

Supporting Information

for

Solvent Coordination to Palladium Can Invert the Selectivity of Oxidative Addition

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I. Experimental Details

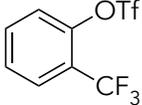
A. General Materials and Methods

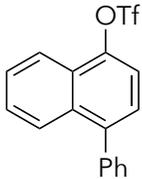
NMR spectra were recorded at 298 K on Bruker DPX Avance I 300 MHz (300.130 MHz for ^1H , 75.468 MHz for ^{13}C , 282.404 MHz for ^{19}F , 121.495 MHz for ^{31}P), Bruker Ascend 400 MHz (400.130 MHz for ^1H NMR, 100.613 for ^{13}C , 376.498 for ^{19}F , 161.967 for ^{31}P), Bruker Ascend Avance III 500 MHz (500.130 for ^1H , 125.758 MHz for ^{13}C , 470.592 for ^{19}F , 202.478 MHz for ^{31}P), or Bruker Avance III 600 MHz (600.130 MHz for ^1H , 150.903 for ^{13}C) NMR spectrometers. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to TMS, with the residual solvent peak used as an internal reference [^1H NMR: CHCl_3 (7.26 ppm); ^{13}C NMR: CDCl_3 (77.16 ppm).] ^{19}F chemical shifts are reported in ppm relative to fluorobenzene (-113.15 ppm). Multiplicities are reported as follows: singlet (s), doublet (d), triplet (t), quartet (q), quartet of triplets (qt), triplet of triplets (tt), triplet of quintets (tqn), triplet of sextets of doublets (tsd), multiplet (m). GC data were collected using a Shimadzu GC-2010 Plus with a flame ionization detector equipped with a SH-Rxi-5ms capillary column (15 m x 0.25 mm ID x 0.25 μm df). GCMS data were collected on a Shimadzu GCMS-QP2020 NX gas chromatograph mass spectrometer. HRMS data were collected on a Bruker MicroTOF II in acetonitrile with NaCl doping. Purifications via flash chromatography were performed using a Biotage Selekt Flash Purification System. "Room temperature" reactions described herein are generally between 23–25 $^\circ\text{C}$ as measured by a temperature probe on the reaction stir plates.

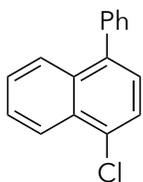
Unless otherwise noted, all commercially-obtained chemicals were used as received. Anisotrile, dioxane, *N,N*-dimethylformamide, *p*-cresol, PdCl_2 , KF, sulfolane, 4-(dimethylamino)benzotrile, 4-chlorophenol, and 4-chlorotoluene were obtained from Acros Organics. Propylene carbonate was obtained from Aldrich Chemical. Acetonitrile, K_2CO_3 , tetrahydrothiophene, P^tBu_3 , and 4-methylbiphenyl were obtained from Alfa Aesar. Benzotrile was obtained from Eastman Chemical. *p*-Xylene was obtained from Honeywell Fluka Research Chemicals. 4-Chloro-1,1'-biphenyl was obtained from Matrix Scientific. Biphenyl, methyl-4-cyanobenzoate, nitromethane, *o*-tolyl boronic acid, phenyl boronic acid, tetrabutylammonium bromide, tetrabutylammonium chloride, tetrabutylammonium fluoride hexahydrate, tetrabutylammonium trifluoromethanesulfonate, tetrabutylstannane, trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride, 1-chloro-2-trifluoromethylbenzene, 1-naphthol, 18-crown-6, 2-bromobenzotrifluoride, 2-chlorobenzotrifluoride, 4-(trifluoromethyl)benzotrile, 4-aminobenzotrile, 4-ethoxybenzotrile, 4-fluorobenzotrile, 4-hydroxybenzotrile, and 4-nitrobenzotrile were obtained from Oakwood Chemical. The boronic acids were recrystallized from water prior to use. 1-Methylnaphthalene, $^n\text{Bu}_3\text{SnOTf}$, Me_3SnPh , and α, α, α -trifluorotoluene were obtained from Millipore Sigma. Bis(tri-*t*-butylphosphine)palladium(0), methanesulfonato(tri-*t*-butylphosphino)(2'-methylamino-1,1'-biphenyl-2-yl)palladium(II) (Buchwald's precatalyst $\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3\text{-Pd-G4}$), and Me_3SnBr were obtained from Strem Chemical. Fluoroacetonitrile, *N*-methyl-2-pyrrolidone, *p*-terphenyl, *p*-tolunitrile, 1-chloronaphthalene, 1,4-dimethylnaphthalene, 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride, 4-chloro-1-naphthol, 4-hydroxybenzotrifluoride, and 4-phenyl-1-bromonaphthalene were obtained from TCI America. KPF_6 was obtained from Alfa Aesar, Oakwood Chemical, or Millipore Sigma. $^n\text{Bu}_3\text{SnPh}$ was obtained from Alfa Aesar or Millipore Sigma. Tris(dibenzylideneacetone)dipalladium(0) (Pd_2dba_3) was obtained from Millipore Sigma or Strem Chemical. Compounds **1**,¹ **2a**,¹ **2b**,¹ **3a**,¹ **3b**,¹ **4b**,² $\text{Pd}(\text{COD})(\text{CH}_2\text{TMS})_2$,³ [$\text{Pd}(\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3)(\text{o-CF}_3\text{Ph})(\text{Cl})$] (**S10**),⁴ and $\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3\cdot\text{HCl}$ ⁵ were synthesized according to literature procedures.

Acetone, acetonitrile, chloroform, dichloromethane, diethyl ether, dimethyl formamide (DMF), dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), ethanol, ethyl acetate, fluorobenzene, hexanes, isopropanol, methanol, pentane, tetrahydrofuran (THF), and toluene were obtained from Fisher Chemical. Benzene was obtained from TCI America. Solvents were used as received except for those that were used inside the glovebox. In these cases, MeCN, MeOH, DMF, toluene, and fluorobenzene were degassed and dried with a JC Meyer solvent system prior to use. The dried DMF, MeCN, toluene, and methanol were stored over molecular sieves in the glovebox. Deuterated solvents (CDCl₃, C₆D₆) were obtained from Cambridge Isotopes and stored over molecular sieves.

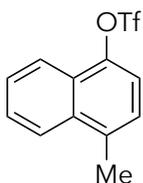
B. Synthesis and Characterization of Substrates and Authentic Samples of Products

 **2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl triflate (3b)**: The title compound was prepared according to a modified literature procedure.⁶ With cooling to 0 °C, a solution of trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (4.0 mL, 24.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of 2-hydroxybenzotrifluoride (3.24 g, 20.0 mmol) and pyridine (3.23 mL, 40.0 mmol, 2 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 1 h, after which the solution was diluted with Et₂O and acidified with aqueous 1 M HCl. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was washed with Et₂O (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ and brine (aqueous NaCl), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give a yellow oil that was purified through a short silica plug (100% hexanes) to afford **3b** as a clear, colorless oil (4.40 g, 75 % yield). Spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.⁷

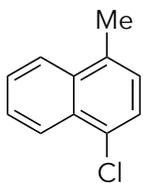
 **4-Phenylnaphthalen-1-yl triflate (9a)**. The title compound was prepared according to a modified literature procedure.⁸ Pd-P^tBu₃-G4 (7.0 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3 mol %), phenyl boronic acid (49.3 mg, 0.404 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and KF (69.7 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, 4-chloronaphthalen-1-yl triflate (**8**, 79 μL, 0.40 mmol), deionized water (7.2 μL, 0.40 mmol, 1 equiv), and THF (1.0 mL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for ~2 min. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and the organic extract was filtered over a plug of celite. The filtrate was concentrated and then purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexanes) to afford **9a** as a colorless oil (40 mg, 28% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.17 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.5, 1H), 7.69 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (multiple overlapping signals, 8H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 145.2, 141.3, 139.4, 133.3, 130.1, 128.6, 128.0, 127.8, 127.6, 126.8, 126.7, 126.2, 121.1, 118.9 (q, ¹J_{CF} = 320 Hz), 117.4; ¹⁹F (471 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): -73.3. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M+Na]⁺ Calcd for C₁₇H₁₁F₃NaO₃S⁺ 375.0273. Found 375.0261.



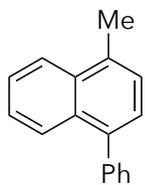
1-Chloro-4-phenylnaphthalene (9b). PdCl₂ (2.1 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3 mol %), phenyl boronic acid (48.8 mg, 0.40 mmol, 1 equiv), and KF (69.7 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, 4-chloronaphthalen-1-yl triflate (**8**, 79 μL, 0.40 mmol), deionized water (7.2 μL, 0.40 mmol, 1 equiv), and acetonitrile (750 μL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for ~2 min. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 22 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and the organic extract was filtered over a plug of celite. The filtrate was concentrated and then purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexanes) to afford **9b** as a colorless oil (79 mg, 84% yield). Spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.⁹



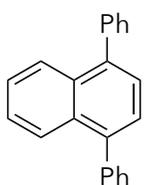
4-Methylnaphthalen-1-yl triflate (9c): In a nitrogen-filled glovebox, Pd₂dba₃ (6.9 mg, 0.0075 mmol 1.5 mol %), Pd(P^tBu₃)₂ (7.7 mg, 0.015 mmol, 3.0 mol %), and KPF₆ (276 mg, 1.50 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, 4-chloronaphthalen-1-yl triflate (**8**, 98 μL, 0.50 mmol), PhSnMe₃ (100 μL, 0.55 mmol, 1.1 equiv), and DMF (1.0 mL) were added. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the mixture was stirred at 100 °C for 24 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and the organic extract was filtered over a plug of celite. The filtrate was concentrated and then purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexanes, dry-loaded on C18 silica gel) to afford **9c** as a white solid (52 mg, 36% yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.21-8.01 (two overlapping signals, 2H), 7.68-7.60 (two overlapping signals, 2H), 7.38-7.30 (two overlapping signals 2H), 2.71 (s, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃ δ): 144.4, 135.6, 133.9, 127.6, 127.3, 126.5, 125.7, 124.7, 122.7, 118.8 (q, ¹J_{CF} = 320 Hz), 117.5, 19.4; ¹⁹F (471 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): -73.4. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M+Na]⁺ Calcd for C₁₂H₉F₃NaO₃S⁺ 313.0117. Found 313.0123.



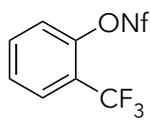
1-Chloro-4-methylnaphthalene (9d): In a nitrogen-filled glovebox, Pd₂dba₃ (6.9 mg, 0.0075 mmol 1.5 mol %), Pd(P^tBu₃)₂ (7.7 mg, 0.015 mmol, 3.0 mol %), and KPF₆ (276 mg, 1.50 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, 4-chloronaphthalen-1-yl triflate (**8**, 98 μL, 0.50 mmol), PhSnMe₃ (100 μL, 0.55 mmol, 1.1 equiv), and DMF (1.0 mL) were added. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and the organic extract was filtered over a plug of celite. The filtrate was concentrated and then purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexanes, dry-loaded on C18 silica gel) to afford **9d** as a white solid (31 mg, 35% yield). Spectral data are consistent with those previously reported,¹⁰ but higher resolution data are included here. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 8.30 (dd, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 8.0 (dd, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.70-7.57 (two overlapping signals, 2H), 7.46 (d, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (d, 7.7 Hz, 1H, overlaps with solvent), 2.67 (s, 3H); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃ δ): 133.8, 133.7, 130.8, 130.2, 130.0, 128.5, 126.8 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz), 126.5, 125.9, 124.1, 124.7, 19.4.



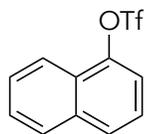
1-Methyl-4-phenylnaphthalene (9f): The title compound was prepared according to a modified literature procedure.⁸ Pd-P^tBu₃-G4 (7.0 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3 mol %), phenyl boronic acid (49.3 mg, 0.404 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and KF (69.7 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, 1-bromo-4-methylnaphthalene (63 μ L, 0.40 mmol), deionized water (7.2 μ L, 0.40 mmol, 1 equiv), and THF (1.0 mL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for ~ 2 min. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and the organic extract was filtered over a plug of celite. The filtrate was concentrated and then purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexanes) to afford **9f** as a white solid (76 mg, 87% yield). Spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.¹¹



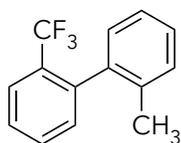
1,4-Diphenylnaphthalene (9g): The title compound was prepared according to a modified literature procedure.⁸ Pd-P^tBu₃-G4 (7.0 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3 mol %), phenyl boronic acid (49.3 mg, 0.404 mmol, 1.01 equiv), KF (69.7 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3 equiv), and 1-bromo-4-phenylnaphthalene (113.3 mg, 0.40 mmol) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, deionized water (7.2 μ L, 0.40 mmol, 1 equiv) and THF (1.0 mL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for ~ 2 min. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and the organic extract was filtered over a plug of celite. The filtrate was concentrated and then purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexanes) to afford **9g** as a white solid (45 mg, 40% yield). Spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.¹¹



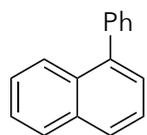
2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl nonaflate (S11). The title compound was prepared according to a modified literature procedure.¹² To an oven-dried 50 mL round bottom flask was added 2-(trifluoromethyl)phenol (0.68 g, 4.2 mmol, 1 equiv), K₂CO₃ (0.87 g, 6.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and acetonitrile (8.3 mL, 0.5 M). The resulting slurry was stirred rapidly while perfluorobutanesulfonyl fluoride (1.26 g, 5.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added via Pasteur pipette. The solution was allowed to stir at room temperature for 16 h, after which the slurry was filtered over a pad of silica gel and rinsed thoroughly with hexanes. The filtrate was concentrated under vacuum to yield **S11** as a clear, colorless oil (1.39 g, 75% yield). ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.77 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (151 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 146.4, 134.2, 128.4, 128.2 (q, J = 5.5 Hz), 123.6 (q, J = 33.1 Hz), 122.6, 122.2 (q, J = 272.7 Hz), 117.5, (qt, J = 295.6, 33.1 Hz), 114.7 (tt, J = 295.6, 33.1), 110.1 (tqn, J = 272.7, 31.8 Hz), 108.7 (tsd, J = 272.7, 31.8, 5.5 Hz). ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): -60.9, -80.7, -109.3, -120.9, -125.9. HRMS (EI/Q-TOF) m/z : [M]⁺ Calcd for C₁₁H₄F₁₂O₃S⁺ 443.9690. Found 443.9686.



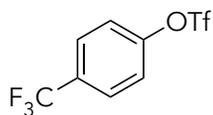
Naphthalen-1-yl triflate (S12): The title compound was prepared according to a modified literature procedure.⁶ With cooling to 0 °C, trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (1.0 mL, 6.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added dropwise to a solution of 1-naphthol (0.72 g, 5.0 mmol) and pyridine (0.81 mL, 10.0 mmol, 2 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 1 h, after which the solution was diluted with Et₂O and acidified with aqueous 1 N HCl. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was washed with Et₂O (3 x 5 mL), and the combined organics washed with saturated NaHCO₃ and NaCl brine. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ and brine (aqueous NaCl), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give a yellow oil that was purified through a short silica plug (100% hexanes) to afford **S12** as a clear, colorless oil (1.05 g, 76 % yield). Spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.⁷



2-Methyl-2'-(trifluoromethyl)biphenyl (S13). The title compound was prepared according to a modified literature procedure.⁸ Pd-P^tBu₃-G4 (7.0 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3 mol %), *ortho*-tolylboronic acid (54.9 mg, 0.404 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and KF (69.7 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, deionized water (7.2 μL, 0.40 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-chlorobenzotrifluoride (54 μL, 0.40 mmol), and toluene (1.0 mL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for ~2 min. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and the organic extract was filtered over a plug of celite. The filtrate was concentrated and then purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexanes) to afford **S13** as a colorless oil (45 mg, 48 % yield). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): 7.79 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.59 (dd, *J* = 7.7, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.37-7.23 (multiple signals, 4H, overlaps with solvent), 7.16 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.06 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃ δ): 140.8, 139.0, 136.1, 131.7, 131.4, 129.7, 129.6, 128.9 (q, ²*J*_{CF} = 29 Hz), 128.0, 127.4, 126.1 (q, ³*J*_{CF} = 5 Hz), 125.0, 124.1 (q, ¹*J*_{CF} = 276 Hz), 20.2. ¹⁹F (471 MHz, CDCl₃, δ): -59.2. HRMS (ESI/Q-TOF) *m/z*: [M+Na]⁺ Calcd for C₁₄H₁₁F₃Na⁺ 259.0705. Found 259.0711.



1-Phenylnaphthalene (S14): The title compound was prepared according to a modified literature procedure.⁸ Pd-P^tBu₃-G4 (7.0 mg, 0.012 mmol, 3 mol %), phenyl boronic acid (49.3 mg, 0.404 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and KF (69.7 mg, 1.20 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, deionized water (7.2 μL, 0.40 mmol, 1 equiv), 1-chloronaphthalene (55 μL, 0.40 mmol, 1 equiv), and THF (1.0 mL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for ~ 2 min.. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate, and the organic extract was filtered over a plug of celite. The filtrate was concentrated and then purified by flash column chromatography (100% hexanes) to afford **S14** as a viscous, colorless oil (6 mg, 7% yield). Spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.¹³



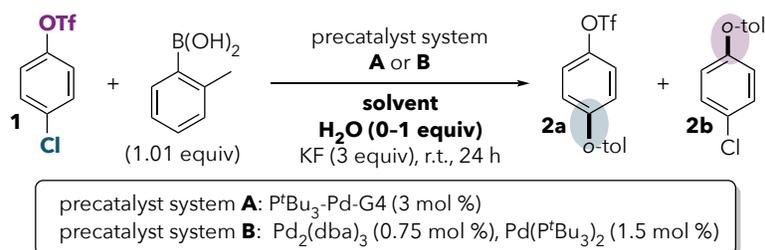
4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl triflate (S15b): The title compound was prepared according to a modified literature procedure.¹⁴ With cooling to 0 °C, a solution of trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (4.0 mL, 24.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of 4-hydroxybenzotrifluoride (3.24 g, 20.0 mmol) and pyridine (3.25 mL, 40.3 mmol, 2 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL). The mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred for 1 h, after which the solution was diluted with Et₂O and acidified with aqueous 1 M HCl. The layers were separated, and the aqueous layer was washed with Et₂O (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with saturated NaHCO₃ and brine (aqueous NaCl), dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated to give a yellow oil that was purified through a short silica plug (100% hexanes) to afford **S15b** as a clear, colorless oil (4.53 g, 77% yield). Spectral data are consistent with those previously reported.¹⁵

C. Catalytic Suzuki Couplings of 1

1. Evaluation of Precatalyst and Water Effect on Selectivity

General Procedure with Precatalyst System A: Without exclusion of air or moisture, P^tBu₃-Pd-G4 (1.5 mg, 0.0026 mmol, 3 mol %), *o*-tolyl boronic acid (11.0 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and KF (13.9 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, water (0–1.4 μL, 0–0.08 mmol, 0–1 equiv), 4-chlorophenyl triflate (14 μL, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), and solvent (150 μL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for two minutes. The sparging needle and septum was quickly replaced with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred vigorously at room temperature for 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μL) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

General Procedure for Precatalyst System B: In a nitrogen filled glovebox, Pd₂dba₃ (0.5 mg, 0.0006 mmol, 0.75 mol %), Pd(P^tBu₃)₂ (0.6 mg, 0.0012 mmol, 1.5 mol %) , *o*-tolyl boronic acid (11.0 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and KF (13.9 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and removed from the glovebox. Outside of the glovebox, the cap was removed and, in rapid succession, water (0–1.4 μL, 0–0.08 mmol, 0–1 equiv), 4-chlorophenyl triflate (14 μL, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), and solvent (150 μL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for two minutes. The sparging needle and septum cap was quickly replaced with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred vigorously at room temperature for 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μL) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

Table S1. Effect of Precatalyst and Water on Selectivity^a

entry	solvent	precatalyst	H ₂ O (equiv)	trial	1 (%)	2a (%)	2b (%)
1	THF	A	0	1	25	79	1
2	THF	A	0	2	21	79	1
3	THF	A	0	Average	23	79	1
4	THF	A	1	1	5	63	<1
5	THF	A	1	2	23	72	<1
6	THF	A	1	3	26	68	1
7	THF	A	1	4	25	71	1
8	THF	A	1	5	27	75	1
9	THF	A	1	6	24	79	1
10	THF	A	1	7	20	78	1
11	THF	A	1	8	18	79	1
12	THF	A	1	Average	20	74	<1
13	THF	B	1	1	28	72	1
14	THF	B	1	2	19	75	1
15	THF	B	1	Average	24	74	1
16	MeOH	A	1	1	0	68	3
17	MeOH	A	1	2	0	65	2
18	MeOH	A	1	Average	0	67	2
19	MeOH	B	1	1	35	19	2
20	MeOH	B	1	2	36	21	2
21	MeOH	B	1	Average	35	19	2
22	DMF	A	0	1	65	6	30
23	DMF	A	0	2	63	7	31
24	DMF	A	0	Average	64	7	30
25	DMF	A	1	1	16	9	58
26	DMF	A	1	2	19	9	61
27	DMF	A	1	3	24	11	59
28	DMF	A	1	4	26	11	59
29	DMF	A	1	5	16	12	66
30	DMF	A	1	6	20	11	62
31	DMF	A	1	7	18	9	66
32	DMF	A	1	8	46	7	46
33	DMF	A	1	Average	23	10	60
34	DMF	B	1	1	49	7	42
35	DMF	B	1	2	23	10	62
36	DMF	B	1	Average	36	9	52
37	MeCN	A	1	1	8	2	75
38	MeCN	A	1	2	8	2	78
39	MeCN	A	1	Average	8	2	77
40	MeCN	B	1	1	16	4	72
41	MeCN	B	1	2	19	4	71
42	MeCN	B	1	Average	17	4	72
43	propylene carbonate	A	1	1	9	57	6

44	propylene carbonate	A	1	2	23	68	6
45	propylene carbonate	A	1	3	12	75	5
46	propylene carbonate	A	1	4	19	68	6
47	propylene carbonate	A	1	Average	16	67	6
48	propylene carbonate	B	1	1	22	52	6
49	propylene carbonate	B	1	2	20	55	5
50	propylene carbonate	B	1	Average	21	53	6

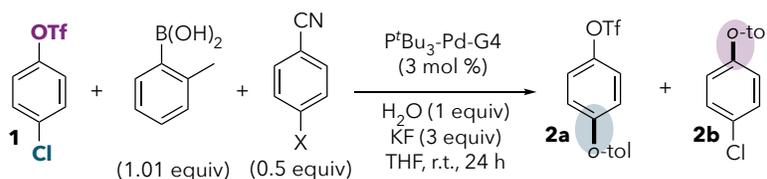
^aGC yields calibrated against undecane as an internal standard. Diarylated product observed in $\leq 5\%$ yield in all cases.

Discussion: The addition of 1 equiv water does not significantly impact selectivity (compare entries 3 vs 12, and 24 vs 33). Precatalyst systems **A** and **B** provide very similar selectivity in all solvents examined, although in some cases precatalyst **A** affords somewhat higher yields. Precatalyst **A** has the added advantage that it can be handled open to air.

2. Benzonitrile Additives (Table 1 and Figure 1)

General Procedure: Without exclusion of air or moisture, P^tBu_3 -Pd-G4 (1.5 mg, 0.0026 mmol, 3 mol %), *o*-tolyl boronic acid (11.0 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and KF (13.9 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, water (1.4 μ L, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), 4-chlorophenyl triflate (14 μ L, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), benzonitrile additive (0.04 mmol, 0.5 equiv, if applicable), and solvent (usually THF, 150 μ L) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for two minutes. The sparging needle and septum was quickly replaced with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred vigorously at room temperature for 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μ L) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

Table S2. Effect of Benzonitrile Additives on Selectivity^a



entry	X	σ_p	σ_p^+	trial	1 (%)	2a (%)	2b (%)	log (2a/2b)	std. dev. ^b
1 ^c	--	--	--	1	5	63	<1	>1.80	
2 ^c	--	--	--	2	23	72	<1	>1.86	
3 ^c	--	--	--	3	26	68	1	1.83	
4 ^c	--	--	--	4	25	71	1	1.85	
5 ^c	--	--	--	5	27	75	1	1.88	
6 ^c	--	--	--	6	24	79	1	1.90	
7 ^c	--	--	--	7	20	78	1	1.89	
8 ^c	--	--	--	8	18	79	1	1.90	
9 ^c	--	--	--	Average	20	74	<1	>1.87	0.03
10	NMe2	-0.83	-1.70	1	46	28	15	0.27	
11	NMe2	-0.83	-1.70	2	47	29	20	0.16	
12	NMe2	-0.83	-1.70	3	37	36	21	0.23	

13	NMe2	-0.83	-1.70	Average	44	31	18	0.24	0.06
14	NH2	-0.66	-1.30	1	29	46	19	0.38	
15	NH2	-0.66	-1.30	2	29	45	20	0.35	
16	NH2	-0.66	-1.30	3	36	43	17	0.40	
17	NH2	-0.66	-1.30	Average	31	45	19	0.37	0.03
18	OH	-0.37	-0.92	1	38	50	16	0.49	
19	OH	-0.37	-0.92	2	28	53	14	0.58	
20	OH	-0.37	-0.92	3	33	46	16	0.46	
21	OH	-0.37	-0.92	Average	33	50	15	0.52	0.06
22	OEt	-0.24	-0.81	1	35	47	10	0.67	
23	OEt	-0.24	-0.81	2	41	45	8	0.75	
24	OEt	-0.24	-0.81	3	48	42	10	0.62	
25	OEt	-0.24	-0.81	Average	42	45	10	0.65	0.06
26	OMe	-0.27	-0.73	1	72	26	3	0.94	
27	OMe	-0.27	-0.73	2	56	18	2	0.95	
28	OMe	-0.27	-0.73	3	62	32	4	0.90	
29	OMe	-0.27	-0.73	Average	63	26	3	0.94	0.03
30	Me	-0.17	-0.31	1	65	35	2	1.24	
31	Me	-0.17	-0.31	2	66	25	2	1.10	
32	Me	-0.17	-0.31	3	69	28	2	1.15	
33	Me	-0.17	-0.31	Average	67	29	2	1.16	0.07
34	F	0.06	-0.07	1	40	51	5	1.01	
35	F	0.06	-0.07	2	71	30	2	1.18	
36	F	0.06	-0.07	3	46	50	5	1.00	
37	F	0.06	-0.07	Average	52	44	4	1.04	0.10
38	H	0	0	1	37	53	3	1.25	
39	H	0	0	2	43	53	6	0.95	
40	H	0	0	3	38	59	3	1.29	
41	H	0	0	Average	39	55	4	1.14	0.19
42	COOMe	0.45	0.49	1	56	41	3	1.14	
43	COOMe	0.45	0.49	2	55	44	3	1.17	
44	COOMe	0.45	0.49	3	55	41	3	1.14	
45	COOMe	0.45	0.49	Average	55	42	3	1.15	0.02
46	CF3	0.54	0.61	1	44	45	3	1.18	
47	CF3	0.54	0.61	2	46	49	3	1.21	
48	CF3	0.54	0.61	3	49	44	3	1.17	
49	CF3	0.54	0.61	Average	46	46	3	1.19	0.02
50	NO2	0.78	0.79	1	63	32	8	0.60	
51	NO2	0.78	0.79	2	49	38	8	0.68	
52	NO2	0.78	0.79	3	59	35	6	0.77	
53	NO2	0.78	0.79	Average	57	35	7	0.70	0.08
54 ^d	--	--	--	1	27	7	54	-0.89	
55 ^d	--	--	--	2	26	7	53	-0.88	
56 ^d	--	--	--	Average	27	7	53	-0.88	0.01

^aGC yields calibrated against undecane as an internal standard. Diarylated product observed in $\leq 5\%$ yield in all cases. Sigma values from reference 16. ^bStandard deviation of the $\log(\mathbf{2a}/\mathbf{2b})$ values. ^cNo benzonitrile derivatives were added. ^dPhCN was used as the reaction solvent (no additional benzonitrile derivatives were added).

Discussion: Table S2 entries 10-49 were used to create Figure 1 in the manuscript, which shows a good correlation between σ_p^+ and $\log(\mathbf{2a}/\mathbf{2b})$, with an R^2 value of 0.8639. The correlation to σ_p is not quite as strong (Figure S1). Unusual results were observed with 4-nitrobenzonitrile (entry 53). With this additive, the $\mathbf{2a}/\mathbf{2b}$ ratio was much smaller than expected based on the trend with all of the other substituted benzonitriles (Figure S2). This particularly electron-poor nitrile is expected to coordinate to Pd(0) as a π -acceptor, and we speculate that the increased reaction

at OTf may be due to this coordination mode. There is no evidence that nitro groups in isolation promote reaction at triflate. For example, high selectivity for reaction at chloride is observed in the catalytic Suzuki coupling using 3-nitrophenylboronic acid in MeOH and THF,⁸ and running the reaction shown in Table S2 with PhNO₂ as the solvent leads exclusively to product **2a** from reaction at chloride.

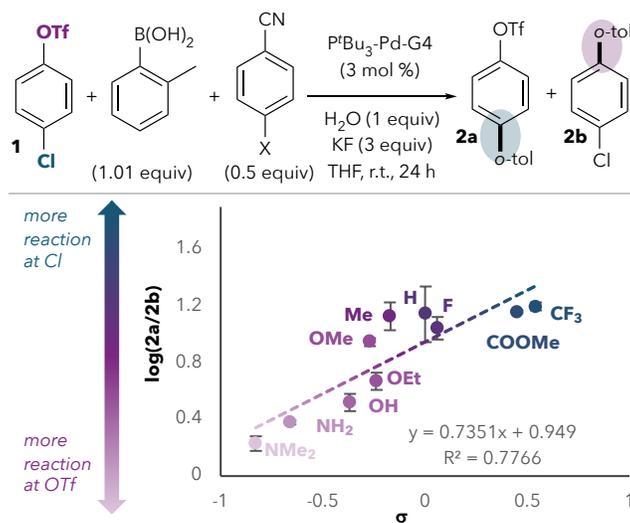


Figure S1. Hammett-type plot using σ shows slightly worse correlation than the plot using σ^+ .

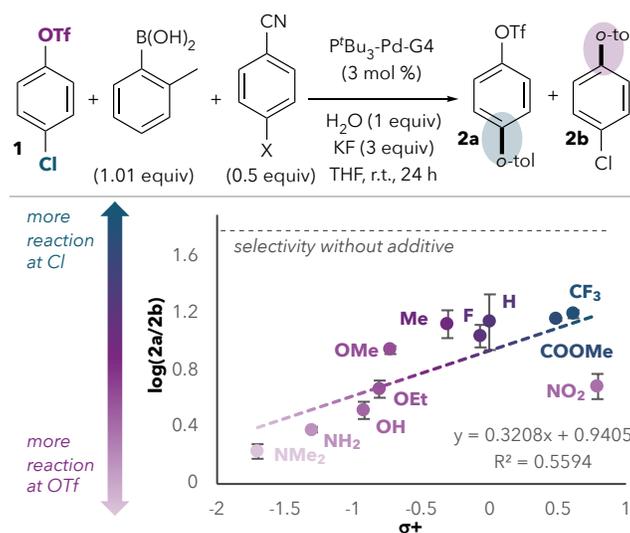
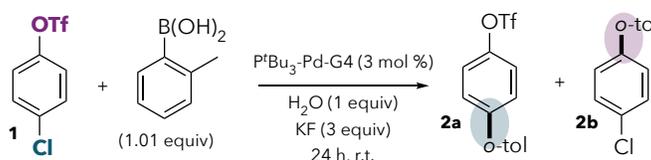


Figure S2. NO₂ is an outlier in the Hammett-type plot correlating benzonitrile donor ability and increased reaction at triflate.

3. Mixed THF/Benzonitrile Solvent

General Procedure: Without exclusion of air or moisture, $\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3\text{-Pd-G4}$ (1.5 mg, 0.0026 mmol, 3 mol %), *o*-tolyl boronic acid (11.0 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and KF (13.9 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, water (1.4 μL , 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), 4-chlorophenyl triflate (14 μL , 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), and solvent(s) (total of 150 μL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for two minutes. The sparging needle and septum was quickly replaced with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred vigorously at room temperature for 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μL) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

Table S3. Effect of Mixed PhCN/THF Solvent on Selectivity^a



PhCN (% of total solvent volume)	THF (% of total solvent volume)	trial	1 (%)	2a (%)	2b (%)	total yield 2a + 2b	ratio 2a : 2b
0	100	1	5	63	<1	63	>63 : 1
0	100	2	23	72	<1	72	>72 : 1
0	100	3	26	68	1	69	68 : 1
0	100	4	25	71	1	72	71 : 1
0	100	5	27	75	1	76	75 : 1
0	100	6	24	79	1	80	79 : 1
0	100	7	20	78	1	79	78 : 1
0	100	8	18	79	1	80	79 : 1
0	100	average	21	74	1	75	74 : 1
1	99	1	33	56	2	58	28 : 1
1	99	2	19	74	2	76	37 : 1
1	99	average	26	65	2	67	33 : 1
5	95	1	58	30	6	36	5 : 1
5	95	2	45	41	9	50	5 : 1
5	95	average	51	35	7	43	5 : 1
10	90	1	39	33	17	50	2 : 1
10	90	2	38	36	19	55	2 : 1
10	90	average	39	35	18	53	2 : 1
25	75	1	26	25	38	63	1 : 2
25	75	2	21	26	38	64	1 : 2
25	75	average	24	25	38	63	1 : 2
50	50	1	13	15	48	63	1 : 3
50	50	2	17	13	52	65	1 : 4
50	50	average	15	14	50	64	1 : 4
75	25	1	18	12	56	68	1 : 5
75	25	2	27	10	44	54	1 : 4
75	25	average	22	11	50	61	1 : 5
100	0	1	27	7	54	61	1 : 8
100	0	2	26	7	53	60	1 : 8
100	0	average	27	7	53	60	1 : 8

^aGC yields calibrated against undecane as an internal standard.

Discussion: The data in Table S3 show that selectivity inverts between 10-25% PhCN, as illustrated in Figure S3. Interestingly, small amounts of PhCN (5% and 10% of total volume) lead to lower conversion than observed in neat THF or with larger amounts of PhCN ($\geq 25\%$ of total volume). This phenomenon is illustrated in Figure S4. The unusual shape of the curve in Figure S4 may relate to solvent polarity. Small quantities of PhCN begin to suppress reaction at chloride because Pd is more likely to be bisligated. Reaction at triflate increases with small quantities of PhCN, but it increases even more with larger quantities of PhCN because of increased polarity of the reaction medium. Aryl triflates are known to undergo faster oxidative addition at bisligated palladium in more polar media.¹⁷

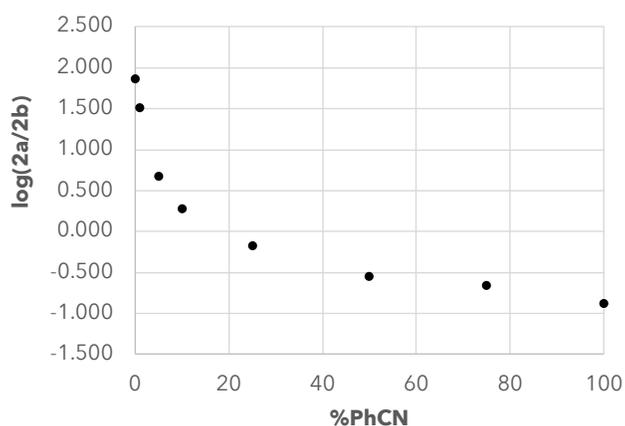


Figure S3. Effect of PhCN/THF ratio on product ratio.

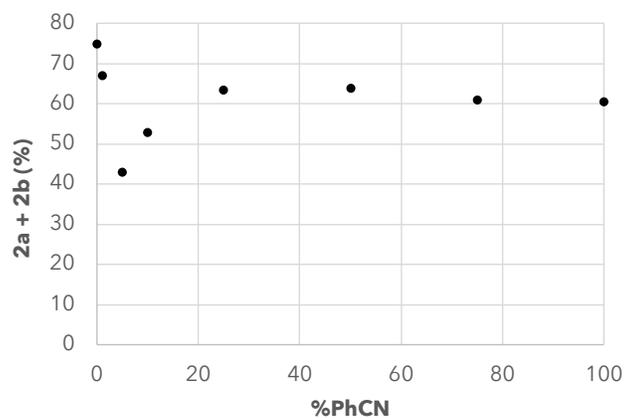
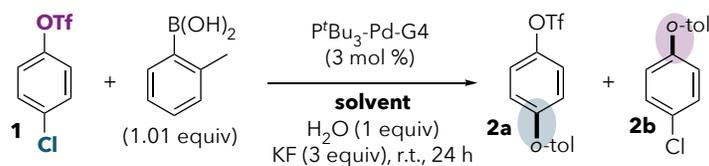


Figure S4. Effect of PhCN/THF ratio on the total yield of **2a** + **2b**.

4. Results with Fluoroacetonitrile, Sulfolane (Table 2), and Tetrahydrothiophene

General Procedure: Without exclusion of air or moisture, P^tBu_3 -Pd-G4 (1.5 mg, 0.0026 mmol, 3 mol %), *o*-tolyl boronic acid (11.0 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and KF (13.9 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, water (1.4 μ L, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), 4-chlorophenyl triflate (14 μ L, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), and solvent (150 μ L) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for two minutes. The sparging needle and septum was quickly replaced with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred vigorously at room temperature for 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μ L) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

Table S4. Modifying the Coordinating Ability of Common Solvents Leads to Changes in Selectivity^a



entry	solvent	ϵ^b	trial	1 (%)	2a (%)	2b (%)
1	CH ₃ CN	36.6	1	8	2	75
2	CH ₃ CN	36.6	2	8	2	78
3	CH ₃ CN	36.6	Average	8	2	77
4	CH ₂ FCN	~36	1	85	4	10
5	CH ₂ FCN	~36	2	88	3	9
6	CH ₂ FCN	~36	Average	86	4	10
7	DMSO	47.2	1	61	1	26
8	DMSO	47.2	2	25	1	64
9	DMSO	47.2	Average	43	1	45
10	sulfolane	42.2	1	41	44	12
11	sulfolane	42.2	2	41	43	10
12	sulfolane	42.2	Average	41	44	11
13	THF	7.5	1	5	63	<1
14	THF	7.5	2	23	72	<1
15	THF	7.5	3	26	68	1
16	THF	7.5	4	25	71	1
17	THF	7.5	5	27	75	1
18	THF	7.5	6	24	79	1
19	THF	7.5	7	20	78	1
20	THF	7.5	8	18	79	1
21	THF	7.5	Average	20	74	<1
22	tetrahydrothiophene	8.6	1	92	0	2
23	tetrahydrothiophene	8.6	2	105	0	1
24	tetrahydrothiophene	8.6	Average	99	0	2

^aGC yields calibrated against undecane as an internal standard. Results are the average of at least two trials. Diarylated product observed in $\leq 3\%$ yield in all cases. ^bDielectric constants from references 18 and 19.

Discussion: Although reaction in THF provides **2a** as the major product (Table S4, entry 21), the only product observed in tetrahydrothiophene (THT) is **2b** (entry 24). This is consistent with THT acting as a coordinating ligand during oxidative addition. However the yield is so low that selectivity cannot be reliably interpreted. The low yield is likely due to the strong coordinating ability of sulfides to palladium, effectively poisoning it as a catalyst. For a discussion of entries 1-12, see the manuscript.

5. Effect of Temperature (Table 4)

General Procedure with Precatalyst System A: Without exclusion of air or moisture, $\text{PtBu}_3\text{-Pd-G4}$ (1.5 mg, 0.0026 mmol, 3 mol %), *o*-tolyl boronic acid (11.0 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and KF (13.9 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, water (1.4 μL , 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), 4-chlorophenyl triflate (14 μL , 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), and solvent (150 μL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for two minutes. The sparging needle and septum was quickly replaced with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred vigorously at the indicated temperature for 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μL) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

General Procedure for Precatalyst Systems B-E: In a nitrogen filled glovebox, the following reagents were combined with *o*-tolyl boronic acid (11.0 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.01 equiv) and KF (13.9 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar:

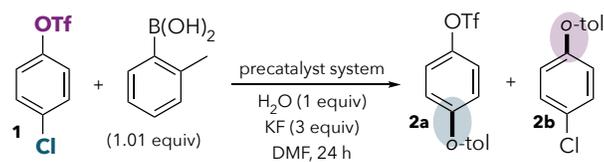
Precatalyst System B: Pd_2dba_3 (0.5 mg, 0.0006 mmol, 0.75 mol %), $\text{Pd}(\text{PtBu}_3)_2$ (0.6 mg, 0.0012 mmol, 1.5 mol %)

Precatalyst System C: Pd_2dba_3 (1.1 mg, 0.0012 mmol, 1.5 mol %), PtBu_3 (0.5 mg, 0.0024 mmol, 3.0 mol %)

Precatalyst System D: $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.7 mg, 0.0024 mmol, 3.0 mol %), PtBu_3 (0.5 mg, 0.0024 mmol, 3.0 mol %)

Precatalyst System E: $\text{Pd}(\text{COD})(\text{CH}_2\text{TMS})_2$ (0.9 mg, 0.0024 mmol, 3.0 mol %), PtBu_3 (0.5 mg, 0.0024 mmol, 3.0 mol %)

The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and removed from the glovebox. Outside of the glovebox, the cap was removed and, in rapid succession, water (1.4 μL , 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), 4-chlorophenyl triflate (14 μL , 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), and solvent (150 μL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for two minutes. The sparging needle and septum was quickly replaced with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred vigorously at the indicated temperature for 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μL) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

Table S5. Effect of Reaction Temperature of Suzuki Selectivity^a

precatalyst system **A**: P^tBu₃-Pd-G4 (3 mol %)
 precatalyst system **B**: Pd₂(dba)₃ (0.75 mol %), Pd(P^tBu₃)₂ (1.5 mol %)
 precatalyst system **C**: Pd₂(dba)₃ (1.5 mol %), P^tBu₃ (3 mol %)
 precatalyst system **D**: Pd(OAc)₂ (3 mol %), P^tBu₃ (3 mol %)
 precatalyst system **E**: Pd(COD)(CH₂TMS)₂ (3 mol %), P^tBu₃ (3 mol %)

entry	solvent	precatalyst	temperature	trial	1 (%)	2a (%)	2b (%)	ΔΔG [*]
1	THF	A	r.t.	1	5	63	<1	>2.4
2	THF	A	r.t.	2	23	72	<1	>2.5
3	THF	A	r.t.	3	26	68	1	2.5
4	THF	A	r.t.	4	25	71	1	2.5
5	THF	A	r.t.	5	27	75	1	2.6
6	THF	A	r.t.	6	24	79	1	2.6
7	THF	A	r.t.	7	20	78	1	2.6
8	THF	A	r.t.	8	18	79	1	2.6
9	THF	A	r.t.	Average	20	74	<1	>2.5
10	THF	A	100 °C	1	9	77	0	>2.6
11	THF	A	100 °C	2	10	87	1	2.6
12	THF	A	100 °C	Average	10	82	<1	>2.6
13	THF	B	r.t.	1	17	79	1	2.6
14	THF	B	r.t.	2	16	78	0	2.6
15	THF	B	r.t.	Average	17	79	1	2.6
16	THF	B	100 °C	1	7	75	<1	>2.6
17	THF	B	100 °C	2	5	72	<1	>2.5
18	THF	B	100 °C	Average	6	73	<1	>2.5
19	DMF	A	r.t.	1	16	9	58	-1.1
20	DMF	A	r.t.	2	19	9	61	-1.1
21	DMF	A	r.t.	3	24	11	59	-1.0
22	DMF	A	r.t.	4	26	11	59	-1.0
23	DMF	A	r.t.	5	16	12	66	-1.0
24	DMF	A	r.t.	6	20	11	62	-1.0
25	DMF	A	r.t.	7	18	9	66	-1.2
26	DMF	A	r.t.	8	46	7	46	-1.1
27	DMF	A	r.t.	Average	23	10	60	-1.1
28	DMF	A	100 °C	1	2	24	29	-0.1
29	DMF	A	100 °C	2	3	19	31	-0.3
30	DMF	A	100 °C	Average	2	21	30	-0.2
31	DMF	B	r.t.	1	17	11	67	-1.1
32	DMF	B	r.t.	2	17	11	67	-1.1
33	DMF	B	r.t.	Average	17	11	67	-1.1
34	DMF	B	100 °C	1	6	33	24	0.2
35	DMF	B	100 °C	2	9	34	22	0.3
36	DMF	B	100 °C	Average	7	33	23	0.2
37	DMF	C	r.t.	1	101	0	1	--
38	DMF	C	r.t.	2	75	3	23	-1.2

39	DMF	C	r.t.	Average	88	2	12	-1.1
40	DMF	C	100 °C	1	10	38	19	0.4
41	DMF	C	100 °C	2	42	30	19	0.3
42	DMF	C	100 °C	Average	26	34	19	0.3
43	DMF	D	r.t.	1	48	1	42	-2.2
44	DMF	D	r.t.	2	39	7	44	-1.1
45	DMF	D	r.t.	Average	44	4	43	-1.4
46	DMF	D	100 °C	1	12	20	18	0.1
47	DMF	D	100 °C	2	11	8	14	-0.3
48	DMF	D	100 °C	Average	11	14	16	-0.1
49	DMF	E	r.t.	1	60	4	33	-1.2
50	DMF	E	r.t.	2	39	6	47	-1.2
51	DMF	E	r.t.	Average	50	5	40	-1.2
52	DMF	E	100 °C	1	9	26	20	0.2
53	DMF	E	100 °C	2	9	38	20	0.4
54	DMF	E	100 °C	Average	9	32	20	0.3

^aGC yields calibrated against undecane as an internal standard. ^bCalculated difference in activation barriers to forming products (**2b** – **2a**) based on $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger = RT\ln(\mathbf{2a}/\mathbf{2b})$.

Discussion: In DMF, more reaction at chloride is observed at 100 °C compared to room temperature. However, the 100 °C product ratios vary somewhat depending on precatalyst source. This difference is most prominent for precatalyst system **A** compared to the other precatalyst systems. As shown in Table S6, the change in $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ when going from room temperature to 100 °C is smaller for this system than for the other systems.

Table S6. Effect of Reaction Temperature of Suzuki Selectivity^a

precatalyst	$\Delta\Delta G_{(\mathbf{2b}-\mathbf{2a})}^\ddagger$ at r.t.	$\Delta\Delta G_{(\mathbf{2b}-\mathbf{2a})}^\ddagger$ at 100 °C	change in $\Delta\Delta G^\ddagger$ from r.t. to 100 °C
A	-1.1	-0.2	0.9
B	-1.1	+0.2	1.3
C	-1.1	+0.3	1.4
D	-1.4	-0.1	1.3
E	-1.2	+0.3	1.5

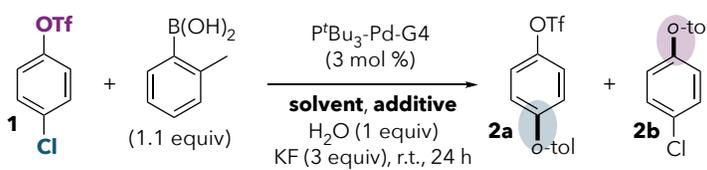
^aData are taken from Table S5.

The difference in selectivity between different precatalyst systems at 100 °C is inconsistent with hypotheses that (a) the temperature effect is solely due to entropy (where higher temperature disfavors a bisligated oxidative addition transition state) or (b) that oxidative addition is reversible at this temperature and selectivity is based on thermodynamics or on the rate of a subsequent step of the catalytic cycle. Instead, these observations are consistent with catalyst decomposition at 100 °C leading to a species that favors chloride activation. Different precatalysts may decompose at different rates. However, further study is needed to generate higher quality data to support or refute this hypothesis. In THF, no significant temperature effect is observed with either precatalyst system, and the reaction is selective for chloride at both temperatures.

6. Effect of Additives (Table 6)

General Procedure: Without exclusion of air or moisture, P^tBu₃-Pd-G4 (1.5 mg, 0.0026 mmol, 3 mol %), *o*-tolyl boronic acid (11.0 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.01 equiv), KF (13.9 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv), and other additives (0–3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, water (1.4 μL, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), 4-chlorophenyl triflate (14 μL, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), and solvent (150 μL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for two minutes. The sparging needle and septum was quickly replaced with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred vigorously at room temperature for 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μL) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

Table S7. Additive Effects^a



entry	solvent	additive (equiv)	trial	1 (%)	2a (%)	2b (%)
1	THF	--	1	5	63	<1
2	THF	--	2	23	72	<1
3	THF	--	3	26	68	1
4	THF	--	4	25	71	1
5	THF	--	5	27	75	1
6	THF	--	6	24	79	1
7	THF	--	7	20	78	1
8	THF	--	8	18	79	1
9	THF	--	Average	20	74	<1
10	THF	18-crown-6 (3)	1	0	2	77
11	THF	18-crown-6 (3)	2	0	1	76
12	THF	18-crown-6 (3)	Average	0	1	76
13 ^b	THF	NBu ₄ F (3)	1	<1	<1	17
14 ^b	THF	NBu ₄ F (3)	2	<1	<1	9
15 ^b	THF	NBu ₄ F (3)	Average	<1	<1	13
16	THF	NBu ₄ Cl (1)	1	20	4	70
17	THF	NBu ₄ Cl (1)	2	21	4	69
18	THF	NBu ₄ Cl (1)	Average	20	4	69
19	THF	NBu ₄ Br (1)	1	1	4	90
20	THF	NBu ₄ Br (1)	2	5	1	91
21	THF	NBu ₄ Br (1)	Average	3	2	91
22	THF	NBu ₄ OTf (1)	1	27	72	3
23	THF	NBu ₄ OTf (1)	2	26	67	3
24	THF	NBu ₄ OTf (1)	Average	26	70	3
25	<i>i</i> PrOH	--	1	4	79	1
26	<i>i</i> PrOH	--	2	1	95	1
27	<i>i</i> PrOH	--	Average	2	87	1
28	<i>i</i> PrOH	18-crown-6 (3)	1	0	0	5
29	<i>i</i> PrOH	18-crown-6 (3)	2	0	0	1
30	<i>i</i> PrOH	18-crown-6 (3)	Average	0	0	3

31	PC	--	1	12	75	5
32	PC	--	2	19	68	6
33	PC	--	Average	15	71	5
34	PC	18-crown-6 (3)	1	5	2	14
35	PC	18-crown-6 (3)	2	5	1	8
36	PC	18-crown-6 (3)	Average	5	1	11
37	DMF	--	1	16	9	58
38	DMF	--	2	19	9	61
39	DMF	--	3	24	11	59
40	DMF	--	4	26	11	59
41	DMF	--	5	16	12	66
42	DMF	--	6	20	11	62
43	DMF	--	7	18	9	66
44	DMF	--	8	46	7	46
45	DMF	--	Average	23	10	60
46	DMF	18-crown-6 (3)	1	0	0	45
47	DMF	18-crown-6 (3)	2	0	0	50
48	DMF	18-crown-6 (3)	Average	0	0	47

^aGC yields calibrated against undecane as an internal standard. Diarylated product observed in $\leq 4\%$ yield in all cases except entry 12 (8%). ^bKF was omitted from the reaction mixture.

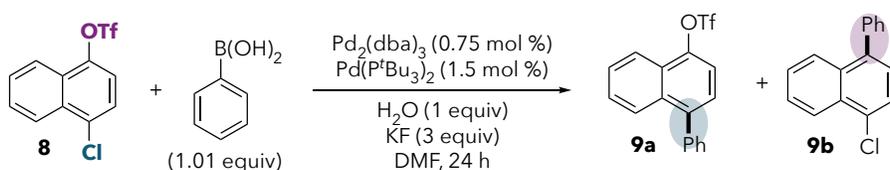
7. Recycling “Decomposed” Catalyst

Hypothesis: The results in Tables 3-5 of the manuscript show that heating either the Stille or Suzuki coupling in DMF leads to increased reaction at chloride. One hypothesis is that, upon heating, the catalyst decomposes to a new catalytically active species that preferentially reacts at chloride. If this is the case, then we would expect that the 'decomposed' catalyst would continue to demonstrate chloride-selectivity when it is recycled. To test this hypothesis, we conducted a Suzuki coupling of **1** at 100 °C for 4 h, then added a second substrate (**8**) and a second boronic acid and stirred for an additional 100 °C at either room temperature or 100 °C (Table S9). In order to interpret the results, it was necessary to establish the baseline selectivity of the Suzuki cross-coupling of **8** at both room temperature and 100 °C (Table S8).

General Procedure for Table S8: In a nitrogen filled glovebox, Pd₂dba₃ (0.5 mg, 0.0006 mmol, 0.75 mol %), Pd(Pt-Bu₃)₂ (0.6 mg, 0.0012 mmol, 1.5 mol %), and KF (13.9 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and removed from the glovebox. Outside of the glovebox, the cap was removed and, in rapid succession, water (1.4 μ L, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), 4-chlorophenyl triflate (14 μ L, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), phenylboronic acid (9.9 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and DMF (150 μ L) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for two minutes, then resealed with a PTFE-lined cap. The reaction was stirred vigorously at the indicated temperature for 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μ L) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

General Procedure for Table S9: In a nitrogen filled glovebox, Pd₂(dba)₃ (0.5 mg, 0.0006 mmol, 0.75 mol %), Pd(P^tBu₃)₂ (0.6 mg, 0.0012 mmol, 1.5 mol %), *o*-tolyl boronic acid (11.0 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and KF (13.9 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and removed from the glovebox. Outside of the glovebox, the cap was removed and, in rapid succession, water (1.4 μL, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), 4-chlorophenyl triflate (14 μL, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), and DMF (150 μL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for two minutes, then resealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction stirred vigorously at 100 °C for 4 h. The reaction was allowed to cool to room temperature, then briefly uncapped (~10 seconds) and phenylboronic acid (9.9 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.01 equiv) and 4-chloronaphthyl triflate (16 μL, 0.08 mmol) were quickly added. The reaction mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for two minutes through a septum cap. The sparging needle and septum cap were quickly replaced with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred vigorously at the indicated temperature for an additional 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μL) and dodecane (8.0 μL) were added to the reaction mixture as internal standards, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

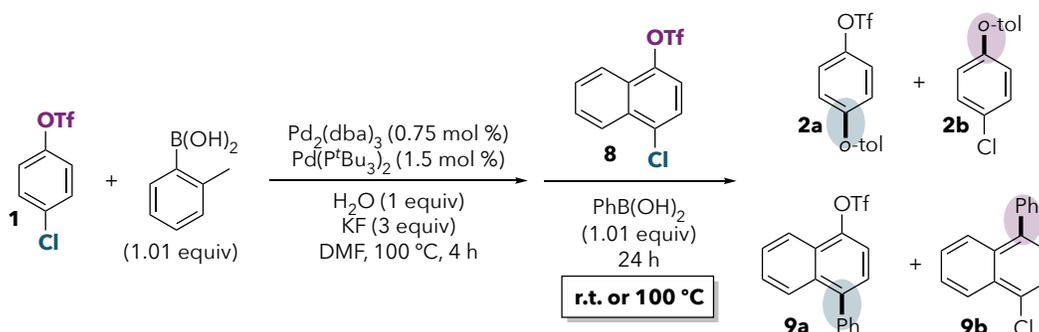
Table S8. Effect of Temperature on Selectivity of Suzuki Coupling of Substrate **8**^a



entry	temperature	trial	8 (%)	9a (%)	9b (%)
1	r.t.	1	7	3	52
2	r.t.	2	16	4	43
3	r.t.	Average	11	4	47
4	100 °C	1	0	1	31
5	100 °C	2	0	2	30
6	100 °C	Average	0	1	30

^aGC yields calibrated against undecane as an internal standard.

Table S9. Recycling Thermally Decomposed Catalyst^a



entry	temperature	trial	1 (%)	2a (%)	2b (%)	8 (%)	9a (%)	9b (%)
1	r.t.	1	19	44	22	87	1	7
2	r.t.	2	25	40	21	89	1	4
3	r.t.	Average	22	42	21	88	1	5
4	100 °C	1	17	29	17	24	22	13
5	100 °C	2	17	40	20	25	29	20
6	100 °C	Average	17	35	18	25	26	17

^aGC yields calibrated against undecane as an internal standard.

Discussion: As shown in Table S8, substrate **8** does *not* exhibit the same switch in selectivity at 100 °C as seen for substrate **1** in Table 4 of the manuscript. The major product of Suzuki coupling of **8** is **9b**, from reaction at triflate, at both room temperature and at 100 °C. This observation may be rationalized by the higher reactivity of substrate **8**. If Suzuki coupling is fast, then it can outcompete slower decomposition of catalyst. Notably, the mass balance is poor at both temperatures, suggesting that this substrate is prone to decomposition (e.g., by hydrolysis of the triflate).

When the catalyst is recycled, very poor conversion of **8** is observed at room temperature (Table S9, entry 3). Under these conditions, the major product remains the one resulting from triflate activation (**9b**), albeit in only 5% yield. On the other hand, the use of recycled catalyst at 100 °C leads to preferential reaction at chloride, giving **9a** as the major product in 26% yield (entry 6). Critically, this chloride selectivity is different from the triflate-selectivity observed in the high-temperature Suzuki reaction of **8** using fresh catalyst (Table S8, entry 6). A comparison of Table S8, entry 6 and Table S9, entry 6 demonstrates that high temperature alone is *not* sufficient to cause chloride-selective cross-coupling of **8**. Instead, prior heat treatment of the catalyst (hypothesized to cause decomposition) is necessary before chloride-selectivity can be observed.

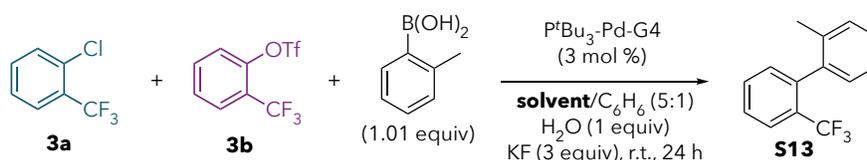
These results are consistent with the following scenario: Using fresh catalyst, the Suzuki reaction of **8** is fast enough at 100 °C to outcompete catalyst decomposition. Thus, Suzuki coupling of **8** using fresh catalyst favors triflate activation at both room temperature and 100 °C (Table S8). The active catalytic species is expected to be [Pd(P^tBu₃)(DMF)] prior to decomposition. Heating to 100 °C for 4 h in the presence of Suzuki coupling reagents (including **1**) leads to decomposition of most of the catalyst to an unidentified species that exhibits chloride selectivity. When this decomposed catalyst is recycled at room-temperature for the reaction of **8**, poor yield is observed because the decomposed catalyst is not active at low temperature (i.e., the barrier to one or more steps of the catalytic cycle with this catalytic species is too high to be overcome at room temperature). Instead, the small amount of cross-coupling that does occur at room temperature is catalyzed by residual [Pd(P^tBu₃)(DMF)]. However, the decomposed catalyst is active at 100 °C, and leads primarily to chloride activation (Table S9, entry 2).

D. Reactions with **3a** and **3b**

1. Catalytic Suzuki Couplings

General Procedure: Without exclusion of air or moisture, P^tBu₃-Pd-G4 (1.5 mg, 0.0026 mmol, 3 mol %), *o*-tolyl boronic acid (11.0 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and KF (13.9 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, water (1.4 μL, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), 1-chloro-2-trifluoromethylbenzene (6.5 μL, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), 2-trifluoromethylphenyl triflate (14.8 μL, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), and a 5:1 mixture of solvent:benzene (150 μL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for two minutes. The sparging needle and septum was quickly replaced with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred vigorously at room temperature for 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μL) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

Table S10. Intermolecular Competition Between **3a** and **3b** in the Catalytic Suzuki Coupling^a



entry	solvent	trial	3a (%)	3b (%)	S13 (%)
1	toluene	1	11	88	91
2	toluene	2	13	92	90
3	toluene	Average	12	90	91
4	THF	1	20	90	86
5	THF	2	20	90	84
6	THF	Average	20	90	85
7	acetone	1	22	82	84
8	acetone	2	13	78	92
9	acetone	Average	17	80	88
10	MeOH	1	3	52	94
11	MeOH	2	2	43	88
12	MeOH	Average	3	48	91
13	MeCN	1	92	18	67
14	MeCN	2	93	17	66
15	MeCN	Average	92	18	66
16	DMF	1	77	11	88
17	DMF	2	79	15	81
18	DMF	Average	78	13	84
19	sulfolane	1	55	61	50
20	sulfolane	2	64	58	37
21	sulfolane	Average	59	60	43
22	PC	1	30	80	75
23	PC	2	26	77	84
24	PC	Average	28	78	79

^aGC yield calibrated against undecane as an internal standard.

Discussion: The catalytic cross-coupling selectivity shown in Table S10 qualitatively matches the selectivity observed in the stoichiometric oxidative addition studies (Table 3). However, the mass balance is poor in polar solvents. For example, 91% yield of **S13** is observed in MeOH, but 149% of the starting material is consumed (97% of **3a** and 52% of **3b**). The poor mass balance in polar solvents is likely due to hydrolysis of the electron-deficient aryl triflate **3b**.

2. Stoichiometric Oxidative Addition Studies (Table 3)

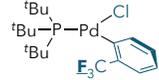
a. ¹⁹F NMR Calibrations

Representative Procedure: Inside a nitrogen-filled glovebox, P^tBu₃ (5.5 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv) was measured into a 1-dram scintillation vial. In a separate vial, a solution was prepared of **3a** (3.6 μL, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), **3b** (5.0 μL, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), and C₆H₅F (7.6 μL, 0.081 mmol, 3 equiv) in C₆D₆ (100 μL). 500 μL of the indicated solvent was added to the vial containing P^tBu₃, followed by the entire volume of the substrate solution. The vial was capped and shaken briefly, and then the solution was transferred via Pasteur pipette into an NMR tube. The tube was capped tightly, removed from the glovebox, and the sample was immediately analyzed by ¹⁹F NMR. The observed ratio of substrate to C₆H₅F signals at this "time=0" was used to define the expected ratios for 100% calibrated yield of recovered substrates in the subsequent intermolecular competition reactions run for 6 h. For **3b**, yields were calculated separately based on each of its two fluorine signals and then averaged together.

b. ¹⁹F NMR Chemical Shifts

Peaks corresponding to **3a**, **3b**, and 'free' triflate were assigned by comparison to the spectra of authentic samples of **3a**, **3b**, and NBu₄OTf in 600 μL of a mixture of solvent:C₆D₆ (5:1 v/v). Chemical shifts were referenced to fluorobenzene (set to -113.15 ppm regardless of solvent). The ¹⁹F NMR signals corresponding to **S10** were assigned by comparison to the spectra of an authentic sample prepared by a literature procedure and/or by analogy to the published spectral data for this compound and the spectra in other solvents.⁴ Relevant chemical shifts in the different solvent mixtures are assigned as follows:

Table S11. ¹⁹F Chemical Shifts of Relevant Species by Solvent: *ortho*-CF₃ Substrates

				OTf anion (NBu ₄ OTf)	
	3a	3b	3b		S10
toluene	-62.9	-61.2	-74.7	-78.4	-55.3 ^b
THF	-62.2	-60.3	-74.0	-78.1	-54.7 ^c
acetone	-61.6	-59.7	-73.5	-77.4	-54.1 ^c
MeOH ^a	-61.9	-60.0	-73.6	-78.0	-54.3 ^b
MeCN	-61.5	-59.5	-73.1	-77.5	-54.1 ^b
DMF	-61.1	-59.4	-73.3	-77.4	-53.9 ^b
sulfolane	-59.8	-61.7	-73.5	-80.0	<i>n.d.</i> ^d
PC	-59.5	-61.1	-73.1	-77.7	-54.1 ^c

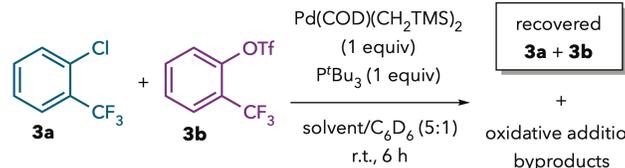
^aIn a control reaction in this solvent in the absence of palladium, a small amount of decomposition of **3b** to form 2-CF₃C₆H₄OH and free OTf was observed. ^bChemical shift was identified by analysis of the authentic material, prepared by a literature

procedure,⁴ in the indicated solvent. ^cChemical shift was identified in the oxidative addition reactions by analogy to the chemical shift observed of this compound in other solvents. ^dn.d. = not determined.

c. Oxidative Addition Reactions

Representative Procedure: Inside a nitrogen-filled glovebox, P^tBu₃ (5.5 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv) and Pd(COD)(CH₂TMS)₂ (10.5 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar. In a separate vial, a solution was prepared of **3a** (3.6 μL, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), **3b** (5.0 μL, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), and C₆H₅F (7.6 μL, 0.081 mmol, 3 equiv) in C₆D₆ (100 μL). 500 μL of the indicated solvent was added to the vial containing P^tBu₃ and Pd(COD)(CH₂TMS)₂, followed by the entire volume of the substrate solution. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was allowed to stir for 6 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was transferred via Pasteur pipette into an NMR tube. The tube was capped tightly, removed from the glovebox, and immediately analyzed by ¹⁹F NMR.

Table S12. Stoichiometric oxidative addition reactions of **3a** and **3b**.

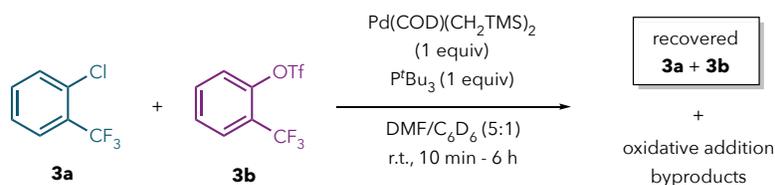


entry	solvent	trial	recovered (%) ^a 3a	3b	reacted 3a : 3b
1	toluene	1	90	≥99	≥ 10 : 1
2	toluene	2	89	≥99	≥ 11 : 1
3	toluene	Average	89	≥99	≥ 11 : 1
4 ^b	toluene	1	64	≥99	≥ 36 : 1
5 ^b	toluene	2	40	91	7 : 1
6 ^b	toluene	Average	52	98	24 : 1
7	THF	1	61	≥99	≥39 : 1
8	THF	2	52	≥99	≥48 : 1
9	THF	3	51	92	6 : 1
10	THF	Average	55	97	15 : 1
11	acetone	1	69	91	3 : 1
12	acetone	2	73	≥99	≥27 : 1
13	acetone	Average	71	98	15 : 1
14	MeOH	1	66	≥99	≥36 : 1
15	MeOH	2	74	≥99	≥26 : 1
16	MeOH	Average	70	≥99	≥30 : 1
17	MeCN	1	94	0	1 : 16
18	MeCN	2	96	3	1 : 24
19	MeCN	3	≥99	0	≤1 : 100
20	MeCN	4	≥99	0	≤1 : 100
21	MeCN	Average	97	1	1 : 33
22	DMF	1	88	57	1 : 4
23	DMF	2	87	57	1 : 3
24	DMF	3	76	33	1 : 3
25	DMF	4	63	29	1 : 2
26	DMF	Average	78	44	1 : 3

27	sulfolane	1	82	93	3 : 1
28	sulfolane	2	90	98	5 : 1
29	sulfolane	Average	86	95	3 : 1
30	PC ^c	1	74	93	4 : 1
31	PC ^c	2	79	95	4 : 1
32	PC ^c	3	98	97	1 : 2
33	PC ^c	4	80	92	3 : 1
34	PC ^c	Average	83	94	3 : 1
35 ^d	MeCN	1	>99	≥99	--
36 ^d	DMF	1	>99	≥99	--
37 ^e	MeCN	1	n.a.	5	--
38 ^e	MeCN	2	n.a.	3	--
39 ^e	MeCN	3	n.a.	0	--
40 ^e	MeCN	Average	n.a.	3	--
41 ^e	DMF	1	n.a.	23	--
42 ^e	DMF	2	n.a.	25	--
43 ^e	DMF	3	n.a.	36	--
44 ^e	DMF	Average	n.a.	28	--
45	Toluene- <i>d</i> ₈	1	74	97	9 : 1
46	Toluene- <i>d</i> ₈	2	85	≥99	≥15 : 1
47	Toluene- <i>d</i> ₈	Average	79	98	11 : 1
48	MeCN- <i>d</i> ₃	1	87	0	1 : 8
49	MeCN- <i>d</i> ₃	2	87	1	1 : 8
50	MeCN- <i>d</i> ₃	Average	87	1	1 : 8
51	DMF- <i>d</i> ₇	1	91	40	1 : 7
52	DMF- <i>d</i> ₇	2	93	52	1 : 7
53	DMF- <i>d</i> ₇	Average	92	46	1 : 7
54 ^f	DMF	1	36	34	1 : 1
55 ^f	DMF	2	47	45	1 : 1
56 ^f	DMF	Average	42	39	1 : 1
57 ^g	DMF	1	94	86	1 : 2
58 ^g	DMF	2	98	83	1 : 8
59 ^g	DMF	Average	96	83	1 : 4

^a ¹⁹F NMR yields calibrated against C₆H₅F as an internal standard. ^bHeated to 80 °C for 2 h. ^cPC = propylene carbonate. ^dPd(COD)(CH₂TMS)₂ was omitted from the reaction mixture. ^e**3a** was omitted from the reaction mixture (n.a. = not applicable).

^f Heated at 100 °C. ^gCooled to 0 °C.

Table S13. Stoichiometric oxidative addition reactions of **3a** and **3b** in DMF tracked over time.^a

entry	time	recovered (%) ^b		reacted 3a : 3b
		3a	3b	
1	10 min	99	94	1 : 3
2	20 min	≥99	95	<1 : 5
3	30 min	99	93	1 : 7
4	1 h	98	88	1 : 6
5	3 h	98	82	1 : 9
6	6 h	97	74	1 : 9

^aThe reaction setup differed from the Representative Procedure in that the reaction was run in an NMR tube (without stirring) instead of in a vial with a stir bar. ^b¹⁹F NMR yields calibrated against $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{F}$ as an internal standard.

Analysis of Variable Temperature and Time Studies for the Reaction in DMF

Three main signals are observed in the ³¹P NMR spectrum of the DMF reaction after 6 h at room temperature: 85 ppm [assigned to $\text{Pd}(\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3)_2$], ~75 ppm, and 53 ppm (assigned to cationic HP^tBu_3). At 0 °C, the phosphonium signal is absent, but there is an additional signal at ~64 ppm. Finally, at 100 °C there are around a dozen signals. One small signal corresponds to $\text{Pd}(\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3)_2$, but none of the other signals match those seen at r.t. or 0 °C. Figure S5 illustrates the ³¹P NMR spectra of these reactions, which correspond to entries 26, 56, and 59 in Table S12. The signals at ~74 and ~64 are tentatively assigned as products resulting from oxidative addition of aryl triflate **3b**. The following observations are worth noting:

- The signal at 64 ppm is observable within 10 minutes at room temperature (Table S13 and Figure S6), but is slowly replaced by the signal at 74 ppm. By 3 h reaction time, the 64 ppm signal is gone but the 74 ppm signal remains at 6 h.
- The signal at 64 ppm is detected even at 6 h when the reaction is run at cold temperature (0 °C).
- The signal at 74 ppm is detected even in the absence of **3a**, so it is not derived from **3a**.

Two signals in the ¹⁹F NMR spectra for the time studies in DMF display a pattern of growth and disappearance that matches those of the signals in the ³¹P NMR spectra. These are labeled in Figure S7 with the same labels used in Figure S6.

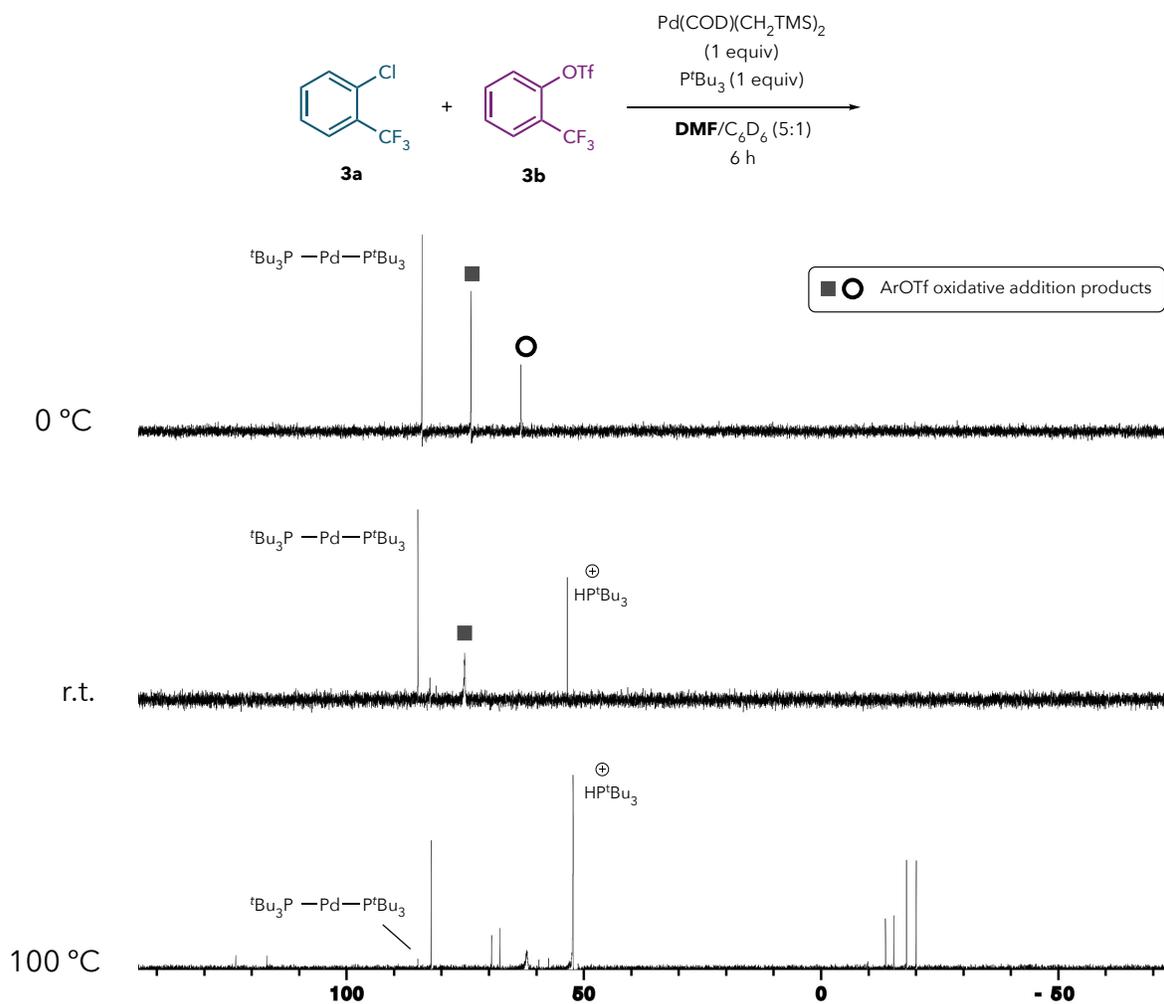


Figure S5. Stacked ^{31}P NMR spectra for the reaction of **3a** and **3b** in DMF at three temperatures.

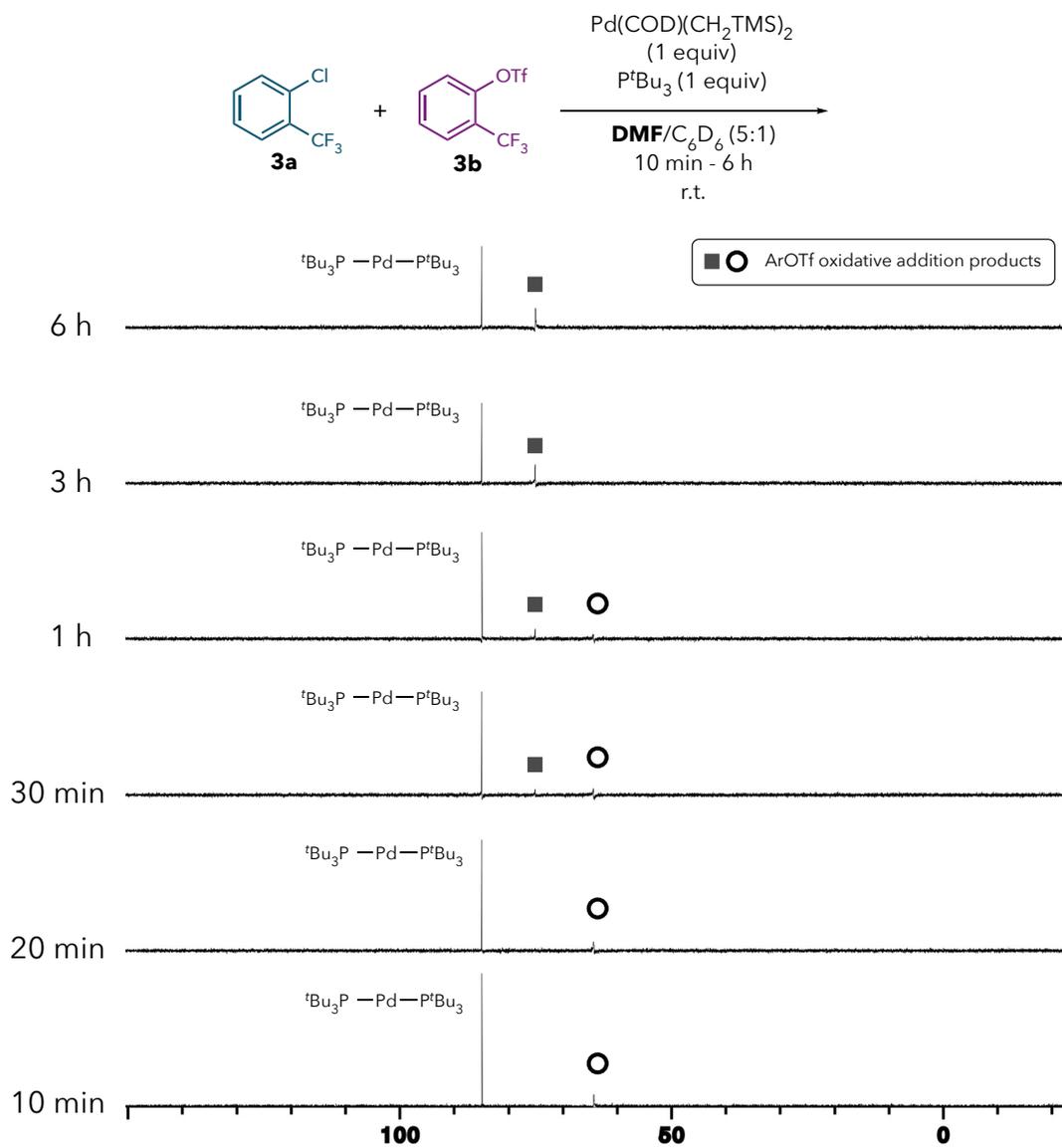


Figure S6. Stacked ³¹P NMR spectra for the reaction of **3a** and **3b** tracked over time.

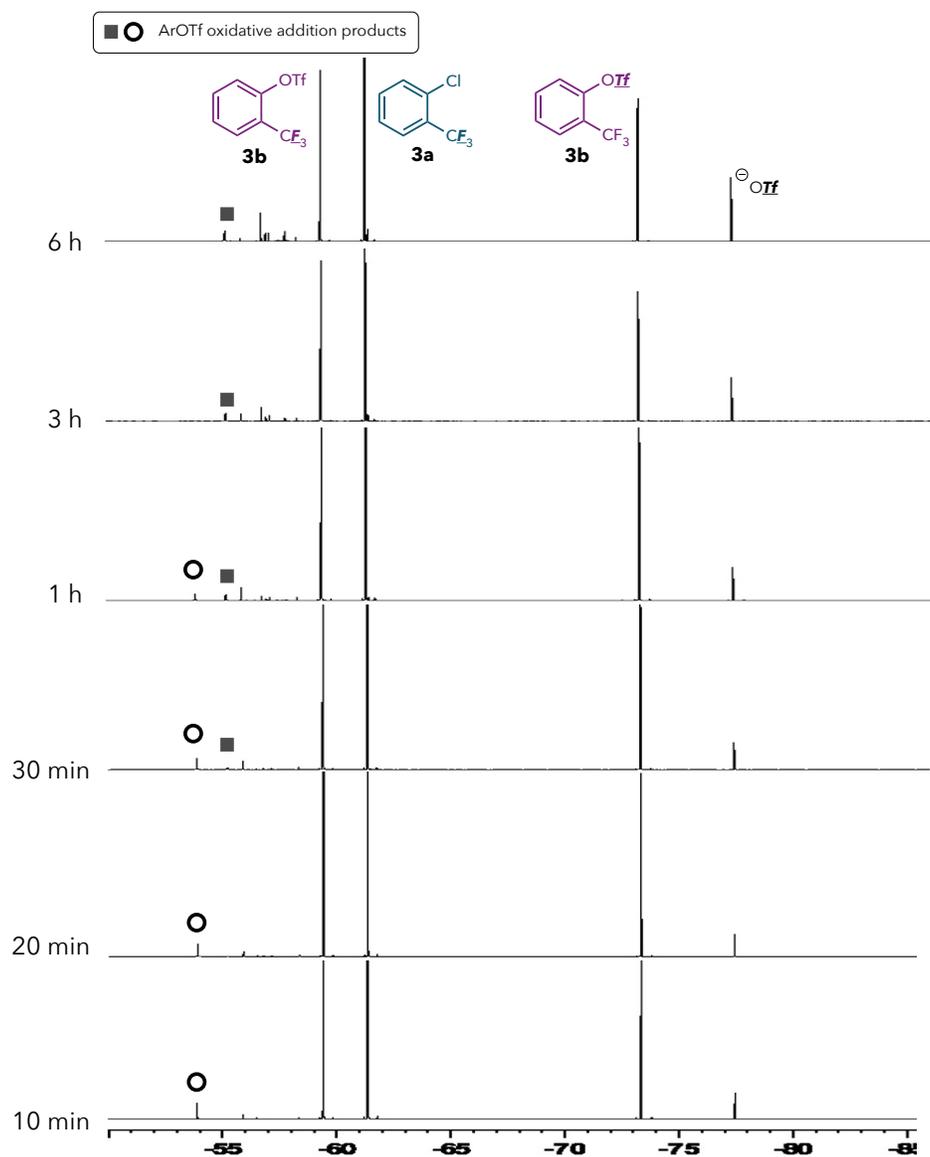
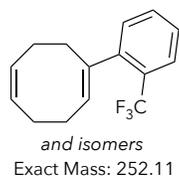


Figure S7. Stacked ^{19}F NMR spectra for the reaction of **3a** and **3b** tracked over time.

See pages S91-S135 for additional representative NMR spectra corresponding to the stoichiometric experiments with **3a** and **3b** (spectra are provided for a single replicate of each experiment, although most experiments were repeated multiple times).

Analysis of Decomposition Products of Oxidative Addition Adducts

The stoichiometric reaction of **3a** and **3b** was repeated in deuterated toluene, acetonitrile, and DMF (i.e., repeats of entries 3, 21, and 26 of Table S12 using deuterio instead of protio solvents). The results were analyzed by ^1H NMR as well as by GCMS. The primary compounds detected by GCMS have $m/z = 252$, which is consistent with Heck coupling products resulting from reaction of $\text{Pd}(\text{Ar})$ oxidative addition adducts with COD. Indeed, ^1H NMR reveals the presence of alkene signals that do not correspond to COD itself (see S92, S102, and S107).



GCMS was also used to analyze the reactions of the stoichiometric oxidative additions performed in THF and propylene carbonate (PC). Heck products were detected in THF but not in PC.

E. Reactions with **S15a** and **S15b**

1. Catalytic Suzuki Couplings

General Procedure: Without exclusion of air or moisture, $\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3\text{-Pd-G4}$ (1.5 mg, 0.0026 mmol, 3 mol %), *o*-tolyl boronic acid (11.0 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and KF (13.9 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, water (1.4 μL , 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), 1-chloro-4-trifluoromethylbenzene (10.8 μL , 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), 4-trifluoromethylphenyl triflate (14.8 μL , 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), and a 5:1 mixture of solvent:benzene (150 μL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for two minutes. The sparging needle and septum was quickly replaced with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred vigorously at room temperature for 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μL) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

Table S14. Intermolecular Competition Between **S15a** and **S15b** in the Catalytic Suzuki Coupling^a

entry	trial	solvent	recovered S15a (%)	recovered S15b (%)	total conversion S15a + S15b (%)	reacted S15a : S15b
1	1	THF	18	89	92	7.7 : 1
2	2	THF	2	88	110	8.3 : 1
3	average	THF	10	89	101	8.0 : 1
4	1	MeCN	68	1	131	1 : 3.1
5	2	MeCN	53	1	147	1 : 2.1
6	average	MeCN	60	1	139	1 : 2.5
7	1	DMF	60	48	92	1 : 1.3
8	2	DMF	58	52	90	1 : 1.2
9	average	DMF	59	50	91	1 : 1.2
10	1	PC	4	61	135	2.4 : 1
11	2	PC	7	64	129	2.6 : 1
12	average	PC	6	62	132	2.5 : 1

^aGC yield calibrated against undecane as an internal standard.

Discussion: The catalytic cross-coupling selectivities shown in Table S14 qualitatively match the selectivity observed in the stoichiometric oxidative additions and catalytic couplings of **3a/3b** and **1**. However, it is clear that one or both of the substrates is decomposing in a non-productive pathway based on the >100% conversion observed in some cases. Hydrolysis of the electron-deficient aryl triflate **S15b** is likely taking place.

2. Stoichiometric Oxidative Addition Studies

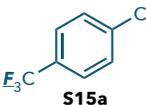
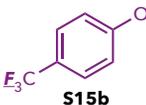
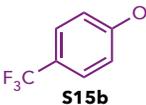
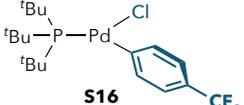
a. ¹⁹F NMR Calibrations

Representative Procedure: Inside a nitrogen-filled glovebox, P^tBu₃ (5.5 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv) was measured into a 1-dram scintillation vial. In a separate vial, a solution was prepared of **S15a** (3.6 μL, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), **S15b** (5.0 μL, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), and C₆H₅F (7.6 μL, 0.081 mmol, 3 equiv) in C₆D₆ (100 μL). 500 μL of the indicated solvent was added to the vial containing P^tBu₃, followed by the entire volume of the substrate solution. The vial was capped and shaken briefly, and then the solution was transferred via Pasteur pipette into an NMR tube. The tube was capped tightly, removed from the glovebox, and the sample was immediately analyzed by ¹⁹F NMR. The observed ratio of substrate to C₆H₅F signals at this "time=0" was used to define the expected ratios for 100% calibrated yield of recovered substrates in the subsequent intermolecular competition reactions run for 6 h. For **S15b**, yields were calculated separately based on each of its two fluorine signals and then averaged together.

b. ¹⁹F NMR Chemical Shifts

Peaks corresponding to **S15a**, **S15b**, and unbound triflate were assigned by comparison to the spectra of authentic samples of **S15a**, **S15b**, and NBu₄OTf in 600 μL of a mixture of solvent:C₆D₆ (5:1 v/v). Chemical shifts were referenced to fluorobenzene (set to -113.15 ppm regardless of solvent). The ¹⁹F NMR signals corresponding to the putative complex **S16** were assigned by comparison to the spectra obtained by reacting **S15a** in the absence of **S15b** in THF. Relevant chemical shifts in the different solvent mixtures are assigned as follows:

Table S15. ¹⁹F Chemical Shifts of Relevant Species by Solvent: *para*-CF₃ Substrates ^a

				OTf anion (NBu ₄ OTf)	
THF	-62.3	-62.3	-73.2	-78.2	-62.8 ^b
MeCN	-61.5	-61.6	-72.2	-77.6	-60.9 ^b
DMF	-61.4	-61.4	-72.6	-77.4	n.d.
PC	-61.4	-61.5	-72.3	-77.7	-60.7 ^b

^aThe chemical shifts of the Ar-CF₃ groups of **S15a** and **S15b** are very close. In each of the 4 solvents examined, the ¹⁹F signal for **S15a** is slightly further downfield than **S15b**. n.d. = not determined. ^bTentative assignment; the chemical shift of **S16** was assigned by analogy to **S10** and by corroboration with ³¹P NMR.

c. Oxidative Addition Reactions

Representative Procedure: Inside a nitrogen-filled glovebox, P^tBu₃ (5.5 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv) and Pd(COD)(CH₂TMS)₂ (10.5 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar. In a

separate vial, a solution was prepared of **S15a** (3.6 μ L, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), **S15b** (5.0 μ L, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), and C₆H₅F (7.6 μ L, 0.081 mmol, 3 equiv) in C₆D₆ (100 μ L). 500 μ L of the indicated solvent was added to the vial containing P^tBu₃ and Pd(COD)(CH₂TMS)₂, followed by the entire volume of the substrate solution. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was allowed to stir for 6 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was transferred via Pasteur pipette into an NMR tube. The tube was capped tightly, removed from the glovebox, and immediately analyzed by ¹⁹F NMR.

Table S16. Solvent effect on selective of stoichiometric oxidative addition

Fc1ccc(Cl)cc1 (**S15a**) + Fc1ccc(OC(F)(F)F)cc1 (**S15b**)

Pd(COD)(CH₂TMS)₂ (1 equiv)
 P^tBu₃ (1 equiv)

solvent/C₆D₆ (5:1)
 r.t., 6 h

recovered **S15a + S15b**
 +
 oxidative addition byproducts

entry	trial	solvent	recovered (%) ^a		total conversion S15a + S15b (%)	reacted S15a : S15b
			S15a	S15b		
1	1	THF	50	>99	50	> 50 : 1
2	2	THF	28	99	72	>72 : 1
3	Average	THF	39	>99	61	>61 : 1
4	1	MeCN	71	7	122	1 : 3
5	2	MeCN	51	9	140	1 : 2
6	Average	MeCN	61	8	131	1 : 2
7	1	DMF	62	14	124	1 : 2
8	2	DMF	50	11	139	1 : 2
9	Average	DMF	56	13	131	1 : 2
10	1	PC ^b	52	98	50	24 : 1
11	2	PC ^b	51	91	60	6 : 1
12	Average	PC ^b	51	95	54	10 : 1
13 ^c	1	DMF	>99	>99	<1	--
14 ^c	1	MeCN	89	>99	11	>11 : 1
15 ^c	2	MeCN	93	95	12	1 : 1
16 ^c	Average	MeCN	91	>99	9	> 9 : 1
17 ^{c,d}	1	MeCN	97	96	7	1 : 1
18 ^{c,d}	2	MeCN	85	97	18	5 : 1
19 ^{c,d}	Average	MeCN	91	97	12	3 : 1
20 ^d	1	MeCN	89	35	76	1 : 6
21 ^d	2	MeCN	87	18	95	1 : 6
22 ^d	Average	MeCN	88	27	85	1 : 6

^a ¹⁹F NMR yields calibrated against C₆H₅F as an internal standard. ^bPC = propylene carbonate. ^cPd(COD)(CH₂TMS)₂ was omitted from the reaction mixture. ^dReaction time = 1 h.

Discussion: The selectivities shown in Table S16 qualitatively match the selectivity observed in the stoichiometric oxidative additions of **3a/3b** and **1**. However, more reaction of chloride (**S15a**) is observed in MeCN (entry 6) than expected based on the results with **3a/3b** (i.e., the selectivity in MeCN appears much worse for the *p*-CF₃ substrates compared to the *o*-CF₃ substrates). The selectivity is better at shorter reaction time (1 h, entry 22). On closer examination it appears that the substrates, especially **S15a**, undergo a background reaction in the absence of

palladium (see entries 14-19). The ^{31}P NMR spectra reveals at least 2 new signals (Figure S8), suggesting that the substrate(s) can react with P^tBu_3 , a process that is apparently hindered by *ortho* substituents in **3a** and **3b** (comparable signals are never detected in the reactions of **3a** and **3b**).

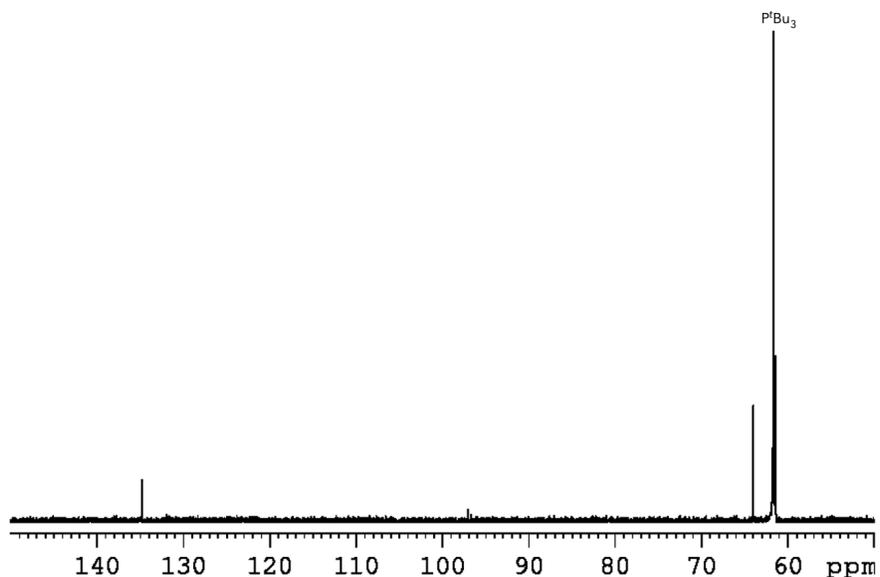


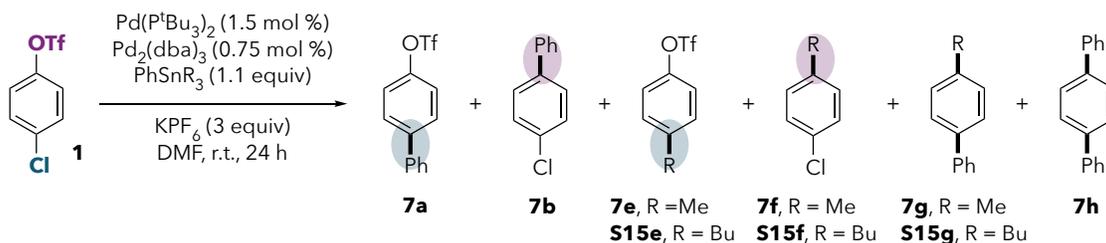
Figure S8. ^{31}P NMR spectrum of Pd-free control reaction of **S15a** + **S15b** with P^tBu_3 in MeCN.

See pages S144-S153 for the NMR spectra corresponding to the experiments in Table S16.

F. Stille Cross-Couplings

1. Reactions of **1** (Scheme 3)

In a nitrogen filled glovebox, Pd_2dba_3 (0.5 mg, 0.0006 mmol, 0.75 mol %), $\text{Pd}(\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3)_2$ (0.6 mg, 0.0012 mmol, 1.5 mol %), and KPF_6 (44.2 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. Trialkylphenyl stannane (0.088 mmol, 1.1 equiv), **1** (14 μL , 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), and DMF (150 μL) were added. The vial was immediately sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and removed from the glovebox, and the reaction was stirred at the indicated temperature for 24 h. Dodecane (8.0 μL) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography. (**Safety Note:** Organostannanes and their byproducts are toxic and should be handled in a fumehood or glovebox. For reactions utilizing fluoride bases, quenching crude reaction mixtures via acidification²⁰ prior to disposal is undesirable due to the additional hazard of generating hydrogen fluoride.)

Table S17. Base-Free Stille Coupling of **1**^a

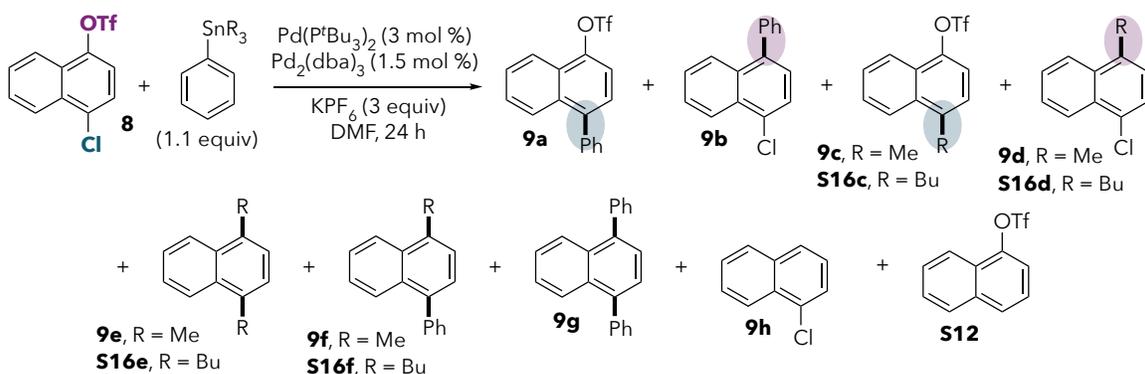
S15g was identified based on MS but has not been isolated. **S15e** and **S15f** are hypothetical and were not detected.

entry	Trial	R	temperature	1 (%)	7a (%)	7b (%)	e (%)	f (%)	g (%)	7h (%)
1	1	<i>n</i> -Bu	r.t.	86	5	4	n.d.	n.d.	trace	0
2	2	<i>n</i> -Bu	r.t.	80	4	4	n.d.	n.d.	trace	0
3	Average	<i>n</i> -Bu	r.t.	83	5	4	n.d.	n.d.	trace	0
4	1	<i>n</i> -Bu	100 °C	71	14	2	n.d.	n.d.	trace	0
5	2	<i>n</i> -Bu	100 °C	76	14	2	n.d.	n.d.	trace	0
6	Average	<i>n</i> -Bu	100 °C	74	14	2	n.d.	n.d.	trace	0
7	1	Me	r.t.	87	2	4	2	2	2	0
8	2	Me	r.t.	80	3	4	2	3	2	0
9	Average	Me	r.t.	83	2	4	2	3	2	0
10	1	Me	100 °C	7	42	5	20	4	4	5
11	2	Me	100 °C	1	36	4	21	4	6	7
12	Average	Me	100 °C	4	39	3	20	4	5	6

^aGC yields calibrated against dodecane as an internal standard. Trace = a minor signal with the expected mass for this compound was detected by GCMS, although no authentic material was available for calibration. n.d. = not detected by GCMS.

2. Reactions of **8** (Table 5)

General Procedure: In a nitrogen filled glovebox, Pd_2dba_3 (1.1 mg, 0.0012 mmol, 1.5 mol %), $\text{Pd}(\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3)_2$ (1.2 mg, 0.0024 mmol, 3.0 mol %), and KPF_6 (44.2 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. Trialkylphenyl stannane (0.088 mmol, 1.1 equiv), **8** (16 μL , 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), and DMF (150 μL) were added. The vial was immediately sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and removed from the glovebox, and the reaction was stirred at the indicated temperature for 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μL) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

Table S18. Base-Free Stille Coupling of **8**^a

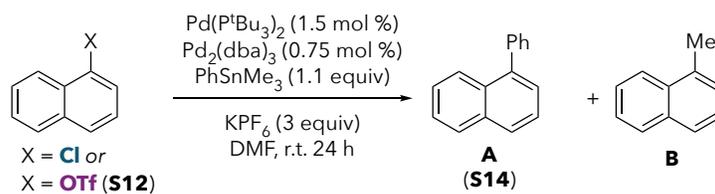
S16c and **S16f** were identified based on MS but have not been isolated. **S16d** and **S16e** are hypothetical and were not detected.

entry	trial	R	temperature	8 (%)	9a (%)	9b (%)	c (%)	d (%)	e (%)	f (%)	9g (%)	9h (%)	S12 (%)
1	1	<i>n</i> -Bu	r.t.	79	4	5	trace	n.d.	n.d.	trace	1	1	<1
2	2	<i>n</i> -Bu	r.t.	80	4	5	trace	n.d.	n.d.	trace	1	1	<1
3	Average	<i>n</i> -Bu	r.t.	80	4	5	trace	n.d.	n.d.	trace	1	1	<1
4	1	<i>n</i> -Bu	100 °C	15	19	11	trace	n.d.	n.d.	trace	10	1	<1
5	2	<i>n</i> -Bu	100 °C	39	30	8	trace	n.d.	n.d.	trace	4	1	<1
6	Average	<i>n</i> -Bu	100 °C	27	25	10	trace	n.d.	n.d.	trace	7	1	<1
7	1	Me	r.t.	24	1	10	3	39	1	1	1	1	<1
8	2	Me	r.t.	24	1	9	3	37	1	1	1	1	<1
9	Average	Me	r.t.	24	1	9	3	42	1	1	1	1	<1
10	1	Me	100 °C	2	14	5	31	12	2	8	8	1	<1
11	2	Me	100 °C	1	13	4	35	12	1	9	9	1	<1
12	Average	Me	100 °C	1	13	4	33	12	1	8	9	1	<1
13 ^b	1	Me	r.t.	11	1	12	4	54	12	1	1	8	<1
14 ^b	2	Me	r.t.	11	2	12	4	50	13	1	1	4	<1
15 ^b	Average	Me	r.t.	11	1	12	4	52	12	1	1	6	<1

^aGC yields calibrated against undecane as an internal standard. Average of two runs. Trace = a minor signal with the expected mass for this compound was detected by GCMS, although no authentic material was available for calibration. n.d. = not detected by GCMS. ^bKPF₆ was omitted from the reaction mixture.

3. Independent Reactions of an Aryl Chloride and an Aryl Triflate

General Procedure: In a nitrogen filled glovebox, Pd₂dba₃ (0.5 mg, 0.0006 mmol, 0.75 mol %), Pd(P^tBu₃)₂ (0.6 mg, 0.0012 mmol, 1.5 mol %), and KPF₆ (44.2 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. Trimethylphenyl stannane (16 μL, 0.088 mmol, 1.1 equiv), 1-substituted naphthalene substrate (0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), and DMF (150 μL) were added. The vial was immediately sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and removed from the glovebox, and the reaction was stirred at the indicated temperature for 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μL) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

Table S19. Stille Cross-Couplings of 1-Chloronaphthalene and **S12** Tracked Over Time^a

entry	X	temp (°C)	time (h)	A (%)	B (%)	ratio A/B	total product (A+B)
1	Cl	r.t.	2	2	0	--	2
2	Cl	r.t.	4	2	0	--	2
3	Cl	r.t.	8	2	1	2.0	3
4	Cl	r.t.	16	3	2	1.5	5
5	Cl	r.t.	24	3	3	1.0	6
6	Cl	100	2	35	31	1.1	66
7	Cl	100	4	42	34	1.2	76
8	Cl	100	8	36	35	1.0	71
9	Cl	100	16	42	31	1.4	73
10	Cl	100	24	45	37	1.2	82
11	OTf	r.t.	2	3	2	1.5	5
12	OTf	r.t.	4	3	3	1.0	6
13	OTf	r.t.	8	5	6	0.8	11
14	OTf	r.t.	16	9	11	0.8	20
15	OTf	r.t.	24	10	11	0.9	21
16	OTf	100	2	44	38	1.2	82
17	OTf	100	4	44	37	1.2	81
18	OTf	100	8	51	40	1.3	91
19	OTf	100	16	50	39	1.3	89
20	OTf	100	24	47	42	1.1	89

^aGC yields calibrated against undecane as an internal standard. Results of a single trial.

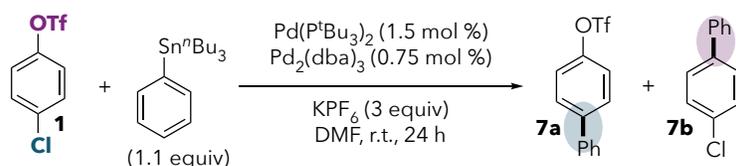
Discussion: The results suggest that an aryl triflate reacts with faster initial rate than an aryl chloride at both room temperature and at 100 °C in the base-free Stille cross-coupling in DMF. There is no clear trend in the ratio of phenylation versus methylation.

4. *Efforts to Reproduce Literature²¹ Results for the Base-Free Stille Coupling of 1*

For the room-temperature base-free coupling of **1** with PhSnBu₃ catalyzed by Pd₂(dba)₃/P^tBu₃, the literature reports a **1**:**7a**:**7b** ratio of 45:47:8. We have been unable to reproduce this ratio. In an effort to control for possible variables, we evaluated different sources of most reagents (Table S20). Additionally, six different chemists across three different labs, including our own, set up the reaction using the exact conditions reported (e.g., same scale, same Pd and ligand source, same reaction time; Table S21). As shown below, none of these efforts enabled us to reproduce the literature report.

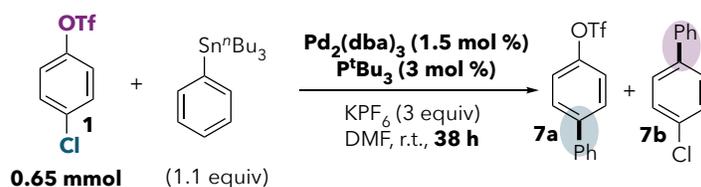
Procedure for Table S20: In a nitrogen filled glovebox, Pd₂dba₃ (0.5 mg, 0.0006 mmol, 0.75 mol %), Pd(P^tBu₃)₂ (0.6 mg, 0.0012 mmol, 1.5 mol %), and KPF₆ (44.2 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. Tributylphenyl stannane (28 μL, 0.088 mmol, 1.1 equiv), **1** (14 μL, 0.08 mmol), and DMF (150 μL) were added. The vial was immediately sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and removed from the glovebox, and the reaction was stirred at room temperature for 24 h. Dodecane (8.0 μL) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

Procedure for Table S21: Six chemists in three organometallic chemistry research groups were recruited to attempt to reproduce the literature results of the base-free Stille coupling of **1** by following the procedure described in Table 3, entry 1 of reference 21, on the same scale described in the literature (0.65 mmol of **1**). The only alterations to the reported procedure are as follows: (1) an aqueous workup was not performed for entries 1 and 4-8 in Table S14 below, and (2) dodecane was used as the internal standard for calibrated GC yields instead of mesitylene, the standard reported in the literature. Dodecane was added to the reaction mixture after the 38-hour reaction time. For the table entries without an aqueous workup, the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography. The preparation method for **1** is noted below. The chemists outside of our own laboratory ordered new bottles of all commercial reagents for use in these studies.

Table S20. Varying Material Sources in Stille Cross-Coupling of **1**^a

entry	Pd_2dba_3 source	Pd_2dba_3 purity ^b	KPF_6 source	Bu_3SnPh source	literature procedure used to prepare 1	DMF source	trial	1	7a	7b
1	Aldrich	31%	Oakwood	Aldrich	ref. 6	solvent system	1	84	4	3
2	Aldrich	31%	Oakwood	Aldrich	ref. 6	solvent system	2	88	3	3
3	Aldrich	31%	Oakwood	Aldrich	ref. 6	solvent system	Average	86	4	3
4	Aldrich	30%	Oakwood	Aldrich	ref. 6	solvent system	1	88	4	3
5	Aldrich	30%	Oakwood	Aldrich	ref. 6	solvent system	2	88	4	4
6	Aldrich	30%	Oakwood	Aldrich	ref. 6	solvent system	Average	88	4	3
7	Aldrich	30 %	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	1	88	3	3
8	Aldrich	30 %	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	2	88	4	3
9	Aldrich	30 %	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	Average	88	3	3
10	Aldrich	69%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	1	87	4	3
11	Aldrich	69%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	2	89	3	3
12	Aldrich	69%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	Average	89	4	3
13	Strem	63%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	1	88	3	3
14	Strem	63%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	2	88	3	3
15	Strem	63%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	Average	88	3	3
16	prepared in-house (ref. 22)	27%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	1	88	3	3
17	prepared in-house (ref.22)	27%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	2	88	4	3
18	prepared in-house (ref.22)	27%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	Average	88	3	3
19	Aldrich	30%	Aldrich ^c	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	1	92	3	3
20	Aldrich	30%	Aldrich ^c	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	2	88	3	3
21	Aldrich	30%	Aldrich ^c	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	Average	90	3	3
22	Aldrich	30%	Alfa Aesar	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	1	92	3	3
23	Aldrich	30%	Alfa Aesar	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	2	89	3	3
24	Aldrich	30%	Alfa Aesar	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	solvent system	Average	90	3	3
25	Aldrich	30%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	new, sealed ^d	1	89	4	4
26	Aldrich	30%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	new, sealed ^d	2	89	4	4
27	Aldrich	30%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 6	new, sealed ^d	Average	89	4	4
28	Aldrich	30%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 21	solvent system	1	89	1	2
29	Aldrich	30%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 21	solvent system	2	90	2	2
30	Aldrich	30%	Oakwood	Alfa Aesar	ref. 21	solvent system	Average	89	1	2

^a GC yields calibrated against undecane as an internal standard. Average of two runs. ^b Purity was determined by ¹H NMR in CDCl_3 by the method in reference 23. ^c 99.5 % trace metals basis KPF_6 . ^d Newly-opened bottle of DMF in an AcroSeal bottle from Acros Organics was used.

Table S21. Impact of Chemist and Workup Procedure in Stille Cross-Coupling of **1**^a

entry	chemist	literature procedure used to prepare 1	workup chemist	aqueous workup? ^b	extra additive?	1	7a	7b
1	A	ref. 21	A	no	no	89	2	2
2	A	ref. 21	A	yes	no	76	3	2
3	A	ref. 21	A	yes	mesitylene (1 equiv) ^c	84	3	2
4	B	ref. 6	B	no	no	85	6	3
5	C	ref. 6	C	no	no	94	2	2
6	D	ref. 21	D	no	no	86	6	3
7	E	ref. 21	A	no	no	77	10	6
8	F	ref. 21	A	no	no	89	3	3

^aGC yields calibrated against dodecane as an internal standard. Results of a single run. ^bWhen indicated, the aqueous workup was performed after adding internal standard (dodecane) and followed the procedure described in reference 21. ^cMesitylene, which is the internal GCMS standard used in reference 21, was added with the other liquid reagents prior to the start of the reaction.

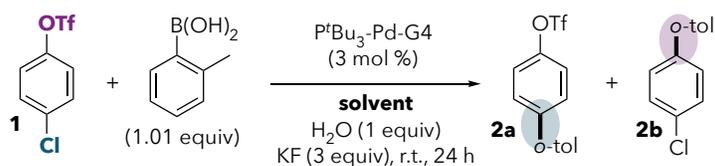
Discussion: As shown in Table S20, the Pd source and its purity, the KPF₆ source, the Bu₃SnPh source, the DMF source, and the preparation method for **1** did not have a significant effect on the reaction yields in our hands. Furthermore, there was little variation among the different chemists (Table S21). The total yield of products **7a** + **7b** ranged from 4–16% yield, and the remaining starting material ranged from 77–94% based on calibrated GC.

G. Evaluation of Alternative Hypotheses

1. Alternative Hypothesis: Is Solvent Effect Related to KF Solubility?

Hypothesis: We evaluated an alternative hypothesis for the observed solvent effect wherein better solubility of KF promotes formation of anionic bisligated [Pd(P^tBu₃)(F)]⁻, which in turn favors reaction at triflate.

General Procedure: Without exclusion of air or moisture, P^tBu₃-Pd-G4 (1.5 mg, 0.0026 mmol, 3 mol %), *o*-tolyl boronic acid (11.0 mg, 0.081 mmol, 1.01 equiv), and KF (13.9 mg, 0.24 mmol, 3 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar. In rapid succession, water (1.4 μL, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), 4-chlorophenyl triflate (14 μL, 0.08 mmol, 1 equiv), and solvent (150 μL) were added to the vial and the mixture was immediately sparged with nitrogen for two minutes. The sparging needle and septum was quickly replaced with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was stirred vigorously at the indicated temperature for 24 h. Undecane (7.5 μL) was added to the reaction mixture as an internal standard, and the mixture was diluted with EtOAc. A small aliquot was removed and filtered through celite, and the celite was washed with additional EtOAc. The filtrate was analyzed by gas chromatography.

Table S22. Comparing Selectivity to KF Solubility.^a

entry	solvent	KF solubility (g KF/100 g solvent, 20-25 °C) ^b	reference for solubility data	trial	1 (%)	2a (%)	2b (%)
1	H ₂ O	102	24	1	22	55	0
2	H ₂ O	102	24	2	35	64	0
3	H ₂ O	102	24	Average	28	59	0
4	THF	0.85	25	1	5	63	<1
5	THF	0.85	25	2	23	72	<1
6	THF	0.85	25	3	26	68	1
7	THF	0.85	25	4	25	71	1
8	THF	0.85	25	5	27	75	1
9	THF	0.85	25	6	24	79	1
10	THF	0.85	25	7	20	78	1
11	THF	0.85	25	8	18	79	1
12	THF	0.85	25	Average	20	74	<1
13	DMF	7.0 x 10 ⁻³	24	1	16	9	58
14	DMF	7.0 x 10 ⁻³	24	2	19	9	61
15	DMF	7.0 x 10 ⁻³	24	3	24	11	59
16	DMF	7.0 x 10 ⁻³	24	4	26	11	59
17	DMF	7.0 x 10 ⁻³	24	5	16	12	66
18	DMF	7.0 x 10 ⁻³	24	6	20	11	62
19	DMF	7.0 x 10 ⁻³	24	Average	23	10	60
20	MeCN	3.6 x 10 ⁻³	24	1	8	2	75
21	MeCN	3.6 x 10 ⁻³	24	2	8	2	78
22	MeCN	3.6 x 10 ⁻³	24	Average	8	2	77
23	acetone	2.2 x 10 ⁻⁵	24	1	16	72	3
24	acetone	2.2 x 10 ⁻⁵	24	2	26	63	4
25	acetone	2.2 x 10 ⁻⁵	24	Average	21	68	4
26	propylene carbonate (PC)	2.0 x 10 ⁻⁷	26	1	9	57	6
27	propylene carbonate (PC)	2.0 x 10 ⁻⁷	26	2	23	68	6
28	propylene carbonate (PC)	2.0 x 10 ⁻⁷	26	3	12	75	5
29	propylene carbonate (PC)	2.0 x 10 ⁻⁷	26	4	19	68	6
30	propylene carbonate (PC)	2.0 x 10 ⁻⁷	26	Average	16	67	6

^aGC yields calibrated against undecane as an internal standard. Diarylated product observed in ≤4% yield in all cases.

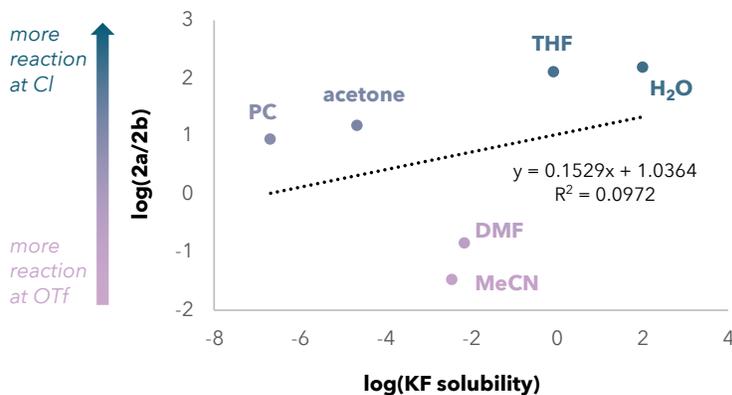
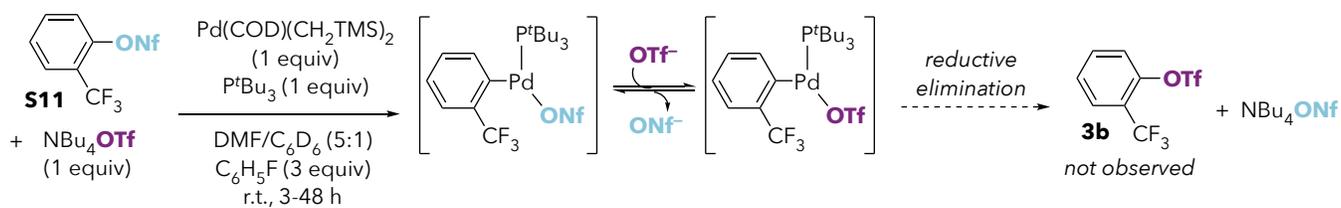


Figure S9. No correlation between KF solubility and selectivity is observed in six representative solvents.

Discussion: Solubility data and selectivity were plotted on a linear free energy relationship diagram (Table S22 and Figure S9). For six representative solvents, in which KF solubility is known, there is no trend between solubility and selectivity. As such, it does not appear that fluoride availability is responsible for the observed solvent effects.

2. Alternative Hypothesis: Is Oxidative Addition Reversible (Curtin-Hammett)?

Hypothesis: We considered a scenario in which the previously reported difference between the Suzuki and Stille selectivities²¹ relates to reversible oxidative addition. If transmetallation with organostannane reagents is sufficiently slow, and oxidative addition is reversible, then the Stille reaction kinetics would fall into a Curtin-Hammett regime wherein transmetallation would actually be the selectivity-determining step. For this scenario to serve as an explanation for why chloride-selectivity was reported in the base-free Stille coupling in DMF, despite the observation that stoichiometric oxidative addition occurs preferentially at C–OTf in this solvent, oxidative addition of triflate must be reversible and transmetallation at $P^tBu_3Pd(Ar)Cl$ must be faster than at a putative $P^tBu_3Pd(Ar)OTf$ intermediate. To evaluate this hypothesis, we conducted an experiment using an aryl nonaflate in the presence of triflate anion designed to look for reversible oxidative addition of fluorinated sulfonates. Successful oxidative addition of **S11**, followed by exchange of –ONf for –OTf at palladium and C–O bond-forming reductive elimination would result in product **3b**. We hypothesized that this process could be tracked by ¹⁹F NMR, since NBu_4OTf (–77.4 ppm) would be consumed and peaks corresponding to product **3b** (diagnostic signal at –73.3 ppm) would appear.



Procedure: Inside a nitrogen-filled glovebox, P^tBu₃ (5.5 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), Pd(COD)(CH₂TMS)₂ (10.5 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), and NBu₄OTf (10.6 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar. In a separate vial, a solution was prepared of **S11** (0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), C₆H₅F (7.6 μL, 0.081 mmol, 3 equiv) in C₆D₆ (100 μL). DMF (500 μL) was added to the vial containing Pd, followed by the entire volume of the substrate solution. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was allowed to stir for 3-48 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was transferred via Pasteur pipette into an NMR tube. The tube was capped tightly, removed from the glovebox, and immediately analyzed by ¹⁹F NMR.

Results and Discussion: The NMR spectra from these experiments show evidence of oxidative addition of **S11** based on decrease in the signals corresponding to this compound, but **3b** is not detected after 3 hours, nor after extended reaction time (up to 48 h). We conclude from these results that reductive elimination of C—OTf is unlikely to occur in polar coordinating solvent at room temperature. As such, a Curtin-Hammett scenario involving rapid equilibrium between oxidative addition adducts [Pd(P^tBu₃)(Ar)(Cl)] and [Pd(P^tBu₃)(Ar)(OTf)] is not feasible. This conclusion is consistent with the dearth of literature examples of C_(sp²)—O reductive elimination from Pd(II). Furthermore, DFT calculations suggest that oxidative addition of both C—OTf and C—Cl at [Pd(P^tBu₃)] is highly exergonic and unlikely to be reversible based on the calculated free energy barriers for the reverse reaction (see Figure 2 of the manuscript).

See pages S154-S155 for the ¹⁹F NMR spectra corresponding to these experiments.

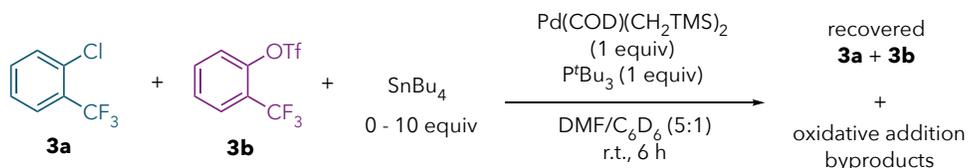
3. Alternative Hypothesis: "Greasy Tin Hypothesis"

Hypothesis: We considered an alternative hypothesis to explain the previously-reported anomalous solvent effects in the Stille coupling. In this hypothesis, we envisioned that the greasy organostannane reagents could modulate the polarity of the reaction medium (for example, oxidative addition could take place within nonpolar micelles rather than within the bulk reaction medium). To test this hypothesis, stoichiometric oxidative addition studies were conducted in DMF at room temperature in the presence of SnBu₄ (a reagent that is structurally similar to Bu₃SnPh but is unlikely to undergo transmetallation).

Procedure: Inside a nitrogen-filled glovebox, P^tBu₃ (5.5 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv) and Pd(COD)(CH₂TMS)₂ (10.5 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar. In a separate vial, a solution was prepared of **3a** (3.6 μL, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), **3b** (5.0 μL, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), C₆H₅F (7.6 μL, 0.081 mmol, 3 equiv), and SnBu₄ (8.9 μL – 88.9 μL, 0.027 – 0.27 mmol, 1-10 equiv) in C₆D₆ (100 μL). DMF (500 μL) was added to the vial containing Pd, followed by the entire volume of the substrate solution. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was allowed to stir for 6 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was transferred via Pasteur pipette into an NMR tube. The tube was capped tightly, removed from the glovebox, and immediately analyzed by ¹⁹F NMR.

Results:

Table S23. Effect of SnBu₄ on Stoichiometric Selectivity^a



entry	additive (equiv)	recovered (%) 3a	recovered (%) 3b	reacted 3a : 3b
1	(none)	87	57	1 : 3
2	SnBu ₄ (1 equiv)	86	26	1 : 5
3	SnBu ₄ (2 equiv)	73	16	1 : 3
4	SnBu ₄ (10 equiv)	76	23	1 : 3

Discussion: SnBu₄ did not have a significant effect on the selectivity of oxidative addition, even when used in large excess. C–OTf oxidative addition continues to occur preferentially.

See pages S136-S138 for the ¹⁹F NMR spectra corresponding to these experiments.

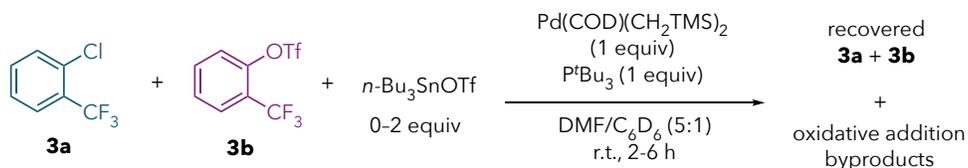
4. Alternative Hypothesis: Effect of *n*-Bu₃SnOTf

Hypothesis: We speculated that the byproduct of transmetalation with organotin reagents might influence the selectivity of oxidative addition in subsequent catalyst turnovers. In a coordinating solvent like DMF, which favors oxidative addition at triflate, the formal byproduct of transmetalation with PhSnR₃ would be R₃SnOTf (R = *n*Bu or Me). In this compound, tin has Lewis acidic character, and we envisioned that the Lewis acidic tin might activate an Ar—Cl bond toward oxidative addition through interaction with lone pairs on Cl. We evaluated this hypothesis through stoichiometric oxidative addition studies in DMF in the presence of added Bu₃SnOTf.

Procedure: Inside a nitrogen-filled glovebox, P^tBu₃ (5.5 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv) and Pd(COD)(CH₂TMS)₂ (10.5 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar. In a separate vial, a solution was prepared of **3a** (3.6 μL, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), **3b** (5.0 μL, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), C₆H₅F (7.6 μL, 0.081 mmol, 3 equiv), and *n*-Bu₃SnOTf (0.027–0.054 mmol, 1-2 equiv) in C₆D₆ (100 μL). DMF (500 μL) was added to the vial containing Pd, followed by the entire volume of the substrate solution. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was allowed to stir for 2-6 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was transferred via Pasteur pipette into an NMR tube. The tube was capped tightly, removed from the glovebox, and immediately analyzed by ¹⁹F NMR.

Results:

Table S24. Effect of *n*-Bu₃SnOTf on Stoichiometric Selectivity^a



entry	Bu ₃ SnOTf (equiv)	recovered (%) 3a	recovered (%) 3b	reacted 3a : 3b
1	0	87	57	1 : 3
2	1	88	64	1 : 3
3	2	86	65	1 : 3

^a ¹⁹F NMR yields calibrated against C₆H₅F as an internal standard.

Discussion: The addition of *n*-Bu₃SnOTf does not influence the observed selectivity. Thus the previously reported difference between Stille and Suzuki selectivity in DMF should not be attributed to the formation of the byproduct *n*-Bu₃SnOTf.

See pages S139-S140 for the ¹⁹F NMR spectra corresponding to these experiments.

5. Alternative Hypothesis: Autocatalysis in Stoichiometric Oxidative Addition?

Hypothesis: Hartwig has previously observed autocatalytic oxidative addition of PhBr to Pd(P^tBu₃)₂ through the proposed mechanism illustrated below in Figure S10.²⁷ In this mechanism, a side product of the initial reaction is (P^tBu₃)₂Pd(H)(Br) (the proton is derived from C–H activation of a phosphine ligand). This complex undergoes reductive elimination to form [H–P^tBu₃][Pd(P^tBu₃)(Br)], which contains anionic Pd(o). The anionic Pd(o) is believed to undergo much more rapid oxidative addition into PhBr than the original neutral Pd(P^tBu₃)_n species.

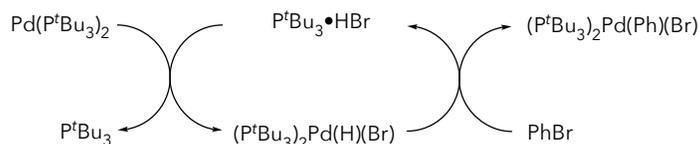
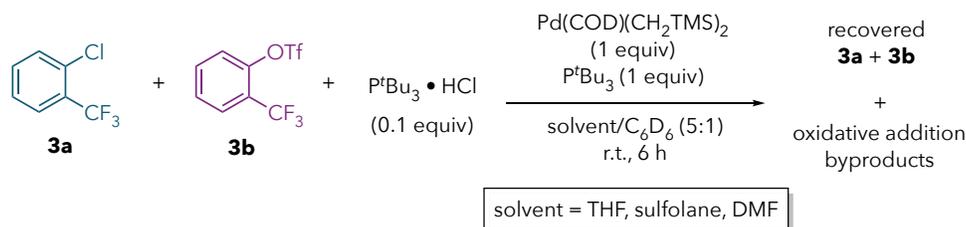


Figure S10. Previously reported autocatalytic oxidative addition of PhBr mediated by phosphonium salt.²⁷

We considered the possibility that, in our stoichiometric oxidative addition reactions between [Pd(P^tBu₃)] and **3a/3b**, an analogous process could occur that would generate highly reactive [Pd(P^tBu₃)(Cl)]⁻. This anionic bisligated Pd(o) species would be expected to preferentially react at C–OTf, as proposed by Proutiere and Schoenebeck.²¹ Because the envisioned autocatalytic cycle would be mediated by P^tBu₃·HCl, by analogy to Figure S4, we evaluated this hypothesis by using P^tBu₃·HCl as an additive in our stoichiometric studies. If this species promotes a catalytic cycle involving anionic bisligated [Pd(P^tBu₃)(Cl)]⁻, we would expect to see a change in selectivity toward increased reaction at triflate.

Procedure: Inside a nitrogen-filled glovebox, P^tBu₃ (5.5 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), Pd(COD)(CH₂TMS)₂ (10.5 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), and P^tBu₃·HCl (0.7 mg, 0.0027 mmol, 0.1 equiv) were combined in a 1-dram vial equipped with a stir bar. In a separate vial, a solution was prepared of **3a** (3.6 μL, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), **3b** (5.0 μL, 0.027 mmol, 1 equiv), and C₆H₅F (7.6 μL, 0.081 mmol, 3 equiv) in C₆D₆ (100 μL). 500 μL of the indicated solvent was added to the vial containing Pd, followed by the entire volume of the substrate solution. The vial was sealed with a PTFE-lined cap and the reaction was allowed to stir for 6 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was transferred via Pasteur pipette into an NMR tube. The tube was capped tightly, removed from the glovebox, and immediately analyzed by ¹⁹F NMR.

Table S25. Effect of Phosphonium Chloride on Stoichiometric Selectivity

entry	solvent	P ^t Bu ₃ ·HCl (equiv)	trial	recovered (%) ^a		reacted 3a : 3b
				3a	3b	
1	THF	0	1	61	≥99	≥39 : 1
2	THF	0	2	52	≥99	≥48 : 1
3	THF	0	3	51	92	6 : 1
4	THF	0	Average	55	97	15 : 1
5	THF	0.1	1	60	94	7 : 1
6	THF	0.1	2	62	96	10 : 1
7	THF	0.1	Average	61	95	8 : 1
8	sulfolane	0	1	82	93	3 : 1
9	sulfolane	0	2	90	98	5 : 1
10	sulfolane	0	Average	86	95	3 : 1
11	sulfolane	0.1	1	91	96	2 : 1
12	sulfolane	0.1	2	90	94	2 : 1
13	sulfolane	0.1	Average	90	95	2 : 1
14	DMF	0	1	88	57	1 : 4
15	DMF	0	2	87	57	1 : 3
16	DMF	0	3	76	33	1 : 3
17	DMF	0	4	63	29	1 : 2
18	DMF	0	Average	78	44	1 : 3
19	DMF	0.1	1	76	31	1 : 3
20	DMF	0.1	2	81	44	1 : 3
21	DMF	0.1	Average	79	37	1 : 3

^a ¹⁹F NMR yields calibrated against C₆H₅F as an internal standard.

Discussion: The addition of 10 mol % of P^tBu₃·HCl led to some selectivity deterioration in THF and sulfolane. However, addition of this quantity of phosphonium salt was insufficient to result in an inversion of selectivity in these solvents. There was no change to the observed selectivity in DMF. These results suggest that, under the standard stoichiometric conditions in the absence of added P^tBu₃·HCl, it is unlikely that bisligated anionic [Pd(P^tBu₃)(Cl)]⁻ is primarily responsible for the preferential triflate selectivity that is observed in coordinating solvents.

Additionally, there are other observations that contradict the hypothesis that triflate selectivity in DMF/MeCN is due to the involvement of [Pd(P^tBu₃)(Cl)]⁻ under the stoichiometric conditions. (1) While it makes sense to consider that this anionic species would be better stabilized in polar solvents, preferential reaction at triflate is *not* observed in polar noncoordinating solvents like sulfolane and propylene carbonate (see Table 3 of the manuscript, entries 8-9). (2) Hartwig observed autocatalysis in the oxidative addition of PhBr in the nonpolar solvents toluene and THF, in addition to the polar non-coordinating solvent 2-butanone. If a similar mechanism occurred in our stoichiometric

studies, we would expect to see preferential reaction at triflate (via $[\text{Pd}(\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3)(\text{Cl})]^-$) in toluene, THF, and acetone, but instead we see preferential selectivity for reaction of chloride in these solvents (Table 3, entries 1-4). (3) Control studies show that the presence of a **3a** as a chloride source is not necessary to observe reaction of **3b** in MeCN and DMF (Table 3, entries 12-13).

See pages S141-S143 for the ^{19}F NMR spectra corresponding to these experiments.

H. Error Analysis

Possible sources of error in GC yields include measurements of reagents and internal standard (typically undecane) and instrument error. To analyze measurement error, substrate **1** and undecane were measured out by volume in the same manner used for reaction set up, and the masses of the measured volumes were weighed by injecting the volume into an empty tared vial. In particular, 7.5 μL of undecane was measured with a 10 μL syringe (marked with 0.2 μL gradations), and 14 μL of **1** was measured with a 25 μL syringe (marked with 0.5 μL gradations). This process was repeated 5x for each compound. The results are summarized in Tables S26 and S27 below. To analyze error in GC analysis, the same reaction sample was analyzed by GC 5x (Table S28).

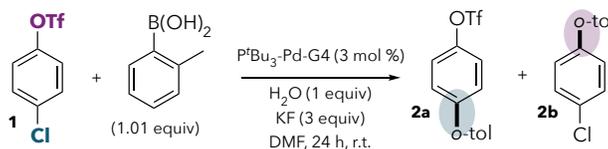
Table S26. Undecane measurement error.

trial	mass
1	5.8 mg
2	5.7 mg
3	5.5 mg
4	5.6 mg
5	5.7 mg
Average	5.66 mg
Std. dev.	0.11 mg
Std. dev. as % of avg	$\pm 1.9\%$

Table S27. Substrate **1** measurement error.

trial	mass
1	21.8 mg
2	21.9 mg
3	21.6 mg
4	21.9 mg
5	21.7 mg
Average	21.78 mg
Std. dev.	0.13 mg
Std. dev. as % of avg	$\pm 0.6\%$

Table S28. Instrument error: GC yields based on 5 GC runs of the same sample.



trial	1 (%)	2a (%)	2b (%)
1	21.018	9.039	60.442
2	21.151	9.168	60.546
3	21.225	9.399	60.106
4	20.917	9.390	60.323
5	21.449	9.655	60.716
Average (%)	21.152	9.330	60.427
Std. dev. (%)	0.204	0.237	0.230

Discussion:

The standard deviation of the measured quantity of undecane is $\pm 1.9\%$ of the average. The standard deviation of the measured quantity of substrate is $\pm 0.6\%$ of the average. The standard deviation of the yields of **2a** and **2b** determined by GC analysis is $\pm 0.2\%$ of the average. As such, measurement error of both substrate and (especially) standard are expected to contribute to the most error in calculated yields. Instrument variation is associated with only a small amount of error. Overall, the estimated error in the total mass balance throughout the manuscript is about $\pm 3\%$ based on the standard deviations of the measurements in this error analysis. Importantly, this error is expected to influence the yields of the two products in the same direction (e.g., under-measuring undecane would increase the yield of both **2a** and **2b**, leading to a relatively minor effect on calculated ratio). Additional variation in yields can be attributed to factors including other measurement errors (e.g., of precatalyst), minor variations in room temperature, heterogeneity of particle size of solid reagents, and variations in the amount of residual O₂ in the reaction vessel.

II. Computational Details

A. General Methods

Calculations were performed with Gaussian 16.²⁸ An ultrafine integration grid and the keyword 5d were used for all calculations. Geometry optimizations of stationary points were carried out in implicit solvent using the CPCM continuum solvation model²⁹ with the indicated functional (B3LYP or MN15L³⁰) and basis sets (either LANL2DZ³¹ or SDD for Pd and 6-31+G(d) for all other atoms). Frequency analyses were carried out at the same level to evaluate the zero-point vibrational energy and thermal corrections at 298.15 K. Unless otherwise indicated, Gibbs free energy values are reported after applying Cramer and Truhlar's quasi-harmonic approximation to vibrational entropy³² and Head-Gordon's quasi-harmonic approximation to vibrational enthalpy³³ to frequencies that are less than 100 cm⁻¹. All thermodynamic quantities were computed with the GoodVibes code.³⁴ The nature of the stationary points was determined in each case according to the appropriate number of negative eigenvalues of the Hessian matrix. Forward and reverse intrinsic reaction coordinate (IRC) calculations were carried out on the optimized transition structures to ensure that the TSs indeed connect the appropriate reactants and products.³⁵ Multiple conformations were considered for all structures, and the lowest energy conformations are reported. It is worth noting that the lowest-energy π -complexes are not necessarily directly connected to the oxidative addition transition structures on the potential energy surfaces (i.e., in some cases the IRC calculations lead to different higher-energy π complexes than the lowest-energy structures reported). This factor is unimportant to the overall energetics, assuming that the barrier to interconverting π -complexes is low (e.g., by palladium ring-walking or by rotation of the triflate group). 3D images of optimized structures were generated with CYLview.³⁶ Where indicated, Grimme's D3(BJ) empirical dispersion correction with Becke-Johnson damping was added to the B3LYP energies using the empiricaldispersion=GD3BJ keyword.³⁷

B. Reaction Free Energy Diagram Using DMF Calculated with B3LYP-D3(BJ)

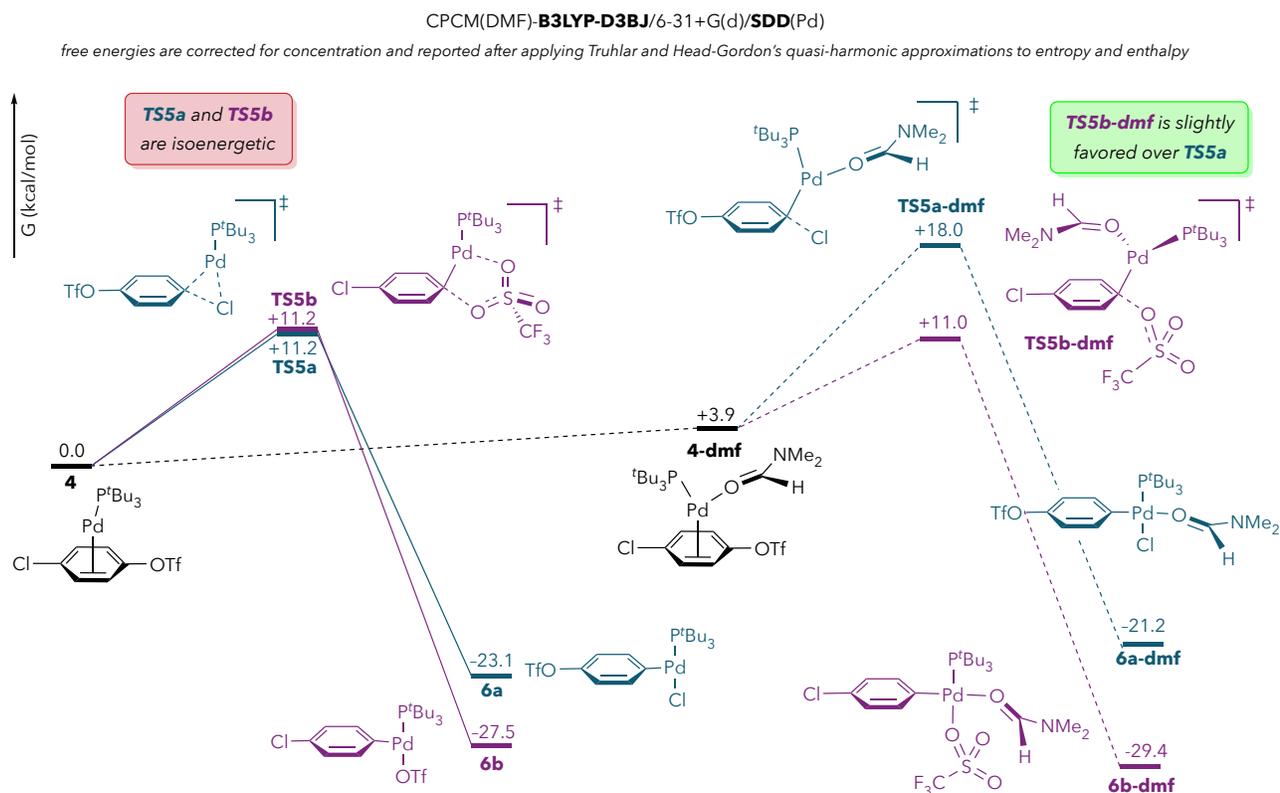


Figure S11. Reaction free energy diagrams in DMF calculated with B3LYP-D3(BJ).

Discussion: Although the functional B3LYP does not consider London dispersion forces, dispersion corrections can be added. Here we applied Grimme's D3(BJ) empirical dispersion correction with Becke-Johnson damping to the DFT energies using the empiricaldispersion=GD3BJ keyword.³⁸ The results are similar to those obtained using MN15L in that **TS5b-dmf** becomes much more favorable than it appears without dispersion. However, this level of theory also predicts that **TS5b** and **TS5a** should be isoenergetic, which contradicts the well-established preference for monoligated Pd to react at chloride.^{1,39,40,41} As such, MN15L appears to perform better than B3LYP-D3BJ for these calculations. This observation is consistent with prior benchmarking studies with transition metals.⁴²

C. DFT Predictions at 100 °C

Applying thermal corrections at 373.15 K to the calculations performed at the CPCM(DMF)-MN15L/6-31+G(d)/SDD(Pd) level of theory predicts lower selectivity for triflate, (Figure S12). This is expected because **TS5b-dmf** is less entropically favorable than **TS5a**.

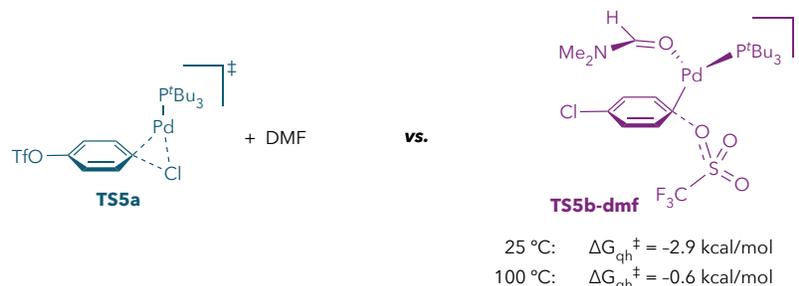


Figure S12. DFT predictions at 100 °C using CPCM(DMF)-MN15L/6-31+G(d)/SDD(Pd).

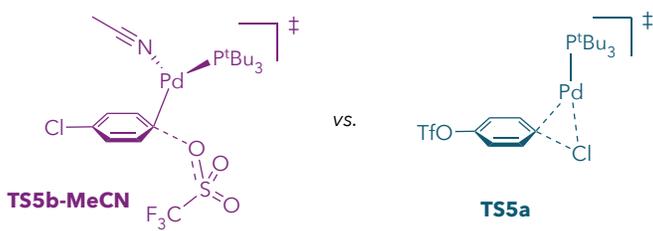
D. Discussion of DFT Shortcomings

Our DFT calculations, at minimum, suggest that solvent coordination should not be ruled out on the basis of dispersion-free DFT calculations. In particular, they show that the energy of **TS5b-dmf** is similar in energy to **TS5a**. However, even when dispersion is included, the DFT methods used in this work fall short of being able to reproduce the expected coordinating ability trends of different solvents to palladium. For example, the expected order of solvent coordinating ability is MeCN > DMF > THF > benzene, but DFT predicts different trends that vary with method. These results are summarized in Tables S29-S31.

Table S29. Differences in energy between **TS5b-dmf** and **TS5a** calculated in implicit DMF^a

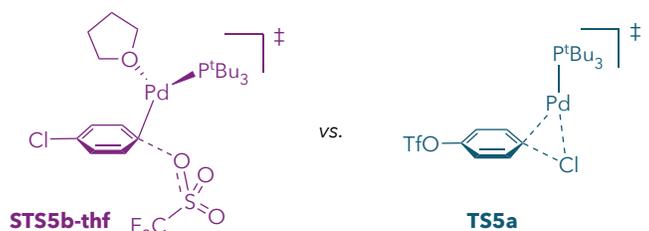
Method	TS5b-dmf – TS5a			
	ΔE	ΔH_{qh}	ΔG	ΔG_{qh}
CPCM(DMF)-B3LYP/6-31+G(d)/LANL2DZ(Pd)	+6.3	+6.3	+16.2	+16.4
CPCM(DMF)-B3LYP-D3(BJ)/6-31+G(d)/LANL2DZ(Pd)	-9.3	-8.2	+0.9	+0.7
CPCM(DMF)-B3LYP-D3(BJ)/6-31+G(d)/SDD(Pd)	-10.6	-10.3	-0.1	-0.1
CPCM(DMF)-MN15L/6-31+G(d)/LANL2DZ(Pd)	-13.0	-12.7	-1.7	-2.4
CPCM(DMF)-MN15L/6-31+G(d)/SDD(Pd)	-13.7	-12.7	-2.0 ^c	-2.9

^aThermal corrections at 298.15 K. All energies reported in kcal/mol. Free energies are corrected for concentration (ratio of DMF: Pd = 765:1). Enthalpy (ΔH_{qh}) is reported after applying Head-Gordon's quasi-harmonic approximation to vibrational enthalpy. The free energy value labeled with ΔG_{qh} is reported after applying Cramer and Truhlar's and Head-Gordon's quasi-harmonic approximations to vibrational entropy and enthalpy, while the value labeled as ΔG does not include the quasi-harmonic approximations.

Table S30. Differences in energy between **TS5b-MeCN** and **TS5a** calculated in implicit MeCN^a


Method	TS5b-dmf – TS5a			
	ΔE	ΔH	ΔG	$\Delta G_{\text{corrected}}$
CPCM(MeCN)-MN15L/6-31+G(d)/LANL2DZ(Pd)	-7.2	-7.3	+0.3	+0.1
CPCM(MeCN)-MN15L/6-31+G(d)/SDD(Pd)	-7.4	-7.4	+0.3	0.0

^aThermal corrections at 298.15 K. All energies reported in kcal/mol. Free energies are corrected for concentration (ratio of DMF:Pd = 1,118:1). Enthalpy (ΔH_{qh}) is reported after applying Head-Gordon's quasi-harmonic approximation to vibrational enthalpy. The free energy value labeled with ΔG_{qh} is reported after applying Cramer and Truhlar's and Head-Gordon's quasi-harmonic approximations to vibrational entropy and enthalpy, while the value labeled as ΔG does not include the quasi-harmonic approximations.

Table S31. Differences in energy between **TS5b-thf** and **TS5a** calculated in implicit THF^a


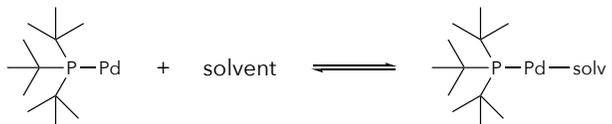
Method	TS5b-dmf – TS5a			
	ΔE	ΔH	ΔG	$\Delta G_{\text{corrected}}$
CPCM(THF)-B3LYP-D3(BJ)/6-31+G(d)/LANL2DZ(Pd)	-9.1	-8.8	+0.8	+1.4
CPCM(MeCN)-MN15L/6-31+G(d)/SDD(Pd)	-11.2	-10.9	0.0	-1.0

^aThermal corrections at 298.15 K. All energies reported in kcal/mol. Free energies are corrected for concentration (ratio of DMF:Pd = 718:1). Enthalpy (ΔH_{qh}) is reported after applying Head-Gordon's quasi-harmonic approximation to vibrational enthalpy. The free energy value labeled with ΔG_{qh} is reported after applying Cramer and Truhlar's and Head-Gordon's quasi-harmonic approximations to vibrational entropy and enthalpy, while the value labeled as ΔG does not include the quasi-harmonic approximations.

Using CPCM(solvent)-MN15L/6-31+G(d)/LANL2DZ(Pd), we also attempted to evaluate coordinating strength of several different solvents at both Pd(0) and Pd(II) by calculating the energies of the species depicted in Schemes S1 and S2. The free energy values in these schemes are reported after applying a standard state concentration assuming that Pd is 0.017 M in solvent, and with quasi-harmonic approximations to vibrational enthalpy and entropy. However, as shown, DFT at this level of theory suggests that the order of coordinating ability to 12 e^- Pd(0) should be benzene > MeCN > DMF > THF, which does not match the expected order of MeCN > DMF > THF > benzene. When considering coordination to 14 e^- Pd(II), the calculations indicate that solvent coordination is unfavorable in all cases, and the energetics suggest the following order of coordinating ability to Pd(II): benzene > DMF \approx MeCN > THF. Moreover, in the optimized structures of the solvato complexes with THF and benzene, the solvent molecule is very far away from Pd (≥ 3.65 Å). The failure of DFT to discriminate between coordinating ability of these solvents indicates that this level of theory is not adequate for describing the strength of weak dative bonds. It is possible that

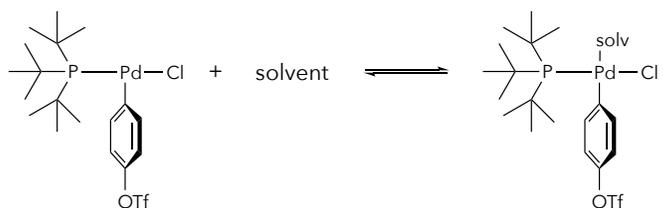
more useful information may be gleaned using different functionals or larger basis sets; alternatively, molecular dynamics simulations may contribute to a more accurate representation of solvent coordination.

Scheme S1. Calculating favorability of solvent coordination to 12 e^- Pd(0).



MeCN (σ -type): -9.2 kcal/mol
MeCN (π -type): -9.0 kcal/mol
DMF: -6.9 kcal/mol
THF: -6.2 kcal/mol
benzene: -13.1 kcal/mol

Scheme S2. Calculating favorability of solvent coordination to 14 e^- Pd(II).



MeCN (σ -type): +3.9 kcal/mol
DMF: +4.0 kcal/mol
THF: +3.4 kcal/mol
benzene: +0.9 kcal/mol

E. Energies, Entropies, and Lowest Frequencies of Minimum Energy Structures

Table S32. Calculations at the CPCM(DMF)-B3LYP/6-31+G(d)/LANL2DZ(Pd) level of theory.^a

Structure	E _{elec} (Hartree)	ZPE (Hartree)	H _{qh} (Hartree) ^c	G ^d (Hartree)	G _{qh} ^e (Hartree)	Imaginary Freq ^f
4	-2594.348615	0.479968	-2593.838126	-2593.939812	-2593.935128	
TS5a	-2594.33273	0.478858	-2593.823409	-2593.925542	-2593.920232	-206.2301
TS5b	-2594.325045	0.47793	-2593.816619	-2593.916959	-2593.913175	-259.9956
6a	-2594.380785	0.481617	-2593.868329	-2593.967968	-2593.965253	
6b	-2594.388147	0.481944	-2593.875515	-2593.97488	-2593.97189	
(4-dmf)^b	-2842.870244	0.583401	-2842.251221	-2842.367065	-2842.362175	-14.5954
(TS5a-dmf)^b	-2842.851507	0.583269	-2842.232268	-2842.350003	-2842.34438	-179.6848
TS5b-dmf	-2842.853054	0.582742	-2842.234138	-2842.351143	-2842.345837	-260.8251
6a-dmf	-2842.911073	0.586476	-2842.28799	-2842.404586	-2842.39992	
6b-dmf	-2842.919852	0.586244	-2842.297336	-2842.41364	-2842.409048	
DMF	-248.530317	0.102799	-248.420798	-248.45138	-248.451688	

^a1 Hartree = 627.51 kcal mol⁻¹. Thermal corrections at 298.15 K, with concentration = 13 M for DMF and 0.017 M for all other species. ^bOptimized with a constrained Pd–O distance; so these are unlikely to represent a true minimum-energy structure at this level of theory. ^cEnthalpy reported after application of Head-Gordon's quasi-harmonic approximation to vibrational enthalpy. ^dSolvent-corrected free energy given by $G = E_{elec} + G_{corr}$, where G_{corr} is the thermal correction to Gibbs free energy. ^eSolvent-corrected free energy given by $G_{qh} = E_{elec} + G_{corr}^*$, where G_{corr}^* is the thermal correction to Gibbs free energy obtained after applying Cramer and Truhlar's and Head-Gordon's quasi-harmonic approximations. ^fThe single imaginary frequency is reported for the structures that have one (i.e., the transition structures; and **4-dmf** (optimized with constrained Pd-O distance) also has one imaginary frequency).

Table S33. Calculations at the CPCM(DMF)-MN15L/6-31+G(d)/SDD(Pd) level of theory. ^a

Structure	E _{elec} (Hartree)	ZPE (Hartree)	H _{qh} (Hartree) ^b	G ^c (Hartree)	G _{qh} ^d (Hartree)	Imaginary Freq ^e
4	-2593.644346	0.481345	-2593.133222	-2593.228452	-2593.227671	
TS5a	-2593.625463	0.480954	-2593.114724	-2593.210282	-2593.2083	-171.5502
TS5b	-2593.616729	0.478692	-2593.108203	-2593.205818	-2593.202853	-228.3686
6a	-2593.675812	0.483879	-2593.161958	-2593.257676	-2593.255789	
6b	-2593.685169	0.483386	-2593.17171	-2593.266324	-2593.265437	
4-dmf	-2841.934404	0.586643	-2841.312338	-2841.419651	-2841.419805	
TS5a-dmf	-2841.902557	0.585601	-2841.281456	-2841.391212	-2841.389741	-137.2208
TS5b-dmf	-2841.914925	0.585201	-2841.294157	-2841.402029	-2841.401882	-246.0247
6a-dmf	-2841.959897	0.588859	-2841.33526	-2841.446021	-2841.443004	
6b-dmf	-2841.974739	0.588358	-2841.350582	-2841.459279	-2841.45836	
DMF	-248.26759	0.10276	-248.158125	-248.188622	-248.188946	

^a1 Hartree = 627.51 kcal mol⁻¹. Thermal corrections at 298.15 K, with concentration = 13 M for DMF and 0.017 M for all other species. ^bEnthalpy reported after application of Head-Gordon's quasi-harmonic approximation to vibrational enthalpy. ^cSolvent-corrected free energy given by $G = E_{elec} + G_{corr}$, where G_{corr} is the thermal correction to Gibbs free energy. ^dSolvent-corrected free energy given by $G_{qh} = E_{elec} + G_{corr}^*$, where G_{corr}^* is the thermal correction to Gibbs free energy obtained after applying Cramer and Truhlar's and Head-Gordon's quasi-harmonic approximations. ^eThe single imaginary frequency is reported for the structures that have one (i.e., the transition structures).

Table S34. Calculations at the CPCM(DMF)-B3LYP-D3BJ/6-31+G(d)/SDD(Pd) level of theory.^a

Structure	E _{elec} (Hartree)	ZPE (Hartree)	H _{qh} (Hartree) ^b	G ^c (Hartree)	G _{qh} ^d (Hartree)	Imaginary Freq ^e
4	-2595.688612	0.481727	-2595.176572	-2595.276064	-2595.272339	
TS5a	-2595.670641	0.481266	-2595.159196	-2595.257293	-2595.254542	-143.4386
TS5b	-2595.66856	0.479359	-2595.158894	-2595.258514	-2595.254518	-291.4703
6a	-2595.728252	0.48407	-2595.213709	-2595.311295	-2595.309183	
6b	-2595.735645	0.484165	-2595.221073	-2595.318547	-2595.316219	
4-dmf	-2844.243619	0.586633	-2843.621117	-2843.734454	-2843.731391	
TS5a-dmf	-2844.220638	0.586291	-2843.598437	-2843.71181	-2843.708974	-101.0273
TS5b-dmf	-2844.231449	0.585406	-2843.610018	-2843.722351	-2843.720012	-320.8933
6a-dmf	-2844.286863	0.589193	-2843.661374	-2843.775281	-2843.771396	
6b-dmf	-2844.298688	0.588445	-2843.674178	-2843.788233	-2843.784421	
DMF	-248.543978	0.10288	-248.434389	-248.464973	-248.46527	

^a1 Hartree = 627.51 kcal mol⁻¹. Thermal corrections at 298.15 K, with concentration = 13 M for DMF and 0.017 M for all other species. ^bEnthalpy reported after application of Head-Gordon's quasi-harmonic approximation to vibrational enthalpy. ^cSolvent-corrected free energy given by $G = E_{\text{elec}} + G_{\text{corr}}$, where G_{corr} is the thermal correction to Gibbs free energy. ^dSolvent-corrected free energy given by $G_{\text{qh}} = E_{\text{elec}} + G_{\text{corr}}^*$, where G_{corr}^* is the thermal correction to Gibbs free energy obtained after applying Cramer and Truhlar's and Head-Gordon's quasi-harmonic approximations. ^eThe single imaginary frequency is reported for the structures that have one (i.e., the transition structures).

III. References

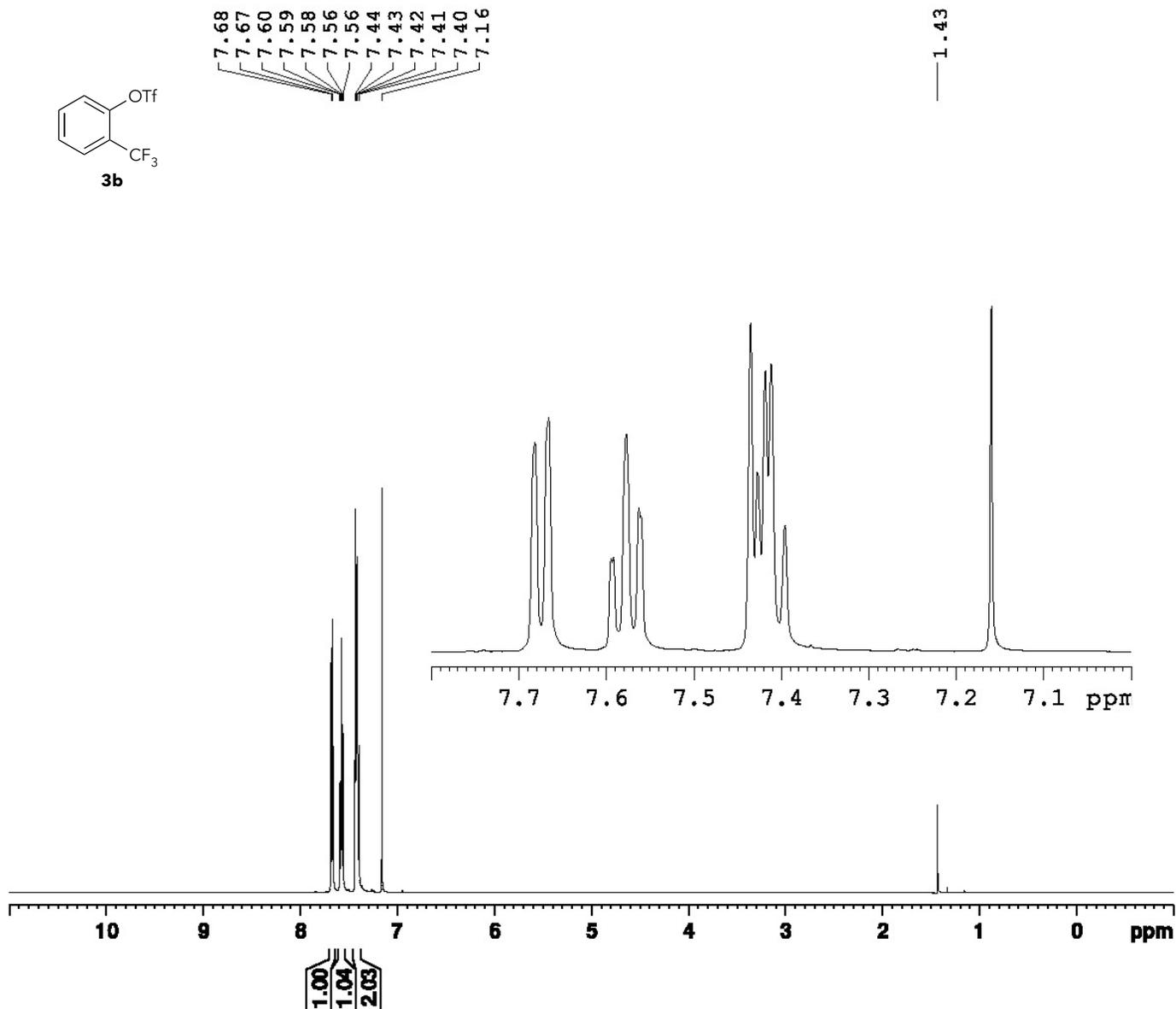
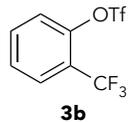
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IV. NMR Spectra

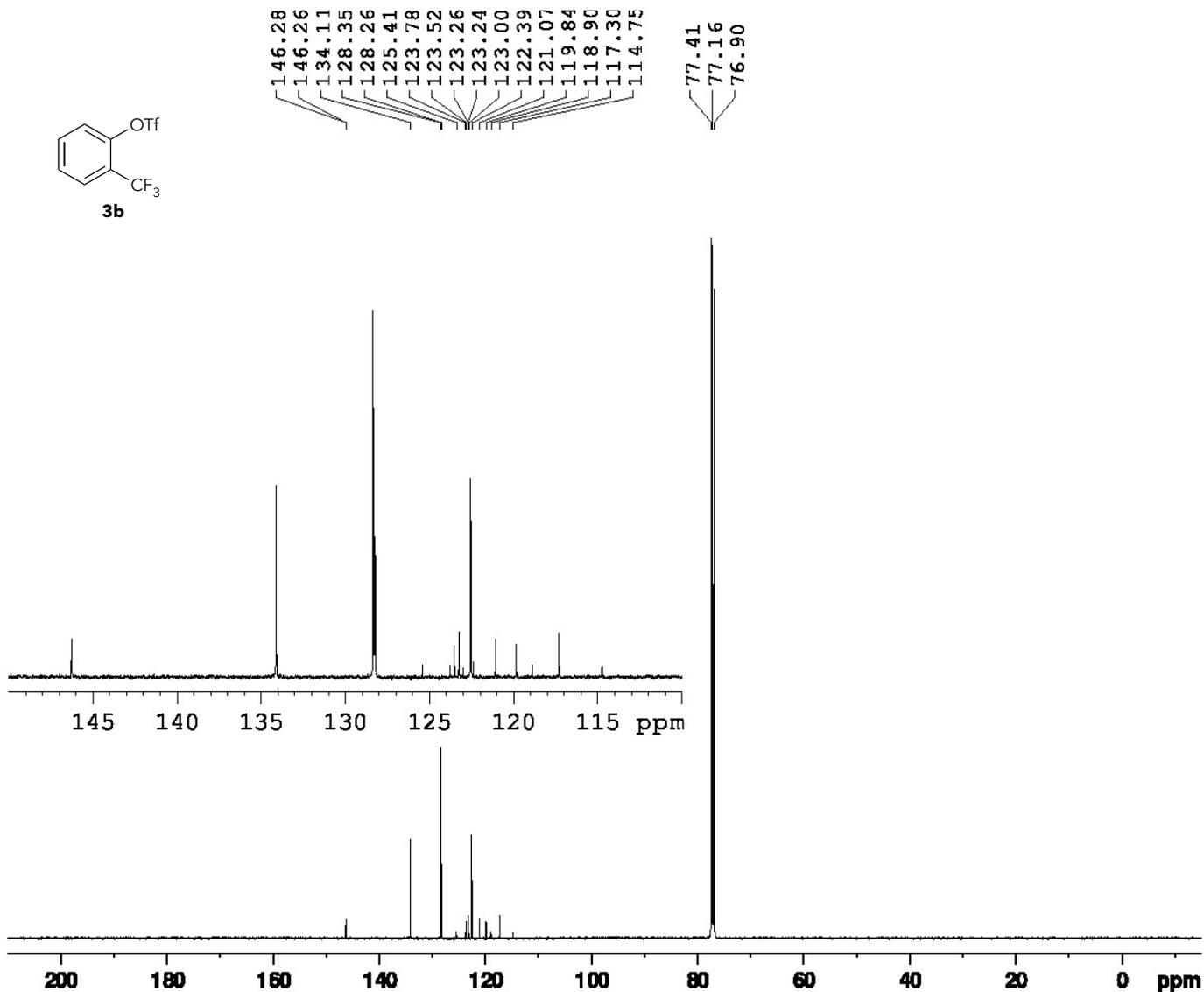
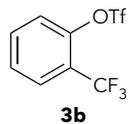
A. Compound Characterization



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 5-SMR-74
 EXPNO 20
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211009
 Time 12.37 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 64
 DS 2
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.305176 Hz
 AQ 3.2767999 sec
 RG 151.18
 DW 50.000 usec
 DE 16.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SF01 500.2330889 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P0 4.00 usec
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 11.44699955 W

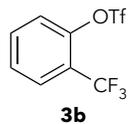
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 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



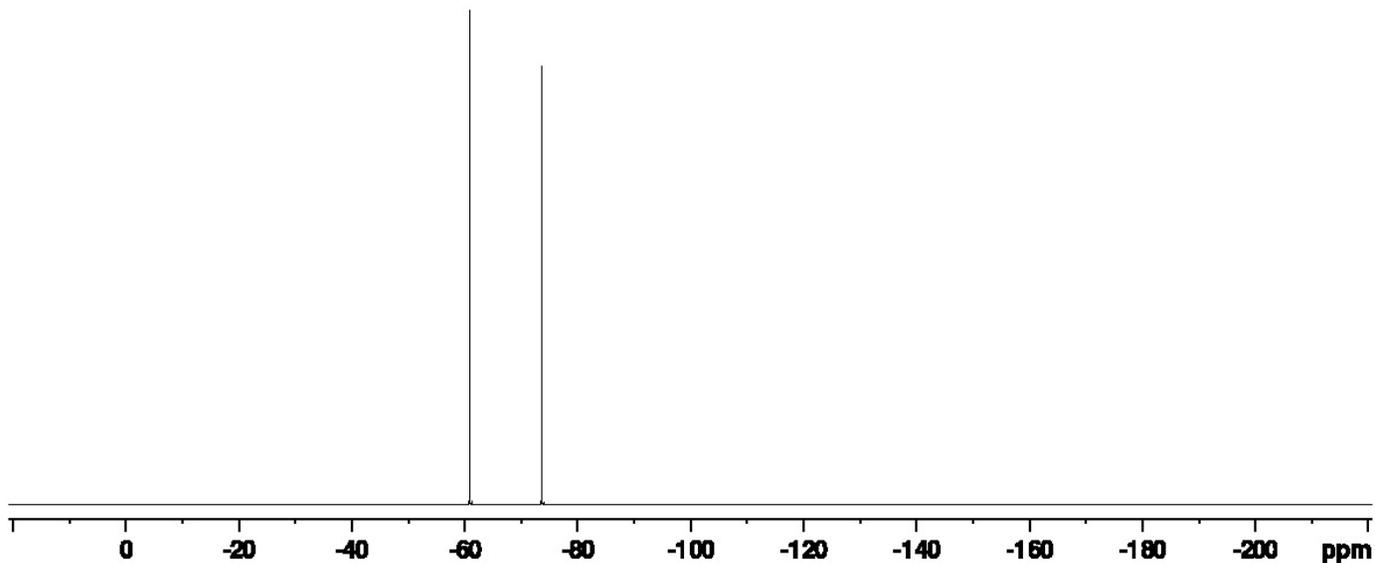
Current Data Parameters
 NAME 5-SMR-74
 EXPNO 22
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211009
 Time 13.35 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 1024
 DS 4
 SWH 29761.904 Hz
 FIDRES 0.908261 Hz
 AQ 1.1010048 sec
 RG 190.44
 DW 16.800 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 125.7955118 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P0 3.33 usec
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 56.90299988 W
 SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 11.44699955 W
 PLW12 0.25756001 W
 PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 125.7829153 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



— -60.84
 < -73.58
 -73.58



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 5-SMR-74
 EXPNO 21
 PROCNO 2

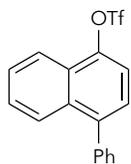
F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211009
 Time 12.39 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 ()
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 130892
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 113636.367 Hz
 FIDRES 1.736338 Hz
 AQ 0.5759248 sec
 RG 15.61
 DW 4.400 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SF01 470.6394024 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 15.00 usec
 PLW1 11.70800018 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 470.6864712 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

8.14
7.93
7.92
7.68
7.68
7.67
7.66
7.65
7.65
7.56
7.56
7.55
7.55
7.54
7.53
7.53
7.52
7.52
7.51
7.51
7.50
7.49
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7.45
7.43
7.42

1.53
1.26
1.26

0.08

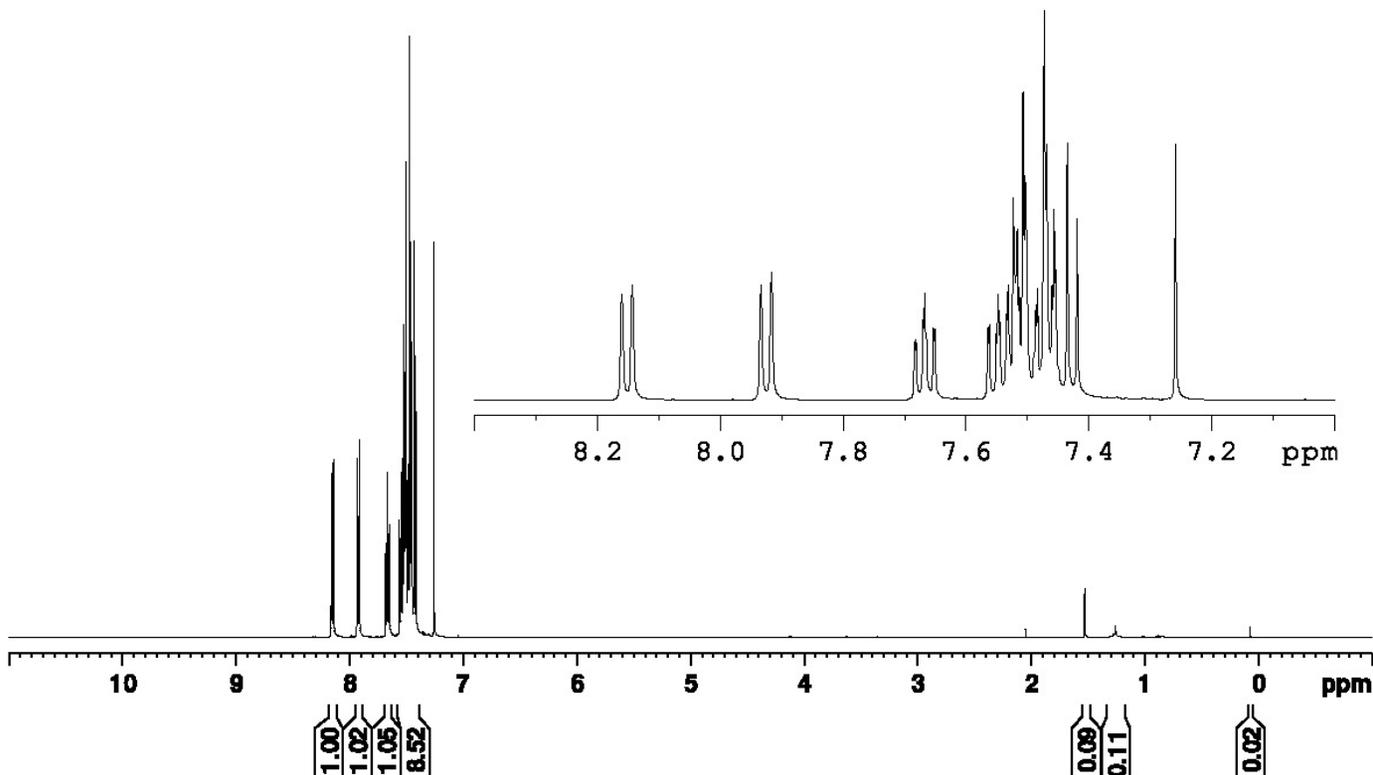


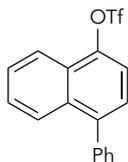
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Current Data Parameters
NAME EKB-1-188
EXPNO 20
PROCNO 1

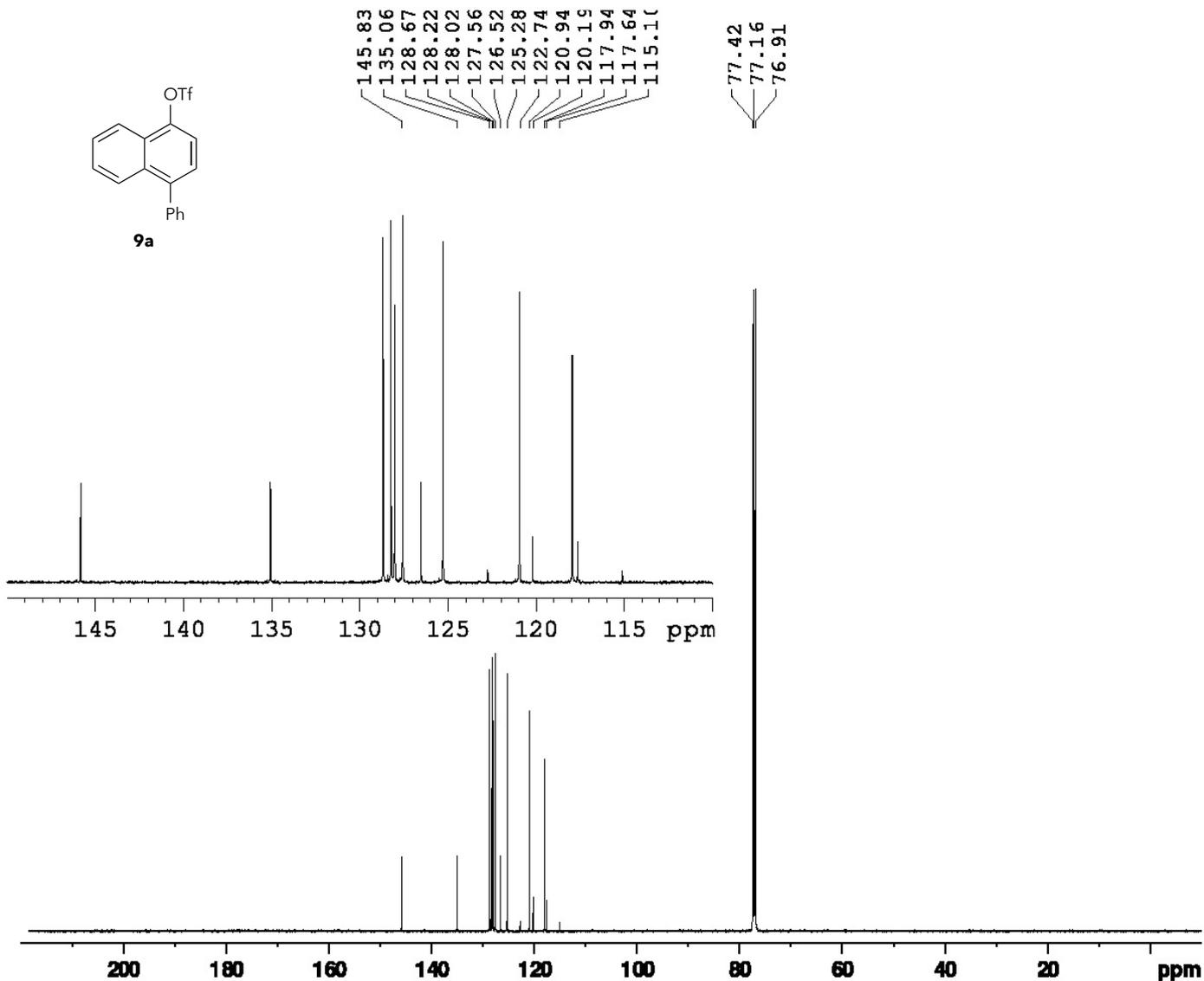
F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20211006
Time 15.56 h
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDC13
NS 64
DS 2
SWH 10000.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.305176 Hz
AQ 3.2767999 sec
RG 151.18
DW 50.000 usec
DE 16.00 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
TD0 1
SF01 500.2330889 MHz
NUC1 1H
P0 4.00 usec
P1 12.00 usec
PLW1 11.44699955 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 500.2300126 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00





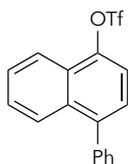
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Current Data Parameters
 NAME EKB-1-184
 EXPNO 22
 PROCNO 1

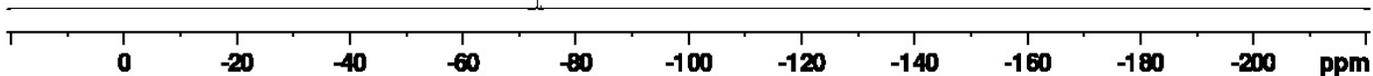
F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211007
 Time 12.53 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 1024
 DS 4
 SWH 29761.904 Hz
 FIDRES 0.908261 Hz
 AQ 1.1010048 sec
 RG 190.44
 DW 16.800 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 125.7955118 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P0 3.33 usec
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 56.90299988 W
 SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 11.44699955 W
 PLW12 0.25756001 W
 PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 125.7829156 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



9a

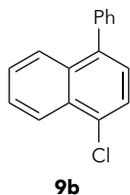
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Current Data Parameters
 NAME EKB-1-188
 EXPNO 21
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211006
 Time 15.59 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 ()
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 130892
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 113636.367 Hz
 FIDRES 1.736338 Hz
 AQ 0.5759248 sec
 RG 15.61
 DW 4.400 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 470.6394024 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 15.00 usec
 PLW1 11.70800018 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 470.6864712 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



8.41
8.39
7.95
7.93
7.66
7.65
7.62
7.55
7.53
7.53
7.51
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7.48
7.48
7.46
7.46
7.37
7.35
7.26

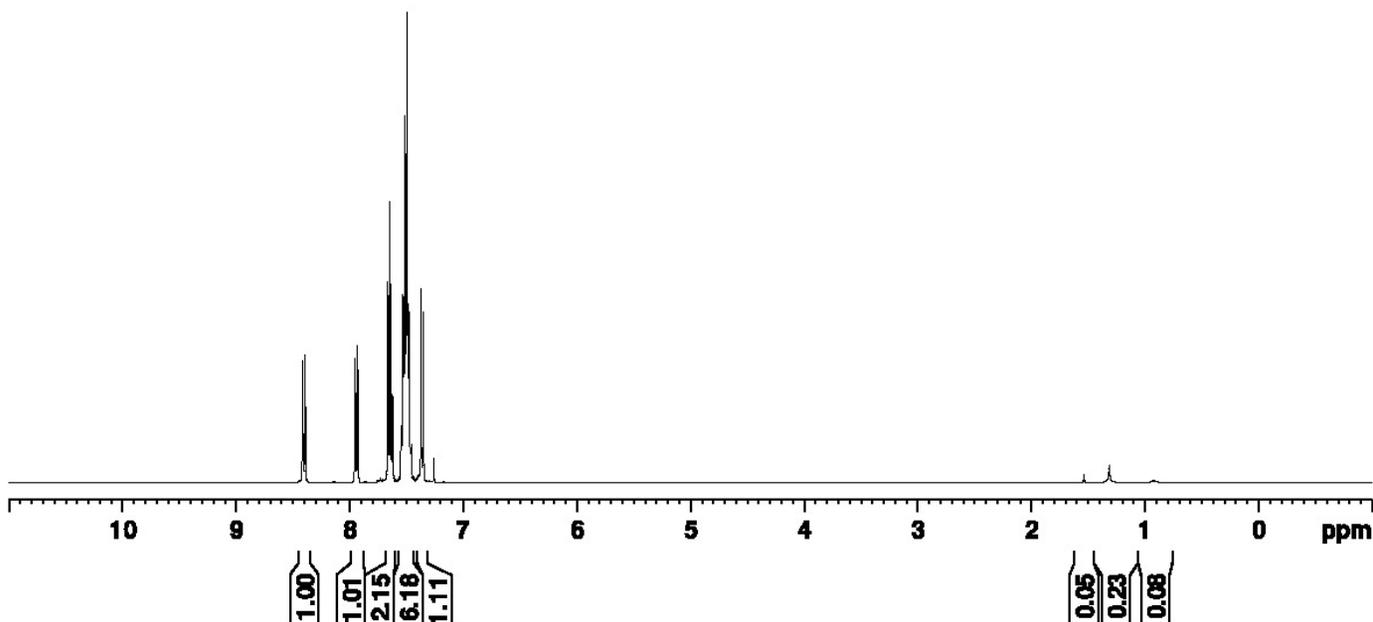
1.54
1.31
0.92



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 5-SMR-147-final
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20210902
 Time 16.06 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 16
 DS 2
 SWH 8196.722 Hz
 FIDRES 0.250144 Hz
 AQ 3.9976959 sec
 RG 79.9054
 DW 61.000 usec
 DE 13.89 usec
 TE 298.2 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SF01 400.1324708 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 24.03499985 W

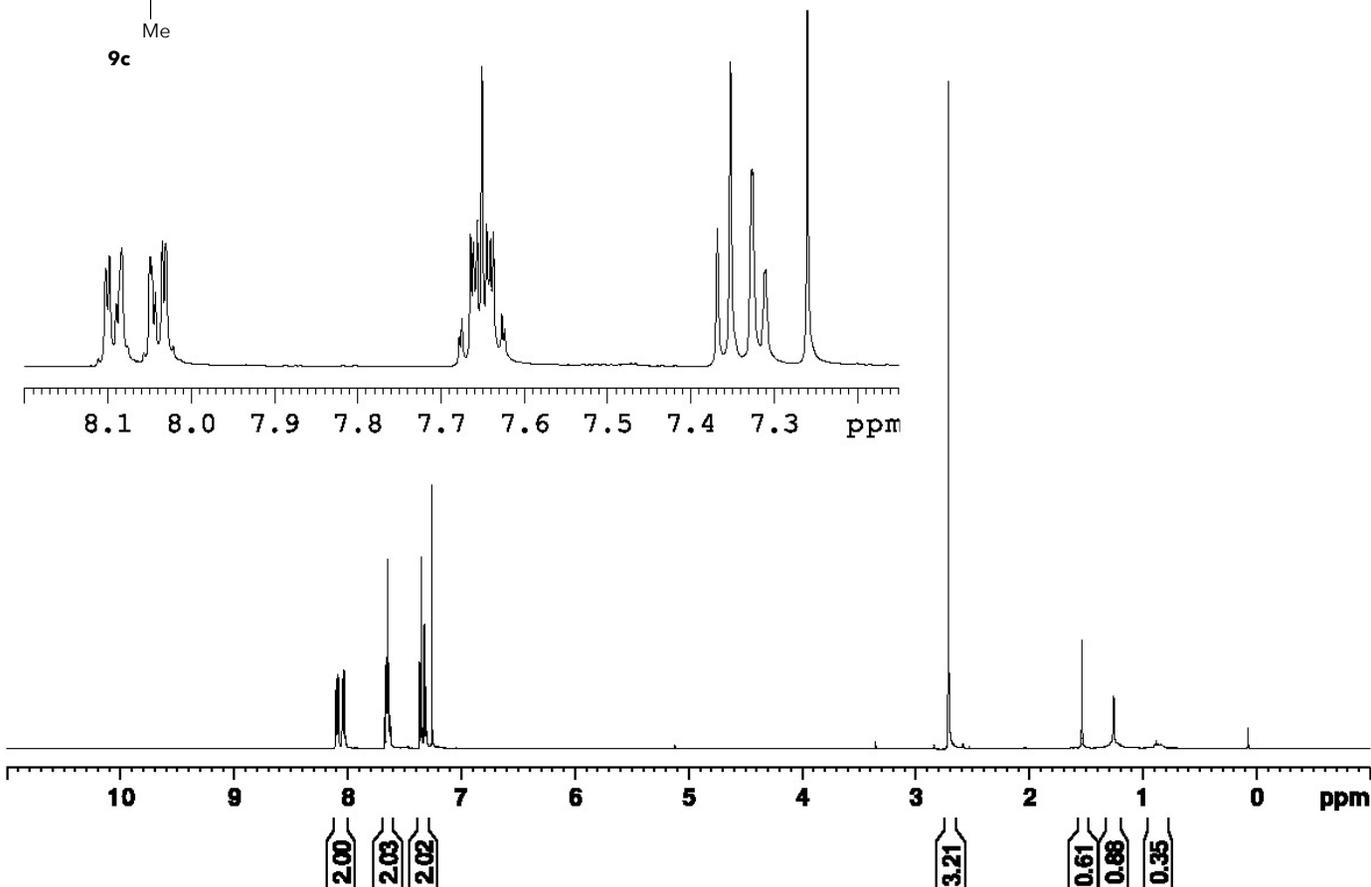
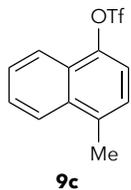
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 400.1300097 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



8.10
8.10
8.09
8.08
8.05
8.04
8.03
8.03
7.68
7.67
7.66
7.66
7.65
7.64
7.64
7.64
7.63
7.62
7.37
7.35
7.33
7.33
7.31
7.31
7.26

2.71
2.71

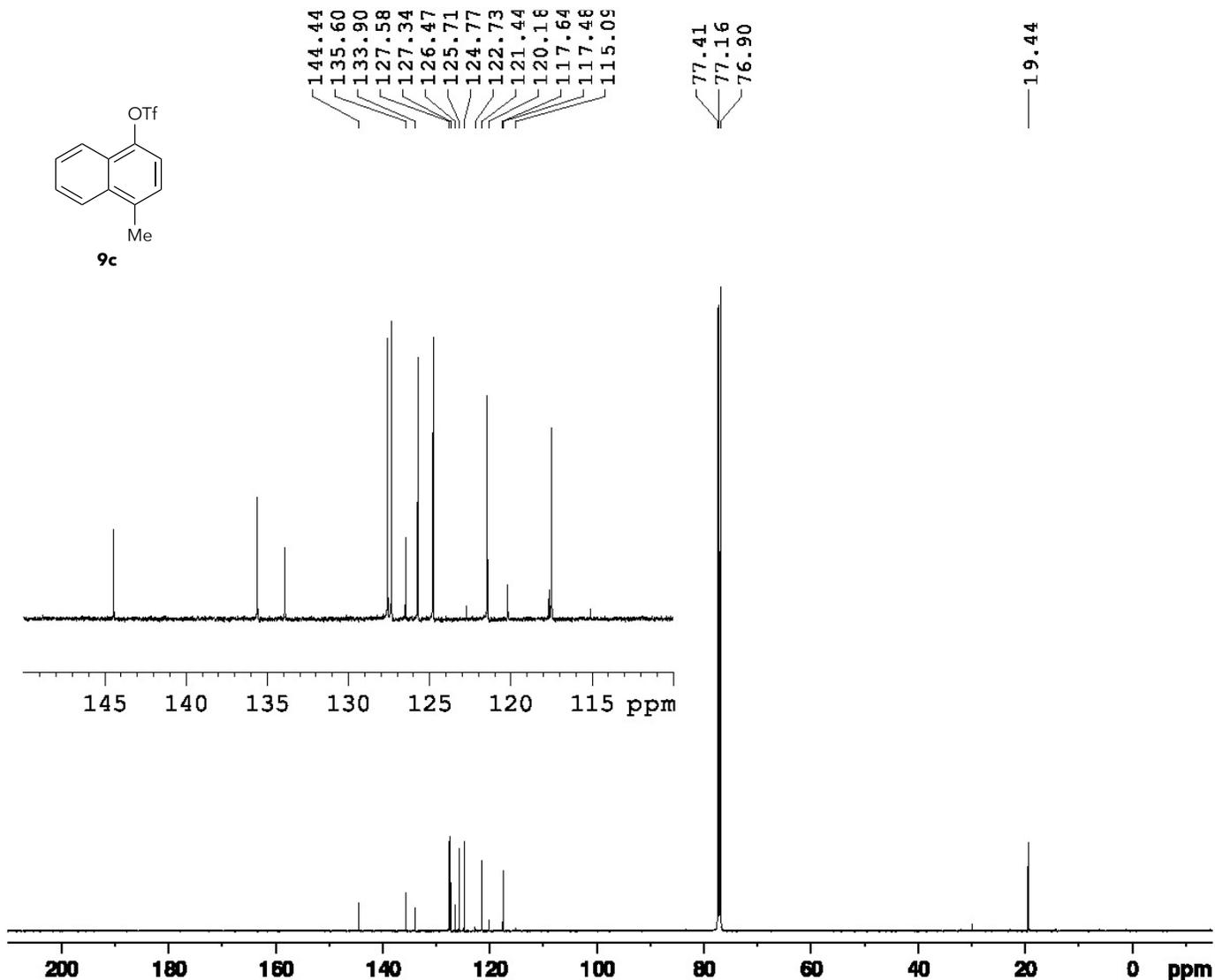
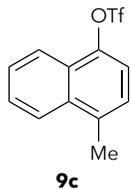
1.54
1.26
0.88



Current Data Parameters
NAME 5-SMR-181
EXPNO 20
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20211007
Time 18.30 h
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 64
DS 2
SWH 10000.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.305176 Hz
AQ 3.2767999 sec
RG 151.18
DW 50.000 usec
DE 16.00 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
TDO 1
SF01 500.2330889 MHz
NUC1 1H
PO 4.00 usec
P1 12.00 usec
PLW1 11.44699955 W

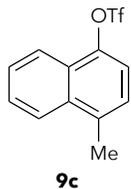
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 500.2300124 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00



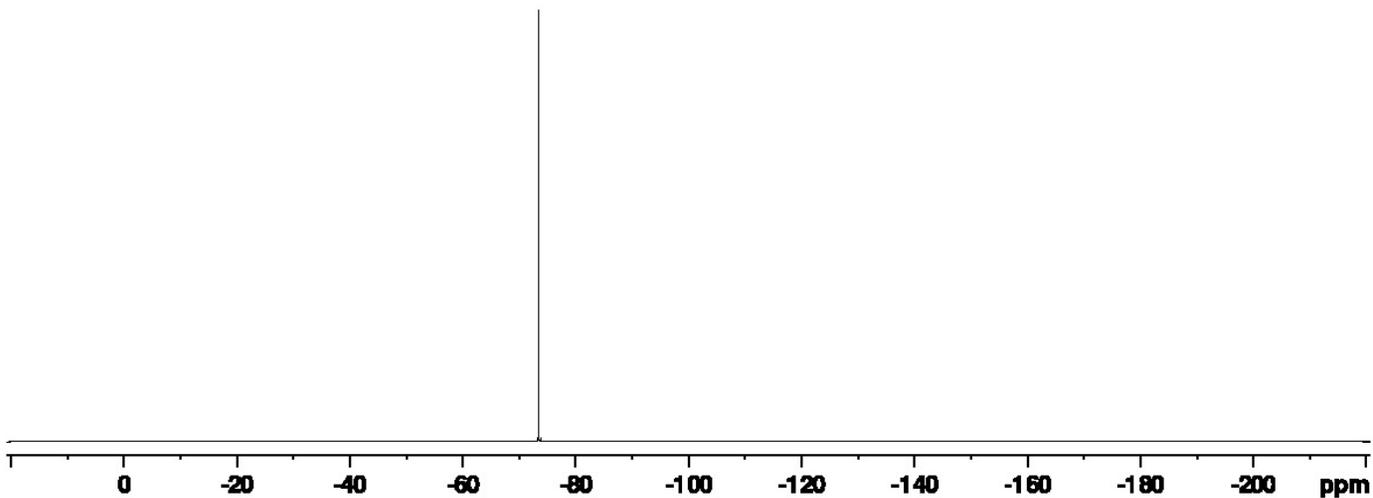
Current Data Parameters
 NAME 5-SMR-181
 EXPNO 21
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211007
 Time 20.21 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 2048
 DS 4
 SWH 29761.904 Hz
 FIDRES 0.908261 Hz
 AQ 1.1010048 sec
 RG 190.44
 DW 16.800 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 125.7955118 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P0 3.33 usec
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 56.90299988 W
 SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 11.44699955 W
 PLW12 0.25756001 W
 PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 125.7829158 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



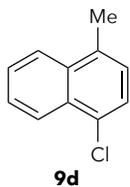
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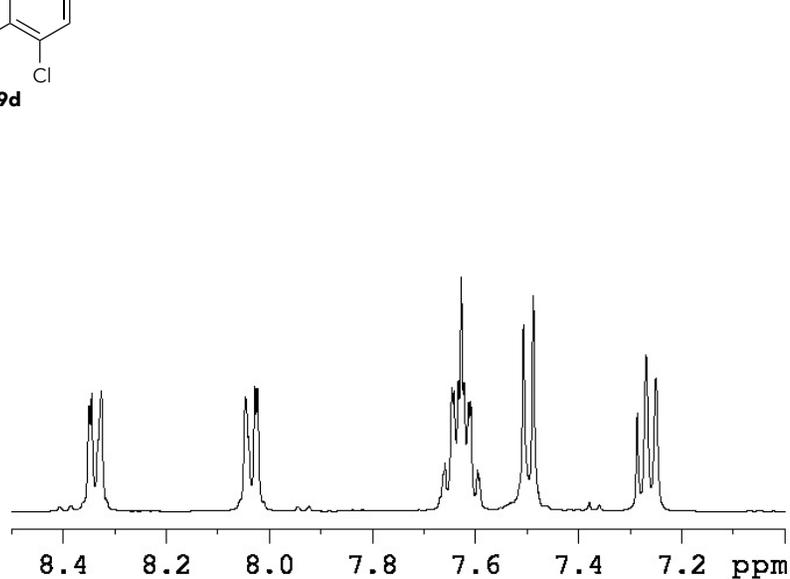
Current Data Parameters
 NAME 5-SMR-181
 EXPNO 22
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211007
 Time 20.23 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgflqn
 TD 130892
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 113636.367 Hz
 FIDRES 1.736338 Hz
 AQ 0.5759248 sec
 RG 15.61
 DW 4.400 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 470.6394024 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 15.00 usec
 PLW1 11.70800018 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 470.6864712 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



8.35
8.34
8.33
8.05
8.03
8.02
7.66
7.66
7.65
7.64
7.63
7.63
7.62
7.61
7.61
7.60
7.59
7.51
7.49
7.29
7.27
7.25



1.00
1.04
2.17
1.23
1.24

2.70

1.56
1.29

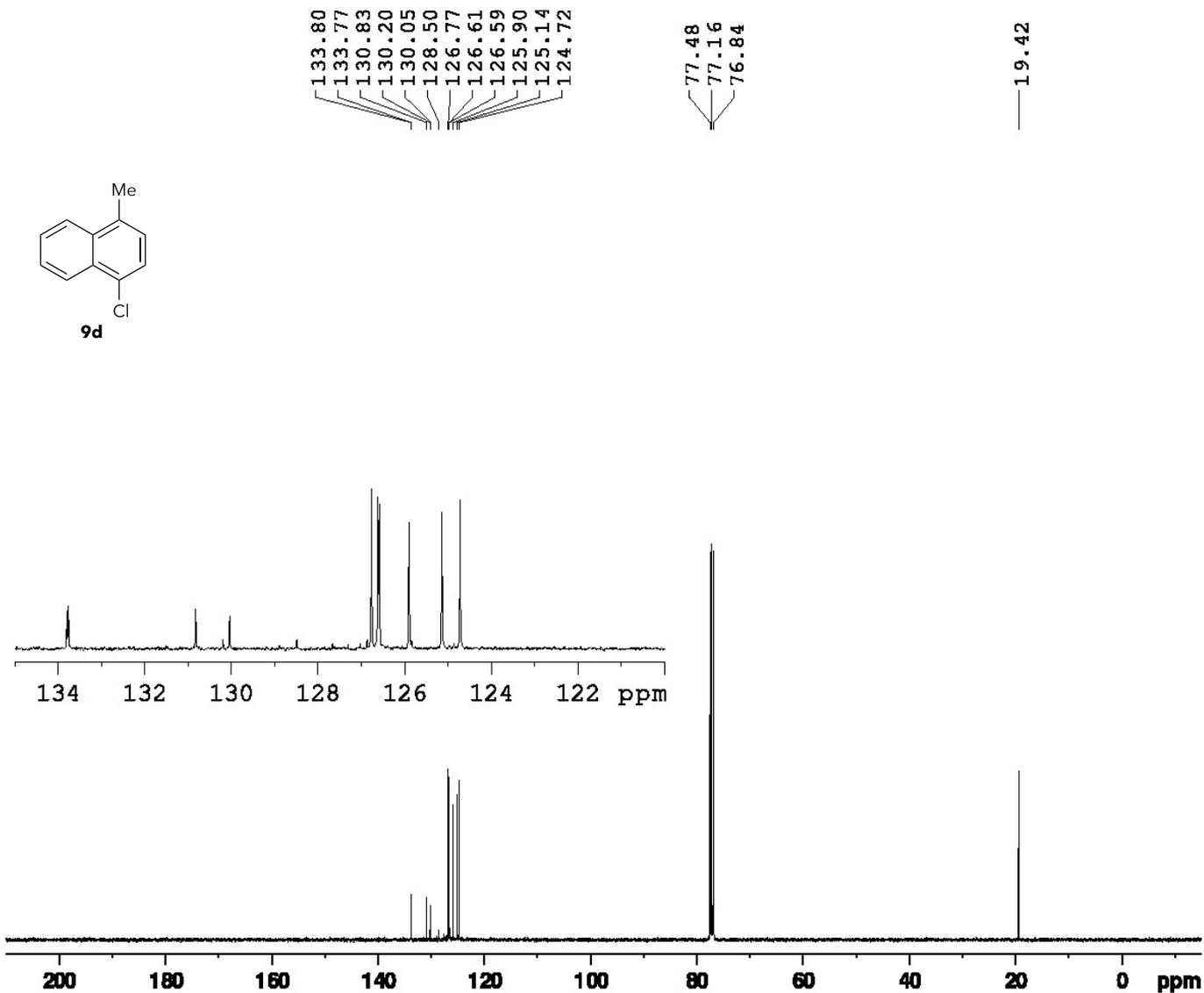
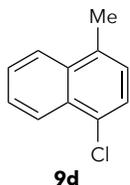


Current Data Parameters
NAME 5-SMR-156-final
EXPNO 10
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20210902
Time 17.12 h
INSTRUM Avance Neo
PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 16
DS 2
SWH 8196.722 Hz
FIDRES 0.250144 Hz
AQ 3.9976959 sec
RG 101
DW 61.000 usec
DE 13.89 usec
TE 298.2 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TDO 1
SF01 400.1324708 MHz
NUC1 1H
P0 2.67 usec
P1 8.00 usec
PLW1 24.03499985 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 400.1299991 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

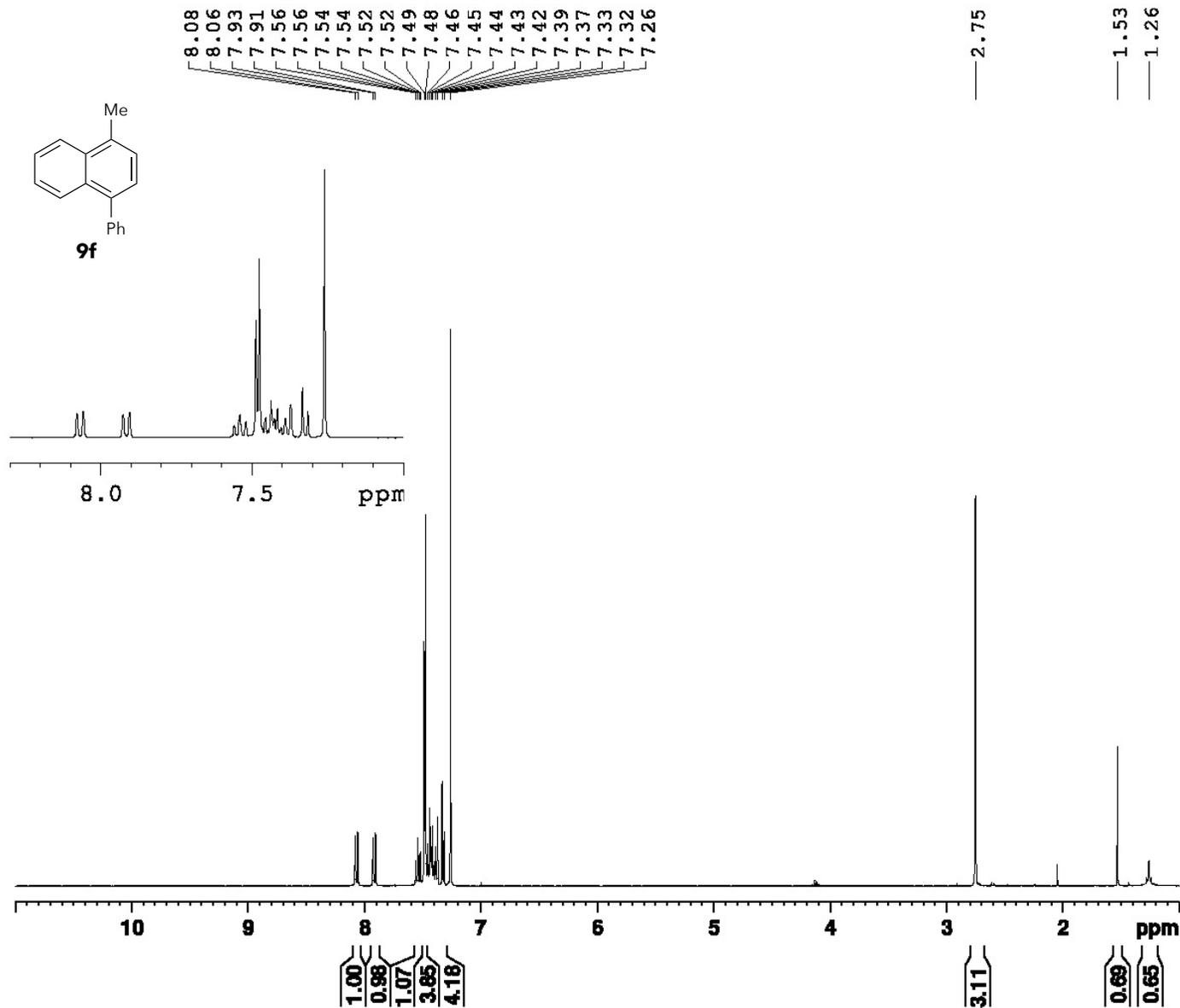
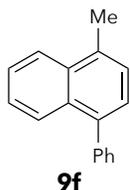




Current Data Parameters
 NAME 5-SMR-156-final
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20210902
 Time 18.12 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 1024
 DS 4
 SWH 23809.523 Hz
 FIDRES 0.726609 Hz
 AQ 1.3762560 sec
 RG 8.125
 DW 21.000 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.2 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 100.6228298 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 86.55400085 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz65
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W
 PLW13 0.09552100 W

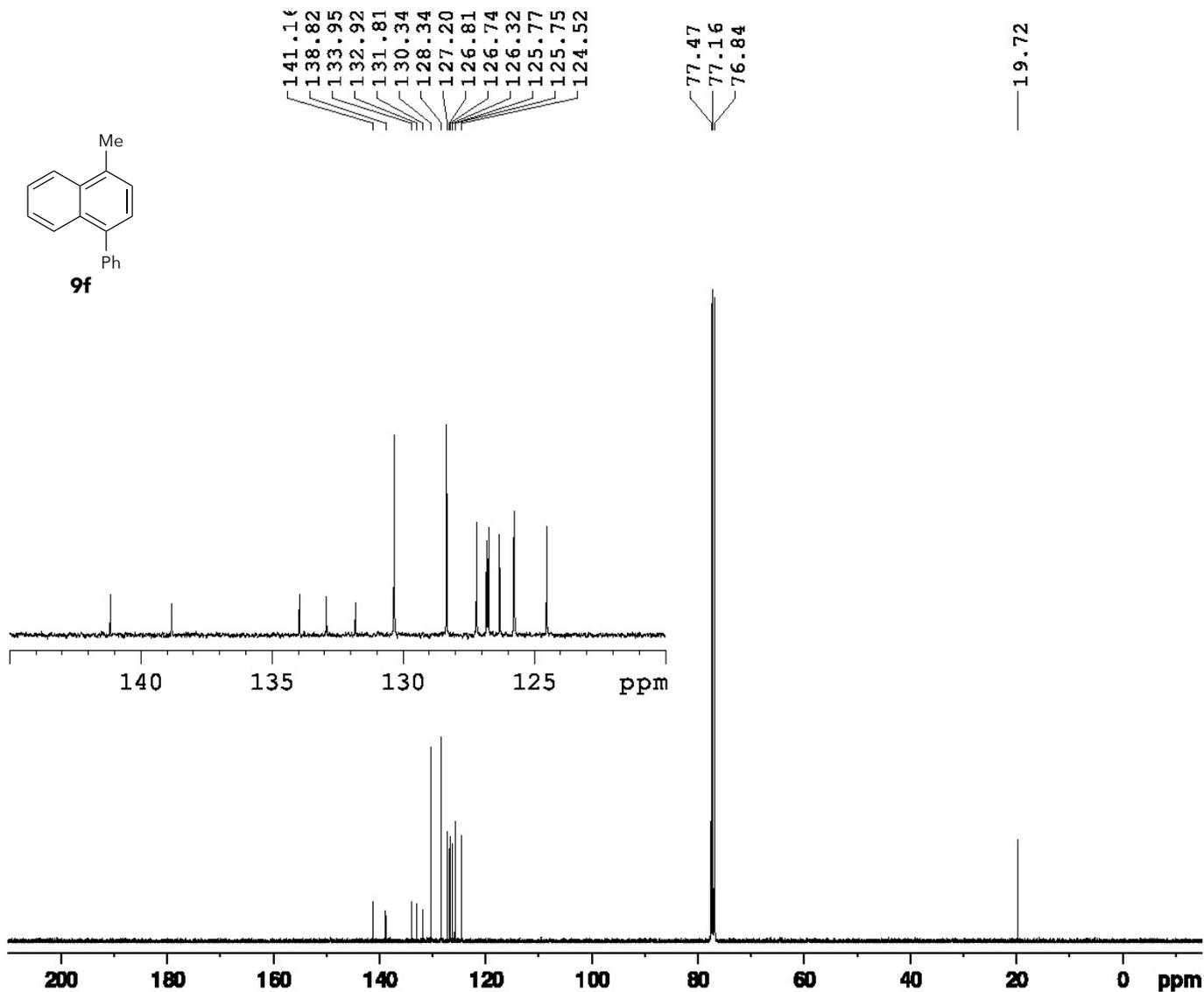
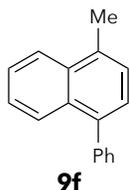
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 100.6127555 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 5-SMR-149
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20210803
 Time 14.52 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 2
 SWH 8196.722 Hz
 FIDRES 0.250144 Hz
 AQ 3.9976959 sec
 RG 101
 DW 61.000 usec
 DE 13.89 usec
 TE 298.1 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SF01 400.1324708 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 24.03499985 W

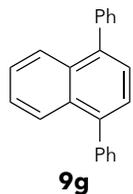
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 SF 400.1300093 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



Current Data Parameters
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 EXPNO 12
 PROCNO 1

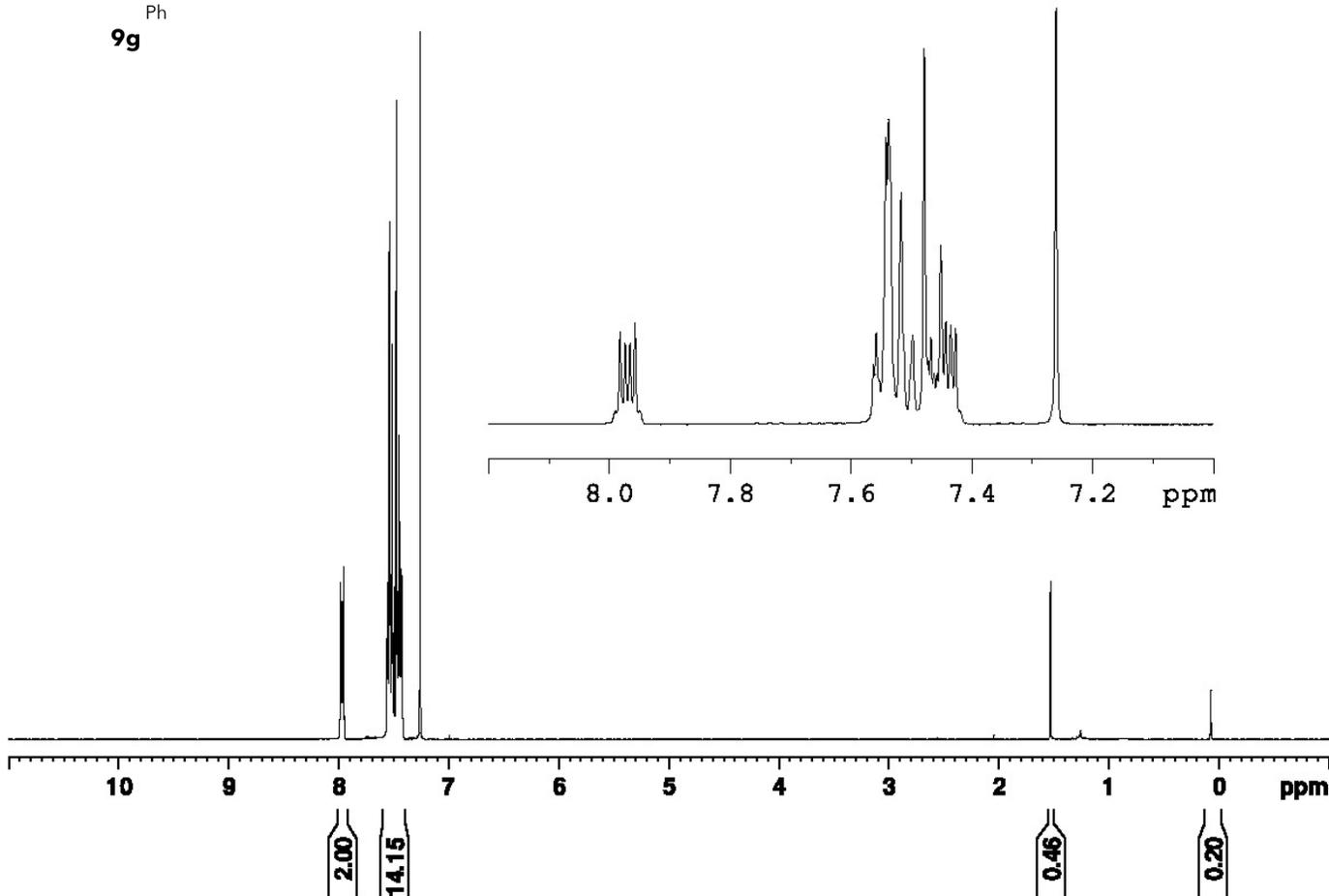
F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20210906
 Time 14.20 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 1024
 DS 4
 SWH 23809.523 Hz
 FIDRES 0.726609 Hz
 AQ 1.3762560 sec
 RG 8.125
 DW 21.000 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.2 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 100.6228298 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 86.55400085 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz65
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W
 PLW13 0.09552100 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 100.6127551 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



7.98
7.97
7.97
7.96
7.56
7.56
7.54
7.54
7.52
7.50
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7.47
7.47
7.45
7.44
7.43
7.43
7.26

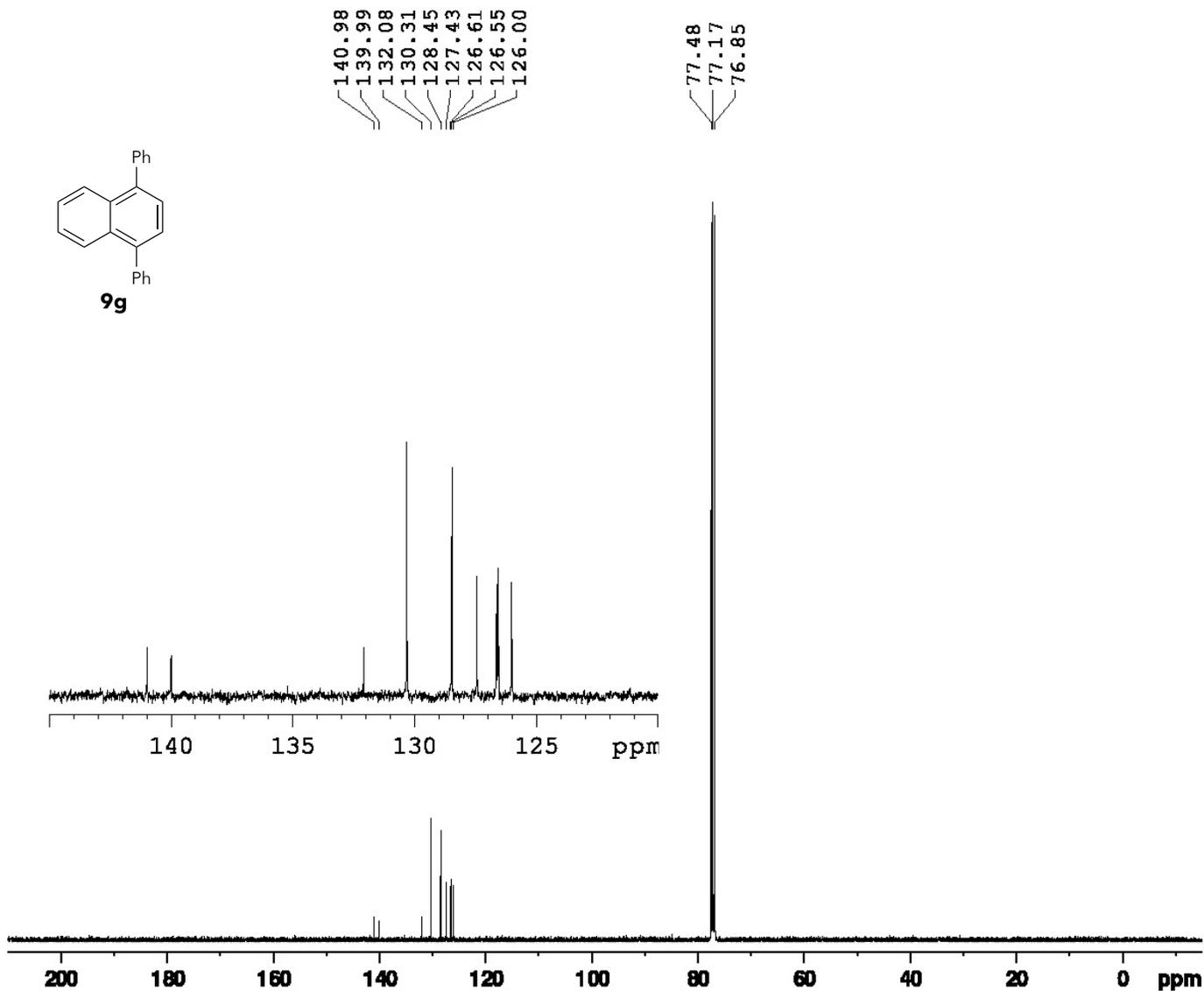
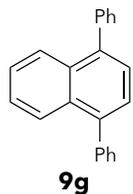
1.53
0.07



Current Data Parameters
NAME 5-SMR-163-full
EXPNO 10
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20210906
Time 14.26 h
INSTRUM Avance Neo
PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 16
DS 2
SWH 8196.722 Hz
FIDRES 0.250144 Hz
AQ 3.9976959 sec
RG 101
DW 61.000 usec
DE 13.89 usec
TE 298.2 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TD0 1
SF01 400.1324708 MHz
NUC1 1H
P0 2.67 usec
P1 8.00 usec
PLW1 24.03499985 W

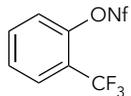
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 400.1300095 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 5-SMR-163-full
 EXPNO 12
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20210906
 Time 15.27 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 1024
 DS 4
 SWH 23809.523 Hz
 FIDRES 0.726609 Hz
 AQ 1.3762560 sec
 RG 8.125
 DW 21.000 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.2 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 100.6228298 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 86.55400085 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz65
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W
 PLW13 0.09552100 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 100.6127534 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



S11

7.77
7.76
7.68
7.68
7.66
7.65
7.54
7.52
7.51
7.50
7.48
7.26

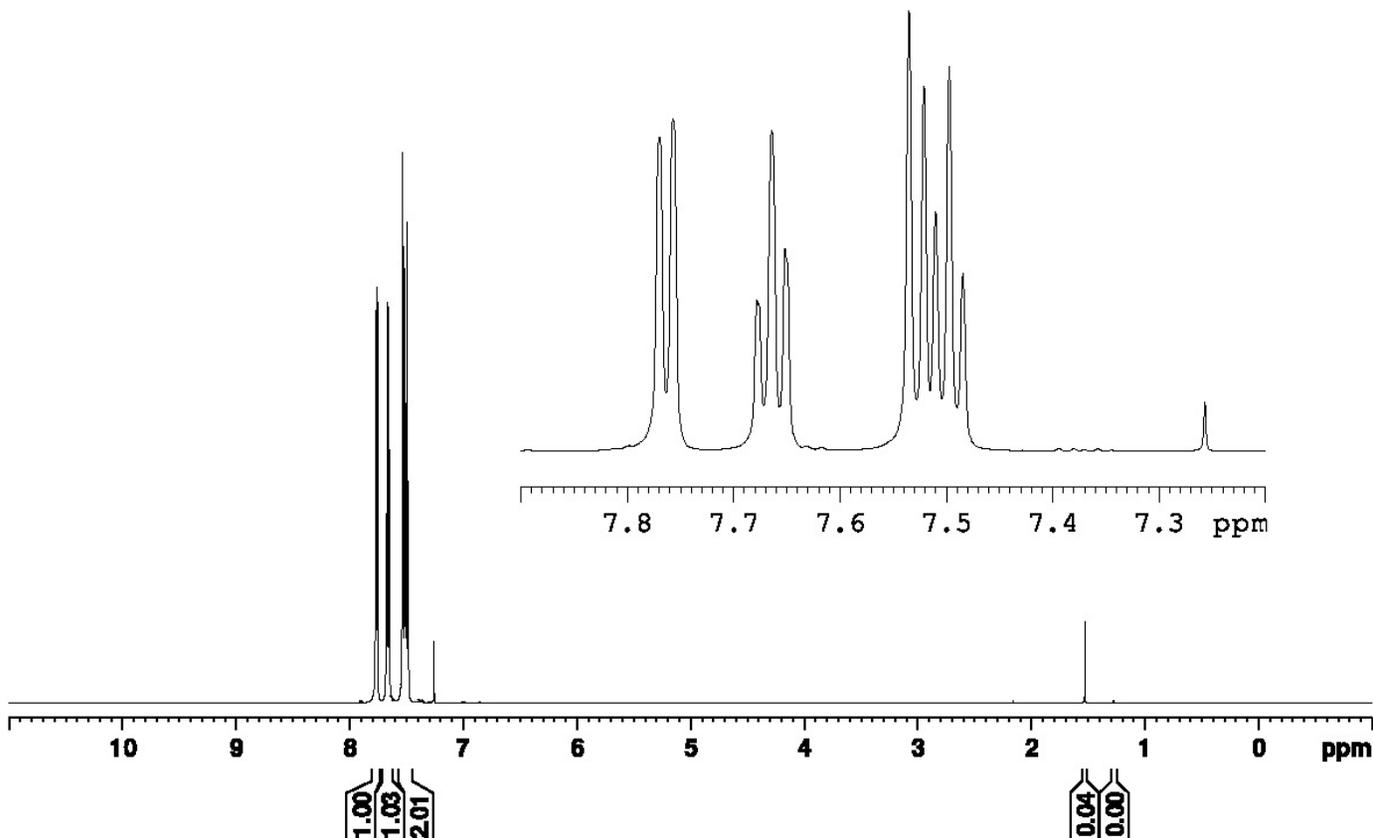
1.53
1.28



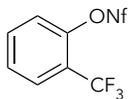
Current Data Parameters
 NAME ER-6-CF3PhONf
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20200709
 Time 15.43 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z127277_0002 (
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 64
 DS 2
 SWH 12019.230 Hz
 FIDRES 0.366798 Hz
 AQ 2.7262976 sec
 RG 4.41
 DW 41.600 usec
 DE 10.00 usec
 TE 300.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SF01 600.1337060 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 5.59999990 W

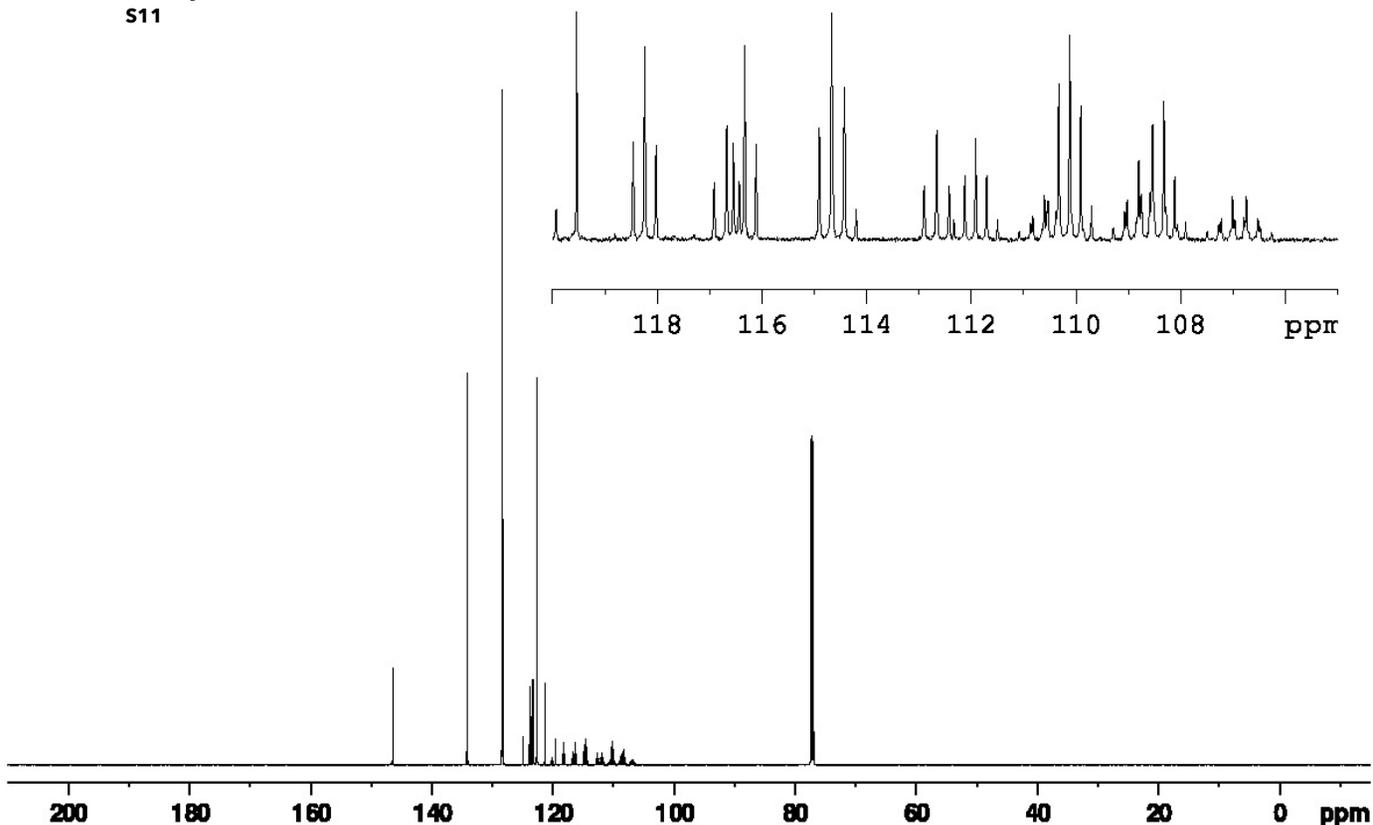
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 600.1300162 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



146.44
146.43
134.17
128.41
128.29
128.22
128.19
124.96
123.69
123.47
123.15
122.61
121.34
120.37
120.15
119.93
119.54
118.46
118.24
118.02
116.91
116.67
116.55
116.43
116.33
116.11
114.91
114.67
114.42
112.90
112.66
112.42
112.12
111.92
111.71
110.60
110.53
110.33
110.12
109.91
109.70
109.02
108.81
108.76
108.59
108.54
108.32
108.28
108.11
77.37
77.16
76.95



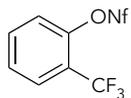
S11



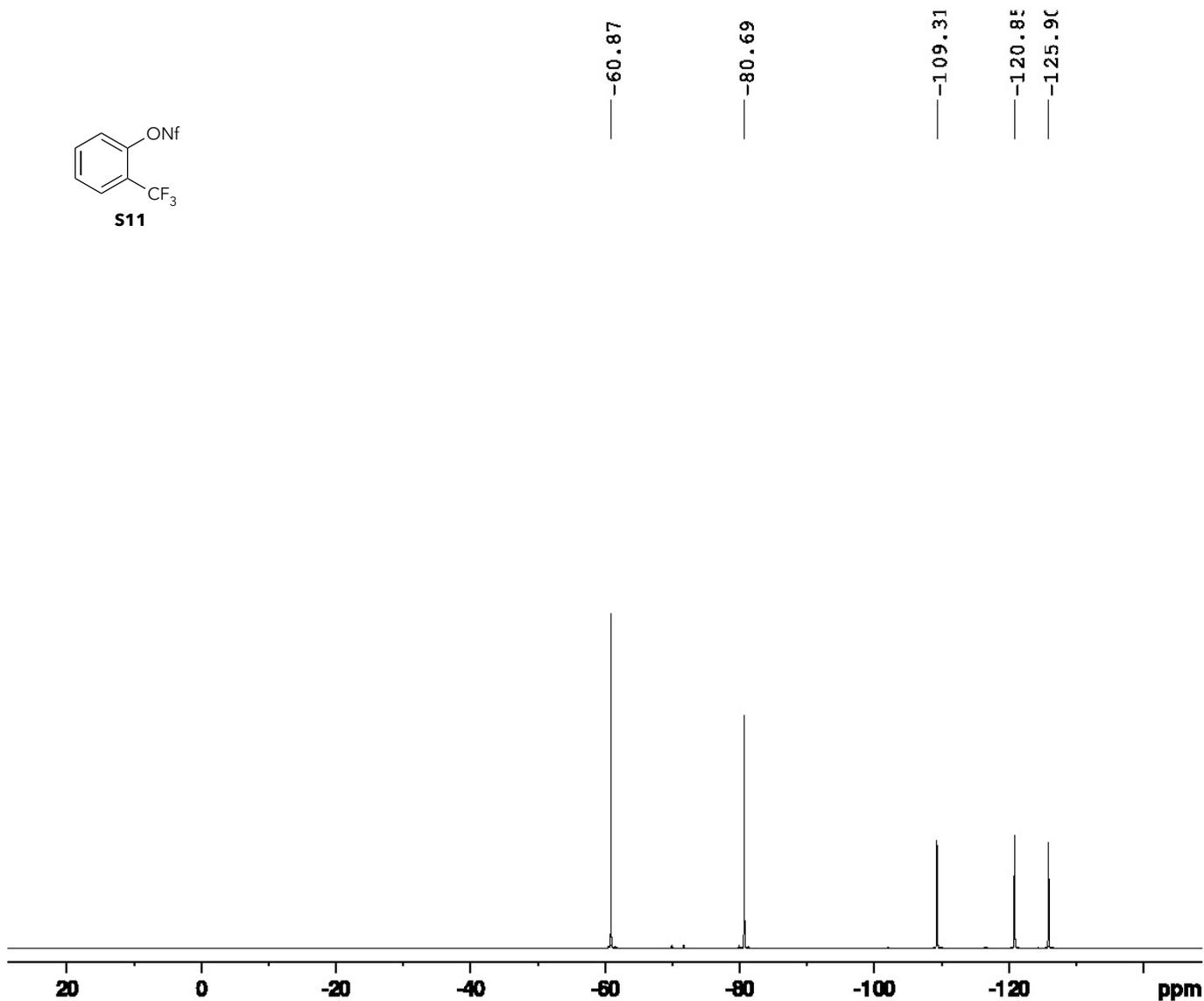
Current Data Parameters
NAME ER-6-CF3PhONf
EXPNO 11
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20200709
Time 16.35 h
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD Z127277_0002 ((
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 1024
DS 4
SWH 36057.691 Hz
FIDRES 1.100393 Hz
AQ 0.9087659 sec
RG 184.4
DW 13.867 usec
DE 18.00 usec
TE 300.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TDO 1
SFO1 150.9178981 MHz
NUC1 13C
P0 4.00 usec
P1 12.00 usec
PLW1 91.00000000 W
SFO2 600.1324005 MHz
NUC2 1H
CPDPRG[2] waltz16
PCPD2 70.00 usec
PLW2 5.59999990 W
PLW12 0.07314300 W
PLW13 0.03679000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 150.9027731 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40



S11



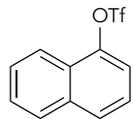
Current Data Parameters
 NAME ER-6-CF3PhONf
 EXPNO 4
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20201005
 Time 7.13
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zgfglqn
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 64
 DS 0
 SWH 50125.312 Hz
 FIDRES 1.529703 Hz
 AQ 0.3268608 sec
 RG 645.1
 DW 9.975 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 683.2 K
 D1 1.50000000 sec
 TD0 1

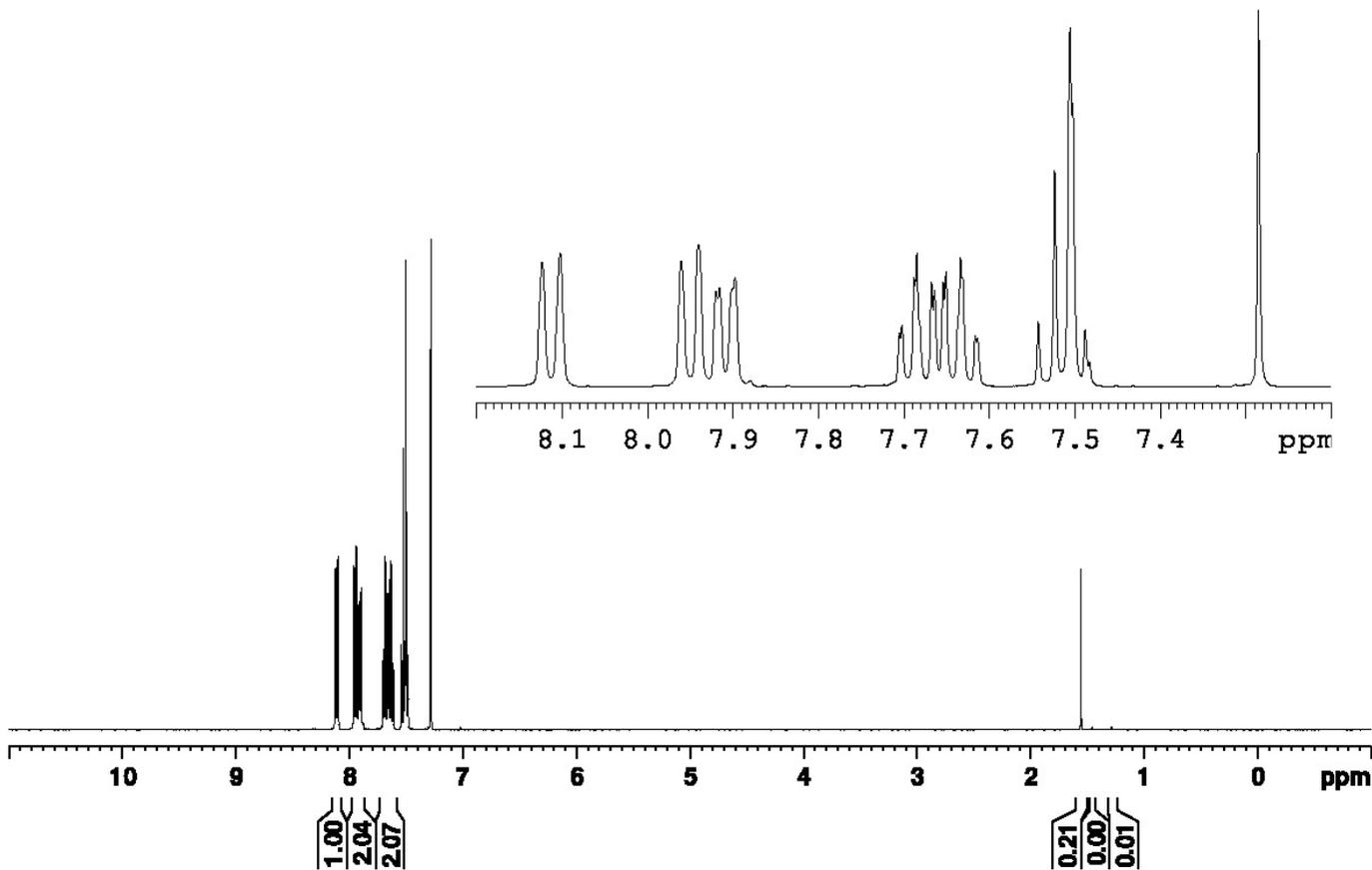
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 19F
 P1 9.00 usec
 PL1 0 dB
 SFO1 282.4250465 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 282.4419930 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

8.12
8.10
7.96
7.94
7.92
7.90
7.90
7.70
7.70
7.69
7.68
7.67
7.66
7.65
7.65
7.63
7.63
7.62
7.61
7.54
7.52
7.50
7.50
7.49
7.48
7.28



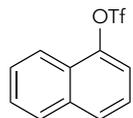
S12



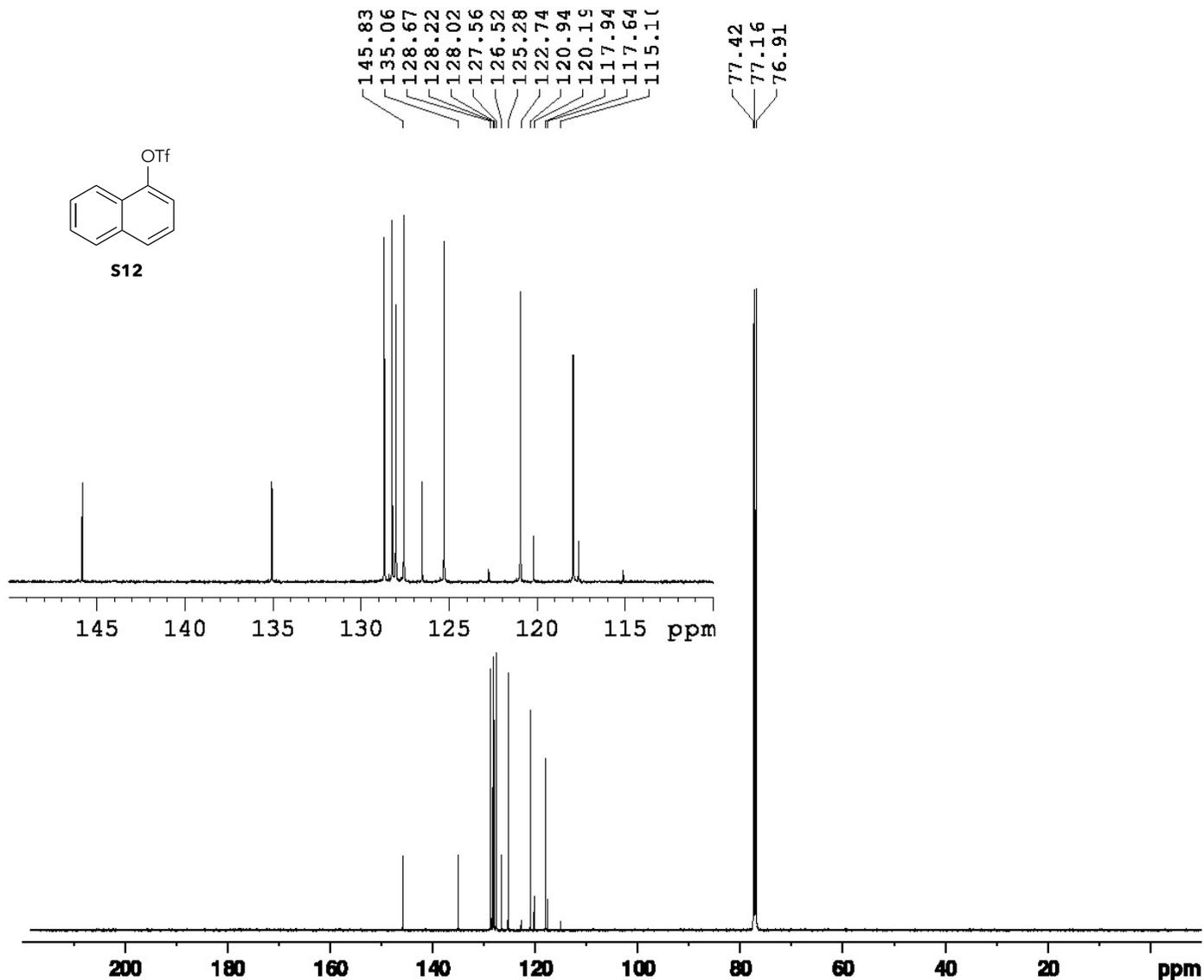
Current Data Parameters
 NAME EKB-1-184
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20210702
 Time 12.05 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 2
 SWH 8196.722 Hz
 FIDRES 0.250144 Hz
 AQ 3.9976959 sec
 RG 101
 DW 61.000 usec
 DE 13.89 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SF01 400.1324708 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 24.03499985 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 400.1300000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



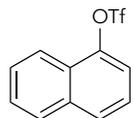
S12



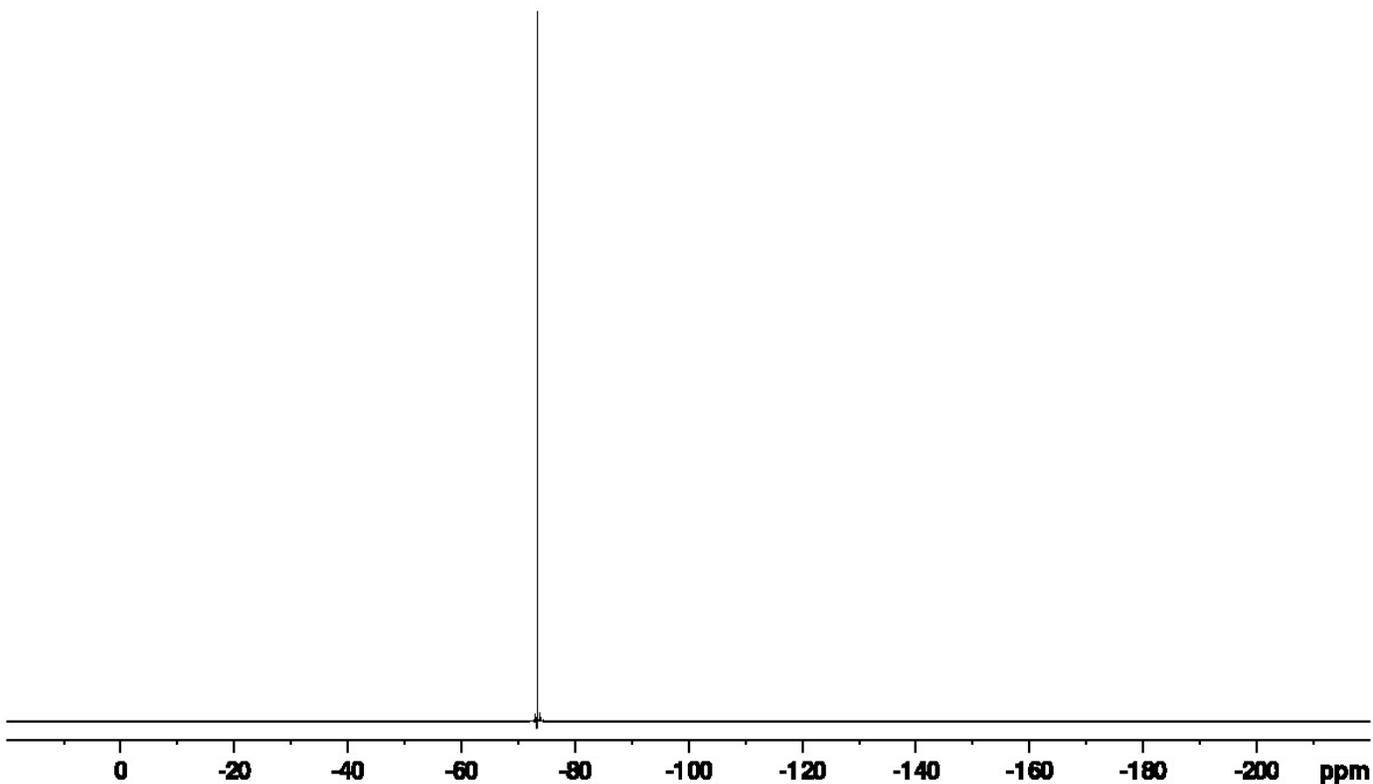
Current Data Parameters
 NAME EKB-1-184
 EXPNO 22
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211007
 Time 12.53 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 1024
 DS 4
 SWH 29761.904 Hz
 FIDRES 0.908261 Hz
 AQ 1.1010048 sec
 RG 190.44
 DW 16.800 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 125.7955118 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P0 3.33 usec
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 56.90299988 W
 SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 11.44699955 W
 PLW12 0.25756001 W
 PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 125.7829156 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



S12

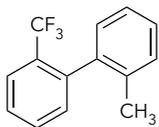


Current Data Parameters
 NAME EKB-1-184
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20210702
 Time 12.13 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgig
 TD 130892
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 90909.094 Hz
 FIDRES 1.389070 Hz
 AQ 0.7199060 sec
 RG 101
 DW 5.500 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.1 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 31.08900070 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2 waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 376.4983662 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

7.82
7.81
7.62
7.61
7.59
7.53
7.52
7.50
7.37
7.36
7.35
7.35
7.34
7.33
7.31
7.30
7.29
7.29
7.28
7.27
7.26
7.26
7.25
7.24
7.20
7.19



S13

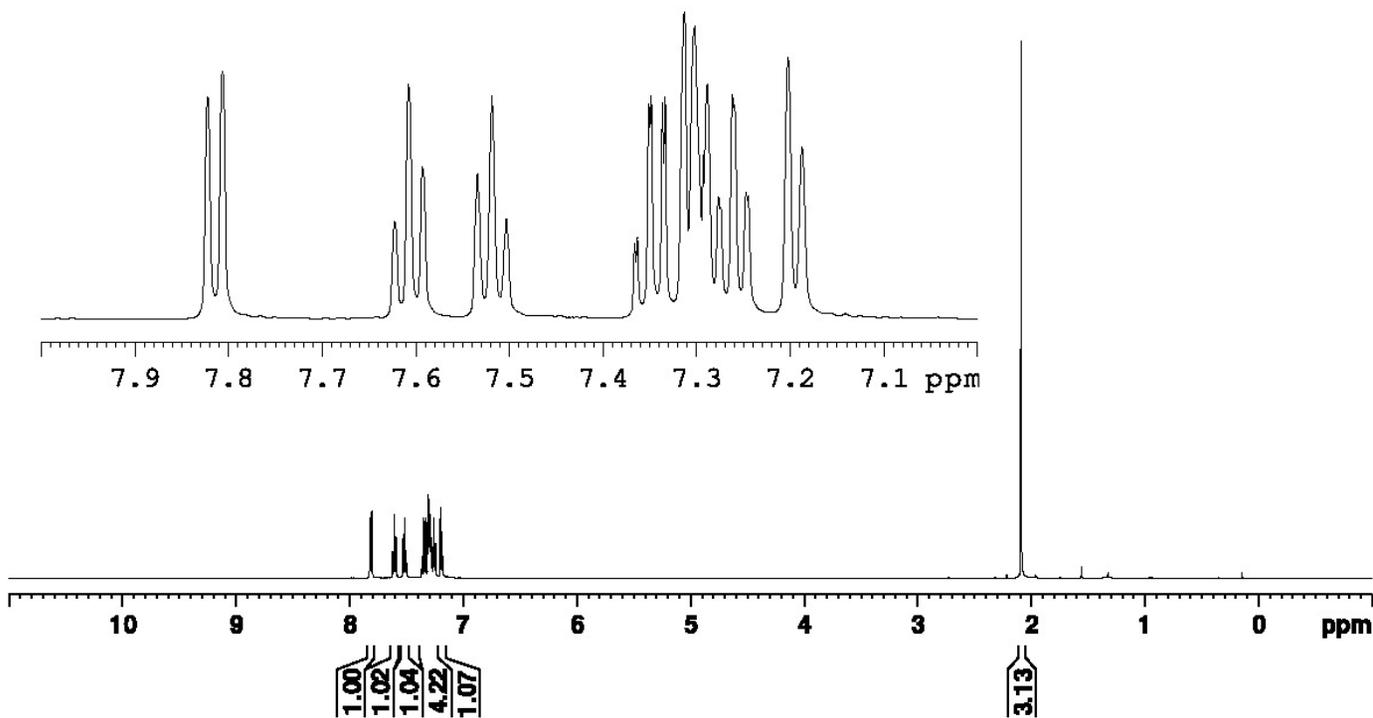
— 2.09

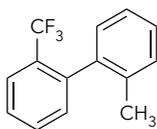


Current Data Parameters
NAME 6-SMR-4
EXPNO 30
PROCNO 1

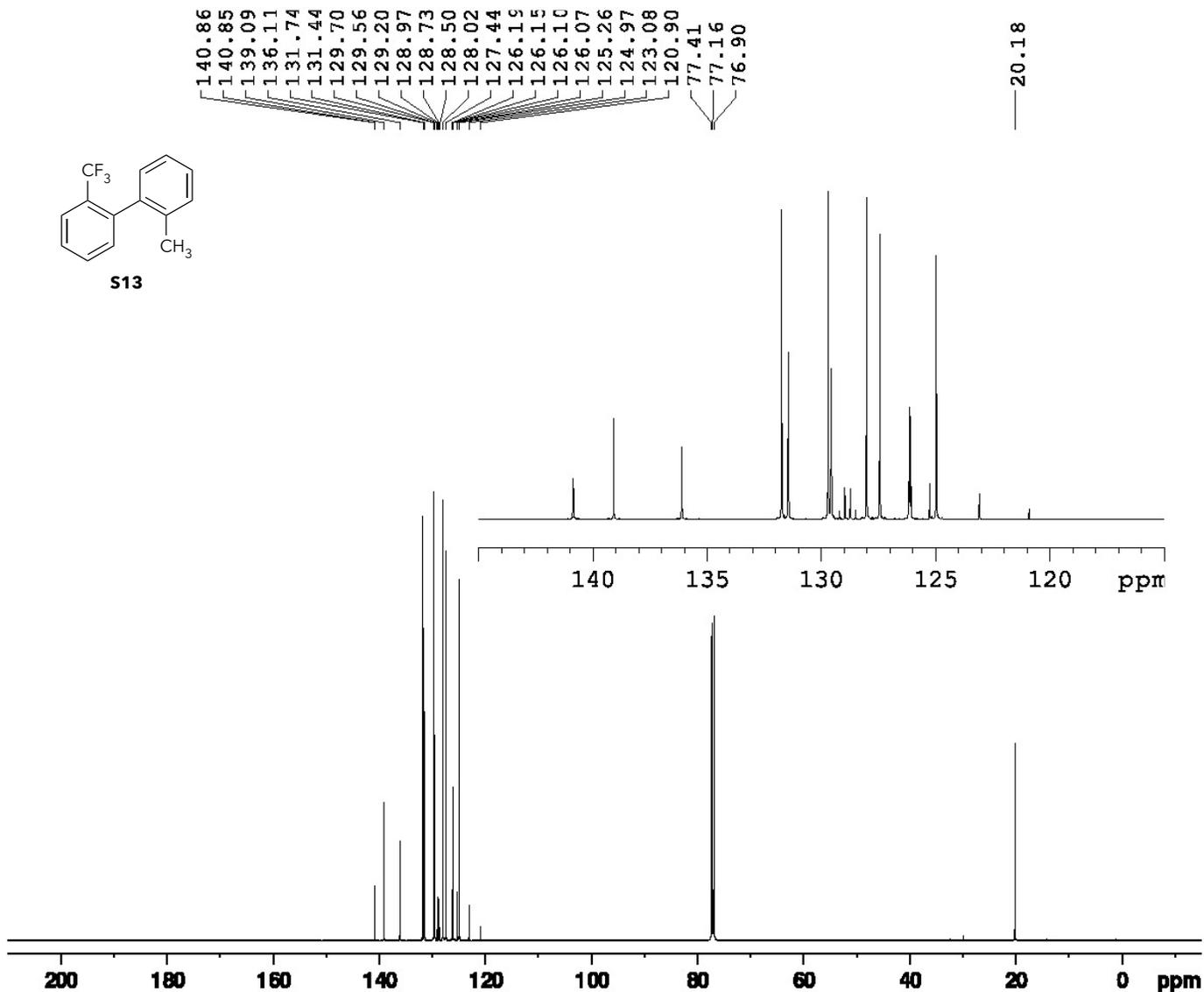
F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20211008
Time 15.37 h
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 64
DS 2
SWH 10000.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.305176 Hz
AQ 3.2767999 sec
RG 37.93
DW 50.000 usec
DE 16.00 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
TD0 1
SF01 500.2330889 MHz
NUC1 1H
P0 4.00 usec
P1 12.00 usec
PLW1 11.44699955 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 500.2299955 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00





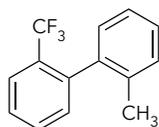
S13



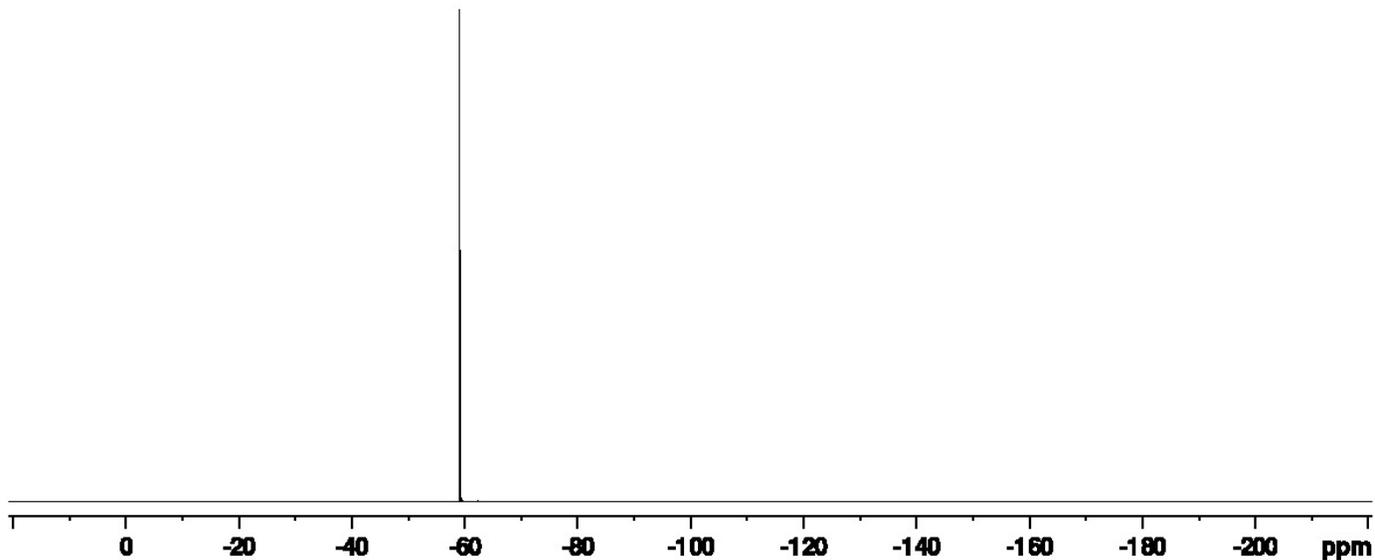
Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-4
 EXPNO 32
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211008
 Time 17.31 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 2048
 DS 4
 SWH 29761.904 Hz
 FIDRES 0.908261 Hz
 AQ 1.1010048 sec
 RG 190.44
 DW 16.800 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 125.7955118 MHz
 NUC1 13C
 P0 3.33 usec
 P1 10.00 usec
 PLW1 56.90299988 W
 SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 11.44699955 W
 PLW12 0.25756001 W
 PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 125.7829185 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



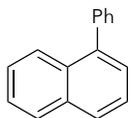
S13



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-4
 EXPNO 31
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211008
 Time 15.39 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 130892
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 113636.367 Hz
 FIDRES 1.736338 Hz
 AQ 0.5759248 sec
 RG 17.98
 DW 4.400 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 470.6394024 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 15.00 usec
 PLW1 11.70800018 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 470.6864712 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



S14

7.94
7.91
7.89
7.87
7.56
7.54
7.52
7.51
7.49
7.46
7.45
7.45
7.44
7.44
7.25

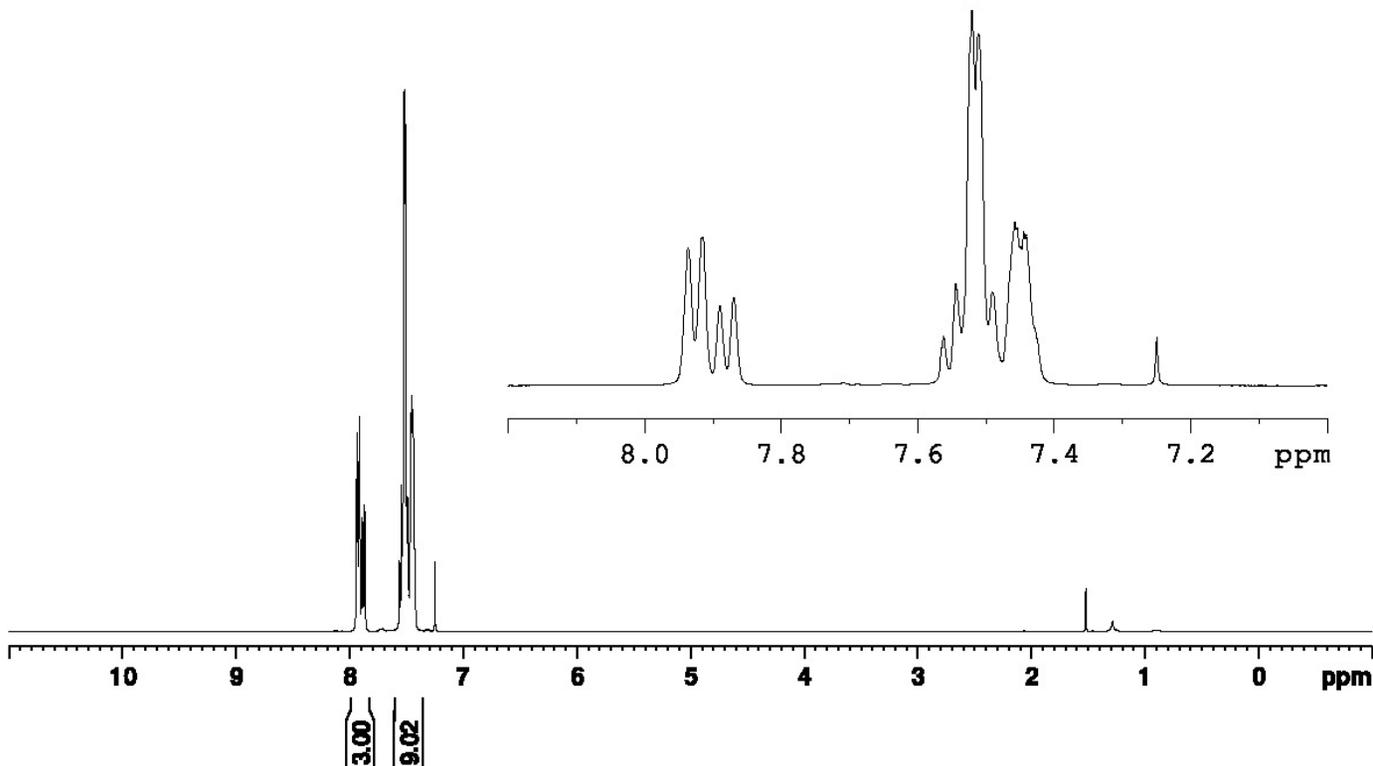
1.52
1.28

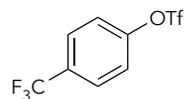


Current Data Parameters
NAME 5-SMR-153
EXPNO 11
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20210802
Time 12.33 h
INSTRUM Avance Neo
PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDC13
NS 16
DS 2
SWH 8196.722 Hz
FIDRES 0.250144 Hz
AQ 3.9976959 sec
RG 101
DW 61.000 usec
DE 13.89 usec
TE 298.2 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TD0 1
SF01 400.1324708 MHz
NUC1 1H
P0 2.67 usec
P1 8.00 usec
PLW1 24.03499985 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 400.1300138 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

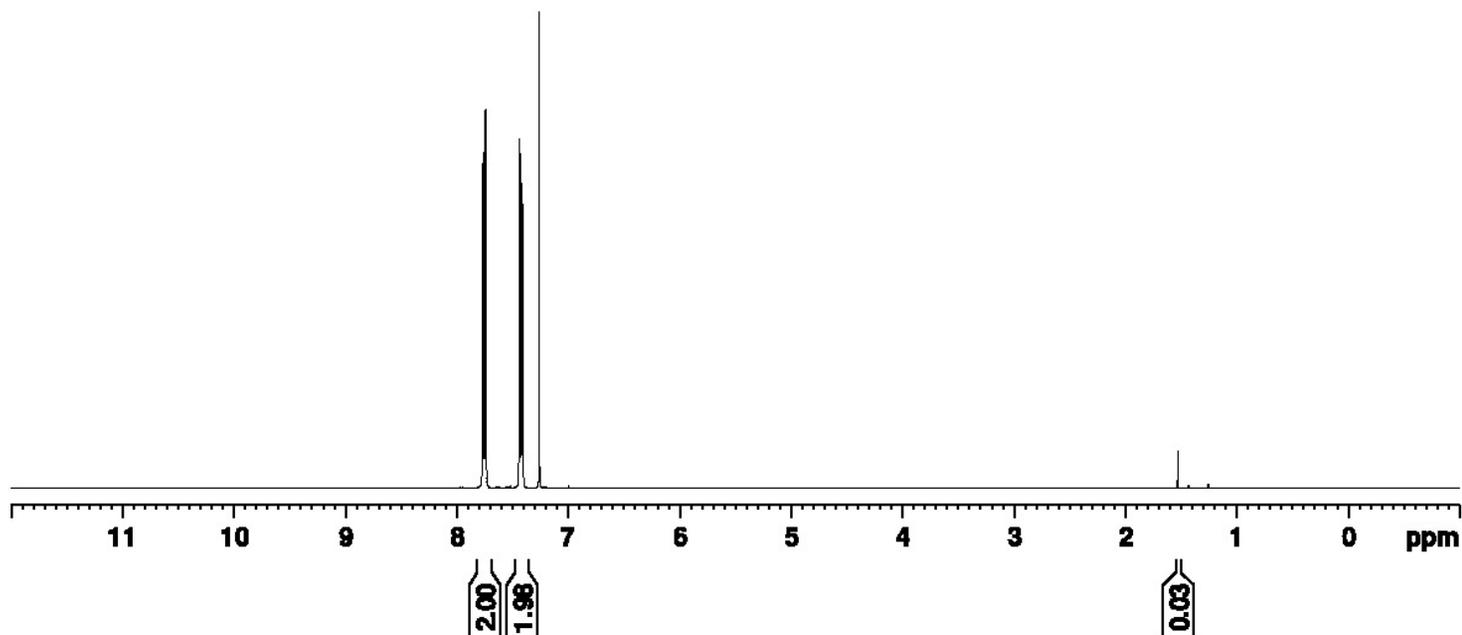




S15b

7.79
7.77
7.54
7.46
7.44
7.28
7.02

1.56
1.46
1.28



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-25
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211105
 Time 20.28 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 2
 SWH 8196.722 Hz
 FIDRES 0.250144 Hz
 AQ 3.9976959 sec
 RG 101
 DW 61.000 usec
 DE 13.89 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 400.1324708 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLWL 24.03499985 W

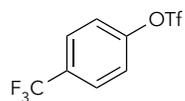
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 400.1300097 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



Current Data Parameters
NAME 6-SMR-25
EXPNO 11
PROCNO 1

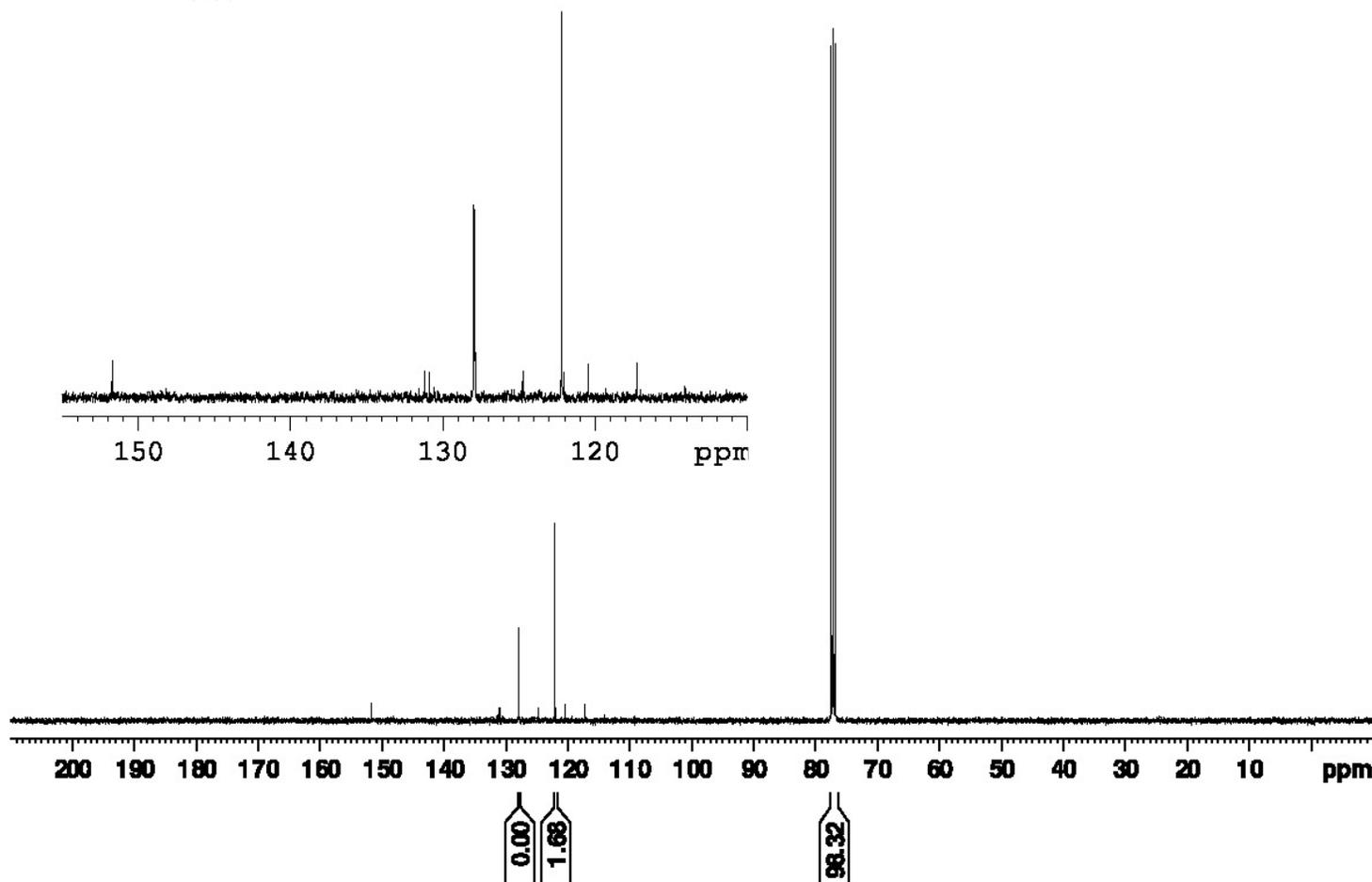
F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20211105
Time 21.29 h
INSTRUM Avance Neo
PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 1024
DS 4
SWH 23809.523 Hz
FIDRES 0.726609 Hz
AQ 1.3762560 sec
RG 8.125
DW 21.000 usec
DE 6.50 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 100.6228298 MHz
NUC1 13C
P0 2.67 usec
P1 8.00 usec
PLW1 86.55400085 W
SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
NUC2 1H
CPDPRG[2] waltz65
PCPD2 90.00 usec
PLW2 24.03499985 W
PLW12 0.18990999 W
PLW13 0.09552100 W

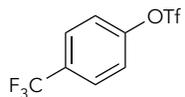
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 100.6127535 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40



S15b

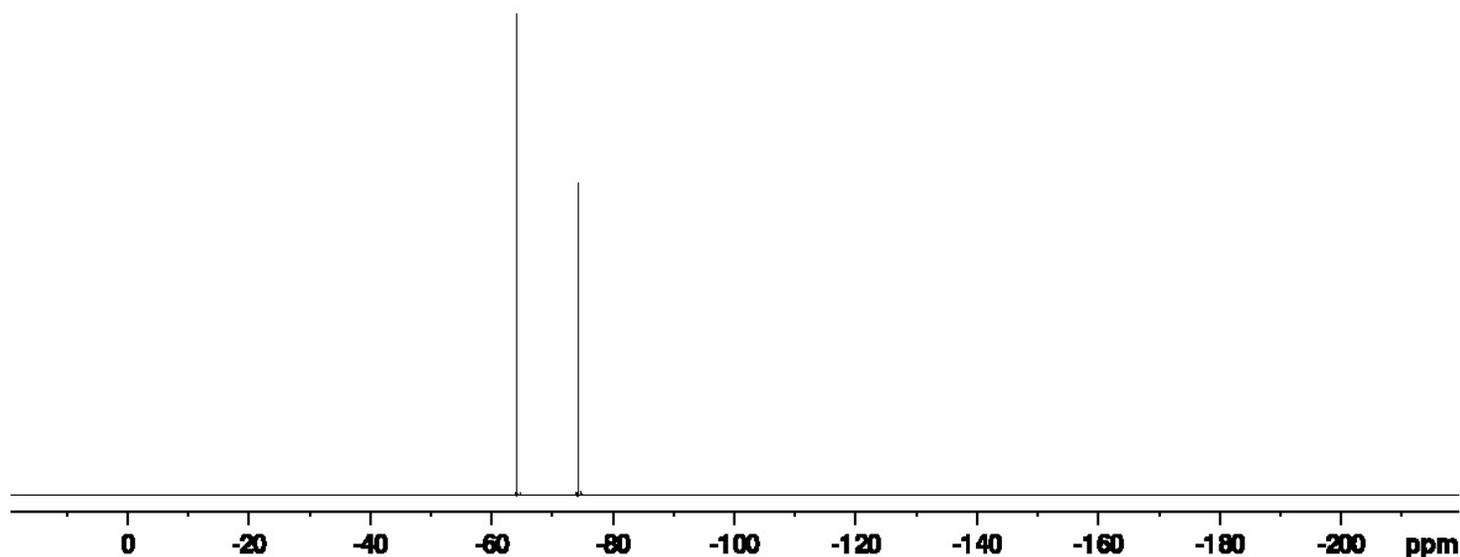
151.71
131.20
130.87
127.98
127.94
127.91
127.87
124.73
122.02
120.44
117.25
77.48
77.16
76.84





S15b

— -64.22
— -74.26



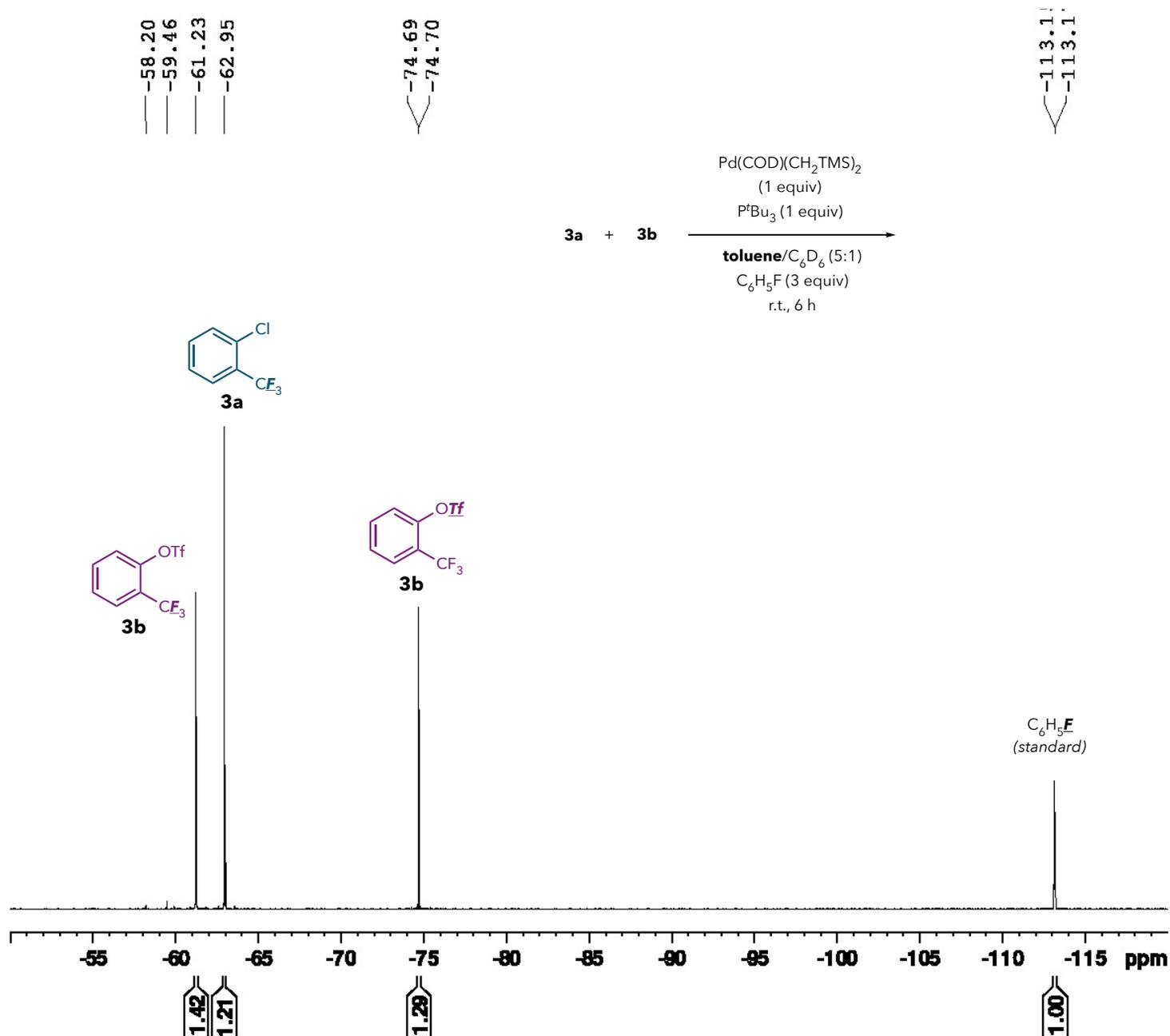
Current Data Parameters
NAME 6-SMR-25
EXPNO 12
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20211105
Time 21.32 h
INSTRUM Avance Neo
PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
PULPROG zg
TD 131072
SOLVENT CDC13
NS 16
DS 4
SWH 90909.094 Hz
FIDRES 1.387163 Hz
AQ 0.7208960 sec
RG 101
DW 5.500 usec
DE 6.50 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
NUC1 19F
P1 12.00 usec
PLW1 31.08900070 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 376.4989587 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

B. Stoichiometric Oxidative Addition Studies with 3a and 3b

1. Experiments from Table 3 and with Deuterated Solvents



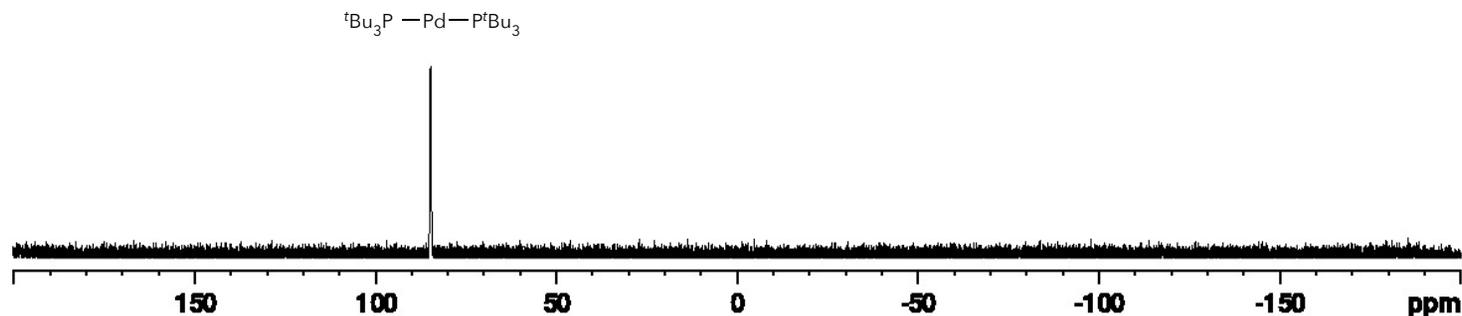
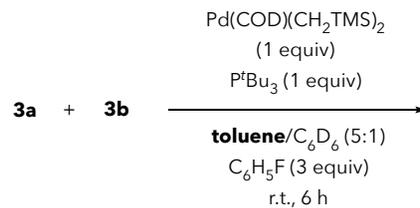
Current Data Parameters
 NAME ER-6-52-1_tol
 EXPNO 2
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20200618
 Time 15.39
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zgfglqn
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 64
 DS 0
 SWH 50125.312 Hz
 FIDRES 1.529703 Hz
 AQ 0.3268608 sec
 RG 1290.2
 DW 9.975 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 683.2 K
 D1 1.50000000 sec
 TD0 1

CHANNEL f1
 NUC1 19F
 P1 9.00 usec
 PL1 0 dB
 SFO1 282.4250465 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 282.4421181 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

84.77

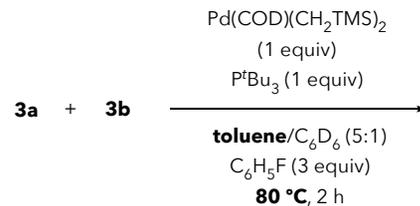
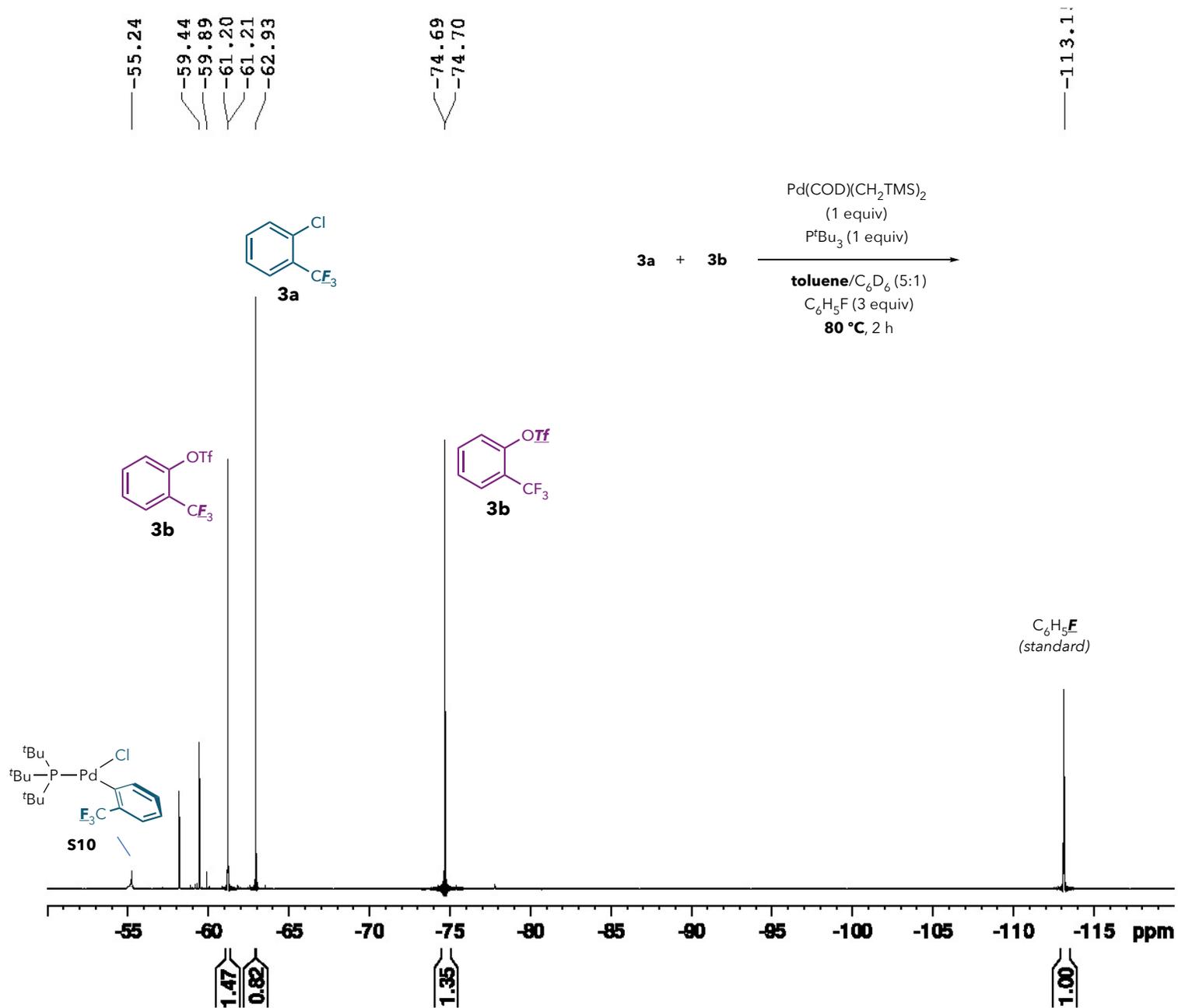


Current Data Parameters
NAME ER-6-55-1_toluene
EXPNO 2
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20200513
Time 7.30
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG zg
TD 32768
SOLVENT Acetone
NS 32
DS 0
SWH 48661.801 Hz
FIDRES 1.485040 Hz
AQ 0.3366912 sec
RG 14596.5
DW 10.275 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 683.2 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 31P
P1 8.00 usec
PL1 0 dB
SFO1 121.5110430 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 121.5110430 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40



Current Data Parameters
 NAME ER-6-55-1_toluene_80
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

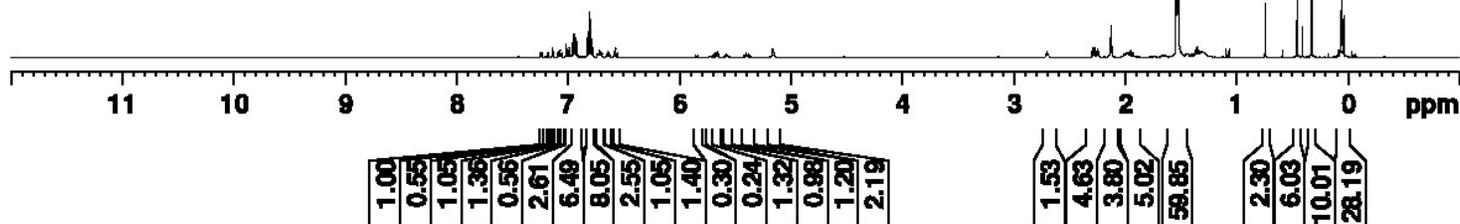
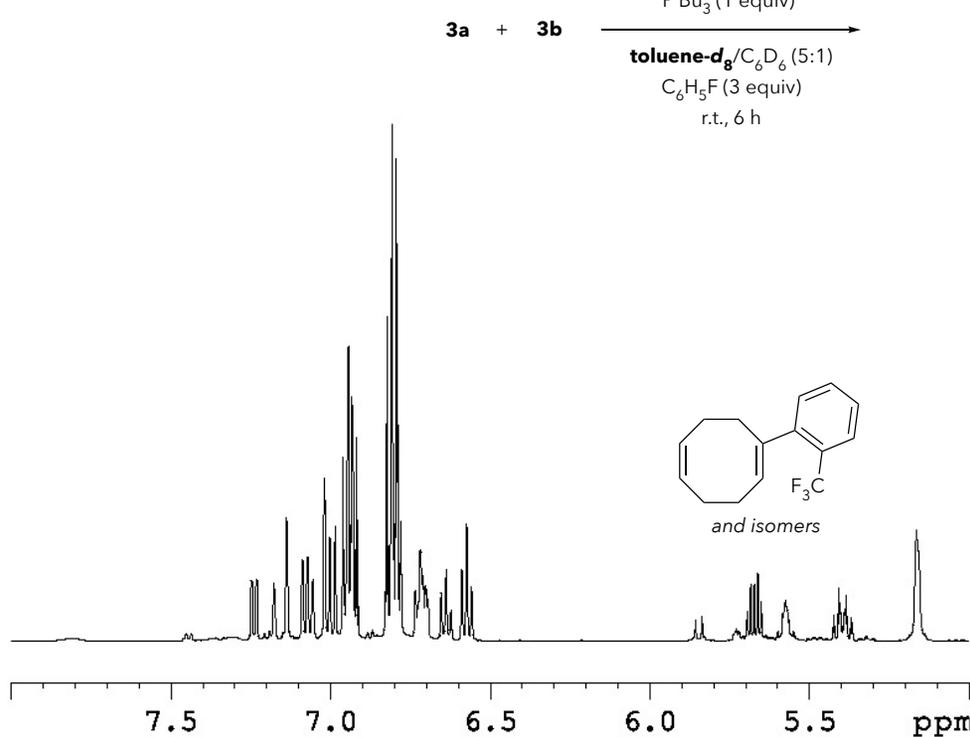
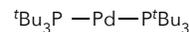
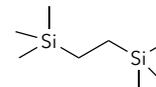
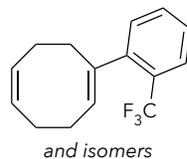
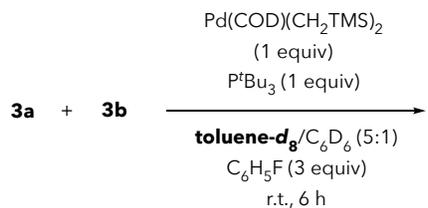
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20200707
 Time 7.51
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zgfglqn
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 64
 DS 0
 SWH 50125.312 Hz
 FIDRES 1.529703 Hz
 AQ 0.3268608 sec
 RG 1625.5
 DW 9.975 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 683.2 K
 D1 1.50000000 sec
 TD0 1

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 19F
 P1 9.00 usec
 PL1 0 dB
 SF01 282.4250465 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 282.4421250 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



7.14
7.09
7.09
7.07
7.07
7.02
7.02
7.00
6.99
6.96
6.96
6.95
6.95
6.95
6.94
6.93
6.93
6.93
6.92
6.92
6.83
6.82
6.82
6.81
6.81
6.81
6.81
6.80
6.79
6.79
6.79
6.78
6.78
6.72
6.72
6.71
6.71
6.64
6.59
6.57
5.16
2.13
1.54
1.53
1.52
0.74
0.46
0.41
0.33
0.06
0.05
0.04



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-41-3
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211116
 Time 15.16 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT Tol
 NS 64
 DS 2
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.305176 Hz
 AQ 3.2767999 sec
 RG 30.54
 DW 50.000 usec
 DE 16.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 500.2330889 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P0 4.00 usec
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 11.44699955 W

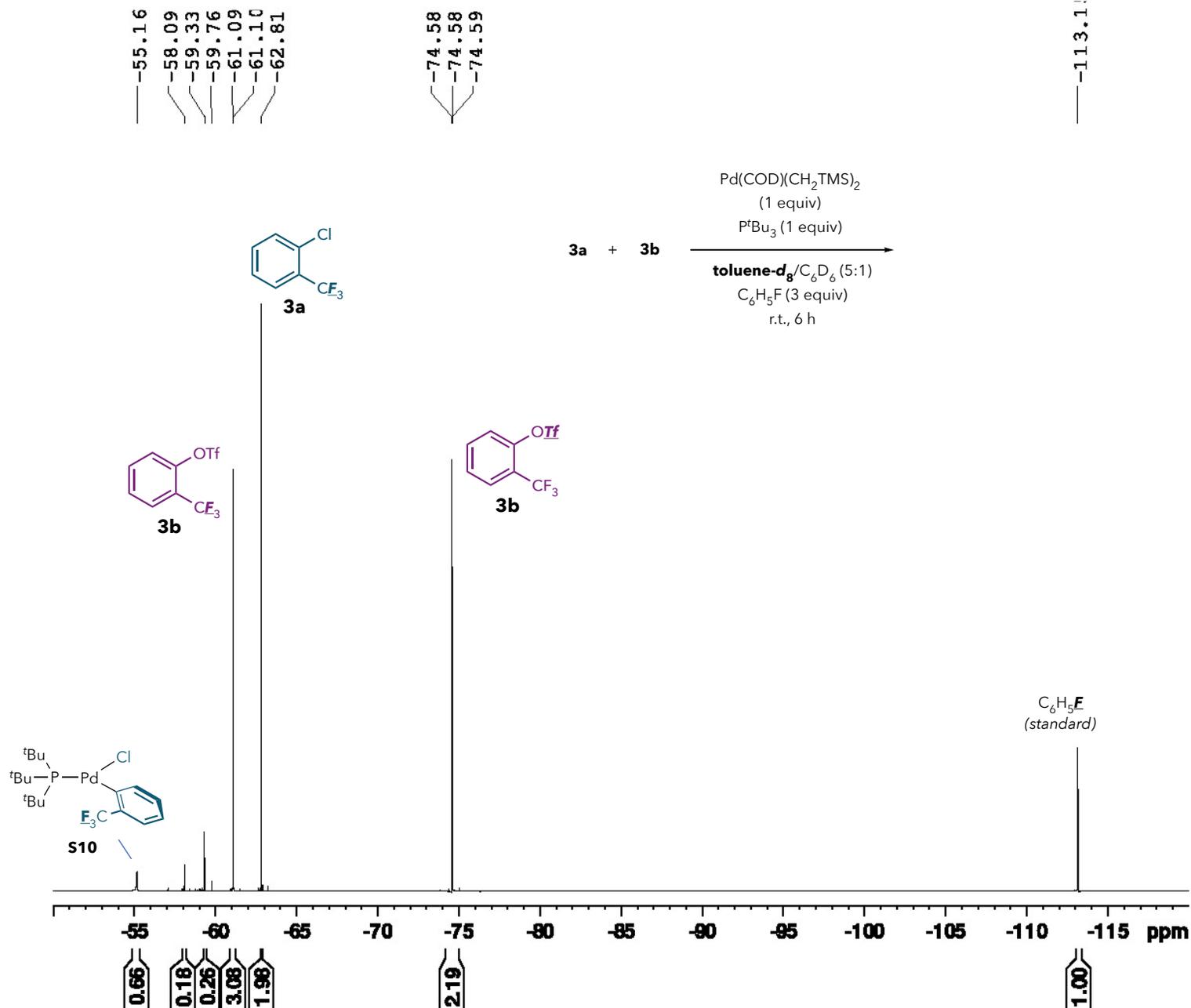
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.2330000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-41-3
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211116
 Time 15.18 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgfglqn
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT Tol
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 113636.367 Hz
 FIDRES 1.733953 Hz
 AQ 0.5767168 sec
 RG 15.61
 DW 4.400 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 470.6394024 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 15.00 usec
 PLW1 11.70800018 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 470.6866398 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



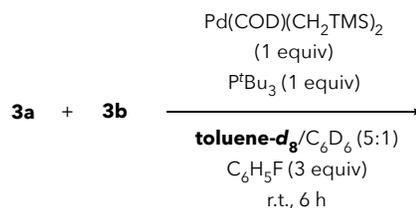
84.92
81.40
70.43
69.15



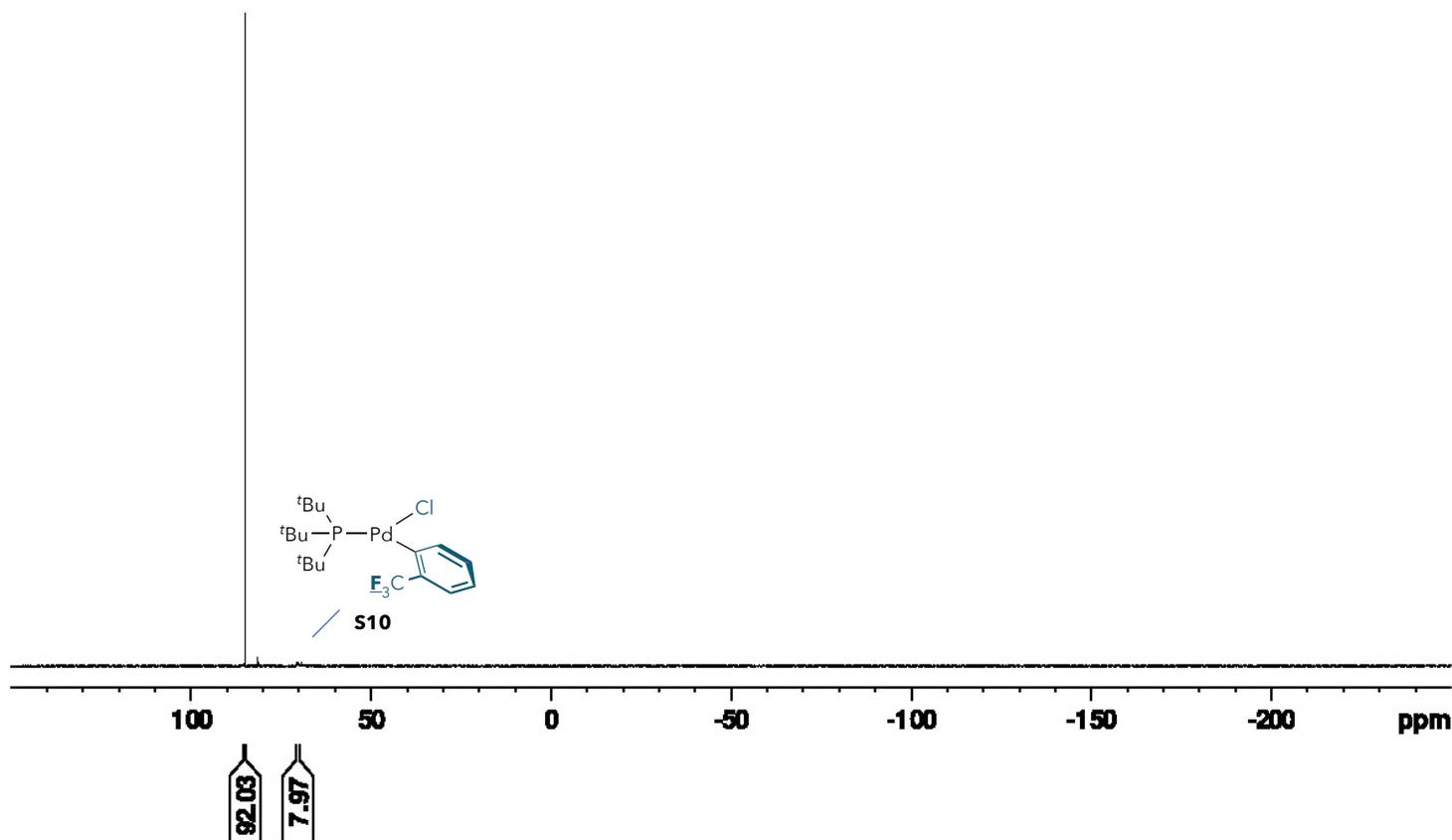
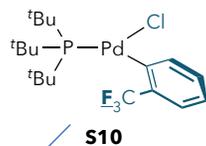
Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-41-3
 EXPNO 12
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211116
 Time 15.21 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT Tol
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 81521.742 Hz
 FIDRES 2.487846 Hz
 AQ 0.4019541 sec
 RG 190.44
 DW 6.133 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 202.4866909 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 4.00 usec
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 40.26200104 W
 SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 11.44699955 W
 PLW12 0.25756001 W
 PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 202.4968157 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



^tBu₃P — Pd — P^tBu₃

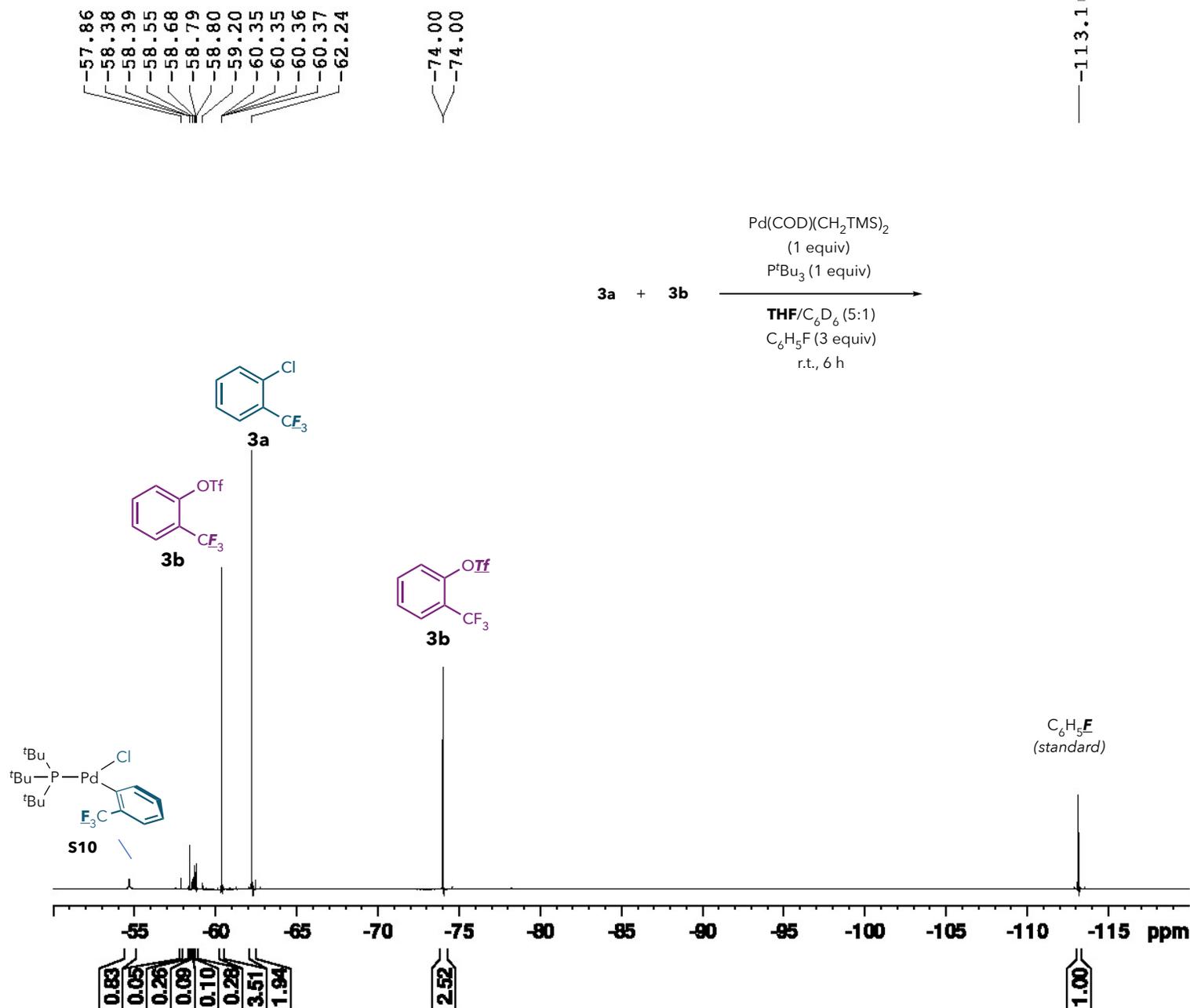
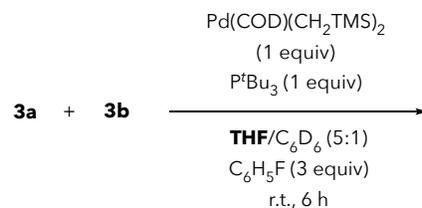




Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-39-3
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211115
 Time 15.47 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgig
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 90909.094 Hz
 FIDRES 1.387163 Hz
 AQ 0.7208960 sec
 RG 101
 DW 5.500 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.1 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 31.08900070 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W

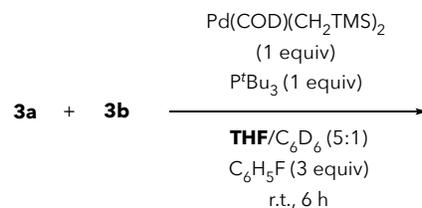
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 376.4979704 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



85.08
84.83
82.15
81.16
70.44
69.51

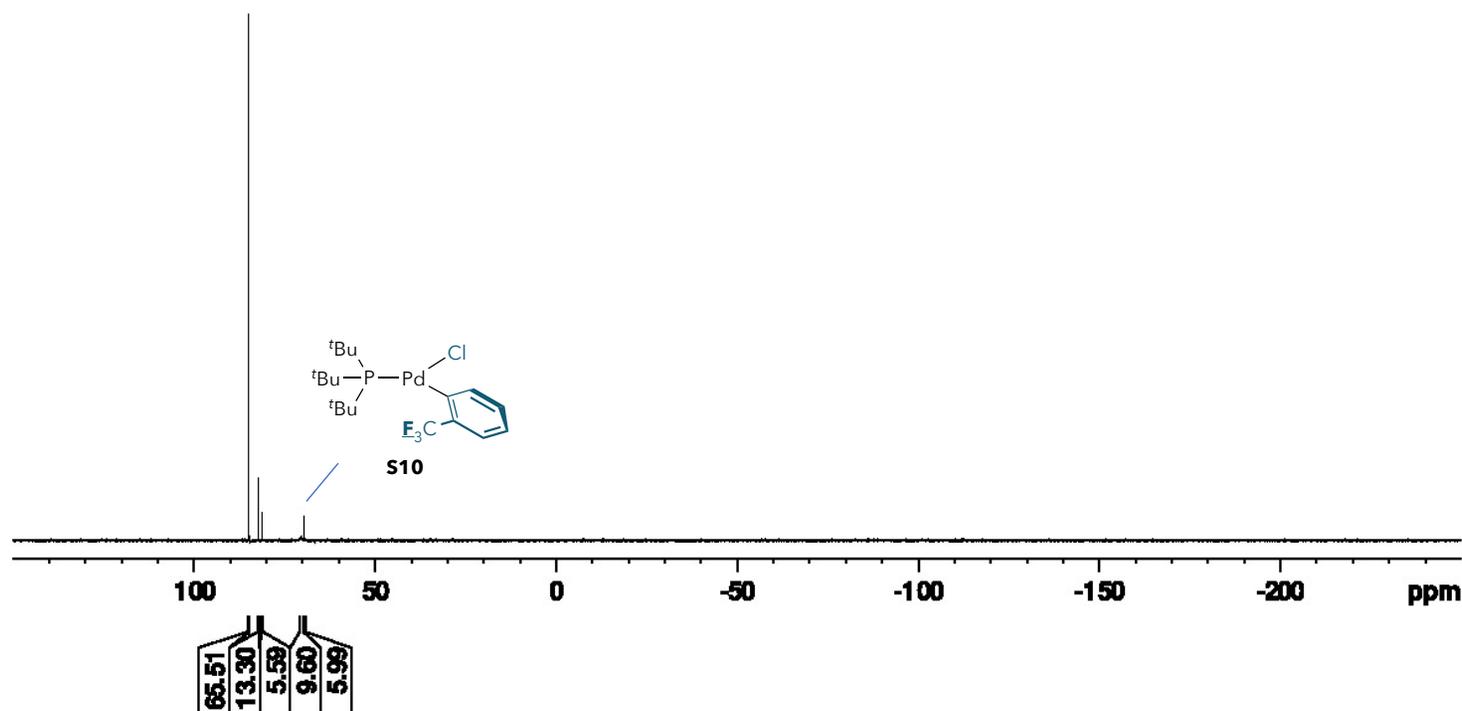


Current Data Parameters
NAME 6-SMR-39-3
EXPNO 11
PROCNO 1

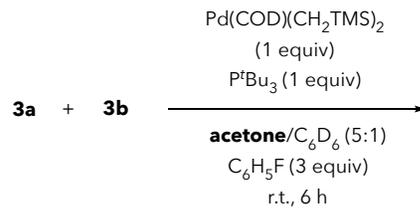
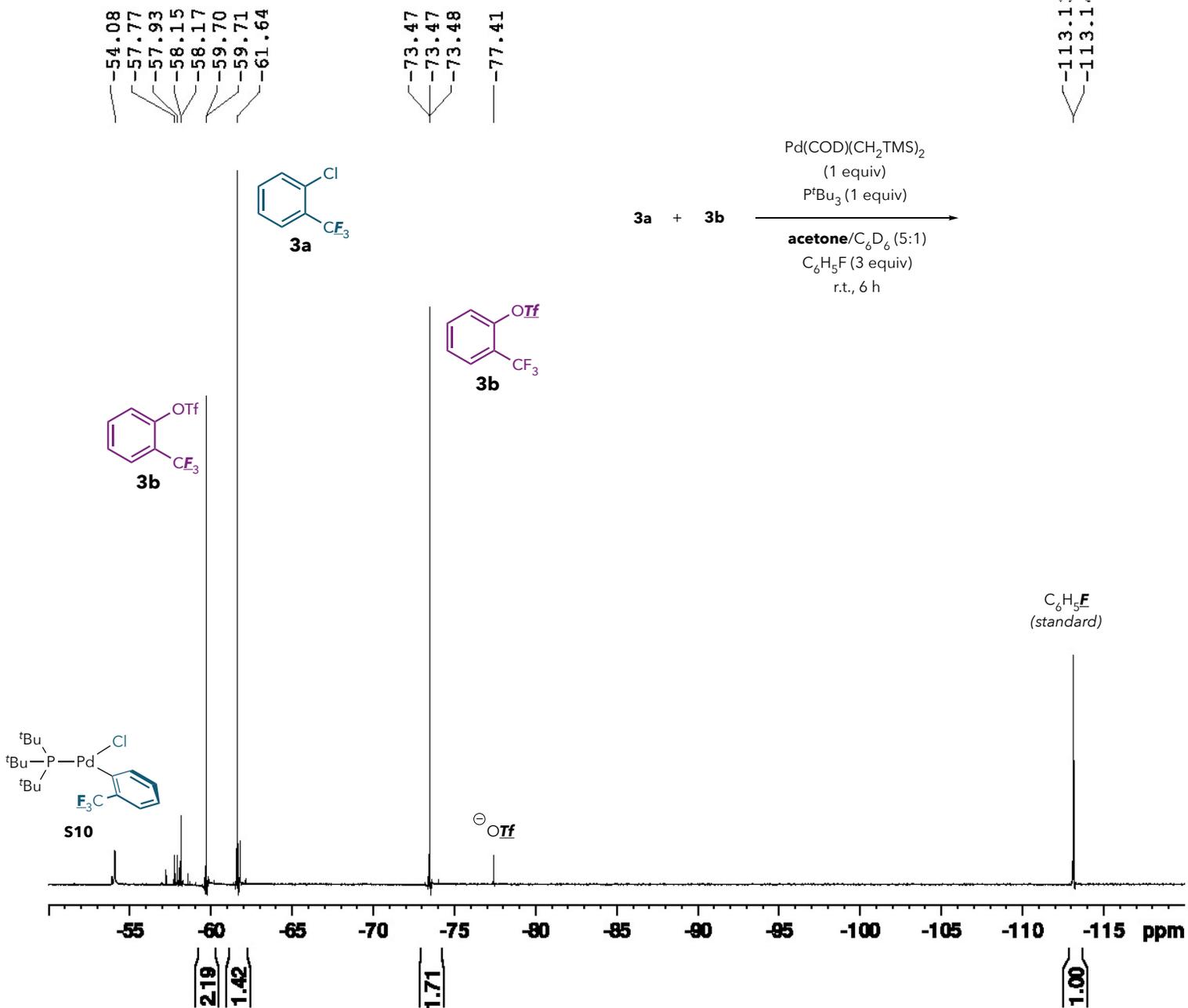


F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20211115
Time 15.50 h
INSTRUM Avance Neo
PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT C6D6
NS 32
DS 4
SWH 65789.477 Hz
FIDRES 2.007735 Hz
AQ 0.4980736 sec
RG 101
DW 7.600 usec
DE 6.50 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 161.9674942 MHz
NUC1 31P
P0 2.67 usec
P1 8.00 usec
PLW1 45.86100006 W
SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
NUC2 1H
CPDPRG[2] waltz16
PCPD2 90.00 usec
PLW2 24.03499985 W
PLW12 0.18990999 W
PLW13 0.09552100 W

^tBu₃P — Pd — P^tBu₃



F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 161.9755930 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40



Current Data Parameters

NAME 6-SMR-5-7
 EXPNO 12
 PROCNO 2

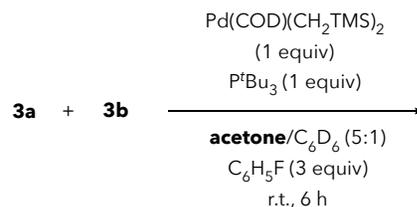
F2 - Acquisition Parameter

Date_ 20210911
 Time 22.06 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zg
 TD 130892
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 90909.094 Hz
 FIDRES 1.389070 Hz
 AQ 0.7199060 sec
 RG 101
 DW 5.500 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 31.08900070 W

F2 - Processing parameters

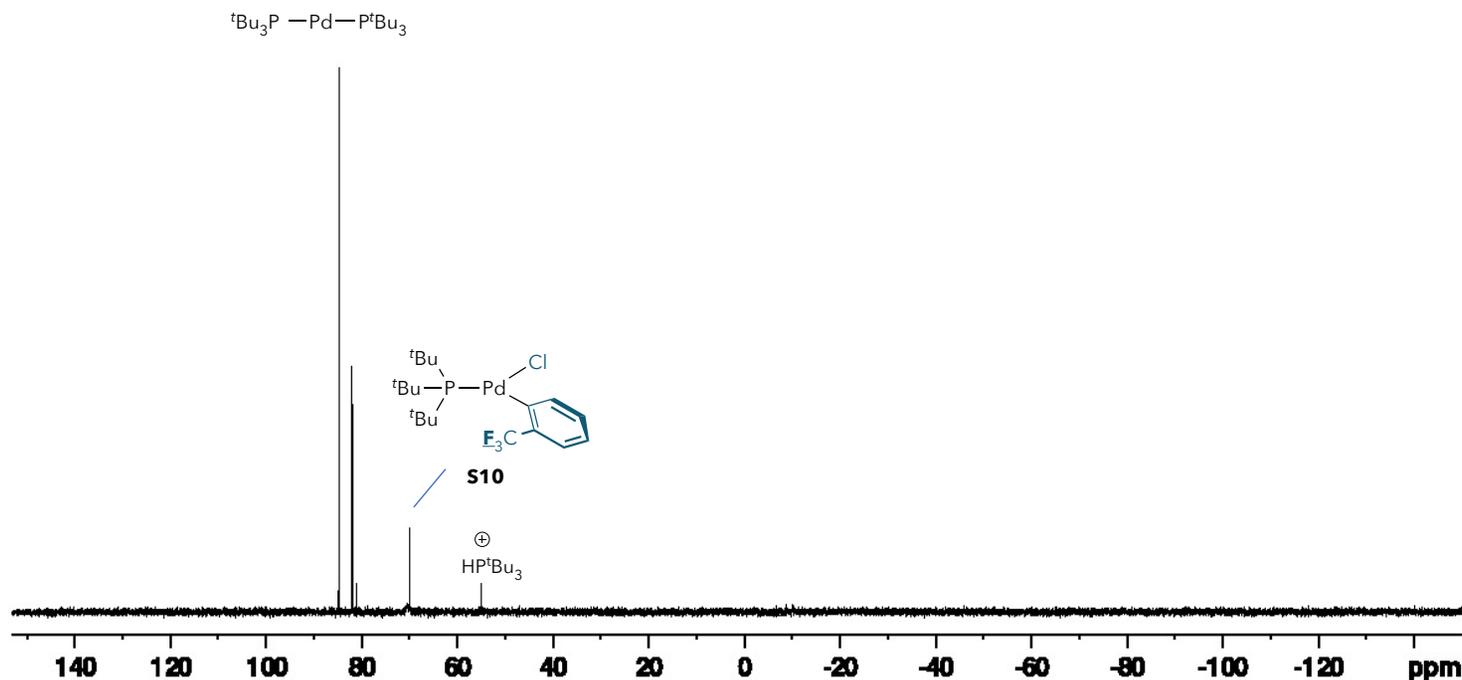
SI 65536
 SF 376.4978043 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

84.77
81.98
81.04
69.95
54.93

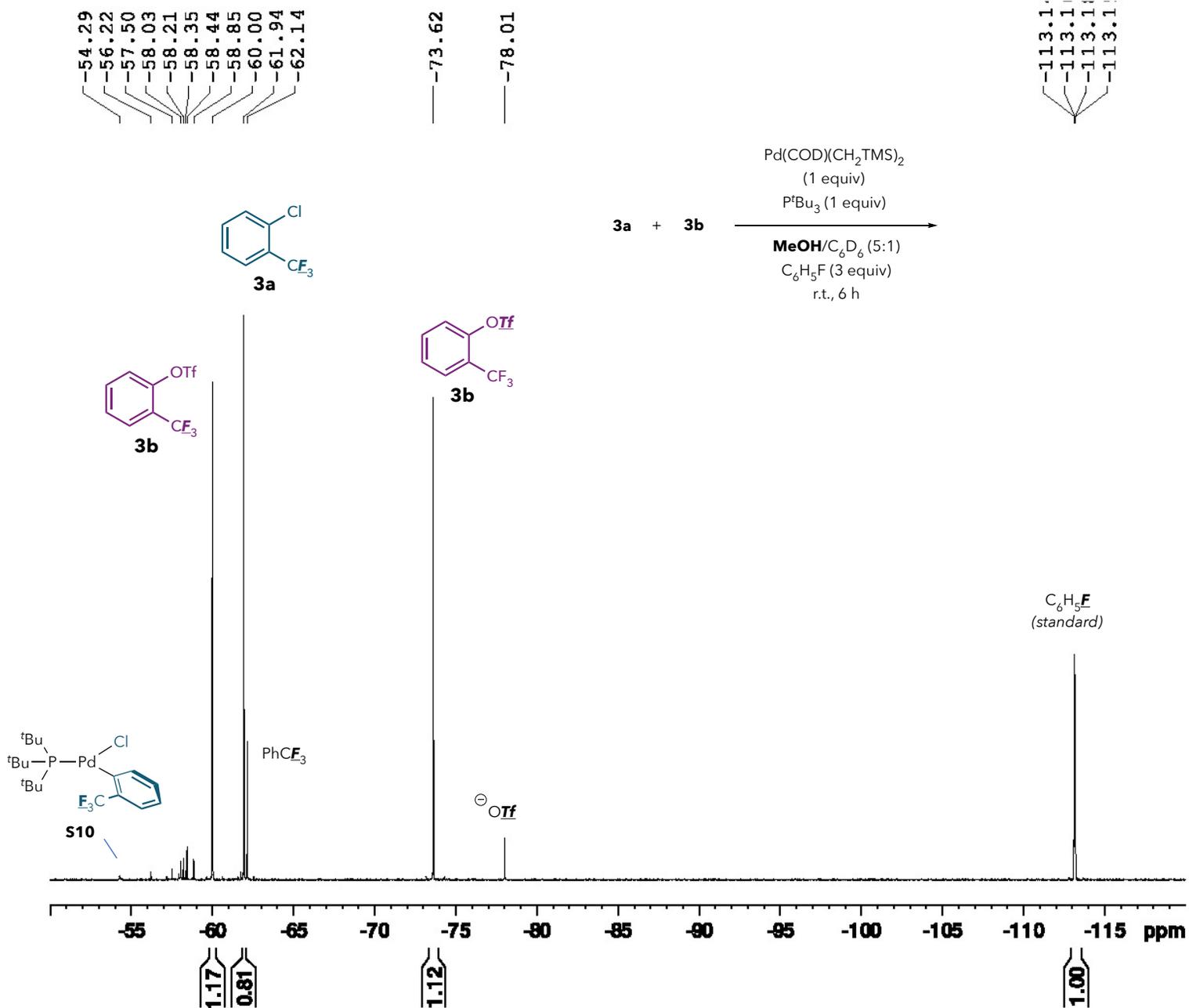


Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-5-7
 EXPNO 13
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20210911
 Time 22.10 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 32
 DS 4
 SWH 65789.477 Hz
 FIDRES 2.007735 Hz
 AQ 0.4980736 sec
 RG 101
 DW 7.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 161.9674942 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 45.86100006 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W
 PLW13 0.09552100 W



F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 161.9755930 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



Current Data Parameters
 NAME ER-6-52-2_MeOH_new
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20200618
 Time 15.46
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zgfglqn
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 64
 DS 0
 SWH 50125.312 Hz
 FIDRES 1.529703 Hz
 AQ 0.3268608 sec
 RG 2580.3
 DW 9.975 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 683.2 K
 D1 1.50000000 sec
 TD0 1

CHANNEL f1
 NUC1 19F
 P1 9.00 usec
 PL1 0 dB
 SFO1 282.4250465 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 282.4414859 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

-57.05
-57.75
-57.89
-57.96
-57.98
-58.05
-58.39
-61.46

-77.64

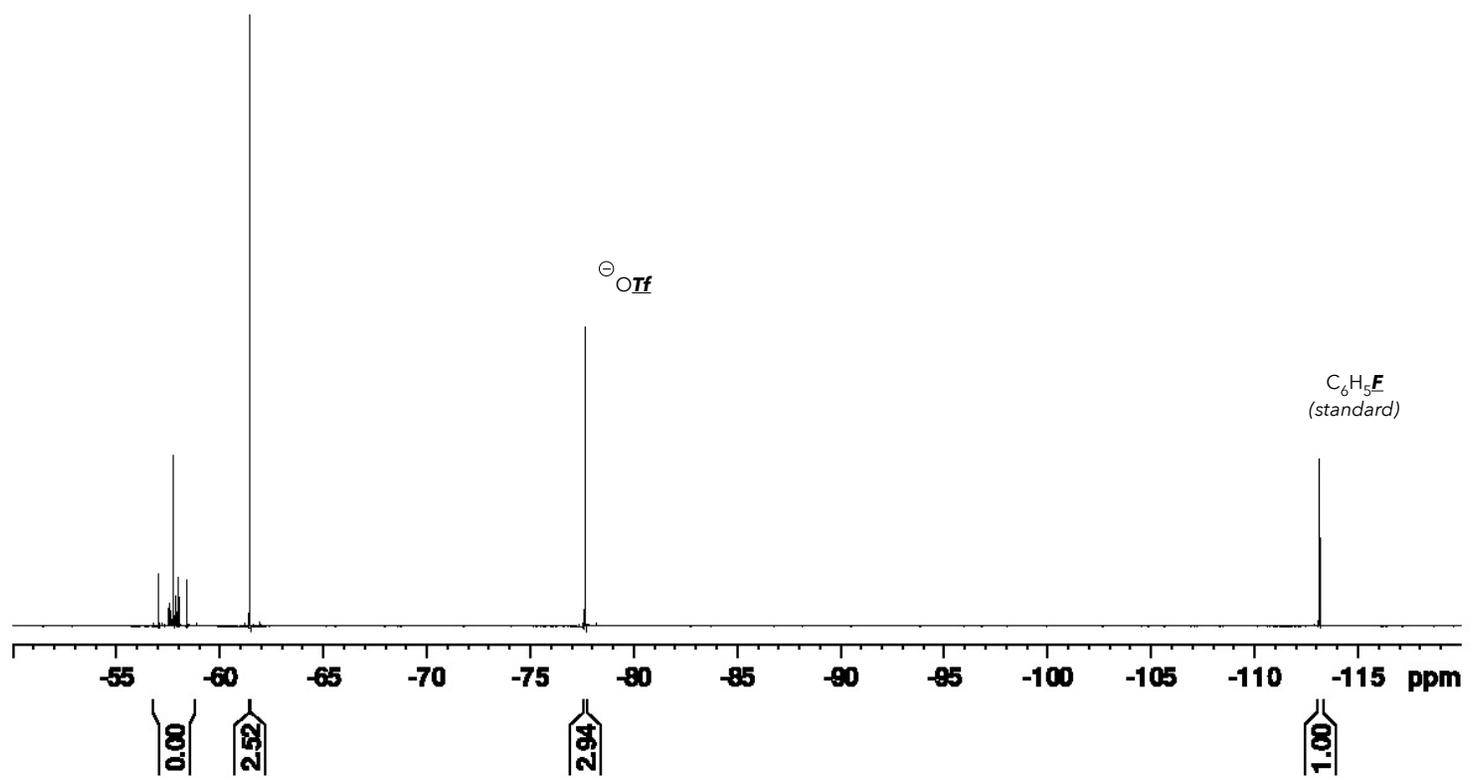
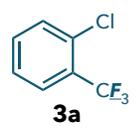
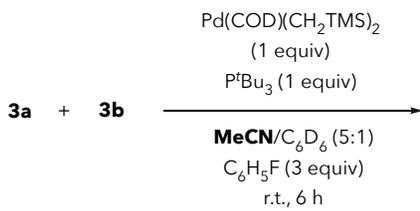
-113.11



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-39-7
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211115
 Time 16.20 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgig
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 90909.094 Hz
 FIDRES 1.387163 Hz
 AQ 0.7208960 sec
 RG 101
 DW 5.500 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.1 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 31.08900070 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 376.4977327 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

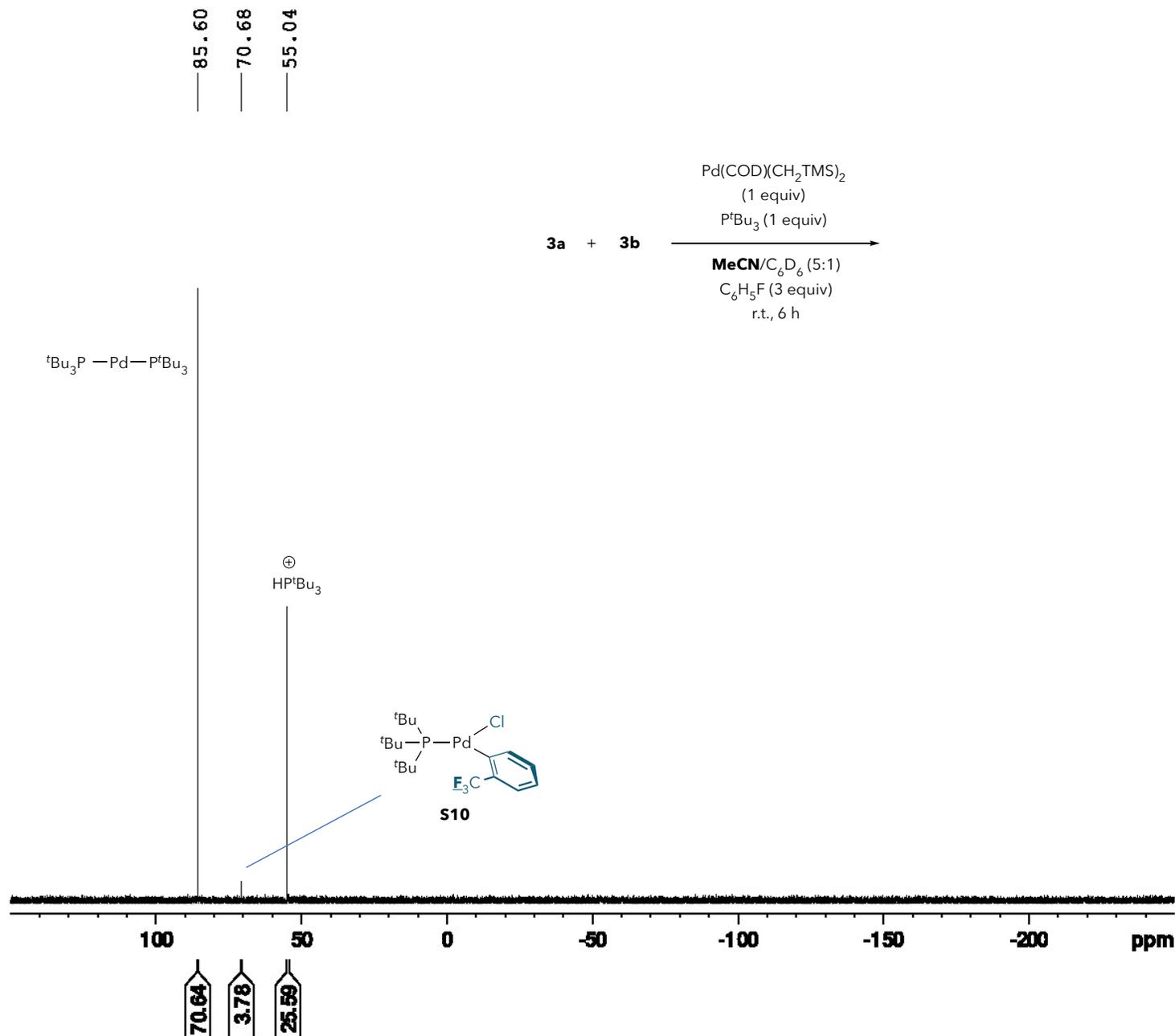




Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-39-7
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

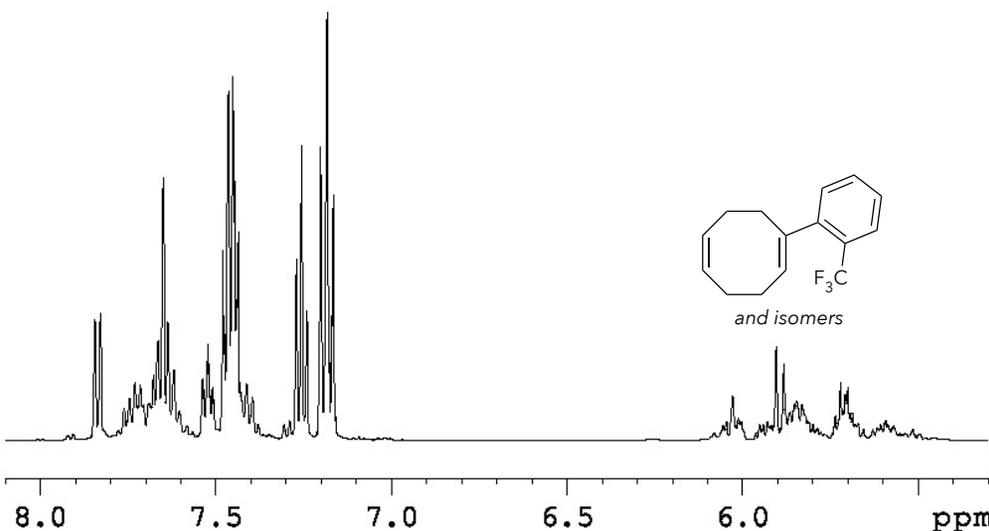
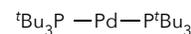
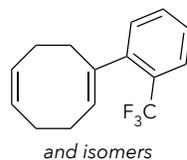
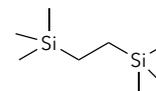
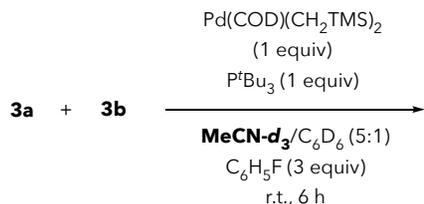
F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211115
 Time 16.23 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 32
 DS 4
 SWH 65789.477 Hz
 FIDRES 2.007735 Hz
 AQ 0.4980736 sec
 RG 101
 DW 7.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 161.9674942 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 45.86100006 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W
 PLW13 0.09552100 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 161.9755930 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40





7.84
7.83
7.68
7.66
7.65
7.65
7.64
7.62
7.54
7.52
7.52
7.52
7.48
7.48
7.47
7.47
7.46
7.45
7.45
7.45
7.44
7.44
7.44
7.43
7.27
7.27
7.25
7.24
7.24
7.20
7.20
7.20
7.18
7.18
7.18
7.17
7.17
7.17
7.16
7.16
5.90
5.88
1.63
1.63
1.60
1.56
1.55
1.55
1.54
0.50
0.50
0.07
0.07



CD_2HCN

11 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 ppm



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-41-6
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211116
 Time 15.46 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CD3CN
 NS 64
 DS 2
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.305176 Hz
 AQ 3.2767999 sec
 RG 35.18
 DW 50.000 usec
 DE 16.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 500.2330889 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P0 4.00 usec
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 11.44699955 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.2300000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

-57.68
-57.71
-57.72
-57.73
-57.77
-57.81
-57.84
-57.87
-57.91
-57.93
-57.97
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-58.34
-59.48
-61.39
-61.45
-61.83
-70.46
-71.96
-72.99

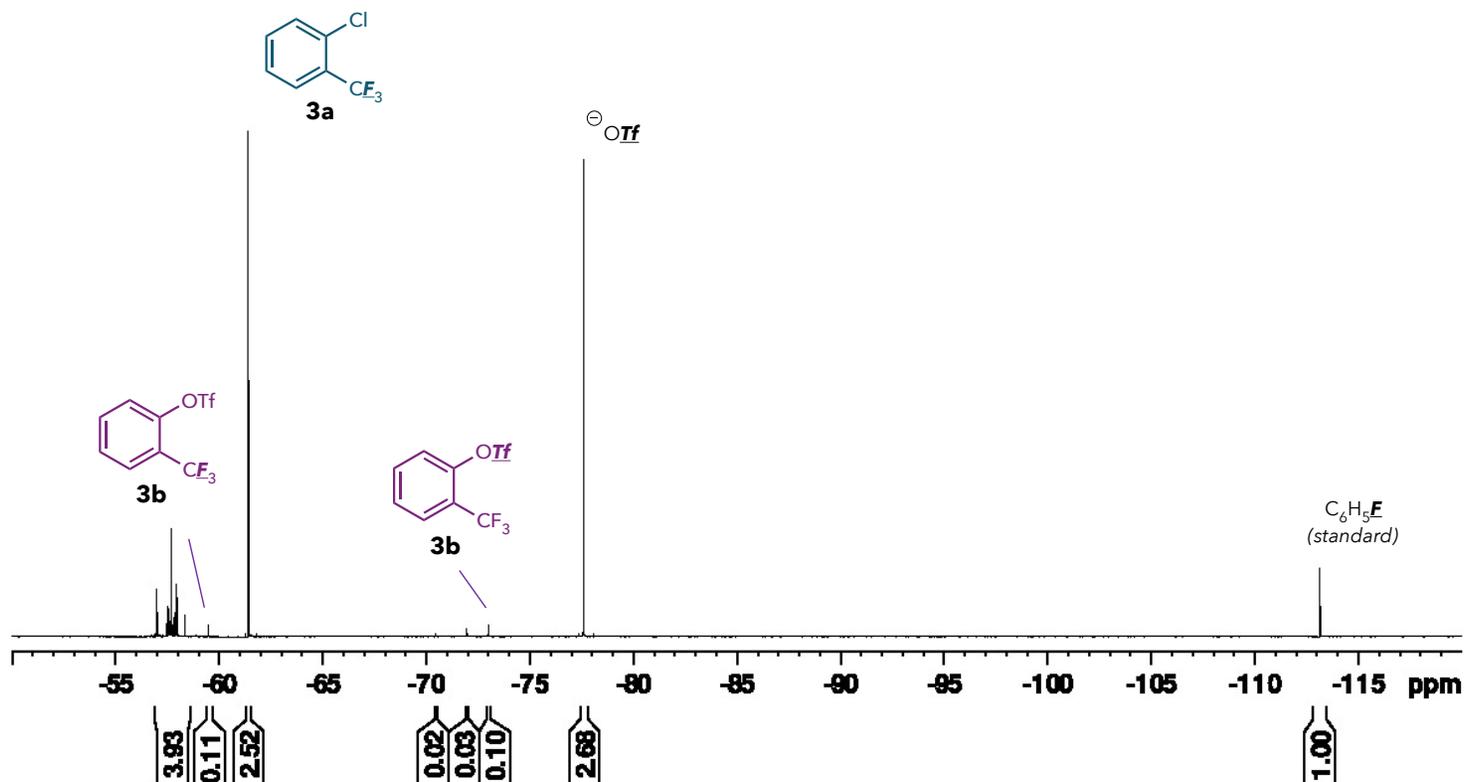
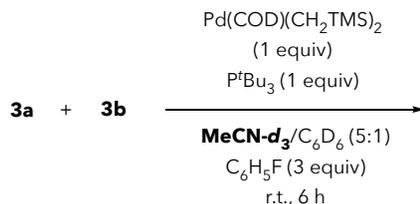
-113.11
-113.11
-113.11
-113.11
-113.11
-113.11
-113.11



Current Data Parameters
NAME 6-SMR-41-6
EXPNO 11
PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20211116
Time 15.48 h
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
PULPROG zgfg
TD 131072
SOLVENT CD3CN
NS 16
DS 4
SWH 113636.367 Hz
FIDRES 1.733953 Hz
AQ 0.5767168 sec
RG 15.61
DW 4.400 usec
DE 18.00 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 470.6394024 MHz
NUC1 19F
P1 15.00 usec
PLW1 11.70800018 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 470.6857814 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

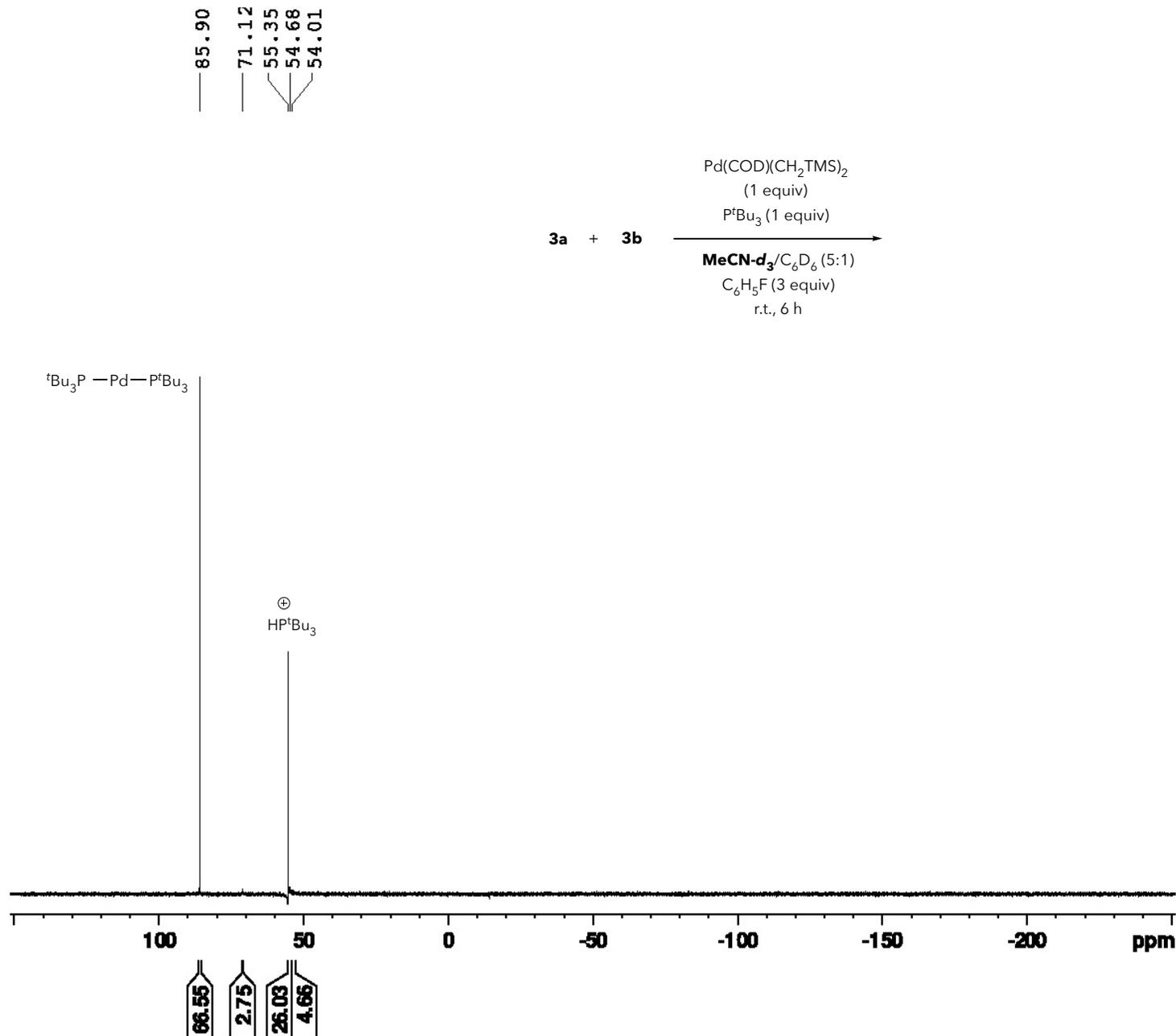
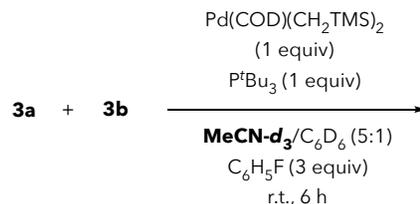


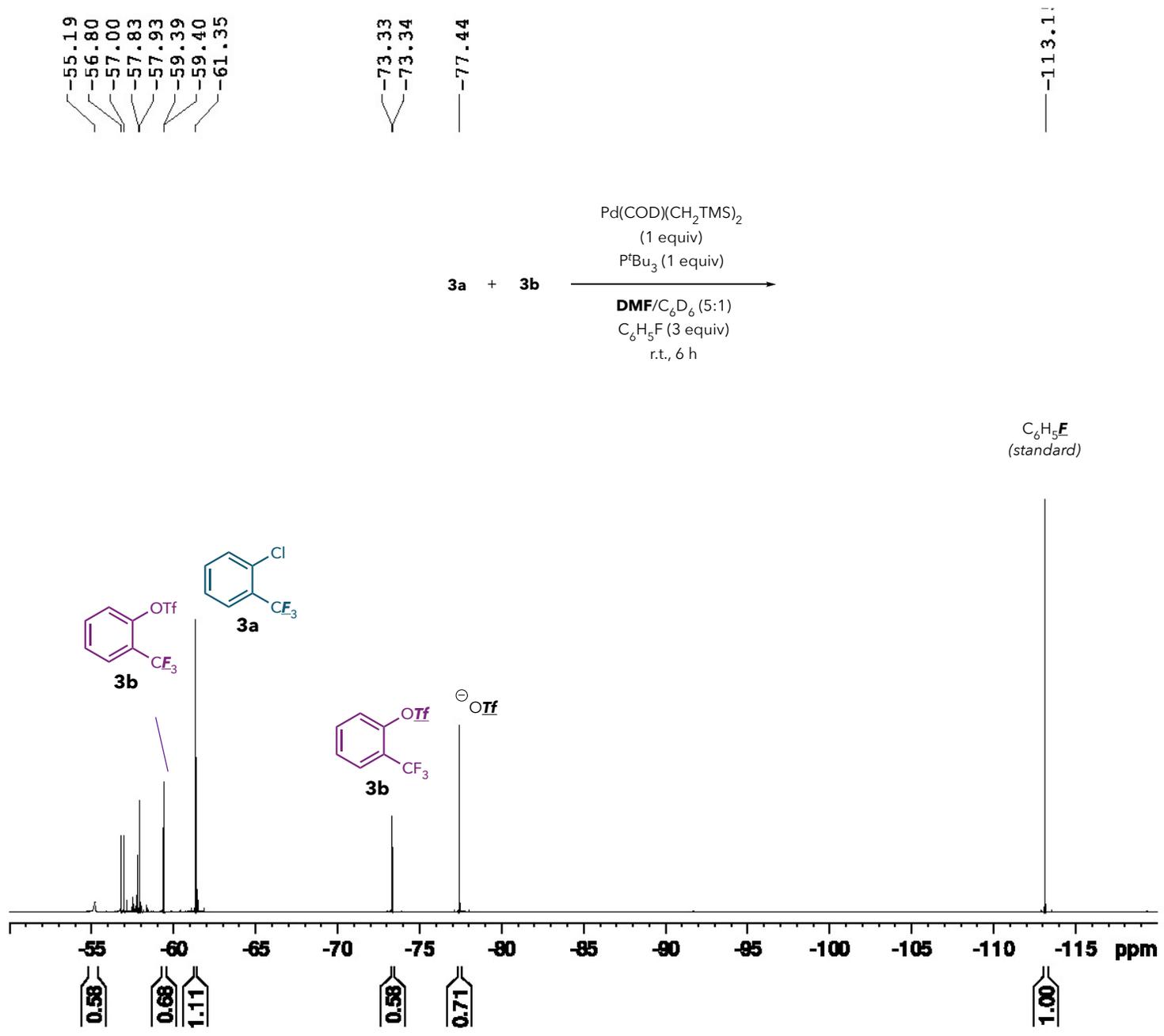


Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-41-6
 EXPNO 12
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211116
 Time 15.51 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CD3CN
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 81521.742 Hz
 FIDRES 2.487846 Hz
 AQ 0.4019541 sec
 RG 190.44
 DW 6.133 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 202.4866909 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 4.00 usec
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 40.26200104 W
 SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 11.44699955 W
 PLW12 0.25756001 W
 PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 202.4968157 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40





Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-39-11
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211115
 Time 16.46 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgig
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 90909.094 Hz
 FIDRES 1.387163 Hz
 AQ 0.7208960 sec
 RG 101
 DW 5.500 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.1 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 31.08900070 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W

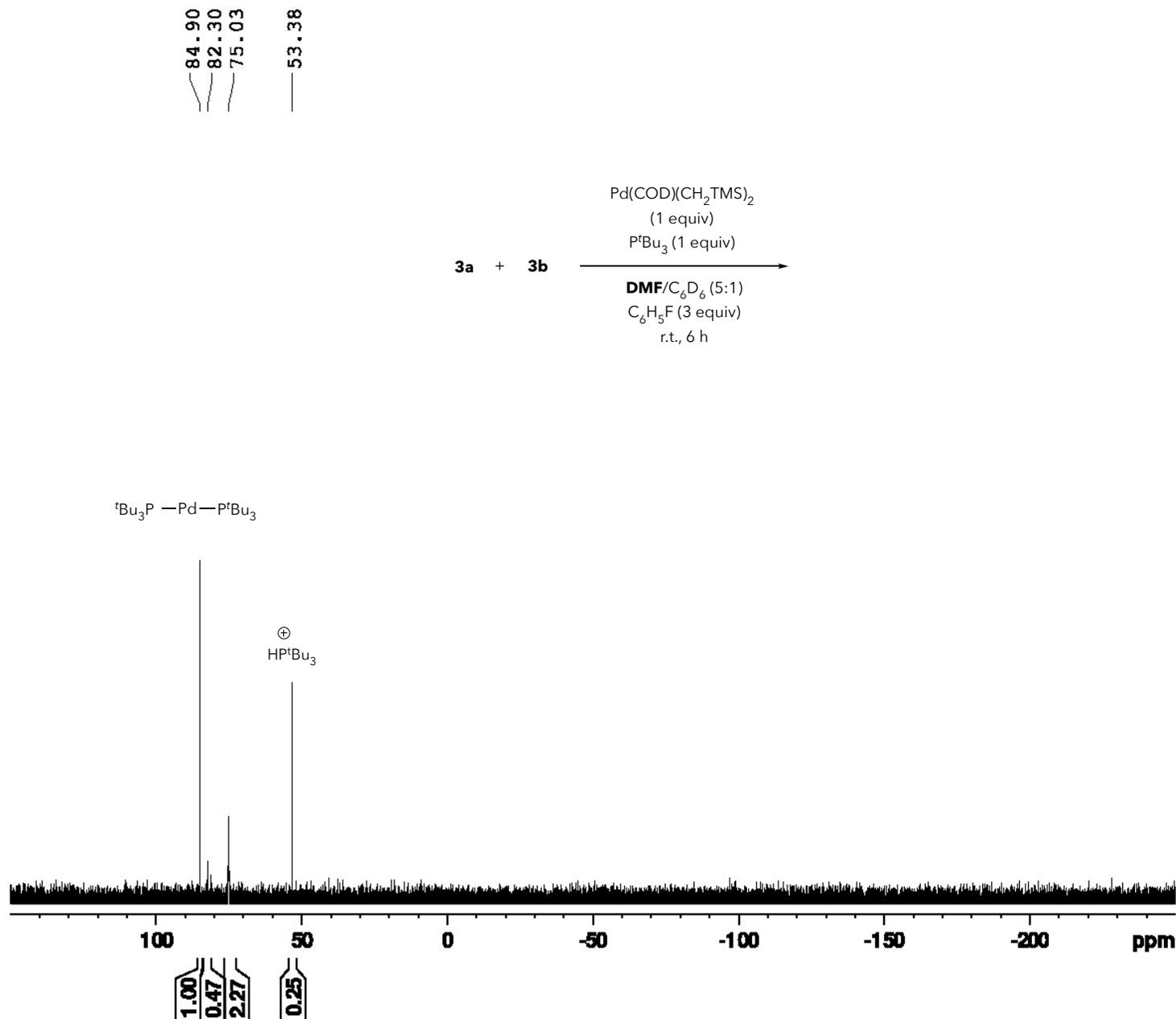
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 376.4978850 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-39-11
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211115
 Time 16.50 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 32
 DS 4
 SWH 65789.477 Hz
 FIDRES 2.007735 Hz
 AQ 0.4980736 sec
 RG 101
 DW 7.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 161.9674942 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 45.86100006 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W
 PLW13 0.09552100 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 161.9755930 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

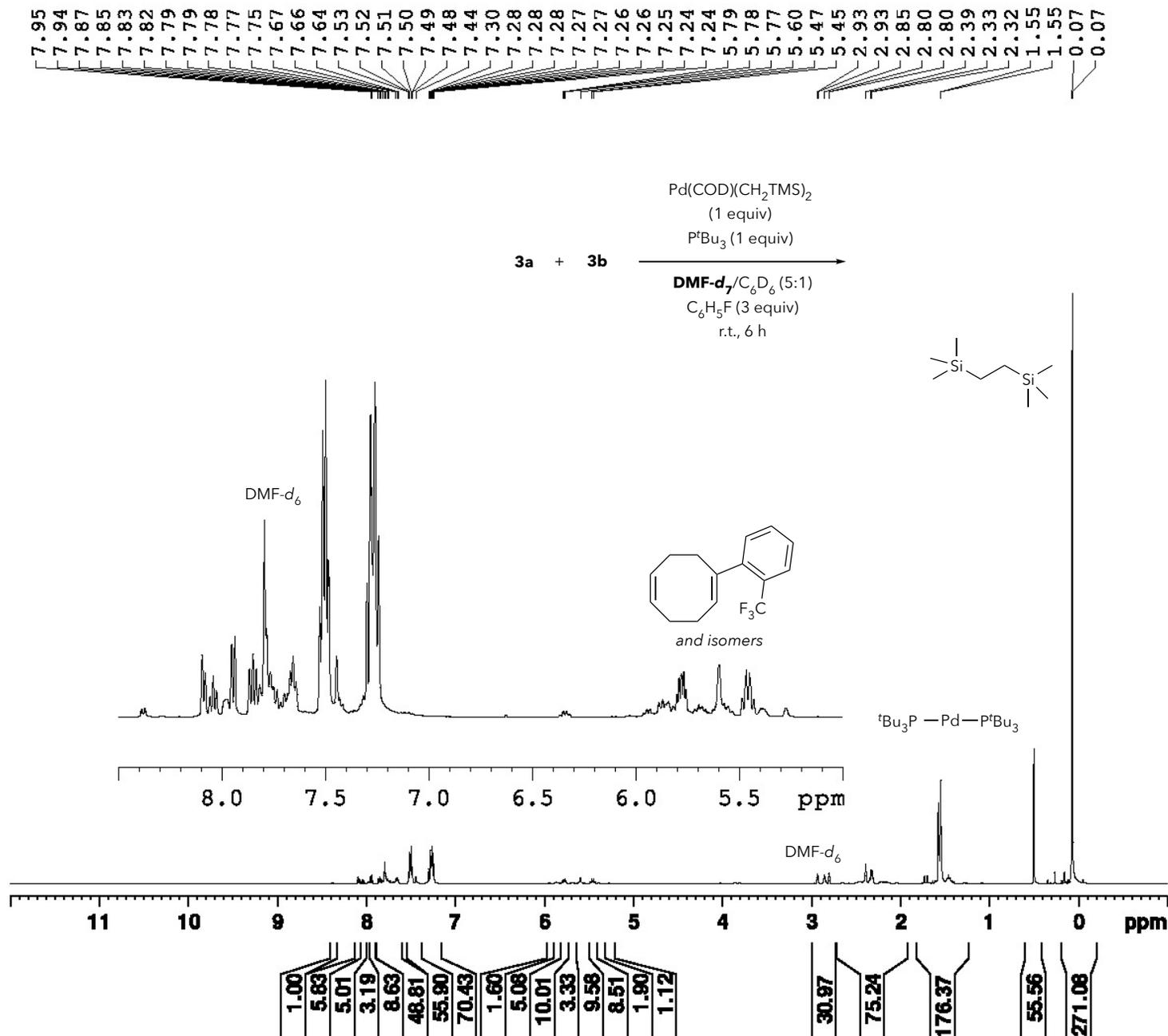


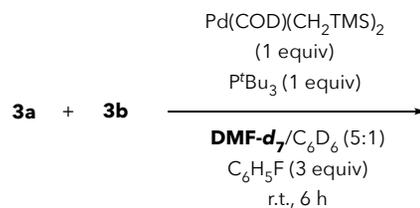
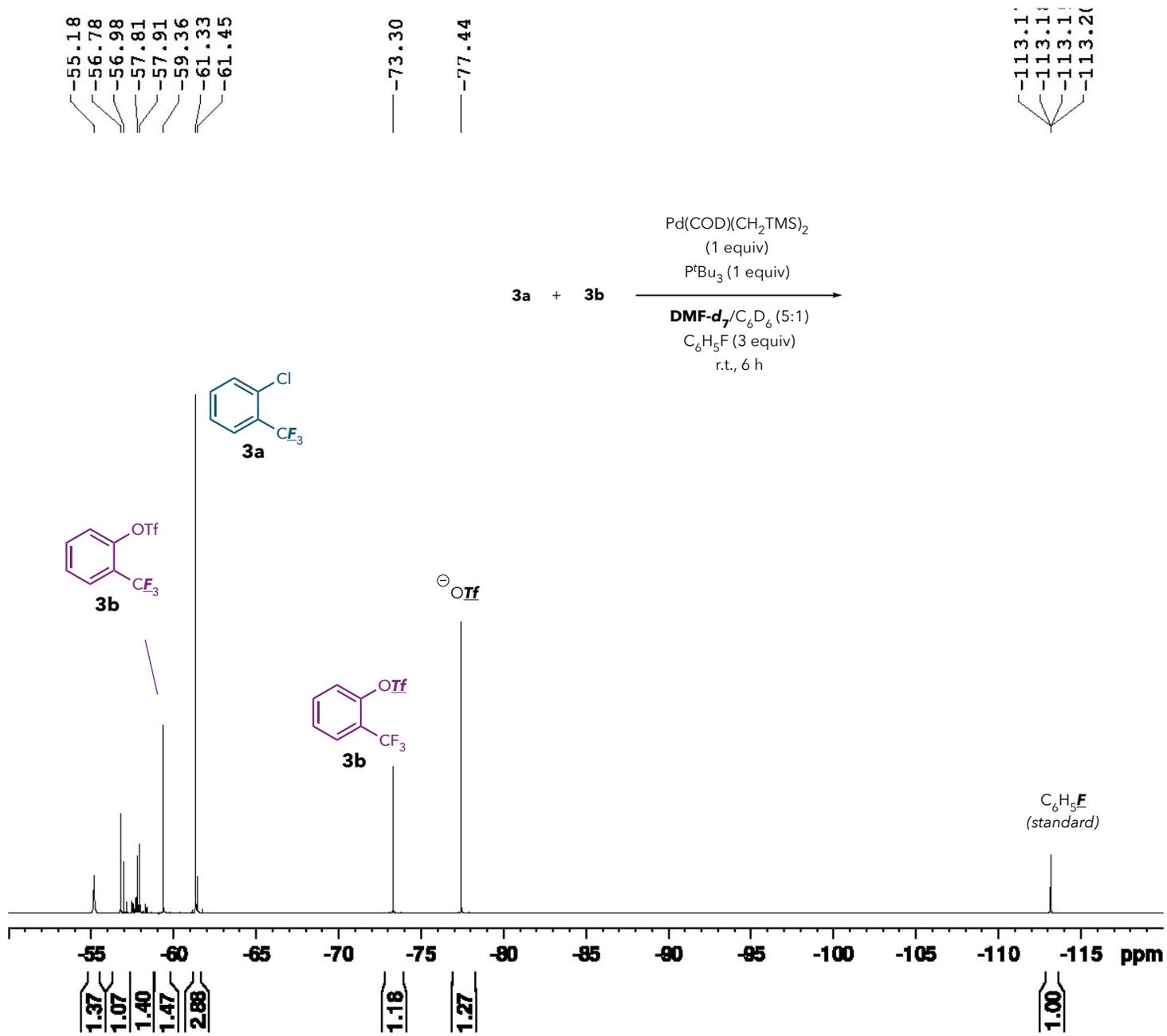


Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-41-11
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211116
 Time 16.15 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT DMF
 NS 64
 DS 2
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.305176 Hz
 AQ 3.2767999 sec
 RG 37.93
 DW 50.000 usec
 DE 16.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 500.2330889 MHz
 NUC1 1H
 P0 4.00 usec
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 11.44699955 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 500.2300000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00





-113.1
-113.1
-113.1
-113.2



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-41-11
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211116
 Time 16.17 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgfglqn
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT DMF
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 113636.367 Hz
 FIDRES 1.733953 Hz
 AQ 0.5767168 sec
 RG 15.61
 DW 4.400 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 470.6394024 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 15.00 usec
 PLW1 11.70800018 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 470.6859888 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

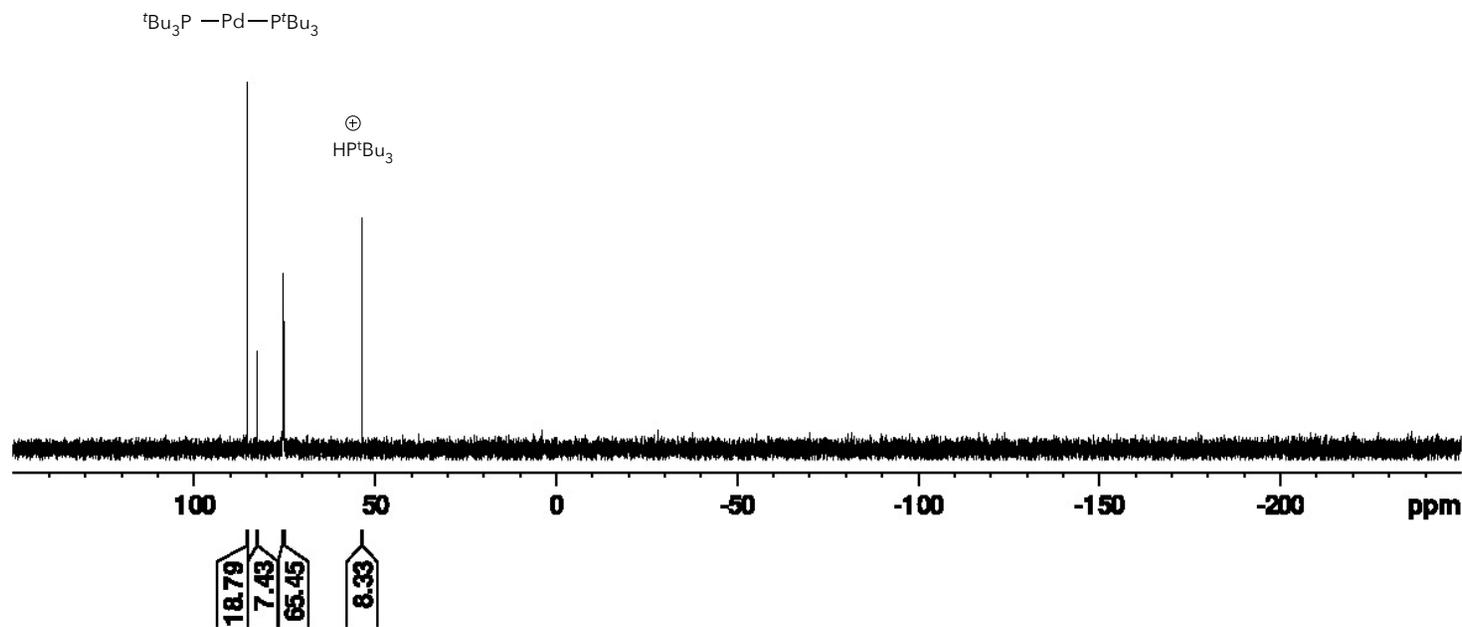
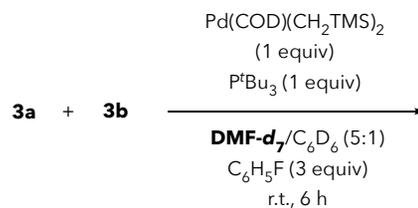
85.20
82.49
75.28
53.66

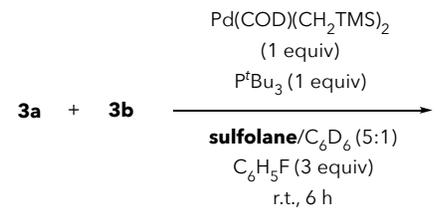
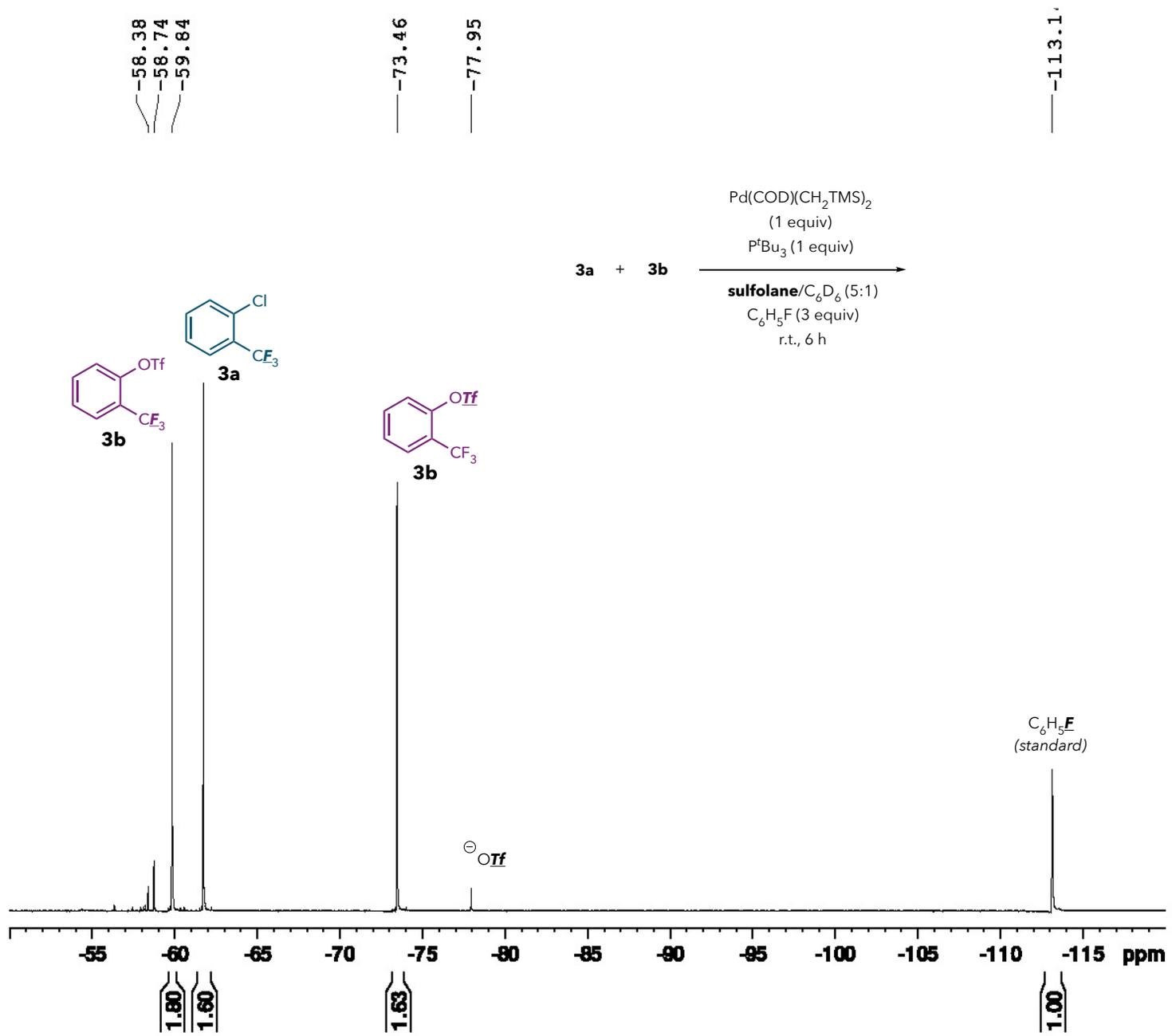


Current Data Parameters
NAME 6-SMR-41-11
EXPNO 12
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20211116
Time 16.19 h
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT DMF
NS 16
DS 4
SWH 81521.742 Hz
FIDRES 2.487846 Hz
AQ 0.4019541 sec
RG 190.44
DW 6.133 usec
DE 18.00 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 202.4866909 MHz
NUC1 31P
P0 4.00 usec
P1 12.00 usec
PLW1 40.26200104 W
SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
NUC2 1H
CPDPRG[2] waltz16
PCPD2 80.00 usec
PLW2 11.44699955 W
PLW12 0.25756001 W
PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 202.4968157 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40





Current Data Parameters

NAME 6-SMR-5-15
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter

Date_ 20210911
 Time 20.34 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 ()
 PULPROG zg
 TD 130892
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 90909.094 Hz
 FIDRES 1.389070 Hz
 AQ 0.7199060 sec
 RG 101
 DW 5.500 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 31.08900070 W

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536
 SF 376.4982209 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

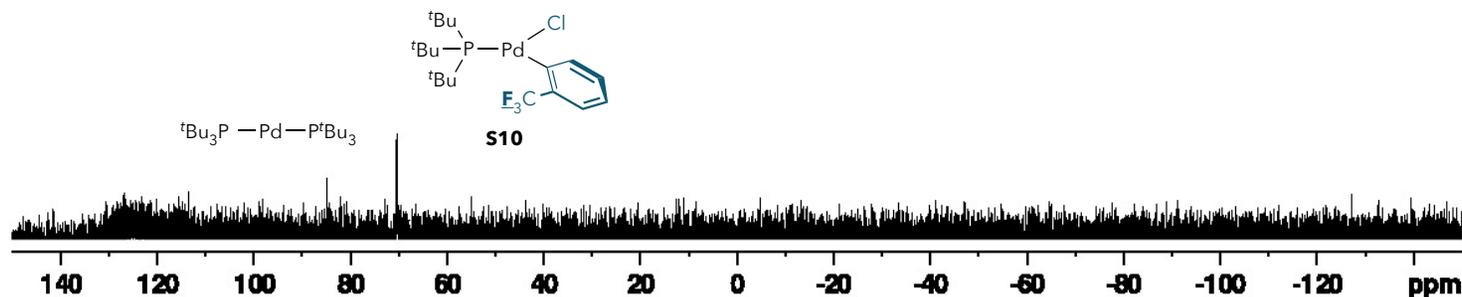
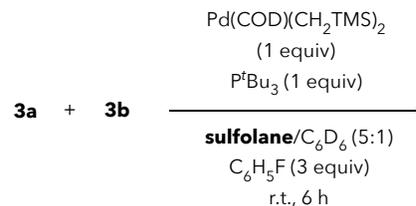


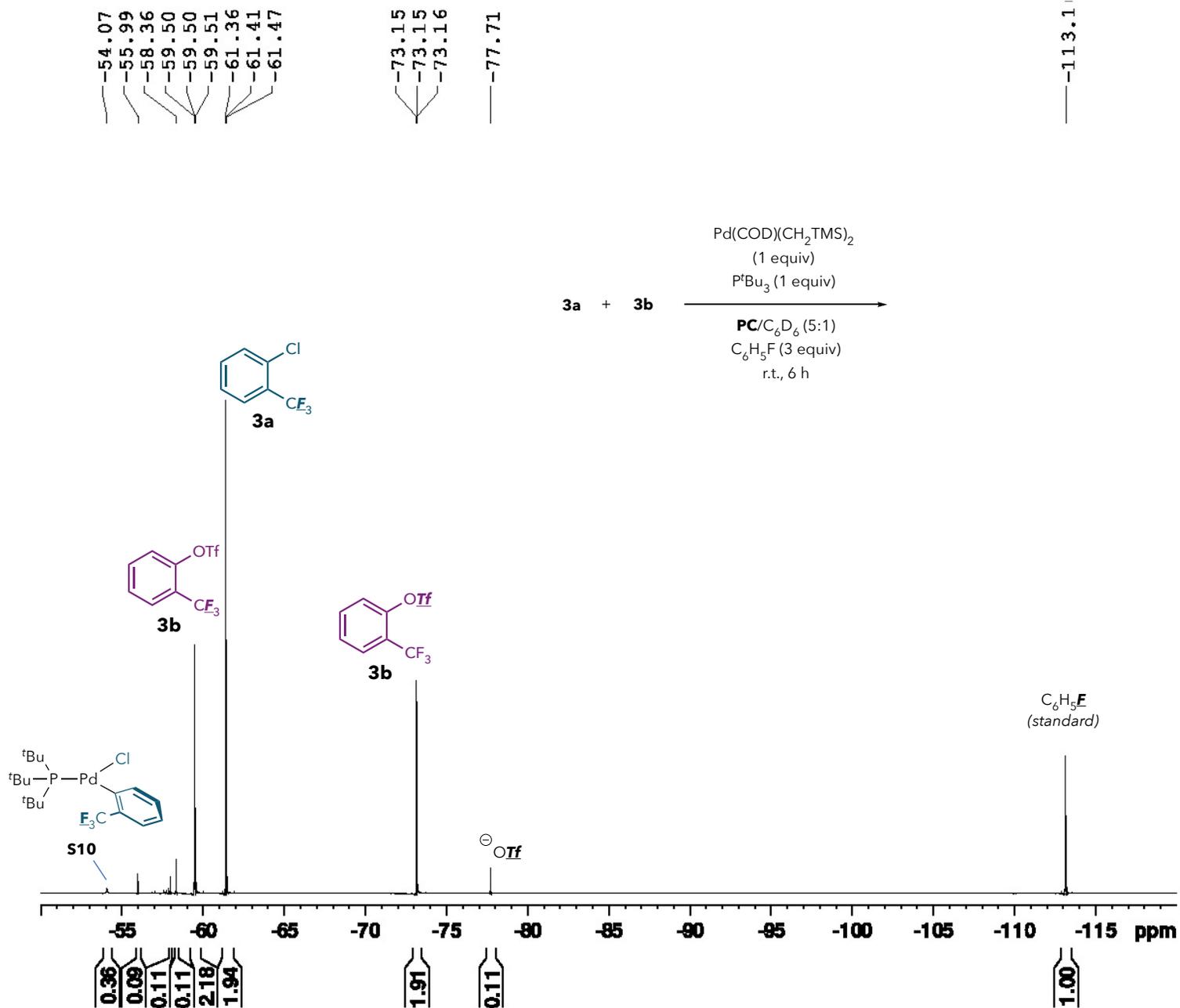
Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-5-15
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20210911
 Time 20.38 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 32
 DS 4
 SWH 65789.477 Hz
 FIDRES 2.007735 Hz
 AQ 0.4980736 sec
 RG 101
 DW 7.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 161.9674942 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 45.86100006 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W
 PLW13 0.09552100 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 161.9755930 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

84.87
 70.42





Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-39-15
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211115
 Time 17.06 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgig
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 90909.094 Hz
 FIDRES 1.387163 Hz
 AQ 0.7208960 sec
 RG 101
 DW 5.500 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.1 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 31.08900070 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 376.4979014 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

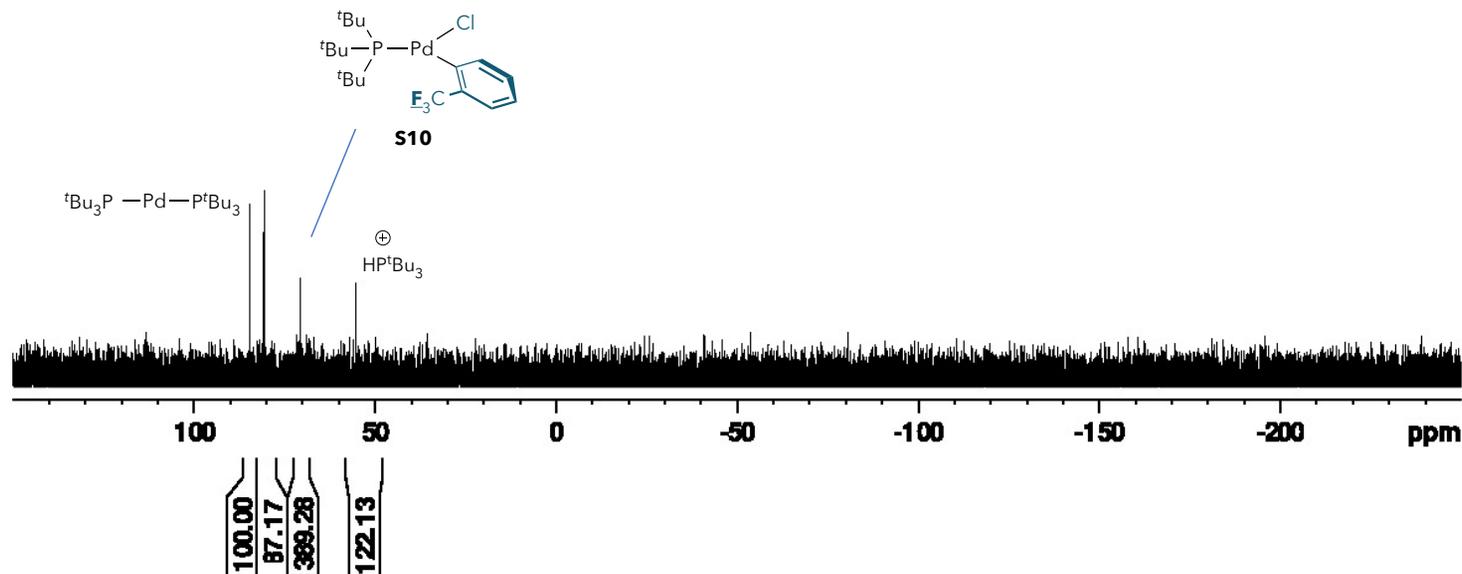
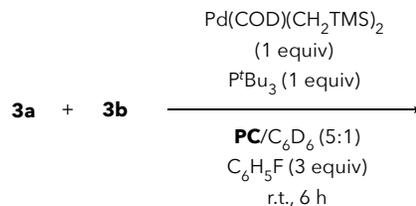
84.74
80.67
70.72
55.28



Current Data Parameters
NAME 6-SMR-39-15
EXPNO 11
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20211115
Time 17.09 h
INSTRUM Avance Neo
PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT C6D6
NS 32
DS 4
SWH 65789.477 Hz
FIDRES 2.007735 Hz
AQ 0.4980736 sec
RG 101
DW 7.600 usec
DE 6.50 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 161.9674942 MHz
NUC1 31P
P0 2.67 usec
P1 8.00 usec
PLW1 45.86100006 W
SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
NUC2 1H
CPDPRG[2] waltz16
PCPD2 90.00 usec
PLW2 24.03499985 W
PLW12 0.18990999 W
PLW13 0.09552100 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 161.9755930 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40



— -59.56
— -61.49

— -73.09

— -113.1
— -113.1
— -113.1
— -113.1
— -113.1

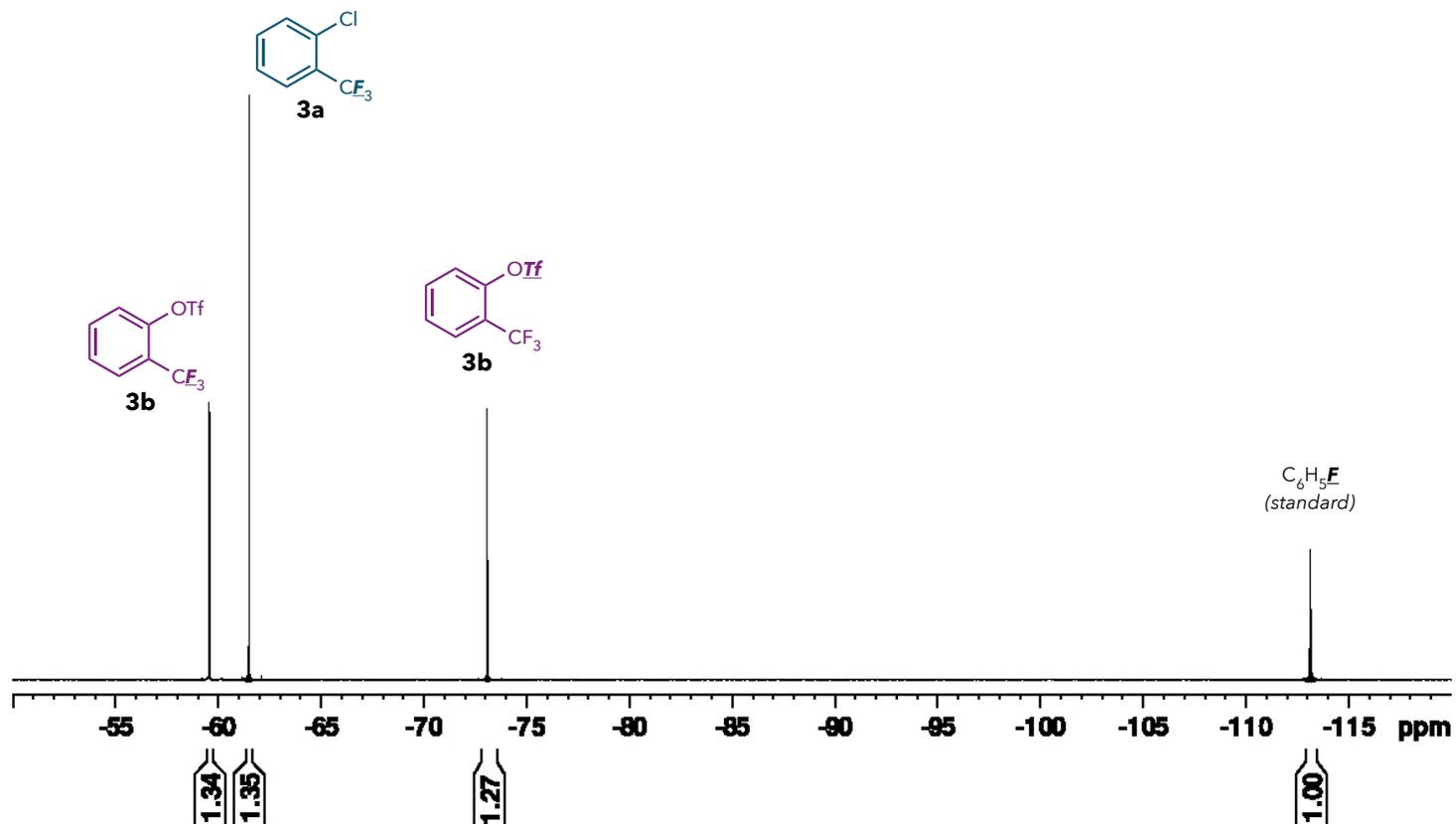
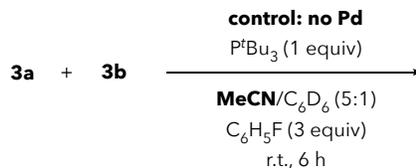


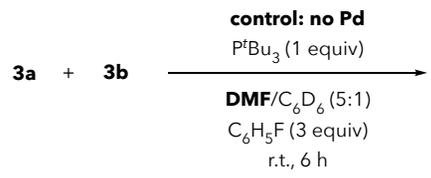
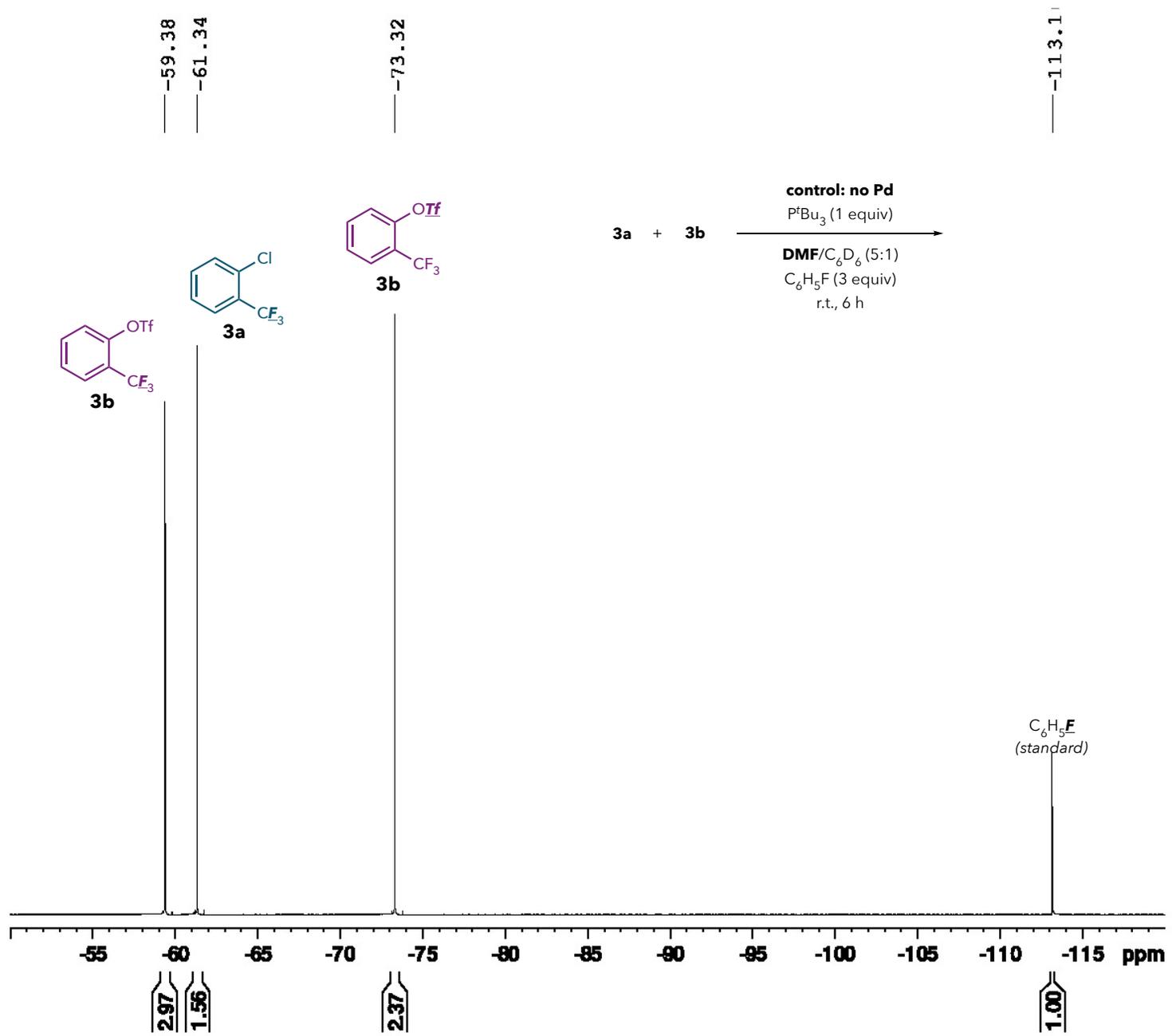
Current Data Parameters
NAME ER-6-55-2control_pfree_
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20200707
Time 10.25
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 32768
SOLVENT C6D6
NS 64
DS 0
SWH 50125.312 Hz
FIDRES 1.529703 Hz
AQ 0.3268608 sec
RG 2896.3
DW 9.975 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 683.2 K
D1 1.50000000 sec
TD0 1

CHANNEL f1
NUC1 19F
P1 9.00 usec
PL1 0 dB
SFO1 282.4250465 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 282.4415558 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00





Current Data Parameters

NAME	5-SMR-95-1
EXPNO	10
PROCNO	2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter

Date_	20210519
Time	17.06 h
INSTRUM	spect
PROBHD	Z125869_0055 (
PULPROG	zgfglqn
TD	130892
SOLVENT	C6D6
NS	16
DS	4
SWH	113636.367 Hz
FIDRES	1.736338 Hz
AQ	0.5759248 sec
RG	15.61
DW	4.400 usec
DE	18.00 usec
TE	300.0 K
D1	1.00000000 sec
TD0	1
SFO1	470.6394024 MHz
NUC1	19F
P1	15.00 usec
PLW1	11.70800018 W

F2 - Processing parameters

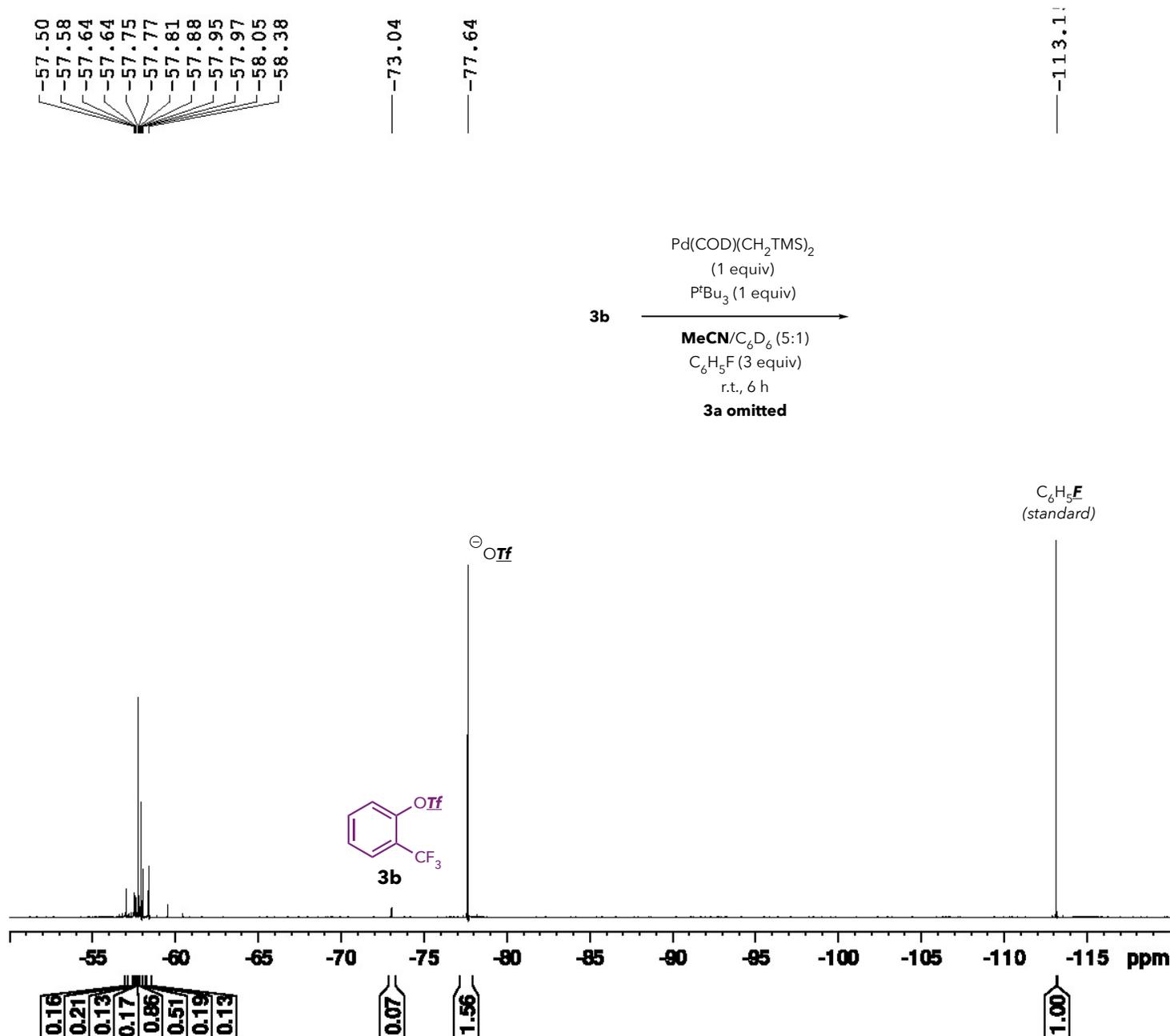
SI	65536
SF	470.6858616 MHz
WDW	EM
SSB	0
LB	0.30 Hz
GB	0
PC	1.00



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-40-4
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211115
 Time 17.49 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgig
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 90909.094 Hz
 FIDRES 1.387163 Hz
 AQ 0.7208960 sec
 RG 101
 DW 5.500 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.1 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 31.08900070 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 376.4977310 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

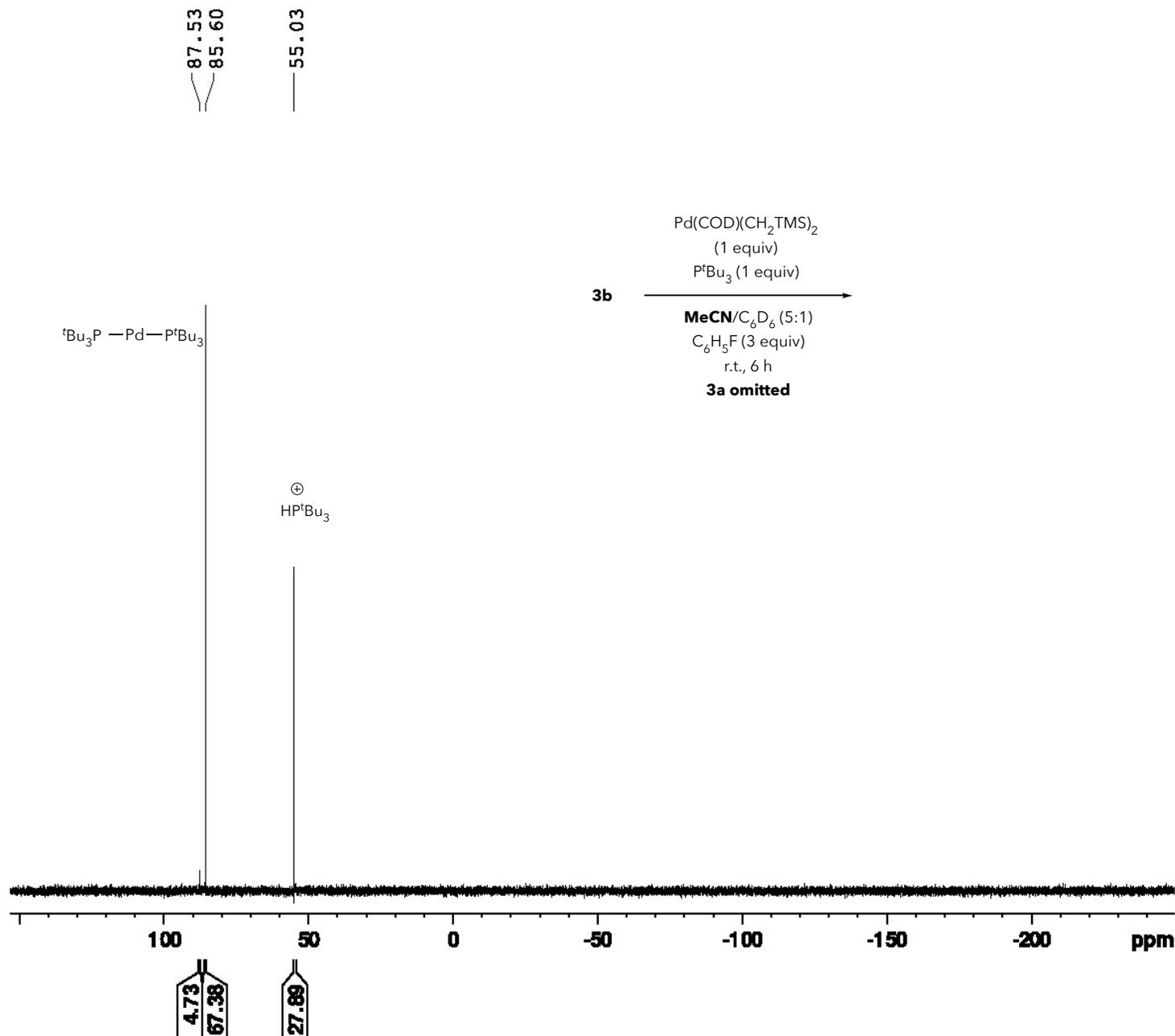




Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-40-4
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211115
 Time 17.52 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 32
 DS 4
 SWH 65789.477 Hz
 FIDRES 2.007735 Hz
 AQ 0.4980736 sec
 RG 101
 DW 7.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 161.9674942 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 45.86100006 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W
 PLW13 0.09552100 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 161.9755930 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

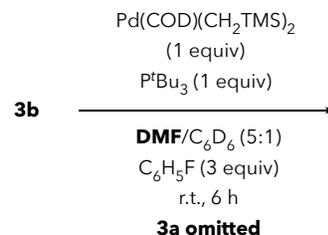
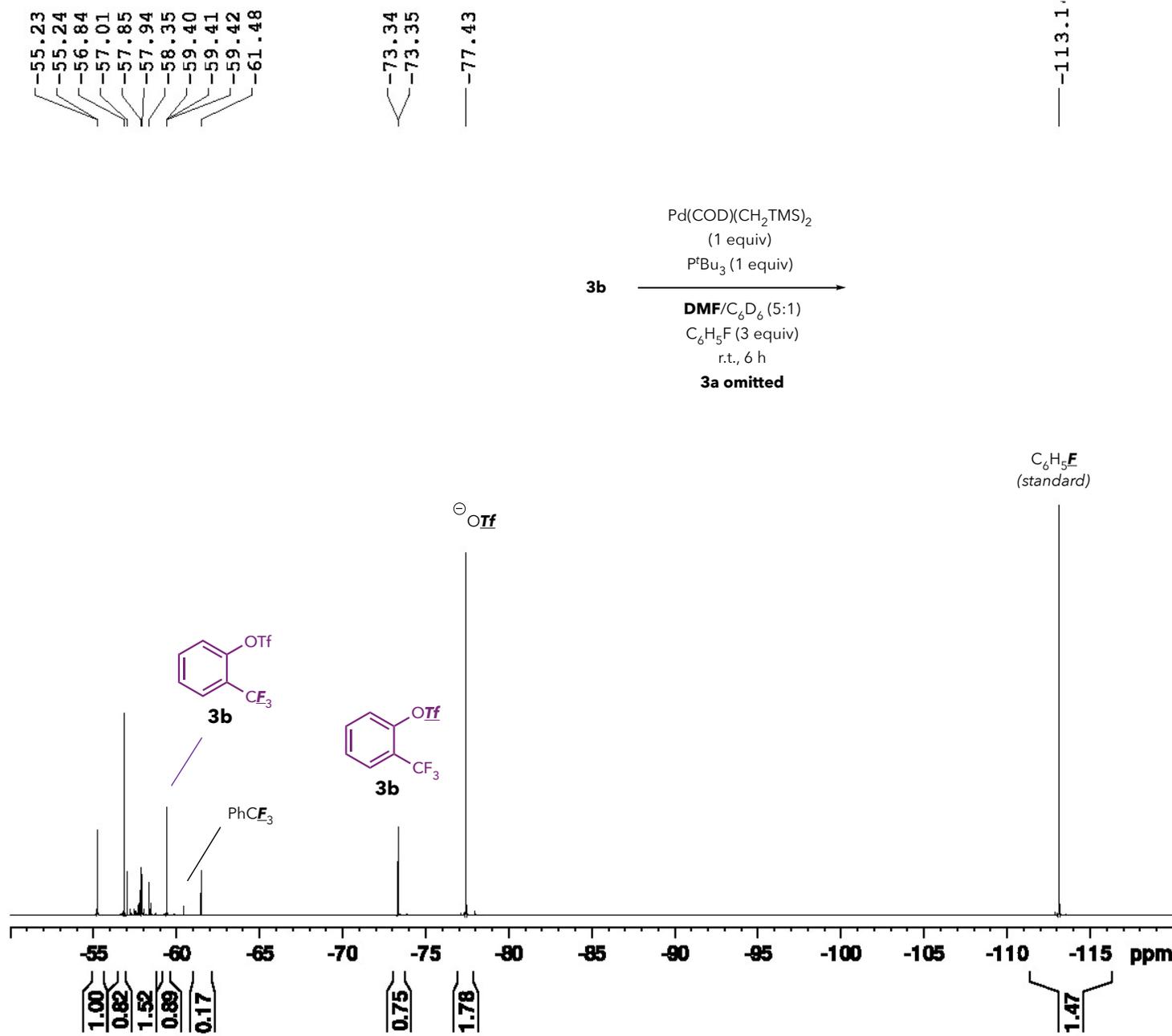




Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-40-7
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211115
 Time 18.00 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgig
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 90909.094 Hz
 FIDRES 1.387163 Hz
 AQ 0.7208960 sec
 RG 101
 DW 5.500 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.1 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 31.08900070 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 376.4978961 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

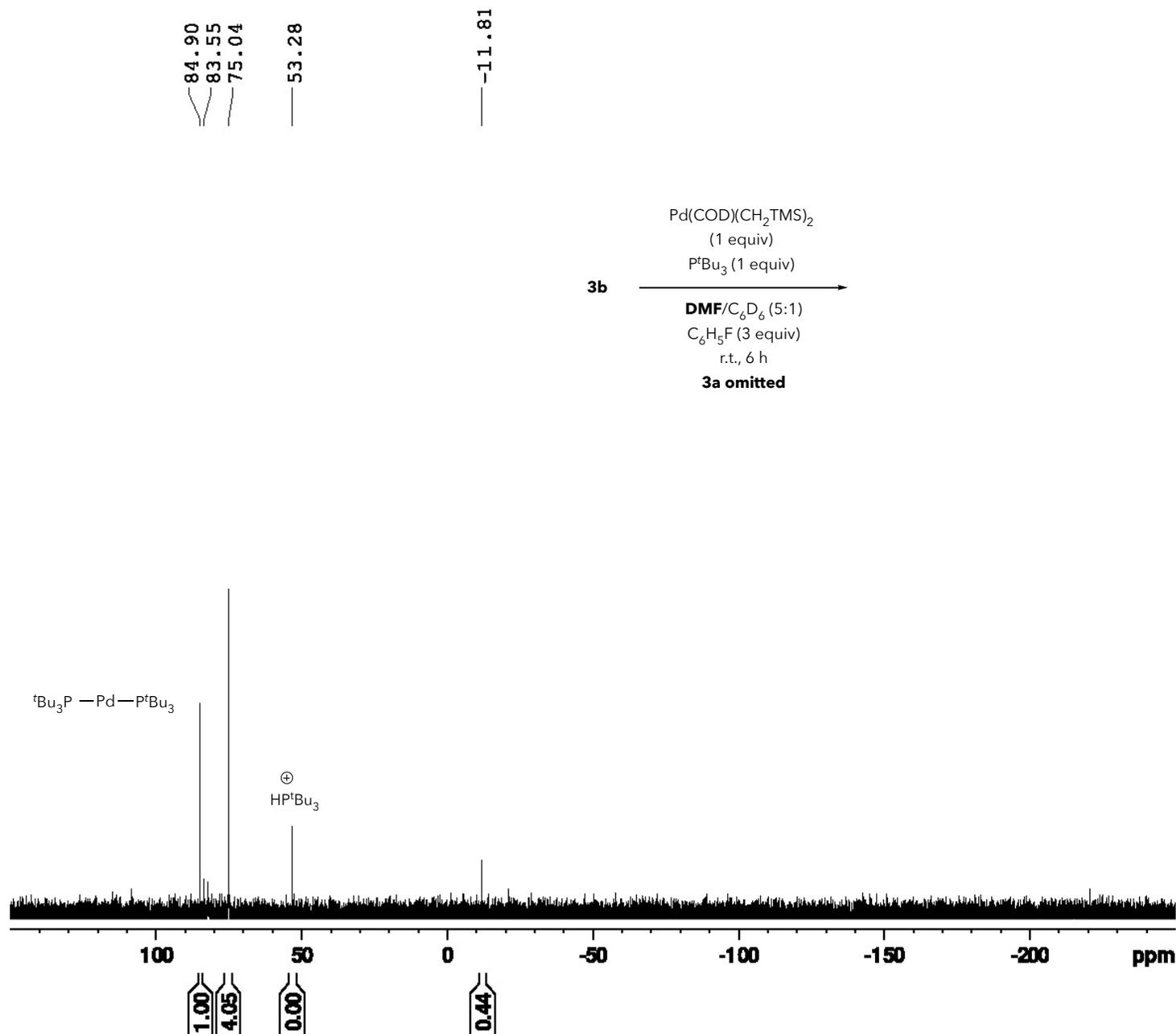




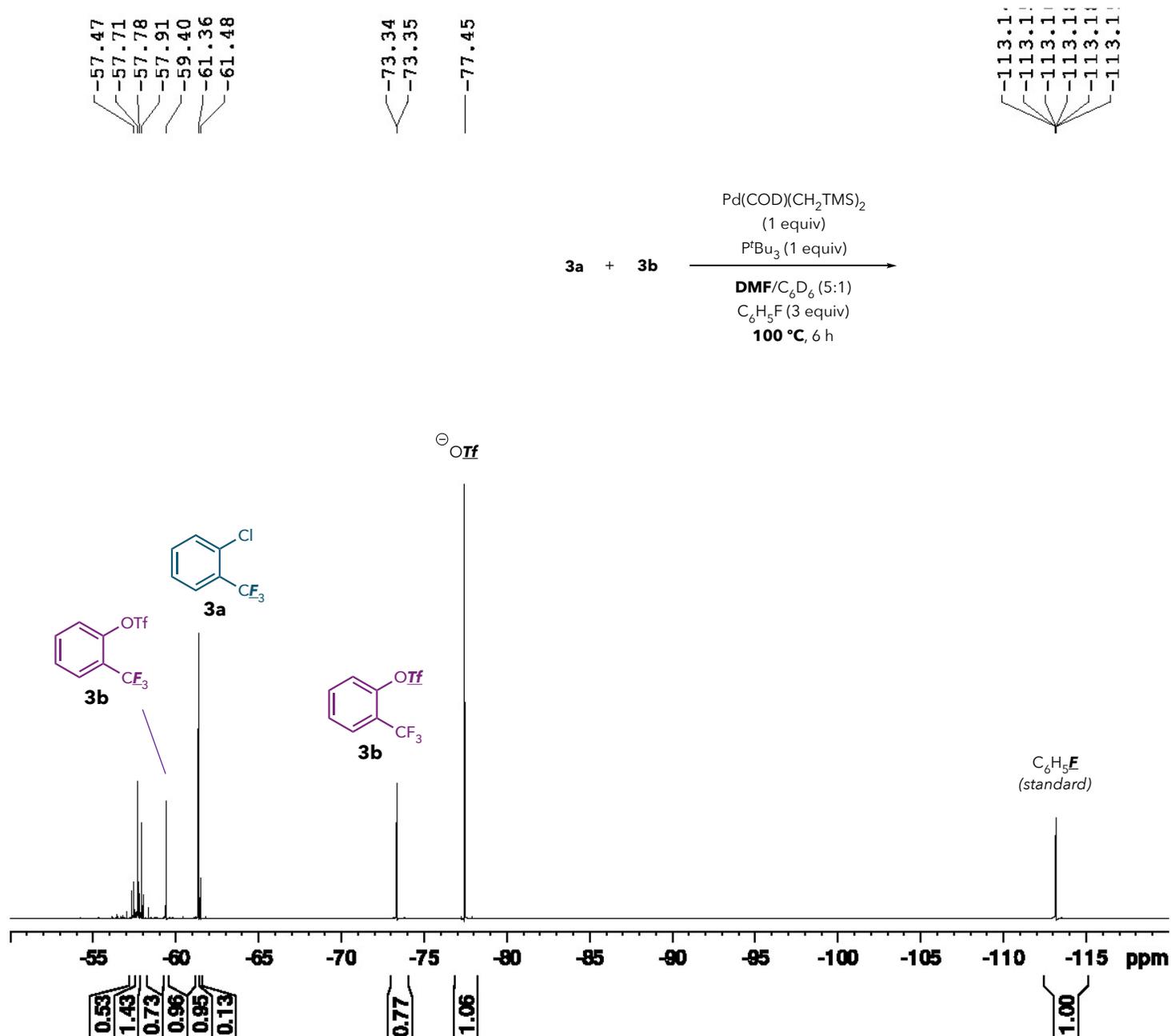
Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-40-7
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211115
 Time 18.04 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 32
 DS 4
 SWH 65789.477 Hz
 FIDRES 2.007735 Hz
 AQ 0.4980736 sec
 RG 101
 DW 7.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 161.9674942 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 45.86100006 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W
 PLW13 0.09552100 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 161.9755930 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



2. Experiments in DMF at 100 and 0 °C



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-42-3
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211116
 Time 16.56 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgfglqn
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 113636.367 Hz
 FIDRES 1.733953 Hz
 AQ 0.5767168 sec
 RG 15.61
 DW 4.400 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 470.6394024 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 15.00 usec
 PLW1 11.70800018 W

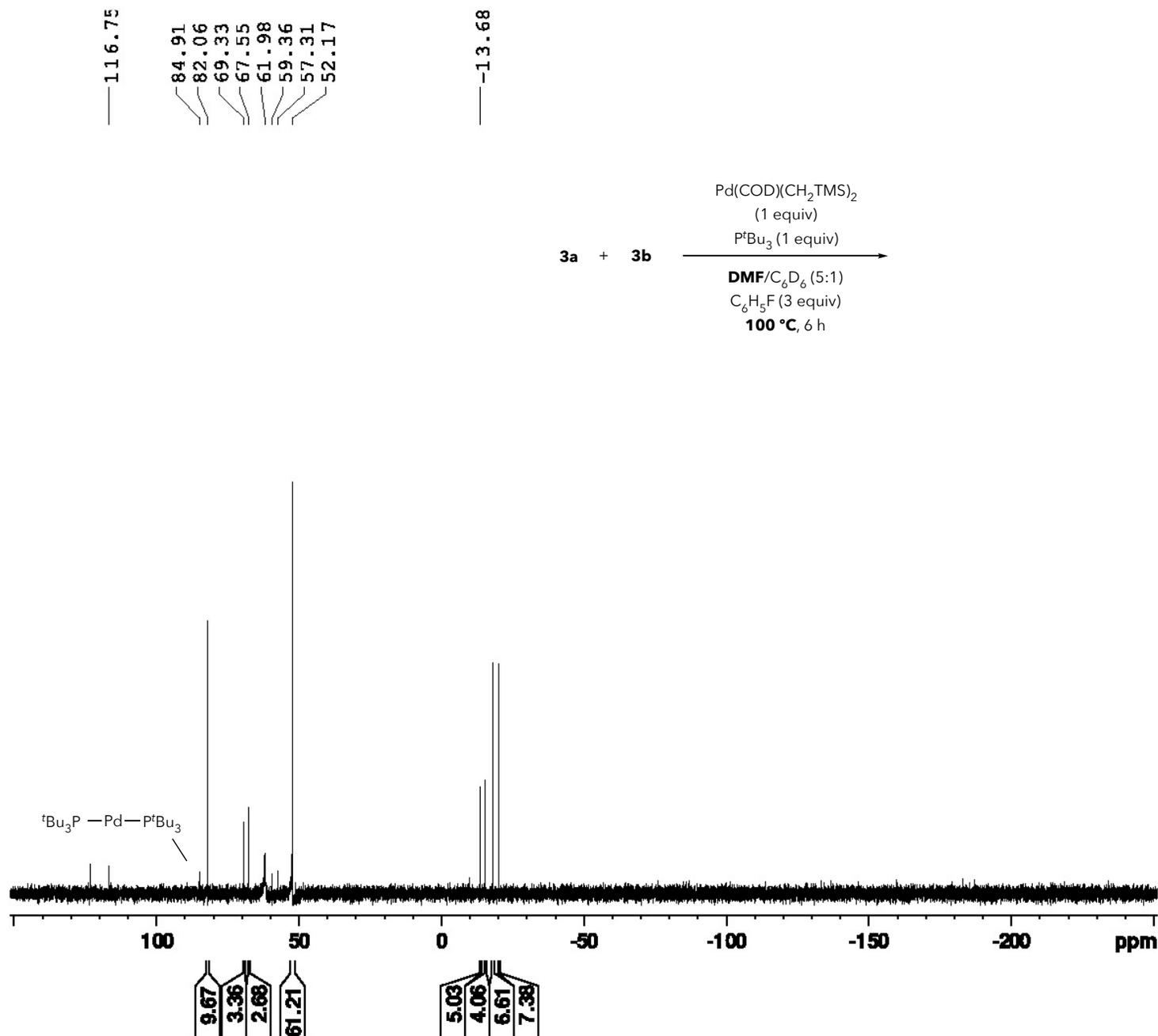
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 470.6858765 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

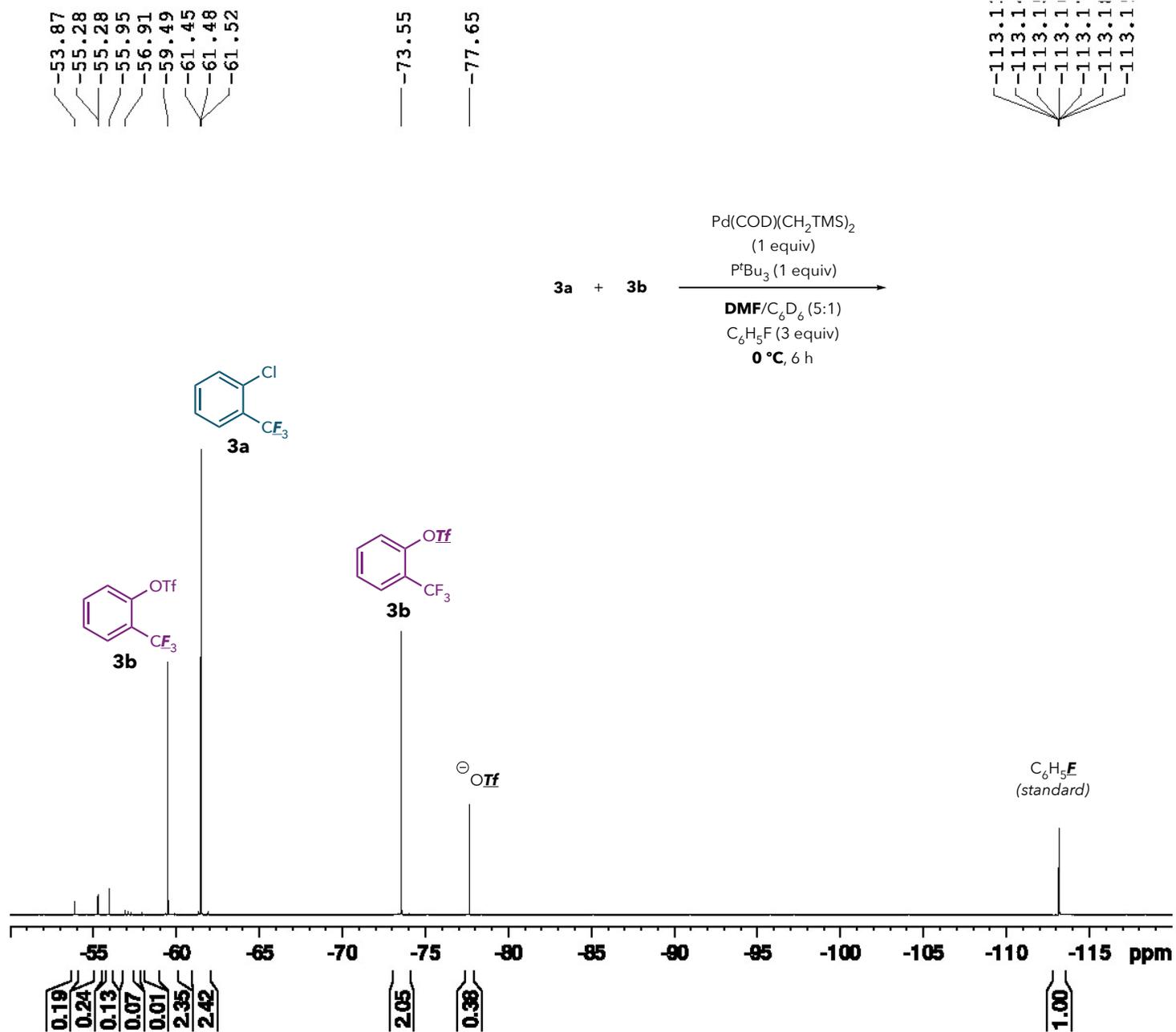


Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-42-3
 EXPNO 12
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211116
 Time 16.58 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 81521.742 Hz
 FIDRES 2.487846 Hz
 AQ 0.4019541 sec
 RG 190.44
 DW 6.133 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 202.4866909 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 4.00 usec
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 40.26200104 W
 SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 11.44699955 W
 PLW12 0.25756001 W
 PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 202.4968157 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40





Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-42-8
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

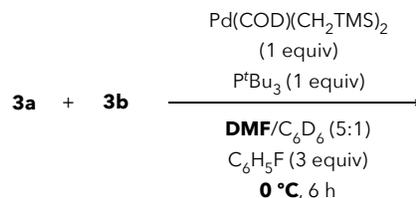
F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211117
 Time 15.39 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgfglqn
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 113636.367 Hz
 FIDRES 1.733953 Hz
 AQ 0.5767168 sec
 RG 15.61
 DW 4.400 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 273.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 470.6394024 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 15.00 usec
 PLW1 11.70800018 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 470.6859023 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

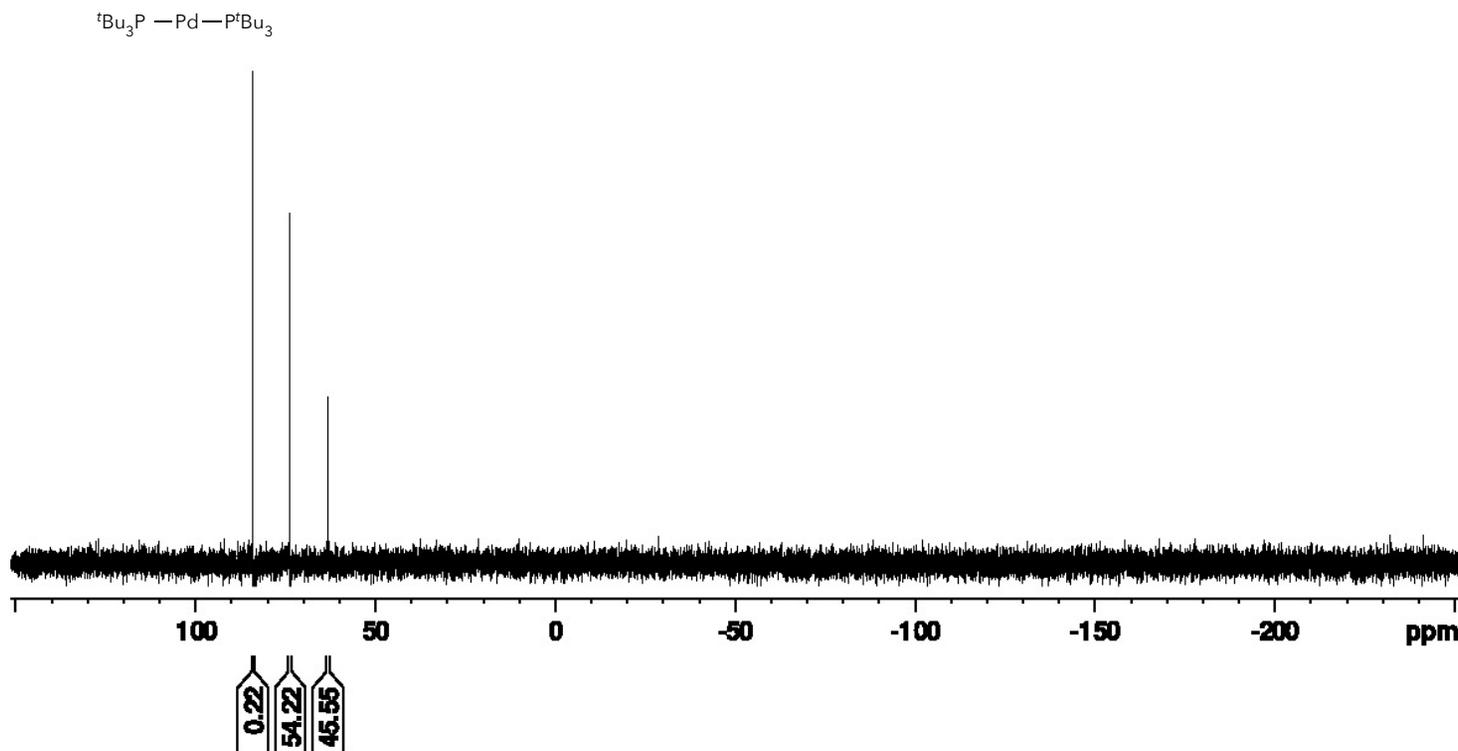
84.01
73.72
63.15



Current Data Parameters
NAME 6-SMR-42-8
EXPNO 10
PROCNO 1



F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20211117
Time 15.37 h
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT C6D6
NS 16
DS 4
SWH 81521.742 Hz
FIDRES 2.487846 Hz
AQ 0.4019541 sec
RG 190.44
DW 6.133 usec
DE 18.00 usec
TE 273.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 202.4866909 MHz
NUC1 31P
P0 4.00 usec
P1 12.00 usec
PLW1 40.26200104 W
SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
NUC2 1H
CPDPRG[2] waltz16
PCPD2 80.00 usec
PLW2 11.44699955 W
PLW12 0.25756001 W
PLW13 0.12955000 W



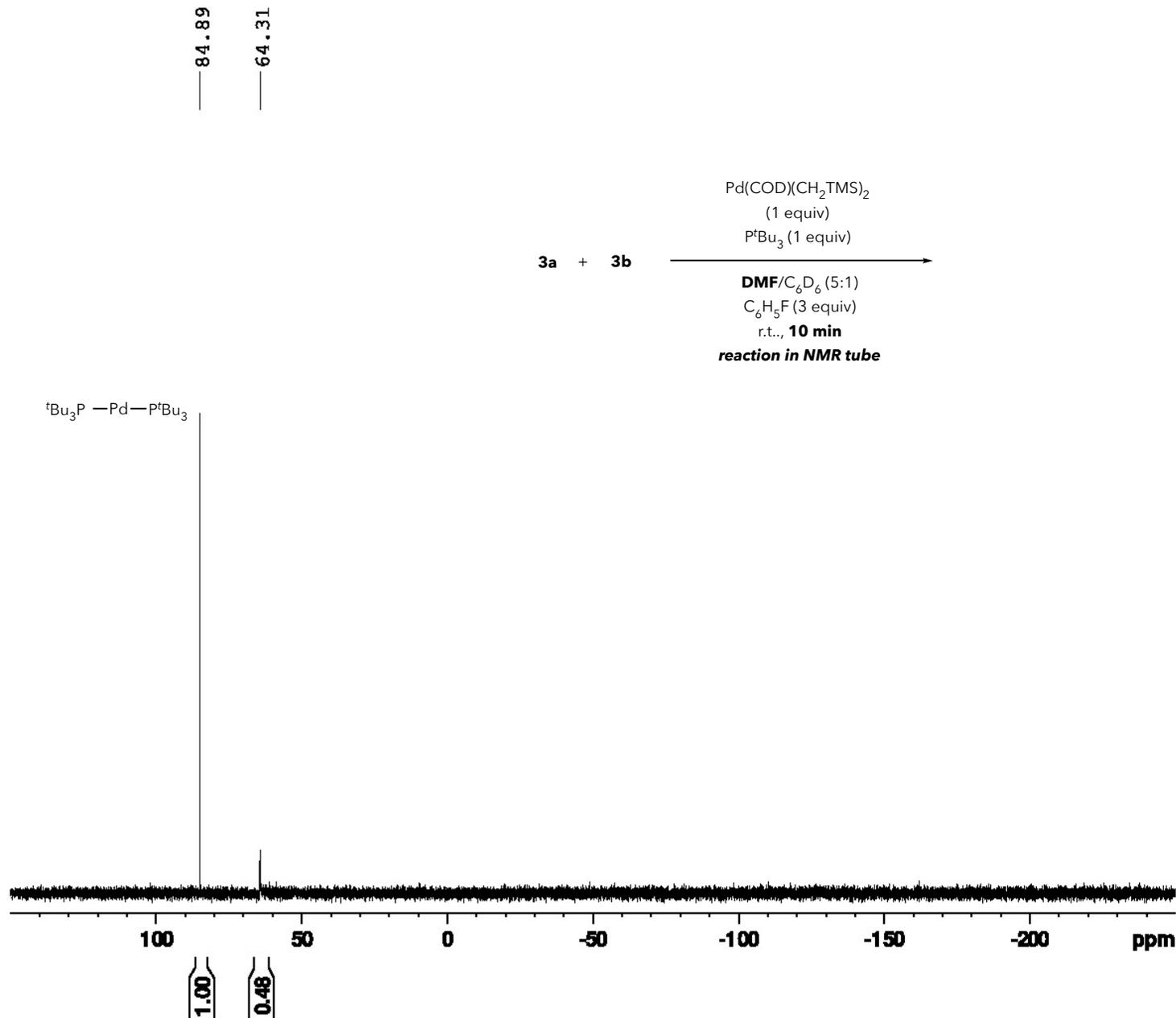
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 202.4968157 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

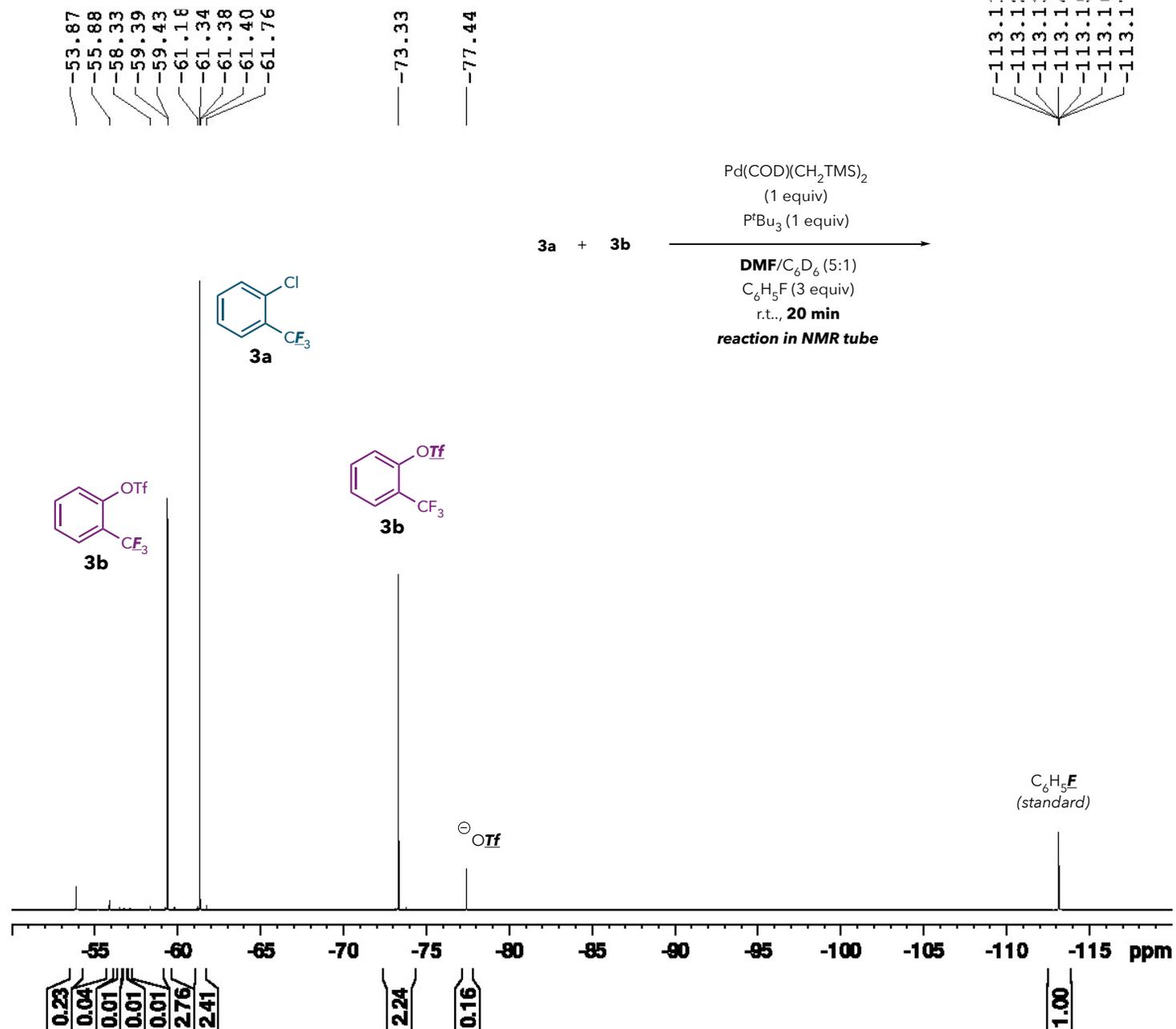


Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-43-5min
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211117
 Time 9.09 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 81521.742 Hz
 FIDRES 2.487846 Hz
 AQ 0.4019541 sec
 RG 190.44
 DW 6.133 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 202.4866909 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 4.00 usec
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 40.26200104 W
 SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 11.44699955 W
 PLW12 0.25756001 W
 PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 202.4968157 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40





Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-43-10min
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211117
 Time 9.12 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgflgn
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 113636.367 Hz
 FIDRES 1.733953 Hz
 AQ 0.5767168 sec
 RG 15.61
 DW 4.400 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 470.6394024 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 15.00 usec
 PLW1 11.70800018 W

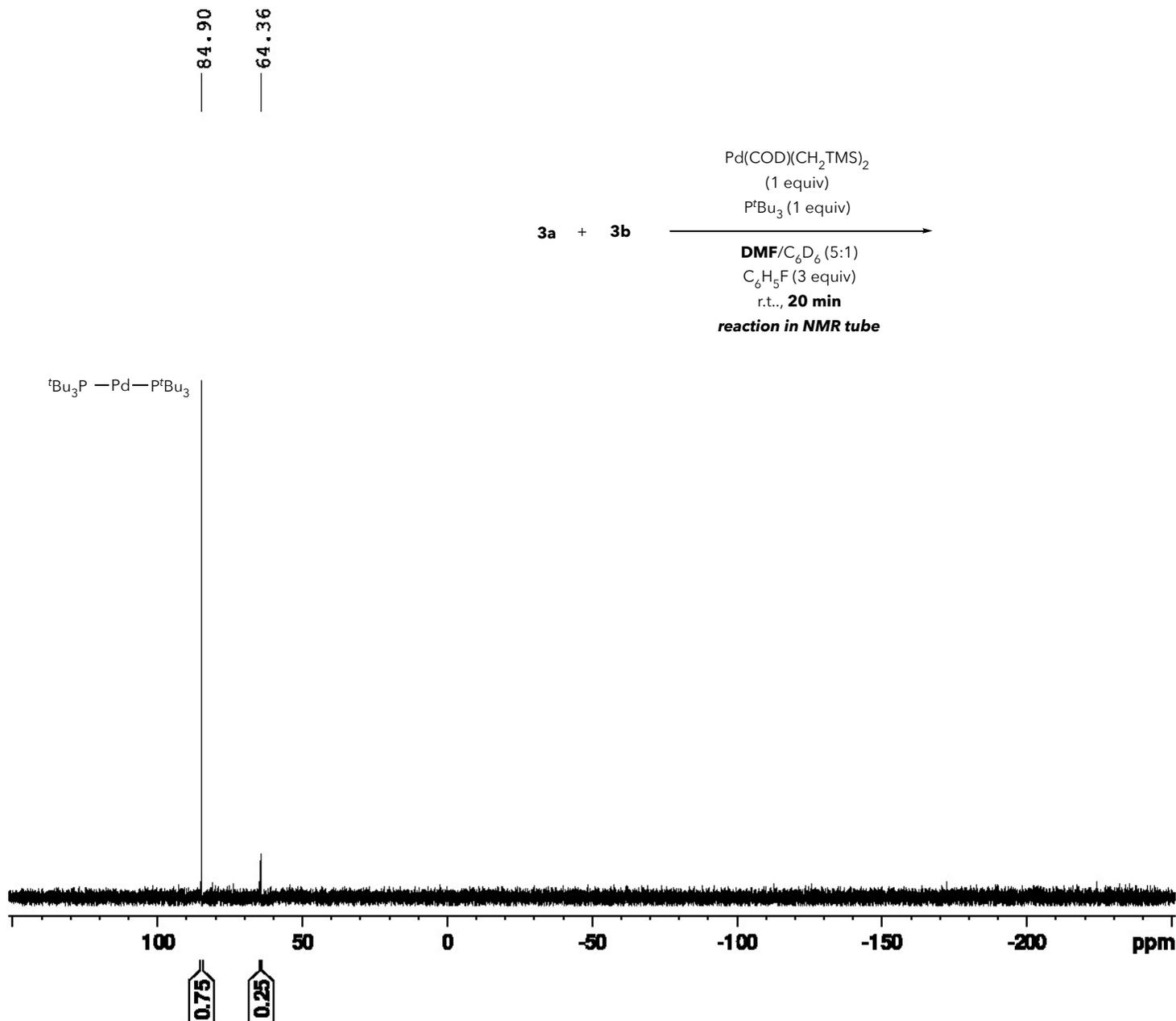
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 470.6858608 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-43-10min
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211117
 Time 9.17 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 81521.742 Hz
 FIDRES 2.487846 Hz
 AQ 0.4019541 sec
 RG 190.44
 DW 6.133 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 202.4866909 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 4.00 usec
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 40.26200104 W
 SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 11.44699955 W
 PLW12 0.25756001 W
 PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 202.4968157 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



-53.88
-55.22
-55.89
-58.34
-59.40
-59.44
-61.19
-61.40
-61.41
-61.77

-73.34

-77.45

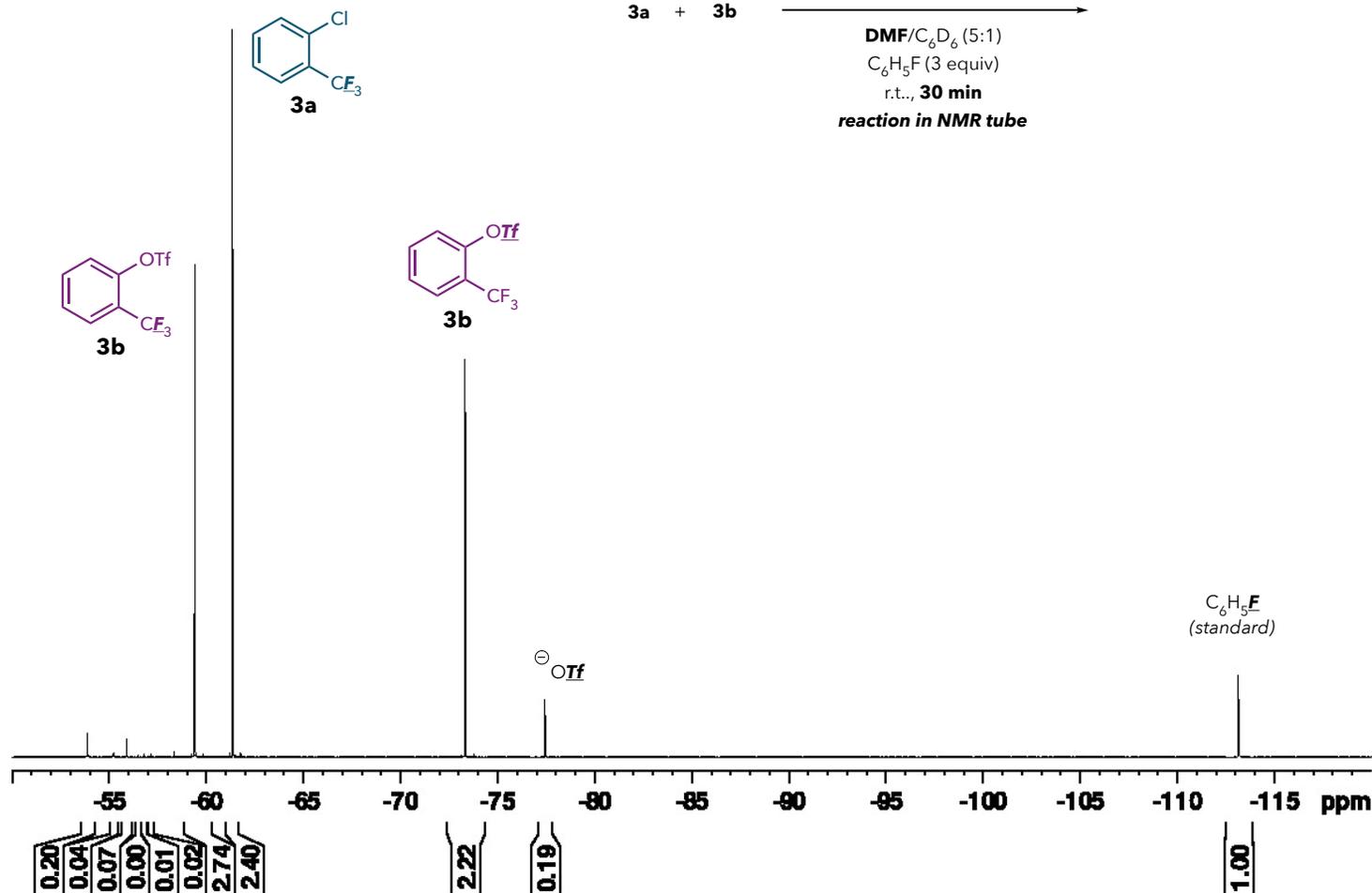
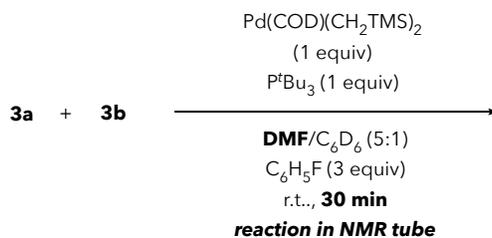
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-113.11
-113.11
-113.11
-113.11
-113.11
-113.11



Current Data Parameters
NAME 6-SMR-43-30min
EXPNO 10
PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20211117
Time 9.26 h
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
PULPROG zgfglqn
TD 131072
SOLVENT C6D6
NS 16
DS 4
SWH 113636.367 Hz
FIDRES 1.733953 Hz
AQ 0.5767168 sec
RG 15.61
DW 4.400 usec
DE 18.00 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 470.6394024 MHz
NUC1 19F
P1 15.00 usec
PLW1 11.70800018 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 470.6858658 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

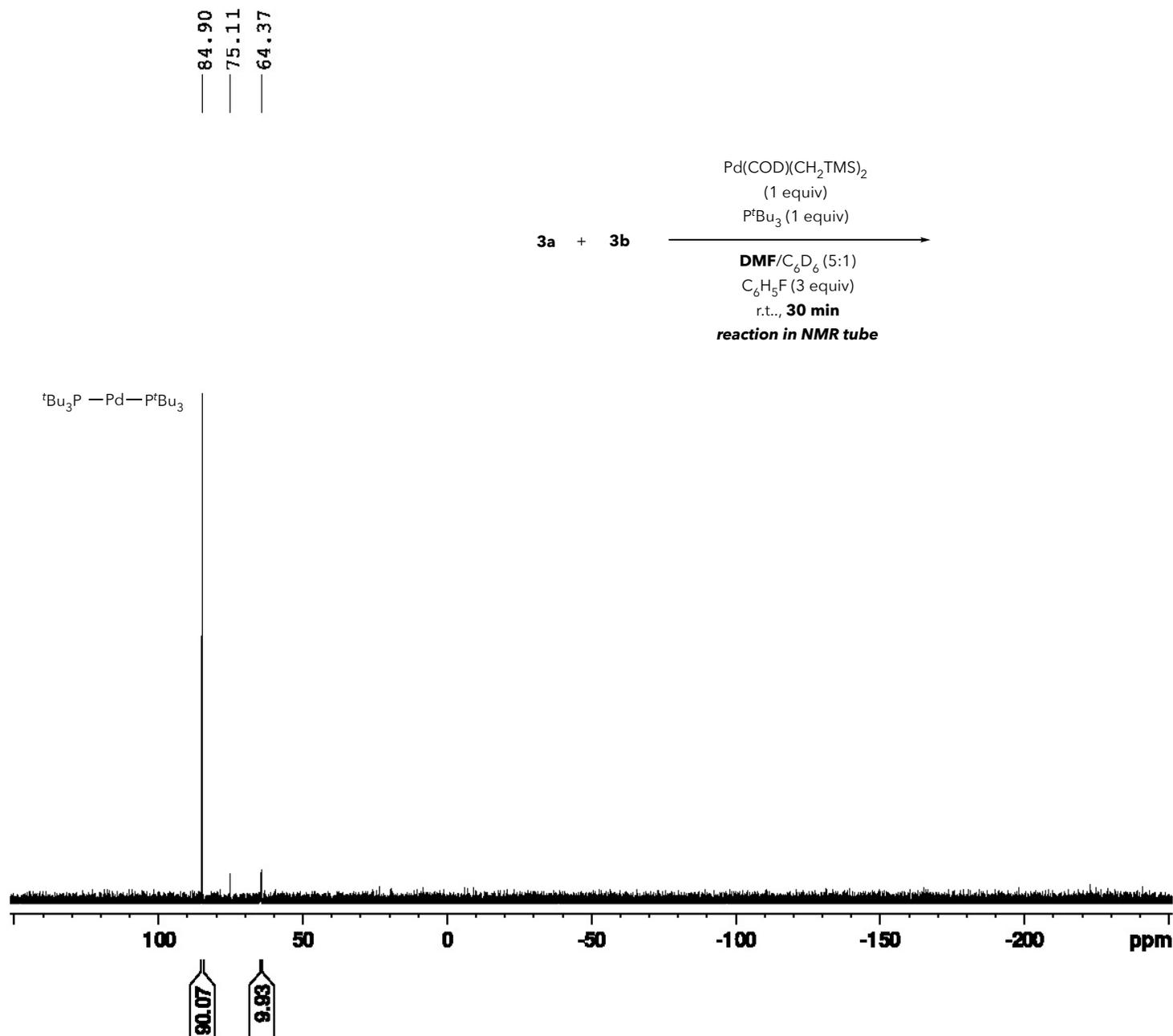
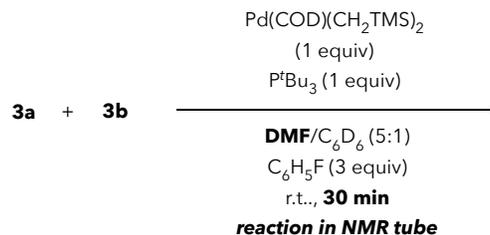


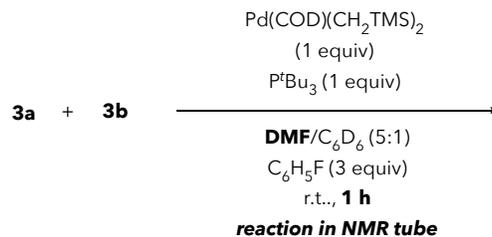
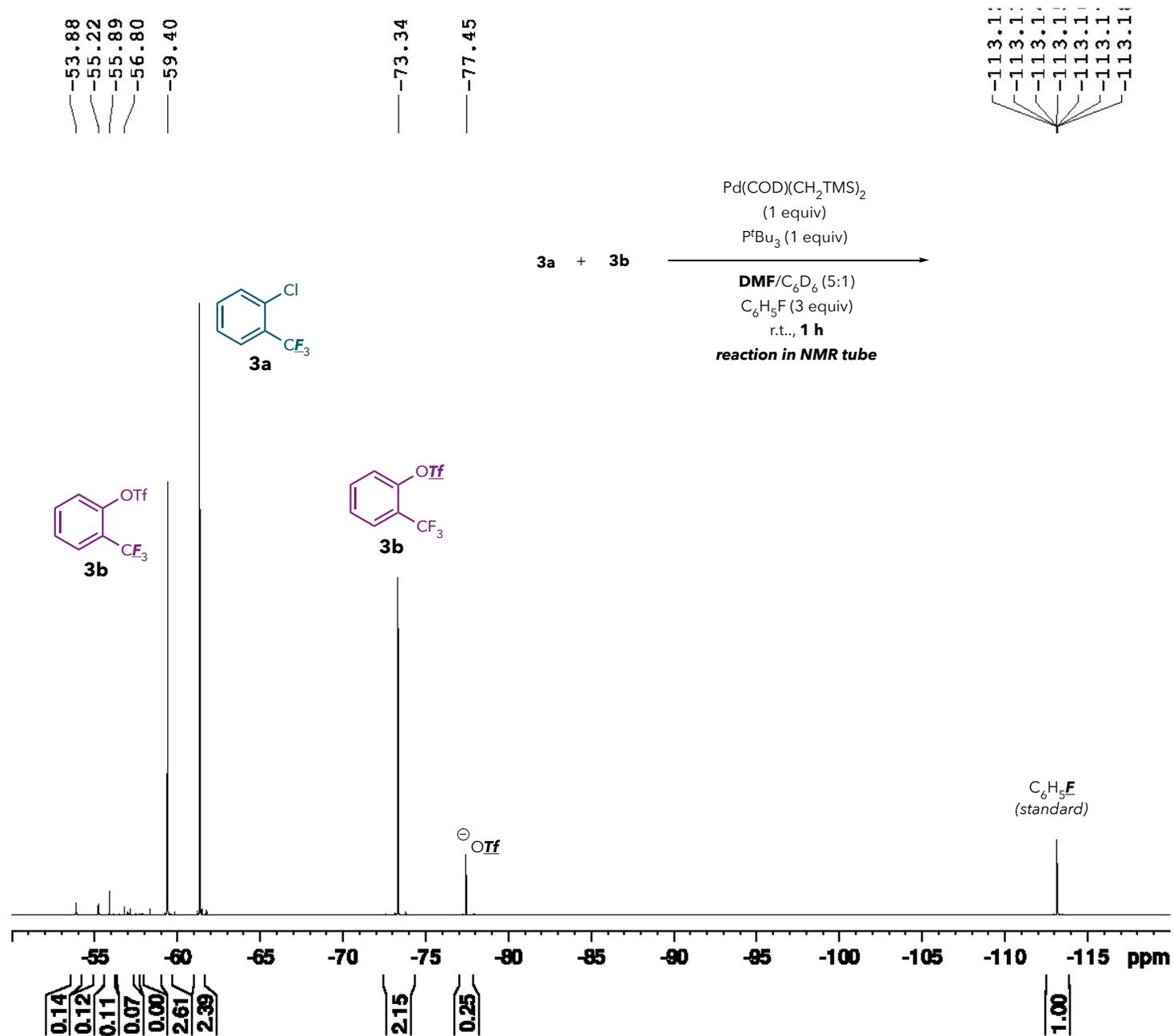


Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-43-30min
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211117
 Time 9.29 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 81521.742 Hz
 FIDRES 2.487846 Hz
 AQ 0.4019541 sec
 RG 190.44
 DW 6.133 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 202.4866909 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 4.00 usec
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 40.26200104 W
 SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 11.44699955 W
 PLW12 0.25756001 W
 PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 202.4968157 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40





Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-43-1h
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211117
 Time 9.56 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgflgn
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 113636.367 Hz
 FIDRES 1.733953 Hz
 AQ 0.5767168 sec
 RG 15.61
 DW 4.400 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 470.6394024 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 15.00 usec
 PLW1 11.70800018 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 470.6858656 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

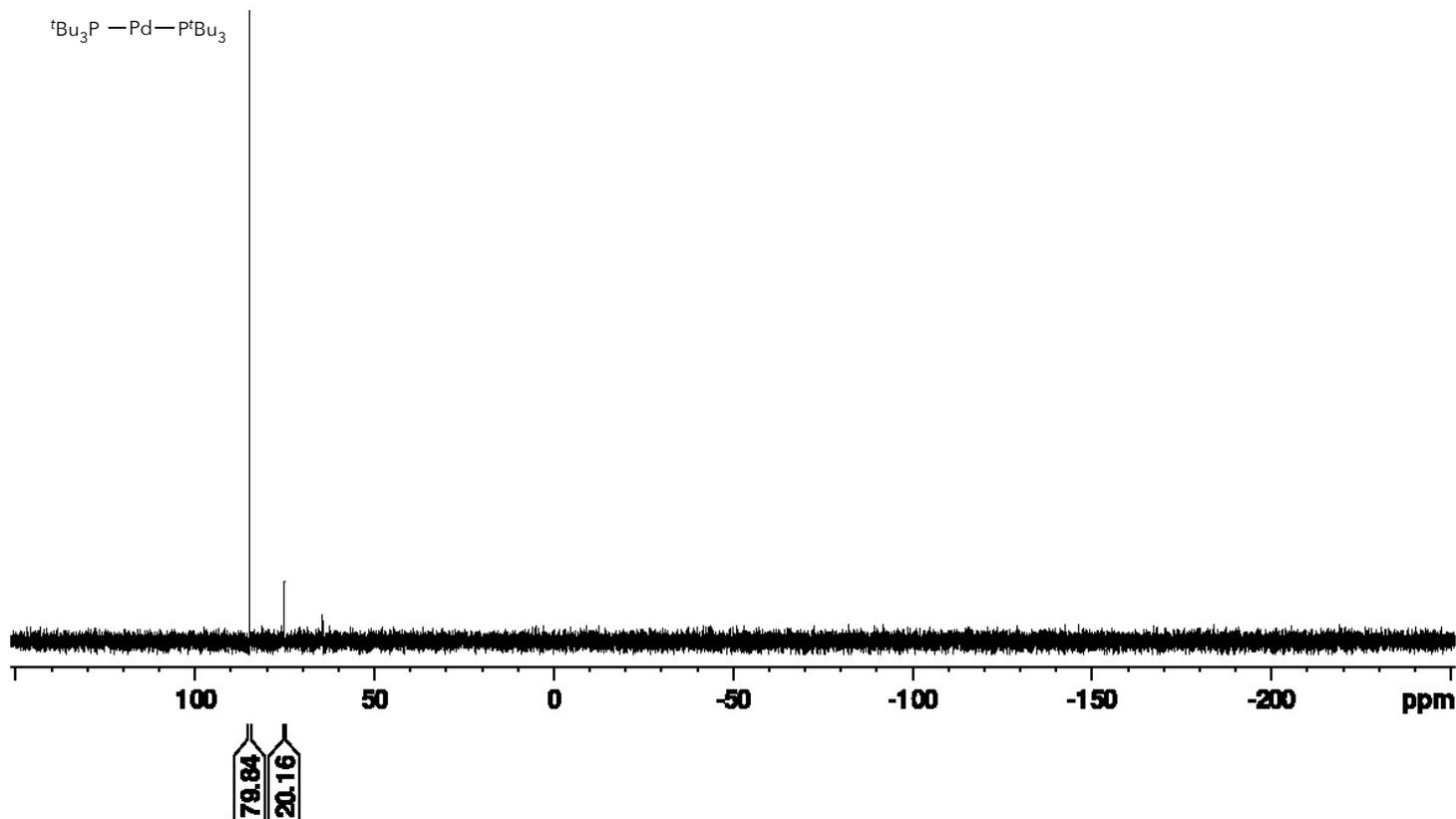
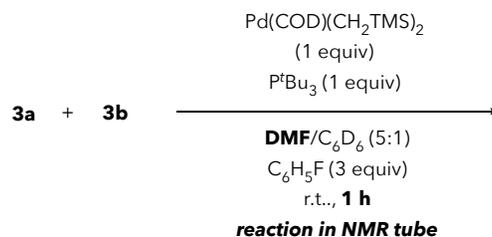


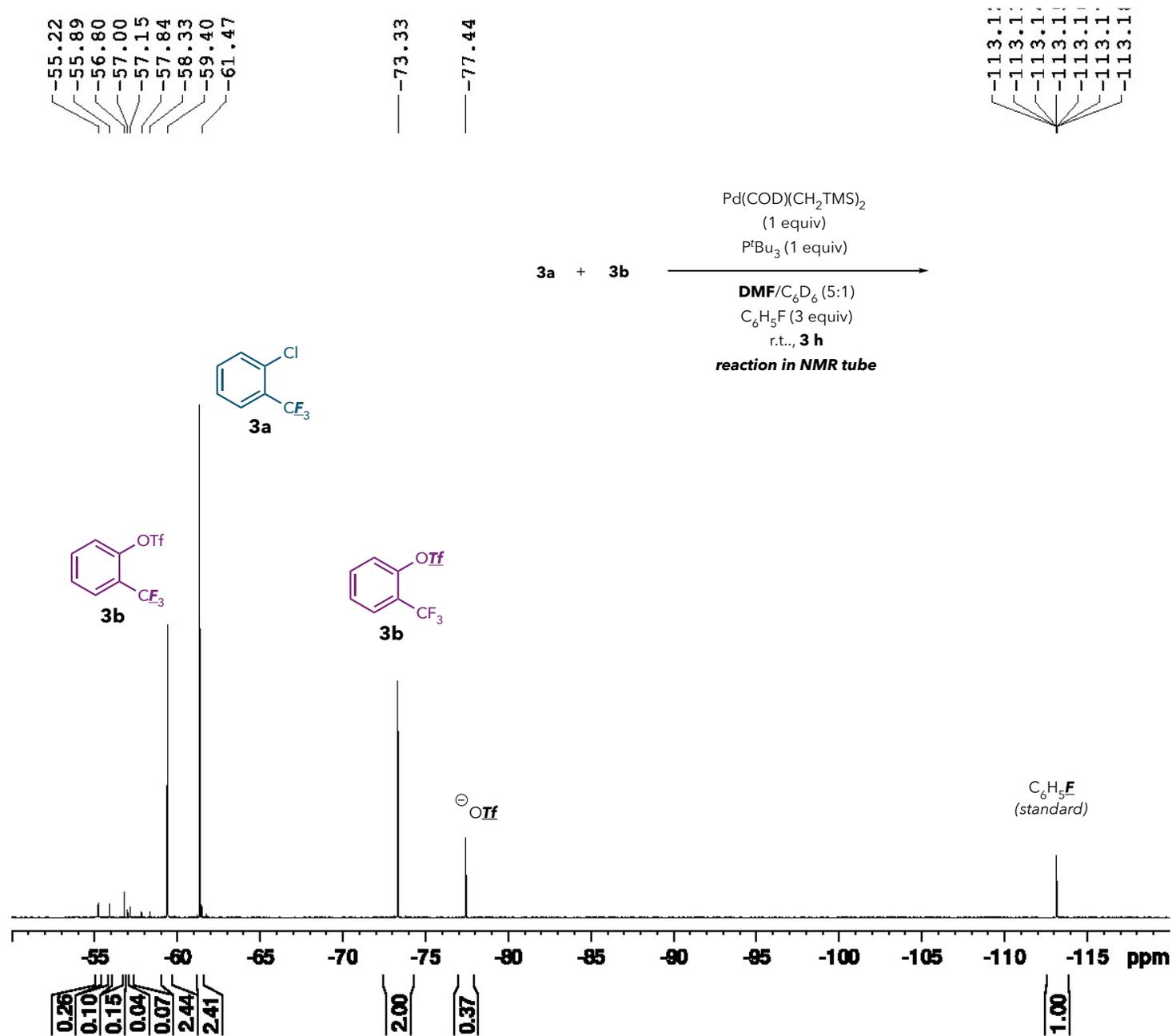
Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-43-1h
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211117
 Time 9.59 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 81521.742 Hz
 FIDRES 2.487846 Hz
 AQ 0.4019541 sec
 RG 190.44
 DW 6.133 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 202.4866909 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 4.00 usec
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 40.26200104 W
 SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 80.00 usec
 PLW2 11.44699955 W
 PLW12 0.25756001 W
 PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 202.4968157 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

84.89
 75.08
 64.40





Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-43-3h
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211117
 Time 11.59 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgfglqn
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 113636.367 Hz
 FIDRES 1.733953 Hz
 AQ 0.5767168 sec
 RG 15.61
 DW 4.400 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 470.6394024 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 15.00 usec
 PLW1 11.70800018 W

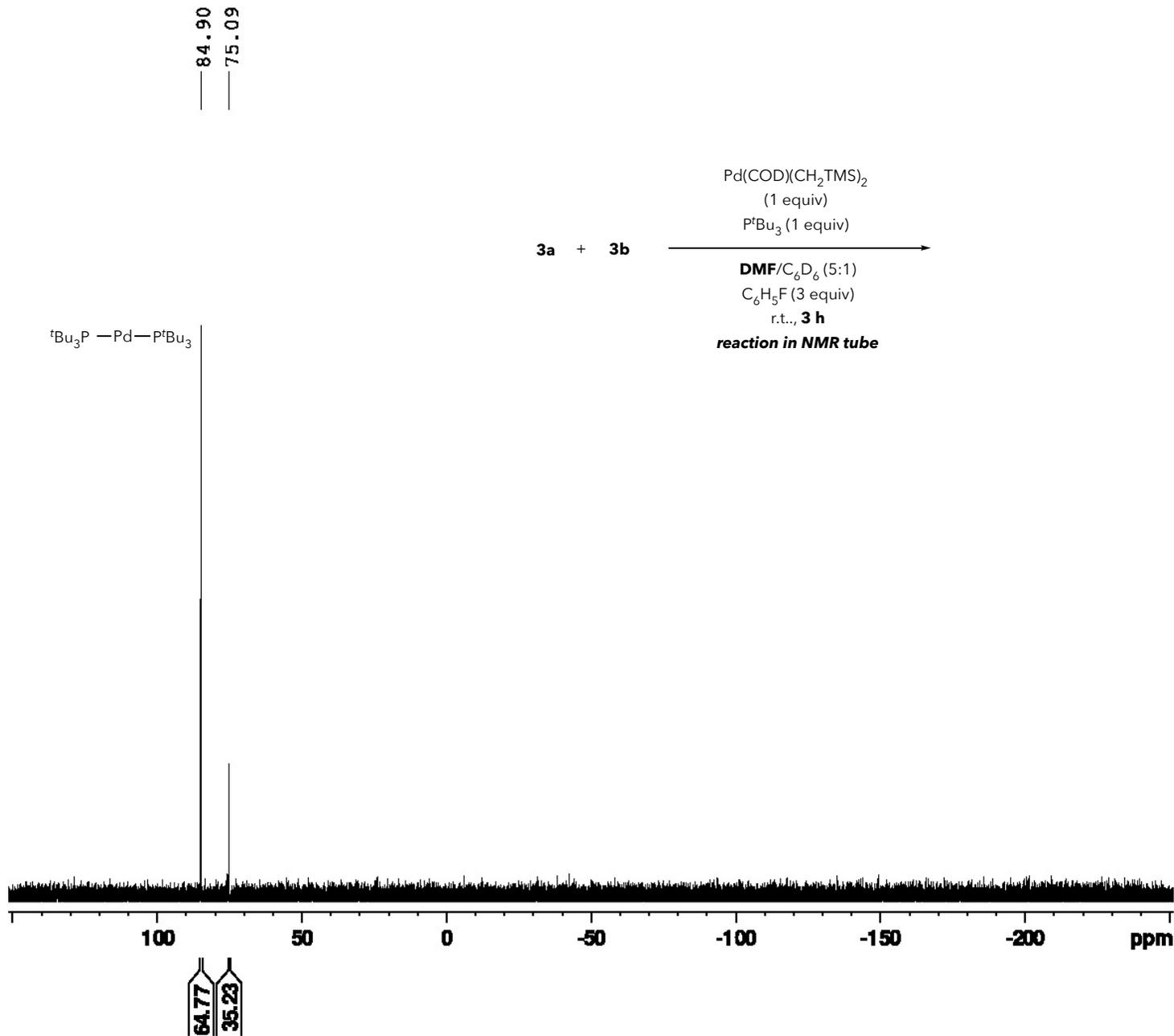
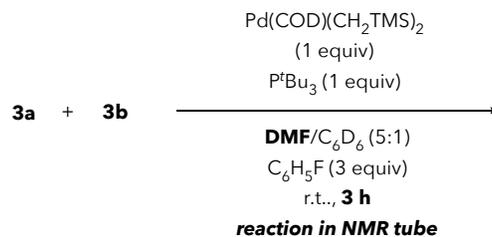
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 470.6858650 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

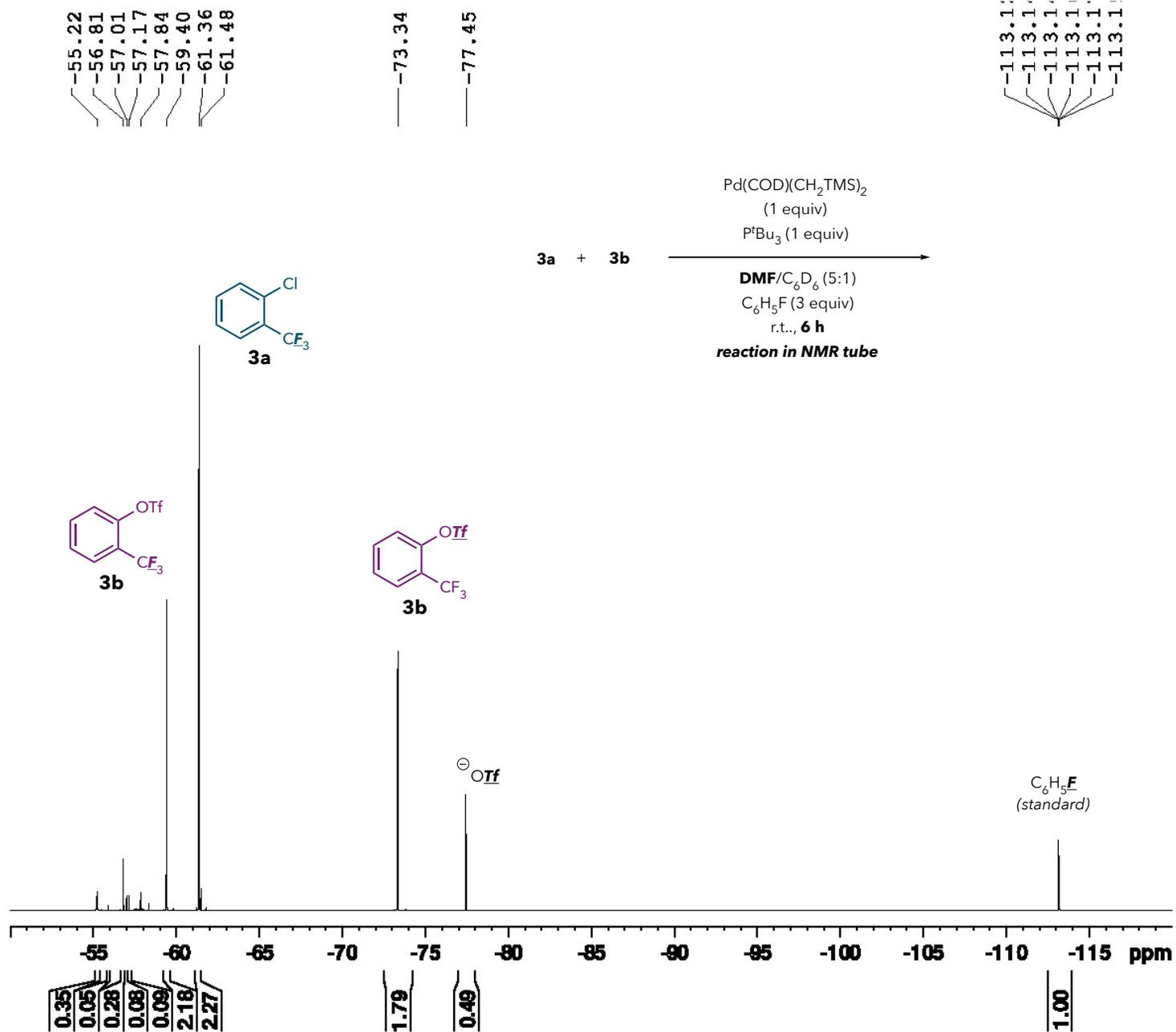


Current Data Parameters
NAME 6-SMR-43-3h
EXPNO 11
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20211117
Time 12.03 h
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT C6D6
NS 16
DS 4
SWH 81521.742 Hz
FIDRES 2.487846 Hz
AQ 0.4019541 sec
RG 190.44
DW 6.133 usec
DE 18.00 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 202.4866909 MHz
NUC1 31P
P0 4.00 usec
P1 12.00 usec
PLW1 40.26200104 W
SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
NUC2 1H
CPDPRG[2] waltz16
PCPD2 80.00 usec
PLW2 11.44699955 W
PLW12 0.25756001 W
PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 202.4968157 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40





Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-43-65
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211117
 Time 15.03 h
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
 PULPROG zgfglqn
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 113636.367 Hz
 FIDRES 1.733953 Hz
 AQ 0.5767168 sec
 RG 15.61
 DW 4.400 usec
 DE 18.00 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 470.6394024 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 15.00 usec
 PLW1 11.70800018 W

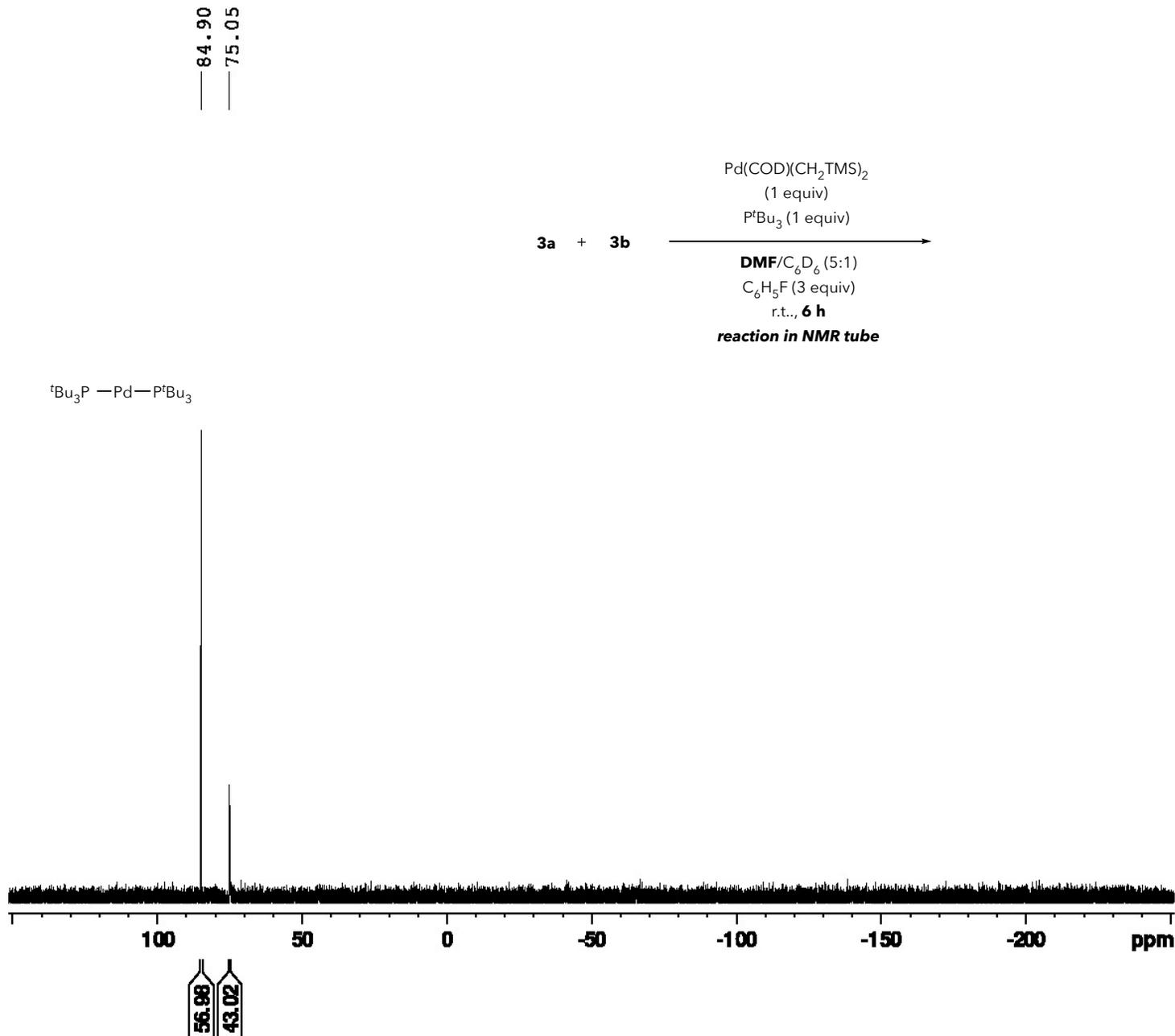
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 470.6858683 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



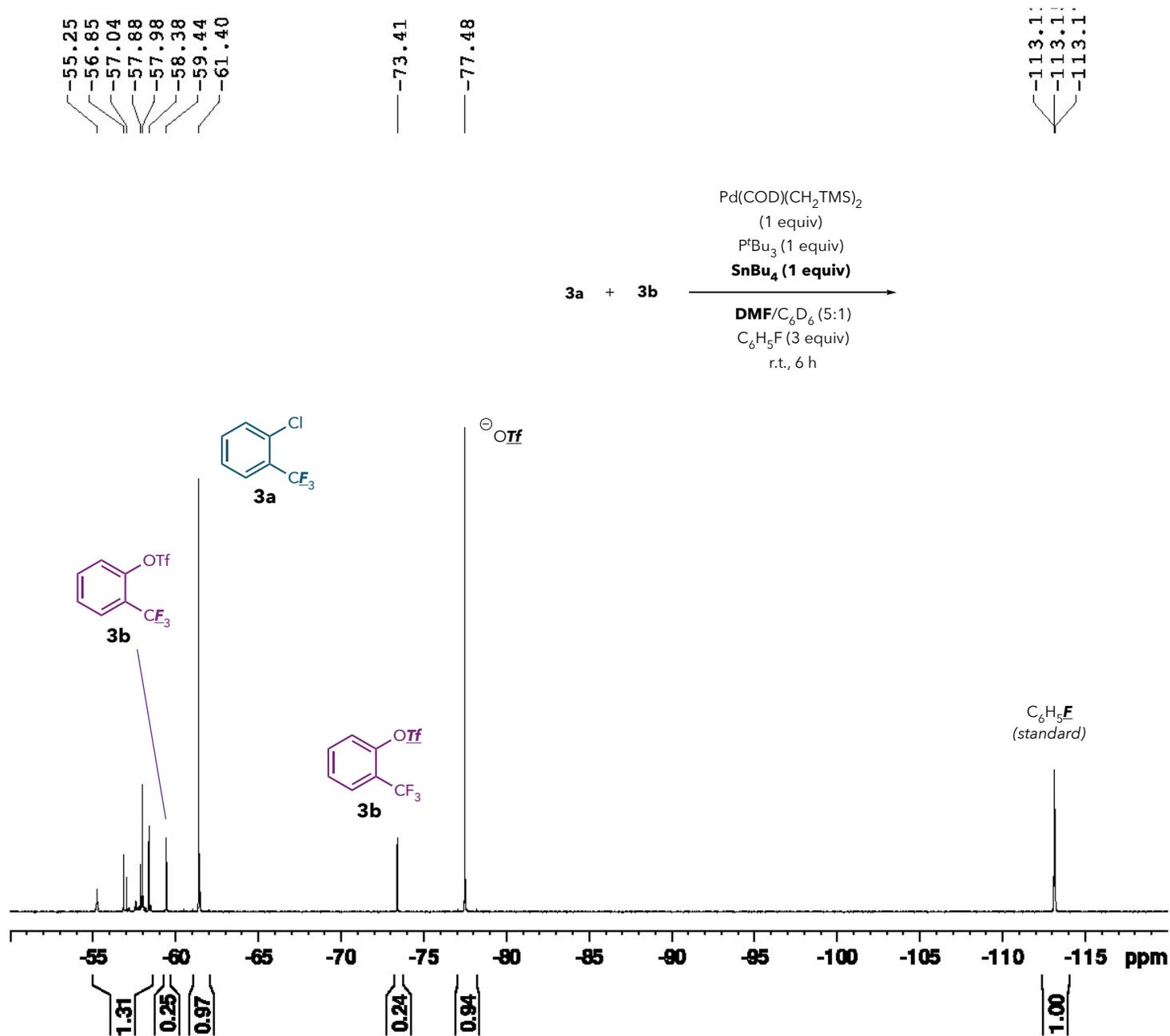
Current Data Parameters
NAME 6-SMR-43-65
EXPNO 11
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20211117
Time 15.06 h
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD Z125869_0055 (
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT C6D6
NS 16
DS 4
SWH 81521.742 Hz
FIDRES 2.487846 Hz
AQ 0.4019541 sec
RG 190.44
DW 6.133 usec
DE 18.00 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 202.4866909 MHz
NUC1 31P
P0 4.00 usec
P1 12.00 usec
PLW1 40.26200104 W
SFO2 500.2320009 MHz
NUC2 1H
CPDPRG[2] waltz16
PCPD2 80.00 usec
PLW2 11.44699955 W
PLW12 0.25756001 W
PLW13 0.12955000 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 202.4968157 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40



4. Reactions in the Presence of Additives

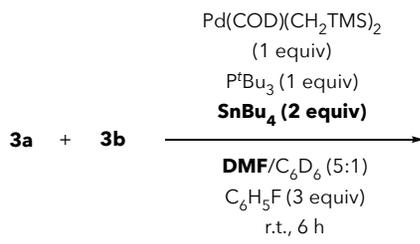
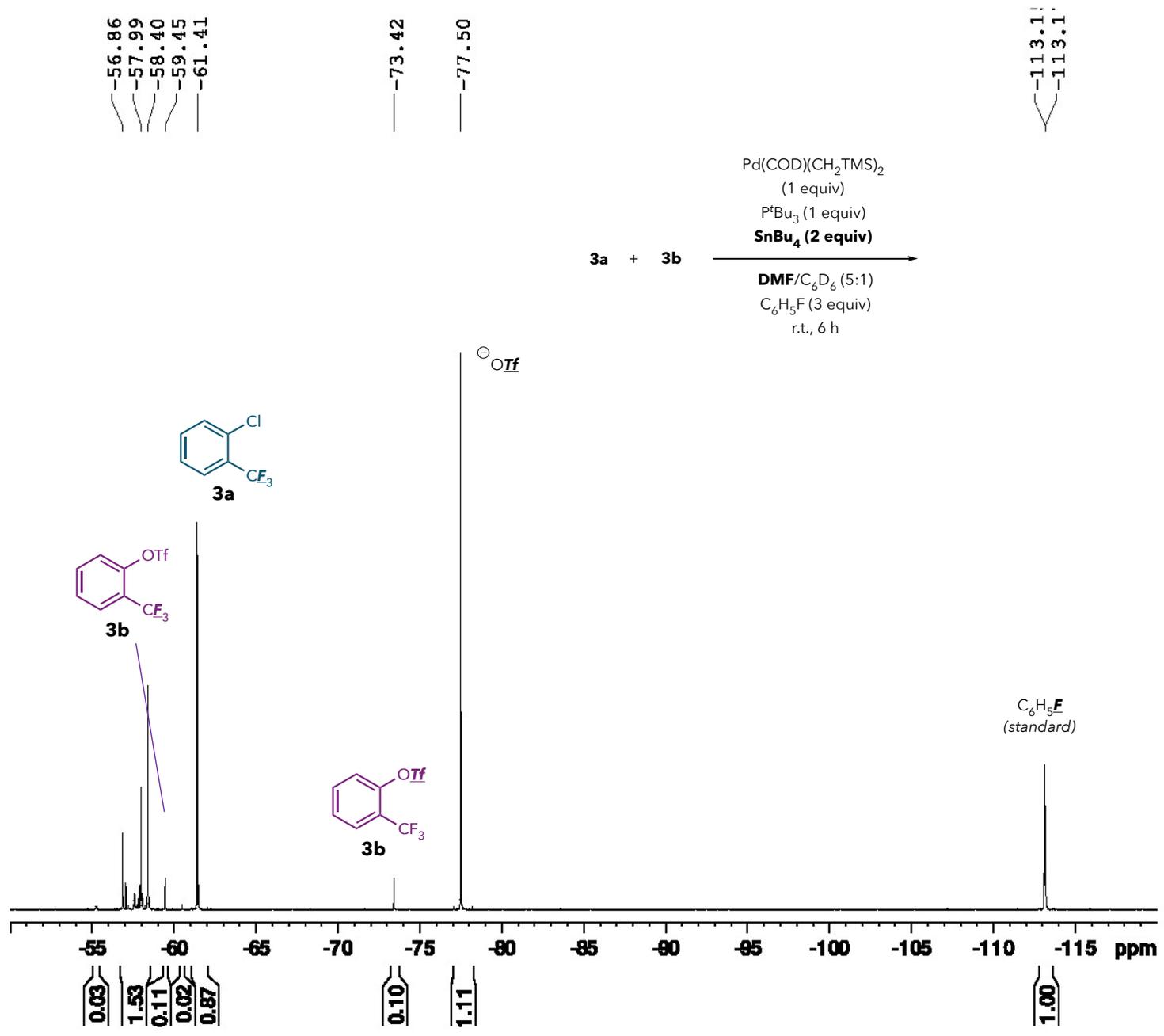


Current Data Parameters
 NAME ER-6-70-1_1SnBu4
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20200831
 Time 7.31
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zgfglqn
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 64
 DS 0
 SWH 50125.312 Hz
 FIDRES 1.529703 Hz
 AQ 0.3268608 sec
 RG 3649.1
 DW 9.975 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 683.2 K
 D1 1.50000000 sec
 TD0 1

CHANNEL f1
 NUC1 19F
 P1 9.00 usec
 PL1 0 dB
 SFO1 282.4250465 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 282.4416810 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



Current Data Parameters
 NAME ER-6-70-3_2SnBu4
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20200831
 Time 7.37
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zgfg
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 64
 DS 0
 SWH 50125.312 Hz
 FIDRES 1.529703 Hz
 AQ 0.3268608 sec
 RG 3649.1
 DW 9.975 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 683.2 K
 D1 1.50000000 sec
 TD0 1

CHANNEL f1
 NUC1 19F
 P1 9.00 usec
 PL1 0 dB
 SFO1 282.4250465 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 282.4416834 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

-58.03
-58.44
-59.49
-61.45

-73.45
-77.53

-113.11
-113.11
-113.11
-113.20

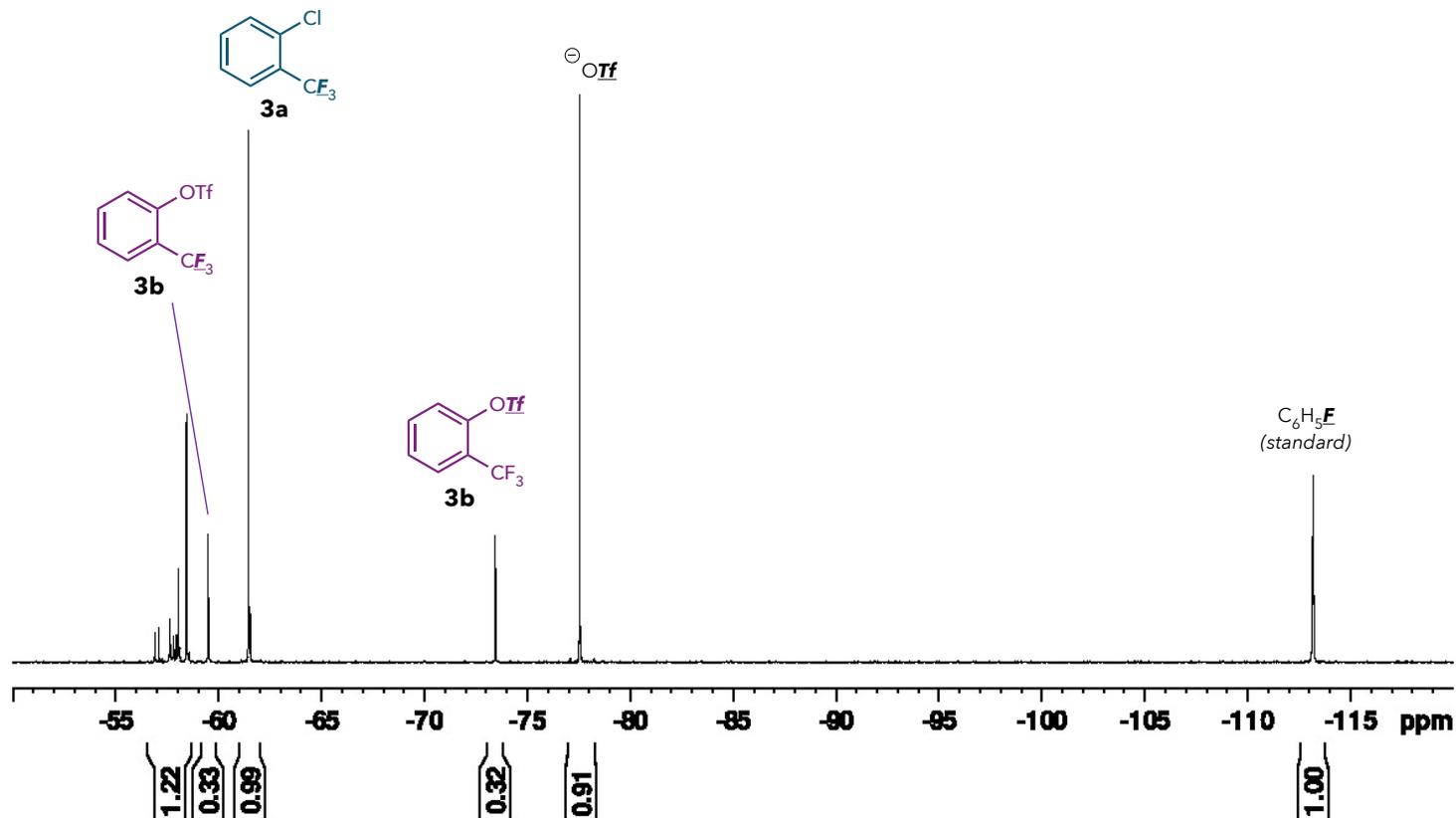
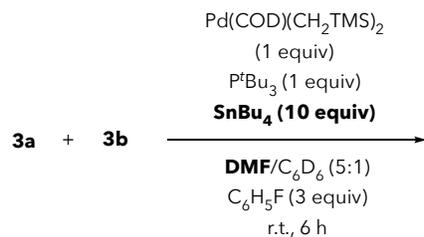


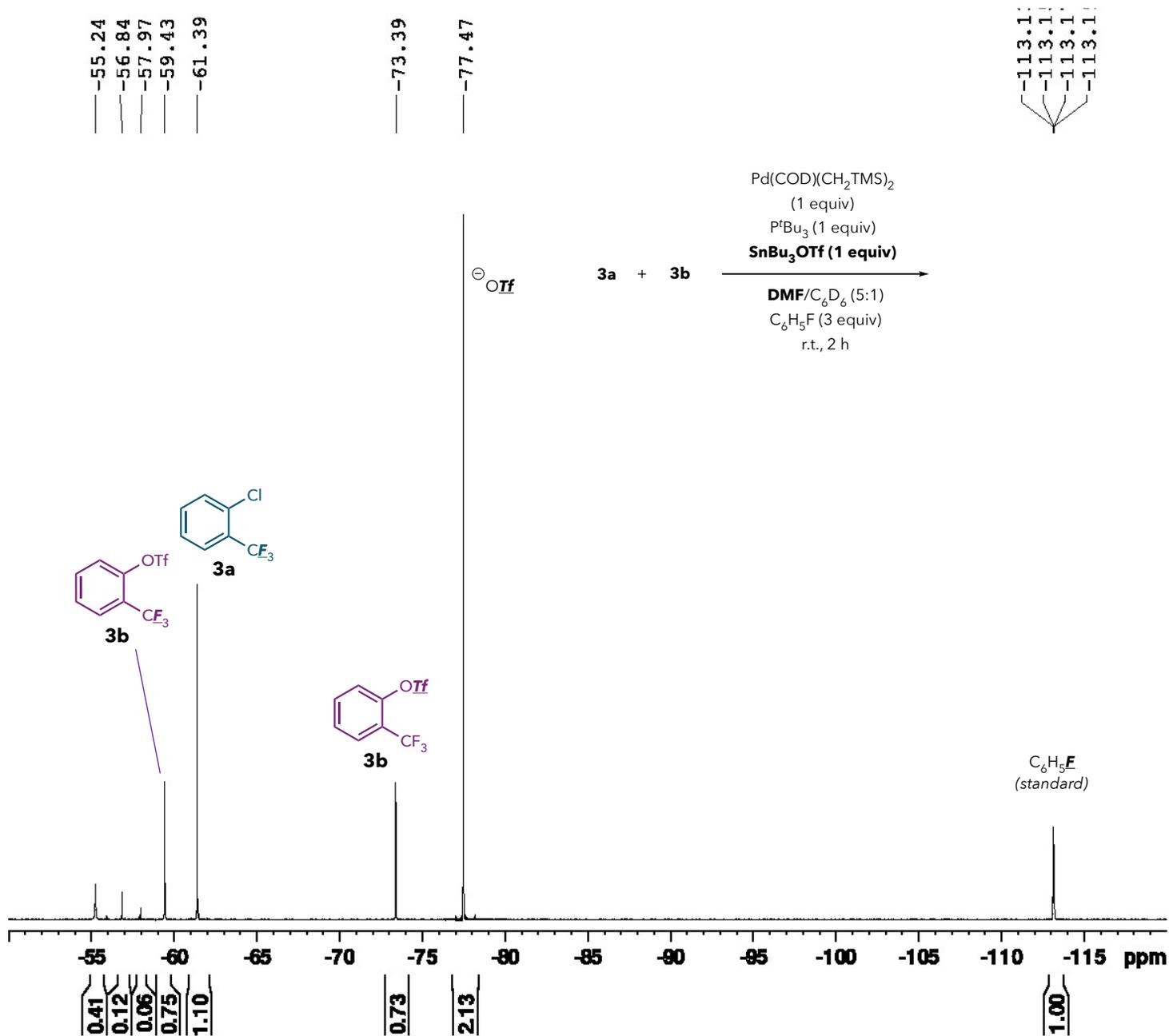
Current Data Parameters
NAME ER-6-70-5_10SnBu4
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20200831
Time 7.43
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG zgfglqn
TD 32768
SOLVENT C6D6
NS 64
DS 0
SWH 50125.312 Hz
FIDRES 1.529703 Hz
AQ 0.3268608 sec
RG 2580.3
DW 9.975 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 683.2 K
D1 1.50000000 sec
TD0 1

CHANNEL f1
NUC1 19F
P1 9.00 usec
PL1 0 dB
SFO1 282.4250465 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 282.4416899 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00



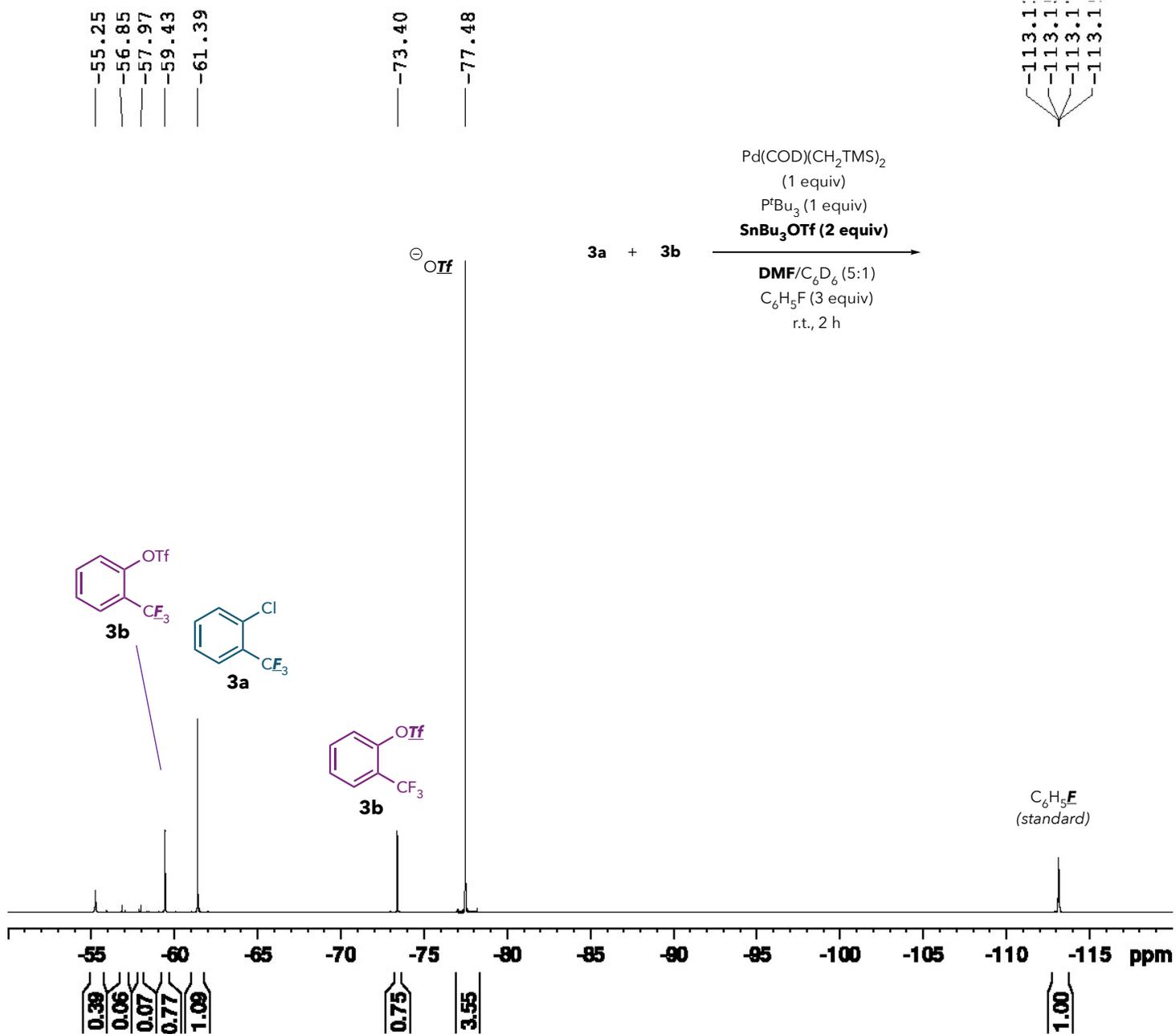


Current Data Parameters
 NAME ER-6-81_CA_1SnBu3OTf
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20201026
 Time 7.51
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zgfg1qn
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 64
 DS 0
 SWH 50125.312 Hz
 FIDRES 1.529703 Hz
 AQ 0.3268608 sec
 RG 2580.3
 DW 9.975 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 683.2 K
 D1 1.50000000 sec
 TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 19F
 P1 9.00 usec
 PL1 0 dB
 SF01 282.4250465 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 282.4416787 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

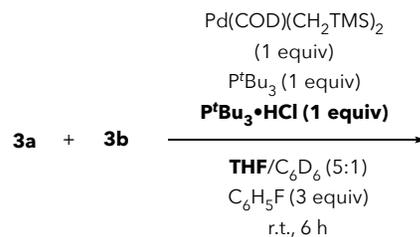
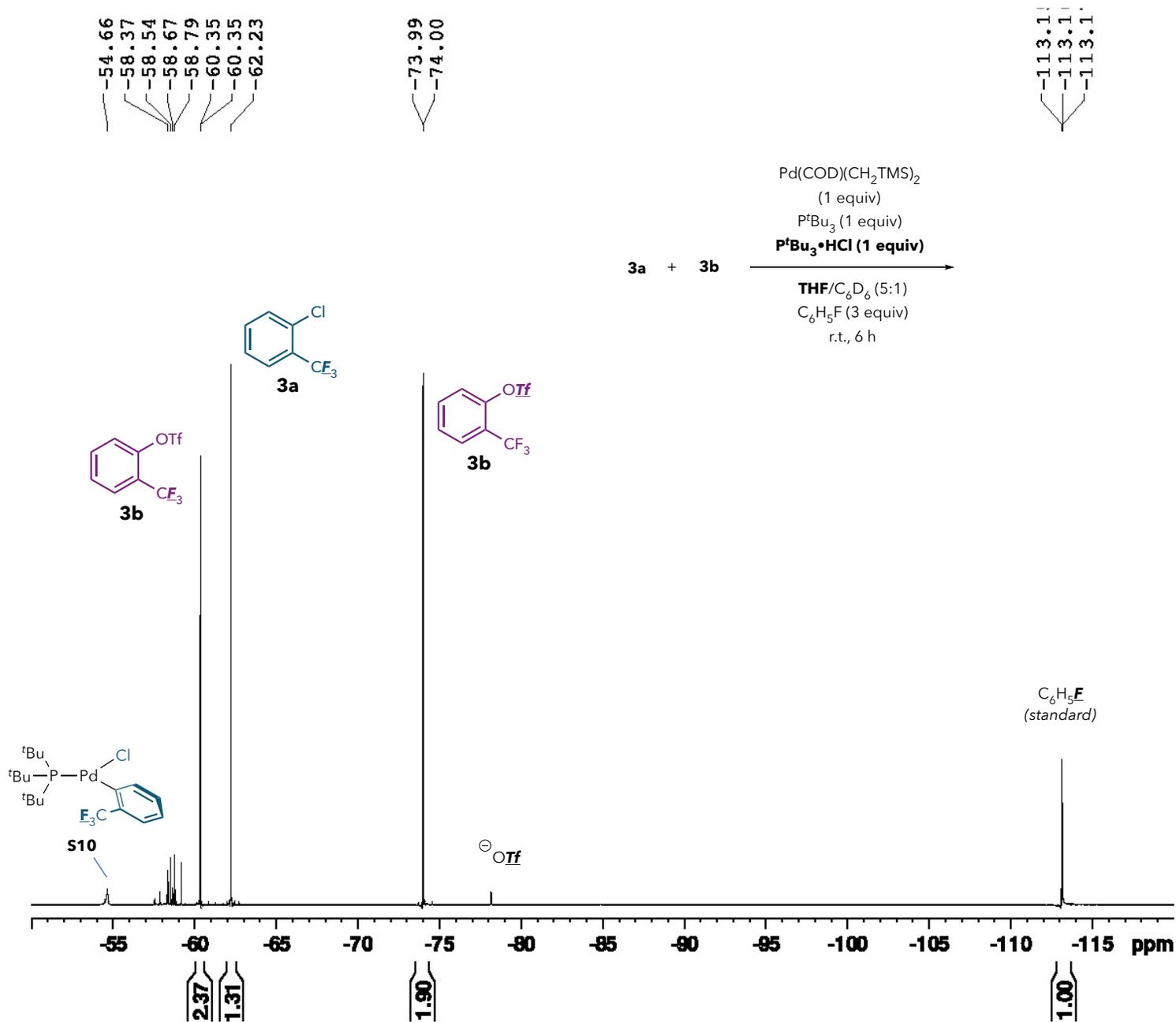


Current Data Parameters
 NAME ER-6-81_CA_2SnBu3OTf
 EXPNO 3
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20201026
 Time 7.55
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 64
 DS 0
 SWH 50125.312 Hz
 FIDRES 1.529703 Hz
 AQ 0.3268608 sec
 RG 2580.3
 DW 9.975 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 683.2 K
 D1 1.5000000 sec
 TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 19F
 P1 9.00 usec
 PL1 0 dB
 SF01 282.4250465 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 282.4416809 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



Current Data Parameters

NAME	6-SMR-6-3
EXPNO	10
PROCNO	2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter

Date_	20210912
Time	17.49 h
INSTRUM	Avance Neo
PROBHD	Z152088_0031 (
PULPROG	zg
TD	130892
SOLVENT	C6D6
NS	16
DS	4
SWH	90909.094 Hz
FIDRES	1.389070 Hz
AQ	0.7199060 sec
RG	101
DW	5.500 usec
DE	6.50 usec
TE	298.0 K
D1	1.00000000 sec
TD0	1
SFO1	376.4607164 MHz
NUC1	19F
P1	12.00 usec
PLW1	31.08900070 W

F2 - Processing parameters

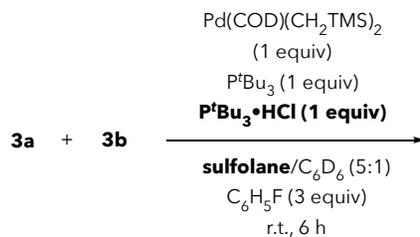
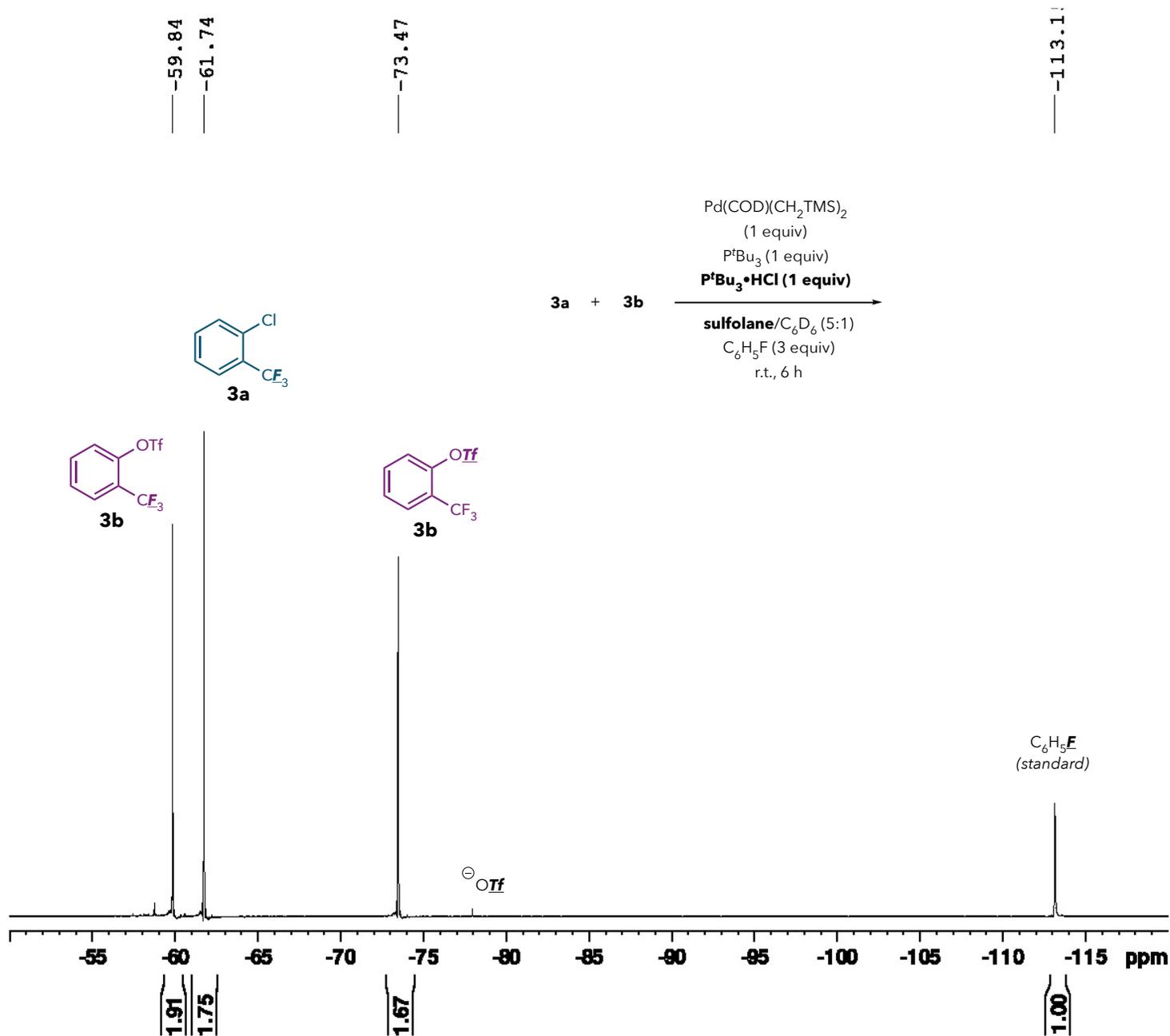
SI	65536
SF	376.4979689 MHz
WDW	EM
SSB	0
LB	0.30 Hz
GB	0
PC	1.00

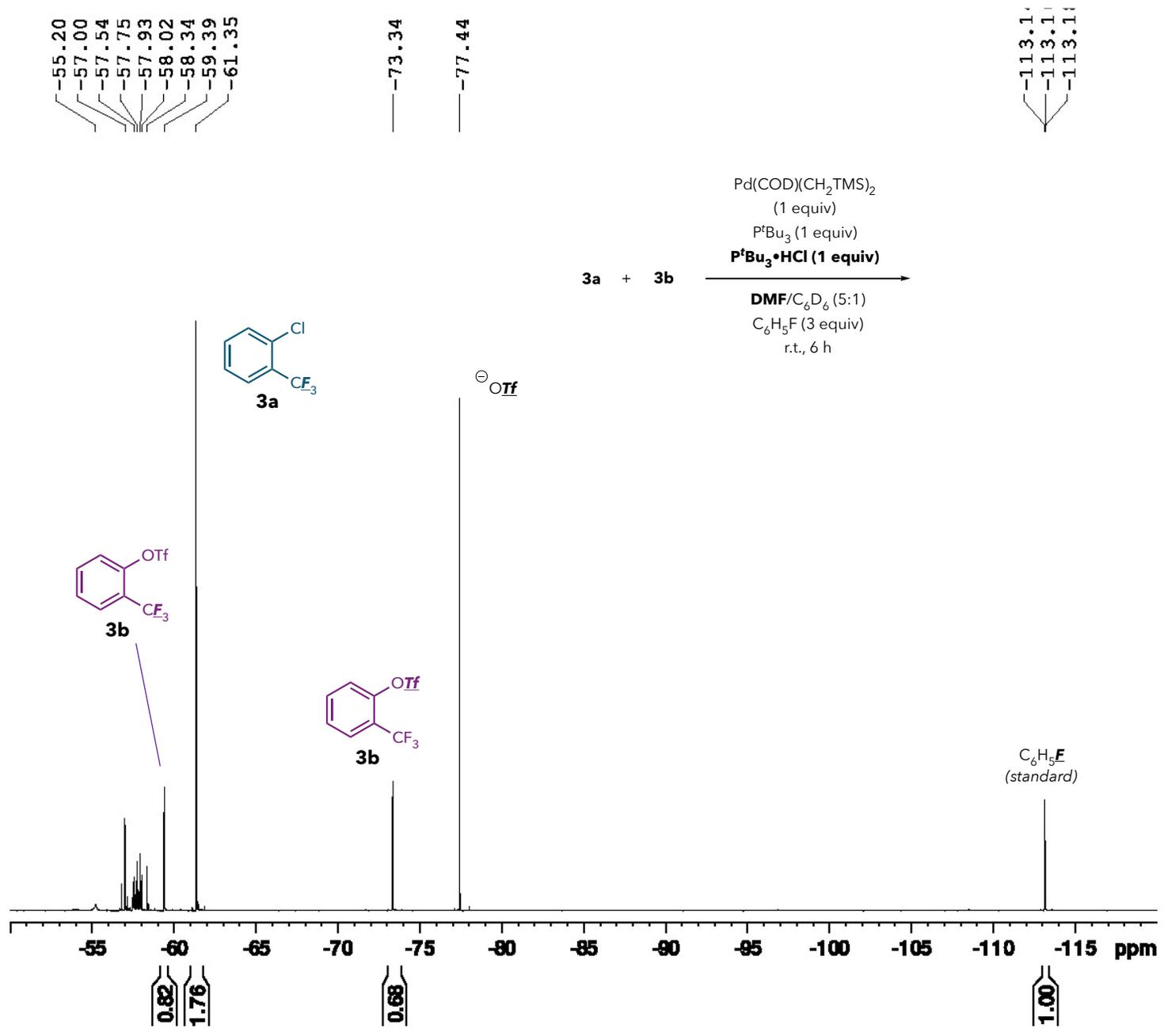


Current Data Parameters
NAME 6-SMR-6-7
EXPNO 10
PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20210912
Time 18.08 h
INSTRUM Avance Neo
PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
PULPROG zg
TD 130892
SOLVENT C6D6
NS 16
DS 4
SWH 90909.094 Hz
FIDRES 1.389070 Hz
AQ 0.7199060 sec
RG 101
DW 5.500 usec
DE 6.50 usec
TE 298.0 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
NUC1 19F
P1 12.00 usec
PLW1 31.08900070 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 376.4982233 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00





$\text{Pd}(\text{COD})(\text{CH}_2\text{TMS})_2$
 (1 equiv)
 P^tBu_3 (1 equiv)
 $\text{P}^t\text{Bu}_3 \cdot \text{HCl}$ (1 equiv)

$\text{DMF}/\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ (5:1)
 $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{F}$ (3 equiv)
 r.t., 6 h

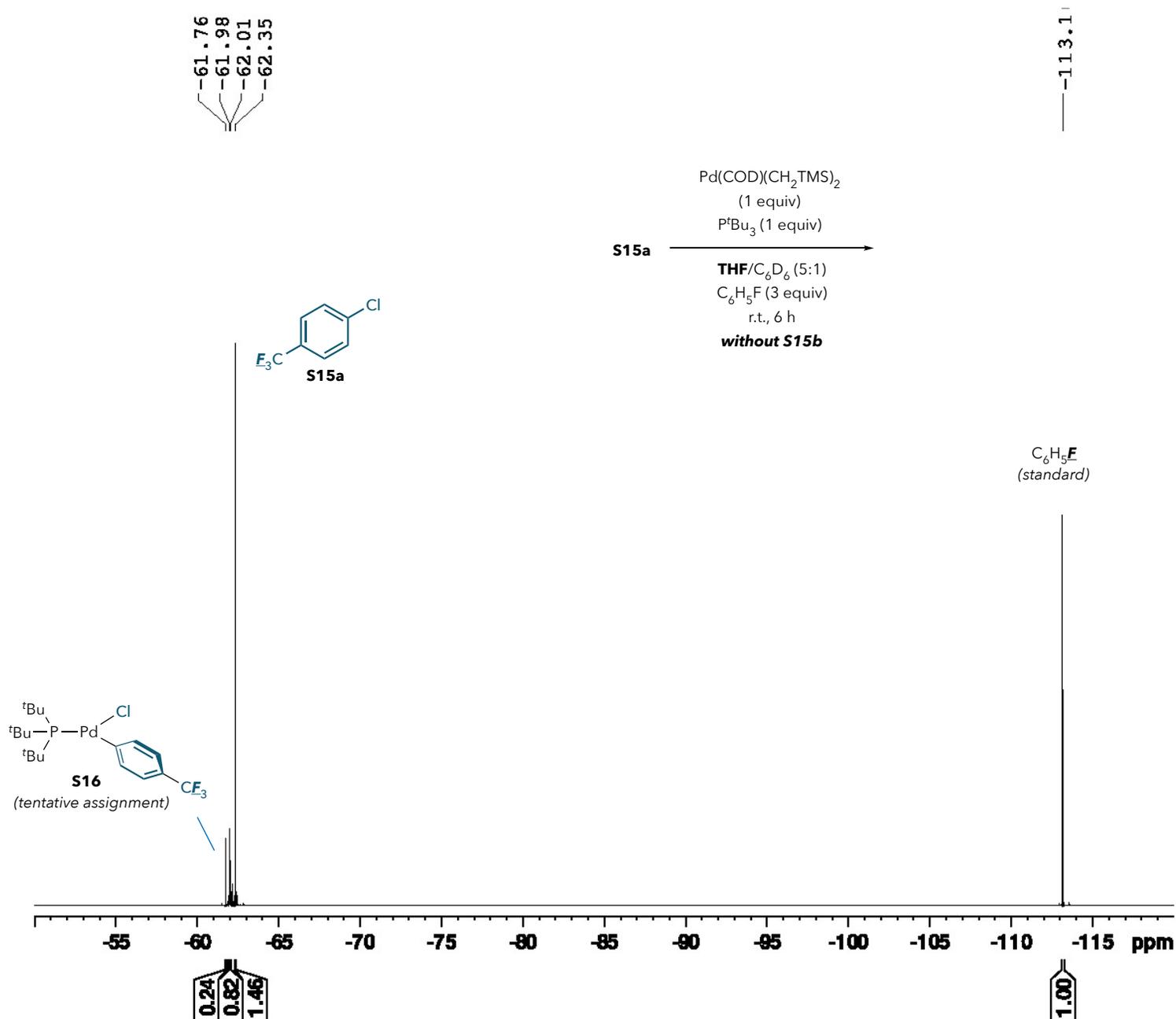


Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-6-11
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20210912
 Time 18.27 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 ()
 PULPROG zg
 TD 130892
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 90909.094 Hz
 FIDRES 1.389070 Hz
 AQ 0.7199060 sec
 RG 101
 DW 5.500 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 31.08900070 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 376.4978866 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

C. Stoichiometric Oxidative Addition Studies with S15a and S15b



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-37-3
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211112
 Time 15.41 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgig
 TD 130892
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 90909.094 Hz
 FIDRES 1.389070 Hz
 AQ 0.7199060 sec
 RG 101
 DW 5.500 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.1 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 31.08900070 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W

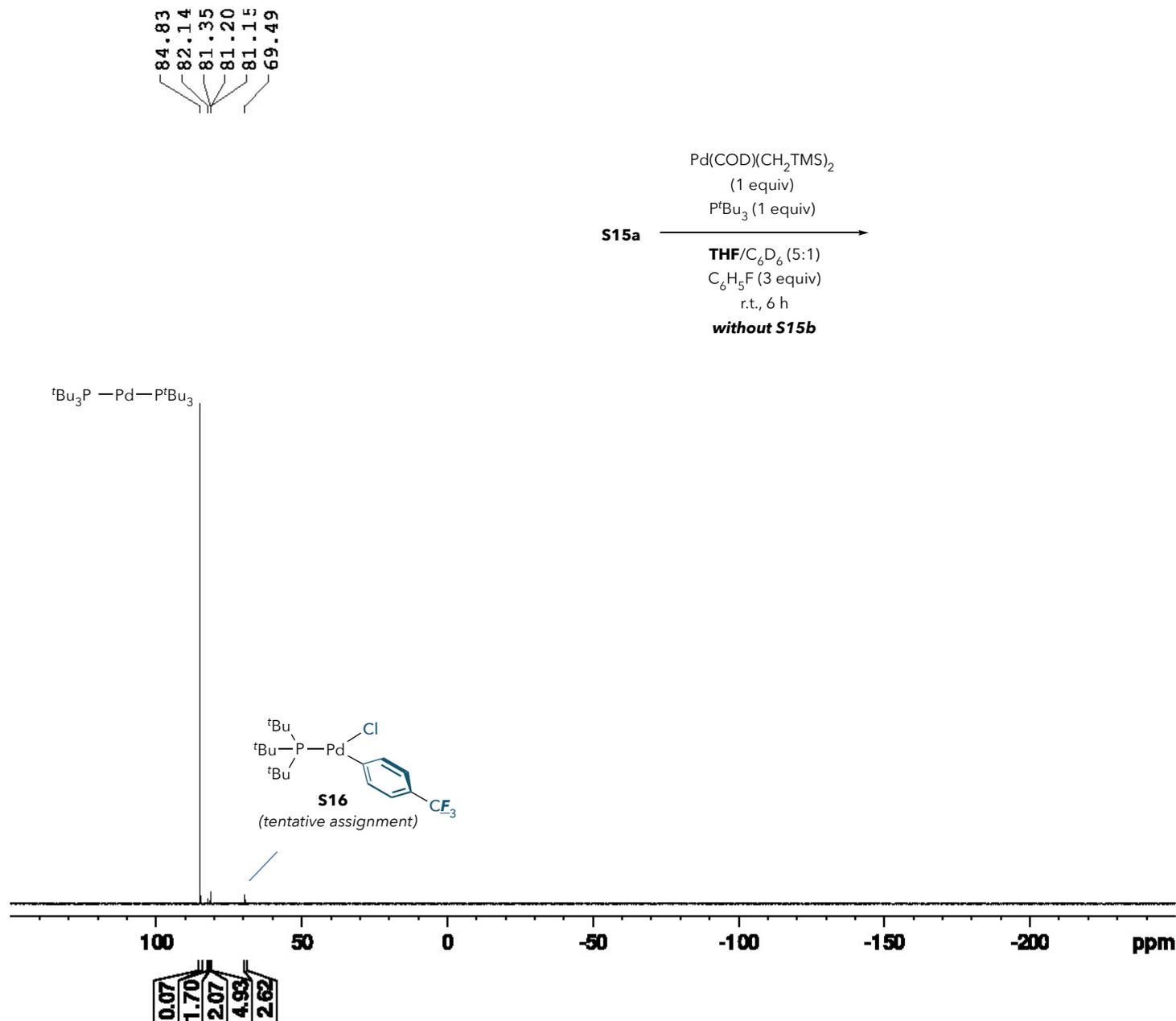
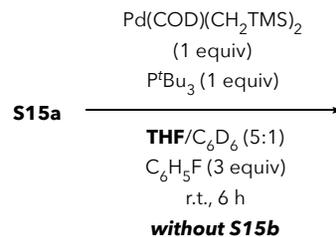
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 376.4979782 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

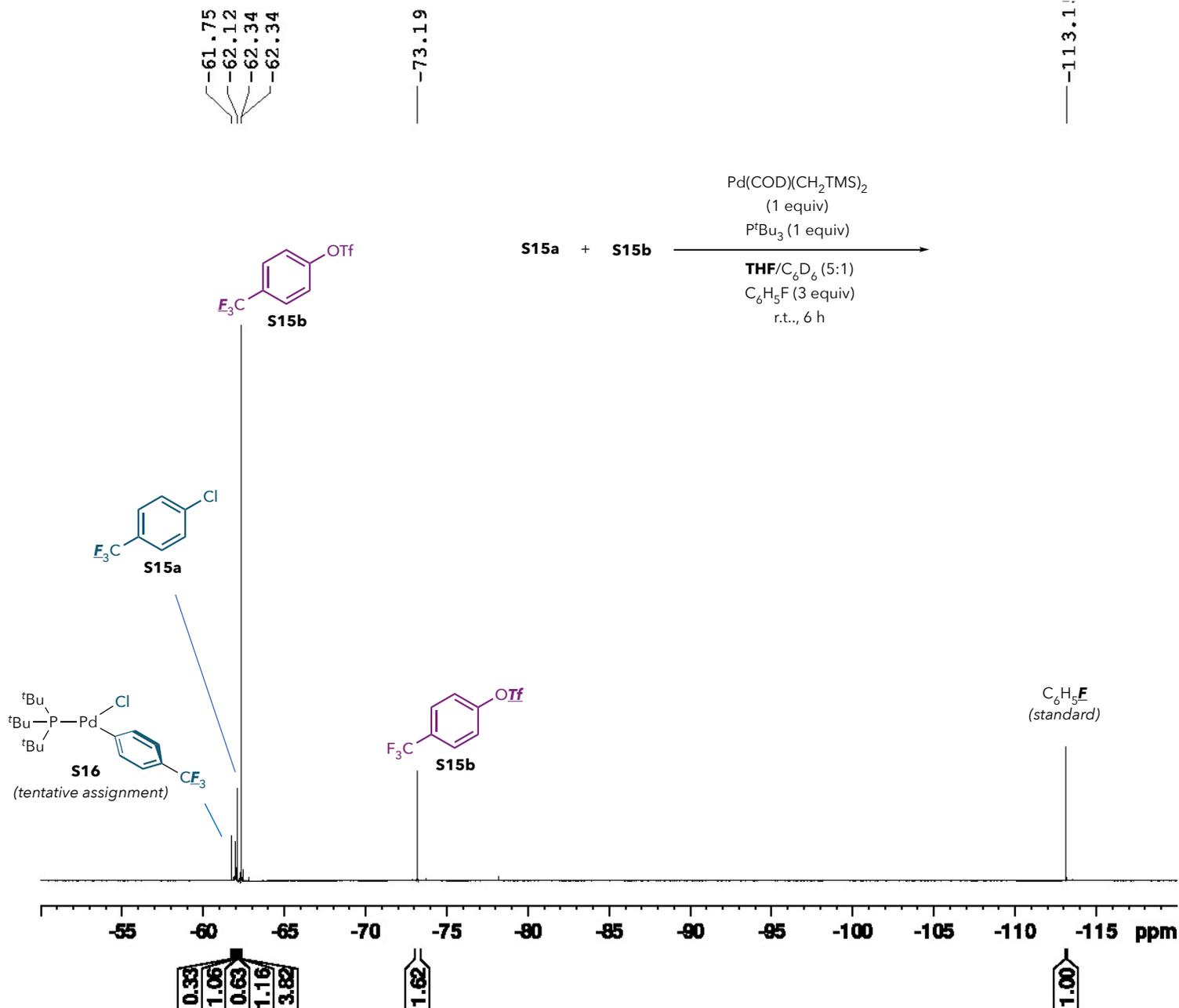


Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-37-4
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211112
 Time 15.56 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 32
 DS 4
 SWH 65789.477 Hz
 FIDRES 2.007735 Hz
 AQ 0.4980736 sec
 RG 101
 DW 7.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 161.9674942 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 45.86100006 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W
 PLW13 0.09552100 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 161.9755930 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40





Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-38-4
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211113
 Time 16.28 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgig
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 90909.094 Hz
 FIDRES 1.387163 Hz
 AQ 0.7208960 sec
 RG 101
 DW 5.500 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.1 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 31.08900070 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W

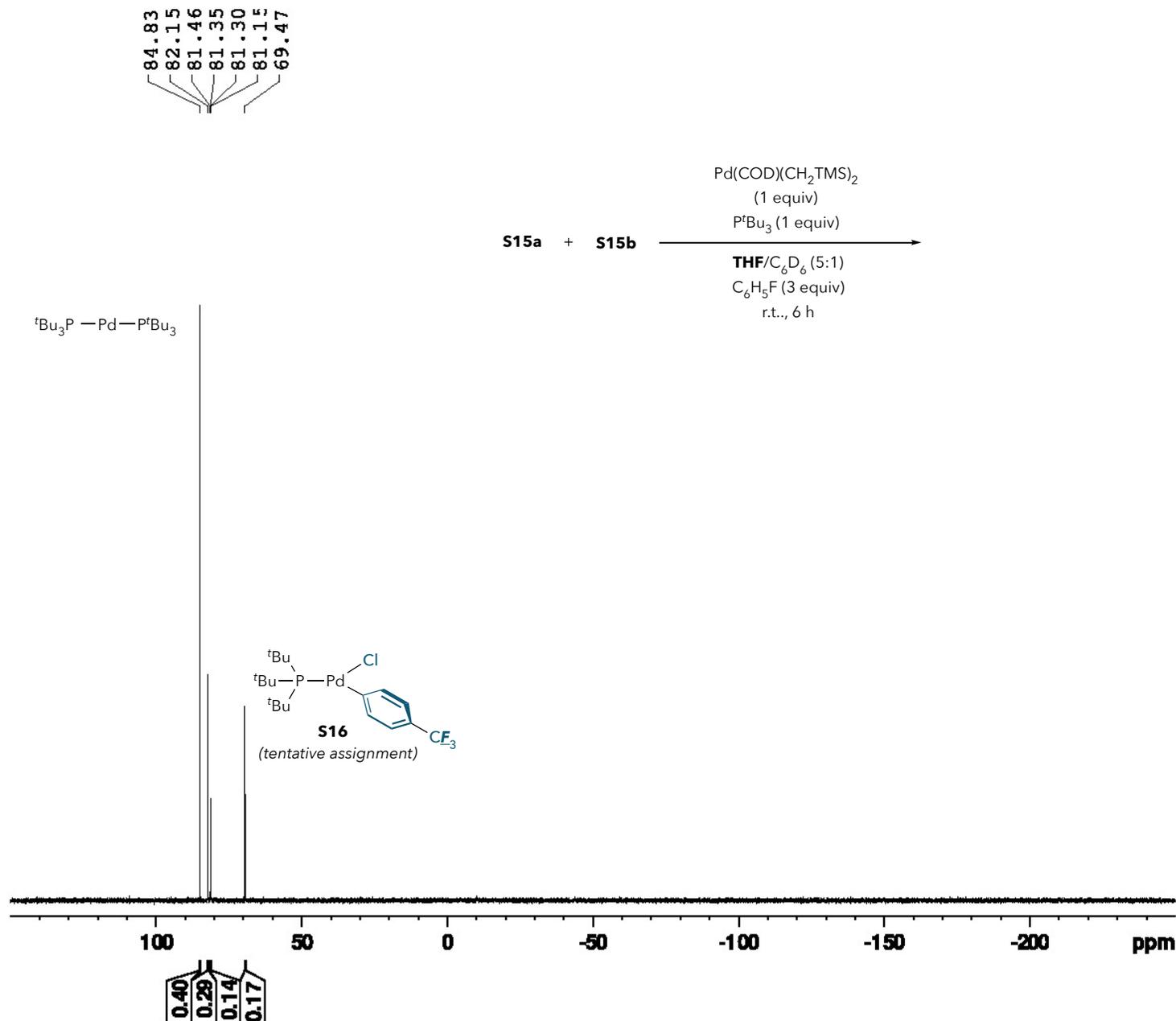
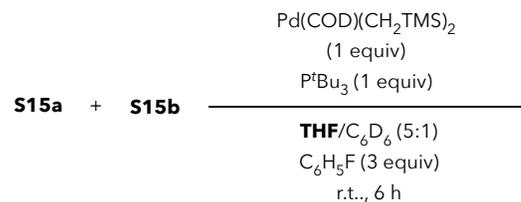
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 376.4979697 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00



Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-38-4
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211113
 Time 16.32 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 32
 DS 4
 SWH 65789.477 Hz
 FIDRES 2.007735 Hz
 AQ 0.4980736 sec
 RG 101
 DW 7.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 161.9674942 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 45.86100006 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W
 PLW13 0.09552100 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 161.9755930 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

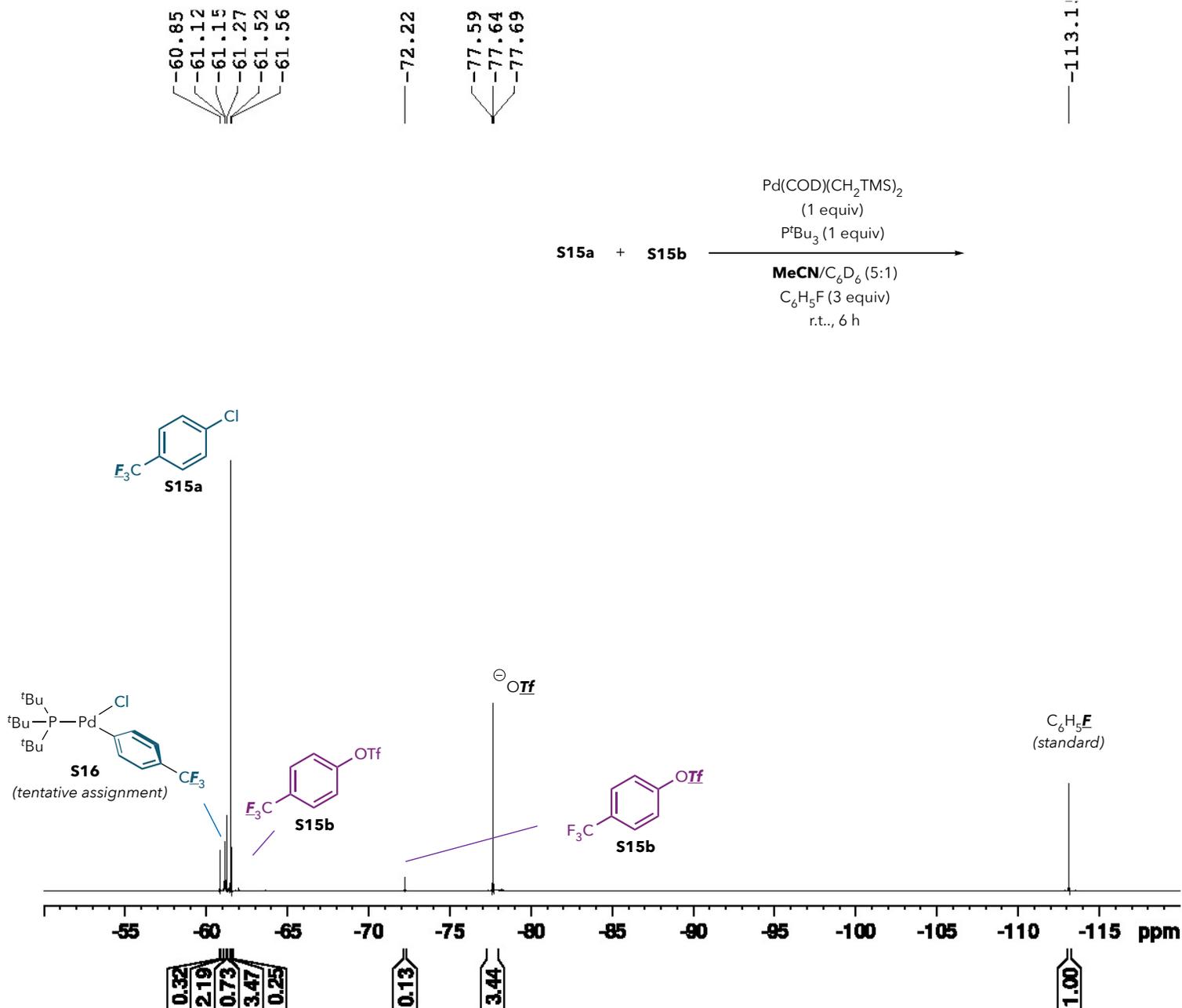
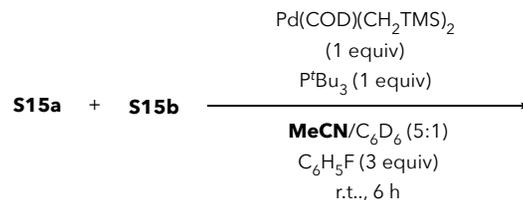




Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-38-7
 EXPNO 10
 PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211113
 Time 16.49 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgig
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 16
 DS 4
 SWH 90909.094 Hz
 FIDRES 1.387163 Hz
 AQ 0.7208960 sec
 RG 101
 DW 5.500 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.1 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
 NUC1 19F
 P1 12.00 usec
 PLW1 31.08900070 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 376.4977288 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

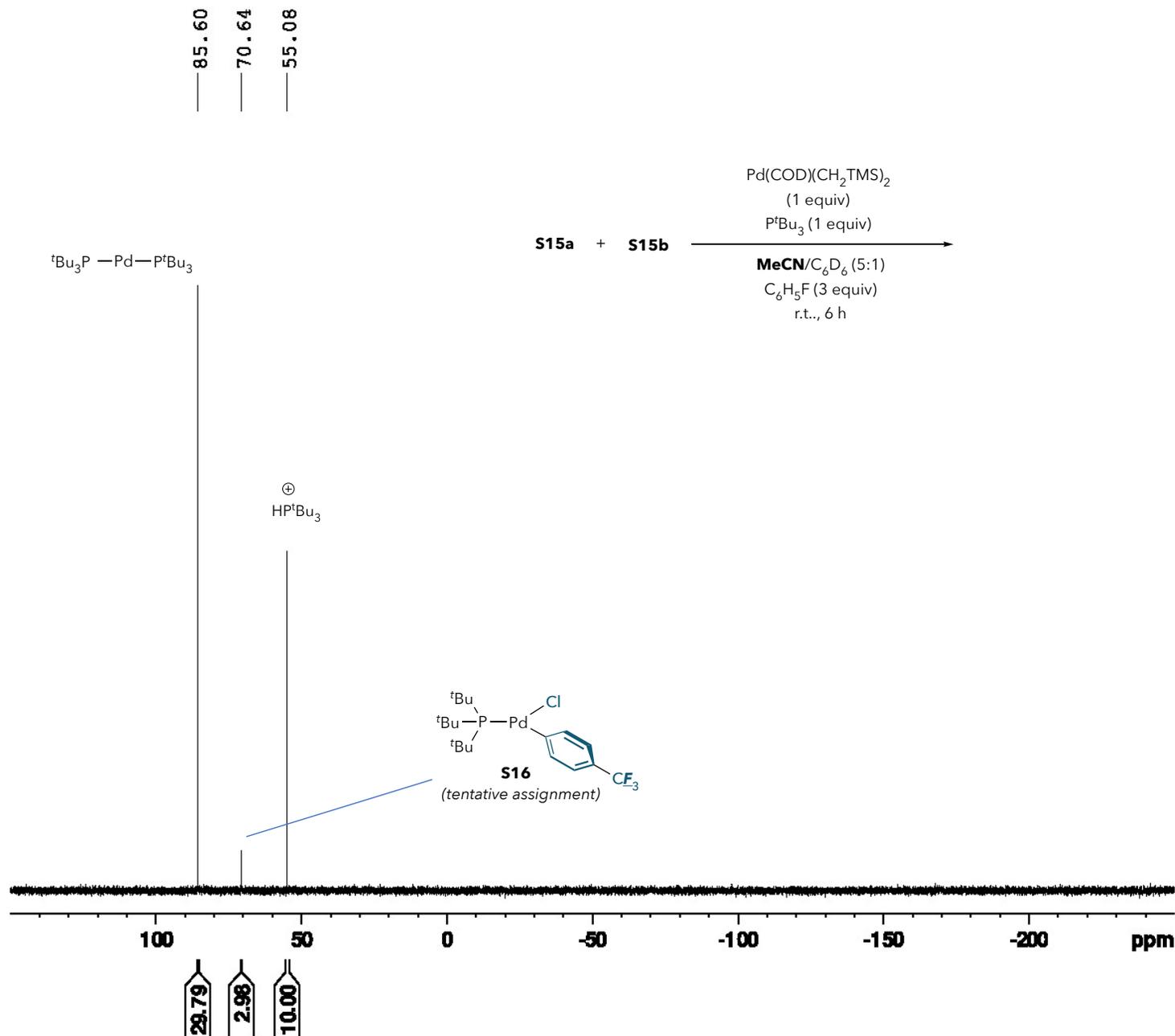




Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-38-7
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211113
 Time 16.52 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 32
 DS 4
 SWH 65789.477 Hz
 FIDRES 2.007735 Hz
 AQ 0.4980736 sec
 RG 101
 DW 7.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 161.9674942 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 45.86100006 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W
 PLW13 0.09552100 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 161.9755930 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



-60.74
-60.77
-61.03
-61.03
-61.04
-61.40
-61.42

-72.58

-77.44

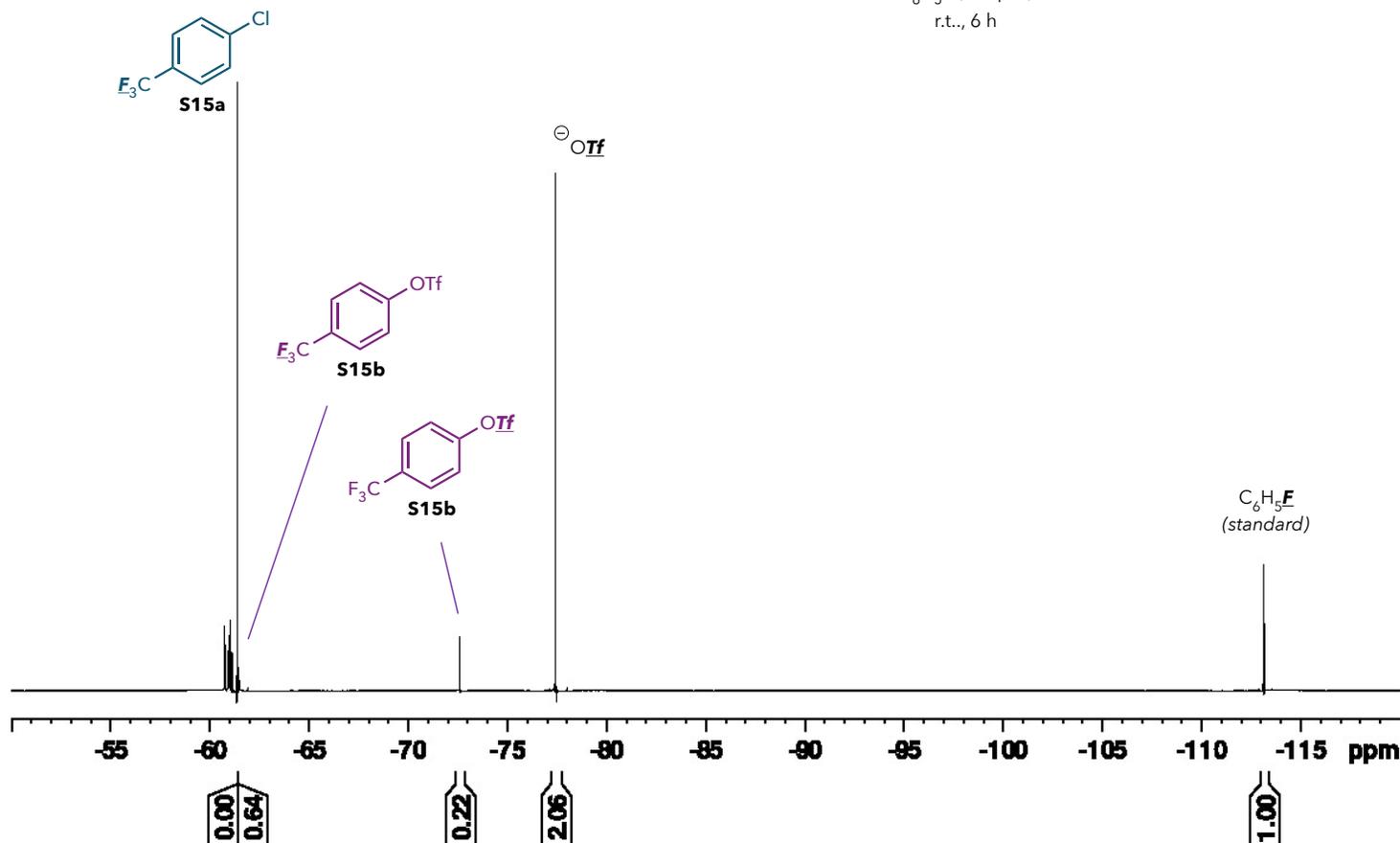
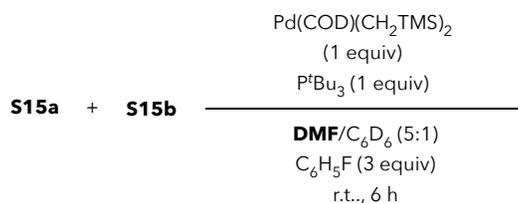
-113.11



Current Data Parameters
NAME 6-SMR-38-11
EXPNO 10
PROCNO 2

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20211113
Time 17.21 h
INSTRUM Avance Neo
PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
PULPROG zgig
TD 131072
SOLVENT C6D6
NS 16
DS 4
SWH 90909.094 Hz
FIDRES 1.387163 Hz
AQ 0.7208960 sec
RG 101
DW 5.500 usec
DE 6.50 usec
TE 298.1 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1
SFO1 376.4607164 MHz
NUC1 19F
P1 12.00 usec
PLW1 31.08900070 W
SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
NUC2 1H
CPDPRG[2] waltz16
PCPD2 90.00 usec
PLW2 24.03499985 W
PLW12 0.18990999 W

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 376.4978876 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

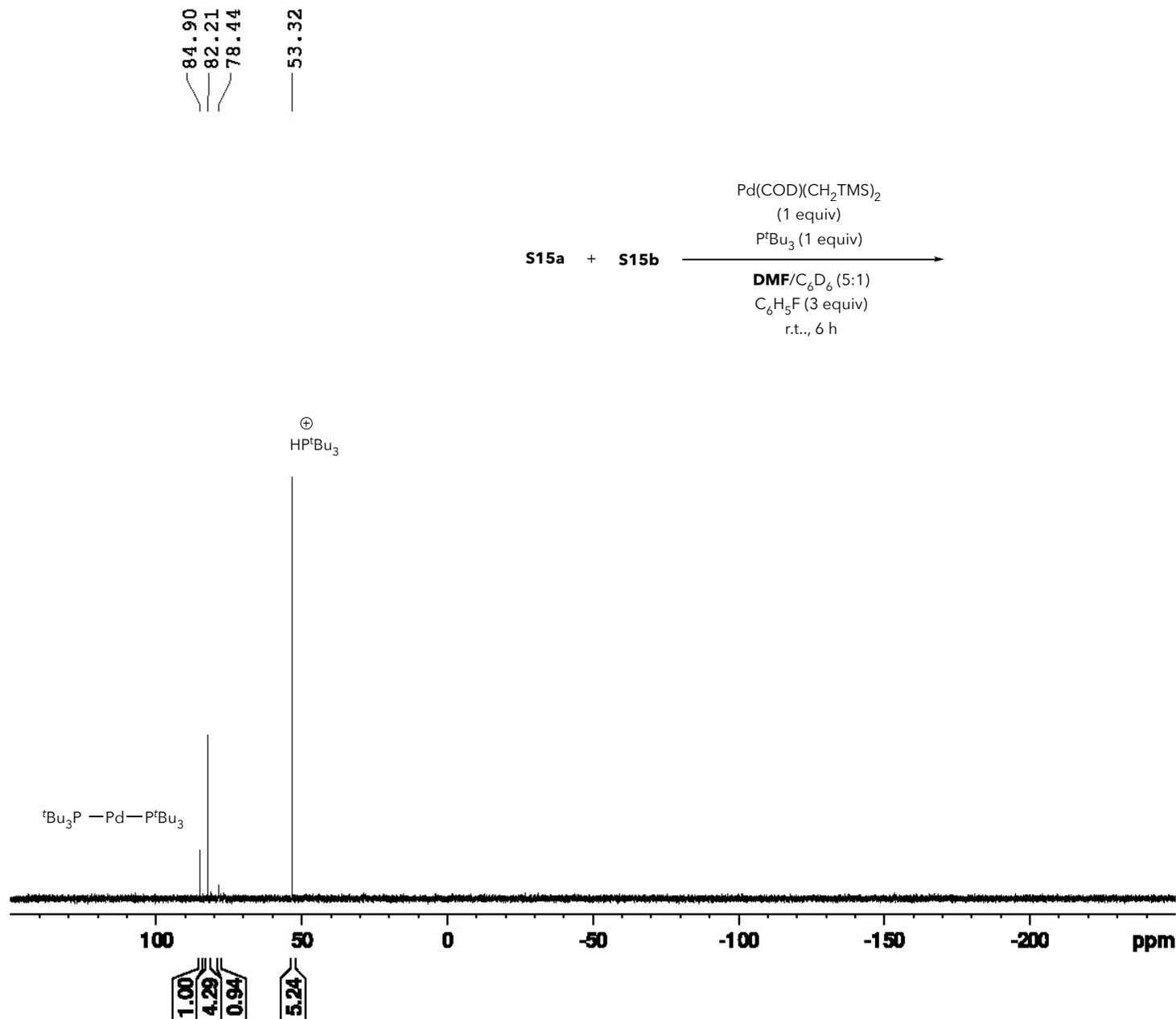




Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-38-11
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211113
 Time 17.24 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 ()
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 32
 DS 4
 SWH 65789.477 Hz
 FIDRES 2.007735 Hz
 AQ 0.4980736 sec
 RG 101
 DW 7.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 161.9674942 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 45.86100006 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W
 PLW13 0.09552100 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 161.9755930 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

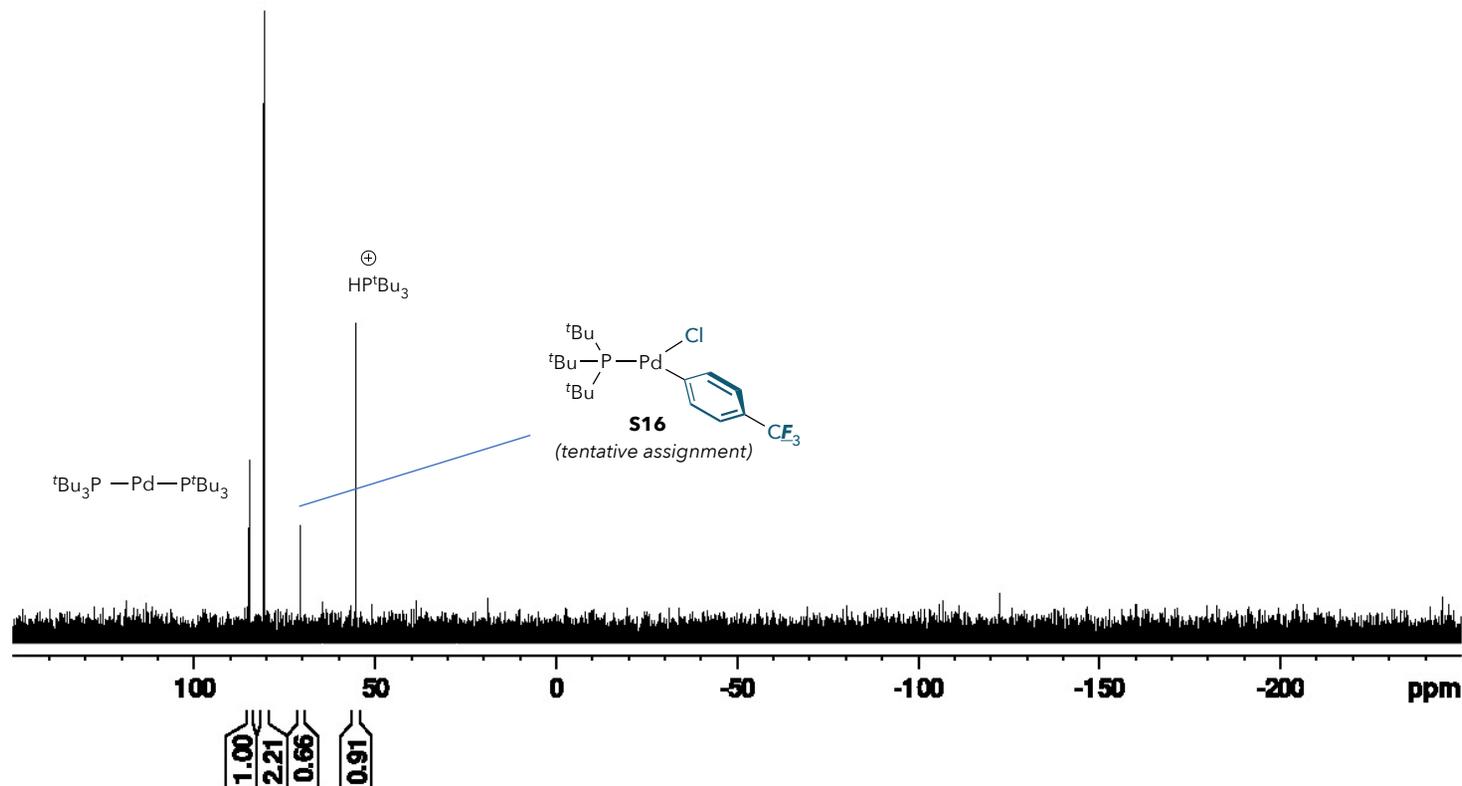
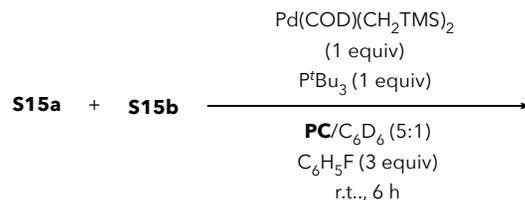




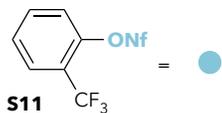
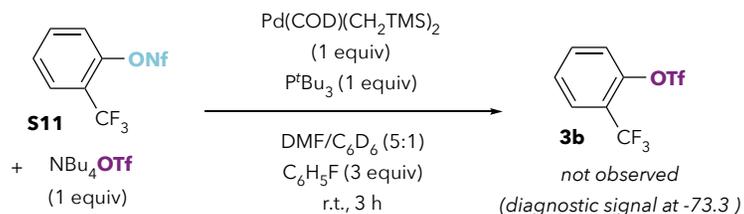
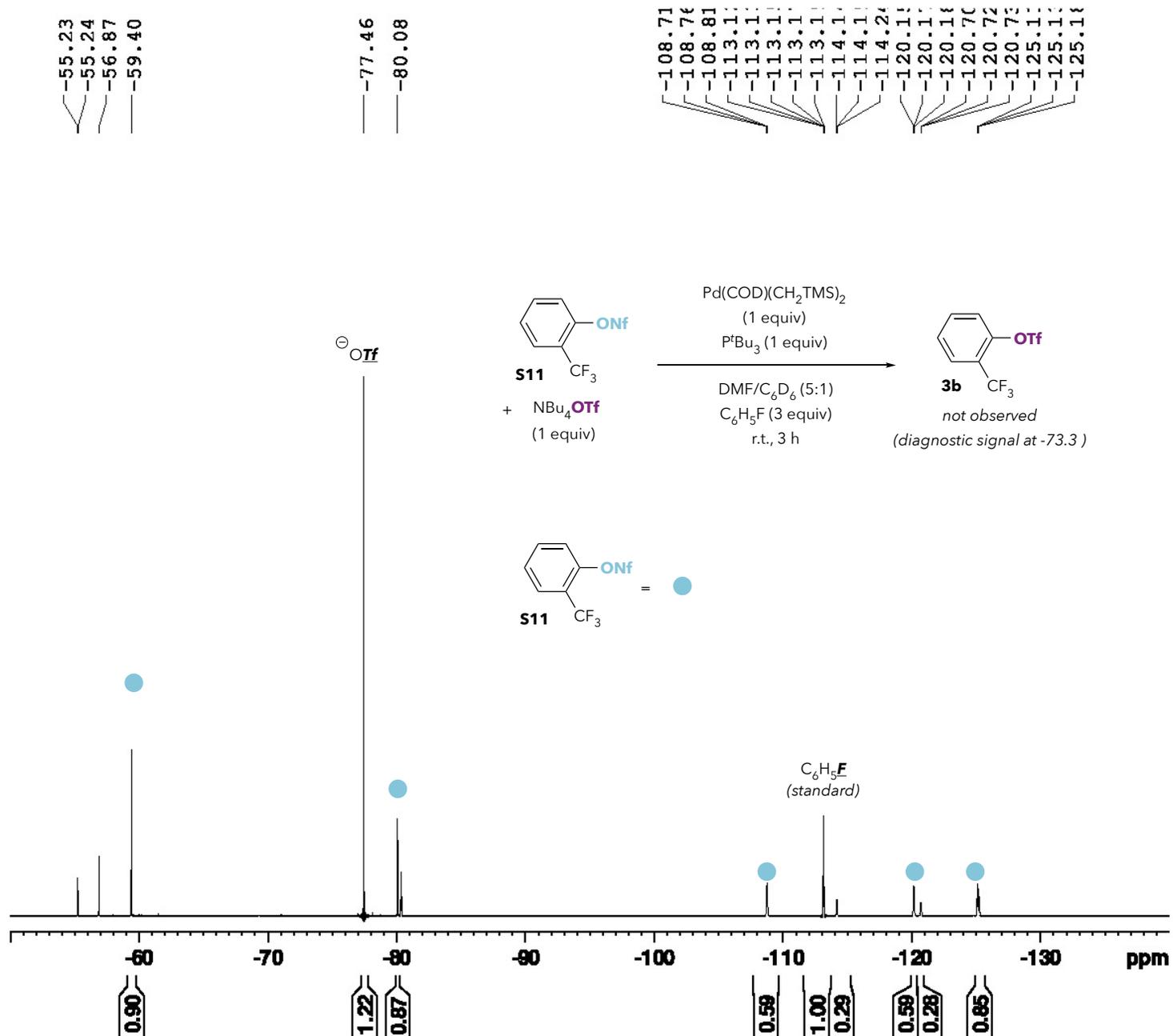
Current Data Parameters
 NAME 6-SMR-38-15
 EXPNO 11
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20211113
 Time 17.44 h
 INSTRUM Avance Neo
 PROBHD Z152088_0031 (
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 32
 DS 4
 SWH 65789.477 Hz
 FIDRES 2.007735 Hz
 AQ 0.4980736 sec
 RG 101
 DW 7.600 usec
 DE 6.50 usec
 TE 298.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1
 SFO1 161.9674942 MHz
 NUC1 31P
 P0 2.67 usec
 P1 8.00 usec
 PLW1 45.86100006 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 NUC2 1H
 CPDPRG[2] waltz16
 PCPD2 90.00 usec
 PLW2 24.03499985 W
 PLW12 0.18990999 W
 PLW13 0.09552100 W

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 161.9755930 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



D. Reaction with S11 and NBu₄OTf



Current Data Parameters
 NAME ER-6-57_ONftoOTf_1
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
 Date_ 20200707
 Time 10.36
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zgflgn
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT C6D6
 NS 64
 DS 0
 SWH 50125.312 Hz
 FIDRES 1.529703 Hz
 AQ 0.3268608 sec
 RG 2896.3
 DW 9.975 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 683.2 K
 D1 1.50000000 sec
 TD0 1

CHANNEL f1
 NUC1 19F
 P1 9.00 usec
 PL1 0 dB
 SFO1 282.4250465 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 282.4416726 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

-55.24
-56.87
-57.96
-59.39

-77.45
-80.07
-80.35

-108.75
-113.11
-114.11
-120.11
-120.73
-125.24



Current Data Parameters
NAME ER-6-57_ONftoOTf_1
EXPNO 2
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameter
Date_ 20200709
Time 9.09
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG zgfglqn
TD 32768
SOLVENT C6D6
NS 64
DS 0
SWH 50125.312 Hz
FIDRES 1.529703 Hz
AQ 0.3268608 sec
RG 2896.3
DW 9.975 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 683.2 K
D1 1.50000000 sec
TD0 1

CHANNEL f1
NUC1 19F
P1 9.00 usec
PL1 0 dB
SFO1 282.4250465 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 282.4416743 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

