Supporting Information for

Phenazinium Salt-Catalyzed Aerobic Oxidative Amidation of Aromatic Aldehydes

Dasheng Leow*

Institute of Bioengineering and Nanotechnology, 31 Biopolis Way, The Nanos, Singapore 138669 Department of Chemistry, National Tsing Hua University, 101, Sec 2, Kuang-Fu Rd., Hsinchu 30013, Taiwan, R.O.C.

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1. General Information

All commercial reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Fluka, Alfa Aesar, TCI, and Acros of the highest purity grade. They were used without further purification unless specified. Anhydrous solvents and tetrahydrofuran (THF, inhibitor-free) were obtained from Sigma-Aldrich and used as received. Phenazine ethosulfate (PES) was purchased from MP Biomedicals and used as received. Phenazine methosulfate (PMS) and Basic Red 2 (Safranin O) was purchased from TCI and used as received. All reactions were conducted in 35 mL sealed tubes (Chemglass). All experiments were monitored by analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC). TLC was performed on pre-coated plates, Merck 60 F_{254} . After elution, plate was visualized under UV illumination at 254 nm for UV active material. Further visualization was achieved by staining with iodine or KMnO₄ stain. Preparative TLC was performed on 0.5 mm silica gel (Analtech). Columns for flash chromatography (FC) contained silica gel (32–63 μ , Merck). Columns were packed as slurry of silica gel in hexane and equilibrated with the appropriate solvent/solvent mixture prior to use. The analyte was loaded neat or as a concentrated solution using the appropriate solvent system. The elution was assisted by applying pressure with constant flow of nitrogen gas.

Solid reagents were weighed using Mettler Toledo AX205 analytical balance, with accuracy of 0.01 mg. Liquid reagents were measured using Eppendorf Research® pipettes. ¹H and ¹³C attached proton test (APT) NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker AV-400 (400 MHz and 100 MHz, respectively) equipped with a 5mm DCH cryoprobe instrument. The peaks were internally referenced to TMS (0.00 ppm) or residual solvent signal. The following abbreviations (or combinations thereof) were used to explain multiplicities: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q =quartet, m = multiplet, and br = broad. In ${}^{13}C$ APT NMR spectra, quaternary (CH₀) and methylene (CH₂) signals are negative; whereas methine (CH) and methyl (CH₃) signals are positive. High resolution mass spectra were recorded on an Agilent LC 1200 series and 6210 ESI-TOF (electrospray ionization-time of flight). IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum 100 FTIR spectrometer. Frequencies were given in reciprocal centimeters (cm⁻¹). The solar experiments were conducted in ambient environment using Newport 92250A 2×2 inches Oriel[®] class A solar simulator equipped with a Newport 69907 arc lamp power supply and Newport 6255 150 W xenon lamp. The irradiation intensity was measured by a Newport Oriel[®] 91150V reference cell. The solar simulator irradiance is given in "Sun" units, where one Sun is equal to 1000 W/m² at 25 °C and Airmass 1.5 Global Reference. Fluorescence quenching experiments were conducted on a HORIBA Jobin Yvon FluoroMax[®]-4 spectrofluorometer.

2. Experimental Section

2.1. Standard reaction set-up

In a typical experiment, a 24 W compact fluorescent light (CFL) bulb (Philips Tornado 24W cool daylight, model 872790090880000, 6500K color temperature, 1450 Lm) was used. The lamp was purchased from IKEA (Tertial work lamp). The reaction tubes (35 mL sealed tubes, Chemglass) were placed approximately 2 cm from the light source. The setup was then covered with aluminum foil to reduce the glares. For set-up with colored LEDs, a 50 cm flexible strip consisting of 30 LEDs (mono color, 5050 tri-chip) was coiled around the reaction tube and wrapped with aluminum foil.

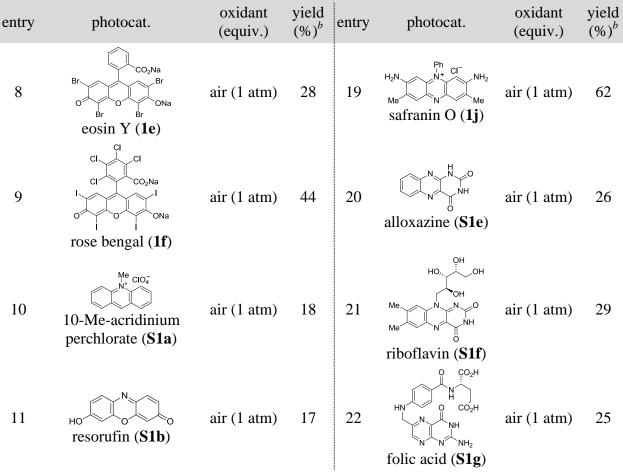
Typical experimental set-up with a 24 W CFL Typical experimental set-up with colored bulb: LEDs:





2.2. Optimization studies

Table ST Identification of optimal photocatalyst							
	Br 2b	+ \ 3a	24 W ho MeCN (at. (5 mc busehold (1.0 mL), bient temp	lamp 16 h	$\dot{\Box}$	
entry	photocat.	oxidant (equiv.)	yield $(\%)^b$	entry	photocat.	oxidant (equiv.)	yield $(\%)^b$
1 ^{<i>c</i>}	_	air (1 atm)	7	12	$\begin{array}{c} \underset{Me}{\overset{N}{\underset{Me}{}}} \\ \underset{Me}{\overset{N}{\underset{K}{}}} \\ methylene blue \\ (S1c) \end{array}$	air (1 atm)	20
2	$Ru(bpy)_{3}Cl_{2}(1a)$	air (1 atm)	22	13	$\bigcup_{n=1}^{N}$ phenazine (1g)	air (1 atm)	37
3	1a	MVCl ₂ (1.0)	38	14	$\frac{MeOSO_{3}^{-}}{N}^{Me}$ $MeOSO_{3}^{-} N^{+}$ $MeOSO_{3}^{-} N$	air (1 atm)	58
4	1 a	<i>o</i> -DNB (1.2)	14	15	1-OMe PMS (S1d)	air (1 atm)	62
5	Ir(ppy) ₃ (1b)	air (1 atm)	30	16	$\frac{EtOSO_{3}^{-}\overset{Et}{_{N^{+}}}}{PES (1i)}$	air (1 atm)	64
6	pyrene (1c)	air (1 atm)	47	17 ^{c,d}	1i	degassed (Ar, 1 atm)	11
7	$\frac{Ph}{N} + \frac{Ph}{Ph}$ $\frac{Ph}{Ph} + \frac{Ph}{Ph}$ $TPP (1d)$	air (1 atm)	58	18 ^{c,d}	1i	O ₂ (1 atm)	93



^{*a*} Unless otherwise noted, the reaction conditions were as followed: aldehyde **2b** (0.10 mmol), amine **3a** (3.0 equiv.), **photocatalyst** (5 mol %), MeCN (1.0 mL), 16 h, ambient temperature, irradiated with a 24 W compact fluorescent bulb. ^{*b*} Yield determined by ¹H NMR analysis of unpurified reaction mixture using CH₂Br₂ or MeNO₂ as internal standard. ^{*c*} THF (inhibitor-free) was used as solvent instead of MeCN. ^{*d*} Photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) was used. Abbreviations: bpy, 2,2'-bipyridyl; MVCl₂, methyl viologen dichloride; *o*-DNB, 1,2-dinitrobenzene; ppy, 2-phenylpyridinyl; TPP, *meso*-tetraphenylporphyrin; Me, methyl; Et, ethyl; Ph, phenyl; PMS, phenazine methosulfate; PES, phenazine ethosulfate.

	Br 2b +	H N 3a	1i (5 mol % light so MeCN (1. ambient	Urce 0 mL) Br	
entry	light source	yield $(\%)^b$	entry	light source	yield $(\%)^b$
1	no light	8	4	blue LEDs (450-495 nm)	56
2^c	no light	5	5	green LEDs (495–570 nm)	69
3	24 W household lamp	64	6	red LEDs (620-750 nm)	23

Table S2 Determination of the effect of light source^{*a*}

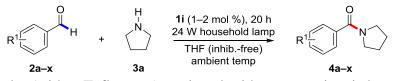
^{*a*} Unless otherwise noted, the reaction conditions were as followed: aldehyde **2b** (0.10 mmol), amine **3a** (3.0 equiv.), photocatalyst **1i** (5 mol %), MeCN (1.0 mL), 16 h, ambient temperature, irradiated with a light source. ^{*b*} Yield determined by ¹H NMR analysis of unpurified reaction mixture using CH_2Br_2 or $MeNO_2$ as internal standard. ^{*c*} Photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) and THF (inhibitor-free) were used.

Table S3 Solvent screening^a

	Br 2b	+ $\begin{pmatrix} N \\ \end{pmatrix}$ $\frac{24 V}{s}$	(5 mol %) W househo olvent (1. ambient to	O mL) Br	
entry	solvent	yield $(\%)^b$	entry	solvent	yield $(\%)^b$
1	MeCN	64	5	MeNO ₂	0
2	DCE	33	6	THF (with 250 ppm BHT)	65
3	DMSO	30	7^c	THF (with 250 ppm BHT)	74
4	MeOH	10	8 ^c	THF (inhibfree)	81

^{*a*} Unless otherwise noted, the reaction conditions were as followed: aldehyde **2b** (0.10 mmol), amine **3a** (3.0 equiv.), photocatalyst **1i** (5 mol %), **solvent** (1.0 mL), 16 h, ambient temperature, irradiated with a 24 W compact fluorescent bulb. ^{*b*} Yield determined by ¹H NMR analysis of unpurified reaction mixture using CH_2Br_2 or MeNO₂ as internal standard. ^{*c*} Photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) was used. Abbreviations: DCE, 1,2-dichloroethane; DMSO, dimethyl sulfoxide; THF, tetrahydrofuran; BHT, butylated hydroxytoluene.

2.3. General procedure for phenazinium salt-catalyzed aerobic amidation of aromatic and heteroaromatic aldehydes



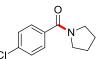
A 35 mL sealed tube (with a Teflon cap) equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with aldehyde **2** (0.12 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and photocatalyst **1i** (0.40 mg, 1.2×10^{-4} mmol, 1 mol %). Amine **3a** (0.30 mmol, 2.5 equiv., 25.1 μ L) was added and THF (inhibitor-free, 1.2 mL) was used to wash down the solids on the sides of wall. The tube was then capped and placed approximately 2 cm from the light source. After stirring for 20 h, the crude reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel. EtOAc (3 × 2 mL) was used for washing. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*. For the optimization studies, either CH₂Br₂ or MeNO₂ (0.12 mmol) was added into a solution of unpurified reaction mixture in CDCl₃ The product yield was determined by integration of the pyrrolidinyl α -methylene ¹H NMR peak against the methylene peak of CH₂Br₂ or methyl peak of MeNO₂. For the isolation of product, the resulting residue was purified by preparative TLC using hexanes/EtOAc as the eluent.



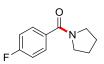
phenyl(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (**4a**)¹: Colorless oil; 15.1 mg; 72% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.53 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 7.42 – 7.35 (m, 3H), 3.64 (br s, 2H), 3.42 (br s, 2H), 1.94 – 1.88 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.7, 137.2, 129.7, 128.2, 127.0, 49.6, 46.1, 26.3, 24.4 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1616, 1424 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₁H₁₄NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 176.1070, found 176.1077.



(4-bromophenyl)(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (4b)²: White solid; 24.7 mg; 81% yield; mp: 77–79 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.54 – 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.40 – 7.37 (m, 2H), 3.62 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.40 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.98 – 1.84 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.6, 135.9, 131.4, 128.8, 124.1, 49.6, 46.3, 26.4, 24.4 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1623, 1424 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₁H₁₃BrNO⁺ [M+H⁺] 254.0175, found 254.0181.

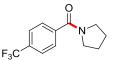


(4-chlorophenyl)(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (4c)²: Colorless oil; 21.9 mg; 87% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.47 – 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.37 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 3.62 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.40 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.98 – 1.83 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.6, 135.8, 135.5, 128.7, 128.5, 49.6, 46.3, 26.4, 24.4 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1622, 1425 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₁H₁₃ClNO⁺ [M+H⁺] 210.0680, found 210.0679.

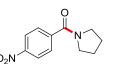


After stirring the reaction for 16 h, another portion of **1i** (1 mol %) was added. The reaction was continued for additional 6 h.

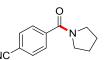
(4-fluorophenyl)(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (4d)²: Yellow oil; 18.1 mg; 78% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 – 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.10 – 7.04 (m, 2H), 3.63 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.42 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.99 – 1.84 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.7, 163.4 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 248 Hz, 1C), 133.2 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 3.4 Hz, 1C), 129.4 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 8.5 Hz, 1C), 115.2 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 21.6 Hz, 1C), 49.7, 46.3, 26.4, 24.4 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1623, 1429 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₁H₁₃FNO⁺ [M+H⁺] 194.0976, found 194.0975.



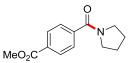
pyrrolidin-1-yl(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanone (**4e**)³: Yellow oil; 24.2 mg; 83% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.67 – 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.62 – 7.60 (m, 2H), 3.65 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.38 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 1.99 – 1.87 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.3, 140.6, 131.6 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 32.4 Hz, 1C), 127.4, 125.4 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 3.7 Hz, 1C), 123.8 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 271 Hz, 1C), 49.5, 46.3, 26.4, 24.4 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1628, 1434, 1324 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₂H₁₃F₃NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 244.0944, found 244.0939.



(4-nitrophenyl)(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (4f)²: Yellow solid; 19.8 mg; 75% yield; mp: 94–96 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.27 – 8.24 (m, 2H), 7.68 – 7.65 (m, 2H), 3.65 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.37 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.02 – 1.88 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.3, 148.3, 143.1, 128.1, 123.6, 49.4, 46.3, 26.3, 24.3 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1628, 1520, 1433, 1350 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₁H₁₃N₂O₃⁺ [M+H⁺] 221.0921, found 221.0918.



4-(pyrrolidine-1-carbonyl)benzonitrile (4g)²: Colorless oil; 22.3 mg; 93% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 – 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.61 – 7.59 (m, 2H), 3.63 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.36 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.00 – 1.85 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.6, 141.4, 132.3, 127.8, 118.2, 113.5, 49.5, 46.4, 26.4, 24.4 ppm; IR (film): 3467 (br s), 2230, 1739, 1625, 1435, 1217 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₂H₁₃N₂O⁺ [M+H⁺] 201.1022, found 201.1013.

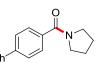


methyl 4-(pyrrolidine-1-carbonyl)benzoate (**4h**): Light yellow oil; 20.7 mg; 74% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.05 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.63 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.36 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.99 – 1.84 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.6, 166.4, 141.3, 131.1, 129.6, 127.0, 52.3, 49.4, 46.2, 26.3, 24.4 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1725, 1626, 1433, 1280 cm⁻¹; HRMS(m/z, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₃H₁₆NO₃⁺ [M+H⁺] 234.1125, found 234.1122.

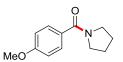


Amine (4.0 equiv.) was used. After stirring the reaction for 14 h, another portion of photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) was added. The reaction was continued for additional 20 h.

pyrrolidin-1-yl(p-tolyl)methanone (**4i**)²: Colorless oil; 18.2 mg; 80% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.19 – 7.17 (m, 2H), 3.63 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.36 (s, 3H), 1.98 – 1.82 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.8, 139.8, 134.2, 128.8, 127.2, 49.6, 46.1, 26.4, 24.4, 21.3 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1737, 1614, 1424 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₂H₁₆NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 190.1226, found 190.1228.

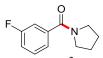


[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (4j): Light yellow solid; 24.7 mg; 82% yield; mp: 70–72 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.63 – 7.58 (m, 6H), 7.47 – 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.40 – 7.35 (m, 1H), 3.67 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.49 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.01 – 1.85 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.4, 142.6, 140.3, 135.9, 128.8, 127.68, 127.65, 127.1, 126.9, 49.6, 46.2, 26.4, 24.4, ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1739, 1619, 1426, 1016 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₇H₁₈NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 252.1383, found 252.1383.

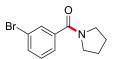


Amine (4.0 equiv.) was used. After stirring the reaction for 14 h, another portion of photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) was added. The reaction was continued for additional 20 h.

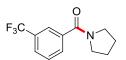
(4-methoxyphenyl)(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (4k)²: Colorless oil; 17.7 mg; 72% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.62 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.97 – 1.82 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.4, 160.7, 129.3, 129.1, 113.3, 55.3, 49.8, 46.3, 26.5, 24.4 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1738, 1609, 1429, 1217 cm⁻¹; HRMS(m/z, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₂H₁₆NO₂⁺ [M+H⁺] 206.1176, found 206.1180.



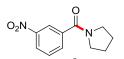
(3-fluorophenyl)(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (4l)²: Yellow oil; 18.5 mg; 80% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39 – 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.29 – 7.27 (m, 1H), 7.22 – 7.19 (m, 1H), 7.12 – 7.07 (m, 1H), 3.63 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.40 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.99 – 1.84 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.2, 162.3 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 245.8 Hz, 1C), 139.1 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 6.8 Hz, 1C), 130.0 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 8.0 Hz, 1C), 122.7 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 3.1 Hz, 1C), 116.7 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 21.0 Hz, 1C), 114.3 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 22.5 Hz, 1C), 49.5, 46.2, 26.3, 24.4 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1738, 1624, 1448 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₁H₁₃FNO⁺ [M+H⁺] 194.0976, found 194.0980.



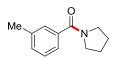
(3-bromophenyl)(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (4m)⁴: Yellow oil; 28.1 mg; 92% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65 (t, J = 1.8 Hz, 1H), 7.54 – 7.52 (m, 1H), 7.44 – 7.41 (m, 1H), 7.28 – 7.24 (m, 1H), 3.62 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.40 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 1.99 – 1.84 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.9, 139.1, 132.8, 130.1, 129.9, 125.6, 122.3, 49.5, 46.2, 26.3, 24.4 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1739, 1627, 1433, 1217 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₁H₁₃BrNO⁺ [M+H⁺] 254.0175, found 254.0185.



pyrrolidin-1-yl(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanone (4na): Yellow oil; 26.3 mg; 90% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.78 (s, 1H), 7.71 – 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.53 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.65 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.40 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.01 – 1.86 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.1, 137.9, 130.7 (q, $J_{C-F} = 33.4$ Hz, 1C), 130.4 (d, $J_{C-F} = 1.0$ Hz, 1C), 126.5 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.6$ Hz, 1C), 124.1 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.8$ Hz, 1C), 123.7 (q, $J_{C-F} = 270.8$ Hz, 1C), 49.5, 46.3, 26.4, 24.4 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1739, 1632, 1328 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₂H₁₃F₃NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 244.0944, found 244.0941.

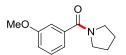


(3-nitrophenyl)(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (4o)⁵: Yellow solid; 22.5 mg; 85% yield; mp: 56–58 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.38 (t, J = 1.7 Hz, 1H), 8.28 – 8.25 (m, 1H), 7.88 – 7.85 (m, 1H), 7.60 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.43 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.03 – 1.88 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.9, 147.8, 138.6, 133.2, 129.6, 124.6, 122.2, 49.6, 46.4, 26.4, 24.3 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1738, 1626, 1531, 1349 cm⁻¹; HRMS(m/z, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₁H₁₃N₂O₃⁺ [M+H⁺] 221.0921, found 221.0928.



Amine (4.0 equiv.) was used. After stirring the reaction for 14 h, another portion of photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) was added. The reaction was continued for additional 20 h.

pyrrolidin-1-yl(m-tolyl)methanone (**4p**)⁴: Colorless oil; 17.9 mg; 79% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.31 (t, *J* = 0.6 Hz, 1H), 7.28 – 7.23 (m, 2H), 7.21 – 7.19 (m, 1H), 3.62 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.40 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 1.97 – 1.81 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.9, 138.0, 137.1, 130.4, 128.0, 127.6, 123.9, 49.5, 46.1, 26.3, 24.4, 21.3 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1738, 1623, 1436, 1018 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₂H₁₆NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 190.1226, found 190.1219.



After stirring the reaction for 20 h, another portion of photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) was added. The reaction was continued for additional 4 h.

(3-methoxyphenyl)(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone $(4q)^2$: Colorless oil; 19.5 mg; 79% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.29 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.07 – 7.04 (m, 2H), 6.94 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.63 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.42 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.97 – 1.84 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.4, 159.4, 138.5, 129.3, 119.2, 115.7, 112.3, 55.3, 49.6, 46.1, 26.3, 24.4 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1739, 1623, 1435, 1366, 1217 cm⁻¹; HRMS(m/z, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₂H₁₆NO₂⁺ [M+H⁺] 206.1176, found 206.1176.



Amine (4.0 equiv.) was used. After stirring the reaction for 20 h, another portion of photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) was added. The reaction was continued for additional 20 h.

pyrrolidin-1-yl(2-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanone (4r): Yellow oil; 17.5 mg; 60% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.68 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.58 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.35 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.11 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 1.99 – 1.82 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.2, 136.3 (d, $J_{C-F} = 2.3$ Hz, 1C), 132.2 (d, $J_{C-F} = 0.7$ Hz, 1C), 128.9, 127.1, 126.6 (q, $J_{C-F} = 4.6$ Hz, 1C), 126.1 (q, $J_{C-F} = 31.7$ Hz, 1C), 122.6 (q, $J_{C-F} = 272.1$ Hz, 1C), 48.5, 45.6, 25.8, 24.5 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1739, 1639, 1432, 1318 cm⁻¹; HRMS(m/z, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₂H₁₃F₃NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 244.0944, found 244.0936.



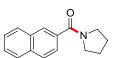
The reaction components were mixed together in a 25 mL Schlenk-type sealed tube (Synthware). The tube was purged and refilled with O_2 (×3). After stirring the reaction for 14 h, another portion of photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) was added. Then the tube was refilled with O_2 and the reaction was continued for additional 20 h.

(2-nitrophenyl)(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (4s)²: Yellow oil; 15.3 mg; 58% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.18 – 8.16 (m, 1H), 7.73 – 7.69 (m, 1H), 7.58 – 7.54 (m, 1H), 7.45 – 7.43 (m, 1H), 3.69 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.14 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.03 – 1.87 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.1, 144.9, 134.5, 134.0, 129.6, 128.1, 124.6, 48.1, 45.7, 25.8, 24.4 ppm; IR (film): 3452 (br s), 1737, 1638, 1530, 1350 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₁H₁₃N₂O₃⁺[M+H⁺] 221.0921, found 221.0914.



After stirring the reaction for 16 h, another portion of photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) was added. The reaction was continued for additional 6 h.

naphthalen-1-yl(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (4t)²: Yellow oil; 18.4 mg; 68% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.87 – 7.85 (m, 3H), 7.54 – 7.44 (m, 4H), 3.79 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.12 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.03 – 1.97 (m, 2H), 1.86 – 1.79 (m, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.2, 135.7, 133.5, 129.1, 129.0, 128.4, 126.9, 126.2, 125.2, 124.8, 123.7, 48.5, 45.6, 26.0, 24.6 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1738, 1630, 1439, 1384, 1218 cm⁻¹; HRMS(m/z, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₅H₁₆NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 226.1226, found 226.1240.



naphthalen-2-yl(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (4u)²: Yellow oil; 22.7 mg; 84% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (d, J = 0.8 Hz, 1H), 7.87 – 7.84 (m, 3H), 7.63 – 7.60 (m, 1H), 7.55 – 7.49 (m, 2H), 3.70 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 3.48 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 2.02 – 1.84 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.7, 134.4, 133.7, 132.5, 128.4, 128.0, 127.7, 127.0, 126.9, 126.5, 124.4, 49.7, 46.2, 26.4, 24.4 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1738, 1613, 1421, 1365, 1218 cm⁻¹; HRMS(m/z, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₅H₁₆NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 226.1226, found 226.1218.



After stirring the reaction for 16 h, another portion of photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) was added. The reaction was continued for additional 8 h.

pyridin-4-yl(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone $(4v)^{6}$: Yellow oil; 17.1 mg; 81% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.67 – 8.66 (m, 2H), 7.36 – 7.35 (m, 2H), 3.62 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.35 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 1.99 – 1.85 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.1, 150.1, 144.4, 121.1, 49.2, 46.2, 26.3, 24.3 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1738, 1623, 1444, 1218 cm⁻¹; HRMS(m/z, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₀H₁₃N₂O⁺ [M+H⁺] 177.1022, found 177.1016.



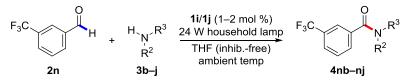
The reaction components were mixed together in a 25 mL Schlenk-type sealed tube (Synthware). The tube was purged and refilled with O_2 (×3). After stirring the reaction for 24 h, another portion of photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) was added. The reaction was continued for additional 24 h. **pyridin-3-yl(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone** (**4w**)²: Colorless oil; 16.5 mg; 78% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.76 (d, *J* = 1.2 Hz, 1H), 8.65 – 8.63 (m, 1H), 7.36 – 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.86 – 7.84 (m, 1H), 3.65 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.44 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.01 – 1.87 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 167.1, 150.8, 148.0, 135.0, 132.9, 123.3, 49.5, 46.3, 26.4, 24.3 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1738, 1617, 1447, 1217 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m/z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₀H₁₃N₂O⁺ [M+H⁺] 177.1022, found 177.1025.



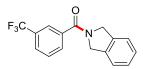
After stirring the reaction for 16 h, another portion of photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) was added. The reaction was continued for additional 20 h.

pyrrolidin-1-yl(thiophen-3-yl)methanone (4x): Yellow oil; 15.9 mg; 73% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.66 – 7.65 (m, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 7.31 – 7.29 (m, 1H), 3.65 – 3.58 (m, 4H), 1.96 – 1.90 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.4, 137.9, 127.6, 127.2, 125.3, 49.2, 46.5, 26.5, 24.3 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1738, 1609, 1443, 1365, 1218 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₉H₁₂NOS⁺ [M+H⁺] 182.0634, found 182.0625.

2.4. General procedure for phenazinium salt-catalyzed aerobic amidation of aromatic aldehyde with various secondary amines

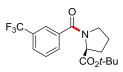


A 35 mL sealed tube (with a Teflon cap) equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with aldehyde **2n** (16.1 μ L, 0.12 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and photocatalyst **1j** (0.42 mg, 1.2×10^{-4} mmol, 1 mol %). Amine **3** (0.30 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) was added and THF (inhibitor-free, 1.2 mL) was used to wash down the solids on the sides of wall. The tube was then capped and placed approximately 2 cm from the light source. After stirring for 20 h, the crude reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel. EtOAc (3 × 2 mL) was used for washing. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the resulting residue was purified by preparative TLC using hexanes/EtOAc as the eluent.

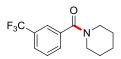


Amine (3.0 equiv.) was used.

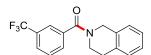
isoindolin-2-yl(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanone (4nb): Yellow oil; 28.7 mg; 82% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (s, 1H), 7.78 – 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.60 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.36 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.03 (s, 2H), 4.76 (s, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.7, 137.4, 136.0, 131.1 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 32.6 Hz, 1C), 130.2 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 1.0 Hz, 1C), 129.2, 128.0, 127.6, 126.8 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 3.7 Hz, 1C), 123.9 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 3.8 Hz, 1C), 123.7 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 270.8 Hz, 1C), 123.0, 122.5, 54.9, 52.6 ppm; IR (film): 3483 (br s), 1638, 1411, 1326, 1124 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₆H₁₃F₃NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 292.0944, found 292.0943.



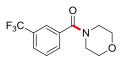
Photocatalyst 1i (1 mol %) was used. After stirring the reaction for 14 h, another portion of photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) was added. The reaction was continued for additional 20 h. (S)-tert-butyl 1-(3-(trifluoromethyl)benzoyl)pyrrolidine-2-carboxylate (4nc): Yellow oil; 28.8 mg; 70% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.76 – 7.61 (m, 2H), 7.56 – 7.48 (m, 1H), 4.55 (dd, J = 8.3, 5.6 Hz, 0.7H, major), 4.20 (dd, J = 8.2, 2.6 Hz, 0.3H, minor), 3.81 - 3.77 (m, 0.6H), 3.64 - 3.58 (m, 0.7H), 3.50 - 3.44 (m, 0.7H), 2.35 - 2.22 (m, 1H), 2.07 -1.96 (m, 2H), 1.93 – 1.84 (m, 1H), 1.50 (s, 6H, major), 1.29 (s, 3H, minor) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.1 (major), 171.0 (minor), 167.9, 137.8 (minor), 137.1 (major), 130.8 (q, $J_{C-F} = 32.6$ Hz, 1C), 130.5 (major), 130.2 (minor), 128.9 (minor), 128.8 (major), 126.8 (q, $J_{C-F} =$ 3.7 Hz, 1C, major), 126.4 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.7$ Hz, 1C, minor), 124.2 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.8$ Hz, 1C, major), 123.8 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.8$ Hz, 1C, minor), 123.7 (q, $J_{C-F} = 270.7$ Hz, 1C), 82.1 (minor), 81.6 (major), 61.9 (minor), 60.0 (major), 49.9 (major), 46.8 (minor), 31.6 (minor), 29.3 (major), 28.0 (major), 27.6 (minor), 25.3 (major), 22.5 (minor) ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1738, 1641, 1329, 1218 cm⁻ ¹; HRMS(m/z, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₃H₁₃F₃NO₃⁺ [M+H⁺] 288.0848, found 288.0843. HPLC analysis: Chiralpak AS-H (Hex/IPA = 95/5, 1.0 mL/min, 254 nm, 25°C) 38.3, 42.7 (major) min, 91% ee.



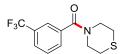
The reaction components were mixed together in a 25 mL Schlenk-type sealed tube (Synthware). The tube was purged and refilled with O₂ (×3). After stirring the reaction for 24 h, another portion of photocatalyst **1i** (1 mol %) was added. The reaction was continued for additional 12 h. **piperidin-1-yl(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanone (4nd)**: Yellow oil; 25.6 mg; 83% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.67 – 7.66 (m, 2H), 7.59 – 7.51 (m, 2H), 3.72 (br s, 2H), 3.32 (br s, 2H), 1.69 – 1.53 (m, 6H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.6, 137.2, 130.9 (q, $J_{C-F} = 32.5$ Hz, 1C), 130.0, 129.0, 126.1 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.7$ Hz, 1C), 123.8 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.8$ Hz, 1C), 123.7 (q, $J_{C-F} = 270.8$ Hz, 1C), 48.7, 43.2, 26.4, 25.4, 24.3 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1738, 1636, 1331 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₃H₁₅F₃NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 258.1100, found 258.1098.



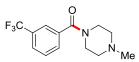
(3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-2(1H)-yl)(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanone (4ne): Yellow oil; 33.3 mg; 91% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.73 – 7.56 (m, 4H), 7.20 – 7.16 (m, 3.7H), 6.91 (br s, 0.3H, minor), 4.89 (br s, 1.2H, major), 4.54 (br s, 0.8H, minor), 4.00 (br s, 0.8H, minor), 3.61 (br s, 1.2H, major), 2.99 – 2.88 (m, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.3 (major), 168.8 (minor), 136.8, 134.6 (minor), 133.5 (major), 132.6 (major), 132.4 (minor), 131.1 (q, $J_{C-F} = 32.7$ Hz, 1C), 130.5 (minor), 130.1 (major), 129.2 (major), 128.6 (minor), 127.1, 126.7, 126.6, 126.4, 125.8, 124.2 (minor), 123.9 (major), 123.6 (q, $J_{C-F} = 270.8$ Hz, 1C), 49.7 (minor), 45.3 (major), 44.9 (major), 40.7 (minor), 29.5 (major), 28.1 (minor) ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1738, 1639, 1330, 1218 cm⁻¹; HRMS(m/z, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₇H₁₅F₃NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 306.1100, found 306.1095.



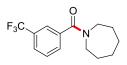
morpholino(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanone (4nf): White solid; 26.4 mg; 85% yield; mp: 68–70 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 – 7.68 (m, 2H), 7.60 – 7.54 (m, 2H), 3.79 (br s, 4H), 3.64 (br s, 2H), 3.43 (br s, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.8, 136.0, 131.2 (q, $J_{C-F} = 32.5$ Hz, 1C), 130.4 (d, $J_{C-F} = 1.0$ Hz, 1C), 129.2, 126.7 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.7$ Hz, 1C), 124.1 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.8$ Hz, 1C), 123.7 (q, $J_{C-F} = 270.9$ Hz, 1C), 66.8, 48.2, 42.6 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1738, 1638, 1333, 1218 cm⁻¹; HRMS(m/z, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₂H₁₃F₃NO₂⁺ [M+H⁺] 260.0893, found 260.0886.



thiomorpholino(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanone (4ng): Yellow oil; 17.5 mg; 53% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.69 (br s, 1H), 7.68 (s, 1H), 7.56 (br s, 1H), 4.04 (br s, 2H), 3.65 (br s, 2H), 2.75 (br s, 2H), 2.57 (br s, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.2, 136.5, 131.2 (q, $J_{C-F} = 32.7$ Hz, 1C), 130.1, 129.3, 126.6 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.6$ Hz, 1C), 123.8 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.8$ Hz, 1C), 123.6 (q, $J_{C-F} = 270.9$ Hz, 1C), 50.1, 44.7, 28.0, 27.4 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1739, 1638, 1334, 1218 cm⁻¹; HRMS(m/z, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₂H₁₃F₃NOS⁺ [M+H⁺] 276.0664, found 276.0670.

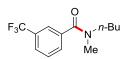


(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanone (4nh): Colorless oil; 28.1 mg; 86% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.66 (br s, 2H), 7.57 – 7.52 (m, 2H), 7.56 (br s, 1H), 3.80 (br s, 2H), 3.41 (br s, 2H), 2.49 (br s, 2H), 2.35 (br s, 2H), 2.32 (s, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 168.7, 136.5, 131.0 (q, J_{C-F} = 32.5 Hz, 1C), 130.3, 129.1, 126.4 (q, J_{C-F} = 3.6 Hz, 1C), 124.0 (q, J_{C-F} = 3.8 Hz, 1C), 123.6 (q, J_{C-F} = 270.9 Hz, 1C), 55.1, 54.5, 47.6, 45.9, 42.1 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1638, 1332, 1265, 1129 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₃H₁₆F₃N₂O⁺ [M+H⁺] 273.1209, found 273.1210.



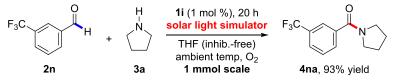
Photocatalyst 1i (1 mol %) was used.

azepan-1-yl(3-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)methanone (4ni): Yellow oil; 25.1 mg; 77% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65 – 7.64 (m, 2H), 7.57 – 7.50 (m, 2H), 3.68 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 2H), 3.34 (t, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 1.87 – 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.68 – 1.57 (m, 6H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.0, 138.0, 130.8 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 32.5 Hz, 1C), 129.8 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 1.1 Hz, 1C), 129.0, 125.8 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 3.7 Hz, 1C), 123.5 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 3.8 Hz, 1C), 124.2 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 270.8 Hz, 1C), 49.7, 46.4, 29.4, 27.8, 27.1, 26.4 ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1738, 1633, 1331, 1128 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₄H₁₇F₃NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 272.1277, found 272.1271.



N-butyl-*N*-methyl-3-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide (4nj): Colorless oil; 17.4 mg; 56% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65 – 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.57 – 7.50 (m, 2H), 3.53 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 0.9H, minor), 3.18 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1.1H, major), 3.07 (s, 1.6H, major), 2.91 (s, 1.4H, minor), 1.65 – 1.62 (m, 1H), 1.56 – 1.50 (m, 1H), 1.42 – 1.37 (m, 1H), 1.18 – 1.13 (m, 1H), 0.97 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1.4H, minor), 0.78 (t, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1.6H, major) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 170.2 (major), 169.6 (minor), 137.5, 130.8 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 32.5 Hz, 1C), 130.1 (minor), 130.0 (major), 129.0, 126.0, 123.8 (minor), 123.6 (major), 123.7 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 270.8 Hz, 1C), 51.0 (major), 47.3 (minor), 37.3 (minor), 32.7 (major), 30.3 (major), 29.0 (minor), 20.0 (minor), 19.5 (major), 13.8 (minor), 13.5 (major) ppm; IR (film): 3470 (br s), 1639, 1332, 1128 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₁₃H₁₇F₃NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 260.1257, found 260.1264.

2.5. Scalable oxidative amidation of aldehyde using solar energy



A 35 mL sealed tube (with a Teflon cap) equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with aldehyde **2n** (133.8 μ L, 1.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and photocatalyst **1i** (3.34 mg, 0.010 mmol, 1 mol %). Amine **3a** (208.7 μ L, 2.50 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) was added and THF (inhibitor-free, 8.0 mL) was used to wash down the solids on the sides of wall. The tube was purged and refilled with O₂ (×3). It was then placed under irradiation of the solar simulator (**CAUTION**: UV safety spectacles should be worn to protect eyes from exposure). The tube was tilted at an angle of 15° from the horizontal plane for maximum light exposure. The solar irradiance was measured before and after the reaction. It remained at 0.90 Sun constantly. After stirring for 20 h, the crude reaction mixture was filtered through a short pad of silica gel. EtOAc (3 × 2 mL) was used for washing. The filtrate was concentrated *in vacuo*, and the resulting residue was purified by flash chromatography using hexanes/EtOAc as the eluent to give amide **4na** as yellow oil (225.0 mg, 93% yield).

2.6. Initial rates and kinetic isotope effect

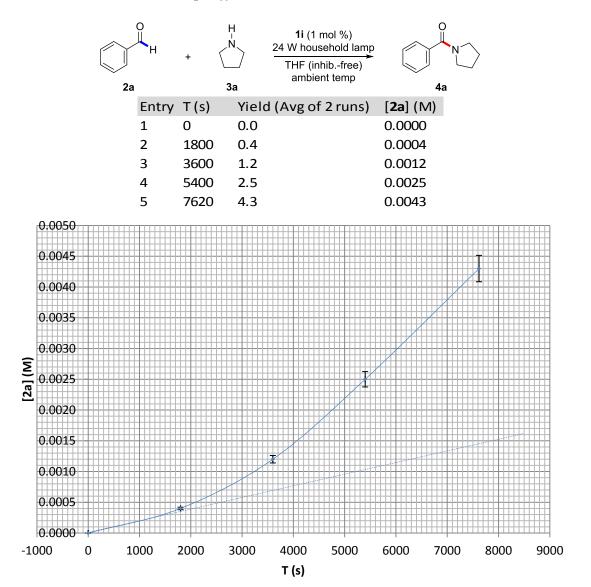


Figure S1 Initial rate of reaction between aldehyde 2a and amine 3a.

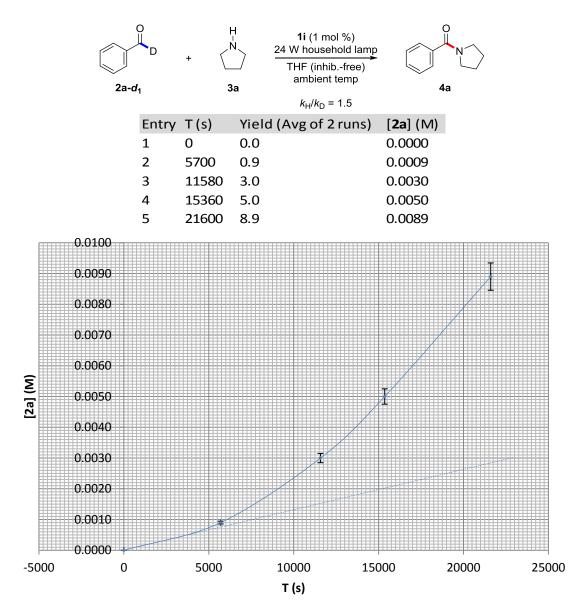
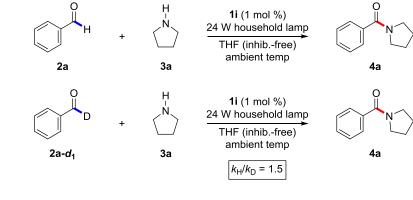


Figure S2 Initial rate of reaction between aldehyde 2a-d₁ and amine 3a.



KIE =
$$k_{\rm H} / k_{\rm D}$$

= (1.92 x 10⁻⁷ Ms⁻¹) / (1.30 x 10⁻⁷ Ms⁻¹)
= 1.5

2.7. Hammett plot for the oxidative amidation of aldehydes

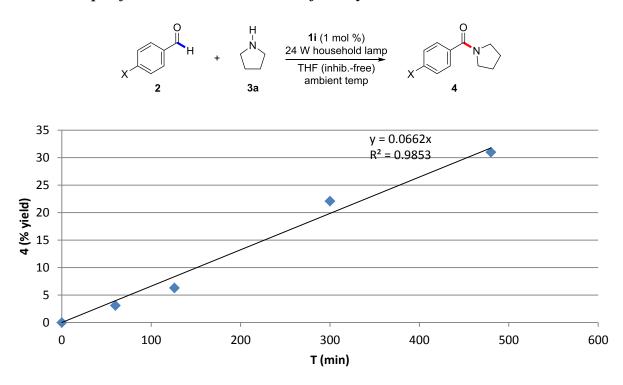


Figure S3 Rate of reaction between aldehyde $2 (X = NO_2)$ and amine 3a.

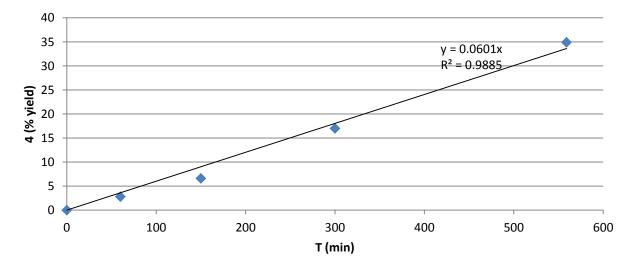


Figure S4 Rate of reaction between aldehyde $2 (X = CF_3)$ and amine 3a.

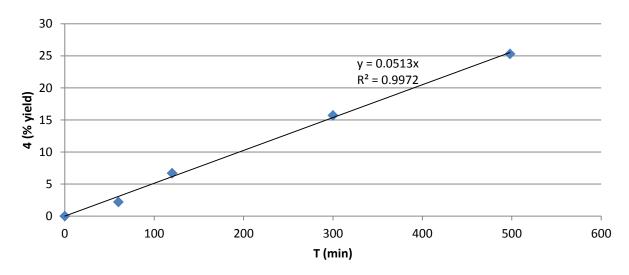


Figure S5 Rate of reaction between aldehyde 2 (X = Br) and amine 3a.

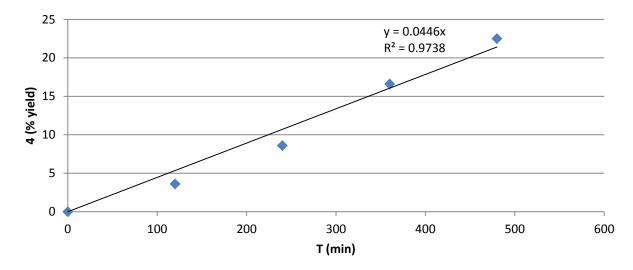


Figure S6 Rate of reaction between aldehyde 2 (X = H) and amine 3a.

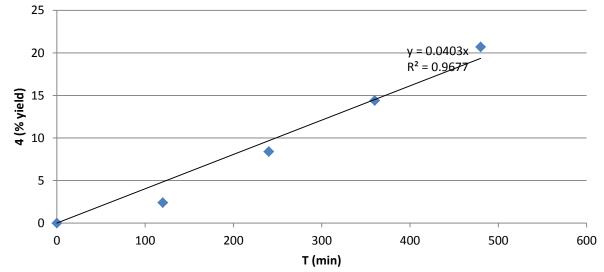


Figure S7 Rate of reaction between aldehyde $2 (X = CH_3)$ and amine 3a.

Hammett plot:

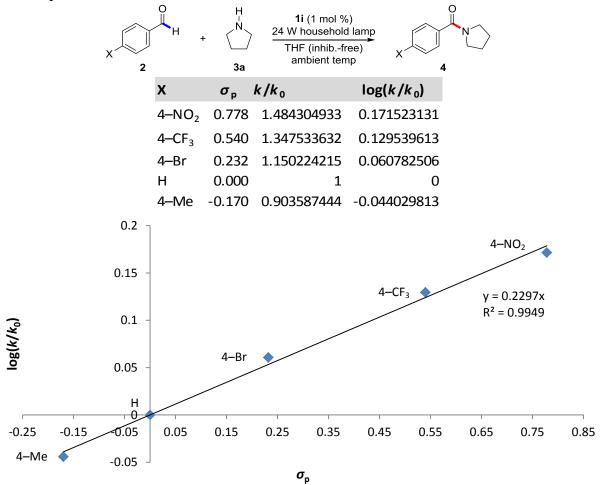
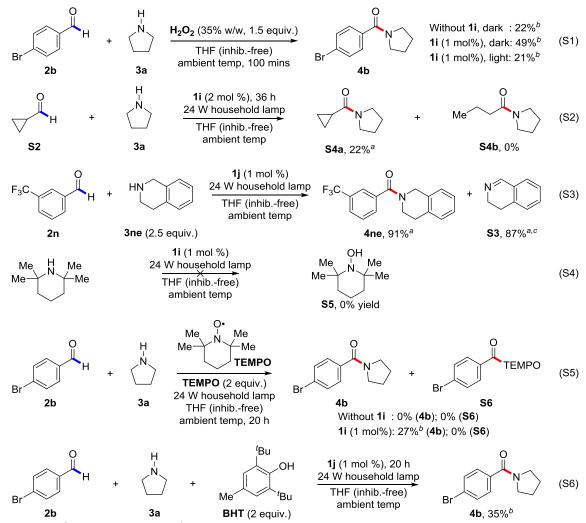


Figure S8 Hammett plot for the oxidative amidation of aldehydes.

2.8. Mechanistic studies



^{*a*} Isolated yield. ^{*b*} Yield determined by ¹H NMR analysis of unpurified reaction mixture using CH₂Br₂ or MeNO₂ as internal standard. ^{*c*} Yield based on recovered starting materials.



The procedure in Section 2.3 was followed. Amine (4.0 equiv.) was used. After stirring the reaction for 16 h, another portion of photocatalyst 1i (1 mol %) was added. The reaction was continued for additional 20 h.

cyclopropyl(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (S4a): Colorless oil; 3.7 mg; 22% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.61 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.46 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 2.01 – 1.94 (m, 2H), 1.89 – 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.64 – 1.58 (m, 1H), 1.00 – 0.97 (m, 2H), 0.76 – 0.72 (m, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (APT, 100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 172.1, 46.5, 45.9, 26.0, 24.4, 12.5, 7.3 ppm; IR (film): 3437 (br s), 1617, 1454 cm⁻¹; HRMS(*m*/*z*, ESI-TOF): Calcd for C₈H₁₄NO⁺ [M+H⁺] 140.1070, found 140.1070.



3,4-dihydroisoquinoline (**S3**)⁷: Yellow solid; 20.5 mg; 87% yield; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.34 (s, 1H), 7.38 – 7.15 (m, 4H), 3.78 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.76 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H) ppm.

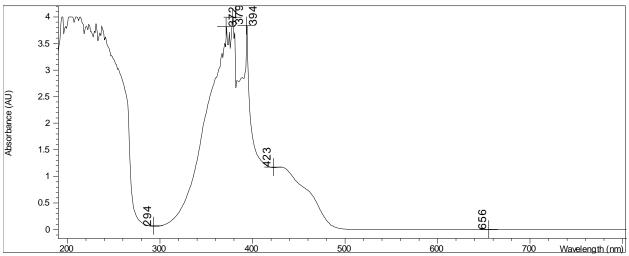


Figure S9 UV-visible spectrum of photocatalyst 1i in MeCN

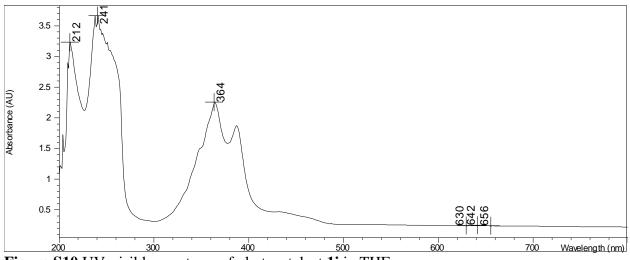


Figure S10 UV-visible spectrum of photocatalyst 1i in THF

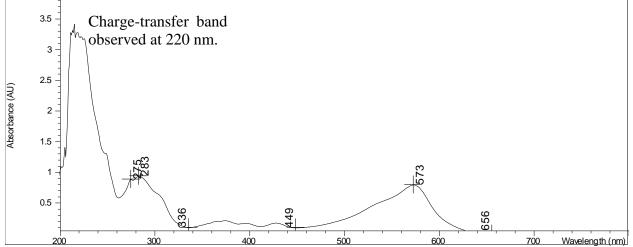


Figure S11 UV-visible spectrum of photocatalyst 1i in the presence of amine 3a in THF

2.10. Fluorescence quenching experiments

A solution of photocatalyst **1i** (33.44 mg, 0.100 mmol) in MeCN was prepared in a 100 mL volumetric flask (stock solution A, 0 μ M amine **3a**). Another solution of photocatalyst **1i** (33.44 mg, 0.100 mmol) in MeCN was prepared in a 100 mL volumetric flask and amine **3a** (8.35 μ L, 0.100 mmol) was added to it (stock solution B, 1000 μ M amine **3a**). Next, solution B (5, 10, 15, and 20 mL) was added to four 25 mL volumetric flasks respectively. Then they were filled to the mark with solution A to give a series of solutions with the amine **3a** concentration of 200, 400, 600, and 800 μ M. In a typical experiment, a Hellma[®] fluorescence micro cuvette (10×2 mm pathlength, 4 windows) was filled with the appropriate solution. Then the fluorescence emission spectrum (450 nm – 700 nm) was recorded at excitation wavelength of 379 nm.

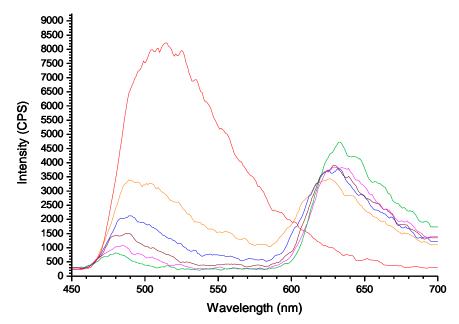


Figure S12 Fluorescence quenching of photocatalyst **1i** (1000 μ M) by amine **3a**. Amine **3a** concentration: red color line, 0 μ M; orange color line, 200 μ M; blue color line, 400 μ M; brown color line, 600 μ M; magenta color line, 800 μ M; green color line, 1000 μ M.

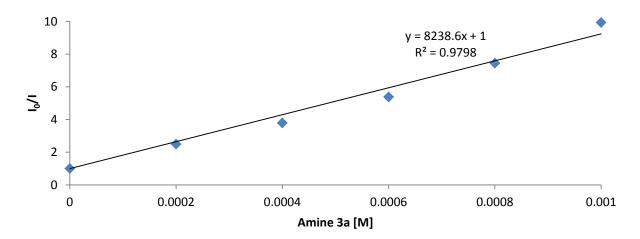
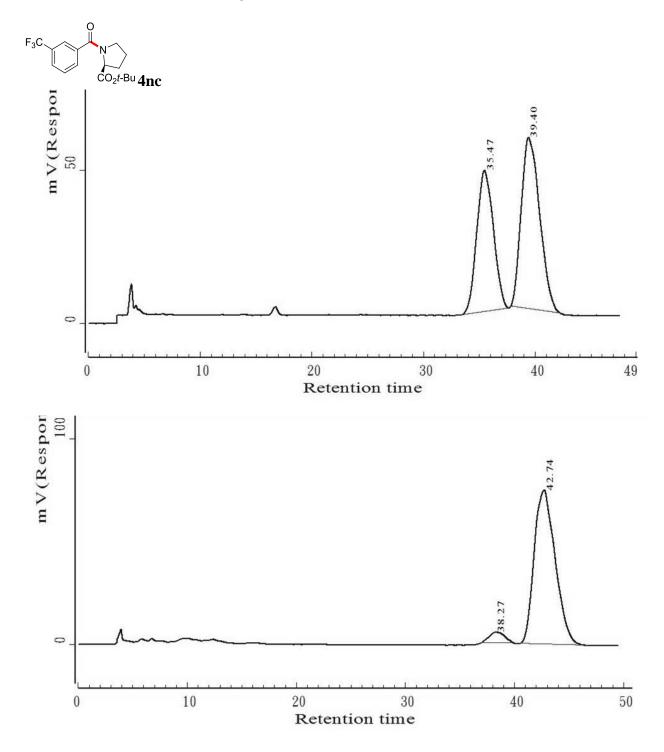
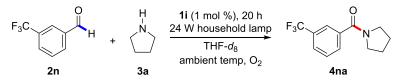


Figure S13 Plot of fluorescence intensity of photocatalyst 1i versus concentration of amine 3a.

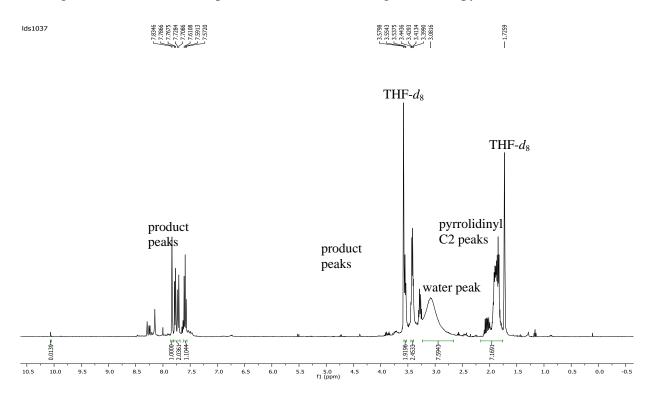


2.12. Detection of water byproduct



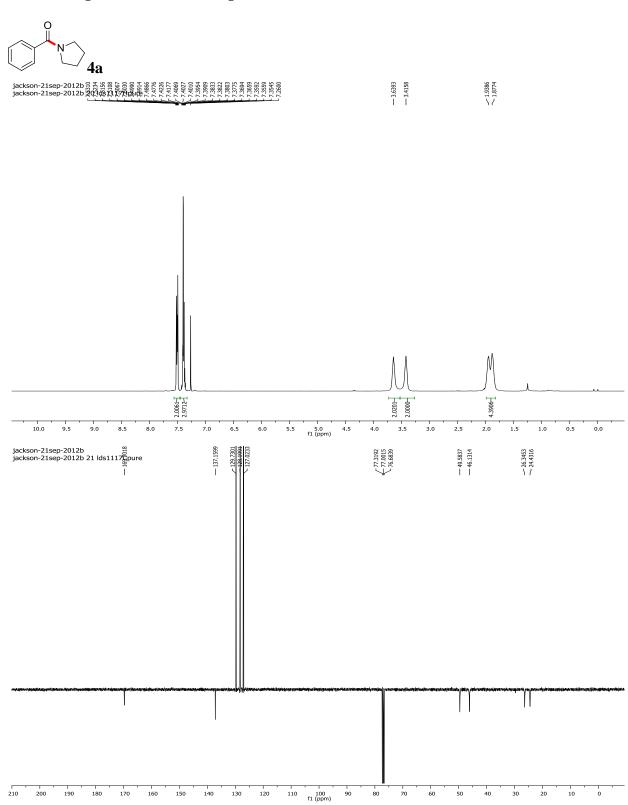
A flame-dried 35 mL sealed tube (with a Teflon cap) equipped with a magnetic stir bar was purged with N₂. Then it was charged with aldehyde **2n** (13.4 μ L, 0.10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and photocatalyst **1i** (0.33 mg, 0.001 mmol, 1 mol %) under constant flow of dry N₂. Following that, amine **3a** (20 μ L, 0.250 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) was added and ampoule-sealed anhydrous THF-*d*₈ (1.0 mL) was used to wash down the solids on the sides of wall. The tube was purged and refilled with dry O₂ (×3). It was then placed approximately 2 cm from the light source. After stirring for 20 h, the crude reaction was transferred directly to an oven-dried NMR tube under constant flow of dry N₂.

In THF- d_8 , the literature reported that H₂O proton NMR peak appears at 2.46 ppm.⁸ From the ¹H NMR, a broad peak at δ 3.08 (3.58–2.58) ppm was observed and this was assigned to be the water peak. However it was more downfield and this could possibly due to the proton chemical exchange with H₂O₂ as well as protons from the remaining unreacted pyrrolidine.

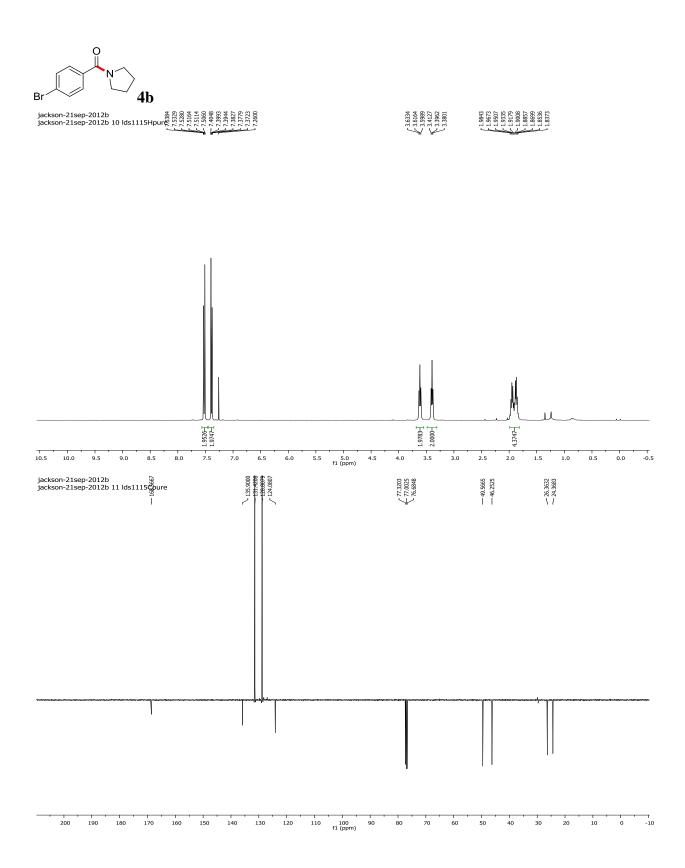


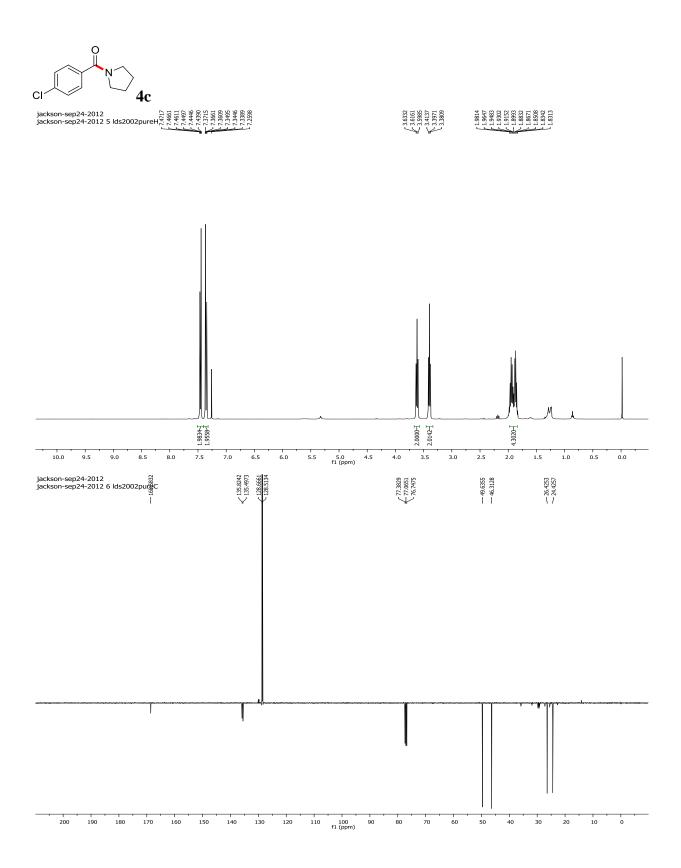
3. References

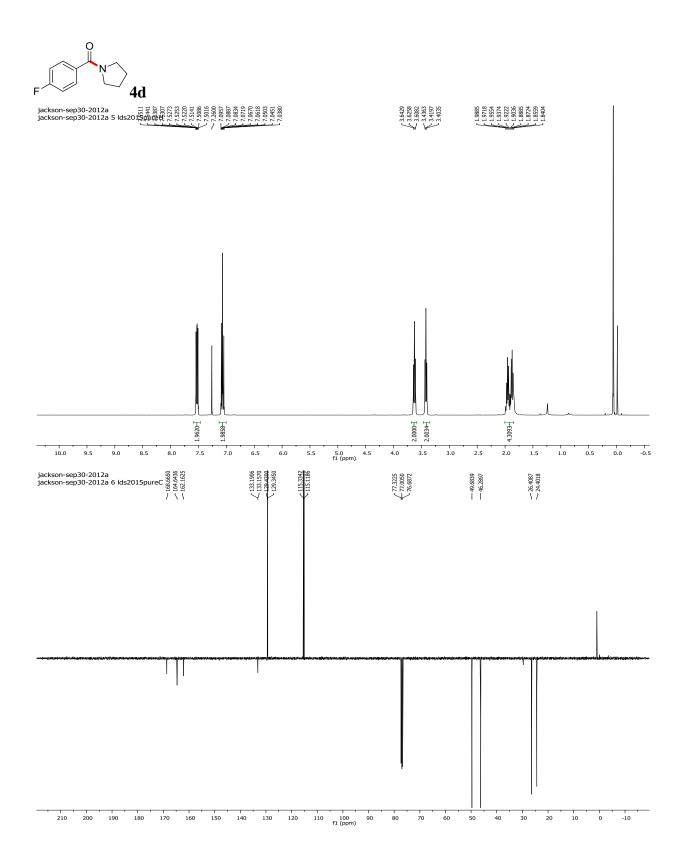
- (1) Ohshima, T.; Iwasaki, T.; Maegawa, Y.; Yoshiyama, A.; Mashima, K. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2008, 130, 2944.
- (2) Ekoue-Kovi, K.; Wolf, C. Org. Lett. 2007, 9, 3429.
- (3) Shibata, Y.; Otake, Y.; Hirano, M.; Tanaka, K. Org. Lett. 2009, 1, 689.
- (4) Hesp, K. D.; Bergman, R. G.; Ellman, J. A. Org. Lett. 2012, 14, 2304.
- (5) Li, G. L.; Kung, K. K.-Y.; Wong, M.-K. Chem. Commun. 2012, 48, 4112.
- (6) Katritzky, A. R.; He, H.-Y.; Suzuki, K. J. Org. Chem. 2000, 65, 8210.
- (7) Product is commercially available.
- (8) Fulmer, G. R.; Miller, A. J. M.; Sherden, N. H.; Gottlieb, H. E.; Nudelman, A.; Stoltz, B. M.; Bercaw, J. E.; Goldberg, K. I. *Organometallics* **2010**, *29*, 2176.

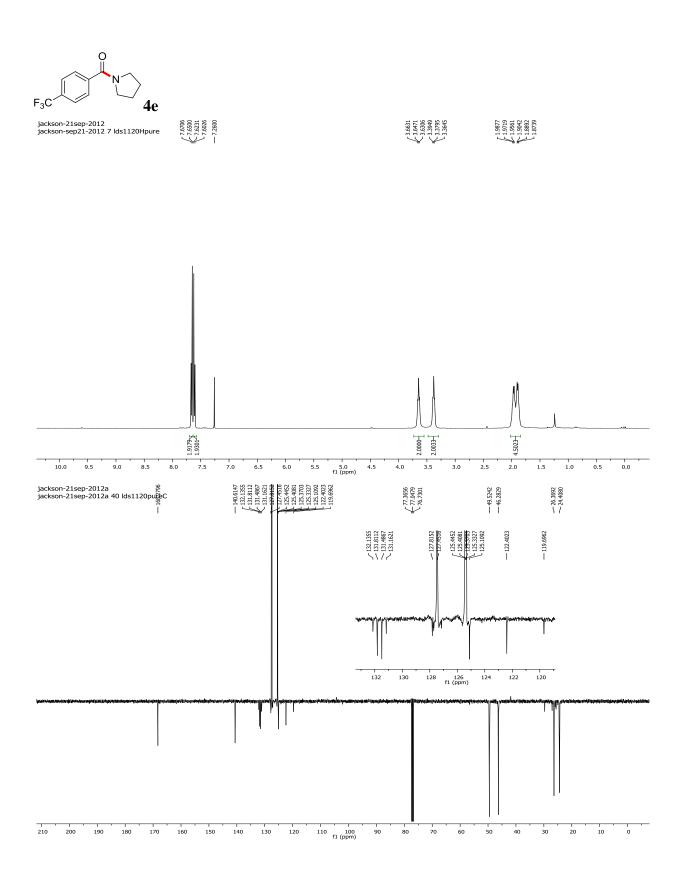


4. NMR Spectra of New Compounds

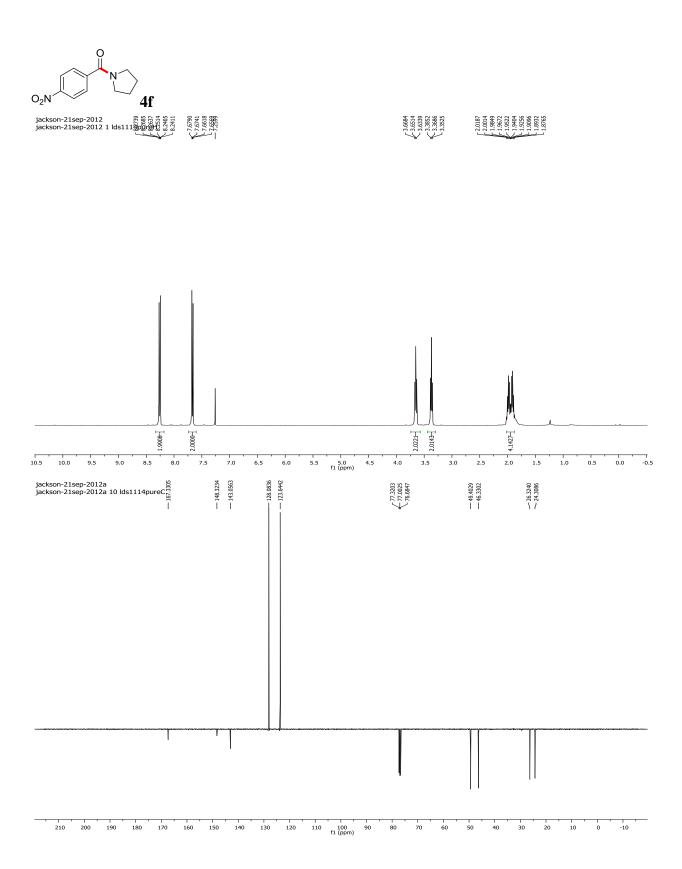


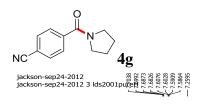




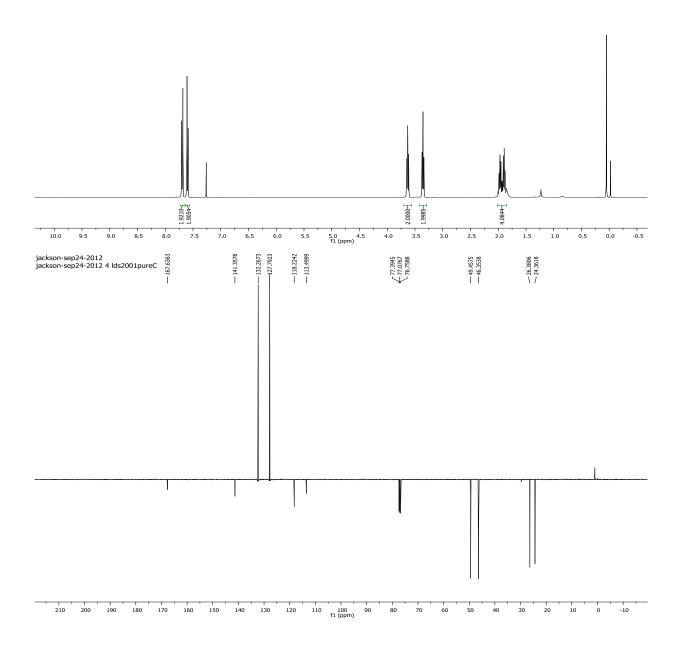


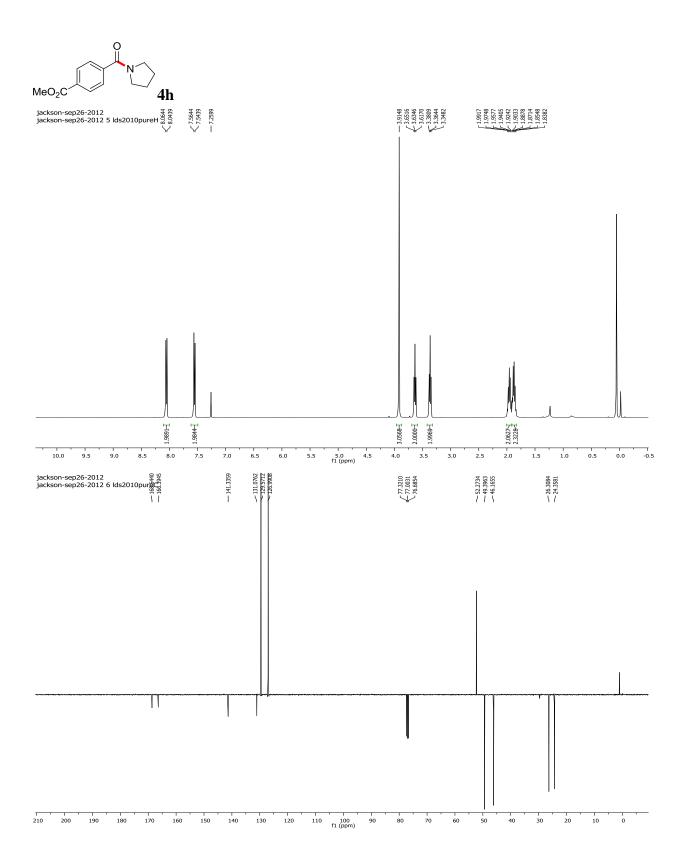
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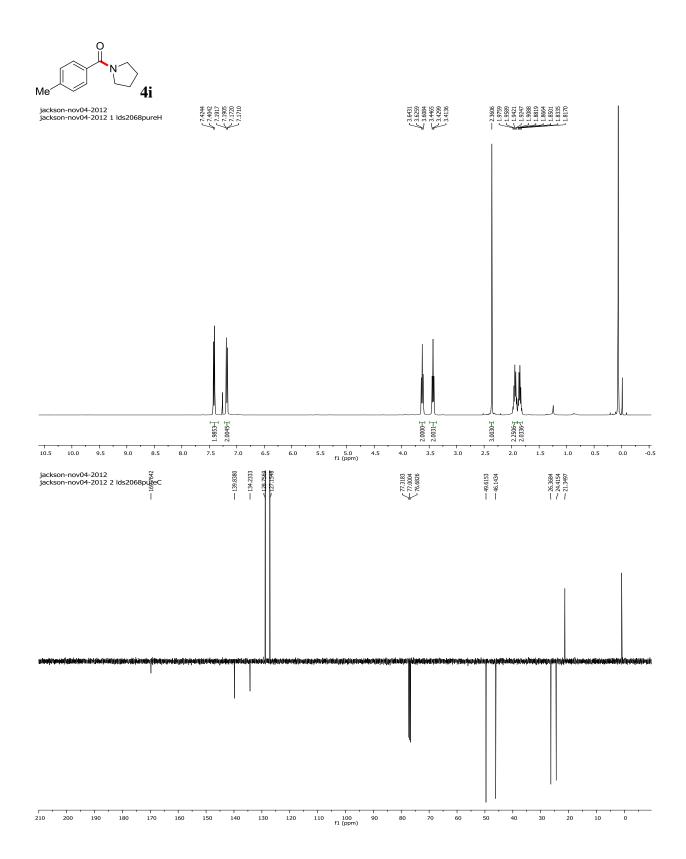




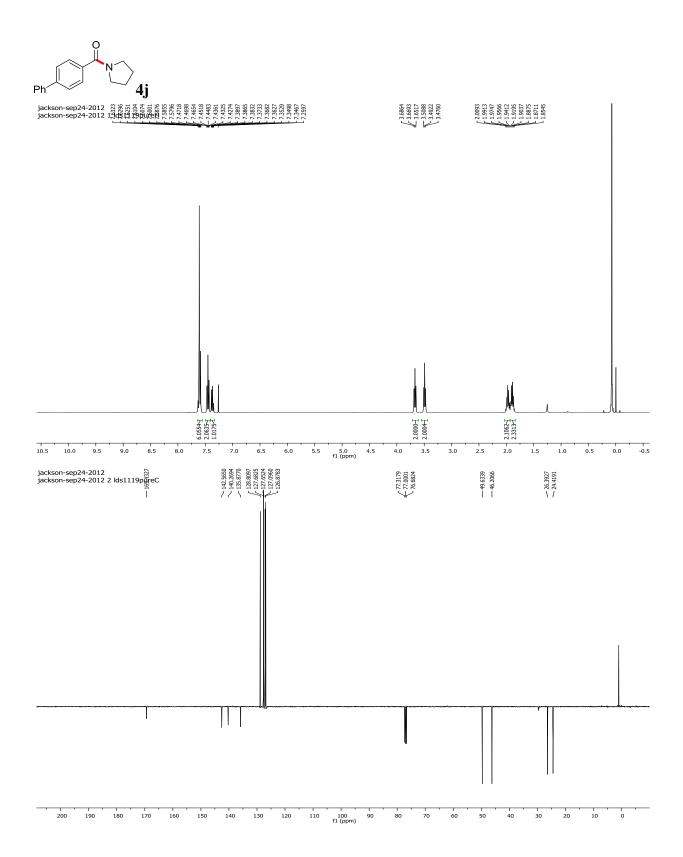
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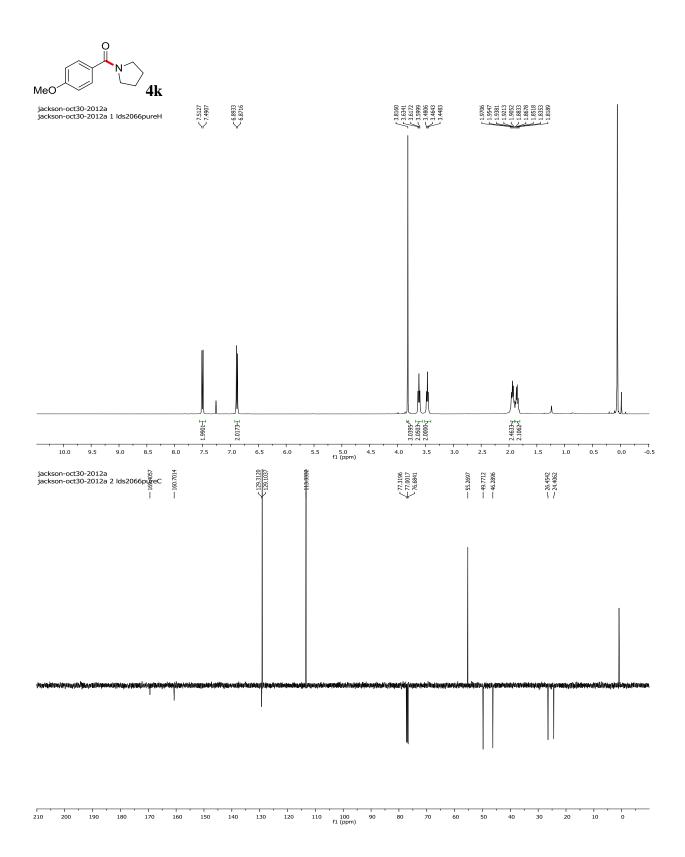


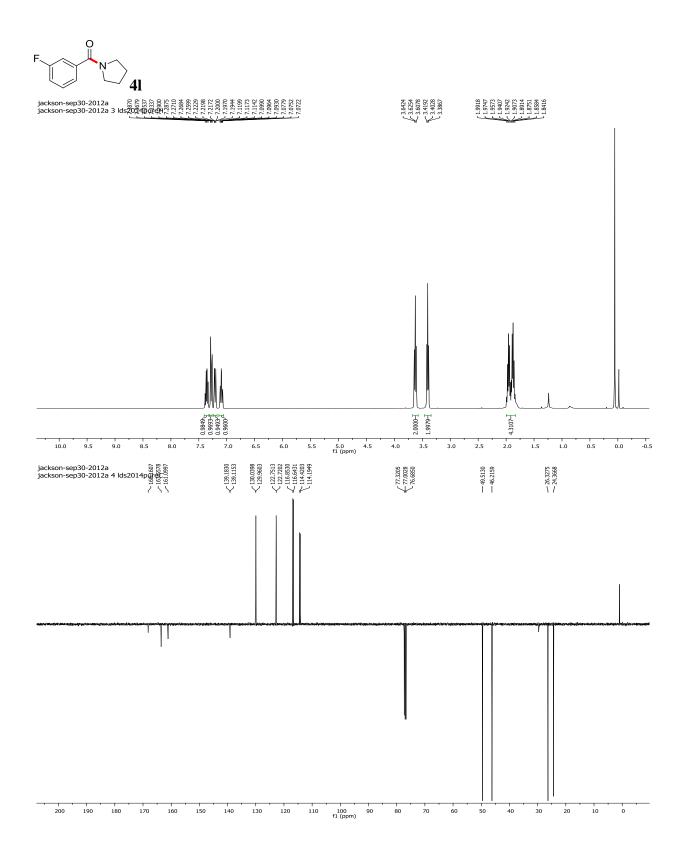


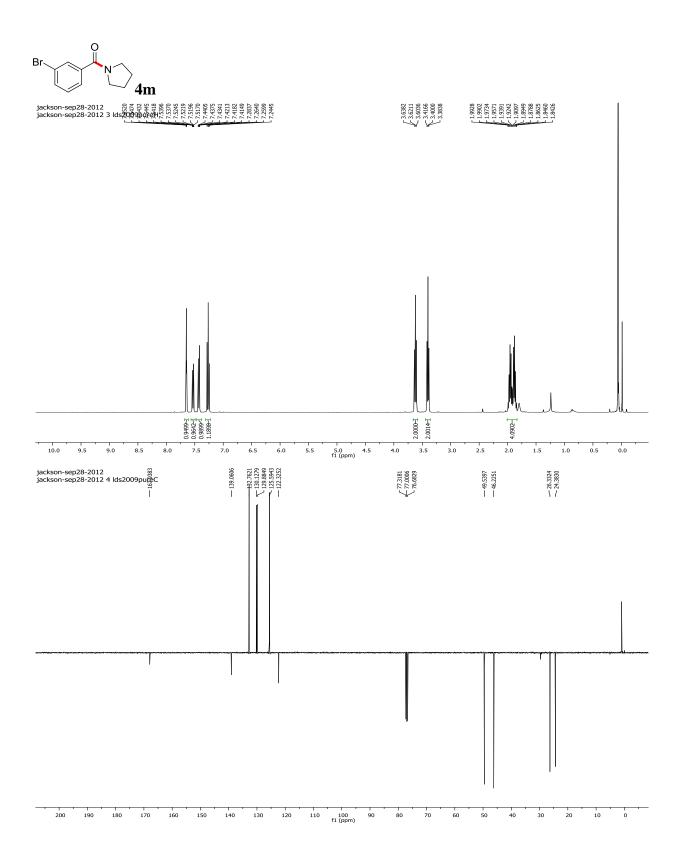


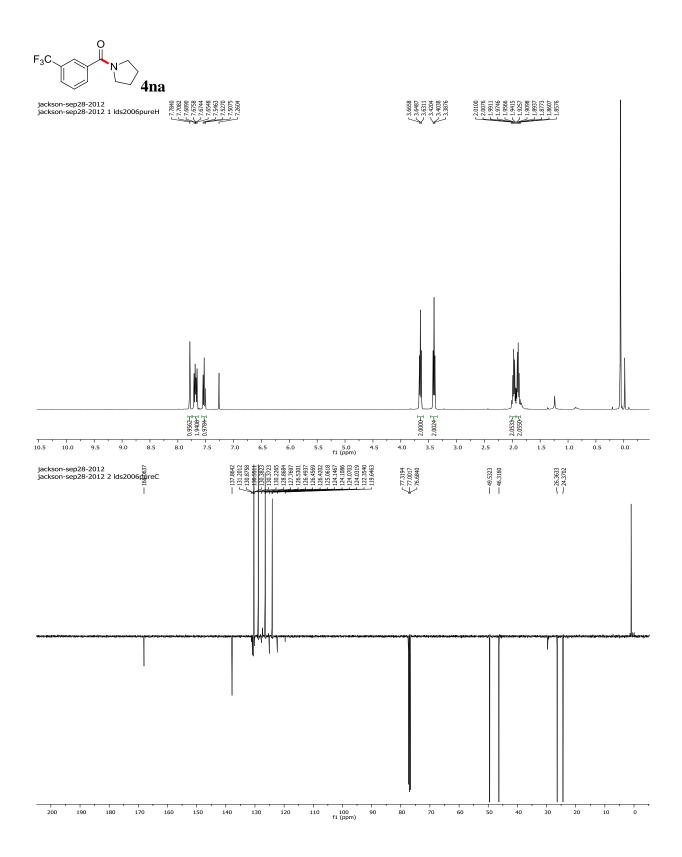
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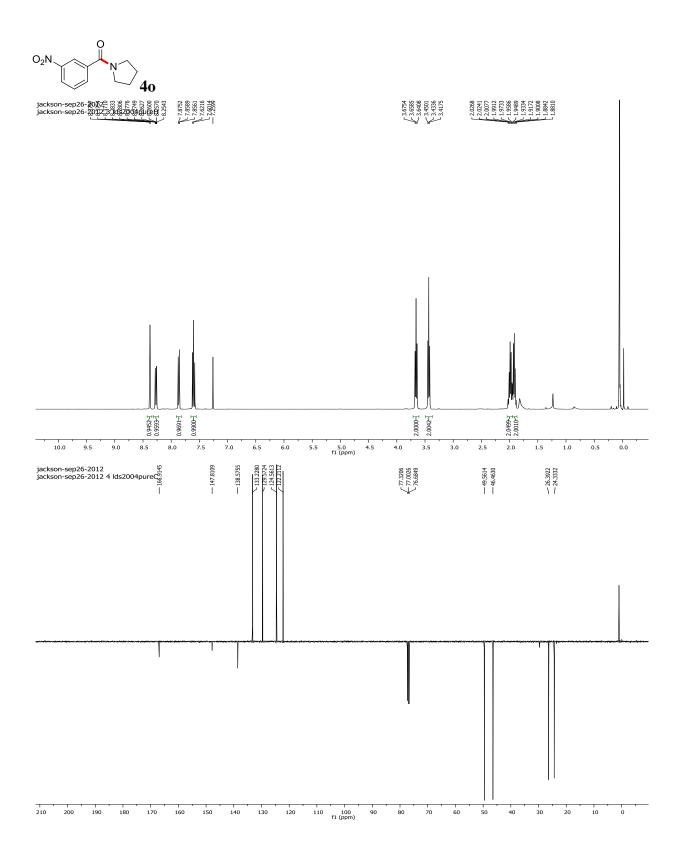


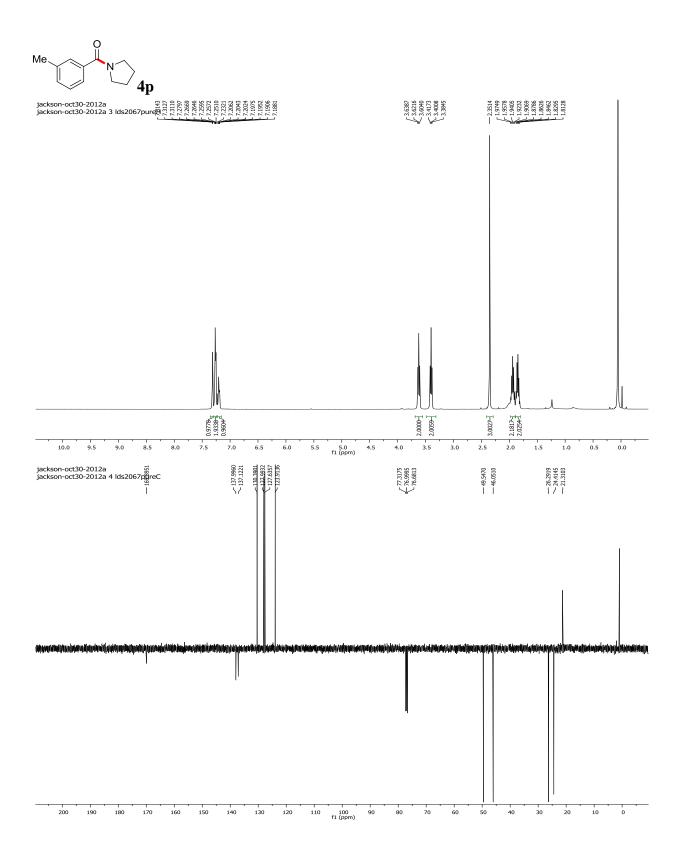


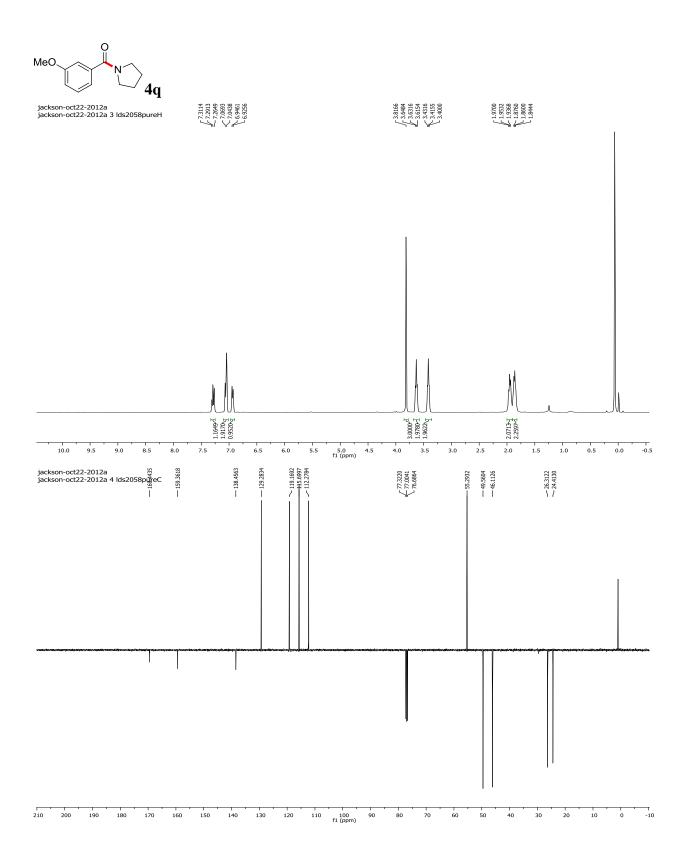


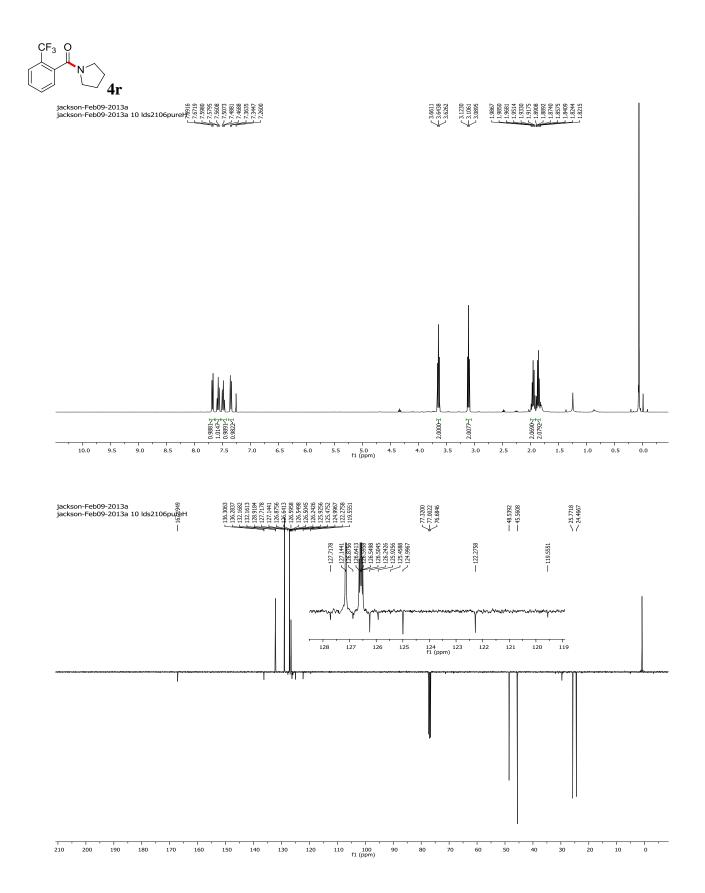


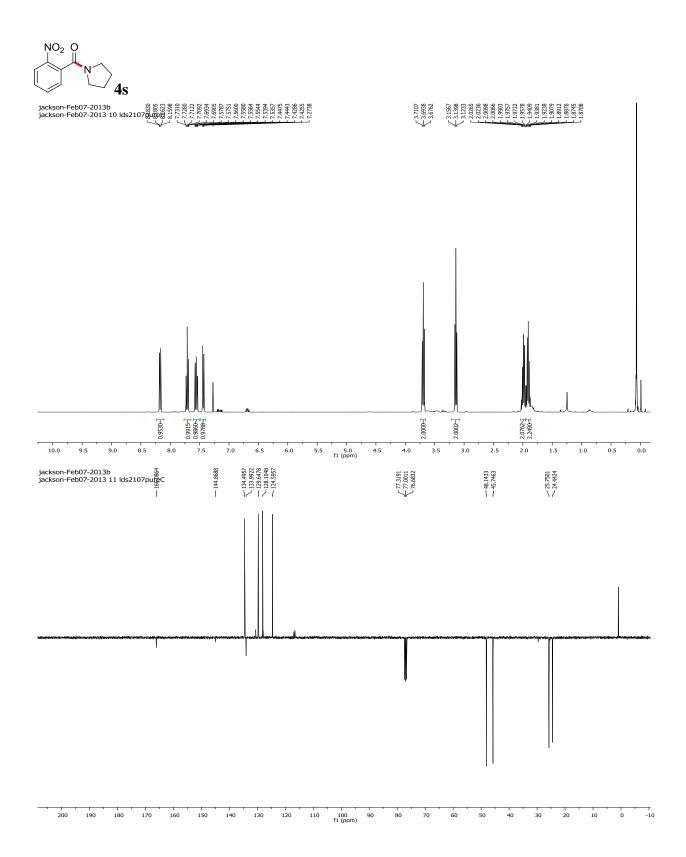


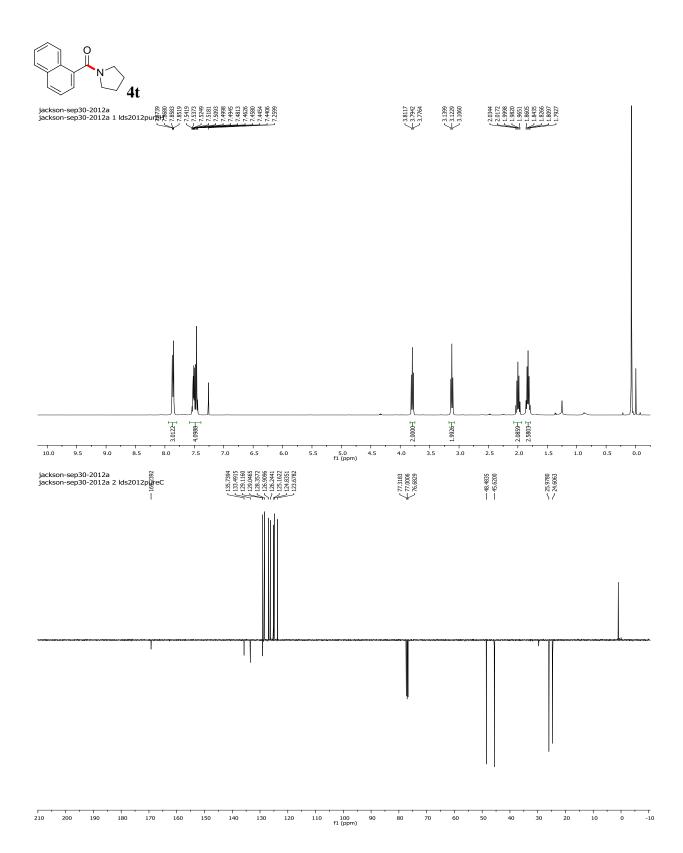


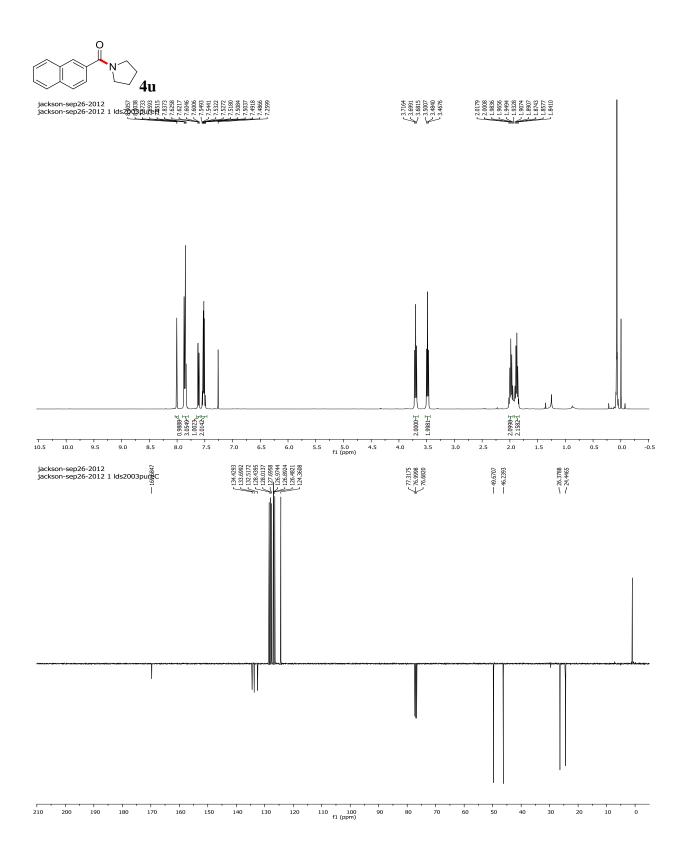


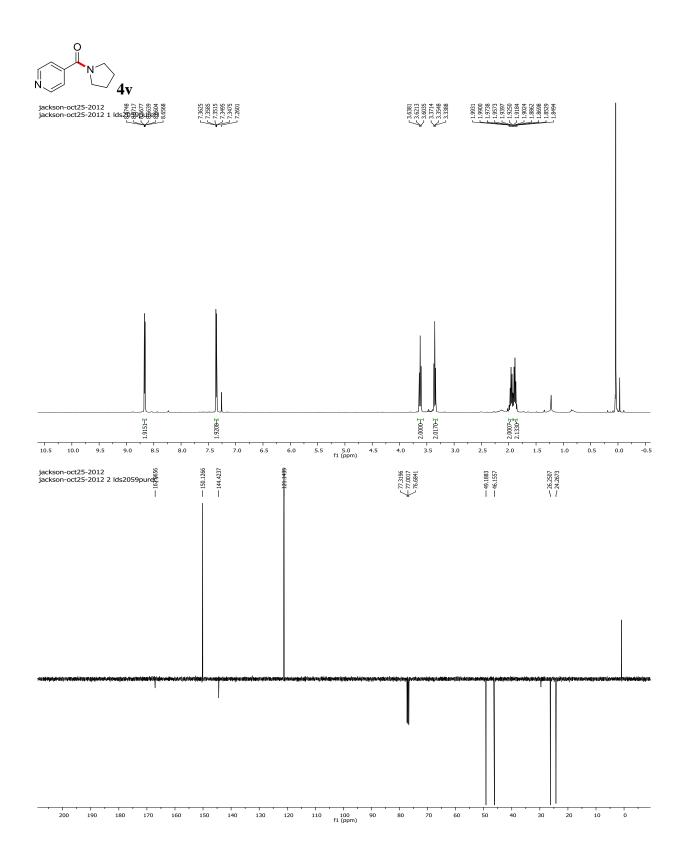


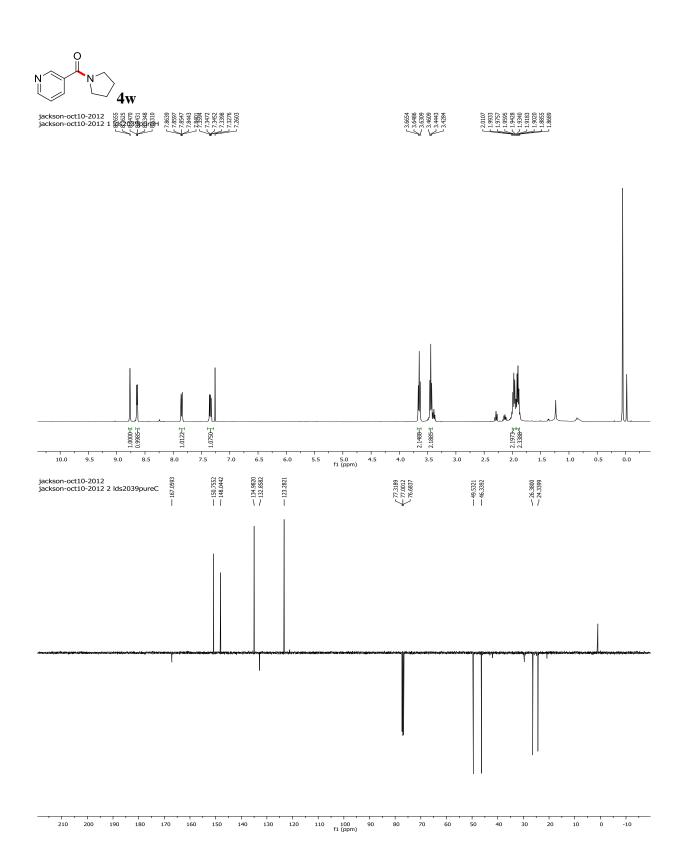


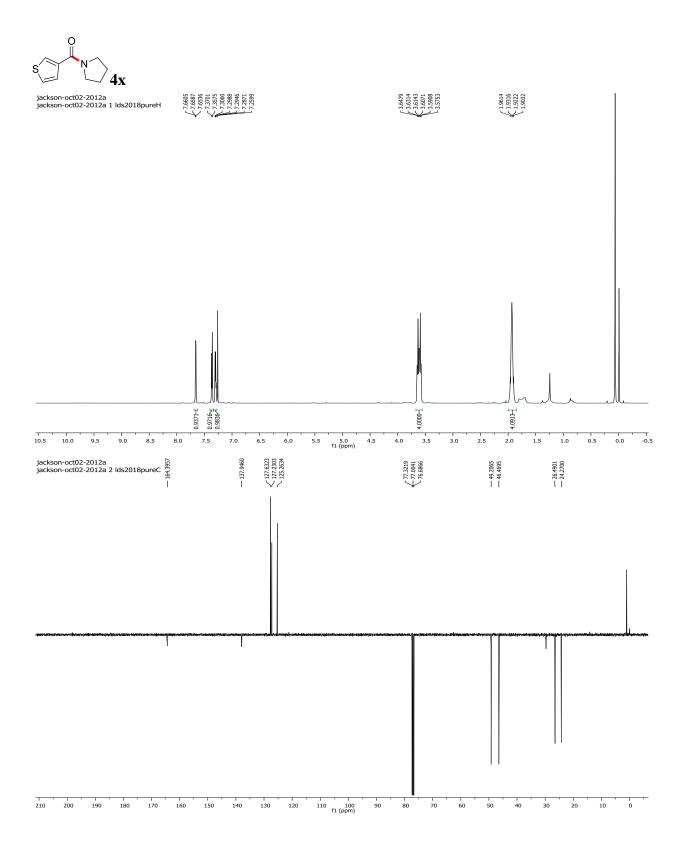


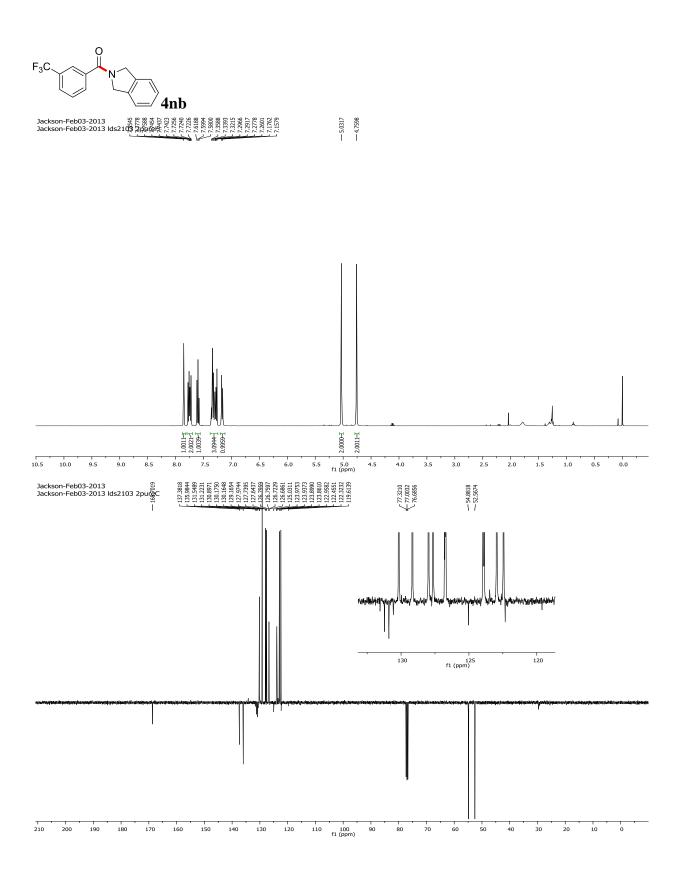


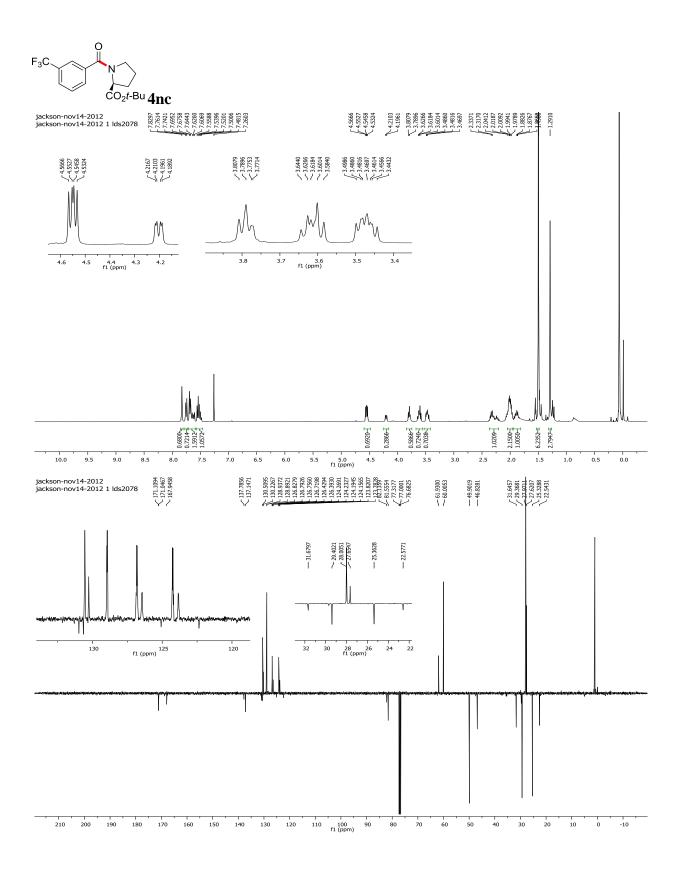


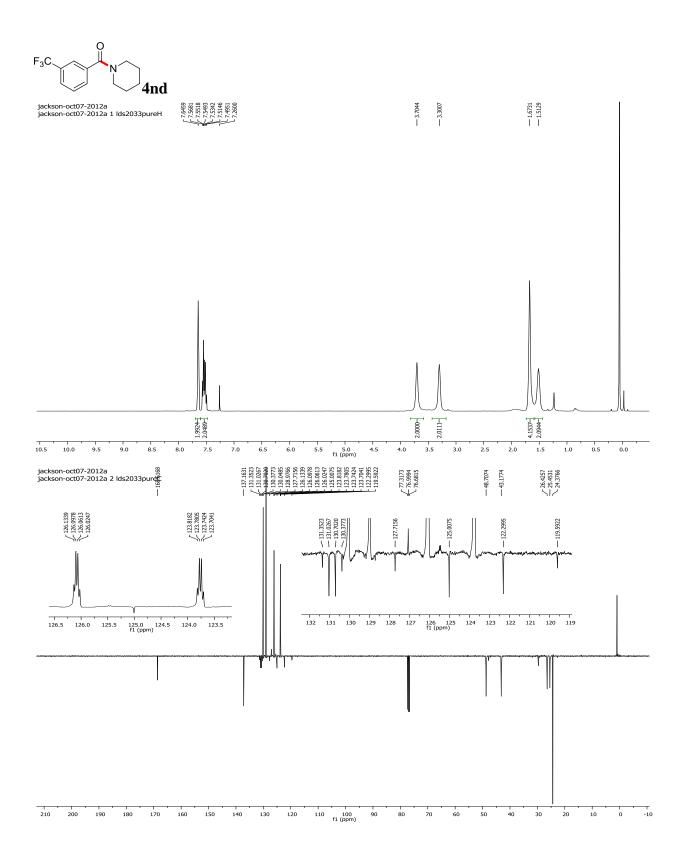


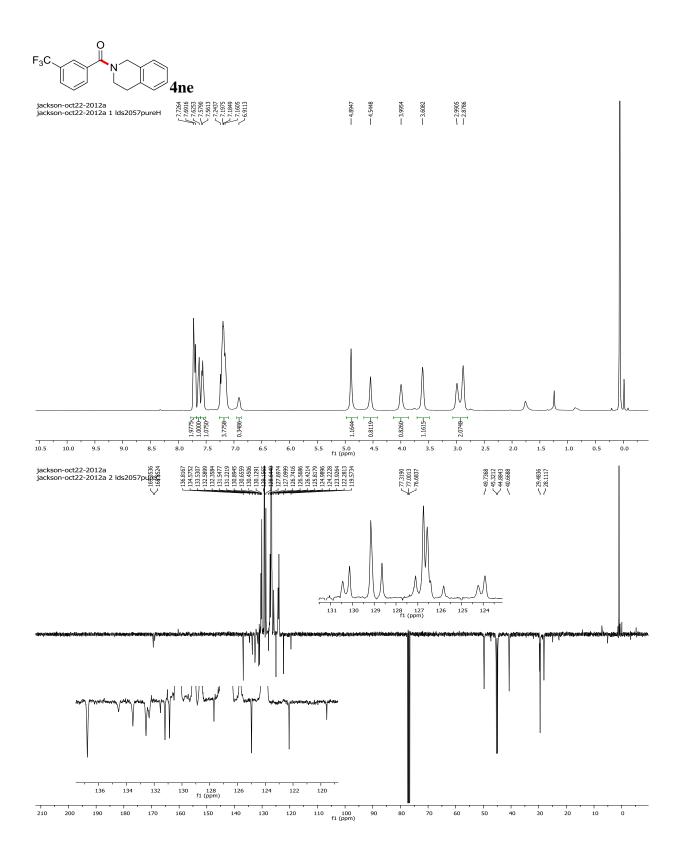


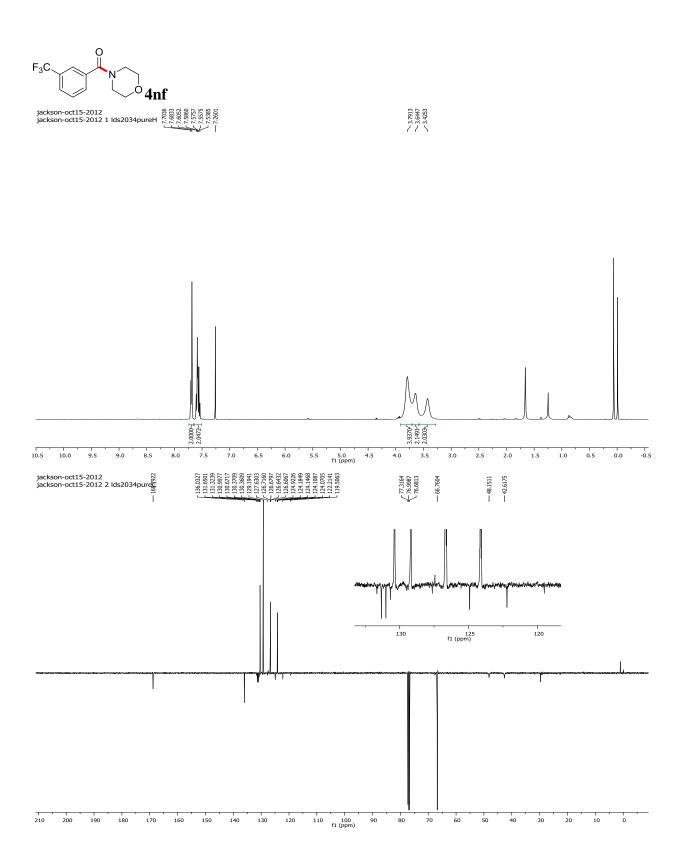


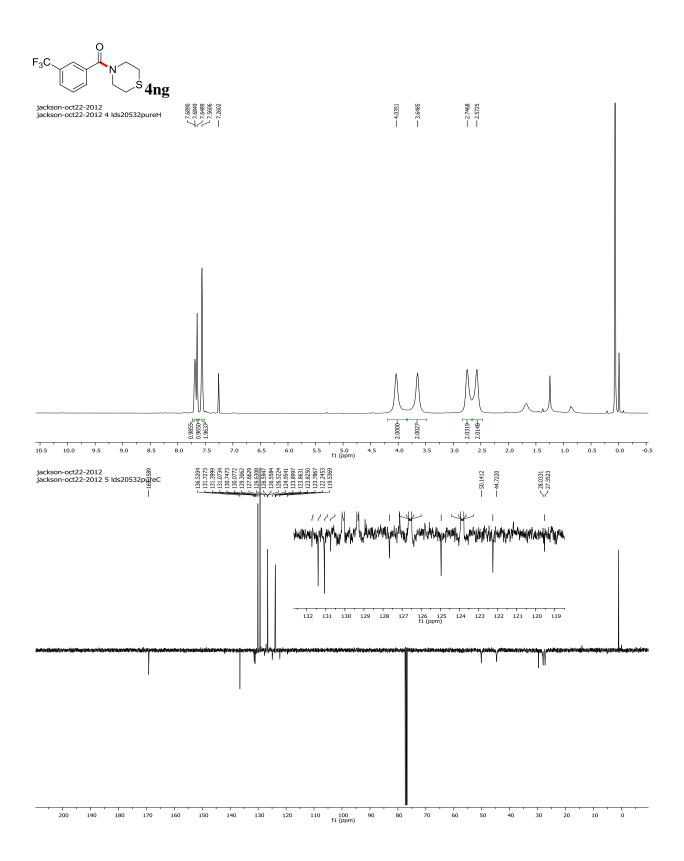


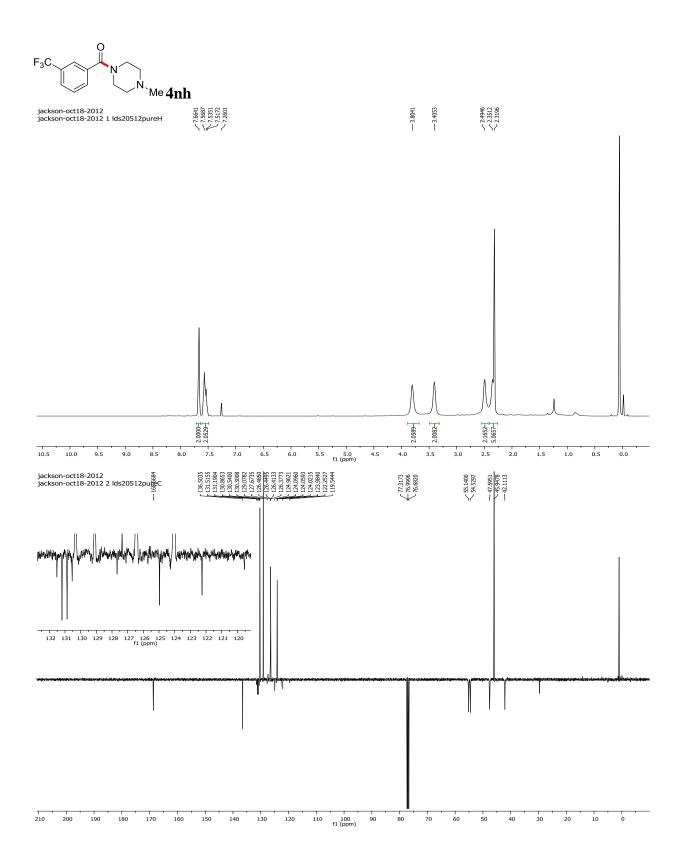


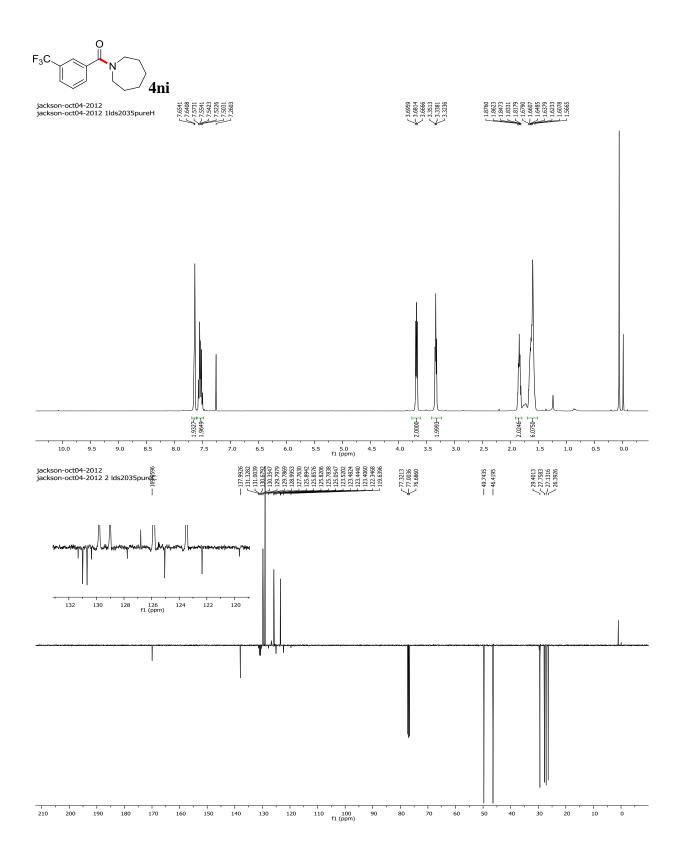


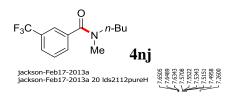












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