Supplementary Information

Photoredox catalysis under shear using thin film vortex fluidics

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General
The design and operation of the vortex fluidic device (VFD) used herein is detailed elsewhere. All starting materials were obtained commercially and used without further purification unless otherwise stated. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted on Merck Kieselgel 60 F254 plates and products were visualised under shortwave UV light (254 nm). ¹H- and ¹³C nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were obtained using a Bruker AV-500 spectrometer (500 MHz for ¹H and 125 MHz for ¹³C) or Bruker Avance 600 spectrometer (600 MHz for ¹H and 150 MHz for ¹³C). Each sample was dissolved in d-chloroform and each spectrum was calibrated using the residual solvent peak (δ 7.26 for ¹H and δ 77.0 for ¹³C). Mass spectra were recorded with a Waters LCT Premier XE spectrometer, run in positive ionisation W-mode, using the electrospray ionisation technique.

Optimisation of reaction conditions for the coupling of N-phenyltetrahydroisoquinoline and nitromethane with Rose Bengal
A 10 mm NMR tube was charged with N-phenyltetrahydroisoquinoline (0.075 mmol), Rose Bengal (3.80 mg, 5 mol%) and nitromethane (1 mL). The tube was capped tightly then rotated in the VFD at 2000, 4000 or 7000 rpm with a tilt angle of 15, 45 or 75° for 90 minutes in the presence of green LEDs at a distance of 3 cm. The mixture was then diluted with EtOAc (2-3 mL) transferred to a round bottom flask and evaporated to dryness. The residue was then redissolved in EtOAc and adsorbed onto silica gel and subsequent flash chromatography (EtOAc:hexanes, 1:9) gave the desired compound.

General procedure for photoredox aza-Henry reactions with Rose Bengal
A 10 mm NMR tube was charged with the appropriate tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.075 mmol), Rose Bengal (0.76 mg, 1 mol%), the appropriate nitro compound (0.4 mL) and water/MeCN (0.05 mL/0.55 mL). The tube was capped tightly then rotated in the VFD at 4000 rpm with a tilt angle of 45° for 75 minutes in the presence of green LEDs at a distance of 3 cm. The mixture was then diluted with EtOAc (2-3 mL) and transferred to a round bottom flask and evaporated to dryness. The residue was then redissolved in EtOAc and adsorbed onto silica gel and subsequent flash chromatography (EtOAc:hexanes, 1:9) gave the desired compounds.
1-Nitromethyl-2-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline

Using \(N\)-phenyltetrahydroisoquinoline\(^2\) the title compound was obtained (80%). \(^1\)H and \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.\(^3\) \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta \) 7.33-7.16 (m, 6H), 7.03-7.00 (m, 2H), 6.91-6.87 (m, 1H), 5.56 (t, \(J = 7.5\) Hz, 1H), 4.90 (dd, \(J = 7.5, 11.5\) Hz, 1H), 4.57 (dd, \(J = 7.5, 11.5\) Hz, 1H), 3.73-3.63 (m, 2H), 3.15-3.09 (m, 1H), 2.82 (dt, \(J = 5.0, 16\) Hz, 1H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta \) 148.40, 135.25, 132.91, 129.48, 129.16, 128.09, 126.98, 126.68, 119.41, 115.09, 78.76, 58.17, 42.06, 26.44.

2-(4-Methylphenyl)-1-nitromethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (Table 2, Entry 1)

Using \(N\)-(4-methylphenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline\(^2\) the title compound was obtained (79%). \(^1\)H and \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.\(^3\) \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta \) 7.26-7.16 (m, 4H), 7.09-7.07 (m, 2H), 6.91-6.88 (m, 2H), 5.50 (t, \(J = 7.0\) Hz, 1H), 4.85 (dd, \(J = 7.0, 12.0\) Hz, 1H), 4.56 (dd, \(J = 7.0, 12.0\) Hz, 1H), 3.67-3.56 (m, 2H), 3.10-3.03 (m, 1H), 2.79-2.73 (m, 1H), 2.27 (s, 3H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta \) 146.35, 135.32, 132.93, 129.95, 129.25, 129.10, 127.97, 126.94, 126.59, 115.89, 78.81, 58.36, 42.30, 26.22, 20.32.

2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-nitromethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (Table 2, Entry 2)

Using \(N\)-(4-methoxyphenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline\(^2\) the title compound was obtained (81%). \(^1\)H and \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.\(^3\) \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta \) 7.25-7.13 (m, 4H), 6.93-6.91 (m, 2H), 6.83-6.81 (m, 2H), 5.39 (dd, \(J = 4.0, 8.5\) Hz, 1H), 4.83 (dd, \(J = 8.5, 12.0\) Hz, 1H), 4.56 (dd, \(J = 8.5, 12.0\) Hz, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.61-3.52 (m, 2H), 3.05-2.98 (m, 1H), 2.73-2.68 (m, 1H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta \) 153.98, 143.04, 135.41, 132.88, 129.43, 127.87. 126.89, 126.60, 118.84, 114.69, 78.94, 58.89, 55.56, 43.13, 25.80.

2-(4-Bromophenyl)-1-nitromethyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (Table 2, Entry 3)

Using \(N\)-(4-bromophenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline\(^2\) the title compound was obtained (83%). \(^1\)H and \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.\(^4\) \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta \) 7.36-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.12 (m, 4H), 6.87-6.83 (m, 2H), 5.49 (t, \(J =
7.0 Hz, 1H), 4.85 (dd, J = 8.0, 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.57 (dd, J = 8.0, 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.68-3.59 (m, 2H), 3.10-3.04 (m, 1H), 2.82-2.77 (m, 1H); 13C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3) δ 147.48, 135.01, 132.45, 132.21, 129.27, 128.26, 126.95, 126.82, 116.78, 111.58, 78.61, 58.09, 42.10, 26.19.

1-(1-Nitroethyl)-2-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (Table 2, Entry 4)
Using N-phenyltetrahydroisoquinoline2 the title compound was obtained (78%). 1H and 13C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.3 d.r. = 1:1.6; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.31-7.12 (m, 6H), 7.05-7.00 (m, 2H), 6.87-6.83 (m, 1H), 5.30-5.25 (m, 1H), 5.11-5.05 (m, 0.6H, major isomer), 4.95-4.89 (m, 0.3H, minor isomer), 3.89-3.84 (m, 0.6H), 3.65-3.59 (m, 1.4H), 3.11-3.05 (m, 1H), 2.99-2.89 (m, 1H), 1.73 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1.2H, minor isomer), 1.54 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2.6H, major isomer); 13C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3, minor isomer marked*) δ 149.15*, 148.87, 135.61, 134.75*, 133.81*, 132.02, 129.42*, 129.30 (major and minor isomers), 129.09*, 128.70*, 128.33, 128.19, 127.25*, 126.59*, 126.12, 119.33, 118.78*, 115.43, 114.50*, 88.94*, 85.42, 62.73, 61.15*, 43.55*, 42.69, 26.74*, 26.40, 17.42*, 16.37.

2-(4-Methylphenyl)-1-(1-nitroethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (Table 2, Entry 5)
Using N-(4-methylphenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline2 the title compound was obtained (72%). 1H and 13C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.4 d.r. = 1:1.5; 1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3) δ 7.25-7.00 (m, 6H), 6.91-6.88 (m, 1H), 5.18 (m, 1H), 5.06-5.00 (m, 0.6H, major isomer), 4.91-4.85 (m, 0.3H, minor isomer), 3.84-3.79 (m, 0.6H), 3.59-3.51 (m, 1.4H), 3.06-3.00 (m, 1H), 2.90-2.81 (m, 1H), 2.27 (s, 1.2H), 2.24 (s, 1.8H), 1.70 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1.2H, minor isomer), 1.54 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1.8H, major isomer); 13C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3, minor isomer marked*) δ 149.13*, 148.78, 135.71, 134.86*, 133.78*, 132.04, 129.90*, 129.80 (major and minor isomers), 129.12*, 128.91*, 128.77, 128.40, 128.35*, 128.07*, 127.23, 126.51, 126.04, 116.07, 115.20*, 88.94*, 85.50, 62.89, 61.43*, 43.88*, 43.02, 26.53*, 26.27, 20.30*, 20.25, 17.35*, 16.40.
2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-(1-nitroethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (Table 2, Entry 6)

Using \(N\)-(4-methoxyphenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline\(^2\) the title compound was obtained (74%). \(^1\)H and \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.\(^4\) d.r. = 1:1.6; \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 7.25-7.10 (m, 4H), 6.93-6.91 (m, 2H), 6.83-6.78 (m, 2H), 5.06-4.98 (m, 1.6H), 4.89-4.84 (m, 0.4H, minor isomer), 3.80-3.74 (m, 4H), 3.53-3.47 (m, 1.4H), 3.01-2.94 (m, 1H), 2.85-2.75 (m, 1H), 1.68 (d, \(J = 7.0\) Hz, 1.2H, minor isomer), 1.54 (d, \(J = 7.0\) Hz, 1.8H, major isomer); \(^{13}\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\(_3\), minor isomer marked\(*\)) \(\delta\) 153.82, 153.57\(*\), 143.90\(*\), 143.51, 135.82, 135.02\(*\), 133.67\(*\), 132.07, 129.25, 128.95\(*\), 128.36\(*\), 128.01, 127.97\(*\), 127.19\(*\), 126.51\(*\), 126.03, 118.91, 118.25, 114.70\(*\), 114.58, 88.81\(*\), 85.75, 63.46, 62.17\(*\), 55.60\(*\), 55.55, 45.03\(*\), 44.03, 26.26\(*\), 17.09\(*\), 16.56.

2-(4-Bromophenyl)-1-(1-nitroethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (Table 2, Entry 7)

Using \(N\)-(4-bromophenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline\(^2\) the title compound was obtained (76%). \(^1\)H and \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.\(^4\) d.r. = 1:2.2; \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 7.35-7.00 (m, 6H), 6.86-6.81 (m, 2H), 5.20 (d, \(J = 9.0\) Hz, 0.4H, minor isomer), 5.15 (d, \(J = 9.0\) Hz, 0.6H, major isomer) 5.03-4.98 (m, 0.6H), 4.89-4.84 (m, 0.4H), 3.84-3.78 (m, 0.6H), 3.59-3.48 (m, 1.4H), 3.06-3.00 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.88 (m, 1H), 1.67 (d, \(J = 6.5\) Hz, 1.2H, minor isomer), 1.54 (d, \(J = 6.5\) Hz, 1.8H, major isomer); \(^{13}\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\(_3\), minor isomer marked\(*\)) \(\delta\) 148.15\(*\), 147.88, 135.30, 134.49\(*\), 133.46\(*\), 132.13, 132.01 (minor and major isomers), 131.74, 129.14, 128.71\(*\), 128.40, 128.32, 127.22\(*\), 126.76\(*\), 126.26, 116.98, 116.02\(*\), 111.43, 110.81\(*\), 88.76\(*\), 85.40, 62.72, 61.05\(*\), 43.74\(*\), 42.75, 26.69\(*\), 26.20, 17.33\(*\), 16.57.

1-(1-Nitropropyl)-2-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (Table 2, Entry 8)

Using \(N\)-phenyltetrahydroisoquinoline\(^2\) the title compound was obtained (71%). \(^1\)H and \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.\(^3\) d.r. = 1:1.6; \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 7.32-7.13 (m, 6H), 7.00-6.92 (m, 2H), 6.83-6.77 (m, 1H), 5.23 (d, \(J = 9.5\) Hz, 0.4H, minor isomer), 5.12 (d, \(J = 9.5\) Hz, 0.6H, major isomer), 4.87 (m, 0.6H, major isomer), 4.68 (m, 0.4H, minor isomer), 3.85 (m, 0.6H, major isomer), 3.69-3.50 (m, 2H), 3.10-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.92-2.84 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.09 (m, 1.7H), 1.86-1.79 (m, 0.7H), 0.96-0.91 (m, 3H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\(_3\), minor isomer
marked*) δ 149.07, 148.99*, 135.56, 134.68*, 133.91*, 132.57, 129.42, 129.32, 129.18 (major and minor isomers), 128.68, 128.59*, 128.22*, 128.17, 127.23*, 126.64*, 125.90 (major and minor isomers), 119.40, 118.58*, 115.83, 114.13*, 96.16*, 93.05, 62.18, 60.70*, 43.54*, 42.33, 26.83*, 25.74, 25.00*, 24.62, 10.69 (major and minor isomers).

2-(4-Methylphenyl)-1-(1-nitropropyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (Table 2, Entry 9)
Using \(N\)-(4-methylphenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline\(^2\) the title compound was obtained (76%). \(^1\)H and \(^13\)C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.\(^4\) d.r. = 1:1.6; \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) δ 7.25-7.00 (m, 4H), 7.00-6.98 (m, 2H), 6.89-6.86 (m, 0.8H), 6.84-6.82 (m, 1.2H), 5.15 (d, \(J = 9.5\) Hz, 0.4H, minor isomer), 5.04 (d, \(J = 9.5\) Hz, 0.6H, major isomer), 4.84 (m, 0.6H, major isomer), 4.68 (m, 0.4H, minor isomer), 3.82 (m, 0.6H, major isomer), 3.64-3.50 (m, 2H), 3.05-3.00 (m, 1H), 2.84-2.80 (m, 1H), 2.25 (s, 1.2H) 2.21 (s, 1.8H), 2.20-2.08 (m, 1.7H), 1.86-1.80 (m, 0.6H), 0.95-0.91 (m, 3H); \(^13\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\(_3\), minor isomer marked*) δ 146.98, 146.94*, 135.64, 134.76*, 133.89*, 132.56, 129.89, 129.68, 129.35 (major and minor isomers), 128.95, 128.71*, 128.65*, 128.11, 128.06*, 127.22*, 126.55 (major and minor isomers), 125.82, 116.41, 114.69*, 96.15*, 93.11, 62.36, 60.91*, 43.78*, 42.61, 26.63*, 25.55, 24.98*, 24.61, 20.30, 20.23*, 10.69.

2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1-(1-nitropropyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (Table 2, Entry 10)
Using \(N\)-(4-methoxyphenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline\(^2\) the title compound was obtained (77%). \(^1\)H and \(^13\)C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.\(^4\) d.r. = 1:1.6; \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) δ 7.25-7.12 (m, 4H), 6.91-6.74 (m, 4H), 5.02 (d, \(J = 9.0\) Hz, 0.4H, minor isomer), 4.92 (d, \(J = 9.0\) Hz, 0.6H, major isomer), 4.84 (m, 0.6H, major isomer), 4.67 (m, 0.4H, minor isomer), 3.82 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 1.2H), 3.72 (s, 1.8H), 3.60-3.42 (m, 1.4H), 3.05-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.82-2.75 (m, 1H), 2.19-2.08 (m, 1.4H), 1.86-1.80 (m, 0.6H), 0.96-0.92 (m, 3H); \(^13\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\(_3\), minor isomer marked*) δ 153.77, 153.27*, 143.68 (major and minor isomers), 135.73, 134.85*, 133.77*, 132.52, 129.43, 128.83*, 128.73, 128.01, 128.20*, 126.53*, 125.84, 119.10, 117.47*, 114.72*, 114.46, 96.01*, 93.28, 62.95, 61.55*, 55.62*, 55.52, 44.66*, 43.53, 26.25*, 25.31, 24.93*, 24.63, 10.70, 10.63*. 
2-(4-Bromophenyl)-1-(1-nitropropyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (Table 2, Entry 11)

Using \(N\)-(4-bromophenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline\(^2\) the title compound was obtained (74%). \(^1\)H and \(^13\)C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.\(^4\) d.r. = 1:1.6; \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 7.35-7.00 (m, 6H), 6.85-6.82 (m, 0.8H), 6.80-6.78 (m, 1.2H), 5.19 (d, \(J = 9.0\) Hz, 0.4H, minor isomer), 5.05 (d, \(J = 9.0\) Hz, 0.6H, major isomer), 4.81 (m, 0.6H, major isomer), 4.67 (m, 0.4H, minor isomer), 3.82 (m, 0.6H), 3.62-3.55 (m, 1H), 3.49-3.45 (m, 0.4H), 3.10-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.86 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.00 (m, 1.4H), 1.86-1.78 (m, 0.6H), 0.95-0.91 (m, 3H); \(^13\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\(_3\), minor isomer marked*) \(\delta\) 148.05, 147.99*, 135.26, 134.40*, 133.57*, 132.23, 132.10, 131.91, (major and minor isomers), 129.34, 128.61, 128.41, 128.39, 127.19*, 126.79*, 126.08, 117.33, 115.65*, 111.46, 110.57*, 95.95*, 92.95, 62.13, 60.65*, 43.70*, 42.45, 26.77*, 25.66, 24.94*, 24.68, 10.63.

General procedure for photoredox cyanation with Rose Bengal

A 10 mm NMR tube was charged with the appropriate tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.075 mmol), Rose Bengal (0.76 mg, 1 mol%), TMSCN (0.05 mL, 0.375 mmol) and water/MeCN (0.08 mL/0.87 mL). The tube was capped tightly then rotated in the VFD at 4000 rpm with a tilt angle of 45° for 75 minutes in the presence of green LEDs at a distance of 3 cm. The mixture was then diluted with EtOAc (2-3 mL) transferred to a round bottom flask and evaporated to dryness. The residue was then redissolved in EtOAc and adsorbed onto silica gel and subsequent flash chromatography (EtOAc:hexanes, 1:9) gave the desired compounds.

2-Phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-1-carbonitrile (Table 2, Entry 12)

Using \(N\)-phenyltetrahydroisoquinoline\(^2\) the title compound was obtained (83%). \(^1\)H- and \(^13\)C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.\(^3\) \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 7.35-7.20 (m, 6H), 7.05-7.03 (m, 2H), 6.99-6.97 (m, 1H), 5.48 (s, 1H), 3.73 (ddddd, \(J = 1.0, 3.0, 6.0, 12.0\) Hz, 1H), 3.48-3.42 (m, 1H), 3.16-3.11 (m, 1H), 2.93 (dt, \(J = 3.5, 16.0\) Hz, 1H); \(^13\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 148.36, 134.59, 129.57, 129.55, 129.33, 128.74, 127.03, 126.83, 121.88, 117.71, 117.58, 53.20, 44.16, 28.51.
2-(4-Methylphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-1-carbonitrile (Table 2, Entry 13)
Using N-(4-methylphenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline the title compound was obtained (81%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values. $^3$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 7.28-7.21 (m, 4H), 7.08-7.04 (m, 2H), 6.99-6.97 (m, 2H), 5.44 (s, 1H), 3.68 (dddd, $J$ = 1.5, 2.5, 6.0, 12.5 Hz, 1H), 3.45-3.40 (m, 1H), 3.17-3.10 (m, 1H), 2.92 (dt, $J$ = 3.0, 16.0 Hz, 1H), 2.30 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 146.25, 134.51, 131.80, 130.07, 129.65, 129.37, 128.66, 127.05, 126.74, 118.29, 117.68, 54.07, 44.35, 28.56, 20.56.

2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-1-carbonitrile (Table 2, Entry 14)
Using N-(4-methoxyphenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline the title compound was obtained (69%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values. $^3$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 7.30-7.21 (m, 4H), 7.09-7.07 (m, 2H), 6.92-6.90 (m, 2H), 5.36 (s, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.68 (m, 1H), 3.46-3.41 (m, 1H), 3.19-3.13 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.90 (m, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 155.69, 142.57, 134.33, 129.68, 129.44, 128.64, 127.06, 126.68, 120.99, 117.57, 114.78, 55.57, 55.52, 44.89, 28.68.

2-(4-Bromophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-1-carbonitrile (Table 2, Entry 15)
Using N-(4-bromophenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline the title compound was obtained (87%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values. $^3$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 7.47-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.24 (m, 4H), 6.97-6.95 (m, 2H), 5.46 (s, 1H), 3.73 (m, 1H), 3.50-3.45 (m, 1H), 3.18-3.12 (m, 1H), 2.98 (dt, $J$ = 3.5, 16.0 Hz, 1H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 147.38, 134.39, 132.43, 129.33, 129.44, 128.91, 127.02, 126.98, 119.08, 117.42, 114.34, 52.85, 44.21, 28.39.

General procedure for Mannich reactions under photoredox conditions with Rose Bengal
A 10 mm NMR tube was charged with the appropriate tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.075 mmol), Rose Bengal (0.76 mg, 1 mol%), diethylmalonate (0.4 mL) and water/MeCN (0.05 mL/0.55 mL). The tube was capped tightly then rotated in the VFD at 4000 rpm with a tilt angle of 45° for 75 minutes in the presence of green LEDs at a distance of 3
cm. The mixture was then diluted with EtOAc (2-3 mL) transferred to a round bottom flask and evaporated to dryness. The residue was then redissolved in EtOAc and adsorbed onto silica gel and subsequent flash chromatography (EtOAc:hexanes, 1:9) gave the desired compounds.

2-(2-Phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl)malonic acid diethyl ester (Table 2, Entry 16)

Using N-phenyltetrahydroisoquinoline the title compound was obtained (81%). \(^1\)H- and \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values. \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 7.28-7.08 (m, 6H), 6.99-6.97 (m, 2H), 6.75-6.73 (m, 1H), 5.71 (d, \(J = 9.0\) Hz, 1H), 4.19-3.97 (m, 4H), 3.90 (d, \(J = 9.0\) Hz, 1H), 3.71-3.50 (m, 2H), 3.11-3.03 (m, 1H), 2.91-2.85 (m, 1H), 1.17 (t, \(J = 7.0\) Hz, 3H), 1.08 (t, \(J = 7.0\) Hz, 3H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 167.95, 167.13, 148.85, 135.95, 134.80, 129.04, 128.86, 127.48, 127.17, 125.99, 118.43, 115.08, 61.56, 61.55, 59.54, 57.86, 42.27, 26.12, 13.91, 13.86.

2-[2-(4-Methylphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl]malonic acid diethyl ester (Table 2, Entry 17)

Using N-(4-methylphenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline the title compound was obtained (74%). \(^1\)H- and \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values. \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 7.26-7.00 (m, 6H), 6.89-6.87 (m, 2H), 5.63 (d, \(J = 9.5\) Hz, 1H), 4.19-4.00 (m, 4H), 3.90 (d, \(J = 9.5\) Hz, 1H), 3.71-3.59 (m, 2H), 3.11-3.02 (m, 1H), 2.84-2.78 (m, 1H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.16 (t, \(J = 7.0\) Hz, 3H), 1.11 (t, \(J = 7.0\) Hz, 3H); \(^{13}\)C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 167.99, 167.19, 146.81, 135.79, 134.80, 129.55, 128.95, 127.97, 127.38, 127.22, 125.88, 115.74, 61.50, 59.53, 58.28, 42.32, 25.81, 20.28, 13.92, 13.90.

2-[2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl]malonic acid diethyl ester (Table 2, Entry 18)

Using N-(4-methoxyphenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline the title compound was obtained (77%). \(^1\)H- and \(^{13}\)C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values. \(^1\)H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\(_3\)) \(\delta\) 7.23-7.07 (m, 4H), 6.89-6.87 (m, 2H), 6.76-6.74 (m, 2H), 5.49 (d, \(J = 9.0\) Hz, 1H), 4.12-4.00 (m, 4H), 3.88 (d, \(J = 9.5\) Hz, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.68-3.62 (m, 1H), 3.56-3.50 (m, 1H), 3.00-2.95 (m, 1H), 2.76-2.72 (m, 1H), 1.14-1.08 (m,
$^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 167.98, 167.23, 153.10, 143.51, 135.61, 134.79, 129.04, 127.34, 127.22, 125.88, 118.05, 114.39, 61.47, 61.44, 59.52, 58.86, 55.55, 43.01, 25.57, 13.96, 13.88.

2-[2-(4-Bromophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl]malonic acid diethyl ester (Table 2, Entry 19)

Using N-(4-bromophenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline$^2$ the title compound was obtained (78%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.$^3$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 7.30-7.10 (m, 6H), 6.85-6.83 (m, 2H), 5.65 (d, $J$ = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 4.16-3.94 (m, 4H), 3.85 (d, $J$ = 9.5 Hz, 1H), 3.71-3.64 (m, 1H), 3.59-3.53 (m, 1H), 3.09-3.01 (m, 1H), 2.94-2.89 (m, 1H), 1.17 (t, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.09 (t, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 167.78, 166.96, 147.80, 135.69, 134.54, 131.74, 128.82, 127.69, 127.10, 126.16, 116.38, 110.29, 61.65, 59.43, 57.79, 42.48, 26.11, 13.90.

General procedure for phosphorylation reactions under photoredox conditions with Rose Bengal

A 10 mm NMR tube was charged with the appropriate tetrahydroisoquinoline (0.075 mmol), Rose Bengal (0.76 mg, 1 mol%), diethylphosphite (0.05 mL, 0.38 mmol) and water/MeCN (0.08 mL/0.87 mL). The tube was capped tightly then rotated in the VFD at 4000 rpm with a tilt angle of 45° for 75 minutes in the presence of green LEDs at a distance of 3 cm. The mixture was then diluted with EtOAc (2-3 mL) transferred to a round bottom flask and evaporated to dryness. The residue was then redissolved in EtOAc and adsorbed onto silica gel and subsequent flash chromatography (EtOAc:hexanes, 1:9) gave the desired compounds.

Diethyl 2-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-1-yl-phosphonate (Table 2, Entry 20)

Using N-phenyltetrahydroisoquinoline$^2$ the title compound was obtained (81%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.$^3$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ 7.39-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.27-7.15 (m, 5H), 6.99-6.98 (m, 2H), 6.82-6.79 (m, 1H), 5.18 (d, $J$ = 20.0 Hz, 1H), 4.20-3.89 (m, 5H), 3.68-3.61 (m, 1H), 3.11-2.98 (m, 2H), 1.27 (t, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.15 (t, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) δ
149.37 (d, $J = 5.8$ Hz), 136.42 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz), 130.65, 129.10, 128.71 (d, $J = 2.6$ Hz), 128.09 (d, $J = 4.6$ Hz), 127.39 (d, $J = 3.4$ Hz), 125.83 (d, $J = 2.8$ Hz), 118.43, 114.75, 63.26 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 62.28 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 58.80 (d, $J = 159.3$ Hz), 43.45, 26.73, 16.42 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz), 16.34 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz).

Diethyl 2-(4-methylphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-1-yl-phosphonate
(Table 2, Entry 21)
Using $N$-(4-methylphenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline$^2$ the title compound was obtained (82%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.$^3$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.39-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.20-7.12 (m, 4H), 7.08-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.90-6.87 (m, 2H), 5.12 (d, $J = 20.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.13-3.90 (m, 5H), 3.63-3.58 (m, 1H), 3.00-2.98 (m, 2H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.26 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H), 1.15 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 147.38 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 136.42 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz), 130.59, 129.61, 128.77 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz), 128.10 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz), 127.93, 127.26 (d, $J = 3.4$ Hz), 125.75 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz), 115.29 (d, $J = 1.0$ Hz), 63.29 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 62.22 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 59.00 (d, $J = 158.5$ Hz), 43.78, 26.39, 20.25, 16.45 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz), 16.33 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz).

Diethyl 2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline-1-yl-phosphonate
(Table 2, Entry 22)
Using $N$-(4-methoxyphenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline$^2$ the title compound was obtained (84%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.$^3$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.39-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.20-7.12 (m, 3H), 6.92-6.90 (m, 2H), 6.83-6.80 (m, 2H), 5.03 (d, $J = 20.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.13-3.93 (m, 5H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 3.55-3.53 (m, 1H), 2.94-2.91 (m, 2H), 1.25 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H), 1.16 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 153.08, 144.15 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 136.38 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz), 130.50, 128.87 (d, $J = 2.5$ Hz), 128.14 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz), 127.23, (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz), 125.77 (d, $J = 2.9$ Hz), 117.55, 114.48, 63.29 (d, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 62.19 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 59.45 (d, $J = 157.4$ Hz), 55.61, 44.62, 26.10, 16.44 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz), 16.33 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz).
Diethyl 2-(4-bromophenyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-1-yl-phosphonate (Table 2, Entry 23)
Using N-(4-bromophenyl)tetrahydroisoquinoline\textsuperscript{2} the title compound was obtained (71%). \textsuperscript{1}H- and \textsuperscript{13}C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.\textsuperscript{3} \textsuperscript{1}H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}) \(\delta 7.36-7.31\) (m, 3H), 7.22-7.15 (m, 3H), 6.86-6.84 (m, 2H), 5.10 (d, \(J = 19.0\) Hz, 1H), 4.10-3.85 (m, 5H), 3.58-3.61 (m, 1H), 3.20-3.12 (m, 1H), 3.02-2.94 (m, 1H), 1.24 (t, \(J = 7.0\) Hz, 3H), 1.14 (t, \(J = 7.0\) Hz, 3H); \textsuperscript{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\textsubscript{3}) \(\delta 148.27\) (d, \(J = 4.8\) Hz), 136.25 (d, \(J = 4.8\) Hz), 131.75, 130.37, 128.62 (d, \(J = 2.6\) Hz), 128.08 (d, \(J = 4.7\) Hz), 127.61 (d, \(J = 3.5\) Hz), 125.98 (d, \(J = 2.8\) Hz), 116.08, 110.25, 63.22 (d, \(J = 7.2\) Hz), 62.41 (d, \(J = 7.6\) Hz), 58.72 (d, \(J = 158.6\) Hz), 43.59, 26.89, 16.42 (d, \(J = 5.4\) Hz), 16.33 (d, \(J = 5.4\) Hz).

General procedure for photoredox aza-Henry reactions with Rose Bengal under flow conditions
A 10 mm NMR tube was fed at a specific flow rate with a mixed working solution (25 ml) of N-phenyltetrahydroisoquinoline\textsuperscript{2} (1.88 mmol), Rose Bengal (19 mg, 1 mol%), the appropriate coupling partner (for nitromethane/diethylmalonate, 10 mL and for TMSCN/diethylphosphite, 1.25 mL) and water/MeCN (for nitromethane/diethylmalonate, 1.25 mL/13.75 mL and for TMSCN/diethylphosphite, 2mL/21.75mL). The tube was then rotated in the VFD at 4000 rpm with a tilt angle of 45° in the presence of green LEDs at a distance of 3 cm. The solution that was liberated from the tube was collected in 2 ml aliquots and these were diluted with EtOAc (5 mL) transferred to a round bottom flask and evaporated to dryness and the residue assayed by \textsuperscript{1}H nmr for conversion.

General procedure for Ugi-type multicomponent photoredox reactions with Rose Bengal
A 10 mm NMR tube was charged with the appropriate amine (0.15 mmol), isocyanide (0.075 mmol), Rose Bengal (0.76 mg, 1 mol%), and water/MeCN (0.08 mL/0.87 mL). The tube was capped tightly then rotated in the VFD at 4000 rpm with a tilt angle of 45° for 12 hours in the presence of green LEDs at a distance of 3 cm. The mixture was then diluted with EtOAc (2-3 mL) transferred to a round bottom flask and evaporated to dryness. The residue was then redissolved in EtOAc and adsorbed onto
silica gel and subsequent flash chromatography (EtOAc:hexanes, 2:3) gave the desired compounds.

2-(Methyl(phenyl)amino)-N-(tosylmethyl)acetamide (Table 3, Entry 1)
Using N,N-dimethylaniline and 4-toluenesulfonylmethyl isocyanide the title compound was obtained (83%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values. $^3$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.71 (d, $J$ = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.33-7.25 (m, 4H), 6.88 (t, $J$ = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.66 (d, $J$ = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.67 (d, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.74 (s, 2H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 170.28, 148.95, 145.53, 133.73, 129.91, 129.43, 128.80, 119.22, 113.40, 59.81, 58.49, 40.01, 21.75.

2-(Methyl(4-methylphenyl)amino)-N-(tosylmethyl)acetamide (Table 3, Entry 2)
Using 4,N,N-Trimethylaniline and 4-toluenesulfonylmethyl isocyanide the title compound was obtained (72%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values. $^3$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.71 (d, $J$ = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.42-7.40 (m, 1H), 7.33 (d, $J$ = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.08 (d, $J$ = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.60 (d, $J$ = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.67 (d, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.69 (s, 2H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 170.48, 146.93, 145.47, 133.75, 129.89, 129.88, 128.80, 128.64, 113.72, 59.82, 58.79, 40.28, 21.73, 20.26.

2-((4-Bromophenyl)(methyl)amino)-N-(tosylmethyl)acetamide (Table 3, Entry 3)
Using 4-bromo-N,N-dimethylaniline and 4-toluenesulfonylmethyl isocyanide the title compound was obtained (79%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values. $^3$ $^1$H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.69 (d, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.34-7.32 (m, 4H), 7.26-7.24 (m, 1H), 6.51 (d, $J$ = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 4.67 (d, $J$ = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 3.71 (s, 2H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 2.46 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (150 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 169.78, 147.92, 145.62, 133.69, 132.12, 129.94, 128.71, 114.95, 113.34, 59.81, 58.24, 40.14, 21.76.

N-Butyl-2-(methyl(phenyl)amino)acetamide (Table 3, Entry 4)
Using N,N-dimethylaniline and butyl isocyanide the title compound was obtained (44%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values. $^3$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.28-7.25 (m, 2H), 6.84-6.82 (t, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 6.72 (d, $J$ = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.57 (br s, 1H), 3.84 (s, 2H), 3.26 (q, $J$ = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.99 (s, 3H), 1.46-1.42
N-Butyl-2-(methyl(4-methylphenyl)amino)acetamide (Table 3, Entry 5)
Using 4,N,N-Trimethylaniline and butyl isocyanide the title compound was obtained (53%). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.08-7.06 (m, 2H), 6.65-6.64 (m, 3H), 3.79 (s, 2H), 3.26 (q, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.46-1.41 (m, 2H), 1.29-1.25 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 170.38, 147.28, 129.80, 127.99, 113.37, 59.26, 39.91, 38.83, 31.60, 20.18, 19.93, 13.64. HRMS calculated for C$_{14}$H$_{22}$N$_2$ONa [M+Na] 257.1630 found 257.1639.

N-Butyl-2-(methyl(4-bromophenyl)amino)acetamide (Table 3, Entry 6)
Using 4-bromo-N,N-dimethylaniline and butyl isocyanide the title compound was obtained (48%). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.33-7.31 (m, 2H), 6.59-6.56 (m, 2H), 6.44 (br s, 1H), 3.80 (s, 2H), 3.26 (q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 1.46-1.40 (m, 2H), 1.29-1.23 (m, 2H), 0.88 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 169.60, 148.18, 132.00, 114.64, 110.74, 58.70, 39.86, 38.91, 31.56, 19.91, 13.63. HRMS calculated for C$_{13}$H$_{19}$BrN$_2$ONa [M+Na] 321.0578 found 321.0573.

Methyl 2-(2-(methyl(phenyl)amino)acetamido)acetate (Table 3, Entry 7)
Using N,N-dimethylaniline and methyl isocyanoacetate the title compound was obtained (80%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.$^3$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.29-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.06 (br s, 1H), 6.85-6.75 (m, 3H), 4.06 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.89 (s, 2H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 3.03 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 171.03, 169.98, 149.26, 129.33, 118.76, 113.30, 58.72, 52.31, 40.74, 39.69.

Methyl 2-(2-(methyl(4-methylphenyl)amino)acetamido)acetate (Table 3, Entry 8)
Using 4,N,N-Trimethylaniline and methyl isocyanoacetate the title compound was obtained (73%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values.$^5$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.13 (br s, 1H), 7.09-7.07 (m, 2H), 6.70-6.68 (m, 2H), 4.06 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.85 (s, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 2.99 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 171.23, 170.00, 147.25, 129.80, 128.17, 113.60, 59.07, 52.28, 40.71, 39.93, 20.21.
Methyl 2-(2-(methyl(4-bromophenyl)amino)acetamido)acetate (Table 3, Entry 9)
Using 4-bromo-N,N-dimethylaniline and methyl isocyanatoacetate the title compound was obtained (70%). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.35-7.33 (m, 2H), 6.94 (br s, 1H), 6.64-6.61 (m, 2H), 4.06 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.87 (s, 2H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.02 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 170.48, 169.95, 148.19, 132.02, 114.88, 110.96, 58.51, 52.38, 40.75, 39.85. HRMS calculated for C$_{12}$H$_{15}$BrN$_2$O$_3$Na [M+Na] 337.0164 found 337.0173.

N-Benzyl-2-(methyl(phenyl)amino)acetamide (Table 3, Entry 10)
Using N,N-dimethylaniline and benzyl isocyanide the title compound was obtained (41%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values. $^3$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.31-7.24 (m, 5H), 7.21-7.19 (m, 2H), 6.95 (br s, 1H), 6.86-6.83 (m, 1H), 6.75-6.73 (m, 2H), 4.48 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.92 (s, 2H), 3.00 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 170.40, 149.20, 137.93, 129.33, 128.61, 127.44, 127.40, 118.69, 113.19, 58.92, 43.04, 39.84.

N-Benzyl-2-((4-methylphenyl)(methyl)amino)acetamide (Table 3, Entry 11)
Using 4,N,N-Trimethylaniline and benzyl isocyanide the title compound was obtained (52%). $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.32-7.20 (m, 5H), 7.09-7.06 (m, 2H), 7.02 (br s, 1H), 6.68-6.66 (m, 2H), 4.48 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.87 (s, 2H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 170.57, 147.22, 138.02, 129.80, 128.58, 128.12, 127.43, 127.35, 113.52, 59.23, 43.02, 40.08, 20.19. HRMS (ESI) calculated for C$_{17}$H$_{20}$N$_2$ONa [M+Na] 291.1473 found 291.1471.

N-Benzyl-2-((4-bromophenyl)(methyl)amino)acetamide (Table 3, Entry 12)
Using 4-bromo-N,N-dimethylaniline and benzyl isocyanide the title compound was obtained (50%). $^1$H- and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were consistent with literature values. $^5$ $^1$H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 7.33-7.24 (m, 5H), 7.19-7.17 (m, 2H), 6.87 (br s, 1H), 6.59-6.57 (m, 2H), 4.46 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.87 (s, 2H), 2.98 (s, 3H); $^{13}$C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl$_3$) $\delta$ 169.80, 148.16, 137.85, 132.03, 128.67, 127.51, 127.45, 114.80, 110.91, 58.73, 43.14, 40.03.
Supporting Figure

References

Table 2, Entry 1
Table 2, Entry 2
Table 2, Entry 3

![Chemical Structure Image]

![Chemical Structure Image]

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Table 2, Entry 6
Table 2, Entry 8

![Diagram](image-url)
Table 2, Entry 9
Table 2, Entry 11
Table 2, Entry 12

[Chemical structure images and NMR spectra]

NMR (CDCl₃, TMS as internal standard):
- 3.40 (s, 2H)
- 7.25 (m, 5H)
- 8.00 (d, 1H)
- 8.60 (d, 1H)

Spin system analysis:
- H1: J1 = 8.0 Hz
- H2: J2 = 7.5 Hz
- H3: J3 = 6.0 Hz

spectroscopic data (ppm):
- 7.50 (s, 1H)
- 8.00 (d, 1H)
- 8.50 (d, 1H)
- 9.00 (s, 1H)

[Additional chemical information and data]

Table 2, Entry 12

[Chemical structure images and NMR spectra]

NMR (CDCl₃, TMS as internal standard):
- 3.40 (s, 2H)
- 7.25 (m, 5H)
- 8.00 (d, 1H)
- 8.60 (d, 1H)

Spin system analysis:
- H1: J1 = 8.0 Hz
- H2: J2 = 7.5 Hz
- H3: J3 = 6.0 Hz

spectroscopic data (ppm):
- 7.50 (s, 1H)
- 8.00 (d, 1H)
- 8.50 (d, 1H)
- 9.00 (s, 1H)

[Additional chemical information and data]
Table 2, Entry 14
Table 2, Entry 15
Table 2, Entry 16
Table 2, Entry 18
Table 2, Entry 20

![NMR spectra images](image-url)
Table 2, Entry 21
Table 2, Entry 22
Table 2, Entry 23
Table 3, Entry 1
Table 3, Entry 3
Table 3, Entry 4

[Chemical structure image]

[1H NMR spectrum image]

[13C NMR spectrum image]
Table 3, Entry 7
Table 3, Entry 9
Table 3, Entry 10
Table 3, Entry 11

[Chemical structure diagram]

[Graph showing NMR spectrum]

[Graph showing 1H NMR spectrum]

[Graph showing 13C NMR spectrum]
Table 3, Entry 12