

Supplementary Information

Light-induced electron transfer/phase migration of a redox mediator for photocatalytic C–C coupling in a biphasic solution

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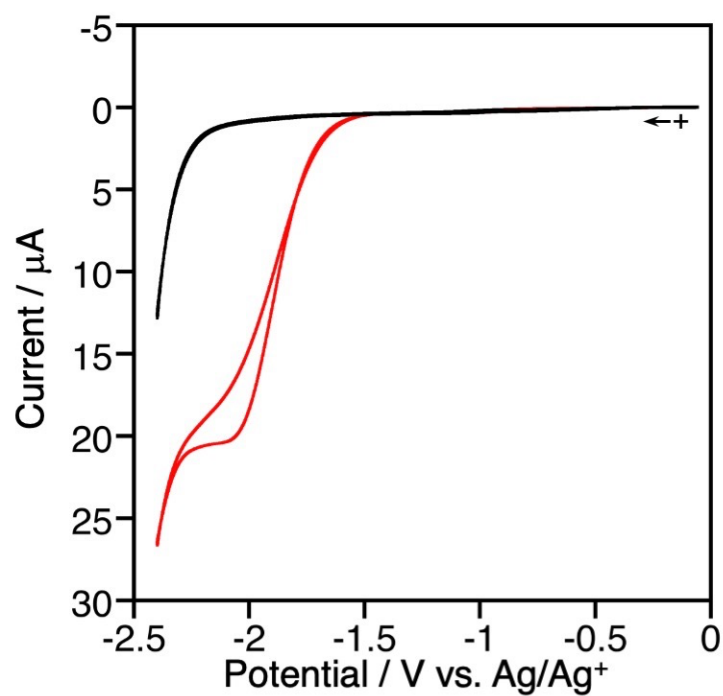


Fig. S1 Cyclic voltammograms of Bn-Br (red; 1 mM) and blank (black) in DCE containing NBu_4PF_6 (0.1 M) as the supporting electrolyte; scan rate: 0.005 V s^{-1} ; working electrode: glassy carbon; reference electrode: Ag/AgNO_3 (0.01 M); counter electrode: Pt wire.

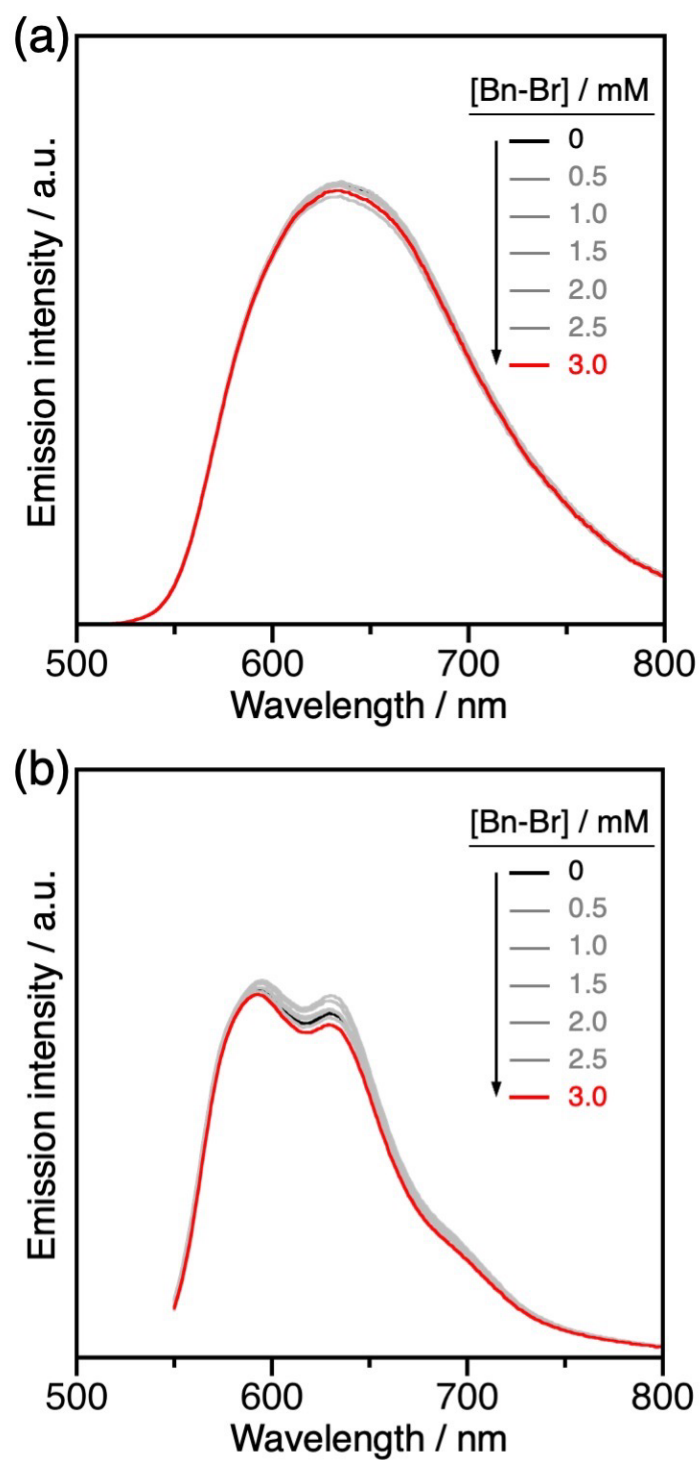


Fig. S2 (a) Emission spectra of **Ru** (b) and **Ir** (c) in the presence of Bn-Br (0–3.0 mM) in DCE. The excitation wavelengths were 460 nm and 480 nm for **Ru** and **Ir**, respectively.

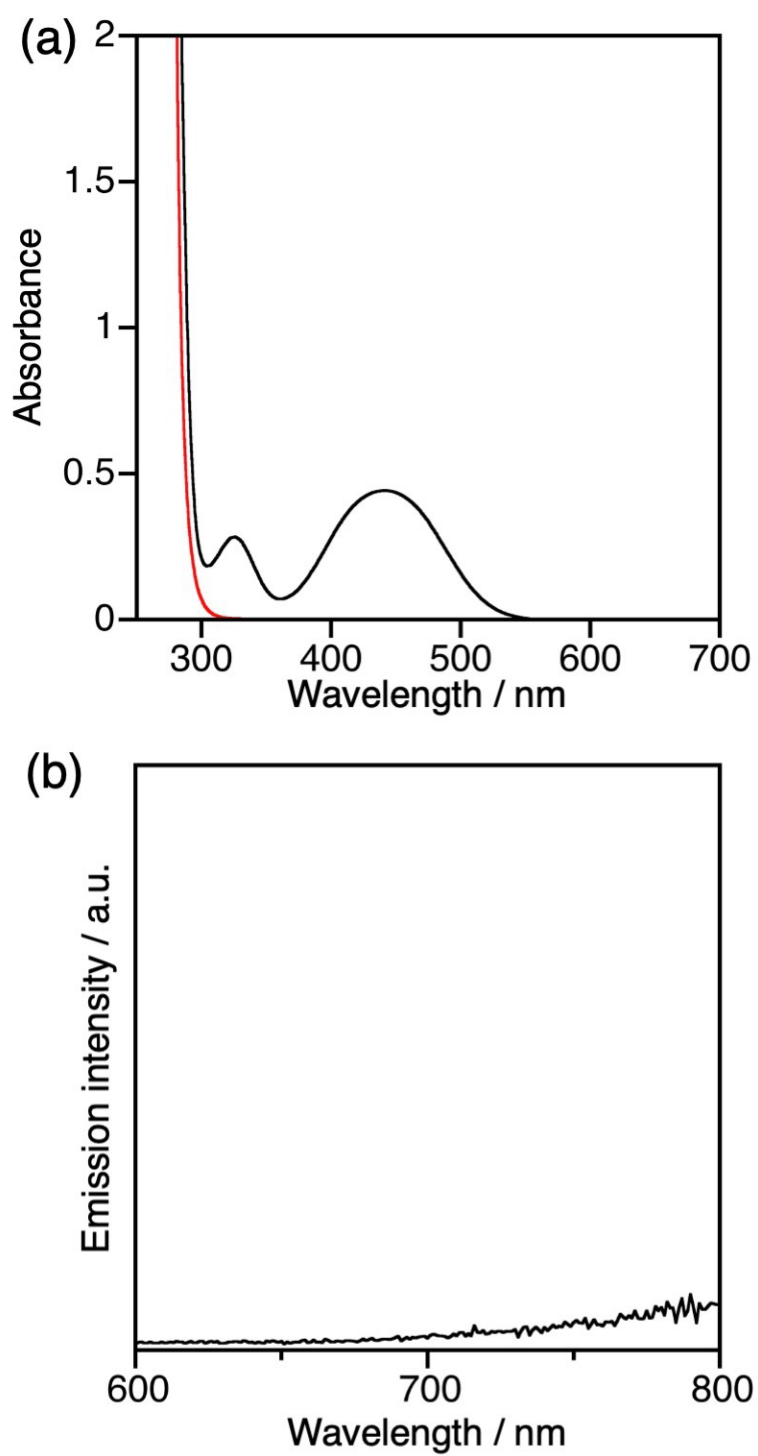


Fig. S3 (a) UV-vis absorption spectra of Fc (5 mM, black) and Bn-Br (50 mM, red), as well as (b) emission spectrum of Fc ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 460$ nm) in DCE.

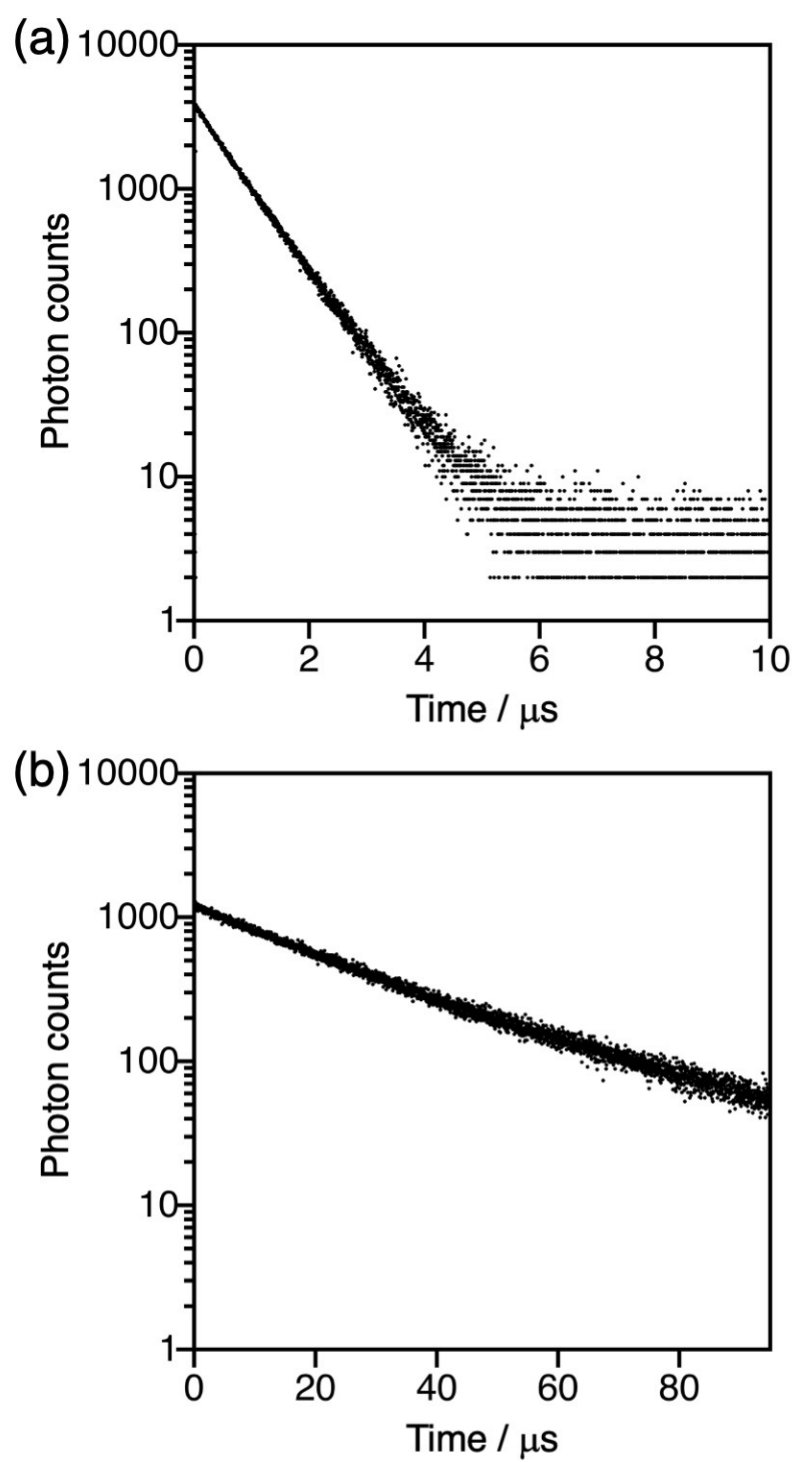


Fig. S4 Emission decay (a) at 620 nm from **Ru** (0.006 mM) and (b) at 590 nm from **Ir** (0.00025 mM) in DCE ($\lambda_{\text{ex}} = 440$ nm).

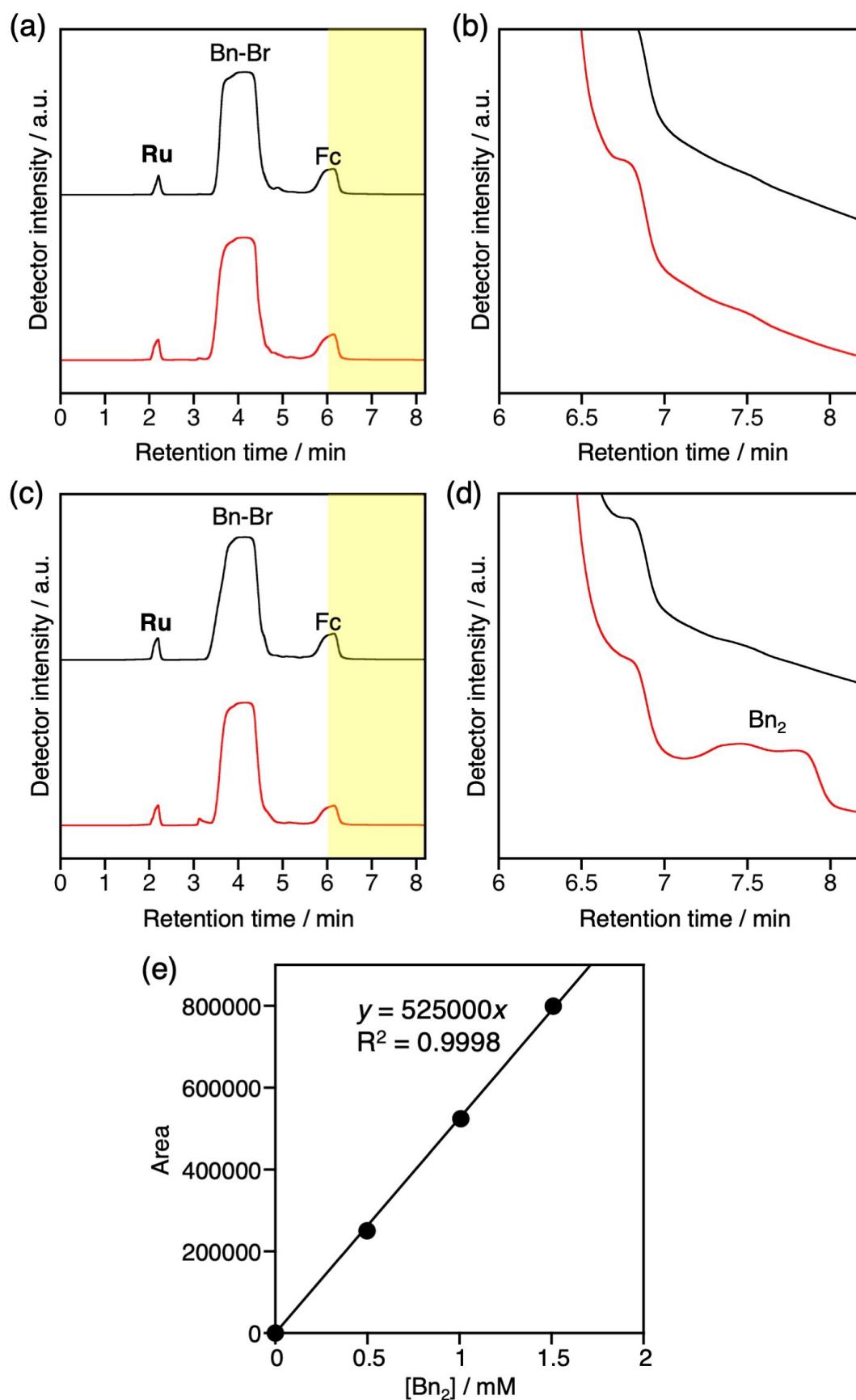


Fig. S5 HPLC chromatograms of DCE containing **Ru** (0.5 mM), Fc (5 mM), and Bn-Br (50 mM) (a,b) in the absence and (c,d) presence of aqueous phase before (black) and after (red) irradiation with visible light ($\lambda > 400 \text{ nm}$) for 1 h; (b,d) show a magnification of the yellow highlighted area in (a,c), which corresponds to the peak for Bn_2 . (e) Calibration curves of Bn_2 based on HPLC areas. For further characterization of each peak, see Fig. S10.

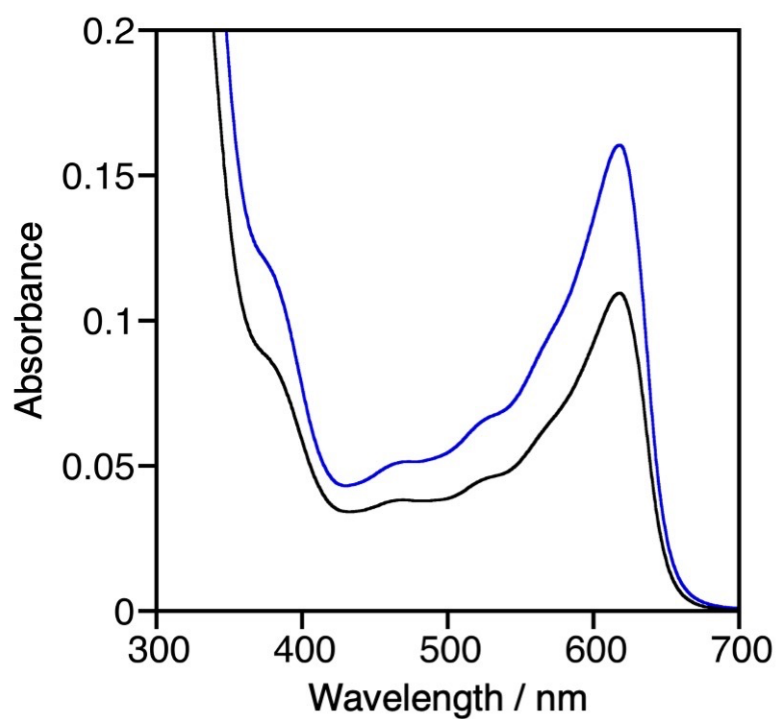


Fig. S6 UV-vis absorption spectra of the aqueous phase of a H₂O/DCE biphasic solution containing 7.5 μmol of Fe⁺PF₆⁻ (black) and Fe⁺Cl⁻ (blue) measured after stirring for 10 min under a nitrogen atmosphere.

Table S1 Photocatalytic activity of the Bn-Br reduction using various photosensitizers and sacrificial electron donors in single-phase organic solution.

Entry	Photosensitizer	Sacrificial electron donor	Solvent	TOF/ h ⁻¹ (TON)	Quantum yield	Ref.
1		BNAH ^a	MeCN	65.7 (164.3)	0.65 ^b	S1
2		Hantzsch ester	DMF	24.0 (96.0)	—	S2
3 ^c		Zinc dust	MeOH	20.0 (120.0)	—	S3
4		B ₂ Pin ₂ ^d	MeCN	7.9 (94.8)	—	S4
5 ^c		NEt ₃	MeCN	7.2 (172)	—	S5
6		DIPEA ^e	CD ₂ Cl ₂	4.1 (81.0)	—	S6
7		NEt ^t Pr ₂	^t BuOH	1.4 (16.8)	—	S7
8		MeOBIH ^f	C ₆ D ₆	1.1 (12.8)	0.0039	S8

Entry	Photosensitizer	Sacrificial electron donor	Solvent	TOF/ h ⁻¹ (TON)	Quantum yield	Ref.
9 ^c		NEt ₃	CD ₃ OD/ CD ₃ CN (1:1)	1.0 (4.8)	–	S9
10		BIH ^g	C ₆ D ₆	1.0 (2.0)	–	S10
11 ^c		NaN(SiMe ₃) ₂	Et ₂ O	0.4 (19.0)	–	S11

^a1-benzyl-1,4-dihydronicotinamide. ^bQuantum efficiency for BNAH consumption; that of Bn₂ was not reported. ^cPhotoreduction of benzyl chloride. ^dBis(pinacolato)-diboron. ^e*N,N*-diisopropylethyamine. ^f1,3-dimethyl-2-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-7-methoxybenzo[*d*]imidazole. ^g1,3-dimethyl-2-phenyl-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-benzo[*d*]imidazole.

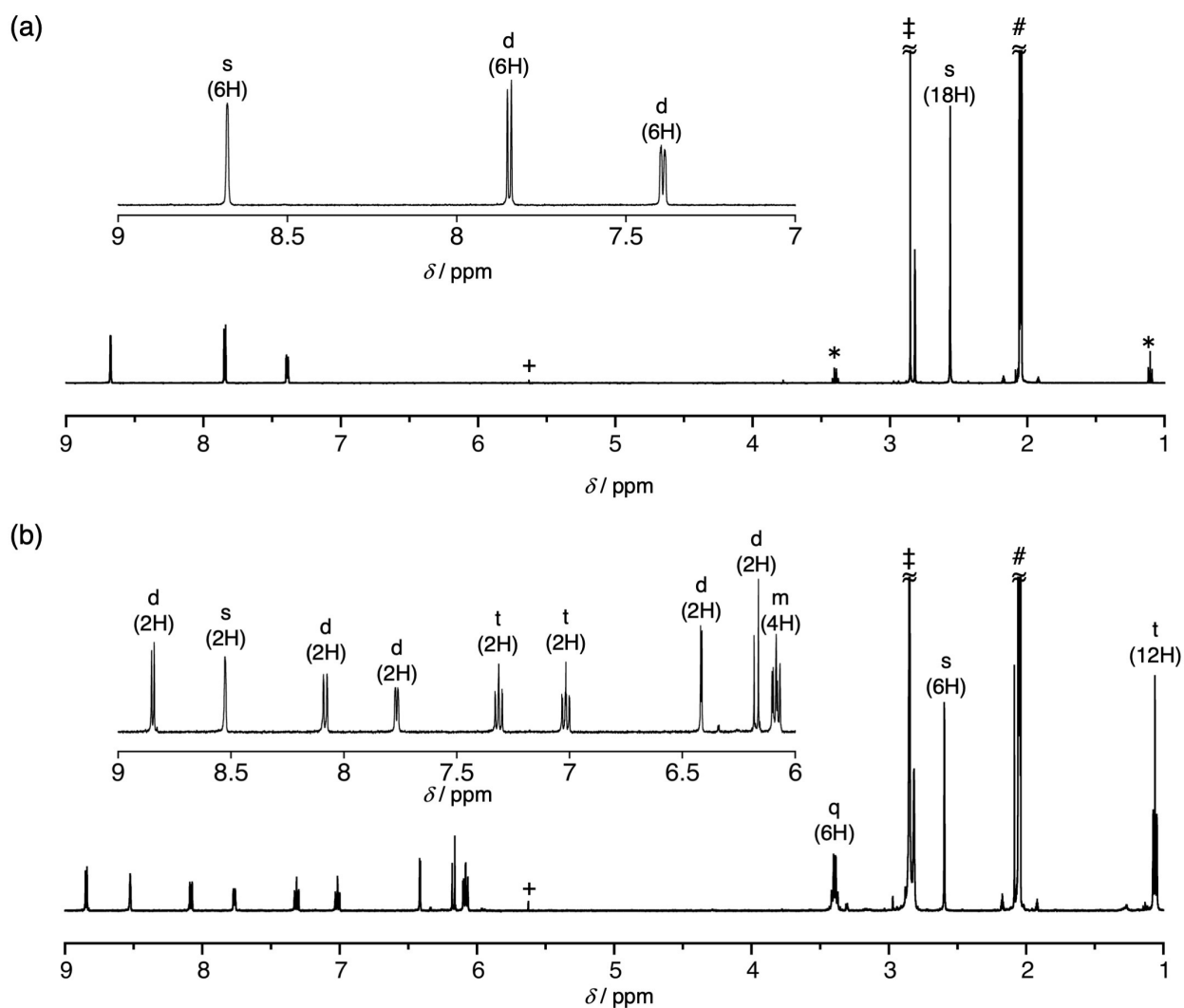


Fig. S7 ^1H NMR spectra of (a) **Ru** and (b) **Ir** (500 MHz, $\text{acetone-}d_6$). The symbols “+”, “#”, “*”, and “+” indicate signals that arise from residual protons of H_2O , acetone, Et_2O , and CH_2Cl_2 , respectively; insets: enlarged aromatic region of the ^1H NMR spectra.

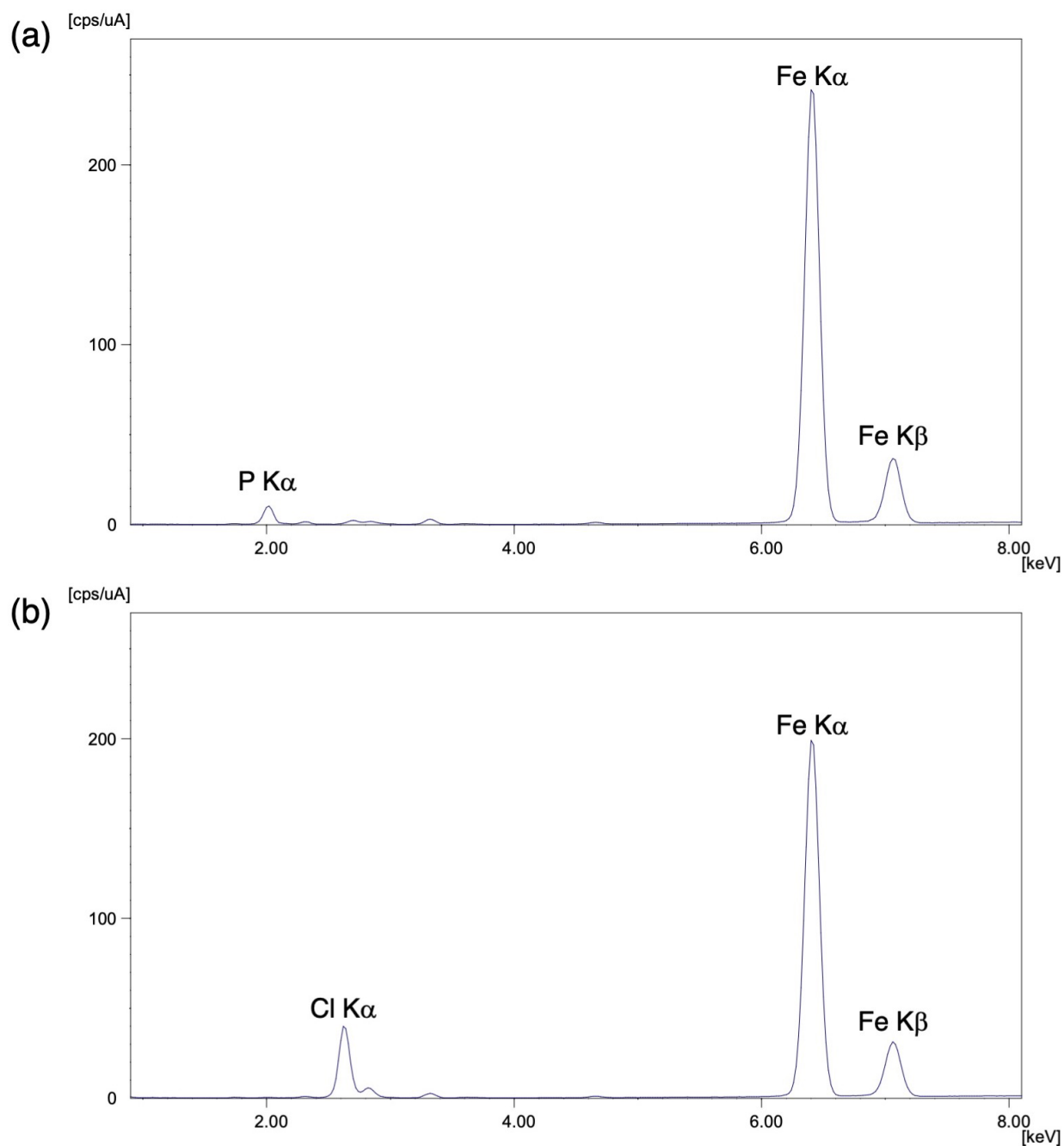


Fig. S8 Electron dispersion X-ray spectra of Fc^+PF_6^- (a) before and (b) after treatment with the Cl^- ion-exchange resin.

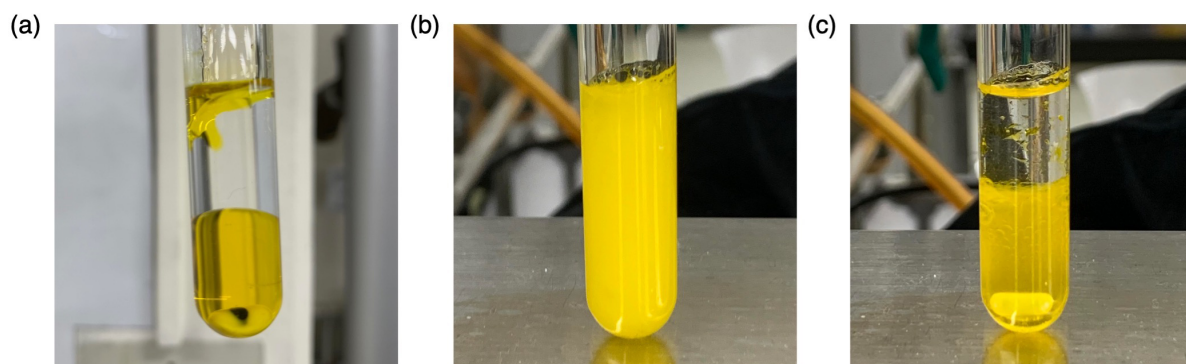


Fig. S9 Photographs of a H₂O/DCE (1:1, v/v) biphasic solution containing **Ir** (0.5 mM), Fc (5.0 mM), and Bn-Br (50 mM) (a) before, (b) during, and (c) after stirring.

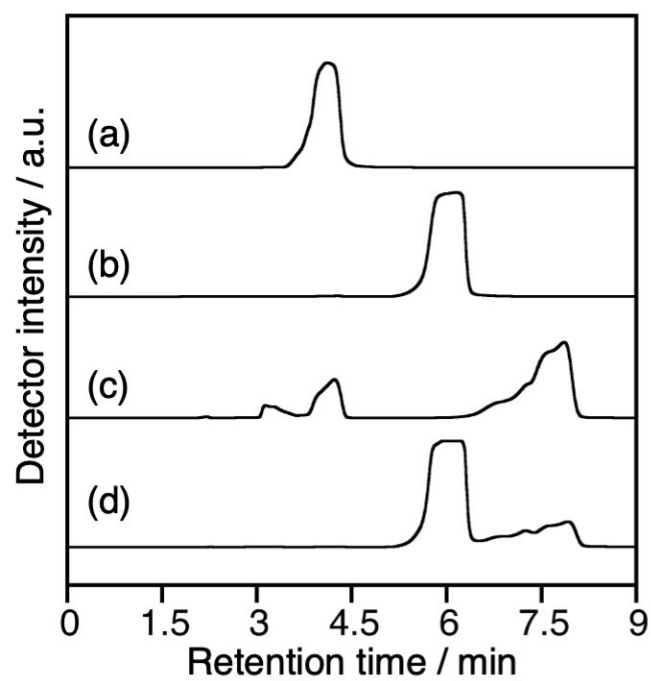


Fig. S10 HPLC chromatograms of DCE solutions containing (a) Bn-Br, (b) Fc, (c) Bn₂, and (d) a mixture of Fc and Bn₂.

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