### **Supporting Information**

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### General Method.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (270 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (67.8 MHz) spectra were recorded on a JEOL Excalibur 270 spectrometer in Mass spectra were measured on a JEOL JMS-700 mass spectrometer. suitable solvent. GC-MS analyses were carried out on a Shimazu GC-MS QP-5000 spectrometer. Gel permeation chromatography (GPC) was performed using a JAI model LC-908-G30 recycling preparative HPLC equipped wtih JAIGEL-1H and 2H with chloroform as Absorption spectra was recorded on Shimazu MultiSpec-1500 spectrometer. eluent. All reactions were carried out under dry nitrogen atmosphere. Solvents were dried by the general methods, and degassed before use. Photoirradiation was carried out with 14 W white LED (400 nm to 750 nm).  $\alpha$ -Silylmines were prepared literature procedures.<sup>S1</sup> according to the  $\alpha,\beta$ -Unsaturated carbonyl compounds except for 3-(3-methylpent-4-enoyl)oxazolidin-2-one, which was prepared according to the literature procedure,<sup>\$2</sup> are commercially available.

#### Photocatalytic Reactions of $\alpha$ -Silylamines (1) with $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -Unsaturated Carbonyl Compounds (2).

Procedure for the synthesis of 3a, 3b, 3c, 3d, 3g, 3h, 3i, 3j, and 3n are as follows.



A typical experimental procedure for the reaction of diphenyl(trimethylsilylmethyl)amine (**1a**) with 2-cyclohexenone (**2a**) is described below. In a 20 mL Schlenk flask (diameter: 2.5 cm) were placed [**4a**][BF<sub>4</sub>] (2.6 mg, 0.0030 mmol) and dichloromethane (2.5 mL) under N<sub>2</sub>, and then **1a** (63.4 mg, 0.248 mmol) and **2a** (35.8 mg, 0.372 mmol) were added. The reaction flask was placed in a water bath and illuminated with 14W white LED (approximately 2 cm from the light source) at 25 °C for 18 h. The solution was poured into sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aq. (20 mL) and the resulting mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (10 mL x 3). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>) with hexane/ethyl acetate (95/5 to 93/7) to give 3-(diphenylaminomethyl)cyclohexanone (**3a**) as a pale yellow oil (61.9 mg, 0.222 mmol, 90% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  7.14-7.07 (m, 4H), 6.89-6.82 (m, 6H), 3.23 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 2.38-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.15-1.91 (m, 2H), 1.81-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.60-1.55 (m, 2H), 1.46-1.35 (m, 1H), 1.08-0.91 (m, 1H), 0.82-0.67 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  207.8, 149.1, 129.6, 121.8, 121.6, 58.2,

45.7, 41.3, 37.9, 29.3, 24.8. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO [M]: 279.1623. Found: 279.1620.

Procedure for the synthesis of 3e, 3f, 3k, 3l, and 3m are as follows.



A typical experimental procedure for the reaction of diphenyl(trimethylsilylmethyl)amine (1a) with (*E*)-1-phenyl-2-buten-1-one is described below. In a 20 mL Schlenk flask (diameter: 2.5 cm) were placed [4a] [BF<sub>4</sub>] (2.3 mg, 0.0027 mmol) and dichloromethane (2.5 mL) under N<sub>2</sub>, and then 1a (62.7 mg, 0.245 mmol) and (E)-1-phenyl-2-buten-1-one (56.0 mg, 0.383 mmol) were added. The reaction flask was placed in a water bath and illuminated with 14W white LED (approximately 2 cm from the light source) at 25 °C for 18 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure, then methanol (2.5 mL) and potassium carbonate (69.0 mg, 0.499 mmol) were After stirring at 0 °C for 1 h, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and then acetic acid (100 added. μL) and dichloromethane (2.5 mL) was added. The solution was poured into sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aq. (20 mL) and the resulting mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (10 mL x 3). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>) with hexane/ethyl acetate (95/5) to give 4-(diphenylamino)-3-methyl-1-phenylbutan-1-one (3e) as a pale yellow oil (73.3 mg, 0.223 mmol, 91% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.78-7.74 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.09 (m, 6H), 7.08-6.98 (m, 5H), 6.88-6.82 (m, 2H), 3.56 (dd, 1H, J = 14.7 and 7.4 Hz), 3.30 (dd, 1H, J = 14.7 and 7.6 Hz), 2.84 (dd, 1H, J = 15.9 and 5.5 Hz), 2.76-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.37 (dd, 1H, J = 15.9 and 7.6 Hz), 0.88 (d, 3H, J = 6.8 Hz). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  198.5, 149.3, 137.6, 132.6, 129.5, 128.6, 128.3, 121.9, 121.7, 58.5, 43.5, 29.0, 18.1. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO [M]: 329.1780. Found: 329.1780.

Isolated yields and spectroscopic data of other products are as follows:



**3b:** 79% Yield. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.11-7.07 (m, 4H), 6.89-6.82 (m, 6H), 3.25 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 2.24-2.06 (m, 1H), 1.99-1.77 (m, 2H), 1.64-1.34 (m, 3H), 1.02-0.85 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) δ 215.4, 148.9, 129.6, 121.9, 121.6, 56.9, 43.0, 37.8, 36.0, 27.3. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO [M]: 265.1467. Found: 265.1476.



**3c:** 63% Yield (isomeric ratio 15:1). A pale yellow solid. Major isomer: <sup>1</sup>H NMR ( $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  7.16-7.08 (m, 4H), 6.94-6.83 (m, 6H), 3.57 (dd, 1H, J = 14.8, and 5.1 Hz), 3.22 (dd, 1H, J = 14.8 and 8.5 Hz), 1.94-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.65-1.44 (m, 2H), 1.38-1.23 (m, 1H), 0.99 (d, 3H, J = 7.0 Hz), 0.91-0.74 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR ( $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  217.0, 149.0,

129.5, 121.8, 121.6, 56.9, 48.2, 43.5, 36.8, 26.5, 13.2. Minor isomer: <sup>1</sup>H NMR ( $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  3.46 (dd, 1H, J = 14.5 and 5.5 Hz), 3.15 (dd, 1H, J = 14.5 and 9.7 Hz), 0.76 (d, 3H, J = 7.6 Hz). <sup>13</sup>C NMR ( $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  129.6, 121.9, 121.7, 45.6, 38.5. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for  $C_{19}H_{21}$ NO [M]: 279.1623. Found: 279.1612.



**3d:** 69% Yield. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  7.14-7.11 (m, 4H), 7.08-7.02 (m, 4H), 6.87-6.81 (m, 2H), 3.54 (dd, 1H, *J* = 14.4 and 7.7 Hz), 3.38 (dd, 1H, *J* = 14.4 and 7.2 Hz), 2.50-2.35 (m, 1H), 2.11 (dd, 1H, *J* = 16.9 and 6.2 Hz), 1.99 (dd, 1H, *J* = 16.9 and 6.3 Hz), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.39-1.24 (m, 1H), 1.24-0.98 (m, 3H), 0.76 (t, 3H, *J* = 7.2 Hz). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  206.2, 149.4, 129.5, 121.9, 121.8, 56.5, 45.9, 34.6, 33.0, 29.8, 20.1, 14.4. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>25</sub>NO [M]: 295.1936. Found: 295.1949.



**3f:** 52% Yield. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  7.75-7.71 (m, 2H), 7.13-6.91 (m, 16H), 6.86-6.80 (m, 2H), 4.13-3.98 (m, 2H), 3.55-3.45 (m, 1H), 3.07 (dd, 1H, *J* = 17.1 and 7.3 Hz), 2.96 (dd, 1H, *J* = 17.1 and 6.1 Hz). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  197.7, 149.2, 143.2, 137.5, 132.7, 129.5, 128.6, 128.53, 128.45, 128.3, 126.9, 121.9, 121.8, 58.8, 42.5, 39.6. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C<sub>28</sub>H<sub>25</sub>NO [M]: 391.1936. Found: 391.1947.



**3g:** 56% Yield. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.16-7.10 (m, 4H), 7.03-6.98 (m, 4H), 6.87-6.81 (m, 2H), 3.50-3.45 (m, 2H), 1.83-1.74 (m, 4H), 1.54 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) δ 205.8, 148.6, 129.6, 121.6, 121.4, 51.4, 40.0, 29.2, 21.8. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO [M]: 253.1467. Found: 253.1454.



**3h:** 91% Yield. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  7.18-7.09 (m, 8H), 6.87-6.81 (m, 2H), 3.67 (dd, 1H, *J* = 14.5 and 6.8 Hz), 3.36 (dd, 1H, *J* = 14.5 and 7.7 Hz), 3.13-3.00 (m, 3H), 2.97-2.88 (m, 2H), 2.85-2.64 (m, 2H), 0.98 (d, 3H, *J* = 6.2 Hz). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  171.7, 153.2, 149.4, 129.5, 121.9, 121.7, 61.2, 58.5, 42.0, 40.1, 28.8, 18.2. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>22</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> [M]: 338.1630. Found: 338.1641.



**3i:** 87% Yield. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.16-7.09 (m, 2H), 6.96-6.79 (m, 7H), 3.26 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 2.41-2.33 (m, 1H), 2.13 (s, 3H), 2.09-1.89 (m, 2H), 1.82-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.63-1.54 (m, 2H), 1.49-1.37 (m, 1H), 1.12-0.95 (m, 1H), 0.89-0.71 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) δ 207.9, 149.6, 146.4, 132.4, 130.3, 129.4, 123.9, 120.4, 119.3, 58.3, 45.7, 41.3, 38.0, 29.4, 24.9, 20.7. HRMS (FAB) Calcd. for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>24</sub>NO [M+H]: 294.1858. Found: 294.1863.



**3j:** 79% Yield. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  7.14-7.08 (m, 2H), 6.85-6.61 (m, 7H), 3.11 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.3 Hz), 2.35-2.28 (m, 1H), 2.16-2.08 (m, 1H), 2.00-1.71 (m, 2H), 1.59-1.37 (m, 3H), 1.12-0.95(m, 1H), 0.81-0.60 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  207.8, 159.1 (d, <sup>1</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 241.4 Hz), 149.3, 145.0 (d, <sup>4</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 2.8 Hz), 129.5, 125.1 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 7.9 Hz), 120.9, 119.5, 116.3 (d, <sup>2</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 22.3 Hz), 58.4, 45.6, 41.3, 37.8, 29.3, 24.8. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>20</sub>NOF [M]: 297.1529. Found: 297.1538.



**3k:** 82% Yield. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.56-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.14-7.11 (m, 3H), 6.95-6.86 (m, 5H), 3.27 (d, 2H, *J* = 7.3 Hz), 2.41-2.33 (m, 1H), 2.16-1.95 (m, 2H), 1.83-1.70 (m, 1H), 1.64-1.54 (m, 2H), 1.49-1.36 (m, 1H), 1.14-0.95 (m, 1H), 0.91-0.71 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) δ 207.7, 148.9, 148.3, 141.3, 134.5, 129.7, 129.1, 128.2, 126.93, 126.91, 122.4, 122.3, 121.2, 58.2, 45.7, 41.3, 37.9, 29.4, 24.8. HRMS (FAB) Calcd. for C<sub>25</sub>H<sub>26</sub>NO [M+H]: 356.2014. Found: 356.2002.



**31:** 70% Yield. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  7.28-7.20 (m, 2H), 6.83-6.76 (m, 1H), 6.58-6.53 (m, 2H), 2.70 (d, 2H, J = 7.3 Hz), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.25-2.09 (m, 2H), 1.89-1.70 (m, 2H), 1.55-1.30 (m, 3H), 1.15-0.97 (m, 1H), 0.77-0.58 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  208.0, 149.8, 129.5, 116.8, 112.5, 58.5, 45.7, 41.3, 39.1, 38.1, 29.2, 25.0. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO [M]: 217.1467. Found: 217.1475.



**3m:** 63% Yield. A pale yellow oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR ( $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  3.54-3.51 (m, 4H), 2.46-2.34 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.16 (m, 1H), 2.03-2.00 (m, 4H), 1.92-1.71 (m, 3H), 1.66-1.49 (m, 4H), 1.39-1.17 (m, 1H), 0.94-0.77 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR ( $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  208.6, 67.0, 64.7, 54.3, 46.2, 41.6, 36.0, 29.6, 25.1. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for  $C_{11}H_{19}NO_2$  [M]: 197.1416. Found: 197.1407.



**3n:** 48% Yield. A pale yellow oil (isomeric ratio 1.8:1 determined by GC-MS). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) δ 3.02-3.00 (m, 1H), 2.58-2.51 (m, 2H), 2.29-2.24 (m, 1H), 2.06-1.57 (m, 7H), 1.46-1.19 (m, 6H), 0.99-0.89 (m, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) Major isomer: δ 209.5, 67.8, 53.6, 48.8, 45.8, 42.3, 41.7, 29.1, 25.9, 25.8, 23.2, 14.1. Minor isomer: δ 209.0, 67.8, 54.0, 49.3, 42.0, 41.7, 41.2, 26.3, 25.6, 25.5, 23.5, 14.1. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO [M]: 195.1623. Found: 195.1619.

#### Photocatalytic Reaction of 1a with (E)-1-Phenyl-2-Buten-1-One into Silyl Enol Ether (6).



In a 20 mL Schlenk flask (diameter: 2.5 cm) were placed [4a][BF4] (2.1 mg, 0.0025 mmol) and dichloromethane (2.5 mL) under N<sub>2</sub>, and then 1a (64.1 mg, 0.251 mmol) and (E)-1-phenyl-2-buten-1-one (54.8 mg, The reaction flask was placed in a water bath and illuminated with 14W white LED 0.375 mmol) were added. (approximately 2 cm from the light source) at 25 °C for 18 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was extracted with *n*-hexane (10 mL). The extract was filtered through Celite and the filtrate was The residue was was purified by GPC with chloroform to give the silvl enol concentrated under reduced pressure. ether (6) as a pale yellow oil (94.4 mg, 0.235 mmol, 94% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>) δ 7.47-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.08 (m, 11H), 6.89-6.83 (m, 2H), 4.96 (d, 1H, J = 9.2 Hz), 3.69 (dd, 1H, J = 14.1 and 6.2 Hz), 3.46 (dd, 1H, J = 14.1 and 1.4 Hz)8.2 Hz), 3.40-3.29 (m, 1H), 1.11 (d, 3H, J = 6.5 Hz), 0.01 (s, 9H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  150.2, 149.3, 139.7, 129.5, 128.3, 127.9, 126.2, 121.8, 121.5, 115.3, 58.7, 30.5, 18.8, 0.5. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>31</sub>NOSi [M]: 401.2175. The structure on the alkene moiety of 6 was determined to be (Z) structure by the NOE Found: 401.2186. measurements.

#### Reaction of 6 with Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub>.



In a 20 mL Schlenk flask were placed **6** (86.6 mg, 0.216 mmol) and acetonitrile (2.2 mL) under air, and then Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (72.6 mg, 0.323 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The solution was poured into sat. NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aq. (20 mL) and the resulting mixture was extracted with dichloromethane (10 mL x 3). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography (SiO<sub>2</sub>) with hexane/ethyl acetate (98/2 to 90/10) to give the corresponding  $\alpha$ , $\beta$ -unsaturated ketone **7** as colorless crystals (mp 100.8-102.1 °C) (39.7 mg, 0.121 mmol, 56% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  7.84-7.79 (m, 2H), 7.13-6.93 (m, 12H), 6.87-6.81 (m, 2H), 3.983-3.980 (m, 2H), 2.006-2.002 (m, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  190.6, 152.9, 148.0, 139.6, 132.2, 129.6, 128.53, 128.50, 121.9, 120.8, 120.7, 59.7, 17.1. HRMS (EI) Calcd. for C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO [M]: 327.1623. Found: 327.1624. The structure on **7** was determined by X-ray analysis.

#### Determination of Quantum Yield.

When the quantum yield of a photochemical reaction was determined, the reaction mixture was irradiated using an Ushio high pressure mercury lamp USH-250SC (250 W) with an 440 nm band-pass filter (Kenko B-440 filter). The irradiated light intensity was estimated to  $1.02 \times 10^{-7}$  einstein s<sup>-1</sup> by using K<sub>3</sub>[Fe(C<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>] as an actinometer.<sup>S3</sup> The initial reaction rate of **1a** with 1.5 equiv of (*E*)-1-phenyl-2-buten-1-one in the presence of 1 mol% of [**4a**][BF<sub>4</sub>] in 2.5 mL of dicloromethane (6.91 x 10<sup>-8</sup> mol s<sup>-1</sup>) was converted to quantum yield ( $\Phi = 0.68$ ).

### **Photoirradiation Source**

We have confirmed that the range of wavelength of the white LED used in this paper is 400 nm to 750 nm according to the irradiation spectrum of the white LED (Figure S1). This fact indicates that the effect of UV light is negligible in our reaction system. In addition, as describe above, when the quantum yield of a photochemical reaction was determined, we used Hg lamp with a 440 nm band-pass filter. In this case, the reaction proceeded smoothly to give the adduct. This result also supports that our reaction reported in this paper is mediated by only visible-light irradiation effectively. Separately, we confirmed that no reaction occurred at all when the reaction flask was placed under a household ceiling light.

X-ray Diffraction Study of 7. Diffraction data for 7 were collected for the  $2\theta$  range of 6 to 55° at -90 °C on a Rigaku R-AXIS RAPID imaging plate area detector with graphite monochromated Mo K $\alpha$  ( $\lambda = 0.71075$  Å) radiation with VariMax optics. Intensity data were corrected for empirical absorptions and for Lorentz and polarization effects. Friedel pairs were averaged, thus Flack parameter was not refined. The structure solution and refinements were carried out by using CrystalStructure package.<sup>84</sup> The positions of non-hydrogen atoms were determined by direct methods (SHELXS97)<sup>85</sup> and subsequent Fourier syntheses (DIRDIFF-99),<sup>86</sup> and were refined on  $F_0^2$  using all the unique reflections by full-matrix least squares with anisotropic thermal parameters. All the hydrogen atoms were placed at the calculated positions with fixed isotropic parameters. Goodness of fit indicator  $[\Sigma w(|F_0| - |F_c|)^2/(N_{obs} - N_{params})]^{1/2}$  was refined to the value of 1.000. Anomalous dispersion effects were included in  $F_c$ , and neutral atom scattering factors and the values for  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  were taken from ref. S7. An ORTEP drawing of 7 is depicted in Figure S2. Details of the crystal and data collection parameters are summarized in Table S1



Figure S1. Irradiation Spectrum of the White LED

	7
chemical forumula	$C_{23}H_{21}NO$
formula weight	327.43
crystal size	$0.50\times 0.08\times 0.02$
crystal color, habit	colorless, needle
temperature (°C)	-90
crystal system	orthorhombic
space group	<i>Pca</i> 2 <sub>1</sub> (no. 29)
<i>a</i> (Å)	17.419(7)
<i>b</i> (Å)	10.587(5)
<i>c</i> (Å)	9.567(4)
$\alpha$ (deg)	90
$\beta$ (deg)	90
$\gamma$ (deg)	90
$V(\text{\AA}^3)$	1764.5(13)
Ζ	4
$D_{\text{calcd}} (\text{g cm}^{-3})$	1.232
<i>F</i> (000)	696
$\mu_{\text{calcd}}  (\text{cm}^{-1})$	0.747
transmission factors range	0.235–0.999
no. measured reflections	12689
no. unique reflections	2145
<i>R</i> <sub>int</sub>	0.01223
no. refined parameters	247
$R1 (I > 2\sigma(I))^a$	0.1192
wR2 (all data) <sup>b</sup>	0.1060
max/min residual peaks (e <sup>-</sup> /Å <sup>3</sup> )	+0.807/-0.715
$a^{a}R1 = \Sigma   F_{o}  -  F_{c}   / \Sigma  F_{o} .$	

**Table S1.**Crystallographic Data for 7.

<sup>b</sup> wR2 =  $[\Sigma(w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2)/\Sigma w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}; w = 4F_o^2/[2.605\sigma(F_o^2)].$ 



Figure S2. An ORTEP Drawing of 7. Thermal ellipsoids are given at the 50% probability level

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 $Ph_2N$ 0 Ш <sup>n</sup>Pr Ме 3d  $\subseteq$ 5 ł:82 993 PPM 15.0 12.5 7.5 5.0 2.5 0.0 -2.5 10.0 -127.646 -121.857 -121.791 34.626 32.990 29.750 29.750 20.103 -129.530 -128.354 45.885 \_\_\_\_206.160 \_\_\_149.382 ĝ 00 I PPM 0 200 | 150 100 | 50









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