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Supplementary Information

Copper-Catalyzed Oxidative Decarboxylative Coupling of a-Keto Acids and Sulfoximines

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I. Reaction Optimization

Table S1. Effect of Metal Catalyst^a

	0 ↓ ОН +	$ \begin{array}{c} NH \\ II \\ S \\ S \\ -Ph \\ II \\ O \end{array} \begin{array}{c} catalyst, K_2 \\ CH_3CN \end{array} $	→	O O Ph		
1;	а	2a		3a		
	entry	catalyst	mol%	%yield ^b		
-	1	AgNO ₃	10	trace		
	2	AgOAc	10	9		
	3	Ag_2CO_3	10	trace		
	4	NiCl ₂	10	50		
	5	$Pd(OAc)_2$	10	23		
	6	Fe(OAc) ₂	10	no reaction		
	7	CuBr	10	75		
	8	CuBr ₂	10	68		
	9	CuBr	5	65		
	10	CuBr	20	74		
	11	$CuBr^{c}$	10	13		
_	12	-	-	trace		

^{*a*}Conditions: 1a (0.5 mmol), 2a (1.0 mmol), $K_2S_2O_8$ (0.55 mmol), CH₃CN (3 mL), 1 h. ^{*b*}GC yield. ^{*c*}10 mol% of AgNO₃ (co-catalyst) was added to the reaction.

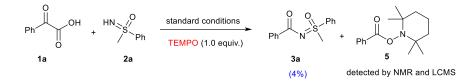
	H + H	CuBr (cat), oxida CH ₃ CN	ant	DO NSPh	
1a	2a		3а		
entry	oxidant	equiv.	temperature (°C)	%yield ^b	
1	$K_2S_2O_8$	1.1	rt	43	
2	$K_2S_2O_8$	1.1	40	48	
3	$K_2S_2O_8$	1.1	50	55	
4	$K_2S_2O_8$	1.1	60	61	
5	$K_2S_2O_8$	1.1	70	73	
6	$K_2S_2O_8$	1.1	75	75	
7	$K_2S_2O_8$	1.1	80	71	
8	$K_2S_2O_8$	2.0	75	69	
9	$K_2S_2O_8$	3.0	75	64	
10	TBHP	1.1	75	2	
11	DTBP	1.1	75	20	
12	-	-	75	trace	

Table S2. Effect of Oxidant and Temperature^a

^aConditions: **1a** (0.5 mmol), **2a** (1.0 mmol), CuBr (0.05 mmol), CH₃CN (3 mL), 1 h. ^bGC yield.

II. Miscellaneous Experiments

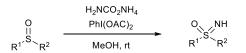
Control experiment



2,2,6,6- Tetramethylpiperidin- 1- yl benzoate (radical coupling adduct **5**): White solid; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.09 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.49–7.45 (m, 2H), 1.83–1.68 (m, 3H), 1.62–1.58 (m, 2H), 1.49–1.45 (m, 2H), 1.28 (s, 6H), 1.13 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 166.1, 132.6, 129.3, 128.2, 60.1, 38.8, 31.7, 20.6, 16.7.

(Reference: S. Yang, H. Tan, W. Ji, X. Zhang, P. Li, and L. Wang, Adv. Synth. Catal., 2017, 359, 443.)

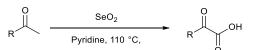
General Procedure for the Preparation of NH-Sulfoximine



The sulfoxide (4.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), $PhI(OAc)_2$ (3.87 g, 12.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv.), ammonium carbamate (H₂NCO₂NH₄,1.25 g, 16.0 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) and MeOH (8.0 mL) were added to a 50 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stir bar. The reaction was stirred for 30 min at room temperature in an open flask. Upon completion, a solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the crude residue was purified by flash silica gel (SiO₂) column chromatography

(Reference: M. Zenzola, R. Doran, L. Degennaro, R. Luisi and J. A. Bull, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 2016, 55, 7203.)

General Procedure for the Preparation of *a*-keto acid

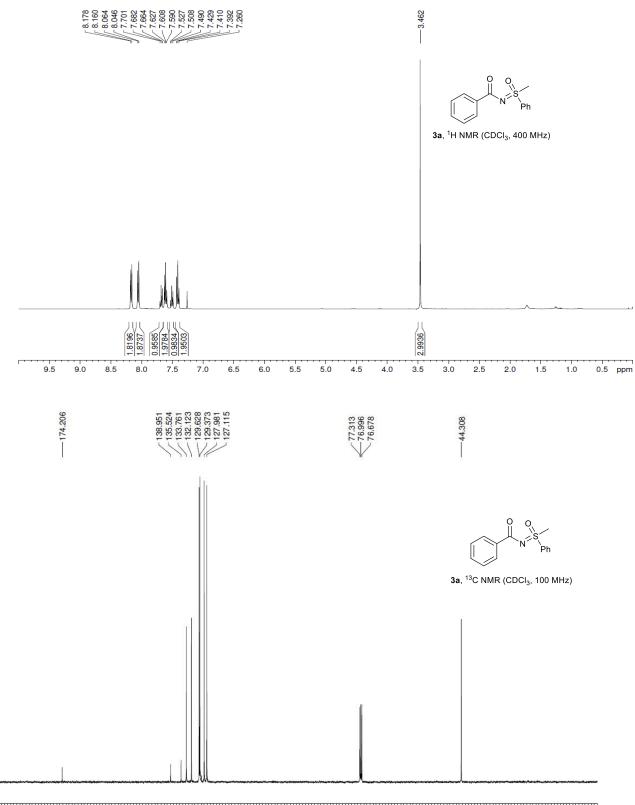


Substituted aryl-methylketone (10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), selenium dioxide (SeO₂, 1.65 g, 15.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), and anhydrous pyridine (4 mL, 50 mmol) were added, respectively, to a 50 mL round bottom flask equipped with a magnetic bar. The reaction mixture was heated in an oil bath under Ar at 110 °C for 4 h. Upon completion (monitoring by TLC), the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtered. The residue was washed with ethyl acetate (50 mL). The combined filtrate was treated with 1 M HCl (20 mL), the organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 50 mL). Then, the combined organic layers were treated with 1 M NaOH (50 mL), and the aqueous layer

was separated. The organic layer was extracted with water (25 mL) and the combined aqueous layers were added dropwise with 1 M HCl until pH = 1–2. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3×50 mL), and the combined organic layers were dried with anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting α -keto acid was used in the copper-catalyzed decarboxylative aroylation without further purification.

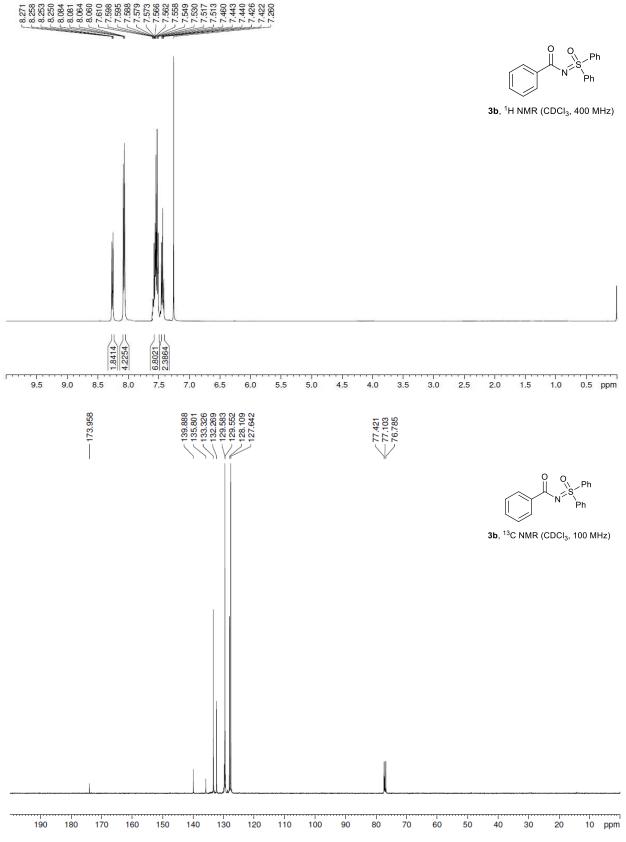
(Reference: K. Wadhwa, C.-X. Yang, P. R. West, K. C. Deming, S. R. Chemburkar and R. E. Reddy, *Synth. Commun.*, 2008, **38**, 4434.)

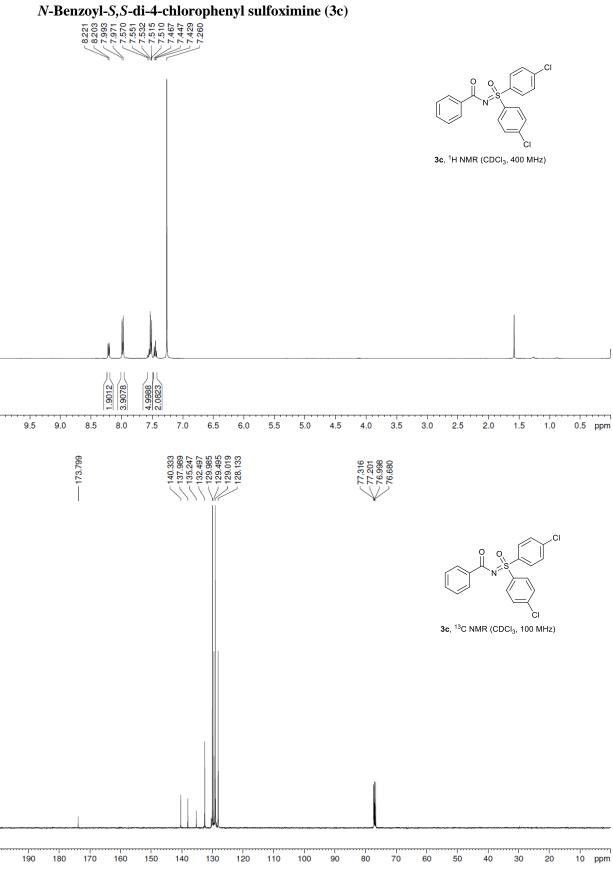
III. Spectral Data of Compounds 3a–3i and 4a–4n N-Benzoyl-S-methyl-S-phenyl sulfoximine (3a)

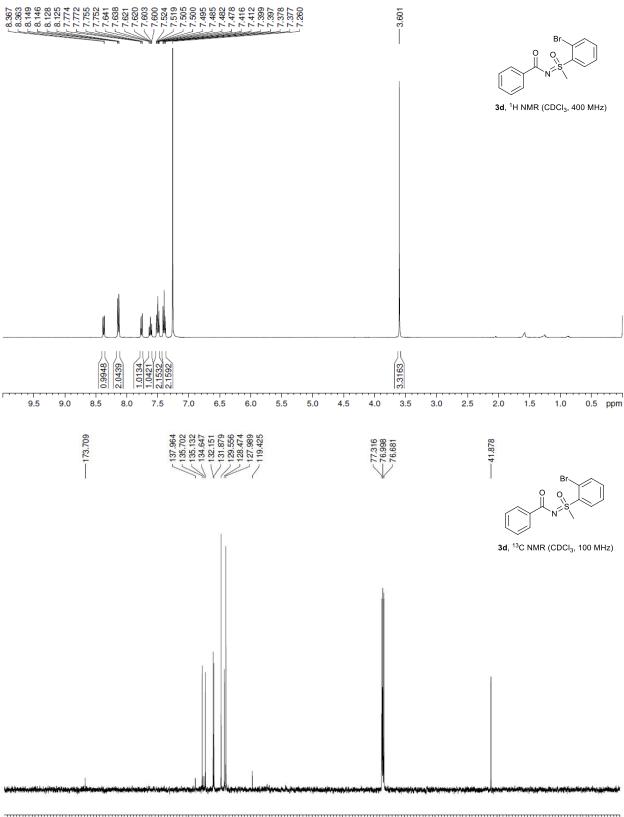


10 ppm



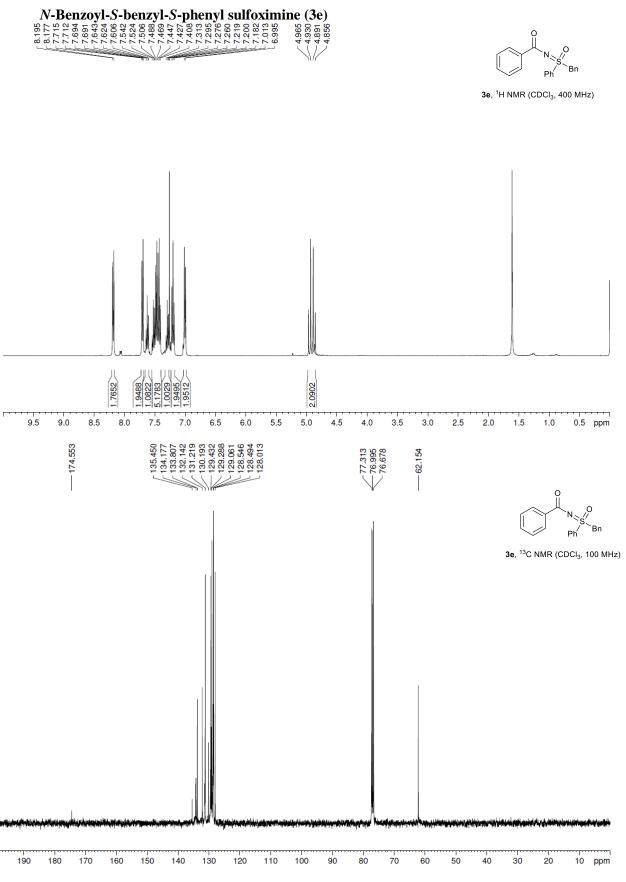




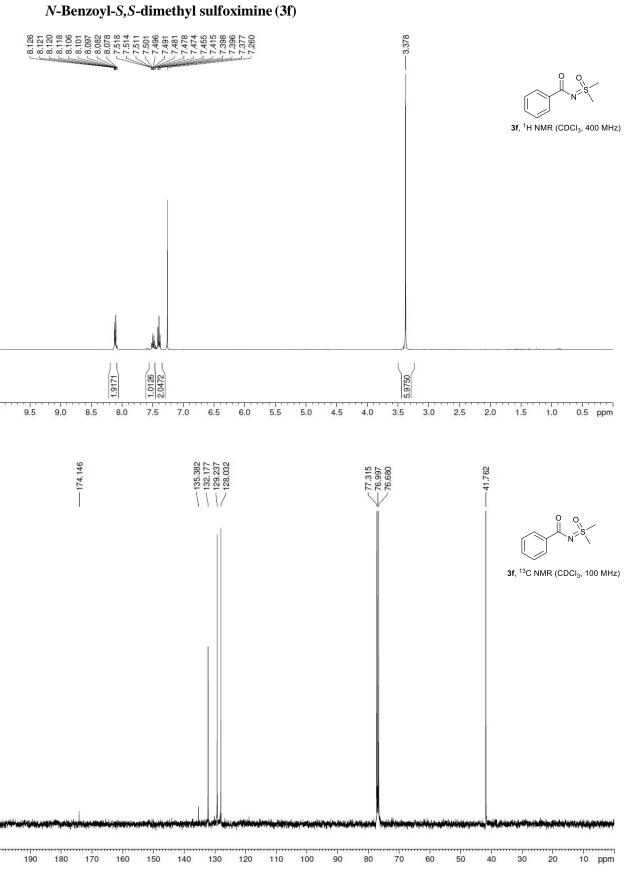


N-Benzoyl-*S*-(2-bromophenyl)-*S*-methyl sulfoximine (3d)

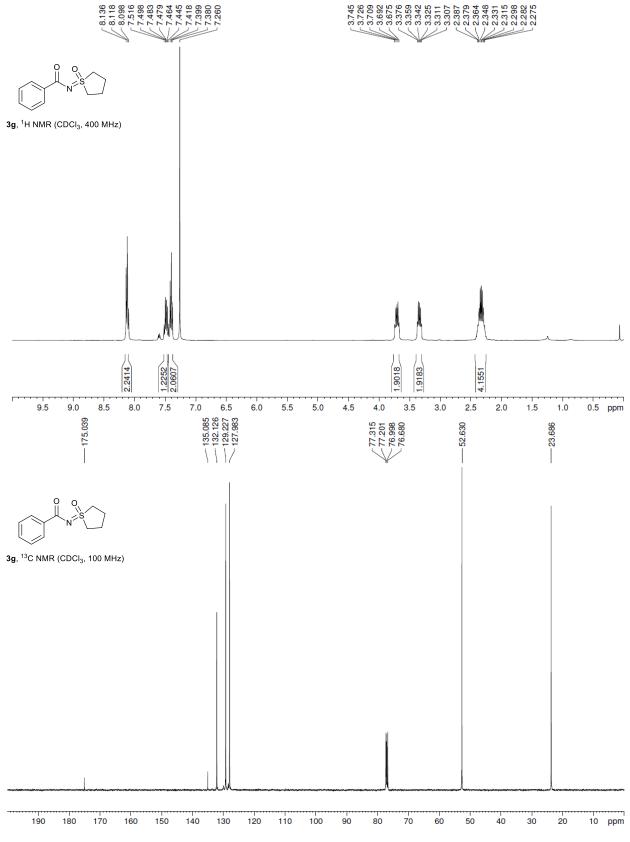
190 180 170 20 10 ppm



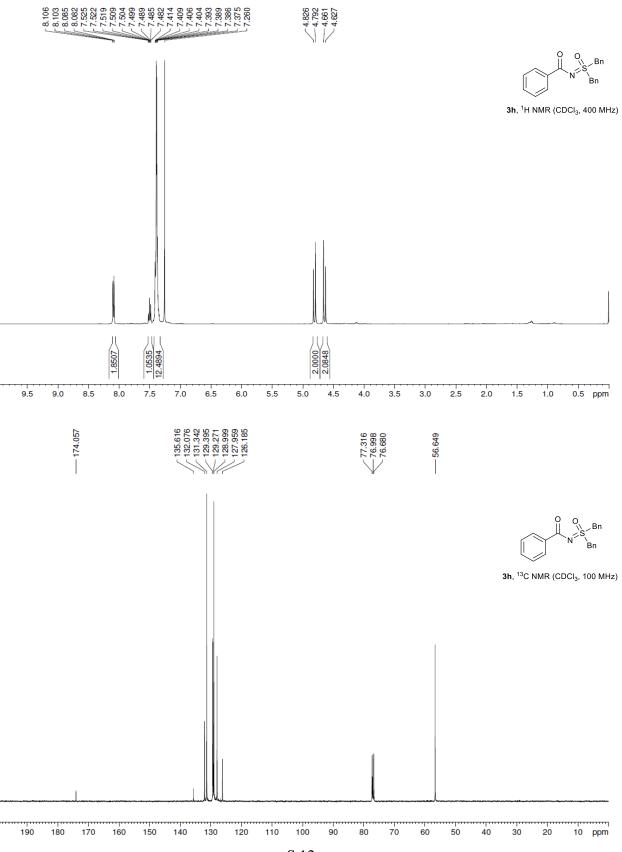
S-9





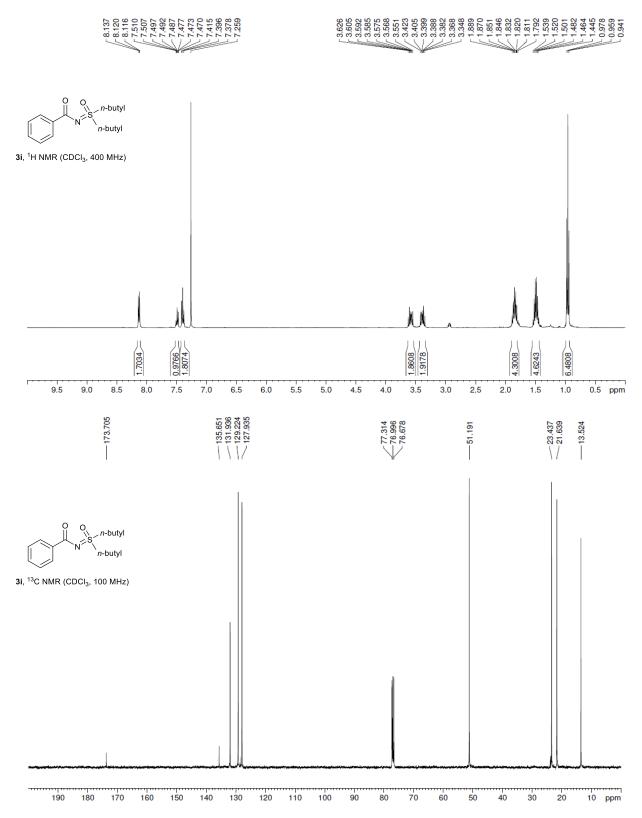


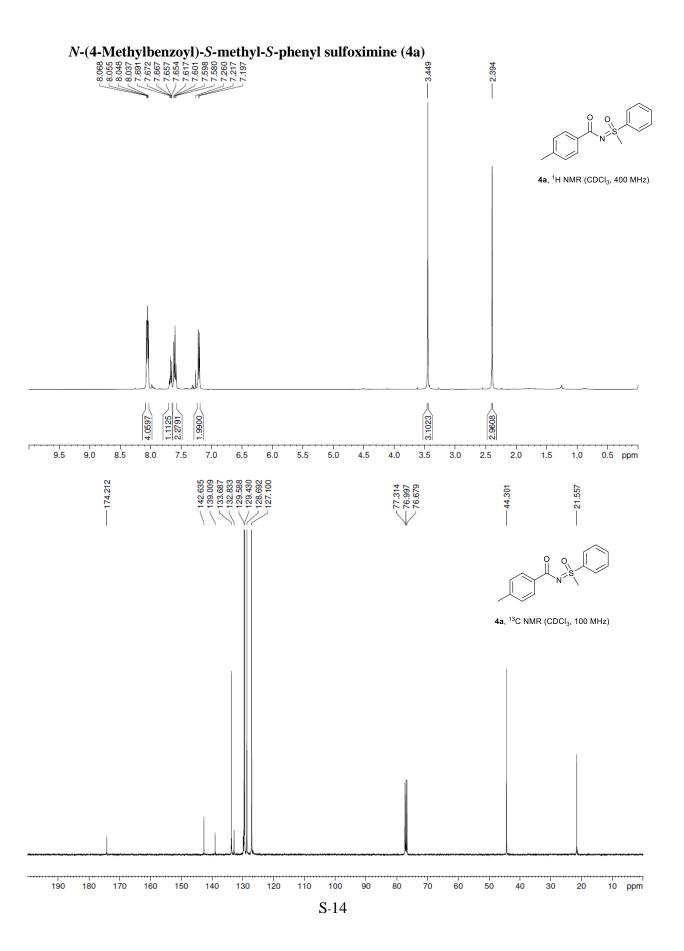
N-Benzoyl-*S*,*S*-dibenzyl sulfoximine (3h)

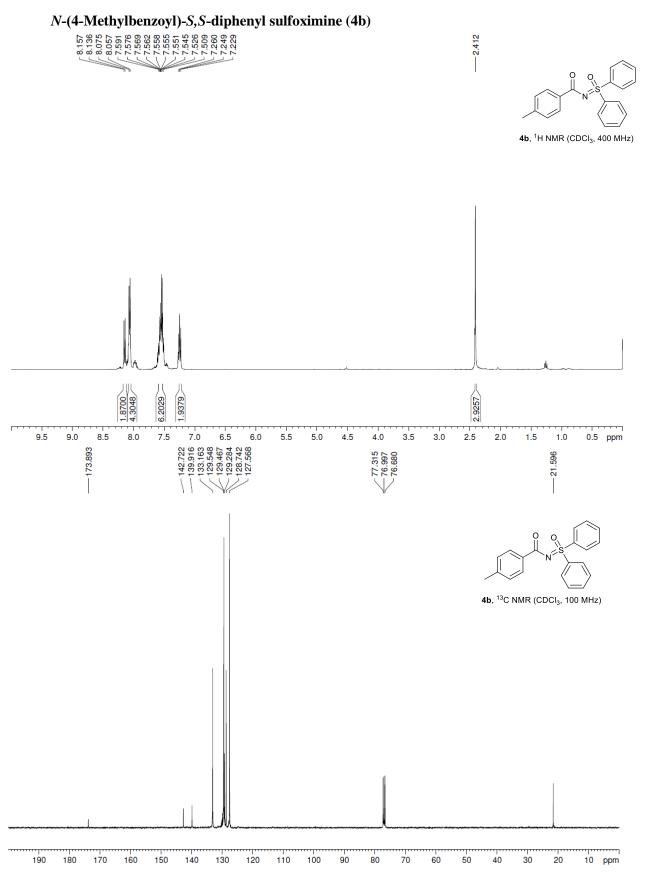


S-12

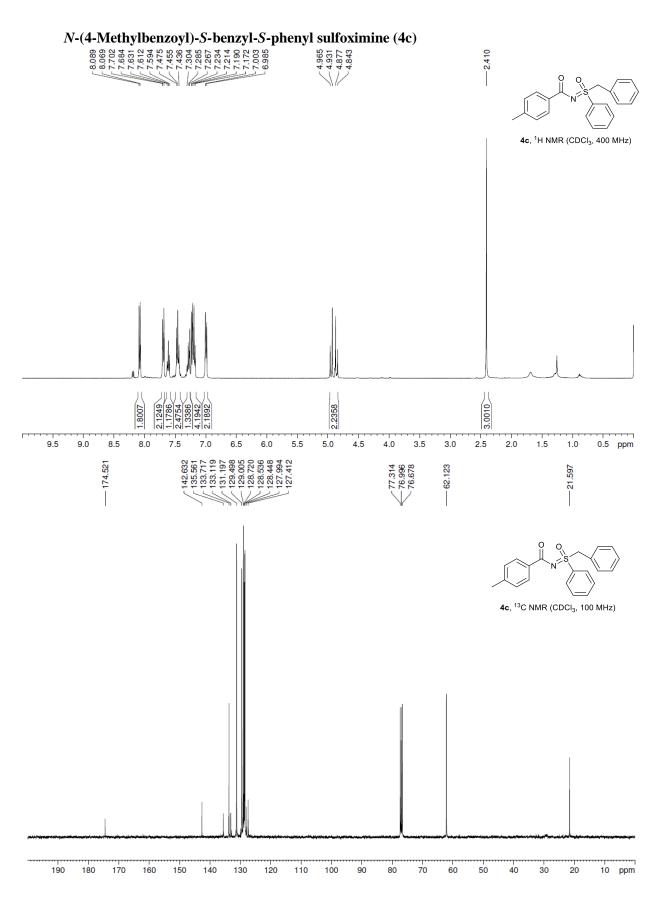
N-Benzoyl-S,S-di-n-butyl sulfoximine (3i)

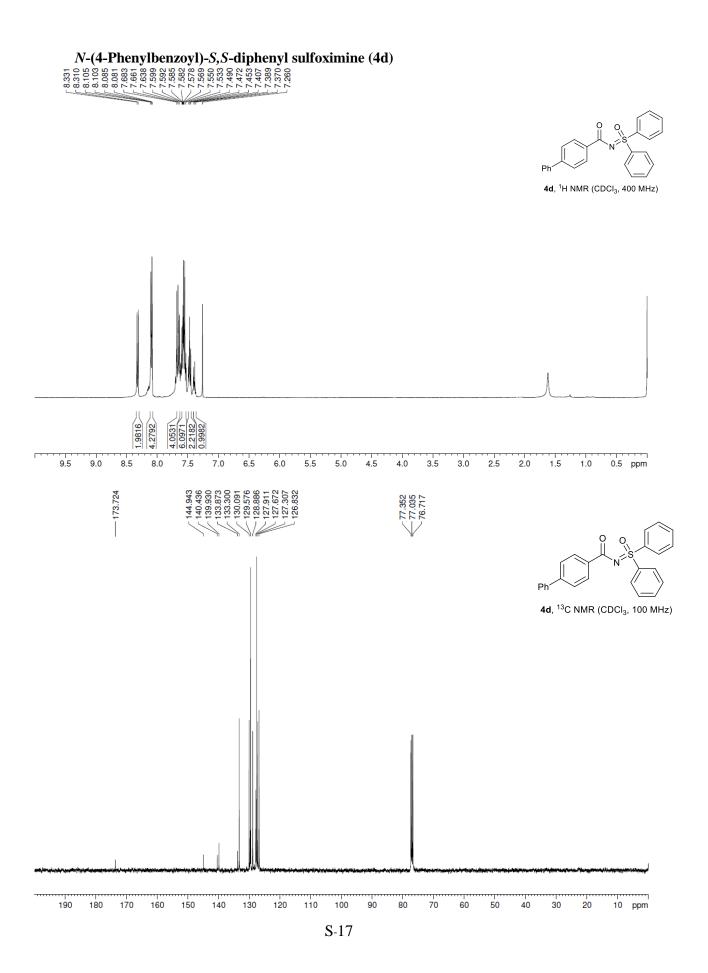




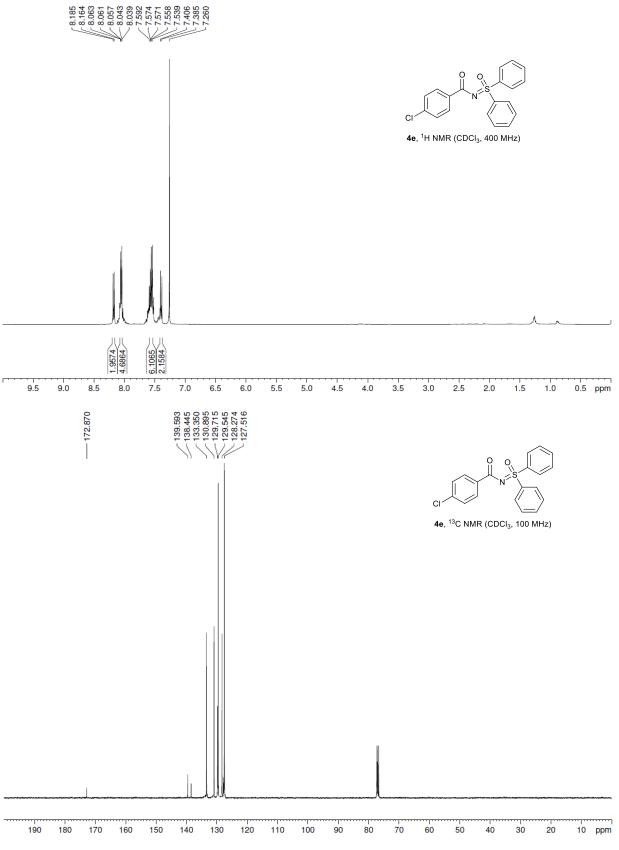


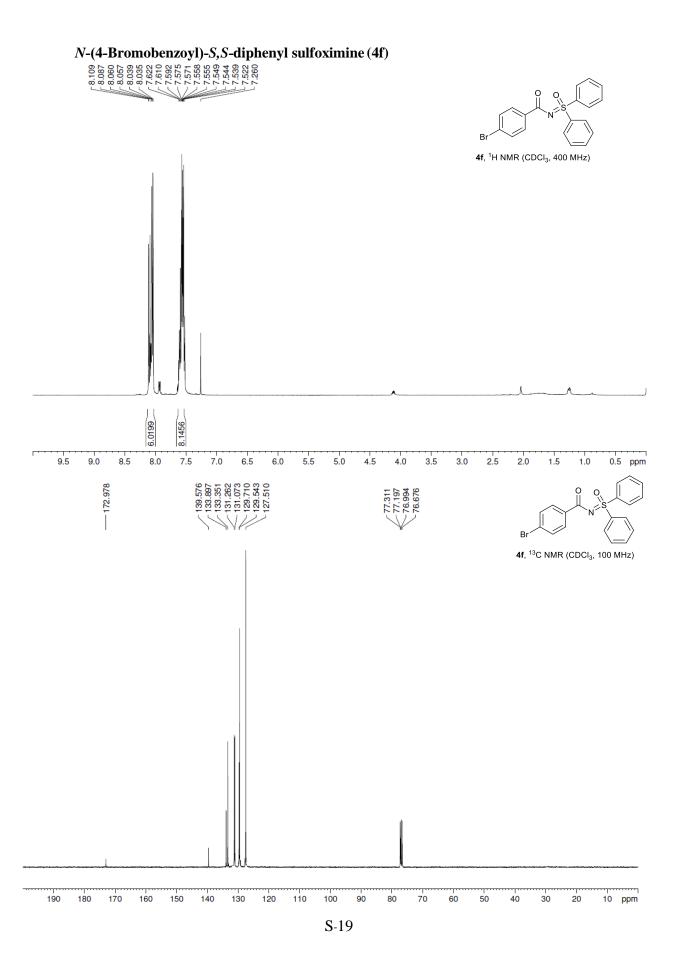
S-15

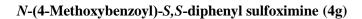


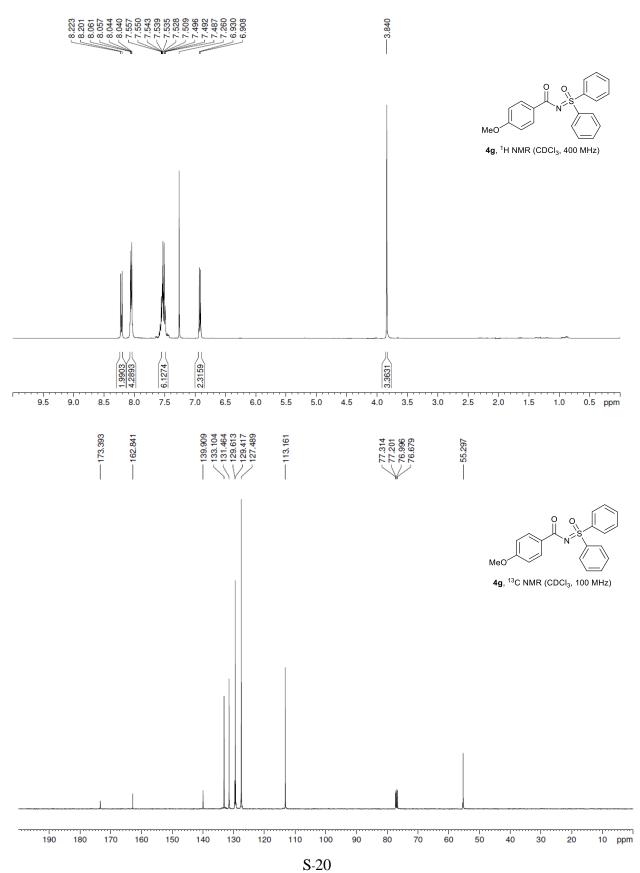


N-(4-Chlorobenzoyl)-S,S-diphenyl sulfoximine (4e).

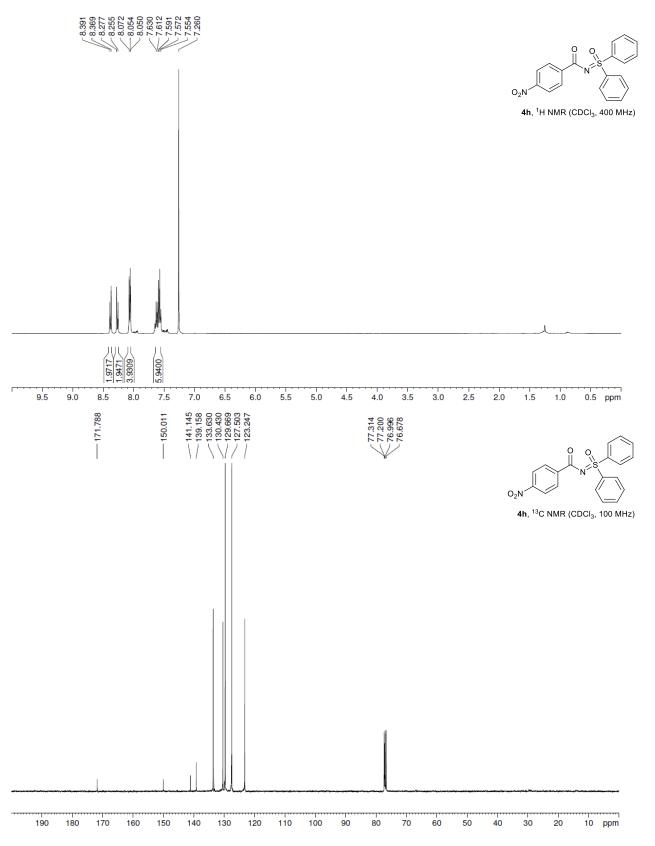




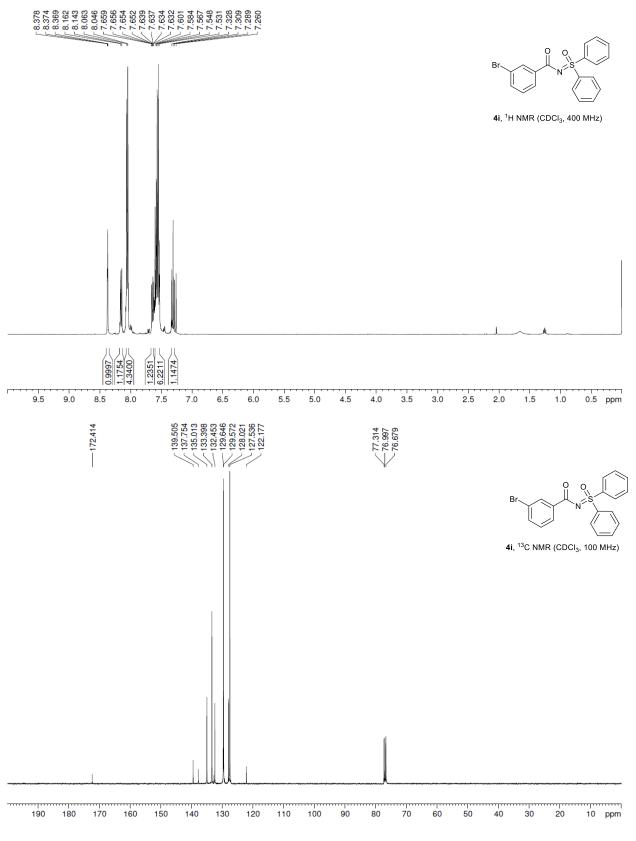


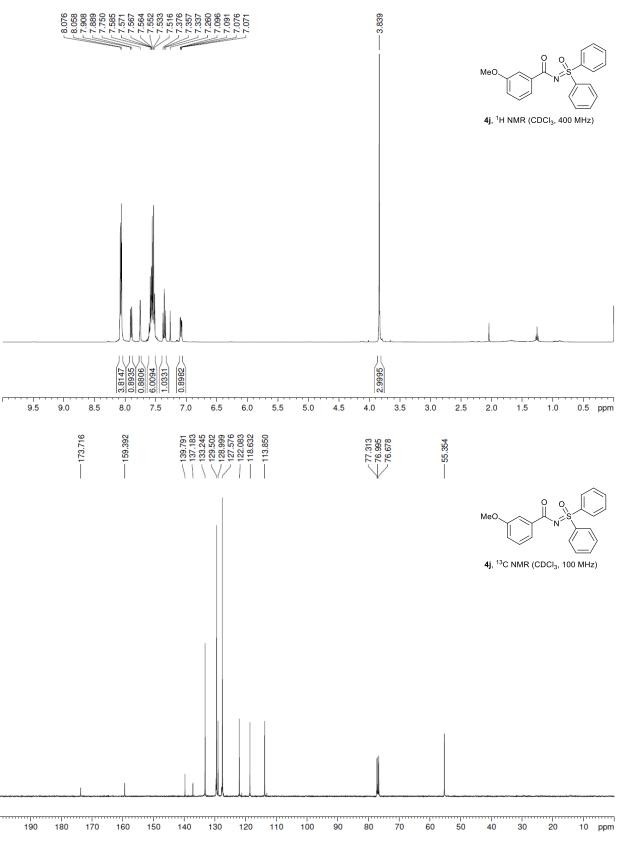


N-(4-Nitrobenzoyl)-*S*,*S*-diphenyl sulfoximine (4h)

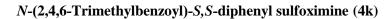


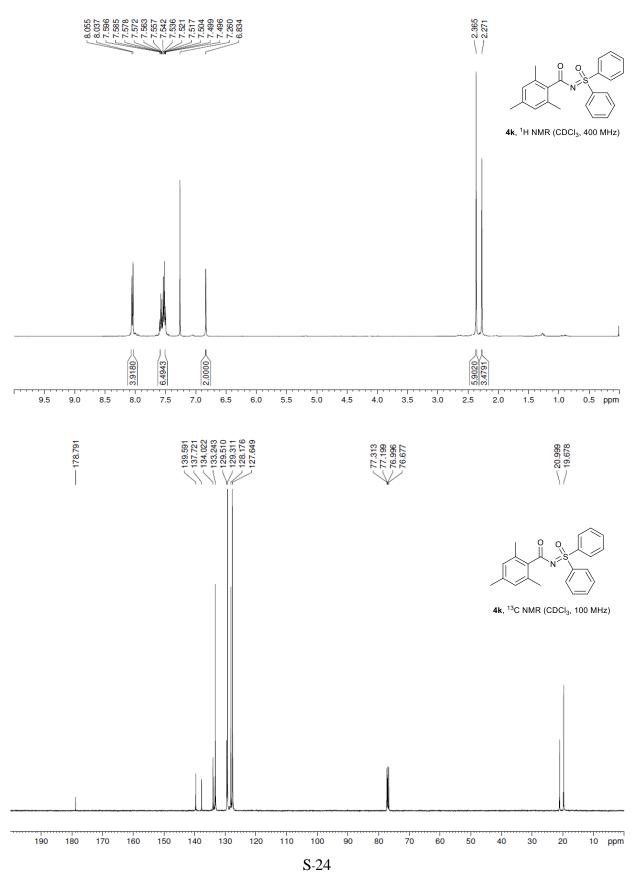
N-(3-Bromobenzoyl)-*S*,*S*-diphenyl sulfoximine (4i)



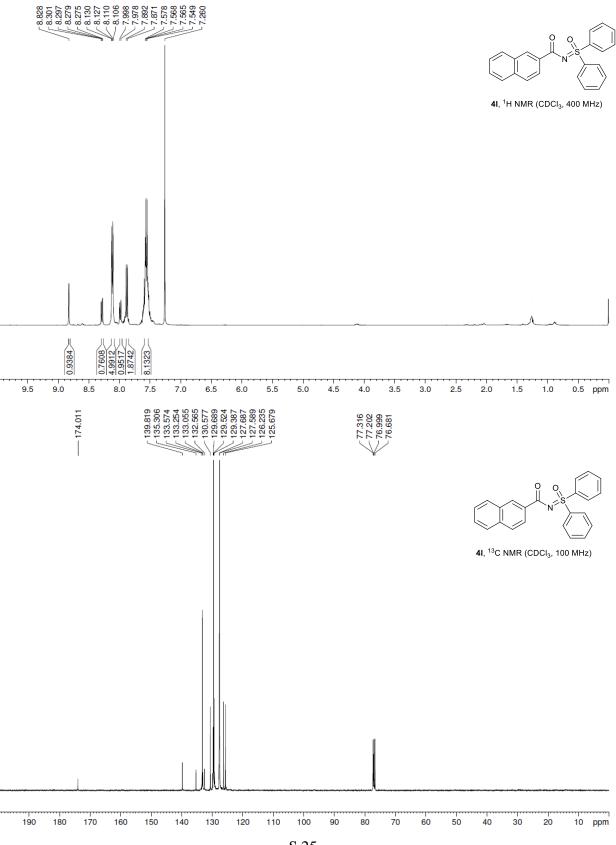


N-(3-Methoxybenzoyl)-*S*,*S*-diphenyl sulfoximine (4j)

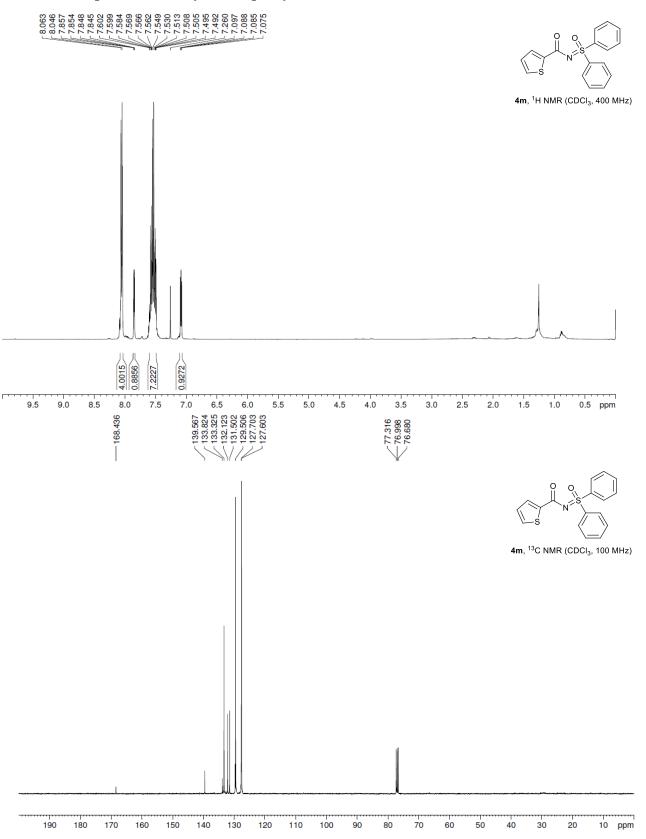




N-(2-Naphthoyl)-S,S-diphenyl sulfoximine (4l)

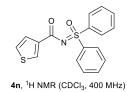


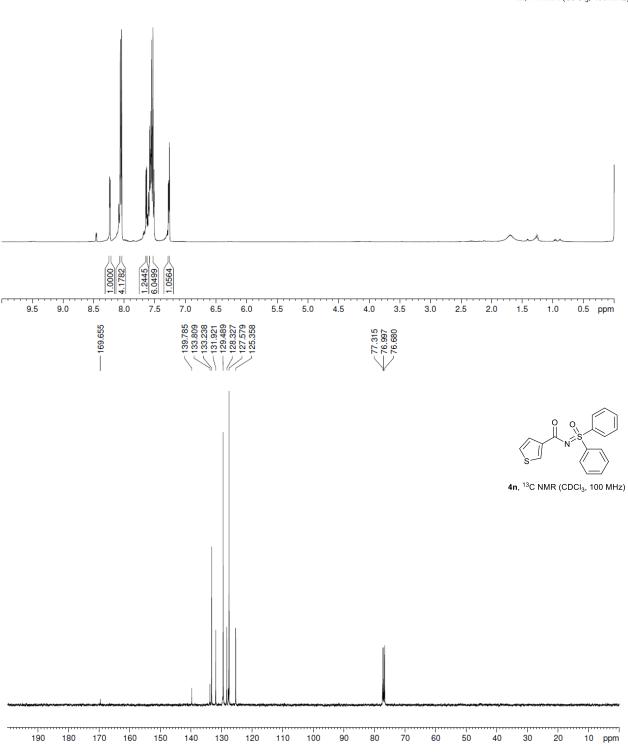
N-(Thiophene-2-carbonyl)-S,S-diphenyl sulfoximine (4m)



N-(Thiophene-3-carbonyl)-*S*,*S*-diphenyl sulfoximine (4n)







2,2,6,6-Tetramethylpiperidin-1-yl benzoate (5)

