

Supporting Information

Stable and reactive diacetyliminoxyl radical in oxidative C–O coupling with β -dicarbonyl compounds and their complexes

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General

In all experiments RT stands for 22-25 °C. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AVANCE II 300 and Bruker Fourier 300HD (300.13 MHz for ¹H and 75.47 MHz for ¹³C, respectively) spectrometers in CDCl₃. Chemical shifts were reported in parts per million(ppm), and the residual solvent peak was used as an internal reference: ¹H (CDCl₃ δ = 7.26 ppm), ¹³C (CDCl₃ δ = 77.16 ppm). Multiplicity was indicated as follows: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet). Coupling constants were reported in Hertz (Hz).

Ethyl 2-methylacetoacetate 95%, iron(III) perchlorate hydrate reagent grade (Fe(ClO₄)₃·nH₂O, Alfa Aesar, anhydrous basis purity ca. 65%), copper(II) hexafluoroacetylacetonate hydrate, copper(II) perchlorate hexahydrate 98%, copper(II) acetate 99%, nickel(II) acetate tetrahydrate 99%, cobalt(II) acetate tetrahydrate 98+%, cobalt(II) perchlorate hexahydrate 99%, manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate 99%, manganese(III) acetate dihydrate 97%, BF₃·Et₂O, trifluoroacetic acid 99%, 4-dimethylaminopyridine 99%, 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane 97%, 2,6-lutidine 99%, potassium *tert*-butoxide 98+%, 2-acetylcyclopentanone 98%, 3-chloro-2,4-pentanedione 98% were used as is from commercial sources. CH₂Cl₂, DMSO, and pyridine were distilled prior to use. Glacial acetic acid was used as is from commercial sources. 3-Methylpentane-2,4-dione **1b**, 3-*n*-butylpentane-2,4-dione (for synthesis of copper complex **3d**), 3-benzylpentane-2,4-dione (for synthesis of copper complex **3c**), 2-methyl-1-phenylbutane-1,3-dione **1l**, 3-phenylpentane-2,4-dione **1m**, 2-methyl-1,3-diphenylpropane-1,3-dione **1n**, 2-benzyl-1,3-diphenylpropane-1,3-dione **1o**, ethyl 2-methyl-3-oxo-3-phenylpropanoate **1i**, ethyl 2-acetylpent-4-enoate **1j** and ethyl 2-benzyl-3-oxobutanoate **1k** were prepared as described in literature.¹⁻⁸ Anhydrous copper(II) hexafluoroacetylacetonate (Cu(hfacac)₂) was prepared from corresponding hydrate according the literature.⁹ Iron (III) and nickel (II) acetylacetonates were prepared according literature procedures.^{10,11} Copper (II) complexes **4b-h** were prepared according literature procedures.¹²⁻¹⁷ It should be noted that diacetylinoxyl radical is unstable in the neat state. Diacetylinoxyl solutions in CH₂Cl₂ were prepared according published procedure⁸. To a stirred solution of diacetyl oxime (258 mg, 2 mmol) in 4 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was added Pb(OAc)₄ (469 mg, 1.0 mmol) with vigorous stirring. Stirring was continued for 10 min, then the reaction mixture was chromatographed on silica gel using CH₂Cl₂ as eluent. The fraction corresponding to the dark-red spot was collected, so that the volume of the fraction was 50 mL. For the reactions in Table 1 and Table 2 solutions were evaporated to an approximate volume of 15 mL. Transfer of diacetylinoxyl from CH₂Cl₂ to DMSO was achieved by the addition of 15 mL of DMSO to a solution of the diacetylinoxyl in 50 mL of CH₂Cl₂ followed by water-jet vacuum vacuum evaporation of the latter. A MeCN solution of diacetylinoxyl radical was prepared by threefold co-evaporation of the solution of diacetylinoxyl radical in 50 mL of CH₂Cl₂ with acetonitrile (30 mL) to an approximate volume of 20 mL.

Cyclic voltammetry of diacetylinoxyl radical, di-*tert*-butyliminoxyl radical, and TEMPO

Cyclic voltammetry (CV) was implemented on an IPC-Pro M computer-assisted potentiostat manufactured by Econix (scan rate error 1.0%; potential setting 0.25 mV; scan rate 100 mV/s). The experiments were performed in a 25 mL five-neck glass conic electrochemical cell with a water jacket for thermostating. CV curves (Fig. S1, S2) were recorded using a three-electrode scheme. The working electrode was a disc glassy-carbon electrode ($d = 3$ mm). A platinum wire served as an auxiliary electrode. An Ag/AgNO₃ in 0.1M *n*-Bu₄NBF₄/MeCN electrode which was linked to the solution under study by a porous glass diaphragm was used as the reference electrode. The solutions were kept under thermally controlled conditions at 25±0.5 °C and deaerated by bubbling argon. The working electrode was polished before recording each CV curve. In a typical case, 20 mL of 0.1M Bu₄NBF₄ solution in MeCN was utilized, the compound concentration was 0.05M. The initial potentials for di-*tert*-butyliminoxyl and diacetylinoxyl radicals were set at 700 mV, for TEMPO – 0 mV. All the CV curves are composed of two separately recorded parts (cathodic and anodic region) in order to avoid unwanted side oxidation and reduction reactions.

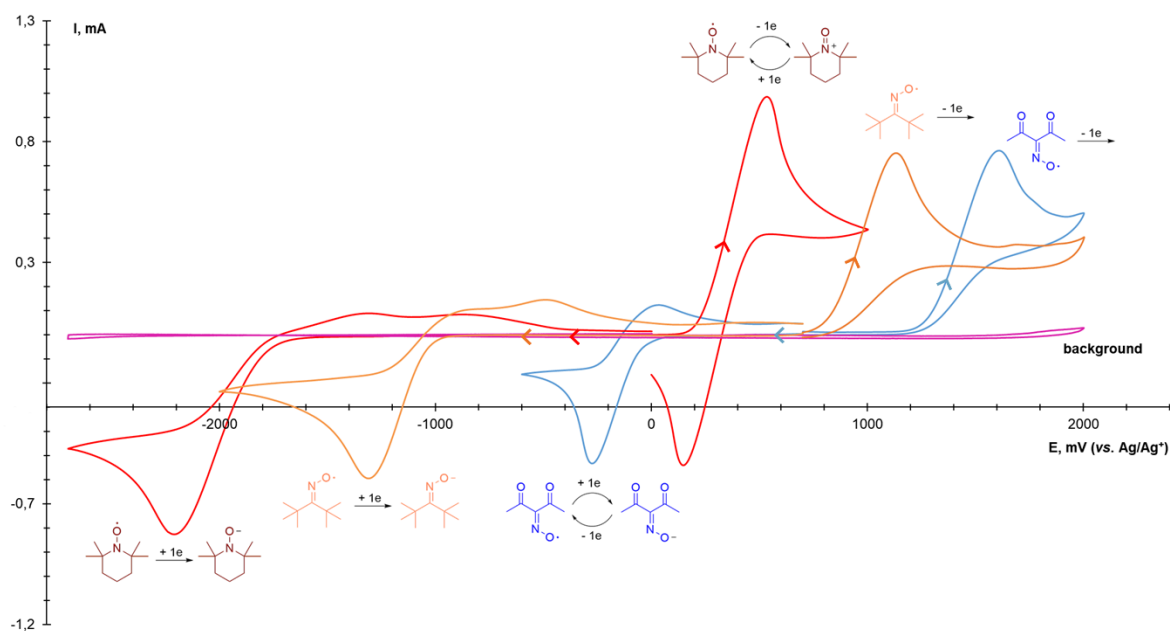


Fig. S1 CV-curves of 0.05M solutions of diacetylinoxyl radical **2** (blue), di-*tert*-butyliminoxyl radical (orange) and TEMPO (red) in 0.1M Bu₄NBF₄ solution in MeCN on a working glassy-carbon electrode ($d = 3$ mm) under a scan rate of 0.1V/s at 298K.

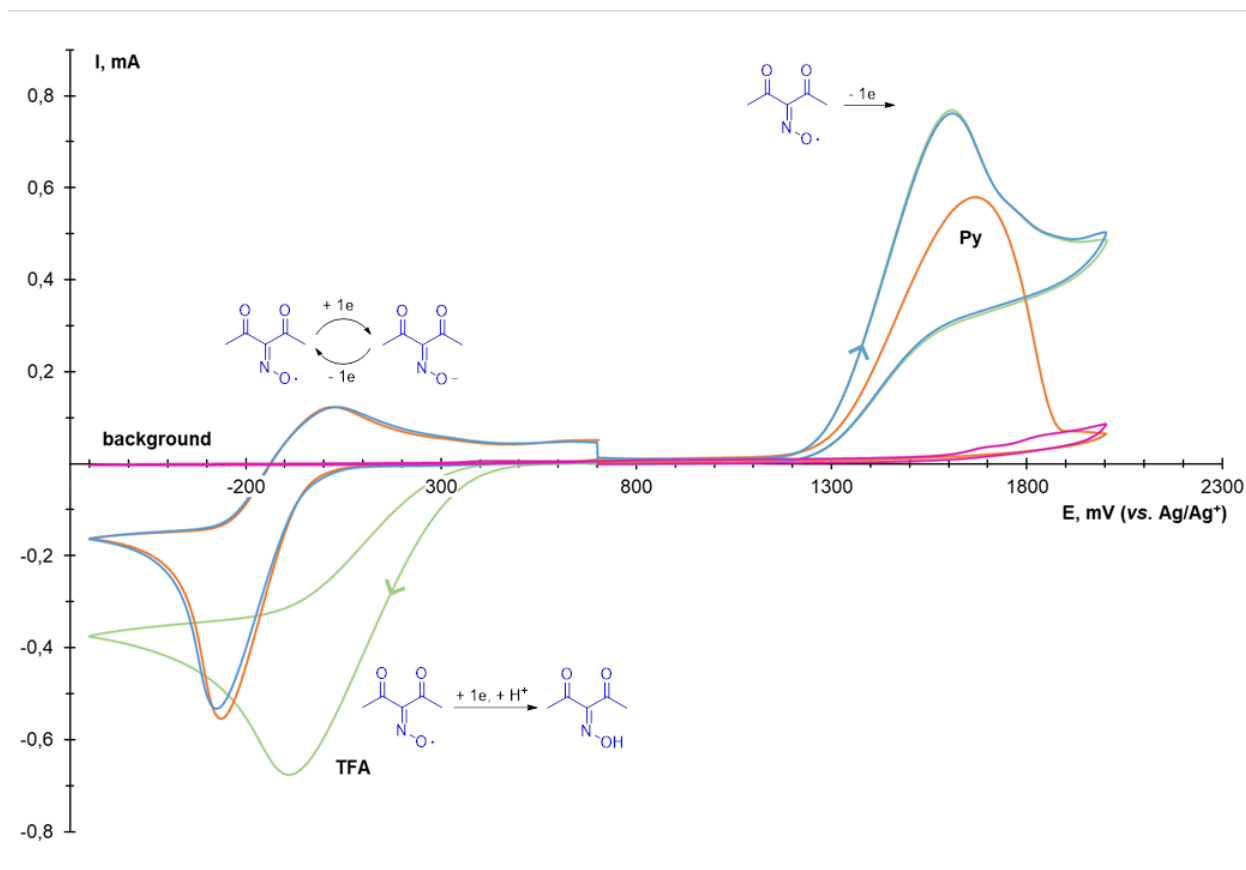


Fig. S2. CV-curves of 0.05M solutions of diacetylinoxyl radical **2** (blue), **2** with 2 eq of pyridine (orange), **2** with 2 eq of TFA (green) in 0.1M Bu₄NBF₄ solution in MeCN on a working glassy-carbon electrode (d = 3 mm) under a scan rate of 0.1V/s at 298K.

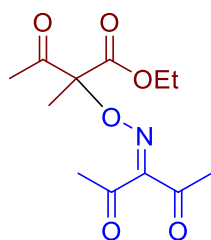
Experimental details and characterization data of synthesized compounds

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of the synthesized compounds **3a-e,j,k** were in agreement with the literature data.^{18,19}

Experimental details for Table 1.

Ethyl 2-methylacetoacetate **1a** (1 mmol, 144 mg) and an additive (0.5–1 mmol, 30–272 mg) were added to a stirred solution of diacetylinoxyl radical **2** (2 mmol) in a solvent (15 mL, CH₂Cl₂ or DMSO) under air. The resulting solution was stirred at 23–25 °C for 24 hours. Then the reaction mixture was diluted with 0.05M solution (20 mL) of Na₂S₂O₄ and shaken. The organic layer was separated and washed with water (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and rotary evaporated under water-jet vacuum. In the case of DMSO reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL), water (20 mL) and shaken. The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2×10 mL), and all organic extracts were combined. Organic extract was washed with 0.05M solution of Na₂S₂O₄ (20 mL), water (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and rotary

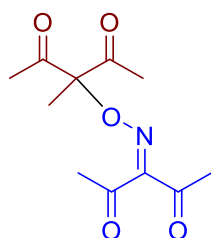
evaporated under water-jet vacuum. C–O coupling product **3a** was isolated by column chromatography on silica gel using the EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/40 eluent.



Ethyl 2-(2,4-Dioxopentan-3-ylideneaminooxy)-2-methyl-3-oxobutanoate, 3a was synthesized as colorless oil.¹⁸ ¹H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 4.33–4.11 (m, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 1.67 (s, 3H), 1.23 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75.47 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 201.2, 197.5, 193.8, 167.5, 157.4, 91.6, 62.5, 30.5, 25.9, 25.7, 19.4, 14.2.

Experimental details for Table 2.

3-Methyl-2,4-pentanedione **1b** (1 mmol, 114 mg) and an additive (0.5–1 mmol, 57–239 mg) were added to a stirred solution of diacetylaminooxyl radical **2** (2 mmol) in a solvent (15 mL, CH₂Cl₂ or DMSO) under air. The resulting solution was stirred at 23–25 °C for 24 hours. Then the reaction mixture was diluted with 0.05M solution (20 mL) of Na₂S₂O₄ and shaken. The organic layer was separated and washed with water (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and rotary evaporated under water-jet vacuum. In the case of DMSO reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL), water (20 mL) and shaken. The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 10 mL), and all organic extracts were combined. Organic extract was washed with 20 mL 0.05M solution of Na₂S₂O₄, water (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄ and rotary evaporated under water-jet vacuum. C–O coupling product **3b** was isolated by column chromatography on silica gel using the EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/40 eluent.



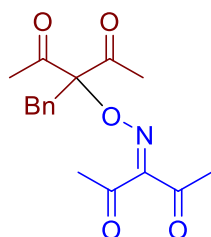
3-(((2,4-Dioxopentan-3-ylidene)amino)oxy)-3-methylpentane-2,4-dione, 3b was synthesized as yellow oil.¹⁹ ¹H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.14 (s, 6H), 1.62 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75.47 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 201.9, 197.4, 193.6, 157.7, 96.5, 30.3, 26.0, 25.7, 19.0.

Experimental details for Table 3.

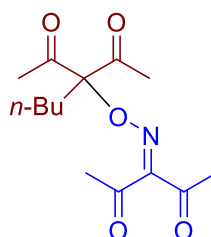
M(Meacac)_n **4b**, **4b'**, **4b''** (1 mmol, 284–395 mg) was added to a stirred solution of diacetyliminoxyl radical **2** (3 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at 23–25 °C for 1 hour under air. Then the reaction mixture was diluted with 0.05M solution of Na₂S₂O₄ (50 mL) and shaken. The organic layer was separated and washed with water (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and rotary evaporated under water-jet vacuum. Yields of **3b** were determined by ¹H NMR using 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane as an internal standard

Experimental details for Table 4.

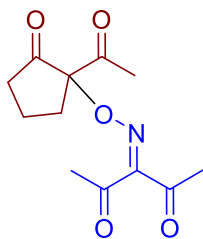
Cu(Racac)₂ **4b-h** (1 mmol, 261–441 mg) was added to a stirred solution of diacetyliminoxyl radical **2** (3 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (50 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at 23–25 °C for 1 hour. Then the reaction mixture was diluted with 0.05M solution of Na₂S₂O₄ (50 mL) and shaken. The organic layer was separated and washed with water (20 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and rotary evaporated under water-jet vacuum. C–O coupling products **3** were isolated by column chromatography on silica gel using the EtOAc/CH₂Cl₂ = 1/40 eluent or PE/EtOAc = 4/1 (in case of **3g**).



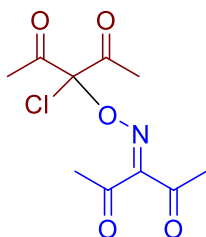
3-Benzyl-3-(((2,4-dioxopentane-3-ylidene)amino)oxy)pentane-2,4-dione, **3c** was synthesized as colorless oil.¹⁹ ¹H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.36–7.18 (m, 3H), 7.09–6.95 (m, 2H), 3.51 (s, 2H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.02 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (75.47 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 201.4, 197.3, 193.5, 158.1, 133.8, 130.2, 128.7, 127.6, 99.6, 39.1, 30.0, 27.4, 26.0.



3-Butyl-3-(((2,4-dioxopentane-3-ylidene)amino)oxy)pentane-2,4-dione, **3d** was synthesized as colorless oil.¹⁸ ¹H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.24–2.11 (m, 8H), 1.38–1.22 (m, 2H), 1.22–1.08 (m, 2H), 0.86 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75.47 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 201.9, 197.7, 193.7, 157.7, 100.0, 32.9, 30.4, 27.0, 25.9, 25.2, 22.8, 13.8.



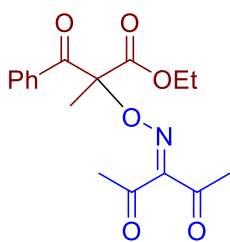
3-(((1-Acetyl-2-oxocyclopentyl)oxy)imino)pentane-2,4-dione, 3e was synthesized as colorless oil.¹⁸ $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 2.74–2.57 (m, 1H), 2.51–2.14 (m, 3H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.33 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.13–1.96 (m, 2H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75.47 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 209.3, 203.3, 197.3, 193.6, 157.9, 95.9, 37.0, 31.9, 30.6, 26.7, 25.9, 18.2.



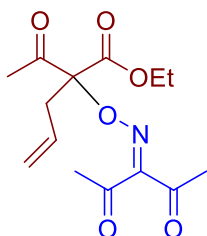
3-Chloro-3-(((2,4-dioxopentan-3-ylidene)amino)oxy)pentane-2,4-dione, 3g was synthesized as pale yellow oil. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 2.37 (s, 6H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75.47 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 195.9, 195.3, 193.0, 159.6, 101.6, 30.5, 26.2, 25.8. **FT-IR** (thin layer): ν_{max} = 1752, 1731, 1702, 1361, 1221, 846. **HR-MS (ESI)**: m/z = 262.0485, 264.0456, calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{ClNO}_5 + \text{H}^+$: 262.0477, 264.0447.

Experimental details for Table 5.

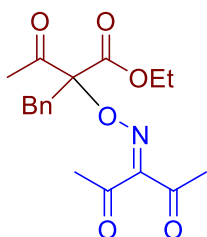
Dicarbonyl compound **1** (1 mmol, 114–314 mg) and an additive (0.5 mmol, 57–239 mg, except for additive-free experiments) were added to a stirred solution of diacetyliminoxyl radical **2** (2 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (15 mL). The resulting solution was stirred at 23–25 °C for 24 hours. Then the reaction mixture was diluted with 0.05M solution of $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ (20 mL) and shaken. The organic layer was separated and washed with water (20 mL), dried over MgSO_4 , and rotary evaporated under water-jet vacuum. C–O coupling products **3** were isolated by column chromatography on silica gel.



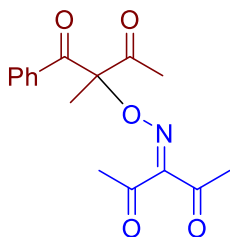
Ethyl 2-(((2,4-dioxopent-3-ylidene)amino)oxy)-2-methyl-3-oxo-3-phenylpropanoate, 3i was isolated by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 4/1 eluent) as pale yellow oil. $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 7.98–7.85 (m, 2H), 7.59–7.47 (m, 1H), 7.46–7.35 (m, 2H), 4.22 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 1.91 (s, 3H), 1.16 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75.47 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 197.1, 193.7, 192.0, 168.3, 157.0, 133.9, 133.7, 129.4, 128.7, 90.7, 62.5, 30.5, 25.8, 21.0, 13.9; **FT-IR** (thin layer): ν_{max} = 1754, 1727, 1694, 1598, 1448, 1364, 1274, 1237, 1115, 986, 957, 697. **HR-MS (ESI)**: m/z = 356.1105, calcd. for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_6 + \text{Na}^+$: 356.1105.



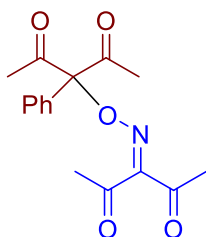
Ethyl 2-acetyl-2-(((2,4-dioxopent-3-ylidene)amino)oxy)pent-4-enoate, 3j was isolated by column chromatography (EtOAc/ CH_2Cl_2 = 1/40 eluent) as pale yellow oil.¹⁸ $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 5.71–5.43 (m, 1H), 5.19–4.97 (m, 2H), 4.20 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.92 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 1.22 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75.47 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 200.7, 197.1, 193.5, 166.4, 157.4, 130.0, 120.5, 93.5, 62.4, 37.5, 30.3, 26.6, 25.8, 14.1.



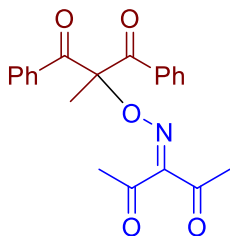
Ethyl 2-benzyl-2-(((2,4-dioxopent-3-ylidene)amino)oxy)-3-oxobutanoate, 3k was isolated by column chromatography (EtOAc/ CH_2Cl_2 = 1/40 eluent) as pale yellow oil.¹⁹ $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 7.25–7.15 (m, 3H), 7.09–6.98 (m, 2H), 4.30–4.10 (m, 2H), 3.51 (s, 2H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.21 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H); $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75.47 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 201.4, 197.2, 193.5, 166.4, 157.4, 133.6, 130.3, 128.4, 127.4, 94.2, 62.4, 38.9, 30.0, 26.9, 25.8, 14.0.



3-(((2-Methyl-1,3-dioxo-1-phenylbutan-2-yl)oxy)imino)pentane-2,4-dione, 3l was isolated by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 4/1 eluent) as pale yellow solid. Mp = 71–73 °C. **¹H NMR** (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.88–7.78 (m, 2H), 7.59–7.49 (m, 1H), 7.48–7.37 (m, 2H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.86 (s, 3H); **¹³C NMR** (75.47 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 202.0, 197.4, 194.0, 193.7, 157.3, 134.0, 133.8, 129.5, 128.8, 96.3, 30.6, 26.0, 25.8, 20.6. **FT-IR** (thin layer): ν_{max} = 1719, 1688, 1356, 1299, 1257, 1228, 1109, 971, 938, 700. **HR-MS (ESI):** *m/z* = 304.1180, calcd. for C₁₆H₁₇NO₅+H⁺: 304.1179.

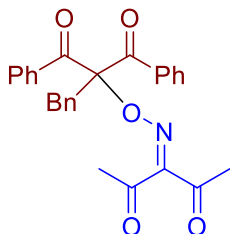


3-(((2,4-Dioxopentane-3-ylidene)amino)oxy)-3-phenylpentane-2,4-dione, 3m was isolated by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 4/1 eluent) as pale yellow solid. Mp = 139–140 °C. **¹H NMR** (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.47–7.37 (m, 3H), 7.35–7.27 (m, 2H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 2.20 (s, 6H); **¹³C NMR** (75.47 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 201.2, 197.6, 193.8, 157.6, 132.4, 129.7, 129.3, 126.3, 98.3, 30.4, 27.2, 26.0. **FT-IR** (thin layer): ν_{max} = 1737, 1721, 1691, 1354, 1298, 1210, 1198, 1176, 1049, 983, 931, 766, 702, 586. **HR-MS (ESI):** *m/z* = 304.1178, calcd. for C₁₆H₁₇NO₅+H⁺: 304.1179.



3-(((2-Methyl-1,3-dioxo-1,3-diphenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)imino)pentane-2,4-dione, 3n was isolated by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 4/1 eluent) as pale yellow oil. **¹H NMR** (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.97–7.83 (m, 4H), 7.60–7.48 (m, 2H), 7.48–7.33 (m, 4H), 2.16 (s, 6H),

2.09 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75.47 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 197.4, 194.2, 193.6, 157.4, 133.9, 133.8, 129.8, 128.8, 95.8, 30.4, 25.8, 22.2. **FT-IR** (thin layer): ν_{max} = 1726, 1703, 1597, 1366, 1273, 985, 970, 941, 697. **HR-MS (ESI)**: m/z = 388.1153, calcd. for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{19}\text{NO}_5 + \text{Na}^+$: 388.1155.



3-(((2-Benzyl-1,3-dioxo-1,3-diphenylpropan-2-yl)oxy)imino)pentane-2,4-dione, 3o was isolated by column chromatography (PE/EtOAc = 4/1 eluent) as pale yellow oil. ^1H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 7.57–7.43 (m, 6H), 7.35–7.16 (m, 7H), 7.13–7.00 (m, 2H), 3.91 (s, 2H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.09 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (75.47 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 197.4, 194.0, 193.7, 157.3, 134.6, 134.1, 133.6, 131.0, 129.7, 128.7, 128.5, 127.6, 99.4, 41.7, 30.1, 26.0. **FT-IR** (thin layer): ν_{max} = 1728, 1710, 1695, 1670, 1238, 936, 762, 693. **HR-MS (ESI)**: m/z = 442.1649, calcd. for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{23}\text{NO}_5 + \text{H}^+$: 442.1649.

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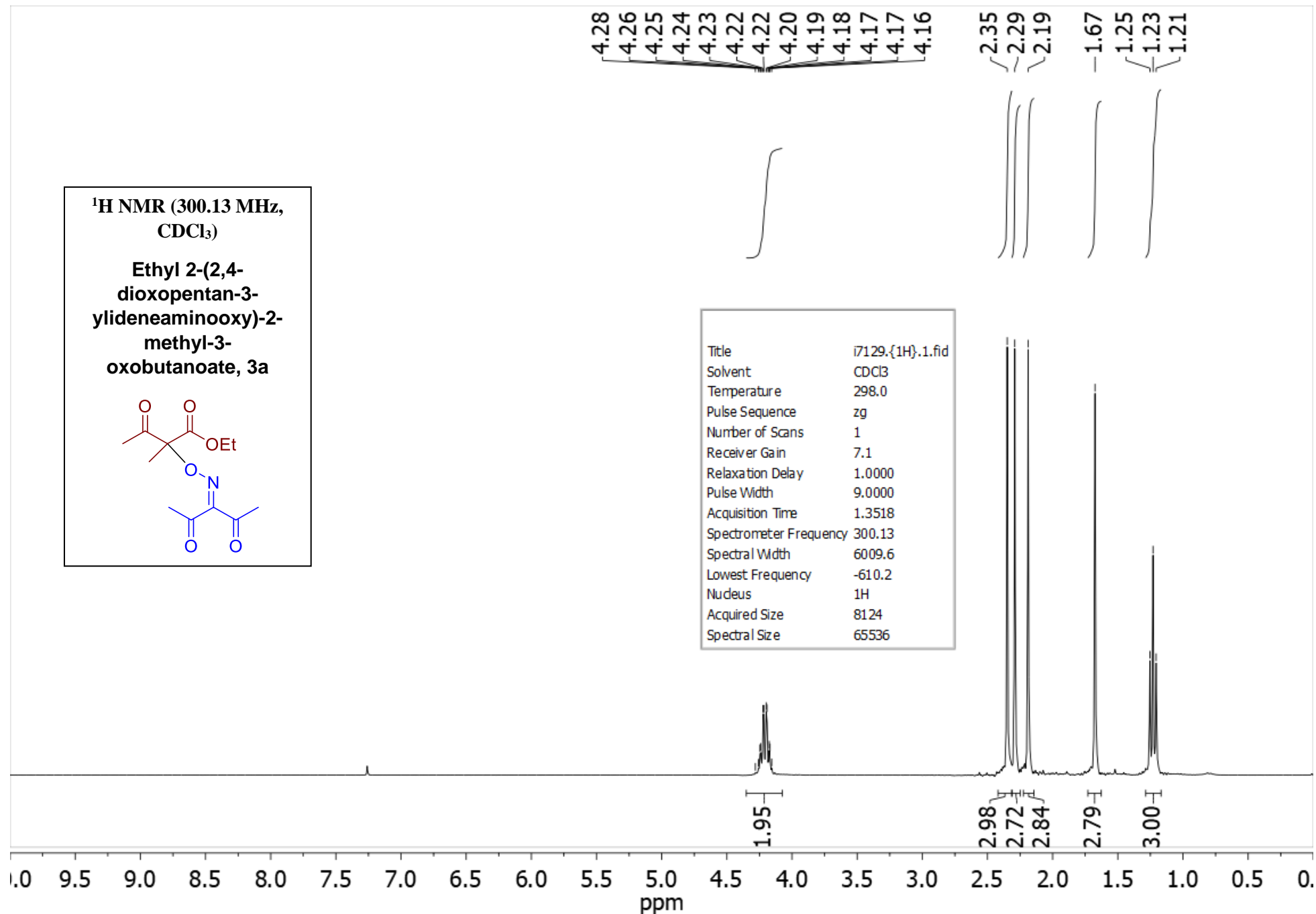
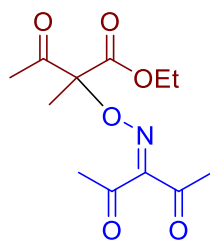
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The ^1H and ^{13}C spectra of synthesized compounds

¹H NMR (300.13 MHz, CDCl₃)

Ethyl 2-(2,4-dioxopentan-3-ylideneaminoxy)-2-methyl-3-oxobutanoate, 3a



Title	7129.{1H}.1.fid
Solvent	CDCl ₃
Temperature	298.0
Pulse Sequence	zg
Number of Scans	1
Receiver Gain	7.1
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	9.0000
Acquisition Time	1.3518
Spectrometer Frequency	300.13
Spectral Width	6009.6
Lowest Frequency	-610.2
Nucleus	¹ H
Acquired Size	8124
Spectral Size	65536

