Supporting Information

Radical-mediated Intramolecular β -C(sp³)–H Amidation of

Alkylimidates: Facile Synthesis of 1,2-Amino Alcohols

Xue-Qing Mou, Xiang-Yu Chen, Gong Chen* and Gang He*

State Key Laboratory and Institute of Elemento-Organic Chemistry, Collaborative Innovation Center of Chemical Science and Engineering (Tianjin), College of Chemistry, Nankai University, Tianjin 300071, China

- 1. Reagents, S2
- 2. Instruments, S2
- 3. Preparation of imidate substrates, S2
- 4. Optimization of reaction conditions, S17
- 5. Hydrolization of oxazoline 2 under different conditions, S20
- 6. Substrate scope of β -C(sp³)-H amination of trichloroacetimidates, S23
- 7. Substrate scope of β -C(sp³)-H amination of benzimidates, S33
- 8. Mechanistic studies, S38
- 9. X-ray crystallographic data, S40
- 10. Reference, S43
- 11. NMR spectra, S45

1. Reagents: All commercial materials were used as received unless otherwise noted. DCM were dried by distillation over CaH₂. THF and toluene were dried by distillation over sodium/benzophenone. TLC were performed on silica gel Huanghai HSGF254 plates and visualization of the developed chromatogram was performed by fluorescence quenching ($\lambda_{max} = 254$ nm). Flash chromatography was performed using Silica gel (200-300 mesh) purchased from Qingdao Haiyang Chemical Co., China. PhI(OAc)₂ (99%, Energy Chemical), NIS (99%, J&K Chemical), DCE (99.5%, TCI chemical) were used in the radical-mediated β -C(sp³)-H amination reactions.

2. Instruments: NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AVANCE AV 400 instruments and all NMR experiments were reported in units, parts per million (ppm), using residual solvent peaks as internal reference. Multiplicities are recorded as: s = singlet, d =doublet, t = triplet, dd = doublet of doublets, td = triplet of doublets, br s = broad singlet, m = multiplet. High resolution ESI mass experiments were operated on Waters Xevo G2-Xs QT or Thermo-Fisher Scientific Q instrument. X-ray crystallography was recorded on SuperNova diffractometer.

Note: For most of the trichloroacetimidates, we were unable to detect the molecular ion peaks for HRMS analysis, only the trichloroacetimidate cleavaged fragments were observed.

3. Preparation of imidate substrates

3.1 General procedure for preparation of trichloroacetimidate substrates



Scheme S1

To a stirred mixture of alcohol (10 mmol, 1 equiv) in 20 mL of dichloromethane, was added trichloroacetonitrile (1.5 mL, 15 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) (0.15 mL, 1 mmol, 0.1 equiv). The resulting reaction mixture was continuously stirred at room temperature. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was diluted with water, the aqueous phase was separated and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography with triethylamine-treated silica gel using 3% of triethylamine in hexane as eluent to give the desired product.



Compound **1** was prepared following the general procedure in 94% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 40:1).¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.21 (br s, 1H), 4.27 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.82–1.72 (m, 2H), 1.48–1.38 (m, 2H), 1.35–1.25 (m, 8H), 0.87 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H);¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.1, 91.8, 69.7, 31.9, 29.3, 28.3, 25.9, 22.7, 14.2.



Compound **4-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 93% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 40:1). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.20 (br s, 1H), 4.28 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.32 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³**C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.6, 91. 6, 65.3, 13.7.



Compound **5-1**^[1] was prepared following the general procedure in 77% yield as colorless oil (R_f = 0.4, Hexanes:EtOAc = 40:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.17 (br s, 1H), 5.15–4.97 (m, 1H), 1.28 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ

162.0, 92.0, 72.7, 21.1. The spectra data are consistent with those reported in literature.



Compound **7-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 82% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 40:1).¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.20 (br s, 1H), 5.02–4.89 (m, 1H), 1.83–1.60 (m, 2H), 1.33 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H), 0.98 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.5, 92.2, 77.6, 28.7, 18.6, 9.7.



Compound **8-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 90% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 40:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.16 (br s, 1H), 4.15 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.77–1.61 (m, 2H), 0.92 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.8, 91.6, 70.9, 21.6, 10.3.



Compound **9-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 91% yield as colorless oil (R_f = 0.4, Hexanes:EtOAc = 40:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.21 (br s, 1H), 4.28 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 1.81–1.70 (m, 2H), 1.54–1.40 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.2, 91.8, 69.5, 30.4, 19.2, 13.8.



Compound **10-1**was prepared following the general procedure in 96% yield as colorless oil (R_f = 0.4, Hexanes:EtOAc = 40:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.20 (br s, 1H), 4.25 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.78–1.69 (m, 2H), 1.46–1.35 (m, 2H), 1.35–1.18 (m, 14H), 0.85 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.0, 91.8, 69.7, 32.0, 29.69, 29.66, 29.61, 29.4, 29.3, 28.3, 25.9, 22.8, 14.2; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₁H₂₂ [M-C₂H₂Cl₃NO]⁺: 154.1722, found: 154.1720.



Compound 11-1 was prepared following the general procedure in 84% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes: EtOAc = 40:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.24 (br s, 1H), 7.32–7.18 (m, 5H), 5.30–5.19 (m, 1H), 3.10 (dd, J = 13.8, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 2.88 (dd, J = 13.8, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 1.34 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.9, 137.4, 129.6, 128.3, 126.5, 91.9, 76.7, 41.7, 18.5; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₉H₁₀ [M-C₂H₂Cl₃NO]⁺: 118.0783, found: 118.0781.



Compound 12-1 was prepared following the general procedure in 89% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes: EtOAc = 40:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.20 (br s, 1H), 4.05 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 2.17–2.05 (m, 1H), 1.00 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.2, 91.8, 75.6, 27.8, 19.1.



13-1

Compound 13-1 was prepared following the general procedure in 56% yield as white solid ($R_f = 0.3$, Hexanes: EtOAc = 40:1). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.42 (br s, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.76 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 4.55 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 4.43 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) & 162.9, 143.7, 141.4, 128.0, 127.3, 125.6, 120.1, 91.5, 71.8, 46.7; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₁₀ [M-C₂H₂Cl₃NO]⁺: 178.0783, found: 178.0780.



Compound **14-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 79% yield as colorless oil (R_f = 0.3, Hexanes:EtOAc = 10:1).¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.55 (d, J = 4.7 Hz, 1H), 8.30 (br s, 1H), 7.61 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.26 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.17–7.11 (m, 1H), 4.68 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 3.27 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.5, 157.7, 149.4, 136.2, 123.6, 121.6, 91.3, 68.4, 36.9; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₇H₇N [M-C₂H₂Cl₃NO]⁺: 105.0578, found: 105.0577.



Compound **15-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 87% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 40:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.34 (br s, 1H), 7.27–7.22 (m, 2H), 7.21–7.16 (m, 2H), 5.72–5.65 (m, 1H), 3.42 (dd, J = 17.1, 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.18 (dd, J = 17.1, 3.3 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.5, 140.3, 126.9, 124.7, 91.7, 80.0, 39.2; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₉H₈ [M-C₂H₂Cl₃NO]⁺: 116.0626, found: 116.0621.



Compound **16-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 84% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.5$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 4:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.34 (br s, 1H), 6.10 (brs, 1H), 4.54 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.18 (dd, J = 13.3, 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.62 (t, J = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 1.56–1.42 (m, 2H), 0.87 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.7, 162.2, 91.1, 65.6, 41.2, 35.4, 22.6, 11.3; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₆H₁₁NO [M-C₂H₂Cl₃NO]⁺: 113.0841, found: 113.0840.



Compound **17-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 65% yield as colorless oil (R_f = 0.4, Hexanes:EtOAc = 10:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.33 (br s, 1H), 5.48–5.37 (m, 1H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 2.83 (dd, J = 15.7, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.61 (dd, J = 15.7, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 1.42 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.5,

161.6, 91.5, 72.4, 51.8, 40.2, 18.8; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₅H₈O₂ [M-C₂H₂Cl₃NO]⁺: 100.0524, found: 100.0522.



Compound **18-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 71% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.5$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 4:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.37 (br s, 1H), 6.33 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 4.65-4.55 (m, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 2.70 (t, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.18–2.08 (m, 1H), 0.92 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.5, 169.7, 162.5, 91.2, 65.5, 57.2, 52.3, 35.8, 31.5, 19.0, 18.0.



Compound **19-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 74% yield as colorless oil (R_f = 0.3, Hexanes:EtOAc = 40:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.33 (br s, 1H), 7.15–7.02 (m, 4H), 5.39–5.27 (m, 1H), 3.20 (dd, *J* = 16.7, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 3.05–2.92 (m, 2H), 2.87–2.77 (m, 1H), 2.17–2.02 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.0, 135.5, 133.4, 129.3, 128.5, 126.04, 125.96, 91.8, 74.7, 33.8, 27.1, 26.4; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₀H₁₀ [M-C₂H₂Cl₃NO]⁺: 130.0783, found: 130.0782.



Compound **20-1**^[2] was prepared following the general procedure in 76% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.3$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 40:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.19 (br s, 1H), 5.16–5.01 (m, 1H), 2.47–2.38 (m, 2H), 2.23–2.11 (m, 2H), 1.90–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.71–1.59 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.9, 91.6, 73.4, 30.0, 13.5. The spectra data are consistent with those reported in literature.

Compound **21-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 84% yield as colorless oil (= 0.4, Hexanes:EtOAc = 40:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.18 (br s, 1H), 5.32–5.26 (m, 1H), 1.93–1.83 (m, 4H), 1.81–1.74 (m, 2H), 1.67–1.59 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.5, 92.1, 82.3, 32.3, 23.9; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₅H₈ [M-C₂H₂Cl₃NO]⁺: 68.0626, found: 68.0623.



Compound **22-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 81% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 40:1).¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.20 (br s, 1H), 4.97–4.89 (m, 1H), 1.96–1.88 (m, 2H), 1.81–1.73 (m, 2H), 1.69–1.60 (m, 2H), 1.57–1.48 (m, 1H), 1.47–1.35 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.2, 92.2, 77.4, 30.7, 25.6, 23.4; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₆H₁₀ [M-C₂H₂Cl₃NO]⁺: 82.0783, found: 82.0783.



Compound **23-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 81% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.5$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 40:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.16 (br s, 1H), 5.11–4.99 (m, 1H), 2.01–1.92 (m, 2H), 1.86–1.76 (m, 2H), 1.73–1.65 (m, 2H), 1.61–1.53 (m, 4H), 1.51–1.42 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.0, 92.2, 80.0, 32.9, 28.3, 22.8; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₇H₁₂ [M-C₂H₂Cl₃NO]⁺: 96.0939, found: 96.0939.



Compound **24-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 65% yield as white solid ($R_f = 0.5$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 20:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.23 (br s, 1H), 5.41 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 4.81–4.71 (m, 1H), 2.52 (dd, J = 12.7, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (t, J

= 11.6 Hz, 1H), 2.07–1.94 (m, 3H), 1.93–1.87 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.77 (m, 1H), 1.76–1.65 (m, 1H), 1.61–1.44 (m, 7H), 1.38–1.09 (m, 11H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 1.01–0.95 (m, 2H), 0.91 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (d, J = 5.4 Hz, 6H), 0.68 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.1, 139.6, 123.0, 92.1, 79.0, 56.8, 56.3, 50.2, 42.4, 39.9, 39.7, 37.5, 37.1, 36.8, 36.3, 35.9, 32.1, 32.0, 28.4, 28.2, 27.2, 24.4, 24.0, 23.0, 22.7, 21.2, 19.5, 18.9, 12.0; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₂₇H₄₄ [M-C₂H₂Cl₃NO]⁺: 368.3443, found: 368.3456.



Compound **25-1** was prepared following the general procedure in 81% yield as white solid (R_f = 0.4, Hexanes:EtOAc = 8:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.22 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 2H), 8.20 (s, 1H), 7.64 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (s, 1H), 4.85 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 2.98–2.84 (m, 2H), 2.42–2.28 (m, 3H), 2.04 (d, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 1.97–1.89 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.77 (m, 1H), 1.72–1.65 (m, 1H), 1.64–1.30 (m, 6H), 0.97 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.5, 163.1, 148.8, 138.3, 138.0, 133.6, 130.3, 129.8, 128.6, 126.6, 121.8, 118.8, 92.1, 87.5, 49.8, 44.2, 43.6, 38.3, 37.1, 29.7, 27.2, 27.1, 26.2, 23.4, 12.2; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₅H₂₆O₂ [M-C₂H₂Cl₃NO]⁺: 358.1933, found: 358.1934.

Compound **37** was prepared following the general procedure in 83% yield as white solid (R_f = 0.4, Hexanes:EtOAc = 40:1). ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.18 (br s, 1H), 5.05 (t, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1H), 2.23–2.10 (m, 4H), 1.91–1.75 (m, 8H), 1.62–1.57 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.2, 92.3, 82.1, 37.5, 36.4, 31.9, 31.3, 27.3, 27.2; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₁₀H₁₄ [M-C₂H₂Cl₃NO]⁺: 134.1096, found: 134.1093.

3.2 Preparation of compound 39





To a suspension of 1,2-octanediol **39-4** (1.6 mL, 10 mmol, 1 equiv) and imidazole (0.82 g, 12 mmol, 1.2 equiv) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL) was added TBDPSCI (2.60 mL, 10 mmol, 1.0 equiv) dropwise over 10 min. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours and then half of the CH₂Cl₂ was removed at reduced pressure. The remaining suspension was diluted with 250 mL of hexanes and the resulting precipitate was removed by filtration. The filtrate was concentrated and the crude product was purified by chromatography (5% to 30% EtOAc-hexanes) to give 3.26 g (85% yield) of compound **39-3** as colorless oil (R_f = 0.6, Hexanes:EtOAc = 4:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.76–7.60 (m, 4H), 7.50–7.39 (m, 6H), 3.80–3.74 (m, 1H), 3.70 (dd, *J* = 10.1, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 3.54 (dd, *J* = 9.7, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.60 (br s, 1H), 1.54–1.39 (m, 3H), 1.35–1.23 (m, 7H), 1.12 (s, 9H), 0.91 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 135.6, 133.3, 129.9, 127.9, 72.1, 68.2, 32.9, 31.9, 29.4, 27.0, 25.6, 22.7, 19.4, 14.2.



Triphenylphosphine (4.46 g, 17 mmol, 2 equiv), imidazole (1.16 g, 17 mmol, 2 equiv) and iodine (4.31 g, 17 mmol, 2 equiv) were dissolved in dichloromethane (40 mL), the resulting mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 hour. Then a solution of compound 39-3 (3.26 g, 8.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dichloromethane (10 mL) was added dropwise over 10 minutes. The resulting solution was continuously stirred at room temperature for 1 hour and then washed with 40 mL H₂O and 40 mL of a sodium hydrogen sulfite (NaHSO₃) solution. The organic phase was dried over MgSO₄, filtered and evaporated on a rotary evaporator. During this evaporation triphenylphosphine oxide crystallized as a white mass. The crude product was transferred into a 25 mL beaker, homogenized with 3 mL diethyl ether, and filtered. The filter cake was washed with diethyl ether (2 x 5 mL), leaving pure white triphenylphosphine oxide. The combined filtrate was concentrated in vacuo, the resulting residue was purified by column chromatography (1% to 5% EtOAc-hexanes) to give 3.68 g (87%) of compound **39-2** as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.7$, Hexanes: EtOAc = 20:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68–7.61 (m, 4H), 7.40–7.30 (m, 6H), 4.11–4.01 (m, 1H), 3.86 (dd, J = 10.8, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 3.75 (dd, J = 10.7, 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.90–1.79 (m, 1H), 1.79–1.68 (m, 1H), 1.52–1.41 (m, 1H), 1.34–1.19 (m, 7H), 1.05 (s, 9H), 0.85 (t, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 3H).

A solution of compound **39-2** (3.68 g, 7.4 mmol, 1 equiv) in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) was added to a mixture of tetrabutylammonium fluoride (TBAF) (2.88 g, 11 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and acetic acid in tetrahydrofuran (The pH value was adjusted to 5 by controlling the amount of acetic acid). The resulting reaction mixture was continuously stirred at room temperature. After 3 hours, the reaction mixture was diluted with water, the aqueous phase was separated and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in*

vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (5% to 30% EtOAchexanes) to give compound **39-1** (1.72 g) in 91% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.5$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 4:1). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.28–4.18 (m, 1H), 3.80–3.65 (m, 2H), 2.01 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.93–1.81 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.71 (m, 1H), 1.58–1.47 (m, 1H), 1.42–1.26 (m, 7H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³**C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 68.7, 42.3, 36.4, 31.7, 29.5, 28.6, 22.7, 14.2.



To a stirred mixture of compound **39-1** (1.72 g, 6.7 mmol, 1 equiv) in 20 mL of dichloromethane, was added trichloroacetonitrile (1.0 mL, 10 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) (0.1 mL, 0.67 mmol, 0.1 equiv). The resulting reaction mixture was continuously stirred at room temperature. After 12 hours, the reaction mixture was diluted with water, the aqueous phase was separated and extracted with dichloromethane. The combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by column chromatography with triethylamine-treated silica gel using 3% of triethylamine in hexane as eluent to give compound **39** (2.35 g) in 88% yield as colorless oil (R_f = 0.2, Hexanes:EtOAc = 20:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.35 (br s, 1H), 4.59 (dd, *J* = 11.3, 5.7 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (dd, *J* = 11.3, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.36–4.28 (m, 1H), 1.90–1.79 (m, 2H), 1.60–1.47 (m, 1H), 1.43–1.36 (m, 1H), 1.34–1.24 (m, 6H), 0.86 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.0, 91.2, 73.6, 36.3, 31.6, 29.7, 29.0, 28.5, 22.6, 14.2.

3.3 Experimental procedure for preparation of benzimidates 28-1, 30-1, 31-1



Acetyl chloride (7.1 mL, 100 mmol, 10 equiv) was added dropwise to a stirred mixture of aromatic cyanide (10 mmol, 1 equiv) in the corresponding alcohol (20 mL) at 0 °C. The resulting solution was allowed to warm up to room temperature and continuously stirred for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane and washed with Sat. NaHCO₃ and brine. The organic layer was separated, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (10-30% EtOAc in hexanes) to give the desired product.



Compound **28-1** (3.5:1 mixture of inseparable isomers) was prepared in 45% yield as colorless oil (R_f = 0.4, Hexanes:EtOAc = 20:1).¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 9.58 (br s, 1H), 8.52–8.32 (m, 2H), 7.99 (s, 1H), 4.24 (q, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 1.51H), 4.11 (q, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 0.44H), 1.28 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 161.4, 157.8, 136.4, 134.3, 130.7 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 33 Hz), 127.4, 123.6, 123.0 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 270 Hz), 61.4, 61.0, 13.6, 13.4; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -63.00 (s, 6F); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₁H₁₀F₆NO [M+H⁺]: 286.0661, found: 286.0660.

Compound **30-1** was prepared in 58% yield as colorless oil (R_f = 0.3, Hexanes:EtOAc = 2:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.75 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 7.46–7.39 (m, 3H), 4.03 (d, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 2.19–2.06 (m, 1H), 1.05 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.3, 133.0, 130.8, 128.5, 126.7, 72.3, 27.9, 19.4.





Compound **31-1** was prepared in 61% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.6$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 4:1). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.37 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 1.46 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹³**C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.6, 140.8, 130.0, 129.0, 126.5, 61.5, 21.2, 14.1.





A mixture of corresponding alcohol (5 mmol, 1 equiv) and aromatic cyanide (5 mmol, 1 equiv) in 4 M HCl in dioxane (12.5 mL, 50 mmol, 10 equiv) were stirred at room temperature for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in dichloromethane, washed with Sat. NaHCO₃ and brine. The organic layer was separated, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The

resulting residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (10-30% EtOAc in hexanes) to give the desired product.

Compound **29-1** was prepared in 65% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 20:1). ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.47–7.36 (m, 3H), 4.24 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H), 1.84–1.75 (m, 2H), 1.52–1.42 (m, 2H), 1.39–1.24 (m, 8H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.9, 133.0, 130.8, 128.5, 126.7, 77.5, 77.2, 76.8, 66.2, 31.9, 29.4, 29.3, 28.7, 26.3, 22.7, 14.1; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₁₅H₂₄NO [M+H⁺]: 234.1852, found: 234.1855.



Compound **32-1** was prepared in 72% yield as colorless oil (R_f = 0.3, Hexanes:EtOAc = 20:1). ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68 (s, 2H), 7.47–7.37 (m, 3H), 7.34–7.30 (m, 4H), 7.27–7.21 (m, 1H), 4.51 (br s, 2H), 3.13 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.2, 138.6, 132.7, 130.9, 129.1, 128.5, 126.6, 126.4, 66.7, 35.2; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₁₅H₁₆NO [M+H⁺]: 226.1226, found: 226.1226.



Compound **33-1** was prepared in 67% yield as colorless oil (R_f = 0.3, Hexanes:EtOAc = 20:1). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.71 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.42–7.32 (m, 3H), 4.03 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 1.89–1.78 (m, 3H), 1.77–1.70 (m, 2H), 1.70–1.62 (m, 1H), 1.32–1.15 (m, 3H), 1.12–1.01 (m, 2H); ¹³**C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.7, 132.9, 130.7, 128.3, 126.6, 71.2, 37.2, 29.9, 26.4, 25.8; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₂₀NO [M+H⁺]: 218.1539, found: 218.1544.



Compound **34-1** was prepared in 41% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.3$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 20:1). ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.85 (br s, 1H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.53–7.38 (m, 3H), 5.17–5.06 (m, 1H), 2.42–2.31 (m, 2H), 2.13–2.00 (m, 2H), 1.77 (q, *J* = 10.1 Hz, 1H), 1.69–1.55 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 163.9, 132.3, 130.5, 128.2, 126.8, 68.8, 30.2, 13.3; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₁₁H₁₄NO [M+H⁺]: 176.1070, found: 176.1074.



Compound **35-1** was prepared in 36% yield as colorless oil (R_f = 0.3, Hexanes:EtOAc = 20:1).¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.82 (br s, 1H), 7.83–7.77 (m, 2H), 7.53–7.40 (m, 3H), 5.36–5.30 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.83 (m, 2H), 1.82–1.68 (m, 4H), 1.65–1.54 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 164.5, 132.8, 130.6, 128.4, 126.8, 76.6, 32.3, 23.6; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₆NO [M+H⁺]: 190.1226, found: 190.1226.



Compound **36-1** (4.8:1 mixture of inseparable isomers) was prepared in 30% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.3$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 20:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.19 (s, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 0.34H), 8.02 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1.58H), 7.80 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 5.04–4.93 (m, 0.81H), 4.70–4.61 (m, 0.17H), 1.98–1.81 (m, 2H), 1.71–1.65 (m, 2H), 1.57–1.45 (m, 3H), 1.42–1.24 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 162.9, 136.2, 130.6 (q, $J_{C-F} = 32.0$ Hz), 129.9,127.6, 125.4, 72.1, 30.8, 25.2, 23.2; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -62.86 (s, 3F); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₁₇F₃NO [M+H⁺]: 272.1257, found: 272.1260.

4. Optimization of reaction conditions



Reactions were carried out in a 12 mL sealed vial at a 0.2 mmol scale on bench top. The vials were purged with Ar for 1 min if necessary. After 3 hours, the reactions mixture were cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*, the crude residue was dissolved in 1 mL of deuterated chloroform for ¹H-NMR analysis. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (33.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv, a singlet peak around 5.97 ppm was set as 2.00) was added as internal standard. Yields of compounds **2** were determined based on the following method:

Yield of $\mathbf{2}$ = integration of peak ($\delta 4.62$) × 100%

4

Table S1. Evaluation of different oxidants and solvents^a

PhI(OAc)₂ (2), I₂ (0.2)



toluene

100

46

5	PhI(OAc) ₂ (2)	toluene	100	ND
6	I ₂ (2)	toluene	100	ND
7	NIS (2)	toluene	110	54
8	NIS (2)	DCE	110	70
9	NIS (3)	toluene	110	68
10	NIS (3)	CH ₃ CN	110	41
11	NIS (3)	DCE	110	86
12	NIS (3), in darkness	DCE	110	81
13	NIS (3), in air	DCE	110	65
14	NIS (3), Ag ₂ O (1.5)	DCE	110	85
15	NIS (3), Cs ₂ CO ₃ (2)	DCE	110	85

(a) All the reactions were run on a 0.2 mmol scale. (b) ¹H-NMR yield using 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane as internal standard. (c) ND: not detected.

Table S2. Evaluation of more oxidants and reaction concentration^{*a*}



entry	oxidant (equiv)	DCE (mL)	yield $(\%)^b$
1	BPO (3)	1	ND^{c}
2	CAN (3)	1	ND
3	t-BuOOH (3)	1	ND
4	NFSI (3)	1	ND
5	NCS (3)	1	ND
6	NBS (3)	1	<5
7	NIS (3)	1	86
8	NIS (1)	1	30

9	NIS (2)	1	68
10	NIS (5)	1	83
11	NIS (3)	0.2	84
12	NIS (3)	0.5	86
13	NIS (3)	2.0	82
14	NIS (3)	5.0	83

(a) All the reactions were run on a 0.2 mmol scale. (b) ¹H-NMR yield using 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane as internal standard. (c) ND: not detected.





1. NIS (3 equiv), DCE (0.5 mL), Ar, 110 °C, 3 h 2. aq. HCI (12 N), THF, rt



 δ 4.27 (t, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H)

δ 3.78 (dd, *J* = 11.7, 3.4 Hz, 1H) δ 3.56 (dd, *J* = 11.6, 6.7 Hz, 1H)

entry	THF (mL)	aq. HCl (equiv)	time (h)	yield (%)
1	0	10	5	39
2	0.5	10	5	75
3	1	10	5	83
4	2	10	5	84
5	3	10	5	80
6	5	10	5	85
7	2	1	5	8
8	2	2	5	26
9	2	3	5	53
10	2	5	5	79
11	2	10	0.5	78
12	2	10	1	84
13	2	10	2	82

A mixture of octyl trichloroacetimidate **1** (55 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (135 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 110 °C for 3 hours. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and diluted with THF (if necessary). Specific amount of aq. HCl (12 M) was added according to the Table S2, and the resulting mixture was continuously stirred at room temperature. Then the mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, the crude residue was dissolved in 1 mL of deuterated chloroform for ¹H-NMR analysis. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (33.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv, a singlet peak around 5.97 ppm was set as 2.00) was added as internal standard. Yields of compounds **3** were determined based on the following method:

Yield of $\mathbf{3}$ = integration of peak (δ 3.78) × 100%

5. Hydrolization of oxazoline 2 under different conditions



Scheme S6

A mixture of octyl trichloroacetimidate **1** (55 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (135 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 110 °C for 3 hours. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography to give oxazoline **2** in 33% yield as colorless oil and **27** in 40% yield as white solid.



 $R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 10:1

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.62 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 4.34–4.24 (m, 1H), 4.19 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 1.77–1.66 (m, 1H), 1.59–1.48 (m, 1H), 1.42–1.34 (m, 1H), 1.32–1.21 (m, 7H), 0.83 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³**C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.1, 86.7, 75.9, 67.1, 34.9, 31.7, 29.1, 25.4, 22.6, 14.1; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₁₀H₁₇Cl₃NO [M+H⁺]: 272.0370, found: 272.0376.



 $R_f = 0.5$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 4:1

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.85 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.01–3.91 (m, 1H), 3.79 (dd, J = 11.1, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (dd, J = 11.0, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 1.78 (br s, 1H), 1.67–1.58 (m, 3H), 1.39–1.32 (m, 3H), 1.32–1.26 (m, 4H), 0.88 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³**C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.3, 92.8, 63.9, 53.5, 31.7, 30.9, 29.1, 25.9, 22.6, 14.1; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₁₀H₁₉Cl₃NO₂ [M+H⁺]: 290.0476, found: 290.0467.



Scheme S8



A mixture of octyl trichloroacetimidate **1** (55 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (135 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 110 °C for 3 hours. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and diluted with THF (4 mL). aq. HCl (166 μ L, 12 M, 10 equiv) was added, and the resulting mixture was continuously stirred for 5 h at room temperature. Then the mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, the crude residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (5%-10% methanol in dichloromethane) to give compound **3**^[3] in 74% yield as pale yellow oil (R_f = 0.4, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 8:1). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 3.78 (dd, *J* = 11.7, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (dd, *J* = 11.6, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.24–3.16 (m, 1H), 1.73–1.56 (m, 2H), 1.36 (m, 8H), 0.94 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³**C NMR** (101 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 63.0, 55.4, 33.3, 31.1, 30.8, 27.1, 24.2, 15.1.



A mixture of octyl trichloroacetimidate **1** (55 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (135 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 110 °C for 3 hours. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was dissolved in a mixture of THF/MeOH/H₂O (4/1/1, 1.5 mL) at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C for 8 hours. After been cooled to room temperature, the mixture was diluted with water (5 mL) and extracted with DCM (10 mL × 3). The combined organic layer was washed with water and brine, dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (5%-10% methanol in dichloromethane) to give compound **26** in 70% yield as pale yellow oil. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.65 (s, 3H), 4.00 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 3.89-3.81 (m, 1H), 3.73

(s, 1H), 1.92-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.78-1.65 (m, 1H), 1.44-1.21 (m, 8H), 0.88 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 61.4, 54. 7, 31. 7, 29.7, 29.2, 25.8, 22.7, 14.2.



A mixture of octyl trichloroacetimidate **1** (55 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (135 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 110 °C for 3 hours. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and mixed with silica gel (500 mg) and concentrated. The resulting mixture was placed at room temperature overnight then purified by silica gel flash chromatography to give compound **27** in 80% yield.

6. Substrate scope of β -C(sp³)-H amination of trichloroacetimidates



6.1 General experimental procedure A for preparation of 1,2-aminol alcohol hydrochlorides: A mixture of trichloroacetimidate (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (135 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 110 °C for 3 hours. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and diluted with THF (4 mL). aq. HCl (166 μ L, 12 M, 10 equiv) was added, and the resulting mixture was continuously stirred for 5 h at room temperature. Then the mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, the crude residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (5%-10% methanol in dichloromethane) to give the desired product.

Compound $\mathbf{4}^{[4]}$ was prepared following the general procedure A in 63% yield as pale yellow oil ($\mathbf{R}_f = 0.3$, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 2:1). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, MeOD- d_4) δ 3.80 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 3. 08 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD- d_4) δ 59.7, 43.7. HO

Compound **5**^[5] was prepared following the general procedure A in 69% yield as pale yellow oil ($R_f = 0.3$, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 4:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 4.04– 3.94 (m, 1H), 3.03 (dd, J = 12.7, 2.9 Hz, 1H), 2.79 (dd, J = 12.6, 9.3 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 65.7, 48.0, 21.9.



Compound $7^{[6]}$ (1.8:1 mixture of inseparable isomers) was prepared following the general procedure A in 39% yield as pale yellow oil ($R_f = 0.3$, CH_2Cl_2 :MeOH = 4:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 3.99–3.92 (m, 0.37H), 3.71–3.61 (m, 0.69H), 3.31– 3.22 (m, 0.48H), 3.10–3.01 (m, 0.66H), 1.31–1.20 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 70.3, 68.4, 55.7, 54.2, 21.2, 19.5, 16.6, 13.3.

Compound **8**^[7] was prepared following the general procedure A in 74% yield as pale yellow oil ($R_f = 0.3$, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 4:1). ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 3.75 (dd, J = 11.6, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 3.53 (dd, J = 11.6, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 3.42–3.34 (m, 1H), 1.30 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H); ¹³**C** NMR (101 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 64.8, 51.4, 16.0.

Compound $9^{[8]}$ was prepared following the general procedure A in 76% yield as pale yellow oil (R_f = 0.4, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 4:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD-*d₄*) δ 3.80 (dd, *J* = 11.7, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (dd, *J* = 11.8, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 3.21–3.13 (m, 1H), 1.78–1.65 (m, 2H), 1.06 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD-*d₄*) δ 62.4, 56.6, 24.0, 11.0.



Compound **10** was prepared following the general procedure A in 77% yield as pale yellow oil (R_f = 0.5, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 8:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 3.78 (dd, J = 11.7, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (dd, J = 11.7, 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.25–3.14 (m, 1H), 1.73–1.55 (m, 2H), 1.49–1.28 (m, 14H), 0.93 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 63.0, 55.5, 33.7, 31.3, 31.24, 31.21, 31.17, 31.1, 27.2, 24.4, 15.2; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₁H₂₆NO [M+H⁺]: 188.2009, found: 188.2013.

Compound **11**^[9] (1.1:1 mixture of inseparable isomers) was prepared following the general procedure A in 63% yield as pale yellow oil (R_f = 0.4, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 8:1). **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 7.57–7.42 (m, 5H), 4.29–4.21 (m, 1H), 4.14–4.04 (m, 0.58H), 4.00 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 0.52H), 1.08 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1.6H), 1.08 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1.4H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 137.2, 135.7, 131.4, 131.2, 130.9, 130.6, 130.5, 129.8, 70.4, 68.8, 64.3, 61.9, 21.5, 20.5.

Compound **12**^[10] was prepared following the general procedure A in 38% yield as pale yellow oil (R_f = 0.5, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 4:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 3.51 (s, 2H), 1.32 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 68.8, 57.0, 23.5.



Compound **13-1** was aminated following the general procedure A to give compound **13** in 83% yield as white solid ($R_f = 0.5$, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 4:1). For easy characterization analysis by NMR, compound **13** was dissolved in dichloromethane, washed with Sat. NaHCO₃ and brine. The organic phase was dried with Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to afford compound **13'**. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.67 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.60 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.38 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 3.71 (s, 2H), 2.75 (br s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.3, 139.7, 128.8, 127.9, 124.0, 120.2, 69.1, 65.9; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₁₄NO [M+H⁺]: 212.1070, found: 212.1068.



Compound $14^{[11]}$ was prepared following the general procedure A in 63% yield as pale yellow oil ($R_f = 0.5$, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 4:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD- d_4) δ 8.83 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.33 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.91 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (t, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 4.78–4.73 (m, 1H), 4.08 (dd, J = 11.6, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 3.96 (dd, J = 11.6, 6.2 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD- d_4) δ 153.2, 147.7, 145.2, 128.1, 126.6, 63.9, 57.0.



Compound **15** was prepared following the general procedure A in 77% yield as pale yellow oil (R_f = 0.3, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 4:1). ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, MeOD- d_4) δ 7.53 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.45–7.29 (m, 3H), 4.76 (dd, J = 11.0, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.63 (d, J = 5.2 Hz,

1H), 3.27 (dd, J = 16.3, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.06 (dd, J = 16.3, 4.9 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD- d_4) δ 143.4, 138.3, 131.6, 129.1, 127.4, 127.1, 72.4, 59.2, 40.9; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₉H₁₂NO [M+H⁺]: 150.0913, found: 150.0912.

Compound **15** was dissolved in ethyl acetate and washed with Sat. NaHCO₃ and brine. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give compound **15'**. ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.30 (d, *J* = 5.1 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (m, 3H), 4.42–4.36 (m, 1H), 4.32 (d, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 3.10 (dd, *J* = 16.4, 5.5 Hz, 1H), 2.95 (dd, *J* = 16.4, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.38 (br s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.1, 141.0, 128.1, 127.1, 125.6, 124.0, 72.9, 58.6, 39.5. The spectra data are consistent with those of *cis*-1-amino-2-indanol reported in literature.^[12]



Compound **16** was prepared following the general procedure A in 76% yield as pale yellow oil ($R_f = 0.3$, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 4:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD- d_4) δ 4.13– 4.07 (m, 1H), 4.02 (dd, J = 11.7, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.91 (dd, J = 11.6, 6.2 Hz, 1H), 3.24 (t, J= 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.66–1.52 (m, 2H), 0.96 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD- d_4) δ 169.0, 62.6, 57.0, 43.2, 24.2, 12.6; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₆H₁₅N₂O₂ [M+H⁺]: 147.1128, found: 147.1129.

Compound $17^{[13]}$ (mixture of 1.6:1 inseparable isomers) was prepared following the general procedure A in 62% yield as pale yellow oil ($R_f = 0.3$, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 4:1).¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD- d_4) δ 4.35–4.23 (m, 1H), 4.11 (d, J = 2.5 Hz, 0.57H), 3.96 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 0.40H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 1.35 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1.23H), 1.29 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1.72H);

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 170.2, 169.4, 67.2, 67.1, 60.6, 60.2, 54.9, 54.7, 21.4, 19.6.



Compound **18**^[14] (mixture of 1:1 inseparable isomers) was prepared following the general procedure A in 70% yield as pale yellow oil ($R_f = 0.2$, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 4:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 4.43 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1H), 4.09 (s, 1H), 4.05–3.96 (m, 1H), 3.91–3.80 (m, 1H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 2.30–2.16 (m, 1H), 0.99 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 173.1, 173.0, 168.52, 168.45, 62.5, 62.3, 59.5, 59.4, 56.5, 56.4, 54.5, 54.3, 31.9, 20.1, 19.2, 19.1.



Compound **19** was prepared following the general procedure A in 68% yield as pale yellow oil ($R_f = 0.4$, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 4:1). ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 7.43 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.38–7.23 (m, 3H), 4.43 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 4.28–4.17 (m, 1H), 3.11–3.01 (m, 1H), 2.97–2.85 (m, 1H), 2.11–2.00 (m, 1H), 1.99–1.86 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 138.8, 132.0, 131.5, 131.0, 130.9, 128.4, 67.4, 54.8, 28.6, 27.6; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₁₀H₁₄NO [M+H⁺]: 164.1070, found: 164.1069.



Compound **19** was dissolved in ethyl acetate and washed with Sat. NaHCO₃ and brine. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo* to give compound **19'**. **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.34–7.26 (m, 1H), 7.24–7.15 (m, 2H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 3.97–3.86 (m, 2H), 2.97–2.86 (m, 1H), 2.85–2.72 (m, 1H), 2.28 (br s, 3H), 1.98–1.88 (m, 1H), 1.87–1.74 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.6, 135.8, 129.6, 128.9, 127.3, 126.4, 68.6, 52.5, 27.6, 26.8. The spectra data are consistent with those of *cis*-1-amino-2-hydroxy-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene reported in literature.^[15]



Compound **24** was prepared following the general procedure A in 62% yield on 0.2 mmol scale (84% yield was obtained on 2 mmol scale) as white solid ($R_f = 0.6$, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 8:1). ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 5.90 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (t, *J* = 4.5 Hz, 1H), 3.74 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 4.5 Hz, 1H), 2.23–2.14 (m, 1H), 2.11–2.04 (m, 1H), 1.93–1.85 (m, 2H), 1.82–1.75 (m, 2H), 1.72–1.58 (m, 3H), 1.57–1.48 (m, 3H), 1.46–1.29 (m, 5H), 1.26–1.12 (m, 7H), 1.09 (s, 3H), 1.07–0.99 (m, 3H), 0.95 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (dd, *J* = 6.6, 1.3 Hz, 6H), 0.74 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 139.4, 135.3, 70.2, 63.6, 61.4, 58.9, 58.1, 52.1, 44.2, 41.6, 41.4, 38.1, 37.8, 37.5, 34.0, 33.5, 30.9, 29.8, 26.7, 25.9, 25.7, 24.0, 23.7, 22.3, 21.6, 20.1, 13.1; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₂₇H₄₈NO [M+H⁺]: 402.3730, found: 402.3732.

6.2 General experimental procedure B for preparation of 1,2-aminol alcohol hydrochlorides: A mixture of trichloroacetimidate (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (135 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv) and Ag₂O (69 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 110 °C for 3 hours. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature, diluted with THF (4 mL) and filtered through a pad of Celite. aq. HCl (166 μ L, 12 M, 10 equiv) was added, and the resulting mixture was continuously stirred for 5 h at 80 °C. Then the mixture was concentrated *in vacuo*, the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (5%-10% methanol in dichloromethane) to give the desired product.



Compound **21** was prepared following the general procedure B in 68% yield (45% yield was obtained when the general procedure A was applied) as pale yellow oil ($R_f = 0.4$, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 4:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 4.25 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (dd, *J* = 12.8, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.15–2.03 (m, 1H), 2.01–1.89 (m, 2H), 1.84–1.72 (m, 2H), 1.71–1.61 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 72.7, 56.5, 34.6, 29.4, 22.2. The spectra data are consistent with those reported in literature.^[16]



Compound **22** was prepared following the general procedure B in 48% yield as pale yellow oil (R_f = 0.4, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 8:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 4.02 (d, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 3.25–3.18 (m, 1H), 1.88–1.82 (m, 1H), 1.81–1.71 (m, 3H), 1.70–1.56 (m, 2H), 1.50–1.39 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 67.3, 54.8, 33.1, 26.9, 25.0, 20.9. The spectra data are consistent with those reported in literature.^[17]



Compound **23** (3:1 mixture of inseparable isomers) was prepared following the general procedure B in 61% yield as pale yellow oil (R_f = 0.4, CH₂Cl₂:MeOH = 8:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 4.07 (s, 1H), 3.60–3.51 (m, 0.32H), 3.30 (m, 1H), 2.98 (t, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 0.31H), 1.98–1.66 (m, 8H), 1.66–1.38 (m, 5H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, MeOD-*d*₄) δ 75.4, 70.6, 60.8, 57.9, 36.2, 34.7, 30.0, 29.7, 28.4, 28.3, 25.7, 25.0, 23.6, 22.8. The spectra data are consistent with those reported in literature.^[18]

6.3 Experimental procedure for preparation of compound 6 and 20



Scheme S9

A mixture of commercial available tert-butyl trichloroacetimidate **6-1** (43.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (135.0 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv) and Ag₂O (69 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 60 °C for 1 h. After been cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite and the filtrate was mixed with silica gel (500 mg) and concentrated. The resulting mixture was placed at room temperature overnight then purified by silica gel flash chromatography to give compound **6** in 40% yield as white solid ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 2:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.15 (br s, 1H), 3.37 (d, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 1.78 (br s, 1H), 1.29 (s, 6H).¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.6, 92.9, 70.9, 51.5, 27.5; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₆H₁₁Cl₃NO₂ [M+H⁺]: 233.9850, found: 233.9846.



A mixture of cyclobutyl trichloroacetimidate **20-1** (43 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (135 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv) and Ag₂O (69 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 110 °C for 3 h. After been cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Celite and the filtrate was mixed with silica gel (500 mg) and concentrated. The resulting mixture was placed at room temperature overnight then purified by silica gel flash chromatography to give compound **20** in 38% yield as colorless oil that solidifies at low temperature ($R_f = 0.3$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 4:1).

¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.53 (br s, 1H), 4.69–4.55 (m, 1H), 4.39–4.25 (m, 1H), 2.47 (br s, 1H), 2.32–2.21 (m, 2H), 2.14–2.04 (m, 1H), 2.04–1.93 (m, 1H); ¹³**C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.8, 92.6, 68.6, 50.5, 28.0, 25.0; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₆H₉Cl₃NO₂ [M+H⁺]: 231.9693, found: 231.9688.

6.4 Experimental procedure for preparation of compound 25



A mixture of compound 25-1 (104 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (135 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv) and Ag₂O (69 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 110 °C for 3 hours. After been cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and filtered through a pad of Celite. The filtrate was washed with Sat. Na₂SO₃ and brine. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography to give compound **25** in 52% yield as white solid ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 10:1). ¹H **NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.20 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.63 (t, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 10.3 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (s, 1H), 4.77 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 4.66 (dd, J = 17.3, 8.6 Hz, 1H), 2.95–2.88 (m, 2H), 2.49–2.36 (m, 2H), 2.35–2.27 (m, 1H), 2.19 (d, J = 11.8 Hz, 1H), 2.02–1.92 (m, 1H), 1.67–1.50 (m, 5H), 1.49–1.42 (m, 1H), 0.88 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.5, 161.8, 148.9, 138.1, 137.3, 133.6, 130.2, 129.6, 128.6, 126.5, 121.8, 118.9, 94.5, 87.0, 71.0, 49.2, 45.5, 43.9, 37.7, 37.4, 32.2, 29.5, 27.7, 26.1, 12.2; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₂₇H₂₇Cl₃NO₃ [M+H⁺]: 518.1051, found: 518.1044.



6.5 Experimental procedure for gram scale reaction

A mixture of 1-octanol (1.04 g, 8 mmol, 1.0 equiv), trichloroacetonitrile (1.2 mL, 12 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and DBU (119 μ L, 0.8 mmol, 0.1 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (30 mL) in a 100 mL sealed tube was stirred at room temperature. After 12 hours, NIS (5.4 g, 24 mmol, 3 equiv) was added to the above reaction mixture, the resulting suspension was heated to 110°C and continuously stirred under an atmosphere of Argon. After 12 hours, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting residue was dissolve in tetrahydrofuran (20 mL) and aq. HCl (6.7 mL, 12 M, 10 equiv) were added. The mixture was continuously stirred for 12 hours before concentrated *in vacuo* and the resulting residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography to give compound **3** in 70% yield (1.01 g).

7. Substrate scope of β -C(sp³)-H amination of benzimidates

7.1 General experimental C procedure H for β C-H amination of benzimidates.



Scheme S13

A mixture of benzimidates (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and NIS (135 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 110 °C for 3 hours. After been cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and washed with Sat. Na₂SO₃ and brine. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography to give the desired product.



Compound **28** was prepared following the general procedure C in 60% yield as colorless oil. ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 10:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.40 (s, 2H), 7.96 (s, 1H), 4.51 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 2H), 4.12 (t, J = 9.6 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.4, 132.1 (q, $J_{C-F} = 34$ Hz), 130.0, 128.5, 124.8, 123.1 (q, $J_{C-F} = 271$ Hz), 68.4, 55.2; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -62.94 (s, 6F); HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₁H₈F₆NO [M+H⁺]: 284.0505, found: 284.0506.



Compound **29**^[19] was prepared following the general procedure C in 85% yield as colorless oil (R_f = 0.4, Hexanes:EtOAc = 10:1). ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.02–7.92 (m, 2H), 7.51–7.45 (m, 1H), 7.44–7.37 (m, 2H), 4.49 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.34–4.24 (m, 1H), 4.04 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 1.85–1.71 (m, 1H), 1.61–1.52 (m, 1H), 1.51–1.43 (m, 1H), 1.43–1.26 (m, 7H), 0.90 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.4, 131.3, 128.4, 128.3, 128.0, 72.7, 66.9, 36.1, 31.8, 29.4, 26.0, 22.7, 14.2.



Compound **30**^[20] was prepared following the general procedure C in 71% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 10:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.96–7.91 (m, 2H), 7.48–7.43 (m, 1H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 4.10 (s, 2H), 1.38 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.2, 131.3, 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 79.2, 67.7, 28.5.



Compound **31** was prepared following the general procedure C in 35% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 4:1). ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.83 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.42 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 2H), 4.05 (t, J = 9.5 Hz, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.8, 141.7, 129.1, 128.1, 124.9, 67.6, 54.8, 21.6. The spectra data are consistent with those reported in literature.^[21]



Compound **33** was prepared following the general procedure C in 67% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 10:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.97–7.90 (m, 2H), 7.48–7.43 (m, 1H), 7.42–7.35 (m, 2H), 4.15 (s, 2H), 1.87–1.73 (m, 4H), 1.66–1.58

(m, 3H), 1.38–1.26 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.6, 131.0, 128.2, 128.1, 77.0, 71.2, 37.5, 25.2, 23.0; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₄H₁₈NO [M+H⁺]: 216.1383, found: 216.1383.



7.2 General experimental D	procedure H for	β C-H amination	of benzimidates.
----------------------------	-----------------	-----------------------	------------------

A mixture of benzimidates (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (135 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv) and Ag₂O (69 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 110 °C for 3 hours. After been cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and filtered through a pad of Celite. The filtrate was washed with Sat. Na₂SO₃ and brine. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography to give the desired product.


Compound **28** was prepared following the general procedure D in 72% yield as colorless oil.



Compound **31** was prepared following the general procedure D in 60% yield.



Compound **34** was prepared following the general procedure D in 64% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 10:1). ¹**H** NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.02–7.96 (m, 2H), 7.51–7.45 (m, 1H), 7.41 (dd, J = 11.4, 4.4 Hz, 2H), 5.06 (dd, J = 6.7, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 4.67 (dd, J = 5.6, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 2.58–2.48 (m, 2H), 2.35–2.25 (m, 1H), 2.22–2.12 (m, 1H); ¹³**C** NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.5, 131.5, 128.48, 128.45, 128.2, 79.0, 68.1, 30.2, 28.8; **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₁₁H₁₂NO [M+H⁺]: 174.0913, found: 174.0916.





J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 5.11 (t, J = 6.4 Hz,, 1H), 4.73 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 2.08 (dd, J = 13.1, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.99 (dd, J = 13.0, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.80–1.71 (m, 1H), 1.70–1.62 (m, 2H), 1.56–1.42 (m, 1H); ¹³**C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.9, 131.3, 128.4, 128.3, 127.9, 84.9, 71.9, 34.9, 34.1, 22.4.



Compound **36**^[22] was prepared following the general procedure D in 52% yield as colorless oil (R_f = 0.4, Hexanes:EtOAc = 10:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.07 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.66 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 4.75–4.69 (m, 1H), 4.20–4.12 (m, 1H), 1.96–1.85 (m, 3H), 1.68–1.60 (m, 1H), 1.59–1.50 (m, 2H), 1.48–1.37 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR

(101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.2, 132.9 (q, J_{C-F} = 33 Hz), 131.8, 128.6, 125.4 (q, J_{C-F} = 4 Hz), 122.6, 79.4, 63.9, 27.7, 26.3, 19.9, 19.1; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -62.86 (s, 3F). **7.3 Experimental procedure for preparation of compound 32**





A mixture of benzimidates **32-1** (45 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (54 mg, 0.24 mmol, 1.2 equiv) and Ag₂O (28 mg, 0.12 mmol, 0.6 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 110 °C for 3 hours. After been cooled to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and filtered through a pad of Celite. The filtrate was washed with Sat. Na₂SO₃ and brine. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography to give compound **32**^[23] in 82% yield as colorless oil ($R_f = 0.4$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 10:1) .¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.11–8.05 (m, 2H), 7.56–7.49 (m, 1H), 7.48–7.43 (m, 2H), 7.41–7.28 (m, 5H), 5.40 (dd, *J* = 10.0, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 4.80 (dd, *J* = 10.1, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (t, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.8, 142.5, 131.6, 128.8, 128.55, 128.47, 127.71, 127.65, 126.9, 75.0, 70.2.

8. Mechanistic studies

8.1 Reaction of 2-adamantanol substrate 37



Scheme S16

A mixture of compound **37** (59.3 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (135.0 mg, 0.6 mmol, 0.1 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 110 °C for 3 hours. After been cooled to room temperature, the mixture was washed with Sat. Na₂SO₃ and brine. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by silica gel flash chromatography to give compound **38** in 83% yield as white solid ($R_f = 0.2$, Hexanes:EtOAc = 20:1). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.70 (s, 1H), 5.94 (s, 1H), 2.97 (d, *J* = 12.6 Hz, 2H), 2.77 (s, 4H), 2.43 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 2H), 1.87 (t, *J* = 19.0 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 161.0, 92.0, 87.4, 51.7, 44.8, 43.4, 36.1, 35.7, 33.9; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C₁₂H₁₅Cl₃I₂NO [M+H⁺]: 547.8303, found: 547.8292.

8.2 Observation of the iodinated intermediate 39



Scheme S17

A mixture of octyl trichloroacetimidate **1** (55 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), NIS (135 mg, 0.6 mmol, 3 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 50 °C for 30 minutes. The mixture was then cooled

to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*, the crude residue was dissolved in 1 mL of deuterated chloroform for ¹H-NMR analysis. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (33.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv, a singlet peak around 5.97 ppm was set as 2.00) was added as internal standard. Yields of compounds **2 and 39** were determined based on the following method:

Yield of $\mathbf{2}$ = integration of peak ($\delta 4.62$) × 100% Yield of $\mathbf{39}$ = integration of peak ($\delta 4.59$) × 100%





A mixture of compound **39** (80 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in 1,2-dichloroethane (1 mL) in a 12 mL glass vial (purged with Ar, sealed with PTFE cap) was heated at 110 °C for 10 minutes. The mixture was then cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*, the crude residue was dissolved in 1 mL of deuterated chloroform for ¹H-NMR analysis. 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane (33.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1 equiv, a singlet peak around 5.97 ppm was set as 2.00) was added as internal standard. Yields of compounds **2**were determined based on the following method:

Yield of $\mathbf{2}$ = integration of peak ($\delta 4.62$) × 100%

9. X-ray crystallographic data

9.1 X-ray crystallographic data for compound 24'



Scheme S19

Compound 24 (219 mg, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv) was dissolved in dichloromethane (5 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. To this solution was added triethylamine (346 µL, 2.5 mmol, 5 equiv) followed by dropwise addition of benzoyl chloride (144 µL, 1.25 mmol, 2.5 equiv). The resulting mixture was continuously stirred for 5 h at room temperature, then diluted with dichloromethane and sat. NH₄Cl. The organic layer was washed with sat. NaHCO₃ and brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give compound 24' in 65% yield (198.3 mg) as white solid ($R_f = 0.6$, Hexanes: EtOAc = 10:1). ¹**H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.93 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.73 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.53–7.42 (m, 4H), 7.38-7.31 (m, 2H), 6.48 (d, J = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 5.15–5.05 (m, 2H), 2.21–2.12 (m, 1H), 2.08–1.90 (m, 5H), 1.88–1.80 (m, 1H), 1.55–1.45 (m, 4H), 1.39–1.27 (m, 7H), 1.20 (s, 3H), 1.15–1.07 (m, 4H), 1.06–0.96 (m, 4H), 0.91 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 3H), 0.87 (d, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 3H), 0.86 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 3H), 0.67 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.0, 165.8, 139.0, 135.5, 133.0, 131.5, 130.6, 130.5, 129.8, 128.8, 128.4, 126.9, 73.4, 57.0, 56.2, 55.8, 50.4, 42.3, 39.7, 36.5, 36.3, 35.9, 32.3, 31.9, 29.9, 28.3, 28.2, 27.4, 24.4, 24.0, 23.4, 23.0, 22.7, 21.6, 20.6, 18.9, 12.0. **HRMS** (ESI) calcd for C₄₁H₅₆NO₃ [M+H⁺]: 610.4255, found: 610.4255.



Figure S1.

Single crystals for X-ray studies were grown by slow evaporation of a solution of compound **24'** in a mixture of dichloromethane and hexane at room temperature. The X-ray crystal structure is deposited in the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre with a number of <u>CCDC 1561816</u>.

9.2 X-ray crystallographic data for compound 38



Figure S2.X-ray crystallographic data for compound 38

Single crystals for X-ray studies were grown by slow evaporation of a solution of compound **38** in a mixture of dichloromethane and hexane at room temperature. The X-ray crystal structure is deposited in the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre with a number of <u>CCDC 1561818</u>.

Compounds	24'	38
Formula	C ₄₁ H ₅₅ NO ₃	$C_{12}H_{14}Cl_3I_2NO$
Mol. wt.	609.86	548.39
Crystal system	monoclinic	monoclinic
Space group	P 1 21 1	P 1 21/c 1
<i>a</i> (Å)	14.4864 (8)	12.7496 (5)
<i>b</i> (Å)	11.3225 (6)	10.1118 (3)
<i>c</i> (Å)	22.7080 (11)	12.9485 (4)
a (deg)	90	90
β (deg)	106.085 (6)	96.469 (3)

 Table S4. Parameters of crystallography structures

γ (deg)	90	90
$V(\dot{A}^3)$	3578.8 (3)	1658.71 (9)
Z	4	4
<i>T</i> (K)	120 (10)	298 (10)
$\rho_{\text{calcd.}}(\text{Mg/m}^3)$	1.132	2.196
μ (mm ⁻¹)	0.070	4.267
Final <i>R</i> indices	R = 0.0641	R = 0.0363
$[I > 2\sigma(I)]$	wR2 = 0.1492	wR2 = 0.0870
S	1.027	1.054

10. References

- [1] L.-D. Nie, F.-F. Wang, W. Ding, X.-X. Shi, X. Lu, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* 2013, 24, 638.
- [2] I. A. I. Ali, X.-M. Zhu, E. S. H. E. Ashry, R. R. Schmidt, ARKIVOC (Gainesville, FL, U.S). 2012, 6, 35.
- [3] S. Andrew, A. Stobie, Pfizer Inc. Patent: US2003/105097 A1, 2003
- [4] J. Laduranty, C. Lion, D. Mesnard, L. Miginiac, *Bull. Soc. Chim. Belg.* 1984, 93, 903.
- [5] J.-M. Huang, J.-F. Zhang, Y. Dong, W. Gong, J. Org. Chem. 2011, 76, 3511.
- [6] F. Yuste, B. Ortiz, A. Carrasco, M. Peralta, L. Quintero, R. Sánchez-Obregón, F. Walls, J. L. García Ruano, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* 2000, 11, 3079.
- [7] K. Olaf, D, Klaus, B, Michael, BASF SE Patent: US2010/240928 A1, 2010.
- [8] Gruppo Lepetit S.P.A. Patent: US3953513 A1, 1976.
- [9] M. G. N. Russell, V. G. Matassa, R. R. Pengilley, M. B. van Niel, B. Sohal, A. P. Watt, L. Hitzel, M. S. Beer, J. A. Stanton, H. B. Broughton, J. L. Castro, J. Med. Chem. 1999, 42, 4981.
- [10] M. Dickmeis, H. Cinar, H. Ritter, Macromol. Rapid. Commun. 2013, 34, 263.
- [11] C. Sandra, C. Sergio, G. Giampaolo, F. Massimo, *Tetrahedron* 1994. 50, 13493.
- [12] W. J. Thompson, P. M. D. Fitzgerald, M. K. Holloway, E. A. Emini, P. L. Darke,
 B. M. McKeever, W. A. Schleif, J. C. Quintero, J. A. Zugay, *J. Med. Chem.* 1992, 35, 1685.
- [13] X. Liang, C.-J. Lee, X. Chen, H. S. Chung, D. Zeng, C. R. H. Raetz, Y. Li, P. Zhou,
 E. J. Toone, *Bioorg. Med. Chem.* 2011, 19, 852.
- [14] M. Falorni, S. Conti, G. Giacomelli, S. Cossu, F. Soccolini, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry* 1995, 6, 287.
- [15] K. Bhandari, S. Srivastava, G. Shankar, Bioorg. Med. Chem. 2004, 12, 4189.
- [16] S. E. Schaus, J. F. Larrow, E. N. Jacobsen, J. Org. Chem. 1997, 62, 4197.
- [17] P. G. Sammes, D. Thetford, J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. I 1988, 111.
- [18] E. R. Jarvo, M. M. Vasbinder, S. J. Miller, *Tetrahedron* 2000, 56, 9773.

- [19] V. R. Ward, M. A. Cooper, A. D. Ward, J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. I 2001, 944.
- [20] N. Chatani, Y. Ie, F. Kakiuchi, S. Murai, J. Am. Chem. Soc. 1999, 121, 8645.
- [21] M. C. Mollo, L. R. Orelli, Org. Lett. 2016, 18, 6116.
- [22] D. Ferraris, W. J. Drury, C. Cox, T. Lectka, J. Org. Chem. 1998, 63, 4568.
- [23] S. Hajra, S. Bar, D. Sinha, B. Maji, J. Org. Chem. 2008, 73, 4320.



7,26,00 1,12,00 1,1









-162.11



4 86 53 4 86 53 4 86 53 4 86 53 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 13 146 5 14 5 146 5



80.09 1002







59.72 50.50 50.07 50.07 49.45 49.43 43.71





S51



54.25 10.02 24.09 24.09 24.09 24.09 24.09 21.93















6(1)



















1.522, 1.222, 1.



(1.19 (1.19 (1.19 (1.19 (1.19 (1.19) (1.







44.20 44.20 45.45 45







(137.20 (137.20 (131.40 (131.40 (130.49 (130.49

84.00 14







68.83 57.00 50.50 50.29 50.29 49.65 49.65 49.22 23.52



0.4187 7.912 7.912 7.912 7.914 7.7441 7.31260 7.31260 7.1













0.0000





















7, 29, 67 7, 26, 68 7, 26, 68 7, 24, 68 7, 24, 68 7, 24, 69 7, 24, 29 7, 24, 29 7, 24, 29 7, 24, 29 7, 24, 29 7, 24, 29 7, 20 7,












1024

























7 3161 -7 2990 -7 2990 -7 2560 -7 2170 -7 2170 -7 1890 -7 11609 -7 11609 -7 11609

































72.65 750.26 750.26 750.28 750.28 750.27 750.28 79.43 49.22 - 34.57 - 34.57 - 34.57 - 29.39







- 67,28 - 54,61 - 50,50 - 50,07 - 50,07 - 49,65 - 49,43 - 21,13 - 21,13 - 25,03







-70.61 -70.61 -57.92 -5



- 2.202 - 7.2560 - 7.2560 - 7.2561 - 4.759 - 4.759 - 4.759 - 4.759 - 4.759 - 4.759 - 4.759 - 4.759 - 4.759 - 4.759 - 2.459 - 2







-7 2339 -7 2339 -7 2339 -7 2339 -7 2339 -7 2339 -7 2339 -7 2339 -7 2339 -7 2339 -7 2339 -7 2333 -7 2333 -7 2333 -7 2333 -7 2333 -7 2333 -7 2333 -7 2333 -7 2334 -7 2333 -7 2334 -7 2334 -7 2334 -7 2334 -7 2334 -7 2334 -7 2334 -7 2334 -7 2334 -7 2334 -7 2334 -7 2334 -7













Construction of the constr

















-9.5812 -9.5812 -9.5929 -1.59694 -1.2124 -1.2124 -1.2124 -1.2125 -1













7,7,3416 7,7,3240 7,7,3240 7,7,3250 7,7,3250 7,7,3250 7,7,3250 7,7,3250 7,7,3250 7,7,3250 7,7,350 7,7,350 7,7,350 7,7,350 7,1,550 7,1,550 7,

























1 0.0159 1 0.0159 1 0.0159 1 0.0159 1 0.0159 1 0.0159 1 0.0159 1 0.0159 1 0.0159 1 0.0151 </tr



-164.79 -142.47 -142.47 -128.84 -128.84 -128.84 -128.85 -128.85 -127.46 -77.46 -77.46 -77.46 -77.46 -77.46














0.0010 0.0010 7.9055 0.010 7.917.0011 0.0110 7.917.0011 1.917.0010 7.917.0011











































-62.86

















