#### **Supporting Information**

### Suzuki-Miyaura Coupling of Aryl Tosylates Catalyzed by an Array of Indolyl Phosphine-Palladium Catalysts

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#### 1. General considerations.

Unless otherwise noted, all reagents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without purification. All Suzuki-Miyaura reactions were performed in resealable screw cap schlenk flask (approx. 20 mL volume) in the presence of Teflon coated magnetic stirrer bar (3 mm × 8 mm). Toluene and tetrahydrofuran (THF) were distilled from sodium and sodium benzophenone ketyl under nitrogen, respectively. 1 tert-Butanol was distilled from sodium under nitrogen.<sup>1</sup> Chlorodiphenylphosphine (Tech grade) was distilled under vacuum prior to use. Most commercially available arylboronic acids were used as received. Some arylboronic acids may require further recrystallization depending on the received conditions. 1-Naphthylboronic acid and 2,4-di-tert-butyl-6-methoxyphenylboronic acid were synthesized according to literature methods (see section 4). New bottle of *n*-butyllithium was used (*Note*: since the concentration of *n*-BuLi from old bottle may vary, we recommend to perform a titration prior to use). K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>•H<sub>2</sub>O was purchased directly from commercial supplier and used without grinding. Thin layer chromatography was performed on precoated silica gel 60 F<sub>254</sub> plates. Silica gel (70-230 and 230-400 mesh) was used for column chromatography. Melting points were recorded on an uncorrected instrument. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were recorded on a 400 MHz spectrometer. Spectra were referenced internally to the residual proton resonance in CDCl<sub>3</sub> (δ 7.26 ppm), or with tetramethylsilane (TMS,  $\delta$  0.00 ppm) as the internal standard. Chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) were reported as part per million (ppm) in  $\delta$  scale downfield from TMS. <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were referenced to CDCl<sub>3</sub> (8 77.0 ppm, the middle peak). <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectra were referenced to 85% H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> externally. Coupling constants (J) were reported in Hertz (Hz). Mass spectra (EI-MS and ES-MS) were recorded on a Mass Spectrometer. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained on a ESIMS mass spectrometer. GC-MS analysis was conducted on a GCD system using a column with dimension of 30 m × 0.25 mm. The products described in GC yield were accorded to the authentic samples/dodecane calibration standard from GC-FID system. All yields reported refer to isolated yield of compounds estimated to be greater than 95% purity as determined by capillary gas chromatography (GC) or <sup>1</sup>H NMR. Compounds described in the literature were characterized by comparison of their <sup>1</sup>H, and/or <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra to the previously reported data. The procedures in this section are representative, and thus the yields may differ from those reported in tables. L4-L8 were prepared according to our previous publication (*Org. Lett.* **2007**, 9, 2795).

#### 2. Preparation of indolyl phosphine ligands L1-L3 and L9

General procedure for Fischer-indole synthesis: 2'-Bromoacetophenone (1.31 mL, 10 mmol) was mixed with N-methylphenylhydrazine (1.3 mL, 11 mmol) in phosphoric acid (5 mL) and stirred at room temperature for 30 min. PPA (25-30 g) was added to the mixture and an exothermic reaction ensured whereupon the mixture was heated slowly to 120 °C and kept at this temperature for 1 h. The mixture was poured into ice water and then extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3 × ~150 mL). The organic phases were combined, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was filtered through a short silica pad (3  $\times$  ~10 cm) and washed with hexane then EA/Hexane (1:9). The solution was evaporated to yield a light vellow solid. Small amount of cold hexane was used to further wash the product. The product was then dried under vacuum to afford N-methyl-2-(2'-bromophenyl)indole (2.35 g, 75%) as a light yellow solid. Melting point. 85.5-87.5 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.61 (s, 3H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 7.20-7.45 (m, 6H), 7.70-7.75 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 30.5, 102.0, 109.4, 119.7, 120.6, 121.6, 125.0, 127.1, 127.5 130.0, 132.6 132.7, 134.1, 137.1, 139.5; IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3049.43, 2933.63, 1536.35, 1457.76, 1431.08, 1382.94, 1337.55, 1309.58, 1164.78, 1061.55, 1023.56, 791.60, 749.44, 662.83, 578.63, 536.74, 454.92; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 285 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100), 204 (75), 190 (10), 178 (20); HRMS: calcd. for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>12</sub>BrNH<sup>+</sup>: 286.0231, found 286.0280.

#### N-Methyl-2-(2'- Dicyclohexylphosphinophenyl)indole (L2)

General procedure for ligand synthesis: N-methyl-2-(2'-bromophenyl)indole (2.2 g, 7.7 mmol) was dissolved in freshly distilled THF (25 mL) at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was cooled to -78 °C in dry ice/acetone bath. Titrated n-BuLi (8.47 mmol) was added dropwise by syringe. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min at -78 °C, chlorodicyclohexylphosphine (1.87 mL, 8.47 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure. After the solvent was removed under vacuum, the product was successively washed with cold MeOH/EtOH mixture. The product was then dried under vacuum. White solid of N-methyl-2-(2'-dicyclohexylphosphinophenyl)indole (L2) (2.75g, 88%) were obtained. Melting point. 171.9-174.9 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 1.20-1.80 (m, 22H), 3.53 (s, 3H), 6.44 (s, 1H), 7.15(t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.24-7.27 (m, 1H), 7.36-7.50 (m, 4H), 7.66 (d, J=7.7 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 25.5, 26.2, 27.1, 28.9, 29.3, 29.5, 30.1, 30.7, 103.2, 109.3, 119.3, 120.2 121.0, 127.6, 127.8, 128.0, 128.2, 128.4, 131.8, 131.9, 132.7, 136.6 (unresolved complex C-P splittings were observed);  ${}^{31}P$  NMR (162 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  -9.87; IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 2422.67, 3050.84, 2924.05, 2846.58, 1445.74, 1384.98, 1338.55, 1309.68, 1264.17, 1123.17, 1001.01, 886.58, 848.87, 769.86, 746.53, 523.77; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 403(M<sup>+</sup>, 25), 348 (5), 321 (30), 238 (100), 222 (30), 207 (20); HRMS: calcd. for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>34</sub>NP: 403.2423, found 403.2414.

#### N-Methyl-2-(2'-Diphenylphosphinophenyl)indole (L1)

General procedures for the synthesis of ligand **L2** were followed. *N*-Methyl-2-(2'-bromophenyl)indole (1.89 g, 6.6 mmol), *n*-BuLi (6.9 mmol), chlorodiphenylphosphine (1.25 mL, 7.0 mmol) were used to afford *N*-methyl-2-(2'-diphenylphosphinophenyl)indole (**L1**) (1.65 g, 64%) as a white crystal. Melting point. 122.0-125.5 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  3.18 (s, 3H), 6.55 (s,1H), 7.08-7.66 (m, 18H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz,  $C_2Cl_2$ )  $\delta$  30.5, 103.7, 103.8, 109.5, 119.5, 120.4, 121.5, 127.6, 128.5 (overlapped), 128.6, 128.7, 128.8, 131.6 (overlapped), 133.7,

133.8, 133.9, 137.2, 137.4, 137.5, 139.6 (overlapped) (unresolved complex C-P splittings were observed);  $^{31}$ P NMR (162 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  -12.02; IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3446.06, 3048.19, 2931.48, 1582.52, 1461.53, 1429.92, 1377.43, 1359.35, 1336.25, 1308.54, 1235.94, 1176.72, 1123.94, 1093.80, 1025.26, 999.97, 924.13, 943.98, 769.18, 745.33, 695.27, 539.41, 495.26; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 391 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100), 376 (50), 314 (30), 298 (27), 281 (5), 261 (5), 236 (50), 222 (40), 204 (25); HRMS: calcd. for  $C_{27}H_{22}NPH^+$ : 392.1568, found 392.1579.

#### N-Methyl-2-(2'-Diisopropylphosphinophenyl)indole (L3)

General procedures for the synthesis of ligand **L2** were followed. *N*-Methyl-2-(2'-bromophenyl)indole (1.66 g, 5.8 mmol), *n*-BuLi (6.38 mmol), chlorodiisopropylphosphine (1.03 mL, 6.4 mmol) were used to afford *N*-methyl-2-(2'-diisopropylphosphinophenyl)indole (**L3**) (1.41 g, 75%) as white crystal. Melting point. 146.1-147.8 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>)  $\delta$  1.06-1.15 (m, 12H), 1.80-2.80 (m, 2H), 3.61 (s, 3H), 6.52 (s, 1H), 7.23-7.77 (m, 8H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>)  $\delta$  20.0, 20.2, 23.3, 25.7 (overlapped), 30.8 (overlapped), 103.3 (overlapped), 109.4, 119.4, 120.1, 121.1, 127.8, 128.2, 128.4, 131.7, 131.8, 132.5, 132.6, 136.7, 137.9, 138.1, 140.6, 140.9, 141.5, 141.5 (overlapped) (unresolved complex C-P splitting was observed); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (162 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>)  $\delta$  -1.29; IR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) 3445.89, 3050.50, 2941.77, 2860.55, 1542.40, 1454.90, 1420.35, 1380.67, 1336.26, 1309.58, 1237.42, 1119.75, 1005.64, 880.09, 778.80, 747.64, 676.90, 653.14, 606.16, 583.14, 531.39, 459.25; MS (EI): *m/z* (relative intensity) 323 (M<sup>+</sup>, 20), 280 (100), 236 (40), 222 (30), 204 (5); HRMS: calcd. for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>26</sub>NP: 323.1797, found 323.1803.

#### Independent synthesis of ligand L9 for a L2/L9 ligand comparison study.

#### N-Methyl-2-phenyl-3-(dicyclohexylphosphino)indole (L9).

The synthesis of N-methyl-2-phenyl-3-bromoindole followed to the literature method. [2] N-Methyl-2-phenyl-3-bromoindole (0.855 g, 3.0 mmol) was dissolved in freshly distilled THF (20 mL) at room temperature under a nitrogen atmosphere. The solution was cooled to -78 °C in dry ice/acetone bath. Titrated n-BuLi (3.3 mmol) was added dropwise by syringe. After the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min at -78 °C, chlorodicyclohexylphosphine (0.66 mL, 3.3 mmol) in THF (5 mL) was added. The reaction was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. Solvent was removed under reduced pressure. After the solvent was removed under vacuum, the product was successively washed with cold MeOH/EtOH mixture. The product was then dried under vacuum. White solid of N-methyl-2-phenyl-3-(dicyclohexylphosphino)indole **(L9)** (0.85 g, 71%) were obtained. Melting point. 122.0-123.2 °C;  $^{1}$ H NMR (400 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$ 1.19-2.55 (m, 22H), 3.08 (s, 3H), 7.19-7.39 (m, 6H), 7.51 (d, J=7.3 Hz, 2H), 8.16-8.18 (m, 1H);  $^{13}$ C NMR (100 MHz,CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  26.8, 27.3, 27.5 (overlapped), 27.6, 30.7 (overlapped), 31.0, 31.1, 32.5, 32.8, 34.8, 34.9, 105.1, 105.3, 110.3, 120.5, 122.1 (Overlapped), 127.8, 127.9, 131.3 (overlapped), 132.1 (overlapped), 133.3 (overlapped), 138.8 (overlapped), 149.8, 150.2 (unresolved complex C-P splittings were observed);  $^{31}P$  NMR (162 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  -18.36; IR  $(cm^{-1})\ 3049.36,\ 2921.78,\ 2845.98,\ 1465.12,\ 1443.10,\ 1372.54,\ 1336.47,\ 1264.83,\ 1106.31,$ 1021.29, 887.02, 849.63, 795.91, 737.94, 698.91, 619.86, 550.50; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 403(M<sup>+</sup>, 25), 348 (5), 321 (30), 238 (100), 222 (25), 207 (10); HRMS: calcd. for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>34</sub>NPH<sup>+</sup>: 404.2507, found 404.2511.

#### 3. Preparation of aryl tosylates

4-*tert*-Butylphenyl tosylate<sup>[3]</sup>, 3,5-dimethylphenyl tosylate<sup>[4]</sup>, 4-benzoylphenyl tosylate<sup>[5]</sup>, 2-acetylphenyl tosylate<sup>[6]</sup>, 2-cyanophenyl tosylate<sup>[7]</sup>, 5-formyl-2-methoxyphenyl tosylate<sup>[6]</sup>, 3-acetylphenyl tosylate<sup>[8]</sup>, 4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl tosylate<sup>[5]</sup>, 4-methoxyphenyl tosylate<sup>[9]</sup>, 6-(tosyloxy)quinoline<sup>[10]</sup> and 8-(tosyloxy)quinoline<sup>[11]</sup> were prepared from their corresponding phenols with TsCl in the presence of triethylamine in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> according to the literature method.<sup>[9]</sup> 1,2-Dihydro-3-naphthyl tosylate was prepared according to the literature method.<sup>[12]</sup>

#### 4. Procedures for preparation arylboronic acid substrates

#### 1-Naphthylboronic acid<sup>13</sup>

Anhydrous THF (20 mL) was added to 1-bromonaphthalene (5.56 mL, 40 mmol) under nitrogen at room temperature. *n*-Butylithium (44 mmol) was added dropwise to the solution at -78 °C and stirred for 30min. The reaction mixture was transferred to a solution of B(O*i*-Pr)<sub>3</sub> (18.6 mL, 80 mmol) in THF (10 mL) at -78 °C *via* cannular under nitrogen. The solution was warm to room temperature and stirred overnight. Diluted HCl (10%, 20 mL) was added to the mixture and stirred for 30 min. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted by diethyl ether (50 mL × 3). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine and dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was removed and the residue was crystallized under ether/hexane to give colorless crystals (5.0 g, 72%). The product was used without further characterization.

#### 2,4-Di-tert-butyl-6-methoxyphenylboronic acid 14

*n*-Butyllithium (1.6 M in hexane, 25 mL, 40 mmol) was added to a solution of 2-bromo-3,5-di *tert*-butylanisole (12 g, 40 mmol) in THF (20 mL) at -78 °C under nitrogen. The mixture was stirred for 1 h and then transferred to a solution of distilled B(OMe)<sub>3</sub> (9.1 mL, 80 mmoL) in THF (10 mL) at -78 °C under nitrogen. It was allowed to warm to room temperature and water was added. The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (3 × ~100 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine. After removing of solvent, the residue was redissolved in ethanol (60 mL). A solution of NaOH (2 M) was added and the mixture was stirred for 2 h. Solvent was rotary-evaporated, and the remaining aqueous layer was extracted with ether (3 × ~100 mL). The etheral layer was then washed with brine and dried over

MgSO<sub>4</sub>. The solvent was removed, and the residue was recrystallized from ether/hexane to give 2,4-di-*tert*-butyl-6-methoxyphenylboronic acid as colorless crystals (7.8 g, 74%). The product was used without further characterization.

### 5. General procedures/data for initial ligand and reaction conditions screening

General procedure for screening:  $Pd(OAc)_2$  (2.3 mg, 0.010 mmol) and ligand (Pd:L = 1:4) were loaded into a Schlenk tube equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar. The tube was evacuated and flushed with nitrogen for three times. Precomplexation was applied by adding freshly distilled dichloromethane and  $Et_3N$  into the tube. The palladium complex stock solution was stirred and warmed using hair drier for about 1 to 2 minutes until the solvent started boiling. The solvent was then evaporated under high vacuum. 4-tert-Butylphenyl tosylate (1.0 mmol), phenylboronic acid (2.0 mmol) and base (3.0 mmol) were loaded into the tube, and the system was further evacuated and flushed with nitrogen for three times. The solvent (3.0 mL) was added with stirring at room temperature for several minutes. The tube was then placed into a preheated oil bath (110 °C) and stirred for the time as indicated. After completion of reaction, the reaction tube was allowed to cool to room temperature. Ethyl acetate (~10 mL), dodecane (227  $\mu$ L, internal standard) and water were added. The organic layer was subjected to GC analysis. The GC yield obtained was previously calibrated by authentic sample/dodecane calibration curve.

entry	Ligand	base	Solvent	GC yield (%)
1	L1	K <sub>3</sub> PO <sub>4</sub>	t-BuOH	<1
2	<b>L2</b>	$K_3PO_4$	t-BuOH	93
3	L3	$K_3PO_4$	t-BuOH	86
4	<b>L2</b>	$K_3PO_4$	DMF	99
5	<b>L2</b>	$Cs_2CO_3$	t-BuOH	85
6	L2	KO <i>t</i> -Bu	t-BuOH	14
7	L2	$K_3PO_4$	Dioxane	45
8	L2	$K_3PO_4$	THF	46

#### 6. General procedures for Suzuki-Miyaura couplings of aryl tosylates

General procedure for Suzuki-Miyaura coupling of aryl tosylates: Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (2.3 mg, 0.010 mmol) and ligand (Pd:L = 1:4) were loaded into a Schlenk tube equipped with a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar. The tube was evacuated and flushed with nitrogen for several times. Precomplexation was applied by adding freshly distilled dichloromethane and Et<sub>3</sub>N into the tube. The solution was stirred and warmed using hair drier for about 1 to 2 minutes until the solvent started boiling. The solvent was then evaporated under high vacuum. Aryl tosylate (1.0 mmol), aryl boronic acid (2.0 mmol) and K<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>•H<sub>2</sub>O (3.0 mmol) were loaded into the tube, and the system was further evacuated and flushed with nitrogen for several times. The solvent tertbutanol (3.0 mL) was then added. The tube was stirred at room temperature for several minutes and then placed into a preheated oil bath (110 °C) for the time period as indicated in Table 2. After completion of reaction as judged by GC analysis, the reaction tube was allowed to cool to room temperature and quenched with water and diluted with EtOAc. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was washed with EtOAc. The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude products were purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (230-400 mesh) to afford the desired product.

#### 7. Characterization data for coupling products

#### 4-tert-Butylbiphenyl (Table 2, entry 1 and 2). [15]

Hexane,  $R_f$ =0.55; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  1.72 (s, 9H), 7.64 (t, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.72-7.82 (m, 4H), 7.89-7.96 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  31.3, 34.4, 125.6, 126.7, 126.9, 128.6, 138.2, 140.9, 150.0; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 210 (M<sup>+</sup>, 35), 195 (100), 178 (20), 167 (30).

#### 3,5-Dimethylbiphenyl (Table 2, entry 3).[16]

Hexane,  $R_f$ =0.55; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.76 (s, 6H), 7.37(s, 1H), 7.63(s, 2H), 7.67-7.71 (m,1H), 7.77-7.80 (m, 2H), 7.95-7.99 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  21.2, 125.0, 126.9, 127.0, 128.5, 128.8, 138.0, 141.1, 141.3, MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 182 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100), 167 (70), 152 (25).

#### 4-(2,6-Dimethylphenyl)benzophenone (Table 2, entry 4).

EA:Hexane = 1:20,  $R_f$ =0.4; white solid, m.p. = 76.5-78.9 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.13 (s, 6H), 7.17-7.32 (m, 5H), 7.51-7.63 (m, 3H), 7.92-7.97 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  20.5, 127.1, 127.2, 127.9, 128.7, 129.6, 130.0, 131.9, 135.1, 135.5, 137.3, 140.3, 145.4, 195.8; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 286 (M<sup>+</sup>, 80), 209 (100), 181 (25), 165 (50), 105 (45). HRMS: calcd. for  $C_{21}H_{18}O$ : 287.1436, found 287.1442.

#### 2-Acetyl-2'-methylbiphenyl (Table 2, entry 5).[17]

DCM:Hexane = 2:8,  $R_f$ =0.2; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  1.98 (s, 3H), 2.14 (s, 3H), 7.13 (d, J=7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.21-7.30 (m, 4H), 7.40-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.69-7.71(m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  19.9, 29.5, 125.6, 127.2, 127.8, 128.0, 129.3, 130.0, 130.4, 130.7, 135.3, 139.9, 140.3, 140.5, 202.7; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 210 (M<sup>+</sup>, 10), 195 (100), 177 (15), 165 (45), 152 (30).

#### 2-Cyano-4'-methylbiphenyl (Table 2, entry 6).[18]

DCM:Hexane = 2:8,  $R_f$ =0.35; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.43 (s, 3H,), 7.32 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (dt, J=1.1, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.49-7.51 (m, 3H), 7.61 (dt, J= 1.2, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.74 (dd, J=0.8, 7.7 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  20.8, 110.6, 118.5, 126.9, 128.2, 129.0, 129.6, 132.4, 133.3, 134.9, 138.2, 145.0; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 193 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100), 177 (10), 165 (35)

#### 3-Phenyl-4-methoxybenzaldehyde (Table 2, entry 7). [19]

EA:Hexane = 1:9,  $R_f$ =0.4; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  3.82 (s, 3H), 7.04 (d, J=8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.84 (m, 7H), 9.89 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  55.3, 110.7, 127.1, 127.7, 129.0, 129.4, 130.8, 131.0, 131.6, 136.7, 161.0, 190.3; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 212 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100), 197(3), 183(5), 168(25).

#### 3-(2-Naphthyl)acetophenone (Table 2, entry 8).

EA:Hexane = 1:9, R<sub>f</sub>=0.35; White solid, m.p. = 69.5-71.8 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.60 (s, 3H), 7.45-7.50 (m, 3H), 7.68 (dd, J=1.6, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.78-7.89 (m, 5H), 8.00 (bs, 1H), 8.30 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  26.2, 124.7, 125.5, 125.8, 126.0, 126.5, 126.8, 127.2, 127.8, 128.2, 128.6, 131.3, 132.4, 133.2, 136.8, 137.2, 140.9, 197.5; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 246 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100), 231 (90), 202 (95). HRMS: calcd. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>14</sub>O: 247.1123, found 247.1106.

#### Methyl 4-(4'-tolyl)benzoate (Table 2, entry 9).[20]

EA:Hexane = 1:9,  $R_f$ =0.5; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.42 (s, 3H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 7.27 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.3 Hz), 8.12 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  21.0, 51.8, 126.5, 126.9, 128.4, 129.4, 129.9, 136.8, 137.9, 145.3, 166.8; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 226 (M<sup>+</sup>, 85), 195 (100), 165 (40), 152 (50), 139 (10).

#### 4-(4'-Tolyl)anisole (Table 2, entry 10).[21]

Hexane,  $R_f$ =0.1; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.53 (s, 3H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 7.10 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (d, J=8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.66 (d, J=8.7 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  20.9, 55.0, 114.0, 126.4, 127.8, 129.3, 133.5, 136.1, 137.8, 158.8; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 198 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100), 183 (60), 165 (10), 155 (35).

#### 5-(2-Biphenyl)quinoline (Table 3, entry 1).

EA:Hexane = 1:9,  $R_f$ =0.15; light yellow viscous liquid; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.18 (bs, 5H), 7.25-7.54 (m, 6H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.94-7.98 (m, 2H), 8.85 (d, J= 4.0 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  120.8, 126.4, 127.4, 127.7, 127.8, 127.9, 128.3, 129.6, 130.4, 130.5, 131.7, 135.6, 139.2, 139.7, 140.4, 140.8, 146.8, 149.9; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 281 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100), 266 (30), 252 (20); HRMS: calcd. for  $C_{21}H_{15}N$ : 281.1199, found 281.1203.

#### 7-(2'-Tolyl)quinoline (Table 3, entry 2). [23]

EA:Hexane = 1:9,  $R_f$ =0.25; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.28 (s, 3H), 7.42-7.53 (m, 5H), 7.67-7.76 (m, 2H), 7.92-8.25 (m, 2H), 9.07-9.09 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  20.1, 120.4, 125.0, 125.7, 127.1, 127.2, 127.9, 129.3, 129.8, 129.9, 135.6, 136.4, 139.5, 141.0, 146.1, 149.8; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 218 (M<sup>+</sup>, 85), 204 (100), 188 (5), 176 (3).

#### 6-(2,4-Di-tert-butyl-6-methoxyphenyl)quinoline (Table 3, entry 3).

EA:Hexane = 1:9,  $R_f$ =0.15; white solid, m.p. = 136.4-138.1 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  1.19 (s, 9H), 1.42 (s, 9H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 6.92 (s, 1H); 7.24-7.31 (m, 4H), 8.02 (d, J=7.9 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (d, J=8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.87 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  31.1, 32.5, 34.8, 36.6, 55.5, 105.7, 116.0, 120.5, 127.0, 127.2, 127.5, 129.2, 133.9, 135.5, 138.3, 147.0, 148.4, 149.6, 150.6, 157.3; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 347 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100), 332 (75), 317 (5), 302 (3), 290 (5), 276(75), 261(30); HRMS: calcd. for  $C_{24}H_{29}NO$ : 347.2244, found 347.2253.

#### 1,2-Dihydro-3-phenylnaphthalene (Table 3, entry 4).[24]

Hexane,  $R_f$ =0.4; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  3.00-3.04 (m, 2H), 3.21-3.25 (m, 2H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 7.44-7.69 (m, 7H), 7.84-7.85 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  26.1, 27.9, 124.2, 124.9, 126.4, 126.5, 126.8, 127.0, 127.1, 128.2, 134.5, 138.3, 140.8; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 206 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100), 191 (20), 178 (5), 165 (5), 128 (30), 91(55);

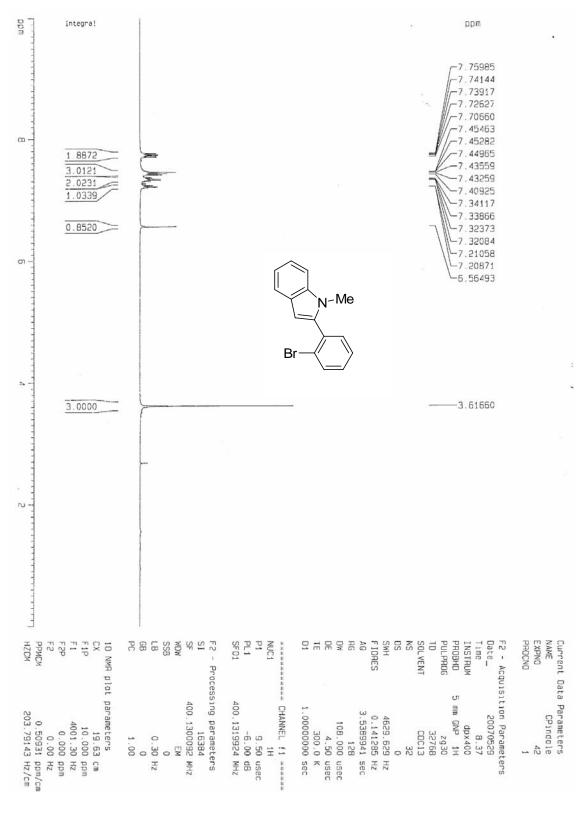
#### 6-Phenylquinoline (Table 3, entry 5).[20]

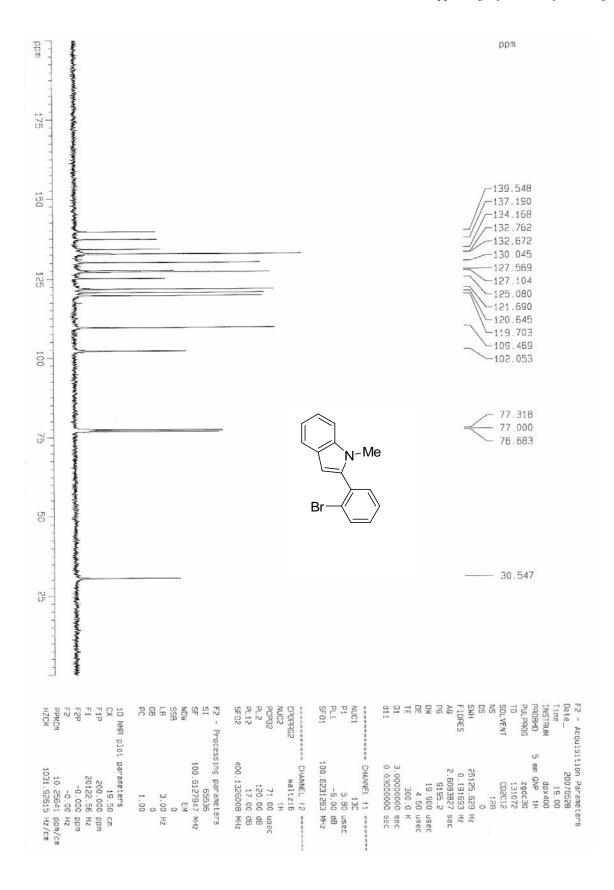
EA:Hexane = 2:8,  $R_f$ =0.25; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.21-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.37-7.71 (m, 2H), 7.58-7.60 (m, 2H), 7.82-7.87 (m, 2H), 7.96-8.15 (m, 2H), 8.83 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  121.0, 125.0, 127.0, 127.3, 128.0, 128.5, 128.7, 129.4, 135.7, 138.7, 139.7, 147.2, 149.9; MS (EI): m/z (relative intnsity) 205 (M<sup>+</sup>, 100), 176 (10).

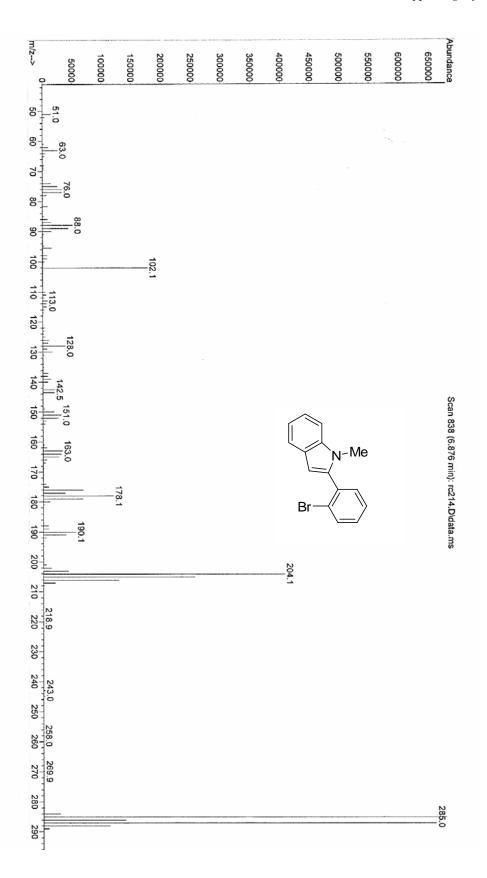
#### 4-(2'-Tolyl)benzophenone (Scheme 1).[22]

EA:Hexane = 1:20,  $R_f$ =0.4; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.36 (s, 3H,), 7.30-7.33 (m, 4H), 7.46-7.61 (m, 5H), 7.90-7.93 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  20.2, 125.7, 127.6, 128.0, 128.9, 129.3, 129.7, 130.3, 132.0, 135.6, 137.4, 140.4, 146.0, 195.9; MS (EI): m/z (relative intensity) 272 (M<sup>+</sup>, 70), 195 (100), 164 (40), 152 (40), 105 (40).

#### 8. $^{1}$ H, $^{13}$ C, $^{31}$ P NMR, MS, HRMS and IR spectra







# **Elemental Composition Report**

## Single Mass Analysis

Tolerance = 100.0 PPM / DBE: min = -1.5, max = 60.0

Selected filters: None

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100-

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284.50

285.00

285.50

286.00

286.50

287.00

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100.0

-1.5 60.0

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Calc. Mass

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C15

H13

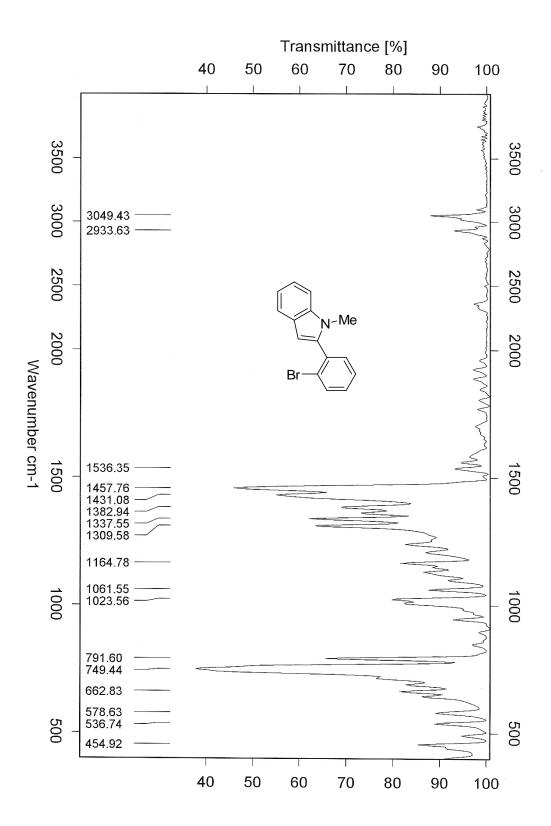
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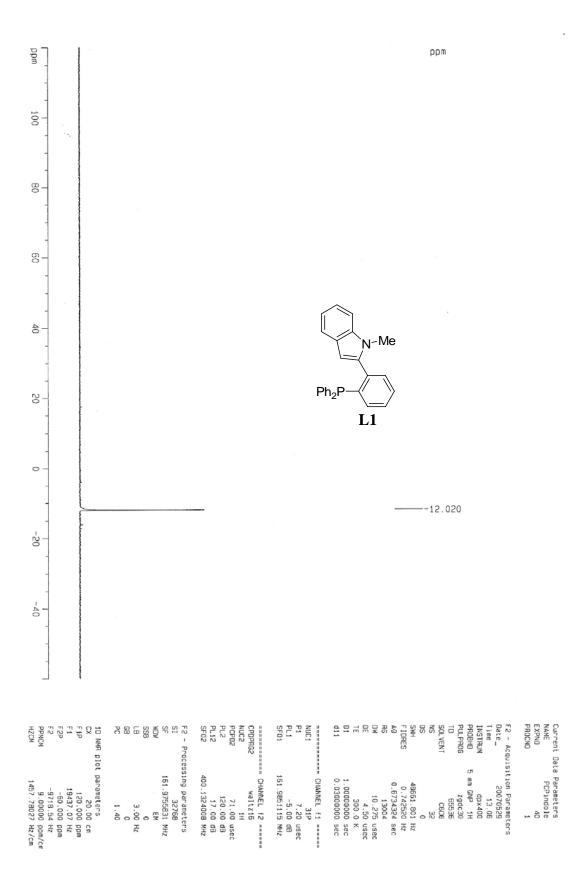
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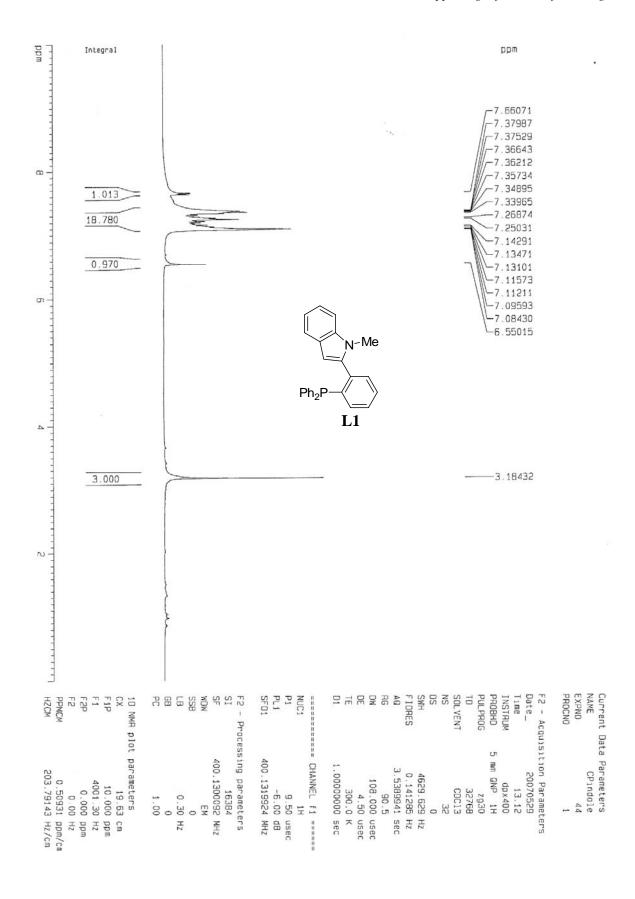
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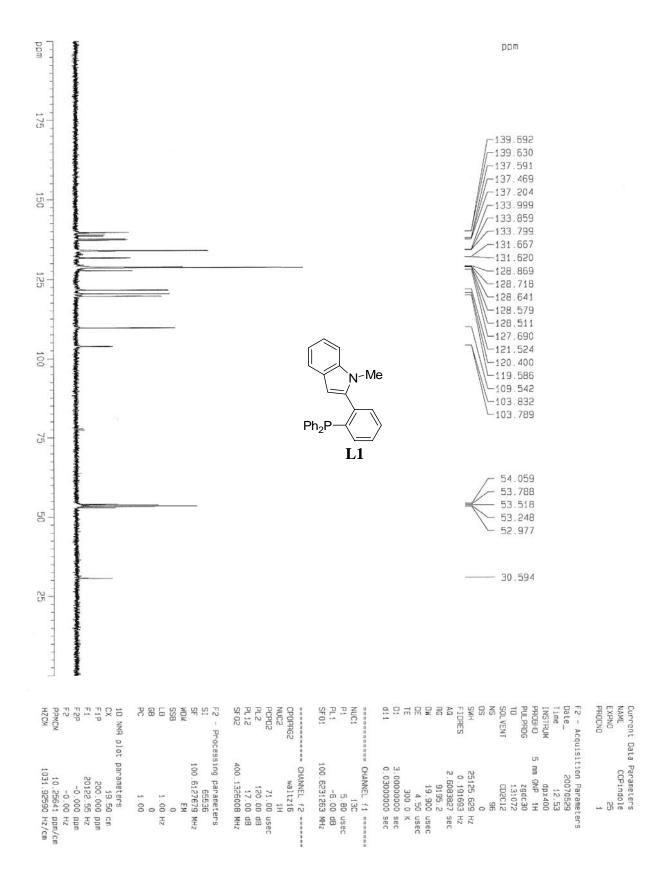
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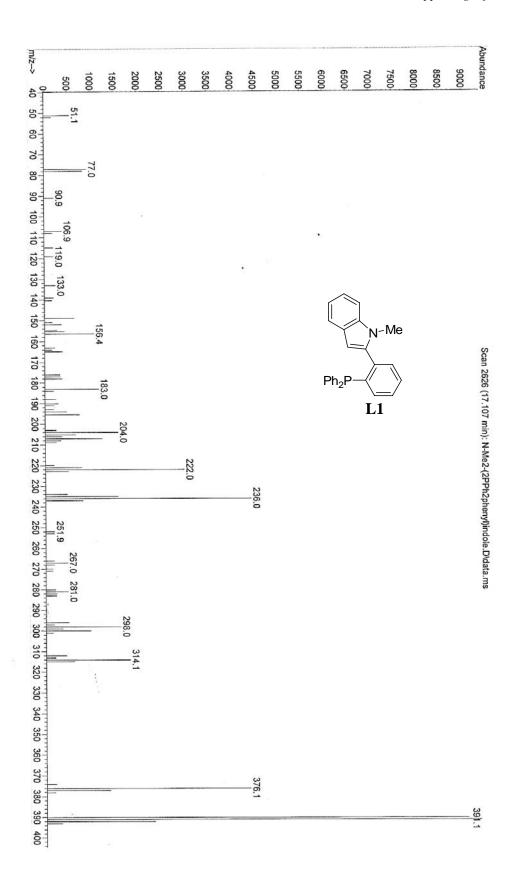
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# **Elemental Composition Report**

## Single Mass Analysis

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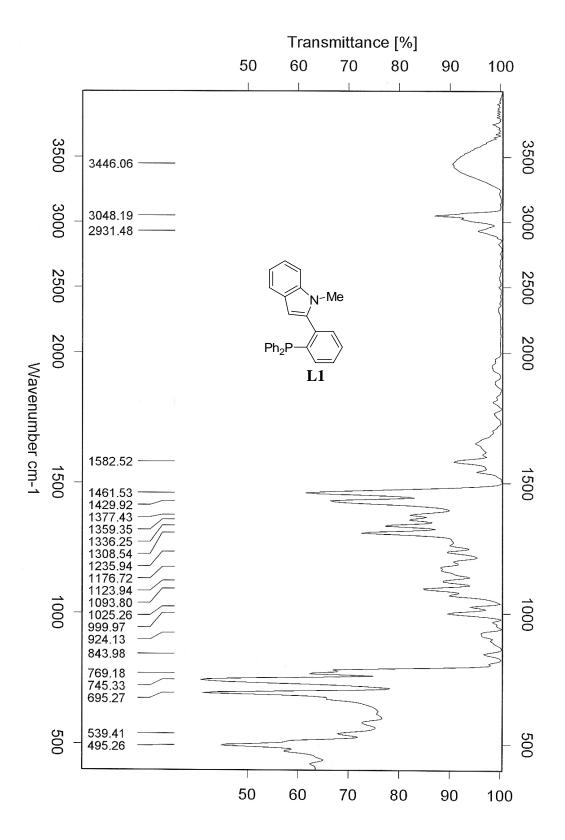
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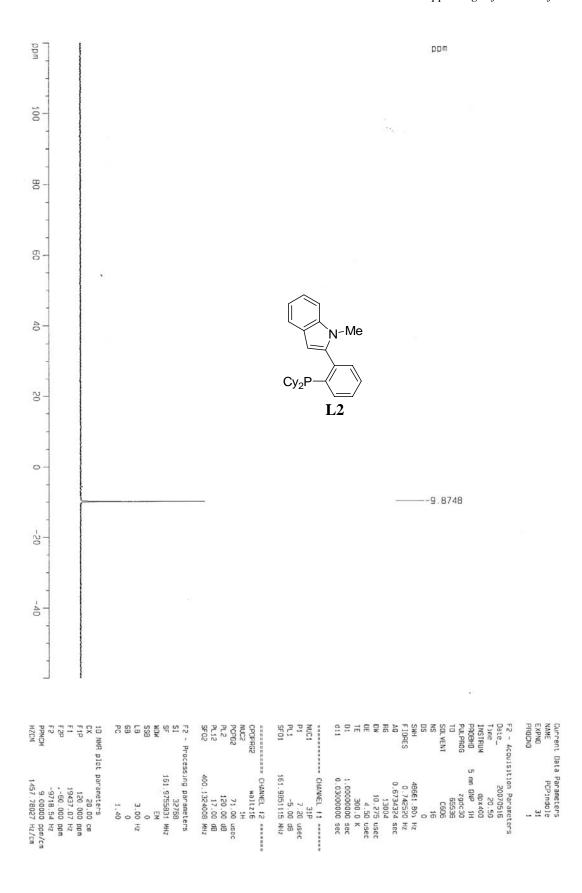
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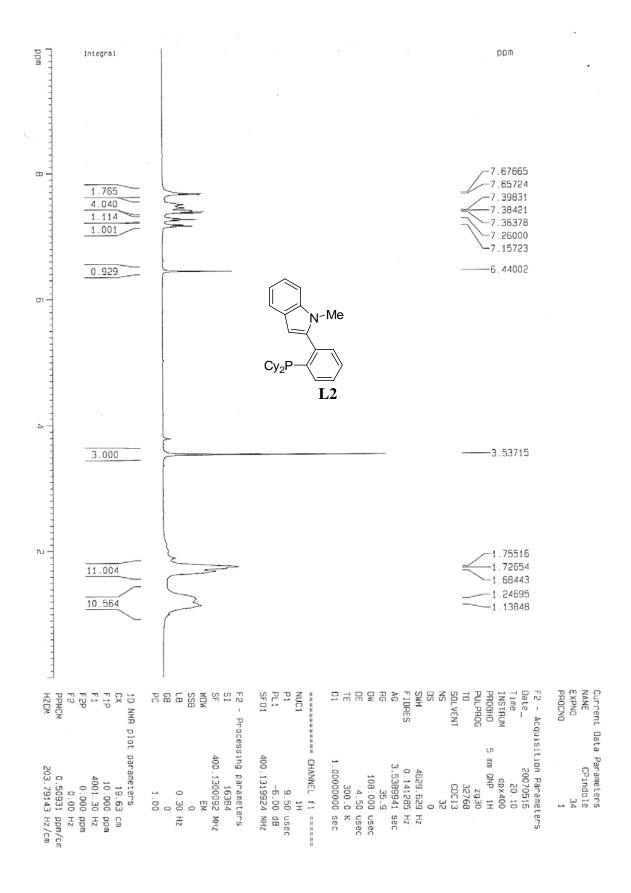
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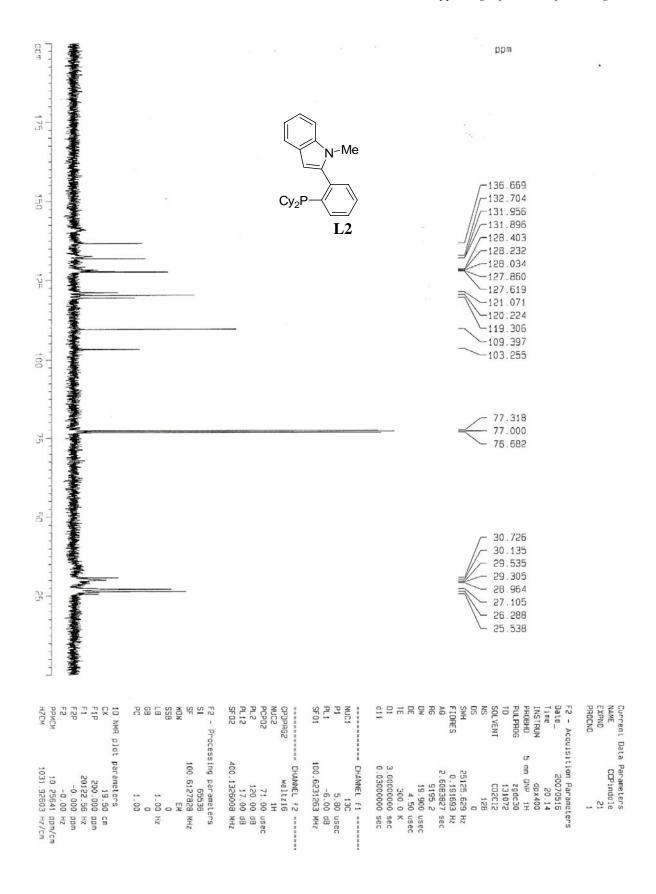
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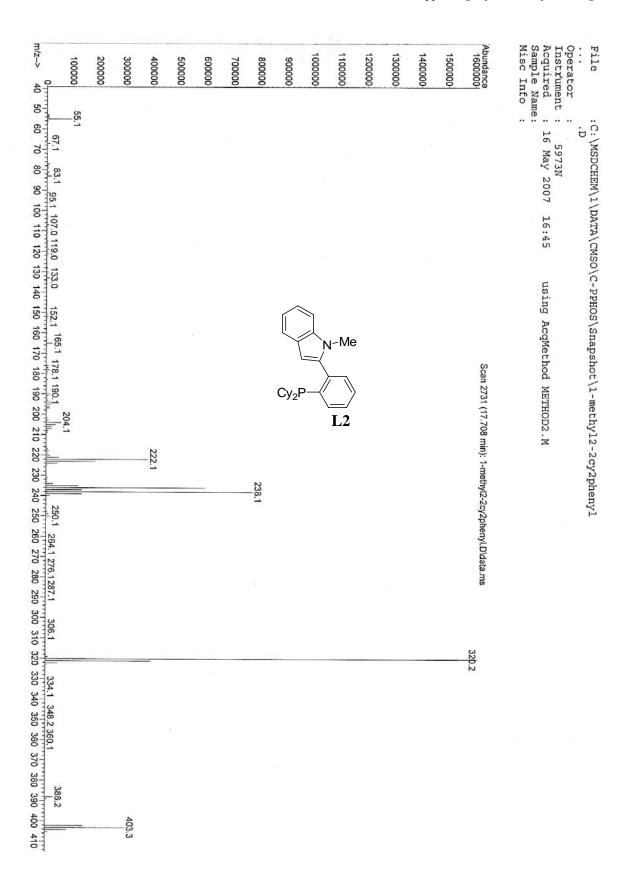
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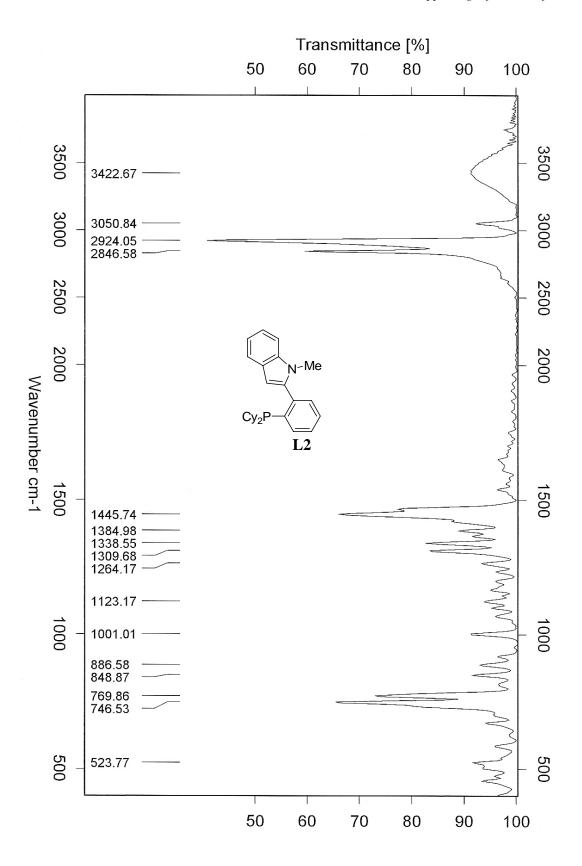


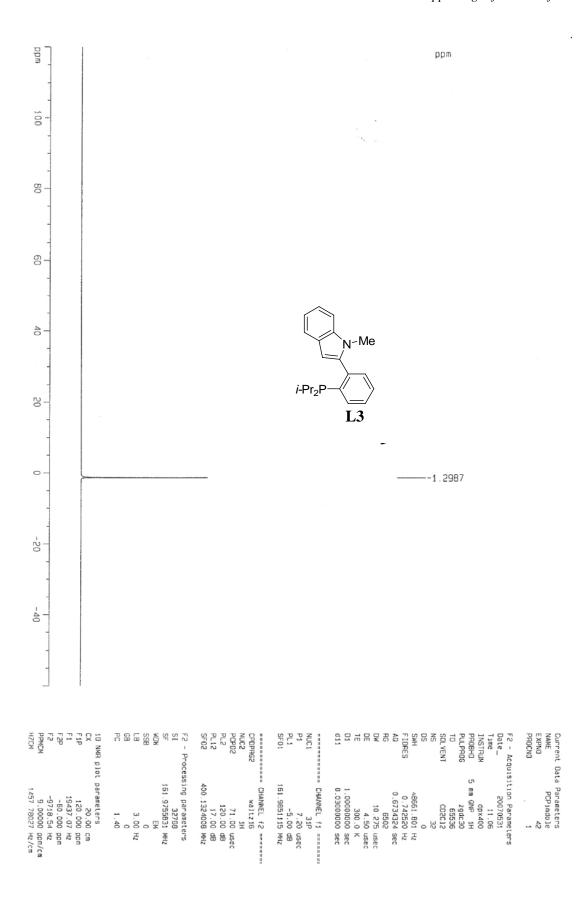


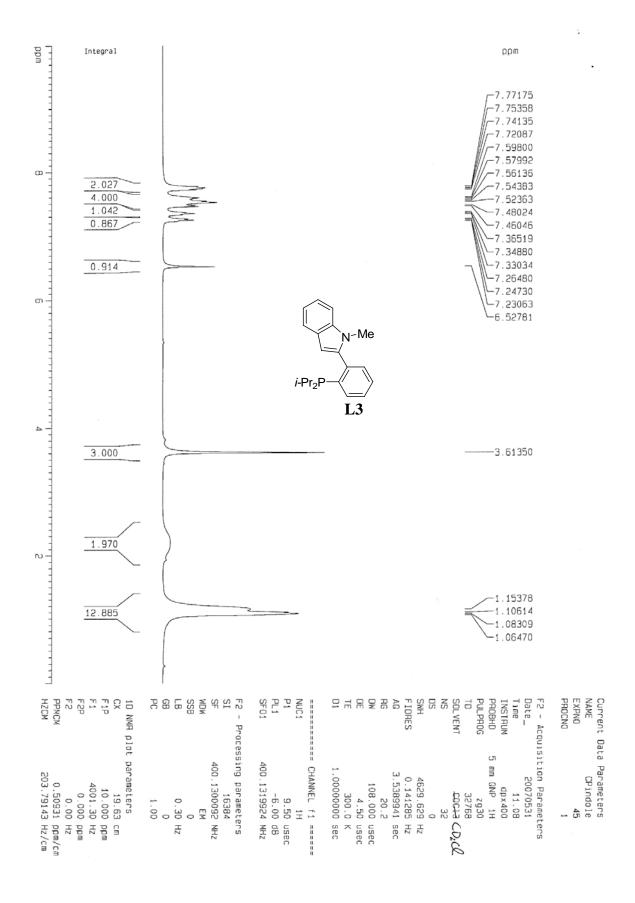


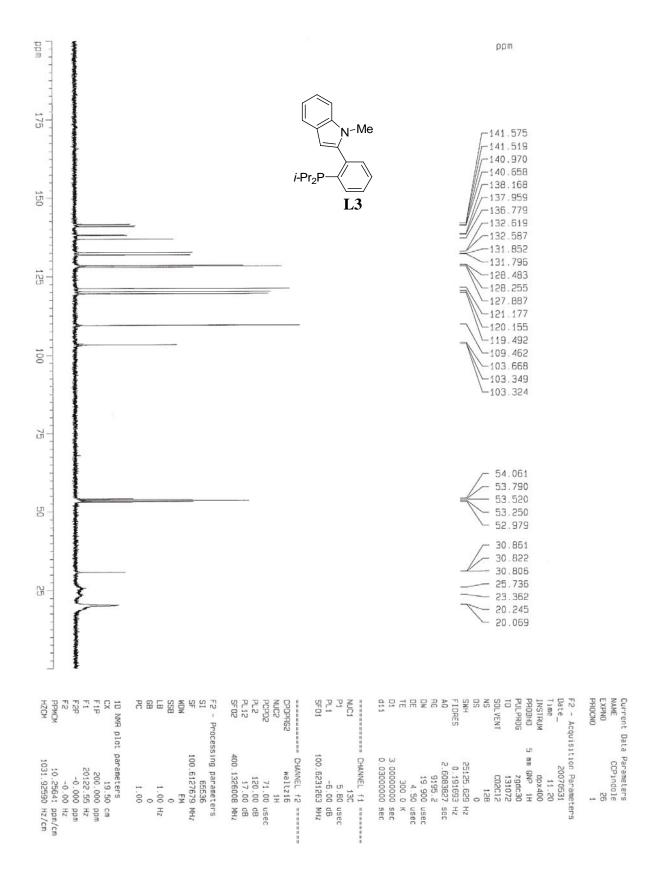
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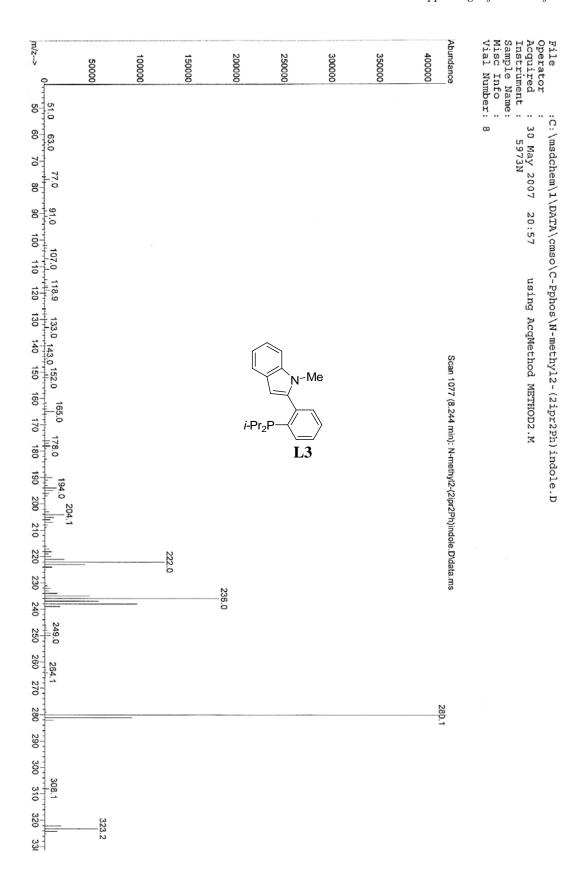
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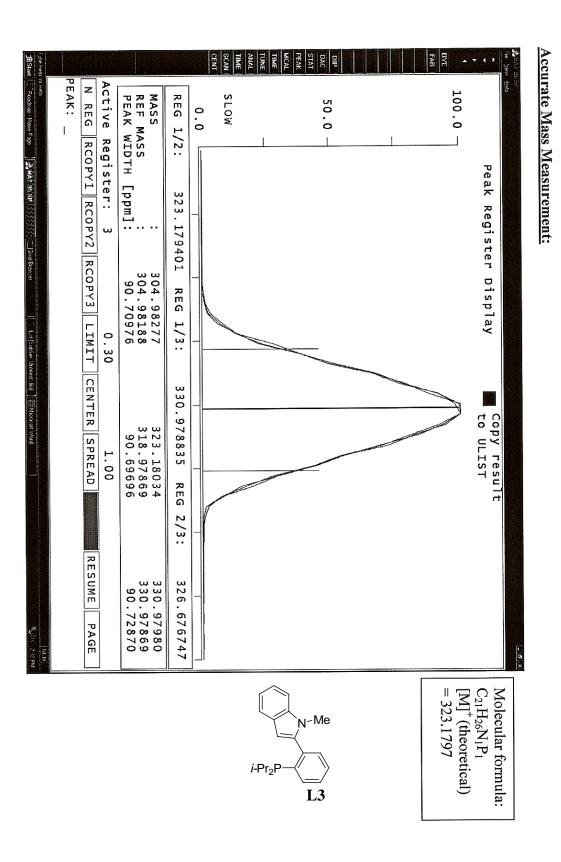


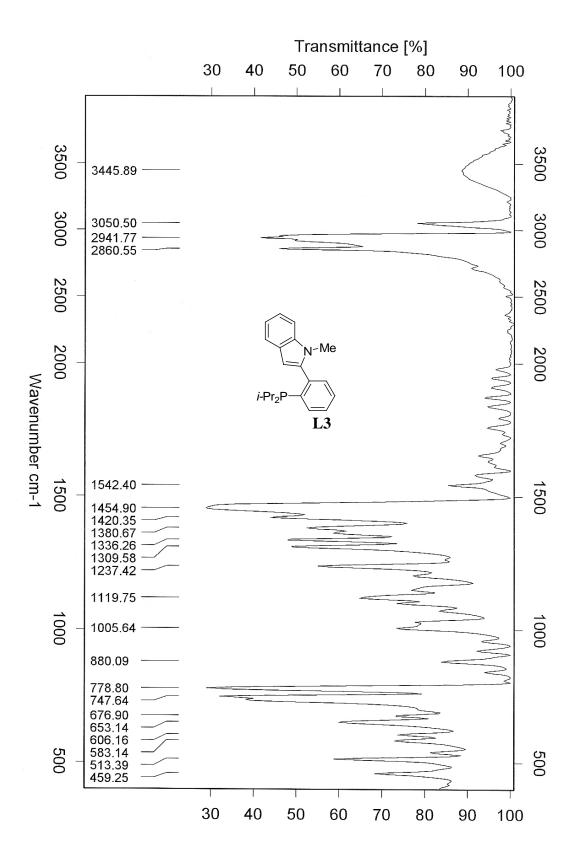


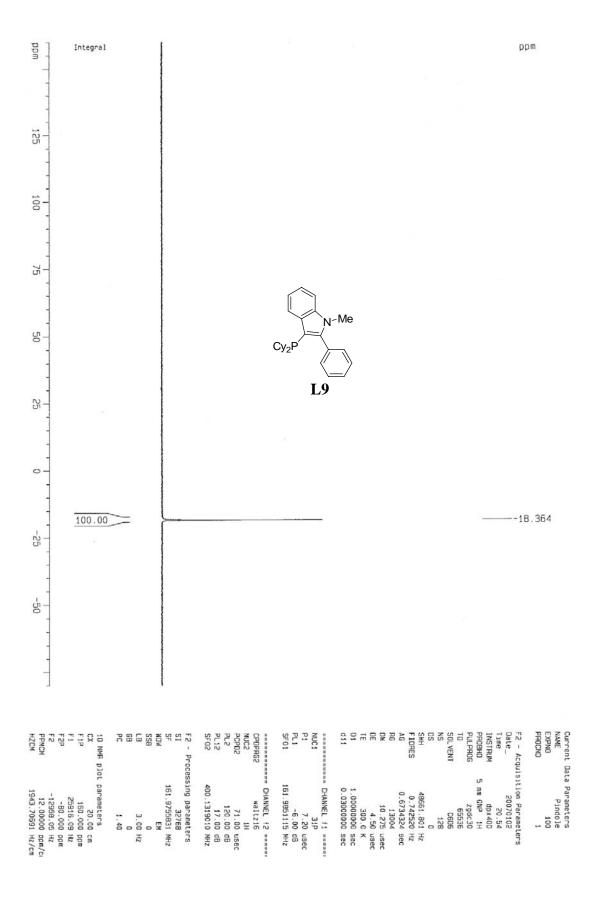


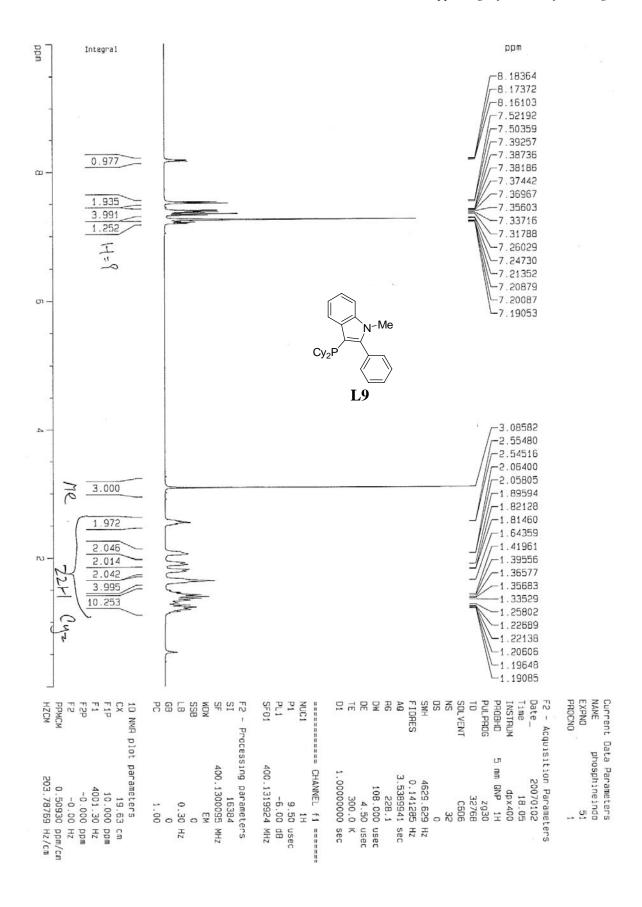


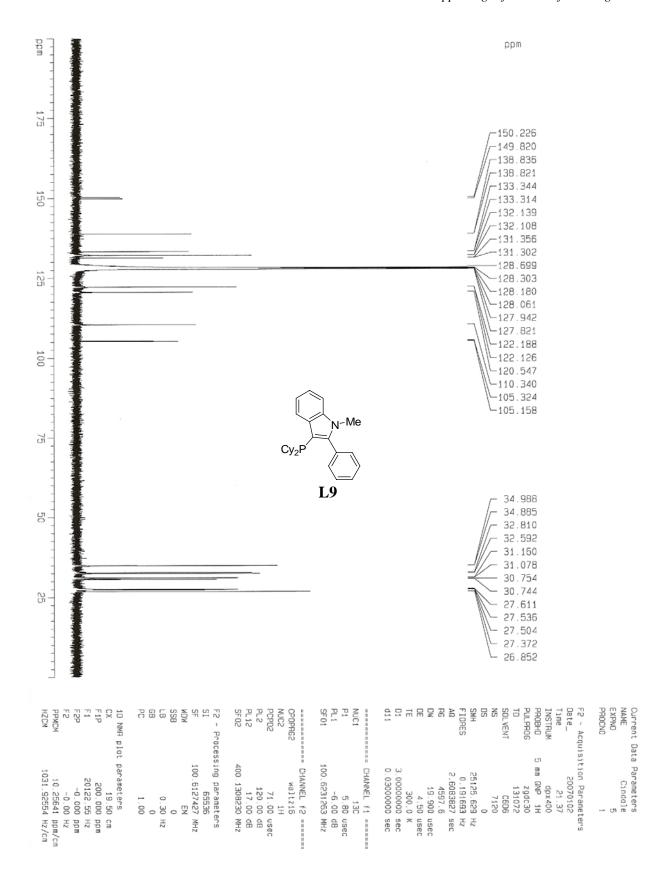


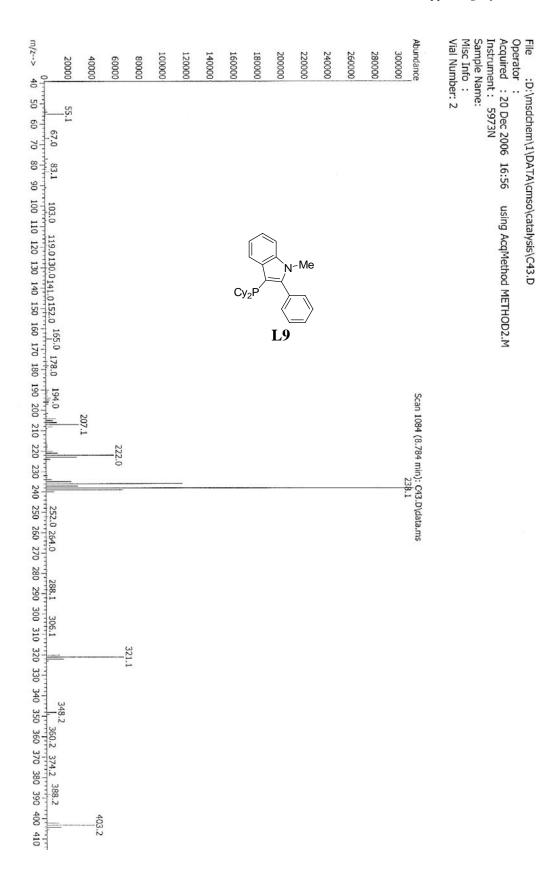












## **Elemental Composition Report**

## Single Mass Analysis

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Selected filters: None

24 formula(e) evaluated with 1 results within limits (all results (up to 1000) for each mass) Monoisotopic Mass, Even Electron lons

C: 0-28 H: 0-1000 N: 0-1 O: 0-1 P: 0-1

Elements Used:

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H35

Z

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Formula

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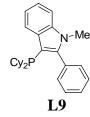
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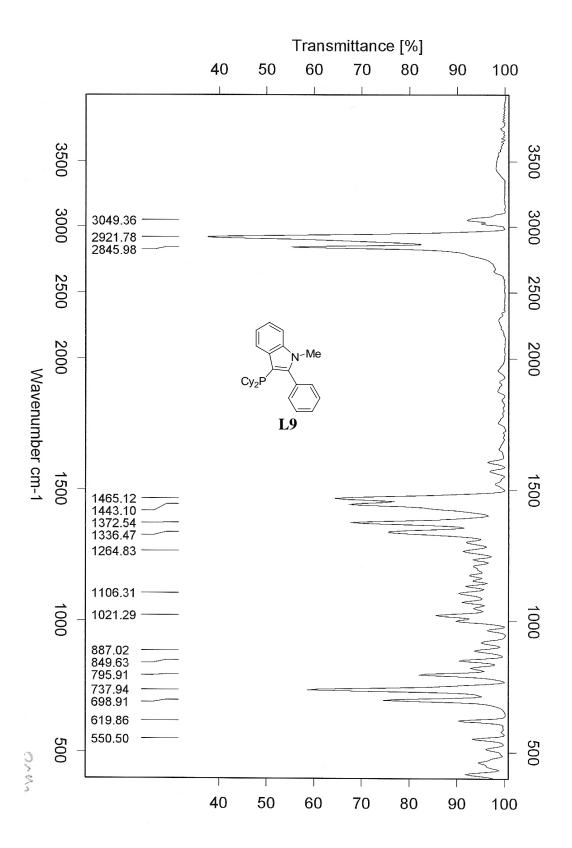
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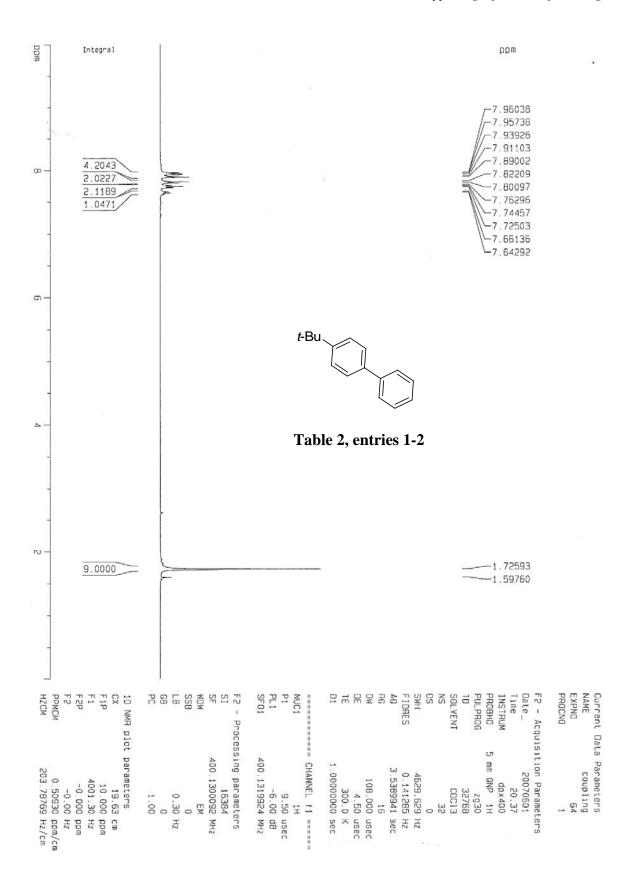
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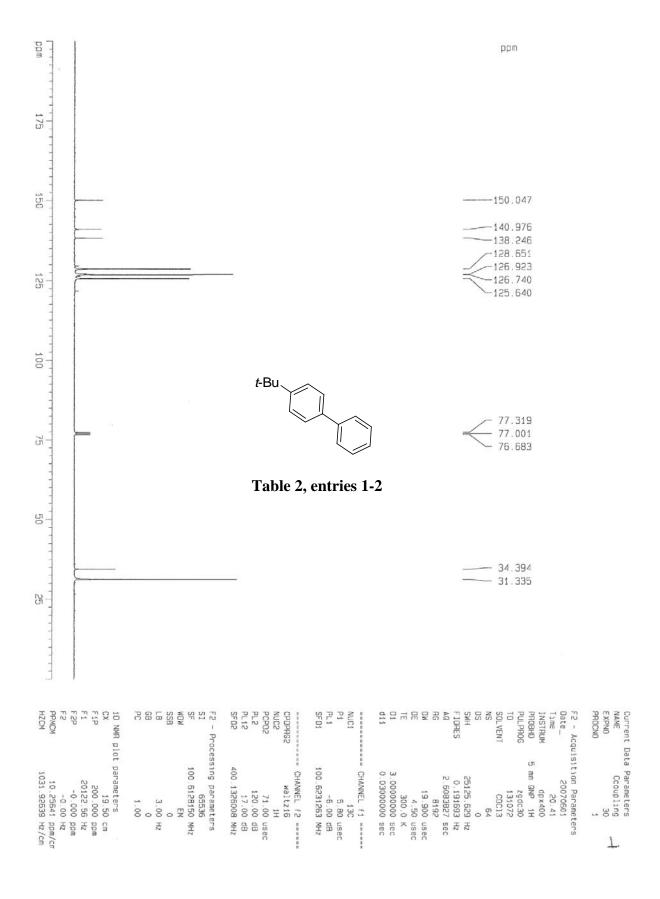
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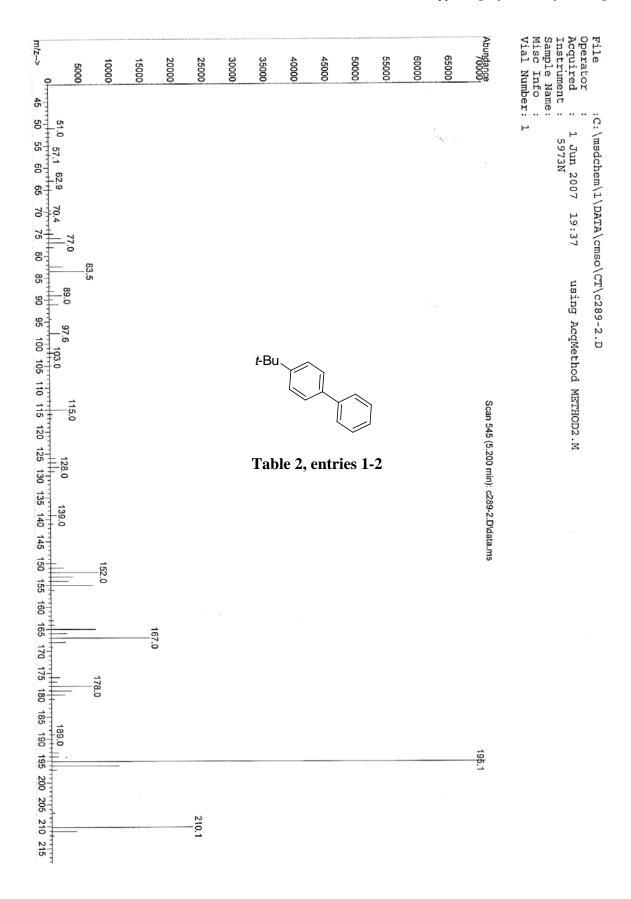
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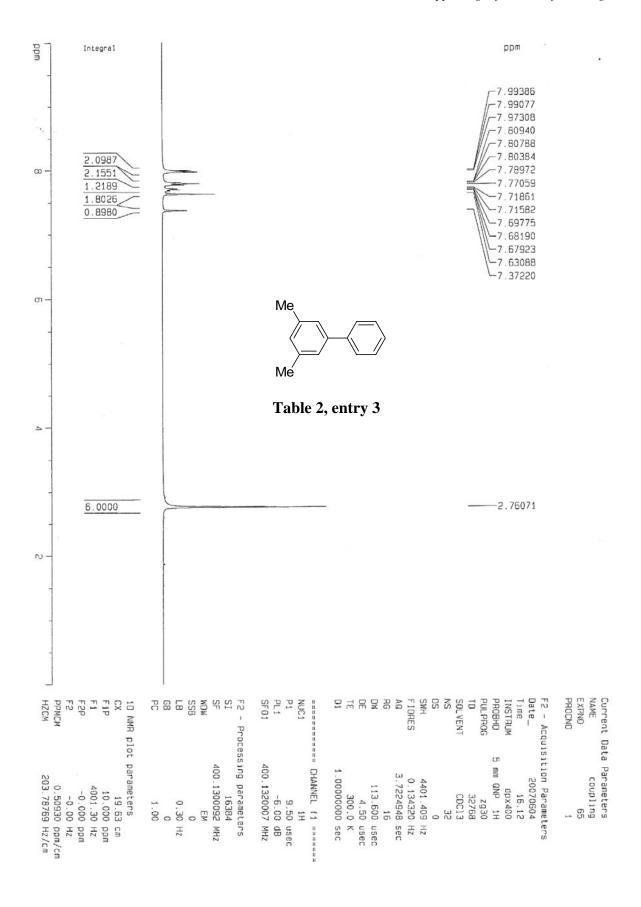


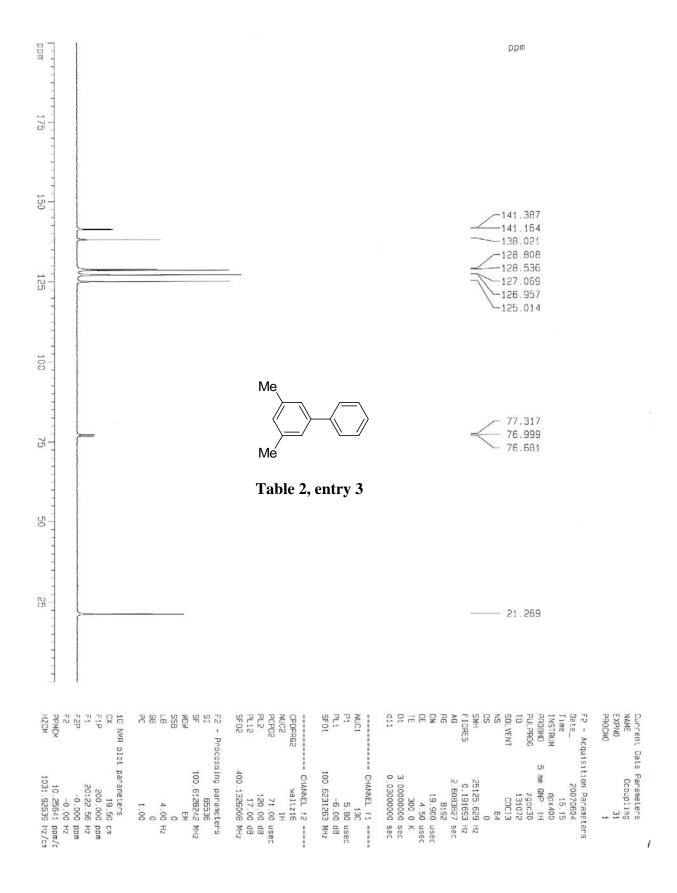


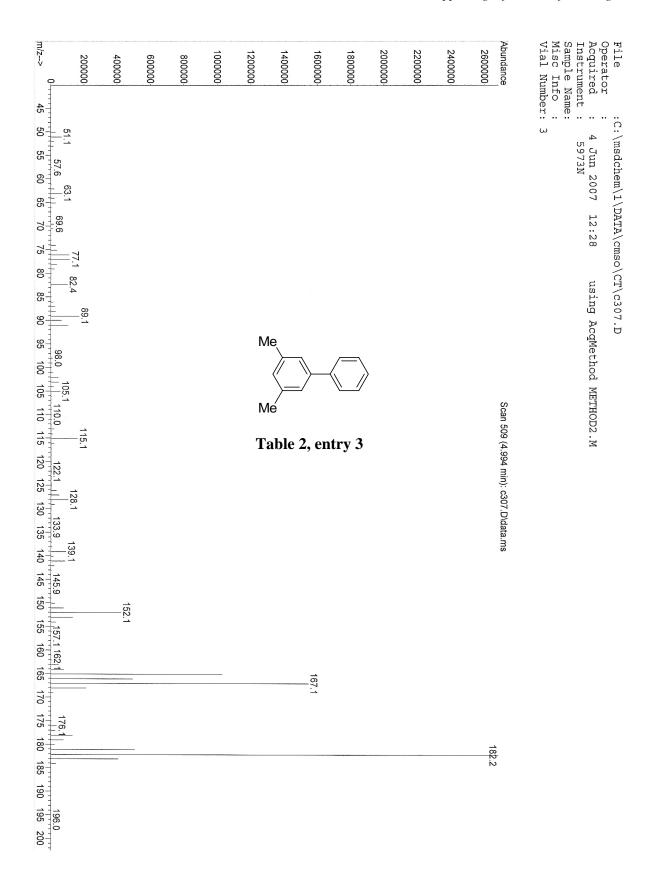


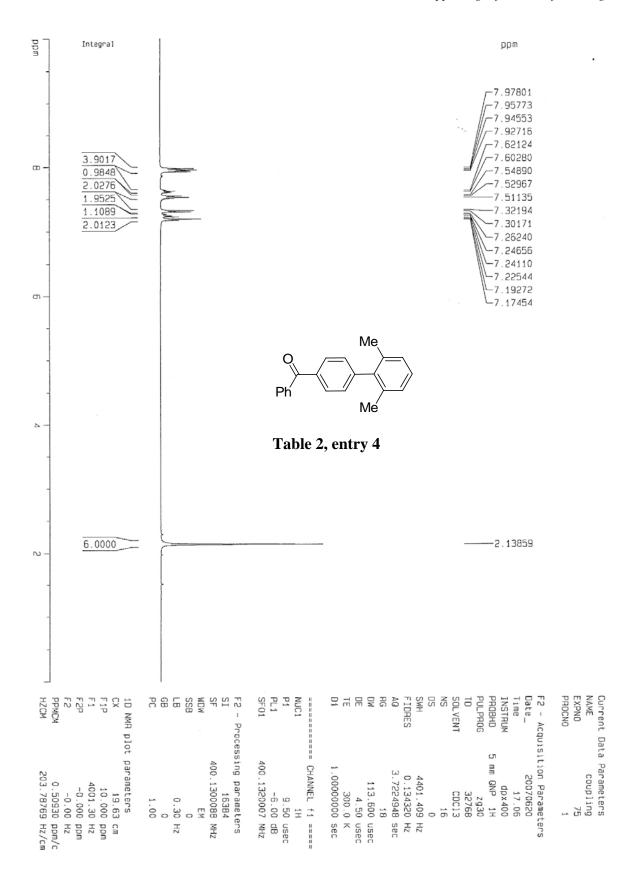


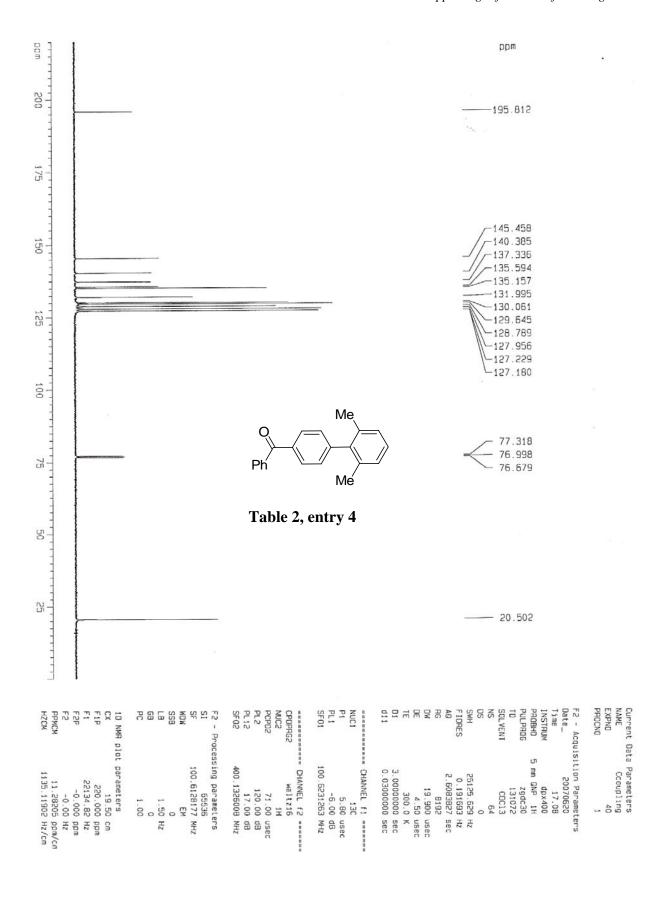


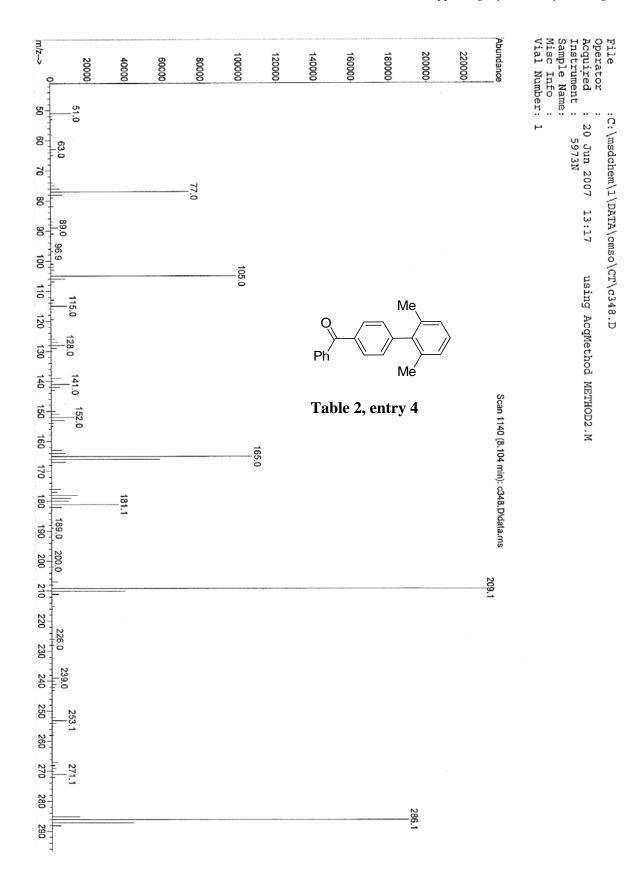


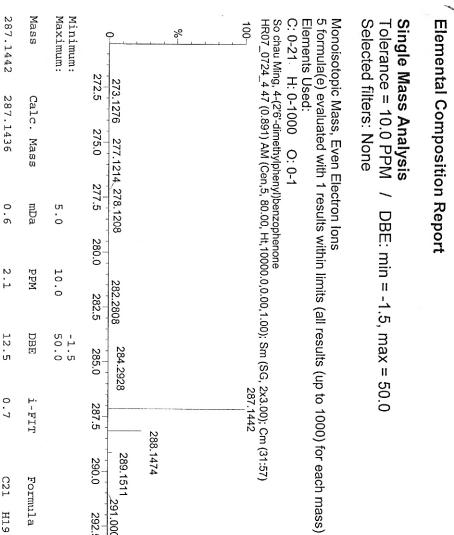












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0.7 i-FIT

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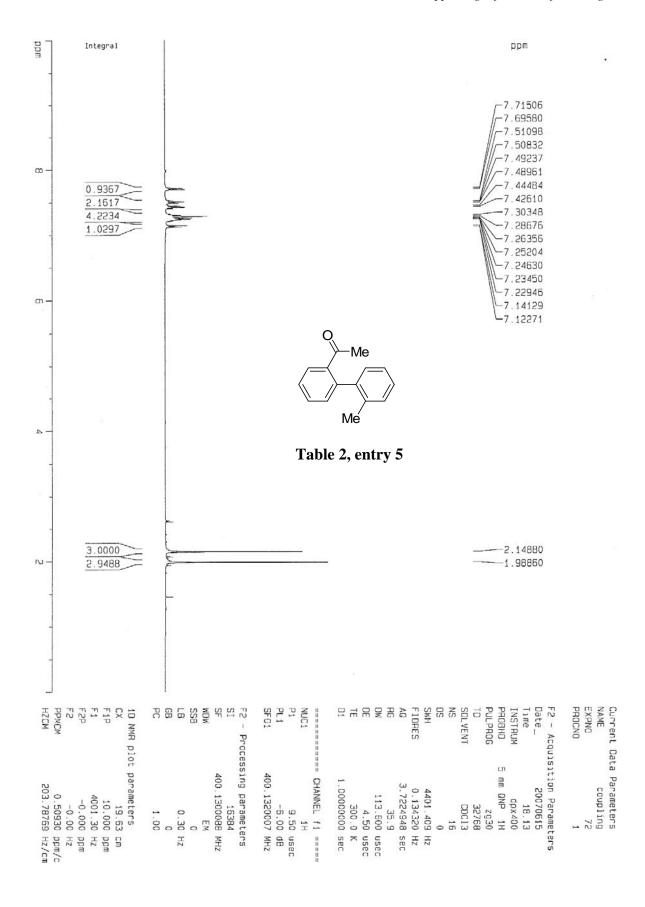
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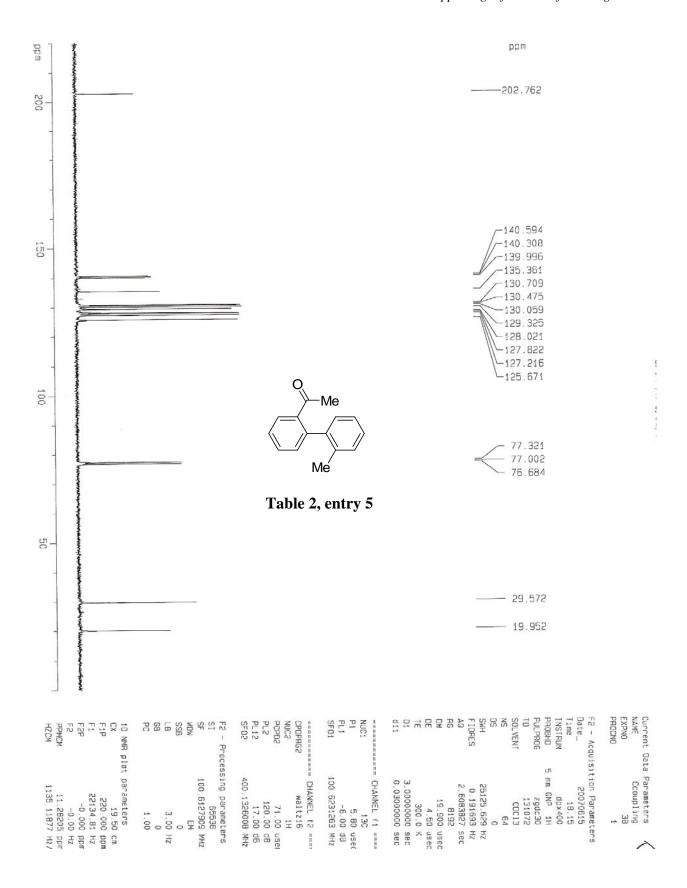
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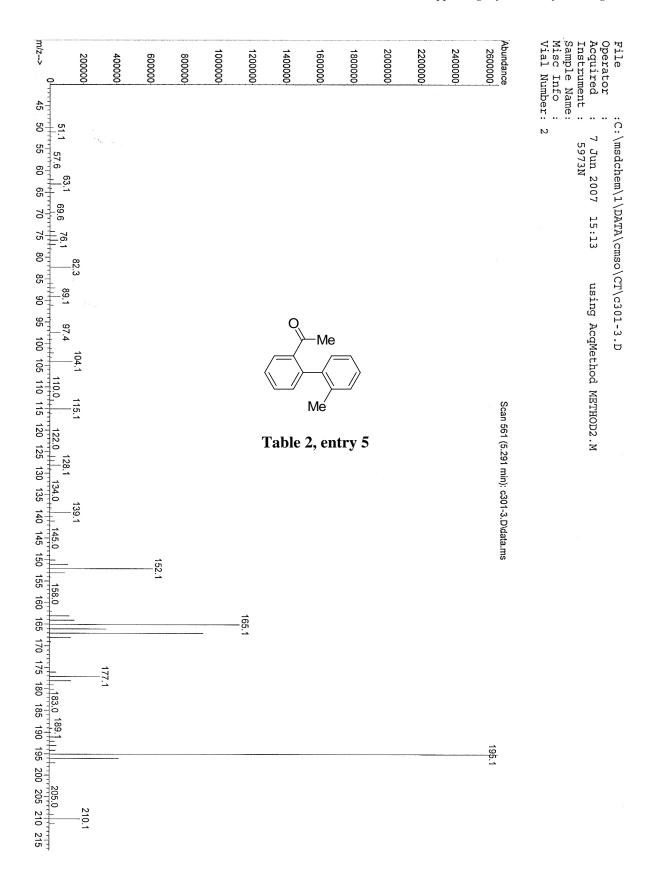
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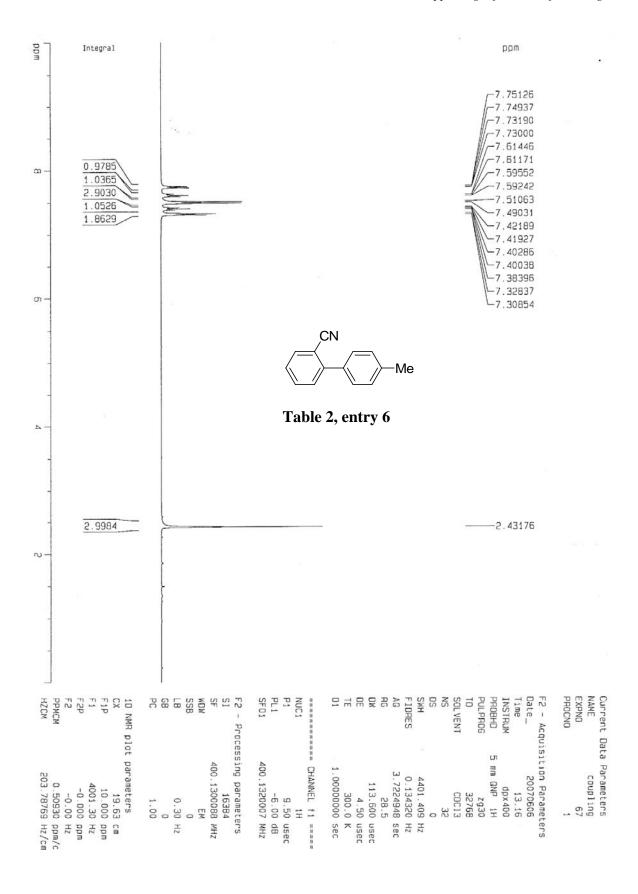
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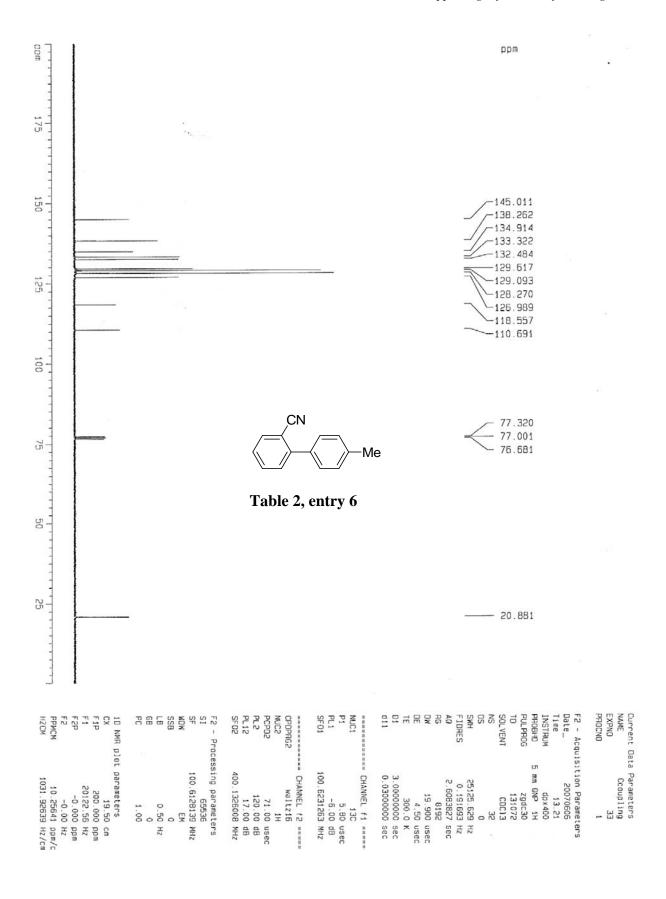
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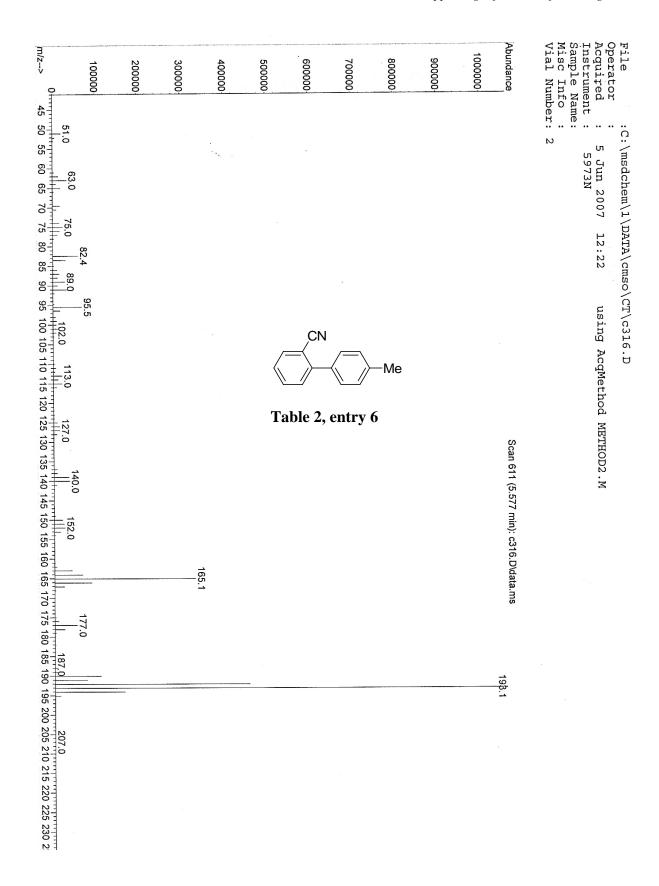


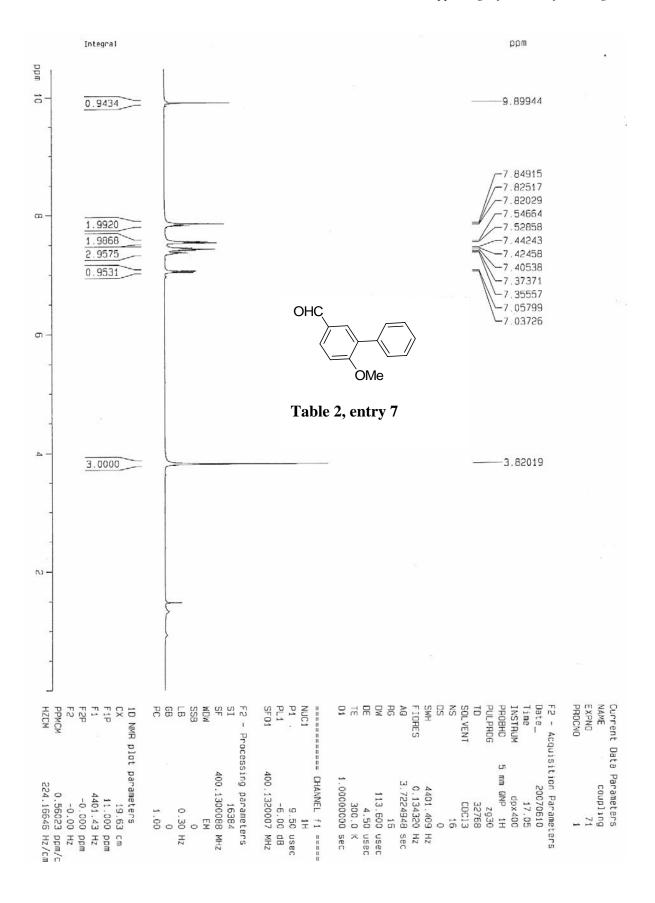


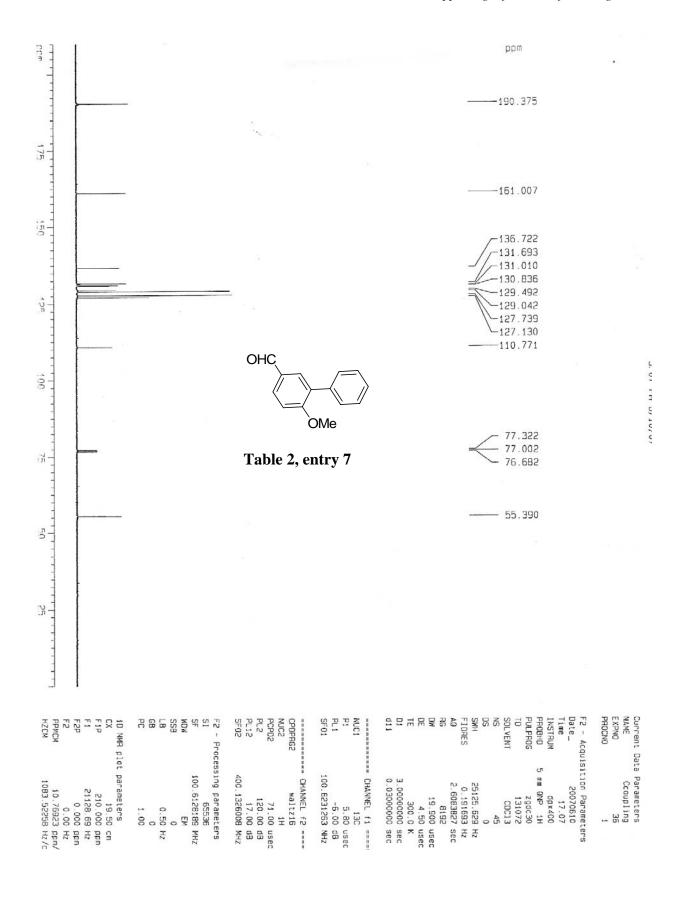


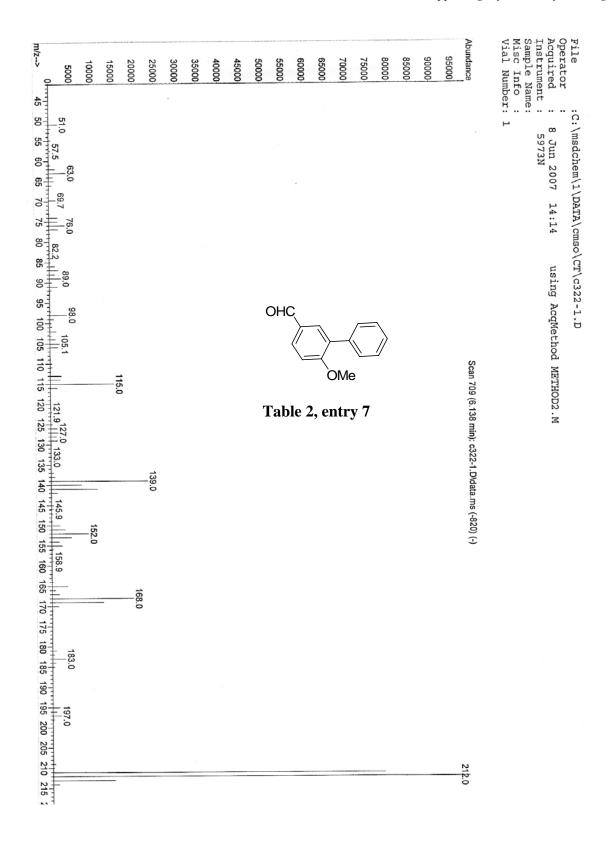


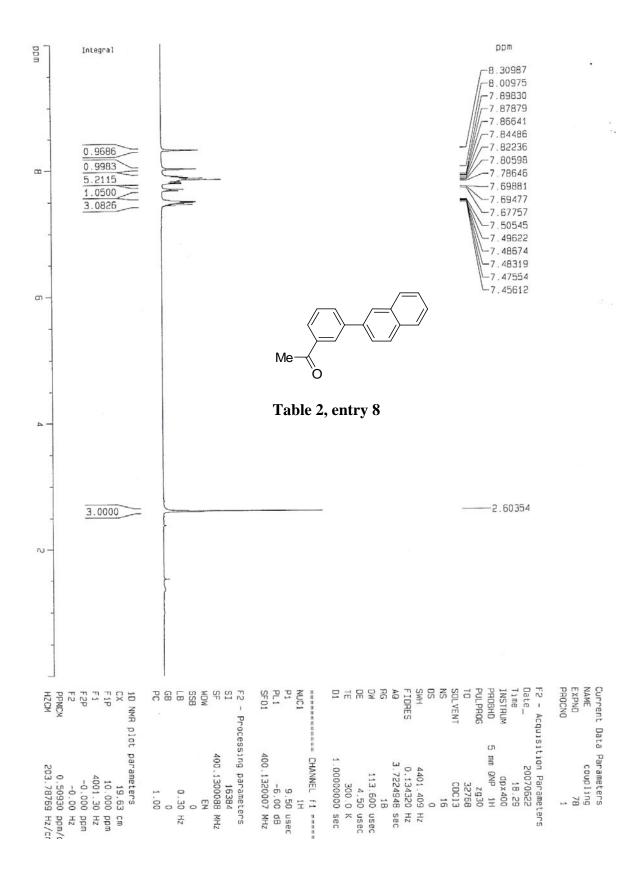


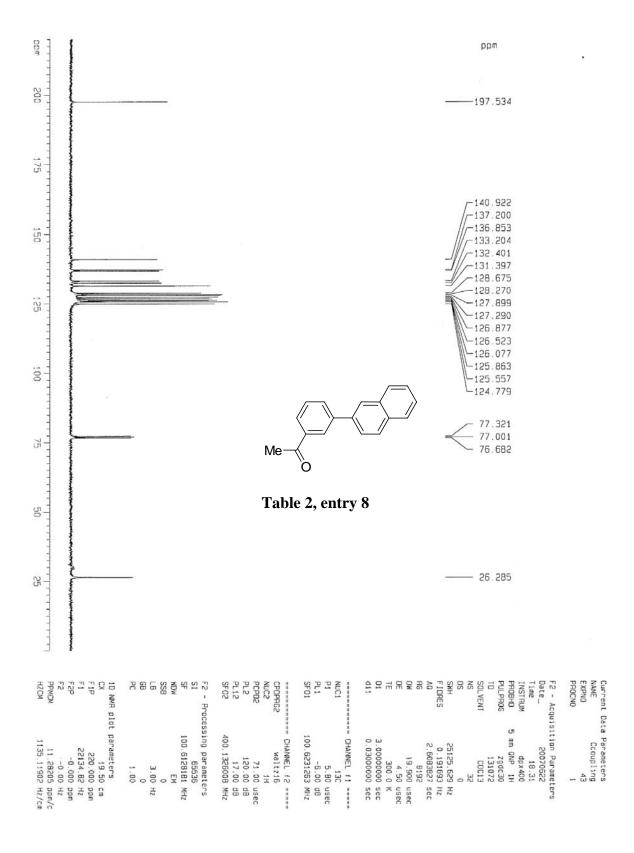


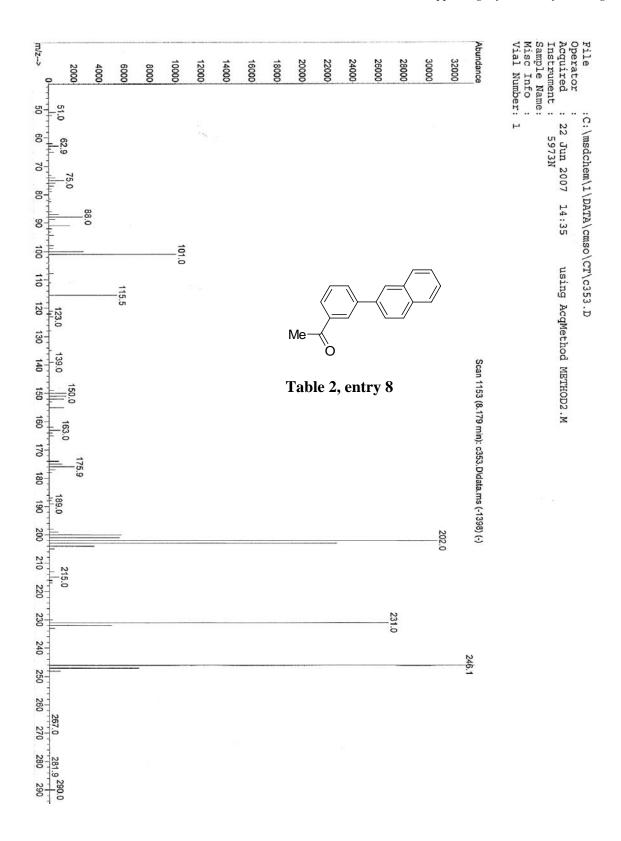


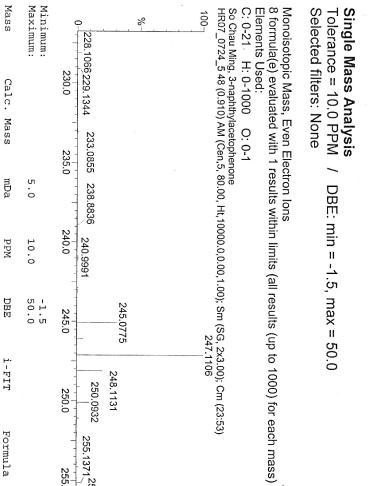












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C18 H15 Formula

0

-1.5 50.0

245.0

250.0

260.0

255.1371 256,1346 255.0

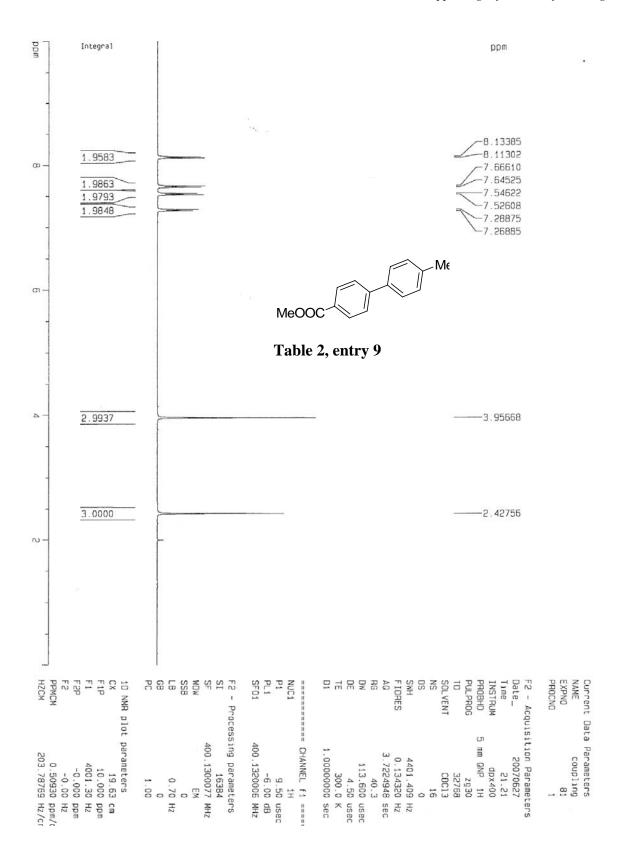
261.1291

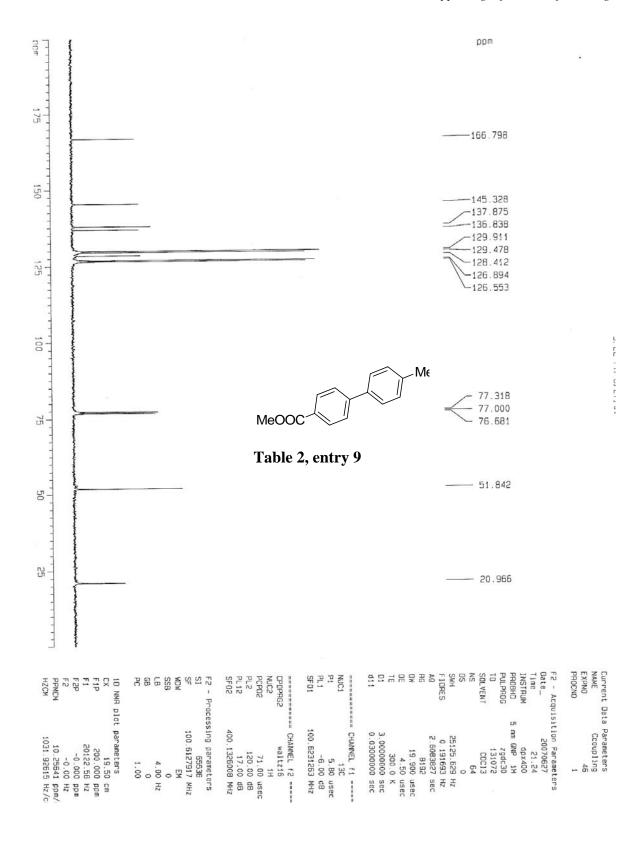
245.0775

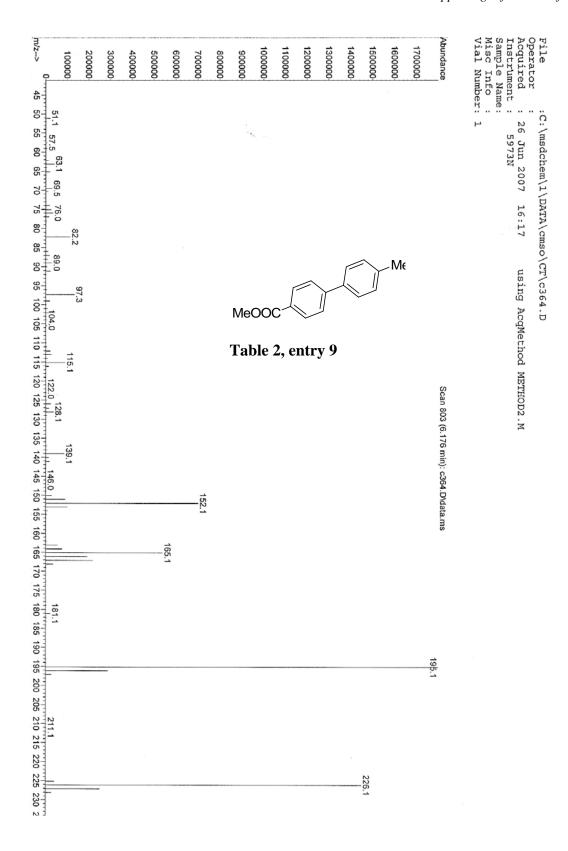
248.1131 250,0932

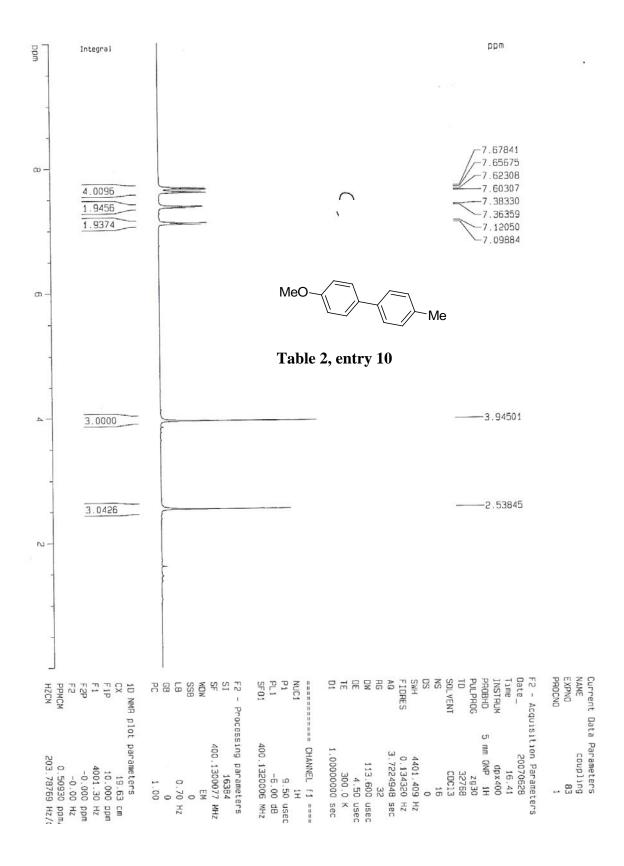
## **Elemental Composition Report**

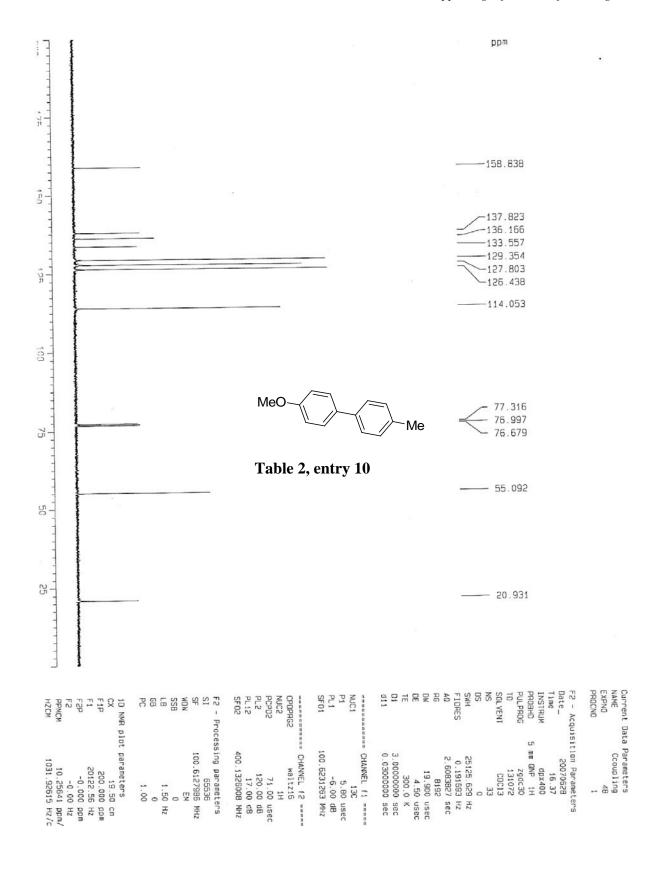
Table 2, entry 8

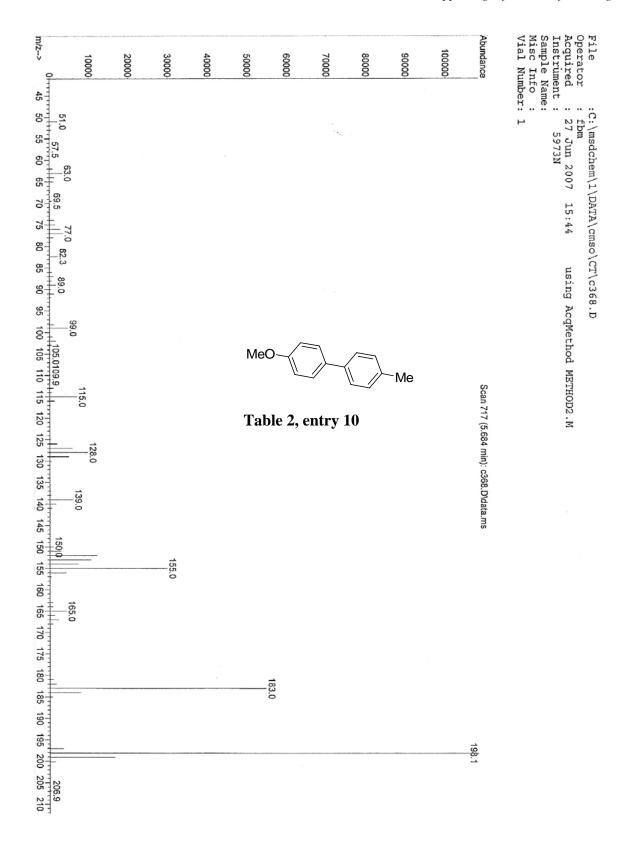


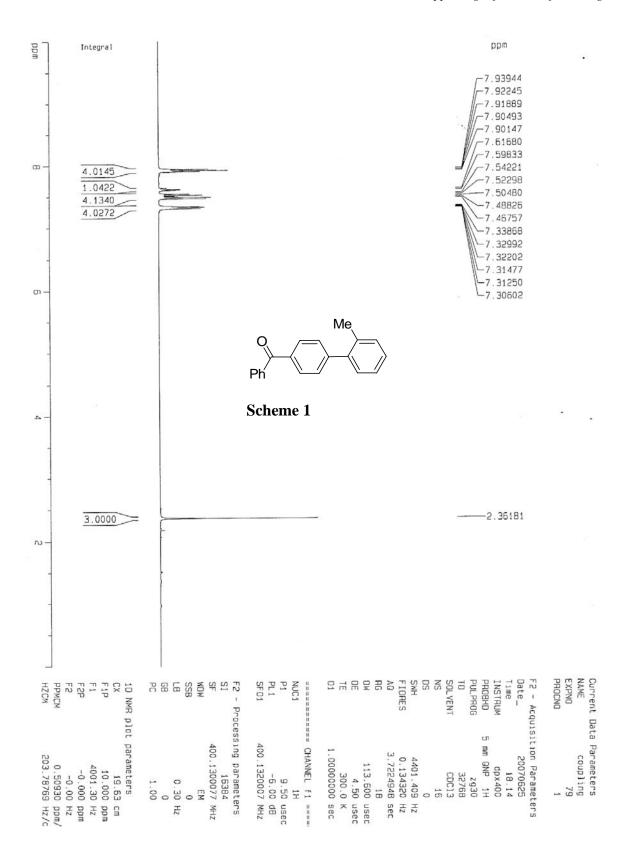


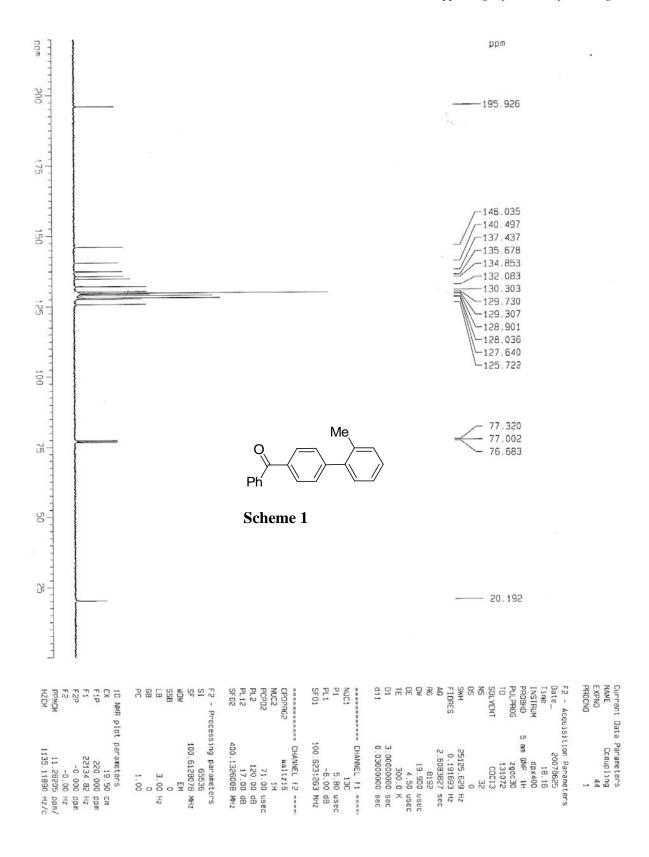


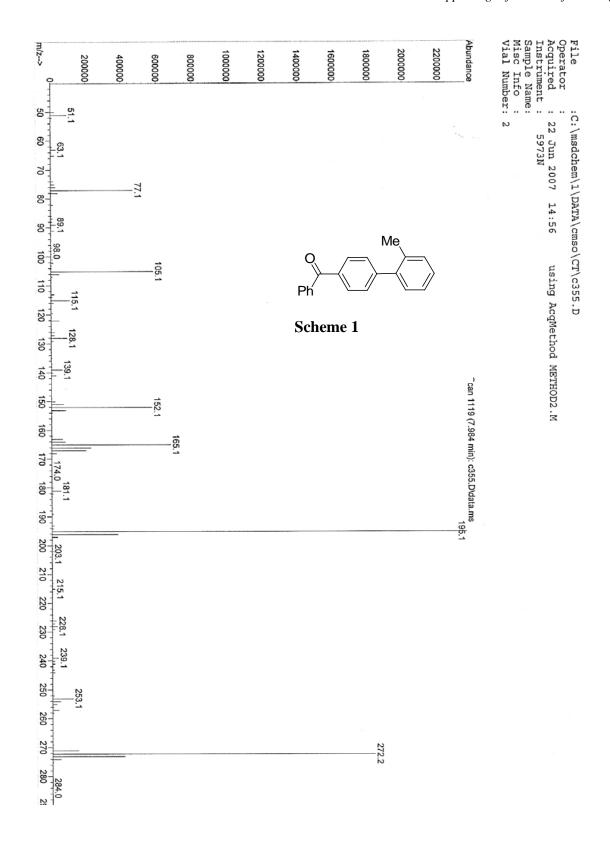


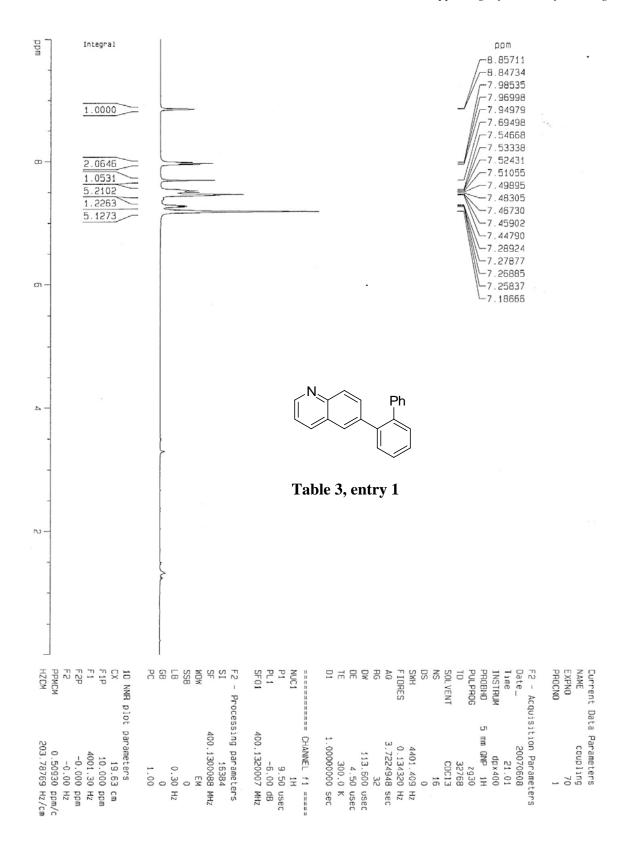


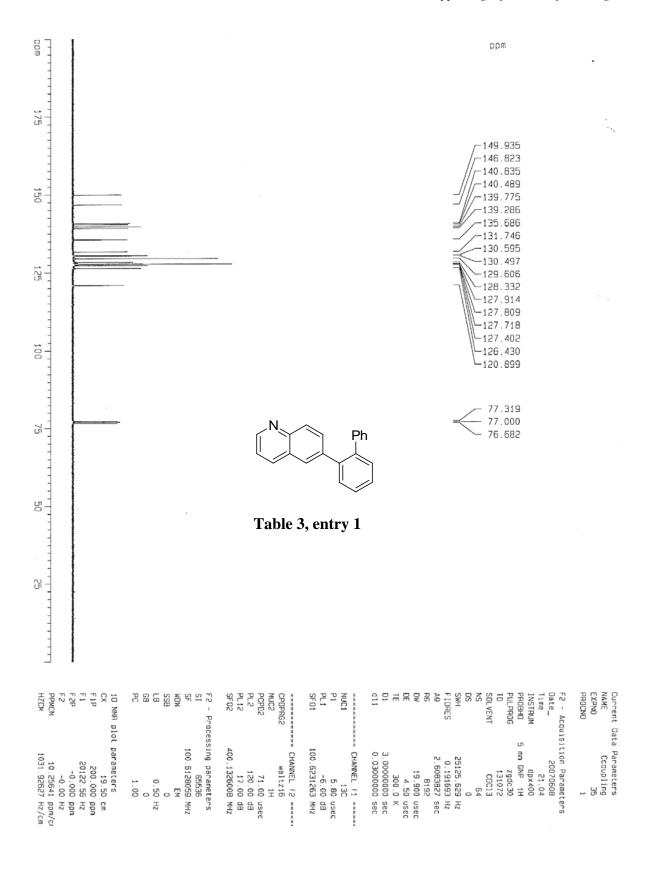


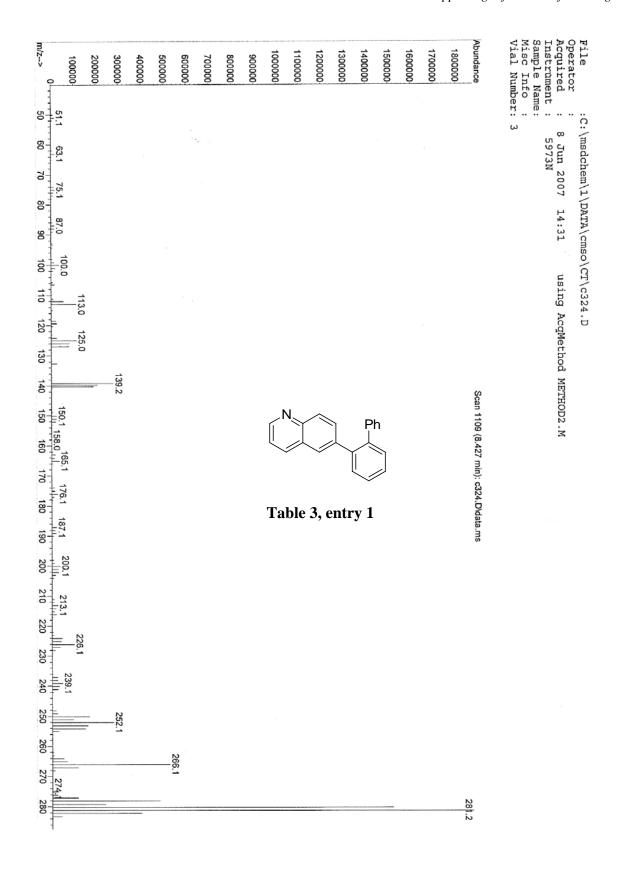












## Accurate Mass Measurement:

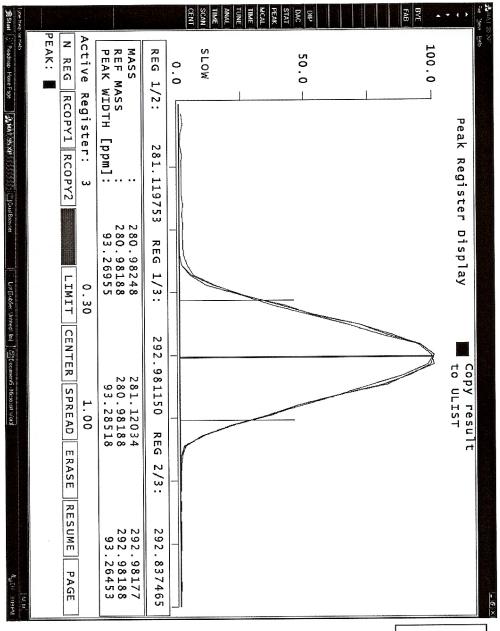
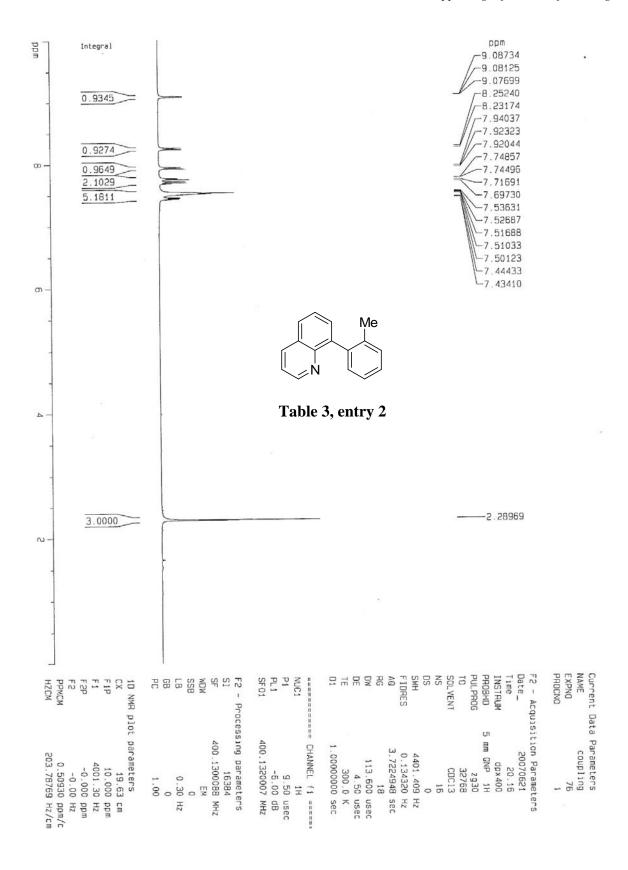
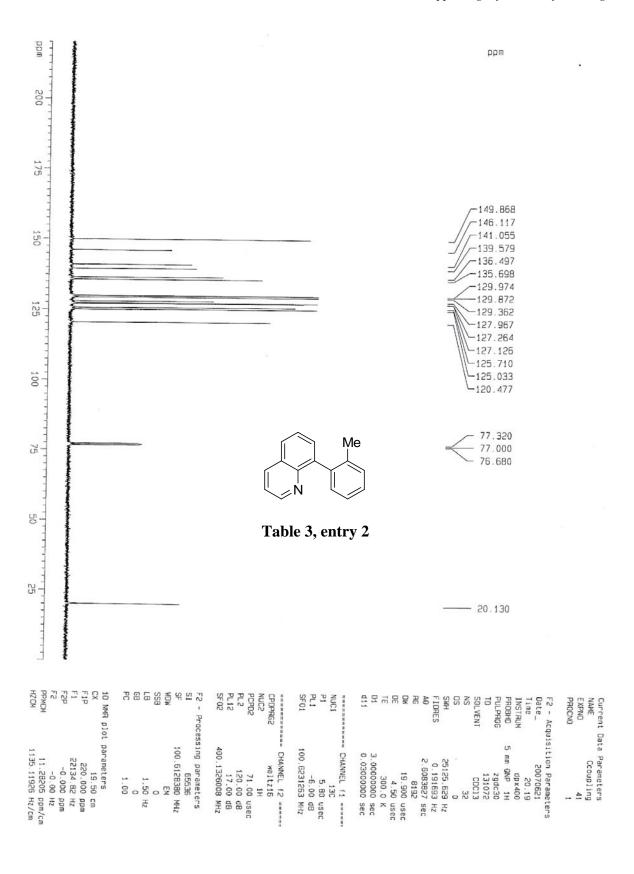
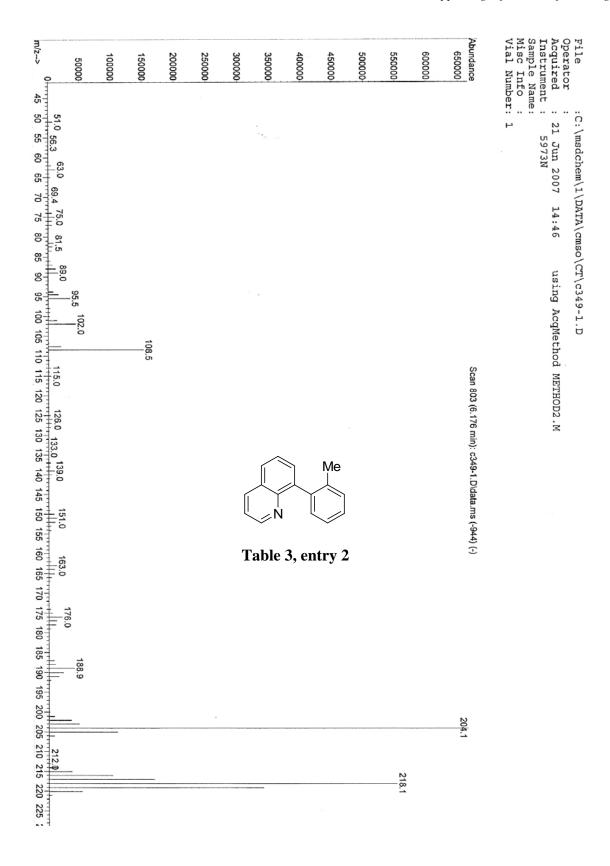


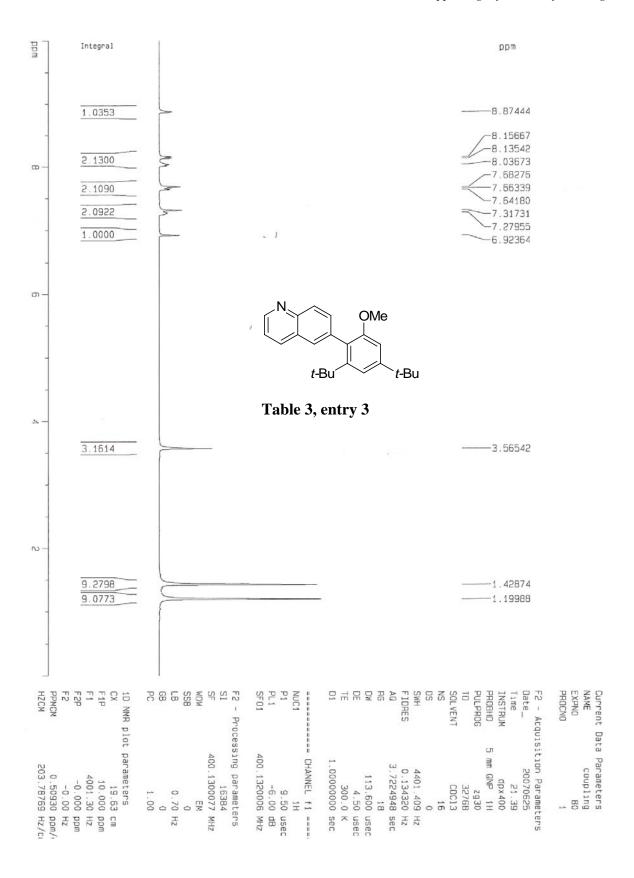
Table 3, entry 1

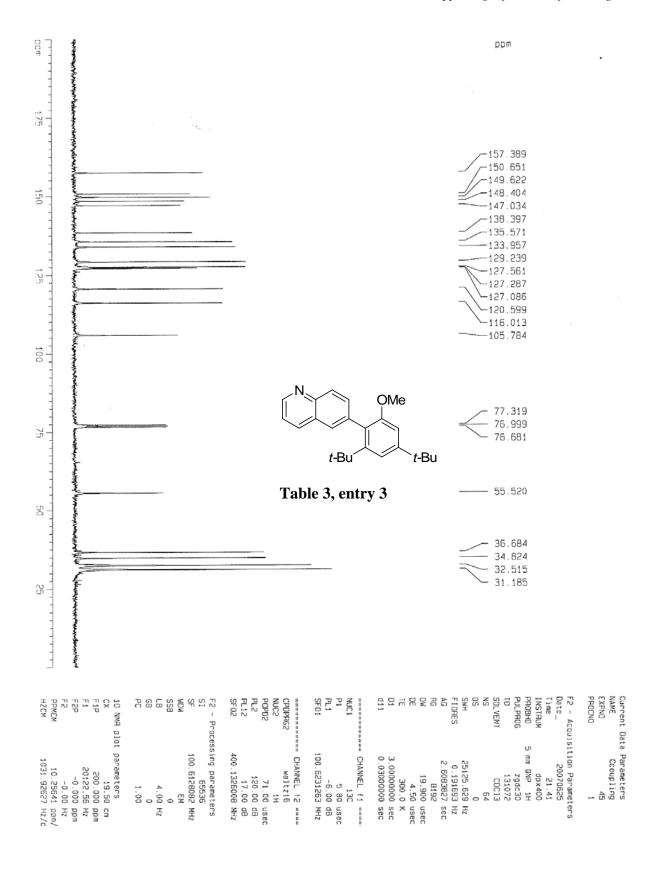
Molecular formula:  $C_{21}H_{15}N_1$   $[M]^+$  (theoretical) = 281.1199

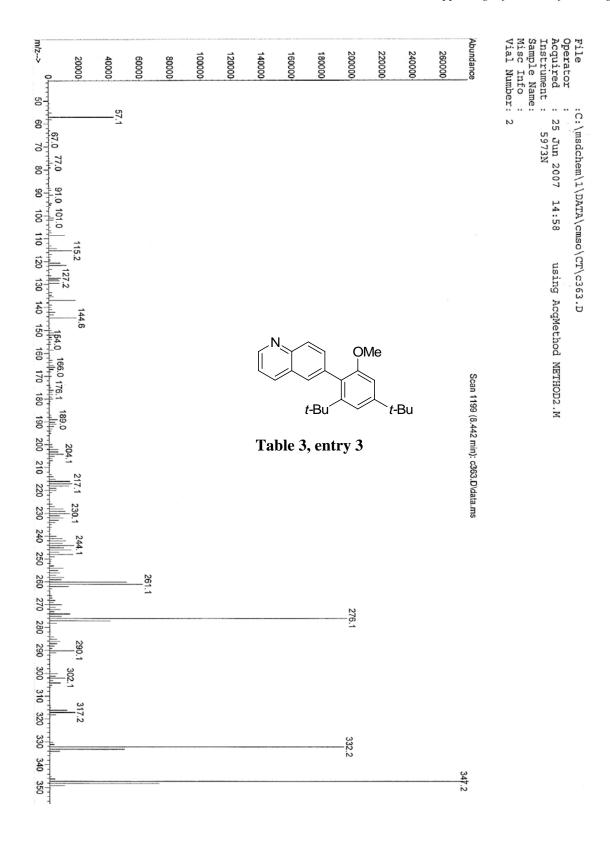












## Accurate Mass Measurement:

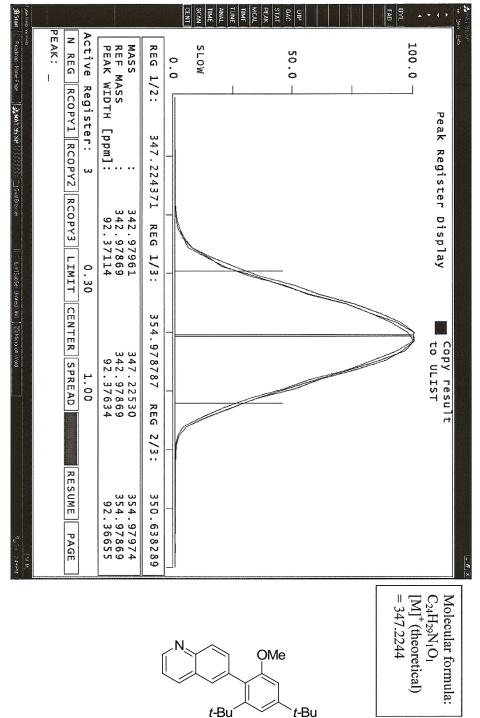
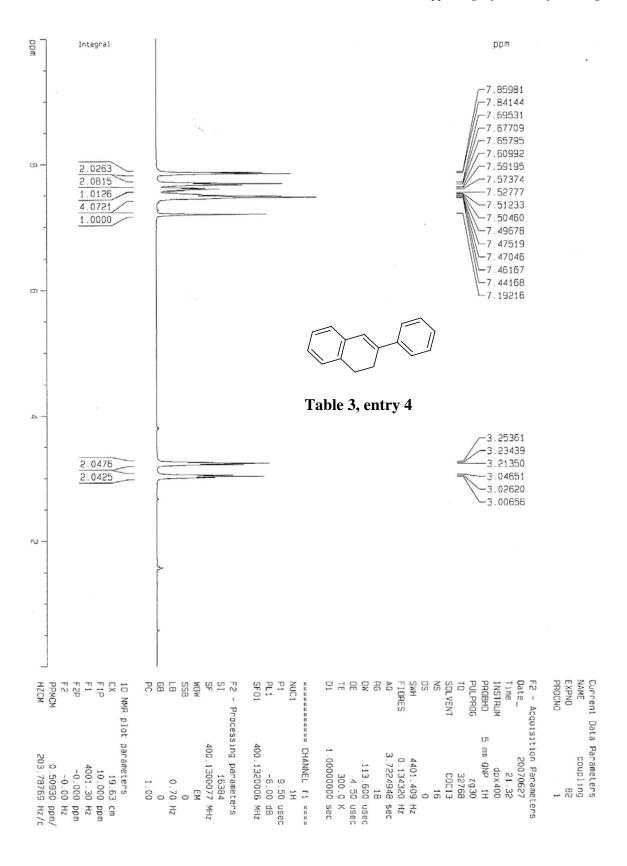
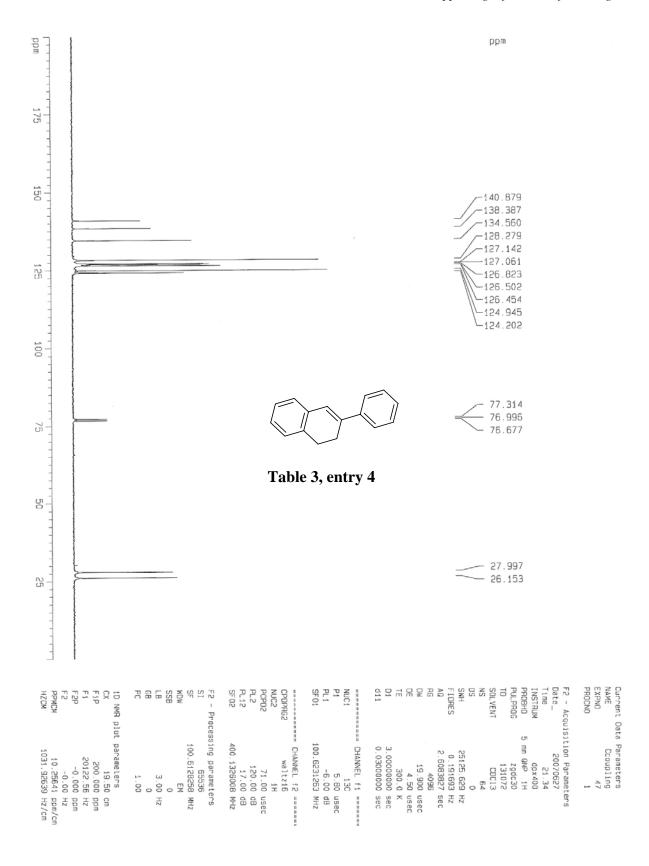
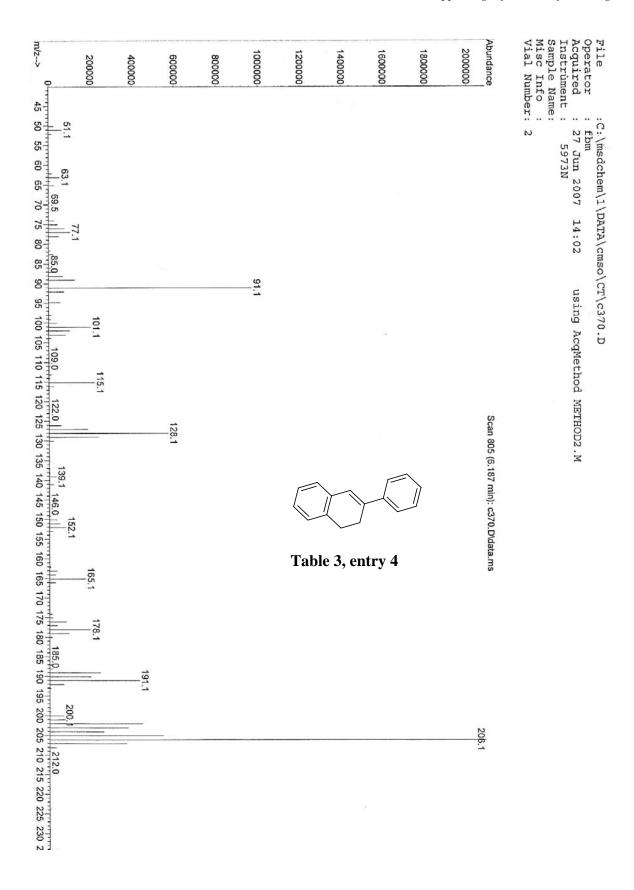
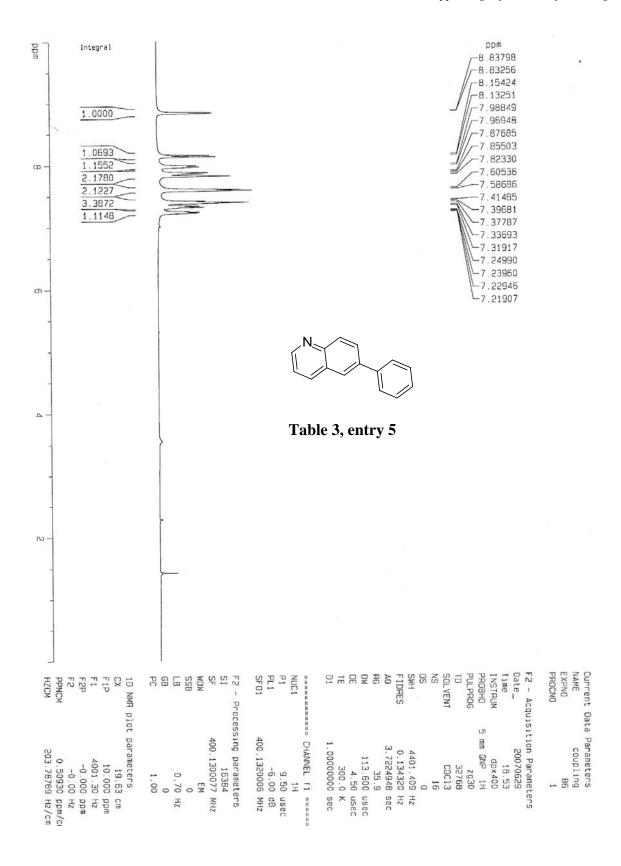


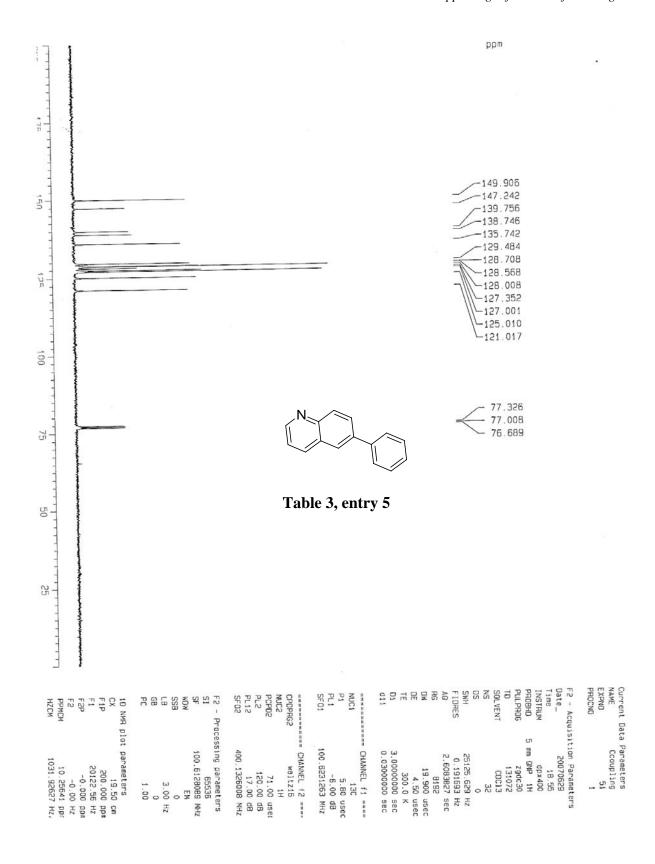
Table 3, entry 3

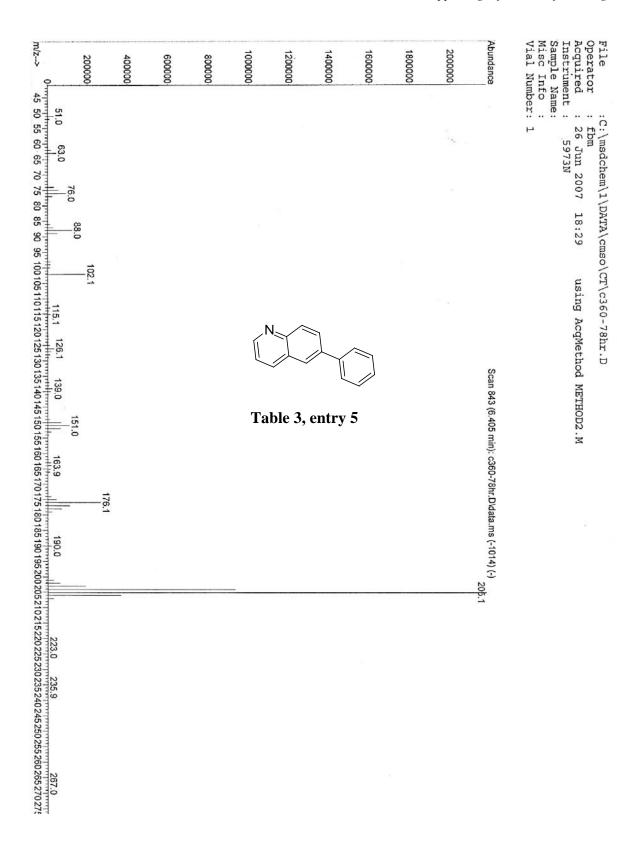












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