

Direct arylation of furoxan using potassium aryltrifluoroborates

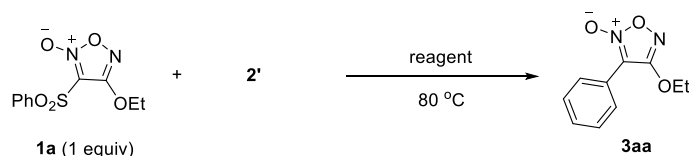
Table of Contents:

1. Optimization of Reaction Conditions	2
2. DFT-calculation	4
3. ¹ H NMR and ¹³ C NMR Spectra	6

1. Optimization of Reaction Conditions

It is well known that arylboronic acids are commonly used aryl radical precursors. We began our screening between furoxan **1a** and phenylboronic acid (Table S1, entries 1–22). Several oxidant such as KMnO_4 , $\text{Mn}(\text{OAc})_3$, $\text{Mn}(\text{acac})_3$ (acac = acetylacetonate), $\text{Mn}(\text{OAc})_2$, di-*tert*-butyl peroxide (DTBP), $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, etc (entries 1–9) were screened. The product **3aa** could be obtained in slightly lower yields when $\text{Mn}(\text{OAc})_3$ and $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ were used as oxidants (entries 2 and 6). Subsequently, further methodology was carried out for these two oxidants. For $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$, catalytic amount of different additives and large amount of reagents were tested, but had no significant improvement on the yield (entries 10–13, 15). For $\text{Mn}(\text{OAc})_3$, different solvents were examined and revealed that CH_3CN was the suitable solvent (entries 16–19). Increasing the amount of phenylboronic acid and oxidant to 7.0 equiv increased the yield to 36% (entry 21). Although the yield was slightly improved, there is no advantage to employ expensive oxidant in large quantities. The large amount of starting furoxan remaining and oxidant consumption forced us to consider other aryl partners. Firstly, phenyl diazonium tetrafluoroborate was investigated (entries 23 and 24). However, these strategies had no beneficial effect. In addition, aryl partners with bulky hindrance was performed to attempt to reduce the radical formation rate but was ineffective for the reaction (entry 25).

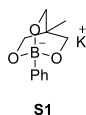
Table S1. Optimization of Reaction Conditions with other aryl radical precursors^a



entry	2' (equiv)	reagent (equiv)	additive (equiv)	solvent	time/h	yield/% ^b
1	$\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ (2)	KMnO_4 (2)	–	CH_3CN	13	8
2	$\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ (2)	$\text{Mn}(\text{OAc})_3$ (2)	–	CH_3CN	15	18
3	$\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ (2)	$\text{Mn}(\text{acac})_3$ (2)	–	CH_3CN	18	10
4	$\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ (2)	$\text{Mn}(\text{OAc})_2$ (2)	–	CH_3CN	18	0
5 ^c	$\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ (2)	DTBP (3)	–	CH_3CN	16	trace
6	$\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ (2)	$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ (2)	–	$\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1/1)	15	15
7	$\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ (2)	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ (2)	–	$\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1/1)	15	trace
8	$\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ (2)	$(\text{PyH})_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ (2)	–	CH_3CN	23	0
9	$\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ (2)	$(n\text{-Bu}_4\text{N})_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ (2)	–	CH_3CN	4	trace
10	$\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ (2)	$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ (2)	AgNO_3 (0.2)	$\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1/1)	18	14
11	$\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ (2)	$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ (2)	$\text{Mn}(\text{OAc})_3$ (0.2)	$\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1/1)	18	21
12	$\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ (2)	$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ (2)	$\text{Mn}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.2)	$\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1/1)	18	19
13	$\text{PhB}(\text{OH})_2$ (2)	$\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ (2)	$\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$	$\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$	20	0

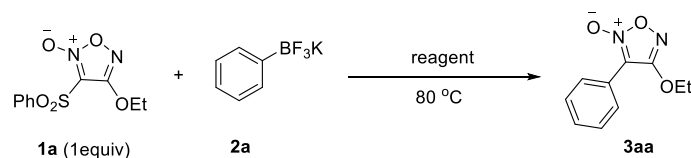
			(0.2)	(1/1)		
14	PhB(OH) ₂ (2)	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (2)	–	H ₂ O	18	14 ^d
15	PhB(OH) ₂ (14)	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (16)	–	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O	18	31 ^d
				(1/1)		
16	PhB(OH) ₂ (2)	Mn(OAc) ₃ (2)	–	toluene	18	trace
17	PhB(OH) ₂ (2)	Mn(OAc) ₃ (2)	–	DMF	18	0
18	PhB(OH) ₂ (2)	Mn(OAc) ₃ (2)	–	DMSO	18	16 ^d
19	PhB(OH) ₂ (2)	Mn(OAc) ₃ (2)	–	DCE	18	16 ^d
20 ^e	PhB(OH) ₂ (2)	Mn(OAc) ₃ (2)	–	CH ₃ CN	18	31 ^d
21	PhB(OH) ₂ (7)	Mn(OAc) ₃ (7)	–	CH ₃ CN	18	36
22 ^f	PhB(OH) ₂ (2)	Mn(OAc) ₃ (2)	–	CH ₃ CN	4	28 ^d
23 ^g	PhN ₂ BF ₄ (2)	Ascorbic acid	–	DMF	24	0
		(2)				
24 ^g	PhN ₂ BF ₄ (2)	Pyrazole (0.2)	<i>t</i> -BuOK (2)	DMSO	24	trace
25	Phenylborate	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (3)	–	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O	22	15 ^d
	S1 (3)			(1/1)		

^a Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.15 mmol), solvent (1.5 mL), Schlenk tube, argon atmosphere, 80 °C. ^b Isolated yield. ^c The temperature was 120 °C. ^d Determined by ¹H NMR analysis using durene as an internal standard. ^e Solvent (0.8 mL). ^f The temperature was 100 °C. ^g Room temperature.



Next, we started to use aryltrifluoroborate **2a**. The main results of the condition screening using **2a** are shown in the main text and herein the additional investigation of reaction conditions with **2a** are shown (Table S2). In order to avoid the hydrolysis of aryltrifluoroborate, acetonitrile-soluble peroxydisulfates were examined, but had no improvement on the yield (entry 3). Phase transfer catalysts failed to improve the yield in our heterogeneous condition (entries 4 and 5). Following, other solvents, different concentration and different equivalent were further tested, all of which were ineffective (entries 7–13).

Table S2. Optimization of Reaction Conditions^a



entry	reagent (equiv)	additive (equiv)	solvent	time/h	yield/% ^b
1	Selectfluor (2)	AgNO ₃ (0.2)	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (1/1)	48	23
2	DTBP (3)	–	CH ₃ CN	16	trace
3	(PyH) ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (3)	–	CH ₃ CN	23	0
4	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (3)	PEG 400 (0.1)	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (1/1)	7	35
5	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (3)	TBAB (0.1)	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (1/1)	7	42
6	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (3)	Mn(OAc) ₃ (0.2)	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (1/1)	4	42

7	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (5)	–	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (1/1)	4	38
8 ^c	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (3)	–	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (1/1)	4	45
9 ^d	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (3)	–	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (1/1)	4	42
10 ^e	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (3)	–	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (1/1)	4	42
11	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (3)	–	DMF	4	0
12	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (3)	–	DMSO	4	trace
13	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (3)	–	CH ₃ CN	4	0
14 ^f	K ₂ S ₂ O ₈ (3)	–	CH ₃ CN/H ₂ O (1/1)	4	45

^a Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.15 mmol), **2a** (3 equiv), solvent (1.5 mL), Schlenk tube, argon atmosphere, 80 °C. ^b Determined by ¹H NMR analysis using durene as an internal standard. ^c 5 equiv of **2a** was used. ^d Solvent (0.8 mL). ^e Solvent (3 mL). ^f K₂S₂O₈ was dissolved in H₂O and its solution was added dropwise at 80 °C to solution of **1a** and **2a** over 2 h.

2. DFT-calculation

Thermodynamic properties are estimated at 298.15 K and 1 atm. unit: hartree

	E_{tot}	E_0	E_{298}	H_{298}	G_{298}
S1	- 39.8382917567	-39.808465	-39.805359	-39.804414	-39.828291
S2	- 231.561275821	-231.473660	-231.469291	-231.468347	-231.501703
S3	- 780.196532967	-780.097763	-780.090146	-780.089202	-780.131488
RT	- 1231.34013447	- 1231.166102	- 1231.151092	- 1231.150147	- 1231.209850
Me-TS1	- 1271.17414588	- 1270.967520	- 1270.949582	- 1270.948638	- 1271.015070
Ph-TS1	- 1462.90031956	- 1462.638653	- 1462.617844	- 1462.616900	- 1462.692368
Me-INT	- 1271.24244415	- 1271.030971	- 1271.013683	- 1271.012739	- 1271.077409
Ph-INT*	- 1462.97281777	- 1462.708627	- 1462.688095	- 1462.687151	- 1462.759891
Me-TS2	- 1271.24010847	- 1271.029959	- 1271.012709	-1271.011765	- 1271.077286
Ph-TS2*	- 1462.97180570	- 1462.708629	- 1462.688344	- 1462.687400	- 1462.760129
Me-PD	- 491.057959413	-490.947243	-490.938396	-490.937452	-490.981886
Ph-PD	- 682.796816744	-682.632512	-682.620977	-682.620033	-682.671898

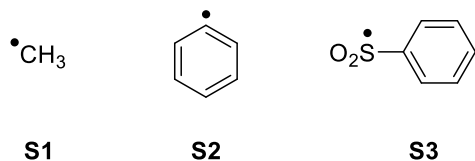
E_{tot} : The total electronic energy

E_0 : Sum of electronic and zero-point Energies

E_{298} : Sum of electronic and thermal Energies

H_{298} : Sum of electronic and thermal Enthalpies

G_{298} : Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies



* **Ph-INT** and **Ph-TS2** are very close in energy. **Ph-INT** is lower in E_{tot} but higher in G_{298} than **Ph-TS2**, which can be ascribed to the accuracy limitation of the computational calculation. This result implies that the elimination of the PhSO_2 radical can be concerted with the addition of the phenyl radical rather than the stepwise addition-elimination mechanism.

3. ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR Spectra

