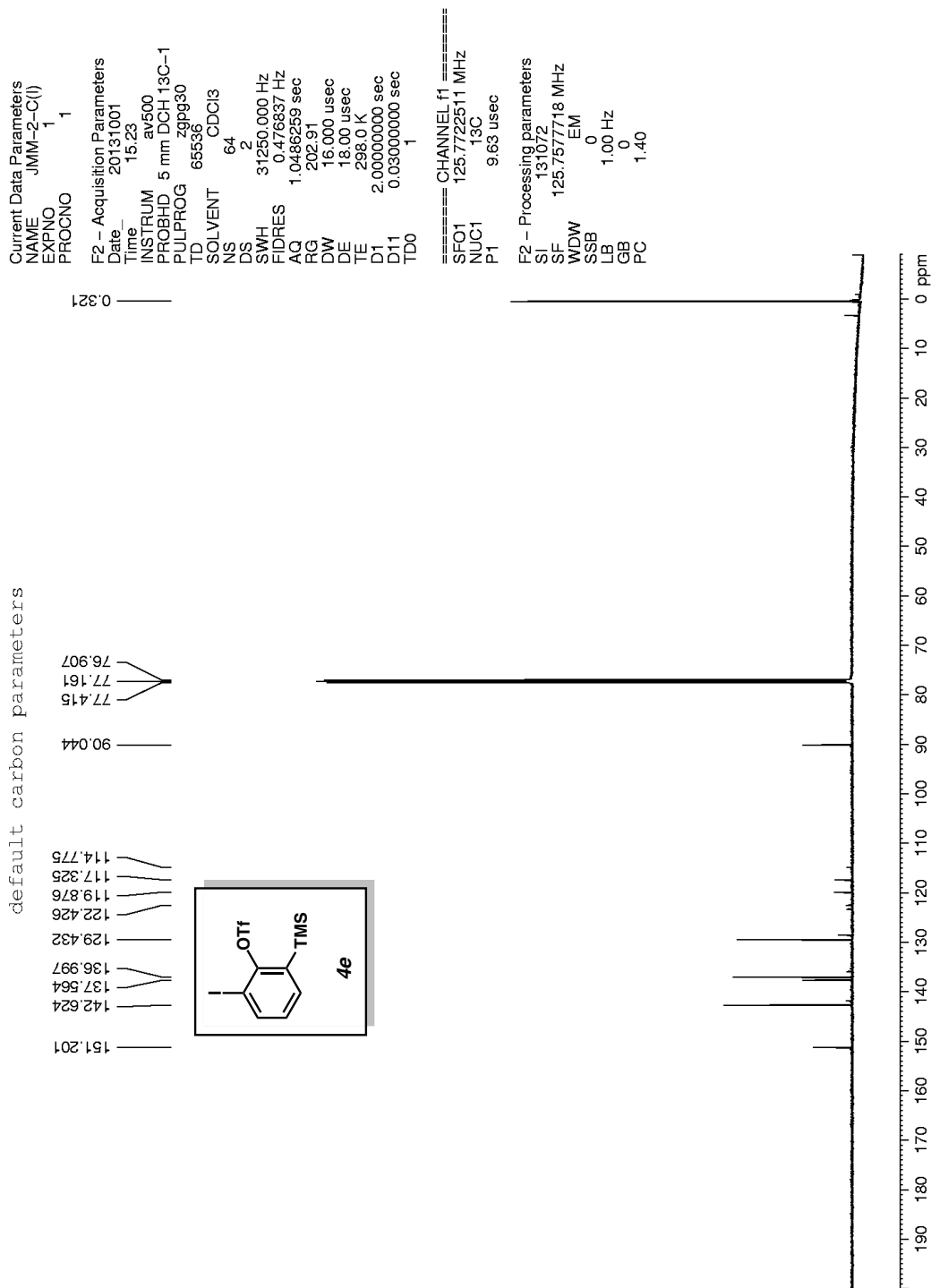
^{13}C NMR Spectra:

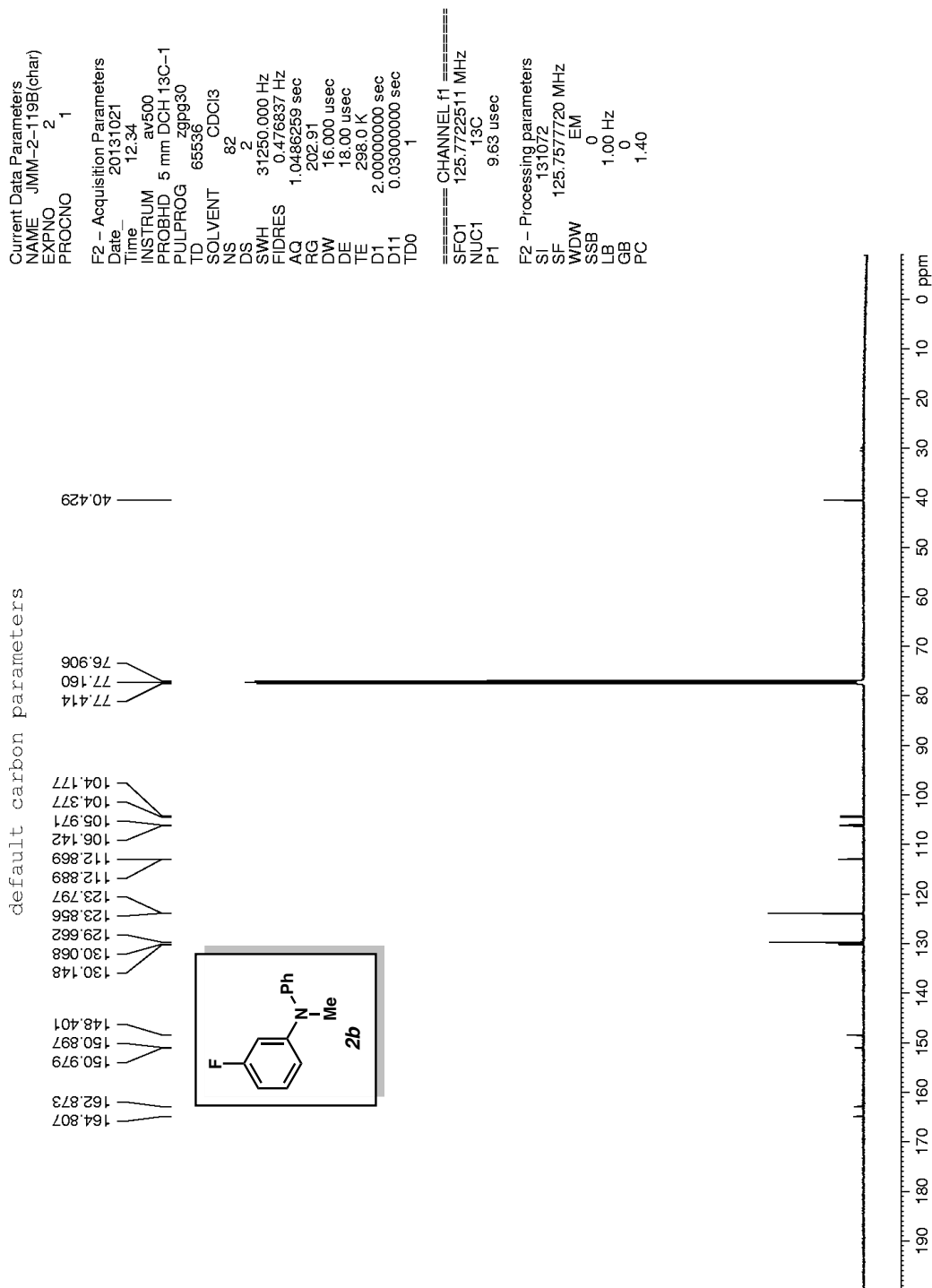


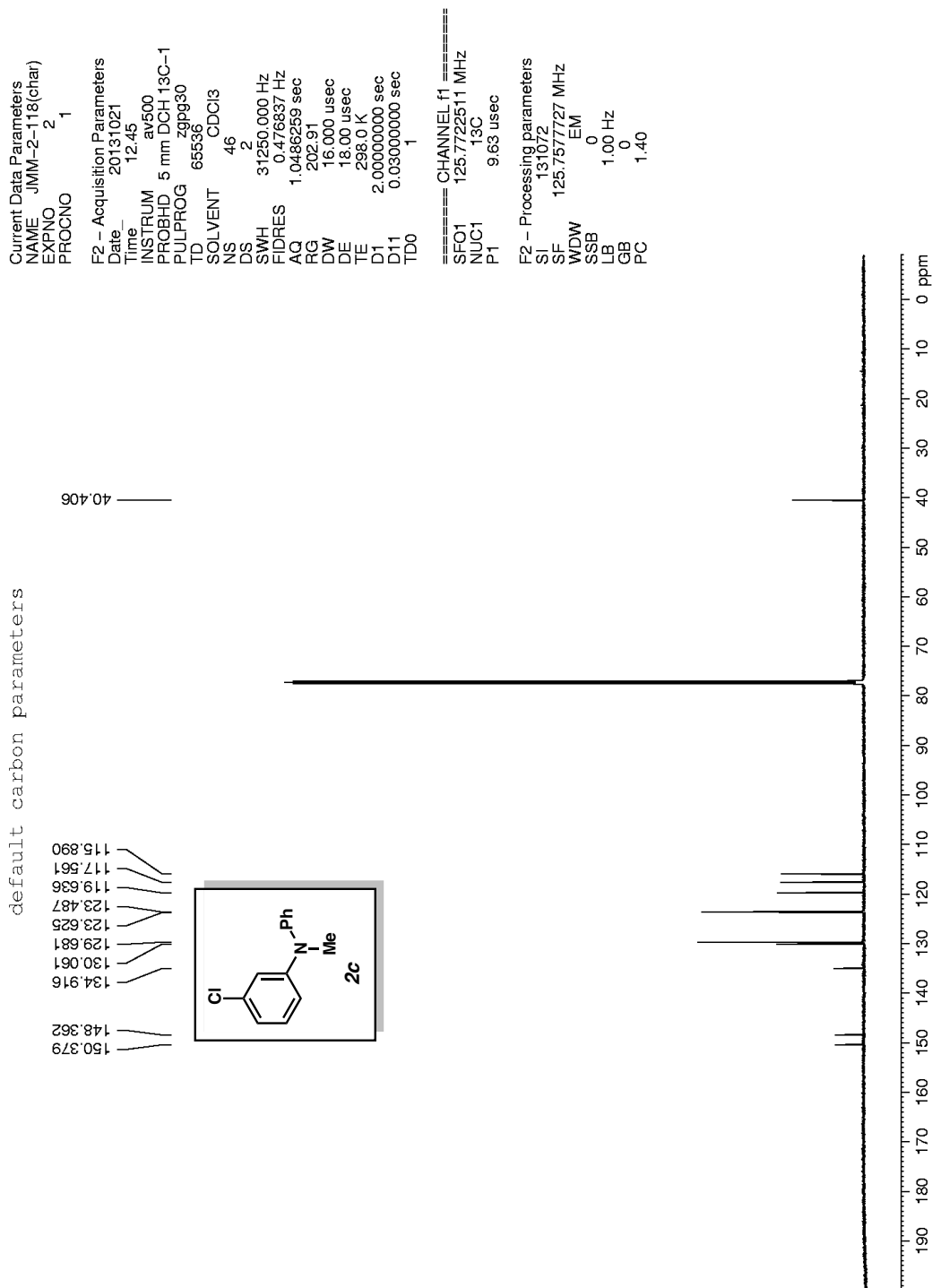


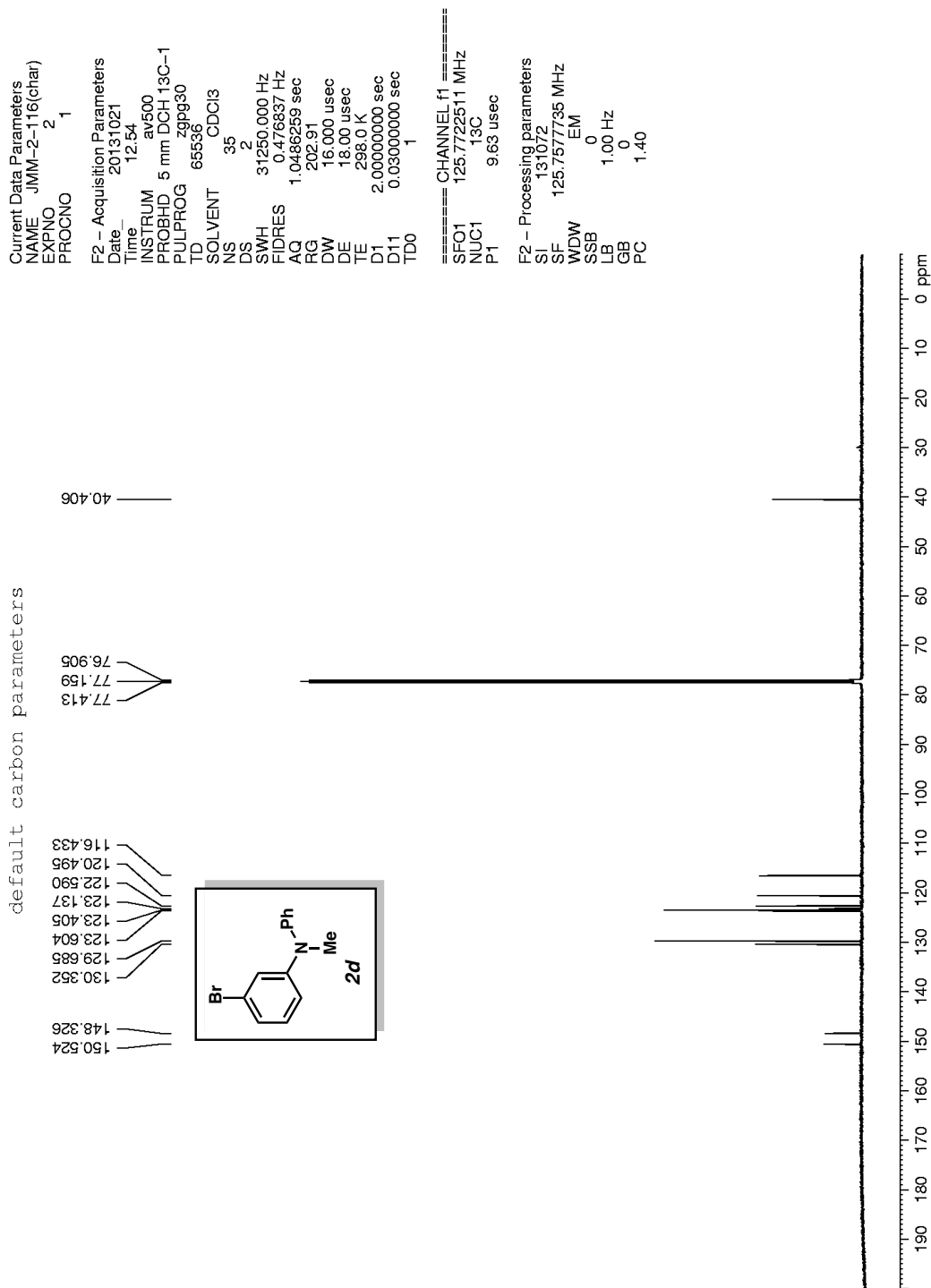


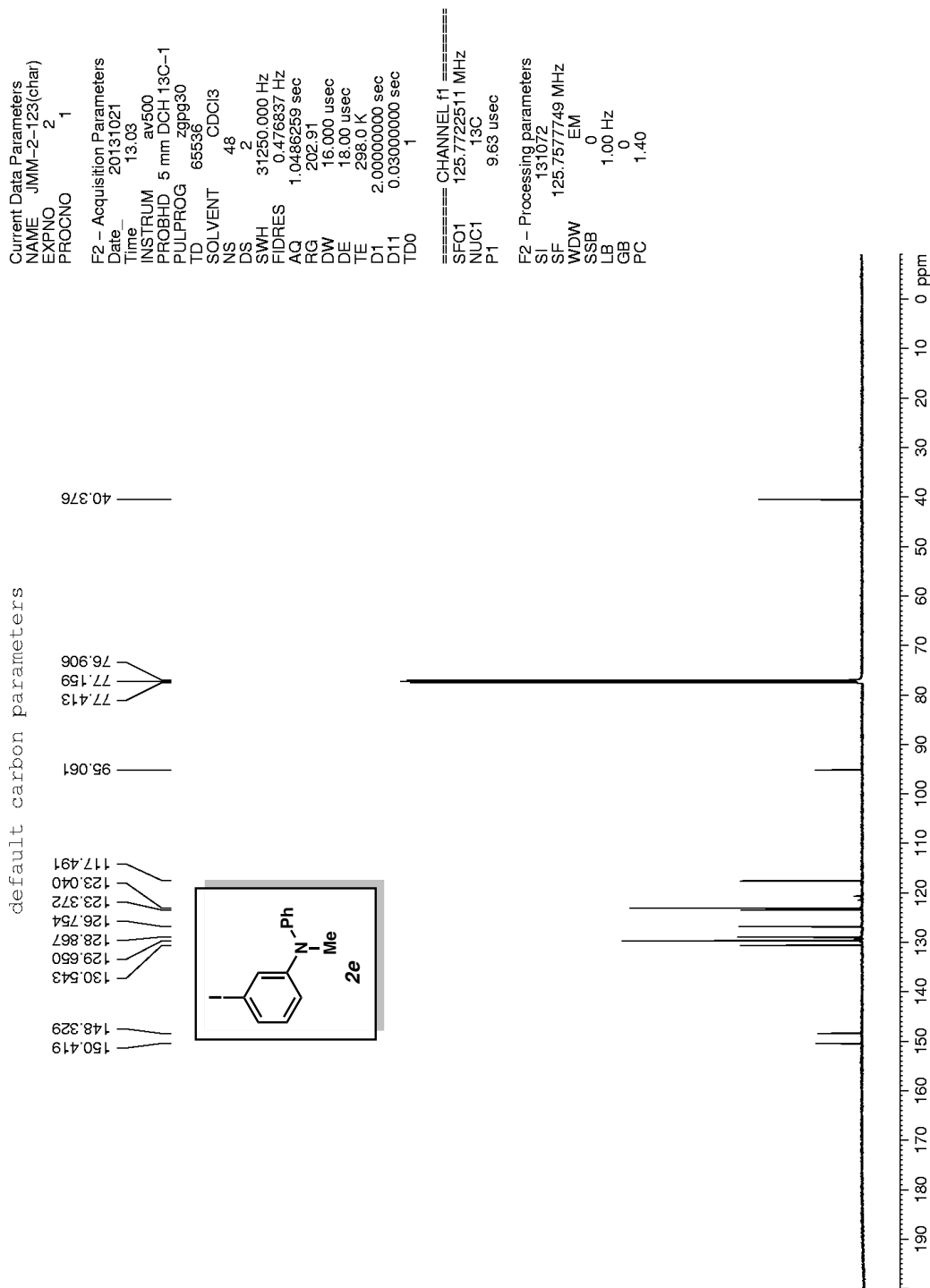


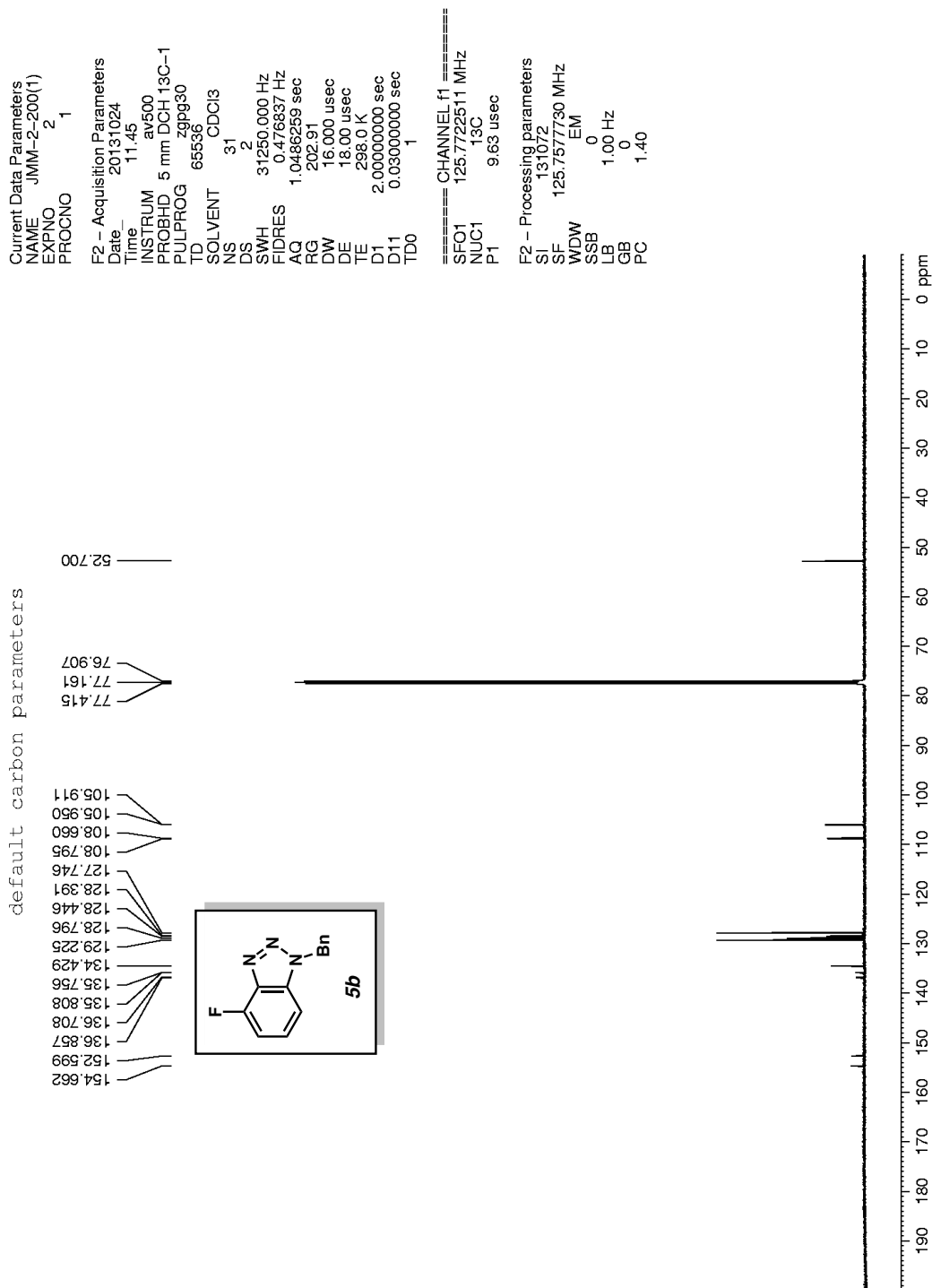


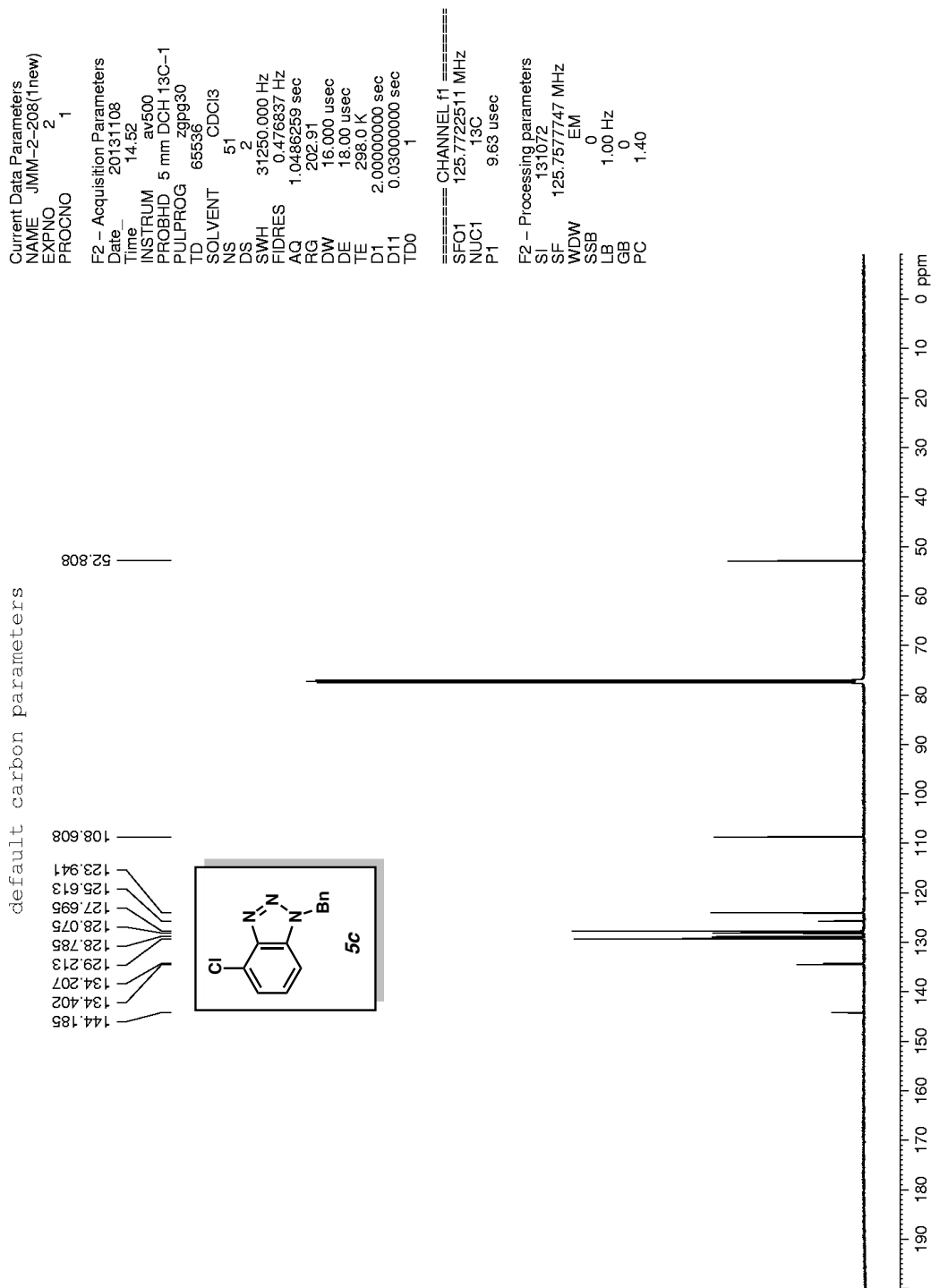


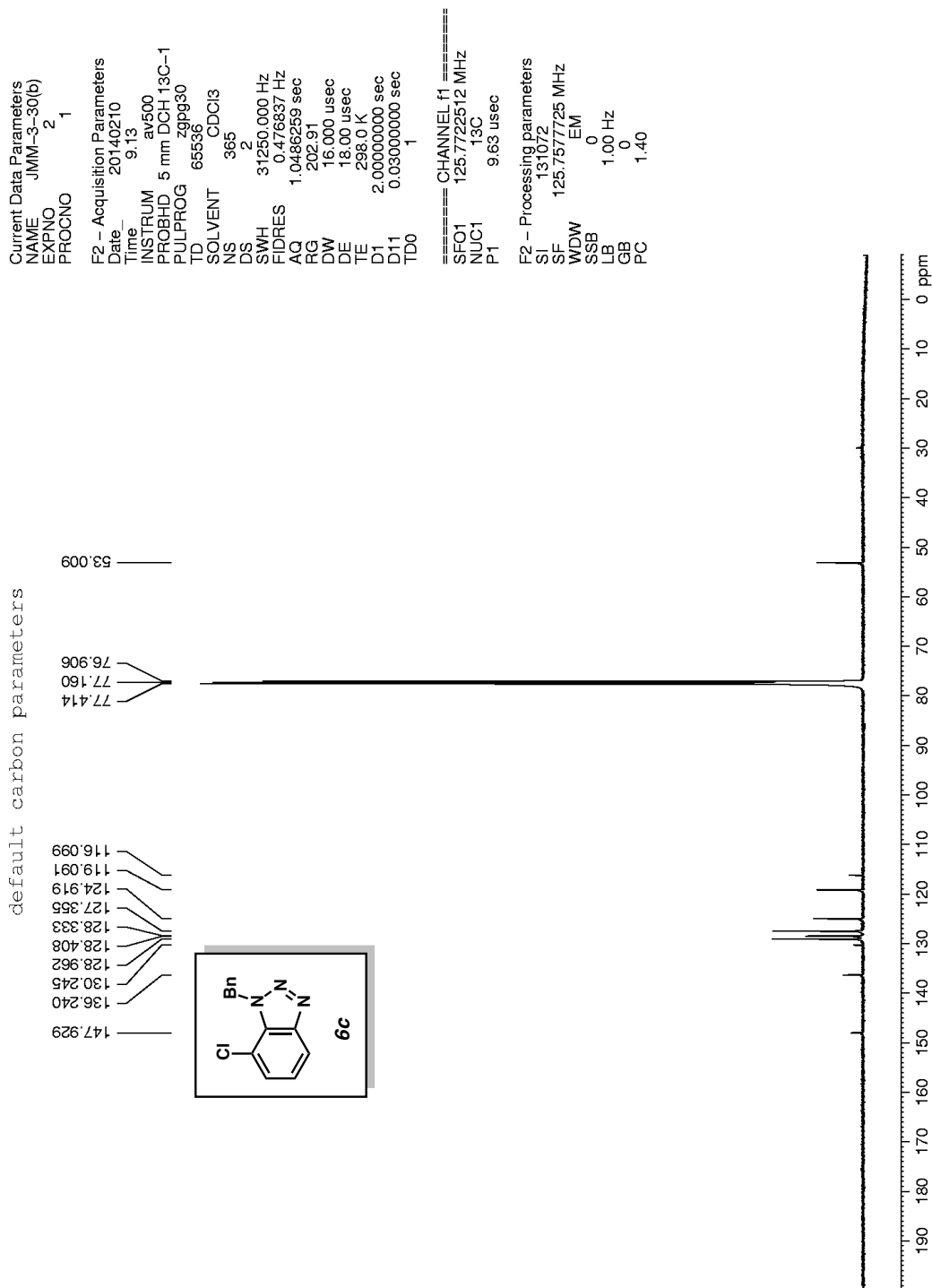


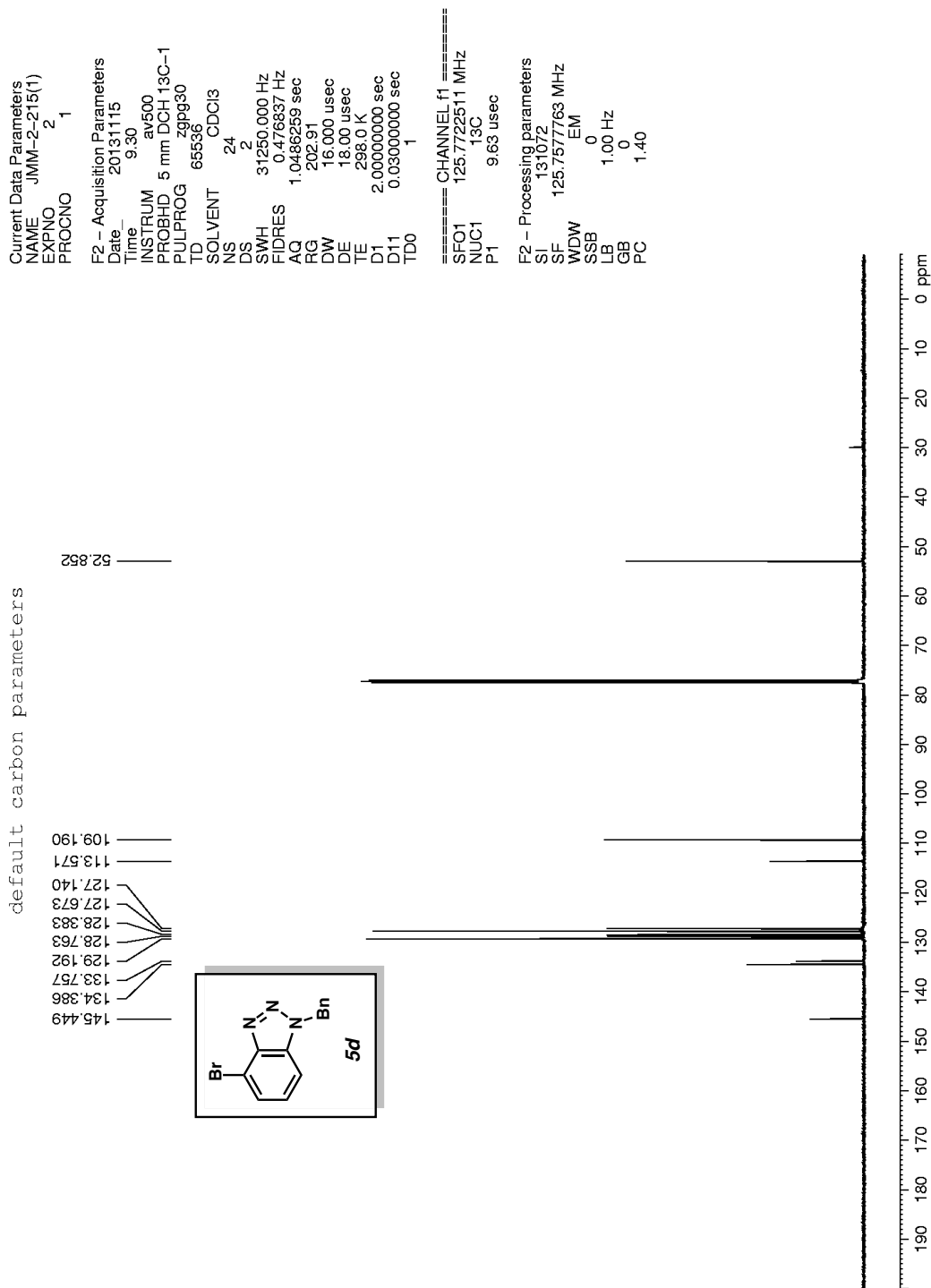


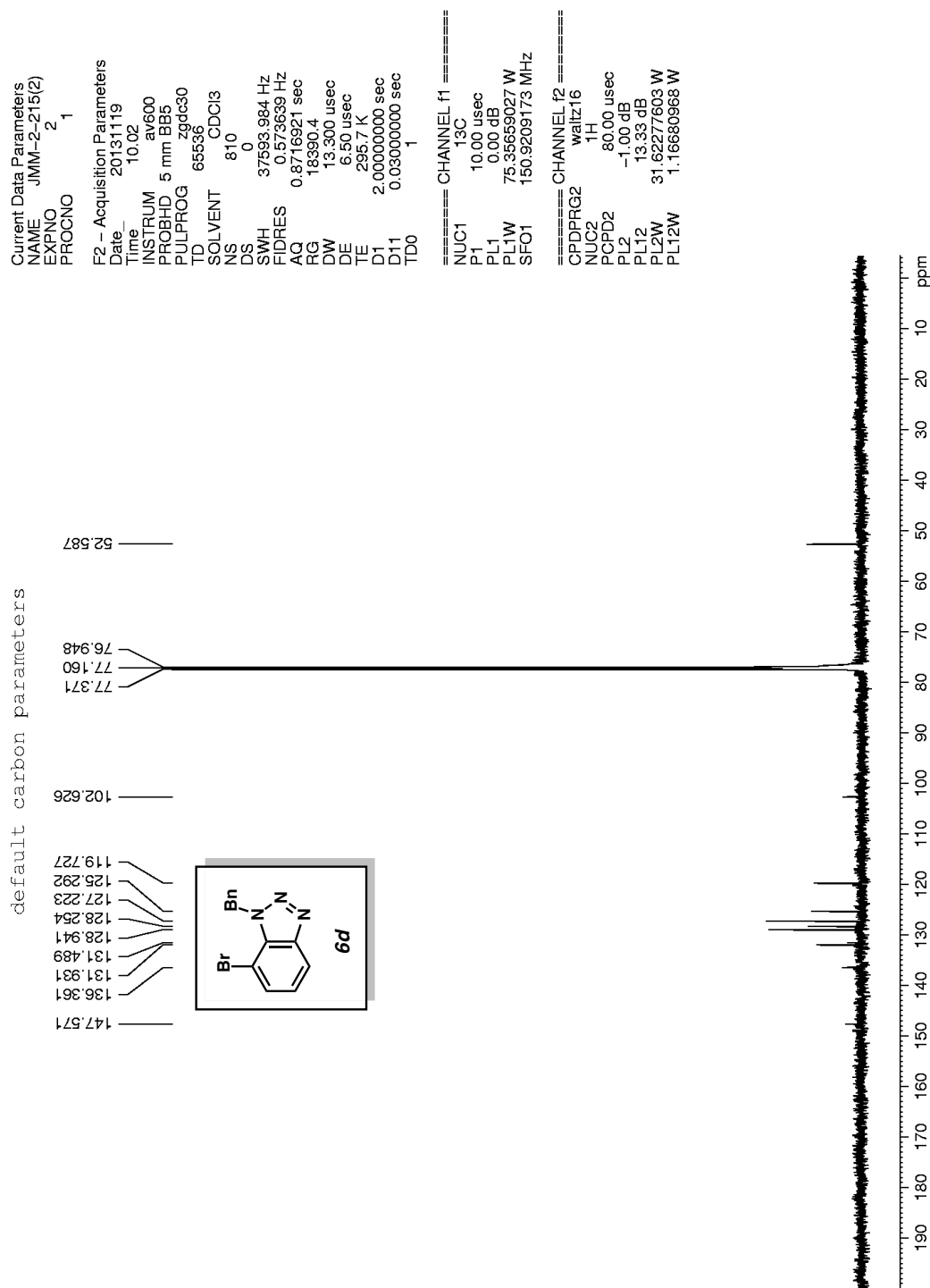


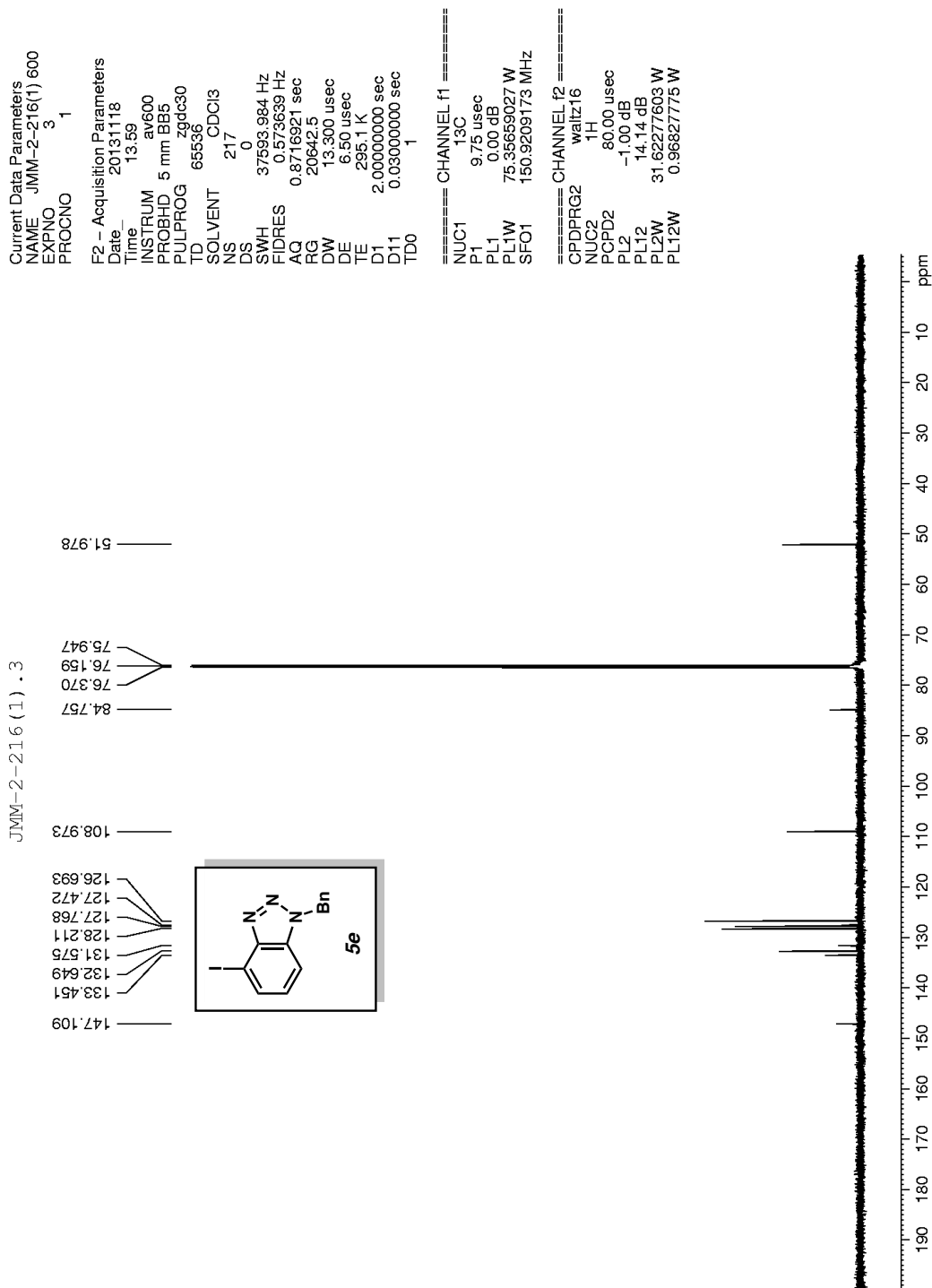


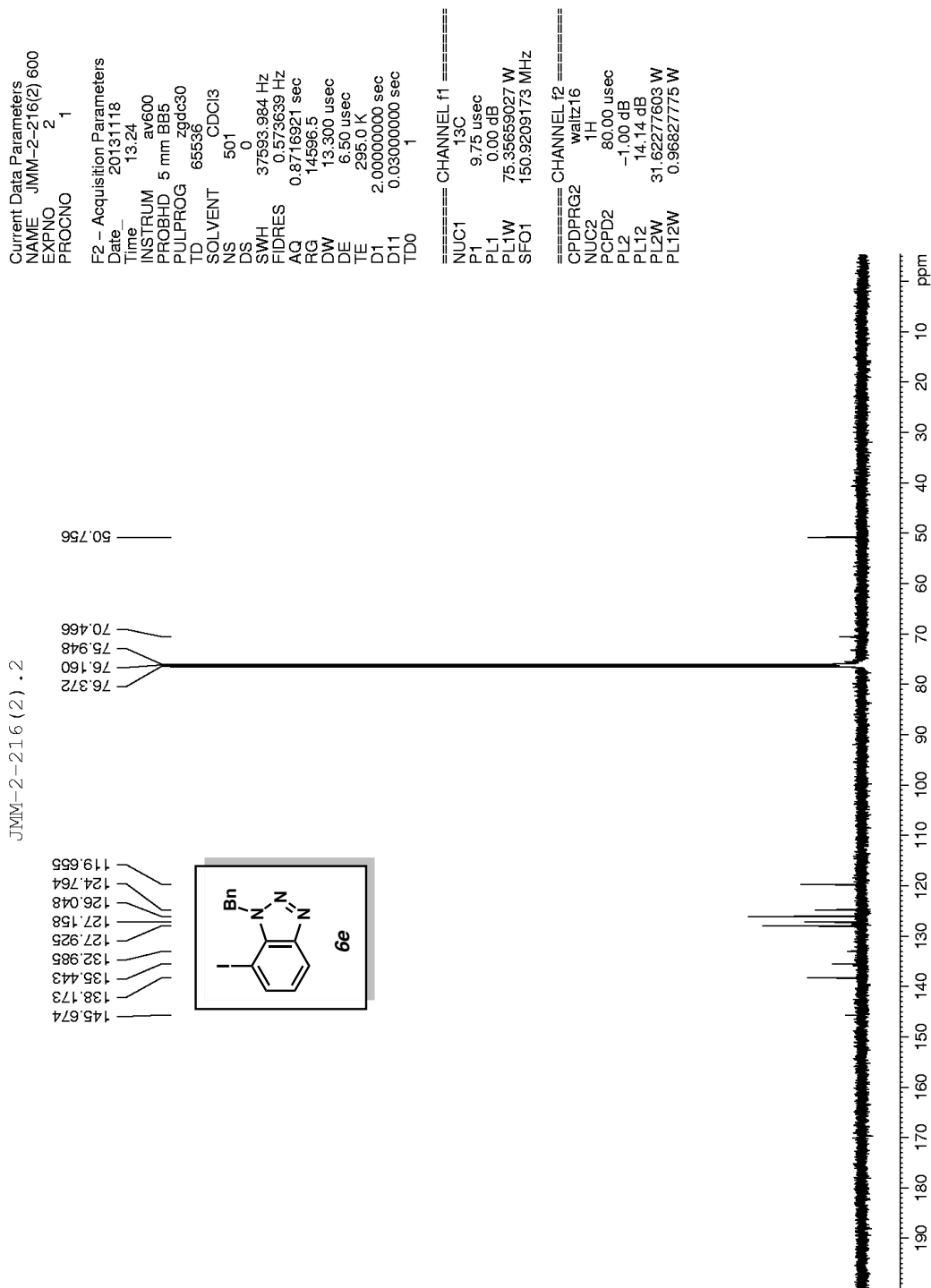


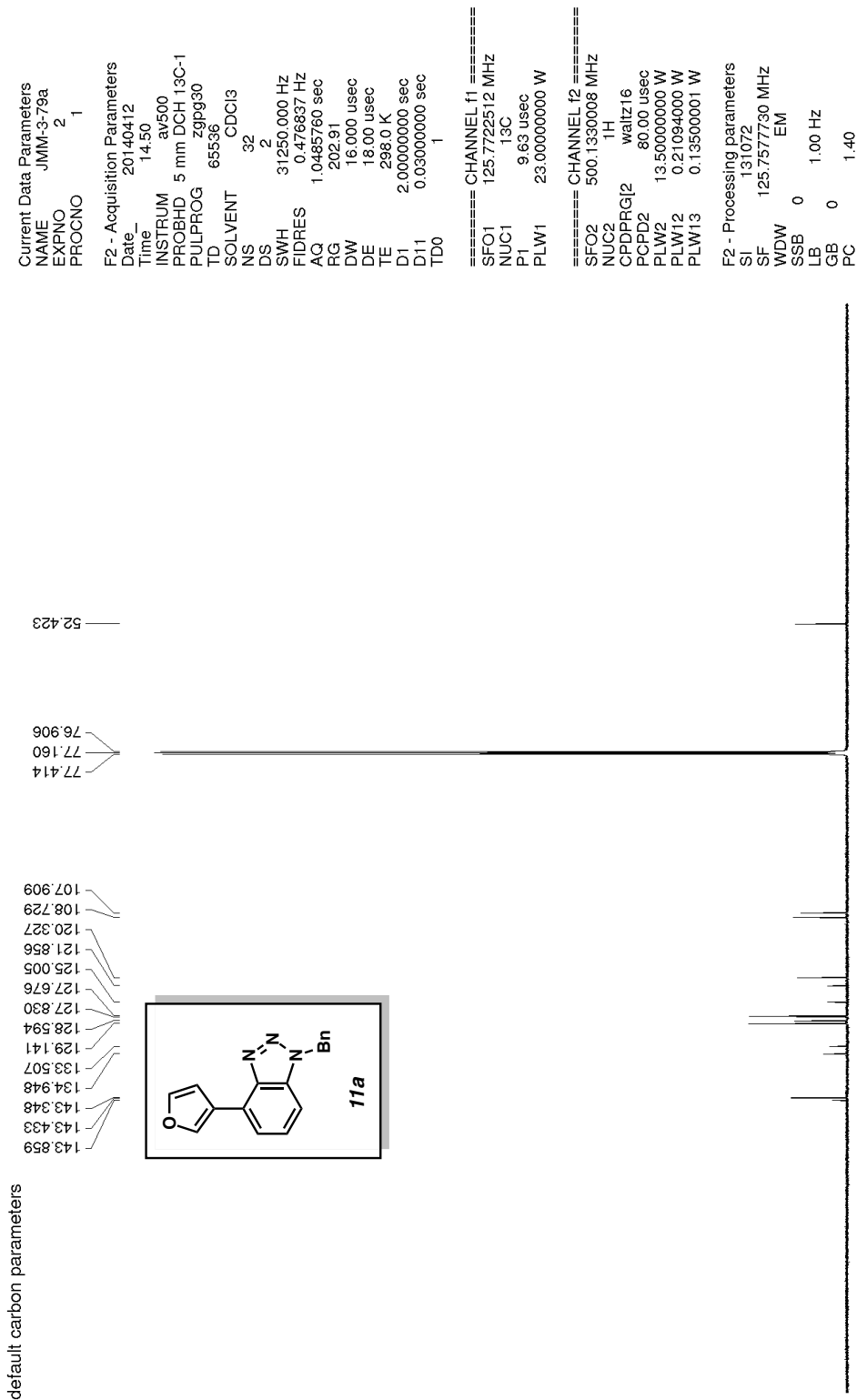


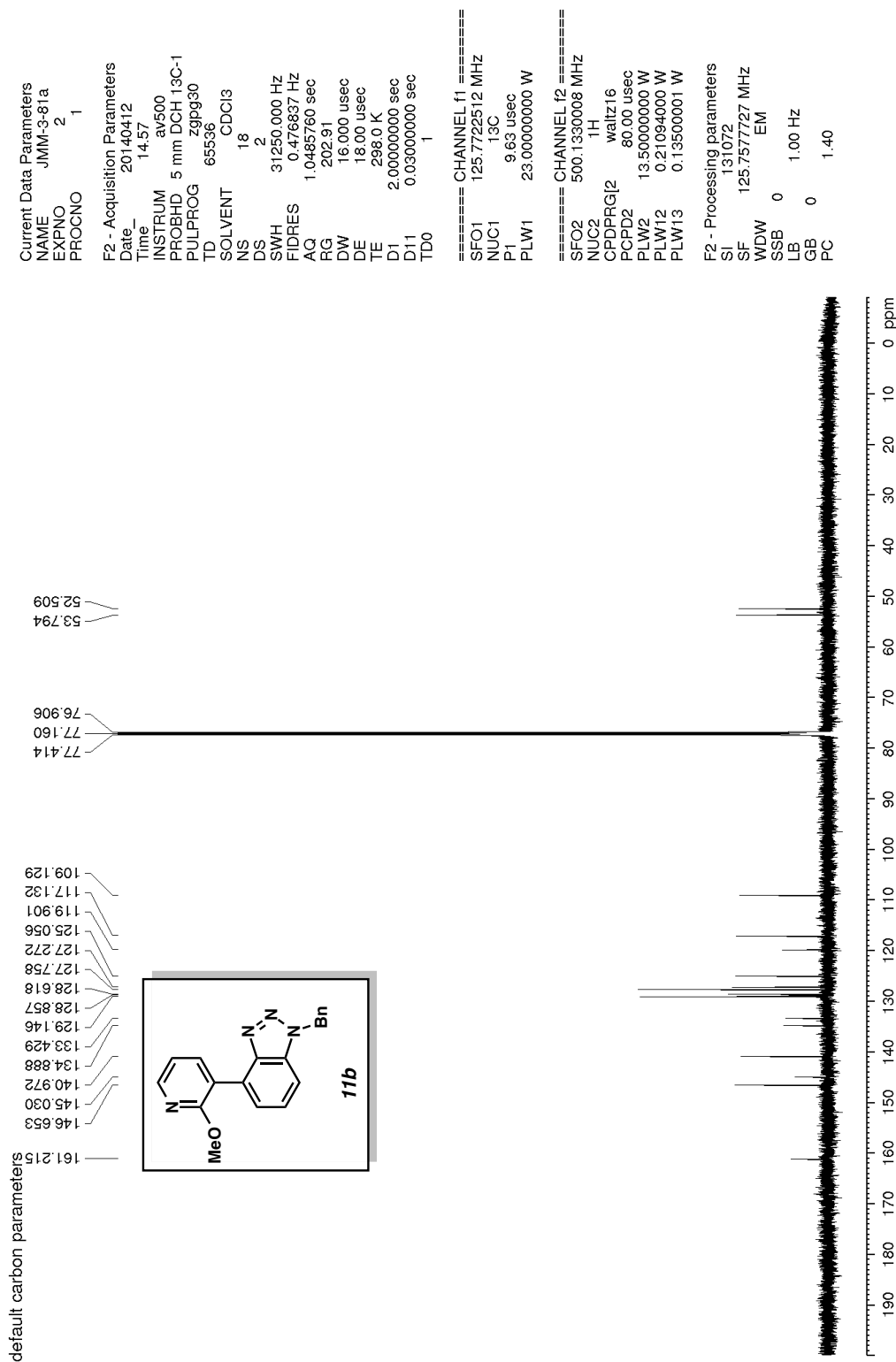


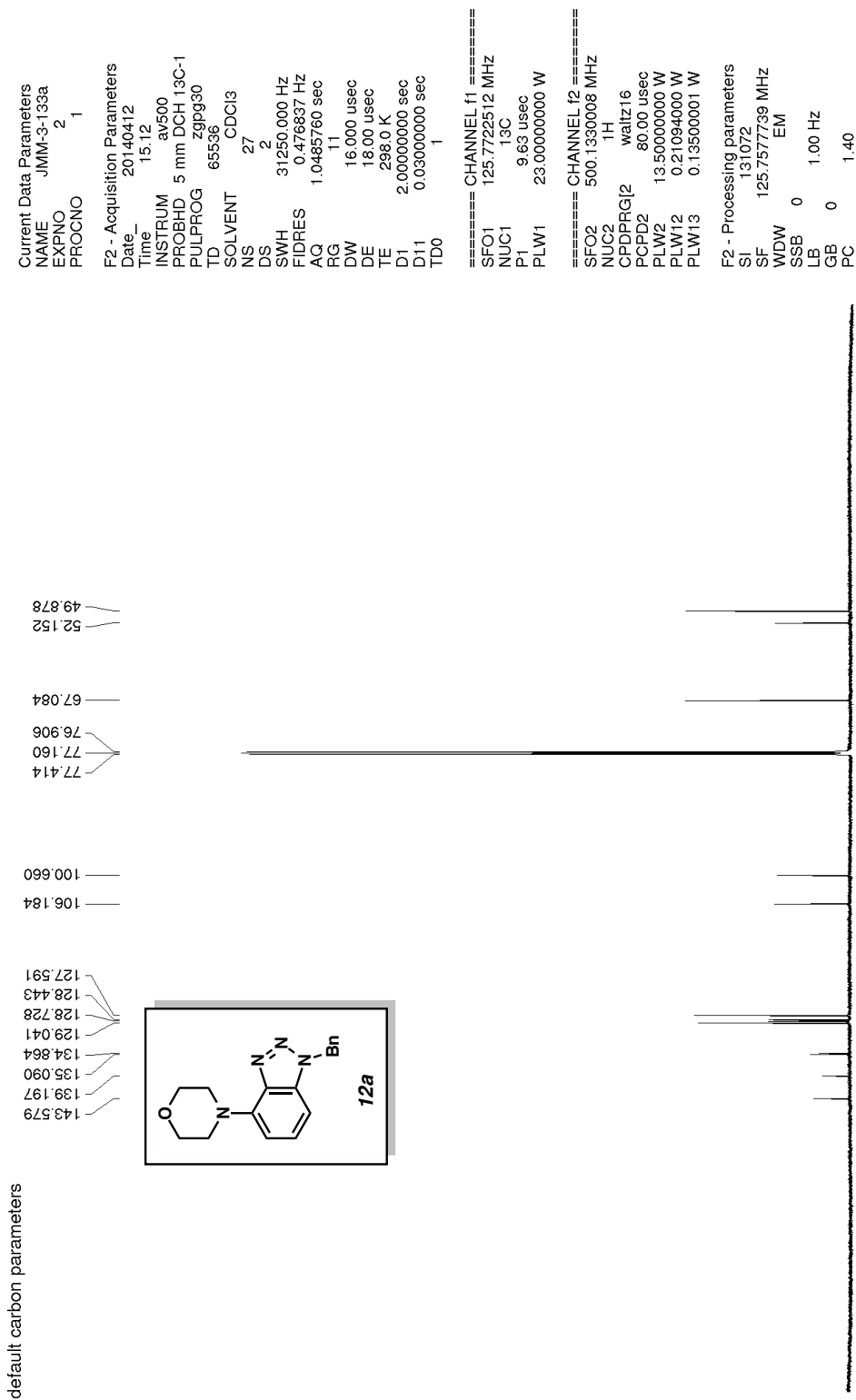


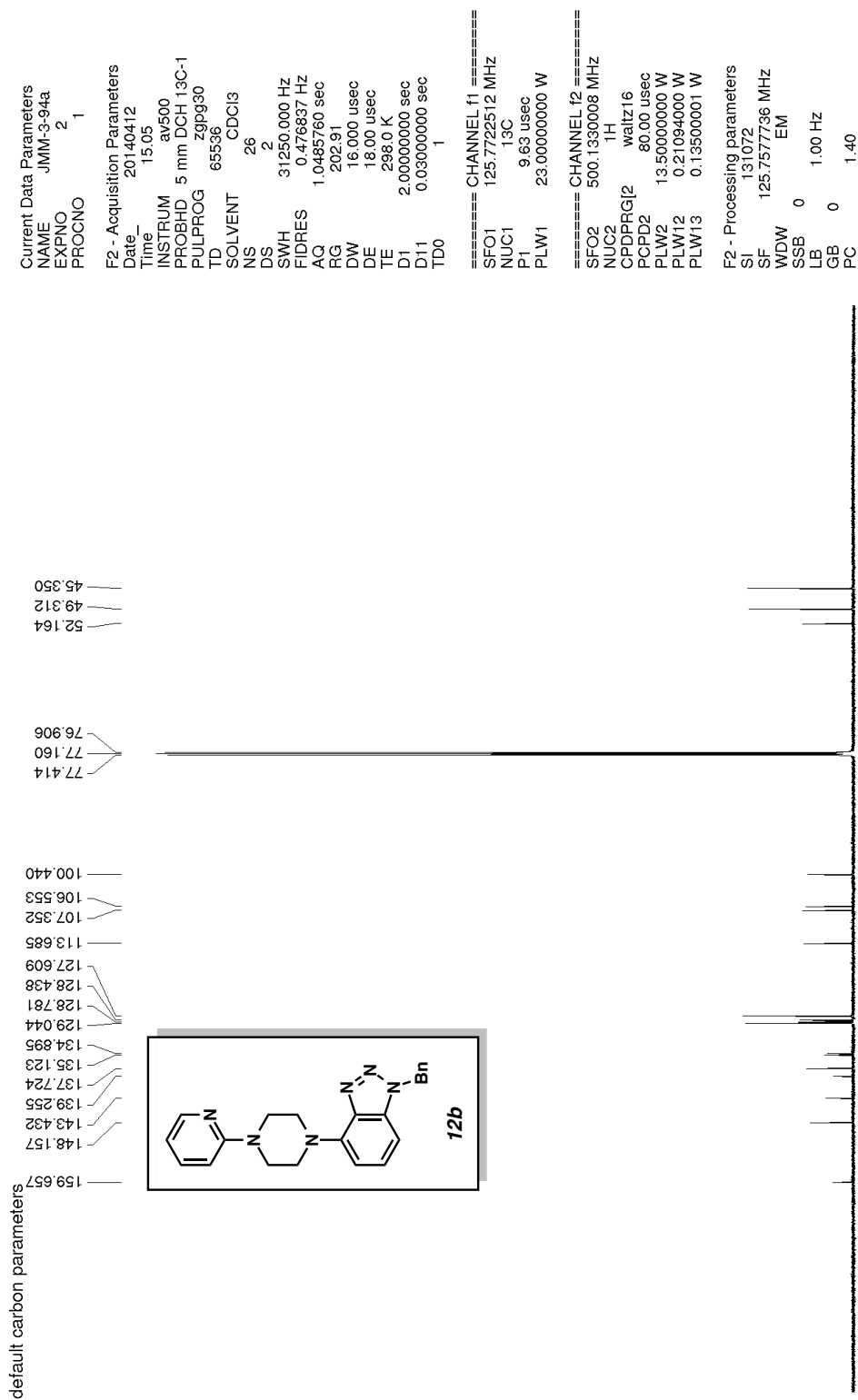












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