# **Supporting Information**

# Asymmetric Hydrogenation of Thiophenes and Benzothiophenes

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#### 1 General information

Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of argon in flame-dried glassware. Reaction temperatures are reported as the temperature of the bath surrounding the vessel unless otherwise stated. The solvents used were purified by distillation over the drying agents indicated in parentheses and were transferred under argon: *n*-hexane (CaH<sub>2</sub>), THF (Na-benzophenone), toluene (CaH<sub>2</sub>). DME and DMA were purchased as dry compounds, transferred under argon and stored over 4 Å molecular sieve.

All hydrogenation reactions were carried out in Berghof High Pressure Reactors using hydrogen gas. Commercially available chemicals were obtained from Acros Organics, Aldrich Chemical Co., Strem Chemicals, Alfa Aesar, ABCR and TCI Europe and used as received unless otherwise stated.

Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed on Polygram SIL  $G/UV_{254}$  plates. Flash chromatography was either performed on Merck silica gel (40-63 mesh) by standard technique eluting with solvents as indicated.

GC-MS Spectra were recorded on an Agilent Technologies 7890A GC-system with an Agilent 5975C VL MSD or an Agilent 5975 inert Mass Selective Detector (EI) and a HP-5MS column (0.25 mm  $\times$  30 m, Film: 0.25  $\mu$ m). The major signals are quoted in m/z with the relative intensity in parentheses. The methods used start with the injection temperature  $T_0$ ; after holding this temperature for 3 min, the column is heated to temperature  $T_1$  (ramp) and this temperature is held for an additional time t:

Method **50\_40**:  $T_0 = 50$  °C,  $T_1 = 290$  °C, ramp = 40 °C/min, t = 4 min.

 $^{1}$ H and  $^{13}$ C-NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AV 300 or AV 400, Varian 500 MHz INOVA or Varian Unity plus 600 in solvents as indicate. Chemical shifts (δ) are given in ppm relative to TMS. The residual solvent signals were used as references and the chemical shifts converted to the TMS scale (CDCl<sub>3</sub>:  $\delta_{H}$  = 7.26 ppm,  $\delta_{C}$  = 77.16 ppm; CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>:  $\delta_{H}$  = 5.33 ppm,  $\delta_{C}$  = 54.24 ppm). ESI mass spectra were recorded on a Bruker Daltonics MicroTof. Infrared spectra were recorded on a Varian Associates FT-IR 3100 Excalibur and Shimadzu FTIR 8400S. The wave numbers ( $\nu$ ) of recorded IR-signals are quoted in cm $^{-1}$ . Specific rotation was measured on a Perkin Elmer 341 polarimeter at 24 °C using a quartz glass cell (100 mm path length). The enantiomeric ratio (e.r.) was determined by HPLC analysis using chiral column OD-H and OJ-H. No attempts were made to optimize yields for substrate synthesis.

#### 2 Synthesis and characterization of benzothiophenes

#### 2-Methylbenzo[b]thiophene (1b)

In a draw added

In a dry Schlenk *t*-BuLi (1.7 M in pentane, 5.9 mL, 16 mmol, 1.6 equiv) was added to a solution of benzo[*b*]thiophene (1.34 g, 10.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) in THF (10 mL) at -78 °C. The resulting suspension was stirred for 30 min at

–78 °C. Then iodomethane (1.2 mL, 20 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added dropwise and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm up to rt and stirred over night. The reaction mixture was carefully quenched with water and extracted several times with Et₂O. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash column chromatography (silica, pentane). 2-Methylbenzo[*b*]thiophene (1b) was obtained as a white solid in 96% yield (1.43 g, 9.63 mmol).

**R**<sub>F</sub> (pentane): 0.49; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.75 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.35 – 7.18 (m, 3H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 2.59 (d, J = 1.2 Hz, 4H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 141.19, 140.77, 140.00, 124.38, 123.67, 122.85, 122.32, 121.91, 16.50; GC-MS: **R**<sub>t</sub> (50\_40): 7.2 min; **EI**: 149 (10), 148 (67), 147 (100); **ATR-FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 2944, 1457, 1432, 1300, 1254, 1198, 1158, 1120, 1065, 1031, 1016, 934, 866, 829, 742, 724, 707, 669.

#### 2-Ethylbenzo[b]thiophene (1c)

Compound **1c** was synthesized following the procedure described for the preparation of 2-Methylbenzo[*b*]thiophene (**1b**) using *t*-BuLi (1.7 M in pentane, 9.4 mL, 16 mmol, 2.0 equiv), benzo[*b*]thiophene (1.07 g, 8.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and bromoethane (2.4 mL, 32 mmol, 4.0 equiv). 2-Ethylbenzo[*b*]thiophene (**1c**) was obtained as a colorless liquid in 82% yield (1.06 g, 6.53 mmol).

**R**<sub>F</sub> (pentane): 0.37; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl**<sub>3</sub>): 7.78 (d, J = 8.0, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 7.5, 1H), 7.35 – 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 2.95 (qd, J = 7.5, 1.1, 1H), 1.40 (t, J = 7.5, 1H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl**<sub>3</sub>): 148.6, 140.6, 139.5, 124.4, 123.7, 123.0, 122.5, 120.0, 24.5, 15.8; **GC-MS: R**<sub>t</sub> (**50\_40**): 7.5 min; **EI:** 162 (40), 148 (11), 147 (100); **ATR-FTIR (cm**<sup>-1</sup>): 3058, 2968, 2932, 1457, 1436, 1310, 1248, 1192, 1126, 1065, 855, 825, 744, 726, 361, 542, 535.

#### **2-Propylbenzo**[*b*]thiophene (1d)

Compound **1d** was synthesized following the procedure described for the preparation of 2-Methylbenzo[*b*]thiophene (**1b**) using propyl bromide (3.6 mL, 40 mmol, 4.0 equiv). 2-Propylbenzo[*b*]thiophene (**1d**) was obtained as a colorless liquid in 62% yield (1.10 g, 6.20 mmol).

**R**<sub>F</sub> (pentane): 0.42; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (**300 MHz, CDCl**<sub>3</sub>): 7.78 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.38 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.02 (s, 1H), 2.89 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.80 (h, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 1.03 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (**75 MHz, CDCl**<sub>3</sub>): 146.7, 140.3, 139.4, 124.1, 123.4, 122.8, 122.2, 120.6, 33.0, 24.5, 13.8; **GC-MS**: **R**<sub>t</sub> (**50\_40**): 7.9 min; **EI**: 176 (31), 148 (15), 147 (100); **ATR-FTIR** (**cm**<sup>-1</sup>): 3059, 2959, 2930, 2872, 1458, 1436, 1189, 1067, 855, 820, 744, 726, 631, 531, 505.

#### 2-Butylbenzo[b]thiophene (1e)

Compound **1e** was synthesized following the procedure described for the preparation of 2-Methylbenzo[*b*]thiophene (**1b**) using *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in pentane, 15.1 mL, 24.1 mmol, 1.30 equiv), benzo[*b*]thiophene (2.48 g, 18.5 mmol, 1.00 equiv) in THF (25 mL) and butyl bromide (5.9 mL, 56 mmol, 3.0 equiv). 2-Butylbenzo[*b*]thiophene (**1e**) was obtained as a colorless liquid in 98% yield (3.46 g, 18.2 mmol).

**R**<sub>F</sub> (pentane): 0.42; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl**<sub>3</sub>): 7.76 (d, J = 7.7, 1H), 7.66 (d, J = 7.3, 1H), 7.34 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 2.91 (t, J = 7.6, 2H), 1.74 (p, J = 7.6, 2H), 1.43 (h, J = 7.4, 2H), 0.96 (t, J = 7.3, 3H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl**<sub>3</sub>): 147.0, 140.3, 139.4, 124.1, 123.4, 122.8, 122.2, 120.5, 33.4, 30.6, 22.3, 14.0; **GC-MS: R**<sub>t</sub> (**50\_40**): 8.2 min; **EI:** 190 (26), 148 (49), 147 (100); **ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>):** 3059, 2957, 2930, 1458, 1436, 823, 744, 726, 634, 548, 540, 533, 508, 498.

#### 2-Decylbenzo[b]thiophene (1f)

Compound **1f** was synthesized following the procedure described for the preparation of 2-Methylbenzo[*b*]thiophene (**1b**) using using *n*-BuLi (1.6 M in pentane, 3.3 mL, 5.2 mmol, 1.3 equiv), benzo[*b*]thiophene (577 mg, 4.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv) in THF (20 mL) and decyl bromide (4.1 mL, 20 mmol, 5.0 equiv). 2-decylbenzo[*b*]thiophene (**1f**) was obtained as a colorless solid in 83% yield (912 mg, 3.32 mmol).

**R**<sub>F</sub> (pentane): 0.43; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl**<sub>3</sub>): 7.88 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (dtd, J = 19.6, 7.2, 1.2 Hz, 3H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 3.01 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.87 (p, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.43 (s, 14H), 1.05 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>**C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl**<sub>3</sub>): 146.9, 140.3, 139.4, 124.1, 123.4, 122.7, 122.2, 120.5, 32.1, 31.3, 30.9, 29.8, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 29.30, 22.9, 14.3; **GC-MS: R**<sub>t</sub> (**50\_40):** 9.9 min; **EI:** 274 (30), 161 (11), 149 (12), 148 (73), 147 (100); **ATR-FTIR (cm**<sup>-1</sup>): 3054, 2953, 2918, 2850, 1564, 1537, 1456, 1434, 1378, 1311, 1255, 1191, 1157, 1135, 1064, 1015, 936, 836, 749, 726, 681, 653, 583.

#### 2-Isobutylbenzo[b]thiophene (1g)

Compound **1g** was synthesized following the procedure described for the preparation of 2-Methylbenzo[*b*]thiophene (**1b**) using 1-Bromo-2-Methylpropane (4.3 mL, 40 mmol, 4.0 equiv). 2-Isobutylbenzo[*b*]thiophene (**1g**) was obtained as a colorless liquid in 47% yield (0.89 g, 4.69 mmol).

**R**<sub>F</sub> (pentane): 0.42; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR** (**300 MHz, CDCl**<sub>3</sub>): 7.78 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.38 – 7.20 (m, 3H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 2.78 (dd, J = 7.1, 0.8 Hz, 3H), 2.01 (n, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.01 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR** (**75 MHz, CDCl**<sub>3</sub>): 145.7, 140.3, 139.6, 124.1, 123.4, 122.8, 122.2, 121.5, 40.2, 30.5, 22.5; **GC-MS: R**<sub>t</sub> (**50\_40**): 8.0 min; **EI:** 190 (26), 148 (17), 147 (100); **ATR-FTIR** (**cm**<sup>-1</sup>): 3059, 2955, 2925, 2868, 1458, 1436, 1385, 1367, 1306, 1189, 1126, 1067, 1015, 966, 855, 831, 806, 743, 726, 664, 631, 538.

#### 2-Benzylbenzo[b]thiophene (1h)

Compound **1h** was synthesized following the procedure described for the preparation of 2-Methylbenzo[*b*]thiophene (**1b**) using benzyl bromide (4.8 mL, 40 mmol, 4.0 equiv). 2-Propylbenzo[*b*]thiophene (**1h**) was obtained as a white solid in 77% yield (1.72 g, 7.67 mmol).

 $\mathbf{R_F}$  (pentane): 0.17;  ${}^{1}\mathbf{H}$  NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.71 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.39 – 7.17 (m, 7H), 6.98 (s, 1H), 4.20 (s, 2H);  ${}^{13}\mathbf{C}$  NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 145.3, 140.16, 139.9, 139.6, 128.9, 128.7, 126.8, 124.3, 123.8, 123.1, 122.3, 121.8, 37.1; GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R_t}$  (50\_40): 9.4 min; EI: 225 (19), 224 (100), 223 (80), 222 (10) 221 (24), 147 (53); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3059, 1491, 1454, 1437, 1421, 1310, 1283, 1254, 1204, 1112, 1064, 1025, 1012, 939, 917, 837, 756, 744, 726, 701, 671, 640, 602.

#### 3 Synthesis and characterization of thiophenes

# 3.1 General procedure I for the synthesis of 2,5-disubstituted thiophenes from 2-alkylthiophenes and aryl bromides

Following a modified procedure of Fagnou *et al.*<sup>1</sup> a flame dried Schlenk tube was charged with Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (2 mol %), PCy<sub>3</sub> (4 mol %) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.50 equiv) in a glovebox. Outside the glovebox PivOH (30 mol %), DMA (0.42 M), thiophene (1.00 equiv) and the aromatic bromide (1.0 equiv) were added successively under argon. The reaction mixture was then vigorously stirred at 100 °C over 16 h. The solution was then cooled to rt, diluted with EtOAc, extracted with H<sub>2</sub>O (3 times), dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and evaporated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (pentane) to afford the corresponding product.

#### 2-Methyl-5-phenylthiophene (3e)

2-Methyl-5-phenylthiophene (**3e**) was synthesized following the general procedure **I** using 2-methylthiophene (431  $\mu$ L, 5.00 mmol) and bromobenzene (527  $\mu$ L, 5.00 mmol). 2-Methyl-5-phenylthiophene (**3e**) was obtained as a white solid in 77% yield (670 mg, 3.84 mmol).

 $\mathbf{R_F}$  (pentane): 0.27;  ${}^{\mathbf{1}}\mathbf{H}$  NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.60 – 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.40 – 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.28 – 7.21 (m, 1H), 7.12 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (dq, J = 3.5, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.52 (d, J = 0.9 Hz, 3H);  ${}^{\mathbf{13}}\mathbf{C}$  NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 142.1, 139.6, 134.8, 128.9, 127.1, 126.3, 125.6, 123.0, 15.6; GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R_t}$  (50\_20): 10.7 min; EI: 175 (17), 174 (99), 173 (100), 171 (6), 141 (13), 128 (8), 121 (7), 115 (11), 97 (7), 87 (6), 77 (7), 51 (6); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3058, 3025, 2913, 2854, 1743, 1598, 1497, 1469, 1443, 1261, 1212, 1186, 1098, 1073, 1027, 946, 902, 872, 799, 749, 734, 684.

#### 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-methylthiophene (3f)

2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-methylthiophene (**3f**) was synthesized following the general procedure **I** using 2-methylthiophene (431  $\mu$ L, 5.00 mmol) and 1-bromo-4-fluorobenzene (550  $\mu$ L, 5.00 mmol). 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-methylthiophene (**3f**) was obtained as a white solid in 70% yield (674 mg, 3.51 mmol).

**R**<sub>F</sub> (pentane): 0.29; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl**<sub>3</sub>): 7.53 – 7.47 (m, 2H), 7.08 – 7.02 (m, 3H), 6.72 (dq, J = 3.4, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.51 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl**<sub>3</sub>): 162.33 (d,  $J_F = 246.4$  Hz), 141.0, 139.6, 131.3 127.41 (d,  $J_F = 8.0$  Hz), 126.3, 123.0, 116.04 (d,  $J_F = 21.8$  Hz), 15.6; <sup>19</sup>**F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl**<sub>3</sub>): -115,4; **GC-MS: R**<sub>t</sub> (**50\_40**): 7.8 min; **EI**: 193(16), 192 (99), 191 (100), 159 (14), 133 (10); **ATR-FTIR** (**cm**<sup>-1</sup>): 3078, 3034, 2918, 2860, 2738, 2036, 1886, 1750, 1601, 1551, 1506, 1468, 1411, 1261, 1219, 1159, 1098, 1011, 948, 830, 799, 636, 627, 534.

#### 2-(3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-5-methylthiophene (3g)

2-(3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-5-methylthiophene (3g)was synthesized following the general procedure Ι using 2-methylthiophene 5.00 mmol) 1-bromo-3,5- $(431 \mu L,$ and bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene  $(857 \mu L,$ 5.00 mmol). 2-(3.5-

Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-5-methyl-thiophene (**3g**) was obtained as a white solid in 37% yield (571 mg, 1.84 mmol).

**R**<sub>F</sub> (pentane): 0.43; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):** 7.92 (s, 2H), 7.72 (s, 1H), 7.24 (d, J = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 6.79 (dq, J = 3.5, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.54 (d, J = 1.1 Hz, 3H).; <sup>13</sup>**C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):** 142.3, 138.5, 136.9, 132.51 (q,  $J_F = 33.3$  Hz), 126.9, 125.3, 125.48 – 125.29 (m), 123.5 (q,  $J_F = 273$  Hz), 120.46 (p,  $J_F = 3.9$  Hz), 15.6; <sup>19</sup>**F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):** -63.1; **GC-MS: R**<sub>t</sub> (50\_40): 7.4 min; **EI:** 312 (9), 311 (29), 310 (100), 309 (100), 291 (25), 277 (8), 257 (10), 241 (11), 239 (6), 171 (9), 155 (6), 145 (11), 97 (22), 71 (6), 69 (10), 59 (9), 45 (9); **ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>):** 3103, 2932, 2868, 1617, 1484, 1375, 1333, 1275, 1217, 1160, 1108, 1015, 886, 843, 799, 705, 695, 680.

#### 2-(3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-5-ethylthiophene (3h)

2-(3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-5-ethylthiophene (3h) was synthesized following general Ι the procedure using 2-ethylthiophene 1-bromo-3,5- $(678 \mu L,$ 6.00 mmol) and bis(trifluoromethyl)benzene (1,03 mL,6.00 mmol).

2-(3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-5-methyl-thiophene (**3h**) was obtained as a colorless liquid in 53% yield (1.023 g, 3.15 mmol).

 $\mathbf{R}_{F}$  (pentane): 0.45; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz,  $\mathbf{CD_{2}Cl_{2}}$ ): 7.99 (s, 2H), 7.75 (s, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 6.89 - 6.82 (m, 1H), 2.91 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.35 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H).;

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 150.9, 138.7, 137.7, 132.8 (q,  $J_F = 33$  Hz), 126.0, 125.9, 125.8, 124.0 (q,  $J_F = 273$  Hz), 121.5 – 120.7 (m), 24.4, 16.4.; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): -63.4; GC-MS:  $R_t$  (50\_40): 7.7 min; EI: 324 (31), 310 (15), 309 (100); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 1617, 1488, 1377, 1276, 1172, 1129, 1005, 890, 846, 805, 683, 631, 540.

#### 3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-4-methylthiophene (3i)

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Following a modified procedure of Cashman  $et~al.^2$  a flame dried Schlenk tube was charged with Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (2.5 mol%) in a glovebox. Outside the glovebox DME (6.15 mL) and 3-bromo-4-methylthiophene (447  $\mu$ L, 4.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv) were added successively under argon. To this reaction mixture an aqueous solution of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (2 M, 4.00 mL, 8.00 mmol, 2.0 equiv) was added

under argon. The resultant mixture was stirred at room temperature for 5 min. To this, a solution of (4-fluorophenyl)boronic acid (700 mg, 5.00 mmol, 1.25 equiv) in ethanol (6.15 mL) was added and the mixture was heated to 90 °C and stirred for 5 h. The solution was cooled to room temperature and filtered through a pad of Celite (washing with dichloromethane). The filtrate was dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> (~5 g), filtered and the solvent was removed in vacuo to afford the crude product, which was chromatographed on silica gel (pentane). 3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-4-methylthiophene (3i) was obtained as a colorless liquid in 94% yield (726 mg, 3.78 mmol).

**R**<sub>F</sub> (pentane): 0.33; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):** 7.44 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.20 (d, J = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (t, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, J = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):** 163.41, 161.45, 137.07, 133.57, 131.33, 131.03 (d,  $J_F = 8.0$  Hz), 123.69, 115.78 (d,  $J_F = 21.6$  Hz), 14.90; <sup>19</sup>**F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):** -114.6; **GC-MS: R**<sub>t</sub> (**50\_20**): 10.2 min; **EI:** 193 (16), 192 (100), 191 (82), 189 (9), 171 (6), 159 (14), 147 (8), 146 (11), 139 (7), 133 (13), 97 (14), 96 (5), 95 (5); **ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>):** 3066, 2924, 2867, 2360, 1894, 1601, 1550, 1504, 1455, 1430, 1232, 1159, 1099, 1013, 926, 832, 813, 722, 708, 631, 615, 605, 539, 527.

#### 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)thiophene (3d)

Following a procedure from Vachal *et al*,<sup>3</sup> a 1 M aqueous solution of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (5.0 equiv) was added to a solution of thiophenes-2-boronic acid (4.01 mmol, 1.10 equiv) and 1-fluoro-4-iodobenzene (3.65 mmol, 1.00 equiv) in DMF p.a. (0.05 M). The resulting suspension was degassed for 10 min. and Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (10 mol%) was added. The reaction mixture was degassed again for 5 min and then

heated to 85 °C. The course of the reaction was monitored by GC-MS and, upon complete consumption of the aryl halide (usually after 2-4 h) the reaction was diluted with EtOAc (110 mL/mmol) and 1 N HCl (aq) (55 mL/mmol). The organic phase was washed with 1 N HCl (aq) (3 x 55 mL/mmol) and brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated *in vacuo*. The obtained crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (silica, pentane) yielding pure product as a white solid (559 mg, 3.14 mmol, 86%).

**R**<sub>f</sub> (pentane): 0.34; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.62 – 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.28 (dd, J = 5.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (dd, J = 4.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.04 – 7.12 (m, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 162.4 (d,  $J_F = 247$  Hz), 143.4, 130.8 (d,  $J_F = 3$  Hz), 128.2, 127.7 (d,  $J_F = 8$  Hz), 124.9, 123.2 (d,  $J_F = 1$  Hz), 116.0 (d,  $J_F = 22$  Hz); <sup>19</sup>F{<sup>1</sup>H} (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): -114.7; GC-MS:  $t_R$  (50\_40): 7.6 min; EI-MS: 178 (100), 147 (45), 146 (11), 133 (36), 74 (10), 73 (82); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 1599, 1528, 1491, 1431, 1216, 1160, 1100, 1010, 850, 838, 819, 809, 691, 659.

# 4 Hydrogenation of benzothiophenes 1a-1i to the corresponding dihydrobenzothiophenes 2a-2i

#### 4.1 General procedure II for the hydrogenation of benzothiophenes

SINpEt·HBF<sub>4</sub>, KO<sup>t</sup>Bu
$$Ru(cod)(2-methylallyl)_2$$

$$H_2$$
2

To a flame-dried screw-capped tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added [Ru(cod)(2-methylallyl)<sub>2</sub>] (4.8 mg, 0.015 mmol), imidazolinium salt **5a** (14.9 mg, 0.032 mmol) and dry KO*t*-Bu (5.0 mg, 0.045 mmol) in a glove box. The mixture was suspended in hexane (1 mL) and stirred at 70 °C for 16 h under argon. Then the mixture was transferred under argon to a glass vial containing benzothiophene **1** (0.3 mmol) and a magnetic stirring bar. The glass vial was placed in a 150 mL stainless-steel reactor. The autoclave was carefully pressurized/depressurized with hydrogen gas three times before the reaction pressure of 90 bar was adjusted. The hydrogenation was performed at rt for 24 h. The autoclave was depressurized carefully and the crude mixture was filtered through a plug of silica using a mixture of pentane/ethyl acetate (19:1). The yield of compound **2** was determind by <sup>1</sup>H NMR after addition of dibromomethane (21 μL, 0.3 mmol) as internal standard. The analytically

pure dihydrobenzothiophene 2 was obtained by flash column chromatography (silica, pentane). The enantiomeric ratio of all compounds was determined by HPLC on a chiral stationary phase.

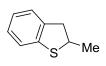
#### **2,3-Dihydrobenzo**[*b*]thiophene (2a)



Following the general procedure  $\mathbf{II}$ , the hydrogenation reaction was carried out and full conversion to 2,3-Dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene ( $\mathbf{2a}$ ) was observed in GC-MS.

 $\mathbf{R_F}$  (pentane): 0.19;  ${}^{1}\mathbf{H}$  NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.25 – 7.17 (m, 2H), 7.16 – 7.09 (m, 1H), 7.02 (td, J = 7.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.41 – 3.33 (m, 2H), 3.32 – 3.25 (m, 2H);  ${}^{13}\mathbf{C}$  NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 141.6, 140.1, 127.4, 124.5, 124.2, 122.2, 36.3, 33.4; GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R_t}$  (50\_20): 9.1 min; EI: 137 (12), 136 (80), 135 (100), 134 (19), 91 (27); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3060, 3006, 2977, 2940, 2893, 2833, 1722, 1586, 1461, 1445, 1427, 1256, 1121, 1059, 1028, 930, 862, 742, 697, 630, 531, 486.

#### (R)-(+)-2-Methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2b)

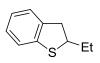


Following the general procedure **II**, the hydrogenation reaction was carried out and 2-Methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (**2b**) was formed in 98% yield. In a second experiment the compound **2b** was isolated with 90% yield.

The absolute configuration of **2b** was obtained by comparison of optical rotation data with the literature, <sup>4</sup> showing that we obtained (R)-(+)-2-Methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[*b*]thiophene (**2b**).

99:1 e.r.  $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = +129.1$  (c 1.00, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>),  $\mathbf{R_F}$  (pentane): 0.25; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.14 – 6.97 (m, 3H), 6.92 (td, J = 7.4, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 3.97 – 3.84 (m, 1H), 3.30 (dd, J = 15.3, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.87 (dd, J = 15.3, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 1.37 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 141.4, 139.6, 127.4, 124.8, 124.2, 122.4, 45.6, 44.5, 21.9; GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R_t}$  (50\_40): 7.1 min; EI: 150 (501), 147 (20), 135 (100), 91 (22); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3061, 2960, 2922, 1724, 1588, 1461, 1447, 1374, 1279, 1256, 1120, 1063, 740, 697, 639, 620, 596; HPLC (OJ-H, eluents: hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99:1, detector: 254 nm, flowrate: 0.4 mL/min),  $\mathbf{t_{1(minor)}} = 14.8$  min,  $\mathbf{t_{2(major)}} = 15.3$  min.

#### 2-Ethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2c)



Following the general procedure  $\mathbf{H}$ , the hydrogenation reaction was carried out and 2-Ethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene ( $2\mathbf{c}$ ) was formed in 95% yield.

98:2 e.r.  $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = +150.6$  (c 0.50, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>), **R**<sub>F</sub> (pentane): 0.25; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 7.21 – 7.11 (m, 2H), 7.15 – 7.03 (m, 1H), 6.99 (td, J = 7.3, 1.4, 1H), 3.89 – 3.75 (m, 1H), 3.38 (dd, J = 15.5, 7.6, 1H), 3.01 (dd, J = 15.5, 6.9, 1H), 1.87 – 1.63 (m, 2H), 1.01 (t, J = 7.3, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 141.1, 139.8, 127.4, 124.6, 124.1, 122.2, 53.1, 42.3, 29.4, 12.8; GC-MS: **R**<sub>t</sub> (50\_40): 7.3 min; **EI**: 164 (35), 136 (10), 135 (100), 134 (13), 91 (16); **ATR-FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3062, 2961, 2929, 1586, 1461, 1446, 1378, 1278, 1238, 1121, 1060, 741, 698, 635, 624; **HPLC** (OD-H, eluents: hexane/*i*-PrOH = 100:0, detector: 254 nm, flowrate: 0.4 mL/min),  $t_{1(minor)} = 25.8 \text{ min}, t_{2(major)} = 27.7 \text{ min}.$ 

#### 2-Propyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2d)

98.5:1.5 e.r.  $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = +172.5$  (c 1.00, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>),  $\mathbf{R_F}$  (pentane): 0.28; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.22 – 7.07 (m, 3H), 7.00 (td, J = 7.4, 1.2, 1H), 3.91 (p, J = 7.3, 1H), 3.38 (dd, J = 15.4, 7.5, 1H), 3.01 (dd, J = 15.4, 7.3, 1H), 1.75 (q, J = 7.6, 2H), 1.58 – 1.35 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, J = 7.3, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 141.2, 139.8, 127.4, 124.6, 124.1, 122.2, 51.2, 42.7, 38.4, 21.6, 14.0; GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R_t}$  (50\_40): 7.8 min; EI: 178 (33), 136 (11), 135 (100), 134 (16), 91 (16); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3062, 2957, 2929, 2872, 1587, 1462, 1447, 1379, 1121, 1062, 909, 739, 698, 630, 562; HPLC (OD-H, eluents: hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99:1, detector: 254 nm, flowrate: 0.5 mL/min),  $\mathbf{t_{1(minor)}} = 9.0$  min,  $\mathbf{t_{2(maior)}} = 9.4$  min.

#### 2-Butyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2e)

99:1 e.r.  $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = +162.6$  (c 1.00, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>),  $\mathbf{R_F}$  (pentane): 0.19; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.23 – 7.07 (m, 3H), 7.00 (td, J = 7.3, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (p, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.38 (dd, J = 15.4, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.01 (dd, J = 15.4, 7.3 Hz, 1H), 1.83 – 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.48 – 1.30 (m, 4H), 0.93 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 141.2, 139.8, 127.4, 124.6, 124.1, 122.3, 51.5, 42.7, 36.0, 30.7, 22.6, 14.1; GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R_t}$  (50\_40): 8.1 min; EI:192 (25), 147 (11), 136 (10), 135 (100), 134 (14), 91 (17); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3061, 2956, 2927, 2857, 1587,

1461, 1447, 1121, 1063, 739, 698, 629; **HPLC** (OD-H, eluents: hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99:1, detector: 254 nm, flowrate: 0.4 mL/min),  $t_{1(\text{minor})} = 10.5 \text{ min}$ ,  $t_{2(\text{maior})} = 10.9 \text{ min}$ .

#### 2-Decyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2f)

Following the general procedure  $\mathbf{II}$ , the hydrogenation reaction was carried out and 2-Decyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene ( $2\mathbf{f}$ ) was formed in 92% yield.

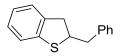
98:2 e.r.  $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = +112.4$  (c 1.00, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>),  $\mathbf{R_F}$  (pentane): 0.23; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.19 – 7.06 (m, 3H), 6.99 (td, J = 7.3, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (p, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.36 (dd, J = 15.4, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.00 (dd, J = 15.4, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 1.83 – 1.65 (m, 2H), 1.50 – 1.37 (m, 2H), 1.29 (s, 14H), 0.90 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 141.7, 140.4, 127.7, 125.1, 124.5, 122.5, 54.0, 52.0, 43.1, 36.8, 32.5, 30.2, 30.2, 30.1, 30.0, 29.9, 29.0, 23.3, 14.5; GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R_t}$  (50\_40): 8.4 min; EI: 277 (12), 276 (58), 136 (11), 135 (100), 134 (10); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3062, 2922, 2852, 1734, 1717, 1700, 1684, 1653, 1636, 1587, 1559, 1541, 1507, 1461, 1447, 1121, 1062, 740, 698; HPLC (OD-H, eluents: hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99:1, detector: 210 nm, flowrate: 0.4 mL/min),  $\mathbf{t}_{1(\text{minor})} = 9.6$  min,  $\mathbf{t}_{2(\text{major})} = 9.9$  min.

#### 2-Isobutyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2g)

Following the general procedure  $\mathbf{II}$ , the hydrogenation reaction was carried out and 2-Isobutyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene ( $2\mathbf{g}$ ) was formed in 38% yield.

98:2 e.r.  $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = +149$  (c 0.75, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>),  $\mathbf{R_F}$  (pentane): 0.31; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 7.15 (d, J = 8.3, 2H), 7.11 – 7.05 (m, 1H), 6.98 (td, J = 7.3, 1.2, 1H), 4.04 – 3.94 (m, 1H), 3.35 (dd, J = 15.4, 7.4, 1H), 2.97 (dd, J = 15.4, 7.8, 1H), 1.80 – 1.55 (m, 3H), 0.94 (dd, J = 6.4, 1.0, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 141.7, 140.5, 127.7, 125.1, 124.5, 122.5, 50.1, 45.6, 43.3, 27.7, 23.2, 22.2; GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R_t}$  (50\_40): 7.9 min; EI: 192 (33), 135 (100), 134 (16), 91 (14); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3061, 2955, 2870, 1588, 1462, 1447, 1385, 1367, 1122, 1064, 741, 698, 631, 538; HPLC (OD-H, eluents: hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99:1, detector: 254 nm, flowrate: 0.4 mL/min),  $\mathbf{t_{1(minor)}} = 11.4$  min,  $\mathbf{t_{2(major)}} = 11.9$  min.

#### 2-Benzyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2h)



Following the general procedure  $\mathbf{II}$ , the hydrogenation reaction was carried out and 2-Benzyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene ( $2\mathbf{h}$ ) was formed

in 63% yield.

98.5:1.5 e.r.  $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = +105.3$  (c 0.7, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>),  $\mathbf{R}_{F}$  (pentane): 0.13;  ${}^{1}\mathbf{H}$  NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.31 – 7.19 (m, 2H), 7.23 – 6.98 (m, 6H), 6.93 (td, J = 7.3, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 4.08 – 3.97 (m, 1H), 3.21 (dd, J = 15.5, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.06 – 2.88 (m, 3H);  ${}^{13}\mathbf{C}$  NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 140.9, 139.5, 139.2, 129.1, 128.6, 127.5, 126.7, 124.8, 124.3, 122.4, 52.1, 42.2, 41.8; GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R}_{t}$  (50\_40): 9.3 min; EI: 226 (20), 136 (11), 135 (100), 134 (28), 91 (29); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3057, 3028, 2959, 2931, 2902, 2876, 2844, 2822, 1950, 1878, 1807, 1789, 1755, 1723, 1601, 1587, 1573, 1494, 1448, 1271, 1229, 1198, 1160, 1120, 1068, 1026, 1016, 864, 748, 696, 623, 594; HPLC (OJ-H, eluents: hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99:1, detector: 254 nm, flowrate: 1 mL/min),  $\mathbf{t}_{1(\text{minor})} = 24.1 \text{ min}, \mathbf{t}_{2(\text{major})} = 26.2 \text{ min}.$ 

#### 3-Methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2i)

Following the general procedure **II**, the hydrogenation reaction was carried out and 3-Methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2i) was formed in 79% yield.

99:1 e.r.  $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = +23.3$  (c 0.72, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>),  $\mathbf{R_F}$  (pentane): 0.42; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 7.21 - 7.00 (m, 4H), 3.60 - 3.43 (m, 2H), 3.04 - 2.93 (m, 1H), 1.36 (d, J = 6.6, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 145.1, 141.8, 127.8, 124.7, 124.2, 122.6, 43.3, 41.3, 19.1; GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R_t}$  (50\_40): 7.1 min; EI: 150 (41), 135 (100), 134 (19), 91 (23); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3061, 2962, 2925, 1587, 1462, 1442, 1375, 1313, 1237, 1126, 1073, 1024, 931, 743, 693; HPLC (OJ-H, eluents: hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99:1, detector: 254 nm, flowrate: 0.4 mL/min),  $\mathbf{t_{1(major)}} = 13.6$  min,  $\mathbf{t_{1(minor)}} = 14.2$  min.

# 5 Hydrogenation of thiophenes 3a-3i to the corresponding tetrahydrothiophenes 4a-4i

#### 5.1 General procedure III for the hydrogenation of thiophenes

$$R^{2}$$
 $R^{3}$ 
 $R^{4}$ 
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 $R^{4}$ 
 $R^{4}$ 
 $R^{4}$ 
 $R^{4}$ 

To a flame-dried screw-capped tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was added [Ru(cod)(2-methylallyl)<sub>2</sub>] (4.8 mg, 0.015 mmol), SINpEt·HBF<sub>4</sub> (14.9 mg, 0.032 mmol) and dry KO*t*-Bu

(5.0 mg, 0.045 mmol) in a glove box. The mixture was suspended in hexane (1 mL) and stirred at 70 °C for 16 h under argon. Then the mixture was transferred under argon to a glass vial containing thiophene 3 (0.15 mmol) and a magnetic stirring bar. The glass vial was placed in 150 mL stainless-steel reactor. The autoclave was carefully pressurized/depressurized with hydrogen gas three times before the reaction pressure of 90 bar was adjusted. The hydrogenation was performed at rt for 24 h. The autoclave was depressurized carefully and the crude mixture was filtered through a plug of silica using a mixture of pentane/ethyl acetate (18:2). The yield of compound 4 was determind by <sup>1</sup>H NMR after addition of dibromomethane (21 µL, 0.3 mmol) as internal standard. The analytically pure tetrahydrothiophene 4 was obtained by flash column chromatography (silica, pentane). The enantiomeric ratio of all compounds was determined by HPLC on a chiral stationary phase.

#### Tetrahydrothiophene (4a)

Following the general procedure **III**, the hydrogenation reaction was carried out and after filtration of the crude reaction mixture full conversion was observed by GC and GC-MS.

**GC: R**<sub>t</sub> (**50\_20**): 4.3 min; **GC-MS: R**<sub>t</sub> (**50\_20**): 4.3 min; **EI:** 88 (85), 87 (24), 60 (100), 59 (31), 58 (14), 55 (13), 54 (12), 47 (19), 46 (25), 45 (34), 41 (17), 40 (36).

#### 2-Ethyl-tetrahydrothiophene (4b)

Following the general procedure **III**, the hydrogenation reaction was carried out and after filtration of the crude reaction mixture full conversion was observed by GC-MS.

GC-MS: R<sub>t</sub> (50\_40): 5.3 min; EI: 116 (32), 87 (100), 45 (12).

#### 3-Methyl-tetrahydrothiophene (4c)

Following the general procedure **III**, the hydrogenation reaction was carried out and after filtration of the crude reaction mixture full conversion was observed by GC.

GC: R<sub>t</sub> (50\_20): 5.1 min.

#### 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-tetrahydrothiophene (4d)

Following the general procedure **III**, the hydrogenation reaction was carried out and tetrahydrothiophene **4d** was formed in 99% yield.

**R**<sub>F</sub> (pentane): 0.11; <sup>1</sup>**H NMR (300 MHz, CD**<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 7.46 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.07 – 6.94 (m, 2H), 4.49 (dd, J = 8.6, 6.0, 1H), 3.21 – 3.09 (m, 1H), 3.04 – 2.94 (m, 1H), 2.44 – 2.32 (m, 1H), 2.32 – 2.20 (m, 1H), 2.07 – 1.79 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>**C NMR (75 MHz, CD**<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 162.4 (d,  $J_F = 242$  Hz), 139.8, 130.0 (d,  $J_F = 8$  Hz), 115.7(d,  $J_F = 21$  Hz), 52.7, 41.5, 34.2, 31.8; <sup>19</sup>**F NMR (564 MHz, CD**<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) -117.0; **GC-MS: R**<sub>t</sub> (50\_40): 9.7 min; **EI:** 276 (39), 136 (11), 135 (100), 134 (10); **ATR-FTIR (cm**<sup>-1</sup>): 2951, 2862, 1604, 1508, 1442, 1261, 1224, 1156, 1095, 1015, 832, 798.

#### 2-Methyl-5-phenyl tetrahydrothiophene (4e)

Following the general procedure **III**, the hydrogenation reaction was carried out for 40 h and tetrahydrothiophene **4e** was formed in 37% yield.

95:5 e.r.  $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = +12.9$  (c 4.1, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>),  $\mathbf{R_F}$  (pentane): 0.09; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 7.48 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.36 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.17 (m, 1H), 4.63 – 4.48 (m, 1H), 3.71 – 3.55 (m, 1H), 2.39 – 2.26 (m, 1H), 2.22 – 2.00 (m, 2H), 1.94 – 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.45 (d, J = 6.7, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 143.3, 128.5, 127.8, 127.0, 54.2, 44.6, 38.8, 38.5, 24.0; GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R_t}$  (50\_40): 7.7 min; EI: 178 (100), 177 (23), 136 (68), 135 (32), 129 (37), 121 (47), 117 (40), 115 (24), 104 (29), 91 (28); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 2954, 2923, 2857, 1600, 1492, 1453, 1028, 759, 699; HPLC (OJ-H, eluents: hexane/*i*-PrOH = 90:10, detector: 210 nm, flowrate: 1 mL/min),  $\mathbf{t_{1(major)}} = 7.2$  min,  $\mathbf{t_{2(minor)}} = 9.1$  min.

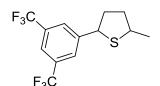
#### 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-methyl tetrahydrothiophene (4f)

Following the general procedure **III**, the hydrogenation reaction was carried out for 40 h at 75 bar and tetrahydrothiophene **4f** was formed in 55% yield.

96:4 e.r.  $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = +28.6$  (c 4.7, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>),  $\mathbf{R}_{F}$  (pentane): 0.11; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 7.44 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 6.98 (t, J=8.7, 2H), 4.55 (br, 1H), 3.64 (br, 1H), 2.38 – 2.24 (m, 1H), 2.20 – 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.45 (d, J = 6.7, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 161.75 (d, J<sub>F</sub> = 245.3 Hz), 138.84 , 129.13 (d, J<sub>F</sub> = 7.9 Hz), 115.07 (d, J<sub>F</sub> = 21.4 Hz), 53.3, 44.5, 38.8, 38.3, 23.8; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) -116.2; GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R}_{t}$  (50\_40): 7.6 min; EI: 196 (100), 154 (78), 153 (35), 147 (34), 139 (58), 136 (20), 135 (53), 122 (30), 121 (21),

109 (39); **ATR-FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 2924, 2858, 1604, 1508, 1375, 1223, 1157, 831; **HPLC** (OJ-H, eluents: hexane/*i*-PrOH = 90:10, detector: 210 nm, flowrate: 1.0 mL/min),  $t_{1(major)} = 5.2$  min,  $t_{1(minor)} = 7.0$  min.

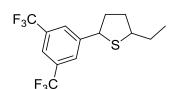
#### 2-(3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-5-methyl tetrahydrothiophene (4g)



Following the general procedure **III**, the hydrogenation reaction was carried out and tetrahydrothiophene **4g** was formed in 98% yield.

~97:3 e.r. (The separation of the enantiomers was not perfect, see hplc-traces, but indicated the shown e.r. value)  $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = +23.8$  (c 1.0, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>),  $\mathbf{R}_{F}$  (pentane): 0.22; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 7.93 (s, 2H), 7.77 (s, 1H), 4.64 (t, J = 6.9, 1H), 3.74 – 3.61 (m, 1H), 2.47 – 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.25 – 1.99 (m, 2H), 1.90 – 1.77 (m, 1H), 1.46 (d, J = 6.7, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 147.3, 131.90 (q,  $J_{F} = 33.1$ ), 128.87 – 128.53 (m), 124.0 (q,  $J_{F} = 273$  Hz), 121.58 – 121.28 (m), 53.5, 45.7, 39.5, 38.8, 23.9; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (564 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) -63.2; GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R}_{t}$  (50\_40): 7.3 min; EI: 314 (100), 299 (49), 295 (26), 272 (99), 258 (21), 257 (76), 245 (51), 203 (22); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 2961, 2865, 1622, 1376, 1277, 1167, 1129, 1024, 944, 898, 846, 707, 682, 547; HPLC (OJ-H, eluents: hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99:1, detector: 254 nm, flowrate: 0.4 mL/min),  $t_{1(\text{major})} = 9.2$  min,  $t_{1(\text{minor})} = 9.4$  min.

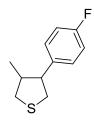
#### 2-(3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-5-ethyl tetrahydrothiophene (4h)



Following the general procedure **III**, the hydrogenation reaction was carried out and tetrahydrothiophene **4h** was formed in 98% yield.

97:3 e.r.  $[\alpha]^{24}_{D} = +29$  (c 0.97, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>),  $\mathbf{R}_{F}$  (pentane): 0.24; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 7.92 (s, 2H), 7.76 (s, 1H), 4.62 (t, J = 6.9, 1H), 3.52 – 3.39 (m, 1H), 2.46 – 2.33 (m, 1H), 2.22 – 1.96 (m, 2H), 1.95 – 1.62 (m, 3H), 1.02 (t, J = 7.3, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): 147.2, 131.81 (q,  $J_{F} = 33.0$ ), 128.99 – 128.39 (m), 124.0 (q,  $J_{F} = 273$  Hz), 121.55 – 121.17 (m), 53.4, 52.6, 39.5, 36.3, 31.6, 13.5; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) -63.17 . GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R}_{t}$  (50\_40): 7.5 min; EI: 328 (36), 299 (100), 257 (20), 245 (57); ATR-FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 2963, 2935, 2874, 1622, 1464, 1376, 1335, 1276, 1171, 1129, 899, 846, 707, 682, 632; HPLC (OJ-H, eluents: hexane/*i*-PrOH = 100/0, detector: 254 nm, flowrate: 0.5 mL/min),  $\mathbf{t}_{1\text{(major)}} = 7.9 \text{ min}$ ,  $\mathbf{t}_{1\text{(minor)}} = 8.3 \text{ min}$ .

#### 3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-4-methyl tetrahydrothiophene (4i)



Following the general procedure **III**, the hydrogenation reaction was carried out and tetrahydrothiophene **4i** was formed in 81% yield. A second signal set in the <sup>1</sup>H NMR indicates 6% of the trans diastereoisomer.

63.5:35.5 e.r.,  $\mathbf{R_F}$  (pentane): 0.11; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 7.37 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.05 – 6.91 (m, 2H), 4.52 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.20 – 2.87 (m, 2H), 2.59 – 2.39 (m, 1H), 2.18 – 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.96 – 1.82 (m, 1H), 0.68 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): 161.9 (d,  $J_F = 245.1$ ), 136.7, 130.5 (d,  $J_F = 7.9$  Hz), 114.76 (d,  $J_F = 21.2$  Hz), 55.32, 43.40, 36.69, 30.84, 14.98; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) –116.3; GC-MS:  $\mathbf{R_t}$  (50\_40): 7.9 min; EI: 196 (100), 154 (68), 153 (84), 140 (32), 139 (75), 135 (35), 133 (23), 109 (58); HPLC (OJ-H, eluents: hexane/*i*-PrOH = 99.5:0.5, detector: 210 nm, flowrate: 0.4 mL/min),  $\mathbf{t_{1(major)}} = 13.9$  min,  $\mathbf{t_{1(minor)}} = 17.5$  min.

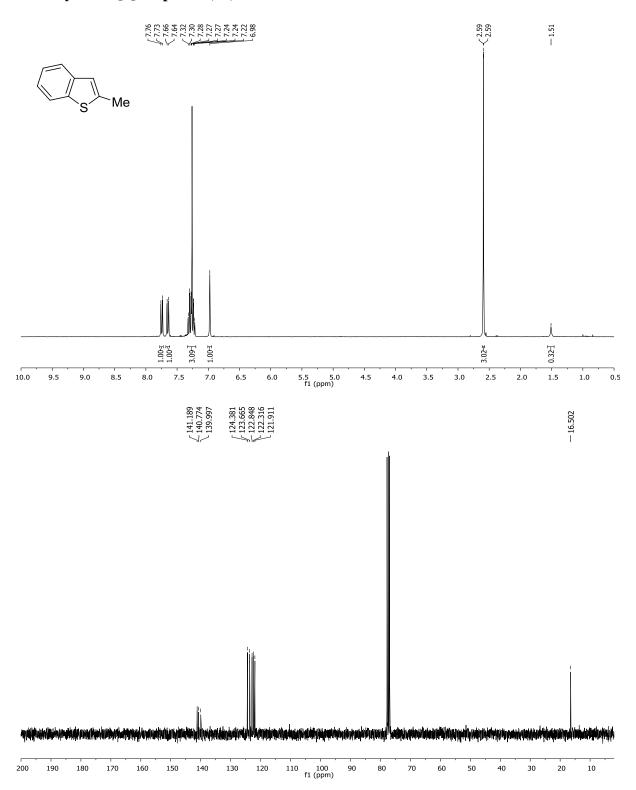
#### 6 References

- [1] , B. t.; Lapointe, D.; Caron, L.; Vlassova, A.; Fagnou, K. J. Org. Chem. 2009, 74, 1826-1834.
- [2] Denton, T. T.; Zhang, X.; Cashman, J. R. J. Med. Chem. 2005, 48, 224-239.
- [3] Vachal, P.; Toth, L. M. Tetrahedron Lett. 2004, 45, 7157-7161.
- [4] Fujimori, K.; Matsuura, T.; Mikami, A.; Watanabe, Y.; Oae, S.; Iyanagi, T. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1*, **1990**, 1435-1440.
- [5] Jurcik, V.; Gilani, M.; Wilhelm, R. Eur. J. Org. Chem., 2006, 5103-5109.

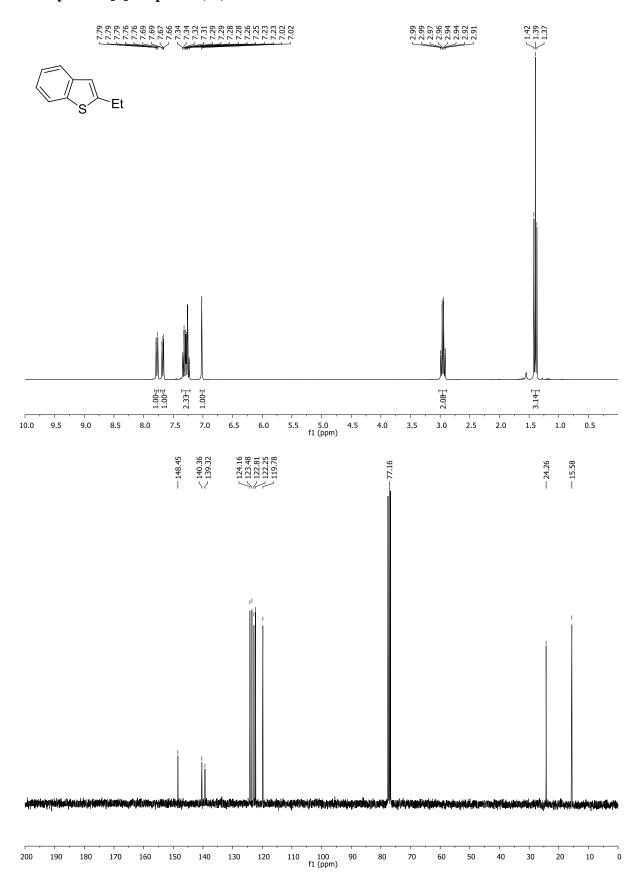
# 7 NMR spectra

### 7.1 Substrates

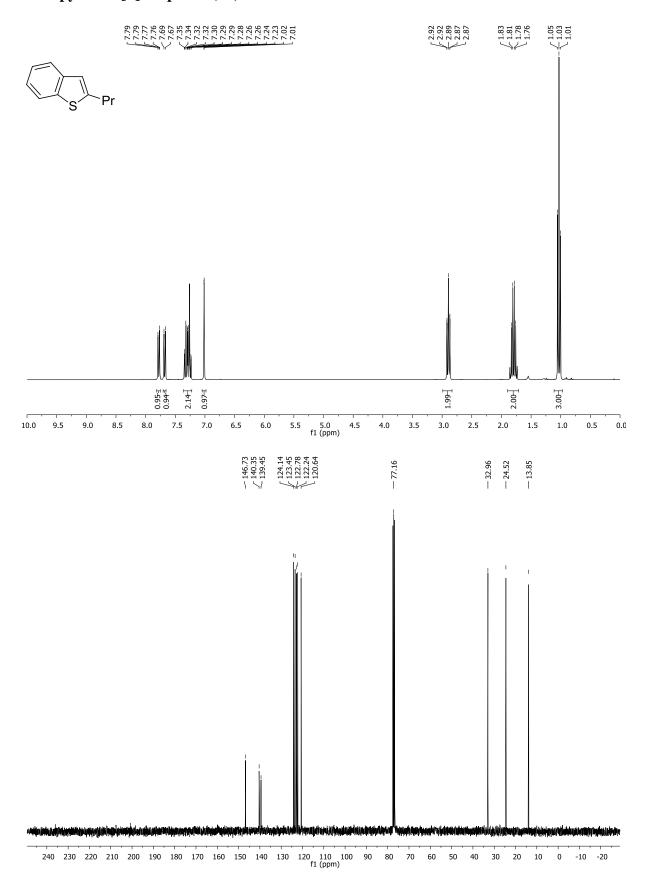
# ${\bf 2\text{-}Methylbenzo} [b] {\bf thiophene} \ ({\bf 1b})$



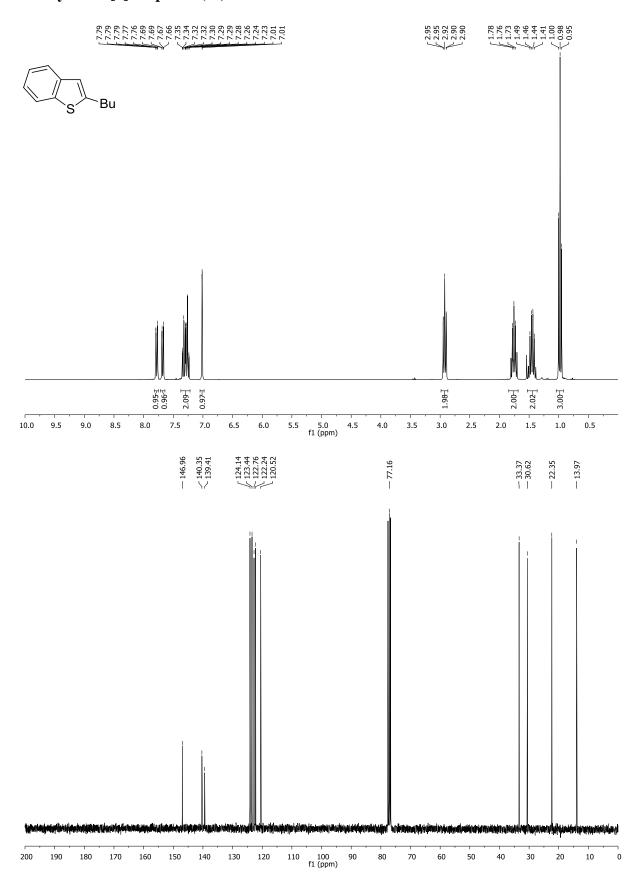
# ${\bf 2\text{-}Ethylbenzo} [b] {\bf thiophene} \; ({\bf 1c})$



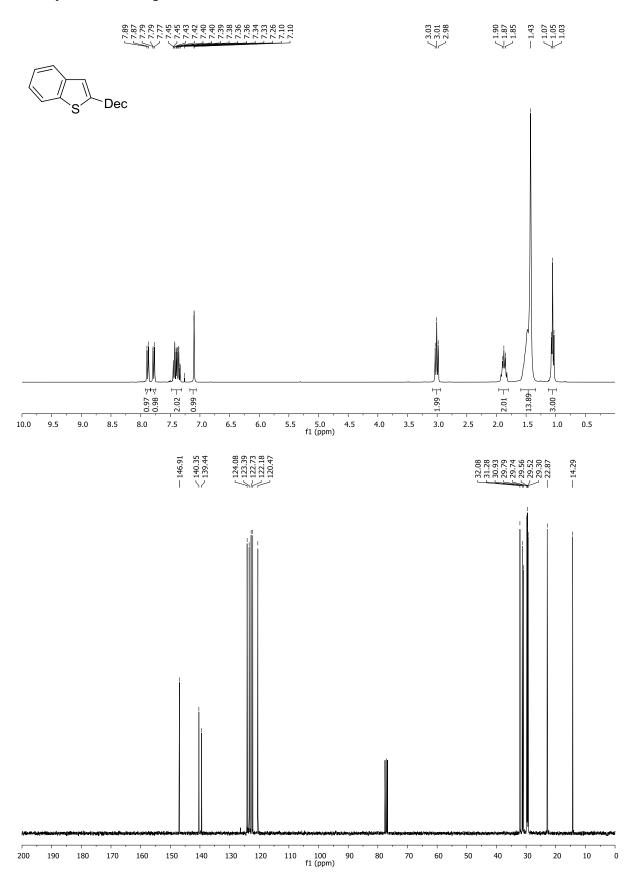
# ${\bf 2\text{-}Propylbenzo[b]} thiophene~(1d)$



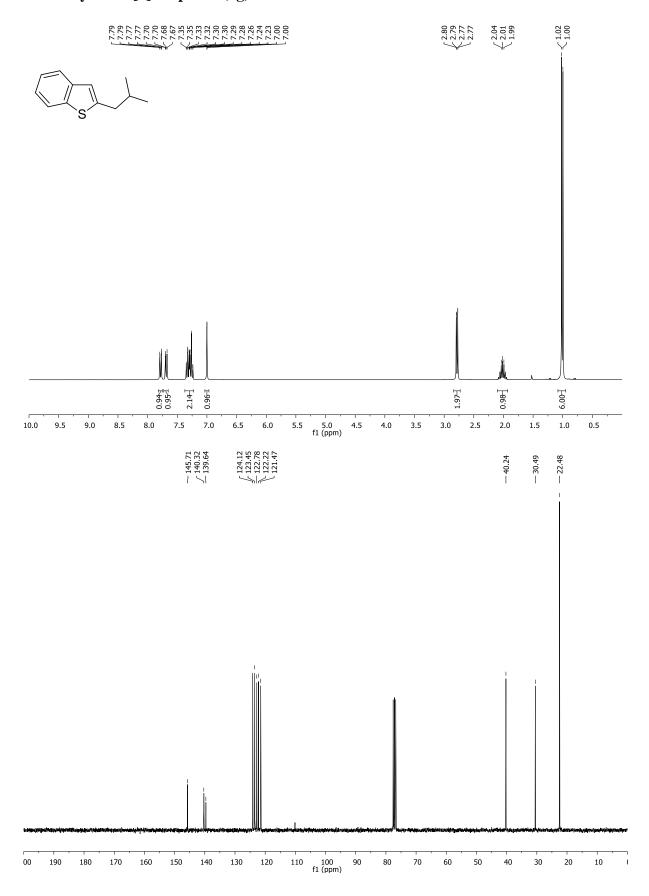
# ${\bf 2\text{-}Butylbenzo} [b] {\bf thiophene} \; ({\bf 1e})$



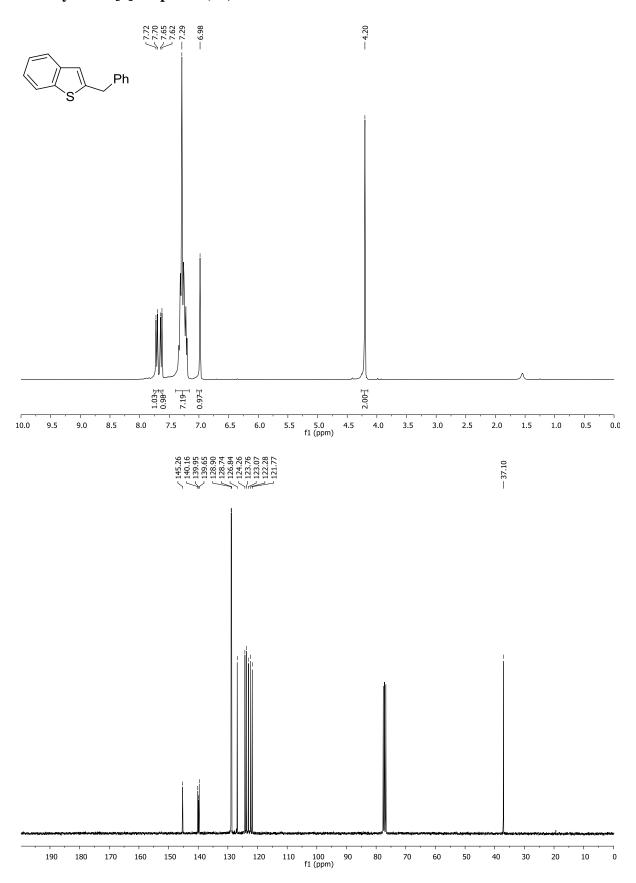
# 2-Decylbenzo[b]thiophene (1f)



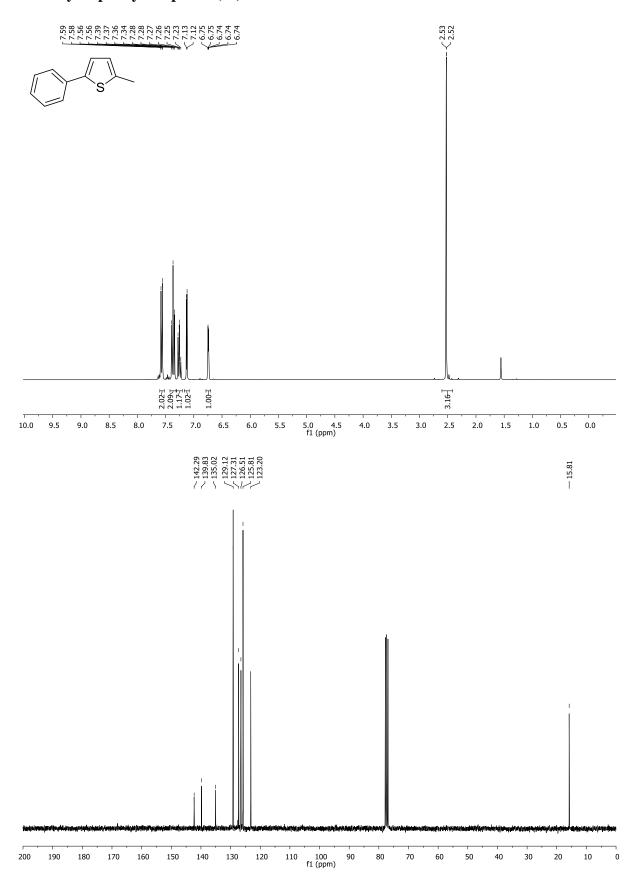
# ${\bf 2\text{-}Isobutylbenzo} [b] {\bf thiophene} \ ({\bf 1g})$



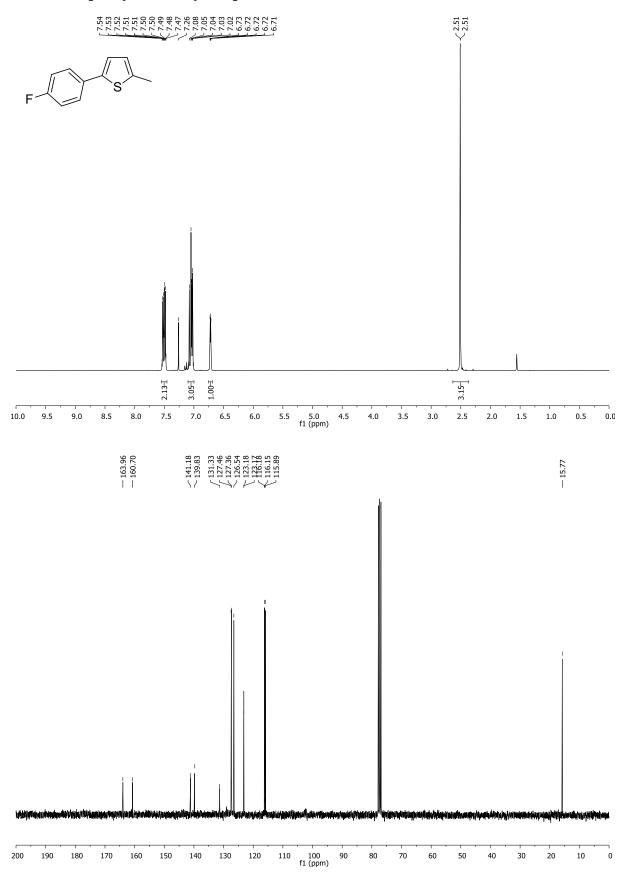
# ${\bf 2\text{-}Benzylbenzo} [b] {\bf thiophene} \ ({\bf 1h})$



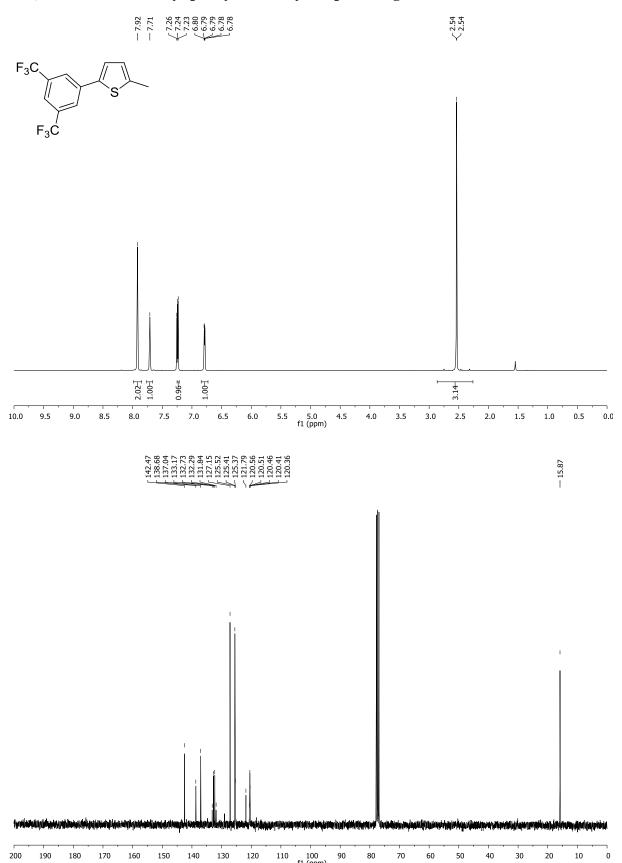
# 2-Methyl-5-phenylthiophene (3e)



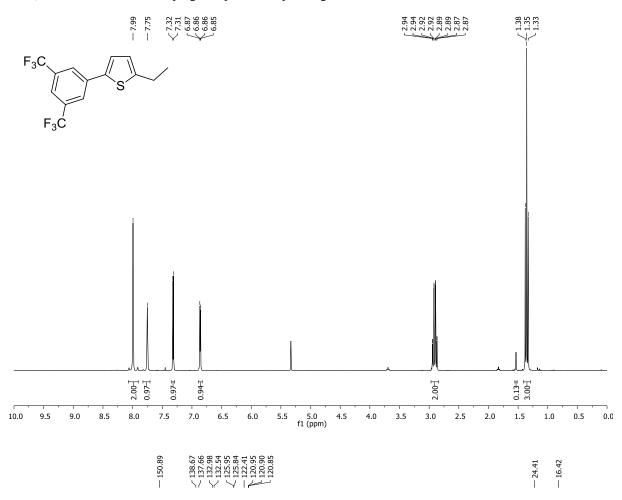
# $\hbox{$2$-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-methylthiophene (3f)}$

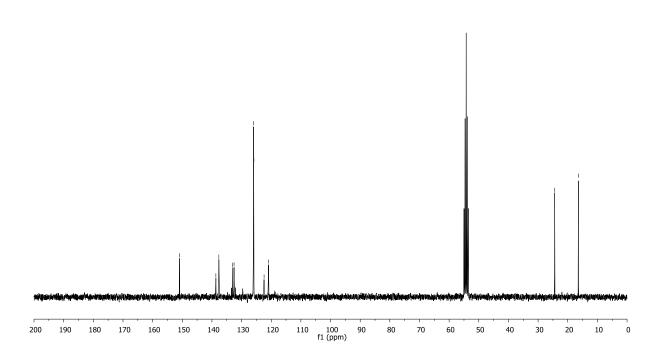


# $\hbox{2-}(3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-5-methyl thiophene \ (3g)$

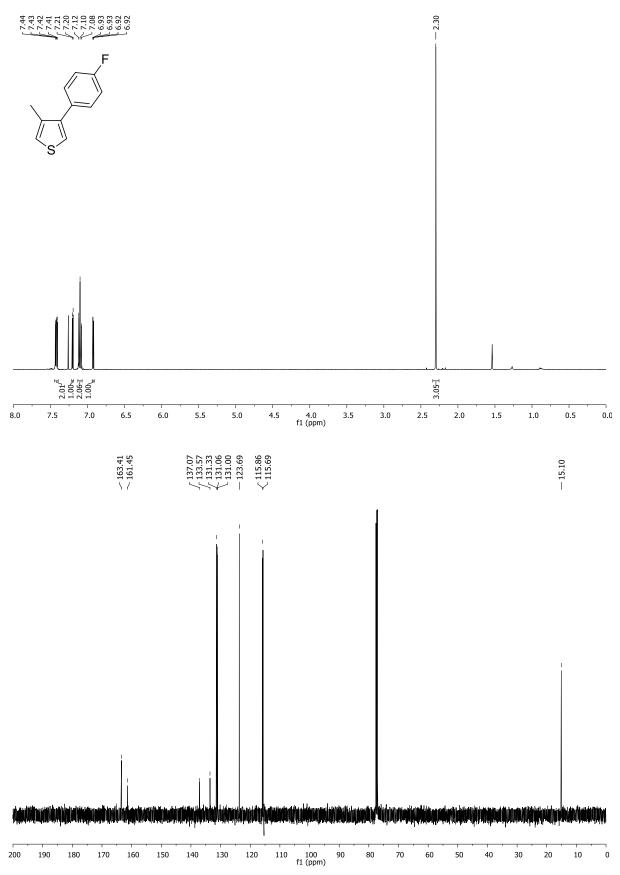


# $\hbox{$2$-(3,5$-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-5$-ethylthiophene (3h)}$

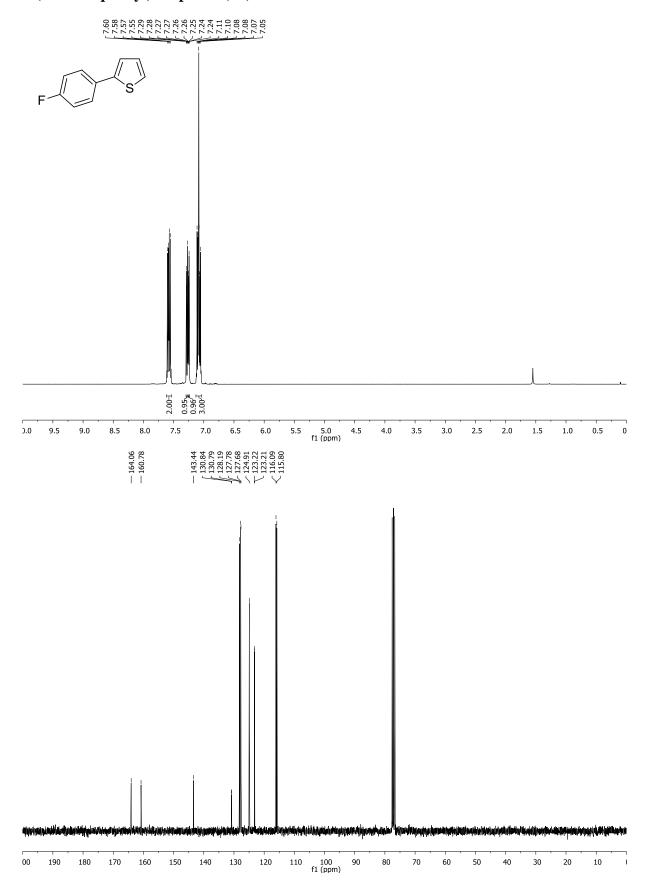




# ${\bf 3\text{-}(4\text{-}Fluorophenyl)\text{-}4\text{-}methylthiophene}\;(3i)$

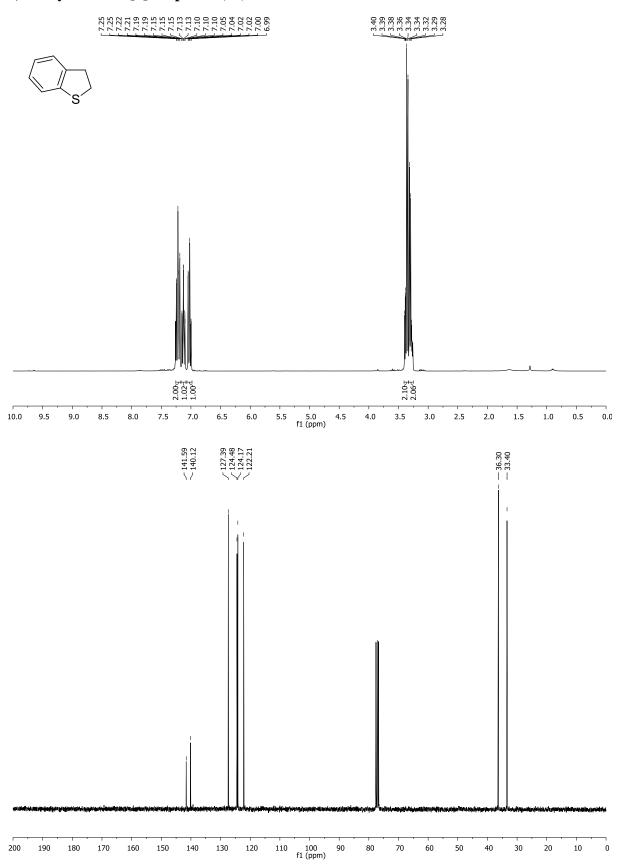


# $\hbox{$2$-(4-Fluorophenyl)$thiophene (3d)}\\$

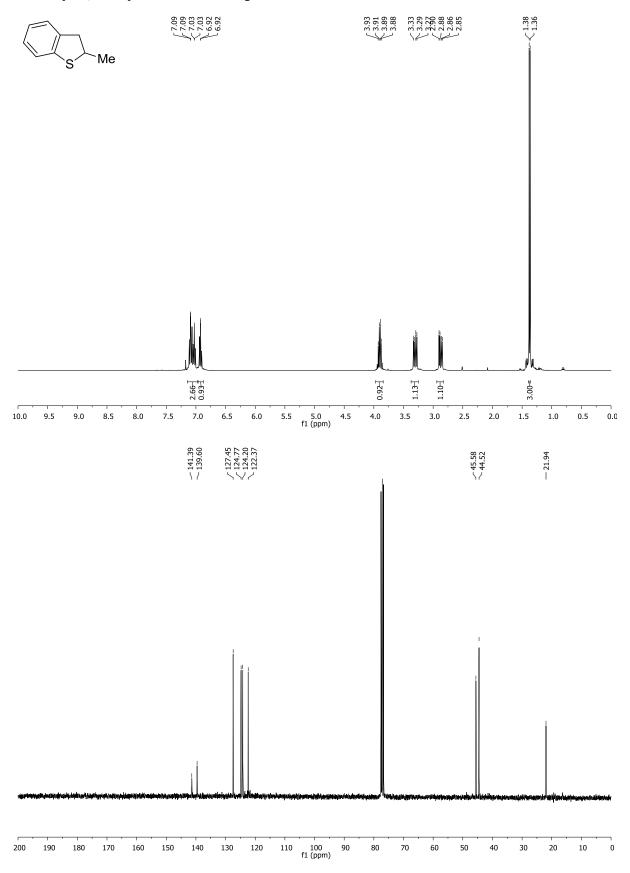


### 7.2 Products

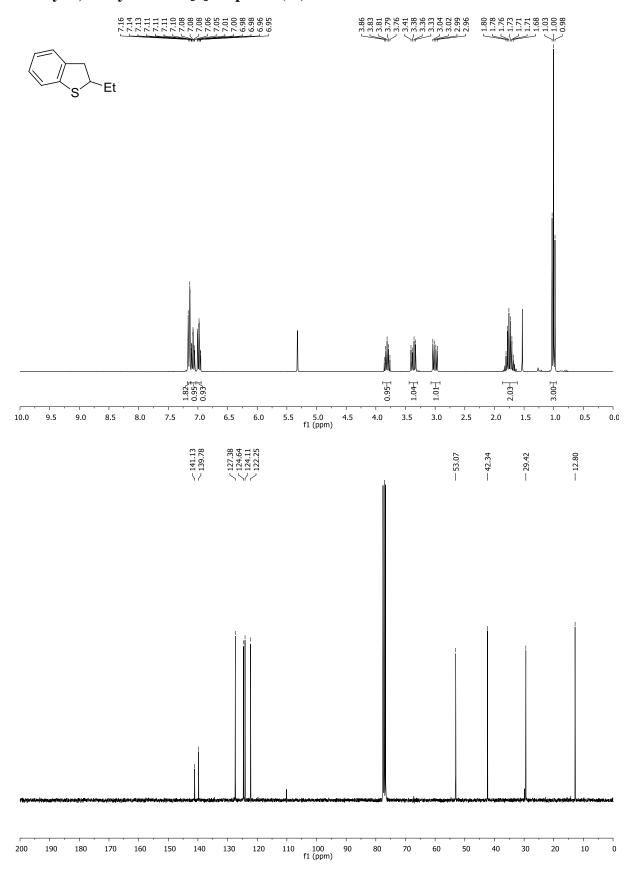
### 2,3-Dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2a)



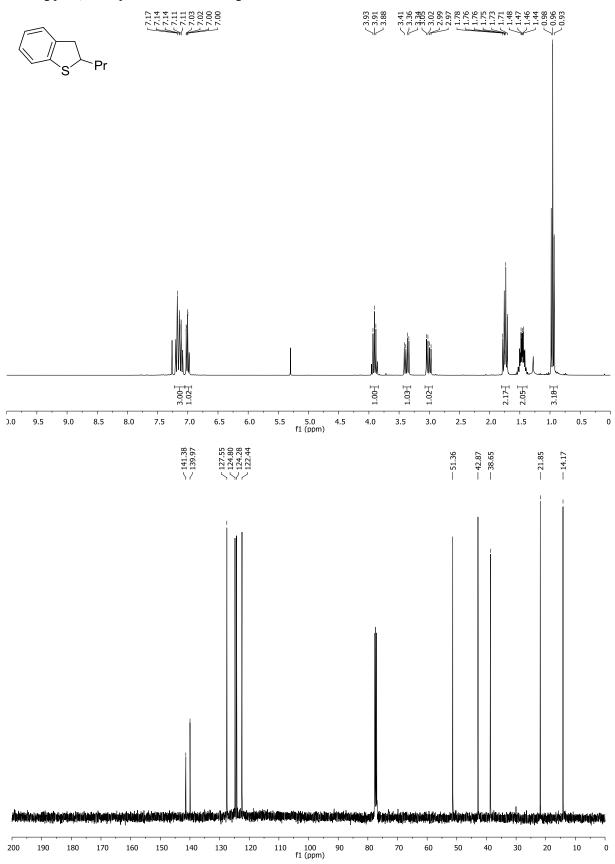
# ${\bf 2\text{-}Methyl\text{--}2,3\text{-}dihydrobenzo} [b] thiophene~(2b)$



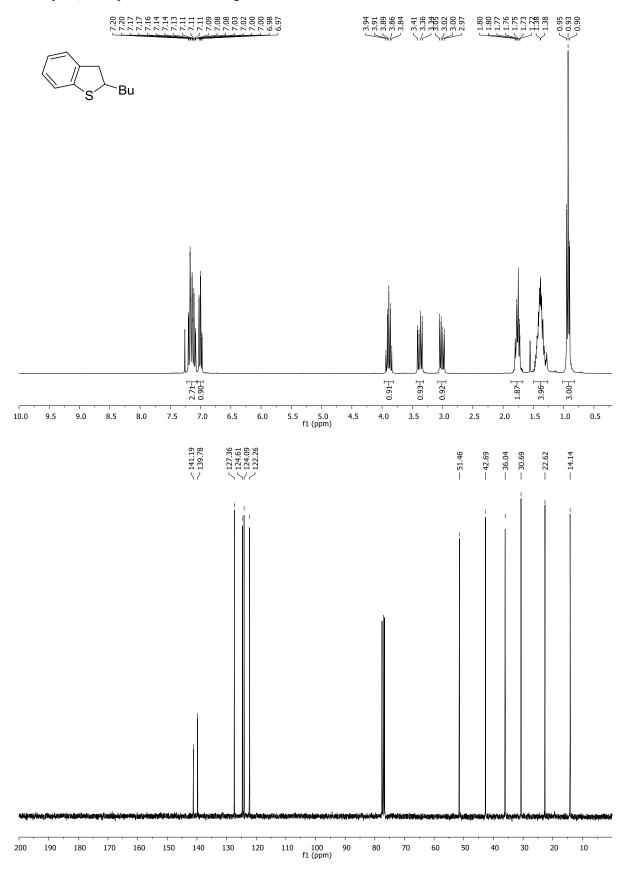
# ${\bf 2\text{-}Ethyl\text{-}2,} {\bf 3\text{-}dihydrobenzo} [b] {\bf thiophene} \ ({\bf 2c})$



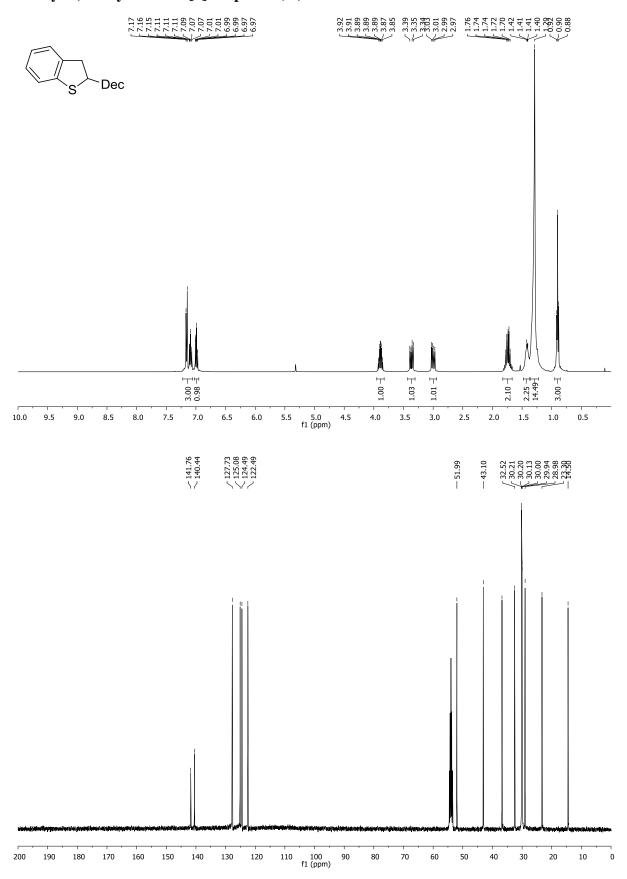
# ${\bf 2\text{-}Propyl-2,3\text{-}dihydrobenzo} [b] {\bf thiophene}~({\bf 2d})$



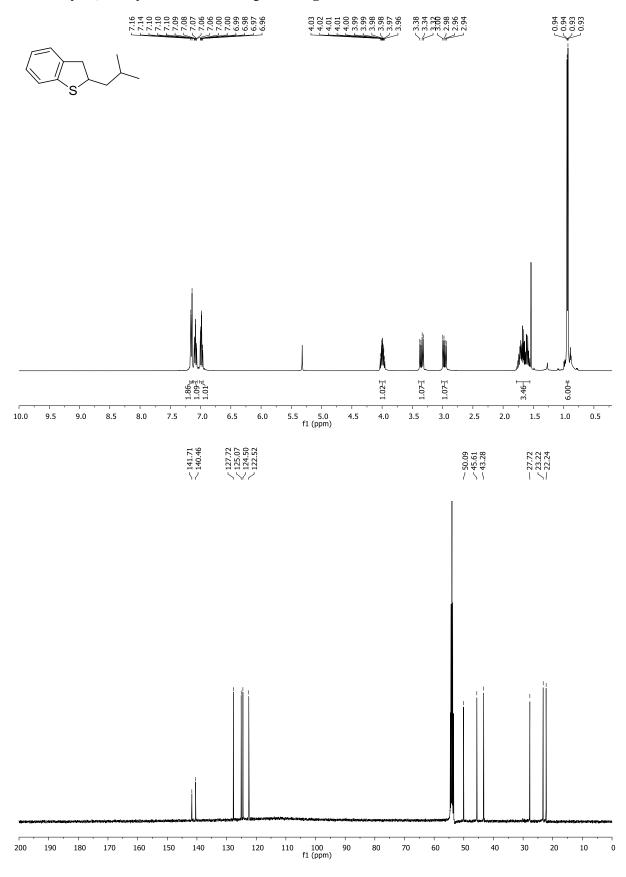
# ${\bf 2\text{-}Butyl\text{-}2,} {\bf 3\text{-}dihydrobenzo} [b] {\bf thiophene} \ ({\bf 2e})$



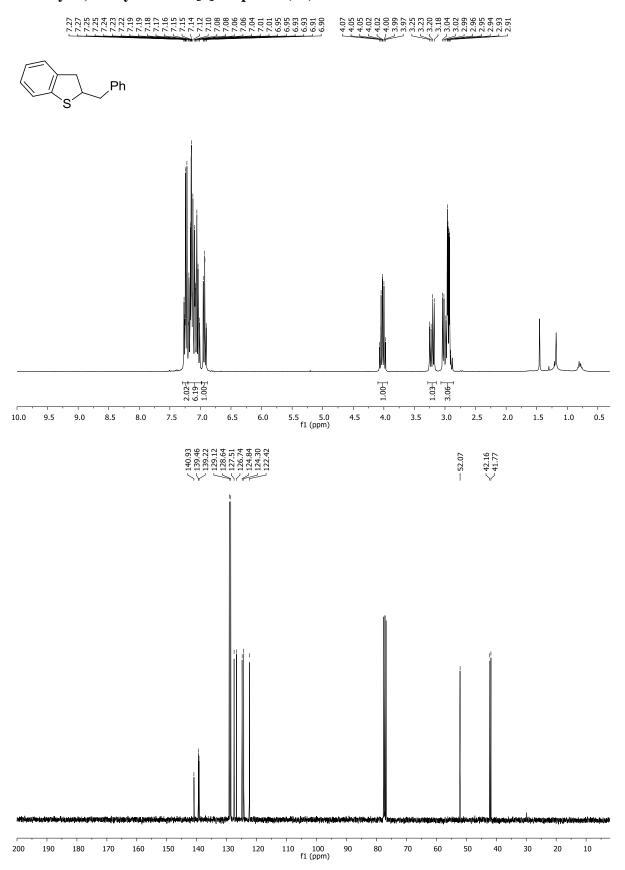
# ${\bf 2\text{-}Decyl\text{-}2,} {\bf 3\text{-}dihydrobenzo}[b] \\ \textbf{thiophene} \ (\mathbf{2f})$



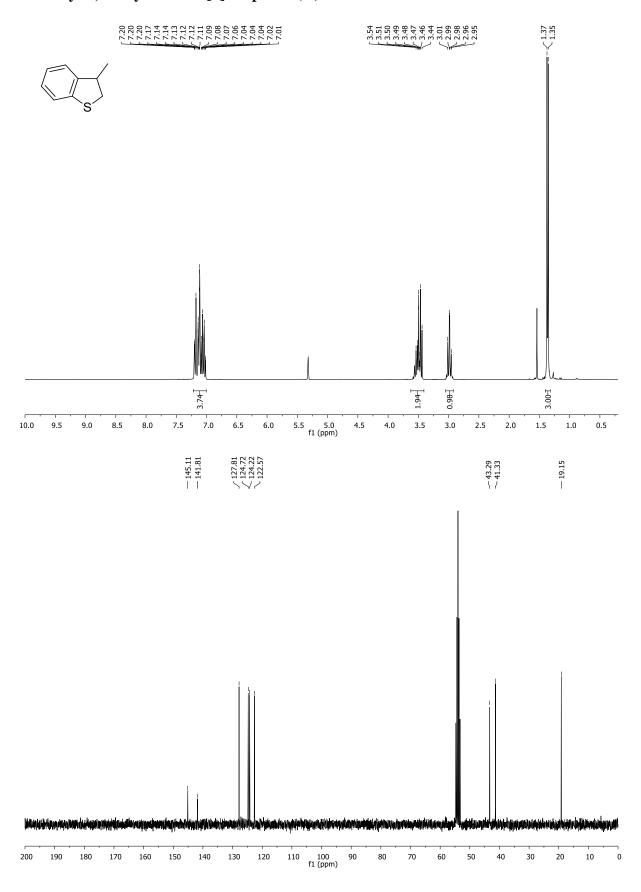
# $\hbox{$2$-Isobutyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b] thiophene (2g)}\\$



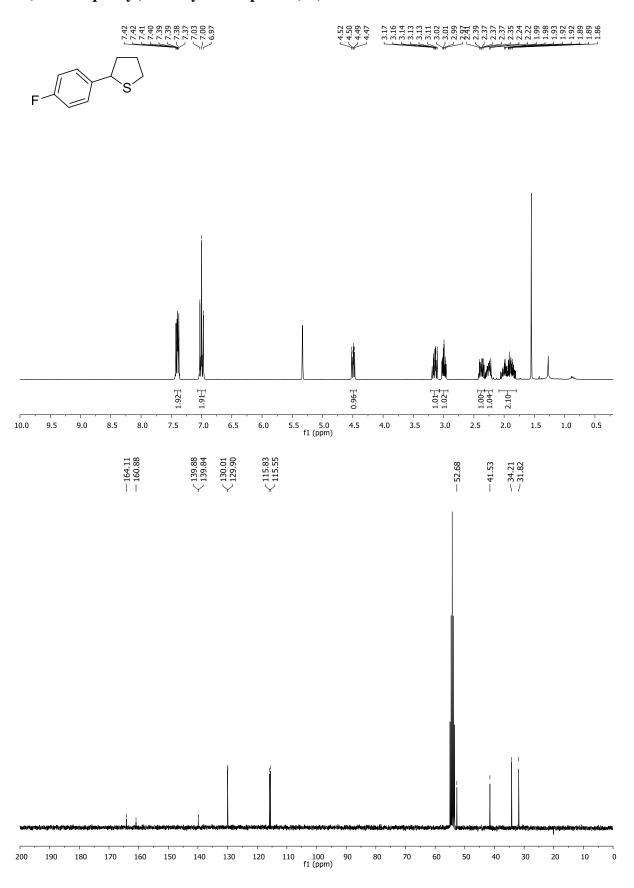
# ${\bf 2\text{-}Benzyl\text{-}2,} {\bf 3\text{-}dihydrobenzo}[b] \\ \textbf{thiophene} \ (\mathbf{2h})$



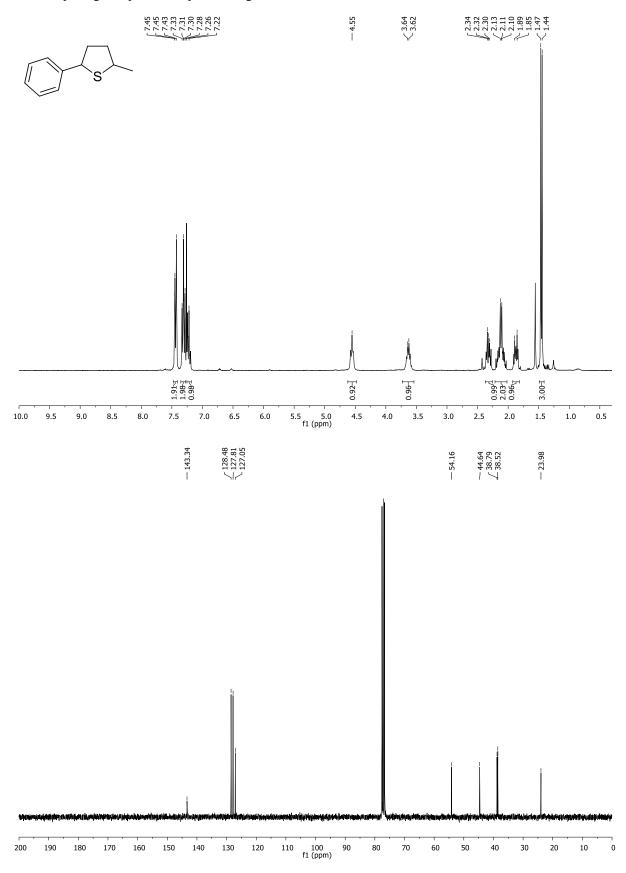
# ${\bf 3\text{-}Methyl\text{-}2,} {\bf 3\text{-}dihydrobenzo} [b] {\bf thiophene} \ (2{\bf i})$



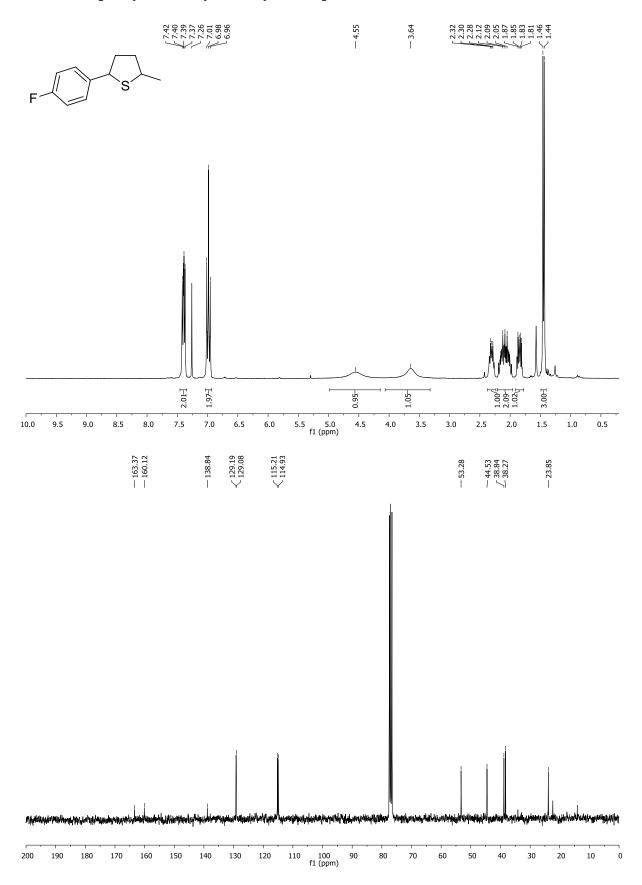
## 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-tetrahydrothiophene (4d)



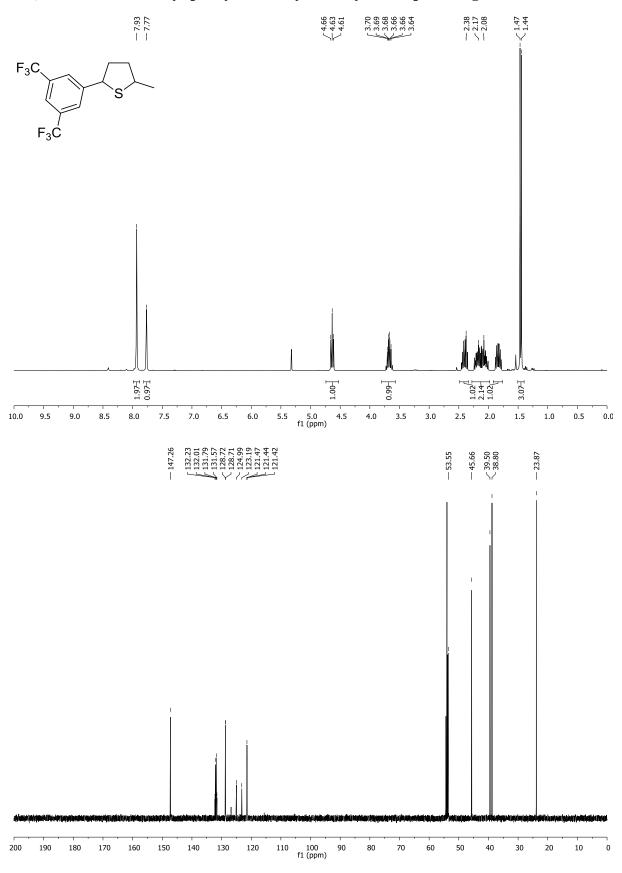
# $\hbox{$2$-Methyl-5-phenyl-tetrahydrothiophene (4e)}$



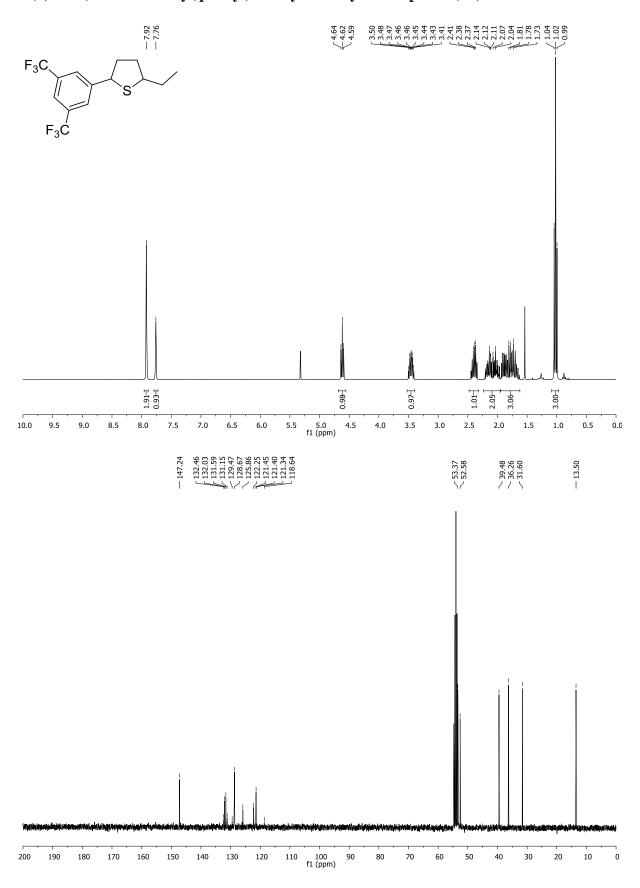
# $\hbox{2-}(4-Fluor ophenyl)-5-methyl-tetra hydrothiophene~(4f)$



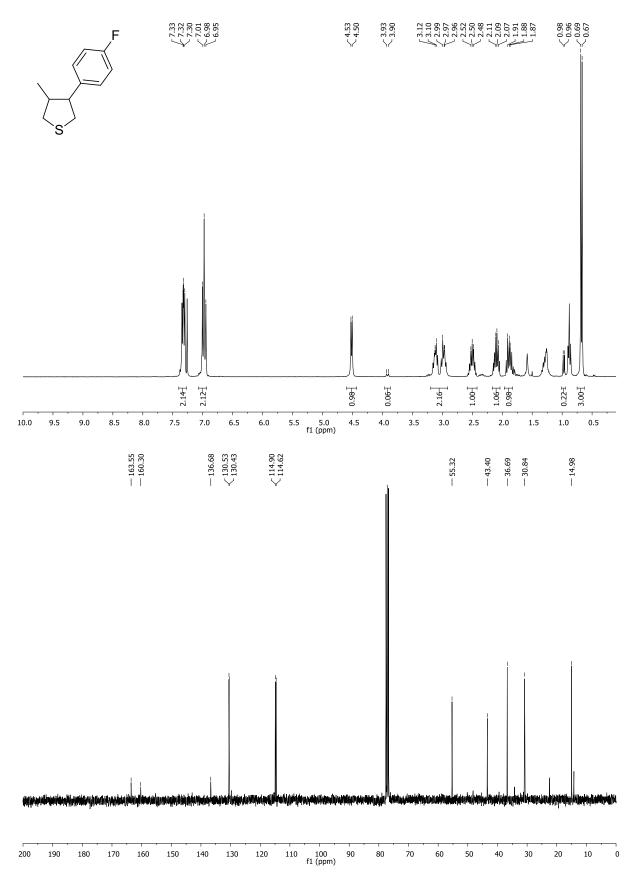
# $\hbox{2-}(3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl) phenyl)-5-methyl-tetrahydrothiophene~(4g)$



## $\hbox{2-}(3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-5-ethyl-tetrahydrothiophene~(4h)$



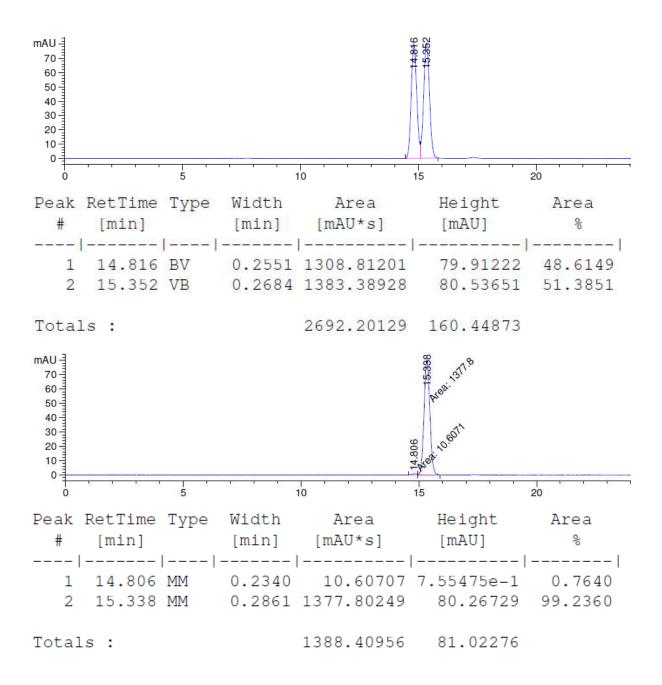
# ${\bf 3\text{-}(4\text{-}Fluorophenyl)\text{-}4\text{-}methyl\text{-}tetrahydrothiophene}\ (4i)$



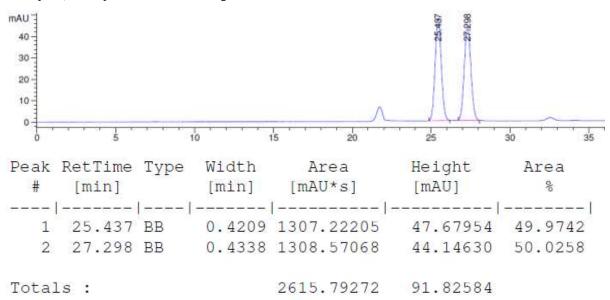
### 8 HPLC traces

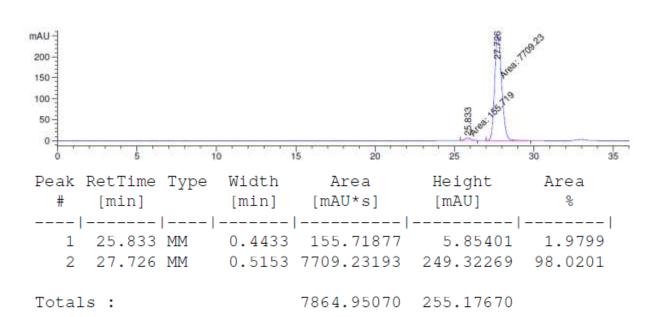
The racemic products were obtained, running the hydrogenation reactions with the achiral imidazolium salt ICy·HCl.

### 2-Methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2b)

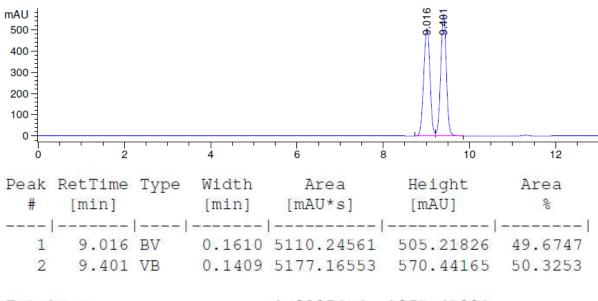


### 2-Ethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2c)

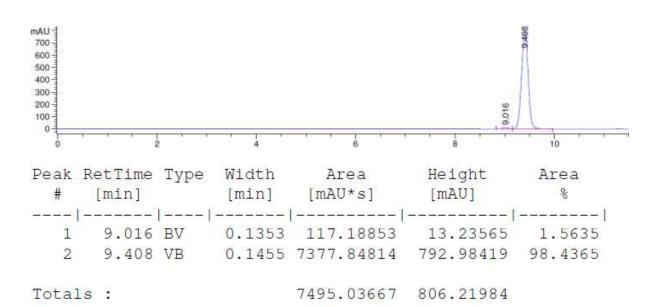




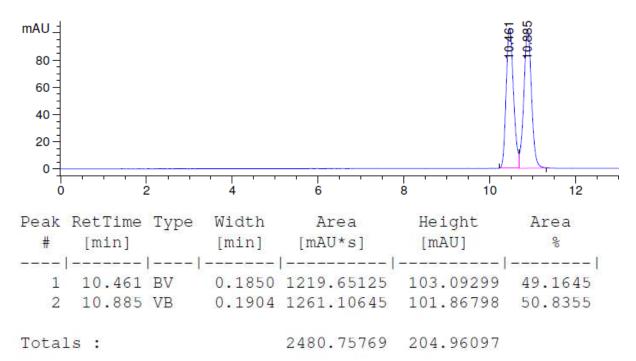
#### 2-Propyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2d)

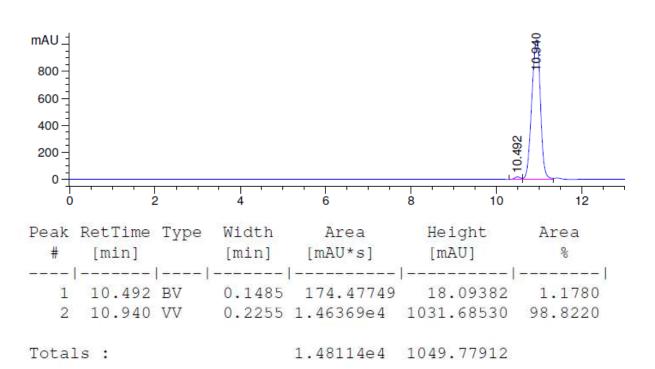


Totals: 1.02874e4 1075.65991

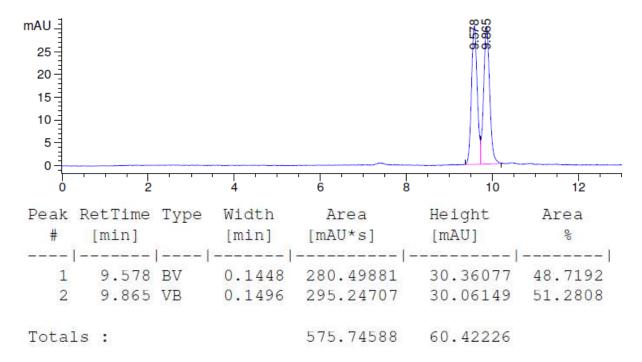


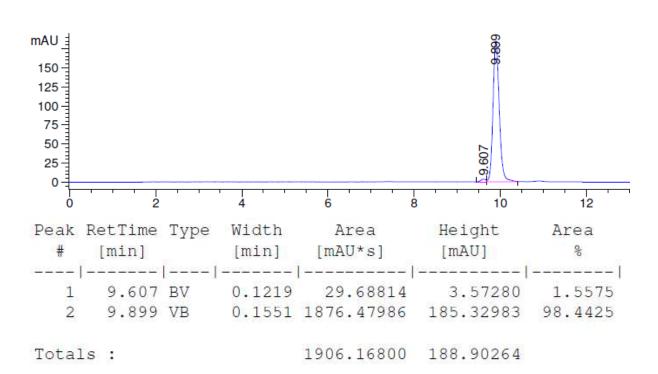
### 2-Butyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2e)



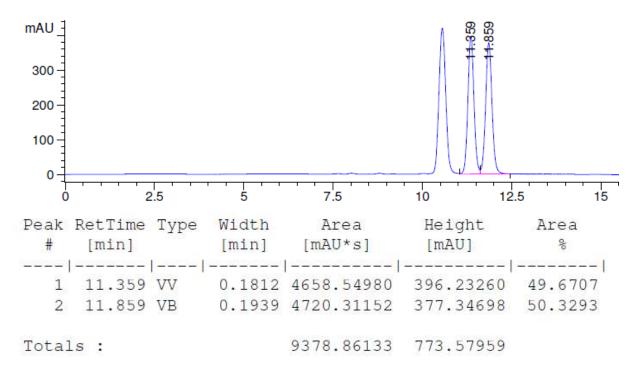


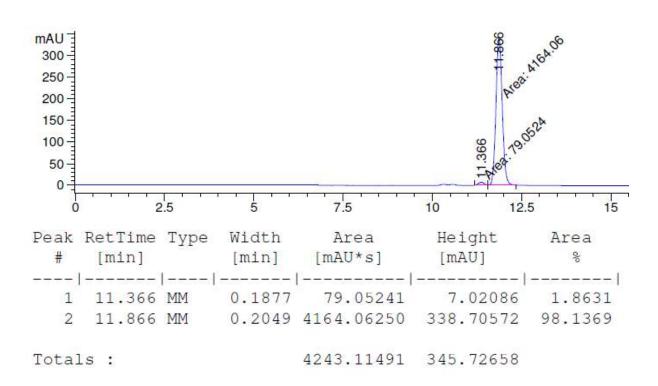
#### 2-Decyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2f)



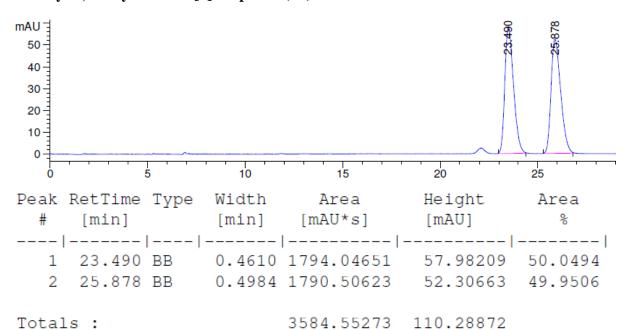


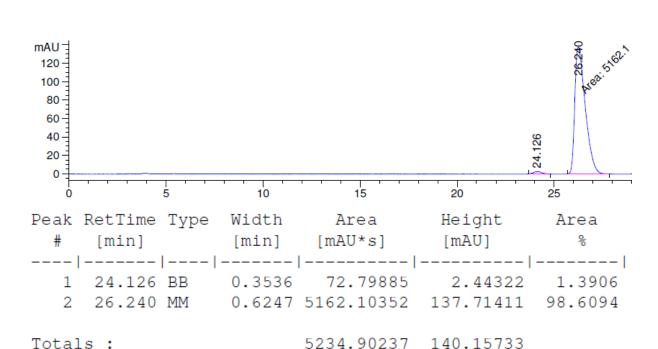
#### 2-Isobutyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2g)



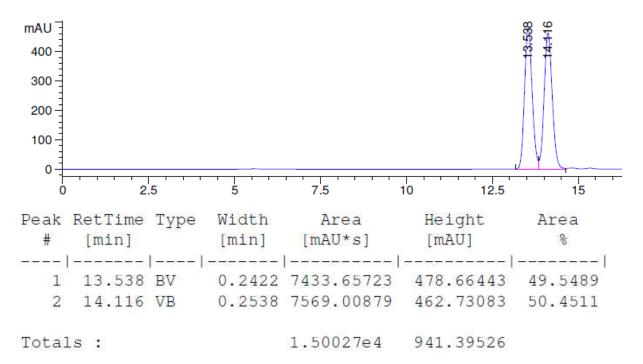


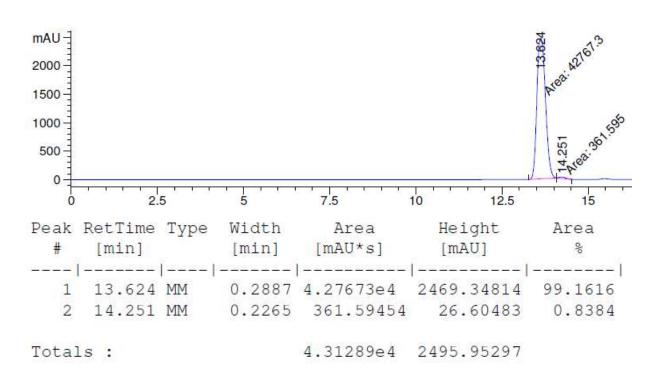
#### 2-Benzyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2h)



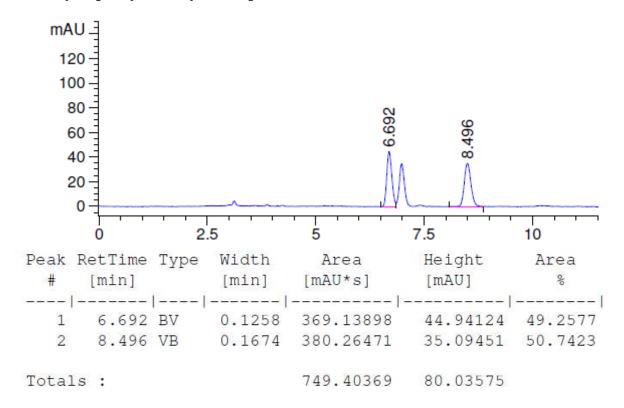


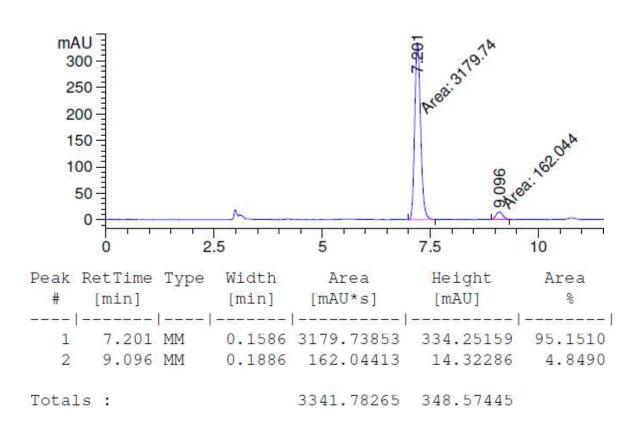
### 3-Methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[b]thiophene (2i)



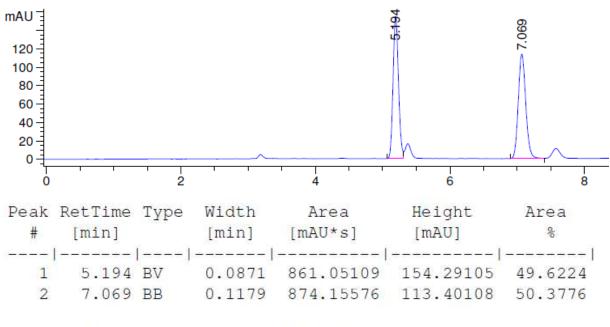


### 2-Methyl-5-phenyl-tetrahydrothiophene (4e)

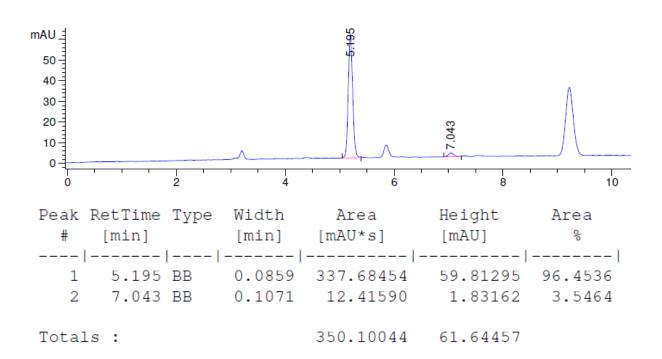




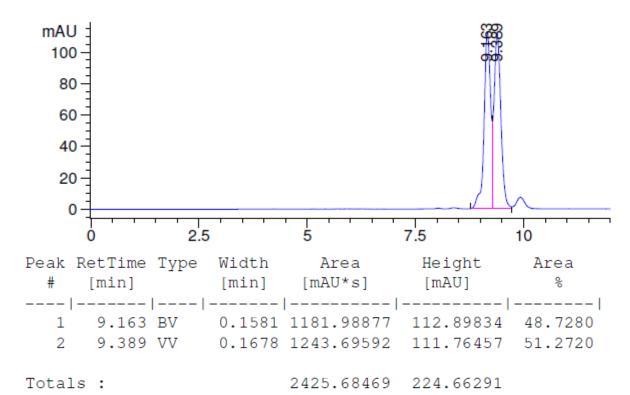
### 2-(4-Fluorophenyl)-5-methyl-tetrahydrothiophene (4f)

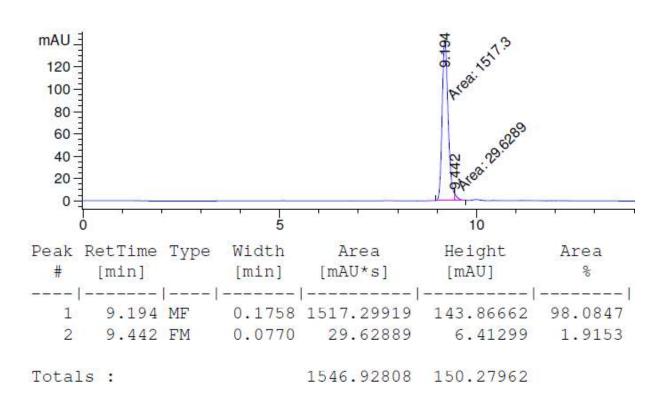


Totals: 1735.20685 267.69213

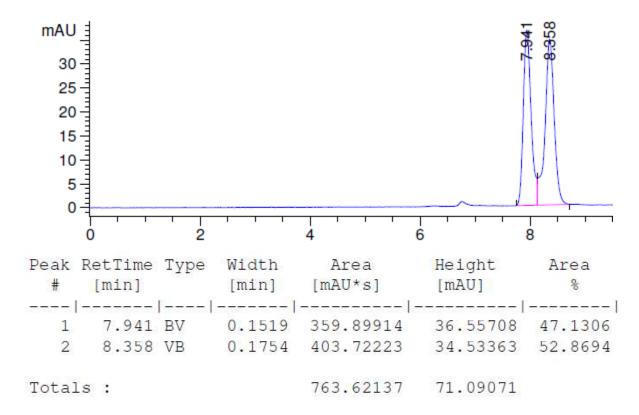


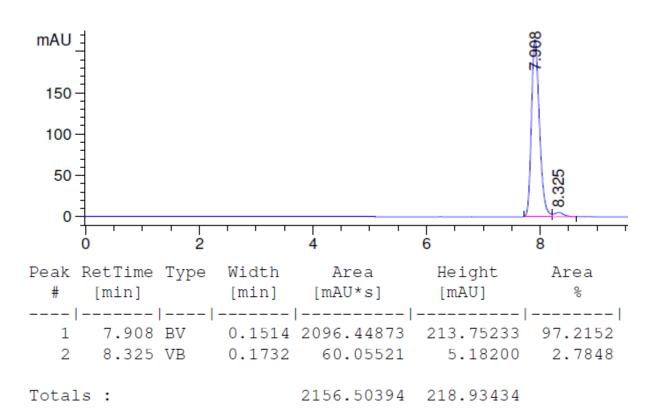
#### 2-(3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-5-methyl-tetrahydrothiophene (4g)



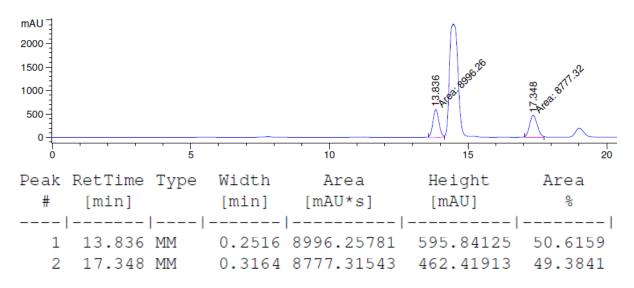


### 2-(3,5-Bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-5-ethyl-tetrahydrothiophene (4h)





#### 3-(4-Fluorophenyl)-4-methyl-tetrahydrothiophene (4i)



Totals: 1.77736e4 1058.26038

