

# ***N,S*-Dimethyldithiocarbamyl Oxalates as Precursors for Determining Kinetic Parameters for Oxyacyl Radicals†**

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## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

Experimental details for the preparation of **6** and **10**. General protocol for kinetic experiments. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of compounds **6** and **10**. (7 pages).

## Experimental Details

Octyl formate **8**, 3-butenyl formate **12** and *N*-hydroxy-*N,S*-dimethyldithiocarbamate were prepared following literature protocols.<sup>S1-S3</sup> 2-Methylbutyrolactone **11** was purchased from Aldrich.

**Octyl *N,S*-dimethyldithiocarbamyl oxalate (6).** A solution of octanol (70  $\mu$ L, 0.445 mmol) in diethyl ether (0.5 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of oxalyl chloride (50  $\mu$ L, 0.591 mmol) in diethyl ether (1.5 mL) and the mixture stirred at room temperature overnight. Solvent and excess oxalyl chloride were both removed *in vacuo*. The half-ester **7** was used directly without further purification.

The half-ester (**7**) in dichloromethane (1.5 mL) was added dropwise to a mixture of *N*-hydroxy-*N,S*-dimethyldithiocarbamate (81 mg, 0.590 mmol) and 4-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)pyridine (DMAP, 5 mg, 0.044 mmol) in dichloromethane (2.5 mL) and the resultant mixture left to stir at room temperature for 6.5 hrs. The orange mixture was filtered through a plug of celite (dichloromethane). The filtrate was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate (2x), dried ( $\text{MgSO}_4$ ) and the solvent removed *in vacuo* to give the title thiohydroxamate ester as purple oil (134 mg, 94%).

$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  0.88 (t,  $J = 7.0$ , 3H), 1.37 – 1.23 (m, 8H), 1.44 – 1.38 (m, 2H), 1.82 – 1.73 (m, 2H), 2.57 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.38 (t,  $J = 6.8$ , 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  14.03, 18.88, 22.58, 25.59, 28.17, 29.00, 29.06, 31.68, 42.77, 68.34, 154.57, 155.26, 198.53; IR (neat)  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  1647, 1755, 1807, 2856, 2925  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{23}\text{O}_4\text{NS}_2^+$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ) $^+$  322.11413, found 322.11415.

**3-Butenyl *N,S*-dimethyldithiocarbamyl oxalate (10).** A solution of 3-buten-1-ol (200  $\mu$ L, 2.32 mmol) in diethyl ether (2.5 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of oxalyl chloride (500  $\mu$ L, 5.91 mmol) in diethyl ether (5.0 mL), chilled to 0  $^\circ\text{C}$ . The mixture was kept at 0  $^\circ\text{C}$  for 15 min, then stirred at room temperature overnight. Solvent and excess oxalyl chloride were both removed *in vacuo*. The half-ester was used directly without further purification.

The half-ester in dichloromethane (5.0 mL) was added dropwise to a mixture of *N*-hydroxy-*N,S*-dimethyldithiocarbamate (408 mg, 2.97 mmol) and 4-(*N,N*-dimethylamino)pyridine (DMAP, 28 mg, 0.229 mmol) in dichloromethane (15.0 mL) and the resultant mixture left to stir at room temperature for 6.5 hrs. The greyish mixture was filtered through a plug of celite (dichloromethane). The filtrate was washed with saturated sodium bicarbonate (2x), dried ( $\text{MgSO}_4$ ) and the solvent removed *in vacuo* to give the title thiohydroxamate ester as yellow-green oil (521 mg, 85%).

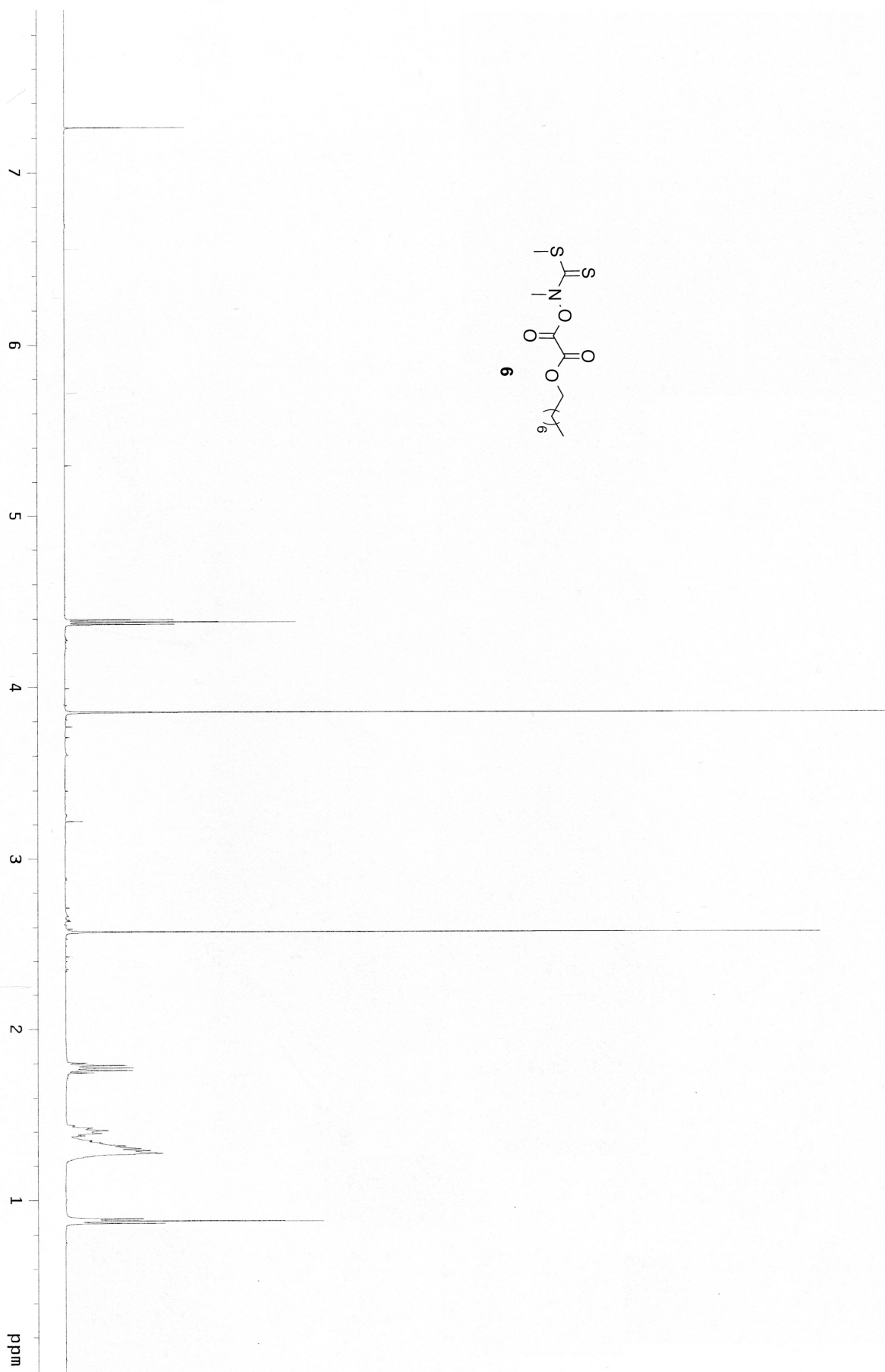
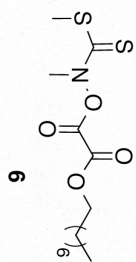
$^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  2.49 – 2.54 (m, 2H), 2.57 (s, 3H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 4.44 (t,  $J = 6.7$  Hz, 2H), 5.09 – 5.23 (m, 2H), 5.70 – 5.87 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  18.89, 32.56, 42.78, 66.99, 118.46, 132.42, 154.44, 155.12, 198.57; IR (neat)  $\nu_{\text{max}}$  850, 924, 961, 1001, 1085, 1217, 1288, 1365, 1424, 1755, 1806, 2970  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_9\text{H}_{13}\text{O}_4\text{NS}_2^+$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ) $^+$  264.03588, found 264.03586.

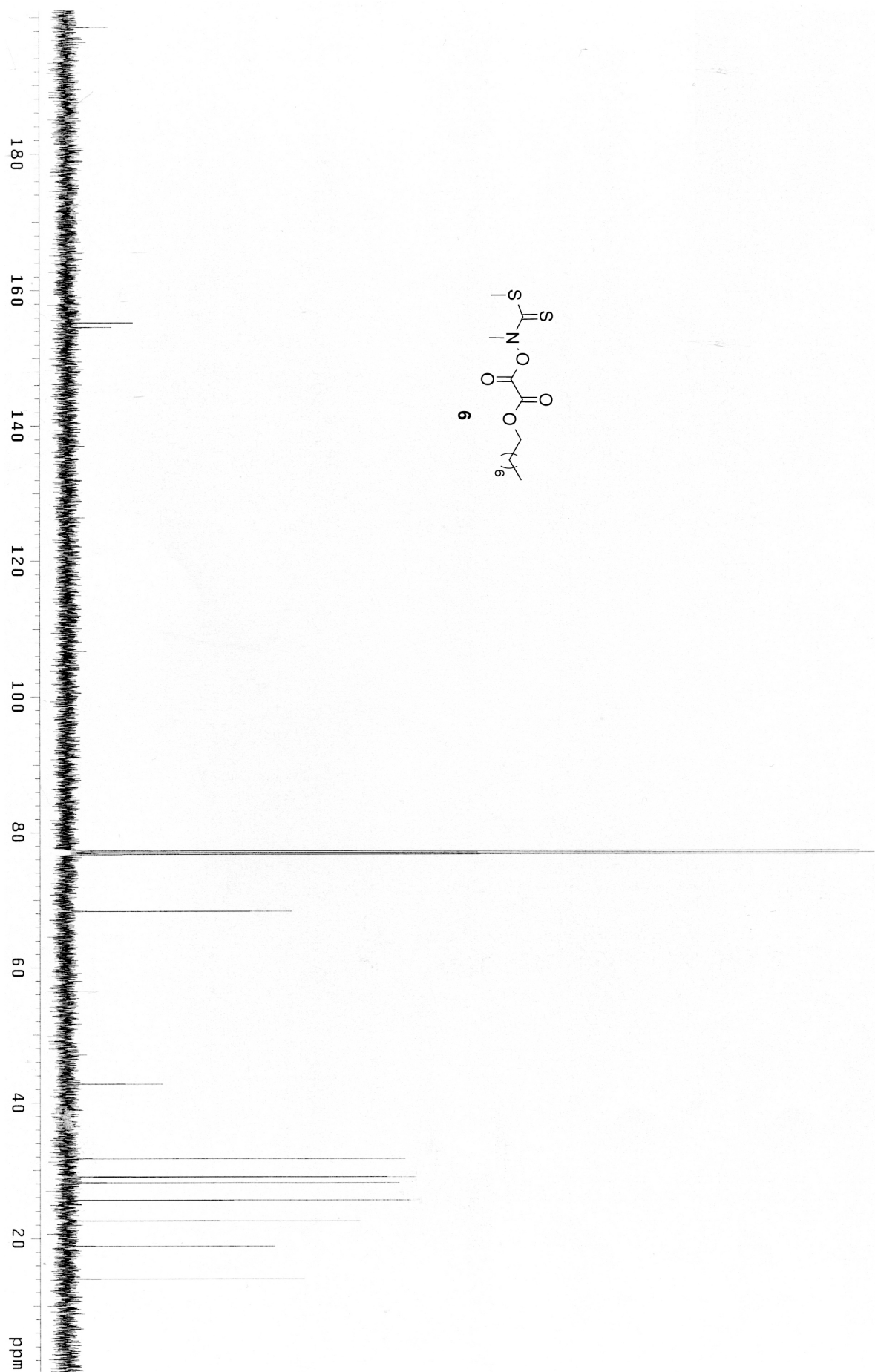
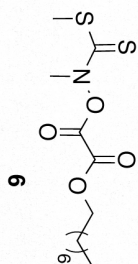
### General protocol for kinetic reactions of the alkoxycarbonyl radical systems

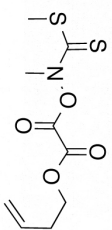
Standard solutions of *tert*-dodecanethiol in benzene were prepared to concentrations as described in Table 1. The radical precursor was added to a pyrex vial, followed by the appropriate thiol stock solution and benzene added to make the required concentration. Photolysis was achieved by irradiating the sample in a Rayonet photochemical reactor (350 nm) at ambient temperature (21°C). The reaction mixtures were analysed by GC.

### References

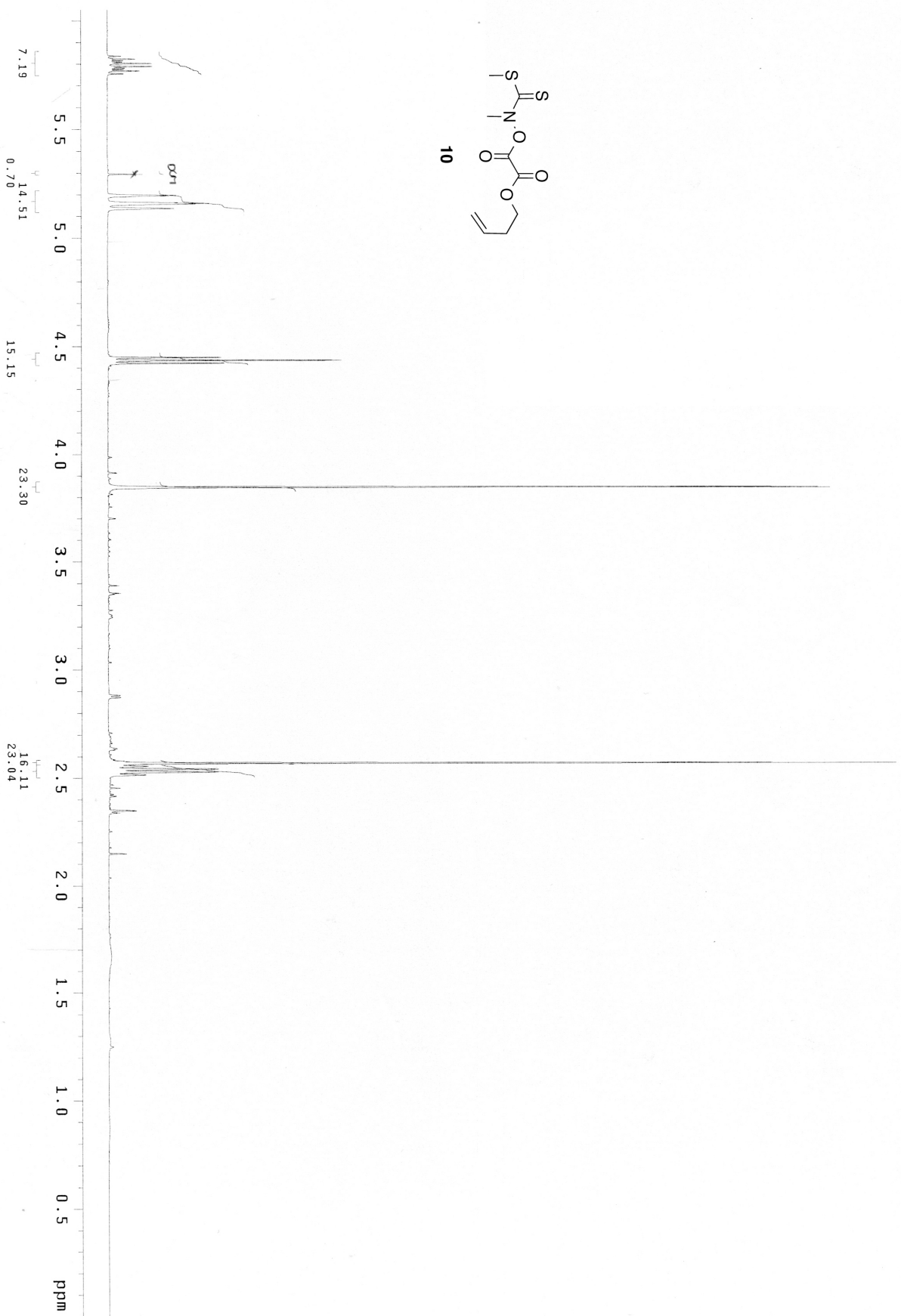
- S1. Barluenga, J.; Campos, P. J.; Gonzalez-Nunez, E.; Asensio, G. *Synthesis*, **1985**, 426.
- S2. Baguley, P. A.; Walton, J. C. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2*, **1998**, 1423.
- S3. S. Kim, C. J. Lim, S. Song and H. Kang, *Synlett*, 2001, 688.

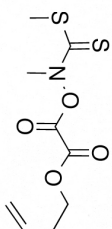






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