Experiment Section

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General Considerations

All reactions were carried out under a nitrogen atmosphere unless otherwise stated. Dry solvents were used as received except THF, CH₂Cl₂, Et₂O, and toluene. They were rigorously purged with argon for 2 h and then further purified by passing through two packed columns of neutral alumina (for THF and Et₂O) or through neutral alumina and copper (II) oxide (for toluene and CH_2Cl_2) under argon from a solvent purification system. A standard workup protocol consisted of extraction with diethyl ether, washing with brine, drying over Na₂SO₄, and removal of the solvent in vacuum. Column chromatography was carried out with silica gel (230-400 mesh). All new compounds were characterized by ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, IR spectroscopy, high-resolution mass spectroscopy (HRMS), and melting point if solid. Nuclear magnetic resonance (NMR) spectra were obtained on a Bruker Avance DPX-300 and Bruker Avance DPX-400. Chemical shifts (δ) were reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to residual proton signals in CDCl₃ (7.26 ppm, 77.23 ppm) or CD₂Cl₂ (5.32 ppm, 54 ppm) at room temperature. IR spectra were recorded (thin film on NaCl plates) on a PerkinElmer Spectrum 100 series instrument. High resolution mass spectra were recorded on a Bruker Ultraflex II TOF/TOF mass spectrometer. Gas chromatography/mass spectroscopy (GC/MS) analyses were performed on an Agilent 6890N Network GC System/5973 inert Gas chromatography analyses were performed using a Mass Selective Detector. Shimadzu GC-2010 Plus instrument. Melting points (m.p.) were recorded using Stuart SMP10 Melting Point Apparatus and were uncorrected.

General procedure 1 (GP1): Preparation of N-cyclobutylanilines



To an oven-dried schlenk tube equipped with a stir bar were added 0.02 mmol of $Pd_2(dba)_3$ and 0.06 mmol of ligand ((R)-Tol-BINAP or BrettPhos). Glove box was used to add 3 mmol of NaO'Pent, followed by 2 mmol of aromatic halide, 2.2 mmol of cyclobutylamine, and 4 mL of toluene were then added to the reaction mixture and heated at 80°C for 16 h. After completion, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, diluted with diethyl ether, filtered over a short pad of silica gel, and concentrated in vacuum. Purification by flash chromatography on silica gel afforded *N*-cyclobutylaniline.

4-tert-Butyl-N-cyclobutylaniline (1a). Following GP1 with 4-tert-butyl-bromobenzene



(0.87 mL, 5 mmol) and BrettPhos (80.5 mg, 0.15 mmol, 3 mol%), the product was isolated after flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes) as yellow oil (1.01 g, 99%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3400, 3045, 2959, 2866, 1614, 1518, 1472, 1361, 1319, 1192, 820; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.13 –

7.04 (m, 2H), 6.45 – 6.37 (m, 2H), 3.80 (tt, *J* = 8.1, 6.9 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (s, 1H), 2.36 – 2.23

(m, 2H), 1.79 - 1.60 (m, 4H), 1.17 (d, J = 0.7 Hz, 9H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.86, 140.04, 125.98, 112.67, 49.18, 33.83, 31.55, 31.37, 15.26; HRMS (ESI) m/z $[M+H]^+$, calc'd for C₁₃H₁₉N 204.1747; found 204.1749.

N-cyclobutylaniline (1b). Following GP1 with iodobenzene (0.56 mL, 5 mmol) and BrettPhos (80.5 mg, 0.15 mmol, 3 mol%), the product was isolated after flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 50 EtOAc/hexanes) as colorless oil (570 mg, 78%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3400, 3050, 2934, 1603, 1504, 1315, 1270, 1167, 748; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.13 - 7.05 (m, 2H), 6.63 (tt, J = 7.3, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.49 (dq, J = 7.5,

1.0 Hz, 2H), 3.91 - 3.72 (m, 2H), 2.43 - 2.24 (m, 2H), 1.84 - 1.62 (m, 4H); ¹ ³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) & 147.19, 129.27, 117.40, 113.06, 49.04, 31.28, 15.30; HRMS (ESI) $m/z [M+H]^+$, calc'd for C₁₀H₁₃N 148.1121; found 148.1126.

4-Trifluoromethyl-N-cyclobutylaniline (1c). 1c is prepared according to Ma's procedure¹: An oven-dried schlenk tube was charged with CuI H (48 mg, 0.25 mmol), K₂CO₃ (830 mg, 6 mmol), proline (69 mg, 0.6 mmol), cyclobutylamine (0.51 mL, 6 mmol), 4iodobenzotrifluoride (0.74 mL, 5 mmol), DMSO (6 mL) and a F₃C stir bar. After purging with argon for a few seconds, the tube

was sealed with a Teflon screw cap. The mixture was heated at 70 °C for 12 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to room temperature, guenched with brine and diluted with diethyl ether. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under vacuum. Purification of the residual mass by silica gel flash chromatography (1:20 EtOAc/hexanes) afforded the product (1.01 g, 94%) as yellowish oil. IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3437, 3013, 2977, 2941, 1617, 1533, 1484, 1414, 1325, 1279, 1186, 1157, 1107, 1065, 825; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.44 – 7.32 (m, 2H), 6.63 – 6.46 (m, 2H), 4.30 (s, 1H), 4.03 – 3.86 (m, 1H), 2.55 – 2.33 (m, 2H), 1.97 – 1.71 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.61, 126.65, 125.26 (q, $J^1 = 270.3$ Hz), 118.86 (q, $J^2 =$ 32.5 Hz), 111.99, 48.51, 30.99, 15.26; HRMS (ESI) $m/z [M+H]^+$, calc'd for C₁₁H₁₂F₃N 216.0995; found 216.0986.

N-cyclobutyl-4-methoxyaniline (1d). Following GP1 with 1-bromo-4-methoxybenzene



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(0.68 mL, 5 mmol) and BrettPhos (80.5 mg, 0.15 mmol, 3 mol%), the product was isolated after flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 20 EtOAc/hexanes) as brown oil (0.76 g, 86%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3375, 2935, 2831, 1511, 1464, 1235, 1037, 819; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 6.71 – 6.66 (m, 2H),

6.48 - 6.43 (m, 2H), 3.81 - 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 2.37 - 2.26 (m, 2H), 1.77 - 1.63 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.17, 141.34, 127.84, 114.90, 114.45, 55.81, 49.89, 31.28, 15.22; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₁H₁₅NO 178.1226; found 178.1221.



2-(cvclobutvlamino)benzonitrile (1e). Following GP1 with 2bromobenzonitrile (0.364 g, 2 mmol) and (R)-Tol-BINAP (41 mg, 0.06 mmol, 3 mol%), the product was isolated after flash

chromatography on silica gel (1:20 EtOAc/hexanes) as colorless oil (279 mg, 81%). IR υ_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3357, 2976, 2936, 2212, 1603, 1576, 1511, 1461, 1324, 1267, 1169, 749; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.43 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 6.67 (dddd, J = 7.8, 7.3, 1.0, 0.4 Hz, 1H), 6.57 (ddt, J = 8.4, 1.0, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 3.97 (dq, J = 7.9, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.54 – 2.37 (m, 2H), 2.00 - 1.79 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.23, 134.20, 132.75, 117.96, 116.49, 111.09, 95.48, 77.34, 48.33, 30.88, 15.28; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₁H₁₂N₂ 173.1073; found 173.1077.

N-cyclobutyl-2-biphenylamine (1f). Following GP1 with 2-bromobiphenyl (0.86 mL, 5 mmol) and (R)-Tol-BINAP (102 mg, 0.15 mmol, 3 mol%), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1:30 EtOAc/hexanes) as colorless oil (1.01 g, 91%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3417, 3065, 2979, 2963, 2934, 2880, 1603, 1581, 1507, 1448, 1460, 1312, H 1285, 1168, 747; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.52 – 7.42 (m, 4H), 7.40 - 7.34 (m, 1H), 7.23 (ddd, J = 8.1, 7.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 7.10 (ddd, J = 7.5, 1.6, 0.4 Hz, 1H), 6.78 (td, J = 7.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.70 - 6.60 (m, 1H), 4.00 - 3.86 (m, 1H), 2.49 - 2.31 (m, 2H), 1.87 -

1.67 (m, 4H); 13 C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.16, 139.73, 130.47, 129.49, 129.08, 128.85, 127.61, 127.34, 117.18, 111.23, 49.18, 31.35, 15.44; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₆H₁₇N 224.1434; found 224.1444.

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2-Isopropyl-N-cyclobutylaniline (1g). Following GP1 with 1-bromo-2isopropylbenzene (0.31 mL, 2 mmol) and (R)-Tol-BINAP (41 mg, 0.06 mmol, 3 mol%), the product was isolated after flash chromatography on silica gel (50:1 EtOAc/hexanes) as colorless oil (272 mg, 72%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3437, 3031, 2962, 2934, 2869, 1603, 1583, 1505, 1450, 1383, 1306, 1266, 1170, 1039, 743; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.24 – 7.06 (m, 2H), 6.86 – 6.70 (m, 1H), 6.56

(d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 4.11 - 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.83 (s, 1H), 2.89 (h, J = 7.3, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.62- 2.38 (m, 2H), 1.99 - 1.74 (m, 4H), 1.34 - 1.24 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.08, 132.27, 126.86, 125.13, 117.51, 111.36, 49.38, 31.63, 27.33, 22.56, 15.56; HRMS (ESI) $m/z [M+H]^+$, calc'd for C₁₃H₁₉N 190.1590; found 190.1587.

3.5-Dimethyl-*N***-cyclobutylaniline (1h).** Following **GP1** with 5-bromo-m-xylene (0.27 mL, 2 mmol) and BrettPhos (32.2 mg, 0.06 mmol, 3 mol%), the product was isolated



after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes) as colorless oil (343 mg, 98%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3393, 3046, 2976, 2969, 2888, 1603, 1510, 1471, 1334, 1303, 1192, 821; ¹H NMR $(300 \text{ MHz}, \text{Chloroform-}d) \delta 6.42 - 6.33 \text{ (m, 1H)}, 6.26 - 6.17 \text{ (m, 1H)}$ 2H), 4.33 – 3.46 (m, 2H), 2.49 – 2.33 (m, 2H), 2.24 (s, 6H), 1.91 – 1.71 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.36, 139.09,

119.66, 111.23, 49.28, 31.54, 21.72, 15.45; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₂H₁₇N 176.1434; found 176.1426.

N-cyclobutyl-3-pyridinamine (1i). Following GP1 with 3-bromopyridine (0.2 mL, 2 mmol) and BrettPhos (32.2 mg, 0.06 mmol, 3 mol%), the product was isolated after flash chromatography on silica gel (2:1 EtOAc/hexanes)

as pale-yellow solid (238 mg, 80%). m.p. 51-52 °C; IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3266, 3093, 3037, 2976, 2936, 1587, 1519, 1482, 1415, 1313, 1246, 1161, 795; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.15 – 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.06 (dd, J = 8.4, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 6.80 (dd, J = 8.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (p, J = 7.9, 7.4 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (tdd, J = 9.0, 5.3, 2.2 Hz, 2H), 1.84 (pd, J = 7.2, 3.4 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.39, 138.81, 136.21, 123.97, 118.99, 48.88, 31.19, 15.39; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₉H₁₂N₂ 149.1073; found 149.1061.

N-cyclobutyl-2-pyridinamine (1j). Following GP1 with 2-bromopyridine (0.2 mL, 2 mmol) and BrettPhos (32.2 mg, 0.06 mmol, 3 mol%), the product was isolated after flash chromatography on silica gel (2:1 EtOAc/hexanes) as pale-yellow solid (160 mg, 54%). m.p. 40-42 °C; IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3251, 3031, 3015, 2976, 2939, 2854, 1609, 1573, 1446, 1336, 1291, 1155, 767; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.06 (dt, *J* = 4.8, 1.4

Hz, 1H), 7.42 (ddd, J = 8.8, 7.2, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (ddd, J = 7.1, 5.1, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.31 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.83 (s, 1H), 4.12 (h, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.51 – 2.36 (m, 2H), 1.90 – 1.74 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.02, 148.28, 137.81, 113.04, 106.51, 47.52, 31.50, 15.39; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₉H₁₂N₂ 149.1073; found 149.1074.

N-cyclobutyl-4-fluoroaniline (1k). Following GP1 with 1-bromo-4-fluorobenzene (0.22



mL, 2 mmol) and BrettPhos (32.2 mg, 0.06 mmol, 3 mol%), the product was isolated after flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 50 EtOAc/hexanes) as yellow oil (0.27 g, 83%). IR $v_{max}(cm^{-1})$ 3410, 2973, 2937, 1612, 1511, 1346, 1268, 1216, 1159, 820;¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 6.92 – 6.83 (m, 2H), 6.53 –

6.44 (m, 2H), 3.98 – 3.69 (m, 2H), 2.48 – 2.35 (m, 2H), 1.89 – 1.70 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.06 (d, ¹*J*_{CF} = 234.7 Hz), 143.65, 115.85 (d, ²*J*_{CF} = 22.3 Hz), 114.09 (d, ³*J*_{CF} = 7.5 Hz), 49.80, 31.34, 15.43; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₀H₁₂FN 166.1027; found 166.1020.

General procedure 2 (GP2): Synthesis of bicyclic cyclobutylaniline

Bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-6-one and bicyclo[4.2.0]octan-7-one were prepared according to Mollet's procedure.² Conversion of the bicyclic ketone to bicyclic cyclobutylaniline was accomplished via a reductive amination procedure developed by Davies.³



To a 25 mL round bottle flask equipped with a stir bar was added bicyclic ketone (3.6 mmol, 1.1 equiv.), aniline (3.27 mmol, 1 equiv.), trifluoroacetic acid (6.54 mmol, 2 equiv.) and ethyl acetate (6 mL). Sodium triacetoxyborohydride (3.9 mmol, 1.2 equiv.)

was added to the mixture in one portion and the reaction temperature rose to 40 °C. The reaction mixture continued to stir for another 30 minutes, and was monitored by TLC. The reaction mixture was then added with 10% sodium hydroxide solution to adjust the pH to 8-9, followed by the extraction with diethyl ether. The organic layer was then washed with water and brine, dried over sodium sulfate and concentrate. Column chromatography was used to purify the crude product to yield the desired bicyclic cyclobutylaniline with a distereoselectivity of 1:1.

(1S,5S,6R)-N-phenylbicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-6-amine (6a): Following GP2 bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-6-one (394 mg, 3.6 mmol), the product was isolated from two diastereomers (6a and 6b, 1:1) after flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes) as a colorless oil (243 mg, 36%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3367, 2943, 2861, 1618, 1601, 1500, 1315, 749; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.33 – 7.09 (m, 2H), 6.74 (q, J = 7.2, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 6.62 – 6.51 (m, 2H), 4.06 –

3.94 (m, 1H), 3.06 (qd, J = 7.9, 7.1, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.79 - 2.61 (m, 2H), 1.88 - 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.2H), 1.76 – 1.69 (m, 1H), 1.57 (dtd, J = 12.3, 6.0, 2.9 Hz, 2H), 1.45 (dddd, J = 12.4, 10.8, 6.0, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.38 – 1.29 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 129.23, 129.19, 117.18, 112.87, 46.45, 43.30, 33.77, 33.10, 33.07, 26.46, 25.97; HRMS (ESI) m/z $[M+H]^+$, calc'd for C₁₃H₁₇N 188.1434; found 188.1439.

(1S,5S,6S)-N-phenylbicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-6-amine (6b): Following GP2 with bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-6-one (394 mg, 3.6 mmol), the product was isolated from two diastereomers (6a and 6b, 1:1) after flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes) as a colorless oil (228 mg, 34%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3398, 2942, 2852, 1602, 1503, 1314, 1269, 1177, 748; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methylene Chloride- d_2) δ 7.25 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 6.74 (tt, J = 7.3, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.58 – 6.48 (m,

2H), 3.41 (ddd, J = 7.0, 5.8, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.88 – 2.76 (m, 1H), 2.54 (td, J = 7.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.02 – 1.95 (m, 2H), 1.92 – 1.78 (m, 3H), 1.62 – 1.52 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) § 129.40, 117.67, 113.64, 113.63, 52.47, 46.72, 33.47, 33.39, 32.90, 32.31, 25.58; HRMS (ESI) $m/z [M+H]^+$, calc'd for C₁₃H₁₇N 188.1434; found 188.1435.

(1S,5S,6R)-N-(4-iodophenyl)bicyclo/3.2.0/heptan-6-amine (6c): Following GP2 with bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-6-one (394 mg, 3.6 mmol) and 3-(trifluoromethyl)aniline (716 mg, 3.27 mmol), the product was isolated from two diastereomers (6c and 6c', 1:1) after flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes) as a colorless oil (287 mg, 28%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3401, 2941, 1590,

1491, 1314, 1179, 809; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methylene Chloride- d_2) δ 7.23 (t, J = 7.9Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.73 – 6.63 (m, 2H), 3.96 (q, J = 7.8, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.02 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.74 - 2.56 (m, 2H), 1.75 (ddg, J = 24.1, 12.2, 5.8 Hz, 2H), 1.59 (dd, J = 24.1, 12.2, 12.1, 12.2, 12.1, 12.2, 12.1, 12.1, 12.2, 12.1, 12.1, 12.1,J = 13.6, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.53 - 1.46 (m, 2H), 1.43 - 1.37 (m, 1H), 1.36 - 1.24 (m, 1H); ${}^{13}C$ NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl2) δ 148.01, 131.71 (q, $J^2 = 31.5$ Hz), 129.57, 125.1 (q, $J^1 =$ 272.2 Hz), 115.59, 112.94, 108.57, 46.13, 43.09, 33.83, 32.93, 32.71, 26.31, 25.83; HRMS (ESI) $m/z [M+H]^+$, calc'd for C₁₃H₁₆IN 314.0400; found 314.0410.

with

(15,55,6S)-N-(4-iodophenyl)bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-6-amine (6c'): Following GP2 with F_3C $H_{H'}$ $H_{H'}$ H

1589, 1490, 1179, 808; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methylene Chloride- d_2) δ 7.28 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.97 – 6.90 (m, 1H), 6.75 – 6.63 (m, 2H), 4.29 – 4.15 (m, 1H), 3.41 (td, J = 5.9, 4.7, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.90 – 2.78 (m, 1H), 2.53 (td, J = 7.5, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.03 – 1.97 (m, 2H), 1.93 – 1.78 (m, 3H), 1.63 – 1.53 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₂Cl2) δ 147.58, 131.68 (q, $J^2 = 31.4$ Hz), 129.55, 125.08 (q, $J^1 = 272.1$ Hz), 116.19, 113.16, 109.03, 51.82, 46.47, 33.34, 32.86, 32.57, 31.99, 25.31; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₃H₁₆IN 314.0400; found 314.0399.

(1S,5S,6R)-N-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-6-amine

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Following **GP2** with *bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-6-one* (394 mg, 3.6 mmol) and *4-iodoaniline* (0.41 mL, 3.27 mmol), the product was isolated from two diastereomers (**6d** and **6d'**, 1:1) after flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 50 EtOAc/hexanes) as a colorless oil (259 mg, 31%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3418, 2949, 2856, 1493, 1342,

1162, 1069, 767; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methylene Chloride- d_2) δ 7.46 – 7.31 (m, 2H), 6.38 – 6.24 (m, 2H), 3.95 – 3.82 (m, 1H), 2.98 (tdd, J = 8.6, 4.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.72 – 2.53 (m, 2H), 1.81 – 1.73 (m, 1H), 1.73 – 1.65 (m, 1H), 1.59 – 1.53 (m, 1H), 1.47 (ddd, J = 12.6, 6.3, 4.8 Hz, 2H), 1.41 – 1.33 (m, 1H), 1.31 – 1.24 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl2) δ 147.43, 137.61, 114.83, 76.89, 46.13, 43.16, 33.82, 32.96, 32.72, 26.34, 25.83; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₄H₁₆F₃N 256.1308; found 256.1313.

(1S,5S,6S)-N-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-6-amine (6d'):



Following **GP2** with *bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-6-one* (394 mg, 3.6 mmol) and *4-iodoaniline* (0.41 mL, 3.27 mmol), the product was isolated from two diastereomers (**6d** and **6d'**, 1:1) after flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 50 EtOAc/hexanes) as a colorless oil (218 mg, 26%). IR ν_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3421, 2947, 2856, 1616, 1515,

1342, 1123, 787; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methylene Chloride- d_2) δ 7.46 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 6.36 – 6.23 (m, 2H), 3.35 (td, J = 6.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 2.88 – 2.72 (m, 1H), 2.50 (td, J = 7.4, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 1.99 – 1.93 (m, 2H), 1.91 – 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.81 – 1.74 (m, 1H), 1.56 (tdd, J = 7.3, 5.0, 2.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 147.00, 137.62, 115.32, 77.12, 51.85, 46.50, 33.35, 32.93, 32.58, 32.01, 25.29; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₄H₁₆F₃N 256.1308; found 256.1311.

(1S,6S,7R)-N-phenylbicyclo[4.2.0]octan-7-amine (6e): Following GP2 with



bicyclo[4.2.0]*octan*-7-*one* (440 mg, 3.6 mmol), the product was isolated from two diastereomers (**6e** and **6f**, 1:1) after flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 50 EtOAc/hexanes) as a colorless oil (217 mg, 33%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3382, 2928, 2858, 1602, 1499, 1314, 1176, 749; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.13 – 7.06 (m, 2H), 6.60 (m, 1H), 6.56 – 6.52 (m, 2H), 4.00 – 3.83 (m, 1H),

(6d):

3.74 (dt, J = 9.5, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.57 (dddd, J = 14.9, 12.0, 9.4, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.28 – 2.13 (m, 2H), 1.90 – 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.62 – 1.51 (m, 3H), 1.51 – 1.42 (m, 3H), 1.35 – 1.27 (m, 1H), 1.06 – 1.00 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.47, 129.63, 117.27, 112.93, 48.48, 38.54, 31.25, 27.12, 26.44, 23.33, 22.45, 21.26; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₄H₁₉N 202.1590; found 202.1597.

(1S,6S,7S)-N-phenylbicyclo[4.2.0]octan-7-amine (6f): Following GP2 with bicyclo[4.2.0]octan-7-one (440 mg, 3.6 mmol), the product was isolated from two diastereomers (6e and 6f, 1:1) after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 50 EtOAc/hexane) as a colorless oil (224 mg, 34%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3398, 2927, 2853, 1601, 1502, 1315, 1261, 748; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methylene Chloride- d_2) δ 7.14 – 6.99 (m, 2H), 6.60 (tt, J = 7.3, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.56 – 6.46 (m, 2H), 3.89 (q, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.19 – 2.08 (m, 2H), 2.06 – 2.00 (m, 1H), 1.93 – 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.70 – 1.51 (m, 4H), 1.43 (dddt, J = 15.5, 11.3, 6.6, 2.2 Hz, 2H), 1.35 – 1.22 (m, 1H), 1.15 – 1.02 (m, 1H); $\frac{13}{12}$ C NMP (101 MHz, CD Cl2) δ 148 42, 120 (8)

1.23 (m, 1H), 1.15 – 1.03 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl2) δ 148.43, 129.68, 117.43, 113.26, 50.07, 42.81, 36.12, 30.42, 27.40, 25.9; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₄H₁₉N 202.1590; found 202.1593.

Catalyst optimization



4-*tert*-Butyl-*N*-cyclobutylaniline (**1a**, 41 mg, 0.2 mmol), phenylacetylene (**2a**, 0.12 mL, 1.0 mmol), catalyst (2 mol%), and solvent (2 mL) were mixed together in a 10 mL test tube. The test tube was capped with a Teflon screw cap and then degassed using Freeze-Pump-Thaw (3 cycles). The degassed mixture was irradiated with two LED (18 watts) positioned 6 cm from the test tube for 14 h (unless noted). After that, the reaction mixture was diluted with Et₂O (2 mL) and *n*-dodecane (45 μ L) was added as an internal standard. An aliquot (0.5 mL) was filtered through a syringe filter, diluted to 1 mL, and analyzed by GC.

• For entry 1, one LED light was used instead of two.

• For entries 3-6, nitromethane (CH₃NO₂), dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO) and methanol (MeOH) were used as solvent respectively.

• For entry 7, the reaction was conducted without degassing via Freeze-Pump-Thaw cycles.

- For entry 11, no [Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)PF₆] **4a** was added.
- For entry 12, the reaction was conducted inside a dark cabinet.
- For entry 13, the reaction was conducted with one LED light at room temperature.

• For entry 14, the reaction was conducted in a 55 °C water bath with one LED light. For details, see the *Temperature Control study* shown below.

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1

^t Bu	l) 1a	H N + Ph — [Ir(dtbbpy additive visib 2a)(ppy) ₂]PF ₆ ►, solvent, r _{BL} le light	Ph 3a	(4a) TBu [Ir(dtbbpy)(ppy) ₂]PF ₆
-	Entry ^{[a}	^{i]} Condition	t [h]	Conv. of 1 a [%] ^[b]	Yield of 3 a [%] ^[b]
	1 ^[c]	4b (2mol%), CH ₃ NO ₂	16	11	9
	2	4b (2mol%), CH ₃ NO ₂	16	40	30
	3	4a (2 mol%), CH ₃ NO ₂	16	100	47
	4	4a (2 mol%), DMF	16	90	86
	5	4a (2 mol%), DMSO	16	100	90
	6	4a (2 mol%), MeOH	12	100	97 (90) ^[d]
	7	4a (2 mol%), Air, MeOH	16	100	42
	8	4b (2mol%), MeOH	16	52	37
	9	4c (2mol%), MeOH	16	82	60
	10	4d (2mol%), MeOH	16	11	8
	11	without 4a, MeOH	16	7	3
	12	4a (2mol%), MeOH, light bulb off	16	10	7
	13 ^[c]	4a (2 mol%), MeOH	16	29	27
	14 ^[e]	4a (2 mol%), MeOH	12	70	68

[a] Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.2 mmol, 0.1 M in degassed solvent), **2a** (1mmol), irradiation with two 18 W LED lightbulb at room temperature.

[b] Yields determined by GC analysis using dodecane as an internal standard unless noted. [c] One 18 W LED light. [d] Isolated yield by silica gel column chromatography.[e] One 18 W LED light, reaction tube in a 55 °c water bath.



Conducting the experiment without degassing the reaction mixture led to significant decrease in the yield (entry 7). This observation is consistent with what we witnessed in the [3+2] annulation of cyclopropylanilines and alkynes.^[4a] We previously showed that upon exposure to air under the optimized conditions, cyclopropylanilines underwent ring opening and then reacted with oxygen to form an endoperoxide byproduct.^[4b] Presumably a similar process occurred with cyclobutylanilines, which resulted in the lower yield.

Temperature control study:

An oven-dried test tube equipped with a stir bar was charged with Ir(dtbbpy)(ppy)₂PF₆(2



mol%), cyclobutylaniline **1a** (0.2 mmol), alkyne **2a** (1 mmol) and MeOH (2 mL). The test tube was capped with a Teflon screw cap and followed by degassing using Freeze-Pump-Thaw sequence three times. The reaction mixture was then put into a PYREX 100 x 50 water bath which was preheated to 55 °C and irradiated with 1 LED (18 watts) positioned 6 cm from the test tube. After 12 h, the reaction was stopped and analyzed by GC with dodecane as internal standard. The GC analysis showed that **3a** was formed in 68% GC yield (71% conversion of **1a**).

General Procedure 3 (GP3); Visible light catalyzed [4+2] annulation reaction

An oven-dried test tube equipped with a stir bar was charged with $Ir(dtbpy)(ppy)_2PF_6(2 mol\%)$ and cyclobutylaniline derivative (0.2 mmol), alkyne derivative (0.6 mmol) (phenylacetylene was used in 1 mmol scale), and MeOH (2 mL). The test tube was capped with a Teflon screw cap and followed by degassing using Freeze-Pump-Thaw sequence three times. The reaction mixture was then irradiated with two LED (18 watts) positioned 6 cm from the test tube. After the reaction was complete as monitored by TLC, the mixture was dilute with diethyl ether and filtered through a short pad of silica gel. The solution was concentrated and the residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography to afford the corresponding annulation product.

Compounds in Table 2

4-tert-butyl-N-(2-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl)aniline (3a): Following GP3 with 1a (41 mg,



0.2 mmol) and phenylacetylene (**2a**) (0.12 mL, 1 mmol), the product was isolated after flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes) as brown oil (55 mg, 90%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3424, 3024, 2950, 2904, 2862, 1612, 1517, 1473, 1361, 1320, 1252, 1193, 818; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.43 (d, *J*

= 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.30 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.22 – 7.17 (m, 3H), 6.61 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 6.39 – 6.26 (m, 1H), 4.48 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 2.38 – 2.10 (m, 3H), 1.65 (dd, J = 13.8, 10.0 Hz, 3H), 1.28 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.51, 140.52, 139.90, 137.28, 129.07, 128.58, 127.13, 126.26, 125.73, 112.89, 48.41, 34.04, 31.77, 27.45, 26.20, 17.20; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₂H₂₇N 306.2216; found 306.2214.

N-(2-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl)aniline (**3b**): Following **GP3** with **1b** (30 mg, 0.2 mmol) and phenylacetylene (**2a**) (0.12 mL, 1 mmol), the product was isolated after flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 50 EtOAc/hexanes) as yellow oil (37 mg, 76%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3400, 3020, 2927, 2864, 1598, 1500, 1424, 1310, 1251, 1161, 750; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform*d*) δ 7.50 –7.44 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.26 – 7.17 (m, 3H), 6.71 (tq, *J* = 7.3, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.68 – 6.61 (m, 2H), 6.38 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.51 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 3.84 (d, *J* = 20.8 Hz, 1H), 2.53 – 2.14 (m, 3H), 1.88 – 1.62 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.03, 140.20, 137.05, 129.35, 128.81, 128.44, 127.02, 125.47, 116.92, 112.84, 48.01, 27.46, 26.01, 17.09; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₉H₂₁N 250.1590; found 250.1594.

N-(2-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl)-4-(trifluoromethyl)aniline (3c): Following GP3 with 1c (43 mg, 0.2 mmol) and phenylacetylene (2a) (0.12 mL, 1 mmol), the product was isolated after flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 20 EtOAc/hexanes) as yellow solid (50 mg, 79%). m.p. 75-77 °C; IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3414, 3047, 2933, 2873, 1614, 1528, 1485, 1322, 1259, 1109, 1058, 823; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Benzene-*d*₆) δ

7.35 – 7.27 (m, 4H), 7.15 – 7.09 (m, 2H), 7.09 – 7.03 (m, 1H), 6.12 (ddd, J = 4.8, 2.3, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 6.03 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.22 – 4.12 (m, 1H), 3.56 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.04 – 1.70 (m, 3H), 1.42 – 1.29 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 149.97, 140.42, 136.99, 129.25, 129.14, 127.89, 127.36 (q, $J^3 = 3.8$ Hz), 126.38 (q, $J^1 = 270.1$ Hz), 125.94,

119.03 (q, $J^2 = 32.4$ Hz), 112.47, 48.06, 27.85, 26.41, 17.59; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₉H₁₈F₃N 318.1464; found 318.1464.

4-methoxy-N-(2-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl)aniline (3d): Following GP3 with 1d (36 mg,



0.2 mmol) and phenylacetylene (**2a**) (0.12 mL, 1 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 50 EtOAc/hexanes) as brown oil (16 mg, 28%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3405, 3026, 2931, 2859, 2830, 1608, 1510, 1442, 1402, 1237, 1174, 1036, 818; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.55 –

7.41 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.20 (m, 3H), 6.88 – 6.74 (m, 2H), 6.69 – 6.56 (m, 2H), 6.41 – 6.28 (m, 1H), 4.48 – 4.35 (m, 1H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 2.41 – 2.06 (m, 3H), 1.69 (dd, J = 3.5, 1.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) & 151.88, 141.14, 140.31, 137.20, 128.73, 128.41, 126.97, 125.51, 114.98, 114.34, 55.85, 49.12, 27.45, 26.01, 17.01; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₉H₂₁NO 280.1696; found 280.1701.

2-(2-phenylcyclohex-2-enylamino)benzonitrile (3e): Following GP3 with 1e (35 mg, 0.2 mmol) and phenylacetylene (2a) (0.12 mL, 1 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 20 EtOAc/hexanes) as brown oil (46 mg, 84%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3420, 3024, 2932, 2867, 2832, 2209, 1602, 1574, 1505, 1449, 1442, 1318, 1284, 1165, 1070, 751; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.69 – 7.35 (m, 5H), 7.35 – 7.23 (m, 2H), 6.85 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.38 (dd, *J* = 4.9, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (d, *J* = 21.9 Hz, 2H), 2.47 – 2.01 (m, 3H), 1.90 – 1.52 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.12, 139.94, 136.12, 134.27, 133.09, 129.99, 128.50, 127.25, 125.50, 117.77, 116.37, 110.79, 96.07, 48.09, 27.56, 25.79, 16.93. HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₉H₁₈N₂ 275.1543; found 275.1524.

N-(2-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl)biphenyl-2-amine (**3f**): Following **GP3** with **1f** (45 mg, 0.2 mmol) and phenylacetylene (**2a**) (0.12 mL, 1 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 50 EtOAc/hexanes) as white solid (54 mg, 83%). m.p. 125-128 °C; IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3419, 3053, 2921, 1595, 1504, 1486, 1434, 1310, 1282,

760; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.36 – 7.21 (m, 9H), 7.09 – 6.97 (m, 3H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 6.75 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.17 (t, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.49 (t, J = 3.4 Hz, 1H), 2.12 (ddd, J = 14.1, 5.8, 2.8 Hz, 3H), 1.82 – 1.42 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.74, 140.67, 139.26, 137.41, 130.50, 129.14, 129.02, 128.78, 128.69, 128.39, 127.87, 127.00, 126.92, 125.94, 116.73, 110.47, 49.09, 28.06, 25.87, 17.44; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₄H₂₃N 326.1903; found 326.1907.

2-isopropyl-N-(2-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl)aniline (3g): Following GP3 with 1g (38 mg,



Deters (38) (0.2 mmol) and phenylacetylene (**2a**) (0.12 mL, 1 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes) as yellow oil (44 mg, 76%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3441, 3029, 2958, 2932, 2865, 1602, 1582, 1503, 1448, 1358, 1306, 1253, 757; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.47 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.30 –

7.24 (m, 2H), 7.23 – 7.18 (m, 1H), 7.18 – 7.11 (m, 2H), 6.82 (dt, J = 8.0, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.74 (td, J = 7.5, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.41 – 6.35 (m, 1H), 4.55 (d, J = 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.66 (hept, J

= 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.40 – 2.15 (m,3H), 1.79 – 1.67 (m, 3H), 1.22 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.97 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.61, 140.28, 137.34, 131.96, 128.81, 128.42, 127.01, 126.75, 125.54, 125.10, 116.72, 110.03, 48.22, 27.57, 27.11, 26.06, 22.15, 17.39; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₁H₂₅N 292.2060; found 292.2065.

3,5-dimethyl-N-(2-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl)aniline (**3h**): Following **GP3** with **1h** (35 mg, 0.2 mmol) and phenylacetylene (**2a**) (0.12 mL, 1 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 50 EtOAc/hexanes) as yellow oil (46 mg, 87%). IR υ_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3417, 3031, 2935, 2860, 1598, 1507, 1496, 1443, 1339, 1189, 819; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.53 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.34 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.24 – 7.17 (m, 1H), 6.42 – 6.32 (m, 2H), 6.29 (s, 2H), 4.49 (t, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 2.43 – 2.09 (m, 9H), 1.81 – 1.57 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.11, 140.42, 139.16, 137.23, 128.90, 128.59, 127.13, 125.63, 119.15, 110.92, 48.02,

27.61, 26.19, 21.75, 17.22; HRMS (ESI) m/z $[M+H]^+$, calc'd for C₂₀H₂₃N 278.1903; found 278.1905.

N-(2-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl)pyridin-3-amine (3i): Following GP3 with 1i (30 mg, 0.2 mmol) and phenylacetylene (2a) (0.12 mL, 1 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 5 EtOAc/hexanes) as yellow solid (37 mg, 73%). m.p. 132-134 °C; IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3255, 3086, 3028, 2927, 2859, 2213, 1580, 1506, 1481, 1415, 1318, 1296, 786; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.08 (d,

J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.40 – 7.33 (m, 2H), 7.31 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.19 (m, 2H), 7.13 – 7.04 (m, 1H), 6.35 (dd, J = 5.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.47 (d, J = 10.0 Hz, 2H), 2.40 – 2.16 (m, 2H), 2.12 – 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.83 – 1.63 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.40, 140.08, 137.86, 136.77, 135.55, 129.59, 128.68, 127.40, 125.63, 124.16, 119.10, 48.10, 27.55, 26.08, 17.26; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₇H₁₈N₂ 251.1543; found 251.1542.

N-(2-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl)pyridin-2-amine (**3j**): Following **GP3** with **1j** (30 mg, 0.2 mmol) and phenylacetylene (**2a**) (0.12 mL, 1 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 5 EtOAc/hexanes) as yellow solid (39 mg, 78%). m.p. 83-84 °C; IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3425, 3020, 2931, 1600, 1570, 1484, 1442, 755; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.00 (ddt, *J* = 5.1, 1.8, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.33 (ddt, *J*

= 7.0, 1.3, 0.7 Hz, 2H), 7.30 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 7.21 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 7.13 – 7.05 (m, 1H), 6.44 (ddt, J = 7.0, 5.1, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.29 – 6.20 (m, 2H), 4.88 – 4.80 (m, 1H), 4.54 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.27 – 2.07 (m, 2H), 2.07 – 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.76 – 1.67 (m, 1H), 1.63 (ttd, J = 10.6, 6.1, 5.3, 3.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.51, 147.93, 140.12, 137.34, 137.13, 129.16, 128.37, 127.01, 125.61, 112.48, 107.56, 46.35, 28.55, 26.02, 17.44. HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C17H18N2. FTMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C17H18N2. FTMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C17H18N2.

Compounds in Table 3

4-tert-butyl-N-(2-(naphthalen-1-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)aniline (5a): Following GP3 with

^tBu

1a (41 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 1-ethynylnaphthalene (**2b**) (91 mg, 0.6 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes) as yellow oil (50, 71%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3395, 3043, 2926, 1603, 1514, 1463, 1391, 1296, 1248, 1191, 816, 774; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Benzene-*d*₆) δ 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (ddt, *J* =

8.3, 6.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.34 – 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.20 (ddd, J = 8.1, 6.9, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.05 – 6.94 (m, 2H), 6.33 – 6.23 (m, 2H), 5.80 (t, J = 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (s, 1H), 2.11 – 1.89 (m, 3H), 1.78 – 1.58 (m, 2H), 1.46 (ddt, J = 12.7, 6.1, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.21 (d, J = 1.0 Hz, 9H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 145.00, 140.43, 139.40, 138.12, 134.15, 132.39, 131.27, 128.62, 127.29, 125.76, 125.71, 125.45, 125.38, 125.22, 113.08, 51.74, 33.47, 31.40, 28.08, 25.43, 17.32; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₆H₂₉N 356.2373; found 356.2369.

N-(2-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)-4-tert-butylaniline (5b): Following



with **1**a (41 mg, 0.2 mmol) and GP3 5ethynylbenzo[d][1,3]dioxole (2c) (88 mg, 0.6 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes) as brown oil (40 mg, 57%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3406, 2926, 2857, 1724, 1610, 1516, 1238, 1037, 801; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.24 – 7.18 (m, 2H), 6.97 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (dd, J = 8.1, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.72 $(d, J = 8.2 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H}), 6.62 - 6.55 \text{ (m, 2H)}, 6.19 \text{ (dd, } J = 4.9, 3.0 \text{ (dd,$

Hz, 1H), 5.92 (q, J = 1.5 Hz, 2H), 4.43 – 4.32 (m, 1H), 2.31 – 2.12 (m, 3H), 1.65 (tdd, J = 13.1, 6.4, 3.2 Hz, 3H), 1.29 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 147.89, 146.77, 144.73, 139.78, 137.16, 135.26, 128.04, 126.28, 119.31, 112.71, 108.32, 106.47, 101.10, 48.53, 34.04, 31.79, 27.44, 26.15, 17.16; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₃H₂₇NO₂ 350.2115; found 350.2121.

N-(2-(naphthalen-1-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)pyridin-2-amine (5c): Following GP3 of the annulation with 1j (30 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 1-ethynylnaphthalene (2b) (91 mg, 0.6 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 5 EtOAc/hexanes) as yellow solid (43 mg, 72%). m.p. 99-102 °C; IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3289, 3026, 2862, 2852, 1596, 1569, 1484, 1442, 1394, 1326, 1282, 799; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 8.05 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.8 Hz, 1H),

7.95 (dd, J = 4.8, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.84 (dd, J = 7.7, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.77 -7.70 (m, 1H), 7.57 - 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.43 - 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.21 (ddd, J = 8.7, 7.1, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 6.42 (dd, J = 7.1, 5.0 Hz, 1H), 6.13 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 6.01 (dd, J = 4.5, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (s, 2H), 2.44 - 2.25 (m, 2H), 2.21 - 2.02 (m, 2H), 1.97 - 1.81 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 157.82, 147.81, 140.23, 137.56, 136.87, 133.75, 132.13, 132.01, 128.29, 127.12, 125.85, 125.83, 125.55, 125.40, 125.16, 112.33, 106.92, 49.66, 28.85, 25.62, 17.80; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₁H₂₀N₂ 301.1700; found 301.1702.

Methyl 6-(biphenyl-2-ylamino)cyclohex-1-enecarboxylate (5d): Following GP3 with 1f



(45 mg, 0.2 mmol) and methyl propiolate (**2d**) (51 mg, 0.6 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 10 EtOAc/hexanes) as colorless oil (26 mg, 42%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3435, 3046, 2934,2858, 1715, 1646, 1600, 1506, 1489, 1436, 1244, 1060, 753; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.50 – 7.32 (m, 5H), 7.32 – 7.24 (m, 1H), 7.08 (ddd, J = 12.5, 6.2, 2.2 Hz, 2H), 6.98 (d, J = 8.1

Hz, 1H), 6.80 (td, J = 7.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 4.52 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (s, 3H), 2.31 – 2.18 (m, 1H), 2.18 – 2.04 (m, 2H), 1.69 – 1.56 (m, 1H), 1.45 (ddddd, J = 31.3, 13.4, 10.9, 4.8, 2.7 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.45, 144.11, 143.22, 139.74, 131.12, 130.58, 129.47, 129.06, 128.89, 128.54, 127.33, 117.40, 112.01, 51.98, 46.36, 27.18, 25.87, 16.46; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₀H₂₁NO₂ 308.1645; found 308.1641.

4-tert-butyl-N-(2-(thiophen-3-yl)cyclohex-2-enyl)aniline (5e): Following GP3 with 1a (41 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 3-ethynylthiophene (2e) (65 mg, 0.6 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes) as yellow oil (41 mg, 66%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3424, 3026, 2946, 2934, 2860, 1611, 1516, 1360, 1299, 1252, 1193, 818; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.17 – 7.11 (m, 4H), 7.09 (qd, J = 2.8, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 6.57 – 6.43 (m, 2H), 6.27 (ddd, J = 4.6, 3.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H),

3.70 (s, 1H), 2.26 – 2.03 (m, 3H), 1.74 – 1.45 (m, 3H), 1.22 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.85, 142.04, 139.83, 132.87, 127.64, 126.37, 125.46, 125.30, 119.51, 112.53, 48.97, 34.05, 31.80, 27.52, 25.91, 17.21; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₀H₂₅NS 312.1780; found 312.1790.

4-tert-butyl-N-(3-methyl-2-phenylcyclohex-2-enyl)aniline (5f): Following GP3 with 1a (41 mg, 0.2 mmol) and prop-1-ynylbenzene (2f) (70 mg, 0.6 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes) as yellow oil (39 mg, 61%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3415, 3031, 2950, 2864, 1613, 1517, 1470, 1441, 1301, 1259, 1193, 1033, 816; ¹H NMR (300 MHz,

Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.44 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.29 – 7.13 (m, 5H), 6.55 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 4.29 – 4.17 (m, 1H), 2.29 – 2.07 (m, 3H), 1.89 – 1.68 (m, 3H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.31 (d, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.15, 142.22, 139.46, 134.57, 133.49, 129.11, 128.22, 126.55, 126.08, 112.75, 52.10, 33.95, 31.92, 31.74, 27.81, 21.31, 18.02; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₃H₂₉N 320.2373; found 320.2374.

N-(3-butyl-2-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)cyclohex-2-enyl)-3,5-dimethylaniline (5g):



Following **GP3** with **1h** (35 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 1-(hex-1-ynyl)-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (**2g**) (136 mg, 0.6 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 20 EtOAc/hexanes) as yellow oil (34 mg, 42%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3402, 3022, 2932, 2860, 1600, 1329, 1162, 1124, 1093, 1072; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, Benzene-*d*₆) δ 7.56 (s, 1H), 7.16 (s, 12H), 6.88 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.32 (s, 1H), 6.07 (s, 2H), 4.07 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 1H), 3.34 (s, 1H), 2.11 (s, 6H), 2.08 – 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.83 (ddt, J = 20.8, 7.4, 3.9 Hz, 4H), 1.58 – 1.42 (m, 3H), 1.31 – 1.18 (m, 2H), 1.15 – 0.99 (m, 2H), 0.75 (dd, J = 7.9, 6.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₂Cl2) δ 147.74, 143.93, 140.36, 139.19, 133.22, 133.03, 130.41 (q, $J^2 = 31.8$ Hz), 128.96, 126.31 (q, $J^3 = 3.8$ Hz), 124.96 (q, $J^1 = 272.3$ Hz), 123.57 (q, $J^3 = 3.8$ Hz), 119.35, 111.44, 52.64, 34.52, 31.11, 29.41, 28.52, 23.05, 21.66, 18.51, 14.14; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₅H₃₀F₃N 402.2403; found 402.2399.

Ethyl 2-phenyl-3-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenylamino)cyclohex-1-enecarboxylate (5h):



Following **GP3** with **1c** (43 mg, 0.2 mmol) and ethyl 3phenylpropiolate (**2h**) (104 mg, 0.6 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 10 EtOAc/hexanes) as yellow solid (72 mg, 92%). m.p. 145-148 °C; IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3396, 2938, 2921, 1700, 1612, 1529,

1318, 1266, 1109, 1063, 1052, 865; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.38 – 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.25 (dtd, *J* = 7.9, 5.3, 3.5 Hz, 5H), 6.60 – 6.47 (m, 2H), 4.40 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.73 – 2.55 (m, 1H), 2.44 – 2.25 (m, 1H), 2.18 – 2.02 (m, 1H), 1.90 – 1.64 (m, 3H), 0.86 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.01, 149.28, 141.67, 140.35, 133.28, 128.22, 127.70, 127.41, 126.74 (q, *J*³ = 3.8 Hz), 125.05 (q, *J*¹ = 270.3 Hz), 118.9 (q, *J*² = 32.6 Hz), 112.06, 60.61, 51.29, 27.41, 26.93, 17.03, 13.52; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₂H₂₂F₃NO₂ 390.1675; found 390.1682.

Compounds in Table 4

(3aS,5R,7aR)-N,6-diphenyl-2,3,3a,4,5,7a-hexahydro-1H-inden-5-amine (7a) (major isomer): Following GP3 with 6a (38 mg, 0.2 mmol) and phenylacetylene (2a) (0.07 mL, 0.6 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes) as colorless oil (51 mg, 88%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3392, 2934, 2864, 1599, 1502, 1247, 747; ¹H NMR (400 MHz,

Methylene Chloride- d_2) δ 7.40 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.33 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.27 – 7.20 (m, 1H), 7.18 – 7.12 (m, 2H), 6.66 (tt, J = 7.3, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.63 – 6.58 (m, 2H), 6.37 (t, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.81 (dddd, J = 9.0, 6.9, 3.6, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 2.82 (ddd, J = 12.4, 6.9, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.11 (ddddd, J = 12.3, 8.8, 7.0, 3.6, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 2.00 (ttd, J = 11.2, 5.9, 5.4, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 1.91 – 1.71 (m, 3H), 1.61 (dddt, J = 14.5, 10.5, 6.1, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.48 (td, J = 12.5, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 1.39 – 1.24 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 148.08, 141.33, 140.02, 132.84, 129.69, 128.55, 127.34, 126.94, 117.40, 113.52, 53.43, 46.00, 44.19, 36.93, 30.32, 30.23, 22.68; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₁H₂₃N 290.1903; found 290.1908.

7a (major isomer) has also been obtained by following GP3 with 6b (38 mg, 0.2 mmol) and phenylacetylene (2a) (0.07 mL, 0.6 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes) as colorless oil (52 mg, 90%).

(3aS,5R,7aR)-6-(4-tert-butylphenyl)-N-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2,3,3a,4,5,7a-



butyl-4-ethynylbenzene (**2i**) (95 mg, 0.6 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 40 EtOAc/hexanes) as colorless oil (70 mg, 85%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3407, 2953, 2866, 1612, 1593, 1341, 1119, 832; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methylene Chloride- d_2) δ 7.23 – 7.11 (m, 5H), 6.84 – 6.74 (m, 1H), 6.73 – 6.70 (m, 1H), 6.67 – 6.62 (m, 1H), 6.25 (t, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.71 (s, 1H), 3.79 (s, 1H), 2.69 (ddd, J = 12.4, 6.9, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 1.98 (ddddd, J = 12.2, 10.4, 7.0, 3.4, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 1.91 – 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.77 – 1.60 (m, 3H), 1.53 – 1.42 (m, 2H), 1.41 – 1.31 (m, 1H), 1.20 (d, J = 0.4 Hz, 10H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 149.96, 147.84, 138.53, 137.40, 132.11, 131.15 (q, $J^2 = 31.5$ Hz), 129.60, 125.88, 125.00, 124.51 (q, $J^1 = 272.3$ Hz), 116.10, 112.94, 108.88, 52.63, 45.36, 43.52, 36.02, 34.30, 31.00, 29.73, 29.68, 22.10; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₆H₃₀F₃N 414.2403; found 414.2404.

Following **GP3** with **6a** (38 mg, 0.2 mmol) and ethyl 3-phenylpropiolate (**2h**) (104 mg, 0.6 mmol), the products (two isomers, **7c** and **7c'**) were isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes).



11.5, 8.8, 5.5, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.82 – 1.65 (m, 3H), 1.58 (td, J = 12.7, 9.9 Hz, 1H), 1.40 – 1.21 (m, 3H), 0.90 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.31, 147.18, 142.69, 139.41, 135.55, 129.16, 128.15, 127.62, 127.50, 117.56, 113.65, 60.35, 56.35, 45.83, 43.22, 36.06, 29.98, 28.23, 21.88, 13.85; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₄H₂₇NO₂ 362.2115; found 362.2121.

(3aR,6R,7aR)-ethyl 5-phenyl-6-(phenylamino)-2,3,3a,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1H-indene-4-



carboxylate (7c²) minor isomer, colorless oil (14 mg, 20%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3401, 2934, 2875, 1712, 1600, 1501, 1314, 1245, 747; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methylene Chloride- d_2) δ 7.37 – 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.31 – 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.16 – 7.08 (m, 2H), 6.65 (tt, J = 7.4, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.57 – 6.50 (m, 2H), 4.44 (s, 1H), 4.06 – 3.85 (m, 3H), 2.28 (dt, J = 12.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (dddd, J = 13.2, 11.5, 6.3, 2.9

Hz, 1H), 2.02 - 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.89 - 1.78 (m, 4H), 1.76 - 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.57 - 1.43 (m, 1H), 1.38 - 1.26 (m, 2H), 0.98 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 169.32, 147.32, 141.06, 140.83, 137.04, 129.73, 128.57, 128.42, 127.90, 117.74, 113.35, 60.75, 54.62, 46.82, 39.56, 33.58, 29.67, 28.53, 23.01, 14.17; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₄H₂₇NO₂ 362.2115; found 362.2121.

Following **GP3** with **6d** (63 mg, 0.2 mmol) and ethyl 3-phenylpropiolate (**2h**) (104 mg, 0.6 mmol), the products (two isomers **7d** and **7d'**) were isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 20 EtOAc/hexanes).





6-(4-iodophenylamino)-5-phenyl-2,3,3a,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1Hindene-4-carboxylate (**7d**) major isomer, colorless oil (70 mg, 71%). IR υ_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3379, 2925, 2855, 1716, 1603, 1503, 1244, 1026, 750; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methylene Chloride-*d*₂) δ 7.35 – 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.26 – 7.17 (m, 3H), 7.17 – 7.07 (m, 2H), 6.30 – 6.19 (m, 2H), 4.59 (ddd, *J* = 10.3, 7.0, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.98 – 3.82 (m, 2H), 2.60 (ddd, *J* = 12.7, 6.9, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 2.38

(ddd, J = 12.3, 10.8, 6.9, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.04 – 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.85 (dddd, J = 12.6, 8.2, 4.3, 2.5 Hz, 1H), 1.74 (tddd, J = 16.4, 12.9, 7.7, 3.5 Hz, 3H), 1.52 (td, J = 12.6, 9.9 Hz, 1H), 1.35 – 1.22 (m, 3H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 169.31, 147.45, 142.41, 140.02, 138.06, 136.25, 128.48, 128.01, 127.80, 115.87, 77.73, 60.67, 56.31, 46.18, 43.63, 36.06, 30.31, 28.65, 22.23, 14.14; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₄H₂₆INO₂ 488.1081; found 488.1084.

(3aR,6R,7aR)-ethyl



6-(4-iodophenylamino)-5-phenyl-2,3,3a,6,7,7a-hexahydro-1Hindene-4-carboxylate (7d') minor isomer, colorless oil (17 mg, 18%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3412, 2926, 2863, 1694, 1582, 1483, 1308, 1231, 1170, 869; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methylene Chloride-d₂) δ 7.33 (dq, J = 9.3, 2.6, 2.1 Hz, 2H), 7.30 – 7.17 (m, 5H), 6.34 – 6.27 (m, 2H), 4.39 – 4.29 (m, 1H), 4.03 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.21 (d, J = 1.5 Hz, 2H),

1.96 – 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.84 – 1.74 (m, 3H), 1.63 (ddd, J = 11.8, 9.8, 5.6 Hz, 2H), 1.51 – 1.38 (m, 1H), 1.33 – 1.24 (m, 1H), 0.93 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 169.21, 146.96, 140.79, 140.32, 138.26, 137.29, 128.52, 128.49, 128.00, 115.61, 77.85, 60.79, 54.59, 46.76, 39.55, 33.51, 29.63, 28.48, 22.98, 14.16; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₄H₂₆INO₂ 488.1081; found 488.1092.

Following **GP3** with **6e** (40 mg, 0.2 mmol) and phenylacetylene (**2a**) (0.07 mL, 0.6 mmol), the products (two isomers, **7e** and **7e'**) were isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes).

(2S,4aR,8aR)-N,3-diphenyl-1,2,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-octahydronaphthalen-2-amine (7e) major isomer, colorless oil (49 mg, 80%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3409, 2919, 2843, 1661, 1599, 1427, 1111, 1027, 743; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methylene Chloride- d_2) δ 7.33 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.28 – 7.22 (m, 2H), 7.21 – 7.16 (m, 1H), 7.14 – 7.05 (m, 2H), 6.61 (tt, J =

Ph (III, 2H), 7.21 – 7.16 (III, 1H), 7.14 – 7.05 (III, 2H), 6.61 (II, J = H) H 7.3, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.57 – 6.51 (m, 2H), 5.90 (t, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.45 (s, 1H), 2.46 – 2.35 (m, 1H), 1.90 (dddd, J = 11.2, 5.8, 3.8, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 1.86 (tt, J = 3.3, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 1.79 (ddddd, J = 13.8, 11.0, 4.4, 2.9, 1.6 Hz, 2H), 1.68 (dq, J = 15.3, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 1.45 – 1.31 (m, 4H), 1.13 (tdq, J = 16.9, 8.9, 4.6, 4.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 147.76, 140.41, 138.74, 134.97, 129.13, 127.92, 126.70, 126.44, 116.72, 112.83, 51.66, 42.90, 40.19, 38.41, 32.77, 32.76, 26.73, 26.39; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₂H₂₅N 304.2060; found 304.2066.



(2R,4aR,8aR)-N,3-diphenyl-1,2,4a,5,6,7,8,8aoctahydronaphthalen-2-amine (7e') minor isomer, colorless oil (9 mg, 14%). IR υ_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3377, 2916, 2848, 1599, 1502, 1442, 1250, 1224, 747; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methylene Chloride-*d*₂) δ 7.45 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.30 – 7.24 (m, 2H), 7.22 – 7.17 (m, 1H), 7.16 – 7.10 (m, 2H), 6.63 (tt, J = 7.3, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.61 – 6.56 (m, 2H), 6.17 – 6.08 (m, 1H), 4.52 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 1H), 2.01 (dt, J = 13.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 1.88 (dtd, J = 12.9, 3.4, 1.7 Hz, 1H), 1.82 – 1.76 (m, 3H), 1.63 – 1.57 (m, 1H), 1.52 – 1.45 (m, 1H), 1.37 (dddd, J = 24.3, 12.3, 6.2, 2.9 Hz, 3H), 1.22 – 1.10 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl2) δ 147.64, 140.61, 136.91, 136.89, 134.74, 129.80, 128.86, 127.55, 126.21, 117.27, 113.01, 111.07, 48.98, 43.85, 36.01, 35.72, 33.40, 33.34, 27.51, 27.25; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₂H₂₅N 304.2060; found 304.2061.

Following **GP3** with **6f** (40 mg, 0.2 mmol) and 5-ethynylbenzo[d][1,3]dioxole (**2c**) (88 mg, 0.6 mmol), the products (two isomers, **7f** and **7f**^{*}) were isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 30 EtOAc/hexanes).

(2S,4aR,8aR)-3-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-N-phenyl-1,2,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-



octahydronaphthalen-2-amine (7f) major isomer, colorless oil (51 mg, 73%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3407, 2917, 2856, 1600, 1435, 1245, 1039, 752; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methylene Chloride- d_2) δ 7.18 – 7.10 (m, 2H), 6.86 – 6.78 (m, 2H), 6.74 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (tt, J = 7.3, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.61 – 6.54 (m, 2H), 5.97 – 5.91 (m, 2H), 5.84 (t, J = 1.9 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (dq, J = 9.9, 4.4, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.50 (s, 1H), 2.47 – 2.37 (m, 1H), 1.96 – 1.89 (m, 1H), 1.87 (dt, J = 3.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 1.86 – 1.78 (m, 2H), 1.73 – 1.66

(m, 1H), 1.47 - 1.33 (m, 4H), 1.21 - 1.06 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl₂) δ 148.30, 147.97, 147.04, 138.94, 135.26, 134.70, 129.70, 120.37, 117.32, 113.45, 108.24, 107.57, 101.63, 52.45, 43.37, 40.71, 39.02, 33.36, 33.32, 27.30, 26.97; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₃H₂₅NO₂ 348.1958; found 348.1958.

(2R,4aR,8aR)-3-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-yl)-N-phenyl-1,2,4a,5,6,7,8,8a-



octahydronaphthalen-2-amine (7f') minor isomer, colorless oil (10 mg, 16%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3409, 3081, 2918, 2849, 1599, 1501, 1444, 1104, 1029, 745; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Methylene Chloride- d_2) δ 7.20 – 7.07 (m, 2H), 6.98 – 6.85 (m, 2H), 6.71 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 6.63 (tt, J = 7.3, 1.1 Hz, 1H), 6.59 (m, 2H), 6.03 – 5.94 (m, 1H), 5.94 – 5.88 (m, 2H), 4.41 (s, 1H), 3.79 (s, 1H), 2.03 – 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.90 – 1.86 (m, 1H), 1.84 (dq, J = 4.8, 2.4, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 1.81 – 1.75 (m, 2H), 1.63 – 1.56 (m, 1H), 1.52 –

1.42 (m, 1H), 1.39 – 1.27 (m, 3H), 1.14 (ddt, J = 15.6, 9.4, 3.5 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CD₂Cl2) δ 148.36, 147.63, 147.28, 136.65, 135.19, 133.84, 129.82, 119.71, 117.31, 113.03, 108.47, 106.78, 101.71, 49.40, 43.80, 36.00, 35.74, 33.37, 27.48, 27.25; HRMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₂₃H₂₅NO₂ 348.1958; found 348.1954.

Diastereomer Identification; key NOSEY signals



Crystal data for (5h) and (7d):



For the X-ray data collection, structure solution and Refinement:

The crystal was mounted on a glass fiber and transferred to a Bruker Kappa APEX II CCD diffractometer. The APEX2 software program⁵ was used for determination of the unite cell parameters and data collection. The data were collected at 100 K using a Oxford Cryostream Plus system. The raw frame data were processed using APEX2 program. The absorption correction was applied using the program SADABS.⁶ Subsequent calculations were carried out using the SHELXTL program.⁷

1, 4 Addition reaction of 4-fluoro-N-cyclobutylaniline (1k) to methyl propiolate (2d)



(E)-methyl 3-(cyclobutyl(4-fluorophenyl)amino)acrylate (3k): Following GP3 with 1k O_{OMe} (33 mg, 0.2 mmol) and methyl propiolate (2d) (51 mg, 0.6 mmol), the product was isolated after a flash chromatography on silica gel (1: 10 EtOAc/hexanes) as colorless oil (19 mg, 38%). IR v_{max} (cm⁻¹) 3386, 2974, 2945, 1692, 1615, 1594, 1507, 1243, 1151, 800; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.65 (dd, J = 13.3, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.14 – 6.97 (m, 4H), 4.56 (d, J = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 4.23 – 4.02 (m, 1H), 2.36 – 2.17 (m, 2H), 2.04 – 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.72 – 1.57 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.00,

161.42 (d, ${}^{1}J_{CF} = 246.8 \text{ Hz}$), 149.92, 138.18, 128.98 (d, ${}^{3}J_{CF} = 8.5 \text{ Hz}$), 116.52 (d, ${}^{2}J_{CF} = 22.7 \text{ Hz}$), 88.12, 56.86, 50.86, 29.46, 14.51; FTMS (ESI) m/z [M+H]⁺, calc'd for C₁₄H₁₆FNO₂ 250.1238; found 250.1237.

Stern-Volmer Quenching study

Fluorescence quenching studies were conducted using a Photon Technology Fluorescence Spectrophotometer. In each experiment, a solution of 5.0 x 10^{-4} M Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)PF₆ in MeOH was mixed with a MeOH solution of a quencher of various concentration in a screw-top 1.0 cm quartz cuvette. After degassing by sparging with argon for ten minutes, the resulting solution was irradiated at 460 nm, and fluorescence was measured at 575 nm. Plots were constructed according to the Stern-Volmer equation: $I_0/I = 1 + k_q \tau_0[Q]$.



Emission Quenching of Ir(ppy)2(dtbbpy)PF6

Quencher Concentration (M)

(Plots for two alkynes overlap.)

Cyclic Voltammograms of 1a and 3a

Cyclic voltammograms were recorded on a CH Instruments-Electrochemical Analyzer using a three-electrode cell at room temperature under an argon atmosphere. The reference electrode was a saturated calomel electrode (SCE), which was separated from the solution by a bridge compartment filled with the same supporting electrolyte solution used in the cell. A platinum disc (2.0 mm diameter) was used as the working electrode and platinum wire as the auxiliary electrode. Tetrabutylammonium а hexafluorophosphate (0.1 M in CH₃CN) was used as the supporting electrolyte. Voltammograms were taken in a solution of 4-tert-butyl-N-cyclobutylaniline (1a) in CH₃CN ($c \sim 2.10$ -3mol.L⁻¹). The peak potentials for the irreversible oxidation of 1a and **3a** were measured as 0.8 V vs. SCE and 1.14 V vs. SCE respectively.



Proposed catalytic cycle for the [4+2] annulation

A proposed catalytic cycle for the [4+2] annulation is shown in Scheme 2. Exposure of $[Ir(dtbbpy)(ppy)_2](PF_6)$ **4a** to two white LEDs produces the photoexcited $[Ir(dtbbpy)(ppy)_2]^{1+*}$, which is reductively quenched by cyclobutylaniline **8a** to generate $[Ir(dtbbpy)(ppy)_2]$ with the concomitant formation of amine radical cation **8b**. Subsequent ring opening generates distonic radical iminium ion **8c**, which undergoes intermolecular addition to phenylacetylene **2a** to yield vinyl radical **8d**. Intramolecular addition of the vinyl radical to the iminium ion in **8d** closes the six-membered ring and produces amine radical cation **8e**. Finally, reduction of amine radical cation **8e** by $[Ir(dtbbpy)(ppy)_2]$ furnishes product **8f** and regenerates $[Ir(dtbbpy)(ppy)_2]^{1+}$, thus completing the catalytic cycle.



We have measured the oxidation peak potential of **1a** to be 0.8 V vs. SCE, which is more positive than the reduction potential of the photoexcited **4a** (Ir^{3+*}/Ir^{2+} : 0.66 V vs. SCE). Although thermodynamically unfavorable, such SET processes have been reported as long as there is overlap between the substrate's oxidation (or reduction) peak potential and the redox potential of the photocatalyst's excited state.^[8] Furthermore, if the SET processes are subsequently coupled with an irreversible chemical reaction, they will more likely proceed to completion.^[8] In our case, presumably the irreversible C-C bond cleavage drives the unfavorable ET process to completion. Stern-Volmer quenching studies revealed that cyclobutylaniline **1a** quenches the photoexcited **4a** while alkynes **2a** and **2h** showed little quenching (see page 21 of SI).

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NMR data






















































NOESY
























































NOESY











NOESY



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7.0

6.5

6.0

5.5

5.0

4.5

4.0 f2 (ppm) 3.5

3.0

-7.5

1.0

2.5

2.0

1.5

