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Solvent-free Zinc-mediated Béchamp Reduction Using Mechanochemistry

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1. Chemicals and instrumentation

Materials were obtained from commercial suppliers and used as received. Zinc powder (<10 μ m) was used in this study. Solvents for the synthesis of starting materials were also purchased from commercial suppliers and dried over molecular sieves (MS 4A) prior to use. All mechanochemical reactions were carried out using grinding vessels in a Retsch MM400 mill (Figure S1). Both jars (25 and 5 mL) and balls (10 mm) are made of stainless (SUS400B and SUS420J2, respectively) (Figure S2). A heat gun Takagi HG-1450B with a temperature control function was used for high-temperature ball-milling reactions (Figure S3). NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL JNM-EC X400P and JNM-ECS400 spectrometers (¹H: 396 or 401 MHz, ¹³C: 392 MHz). Tetramethylsilane (¹H), CDCl₃ (¹³C) were employed as external standards, respectively. Multiplicity was recorded as follows: s = singlet, brs = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, dd = double doublet, dt = double triplet, m = multiplet. Dibromomethane was used as an internal standard to determine NMR yields. High-resolution mass spectra were recorded at the Global Facility Center, Hokkaido University.



Figure S1. Retsch MM400 used in this study.



Figure S2. Stainless jar (25 mL and 5 mL) and balls (10 mm) used in this study.



Figure S3. The temperature controllable heat gun Takagi HG-1450B used in this study.

2. List of substrates



1b–1e and **1j–1r** were purchased from commercial supplier and used as received. **1a** was prepared via Suzuki-Miyaura coupling of the corresponding bromide with phenylboronic acid. **1f** and **1h** were prepared via benzyl protection of the corresponding phenol with benzyl bromide and K_2CO_3 . **1g** was prepared via allylation of the corresponding phenol with allyl bromide and K_2CO_3 . **1i** was prepared via *tert*-butyl dimethyl silyl (TBS) protection of the corresponding phenol with allyl bromide and K_2CO_3. **1i** was prepared via *tert*-butyl dimethyl silyl (TBS) protection of the corresponding phenol with allyl bromide and K_2CO_3.

3. General procedure of zinc-mediated Béchamp reduction using mechanochemistry



General procedure A: Commercially available Zn metal powder (2.5 mmol, 5.0 equiv), an aryl nitro compound (0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv), an ammonium chloride (2.5 mmol, 5.0 equiv) were placed in a stainless milling jar (5 mL) with stainless ball (10 mm, diameter) in air. After the jar was closed without purging with inert gas, the jar was placed in the ball mill (Retsch MM 400, 30 min, 25 Hz). The heat gun was fixed with clamps and placed directly above the ball milling jar (distance between the heat gun and ball milling jar: ca. 1 cm, preset temperature: 70 °C, internal temperature in the jar : 50 °C). After grinding for 30 min, the jar was cooled to room temperature, opened in air, and then extracted with EtOAc or CH₂Cl₂ three times. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO₄, filtrated, and evaporated under a vacuum, after removal of the solvents under reduced pressure. NMR yields of the corresponding products were determined by ¹H NMR analysis with dibromomethane as the internal standard. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, typically EtOAc/hexane, typically 0:100–10:90) to give the corresponding product.

General procedure B: Commercially available Zn metal powder (2.5 mmol, 5.0 equiv), an aryl nitro compound (0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv), an ammonium chloride (2.5 mmol, 5.0 equiv) were placed in a stainless milling jar (5 mL) with stainless ball (10 mm, diameter) in air. After the jar was closed without purging with inert gas, the jar was placed in the ball mill (Retsch MM 400, 30 min, 25 Hz). The heat gun was fixed with clamps and placed directly above the ball milling jar (distance between the heat gun and ball milling jar: ca. 1 cm, preset temperature: 70 °C, internal temperature in the jar : 50 °C). After grinding for 30 min, the jar was cooled to room temperature, opened in air, and then CDCl₃ was added in the jar. NMR yields of the corresponding products were determined by ¹H NMR analysis with dibromomethane as the internal standard.

Set-up procedure for high-temperature ball milling

The heat gun was fixed with clamps and placed directly above the ball milling jar (distance between the heat gun and ball milling jar: ca. 1 cm). The set-up procedure for high-temperature ball-milling reactions is shown in Figure S4. After the ball milling jar was closed, the jar was placed in the ball mill (Retsch MM400), and a heat gun was placed directly above the ball milling jar. The mechanochemical reduction of aryl nitro compound was conducted while applying heated air to the outside of the milling jar (the preset temperature at 70 °C). The temperature inside the milling jar of the mechanochemical reaction was confirmed by thermography immediately after opening the jar

(preset tempetature: 70 °C, internal temperature in the jar : 50 °C).



Figure S4. The set-up procedure for a heat gun on MM400.

4. Procedure of gram-scale reaction



Commercially available Zn metal powder (2.5 mmol, 5.0 equiv), an aryl nitro compound (0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv), an ammonium chloride (2.5 mmol, 5.0 equiv) were placed in a stainless milling jar (5 mL) with stainless ball (10 mm, diameter) in air. After the jar was closed without purging with inert gas, the jar was placed in the ball mill (Retsch MM 400, 60 min, 25 Hz). A heat gun was set in a downward direction approximately 1 cm above the jar and was turned on (preset temperature: 70 °C, internal temperature in the jar: ca. 50 °C). After grinding for 60 min, the jar was cooled to room temperature, opened in air, and then extracted with EtOAc three times. The resultant solution was dried over MgSO4, filtrated, and evaporated under a vacuum, after removal of the solvents under reduced pressure. NMR yields of the corresponding products were determined by ¹H NMR analysis with dibromomethane as the internal standard. The crude material was purified by flash chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, typically 0:100–5:95) to give the corresponding product **2a** (88%, 1.038 g) as a yellow oil.

5. Calculation of E-factors

this work



| | MW | mmol | mg |
|-----------------------|--------|------|--------|
| product (2p) | 151.17 | 0.5 | 75.59 |
| waste | MW | mmol | mg |
| H ₂ O | 18.02 | 1.0 | 9.01 |
| Zn | 65.38 | 0.5 | 65.38 |
| ZnCl ₂ | 136.28 | 1.0 | 170.35 |
| Zn(OH) ₂ | 99.39 | 1.0 | 24.85 |
| NH ₃ | 17.03 | 2.0 | 42.58 |
| total | | | 312.17 |

E = 312.17 / 75.59 = 4.1

in solution



| | MW | mmol | ml | density | g |
|-----------------------|--------|------|----|---------|-------|
| product (2p) | 151.17 | 10 | | | 1.51 |
| waste | MW | mmol | | | g |
| H ₂ O | 18.02 | 20 | | | 0.36 |
| Zn | 65.38 | 20 | | | 1.31 |
| ZnCl ₂ | 136.28 | 30 | | | 4.09 |
| NH ₃ | 17.03 | 60 | | | 1.02 |
| NH₄CI | 53.49 | 40 | | | 2.14 |
| acetone | | | 80 | 0.79 | 63.04 |
| H ₂ O | | | 20 | 1.00 | 20.00 |
| total | | | | | 91.96 |

E = 91.96 / 1.51 = 60.9

6. Characterization of products

3-Aminobiphenyl (2a).

The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A using 3-nitro-1,1'- biphenyl (1a, 99.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (164.2 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (133.4 mg, 2.5 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of 2a (95%). The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to afford 2a as a yellow oil (68.5 mg, 0.40 mmol, 81% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were in agreement with the literature.¹

¹H NMR (396 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.71 (brs, 2H), 6.65–6.73 (m, 1H), 6.90 (t, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 1H), 6.96–7.04 (m, 1H), 7.22 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.29–7.37 (m, 1H), 7.37–7.48 (m, 2H), 7.53–7.63 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 113.8 (*C*H), 114.0 (*C*H), 117.6 (*C*H), 127.1 (*C*H), 127.2 (*C*H), 128.6 (*C*H), 129.6 (*C*H), 141.3 (*C*), 142.4 (*C*), 146.7 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₂N, 170.0964; found, 170.0962.

p-Toluidine (2b).

The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A using 1-methyl-4-nitrobenzene (**2a**, 70.0 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (165.7 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (134.2 mg, 2.5 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of **2b** (97%). The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–20:80) to afford **2b** as a yellow oil (43.4 mg, 0.41 mmol, 79% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were in agreement with the literature.²

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 2.24 (s, 3H), 3.52 (brs, 2H), 6.57–6.67 (m, 2H), 6.96 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 20.4 (*C*H₃), 115.2 (*C*H), 127.7 (*C*), 129.7 (*C*H), 143.8 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₇H₁₀N, 108.0808; found, 108.0810.

p-Anisidine (2c).

The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A using 4-nitroanisole (1c, 76.2 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (164.8 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (134.6 mg, 2.5 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of 2c (78%). The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–50:50) to afford 2c as a brown solid (39.1 mg, 0.32 mmol, 61% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were in agreement with the literature.¹

¹H NMR (396 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.42 (brs, 2H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 6.63–6.69 (m, 2H), 6.72–6.77 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 55.7 (*C*H₃), 114.8 (*C*H), 116.4 (*C*H), 139.9 (*C*), 152.7 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₇H₁₀ON, 124.0757; found, 124.0757.

m-Anisidine (2d).

-NH₂ MeO

The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A using 3-nitroanisole (**1d**, 76.0 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (164.1 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (134.1 mg, 2.5 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of **2d** (80%). The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–20:80) to afford **2d** as a brown oil (39.9 mg, 0.32 mmol, 65% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were in agreement with the literature.³

¹H NMR (396 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.66 (brs, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 6.24 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.27–6.37 (m, 2H), 7.06 (t, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 55.1 (*C*H₃), 101.0 (*C*H), 103.9 (*C*H), 107.9 (*C*H), 130.1 (*C*H), 147.7 (*C*), 160.7 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₇H₁₀ON, 124.0757; found, 124.0757.

o-Anisidine (2e).

The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A using 2-nitroanisole (1e, 73.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (163.7 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (134.7 mg, 2.5 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of 2e (97%). The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–20:80) to afford 2e as a yellow oil (45.3 mg, 0.37 mmol, 77% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were in agreement with the literature.²

¹H NMR (396 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.74 (brs, 2H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 6.68–6.77 (m, 2H), 6.76–6.85 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 55.3 (*C*H₃), 110.3 (*C*H), 115.0 (*C*H), 118.4 (*C*H), 121.0 (*C*H), 136.1 (*C*), 147.2 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₇H₁₀ON, 124.0757; found, 124.0757.

4-(Benzyloxy)aniline (2f).



The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A using benzyl 4-nitrophenyl ether (**1f**, 113.7 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (164.9 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (136.6 mg, 2.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of **2f** (75%). The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to afford **2f** as a brown solid (62.6 mg, 0.31 mmol, 63% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were in agreement with the literature.⁴

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.43 (brs, 2H), 4.99 (s, 2H), 6.61–6.69 (m, 2H), 6.79–6.86 (m, 2H), 7.27–7.47 (m, 5H). ¹³C NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 70.7 (*C*H₂), 116.0 (*C*H), 116.3 (*C*H), 127.5 (*C*H), 127.8 (*C*H), 128.5 (*C*H), 137.5 (*C*), 140.2 (*C*), 152.0 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₁₄ON, 200.1070; found, 200.1065.

4-(Allyloxy)aniline (2g).

The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A using 1-allyloxy-4-nitrobenzene (1g, 90.4 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (164.9 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (135.4 mg, 2.5 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of 2g (97%). The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–40:60) to afford 2g as a brown oil (63.2 mg, 0.42 mmol, 84% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were in agreement with the literature.⁵

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.43 (brs, 2H), 4.43–4.52 (m, 2H), 5.23–5.29 (m, 1H), 5.35–5.43 (m, 1H), 5.99–6.11 (m, 1H), 6.61–6.68 (m, 2H), 6.73–6.80 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 69.5 (*C*H₂), 115.9 (*C*H), 116.3 (*C*H), 117.3 (*C*H₂), 133.8 (*C*H), 140.1 (*C*), 151.7 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₉H₁₂ON, 150.0913; found, 150.0911.

4-[(4-Bromobenzyl)oxy]aniline (2h).



The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A (reaction time is 60 min) using 1-bromo-4-[(4-nitrophenoxy)methyl]benzene (**1h**, 153.2 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (164.8 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (134.6 mg, 2.5 mmol). The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–20:80) to afford **2h** as a brown solid (66.6 mg, 0.24 mmol, 48% yield).

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.44 (brs, 2H), 4.93 (s, 2H), 6.63 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.78 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 70.0 (*C*H₂), 116.0 (*C*H), 116.3 (*C*H), 121.6 (*C*), 129.1 (*C*H), 131.6 (*C*H), 136.5 (*C*), 140.4 (*C*), 151.6 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₃H₁₃ONBr, 278.0175; found, 278.0171.

4-[(tert-Butyldimethylsilyl)oxy]aniline (2i).



The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A using *tert*-butyldimethyl(4nitrophenoxy)silane (**1i**, 124.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (194.5 mg, 3.0 mmol), and ammonium chloride (137.2 mg, 2.6 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of **2i** (99%). The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–10:90) to afford **2i** as a brown oil (94.0 mg, 0.42 mmol, 86% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were in agreement with the literature.⁶ ¹H NMR (396 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.15 (s, 6H), 0.97 (s, 9H), 3.40 (brs, 2H), 6.55–6.60 (m, 2H),

⁶H NMR (396 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 0.15 (s, 6H), 0.97 (s, 9H), 3.40 (brs, 2H), 6.55–6.60 (m, 2H), 6.63–6.68 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): –4.5 (*C*H₃), 18.1 (*C*), 25.7 (*C*H₃), 116.2 (*C*H), 120.6 (*C*H), 140.2 (*C*), 148.1 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₂₂ONSi, 224.1465; found, 224.1459.

1,4-Diaminobenzene (2j).



The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A (work up was carried out by passing through a short silica gel column eluting with EtOAc) using 4-nitro-aniline (**1j**, 69.3 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (161.5 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (135.4 mg, 2.5 mmol). The crude mixture was evaporated under a vacuum, after removal of the solvents under reduced pressure to afford **2j** as a brown solid (28.7 mg, 0.27 mmol, 53% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were in agreement with the literature.¹ ¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.33 (brs, 4H), 6.52–6.63 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 116.7 (*C*H), 138.5 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₆H₉N₂, 109.0760; found, 109.0757.

1,1'-Biphenyl-2,2'-diamine (2k).



The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A using 1-nitro-2-(2-nitrophenyl)benzene (1k, 122.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (325.5 mg, 5.0 mmol), and ammonium chloride (267.1 mg, 5.0 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane

as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of **2k** (94%). The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂, 0:100–5:95) to afford **2k** as a white solid (71.5 mg, 0.39 mmol, 77% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were in agreement with the literature.⁷ ¹H NMR (396 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.71 (brs, 4H), 6.79 (dd, *J* = 0.79 Hz, 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (td, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (dd, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.18 (td, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 7.7 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR 392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 115.5 (*C*H), 118.7 (*C*H), 124.5 (*C*), 128.8 (*C*H), 131.0 (*C*H), 144.1 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₁₂H₁₃N₂, 185.1073; found, 185.1071.

4-Fluoroaniline (21).

The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure B using 4-fluoronitrobenzene (**11**, 69.8 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (165.3 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (133.4 mg, 2.5 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of **21** (65%). Because of the low boiling point of the product, only crude NMR yield was collected. ¹H was in agreement with the literature.²

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.54 (brs, 2H), 6.59–6.67 (m, 2H), 6.81–6.90 (m, 2H).

3-Fluoroaniline (2m).

The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure B using 3-fluoronitrobenzene (1m, 69.0 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (165.7 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (135.7 mg, 2.5 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of **2m** (85%). Because of the low boiling point of the product, only crude NMR yield was collected. ¹H was in agreement with the literature.²

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.76 (brs, 2H), 6.38 (dt, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 10.7 Hz, 1H), 6.40–6.48 (m, 2H), 7.04–7.12 (m, 1H).

2-Fluoroaniline (2n).

The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure B using 2-fluoronitrobenzene (1n, 69.1 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (163.7 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (132.9 mg, 2.5 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of 2n (89%). Because of the low boiling point of the product, only crude NMR yield was collected. ¹H was in agreement with the literature.²

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.71 (brs, 2H), 6.65–6.74 (m, 1H), 6.74–6.82 (m, 1H), 6.89–7.03 (m, 2H).

3,4-Dichloroaniline (20).



The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A using 3,4-dichloronitrobenzene (**10**, 96.5 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (165.0 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (134.0 mg, 2.5 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of **20** (96%). The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–15:85) to afford **20** as a yellow solid (66.4 mg, 0.41 mmol, 82% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were in agreement with the literature.⁸

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.72 (brs, 2H), 6.51 (dd, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (99 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 114.6 (*C*H), 116.4 (*C*H), 121.0 (*C*), 130.7 (*C*H), 132.6 (*C*), 146.0 (*C*). HRMS-EI (*m*/*z*): [M]⁺ calcd for C₆H₅Cl₂N, 160.9794; found, 160.9795.

2-Carbomethoxyaniline (2p).



The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A using methyl 2-nitrobenzoate (1p, 89.7 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (167.5 mg, 2.6 mmol), and ammonium chloride (135.2 mg, 2.5 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of 2p (97%). The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–20:80) to afford 2p as a yellow oil (65.4 mg, 0.43 mmol, 87% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were in agreement with the literature.⁹

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.87 (s, 3H), 5.71 (brs, 2H), 6.61–6.69 (m, 2H), 7.23–7.29 (m, 1H), 7.85 (dd, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 8.2 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 51.5 (*C*H₃), 110.7 (*C*), 116.2 (*C*H), 116.6 (*C*H), 131.2 (*C*H), 134.0 (*C*H), 150.4 (*C*), 168.6 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₈H₁₀O₂N, 152.0706; found, 152.0704.

2,6-Dimethylaniline (2q).



The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A using 2,6-dimethylnitrobenzene (1q, 75.0 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (166.5 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (135.5 mg, 2.5 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of 2q (>99%). The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, EtOAc/hexane, 0:100–20:80) to afford 2q as a pale yellow oil (50.7 mg, 0.42 mmol, 84% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were in agreement with the literature.³

¹H NMR (401 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 2.18 (s, 6H), 3.55 (brs, 2H), 6.64 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H). ¹³C NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 17.6 (*C*H₃), 117.9 (*C*H), 121.6 (*C*), 128.2 (*C*H), 142.7 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m*/*z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₈H₁₂N, 122.0964; found, 122.0965.

4-Chloro-1,2-phenylenediamine (2r).



The reaction was conducted according to the general procedure A using 5-chloro-2-nitroaniline (1r, 86.4 mg, 0.5 mmol), Zn (162.3 mg, 2.5 mmol), and ammonium chloride (134.3 mg, 2.5 mmol). The resulting crude mixture was analyzed by ¹H NMR with dibromomethane as an internal standard to determine the NMR yield of 2r (77%). The crude mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (SiO₂, MeOH/CH₂Cl₂, 0:100–3:97) to afford 2r as a brown solid (48.9 mg, 0.34 mmol, 70% yield). ¹H and ¹³C NMR were in agreement with the literature.¹⁰

¹H NMR (396 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 3.40 (brs, 4H), 6.59–6.71 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (392 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 116.2 (*C*H), 117.5 (*C*H), 119.6 (*C*H), 124.8 (*C*), 133.0 (*C*), 136.1 (*C*). HRMS-ESI (*m/z*): [M+H]⁺ calcd for C₆H₈N₂Cl, 143.0371; found, 143.0368.

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