

The Formyloxyl Radical: Electrophilicity, C-H Bond Activation and Anti-Markovnikov Selectivity in the Oxidation of Aliphatic Alkenes

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Electronic Supplementary Information

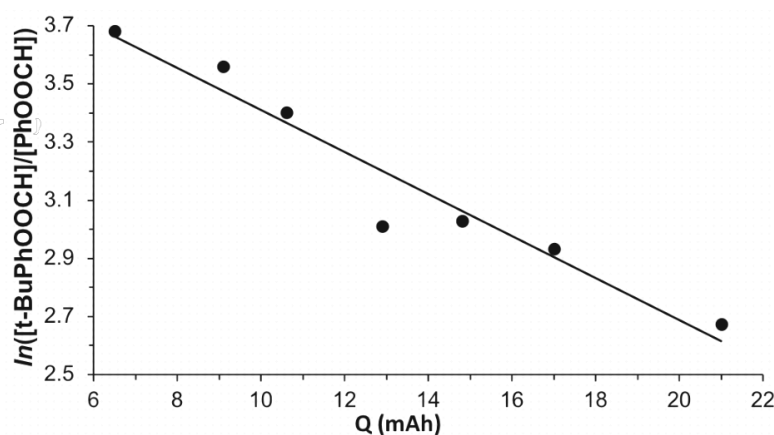


Figure S1. Ratio of pseudo-first-order rates as a function of the charge transferred Q for *t*-butylbenzene/benzene.

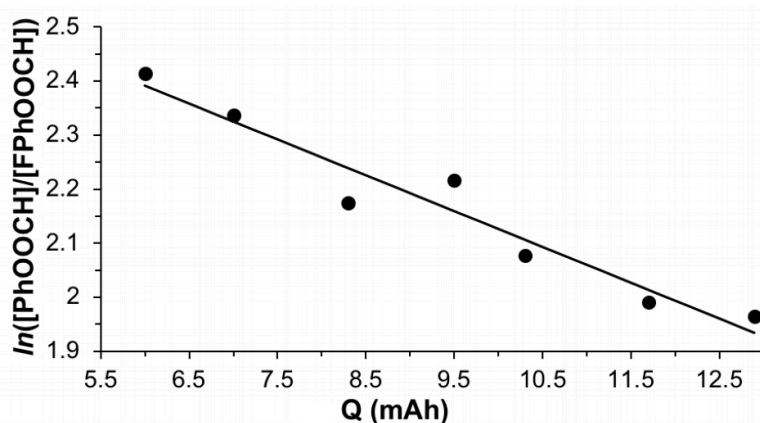


Figure S2. Ratio of pseudo-first-order rates as a function of the charge transferred Q for benzene/fluorobenzene.

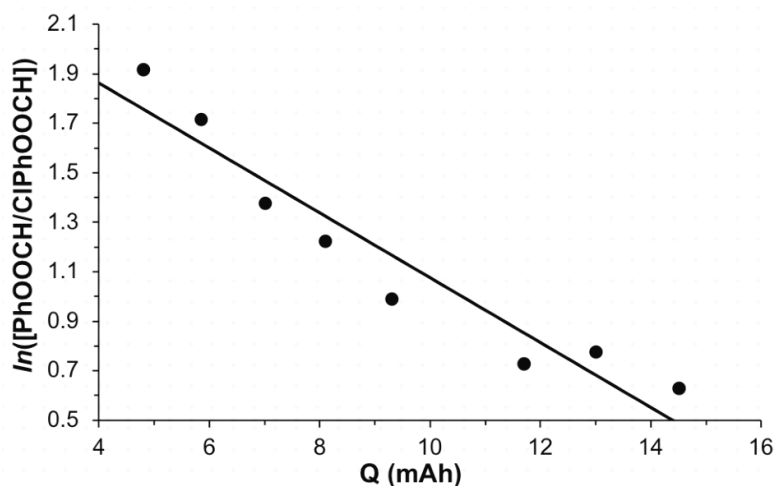


Figure S3. Ratio of pseudo-first-order rates as a function of the charge transferred Q for benzene/chlorobenzene.

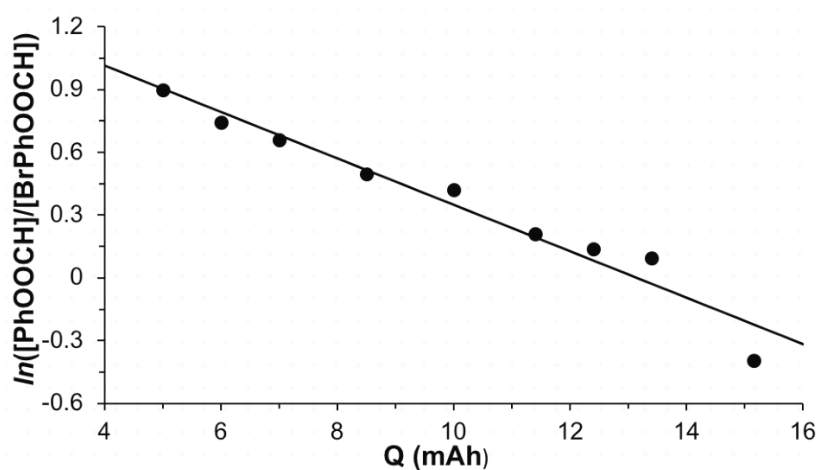


Figure S4. Ratio of pseudo-first-order rates as a function of Q for benzene/bromobenzene.

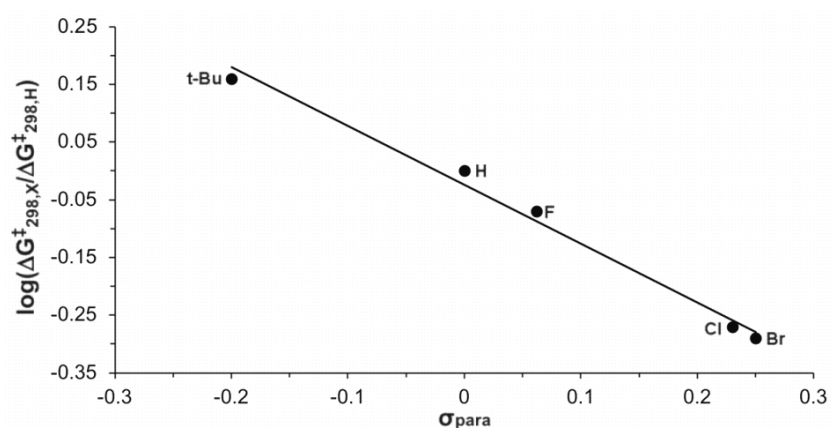


Figure S5. Hammett plot for reaction of the formyloxy radical with substituted benzenes derived from DFT-calculated free energies of activation for substitution at the *para* position. The ρ value calculated is an underestimation since other isomers with higher barriers are also formed in the experiment.

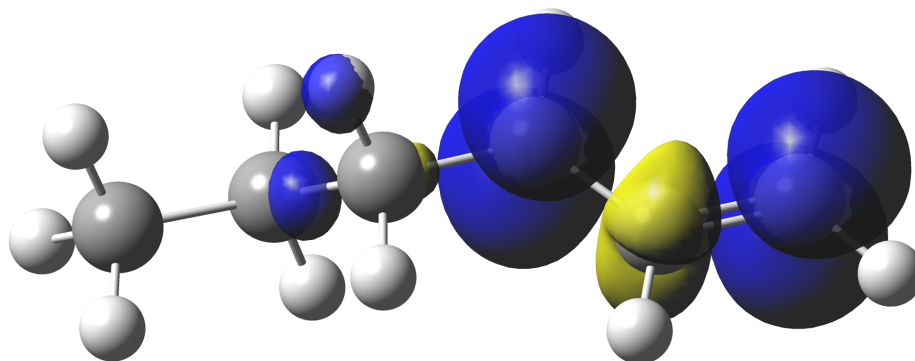
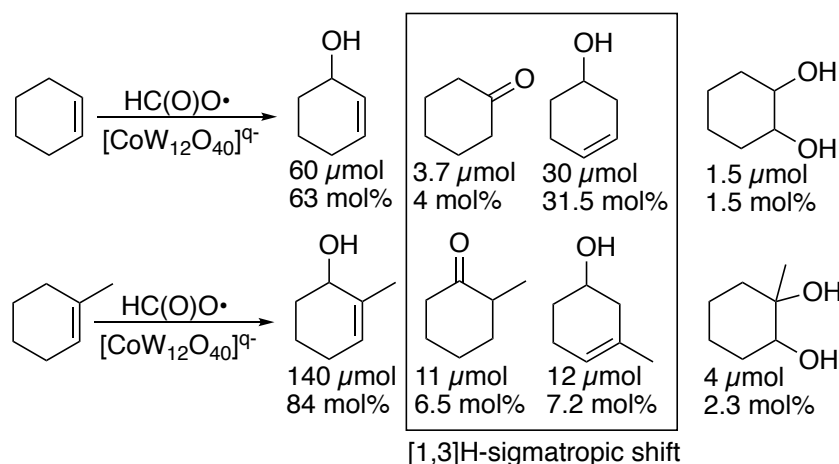


Figure S6. PW6B95D3BJ/def2-SVP spin density for the hexallyl radical.



Scheme S1. Oxidation of cyclic alkenes. Reaction conditions: 1 mmol cyclic alkene, 3 mL 1:1 HCOOH–CH₃CN, 70 mg LiOCOH, 35 mg K₅Co^{III}W₁₂O₄₀. Working electrode – Pt net, Reference electrode – Pt wire, counter electrode – Pt; 1.8 V vs SHE in an undivided cell; t = 1.5 h; RT. Product analyses were carried out as described in the Experimental section. Product yields and selectivities are shown in the Scheme.

Table S1. Reaction of 1-hexene with formyloxy radicals at different temperatures.

Product	22 °C		0 °C		-10 °C	
	Yield, μmol	Selectivity mol %	Yield, μmol	Selectivity mol %	Yield, μmol	Selectivity mol %
<i>n</i> -hexanal	8.7	50	9	43	7.8	45
<i>trans</i> -2-hexen-ol	2.8	15	4.3	20.5	3.6	20.5
2-hexanone	1.2	6.2	1.5	7.0	1.2	7
3-hexanone	0.4	1.8	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.5
1,2-hexanediol	1.3	7.5	2.5	12.5	1.9	11
<i>n</i> -pentanal	3.7	20	3.3	15.5	2.7	15.5
3-hydroxy hexanal	<0.1	–	<0.1	–	<0.1	–

Reaction conditions: 1 mmol 1-hexene, 3 mL 1:1 HCOOH–CH₃CN, 70 mg LiOCOH, 35 mg K₅Co^{III}W₁₂O₄₀. Working electrode – Pt net, Reference electrode – Pt wire, counter electrode – Pt; 1.8 V vs SHE in an undivided cell; t = 1.5 h; T = 22, 0 and -10 °C.

Table S2. Reaction of 1-hexene with formyloxy radicals at different potentials.

	1.4 V vs SHE		1.6 V vs SHE		1.8 V vs SHE		2.0 V vs SHE		2.2 V vs SHE	
Product	Yield, μmol	Selectivity mol %	Yield, μmol	Selectivity mol %	Yield, μmol	Selectivity mol %	Yield, μmol	Selectivity mol %	Yield, μmol	Selectivity mol %
<i>n</i> -hexanal	7.3	33	17.6	43	8.7	50	9	60	9	57
<i>trans</i> -2-hexen-ol	4.5	20	7.5	18	2.8	15	2.4	16	2.5	15.5
2-hexanone	1.4	6.4	3.0	6	1.2	6.2	1.27	8.2	1.5	9.3
3-hexanone	0.6	2.6	1.0	2	0.4	1.8	0.43	2.8	0.5	3.2
1,2-hexanediol	6.5	30	6.1	15	1.3	7.5	–	–	–	–
<i>n</i> -pentanal	1.7	8	6.8	16	3.7	20	2	13	2.4	15

Reaction conditions: 1 mmol 1-hexene, 3 mL 1:1 HCOOH–CH₃CN, 70 mg LiOCOH, 35 mg K₅Co^{III}W₁₂O₄₀. Working electrode – Pt net, Reference electrode – Pt wire, counter electrode – Pt; 1.4 to 2.2 V vs SHE in an undivided cell; t = 1.5 h; T – 22 °C.

Table S3. Reaction of 1-hexene with formyloxy radicals with added water and/or higher temperature.

	22 °C				40 °C			
	10% H ₂ O		20% H ₂ O		10% H ₂ O		20% H ₂ O	
Product	Yield, μmol	Selectivity mol %	Yield, μmol	Selectivity mol %	Yield, μmol	Selectivity mol %	Yield, μmol	Selectivity mol %
<i>n</i> -hexanal	12	56	13.6	55.7	13.5	54	21	55.8
<i>trans</i> -2-hexen-ol	3	14	2.5	10	3.5	14	3.4	9
2-hexanone	2.2	10.3	2.3	9.5	2.1	8.4	4.2	11.2
3-hexanone	0.7	3.2	0.7	2.8	0.75	3	1.2	3.2
1,2-hexanediol	0.3	1.5	–	–	–	–	–	–
<i>n</i> -pentanal	3.2	15	5.4	22	5.4	21.6	7.8	20.8

Reaction conditions: 1 mmol 1-alkene, 70 mg LiOCOH, 35 mg K₅Co^{III}W₁₂O₄₀. Working electrode – Pt net, Reference electrode – Pt wire, counter electrode – Pt; 1.8 V vs SHE in an undivided cell; t = 1.5 h; T – 22 and 40 °C. Solvent: “10% H₂O” = 1.35 mL HCOOH, 1.35 mL CH₃CN and 0.3 mL H₂O; “20% H₂O” = 1.2 mL HCOOH, 1.2 mL CH₃CN and 0.6 mL H₂O.

Complete Reference 21

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