

Phenol Derivatives as Coupling Partners with Alkylsilicates in Photoredox/Nickel Dual Catalysis

Niki R. Patel and Gary A. Molander*

*Roy and Diana Vagelos Laboratories, Department of Chemistry, University of Pennsylvania,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19104-6323*

*To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: gmolandr@sas.upenn.edu

Supporting Information

Key to Abbreviated Terms	S2
General Considerations Comments regarding origins of starting materials, purification of solvents, and spectroscopic techniques.	S2
Reaction Optimization Control Studies for Aryl Triflate Cross-Coupling	S4
^1H, ^{13}C, and ^{19}F NMR Spectra of Synthesized Compounds	S6

Key to Abbreviated Terms:

bpy: 2,2'-bipyridyl
CFL: Compact fluorescent light

LED: Light-emitting diode
dtbbpy: 4,4'-di-*tert*-butyl-2,2'-dipyridyl

General Considerations

All chemical transformations requiring inert atmospheric conditions utilized Schlenk line techniques with a 5-port dual-bank manifold. Argon was used to provide such an atmosphere. NMR Spectra (^1H , ^{13}C { ^1H }, ^{19}F) were performed at 298 K. ^1H NMR spectra obtained in CDCl_3 were referenced to residual non-deuterated chloroform (δ 7.26) in the deuterated solvent. ^{13}C { ^1H } NMR spectra obtained in CDCl_3 were referenced to chloroform (δ 77.2). Reactions were monitored by GC/MS, HPLC, ^1H NMR, and/or by TLC on silica gel plates (60 Å porosity, 250 μm thickness). TLC analysis was performed using hexanes/EtOAc as the eluant and visualized using permanganate stain and/or UV light. Silica plugs utilized flash silica gel (60 Å porosity, 32-63 μm). Flash chromatography was accomplished using an automated system (visualizing at 254 nm, monitoring at 280 nm) with silica cartridges (60 Å porosity, 20-40 μm). Solvents were purified either by distillation over sodium or CaH_2 or by use of drying cartridges through a solvent delivery system. Irradiation of reaction vessels was accomplished either using standard 26 W CFLs or LEDs (blue or white). The choice of light source did not appear to have any effect on reaction success. A fan was employed to ensure reactions remained at or near rt when using either CFLs or LEDs.

Chemicals:

Deuterated NMR solvents, MgSO_4 , CH_2Cl_2 , pentane, hexanes, and Et_2O were used as purchased. Et_3N and *i*- Pr_2NH were purchased from commercial suppliers and distilled from CaH_2 prior to use. THF was purchased from commercial suppliers and dried *via* a solvent delivery system. Catechol was purchased and recrystallized from refluxing hexanes or heptanes. DMF (99.8%, extra dry) was stored over 4 Å molecular sieves. $\text{NiCl}_2\cdot\text{dme}$ (min. 97%) and $\text{RuCl}_3\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were purchased commercially. Phenol derivatives were either purchased from commercial suppliers or prepared in-house. The aryl triflates **2a**, **2b**, **2c**, **2d**, and **2e** were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. The following aryl triflates, -tosylates, and -mesylates were prepared according to literature procedures: 4-cyanophenyl

trifluoromethanesulfonate (**2f**),¹ 4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (**2g**),² 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (**2h**),¹ 4-fluorophenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (**2n**),² 4-formylphenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (**2o**),³ 4-benzoylphenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (**2p**),⁴ 3-cyanophenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (**2q**),¹ 3-fluorophenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (**2r**),⁵ 4-bromophenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (**2s**),⁶ 4-acetylphenyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (**2i**),⁷ naphthalen-1-yl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (**2j**),⁶ 3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (**2k**),⁸ 4-acetylphenyl methanesulfonate (**2l**),⁶ naphthalen-1-yl methanesulfonate (**2m**).⁶ Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ was prepared in-house by the procedure outlined in our previous reports.⁹ Silicates were prepared from their corresponding alkyltrimethoxysilanes. Information (preparation protocols, characterization etc.) for all silicates can be found in our previous reports.¹⁰

¹ Lee, D.-Y.; Hartwig, J. F. *Org. Lett.* **2005**, *7*, 1169.

² Mori, A.; Mizusaki, T.; Ikawa, T.; Maegawa, T.; Monguchi, Y.; Sajiki, H. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2007**, *13*, 1432.

³ Maegawa, T.; Kitamura, Y.; Sako, S.; Udzo, T.; Sakurai, A.; Tanaka, A.; Kobayashi, Y.; Endo, K.; Bora, U.; Kurita, T.; Kozaki, A.; Monguchi, Y.; Sajiki, H. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2007**, *13*, 5937.

⁴ Zhao, B.; Lu, X. *Org. Lett.* **2006**, *8*, 5987.

⁵ Stang, P. J.; Anderson, A. G. *J. Org. Chem.* **1976**, *41*, 781.

⁶ Chung, C. W. Y.; Toy, P. H. *Tetrahedron* **2005**, *61*, 709.

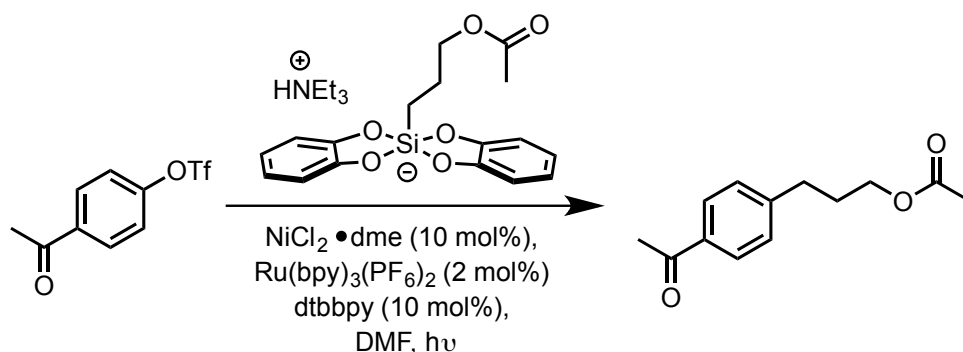
⁷ Kuroda, J.; Inamoto, K.; Hiroya, K.; Doi, T. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2009**, 2251.

⁸ Munday, R. H.; Martinelli, J. R.; Buchwald, S. L. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2008**, *130*, 2754.

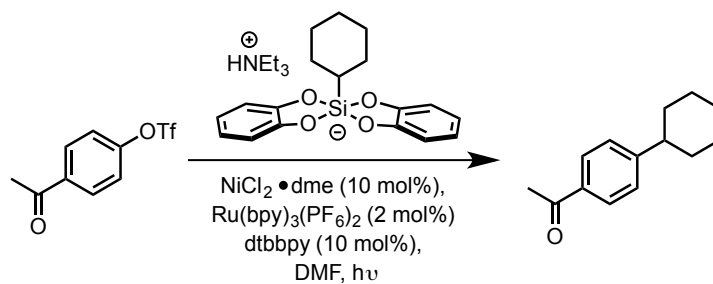
⁹ Mabrouk, P.A.; Wrighton, M. S. *Inorg. Chem.* **1986**, *25*, 526.

¹⁰ (a) Jouffroy, M.; Primer, D.; Molander, G. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2016**, *138*, 475. (b) Patel, N. R., Kelly, C. B., Jouffroy, M., Molander, G. A. *Org Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 764.

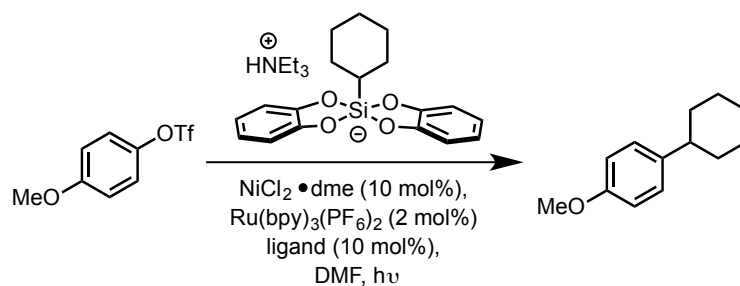
Reaction Optimization and Control Studies for Aryl Triflate Cross-Coupling



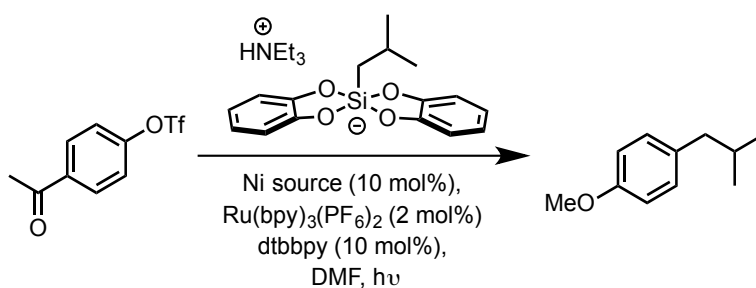
experiment #	conditions	conversion (determined by HPLC)
1	5 mol % $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot \text{dme}$, 5 mol % dtbbpy 1.2 equiv alkylsilicate (not preforming Ni-ligand complex) (24 h)	84%
2	5 mol% $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot \text{dme}$, 5 mol % dtbbpy 1.2 equiv alkylsilicate (preforming Ni-ligand complex) (24 h)	87%
3	10 mol % $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot \text{dme}$, 10 mol % dtbbpy 1.2 equiv alkylsilicate (24 h)	95%
4	5 mol % $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot \text{dme}$, 5 mol % dtbbpy 1.5 equiv alkylsilicate (24 h)	87%
5	10 mol % $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot \text{dme}$, 10 mol % dtbbpy 1.5 equiv alkylsilicate (24 h)	98%
6	10 mol % $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot \text{dme}$, 10 mol % dtbbpy 1.5 equiv alkylsilicate (36 h)	100%



experiment #	conditions	yield (determined by HPLC)
1	no light	0%
2	no Ru photocatalyst	10%
3	no $\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot \text{dme}$	0%

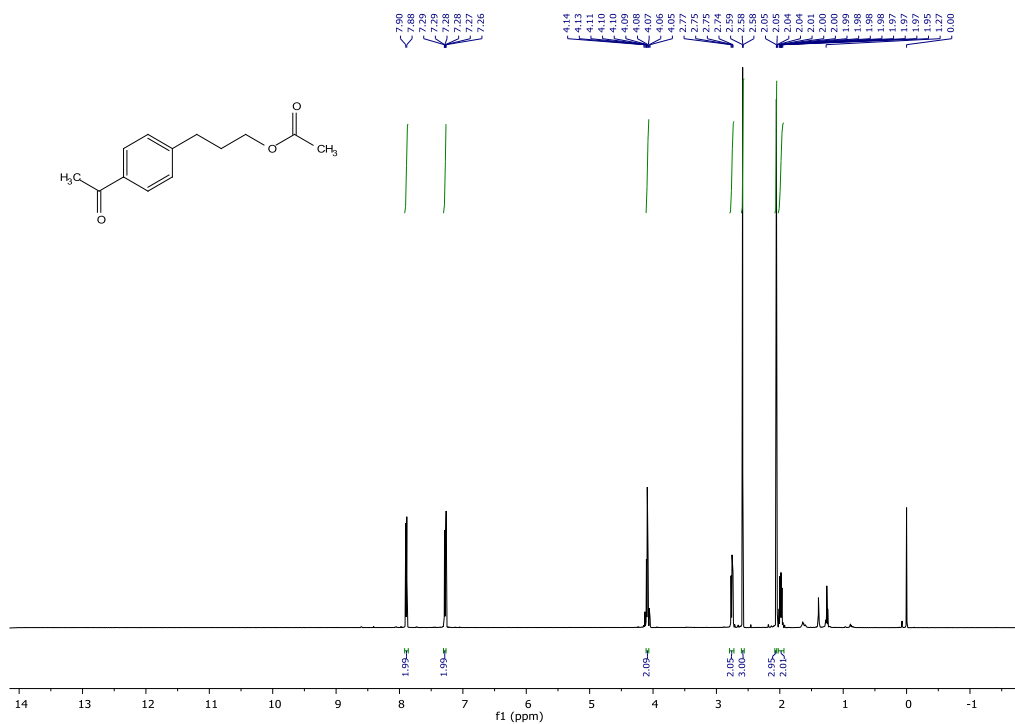


experiment #	ligand	yield (determined by HPLC)
1	2,2':6',2''-terpyridine	0%
2	2,2'-bis(2-oxazoline)	0%
3	neocuproine	0%

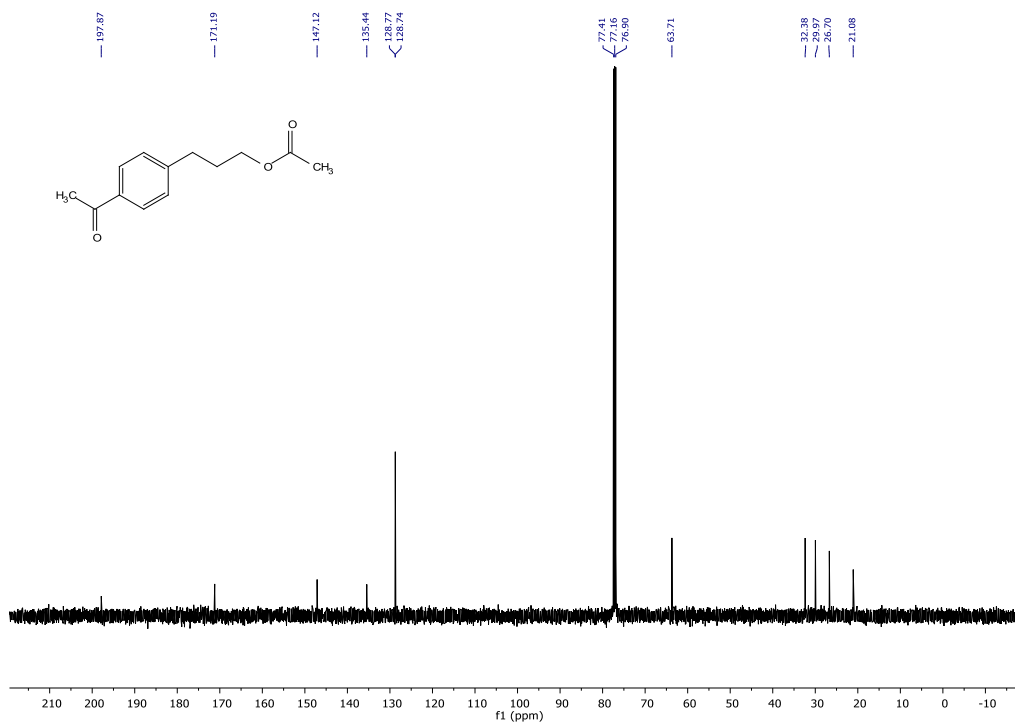


experiment #	Ni source	yield
1	$\text{Ni}(\text{COD})_2$	60% (isolated yield)
2	$\text{Ni}(\text{OTf})_2$	0% (determined by HPLC)

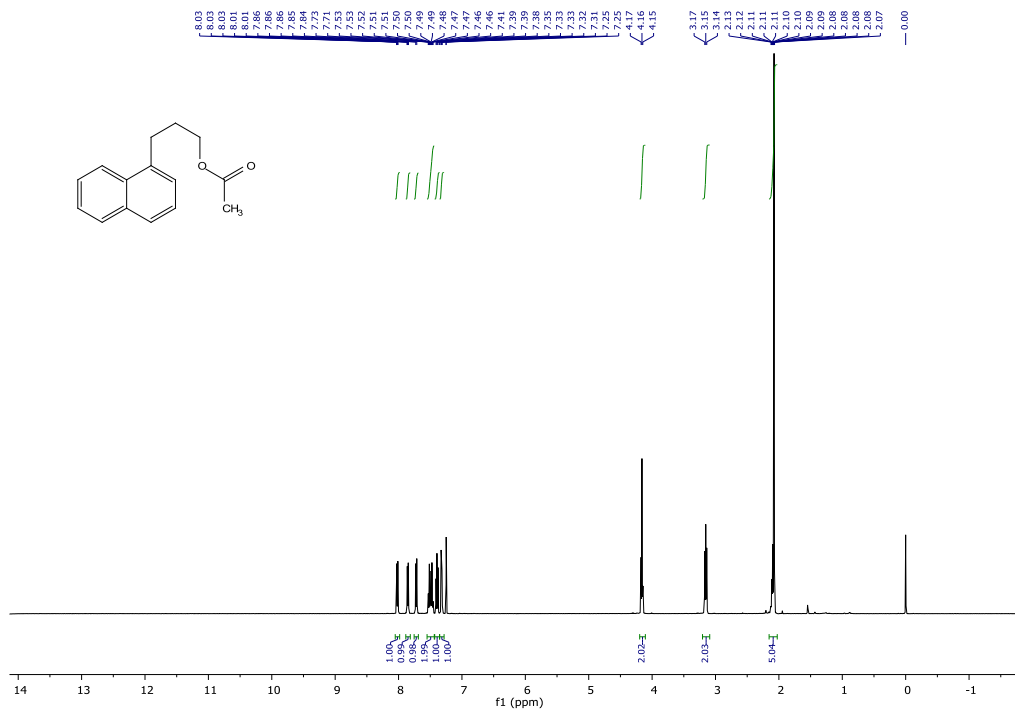
^1H , ^{13}C , and ^{19}F NMR Spectra of Synthesized Compounds



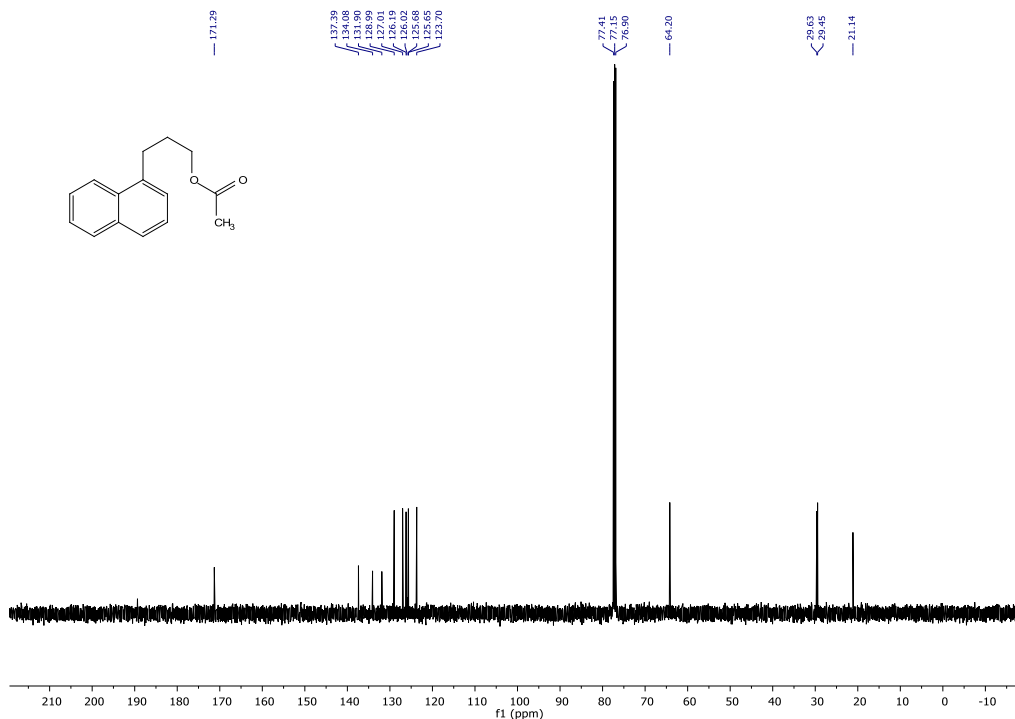
^1H NMR spectrum of 3-(4-acetylphenyl)propyl acetate (**3a**)



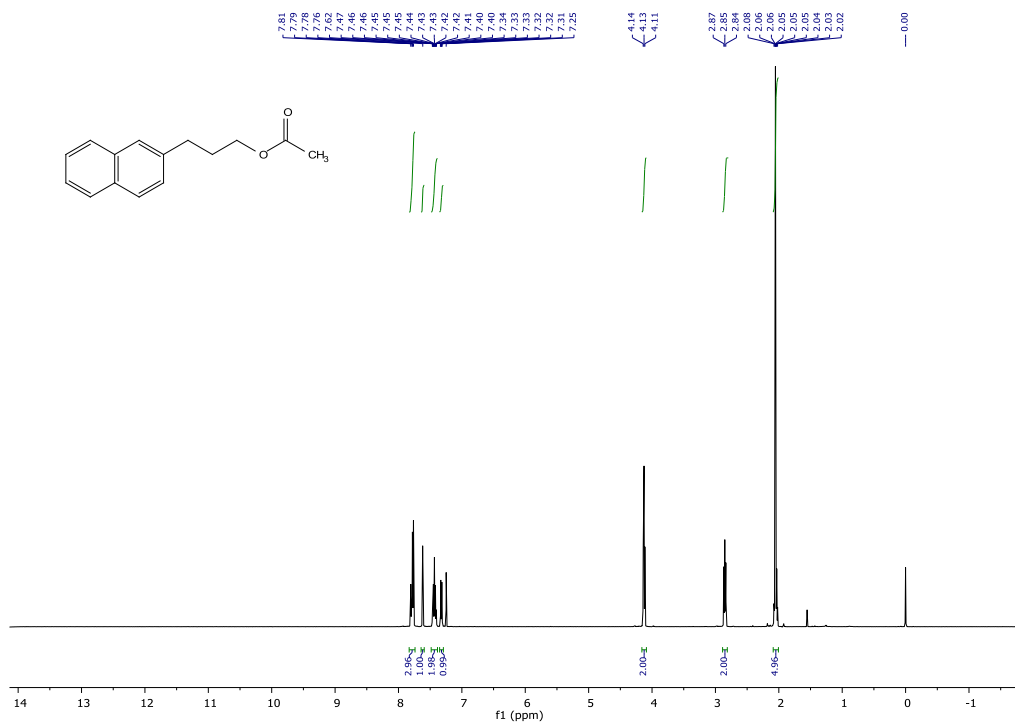
^{13}C $\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of 3-(4-acetylphenyl)propyl acetate (**3a**)



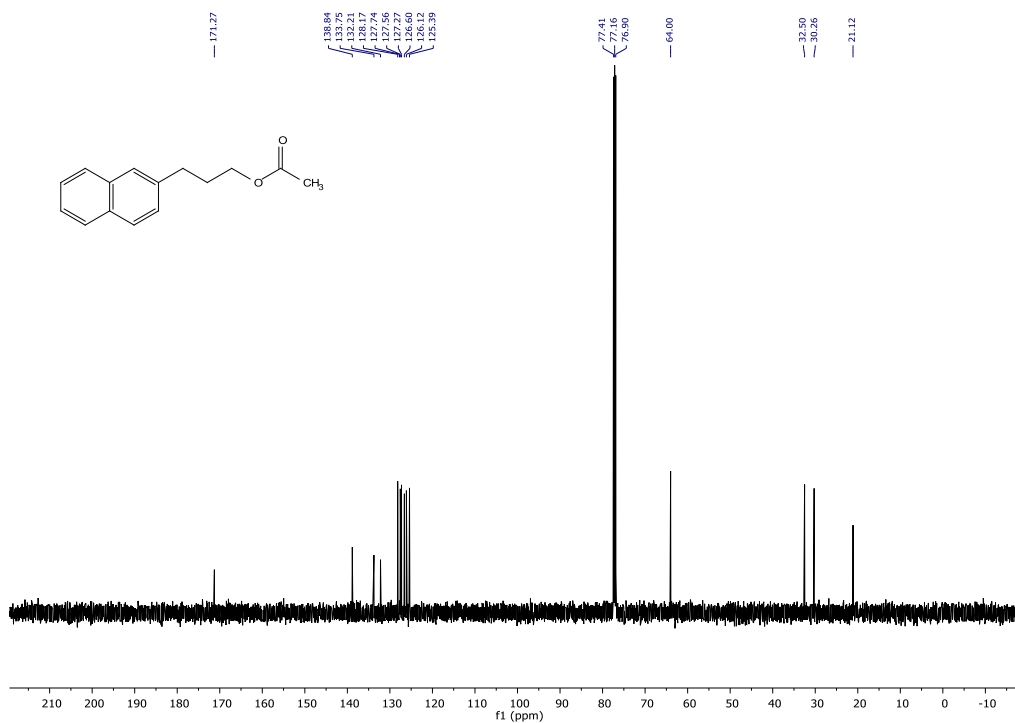
¹H NMR spectrum of 3-(naphthalene-1-yl)propyl acetate (3c)



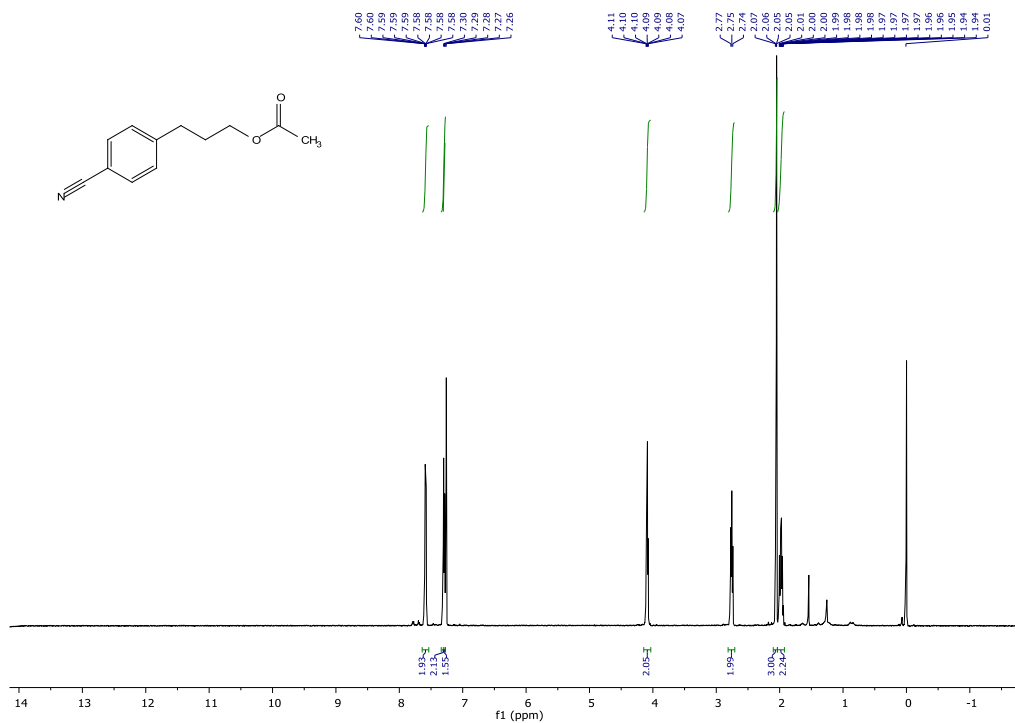
¹³C {¹H} NMR spectrum of 3-(naphthalene-1-yl)propyl acetate (3c)



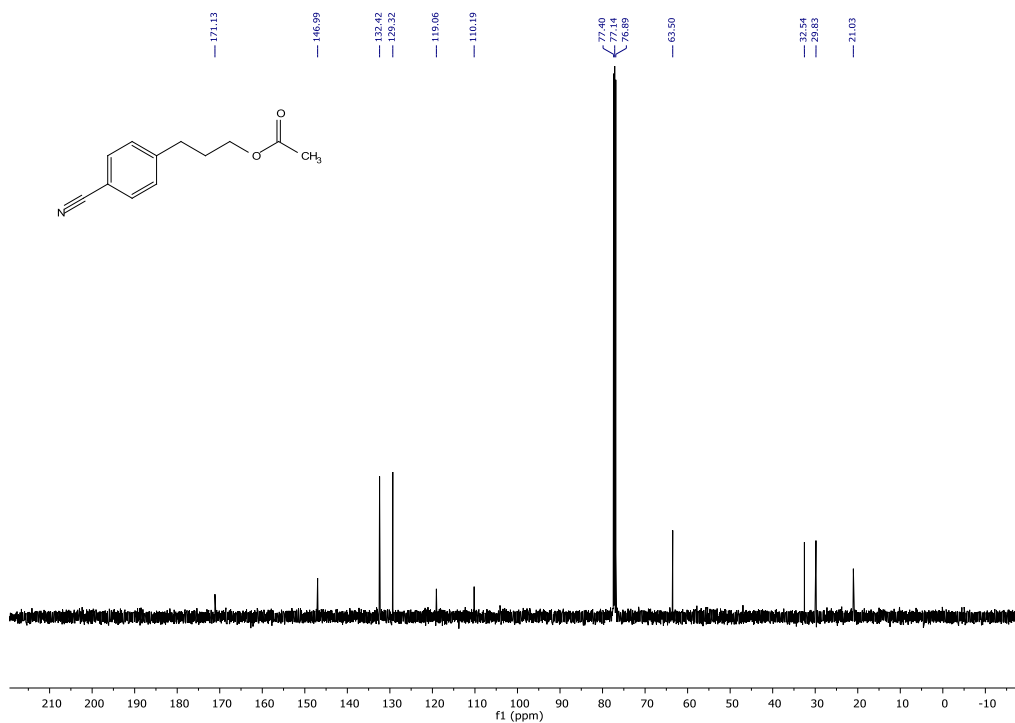
¹H NMR spectrum of 3-(naphthalene-2-yl)propyl acetate (**3d**)



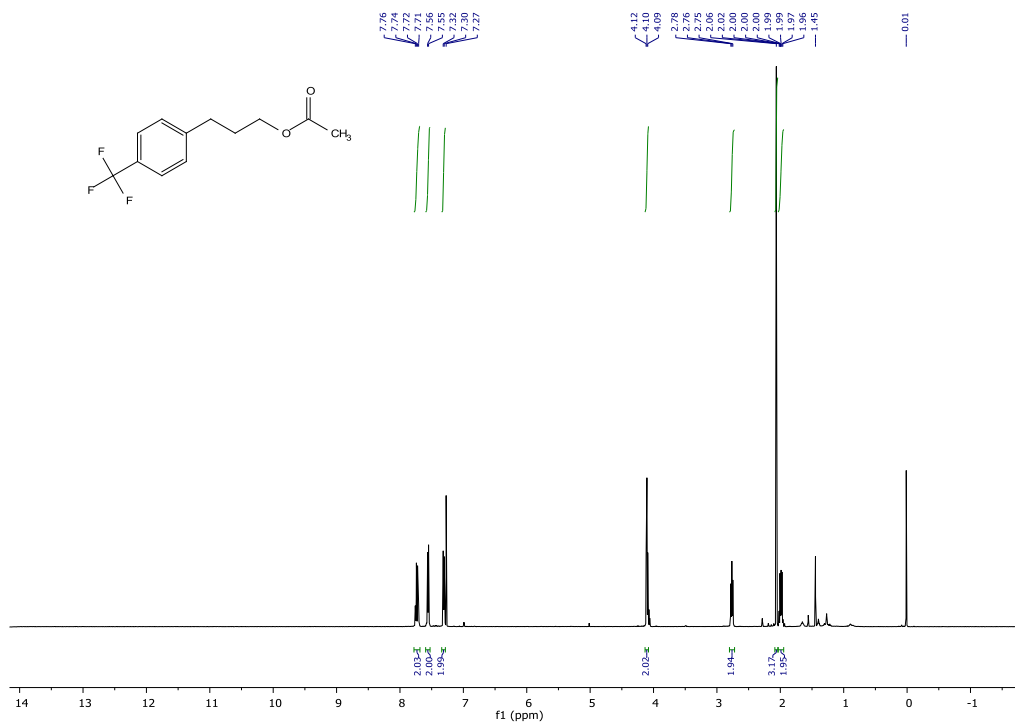
¹³C {¹H} NMR spectrum of 3-(naphthalene-2-yl)propyl acetate (**3d**)



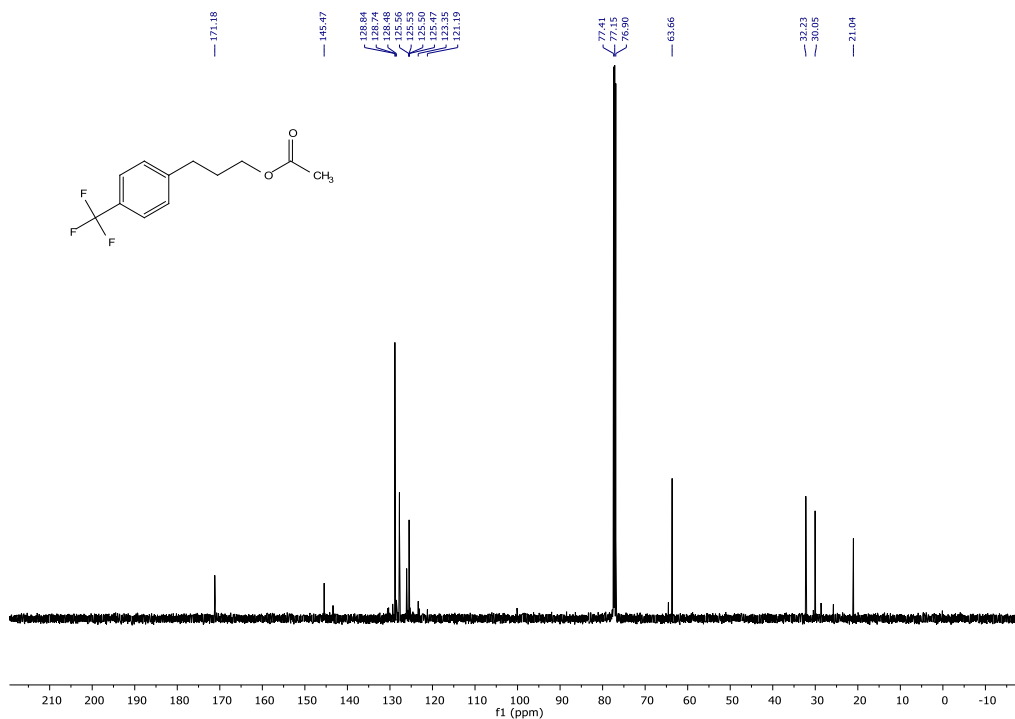
¹H NMR spectrum of 3-(4-cyanophenyl)propyl acetate (**3f**)



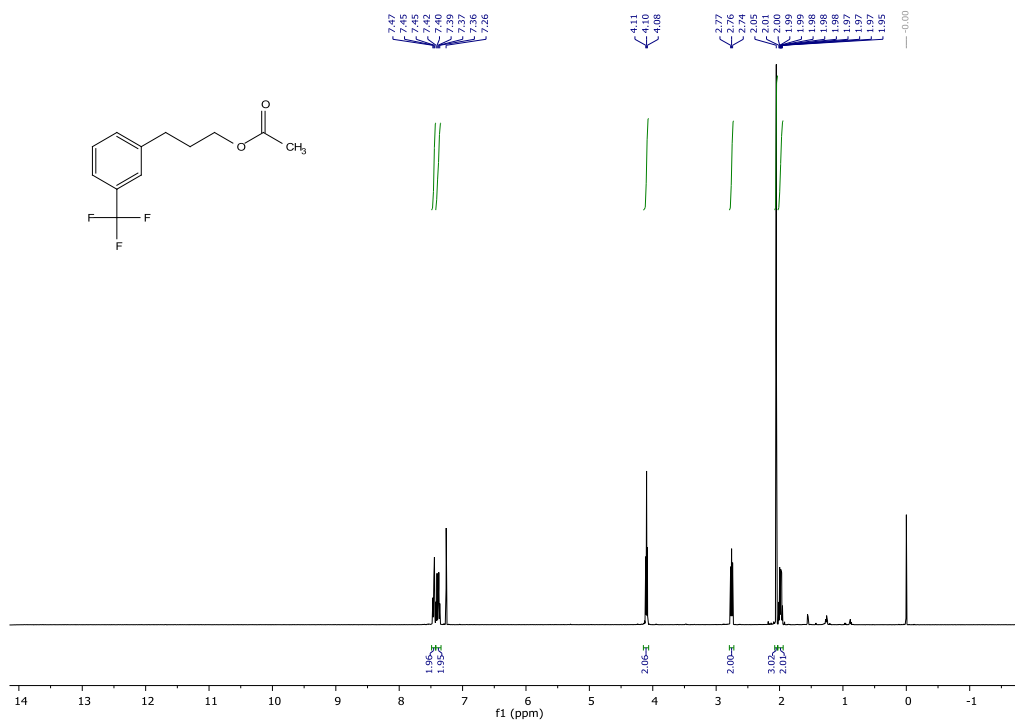
¹³C {¹H} NMR spectrum of 3-(4-cyanophenyl)propyl acetate (**3f**)



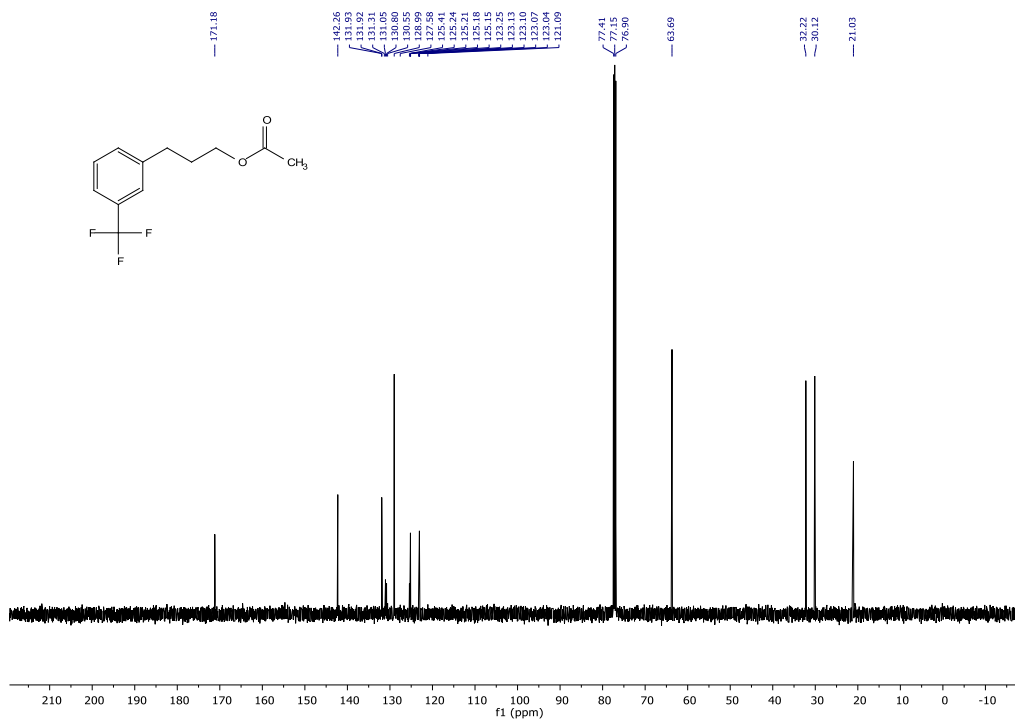
¹H NMR spectrum of 3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)propyl acetate (3g)



¹³C {¹H} NMR spectrum of 3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)propyl acetate (3g)



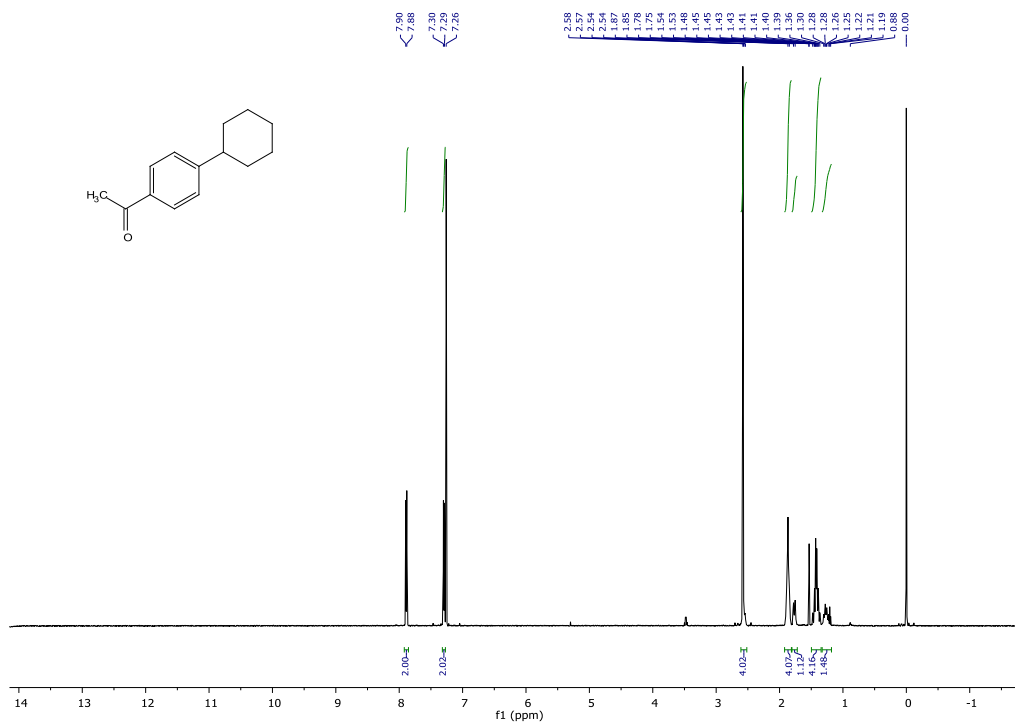
¹H NMR spectrum of 3-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)propyl acetate (**3h**)



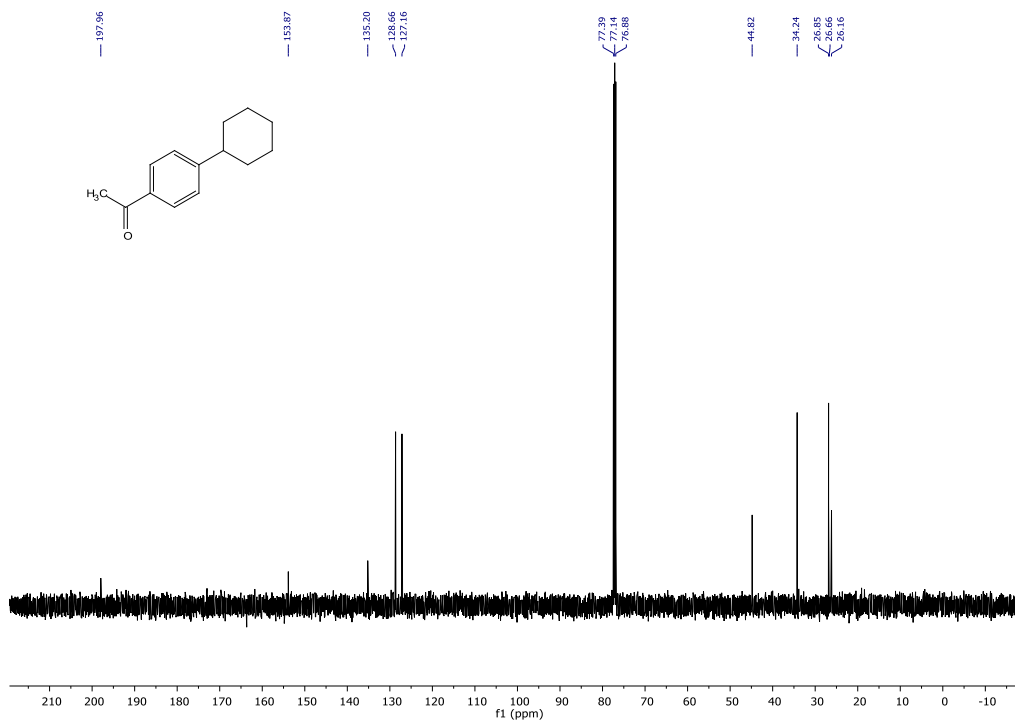
¹³C {¹H} NMR spectrum of 3-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)propyl acetate (**3h**)



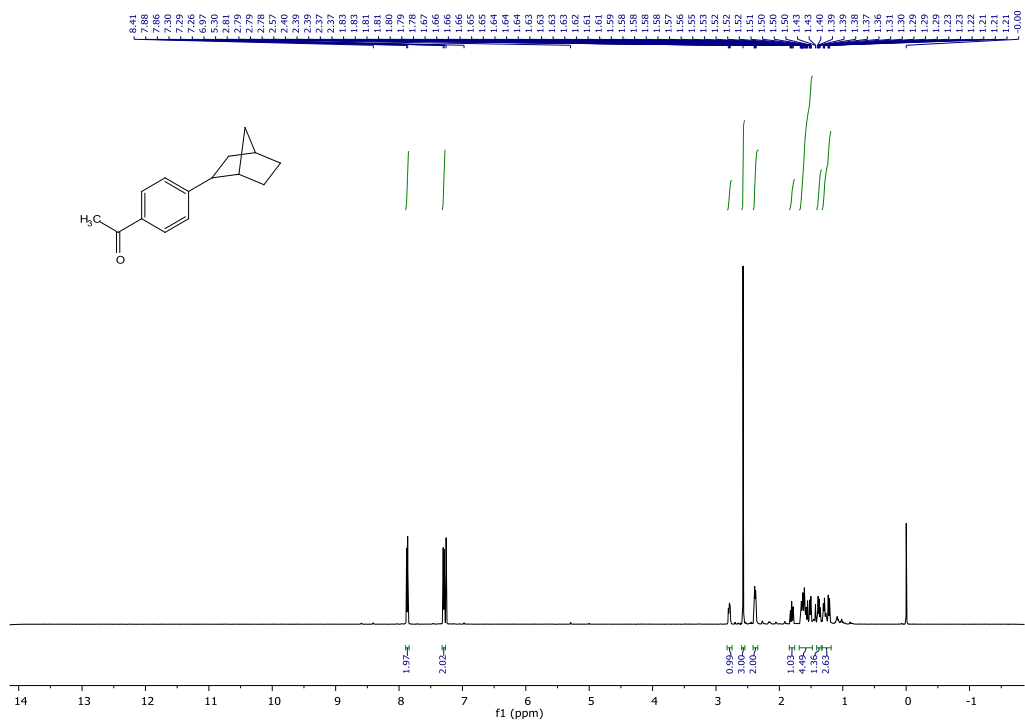
^{19}F NMR spectrum of 3-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)propyl acetate (**3h**)



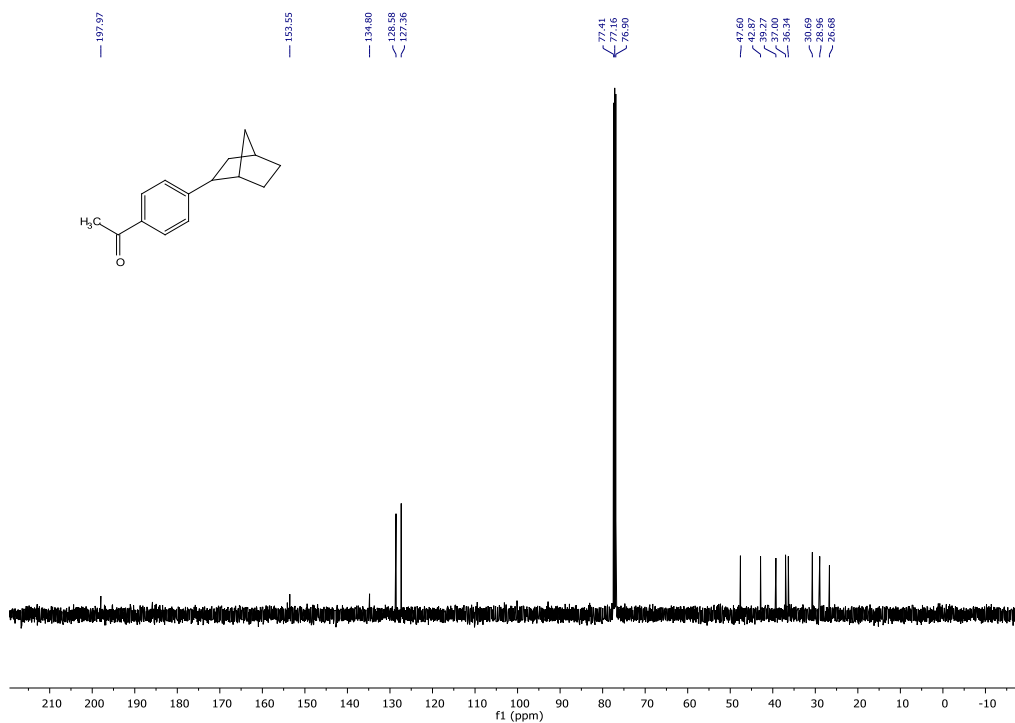
¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ethanone (**3i**)



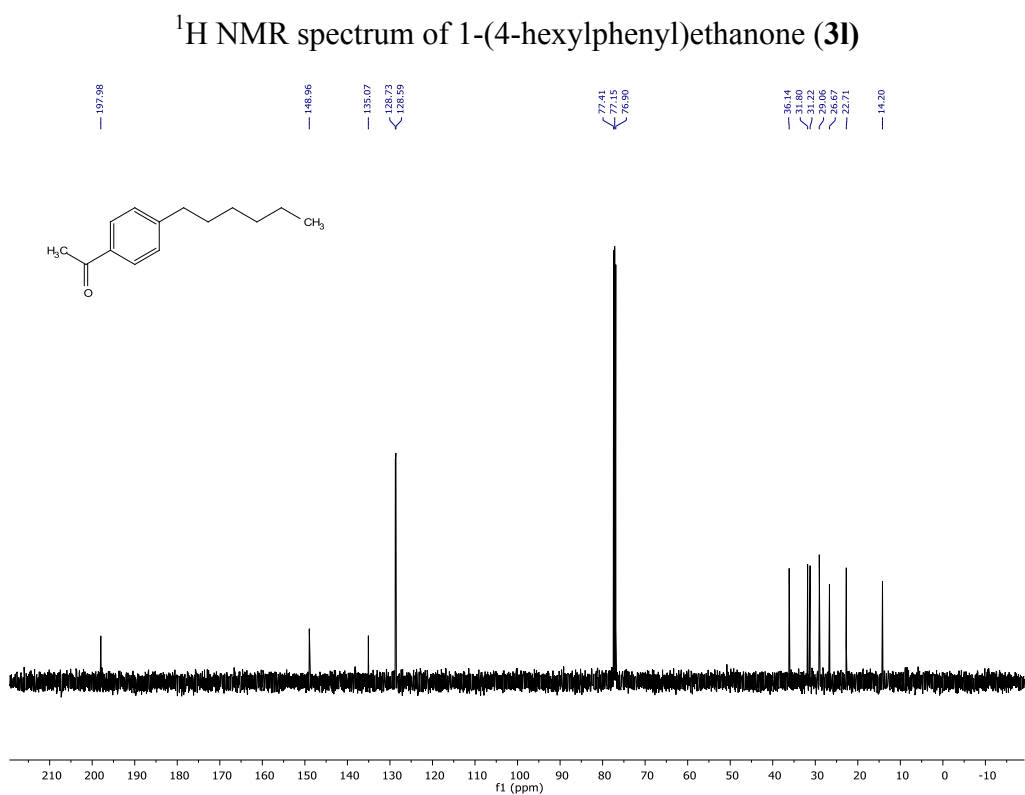
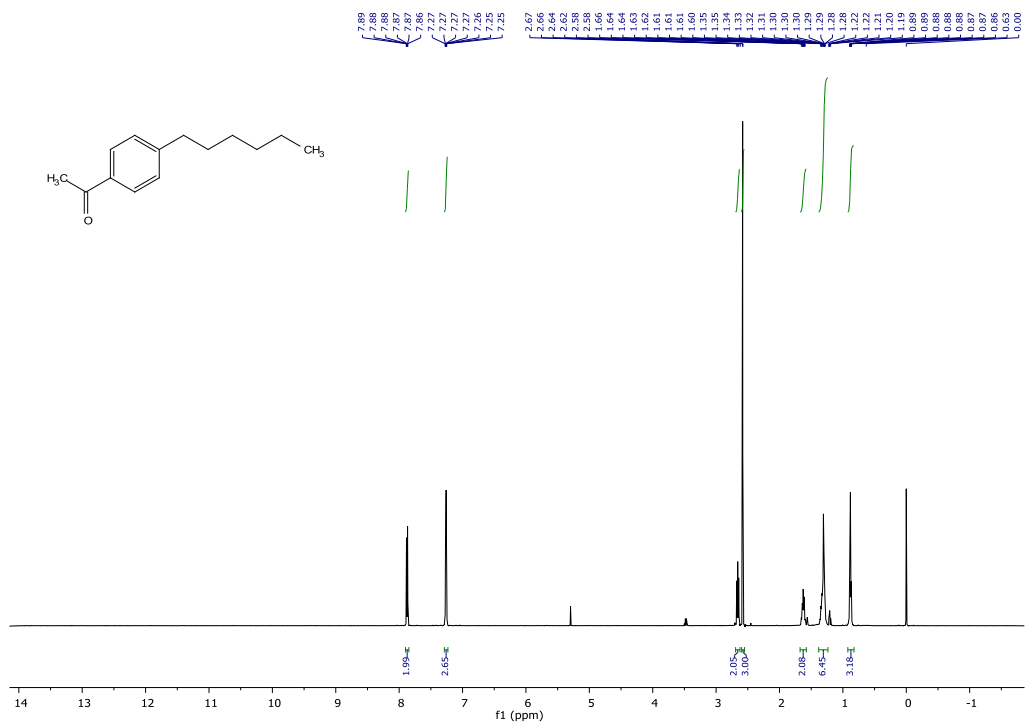
¹³C {¹H} NMR spectrum of 1-(4-cyclohexylphenyl)ethanone (**3i**)

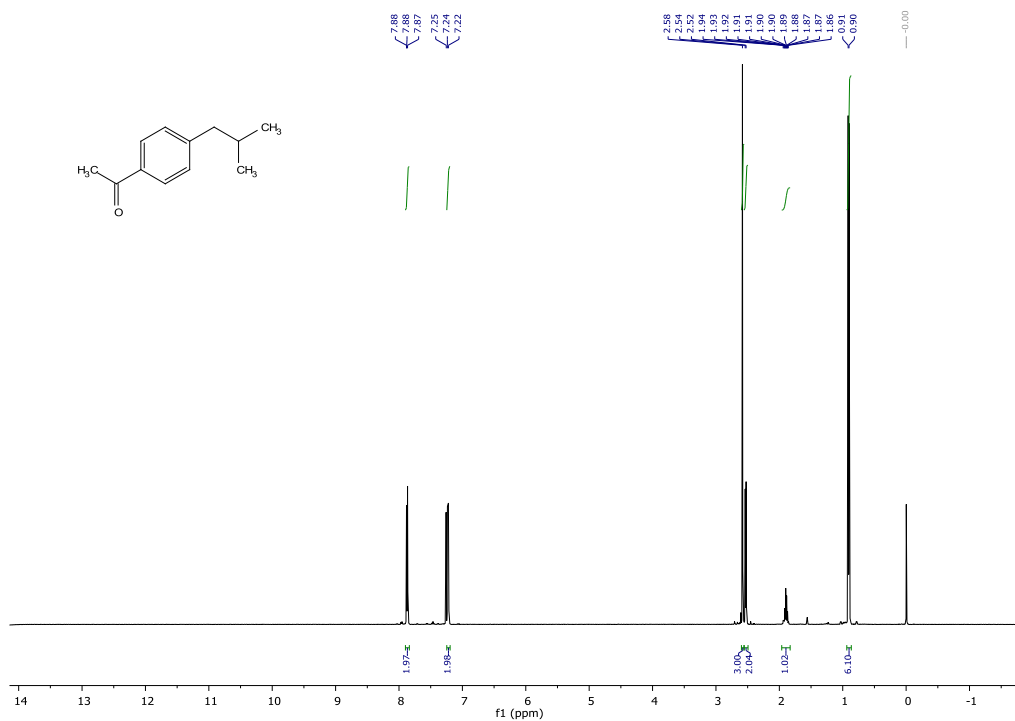


¹H NMR spectrum of (±)-1-(4-(bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-yl)phenyl)ethanone (3j)

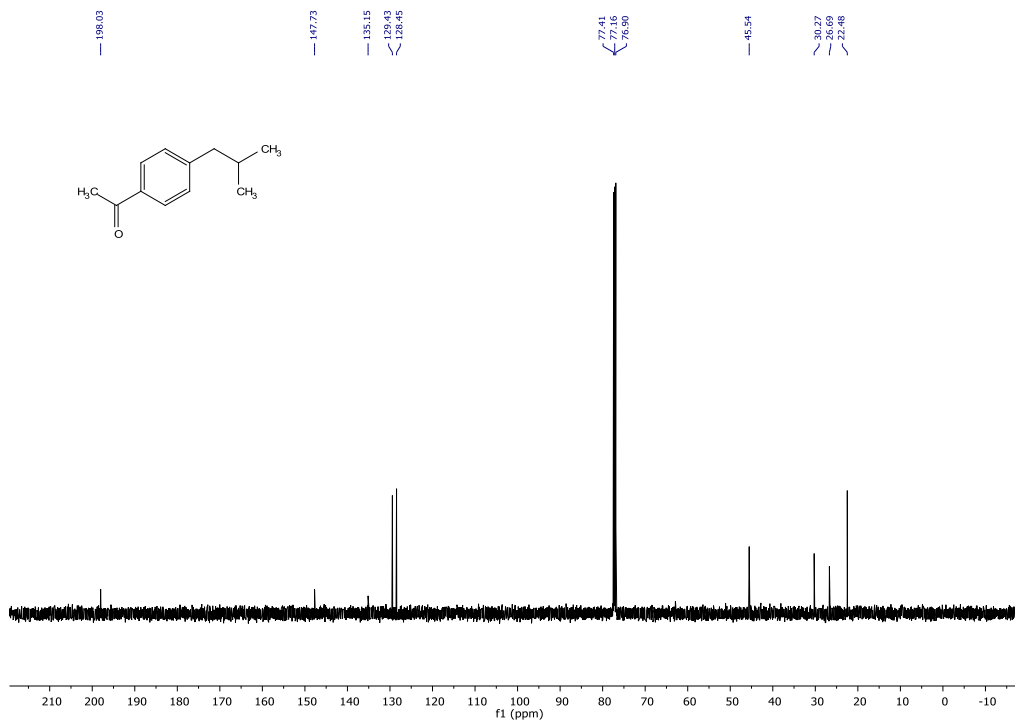


¹³C {¹H} NMR spectrum of (±)-1-(4-(bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-yl)phenyl)ethanone (3j)

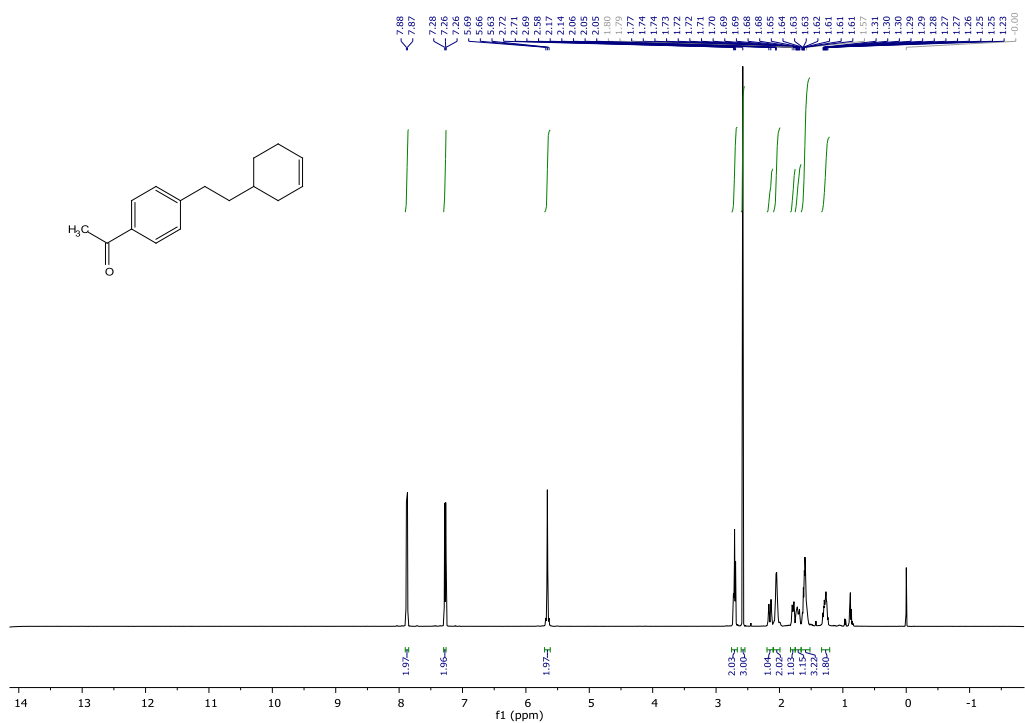




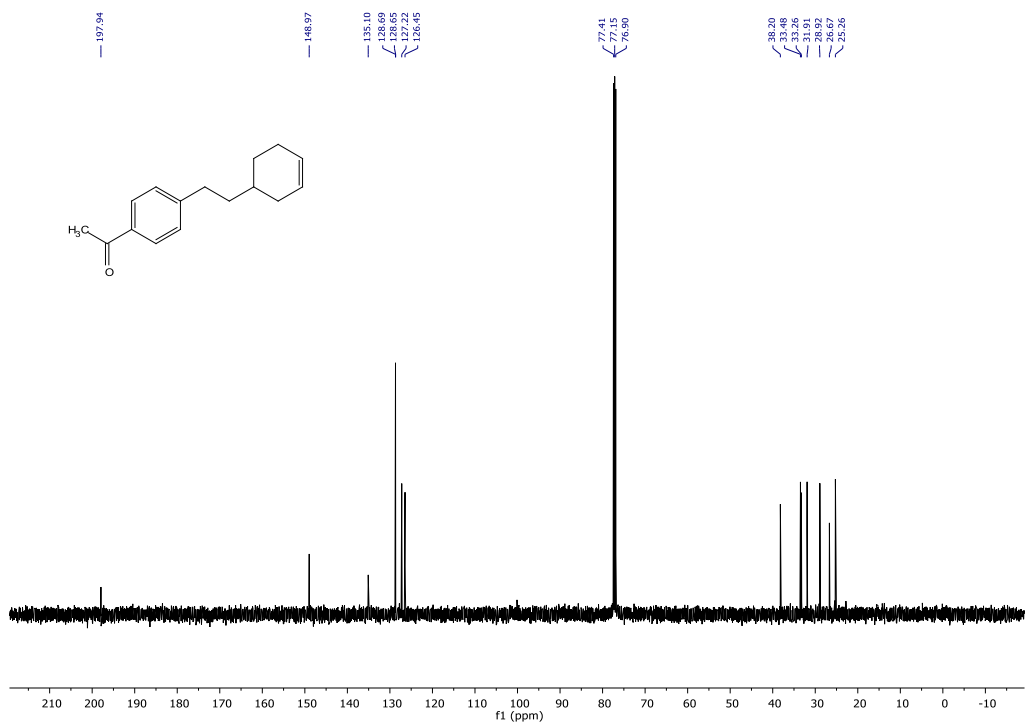
¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(4-isobutylphenyl)ethanone (3m)



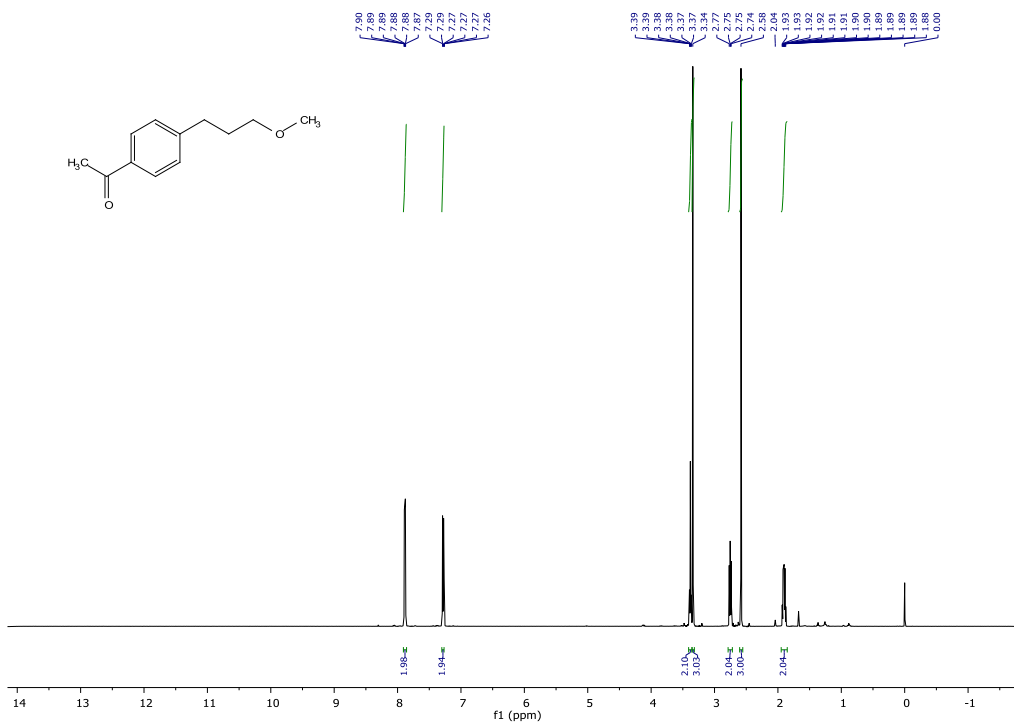
¹³C {¹H} NMR spectrum of 1-(4-isobutylphenyl)ethanone (3m)



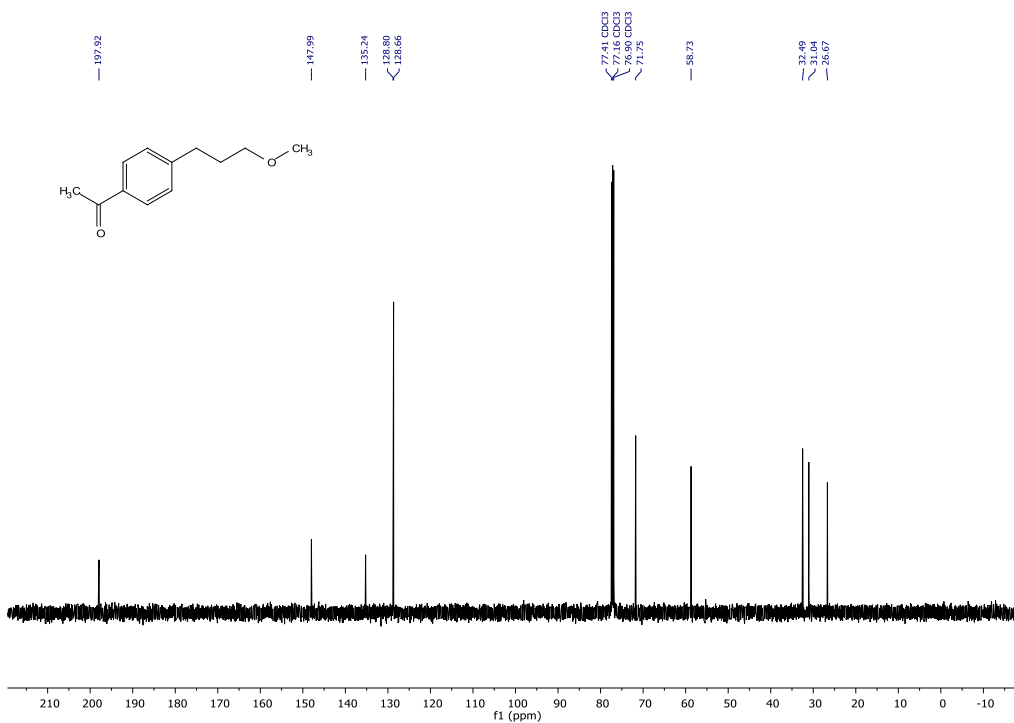
¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(4-(2-(cyclohex-3-en-1-yl)ethyl)phenyl)ethanone (**3n**)



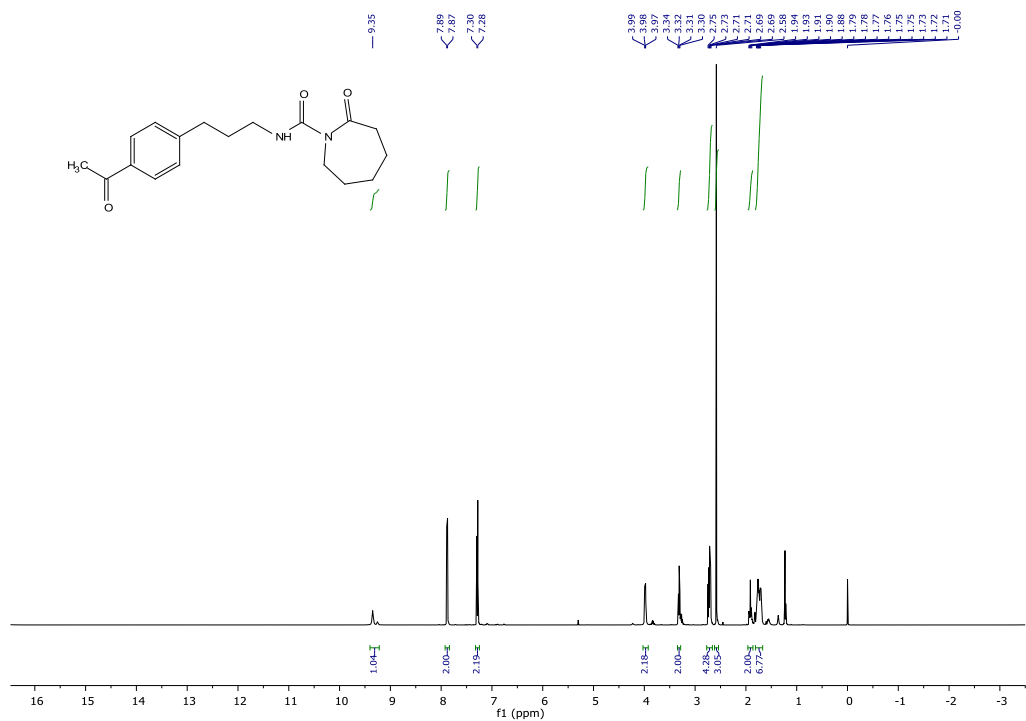
¹³C {¹H} NMR spectrum of 1-(4-(2-(cyclohex-3-en-1-yl)ethyl)phenyl)ethanone (**3n**)



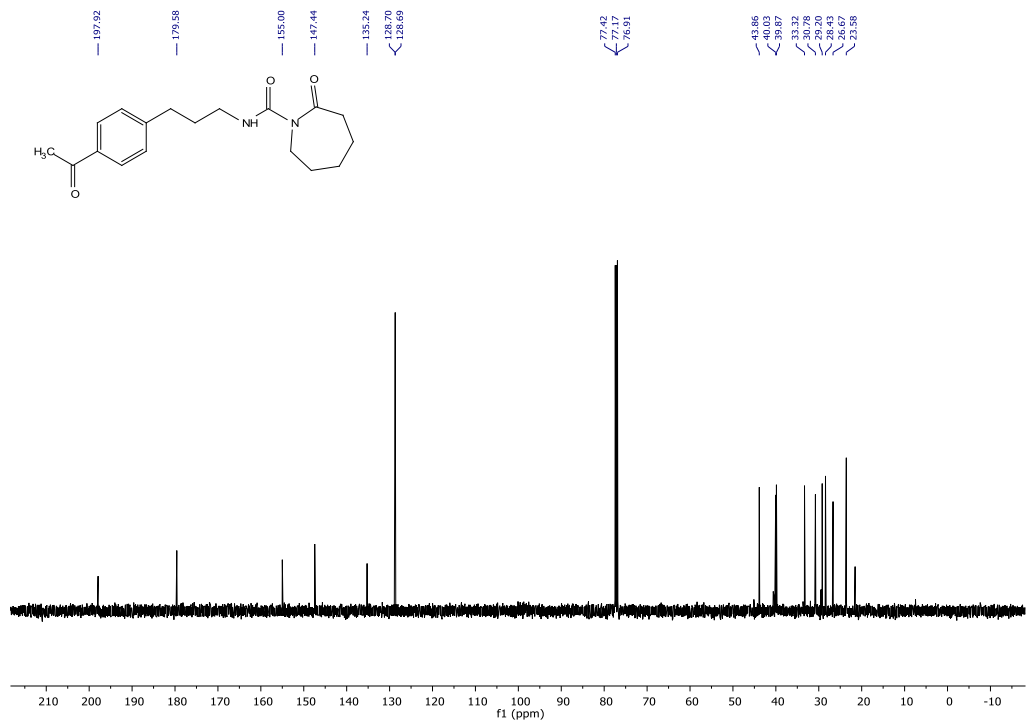
¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(4-(3-methoxypropyl)phenyl)ethanone (**30**)



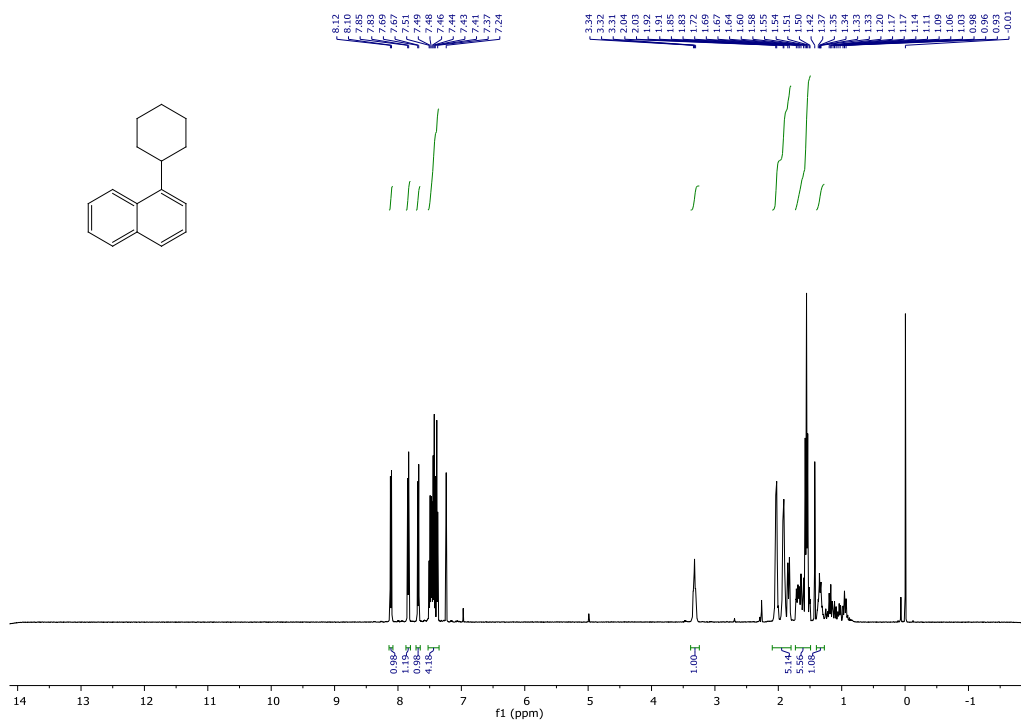
¹³C {¹H} NMR spectrum of 1-(4-(3-methoxypropyl)phenyl)ethanone (**30**)



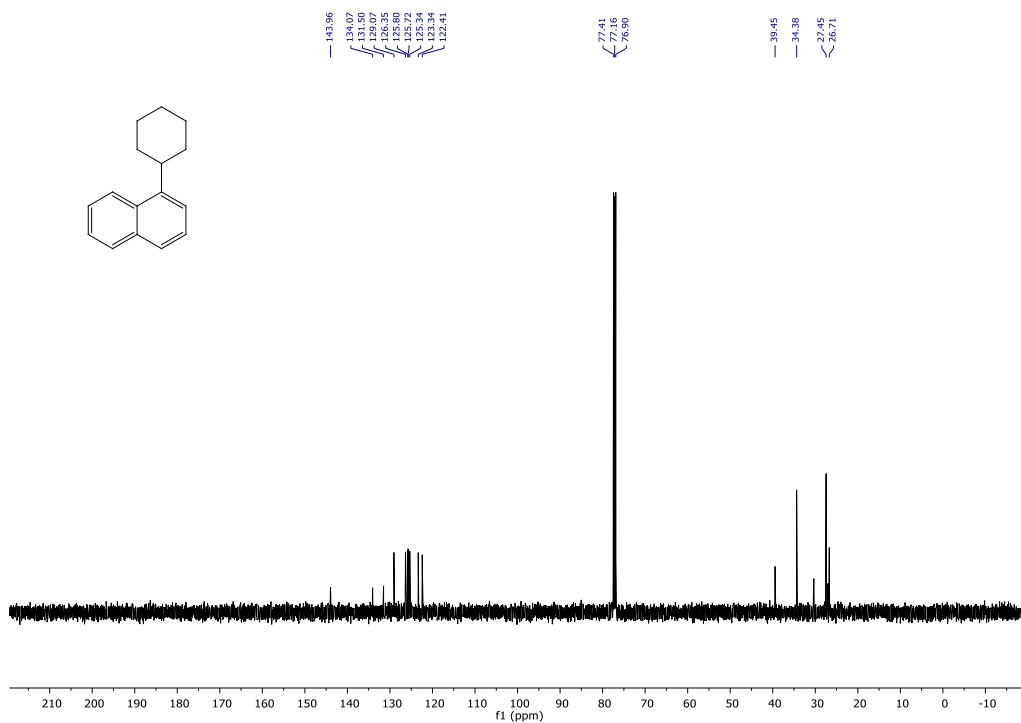
¹H NMR spectrum of N-(3-(4-acetylphenyl)propyl)-2-oxoazepane-1-carboxamide (**3p**)



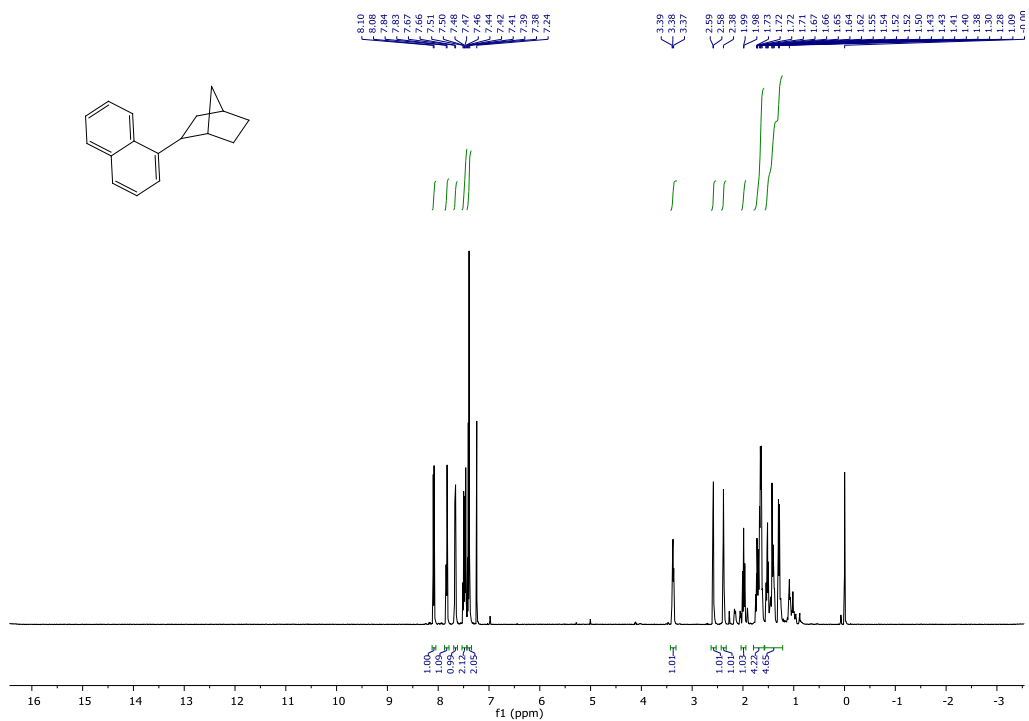
¹³C {¹H} NMR spectrum of N-(3-(4-acetylphenyl)propyl)-2-oxoazepane-1-carboxamide (**3p**)



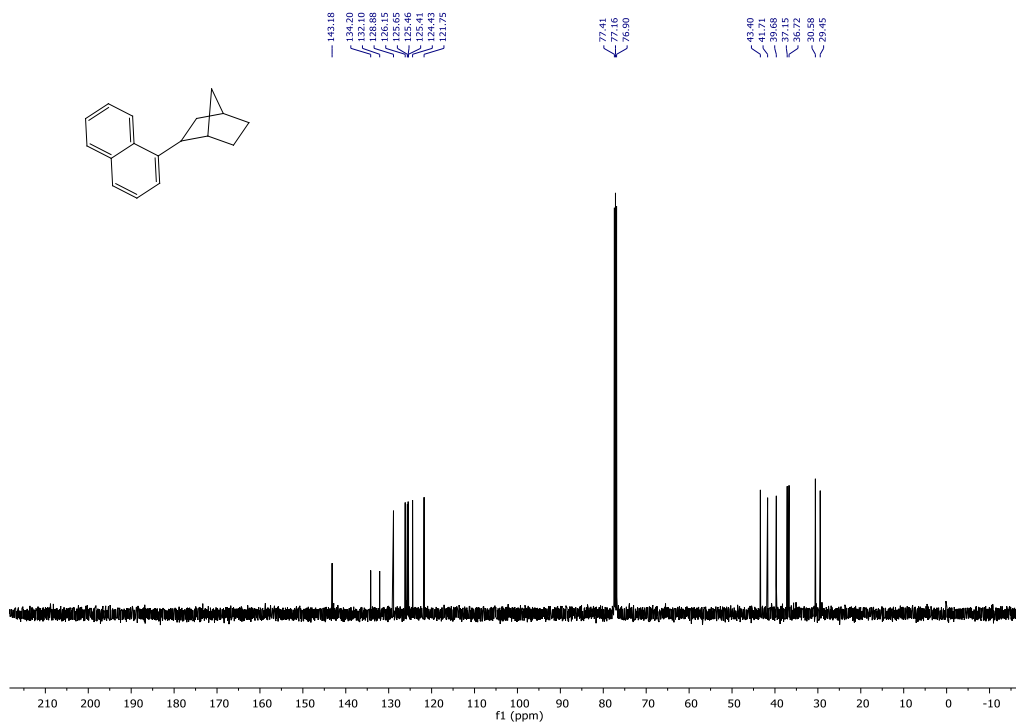
¹H NMR spectrum of 1-cyclohexylnaphthalene (**3q**)



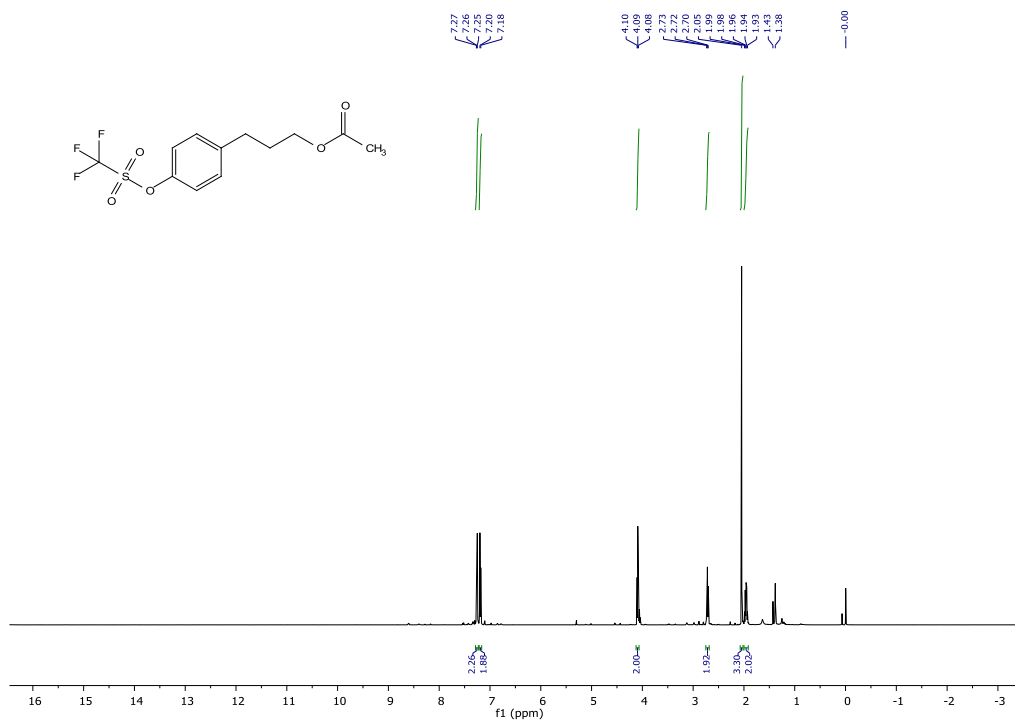
¹³C {¹H} NMR spectrum of 1-cyclohexylnaphthalene (**3q**)



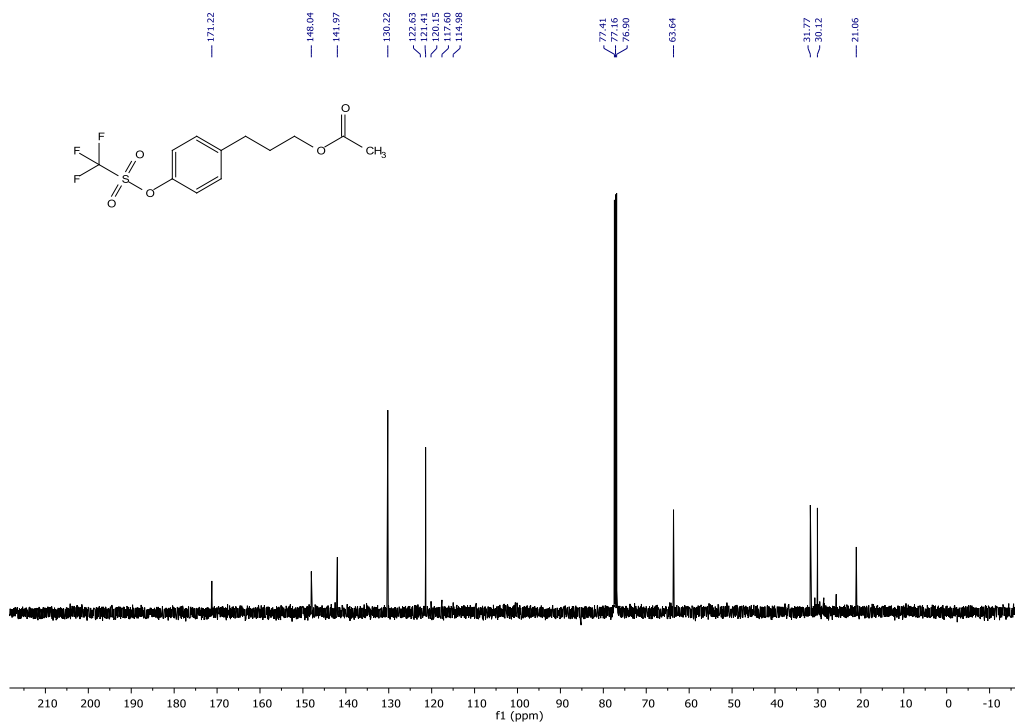
¹H NMR spectrum of (±)-1-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-yl)naphthalene (3s)



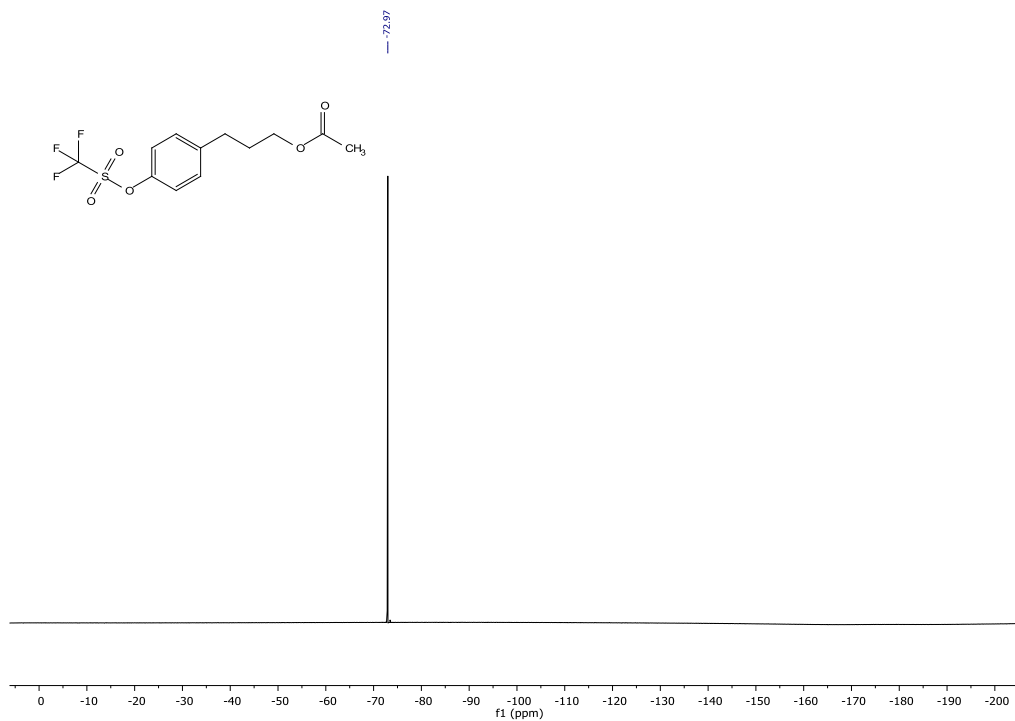
¹³C {¹H} NMR spectrum of (±)-1-bicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-yl)naphthalene (3s)



¹H NMR spectrum of 3-(4-(((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)oxy)phenyl)propyl acetate (**3t**)



¹³C {¹H} NMR spectrum of 3-(4-(((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)oxy)phenyl)propyl acetate (**3t**)



^{19}F NMR spectrum of 3-(4-(((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)oxy)phenyl)propyl acetate (**3t**)