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# Supporting Information

## Copper-Catalyzed *O*-Arylation of *N*-Protected 1,2-Aminoalcohols Using Functionalized Trivalent Organobismuth Reagents

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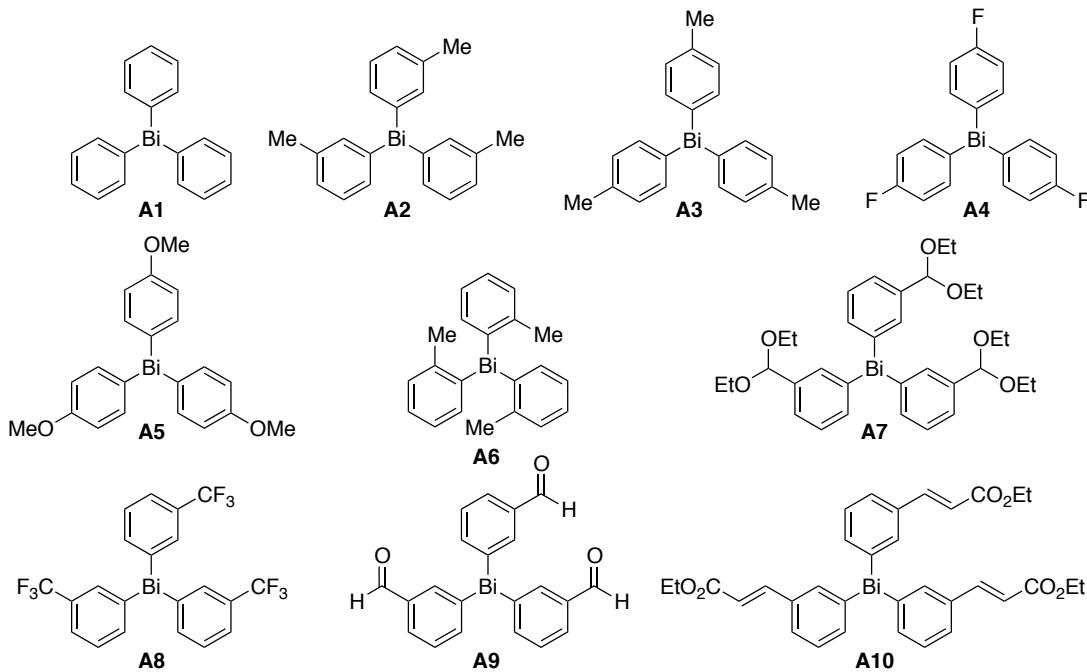
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## 1. General information

Unless otherwise indicated, all reactions were run under argon in non-flame dried glassware. For reactions performed under oxygen, 99.6% extra dry oxygen was used. Unless otherwise stated, commercial reagents were used without further purification. Grignard reagents were prepared by conventional methods using metallic magnesium or via Knochel's procedure.<sup>1</sup> Triphenylbismuth and anhydrous bismuth chloride 99.999% were purchased from Strem Chemicals. Triarylbismuthanes were prepared according to procedures that we previously reported.<sup>2,3,4</sup> Anhydrous solvents were obtained using a MBRAUN (model MB-SPS 800) encapsulated solvent purification system. The evolution of reactions was monitored by analytical thin-layer chromatography using silica gel 60 F254 precoated plates. Flash chromatography was performed employing 230-400 mesh silica (Silicycle) using the indicated solvent system according to standard techniques.<sup>5</sup> Melting points were taken on an Electrothermal Mel-TEMP and are uncorrected. Nuclear magnetic resonance spectra (<sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C) were recorded on a Bruker Avance-III 300MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts for <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra are recorded in parts per million from tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (chloroform, δ 7.27 ppm). Data are reported as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, s(br) = broad singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, qt = quintuplet, dd = doublet of doublet, m = multiplet), coupling constant *J* in Hz and integration. Chemical shifts for <sup>13</sup>C spectra are recorded in parts per million from tetramethylsilane using the central peak of deuteriochloroform (δ 77.16 ppm) as the internal standard. IR spectra were recorded on a Thermo Scientific Nicolet 6700 PT-IR from thin films and are reported in reciprocal centimeters (cm<sup>-1</sup>). HRMS were performed at Université du Québec à Montréal (nanoQAM center) on Agilent Technologies, LC 1200 Series / 6210 TOF LCMS analyzer using the electrospray (ESI) mode.

## 2. Triarylbismuthanes used in the *O*-arylation of *N*-protected 1,2-aminoalcohols

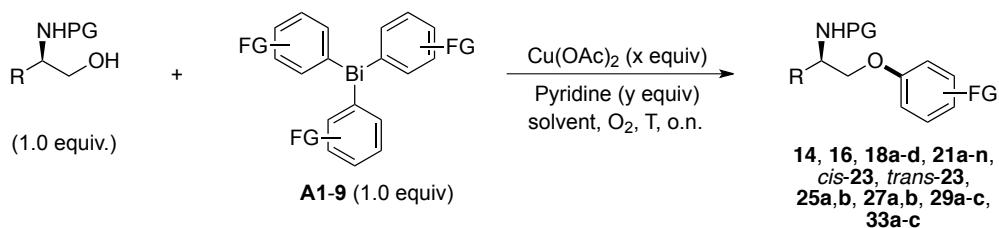
The organobismuthanes used in this publication are illustrated in **Figure S1**.



**Figure S1.** Functionalized organobismuthanes used in this publication. Triphenylbismuth was purchased from Strem. Organobismuthanes **A3**, **A4**, **A6**, **A7**, **A9** were synthesized according to: P. Petiot and A. Gagnon, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, **2013**, 5282. Organobismuthanes **A2**, **A5**, **A8**, **A10** were synthesized according to: P. Petiot, J. Dansereau and A. Gagnon, *RSC Adv.*, **2014**, 22255.

### 3. General procedures for the *O*-arylation of aminoalcohols

Compounds **14**, **16**, **18a-d**, **21a-n**, *cis*-**23**, *trans*-**23**, **25a,b**, **27a,b**, **29a-c** and **33a-c** were prepared according to the following procedures:



**Table S1.** Reaction conditions: Method A and B.

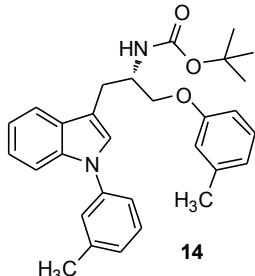
Method	Amino-alcohol (n equiv)	Ar <sub>3</sub> Bi (A) (m equiv)	Cu(OAc) <sub>2</sub> (x equiv)	Pyridine (y equiv)	Solvent	Temperature
<b>A</b>	1.0	1.0	0.3	1.2	toluene	80°C
<b>B</b>	1.0	1.0	1.0	3.0	dichloromethane	50°C

**Method A:** In a sealed tube, triarylbismuthine **A** (1.0 equiv) was added, followed by copper (II) acetate (0.3 equiv) and the aminoalcohol (1.0 equiv). The reagents were dissolved in anhydrous toluene (4 mL) and pyridine (1.2 equiv) was added to the mixture. The reaction tube was purged with dry oxygen for 30 seconds, sealed and heated at 80°C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to r.t., transferred and rinsed with EtOAc in a round bottom flask. Silica gel was added and the mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel using the indicated eluent system to give the corresponding product.

**Method B:** Idem as method A except for copper (II) acetate (1.0 equiv instead of 0.3 equiv), pyridine (3.0 equiv instead of 1.2 equiv), in dichloromethane at 50°C.

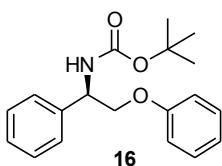
#### 4. Characterization of products

##### (S)-*tert*-Butyl-(1-(1-(*m*-tolyl)-1*H*-indol-3-yl)-3-(*m*-tolyloxy)propan-2-yl)carbamate (14)



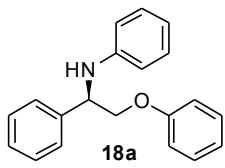
Method B was followed on a 0.17 mmol scale starting from *N*-BOC-tryptophanol **13** and **A2**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **14** as a yellow oil (42 mg, 53%):  $R_f$  0.65 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.64 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 1H), 7.26 (t,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.14-7.02 (m, 7H), 6.71-6.62 (m, 3H), 4.98 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.24 (s(br), 1H), 3.86 (qd,  $J = 9.2, 3.3$  Hz, 2H), 3.13-3.10 (m, 2H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 1.38 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.9, 155.6, 139.7, 136.1, 129.4, 129.3, 127.0, 126.9, 124.8, 122.6, 122.0, 121.2, 120.2, 119.5, 115.6, 113.0, 111.6, 110.7, 68.1, 50.6, 28.6, 27.3, 21.6, 21.5; IR (neat) 3403, 3048, 2978, 2921, 2860, 1712, 1693, 1605, 1493, 1160; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{30}\text{H}_{34}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ : 470.2569, found 493.2457 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

##### (R)-*tert*-Butyl-(2-phenoxy-1-phenylethyl)carbamate (16)



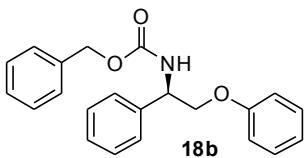
Method B was followed on a 0.21 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-*tert*-butyl (2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)carbamate **15** and **A1**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **16** as a yellow solid (48 mg, 73%): m.p. 82°C. Spectral data was identical to literature<sup>6</sup>:  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.34-7.26 (m, 4H), 7.23-7.18 (m, 3H), 6.89 (t,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 1H), 6.82 (d,  $J = 8.1$  Hz, 2H), 5.26 (s(br), 1H), 4.99 (s(br), 1H), 4.19-4.08 (m, 2H), 1.36 (s, 9H).

**(R)-N-(2-Phenoxy-1-phenylethyl)aniline (18a)**



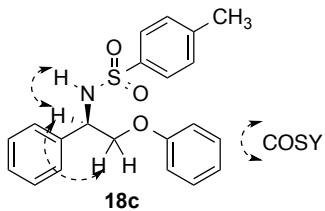
Method B was followed on a 0.36 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-2-phenyl-2-(phenylamino)ethanol **17a** and **A1**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **18a** as a white solid (65 mg, 62%): m.p. 124°C;  $R_f$  0.66 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.52-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.27 (m, 5H), 7.15-7.09 (m, 2H), 7.05-6.96 (m, 1H), 6.94-6.91 (m, 2H), 6.71 (t,  $J = 7.4$  Hz, 1H), 6.60-6.57 (m, 2H), 4.74 (dd,  $J = 8.3, 3.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.65 (s(br), 1H), 4.24 (dd,  $J = 9.6, 3.9$  Hz, 1H), 4.08 (dd,  $J = 9.6, 8.5$  Hz, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.4, 147.5, 140.2, 129.6, 129.2, 128.9, 127.8, 127.0, 121.4, 118.0, 114.8, 114.1, 72.0, 58.2; IR (neat) 3405, 3056, 3026, 2922, 2850, 1598, 1496, 1453, 1234, 1173, 748, 690; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}$ : 289.1467, found 290.1548 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ). To further confirm the chemoselectivity of the reaction and the structure of the compound, we compared the data with the *N,N*-diphenyl isomer from the literature and found the two compounds to be different.<sup>7</sup>

**(R)-Benzyl (2-phenoxy-1-phenylethyl)carbamate (18b)**



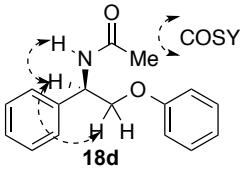
Method B was followed on a 0.18 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-benzyl (2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)carbamate **17b** and **A1**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **18b** as a white solid (50 mg, 80%): m.p. 84°C;  $R_f$  0.40 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.38-7.21 (m, 12H), 6.92 (t,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 1H), 6.83 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 2H), 5.59 (s(br), 1H), 5.13-5.03 (m, 3H), 4.24-4.14 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.3, 156.0, 139.5, 136.4, 129.6, 128.7, 128.6, 128.3, 127.9, 126.9, 121.4, 114.7, 70.4, 67.1, 54.5; IR (neat) 3403, 3324, 3063, 3032, 2937, 1698, 1599, 1496, 1456, 1239, 1050, 753, 696; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_3$ : 347.1521, found 348.1595 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

**(R)-4-Methyl-N-(2-phenoxy-1-phenylethyl)benzenesulfonamide (18c)**



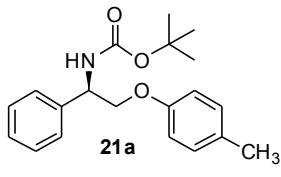
Method B was followed on a 0.17 mmol scale starting from *(R*)-*N*-(2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)-4-methyl-*S*-methylenebenzenesulfonamide **17c** and **A1**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **18c** as a colorless oil (48 mg, 77%):  $R_f$  0.31 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.65 (d,  $J$  = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.31-7.26 (m, 7H), 7.20 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (t,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.81-6.79 (m, 2H), 5.37 (d,  $J$  = 5.5 Hz, 1H), 4.72 (q,  $J$  = 5.3 Hz, 1H), 4.18-4.06 (m, 2H), 2.42 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  157.8, 143.3, 137.4, 137.2, 129.5, 129.4, 128.6, 128.1, 127.3, 121.5, 114.5, 70.4, 57.1, 21.5; IR (neat) 3305, 3075, 3050, 2983, 2925, 1740, 1373, 1235, 1044, 754, 691; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$ : 367.1242, found 390.1139 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ). The connectivity was further confirmed by COSY-NMR analysis, demonstrating that the *O*-phenyl isomer has been formed.

**(R)-*N*-(2-Phenoxy-1-phenylethyl)acetamide (18d)**



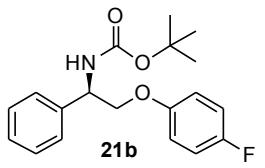
Method B was followed on a 0.28 mmol scale starting from *(R*)-*N*-(2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)acetamide **17d** and **A1**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **18d** as a yellow oil (51 mg, 71%):  $R_f$  0.10 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.48-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.39-7.31 (m, 4H), 7.03 (t,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.97-6.94 (m, 2H), 6.45 (d,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 5.49-5.43 (m, 1H), 4.35-4.26 (m, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  169.7, 158.4, 139.3, 129.6, 128.7, 127.8, 127.1, 121.4, 114.7, 69.9, 52.5, 23.4; IR (neat) 3438, 3285, 3061, 3028, 2920, 2859, 1650, 1599, 1494, 1453, 1238, 751, 690; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{17}\text{NO}_2$ : 255.1259, found 256.1310 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ). The connectivity was further confirmed by COSY-NMR analysis, demonstrating that the *O*-phenyl isomer has been formed.

**(R)-*tert*-Butyl (1-phenyl-2-(*p*-tolyloxy)ethyl)carbamate (21a)**



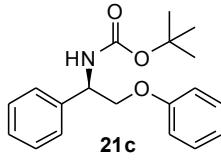
Method A was followed on a 0.21 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-*tert*-butyl (2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)carbamate **15** and **A3**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **21a** as a colorless oil (47 mg, 68%):  $R_f$  0.55 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.41-7.26 (m, 5H), 7.07 (d,  $J$  = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.78 (d,  $J$  = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.34 (s(br), 1H), 5.05 (s(br), 1H), 4.24-4.12 (m, 2H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 1.44 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  156.3, 155.4, 140.0, 130.5, 130.0, 128.6, 127.6, 126.8, 114.6, 79.8, 70.8, 28.4, 20.5; IR (neat) 3463, 3339, 3081, 3031, 2976, 2926, 2869, 1697, 1509, 1365, 1236, 1164, 1047, 699; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3$ : 327.1834, found 350.1717 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

**(R)-*tert*-Butyl (2-(4-fluorophenoxy)-1-phenylethyl)carbamate (21b)**



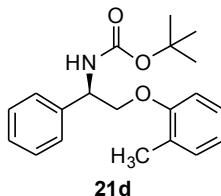
Method B was followed on a 0.21 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-*tert*-butyl (2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)carbamate **15** and **A4**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **21b** as a yellow solid (50 mg, 72%): m.p. 86°C;  $R_f$  0.57 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.39-7.26 (m, 5H), 6.98-6.91 (m, 2H), 6.84-6.79 (m, 2H), 5.28 (s(br), 1H), 5.04 (s(br), 1H), 4.22-4.12 (m, 2H), 1.43 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  159.1, 156.0, 155.3, 154.6, 139.7, 128.6, 127.7, 126.8, 116.0, 115.8, 115.7, 79.9, 71.3, 28.4; IR (neat) 3445, 3018, 2979, 2931, 1704, 1506, 1367, 1215, 1165, 907, 751, 731; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{22}\text{FNO}_3$ : 331.1584, found 354.1476 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

**(R)-*tert*-Butyl (2-(4-methoxyphenoxy)-1-phenylethyl)carbamate (21c)**



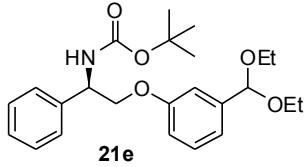
Method A was followed on a 0.21 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-*tert*-butyl (2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)carbamate **15** and **A5**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **21c** as a yellow oil (38 mg, 53%):  $R_f$  0.43 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.40-7.26 (m, 5H), 6.82 (s, 4H), 5.33 (s(br), 1H), 5.02 (s(br), 1H), 4.21-4.10 (m, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 1.43 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  155.4, 154.2, 152.6, 128.6, 127.6, 126.8, 115.7, 114.7, 79.8, 71.5, 64.9, 55.8, 28.4; IR (neat) 3456, 3345, 3100, 3063, 2975, 2932, 2834, 1701, 1505, 1461, 1227, 1162, 1032, 699; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_4$ : 343.1784, found 366.1665 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

**(R)-*tert*-Butyl (1-phenyl-2-(*o*-tolyloxy)ethyl)carbamate (21d)**



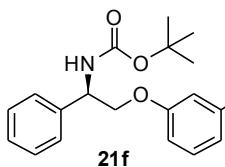
Method A was followed on a 0.21 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-*tert*-butyl (2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)carbamate **15** and **A6**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **21d** as a yellow solid (25 mg, 36%): m.p. 100°C;  $R_f$  0.54 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.41-7.26 (m, 5H), 7.15-7.10 (m, 2H), 6.86 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 1H), 6.77 (d,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 1H), 5.31 (s(br), 1H), 5.11 (s(br), 1H), 4.24 (dd,  $J = 9.3, 4.5$  Hz, 1H), 4.16-4.11 (m, 1H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.44 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  156.4, 155.4, 139.8, 130.8, 128.5, 127.6, 126.9, 126.8, 120.9, 111.0, 79.8, 70.8, 29.7, 28.4, 16.3; IR (neat) 3341, 3063, 3031, 2976, 2926, 2853, 1703, 1495, 1243, 1169, 750; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3$ : 327.1834, found 350.1717 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

**(R)-*tert*-Butyl (2-(3-(diethoxymethyl)phenoxy)-1-phenylethyl)carbamate (21e)**



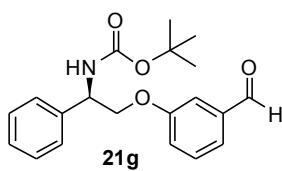
Method A was followed on a 0.21 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-*tert*-butyl (2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)carbamate **15** and **A7**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **21e** as a colorless oil (50 mg, 57%):  $R_f$  0.29 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.44-7.39 (m, 4H), 7.36-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.10-7.05 (m, 2H), 6.86 (dd,  $J = 7.8, 2.0$  Hz, 1H), 5.48 (s, 1H), 5.38 (s, 1H), 5.09 (s(br), 1H), 4.30-4.19 (m, 2H), 3.70-3.51 (m, 4H), 1.47 (s, 9H), 1.26 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.5, 155.4, 140.9, 129.3, 128.6, 127.6, 126.8, 119.6, 114.6, 112.7, 101.3, 79.8, 70.6, 61.1, 31.6, 28.4, 22.7, 15.2, 14.1, 11.5; IR (neat) 3344, 3078, 3065, 2976, 2931, 2729, 1692, 1597, 1259, 1166, 1050; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{33}\text{NO}_5$ : 415.2359, found 438.2245 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

**(R)-*tert*-Butyl (1-phenyl-2-(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenoxy)ethyl)carbamate (21f)**



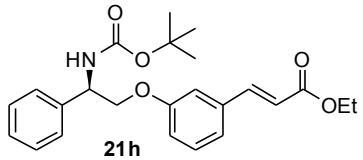
Method A was followed on a 0.21 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-*tert*-butyl (2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)carbamate **15** and **A8**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **21f** as a yellow oil (34 mg, 42%):  $R_f$  0.54 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.40-7.30 (m, 6H), 7.21 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.10-7.04 (m, 2H), 5.25 (s(br), 1H), 5.08 (s(br), 1H), 4.30-4.21 (m, 2H), 1.44 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.5, 155.3, 139.4, 132.5, 132.1, 131.7, 131.3, 130.0, 128.7, 127.8, 126.8, 125.7, 122.1, 118.0, 111.6, 80.0, 70.9, 28.3; IR (neat) 3473, 3329, 3079, 3033, 2978, 2931, 1703, 1493, 1452, 1238, 1167, 1126, 698; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{22}\text{F}_3\text{NO}_3$ : 381.1552, found 404.1446 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

**(R)-*tert*-Butyl (2-(3-formylphenoxy)-1-phenylethyl)carbamate (21g)**



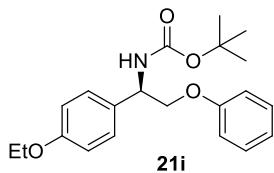
Method B was followed on a 0.21 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-*tert*-butyl (2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)carbamate **15** and **A9**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **21g** as a colorless oil (19 mg, 27%):  $R_f$  0.26 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ );  $\delta$  9.95 (s, 1H), 7.48-7.26 (m, 8H), 7.15 (dt,  $J = 7.5, 2.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.29 (s(br), 1H), 5.08 (s(br), 1H), 4.31-4.19 (m, 2H), 1.43 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  192.0, 159.0, 155.3, 139.4, 137.8, 130.2, 128.7, 127.8, 126.8, 123.9, 121.8, 113.2, 80.0, 70.9, 53.9, 28.4; IR (neat) 3355, 3085, 3056, 2976, 2931, 2740, 1689, 1596, 1585, 1484, 1451, 1251, 1164, 1050; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_4$ : 341.1627, found 364.1529 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

**(R,E)-Ethyl 3-(3-((*tert*-butoxycarbonyl)amino)-2-phenylethoxy)phenylacrylate (21h)**



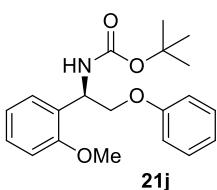
Method A was followed on a 0.08 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-*tert*-butyl (2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)carbamate **15** and **A10**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **21h** as a colorless oil (23 mg, 70%):  $R_f$  0.30 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ );  $\delta$  7.63 (d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.42-7.26 (m, 6H), 7.12 (d,  $J = 7.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.05 (s, 1H), 6.91 (dd,  $J = 8.2, 1.9$  Hz, 1H), 6.43 (d,  $J = 15.9$  Hz, 1H), 5.31 (s(br), 1H), 5.08 (s(br), 1H), 4.30-4.16 (m, 4H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.34 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  166.9, 158.8, 155.3, 144.3, 135.9, 129.9, 128.7, 127.8, 126.8, 121.4, 118.8, 116.7, 113.7, 80.0, 70.7, 60.5, 28.4, 14.3; IR (neat) 3351, 3071, 3048, 2977, 2932, 1700, 1637, 1579, 1492, 1445, 1365, 1245, 1159, 1030; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_5$ : 411.2046, found 434.1941 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

**(R)-*tert*-Butyl (1-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-2-phenoxyethyl)carbamate (21i)**



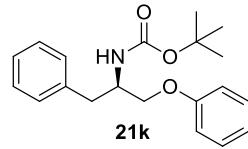
Method B was followed on a 0.18 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-*tert*-butyl (1-(4-ethoxyphenyl)-2-hydroxyethyl)carbamate and **A1**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **21i** as a white solid (26 mg, 40%): m.p. 125°C;  $R_f$  0.40 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.34-7.27 (m, 4H), 6.98 (t,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.93-6.87 (m, 4H), 5.29 (s(br), 1H), 5.02 (s(br), 1H), 4.25-4.20 (m, 1H), 4.17-4.15 (m, 1H), 4.04 (q,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 1.46-1.41 (m, 12H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 158.4, 155.4, 131.8, 129.5, 128.0, 121.2, 115.4, 114.6, 114.5, 79.8, 70.6, 63.5, 28.4, 14.9; IR (neat) 3350, 3065, 3034, 2977, 2930, 2875, 1694, 1501, 1496, 1238, 1164, 1046, 754; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>21</sub>H<sub>27</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>: 357.1940, found 380.1837 (M+Na).

**(R)-*tert*-Butyl (1-(2-methoxyphenyl)-2-phenoxyethyl)carbamate (21j)**



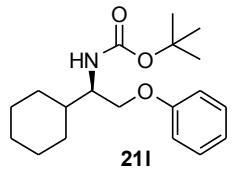
Method B was followed on a 0.13 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-*tert*-butyl (2-hydroxy-1-(2-methoxyphenyl)ethyl)carbamate and **A1**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **21j** as a white solid (17 mg, 38%): m.p. 104°C;  $R_f$  0.38 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.35-7.22 (m, 4H), 7.00-6.95 (m, 2H), 6.89 (dd,  $J$  = 8.8, 3.7 Hz, 3H), 5.62 (s(br), 1H), 5.39 (s(br), 1H), 4.24 (dd,  $J$  = 9.5, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 4.17-4.12 (m, 1H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 158.6, 156.8, 155.4, 129.6, 129.4, 128.7, 128.5, 120.9, 120.7, 115.3, 114.7, 110.6, 79.6, 69.4, 55.3, 50.8, 28.4; IR (neat) 3444, 3361, 3061, 3038, 2975, 2933, 2837, 1701, 1600, 1492, 1461, 1365, 1240, 1166, 752; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>25</sub>NO<sub>4</sub>: 343.1784, found 366.1680 (M+Na).

**(R)-*tert*-Butyl (1-phenyl-3-(*p*-tolyloxy)propan-2-yl)carbamate (21k)**



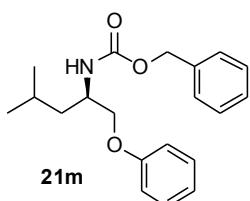
Method A was followed on a 0.20 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-*tert*-butyl (2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)carbamate and **A3**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **21k** as a yellow solid (33 mg, 48%): m.p. 69°C;  $R_f$  0.54 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.33-7.24 (m, 5H), 7.11 (d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.81 (d,  $J$  = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 5.00 (s(br), 1H), 4.17 (s(br), 1H), 3.92-3.84 (m, 2H), 3.02 (d,  $J$  = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 1.47 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  156.5, 155.3, 137.9, 130.3, 130.0, 129.5, 128.5, 126.5, 114.4, 79.5, 67.8, 51.4, 37.8, 28.4, 20.5; IR (neat) 3452, 3350, 3061, 3028, 2976, 2925, 2868, 1710, 1510, 1238, 1165, 1039, 700; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{27}\text{NO}_3$ : 341.1991, found 364.1879 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

**(R)-*tert*-Butyl (1-cyclohexyl-2-phenoxyethyl)carbamate (21l)**



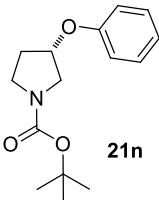
Method A was followed on a 0.20 mmol scale starting from *tert*-butyl (*IR*)-1-cyclohexyl-2-hydroxyethylcarbamate and **A1**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (8% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **21l** as a white solid (39 mg, 60%): m.p. 130°C;  $R_f$  0.31 (10% AcOEt/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.31-7.26 (m, 2H), 6.98-6.93 (m, 1H), 6.91-6.88 (m, 2H), 4.85 (d,  $J$  = 9.4 Hz, 1H), 4.06 (dd,  $J$  = 9.4, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.95 (dd,  $J$  = 9.4, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.74-3.68 (m, 1H), 1.89-1.66 (m, 6H), 1.45 (s, 9H), 1.26-1.01 (m, 5H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.8, 155.8, 129.5, 120.9, 114.5, 79.2, 67.7, 54.5, 39.0, 29.9, 29.3, 28.4, 26.3, 26.1, 24.7; IR (neat) 3392, 3008, 2965, 2931, 2847, 1686, 1601, 1498, 1467, 1239, 1167, 1152, 753, 692; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{29}\text{NO}_3$ : 319.2147, found 342.2025 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

**Benzyl (R)-(4-methyl-1-phenoxyptan-2-yl)carbamate (21m)**



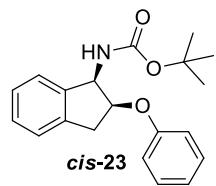
Method A was followed on a 0.20 mmol scale starting from benzyl (R)-(1-hydroxy-4-methylpentan-2-yl)carbamate and **A1**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **21m** as a colorless oil (32 mg, 49%):  $R_f$  0.55 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.41-7.29 (m, 7H), 7.03-6.88 (m, 3H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 5.03 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 1H), 4.19-3.97 (m, 3H), 1.80-1.68 (m, 1H), 1.63-1.54 (m, 2H), 1.00 (d,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.7, 156.0, 136.5, 129.6, 129.5, 128.6, 128.1, 121.0, 115.3, 114.5, 69.8, 66.8, 48.9, 41.0, 36.7, 24.8, 23.0, 22.3; IR (neat) 3324, 3065, 3038, 2955, 2869, 1695, 1599, 1513, 1496, 1237, 753; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3$ : 327.1834, found 328.1922 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

**(S)-*tert*-Butyl 3-phenoxyprolidine-1-carboxylate (21n)**



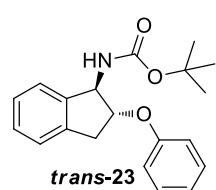
Method B was followed on a 0.27 mmol scale starting from (S)-*tert*-butyl 3-hydroxypyrrolidine-1-carboxylate and **A1**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **21n** as a yellow oil (37 mg, 52%):  $R_f$  0.46 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.31-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.00-6.98 (m, 1H), 6.89 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 4.90 (s, 1H), 3.65-3.55 (m, 4H), 2.18-2.06 (m, 2H), 1.49 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  157.2, 154.6, 129.6, 121.1, 115.6, 79.4, 76.3, 75.5, 51.7, 51.4, 44.1, 43.8, 31.5, 30.8, 28.5; IR (neat) 3069, 3038, 2975, 2881, 1690, 1599, 1587, 1494, 1401, 1364, 1237, 1164, 752; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}_3$ : 263.1521, found 286.1420 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

**tert-Butyl ((1*R*,2*S*)-2-phenoxy-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-yl)carbamate (*cis*-23)**



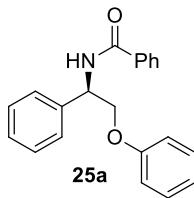
Method B was followed on a 0.20 mmol scale starting from *tert*-butyl ((*IR*,*2S*)-2-hydroxy-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-yl)carbamate *cis*-22 and A1. The crude material was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford *cis*-23 as a yellow solid (34 mg, 52%): m.p. 106°C;  $R_f$  0.57 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.30-7.12 (m, 6H), 6.91-6.81 (m, 3H), 5.40-5.35 (m, 1H), 5.28-5.25 (m, 1H), 5.07 (s(br), 1H), 3.08 (d,  $J$  = 2.5 Hz, 2H), 1.40 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 157.6, 156.2, 141.7, 139.4, 129.6, 128.0, 127.2, 125.1, 124.1, 121.3, 115.8, 79.7, 78.8, 58.0, 36.9, 28.4; IR (neat) 3471, 3359, 3098, 3061, 2981, 2929, 1695, 1598, 1495, 1243, 1171, 1061; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>: 325.1678, found 348.1578 (M+Na).

**tert-Butyl ((1*R*,2*R*)-2-phenoxy-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-yl)carbamate (*trans*-23)**



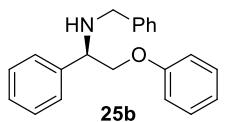
Method B was followed on a 0.20 mmol scale starting from *tert*-butyl ((*IR*,*2R*)-2-hydroxy-2,3-dihydro-1*H*-inden-1-yl)carbamate *trans*-22 and A1. The crude material was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford *trans*-23 as a white solid (45 mg, 69%): m.p. 115°C;  $R_f$  0.46 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.39-7.24 (m, 6H), 7.06-6.98 (m, 3H), 5.32 (s(br), 1H), 4.96-4.91 (m, 1H), 4.84 (s(br), 1H), 3.51 (dd,  $J$  = 16.4, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.04 (dd,  $J$  = 16.4, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.50 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 158.0, 155.4, 140.6, 139.9, 129.5, 128.6, 127.4, 125.1, 124.6, 121.1, 115.8, 83.8, 79.8, 61.4, 36.9, 28.4; IR (neat) 3338, 3089, 3050, 2974, 2875, 1689, 1519, 1493, 1235, 1166, 1055, 746; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>23</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>: 325.1678, found 348.1562 (M+Na).

**(R)-N-(2-Phenoxy-1-phenylethyl)benzamide (25a)**



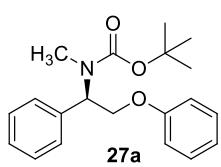
Method B was followed on a 0.083 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-*N*-(2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)benzamide **24a** and **A1**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **25a** as a white solid (18 mg, 68%): m.p. 123°C;  $R_f$  0.25 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.83-7.80 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.26 (m, 9H), 7.01-6.92 (m, 4H), 5.64-5.58 (m, 1H), 4.42-4.33 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  167.1, 158.4, 139.3, 131.7, 129.6, 128.8, 128.7, 127.9, 127.1, 127.0, 121.5, 114.7, 70.0, 52.9; IR (neat) 3446, 3295, 3061, 3030, 2925, 2873, 1634, 1537, 1491, 1239, 1042, 691; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_2$ : 317.1416, found 318.1478 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

**(R)-N-Benzyl-2-phenoxy-1-phenylethanamine (25b)**



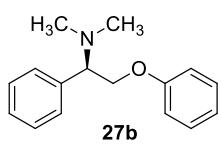
Method B was followed on a 0.22 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-2-(benzylamino)-2-phenylethanol **24b** and **A1**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **25b** as a yellow oil (43 mg, 64%):  $R_f$  0.60 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.55-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.24 (m, 10H), 6.99-6.88 (m, 3H), 4.21 (dd,  $J = 8.9, 3.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.10-3.99 (m, 2H), 3.78 (d,  $J = 13.2$  Hz, 1H), 3.65 (d,  $J = 13.3$  Hz, 1H), 2.33 (s(br), 1H);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{DMSO-d}_6$ )  $\delta$  7.51-7.26 (m, 12H), 6.97-6.92 (m, 3H), 4.10-4.03 (m, 3H), 3.68 (d,  $J = 13.6$  Hz, 1H), 3.55 (d,  $J = 13.6$  Hz, 1H), 2.76 (s(br), 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.6, 140.5, 140.1, 129.5, 128.7, 128.4, 128.1, 127.9, 127.8, 126.9, 121.0, 114.7, 72.8, 61.8, 51.4; IR (neat) 3304, 3057, 3023, 2912, 2848, 1597, 1494, 1448, 1323, 1238, 1144, 752; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{NO}$ : 303.1623, found 304.1700 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ). To further confirm the chemoselectivity of the reaction and the structure of the compound, we compared the data with the *N*-phenyl isomer from the literature and found the two compounds to be different.<sup>8</sup>

**(R)-*tert*-Butyl methyl(2-phenoxy-1-phenylethyl)carbamate (27a)**



Method B was followed on a 0.20 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-*tert*-butyl (2-hydroxy-1-phenylethyl)(methyl)carbamate **26a** and **A1**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **27a** as a yellow oil (43 mg, 66%):  $R_f$  0.60 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.40-7.26 (m, 7H), 7.00-6.94 (m, 3H), 5.58 (s, 1H), 4.48-4.36 (m, 2H), 2.76 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.5, 138.0, 129.5, 128.6, 127.6, 127.5, 127.3, 127.2, 121.2, 114.8, 79.9, 67.0, 29.7, 28.4; IR (neat) 3063, 3031, 2975, 2928, 1690, 1599, 1496, 1390, 1243, 1146, 754; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{25}\text{NO}_3$ : 327.1834, found 350.1720 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

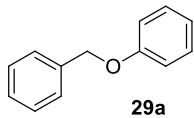
**(R)-*N,N*-Dimethyl-2-phenoxy-1-phenylethanamine (27b)**



Method B was followed on a 0.24 mmol scale starting from (*R*)-2-(dimethylamino)-2-phenylethanol **26b** and **A1**. The crude product was purified on silica gel (5% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **27b** as a yellow oil (42 mg, 73%):  $R_f$  0.32 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.33 (d,  $J = 4.4$  Hz, 4H), 7.30-7.21 (m, 3H), 6.93-6.85 (m, 3H), 4.30 (dd,  $J = 10.0, 6.1$  Hz, 1H), 4.18 (dd,  $J = 10.0, 4.8$  Hz, 1H), 3.60 (t,  $J = 5.2$  Hz, 1H), 2.29 (s, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.7, 139.4, 129.4, 128.4, 128.3, 127.6, 120.9, 114.8, 69.9, 69.7, 43.6; IR (neat) 3061, 3029, 2948, 2866, 2821, 2774, 1598, 1586, 1495, 1469, 1454, 1238, 1041, 752, 691; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}$ : 241.1467, found 242.1542 ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ ).

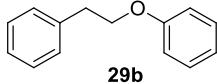
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### Benzylxybenzene (**29a**)



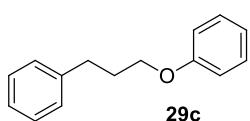
Method B was followed on a 0.46 mmol scale starting from phenylmethanol **28a** and **A1**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (heptane) to afford **29a** as a yellow oil (29 mg, 34%):  $R_f$  0.73 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.48-7.26 (m, 7H), 7.02-6.96 (m, 3H), 5.09 (s, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.8, 137.1, 129.5, 128.6, 128.0, 127.5, 121.0, 114.9, 70.0; IR (neat) 3064, 3032, 2918, 1598, 1495, 1454, 1240, 1029, 752; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}$ : 184.0888, found 185.0967 (M+H).

### Phenethoxybenzene (**29b**)



Method B was followed on a 0.41 mmol scale starting from 2-phenylethanol **28b** and **A1**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (10% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **29b** as a colorless oil (35 mg, 43%):  $R_f$  0.75 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.39-7.27 (m, 7H), 7.01-6.93 (m, 3H), 4.22 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 2H), 3.15 (t,  $J = 7.1$  Hz, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.8, 138.3, 129.5, 129.0, 128.5, 126.5, 120.8, 114.6, 68.6, 35.8; IR (neat) 3063, 3028, 2927, 2870, 1597, 1586, 1497, 1472, 1243, 1037, 752; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}$ : 198.1045, found 199.1111 (M+H).

### 3-Phenoxypropylbenzene **29c**

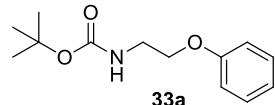


Method B was followed on a 0.37 mmol scale starting from 3-phenylpropan-1-ol **28c** and **A1**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **29c** as a yellow oil (34 mg, 43%):  $R_f$  0.79 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.38-7.23 (m, 7H), 7.03-6.95 (m, 3H), 4.03 (t,  $J = 6.3$  Hz, 2H), 2.88 (t,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 2H), 2.22-2.13 (m, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  159.1, 141.6, 129.5, 128.6, 128.5, 126.0, 120.6, 114.6, 66.8, 32.2, 30.9; IR (neat) 3062, 3027, 2927,

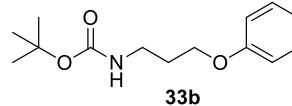
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2869, 1600, 1586, 1497, 1469, 1245, 1039, 751, 691; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>16</sub>O: 212.1201, found 213.1277 (M+H).

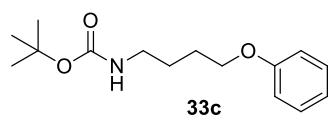
### ***tert*-Butyl (2-phenoxyethyl)carbamate 33a**

 Method A was followed on a 0.31 mmol scale starting from *tert*-butyl (2-phenoxyethyl)carbamate **32a** and **A1**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **33a** as a colorless oil (38 mg, 52%): R<sub>f</sub> 0.47 (20% EtOAc/hexanes); <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.34-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.01-6.96 (m, 1H), 6.93-6.90 (m, 2H), 5.07 (s(br), 1H), 4.04 (t, J = 5.1 Hz, 2H), 3.58-3.53 (m, 2H), 1.48 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 158.6, 156.0, 129.6, 121.1, 115.4, 114.5, 79.6, 67.1, 40.2, 28.4; IR (neat) 3351, 3057, 3038, 2976, 2932, 2875, 1693, 1599, 1587, 1496, 1274, 1241, 1164, 752; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>19</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>: 237.1365, found 260.1256 (M+Na).

### ***tert*-Butyl (3-phenoxypropyl)carbamate 33b**

 Method A was followed on a 0.28 mmol scale starting from *tert*-butyl (3-phenoxypropyl)carbamate **32b** and **A1**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **33b** as a yellow solid (28 mg, 40%): m.p. 69°C; R<sub>f</sub> 0.42 (20% EtOAc/hexanes), <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.30 (dd, J = 8.3, 0.7 Hz, 2H), 6.97-6.90 (m, 3H), 4.82 (s(br), 1H), 4.04 (t, J = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 3.35 (q, J = 6.2 Hz, 2H), 2.07-1.96 (m, 2H), 1.47 (s, 9H); <sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 158.8, 156.1, 129.5, 120.8, 114.5, 79.2, 65.7, 38.1, 29.5, 28.4; IR (neat) 3351, 3072, 3038, 2976, 2931, 2875, 1689, 1600, 1587, 1497, 1365, 1242, 1169, 753; HRMS (ESI) calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>21</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>: 251.1521, found 274.1411 (M+Na).

**tert-Butyl (4-phenoxybutyl)carbamate (33c)**



Method B was followed on a 0.26 mmol scale starting from *tert*-butyl (4-hydroxybutyl)carbamate **32c** and **A1**. The crude material was purified on silica gel (15% EtOAc/hexanes) to afford **33c** as a colorless oil (29 mg, 42%):  $R_f$  0.50 (20% EtOAc/hexanes);  $^1\text{H}$ -NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.32-7.27 (m, 2H), 6.98-6.90 (m, 3H), 4.70 (s(br), 1H), 3.99 (t,  $J$  = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 3.21 (q,  $J$  = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.86-1.79 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.66 (m, 2H), 1.47 (s, 9H);  $^{13}\text{C}$ -NMR (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  158.9, 156.1, 129.5, 120.7, 114.5, 79.1, 67.3, 40.3, 28.4, 26.9, 26.6; IR (neat) 3357, 3065, 3034, 2975, 2933, 2870, 1689, 1600, 1586, 1497, 1473, 1365, 1243, 1168, 753; HRMS (ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_3$ : 265.1678, found 288.1566 ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ).

## 5. Competition studies

**Scheme 8.** Competition studies between phenethylalcohol **28b** and (*R*)-*N*-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl-2-phenylglycinol **15**:

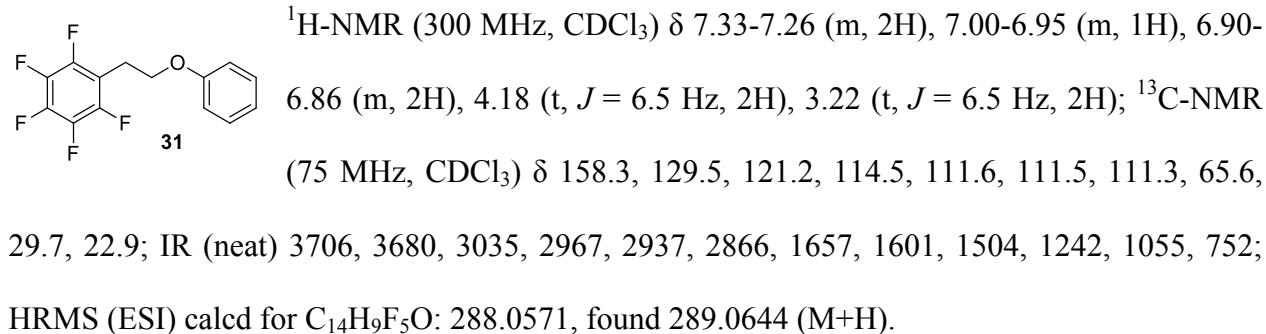
In a sealed tube, triphenylbismuth **A1** (0.41 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added, followed by copper (II) acetate (1.0 equiv) and alcohol **28b** and **15** (1.0 equiv for each). The reagents were dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 mL) and pyridine (3.0 equiv) was added to the mixture. The reaction tube was purged with dry oxygen for 30 seconds, sealed and heated at 50°C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to r.t., concentrated under reduced pressure, and diluted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with aq. ammonium hydroxide (2x20mL), brine (1x20mL), dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The NMR was taken on the obtained crude oil. The ratio of **29b** and **16** was determined by the integration of signals corresponding to the benzylic C–H of **16**, and the benzylic CH<sub>2</sub> of **29b**, after correction for the number of protons.

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**Scheme 9.** Competition studies between (pentafluorophenyl)ethanol **30** and (*R*)-*N*-*tert*-butyloxycarbonyl-2-phenylglycinol **15**:

In a sealed tube, triphenylbismuth **A1** (0.41 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added, followed by copper (II) acetate (1.0 equiv) and alcohol **30** and **15** (1.0 equiv for each). The reagents were dissolved in anhydrous dichloromethane (5 mL) and pyridine (3.0 equiv) was added to the mixture. The reaction tube was purged with dry oxygen for 30 seconds, sealed and heated at 50°C overnight. The reaction mixture was cooled to r.t., concentrated under reduced pressure, and diluted with EtOAc. The organic layer was washed with aq. ammonium hydroxide (2x20mL), brine (1x20mL), dried over sodium sulfate, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The NMR was taken on the obtained crude oil. The ratio of **31** and **16** was determined by the integration of signals corresponding to the benzylic C–H of **16** and the benzylic CH<sub>2</sub> of **31**, after correction for the number of protons.

### **1,2,3,4,5-Pentafluoro-6-(2-phenoxyethyl)benzene (31)**



## 6. Computational details

All calculations were performed with ORCA 3.0.1 software. The procedure reported by Pulay *et al.* was directly applied to the selected compounds for pK<sub>a</sub> determination, using the equation described below.<sup>9</sup> The structures were fully optimized with the OLYP density functional<sup>10</sup> in combination with the 3-21G basis set for all atoms, using the COSMO solvation model for water.<sup>11</sup> Harmonic vibrational frequencies were computed for all optimized structures to verify that they were minima, possessing zero imaginary frequencies. The reported energies, used for pKa calculations, were obtained by single point calculations on the optimized structures using the OLYP density functional with the 6-311+G(d,p) basis set, again using the COSMO solvation model for water.

### pK<sub>a</sub> prediction equation for alcohols, as reported by Pulay *et al.*<sup>9</sup>

$$pK_a = 0.3333 \cdot \Delta E - 90.447$$

**Table S2.** Computed values for selected compounds.

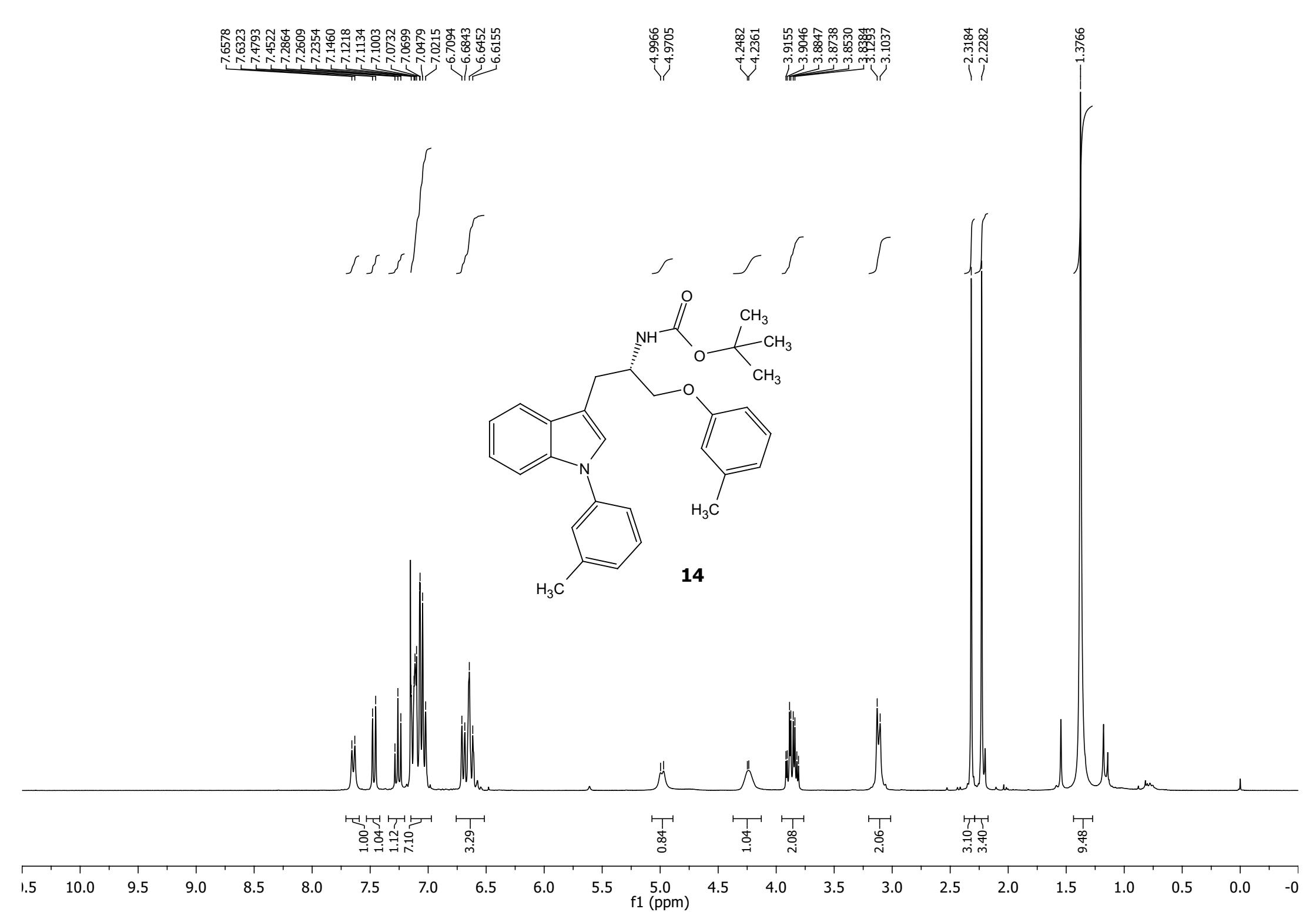
Compound	E (Eh) anion (A <sup>-</sup> )	E (Eh) neutral (HA)	ΔE (kcal/mol)	pK <sub>a</sub>
<b>15</b>	-786,696005	-787,204025	318,787856	<b>15,8</b>
<b>17b</b>	-899,804801	-900,311973	318,255690	<b>15,6</b>
<b>17d</b>	-593,560154	-594,066536	317,759687	<b>15,5</b>
<b>24a</b>	-785,273340	-785,779612	317,690598	<b>15,4</b>
<b>24b</b>	-711,194933	-711,703171	318,924471	<b>15,9</b>
<b>26a</b>	-825,978949	-826,484095	316,984430	<b>15,2</b>
<b>26b</b>	-519,463652	-519,971521	318,692688	<b>15,8</b>
<b>28b</b>	-385,539151	-386,054130	323,154341	<b>17,3</b>
<b>30</b>	-881,759638	-882,266431	318,018046	<b>15,5</b>
<b>32a</b>	-555,685213	-556,189037	316,154172	<b>14,9</b>
<b>32b</b>	-594,981172	-595,491005	319,925776	<b>16,2</b>
<b>32c</b>	-634,276128	-634,786611	320,333426	<b>16,3</b>

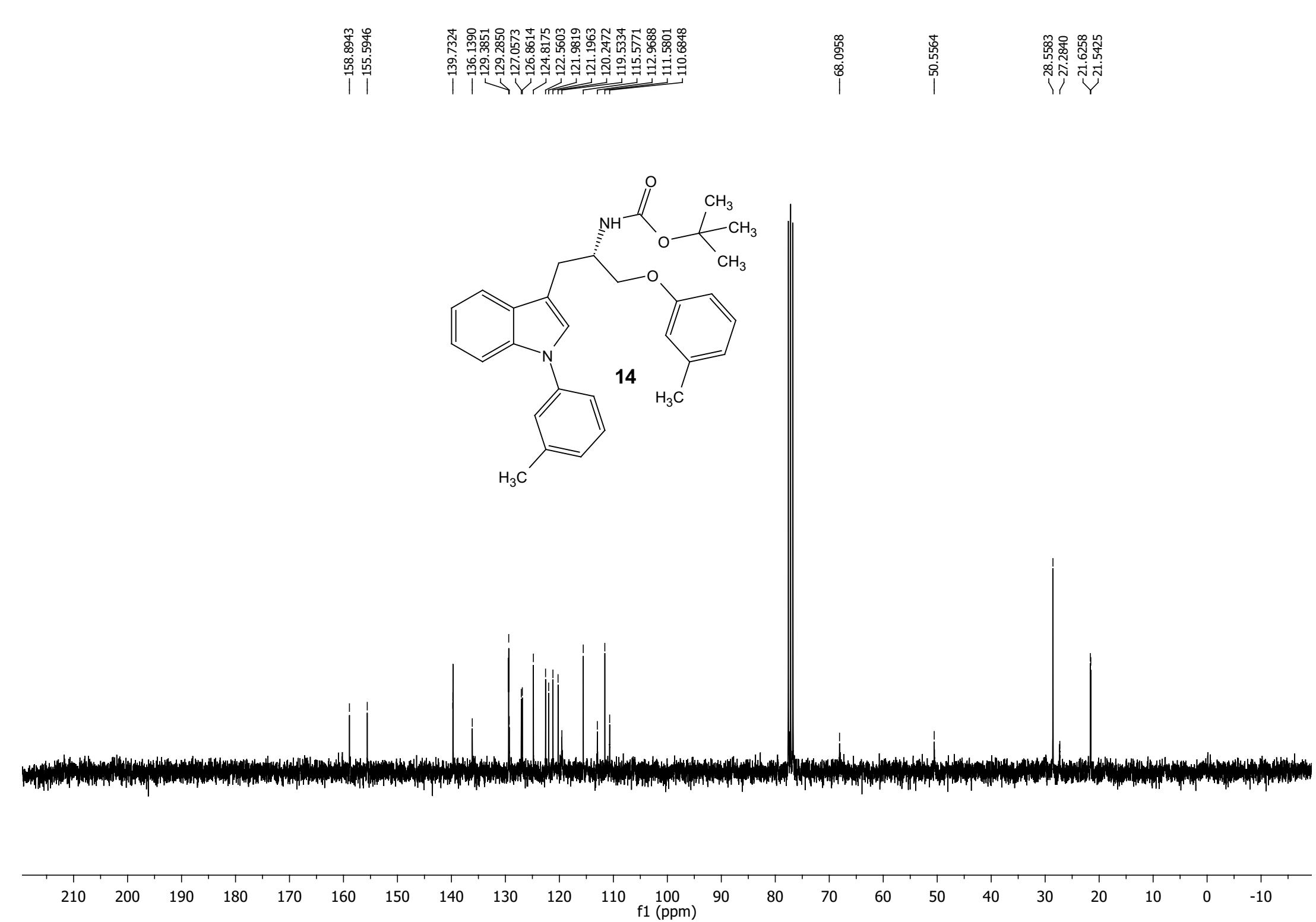
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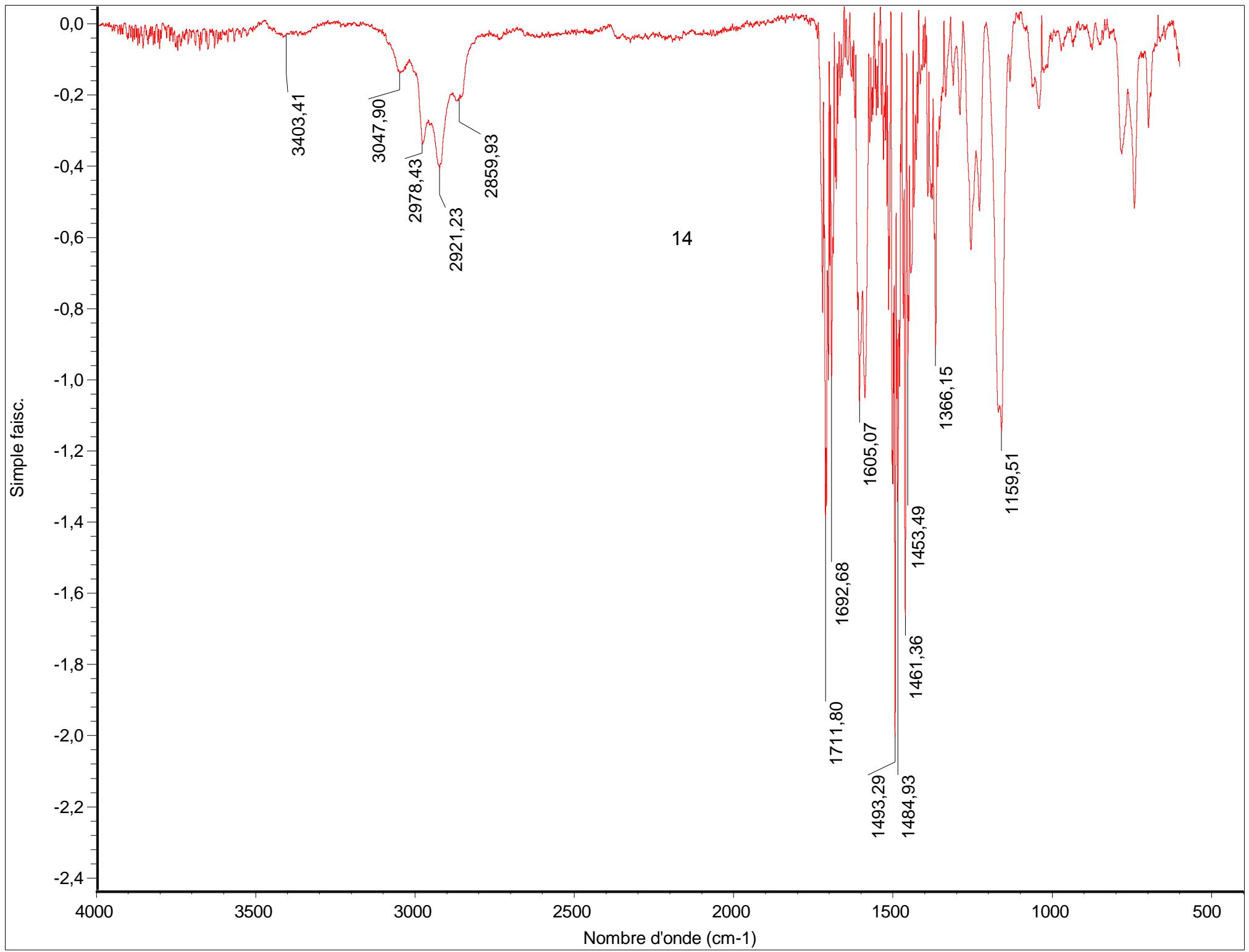
## 7. References

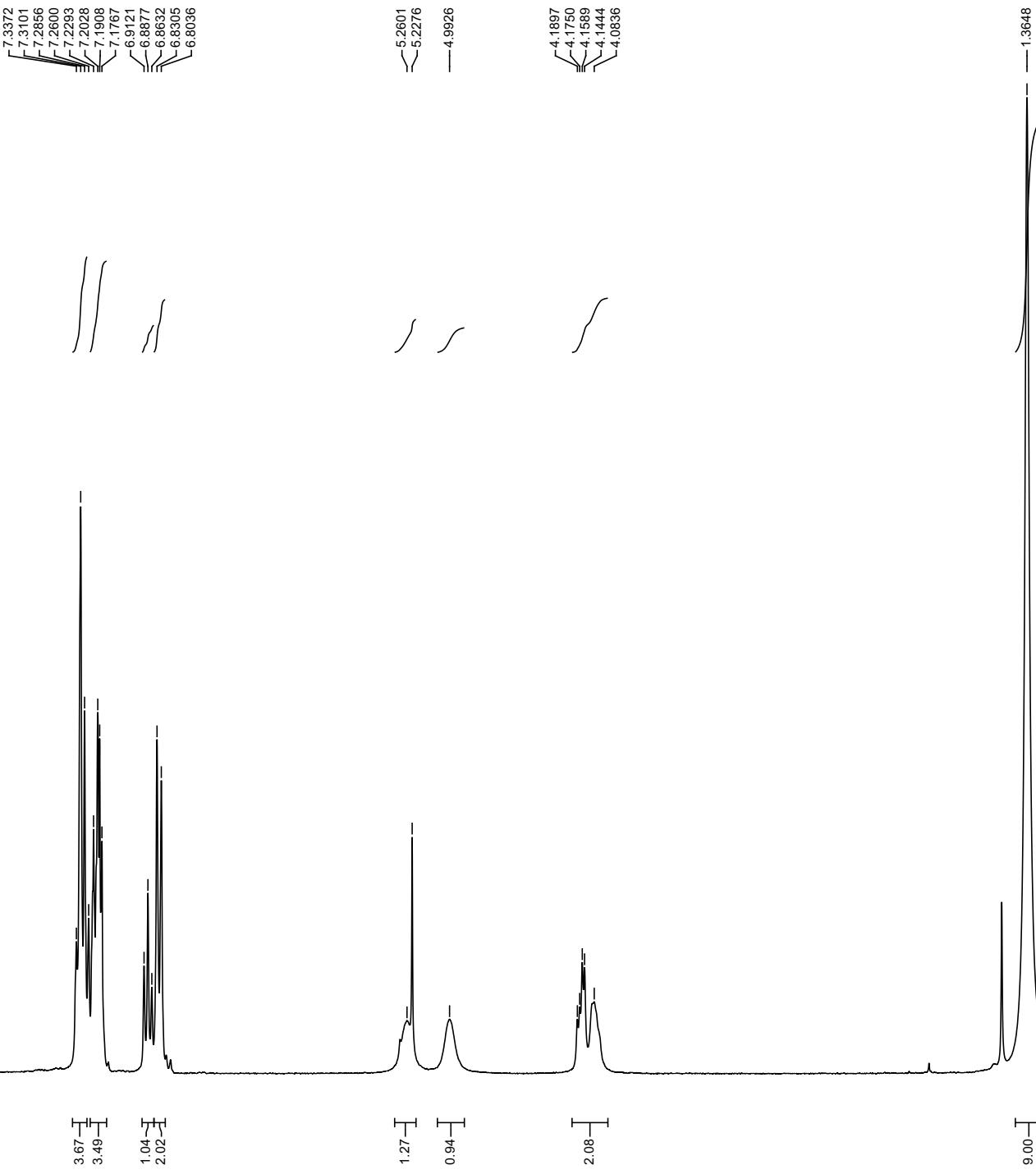
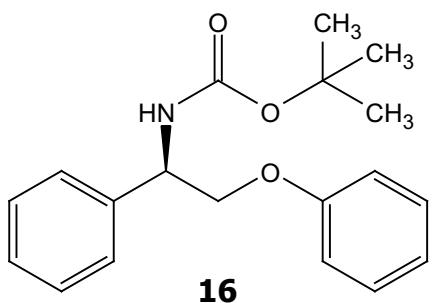
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## 8. Spectra

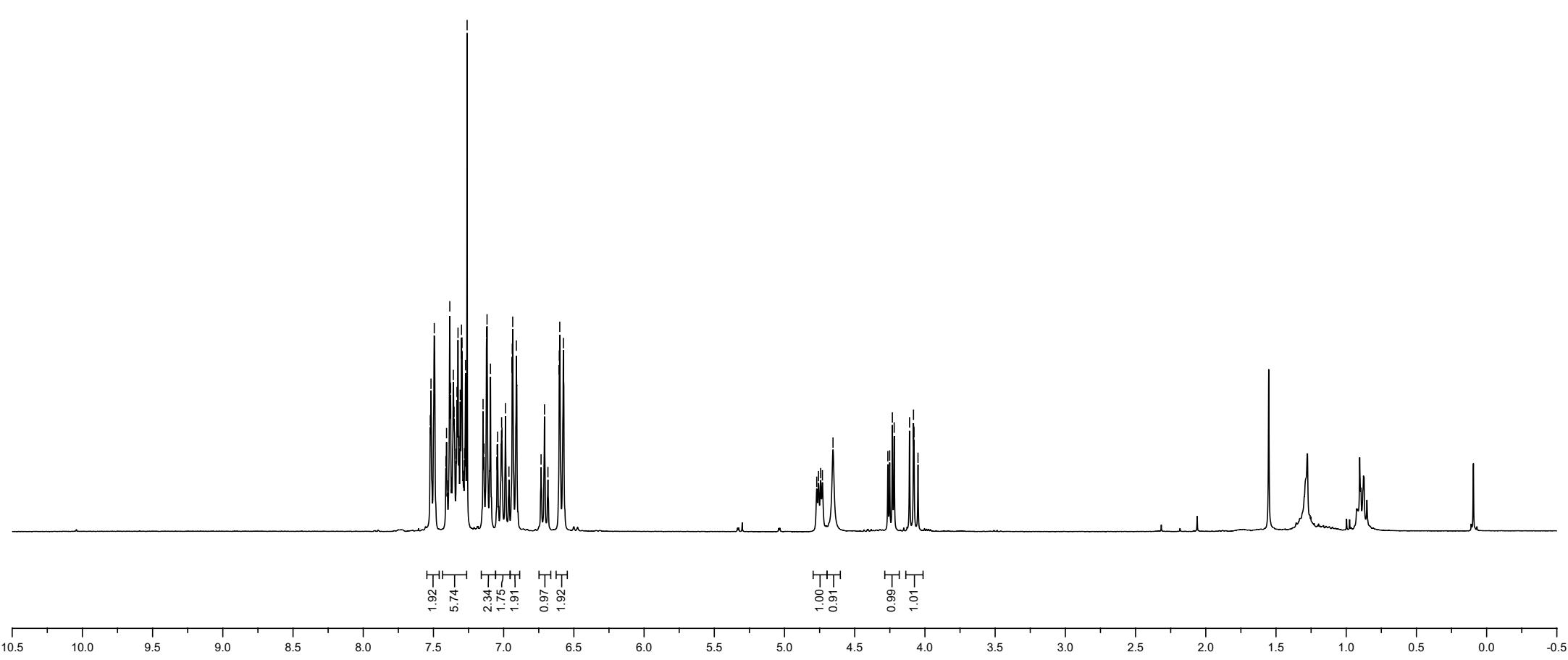
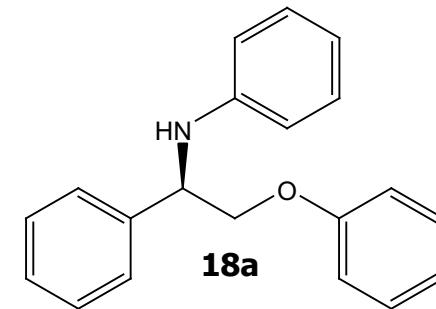
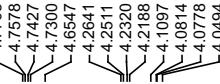
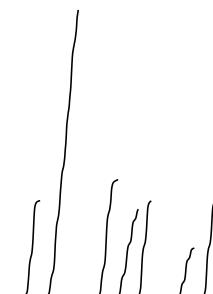


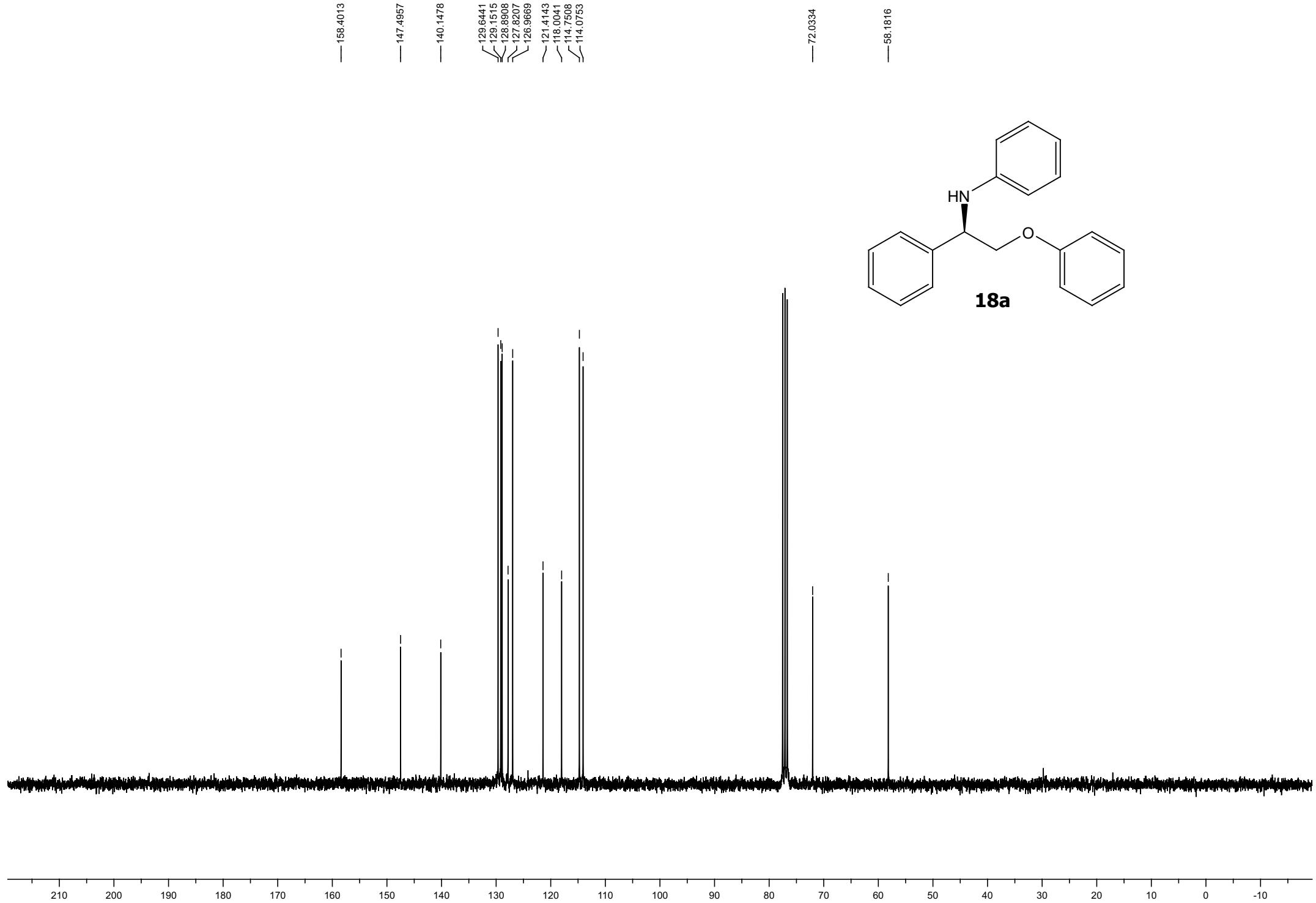


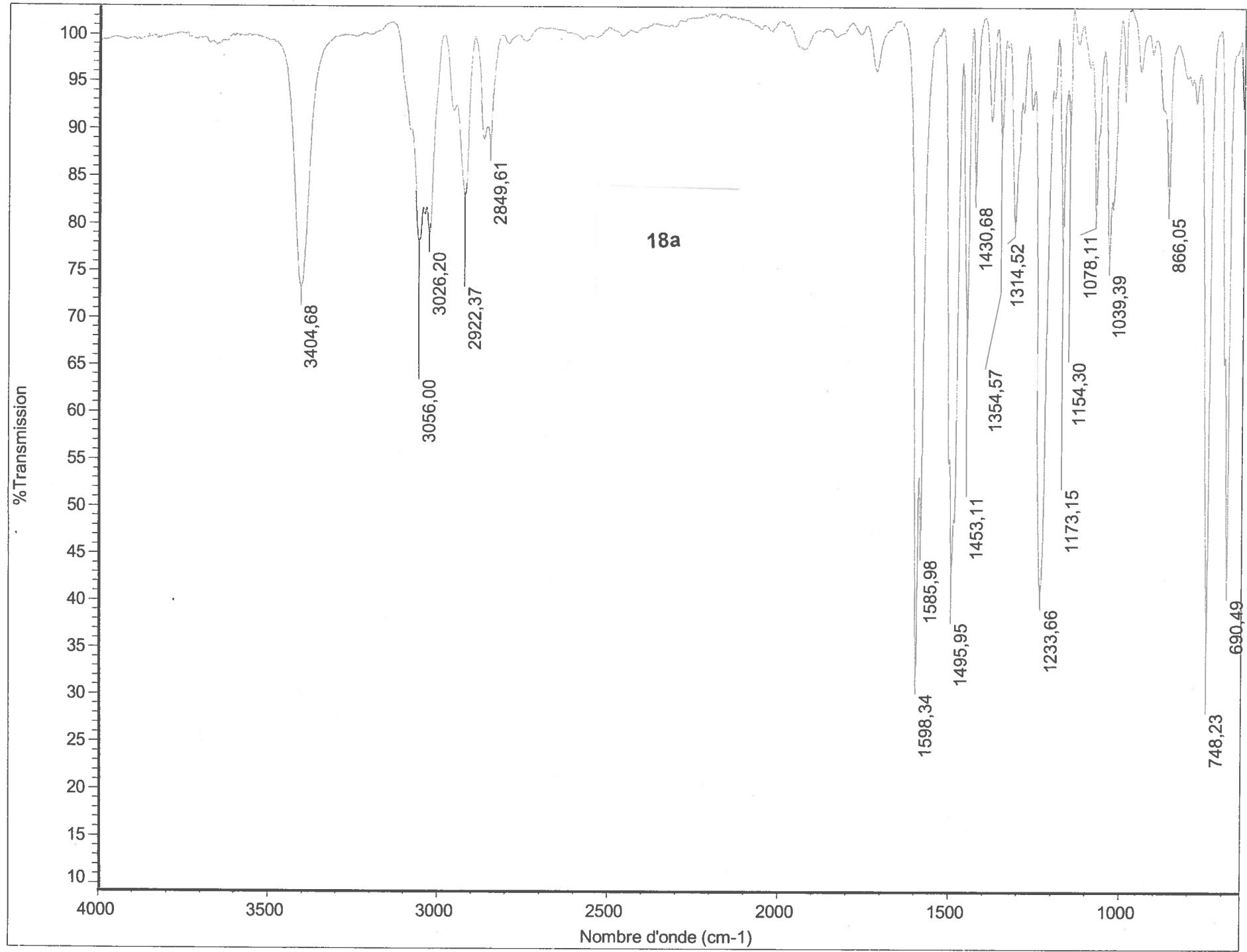


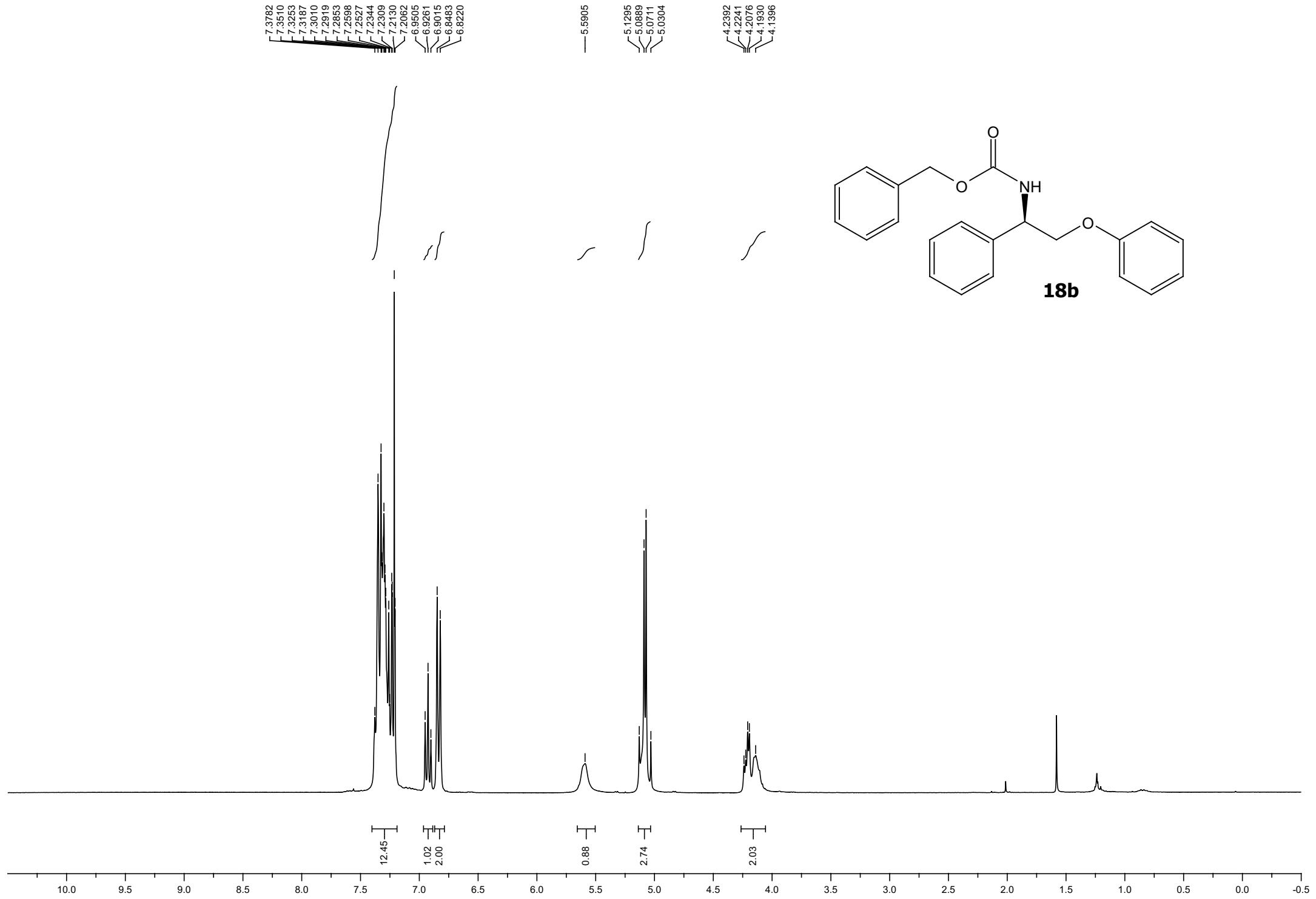


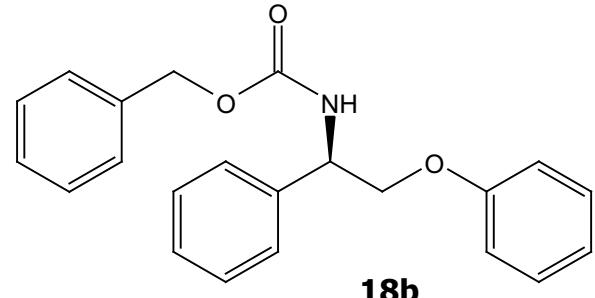
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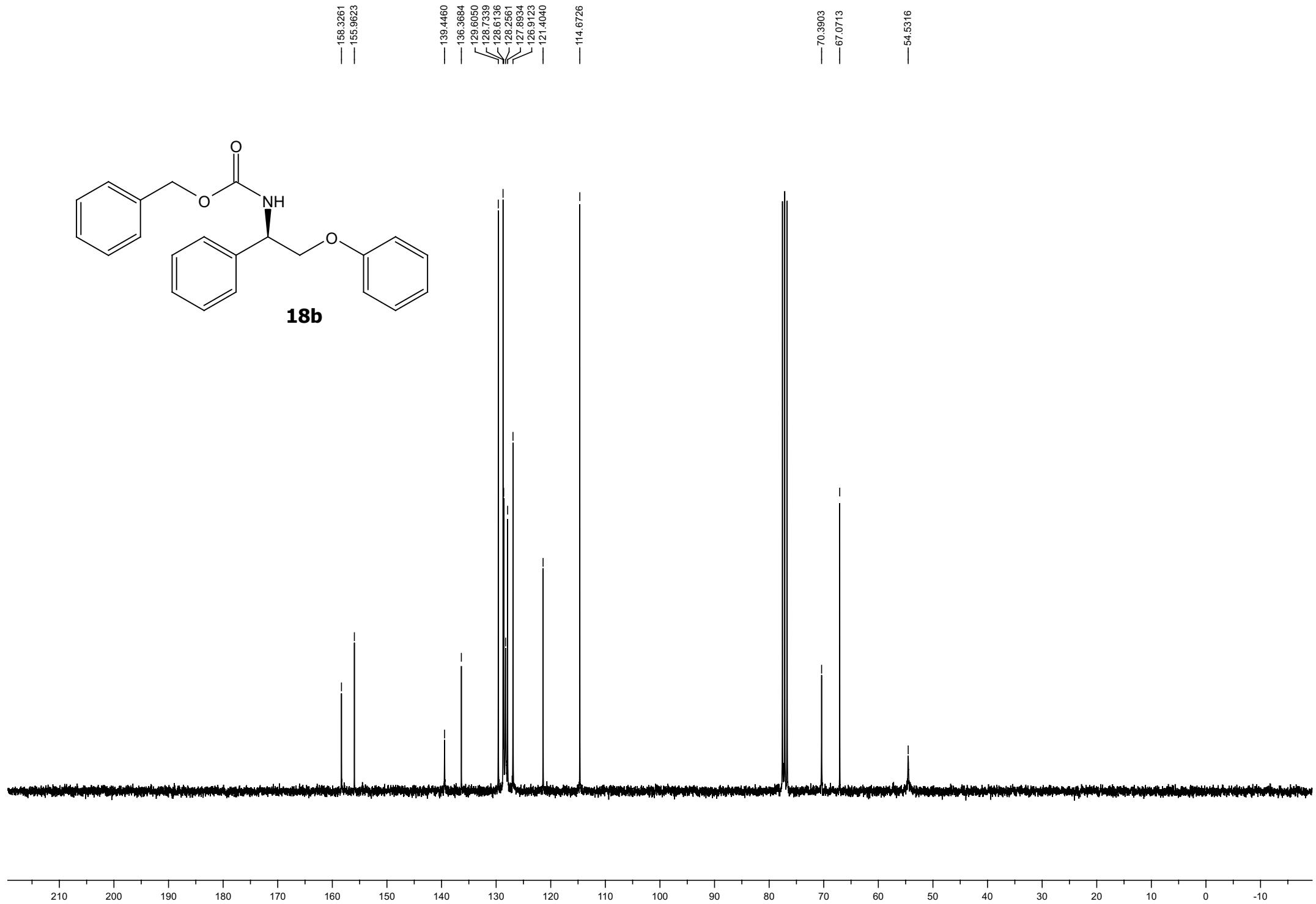


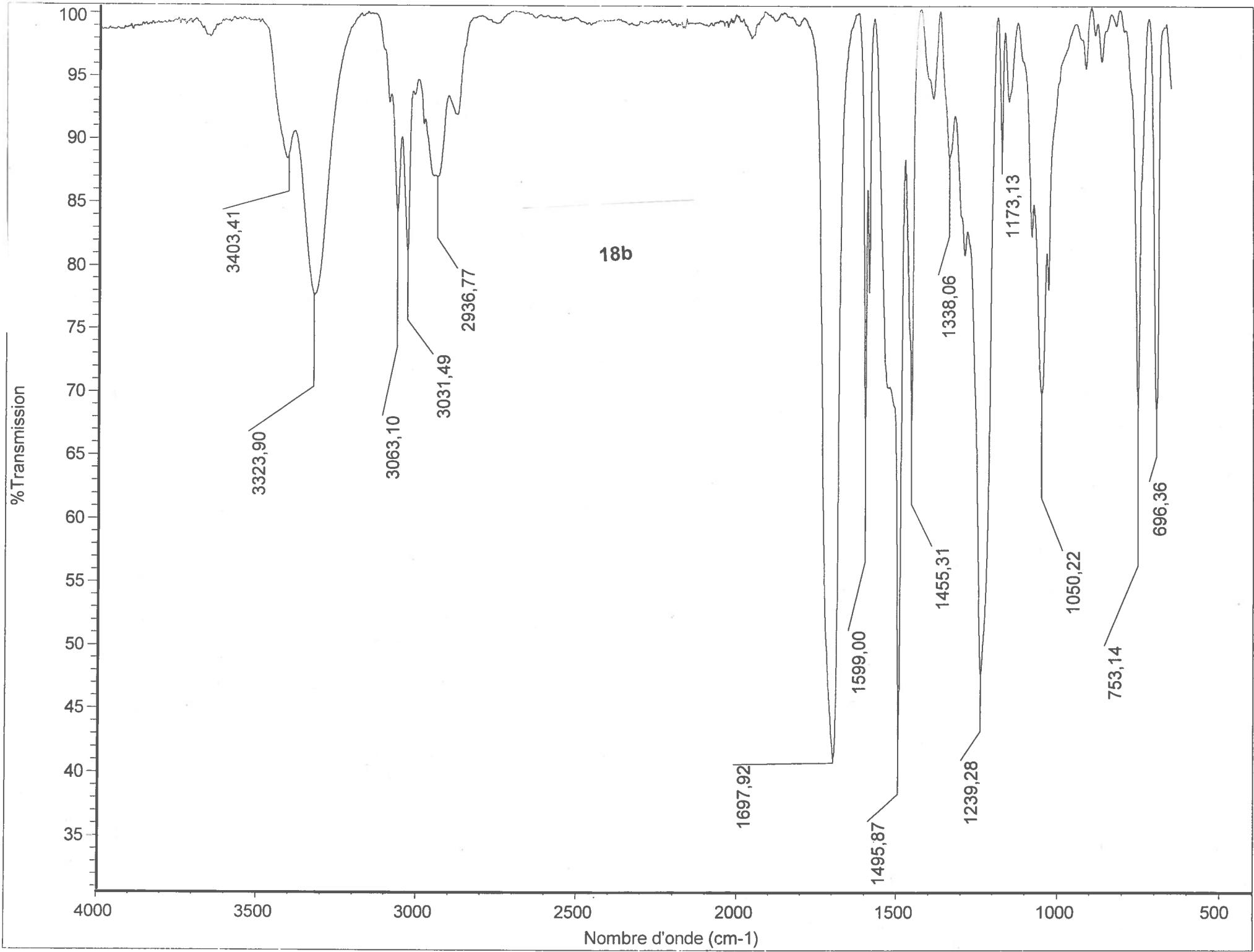


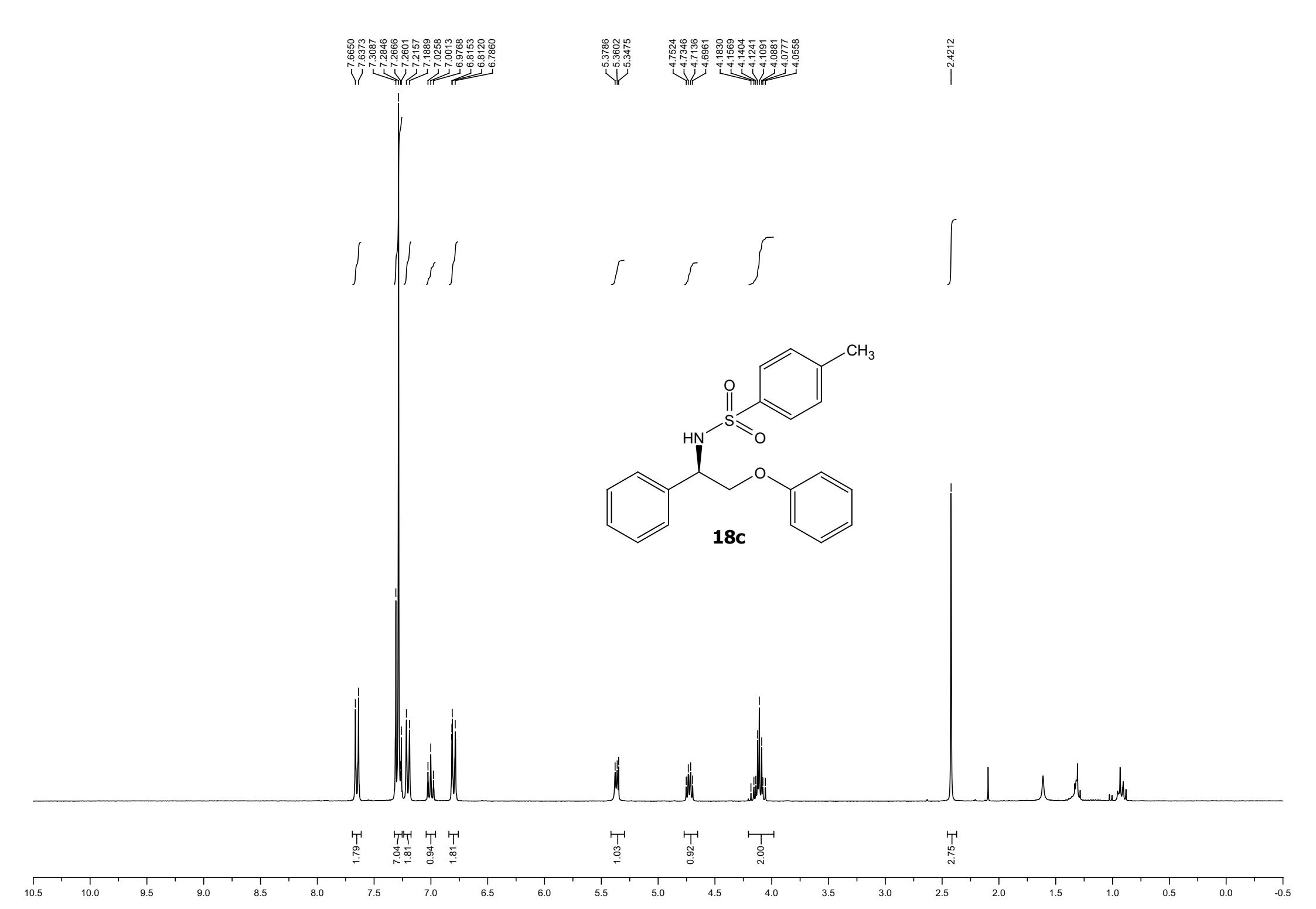


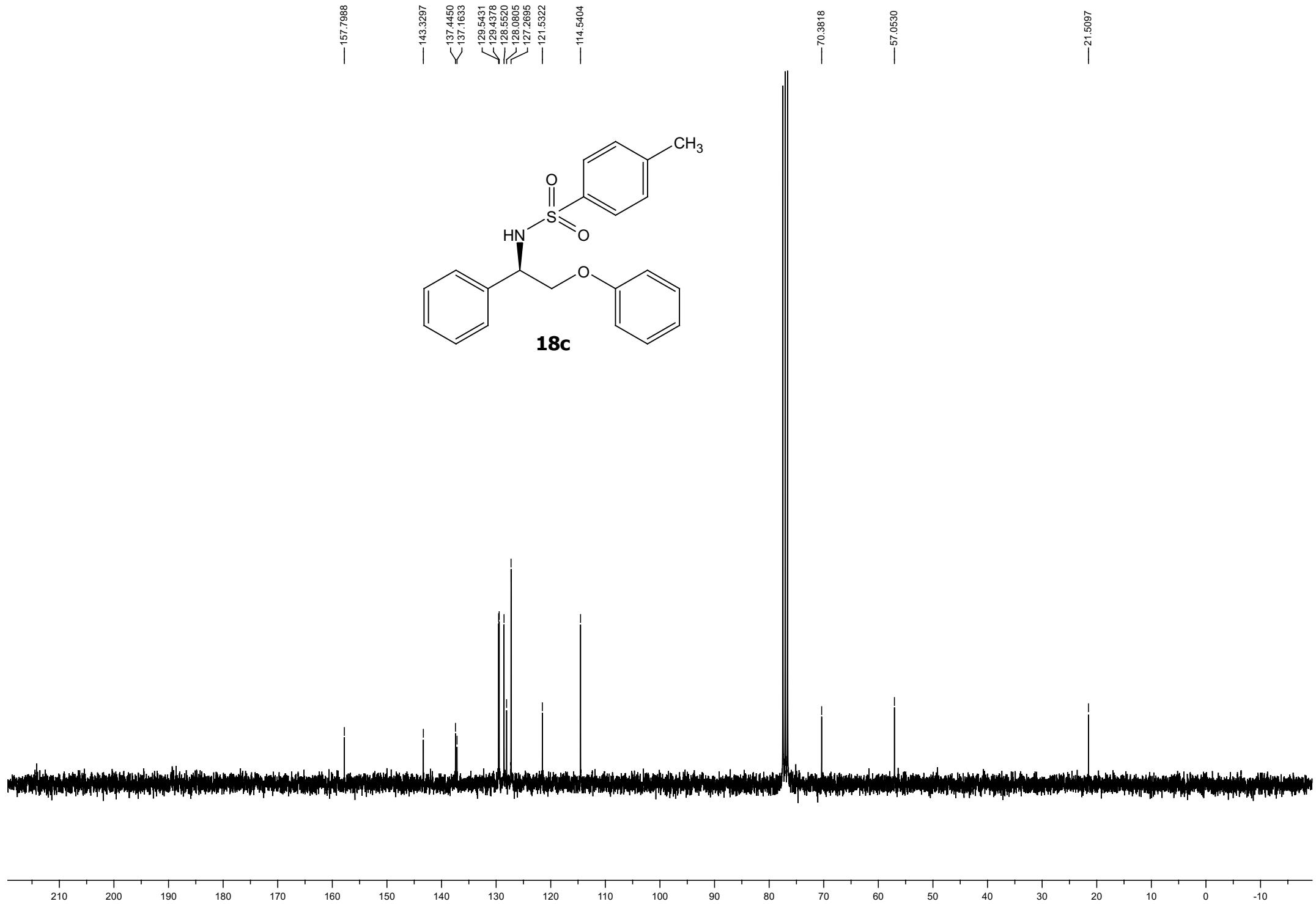


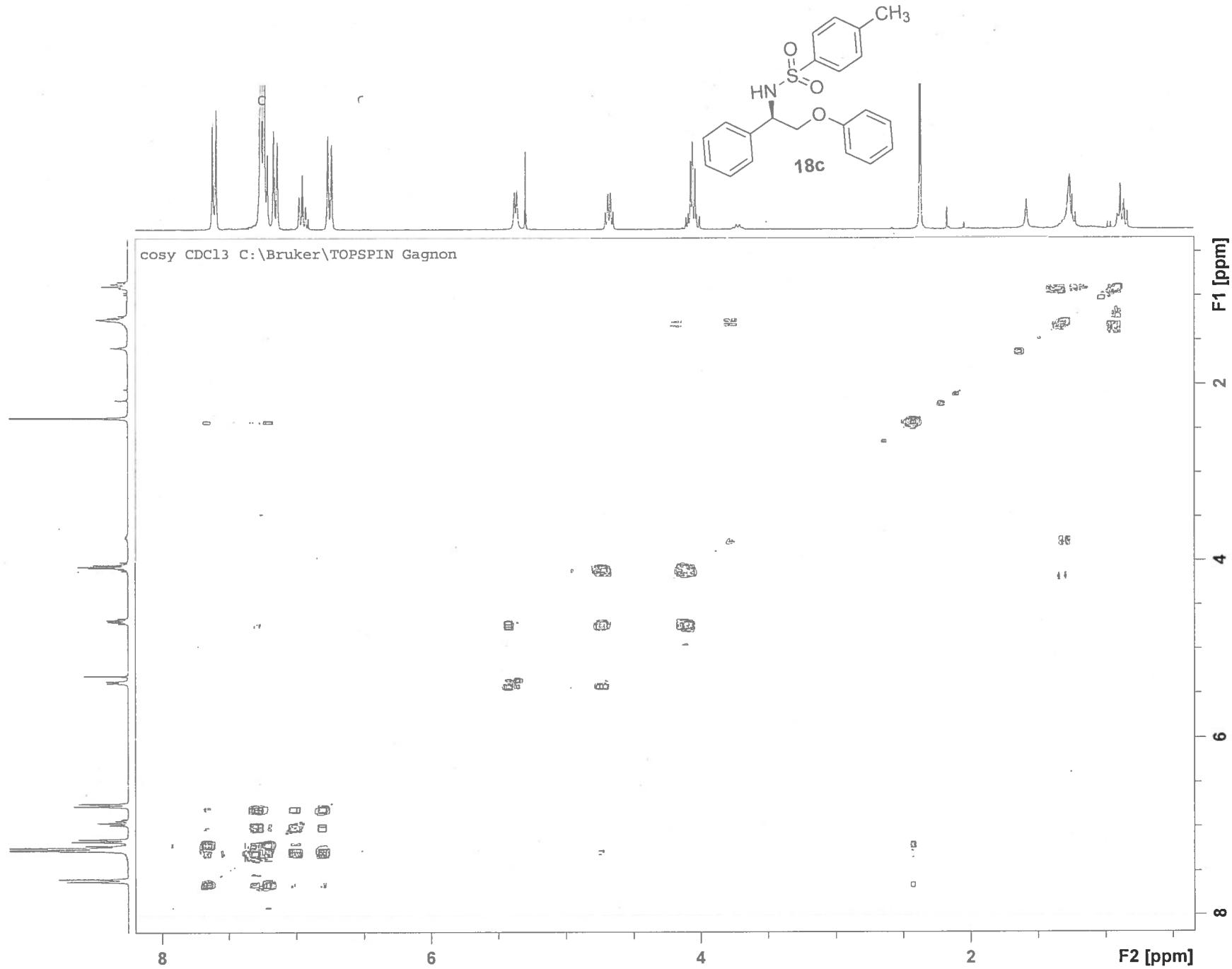
**18b**

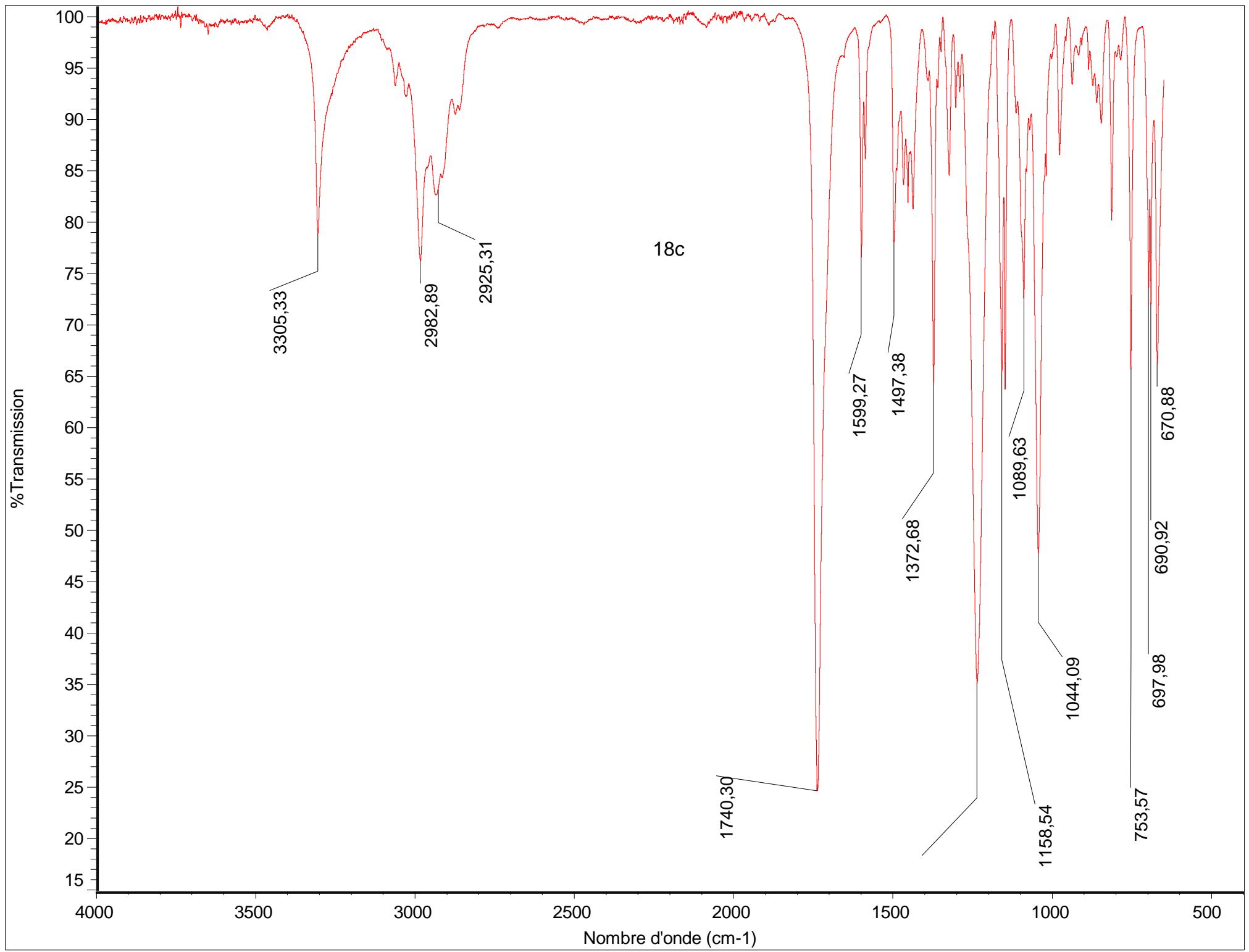


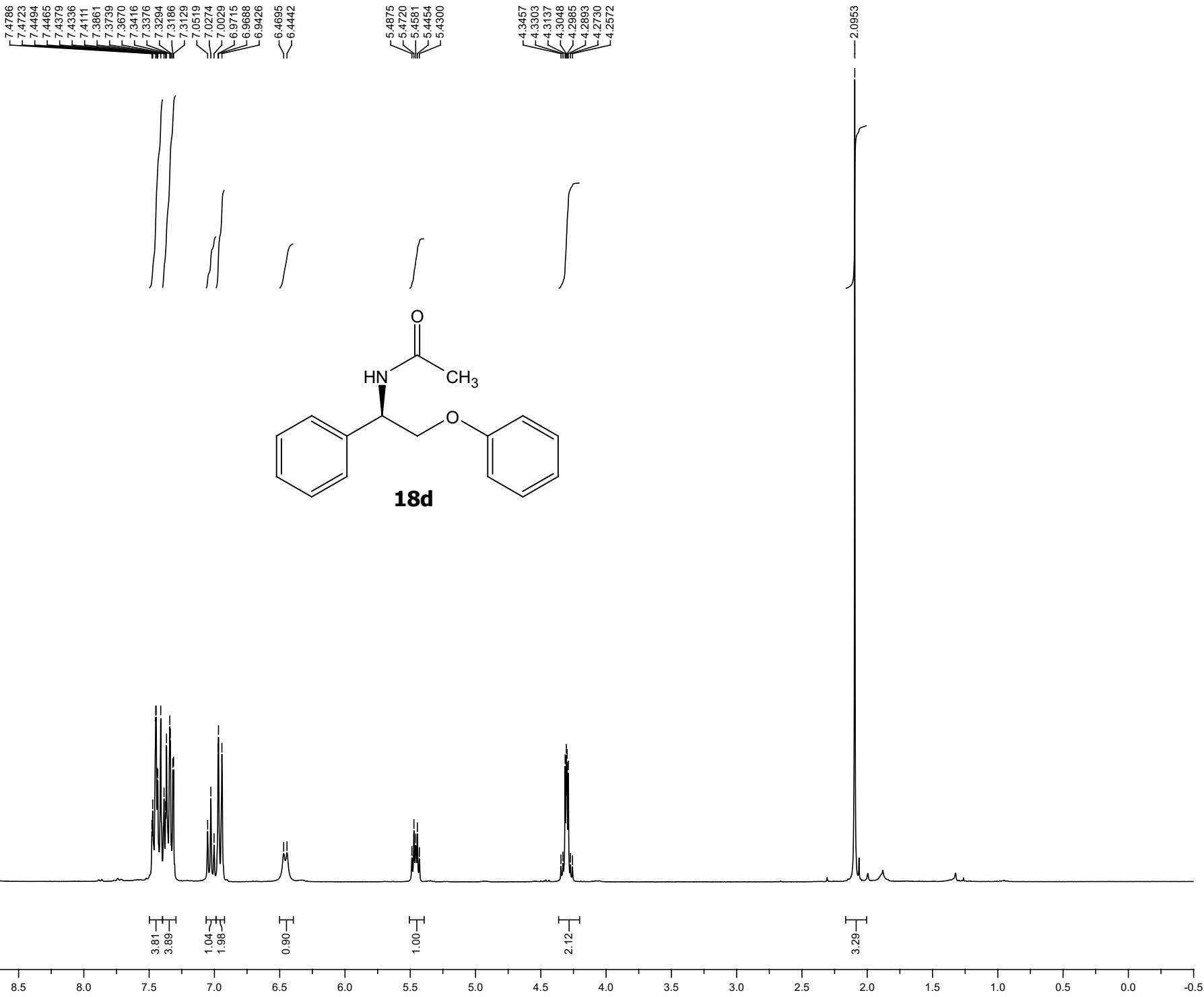


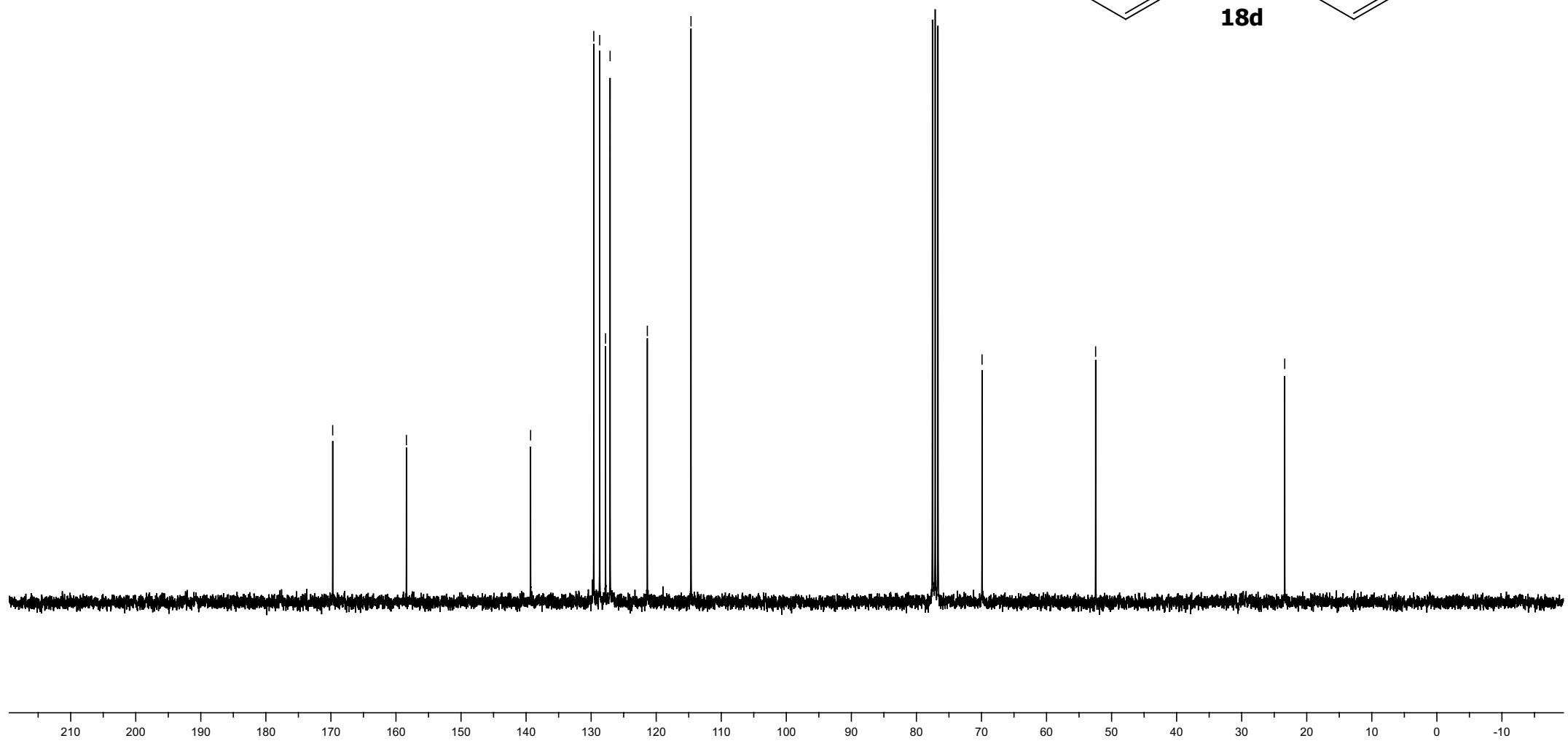


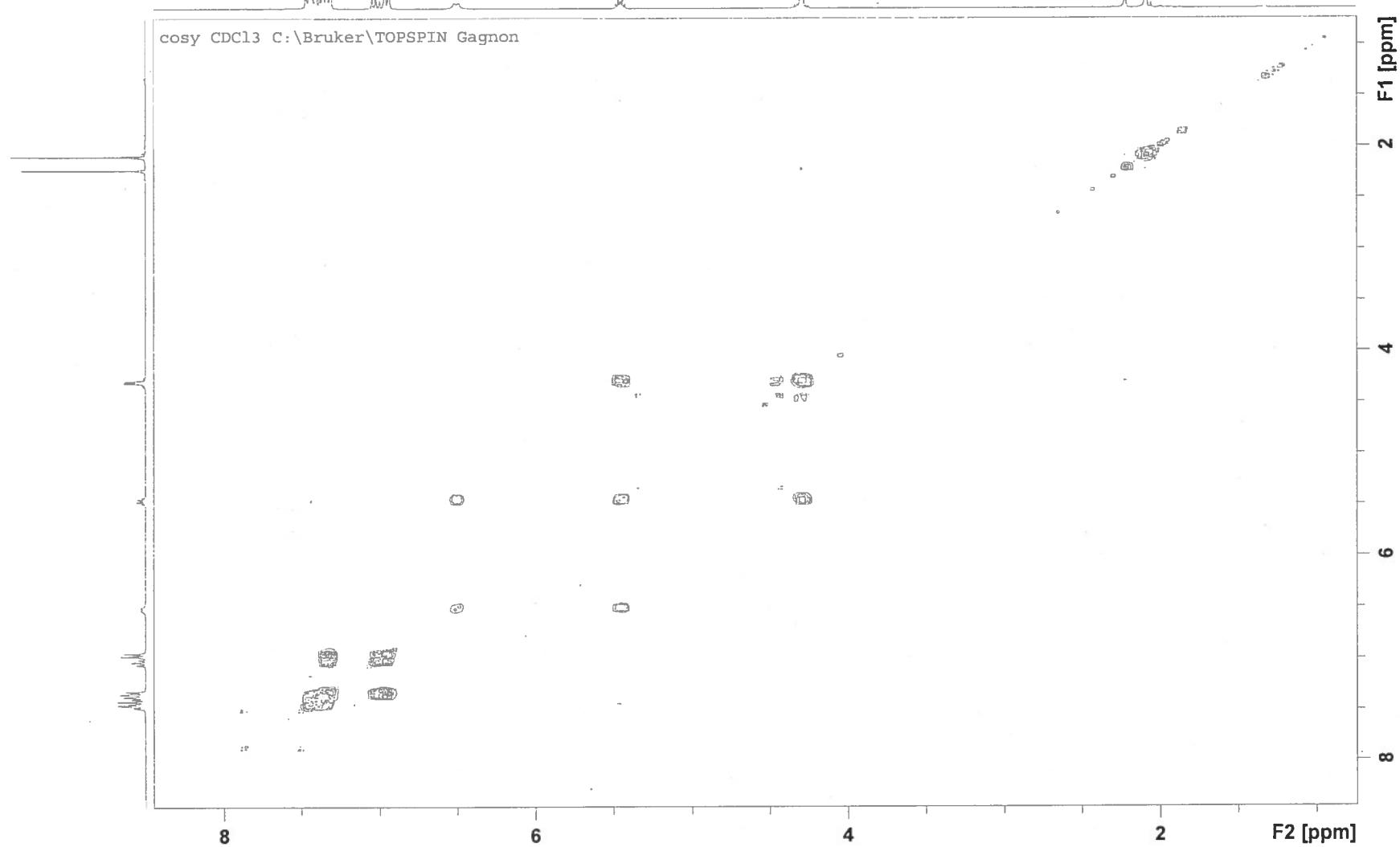
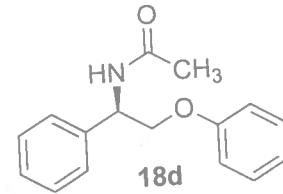


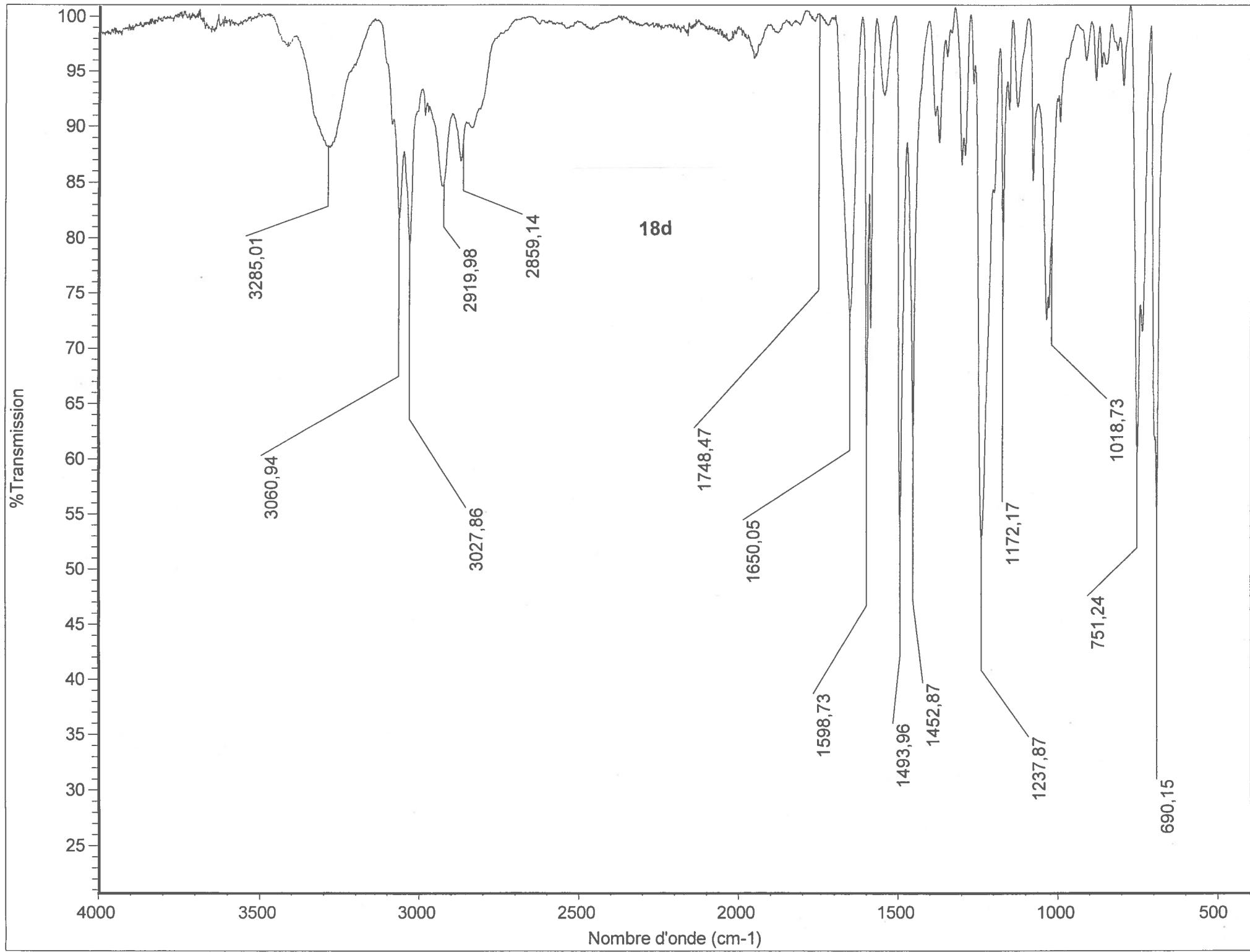


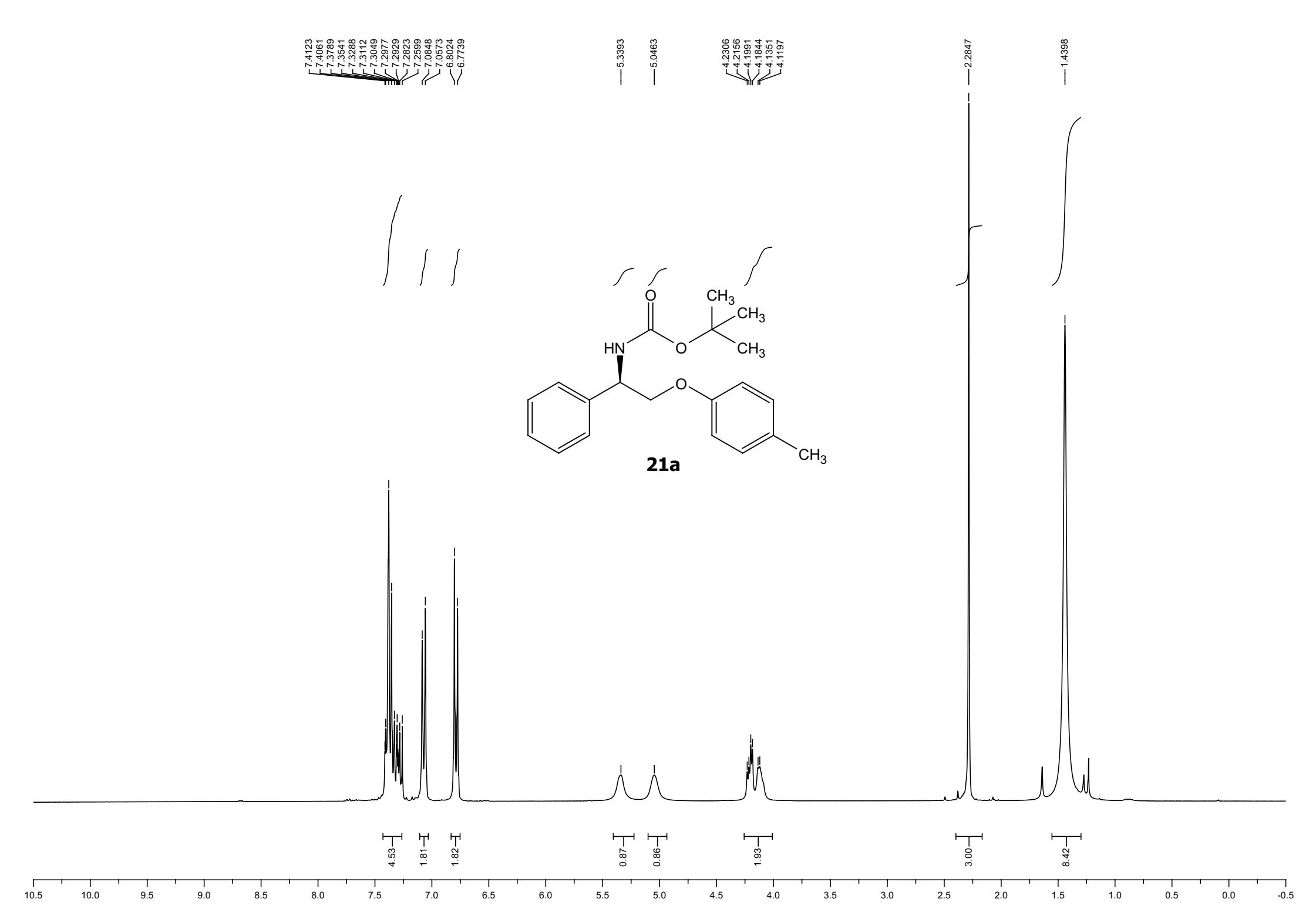


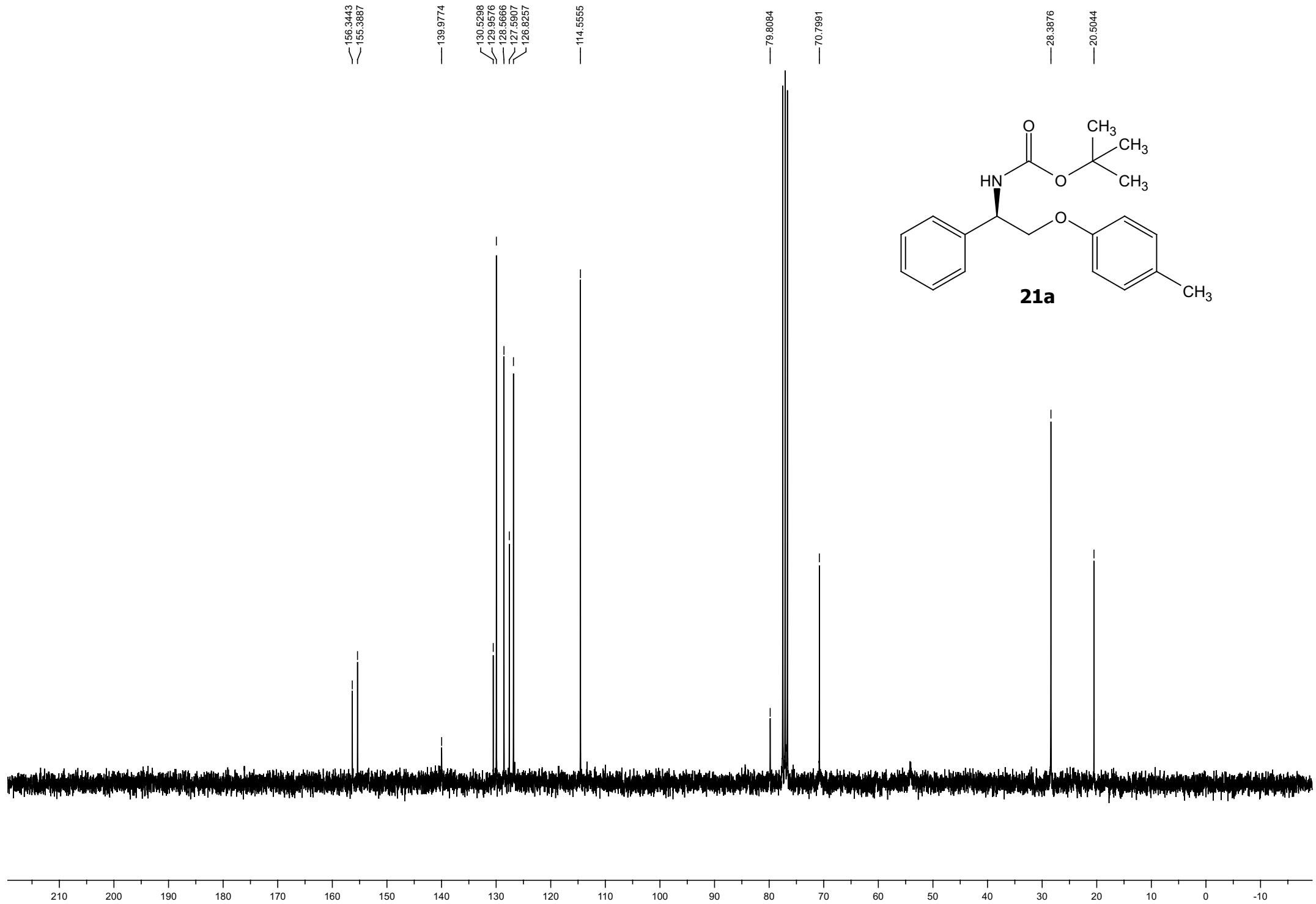


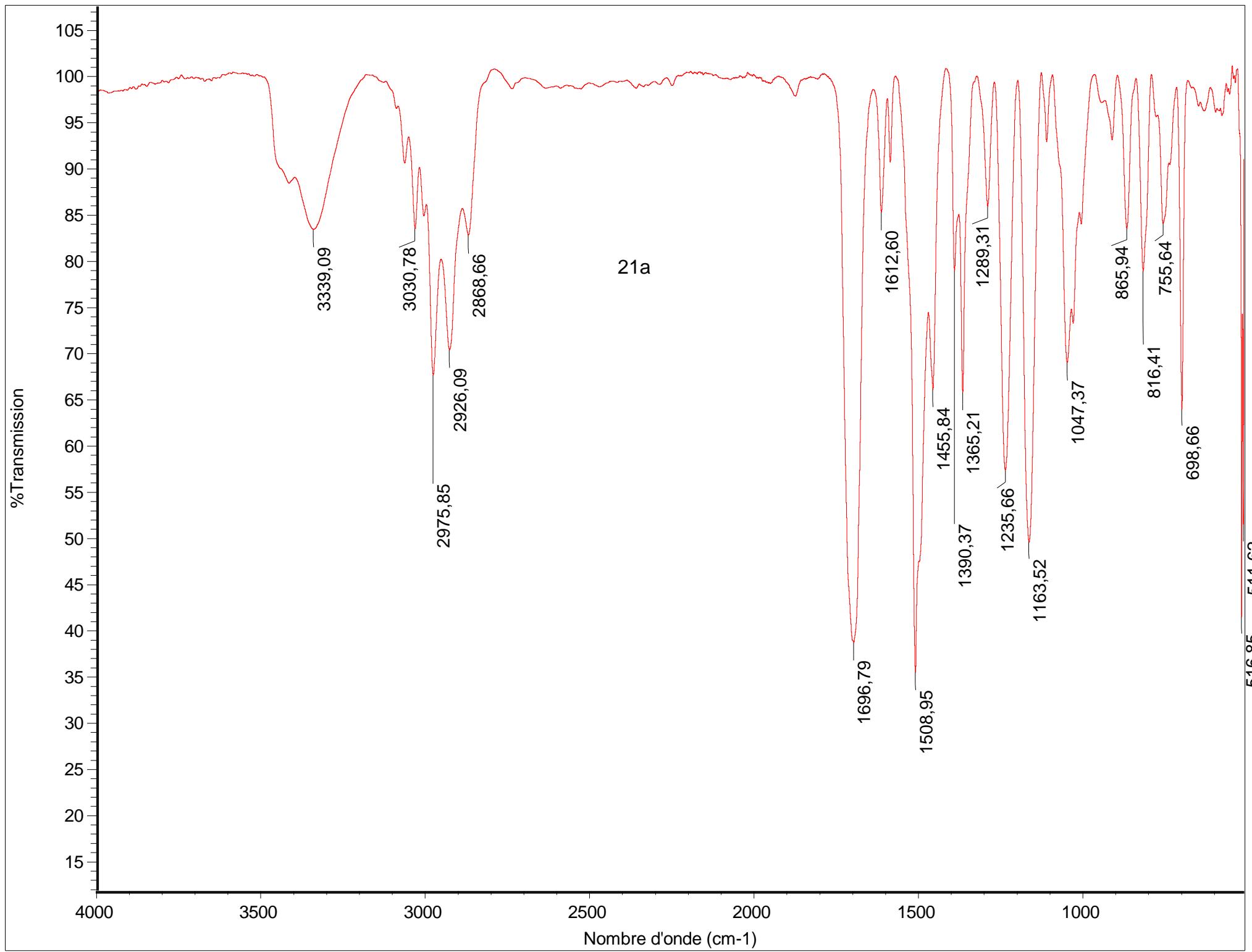


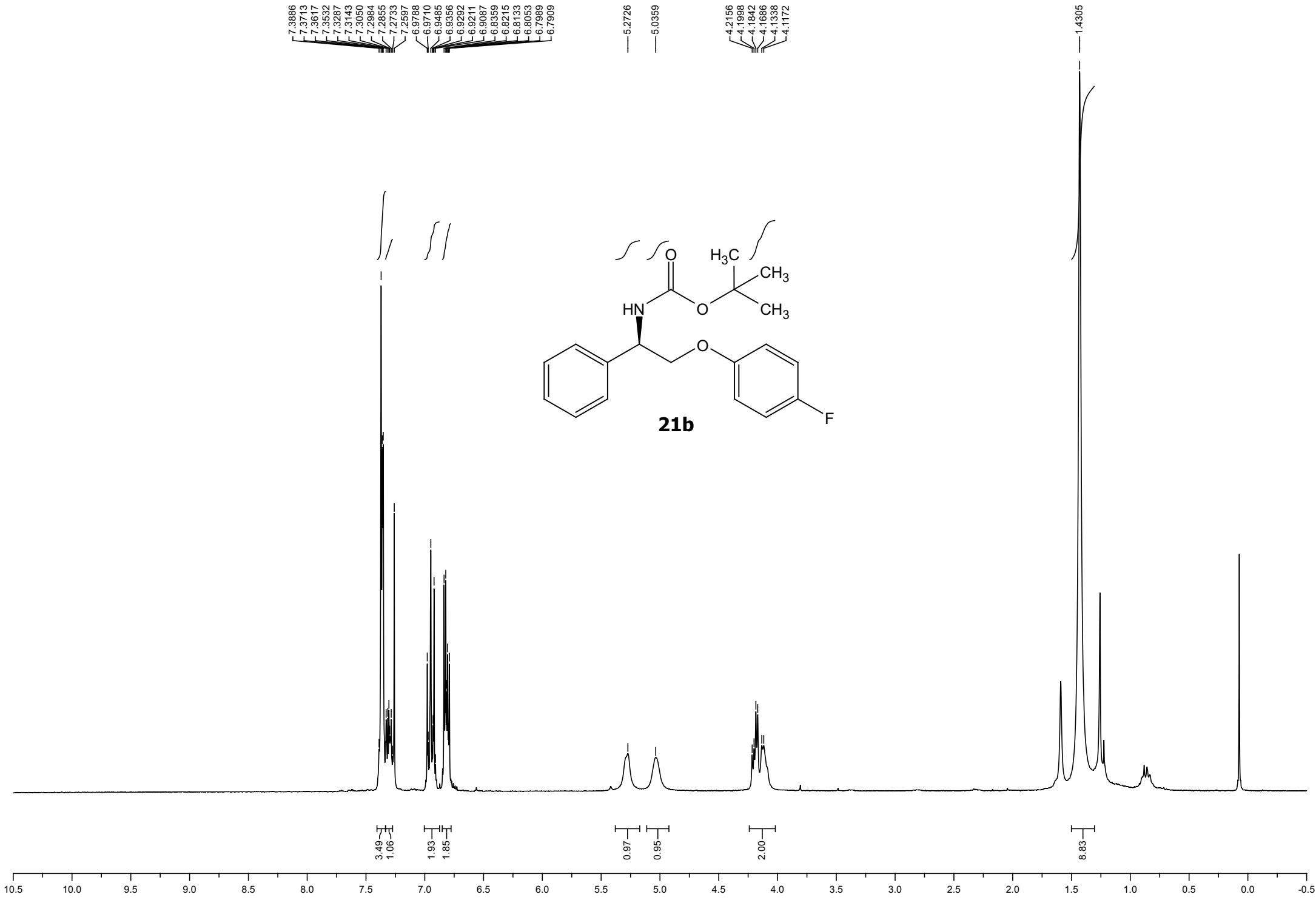


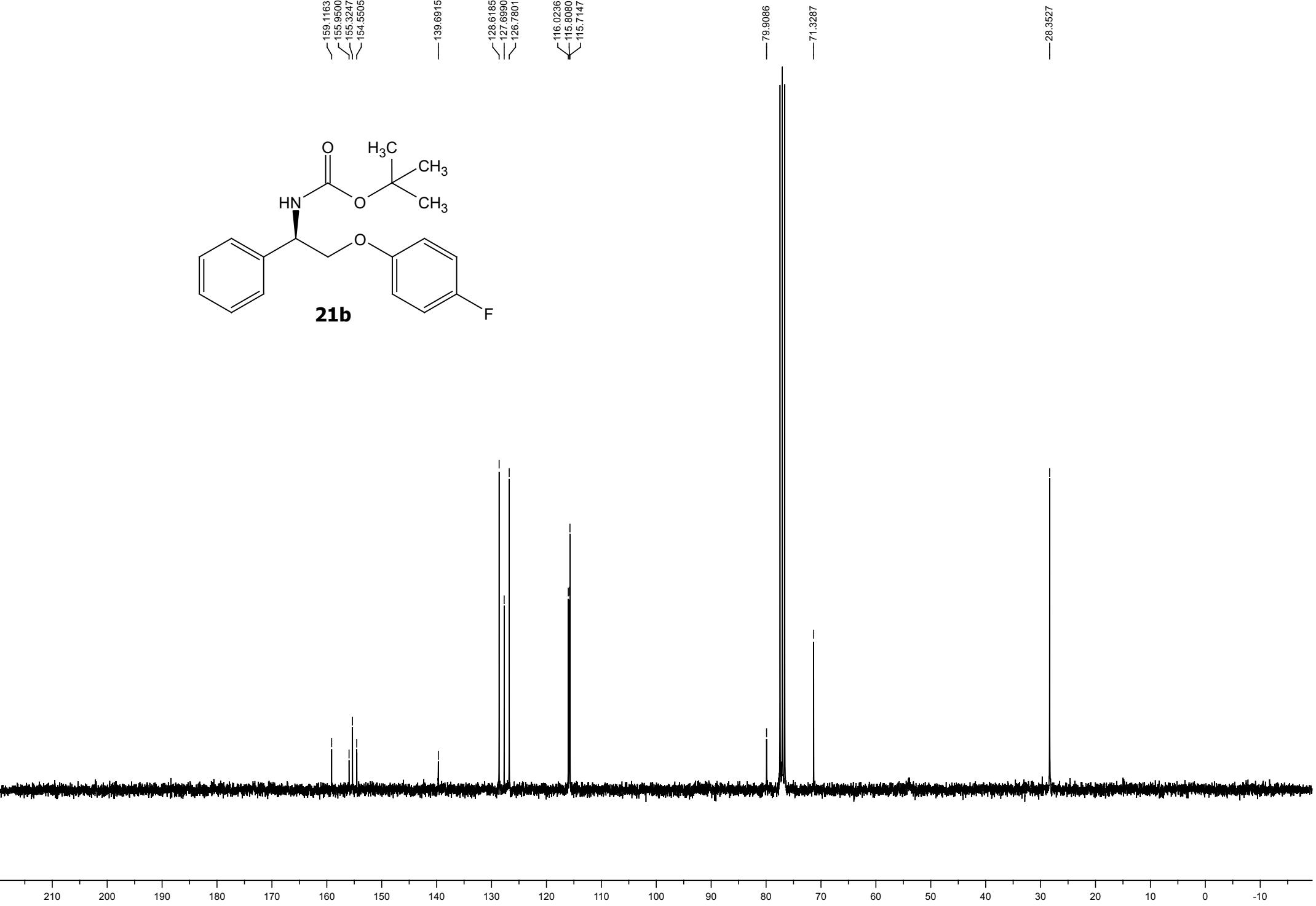
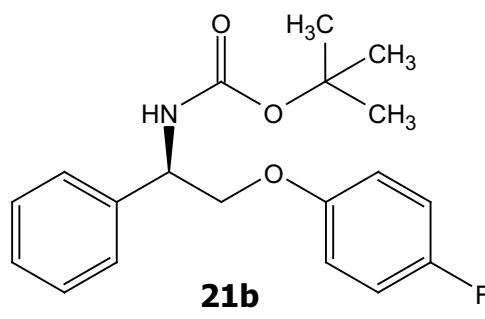


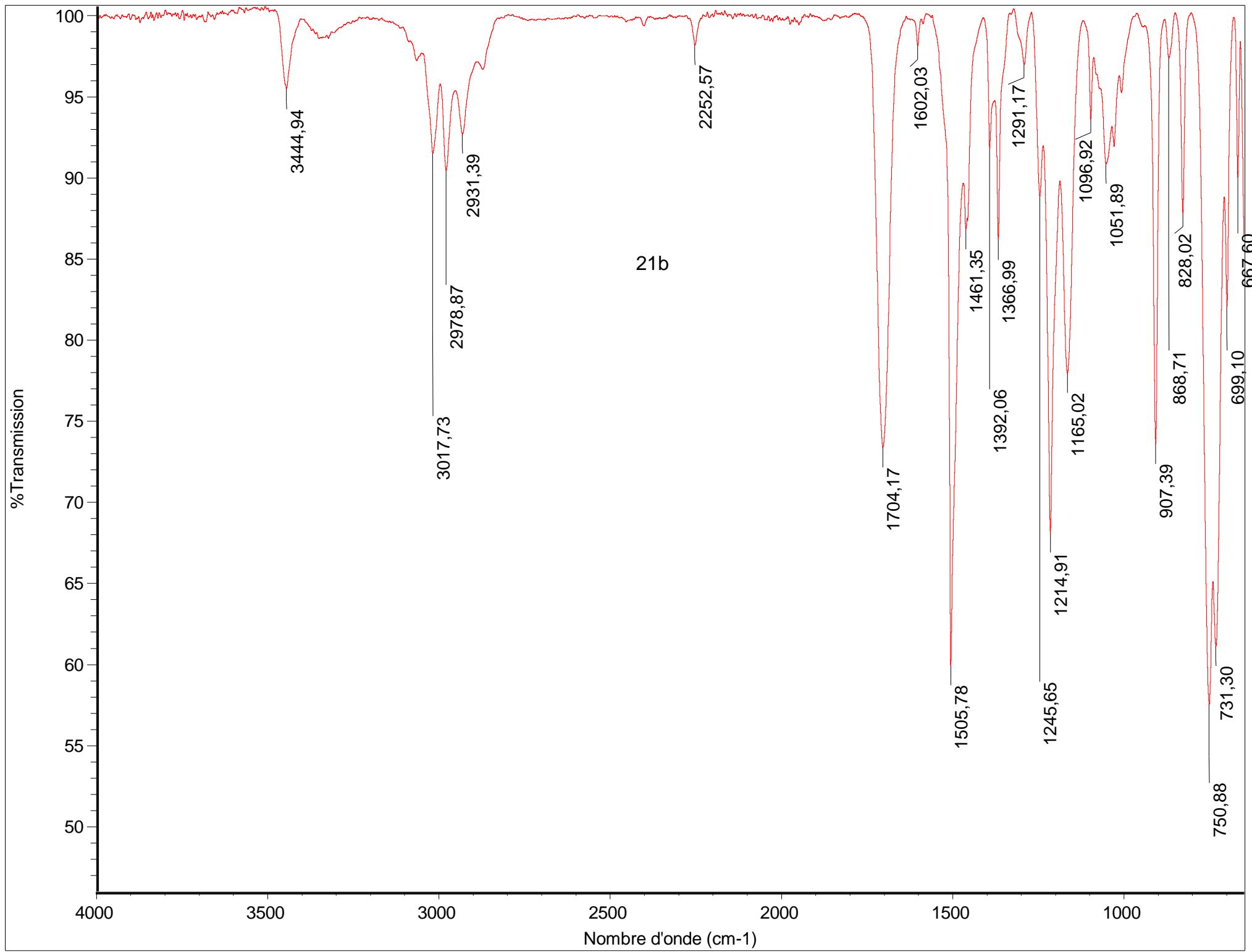


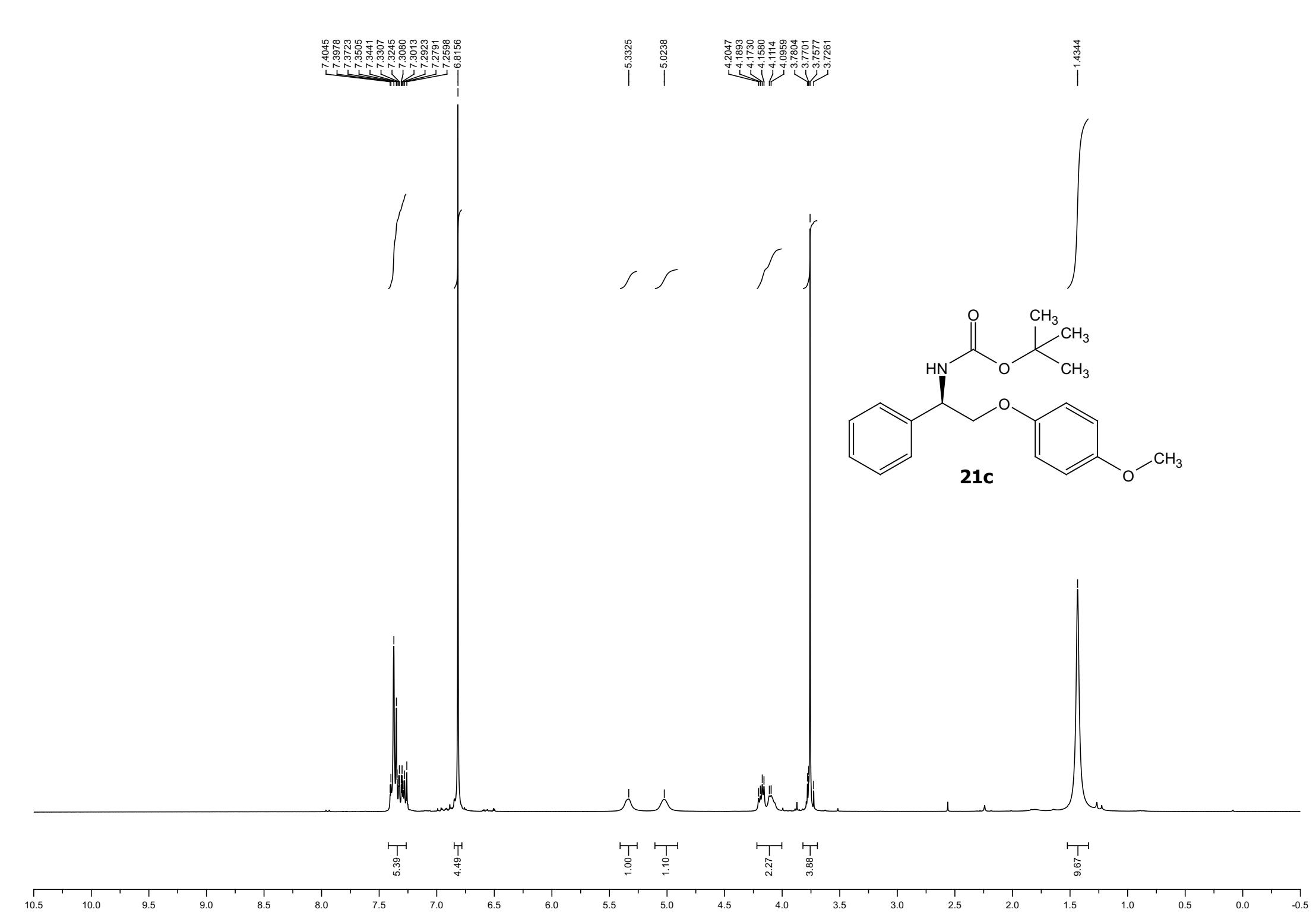


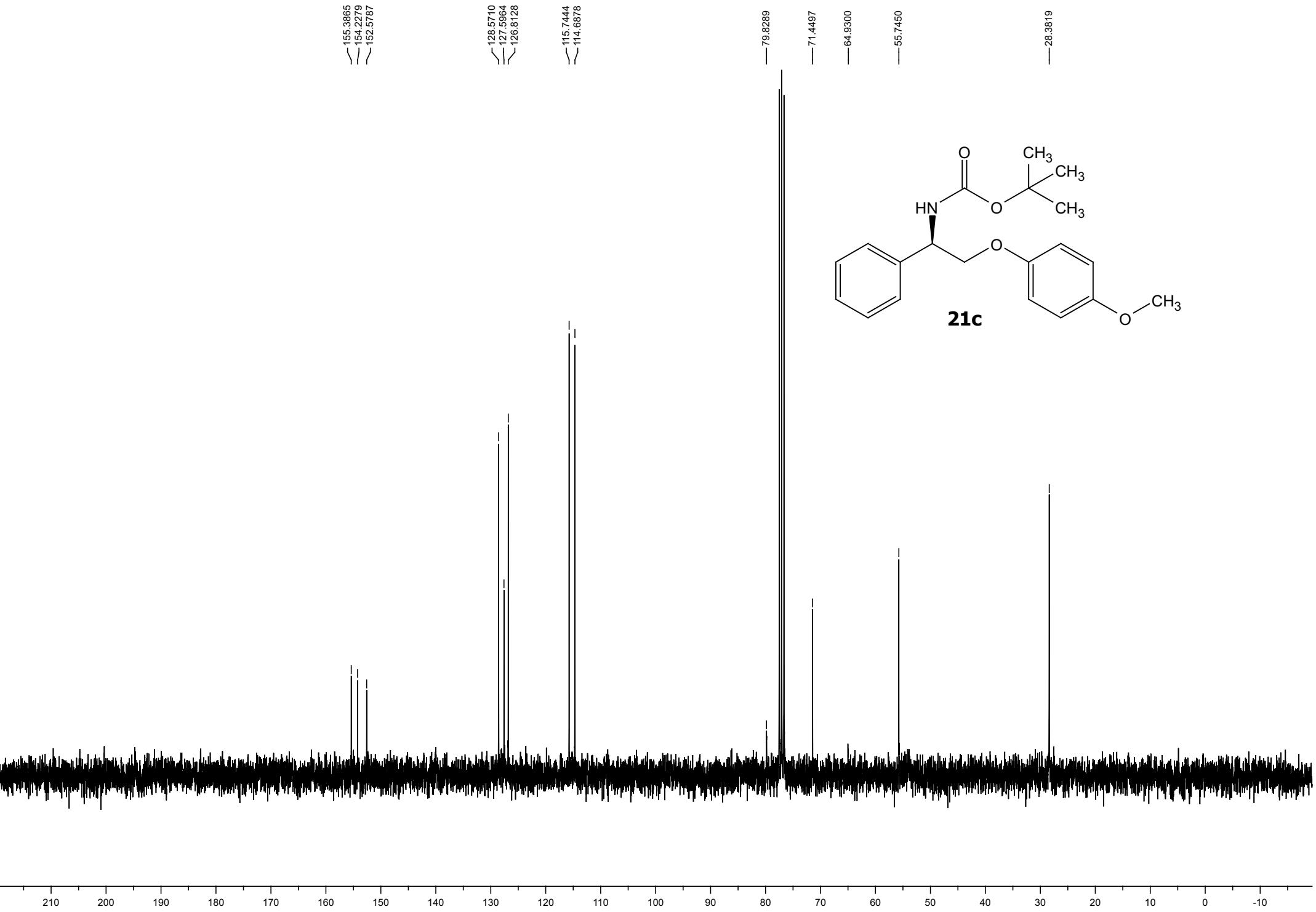


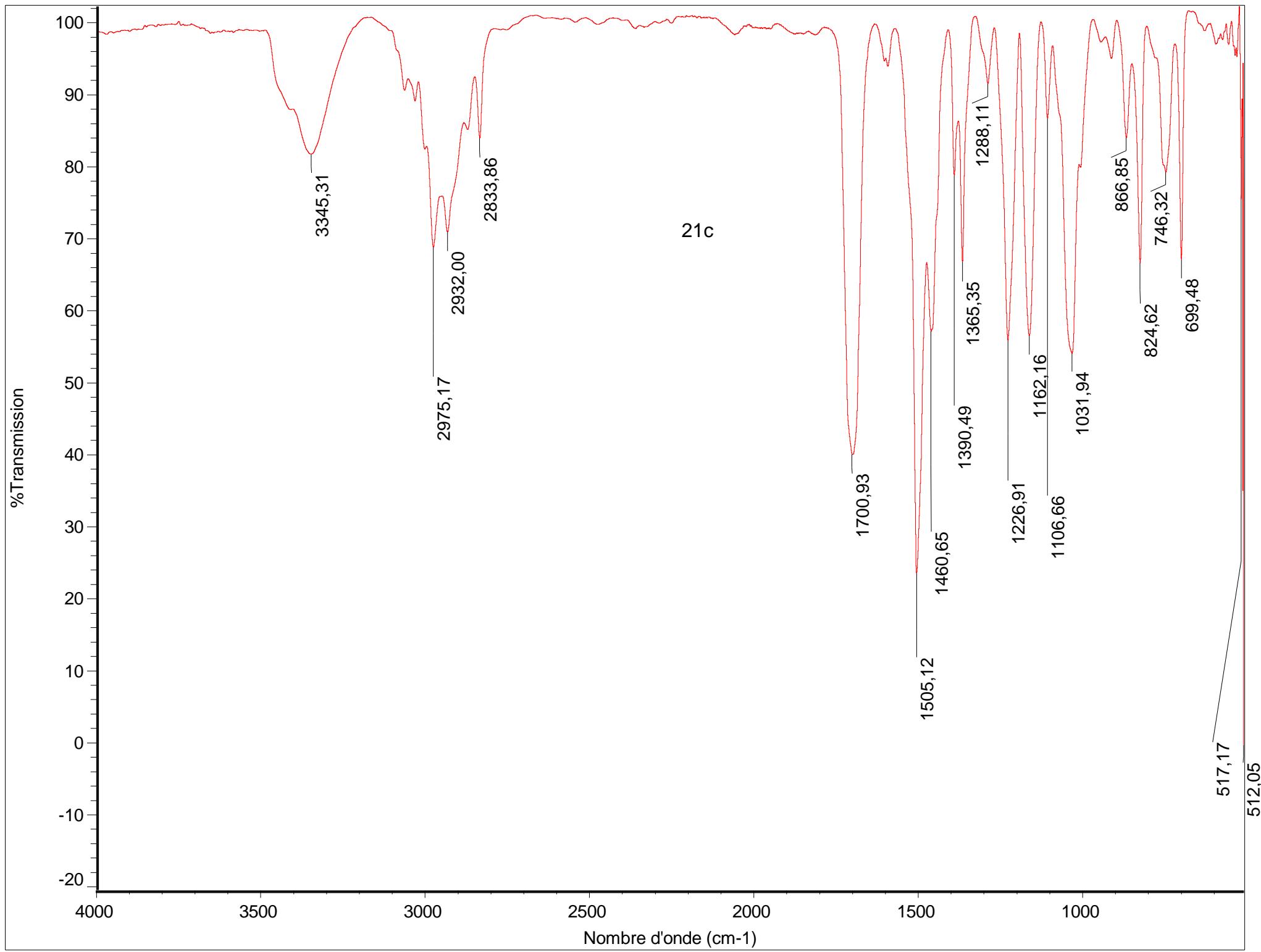


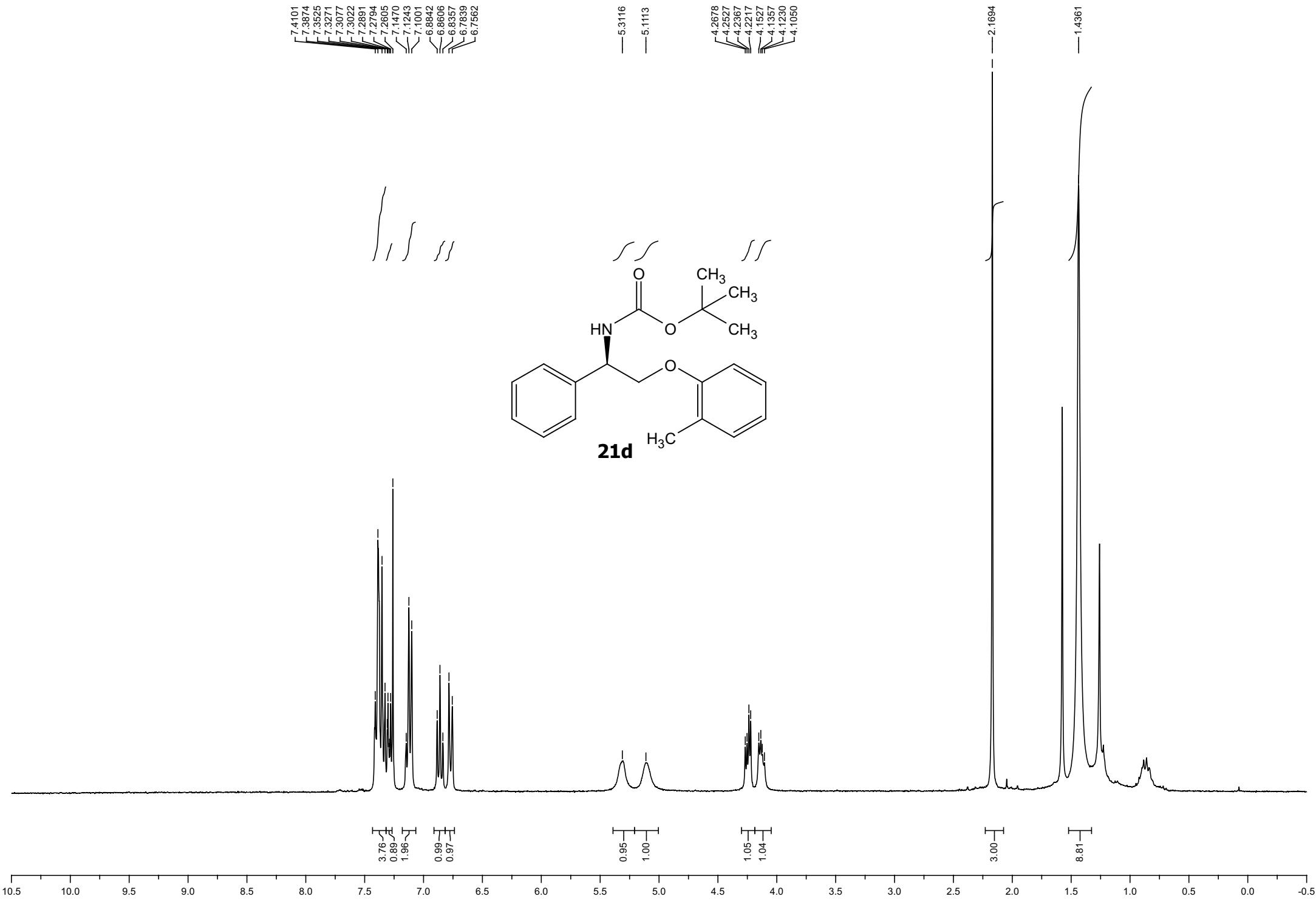


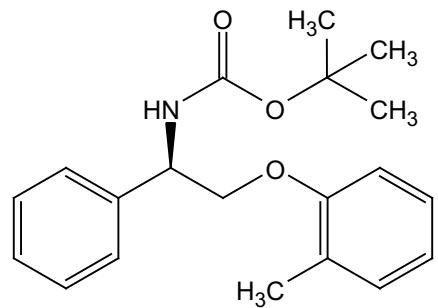




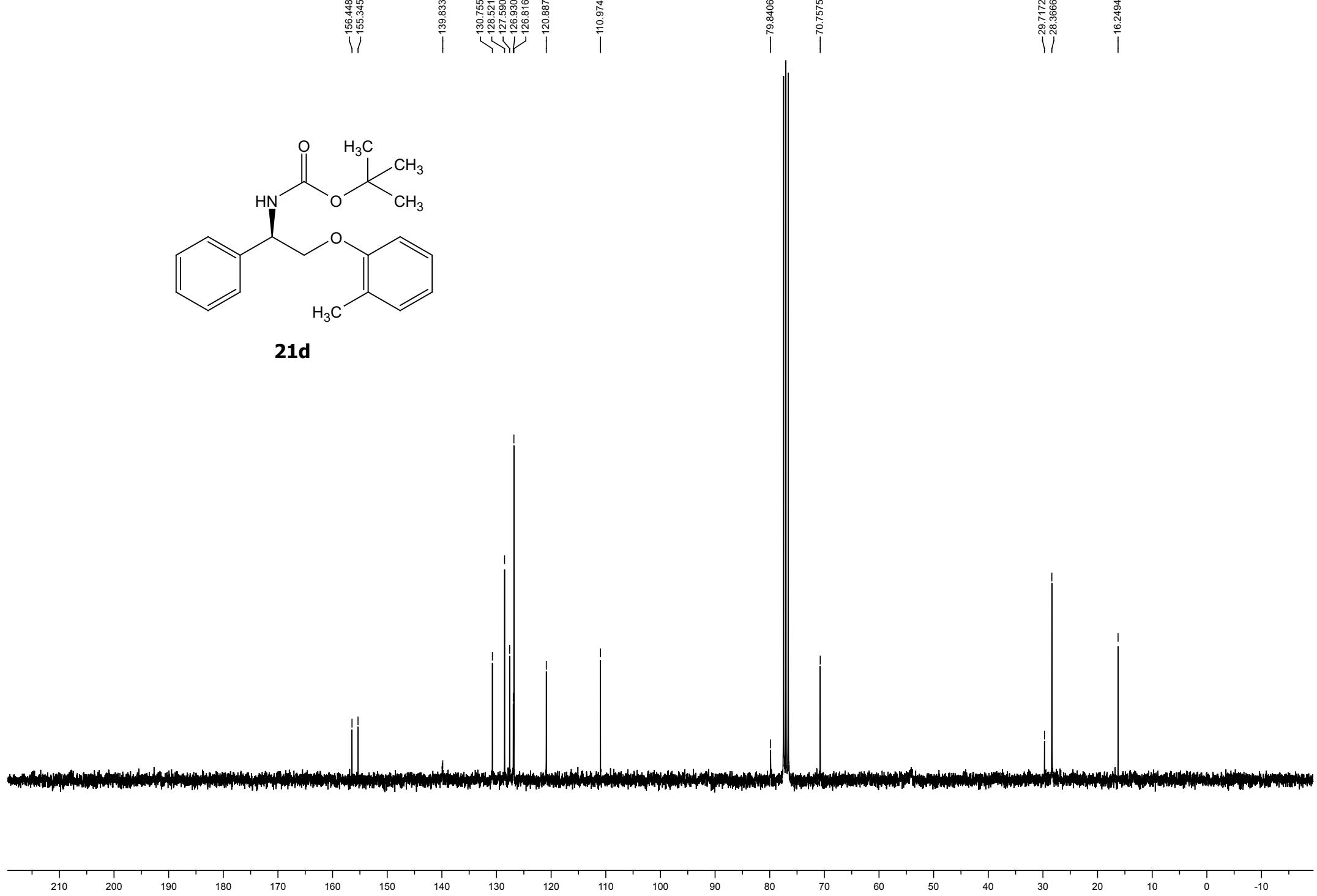


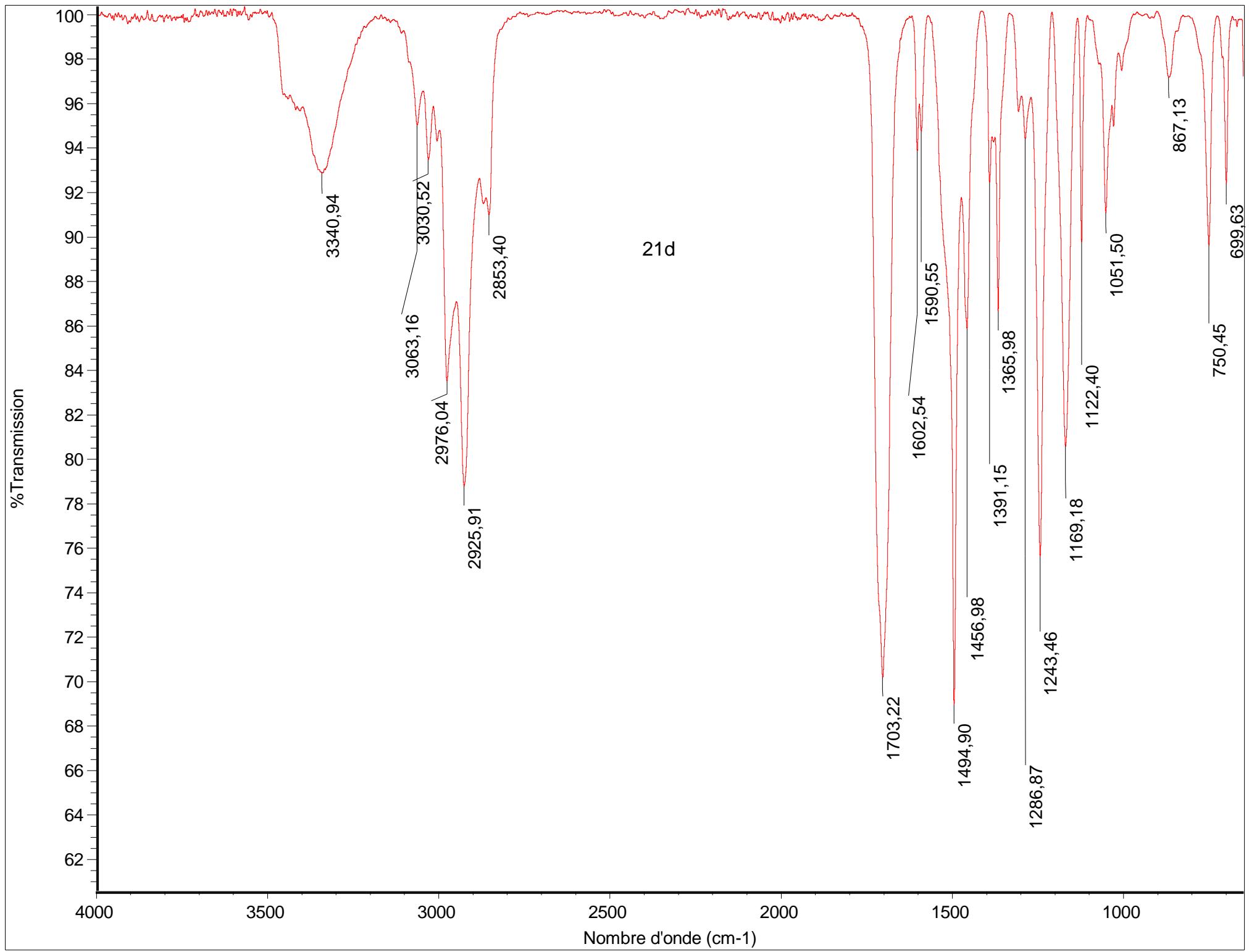


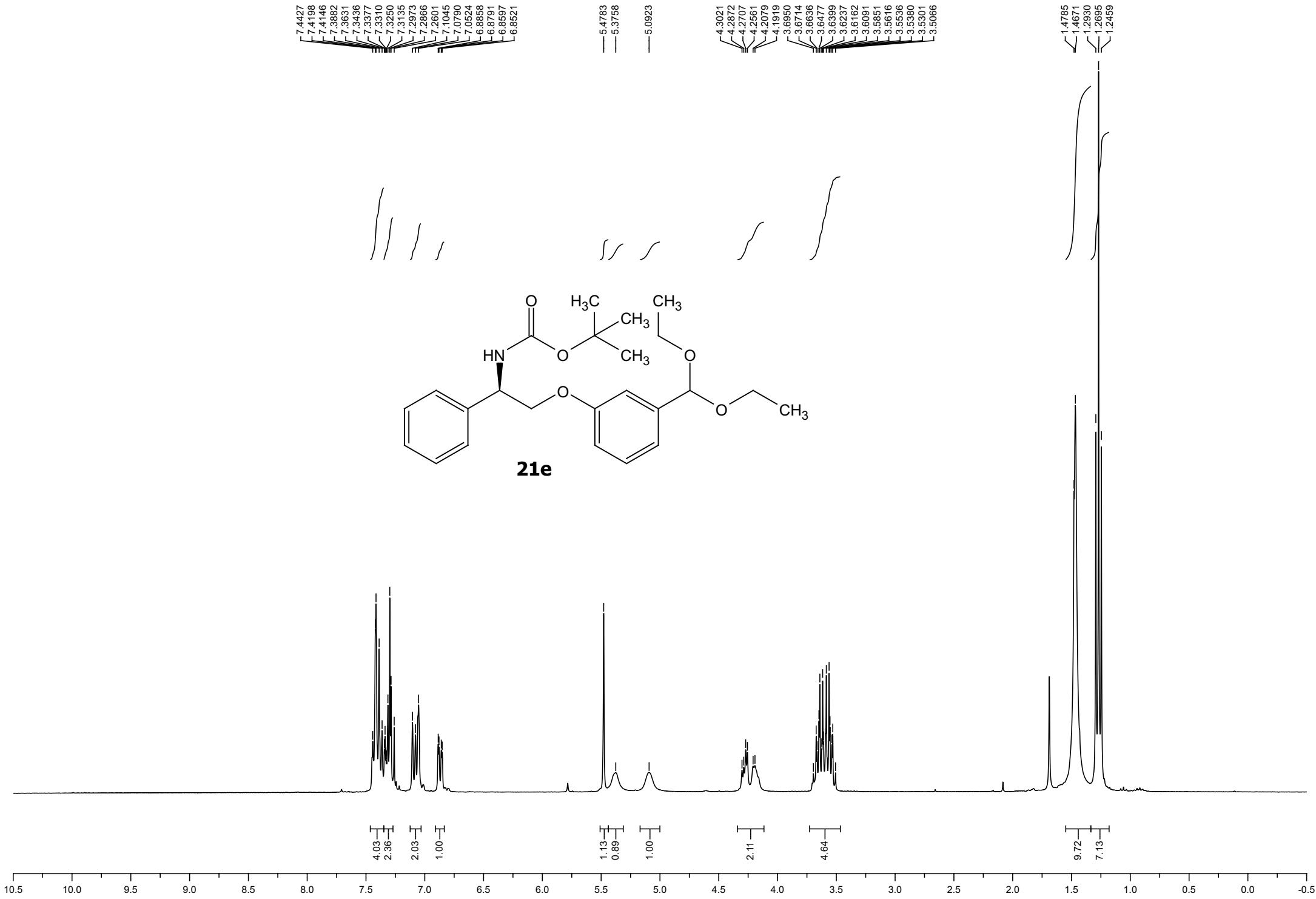


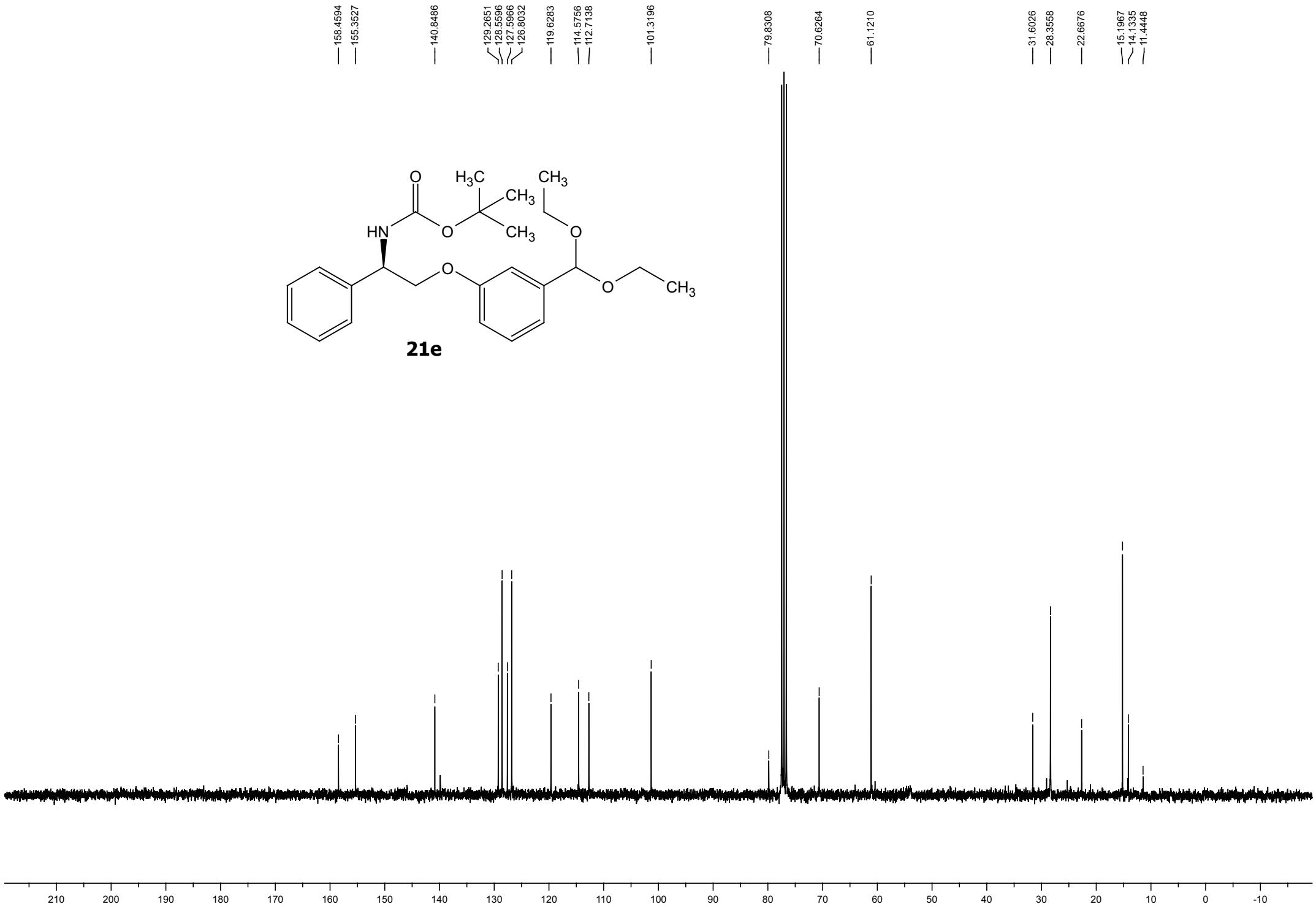


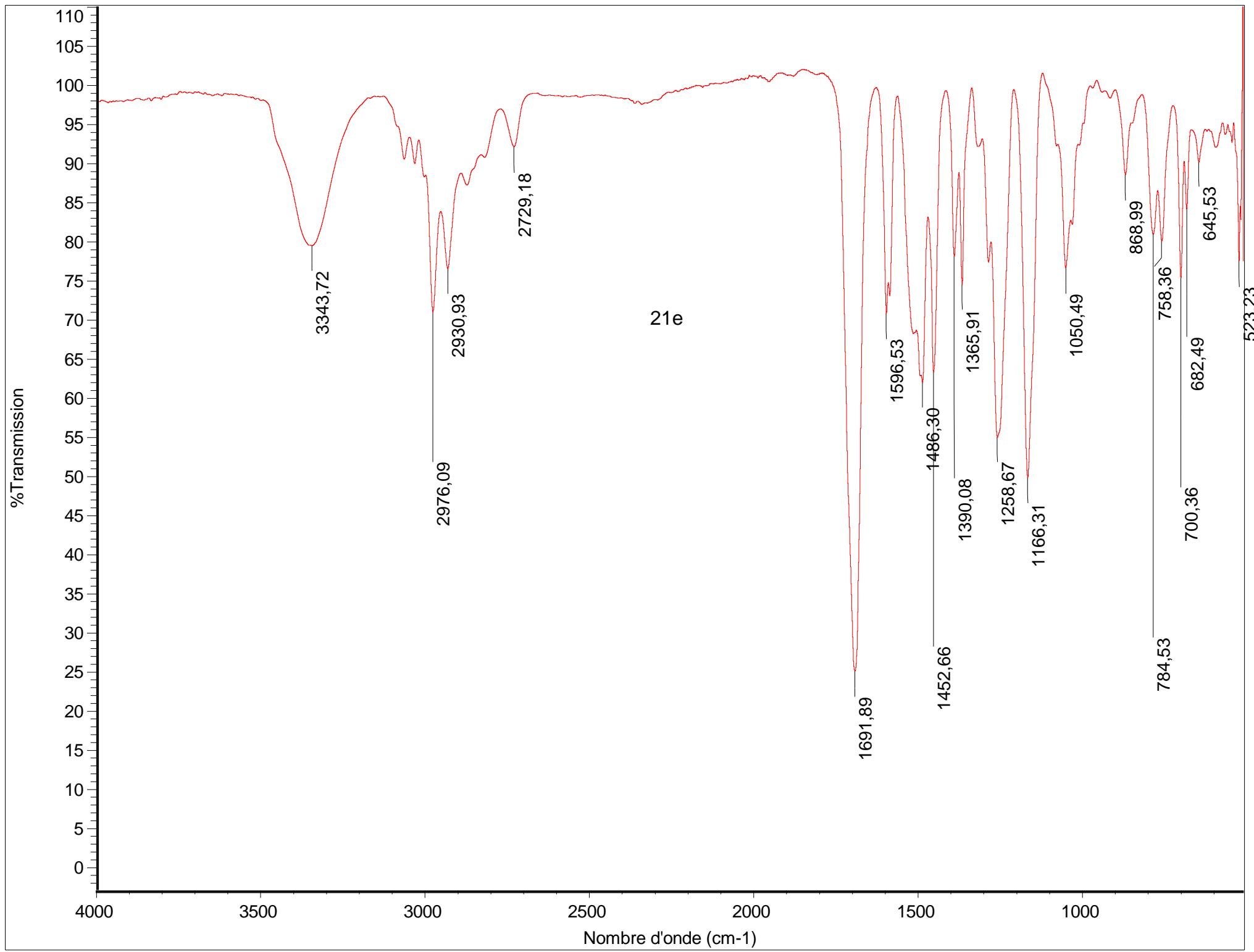
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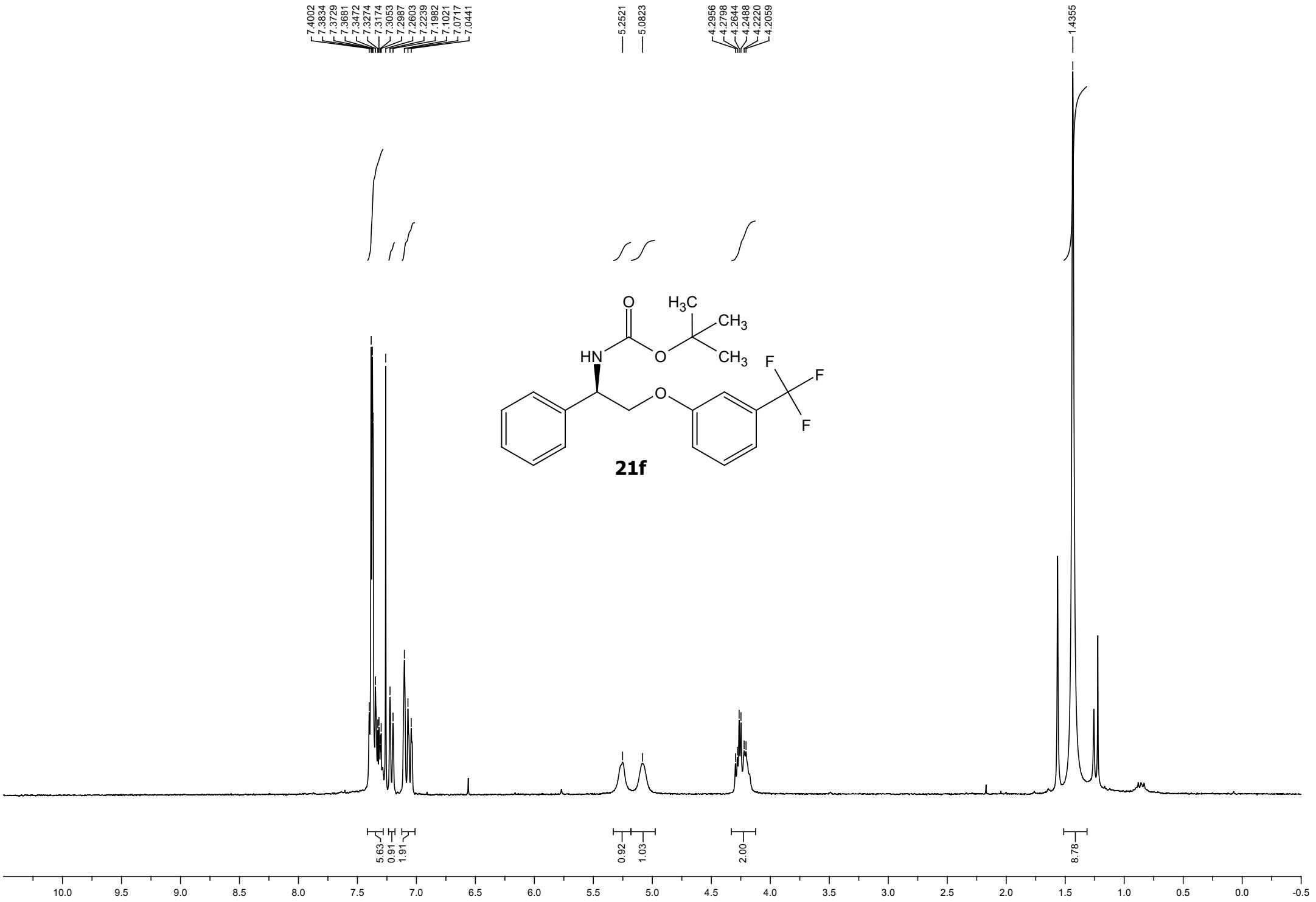


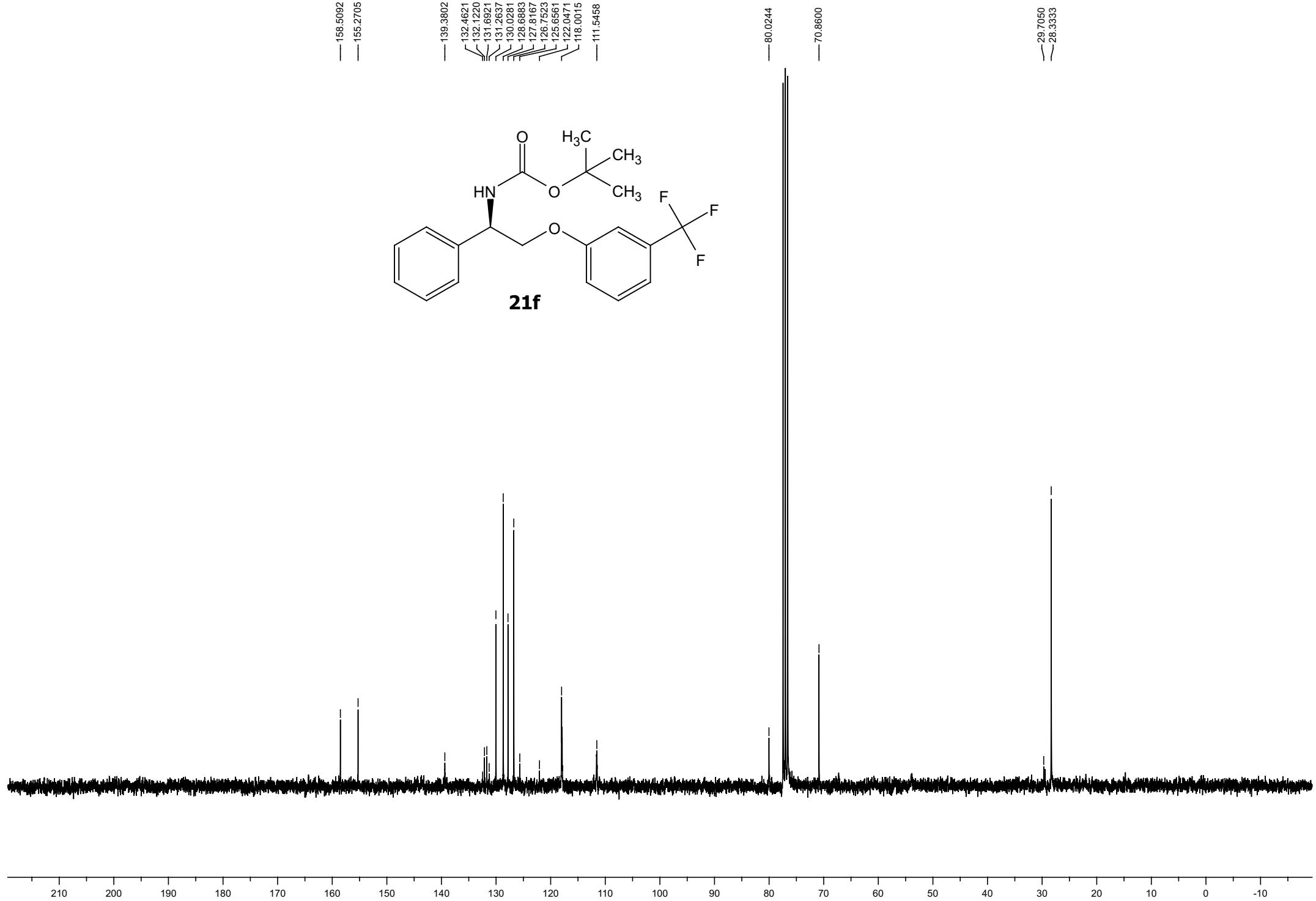


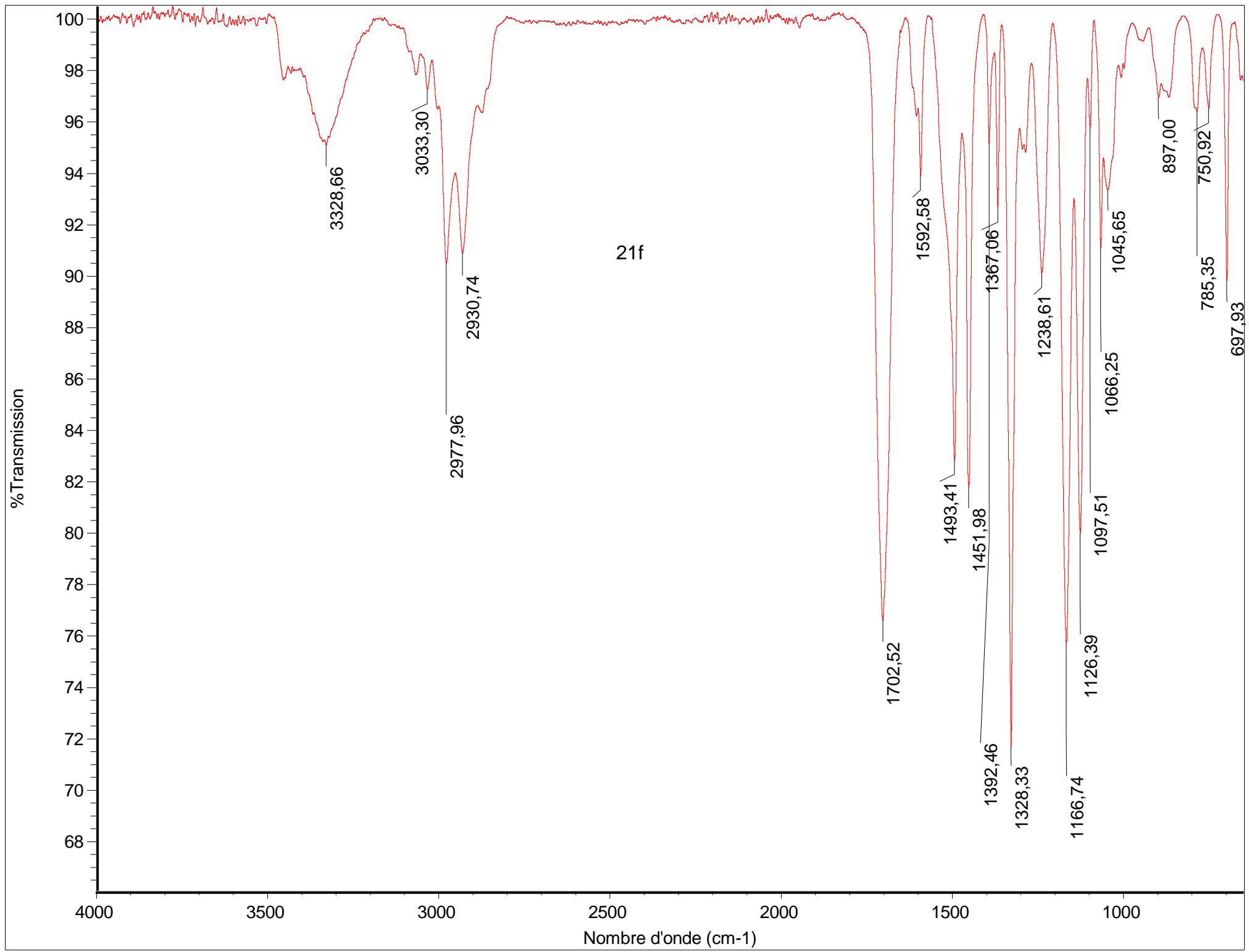


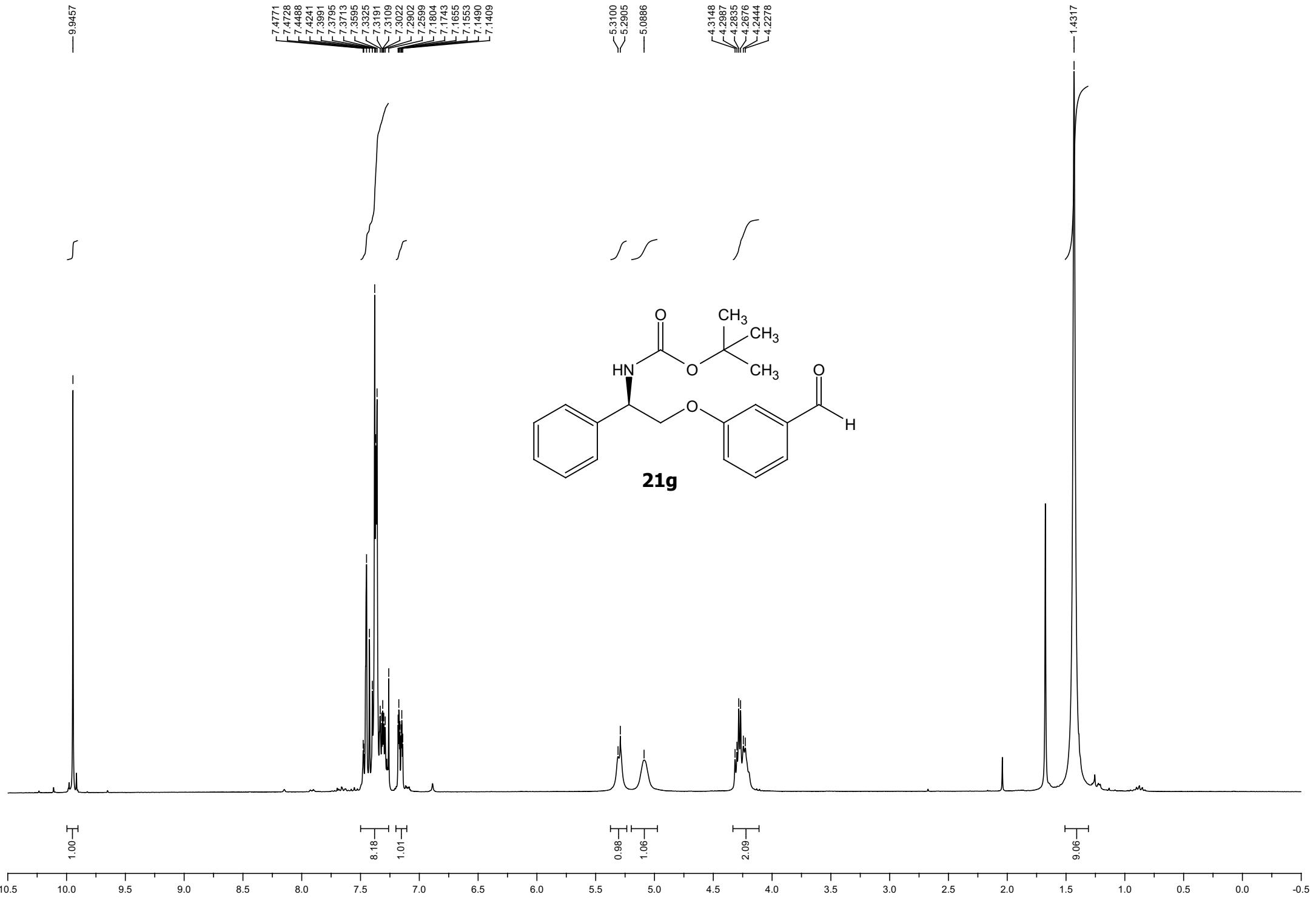


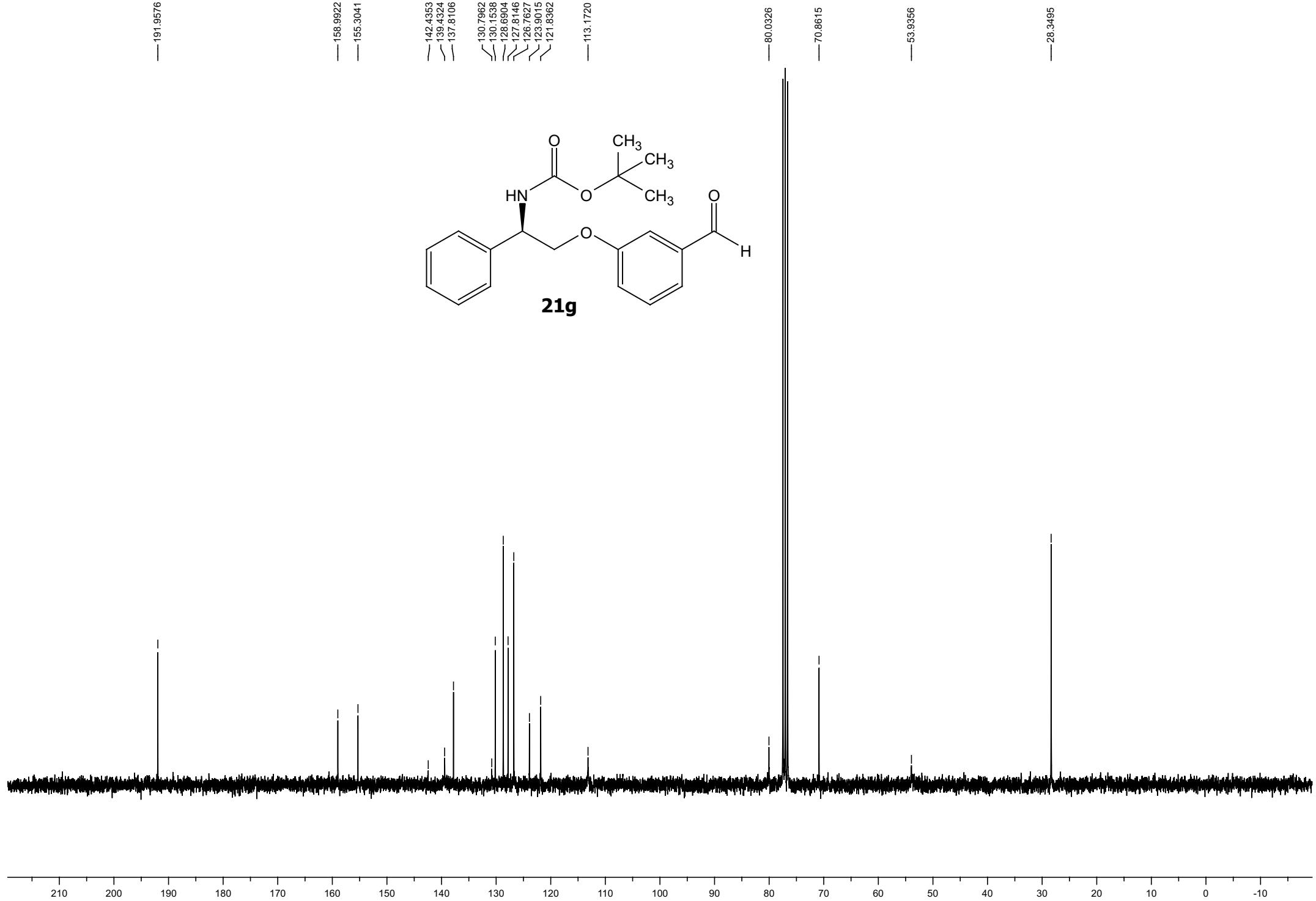


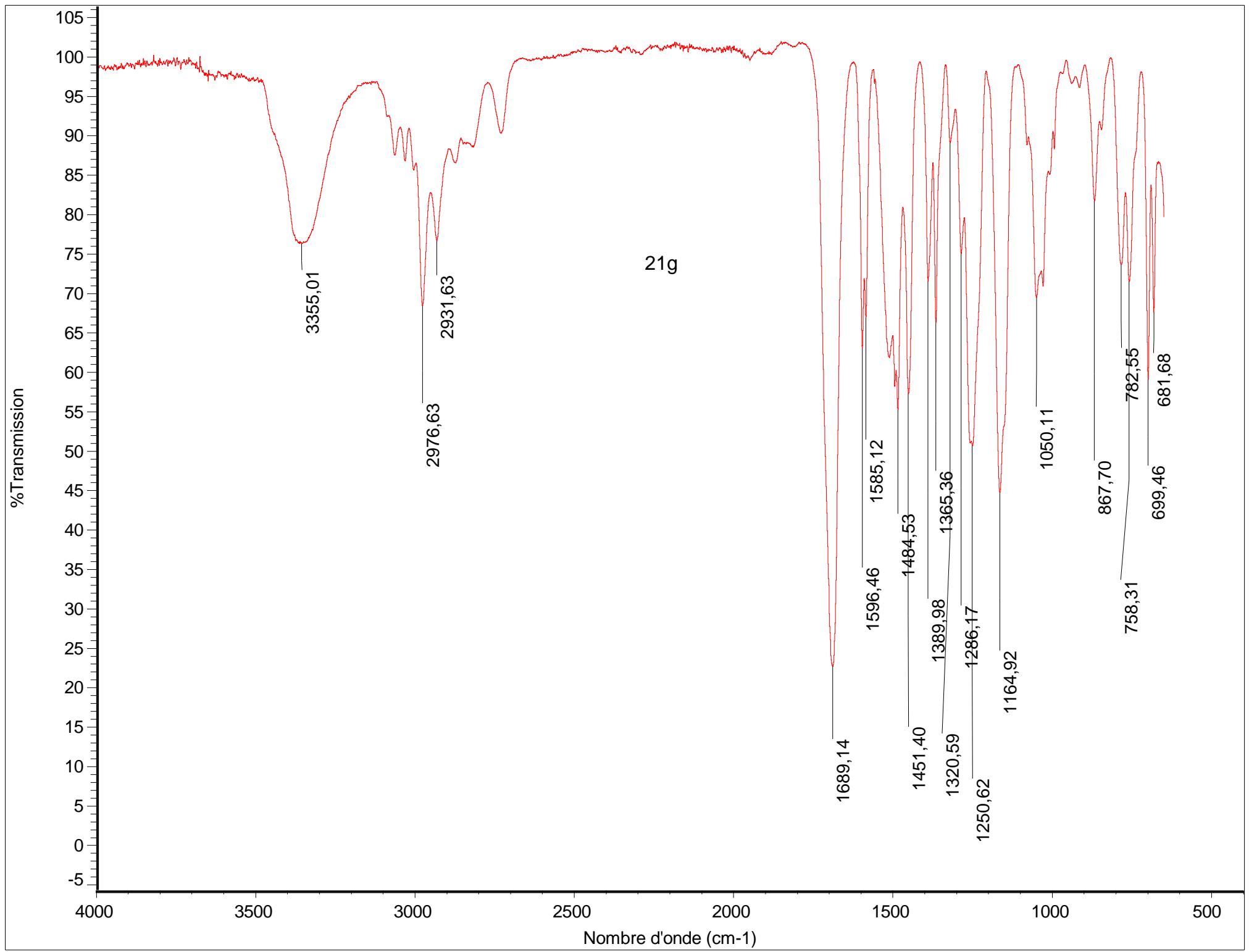


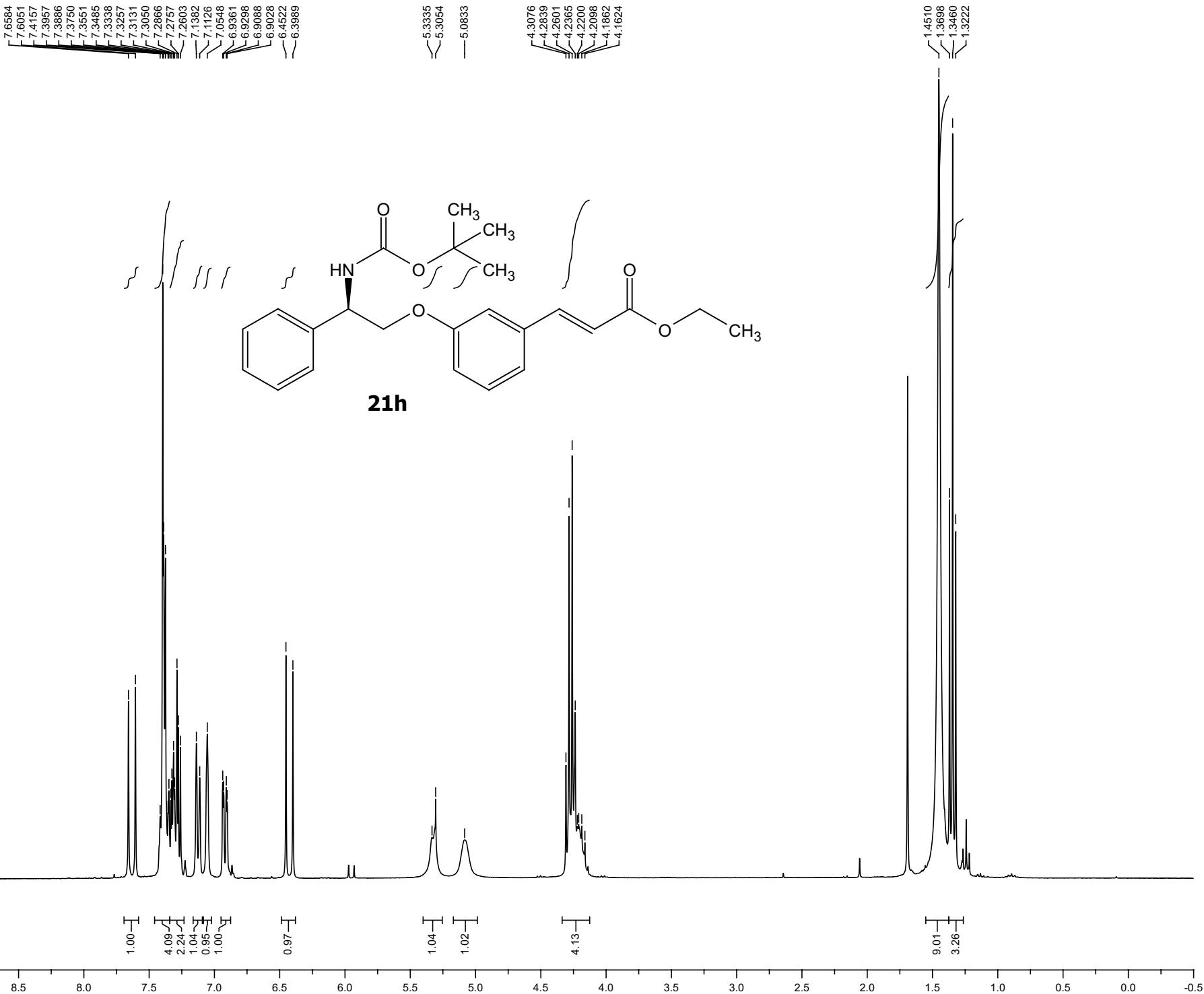


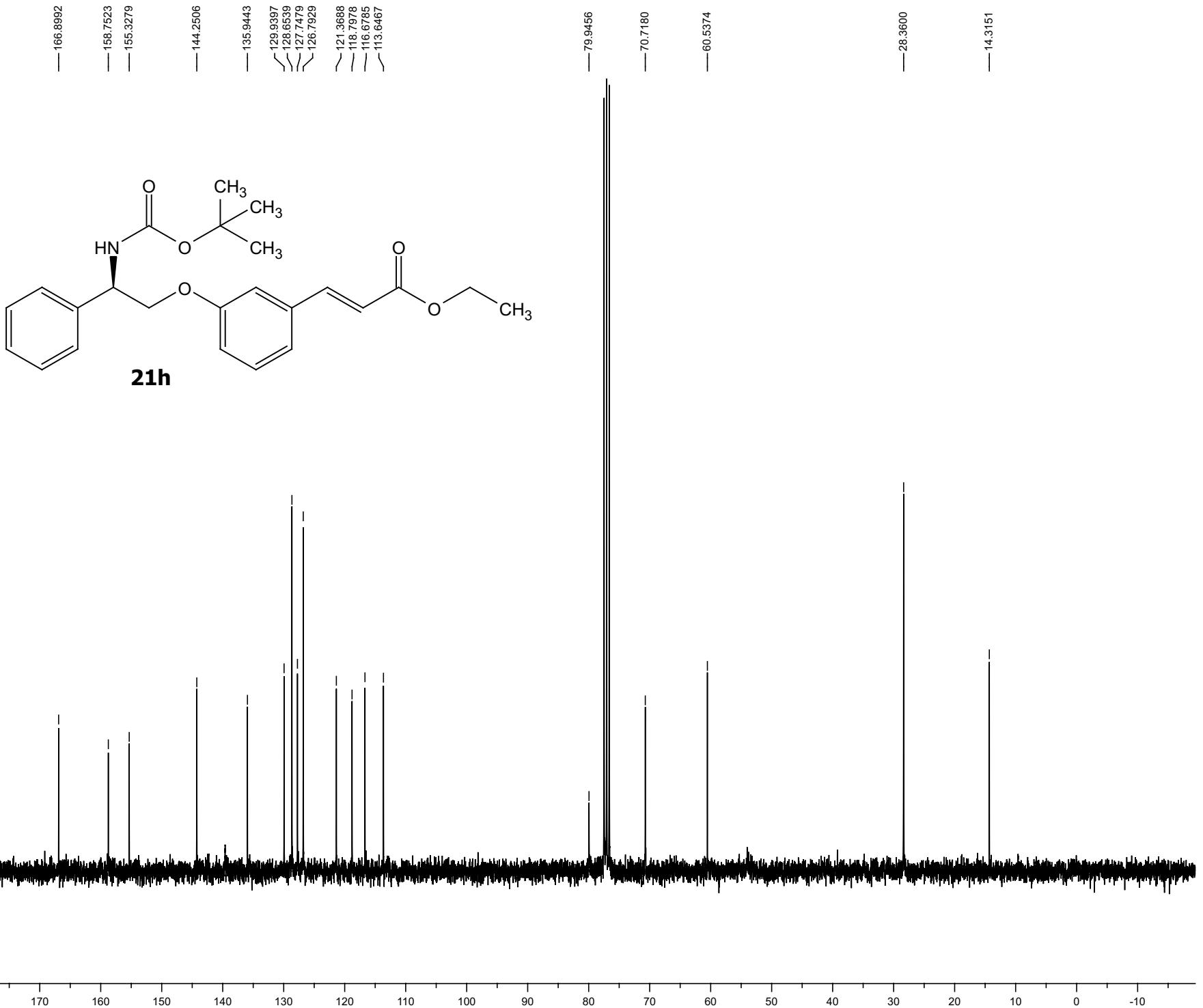


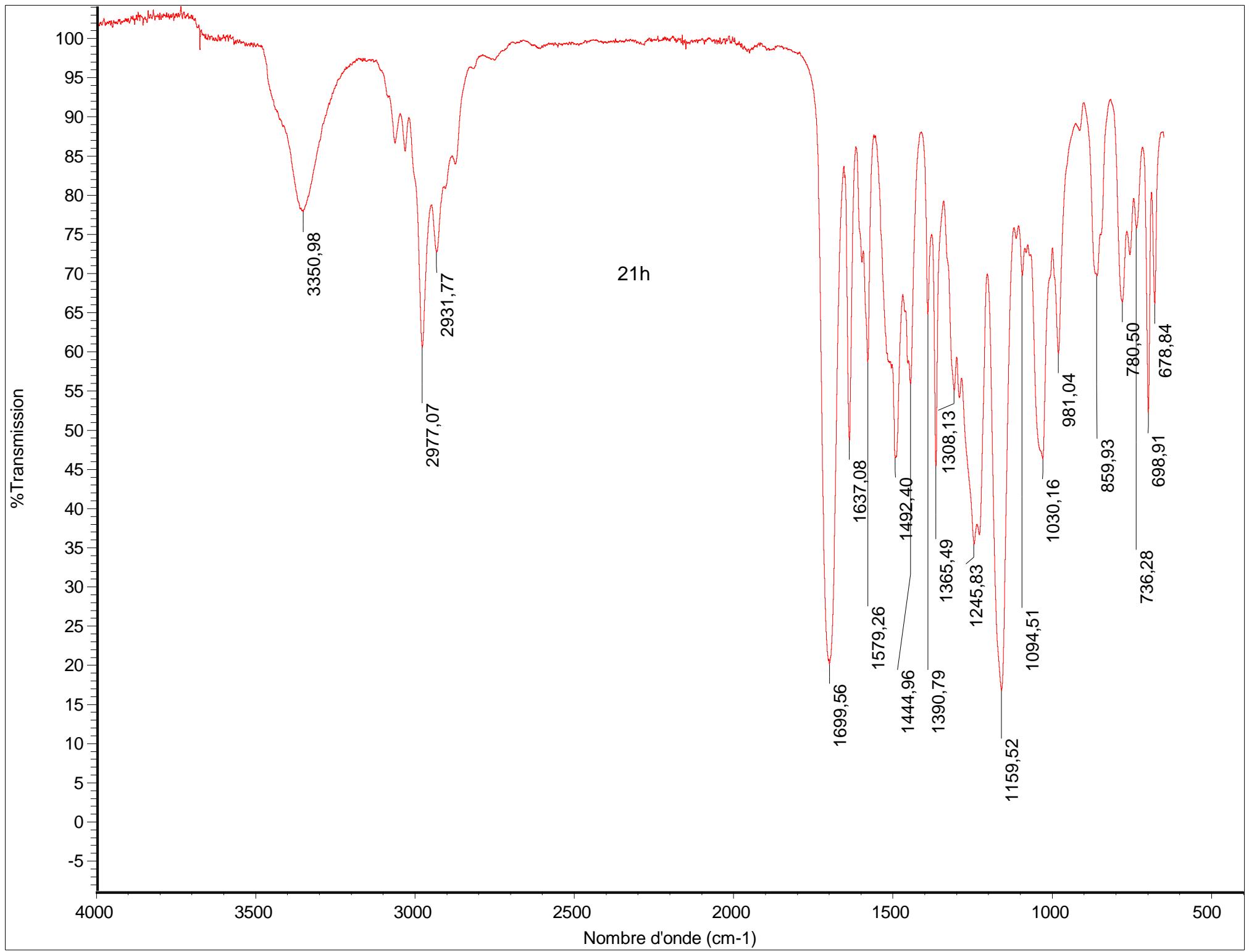


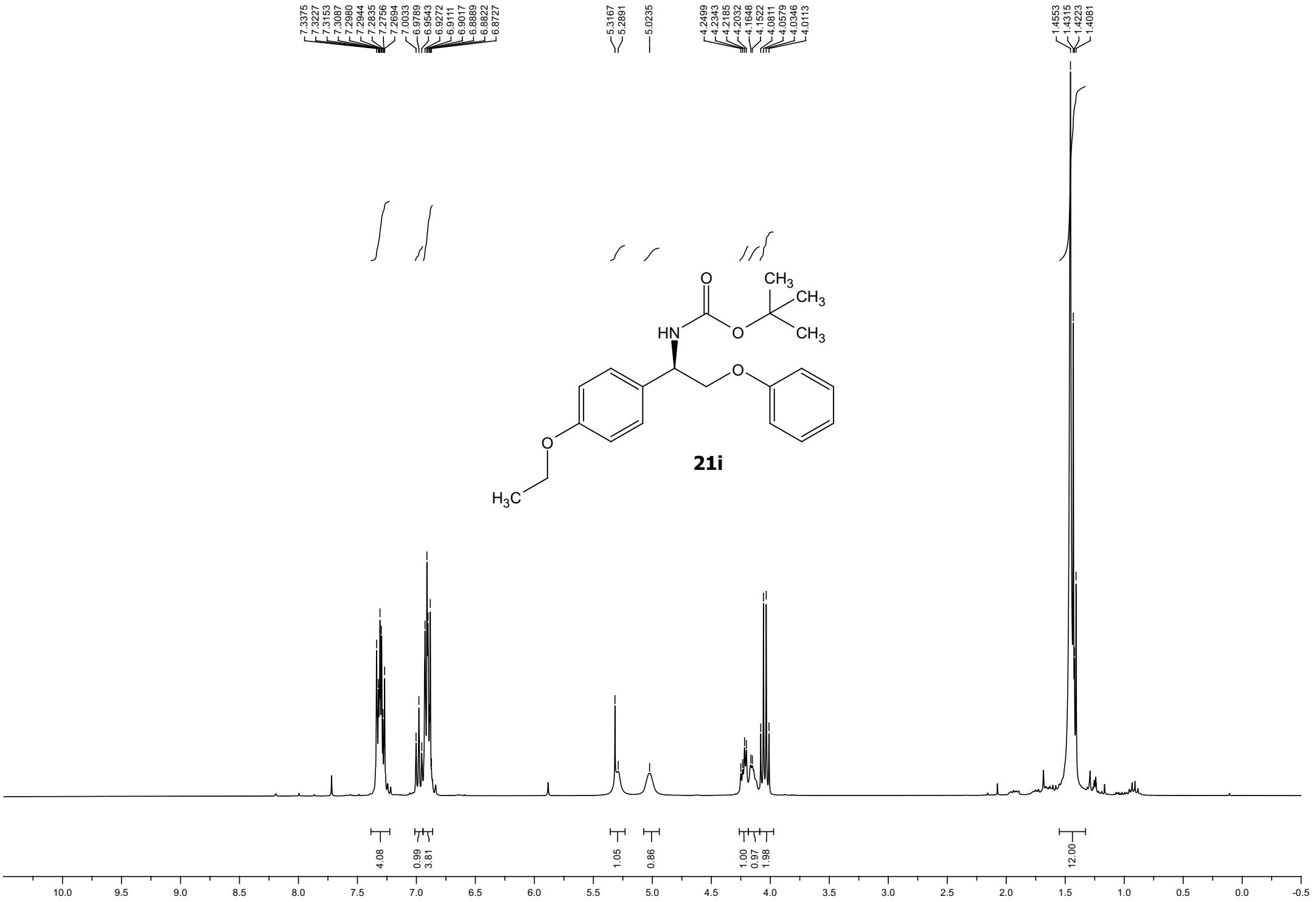


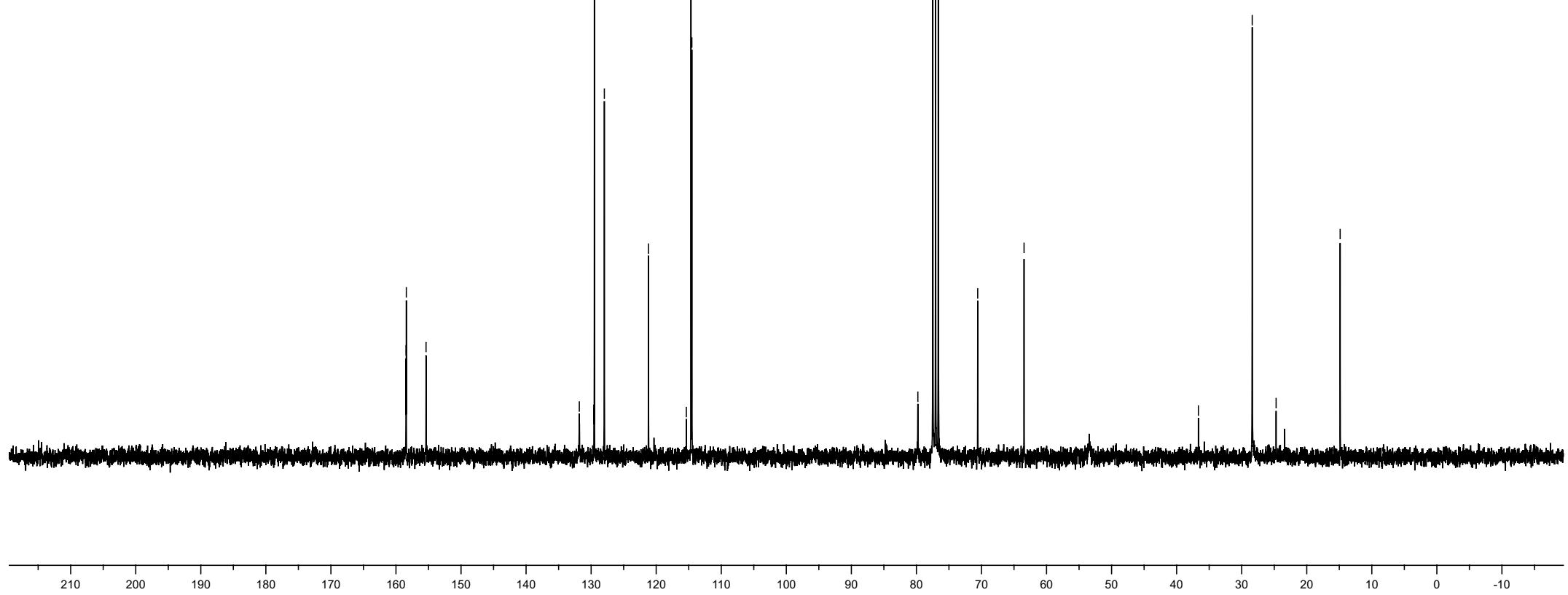
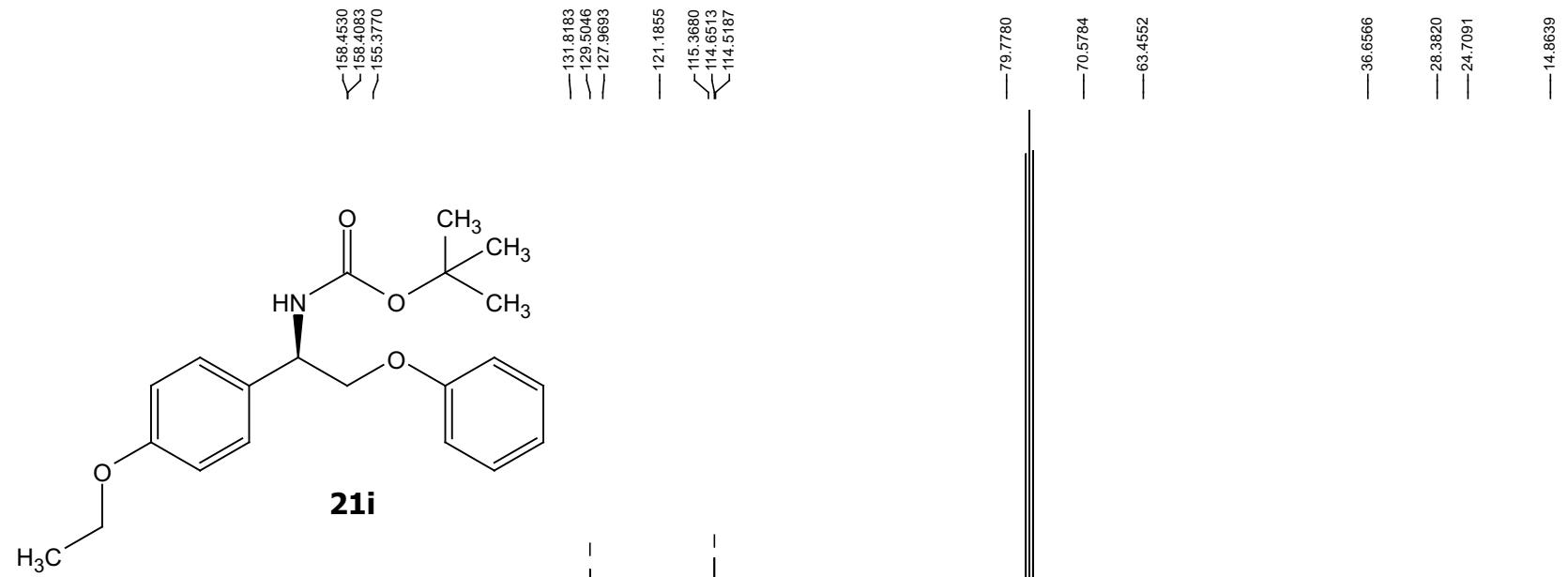


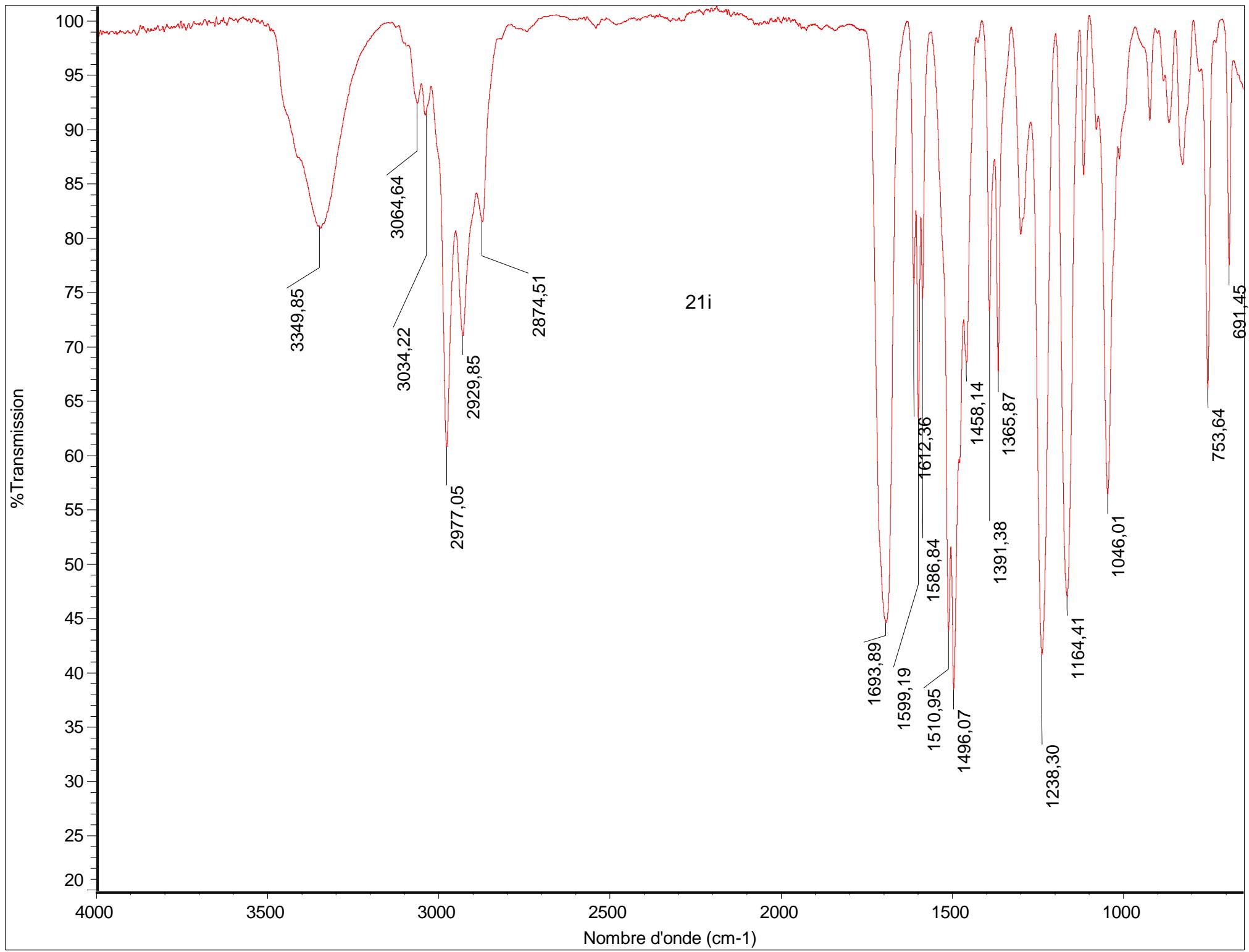


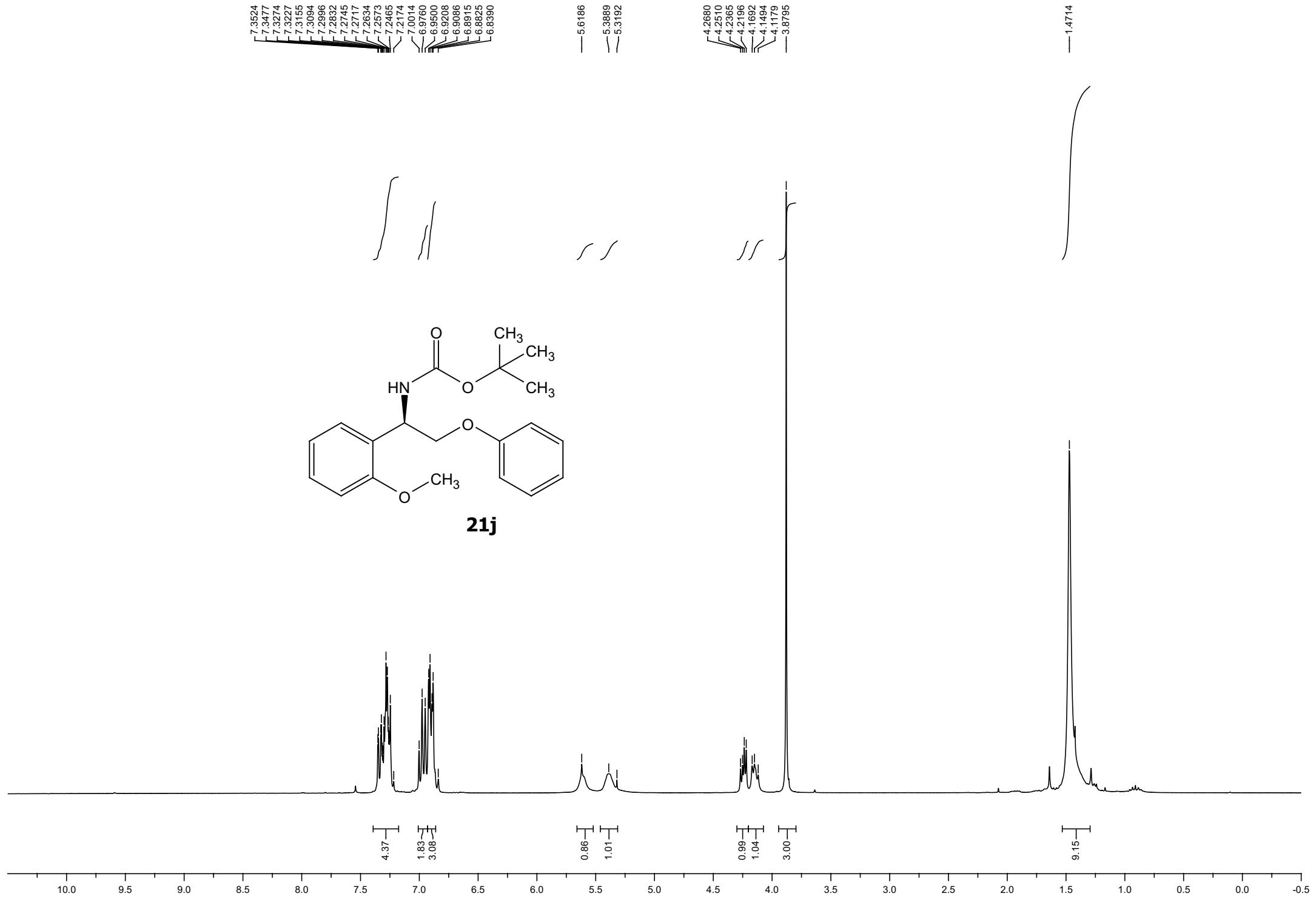






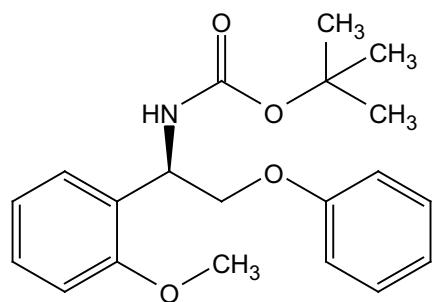






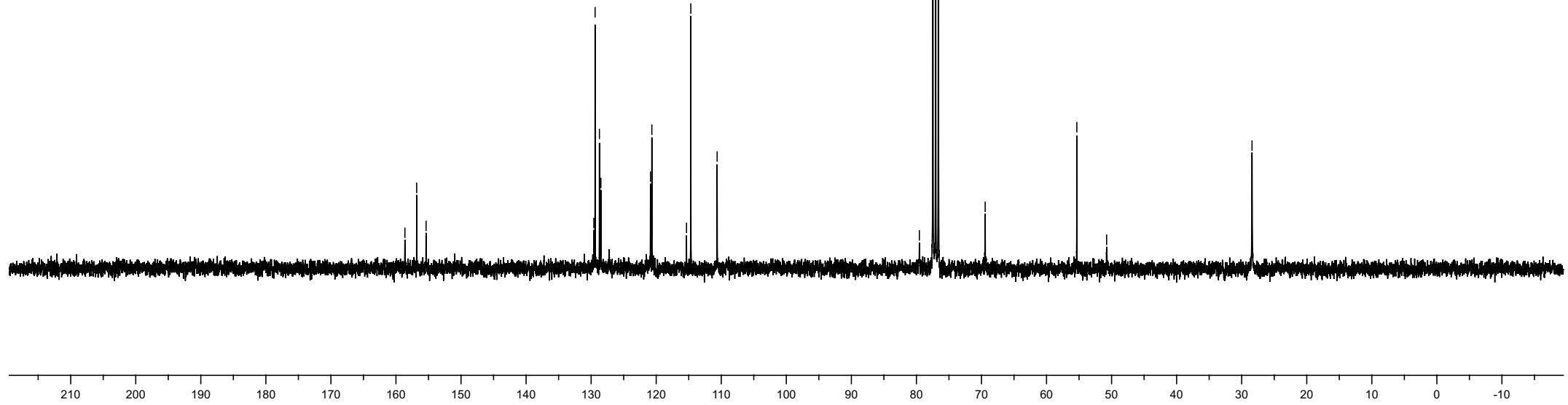
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— 156.8188  
— 155.3713

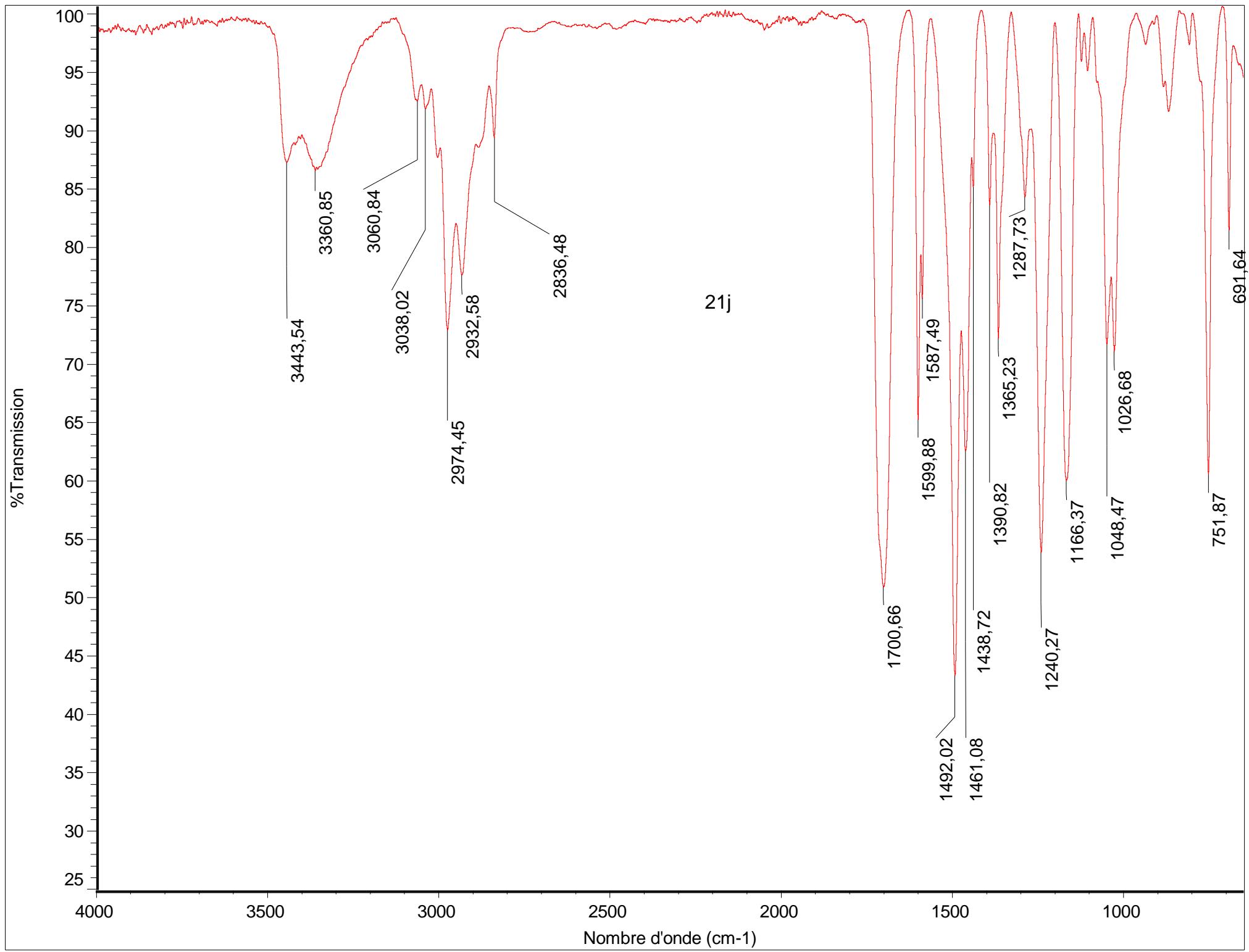
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— 128.5005  
— 120.8752  
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— 115.3403  
— 114.6789  
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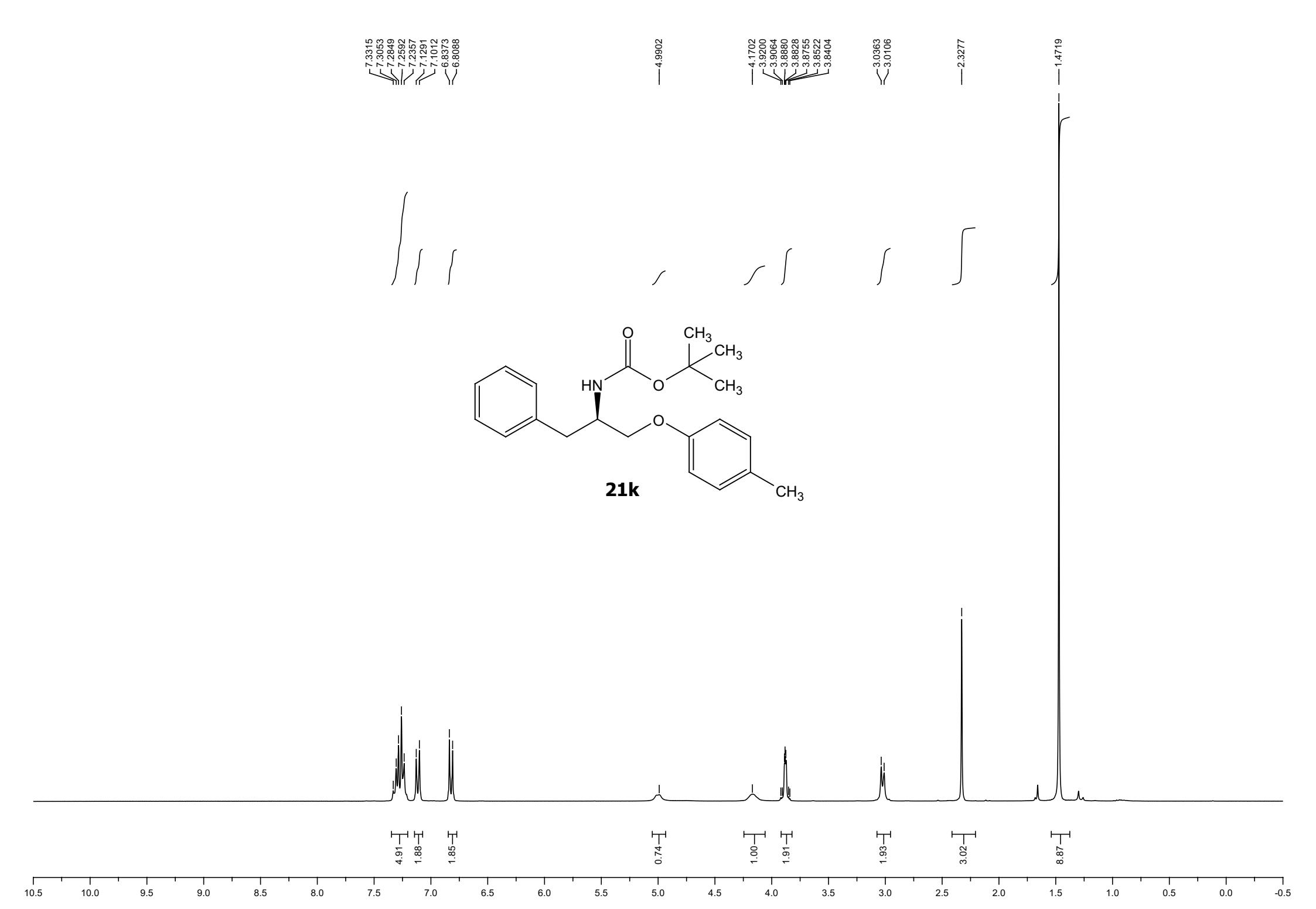


**21j**

— 79.5479  
— 69.4336  
— 55.3445  
— 50.7611  
— 28.4139









— 156.5121  
— 155.3042

— 137.8960

— 130.3340  
— 129.9601  
— 129.5033  
— 128.5227  
— 126.4700

— 114.3872

— 79.5131

— 67.7762

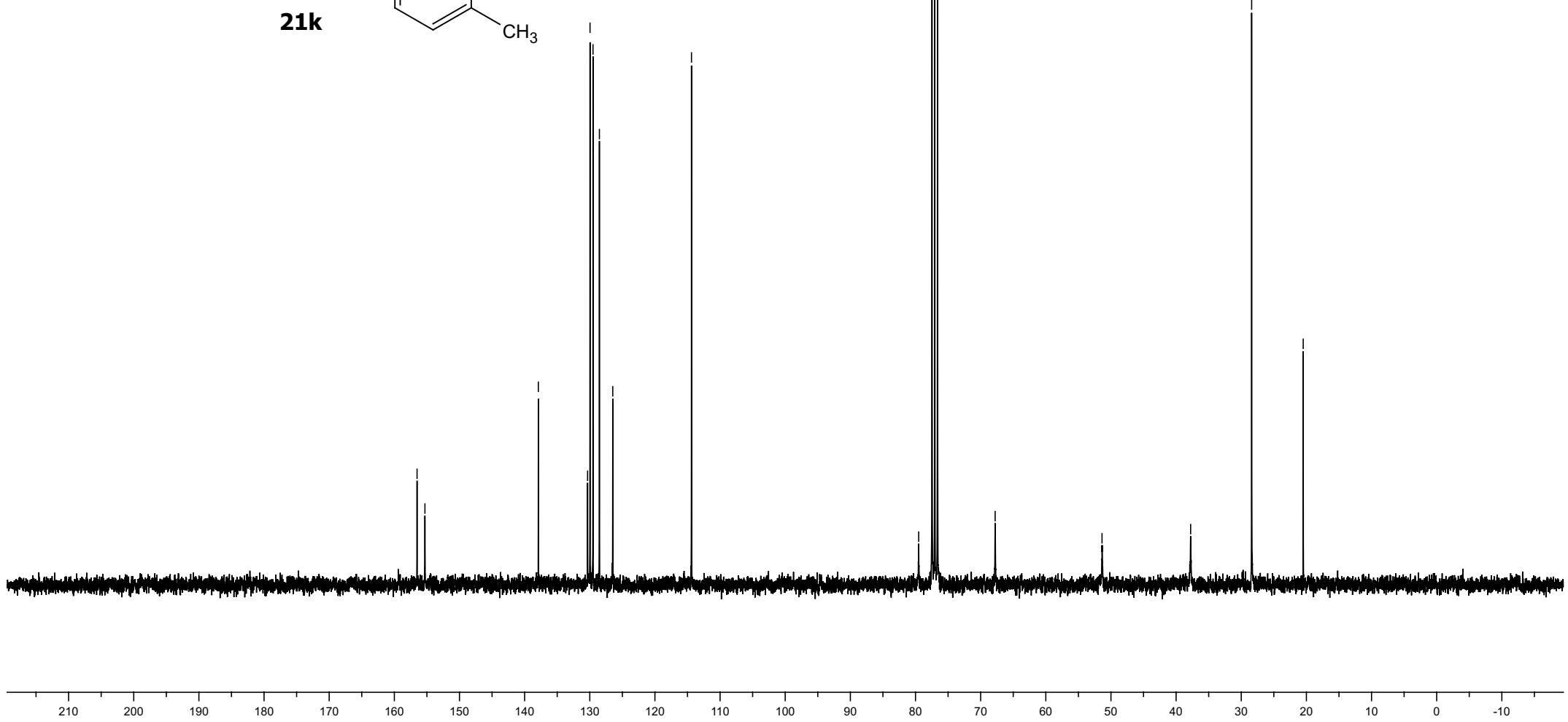
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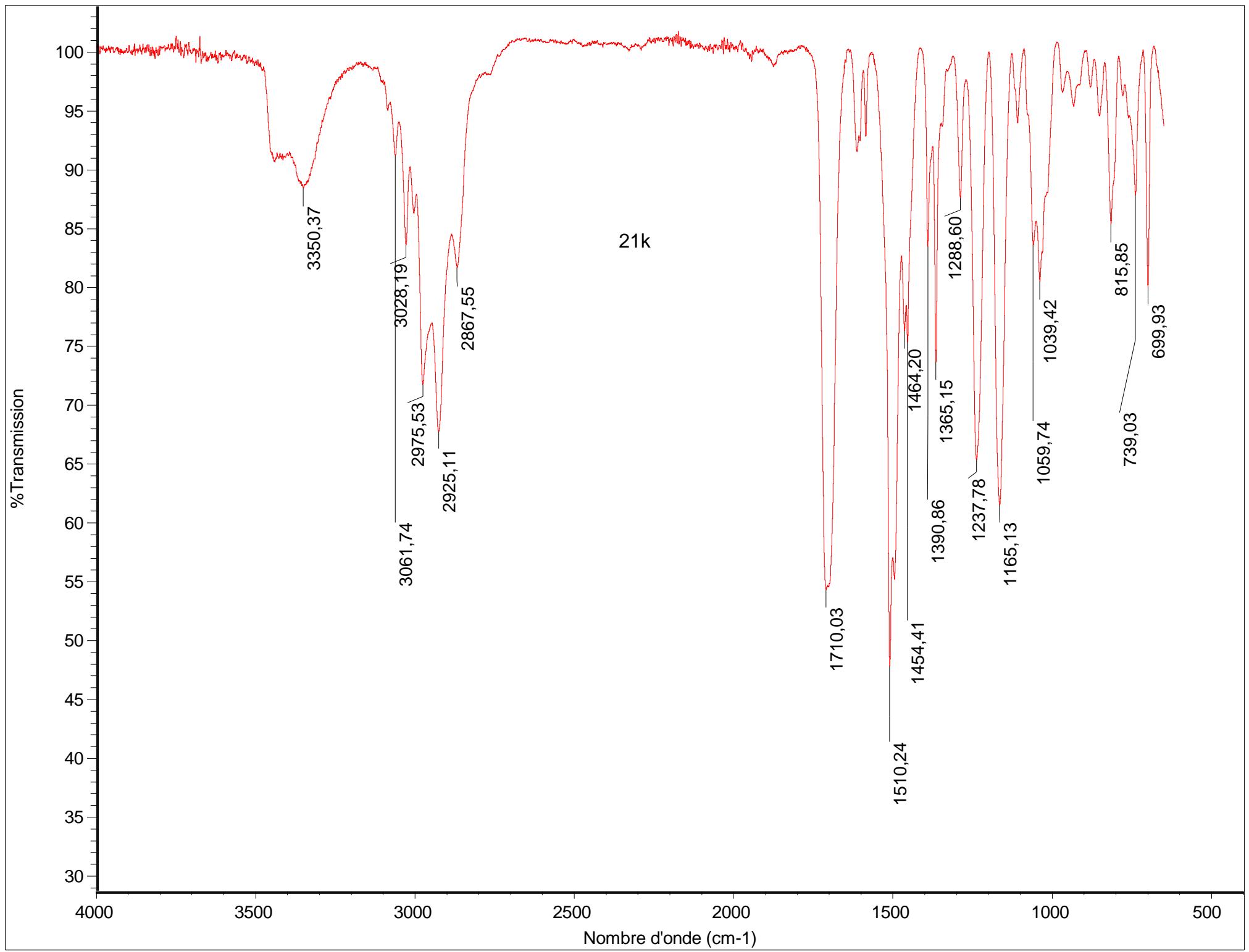
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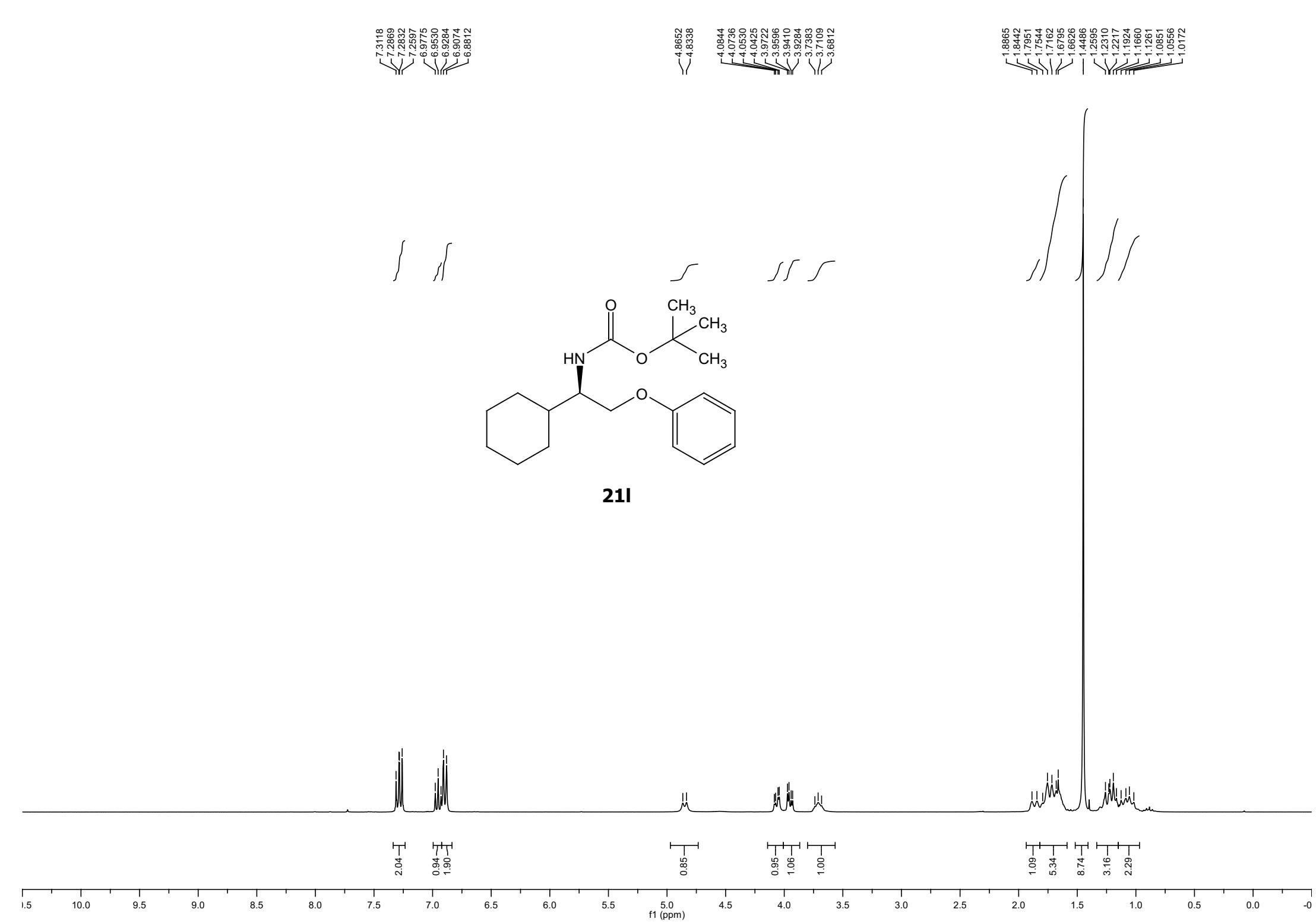
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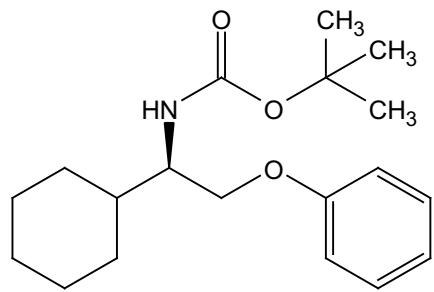
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**21k**

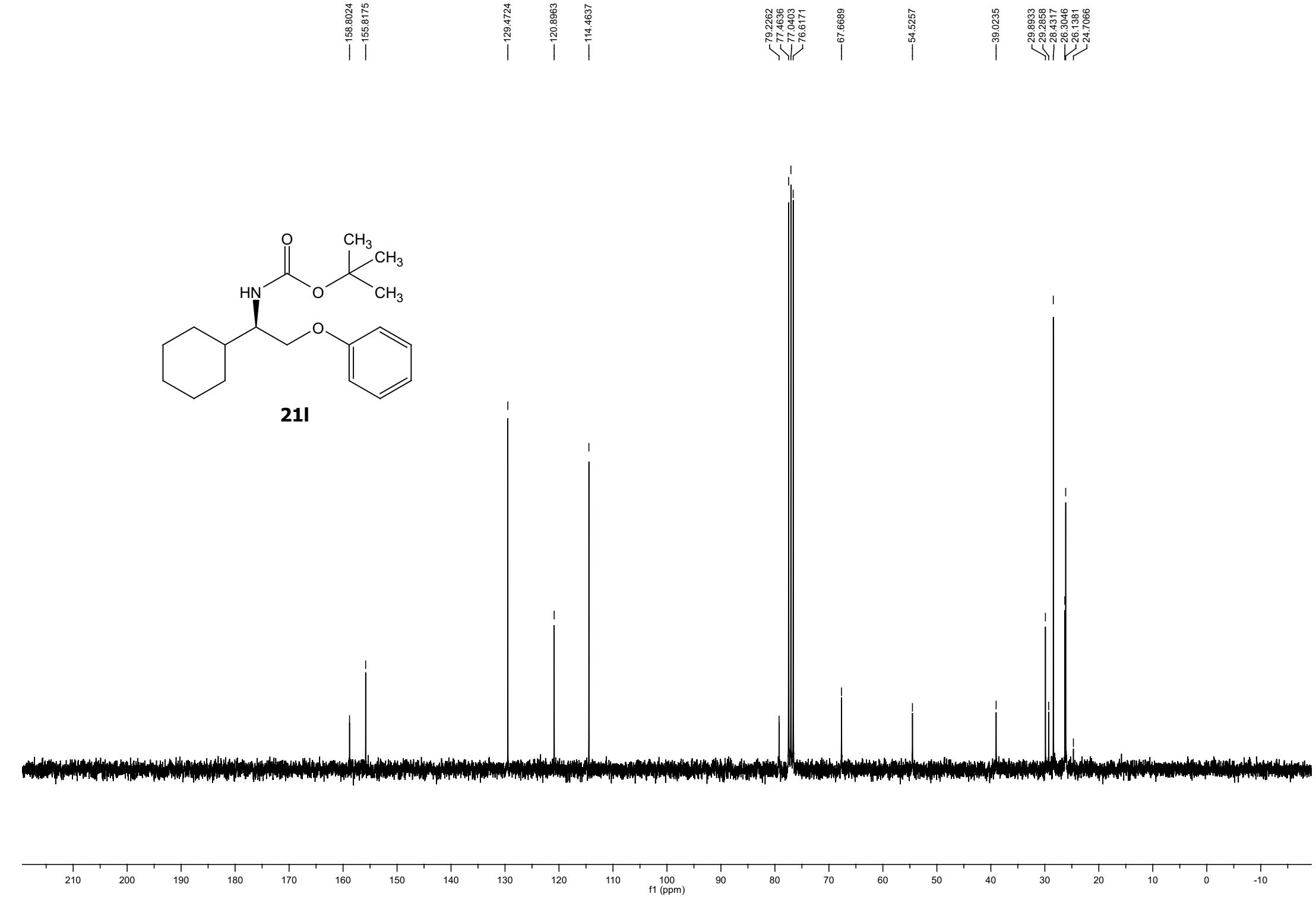


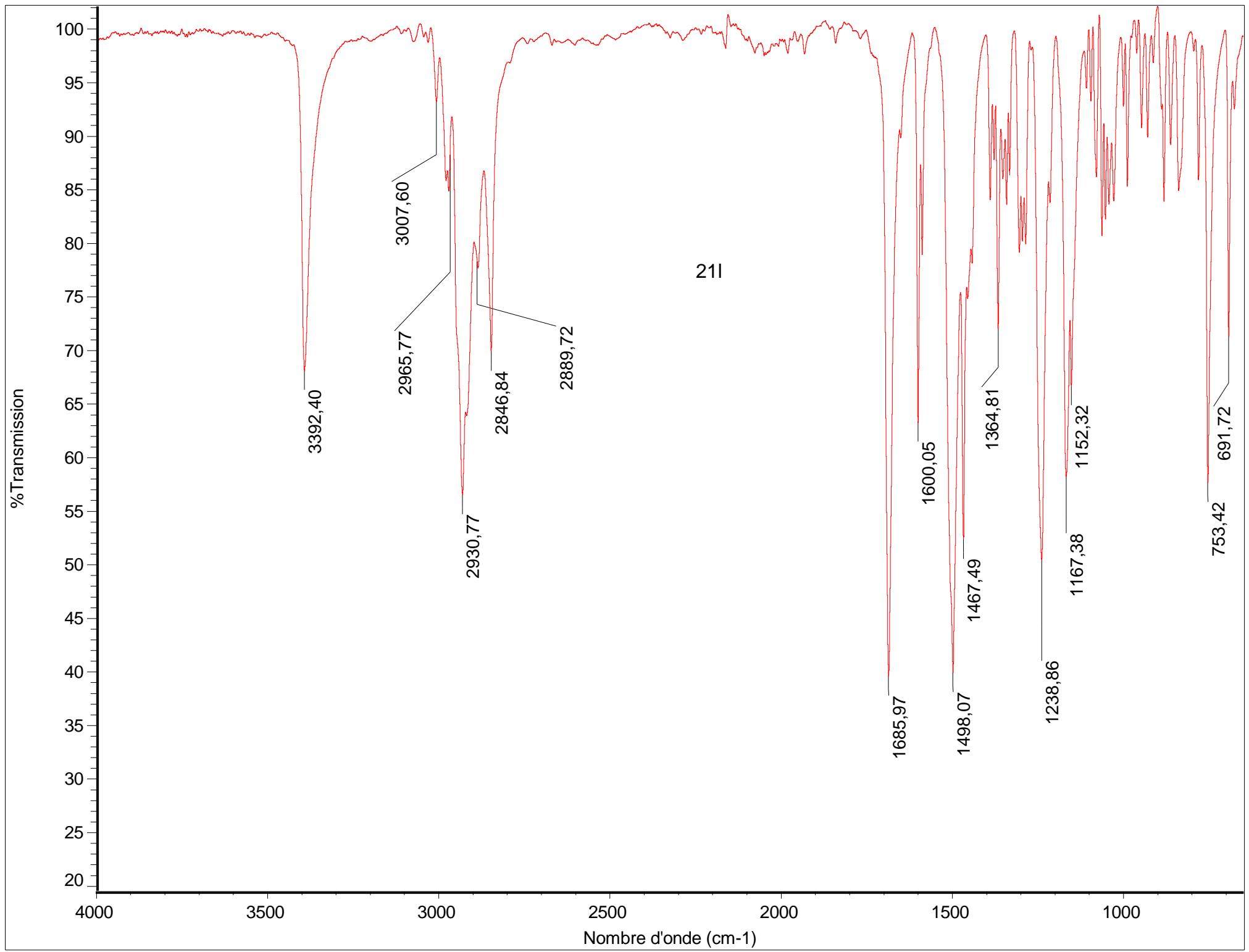


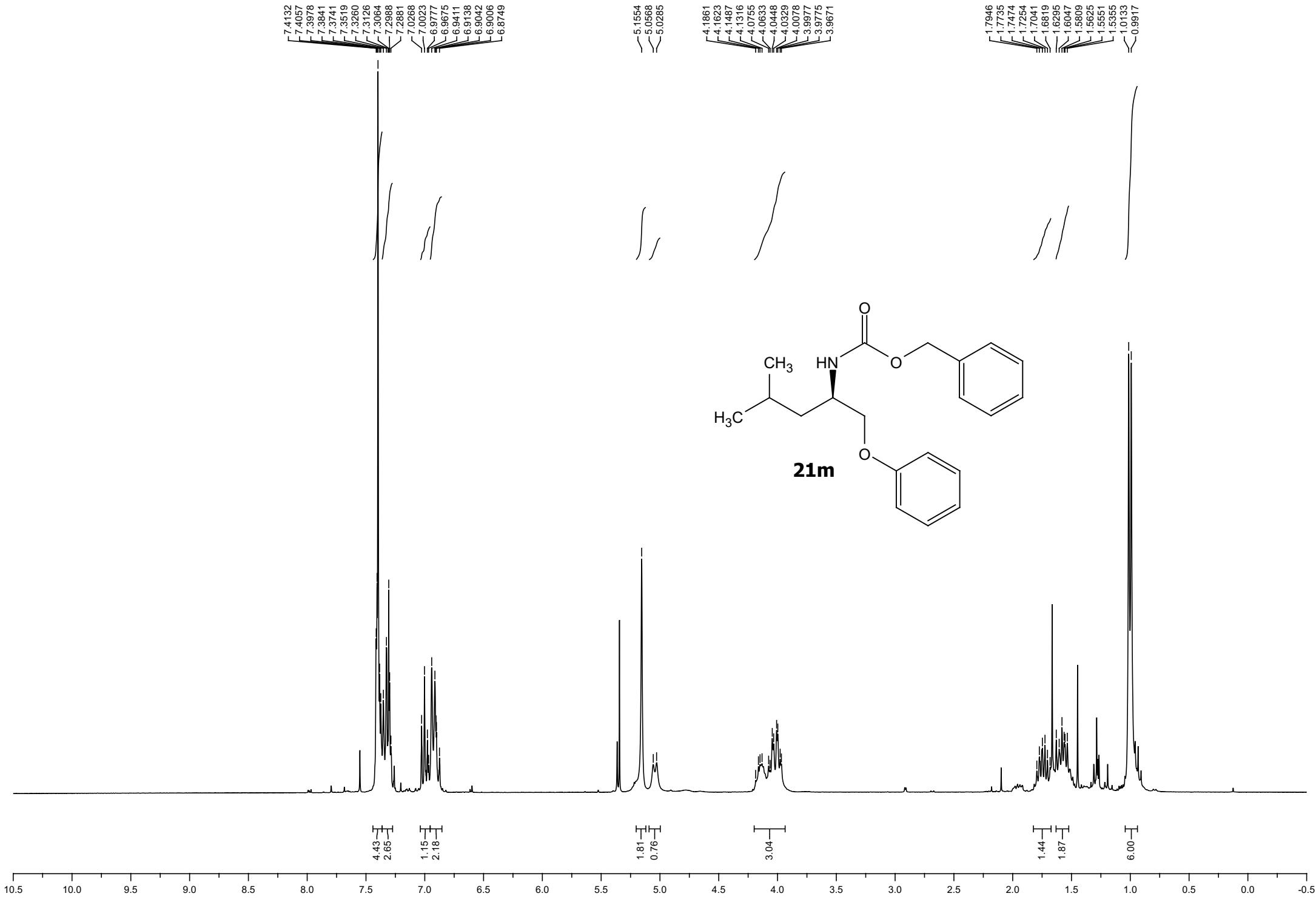


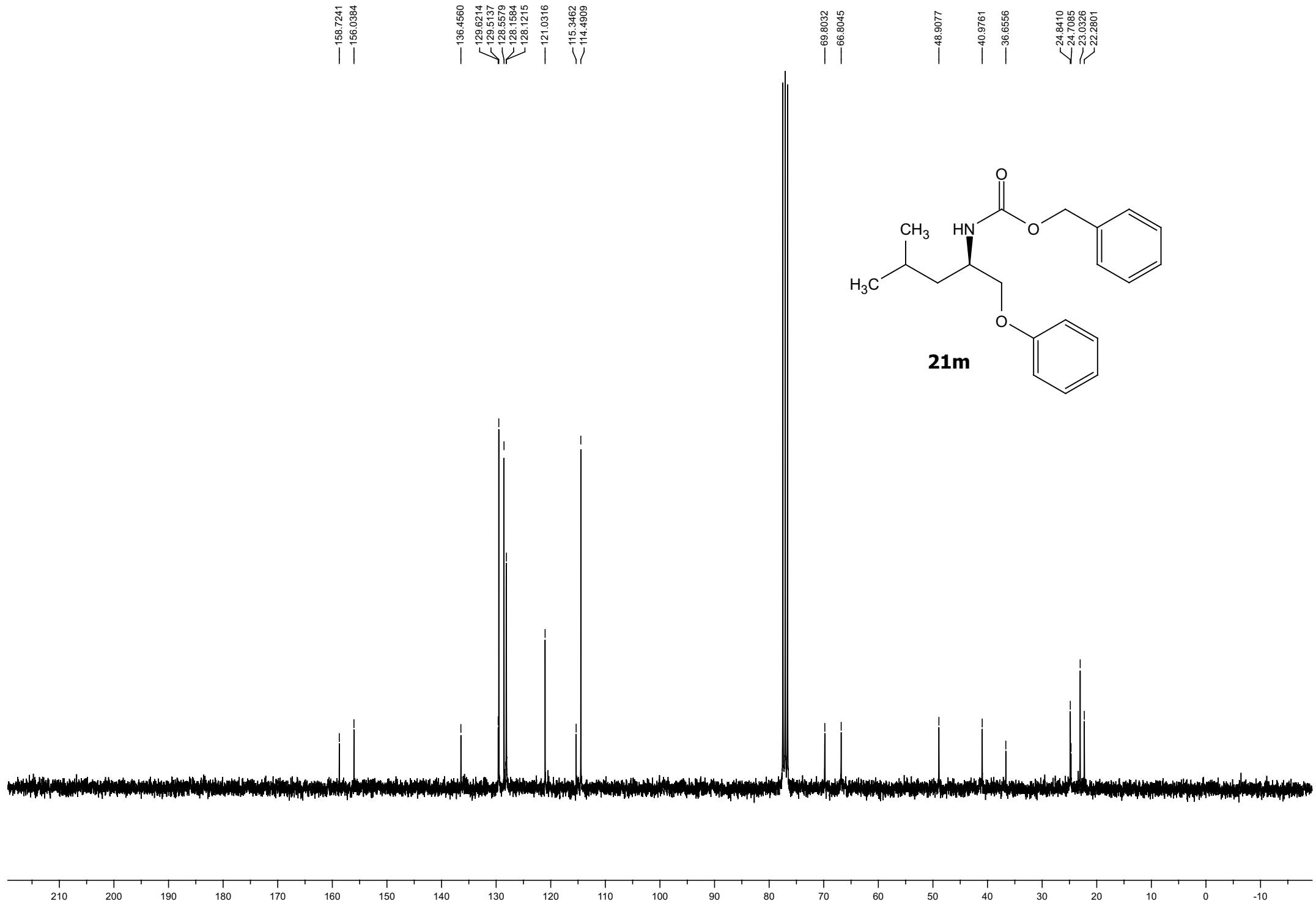


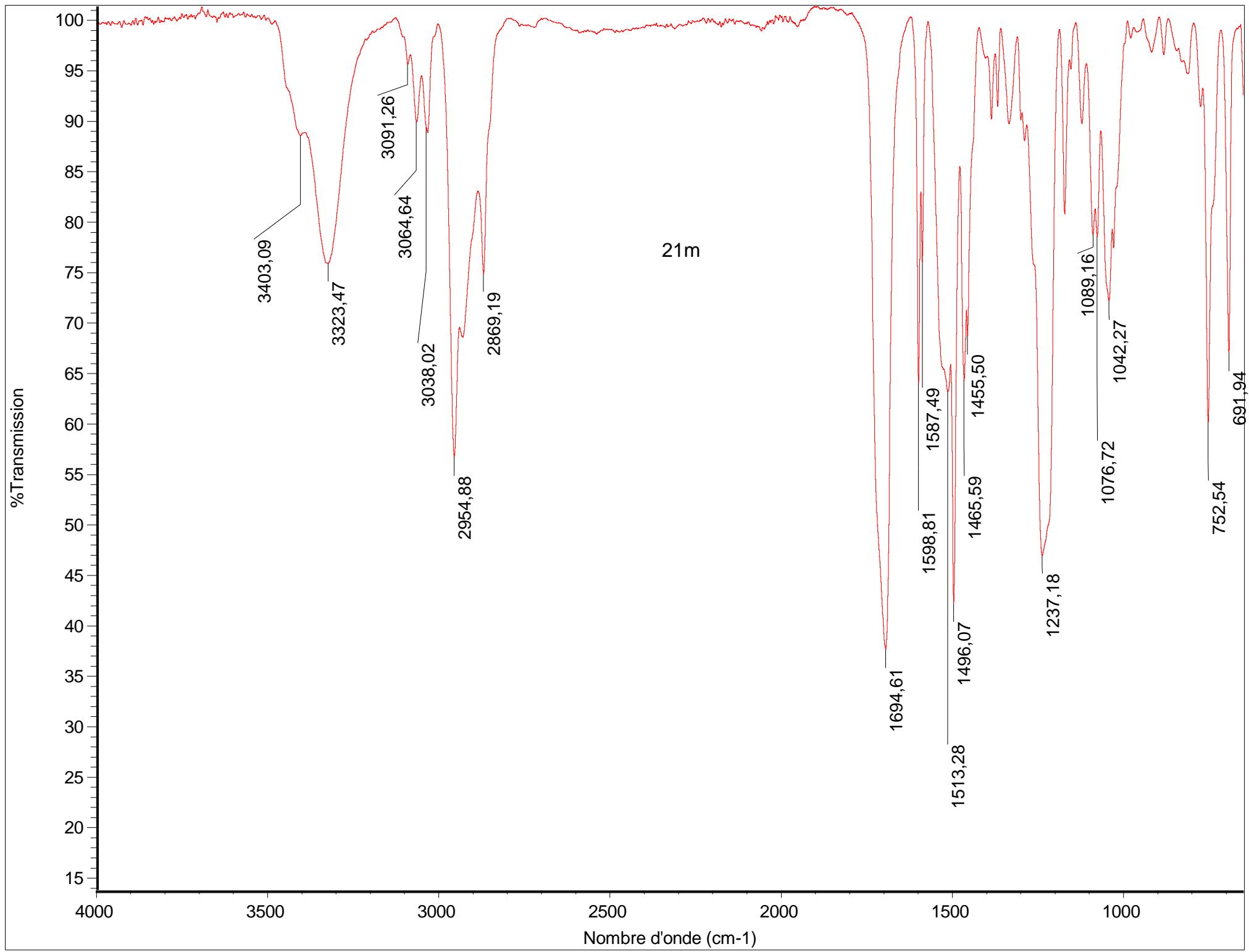
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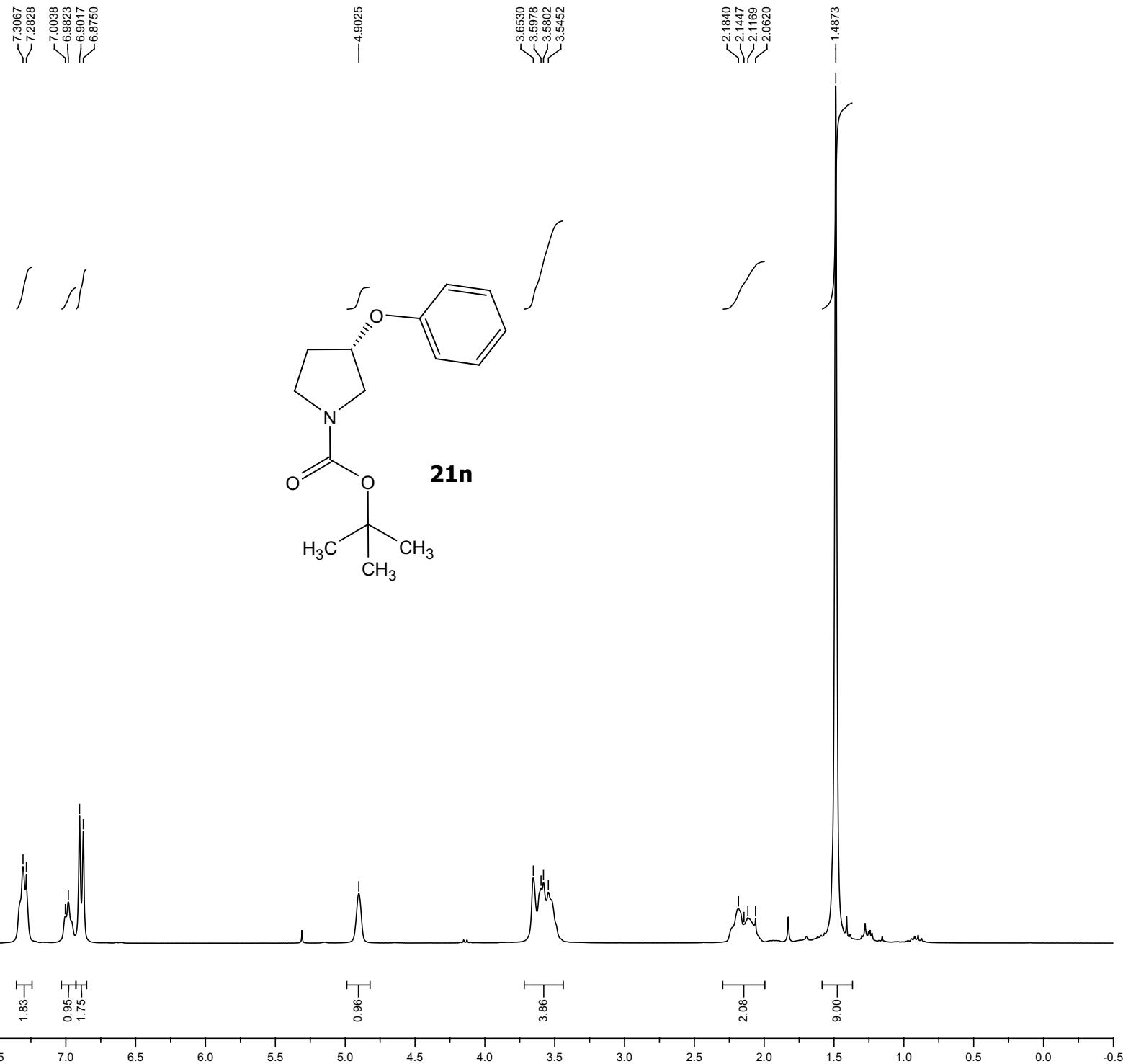


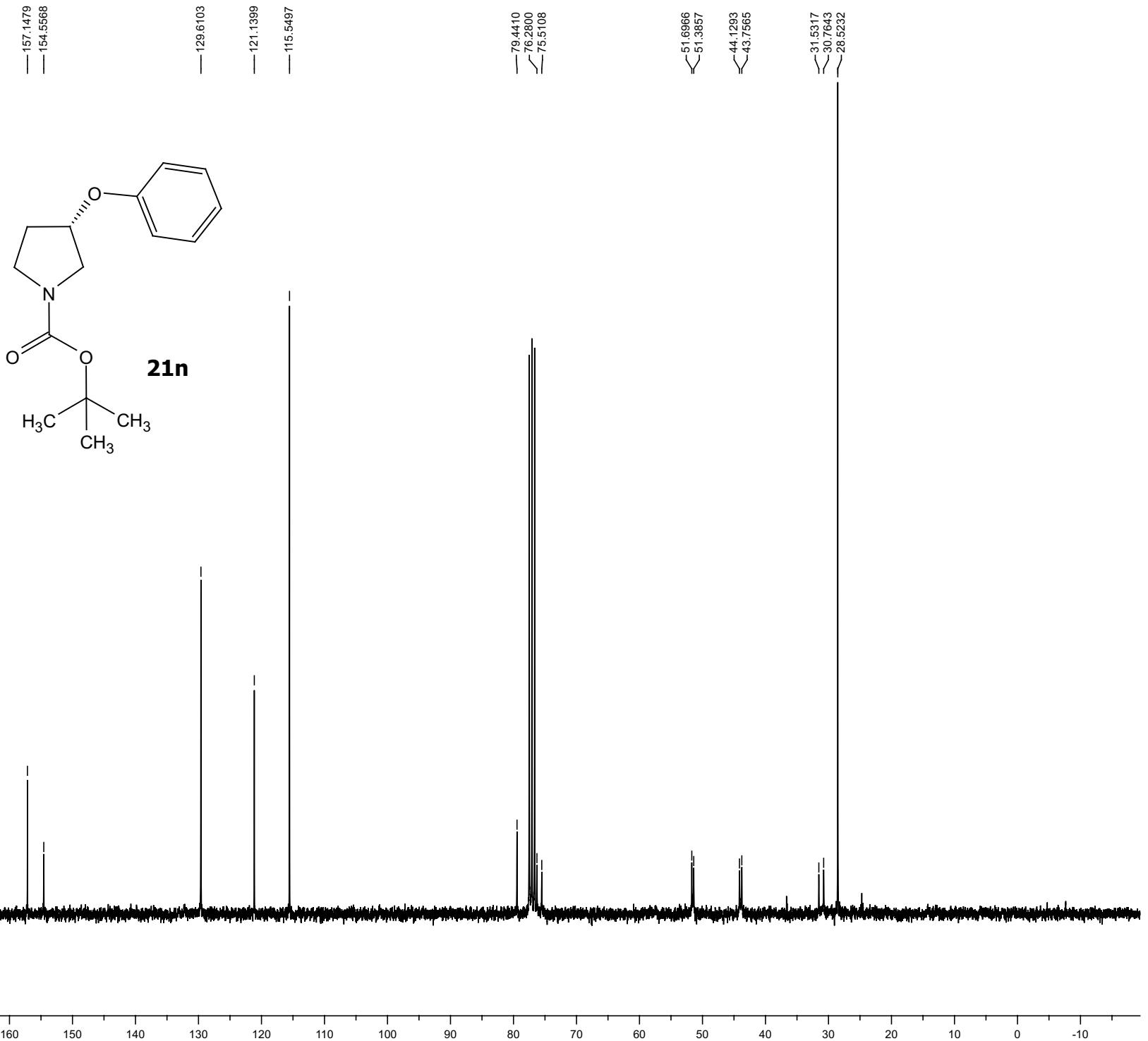


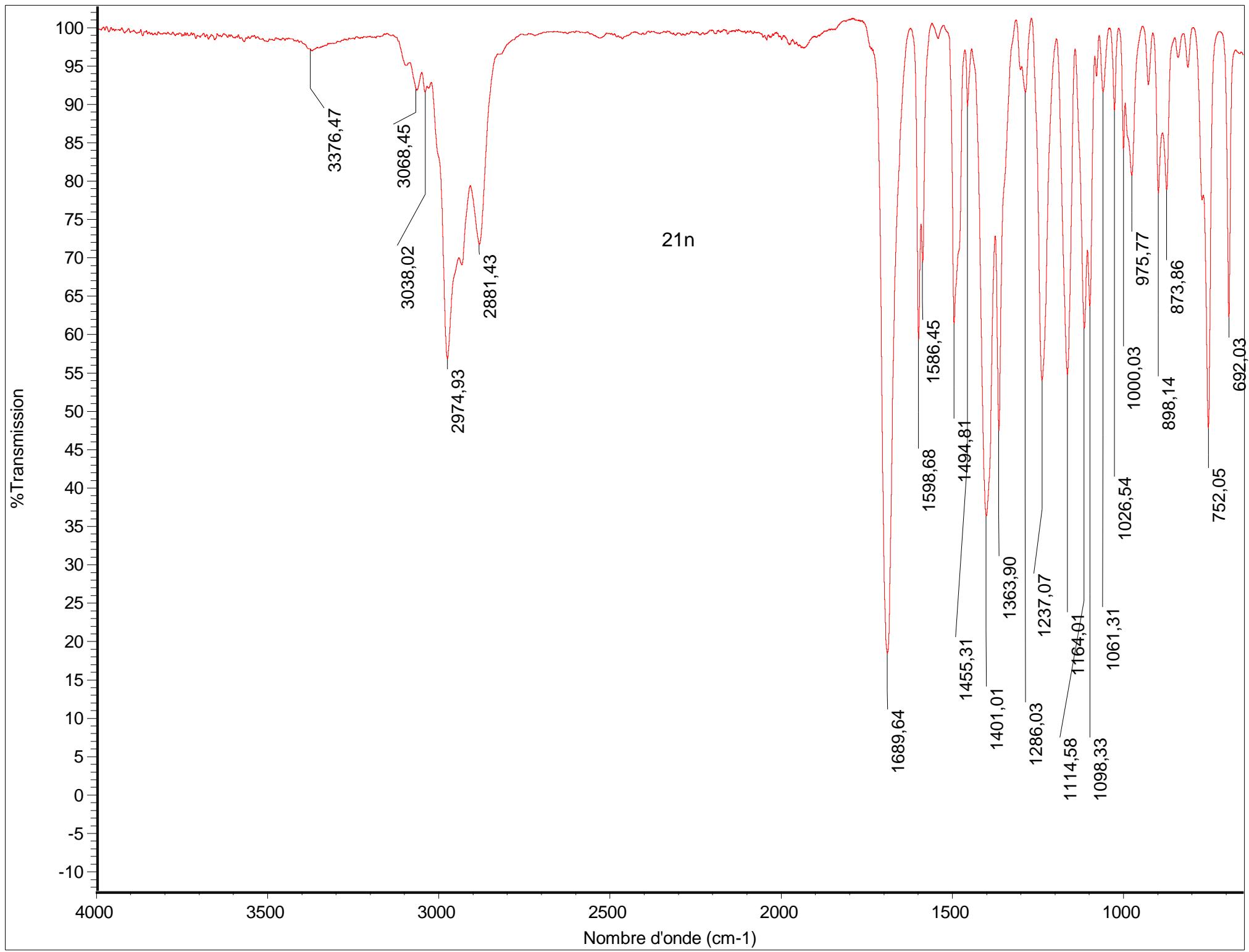


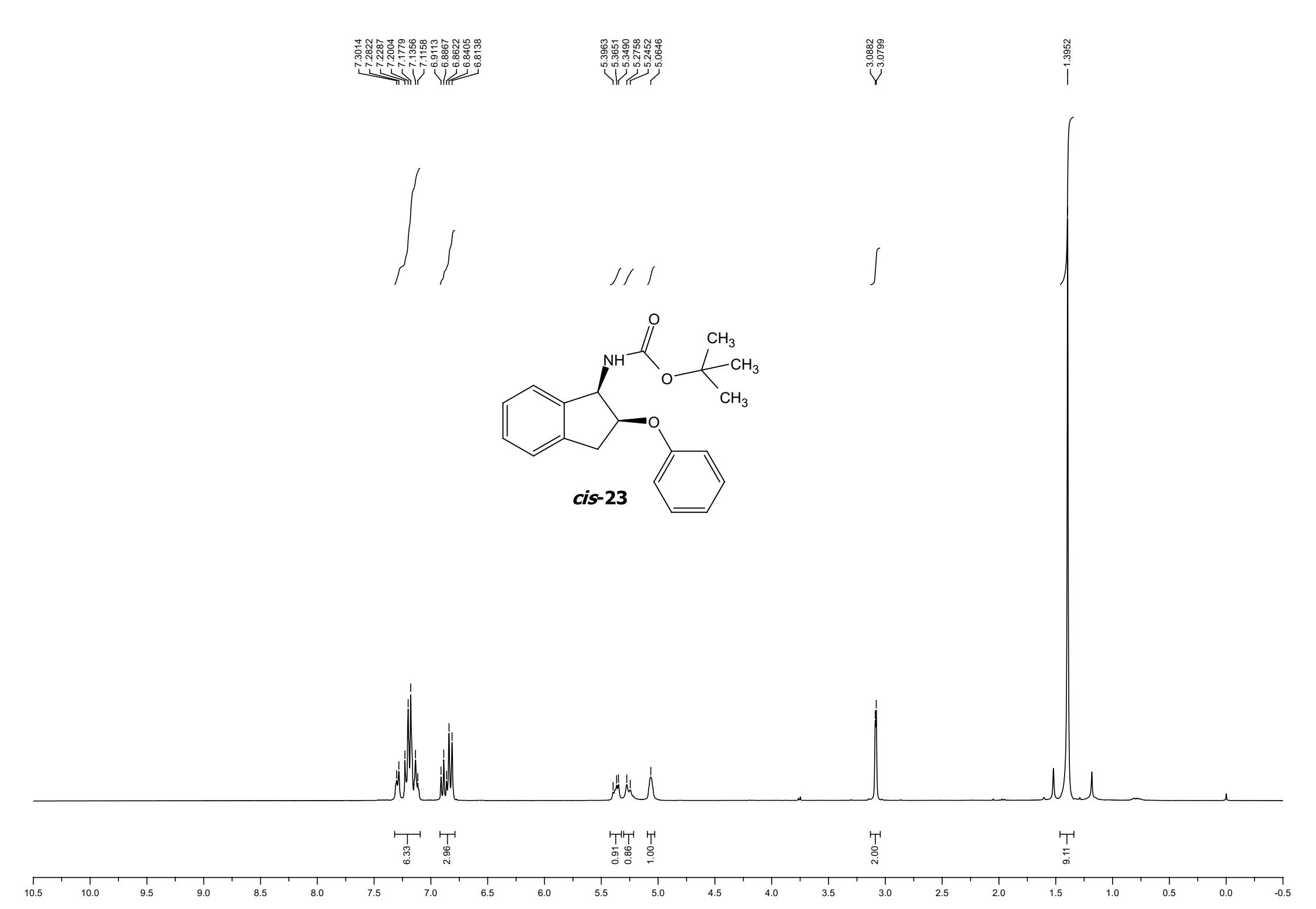


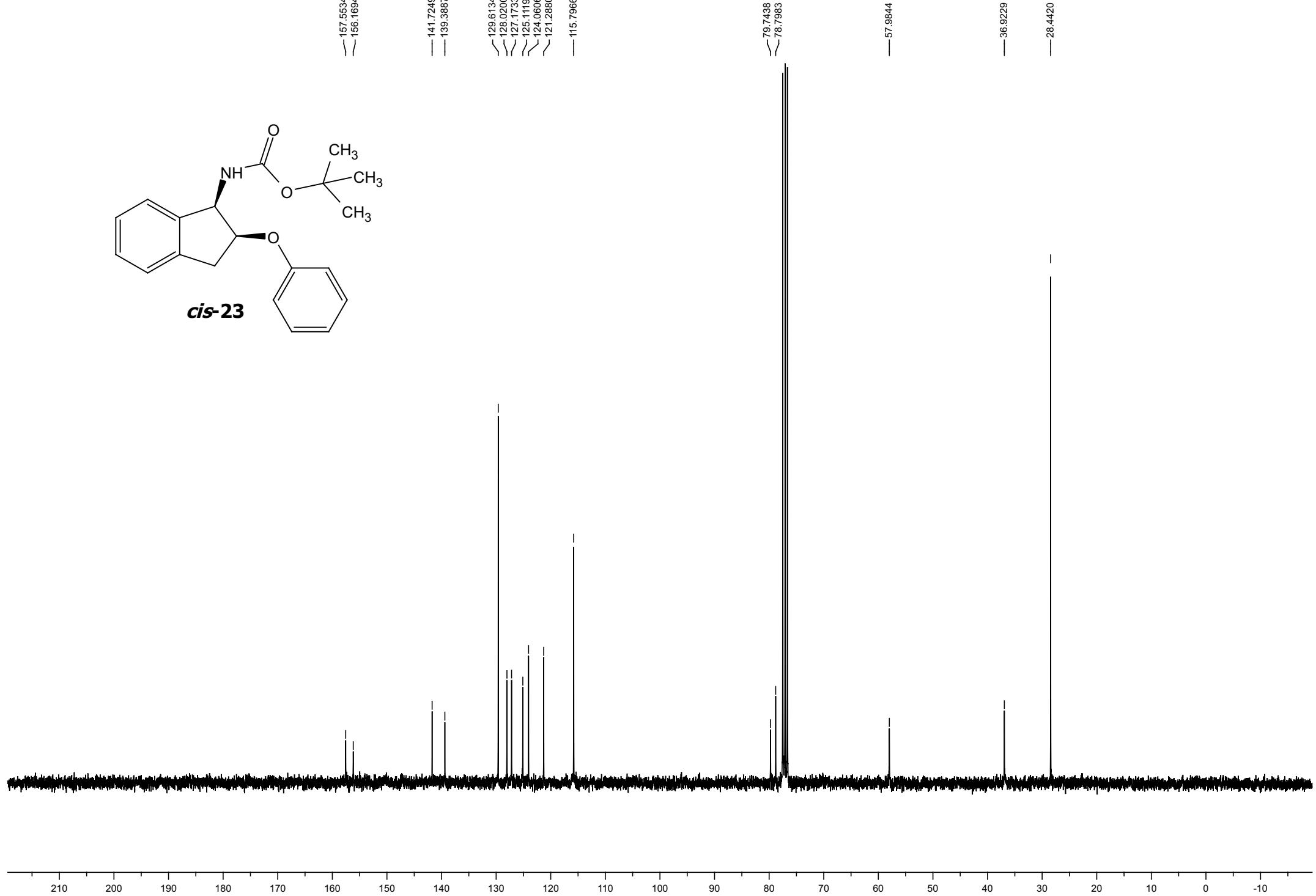
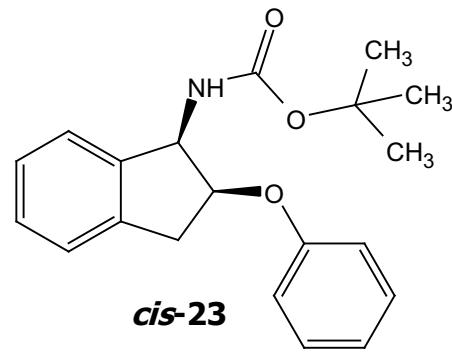


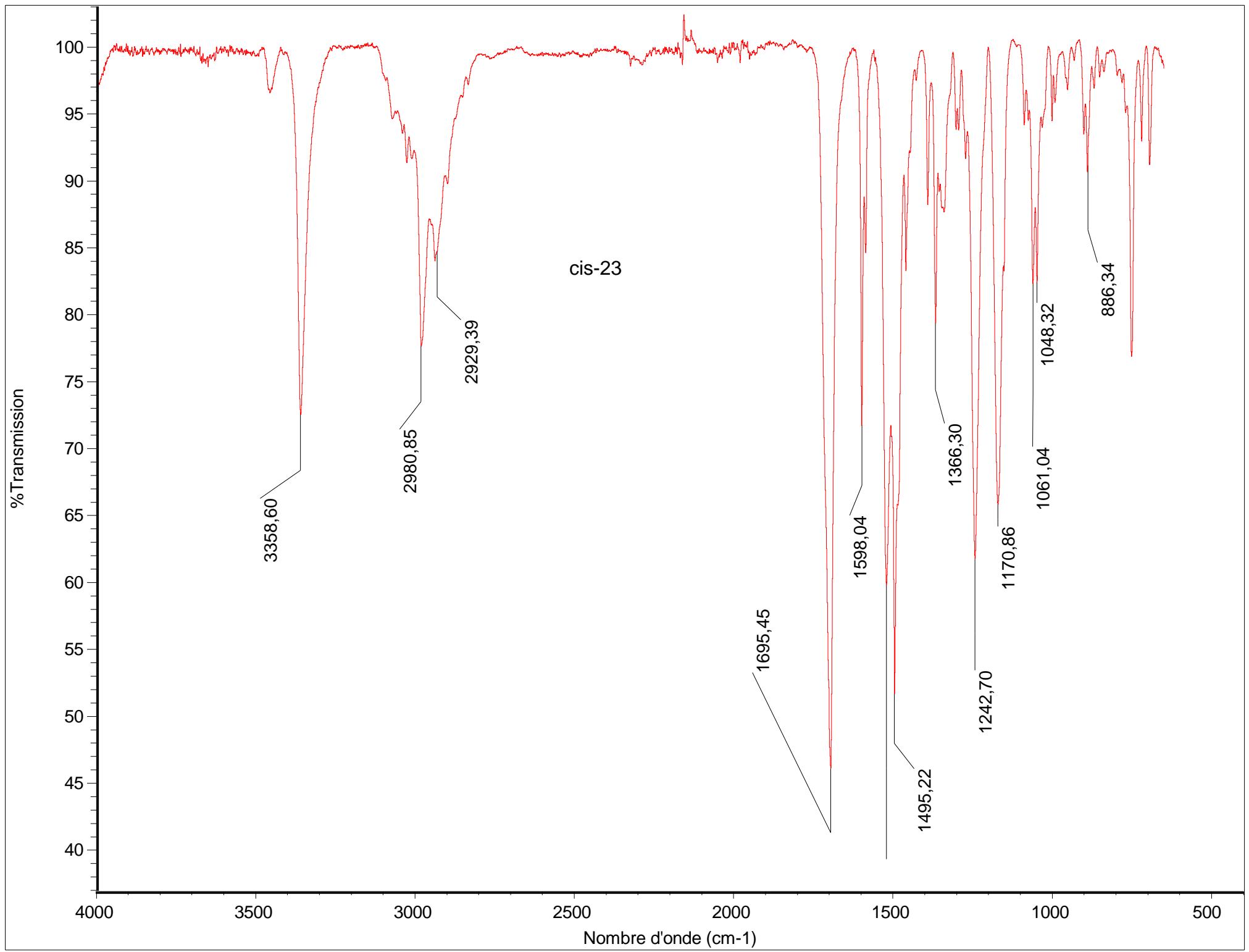


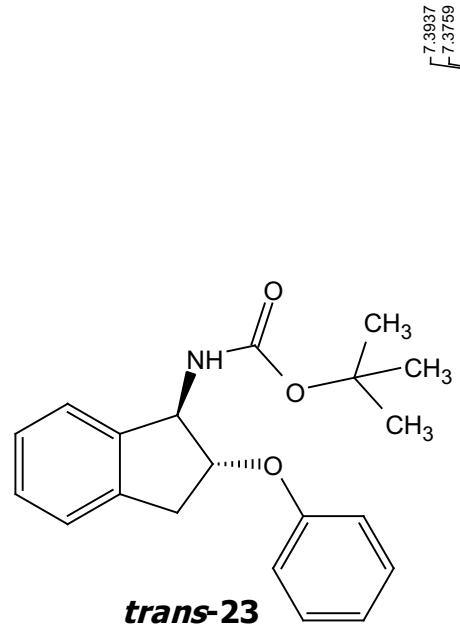










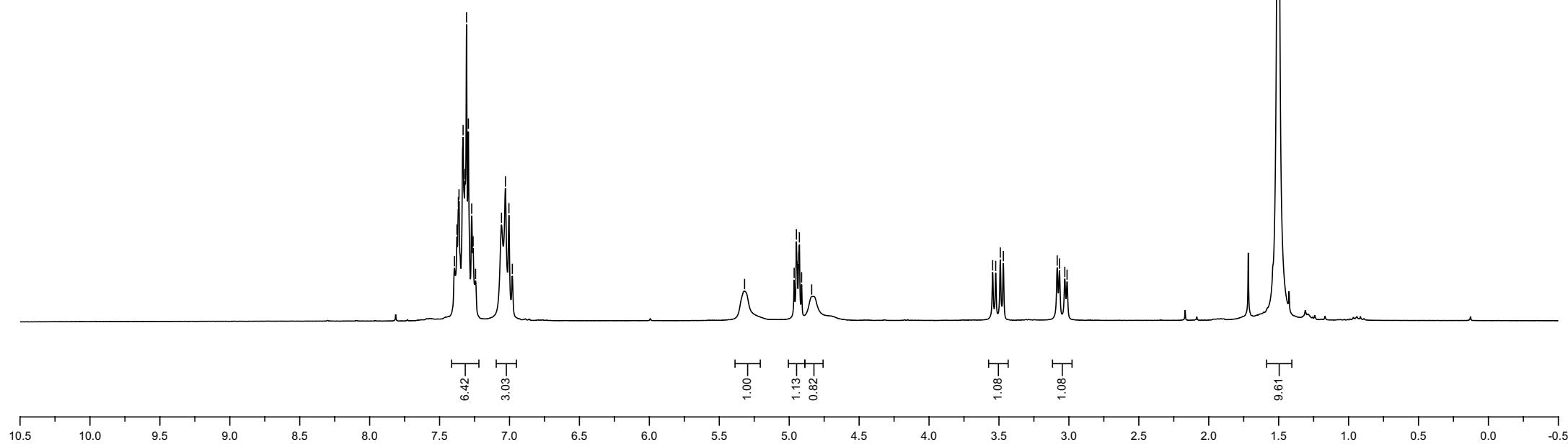


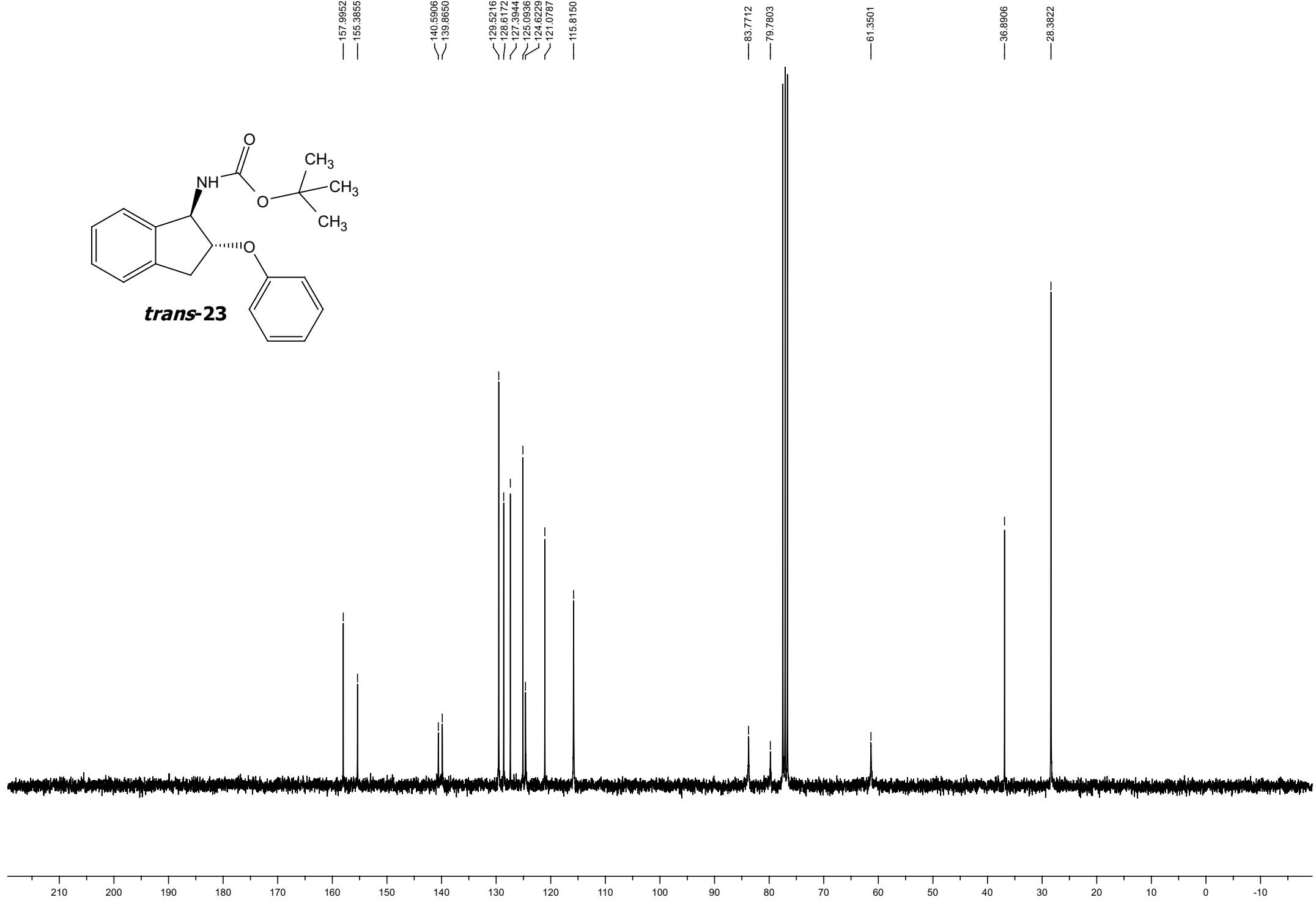
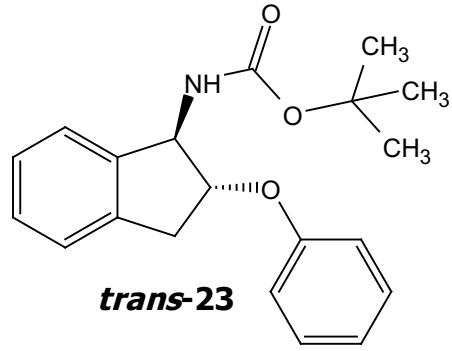
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7.3319  
7.3182  
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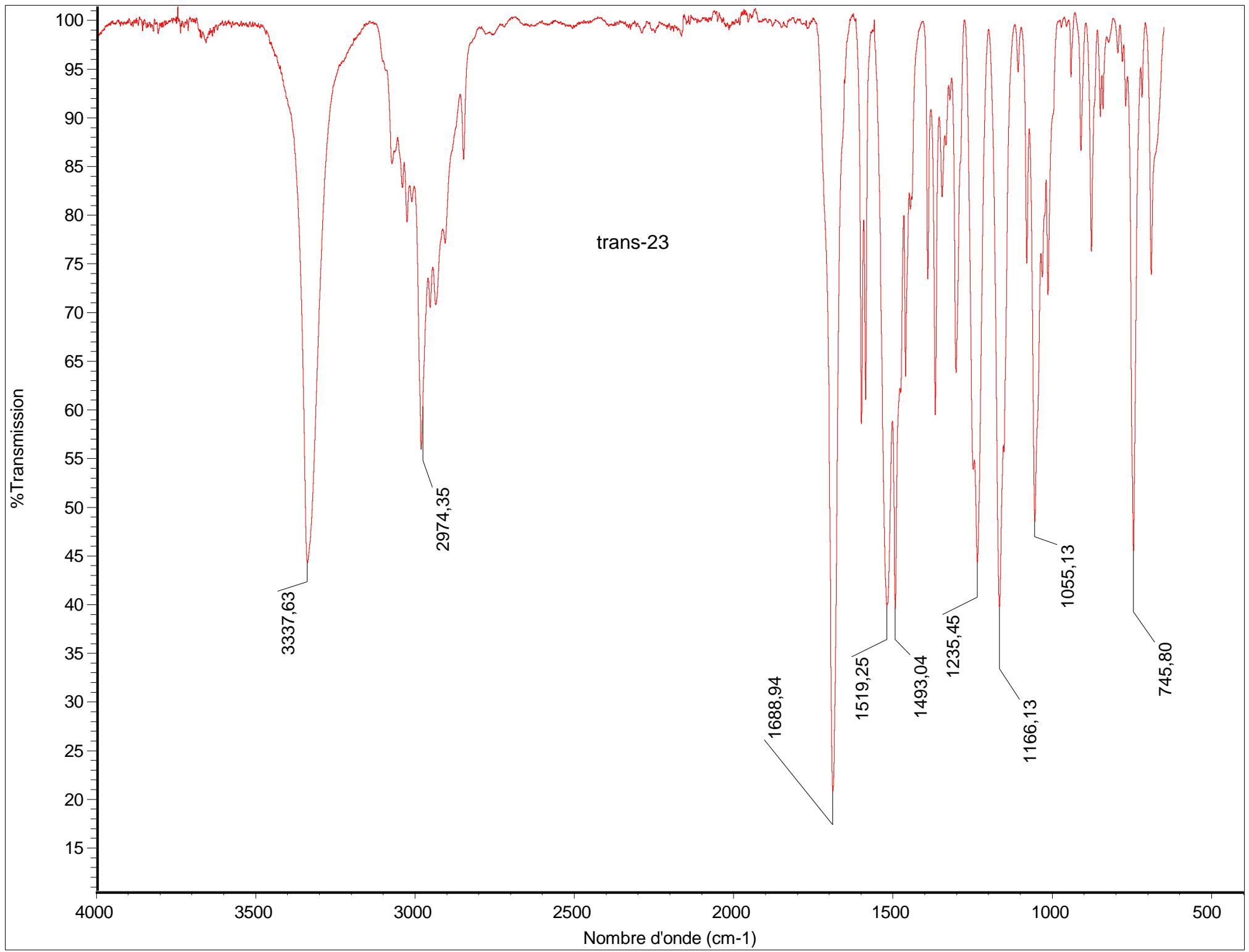
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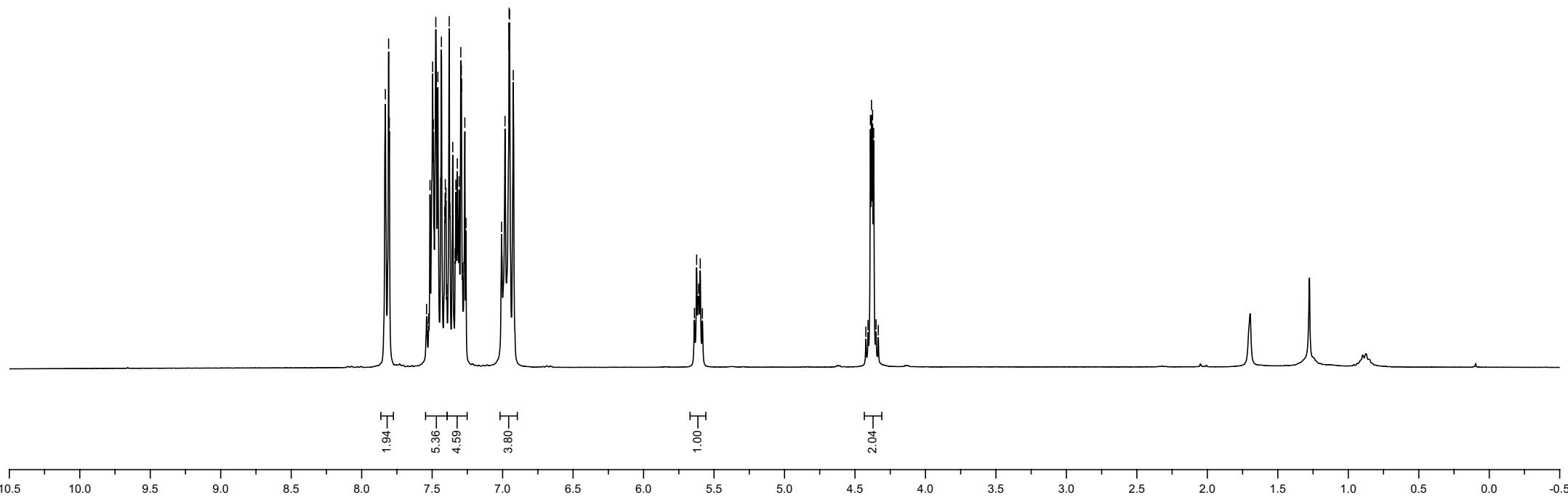
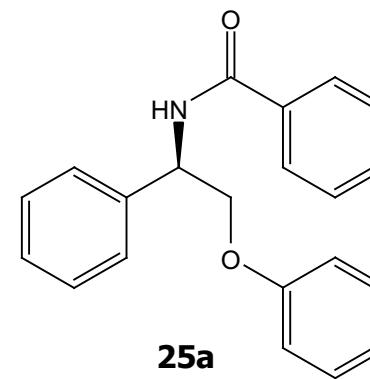
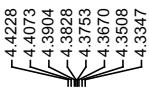
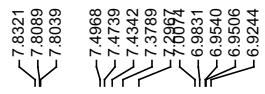
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3.0131

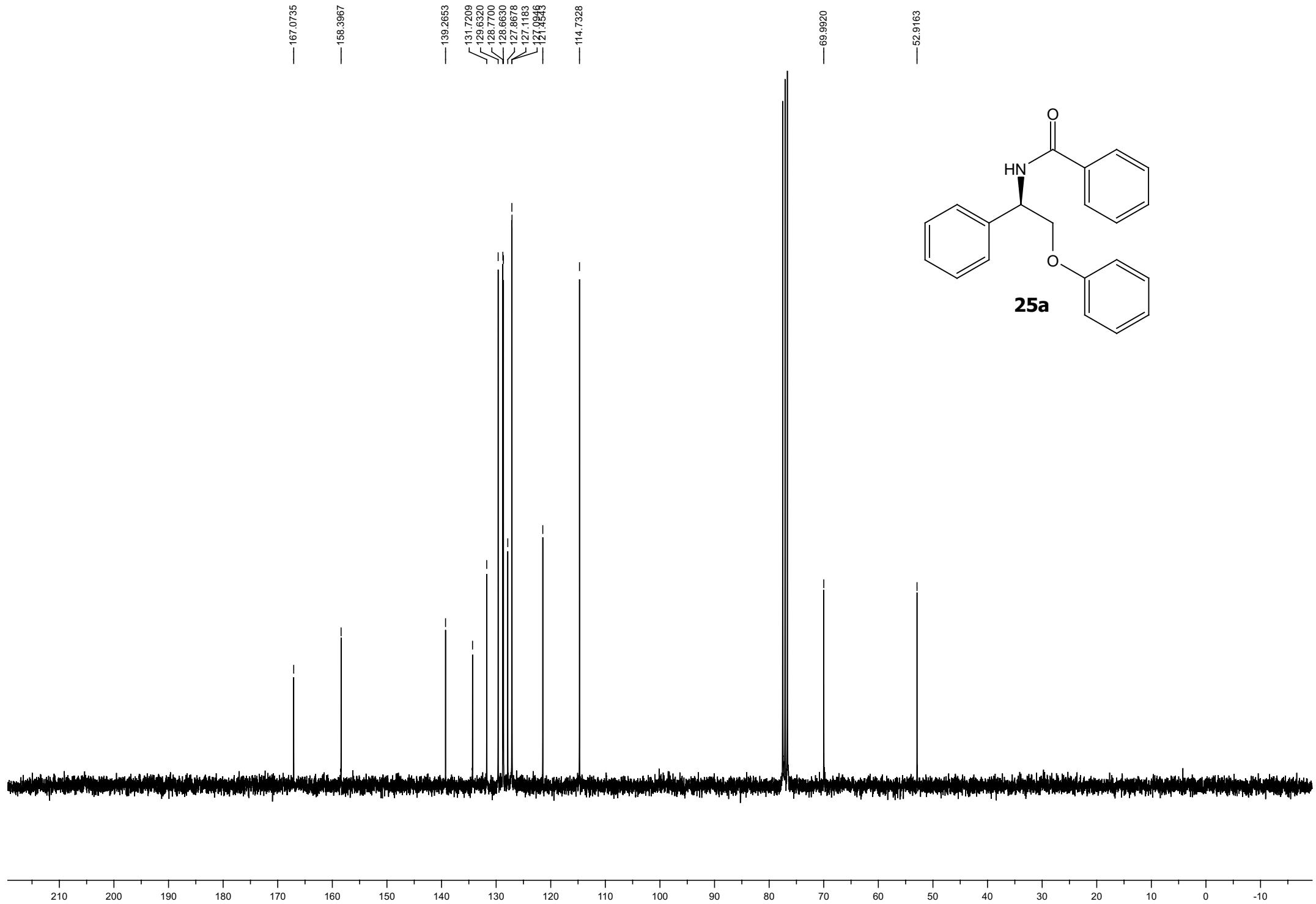
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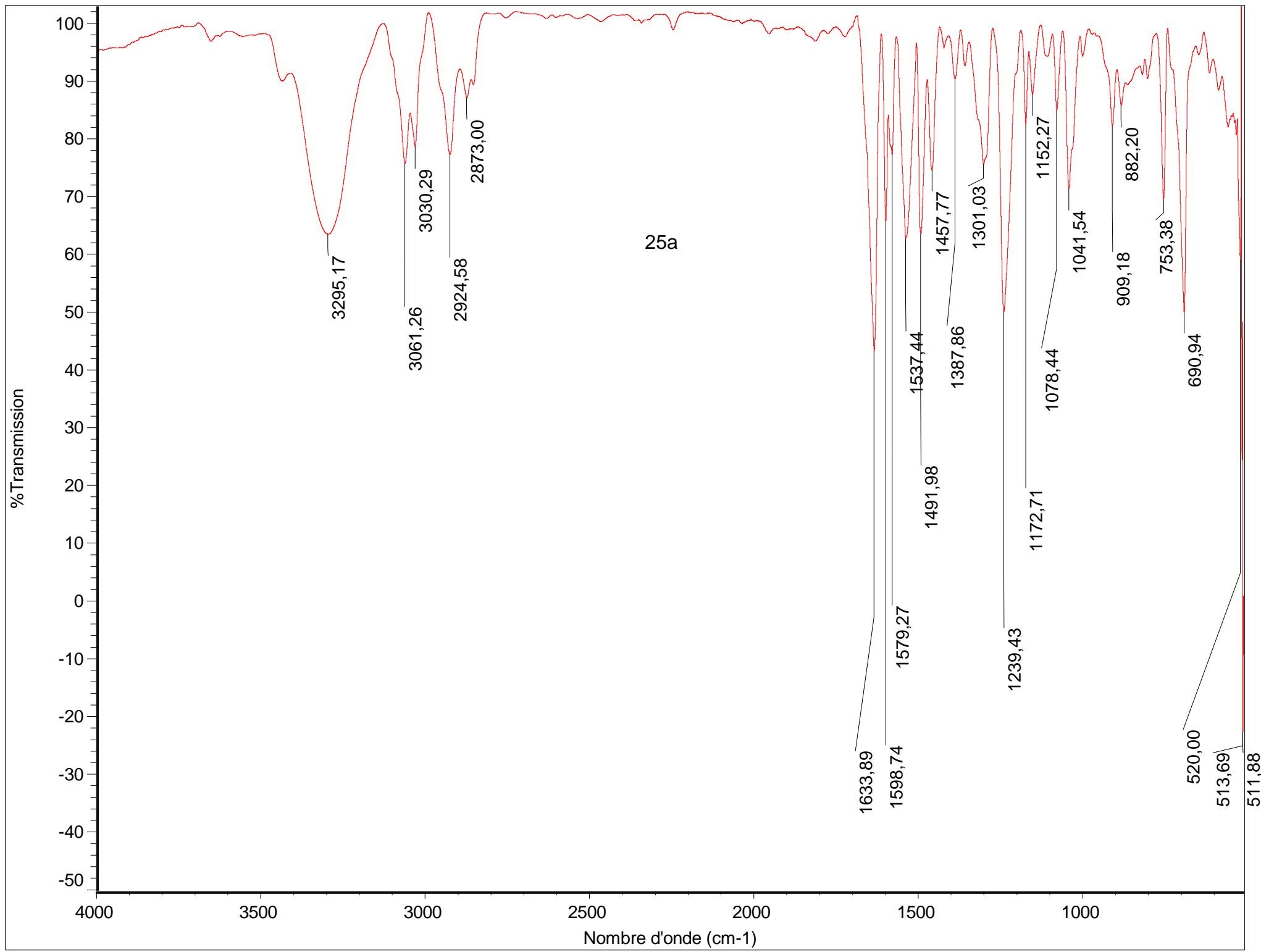


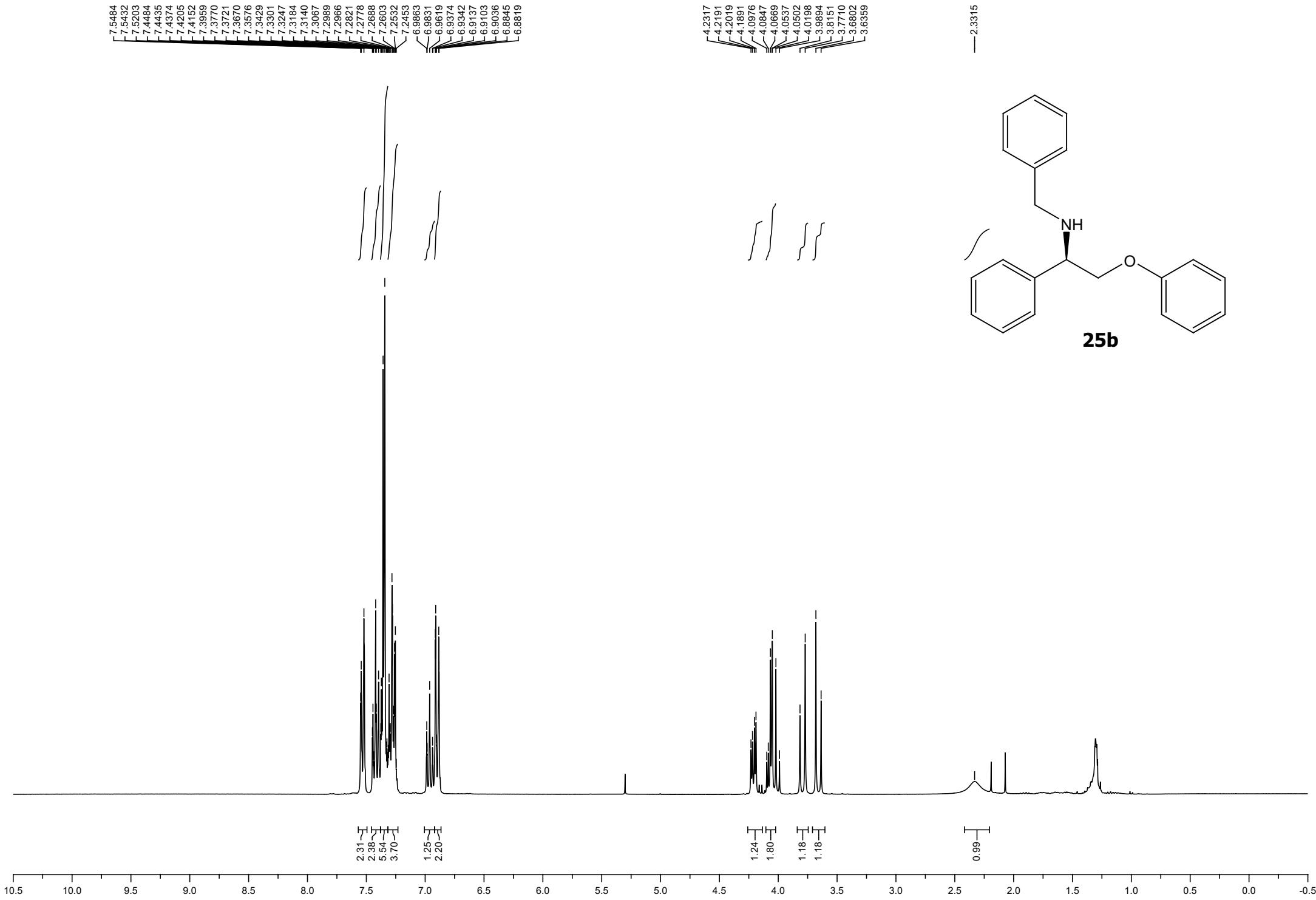


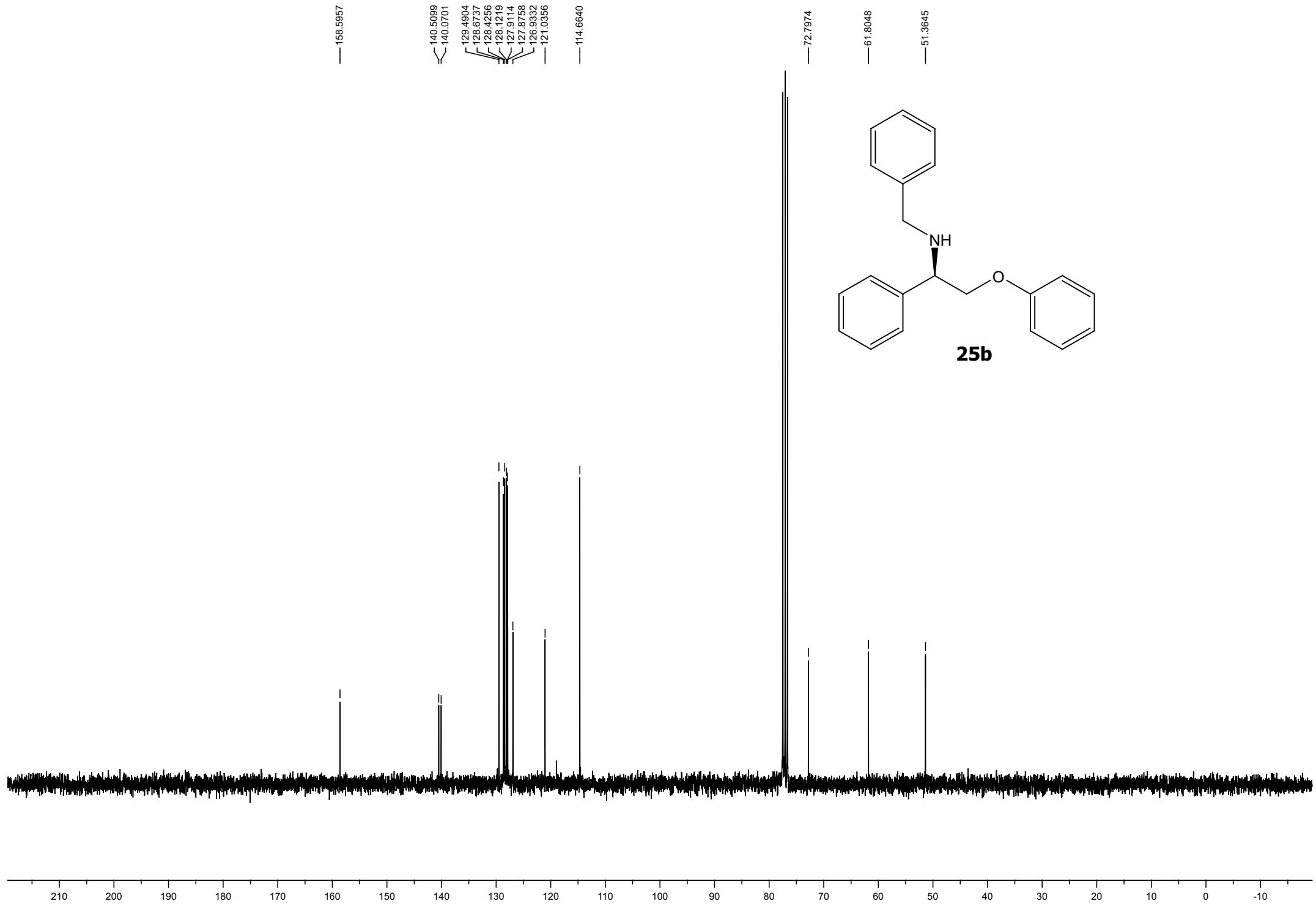


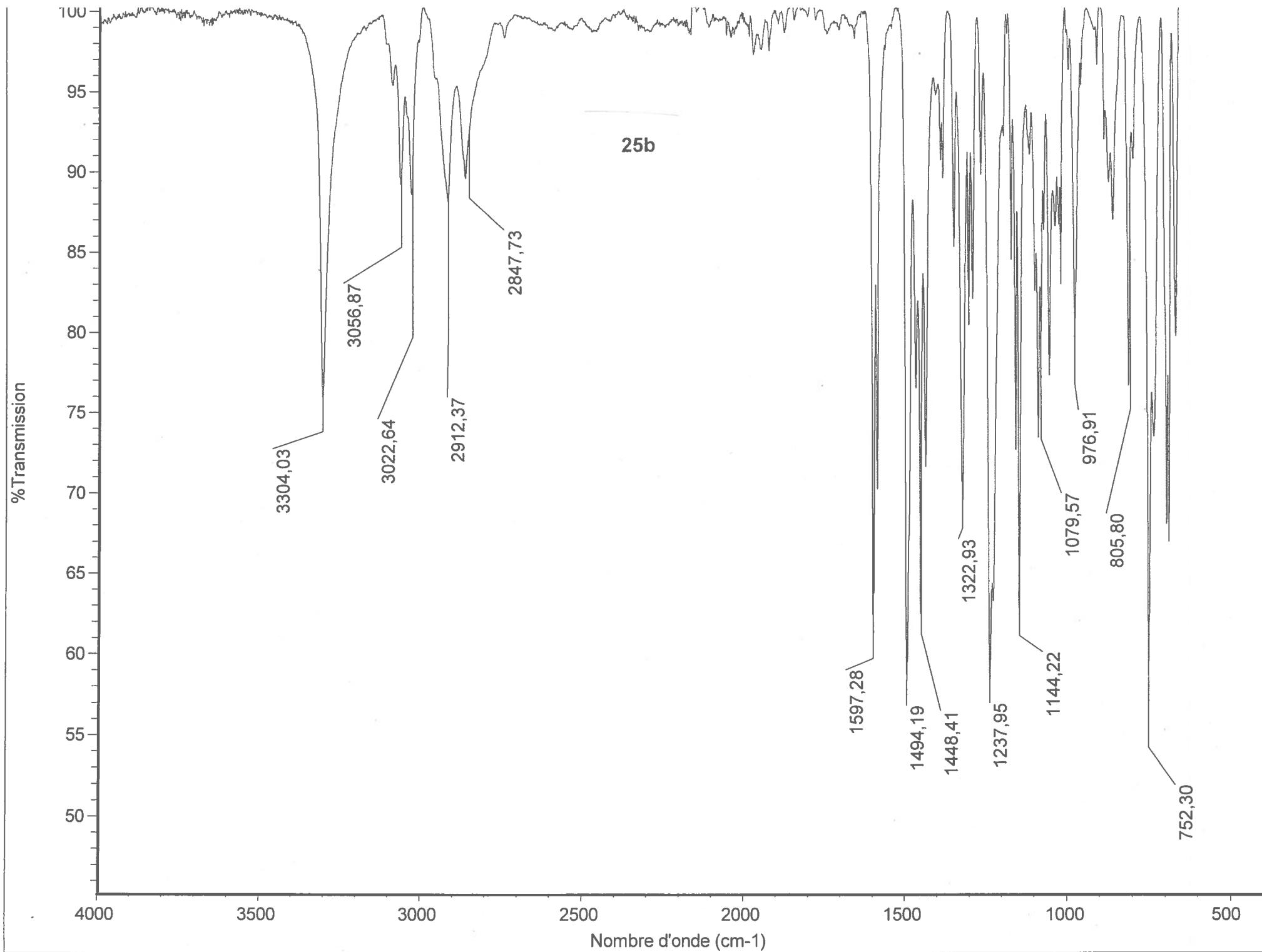


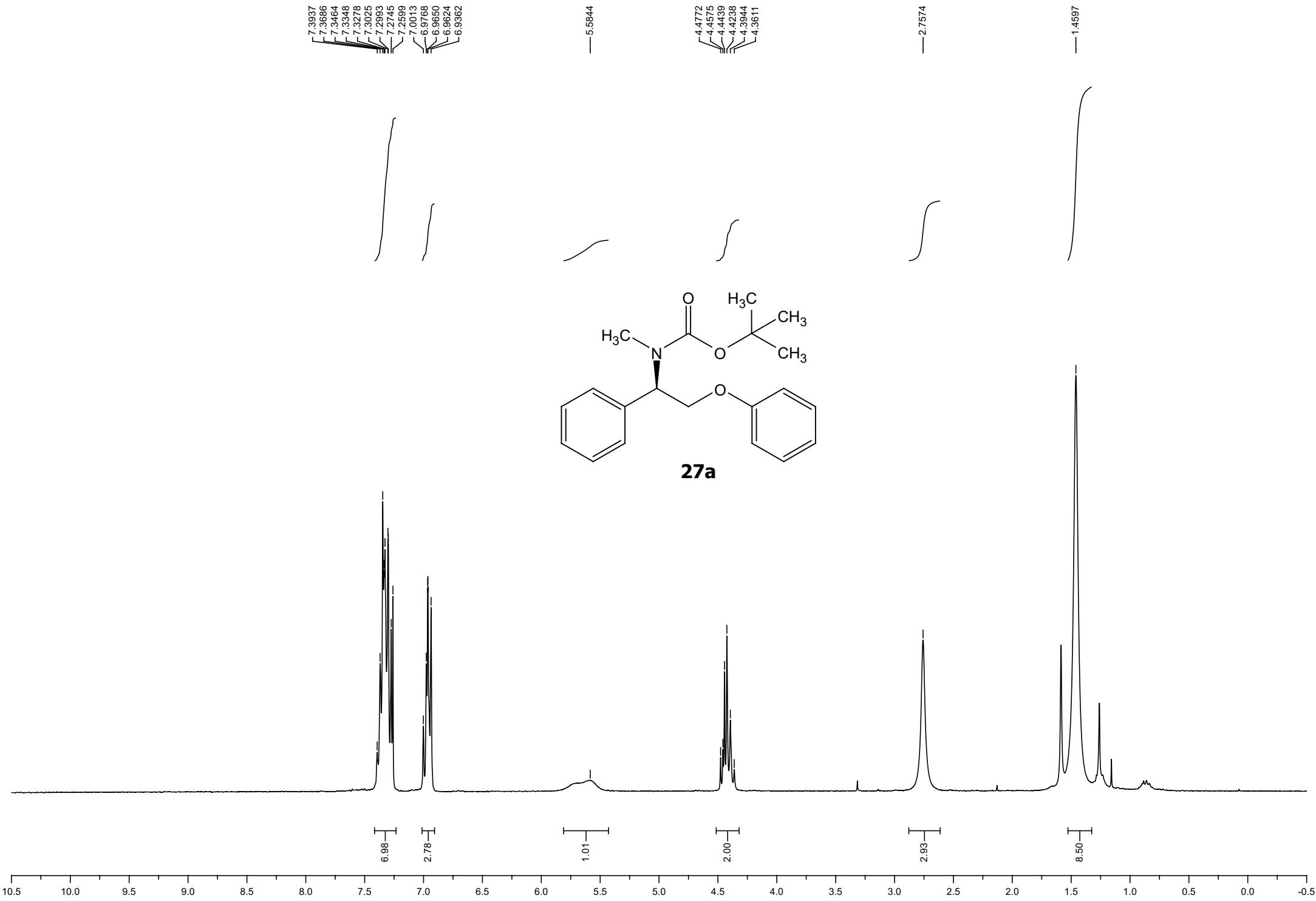


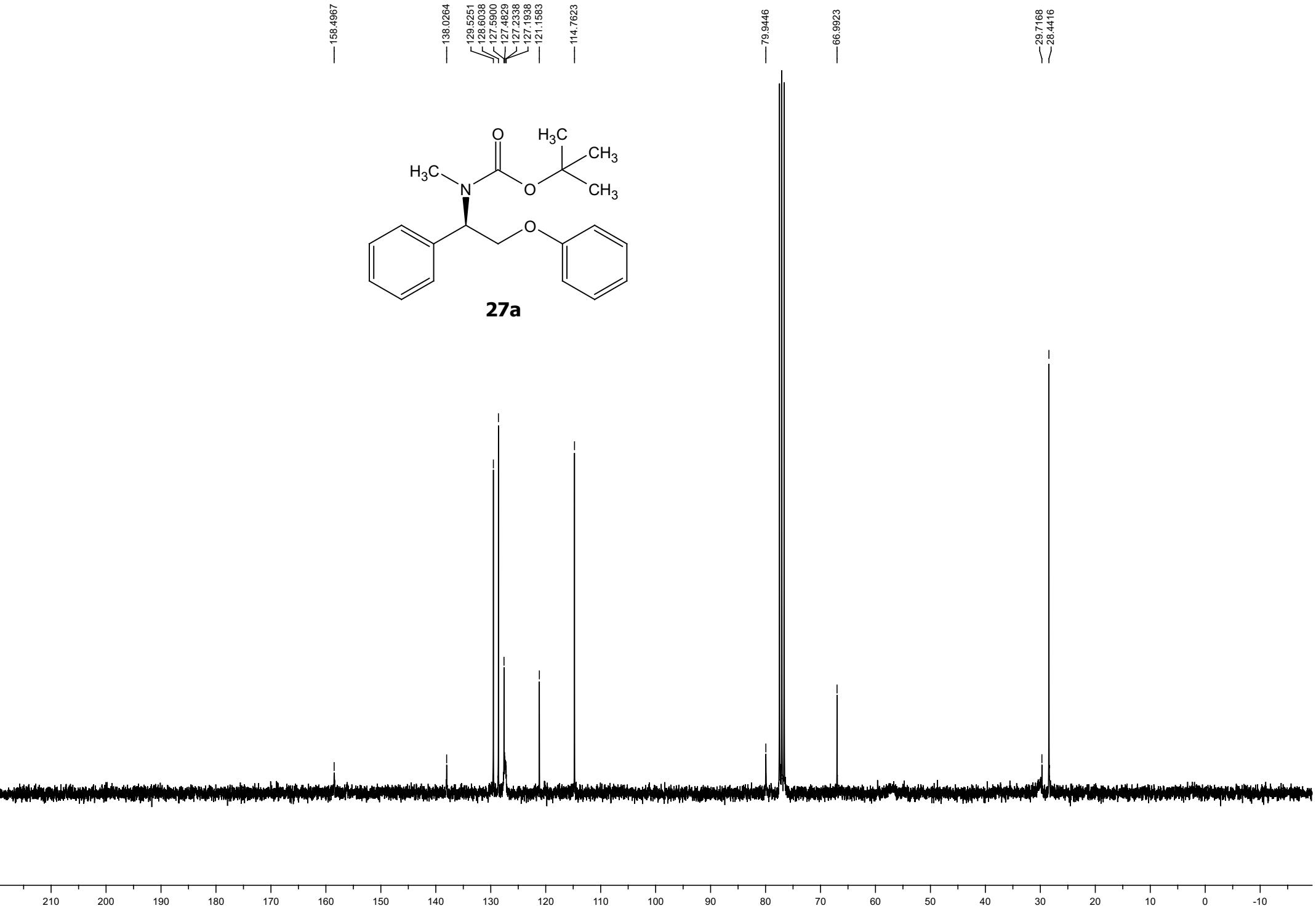


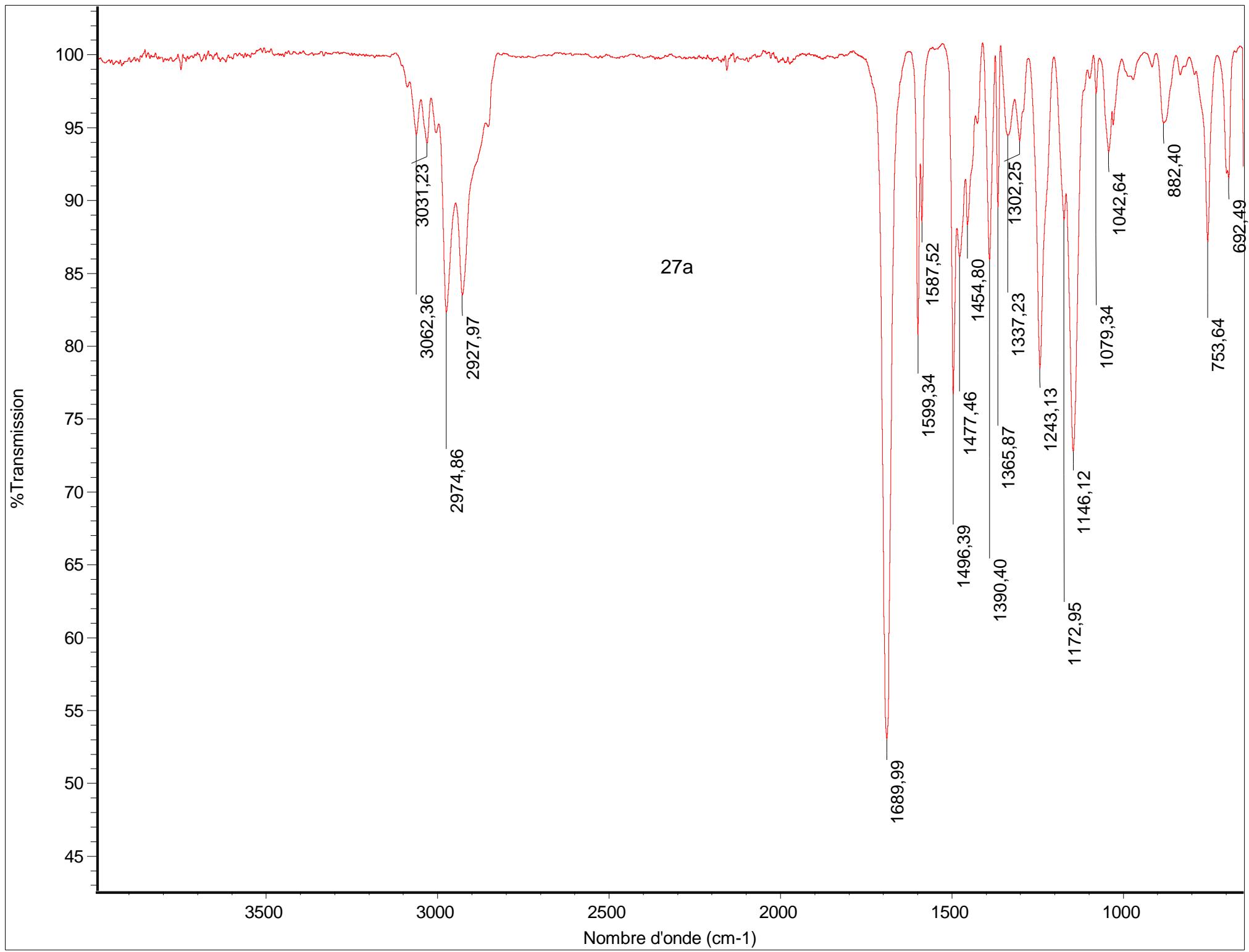


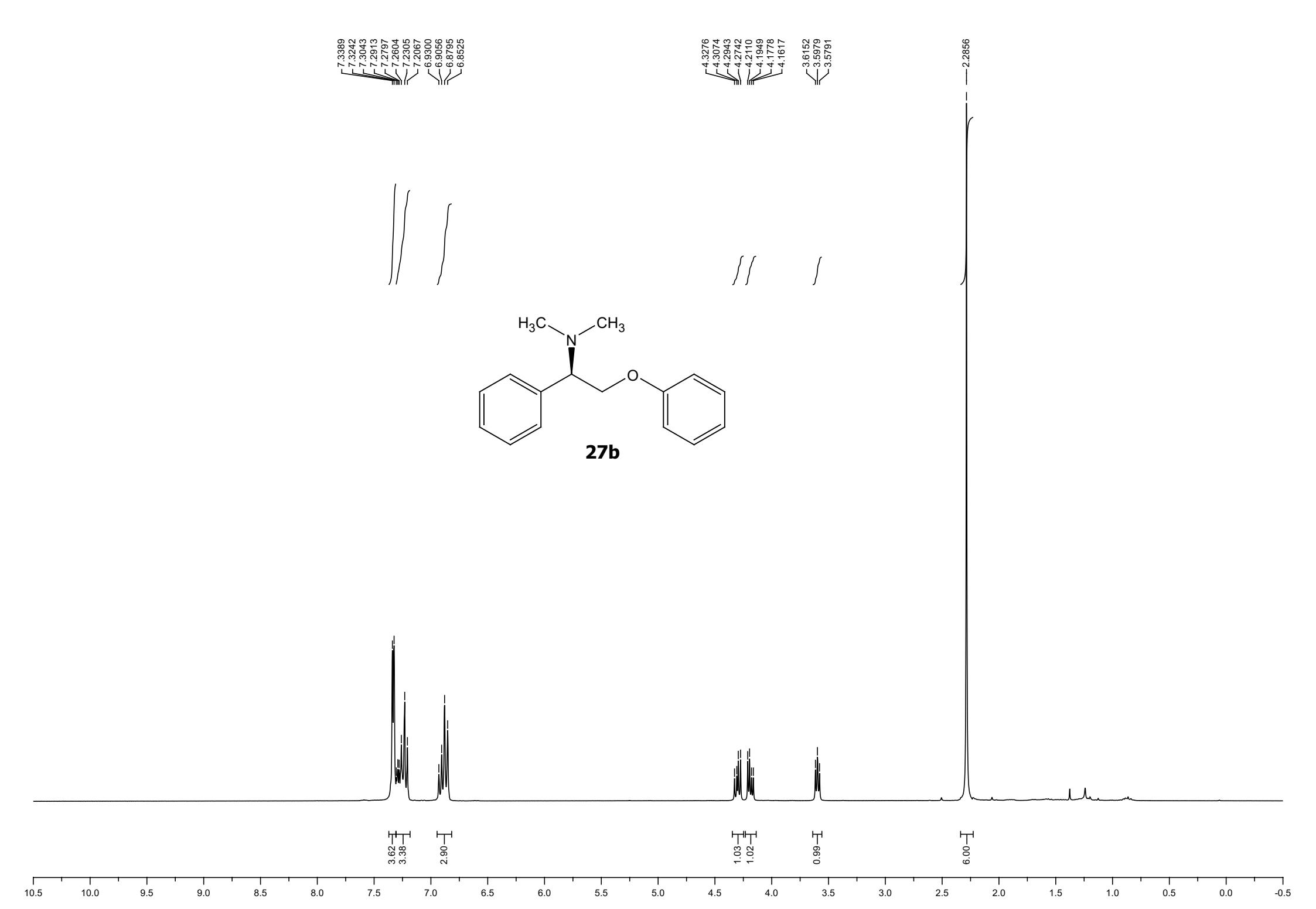


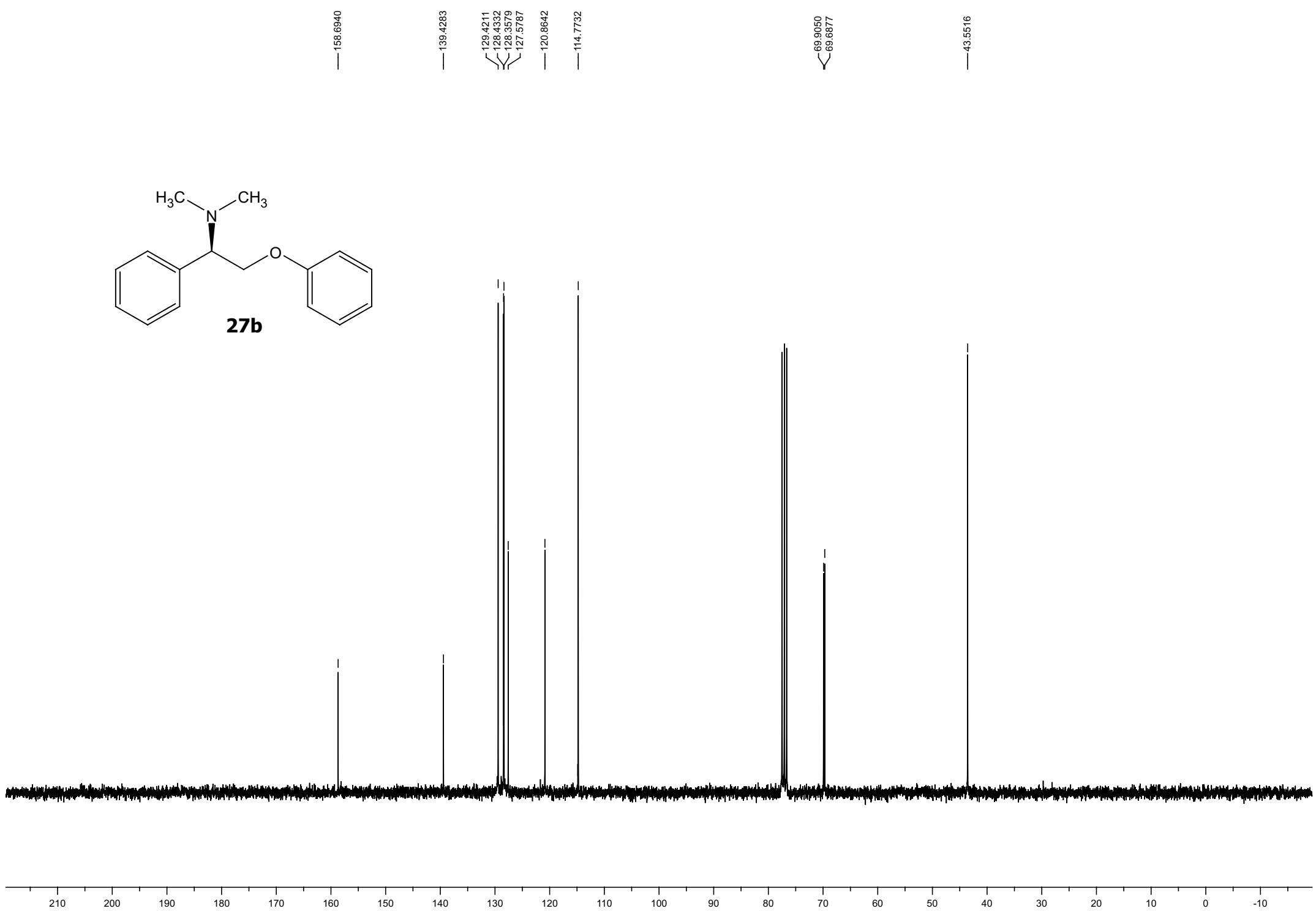
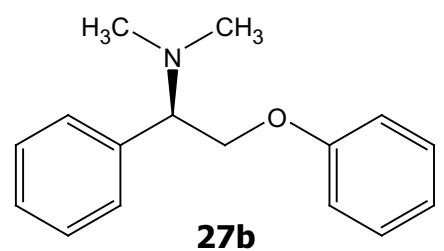


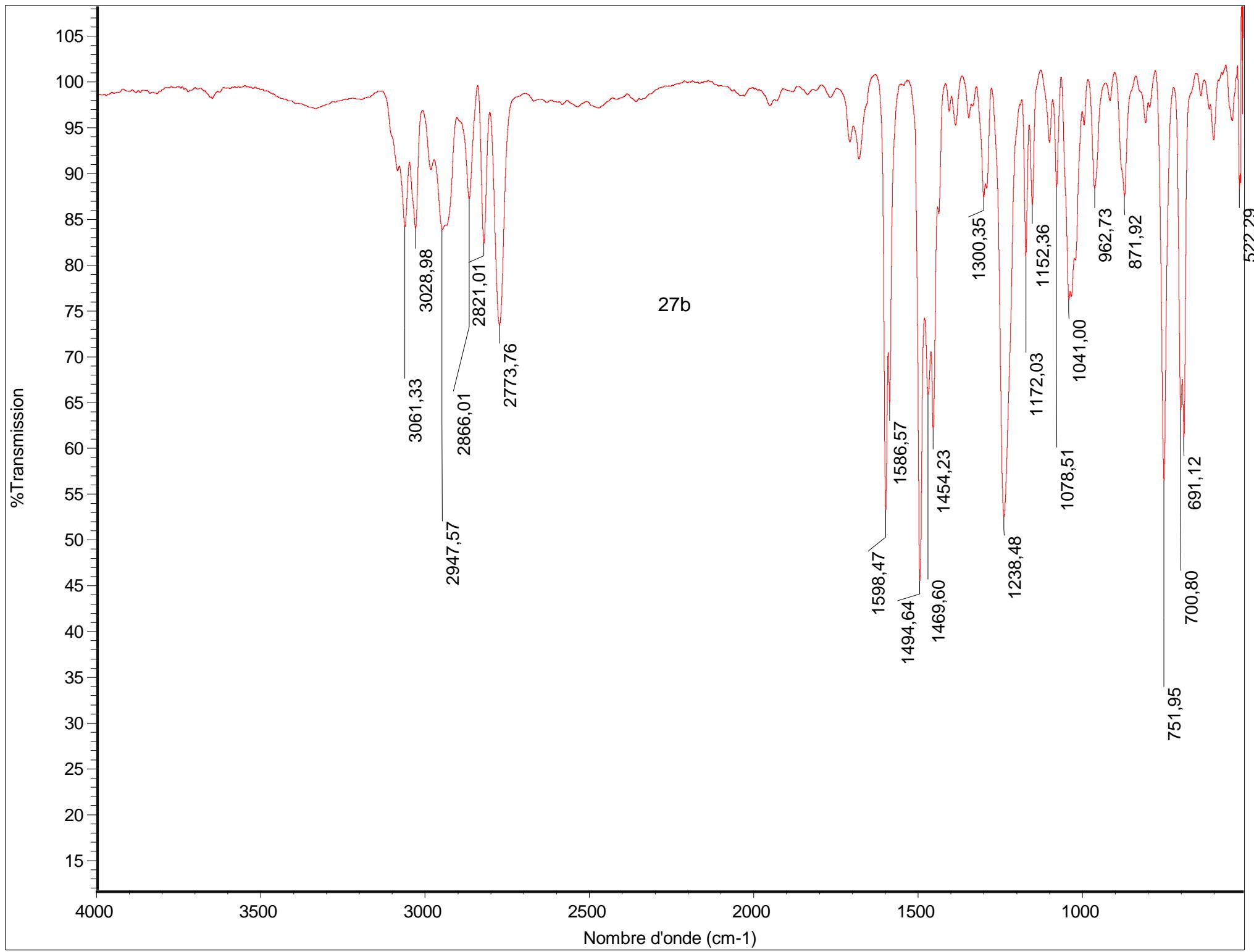


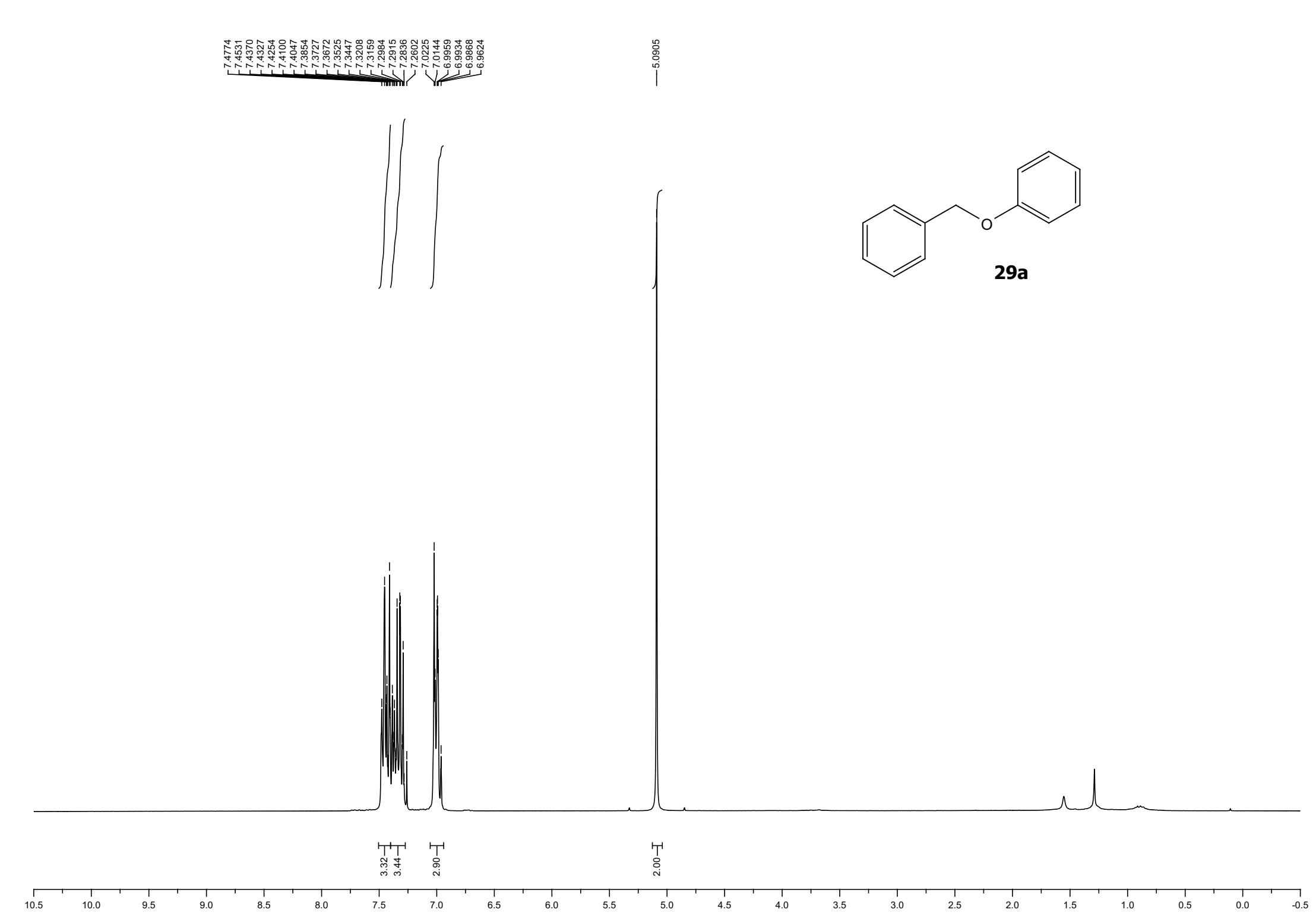


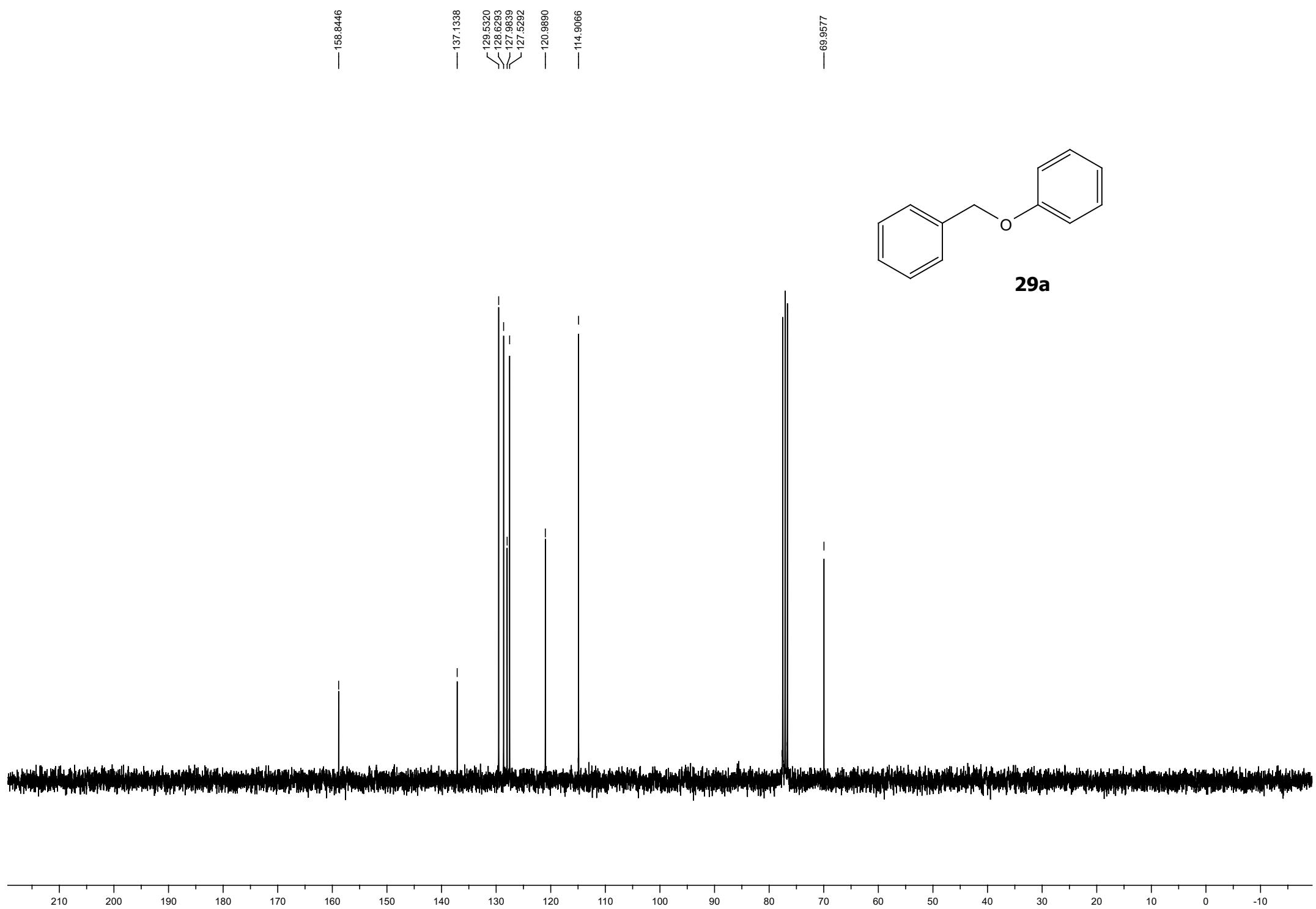


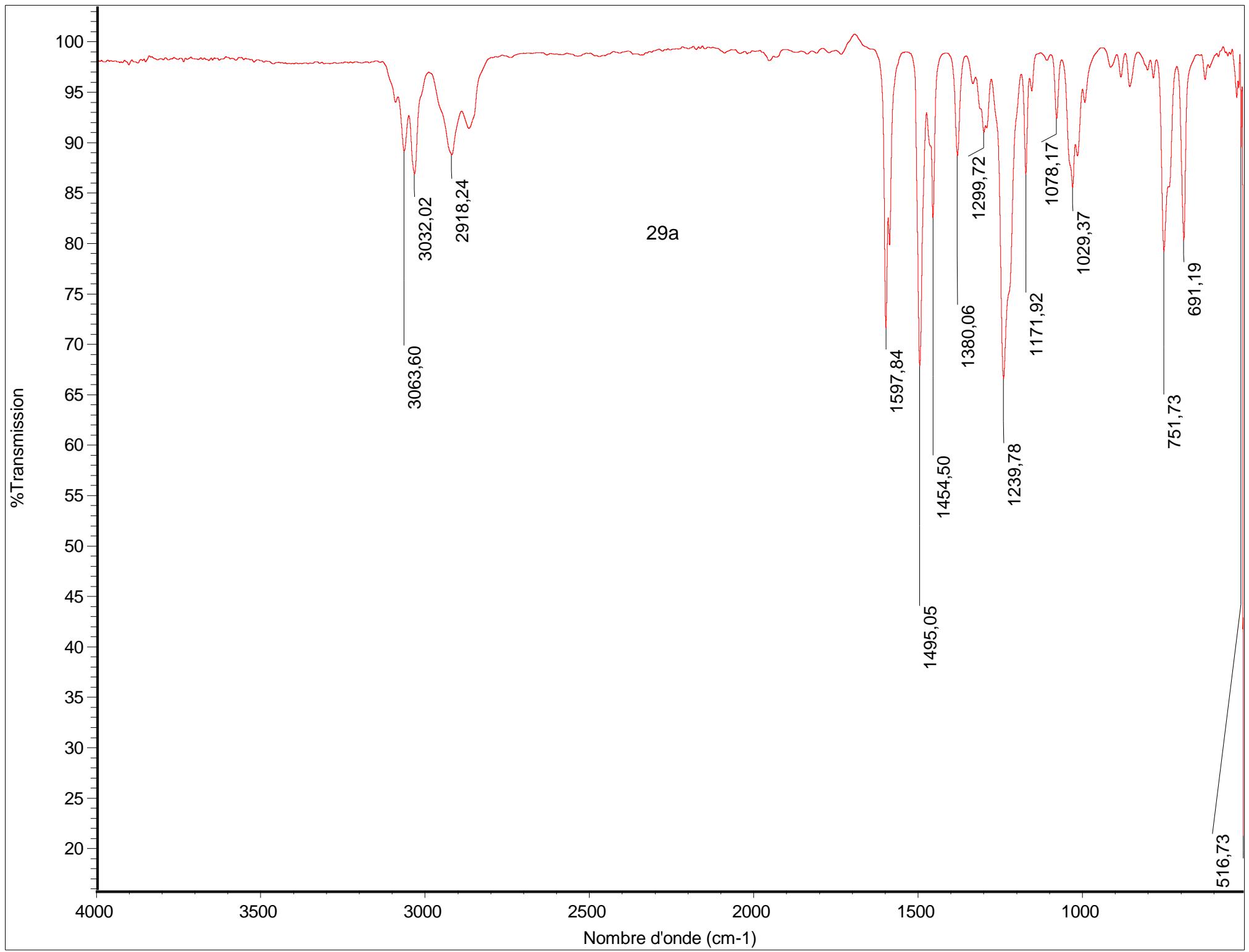


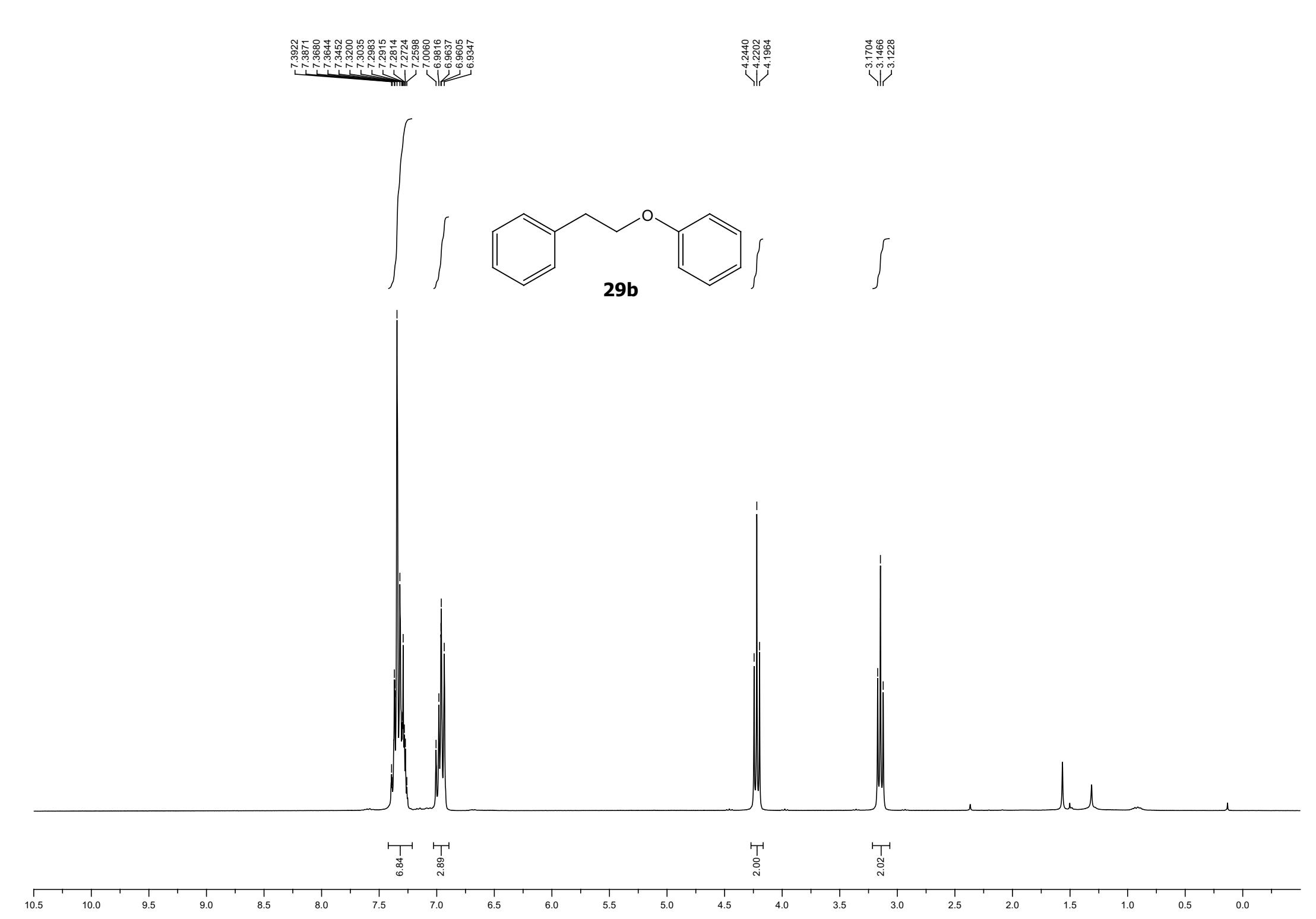


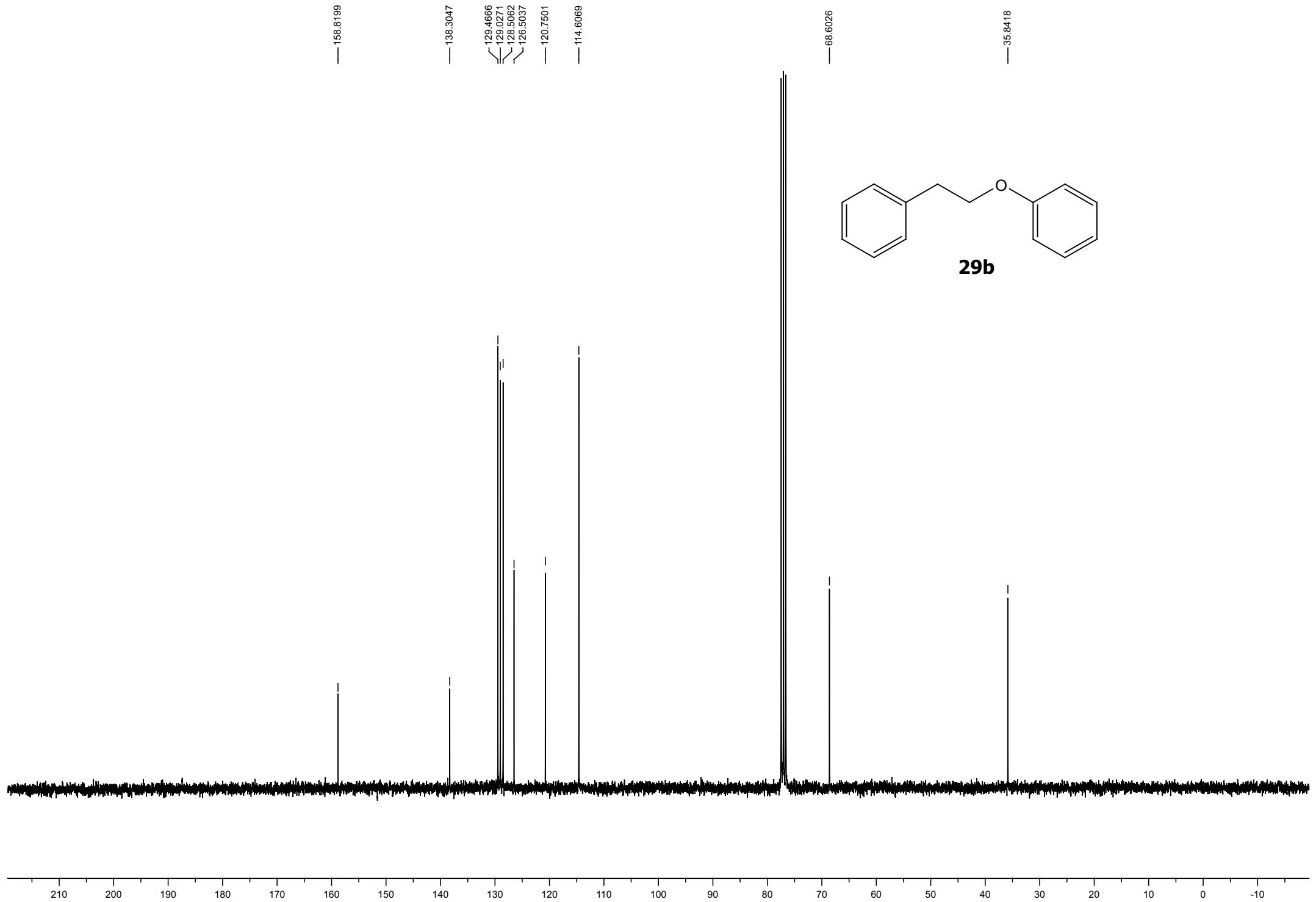


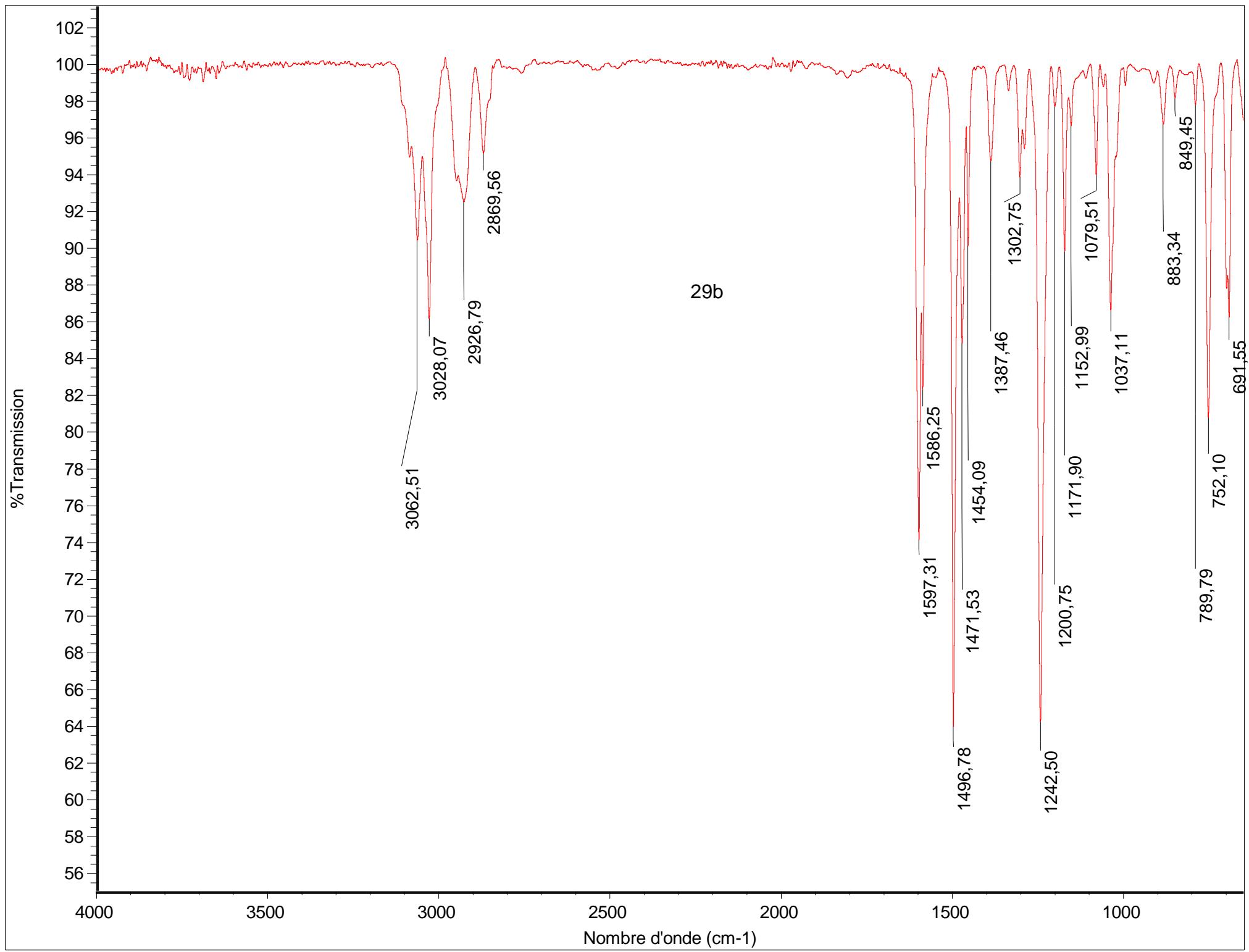








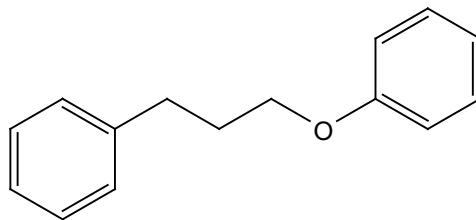




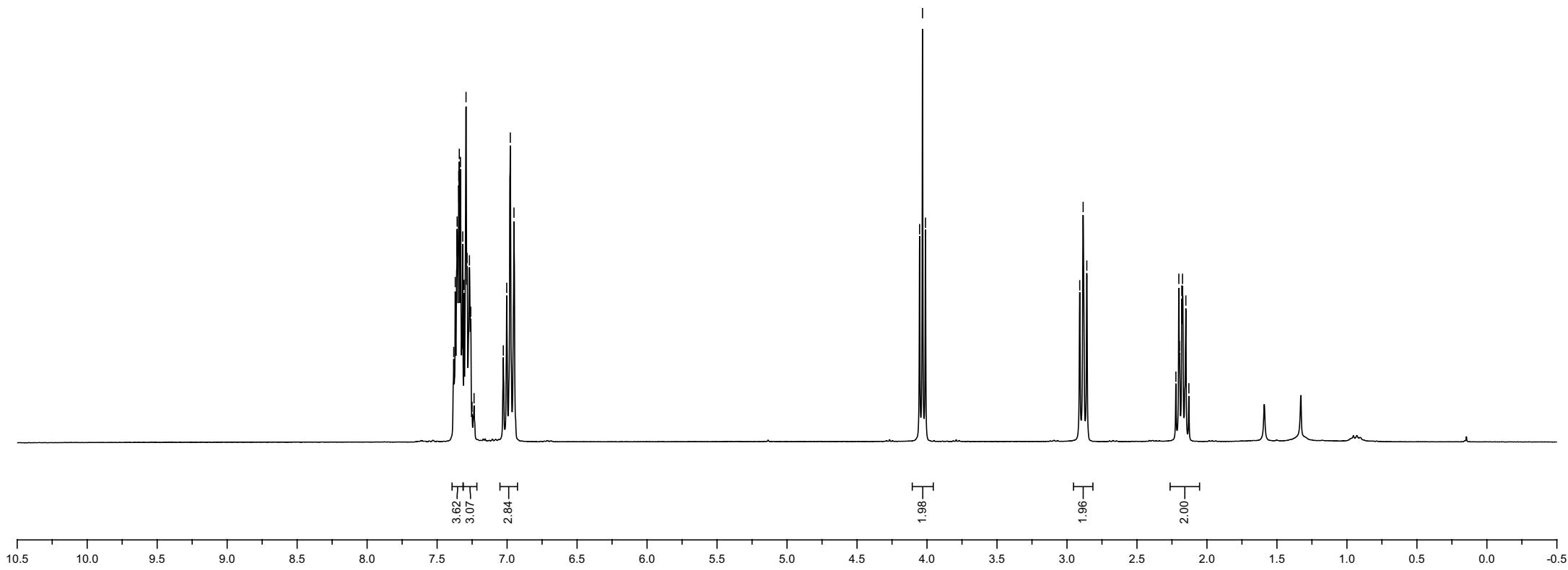
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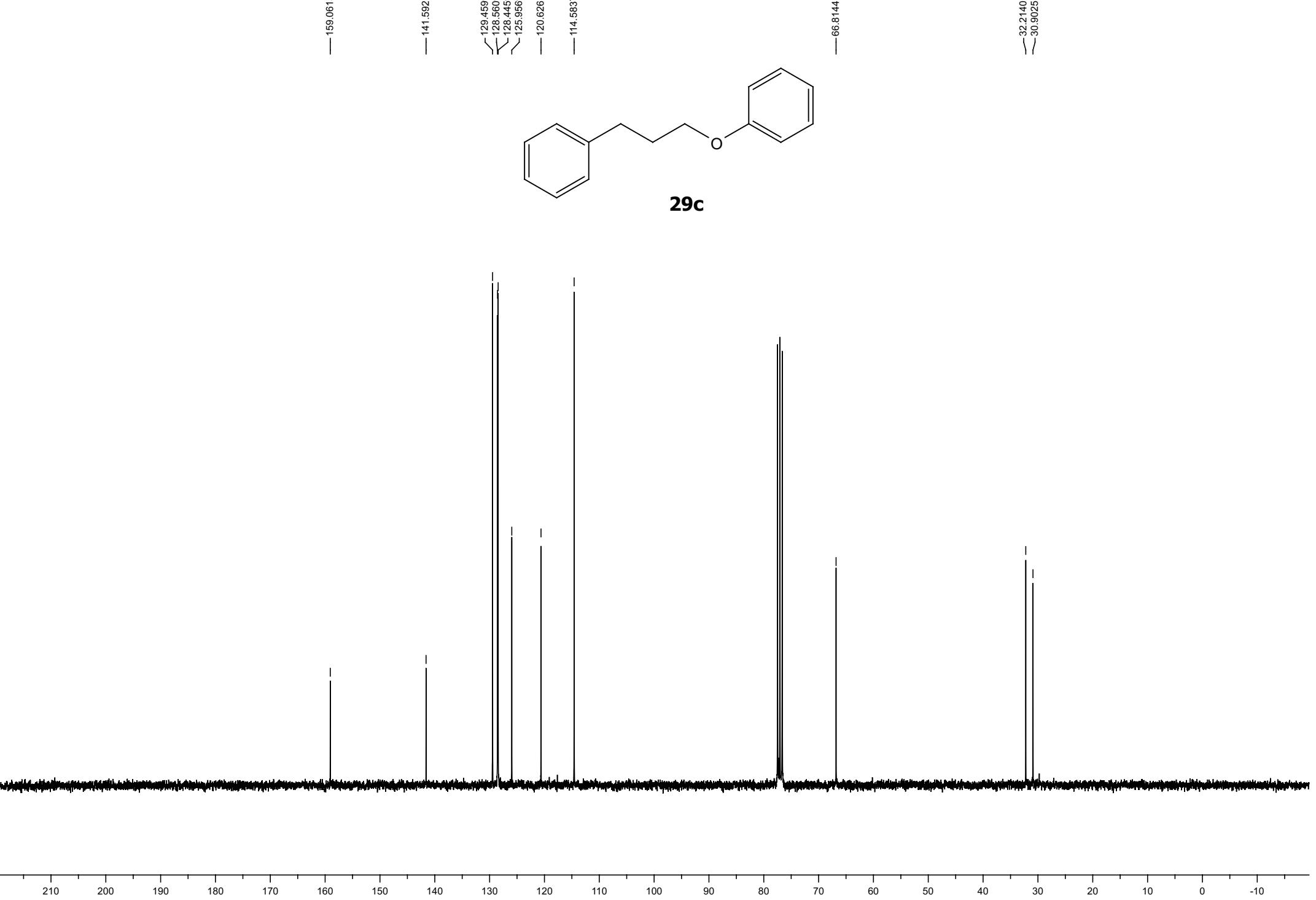
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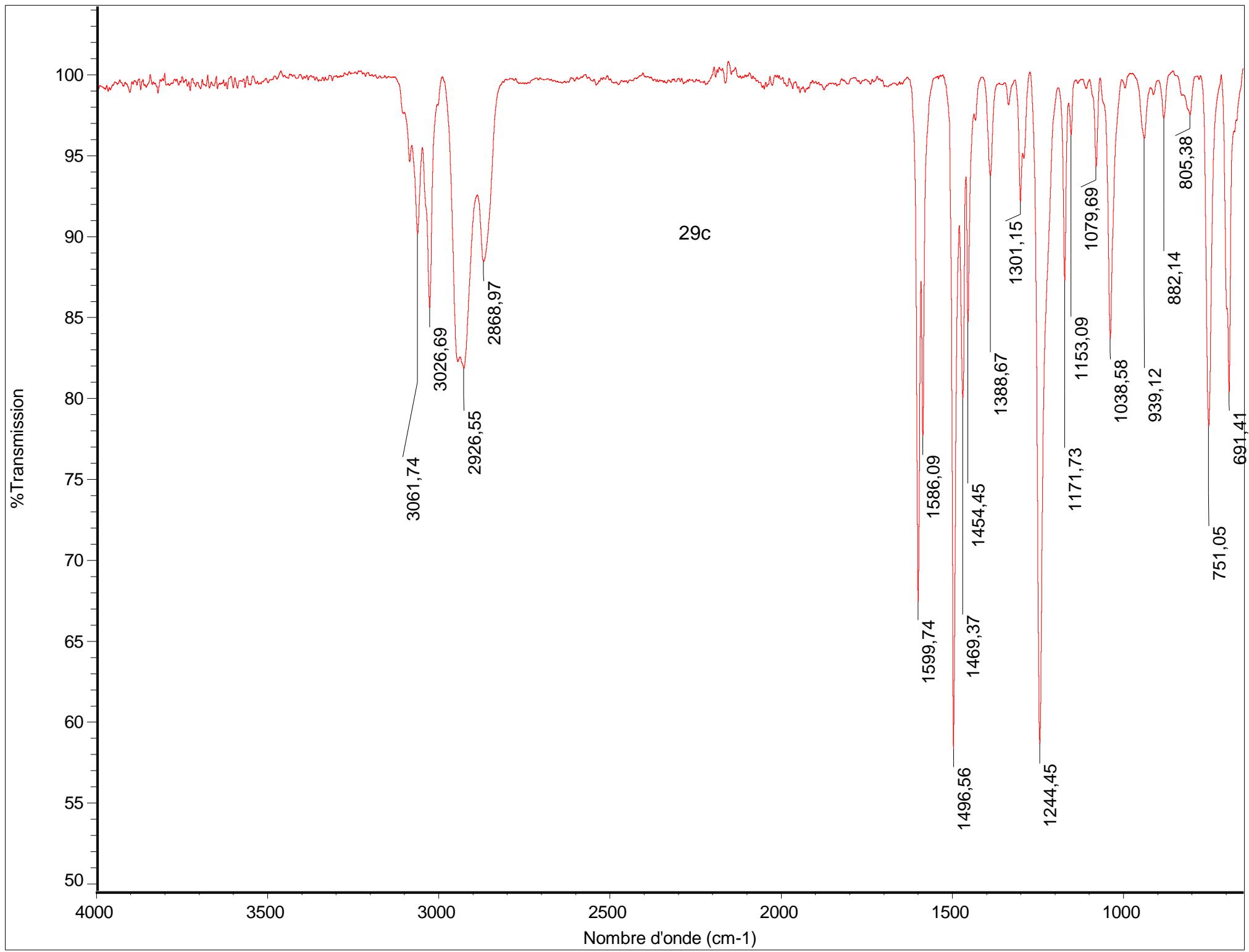
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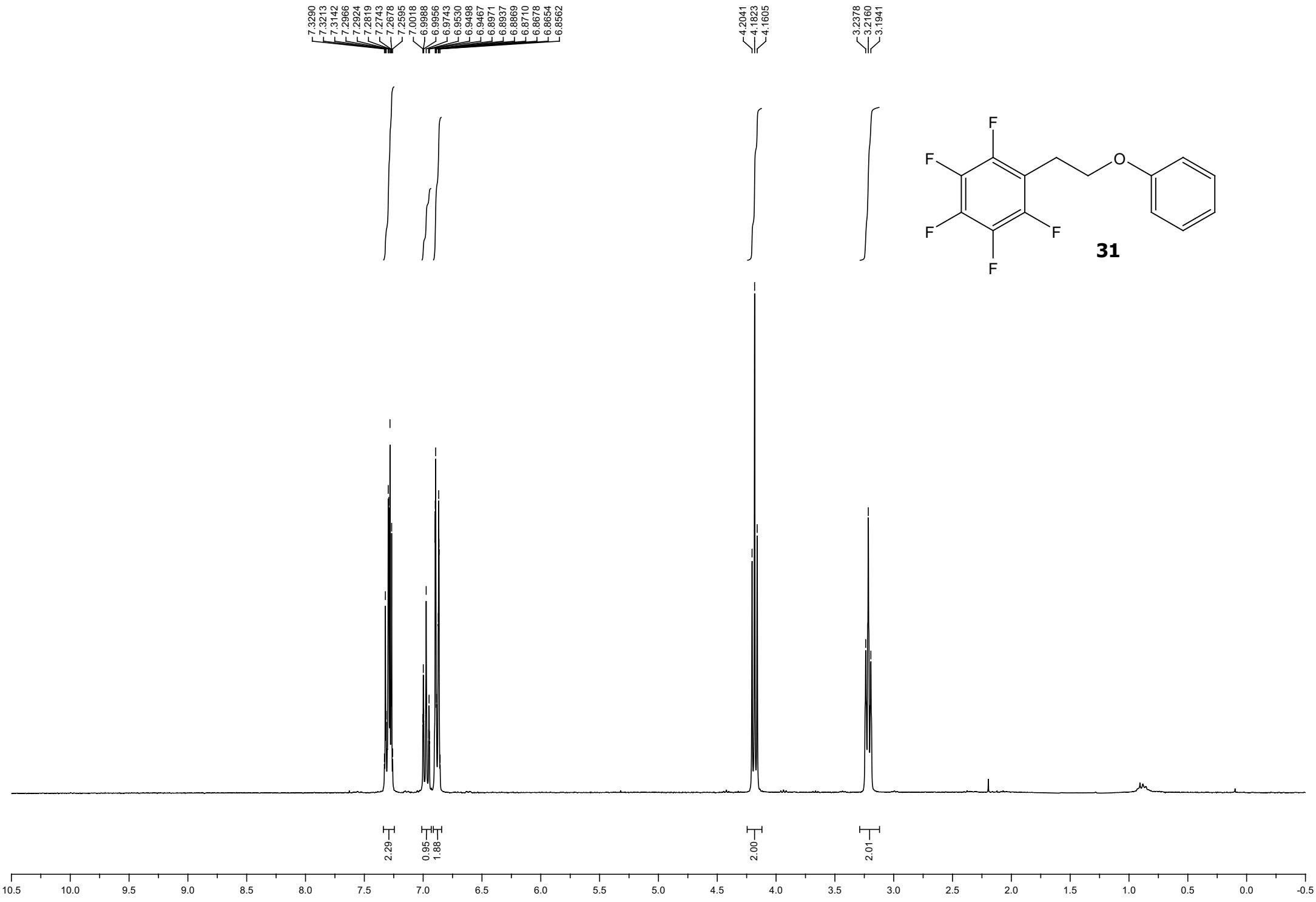


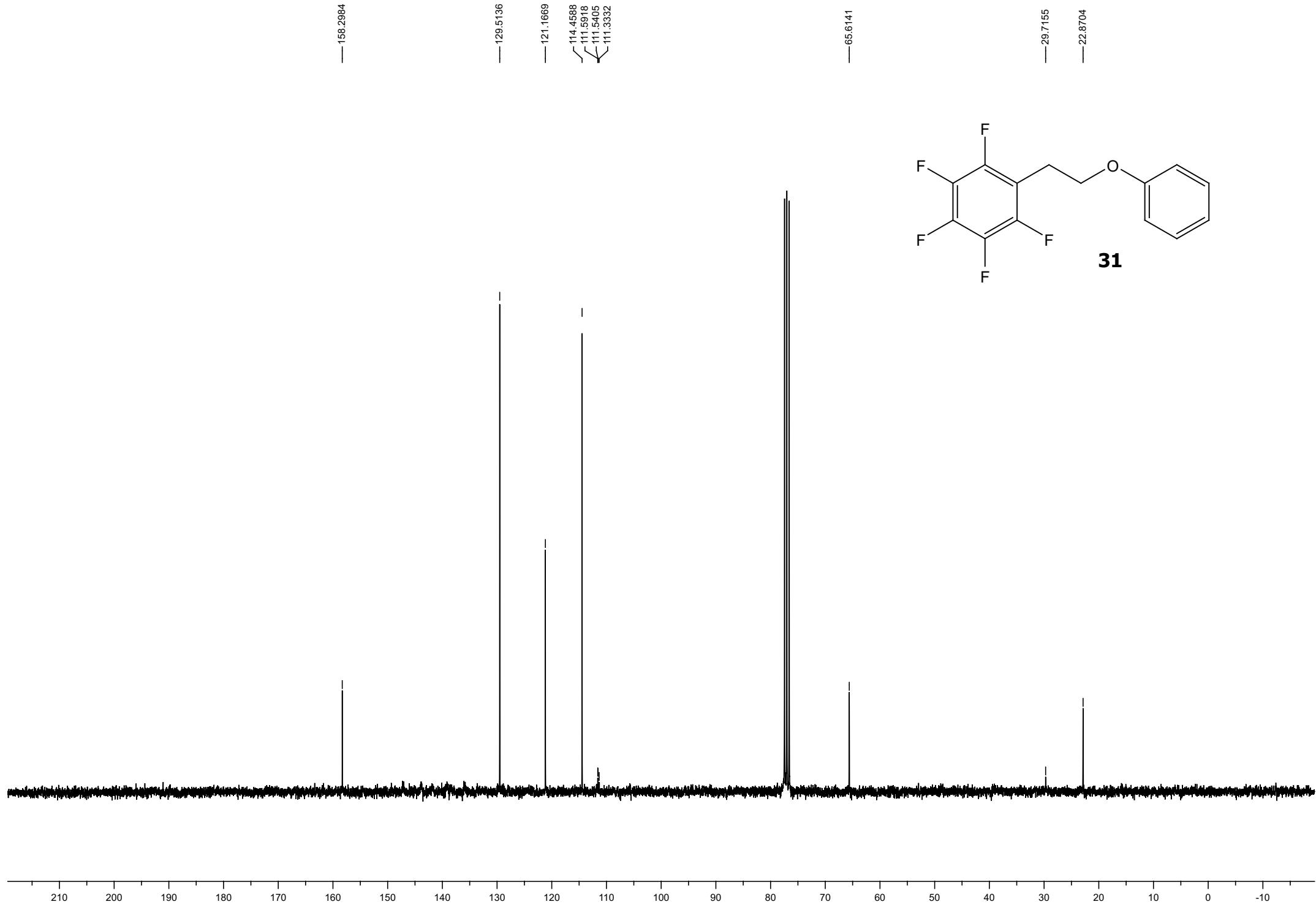
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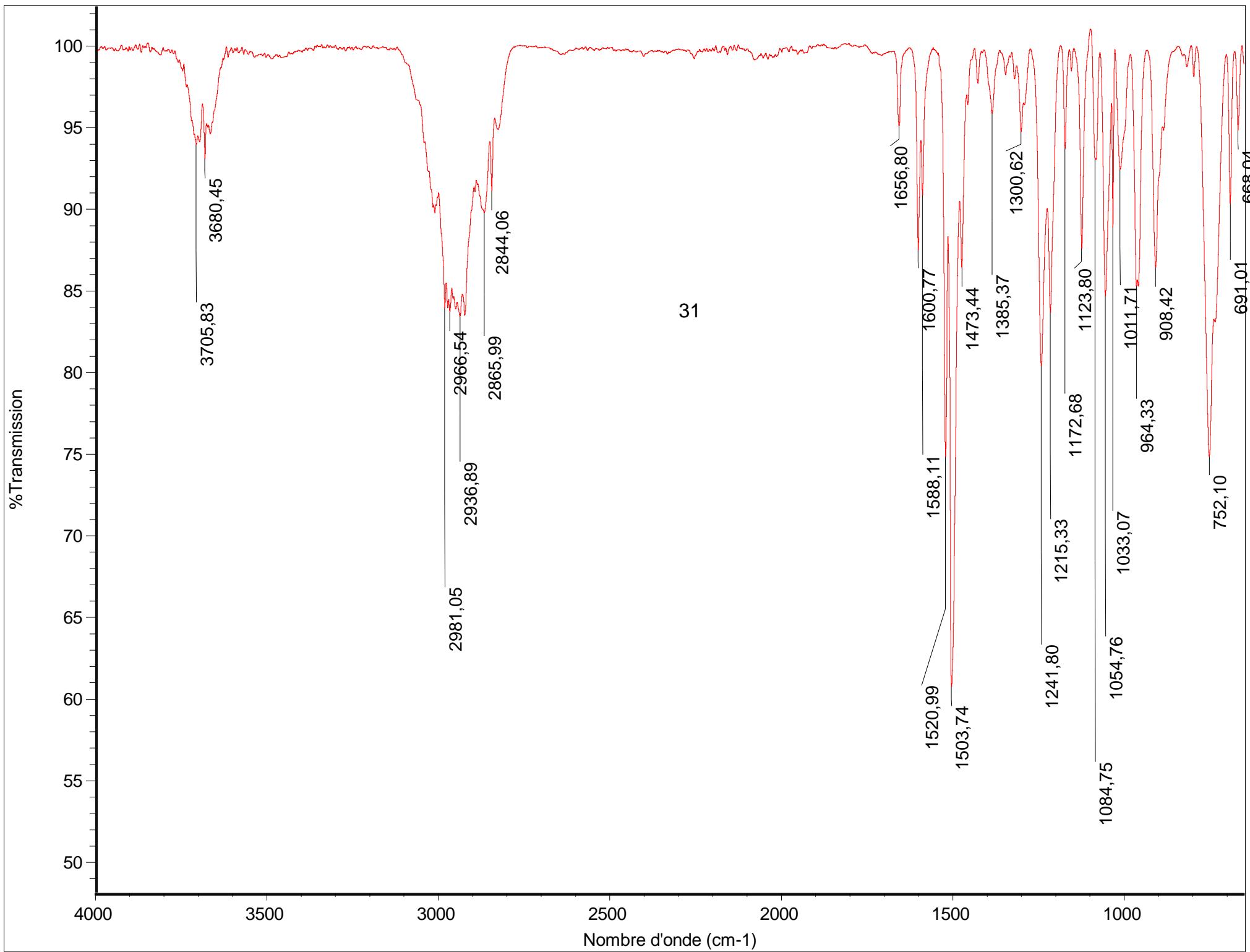


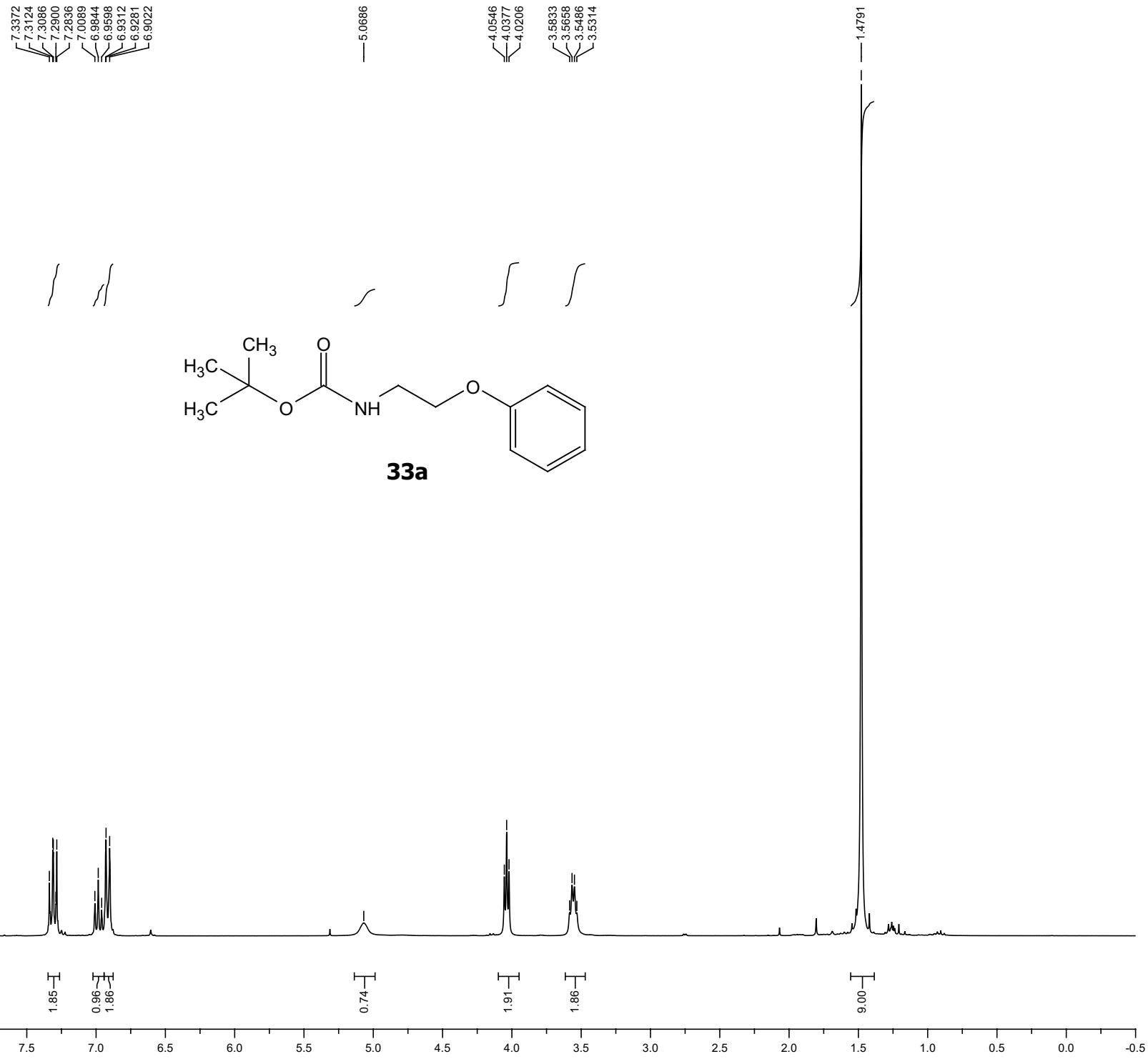


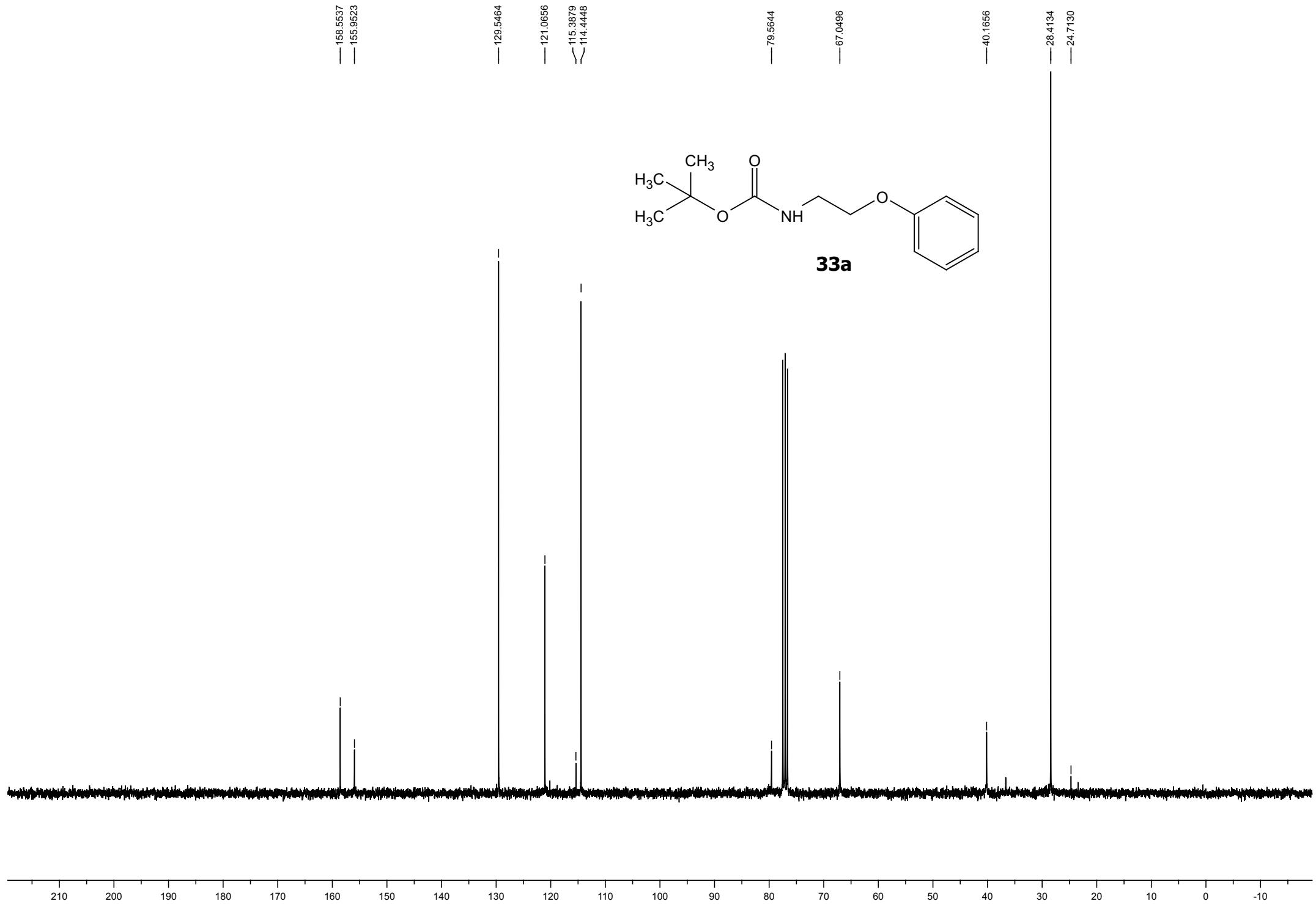


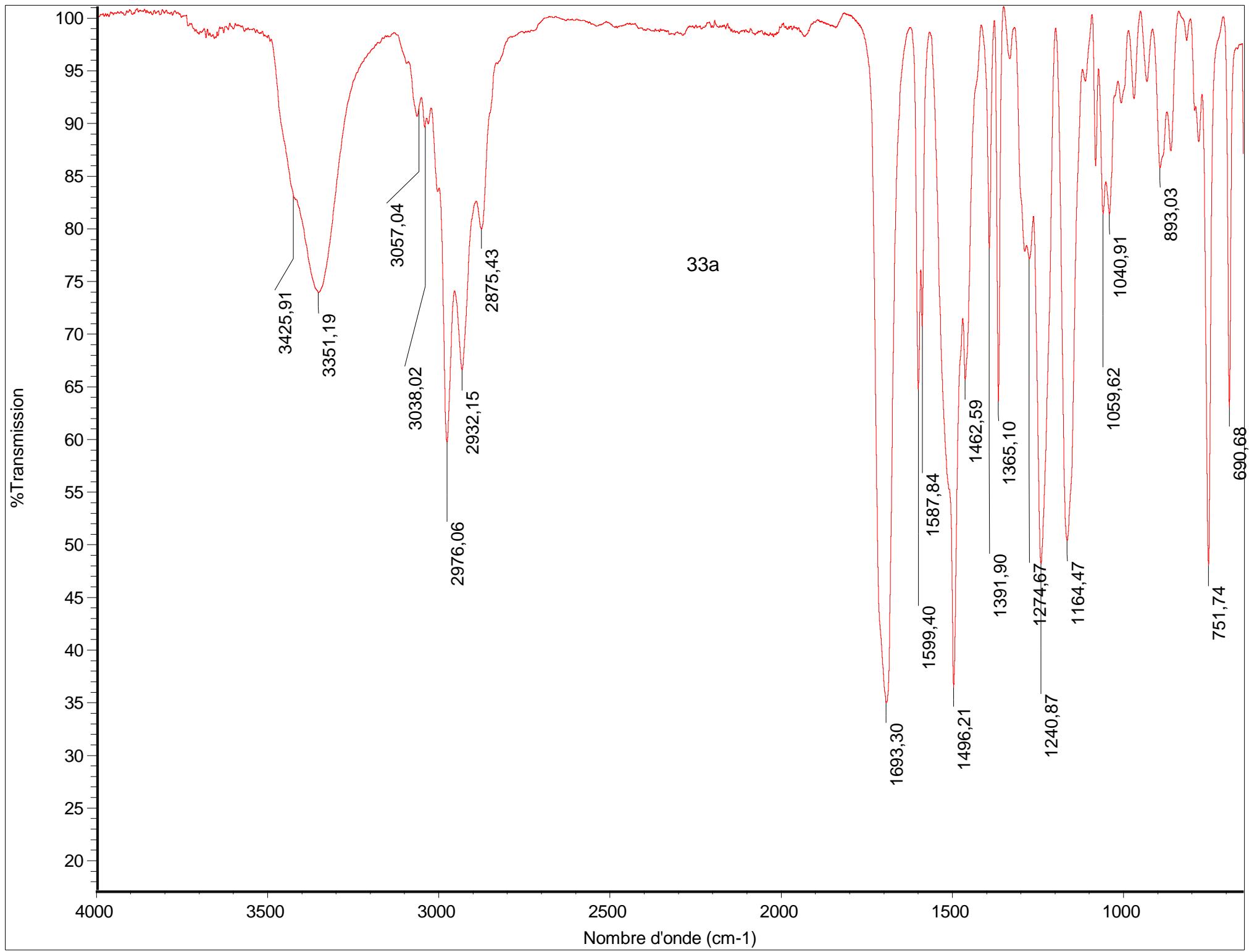


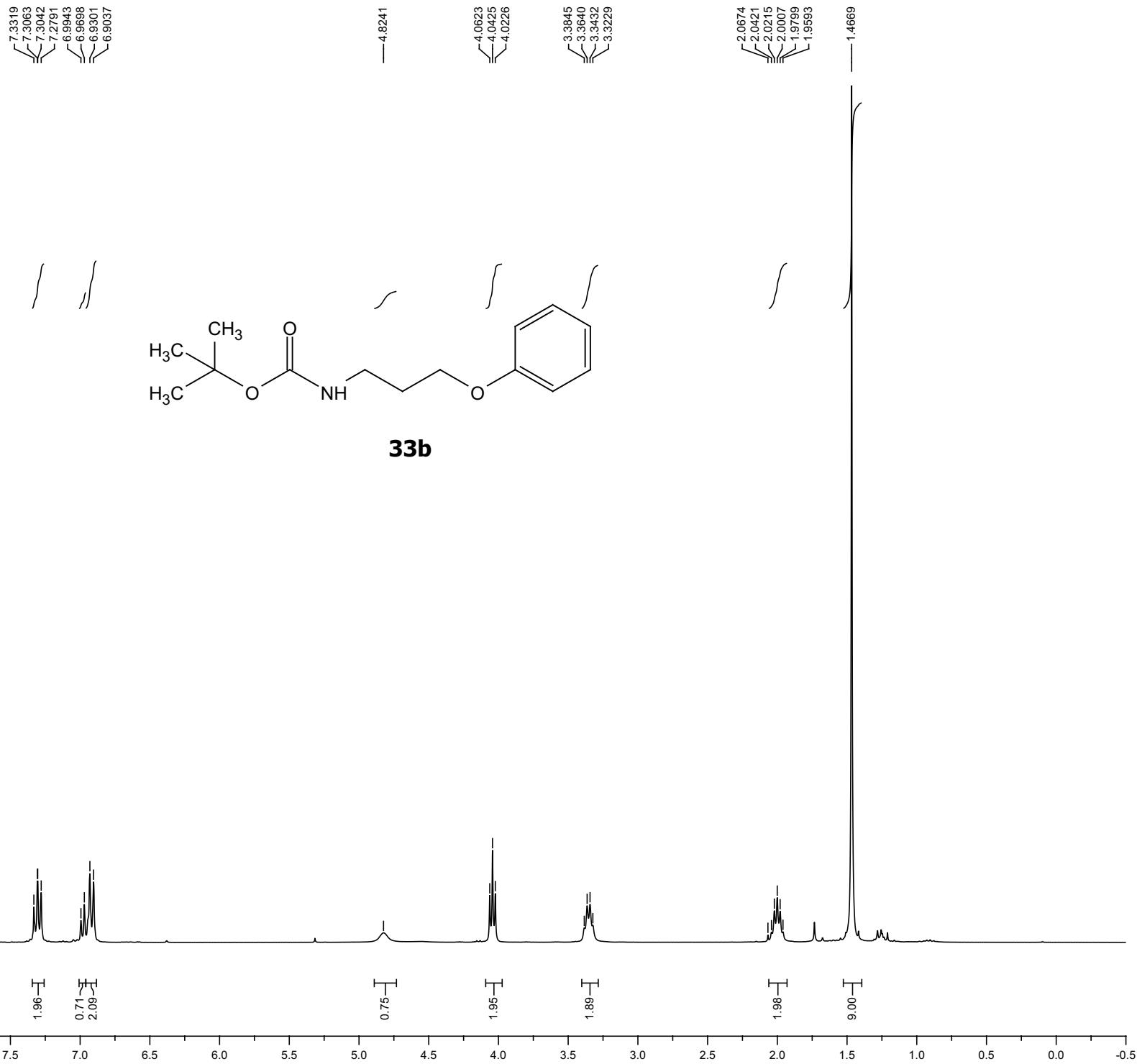


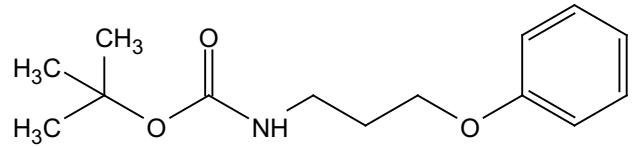




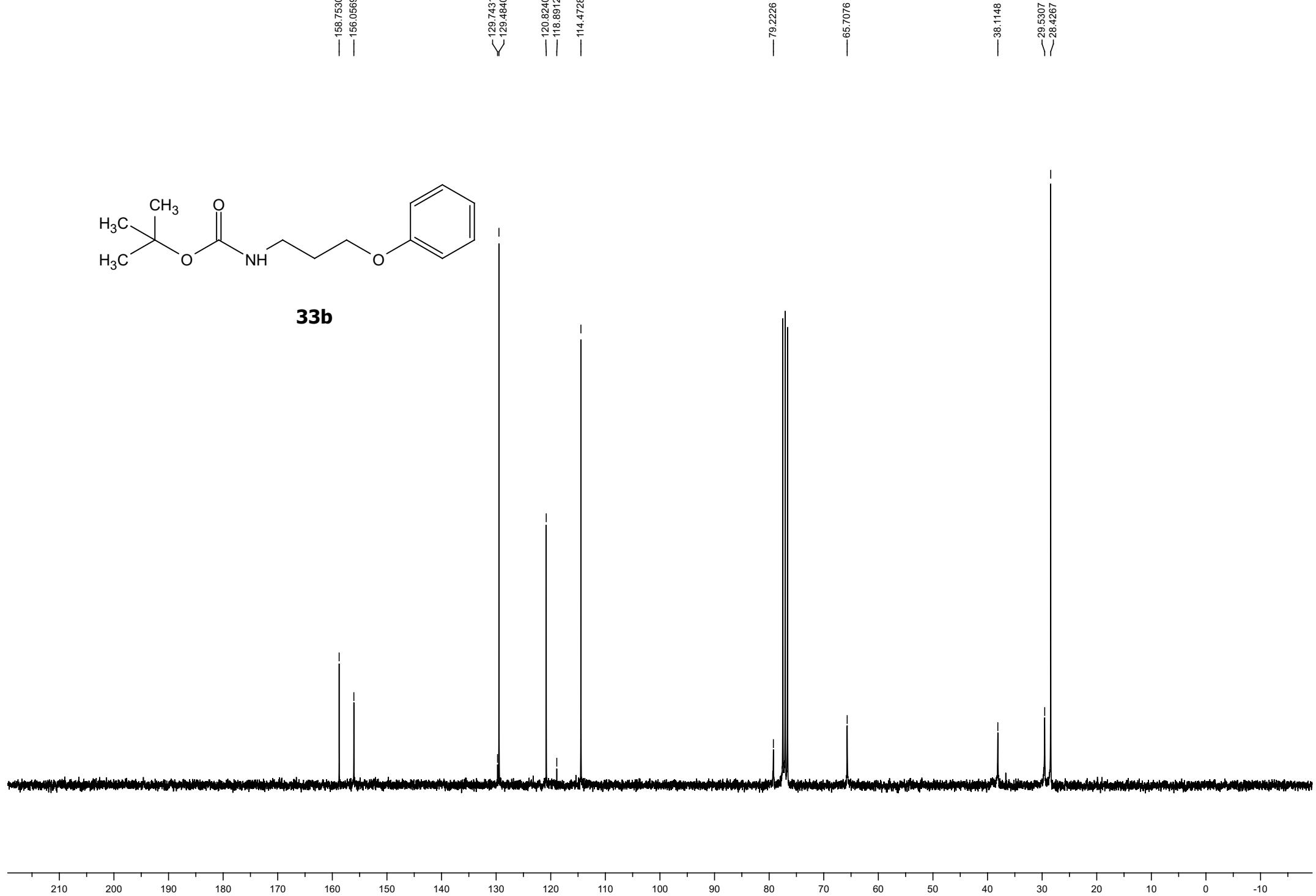


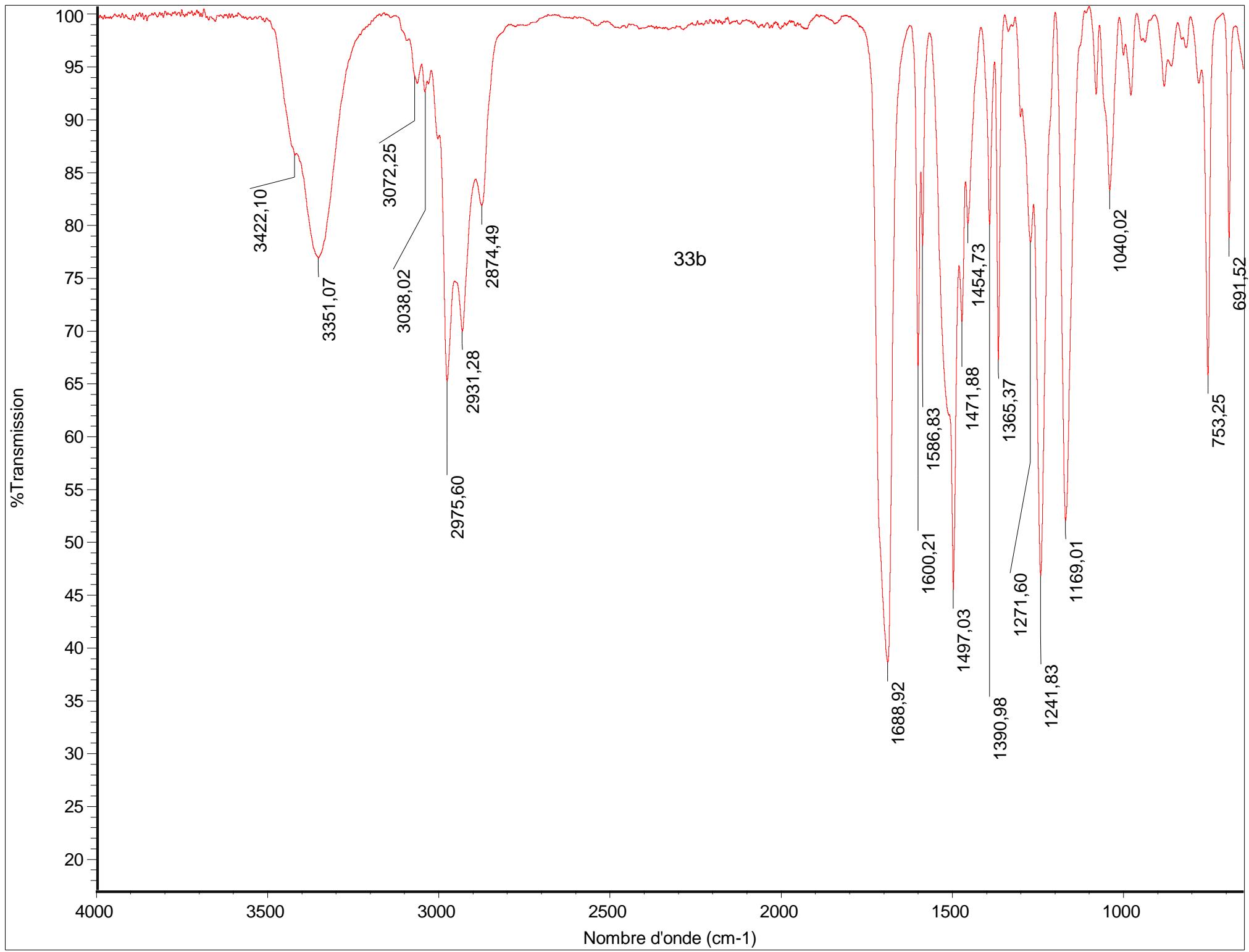


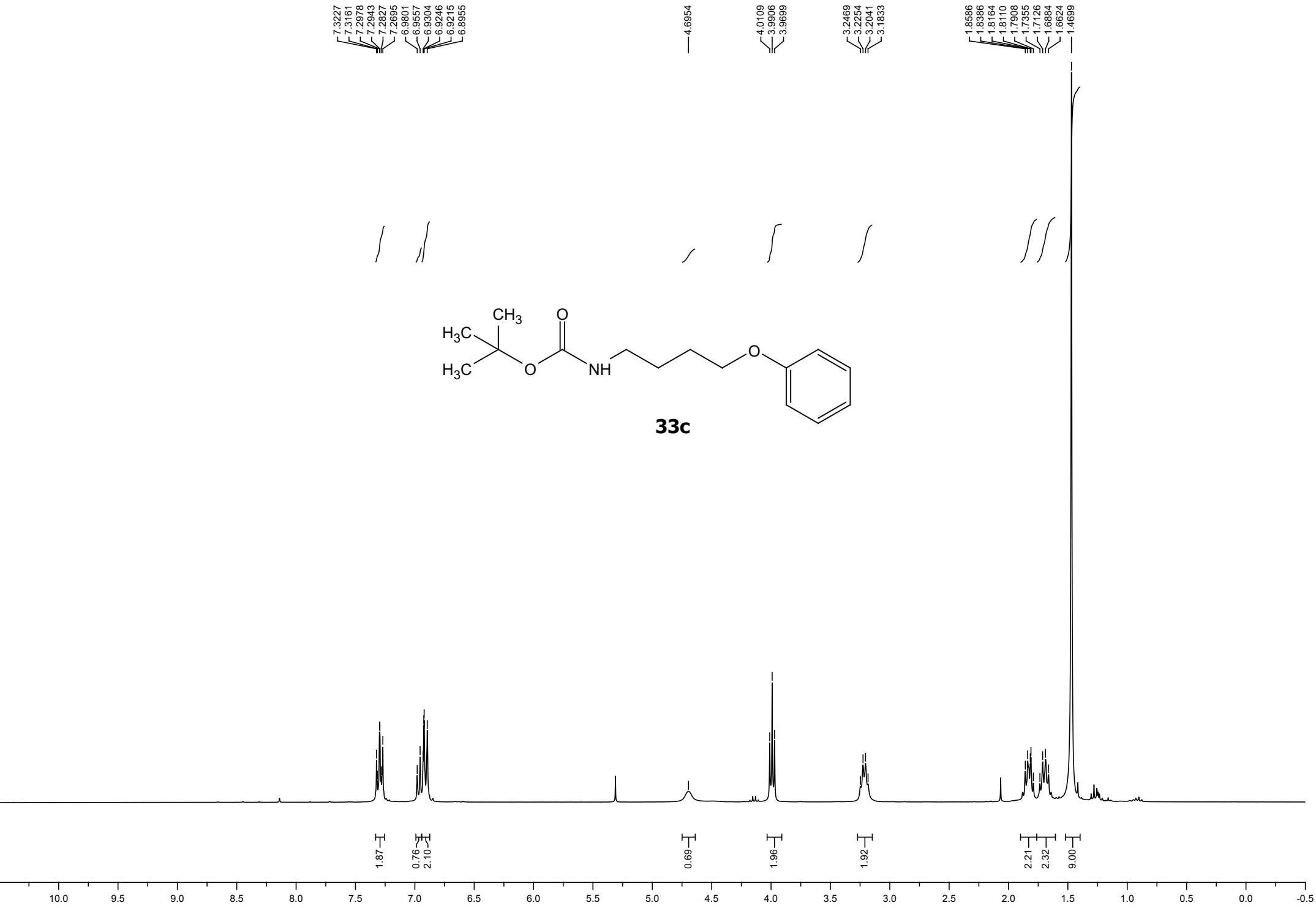


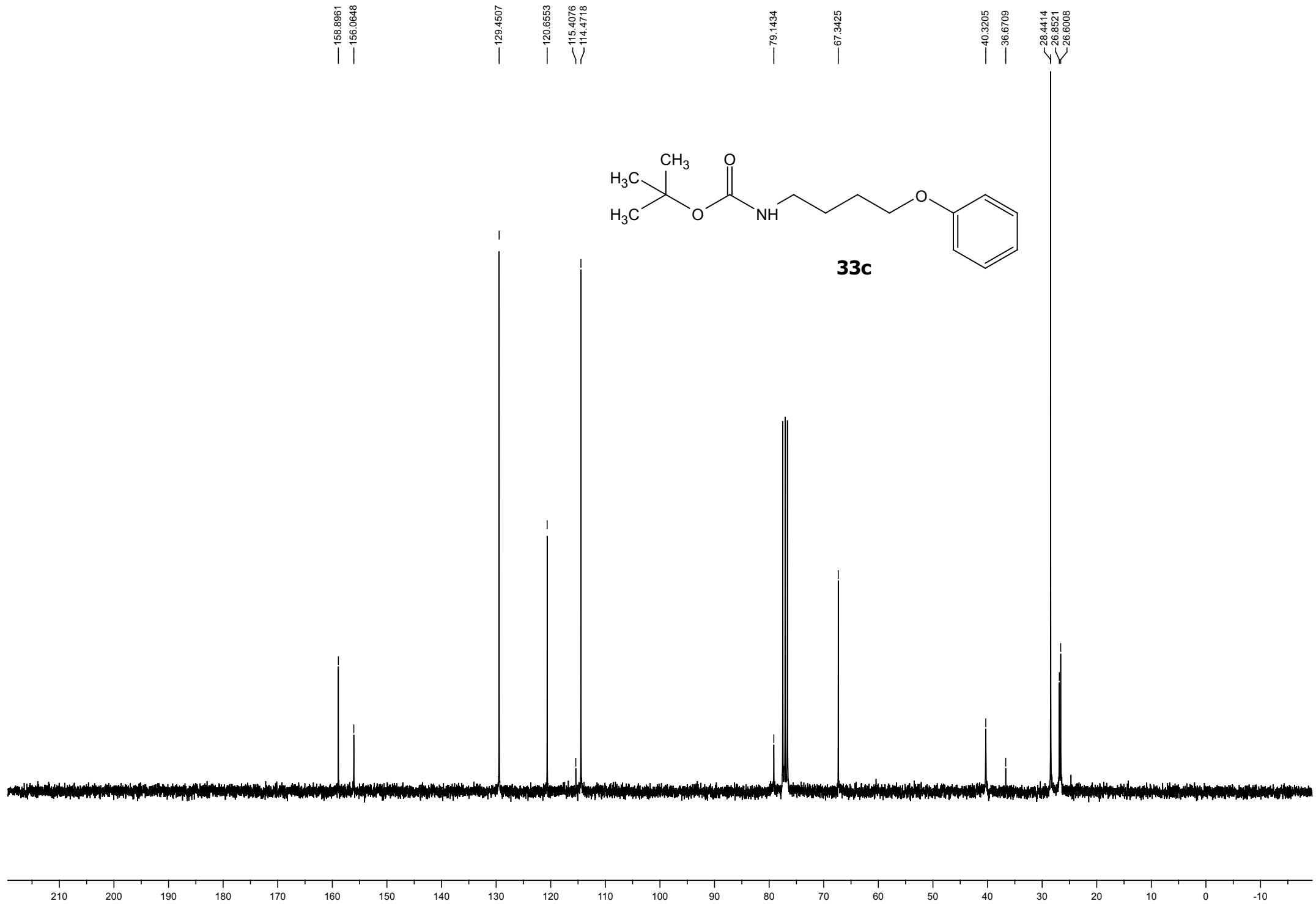


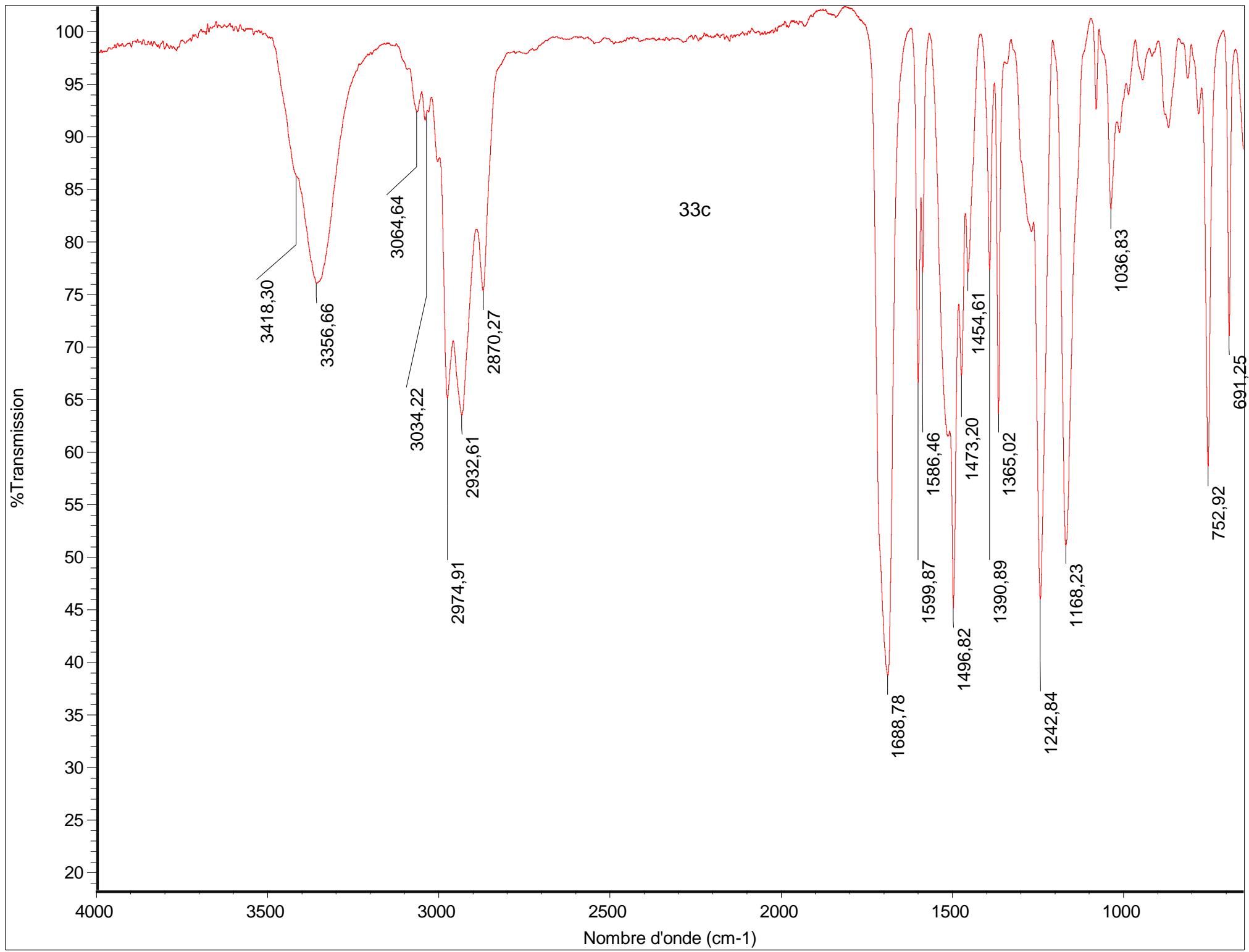
**33b**

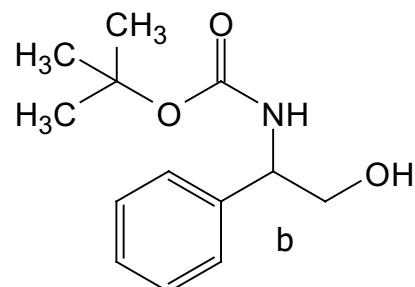
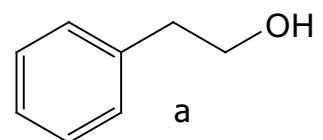






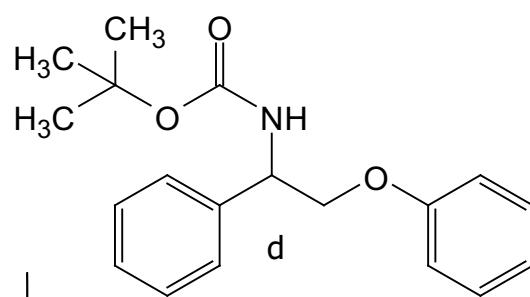
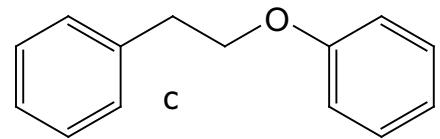






—5.08  
—4.78

3.14  
3.12  
3.09  
2.89  
2.87  
2.85



d

b

c

a

1.00  
1.55

1.16  
2.87

0.5 10.0 9.5 9.0 8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 -0.5

f1 (ppm)

