

Supporting Information

Photoinitiated Decarboxylative C3- difluoroarylmethylation of Quinoxalin-2(1H)-ones with Potassium 2,2-Difluoro-2-arylacetates in water

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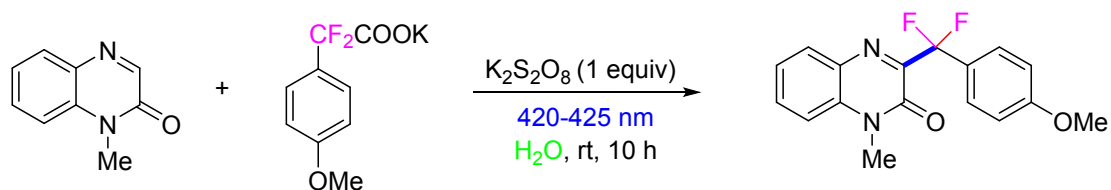
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1. General considerations

All ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on 400 MHz or 600 MHz Bruker FT-NMR spectrometer (400 MHz or 100 MHz and 600 MHz or 150 MHz, respectively), and ^{19}F NMR spectra were recorded on a 400 MHz Bruker FT-NMR spectrometer (376 MHz). All chemical shifts are given as δ value (ppm) with reference to tetramethyl silane (TMS) as an internal standard. The peak patterns are indicated as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; m, multiplet; q, quartet. The coupling constants, J , are reported in Hertz (Hz). High resolution mass spectroscopy data of the product were collected on an Agilent Technologies 6540 UHD Accurate-Mass Q-TOF LC/MS (ESI). Melting points (uncorrected) were obtained on WRS-1B digital melting point apparatus. The procedures for the synthesis of quinoxalin-2(1*H*)-ones are according to the reported method (See: S. Liu, Y. Huang, F.-L. Qing and X.-H. Xu. *Org. Lett.*, 2018, **20**, 5497). The preparation of potassium 2,2-difluoro-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)acetate is according to the reported procedure (See: W. Wan, G. Ma, J. Li, Y. Chen, Q. Hu, M. Li, H. Jiang, H. Deng and J. Hao. *Chem. Commun.*, 2016, **52**, 1598).

2. Representative procedure for the model reaction



A 5 mL oven-dried reaction vessel equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar was charged with *N*-methyl-quinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (**1a**, 0.10 mmol), potassium 2,2-difluoro-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)acetate (**2a**, 0.20 mmol), $\text{K}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_8$ (0.10 mmol) and H_2O (3.0 mL). The reaction vessel was exposed to a blue LED (420–425 nm, 1.5 W) irradiation at room temperature in air with stirring for 10 h. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate and concentrated to yield the crude product, which was further purified by flash chromatography (silica gel, petroleum ether/ethyl acetate = 20:1 to 9:1) to give the desired product **3a**.

3. Mechanism investigation

A 5 mL oven-dried reaction vessel equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar was charged with *N*-methylquinoxalin-2(1*H*)-one (**1a**, 0.10 mmol), potassium 2,2-difluoro-2-phenylacetate (**2t**, 0.20 mmol), K₂S₂O₈ (1.0 eq.), TEMPO (2.5 eq.) and H₂O (3.0 mL), the reaction vessel was exposed to blue LED (420-425 nm, 1.5 W) irradiation in air at room temperature with stirring for 10 h. The reaction was completely inhibited, and an adduct (**8**) of TEMPO with a free radical was detected by HPLC/HRMS analysis of reaction mixture (Figure S1).

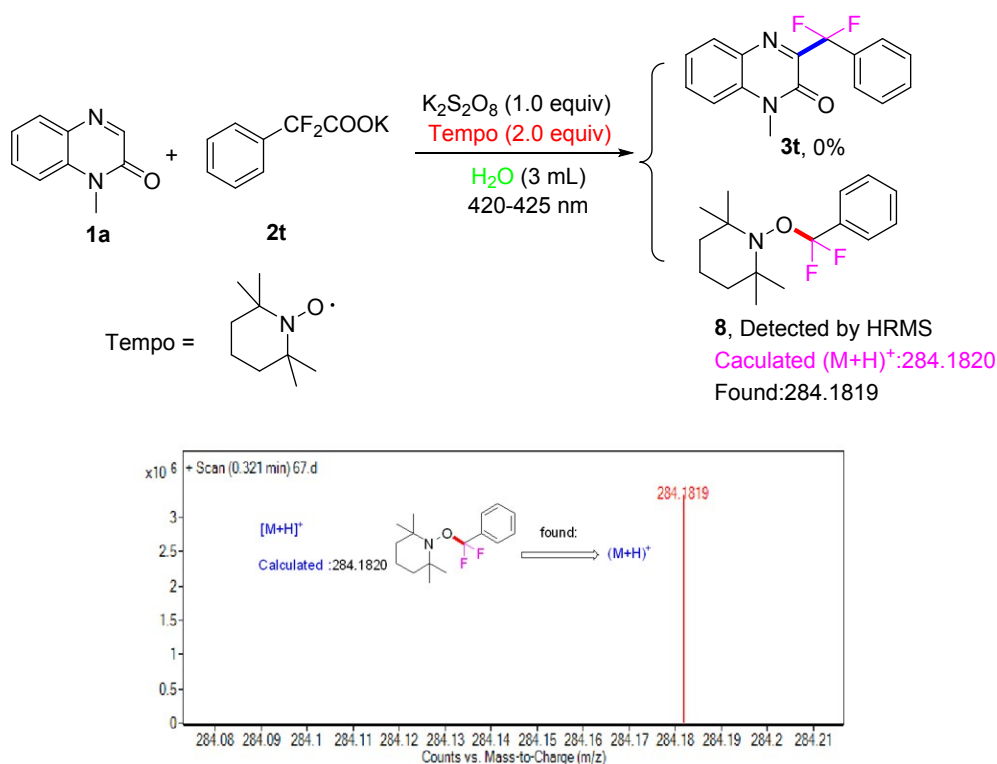
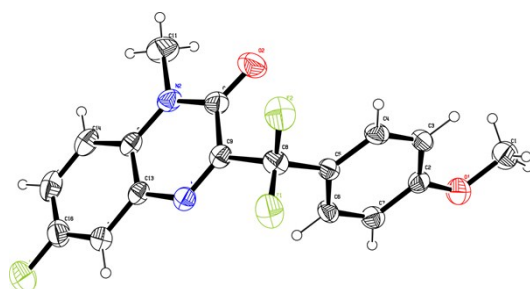


Figure S1. Analysis of reaction mixture by HRMS analysis

4. X-ray single crystal structure **3i** (CCDC Number: 1961424)



5. ^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR spectra of the products

