

Access to hexahydroazepinone heterocycles via palladium-catalysed C(sp<sup>3</sup>)–H alkenylation/ring-opening of cyclopropanes

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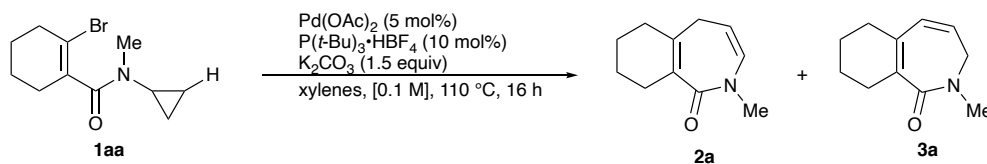


**General Methods:** Commercial reagents were used as supplied or purified by standard techniques where necessary.<sup>1</sup> All non-aqueous reactions were run under argon atmosphere with flame-dried glassware using standard techniques for manipulating air-sensitive compounds.<sup>2</sup> Anhydrous solvents were obtained by filtration through drying columns according to the method of Grubbs<sup>3</sup> or by distillation over calcium hydride or sodium. Flash chromatography was performed using 230-400 mesh silica according to the method of Still<sup>4</sup> or on an automatic purification system (Santai Sepabean) using pre-packed normal phase silica cartridges SepaFlash® HP from Santai Technologies, Inc. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on pre-coated, glass-backed silica gel plates (Merck 60 F254) and visualized by UV absorbance (254 nm), potassium permanganate (KMnO<sub>4</sub>), and/or cerium ammonium molybdate (CAM) stains.

Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra were recorded on an Avance AV400 MHz, Avance AV 300 MHz, or DRX 400 MHz (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C, <sup>19</sup>F, 1D NOESY) spectrometer. Chemical shifts for <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra are recorded in parts per million (ppm) from tetramethylsilane (TMS) with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (CHCl<sub>3</sub>,  $\delta$  = 7.26 ppm). The data was reported as follows: chemical shift ( $\delta$  ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, br = broad, d = doublet, dd = doublet of doublets, dt = doublet of triplets, td = triplet of doublets, ddd = doublet of doublets of doublets, t = triplet, q = quadruplet, quintet = quint, m = multiplet), integration, coupling constant (Hz) and assignment. Chemical shifts for <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded in parts per million from tetramethylsilane using the central peak of CDCl<sub>3</sub> (77.16 ppm) as the internal standard. All <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were obtained with complete proton decoupling. Starting materials were reported as a mixture of rotamers. Infrared spectra were taken on a Bruker Alpha Platinum ATR (neat) and are reported in reciprocal centimeters (cm<sup>-1</sup>). Melting points were obtained using a Büchi melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. High-resolution mass spectra were performed by the Centre régional de spectrométrie de masse de l'Université de Montréal.

## Selected optimization and control experiments

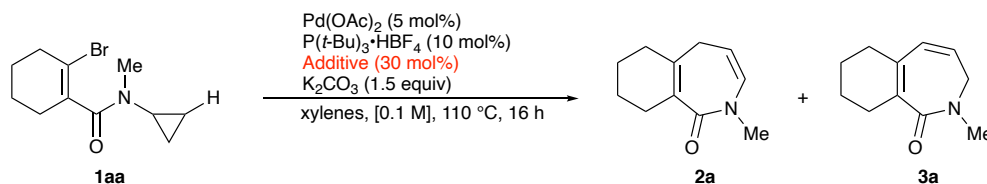
**Table S1:** Control experiments



Entry	Variation from Standard Conditions	Yield (%) <sup>a</sup>
1	No $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$	0 (100) <sup>b</sup>
2	No $\text{tBu}_3\text{P} \cdot \text{HBF}_4$	0 (100) <sup>b</sup>
3	No $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$	0 (100) <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Yields were calculated based on <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB) as an internal standard. <sup>b</sup>Unreacted starting material.

**Procedure:** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox.  $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$  (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol),  $\text{tBu}_3\text{P} \cdot \text{HBF}_4$  (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol) and  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (41.5 mg, 0.30 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. Xylenes (2.00 mL) was then added and the reaction was heated to 110 °C for 16 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further rinsed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene was then added as an internal standard, the whole mixture was dissolved in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ . The yield was calculated based on the integration of <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals of the product relative to those of the internal standard.

**Table S2:** Additive screening

Entry	Additive	Yield (%) <sup>a</sup>
1	PivOH	86 (0) <sup>c</sup>
2	AdOH	88 (0) <sup>c</sup>
3	$\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$ <sup>b</sup>	89 (0) <sup>c</sup>

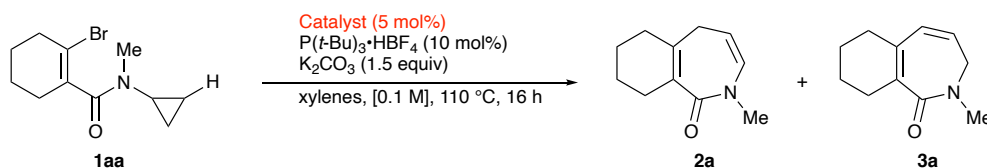
<sup>a</sup>Yields were calculated based on  $^1\text{H}$  NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB) as an internal standard. <sup>b</sup>0.5 equivalents were used. <sup>c</sup>Unreacted starting material.

**Procedure for entry 1 and 2:** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven dried stirring bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and 30 mol% of **Additive** and taken into a glovebox.  $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$  (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol),  $t\text{Bu}_3\text{P} \cdot \text{HBF}_4$  (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol), and  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (41.5 mg, 0.30 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. Xylenes (2.00 mL) was then added and the reaction was heated to 110 °C for 16 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further washed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene was then added as an internal standard, the whole mixture was dissolved in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ . The yield was calculated based on the integration of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR signals of the product relative to those of the internal standard.

**Procedure for entry 3:** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox.  $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$  (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol),  $t\text{Bu}_3\text{P} \cdot \text{HBF}_4$  (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol),  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (41.5 mg, 0.30 mmol), and  $\text{Ag}_2\text{CO}_3$  (27.6 mg, 0.10 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. Xylenes (2.00 mL) was then added and the reaction was heated to 110 °C for 16 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further washed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene was then added as an

internal standard, the whole mixture was dissolved in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. The yield was calculated based on the integration of <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals of the product relative to those of the internal standard.

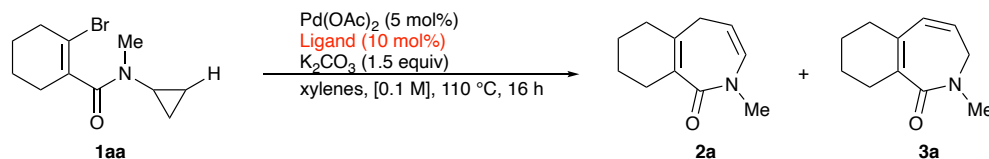
**Table S3:** Catalyst screening



Entry	Catalyst	Yield (%) <sup>a</sup>
1	Pd(dba) <sub>2</sub>	3 (93) <sup>b</sup>
2 <sup>c</sup>	Pd(dba) <sub>2</sub>	92 (0) <sup>b</sup>
3	Pd <sub>2</sub> dba <sub>3</sub>	3 (93) <sup>b</sup>
4	Pd(TFA) <sub>2</sub>	66 (15) <sup>b</sup>
5	PdCl <sub>2</sub>	9 (85) <sup>b</sup>
6	Pd(OAc) <sub>2</sub>	88 (0) <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Yields were calculated based on <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB) as an internal standard. <sup>b</sup>Unreacted starting material. <sup>c</sup>Entry performed using 30 mol% pivalic acid as an additive.

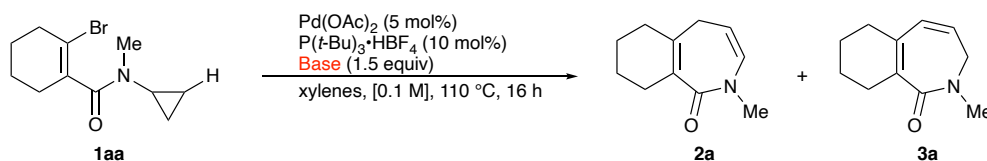
**Procedure:** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox. The **Catalyst** (0.010 mmol, 5 mol%), *t*Bu<sub>3</sub>P·HBF<sub>4</sub> (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol), and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (41.5 mg, 0.30 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. Xylenes (2.00 mL) was then added and the reaction was heated to 110 °C for 16 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further washed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene was then added as an internal standard, the whole mixture was dissolved in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. The yield was calculated based on the integration of <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals of the product relative to those of the internal standard.

**Table S4:** Ligand screening

Entry	Ligand	Yield (%) <sup>a</sup>
1	Xphos	65 (0) <sup>b</sup>
2	Davephos	47 (44) <sup>b</sup>
3	Xantphos	88 (0) <sup>b</sup>
4	PCy <sub>3</sub>	91 (0) <sup>b</sup>
5	<i>t</i> Bu <sub>3</sub> P • HBF <sub>4</sub>	88 (0) <sup>b</sup>
6	<i>t</i> Bu <sub>2</sub> MeP • HBF <sub>4</sub>	47 (52) <sup>b</sup>
7	PPh <sub>3</sub>	53 (28) <sup>b</sup>
8	dppf	57 (28) <sup>b</sup>
9	<i>rac</i> -BINAP	96 (0) <sup>b</sup>
10	P(4-FC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	16 (75) <sup>b</sup>
11	P(4-MeOC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>3</sub>	28 (62) <sup>b</sup>
12 <sup>c</sup>	<i>t</i> Bu <sub>3</sub> P • HBF <sub>4</sub>	85 (2) <sup>d</sup>
13 <sup>c</sup>	PCy <sub>3</sub>	78 (0) <sup>d</sup>
14 <sup>c</sup>	PPh <sub>3</sub>	12 (73) <sup>b</sup>
15 <sup>c</sup>	DavePhos	77 (10) <sup>d</sup>
16 <sup>c</sup>	Xantphos	8 (87) <sup>b</sup>
17 <sup>f</sup>	Xantphos	0 (99) <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Yields were calculated based on <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB) as an internal standard. <sup>b</sup>Unreacted starting material. <sup>c</sup>DMF as solvent. <sup>d</sup>Yield of the other isomer (**3a**). <sup>e</sup>Pd(dba)<sub>2</sub> was used as catalyst. <sup>f</sup>30 mol% of pivalic acid was used as an additive.

**Procedure:** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox. Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol), the **Ligand** (0.020 mmol, 10 mol%), and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (41.5 mg, 0.30 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. Xylenes (2.00 mL) was then added and the reaction was heated to 110 °C for 16 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further washed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene was then added as an internal standard, the whole mixture was dissolved in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. The yield was calculated based on the integration of <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals of the product relative to those of the internal standard.

**Table S5:** Base screening

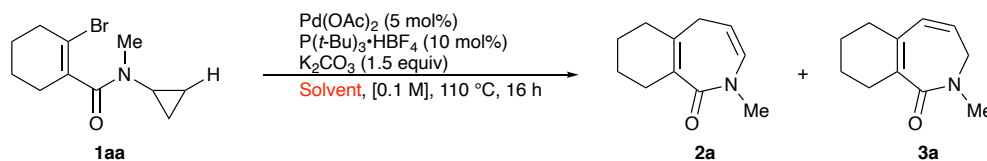
Entry	Base	Yield (%) <sup>a</sup>
1	$\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$	88 (0) <sup>b</sup>
2	$\text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3$	14 (84) <sup>b</sup>
3	$\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$	93 (0) <sup>b</sup>
4	$\text{Rb}_2\text{CO}_3$	92 (0) <sup>b</sup>
5	KOtBu	23 (0) <sup>b</sup>
6	$\text{K}_3\text{PO}_4$	30 (69) <sup>b</sup>
7	KOAc	93 (0) <sup>b</sup>
8	DIPEA	81 (8) <sup>d</sup>
9 <sup>c</sup>	DIPEA	79 (8) <sup>d</sup>
10 <sup>c</sup>	$\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$	78 (0) <sup>b</sup>
11 <sup>c</sup>	KOAc	40 (56) <sup>b</sup>
12 <sup>f</sup>	$\text{Et}_3\text{N}$	17 (83) <sup>b</sup>
13	Matrix Innov. MP-carbonate resin	95 (0) <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Yields were calculated based on  $^1\text{H}$  NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB) as an internal standard. <sup>b</sup>Unreacted starting material. <sup>c</sup>DMF was used as solvent. <sup>d</sup>Yield of the other isomer **3a**. <sup>e</sup> $\text{PCy}_3$  was used as ligand. <sup>f</sup> $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  was used as a solvent.

**Procedure (entries 1-7, 10, 11, 13):** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox.  $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$  (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol),  $\text{tBu}_3\text{P} \cdot \text{HBF}_4$  (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol) and the **Base** (0.30 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. Xylene (2.00 mL) was then added and the reaction was heated to 110 °C for 16 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further washed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene was then added as an internal standard, the whole mixture was dissolved in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ . The yield was calculated based on the integration of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR signals of the product relative to those of the internal standard.

**Procedure (entries 8-9, 10, 12):** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox. Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol) and *t*Bu<sub>3</sub>P•HBF<sub>4</sub> (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. The solvent (2.00 mL) and the base (0.30 mmol, 1.5 equiv) were then added and the reaction was heated to 110 °C for 16 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further washed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene was then added as an internal standard, the whole mixture was dissolved in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. The yield was calculated based on the integration of <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals of the product relative to those of the internal standard.

**Table S6:** Solvent screening



Entry	Solvent	Yield(%) <sup>a</sup>
1	Chlorobenzene	13 (83) <sup>b</sup>
2	DMF	85 (2) <sup>c</sup>
3	Dioxane	89 (0) <sup>b</sup>
4	Isobutanol	27 (60) <sup>b</sup>
5	Benzene	84 (0) <sup>b</sup>
6	DMA	80 (0) <sup>b</sup>
7	Xylenes	88 (0) <sup>b</sup>
8	Toluene	70 (0) <sup>b</sup>
9	CPME	68 (32) <sup>b</sup>

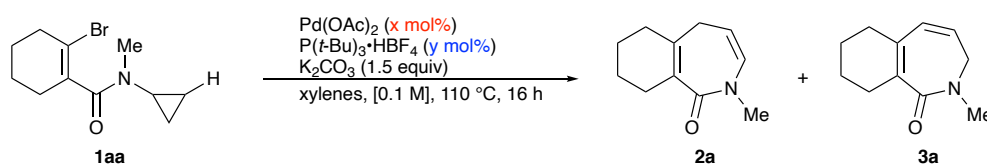
<sup>a</sup>Yields were calculated based on <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB) as an internal standard. <sup>b</sup>Unreacted starting material.

<sup>c</sup>Yield of the other isomer **3a**.

**Procedure:** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox. Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol), *t*Bu<sub>3</sub>P•HBF<sub>4</sub> (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (41.5 mg, 0.30 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. The **Solvent**

(2.00 mL) was then added and the reaction was heated to 110 °C for 16 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further washed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene was then added as an internal standard, the whole mixture was dissolved in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. The yield was calculated based on the integration of <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals of the product relative to those of the internal standard.

**Table S7:** Catalyst and ligand loading

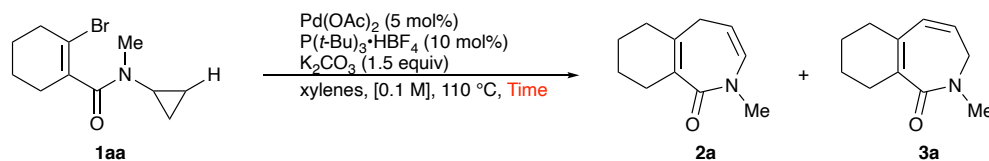


Entry	Pd (x mol%): L (y mol%)	Yield (%) <sup>a</sup>
1	5:5	88 (0) <sup>b</sup>
2	10:10	83 (0) <sup>b</sup>
3	2.5:5	89 (0) <sup>b</sup>
4	10:20	85 (0) <sup>b</sup>
5	5:10	88 (0) <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Yields were calculated based on <sup>1</sup>H NMR using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB) as an internal standard. <sup>b</sup>Unreacted Starting material.

**Procedure:** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox. Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (x mmol), *t*Bu<sub>3</sub>P·HBF<sub>4</sub> (y mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (41.5 mg, 0.30 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. Xylenes (2.00 mL) was then added and the reaction was heated to 110 °C for 16 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further washed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene was then added as an internal standard, the whole mixture was dissolved in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. The yield was calculated based on the integration of <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals of the product relative to those of the internal standard.



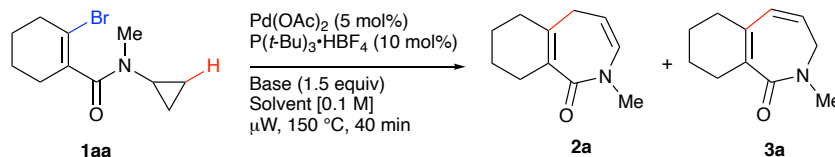
**Table S8:** Yield vs time for the reactions in xylenes and DMF

Entry	Time (h)	Yield in Xylenes (%)	Yield in DMF (%)
1	0.5	0 (91) <sup>b</sup>	28 (70) <sup>b</sup>
2	1	19 (81) <sup>b</sup>	52 (45) <sup>b</sup>
3	3	20 (76) <sup>b</sup>	88 (0) <sup>b</sup>
4	6	56 (40) <sup>b</sup>	90 (0) <sup>b</sup>
5	9	88 (0) <sup>b</sup>	---
6	16	88 (0) <sup>b</sup>	85 (2) <sup>c</sup>
7	48	---	77 (10) <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Yields were calculated based on <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB) as an internal standard.

<sup>b</sup>Unreacted starting material. <sup>c</sup>Yield of the other isomer **3a**.

**Procedure:** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox.  $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$  (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol),  $\text{tBu}_3\text{P} \cdot \text{HBF}_4$  (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol) and  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (41.5 mg, 0.30 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. Xylenes or DMF (2.00 mL) was then added and the reaction was heated to 110 °C for Time. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further washed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene was then added as an internal standard, the whole mixture was dissolved in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ . The yield was calculated based on the integration of <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals of the product relative to those of the internal standard.

**Table S9:** Microwave reaction

Entry	Base	Solvent	Yield in DMF (%)
1	DIPEA	DMF	55 (30) <sup>b</sup>
2	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	Xylenes: DMF (17:3)	88 (0) <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Yields were calculated based on <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB) as an internal standard. <sup>b</sup>Yield of the other isomer **3a**. <sup>c</sup>Unreacted starting material.

**Procedure (entry 1):** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox.  $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$  (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol) and  $\text{tBu}_3\text{P} \cdot \text{HBF}_4$  (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. Xylenes (2.00 mL) and DIPEA (52  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.30 mmol) were then added and the reaction was heated to 150 °C for 40 min under microwave irradiation (Biotage Initiator® microwave). The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further washed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene was then added as an internal standard, the whole mixture was dissolved in  $\text{CDCl}_3$ . The yield was calculated based on the integration of <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals of the product relative to those of the internal standard.

**Procedure (entry 2):** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox.  $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$  (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol),  $\text{tBu}_3\text{P} \cdot \text{HBF}_4$  (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol) and  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$  (41.5 mg, 0.30 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. Xylenes (2.00 mL) was then added and the reaction was heated to 150 °C for 40 min under microwave irradiation (Biotage Initiator® microwave). The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further washed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene was then added as an internal standard, the whole mixture was dissolved in

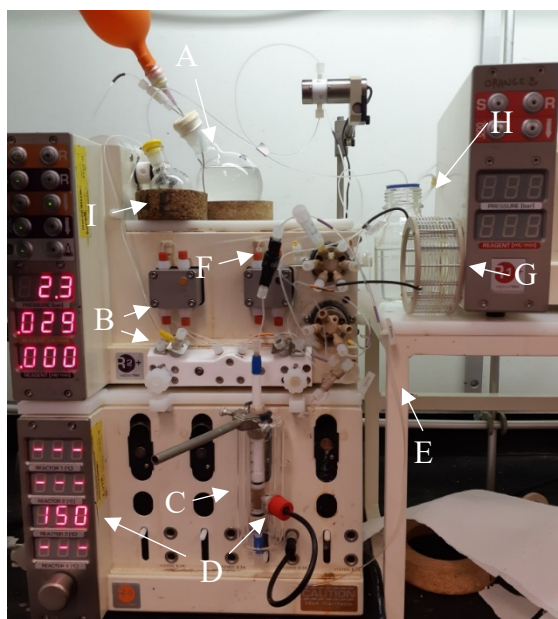
CDCl<sub>3</sub>. The yield was calculated based on the integration of <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals of the product relative to those of the internal standard.

***Note:** Caution must be taken when performing reactions under microwave irradiation as specific reaction conditions might cause formation of a palladium mirror and/or deposit of palladium black which upon intense heating led to the cracking of the reaction vial.*

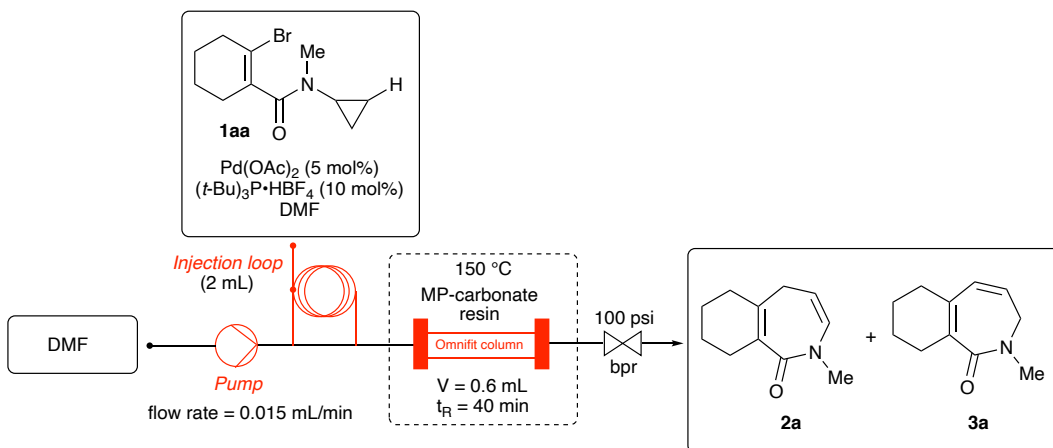
## Optimization of the continuous flow reaction

### Use of a packed bed column filled with the supported base (injection loop):

To optimize the reaction conditions under continuous flow, a R-Series Vapourtec® flow system (R2+ pump, R4 heating module), an Omnifit® glass column, and standard 1/16'' x 0.04'' tubing PFA tubing were used. The set-up is shown below:



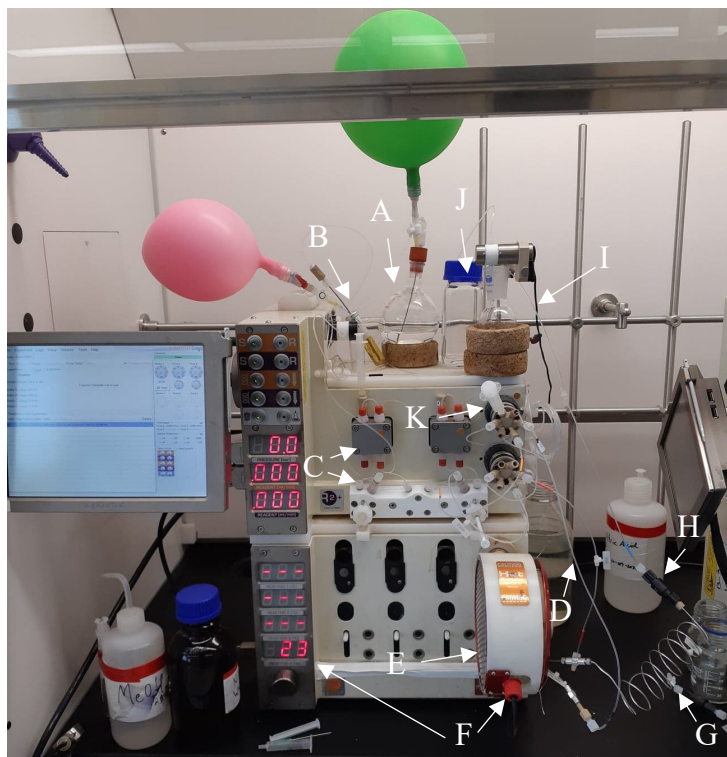
**A.** Solvent feed tank under argon atmosphere; **B.** HPLC pump and pressure sensor; **C.** Omnifit® column; **D.** Temperature controller; **E.** 40 cm drop tubing; **F.** 100 psi back pressure regulator; **G.** Six-way valve with 2-mL injection loop; **H.** Waste; **I.** Collection flask



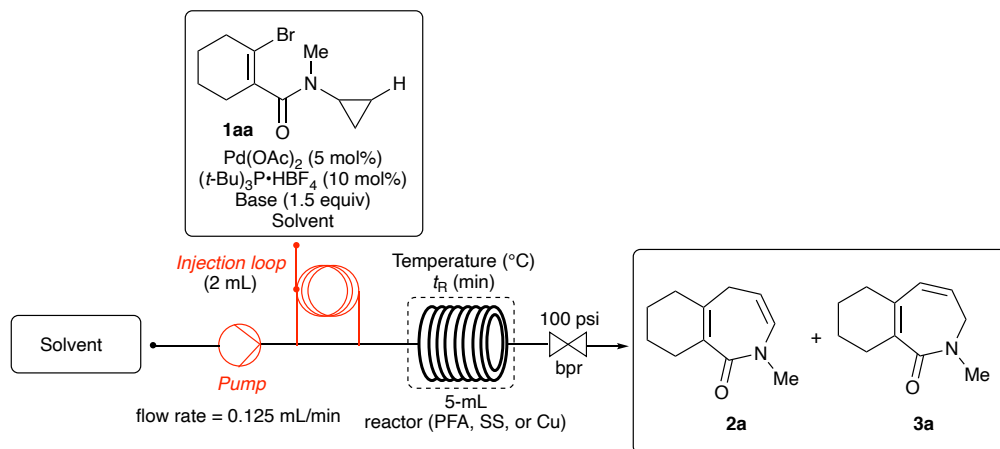
**Procedure:** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox. Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol) and *t*Bu<sub>3</sub>P•HBF<sub>4</sub> (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. DMF (2.00 mL) was then added and the homogeneous solution was loaded into the injection loop and pumped (flow rate = 0.015 mL/min) through the pre-heated (150 °C) Omnifit® packed bed column containing Matrix Innovation MP-carbonate supported resin (>0.5 mmol/g, V = 0.6 mL) (residence time = 40 min). The whole reaction mixture was collected in a flask (5 mL) and the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting solid was dissolved in a 1:1 mixture of water: EtOAc (10 mL) and transferred into a separatory funnel. The layer separated and the aqueous layer was washed with EtOAc (2 x 5 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the crude product. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene was then added as an internal standard, the whole was dissolved in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. The yield was calculated based on the integration of <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals of the product relative to those of the internal standard. Product **2a** was obtained in 23% NMR yield along with 69% of unreacted starting material **1aa**.

**Homogeneous conditions (injection loop and reagent feed tank):**

To optimize the conditions in flow chemistry, a R-Series Vapourtec® flow system (R2+ pump, R4 heating module) and standard 1/16'' x 0.04'' tubing PFA tubing were used. The set-up used for both optimization (loop) and scale-up (bottle reagent) is shown below.



**A.** Solvent feed tank under argon atmosphere; **B.** Reaction feed tank: reaction mixture under argon atmosphere; **C.** HPLC pump and pressure sensor; **D.** 40 cm drop tubing; **E.** Coil reactor (Stainless steel, PFA or Copper); **F.** Temperature controller; **G.** 100 cm cooling loop; **H.** 100 psi back pressure regulator; **I.** Collection flask; **J.** Waste; **K.** Six-way valve with 2-mL injection loop (used for optimization).

**General procedure for the optimization study of the continuous flow reaction under homogeneous conditions (injection loop) (Table S10-S14)**

**General procedure for the optimization:** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox. Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol) and *t*Bu<sub>3</sub>P·HBF<sub>4</sub> (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. The solvent (2.00 mL) and base (1.5 equiv) were then added and the homogeneous solution was loaded into the injection loop and pumped through the reactor coil that was pre-heated at the selected temperature. The reaction solvent was used as the carrier solvent. The whole reaction mixture was collected in a flask (5 mL) and the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting solid was dissolved in a 1:1 mixture of water: EtOAc (10 mL) and transferred into a separatory funnel. The layer separated and the aqueous layer was washed with EtOAc (2 x 5 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the crude product. 1,3,5-Trimethoxybenzene was then added as an internal standard, the whole was dissolved in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. The yield was calculated based on the integration of <sup>1</sup>H NMR signals of the product relative to those of the internal standard.

**Table S10:** Solvent mixture screening<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Solvent	Yield (%) <sup>b</sup>
1 <sup>c</sup>	DMF	41 (40) <sup>d</sup>
2	Xylenes: DMF (1:3)	53 (34) <sup>d</sup>
3	Xylenes: DMF (1:1)	31 (53) <sup>d</sup>
4	Xylenes: DMF (3:1)	78 (19) <sup>d</sup>
5	Xylenes: DMF (17:3)	23 (69) <sup>d</sup>
6	Toluene: DMF (3:1)	26 (44) <sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Unless otherwise noted: base: DIPEA, reactor: stainless steel, reactor temperature: 150 °C, residence time: 40 min, flow rate: 0.125 mL/min. <sup>b</sup>Yields were calculated based on <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB) as an internal standard. <sup>c</sup>Performed at 140 °C. <sup>d</sup>Yield of unreacted starting material.

**Table S11:** Temperature screening<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Temperature (°C)	Yield (%) <sup>b</sup>
1	110	<5 (83) <sup>c</sup>
2	140	51 (43) <sup>c</sup>
3	150	78 (19) <sup>c</sup>
4	160	53 (19) <sup>c</sup>
5	180	59 (21) <sup>c</sup>
6	190 <sup>d</sup>	63 (17) <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Unless otherwise noted: solvent: xylenes:DMF (3:1), base: DIPEA, reactor: stainless steel, residence time: 40 min, flow rate: 0.125 mL/min. <sup>b</sup>Yields were calculated based on <sup>1</sup>H NMR using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB) as an internal standard. <sup>c</sup>Yield of unreacted starting material. <sup>d</sup>20 min as residence time.

**Table S12:** Residence time screening<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Residence time (min)/ Flow rates (mL/min)	Yield (%) <sup>b</sup>
1	20/0.250	31 (65) <sup>c</sup>
2	30/0.175	43 (49) <sup>c</sup>
3	40/0.125	78 (19) <sup>c</sup>
4	60/0.075	37 (50) <sup>c</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Unless otherwise noted: solvent: xylenes:DMF (3:1), base: DIPEA, reactor: stainless steel, reactor temperature: 150 °C. <sup>b</sup>Yields were calculated based on <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB) as an internal standard. <sup>c</sup>Yield of unreacted starting material.



**Table S13:** Base screening<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Base	Yield (%) <sup>a</sup>
1 <sup>b</sup>	DIPEA	47 (40) <sup>c</sup>
2	DIPEA	78 (19) <sup>c</sup>
3 <sup>d</sup>	DIPEA	79 (10) <sup>c</sup>
4	Et <sub>3</sub> N	--- <sup>e</sup>
5	<i>i</i> Pr <sub>2</sub> NH	33 (39)
6	2,6-Lutidine	7 (78)

<sup>a</sup> Unless otherwise noted: solvent: xylenes:DMF (3:1), reactor: stainless steel, reactor temperature: 150 °C, residence time: 40 min, flow rate: 0.125 mL/min. <sup>b</sup>Yields were calculated based on <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB) as an internal standard. <sup>c</sup>1.1 equiv used. <sup>d</sup>Yield of unreacted starting material. <sup>e</sup>4.5 equiv used. <sup>f</sup>Clogging was observed.

**Table S14:** Reactor material screening and other miscellaneous conditions<sup>a</sup>

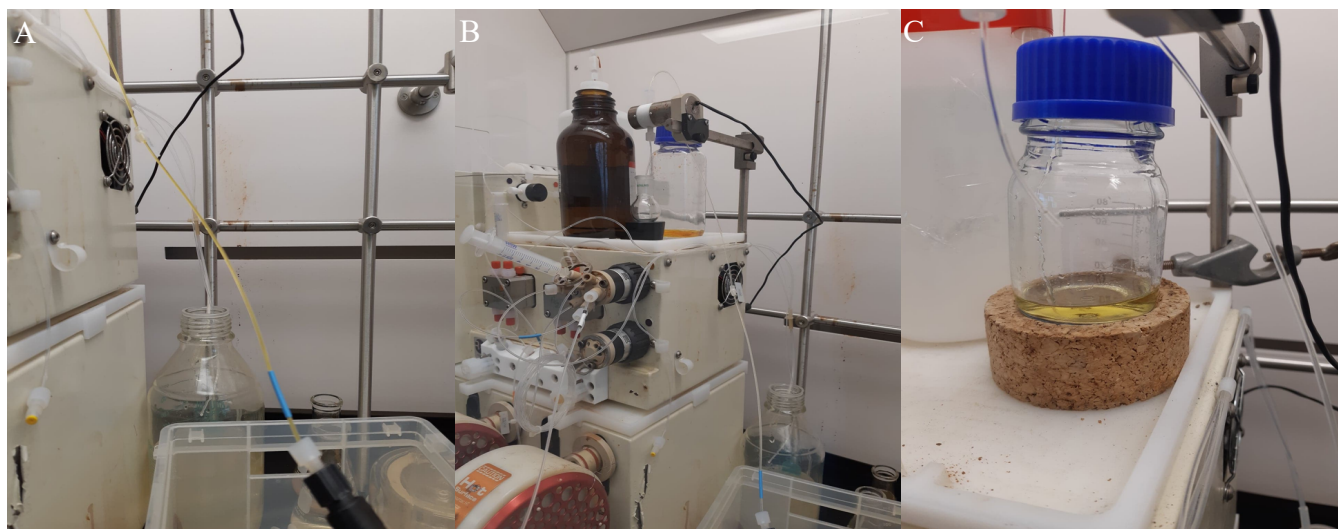
Entry	5-mL Reactor material	Yield (%) <sup>b</sup>
1	PFA	--- <sup>c</sup>
2	Stainless steel	78 (19) <sup>c</sup>
3 <sup>d</sup>	Stainless steel	63 (0) <sup>c</sup>
4 <sup>e</sup>	Stainless steel	74 (0) <sup>c</sup>
5	Copper	--- <sup>f</sup>
6 <sup>g</sup>	Stainless steel	85 (0)

<sup>a</sup> Unless otherwise noted: solvent: xylenes:DMF (3:1), base: DIPEA, reactor temperature: 150 °C, residence time: 40 min, flow rate: 0.125 mL/min. <sup>b</sup>Yields were calculated based on <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB) as an internal standard. <sup>c</sup>Unreacted starting material. <sup>d</sup>Increased catalytic loading, Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> 10 mol% and 20 mol% P(*t*Bu)<sub>3</sub>•HBF<sub>4</sub>. <sup>e</sup> Increased catalytic loading, Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> 10 mol% and 20 mol% P(*t*Bu)<sub>3</sub>•HBF<sub>4</sub> and nitric acid wash as described above. <sup>f</sup>High amount of copper leaching into the reaction mixture. <sup>g</sup> Increased reaction scale 0.6 mmol.

During the optimization and as observed by others, palladium (0) deposition on the stainless-steel reactor coil was suspected, thus leading to diminished reaction yield and reproducibility issues. As mentioned by Kappe<sup>5</sup>, it is possible to clean the reactor in between runs by washing it with diluted nitric acid. The following procedure was used.

**Nitric acid wash procedure:**

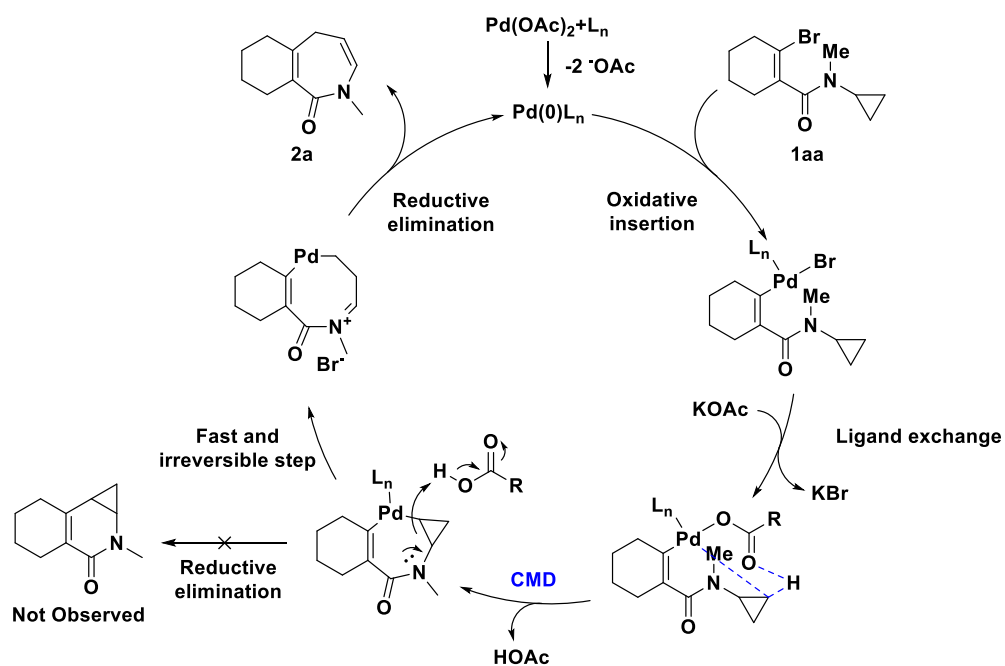
After the reaction, the whole set-up was washed with MeOH (flow rate of 2.50 mL/min) for 5 min. The reactor was heated to 60 °C and then washed with 20% aqueous nitric acid (flow rate of 2.50 mL/min) for 5 min or until the yellow solution (indicative of dissolved palladium particle) became colorless. The system was then washed with MeOH as above and after which it was ready to be used in the next reaction.



**A.** Reaction stream (yellow) while washing the reactor coil with 20% aqueous nitric acid (flow rate: 2.50 mL/min, 60 °C); **B.** Reaction stream (colorless) after washing; **C.** Collected solution of the aqueous nitric acid and MeOH wash.

## Mechanism

The proposed mechanism of the optimized reaction is as followed:

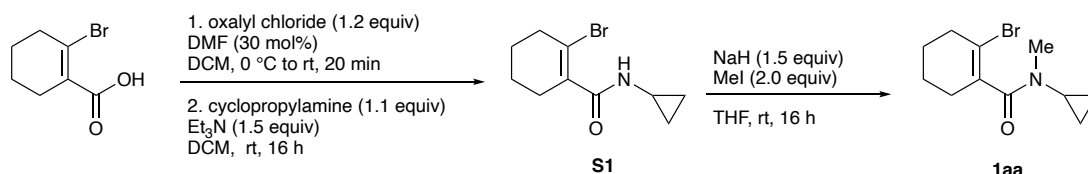


Reaction mechanism for the formation of hexahydroazepinone via a CMD transition state.

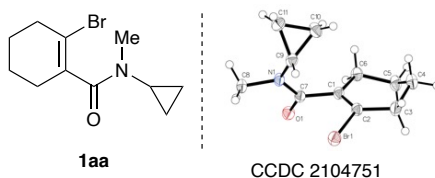
## Experimental procedures and characterization data

**General procedure 1 for synthesis of the starting materials and characterization data (1aa, 1ab, 1ac, 1b-r) (procedure for 1aa shown below).** Starting materials not listed below were obtained commercially and the reagents were used without further purification. 2-Halocycloalkenyl carboxylic acids were synthesized via a Vilsmeier-Haack formylation<sup>5</sup> followed by Pinnick oxidation as reported in the literature (Scheme 1).<sup>6,7</sup>

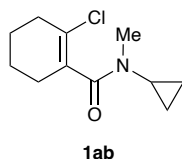
The precursors to the ring opening reaction were reported as a mixture of rotamers.<sup>8,9</sup>



**2-Bromo-N-cyclopropylcyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide (S1).** To a flamed-dried, 100-mL flask and cooled under argon was added DCM (60 mL), cat. DMF (0.23 mL, 2.93 mmol), and 2-bromocyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxylic acid (2.00 g, 9.75 mmol). To this was slowly added oxalyl chloride (1.5 mL, 17.97 mmol) and bubbling was immediately observed. The reaction was stirred for 1 h and it turned yellow, then cyclopropylamine (0.75 mL, 10.7 mmol) was added followed by Et<sub>3</sub>N (2.04 mL, 14.6 mmol) leading to the formation of a white gas over the reaction mixture that disappeared after a few moments. The reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h and then transferred to a separatory funnel. The organics were washed with Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (3x50 mL) and brine (1x50 mL). The combined organic layers were dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a brownish oil. The residue was dissolved in DCM and purified by flash chromatography (40% EtOAc:hexanes) as eluent to give **S1** as a white solid (2.09 g, 88%). **A** can also be purified via trituration using hexanes as solvent. **mp**: 98-101 °C; **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.18 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 6.07-5.97 (brs, 1H, **N-H**), 2.77 (dtt, *J* = 7.5, 3.4, 3.4 Hz, 1H, **N-CH<sub>2</sub>cyclopropane**), 2.51-2.35 (m, 4H, **CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-Br)=C** and **CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-C=O)=C-**), 1.75-1.66 (m, 4H, **CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>cyclohexene**), 0.87-0.77 (m, 2H, **CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>cyclopropane**), 0.64-0.56 (m, 2H, **CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>cyclopropane**); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 170.6, 135.2, 120.8, 36.2, 29.1, 24.1, 22.6, 18.4, 6.5; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3267, 2940, 2922, 1627, 1536, 1444, 1301, 1058, 1014, 726, 673; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 244.03315 found: 244.03343 m/z, calc. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>[<sup>81</sup>Br]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 246.03144 found: 246.03111 m/z.

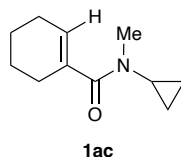


**2-Bromo-N-cyclopropyl-N-methylcyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1aa).** To a 250-mL round bottomed flask containing 50 mL of THF was added intermediate **S1** (2.09 g, 8.55 mmol). The reaction was cooled to 0 °C and NaH, 54% wt. oil dispersion (396 mg, 9.40 mmol) was added. After stirring for 15 min, MeI (1.08 mL, 17.1 mmol) was added dropwise. The reaction stirred for 16 h before quenching with 75 mL brine and 75 mL of EtOAc. The reaction was transferred to a 250-mL separatory funnel. The layers were then separated, and the aq. layer was then washed with EtOAc (3x50 mL). The combined organics were then washed with brine (1x50 mL), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> anhydrous, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give **1aa** as white solid (97% yield, 2.14 g, 8.29 mmol) after flash chromatography (0-30% hexanes:ethyl acetate). All starting materials are reported as mixtures of rotamers. **mp**: 50-52 °C; **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.29 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz): δ 3.00-2.68 (m, 4H, N-CH<sub>3</sub> and N-CH<sub>cyclopropane</sub>), 2.61-2.45 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-Br)=C), 2.38-2.11 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-C=O)=C-), 1.84-1.70 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclohexene</sub>), 0.89-0.67 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropane</sub>); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz): δ 174.9, 174.4, 137.1, 136.1, 36.6, 36.3, 35.9, 33.9, 32.6, 30.7, 30.0, 29.4, 25.3, 25.1, 22.5, 22.4, 8.8, 7.2, 6.9, 6.7; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 2933, 2885, 1635, 1381, 1363, 1025, 756; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup> 258.04880: found: 258.04842 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>17</sub>[<sup>81</sup>Br]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup> 260.04676 : found 260.04712 *m/z*.

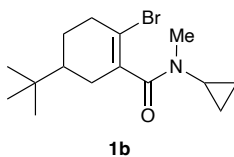


**2-Chloro-N-cyclopropyl-N-methylcyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1ab).** The title compound **1ab** was prepared according to the general procedure on a 6.23 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1ab** as a light yellow oil (1.08 g, 5.17 mmol, 83% over 2 steps). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.30 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz): δ 2.98-2.69 (m, 4H, N-CH<sub>3</sub> and N-CH<sub>cyclopropane</sub>), 2.47-2.09 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-Cl)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.84-1.66 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclohexene</sub>), 0.89-0.65 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropane</sub>); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 101 MHz): δ 174.3, 173.7, 133.8, 132.9, 130.0, 129.7, 35.7, 33.9, 33.7, 32.3, 30.6, 29.1,

28.5, 24.5, 24.4, 22.5, 22.4, 8.8, 7.2, 6.8; **FTIR** ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) (neat): 2933, 2860, 1633, 1435, 1383, 1364, 1026, 986, 737; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{17}[^{35}\text{Cl}]\text{NO}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ) $^{+}$ : 214.09932 found: 214.09933  $m/z$ , calc. for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{17}[^{37}\text{Cl}]\text{NO}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ) $^{+}$ : 216.09637 found: 216.09714  $m/z$ .

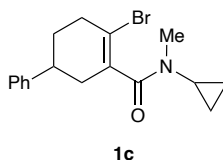


**N-Cyclopropyl-N-methylcyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1ac).** The title compound **1ac** was prepared according to the general procedure on a 7.93 mmol-scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1ac** as a light yellow oil (1.28 g, 7.14 mmol, 90% over two steps). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.15 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 400 MHz):  $\delta$  5.94 (s(br), 1H,  $\text{CH}_2\text{-C}(\text{-H})=\text{C}(\text{C}=\text{O})$ ), 2.96 (s, 3H, N- $\text{CH}_3$ ), 2.74-2.68 (m, 1H, N- $\text{CH}_{\text{cyclopropane}}$ ), 2.27-2.11 (m, 4H,  $\text{CH}_2\text{-C}(\text{-H})=\text{C}(\text{-C}=\text{O})\text{-CH}_2$ ), 1.77-1.61 (m, 4H,  $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2\text{-CH}_2_{\text{cyclohexene}}$ ), 0.85-0.76 (m, 2H,  $\text{CH}_{\text{trans}}\text{H}_{\text{cis}}\text{-CH}_{\text{trans}}\text{H}_{\text{cis}}_{\text{cyclopropane}}$ ), 0.69-0.62 (m, 2H,  $\text{CH}_{\text{trans}}\text{H}_{\text{cis}}\text{-CH}_{\text{trans}}\text{H}_{\text{cis}}_{\text{cyclopropane}}$ ); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 101 MHz):  $\delta$  176.8, 136.2, 130.4, 35.3, 33.5, 26.6, 25.8, 23.3, 22.8, 9.2; **FTIR** ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) (neat): 2928, 2857, 1620, 1434, 1382, 1359, 1026, 642.8, 459.1; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ) $^{+}$ : 180.13829 found: 180.13876  $m/z$ .

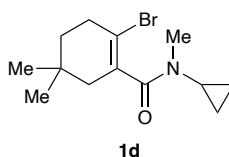


**2-Bromo-5-(tert-butyl)-N-cyclopropyl-N-methylcyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1b).** The title compound **1b** was prepared using the general procedure on a 3.36 mmol-scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1b** as a white solid (276 mg, 0.820 mmol, 25% over two steps). **mp**: 57-61 °C; **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.63 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 400 MHz):  $\delta$  3.03-2.69 (m, 4H, N- $\text{CH}_3$  and N- $\text{CH}_{\text{cyclopropyl}}$ ), 2.65-2.51 (m, 2H, C- $\text{H}_{\text{cyclohexene}}$ ), 2.39-1.84 (m, 3H, C- $\text{H}_{\text{cyclohexene}}$ ), 1.51-1.37 (m, 2H, C- $\text{H}_{\text{cyclohexene}}$ ), 0.96-0.67 (m, 13H,  $\text{CH}_2\text{-CH}_2_{\text{cyclopropyl}}$  and C-( $\text{CH}_3$ ) $_3$ ); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 101 MHz):  $\delta$  175.1, 174.8, 174.5, 174.3, 137.0, 136.9, 136.2, 135.9, 121.0, 120.9, 120.6, 120.4, 44.68, 44.63, 44.5, 44.3, 38.1, 38.0, 37.8, 37.7, 37.5, 36.1, 35.8, 34.0, 33.9, 33.0, 32.6, 31.83, 31.75, 31.21, 31.15, 30.74, 30.65, 27.6, 27.5, 26.9, 26.83, 26.78, 26.68, 9.3, 8.6, 7.3, 7.2, 7.1, 6.7, 6.6; **FTIR** ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) (neat): 2957, 2867, 1637,

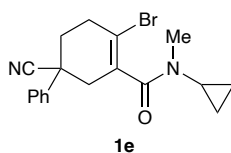
1434, 1364, 1024, 749; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for  $C_{15}H_{25}[^{79}Br]NO$  (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 314.11140 found: 314.11217 *m/z*, calc. for  $C_{15}H_{25}[^{81}Br]NO$  (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 316.10936 found: 316.10956 *m/z*.



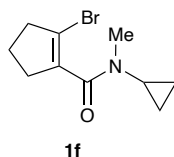
**4-Bromo-N-cyclopropyl-N-methyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-carboxamide (1c).** The title compound **1c** was prepared using the general procedure on a 2.13 mmol-scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1c** as a white solid (389 mg, 1.16 mmol, 55% over two steps). **mp**: 62-65 °C; **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.27 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz): δ 7.33-7.16 (m, 5H, **C-H<sub>aryl</sub>**), 3.07-2.25 (m, 9H, **N-CH<sub>3</sub>**, **N-CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>** and **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 2.07-1.91 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 0.93-0.66 (m, 4H, **CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropyl</sub>**); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 172.3, 172.1, 171.5, 171.4, 144.8, 144.7, 144.5, 135.8, 135.6, 135.0, 134.5, 128.7, 126.8, 126.71, 126.66, 119.3, 119.1, 118.9; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3058, 3024, 2923, 1634, 1383, 1027, 952, 699; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for  $C_{17}H_{21}[^{79}Br]NO$  (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 334.08010 found: 334.08090 *m/z*, calc. for  $C_{17}H_{21}[^{81}Br]NO$  (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 336.07806 found: 336.07893 *m/z*.



**2-Bromo-N-cyclopropyl-N-5,5-trimethylcyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1d).** The title compound **1d** was prepared using the general procedure on a 1.84 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1d** as a light yellow oil (325 mg, 1.14 mmol, 62% over two steps). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.38 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz): δ 2.98-2.68 (m, 4H, **N-CH<sub>3</sub>**, **N-CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>**), 2.59-2.49 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 2.16-1.90 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 1.59-1.50 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 1.06-0.97 (m, 6H, **CH<sub>2</sub>-C-(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>**), 0.92-0.66 (m, 4H, **CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropyl</sub>**); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 101 MHz): δ 174.8, 174.2, 136.2, 135.2, 119.8, 119.6, 43.2, 42.8, 37.9, 37.7, 35.9, 34.5, 34.2, 34.0, 32.5, 30.7, 29.5, 28.2, 28.0, 27.7, 9.0, 7.2, 6.8; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 2951, 2924, 1635, 1383, 1364, 1031, 560; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for  $C_{13}H_{21}[^{79}Br]NO$  (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 286.08010 found: 286.08048 *m/z*, calc. for  $C_{13}H_{21}[^{81}Br]NO$  (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 288.07806 found: 288.07854 *m/z*.

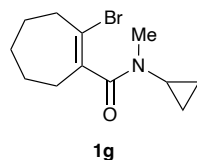


**4-Bromo-1-cyano-N-cyclopropyl-N-methyl-1,2,5,6-tetrahydro-[1,1'-biphenyl]-3-carboxamide (1e).** The title compound **1e** was prepared using the general procedure on a 1.14 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1e** as a white solid (233 mg, 0.570 mmol, 50% over two steps). **mp**: 141-144 °C; **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.14 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 7.49 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H, **C-H<sub>aryl</sub>**), 7.43-7.31 (m, 3H, **C-H<sub>aryl</sub>**), 3.11-2.59 (m, 8H, **N-CH<sub>3</sub>**, **N-CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>** and **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 2.39-2.16 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 1.06-0.63 (m, 4H, **CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropyl</sub>**); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): 170.9, 170.1, 138.6, 138.3, 133.1, 132.2, 129.4, 129.3, 128.69, 128.65, 125.63, 125.59, 121.9, 121.8, 118.8, 118.3, 40.7, 40.5, 40.0, 39.9, 35.2, 34.3, 34.1, 33.7, 33.6, 33.5, 31.3, 29.8, 8.7, 6.8, 6.6, 6.4; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3091, 3009, 2967, 2940, 2224, 1638, 1604, 1497, 1420, 1208, 772, 741, 698, 550; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br]N<sub>2</sub>O (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 359.07535 found: 359.07611 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>81</sup>Br]N<sub>2</sub>O (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 361.07331 found: 361.07404 *m/z*.

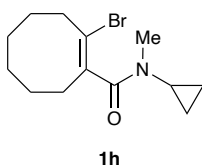


**2-Bromo-N-cyclopropyl-N-methylcyclopent-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1f).** The title compound **1f** was prepared using the general procedure on a 5.23 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1f** as a light yellow oil (984 mg, 4.03 mmol, 77% over two steps). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.25 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 2.99-2.55 (m, 8H, **N-CH<sub>3</sub>**, **N-CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>** and **C-H<sub>cyclopentene</sub>**), 2.06-1.94 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>cyclopentene</sub>**), 0.85-0.58 (m, 4H, **CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropyl</sub>**); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 170.0, 138.6, 119.4, 118.9, 40.6, 35.6, 34.7, 34.3, 33.7, 31.1, 29.5, 22.8, 22.3, 7.8, 6.6; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 2929, 2852, 1624, 1422, 1107, 1027, 740; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 244.03315 found: 244.03378 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>15</sub>[<sup>81</sup>Br]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 246.03111 found: 246.03159 *m/z*.





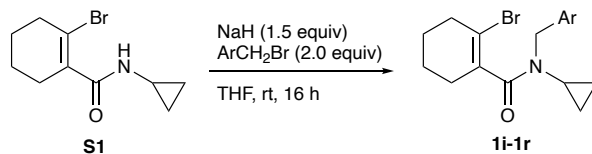
**2-Bromo-N-cyclopropyl-N-methylcyclohept-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1g).** The title compound **1g** was prepared using the general procedure on a 1.83 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1g** as a light yellow oil (258 mg, 0.945 mmol, 53% over two steps). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.26 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz): δ 3.00-2.66 (m, 6H, N-CH<sub>3</sub>, N-CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub> and C-H<sub>cycloheptane</sub>), 2.46-2.25 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>cycloheptane</sub>), 1.91-1.59 (m, 6H, C-H<sub>cycloheptane</sub>), 0.90-0.66 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropyl</sub>); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 173.9, 173.1, 140.6, 139.4, 137.0, 131.9, 123.1, 122.7, 41.4, 41.2, 39.0, 38.8, 35.4, 35.3, 33.6, 32.1, 31.6, 31.2, 31.1, 30.9, 30.8, 30.7, 30.6, 29.50, 29.45, 26.5, 26.44, 26.38, 26.3, 25.6, 25.3, 9.1, 6.4, 6.6, 6.3; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 2923, 2851, 1635, 1380, 1026, 740; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>19</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 272.06445 found: 272.06449 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>19</sub>[<sup>81</sup>Br]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 274.06241 found: 274.06277 *m/z*.



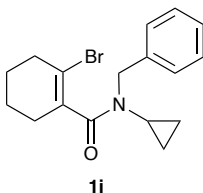
**(Z)-2-Bromo-N-cyclopropyl-N-methylcyclooct-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1h).** The title compound **1h** was prepared using the general procedure on a 3.72 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1h** as a light yellow oil (827 mg, 2.90 mmol, 78% over two steps). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.37 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz): δ 3.09-2.66 (m, 5H, N-CH<sub>3</sub>, N-CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub> and C-H<sub>cyclooctene</sub>), 2.62-2.37 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>cyclooctene</sub>), 2.23-2.12 (m, 1H, C-H<sub>cyclooctene</sub>), 1.83-1.41 (m, 8H, C-H<sub>cyclooctene</sub>), 0.87-0.66 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropyl</sub>); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 101 MHz): δ 175.2, 174.6, 139.2, 138.2, 37.1, 37.0, 35.9, 33.7, 32.43, 32.36, 31.8, 31.1, 30.8, 30.6, 29.1, 27.5, 27.4, 26.4, 9.2, 7.3, 6.9, 6.7; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 2925, 2850, 1634, 1381, 1027, 663; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>21</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 286.08010 found:

286.08061  $m/z$ , calc. for  $C_{13}H_{21}[^{81}Br]NO$  ( $M+H$ ) $^+$ : 288.07806 found: 288.07861  $m/z$ .

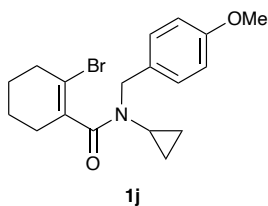
### Synthesis benzylic substituted 2-halocycloalkenyl amides (**1i-r**)



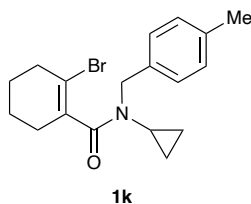
Using the arylmethyl bromide and amide **S1**, the *N*-arylmethyl-substituted compounds were prepared using the general alkylation procedure described for **1aa**.



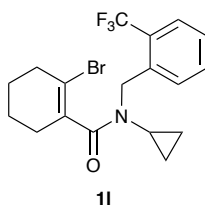
***N*-Benzyl-2-bromo-*N*-cyclopropylcyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide (**1i**).** The title compound **1i** was prepared from amide **S1** on a 1.84 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1i** as a light yellow oil (412 mg, 1.23 mmol, 67%). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.51 (30% EtOAc:hexanes);  $^1H$  NMR ( $CD_3OD$ , 400 MHz):  $\delta$  7.40-7.21 (m, 5H, **C-H<sub>aryl</sub>**), 4.82-4.66 (m, 1H, **C-H<sub>benzylic</sub>**), 4.52-4.40 (m, 1H, **C-H<sub>benzylic</sub>**), 2.80-2.73 (m, 1H, **N-CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>**), 2.59-2.43 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 2.39-2.27 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 1.85-1.57 (m, 4H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 0.94-0.67 (m, 4H, **CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub><sub>cyclopropyl</sub>**);  $^{13}C$  NMR ( $CD_3OD$ , 101 MHz):  $\delta$  175.0, 138.7, 138.5, 136.9, 135.8, 129.8, 129.4, 129.2, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 122.0, 120.9, 53.8, 50.7, 36.6, 36.5, 31.3, 30.2, 30.1, 29.8, 25.2, 25.0, 22.5, 22.3, 8.8, 7.4, 7.2; **FTIR** ( $cm^{-1}$ ) (neat): 3062, 2932, 1632, 1433, 1400, 1027, 698; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for  $C_{17}H_{21}[^{79}Br]NO$  ( $M+H$ ) $^+$ : 334.08010 found: 334.08065  $m/z$ , calc. for  $C_{17}H_{21}[^{81}Br]NO$  ( $M+H$ ) $^+$ : 336.07806 found: 336.07877  $m/z$ .



**2-Bromo-N-cyclopropyl-N-(4-methoxybenzyl)cyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1j).** The title compound **1j** was prepared from amide **S1** using DMF at 70 °C for 16 h on a 1.43 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1j** as a light yellow oil (425 mg, 1.16 mmol, 81%). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.39 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 7.30-7.20 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>aryl</sub>**, o-CH<sub>2</sub>), 6.89-6.78 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>aryl</sub>**, o-OMe), 4.82-4.21 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>benzylic</sub>**), 3.81-3.74 (m, 3H, O-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.68-2.60 (m, 1H, N-CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>), 2.53-2.13 (m, 4H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 2.00-1.55 (m, 4H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 0.95-0.60 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropyl</sub>); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 172.6, 172.3, 159.2, 159.1, 158.9, 135.8, 134.8, 133.4, 129.9, 129.8, 129.7, 129.3, 128.6, 120.3, 119.4, 114.1, 114.0, 113.7, 65.0, 55.4, 55.3, 52.2, 49.1, 35.62, 35.57, 29.6, 29.33, 29.29, 28.2, 24.3, 24.1, 21.5, 21.4, 8.5, 8.4, 6.8, 6.7; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3006, 2934, 1631, 1612, 1600, 1510, 1243, 1174, 1030, 813; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>23</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br]NO<sub>2</sub> (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 364.09067 found: 364.09204 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>23</sub>[<sup>81</sup>Br]NO<sub>2</sub> (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 366.08862 found: 366.08936 *m/z*.

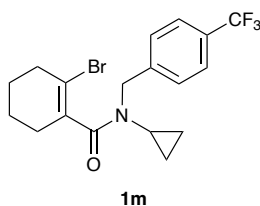


**2-Bromo-N-cyclopropyl-N-(4-methylbenzyl)cyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1k).** The title compound **1k** was prepared from amide **S1** on a 0.819 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1k** a light yellow oil (205 mg, 0.589 mmol, 72%). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.52 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz): δ 7.25-7.07 (m, 4H, **C-H<sub>aryl</sub>**), 4.77-4.62 (m, 1H, **C-H<sub>benzylic</sub>**), 4.47-4.34 (m, 1H, **C-H<sub>benzylic</sub>**), 2.77-2.69 (m, 1H, N-CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>), 2.59-2.44 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 2.41-2.25 (m, 5H, C<sub>aryl</sub>-CH<sub>3</sub> and **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 1.85-1.58 (m, 4H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 0.92-0.66 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropyl</sub>); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 101 MHz): δ 175.0, 138.6, 138.1, 137.0, 135.9, 135.6, 135.3, 130.4, 130.0, 129.3, 128.5, 121.9, 120.8, 53.6, 50.4, 36.6, 36.5, 31.2, 30.2, 30.1, 29.7, 25.3, 25.1, 22.5, 22.4, 21.13, 21.10, 8.8, 7.4, 7.2; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3009, 2935, 1633, 1514, 1397, 1056, 1025, 754; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>23</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 348.09575 found: 348.09578 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>23</sub>[<sup>81</sup>Br]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 350.09371 found: 350.09431 *m/z*.



**2-Bromo-N-cyclopropyl-N-(2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)cyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide**

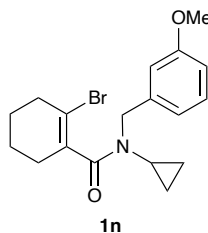
**(1l).** The title compound **1l** was prepared from amide **S1** on a 1.23 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1l** as a white solid (437 mg, 1.08 mmol, 88%). **mp:** 44-48 °C; **R<sub>f</sub>:** 0.26 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 7.69-7.28 (m, 4H, **C-H<sub>aryl</sub>**), 5.00-4.49 (m, 2H, **CH<sub>2</sub><sup>benzylic</sup>**), 2.90-2.74 (m, 1H, N-**CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>**), 2.60-2.26 (m, 4H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 1.89-1.40 (m, 4H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 0.99-0.54 (m, 4H, **CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub><sup>cyclopropyl</sup>**); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 173.3, 173.0, 136.9, 135.8, 134.4, 132.3, 132.1, 128.4, 127.7, 127.6 (q, *J* = 30.1 Hz), 127.4, 126.9, 126.3 (q, *J* = 5.8 Hz), 125.8 (q, *J* = 5.8 Hz), 124.5 (q, *J* = 274.3 Hz), 121.0, 119.9, 48.8 (q, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 46.4 (q, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 35.7, 35.5, 30.7, 29.4, 29.2, 29.1, 24.3, 24.0, 21.5, 21.3, 7.9, 6.5; **<sup>19</sup>F NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): -61.42; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3014, 2938, 2863, 1639, 1608, 1457, 1309, 1161, 1111, 1035, 767, 651; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br]F<sub>3</sub>NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 402.06749 found: 402.06820 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>81</sup>Br]F<sub>3</sub>NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 404.06616 found: 404.06544 *m/z*.



**2-Bromo-N-cyclopropyl-N-(4-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)cyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide**

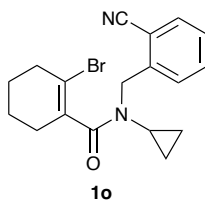
**(1p).** The title compound **1m** was prepared from amide **S1** on a 0.819 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1m** as a light golden oil (291 mg, 0.721 mmol, 88%). **R<sub>f</sub>:** 0.56 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz): δ 7.71-7.48 (m, 4H, **C-H<sub>aryl</sub>**), 4.94-4.86 (m, 1H, **CH<sup>benzylic</sup>**), 4.60-4.46 (m, 1H, **CH<sup>benzylic</sup>**), 2.87-2.79 (m, 1H, N-**CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>**), 2.61-2.46 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 2.41-2.32 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 1.86-1.60 (m, 4H, **C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>**), 0.93-0.70 (m, 4H, **CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub><sup>cyclopropyl</sup>**); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 172.6, 172.1, 141.8, 141.4, 135.3, 134.3, 129.1 (q, *J* = 32.2 Hz), 128.3, 127.4, 125.5 (q, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 125.1 (q, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 124.0 (q, *J* = 272.1 Hz), 120.6, 52.1, 49.3, 35.34, 35.27, 29.8, 29.0, 28.1, 24.0, 23.8,

21.2, 21.1, 8.2, 8.1, 6.5;  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 400 MHz): -63.86; FTIR ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) (neat): 3012, 2934, 1634, 1397, 1110, 1064, 814; HRMS (ESI, Pos) calc. for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}[^{79}\text{Br}]\text{F}_3\text{NO}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ): 402.06749 found: 402.06750  $m/z$ , calc. for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{20}[^{81}\text{Br}]\text{F}_3\text{NO}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ): 404.06544 found: 404.06613  $m/z$ .



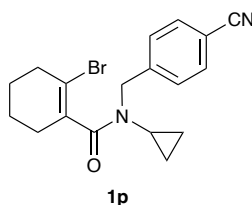
**2-Bromo-N-cyclopropyl-N-(3-methoxybenzyl)cyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1n).**

The title compound **1n** was prepared from amide **S1** on a 1.23 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1n** as a light yellow oil (406 mg, 1.12 mmol, 91%). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.40 (30% EtOAc:hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 400 MHz):  $\delta$  7.30-7.18 (m, 1H, **C-H**<sub>aryl</sub>), 6.93-6.79 (m, 3H, **C-H**<sub>aryl</sub>), 4.80-4.64 (m, 1H, **CH**<sub>benzylic</sub>), 4.46-4.38 (m, 1H, **CH**<sub>benzylic</sub>), 3.80-3.74 (m, 3H, O-**CH**<sub>3</sub>), 2.82-2.74 (m, 1H, N-**CH**<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>), 2.60-2.29 (m, 4H, **C-H**<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 1.84-1.59 (m, 4H, **C-H**<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 0.93-0.69 (m, 4H, **CH**<sub>2</sub>-**CH**<sub>2</sub><sub>cyclopropyl</sub>);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR ( $\text{CD}_3\text{OD}$ , 101 MHz):  $\delta$  175.0, 174.9, 140.3, 140.1, 137.0, 135.8, 130.9, 130.4, 122.0, 121.4, 120.9, 120.6, 114.5, 114.2, 114.0, 55.71, 55.66, 53.7, 50.64, 36.6, 36.5, 31.3, 30.23, 30.15, 29.8, 25.2, 25.0, 22.5, 22.4, 8.7, 7.4 FTIR ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) (neat): 3009, 2936, 2860, 1628, 1611, 1601, 1489, 1401, 1259, 1042, 982, 780, 744, 695; HRMS (ESI, Pos) calc. for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{23}[^{79}\text{Br}]\text{NO}_2$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ): 364.09067 found: 364.09227  $m/z$ , calc. for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{23}[^{81}\text{Br}]\text{NO}_2$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ): 366.09011 found: 366.08862  $m/z$ .

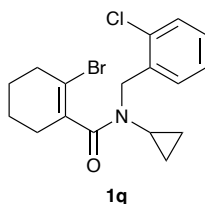


**2-Bromo-N-(2-cyanobenzyl)-N-cyclopropylcyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1o).** The title compound **1o** was prepared from amide **S1** on a 1.23 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1o** as a white solid (370 mg, 1.03 mmol, 84%). **mp**: 44-48 °C; **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.20 (20% EtOAc:hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$  NMR ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz):  $\delta$  7.69-7.57 (m, 2H, **C-H**<sub>aryl, o,p-CN</sub>), 7.53 (td,  $J_1 = 7.4$  Hz,  $J_2 = 1.3$  Hz, 1H, **C-H**<sub>aryl, m-CN</sub>), 7.46-7.31 (m, 1H, **C-H**<sub>aryl, o-CH2</sub>), 5.08 (d,  $J_1 = 15.3$  Hz, 1H, **CH**<sub>benzylic</sub>), 4.69-4.57 (m, 1H, **CH**<sub>benzylic</sub>), 2.78 (tt,  $J_1 = 7.0$  Hz,  $J_2$

= 4.3 Hz, 1H, N-CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>), 2.56-2.17 (m, 4H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 1.87-1.66 (m, 4H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 0.97-0.62 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropyl</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 173.0, 141.5, 135.3, 133.24, 133.17, 133.03, 132.6, 129.6, 128.1, 128.0, 127.8, 120.0, 117.7, 111.8, 50.7, 48.0, 35.6, 35.5, 30.3, 29.3, 29.2, 28.8, 24.2, 24.0, 21.4, 21.3, 8.8, 7.1; FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3052, 2932, 2858, 2224, 1660, 1609, 1357, 1257, 726; HRMS (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br]N<sub>2</sub>O (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 359.07535 found: 359.07602 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>81</sup>Br]N<sub>2</sub>O (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 361.07331 found: 361.07410 *m/z*.

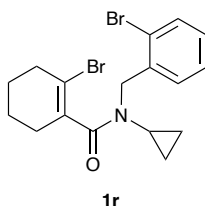


**2-Bromo-N-(4-cyanobenzyl)-N-cyclopropylcyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1p).** The title compound **1p** was prepared from amide **S1** on a 1.23 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1p** as a white solid (371 mg, 1.03 mmol, 84%). **mp**: 83-86 °C; **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.17 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz): δ 7.77-7.64 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>aryl, o-CN</sub>), 7.56-7.46 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>aryl, m-CN</sub>), 4.94-4.83 (m, 1H, CH<sub>benzylic</sub>), 4.59-4.44 (m, 1H, CH<sub>benzylic</sub>), 2.88-2.79 (m, 1H, N-CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>), 2.62-2.44 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 2.41-2.30 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 1.86-1.57 (m, 4H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 0.94-0.68 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropyl</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 101 MHz): δ 175.2, 144.7, 136.7, 133.7, 133.4, 130.0, 129.5, 121.2, 199.6, 112.1, 50.7, 36.6, 31.6, 30.1, 25.2, 22.5, 9.0, 7.3; FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3004, 2937, 2223, 1636, 1600, 1452, 1302, 1031, 763; HRMS (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br]N<sub>2</sub>O (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 359.07535 found: 359.07610 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>81</sup>Br]N<sub>2</sub>O (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 361.07331 found: 361.07414 *m/z*.

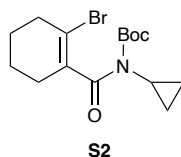


**2-Bromo-N-(2-chlorobenzyl)-N-cyclopropylcyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1q).** The title compound **1q** was prepared from amide **S1** on a 0.819 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1q** as a white solid (272 mg, 0.737 mmol, 90%). **mp**: 59-61 °C; **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.47 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 7.44-7.22 (m, 4H, C-H<sub>aryl</sub>), 4.77-4.50 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2benzylic</sub>), 2.91-2.64 (m, 1H, N-CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>), 2.60-2.23 (m, 4H, C-

**H**<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 1.85-1.52 (m, 4H, **C-H**<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 0.95-0.68 (m, 4H, **CH**<sub>2</sub>-**CH**<sub>2</sub><sub>cyclopropyl</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 172.9, 135.8, 135.3, 133.2, 129.9, 129.5, 129.4, 128.8, 128.6, 128.4, 127.2, 127.0, 119.8, 50.0, 47.4, 35.7, 30.5, 29.4, 29.1, 29.0, 24.3, 24.2, 21.6, 21.4, 8.3, 7.0; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3012, 2934, 2860, 1635, 1396, 1298, 1036, 748, 643; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br][<sup>35</sup>Cl]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 368.04113 found: 368.04144 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>81</sup>Br][<sup>35</sup>Cl]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 370.03908 found: 370.03945 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br][<sup>37</sup>Cl]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 370.03818 found: 370.03945 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>81</sup>Br][<sup>37</sup>Cl]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 372.03613 found: 372.03713 *m/z*.

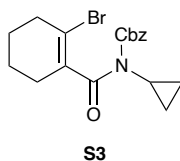


**2-Bromo-N-(2-bromobenzyl)-N-cyclopropylcyclohex-1-ene-1-carboxamide (1r).** The title compound **1r** was prepared from amide **S1** on a 0.819 mmol scale and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **1r** as a white solid (300 mg, 0.729 mmol, 89%). **mp**: 84-87 °C; **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.46 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz): δ 7.63-7.14 (m, 4H, **C-H**<sub>aryl</sub>), 4.89-4.83 (m, 2H, **CH**<sub>2</sub><sub>benzylic</sub>), 2.94-2.71 (m, 1H, N-**CH**<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>), 2.62-2.19 (m, 4H, **C-H**<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 1.86-1.50 (m, 4H, **C-H**<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 0.98-0.70 (m, 4H, **CH**<sub>2</sub>-**CH**<sub>2</sub><sub>cyclopropyl</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 101 MHz): δ 175.1, 137.8, 137.7, 137.0, 135.7, 134.2, 133.9, 130.4, 130.1, 130.0, 129.1, 128.6, 123.83, 123.78, 122.3, 121.3, 53.8, 51.4, 36.6, 32.0, 30.6, 30.1, 30.0, 25.2, 25.0, 22.5, 22.3, 8.7, 8.5, 7.6, 7.2; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3006, 2966, 2863, 1637, 1567, 1463, 1398, 1296, 1057, 1032, 750; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br]<sub>2</sub>NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 411.99062 found: 411.99068 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br][<sup>81</sup>Br]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 413.98857 found: 413.98917 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>[<sup>81</sup>Br]<sub>2</sub>NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 415.98652 found: 415.98708 *m/z*.



**tert-Butyl (2-bromocyclohex-1-ene-1-carbonyl)(cyclopropyl)carbamate (S2).** To a solution of amide **S1** (450 mg, 1.84 mmol) in ACN (10 mL) was sequentially added di-*tert*-butyl dicarbonate (443 mg, 2.03 mmol) and 4-dimethylaminopyridine (11.3 mg, 0.092 mmol). When

TLC analysis showed complete consumption of starting material (overnight), the reaction mixture was concentrated to dryness. The residue was dissolved in DCM and purified by flash chromatography using a gradient of 0-40% (EtOAc:hexanes) to afford **S2** as a colorless oil (343 mg, 1.00 mmol, 54%). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.7 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz): δ 2.65-2.57 (m, 1H, N-CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>), 2.50-2.42 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 2.33-2.24 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 1.80-1.67 (m, 4H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 1.53 (s, 9H, C-(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>), 1.02-0.93 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropyl</sub>), 0.72-0.65 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropyl</sub>); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 172.0, 154.1, 135.6, 134.6, 128.3, 128.1, 117.7, 68.4, 35.1, 28.6, 27.0, 23.4, 20.6, 8.5, 8.0; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 2978, 2935, 1736, 1690, 1675, 1282, 1249, 1160, 1143, 1108, 729; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>22</sub>[<sup>79</sup>Br]NNaO<sub>3</sub> (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> : 366.06753 found: 366.06854 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>22</sub>[<sup>81</sup>Br]NNaO<sub>3</sub> (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> : 368.06548 found: 368.06572 *m/z*.



**Benzyl (2-bromocyclohex-1-ene-1-carbonyl)(cyclopropyl)carbamate (S3)** . To a flame-dried, 100-mL round bottom and cooled in an acetone/dry ice bath under argon, was sequentially added amide **S1** (500 mg, 2.05 mmol), THF (20 mL) and *n*-butyllithium (2.5 M solution in hexanes (1.07 mL, 2.25 mmol). The resulting mixture was stirred for 30 min. Then benzyl chloroformate (0.32 mL, 2.25 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture stirred for 16 h at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with equal parts of ethyl acetate and brine, and then the aqueous layer was washed with EtOAc (3x50 mL). The combined organics were washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> anhydrous, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a rusty brown oil. The residue was dissolved in DCM and purified by flash chromatography using 10% EtOAc:hexanes as the eluent to afford **S3** as a colorless oil (542 mg, 1.43 mmol, 70%). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.55 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CD<sub>3</sub>OD, 400 MHz): δ 7.46-7.31 (m, 5H, C-H<sub>aryl</sub>), 5.28-5.15 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2benzylic</sub>), 2.66 (tt, *J* = 7.0, 3.9 Hz, 1H, N-CH<sub>cyclopropyl</sub>), 2.36-1.98 (m, 4H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 1.60-1.45 (m, 4H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene</sub>), 1.01-0.85 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropyl</sub>), 0.77-0.67 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2cyclopropyl</sub>); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 172.5, 154.5, 136.1, 135.11, 128.8, 128.6, 118.2, 68.9, 35.5, 29.1, 27.5, 23.9, 21.1, 9.0, 8.5; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3032, 2937, 1736, 1682, 1272, 1232,



1185, 728, 696; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{21}[^{79}\text{Br}]\text{NO}_3$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ )<sup>+</sup>: 378.06993 found: 378.07077 *m/z*, calc. for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{21}[^{81}\text{Br}]\text{NO}_3$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ )<sup>+</sup>: 380.06789 found: 380.06896 *m/z*.

**General Procedures for the Pd-catalyzed cyclization under batch conditions**

**Procedure A** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with 2-cycloalkenyl bromide (0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox. Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol), *t*Bu<sub>3</sub>P•HBF<sub>4</sub> (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (41.5 mg, 0.30 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. Xylenes (2.00 mL) or DMF (2.00 mL) was then added and the reaction was heated to 110 °C for 16 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further rinsed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product that was then purified by flash chromatography over silica gel using a solvent gradient of 10% to 50% ethyl acetate/hexanes to give products **2a-4r**.

**Procedure B:** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with 2-cycloalkenyl bromide (0.20 mmol) and pivalic acid (30 mol%, 0.06 mmol, 6.1 mg) and taken into a glovebox. Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol), *t*Bu<sub>3</sub>P•HBF<sub>4</sub> (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol) and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (41.5 mg, 0.30 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. Xylenes (2.00 mL) or DMF (2.00 mL) was then added and the reaction was heated to 110 °C for 16 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further rinsed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure to yield the crude product that was then purified by flash chromatography over silica gel using a solvent gradient of 10% to 50% ethyl acetate/hexanes to give products **2a-4r**.

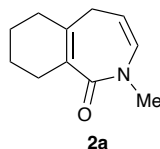
**Procedure C:** A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (51.6 mg, 0.20 mmol) and taken into a glovebox. Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (2.27 mg, 0.010 mmol) and *t*Bu<sub>3</sub>P•HBF<sub>4</sub> (5.78 mg, 0.020 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. Xylenes (2.00 mL) or DMF (2.00 mL) was then added followed by DIPEA (0.053 mL, 0.30 mmol) and the reaction was heated to 110 °C for 16 h. The reaction was cooled to room temperature, diluted with EtOAc (5 mL), filtered over a cotton-Celite® plug that was further rinsed with EtOAc (10 mL). The filtrate was concentrated under

reduced pressure to yield the crude product that was then purified by flash chromatography over silica gel using a solvent gradient of 10% to 50% ethyl acetate/hexanes to give products **2a-4r**.

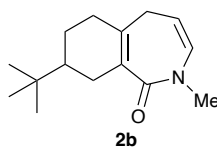
**Procedure for the 0.6 mmol scale under continuous flow conditions (feed tank).**

A 5.0-mL microwave vial containing an oven-dried magnetic stir bar was charged with **1aa** (154.8 mg, 0.6 mmol) and taken into a glovebox. Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub> (13.6 mg, 0.060 mmol) and *t*Bu<sub>3</sub>P•HBF<sub>4</sub> (34.7 mg, 0.120 mmol) were then sequentially added to the vial that was then crimp-sealed and taken out of the glovebox. A 3:1 (v/v) mixture of xylenes and DMF (6.00 mL) was then added followed by DIPEA (468 µL, 2.7 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature until the solution became homogeneous (ca. 5 min). A color change was observed going from colorless to orange then to light yellow. Using the afore mentioned set-up for homogeneous conditions, the reaction mixture was pumped (flow rate = 0.125 mL/min) through the 5 mL stainless steel reactor (bottle reagent) that was pre-heated to 150 °C (residence time = 40 min). The volume corresponding to the reaction mixture was collected in a flask (15 mL) and the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting solid was dissolved with a mixture of water:EtOAc (1:1, 10 mL) and transferred into a separatory funnel. The layer were separated and the aqueous layer was washed with EtOAc (2x5 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford the crude product. Flash chromatography over silica gel using a solvent gradient of 10% to 50% ethyl acetate/hexanes afforded product **2a** as a brownish oil (90 mg, 85%).

## Characterization data for compounds 2a-4r.

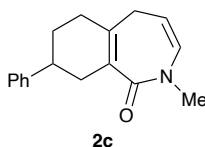


**2-Methyl-2,3,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-1H-benzo[c]azepin-1-one (2a).** The title compound **2a** was prepared by the general procedure **A** using xylenes as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (51.6 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **2a** as a golden oil (31.5 mg, 0.178 mmol, 89%). Reaction was also run on a 2.0 mmol (516 mg) scale to give **2a** in 91% (0.324 g, 1.82 mmol) using general procedure **A**. The reaction was conducted in flow chemistry using general procedure **D** on a 2.0 mmol (516 mg) scale to yield 74% of **2a** (0.264 g, 1.48 mmol), reaction performed twice. **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.29 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 5.89 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.39 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.14 (s, 3H, N-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.49 (dd, *J* = 7.2, 0.6 Hz, 2H, C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-H)=C), 2.36-2.29 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.24-2.16 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.64-1.55 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cyclohexene); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 170.9, 147.2, 130.9, 127.7, 115.7, 36.0, 31.8, 30.9, 26.5, 22.6, 22.2; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 2929, 2858, 1660, 1604, 1431, 1343, 1244, 1040, 775, 718; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>15</sub>NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup> : 178.12264 found: 178.12251 *m/z*.

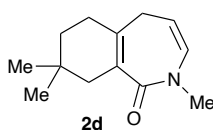


**8-(tert-Butyl)-2-methyl-2,3,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-1H-benzo[c]azepin-1-one (2b).** The title compound **2b** was prepared by the general procedure **B** using xylenes as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (62.9 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **2b** as a white solid (44.5 mg, 0.190 mmol, 95%). **mp**: 70-73°C; **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.33 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 5.94 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.43 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.19 (s, 3H, N-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.62-2.53 (m, 1H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>), 2.51-2.37 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>), 2.36-2.17 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>), 2.09-1.97 (m, 1H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>), 1.27-1.09 (m, 1H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>), 0.87 (s, 9H, (CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>-C); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR**

(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz):  $\delta$  171.1, 146.9, 131.1, 128.1, 115.7, 44.0, 36.2, 33.5, 32.4, 30.5, 28.3, 27.4, 24.1; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 2972, 2948, 1661, 1600, 1427, 1269, 1053, 1032, 1010, 752; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>24</sub>NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup> : 234.18524 found: 234.18537 *m/z*.

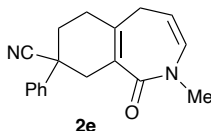


**2-Methyl-8-phenyl-2,5,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-1H-benzo[c]azepin-1-one (2c).** The title compound **2c** was prepared by the general procedure **A** using xylenes as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (66.9 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **2c** as an orange oil (50.6 mg, 0.200 mmol, 100%). **mp**: 76-80 °C; **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.20 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  7.33-7.15 (m, 5H, C-H<sub>aryl</sub>), 5.98 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.45 (q, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.21 (s, 3H, N-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.81-2.68 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>), 2.66-2.58 (m, 1H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>), 2.54-2.38 (m, 3H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>), 2.35-2.30 (m, 1H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>), 1.99-1.91 (m, 1H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>), 1.81-1.71 (m, 1H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz):  $\delta$  170.5, 146.8, 146.2, 131.2, 128.5, 127.7, 127.0, 126.2, 115.6, 39.7, 36.2, 34.3, 32.6, 30.6, 29.8; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3008, 2974, 2965, 1653, 1593, 1372, 1255, 1055, 702; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup> : 254.15394 found: 254.15414 *m/z*.



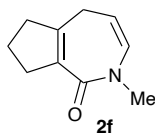
**2,8,8-Trimethyl-2,3,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-1H-benzo[c]azepin-1-one (2d).** The title compound **2d** was prepared by the general procedure **A** using xylenes as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (57.2 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give **2d** an orange oil (35.0 mg, 0.170 mmol, 85%). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.35 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  5.90 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.42 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.16 (s, 3H, N-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.51 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H, C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-H)=C), 2.23 (td, *J* = 6.5, 2.2 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cyclohexene), 2.13 (br s, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cyclohexene), 1.38 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cyclohexene), 0.90 (s, 6H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-

CH<sub>2</sub>Cyclohexene); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 171.0, 145.8, 131.1, 126.8, 115.7, 40.2, 36.2, 35.4, 30.6, 30.0, 28.7, 27.9; FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 2950, 2922, 1719, 1659, 1607, 1273, 1263, 1050, 1012, 691; HRMS (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>20</sub>NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup> : 206.15394 found: 206.15419 *m/z*.



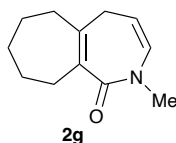
**2-Methyl-1-oxo-8-phenyl-2,3,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-1H-benzo[c]azepine-8-carbonitrile**

**(2e).** The title compound **2e** was prepared by the general procedure **A** using xylenes as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (71.9 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give a yellow oil in 95% yield (53.0 mg, 0.190 mmol). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.18 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 7.51-7.45 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>aryl</sub>), 7.42-7.35 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>aryl</sub>), 7.34-7.29 (m, 1H, C-H<sub>aryl</sub>), 5.97 (dd, *J* = 7.4, 1.0 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.48 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.18 (s, 3H, N-CH<sub>3</sub>), 3.03-2.68 (m, 4H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>), 2.56-2.47 (m, 1H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>), 2.43-2.33 (m, 1H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>), 2.26-2.18 (m, 1H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>), 2.15-2.03 (m, 1H, C-H<sub>cyclohexene/azepinone</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 169.3, 146.6, 139.6, 131.3, 129.4, 129.1, 128.3, 125.9, 125.8, 125.0, 122.4, 115.5, 40.9, 38.1, 36.2, 32.7, 30.4, 30.1; FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3058, 2957, 2938, 2234, 1747, 1661, 1600, 1496, 1388, 1263, 1052, 697; HRMS (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O (M+H)<sup>+</sup> : 279.14919 found: 279.14913 *m/z*.

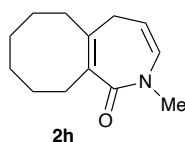


**2-Methyl-3,6,7,8-tetrahydrocyclopenta[c]azepin-1(2H)-one (2f).** The title compound **2f** was prepared by the general procedure **B** using xylenes as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (48.8 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (40% Et<sub>2</sub>O in pentane to give an orange oil in 65% yield (21.3 mg, 0.130 mmol). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.15 (20% Et<sub>2</sub>O in Hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 5.86 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.13 (dt, *J* = 8.3, 6.3 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.14 (s, 3H, N-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.76-2.67 (m, 4H, C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-H)=C and CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.54 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.85 (quint, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cyclopentene); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 166.9, 153.3, 132.8, 131.5, 39.4, 36.4, 34.4, 26.2,

21.8; **FTIR** ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) (neat): 2953, 2853, 2220, 1721, 1651, 1602, 1538, 1437, 1408, 1305, 727; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{14}\text{NO}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ )<sup>+</sup> : 164.10699 found: 164.10709  $m/z$ .

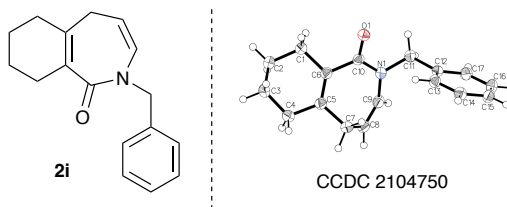


**2-Methyl-3,6,7,8,9,10-hexahydrocyclohepta[c]azepin-1(2H)-one (2g).** The title compound **2g** was prepared by the general procedure **B** using xylenes as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (54.4 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give an pale yellow oil in 69% yield (24.6 mg, 0.138 mmol). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.29 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz):  $\delta$  5.92 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.48 (q,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.16 (s, 3H, N-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.56 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H, C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-H)=C), 2.48-2.43 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.41-2.36 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.77-1.69 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cycloheptene), 1.56-1.46 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cycloheptene); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 101 MHz):  $\delta$  171.7, 153.0, 133.4, 131.0, 116.5, 37.8, 36.0, 33.5, 32.3, 30.8, 26.9, 26.2; **FTIR** ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) (neat): 2924, 2853, 1707, 1644, 1590, 1443, 1388, 1268, 1164, 1047, 969, 728; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for  $\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{18}\text{NO}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ )<sup>+</sup> : 192.13830 found: 192.13830  $m/z$ .

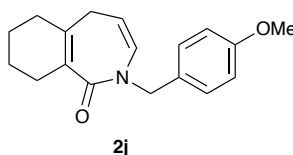


**(Z)-2-Methyl-2,3,6,7,8,9,10,11-octahydro-1H-cycloocta[c]azepin-1-one (2h).** The title compound **2h** was prepared by the general procedure **C** using xylenes as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (57.2 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give an orange oil in 67% yield (27.6 mg, 0.134 mmol). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.29 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz):  $\delta$  5.96 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.47 (q,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 3.18 (s, 3H, N-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.54 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H, C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-H)=C), 2.45-2.41 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.35-2.31 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.66-1.57 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cyclooctene), 1.50-1.41 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cyclooctene); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 101 MHz):  $\delta$  171.4, 149.2, 131.1, 130.5, 116.0, 36.2, 34.2, 31.2, 30.9, 29.8, 28.6, 26.8, 26.4; **FTIR** ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) (neat): 2921, 2848, 1655, 1645, 1604, 1364, 1058, 711; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos)

calc. for  $C_{13}H_{20}NO$  ( $M+H$ )<sup>+</sup> : 206.15394 found: 206.15291  $m/z$ .



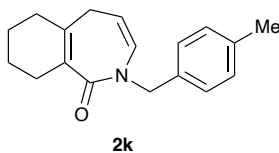
**2-Benzyl-2,3,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-1H-benzo[c]azepin-1-one (2i).** The title compound **2i** was prepared by the general procedure **A** using xylenes as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (66.9 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0%-20% EtOAc:hexanes) to give a white solid in 90% yield (45.5 mg, 0.179 mmol). **mp**: 68-71 °C; **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.43 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** ( $CDCl_3$ , 400 MHz):  $\delta$  7.32-7.22 (m, 5H, Ar-**H**), 5.94 (d,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 1H, N-C(-**H**)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.46 (q,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-**H**)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.82 (s, 2H, N-CH<sub>2</sub>-Ph), 2.48 (d,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H, C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-H)=C), 2.42-2.34 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.25-2.16 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.61 (quint,  $J$  = 3.1 Hz, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cyclohexene); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** ( $CDCl_3$ , 101 MHz):  $\delta$  170.7, 147.4, 138.1, 130.14, 128.6, 128.0, 127.9, 127.4, 116.9, 51.5, 32.0, 31.2, 26.8, 22.8, 22.4; **FTIR** ( $cm^{-1}$ ) (neat): 3033, 2930, 2900, 1662, 1601, 1494, 746; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for  $C_{17}H_{20}NO$  ( $M+H$ )<sup>+</sup>: 254.15394, found: 254.15438.



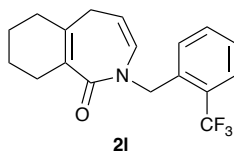
**2-(4-Methoxybenzyl)-2,3,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-1H-benzo[c]azepin-1-one (2j).** The title compound **2j** was prepared by the general procedure **A** using DMF as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (72.9 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0-20% EtOAc:hexanes) to give a pale yellow oil in 95% yield (54.0 mg, 0.190 mmol). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.51 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** ( $CDCl_3$ , 400 MHz):  $\delta$  7.25-7.20 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>Aryl</sub>, *m*-OMe), 6.85-6.80 (m, 2H, C-H<sub>Aryl</sub>, *o*-OMe), 5.93 (d,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 1H, N-C(-**H**)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.44 (q,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-**H**)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.74 (s, 2H, N-CH<sub>2</sub>-Ph) 3.77 (s, 3H, -O-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.45 (d,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H, C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-H)=C), 2.39-2.33 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.22-2.15 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.60 (quint,  $J$  = 3.1, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cyclohexene); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** ( $CDCl_3$ , 101 MHz):  $\delta$  170.6, 159.0, 147.3,



130.36, 130.03, 129.32, 128.0, 116.9, 114.0, 55.4, 50.9, 31.9, 31.2, 26.8, 22.7, 22.3; **FTIR** ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) (neat): 3050, 3005, 2997, 2931, 2858, 1659, 1605, 1510, 1402, 1300, 1241, 1033, 970, 726; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}_2$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ): 284.16451 found: 284.16574  $m/z$ .

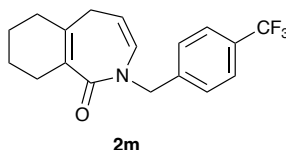


**2-(4-Methylbenzyl)-2,3,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-1H-benzo[c]azepin-1-one (2k).** The title compound **2k** was prepared by the general procedure **A** using DMF as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (69.7 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give a pale yellow oil in 95% yield (50.7 mg, 0.190 mmol). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.50 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz):  $\delta$  7.18 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 2H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl, m-Me</sub>), 7.10 (d,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, 2H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl, o-Me</sub>), 5.93 (d,  $J$  = 7.4, 1H, N-C(-**H**)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.44 (q,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-**H**)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.77 (s, 2H, N-CH<sub>2</sub>-Ar), 2.47 (d,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 2H, C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-H)=C), 2.40-2.34 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.31 (s, 3H, Ar-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.23-2.17 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.60 (quint,  $J$  = 3.1 Hz, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub><sub>Cyclohexene</sub>); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 101 MHz):  $\delta$  170.7, 147.3, 137.0, 135.2, 130.1, 129.3, 128.0, 127.9, 116.9, 51.2, 32.0, 31.2, 26.8, 22.8, 22.4, 21.2; **FTIR** ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) (neat): 3004, 2924, 1659, 1606, 1514, 1211, 1180, 703; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{22}\text{NO}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}^+$ ): 268.16959 found: 268.16927  $m/z$ .



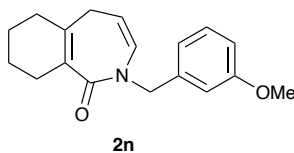
**2-(2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,3,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-1H-benzo[c]azepin-1-one (2l).** The title compound **2l** was prepared by the general procedure **A** using DMF as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (80.5 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give a yellow pale oil in 89% yield (57.4 mg, 0.178 mmol). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.34 (30% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** ( $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 400 MHz):  $\delta$  7.64 (d,  $J$  = 7.7 Hz, 1H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl, o-CF<sub>3</sub></sub>), 7.48 (t,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 1H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl, m-CF<sub>3</sub></sub>), 7.36-7.31 (m, 2H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl</sub>), 5.88 (d,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 1H, N-C(-**H**)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.48 (q,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-**H**)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.07 (s, 2H, N-CH<sub>2</sub>-Ar), 2.59 (d,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H, C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-H)=C), 2.43-2.36 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.28-2.22 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-

C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.64 (qt,  $J = 3.2$  Hz, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cyclohexene); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz):  $\delta$  171.0, 147.8, 136.5, 132.3, 130.1, 128.1 (q,  $J = 30.7$  Hz), 128.0, 127.9, 127.1, 126.0 (q, 6.1 Hz), 124.5 (q, 274.0 Hz), 117.1, 47.8, (q,  $J = 3.2$  Hz), 32.1, 31.3, 26.9, 22.7, 22.3; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  -59.81; FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3051, 2933, 2860, 1660, 1609, 1457, 1311, 1157, 1109, 1035, 764, 717; HRMS (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>19</sub>F<sub>3</sub>NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup> : 322.14133 found: 322.14160  $m/z$ .



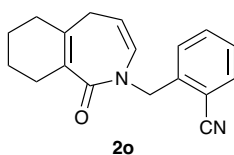
**2-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)benzyl)-2,3,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-1H-benzo[c]azepin-1-one (2m).**

The title compound **2m** was prepared by the general procedure **A** using xylenes as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (80.5 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give a pale light oil in 96% yield (61.6 mg, 0.192 mmol). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.44 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  7.55 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H, C-H<sub>Aryl, o-CF<sub>3</sub></sub>), 7.39 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H, C-H<sub>Aryl, m-CF<sub>3</sub></sub>), 5.94 (d,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.49 (q,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.84 (s, 2H, N-CH<sub>2</sub>-Ar), 2.49 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H, C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-H)=C), 2.39-2.31 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.25-2.17 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.60 (quint,  $J = 3.13$  Hz, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cyclohexene); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz):  $\delta$  170.6, 147.8, 142.2, 130.0, 129.6 (q,  $J = 33.3$  Hz), 128.0, 127.9, 125.6 (q,  $J = 3.7$  Hz), 124.2 (q,  $J = 272.0$  Hz), 117.3, 51.3, 32.0, 31.2, 26.8, 22.7, 22.3; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  -62.50; FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3053, 2933, 2861, 1660, 1608, 1321, 1117, 1104, 1064, 1017, 715; HRMS (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>19</sub>F<sub>3</sub>NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup> : 322.14133 found: 322.13994  $m/z$ .



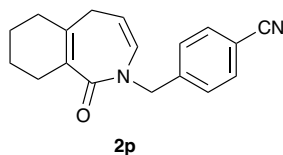
**2-(3-Methoxybenzyl)-2,3,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-1H-benzo[c]azepin-1-one (2n).** The title compound **2n** was prepared by the general procedure **A** using DMF as solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (72.9 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give a yellow pale oil in 93% yield (52.5 mg, 0.186 mmol). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.37 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  7.21 (t,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 2H, C-H<sub>Aryl, m-OMe</sub>), 6.86 (d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 2H, C-H<sub>Aryl, p-OMe</sub>), 6.83

(br s, 1H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl, o-OMe and o-CH<sub>2</sub></sub>), 6.78 (dd,  $J = 8.3, 2.5$  Hz, 1H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl, o-OMe</sub>), 5.94 (d,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H, N-C(**-H**)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.46 (q,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(**-H**)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.80 (s, 2H, N-CH<sub>2</sub>-Ar), 3.78 (s, 3H, O-CH<sub>3</sub>), 2.50 (d,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 1H, C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-H)=C), 2.40-2.33 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.23-2.17 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.63-1.58 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub><sub>Cyclohexene</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz):  $\delta$  170.7, 159.9, 147.4, 139.7, 130.2, 129.6, 128.0, 120.2, 116.9, 113.3, 113.0, 55.3, 51.4, 32.0, 31.2, 26.8, 22.8, 22.4; FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3012, 2994, 2918, 1656, 1256, 1148, 1046, 751, 729; HRMS (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>22</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 284.16451 found: 284.16452  $m/z$ .



**2-((1-Oxo-1,3,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-2H-benzo[c]azepin-2-yl)methyl)benzonitrile (2o).**

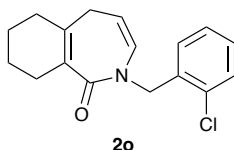
The title compound **2o** was prepared by the general procedure **A** using DMF as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (71.9 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give a colorless oil in 86 % yield (48.0 mg, 0.172 mmol). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.28 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz):  $\delta$  7.63 (dd,  $J = 7.6, 1.0$  Hz, 1H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl, o-CN</sub>), 7.54 (td,  $J = 7.6, 1.3$  Hz, 1H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl, p-CN</sub>), 7.48 (br d,  $J = 7.6$  Hz, 1H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl, o-CH</sub>), 7.35 (td,  $J = 7.6, 1.2$  Hz, 1H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl, m-CN</sub>), 6.00 (d,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H, N-C(**-H**)=C(-H)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.51 (q,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 1H, N-C(-H)=C(**-H**)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.04 (s, 2H, N-CH<sub>2</sub>-Ar), 2.51 (d,  $J = 7.2$  Hz, 2H, C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-H)=C), 2.42-2.34 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.26-2.16 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.61 (quint,  $J = 3.1$  Hz, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub><sub>Cyclohexene</sub>); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz):  $\delta$  170.7, 148.1, 141.8, 133.3, 132.9, 130.0, 128.8, 127.9, 127.8, 117.7, 117.6, 111.9, 49.7, 32.1, 31.2, 26.8, 22.7, 22.3; FTIR (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3052, 2932, 2858, 2224, 1660, 1609, 1485, 1281, 1257, 759, 726, 705; HRMS (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 279.14919 found: 279.14958  $m/z$ .



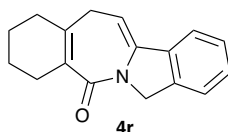
**4-((1-Oxo-1,3,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-2H-benzo[c]azepin-2-yl)methyl)benzonitrile (2p).**

The title compound **2p** was prepared by the general procedure **A** using xylenes as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (71.9 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes)

to give a light yellow oil in 99% yield (55.0 mg, 0.198mmol). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.19 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 7.59 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl, o-CN</sub>), 7.39 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl, m-CN</sub>), 5.94 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, N-C(**-H**)=C(**-H**)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.50 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H, N-C(**-H**)=C(**-H**)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.83 (s, 2H, N-CH<sub>2</sub>-Ar), 2.50 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H, C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(**-H**)=C), 2.39-2.30 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(**-CH**)=C(**-C=O**)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.26-2.18 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(**-CH**)=C(**-C=O**)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.61 (quint, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub><sub>Cyclohexene</sub>); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 170.6, 148.1, 143.7, 132.5, 130.0, 128.4, 127.8, 118.9, 117.5, 111.3, 51.6, 32.1, 31.2, 26.7, 22.7, 22.3; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3052, 2930, 2857, 2227, 1659, 1605, 1400, 1210, 1163, 724, 547; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O (M+H)<sup>+</sup> : 279.14919 found: 279.14907 *m/z*.



**2-(2-Chlorobenzyl)-2,3,6,7,8,9-hexahydro-1H-benzo[c]azepin-1-one (2q).** The title compound **2q** was prepared by the general procedure **A** using DMF as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (73.7 mg) and then purified by Preparative TLC using 30% EtOAc:hexanes to give a colorless oil in 80% yield (60.0 mg, 0.160 mmol). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.22; **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 7.37-32 (m, 1H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl o-Cl</sub>), 7.28-7.15 (m, 3H, **C-H**<sub>Aryl m,p-Cl</sub>), 5.93 (d, *J* = 7.4 Hz, 1H, N-C(**-H**)=C(**-H**)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 5.46 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H, N-C(**-H**)=C(**-H**)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 4.96 (s, 2H, N-CH<sub>2</sub>-Ar), 2.56 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H, C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(**-H**)=C), 2.41-2.36 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(**-CH**)=C(**-C=O**)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 2.26-2.20 (m, 2H, CH<sub>2</sub>-C(**-CH**)=C(**-C=O**)-CH<sub>2</sub>), 1.68-1.57 (m, 4H, CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub><sub>Cyclohexene</sub>); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 170.8, 147.8, 135.2, 133.5, 130.3, 129.6, 129.0, 128.6, 128.0, 127.1, 116.9, 49.2, 32.1, 31.3, 26.9, 22.8, 22.3; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3058, 2929, 2856, 1659, 1609, 1573, 1471, 1440, 1401, 1281, 1007, 747, 730, 443; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>[<sup>35</sup>Cl]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup> : 288.11497 found: 288.11551 *m/z*, calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>[<sup>37</sup>Cl]NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup> : 290.11202 found: 290.11295 *m/z*.



**1,2,3,4,7,13-Hexahydro-5H-benzo[5,6]azepino[2,1-a]isoindol-5-one (4r).** The title compound **4r** was prepared by the general procedure **A** using DMF as the solvent on a 0.200 mmol scale (82.6 mg) and then purified by flash chromatography (0-30% EtOAc:hexanes) to give an

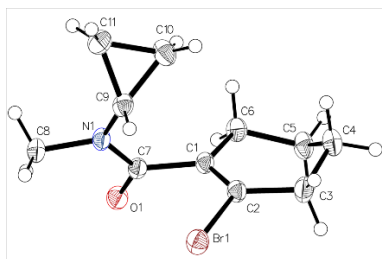
orange oil in 70% yield (35.8 mg, 0.140 mmol). **R<sub>f</sub>**: 0.25 (20% EtOAc:hexanes); **<sup>1</sup>H NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 400 MHz): δ 7.38-7.33 (m, 1H, **C-H<sub>Aryl</sub>**), 7.25-7.18 (m, 2H, **C-H<sub>Aryl</sub>**), 7.17-7.13 (m, 1H, **C-H<sub>Aryl</sub>**), 5.48 (t, *J* = 6.5, 1H, **C-H<sub>alkene</sub>**), 4.91 (s, 2H, **N-CH<sub>2</sub>-Ar**), 3.68 (d, *J* = 6.5, 2H, **C=C-CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-H)=C**), 2.31-2.23 (m, 4H, **CH<sub>2</sub>-C(-CH<sub>2</sub>)=C(-C=O)-CH<sub>2</sub>**), 1.73-1.64 (m, 4H, **CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>-CH<sub>2</sub>Cyclohexene**); **<sup>13</sup>C NMR** (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 101 MHz): δ 169.3, 142.2, 140.7, 140.4, 135.7, 129.8, 129.4, 128.6, 128.3, 127.4, 106.0, 43.7, 31.4, 22.2, 20.7, 20.3; **FTIR** (cm<sup>-1</sup>) (neat): 3064, 3025, 2930, 2857, 2243, 1677, 1654, 1401, 1129, 1060, 968, 728; **HRMS** (ESI, Pos) calc. for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NO (M+H)<sup>+</sup>: 252.13829 found: 252.13878 *m/z*.

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## X-Ray Data

### Crystal properties for 1aa (CCDC 2104571)



**Table 1 Crystal data and structure refinement for CHA233.**

Identification code	CHA233
Empirical formula	C <sub>11</sub> H <sub>16</sub> BrNO
Formula weight	258.16
Temperature/K	120
Crystal system	monoclinic
Space group	P2 <sub>1</sub> /c
a/Å	10.6041(4)
b/Å	9.5540(3)
c/Å	11.2772(4)
α/°	90
β/°	99.1440(10)
γ/°	90
Volume/Å <sup>3</sup>	1127.99(7)
Z	4
ρ <sub>calc</sub> /g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.520
μ/mm <sup>-1</sup>	3.114
F(000)	528.0
Crystal size/mm <sup>3</sup>	0.17 × 0.12 × 0.05
Radiation	GaKα (λ = 1.34139)
2θ range for data collection/°	7.346 to 146.936
Index ranges	-15 ≤ h ≤ 15, -13 ≤ k ≤ 12, -15 ≤ l ≤ 16
Reflections collected	27326
Independent reflections	3440 [R <sub>int</sub> = 0.0425, R <sub>sigma</sub> = 0.0264]
Data/restraints/parameters	3440/0/128
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.096
Final R indexes [I ≥ 2σ (I)]	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0284, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0739
Final R indexes [all data]	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0304, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0751
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å <sup>-3</sup>	0.47/-0.41

**Table 2 Fractional Atomic Coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) and Equivalent Isotropic Displacement Parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) for CHA233.  $U_{eq}$  is defined as 1/3 of the trace of the orthogonalised  $U_{ij}$  tensor.**

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
Br1	4692.0(2)	6927.6(2)	5092.2(2)	29.16(7)
O1	1049.6(11)	6660.9(11)	3881.0(9)	26.6(2)
N1	1896.5(11)	5196.0(11)	5384.3(11)	22.5(2)
C1	2249.7(13)	7736.7(13)	5575.6(11)	20.7(2)
C2	3481.9(14)	8074.8(13)	5738.5(13)	22.5(2)
C3	4068.3(15)	9347.6(16)	6375.3(15)	29.6(3)
C4	3109.6(16)	10119.4(16)	7016.0(15)	31.3(3)
C5	1818.1(16)	10206.8(15)	6203.9(14)	29.6(3)
C6	1273.7(14)	8740.8(14)	5940.2(13)	24.8(3)
C7	1699.3(13)	6478.6(13)	4877.8(12)	20.9(2)
C8	1503.2(15)	3959.0(14)	4653.4(14)	27.5(3)
C9	2664.8(14)	4936.6(13)	6537.1(13)	24.5(2)
C10	2346.7(19)	5600.1(16)	7650.8(14)	33.5(3)
C11	2107.6(17)	4061.1(16)	7435.8(14)	30.5(3)

**Table 3 Anisotropic Displacement Parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) for CHA233. The Anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form:  $-2\pi^2[h^2a^{*2}U_{11}+2hka^*b^*U_{12}+\dots]$ .**

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{23}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{12}$
Br1	25.40(9)	25.21(9)	37.73(10)	-3.91(5)	7.70(6)	1.31(5)
O1	30.3(5)	25.0(4)	23.0(4)	1.2(4)	-0.6(4)	-3.1(4)
N1	27.1(5)	15.8(4)	23.7(5)	-1.5(4)	2.0(4)	-1.8(4)
C1	25.9(6)	14.8(5)	20.8(5)	0.3(4)	1.6(4)	0.4(4)
C2	25.6(6)	17.4(5)	24.4(6)	-1.3(4)	3.8(5)	0.9(4)
C3	29.6(7)	24.0(6)	34.8(7)	-6.3(5)	4.1(6)	-6.3(5)
C4	37.0(7)	23.2(6)	33.0(7)	-7.6(5)	2.9(6)	-1.0(6)
C5	37.7(7)	17.3(5)	32.6(7)	-2.7(5)	1.7(6)	4.3(5)
C6	26.4(6)	19.1(5)	28.4(6)	-0.6(5)	3.1(5)	3.6(5)
C7	21.4(5)	18.0(5)	23.5(5)	-1.2(4)	3.8(4)	-0.9(4)
C8	32.4(7)	19.2(6)	31.3(7)	-5.8(5)	6.3(5)	-5.1(5)
C9	28.6(6)	18.5(5)	25.5(6)	2.2(4)	1.4(5)	1.5(5)
C10	52.4(10)	22.3(6)	24.4(6)	0.4(5)	1.7(6)	6.5(6)
C11	38.3(8)	22.2(6)	30.9(7)	6.0(5)	5.4(6)	1.3(5)



**Table 4 Bond Lengths for CHA233.**

Atom	Atom	Length/Å	Atom	Atom	Length/Å
Br1	C2	1.9174(14)	C2	C3	1.4965(19)
O1	C7	1.2339(17)	C3	C4	1.527(2)
N1	C7	1.3542(17)	C4	C5	1.524(2)
N1	C8	1.4631(17)	C5	C6	1.5261(19)
N1	C9	1.4417(18)	C9	C10	1.492(2)
C1	C2	1.330(2)	C9	C11	1.505(2)
C1	C6	1.5151(19)	C10	C11	1.505(2)
C1	C7	1.5029(18)			

**Table 5 Bond Angles for CHA233.**

Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°
C7	N1	C8	118.83(12)	C4	C5	C6	110.04(12)
C7	N1	C9	124.28(11)	C1	C6	C5	112.36(12)
C9	N1	C8	116.03(11)	O1	C7	N1	122.58(12)
C2	C1	C6	120.48(12)	O1	C7	C1	118.58(12)
C2	C1	C7	123.90(12)	N1	C7	C1	118.80(11)
C7	C1	C6	115.04(11)	N1	C9	C10	120.99(12)
C1	C2	Br1	120.72(10)	N1	C9	C11	118.46(12)
C1	C2	C3	126.00(13)	C10	C9	C11	60.27(10)
C3	C2	Br1	113.25(11)	C9	C10	C11	60.29(10)
C2	C3	C4	111.24(13)	C10	C11	C9	59.44(10)
C5	C4	C3	110.14(12)				

**Table 6 Torsion Angles for CHA233.**

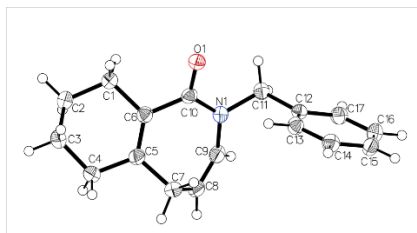
A	B	C	D	Angle/°	A	B	C	D	Angle/°
Br1	C2	C3	C4	172.36(10)	C6	C1	C7	N1	113.84(14)
N1	C9	C10	C11	107.29(15)	C7	N1	C9	C10	59.48(19)
N1	C9	C11	C10	111.40(15)	C7	N1	C9	C11	130.07(14)
C1	C2	C3	C4	9.6(2)	C7	C1	C2	Br1	-0.93(19)
C2	C1	C6	C5	13.31(18)	C7	C1	C2	C3	176.99(13)
C2	C1	C7	O1	107.47(16)	C7	C1	C6	C5	158.29(12)
C2	C1	C7	N1	74.88(18)	C8	N1	C7	O1	10.1(2)
C2	C3	C4	C5	-43.59(17)	C8	N1	C7	C1	172.36(12)

**Table 6 Torsion Angles for CHA233.**

A	B	C	D	Angle/°	A	B	C	D	Angle/°
C3	C4C5	C6		63.49(17)	C8N1C9C10				131.35(14)
C4	C5C6	C1		-47.28(17)	C8N1C9C11				-60.77(17)
C6	C1C2	Br1		171.76(10)	C9N1C7O1				178.98(13)
C6	C1C2	C3		6.2(2)	C9N1C7C1				-3.5(2)
C6	C1C7	O1		63.80(17)					

**Table 7 Hydrogen Atom Coordinates ( $\text{\AA} \times 10^4$ ) and Isotropic Displacement Parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) for CHA233.**

Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
H3A	4365.39	9970.91	5799.21	35
H3B	4800.66	9073.01	6957.46	35
H4A	3016.7	9628.67	7750.14	38
H4B	3420.88	11055.38	7228.48	38
H5A	1916.23	10667.02	5457.26	36
H5B	1232.77	10757.22	6593.04	36
H6A	973.43	8381.39	6649.89	30
H6B	546.93	8794.46	5299.99	30
H8A	955.37	4238.3	3931.2	41
H8B	1051.2	3328.47	5098.96	41
H8C	2244.89	3498.7	4450.53	41
H9	3577.63	4794.46	6523.58	29
H10A	1611.04	6216.26	7570.78	40
H10B	3049.61	5869.69	8267.5	40
H11A	1229.05	3752.98	7223.63	37
H11B	2668.44	3406.2	7920.75	37

**Crystal properties for 2i (CCDC 2104570)****Table 1 Crystal data and structure refinement for lavin2.**

Identification code	lavin2
Empirical formula	C <sub>17</sub> H <sub>19</sub> NO
Formula weight	253.33
Temperature/K	100
Crystal system	orthorhombic
Space group	Pna2 <sub>1</sub>
a/Å	9.1178(3)
b/Å	18.3487(7)
c/Å	8.0923(3)
α/°	90
β/°	90
γ/°	90
Volume/Å <sup>3</sup>	1353.84(8)
Z	4
ρ <sub>calc</sub> /cm <sup>3</sup>	1.243
μ/mm <sup>-1</sup>	0.596
F(000)	544.0
Crystal size/mm <sup>3</sup>	0.23 × 0.1 × 0.09
Radiation	CuKα (λ = 1.54178)
2θ range for data collection/°	10.834 to 144.098
Index ranges	-11 ≤ h ≤ 11, -21 ≤ k ≤ 18, -9 ≤ l ≤ 9
Reflections collected	17932
Independent reflections	2599 [R <sub>int</sub> = 0.0431, R <sub>sigma</sub> = 0.0281]
Data/restraints/parameters	2599/1/173
Goodness-of-fit on F <sup>2</sup>	1.048
Final R indexes [I ≥ 2σ (I)]	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0351, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0915
Final R indexes [all data]	R <sub>1</sub> = 0.0355, wR <sub>2</sub> = 0.0923
Largest diff. peak/hole / e Å <sup>-3</sup>	0.18/-0.20
Flack parameter	0.1(3)

**Table 2 Fractional Atomic Coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) and Equivalent Isotropic Displacement Parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) for lauin2.  $U_{eq}$  is defined as 1/3 of the trace of the orthogonalised  $U_{ij}$  tensor.**

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$U(eq)$
O1	4945.8(14)	1745.3(7)	6668.0(17)	29.4(3)
N1	3926.8(16)	2767.7(9)	5605.8(18)	26.3(3)
C1	4331(2)	937.7(10)	3804(2)	29.8(4)
C2	4139(2)	630.2(11)	2069(3)	32.9(4)
C3	5410(2)	868.7(11)	967(3)	33.7(4)
C4	5461(2)	1694.4(11)	822(3)	34.1(4)
C5	5200(2)	2085.0(10)	2436(2)	27.6(4)
C6	4681(2)	1744.2(10)	3773(3)	26.8(4)
C7	5557(2)	2890.5(10)	2477(3)	31.8(4)
C8	4203(2)	3318.6(10)	2891(2)	30.9(4)
C9	3499(2)	3240.5(9)	4312(2)	30.0(4)
C10	4559.2(18)	2090.6(10)	5439(2)	25.3(4)
C11	3606(2)	3041.9(10)	7278(2)	29.2(4)
C12	4622.0(19)	3652.7(10)	7804(2)	25.7(4)
C13	6130.1(19)	3613.8(10)	7523(2)	29.3(4)
C14	7050(2)	4164.3(10)	8063(2)	31.8(4)
C15	6478(2)	4761.4(11)	8898(2)	33.6(4)
C16	4981(2)	4810.0(10)	9177(3)	35.2(5)
C17	4057(2)	4256.4(10)	8626(3)	31.4(4)

**Table 3 Anisotropic Displacement Parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) for lauin2. The Anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form:  $-2\pi^2[h^2a^{*2}U_{11}+2hka^*b^*U_{12}+\dots]$ .**

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{23}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{12}$
O1	34.4(6)	28.0(7)	25.7(7)	2.6(5)	-2.3(5)	-0.2(5)
N1	28.7(7)	25.0(8)	25.3(8)	-1.8(6)	-0.4(6)	-1.3(5)
C1	36.5(9)	24.9(10)	28.1(9)	-0.1(7)	-0.3(8)	-2.2(7)
C2	39.7(9)	26.9(9)	32.0(9)	-4.1(7)	-0.1(8)	-2.9(8)
C3	42.3(11)	30.8(10)	28.0(9)	-5.2(7)	2.1(8)	1.5(7)
C4	46.7(11)	30.2(11)	25.6(9)	1.3(7)	2.5(9)	1.0(7)
C5	30.8(8)	24.3(9)	27.8(9)	1.4(7)	-1.7(7)	1.0(6)
C6	29.5(8)	24.3(9)	26.7(9)	-0.3(7)	-2.3(7)	0.9(7)
C7	39.7(10)	27.0(10)	28.7(9)	3.3(7)	1.4(8)	-4.5(7)
C8	42.1(10)	21.4(9)	29.3(10)	2.6(7)	-6.0(8)	-1.2(7)
C9	33.1(9)	23.8(9)	33.0(10)	-1.8(7)	-6.0(8)	0.8(7)
C10	25.0(8)	23.5(9)	27.5(9)	1.0(7)	-1.2(7)	-4.9(6)
C11	32.1(8)	28.1(9)	27.4(9)	-2.6(7)	1.9(7)	-1.9(7)

**Table 3 Anisotropic Displacement Parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) for lauvin2. The Anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form:  $-2\pi^2[h^2a^{*2}U_{11}+2hka^*b^*U_{12}+\dots]$ .**

Atom	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{23}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{12}$
C12	31.1(9)	23.5(9)	22.5(9)	0.8(6)	-0.5(6)	1.0(6)
C13	32.1(9)	26.5(9)	29.4(9)	-2.4(7)	-0.3(8)	4.5(7)
C14	31.5(9)	32.0(9)	31.9(9)	-1.0(7)	-3.3(8)	1.1(7)
C15	40.5(11)	25.7(10)	34.6(11)	-2.2(7)	-4.5(8)	-3.1(7)
C16	43.7(10)	26.1(10)	35.9(11)	-5.8(8)	3.0(8)	3.2(8)
C17	33.4(9)	29.6(9)	31.2(9)	-0.7(8)	3.5(8)	2.5(7)

**Table 4 Bond Lengths for lauvin2.**

Atom	Atom	Length/ $\text{\AA}$	Atom	Atom	Length/ $\text{\AA}$
O1	C10	1.231(2)	C6	C10	1.495(3)
N1	C9	1.414(2)	C7	C8	1.501(3)
N1	C10	1.376(2)	C8	C9	1.325(3)
N1	C11	1.473(2)	C11	C12	1.515(2)
C1	C2	1.523(3)	C12	C13	1.396(2)
C1	C6	1.514(3)	C12	C17	1.391(3)
C2	C3	1.526(3)	C13	C14	1.384(3)
C3	C4	1.520(3)	C14	C15	1.389(3)
C4	C5	1.509(3)	C15	C16	1.386(3)
C5	C6	1.336(3)	C16	C17	1.393(3)
C5	C7	1.514(2)			

**Table 5 Bond Angles for lauvin2.**

Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/ $^\circ$	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/ $^\circ$
C9	N1	C11	114.56(15)	C9	C8	C7	122.40(17)
C10	N1	C9	126.62(16)	C8	C9	N1	125.11(17)
C10	N1	C11	118.80(15)	O1	C10	N1	120.34(18)
C6	C1	C2	111.79(16)	O1	C10	C6	119.25(16)
C1	C2	C3	110.17(16)	N1	C10	C6	120.25(15)
C4	C3	C2	110.72(16)	N1	C11	C12	112.90(15)
C5	C4	C3	113.70(17)	C13	C12	C11	121.25(16)
C4	C5	C7	116.68(17)	C17	C12	C11	119.80(16)
C6	C5	C4	122.29(17)	C17	C12	C13	118.92(17)
C6	C5	C7	121.03(18)	C14	C13	C12	120.56(17)
C5	C6	C1	123.06(18)	C13	C14	C15	120.09(17)
C5	C6	C10	123.88(16)	C16	C15	C14	120.02(18)

**Table 5 Bond Angles for lauvin2.**

Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°	Atom	Atom	Atom	Angle/°
C10	C6	C1	112.65(16)	C15	C16	C17	119.76(17)
C8	C7	C5	109.83(16)	C12	C17	C16	120.65(18)

**Table 6 Torsion Angles for lauvin2.**

A	B	C	D	Angle/°	A	B	C	D	Angle/°
N1	C11	C12	C13	-44.1(2)	C7	C5	C6	C10	-6.8(3)
N1	C11	C12	C17	137.71(18)	C7	C8	C9	N1	1.1(3)
C1	C2	C3	C4	-61.2(2)	C9	N1	C10	O1	176.56(16)
C1	C6	C10	O1	36.8(2)	C9	N1	C10	C6	-8.0(3)
C1	C6	C10	N1	138.64(16)	C9	N1	C11	C12	-73.42(19)
C2	C1	C6	C5	-19.3(3)	C10	N1	C9	C8	-35.6(3)
C2	C1	C6	C10	167.73(16)	C10	N1	C11	C12	108.16(17)
C2	C3	C4	C5	42.5(2)	C11	N1	C9	C8	146.13(19)
C3	C4	C5	C6	-12.9(3)	C11	N1	C10	O1	-5.2(2)
C3	C4	C5	C7	167.08(16)	C11	N1	C10	C6	170.20(16)
C4	C5	C6	C1	1.0(3)	C11	C12	C13	C14	177.67(18)
C4	C5	C6	C10	173.19(18)	C11	C12	C17	C16	177.46(17)
C4	C5	C7	C8	119.92(19)	C12	C13	C14	C15	0.2(3)
C5	C6	C10	O1	136.04(18)	C13	C12	C17	C16	-0.7(3)
C5	C6	C10	N1	48.5(3)	C13	C14	C15	C16	-0.6(3)
C5	C7	C8	C9	62.0(2)	C14	C15	C16	C17	0.3(3)
C6	C1	C2	C3	48.5(2)	C15	C16	C17	C12	0.3(3)
C6	C5	C7	C8	-60.1(2)	C17	C12	C13	C14	0.5(3)
C7	C5	C6	C1	178.98(17)					

**Table 7 Hydrogen Atom Coordinates ( $\text{\AA} \times 10^4$ ) and Isotropic Displacement Parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) for lauvin2.**

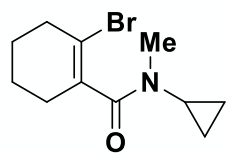
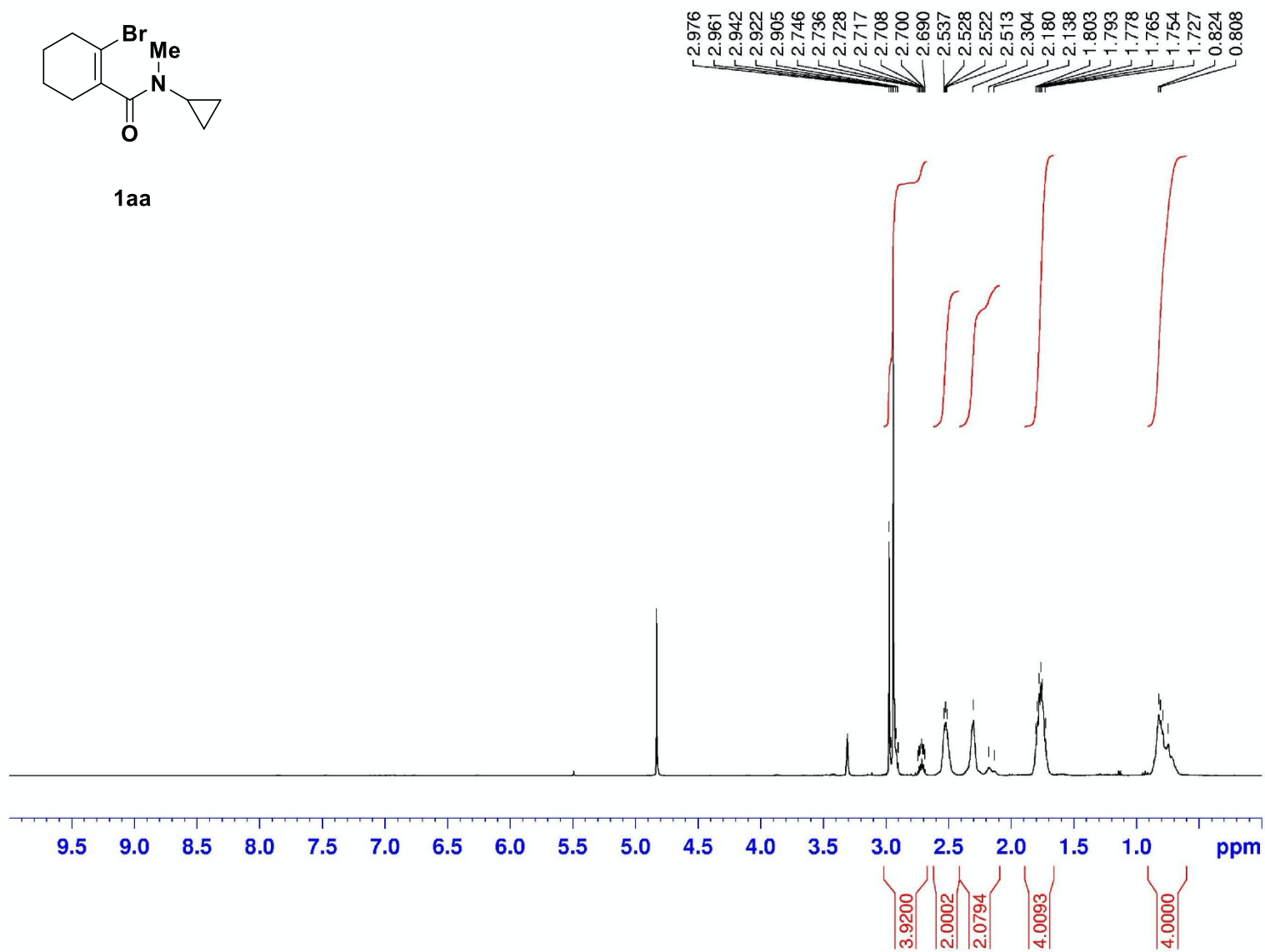
Atom	x	y	z	U(eq)
H1A	3419.5	858.1	4442.56	36
H1B	5134.75	673.84	4368.86	36
H2A	3202.05	805.51	1595.3	39
H2B	4102.5	91.43	2119.28	39
H3A	6345.04	689.89	1438.42	40
H3B	5292.52	651.77	-145.27	40

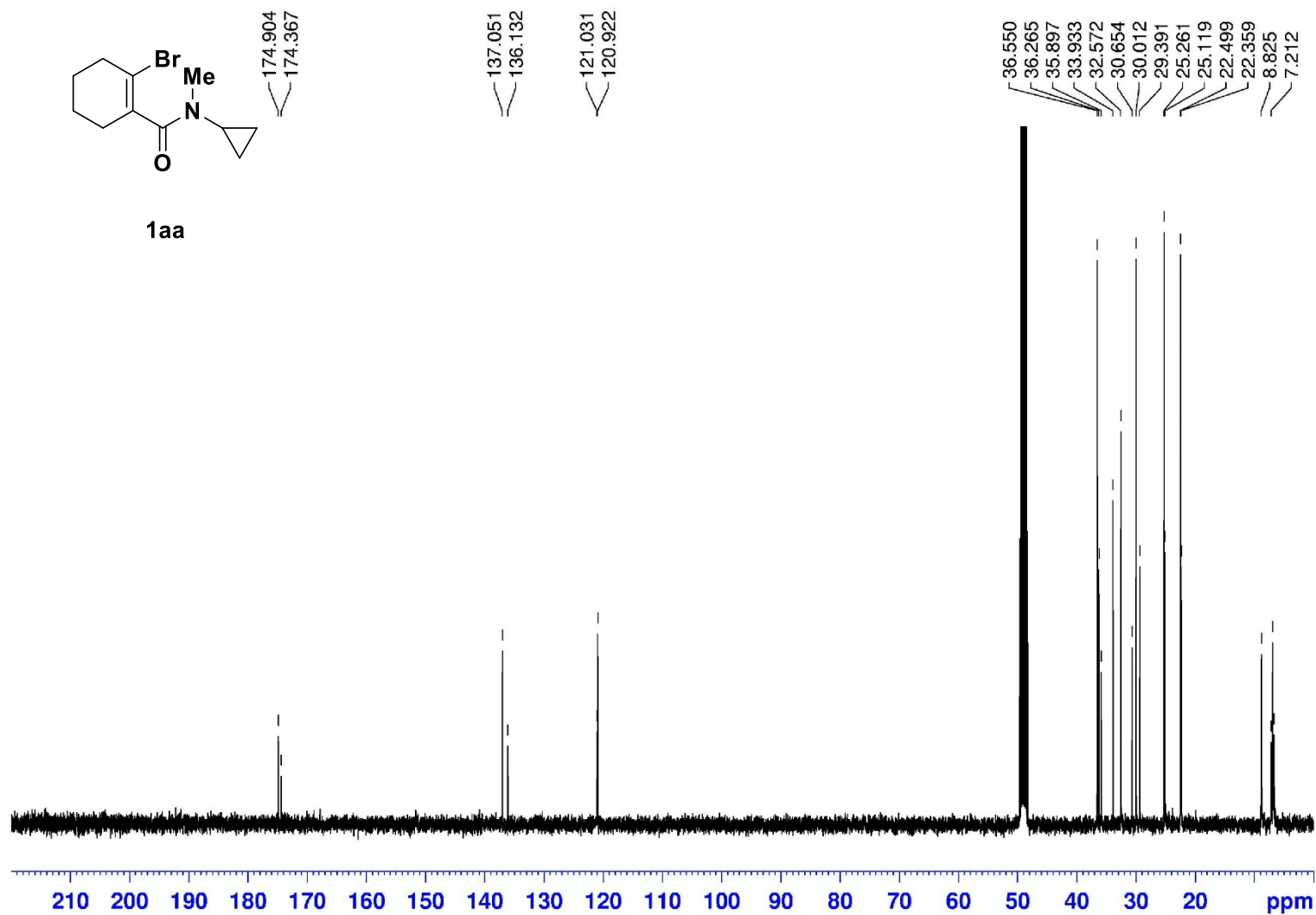
**Table 7 Hydrogen Atom Coordinates ( $\text{\AA} \times 10^4$ ) and Isotropic Displacement Parameters ( $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$ ) for lauvn2.**

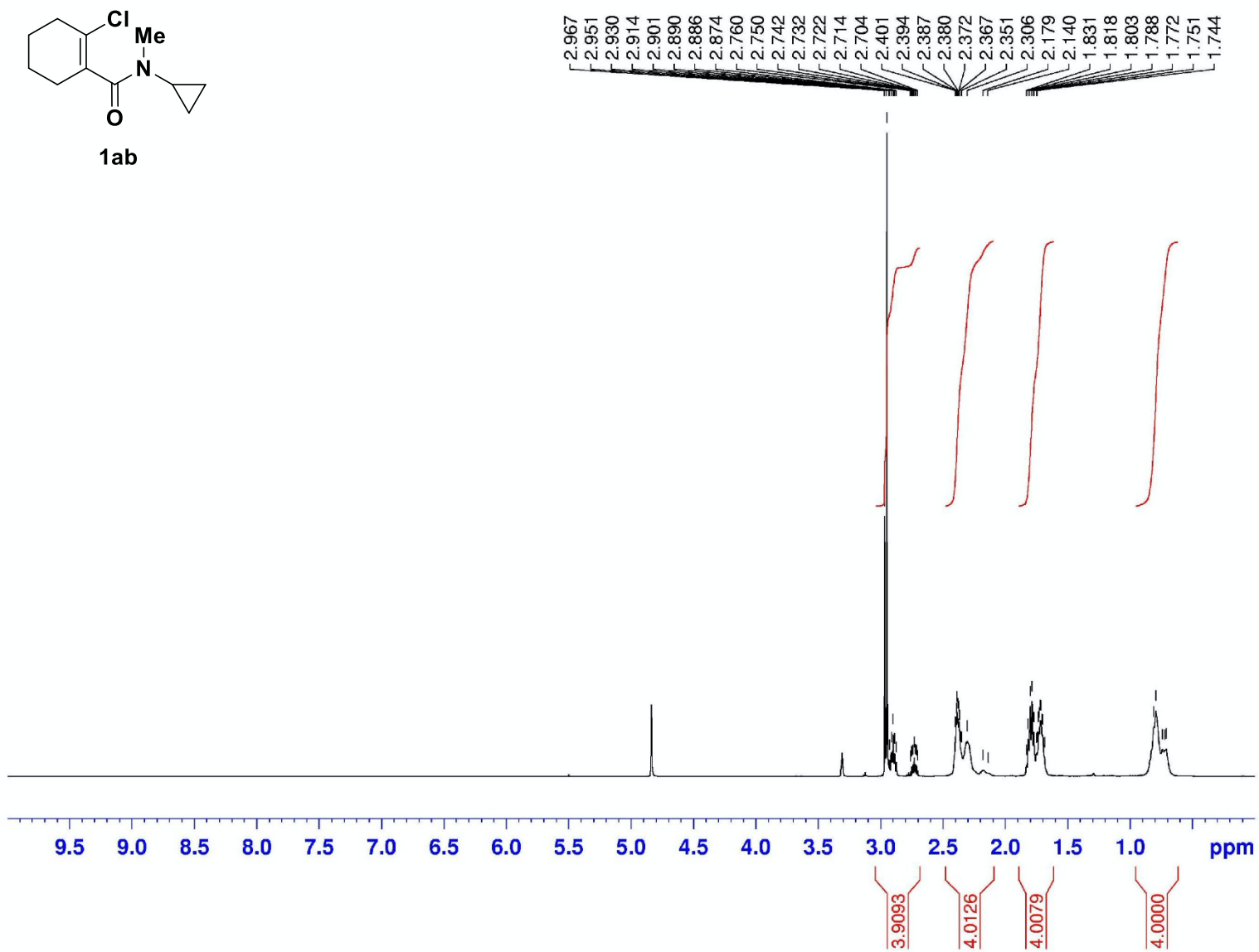
Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	U(eq)
H4A	6431.61	1839.41	384.63	41
H4B	4709.42	1852.87	15.12	41
H7A	6324.4	2984.7	3314.76	38
H7B	5937.45	3045.85	1386.46	38
H8	3837.66	3657.85	2105.8	37
H9	2639.94	3524.37	4475.54	36
H11A	3692.69	2635.08	8076.19	35
H11B	2581.1	3219.57	7312.77	35
H13	6528.32	3206.1	6955.08	35
H14	8075.22	4133.63	7863.16	38
H15	7111.76	5136.6	9276.97	40
H16	4586.97	5219.31	9742.55	42
H17	3030.91	4291.59	8813.75	38

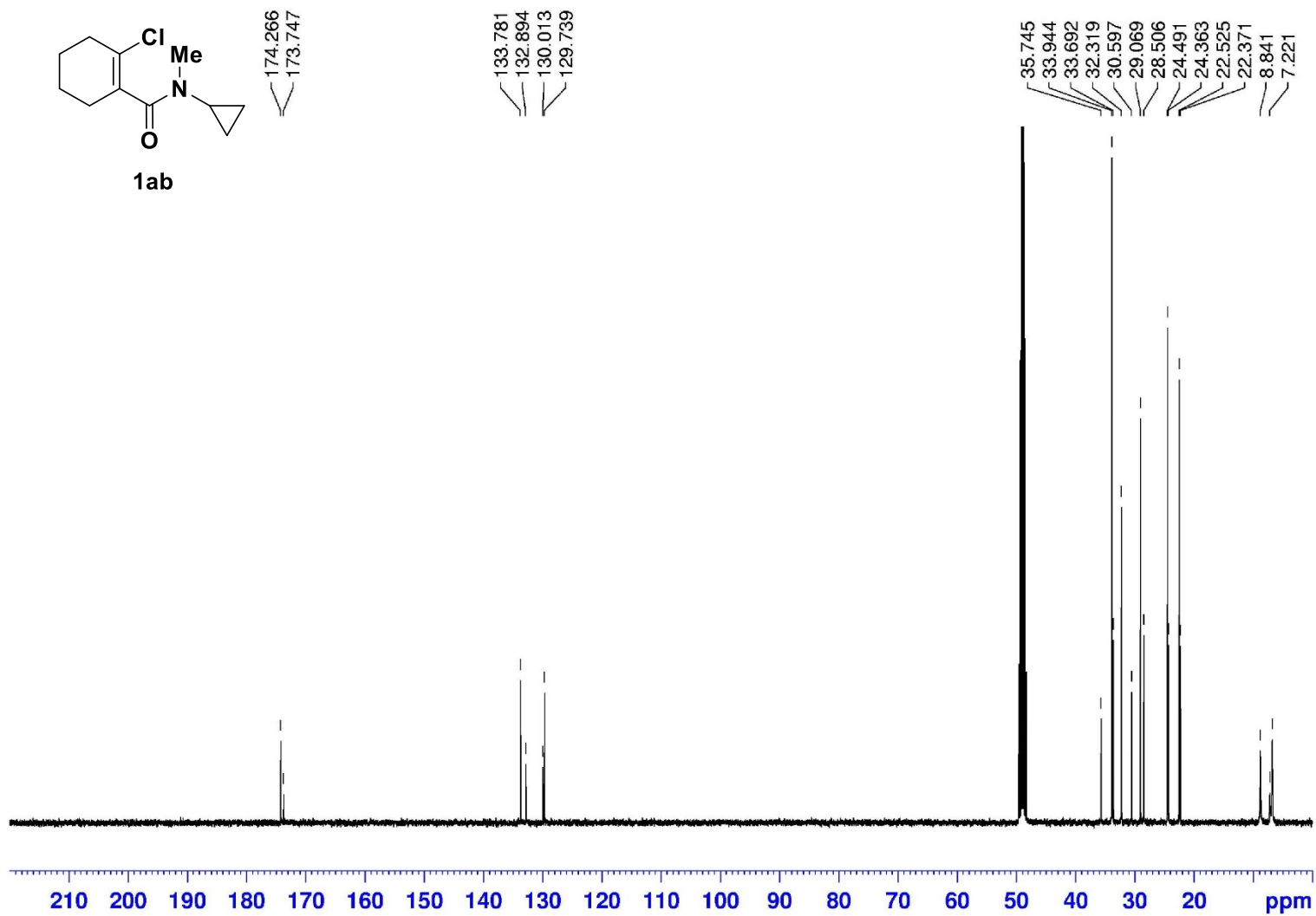
## **NMR spectra of novel compounds**

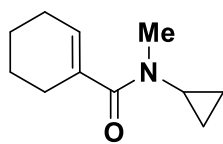
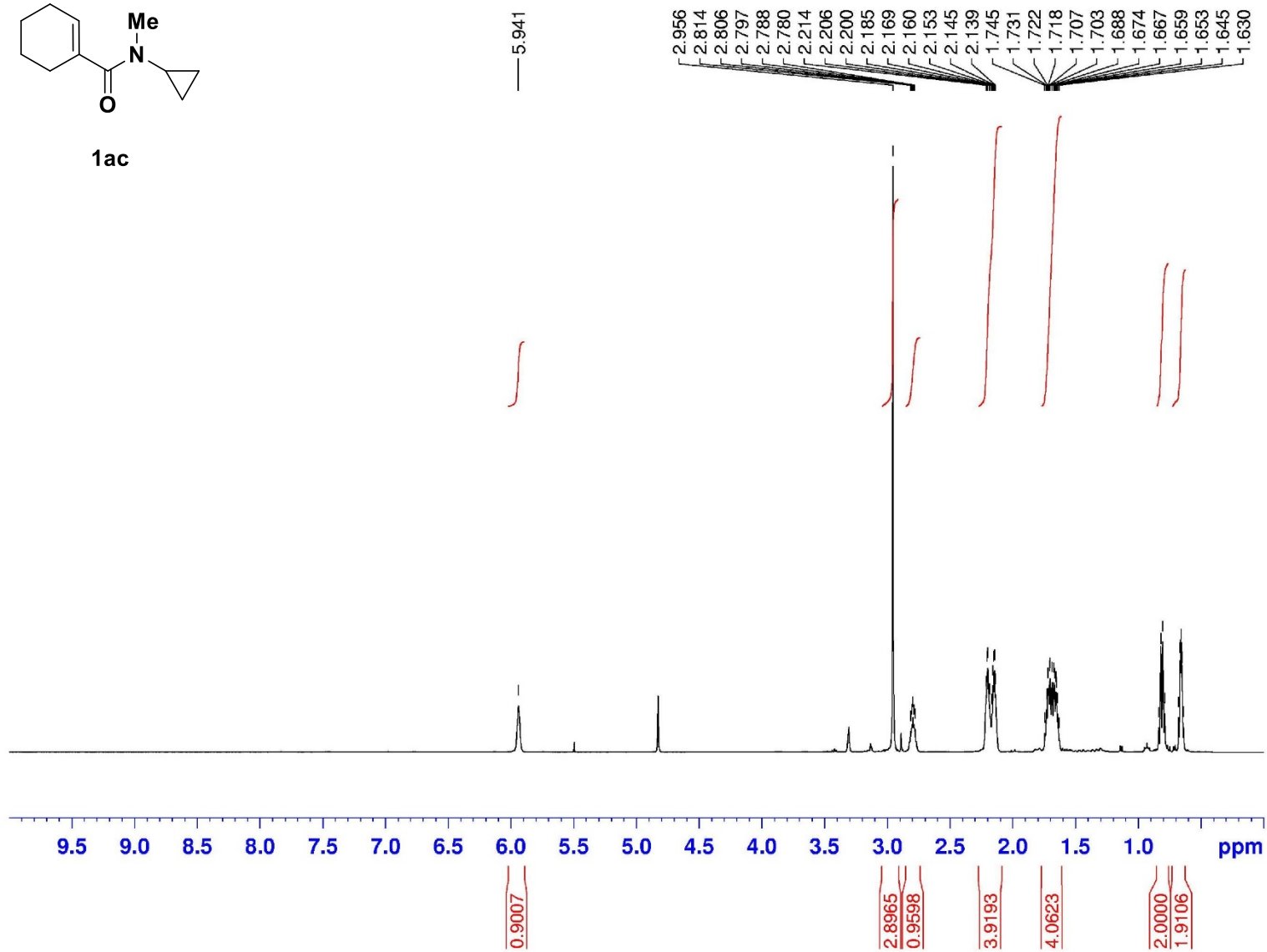


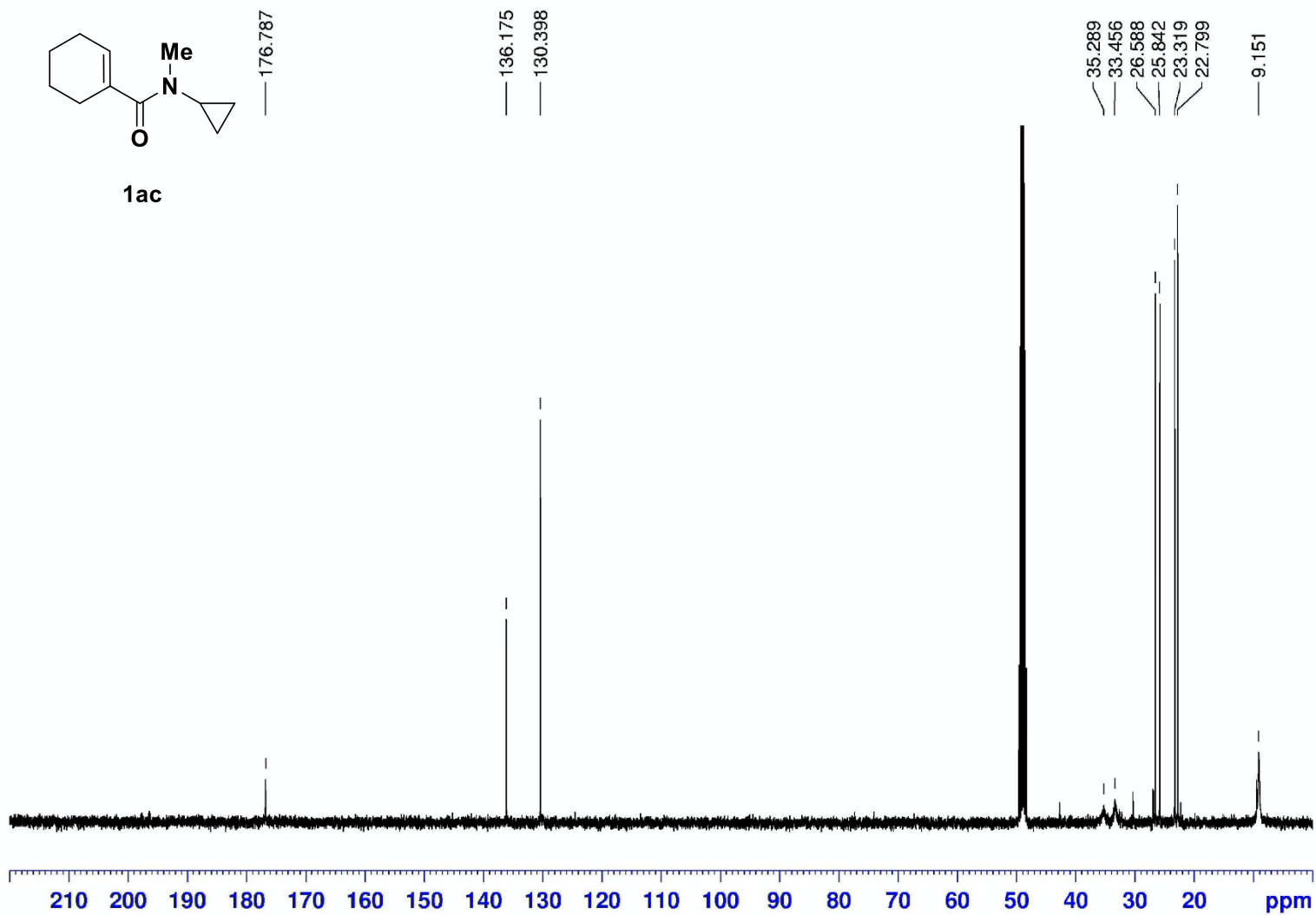
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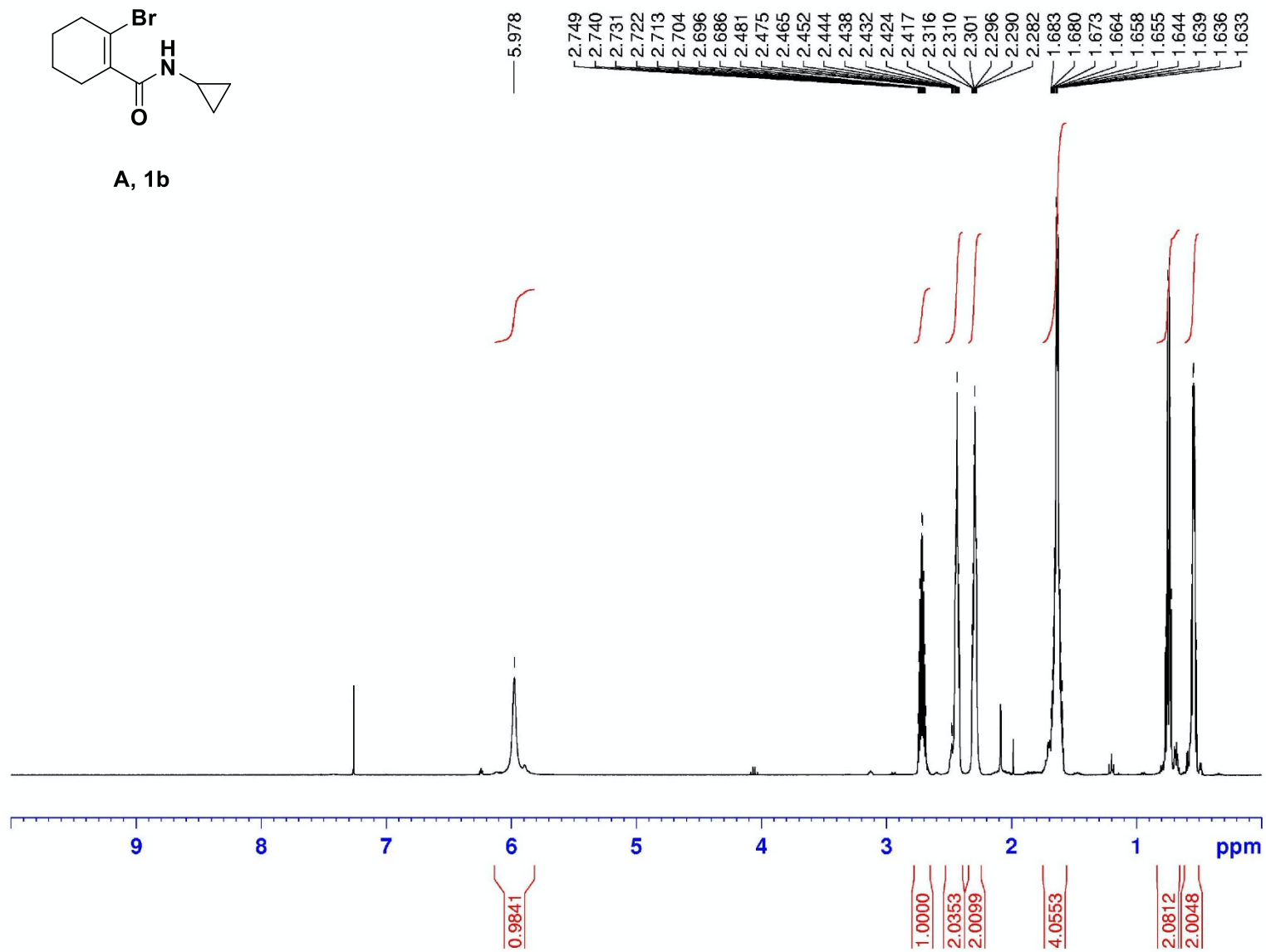


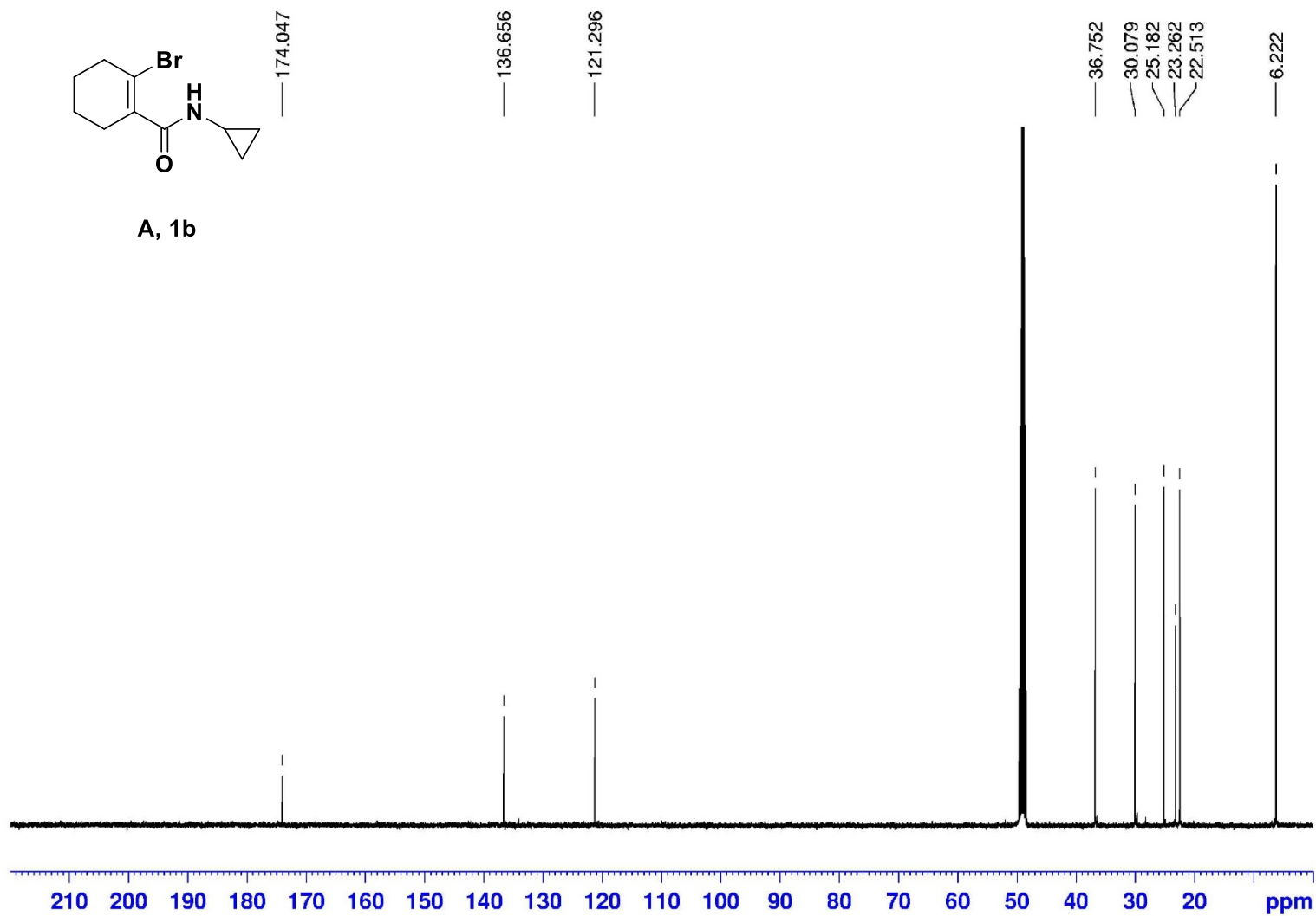




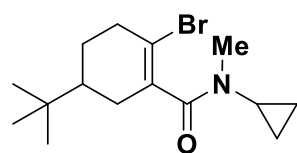
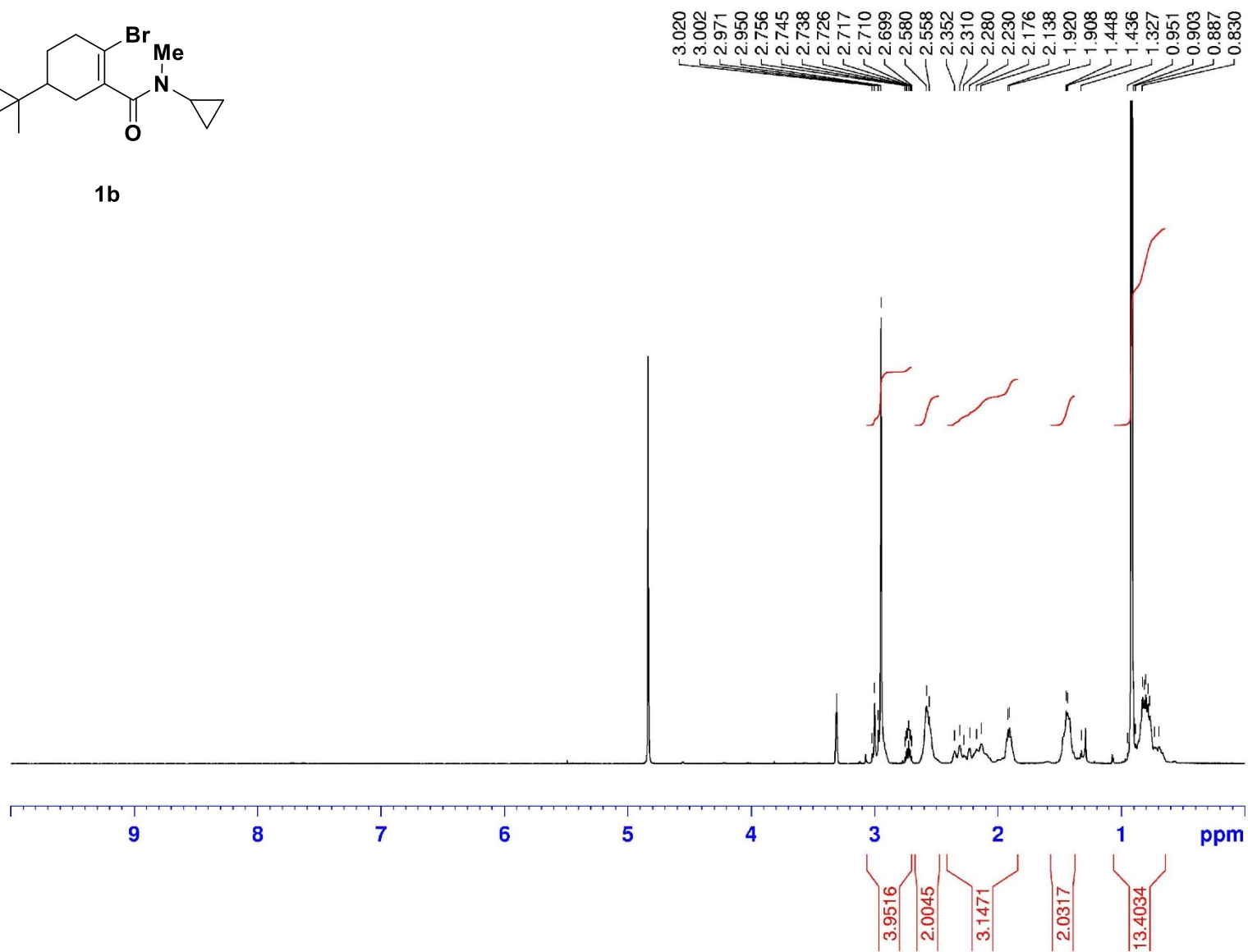
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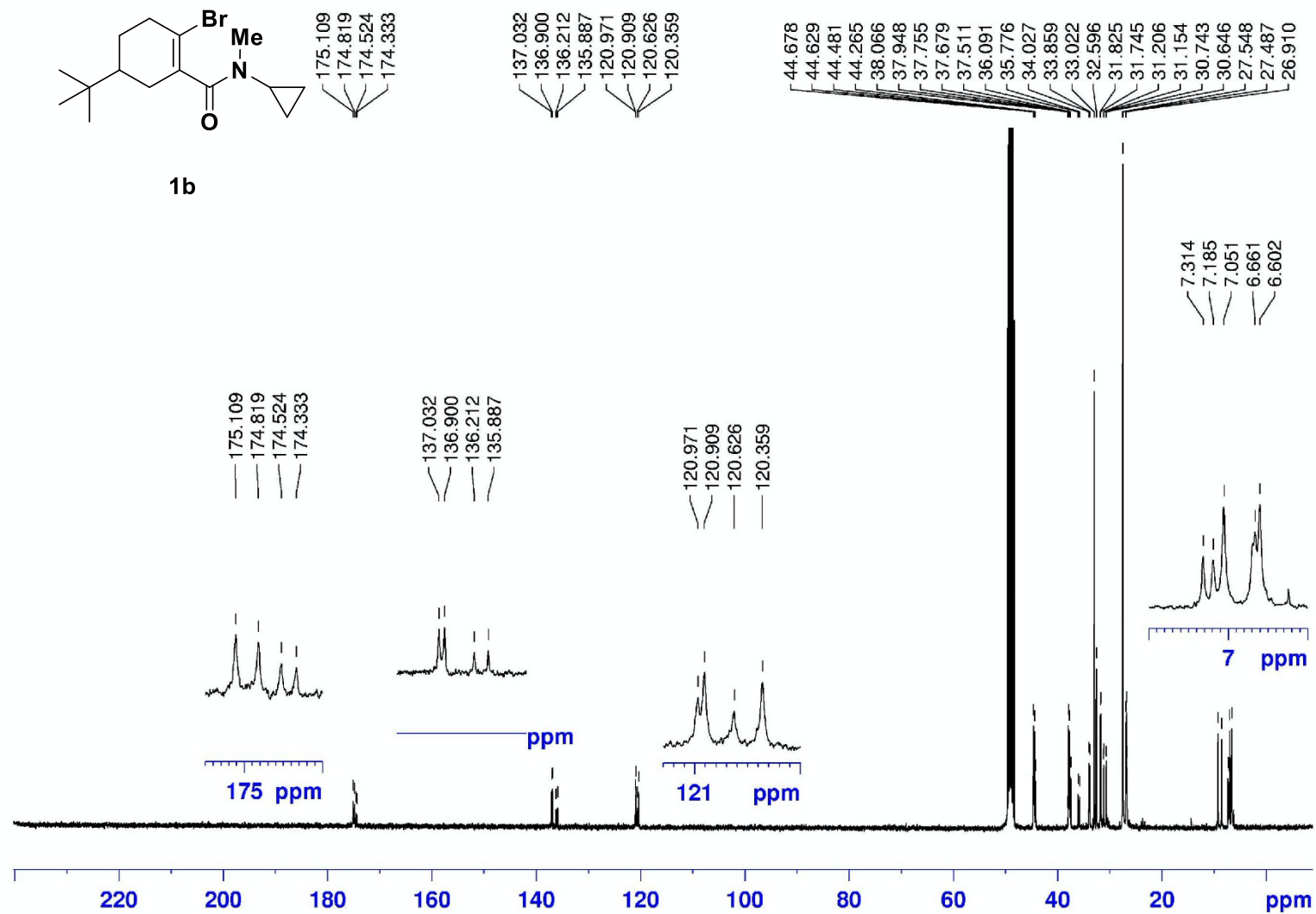


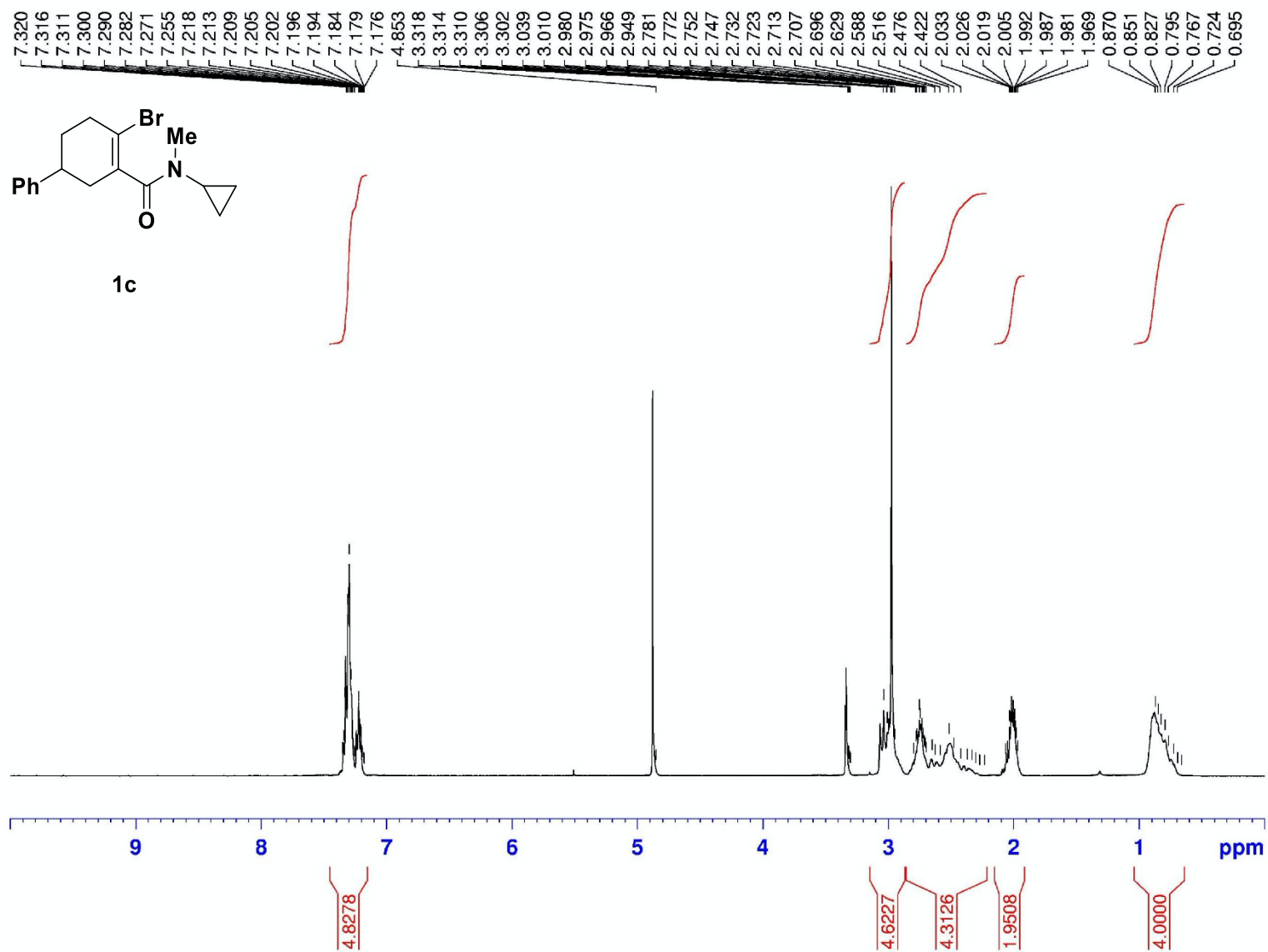


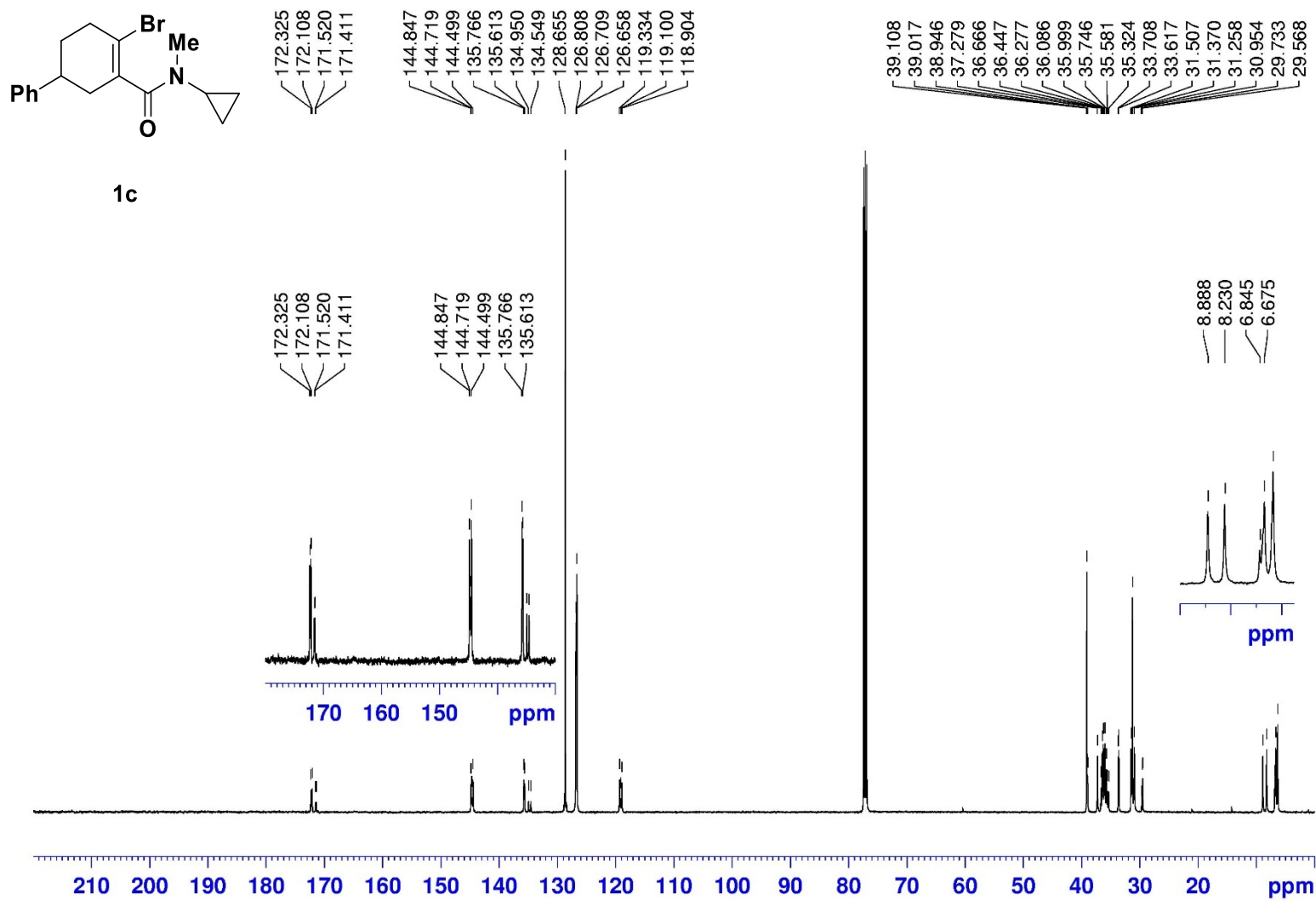


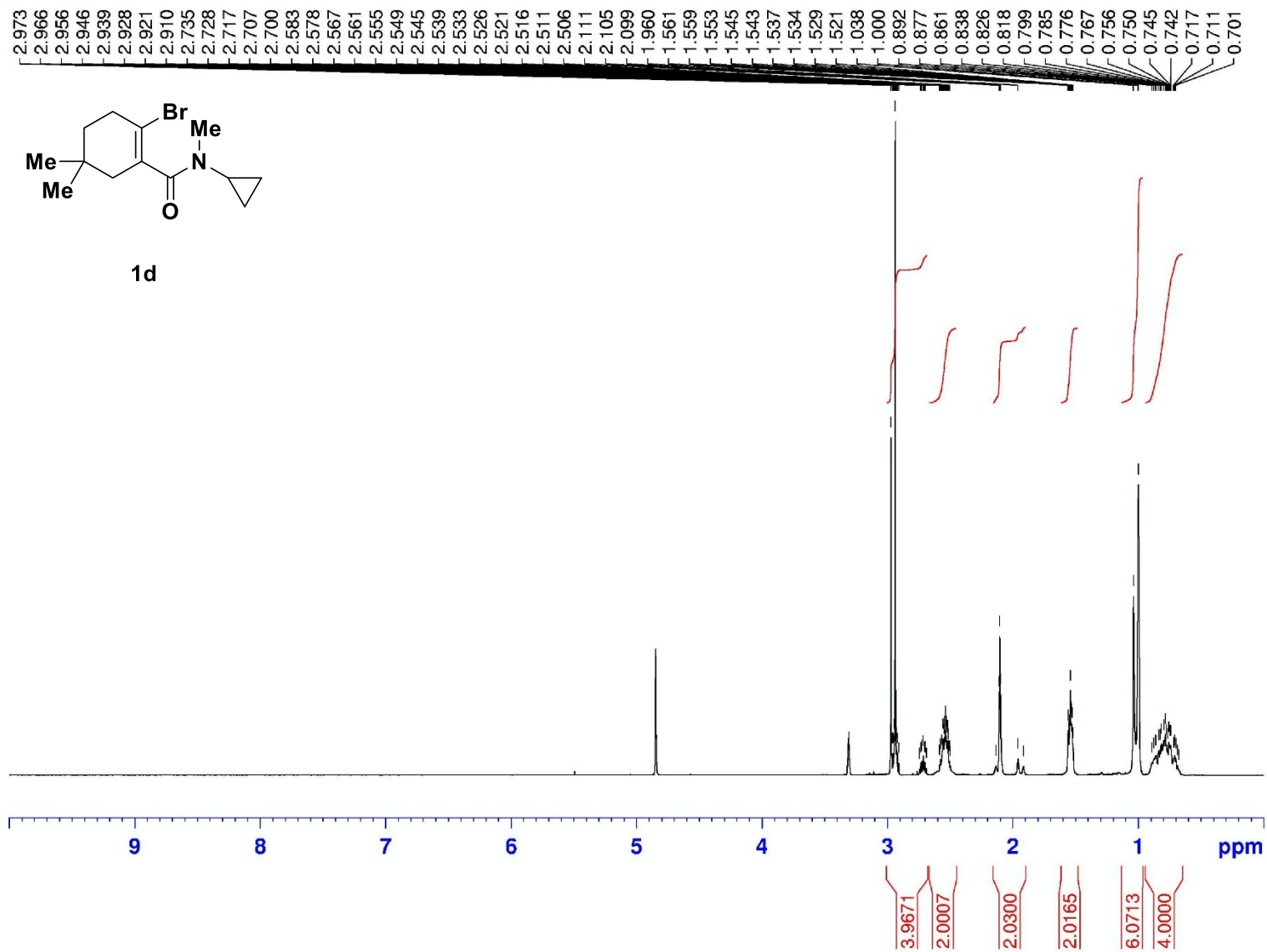


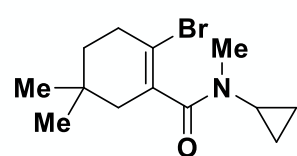
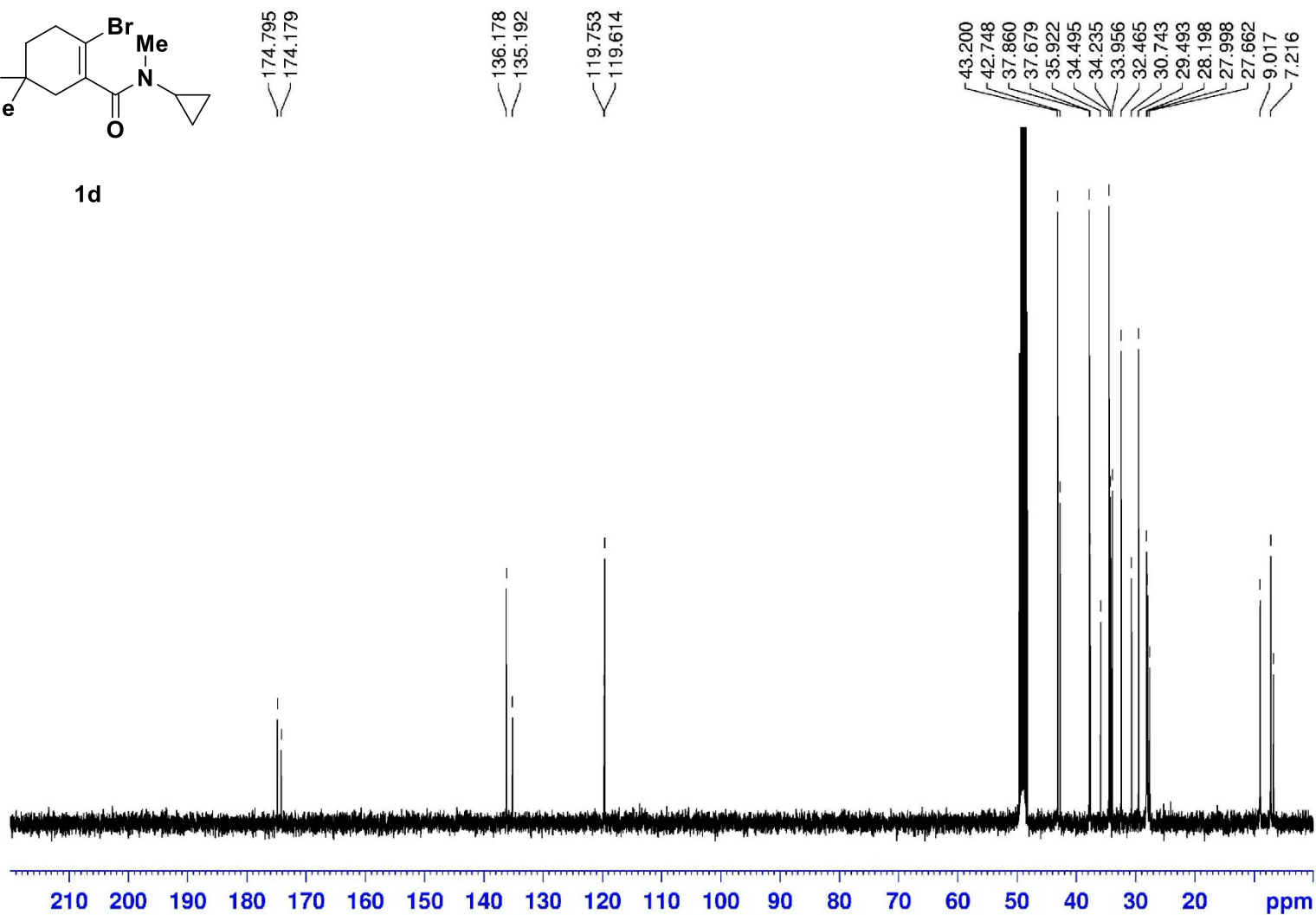
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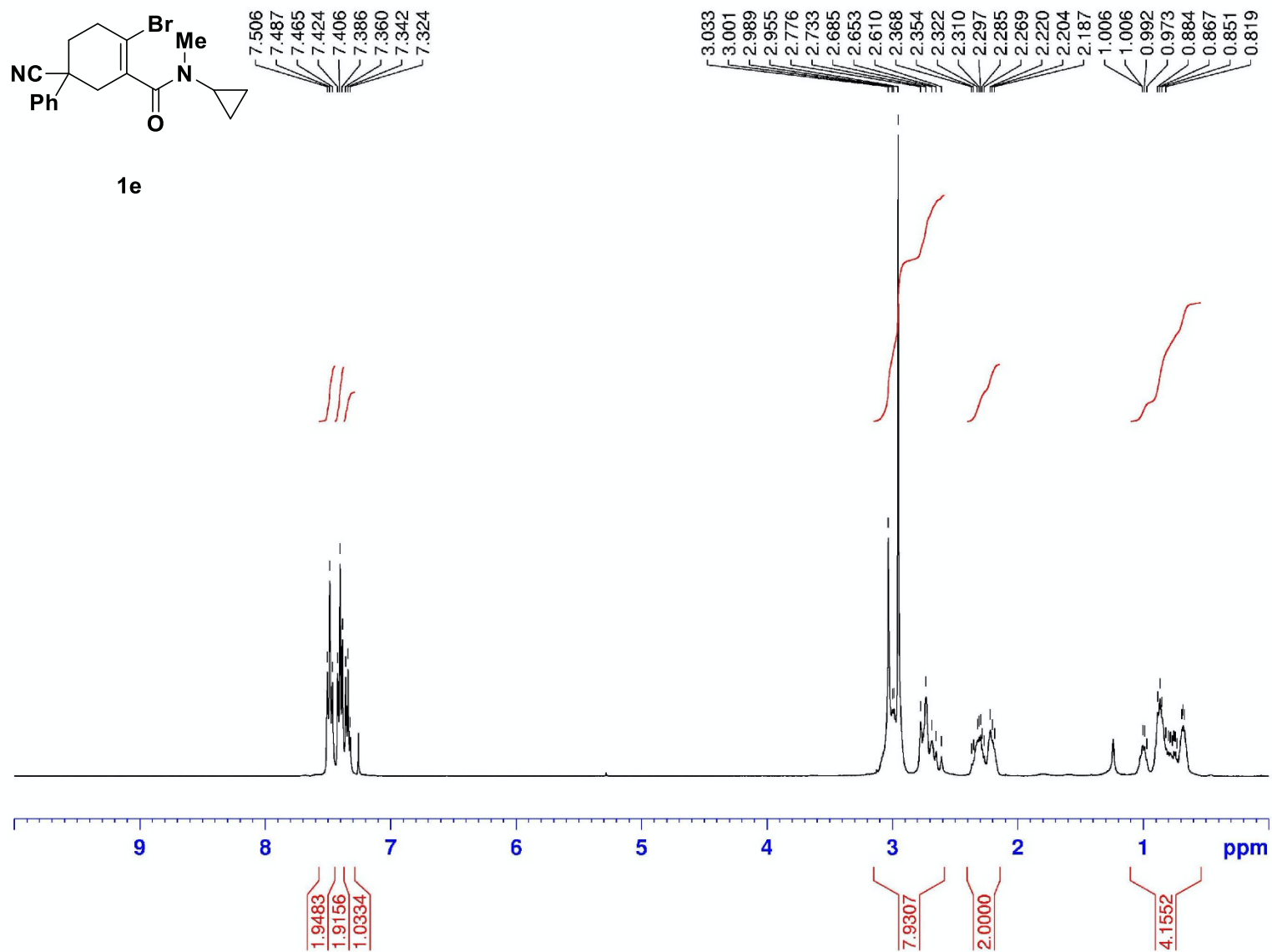


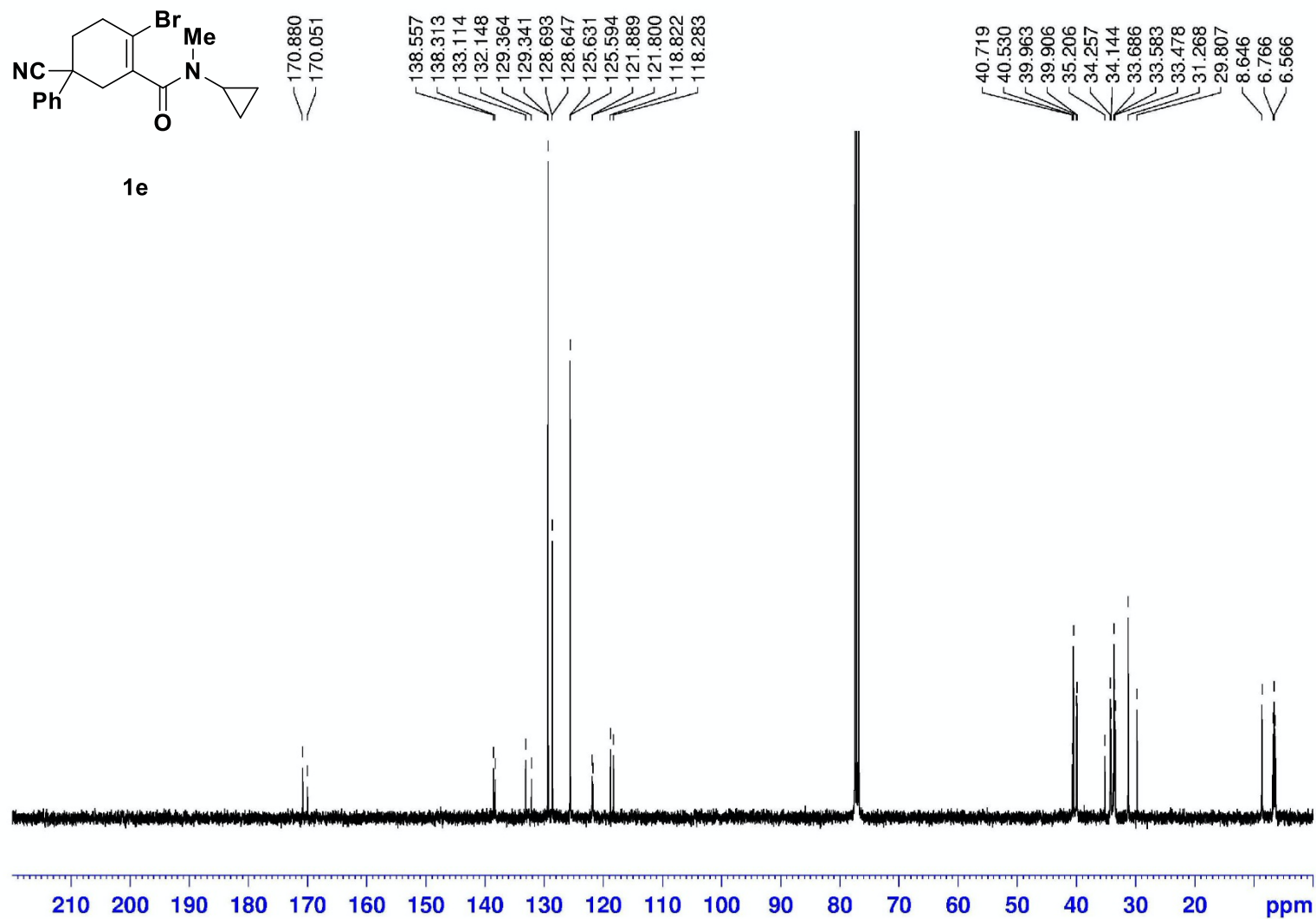




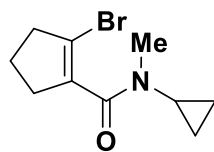
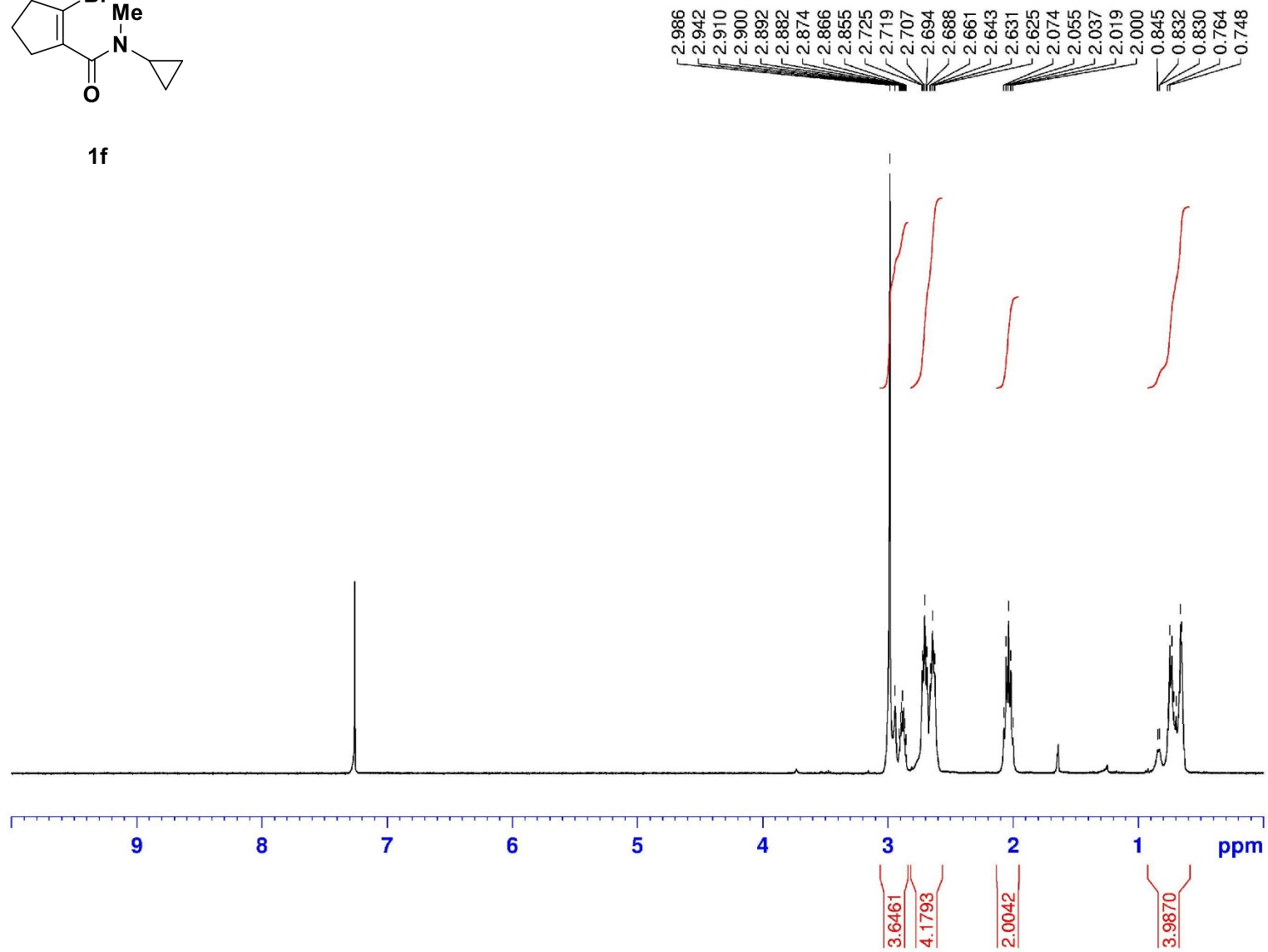


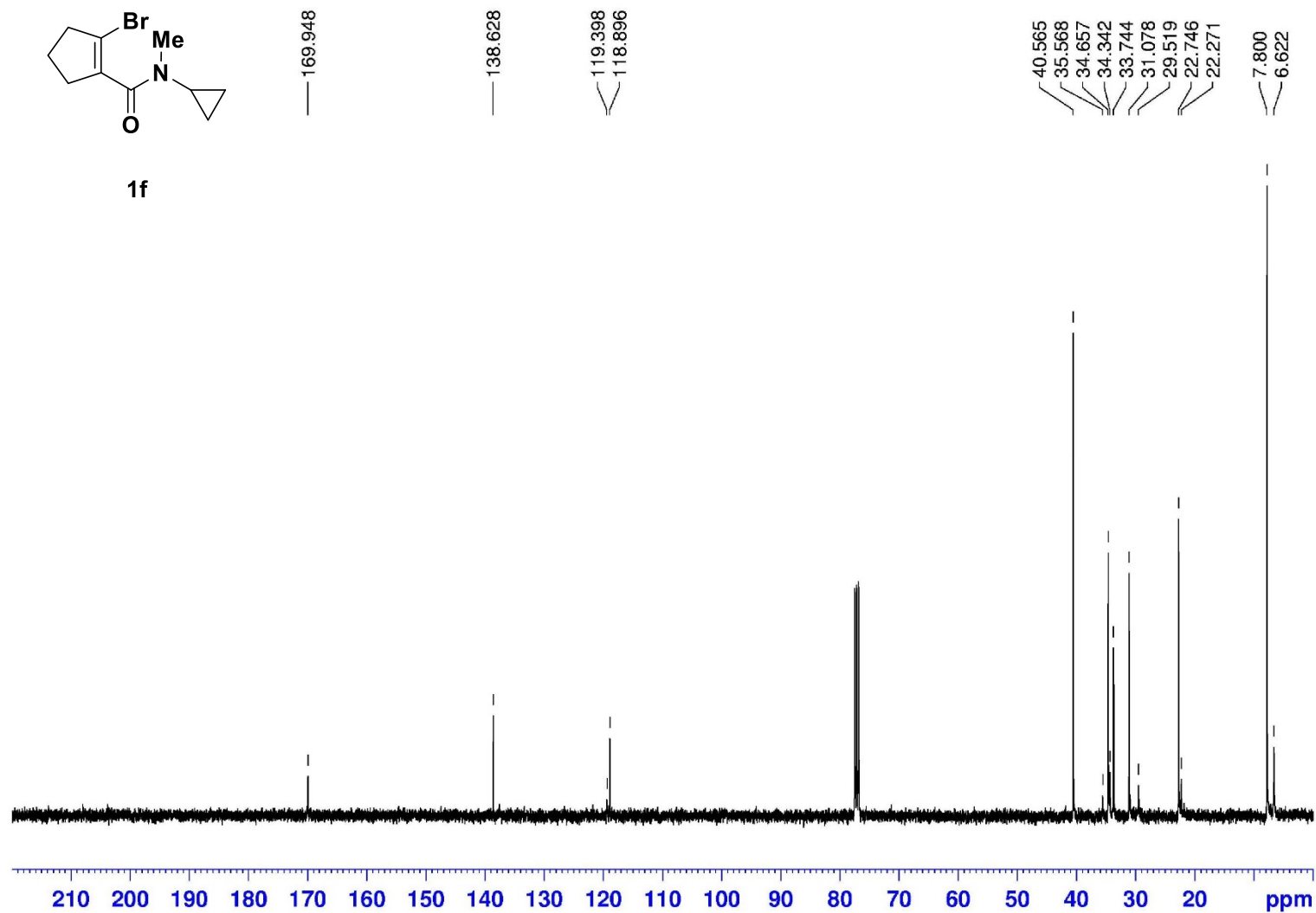
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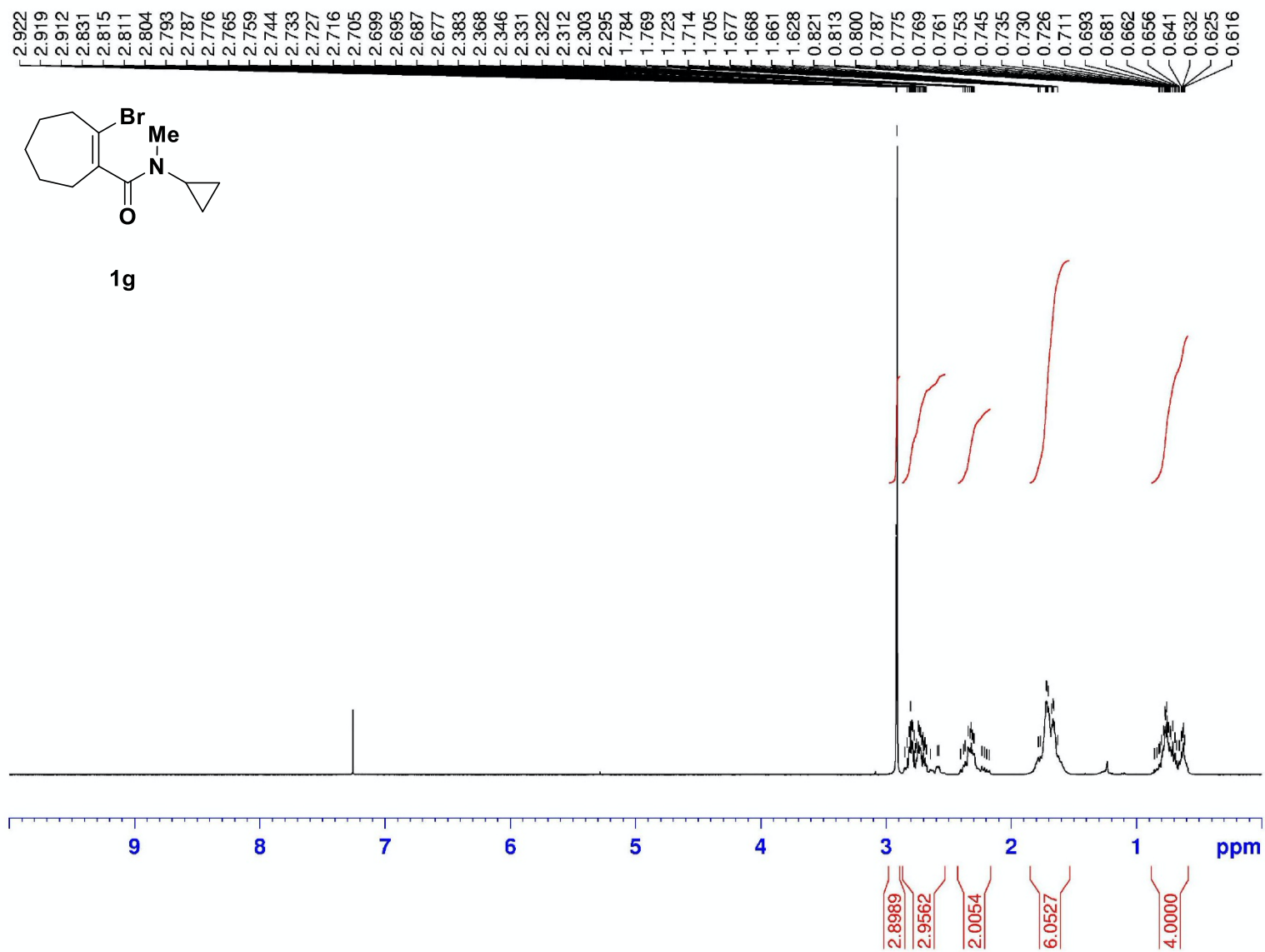


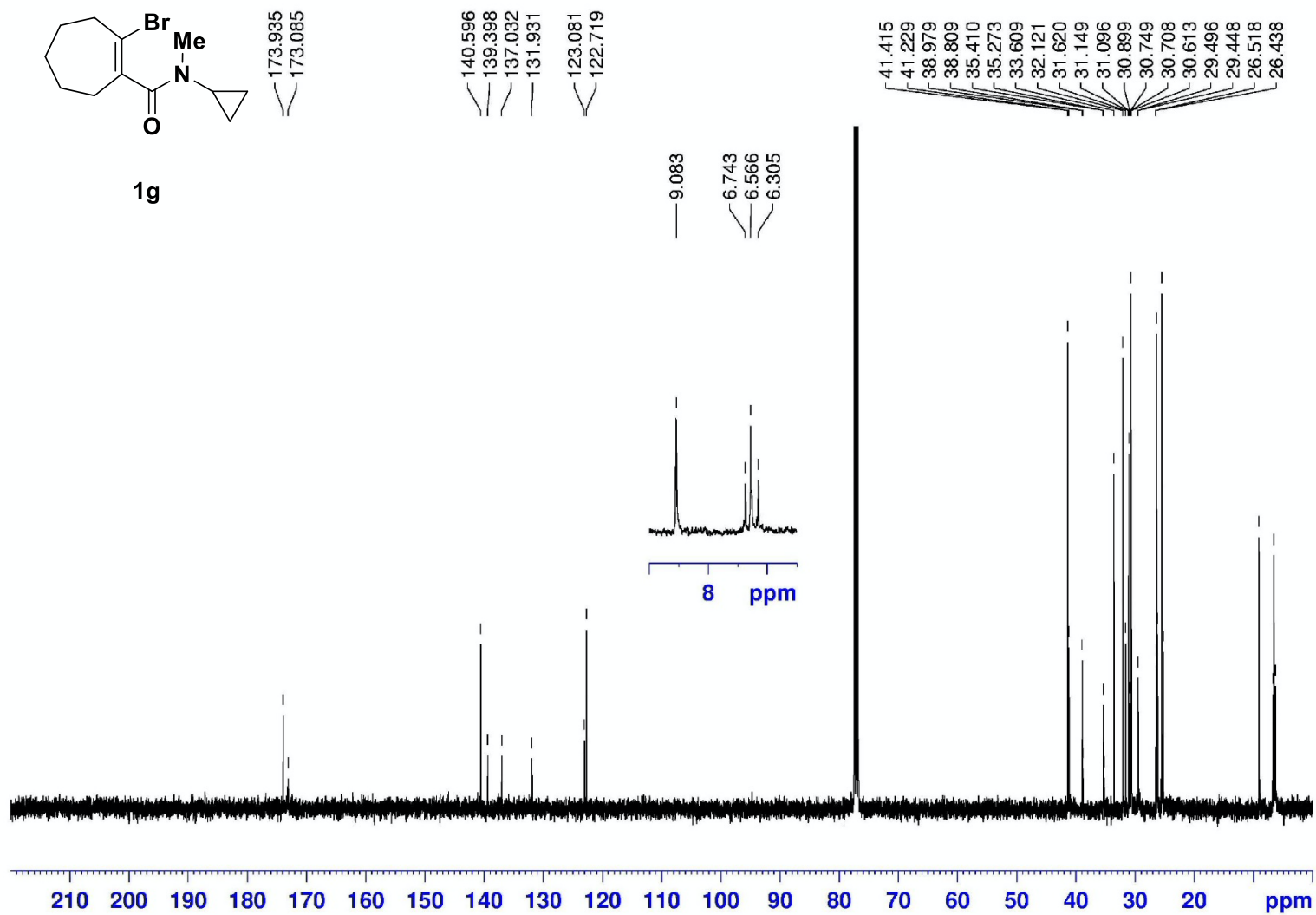


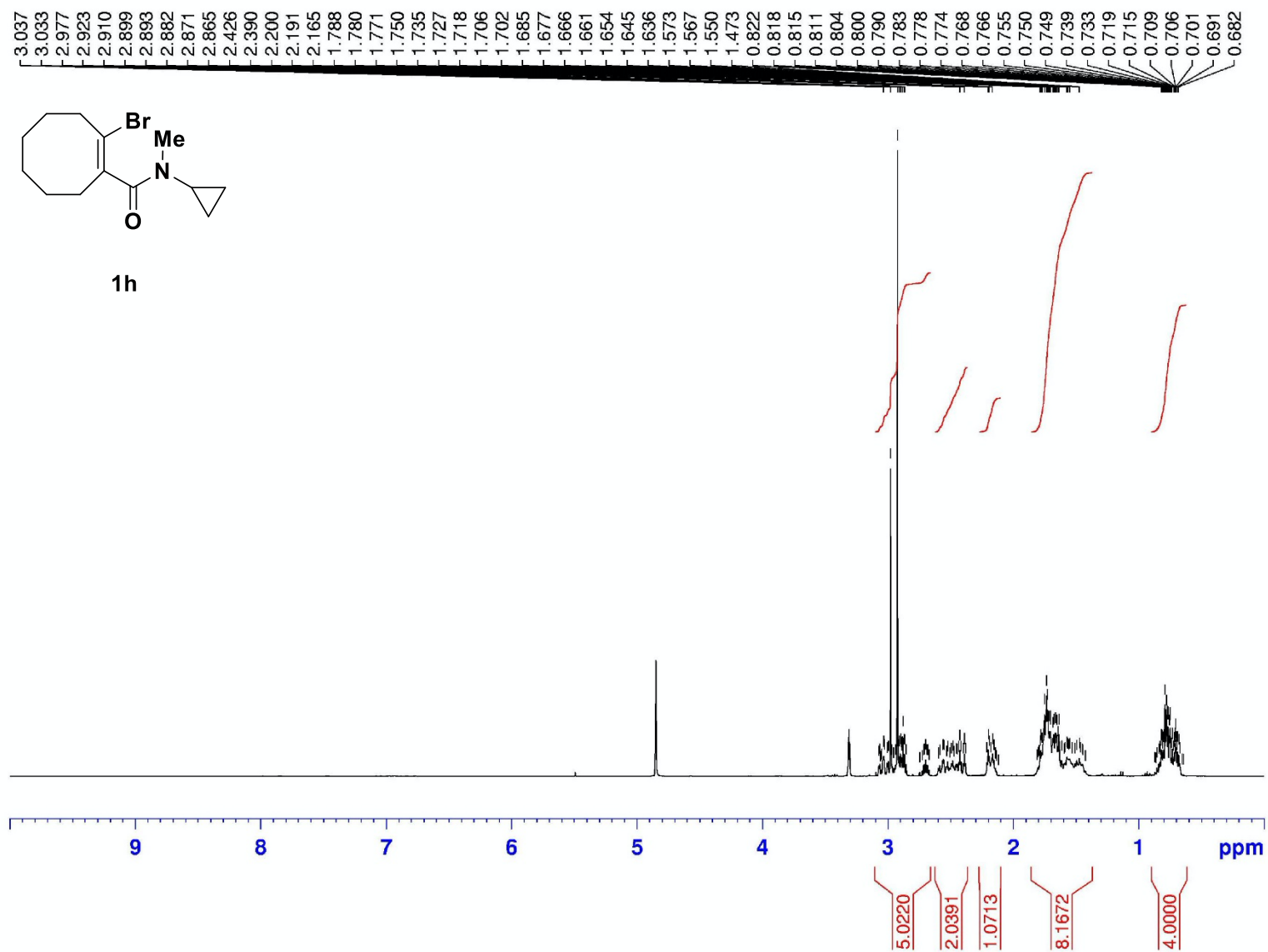


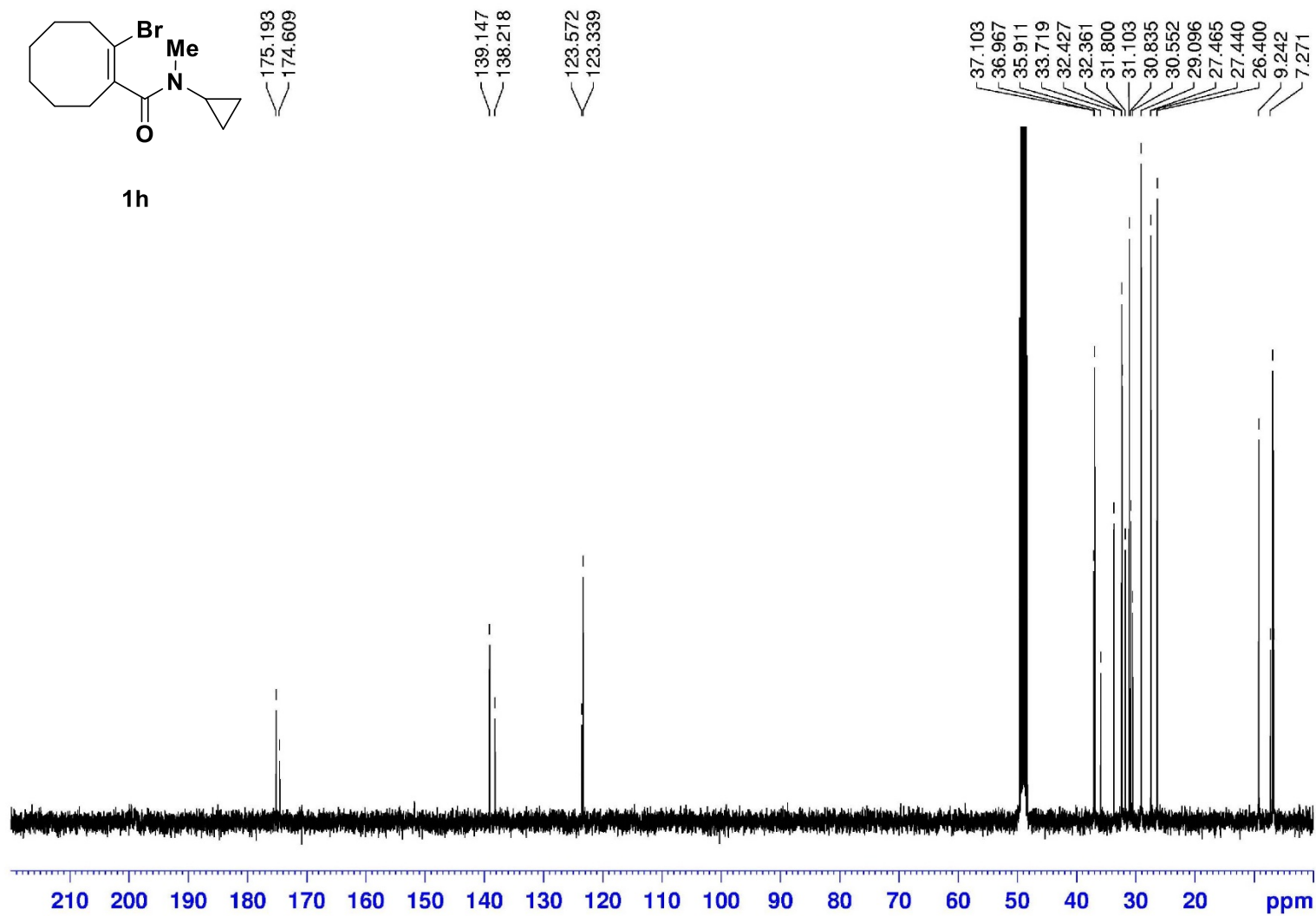
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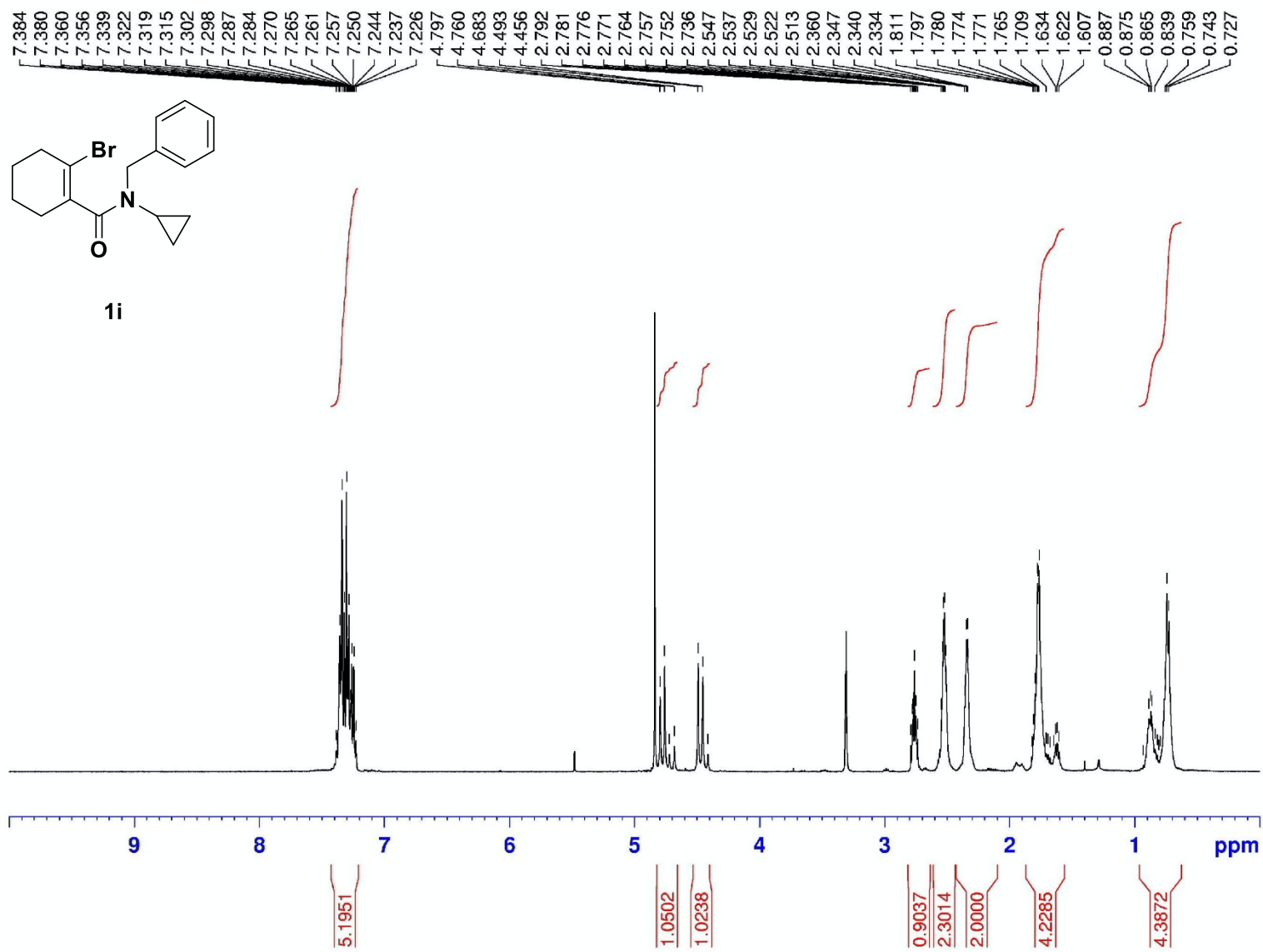


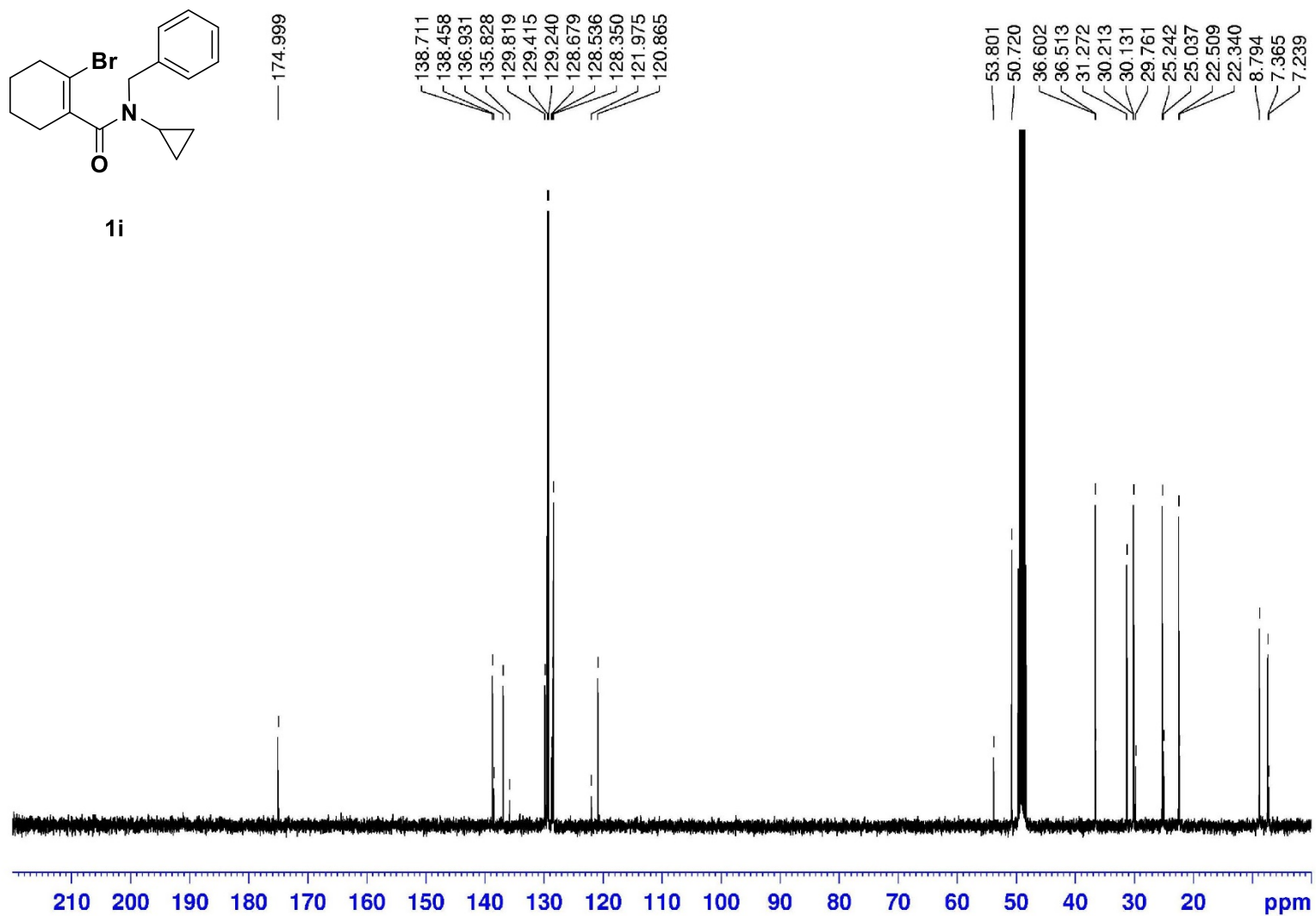




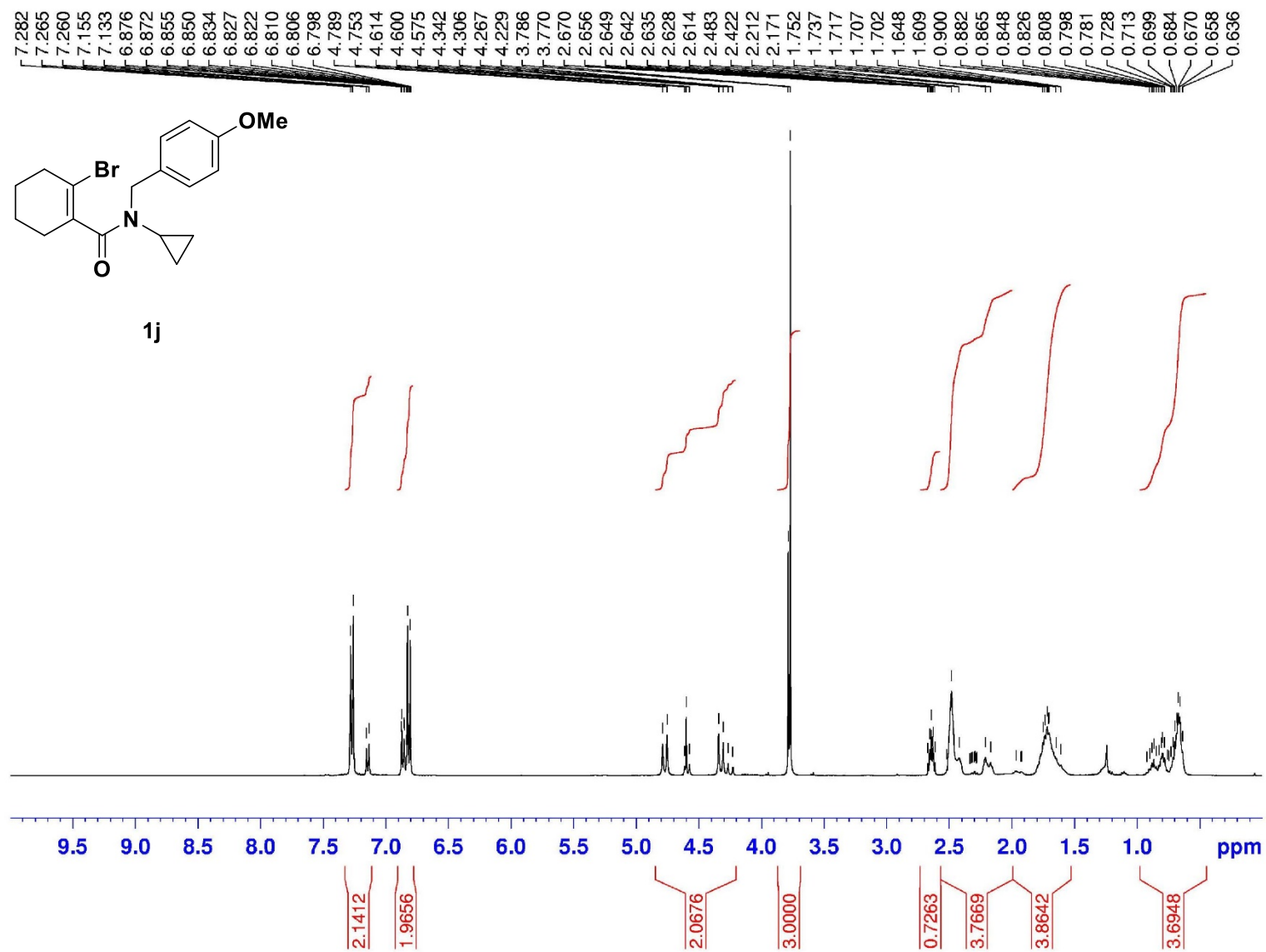


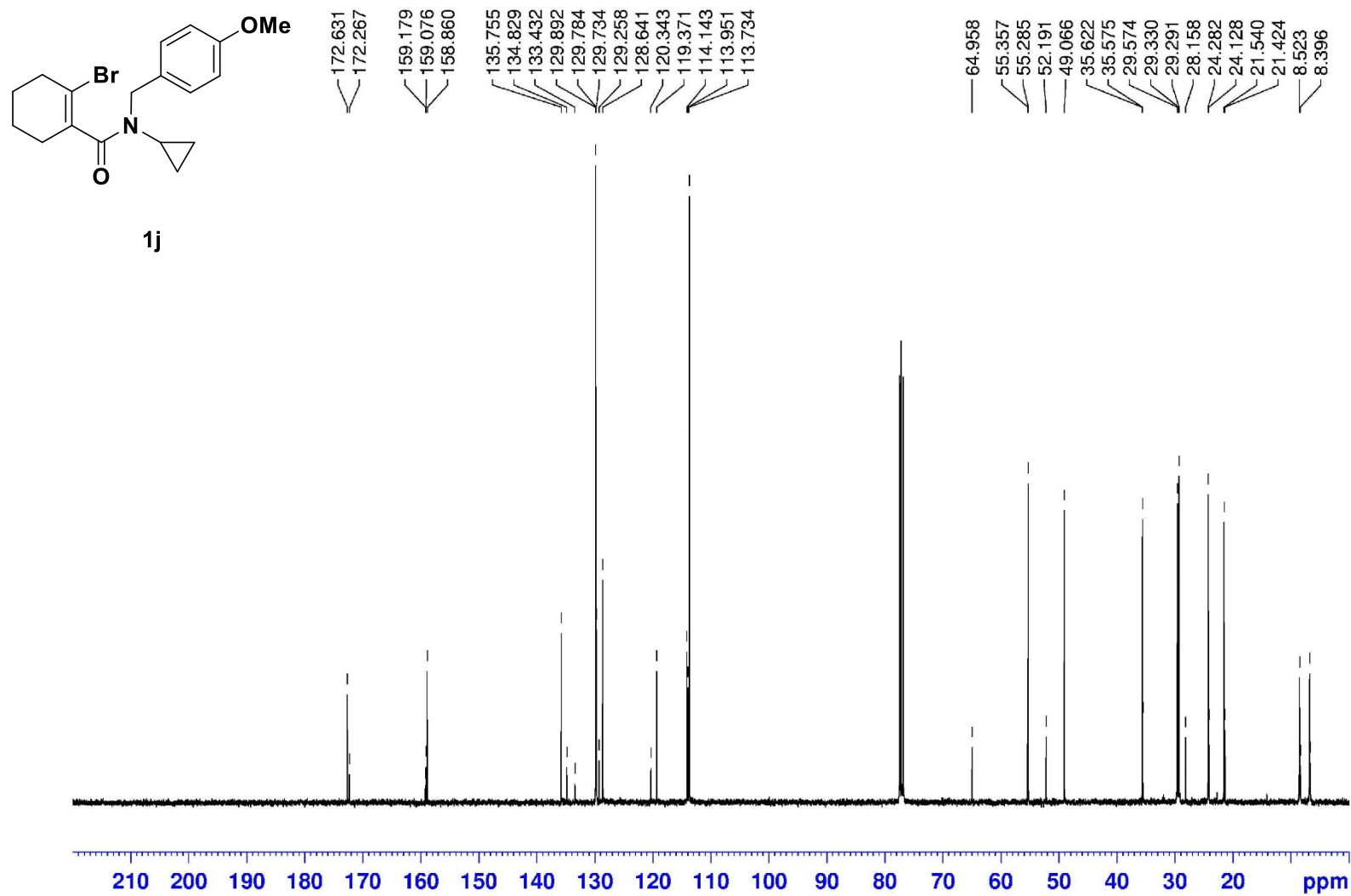


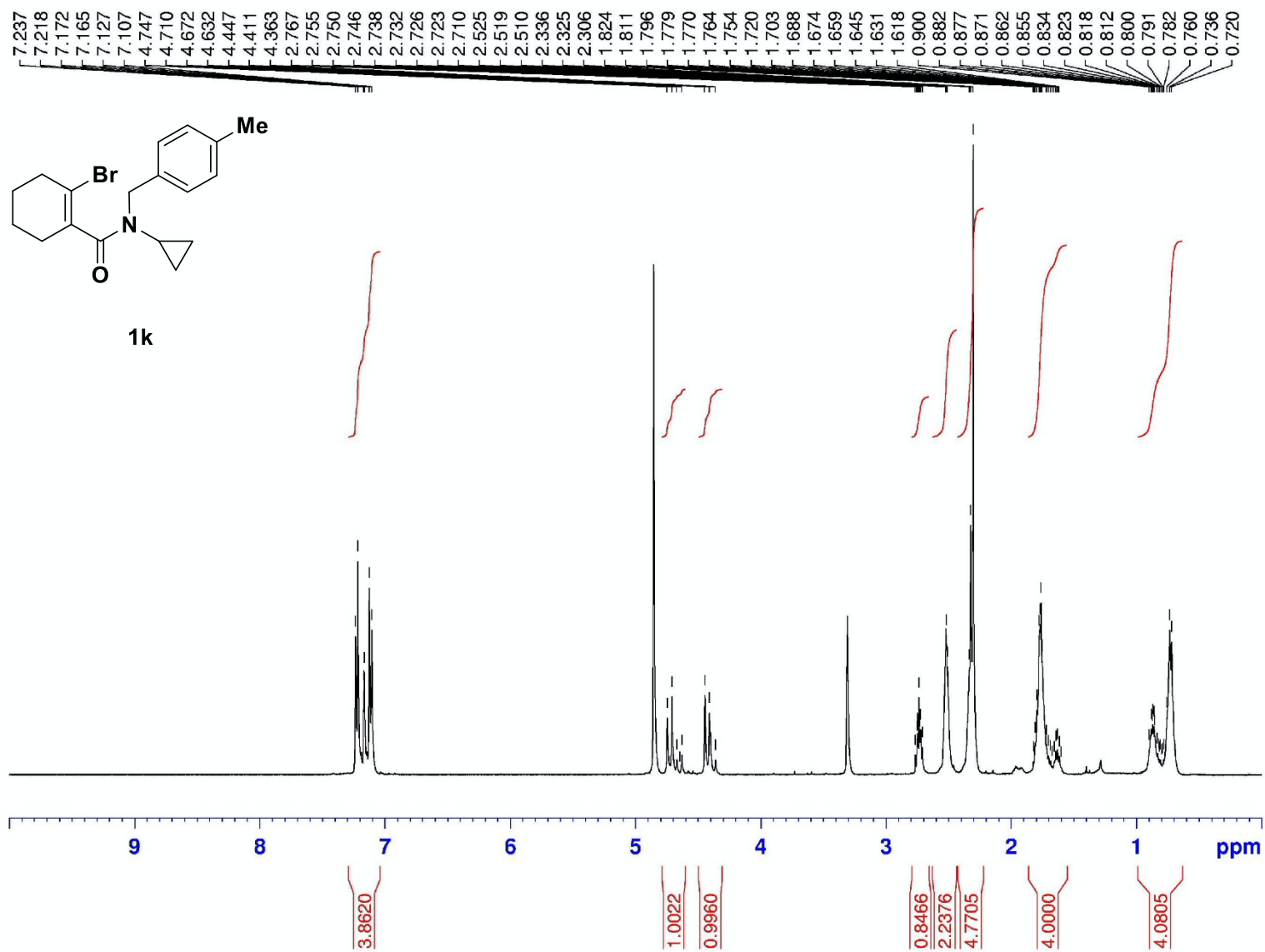


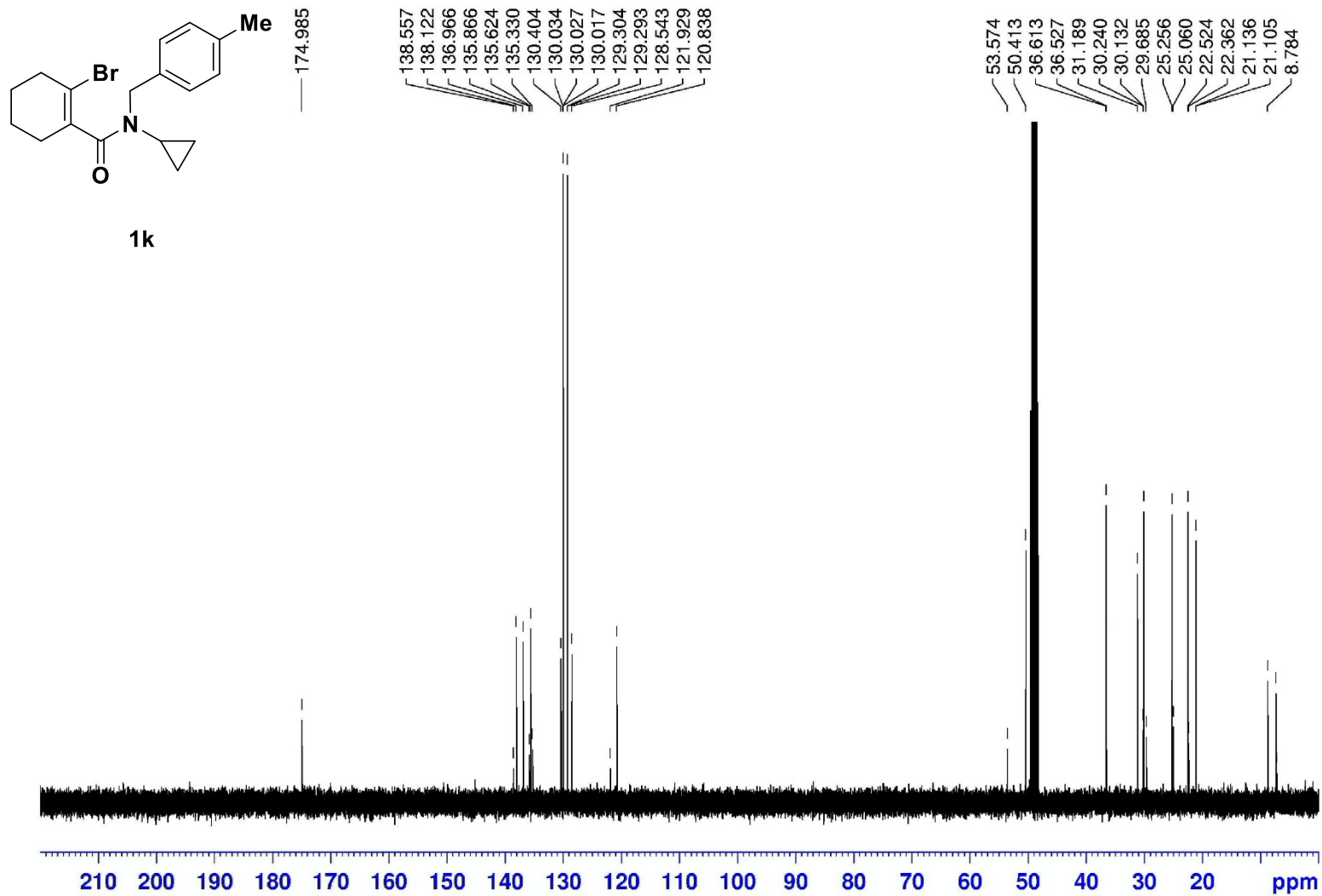


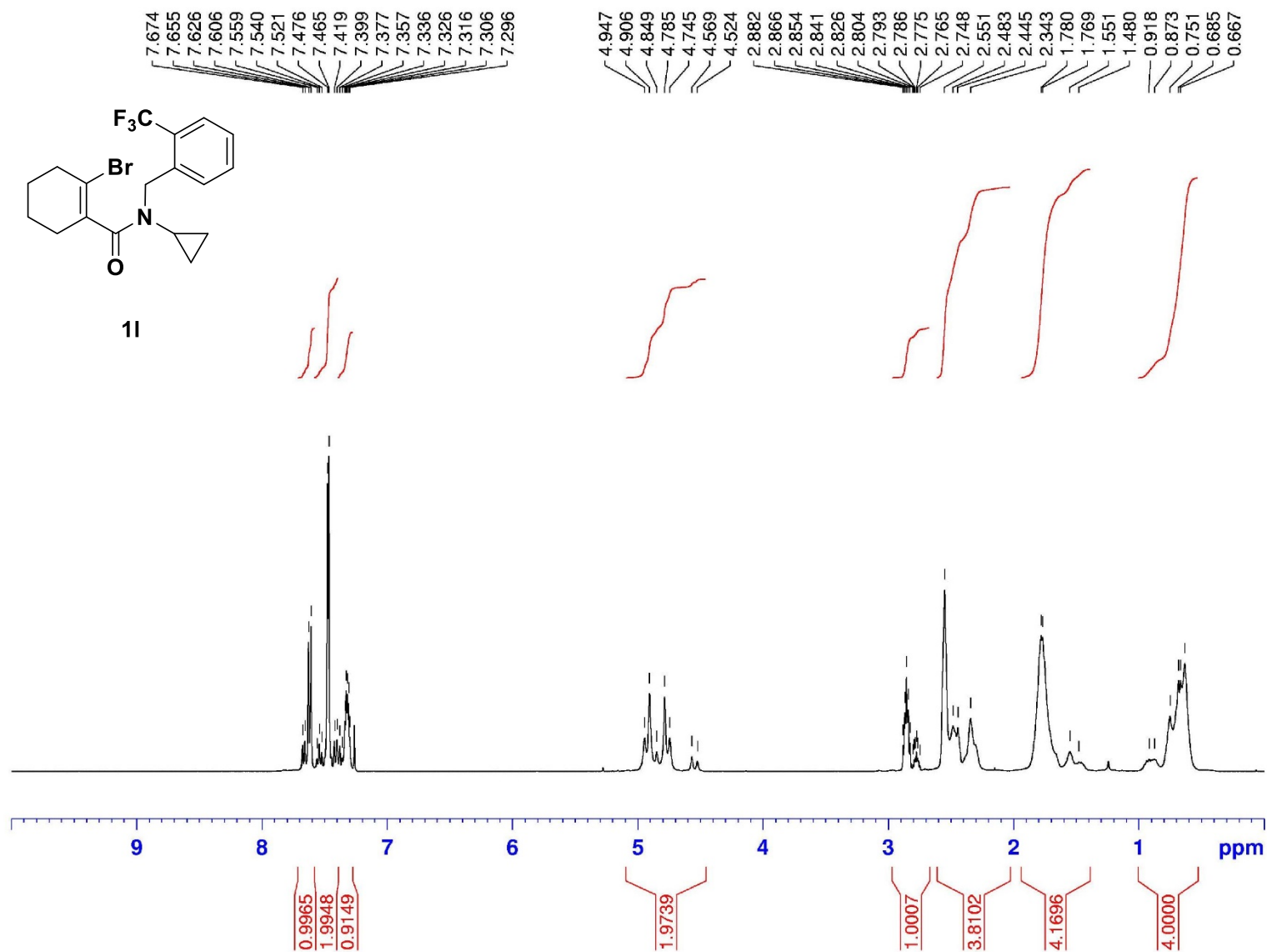


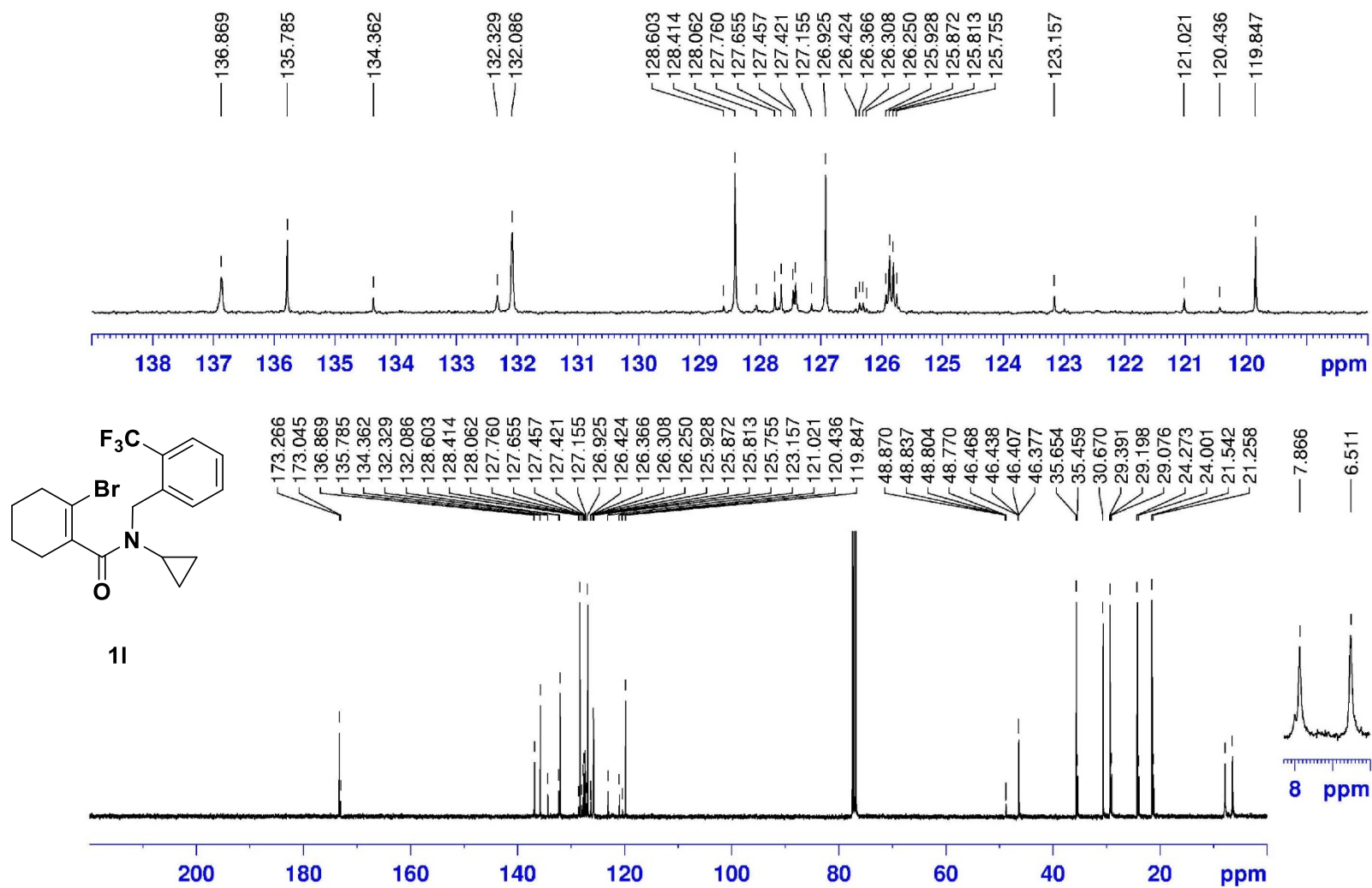


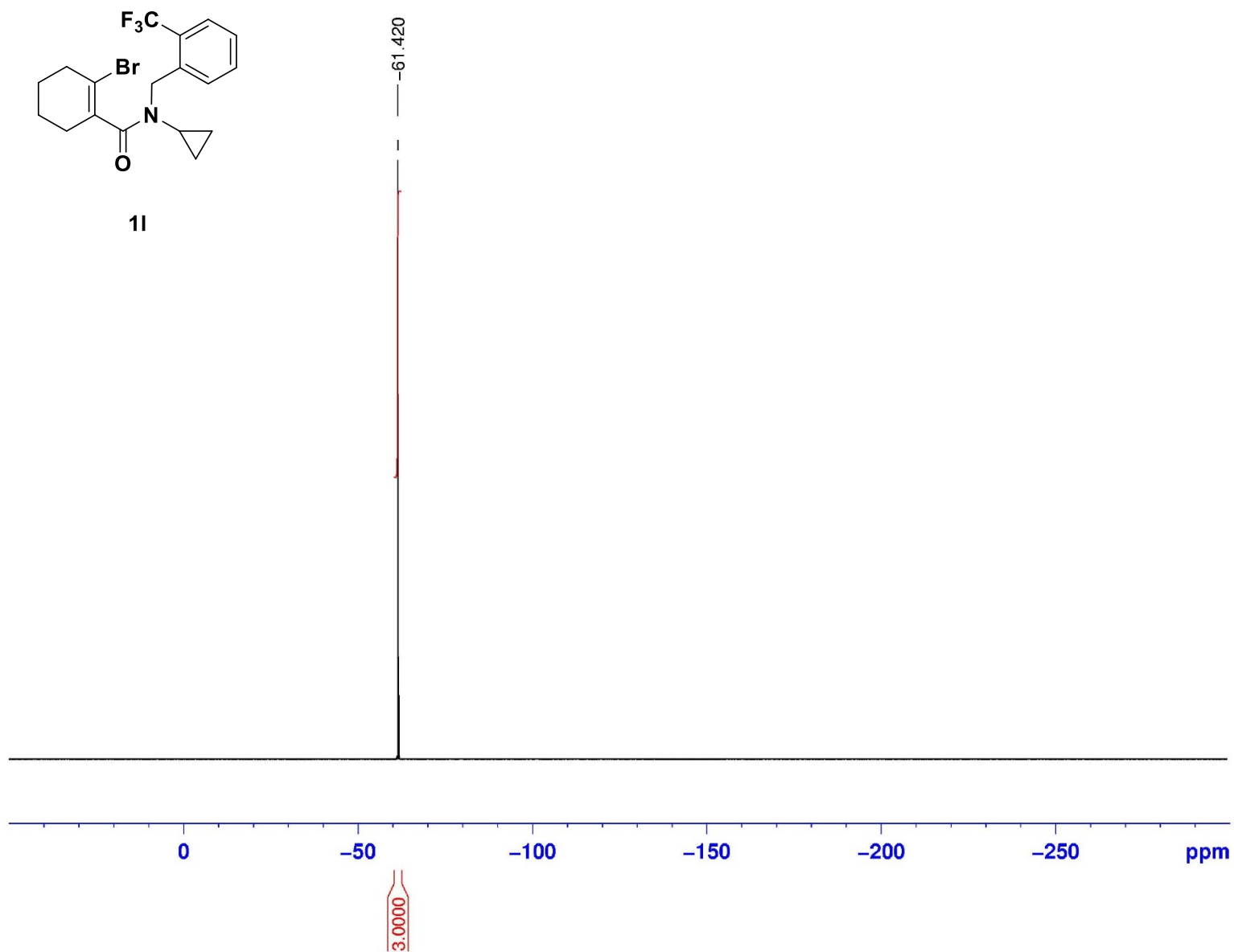


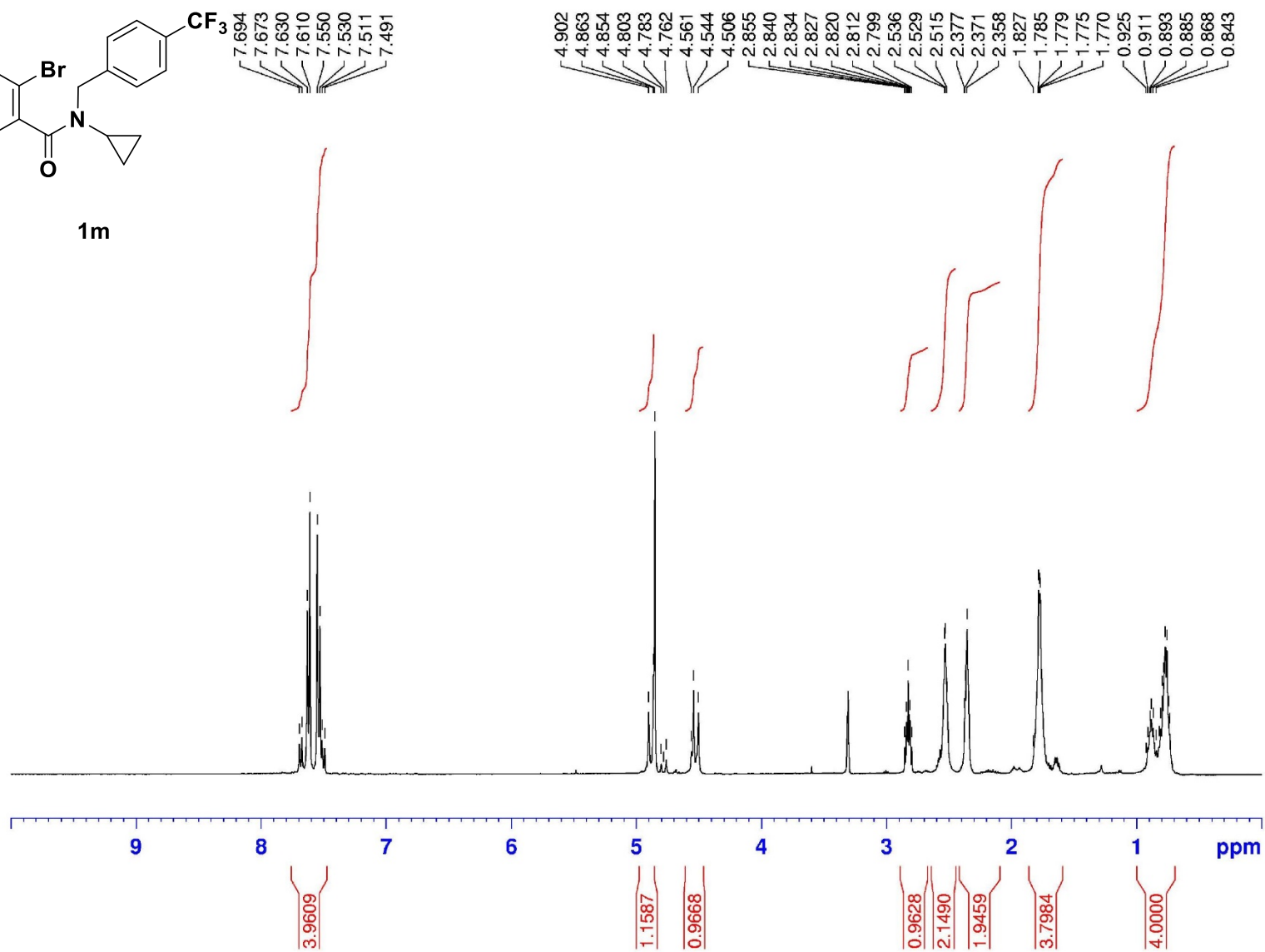
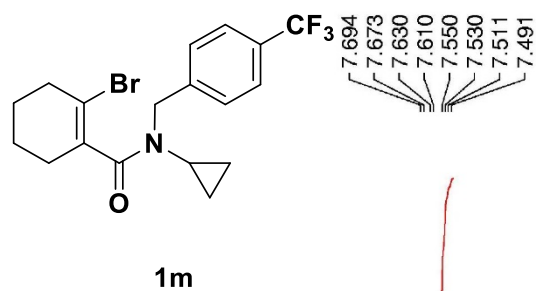




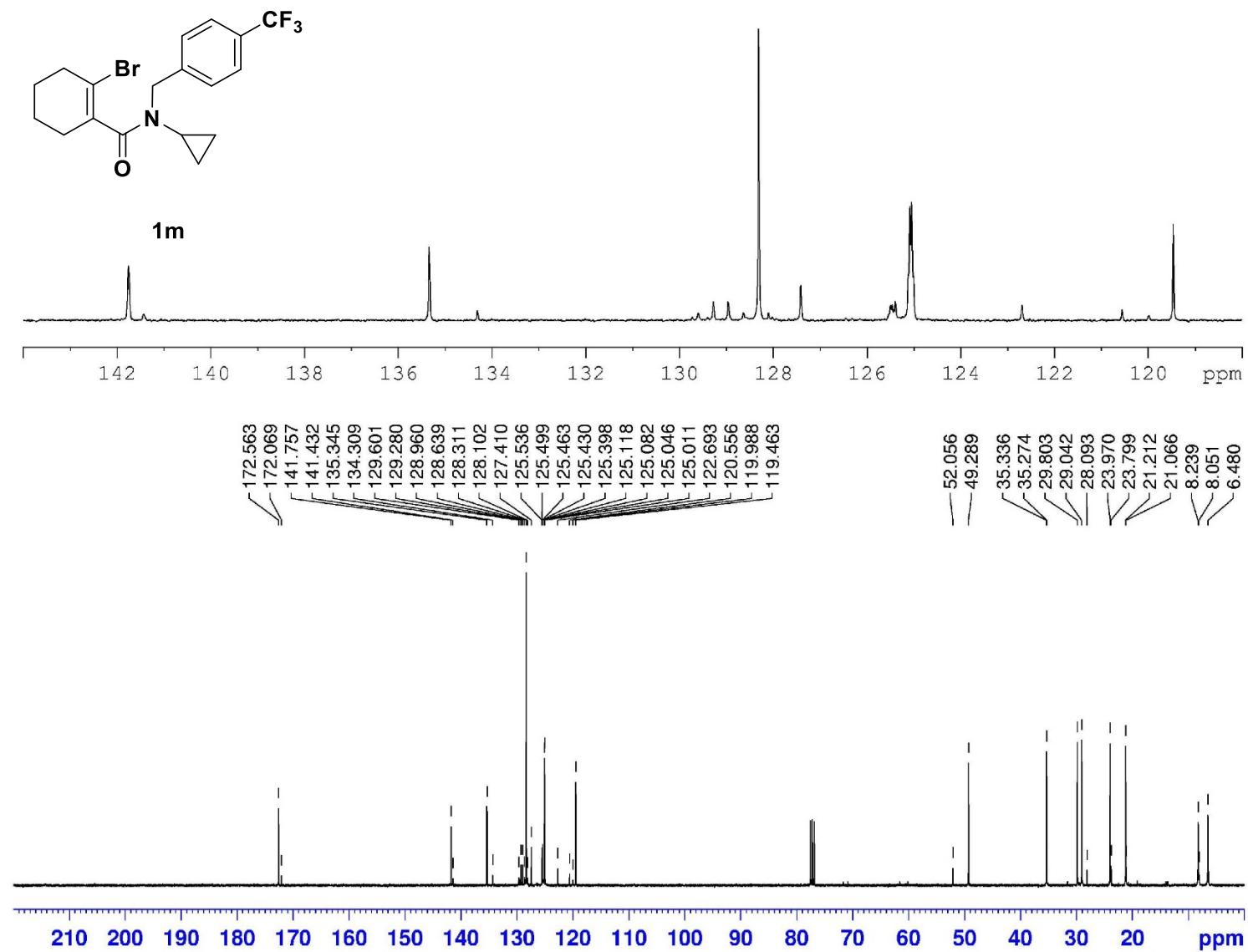


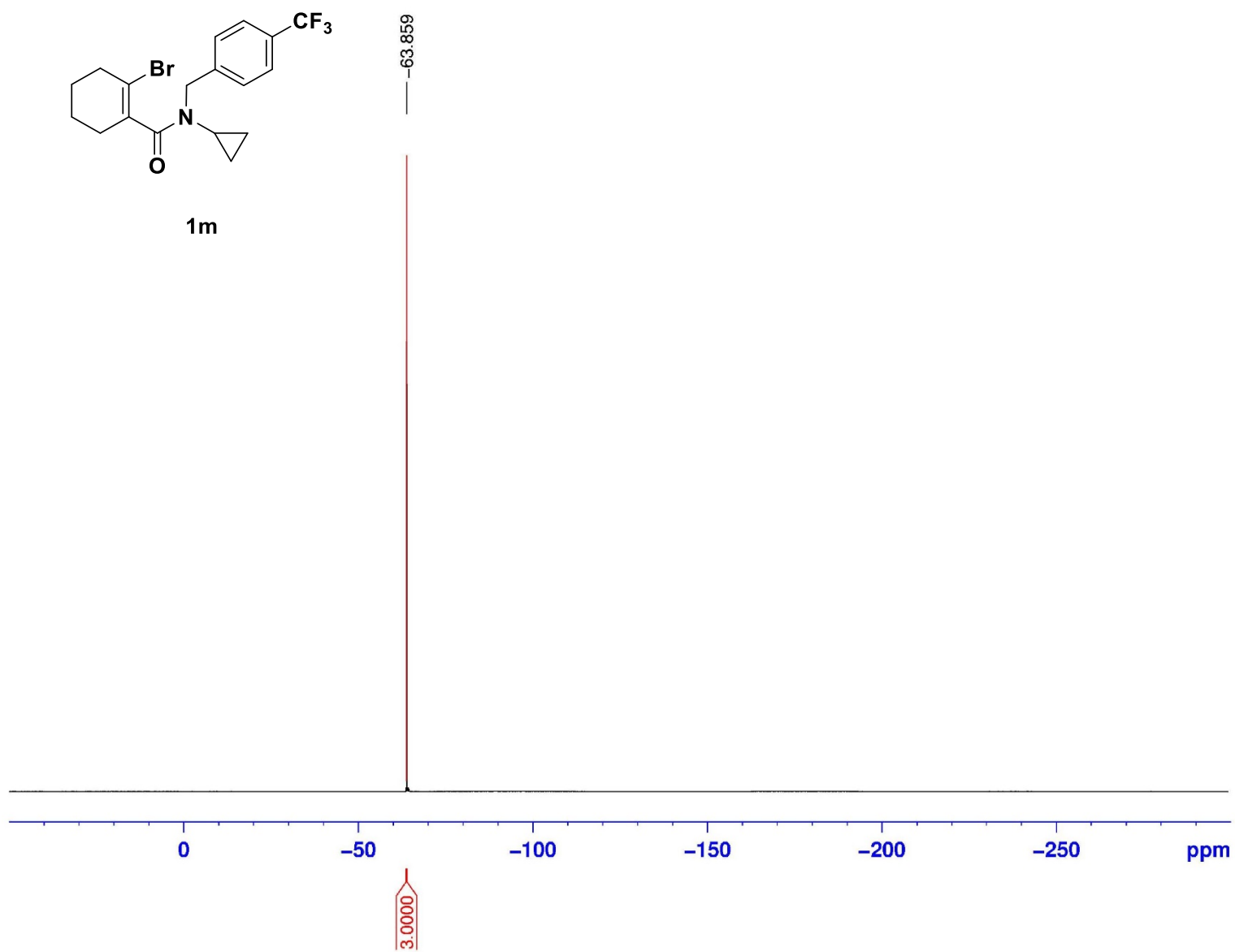


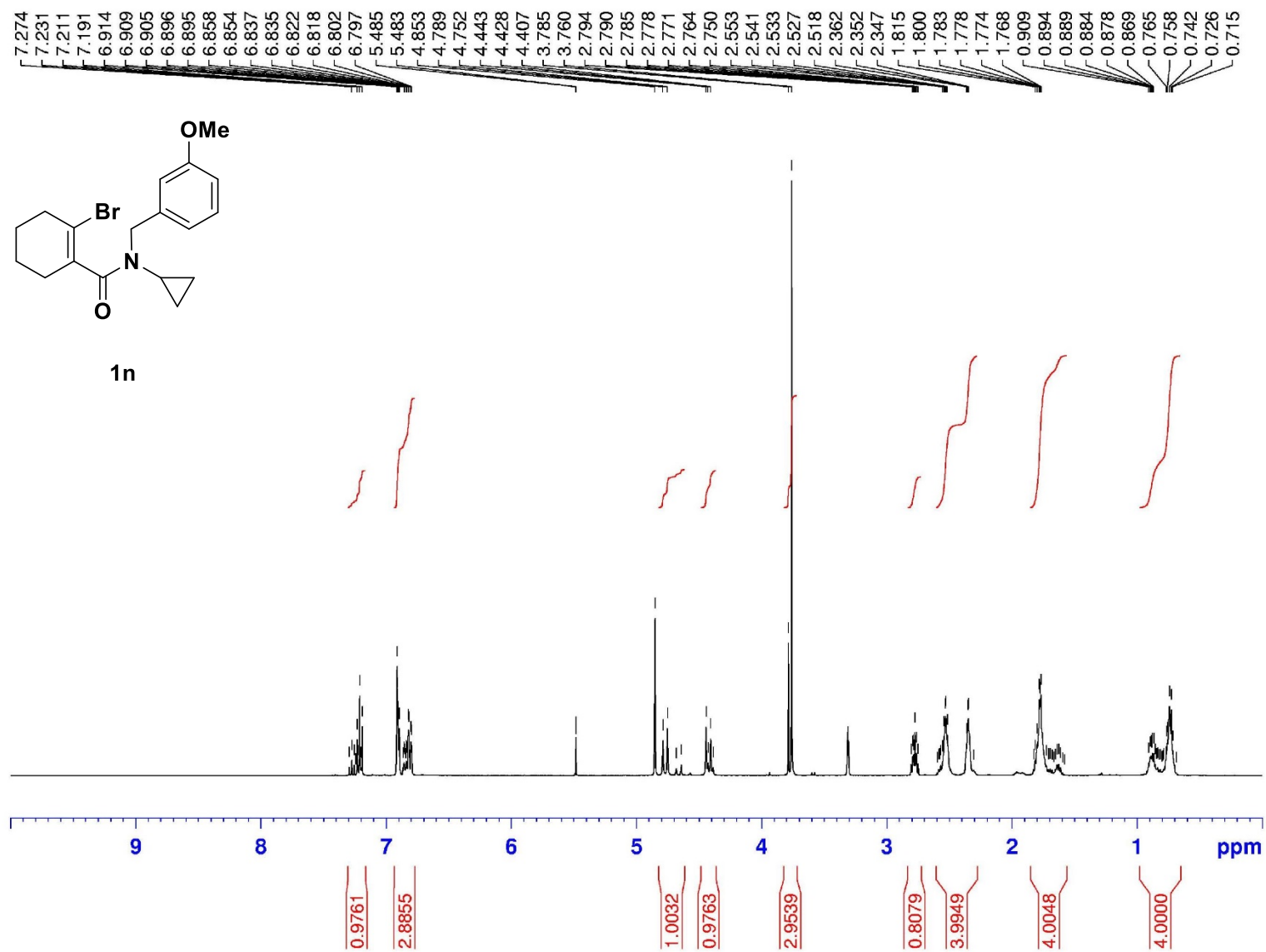


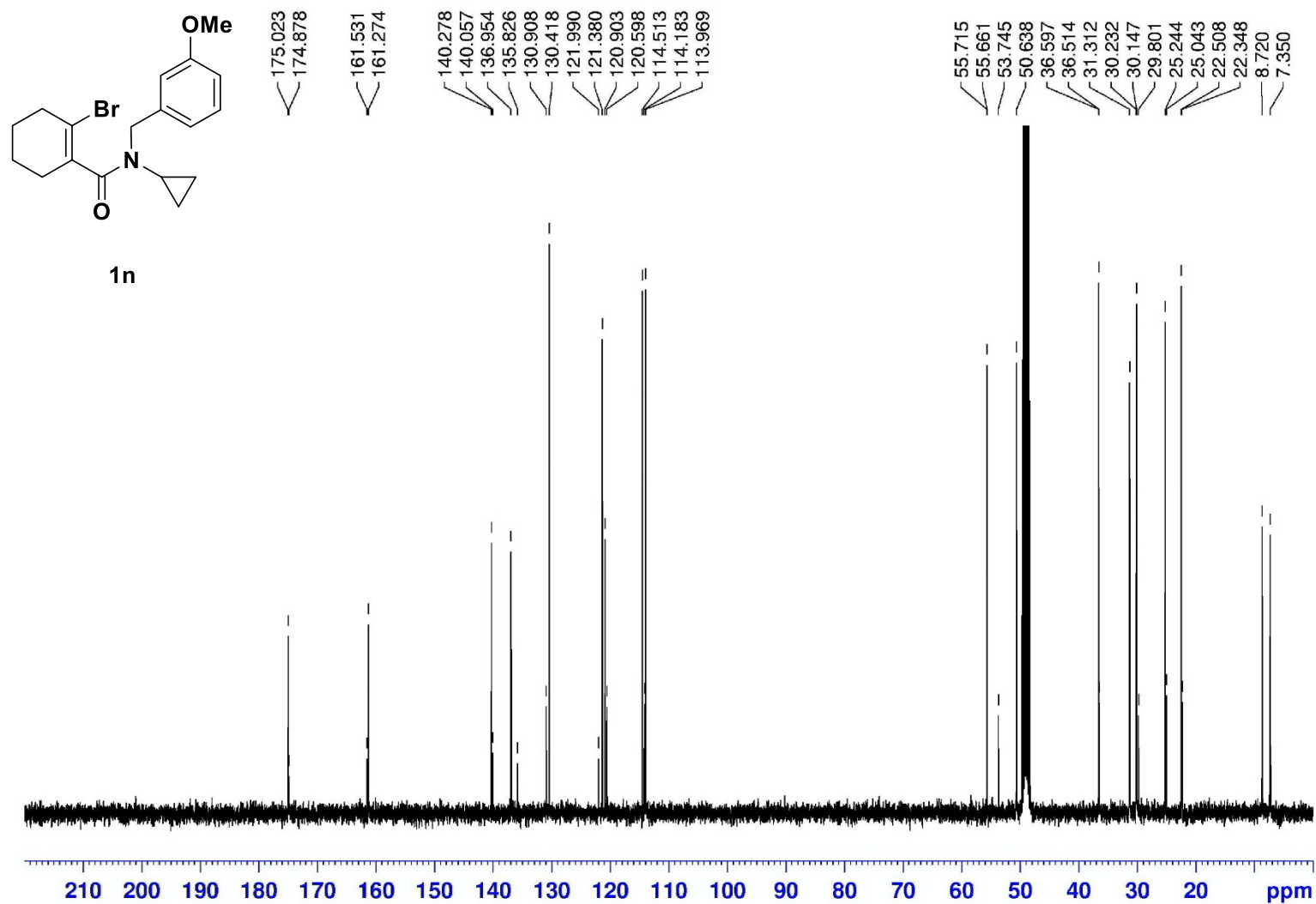


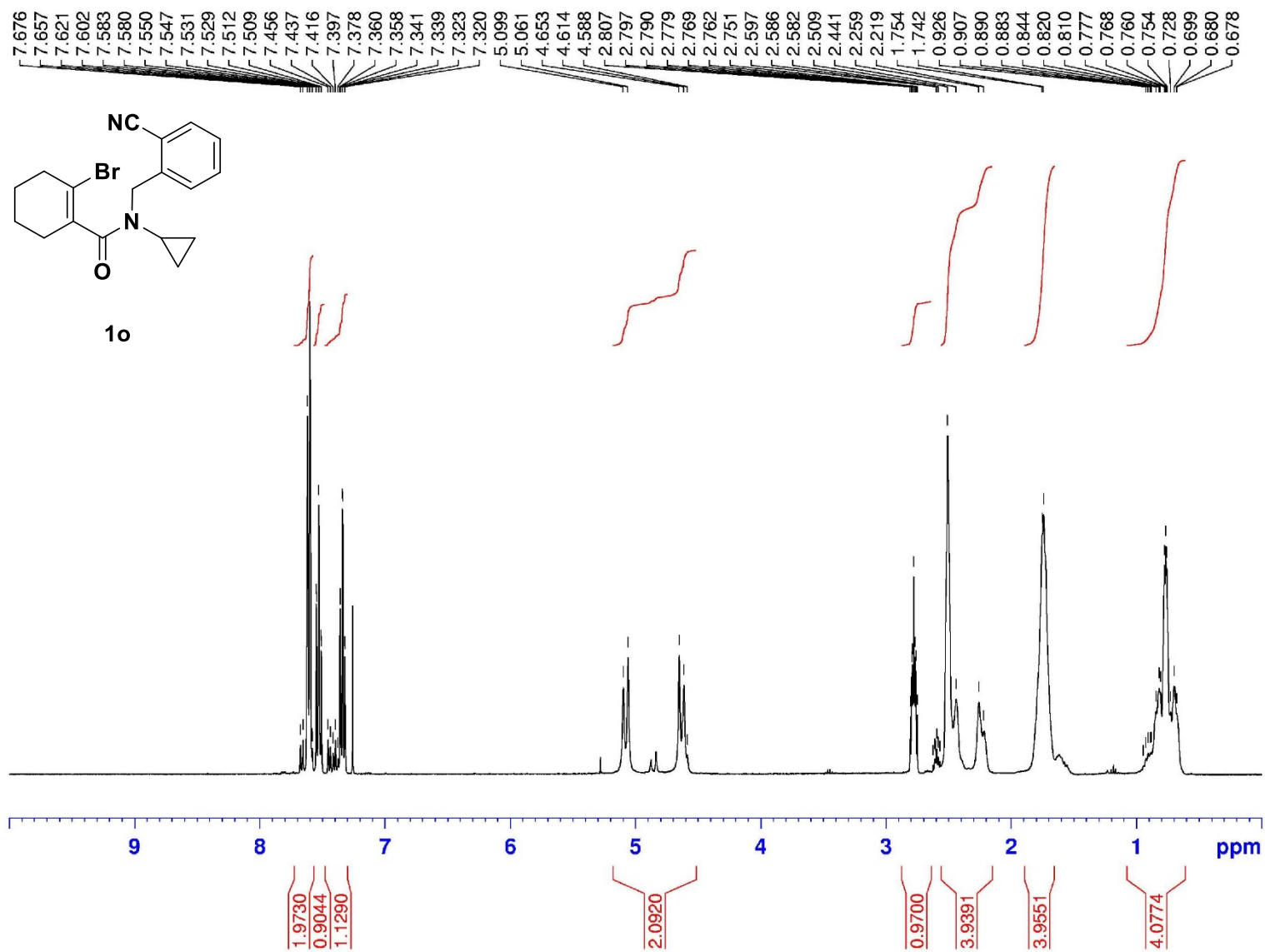


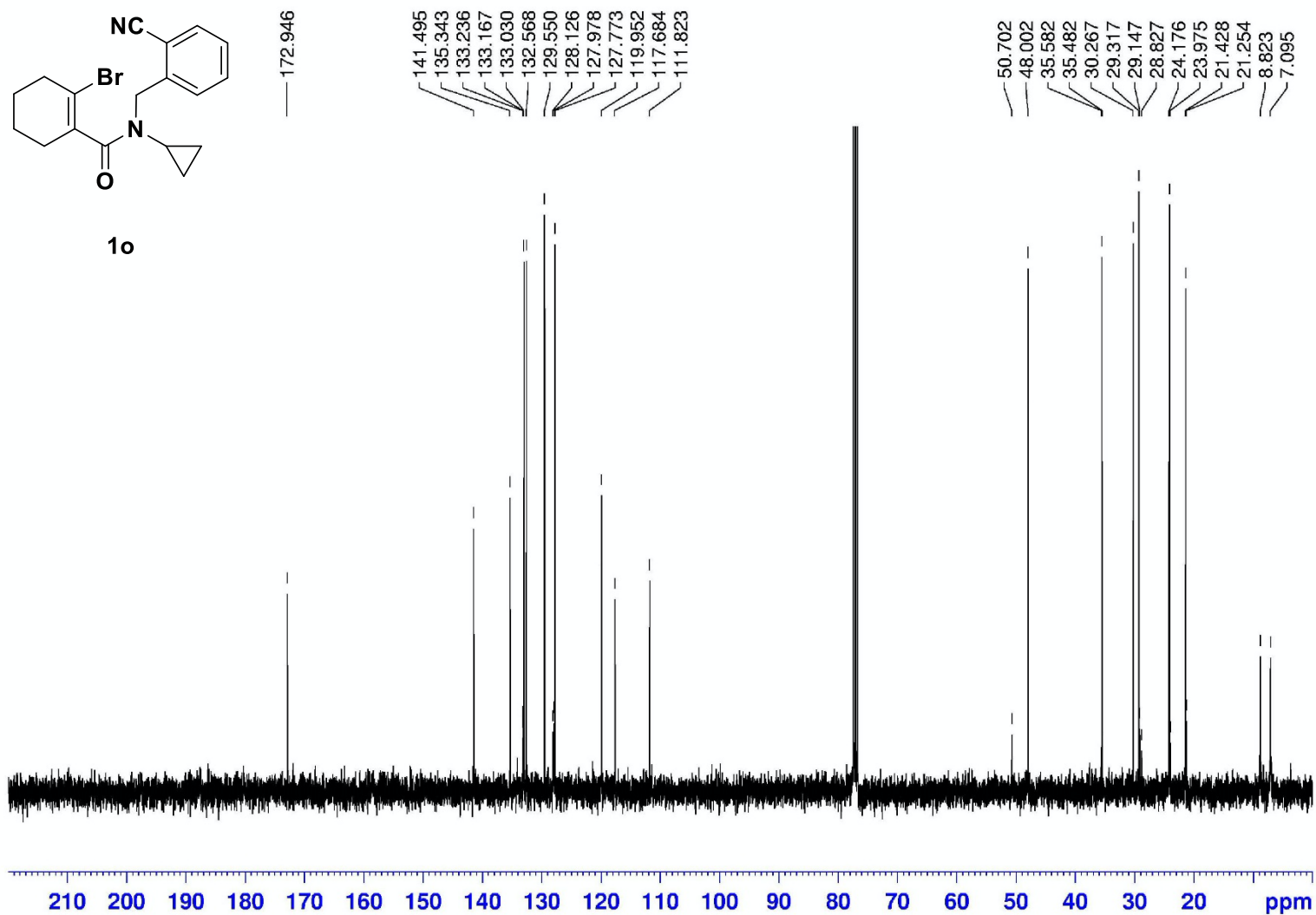


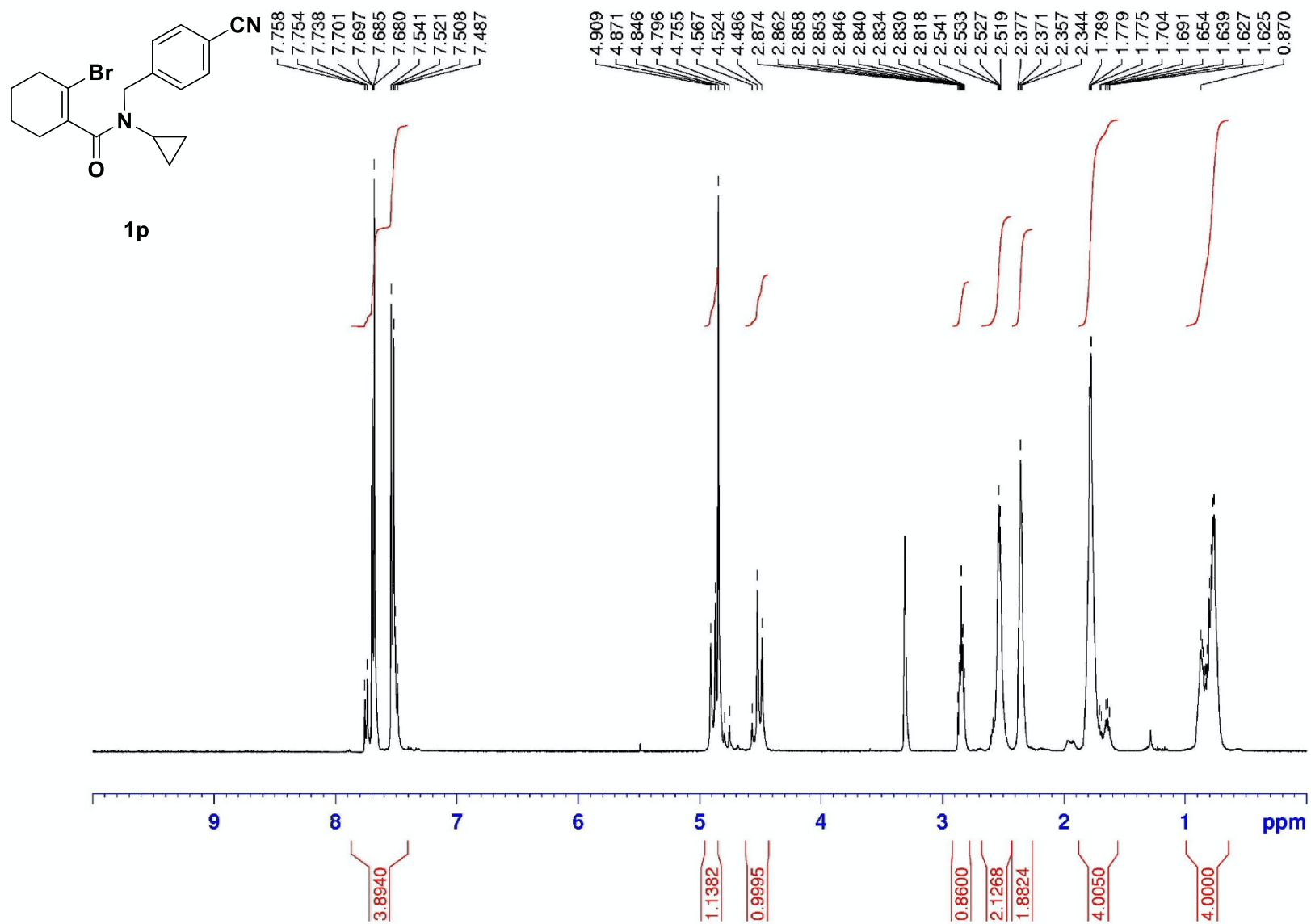


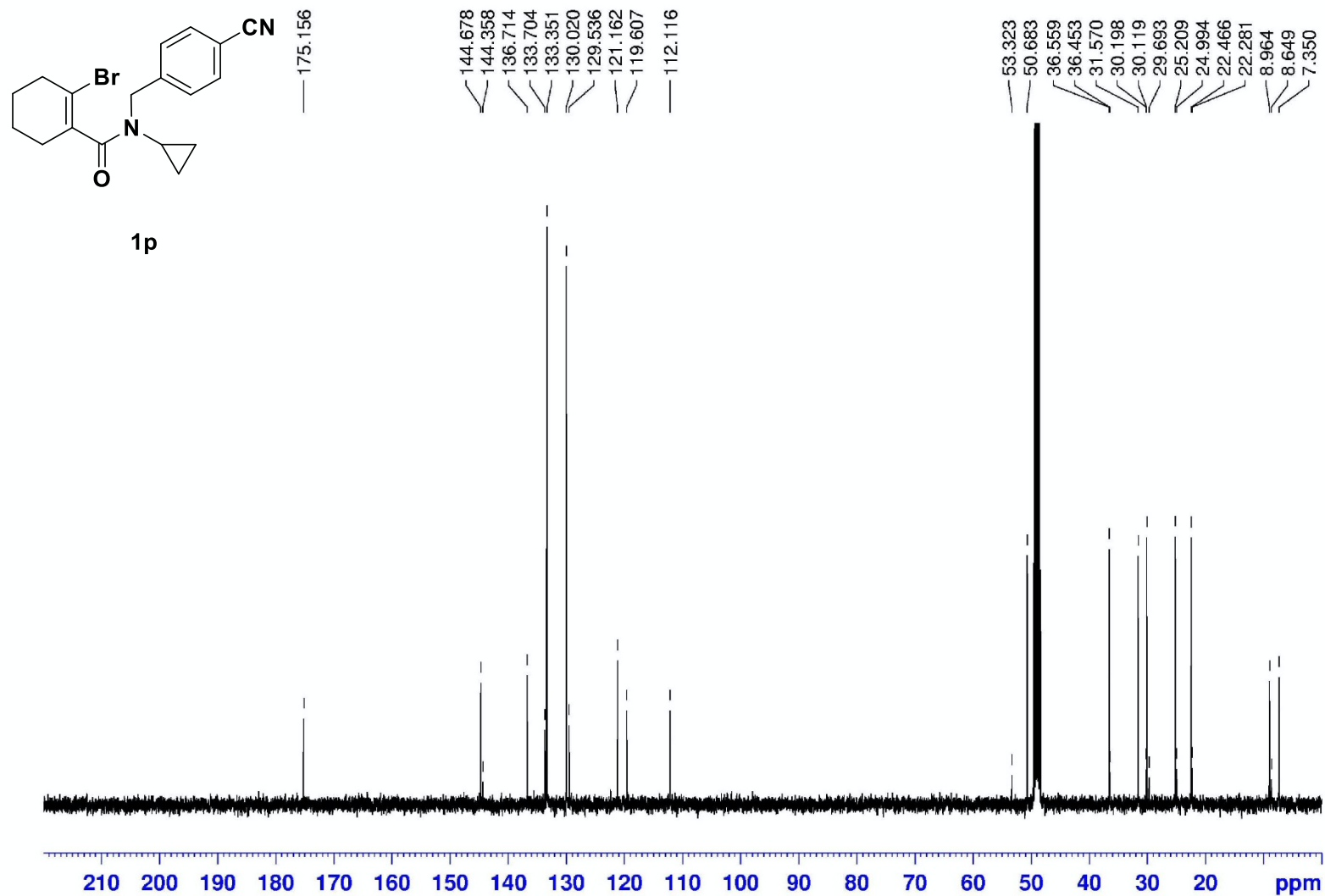




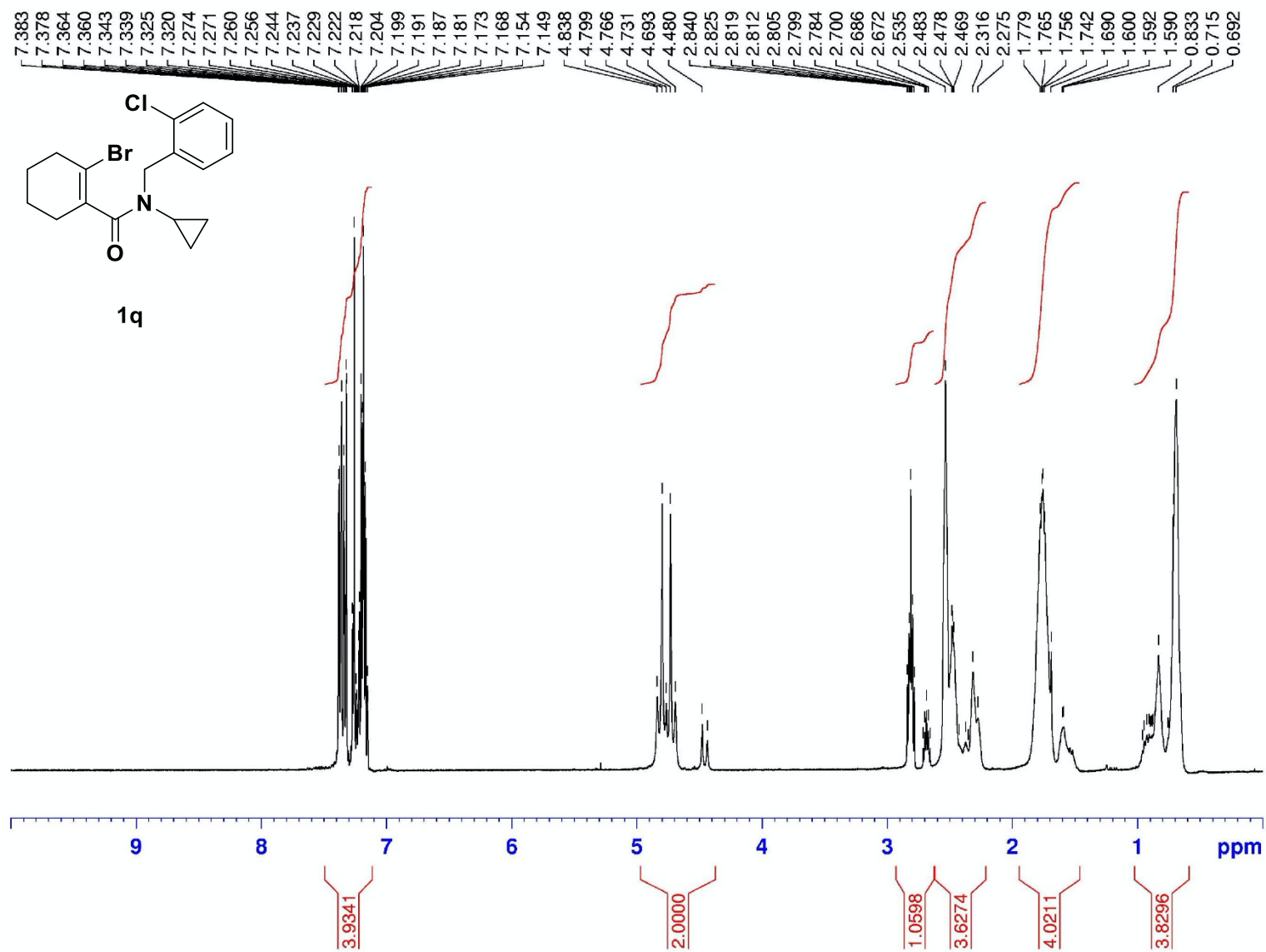


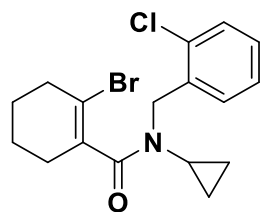
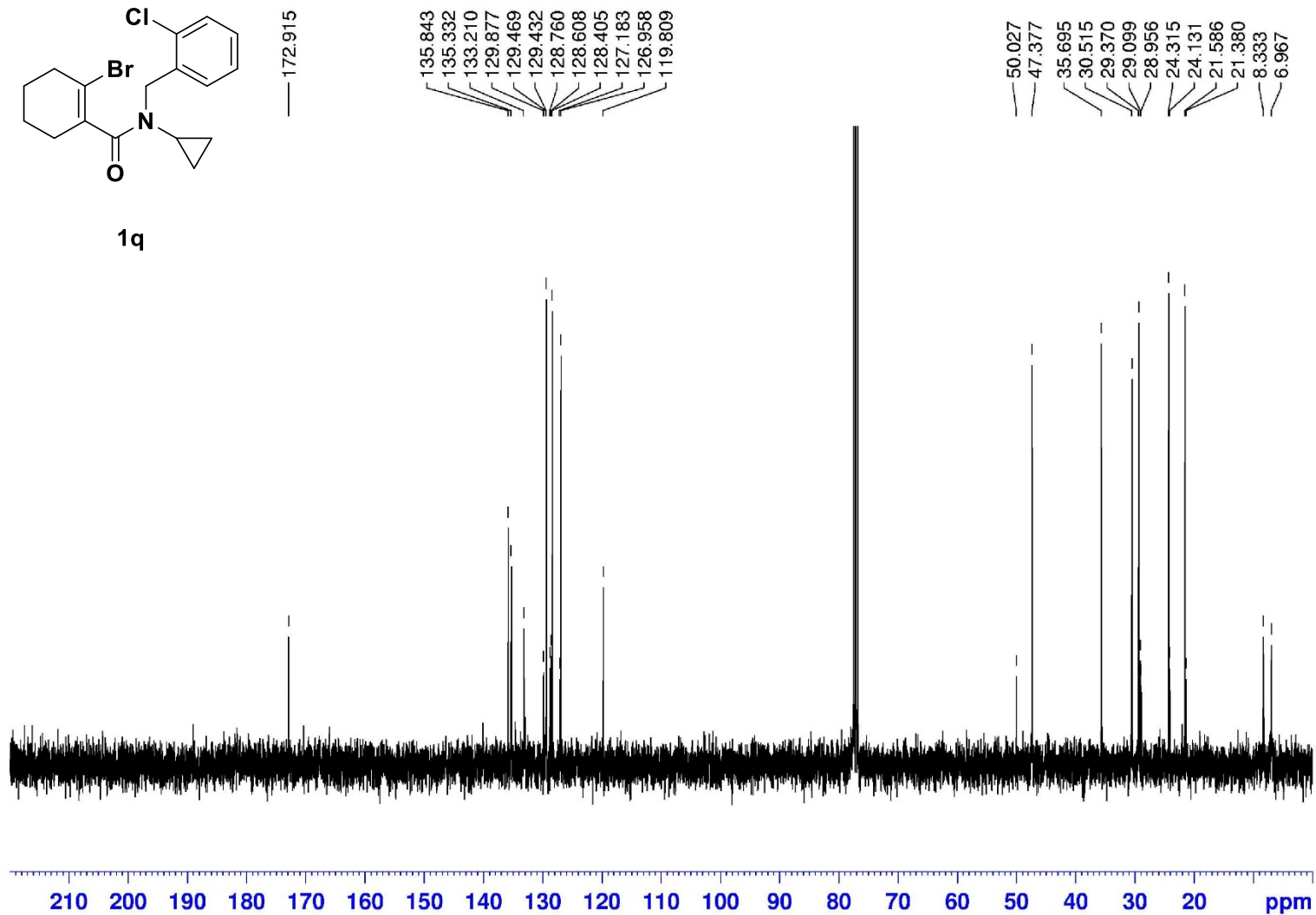


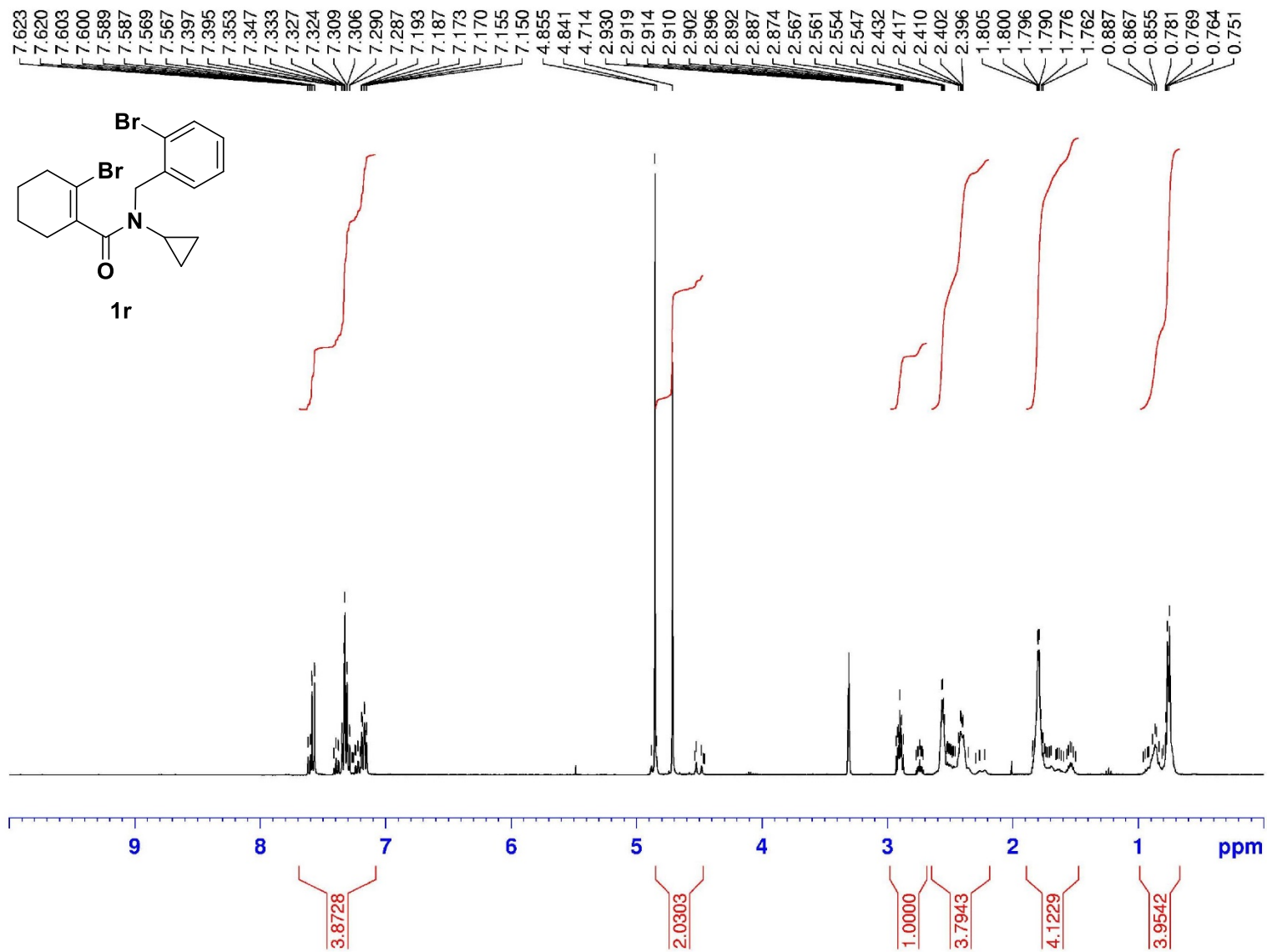


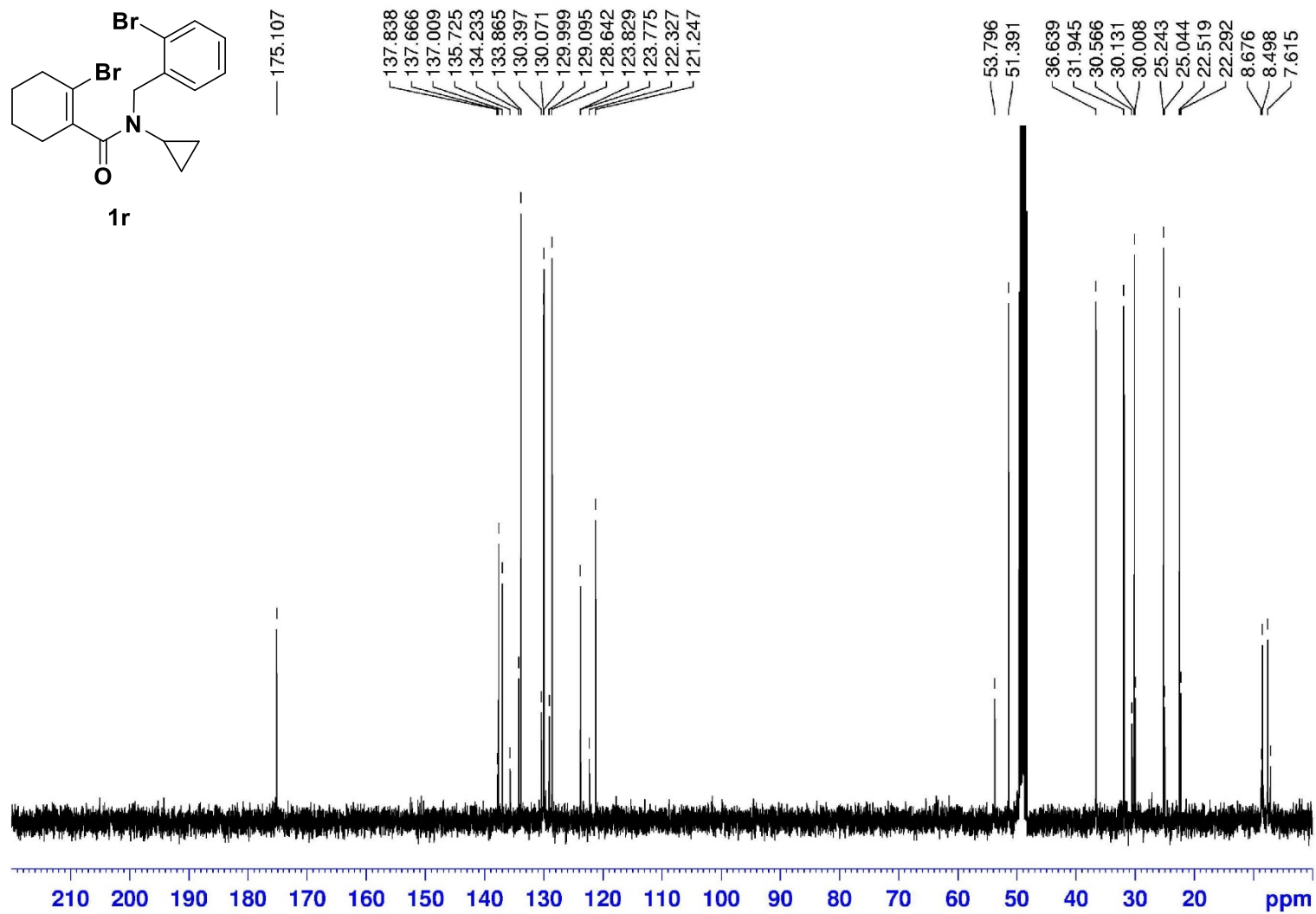


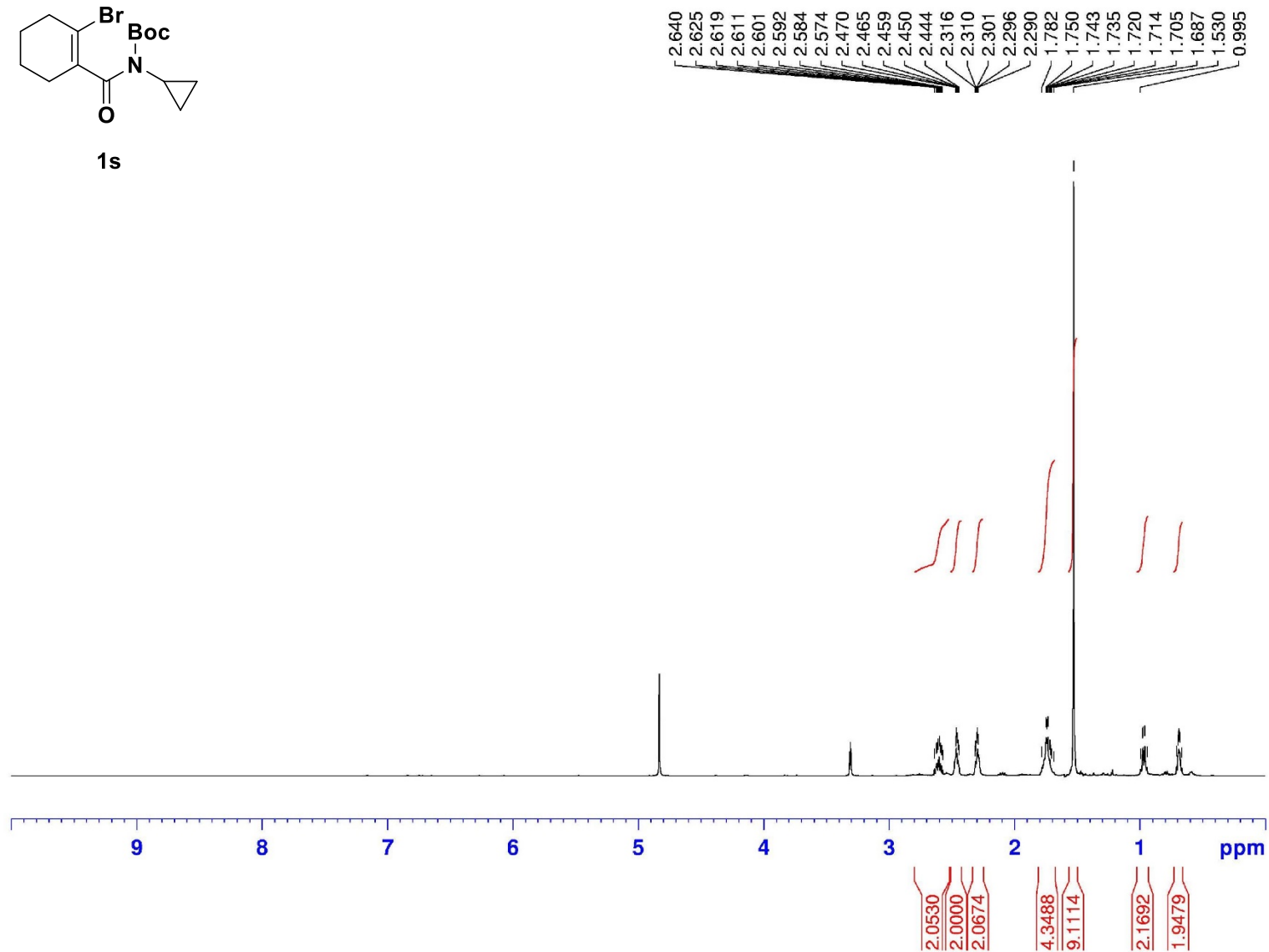
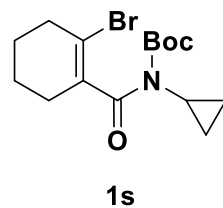


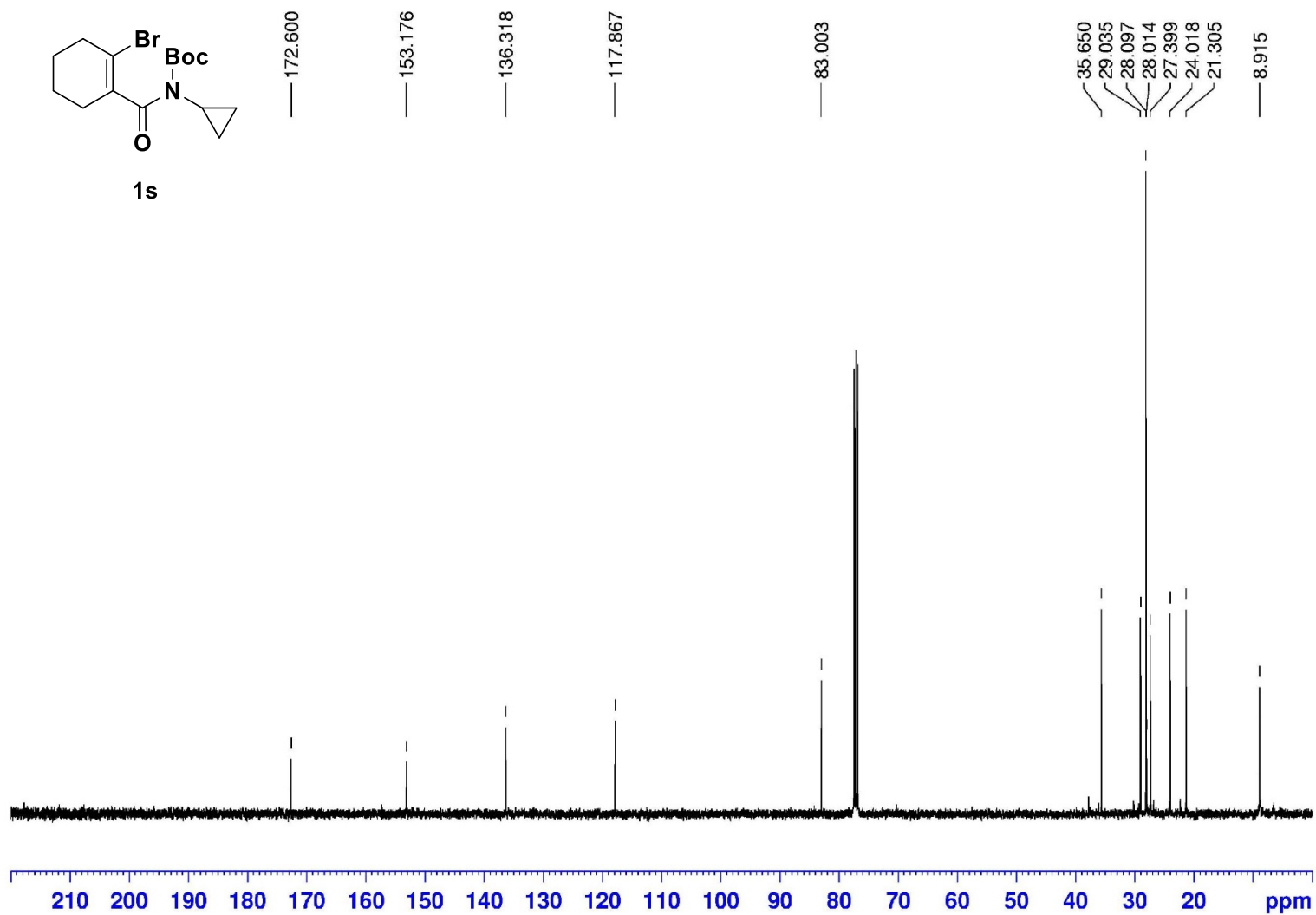


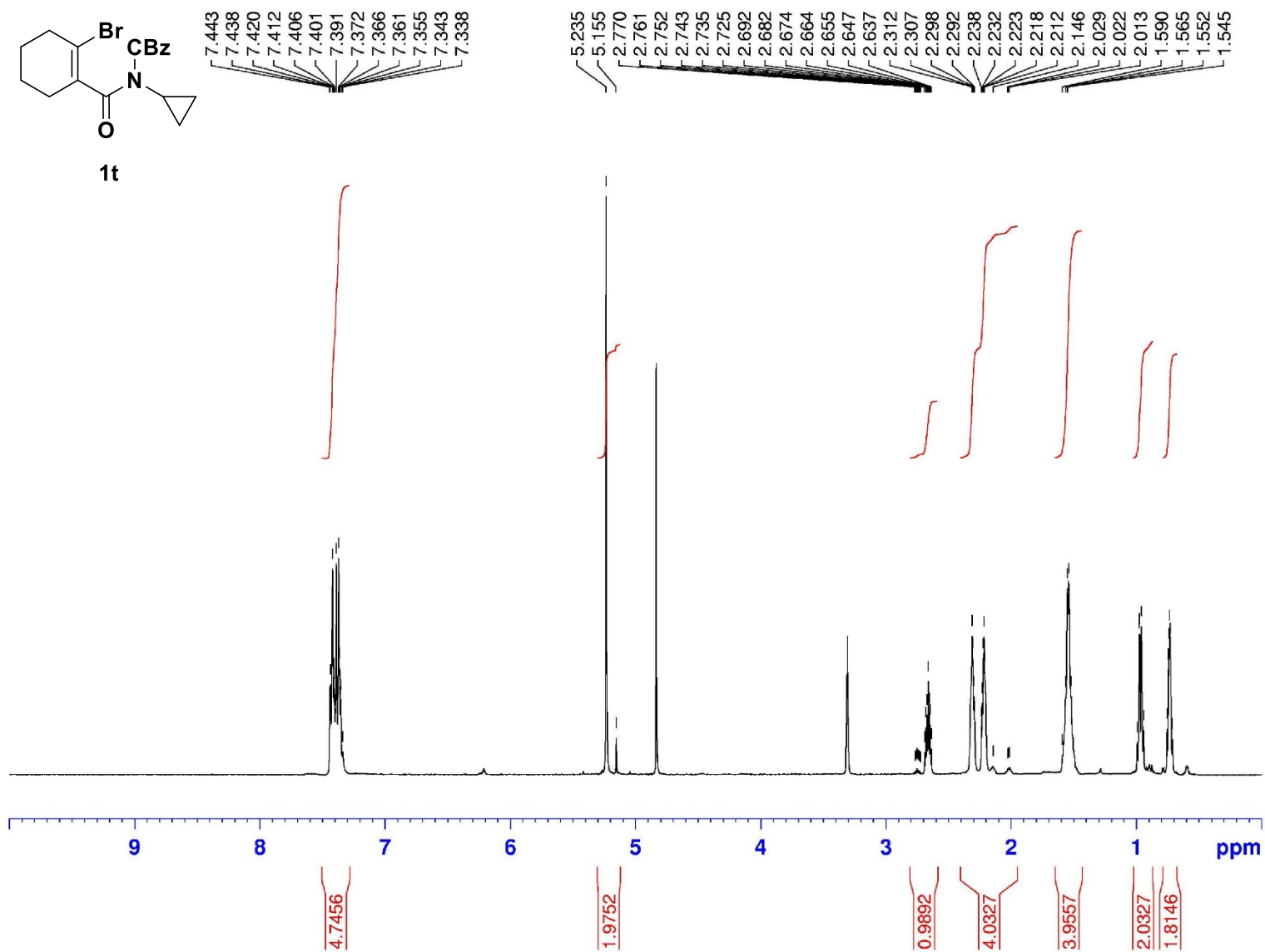
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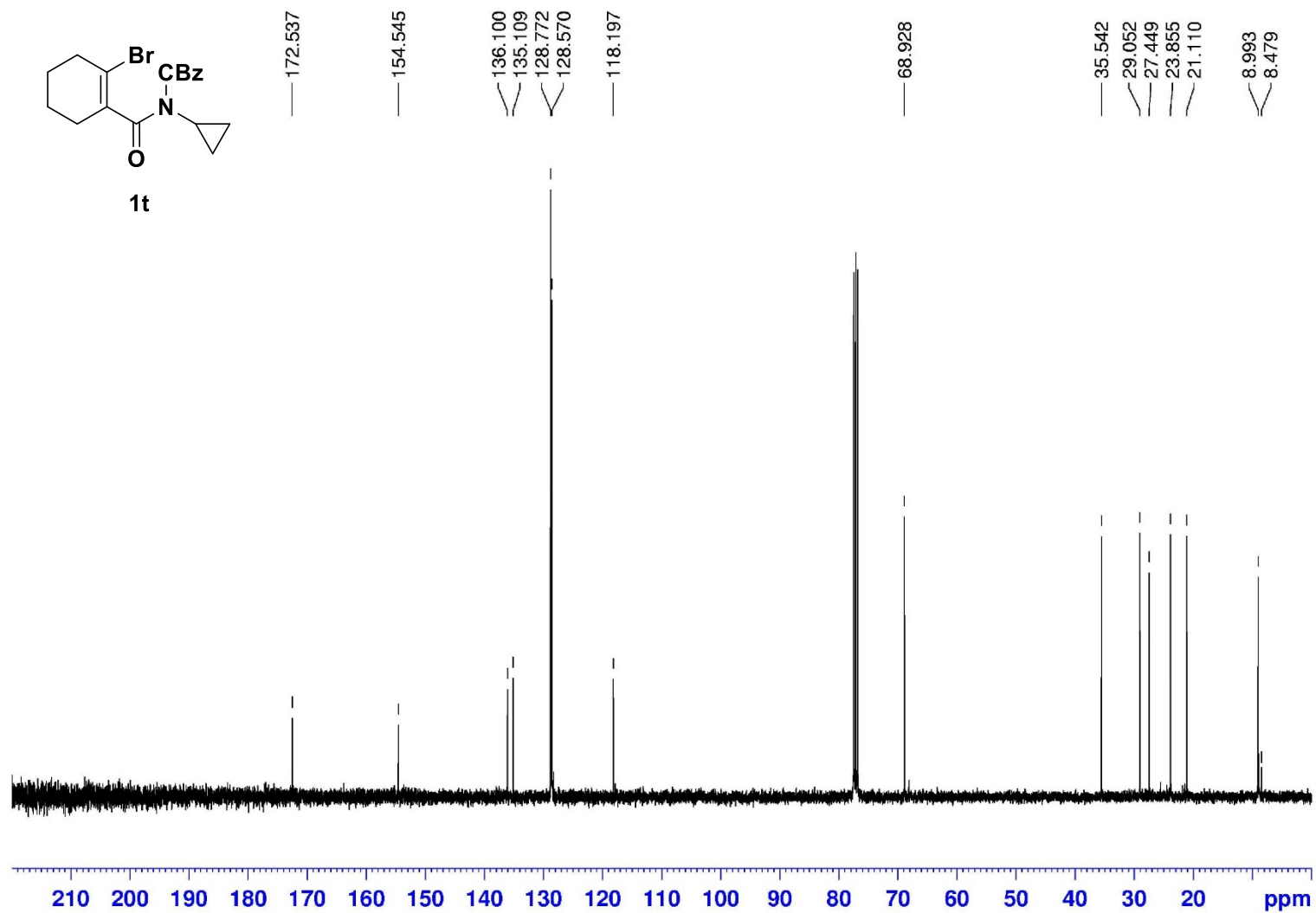




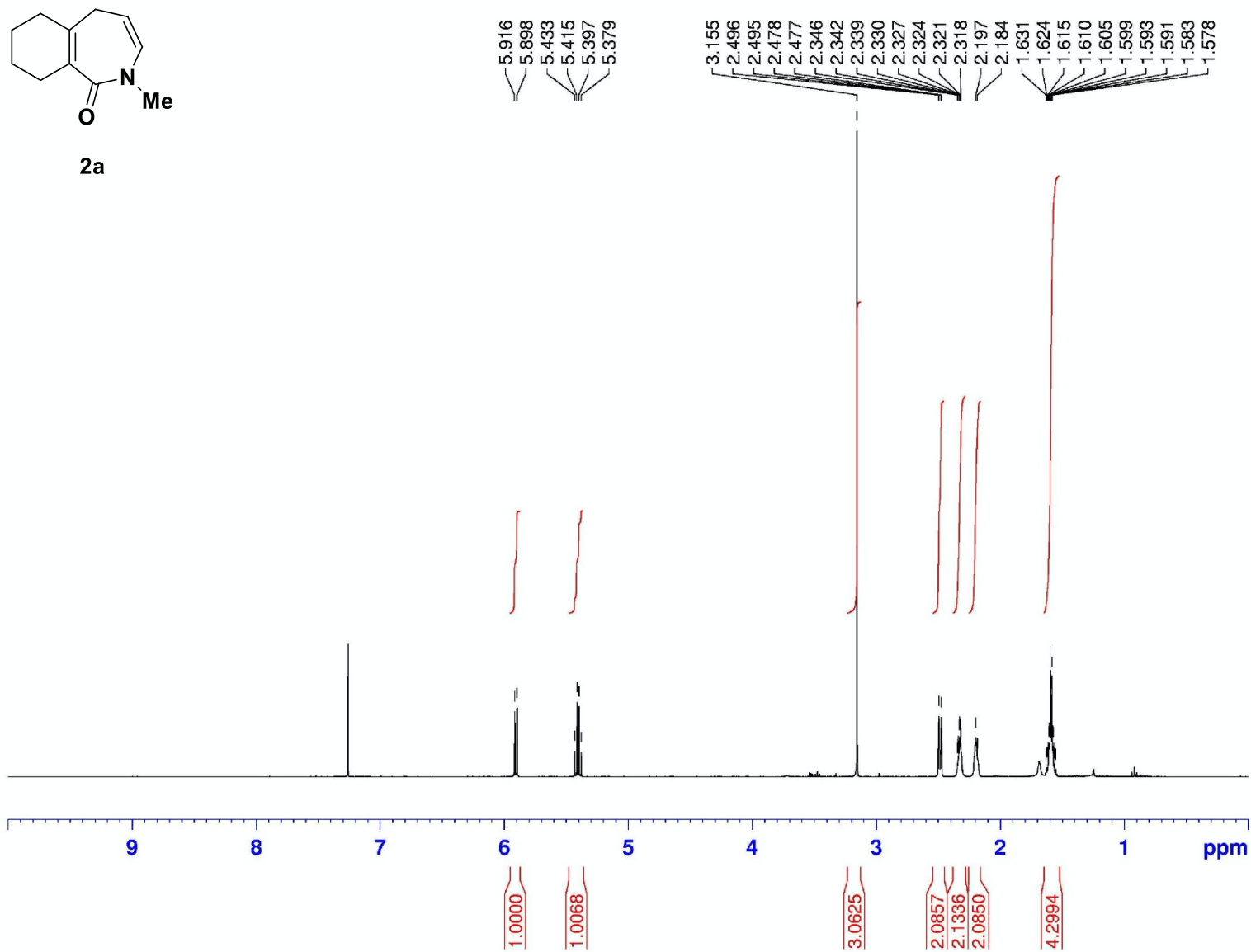


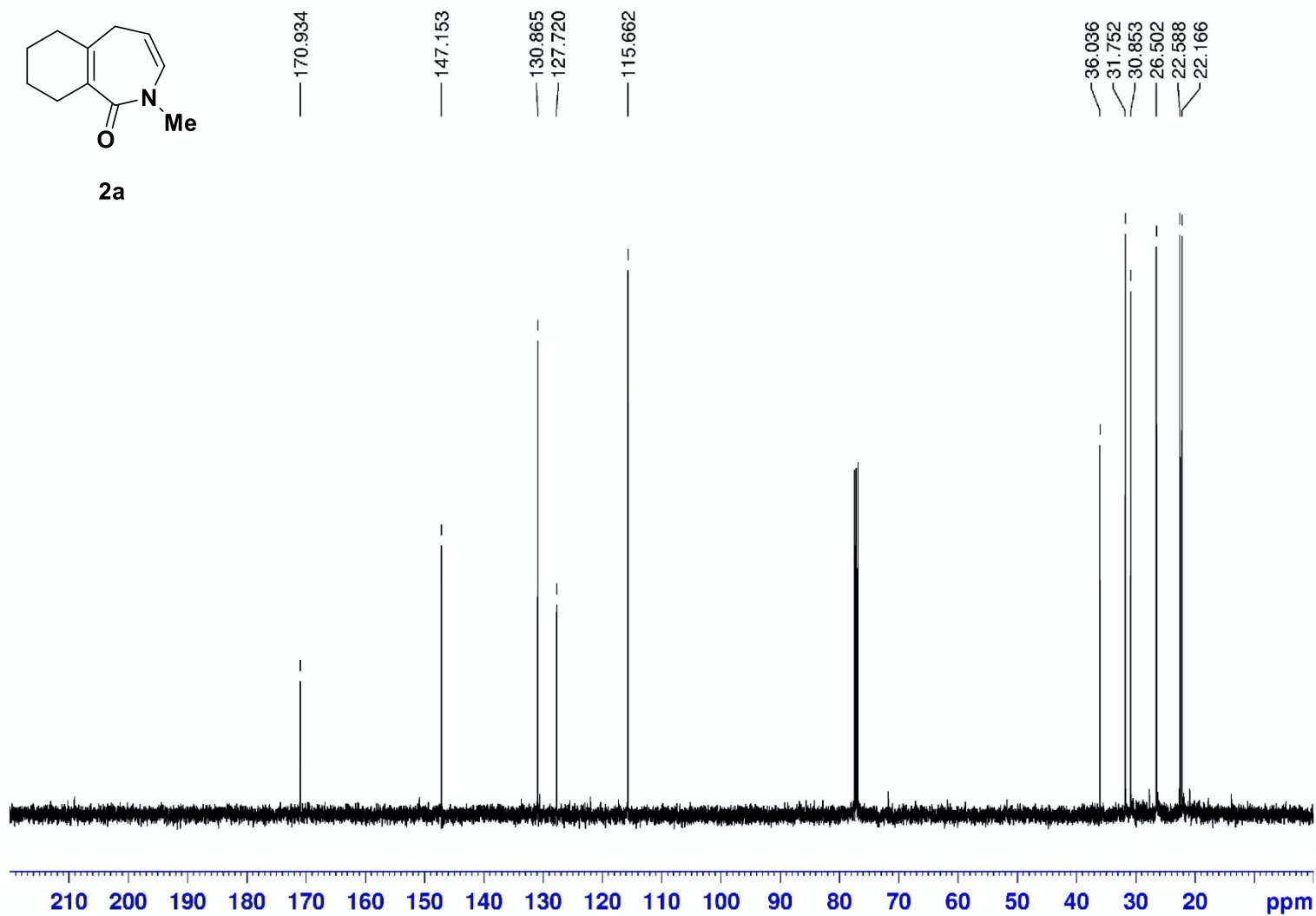


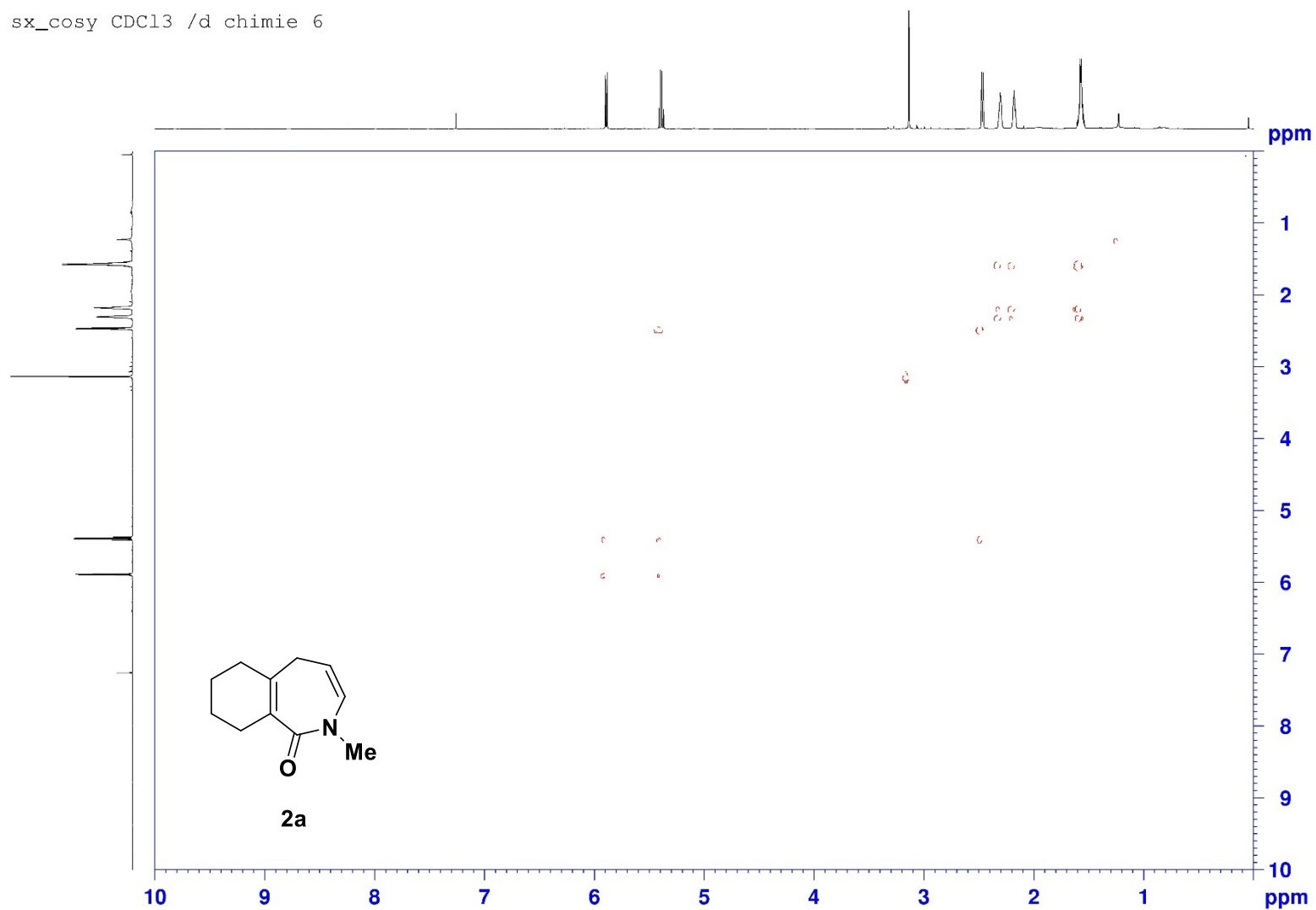


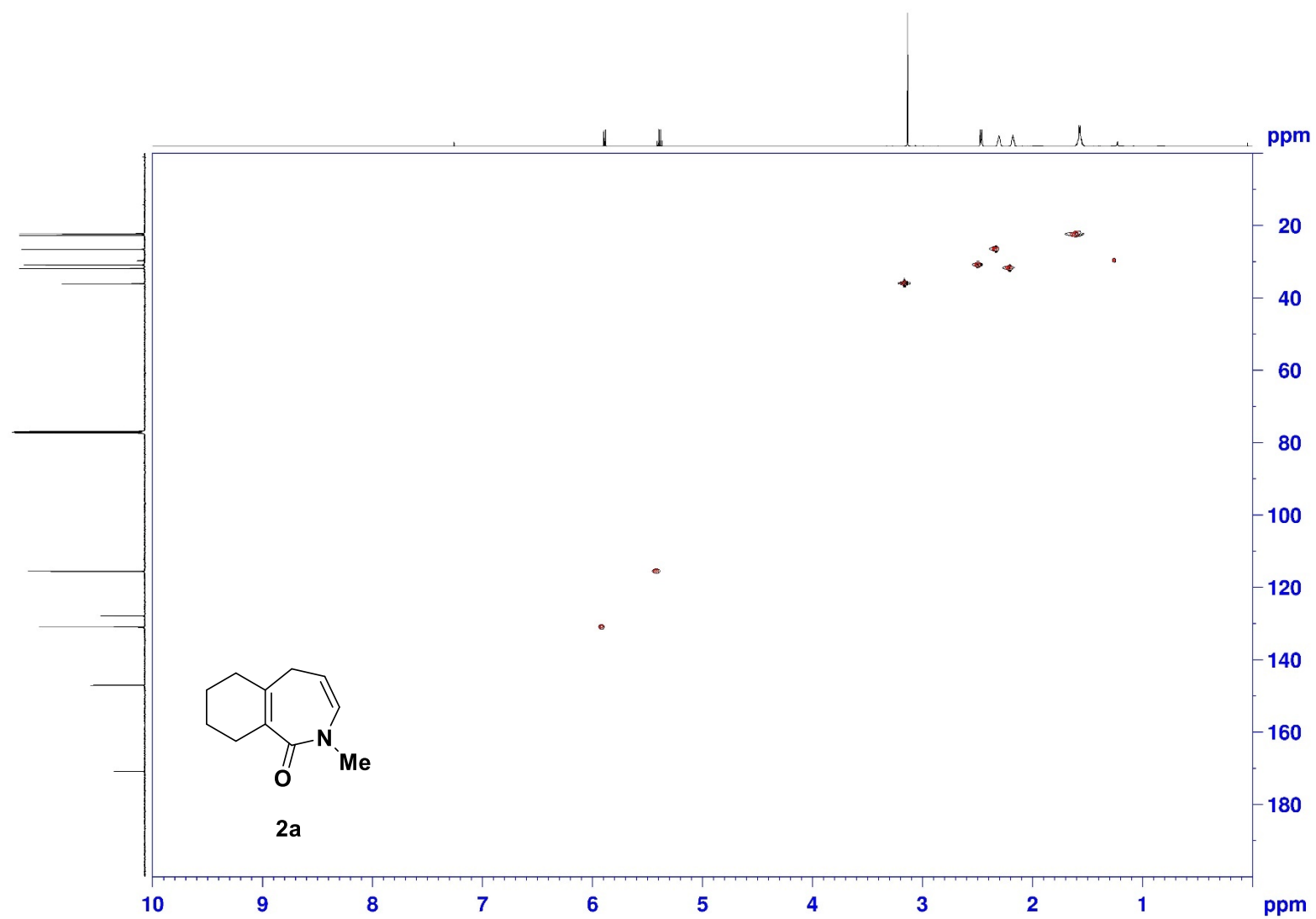


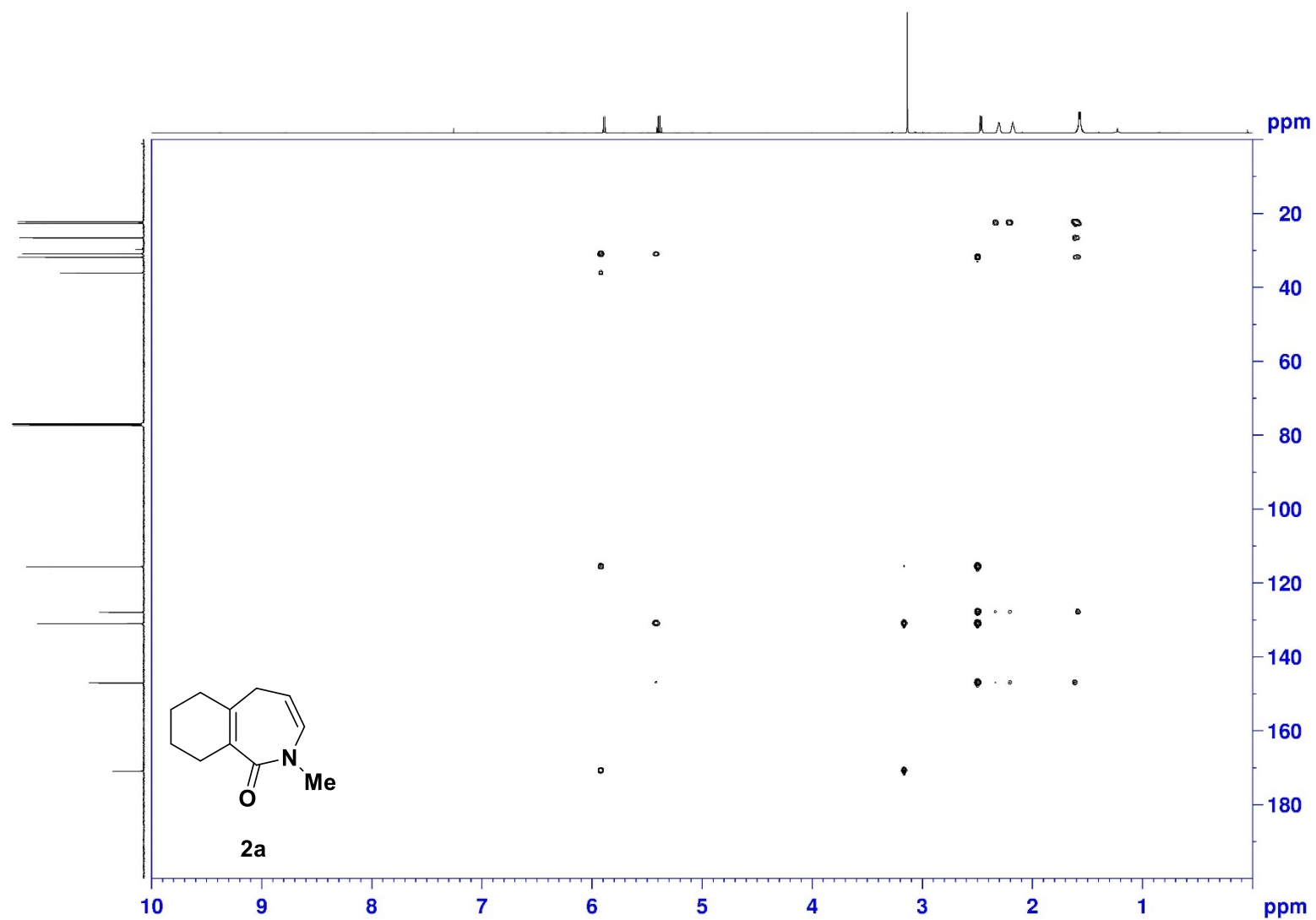


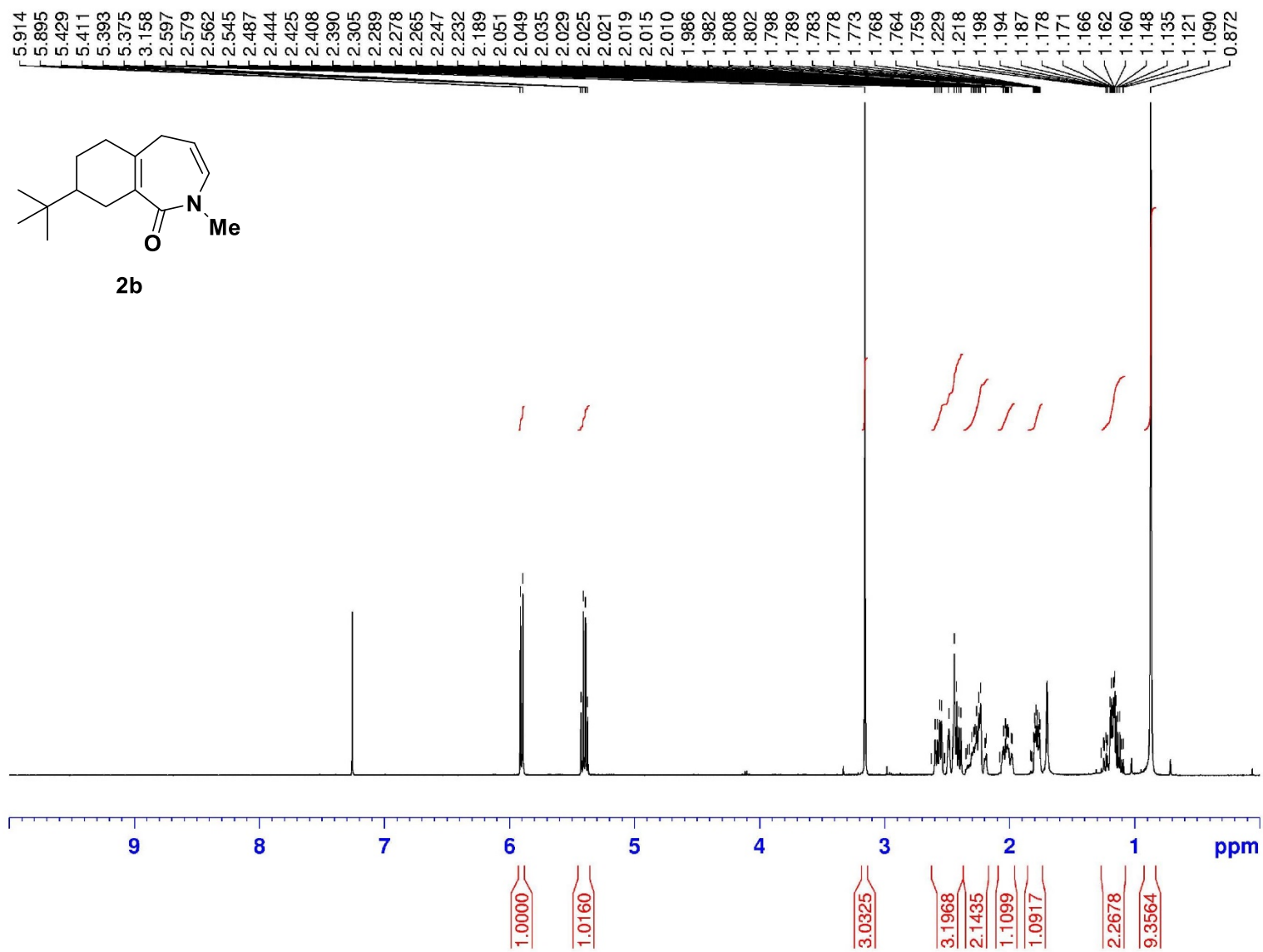


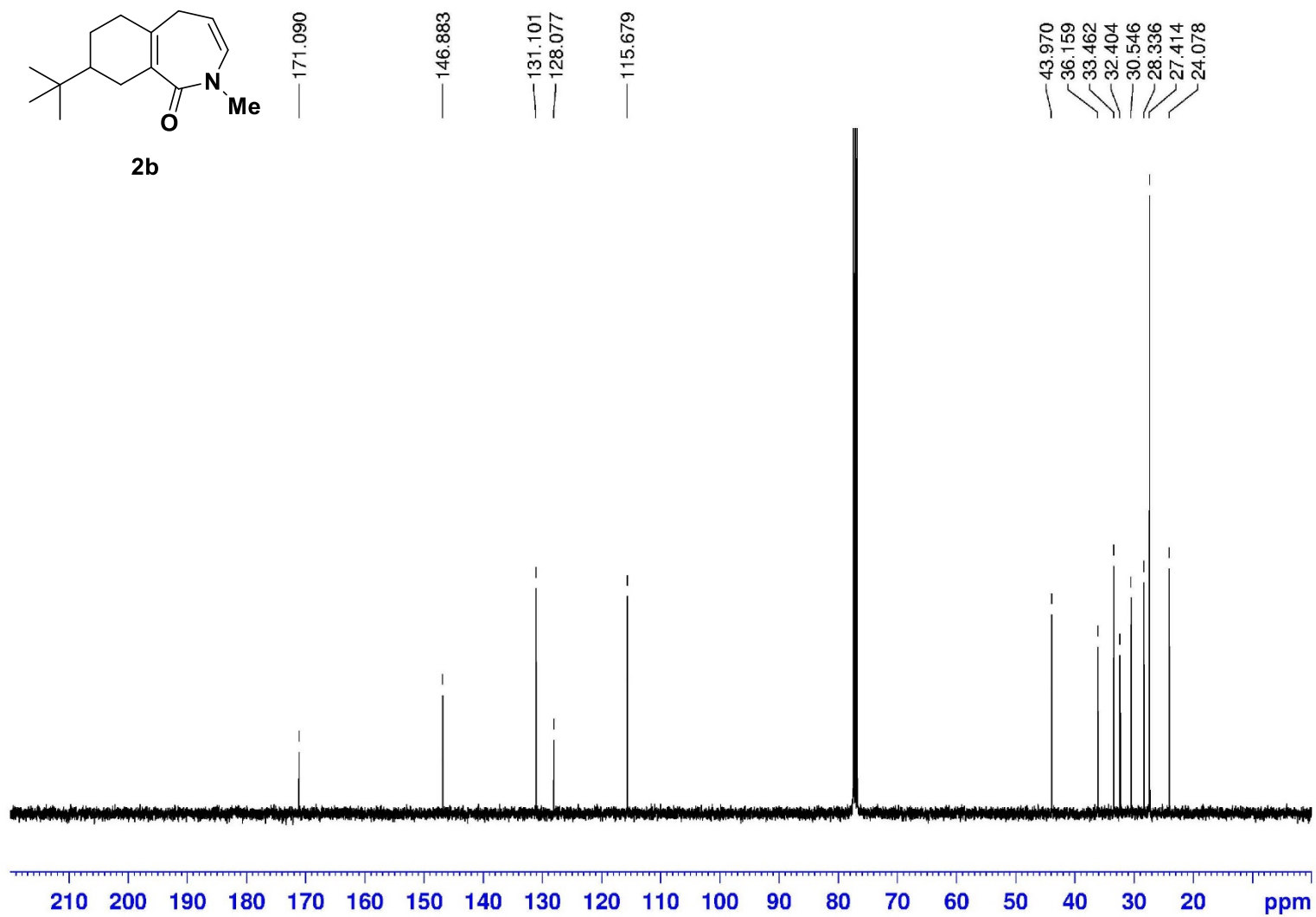


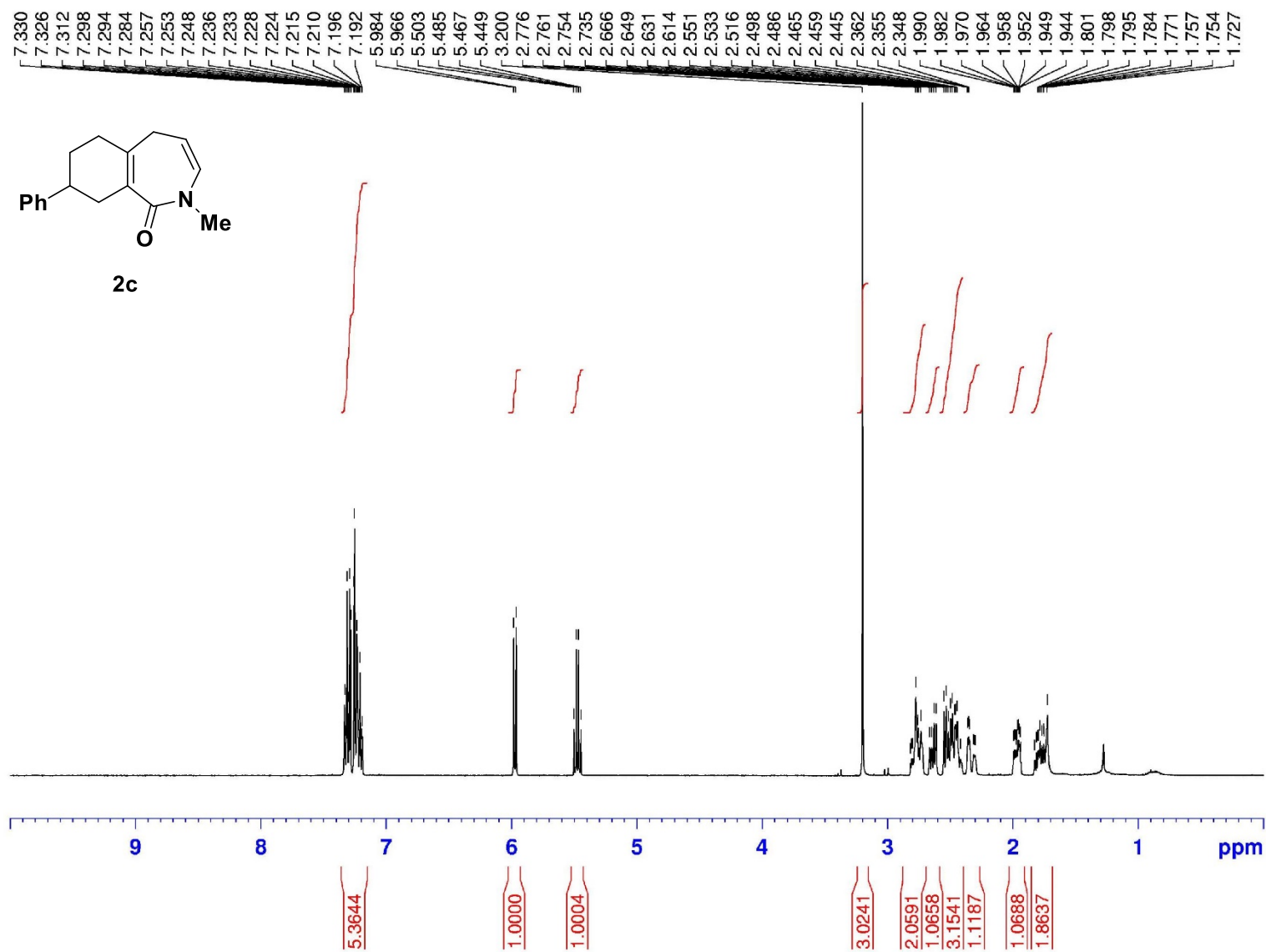
sx\_cosy CDCl<sub>3</sub> /d chimie 6



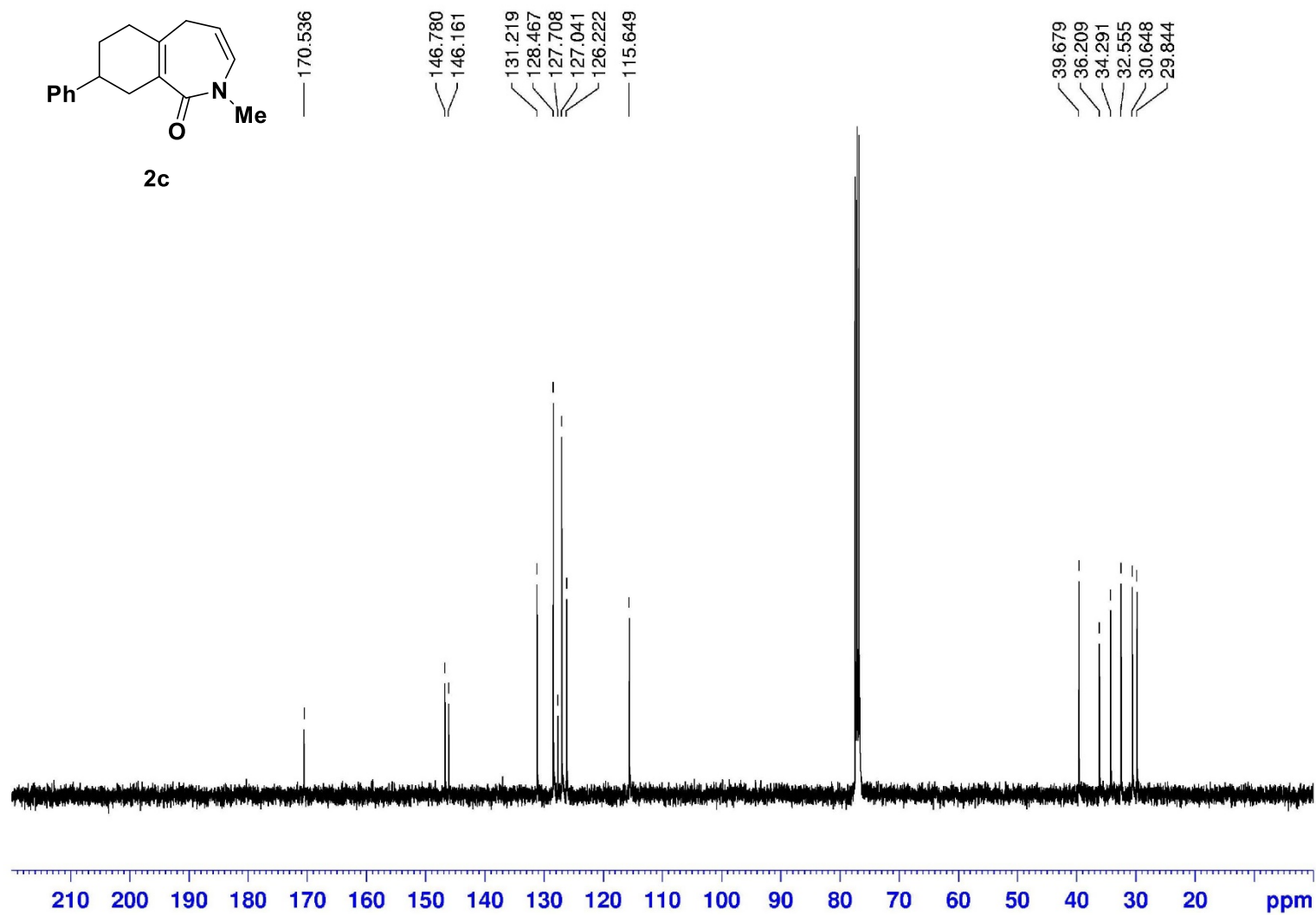


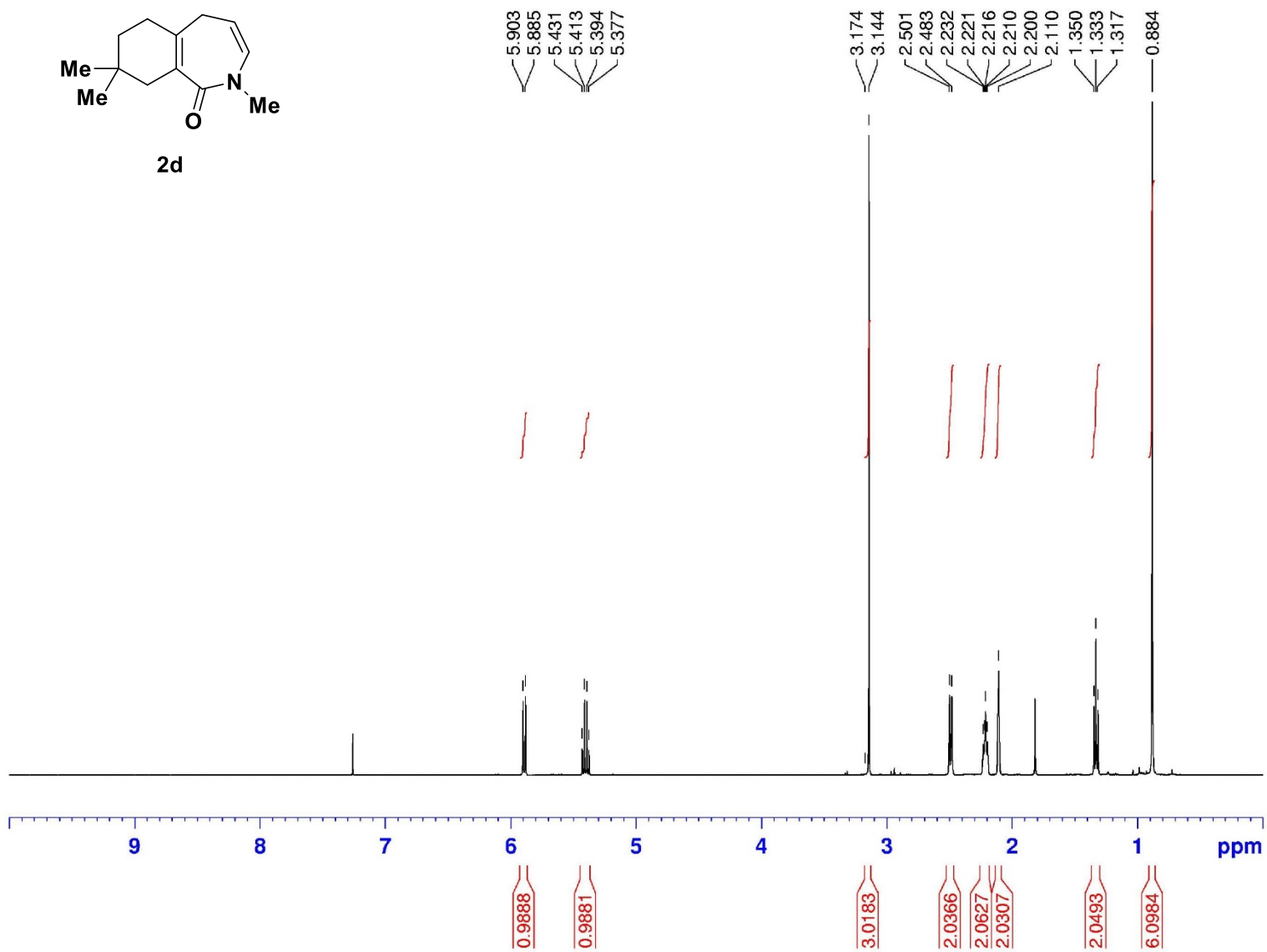


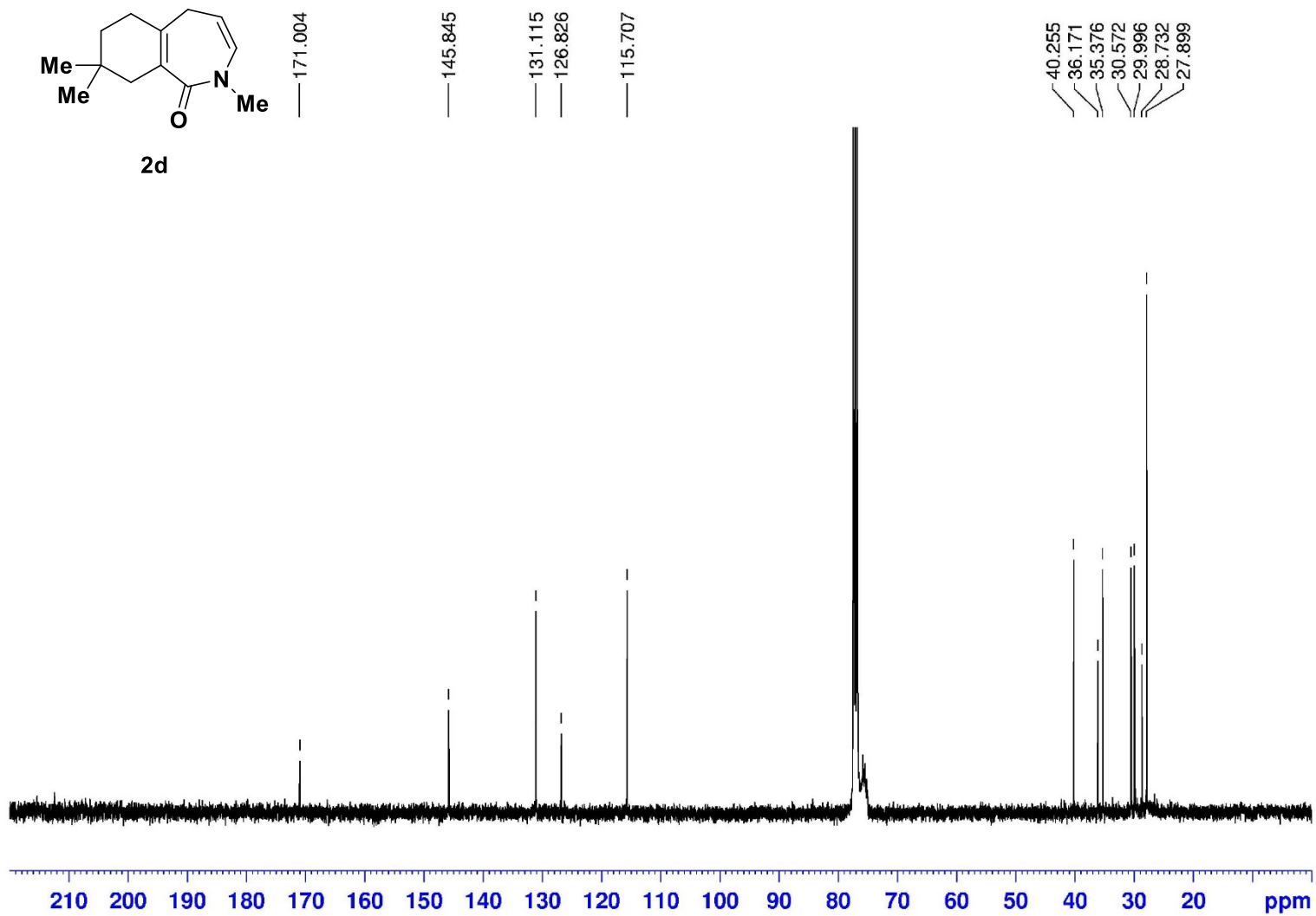


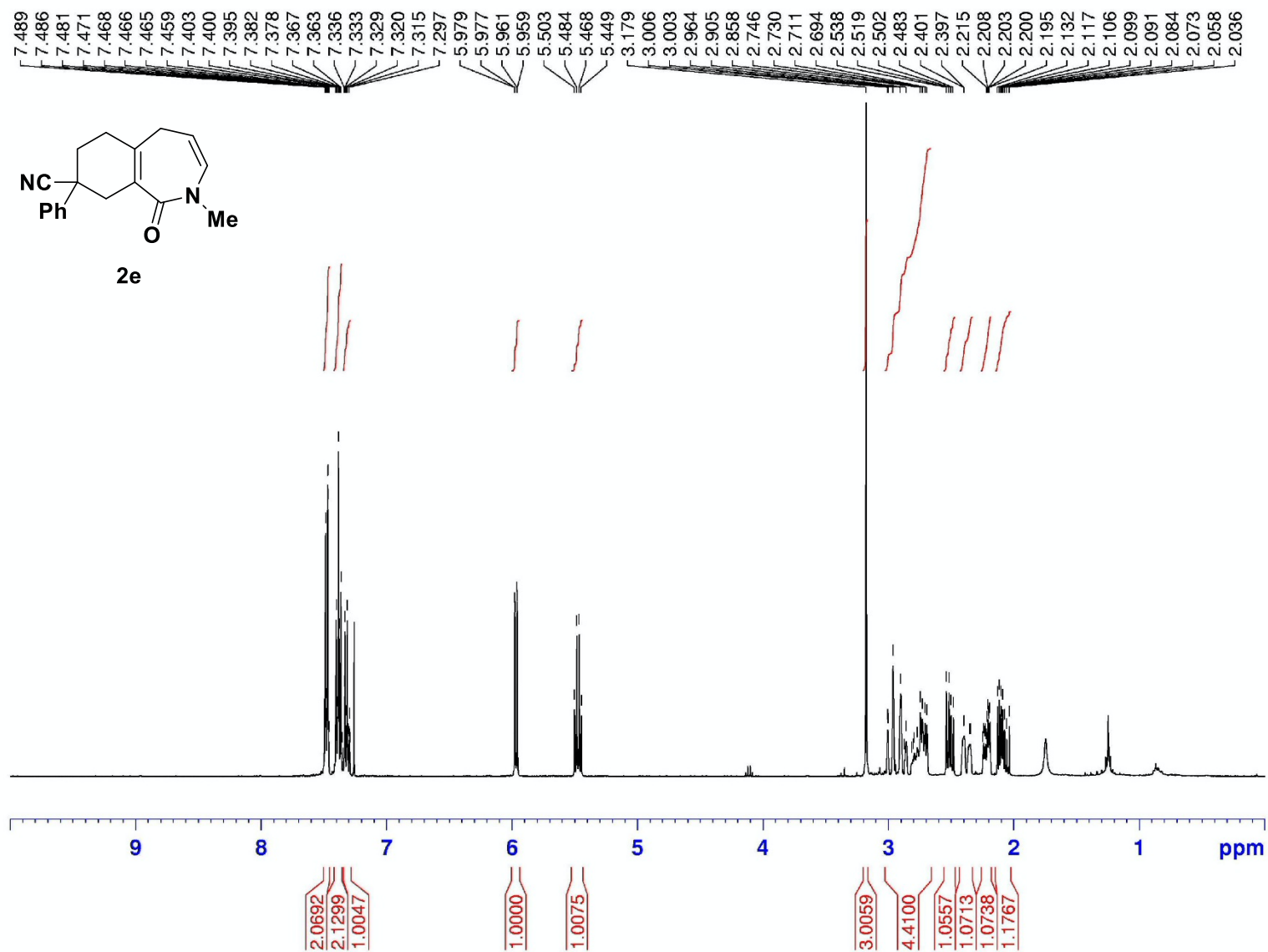


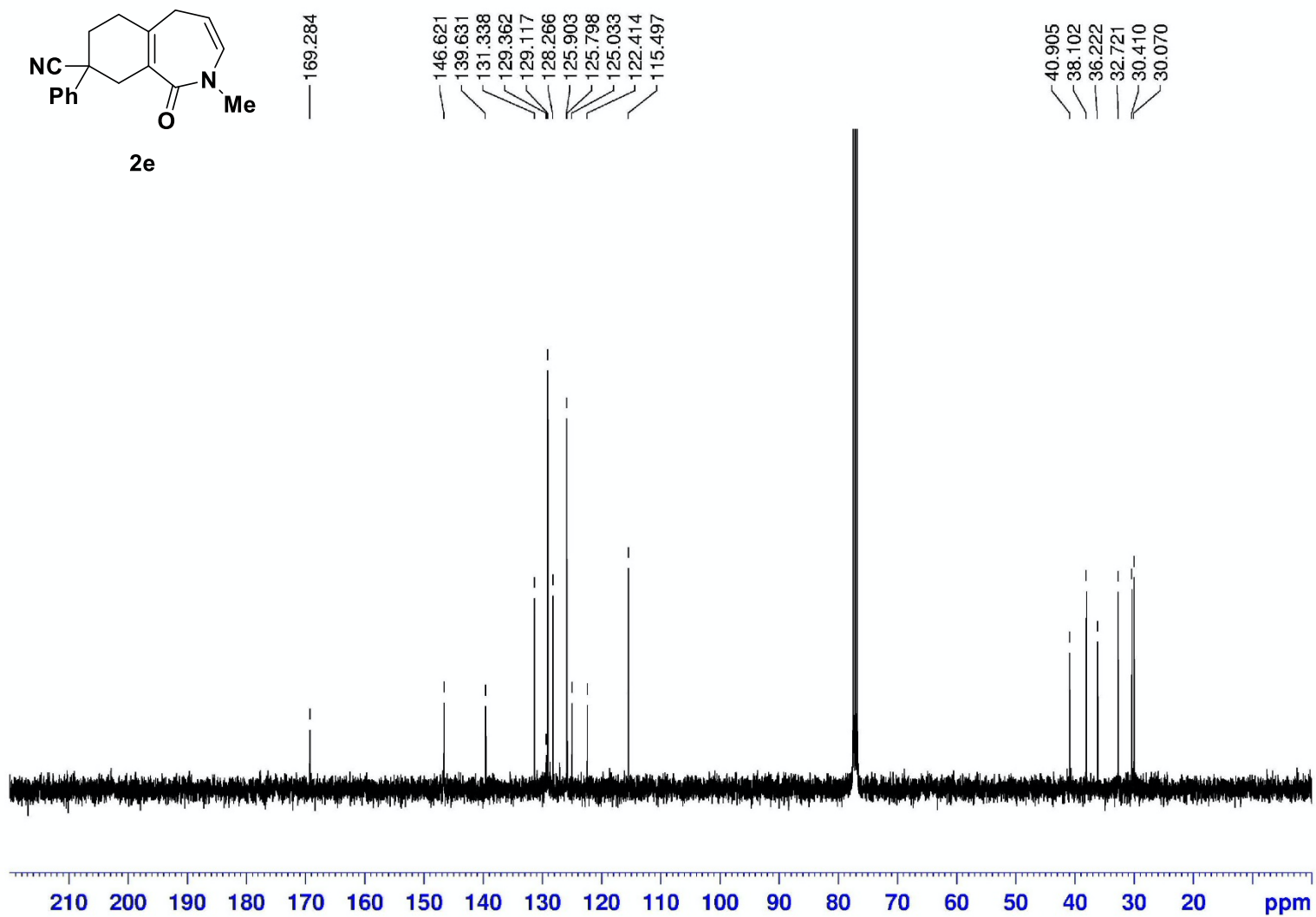


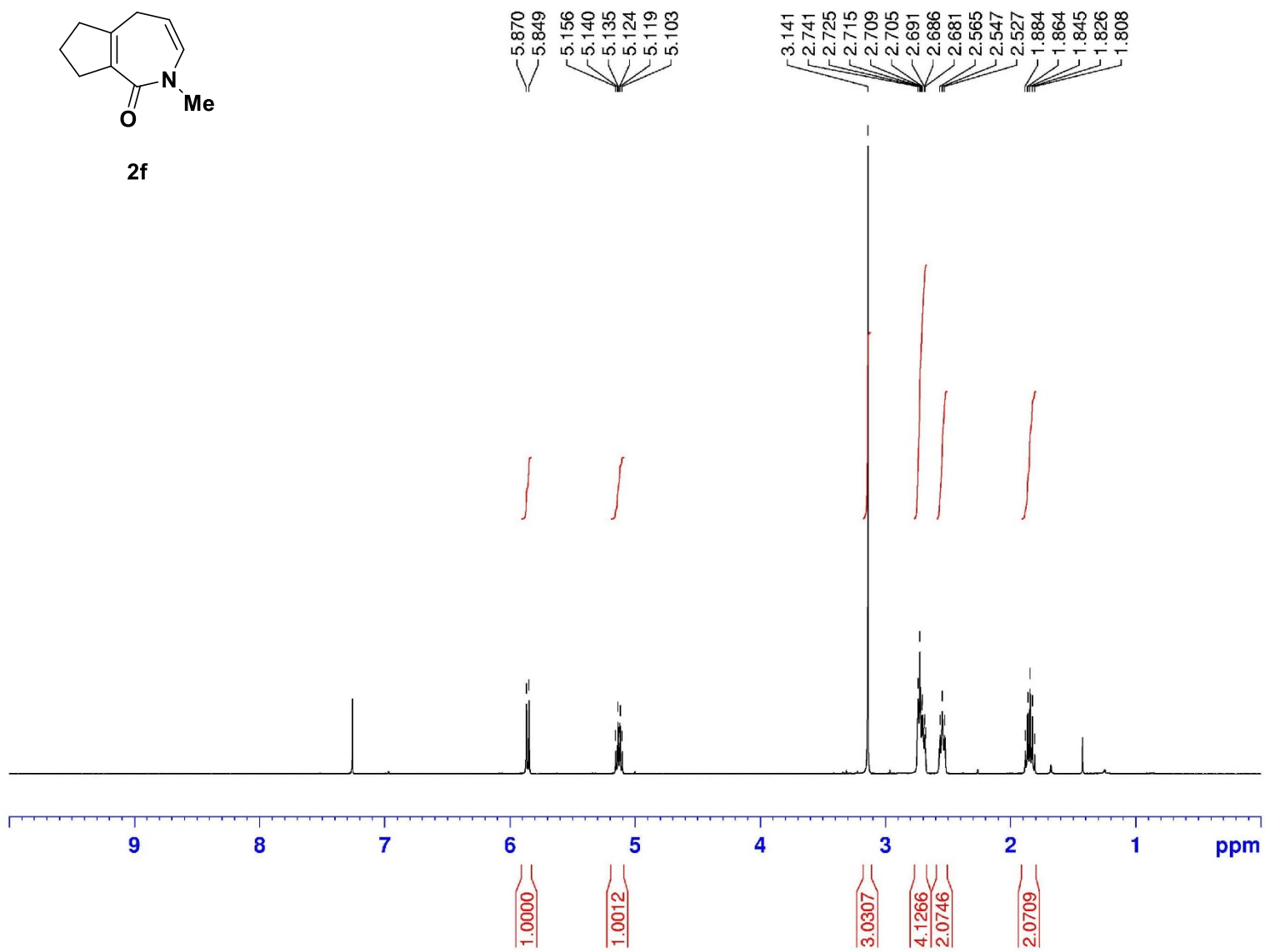


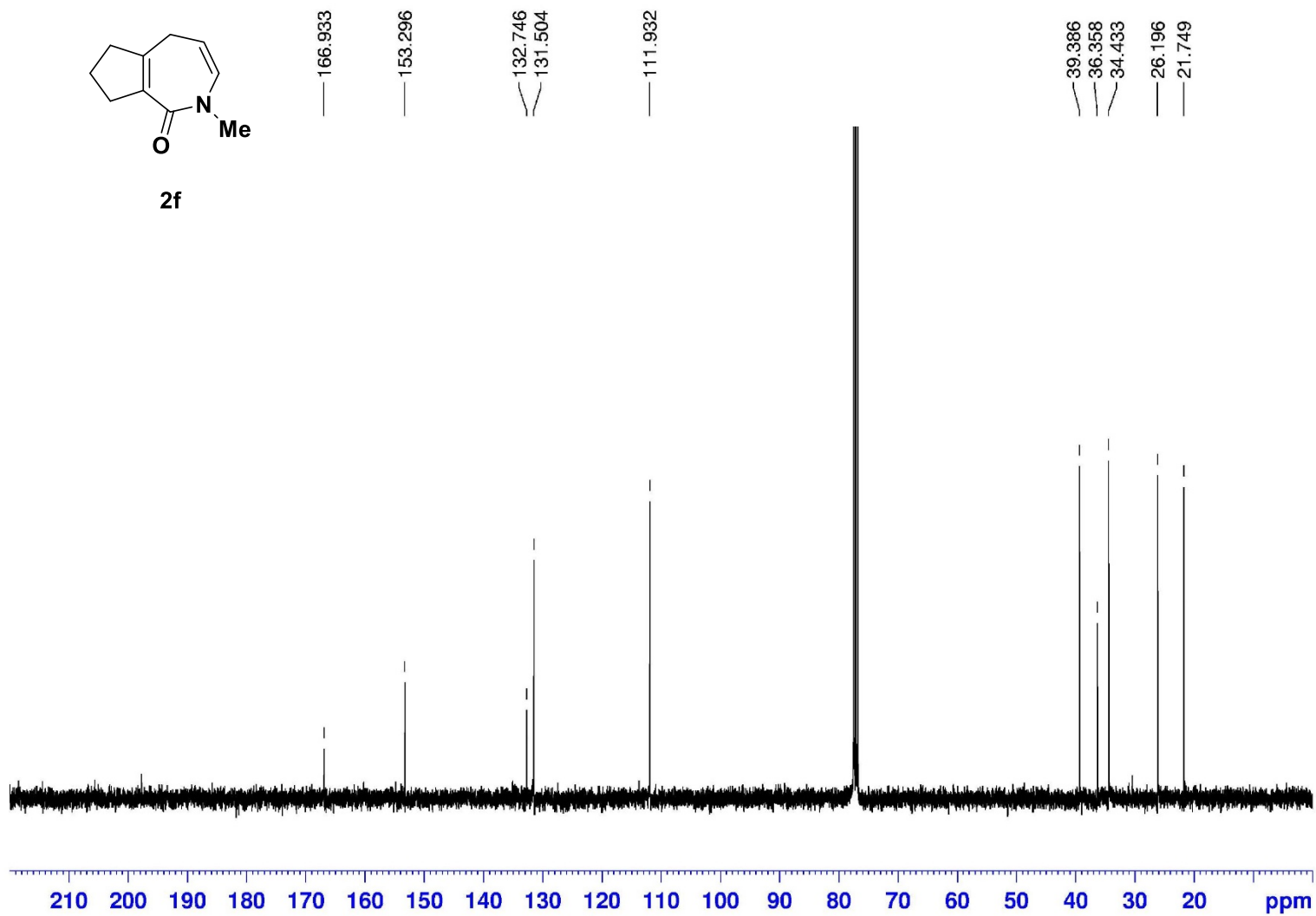


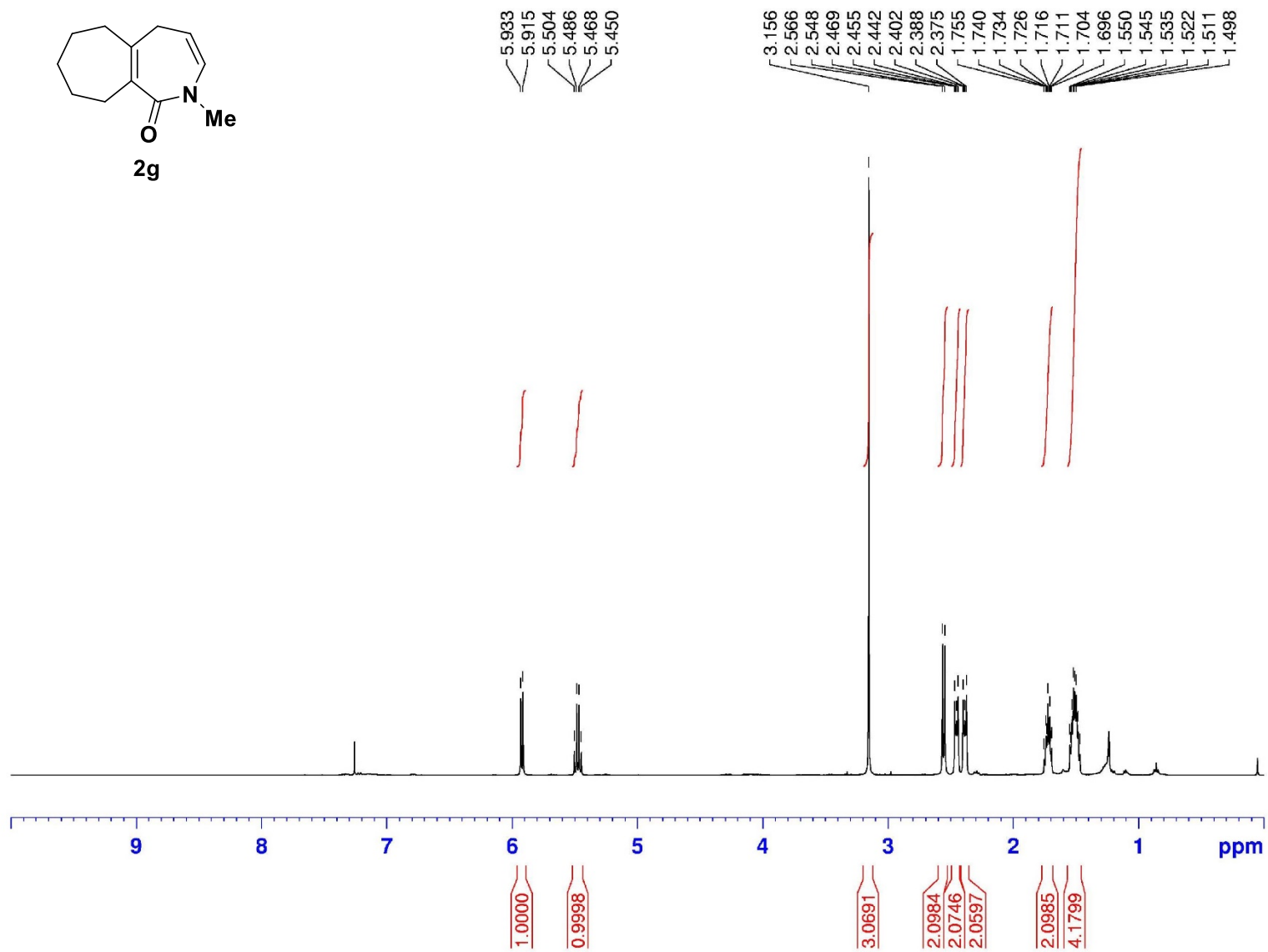




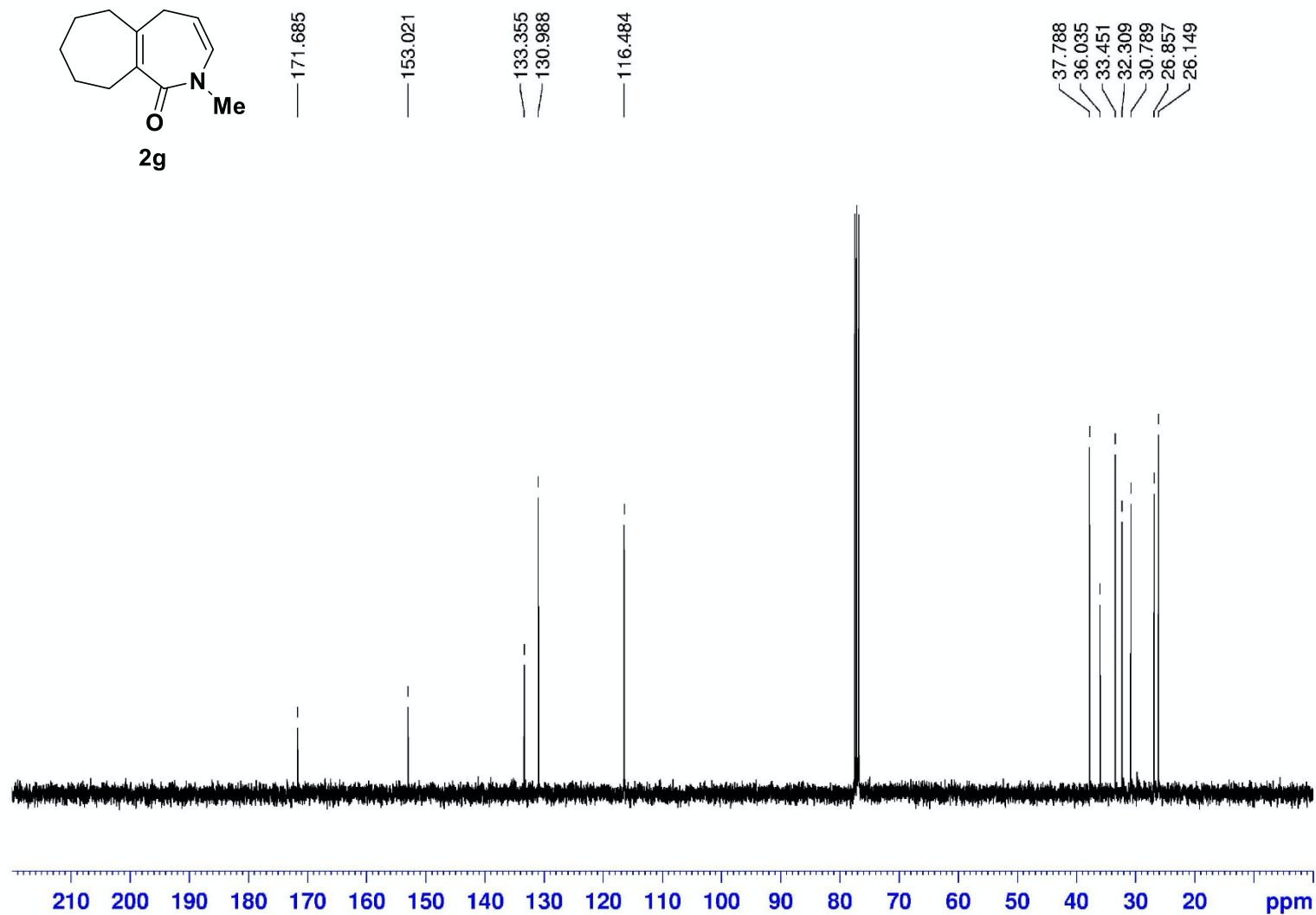


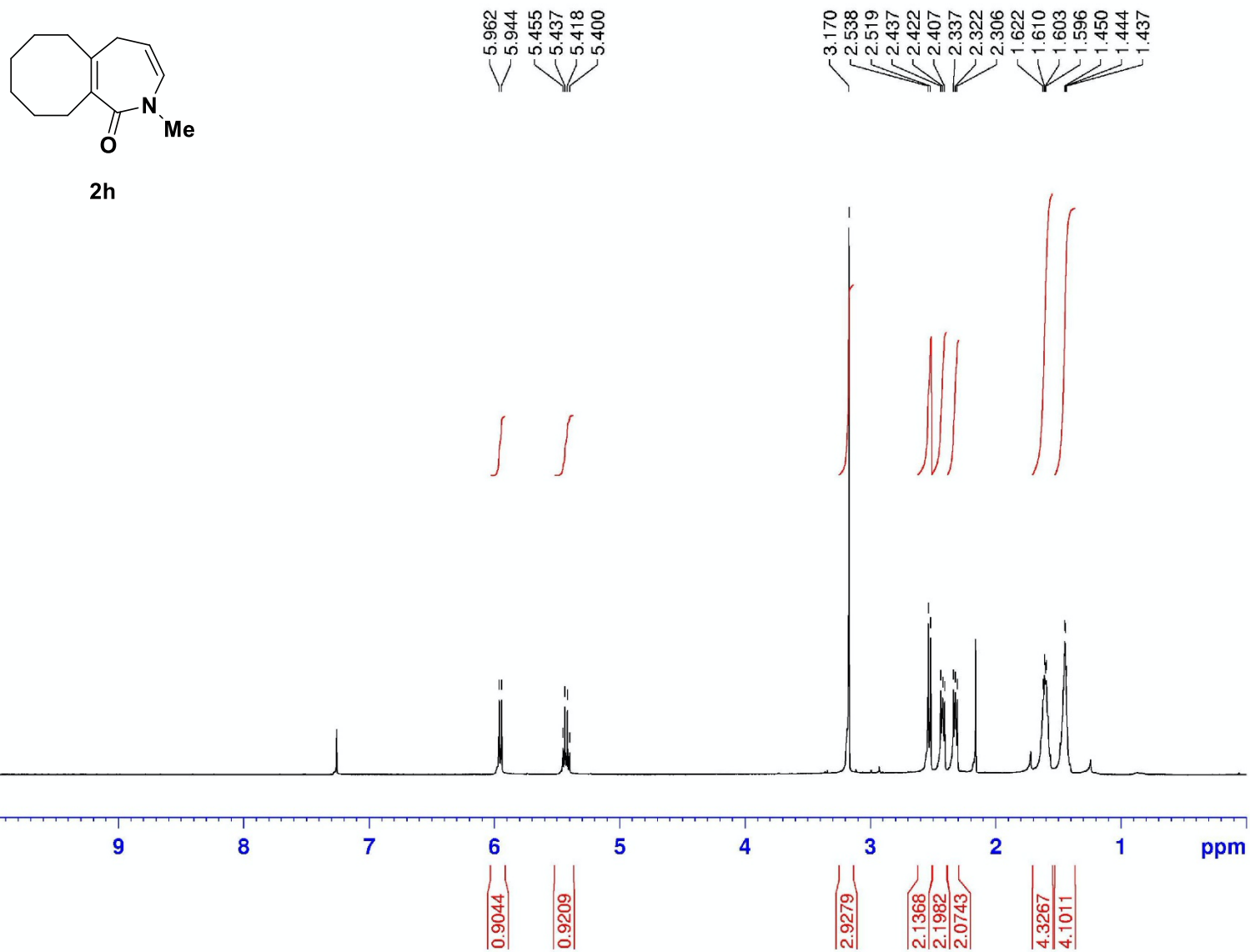


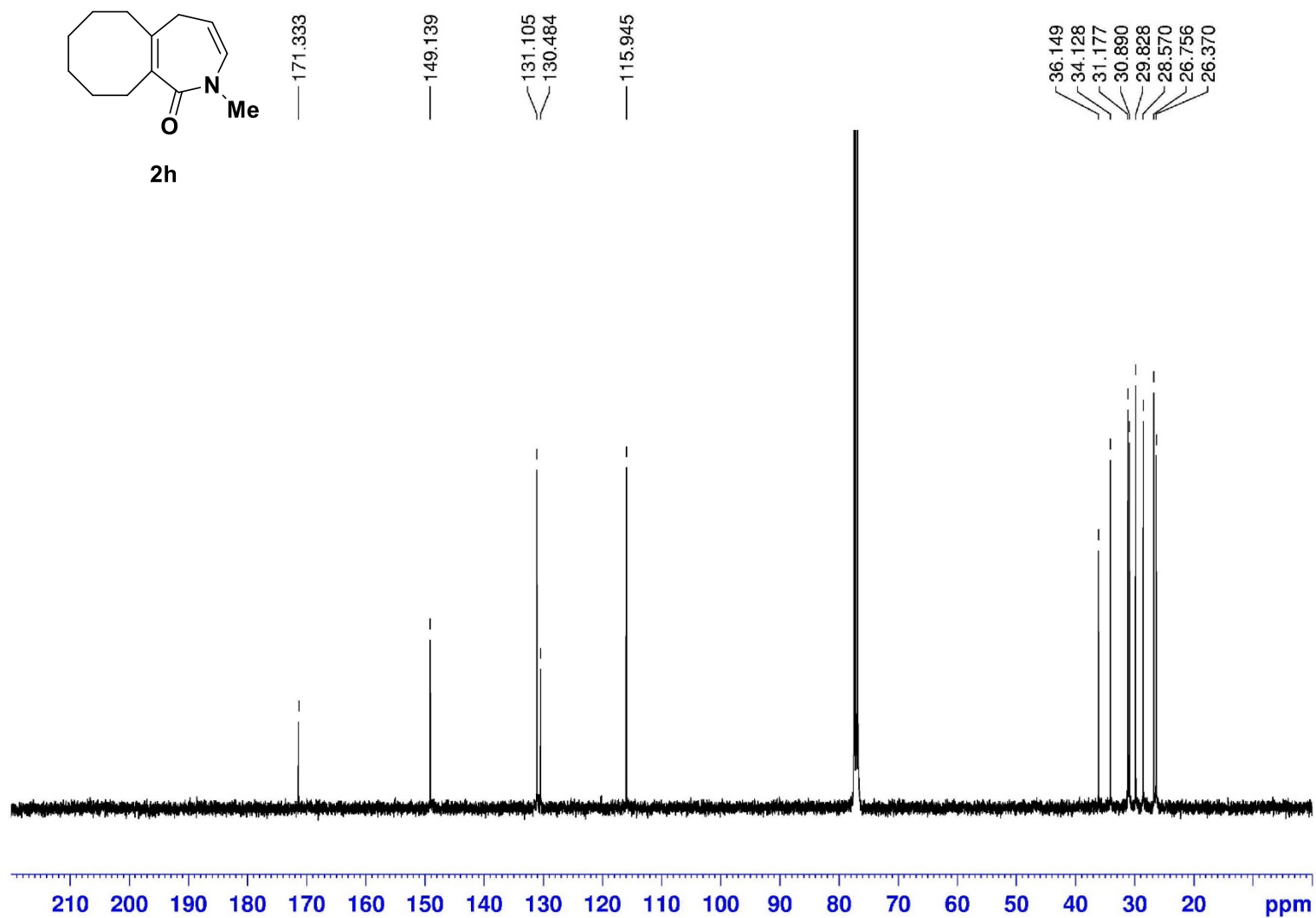


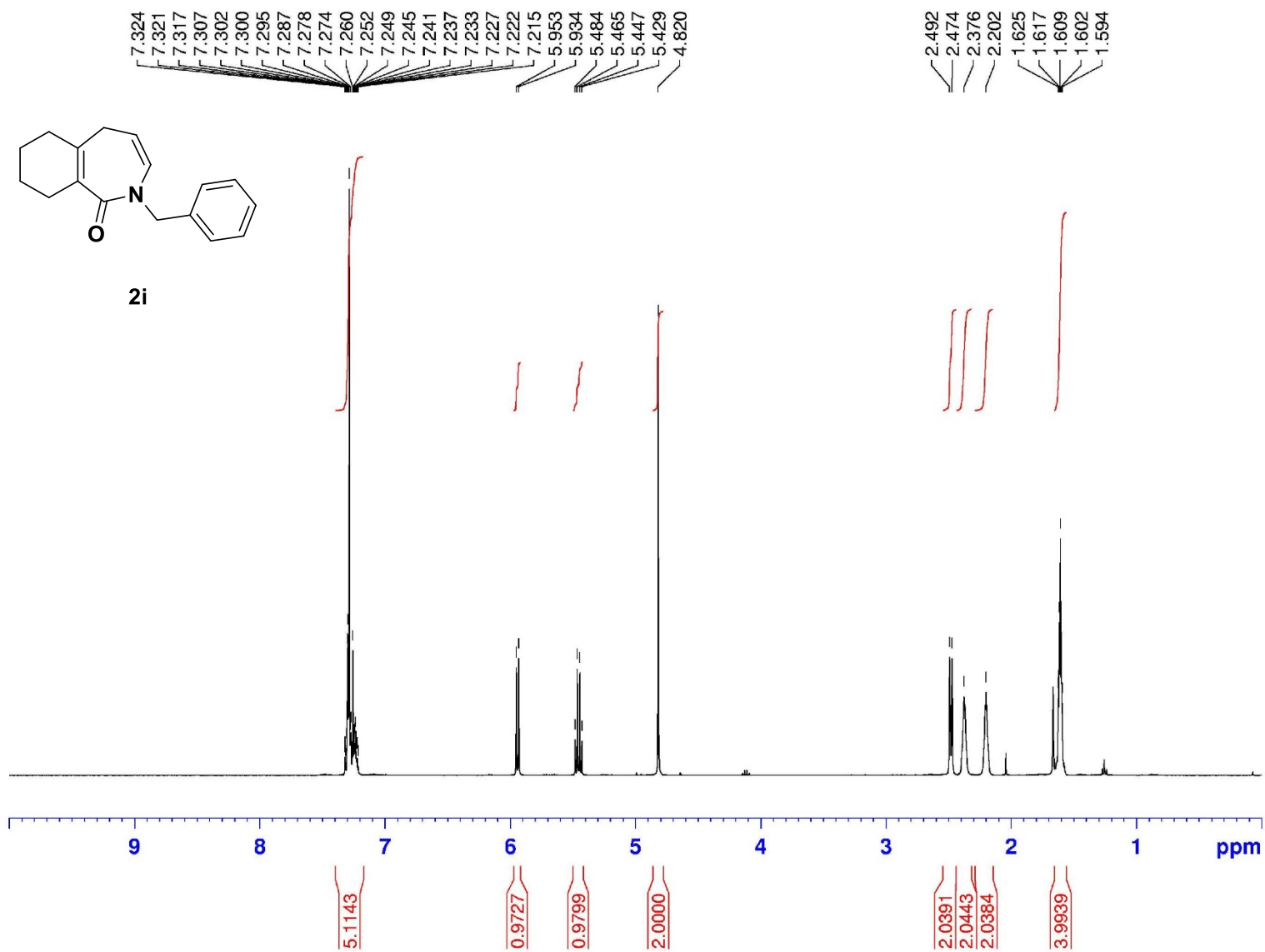


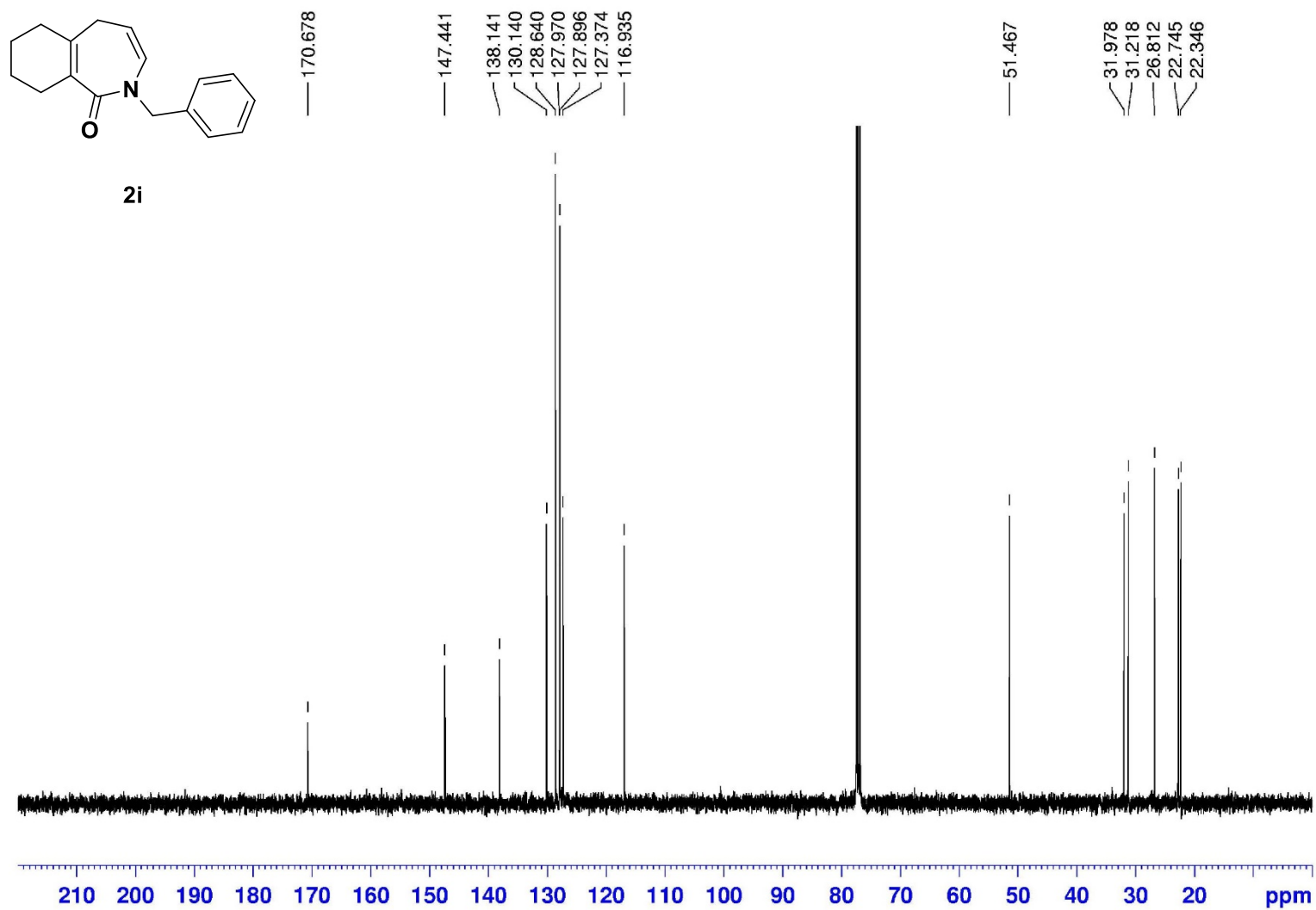


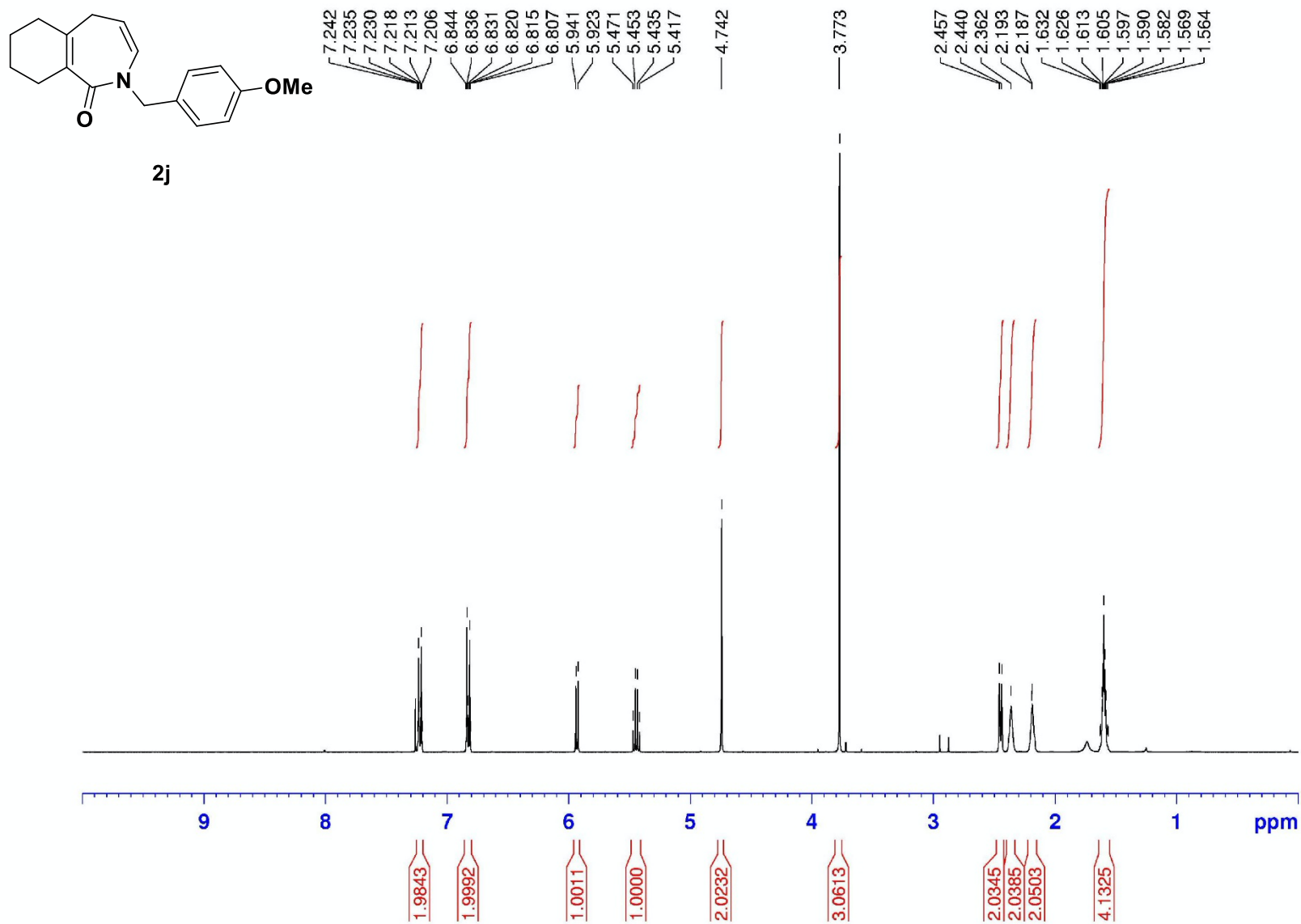


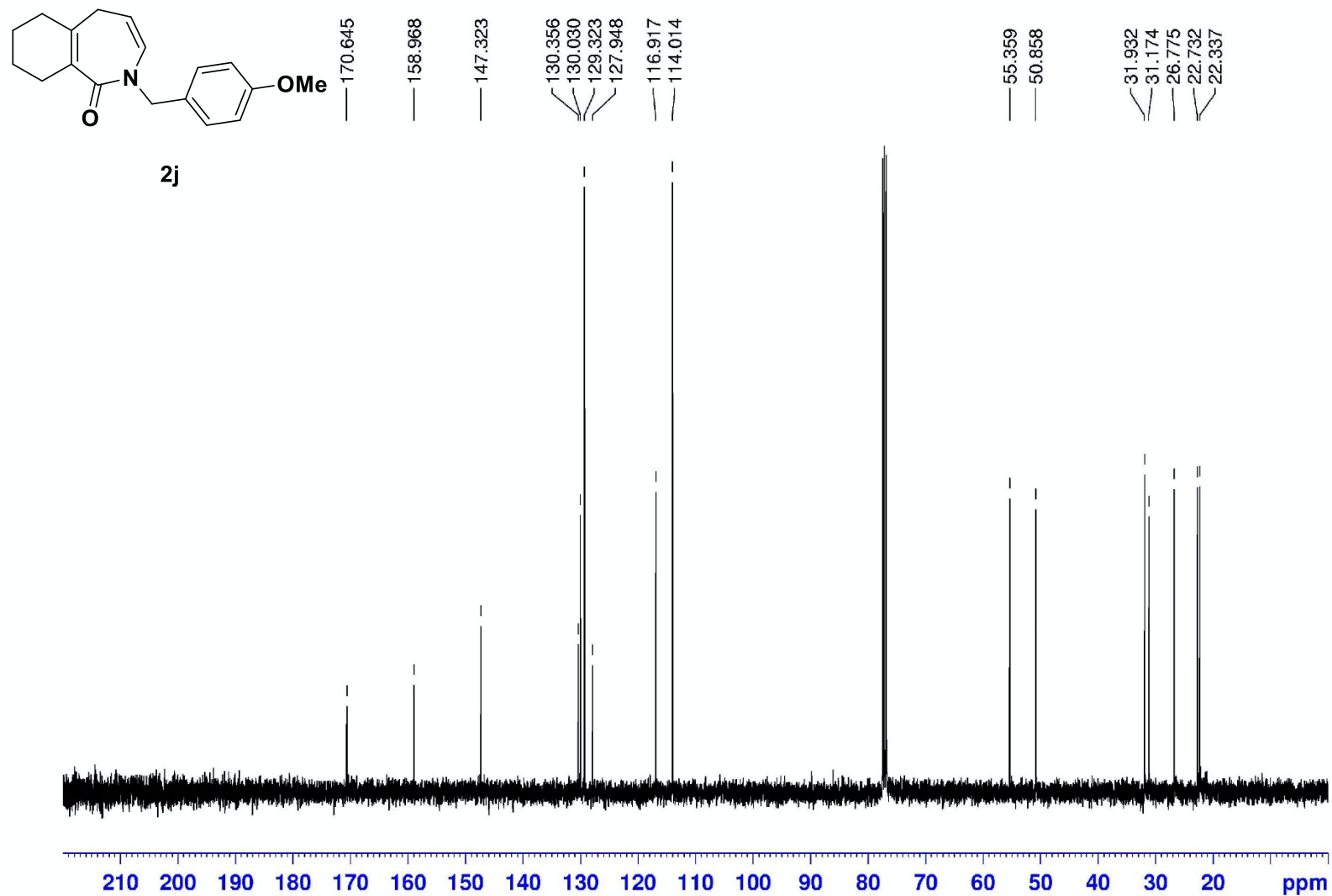


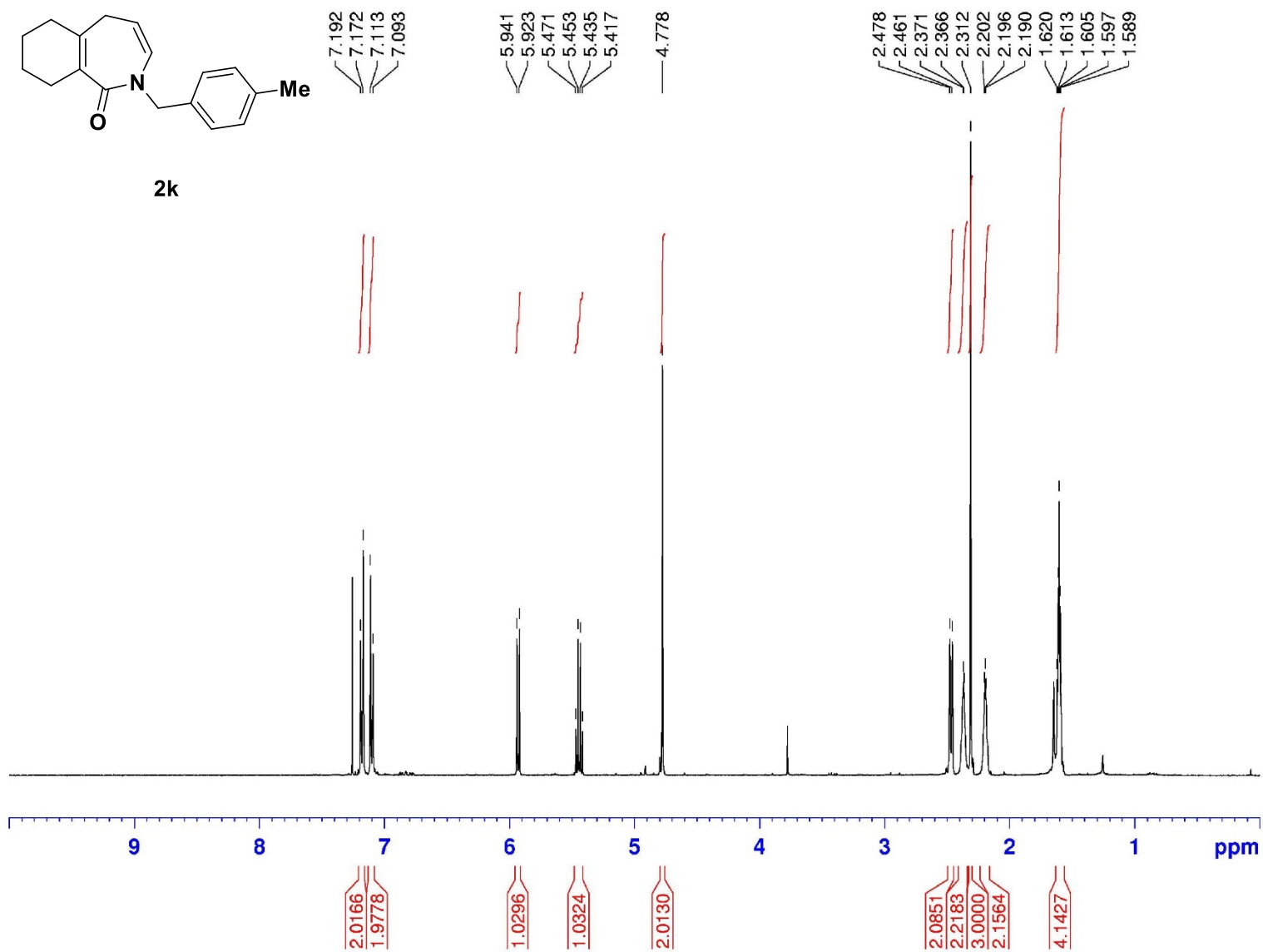




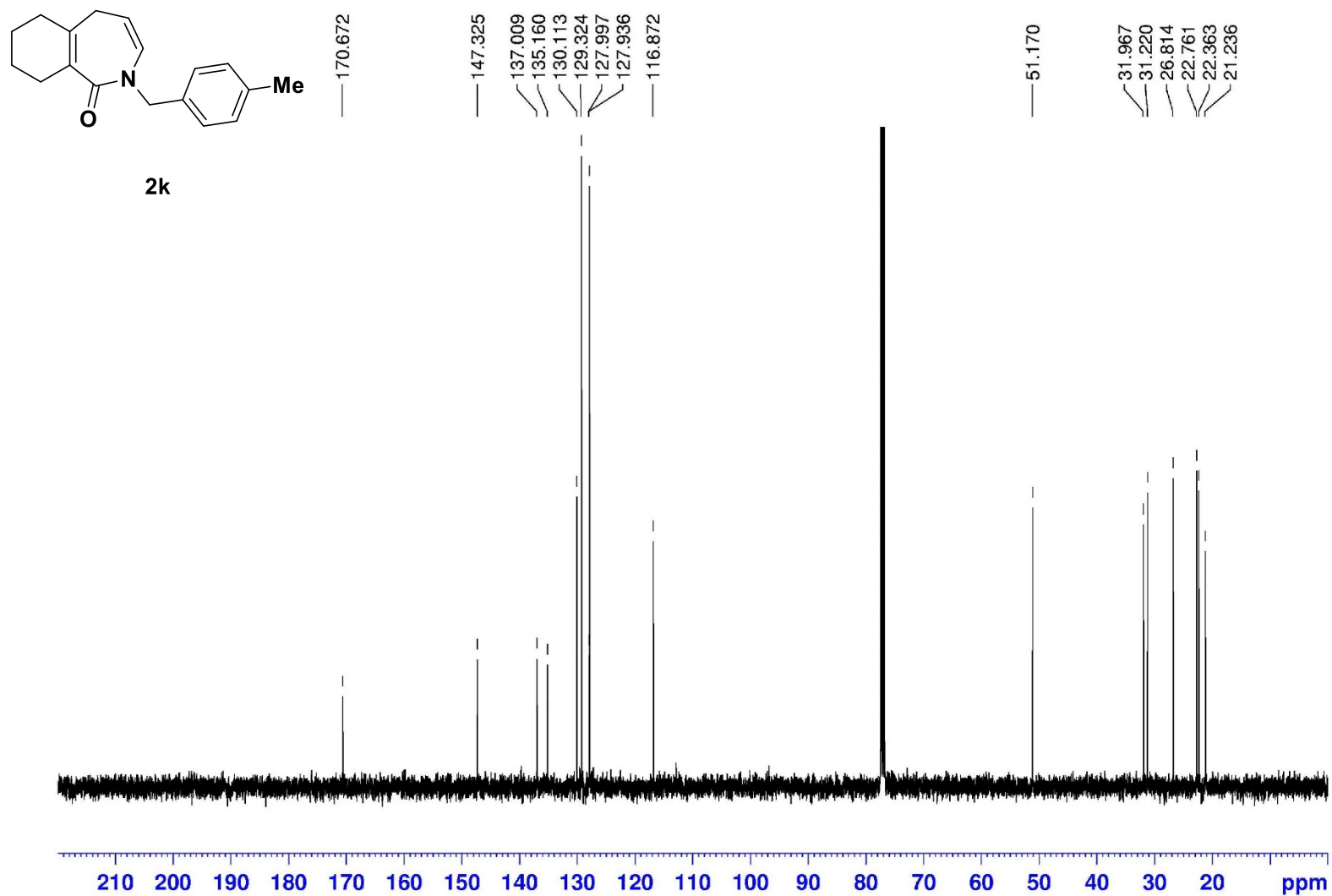


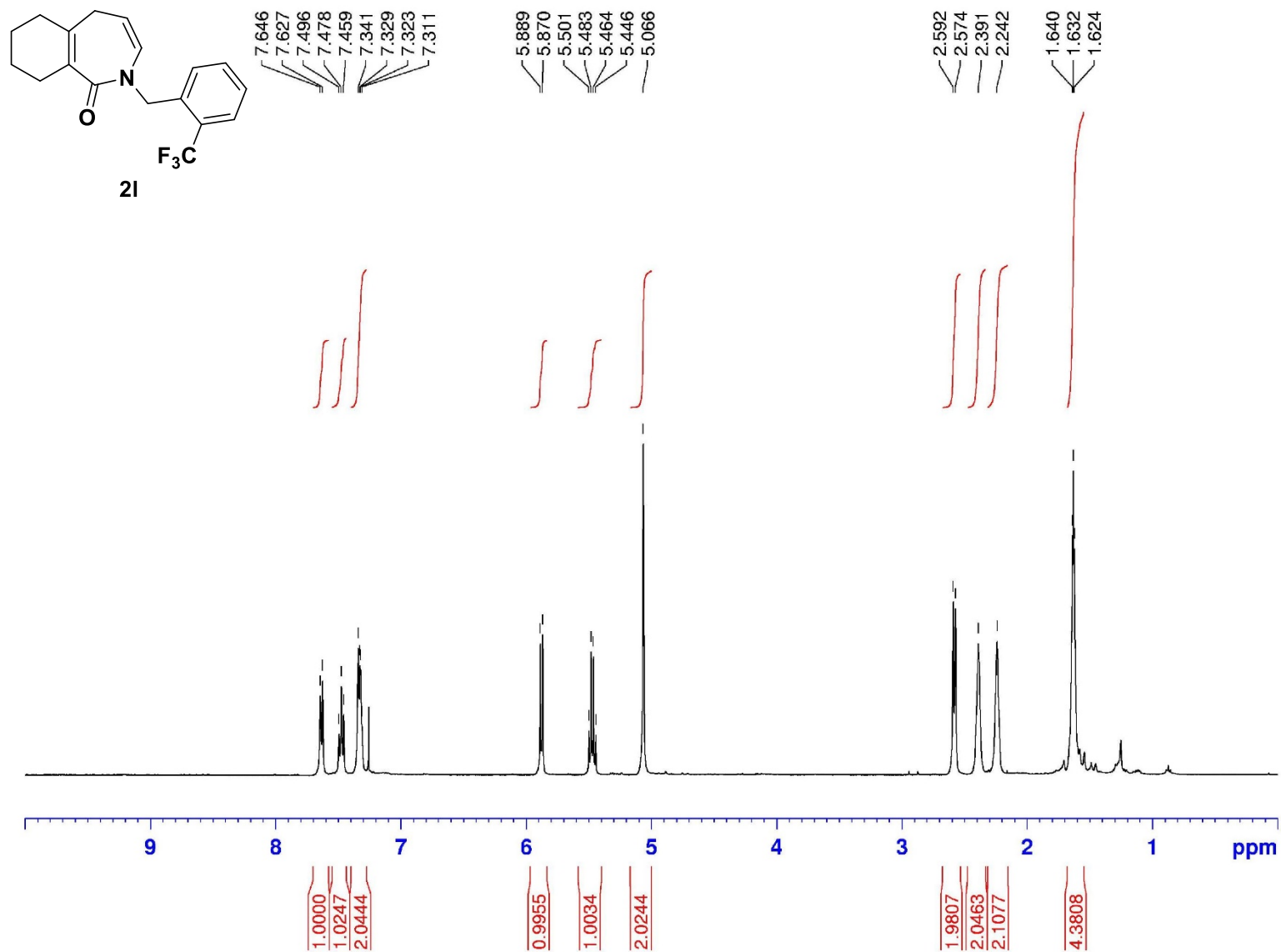


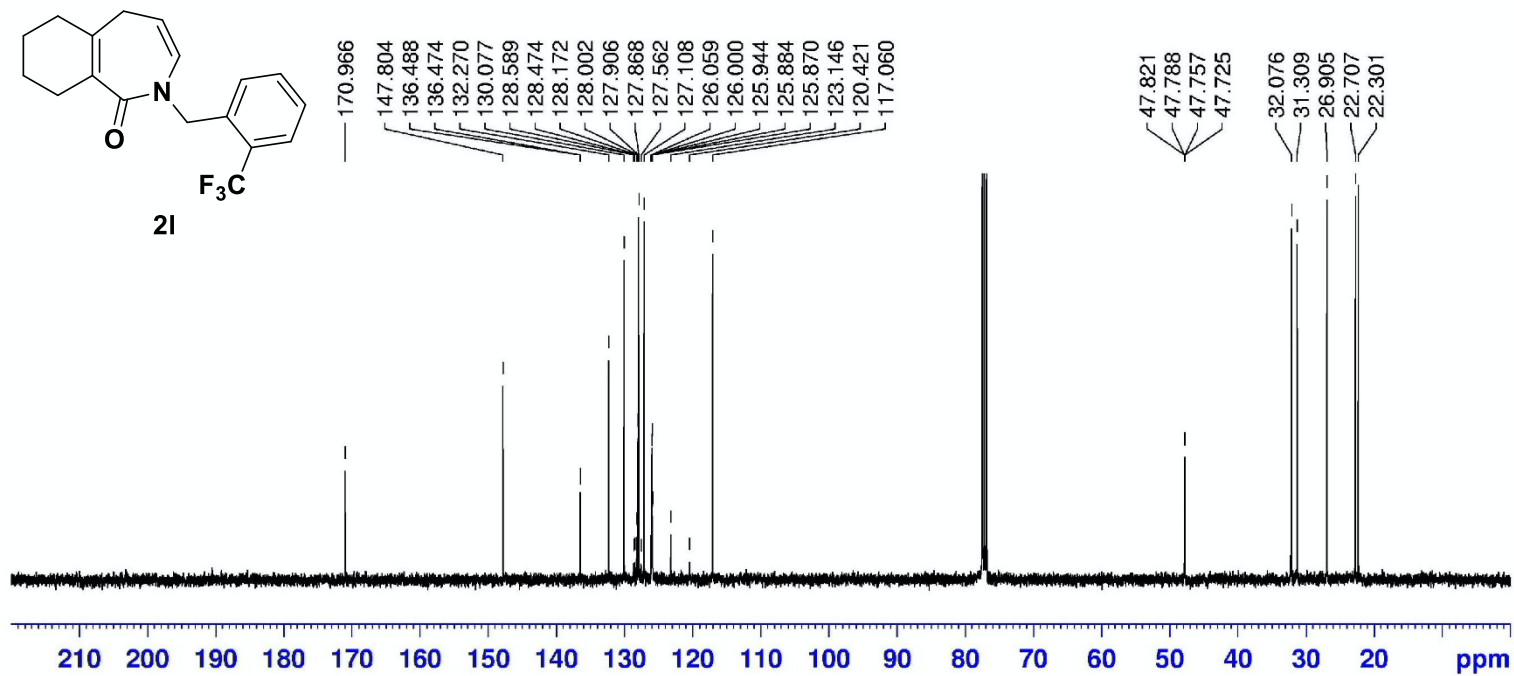
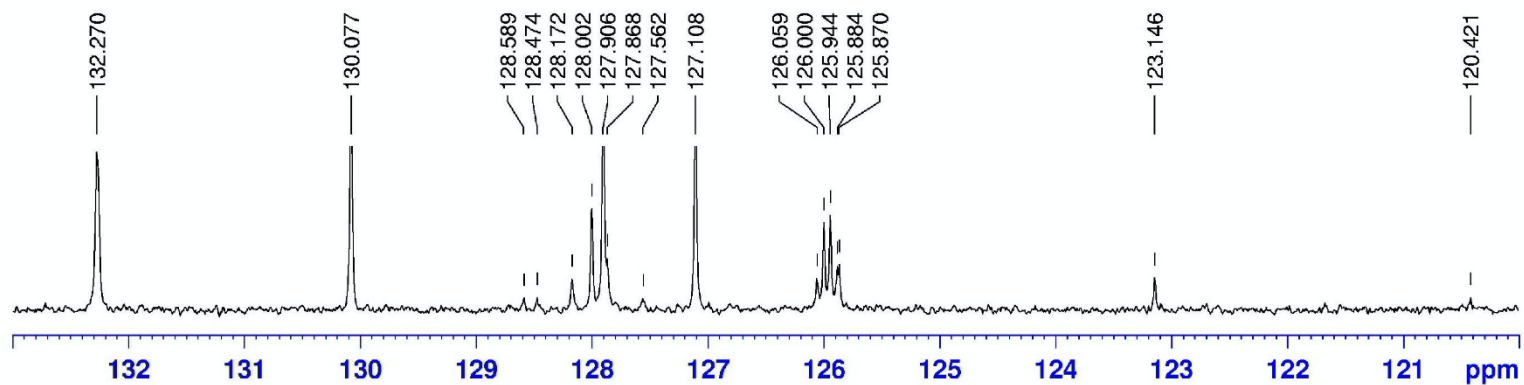


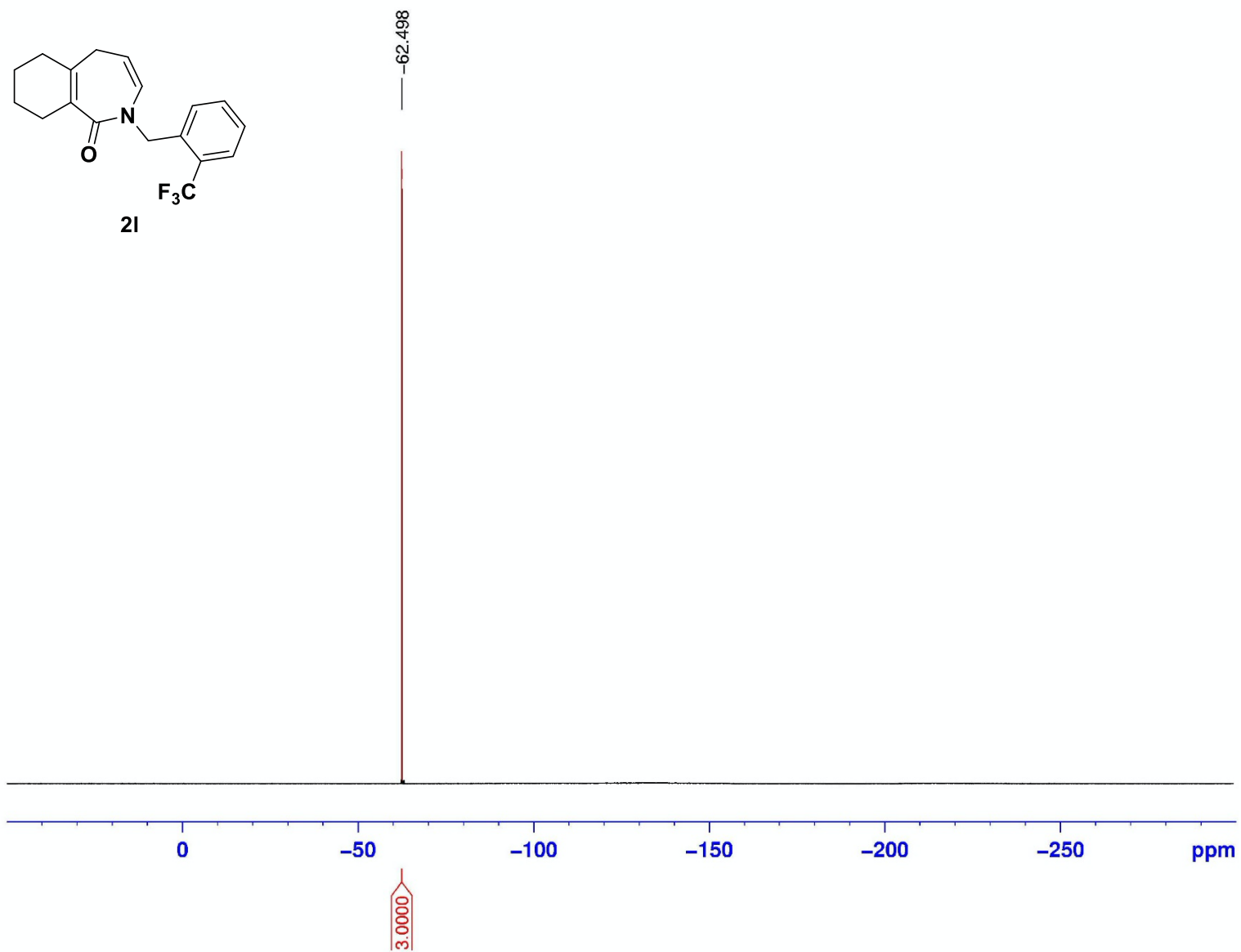


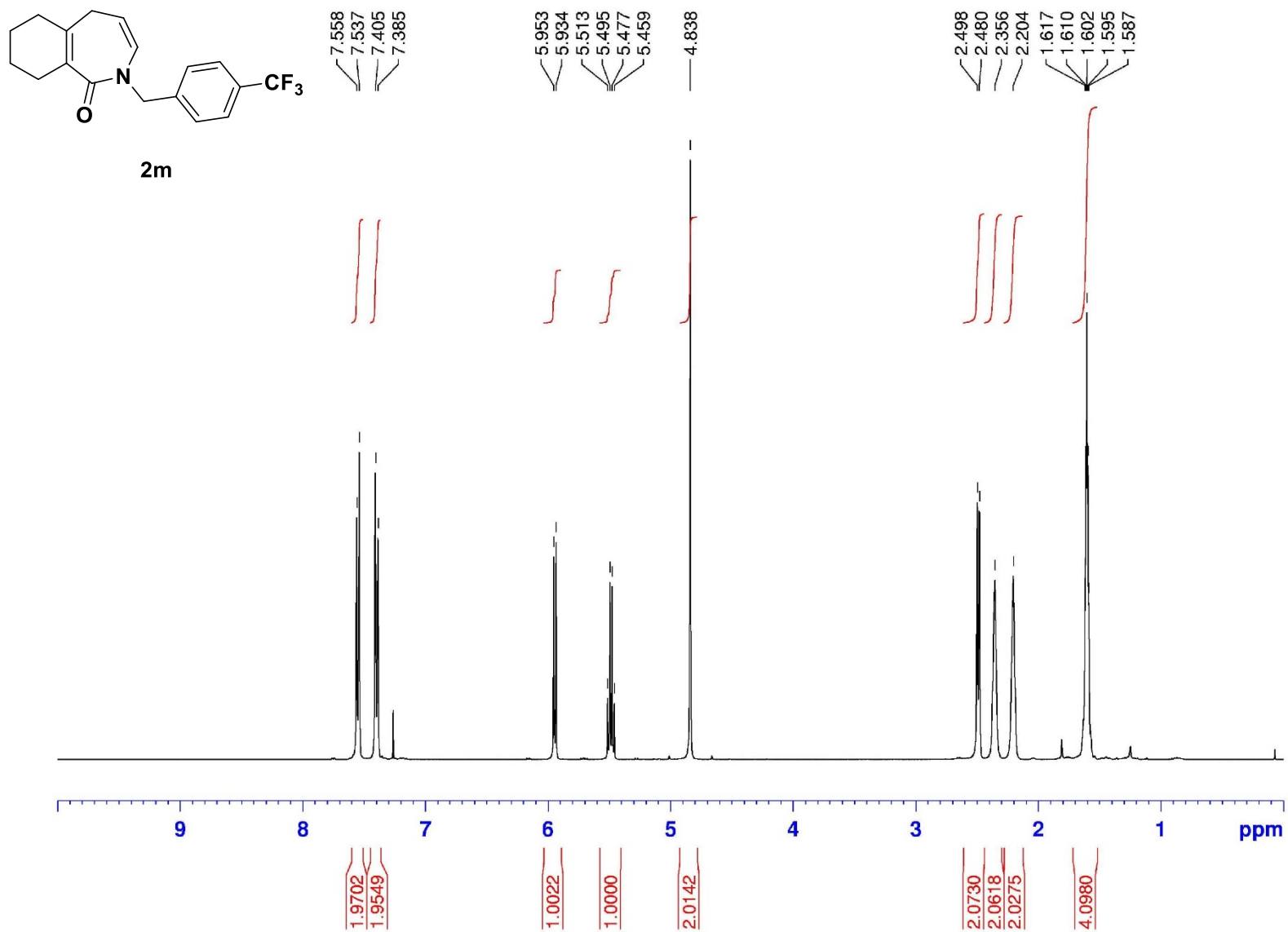


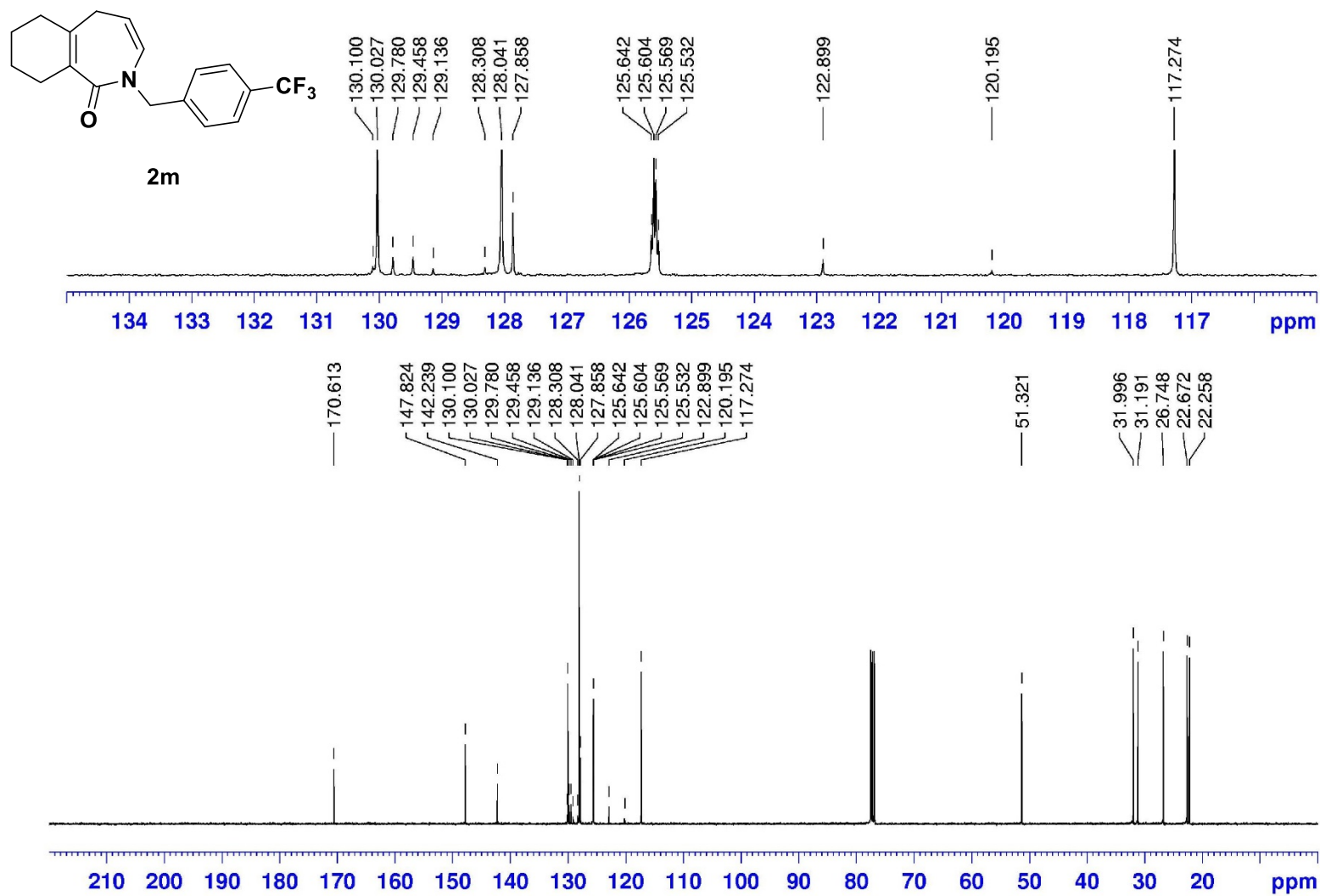


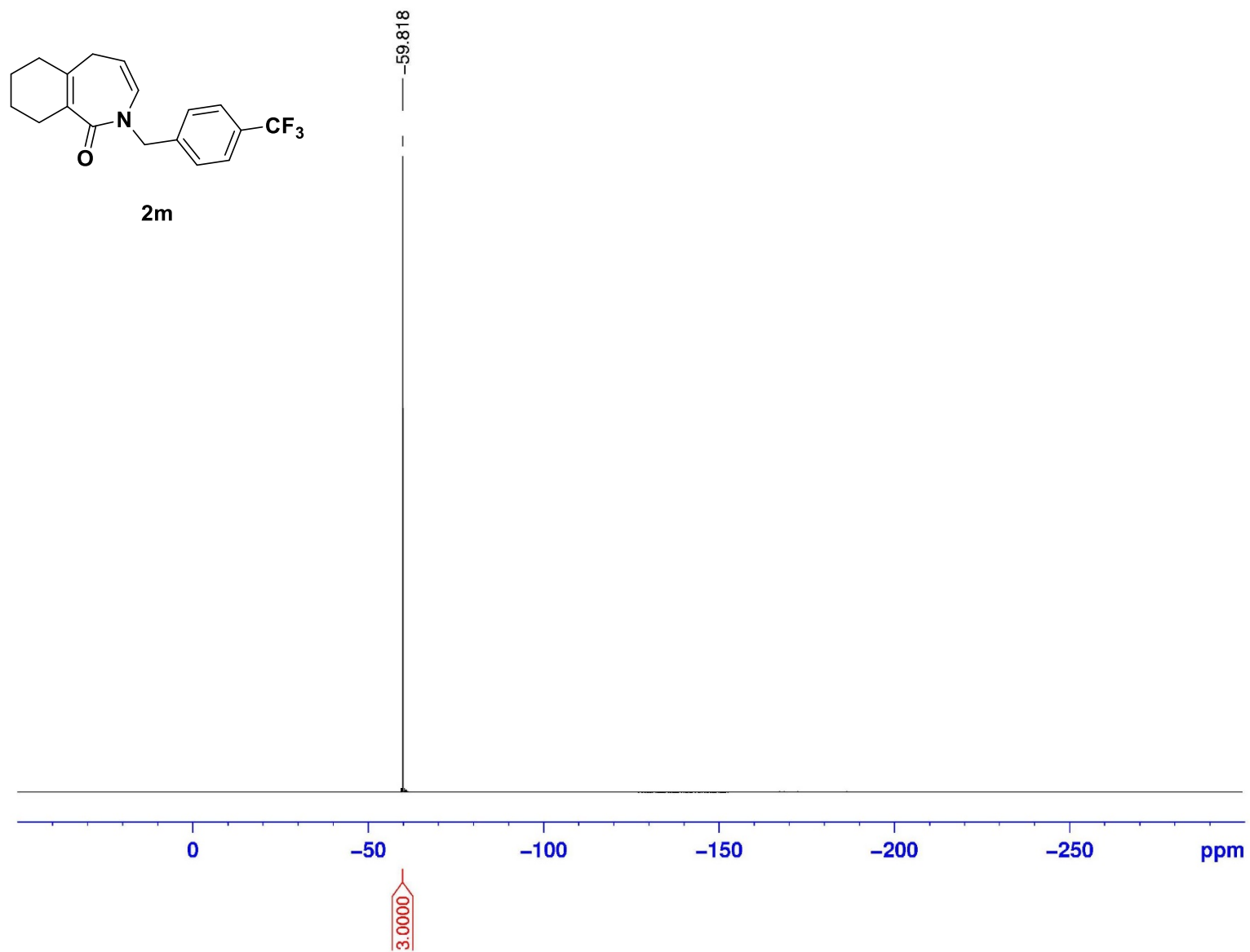


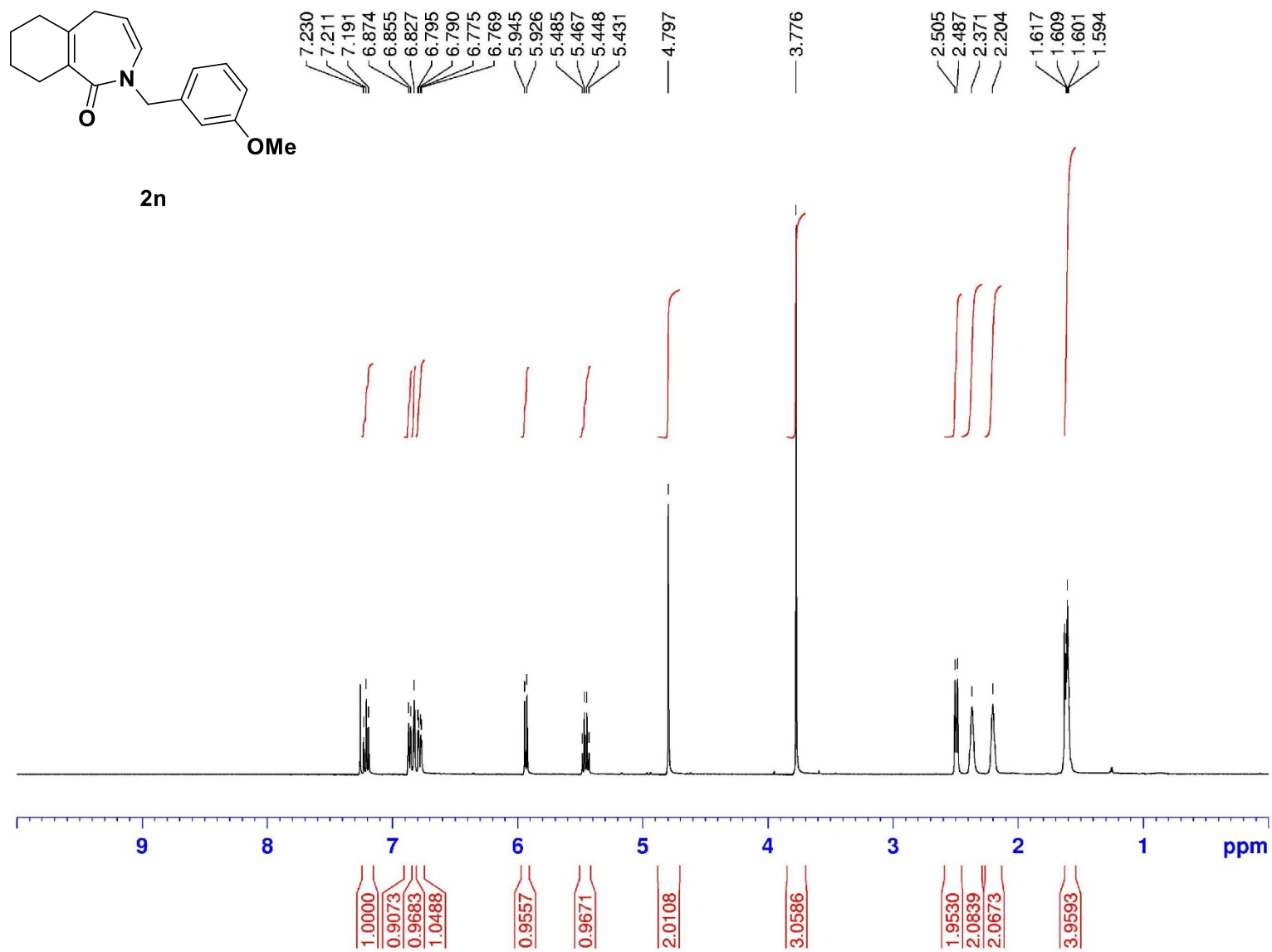




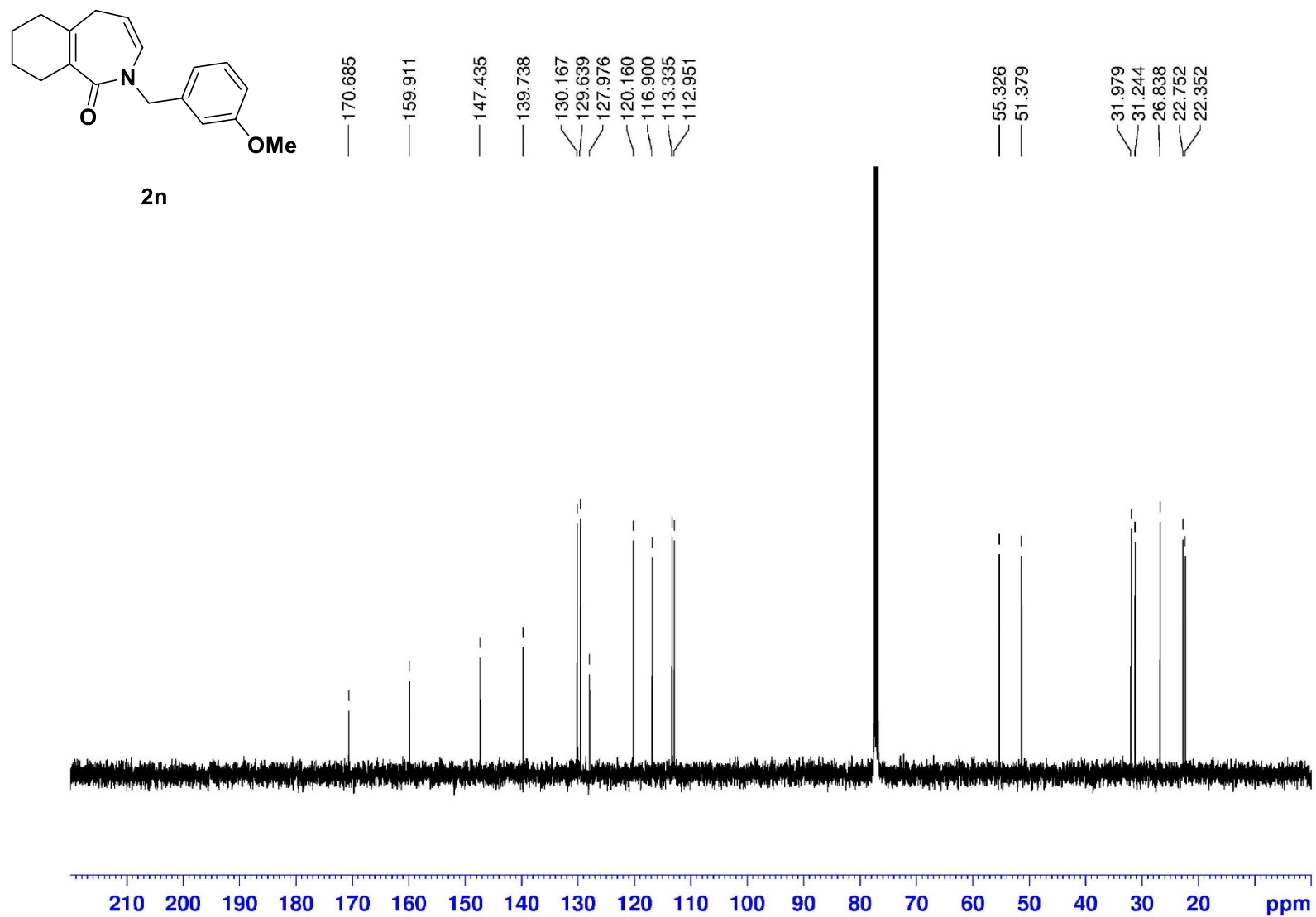


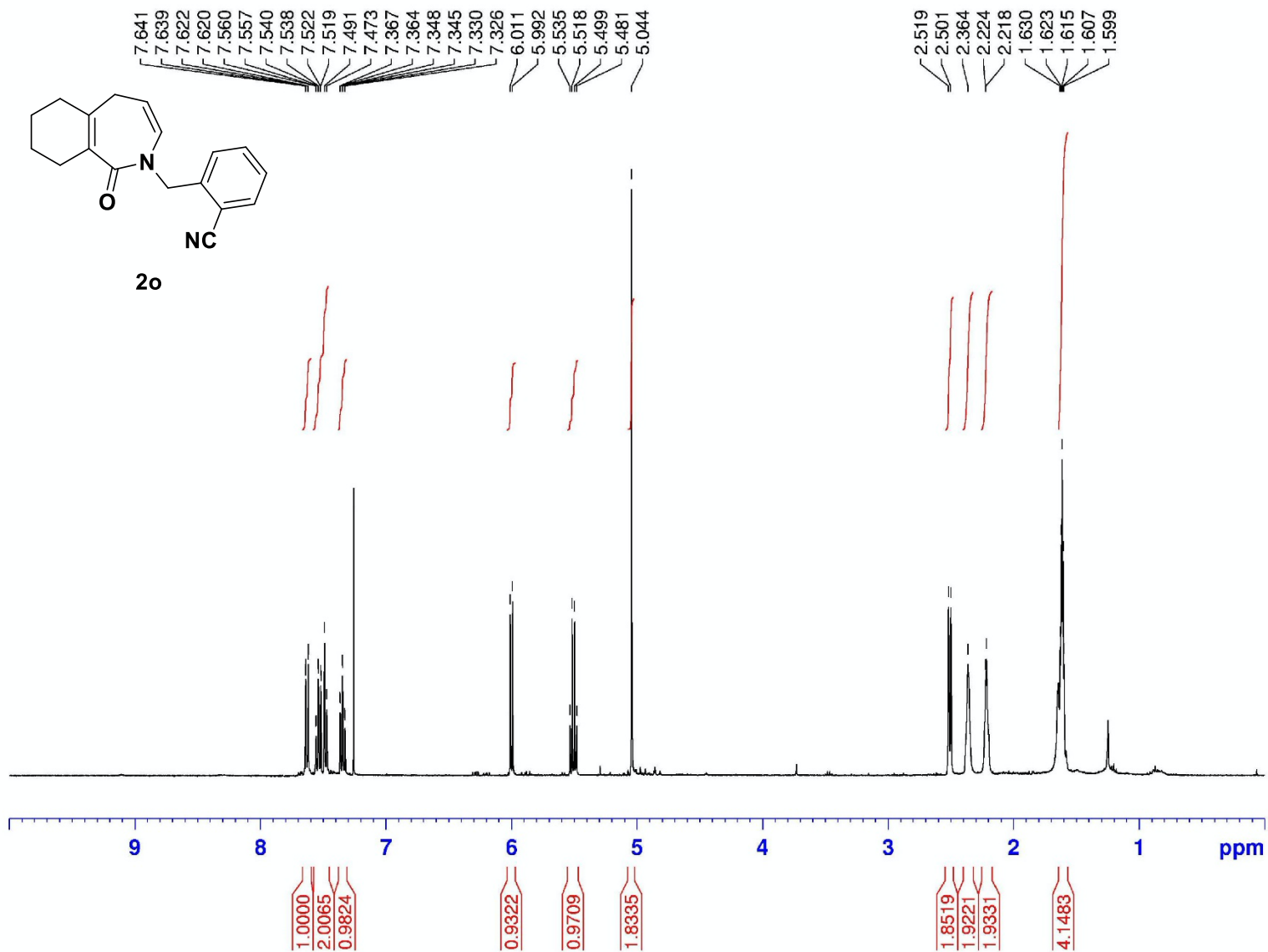


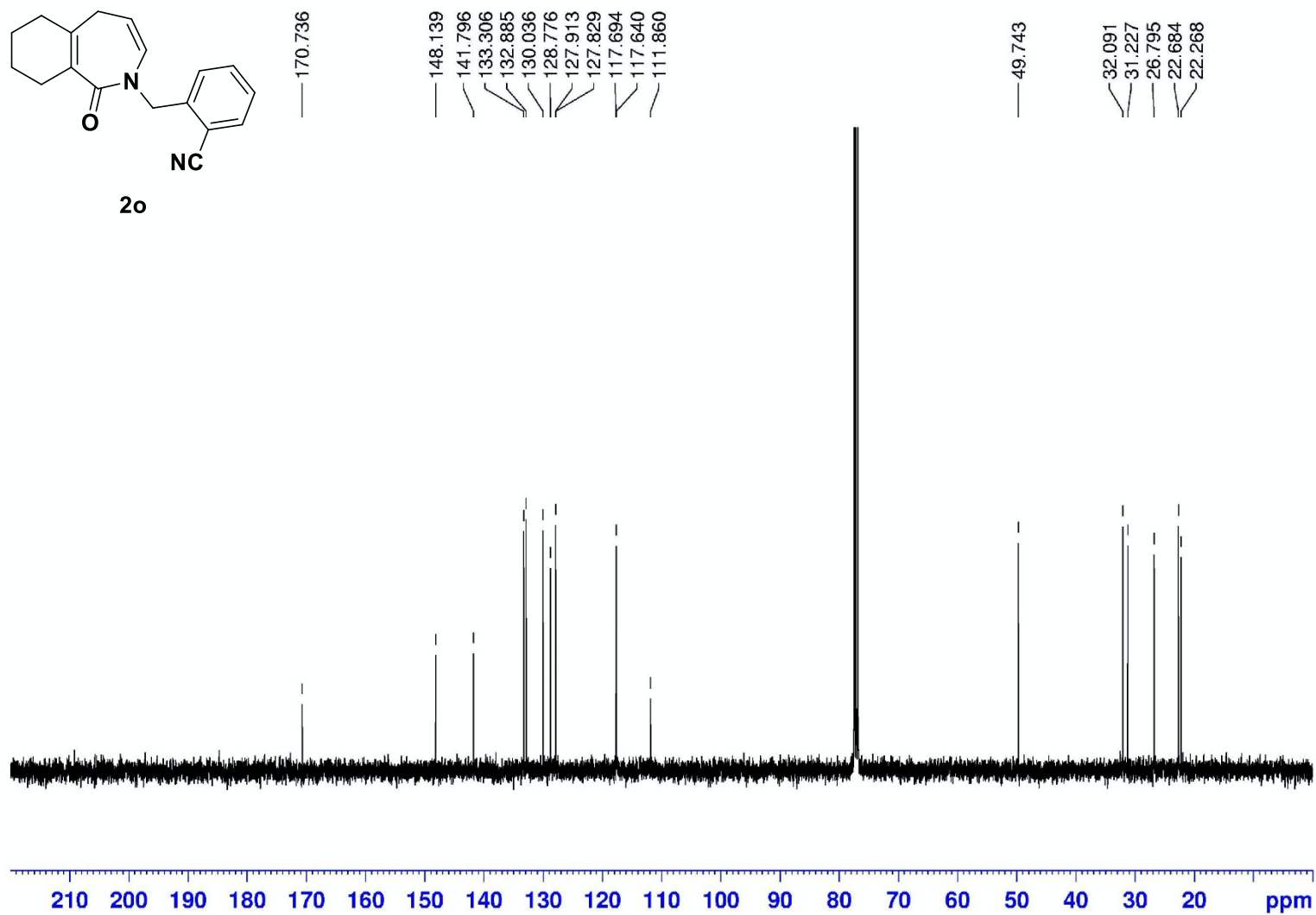


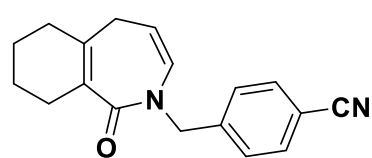
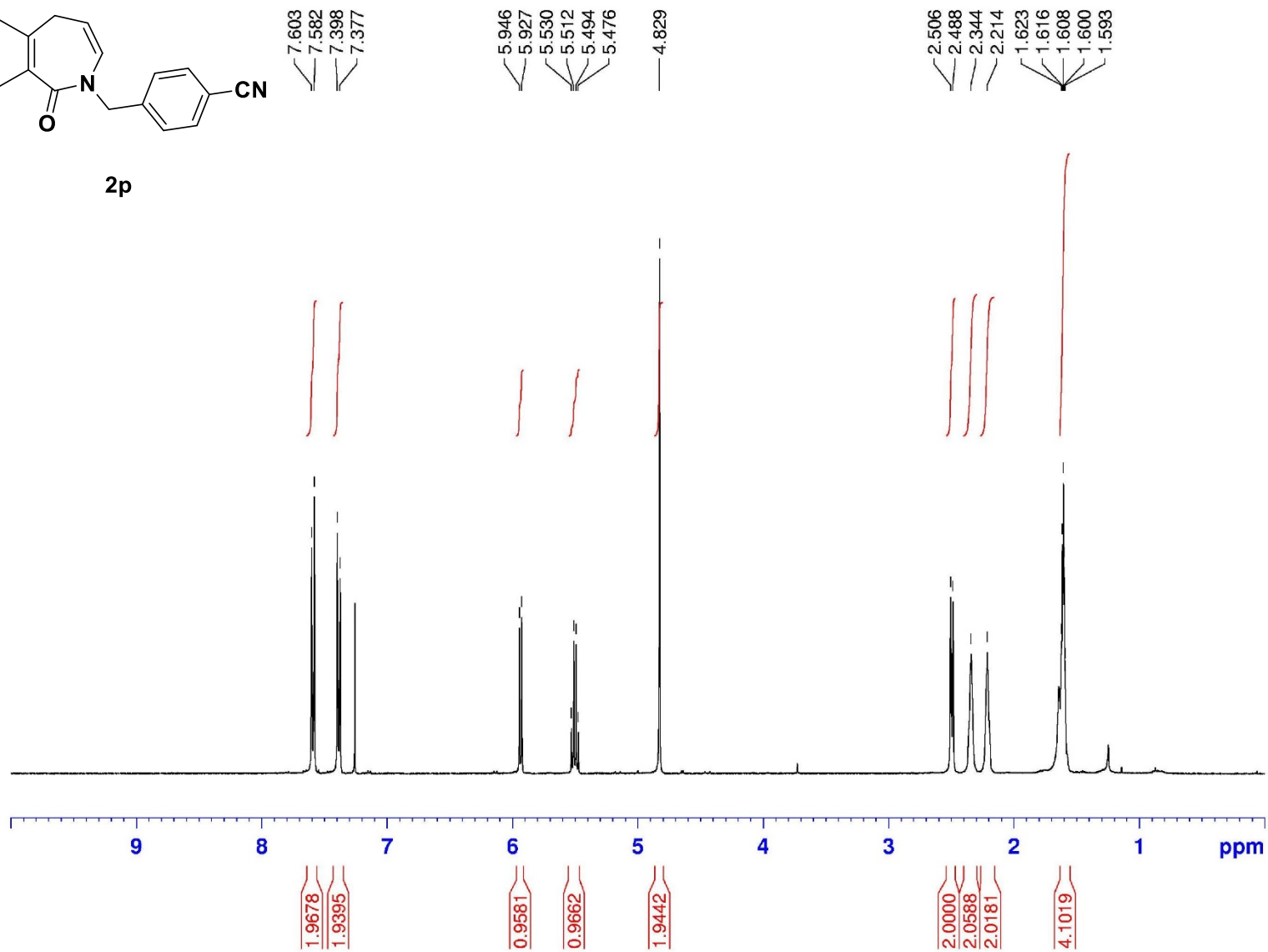


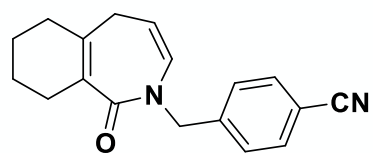
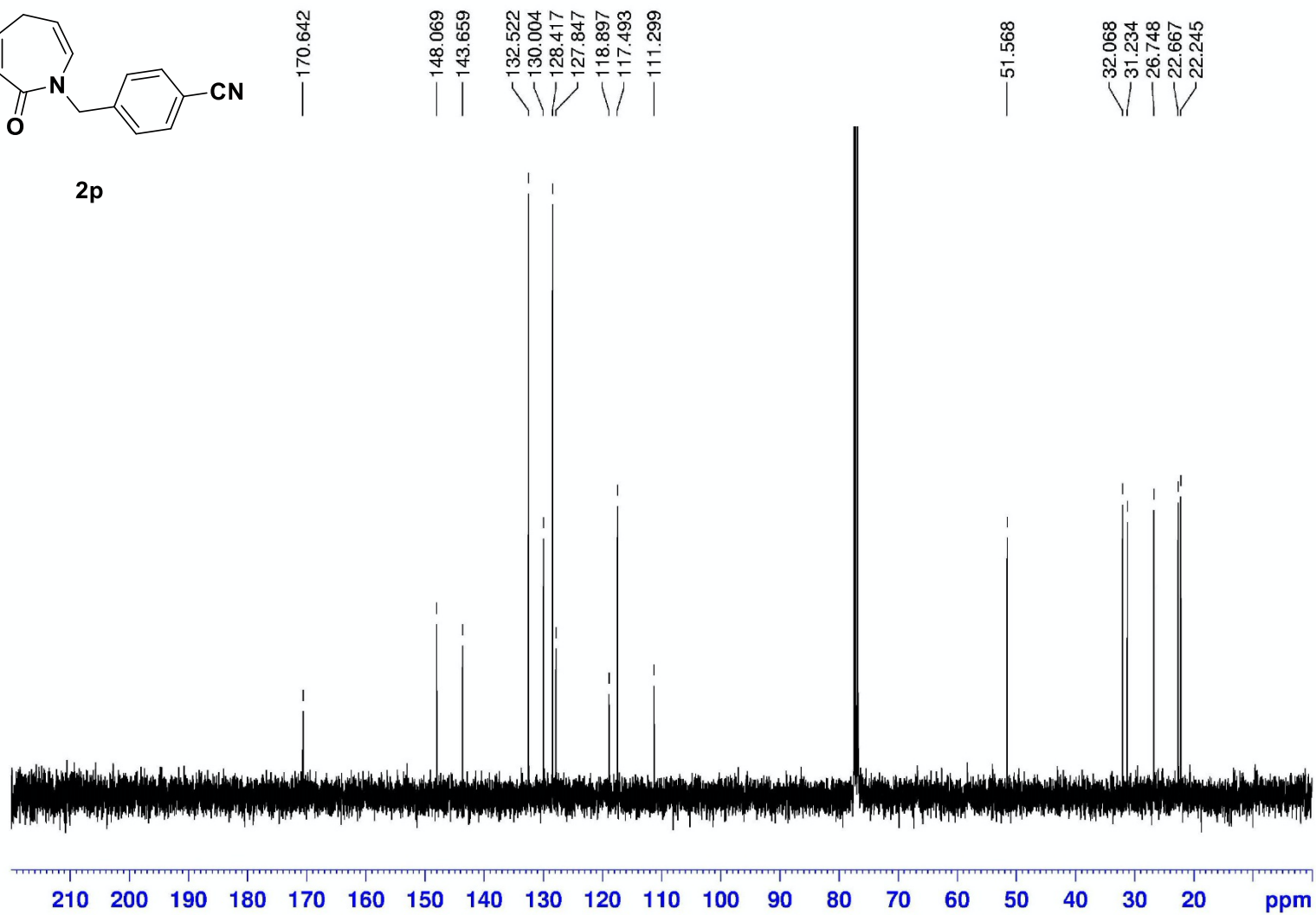


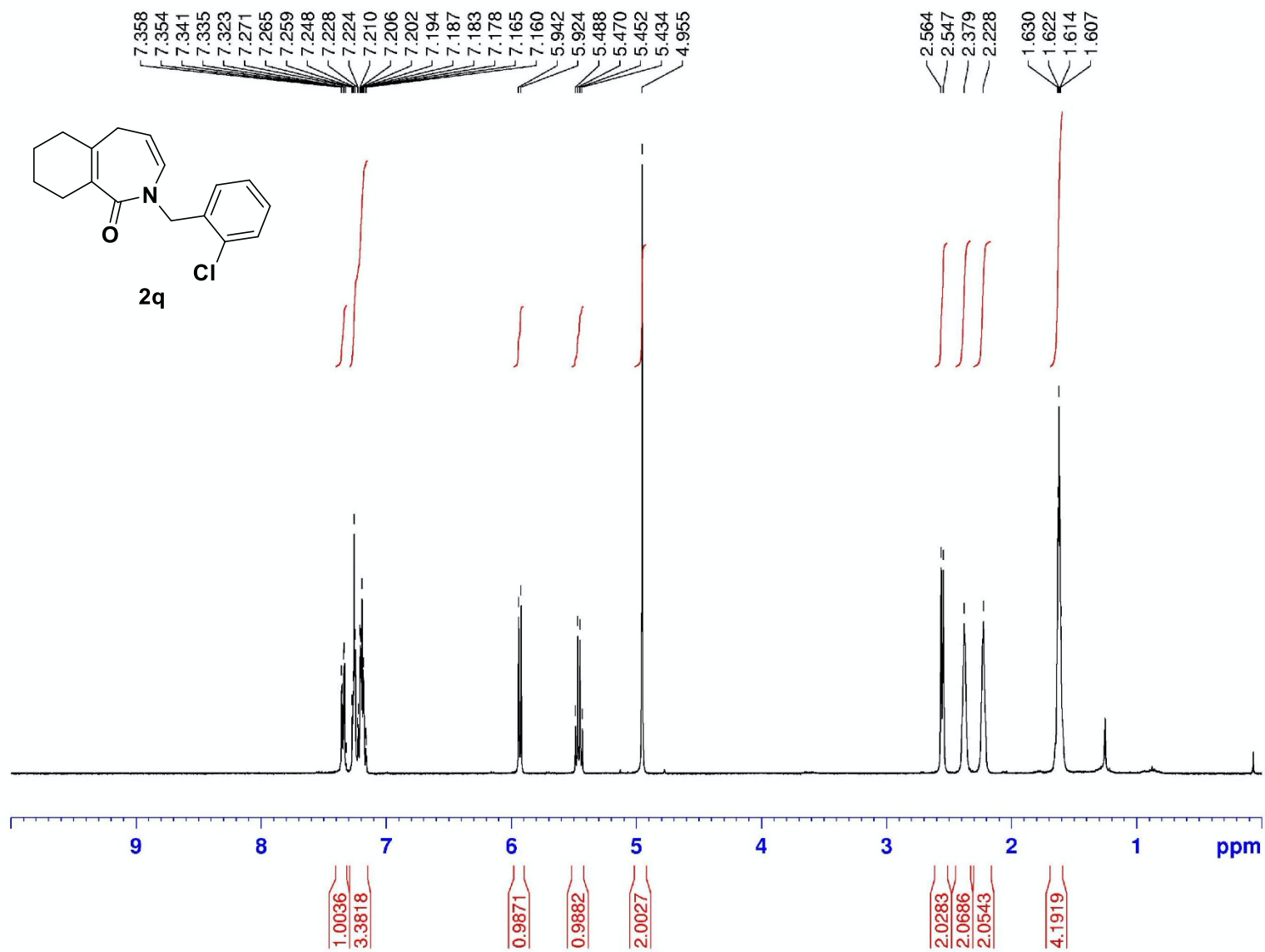


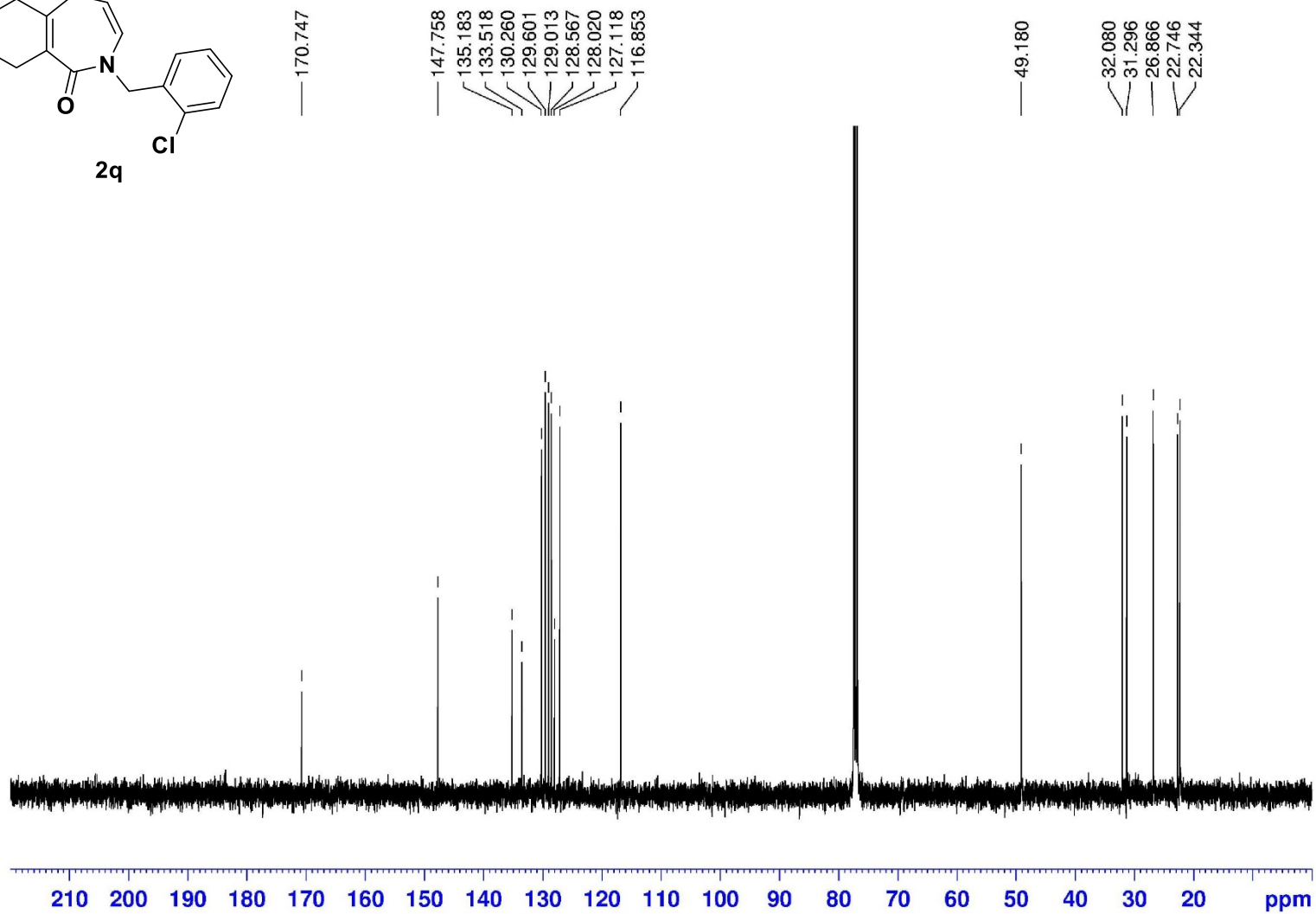
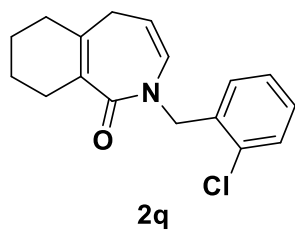


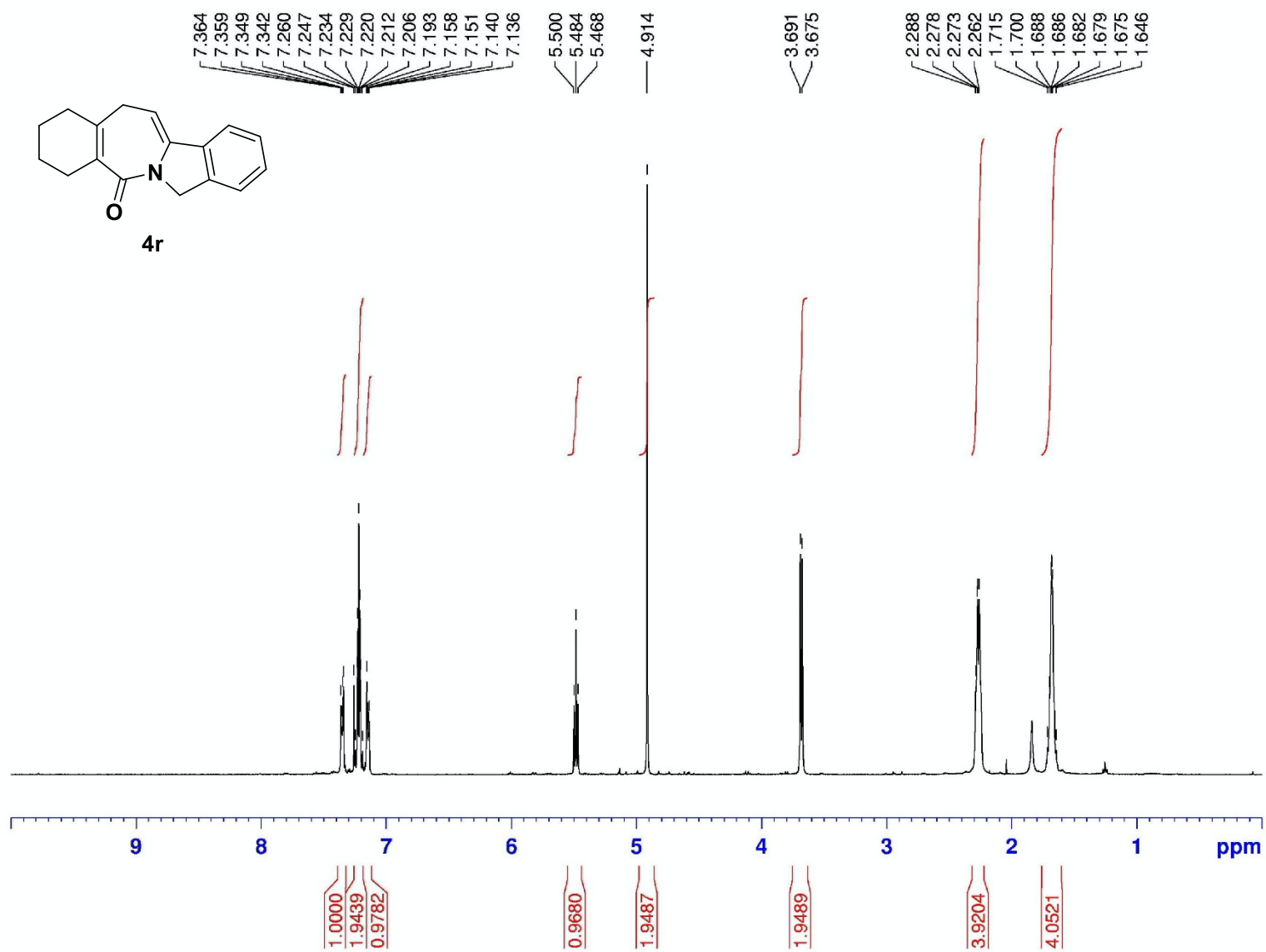


**2p**

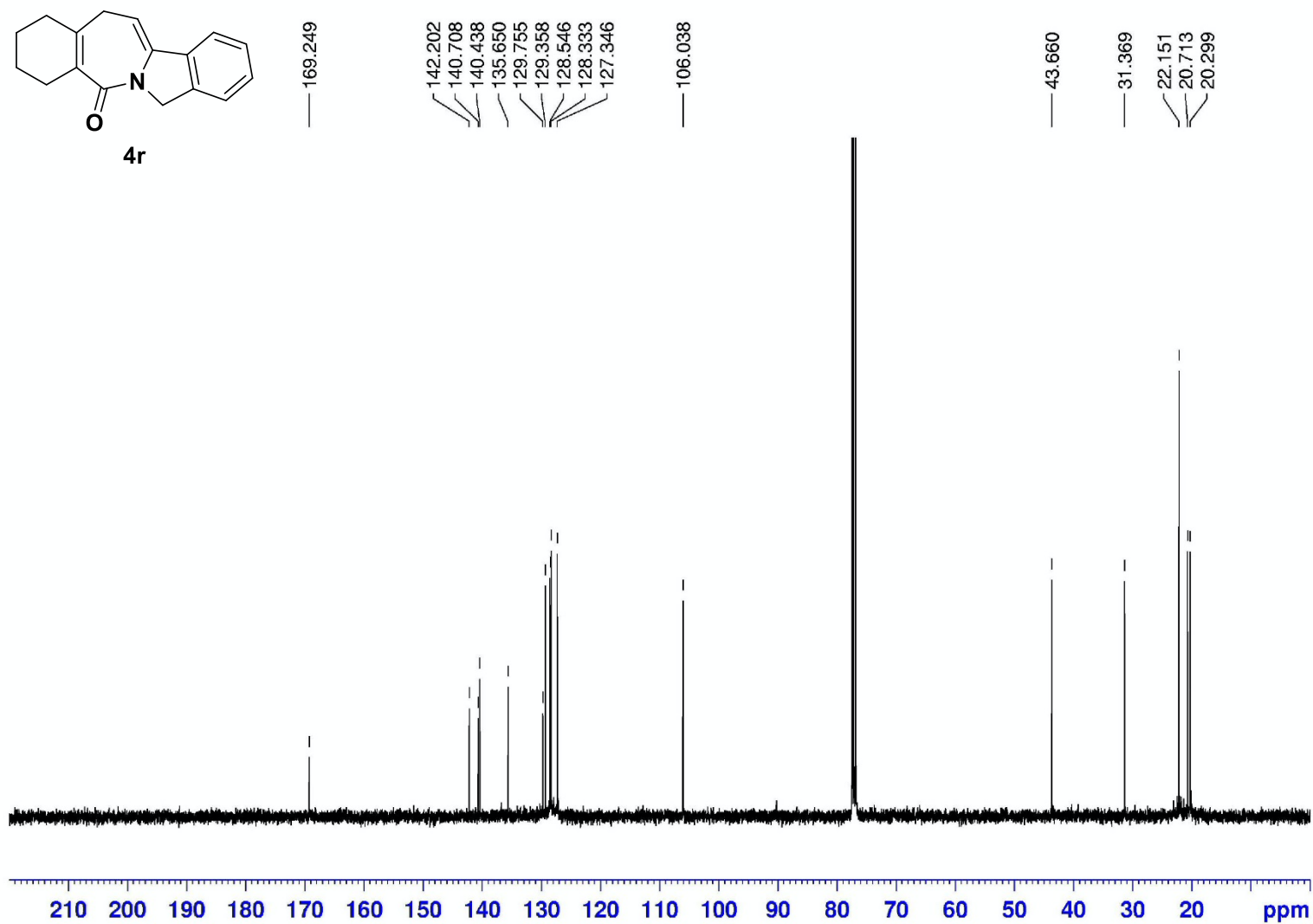
**2p**



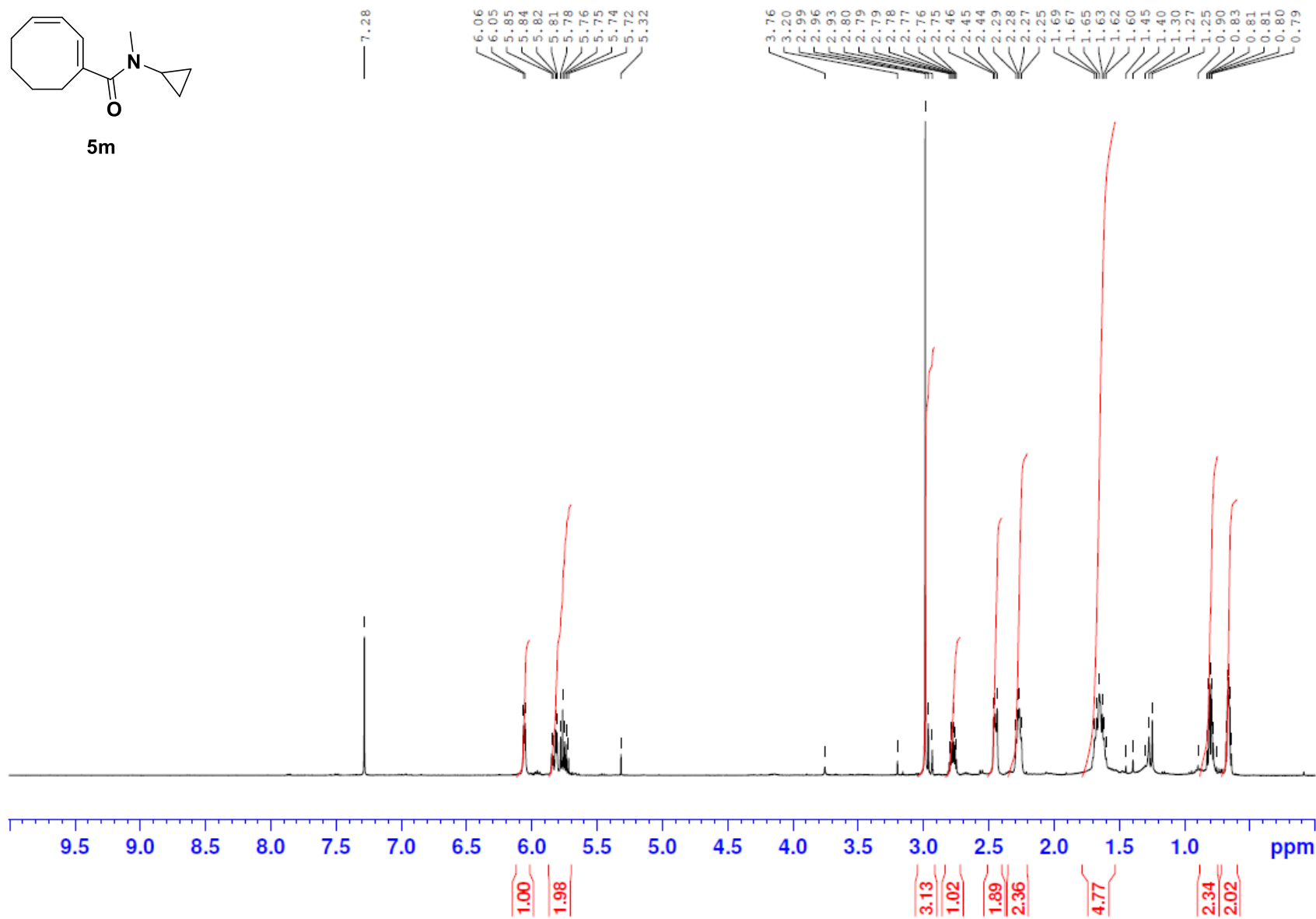








NMR: Side product from the beta-hydride elimination reaction (SM: **5m**)



NMR: Mixture of **2a:3a** with 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (TMB)(25.6 mg, 152  $\mu$ mol) as an internal standard

