Electronic Supporting Information

Sequential Asymmetric Hydrogenation and Photoredox Chemistry with a Single Catalyst

Xiao Zhang, Jie Qin, Xiaoqiang Huang, and Eric Meggers*

Fachbereich Chemie, Philipps-Universität Marburg, Hans-Meerwein-Straße 4, 35043 Marburg, Germany

*E-mail: meggers@chemie.uni-marburg.de

Table of Contents

1. General information	S4
2. Asymmetric hydrogenation of acetophenone with Λ-IrS	\$5
2.1 General procedure	S5
2.2 Screening of reaction conditions	S5
2.2.1 Effect of bases and catalyst loading	S5
2.2.2 Effect of different pyrazoles	S6
2.2.3 Effect of pressure and concentration	S6
3. Sequential asymmetric hydrogenation and photoredox catalysis with Λ -IrS	\$7
3.1 Iridium-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation and sequential photocatalytic radical	
trifluoromethylation/cyclization cascade	S7
3.1.1 Synthesis of substrates	S7
3.1.2 General procedure	S8
3.1.2.1 General procedure for optimizing the reaction conditions for photoredox chemistry	S8
3.1.2.2 General procedure for the sequential reactions with Λ -IrS using a single purification	S9
3.1.3 Screening of reaction conditions	S9
3.1.3.1 Optimization of the reaction conditions for photoredox chemistry	S9
3.1.3.2 Evaluation of the sequential reactions with Λ -IrS using a single purification	S10
3.1.4 Experimental and characterization data of products	S11
3.1.5 Proposed mechanism for the photoredox chemistry	S13
3.2 Iridium-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation and sequential photocatalytic atom transfer radical	
addition (ATRA)	S14
3.2.1 General procedure	S14
3.2.1.1 General procedure for optimizing the reaction conditions for photoredox chemistry	S14
3.2.1.2 General procedure for the sequential reactions with Λ -IrS using a single purification	S14
3.2.2 Screening of reaction conditions	S15
3.2.2.1 Optimization of the reaction conditions for photoredox chemistry	S15
3.2.2.2 Evaluation of the sequential reactions with Λ -IrS using a single purification	S16
3.2.3 Experimental and characterization data of products	S16
3.2.4 Proposed mechanism for the photoredox chemistry	S18
3.3 Iridium-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation and sequential CF3 radical addition to indoles	S18
3.3.1 Synthesis of substrates	S18
3.3.2 General procedure	S20
3.3.2.1 General procedure for optimizing the reaction conditions for photoredox chemistry	S20
3.3.2.2 General procedure for the sequential reactions with Λ -IrS using a single purification	S21
3.3.3 Screening of reaction conditions	S22
3.3.3.1 Optimization of the reaction conditions for photoredox chemistry	S22
3.3.3.2 Comparison of the reactivities between 3-acyl substituted indole and the corresponding alcohol .	S22
3.3.3.3 Evaluation of the sequential reactions with Λ -IrS using a single purification	S23
3.3.4 Experimental and characterization data of products	S23

3.3.5 Proposed mechanism for the photoredox chemistry	
4. Assignment of absolute configurations of final products	
5. Enantioselectivities as determined by chiral HPLC	
6. NMR spectra of new compounds	S44
7. References	

1. General information

All reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen with magnetic stirring. Catalytic reactions were performed in a Schlenk tube (10 mL). A 21 W compact fluorescent lamp (CFL), 6 W and 24 W blue LEDs served as the ight sources. The catalyst Λ -IrS¹ was synthesized according to our published procedure. HPLC grade of solvents and deionized water were used without further purification. Reagents that were purchased from commercial suppliers were used without further purification. Flash column chromatography was performed with silica gel 60 M from Macherey-Nagel (irregular shaped, 230-400 mesh, pH 6.8, pore volume: 0.81 mL \times g⁻¹, mean pore size: 66 Å, specific surface: 492 m² × g⁻¹, particle size distribution: $0.5\% < 25 \mu m$ and $1.7\% > 71 \mu m$, water content: 1.6%). ¹H NMR, ¹⁹F NMR and proton decoupled ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker Avance 300 (300 MHz), or Bruker AM (500 MHz) spectrometers at ambient temperature. NMR standards were used as follows: ¹H NMR spectroscopy: $\delta = 7.26$ ppm (CDCl₃). ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy: $\delta = 0$ ppm (CFCl₃). ¹³C NMR spectroscopy: $\delta = 77.0$ ppm (CDCl₃). IR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Alpha FT-IR spectrophotometer. High-resolution mass spectra were recorded on a Bruker En Apex Ultra 7.0 TFT-MS instrument using ESI/EI/APCI/FD technique. Chiral HPLC chromatography was performed with an Agilent 1200, Agilent 1260 HPLC system or Shimadzu Lc-2030c HPLC system. Optical rotations were measured on a Krüss P8000-T polarimeter with $\left[\alpha\right]_{D}^{22}$ values reported in degrees with concentrations reported in g/100 mL.

2. Asymmetric hydrogenation of acetophenone with Λ-IrS

2.1 General procedure



A dried 5 mL tube was charged with acetophenone (0.10 mmol), catalyst, additive, base and solvent, and placed into a stainless steel pressure reactor. The reactor was refilled with H₂ and degassed for 5 cycles, and then hydrogen pressure subsequently increased to indicated pressure. The reaction mixture in the reactor was stirred at room temperature for certain time. After release of H₂, the crude reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate = 4:1) to afford the desired chiral 1-phenylethan-1-ol as a colorless oil. Enantiomeric excess was established by HPLC analysis using a Chiralcel OJ column (HPLC: OJ, 220 nm, *n*-hexane/isopropanol = 95:5, flow rate 1 mL/min, 25 °C, $t_1 = 12.44 \text{ min}, t_2 = 14.21 \text{ min}$).

2.2 Screening of reaction conditions

2.2.1 Effect of bases and catalyst loading^{*a*}



entry	base	3,5-dimethyl pyrazole	Х	conv. $(\%)^b$	yield (%)	ee (%)
1	NaO'Bu (2 eq.)	yes	1	100	39	90
2	NaO'Bu (20 mol%)	yes	1	100	80	92
3	-	yes	1	100	100	94
4	-	yes	0.5	100	100	94
5	-	-	0.5	<5	n.d.	n.d.

^aReaction conditions: acetophenone (0.10 mmol), A-IrS (1.0 or 0.5 mol%), 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (20 mol%), THF

(1.0 mL, 0.1 M), r.t., H₂ (8 bar), 18 h. n.d. = not determined. ^bDetermined by ¹H-NMR.

2.2.2 Effect of different pyrazoles^{*a*}



^{*a*}Reaction conditions: acetophenone (0.10 mmol), rac-**IrS** (0.5 mol%), pyrazole (20 mol%), THF (1.0 mL, 0.1 M), r.t., H₂ (8 bar), 5.5 h.

2.2.3 Effect of pressure and concentration^a



entry	Х	pressure of H ₂	concentration	conv. $(\%)^b$	ee (%)
1	0.5%	8 bar	0.1 M	100	94
2	0.5%	20 bar	0.1 M	100	96
3	0.25%	20 bar	0.2 M	100	95
4	0.1%	20 bar	0.2 M	95	94
5	0.1%	20 bar	0.5 M	88	92
6	0.1%	20 bar	1.0 M	74	92
7	0.1%	50 bar	0.2 M	100	96

^{*a*}Reaction conditions: acetophenone, Λ -**IrS**, 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (20 mol%), THF, r.t., H₂, 18 h. ^{*b*}Determined by ¹H-NMR.

3. Sequential asymmetric hydrogenation and photoredox catalysis with Λ-IrS

3.1 Iridium-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation and sequential photocatalytic radical trifluoromethylation/cyclization cascade

3.1.1 Synthesis of substrates

Substrates 1 were synthesized according to reported procedures.² The experimental data are shown below.



1-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)pent-4-en-1-one (1a)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.92 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.58-7.50 (m, 4H), 7.35 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 5.89-5.76 (m, 1H), 5.00 (dd, J = 17.4, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 2.99 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.42 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H).



1-(4-methoxyphenyl)pent-4-en-1-one (1b)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.89-5.75 (m, 1H), 5.00 (dd, J = 16.8, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 4.92 (d, J = 10.2, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.93 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.40 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 2H).

Ĭ~/

1-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pent-4-en-1-one (1c)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.98 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 5.89-5.75 (m, 1H), 5.05-4.93 (m, 2H), 3.02 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.43 (q, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2H).

1-phenylpent-4-en-1-one (1d)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.97 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 5.98-5.84 (m, 1H), 5.09 (dd, J = 17.4, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 5.02 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 3.08 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.51 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H).

Togni's reagent **2** was synthesized according to reported procedures.³ The analytical data are shown below.



1-(trifluoromethyl)- $1\lambda^3$ -benzo[*d*][1,2]iodaoxol-3(*1H*)-one (2)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.39-8.37 (m, 1H), 7.72 (br s, 3H).

3.1.2 General procedure

3.1.2.1 General procedure for optimizing the reaction conditions for photoredox chemistry



A dried 10 mL Schlenk tube was charged with Togni's reagent **2**, base, rac-**IrS** (1.9 mg, 1 mol%) and 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (3.8 mg, 20 mol%). The tube was purged with nitrogen, then solvent was added via syringe, followed by 1-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)pent-4-en-1-ol (47.6 mg, 0.20 mmol). The reaction mixture was degassed via freeze-pump-thaw for three cycles. After the mixture was thoroughly degassed, the vial was sealed and positioned approximately 5 cm from visible light. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for the indicated time (monitored by TLC) under

nitrogen atmosphere. Afterwards, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (n-hexane/ethyl acetate = 8:1) to afford the product **3a**.

3.1.2.2 General procedure for the sequential reactions with Λ -IrS using a single purification



A dried 5 mL tube was charged with substrates **1** (0.20 mmol), Λ -**IrS** (3.8 mg, 2 mol%), 3,5dimethyl pyrazole (7.7 mg, 40 mol%) and THF (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), and placed into a stainless steel pressure reactor. The reactor was refilled with H₂ and degassed for 5 cycles, and then hydrogen pressure subsequently increased to 50 bar. The reaction mixture in the reactor was stirred at room temperature for 15 h. After release of H₂, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Togni's reagent **2** (94.8 mg, 0.30 mmol), NaHCO₃ (33.6 mg, 0.40 mmol) and MeOH (2.0 mL, 0.1 M) were added to the residual crude material. The reaction mixture was degassed via freeze-pump-thaw for three cycles. After the mixture was thoroughly degassed, the vial was sealed and positioned approximately 5 cm from Blue LEDs (24 W). The reaction mixture was stirred at 7 °C under nitrogen atmosphere until complete disappearance of the starting material (monitored by TLC), then concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (*n*hexane/ethyl acetate = 8:1) to afford the products **3**.

3.1.3 Screening of reaction conditions





entry	photocatalyst	light	base	solvent	х	conv. $(\%)^b$	yield $(\%)^b$
1	-	Blue LEDs (24 W)	NaHCO ₃	MeOH	1.2	n.d.	0
2	yes	-	NaHCO ₃	MeOH	1.2	n.d.	0
3	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	NaHCO ₃	MeOH	1.2	93	72
4	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	Na ₂ HPO ₄	MeOH	1.2	91	70
5	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	2,6-lutidine	MeOH	1.2	89	60
6	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	^{<i>i</i>} Pr ₂ NEt	MeOH	1.2	30	15
7	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	-	MeOH	1.2	72	49
8	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	NaHCO ₃	MeOH	1.5	100	74
9	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	NaHCO ₃	CH ₃ CN	1.5	100	70
10	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	NaHCO ₃	acetone	1.5	75	40
11	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	NaHCO ₃	CH_2Cl_2	1.5	80	44
12	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	NaHCO ₃	CHCl ₃	1.5	77	44
13	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	NaHCO ₃	THF	1.5	15	<10
14	yes	CFL (21 W)	NaHCO ₃	MeOH	1.5	100	70
15^c	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	NaHCO ₃	MeOH	1.5	100	80

^{*a*}Reaction conditions: 1-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)pent-4-en-1-ol (0.20 mmol), Togni's reagent **2**, rac-**IrS** (1.0 mol%), 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (20 mol%), base (0.40 mmol), solvent (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), r.t., visible light, 15 h. ^{*b*}Determined by the crude ¹H NMR of the reaction mixtures (using ClCH₂CH₂Cl as the internal standard). ^{*c*}1-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)pent-4-en-1-ol (0.20 mmol), Togni's reagent **2** (0.30 mmol), rac-**IrS** (1.0 mol%), 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (20 mol%), NaHCO₃ (0.40 mmol), MeOH (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), 7 °C, Blue LEDs (24 W), 24 h. n.d. = not determined.

3.1.3.2 Evaluation of the sequential reactions with **A-IrS** using a single purification^{*a*}



^{*a*}Reaction conditions: Λ-**IrS** (2.0 mol%), 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (40 mol%), **1a** (0.20 mmol), THF (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), H₂ (50 bar), r.t., 15 h.



3a, 68% yield, 94% ee, 96% ee (1:1 dr)

^{*a*}Reaction conditions: Λ-**IrS** (2.0 mol%), 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (40 mol%), **1a** (0.20 mmol), THF (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), H₂ (50 bar), r.t., 15 h; then **2** (0.30 mmol), NaHCO₃ (0.4 mmol), MeOH (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), 7 °C, Blue LEDs (24 W), 24 h.

3.1.4 Experimental and characterization data of products



(1*R*)-6-phenyl-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-ol (3a)

According to the general procedure, the reaction using 1-([1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl)pent-4-en-1-one **1a** (47.2 mg, 0.20 mmol) as the starting material gave 41.6 mg (68%) of **3a** as a colorless oil. Enantiomeric excess was established by HPLC analysis using a Chiralpak AS-H column (250 x 4.6 mm), 94% ee, 96% ee (HPLC: AS-H, 254 nm, *n*-hexane/isopropanol = 95:5, flow rate 1 mL/min, 40 °C, t_r (major) = 14.80 min, t_r (minor) = 15.71 min; another isomer: t_r (minor) = 16.73 min, t_r (major) = 19.18 min). $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -28.8^\circ$ (*c* 1.0, CH₂Cl₂). The product was present as a 1:1 mixture of diastereoisomers.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 7.61-7.45 (m, 6H), 7.42-7.37 (m, 2H), 4.82-4.79 (m, 1H), 3.38-3.25 (m, 1H), 2.73-2.25 (m, 3H), 2.16-1.84 (m, 4H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 141.3, 141.1, 140.6, 140.5, 138.9, 138.8, 138.1, 137.5, 129.6, 128.8, 127.50, 127.46, 127.2, 127.02, 126.9 (q, *J* = 276 Hz), 126.8 (q, *J* = 276 Hz), 126.7, 126.0, 125.8, 68.1, 67.0, 40.6 (q, *J* = 27 Hz), 40.1 (q, *J* = 27 Hz), 32.3 (q, *J* = 3 Hz), 32.2 (q, *J* = 3 Hz), 29.0, 28.1, 24.4, 22.6.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -63.72, -63.75.

IR (film): *v* (cm⁻¹) 3308, 3072, 3025, 2947, 2878, 1667, 1603, 1564, 1480, 1436, 1373, 1308, 1251, 1190, 1116, 1085, 1046, 984, 931, 887, 839, 756, 697, 671, 631, 601, 563, 509, 438. HRMS (APCI, *m*/*z*) calcd for C₁₈H₁₇F₃ONa [M+Na]⁺: 329.1124, found: 329.1146.



(1*R*)-6-methoxy-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-ol (3b)

According to the general procedure, the reaction using 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)pent-4-en-1-one **1b** (38.0 mg, 0.20 mmol) as the starting material gave 28.2 mg (54%) of **3b** as a yellow solid. Enantiomeric

excess was established by HPLC analysis using a Chiralcel OJ-H column (250 x 4.6 mm), 94% ee, 95% ee (HPLC: OJ-H, 220 nm, *n*-hexane/isopropanol = 95:5, flow rate 1 mL/min, 25 °C, t_r (major) = 12.61 min, t_r (minor) = 15.78 min; another isomer: t_r (minor) = 36.70 min, t_r (major) = 46.65 min). [α]_D²² = -24.4° (*c* 1.0, CH₂Cl₂). The product was present as a 1:1 mixture of diastereoisomers. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.40-7.31 (m, 1H), 6.84-6.80 (m, 1H), 6.70-6.66 (m, 1H), 4.76-4.72 (m, 1H), 3.81 and 3.80 (s, 3H), 3.25-3.10 (m, 1H), 2.62-1.71 (m, 7H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.4, 159.3, 140.0, 139.9, 131.5, 130.8, 130.6, 129.9, 126.9 (q, *J* = 276 Hz), 126.7 (q, *J* = 276 Hz), 113.3, 112.94, 112.86, 67.9, 66.7, 55.3, 40.6 (q, *J* = 26 Hz), 39.9 (q, *J* = 27 Hz), 32.5 (q, *J* = 3 Hz), 32.3 (q, *J* = 2 Hz), 29.3, 27.8, 24.3, 22.1. ¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -63.92, -63.98.

IR (film): *v* (cm⁻¹) 3310, 2942, 2846, 1612, 1574, 1498, 1463, 1437, 1376, 1306, 1274, 1246, 1115, 1082, 1037, 931, 877, 819, 697, 668, 573, 556, 457.

HRMS (APCI, *m*/*z*) calcd for C₁₃H₁₄F₃O [M+H-H₂O]⁺: 243.0991, found: 243.0987.



(1*R*)-4-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)-6-(trifluoromethyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalen-1-ol (3c)

According to the general procedure, the reaction using 1-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pent-4-en-1-one **1c** (45.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) as the starting material gave 45.8 mg (76%) of **3c** as a yellow solid. Enantiomeric excess was established by HPLC analysis using a Chiralpak AD-H column (250 x 4.6 mm), 96% ee, 97% ee (HPLC: AD-H, 220 nm, *n*-hexane/isopropanol = 98:2, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, 25 °C, t_r (major) = 30.57 min, t_r (minor) = 37.33 min; another isomer: t_r (minor) = 34.48 min, t_r (major) = 44.84 min). $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -33.3^\circ$ (*c* 1.0, CH₂Cl₂). The product was present as a 1:1 mixture of diastereoisomers.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.66-7.58 (m, 1H), 7.52-7.49 (m, 1H), 7.43 (s, 1H), 4.81-4.93 (m, 1H), 3.35-3.19 (m, 1H), 2.58-1.59 (m, 7H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 142.93, 142.92, 142.49, 142.47, 139.2, 139.1, 130.5 (q, J = 32 Hz), 130.3 (q, J = 33 Hz), 129.6, 128.8, 126.6 (q, J = 276 Hz), 126.5 (q, J = 276 Hz), 125.3 (q, J = 4 Hz), 125.0 (q, J = 4 Hz), 123.93 (q, J = 271 Hz), 123.89 (q, J = 271 Hz), 68.1, 67.0, 40.5 (q, J = 28 Hz),

40.0 (q, *J* = 27 Hz), 32.19, 32.17, 28.7, 28.4, 24.14, 24.12, 22.89, 22.87.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* -62.77, -62.81, -63.81, -63.95.

IR (film): *v* (cm⁻¹) 3305, 2942, 1600, 1431, 1378, 1329, 1251, 1116, 1068, 985, 933, 907, 839, 730, 673, 643, 612, 567, 497, 409.

HRMS (FD, *m*/*z*) calcd for C₁₃H₁₂F₆O [M]⁺: 298.0792, found: 298.0785.

3.1.5 Proposed mechanism for the photoredox chemistry



3.2 Iridium-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation and sequential photocatalytic atom transfer radical addition (ATRA)

3.2.1 General procedure

3.2.1.1 General procedure for optimizing the reaction conditions for photoredox chemistry



A dried 10 mL Schlenk tube was charged with NaHCO₃, rac-**IrS** (1.9 mg, 1 mol%) and 3,5dimethyl pyrazole (3.8 mg, 20 mol%). The tube was purged with nitrogen, then solvent was added via syringe, followed by 1-phenylpent-4-en-1-ol (32.4 mg, 0.20 mmol) and BrCCl₃. The reaction mixture was degassed via freeze-pump-thaw for three cycles. After the mixture was thoroughly degassed, the vial was sealed and positioned approximately 5 cm from visible light. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for the indicated time (monitored by TLC) under nitrogen atmosphere. Afterwards, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate = 15:1) to afford the product **4a**.

3.2.1.2 General procedure for the sequential reactions with Λ -IrS using a single purification



A dried 5 mL tube was charged with substrates **1** (0.20 mmol), Λ -**IrS** (3.8 mg, 2 mol%), 3,5dimethyl pyrazole (7.7 mg, 40 mol%) and THF (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), and placed into a stainless steel pressure reactor. The reactor was refilled with H₂ and degassed for 5 cycles, and then hydrogen pressure subsequently increased to 50 bar. The reaction mixture in the reactor was stirred at room temperature for 15 h. After release of H₂, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. BrCCl₃ (79.2 mg, 0.40 mmol), NaHCO₃ (33.6 mg, 0.40 mmol) and MeOH (2.0 mL, 0.1 M) were added to the residual crude material. The reaction mixture was degassed via freeze-pump-thaw for three cycles. After the mixture was thoroughly degassed, the vial was sealed and positioned approximately 5 cm from Blue LEDs (24 W). The reaction mixture was stirred at 7 °C for 36 h, then concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate = 15:1) to afford the products **4**.

3.2.2 Screening of reaction conditions

$\begin{array}{c} OH \\ H \\ \hline \\ NaHCO_3 (2.0 \text{ eq.}), BrCCl_3 (x eq.), solvent, light \\ \end{array} \begin{array}{c} OH \\ H \\ \hline \\ H \\ \\$						H CCI ₃ Br
entry	photocatalyst	light	х	solvent	temp.	yield (%)
1	-	Blue LEDs (24 W)	1.1	CH ₃ CN	r.t.	5
2	yes	-	1.1	CH ₃ CN	r.t.	0
3	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	1.1	CH ₃ CN	r.t.	58
4	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	1.1	THF	r.t.	9
5	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	1.1	DCM	r.t.	47
6	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	1.1	CHCl ₃	r.t.	42
7	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	1.1	toluene	r.t.	47
8	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	1.1	acetone	r.t.	5
9	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	1.1	MeOH	r.t.	60
10	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	1.5	MeOH	r.t.	67
11	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	2	MeOH	r.t.	73
12^{b}	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	2	MeOH	7 °C	90

3.2.2.1 Optimization of the reaction conditions for photoredox chemistry^{*a*}

^{*a*}Reaction conditions: 1-phenylpent-4-en-1-ol (0.20 mmol), BrCCl₃, rac-**IrS** (1.0 mol%), 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (20 mol%), NaHCO₃ (0.40 mmol), solvent (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), r.t., Blue LEDs (24 W), 15 h. ^{*b*}Reaction conditions: 1-phenylpent-4-en-1-ol (0.20 mmol), BrCCl₃ (0.40 mmol), rac-**IrS** (1.0 mol%), 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (20 mol%), NaHCO₃ (0.40 mmol), MeOH (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), 7 °C, Blue LEDs (24 W), 36 h.

3.2.2.2 Evaluation of the sequential reactions with Λ -IrS using a single purification^{*a*}



^{*a*}Reaction conditions: Λ-**IrS** (2.0 mol%), 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (40 mol%), **1d** (0.20 mmol), THF (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), H₂ (50 bar), r.t., 15 h; then BrCCl₃ (0.40 mmol), NaHCO₃ (0.40 mmol), MeOH (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), 7 °C, Blue LEDs (24 W), 36 h.

3.2.3 Experimental and characterization data of products



(1R)-4-bromo-6,6,6-trichloro-1-phenylhexan-1-ol (4a)

According to the general procedure, the reaction using 1-phenylpent-4-en-1-one **1d** (32.0 mg, 0.20 mmol) as the starting material gave 64.0 mg (89%) of **4a** as a colorless oil. Enantiomeric excess was established by HPLC analysis using a Chiralpak IG column, 95% ee, 97% ee (HPLC: IG, 220 nm, *n*-hexane/isopropanol = 98:2, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, 25 °C, t_r (minor) = 41.73 min, t_r (major) = 52.61 min; another isomer: t_r (major) = 55.51 min, t_r (minor) = 64.33 min). $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +14.2^\circ$ (*c* 1.0, CH₂Cl₂). The product was present as a 1:1 mixture of diastereoisomers.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 7.39-7.35 (m, 4H), 7.32-7.28 (m, 1H), 4.78-4.72 (m, 1H), 4.40-4.34 (m, 1H), 3.47-3.42 (m, 1H), 3.23-3.18 (m, 1H), 2.29-1.87 (m, 5H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 144.1, 144.0, 128.7, 128.6, 127.9, 127.8, 125.8, 125.7, 97.04, 97.00, 74.01, 73.4, 62.60, 62.55, 48.9, 48.7, 36.6, 36.4, 35.9, 35.5.

IR (film): *v* (cm⁻¹) 3363, 3063, 3030, 2925, 2861, 1493, 1449, 1422, 1287, 1195, 1052, 1018, 948, 768, 701, 633, 553.

HRMS (APCI, *m*/*z*) calcd for C₁₂H₁₃Cl₃Br [M+H-H₂O]⁺: 340.9261, found: 340.9261.



(1R)-4-bromo-6,6,6-trichloro-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)hexan-1-ol (4b)

According to the general procedure, the reaction using 1-(4-methoxyphenyl)pent-4-en-1-one **1b** (38.0 mg, 0.20 mmol) as the starting material gave 54.2 mg (70%) of **4b** as a colorless oil. Enantiomeric excess was established by HPLC analysis using a Chiralpak IG column, 98% ee, 99% ee (HPLC: IG, 220 nm, *n*-hexane/isopropanol = 90:10, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, 25 °C, t_r (minor) = 22.38 min, t_r (major) = 24.16 min; another isomer: t_r (major) = 27.54 min, t_r (minor) = 34.42 min). $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +20.5^\circ$ (*c* 1.0, CH₂Cl₂). The product was present as a 1:1 mixture of diastereoisomers.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 7.22-7.19 (m, 2H), 6.83-6.81 (m, 2H), 4.64-4.58 (m, 1H), 4.31-4.26 (m, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.39-3.34 (m, 1H), 3.15-3.10 (m, 1H), 2.18-1.78 (m, 5H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.29, 159.24, 136.3, 136.1, 127.1, 127.0, 114.00, 113.98, 97.05, 97.01, 73.6, 73.1, 62.6, 62.5, 55.3, 48.9, 48.7, 36.5, 36.3, 36.0, 35.6.

IR (film): *v* (cm⁻¹) 3404, 3002, 2930, 2838, 1610, 1510, 1452, 1298, 1244, 1175, 1032, 947, 831, 779, 700, 632, 548, 420.

HRMS (APCI, *m*/*z*) calcd for C₁₃H₁₅BrCl₃O [M+H-H₂O]⁺: 370.9366, found: 370.9360.



(1R)-4-bromo-6,6,6-trichloro-1-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)hexan-1-ol (4c)

According to the general procedure, the reaction using 1-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)pent-4-en-1-one **1c** (45.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) as the starting material gave 76.5 mg (90%) of **4c** as a colorless oil. Enantiomeric excess was established by HPLC analysis using a Chiralcel OJ-H column, 97% ee, 97% ee (HPLC: OJ-H, 220 nm, *n*-hexane/isopropanol = 98:2, flow rate 0.5 mL/min, 25 °C, t_r (minor) = 53.50 min, t_r (major) = 71.28 min; another isomer: t_r (major) = 57.85 min, t_r (minor) = 87.12 min). $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +10.3^\circ$ (*c* 1.0, CH₂Cl₂). The product was present as a 1:1 mixture of diastereoisomers. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.63-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.47 (m, 2H), 4.86-4.81 (m, 1H), 4.41-4.33 (m, 1H), 3.48-3.43 (m, 1H), 3.23-3.18 (m, 1H), 2.33-1.91 (m, 5H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.07, 147.98, 130.08 (q, *J* = 32 Hz), 130.00 (q, *J* = 32 Hz), 126.1,

126.0, 125.61, 125.58, 125.56, 124.1 (q, *J* = 270 Hz), 96.95, 96.92, 73.3, 72.6, 62.6, 62.5, 48.7, 48.5, 36.8, 36.5, 35.7, 35.1.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -62.51, -62.52.

IR (film): *v* (cm⁻¹) 3360, 2928, 1620, 1419, 1322, 1164, 1119, 1064, 1013, 950, 841, 795, 702, 604, 537, 480, 438, 405.

HRMS (FD, *m*/*z*) calcd for C₁₃H₁₃BrCl₃F₃O [M]⁺: 425.9168, found: 425.9153.

3.2.4 Proposed mechanism for the photoredox chemistry



3.3 Iridium-catalyzed asymmetric hydrogenation and sequential CF₃ radical addition to indoles

3.3.1 Synthesis of substrates

Substituted indoles **5a-d** were synthesized according to reported procedures.⁴ The experimental data are shown below.



tert-butyl 3-acetyl-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (5a)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.36 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 8.10 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.39-7.31 (m, 2H), 2.55 (s, 3H), 1.72 (s, 9H).



methyl 3-acetyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (5b)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.39-8.36 (m, 1H), 8.25 (s, 1H), 8.18-8.15 (m, 1H), 7.44-7.34 (m, 2H), 4.12 (s, 3H), 2.57 (s, 3H).



methyl 3-butyryl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (5c)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.28-8.22 (m, 1H), 8.02-7.97 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.20 (m, 2H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 2.70 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.74-1.62 (m, 2H), 0.91 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 196.4, 150.8, 135.3, 131.1, 127.2, 125.5, 124.4, 122.6, 120.7, 114.6, 54.2, 41.7, 17.9, 13.8.

IR (film): *v* (cm⁻¹) 3128, 2963, 2874, 1750, 1665, 1604, 1542, 1440, 1389, 1357, 1289, 1229, 1197, 1139, 1090, 1047, 1015, 956, 925, 885, 831, 762, 676, 613, 574, 532, 423.

HRMS (APCI, *m*/*z*) calcd for C₁₄H₁₅NO₃H [M+H]⁺: 246.1125, found: 246.1124.



methyl 3-acetyl-5-bromo-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (5d)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.13 (s, 1H), 7.94 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 4.11 (s, 3H), 2.52 (s, 3H).

¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 193.2, 150.4, 134.0, 132.4, 128.6, 128.5, 125.2, 120.2, 118.1, 116.1, 54.6, 27.4.

IR (film): *v* (cm⁻¹) 3125, 2957, 1738, 1657, 1544, 1436, 1365, 1258, 1223, 1186, 1160, 1050, 947, 891, 800, 758, 622, 560, 479, 422.

HRMS (APCI, *m*/*z*) calcd for C₁₂H₁₀BrNO₃H [M+H]⁺: 295.9917, found: 295.9912.

Substituted indole **5e** was synthesized according to reported procedures.⁵ The experimental data are shown below.



tert-butyl 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (II)

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.17 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.72 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.57 (s, 1H), 7.35 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.20 (q, J = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 1.78 (br s, 1H), 1.69 (s, 9H), 1.68 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

3.3.2 General procedure

3.3.2.1 General procedure for optimizing the reaction conditions for photoredox chemistry



A dried 10 mL Schlenk tube was charged with Togni's reagent **2** (94.8 mg, 0.30 mmol), base (0.40 mmol), rac-**IrS** (3.8 mg, 2 mol%) and 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (7.7 mg, 40 mol%). The tube was purged with nitrogen, then solvent was added via syringe, followed by *tert*-butyl 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate **II** (52.2 mg, 0.20 mmol). The reaction mixture was degassed via freeze-

pump-thaw for three cycles. After the mixture was thoroughly degassed, the vial was sealed and positioned approximately 5 cm from visible light. The reaction was stirred at room temperature for the indicated time (monitored by TLC) under nitrogen atmosphere. Afterwards, the solvent was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate = 15:1) to afford the product **6a**.

3.3.2.2 General procedure for the sequential reactions with Λ -IrS using a single purification



A dried 5 mL tube was charged with substituted indoles 5 (0.20 mmol), Λ -**IrS** (3.8 mg, 2 mol%), 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (7.7 mg, 40 mol%) and THF (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), and placed into a stainless steel pressure reactor. The reactor was refilled with H₂ and degassed for 5 cycles, and then hydrogen pressure subsequently increased to 50 bar. The reaction mixture in the reactor was stirred at room temperature for 15 h. After release of H₂, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Togni's reagent **2** (94.8 mg, 0.30 mmol), 2,6-lutidine (42.8 mg, 0.40 mmol) and CH₃CN (2.0 mL, 0.1 M) were added to the residual crude material. The reaction mixture was degassed via freeze-pump-thaw for three cycles. After the mixture was thoroughly degassed, the vial was sealed and positioned approximately 5 cm from Blue LEDs (24 W). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature under nitrogen atmosphere until complete disappearance of the starting material (monitored by TLC), concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (*n*-hexane/ethyl acetate = 20:1) to afford the products **6**.

3.3.3 Screening of reaction conditions

	HO Me N Boc	rac- IrS (2 mol%) ~ 2 (1.5 eq.), base,	, solvent, light,	n.t.	HO Me CF_3 Boc 6a	
entry	photocatalyst	light	base	solvent	concentration	yield (%)
1	-	Blue LEDs (24 W)	-	CH ₃ CN	0.2 M	0
2	yes	-	-	CH ₃ CN	0.2 M	0
3	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	-	CH ₃ CN	0.2 M	40
4	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	NaHCO ₃	CH ₃ CN	0.2 M	43
5	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	2,6-lutidine	CH ₃ CN	0.2 M	46
6	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	^{<i>i</i>} Pr ₂ NEt	CH ₃ CN	0.2 M	<10
7	yes	CFL (21 W)	2,6-lutidine	CH ₃ CN	0.2 M	36
8	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	2,6-lutidine	MeOH	0.2 M	26
9	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	2,6-lutidine	DCM	0.2 M	36
10	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	2,6-lutidine	CHCl ₃	0.2 M	45
11	yes	Blue LEDs (24 W)	2,6-lutidine	CH ₃ CN	0.1 M	72

3.3.3.1 Optimization of the reaction conditions for photoredox chemistry^a

^{*a*}Reaction conditions: *tert*-butyl 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate (0.20 mmol), Togni's reagent **2** (0.30 mmol), rac-**IrS** (2.0 mol%), 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (40 mol%), base (0.40 mmol), solvent (1.0 mL or 2.0 mL), r.t., visible light.

3.3.3.2 Comparison of the reactivities between 3-acyl substituted indole and the corresponding alcohol a



^{*a*}Reaction conditions: *tert*-butyl 3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate or 3-acyl substituted indole (0.20 mmol), Togni's reagent **2** (0.30 mmol), rac-**IrS** (2.0 mol%), 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (40 mol%), 2,6-lutidine (0.40

mmol), MeCN (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), r.t., Blue LEDs (24 W), 17 h.

3.3.3.3 Evaluation of the sequential reactions with **A-IrS** using a single purification^{*a*}



^aReaction conditions: Λ-**IrS** (2.0 mol%), 3,5-dimethyl pyrazole (40 mol%), **5a** (0.20 mmol), THF (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), H₂ (50 bar), r.t., 15 h; then **2** (0.30 mmol), 2,6-lutidine (0.40 mmol), MeCN (2.0 mL, 0.1 M), r.t., Blue LEDs (24 W), 17 h.

3.3.4 Experimental and characterization data of products



tert-butyl (R)-3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (6a)

According to the general procedure, the reaction using *tert*-butyl 3-acetyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate **5a** (51.8 mg, 0.20 mmol) as the starting material gave 47.4 mg (72%) of **6a** as a colorless oil. Enantiomeric excess was established by HPLC analysis using a Chiralcel OD-H column, ee = 93% (HPLC: OD-H, 254 nm, *n*-hexane/isopropanol = 98:2, flow rate 1 mL/min, 25 °C, t_r (major) = 9.04 min, t_r (minor) = 9.87 min). $[\alpha]_D^{22} = -7.7^\circ$ (*c* 1.0, CH₂Cl₂).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.062 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 8.055 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (dt, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.20 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.48-5.44 (m, 1H), 2.08 (br s, 1H), 1.58 (s, 9H), 1.57 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 149.0, 137.4, 130.3, 127.1, 125.6, 123.2, 123.0, 121.5 (q, *J* = 267 Hz), 120.8 (q, *J* = 38 Hz), 115.0, 85.5, 64.2 (q, *J* = 4 Hz), 27.7, 23.6.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -53.16.

IR (film): *v* (cm⁻¹) 2984, 2937, 1743, 1568, 1452, 1394, 1367, 1325, 1277, 1239, 1205, 1128, 1093, 1033, 980, 900, 870, 833, 751, 698, 610, 555, 468, 437.

HRMS (FD, *m*/*z*) calcd for C₁₆H₁₈F₃NO₃ [M]⁺: 329.1239, found: 329.1226.



methyl (R)-3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (6b)

According to the general procedure, the reaction using methyl 3-acetyl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate **5b** (43.4 mg, 0.20 mmol) as the starting material gave 37.8 mg (66%) of **6b** as a colorless oil. Enantiomeric excess was established by HPLC analysis using a Chiralpak AS-H column, ee = 96% (HPLC: AS-H, 220 nm, *n*-hexane/isopropanol = 90:10, flow rate 1 mL/min, 25 °C, t_r (minor) = 6.72 min, t_r (major) = 7.32 min). $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +18.8^\circ$ (*c* 1.0, CH₂Cl₂).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.16 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.10 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (dt, *J* = 7.0, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (dt, *J* = 7.5, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 5.58-5.54 (m, 1H), 4.05 (s, 3H), 2.17 (br s, 1H), 1.65 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.0, 137.1, 131.2, 127.4, 125.8, 124.6, 123.4, 121.4 (q, J = 269 Hz),
120.7 (q, J = 38 Hz), 115.2, 64.2 (q, J = 4 Hz), 54.3, 23.6.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -55.05.

IR (film): *v* (cm⁻¹) 3426, 2983, 1750, 1594, 1569, 1444, 1393, 1333, 1272, 1234, 1209, 1128, 1094, 1041, 988, 940, 893, 754, 702, 635, 556, 436, 399.

HRMS (APCI, *m*/*z*) calcd for C₁₃H₁₁F₃NO₂ [M+H-H₂O]⁺: 270.0736, found: 270.0729.



methyl (R)-3-(1-hydroxybutyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (6c)

According to the general procedure, the reaction using methyl 3-butyryl-1*H*-indole-1-carboxylate **5c** (49.0 mg, 0.20 mmol) as the starting material gave 39.3 mg (62%) of **6c** as a colorless oil. Enantiomeric excess was established by HPLC analysis using a Chiralpak AS-H column, ee = 96% (HPLC: AS-H, 254 nm, *n*-hexane/isopropanol = 95:5, flow rate 1 mL/min, 25 °C, t_r (minor) = 8.27 min, t_r (major) = 9.55 min). $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +14.9^\circ$ (*c* 1.0, CH₂Cl₂).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.06 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.22 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.30-5.27 (m, 1H), 3.98 (s, 3H), 2.03-1.96 (m, 2H), 1.77-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.52-1.42 (m, 1H), 1.34-1.25 (m, 1H), 0.87 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.0, 137.1, 130.5, 127.3, 126.1, 123.6, 123.4, 121.4 (q, *J* = 268 Hz), 121.2 (q, *J* = 38 Hz), 115.2, 67.7 (q, *J* = 3 Hz), 54.3, 39.5, 19.2, 13.7.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -54.18.

IR (film): *v* (cm⁻¹) 3528, 2961, 2872, 1751, 1568, 1445, 1390, 1333, 1270, 1234, 1209, 1130, 1090, 1024, 966, 913, 857, 805, 752, 637, 580, 554, 439, 402.

HRMS (APCI, *m*/*z*) calcd for C₁₅H₁₅F₃NO₂ [M+H-H₂O]⁺: 298.1049, found: 298.1047.



methyl (R)-5-bromo-3-(1-hydroxyethyl)-2-(trifluoromethyl)-1H-indole-1-carboxylate (6d)

According to the general procedure, the reaction using methyl 3-acetyl-5-bromo-1*H*-indole-1carboxylate **5d** (59.0 mg, 0.20 mmol) as the starting material gave 38.0 mg (52%) of **6d** as a colorless oil. Enantiomeric excess was established by HPLC analysis using a Chiralpak AS-H column, ee = 99% (HPLC: AS-H, 254 nm, *n*-hexane/isopropanol = 95:5, flow rate 1 mL/min, 25 °C, t_r (minor) = 11.07 min, t_r (major) = 15.20 min). $[\alpha]_D^{22} = +9.19^\circ$ (*c* 1.0, CH₂Cl₂).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.35 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (dd, *J* = 9.0, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 5.55-5.50 (m, 1H), 4.05 (s, 3H), 2.18 (br s, 1H), 1.62 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) *δ* 150.7, 135.8, 130.5, 130.3, 127.5, 126.1, 121.5 (q, *J* = 38 Hz), 121.1 (q, *J* = 270 Hz), 116.7, 64.1 (q, *J* = 4 Hz), 54.6, 23.8.

¹⁹F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -54.56.

IR (film): *v* (cm⁻¹) 3433, 3393, 3098, 2992, 2960, 2926, 2857, 1741, 1560, 1448, 1380, 1358, 1322, 1269, 1235, 1207, 1182, 1147, 1117, 1071, 1039, 941, 896, 856, 805, 760, 724, 712, 602, 564, 467, 437.

HRMS (APCI, *m*/*z*) calcd for C₁₃H₁₀BrF₃NO₂ [M+H-H₂O]⁺: 347.9842, found: 347.9835.

3.3.5 Proposed mechanism for the photoredox chemistry



4. Assignment of absolute configurations of final products



Using acetophenone as the model substrate, the Λ -**IrS** together with 3,5-disubstituted pyrazole catalyzed asymmetric transfer hydrogenation or asymmetric hydrogenation reaction gave the desired chiral 1-phenylethan-1-ol. The absolute configuration of the product was assigned as (*R*)-configuration by comparing the sign of the optical rotation and chiral HPLC retention time data synthesized here with that reported in the literature.⁶ All other products (**3**, **4**, **6**) were assigned by analogy.

Optical rotation of (*R*)**-1-phenylethan-1-ol:**

 $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +40.4 (c \ 1.0, \text{CHCl}_3, 96\% \text{ ee})$

Lit.⁶: $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +36.0$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃, 97% ee for *R*-configuration)

Chiral HPLC with (*R*)-1-phenylethan-1-ol:

(Daicel Chiralcel OJ column, 220 nm, hexane/isopropanol = 95:5, flow rate 1.0 mL/min, 25 °C) t_r (minor) = 12.4 min, t_r (major) = 14.2 min

Lit.⁶: t_r (minor) = 11.6 min, t_r (major) = 13.4 min



5. Enantioselectivities as determined by chiral HPLC

Enantiomeric purities of the reaction products were determined with a Daicel Chiralpak AD-H, AS-H, IC, IG (250×4.6 mm) or Daicel Chiralcel OD-H, OJ-H (250×4.6 mm) HPLC column on an Agilent 1200 or 1260 Series or Shimadzu Lc-2030c HPLC System using *n*-hexane/isopropanol as a mobile phase.





Peak	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	%
		-				
1	12.612	MM	0.4636	9246.84668	332.43628	48.1175
2	15.777	MM	0.4593	295.81696	10.73395	1.5393
3	36.697	MM	2.1929	242.09215	1.83997	1.2598
Peak	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	%
4	46.650	MM	3.3294	9432.47852	47.21767	49.0834


























6. NMR spectra of new compounds










































































7. References

- (1) H. Huo, X. Huang, X. Shen, K. Harms and E. Meggers, *Synlett*, 2016, 27, 749-753.
- (2) C. E. Elliott, D. O. Miller and D. J. Burnell, J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1, 2002, 217-226.
- (3) P. Eisenberger, S. Gischig and A. Togni, Chem. Eur. J. 2006, 12, 2579-2586.
- (4) (a) O. Ottoni, A. V. F. Neder, A. K. B. Dias, R. P. A. Cruz and L. B. Aquino, Org. Lett., 2001,
- 3, 1005-1007; (b) S. J. Markey, W. Lewis and C. J. Moody, Org. Lett. 2011, 13, 1398-1401.
- (5) M.-O. Simon, G. Ung and S. Darses, Adv. Synth. Catal., 2011, 353, 1045-1048.
- (6) C. Tian, L. Gong and E. Meggers, Chem. Commun., 2016, 52, 4207-4210.