Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Chemical Communications. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2023

Supporting Information

Direct Synthesis of Phthalimides via Palladium-Catalyzed Double Carbonylation of *o*-Dihaloarenes with Nitroarenes

Chenwei Liu,^a Tongshun An,^a Weiheng Yuan,^a Huiying Dai,^a Xiaolan Liang,^a Zhiping Yin,^{*a}

^a School of Pharmacy, Jiangsu University, Zhenjiang 212013, P. R. China,

E-mail: zhiping_yin@ujs.edu.cn

Contents

1. General Comments
2. Experimental Setup
2.1.1 Preparation of 2-iodophenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate2
2.1.2 Preparation of 2-iodo- <i>N</i> -phenylbenzamide
2.2.1 Solvents optimization of o-diiodobenzene
2.2.2 Bases and solvents optimization of 1-bromo-2-iodobenzene
2.2.3 Reaction conditions optimization of 2-iodophenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate
2.3 Failed examples
2.4 General Procedures for the palladium-catalyzed aminocabonylation of aromatic nitro
compounds:
3. Analytical Data
4. References
5. NMR Spectroscopic Data for Products

1. General Comments

Chemicals were purchased from Adamas, Bidepharm., TCI, Aladdin and used as such unless stated otherwise. All solvents like acetonitrile, tetrahydrofuran, *N*, *N*-dimethylmethanamide, 1,4-dioxane were purchased from Adamas (Water \leq 30 ppm (by K.F.), 99.9%, SafeDry, with molecular sieves, Safeseal). NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AV 400 or Bruker Fourier 300 spectrometer. Chemical shifts (ppm) are given relative to TMS (0.00 ppm) for ¹H and CDCl₃ (77.0 ppm) for ¹³C solvent. Multiplets were assigned as s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), p (pentet), dd (doublet of doublet), m (multiplet) and br.s (broad singlet). Infrared spectra were recorded on a Thermo Scientific Exactive Orbitrap Mass Spectrometer under Electron Spray Ionization conditions preparing sample solution in methanol. The data are given as mass units per charge (m/z). GC yields were calculated using hexadecane as an internal standard. Gas chromatography analysis was performed on an Agilent 6820 instrument with an FID detector and HP-5 capillary column (polydimethylsiloxane with 5% phenyl groups, 30 m, 0.32 mm i.d. 0.25 µm film thickness) using nitrogen as carrier gas. The products were isolated from the reaction mixture by column chromatography on silica gel., 54-74 µm, 200-300 mesh (Yucheng Chemical CO., LTD, Shanghai).

NOTE: a) As carbon monoxide will be released from $Mo(CO)_6$, the reactions should only be handled in a well-ventilated fume hood and the laboratory should be well-equipped with a CO detector and alarm system; b) The reaction was conducted under reflux conditions (temperature is higher than the boiling point of 1,4-dioxane).

2. Experimental Setup

2.1.1 Preparation of 2-iodophenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate.¹



To the 2-iodophenol (1 mmol) in anhyd. CH_2Cl_2 was added pyridine (2 mmol) and the solution was cooled to 0 °C. Trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (1.2 mmol) was added dropwise and the mixture was warmed to r.t. The reaction was complete within 5 min as shown by TLC. The mixture was diluted

with Et_2O , quenched with 10% aq HCl and washed successively with sat. NaHCO₃, and brine. After drying (MgSO₄) the solvent was evaporated and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel using petroleum ether or mixtures of petroleum ether and Et_2O as eluent to give the triflates product **2e** as colorless to pale yellow clear liquids in 90% yield.

2.1.2 Preparation of 2-iodo-N-phenylbenzamide.²



Into an oven-dried 50 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar and a rubber stopper were added EDC•HCl (1.40 g, 6.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv), HOBt (0.097 g, 0.72 mmol, 0.12 equiv), 2-iodobenzoic acid (6.0 mmol) and DCM (30 mL). Primary amine (7.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was then added into the flask, and the mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. After the reaction finished, the mixture was diluted with DCM, washed successively with water, aqueous HCl solution (1.0 M), saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution and brine. The organic phases were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and then concentrated under reduced pressure on a rotary evaporator. The residual was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: PE and EA) to afford the pure product **S3**.

2.2.1 Solvents optimization for carbonylation of o-diiodobenzene with nitrobenzene

$\begin{array}{c c} & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\ & & & & \\$	$\begin{array}{c c} Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_2, Nixantphos, TMEDA \\ \hline H_2O, 1, 4-dioxane, 120 °C, 16 h, Ar \\ Mo(CO)_6 \\ \hline 3a O \end{array}$	H Nixantphos
entry	solvent	yield (%)
1	CH ₃ CN	50
2	THF	trace
3	DCE	11
4	toluene	27
5	PhCF ₃	31

(Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equivalent), **2a** (0.2 mmol), $Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_2$ (7.0 mg, 5 mol%), Nixantphos (11.0 mg, 10 mol%), $Mo(CO)_6$ (79.2 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equivalent), TMEDA (4.0 equivalent, 0.8 mmol, 120 µL), and H_2O (18 µL 1.0 mmol 5.0 equivalent), and solvent (2 mL), 120 °C, under Ar, 16 h, GC yields, using hexadecane as the internal standard.)

2.2.2 Bases and solvents optimization for carbonylation of 1-bromo-2-iodobenzene with

nitrobenzene^a

Br + 2b	NO ₂	Pd(PPh ₃) ₂ Cl ₂ , Nixantphos, base H ₂ O, 1,4-dioxane, 120 °C, 16 h, Ar Mo(CO) ₆	O N O 4a
entr	у	base	yield (%)
1		TMEDA 4.0eq	Trace
2		K ₂ CO ₃ 4.0eq	Trace
3		DBU 4.0eq	31
4		DABCO 4.0eq	47

(Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equivalent), **2a** (0.2 mmol), $Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_2$ (7.0 mg, 5 mol%), Nixantphos (11.0 mg, 10 mol%), $Mo(CO)_6$ (79.2 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equivalent), and H_2O (18 µL 1.0 mmol 5.0 equivalent), and dioxane (2 mL), 120 °C, under Ar, 16 h, GC yields, using hexadecane as the internal standard.)

Br +	2a	Pd(PPh ₃) ₂ Cl ₂ , Nixantphos, DABCO,H ₂ O solvent, 120 °C, 16 h, Ar Mo(CO) ₆	O N O 4a
er	ntry	solvent	yield (%)
	1	1,4-dioxane	40
	2	m-xylene	48
	3	DMF	31

4	CH ₃ CN	55 (50)

(^a Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equivalent), **2a** (0.2 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂ (7.0 mg, 5 mol%), Nixantphos (11.0 mg, 10 mol%), Mo(CO)₆ (79.2 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equivalent), DABCO (4.0 equivalent, 0.8 mmol, 120 μ L), and H₂O (18 μ L 1.0 mmol 5.0 equivalent), and solvent (2 mL), 120 °C, under Ar, 16 h, GC yield, using hexadecane as the internal standard. ^b isolated yield.)

2.2.3 Reaction conditions optimization for carbonylation of 2-iodophenyl

trifluoromethanesulfonate with nitrobenzene ^a

OTf + 2e	$NO_2 - \frac{Cataly}{H_2O, s}$	vst, Nixantphos, Base solvent, 120 °C, 16 h, Ar Mo(CO) ₆	•	o N O 4d
entry	catalyst	base	solvent	yield (%)
1	$Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_25\%$	DABCO 4.0 eq	1,4-dioxane	Trace
2	$Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_25\%$	Et ₃ N 4.0 eq	1,4-dioxane	Trace
3	$Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_25\%$	TMEDA 4.0 eq	1,4-dioxane	Trace
4	$Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_25\%$	DIPEA 4.0 eq	1,4-dioxane	18%
5	$Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_25\%$	DIPEA 4.0eq	PhMe	Trace
6	$Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_25\%$	DIPEA 4.0eq	DMF	Trace
7	$Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_25\%$	DIPEA 4.0eq	CH ₃ CN	28
8	Pd(TFA) ₂ 5%	DIPEA 4.0eq	CH ₃ CN	35
9	$Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_25\%$	DIPEA 4.0eq	CH₃CN	50 (44 ^b)

(^a Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equivalent), **2a** (0.2 mmol), $Pd(PPh_3)_2Cl_2$ (7.0 mg, 5 mol%), Nixantphos (11.0 mg, 10 mol%), Mo(CO)₆ (79.2 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equivalent), and H₂O (18 µL 1.0 mmol 5.0 equivalent), and solvent (2 mL), 120 °C, under Ar, 16 h, GC yields, using hexadecane as the internal standard. ^b isolated yield)



2.4 General Procedures for the palladium-catalyzed carbonylation of *o*-dihaloarenes with nitroarenes:

A flame-dried resealable Schlenk tube (10 mL) was added with aromatic nitro compounds **1a-1s** (0.2 mmol), Mo(CO)₆ (79.2 mg, 1.5 equivalent, 0.3 mmol), Pd(PPh₃)₂Cl₂ (7.0 mg, 5 mol%), Nixantphos (10 mol%, 11.0 mg). The Schlenk tube was capped with a rubber septum, evacuated, and backfilled with argon three times. The liquid 1,2-diiodobenzene (0.3 mmol,1.5 eq, 40 μ L), TMEDA (4.0 equivalent, 0.8 mmol, 120 μ L), H₂O (5.0 equivalent, 18 μ L), and solvent 1,4-dioxane (2 mL) were added through the septum, then the septum was replaced with a Teflon screwcap quickly. The Schlenk tube was put into an aluminum heating block and stirred at 120 °C for 16 hours. After the reaction was completed, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with ethyl acetate, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude material was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: PE and EA) to give the target product **3a-3s**.

3. Analytical Data



2-Phenylisoindoline-1,3-dione: (3a, 40.6 mg, white solid, yield: 91%); mp = 209-210 °C; Rf =0.51 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.95 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.0 Hz, 2H), 7.63 – 7.34 (m, 5H).

 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.30, 134.42, 131.79, 131.71, 129.14, 128.13, 126.60, 123.77. The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{3, 11}



2-(*p***-Tolyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione: (3b,** 42.3 mg, white solid, yield: 89%); mp = 205-206 °C; Rf =0.51 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃).8 7.96 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (dd, J = 5.4, 3.0 Hz, 2H), 7.46 – 7.29 (m, 3H), 7.21 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H).

 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.40, 138.14, 134.27, 131.77, 129.73, 128.91, 126.42, 123.64, 21.17. The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{3,11}



2-(*o***-Tolyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (3c**, 18 mg, white solid, yield: 38%); mp = 180-183 °C; Rf =0.51 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.88 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (dd, J = 5.4, 3.0 Hz, 2H), 7.34 – 7.10 (m, 4H), 2.14 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.33, 136.51, 134.30, 131.99, 131.13, 130.54, 129.43, 128.69, 126.86, 123.74, 18.02.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{3,12}



2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (3d, 46.6 mg, white solid, yield: 92%); mp = 160-161 °C; Rf =0.42 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 3:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.94 (dd, J = 5.4, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.78 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.0 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.02 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H).

 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.48, 159.15, 134.23, 131.71, 127.86, 124.17, 123.56, 114.37, 55.42. The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{3,11}



2-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-3-yl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (**3e**, 38.9 mg, white solid, yield: 65%); mp = 165-166 °C; Rf =0.32 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.81 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.58 – 7.46 (m, 3H), 7.38 – 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.30 – 7.21 (m, 5H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.45, 141.64, 138.82, 134.12, 131.71, 130.92, 129.61, 129.34, 128.45, 128.32, 128.07, 127.43, 123.62.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.⁷



2-(Naphthalen-1-yl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (3f, 30 mg, white solid, yield: 40%); mp = 182-185 °C; Rf = 0.28 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.06 – 7.97 (m, 3H), 7.95 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (dd, J = 5.4, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.66 – 7.58 (m, 2H), 7.57 – 7.44 (m, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.80, 134.48, 134.42, 131.98, 130.24, 129.95, 128.58, 128.12, 127.12, 126.97, 126.54, 125.40, 123.94, 122.40.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{6,13}



2-(4-Chlorophenyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (3g, 48.5 mg, white solid, yield: 94%); mp = 182-183 °C; Rf = 0.51 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.96 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.48 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H).

 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.92, 134.51, 133.72, 131.53, 130.15, 129.24, 127.61, 123.79. The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{3,11}



2-(2-Chlorophenyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (3h, 25.2 mg, white solid, yield: 49%); mp = 143-145 °C; Rf =0.51 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz,CDCl₃) δ 7.97 (dd, J = 5.4, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.64 – 7.52 (m, 1H), 7.46 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.39 – 7.32 (m, 1H).

 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.65, 134.49, 133.25, 131.93, 130.68, 130.45, 129.65, 127.74, 123.98. The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{3,14}



2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (3i, 44.2 mg, white solid, yield: 76%); mp = 257-259 °C; Rf =0.53 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.99 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.84 (q, J = 3.2, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.76, 134.75, 131.48, 129.96, 129.63, 127.82 (q, $J_{C-F} = 272.7$ Hz), 126.43, 126.21 (q, $J_{C-F} = 4.04$ Hz), 124.01.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -62.59.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{3,15}



2-(4-Fluorophenyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (**3j**, 34.7 mg, white solid, yield: 72%); mp = 180-191 °C; Rf =0.55 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.89 (dd, J = 5.7, 3.2 Hz, 2H), 7.83 – 7.69 (m, 2H), 7.52 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.03 (m, 2H).

 $\label{eq:constraint} {}^{13}\text{C NMR} \ (101 \ \text{MHz}, \ \text{CDCl}_3) \ \delta \ 167.21, \ 161.92 \ (d, \ J_{\text{C-F}} = 249.47 \ \text{Hz}), \ 134.51, \ 131.59, \ 128.36 \ (d, \ J_{\text{C-F}} = 8.08 \ \text{Hz}), \ 127.51 \ (d, \ J_{\text{C-F}} = 3.03 \ \text{Hz}), \ 123.81, \ 116.14 \ (d, \ J_{\text{C-F}} = 23.23 \ \text{Hz}).$

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -113.01.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{3,16}



4-(1,3-Dioxoisoindolin-2-yl)benzonitrile (3k, 40.7 mg, white solid, yield: 82%); mp = 184-186 °C; Rf =0.31 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.99 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.0 Hz, 2H), 7.97 – 7.76 (m, 4H), 7.69 (dd, J = 8.7, 1.9 Hz, 2H).

 13 C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.45, 134.92, 132.93, 131.34, 126.45, 124.10, 118.23, 111.30. The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{3,17}



2-(2-Bromophenyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (**3l**, 24.1 mg, white solid, yield: 40%); mp = 63-65 °C; Rf =0.51 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz,CDCl₃) δ 7.98 (td, J = 5.7, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 7.82 (dt, J = 5.4, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.79 – 7.71 (m, 1H), 7.47 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (dt, J = 9.1, 5.1 Hz, 2H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.65, 134.52, 133.61, 131.91, 131.41, 130.97, 130.85, 128.47, 124.02, 123.37.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{4,18}



2-(2-Bromo-5-methylphenyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (**3m**, 17 mg, white solid, yield: 27%); mp = 175-178 °C; Rf =0.51 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.97 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.65 – 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.21 – 7.11 (m, 2H), 2.37 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.70, 138.80, 134.44, 133.12, 131.89, 131.85, 131.33, 130.96, 123.93, 119.74, 20.83.

IR (neat) cm⁻¹ 2923, 1747, 1589, 1472, 1364, 1231, 1082, 1035, 872, 815, 717, 530.

HRMS: (ESI-TOF) Calc. for $C_{16}H_{11}Br^{79}NO_2$ [M+H]⁺: 315.9968; found: 315.9962. $C_{16}H_{11}Br^{81}NO_2$ [M+H]⁺: 317.9948; found: 317.9942.



2-(4-Acetylphenyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (3n, 31.3 mg, white solid, yield: 59%); mp = 245-247 °C; Rf =0.39 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.17 – 8.06 (m, 2H), 7.98 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.67 – 7.56 (m, 2H), 2.65 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 197.30, 166.78, 136.09, 135.99, 134.70, 131.61, 129.16, 126.09, 123.97, 26.65.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{9,18}



Ethyl 4-(1,3-dioxoisoindolin-2-yl)benzoate (30, 39.5 mg, white solid, yield: 67%); mp = 130-132 °C; Rf = 0.8 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 4:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.26 – 8.10 (m, 2H), 7.96 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.0 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.69 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 4.40 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.40 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.76, 165.79, 135.70, 134.62, 131.53, 130.33, 129.62, 125.86, 123.87, 61.15, 14.28.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{3,19}



4-(1,3-dioxoisoindolin-2-yl)benzaldehyde (3p, 40.2 mg, white solid, yield: 80%); mp = 345-348 °C; Rf =0.31 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 10.16 (s, 1H), 8.20 – 8.15 (m, 2H), 8.10 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 8.03 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.85 – 7.80 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, (CD₃)₂SO) δ 192.90, 167.04, 137.60, 135.53, 135.37, 131.95, 130.42, 127.93, 124.07.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{10,20}



2-(Quinolin-5-yl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (3q, 32.9 mg, white solid, yield: 60%); mp = 206-208 °C; Rf =0.21 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.99 (s, 1H), 8.28 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 8.09 – 7.95 (m, 3H), 7.94 – 7.81 (m, 3H), 7.55 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.48 – 7.40 (m, 1H),.

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.61, 150.89, 148.75, 134.78, 131.82, 131.35, 131.30, 129.00, 128.04, 127.50, 125.72, 124.14, 121.88.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.⁵



2-(Thiophen-2-yl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (3r, 20.6 mg, yellow solid, yield: 45%); mp = 196-198 °C; Rf =0.51 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.99 – 7.87 (m, 2H), 7.87 – 7.77 (m, 2H), 7.53 (dd, J = 3.9, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (dd, J = 5.5, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.8 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 13C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl3) δ 166.00, 134.66, 131.42, 125.28, 123.92, 123.72, 121.95, 120.44.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.⁴



2-(Benzo[d]thiazol-6-yl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (3s, 44.6 mg, white solid, yield: 80%); mp = 227-228 °C; Rf =0.21 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.06 (s, 1H), 8.25 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.98 (dd, J = 5.4, 3.0 Hz, 2H), 7.81 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.62 (dd, J = 8.7, 2.0 Hz, 1H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.19, 155.23, 152.52, 134.57, 134.20, 131.58, 129.15, 124.89, 123.92, 123.86, 120.15.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.⁶



5-Methyl-2-(p-tolyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (4b, 30 mg, white solid, yield: 60%)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.78 – 7.71 (m, 1H), 7.65 (s, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 4H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.55, 167.43, 145.59, 137.97, 134.82, 132.14, 129.67, 129.17, 129.05, 126.39, 124.11, 123.53, 21.99, 21.15.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.³



5-Fluoro-2-(p-tolyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (4f, 44.9 mg, white solid, yield: 88%); mp = 180-182 °C; Rf = 0.51 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.90 (dd, J = 8.2, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 7.63 – 7.52 (m, 1H), 7.44 – 7.36 (m, 1H), 7.31 – 7.21 (m, 4H), 2.37 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.50 (d, $J_{C-F} = 258.56$ Hz), 166.31, 166.00 (d, $J_{C-F} = 2.02$ Hz), 138.34, 134.60 (d, $J_{C-F} = 9.09$ Hz), 129.78, 128.72, 127.52 (d, $J_{C-F} = 3.03$ Hz), 126.30, 126.07 (d, $J_{C-F} = 9.09$ Hz), 121.35 (d, $J_{C-F} = 23.23$ Hz), 111.39 (d, $J_{C-F} = 25.25$ Hz), 21.17.

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -101.19.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.⁸



5-Chloro-2-phenylisoindoline-1,3-dione (**4g**, 37 mg, white solid, yield: 72%); mp = 175-176 °C; Rf =0.72 (petroleum ether / ethyl acetate = 5:1)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.99 – 7.85 (m, 2H), 7.75 (dd, J = 7.9, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.55 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 7.42 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.25, 165.94, 141.06, 134.43, 133.36, 131.35, 129.75, 129.13, 128.26, 126.41, 124.97, 124.11.

The analytical data are consistent with those reported in the literature.^{4,16}

4. References

- 1. Huffman, J.; Thompson, A.; Kabalka, G.; Akula, M., Synthesis 2005, 4, 547-550.
- 2. Wu, D.; Jiang, M.; Wang, J.-J.; Yu, W., Organic Letters 2023, 25 (12), 2073-2077.
- 3. Shi, R.; Liao, F.; Niu, H.; Lei, A., Organic Chemistry Frontiers 2018, 5 (12), 1957-1961.

- Lv, B.; Gao, P.; Zhang, S.; Jia, X.; Wang, M.; Yuan, Y., Iron(iii)-catalyzed direct C–H radical amination of (hetero)arenes. *Organic Chemistry Frontiers* 2021, 8 (19), 5440-5445.
- Guo, R.; Adak, S.; Bellotti, P.; Gao, X.; Smith, W. W.; Le, S. N.; Ma, J.; Houk, K. N.; Glorius, F.; Chen, S.; Brown, M. K., *Journal of the American Chemical Society* 2022, 144 (38), 17680-17691.
- Nagarajan, S.; Majumder, S.; Sharma, U.; Rajendran, S.; Kumar, N.; Chatterjee, S.; Singh, B., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry Letters* 2013, 23 (1), 287-290.
- Yuan, Y.-C.; Bruneau, C.; Dorcet, V.; Roisnel, T.; Gramage-Doria, R., *The Journal of Organic Chemistry* 2019, 84 (4), 1898-1907.
- Sankhe, S. S.; Chindarkar, N. R., Synthesis, *Journal of the Indian Chemical Society* 2021, 98 (3), 100027.
- Khedkar, M. V.; Khan, S. R.; Sawant, D. N.; Bagal, D. B.; Bhanage, B. M., Advanced Synthesis & Catalysis, 2011, 353 (18), 3415-3422.
- 10. Khedkar, M. V.; Khan, S. R.; Sawant, D. N.; Bagal, D. B.; Bhanage, B. M., *Advanced Synthesis & Catalysis*, **2011**, *353* (18), 3415-3422.
- 11. Wen, X.; Liu, X.; Yang, Z.; Xie, M.; Liu, Y.; Long, L.; Chen, Z., Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry 2021, 19 (8), 1738-1743.
- 12. Kumar, P. P.; Rama Devi, B.; Dubey, P. K.; Mohiuddin, S. M. G., P*Green Chemistry Letters and Reviews* 2011, 4 (4), 341-348.
- Davood, A.; Azimidoost, L.; Shafaroodi, H.; Amini, M.; Iman, M.; Ansari, A.; Nikbakht,
 A.; Rahmatpour, S.; Nematollahi, A. R., *Pharmaceutical Chemistry Journal* 2014, 48 (3), 175-180.
- 14. Capitosti, S. M.; Hansen, T. P.; Brown, M. L., *Bioorganic & Medicinal Chemistry* 2004, 12 (2), 327-336.
- 15. Nakayama, H.; Nishida, J.-i.; Takada, N.; Sato, H.; Yamashita, Y., *Chemistry of Materials* 2012, 24 (4), 671-676.
- Wang, X.; Xiong, W.; Huang, Y.; Zhu, J.; Hu, Q.; Wu, W.; Jiang, H., Organic Letters 2017, 19 (21), 5818-5821.
- 17. Xie, Y.-T.; Hou, R.-S.; Wang, H.-M.; Kang, I.-J.; Chen, L.-C., *Journal of the Chinese Chemical Society* **2009**, 56 (4), 839-842.
- 18. Wójcik, P.; Trzeciak, A. M., Applied Catalysis A: General 2018, 560, 73-83.
- Mashooq a BHAT and Mohammed A AL-OMAR, *Acta Poloniae Pharmaceutica* 2011, 68 (3) 375-380
- 20. Karunakar, P.; Kumar, C. N. S. S. P., *Russian Journal of Organic Chemistry* **2020**, 56 (7), 1289-1294.

5. NMR Spectroscopic Data for Products













































1





90 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 f1 (ppm)









