Supporting Information for:

Combining Transition Metal Catalysis with Radical Chemistry: Dramatic Acceleration of Palladium-Catalyzed C–H Arylation with Diaryliodonium Salts

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Table of Contents

I.	General Procedures and Materials and Methods	p. S3
II.	Synthesis and Characterization of Products in Table 2	p. S4
III.	Synthesis and Characterization of Products in Table 3	p. S8
IV.	Experimental Details for Table 4	p. S12
V.	Experimental Details for Equation 1	p. S13
VI.	Experimental Details for Table 5	p. S14
VII.	References	p. S15
VIII.	¹ H and ¹³ C NMR Spectra	p. S16

I. General Procedures

NMR spectra were obtained on a Varian vnmrs 700 (699.76 MHz for ¹H; 175.95 MHz for ¹³C; 658.43 for ¹⁹F), Varian vnmrs 500 (500.10 MHz for ¹H; 125.75 MHz for ¹³C, 470.56 MHz for ¹⁹F), Varian Inova 500 (499.90 MHz for ¹H; 125.70 MHz for ¹³C), or a Varian MR400 (400.52 MHz for ¹H; 100.71 for ¹³C, 376.87 MHz for ¹⁹F) spectrometer. ¹H NMR chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to TMS, with the residual solvent peak used as an internal reference. Multiplicities are reported as follows: singlet (s), doublet (d), doublet of doublets (dd), doublet of doublets (dd), doublet of triplets (dt), triplet (t), triplet of doublets (td), triplet of triplets (tt), quartet (q), quintet (quin), multiplet (m), and broad resonance (br). IR spectra were obtained on a Perkin-Elmer Spectrum BX FT-IR spectrometer. Melting points were determined with a Mel-Temp 3.0, a Laboratory Devices Inc, USA instrument, and are uncorrected. HRMS data were obtained on a Micromass AutoSpec Ultima Magnetic Sector mass spectrometer. Gas chromatography was carried out on a Shimadzu 17A using a Restek Rtx®-5 (Crossbond 5% diphenyl – 95% dimethyl polysiloxane; 15 m, 0.25 mm ID, 0.25 µm df) column. GC calibrated yields are reported relative to hexadecane as an internal standard.

Materials and Methods: Substrates 2^1 and 8^2 were prepared according to literature procedures. Substrate 9 was prepared by a palladium-catalyzed Suzuki coupling between 2-methoxyboronic acid and 2bromopyridine. Oxime ethers 10 and 11 were prepared by the reaction of the corresponding ketones with MeONH₂•HCl in pyridine.³ The remaining substrates were obtained from Aldrich (1, 5, and 7), Alfa Aesar (3 and 4), or Acros (6) and were used as received. [Ph₂I]BF₄ and [Mes–I–Ph]BF₄ were prepared by the reaction of PhI(OAc)₂ or MesI(OAc)₂ with PhB(OH)₂ in the presence of BF₃•Et₂O.⁴ [Ph₂I]OTf and $[Mes_2I]OTf$ were prepared by the reaction of iodobenzene or iodomesitylene with mCPBA and benzene or mesitylene in the presence of TfOH.⁵ Unsymmetrical [Ar-I-Ph]BF₄ salts were prepared by the reaction of an aryl iodide with *m*-CPBA and PhB(OH)₂ in the presence of BF₃•Et₂O.⁶ Symmetrical [Ar₂I]BF₄ salts were prepared by the reaction of an aryl iodide with *m*-CPBA and the corresponding arylboronic acid in the presence of BF₃•Et₂O.⁶ Pd(OAc)₂, obtained from Pressure Chemical, and Pd(NO₃)₂ and Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂•6H₂O, obtained from Strem, were used as received. Ir(ppy)₃⁷ and Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)PF₆⁸ were prepared according to literature procedures. Solvents were obtained from Fisher Chemical and used without further purification. Flash chromatography was performed on EM Science silica gel 60 (0.040-0.063 mm particle size, 230-400 mesh) and thin layer chromatography was performed on Merck TLC plates pre-coated with silica gel 60 F_{254} .

II. Synthesis and Characterization of Products in Table 2

General Procedure: Substrate (1 equiv), $[Ph_2I]BF_4$ or $[Ph_2I]OTf$ (2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (0.05 equiv), and $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (0.10 equiv) were combined in MeOH in a 4 mL scintillation vial. For substrates containing *N*-acetyl moieties (noted below), MgO (1 equiv) was also included and appeared to help prevent substrate and/or product degradation. The reaction mixture was cooled in an ice bath (to prevent evaporation) and sparged with N₂ using a submerged needle for 10 min, and the vial was then immediately sealed with a Teflon-lined cap. The vial was placed on a stir plate with two 26 W compact fluorescent light bulbs (one on either side of the vial about 5–8 cm away), and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 15 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL) and washed with 10% aqueous Na₂SO₃ (2 x 25 mL) and brine (1 x 25 mL). The combined aqueous layers were extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL), and the organic layers were then combined, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, concentrated, and purified by column chromatography on silica gel.



Pyrrolidinone 1a. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **1** (80.6 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), [Ph₂I]OTf (430 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (13.3 mg, 0.05 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product **1a** was obtained as a pale yellow oil (96.3 mg, 81% yield, $R_f = 0.17$ in 20% hexanes/80% Et₂O). ¹H and ¹³C

NMR data matched those reported in the literature.⁹



Pyrrolidinone 2a. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **2** (47.8 mg, 0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv), [Ph₂I]OTf (215 mg, 0.50 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (11.4 mg, 0.0125 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (6.7 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (1.8 mL). Product **2a** was obtained as a pale yellow solid [62.5 mg, 94% yield, $R_f = 0.10$ in 20% hexanes/80% Et₂O, mp = 72.9-

74.7 °C (lit.¹¹ 61–64 °C)]. ¹H and ¹³C NMR data matched those reported in the literature.⁹



Acetanilide 3a. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate 3 (37.3 mg, 0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv), $[Ph_2I]BF_4$ (184 mg, 0.50 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (11.4 mg, 0.0125 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (6.7 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (1.25 mL), with the addition of MgO (10.1 mg, 0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Product 3a was obtained as a pale yellow solid [40.6 mg, 72% yield, $R_f = 0.17$

in 30% hexanes/70% Et₂O, mp = 134.5-136.0 °C (lit. 139-140 °C)].¹⁰ ¹H NMR (700 MHz, CD₃CN): δ

7.64 (br s, 1H); 7.42–7.39 (multiple peaks, 2H); 7.35 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H); 7.32–7.31 (multiple peaks, 2H); 7.27 (d, J = 4.9 Hz, 2H); 7.17 (t, J = 4.9 Hz, 1H); 2.23 (s, 3H); 1.85 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (176 MHz, CD₃CN): δ 170.04; 141.30; 140.97; 138.16; 134.58; 130.52; 129.67; 129.03; 128.72; 128.14; 128.05; 22.76; 18.54. IR (thin film, CH₂Cl₂) 3246, 3026, 2922, 1652, 1522 cm⁻¹. HRMS [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₅H₁₆NO: 226.1226; Found: 226.1234.



Acetylindoline 4a. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate 4 (80.5 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), $[Ph_2I]BF_4$ (368 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (26.6 mg, 0.100 mmol, 0.20 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL), with the addition of MgO (20.2 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv). Product 4a was obtained as a pale yellow solid [51.7 mg, 44% yield, $R_f = 0.30$

in 20% hexanes/80% Et₂O, mp = 116.3-117.8 °C (lit. 117-119 °C)].¹¹ ¹H and ¹³C NMR data matched those reported in the literature.¹¹



Benzamide 5a. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **5** (33.8 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), $[Ph_2I]BF_4$ (368 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (13.3 mg, 0.050 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product **5a** was obtained as a white solid (39 mg, 40% yield, $R_f = 0.26$ in 1:1:1 benzene:CH₂Cl₂:Et₂O, mp = 169.0-173.0 °C). ¹H NMR (700

MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.79 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (td, J = 7.7, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.42 (multiple peaks, 5H), 7.39 (m, 1H), 7.37 (dd, J = 7.7, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 5.62 (br s, 1H), 5.25 (br s, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.21, 140.15, 139.80, 134.30, 130.54, 130.38, 129.08, 128.77, 128.69, 127.93, 127.62. IR (thin film, CDCl₃) 3383, 3178, 1653, 1643 cm⁻¹. HRMS [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₃H₁₂NO: 198.0913; Found: 198.0920.



Benzamide 6a. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **6** (67.6 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), [Ph₂I]OTf (430 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)PF₆ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), Pd(NO₃)₂•2H₂O (13.3 mg, 0.05 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product **6a** was obtained as a pale yellow solid (56.7 mg, 54% yield, $R_f = 0.27$ in 20% hexanes/80% Et₂O, mp = 164.5-166.8 °C). ¹H NMR (400

MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.69 (dd, J = 7.6, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.47 (td, J = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.42-7.35 (multiple peaks, 7H), 5.19 (br s, 1H), 2.67 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.24, 140.12, 139.29, 135.68, 130.11, 130.10, 128.82, 128.60, 128.58, 127.75, 127.59, 26.64. IR (thin film, CDCl₃)

3286, 3060, 2936, 1636, 1540, 1313 cm⁻¹. HRMS $[M+H]^+$ Calcd for $C_{14}H_{14}NO$: 212.1070; Found: 212.1074.



Benzamide 7a. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate 7 (74.6 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), [Ph₂I]OTf (430 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)PF₆ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), Pd(NO₃)₂•2H₂O (13.3 mg, 0.05 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product 7a was obtained as a yellow oil (9.8 mg, 9% yield, $R_f = 0.27$ in 20% hexanes/80% Et₂O). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.48-7.44 (multiple

peaks, 3H), 7.42-7.32 (multiple peaks, 6H), 2.85 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H). ${}^{13}C{}^{1}H$ NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 171.33, 139.93, 138.67, 135.74, 129.30, 128.47, 128.36, 127.70, 127.58, 127.41, 37.94, 24.53. Two aromatic ${}^{13}C$ resonances are coincidentally overlapping. IR (thin film, CDCl₃) 3057, 2924, 1624, 1394 cm⁻¹. HRMS [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₅H₁₆NO: 226.1226; Found: 226.1232.



Pyridine 8a. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **8** (84.6 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), [Ph₂I]OTf (430 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)PF₆ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), Pd(NO₃)₂•2H₂O (13.3 mg, 0.050 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product **8a** was obtained as a clear viscous oil (76.0 mg, 62% yield, $R_f = 0.09$ in 90% hexanes/10% Et₂O). ¹H and ¹³C NMR data matched those reported in

the literature.9



Pyridine 9a. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **9** (92.6 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), [Ph₂I]OTf (430 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)PF₆ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), Pd(NO₃)₂•2H₂O (13.3 mg, 0.050 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product **9a** was obtained as a pale yellow solid [88.0 mg, 67% yield, $R_f = 0.11$ in 60% hexanes/40% Et₂O, mp = 83.5-86.4 °C (lit. 77.7-85.4 °C)].⁹ ¹H

and ¹³C NMR data matched those reported in the literature.⁹



Oxime ether 10a. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **10** (81.6 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), [Ph₂I]OTf (430 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (13.3 mg, 0.050 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product **10a** was obtained as a colorless oil (71.4 mg, 60% yield, $R_f = 0.14$ in 98% hexanes/2% Et₂O). ¹H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39–

7.36 (multiple peaks, 4H), 7.32 (m, 1H), 7.29 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.23 (dd, J = 7.0, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (dd, J = 7.7, 0.7 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 1.69 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 156.52,

141.21, 140.97, 136.19, 136.07, 129.38, 129.34, 128.13, 127.94, 127.63, 126.92, 61.62, 20.08, 16.56. IR (thin film, neat) 3060, 2936, 1459, 1041 cm⁻¹. HRMS $[M+H]^+$ Calcd for C₁₆H₁₈NO: 240.1383; Found: 240.1387.



Oxime ether 11a. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **11** (74.6 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), [Ph₂I]OTf (430 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbpy)PF_6$ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (13.3 mg, 0.050 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product **11a** was obtained as a colorless oil consisting of a ~1.5:1 mixture of oxime stereoisomers (64.7 mg, 57% yield, $R_f = 0.28$ (major) and

0.14 (minor) in 6:1:0.2 hexanes/benzene/methylene chloride). <u>Major Isomer:</u> ¹H NMR (700 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 8.26 (s, 1H); 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.09 (tt, J = 7.4, 1.4 Hz, 2H); 7.06-7.05 (multiple peaks, 2H); 7.04-7.02 (multiple peaks, 2H); 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.62 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.09, 143.18, 140.66, 137.83, 130.33, 129.83, 128.48, 128.12, 127.84, 127.21, 61.85, 22.46. Two aromatic ¹³C resonances are coincidentally overlapping. IR (thin film, neat) 3059, 2935, 1460, 1048 cm⁻¹. HRMS [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₅H₁₆NO: 226.1226; Found: 226.1227. <u>Minor Isomer:</u> ¹H NMR (700 MHz, C₆D₆): δ 7.40 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H); 7.24 (s, 1H); 7.19 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H); 7.13-7.10 (multiple peaks, 2H); 7.08 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H); 6.98 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H); 3.66 (s, 3H); 2.22 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 147.58, 140.70, 140.66, 136.43, 130.19, 128.87, 128.84, 128.74, 128.05, 127.36, 126.99, 61.79, 20.13. IR (thin film, CDCl₃) 3059, 2935, 1460, 1057 cm⁻¹. HRMS [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₅H₁₆NO: 226.1226; Found: 226.1228.

III. Synthesis and Characterization of Products in Table 3

General Procedure: Substrate (1 equiv), $[Ar_2I]BF_4$ (2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (0.05 equiv), and $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (0.10 equiv) were combined in MeOH in a 4 mL scintillation vial. The reaction mixture was cooled in an ice bath (to prevent evaporation) and sparged with N₂ using a submerged needle for 10 min, and the vial was then immediately sealed with a Teflon-lined cap. The vial was placed on a stir plate with two 26 W compact fluorescent light bulbs (one on either side of the vial about 5–8 cm away), and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 15 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL) and washed with 10% aqueous Na₂SO₃ (2 x 25 mL) and brine (1 x 25 mL). The combined aqueous layers were extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL), and the organic layers were then combined, dried over MgSO₄, filtered, concentrated, and purified by column chromatography on silica gel.



Pyrrolidinone 1b. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **1** (80.6 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), $[(p-CF_3C_6H_4)_2I]BF_4$ (504 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (13.3 mg, 0.050 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product **1b** was obtained as a tan solid [106 mg, 69% yield, $R_f = 0.17$ in 20% hexanes/80% Et_2O , mp = 87.6-89.2 °C (lit. 86.1–88.0 °C)].⁹ ¹H and ¹³C NMR data matched those reported in the literature.⁹



Pyrrolidinone 1c. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **1** (80.6 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), $[(m-CF_3C_6H_4)_2I]BF_4$ (504 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (13.3 mg, 0.050 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product **1c** was obtained as a tan solid [86.1 mg, 56% yield, $R_f = 0.23$ in 20% hexanes/80% Et₂O, mp = 79.2-83.5 °C].

¹H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.64 (br s, 1H), 7.62 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.60 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (m, 1H), 7.41–7.40 (multiple peaks, 2H), 7.33 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.28 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.40 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 1.91 (tt, J = 8.1, 7.0 Hz, 2H). ¹³C {¹H} NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.42, 139.84, 138.11, 136.29, 131.80, 130.71 (q, $J_{C-F} = 32$ Hz), 130.60, 129.25, 128.96, 128.30, 128.25, 124.99 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.6$ Hz), 124.21 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.8$ Hz), 123.97 (q, $J_{C-F} = 272$ Hz), 50.30, 30.93, 18.83. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ –62.65 (s). IR (thin film, CDCl₃) 2918, 1692, 1333, 1117 cm⁻¹. HRMS [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₇H₁₅F₃NO: 306.1100; Found: 306.1110.



Pyrrolidinone 1d. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **1** (40.3 mg, 0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv), $[(o-CF_3C_6H_4)_2I]BF_4$ (252 mg, 0.50 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (11.4 mg, 0.0125 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (6.7 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (1.25 mL). Product **1d** was obtained as a white solid (35.0 mg, 46% yield, $R_f = 0.13$ in 20% hexanes/80% Et₂O, mp = 61.8-

63.9 °C). ¹H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.76 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (td, *J* = 7.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (td, *J* = 7.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.33–7.32 (multiple peaks, 2H), 3.36 (ddd, *J* = 14.0, 7.7, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.03 (ddd, *J* = 14.0, 8.4, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (ddd, *J* = 16.4, 9.1, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.22 (ddd, *J* = 16.4, 9.1, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.94 (m, 1H), 1.67 (m, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.57, 137.43, 136.99, 136.76, 132.08, 131.25, 131.05 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 2.1 Hz), 129.25, 128.28 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 30 Hz), 128.08, 127.96, 127.17, 126.21 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 5.3 Hz), 124.06 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 274 Hz), 49.90, 30.98, 19.05. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -57.09 (s). IR (thin film, CDCl₃) 2920, 1697, 1313, 1111 cm⁻¹. HRMS [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₇H₁₅F₃NO: 306.1100; Found: 306.1112.



Pyrrolidinone 1e. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **1** (80.6 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), $[(p-\text{ClC}_6\text{H}_4)_2\text{I}]\text{BF}_4$ (437 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_2(\text{dtbbpy})\text{PF}_6$ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $\text{Pd}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (13.3 mg, 0.050 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product **1e** was obtained as a tan solid [104 mg, 77% yield, R_f = 0.13 in 20% hexanes/80% Et₂O, mp = 95.6-97.4 °C (lit. 93.9-96.0 °C)].⁹ ¹H and ¹³C NMR data matched those reported in the literature.⁹



Pyrrolidinone 1f. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **1** (80.6 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), $[(p-BrC_6H_4)_2I]BF_4$ (526 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (13.3 mg, 0.050 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product **1f** was obtained as a pale yellow oil (125 mg, 79% yield, $R_f = 0.13$ in 20% hexanes/80% Et₂O). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.54 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.44–7.35 (multiple peaks, 3H) 7.33 (d, J

= 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 3.27 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 1.93 (tt, J = 8.0, 7.0 Hz, 2H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.61, 138.48, 138.01, 136.18, 131.56, 130.61, 130.00, 128.95, 128.40, 128.18, 121.87, 50.26, 31.09, 18.94. IR (thin film, neat) 2879, 1680, 1402 cm⁻¹. HRMS [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₆H₁₅BrNO: 316.0332; Found: 316.0340.



Pyrrolidinone 1g. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **1** (80.6 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), $[(p-MeC_6H_4)_2I]BF_4$ (396 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (13.3 mg, 0.050 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product **1g** was obtained as a tan solid (109.8 mg, 87% yield, $R_f = 0.17$ in 20% hexanes/80% Et₂O, mp = 78.6-80.4 °C). ¹H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40-7.35 (multiple peaks, 3H), 7.31 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H),

7.27 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.22 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.43 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 1.88 (tt, J = 8.0, 6.9 Hz, 2H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.61, 139.52, 137.28, 136.27, 136.16, 130.86, 129.12, 128.34, 128.30, 128.18, 127.98, 50.06, 31.20, 21.18, 18.97. IR (thin film, CDCl₃) 3026, 2920, 1694, 1487, 1407, 1301 cm⁻¹. HRMS [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₇H₁₈NO: 252.1383; Found: 252.1391.



Pyrrolidinone 1h. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **1** (80.6 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), $[(o-MeC_6H_4)_2I]BF_4$ (396 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (13.3 mg, 0.050 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product **1h** was obtained as a pale yellow oil (107 mg, 85% yield, $R_f = 0.20$ in 20% hexanes/80% Et₂O). NMR (500

MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40 (ddd, J = 7.7, 7.0, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (dd, J = 8.4, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.34 (td, J = 7.7, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.27–7.24 (multiple peaks, 3H), 7.19 (m, 1H), 7.16 (d, 7.0 Hz, 1H), 3.23 (ddd, J = 9.1, 8.4, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 3.09 (ddd, J = 9.1, 7.7, 5.6 Hz, 1H) 2.32 (m, 2H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.75 (m, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.10, 138.89, 138.60, 136.96, 135.88, 131.11, 130.13, 129.39, 128.3, 128.1, 127.72, 127.29, 125.47, 49.94, 31.15, 19.93, 19.02. IR (thin film, neat) 2952, 1696, 1398 cm⁻¹. HRMS [M+H]⁺ Calcd for C₁₇H₁₈NO: 252.1383; Found: 252.1392.



Pyrrolidinone 1i. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate **1** (40.3 mg, 0.25 mmol, 1.0 equiv), [Mes₂I]OTf (257 mg, 0.50 mmol, 2 equiv), Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)PF₆ (11.3 mg, 0.0125 mmol, 0.05 equiv), Pd(NO₃)₂•2H₂O (6.7 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (1.25 mL). Product **1i** was obtained as a white solid (8 mg, 11% yield, $R_f = 0.17$ in 96% CH₂Cl₂/4% Et₂O, mp = 121.2-123.8 °C). ¹H NMR (700 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.44–7.39 (multiple peaks, 2H), 7.34

(td, J = 7.5, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (dd, J = 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (s, 2H), 3.12 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.36 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 1.98 (s, 6H), 1.80 (tt, J = 8.0, 6.9 Hz, 2H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (176 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.82, 137.32, 137.16, 137.01, 136.23, 135.62, 131.27, 128.25, 128.06, 127.97, 127.33, 49.16, 31.35,

21.06, 20.41, 19.07. IR (thin film, CH_2Cl_2) 2918, 1699, 1398, 1301 cm⁻¹. HRMS $[M+H]^+$ Calcd for $C_{19}H_{22}NO$: 280.1699; Found: 280.1705.



Pyrrolidinone 1j. The general procedure was followed utilizing substrate 1 (80.6 mg, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), $[(p-OMeC_6H_4)_2I]BF_4$ (428 mg, 1.00 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (22.8 mg, 0.025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (13.3 mg, 0.050 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and MeOH (2.5 mL). Product **1j** was obtained as a tan viscous oil (54.3 mg, 41% yield, $R_f = 0.07$ in 20% hexanes/80% Et_2O). ¹H and ¹³C NMR data matched those reported in the literature.⁹

IV. Experimental Details for Table 4

Radical/Photocatalytic Procedure for Reactions in Table 4 (entries 1–5): Substrate **8** (8.5 mg, 0.050 mmol, 1 equiv), $[Ph_2I]BF_4$ (36.8 mg, 0.100 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (2.3 mg, 0.0025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), $Pd(NO_3)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$ (1.3 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and galvinoxyl (0, 2.1, or 5.3 mg; 0, 0.005, or 0.0125 mmol; 0, 0.10, or 0.25 equiv) or TEMPO (0, 3.9, or 7.8 mg; 0, 0.025, or 0.050 mmol; 0, 0.50, or 1.0 equiv) were combined in MeOH (0.25 mL) in a 4 mL scintillation vial. The reaction mixture was cooled in an ice bath (to prevent evaporation) and sparged with N₂ using a submerged needle for 1 min, and the vial was then immediately sealed with a Teflon-lined cap. The vial was placed on a stir plate with two 26 W compact fluorescent light bulbs (one on either side of the vial about 5–8 cm away), and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 15 h. Reactions were then quenched with 10% aqueous Na₂SO₃ (0.25 mL), diluted with EtOAc (3.5 mL), and analyzed by GC-FID. GC calibrated yields are reported relative to hexadecane as an internal standard. The yields reported in Table 4 are the averages of three separate trials.

Ionic/Thermal Procedure for Reactions in Table 4 (entries 6–9). Substrate **8** (8.5 mg, 0.050 mmol, 1 equiv), $[Ph_2I]BF_4$ (20.2 mg, 0.055 mmol, 1.1 equiv), $Pd(OAc)_2$ (1.1 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and galvinoxyl (0 or 5.3 mg; 0 or 0.0125 mmol; 0 or 0.25 equiv) or TEMPO (0 or 7.8 mg; 0 or 0.050 mmol; 0 or 1.0 equiv) were combined in AcOH (0.42 mL) in a 4 mL scintillation vial. The reaction was heated to 100 °C for 15 h, then quenched with 10% aqueous Na₂SO₃ (0.25 mL), diluted with EtOAc (3.5 mL), and analyzed by GC-FID. GC calibrated yields are reported relative to hexadecane as an internal standard. The yields reported in Table 4 are the averages of three separate trials. These conditions are similar to those reported previously for 2-arylpyridine substrates;¹¹ however, the catalyst loading was increased to 10% (instead of 5%) to more closely resemble the conditions of the photocatalytic/radical trials.

V. Experimental Details for Equation 1

Radical/Photocatalytic Procedure for Reaction in Equation 1. Substrate **1** (8.1 mg, 0.050 mmol, 1 equiv), $[(o-CF_3C_6H_4)-I-Ph]BF_4$ (43.6 mg, 0.100 mmol, 2 equiv), $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (2.3 mg, 0.0025 mmol, 0.05 equiv), and Pd(NO_3)_2•2H_2O (1.3 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.10 equiv) were combined in MeOH (0.25 mL) in a 4 mL scintillation vial. The reaction mixture was cooled in an ice bath (to prevent evaporation) and sparged with N₂ using a submerged needle for 1 min, and the vial was then immediately sealed with a Teflon-lined cap. The vial was placed on a stir plate with two 26 W compact fluorescent light bulbs (one on either side of the vial about 5–8 cm away), and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 15 h. Reactions were then quenched with 10% aq. Na₂SO₃ (0.25 mL), diluted with EtOAc (3.5 mL), and analyzed by GC-FID. GC calibrated yields are reported relative to hexadecane as an internal standard.

Ionic/Thermal Procedure for Reaction in Equation 1. Substrate **1** (8.1 mg, 0.050 mmol, 1 equiv), [(o-CF₃C₆H₄)–I–Ph]BF₄ (43.6 mg, 0.100 mmol, 2 equiv), Pd(OAc)₂ (1.1 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.10 equiv), and NaHCO₃ (6.3 mg, 0.075 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were combined in toluene (0.42 mL). The reaction was heated to 100 °C for 15 h, then quenched with 10% aq. Na₂SO₃ (0.25 mL), diluted with EtOAc (3.5 mL), and analyzed by GC-FID. GC calibrated yields are reported relative to hexadecane as an internal standard. These conditions are similar to the conditions reported previously for substrate **1**;¹¹ however, the equivalents of oxidant were increased to 2 (instead of 1.5) and the catalyst loading was increased to 10% (instead of 5%) to more closely resemble the conditions of the photocatalytic/radical trials.

VI. Experimental Details for Table 5

PhN₂⁺ **procedure.**⁹ Substrate (0.050 mmol, 1 equiv), Pd(OAc)₂ (1.1 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.10 equiv), Ru(bpy)₃Cl₂•6H₂O (0.94 mg, 0.00125 mmol, 0.025 equiv), and [PhN₂]BF₄ (38.4 mg, 0.200 mmol, 4 equiv) were combined in MeOH (500 μ L) in a 4 mL scintillation vial. The reaction mixture was cooled in an ice bath (to prevent evaporation) and sparged with N₂ using a submerged needle for 1 min, and the vial was then immediately sealed with a Teflon-lined cap. The vial was placed on a stir plate with two 26 W compact fluorescent light bulbs (one on either side of the vial about 5–8 cm away), and the reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 15 h. Reactions were then quenched with 10% aq. Na₂SO₃ (0.25 mL), diluted with EtOAc (3.5 mL), and analyzed by GC-FID. GC calibrated yields are reported relative to hexadecane as an internal standard.

 Ph_2I^+ procedure. GC calibrated yields were obtained from the reactions described in Section II and are reported relative to hexadecane as an internal standard.

VII. References

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