

Supporting Information

Visible-light induced decarboxylative C2-alkylation of benzothiazoles with carboxylic acids under metal-free conditions

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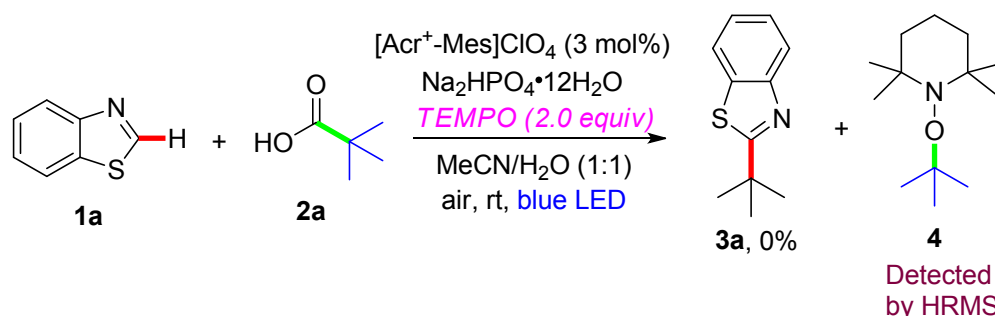
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1. The free radical trapping experiment



A tubed vessel containing a stir bar was charged with benzothiazole (**1a**, 0.50 mmol), pivalic acid (**2a**, 1.5 mmol), $[\text{Acr}^+-\text{Mes}]\text{ClO}_4$ (3 mol%), $\text{Na}_2\text{HPO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1.5 mmol), 2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidinyloxy (TEMPO, a radical-trapping reagent, 1.0 mmol) and $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1:1, 3.0 mL). The reaction vessel was exposed to blue LED (410–415 nm, 1.5 W) at room temperature for 36 h. Upon completion of the reaction, the mixture was diluted with water (3 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (10 mL \times 3). The organic layer was combined, dried over anhydrous Na_2SO_4 , and filtered. The crude reaction mixture was directly detected by HPLC-HRMS analysis, a *tert*-butyl radical adduct **4** with radical scavenger (TEMPO) was detected, as shown in Figure S1.

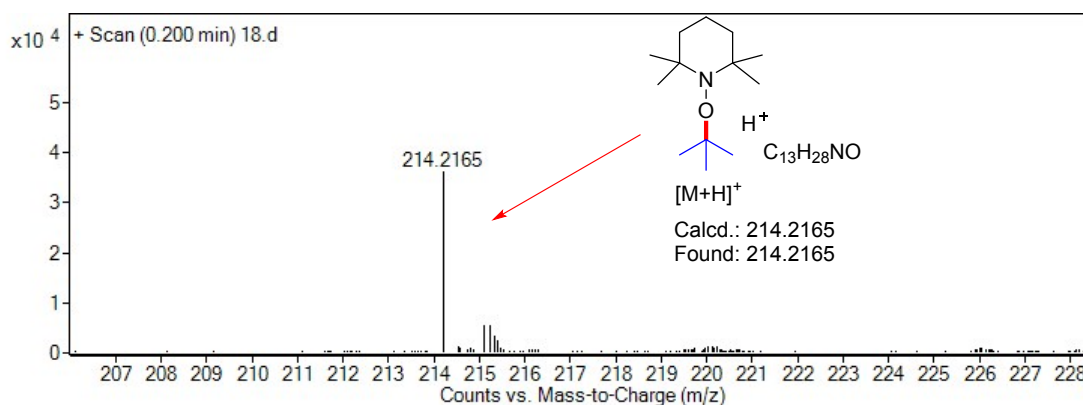
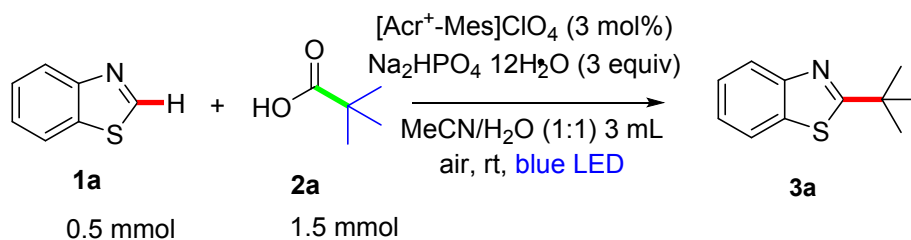


Figure S1. HRMS analysis of the adduct **4** of *tert*-butyl radical with TEMPO

2. Light/Dark experiments



The conversion of **1a** was determined by NMR analysis with CH_2Br_2 as an internal standard.

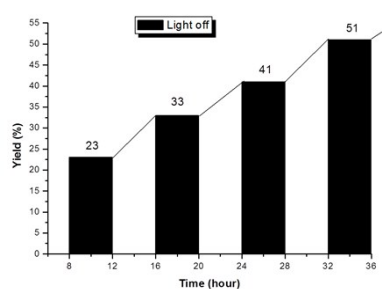
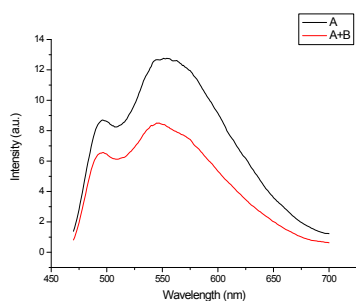


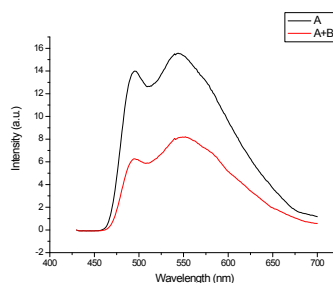
Figure S2. Light/Dark experiments

3. Fluorescence quenching experiment

A: $[\text{Acr}^+-\text{Mes}]\text{ClO}_4$, 3 mol%, 0.015 mmol; B: benzothiazole 0.5 mmol; Solvent: $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}/\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (1:1, 3 mL).



450 nm excitation wavelength



415 nm excitation wavelength

4. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of the products

