

Supporting Information

Copper(II)-Catalyzed Benzylic C(sp³)-H Aerobic Oxidation of (Hetero)Aryl Acetimidates: Synthesis of Aryl α -Ketoesters

Yogesh Kumar, Yogesh Jaiswal and Amit Kumar*

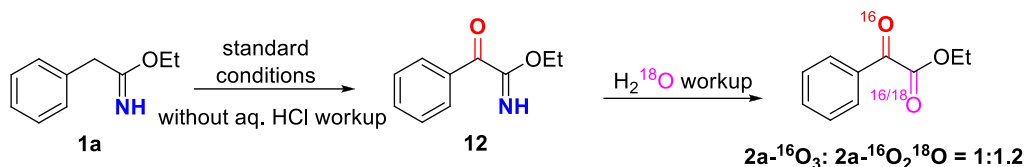
Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Bihta 801103, Bihar, India

Table of Contents:

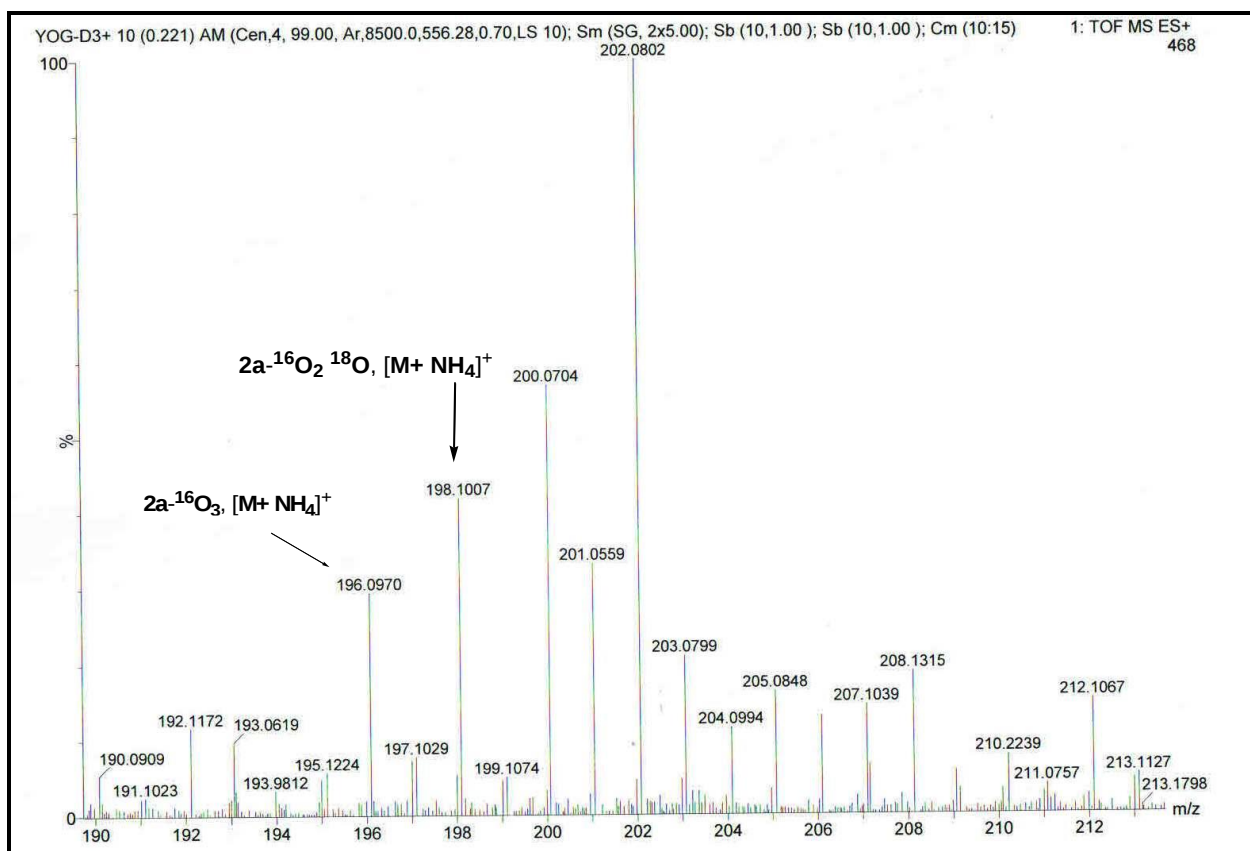
1. Control Experiments	
(A) ¹⁸ O labeling experiment with H ₂ ¹⁸ O.....	S2-S3
(B) Competition experiments.....	S3-S4
(C) Experimental procedure for radical capture experiment with TEMPO.	S4-S5
(D) Experimental procedure for the reaction with BHT.....	S6
(E) EPR analysis	S6-S9
(F) Detection of intermediates using TLC and HRMS analysis.....	S10
2. (A) ¹ H and ¹³ C{ ¹ H} NMR spectra of starting material.....	S11-S28
(B) ¹ H and ¹³ C{ ¹ H} NMR spectra of products.....	S29-S64

1. Control Experiments.

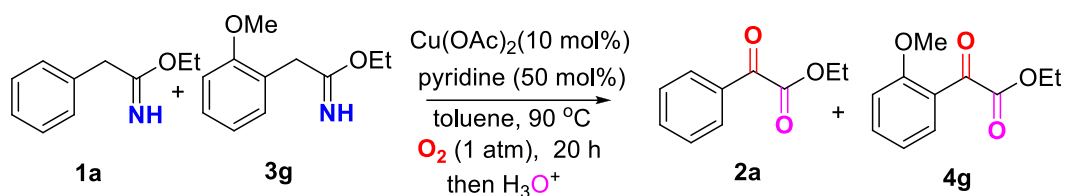
(A) ^{18}O labeling experiment with H_2^{18}O



Imidates **1a** (81 mg, 0.5 mmol) and **3g** (96 mg, 0.5 mmol), anhydrous $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.05 mmol, 9.18 mg), pyridine (0.25 mmol, 20 μL) and anhydrous toluene (2.5 mL) were placed in a 25 mL round-bottom flask. The flask was sealed with a rubber septum and degassed and refilled with O_2 (3 times), the reaction flask was heated at 90 $^\circ\text{C}$ in a preheated oil bath for 20 hours under oxygen atmosphere. The reaction mixture was treated with 400 mol% H_2^{18}O and stirred at room temperature for 2.0 hours, the ^{18}O labeling products were observed ($2\text{a-}^{16}\text{O}_3 : 2\text{a-}^{16}\text{O}_2^{18}\text{O} = 1:1.2$ by HMRS analysis)(Scheme 6d, of text). The HRMS value obtained at ($m/z = 196.0970$ and 198.1007) $[\text{M}+\text{NH}_4]^+$ clearly support that the one oxygen atom of ketoester originate from the water.



(B) Competition experiments.



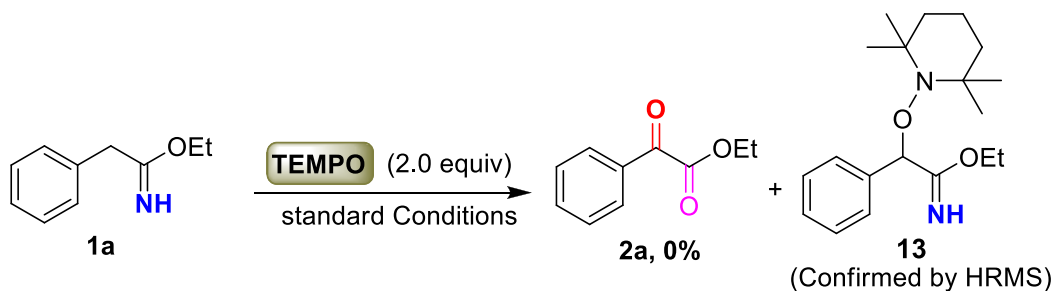
Imidates **1a** (81 mg, 0.5 mmol) and **3g** (96 mg, 0.5 mmol), anhydrous $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.05 mmol, 9.18 mg), pyridine (0.25 mmol, 20 μL) and anhydrous toluene (2.5 mL) were placed in a 25 mL round-bottom flask. The flask was sealed with a rubber septum and degassed and refilled with O_2 (3 times). Then, the reaction flask was heated at 90 °C in a preheated oil bath for the different time intervals (5, 10, 15 and 20 hours). After the different time interval, the reaction mixture was treated with 10% HCl solution (10 mL) and stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The resulting

solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (10 mL $\times$ 3), and the combined organic layer was washed with brine solution (10 mL) and concentrated in *vacuo*. The crude residue was purified using silica gel column chromatography with hexanes and EtOAc (98:02) as the eluent to afford the corresponding product and the ratio of the products are given in the table.

Table S1. Competition experiments in different time interval.

Entry	Reaction time (hours)	Yield (%)		Ratio of products 2a:4g
		2a	4g	
1	5	11	18	1:1.6
2	10	20	28	1:1.4
3	15	25	34	1:1.4
4	20	31	46	1:1.5

(C) Experimental procedure for radical capture experiment with TEMPO.



Imidates (0.5 mmol), anhydrous Cu(OAc)₂ (0.05 mmol, 9.18 mg), pyridine (0.25 mmol, 20 μ L), radical scavenger (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidin-1-yl)oxyl (TEMPO) (1.00 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and anhydrous toluene (2.5 mL) were placed in a 25 mL round bottom flask. The reaction flask was sealed with the rubber septum and degassed and refilled with O₂ (3 times). The reaction flask was allowed to heat at 90 $^{\circ}$ C in the preheated oil bath for 20 h. Upon completion of the

reaction (monitored by TLC), no product formation and observed a new spot on TLC, which correspond to a TEMPO-benzylimidate adduct **13**. This was confirmed by performing HRMS analysis of crude reaction mixture. The appearance of a peak at 319.2398 $[M+H]^+$ correspond to TEMPO-benzylimidate adduct.

Display Report

Analysis Info

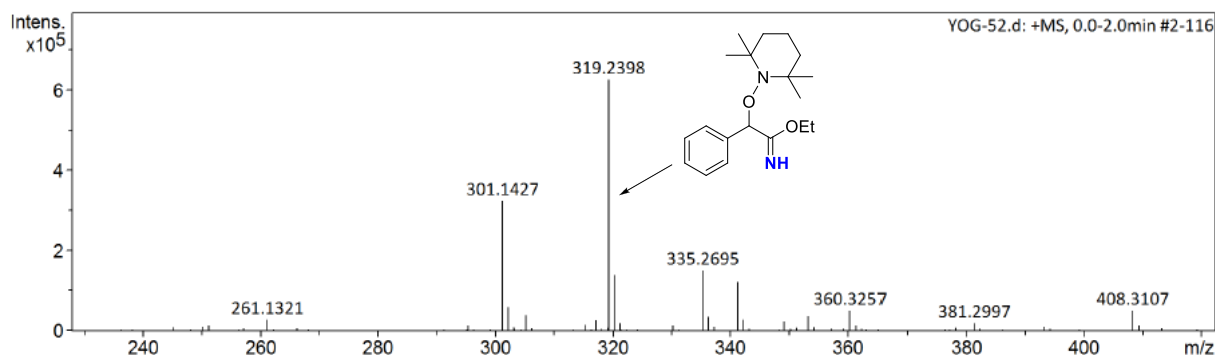
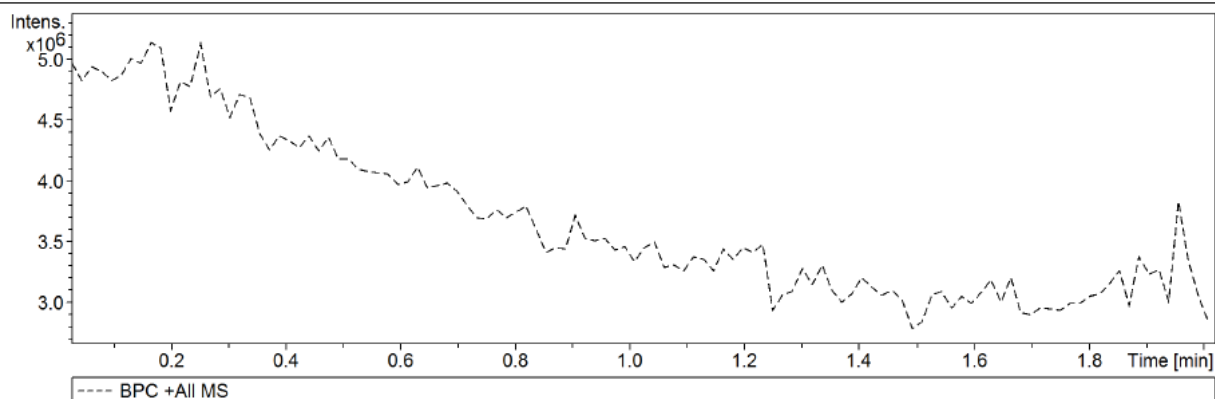
Analysis Name D:\Data\user data\dr Amit kumar\27-6-16\YOG-52.d
 Method Direct_Infusion_100-1000_IIT_Patna.m
 Sample Name reserpine500pg
 Comment

Acquisition Date 6/27/2016 11:26:37 AM

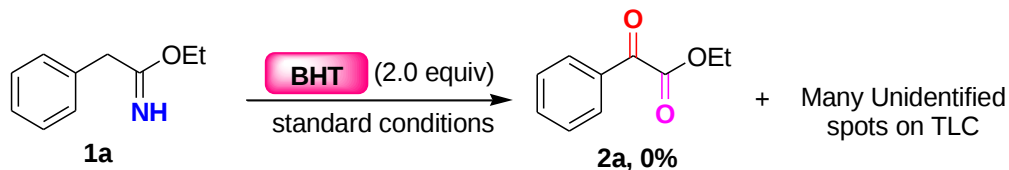
Operator vidhi
 Instrument impact HD 1819696.00197

Acquisition Parameter

Source Type	ESI	Ion Polarity	Positive	Set Nebulizer	0.4 Bar
Focus	Not active	Set Capillary	4500 V	Set Dry Heater	180 °C
Scan Begin	80 m/z	Set End Plate Offset	-500 V	Set Dry Gas	4.0 l/min
Scan End	1300 m/z	Set Charging Voltage	2000 V	Set Divert Valve	Waste
		Set Corona	4000 nA	Set APCI Heater	200 °C



(D) Experimental procedure for the reaction with BHT.



Imidates (0.5 mmol), anhydrous $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.05 mmol, 9.18 mg), anhydrous pyridine (0.25 mmol, 20 μL), 2,6-di-*tert*-butyl-4-methylphenol (BHT) (1.00 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and anhydrous toluene (2.5 mL) were placed in a 25 mL round bottom flask. The reaction flask was sealed with the rubber septum and degassed and refilled with O_2 (3 times) and the reaction mixture was allowed to heat at 90 $^\circ\text{C}$ in the preheated oil bath for 20 h under oxygen atmosphere. Many unidentified spots were observed *via* TLC analysis, which was inseparable through the column chromatography.

(E) EPR analysis.

The aliquot from the reaction mixture was subjected to EPR experiments [**1a**, Cu (II), O_2 balloon (1atm)] and EPR spectra recorded (Fig S1). Then in aliquot of reaction mixture, DMPO was added and EPR spectra recorded. The EPR signal corresponding to DMPO-superoxide adduct was identified (Fig S2). The calculated hyperfine splitting are g_0 (2.0037), α^{H} (15.0 G), and α^{N} (14.4 G). These results indicate that superoxide adduct **B**, which could be combined with DMPO (Fig S2). Interestingly, the above EPR signal (DMPO-superoxide adducts) was disappeared with

the addition of superoxide dismutase (SOD) at room temperature (Fig S3). These results (Fig S1, S2 & Fig S3) clearly support that this transformation must have proceeded via a radical pathway.

Table S2. The EPR Experiments in different reaction conditions.

entry	Reaction condition	DMPO signals	Figure No.
1	Standard condition	none	S1
2	Standard condition+ DMPO	DMPO-(OH) signal appear	S2
3	Standard condition + SOD + DMPO	none	S3

EPR Spectra of the reaction mixture (1a, [Cu], O₂)

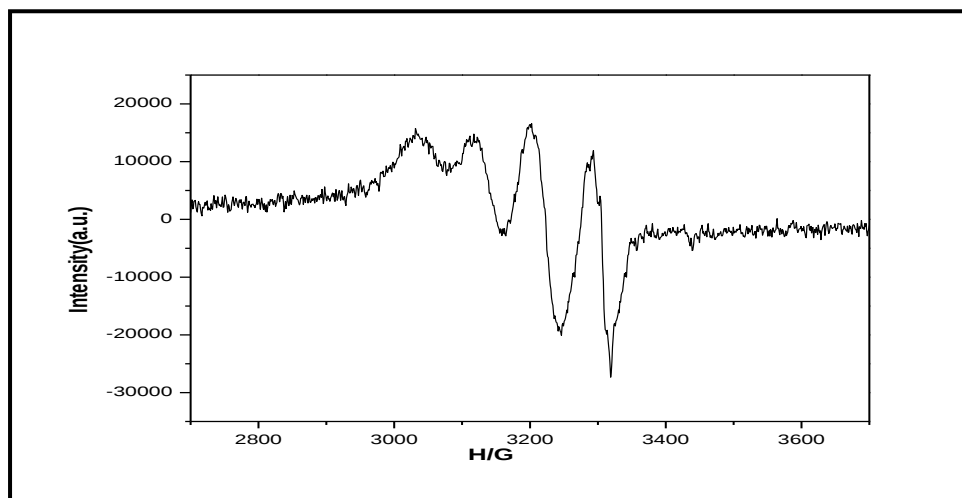


Figure S1. EPR spectra (X band, 9.4 GHz, 25 °C) of the reaction mixture: Benzylimidate (**1a**) (82 mg, 0.5 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂ (9.18 mg, 0.05 mmol) in toluene (2.5 mL) under O₂ balloon (1 atm). The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 1 h. 0.02 mL of this reaction mixture was taken out in a small tube at 25 °C. The reaction mixture was analysed by EPR at 25 °C.

EPR Spectra of the reaction mixture (1a, [Cu], O₂) + DMPO

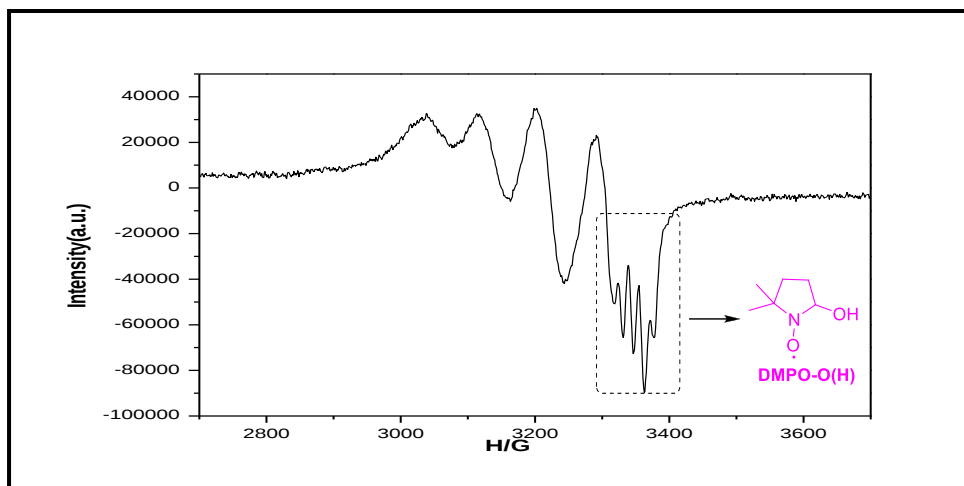


Figure S2. EPR spectra (X band, 9.4 GHz, 25 °C) of the reaction mixture: Benzylimidate (**1a**) (82.0 mg, 0.5 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂ (9.18 mg, 0.05 mmol) in toluene (2.5 mL) under O₂ balloon (1 atm). The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 1 h. 0.02 mL of this reaction mixture was taken out in a small tube, followed by the addition of 0.01 mL DMPO (5 × 10⁻²M) at 25 °C. The reaction mixture was analysed by EPR. There are 4 classical peaks, which are corresponding to the signals [DMPO-O(H)]. The calculated hyperfine splitting are g_0 (2.0037), α^H (15.0 G).

EPR Spectra of the reaction mixture (**1a**, [Cu], O₂) + SOD+ DMPO

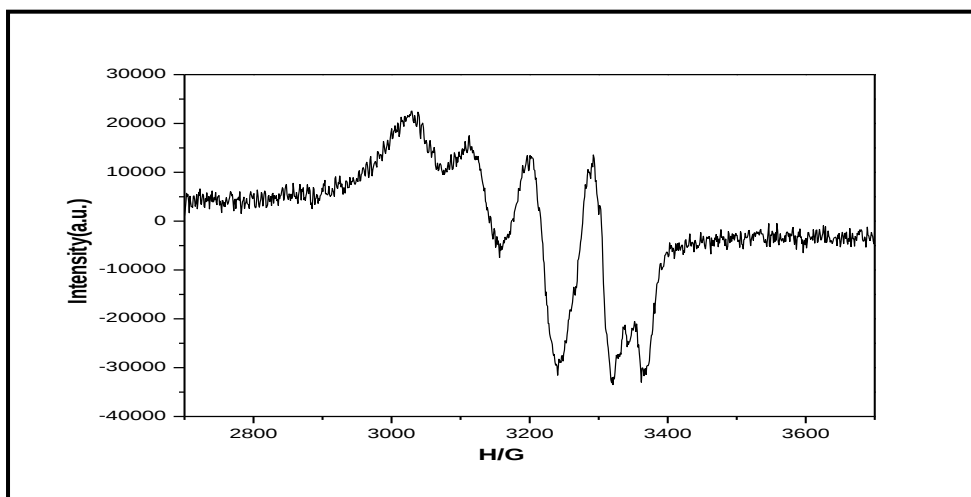


Figure S3. EPR spectra (X band, 9.4 GHz, 25 °C) of the reaction mixture: Benzylimidate (**1a**) (82 mg, 0.5 mmol), Cu(OAc)₂ (9.18 mg, 0.05 mmol) in toluene (2.5 mL) under O₂ balloon (1 atm). The reaction mixture was stirred at 90 °C for 1 h. 0.02 mL of this reaction mixture was taken out in a small tube, mixed well with 0.01 mL SOD solvent (5×10^{-2} M) at 25 °C, followed by the addition of 0.01 mL DMPO (5×10^{-2} M). The reaction mixture was analysed by EPR at 25 °C.

(F) Detection of intermediates using TLC and HRMS analysis:

Display Report

Analysis Info

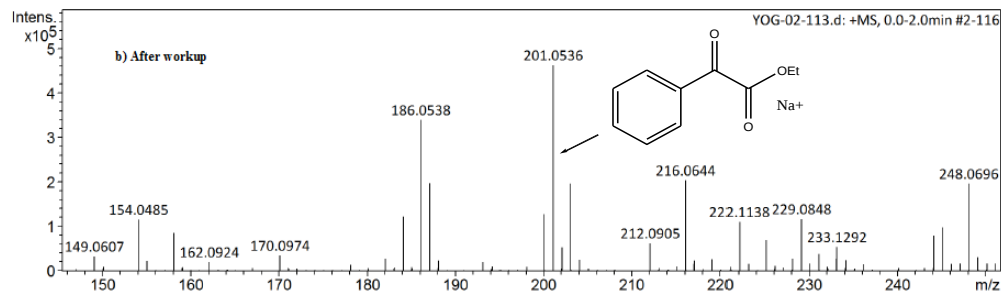
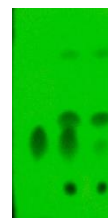
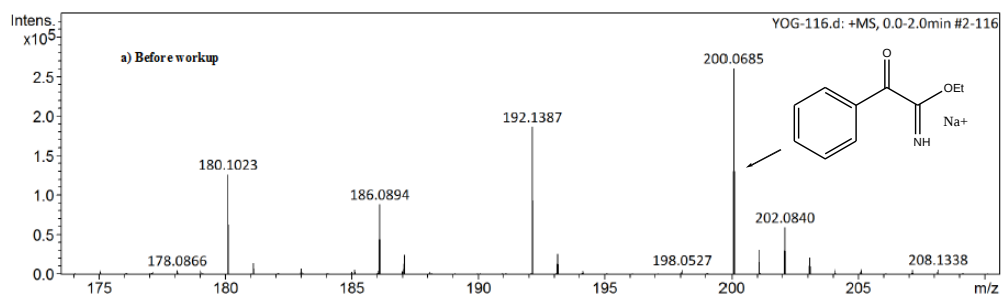
Analysis Name D:\Data\user data\dr Amit kumar\5-7-16\YOG-02-113.d
Method Direct_Infusion_100-1000_IIT_Patna.m
Sample Name reserpine500pg
Comment

Acquisition Date 7/5/2016 12:39:32 PM

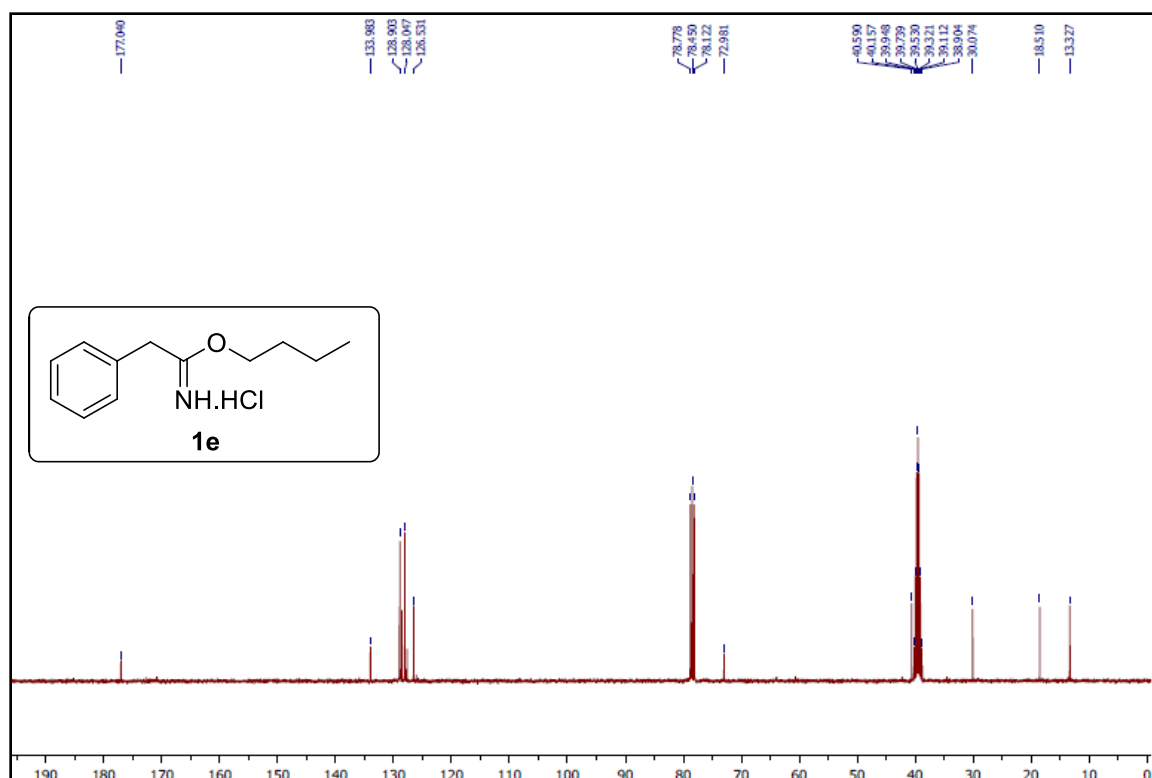
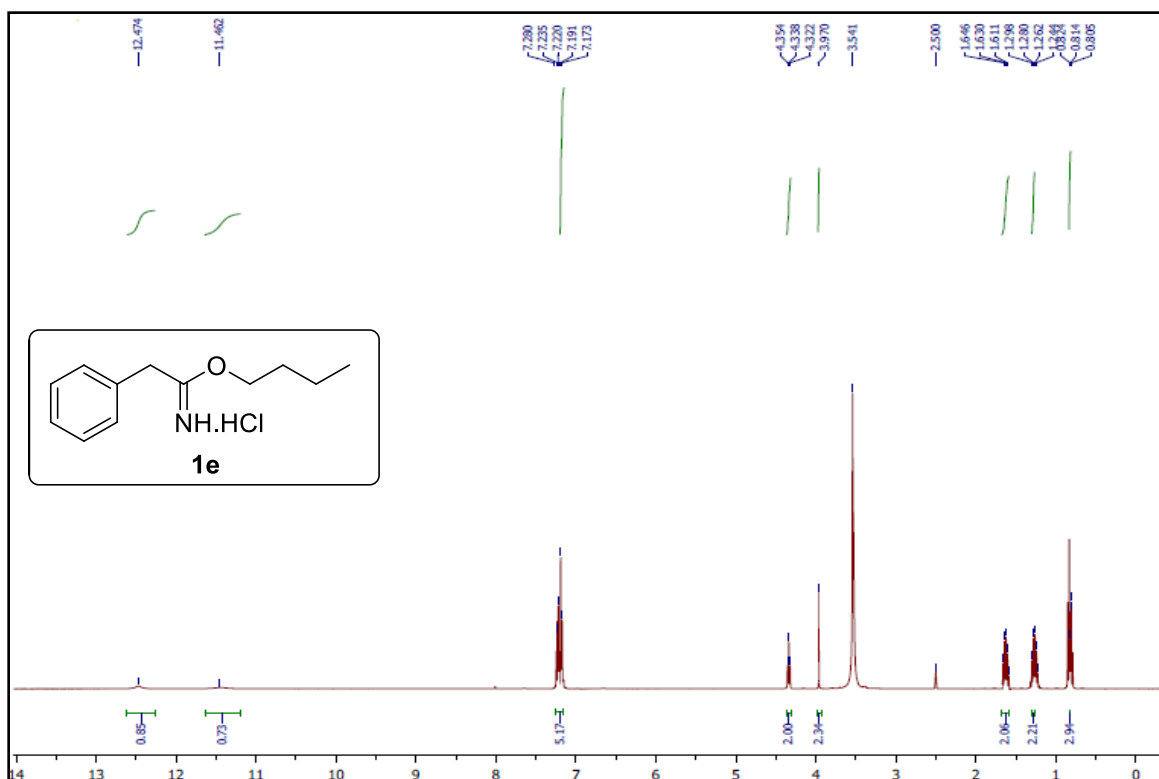
Operator vidhi
Instrument impact HD 1819696.00197

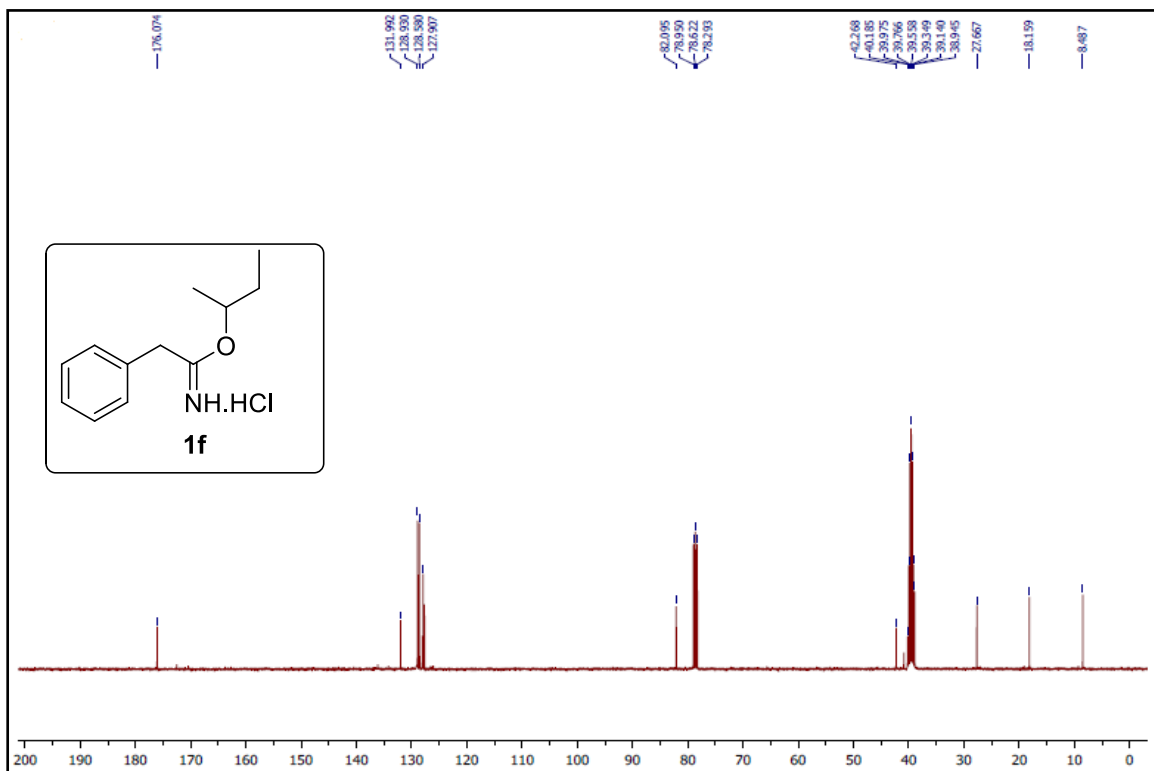
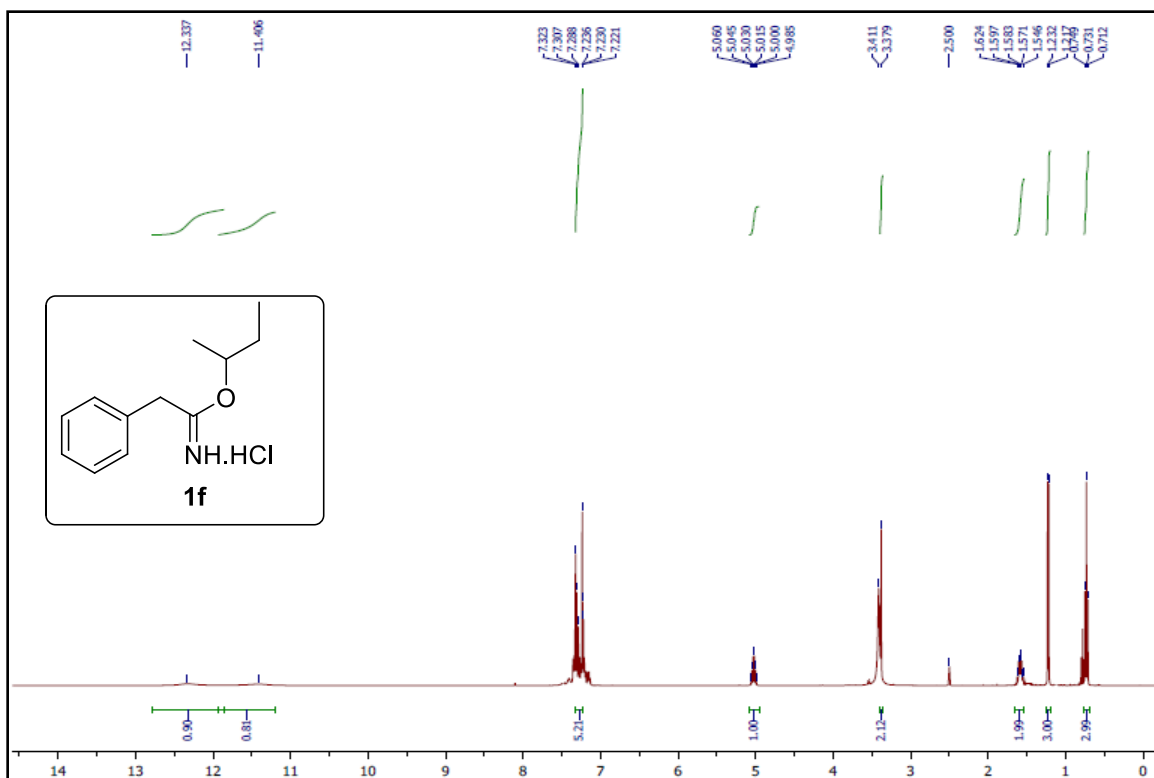
Acquisition Parameter

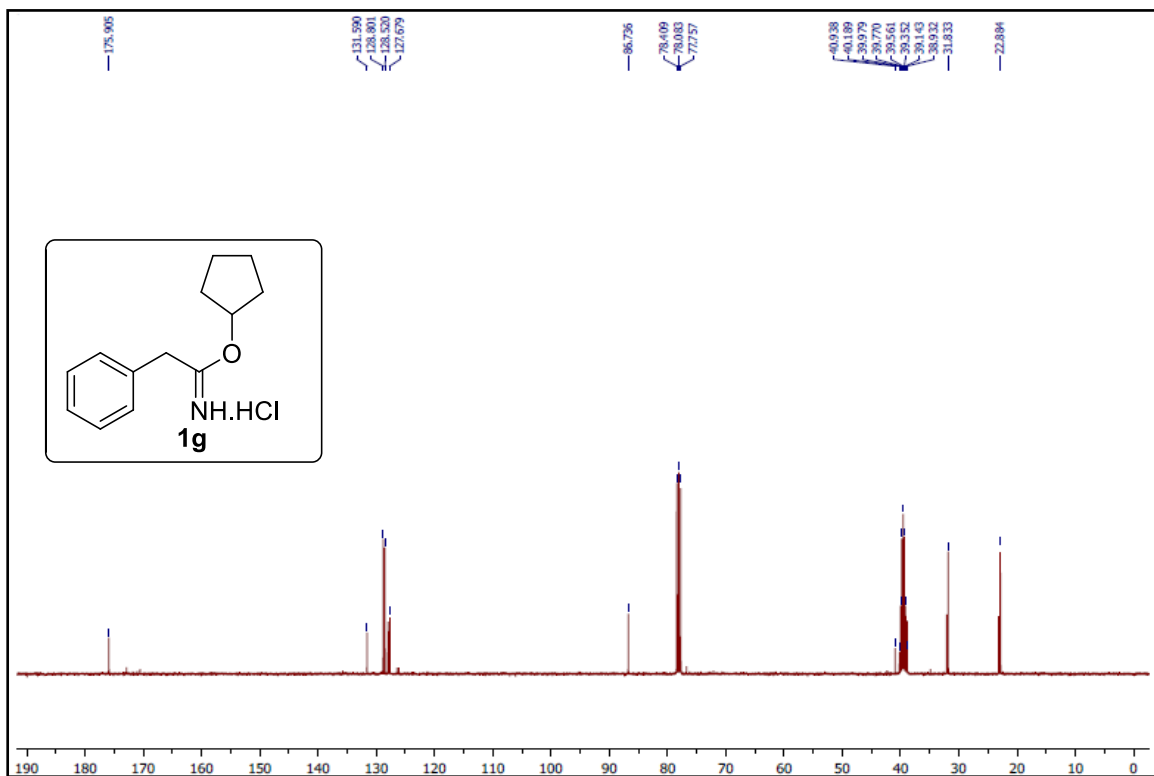
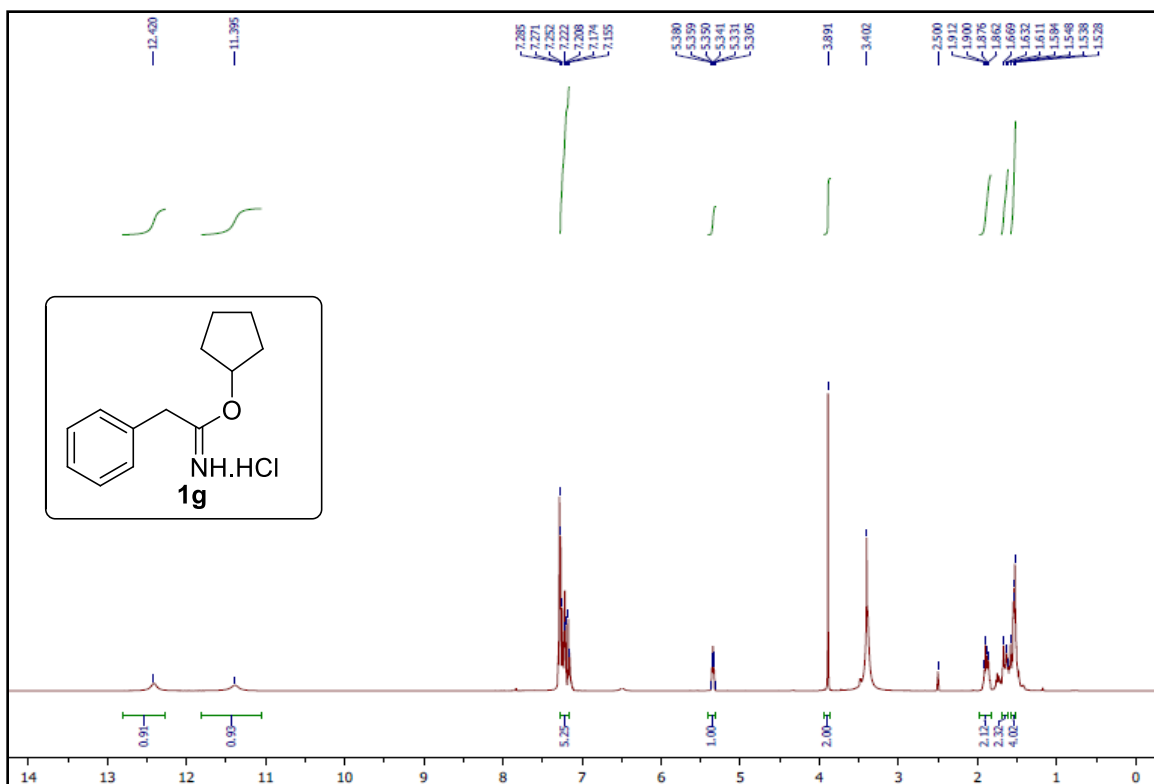
Source Type	ESI	Ion Polarity	Positive	Set Nebulizer	0.4 Bar
Focus	Not active	Set Capillary	4500 V	Set Dry Heater	180 °C
Scan Begin	80 m/z	Set End Plate Offset	-500 V	Set Dry Gas	4.0 l/min
Scan End	1300 m/z	Set Charging Voltage	2000 V	Set Divert Valve	Waste
		Set Corona	4000 nA	Set APCI Heater	200 °C

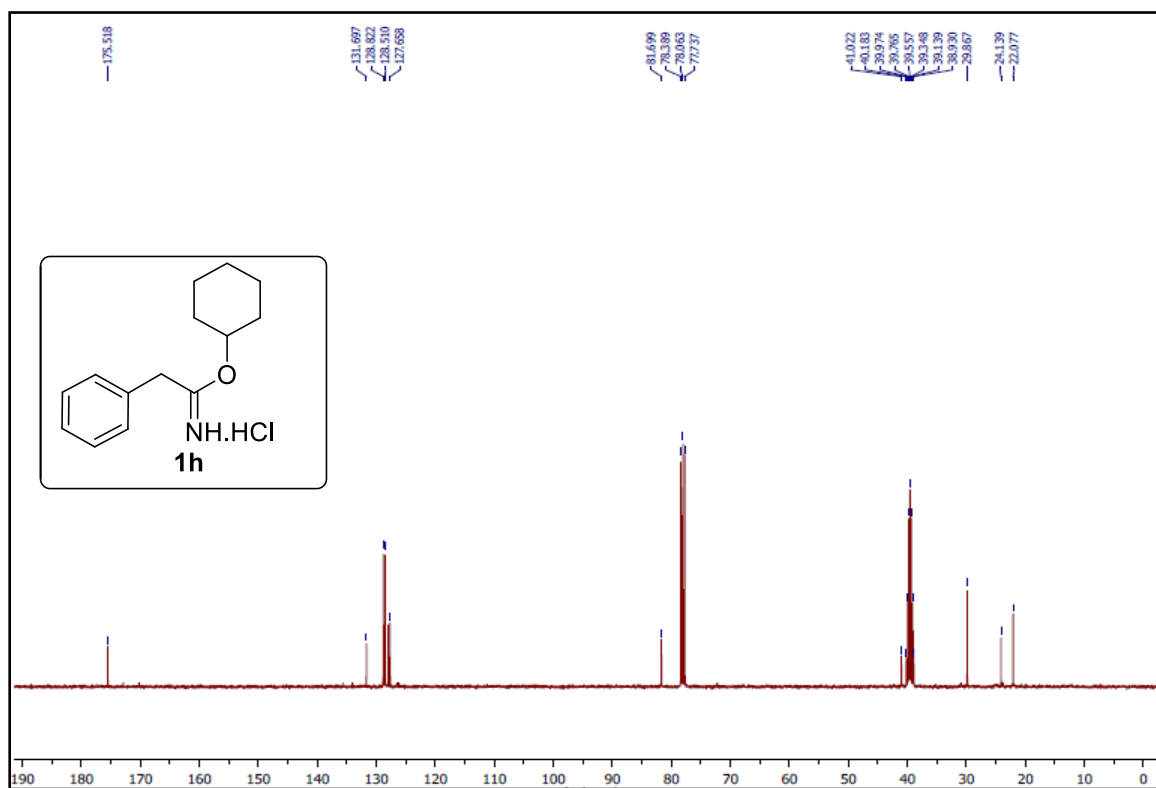
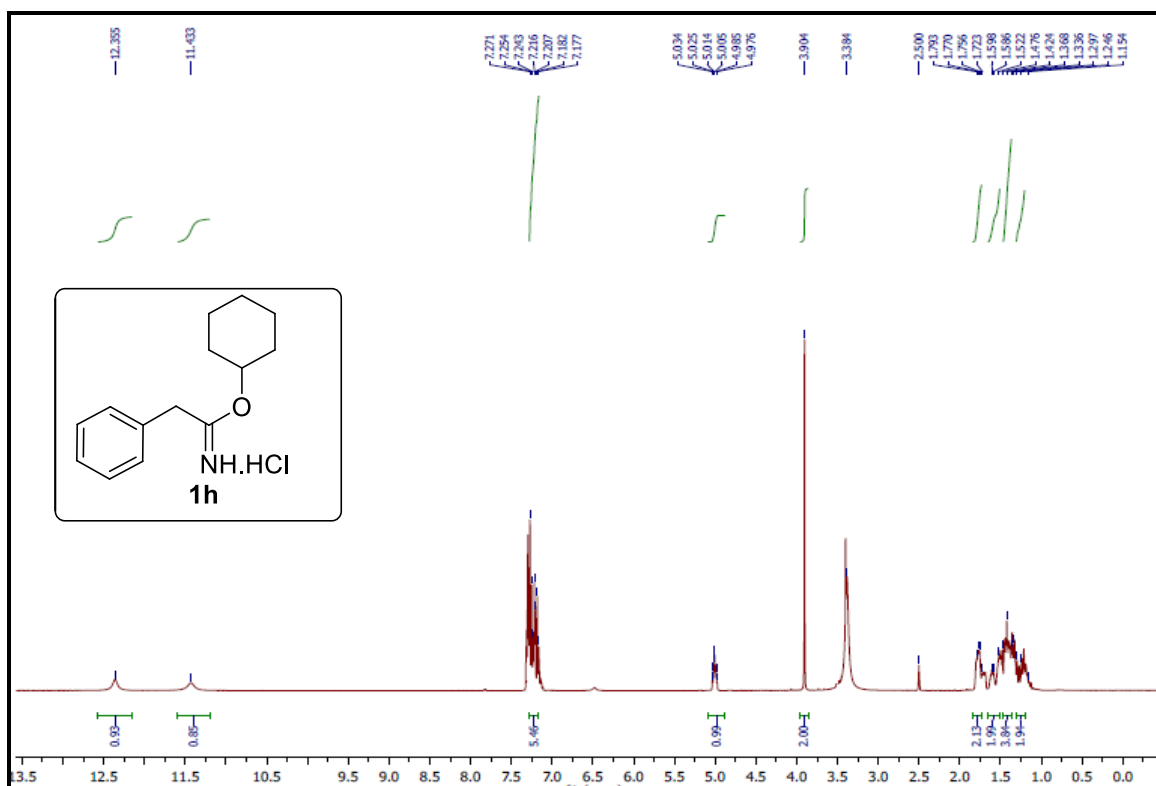


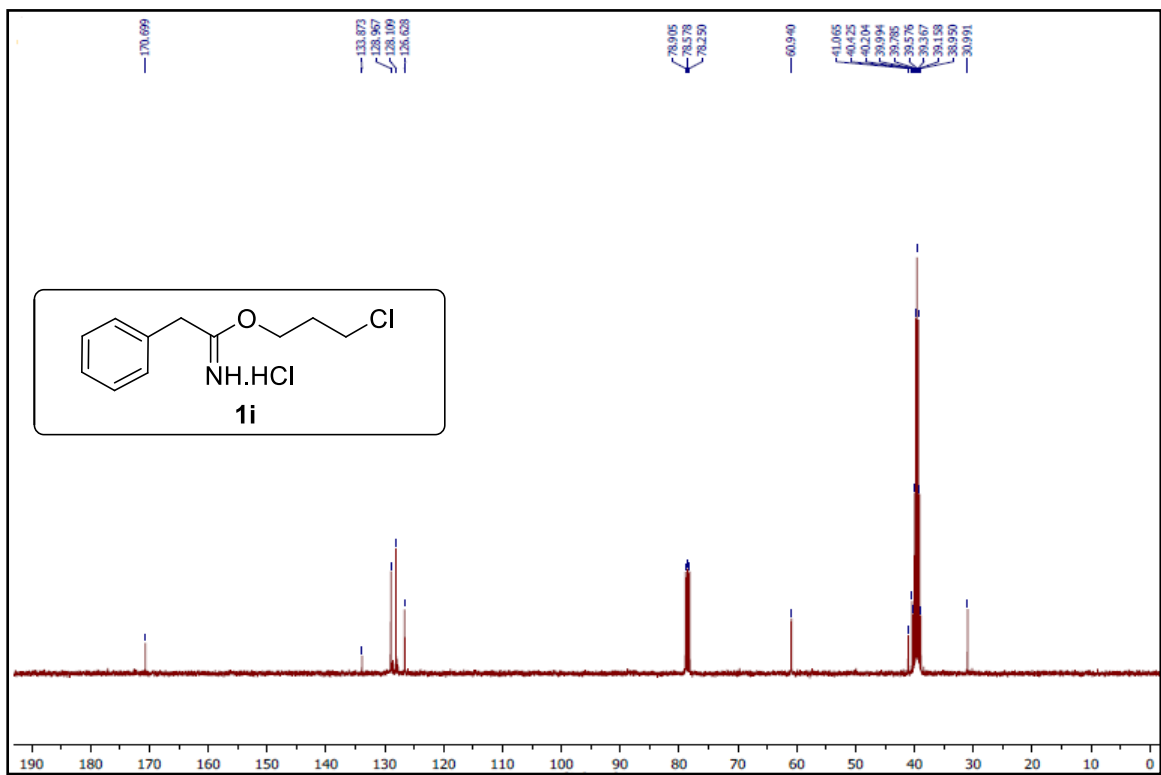
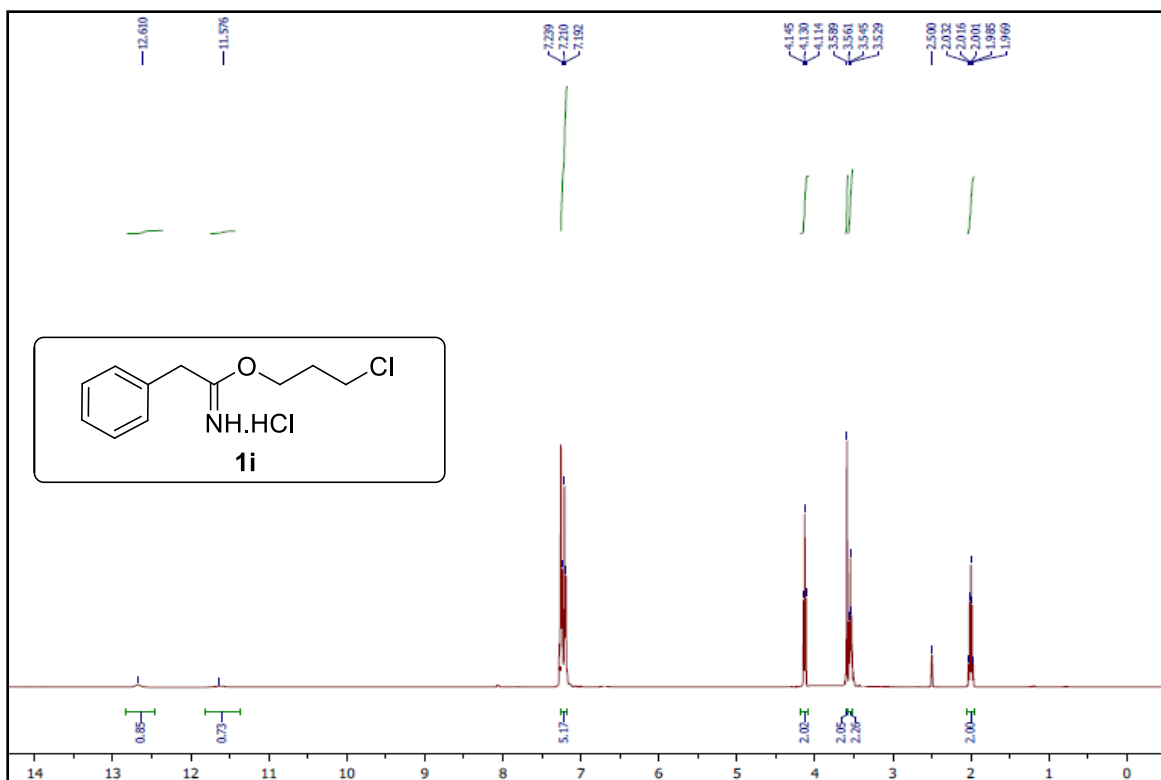
2 (A). Copies of ^1H and $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of starting material.

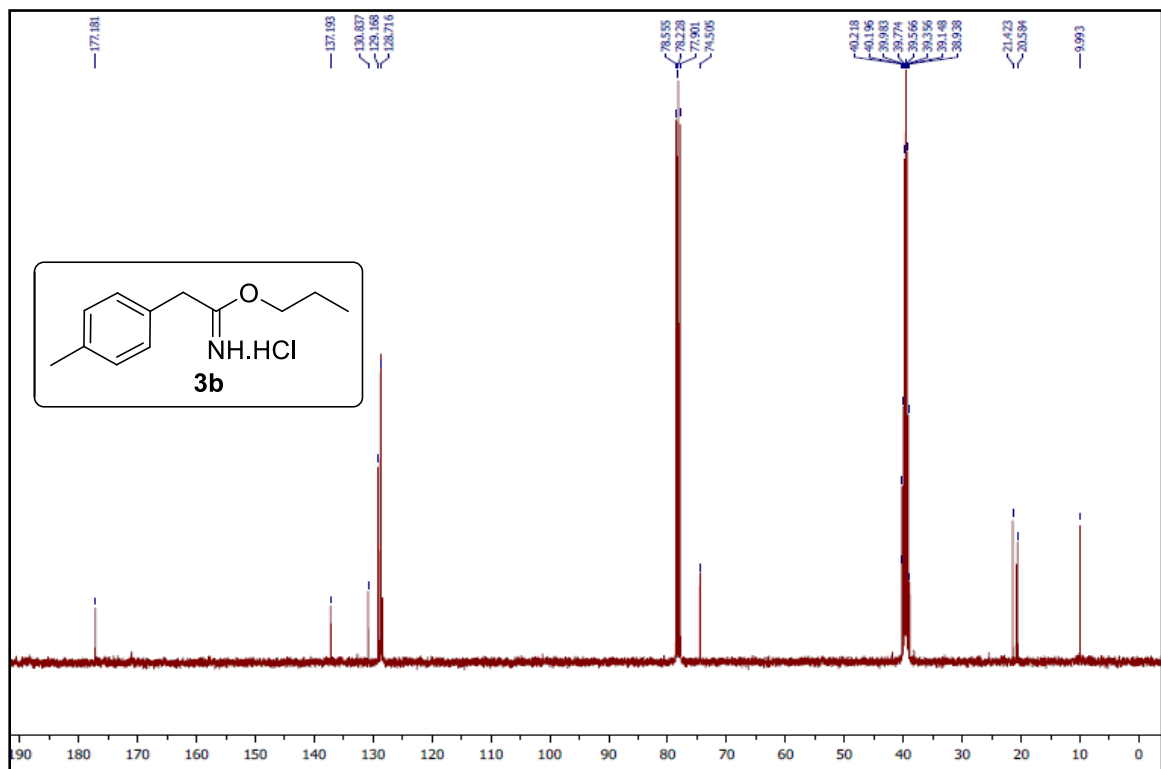
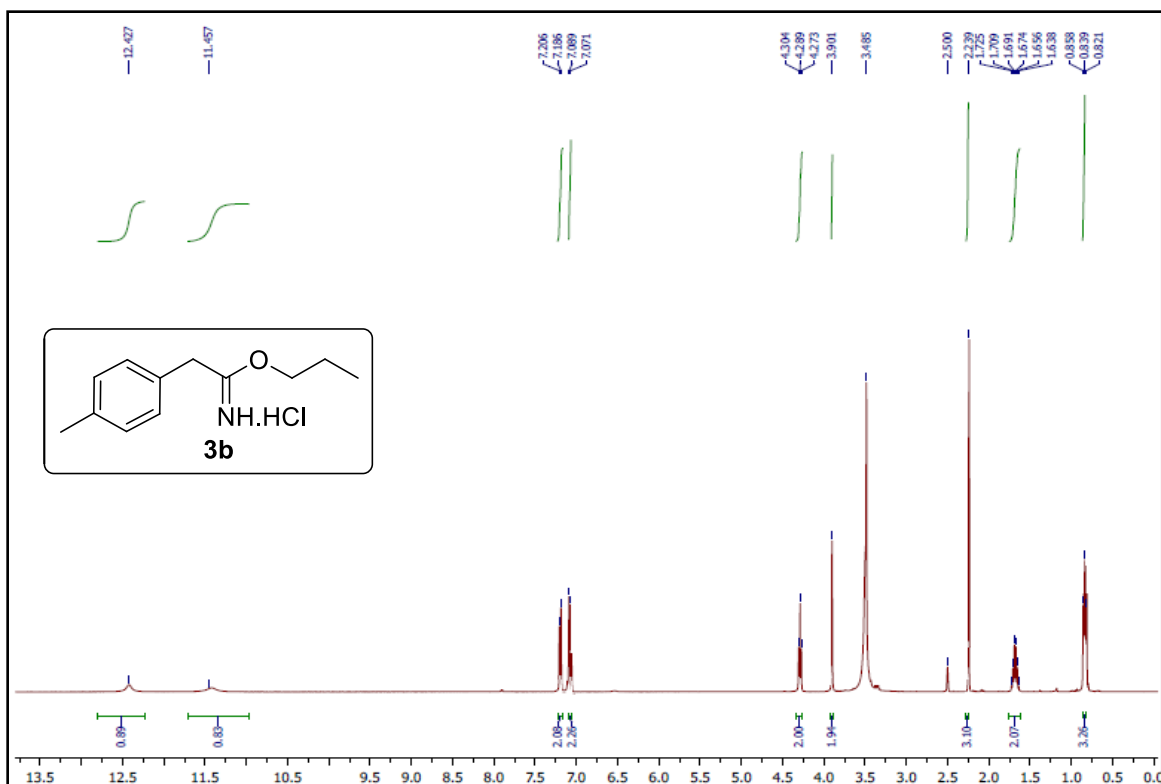


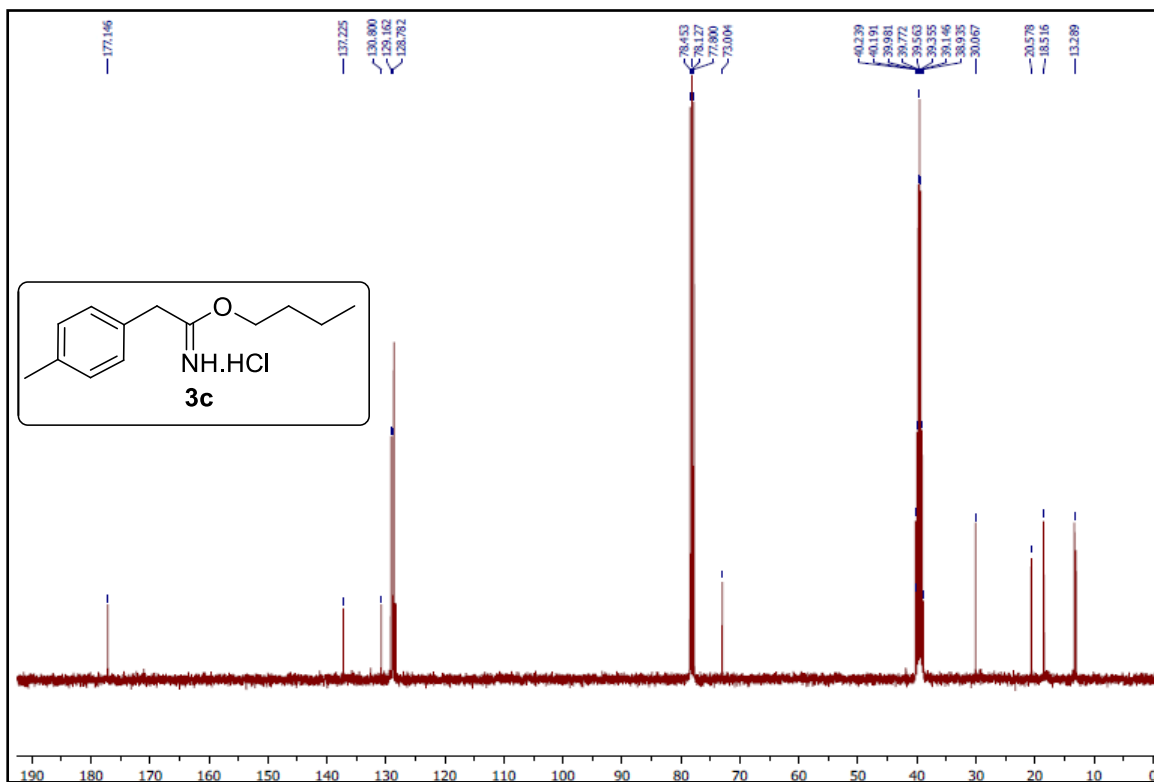
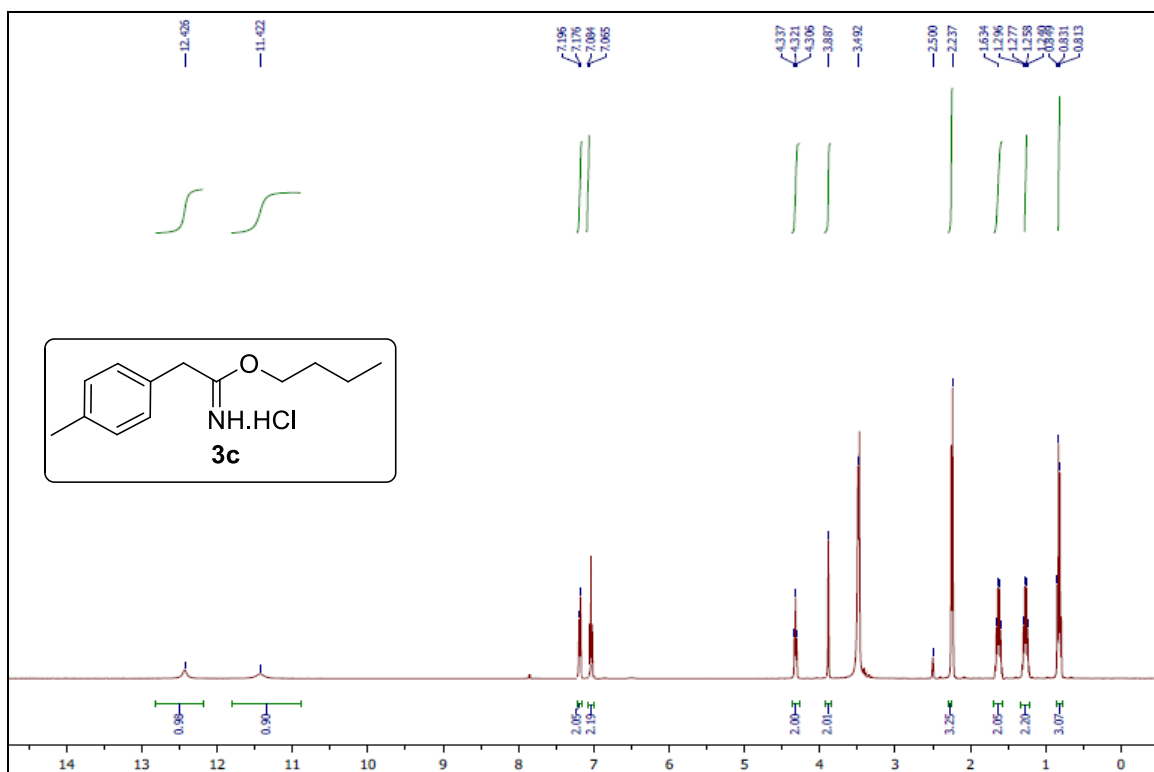


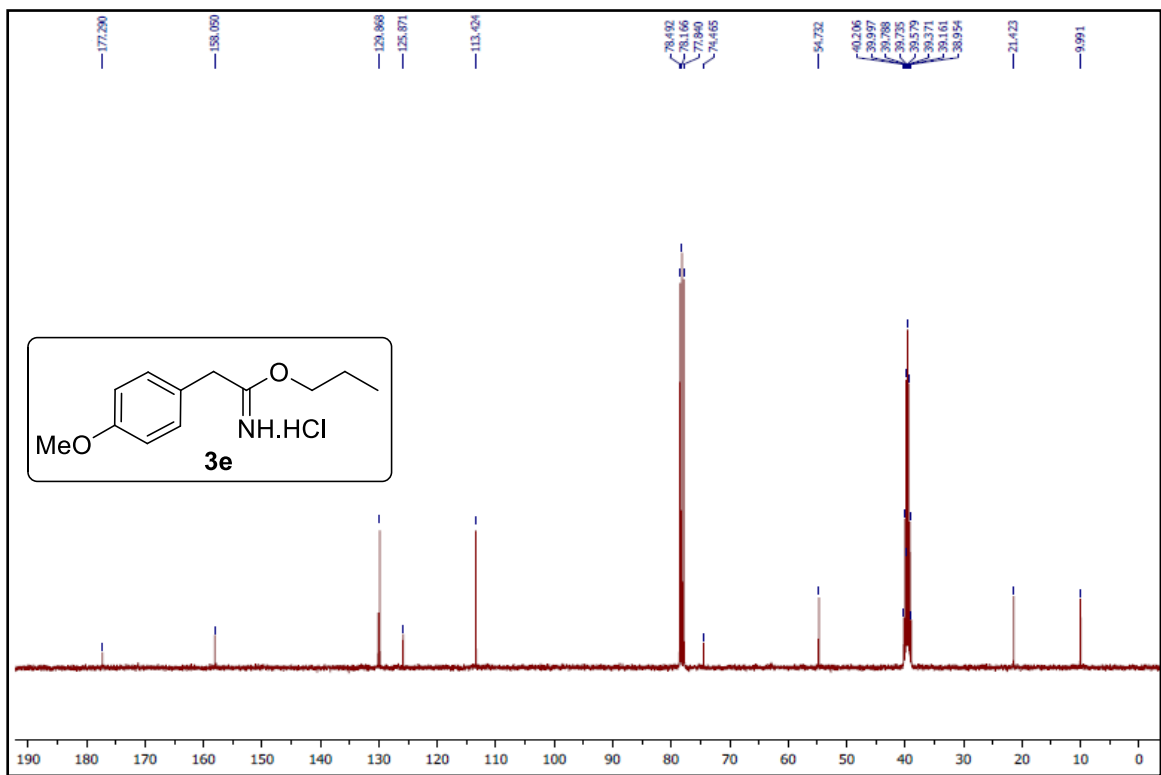
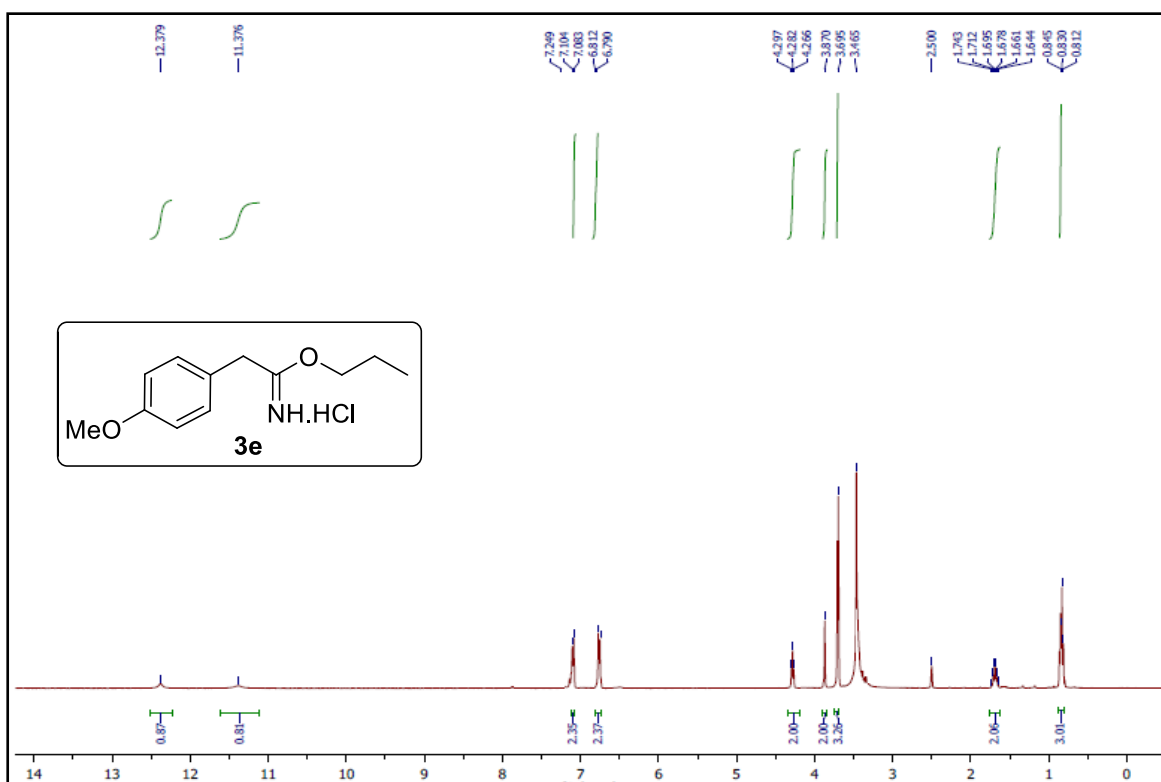


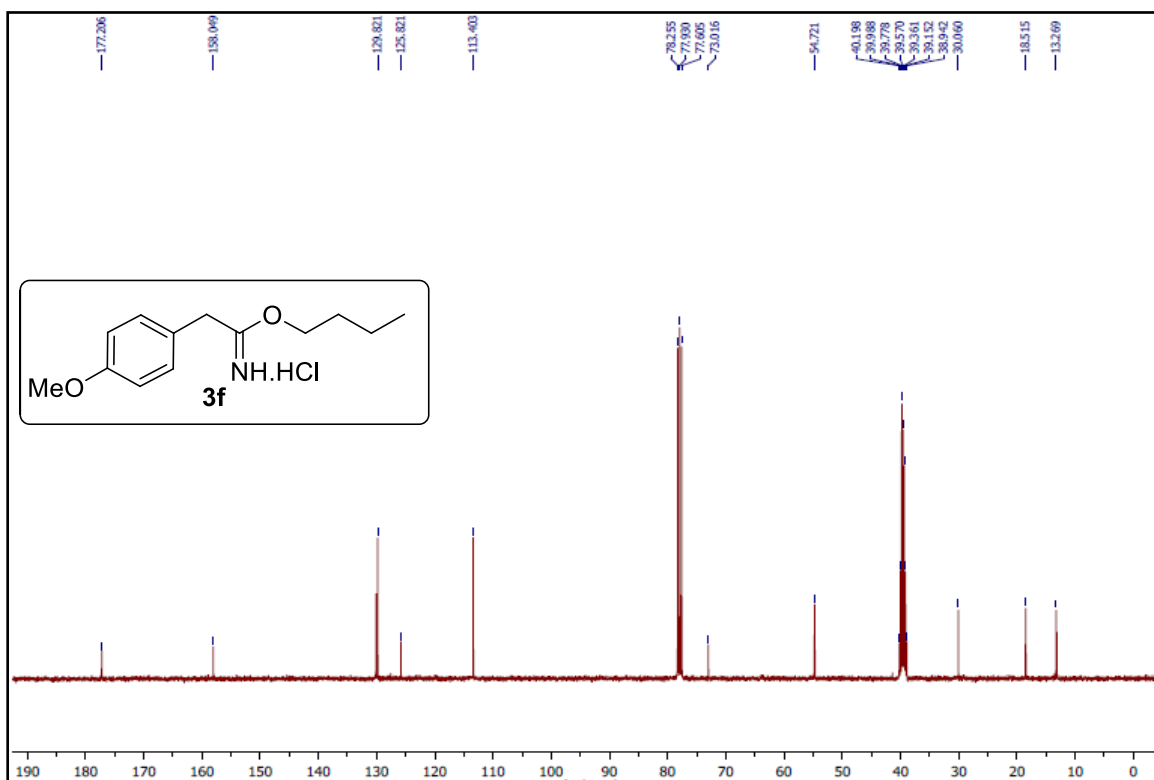
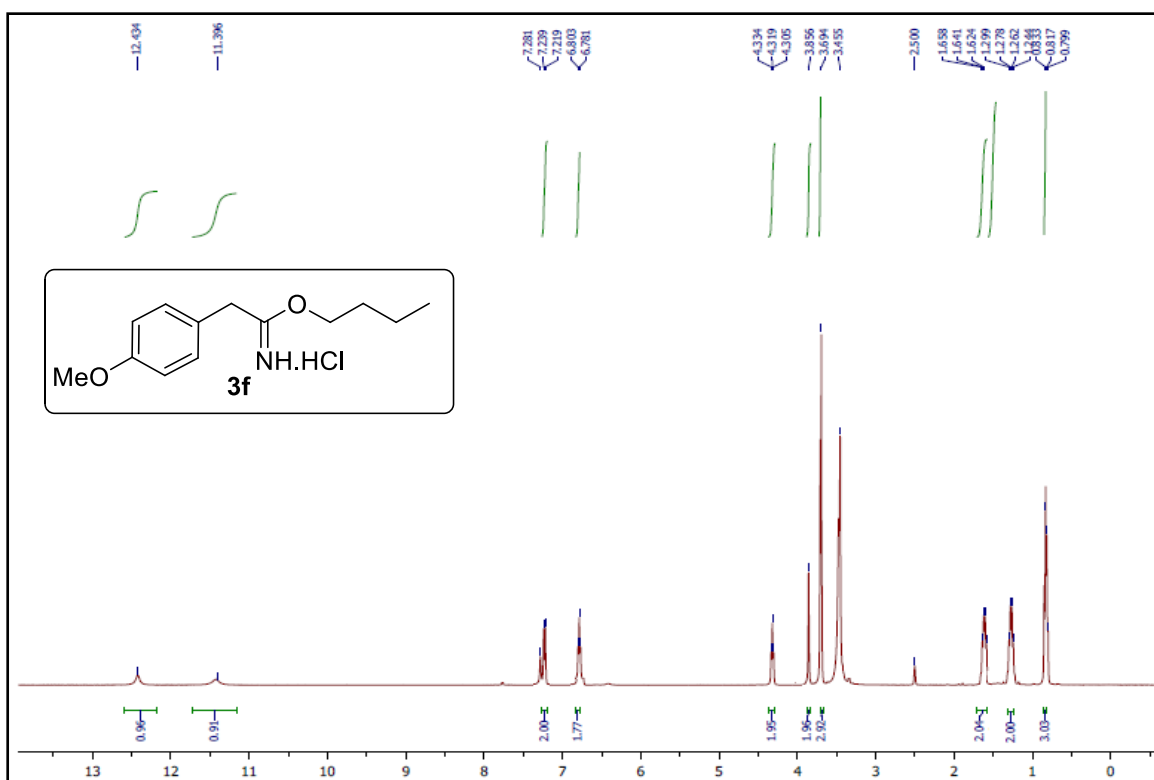


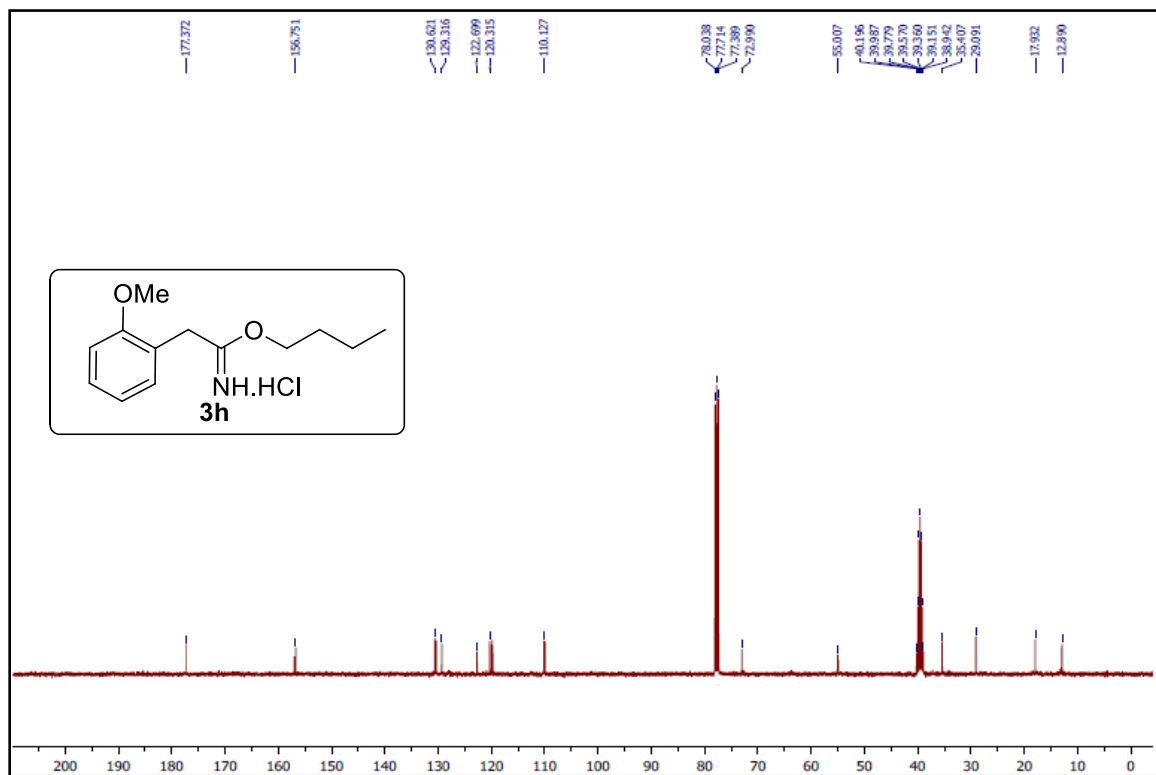
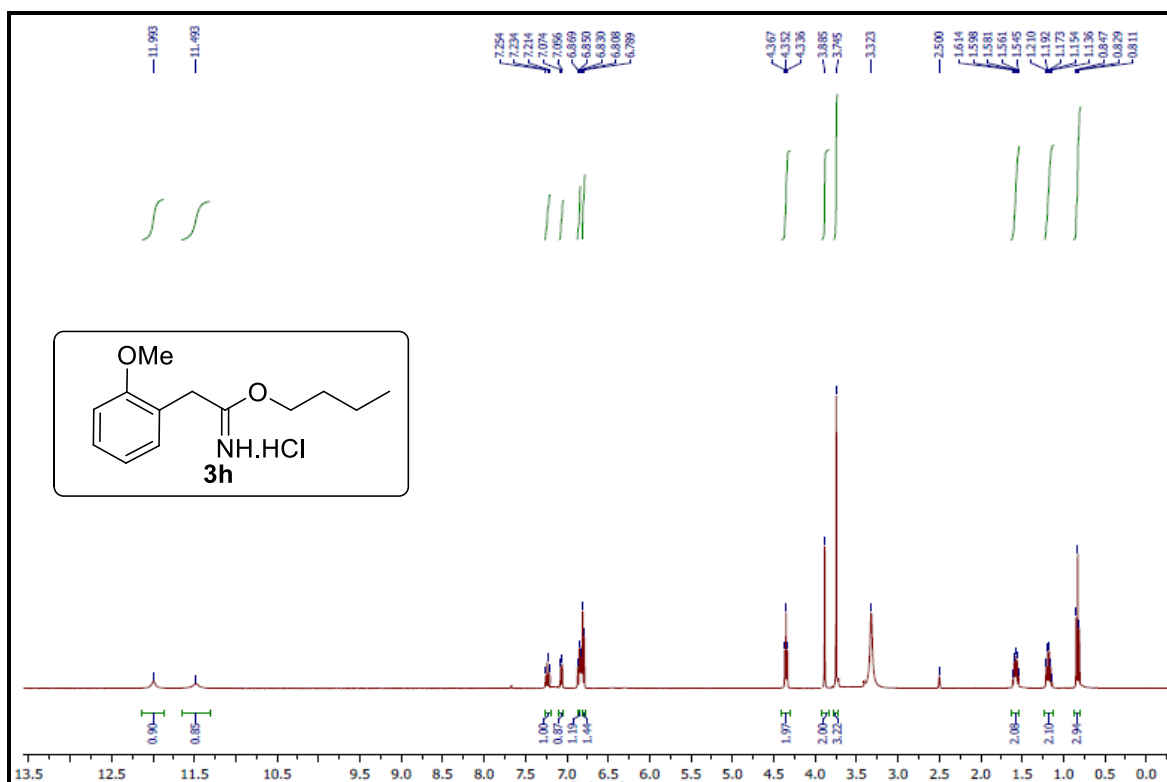


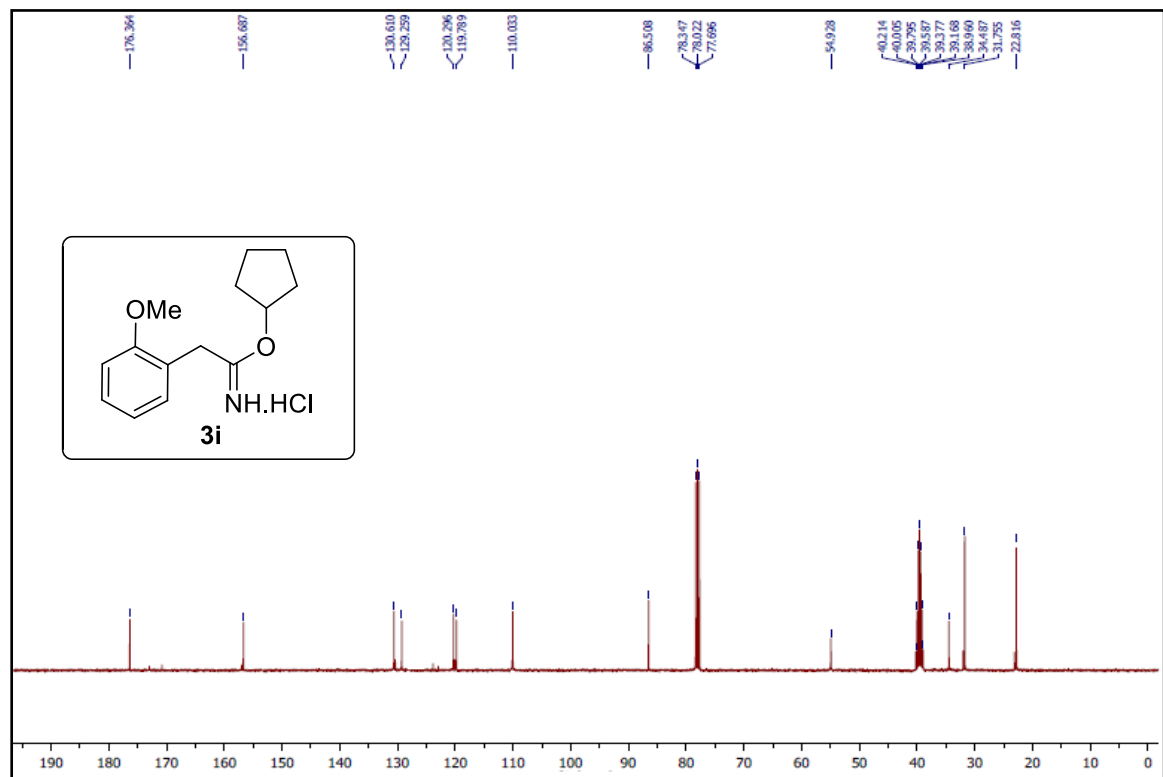
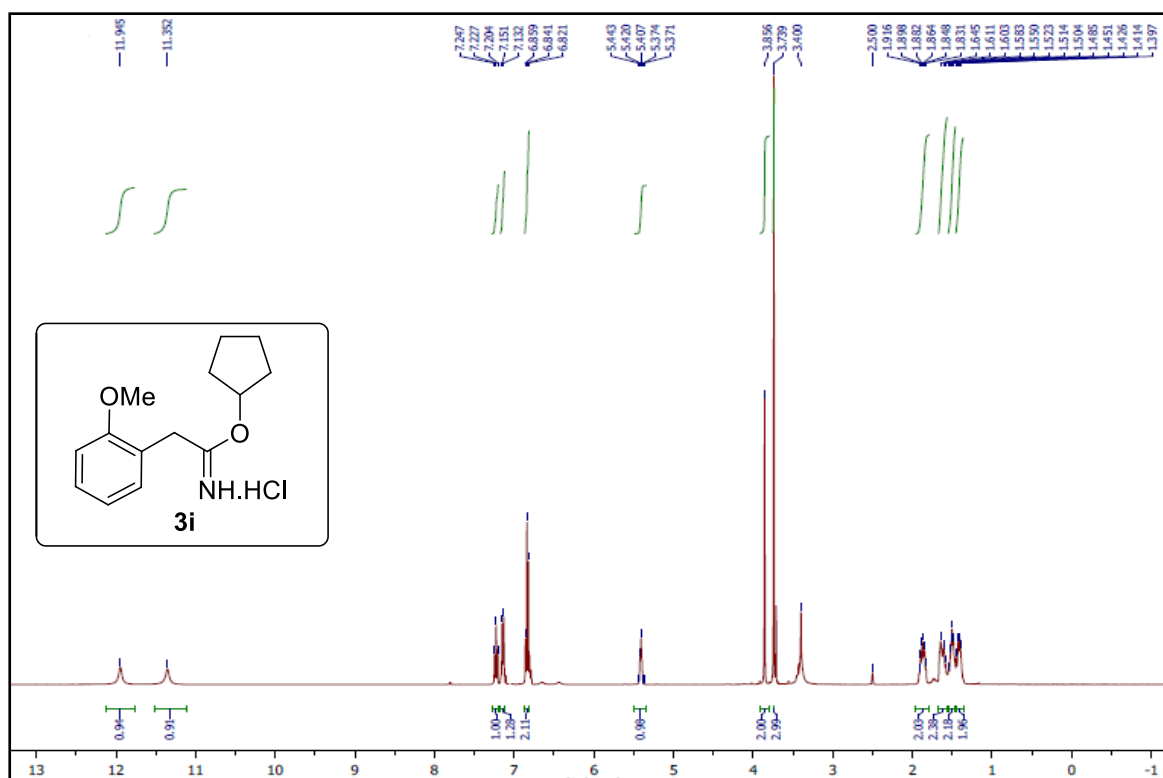


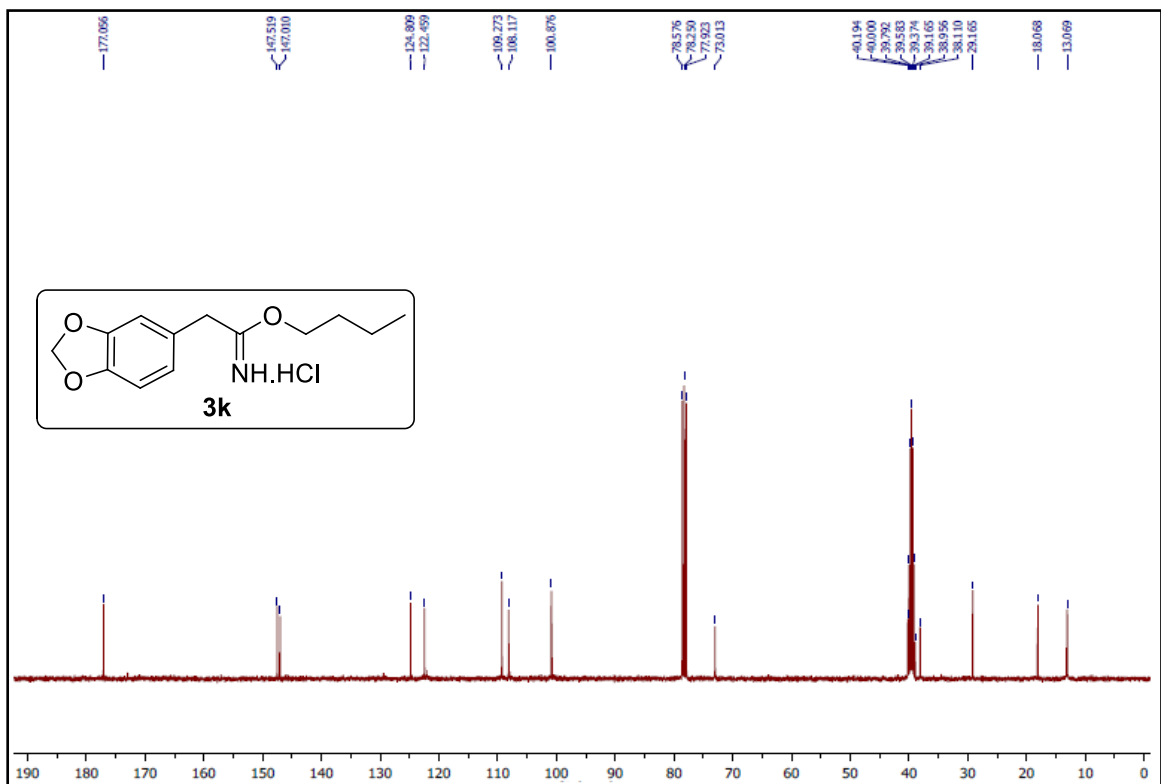
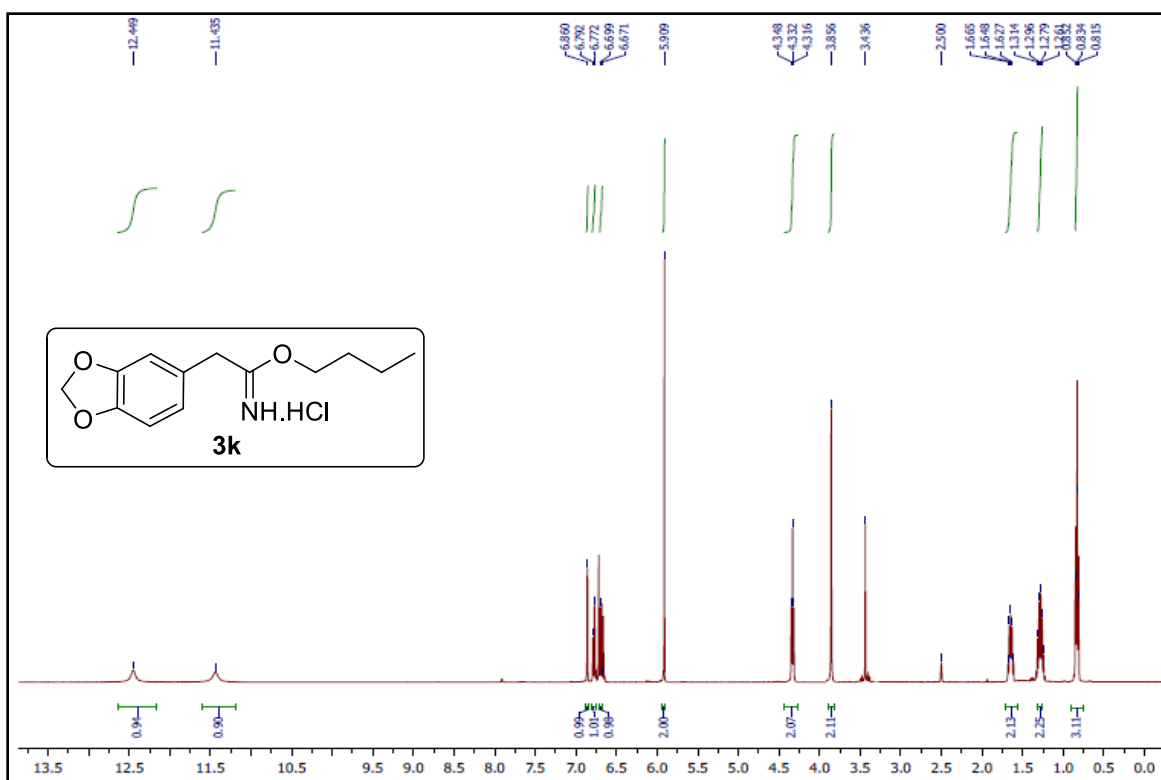


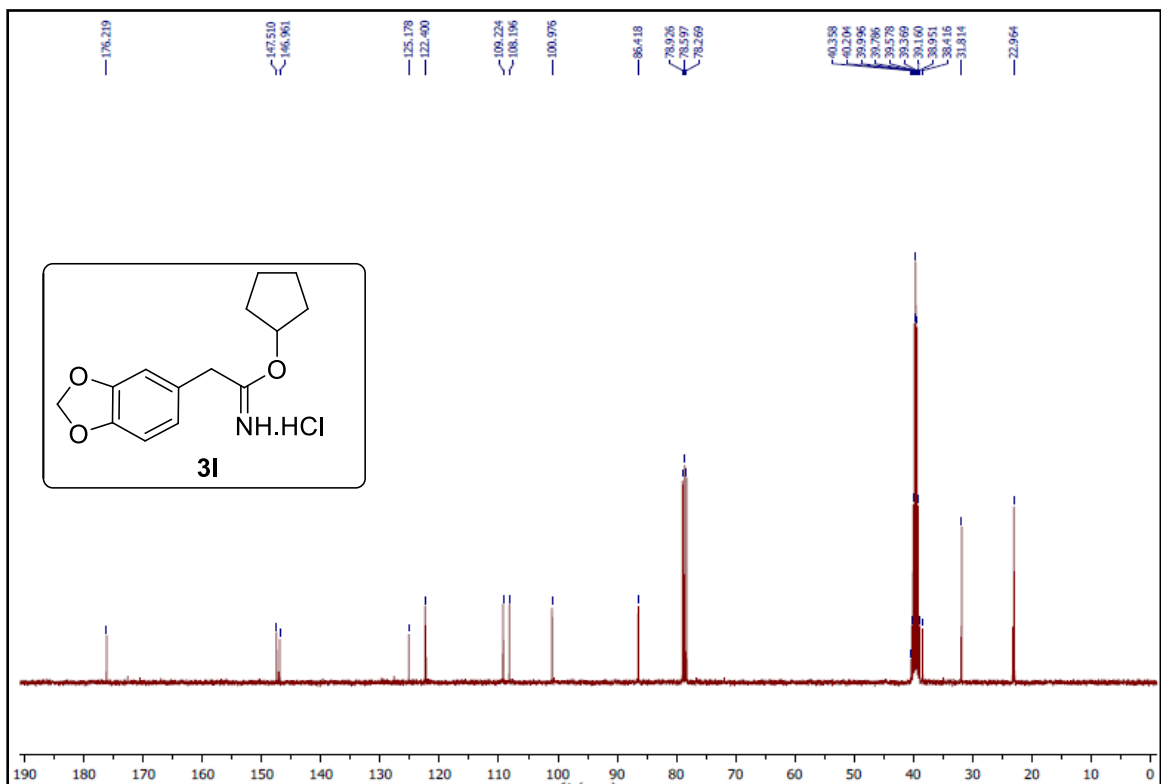
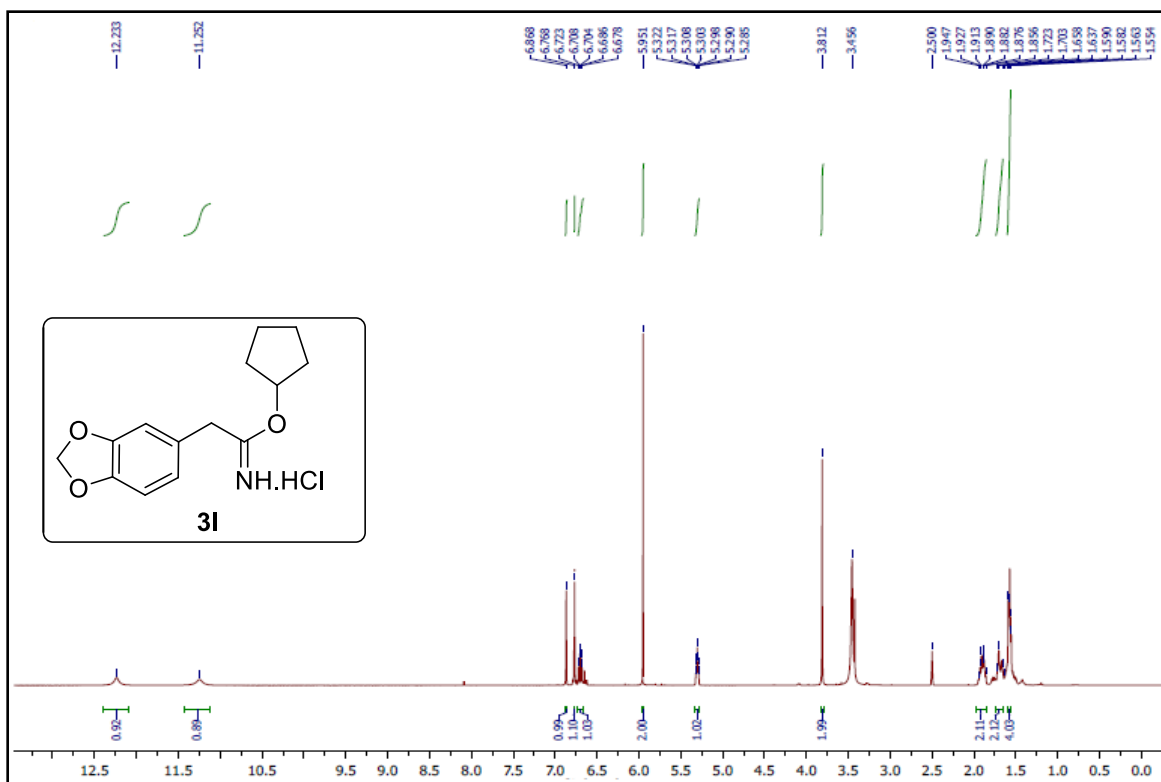


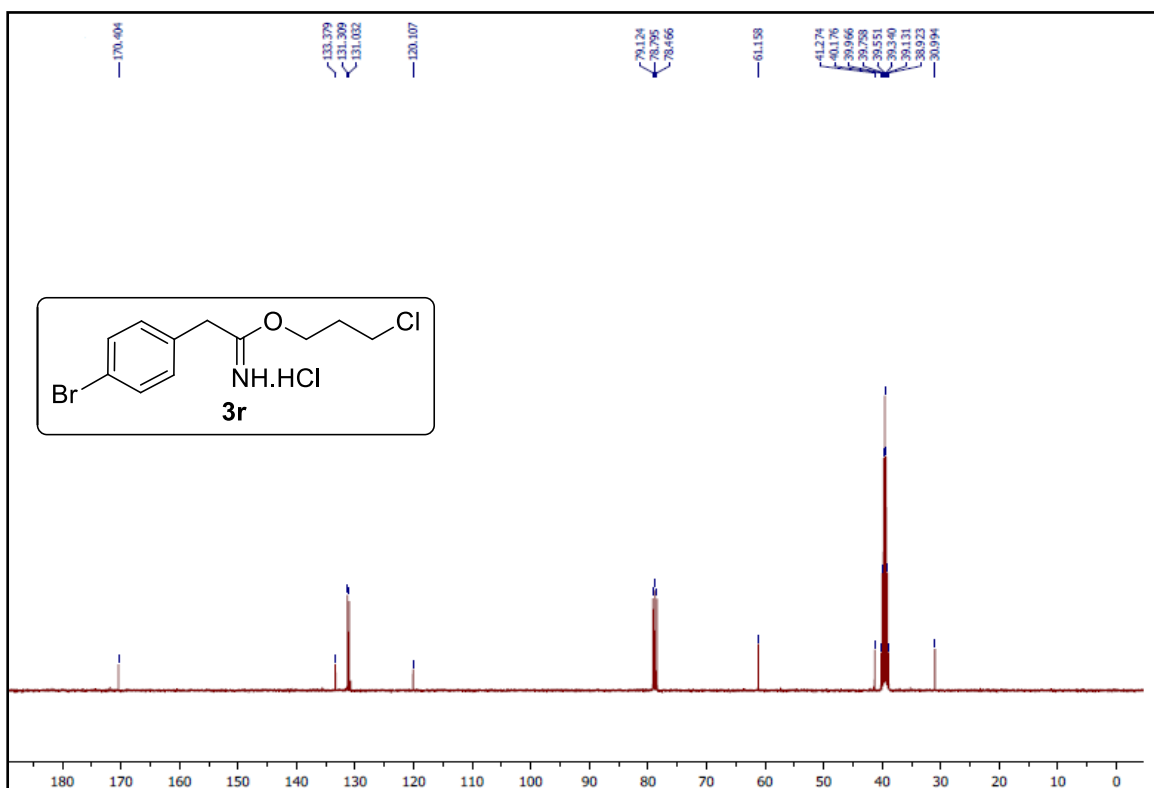
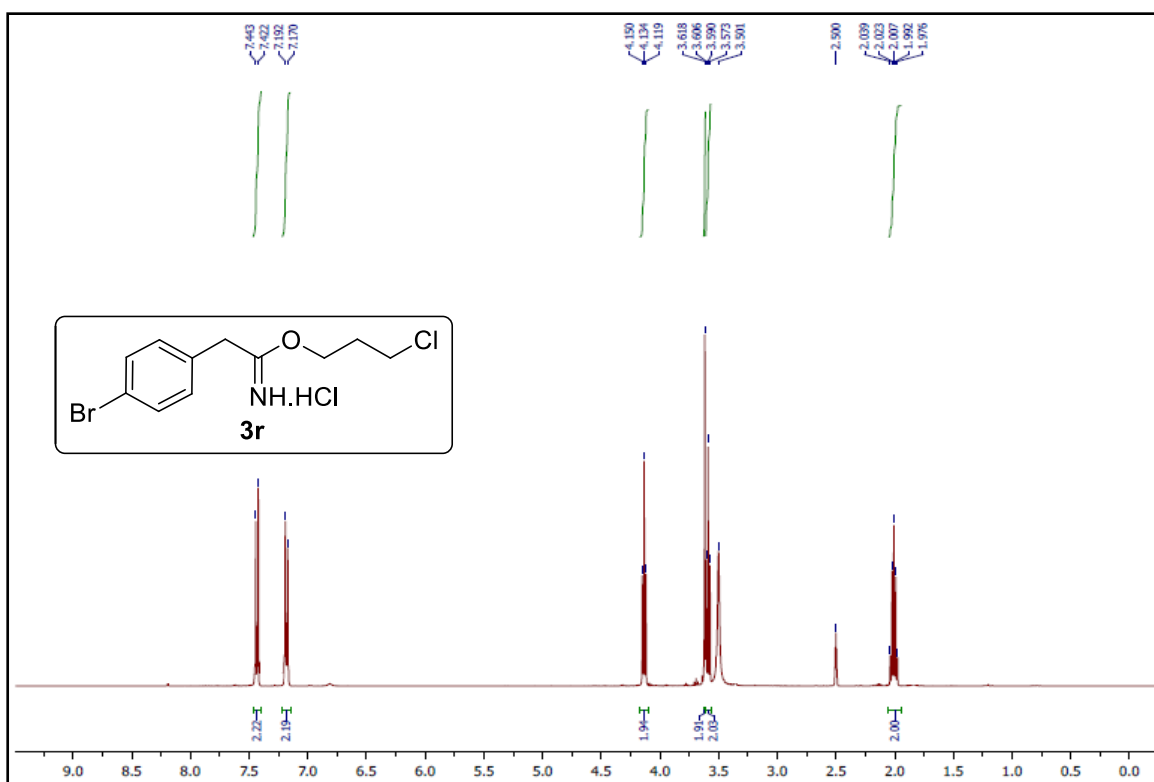


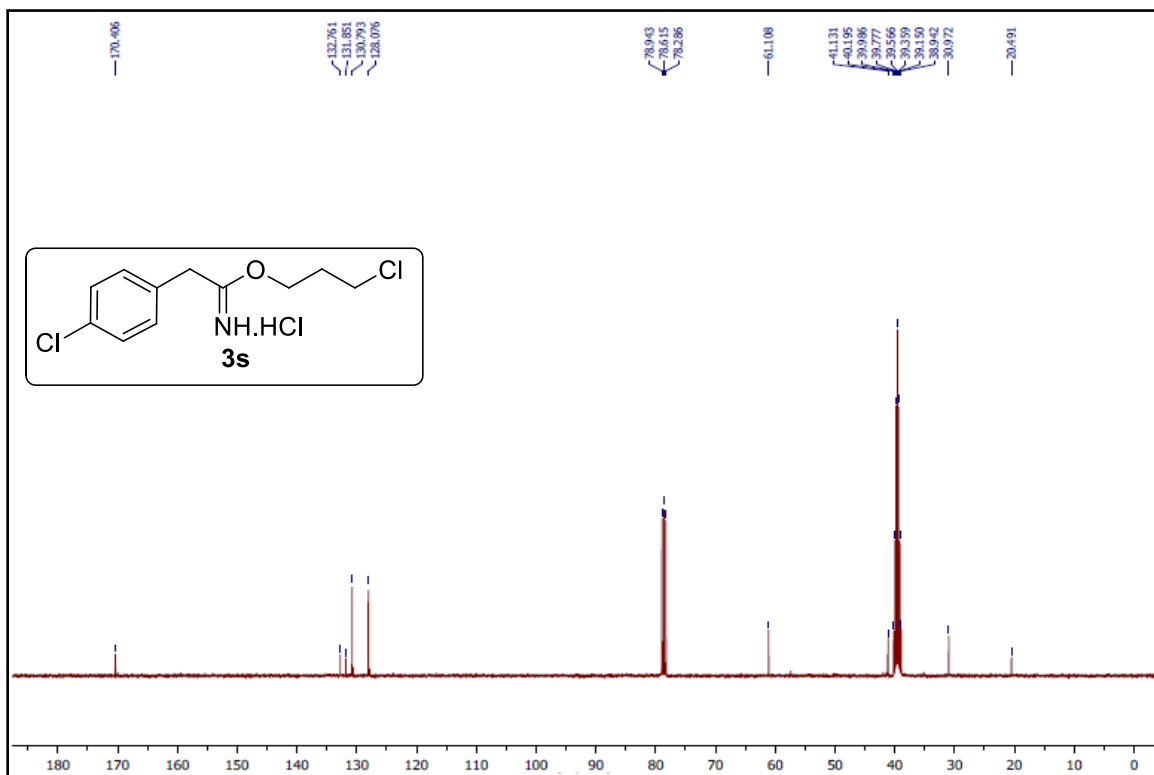
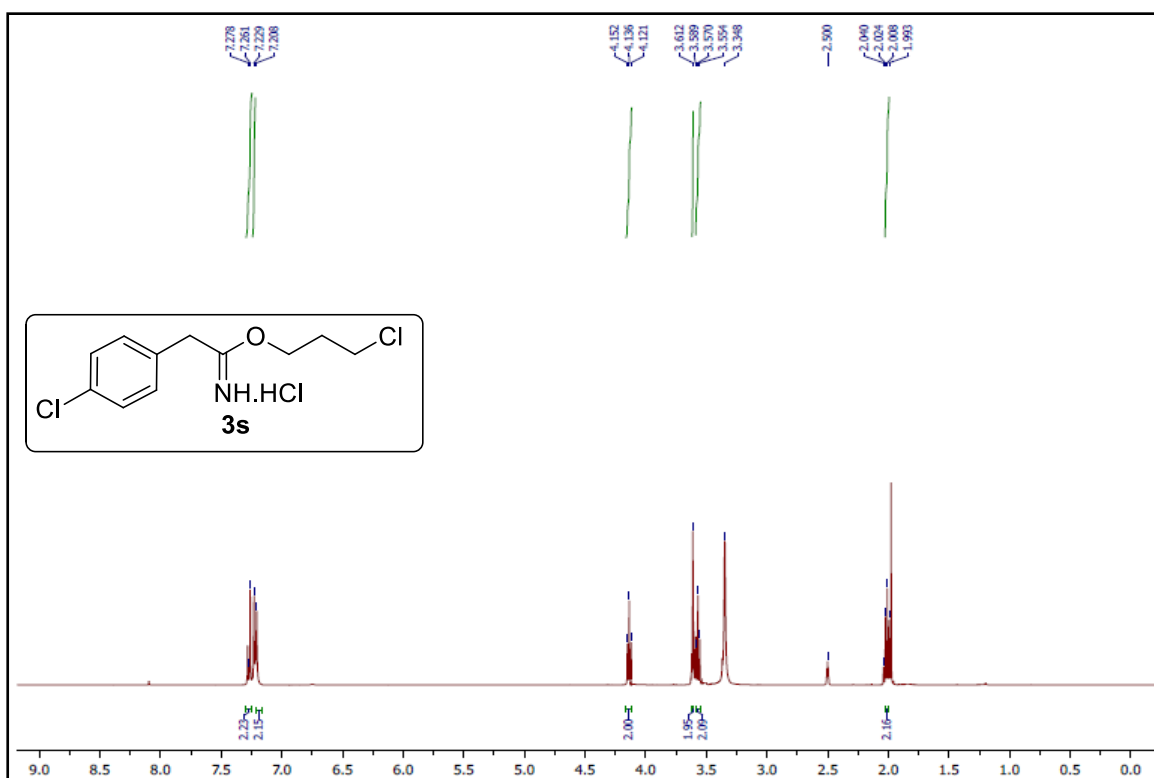


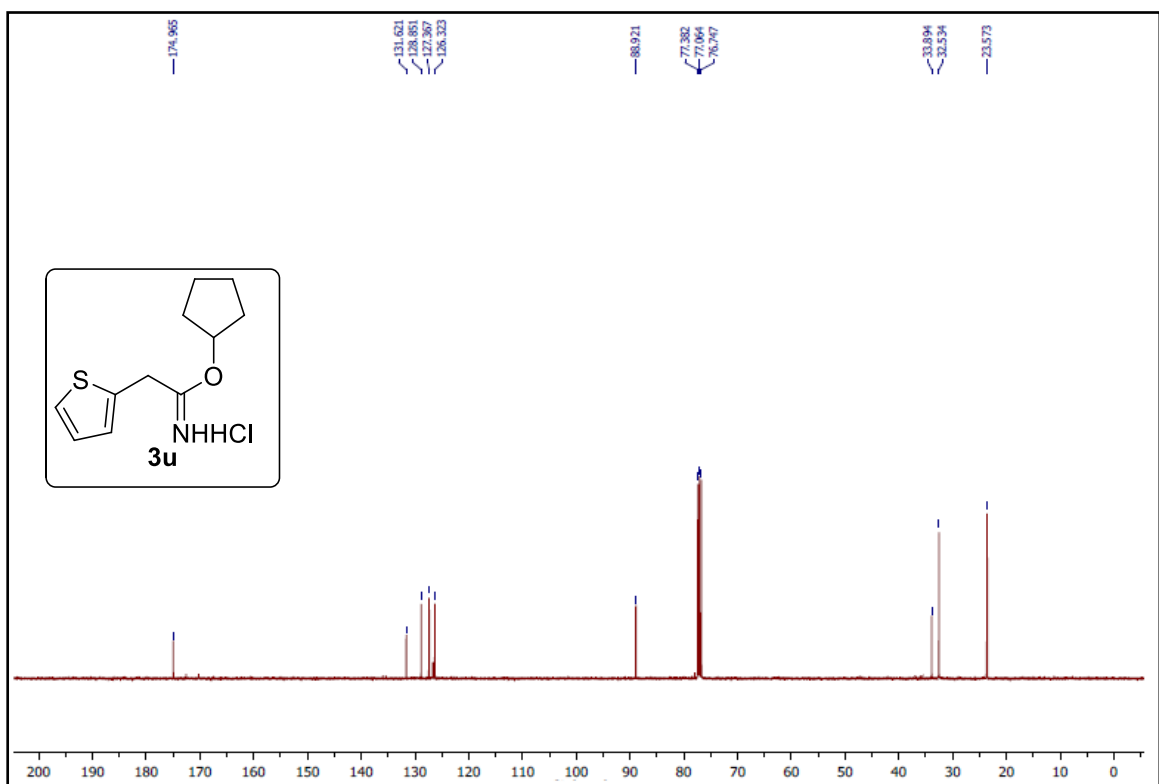
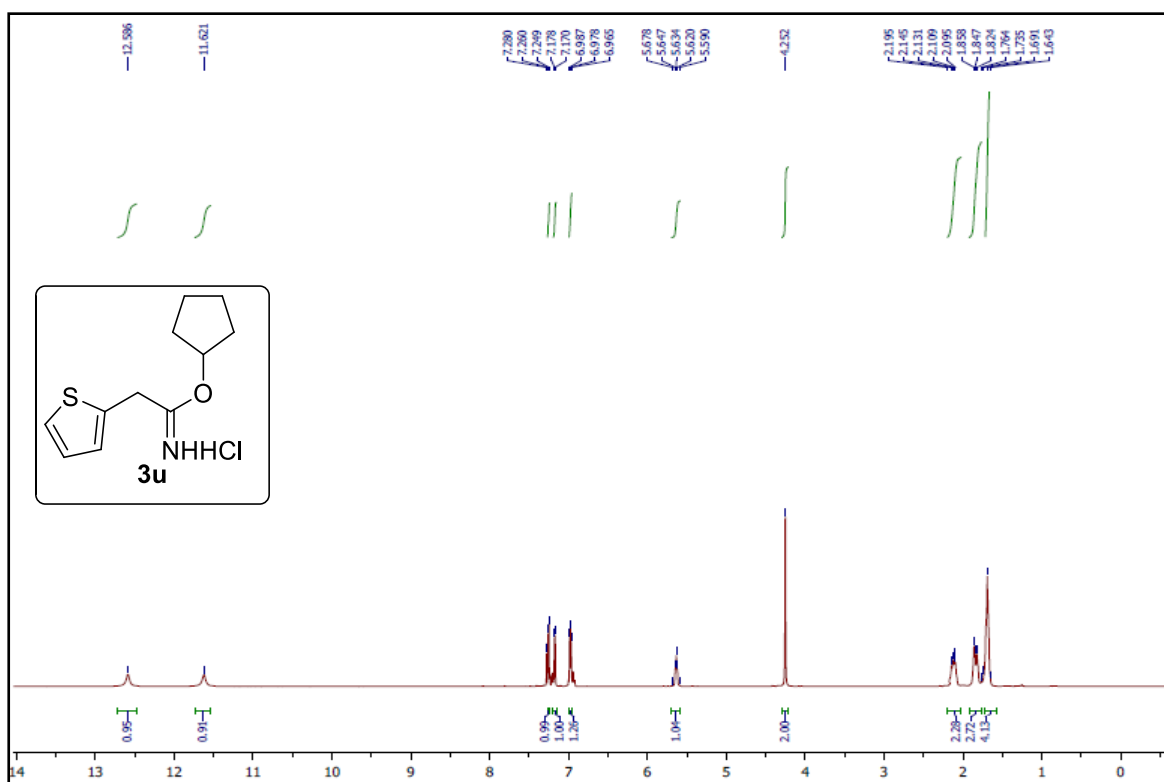


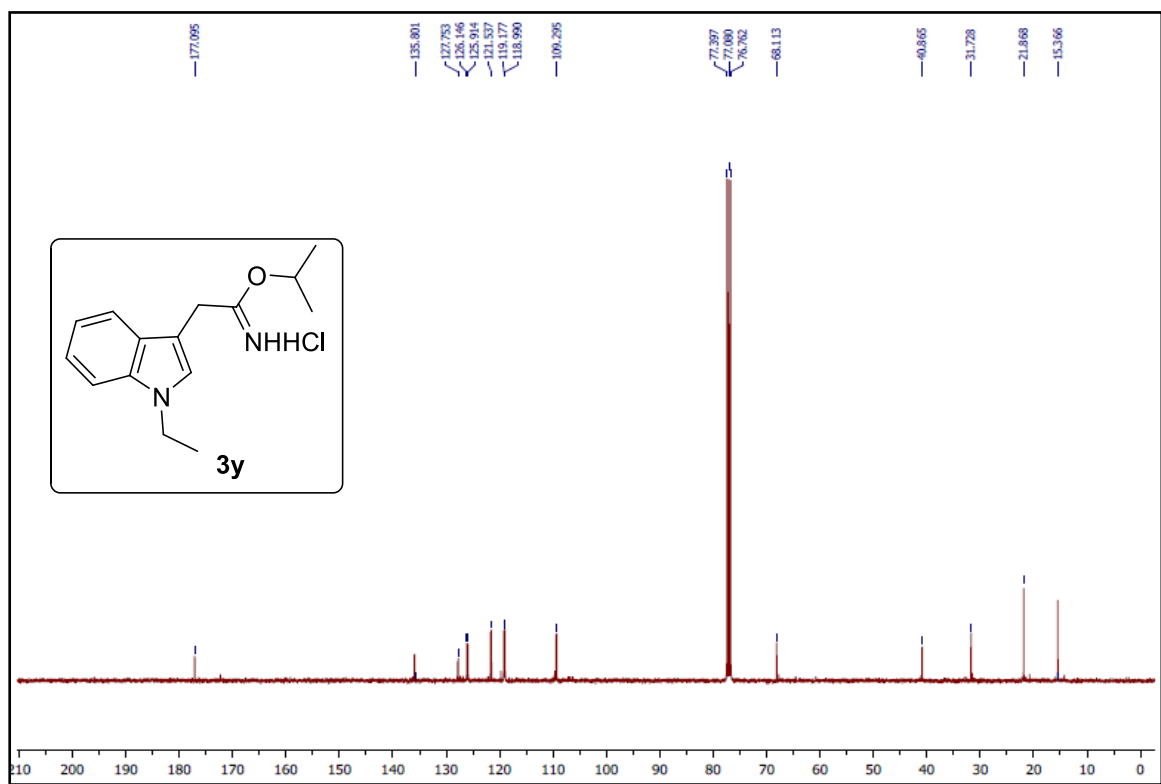
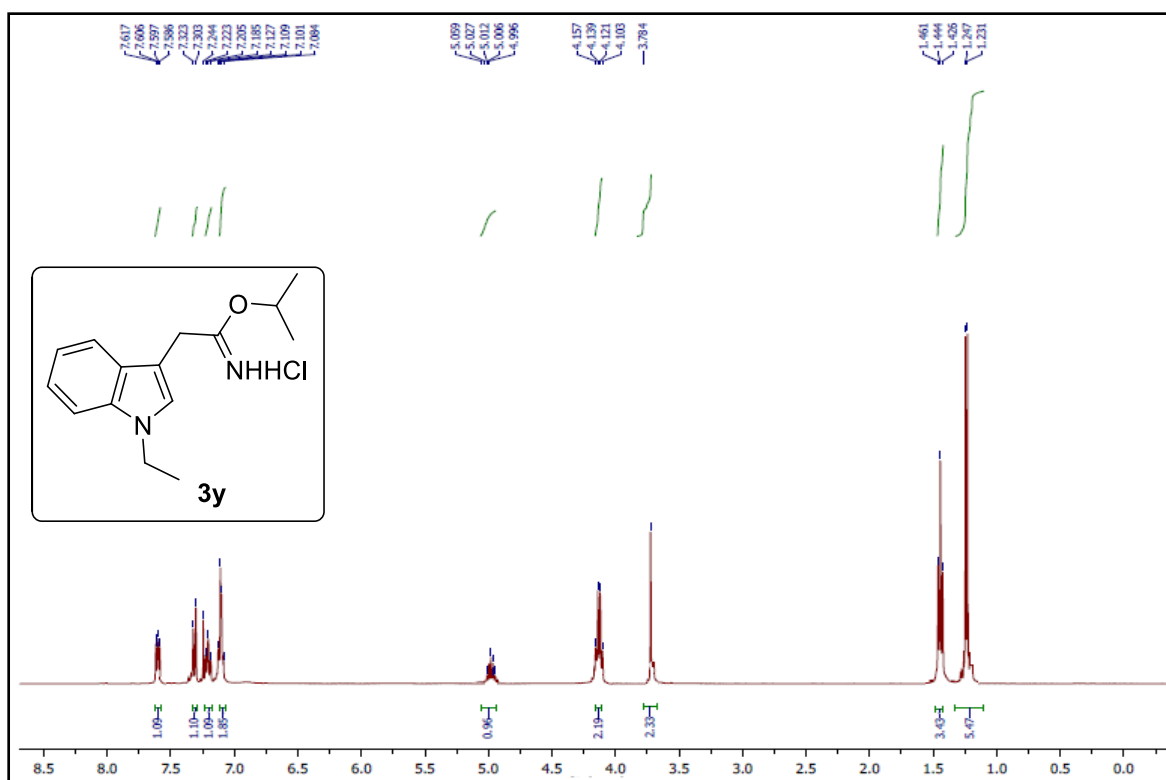


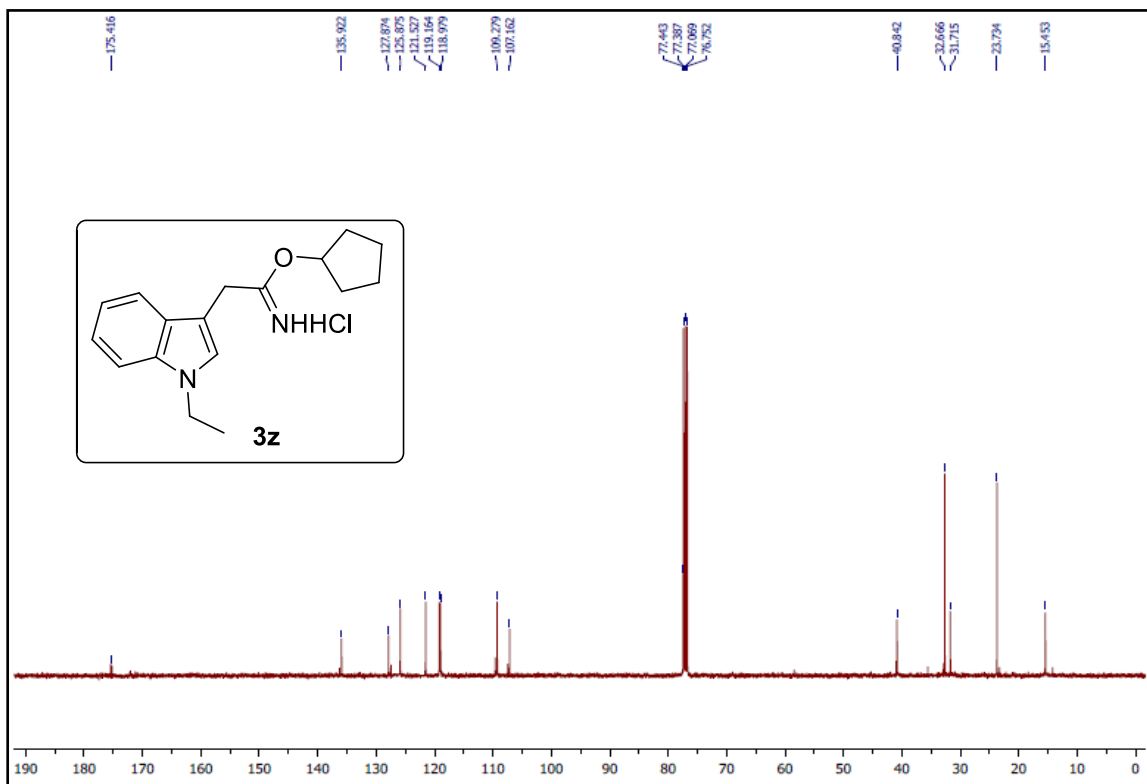
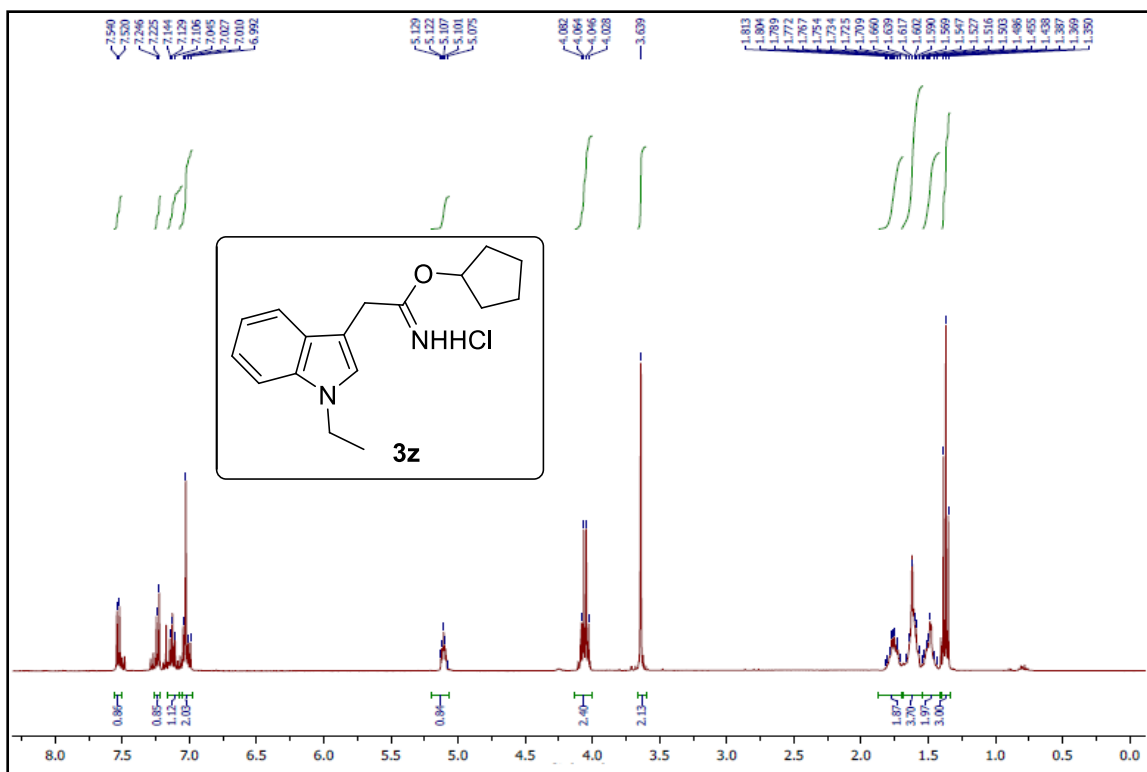












2 (B). Copies of ^1H and $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectra of products.

