

Supporting Information

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Unparalleled Rates for the Activation of Aryl Chlorides. Coupling with Amines and Boronic Acids in Minutes at Room Temperature

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Supporting Information

General Methods. Toluene and THF were distilled from sodium-benzophenone ketyl under nitrogen. Aryl halides except t-butyl p-chlorobenzoate^[1] were purchased from commercial sources and were used without further Amines were purchased from commercial purification. sources and were distilled from CaH, under nitrogen before use with the exception of diphenylamine, which was used without further purification. NaOt-Bu was purchased from Aldrich and was stored in a nitrogen-filled dry box. ${P(t Bu_{2}PdBr_{2}$, ^[2] $Pd(dba_{2}$, ^[3] $Pd(cod)Br_{2}$, ^[4] and (1adamantyl) $P(t-Bu)_{2}^{[5]}$ (= $(1-Ad)P(t-Bu)_{2}$) were prepared by literature procedures.

Representative procedure for the amination of aryl halides (Table 1, Entry 2). In a drybox, a solution of 1a (5 mg, 0.005 mmol) in THF (1 mL) was added to a stirred mixture of NaO-*t*Bu (144 mg, 1.50 mmol), *p*-chlorotoluene (119 μ L, 1.00 mmol), and morpholine (92 μ L, 1.05 mmol) in 1 mL of THF. The vial was sealed with a Teflon-lined septum, capped, and removed from the drybox. After 15 min, water (ca. 1 mL) was added to the vial. The mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂, and the organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give 92% (164 mg) of a white solid.

Spectroscopic Data of the Products in Table 1

Table 1, Entries 1,2. The spectroscopic data of 4-ptolyl-morpholine were identical to those published previously.^[6]

Table 1, Entry 3,4. The spectroscopic data of 4-otolyl-morpholine were identical to those published previously.^[7]

Table 1, Entry 5. The spectroscopic data of dibutyl-(4-methoxyphenyl)amine were similar to those published previously.^[8] ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.93$ (t, 6H, 7.4 Hz, CH₃), 1.33 (sextet, 4H, 7.4 Hz, CH₂), 1.47-1.56 (m, 4H, CH₂), 3.17 (t, 4H, 7.6 Hz, CH₂), 3.75 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 6.64 (d, 2H, 7.4 Hz, Ar), 6.81 (d, 2H, 9.0 Hz, Ar); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 14.0$ (s, CH₃), 20.4 (s, CH₂), 29.4 (s, CH₂), 51.6 (s, CH₂), 55.8 (s, OCH₃), 114.2 (s, Ar), 114.8 (s, Ar), 143.3 (s, Ar), 150.9 (s, Ar).

Table 1, Entry 6. The spectroscopic data of 4dibutylaminobenzonitrile were identical to those published previously.^[9] Table 1, Entry 7. The spectroscopic data of dibuty1(4nitrophenyl)amine were identical to those published previously.^[10]

Table 1, Entry 8. tert-Butyl 4-(N,N-dibutylamino)benzoate. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 0.95$ (t, 6H, 7.2 Hz, CH₃), 1.35 (sextet, 4H, 7.4 Hz, CH₂), 1.52–1.62 (m, 4H, CH₂), 1.56 (s, 9H, tBu), 3.30 (t, 4H, 7.8 Hz, CH₂), 6.56 (d, 2H, 9.0 Hz, Ar), 7.83 (d, 2H, 9.0 Hz, Ar); ¹³C {¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 14.0$ (s, CH₃), 20.3 (s, CH₂), 28.4 (s, tBu), 29.3 (s, CH₂), 50.7 (s, CH₂), 79.5, 110.1 (s, Ar), 117.8 (s, Ar), 131.2 (s, Ar), 151.0 (s, Ar), 166.3 (s, CO); IR (neat) 1698 cm⁻¹; Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₃₁NO₂: C, 74.71; H, 10.23; N, 4.59. Found: C, 74.78; H, 10.31; N, 4.55.

Table 1, Entry 9. The spectroscopic data of dibutyl(4tert-butylphenyl)amine were identical to those published previously.^[11]

Table 1, Entry 10. The spectroscopic data of (4-tertbutylphenyl)methylphenylamine were identical to those published previously.^[12]

Table 1, Entry 11, (4-tert-Butylphenyl)diphenylamine. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃,): $\delta = 1.31$ (s, 9H, tBu), 6.94-7.04 (m, 4H, Ar), 7.08 (d, 4H, Ar), 7.19-7.27 (m, 6H, Ar); ¹³C {¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 31.4$ (s, CH₃), 34.3 (s, C tBu), 122.3 (s, Ar), 123.8 (s, Ar), 124.0 (s, Ar), 126.2 (s, Ar), 129.1 (s, Ar), 145.0 (s, Ar), 145.7 (s, Ar), 148.0 (s, Ar). Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₃N: C, 87.66; H, 7.69; N,
4.65. Found: C, 87.44; H, 7.70; N, 4.37.

Table 1, Entries 12,13. The spectroscopic data of (4tert-butylphenyl)phenylamine were identical to those published previously.^[13]

Representative procedure for the Suzuki coupling of aryl halides (Table 2, Entry 1). In a drybox, a solution of 1a (5 mg, 0.005 mmol) in THF (1.5 mL) was added to a stirred mixture of KOH (168 mg, 3.0 mmol), phenylboronic acid (132 mg, 1.08 mmol), and *p*-bromotoluene (124 μ L, 1.00 mmol) in 1.5 mL of THF. The vial was sealed with a Teflonlined septum, capped, and removed from the drybox. After 15 min, water (ca. 1 mL) was added to the vial. The mixture was extracted with CH_2Cl_2 , and the organic layer was dried with MgSO₄ and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give 93% (156 mg) of an off-white solid.

Spectroscopic Data of the Products in Table 2:

Table 2, Entry 1. The spectroscopic data of 2trifluoromethylbiphenyl were identical to those published previously.^[14]

Table 2, Entry 2. The spectroscopic data of biphenyl-2-carbonitrile were identical to those published previously.^[15] Table 2, Entry 3. The spectroscopic data of 2methoxybiphenyl were identical to those published previously.^[16]

Table 2, Entry 4. The spectroscopic data of 4methylbiphenyl were identical to those published previously.^[17]

Table 2, Entry 5. The spectroscopic data of 2,6dimethylbiphenyl were identical to those published previously.^[16]

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