

Supporting information

A Brønsted Acid-Catalyzed Generation of Palladium Complexes: Efficient Head-to-Tail Dimerization of Alkynes

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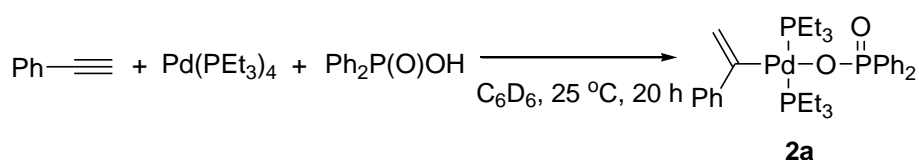
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A. General information

The intermediates were prepared in a glove box ($O_2 < 0.1$ ppm, $H_2O < 0.1$ ppm). All other reactions were carried out in oven-dried Schlenk tubes or NMR tube under N_2 atmosphere. Dry solvents were obtained by purification according to standard methods. Reagents were used as received unless otherwise noted. Column chromatography was performed using Silica Gel 60 (particle size 40-50 μm) purchased from Kanto Chemical Co. Inc. The pure products were obtained by column chromatography or GPC (LC-908). 1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR and ^{31}P NMR data were acquired on a JEOL LA-400 spectrometer (400 MHz for 1H , 100 MHz for ^{13}C , and 160 MHz for ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy) or a JEOL LA-500 instrument (500 MHz for 1H , 125.4 MHz for ^{13}C , and 201.9 MHz for ^{31}P NMR spectroscopy) in deuterated solvents as indicated. Chemical shifts for 1H NMR are referred to internal Me_4Si (0 ppm) and reported as follows: chemical shift (δ ppm), multiplicity, coupling constant (Hz) and integration. Data for ^{13}C NMR are reported in ppm relative to the center line of a triplet at 77.0 ppm for chloroform-*d*, and those for ^{31}P NMR were relative to H_3PO_4 (85% solution in D_2O , 0 ppm). X-ray analysis was performed by the Analytical Center at the National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Japan.

B. The synthesis and characterization of the intermediate 2

1). The synthesis of complex 2a



In glove box, 0.065 mmol of phenylacetylene, 0.065 mmol of $\text{Pd}(\text{PEt}_3)_4$, 0.065 mmol of $\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{O})\text{OH}$ were dissolved in 0.5 mL of dry and degassed C_6D_6 in a NMR tube. The reaction was complete after standing the mixture at room temperature for 20 h as

indicated from ^1H NMR spectra and ^{31}P NMR spectra. Removal of the volatile (solvent and PEt_3) under high vacuum afforded a white solid. Recrystallization of the solid from hexane and toluene at $-30\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ gave analytically pure product **2a**, 35.3 mg, yield: 82%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 8.23-8.28 (m, 4H), 8.02 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 7.10-7.23 (m, 8H), 7.04 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.02 (t, $J = 3.6$ Hz, 1H), 5.09 (s, 1H), 1.52-1.63 (m, 6H), 1.38-1.49 (m, 6H), 0.86-0.94 (m, 18H); ^{31}P NMR (161.8 MHz, C_6D_6) δ 19.22 (s, 1P), 10.72 (s, 2P).

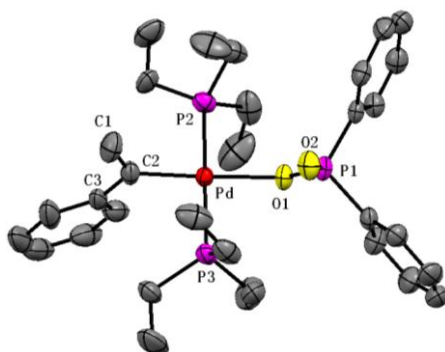
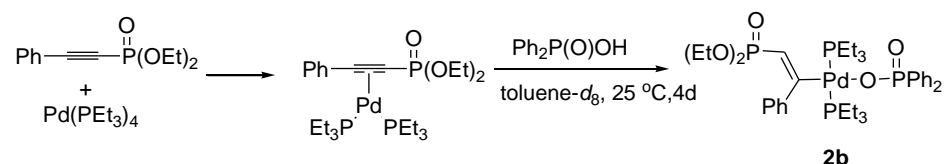


Figure 1. ORTEP Drawing of alkenylpalladium complex **2a**. Thermal ellipsoids are drawn at 50% probability. H atoms are omitted for clarity. Selected bond lengths (\AA) and angles (deg): C1-C2 = 1.322(4), C2-C3 = 1.477(4), C2-Pd = 2.015(3), O1-Pd = 2.1368(17), P2-Pd = 2.3124(7), P3-Pd = 2.3209(6); C1-C2-Pd = 119.2(2), C3-C2-Pd = 119.2(2), C2-Pd-P2 = 90.44(8), C2-Pd-P3 = 91.11(8), O1-Pd-P2 = 88.37(5).

2). The synthesis of complex **2b**

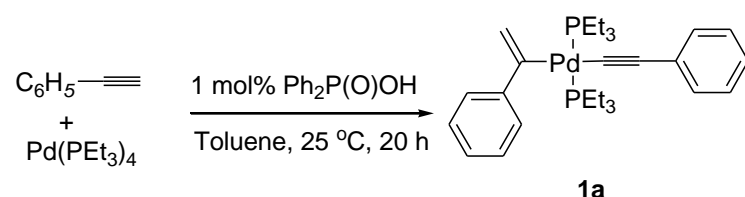


In glove box, 0.06 mmol of $\text{Pd}(\text{PEt}_3)_4$ and 1 equiv of alkynes were mixed in 0.5 mL of toluene, 30 min later, the volatiles was removed under high vacuum, then 1 equiv of $\text{Ph}_2\text{P}(\text{O})\text{OH}$ and 0.5 mL of toluene- d_8 were added, as followed by ^1H NMR and ^{31}P NMR spectroscopies, the reaction was complete in 4 days at room temperature, the analytical pure product was obtained by precipitation from toluene/hexane solution at

-30 °C, colorless oil, 34 mg, yield, 71%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Tol-*d*₈) δ 8.43 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.22 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 6H), 7.23-7.34 (m, 7H), 6.19 (d, *J* = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 3.99-4.07 (m, 4H), 1.60-1.78 (m, 12H), 1.35-1.44 (m, 3H), 1.01-1.11 (m, 21H); ³¹P NMR (161.8 MHz, Tol-*d*₈) δ 20.51 (s, 1P), 10.44 (s, 1P), 9.96 (s, 2P).

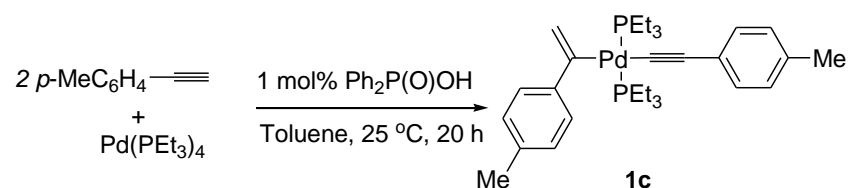
C. The synthesis and characterization of the intermediates 1

1).



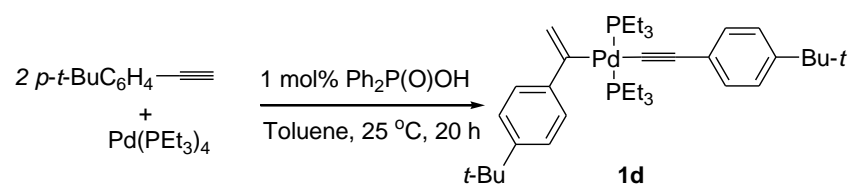
In glove box, 1 mmol of phenylacetylene, 0.5 mmol of Pd(PEt₃)₄, and 1 mol% Ph₂P(O)OH (based on Pd atom) were dissolved in 0.5 mL of dry and degassed Toluene-*d*₈ in a NMR tube, The reaction was complete after standing the mixture at room temperature for 20 h as indicated from ¹H NMR spectra and ³¹P NMR spectra. Removal of the volatile (solvent and PEt₃) under high vacuum afforded a yellow oil. After precipitation from toluene/hexane solution at -80 °C, the analytical pure product was obtained. 227 mg, yield: 83%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Tol-*d*₈) δ 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (dd, *J* = 8.0 Hz, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.27 (dd, *J* = 7.6 Hz, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (b, 1H), 5.33 (b, 1H), 1.94-1.97 (m, 6H), 1.75-1.78 (m, 6H), 1.16 (dt, *J*_{P-H} = 8.0 Hz, *J*_{H-H} = 8.0 Hz, 18H). ³¹P NMR (161.8 MHz, Tol-*d*₈) δ 13.95.

2).



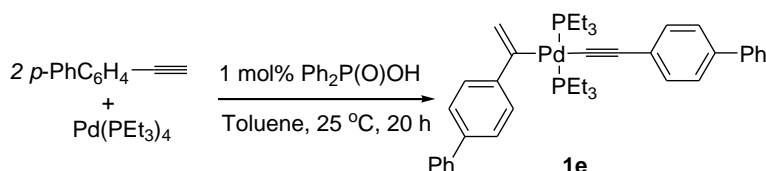
In glove box, 1 mmol of *p*-methylphenylacetylene, 0.5 mmol of Pd(PEt₃)₄, and 1 mol% Ph₂P(O)OH (based on Pd atom) were dissolved in 0.5 mL of dry and degassed Toluene-*d*₈ in a NMR tube, The reaction was complete after standing the mixture at room temperature for 20 h as indicated from ¹H NMR spectra and ³¹P NMR spectra. Removal of the volatile (solvent and PEt₃) under high vacuum afforded a yellow oil. After precipitation from toluene/hexane solution at -80 °C, the analytical pure product was obtained. 215 mg, yield: 75%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Tol-*d*₈) δ 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.01 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 6.54 (dt, *J*_{P-H} = 4.0 Hz, *J*_{H-H} = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (d, *J*_{H-H} = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 1.81-1.90 (m, 6H), 1.62-1.70 (m, 6H), 1.01 (dt, *J*_{P-H} = 8.0 Hz, *J*_{H-H} = 8.0 Hz, 18H). ³¹P NMR (202 MHz, Tol-*d*₈) δ 13.99.

3).



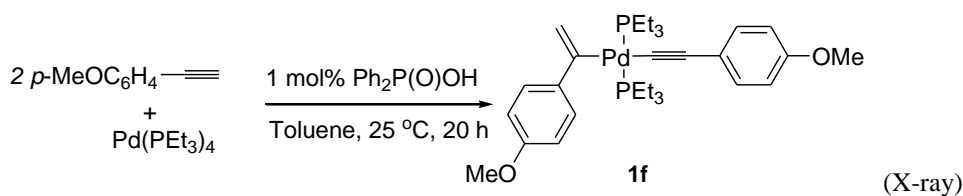
In glove box, 1 mmol of *p-t*-butylphenylacetylene, 0.5 mmol of Pd(PEt₃)₄, and 1 mol% Ph₂P(O)OH (based on Pd atom) were dissolved in 0.5 mL of dry and degassed Toluene-*d*₈ in a NMR tube, The reaction was complete after standing the mixture at room temperature for 20 h as indicated from ¹H NMR spectra and ³¹P NMR spectra. Removal of the volatile (solvent and PEt₃) under high vacuum afforded a yellow oil. After precipitation from toluene/hexane solution at -80 °C, the analytical pure product was obtained. 287 mg, yield: 87%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Tol-*d*₈) δ 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.50 (dt, *J*_{P-H} = 4.0 Hz, *J*_{H-H} = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 5.23 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.82-1.90 (m, 6H), 1.62-1.70 (m, 6H), 1.29 (s, 9H), 1.24 (s, 9H), 1.05 (dt, *J*_{P-H} = 8.0 Hz, *J*_{H-H} = 8.0 Hz, 18H). ³¹P NMR (202 MHz, Tol-*d*₈) δ 13.97.

4).



In glove box, 1 mmol of *p*-phenylphenylacetylene, 0.5 mmol of Pd(PEt₃)₄, and 1 mol% Ph₂P(O)OH (based on Pd atom) were dissolved in 0.5 mL of dry and degassed Toluene-*d*₈ in a NMR tube, The reaction was complete after standing the mixture at room temperature for 20 h as indicated from ¹H NMR spectra and ³¹P NMR spectra. Removal of the volatile (solvent and PEt₃) under high vacuum afforded a yellow oil. After precipitation from toluene/hexane solution at -80 °C, the analytical pure product was obtained. 280 mg, yield: 80%. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, Tol-*d*₈) δ 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.54-7.58 (m, 4H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 7.17-7.21 (m, 4H), 7.07-7.11 (m, 2H), 6.57 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.28 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.81-1.89 (m, 6H), 1.62-1.70 (m, 6H), 1.03 (dt, *J*_{P-H} = 8.5 Hz, *J*_{H-H} = 8.5 Hz, 18H). ³¹P NMR (202 MHz, Tol-*d*₈) δ 14.12.

5).



In glove box, 1 mmol of *p*-anisylacetylene, 0.5 mmol of Pd(PEt₃)₄, and 1 mol% Ph₂P(O)OH (based on Pd atom) were dissolved in 0.5 mL of dry and degassed Toluene-*d*₈ in a NMR tube, The reaction was complete after standing the mixture at room temperature for 20 h as indicated from ¹H NMR spectra and ³¹P NMR spectra. Removal of the volatile (solvent and PEt₃) under high vacuum afforded a yellow solid. Recrystallization of the solid from hexane and toluene at -30 °C gave analytically pure product **1f**, 212 mg, yield: 70%. Crystals suitable for X-ray crystallography was obtained from the recrystallization of the solid from hexane and toluene at -30 °C. ¹H

NMR (500 MHz, Tol- d_8) δ 7.86 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.90 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 6.79 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 6.49 (dt, $J_{P-H} = 3.5$ Hz, $J_{H-H} = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.23 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.38 (s, 3H), 3.30 (s, 3H), 1.84-1.92 (m, 6H), 1.63-1.72 (m, 6H), 1.05 (dt, $J_{P-H} = 8.0$ Hz, $J_{H-H} = 8.0$ Hz, 18H). ^{31}P NMR (202 MHz, Tol- d_8) δ 14.03.

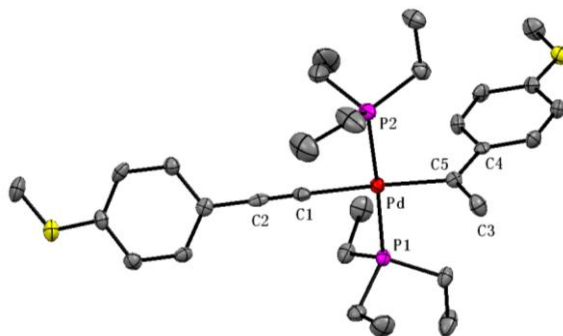


Figure 1. The ORTEP drawing of intermediate vinyl(alkynyl)palladium complex **1f**. The hydrogen atoms were omitted for clarity. The selected bond length and bond angles: C2-C1 = 1.166(5), C1-Pd = 2.046(4), Pd-P1 = 2.2943(12), Pd-P2 = 2.2977(13), Pd-C5 = 2.064(4), C5-C3 = 1.336(5), C5-C4 = 1.497(5); C2-C1-Pd = 177.3(4), C1-Pd-P1 = 87.20(12), C1-Pd-P2 = 89.92(12), Pd-C5-C3 = 119.1(3), Pd-C5-C4 = 120.0(3).

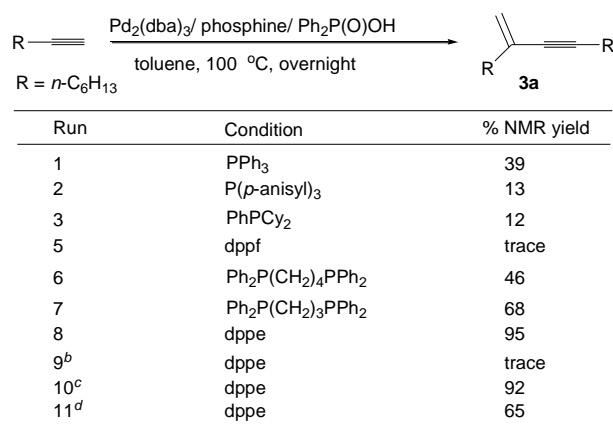
D. Typical procedure for Pd(0)/Ph₂P(O)OH catalyzed dimerization.

A mixture of Pd₂(dba)₃ (2.3 mg), DPPE (2.0 mg), and Ph₂P(O)OH (2.2 mg) in toluene (0.5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 10 minutes. 1-Octyne (110 mg) was added. The mixture was heated at 80 °C overnight. Isolation of the product on silica chromatography using hexane as an eluent gave pure **3a** as an oil (99.5 mg, 90% yield).

E. Screening conditions for the Selective head-to-tail dimerization of

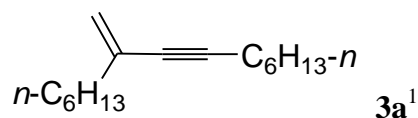
1-octyne

Selective head-to-tail dimerization of 1-octyne catalyzed by the combination of Pd(0)/Brønsted acid.^a

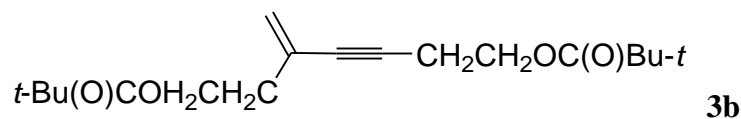


^a Conditions: In a glass tube, 1 mol% Pd₂(dba)₃, phosphine ligand (Pd/P = 1/2), and Ph₂P(O)OH (Pd/acid = 1/2) were mixed in toluene (0.5 mL) at 25 °C for 10 min, and 1-Octyne (0.5 mmol) was added, then the mixture was heated overnight. ^b In the absence of Ph₂P(O)OH. ^c Heated at 80 °C using 0.25 mol% Pd₂(dba)₃, C = 2 mol/L. ^d HOAc was used instead of Ph₂P(O)OH.

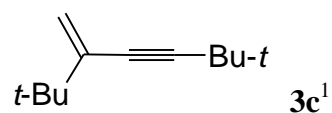
F. Analytical and spectral data of products



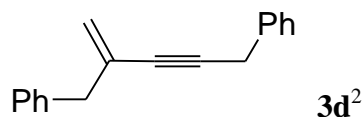
1 mmol of terminal alkynes was loaded, yield: 90%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.19 (s, 1H), 5.11 (s, 1H), 2.30 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.12 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.48-1.56 (m, 4H), 1.37-1.44 (m, 2H), 1.29 (b, 10H), 0.90 (b, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 132.42, 119.23, 90.06, 81.04, 37.66, 31.74, 31.40, 28.80, 28.67, 28.58, 28.13, 22.66, 22.61, 19.32, 14.11, 14.06.



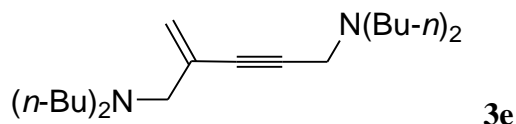
1 mmol of terminal alkynes was loaded, yield: 75%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.28 (s, 1H), 5.19 (s, 1H), 4.11-4.18 (m, 4H), 2.60 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (t, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 1.17 (s, 9H), 1.14 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.31, 178.16, 127.52, 122.47, 86.00, 81.36, 62.16, 62.05, 38.72, 36.56, 27.16, 27.14, 19.77.



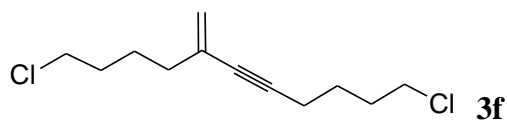
1 mmol of terminal alkynes was loaded, yield: 93%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Toluene-d₈) δ 5.40 (s, 1H), 5.23 (s, 1H), 1.34 (s, 9H), 1.29 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, Toluene-d₈) δ 143.1, 116.6, 100.1, 80.5, 33.6, 32.5, 31.7, 29.9.



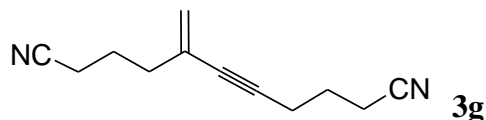
1 mmol of terminal alkynes was loaded, yield: 85%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.27-7.40 (m, 10H), 5.48 (s, 1H), 5.31 (s, 1H), 3.74 (s, 2H), 3.58 (s, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.74, 136.69, 131.21, 129.18, 128.52, 128.43, 127.94, 126.57, 126.49, 121.41, 88.10, 83.21, 43.95, 25.67.



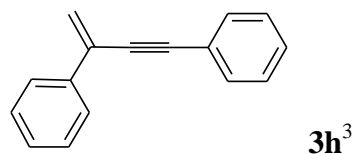
1 mmol of terminal alkynes was loaded, yield: 77%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.39 (s, 1H), 5.38 (s, 1H), 3.48 (s, 2H), 3.04 (s, 2H), 2.39-2.46 (m, 8H), 1.26-1.46 (m, 16H), 0.86-0.92 (m, 12H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 129.87, 121.83, 85.36, 84.65, 59.65, 53.65, 53.54, 42.61, 29.78, 29.55, 20.72, 20.63, 14.13, 14.08.



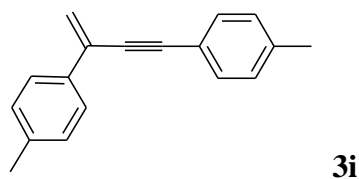
1 mmol of terminal alkynes was loaded, yield: 73%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.23 (s, 1H), 5.15 (s, 1H), 3.52-3.58 (m, 4H), 2.35 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.15 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.86-1.93 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.81 (m, 2H), 1.62-1.72 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 131.31, 120.33, 89.39, 81.26, 44.93, 44.59, 36.67, 31.77, 31.63, 25.92, 25.32, 18.62.



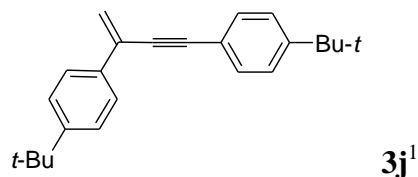
1 mmol of terminal alkynes was loaded, yield: 61%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.33 (s, 1H), 5.26 (s, 1H), 2.47-2.50 (m, 4H), 2.26-2.37 (m, 4H), 1.84-1.90 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 129.00, 122.58, 119.43, 119.07, 87.73, 81.68, 35.86, 24.53, 23.71, 18.43, 16.28, 16.14.



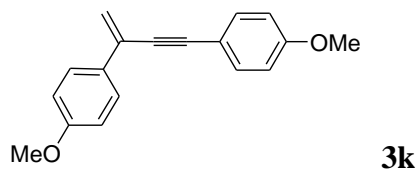
1 mmol of terminal alkynes was loaded, yield: 81%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73 (d, *J* = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (t, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 2H), 7.32-7.41 (m, 6H), 5.99 (s, 1H), 5.77 (s, 1H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 137.29, 131.70, 130.64, 128.44, 128.38, 127.98, 127.86, 126.13, 123.13, 120.71, 90.81, 88.59.



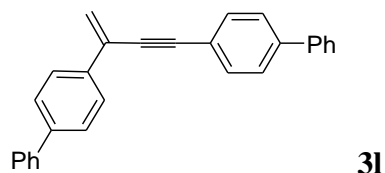
1 mmol of terminal alkynes was loaded, yield: 92%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.65 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.16-7.21 (m, 4H), 5.95 (s, 1H), 5.72 (s, 1H), 2.39 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.52, 138.23, 134.63, 131.59, 130.56, 129.14, 129.12, 126.05, 120.14, 119.48, 90.84, 88.16, 21.59, 21.25.



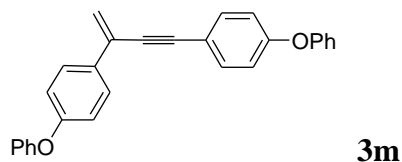
1 mmol of terminal alkynes was loaded, yield: 91%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.70 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.50 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.39-7.45 (m, 4H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 5.73 (s, 1H), 1.38 (s, 9H), 1.37 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 151.65, 151.45, 134.67, 131.45, 130.53, 125.90, 125.38, 125.36, 120.23, 119.62, 90.82, 88.20, 34.87, 34.68, 31.38, 31.26.



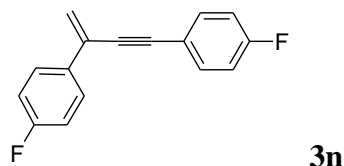
1 mmol of terminal alkynes was loaded, yield: 94%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.67 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.91 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 5.85 (s, 1H), 5.63 (s, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.83 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 159.74, 159.68, 133.11, 130.08, 127.36, 118.11, 115.28, 114.00, 113.70, 90.59, 87.54, 55.35, 55.32.



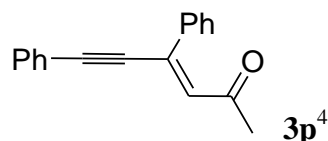
1 mmol of terminal alkynes was loaded, yield: 91%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.84 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.61-7.66 (m, 10H), 7.47 (dd, $J = 8.0$ Hz, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 4H), 7.38 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 6.07 (s, 1H), 5.82 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 141.21, 140.59, 140.33, 136.25, 132.16, 130.25, 128.91, 128.86, 127.72, 127.51, 127.17, 127.09, 126.59, 122.00, 120.63, 90.86, 89.24.



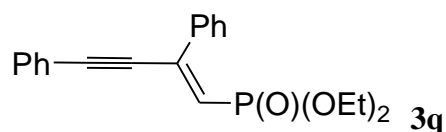
1 mmol of terminal alkynes was loaded, yield: 69%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.71 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.35-7.40 (m, 4H), 7.13-7.19 (m, 2H), 6.97-7.07 (m, 8H), 5.93 (s, 1H), 5.72 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 157.78, 157.59, 156.93, 156.40, 133.31, 132.37, 129.94, 129.88, 129.84, 127.62, 123.92, 123.56, 119.52, 119.48, 119.15, 118.53, 118.41, 117.59, 90.46, 88.02.



1 mmol of terminal alkynes was loaded, yield: 81%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.68-7.71 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.04-7.10 (m, 4H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 5.74 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.01 (d, $J_{\text{F-C}} = 21.9$ Hz), 161.54 (d, $J_{\text{F-C}} = 23.8$ Hz), 133.59 (d, $J_{\text{F-C}} = 8.5$ Hz), 133.33 (d, $J_{\text{F-C}} = 3.8$ Hz), 129.49, 127.85 (d, $J_{\text{F-C}} = 7.6$ Hz), 120.50, 119.05 (d, $J_{\text{F-C}} = 3.8$ Hz), 115.74 (d, $J_{\text{F-C}} = 22.0$ Hz), 115.34 (d, $J_{\text{F-C}} = 21.9$ Hz), 89.91, 88.06.



0.5 mmol of terminal alkynes and 0.5 mmol of internal alkynes were loaded, yield: 85%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.79-7.81 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.39-7.44 (m, 6H), 6.82 (s, 1H), 2.64 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 197.62, 137.26, 133.90, 131.97, 131.80, 129.95, 129.51, 128.66, 128.51, 127.21, 122.20, 102.59, 87.57, 30.68.

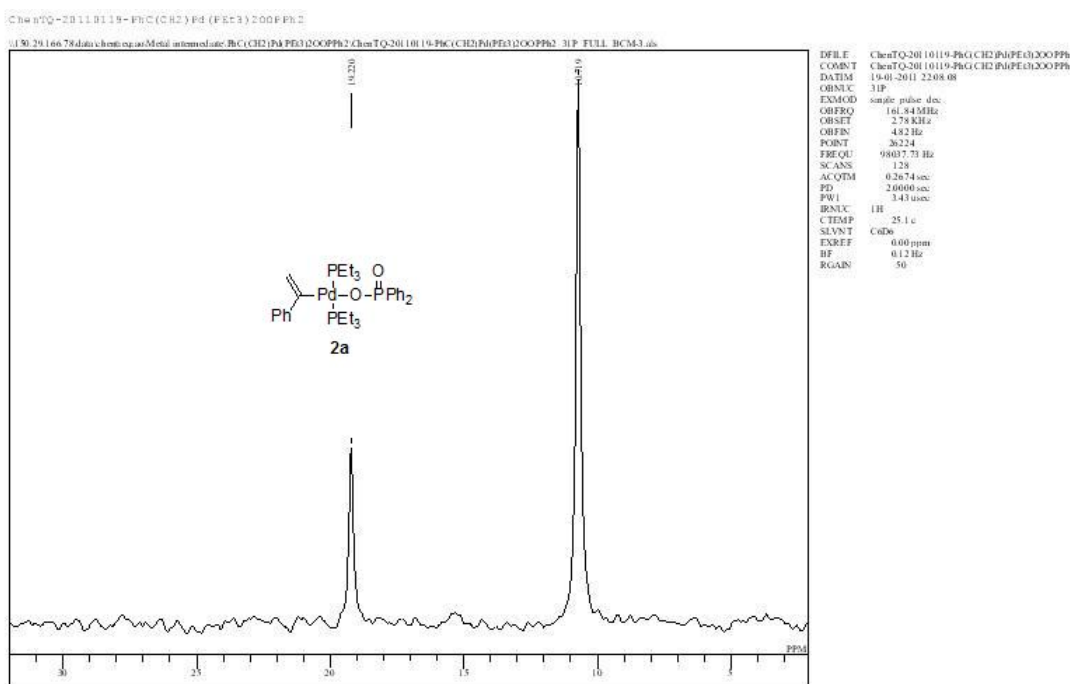
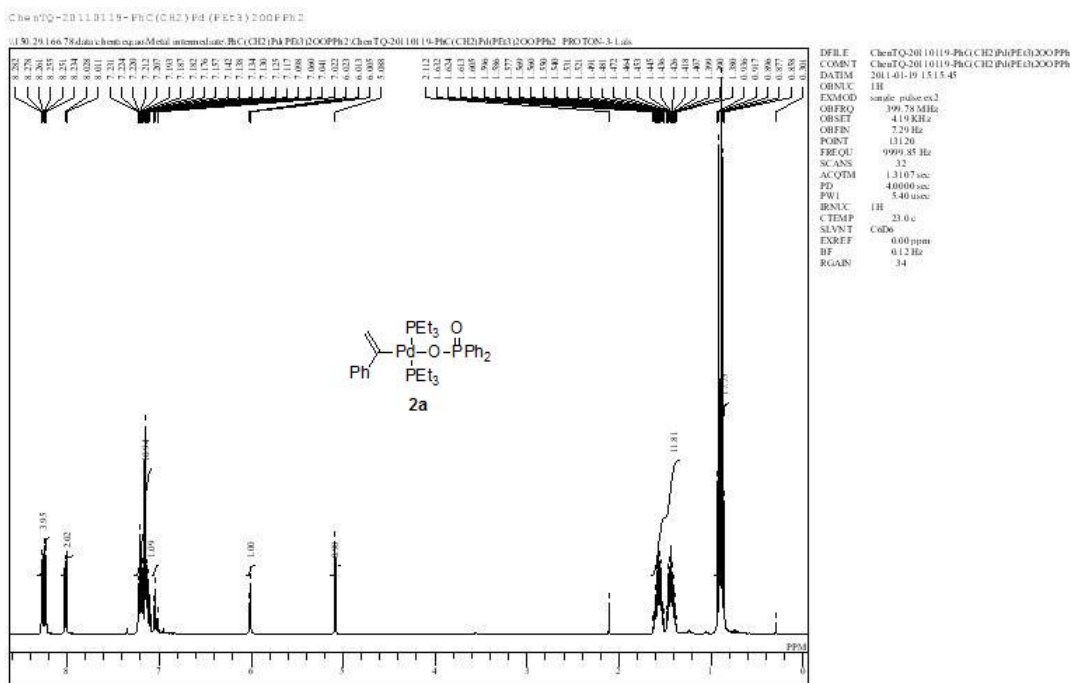


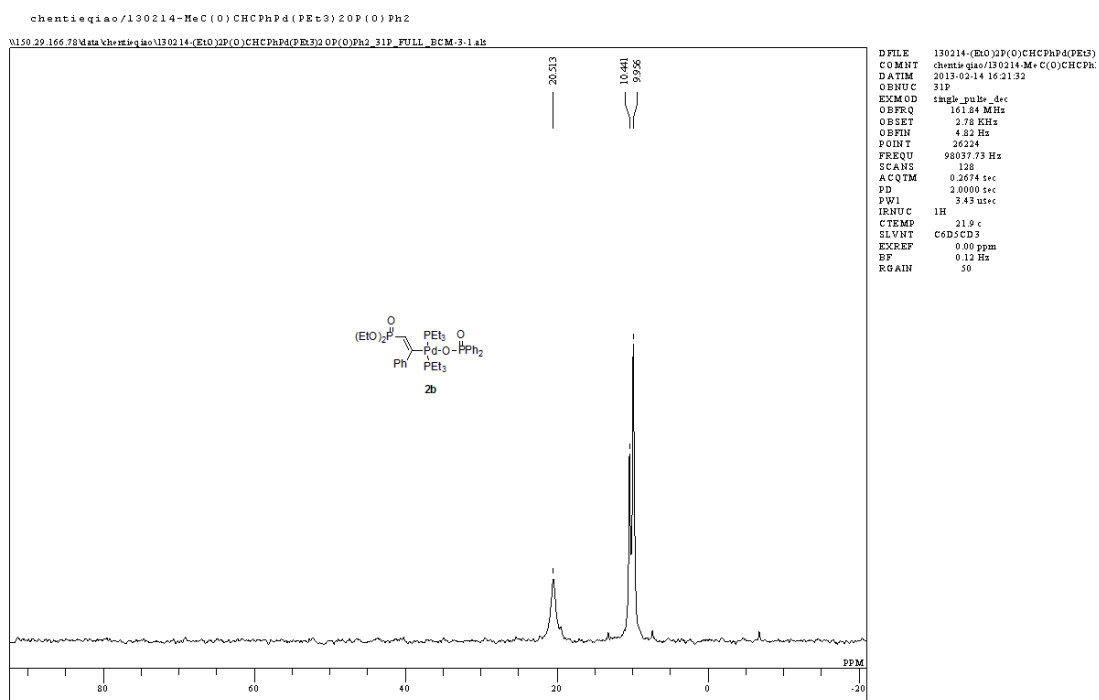
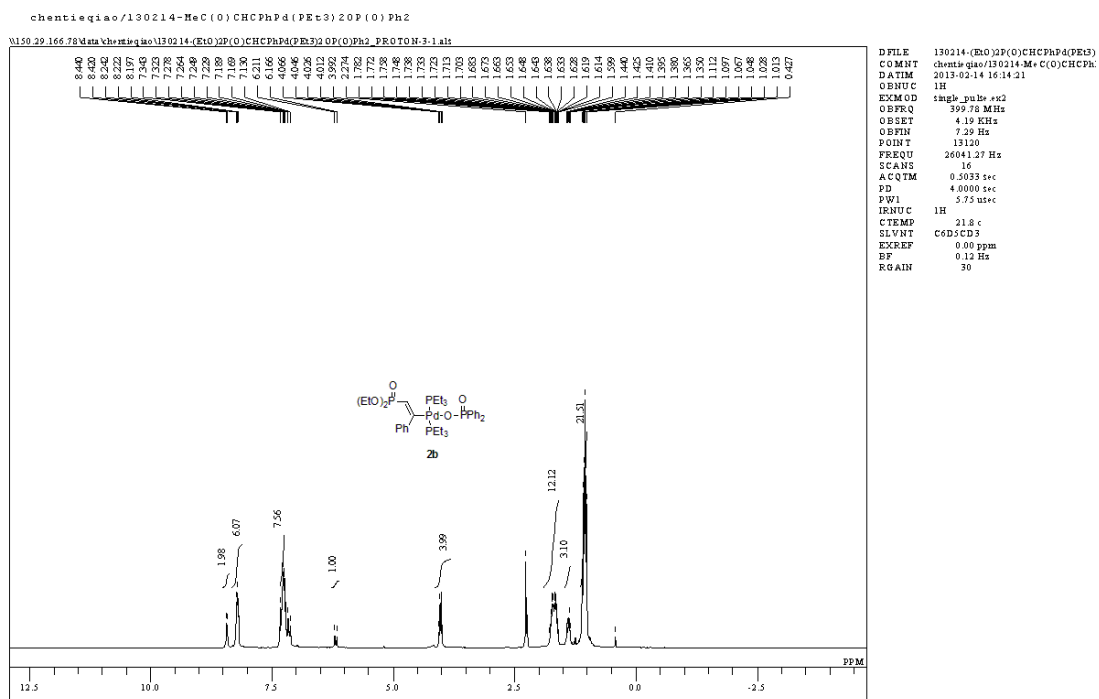
0.5 mmol of terminal alkynes and 0.5 mmol of internal alkynes were loaded, yield: 88%. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.69-7.72 (m, 2H), 7.27-7.43 (m, 8H), 6.24 (d, $J = 14.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.79-3.94 (m, 4H), 1.08 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 6H); ^{31}P NMR (161.8 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 14.39; ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 141.63 (d, $J = 9.5$ Hz), 136.88 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz), 131.86, 129.38, 129.20, 128.80, 128.43, 128.01, 123.37, 121.81 (d, $J = 64.9$ Hz), 94.56 (d, $J = 1.9$ Hz), 90.19 (d, $J = 32.4$ Hz), 61.88 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz), 16.12 (d, $J = 6.7$ Hz).

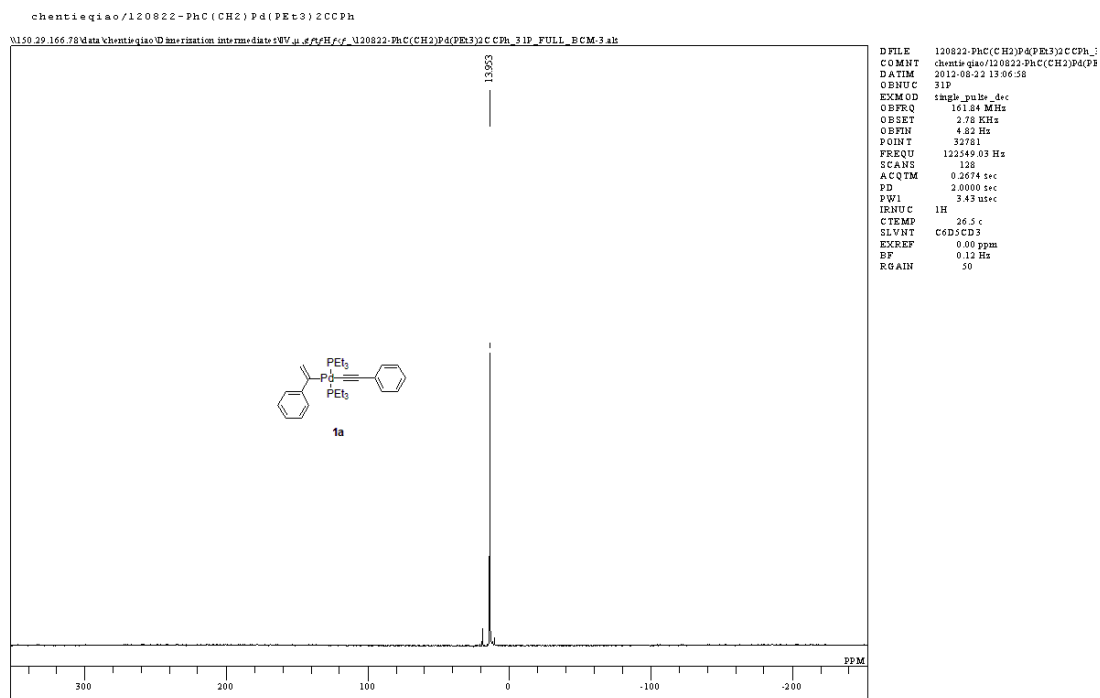
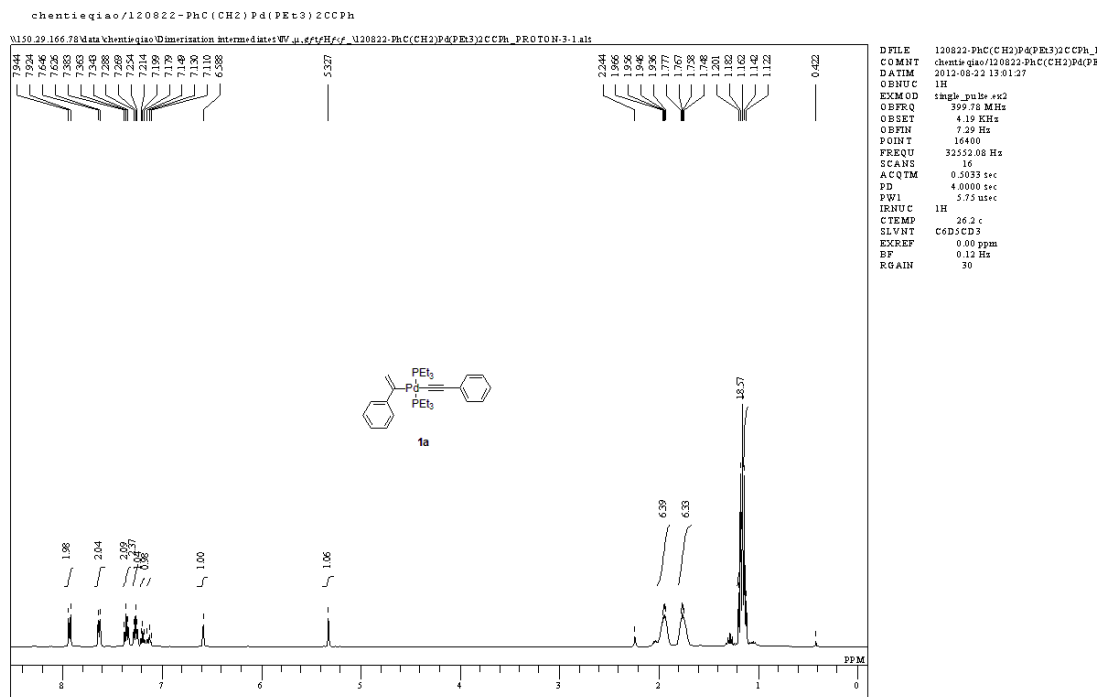
G. Reference

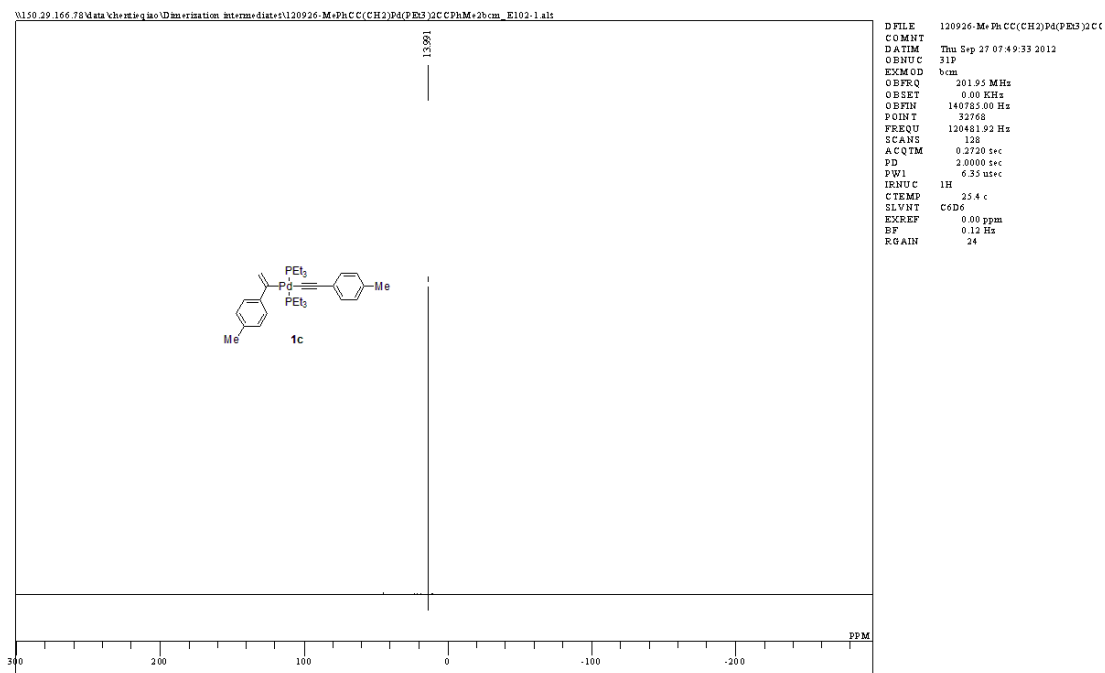
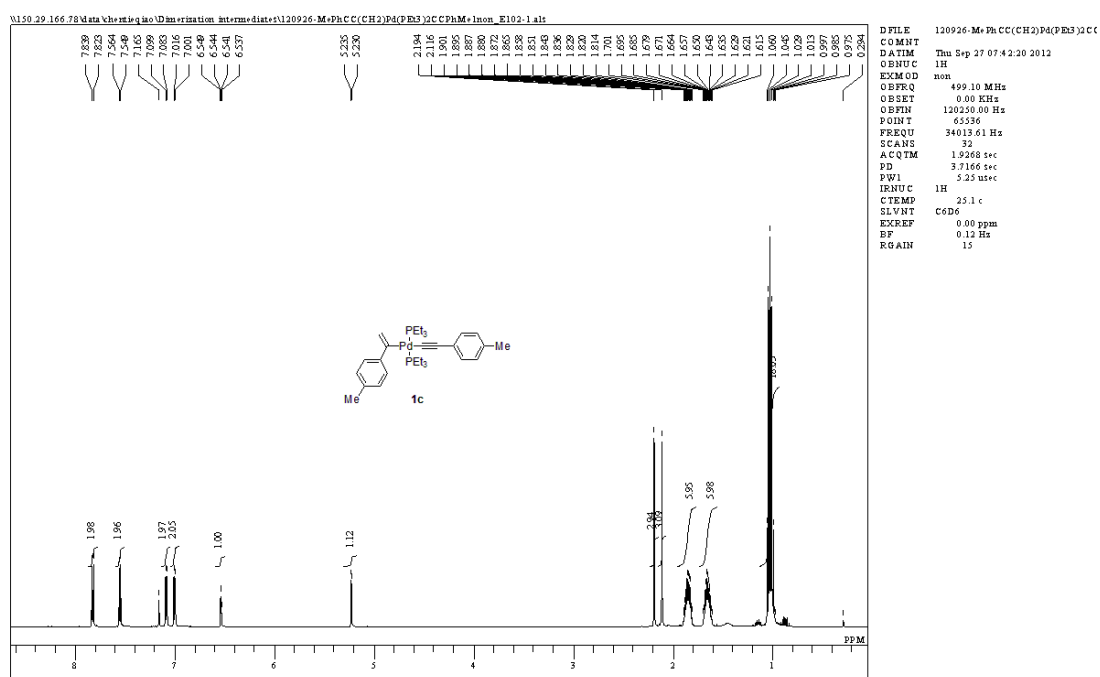
1. Dash, A. K. Eisen, M. S. *Org. Lett.* **2000**, *2*, 737-740.
2. Slugovc, C. Doberer, D. Gemel, C. Schmid, R. Kirchner, K. Winkler, B. Stelzer, F. *Monatsh. Chem.* **1998**, *129*, 221-233.
3. Trost, B. M. Chan, C. Ruhter, G. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1987**, *109*, 3486-3487.
4. Trost, B. M. Sorum, M. T. Chan, C. Harms, A. E. Rührter, G. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1997**, *119*, 698-708

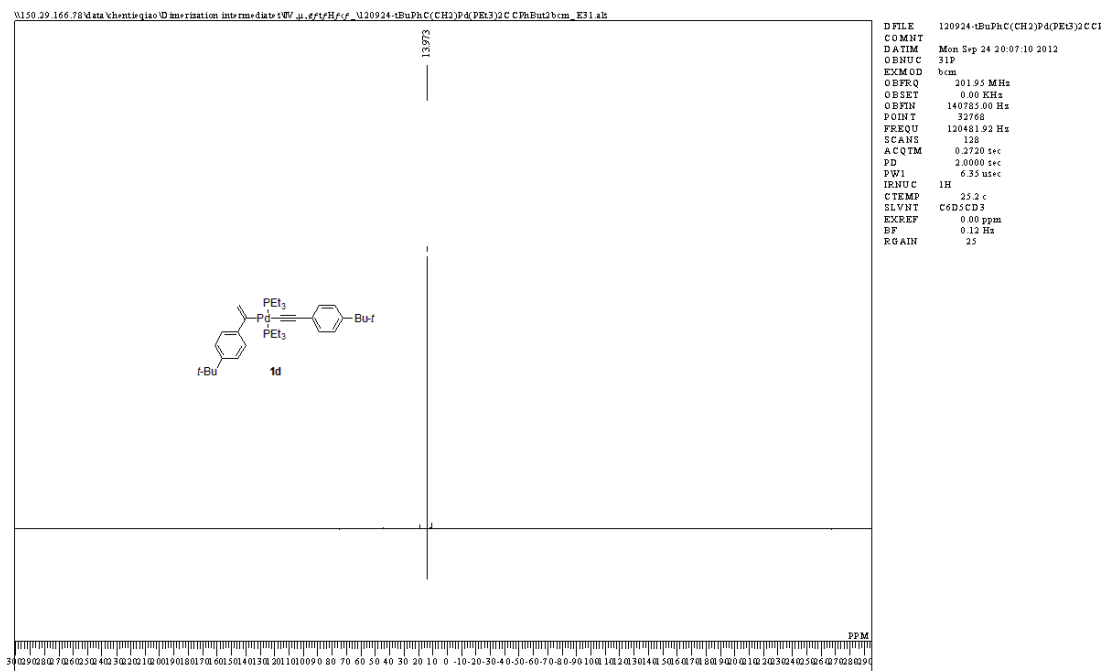
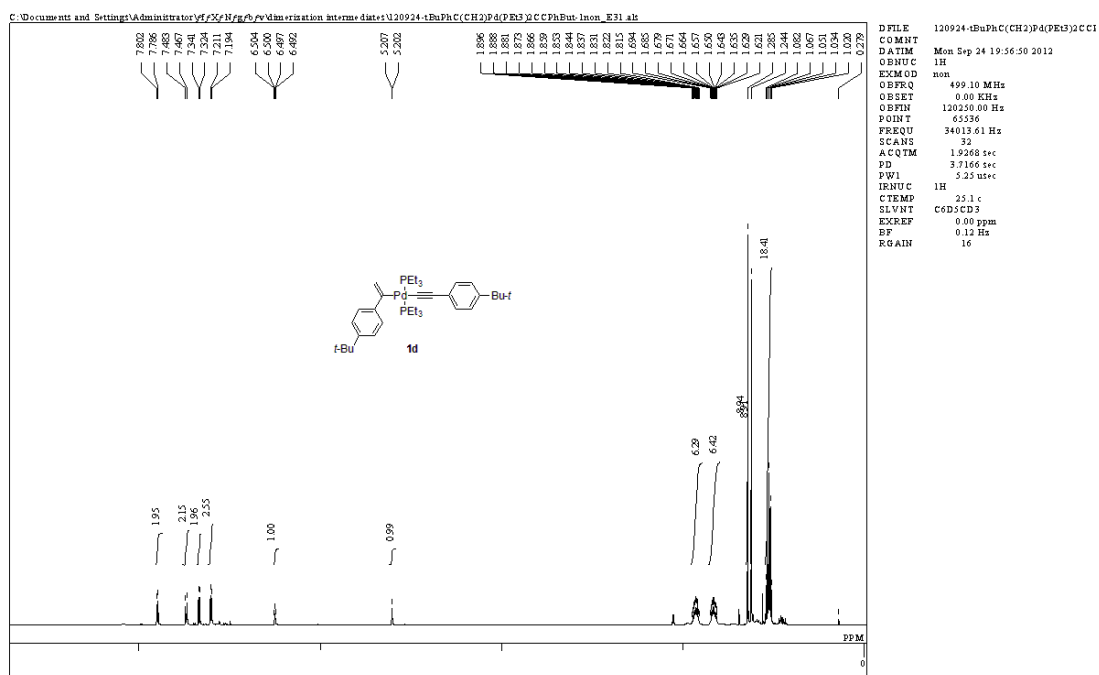
H. Copies of ^1H , ^{13}C and ^{31}P NMR spectra

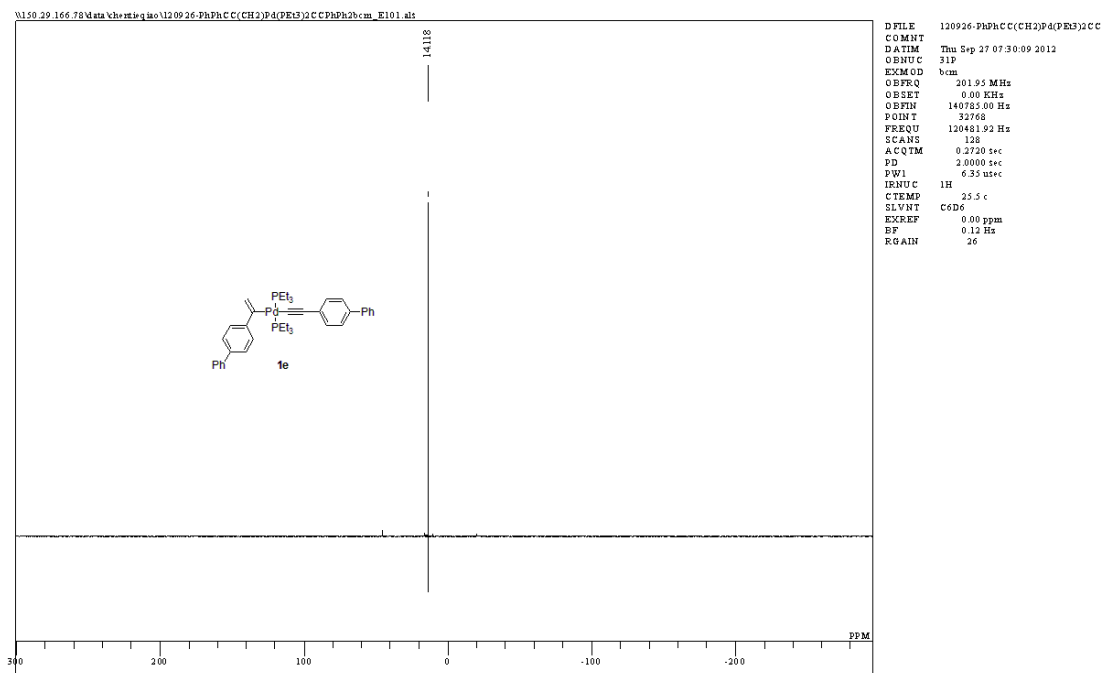
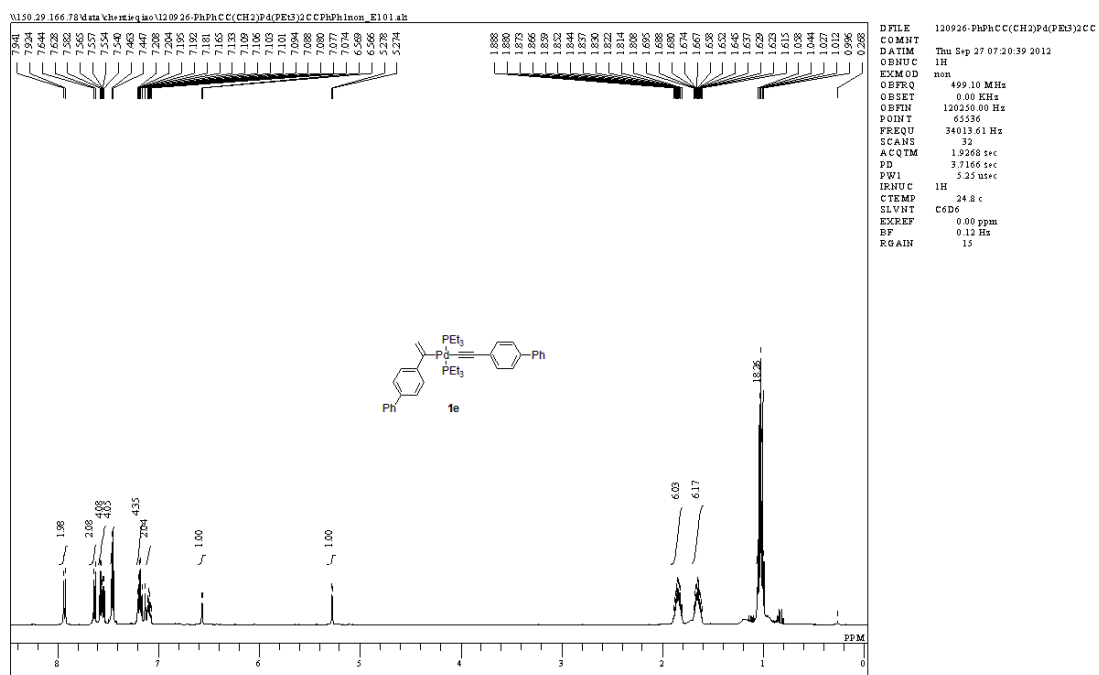


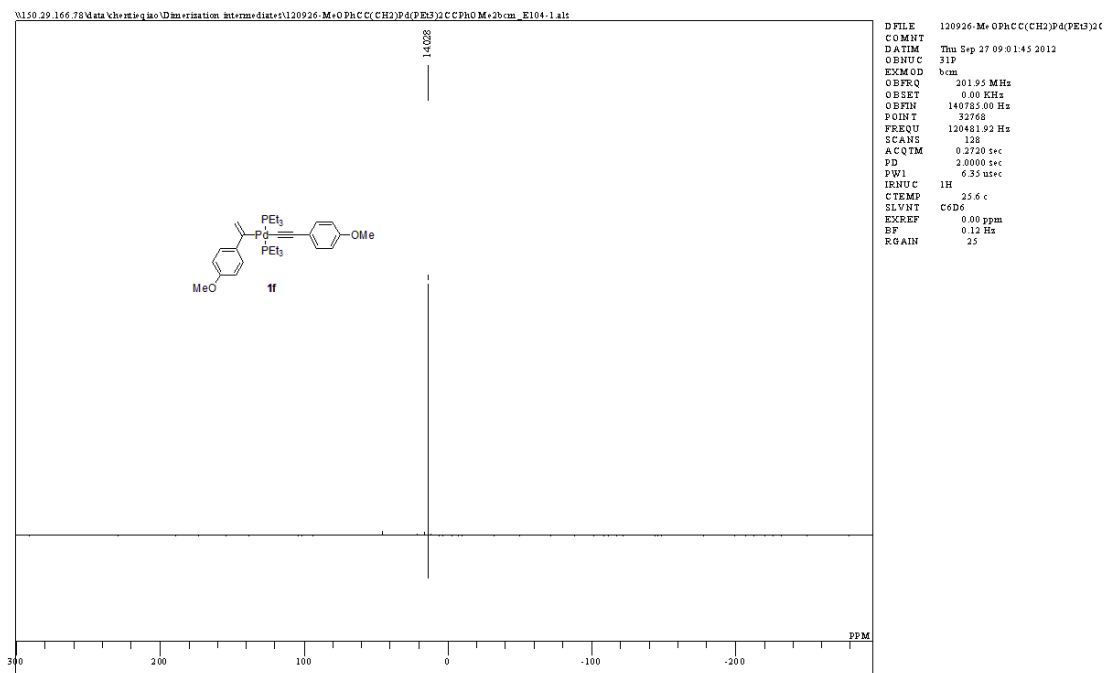
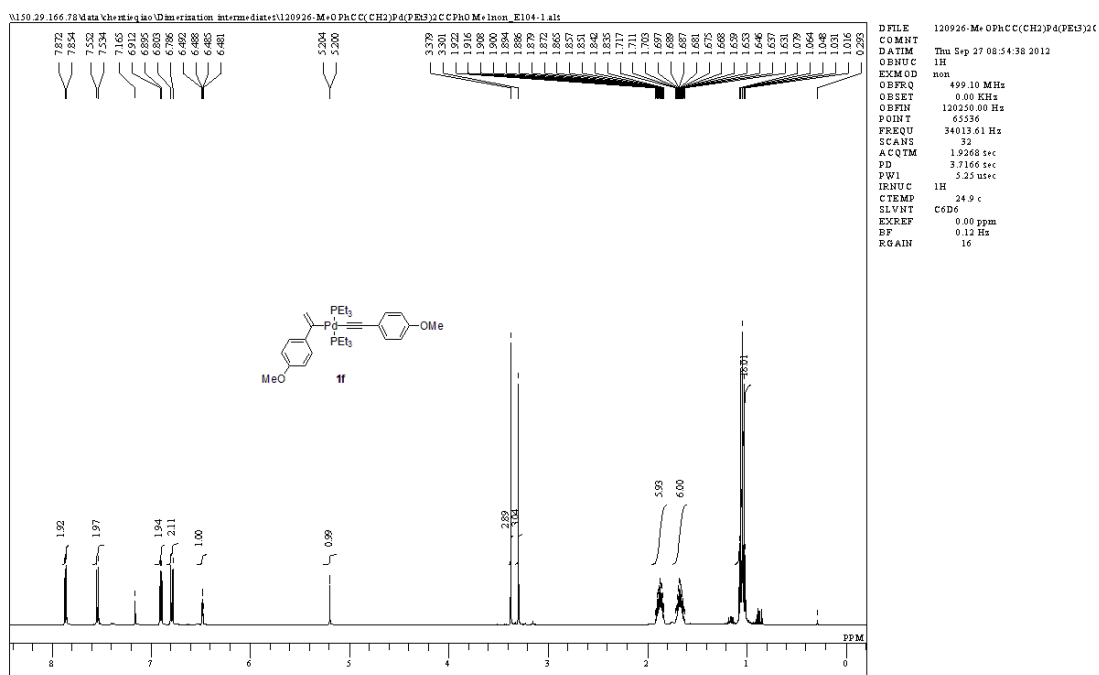


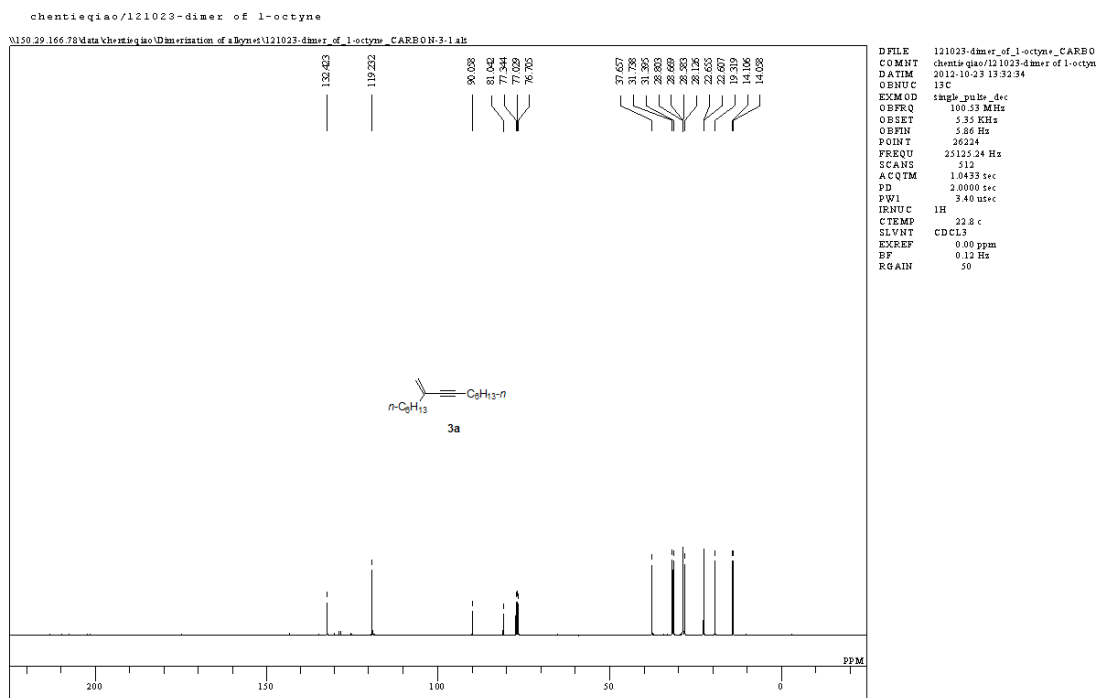
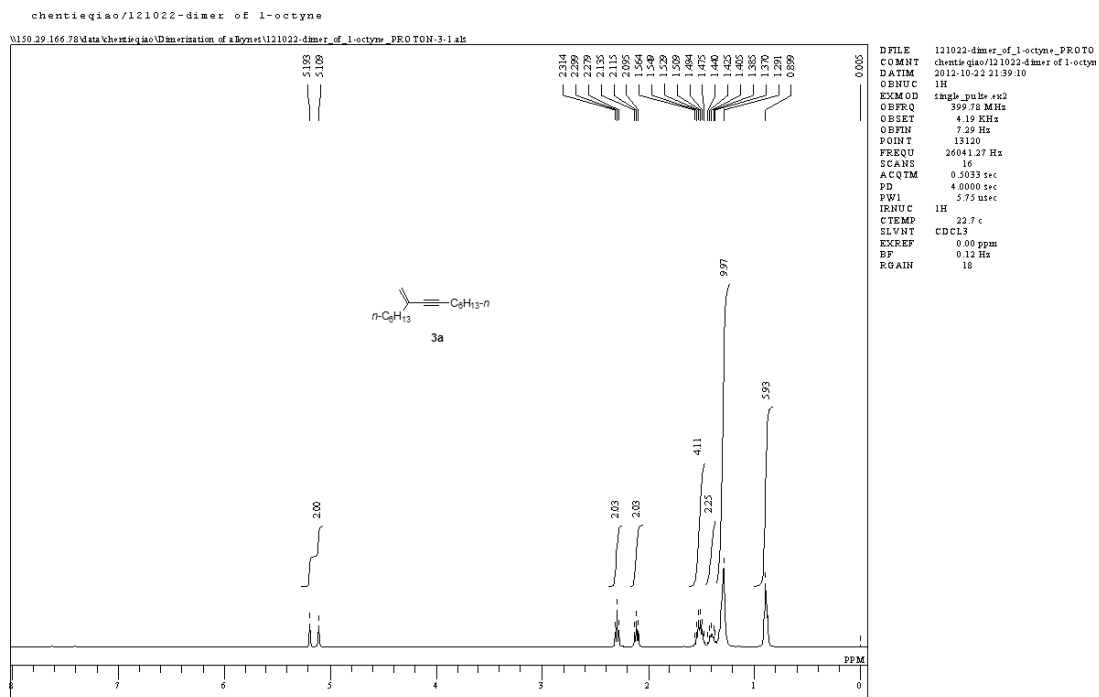


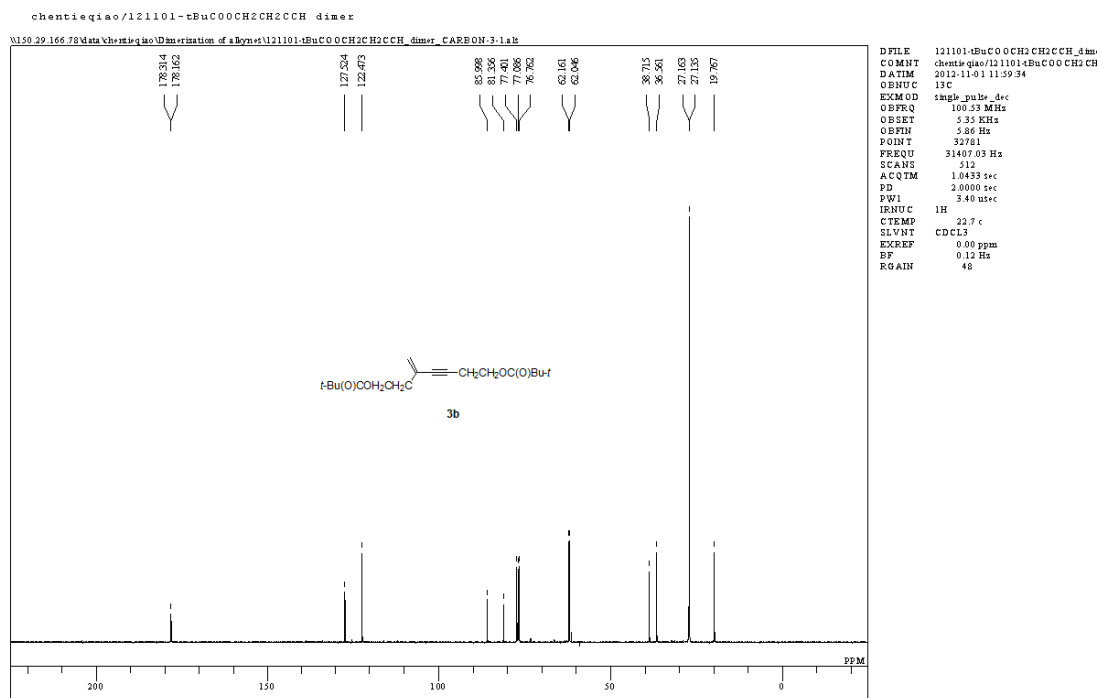
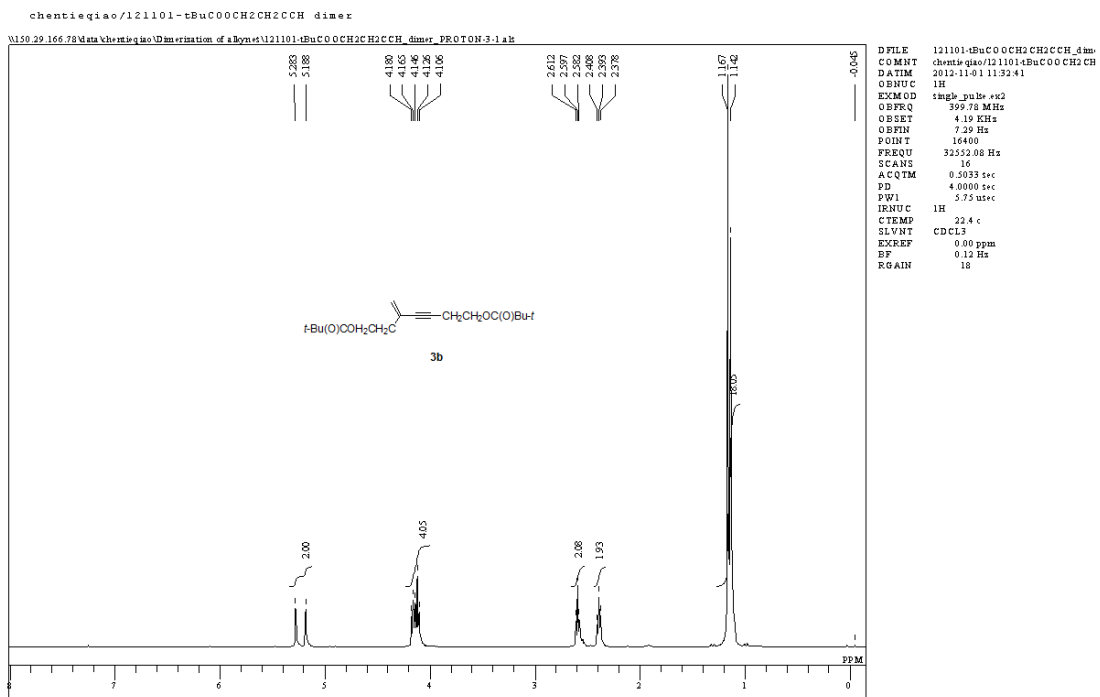


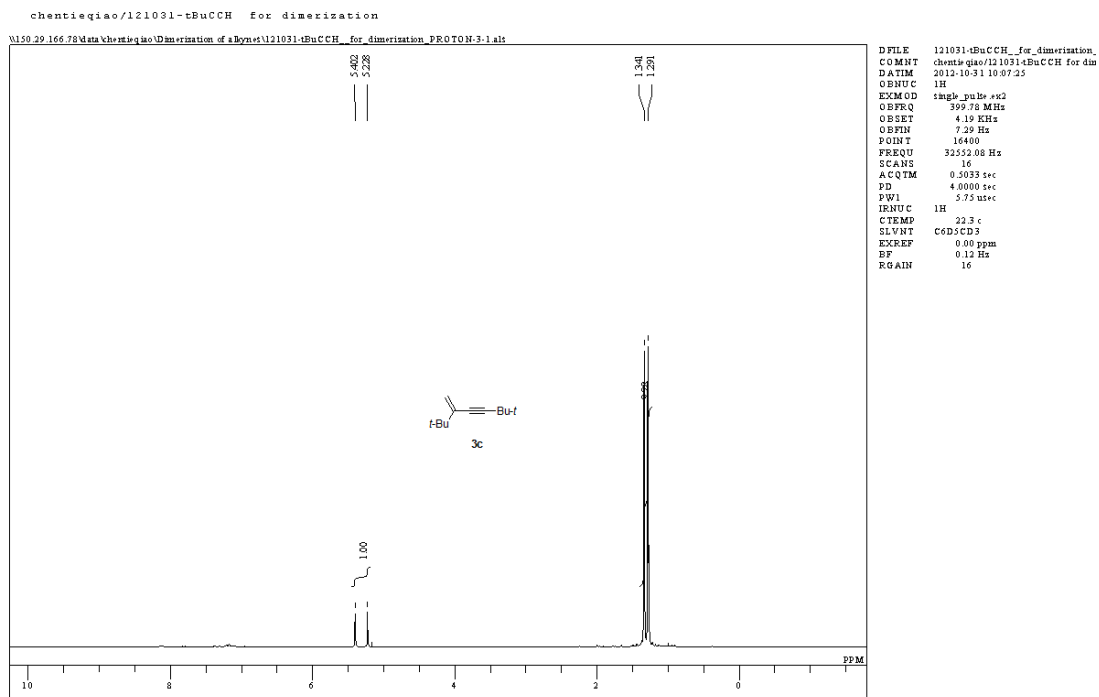




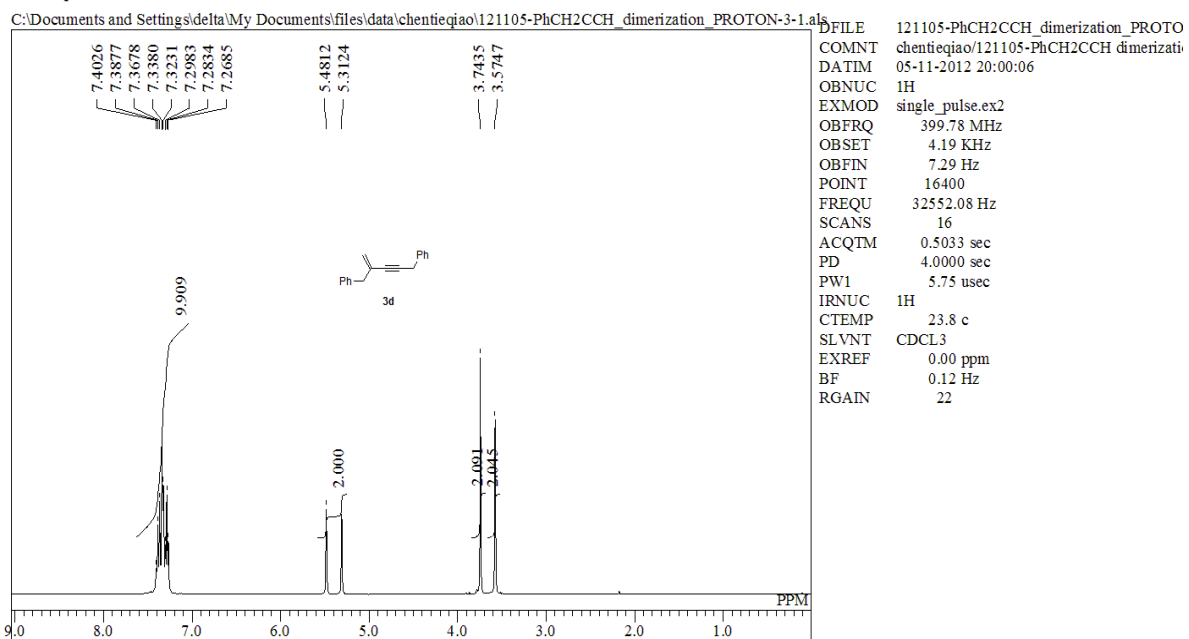


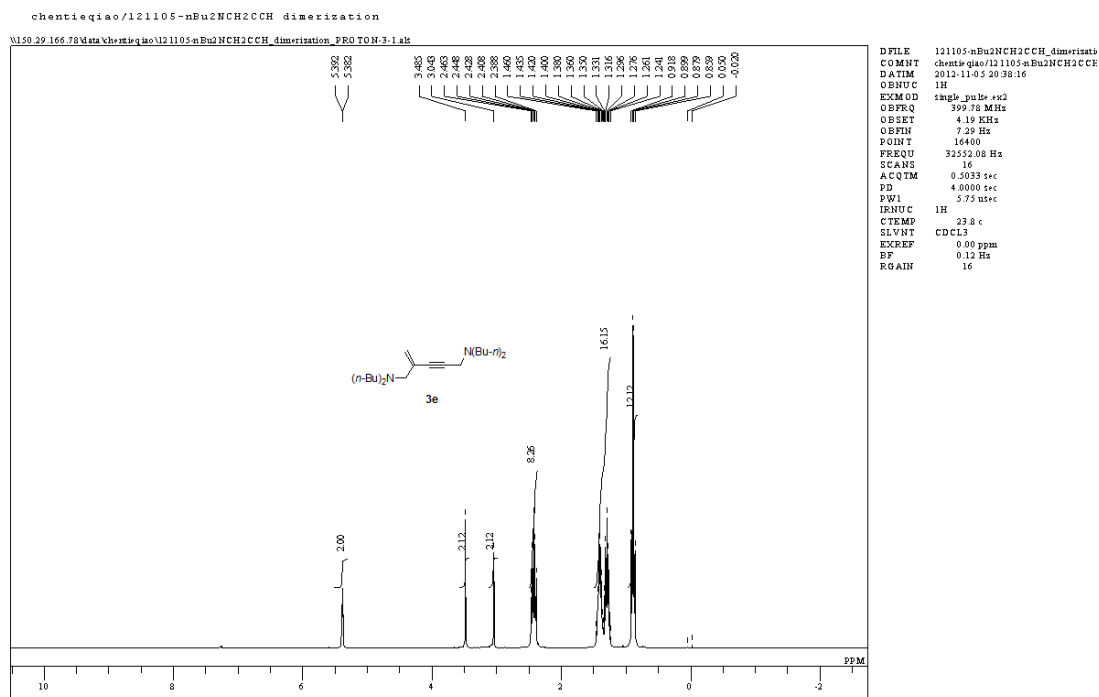
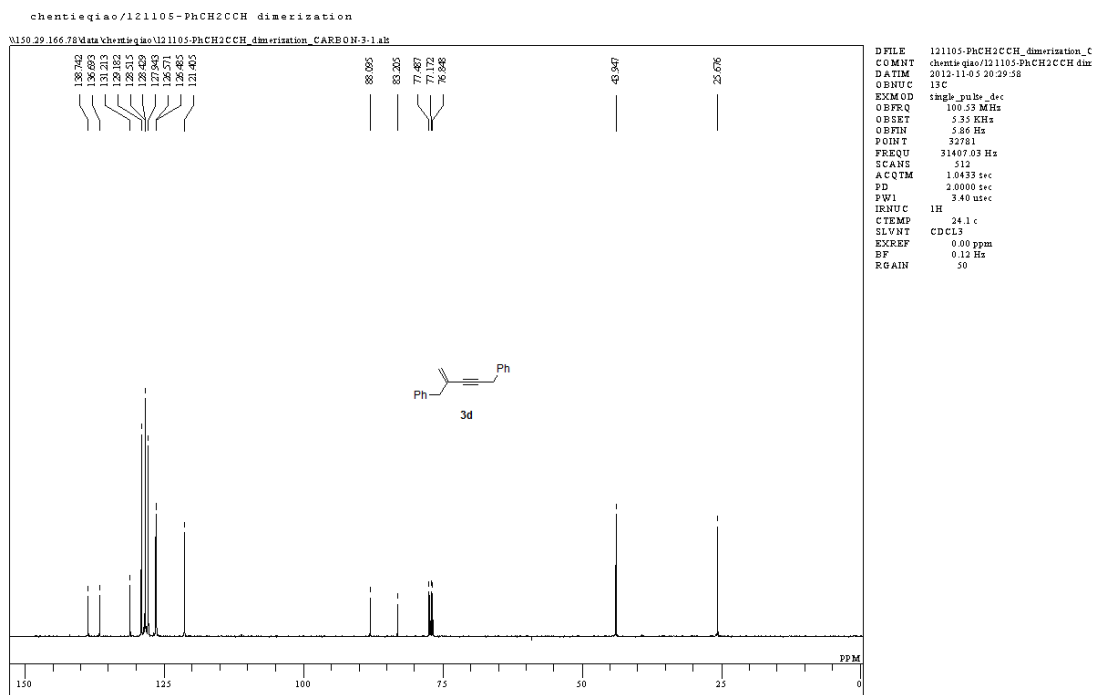


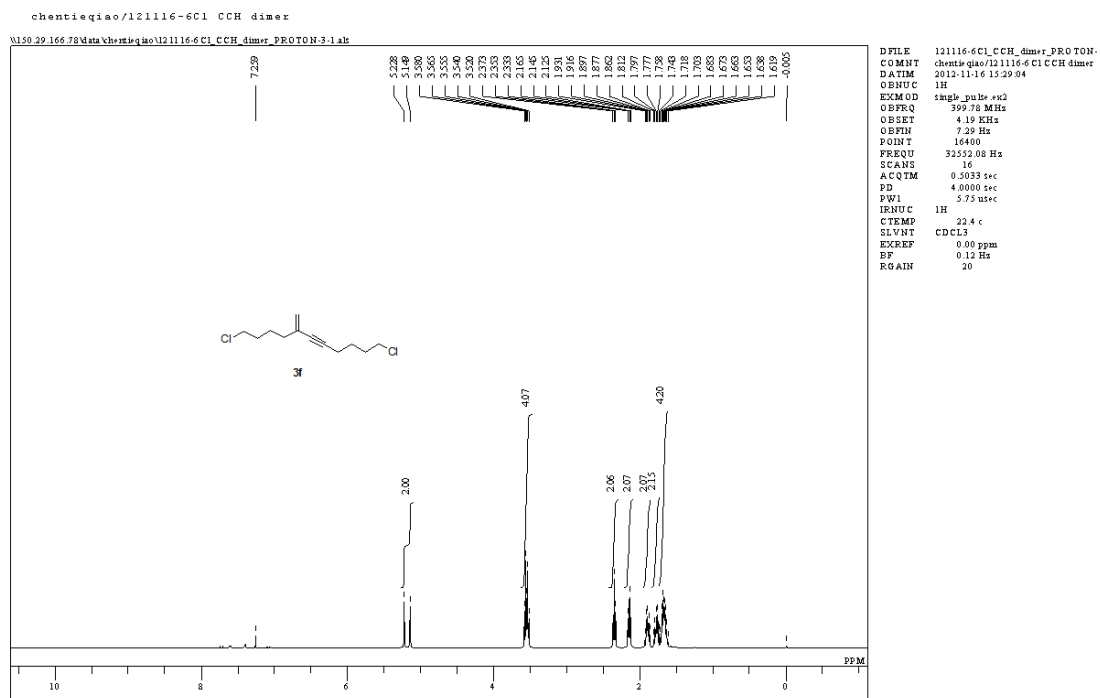
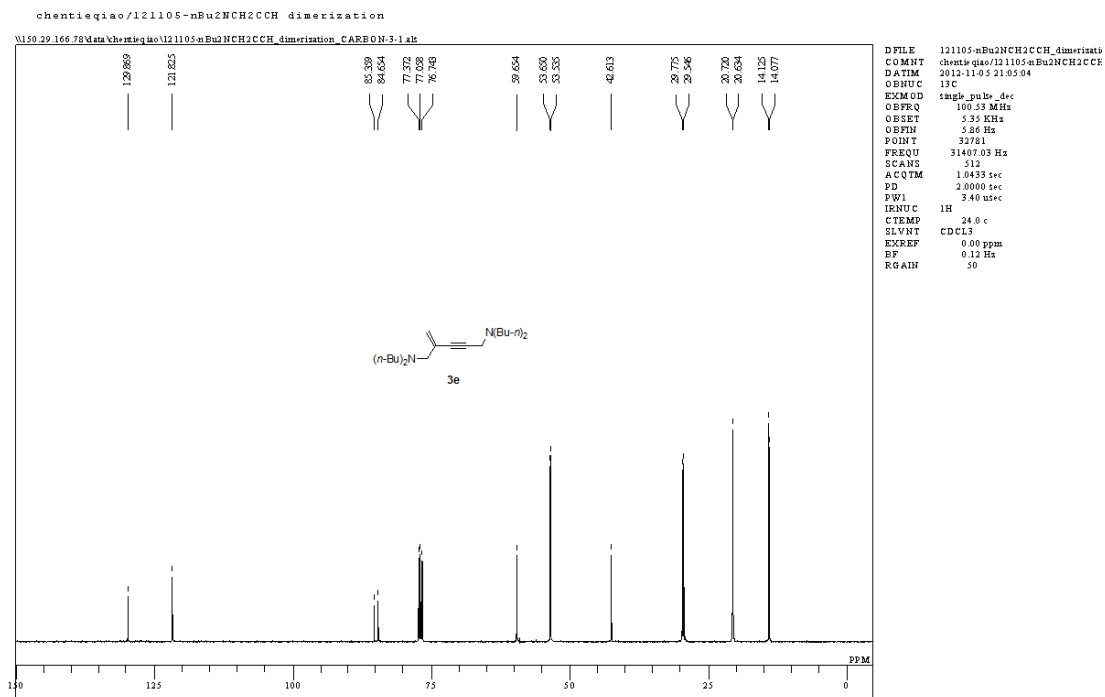


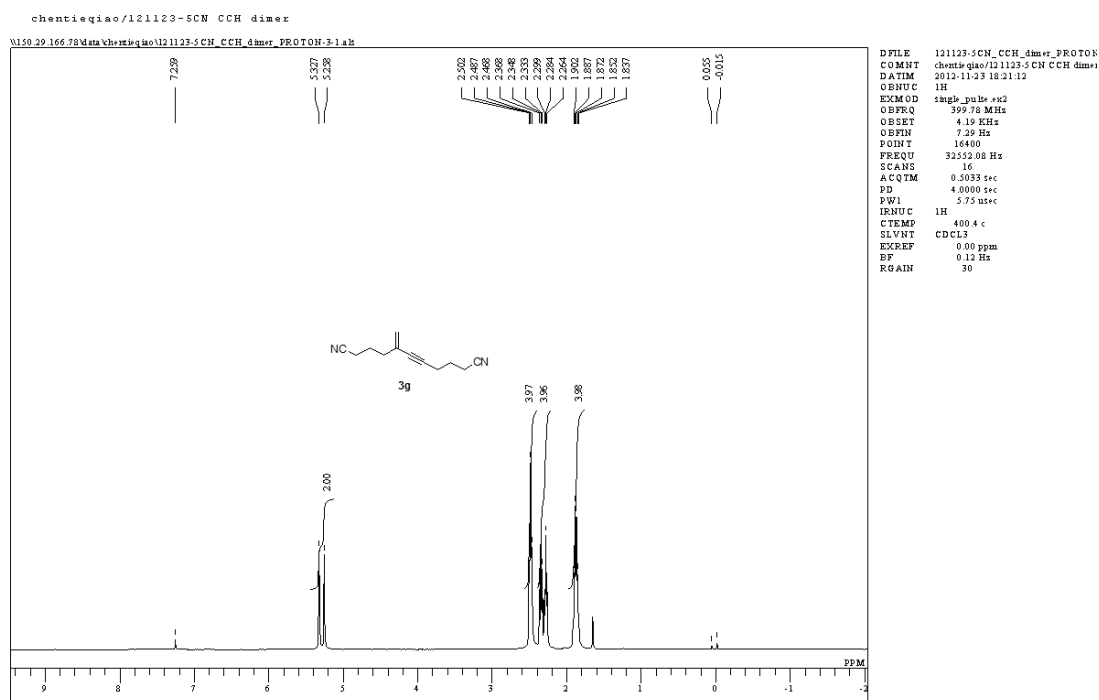
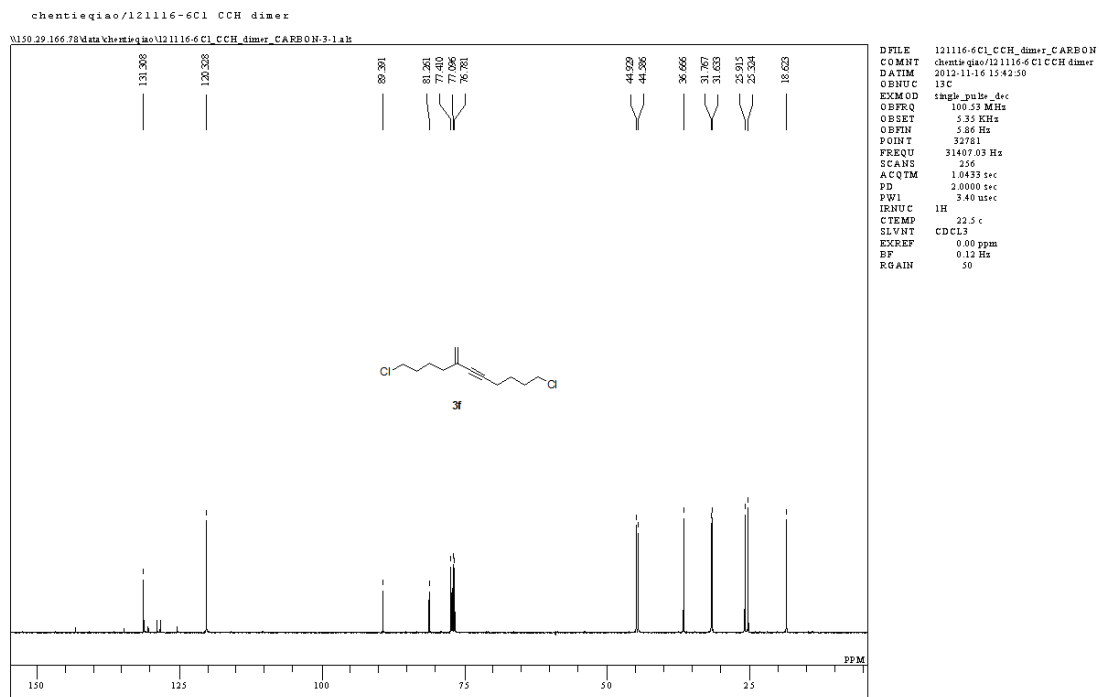


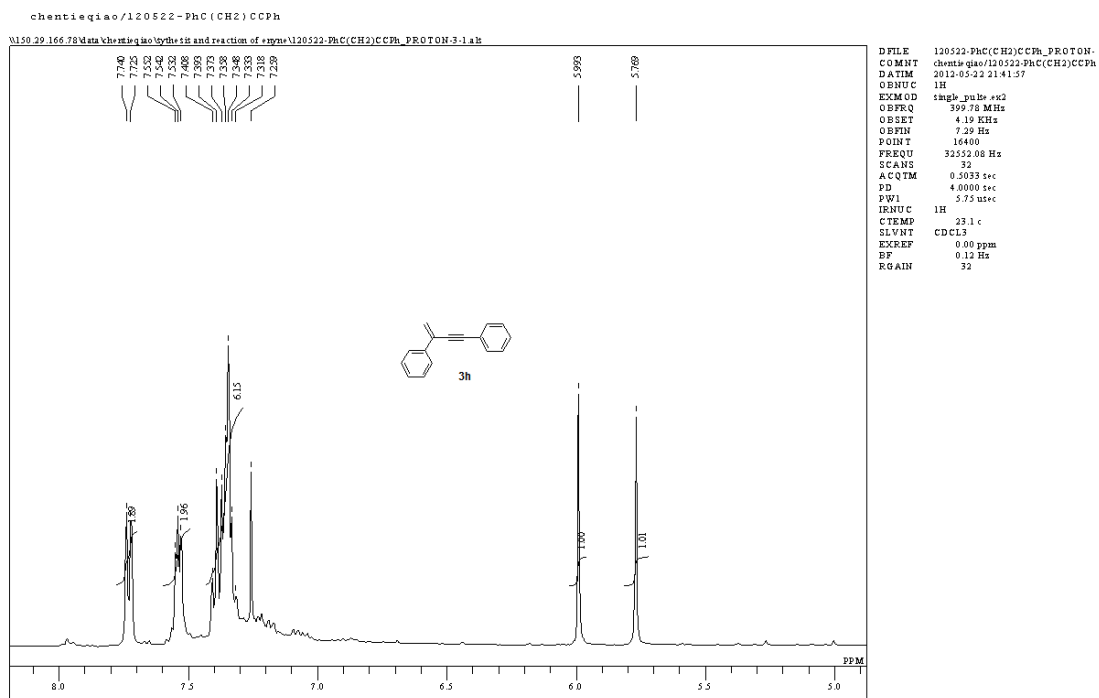
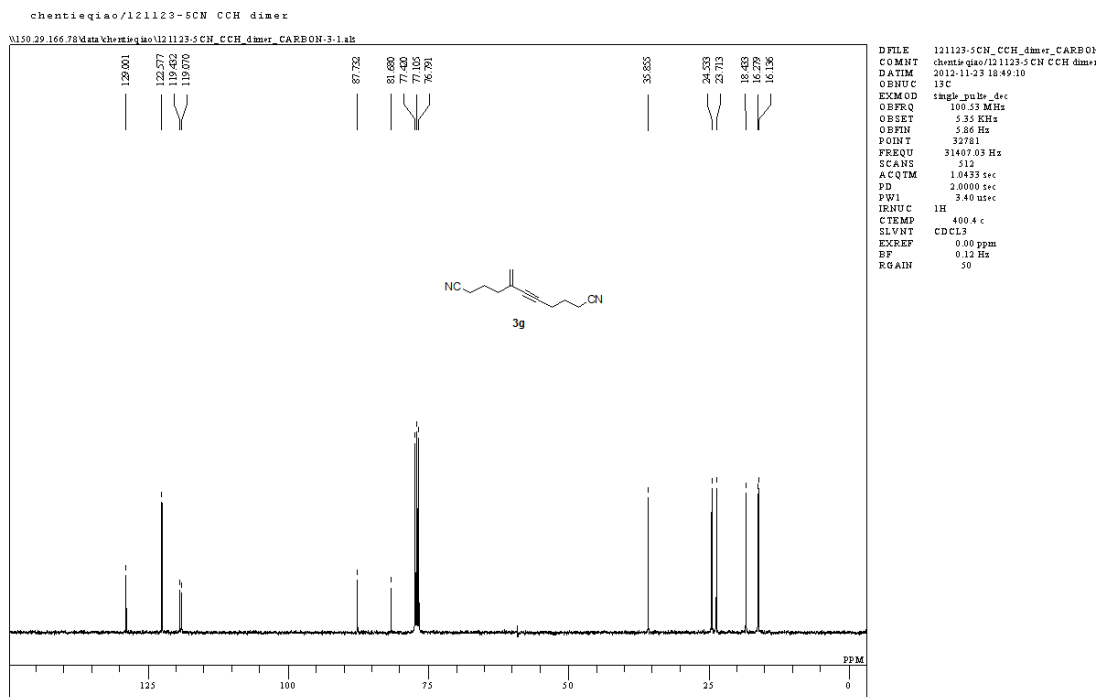
chentieqiao/121105-PhCH2CCH dimerization

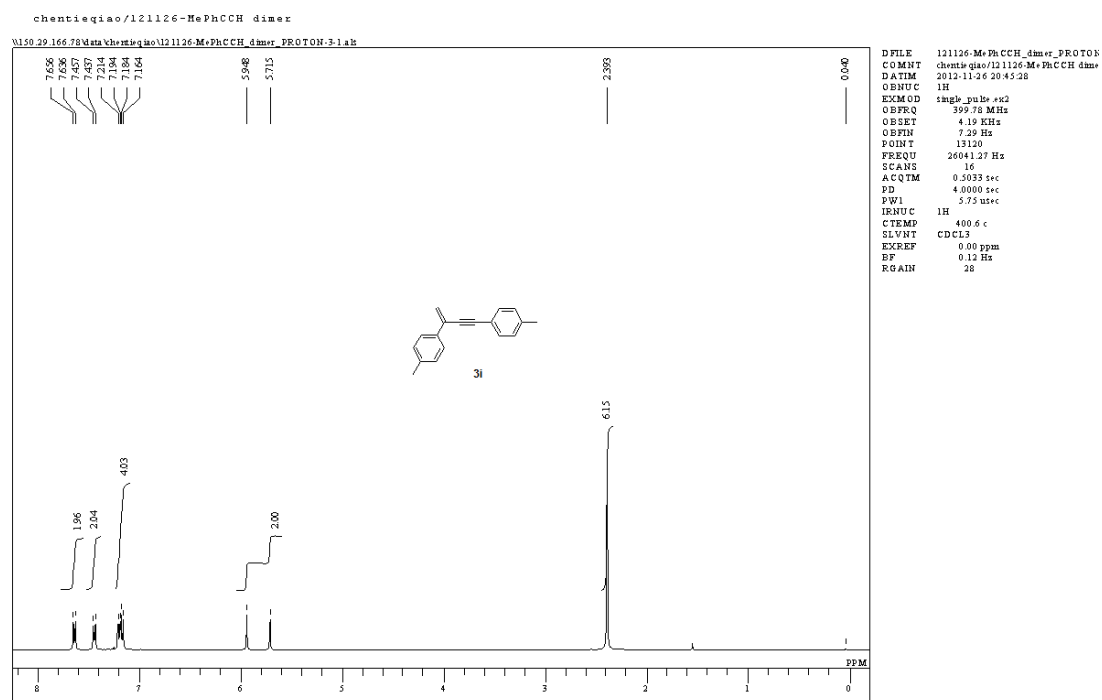
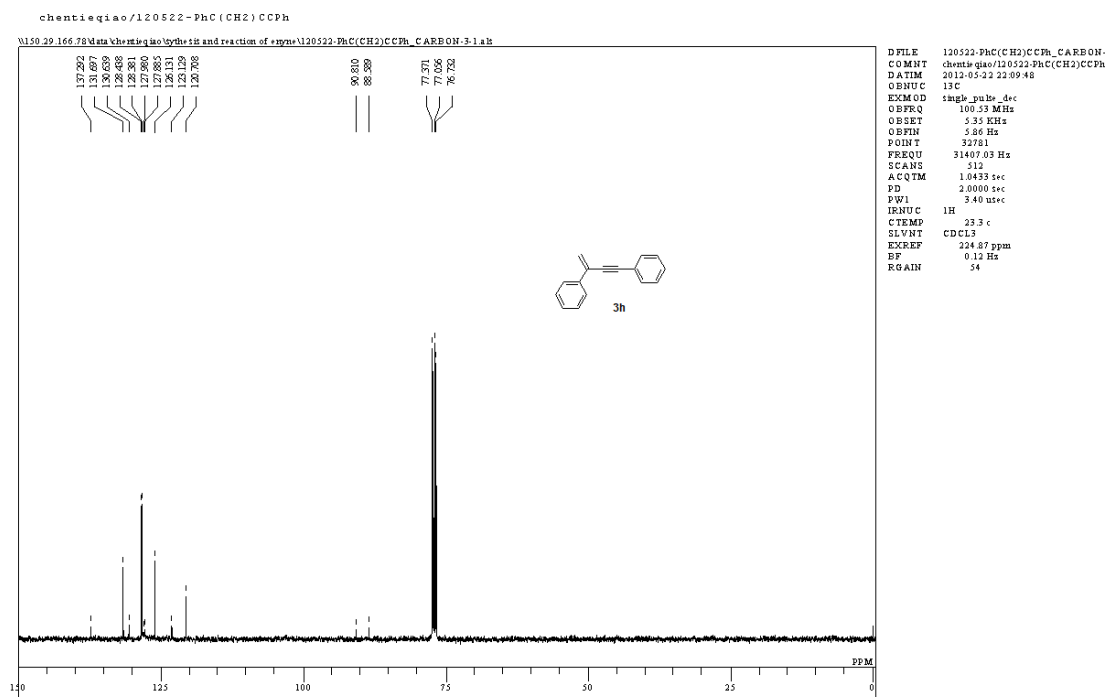


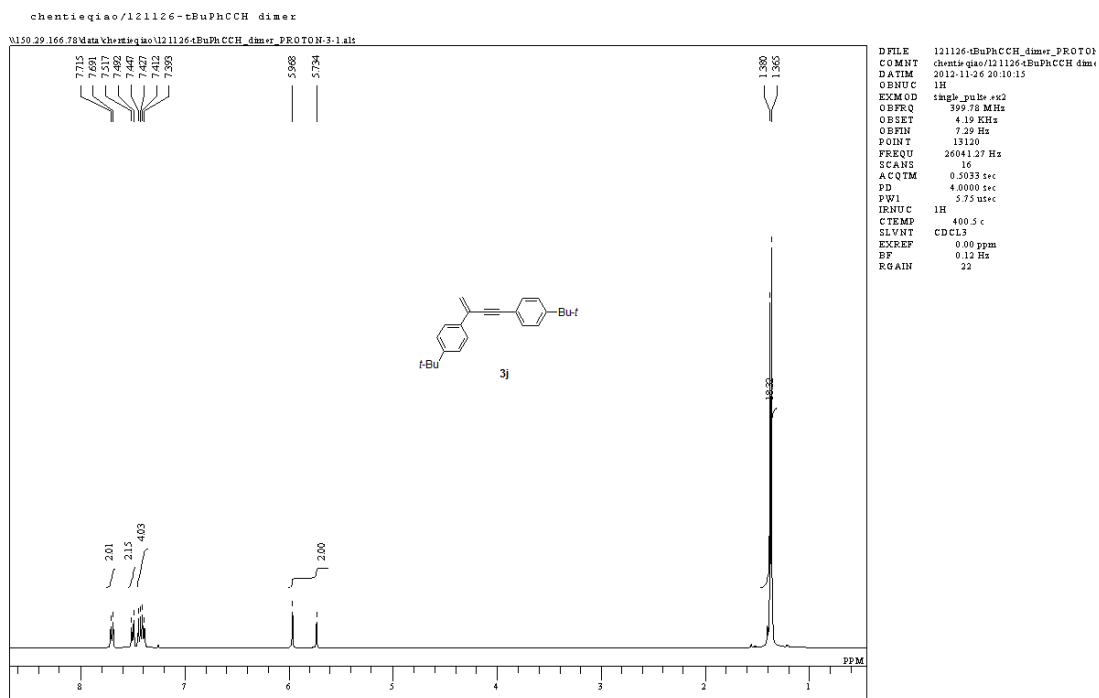
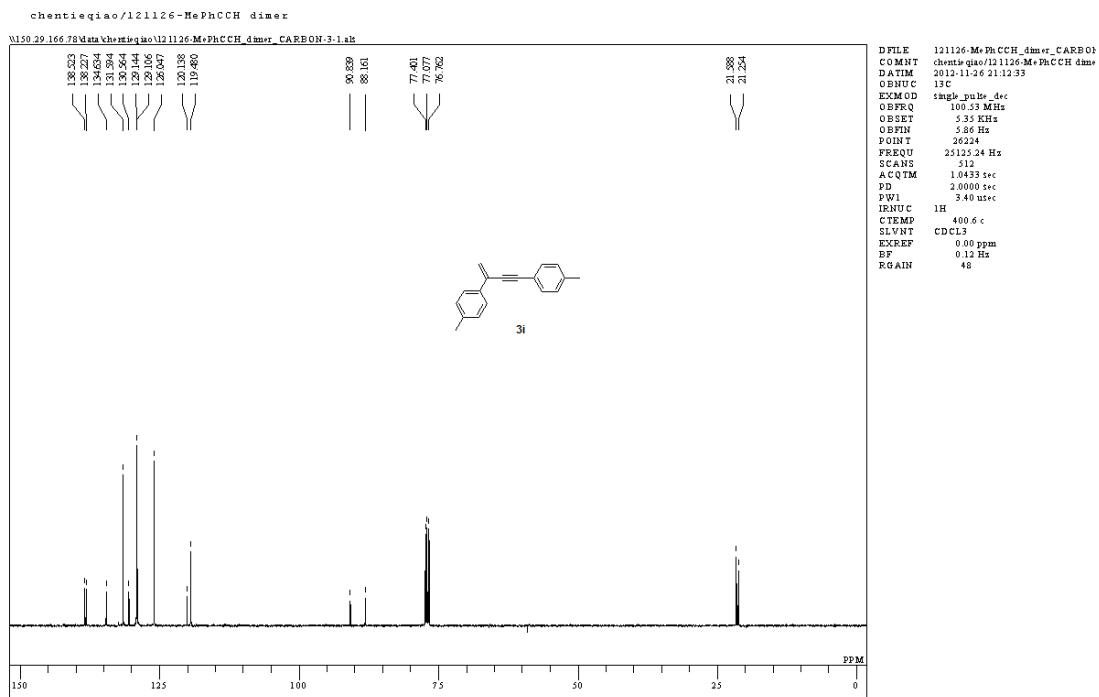


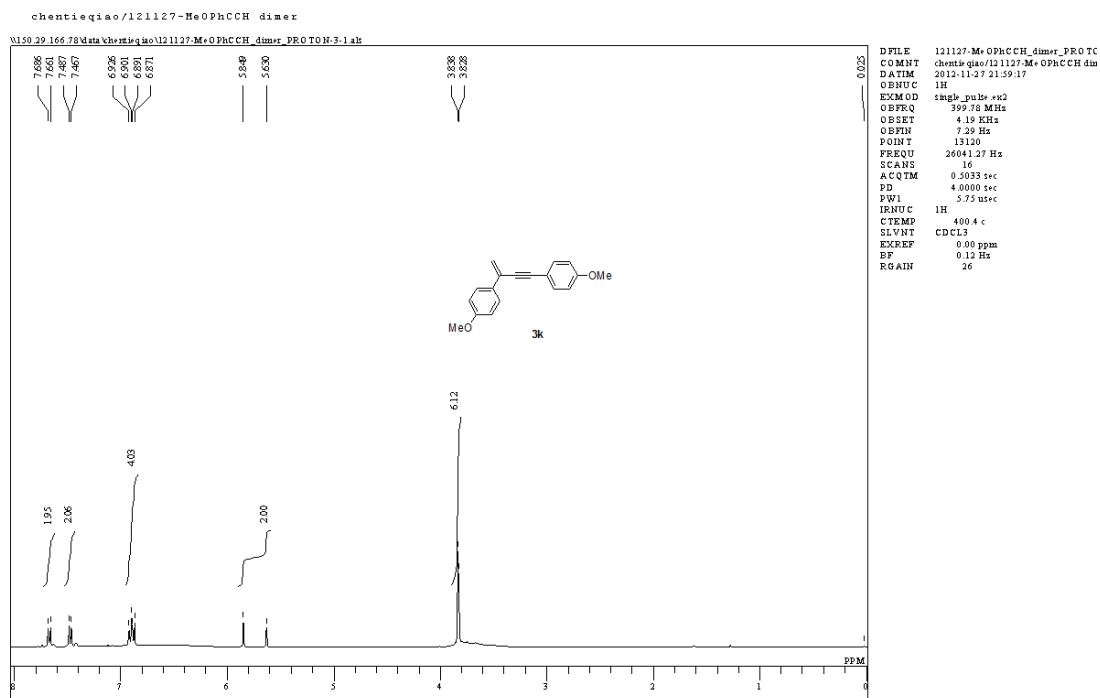
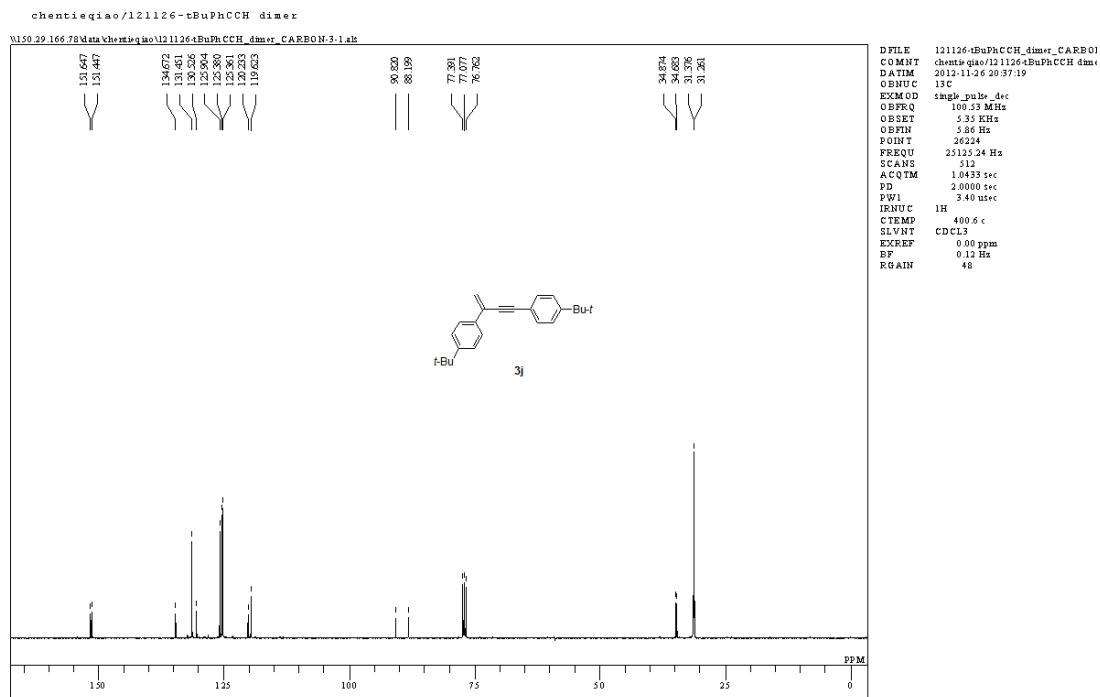


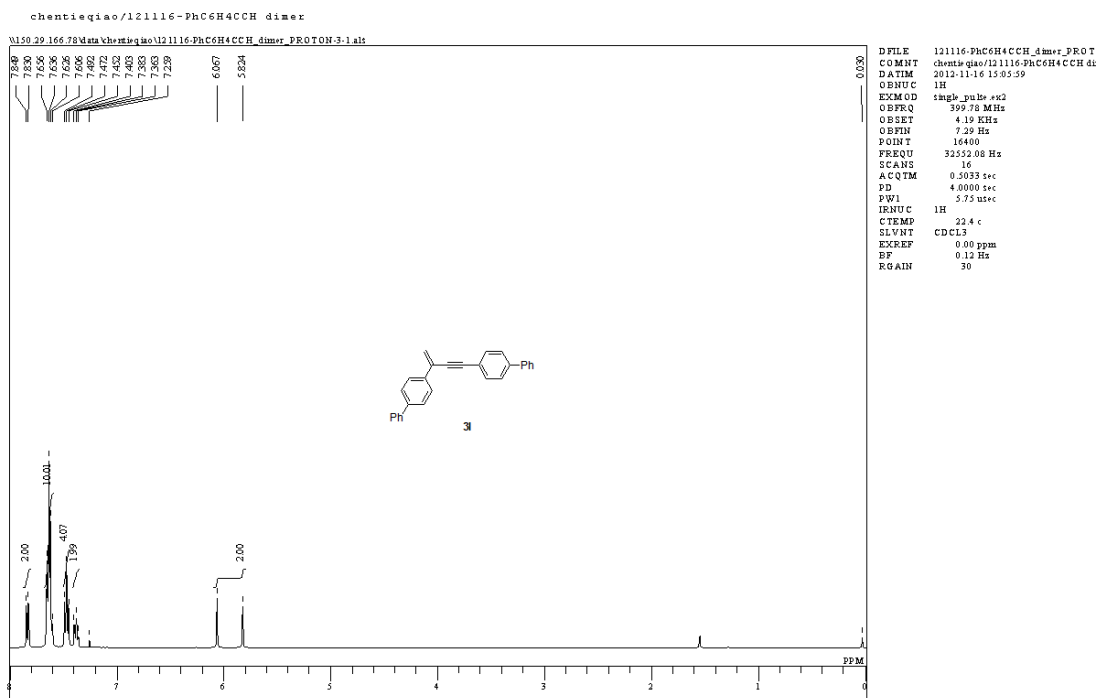
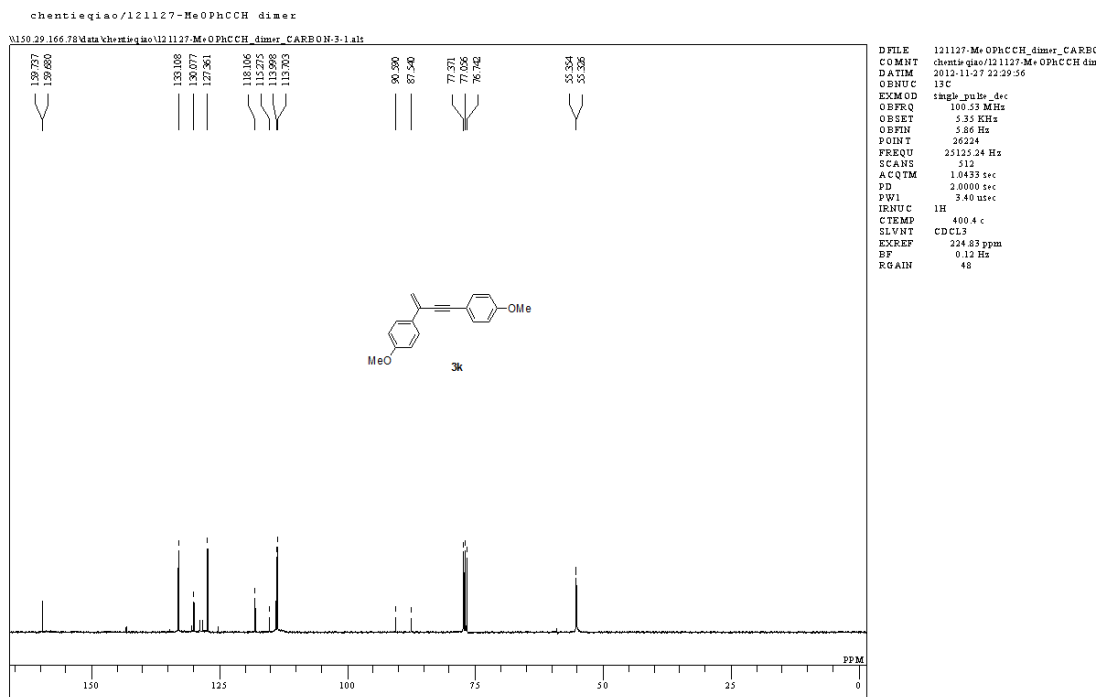


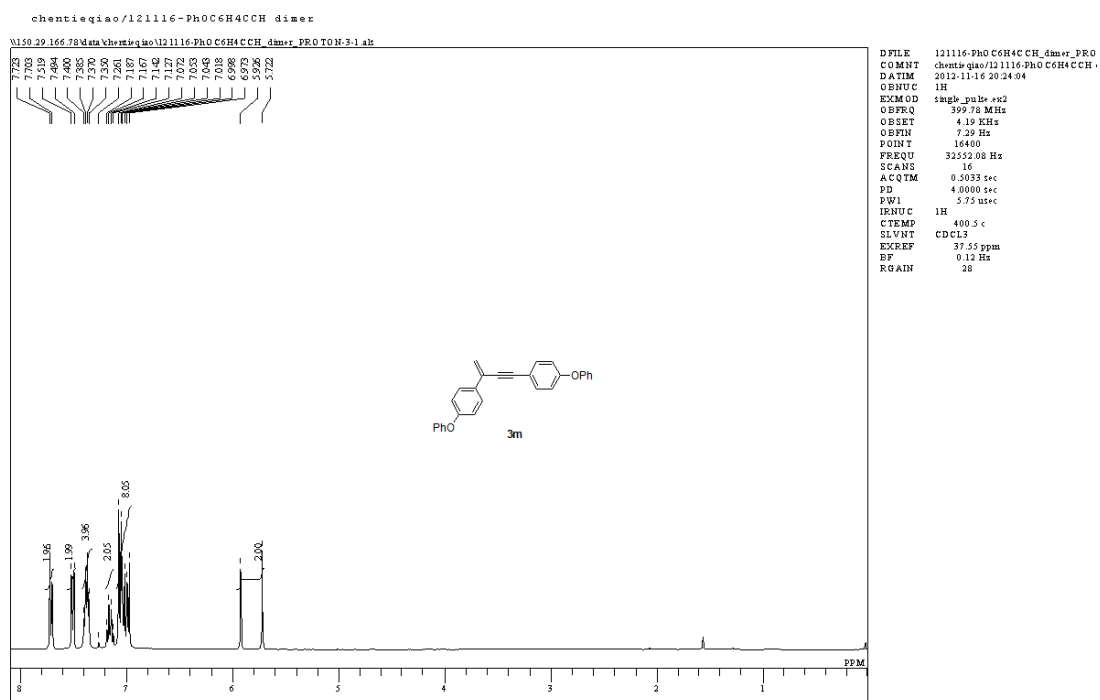
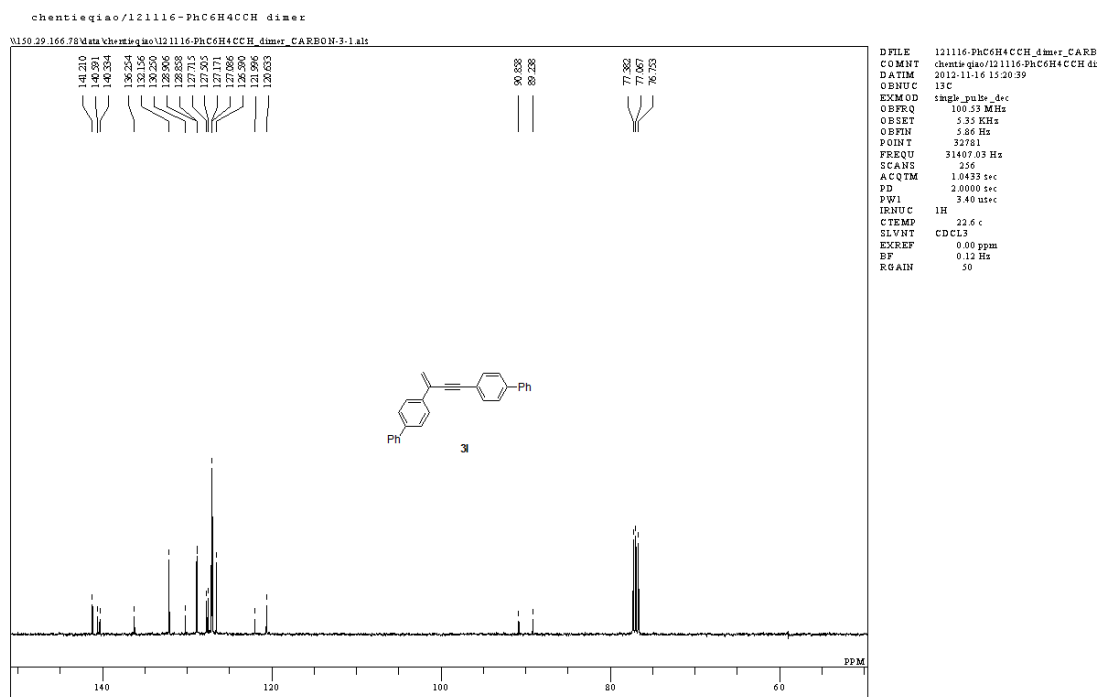


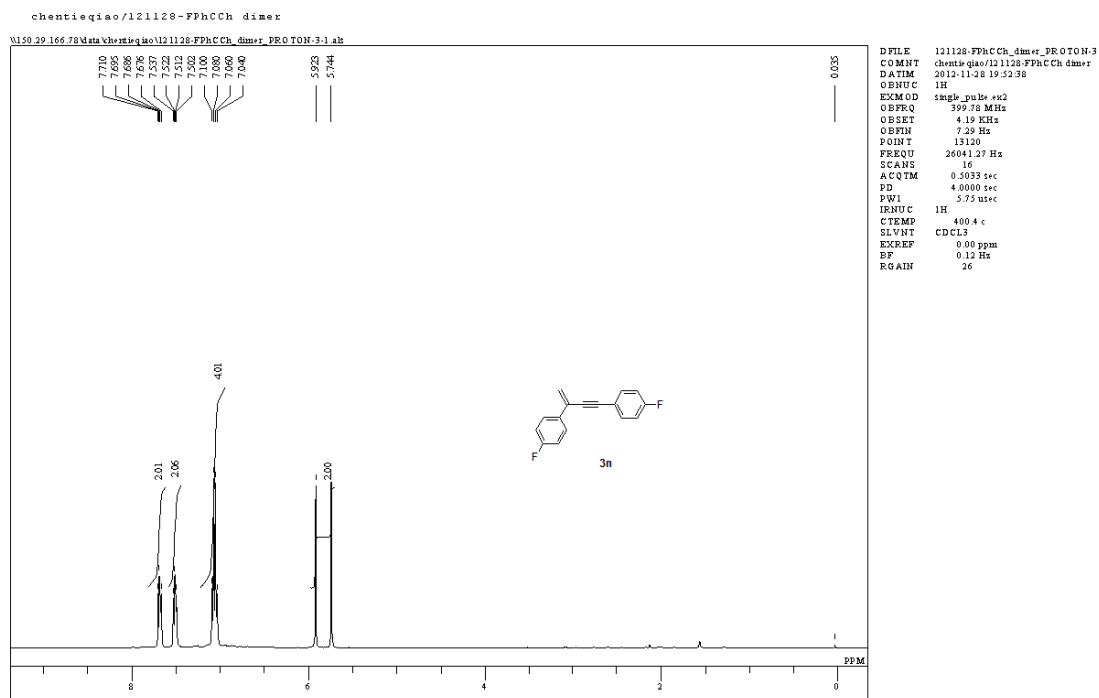
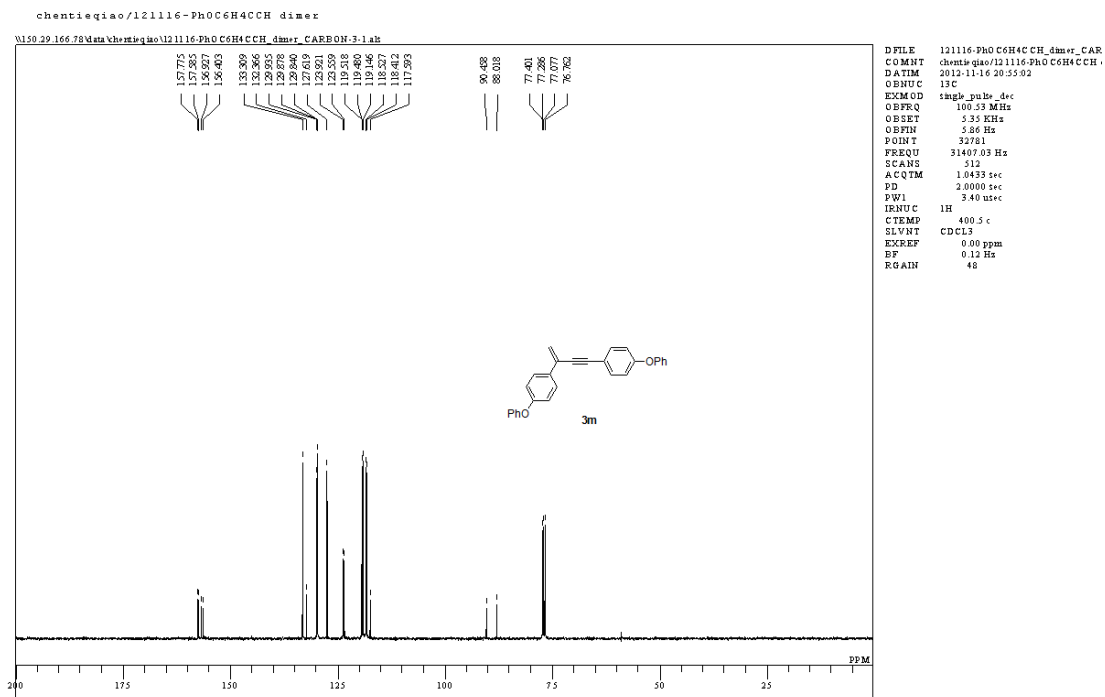


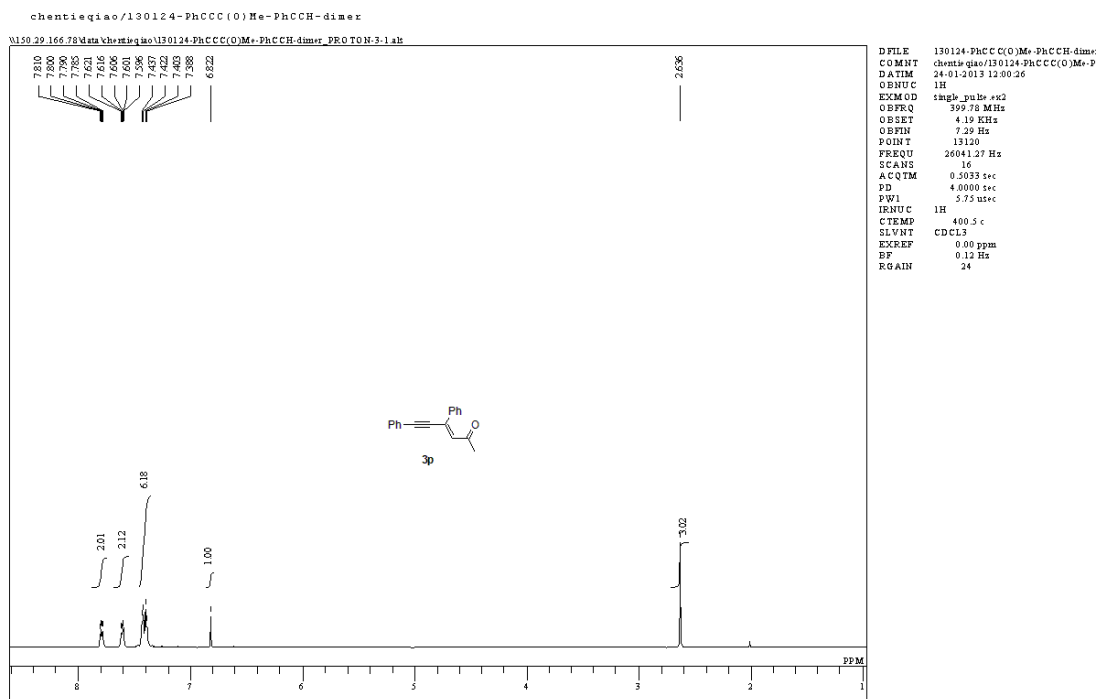
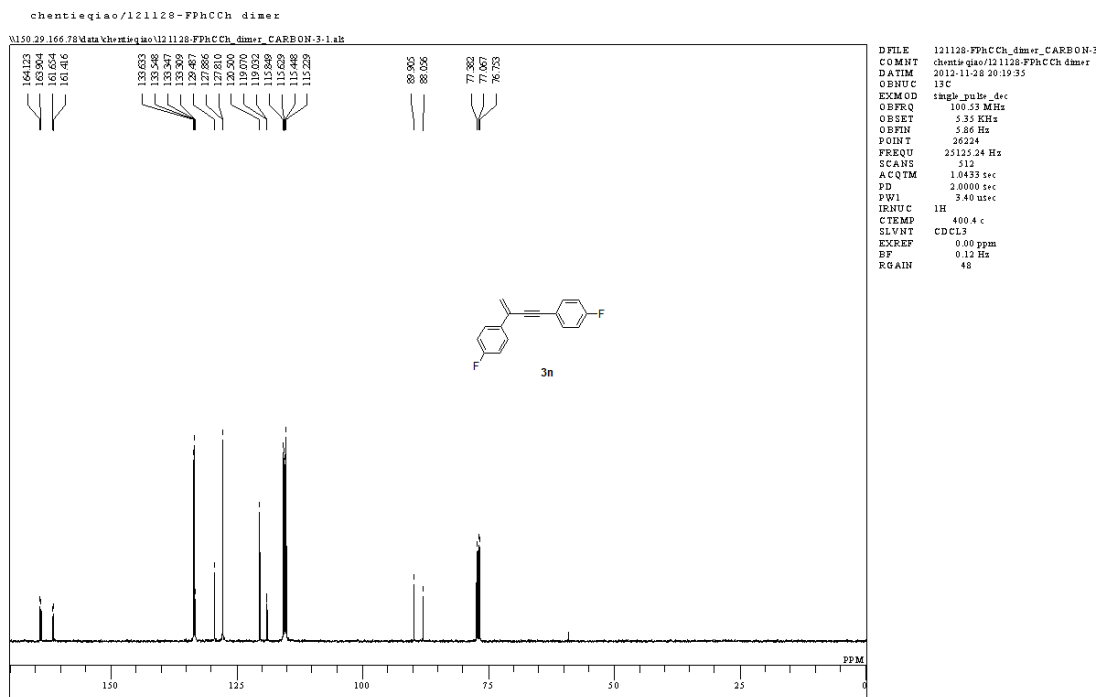


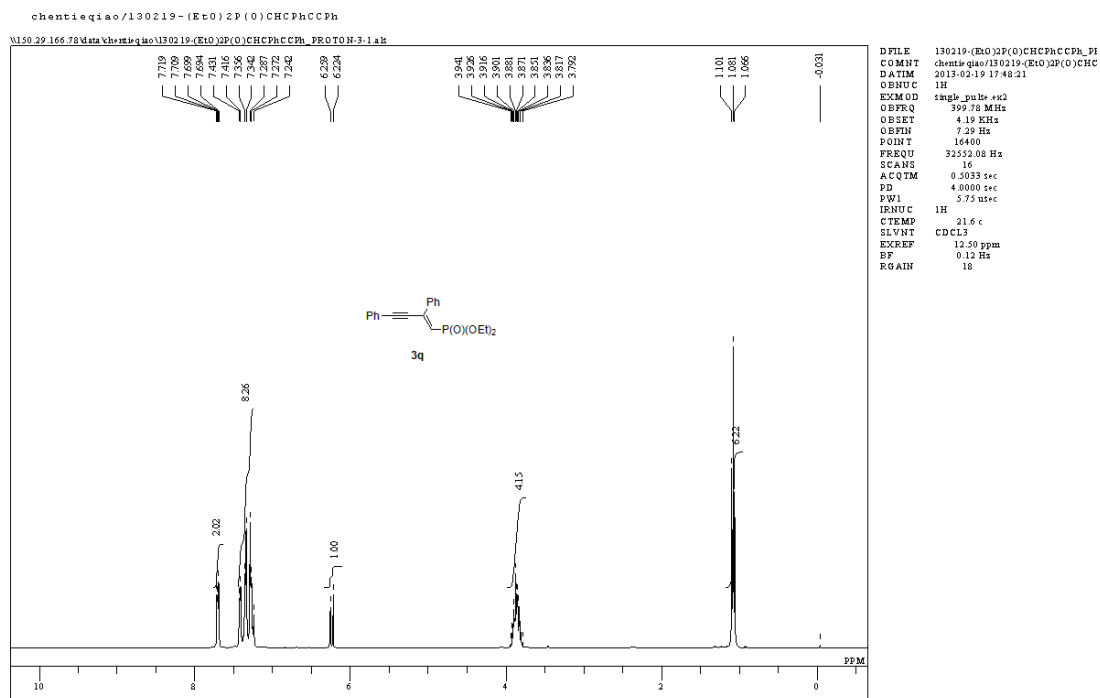
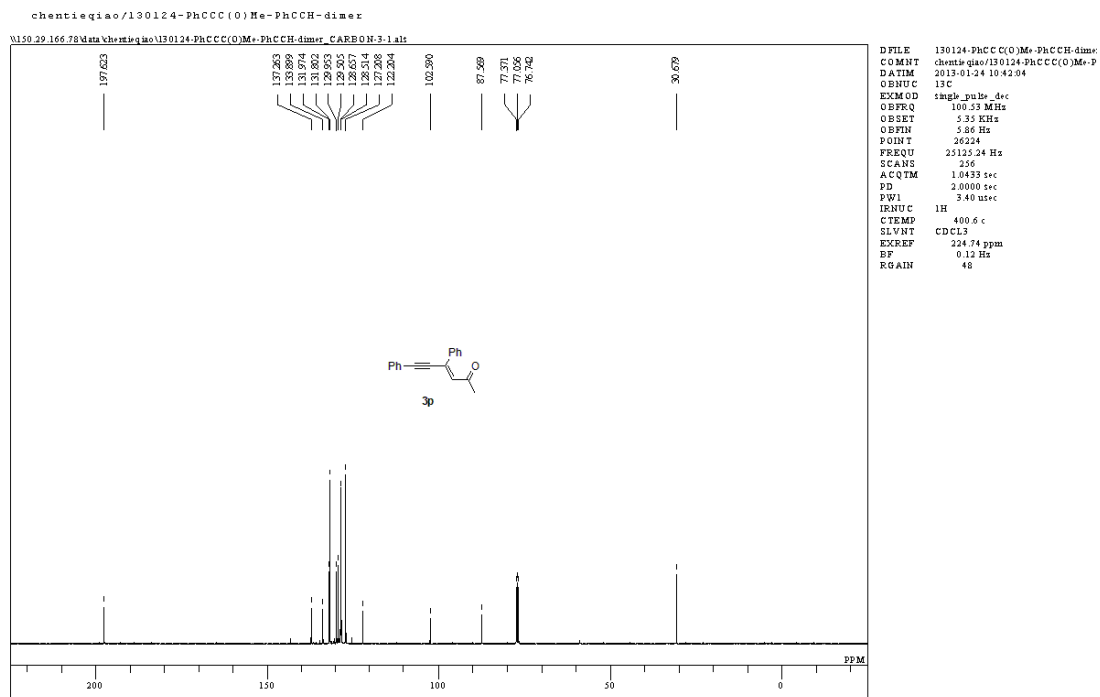


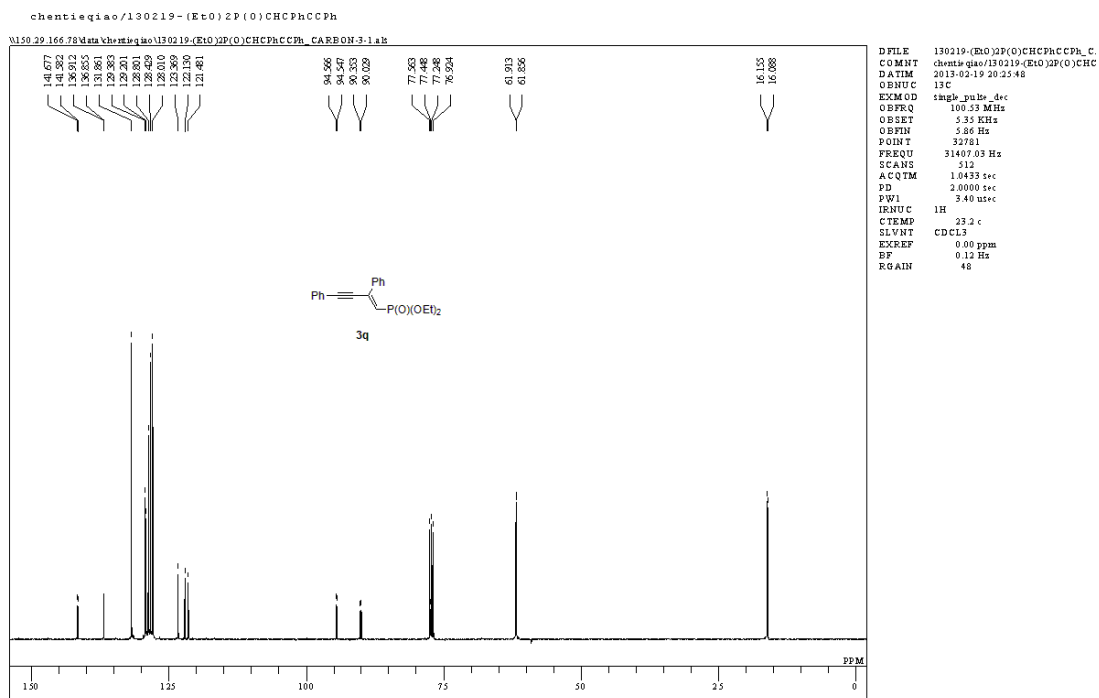
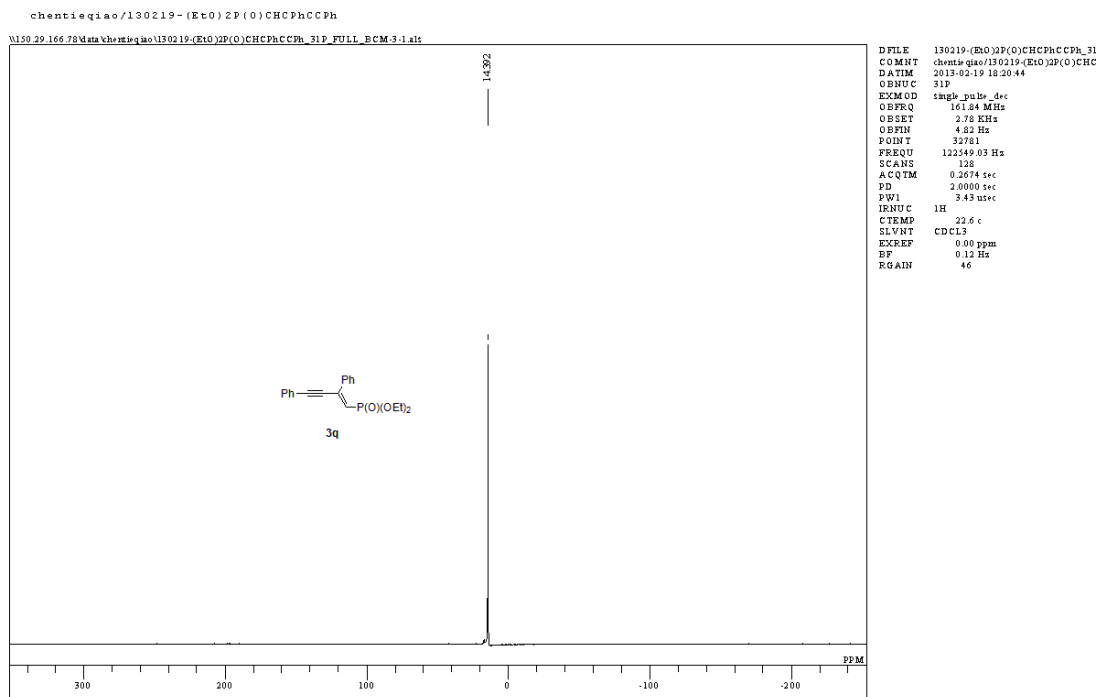












I. CheckCIF / PLATON report

1. CheckCIF / PLATON report of complex 2a.

checkCIF/PLATON report

You have not supplied any structure factors. As a result the full set of tests cannot be run.

No syntax errors found. CIF dictionary Interpreting this report

Datablock: hanchen2aa

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0050 Å Wavelength=0.71073

Cell: a=18.456 (3) b=14.233 (2) c=12.5508 (19)
 alpha=90 beta=90 gamma=90

Temperature: 183 K

	Calculated	Reported
Volume	3296.9(9)	3296.9(9)
Space group	P c a 21	Pca2(1)
Hall group	P 2c -2ac	?
Moiety formula	C32 H47 O2 P3 Pd	?
Sum formula	C32 H47 O2 P3 Pd	C32 H47 O2 P3 Pd
Mr	663.01	663.01
Dx, g cm-3	1.336	1.336
Z	4	4
Mu (mm-1)	0.734	0.734
F000	1384.0	1384.0
F000'	1381.63	
h,k,lmax	23,18,16	23,18,16
Nref	3968 [7578]	7483
Tmin,Tmax	0.753,0.929	0.758,0.930
Tmin'	0.738	


Correction method= MULTI-SCAN


Data completeness= 1.89/0.99 Theta(max)= 27.500

R(reflections)= 0.0241(6950) wR2(reflections)= 0.0610(7483)

S = 1.022 Npar= 349

The following ALERTS were generated. Each ALERT has the format
test-name_ALERT_alert-type_alert-level.
Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.

 **Alert level C**
PLAT230_ALERT_2_C Hirshfeld Test Diff for P1 -- C27 .. 5.7 su

 **Alert level G**

```
PLAT003_ALERT_2_G Number of Uiso or Uij Restrained Atom Sites .... 4
PLAT005_ALERT_5_G No _iucr_refine_instructions_details in the CIF ?
PLAT860_ALERT_3_G Note: Number of Least-Squares Restraints ..... 6
```

0 **ALERT level A** = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain
0 **ALERT level B** = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully
1 **ALERT level C** = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight
3 **ALERT level G** = General information/check it is not something unexpected

0 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data
2 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient
1 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low
0 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion
1 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check

It is advisable to attempt to resolve as many as possible of the alerts in all categories. Often the minor alerts point to easily fixed oversights, errors and omissions in your CIF or refinement strategy, so attention to these fine details can be worthwhile. In order to resolve some of the more serious problems it may be necessary to carry out additional measurements or structure refinements. However, the purpose of your study may justify the reported deviations and the more serious of these should normally be commented upon in the discussion or experimental section of a paper or in the "special_details" fields of the CIF. checkCIF was carefully designed to identify outliers and unusual parameters, but every test has its limitations and alerts that are not important in a particular case may appear. Conversely, the absence of alerts does not guarantee there are no aspects of the results needing attention. It is up to the individual to critically assess their own results and, if necessary, seek expert advice.

Publication of your CIF in IUCr journals

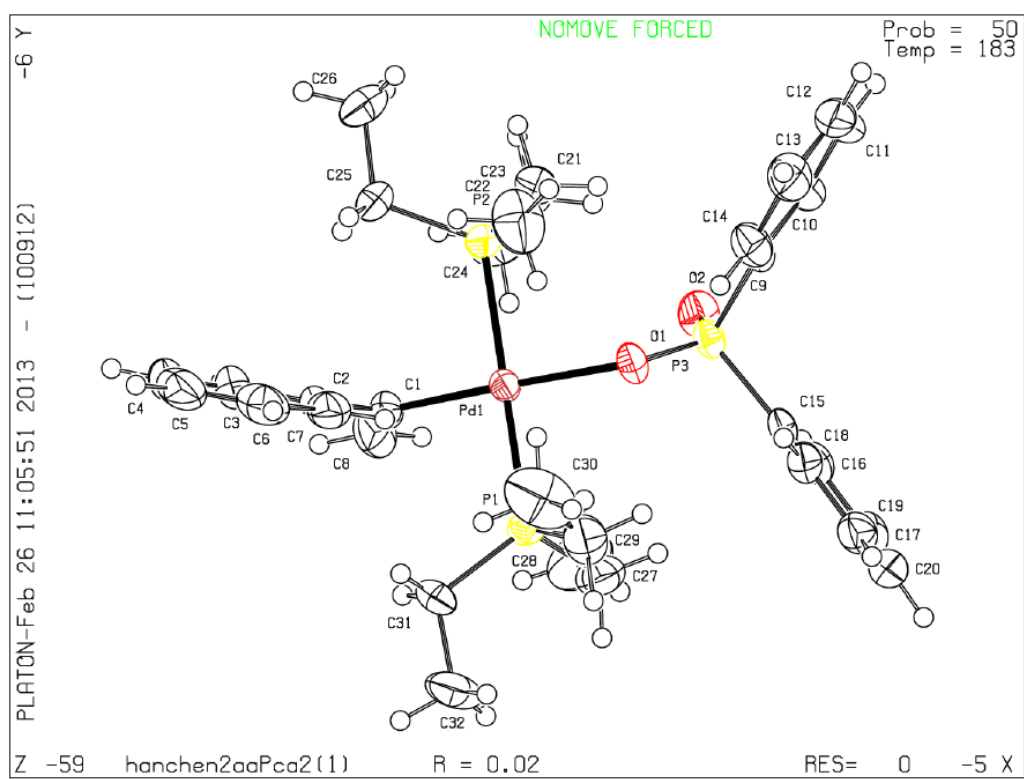
A basic structural check has been run on your CIF. These basic checks will be run on all CIFs submitted for publication in IUCr journals (*Acta Crystallographica*, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*); however, if you intend to submit to *Acta Crystallographica Section C* or *E*, you should make sure that full publication checks are run on the final version of your CIF prior to submission.

Publication of your CIF in other journals

Please refer to the *Notes for Authors* of the relevant journal for any special instructions relating to CIF submission.

PLATON version of 05/11/2012; check.def file version of 05/11/2012

Datablock hanchen2aa - ellipsoid plot



2. CheckCIF / PLATON report of complex 1f.

checkCIF/PLATON report

You have not supplied any structure factors. As a result the full set of tests cannot be run.

No syntax errors found. CIF dictionary Interpreting this report

Datablock: hanchenpd

Bond precision: C-C = 0.0063 Å Wavelength=0.71073

Cell: a=11.7501 (14) b=14.1473 (17) c=18.600 (2)
 alpha=90 beta=101.676 (1) gamma=90

Temperature: 93 K

	Calculated	Reported
Volume	3027.9(6)	3028.0(6)
Space group	P 21/n	P2(1)/n
Hall group	-P 2yn	?
Moiety formula	C30 H46 O2 P2 Pd	?
Sum formula	C30 H46 O2 P2 Pd	C30 H46 O2 P2 Pd
Mr	607.01	607.01
Dx, g cm ⁻³	1.332	1.332
Z	4	4
Mu (mm ⁻¹)	0.742	0.742
F000	1272.0	1272.0
F000'	1269.20	
h,k,lmax	13,16,22	13,16,22
Nref	5319	5280
Tmin,Tmax	0.915,0.928	0.896,0.929
Tmin'	0.895	

Correction method= MULTI-SCAN

Data completeness= 0.993 Theta(max)= 25.000


R(reflections)= 0.0607(3772) wR2(reflections)= 0.0777(5280)


S = 1.255 Npar= 316

The following ALERTS were generated. Each ALERT has the format

test-name_ALERT_alert-type_alert-level.

Click on the hyperlinks for more details of the test.

 **Alert level B**
PLAT220_ALERT_2_B Large Non-Solvent C Ueq(max)/Ueq(min) ... 4.8 Ratio

 **Alert level C**

PLAT222_ALERT_3_C Large Non-Solvent H Uiso(max)/Uiso(min) .. 4.7 Ratio

Alert level G

PLAT005_ALERT_5_G No _iucr_refine_instructions_details in the CIF ?
PLAT128_ALERT_4_G Alternate Setting of Space-group P21/c P21/n
PLAT371_ALERT_2_G Long C(sp2)-C(sp1) Bond C2 - C3 ... 1.46 Ang.

-
- 0 **ALERT level A** = Most likely a serious problem - resolve or explain
1 **ALERT level B** = A potentially serious problem, consider carefully
1 **ALERT level C** = Check. Ensure it is not caused by an omission or oversight
3 **ALERT level G** = General information/check it is not something unexpected
- 0 ALERT type 1 CIF construction/syntax error, inconsistent or missing data
2 ALERT type 2 Indicator that the structure model may be wrong or deficient
1 ALERT type 3 Indicator that the structure quality may be low
1 ALERT type 4 Improvement, methodology, query or suggestion
1 ALERT type 5 Informative message, check
-

It is advisable to attempt to resolve as many as possible of the alerts in all categories. Often the minor alerts point to easily fixed oversights, errors and omissions in your CIF or refinement strategy, so attention to these fine details can be worthwhile. In order to resolve some of the more serious problems it may be necessary to carry out additional measurements or structure refinements. However, the purpose of your study may justify the reported deviations and the more serious of these should normally be commented upon in the discussion or experimental section of a paper or in the "special_details" fields of the CIF. checkCIF was carefully designed to identify outliers and unusual parameters, but every test has its limitations and alerts that are not important in a particular case may appear. Conversely, the absence of alerts does not guarantee there are no aspects of the results needing attention. It is up to the individual to critically assess their own results and, if necessary, seek expert advice.

Publication of your CIF in IUCr journals

A basic structural check has been run on your CIF. These basic checks will be run on all CIFs submitted for publication in IUCr journals (*Acta Crystallographica*, *Journal of Applied Crystallography*, *Journal of Synchrotron Radiation*); however, if you intend to submit to *Acta Crystallographica Section C* or *E*, you should make sure that full publication checks are run on the final version of your CIF prior to submission.

Publication of your CIF in other journals

Please refer to the *Notes for Authors* of the relevant journal for any special instructions relating to CIF submission.

PLATON version of 05/11/2012; check.def file version of 05/11/2012

Datablock hanchenpd - ellipsoid plot

