

## 1,1'-双(二苯基膦基)二茂铁介导的芳烃碳氢键芳基化反应制备联芳基骨架

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## DPPF-Mediated C—H Arylation of Arenes with Aryl Iodides for Synthesis of Biaryl Linkages

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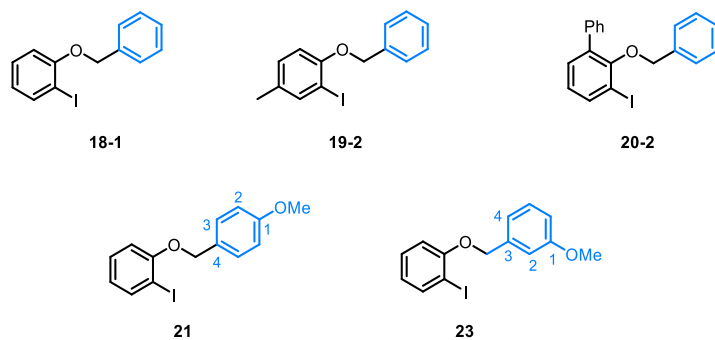
## 1 Reagents

All commercial materials were used as received unless otherwise noted. Benzene and toluene were dried by distillation over sodium/benzophenone. Other superdried solvents were purchased from J&K Chemical and used without further purification. TLC were performed on silica gel Huanghai HSGF254 plates and visualization of the developed chromatogram was performed by fluorescence quenching ( $\lambda_{\max} = 254$  nm). Flash chromatography was performed using Silica gel (200–300 mesh) purchased from Qingdao Haiyang Chemical Co., China. 4-Iodoanisole (98%, Energe Chemical.), 18-crown-6 (98%, Heowns Biochemical Technology Co., Ltd.), dppf (98%, J&K Chemical) and t-BuOK (99%, J&K Chemical) were used in the dppf mediated radical arylation of arenes.

## 2 Instruments

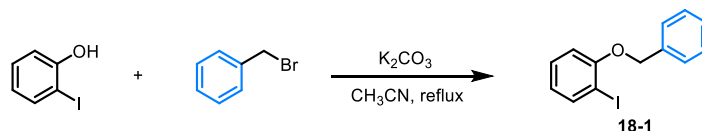
NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AVANCE AV 400 instruments, using residual solvent peaks chloroform ( $\delta = 7.26$ ) or TMS ( $\delta = 0.00$ ) for  $^1\text{H}$ NMR, chloroform ( $\delta = 77.16$ ) for  $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR as internal reference. Multiplicities are recorded as: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, dd = doublet of doublets, q = quartet, brs = broad singlet, m = multiplet. High resolution ESI mass experiments were operated on a Thermo Fisher Q Exactive Focus of instrument. All reactions were carried out in a 8 mL glass vial (Thermo Scientific National B7999-2, made from superior quality 33 expansion borosilicate clear glass), sealed with a PTEF cap on bench top. GC-MS was performed on an Agilent Technologies 7890B and 5977A System.

## 3 Synthesis of substrates



Scheme S1 List of substrates synthesized in this research

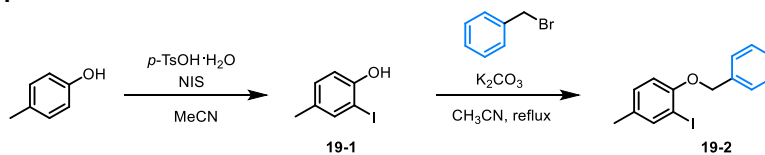
### 3.1 Synthesis of compound 18-1



Scheme S2 Synthesis of compound 18-1

To a solution of 2-iodophenol (1.1 g, 5 mmol, 1 equiv) in acetonitrile (20 mL),  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (1.73 g, 12.5 mmol, 2.5 equiv) and benzyl bromide (0.59 mL, 5 mmol, 1 equiv) were added. The resulting solution was heated to reflux overnight. After being cooled to room temperature, the mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and water. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (3  $\times$  30 mL), the combined organic phase was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluted with PE : EtOAc ( $v/v$  50 : 1) to give **18-1** in 95% yield.  $R_f = 0.4$ , PE : EtOAc ( $v/v$  30 : 1). The characterization data was consistent with those reported in the literature <sup>1</sup>.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.85 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.55 (d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.49–7.39 (m, 2H), 7.40–7.27 (m, 2H), 6.89 (d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 1H), 6.76 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 1H), 5.18 (s, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  157.2, 139.6, 136.59, 129.5, 128.6, 127.9, 127.1, 122.9, 112.8, 86.9, 70.9.

### 3.2 Synthesis of compound 19-2



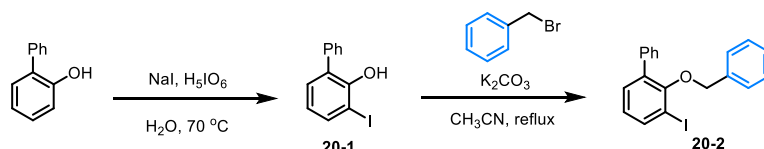
Scheme S3 Synthesis of compound 19-2

To a stirred solution of 4-methylphenol (1.05 mL, 10 mmol, 1 equiv) in 10 mL of MeCN were added  $p\text{-TsOH}\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1.90 g, 10 mmol, 1 equiv) and N-iodosuccinimide (NIS, 2.25 g, 10 mmol, 1 equiv) at room temperature. After being stirred for 24 h, the reaction was quenched with saturated  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$ , and extracted with EtOAc (3  $\times$  30 mL). The combined organic layers was washed with brine, dried

over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography (20% hexane/ $\text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ) to afford **19-1** as a yellow oil in 86% yield.

The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>2</sup>. To a solution of **19-1** (1.17 g, 5 mmol, 1 equiv) in acetonitrile (20 mL),  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (1.73 g, 12.5 mmol, 2.5 equiv), and benzyl bromide (0.59 mL, 5 mmol, 1 equiv) were added. The resulting solution was heated to reflux overnight. After being cooled to room temperature, the mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and water. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc ( $3 \times 30$  mL) and the combined organic phase were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluted with PE : EtOAc ( $v/v$  50 : 1) to afford **19-2** in 95% yield.  $R_f = 0.4$ , PE : EtOAc ( $v/v$  30 : 1). The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>3</sup>. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.59 (d,  $J = 2.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 7.39–7.31 (m, 2H), 7.32–7.24 (m, 1H), 7.01 (d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 1H), 5.05 (s, 2H), 2.20 (s, 3H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  155.2, 139.9, 136.8, 132.4, 129.9, 128.5, 127.8, 127.0, 112.7, 86.8, 71.0, 20.1.

### 3.3 Synthesis of compound 20-2

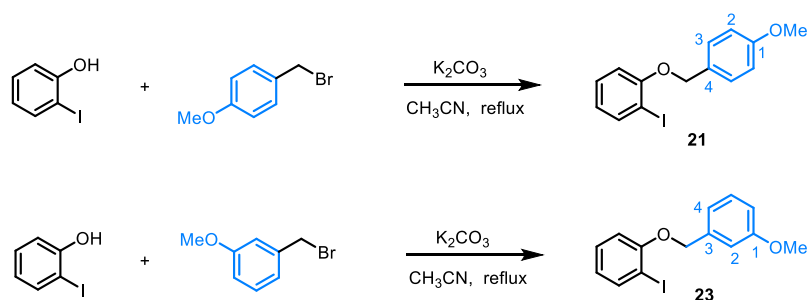


Scheme S4 Synthesis of compound 20-2

2-Phenylphenol (340 mg, 2 mmol, 1 equiv) and orthoperiodic acid (228 mg, 1 mmol, 50% (molar fraction)) were added to a solution of NaI (372 mg, 2 mmol, 1 equiv) in 4 mL water at room temperature. The reaction mixture were stirred at 70 °C for 1 h. After being cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was treated with  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_3$  (10% (molar fraction), 5 mL) and the mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O ( $3 \times 10$  mL). The combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluted with hexane/ Dichloromethane ( $v/v$  100:1)) to afford **20-1** in 85% yield. The characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>4</sup>.

To the solution of **20-1** (592.2 mg, 2 mmol, 1 equiv) in acetonitrile (8 mL),  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (690 mg, 5 mmol, 2.5 equiv) and benzyl bromide (0.24 mL, 2 mmol, 1 equiv) were added. The resulting solution was heated to reflux overnight. After being cooled to room temperature, the mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and water. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc ( $3 \times 15$  mL) and the combined organic phase were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluted with PE : EtOAc ( $v/v$  50 : 1) to give **20-2** in 80% yield.  $R_f = 0.3$ , PE : EtOAc ( $v/v$  30 : 1). **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.80 (dd,  $J = 7.8, 1.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.62–7.54 (m, 2H), 7.47–7.33 (m, 4H), 7.33–7.25 (m, 3H), 7.17 (dd,  $J = 6.6, 3.0$  Hz, 2H), 6.95 (t,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 4.45 (s, 2H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  155.6, 138.8, 138.0, 136.5, 136.3, 131.5, 129.35, 129.0, 128.5, 128.3, 128.3, 127.8, 126.4, 93.8, 74.8. **HRMS (ESI)** Calcd for  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{15}\text{INaO}^+[\text{M} + \text{Na}^+]$ : 409.0060, found: 409.0056.

### 3.4 Synthesis of compound 21 and 23



Scheme S5 Synthesis of compounds 21 and 23

To a solution of 2-iodophenol (1.1 g, 5 mmol, 1 equiv) in acetonitrile (20 mL),  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (1.73 g, 12.5 mmol, 2.5 equiv), 4-Methoxybenzyl bromide (1.01 g, 5 mmol, 1 equiv) or 3-Methoxybenzyl bromide (1.01 g, 5 mmol, 1 equiv) were added at room temperature. The resulting solution was heated to reflux overnight. After being cooled to room temperature, the mixture was partitioned between EtOAc and water. The aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc ( $3 \times 30$  mL) and the combined organic phase were washed with brine, dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$ , filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (eluted with PE : EtOAc ( $v/v$  50 : 1) to give compounds **21** and **23** in 90% and 91% yield respectively.  $R_f = 0.4$ , PE : EtOAc ( $v/v$  30 : 1). The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>5,6</sup>.

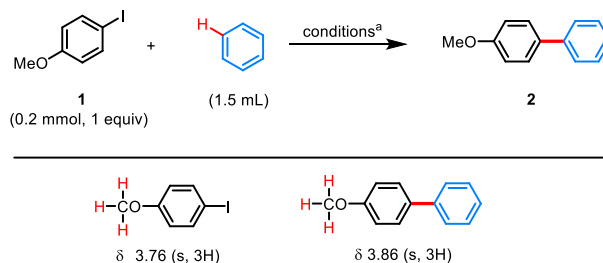
**Compound 21:**  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)  $\delta$  7.79 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 7.30–7.23 (m, 1H), 6.92 (d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 2H), 6.86 (d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 1H), 6.71 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  159.5, 157.4, 139.7, 129.5, 128.8, 128.7, 122.9, 114.1, 113.1, 87.1, 70.9, 55.4.

**Compound 23:**  $^1\text{H NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.78 (dd,  $J = 7.8, 1.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.33–7.20 (m, 2H), 7.11 (s, 1H), 7.03 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 6.83 (t,  $J = 6.4$  Hz, 2H), 6.71 (d,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, 1H), 5.11 (s, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C NMR}$  (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  159.9, 157.1, 139.6, 138.2, 129.6, 129.5, 122.8, 119.1, 113.6, 112.8, 112.3, 86.9, 70.6, 55.4.

#### 4 Optimization of dppf mediated Intermolecular C–H arylation of benzene

All screening reactions were carried out at a 0.2 mmol scale in a 8 mL glass vial (Thermo Scientific, National B7999-2) sealed with a PTEF cap and stirred on bench top.

Aryl iodide (0.2 mmol, 1 equiv), dppf and other specified reagents were added into a 8 mL glass vial at room temperature, then benzene (1.5 mL) was added. The vial was sealed with a PTEF cap. The reaction mixture was vigorously stirred at specified temperature for 48 hours. After being cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with DCM (5 mL) and filtered. The resulting mixture was allowed to stir for 10 min and then filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and yields are based on  $^1\text{HNMR}$  analysis of the crude reaction solution using 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (33.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv, a singlet peak around 5.96 was set as 1.00) as internal standard. Yield of **2** = integration of peak ( $\delta$  3.86, s)  $\times$  67%.



Scheme S6 Model reaction

Table S1 Optimization of dppf mediated Intermolecular C–H arylation of benzene

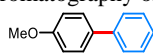
Entry <sup>a</sup>	Condition	Yield (%) <sup>b</sup>
1	dppf (0.1), $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$ (2.0), 110 °C, 48 h	< 10
2	dppf (0.1), <i>t</i> -BuONa (2.0), 110 °C, 48 h	NR
3	dppf (0.1), <i>t</i> -BuOLi (2.0), 110 °C, 48 h	NR
4	dppf (0.1), <i>t</i> -BuONa (2.0), 130 °C, 48 h	NR
5	dppf (0.1), <i>t</i> -BuOK (2.0), 110 °C, 48 h	64
6	dppf (0.1), <i>t</i> -BuOK (2.0), 130 °C, 48 h	73
7	dppf (0.1), <i>t</i> -BuOK (2.0), TBAI (0.2), 130 °C, 48 h	28
8	dppf (0.1), <i>t</i> -BuOK (2.0), TBAB (0.2), 130 °C, 48 h	30
9	<b>dppf (0.1), <i>t</i>-BuOK (2.0), 140 °C, 48 h</b>	<b>78 (73) <sup>c</sup></b>
10	dppf (0.1), <i>t</i> -BuOK (2.0), 145 °C, 48 h	77
11	dppf (0.1), <i>t</i> -BuOK (2.0), 140 °C, 30 h	66
12	dppf (0.1), <i>t</i> -BuOK (2.0), 140 °C, 48 h	60 <sup>d</sup>
13	dppf (0.1), <i>t</i> -BuOK (2.0), 140 °C, 48 h	65 <sup>e</sup>
14	dppf (0.1), <i>t</i> -BuOK (2.0), 18-crown-6 (0.4), 140 °C, 48 h	61
15	<i>t</i> -BuOK (2.0), 18-crown-6 (0.4), 140 °C, 48 h	51
16	<i>t</i> -BuOK (2.0), 140 °C, 48 h	25

<sup>a</sup> All screening reactions were carried on a 0.2 mmol scale at a 0.13 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> concentration; <sup>b</sup> Yields are based on  $^1\text{HNMR}$  analysis of the crude reaction solution using 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane as internal standard; <sup>c</sup> Isolated yield; <sup>d</sup> The screening reaction was carried on a 0.2 mmol scale at a 0.1 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> concentration; <sup>e</sup> The screening reaction was carried on a 0.2 mmol scale at a 0.2 mol·L<sup>-1</sup> concentration; NR: no reaction, most of the starting material recovered. TBAB: tetrabutylammonium bromide. TBAI: tetrabutylammonium iodide.

#### 5 General experimental procedures for aryl iodides with benzene

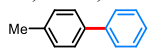
Aryl iodide (0.2 mmol, 1 equiv), dppf (11.1 mg, 0.02 mmol, 10% (molar fraction)), *t*-BuOK (45 mg, 0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and 1.5 mL anhydrous benzene were added to a 8 mL glass vial at room temperature in glove box. The vial was sealed with PTFE cap and moved out of the glove box. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, then heated to 140 °C for 48 h. After being cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with DCM (5 mL). The resulting mixture was allowed to stir for 10 min and

then filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, the resulting residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography on 200–300 mesh silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate as eluent to give the desired product.



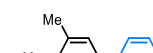
**2**  $R_f = 0.6$ , Hexanes : Ethyl Acetate = 100 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **2** was isolated in 73% yield as white solid following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>7</sup>. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.55 (t,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 4H), 7.43 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.32 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d,  $J = 8.6$  Hz, 2H), 3.86 (s, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  159.3, 140.9, 133.9, 128.9, 128.3, 126.9, 126.8, 114.3, 55.5.



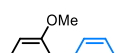
**3**  $R_f = 0.7$ , Hexanes : Ethyl Acetate = 100 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **3** was isolated in 70% yield as white solid following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>7</sup>. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.60–7.55 (m, 2H), 7.50 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 2H), 7.43 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.37–7.31 (m, 1H), 7.26 (t,  $J = 3.9$  Hz, 3H), 2.40 (s, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  141.3, 138.5, 137.1, 129.6, 128.9, 128.8, 127.3, 127.1, 21.2.



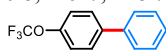
**4**  $R_f = 0.7$ , Hexanes : Ethyl Acetate = 100 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **4** was isolated in 69% yield as colorless oil following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>8</sup>. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.58 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 2H), 7.42 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.38 (s, 1H), 7.35–7.30 (m, 2H), 7.21 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  141.4, 139.0, 137.0, 135.8, 130.2, 128.8, 128.6, 127.1, 127.0, 124.6, 20.1, 19.6.



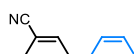
**5**  $R_f = 0.7$ , Hexanes : Ethyl Acetate = 100 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **5** was isolated in 73% yield as white solid following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>7</sup>. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.56 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 2H), 7.43 (t,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H), 7.37–7.33 (m, 3H), 7.06 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.03–6.98 (m, 1H), 3.83 (s, 3H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  156.6, 138.7, 131.0, 130.8, 129.7, 128.7, 128.1, 127.0, 121, 111.3, 55.7.



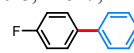
**6**  $R_f = 0.7$ , Hexanes : Ethyl Acetate = 100 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **6** was isolated in 70% yield as white solid following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>7</sup>. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.61–7.49 (m, 4H), 7.43 (t,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 2H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  148.8, 140.1, 140.12, 140.0, 129.0, 128.6, 127.8, 127.3, 121.4.



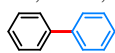
**7**  $R_f = 0.6$ , Hexanes : Ethyl Acetate = 100 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **7** was isolated in 63% yield as white solid following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>9</sup>. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.86 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.63 (d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 1H), 7.55 (t,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 3H), 7.48 (t,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 2H), 7.45–7.38 (m, 1H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  142.6, 139.0, 131.6, 130.8, 129.7, 129.3, 128.5, 127.2, 119.0, 113.1.



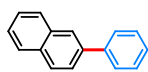
**8**  $R_f = 0.5$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 100 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **8** was isolated in 70% yield as white solid following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>7</sup>. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.62–7.51 (m, 4H), 7.46–7.42 (m, 2H), 7.37–7.32 (m, 1H), 7.17–7.08 (m, 2H); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  163.8, 161.4, 140.4, 137.5, 137.46, 129.0, 128.9, 128.85, 128.8, 127.4, 127.3, 127.2, 115.9, 115.6.



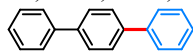
**9**  $R_f = 0.8$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 100 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **9** was isolated in 72% yield as white solid following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>7</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.65 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 4H), 7.49 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 7.40 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 141.4, 128.9, 127.8, 127.3.



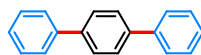
**10**  $R_f = 0.7$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 100 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **10** was isolated in 73% yield as white solid following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>10</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.05 (s, 1H), 7.96–7.84 (m, 3H), 7.78–7.71 (m, 3H), 7.54–7.45 (m, 4H), 7.39 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 141.2, 138.6, 133.8, 132.7, 129.0, 128.6, 128.3, 127.8, 127.6, 127.5, 126.4, 126.1, 125.9, 125.7.



**11**  $R_f = 0.7$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 100 : 1 (v/v)

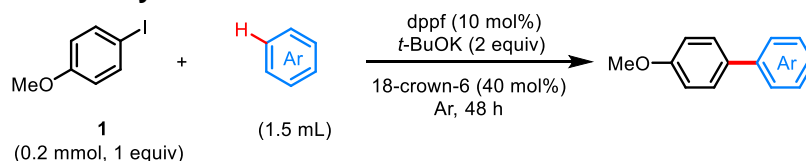
Compound **11** was isolated in 72% yield as white solid following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that previously reported in the literature <sup>11</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.68 (s, 4H), 7.67–7.62 (m, 4H), 7.47 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 140.83, 140.25, 128.96, 127.64, 127.49, 127.19.



**11**  $R_f = 0.7$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 100 : 1 (v/v)

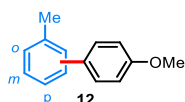
Compound **11** was isolated in 69% yield as white solid following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>11</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.68 (s, 4H), 7.67–7.62 (m, 4H), 7.47 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 140.83, 140.25, 128.96, 127.64, 127.49, 127.19.

## 6 General procedure for arylation of arenes with 4-iodoanisole



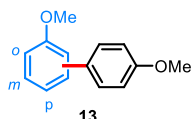
Scheme S7 Arylation of arenes with 4-iodoanisole

4-iodoanisole (0.2 mmol, 1 equiv), dppf (11.1 mg, 0.04 mmol, 10% (molar fraction)) and 18-crown-6 (21.1 mg, 0.08 mmol, 40% (molar fraction)), *t*-BuOK (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and 1.5 mL anhydrous arene were added to a 8 mL glass vial at room temperature in glove box. The vial was sealed with PTFE cap and moved out of glove box. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, then heated to 140 °C for 48 h under Ar atmosphere. After being cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with DCM (5 mL). The resulting mixture was allowed to stir for 10 min and then filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, the resulting residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography on 200–300 mesh silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate as eluent to give the desired product.



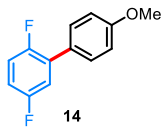
**12**  $R_f = 0.35$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 50 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **12** (*o* : *m* : *p* = 6.1 : 2.5 : 1) was isolated in 52% yield as white solid following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>7</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.55–7.48 (m, 0.78H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 0.27H), 7.38–7.29 (m, 0.85H), 7.29–7.19 (m, 4.14H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 0.32H), 7.00–6.92 (m, 1.92H), 3.85 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 3H), 2.41 (s, 1H), 2.28 (s, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 158.6, 141.7, 135.6, 134.5, 130.4, 130.38, 130.0, 129.6, 128.8, 128.3, 128.1, 127.7, 127.5, 127.1, 126.7, 125.9, 124.0, 114.3, 113.6, 55.4, 21.7, 20.7.



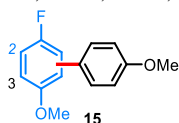
**13**  $R_f = 0.4$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 50 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **13** (*o* : *m* : *p* = 24.7 : 9.3 : 1) was isolated in 65% yield as white solid following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>7</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 0.54H), 7.48–7.41 (m, 1.6H), 7.32–7.25 (m, 1.36H), 7.16–7.04 (m, 0.6H), 6.98 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 0.74H), 6.93 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2.75H), 6.83 (dd, *J* = 8.2, 2.5 Hz, 0.28H), 3.81 (s, 0.8H), 3.79 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 3.05H), 3.76 (s, 1.98H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 160.0, 159.3, 158.8, 158.7, 156.5, 142.4, 133.6, 133.5, 131.0, 130.7, 130.7, 130.4, 129.8, 128.3, 127.8, 120.9, 119.3, 114.2, 113.6, 112.6, 112.1, 111.3, 55.6, 55.4, 55.3.



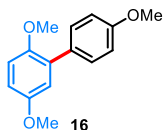
**14**  $R_f = 0.35$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 50 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **14** was isolated in 72% yield as light yellow solid following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>7</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.51 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 1.7 Hz, 2H), 7.19–7.06 (m, 2H), 7.05–6.92 (m, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 160.1, 159.7, 157.7, 157.0, 154.6, 130.2, 130.1, 130.1, 127.2, 117.3, 117.2, 117.1, 117.0, 116.8, 116.7, 116.5, 116.48, 114.8, 114.7, 114.5, 114.4, 114.1, 55.4.



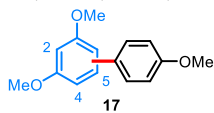
**15**  $R_f = 0.3$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 50 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **15** was isolated in 55% (2 : 3 = 1 : 1.6) yield as light yellow oil following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>7</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.49 (dd, *J* = 11.8, 7.8 Hz, 1.87H), 7.11–7.01 (m, 0.99H), 7.03–6.90 (m, 2.93H), 6.89 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 4.6 Hz, 0.69H), 6.84–6.76 (m, 0.4H), 3.86 (s, 1.07H), 3.86 (s, 1.72H), 3.83 (s, 1.12H), 3.79 (s, 1.86H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 159.4, 159.1, 158.5, 156.1, 155.9, 155.5, 152.7, 131.8, 130.6, 130.2, 130.19, 129.9, 128.3, 127.8, 117.4, 117.1, 116.8, 116.5, 115.4, 115.37, 114.3, 114.0, 113.98, 113.8, 113.7, 113.4, 113.3, 112.4, 112.35, 56.3, 55.9, 55.4.



**16**  $R_f = 0.4$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 60 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **16** was isolated in 60% yield as light yellow oil following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>12</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.00–6.87 (m, 4H), 6.83 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.76 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 158.9, 153.9, 150.9, 131.5, 130.9, 130.7, 116.7, 113.6, 112.7, 112.69, 56.4, 55.9, 55.4.

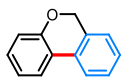


**17**  $R_f = 0.4$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 60 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **17** (2 : 4 : 5 = 6 : 7.8 : 1) was isolated in 56% yield as light yellow oil following the general arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>13</sup>. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.51 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 0.18H), 7.42 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 0.93H), 7.34–7.18 (m, 2.06H), 7.00–6.89 (m, 1.98H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 0.15H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 0.84H), 6.59–6.52 (m, 0.94H), 6.43 (s, 0.07H), 3.84 (d, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 4.82H), 3.79 (s, 1.65H), 3.74 (s, 2.55H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 161.1, 160.1, 158.44, 158.4, 157.9, 132.1, 131.1, 130.9, 130.6, 128.5, 128.3, 126.2, 123.4, 119.2, 114.2, 113.6, 113.4, 105.2, 104.6, 104.3, 99.1, 98.8, 56.0, 55.7, 55.5, 55.4, 55.3.

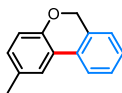
## 7 General procedure for intramolecular C–H arylation reaction

Aryl-iodide (0.2 mmol, 1 equiv), dppf (22.2 mg, 0.04 mmol, 20 mol %), *t*-BuOK (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv), 18-crown-6 (21.1 mg, 0.08 mmol, 40% (molar fraction)) and 1.5 mL anhydrous mesitylene were added to a 8 mL glass vial at room temperature in glove box. The vial was sealed with PTFE cap and moved out of glove box. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, then heated to 120 °C for 30 h under Ar atmosphere. After being cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with DCM (5 mL). The resulting mixture was allowed to stir for 10 min and then filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, the resulting residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography on 200–300 mesh silica gel with Hexane/ethyl acetate as eluent to give the desired product.



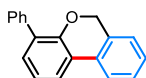
**18**  $R_f = 0.6$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 40 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **18** was isolated in 50% yield as colorless oil following the general intramolecular arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>7</sup>. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.70 (dd,  $J = 14.1, 7.7$  Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H), 7.28–7.20 (m, 2H), 7.13 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.04 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 6.98 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 1H), 5.10 (s, 2H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  154.9, 131.5, 130.2, 129.6, 129.57, 128.7, 128.6, 128.1, 127.8, 127.6, 124.8, 123.4, 123.1, 122.3, 122.1, 121.06, 117.5, 115.0, 68.6.



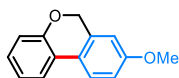
**19**  $R_f = 0.6$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 40 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **19** was isolated in 68% yield as colorless oil following the general intramolecular arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>14</sup>. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.73 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.58 (s, 1H), 7.44–7.36 (m, 1H), 7.31 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.18 (d,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.09 (dd,  $J = 8.1, 2.1$  Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 1H), 5.13 (s, 2H), 2.41 (s, 3H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  152.7, 131.7, 131.4, 130.3, 130.2, 130.0, 128.6, 128.4, 127.6, 127.5, 124.72, 124.7, 123.7, 122.7, 122.0, 117.2, 114.8, 68.6, 21.0.



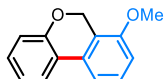
**20**  $R_f = 0.5$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 40 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **20** was isolated in 66% yield as white solid following the general intramolecular arylation procedure. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.76–7.70 (m, 2H), 7.56 (d,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 2H), 7.46–7.25 (m, 6H), 7.16–7.08 (m, 2H), 5.06 (s, 2H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  151.9, 138.1, 131.7, 131.1, 130.8, 130.5, 129.6, 128.6, 128.2, 127.8, 127.3, 124.7, 123.7, 122.9, 122.5, 122.1, 68.6. **HRMS (ESI)** Calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>15</sub>O<sup>+</sup>[M + H<sup>+</sup>]: 259.1117, found: 259.1113.



**21**  $R_f = 0.5$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 40 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **21** was isolated in 45% yield as light yellow oil following the general intramolecular arylation procedure. The observed characterization data was consistent with that reported in the literature <sup>14</sup>. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.71–7.60 (m, 2H), 7.25–7.17 (m, 1H), 7.09–6.98 (m, 2H), 6.92 (dd,  $J = 8.6, 2.7$  Hz, 1H), 6.70 (d,  $J = 2.6$  Hz, 1H), 5.10 (s, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  159.5, 154.0, 133.1, 128.5, 123.6, 123.1, 123.0, 122.7, 122.3, 117.3, 114.1, 110.1, 68.6, 55.5.

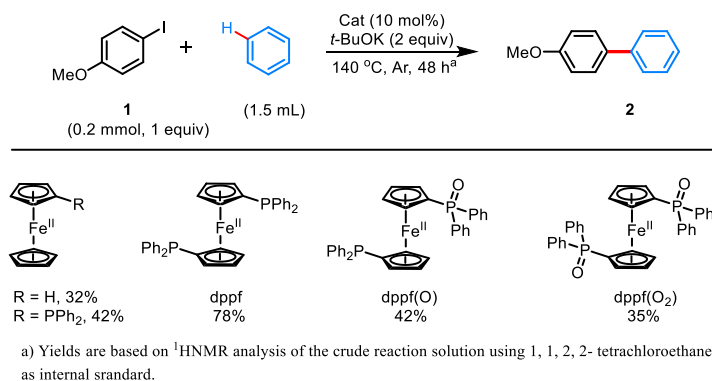


**24**  $R_f = 0.5$ , Hexane : Ethyl Acetate = 40 : 1 (v/v)

Compound **24** was isolated in 47% yield as white solid following the general intramolecular arylation procedure. **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.67 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d,  $J = 4.3$  Hz, 2H), 7.20 (t,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 7.06–6.91 (m, 2H), 6.79 (t,  $J = 4.4$  Hz, 1H), 5.20 (s, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H). **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  155.0, 154.7, 131.2, 129.5, 128.8, 123.7, 122.8, 122.0, 120.0, 117.4, 114.4, 109.6, 63.1, 55.6.

## 8 Control experiments and KIE study

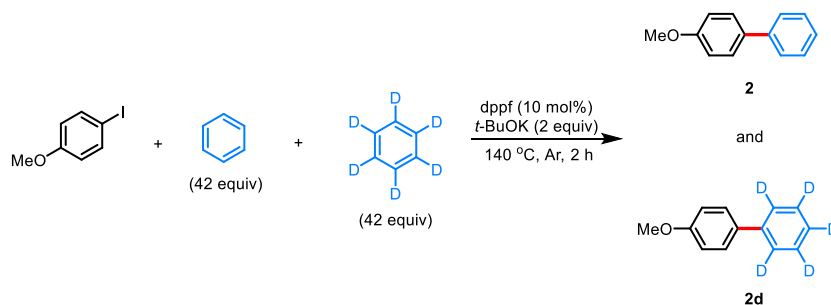
### 8.1 Comparison of different ferrocene based catalysts



**Scheme S8 Comparison of different ferrocene based catalysts**

4-iodoanisole (0.2 mmol, 1 equiv), Catalyst (0.02 mmol, 10% (molar fraction)), *t*-BuOK (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and 1.5 mL superdried benzene were added to a 8 mL glass vial at room temperature in glove box. The vial was sealed with PTFE cap and moved out of the glove box. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, then heated to 140 °C for 48 h. After being cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with DCM (5 mL). The resulting mixture was allowed to stir for 10 min and then filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and yields are based on <sup>1</sup>HNMR analysis of the crude reaction solution using 1,1,2,2- tetrachloroethane (33.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv, a singlet peak around 5.96 was set as 1.00) as internal standard.

## 8.2 Kinetic isotopic effect of the reactions

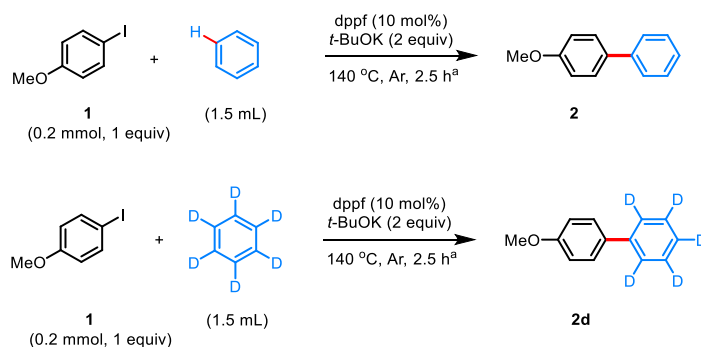


**Scheme S9 Competition reaction**

4-iodoanisole (46.8 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv), dppf (11.1 mg, 0.02 mmol, 10% (molar fraction)), *t*-BuOK (45mg, 0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv), benzene (0.75 mL, 42 equiv) and benzene-*d*<sub>6</sub> (0.75 mL, 42 equiv) were added to a 8 mL glass vial at room temperature in glove box. The vial was sealed with PTFE cap and moved out of the glove box. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, then heated to 140 °C for 2 h under Ar atmosphere. After being cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture diluted with DCM (5 mL). The resulting mixture was allowed to stir for 10 min and then filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the resulting residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography on 200-300 mesh silica gel with Hexanes : Ethyl Acetate = 100 : 1 (*v/v*) as eluent to give the desired product. The KIE value was calculated from the relative amount of compound **2** and **2d**.

**Table S2 KIE values of competition reaction**

Entry	$K_H/K_D$
1	1.23
2	1.27
3	1.14
average	1.21

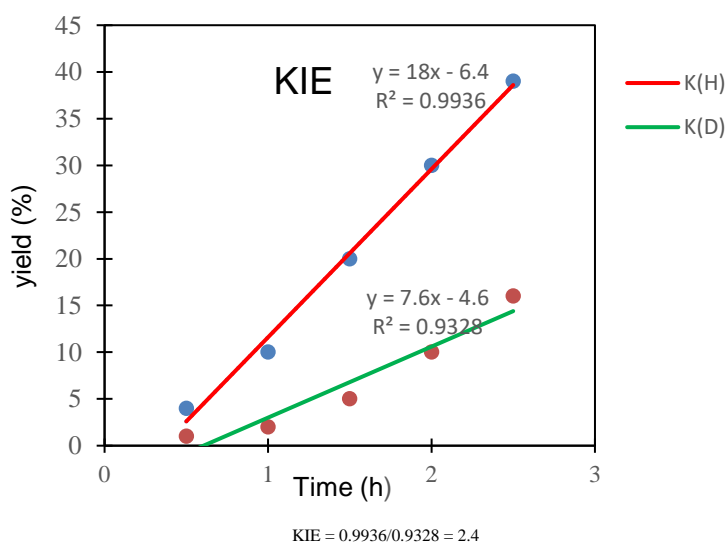


**Scheme S10 Parallel reactions**

4-iodoanisole (0.2 mmol, 1 equiv), dppf (11.1 mg, 0.02 mmol, 10 mol %), *t*-BuOK (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and benzene (1.5 mL) or benzene- $d_6$  (1.5 mL) were added to a 8 mL glass vial at room temperature in glove box. The vial was sealed with PTFE cap and moved out of glove box. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min, then heated to 140 °C under Ar atmosphere. One of the reaction vials (three batch samples) was cooled to room temperature every 0.5 hours. The reaction mixture was then diluted with DCM (5 mL). The resulting mixture was allowed to stir for 10 min and then filtered through a pad of celite. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and yields (average yield of three batch samples) are based on  $^1\text{H}$ NMR analysis of the crude reaction solution using 1, 1, 2, 2-tetrachloroethane (33.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv, a singlet peak around 5.96 was set as 1.00) was added as an internal standard.

Time (h)	Yield 1	Yield 2	Yield 3	Average
0.5	4.2	4.1	3.9	4
1.0	9.8	9.9	10.2	10
1.5	21	20.4	20	20
2.0	30.5	30	30	30
2.5	38.9	38.5	39	39

Time (h)	Yield 1	Yield 2	Yield 3	Average
0.5	0.8	0.9	1.1	1
1.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2
1.5	4.9	4.9	5.1	5
2.0	10.8	11	9	10
2.5	15.8	15	16	16



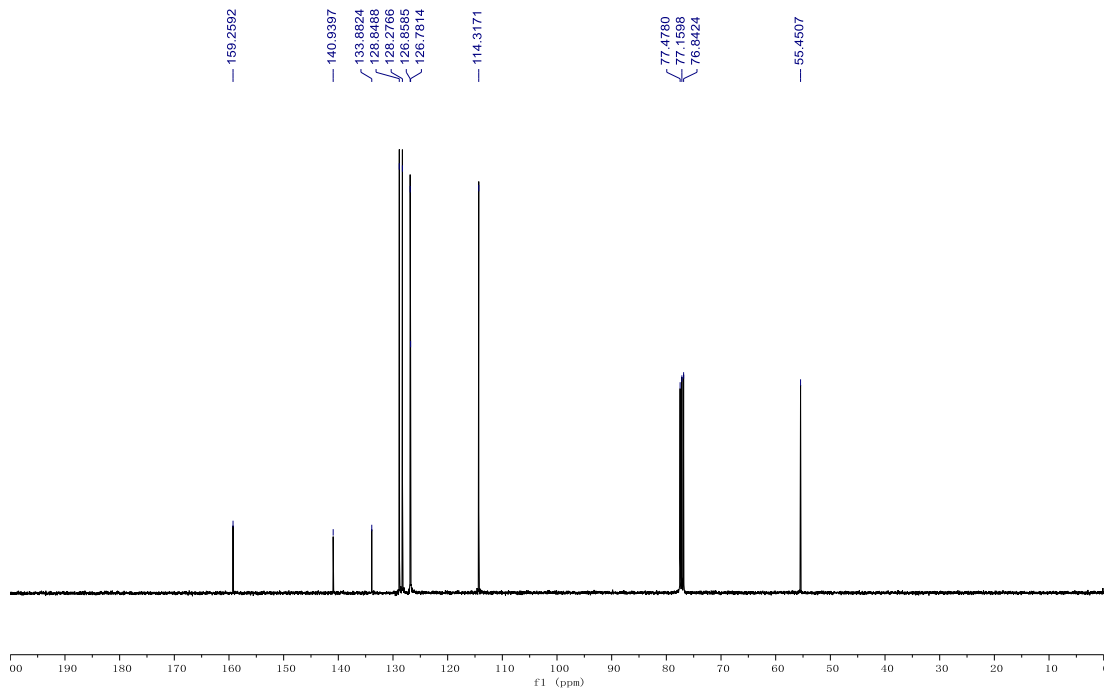
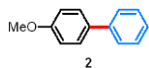
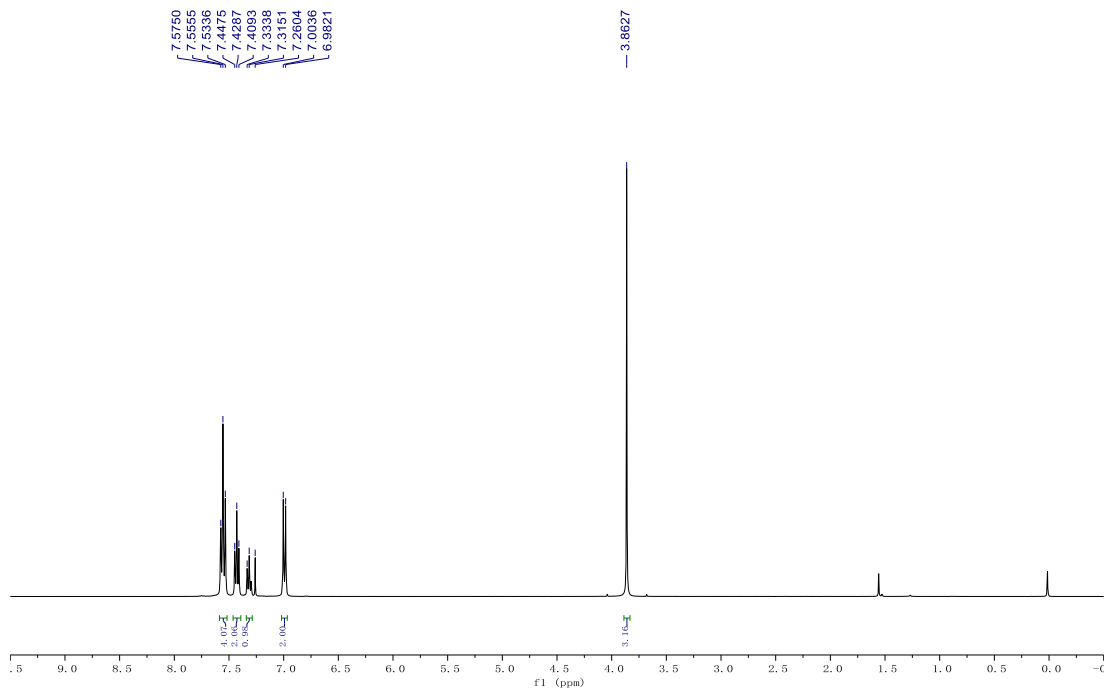
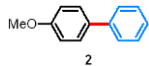
**Fig. S1 KIE value of parallel reaction**

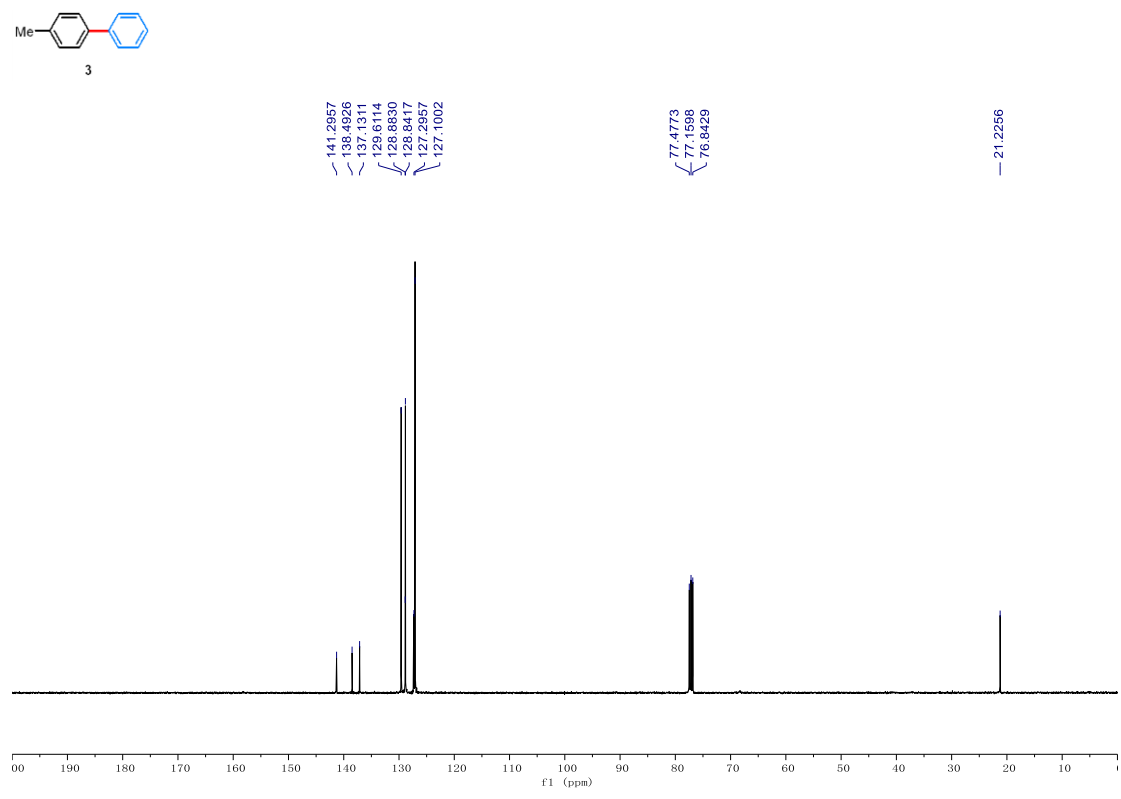
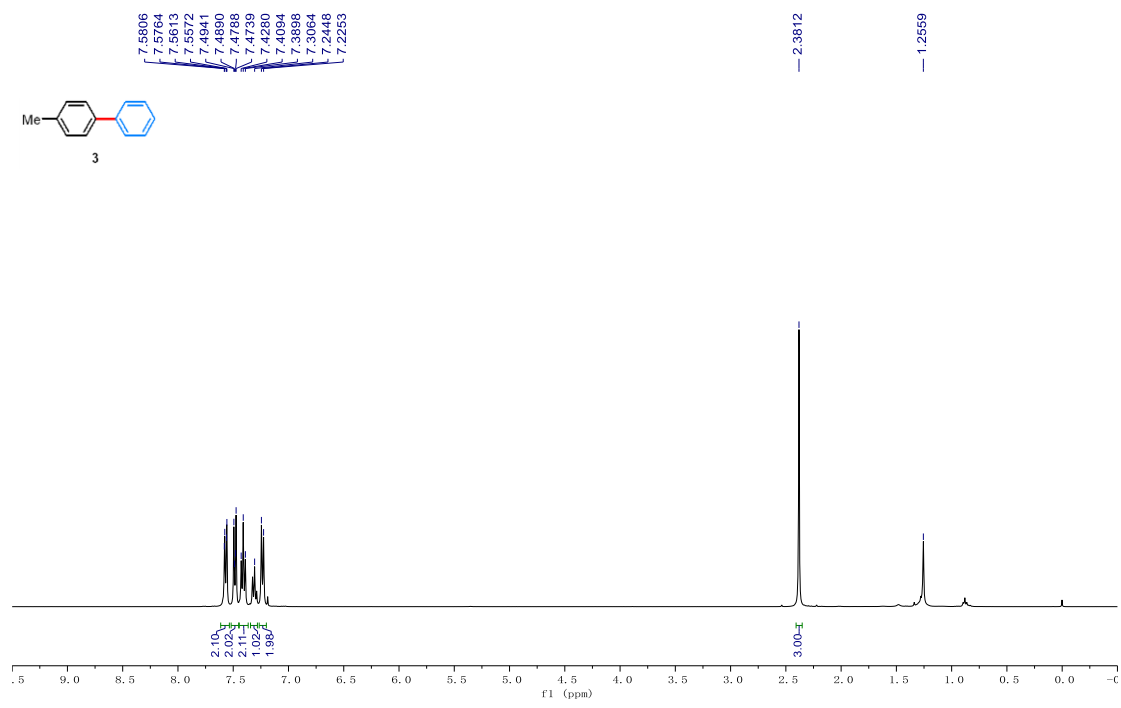
## 9 References

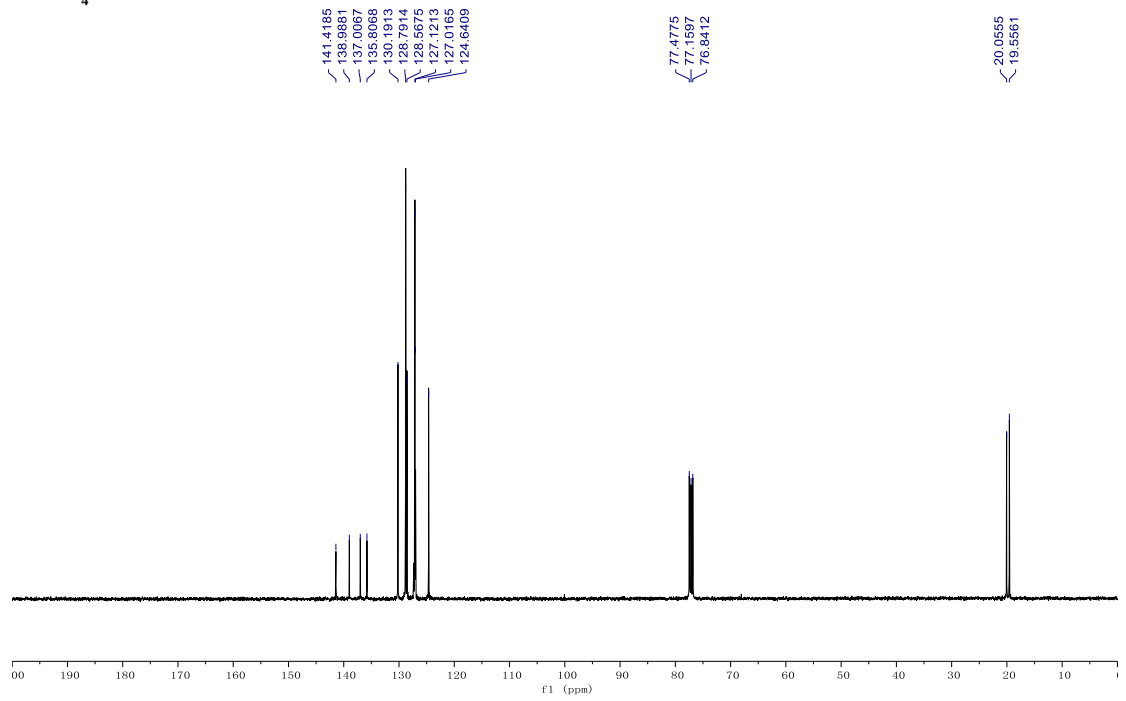
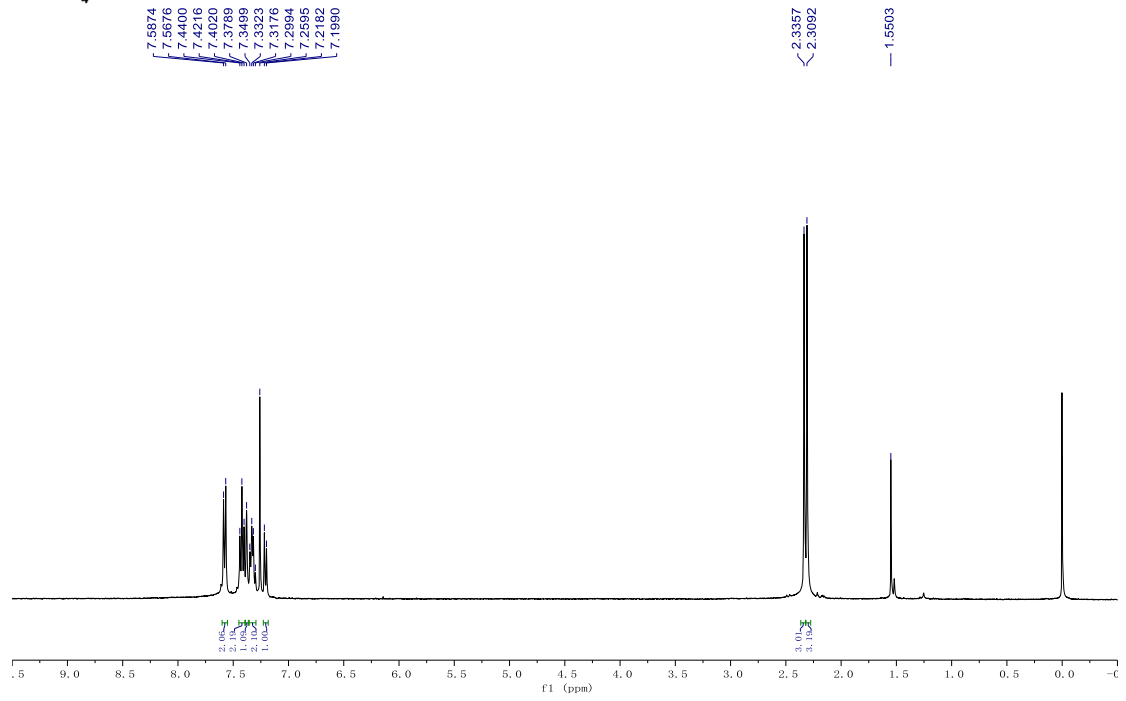
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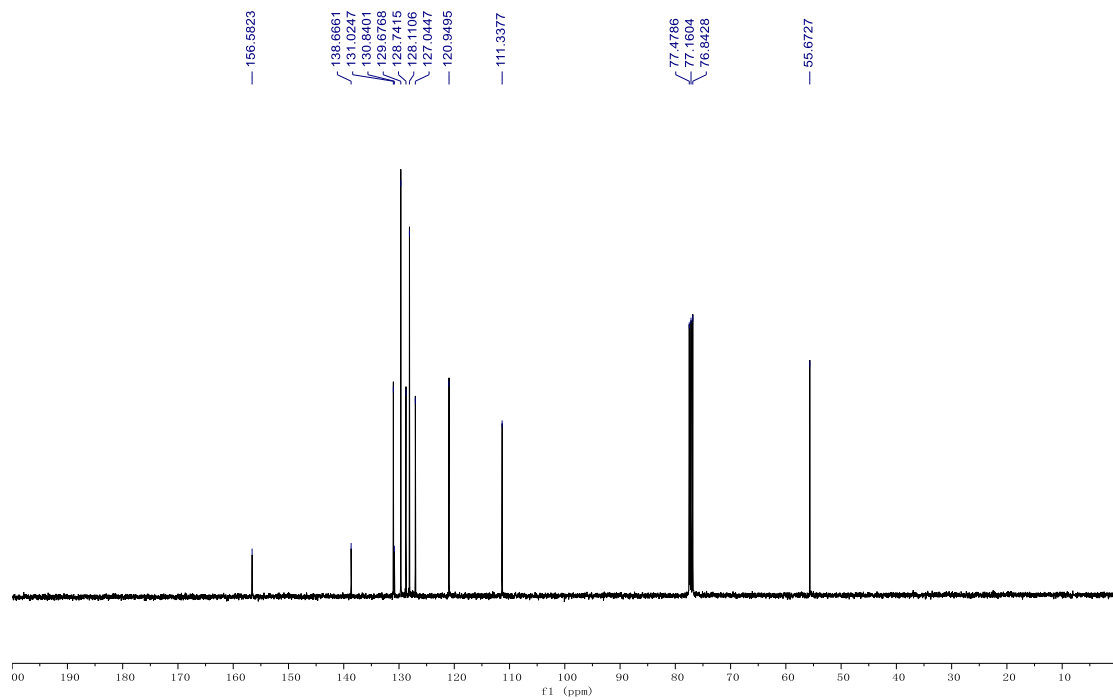
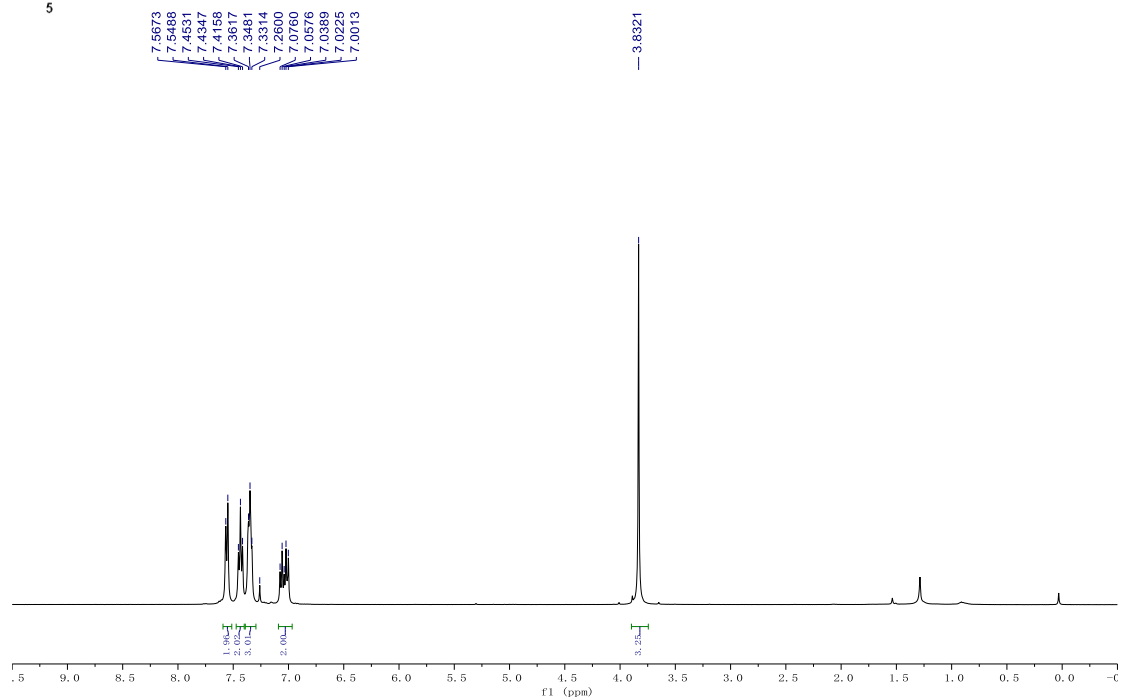
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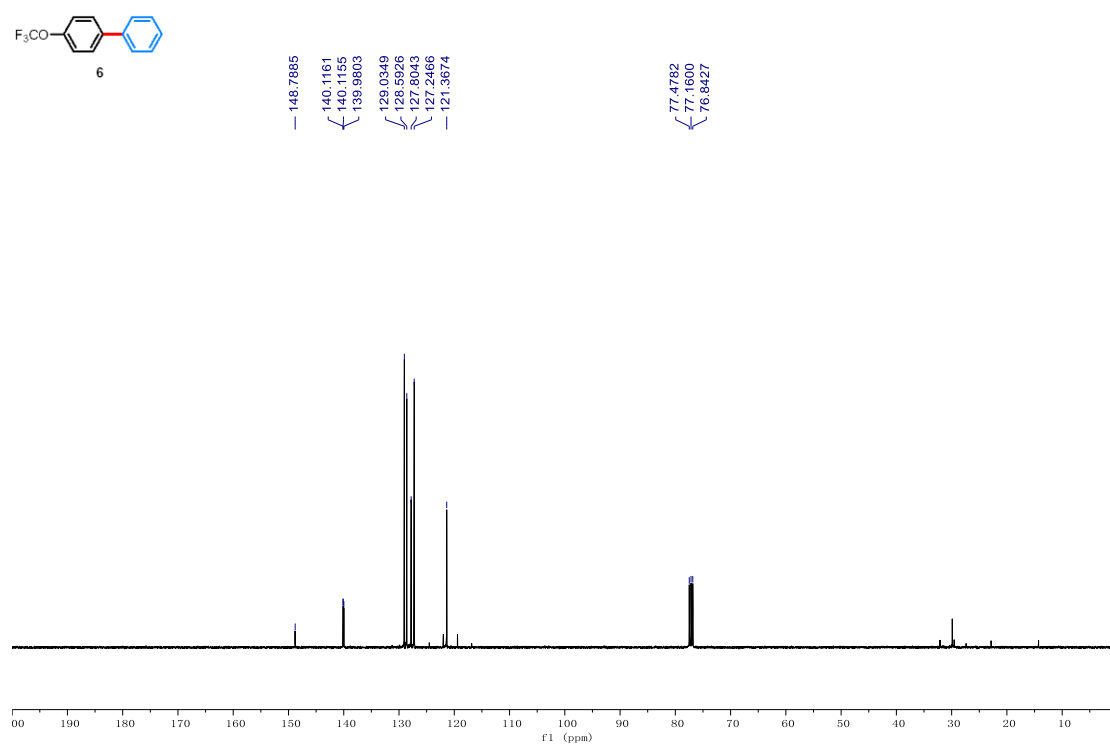
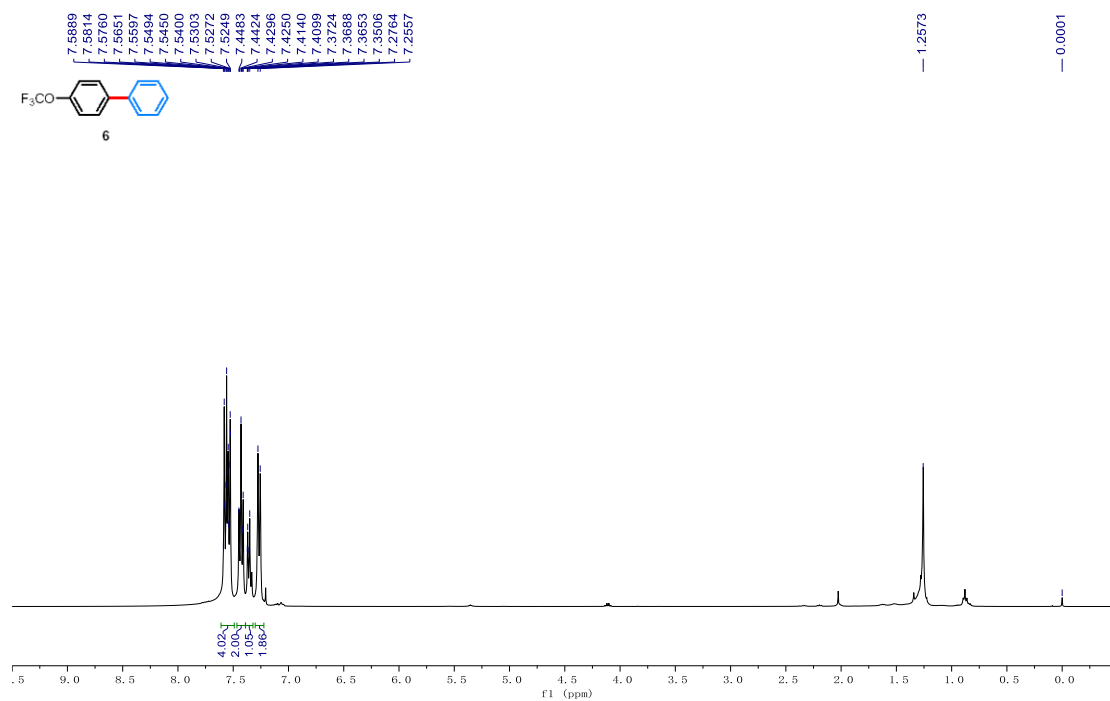
# 10 NMR spectra



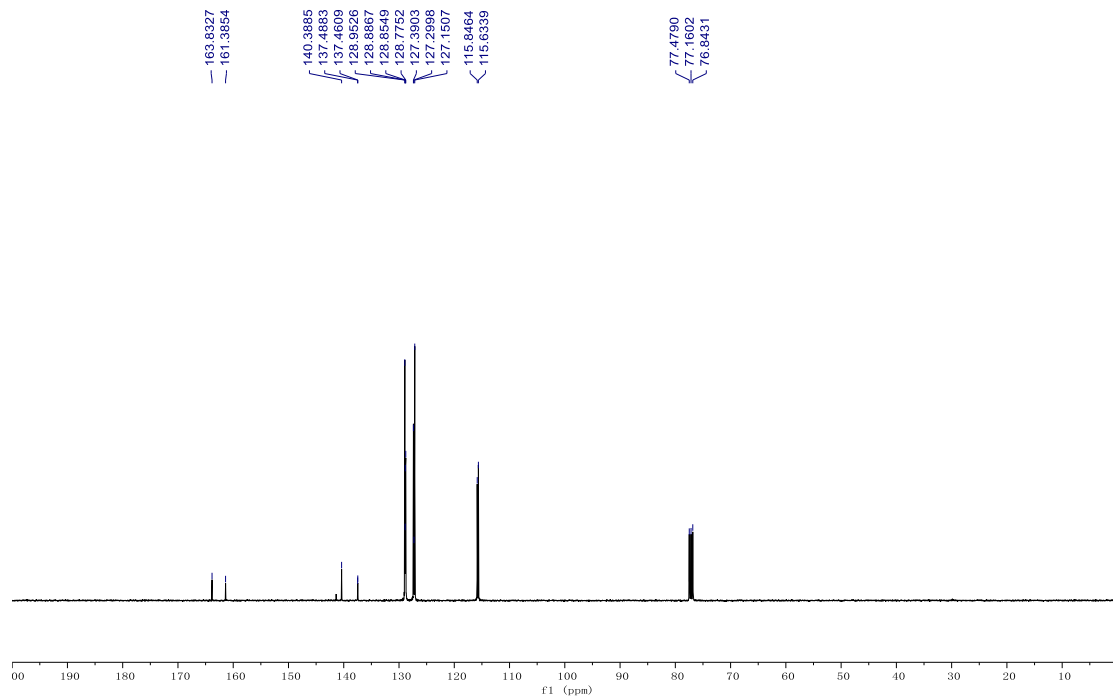
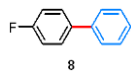
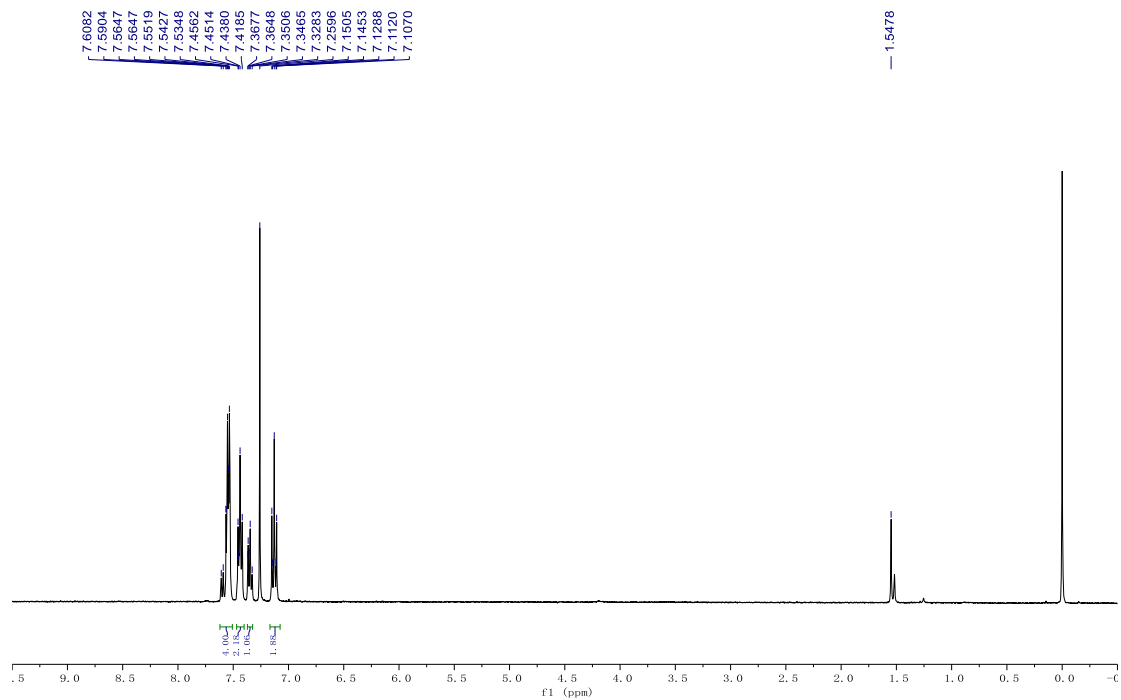
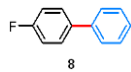


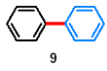




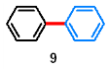
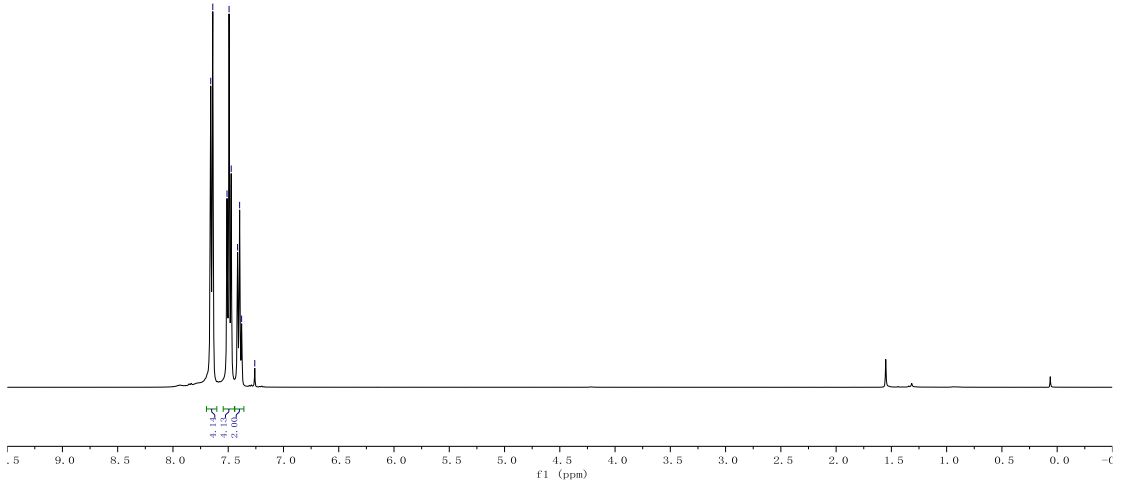








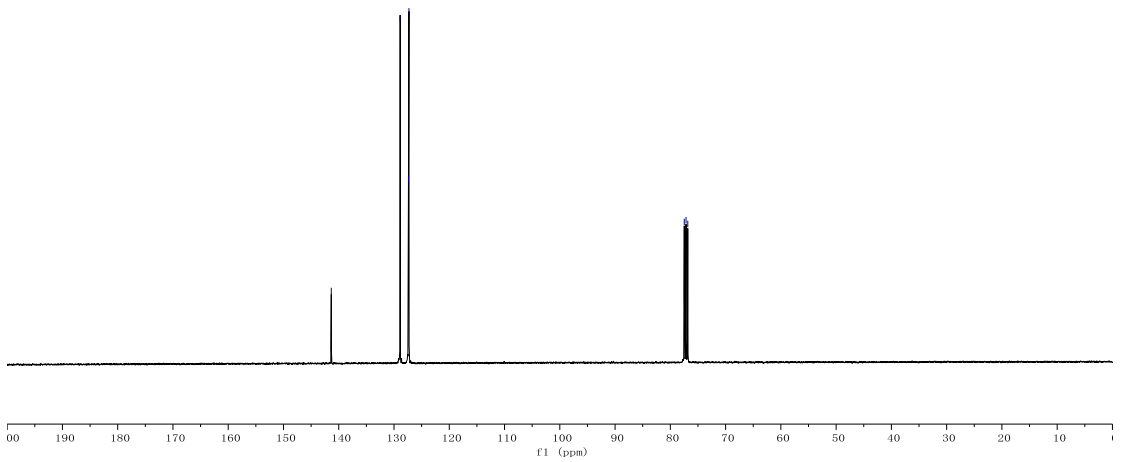
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7.2598

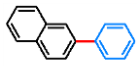


141.3529

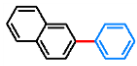
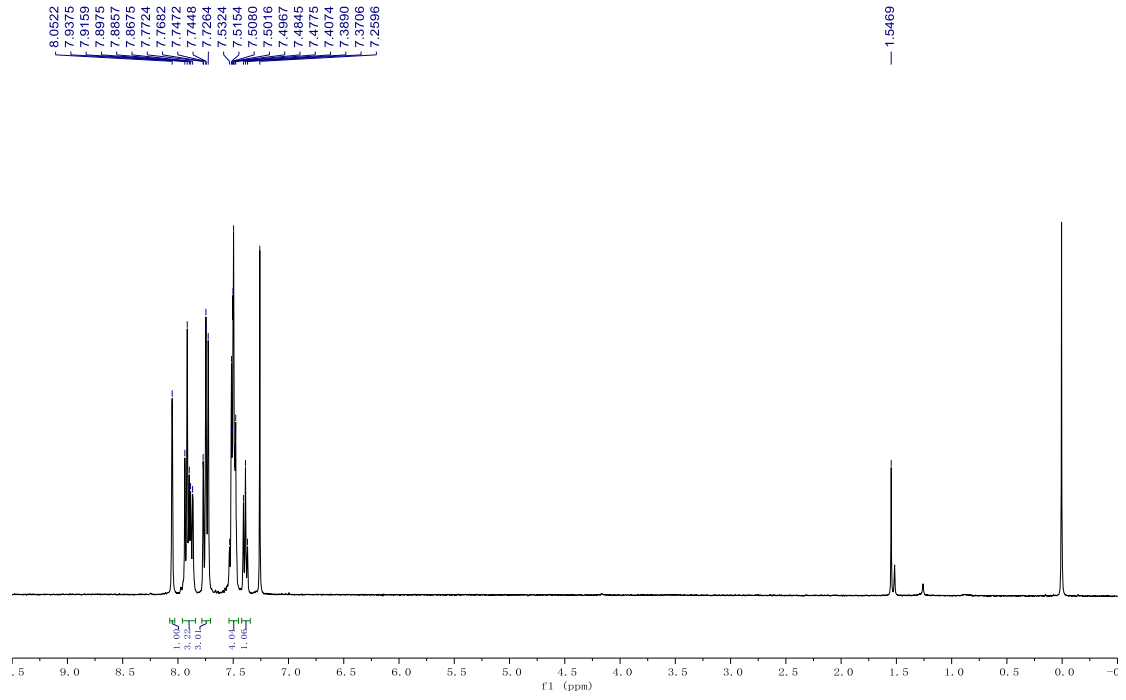
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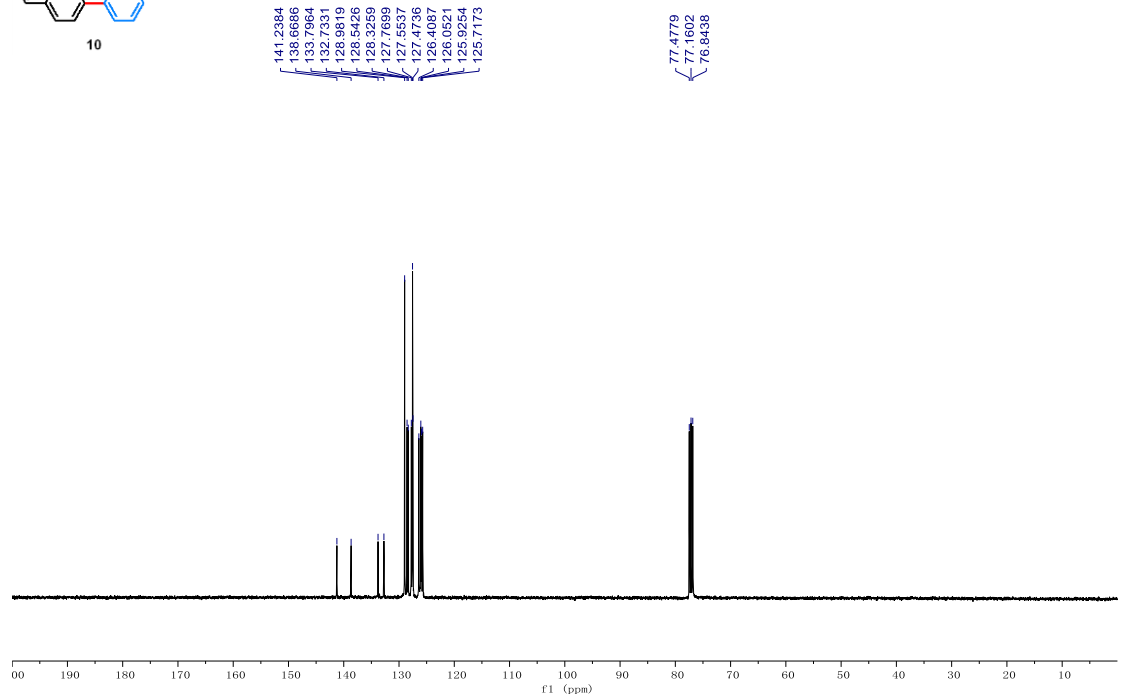


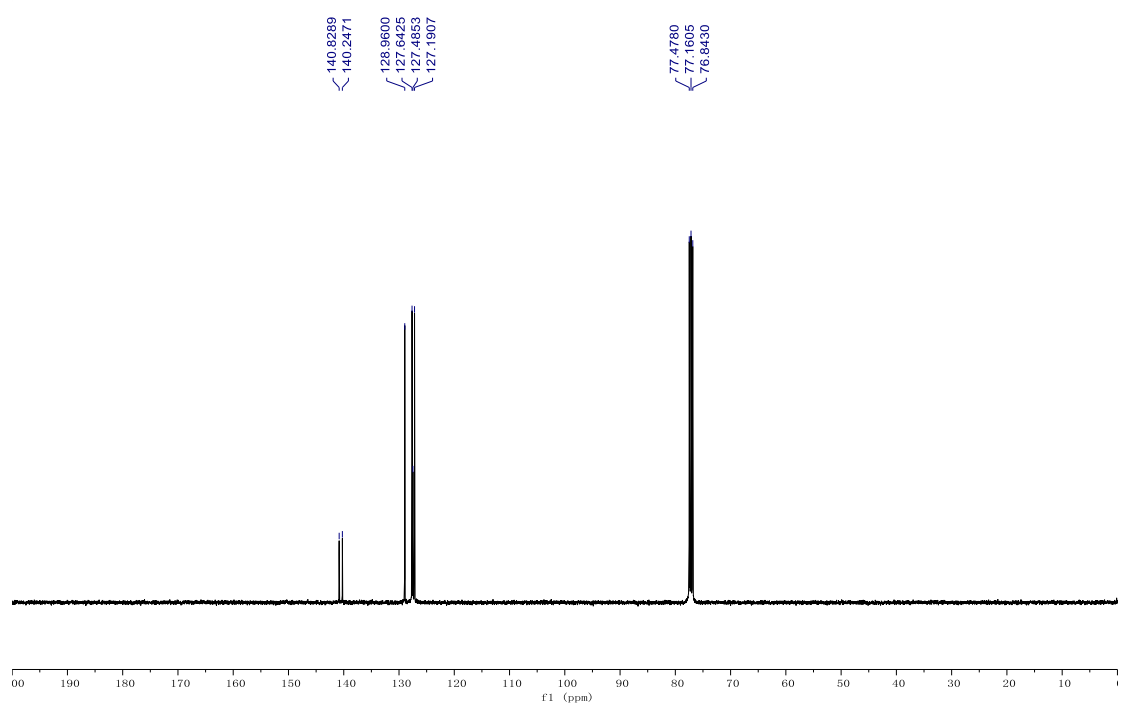
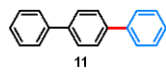
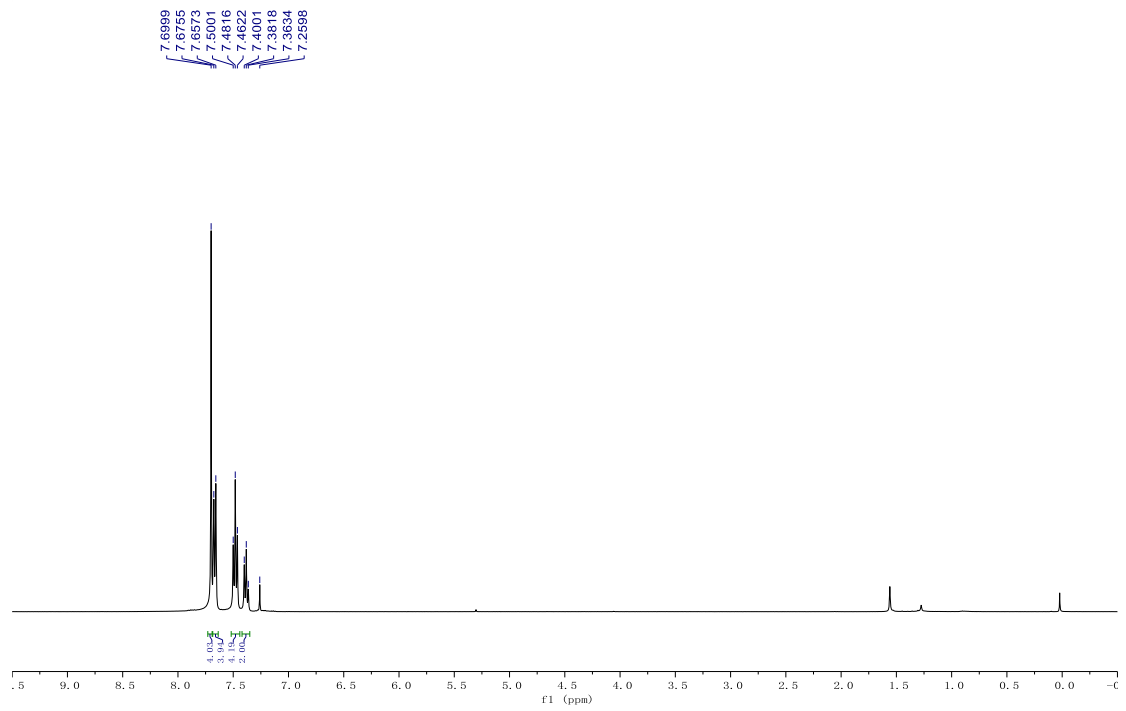
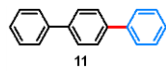


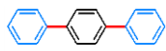
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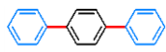
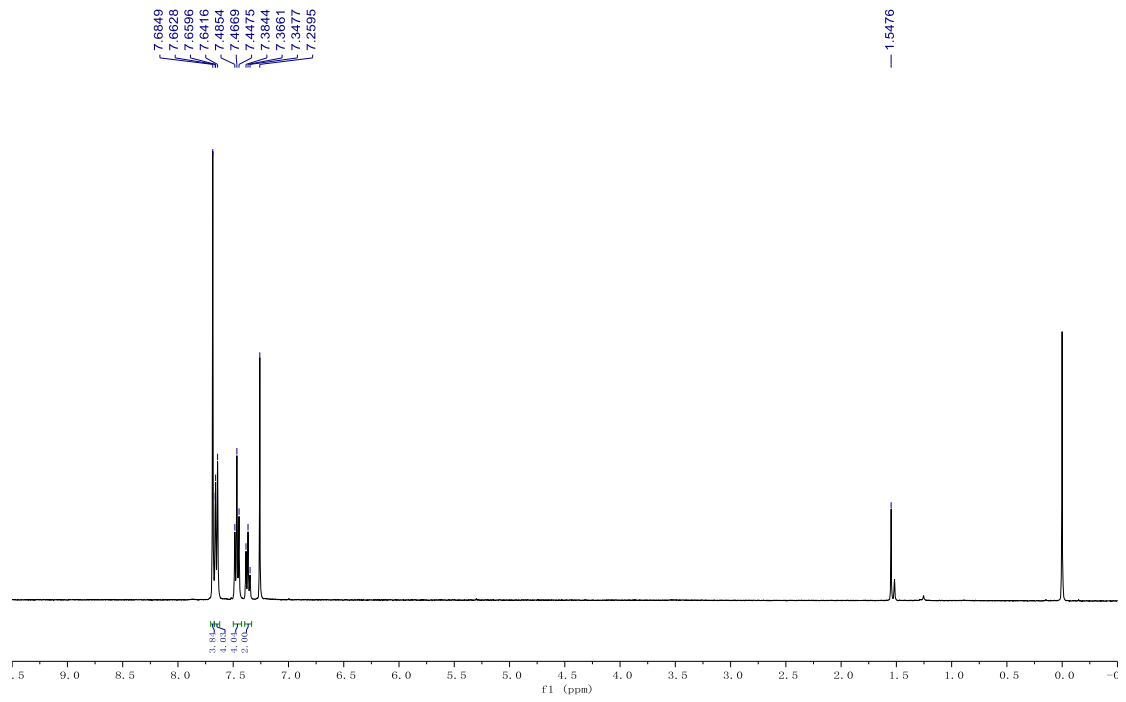
10







11, X=Cl, and I



11, X=Cl, and I

