Supporting Information

Photoredox-Catalyzed Intermolecular Radical Arylthiocyanation/Arylselenocyanation of Alkenes: Access to Aryl substituted Alkylthiocyanates/Alkylselenocyanates

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1. Optimization of the reaction condition:

Table S1. Optimization of the reaction condition: ^a

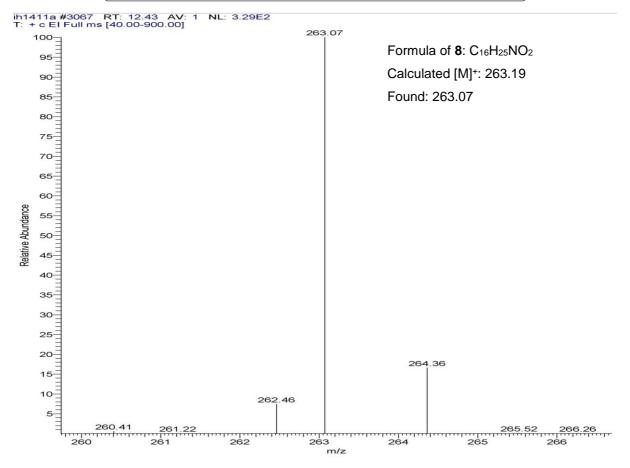
entry	Photocatalyst	solvent	yield (%)
1. ^b	Ru(bpy) ₃ (PF ₆) ₂	CH₃CN	31
2.	Ru(bpy) ₃ (PF ₆) ₂	CH₃CN	76
3.	Ru(bpy)3(PF6)2	DCE	51
4.	$Ru(bpy)_3(PF_6)_2$	THF	32
5.	Ru(bpy)3(PF6)2	Dioxane	17
6.	Ru(bpy)3(PF6)2	Toluene	24
7.	$Ru(bpy)_3(PF_6)_2$	DMF	0
8.	Ru(bpy)3(PF6)2	DMSO	0
9.	Eosin Y	CH₃CN	28
10.	Rose Bengal	CH₃CN	33
11.	Methylene Blue	CH₃CN	18
12.	Rhodamine B	CH₃CN	23
13.¢	Ru(bpy)3(PF6)2	CH₃CN	57
14. ^d	$Ru(bpy)_3(PF_6)_2$	CH₃CN	52
15.	-	CH₃CN	trace
16. ^e	Ru(bpy)3(PF6)2	CH₃CN	trace
17. ^f	Ru(bpy) ₃ (PF ₆) ₂	CH₃CN	46
18. ^{<i>g</i>}	Ru(bpy)3(PF6)2	CH₃CN	67
19. ^{<i>h</i>}	Ru(bpy)3(PF6)2	CH₃CN	72
20. ⁱ	Ru(bpy) ₃ (PF ₆) ₂	CH₃CN	31
21 . ^j	Ru(bpy)3(PF6)2	CH₃CN	61
22. ^k	Ru(bpy)3(PF6)2	CH₃CN	65
23./	Ru(bpy) ₃ (PF ₆) ₂	CH₃CN	53
24. ^m	Ru(bpy) ₃ (PF ₆) ₂	CH₃CN	48
25. ⁿ	Ru(bpy)3(PF6)2	CH₃CN	44

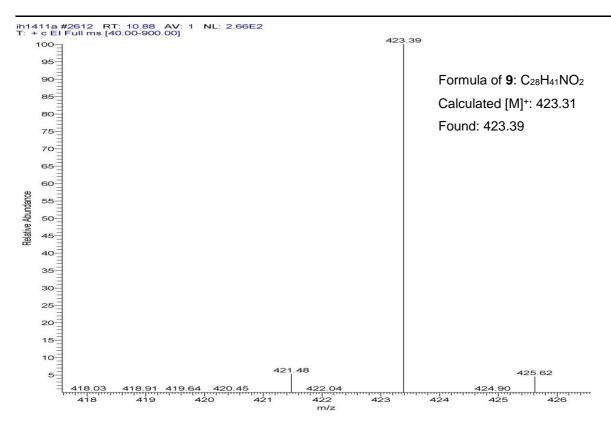
26.°	$Ru(bpy)_3(PF_6)_2$	CH₃CN	37

^aUnless otherwise noted, all reactions were carried out with: **1b** (0.4 mmol), **2c** (0.2 mmol), NH₄SCN (0.6 mmol), photocatalyst (2 mol%), and degassed solvent (2 mL) in a culture tube under argon at rt irradiated with 12W blue LED for 6 h. ^bin air, ^cKSCN instead of NH₄SCN, ^dNaSCN instead of NH₄SCN, ^ein dark. ^f**1b** (0.2 mmol), ^g**1b** (0.3 mmol), ^h**1b** (0.5 mmol), ^hNH₄SCN (0.2 mmol), ^hNH₄SCN (0.4 mmol), ^kNH₄SCN (0.7 mmol), ^lCH₃CN (1 ml), ^mCH₃CN (3 ml), ⁿin 50 °C, ^ousing house hold white CFL bulb.

2. Mechanistic Studies and Control Experiments:

A. Radical trapping experiment: To investigation of the reaction mechanism for the present protocol, a radical trapping experiment was performed under the standard reaction condition. In presence of TEMPO free radical, the three-component reaction of 4-tert butyl styrene 1v, 4-methoxybenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate 2c and ammonium thiocyanate was fully suppressed and no desired product 4c was formed. A trace amount of the TEMPO adducts 8 and 9 were detected in GC/MS analysis from the crude reaction mixture. These results suggested that the reaction passes through radical pathway and aryl radical from 2c and benzylic radical from adduct of 1v and 2c were involve as reaction intermediate.





B. Radical clock experiment: After the above Radical trapping experiments we have done radical clock experiment to prove the reaction mechanism. Here α -cyclopropyl-4-chlorostyrene 10 react with 4-methoxybenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate 2c and ammonium thiocyanate under standard reaction conditions produces rearrangement product 11 in good yield. The rearrangement product 11 was resulted from oxidative addition with thiocyanate, which is generated from the rapid ring opening process of cyclopropylmethyl radical I, itself generated upon addition of the aryl radical to the alkene 10. This experiment discloses strong support for the participation of aryl radical in this protocol via SET-type mechanism.

C. Nucleophilic trapping experiment: When we carried out the reaction between styrene **1a** and 4-nitroybenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate **2b** in presence of MeOH under the standard condition, we found to nucleophilic trapping adduct **12** in good yield. The methoxy product **12** was resulted from nucleophile trapping to the intermediate **II**, which is generated from the oxidative transformation of radical to cation, itself generated upon addition of the aryl radical to the alkene **1a**. This reveals strong support for the participation of the thiocyanate as anionic nucleophile in our protocol.

3. Stern-Volmer Study: Fluorescence Quenching Experiments:

Fluorescence quenching experiments were performed using a PerkinElmer LS 55 Fluorescence Spectrometer. In each experiment, measurement was carried out mixing a $2.33 \times 10^{-4} \, \text{M}$ solution of Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ in MeCN (2 mL) with appropriate amount of quencher in quartz cuvette. The sample solutions were previously degassed with argon. The solution was irradiated at 450 nm, and the emission intensity was overserved at 611 nm. Plots were derived according to the Stern-Volmer equation and K_{SV} calculated.

Stern-Volmer equation
$$I_0/I = 1 + K_{sv}[Q]$$

Where I_0 is the luminescence intensity without the quencher, I is the intensity with the quencher, [Q] is the concentration of added quencher and K_{sv} is the Stern-Volmer quenching constant.

Stern-Volmer Quenching Studies with Diazonium salt:

Increasing amounts of 4-methoxybenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate were added to the solution of $Ru(bpy)_3(PF_6)_2$ in acetonitrile. Emission spectrum were recorded after each addition. The results in Figure S1 (a) shows a huge change in the emission intensity of $Ru(bpy)_3(PF_6)_2$ with a calculated K_{sv} of 12 mM⁻¹ [Figure S1 (b)].

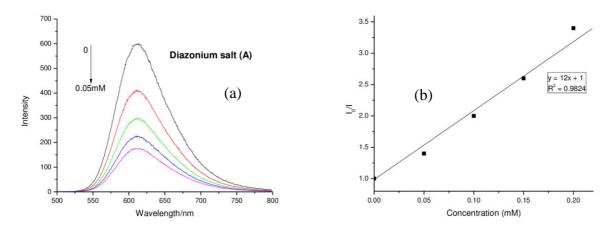


Figure S1. (a) Emission spectrum of $Ru(bpy)_3(PF_6)_2$ with varying concentration of 4-Methoxybenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate & **(b)** Stern-Volmer plots of $Ru(bpy)_3(PF_6)_2$ quenching with 4-Methoxybenzene diazonium tetrafluoroborate.

Stern-Volmer Quenching Studies with NH₄SCN:

Increasing amounts of ammonium thiocyanate were added to the solution of $Ru(bpy)_3(PF_6)_2$ in acetonitrile. Emission spectrum were recorded after each addition. The results in Figure S2 (a) shows a slight change in the emission intensity of $Ru(bpy)_3(PF_6)_2$ with a calculated K_{sv} of 0.72 mM⁻¹ [Figure S2 (b)].

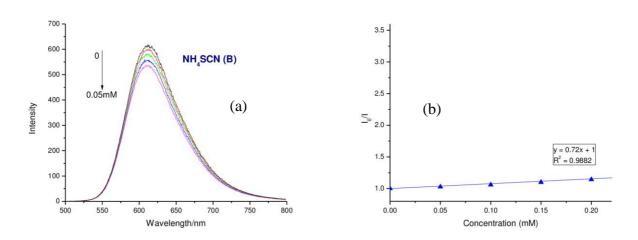


Figure S2. (a) Emission spectrum of $Ru(bpy)_3(PF_6)_2$ with varying concentration of Ammonium thiocyanate & (b) Stern-Volmer plots of $Ru(bpy)_3(PF_6)_2$ quenching with Ammonium thiocyanate.

Stern-Volmer Quenching Studies with Styrene:

Increasing amounts of 4-Methyl styrene were added to the solution of Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ in acetonitrile. Emission spectrum were recorded after each addition. The results in Figure S3 (a) shows a negligible change in the emission intensity of Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ with a calculated K_{SV} of 0.4 mM⁻¹ [Figure S3 (b)].

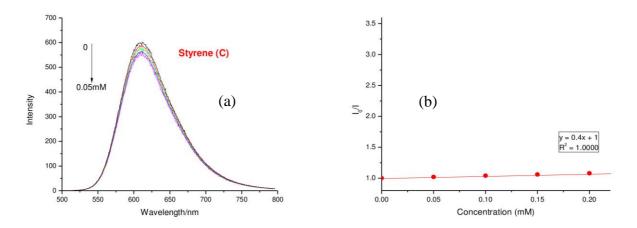


Figure S3. (a) Emission spectrum of Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ with varying concentration of 4-Methyl styrene & (b) Stern-Volmer plots of Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ quenching with 4-Methyl styrene.

4. X-ray Crystal Data with ORTEP Plot for Compound 3k:

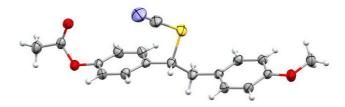


Figure S4. ORTEP plot of compound 3k with 30% ellipsoid probability.

Crystal data for 3k: X-ray single crystal data were collected using MoKα (λ = 0.71073 Å) radiation on a Rigaku SuperNova diffractometer equipped with an Eos S2 detector. Structure solution/refinement were carried out using Shelx-2013. The structure was solved by direct method and refined in a routine manner. Non-hydrogen atoms were treated anisotropically. All hydrogen atoms were geometrically fixed. CCDC (CCDC No: 1813182) contains the supplementary crystallographic data of 3k. These data can be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html (or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB21EZ, UK; fax: (+44) 1223-336-033; or deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk).

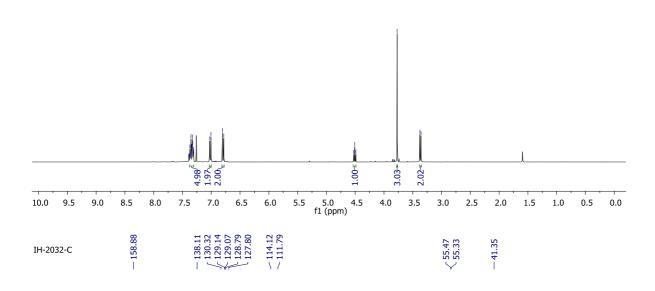
Table S2: Crystal data and structure refinement for compound 3k.

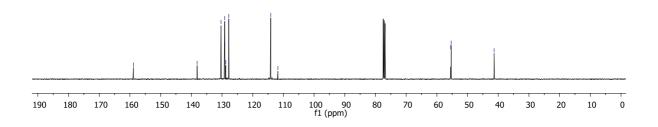
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Identification code	CCDC 1813182
Empirical formula	$C_{18}H_{17}NO_3S$
Formula weight	327.38
Temperature/K	293 (2)
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	P2 ₁ /c
a/Å	11.3799(10)
b/Å	7.7646(8)
c/Å	20.862(2)
α/°	90
β/°	113.081(8)
γ/°	90
Volume/Å ³	1695.8(3)
Z	4
$\rho_{\text{calc}}g/\text{cm}^3$	1.282
μ/mm^{-1}	0.204
F(000)	688.0
Crystal size/mm ³	$0.16 \times 0.14 \times 0.11$
Radiation	$MoK\alpha (\lambda = 0.71073)$
2Θ range for data collection/°	3.89 to 53.986
Index ranges	$-12 \le h \le 14$, $-8 \le k \le 9$, $-22 \le 1 \le 26$
Reflections collected	7298
Independent reflections	3650 [$R_{int} = 0.0327$, $R_{sigma} = 0.0777$]
Data/restraints/parameters	3650/0/208
Goodness-of-fit on F^2	1.036
Final R indexes [I>= 2σ (I)]	$R_1 = 0.0739$, $wR_2 = 0.1674$
Final R indexes [all data]	$R_1 = 0.1298$, $wR_2 = 0.1932$
Largest diff. peak/hole / e $\rm \mathring{A}^{-3}$	0.63/-0.28

5. NMR Spectra:

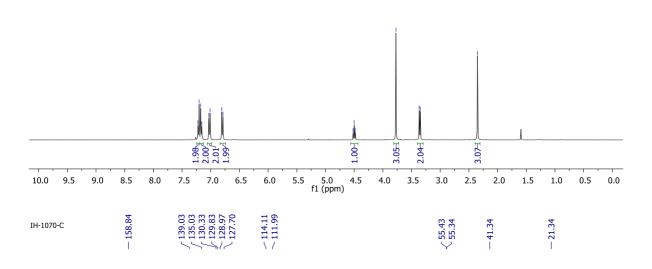


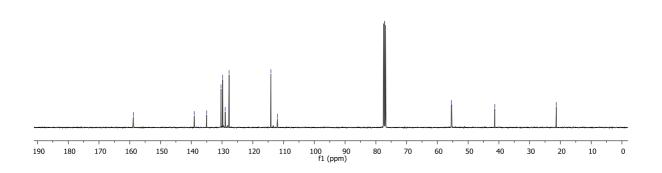






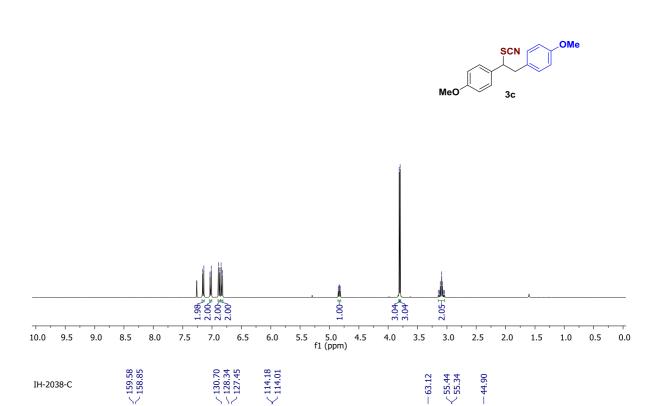


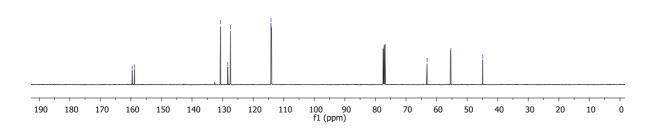




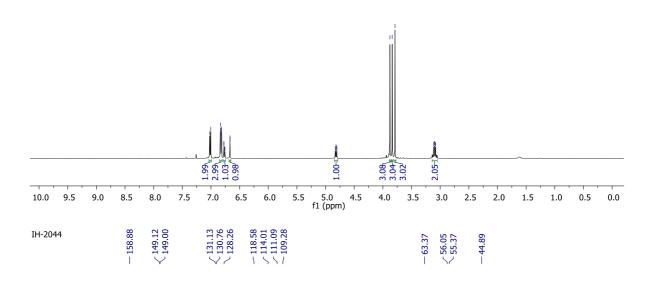
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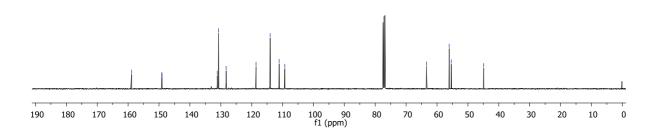
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TH-5031-b

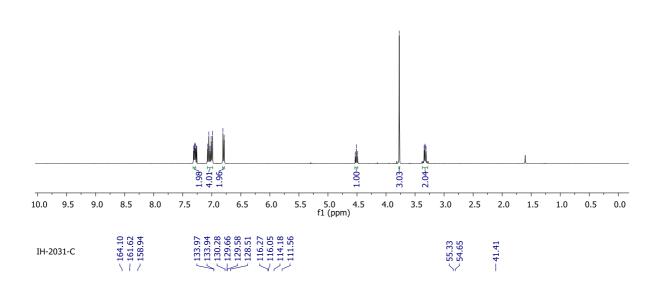
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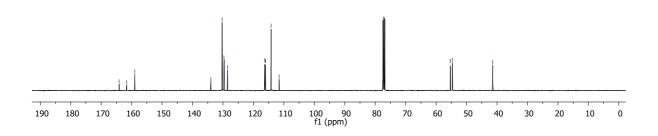
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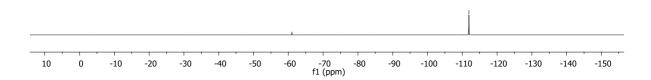
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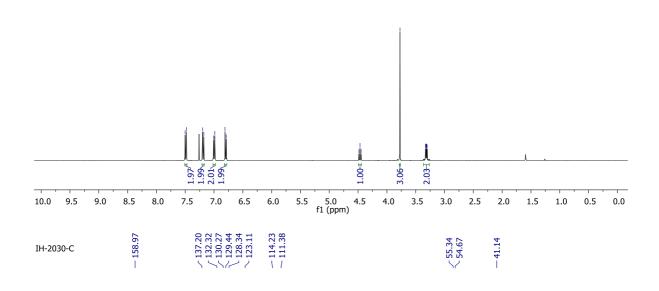


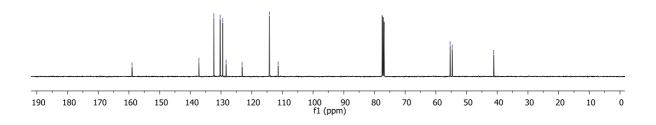


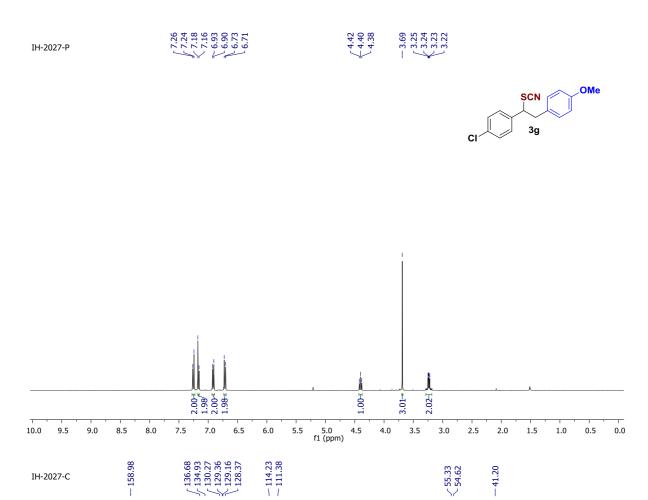
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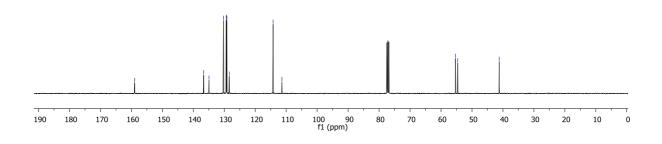


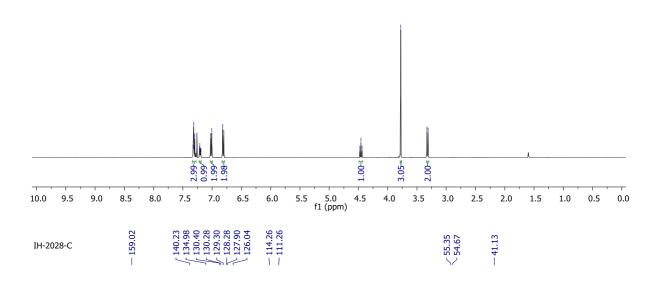


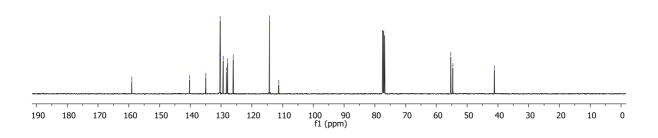


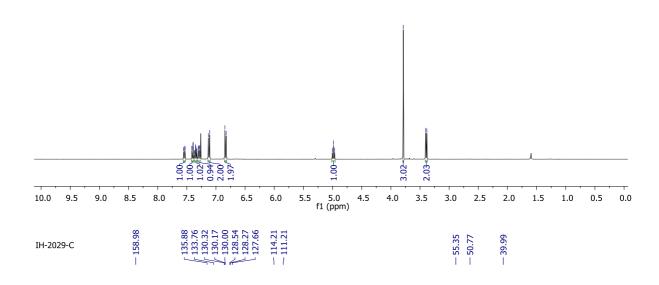


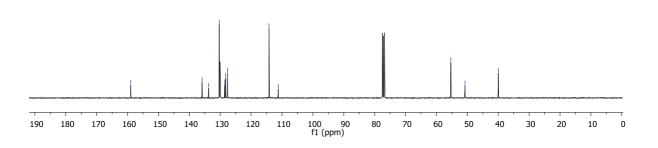


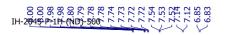






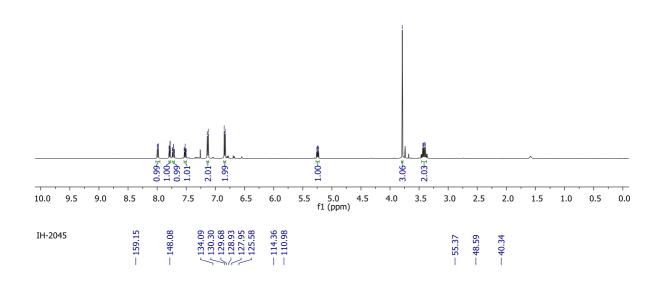


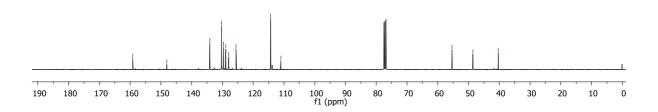












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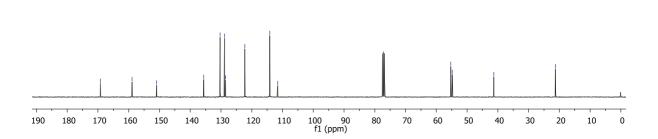
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-169.23

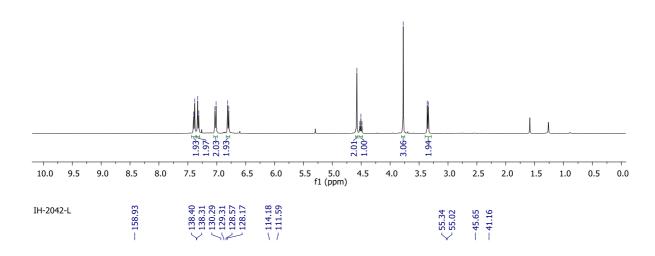
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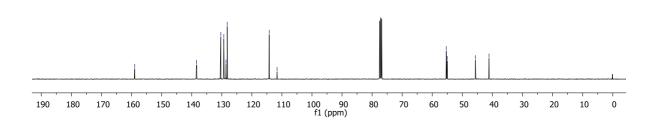


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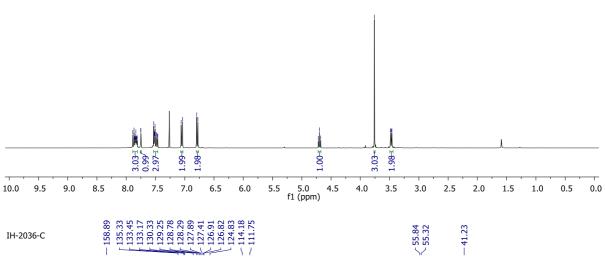




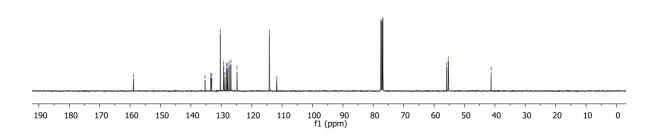


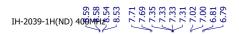




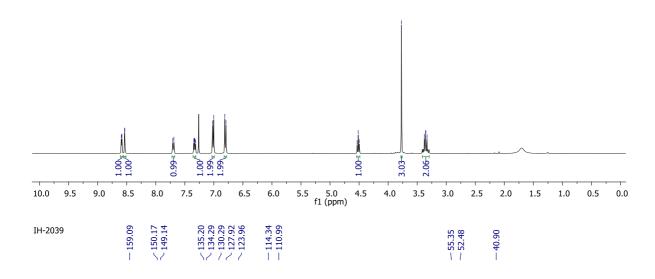


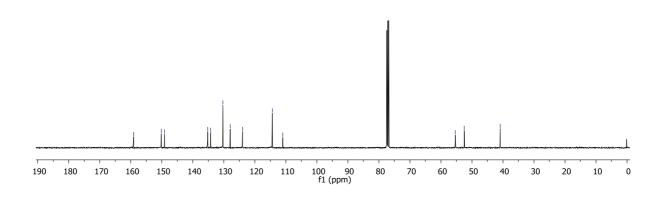


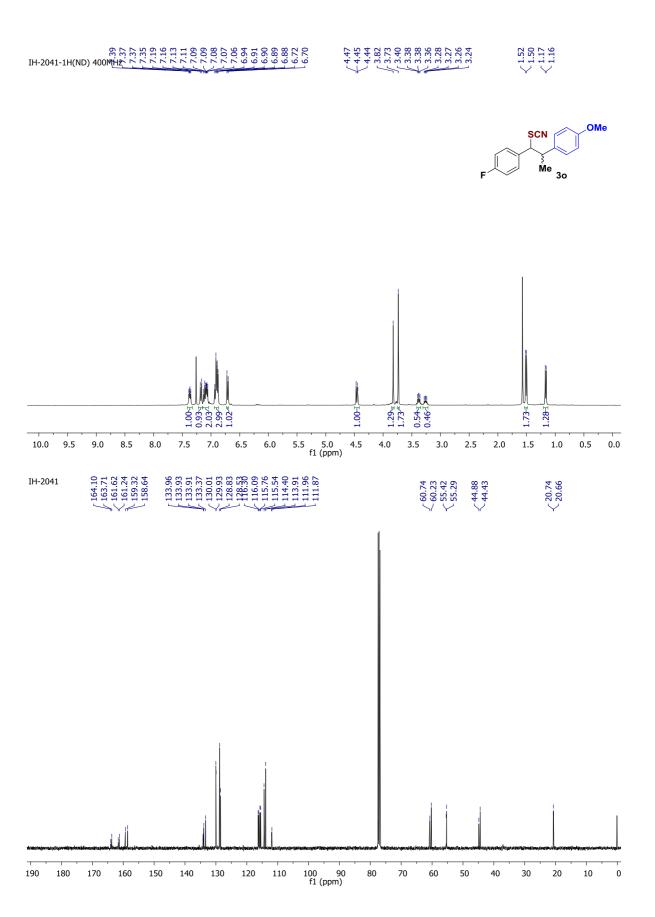




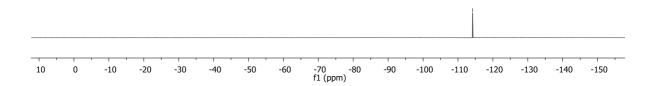




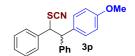


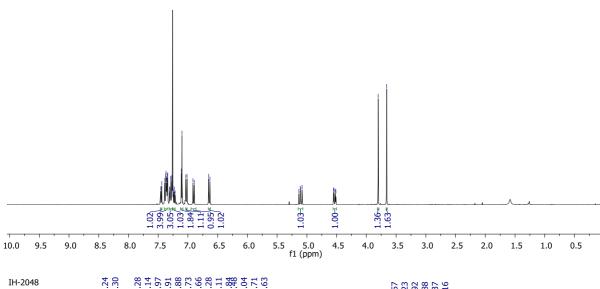


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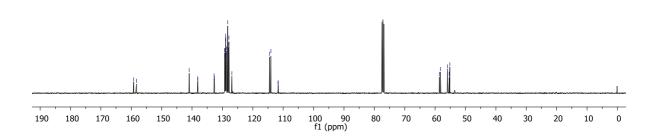






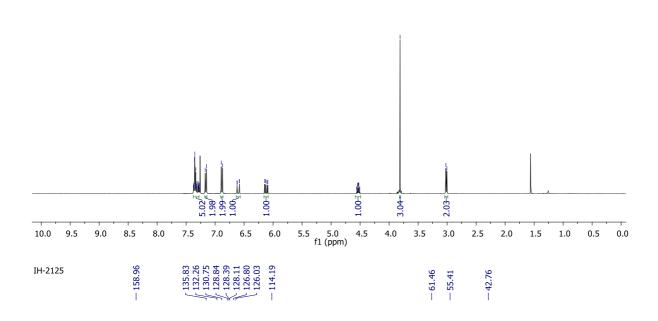


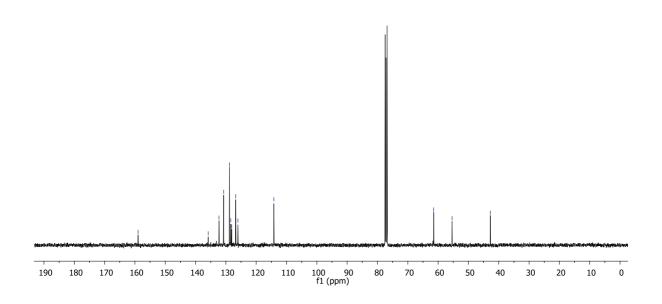




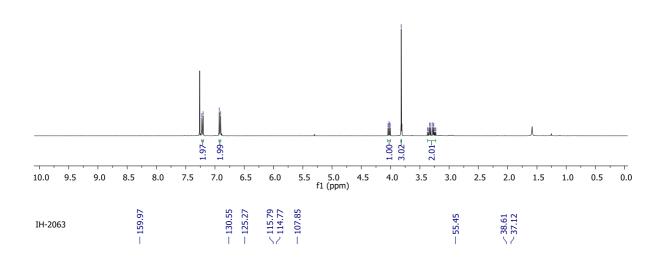


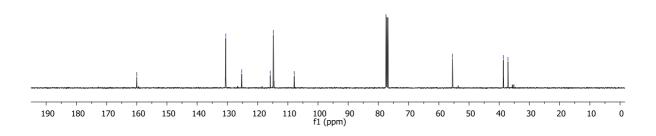






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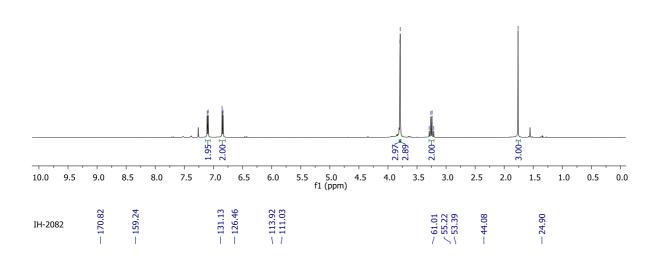


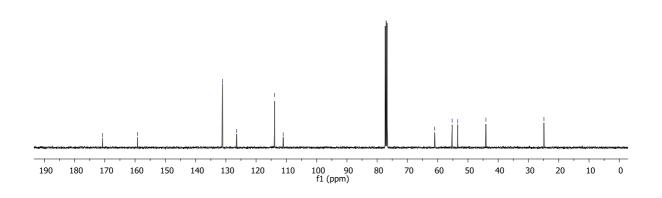
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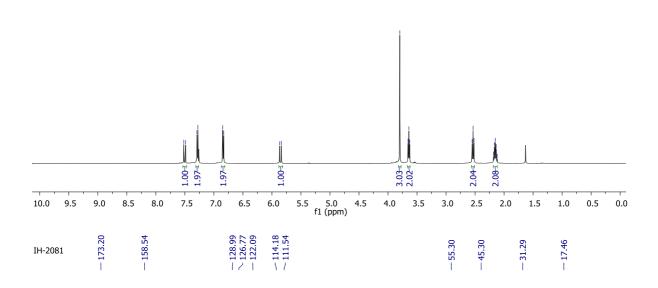


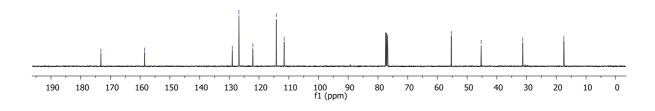
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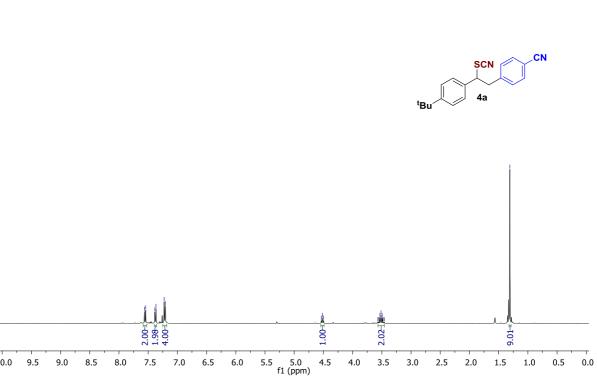
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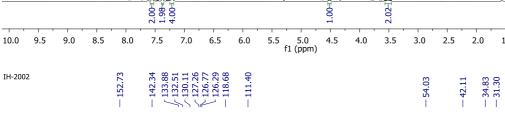
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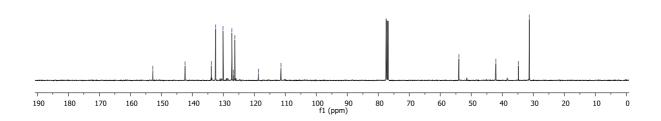




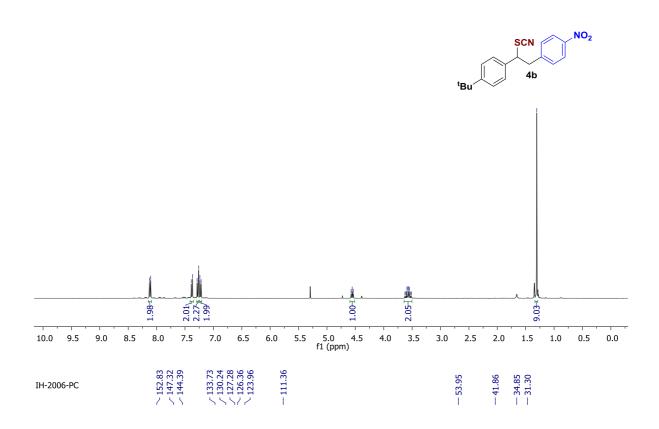


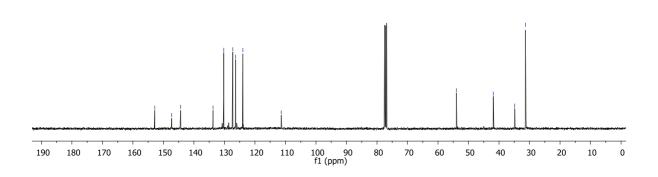


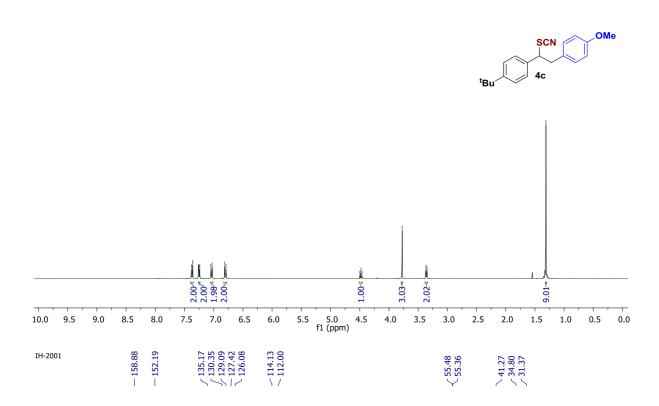


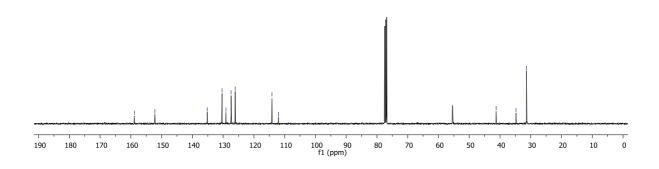


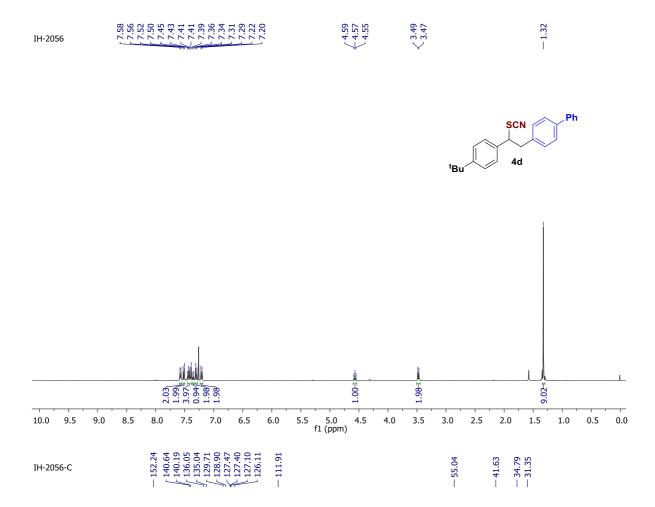


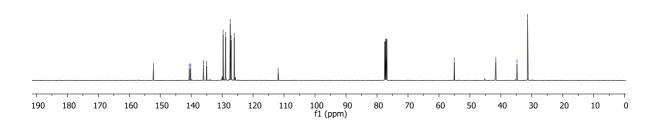




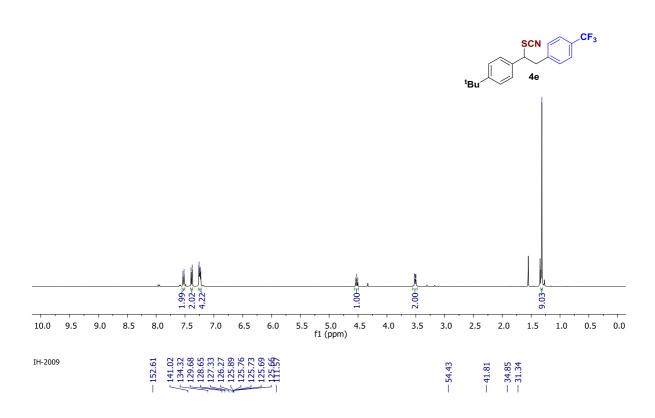


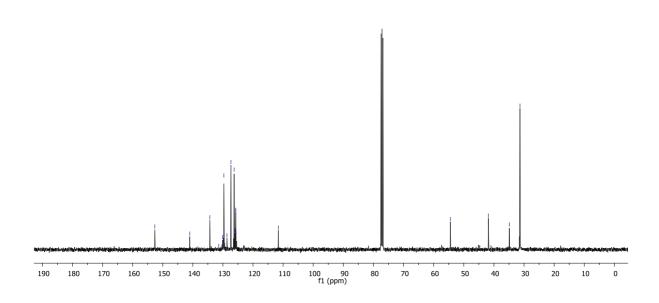






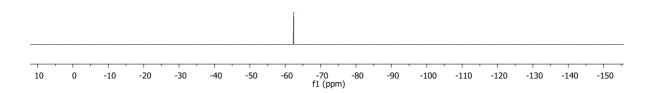




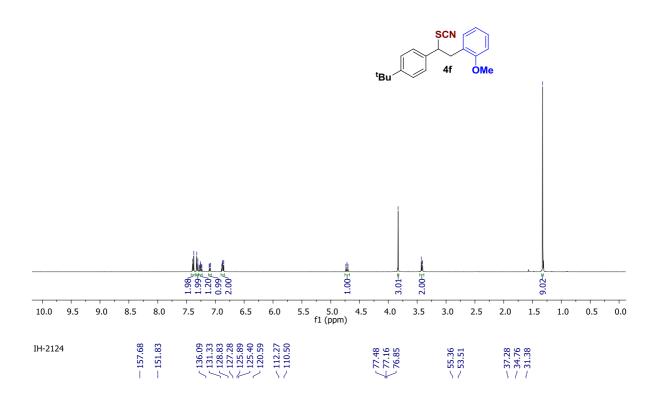


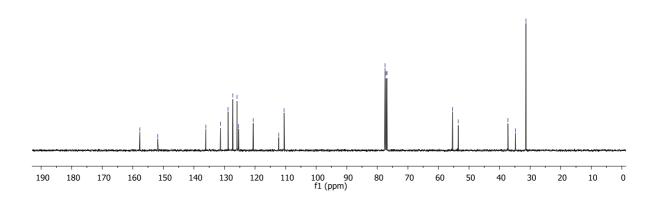
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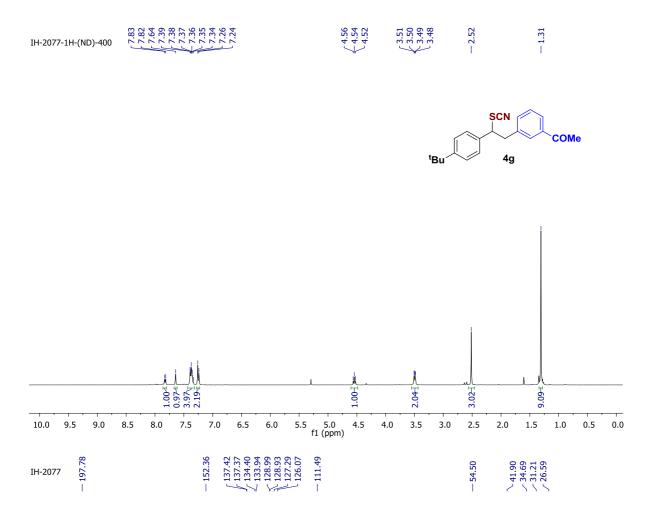
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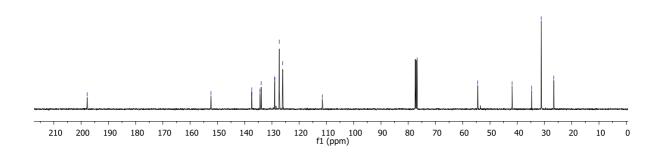








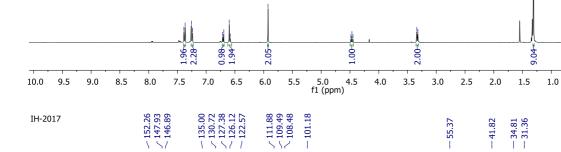


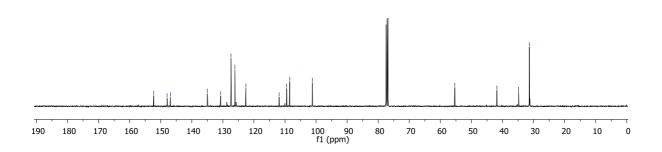


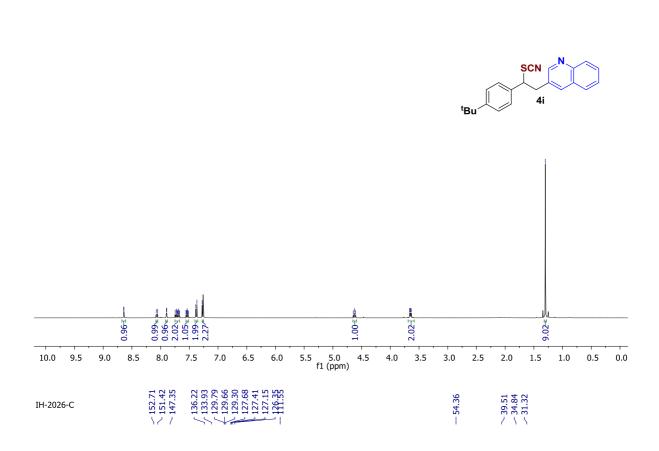


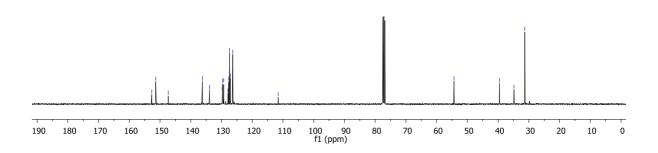
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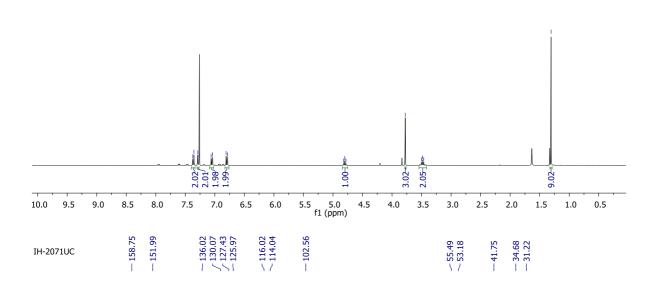


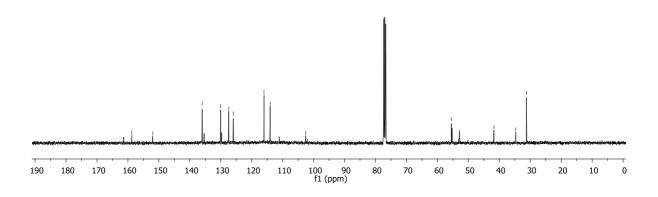


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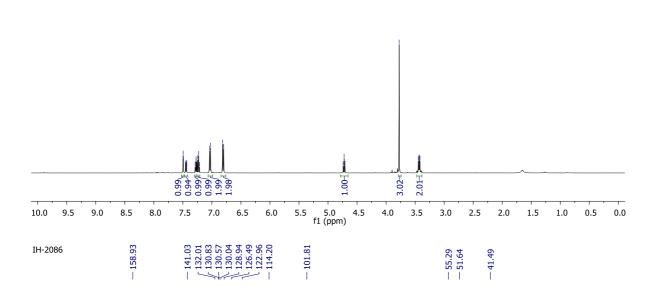
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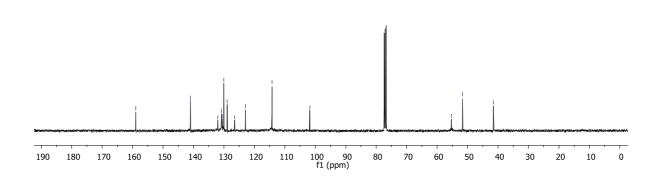




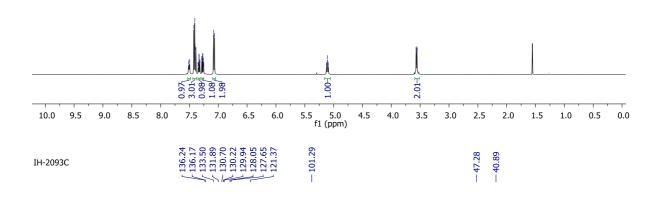


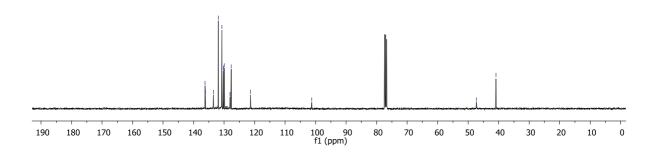




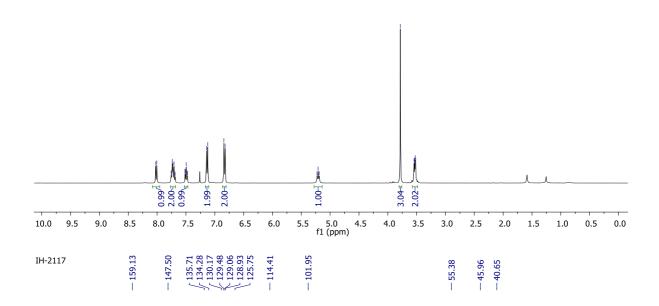


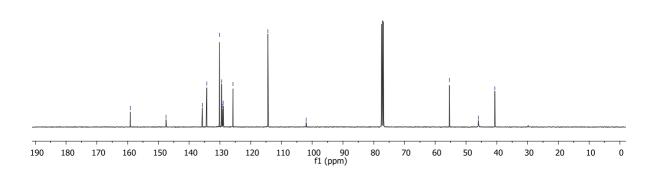




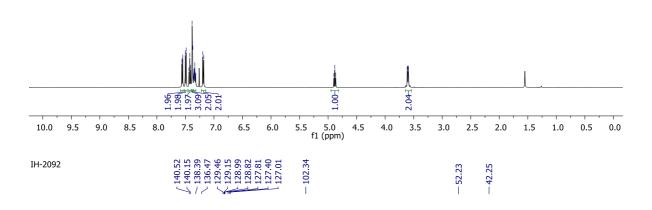


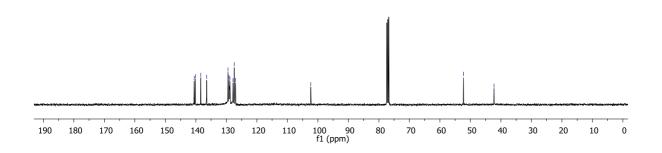




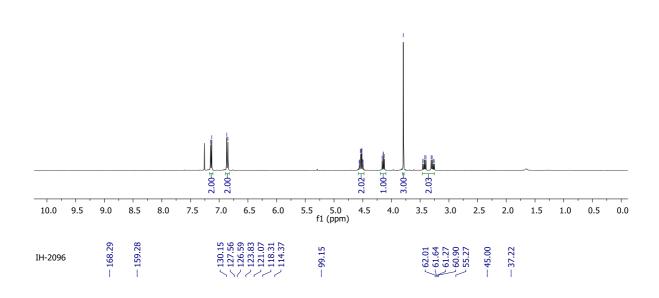


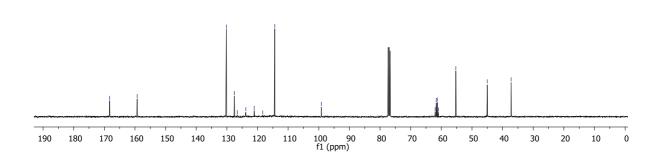






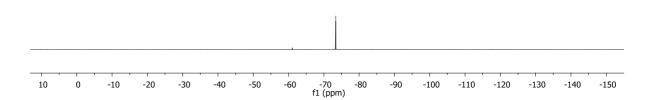
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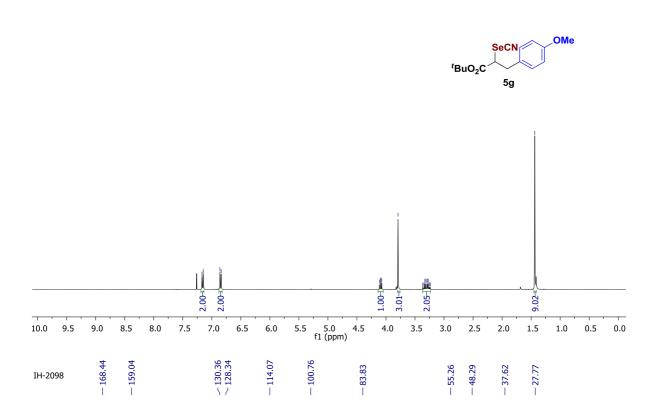


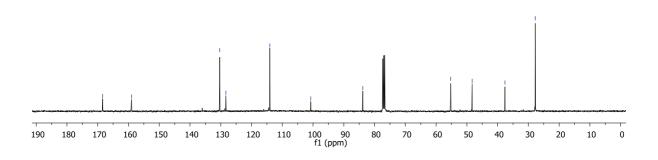
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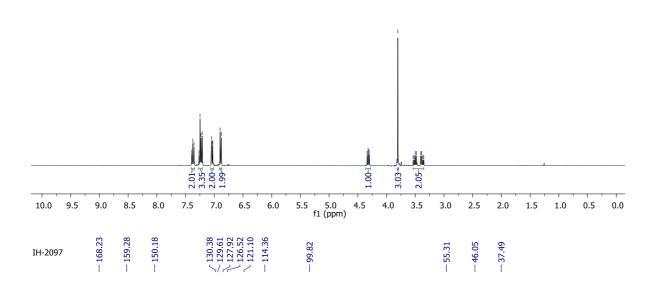


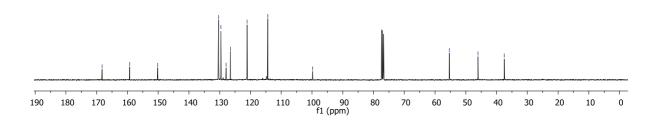


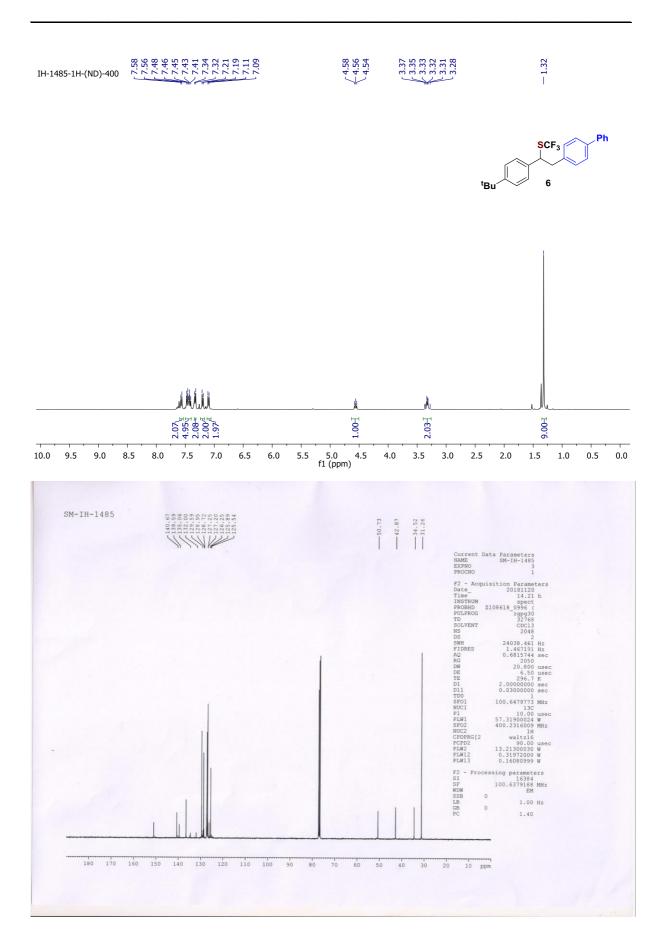






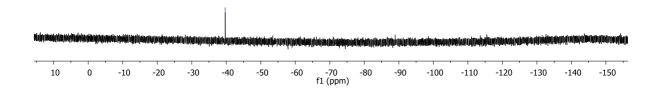


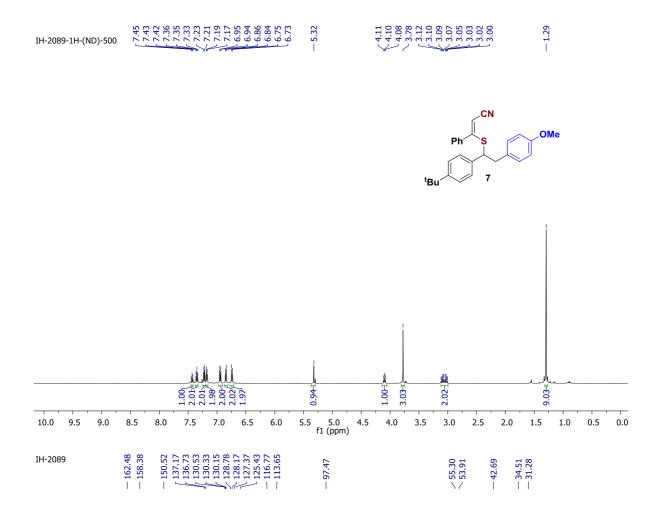


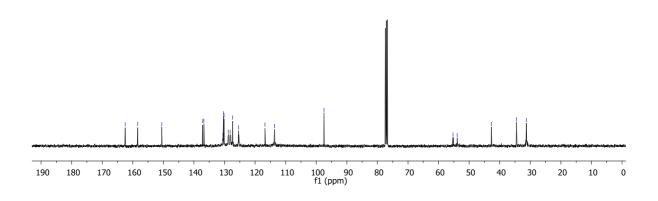












IH-2046-L-1H(ND) 400MHz



