

# Solvent free, Phosphine free Pd-Catalyzed Annulations of Aryl Bromides with Diarylacetylenes

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## General Information

All chemicals were purchased from commercial suppliers (Aldrich, Merck, Avra and SRL) and used as received. All reactions were carried out in a oven-dried flask under argon atmosphere. Column chromatography was performed with silica gel 230~400 mesh. All  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker-Avance DPX300 and Bruker-Avance III DPX500 for a  $\text{CDCl}_3$  solution and reported in ppm ( $\delta$ ). Electrospray ionisation mass spectroscopy (ESI-MS) experiments were carried out on Microtek QtoF Micro YA 263 spectrometer in positive ion ESI mode. Transmission electron microscopy (TEM): TEM pictures were taken on a JEM-2011 (JEOL) microscope.

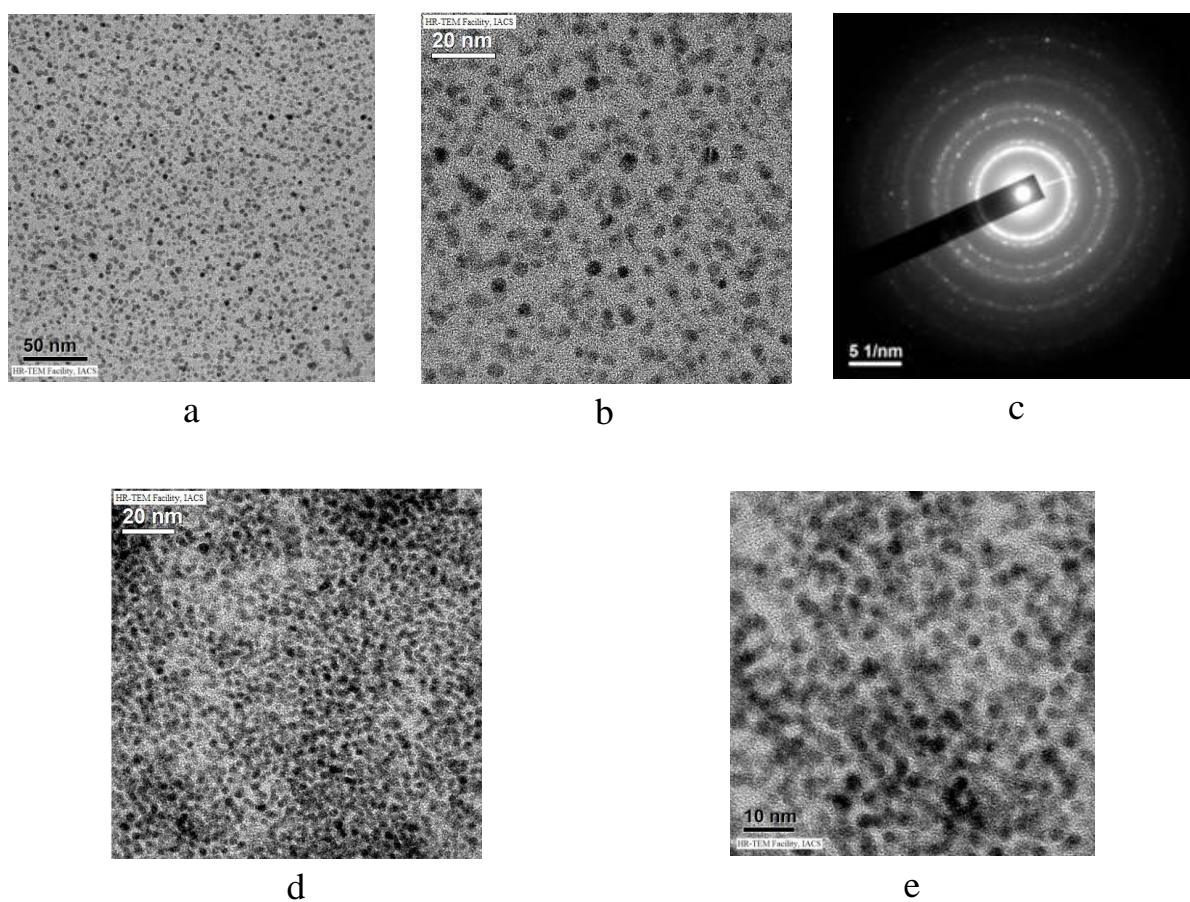
## General Procedure for the Pd-Catalyzed Annulation Reaction:

Weighted amount of  $\text{K}_2\text{PdCl}_4$  (16 mg, 5 mol%) and PEG 600 (700 mg, 1.16 mmol) was heated at 70 °C for 15 min to form colloidal Pd. Then it was cooled at room temperature, aryl bromide (1 mmol) and diphenylacetylene (2 mmol) and NaOAc (182 mg, 2 eq) were added then stirred at 80 °C for the specified time. Then the reaction mixture was allowed to cool at room temperature, extracted with dichloromethane and the organic layers were dried over anhydrous  $\text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  and concentrated in vacuum. The residue thus obtained was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (230~400 mesh) with a mixture of ethyl acetate (2-10%) and petroleum ether as eluent.

## Preparation of Pd nanoparticles

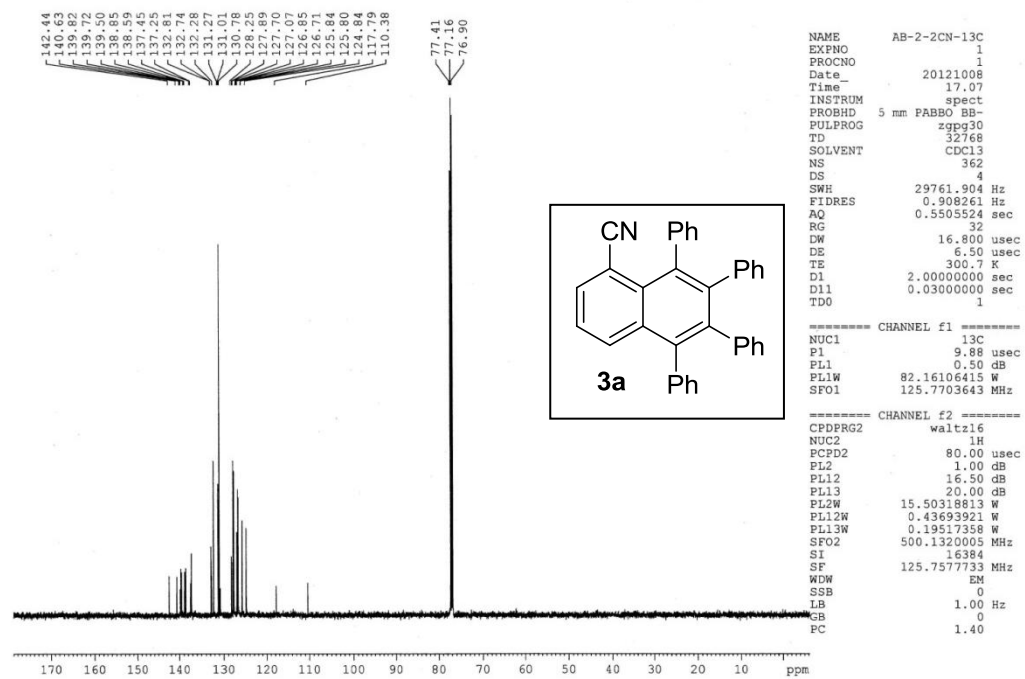
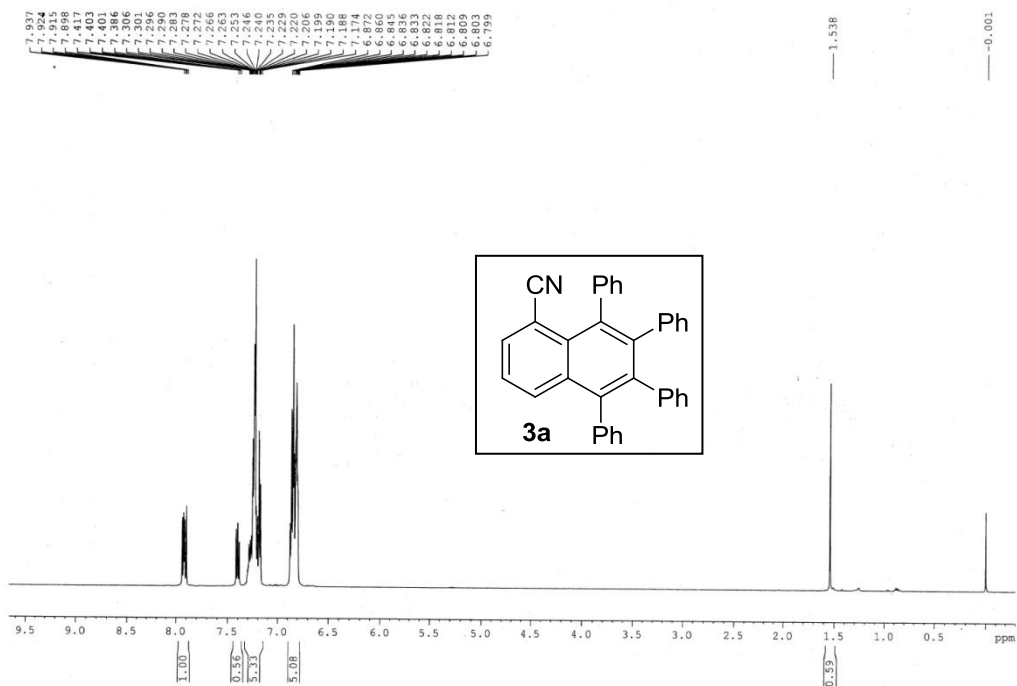
Weighted amount of  $K_2PdCl_4$  (16 mg, 5 mol%) and PEG 600 (700 mg, 1.16 mmol) was heated at 70 °C for 15 min to form colloidal Pd.

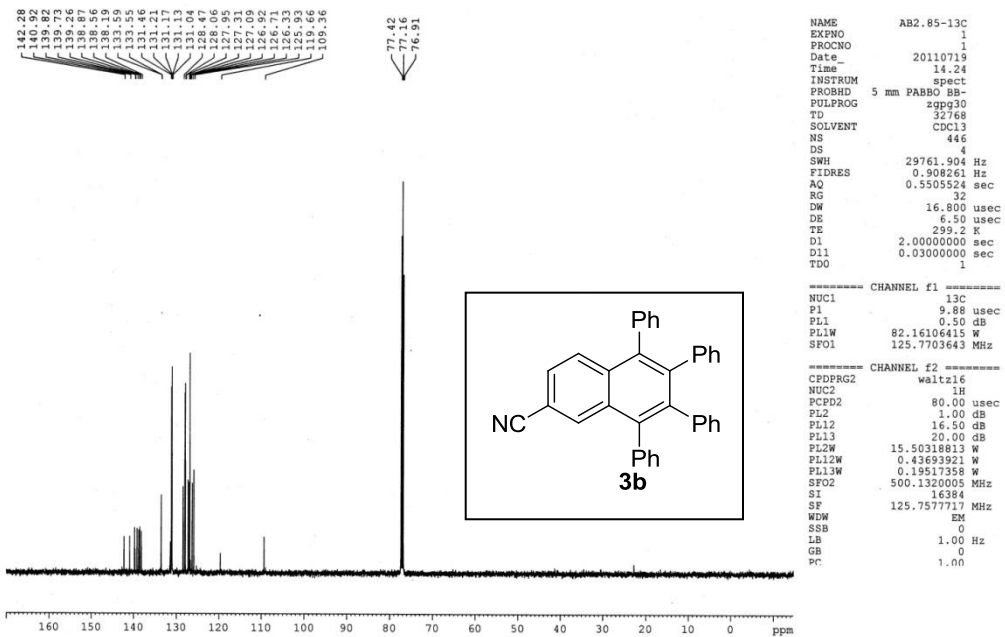
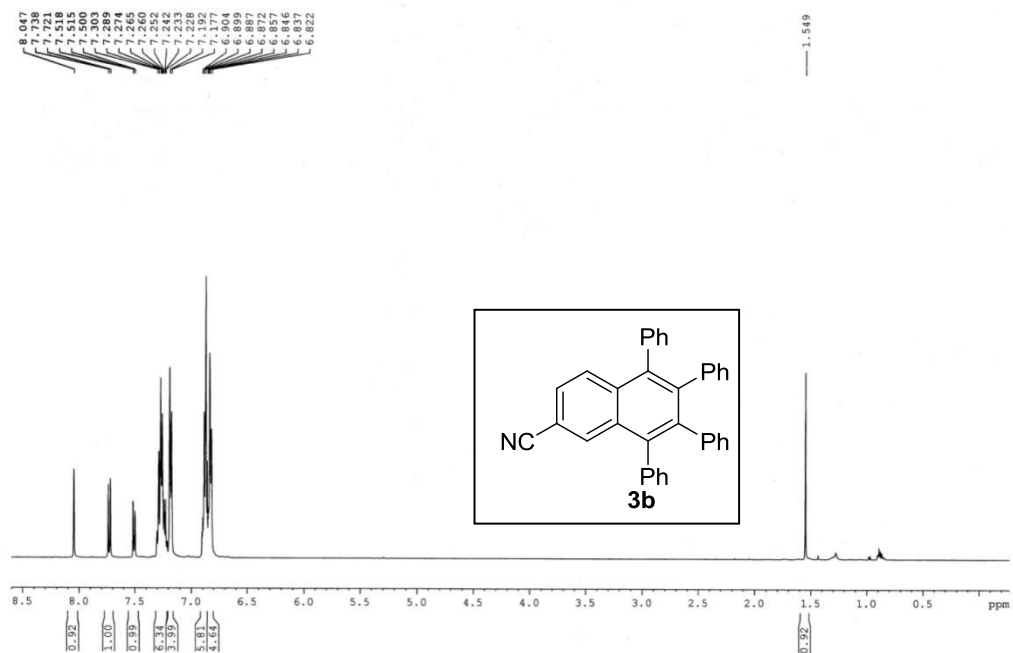
The nanoparticle formed is characterized by TEM (Figure 1). The average size of the nanoparticles before and after the reaction was 3.8 and 3.4 nm respectively.

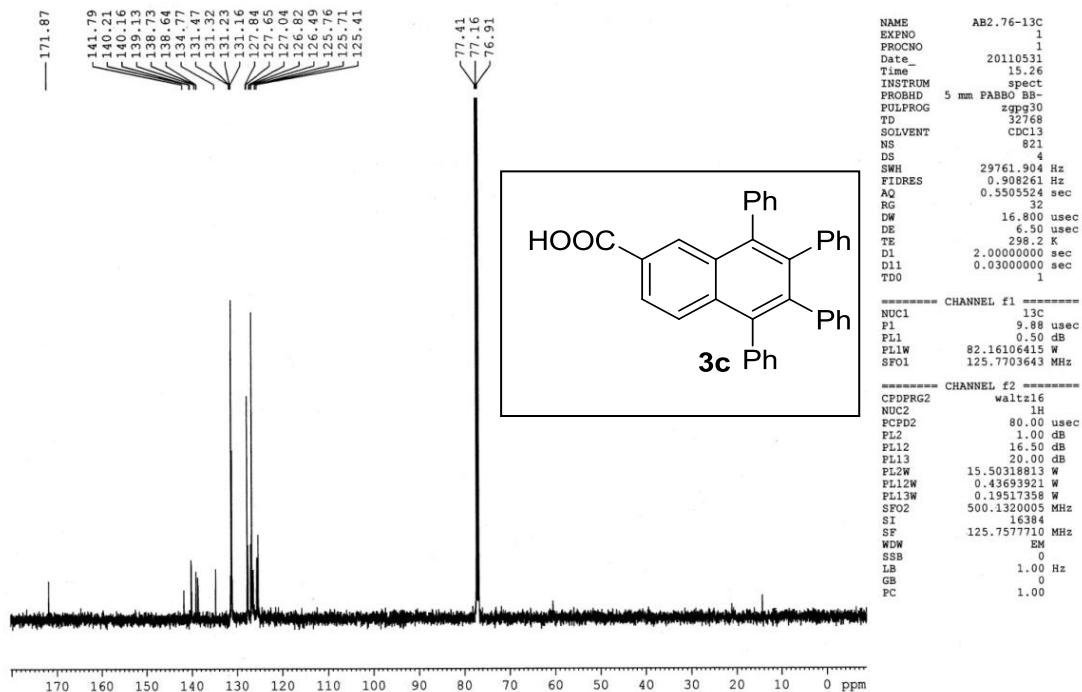
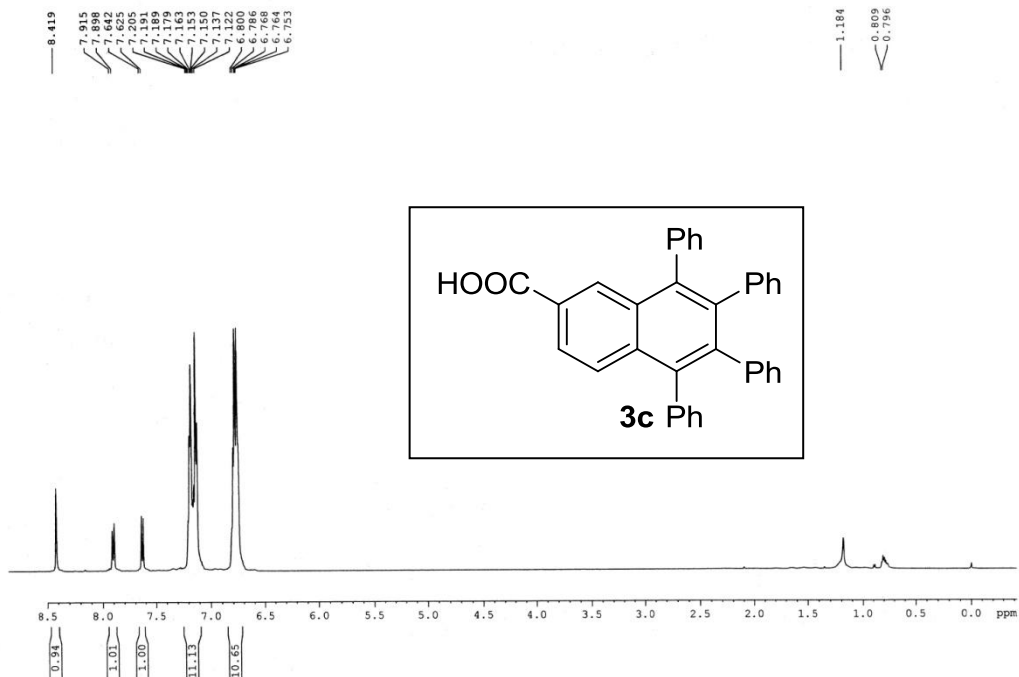


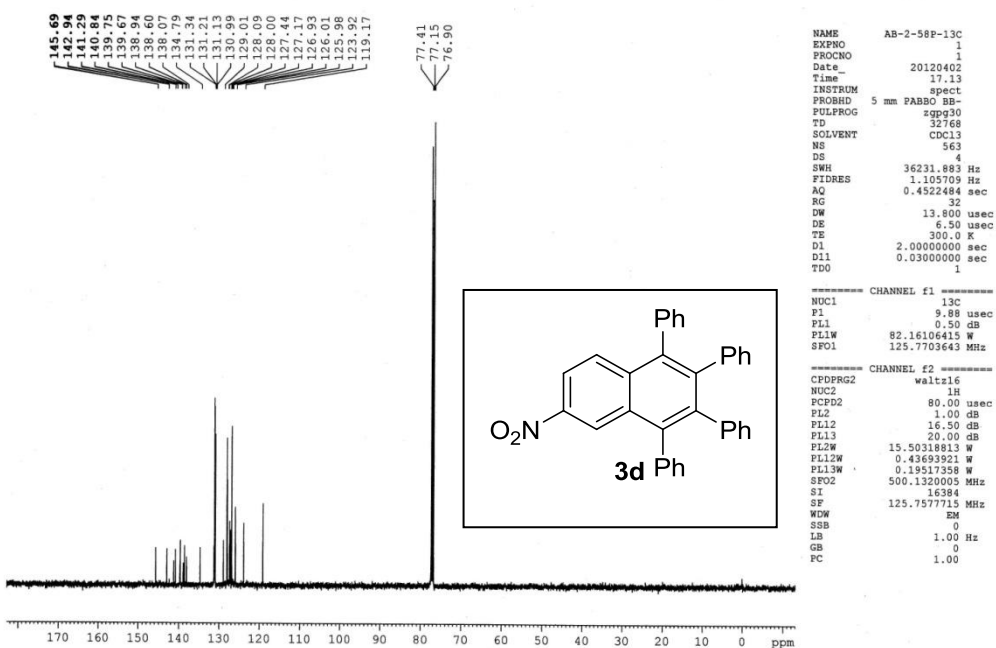
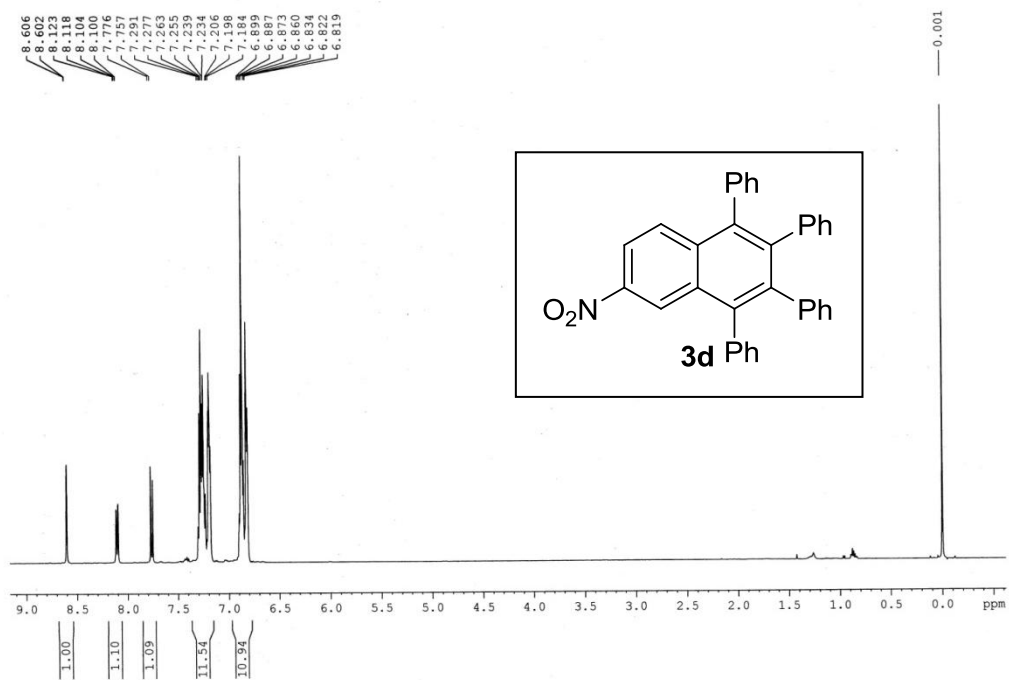
**Figure 1.** (a) TEM image of Palladium nanoparticles, (b) HRTEM image of Palladium nanoparticles, (c) Electron diffraction pattern of palladium nanoparticles, (d) TEM image of palladium nanoparticles after reaction, (e) HRTEM image of palladium nanoparticles after reaction.

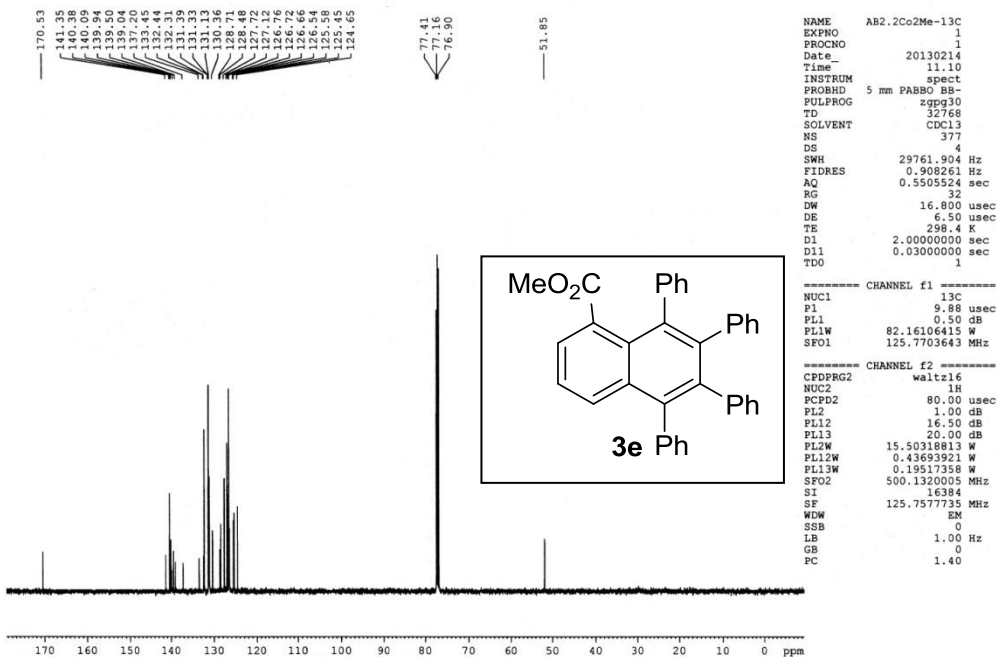
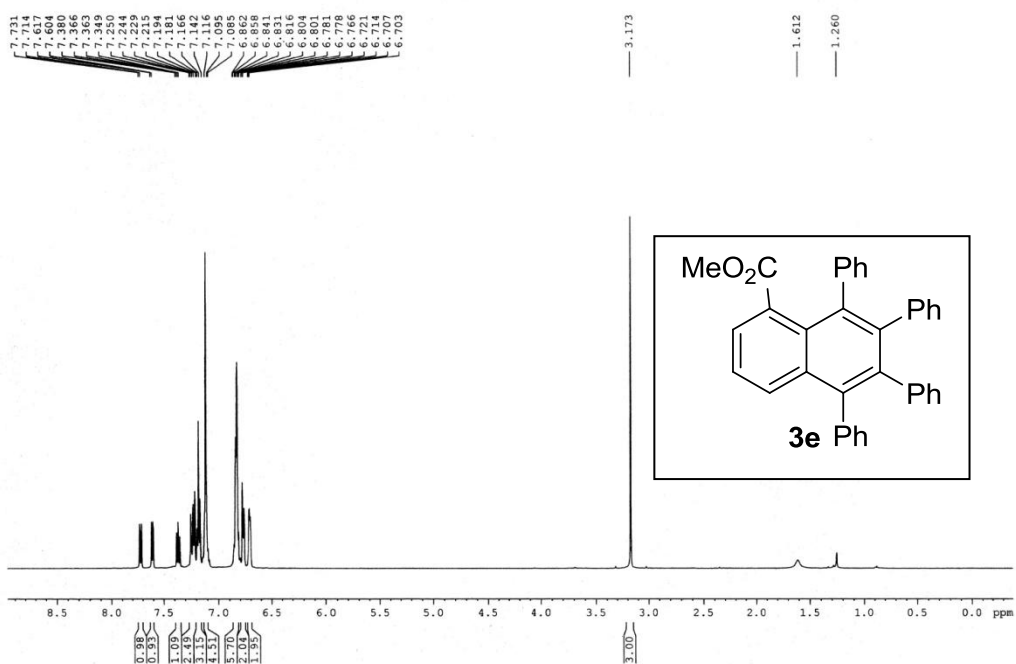
# <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR Spectrum for all Compounds



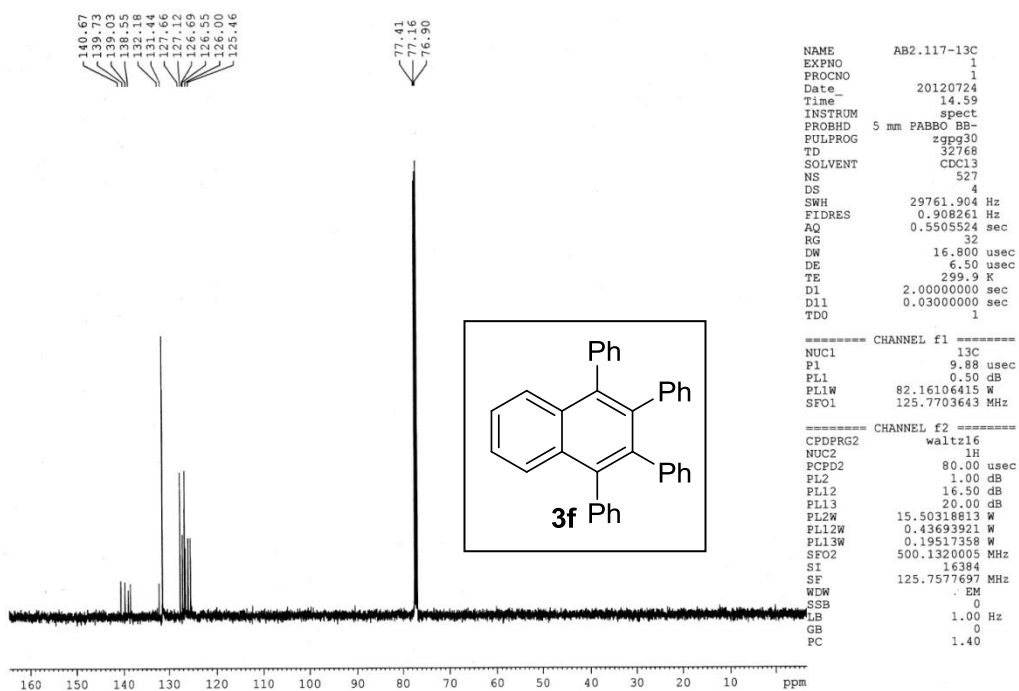
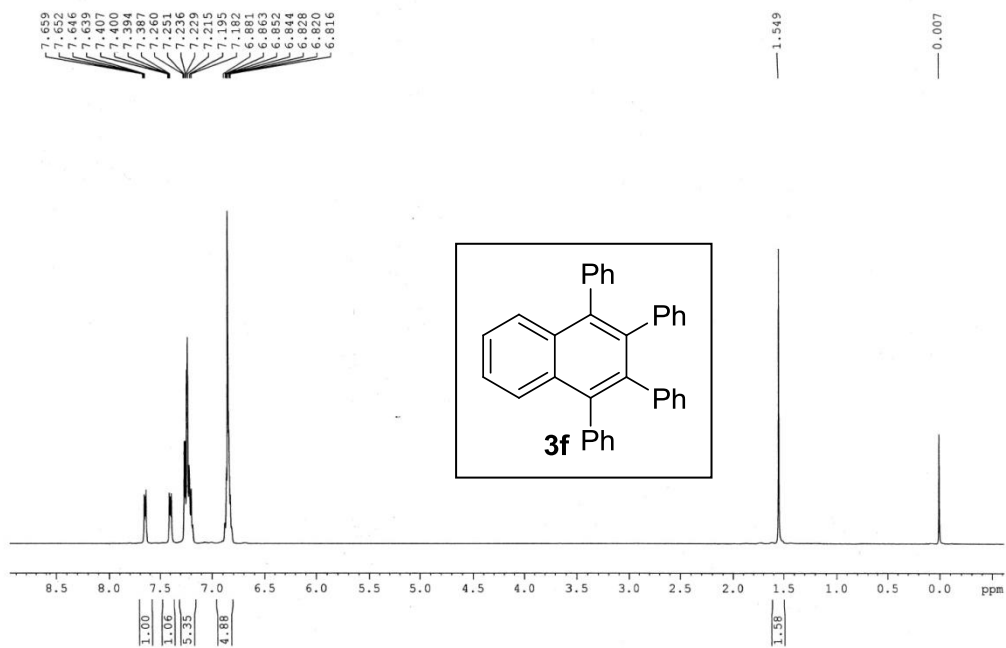


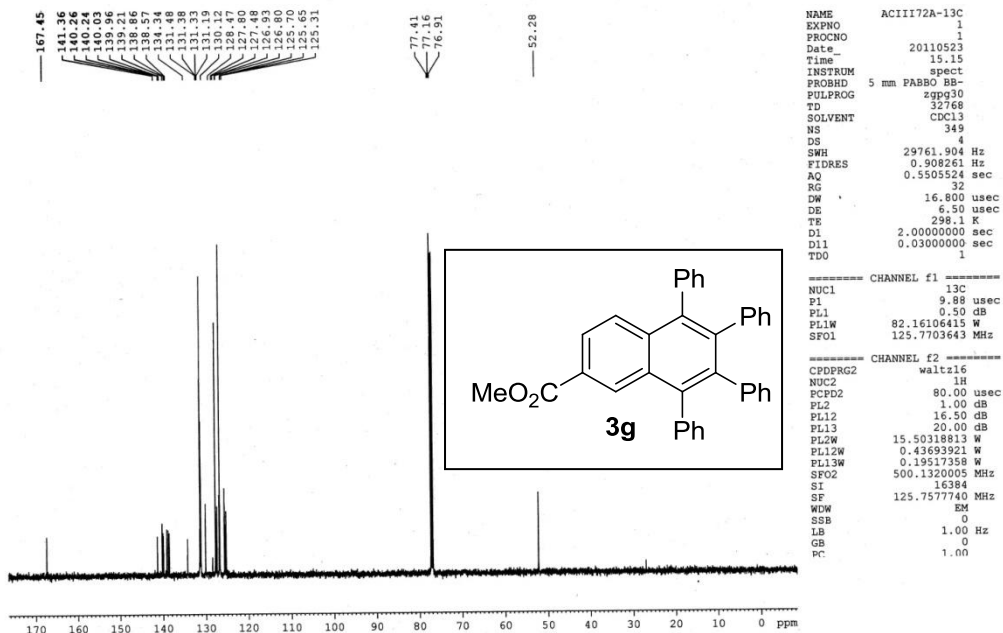
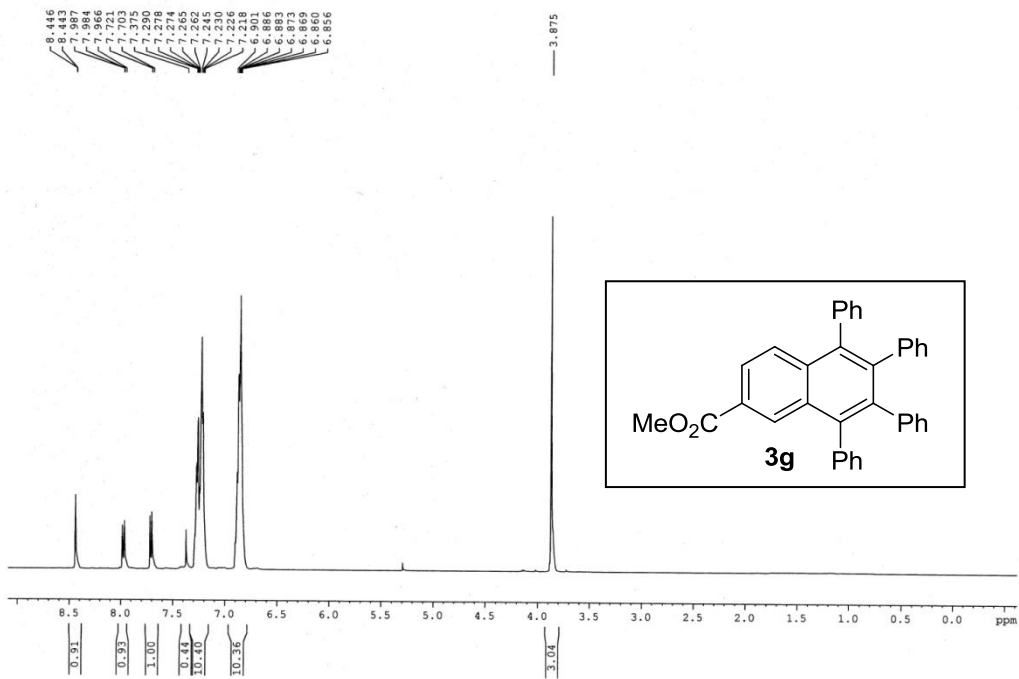




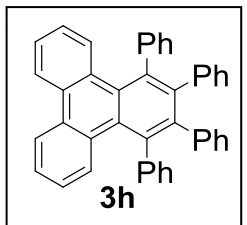
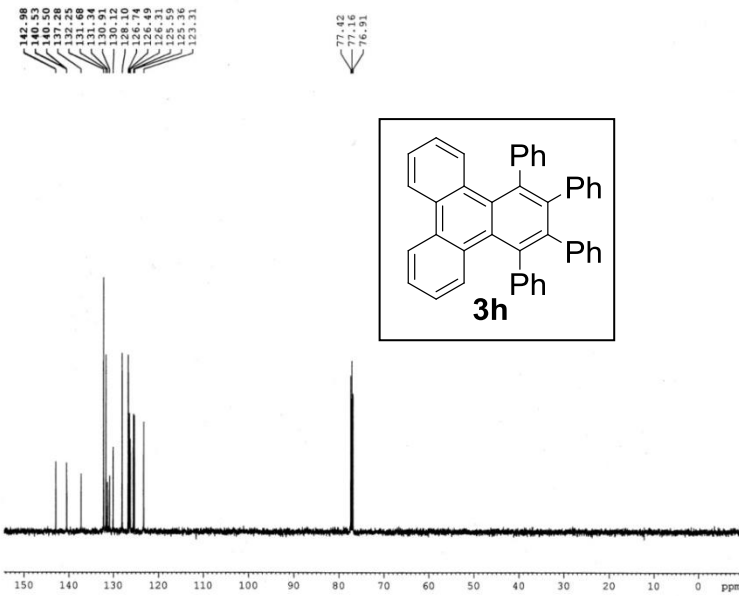
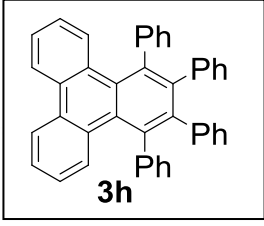
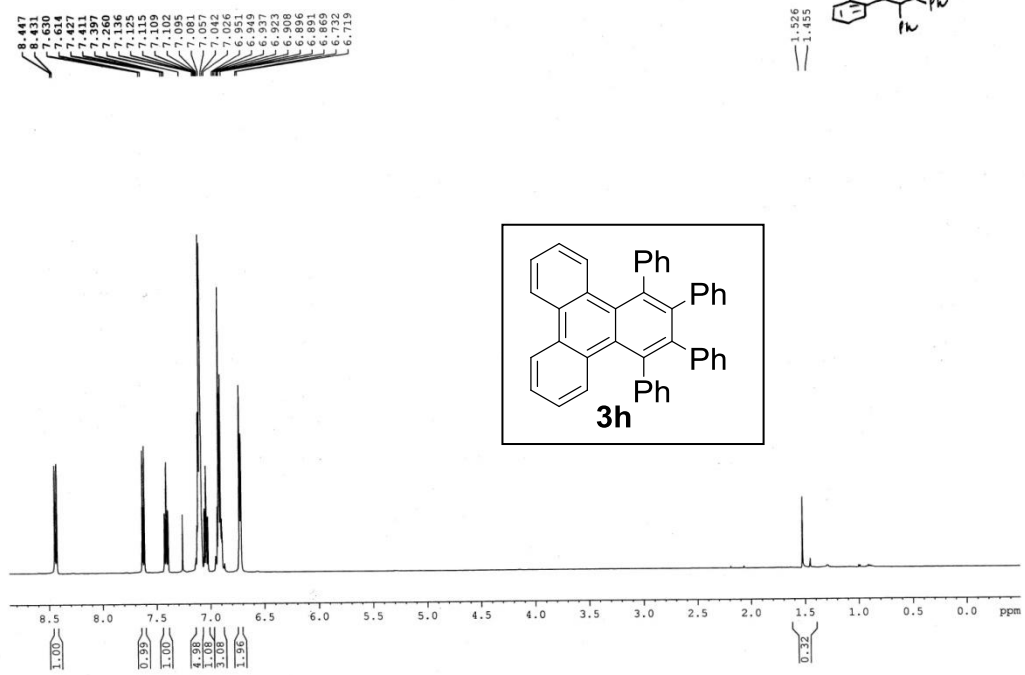
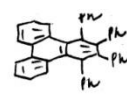








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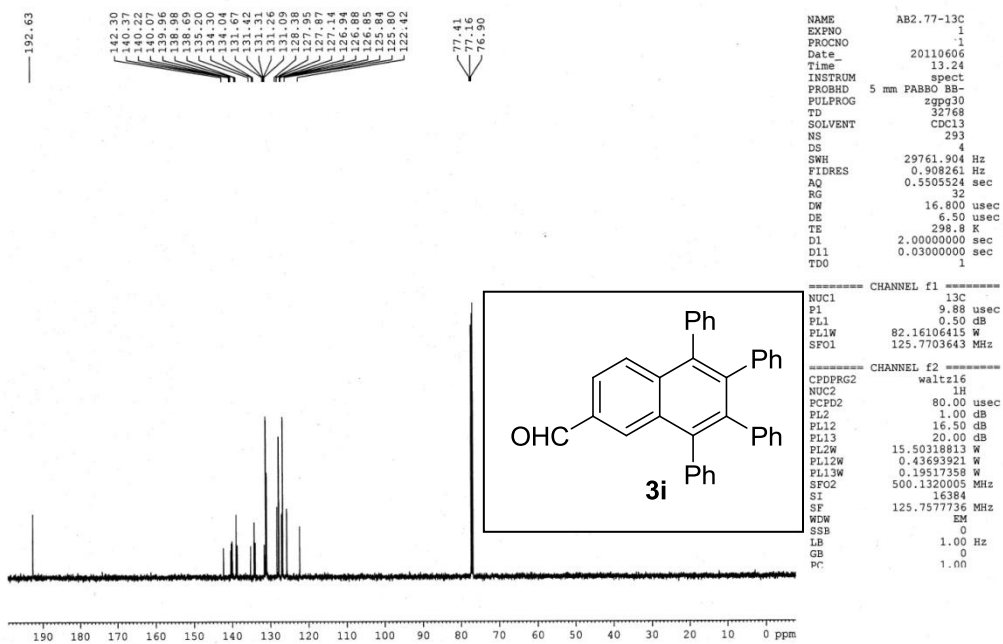
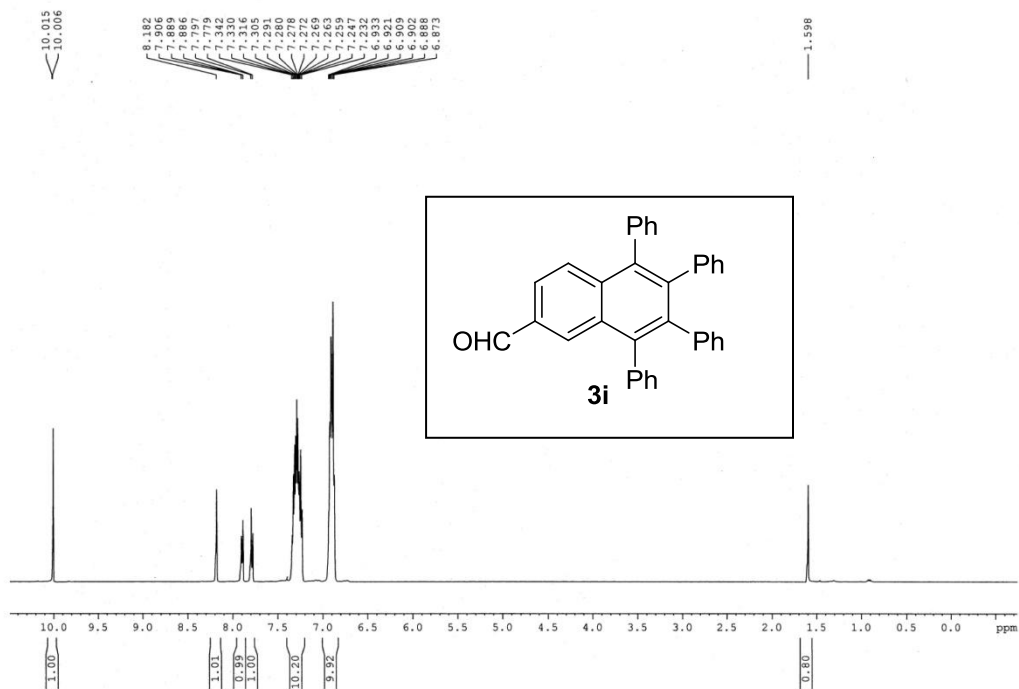


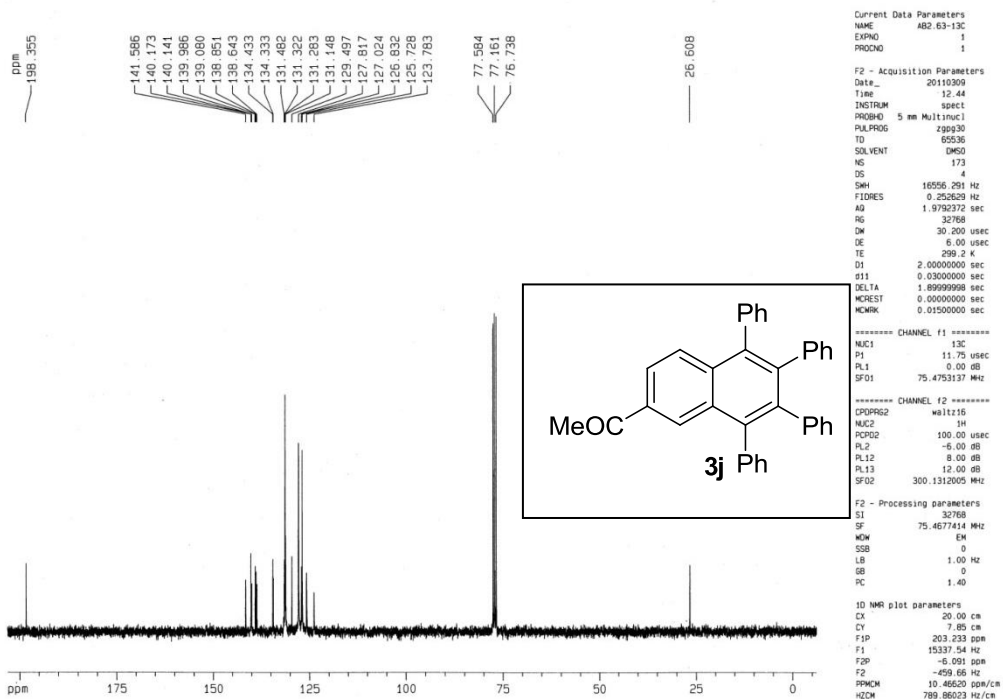
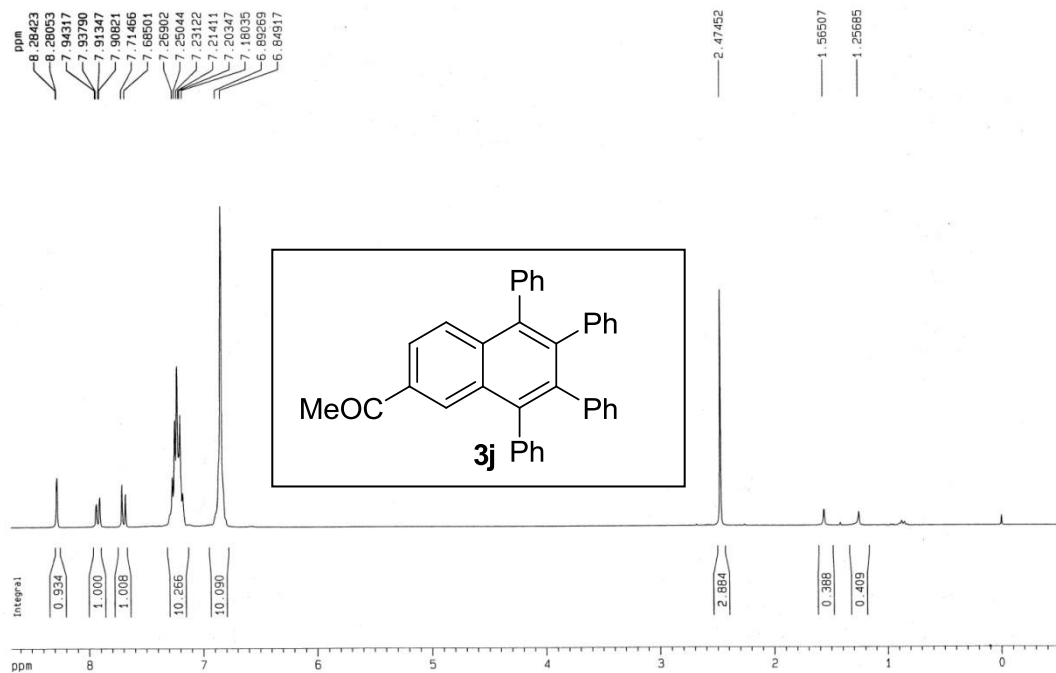
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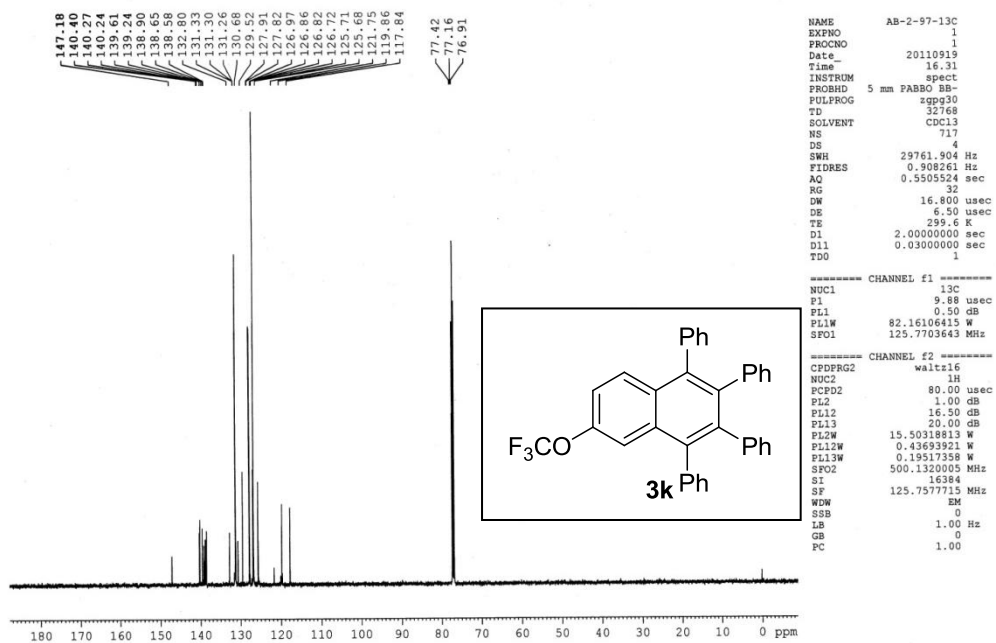
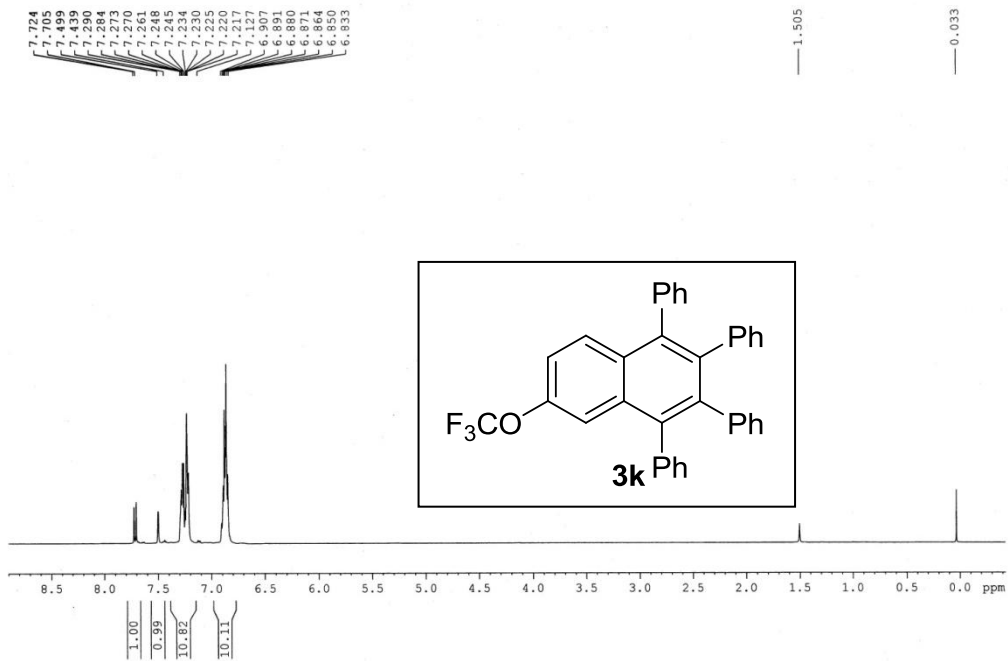
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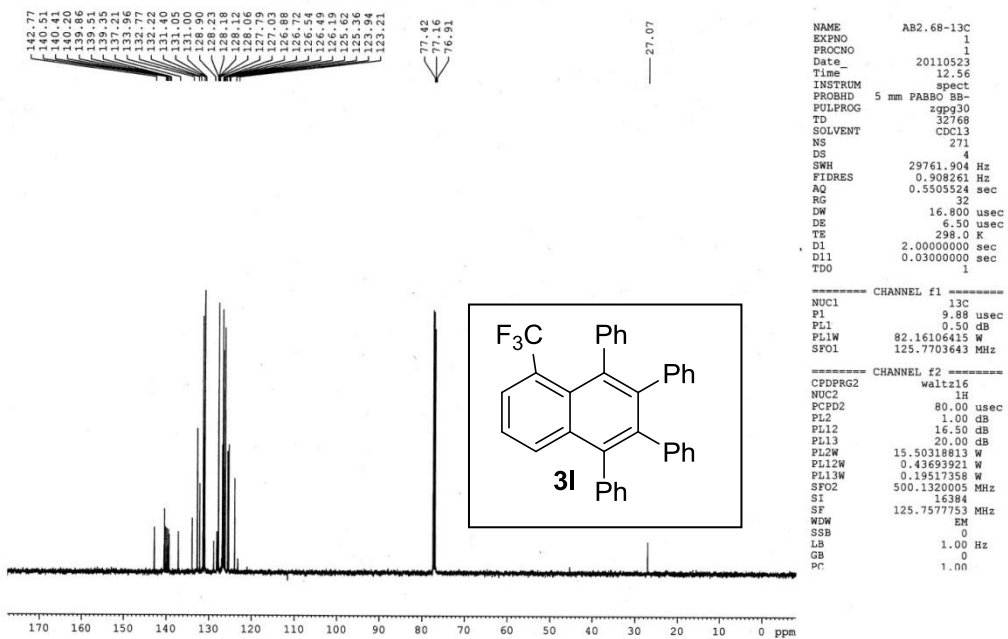
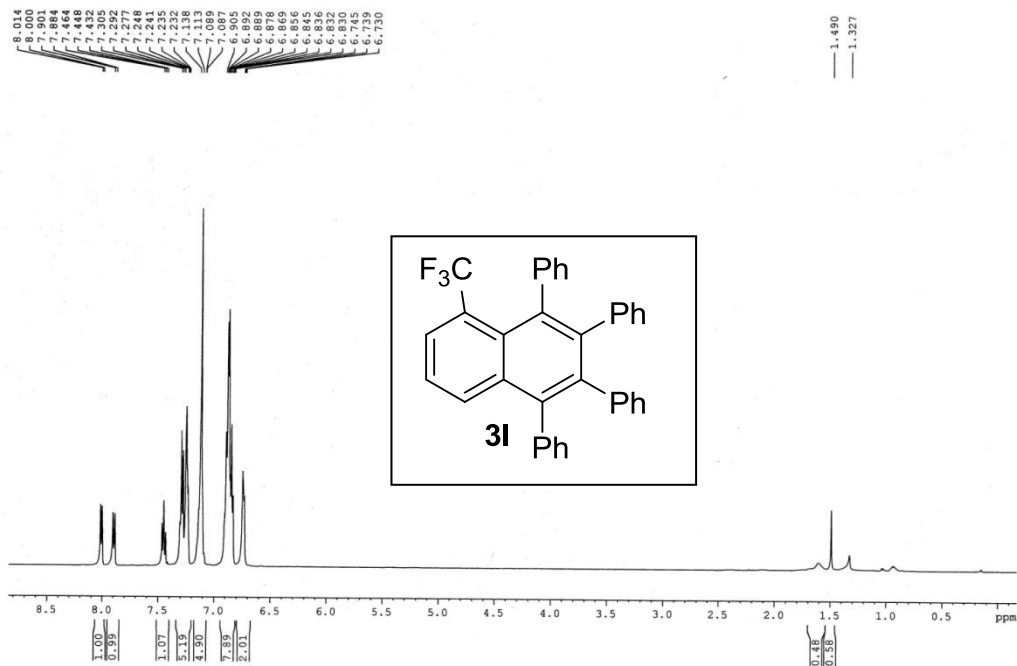
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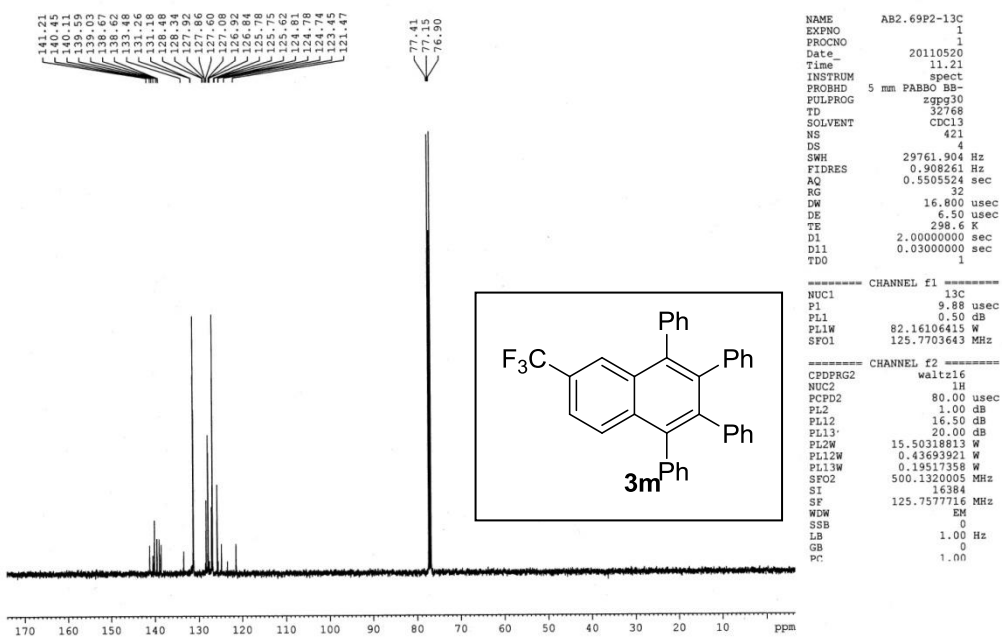
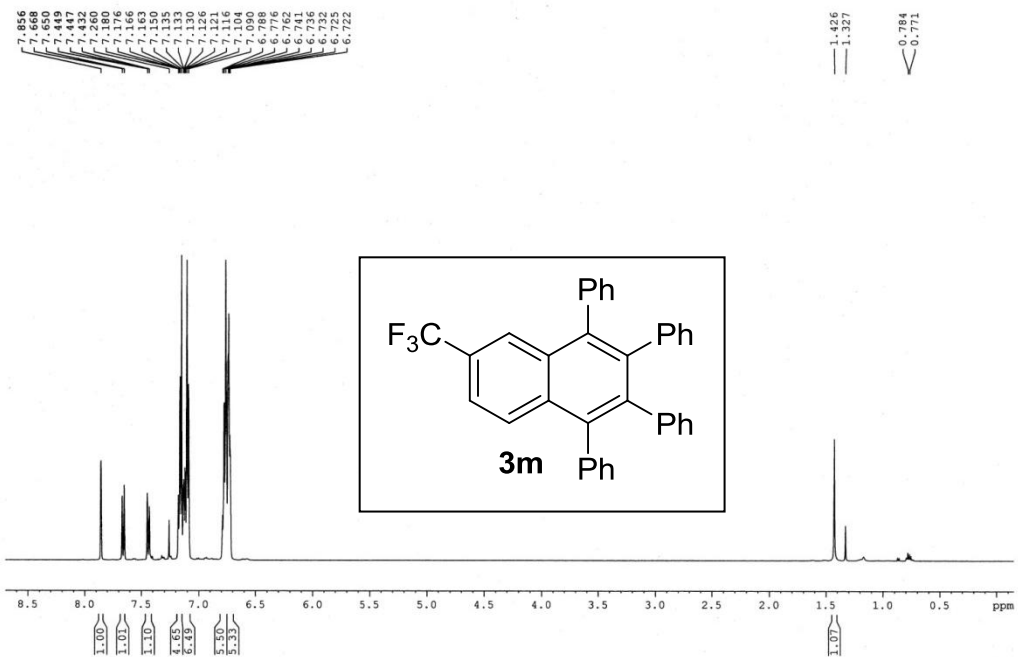
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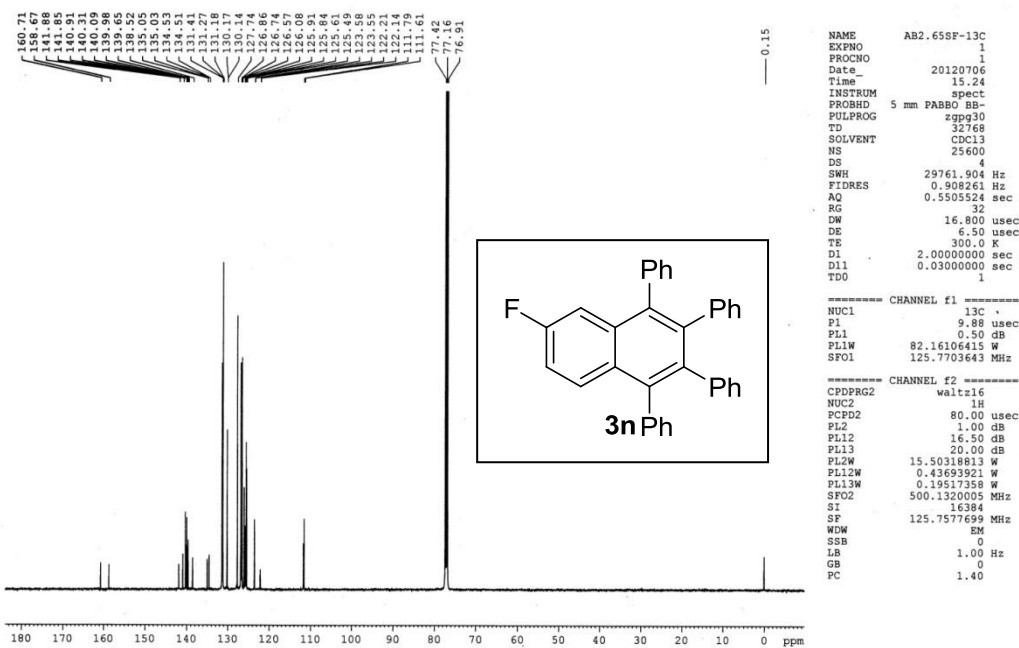
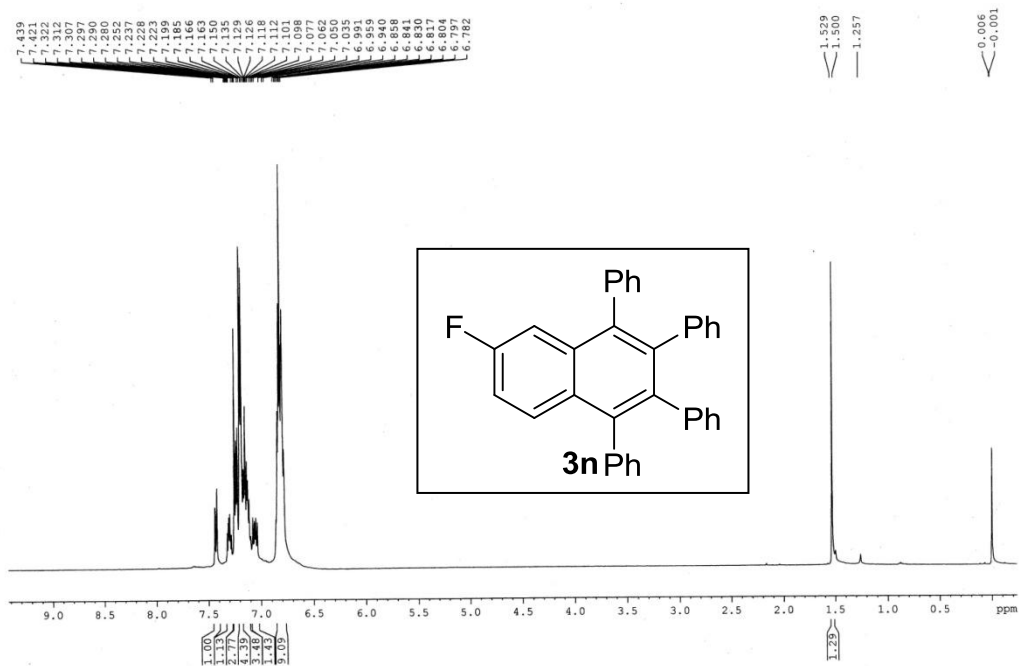


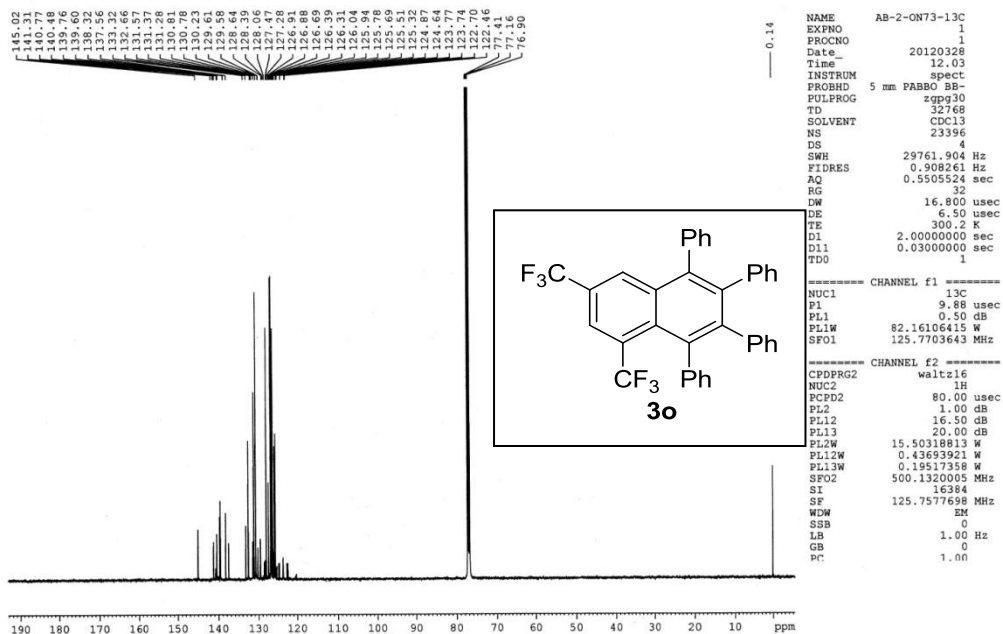
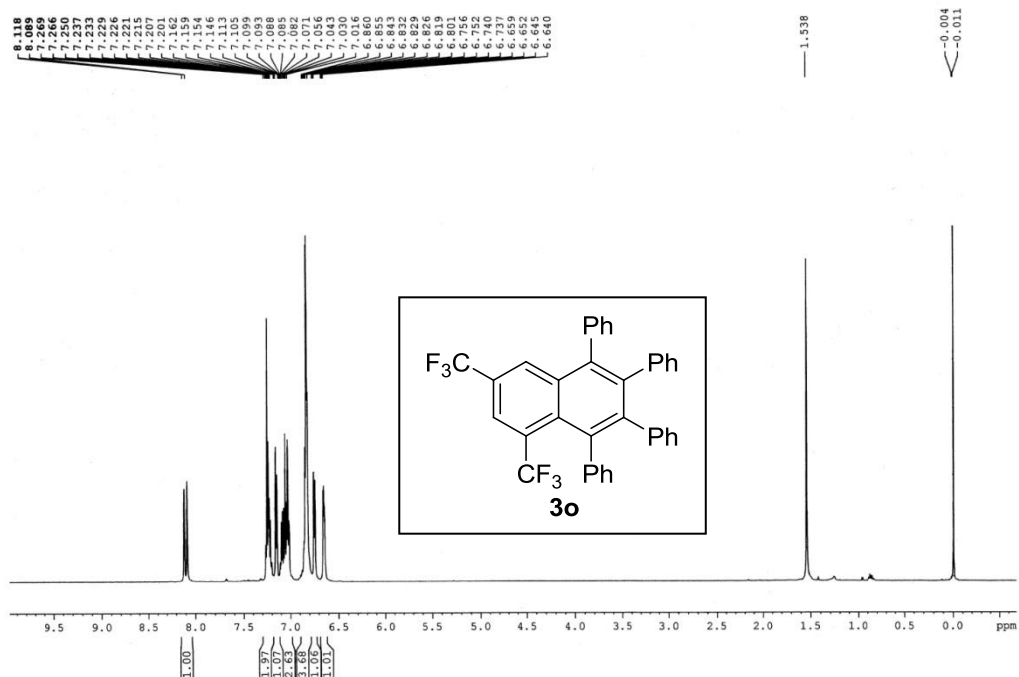


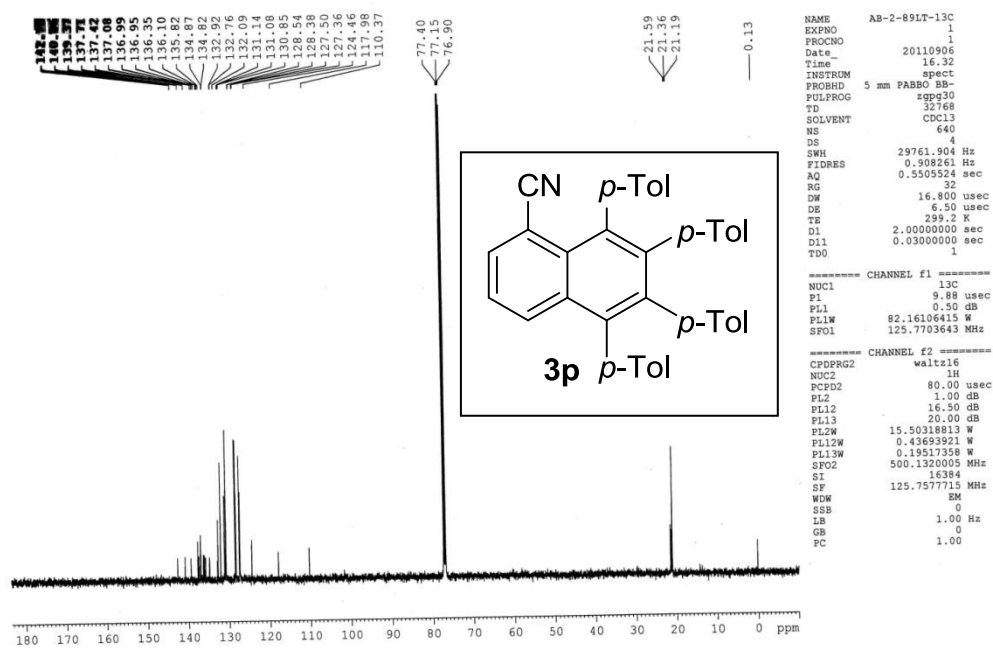
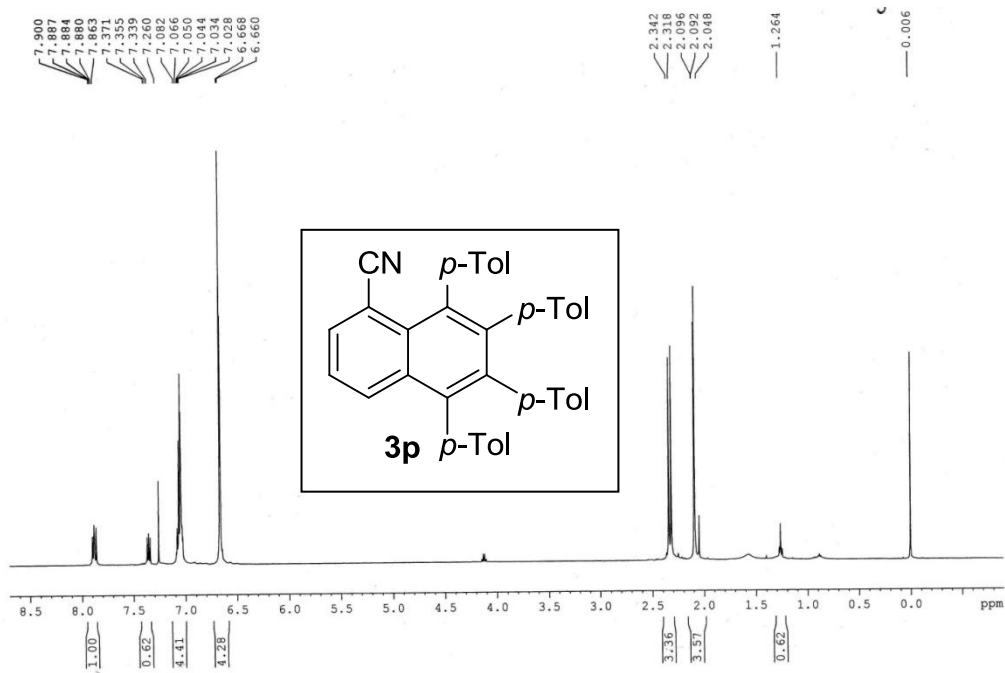


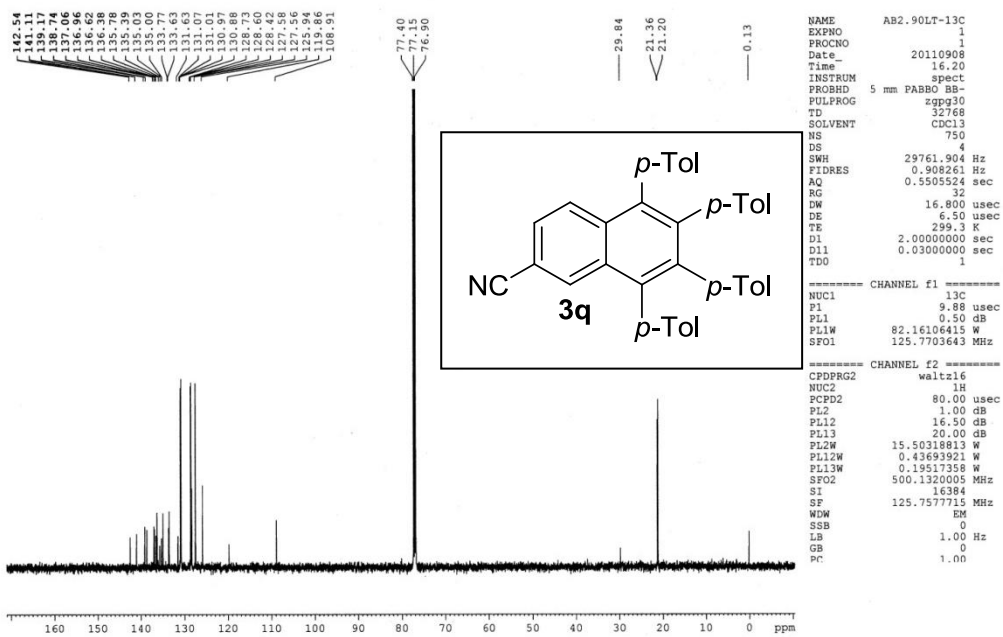
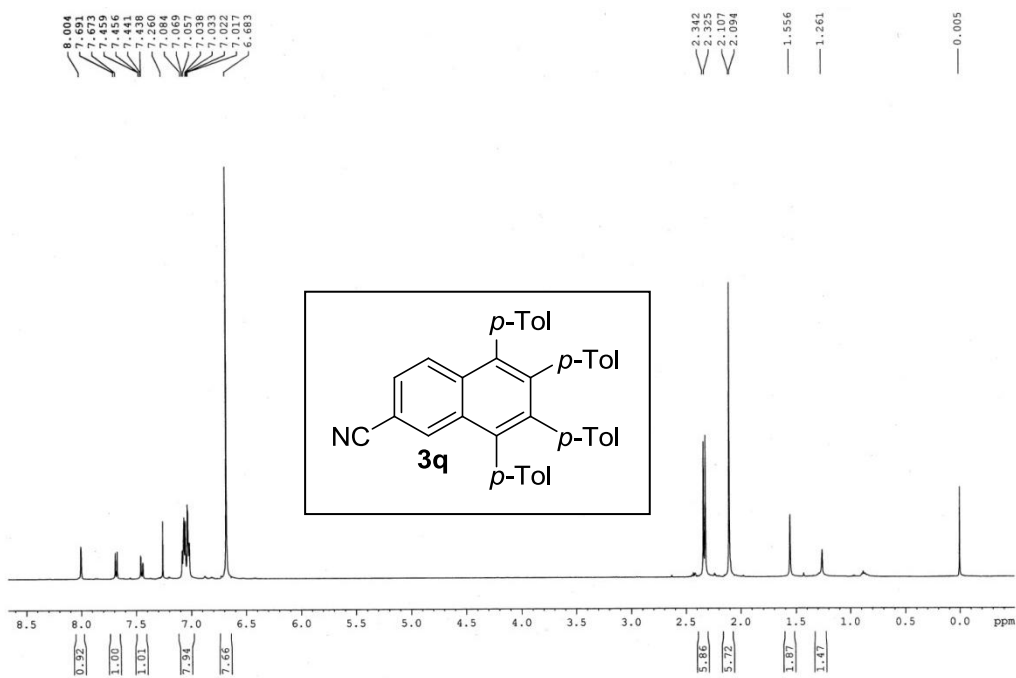


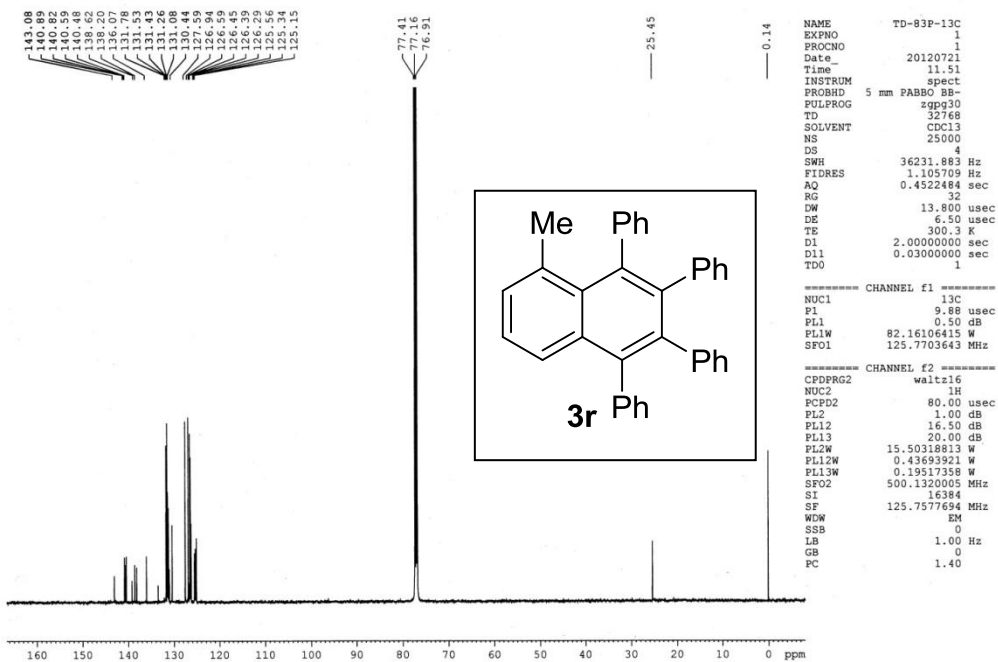
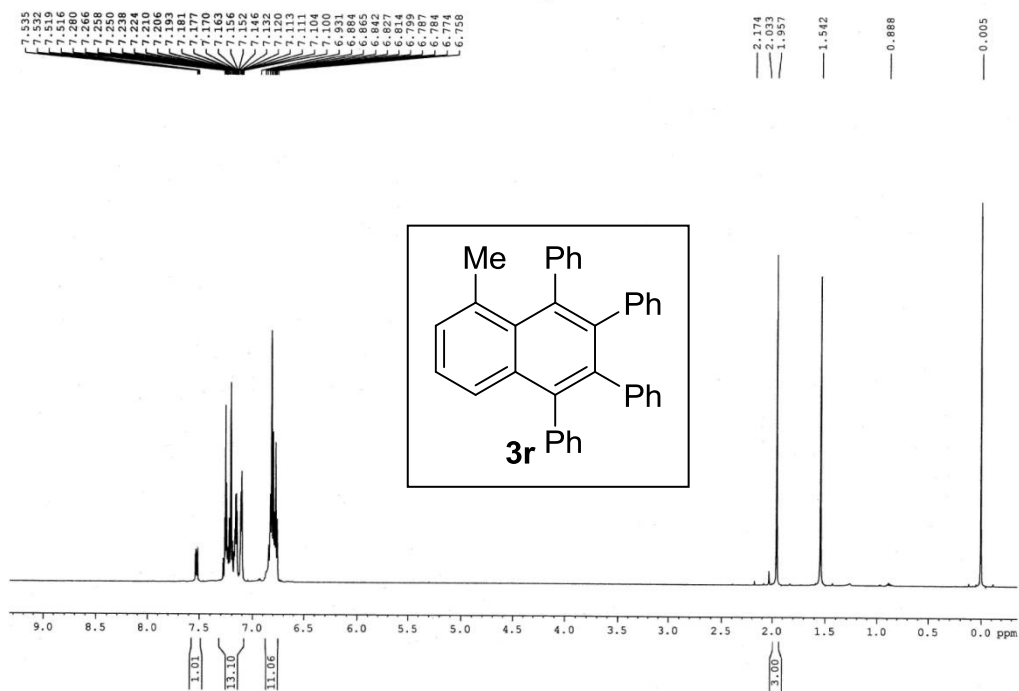


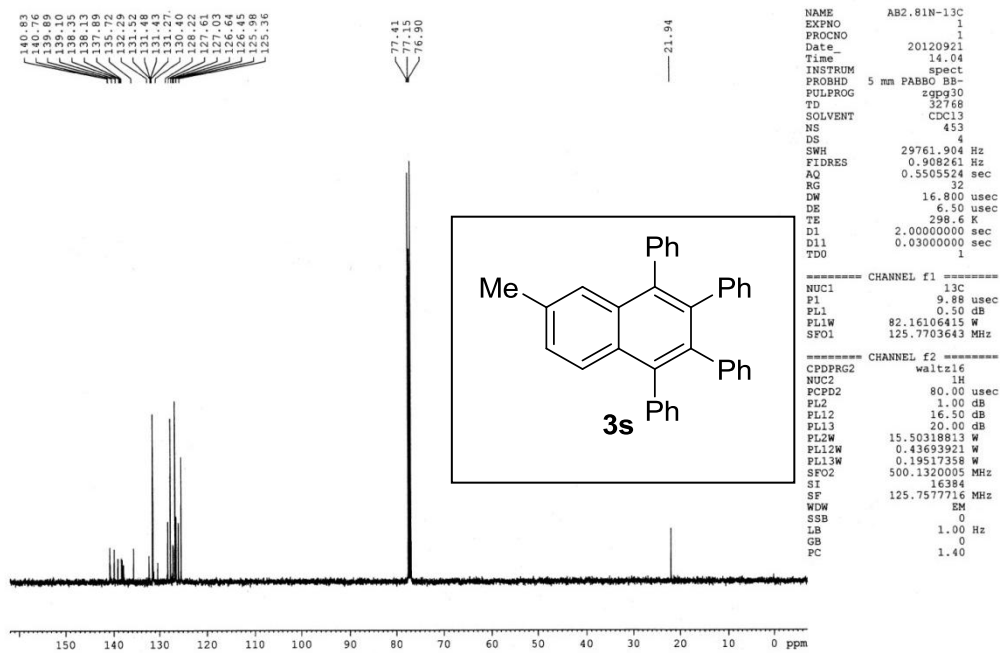
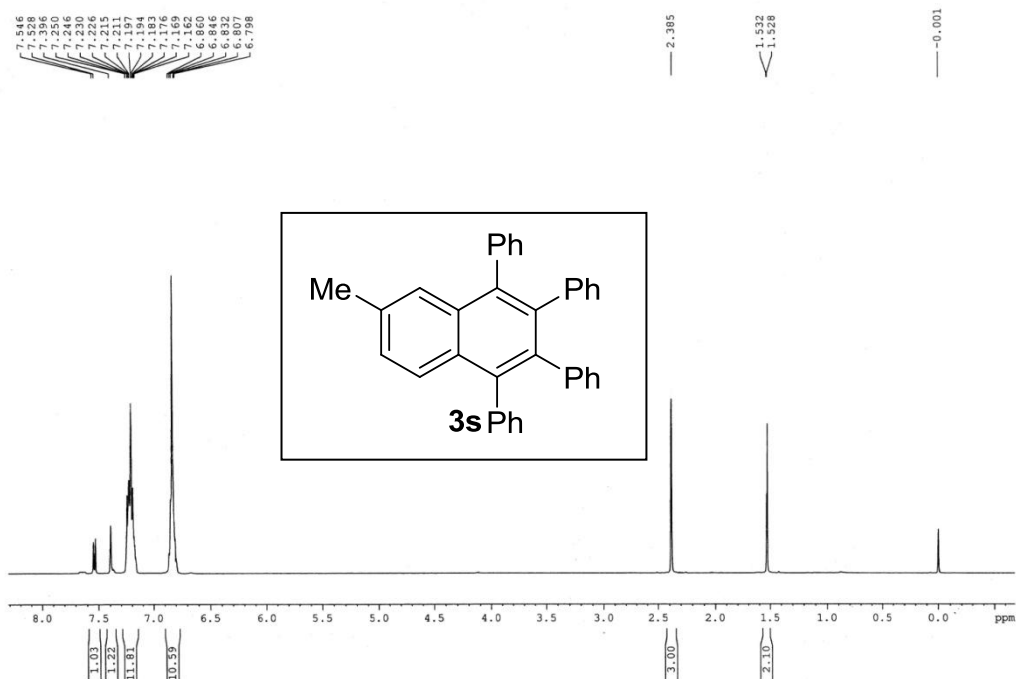


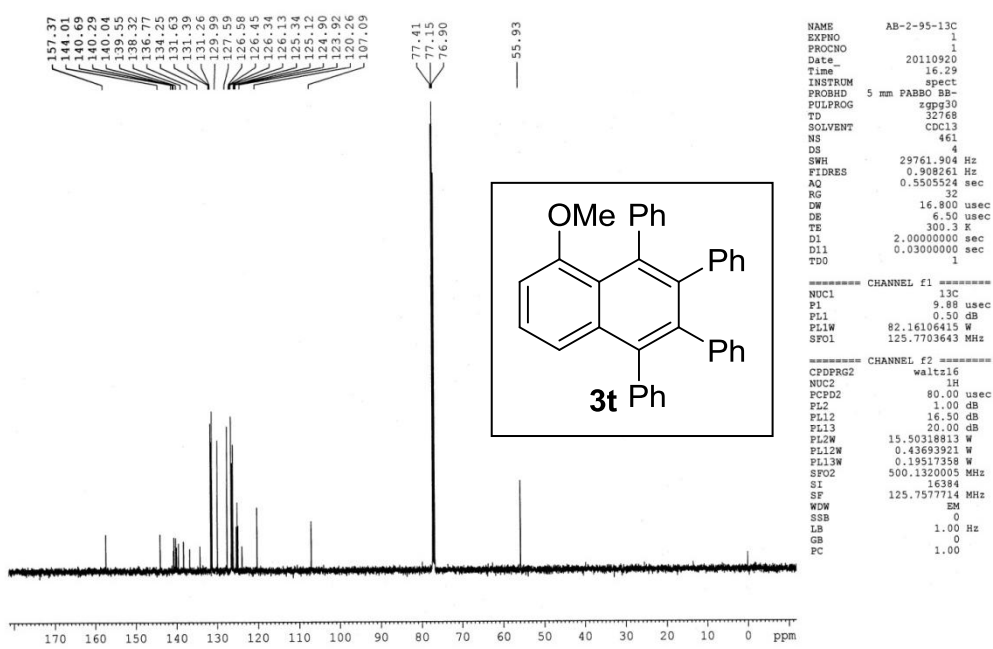
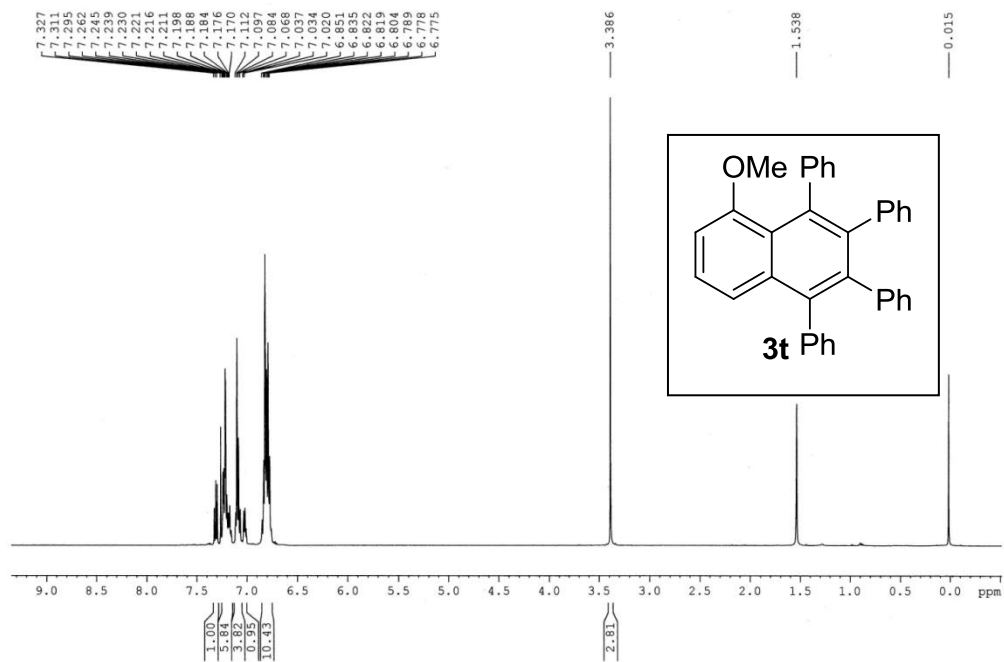


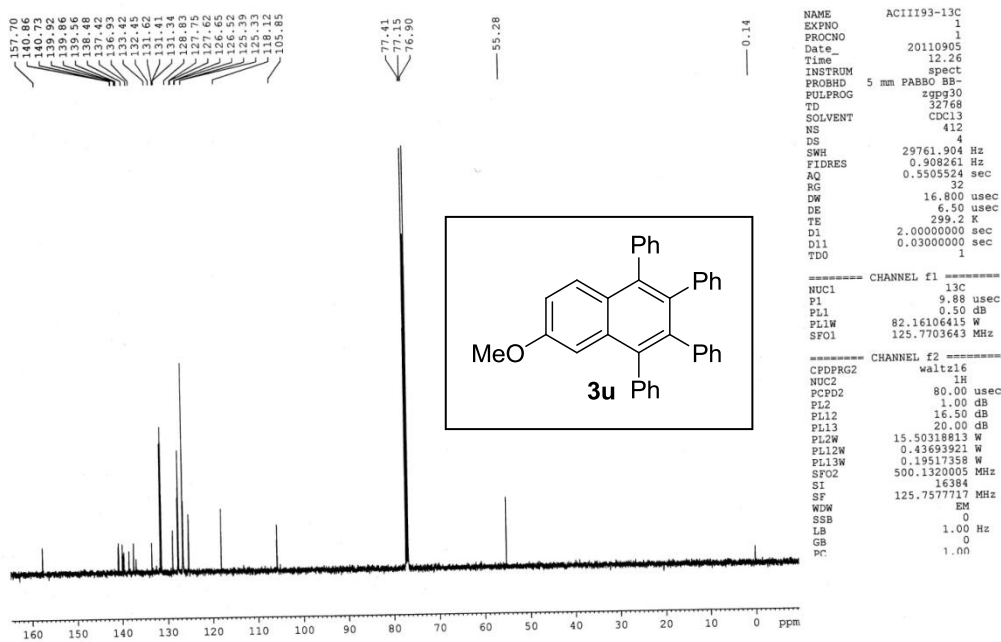
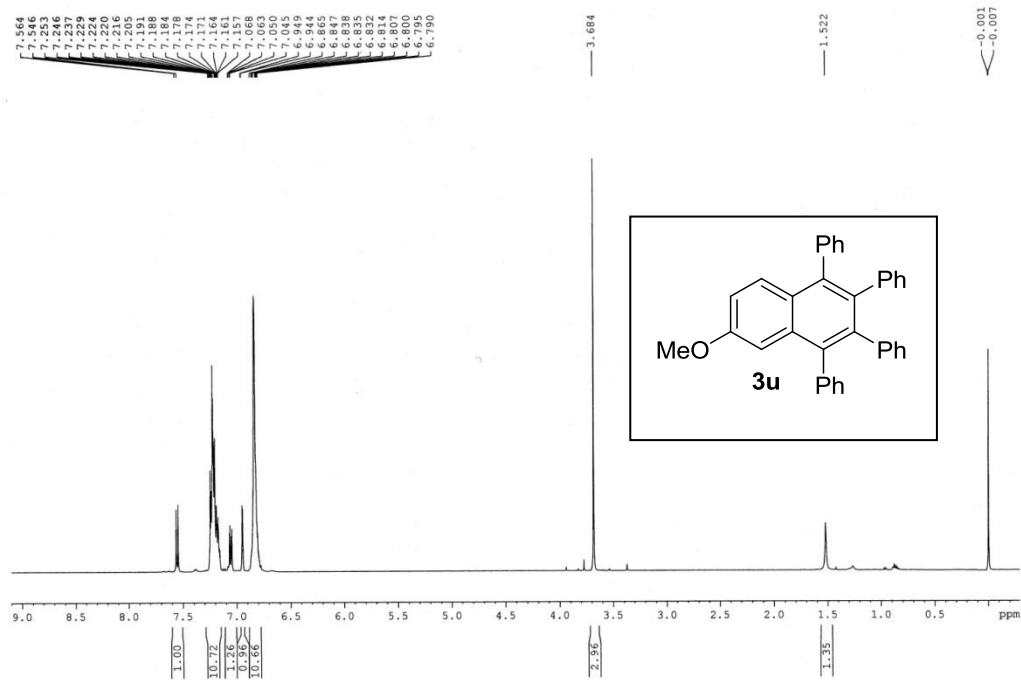




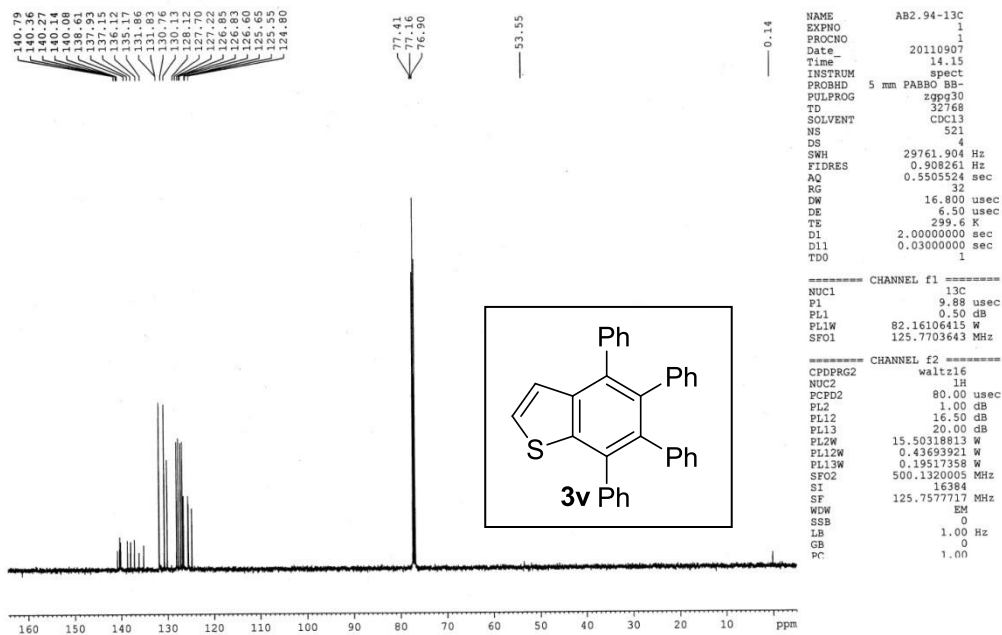
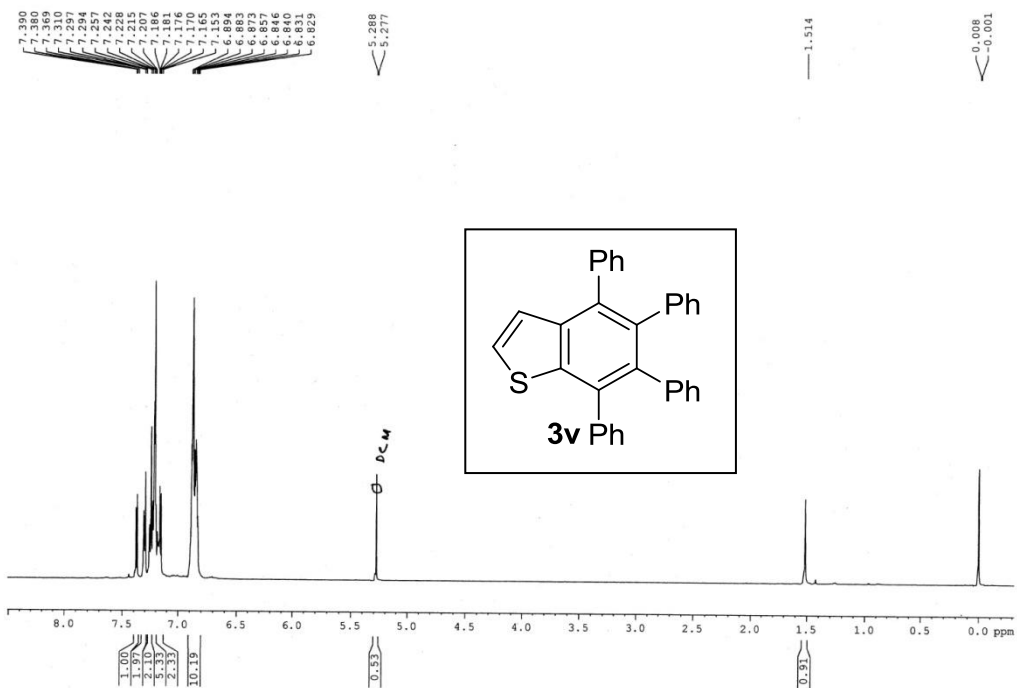


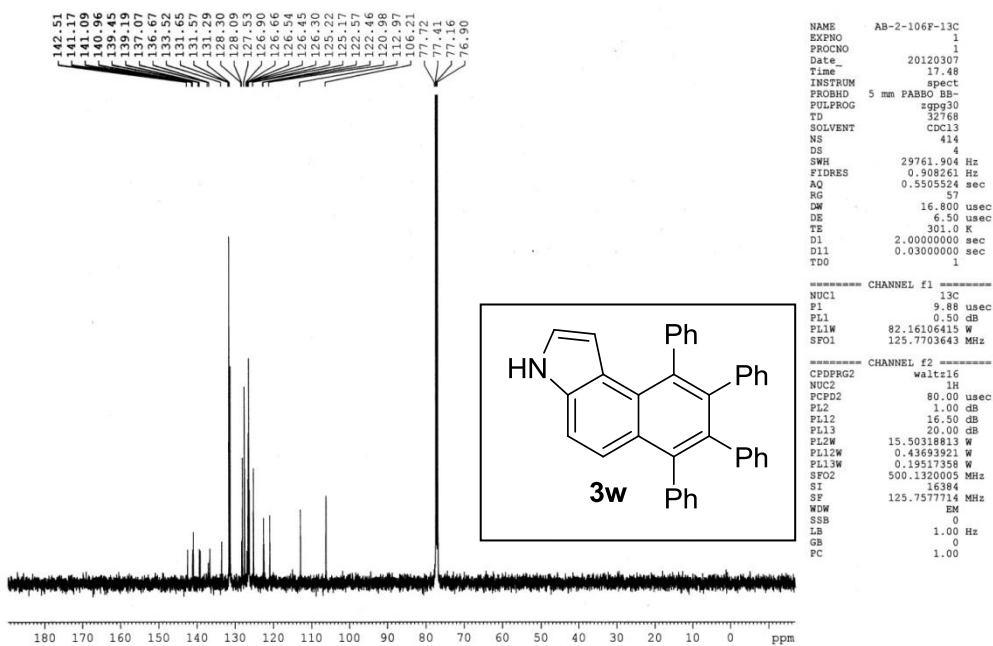
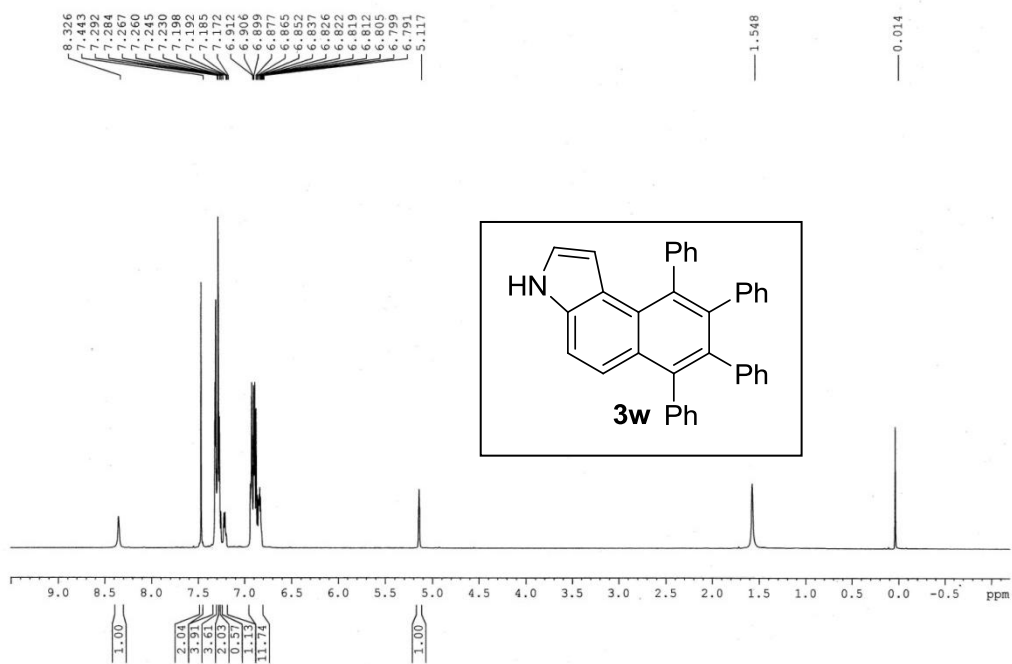


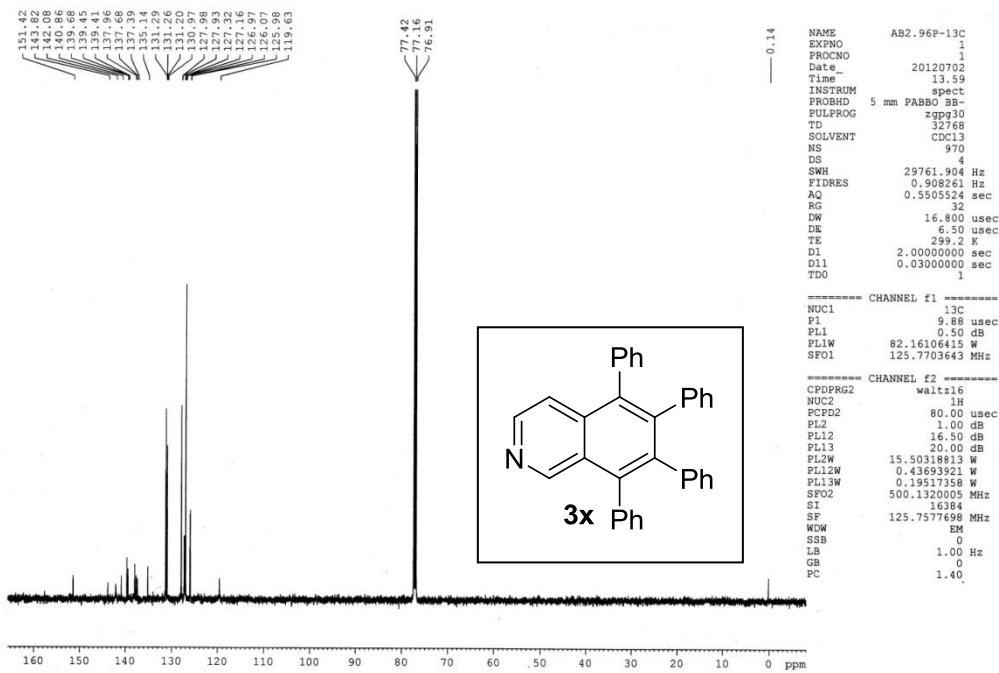
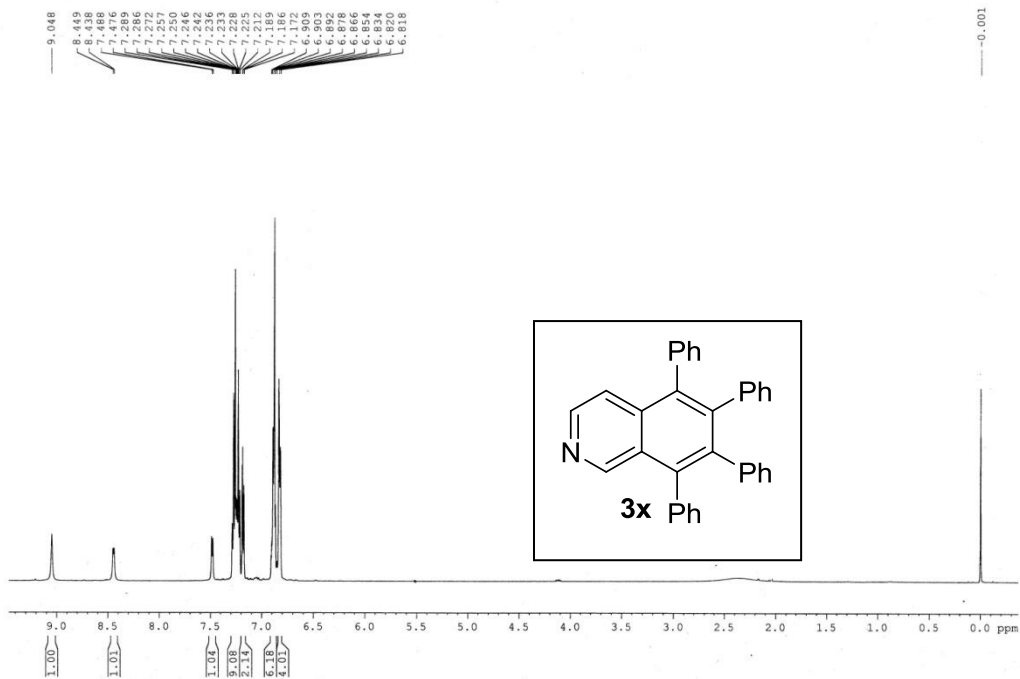


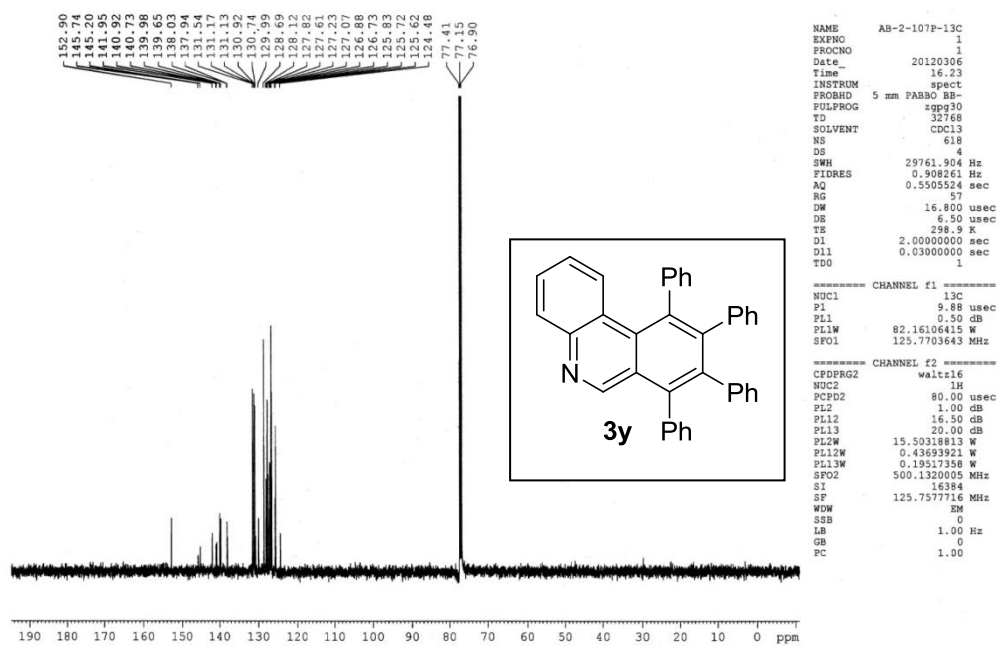
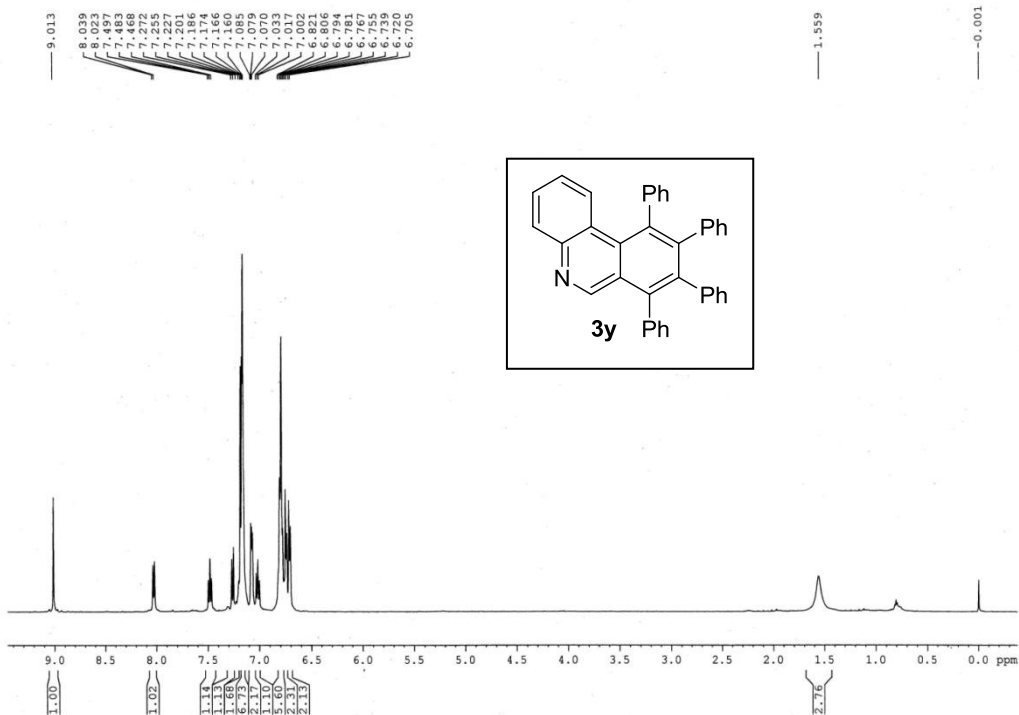






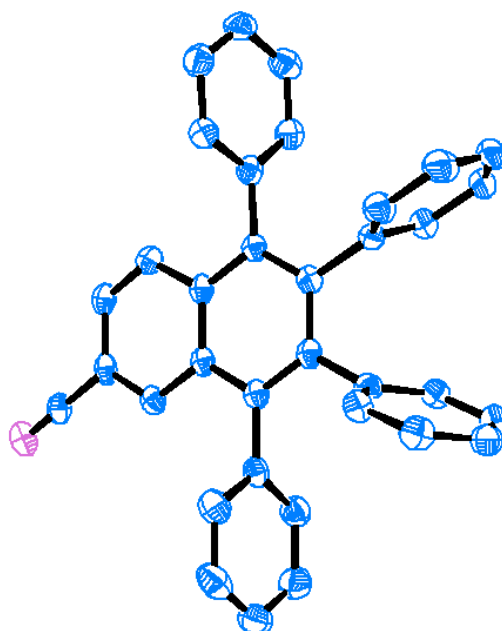






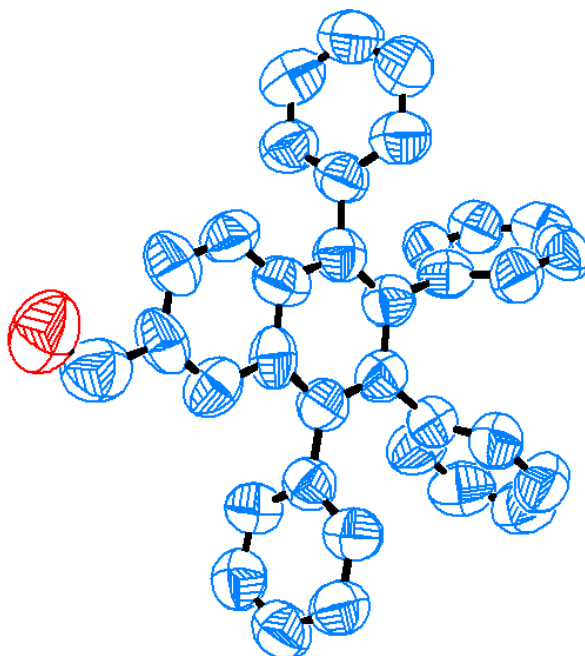
## Crystallographic information:

**Figure 1:** thermal ellipsoid representation of crystal structure of compound **3b**



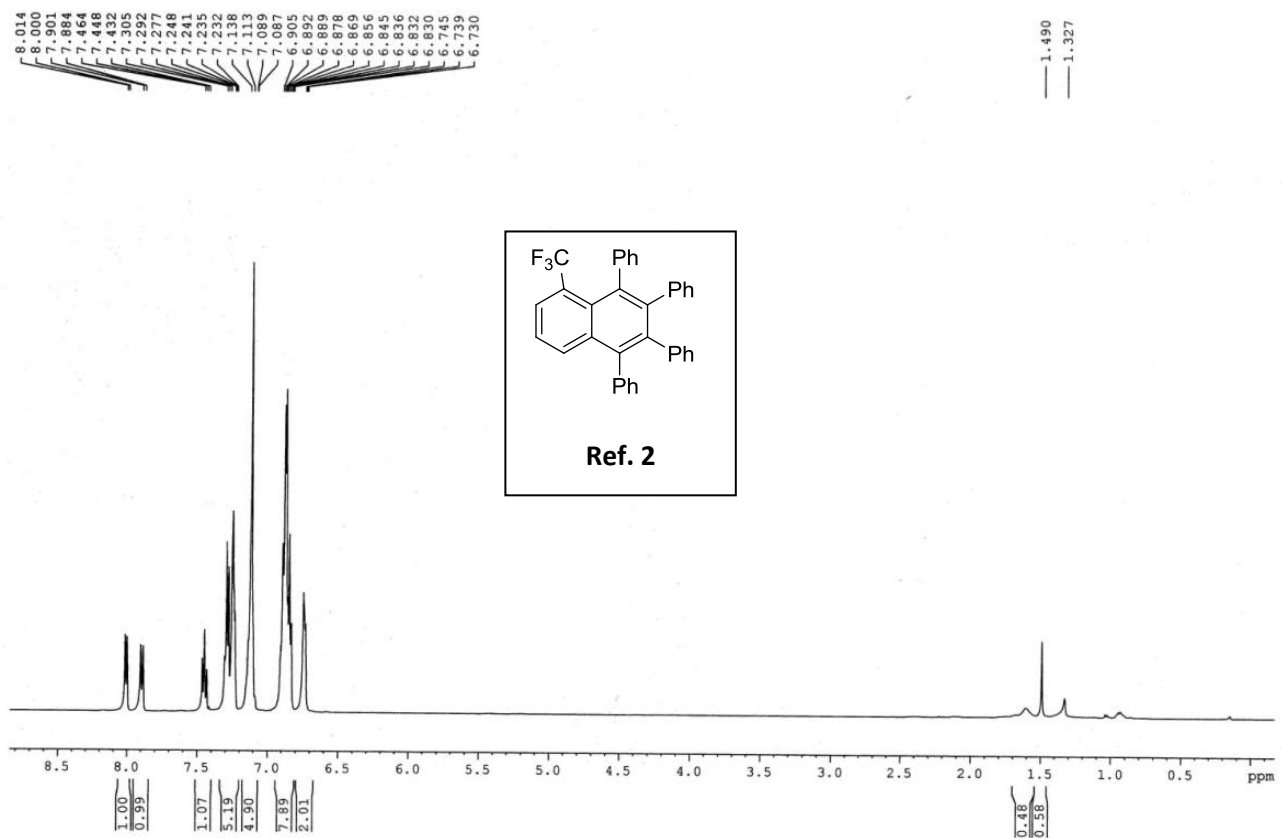
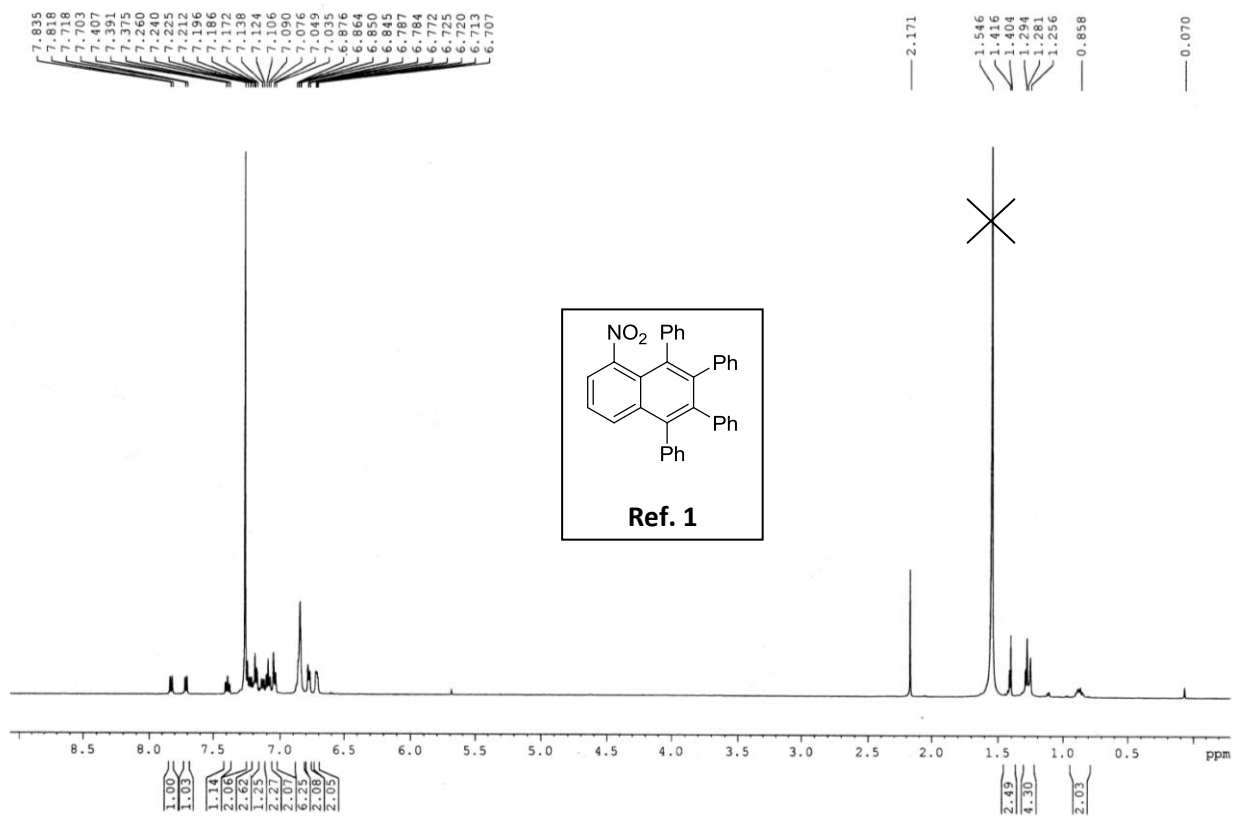
Crystallographic data for compound **3b**.  $C_{35}H_{23}N$ ; Mr = 457.54  $\text{g mol}^{-1}$ , orthorhombic, space group  $P_{bca}$ ,  $a = 6.6655(8) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 21.962(2) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 32.777(4) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\alpha = 90^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 90^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 90^\circ$ ,  $V = 4798.2(9) \text{ \AA}^3$ ,  $Z = 8$ ,  $\rho_{\text{calcd.}} = 1.267 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ,  $\mu = 0.073 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ ,  $T = 150(2) \text{ K}$ , 4029 observed reflections, 325 refined parameters,  $R_1 = 0.0453$   $wR_2 = 0.1479$  GOF = 1.102.

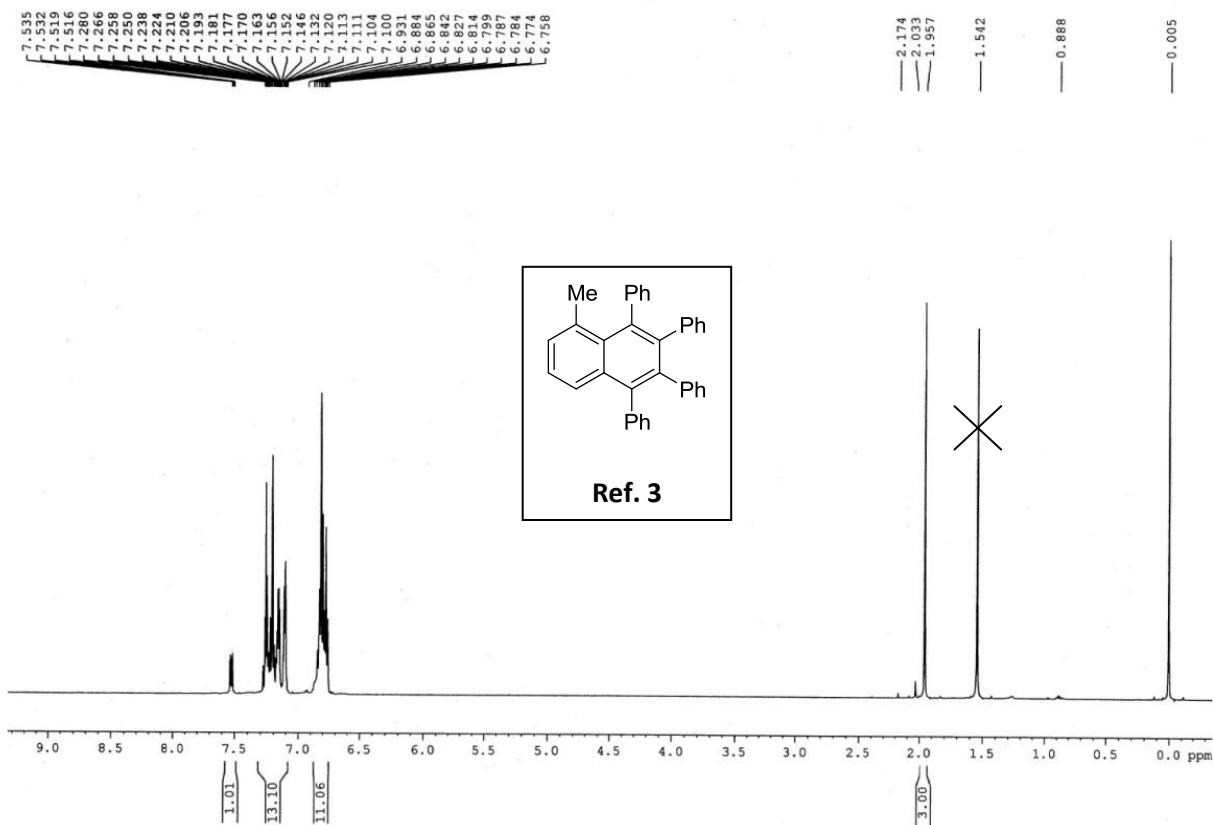
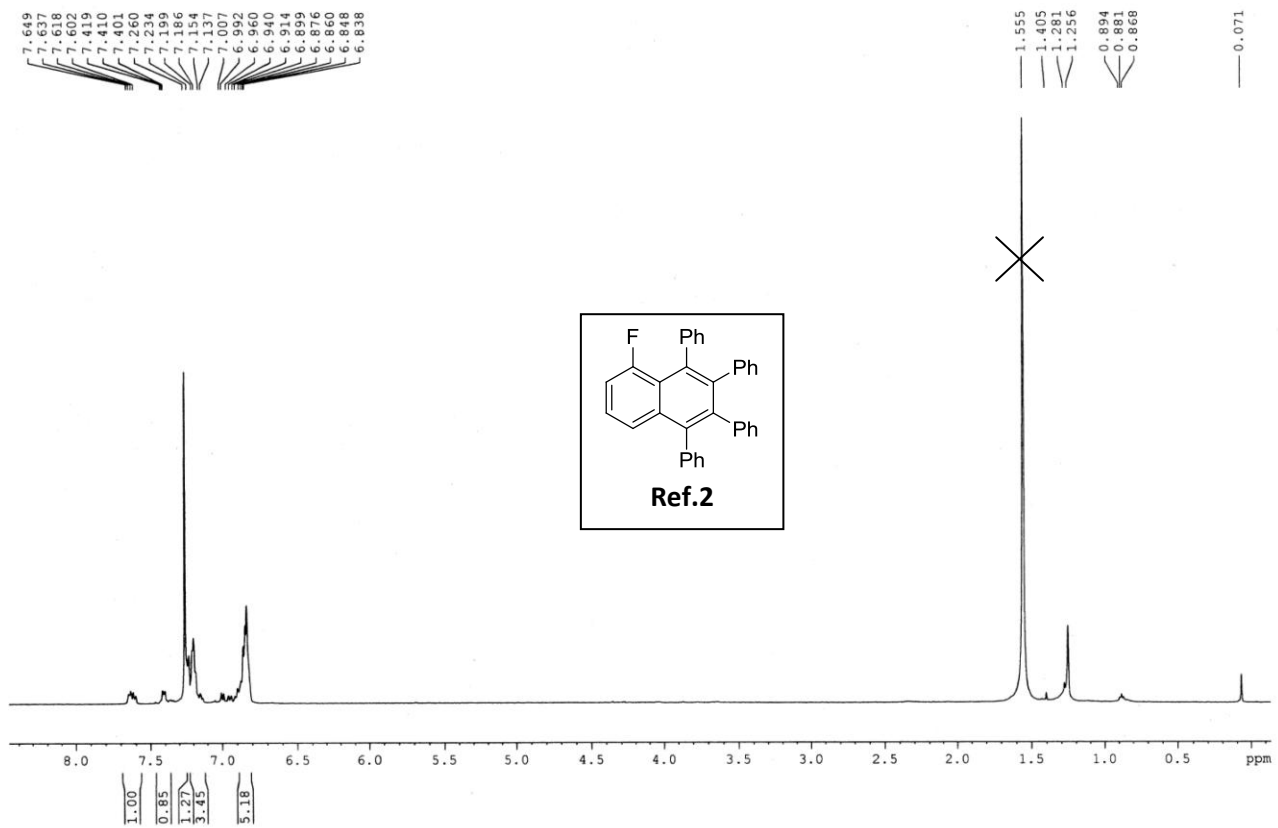
**Figure 2:** thermal ellipsoid representation of crystal structure of compound **3i**



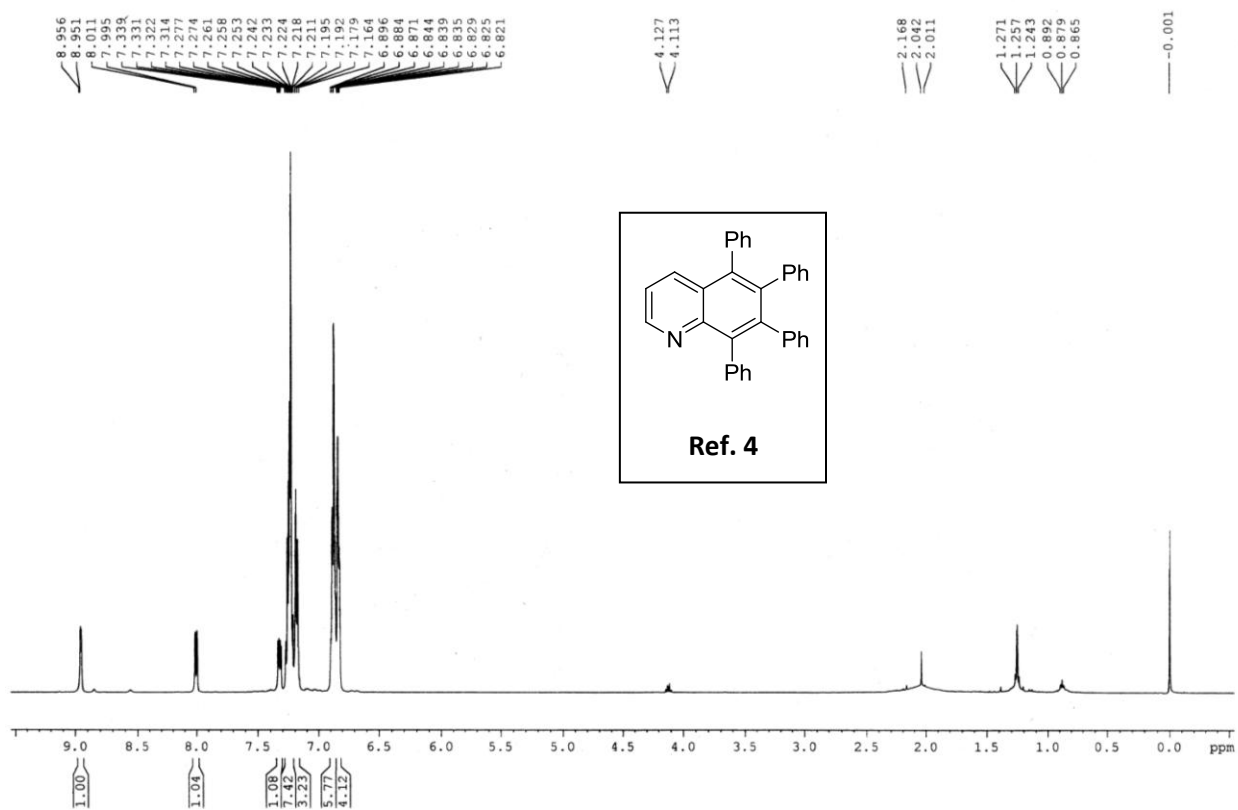
Crystallographic data for compound **3i**.  $C_{35}H_{24}O$ ;  $M_r = 460.54 \text{ g mol}^{-1}$ , orthorhombic, space group  $P2_12_12_1$ ,  $a = 8.242(4)$   $b = 15.900(8)$   $c = 18.948(10)$   $\alpha = 90^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 90^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 90^\circ$ ,  $V = 2483(2) \text{ \AA}^3$ ,  $Z = 4$ ,  $\rho_{\text{calcd.}} = 1.232 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ,  $\mu = 0.072 \text{ mm}^{-1}$ ,  $T = 150(2) \text{ K}$ , 1488 observed reflections, 327 refined parameters,  $R_1 = 0.0468$   $wR_2 = 0.1213$   $\text{GOF} = 0.504$ .

### Isomeric products – some representative NMR data :



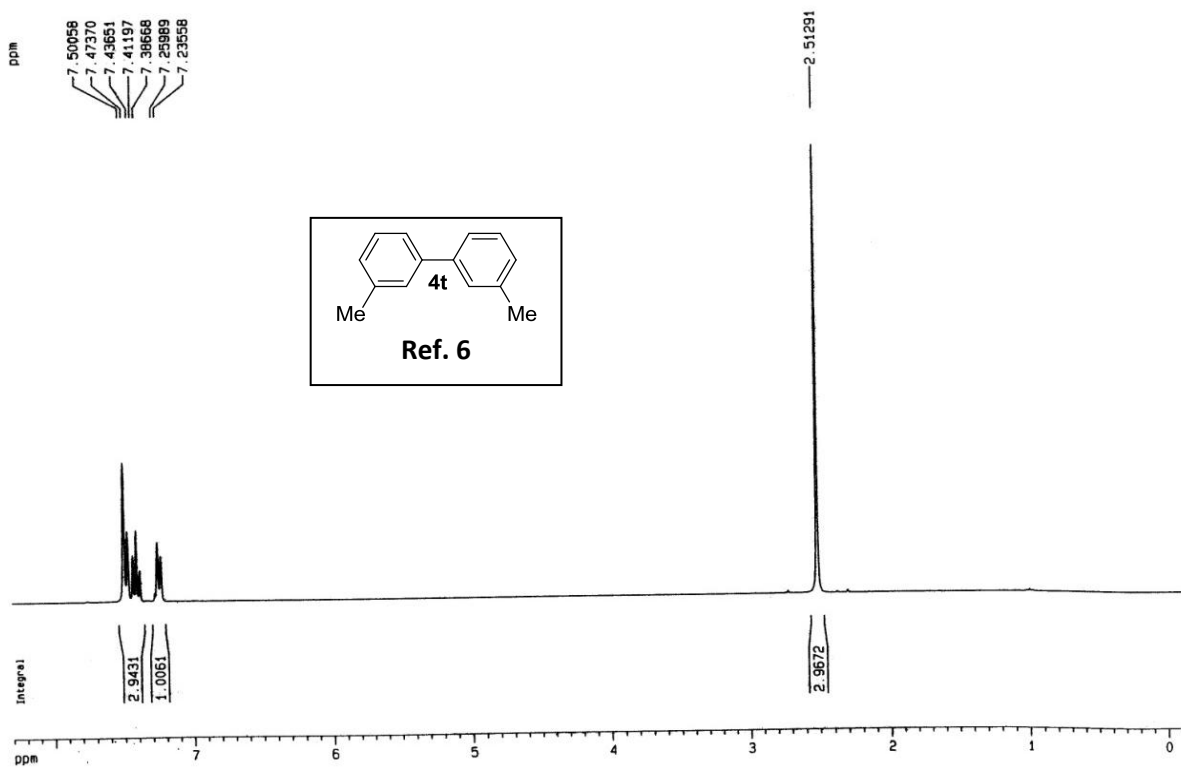
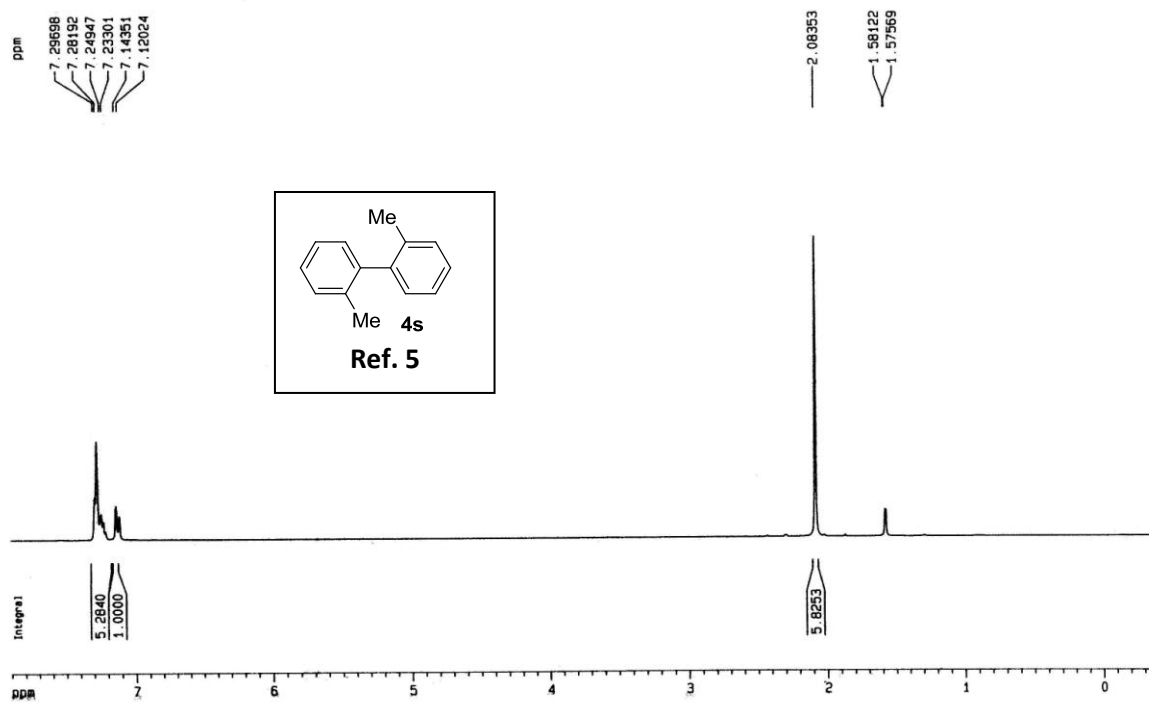


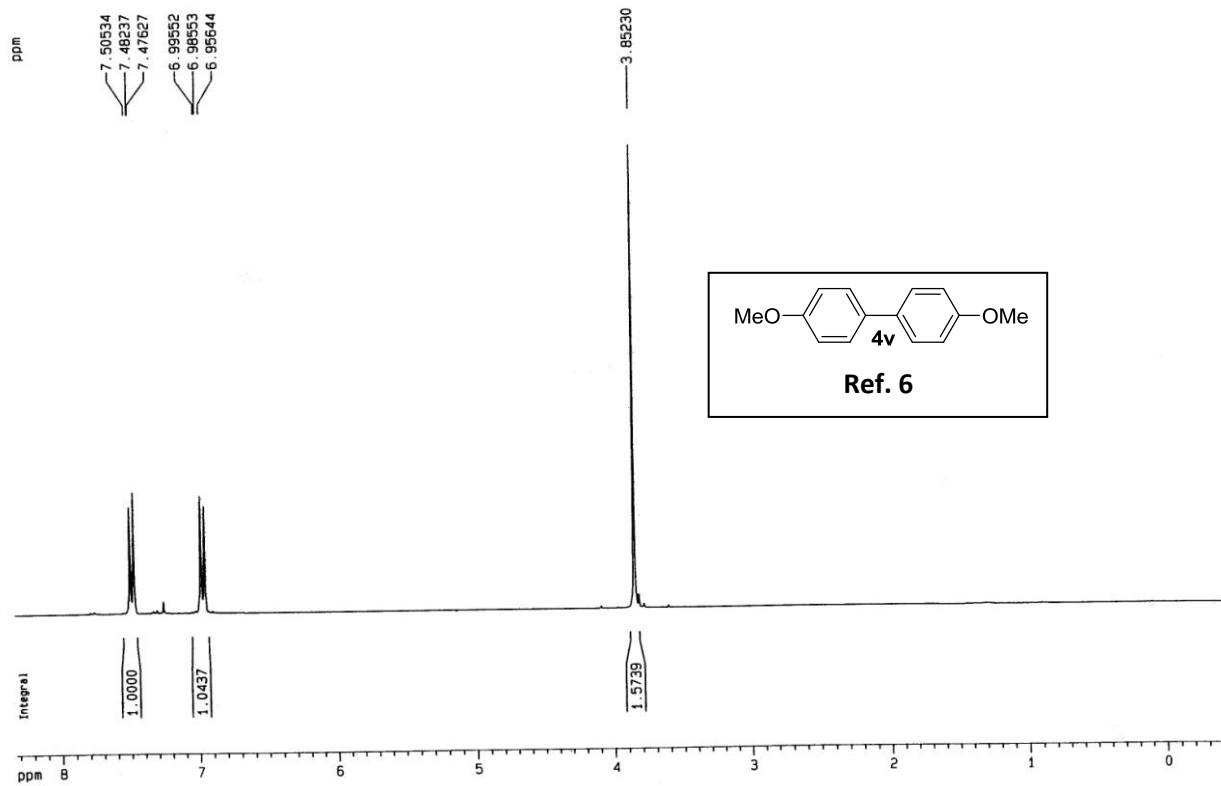
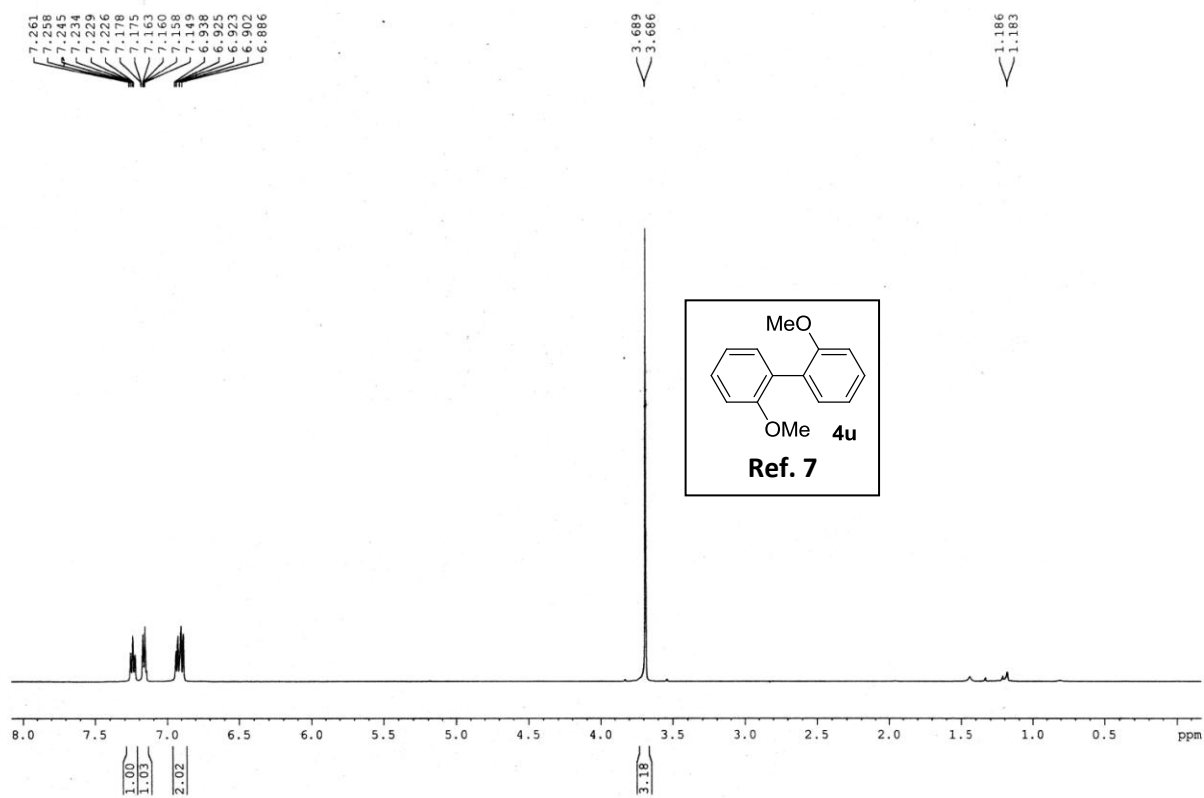




(# X indicates peak due to water in CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

# <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum of Homo-coupling Products :





## References:

- Ref. 1.** J. I. G. Cadogan, D. M. Smith and J. B. Thomson, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1*, 1972, 1296-1304.
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- Ref. 4.** T. Takahashi, Y. Li, P. Stepnicka, M. Kitamura, Y. Liu, K. Nakajima and M. Kitora, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2002, **124**, 576.
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- Ref. 7.** C. F. Nising, U. K. Schmid, M. Nieger and S. Bräse, *J. Org. Chem.* 2004, **69**, 6830.