Supporting Information

# Transition-metal-free Chemoselective Catalytic Hydrosilylation of Tertiary Amides to Hemiaminals by Me<sub>2</sub>SiH<sub>2</sub> Generated from Controllable Disproportionation of 1,1,3,3-Tetramethyldisiloxane

Xiaoyu Wu, Yue Wang, Liqun Yang, Xiaomin Xie\*† and Zhaoguo Zhang\*†‡

Shanghai Key Laboratory for Molecular Engineering of Chiral Drugs, School of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Shanghai Jiao Tong University, 800 Dongchuan Road, Shanghai 200240, China

State Key Laboratory of Organometallic Chemistry, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 345 Lingling Road, Shanghai 200032,

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## **1. General Information**

Unless otherwise noted, all reactions were carried out under an atmosphere of nitrogen using standard Schlenk techniques. Materials were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Anhydrous THF was freshly distilled from Sodium. <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on 500 MHz and 400 MHz spectrometer. The chemical shifts for <sup>1</sup>H NMR were recorded in ppm downfield from tetramethylsilane (0.00 ppm) and deuterochloroform (7.26 ppm) with the solvent resonance as the internal standard. The chemical shifts for <sup>13</sup>C NMR were recorded in ppm downfield using the central peak of deuterochloroform (77.1 ppm) as the internal standard. Coupling constants (*J*) are reported in Hz and refer to apparent peak multiplications. HRMS were obtained on an ESI-TOF mass spectrometer. Flash column chromatography was performed on silica gel (300-400 mesh). (Caution! combustible gas (Me<sub>2</sub>SiH<sub>2</sub>) is generated under standard conditions)

## 2. Optimization of the Reaction Conditions of Alkoxide-Catalyzed

## Hydrosilylation of Amides

**Table S1 Screening of silane** 

	O KOH (10	D mol %) P. <b>1 equiv)</b>		N N
	N <sup>2</sup> <i>n</i> -he 80 °C	xane s, 12 h	<b>* *</b>	]
	1a	2	a :	За
Entry	Silana	$C_{\text{onv}}(\theta_{\alpha})$	Yield	d (%)
Liiuy	Shahe	Collv. (70)	2a	<b>3</b> a
1	$Ph_2SiH_2$	99	15	60
2	PhSiH <sub>3</sub>	90	3	63
3	Ph <sub>3</sub> SiH	71	21	38
4	Ph <sub>2</sub> MeSiH	69	26	22
5	Et <sub>3</sub> SiH	13	6	0
6	(EtO) <sub>3</sub> SiH	47	4	8
7	(MeO) <sub>2</sub> MeSiH	33	8	0
8	TMDS	98	62	23
9	PMHS	7	4	0

Reaction conditions: **1a** (298 mg, 2.0 mmol), KOH (11.2 mg, 0.2 mmol, 10 mol%), silane (1.1 equiv) and *n*-hexane (4.0 mL), 80 °C, 12 h. Conversion and yield were determined by GC analysis with 1,2,4,5-tetramethylbenzene as internal standard. Reaction was quenched by HCl (aq.)/THF solution.

#### Table S2 Screening of solvent



			2a	3a
1	Hexane	98	62	23
2	Cyclohexane	99	65	12
3	Heptane	99	56	29
4	THF	56	17	37
5	Dioxane	92	46	32
6	Diglyme	97	43	34
7	Toluene	95	40	35
8	PhF	26	9	10
9	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	0	0	0
10	DCE	0	0	0
11	HMPA	31	0	18
12	None	72	31	40

Reaction conditions: **1a** (298 mg, 2.0 mmol), KOH (11.2 mg, 0.2 mmol, 10 mol%), TMDS (295.5 mg, 2.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and solvent (4.0 mL), 80 °C, 12 h. Conversion and yield were determined by GC analysis with 1,2,4,5-tetramethylbenzene as internal standard. Reaction was quenched by HCl (aq.)/THF solution.

#### **Table S3 Screening of catalysts**

^	O Base (10 ↓ TMDS (1	0 mol %) .1 equiv)		ſN_
	N cycloh 80 °C	exane , 12 h		]
1	a -		Vial	3a
Entry	Catalyst	Conv. (%)	2	1 (%) <b>?</b> -
	-		2a	Ja
1	<sup>t</sup> BuOK	99	71	11
2	TMSOK	99	67	16
3	CH <sub>3</sub> CH <sub>2</sub> OK	99	51	28
4	CH <sub>3</sub> OK	79	23	38
5	КОН	99	65	12
6	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	12	6	0
7	KF	0	0	0
8	DBU	0	0	0
9	2,6-Lutidine	0	0	0
10	'BuONa	29	21	0
11	<sup>t</sup> BuOLi	5	3	0

Reaction conditions: **1a** (298 mg, 2.0 mmol), base (10 mol%), TMDS (295.5 mg, 2.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and cyclohexane (4.0 mL), 80 °C, 12 h. Conversion and yield were determined by GC analysis with 1,2,4,5-tetramethylbenzene as internal standard. Reaction was quenched by HCl (aq.)/THF solution.

#### **Table S4 Screening of catalyst loading**



			2a	<b>3</b> a
1	5	78	58	6
2	10	99	71	11
3	20	99	68	21
4	40	99	54	38

Reaction conditions: **1a** (298 mg, 2.0 mmol), 'BuOK (X mol%), TMDS (295.5 mg, 2.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and cyclohexane (4.0 mL), 80 °C, 12 h. Conversion and yield were determined by GC analysis with 1,2,4,5-tetramethylbenzene as internal standard. Reaction was quenched by HCl (aq.)/THF solution.

#### **Table S5 Screening of temperature**

(	O <sup>t</sup> BuOK ↓ TMDS	(10 mol %) (1.1 equiv)		N_
	N   cycl Tem	lohexane <b>p °C</b> , 12 h		
1a			2a	3a
Entry	Temn(°C)	$C_{ODV}$ ( $\frac{0}{2}$ )	Y	ield (%)
Entry	Temp(C)	Conv. (70)	2a	<b>3</b> a
1	35	96	76	5
2	50	98	72	9
3	80	99	71	11
4	$100^{a}$	93	41	47

Reaction conditions: **1a** (298 mg, 2.0 mmol), 'BuOK (22.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 10 mol%), TMDS (295.5 mg, 2.2 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and cyclohexane (4.0 mL), 12 h. Conversion and yield were determined by GC analysis with 1,2,4,5-tetramethylbenzene as internal standard. Reaction was quenched by HCl (aq.)/THF solution. [a] *n*-heptane as solvent.

#### Table S6 Screening of silane dosage

$\langle \rangle$	O <sup>t</sup> BuOK (* 	I0 mol %) ₩ <b>Y equiv)</b>	0 +	N
	cycloh 35 °C	nexane c, 12 h		J
1a	a	2a	:	3a
Entry	V (equiv)	$C_{ODV}$ (%)	Yield	d (%)
Liiuy	I (equiv)	Conv. (70)	2a	7a
1	1.1	96	76	5
2	1.5	99	78	4
3	2.1	99	71	7
4	4.1	99	68	18
5	0.8	64	57	3
6	0.6	49	43	2

Reaction conditions: **1a** (298 mg, 2.0 mmol), 'BuOK (22.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 10 mol%), TMDS (Y equiv) and cyclohexane (4.0 mL), 35 °C, 12 h. Conversion and yield were determined by GC analysis with 1,2,4,5-tetramethylbenzene as internal standard. Reaction was quenched by HCl (aq.)/THF solution.

## 3. Time-Course of Hydrosilylation Reduction

Table S7 Time-course at 0.5 M concentration in cyclohexane

	O N N S S S	OK (10 mol %) OS (1.5 equiv) ✓ ✓ ✓ °C, <i>Time h</i>	● ● + 〔	N	
1a	ı		2a	3a	
Enter	Time (h)	$C_{amy}(0/)$	Yiel	d (%)	
Entry	Time (ff)	Conv. (%)	<b>2</b> a	<b>3</b> a	
1	0.5	13	8	0	
2	1.0	27	21	0	
3	1.5	48	37	1	
4	2.0	56	44	2	
5	3.0	74	61	3	
6	4.0	84	69	10	
7	6.0	88	60	17	
8	8.0	90	35	29	
9	12.0	92	29	38	

Reaction conditions: **1a** (298 mg, 2.0 mmol), 'BuOK (22.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 10 mol%), TMDS (402.9 mg, 3.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and cyclohexane (4.0 mL), 35 °C. Conversion and yield were determined by GC analysis with 1,2,4,5-tetramethylbenzene as internal standard. Reaction was quenched by HCl (aq.)/THF solution.



Figure S1. Time-course diagram of reduction at 0.5 M concentration in cyclohexane

Table S8 Time-course at 0.3 M concentration in cyclohexane

	<sup>t</sup> BuOK TMDS Cyclc 35 °C	(10 mol %) (1.5 equiv) hexane , <i>Time h</i>	→ + ((	N I
1a			2a	3a
Entory	Times (h)	$C_{\text{omv}}(0/)$	Yiel	d (%)
Entey	Time (n)	Conv. (76)	2a	<b>3</b> a
1	0.5	23	9	0
2	1.0	37	33	0

2	15	60	56	1
5	1.5	00	50	1
4	2.0	71	65	2
5	3.0	89	81	2
6	4.0	95	84	4
7	6.0	99	90	4
8	8.0	99	85	6
9	12.0	99	82	7

Reaction conditions: **1a** (149 mg, 1.0 mmol), 'BuOK (11.2 mg, 0.1 mmol, 10 mol%), TMDS (201 mg, 1.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and cyclohexane (3.0 mL), 35 °C. Conversion and yield were determined by GC analysis with 1,2,4,5-tetramethylbenzene as internal standard. Reaction was quenched by HCl (aq.)/THF solution.



Figure S2. Time-course diagram of reduction at 0.3 M concentration in cyclohexane

Table S9 Time-course of 1n at 0.3 M concentration in THF

O N I	TMDS (3.0 eq <sup>1</sup> BuOK (10 mo THF 35 °C, <b>Time</b>	$\frac{u(v)}{h}$	0 H +		N 
1у		2у		Зу	
Enters	Time (h)	$C_{amy}(0/)$	Yiel	d (%)	
Entry	Time (n)	Conv. (76)	2w	3w	
1	0	0	0	0	
2	1	60	50	10	
3	2	92	72	20	
4	3	98	67	29	
5	4	99	37	48	
6	5	99	23	71	
7	6	99	11	86	
8	7	99	5	90	
9	8	99	1	91	

Reaction conditions: **1n** (199 mg, 1.0 mmol), 'BuOK (11.2 mg, 0.1 mmol, 10 mol%), TMDS (402.9 mg, 3.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and THF (3.0 ml), 35 °C. Conversion and yield were determined by GC analysis with 1,2,4,5-tetramethylbenzene as internal standard. Reaction was quenched by HCl (aq.)/THF solution.



Figure S3. Time-course diagram of reduction at 0.3 M concentration in THF

## 4. Alkoxide-Catalyzed Hydrosilylation of Amides

#### **4.1 General Experimental Procedures**

$$R^{1} \stackrel{[i]}{\underset{l}{\overset{}}} R^{2} \xrightarrow{R^{2}} R^{2} \xrightarrow{(1) {}^{l} BuOK (10 \text{ mol } \%), TMDS (1.5 - 7.0 \text{ equiv})}{(2) \text{ cyclohexane or THF } (0.3 \text{ M}), 35 ^{\circ} \text{C}, 2-6 \text{ h}} \xrightarrow{(1) {}^{l} BuOK (10 \text{ mol } \%), TMDS (1.5 - 7.0 \text{ equiv})}{(2) \text{ cyclohexane or THF } (0.3 \text{ M}), 35 ^{\circ} \text{C}, 2-6 \text{ h}} \xrightarrow{(1) {}^{l} H}$$

A dry reaction tube containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with amide (1, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 'BuOK (11.2 mg, 0.1 mmol, 10 mol%), cyclohexane (3.0 mL) or THF (3.0 mL) was then added into the tube *via* syringe. TMDS was added dropwise into the tube slowly, the amount of TMDS depended on the kind of amide (the actual amount was listed in the manuscript). Then the tube was sealed with a rubber stopper and inserted into an oil bath preheated to 35 °C. The mixture was stirred for 2-6 h, removed from the oil bath, and allowed to cool to room temperature. HCl (aq.)/THF solution (*conc.* HCl : THF = 1 : 5, 2.0 mL) was added to quench the reaction for 10 min. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3.0 mL × 3), the combined organic phase was washed with brine and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removing the solvent under vacuum carefully, the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel) to give the product with Petroleum ether and EtOAc as eluent.

*Specially*: If the amide is liquid, the amide can be added dropwise after the solvent. *Caution!* Combustible gas (Me<sub>2</sub>SiH<sub>2</sub>) is generated under standard conditions

#### 4.2 Characterization of Aldehydes



**Benzaldehyde (2a)**<sup>[1]</sup>: colorless liquid, the yields of **2a** prepared from various substituted amides are given in manuscript. 87% yield from **1a**.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 50 : 1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 10.00 (s, 1H), 7.90 – 7.88 (m, 2H), 7.65 – 7.62 (m, 1H), 7.55 – 7.52 (m, 2H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 192.5, 136.5, 134.6, 129.9, 129.1.

4-(Trifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (2b)<sup>[2]</sup>: colorless liquid, 140 mg, 80% yield.
<u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 50 : 1).
<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 10.09 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H).
<u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 191.2, 138.8, 135.7 (q, <sup>2</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 32.5 Hz), 130.0, 126.2 (q, <sup>3</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 3.8 Hz), 123.6 (q, <sup>1</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 271.2 Hz).
<u><sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ -63.3.

4-Methylbenzaldehyde (2c)<sup>[1]</sup>: colorless liquid, 108 mg, 90% yield.
Purification: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 30 : 1).
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 9.96 (s, 1H), 7.78 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 2.44 (s, 3H).
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 192.1, 145.7, 134.3, 130.0, 129.8, 22.0.

2-Methylbenzaldehyde (2d)<sup>[2]</sup>: colorless liquid, 86 mg, 72% yield.
Purification: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 20 : 1).
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 10.28 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.69 (s, 3H).
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 192.9, 140.7, 134.3, 133.7, 132.1, 131.9, 126.4, 19.7.

MeO

**4-Methoxybenzaldehyde (2f)**<sup>[1]</sup>: colorless liquid, 101 mg, 74% yield. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 10 : 1). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 9.82 (s, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.94 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 190.7, 164.6, 131.9, 129.9, 114.3, 55.5.

MeO

**3-Methoxybenzaldehyde (2g)**<sup>[3]</sup>: colorless liquid, 125 mg, 92% yield. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 10 : 1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 9.88 (s, 1H), 7.38 – 7.30 (m, 3H), 7.10 – 7.07 (m, 1H), 3.77 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 192.3, 160.3, 137.9, 130.2, 123.7, 121.7, 112.2, 55.6.

**2,4-Dimethoxybenzaldehyde (2h)**<sup>[4]</sup>: white solid, 150 mg, 90% yield, mp 58 – 60 °C. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 10 : 1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 10.27 (s, 1H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (dd, *J* = 11.0, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 6.43 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 3.86 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 188.5, 166.3, 163.7, 130.9, 119.1, 105.9, 98.0, 55.74, 55.71.

F<sub>3</sub>CO

4-(Trifluoromethoxy)benzaldehyde (2i)<sup>[5]</sup>: colorless liquid, 173 mg, 91% yield.
<u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 20 : 1).
<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 10.01 (s, 1H), 7.96 – 7.93 (m, 2H), 7.36 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H).
<u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 190.6, 153.7 (q, <sup>3</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 2.0 Hz), 134.6, 131.7, 121.0, 120.4 (q, <sup>1</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 257.9 Hz).
<sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ -57.6.

4-(*tert*-Butyl)benzaldehyde (2j)<sup>[4]</sup>: white solid, 148 mg, 91% yield, mp 148 – 150  $^{\circ}$ C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 20 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 9.98 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 1.35 (s, 9H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 192.2, 158.6, 134.2, 129.8, 126.1, 35.5, 31.2.



**4-(Methylthio)benzaldehyde (2k)**<sup>[3]</sup>: light yellow oil, 134 mg, 88% yield. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 5 : 1). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 9.91 (s, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 2.52 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 191.3, 148.0, 133.0, 130.1, 125.3, 14.8.

**4-(Dimethylamino)benzaldehyde (21)**<sup>[6]</sup>: yellow solid, 107 mg, 72% yield, mp 70 – 72 °C. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 3 : 1). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 9.74 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.70 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 3.08 (s, 6H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 190.4, 154.5, 132.1, 125.3, 111.1, 40.2.

1-Naphthaldehyde (2m)<sup>[3]</sup>: yellow oil, 114 mg, 73% yield.
<u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 5 : 1).
<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 10.39 (s, 1H), 9.26 – 9.25 (m, 1H), 8.08 – 8.07 (m, 1H), 7.98 – 7.95 (m, 1H), 7.91 – 7.90 (m, 1H), 7.70 – 7.67 (m, 1H), 7.62 – 7.60 (m, 2H).
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 193.6, 136.7, 135.4, 133.8, 131.5, 130.6, 129.1, 128.6, 127.0, 125.0.

2-Fluorobenzaldehyde (2n)<sup>[7]</sup>: colorless liquid, 84 mg, 68% yield.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 20 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3)</u>: δ 10.33 (s, 1H), 7.85 – 7.82 (m, 1H), 7.60 – 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.25 – 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.16 – 7.12 (m, 1H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  187.2 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 6.5 Hz), 164.7 (d, <sup>1</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 257.1 Hz), 136.4 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 9.1 Hz), 128.8 (d, <sup>4</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 1.9 Hz), 124.7 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 3.7 Hz), 124.2 (d, <sup>2</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 8.0 Hz), 116.6 (d, <sup>2</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 20.4 Hz).

<sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ -122.0.



**4-Fluorobenzaldehyde (20)**<sup>[3]</sup>: colorless liquid, 113 mg, 91% yield. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 30 : 1). <sup>1</sup><u>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3</u>): δ 9.97 (s, 1H), 7.93 – 7.90 (m, 2H), 7.24 – 7.20 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup><u>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3</u>): δ 190.5, 166.5 (d, <sup>1</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 255.1 Hz), 133.0 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 2.7 Hz), 132.2 (d, <sup>2</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 9.6 Hz). <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl3): δ -102.4.

**4-Chlorobenzaldehyde (2p)**<sup>[3]</sup>: white solid, 118 mg, 84% yield, mp 44 – 46 °C. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 10 : 1). <sup>1</sup><u>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 9.99 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup><u>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 191.0, 141.1, 134.9, 131.0, 129.6.

R

**4-Chlorobenzaldehyde (2q)**<sup>[3]</sup>: white solid, 115 mg, 62% yield, mp 53 – 55 °C. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 5 : 1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 9.96 (s, 1H), 7.73 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.67 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 191.2, 135.2, 132.5, 131.1, 129.9.



**Furan-2-carbaldehyde (2r)**<sup>[3]</sup>: yellow oil, 61 mg, 64% yield. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 20 : 1). <sup>1</sup><u>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 9.58 (s, 1H), 7.63 (s, 1H), 7.20 – 7.19 (m, 1H), 6.54 – 6.53 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup><u>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 177.8, 152.9, 148.1, 121.2, 112.6.

**Furan-2-carbaldehyde (2s)**<sup>[6]</sup>: orange oil, 85 mg, 76% yield. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 20 : 1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 9.92 (s, 1H), 7.77 – 7.74 (m, 2H), 7.20 – 7.19 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 183.1, 144.1, 136.4, 135.2, 128.4.



Nicotinaldehyde (2t)<sup>[3]</sup>: yellow oil, 91 mg, 85% yield. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 5 : 1). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>:  $\delta$  10.03 (s, 1H), 8.99 (s, 1H), 8.75 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 1H), 8.08 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 5.0 Hz, 1H). <u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>:  $\delta$  190.8, 154.7, 152.0, 135.8, 131.4, 124.0.

**Isonicotinaldehyde (2u)**<sup>[8]</sup>: yellow oil, 88 mg, 82% yield. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 5 : 1). <sup>1</sup><u>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 9.99 (s, 1H), 8.79 – 8.78 (m, 2H), 7.62 – 7.61 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup><u>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 191.5, 151.2, 141.4, 122.0.

**2-Methylthiazole-4-carbaldehyde (2v)**<sup>[9]</sup>: yellow solid, 108 mg, 85% yield, mp 46 – 48 °C. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 5 : 1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 9.96 (s, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 2.77 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 184.5, 167.8, 154.8, 128.4, 19.4.

Methyl 4-formylbenzoate (2w)<sup>[3]</sup>: white solid, 71 mg, 43% yield, mp 83 – 85 °C. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 5 : 1). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 10.10 (s, 1H), 8.17 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.93 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H). <u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 191.7, 166.2, 139.3, 135.2, 130.3, 129.7, 129.6, 52.7.



4-Vinylbenzaldehyde (2x)<sup>[10]</sup>: light yellow oil, 41 mg, 31% yield.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 10 : 1). **<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\_3)</u>**: δ 9.98 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.77 (dd, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 18.0 Hz, 1H), 5.91 (d, *J* = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 5.44 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 191.9, 143.6, 136.0, 135.8, 130.2, 126.9, 117.6.



**2-Naphthaldehyde (2y)**<sup>[3]</sup>: white solid, 111 mg, 71% yield, mp 58 – 60  $^{\circ}$ C. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 5 : 1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 10.16 (s, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H), 8.02 – 8.00 (m, 1H), 7.97 – 7.90 (m, 3H), 7.66 – 7.63 (m, 1H), 7.61 – 7.58 (m, 1H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 192.4, 136.6, 134.7, 134.3, 132.8, 129.7, 129.25, 129.23, 128.2, 127.2, 122.9.

[1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-carbaldehyde (2z)<sup>[3]</sup>: white solid, 128 mg, 70% yield, mp 54 – 56 °C. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 10 : 1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 10.06 (s, 1H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.75 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.42 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 192.0, 147.3, 139.8, 135.3, 130.3, 129.1, 128.6, 127.8, 127.4.



Ferrocenecarboxaldehyde (2aa)<sup>[11]</sup>: orange solid, 150 mg, 70% yield, mp 115 – 117 °C. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 10 : 1). **<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3)</u>**: δ 9.95 (s, 1H), 4.79 (t, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 2H), 4.60 (t, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 2H), 4.27 (s, 5H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 193.6, 77.5, 76.8, 73.3, 69.8.

NC

4-Formylbenzonitrile (2bb)<sup>[3]</sup>: white solid, 99 mg, 76% yield, mp 98 – 100 °C. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 5 : 1). <sup>1</sup>**H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)**:  $\delta$  10.10 (s, 1H), 8.00 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.85 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 190.7, 138.9, 133.0, 130.0, 117.8, 117.7.



**2,3-Dihydrobenzofuran-5-carbaldehyde (2cc)**<sup>[12]</sup>: white solid, 104 mg, 70% yield, mp 189 – 191 °C. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 3 : 1). **HNMR (500 MHz, CDCl3)**:  $\delta$  9.81 (s, 1H), 7.73 (s, 1H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.85 (d, J = 8.0 Hz,

 $\frac{111}{110}, 4.67 \text{ (t, } J = 8.5 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}\text{)}, 3.25 \text{ (t, } J = 8.5 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}\text{)}.$ 

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 190.7, 165.7, 133.1, 130.5, 128.5, 126.0, 109.7, 72.5, 28.8.

3-Phenylpropanal (2dd)<sup>[6]</sup>: colorless liquid, 83 mg, 62% yield.
<u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 5 : 1).
<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 9.82 (s, 1H), 7.34 – 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.21 (m, 3H), 2.98 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.78 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H).
<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 201.5, 140.4, 128.6, 128.3, 126.3, 45.2, 28.1.

O H

Cinnamaldehyde (2ee)<sup>[6]</sup>: colorless liquid, 71 mg, 53% yield.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 5 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl</u><sub>3</sub>): δ 9.70 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.57 – 7.55 (m, 2H), 7.49 – 7.46 (m, 1H), 7.44 – 7.42 (m, 3H), 6.74 – 6.69 (m, 1H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 193.8, 152.9, 134.1, 131.4, 129.2, 128.7, 128.6.

*N,N*-Diethyl-4-formylbenzamide (2nn)<sup>[13]</sup>: yellow oil, 172 mg, 84% yield in cyclohexane; 155 mg, 76% yield in THF.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 3 : 1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 10.02 (s, 1H), 7.90 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.51 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 3.73 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.54 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.24 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, 3H), 1.01 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 191.7, 170.0, 143.1, 136.6, 130.0, 127.0, 43.3, 39.5, 14.3, 13.0.



**4-Formyl-***N*,*N*-diisopropylbenzamide (2pp)<sup>[14]</sup>: white solid: 189 mg, 81% yield, mp 83 – 85 °C. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 3 : 1). <sup>1</sup><u>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\_3)</u>: δ 10.03 (s, 1H), 7.91 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.73 (s, 1H), 3.54 (s, 1H), 1.55 (s, 6H), 1.15 (s, 6H). <sup>13</sup><u>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\_3)</u>: δ 191.7, 169.7, 144.5, 136.3, 130.2, 126.3, 51.1, 46.2, 20.7.

#### 4.3 Tandem Reduction and Nucleophilic Attack of Alkyl Amides and Lactams



A dry reaction tube containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with amide (1, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 'BuOK (11.2 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.1 equiv), cyclohexane (3.0 mL) was then added into the tube *via* syringe. TMDS (201 mg, 1.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added dropwise into the tube slowly. Then the tube was sealed with a rubber stopper and inserted into an oil bath preheated to 35 °C. The mixture was stirred for 6 h, removed from the oil bath, and allowed to cool to room temperature. Then the mixture was transferred into another reaction tube containing a magnetic stir bar which was charged with alkyne (1.1 mmol, 1.1 equiv), CuI (190 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), Et<sub>3</sub>N (152 mg, 1.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and THF (4.0 mL). The reaction mixture was quenched by addition of 15% KOH solution and extracted with EtOAc (5.0 mL × 3). The combined organic phase was washed with brine and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removing the solvent under vacuum, the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel) to give the product with Petroleum ether and EtOAc as eluent.



*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-amine (4qq)<sup>[15]</sup>: pale orange oil: 133 mg, 84% yield. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 1 : 2). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.45 – 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.31 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 3.47 (s, 2H), 2.37 (s, 6H). <u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 131.8, 128.4, 128.1, 123.4, 85.4, 84.7, 48.7, 44.4.

N,N-Dimethyl-1-phenylpent-1-yn-3-amine (4rr)<sup>[16]</sup>: pale orange oil: 142 mg, 76% yield.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 1 : 2).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.45 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.31 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 3.43 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (s, 6H), 1.75 – 1.68 (m, 2H), 1.07 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 131.9, 128.4, 128.0, 123.6, 87.1, 86.1, 60.1, 41.7, 27.3, 11.5.

*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-1-phenyloct-1-yn-3-amine (4ss): colorless oil: 170 mg, 74% yield. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 5 : 1). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3</u>): δ 7.45 – 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.31 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 3.51 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.32 (s, 6H), 1.73 – 1.66 (m, 2H), 1.59 – 1.44 (m, 2H), 1.37 – 1.33 (m, 4H), 0.91 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H). <u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl3</u>): δ 131.9, 128.3, 128.0, 123.6, 87.2, 86.1, 58.4, 41.6, 34.1, 31.8, 26.5, 22.7, 14.2.

<u>IR (KBr)  $v(\text{cm}^{-1})$ </u>: 3419, 2935, 1597, 1489, 1467, 1456, 1259, 1070, 1042, 1028, 803, 755. <u>HRMS – ESI (m/z)</u>: [M + H]<sup>+</sup> called for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N, 230.1909, found 230.1916.

**1-Cyclopropyl-***N***,***N***-dimethyl-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-amine (4tt)**: colorless oil: 187 mg, 94% yield. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 1 : 2).

<sup>1</sup><u>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3</u>):  $\delta$  7.45 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.31 – 7.27 (m, 3H), 3.51 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.39 (s, 6H), 1.15 – 1.07 (m, 1H), 0.63 – 0.49 (m, 3H), 0.44 – 0.38 (m, 1H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 131.9, 128.4, 128.1, 123.4, 86.5, 84.3, 61.7, 42.0, 13.6, 3.2, 2.5.

<u>IR (KBr) v(cm<sup>-1</sup>)</u>: 3419, 3080, 3003, 2965, 2924, 1597, 1489, 1469, 1454, 1357, 1302, 1259, 1030, 914, 756.

<u>HRMS – ESI (m/z)</u>:  $[M + H]^+$  called for  $C_{14}H_{18}N$ , 200.1439, found 200.1440.



**1-Cyclobutyl-***N***,***N***-dimethyl-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-amine (4uu)**: colorless oil: 151 mg, 71% yield. <u>**Purification**</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 1 : 2).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.46 – 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.31 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 3.48 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 2.68 – 2.58 (m, 1H), 2.29 (s, 6H), 2.13 – 1.98 (m, 4H), 1.86 – 1.79 (m, 2H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 131.9, 128.4, 128.0, 123.6, 86.9, 85.5, 64.1, 42.0, 38.3, 26.5, 26.3, 18.3.
 <u>IR (KBr) ν(cm<sup>-1</sup>)</u>: 3423, 3079, 2973, 2937, 2860, 2822, 2823, 2778, 1597, 1488, 1468, 1454, 1442, 1330, 1272, 1257, 1016, 755.

<u>**HRMS – ESI (m/z)**</u>:  $[M + H]^+$  called for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>19</sub>N, 214.1596, found 214.1600.



1-Methyl-2-(phenylethynyl)pyrrolidine (4vv)<sup>[17]</sup>: pale orange oil: 57 mg, 31% yield.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA : MeOH= 1 : 10 : 0.05). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.45 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.31 – 7.27 (m, 3H), 3.39 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.97 – 2.92 (m, 1H), 2.51 (s, 3H), 2.48 – 2.44 (m, 1H), 2.26 – 2.18 (m, 1H), 2.08 – 1.91 (m, 2H), 1.87 – 1.78 (m, 1H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 131.8, 128.3, 128.1, 123.3, 88.5, 84.7, 57.2, 54.9, 39.9, 32.4, 22.5.



**2-Methyl-1-(phenylethynyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinoline (4ww)**<sup>[18]</sup>: pale yellow oil: 210 mg, 85% yield.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 5 : 1).

<sup>1</sup><u>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.43 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.37 – 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.27 – 7.23 (m, 3H), 7.20 – 7.15 (m, 2H), 7.13 – 7.10 (m, 1H), 4.70 (s, 1H), 3.08 – 2.85 (m, 3H), 2.73 – 2.67 (m, 1H), 2.62 (s, 3H).
 <sup>13</sup><u>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 135.3, 133.6, 131.9, 129.0, 128.3, 128.1, 127.7, 127.1, 126.0, 123.3, 87.6, 86.4, 57.1, 48.8, 43.9, 28.9.

#### 4.4 Unsuccessful Substrates

O U	KO <sup>f</sup> Bu (10.0 mol%) TMDS (1.5 - 8.0 equ	) iv) THF/F	ICI (aq.)	
R N	cyclohexane or THF (3. 35 - 80 °C, 6 - 10 h	0 mL) 1	<b>R</b> R	I
R/Amide	Solvent	TMDS (X equiv)	Temperature (°C)	Result
22	cyclohexane	1.5	35	Insoluble
O <sub>2</sub> N	THF	8.0	80	No Reaction
	cyclohexane	1.5	35	Insoluble
H₃COC	THF	8.0	80	No Reaction
	cyclohexane	1.5	35	Insoluble

	THF	8.0	80	No Reaction
22	cyclohexane	1.5	35	Insoluble
H <sub>3</sub> CO <sub>2</sub> S	THF	8.0	80	Conv.% <10%
r <sup>2</sup> r <sup>2</sup>	cyclohexane	1.5	35	Insoluble
	THF	8.0	80	Conv.% = 15%
	cyclohexane	1.5	35	Conv.% <10%
	THF	8.0	80	Conv.% <10%
	cyclohexane	1.5	35	Insoluble
	THF	8.0	80	Conv.% <10%
	cyclohexane	1.5	35	Insoluble
	THF	8.0	80	No Reaction
	cyclohexane	1.5	35	Insoluble
	THF	8.0	80	No Reaction
NMe <sub>2</sub>	cyclohexane	1.5	35	Conv.% <10%
ů ů	THF	8.0	80	No Reaction
°/	cyclohexane	1.5	35	No Detection
<u>≻</u> N	THF	8.0	80	No Detection
O N <sup>-Ph</sup> Ph	cyclohexane	1.5	35	Insoluble
			00	No Ponction
	THF	8.0	80	
O Bn	THF	8.0	35	Insoluble
O N Bn	THF cyclohexane THF	8.0 1.5 8.0	35 80	Insoluble No Reaction



For the substrates 1w and 1x



## 5. Competitive Experiments

*Experiment Procedure:* A dry reaction tube containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with amide *N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide (**1a**, 149 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), additive (1.0 equiv) and 'BuOK (11.2 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.1 equiv), THF (3.0 mL) was then added into the tube *via* syringe. TMDS (402 mg, 3.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added dropwise into the tube slowly. Then the tube was sealed with a rubber stopper and inserted into an oil bath preheated to 35 °C. The mixture was stirred for 6 h, removed from the oil bath, and allowed to cool to the room temperature. HCl (aq.)/THF solution (*conc.* HCl : THF = 1 : 5, 2.0 mL) was added to quench the reaction for 10 min. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3.0 mL × 3), the combined organic phase was washed by brine and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removing the solvent under vacuum, the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel) to give **1a**, **2a** and additive.

Result: Under standard conditions (Part 4.4 of Supporting Information), most of the amides which are

insoluble in cyclohexane cannot be reduced successfully, including the amides bearing nitro, iodine, ketones, cyano, and methylsulfonyl. In order to understand whether the failures are caused by poor solubility, we change the solvent into THF to exclude the differences in solubility. Delightedly, model amide **1a** also can be reduced in good conversion but moderate chemoselectivity to give aldehyde. From the Table S9, we observed that cyano group cannot inhibit the model reaction, indicating that the amide **2bb** cannot be reduced, just because of its poor solubility; however, other additives, such as nitrobenzene, iodobenzene, benzenesulfone, and acetophenone, completely inhibited the occurrence of model reaction, and the significant reduction of this equivalent of additives were not detected. Based on the following studies on mechanism, we proposed a reasonable explanation that these strongly coordinative groups can competitively hinder the approach of amide to silane, thereby the disproportionation of TMDS is difficult to occur, and the reduction fail.

#### **Table S10 Competitive Experiments**

$ \begin{array}{c}                                     $				
	1a		2a	
Entry	Additive	Yield% of <b>2a</b>	Additive recovery (%)	Conv. % of <b>1a</b>
1	none	74	0	>99
2	PhNO <sub>2</sub>	0	99	0
3	PhI	0	96	0
4	PhSO <sub>2</sub> CH <sub>3</sub>	0	87	0
5	PhCN	62	99	94
6	PhCOCH <sub>3</sub>	0	91	6

### 6. Mechanistic Experiments

#### 6.1 NMR Analysis



A dry reaction tube containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with *N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide (1, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 'BuOK (0.1 mmol, 0.1 equiv),  $d_{12}$ -cyclohexane (3.0 mL) was then added into the tube *via* syringe. TMDS was added dropwise into the tube slowly. Then the tube was sealed with a rubber stopper and inserted into an oil bath preheated to 35 °C. The reaction was monitored by <sup>1</sup>H NMR at reaction time of 10 min, 120 min, 360 min, 600 min and 1440 min, respectively.

From the spectrum, *N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide was consumed (the peak at 3.8 ppm gradually disappears) in 6 h, the intermediate was gradually formed at the same time (the peak at 5.5 ppm appears). After 1440 min (24 h), the disappearance of the peak at 5.5 ppm meant that the intermediate was further transformed

completely to amine. By the comparison with prior reports<sup>[19]</sup>, this intermediate was identified as the hemiaminal rather than imine (because there is not  $\alpha$ -H, the formation of enamine is impossible).

Also from the spectrum, an unusual phenomenon was appeared that the original TMDS (the peak at 4.7 ppm) consumed rapidly in initial minutes and completely converted into newly active Si-H compound (the peak at 3.8 ppm), which was identified as Me<sub>2</sub>SiH<sub>2</sub>. Although Me<sub>2</sub>SiH<sub>2</sub> is gas at room temperature, it can still dissolve well in organic solvents, like cyclohexane and THF, and thus can maintain a comparative low concentration which is benefited for the chemoselective reduction, indeed, the integral of Me<sub>2</sub>SiH<sub>2</sub> was just half of the integral of original TMDS.



Figure S4. <sup>1</sup>H NMR experiments of hydrosilylation reduction of N,N-dimethylbenzamide

In order to further clarify this special activation process of silane, we also monitored the reaction by <sup>29</sup>Si NMR at reaction time of 10 min, 120 min, 360 min, 600 min and 1440 min, respectively.



Figure S5. <sup>29</sup>Si NMR experiments of hydrosilylation reduction of *N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide

From the spectrum, TMDS was authentically disappeared (the peak at -5.3 ppm) rapidly in initial minutes and completely converted into mainly two parts (the peak at -19.8 ppm and -38.5 ppm), indicating that this activation process is actual a disproportionation of TMDS. From previous literatures, the peak at -19.8 ppm is refer to octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane<sup>[20]</sup> (D<sub>4</sub>) and the peak at -19.8 ppm is refer to dimethylsilane<sup>[20]</sup>. From the contrastive spectrum, we can discover that the amount of octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane do not decrease with the reaction but will increase evidently, while the amount of dimethylsilane decrease slowly, so we speculated that dimethylsilane is the actual reductant for the reduction.

Additionally, we also studied the effort of alkoxide and amides in this disproportionation process. The test procedure is following: A dry reaction tube containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with *N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide (1) or 'BuOK, and then  $d_{12}$ -cyclohexane (3.0 mL) was added into the tube *via* syringe. Then the tube was inserted into an oil bath preheated to 35 °C for 10 mins. Then TMDS was added quickly within 10 secs and the mixture kept stirring for 1 min. Then the NMR tests were carried out within 3 mins.

As shown in Figure S6, we found that amide play a crucial role in promoting the disproportionation, the disproportionation cannot occur in absent of alkoxide or amide (1.0 equiv). Specially, when no amide was added, KO'Bu hardly caused any disproportionation or activation of TMDS, and even the stoichiometric amount did not work.



Figure S6. <sup>1</sup>H NMR experiments for the influence of KO'Bu in absent of amide

However, in the present of amides, the disproportionation occurred too rapidly to detect the behavior of the amides and alkoxide by NMR or ReactIR, as shown in Figure S7. Even very low loading of alkoxide (1.0 mol%) can make the disproportionation complete, further reducing the loading of alkoxide (< 0.5 mol%) made the disproportionation incomplete slightly (not listed). Another finding is that, with the increasing loading of alkoxide, the mode of disproportionation would be changed. Although the generation of Me<sub>2</sub>SiH<sub>2</sub> was always maintained, octamethylcyclotetrasiloxane would be no longer produced when the loading of alkoxide is more than 50 mol%, and hexamethylcyclortrisiloxane would be the main product. The reason for this change is unknown so far.



Figure S7. <sup>1</sup>H NMR experiments for the influence of KOtBu in present of amide

We tried to detected the relationship of amide, alkoxide and silanes, however, all attempts were failed, no directed evidence can indicate the interaction among them, no visible difference was found in the displacement and shapes of characteristic peaks in NMR analysis and ReactIR. But we still have some findings to inspire our following research:

1) wide scope of amides can promote this kind of disproportionation of TMDS to produce Me<sub>2</sub>SiH<sub>2</sub> and cyclosiloxane, including DMF and DMA in cyclohexane as listed.



PhN	$\checkmark$	×
Ph N H	×	×
Ph NH <sub>2</sub>	×	×
N-	$\checkmark$	$\checkmark$
0 Ph <sup>-S</sup> N	×	×
Ph N	×	×

2) Silanes with similar structure to TMDS as listed, can undergo the same kind of disproportionation to produce corresponding secondary silane and cyclosiloxane, however, other common kinds of silane are failed to be converted in this system.

eilano	<b>1a</b> (1.0 equiv) KO <sup>r</sup> Bu (10.0 mol%)	second	ary silana + cyclosilovana
Sliane	cyclohexane, 35 °C, 3 min	Second	
_	Cilona	Pr	oducts
_	Shane	silane	cyclosiloxane
	H │ │ │.H Ph´ <sup>Si</sup> `O´ <sup>Si</sup> `Ph	PhMeSiH <sub>2</sub>	(PhMeSiO) <sub>4</sub>
	Ph Ph H ⊢ ⊢ H Ph Si ∽ <sup>Si</sup> Ph	Ph <sub>2</sub> SiH <sub>2</sub>	(Ph <sub>2</sub> SiO) <sub>4</sub>
	H H H H Ph´Si O´Si Ph	Ν	Messy
	H H H、H J.H <i>n</i> -hex O <sup>Si</sup> <i>n</i> -hex	Ν	Messy
	H,│ │,́H ∕Si,∕Sí	No	Reaction
		No	Reaction
	H_Si_F Si_N_Si_ H	Ν	Messy
	(EtO) <sub>3</sub> SiH	No	Reaction

Et <sub>3</sub> SiH	No Reaction
Et <sub>2</sub> SiH <sub>2</sub>	No Reaction
Ph <sub>2</sub> SiH <sub>2</sub>	No Reaction
PhSiH <sub>3</sub>	No Reaction

#### **6.2 ReactIR Analysis**

For the detailed evident of the generation of hemiaminal, we carried out the online ReactIR experiment in a 5.0 gram-scale reaction for 2 hours, the result was shown in Figure S8. As the reaction proceeded, the peak at 1655 cm<sup>-1</sup> gradually weakened and disappeared in 2 hours, at the same time the peak at 2517 cm<sup>-1</sup> is rapidly and maintained at a high intensity until the end of the test. By the comparison with prior reports<sup>[21]</sup>, the peak at 1655 cm<sup>-1</sup> is refer to the carbonyl in *N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide, and the peak at 2517 cm<sup>-1</sup> is refer to the C-H bond in hemiaminal, there were no detectable characteristic peaks of imines and aldehydes. These phenomena exactly matched our expectations and NMR analysis.



Figure S8. ReactIR study of hydrosilylation reduction of N,N-dimethylbenzamide

#### 6.3 GC-MS Analysis

In the actual research process, in order to characterize the actual workable reductant, we mainly based on the results of GC-MS analysis. Firstly, we studied the light components in headspace gas, by comparison with the standard mixed gas, hydrogen and nitrogen can be detected. The nitrogen inevitably exists as inert protective gas, while the hydrogen maybe generated from the activation process of silane. However, the amount of hydrogen is very lower than amides (< 0.01 mmol), thus hydrogen are not the effective reductant.



**Figure S9.** GC-MS analysis of hydrosilylation reduction of *N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide (light components in headspace gas)

Then we analyzed the heavy components in headspace gas, two substances were detected. One is the cyclohexane, which is the solvent, and the another is the Me<sub>2</sub>SiH<sub>2</sub>, which is the actual workable reductant. Although dimethylsilane usually exists in gaseous form, it has sufficient solubility in organic solvents to participate in the reduction reaction, which is consist with NMR data. And because of this property, it can also maintain a relatively stable and low concentration in the system, so as to effectively realize the chemoselectivity control of reduction reaction.



**Figure S10.** GC-MS analysis of hydrosilylation reduction of *N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide (heavy components in headspace gas)

#### **6.4 Control Experiments**

Because it is difficult to obtain gaseous dimethylsilane, we carried out comparative experiments with other analogues, showing the special reduction ability of dimethylsilane, including: a) when commercially available diethylsilane was used as reductant, the reduction efficiency will be greatly reduced, indicating that the reducing ability of dimethylsilane is more efficient than diethylsilane; b) when 1,1,2,2-tetramethyldisilane (**6a**), which has quite similar properties to dimethylsilane, was used as reductant, **6a** also exhibited the very similar reduction efficiency to dimethylsilane under standard conditions, indicating that dimethylsilane is indeed the effective reductant for this system. However, the reduction would not occur in absent of KO'Bu, showing that the dimethylsilane must be activated by alkoxide to reduce amides; c) although we believe that hydrogen cannot be used as H-donor in this system, we have conducted validation test. It turns out that hydrogen is completely inactive for this reaction.



Figure S11. Control experiments

#### **6.5 Kinetic Experiments**

To understanding the rate determination step of our reaction, we conduct the kinetic experiments. A 25 mL three-neck round-bottom flask containing a magnetic stir bar, which was dried under vacuum, was charged with **1a** (X mmol) and *t*-BuOK (Z mmol). Dry cyclohexane (10.0 mL) was then added into the tube *via* syringe. An IR detector was fixed at one of three necks and the probe should be placed below the solvent surface. Then the flask was put into oil-bath at 35 °C. Meanwhile, IR data was allowed to be collected. TMDS (Y mmol) was added dropwise into the flask *via* syringe in 5-10 seconds. The mixture was further stirred at 35 °C for one hour. Then stop IR data acquisition and remove the detector from the flask. Repeat the above operations for different concentrations of each component. The data was listed in Table S11. It should be noted that we use the average rate of consumption of amide (1650 cm<sup>-1</sup>) in the first 15 minutes to refer to the initial rate of the reaction.

Through analysis and calculation, the reaction order is first order with respect to [TMDS] and [*t*-BuOK], nearly zero order with respect to [amide], meaning that silane and base are involved in RDS as reactants and amide is not transformed in RDS. Combined above data, we conjecture that the activation of silane to generate the pentavalent silicate is most likely to be the RDS.

	5 5			
Entry	Amide (mmol)	TMDS (mmol)	t-BuOK (mmol)	$k_0$ (M/s)
1	1.0	4.0		-0.5570
2	2.0		0.2	-0.4941
3	4.0		0.2	-0.5869
4	8.0			-0.5968

Table S11	Summary	of Dynami	c Data
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5		2.0		-0.3945
6	2.0	4.0	0.2	-0.4941
7	2.0	8.0	0.2	-0.8012
8		16.0		-1.1448
9			0.1	-0.1009
10	2.0	4.0	0.2	-0.4941
11	2.0	4.0	0.4	-1.7458
12			0.8	-4.1247



Figure S12. Determination of the Reaction Order in [amide (1a)]



Figure S13. Determination of the Reaction Order in [TMDS]



Figure S14. Determination of the Reaction Order in [t-BuOK]

## 7. Synthetic Application Research

#### 7.1 Gram-scale Reaction



A dry reaction tube containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with amide *N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide (1a, 5.0 g, 33.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 'BuOK (376 mg, 3.35 mmol, 0.1 equiv), cyclohexane (100.0 mL) was then added into the tube *via* syringe. Then the tube was sealed with a rubber stopper and inserted into an oil bath preheated to 35 °C. TMDS (5.4 g, 40.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added dropwise into the tube slowly within 15 min. The mixture was stirred for 8 h, removed from the oil bath, and allowed to cool to the room temperature. HCl (aq.)/THF solution (30.0 mL) was added to quench the reaction for 10 min. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (20.0 mL × 3), the combined organic phase was washed by brine and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removing the solvent under vacuum carefully, **2a** was obtained from the residue by distillation (177-178 °C) in 90% yield as colorless liquid.

#### 7.2 Chemoselective Reduction of Diamides

A dry reaction tube containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with diamide (1, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 'BuOK (11.2 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.1 equiv), cyclohexane or THF (3.0 mL) was then added into the tube *via* syringe. TMDS (402 mg, 3.0 mmol, 3.0 equiv) was added dropwise into the tube slowly. Then the tube was sealed with a rubber stopper and inserted into an oil bath preheated to 35 °C. The mixture was stirred for 6 h, removed from the oil bath, and allowed to cool to the room temperature. HCl (aq.)/THF solution (2.0 mL) was added to quench the reaction for 10 min. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc

$(3.0 \text{ mL} \times 3)$ , the combined organic phase was washed by brine and dried over Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> . After removing
the solvent under vacuum, the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel) to give 2.

$R^1$ $N^2$ $R^2$ $R^2$		TN <sup>t</sup> Bu	IDS (3.0 equiv) OK (10 mol %)		
		<b>Solvent (0.3 M)</b> , 35 °C, 6h			
	1			2	
Entry	$\mathbb{R}^1$	$\mathbb{R}^2$	Solvent	Isolate yield of <b>2</b> (%)	
1	Et	Me	cyclohexane	84	
2	Et	Me	THF	76	
3	<i>i</i> -Pr	Et	THF	81	

#### 7.3 Tandem Deoxygenative Functionalization

#### 7.3.1 Alkylation



A dry reaction tube containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with *N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide (**1a**, 149 g, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 'BuOK (11.2 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.1 equiv), cyclohexane (3.0 mL) was then added into the tube *via* syringe. TMDS (201 mg, 1.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added dropwise into the tube slowly. Then the tube was sealed with a rubber stopper and inserted into an oil bath preheated to 35 °C. The mixture was stirred for 6 h, removed from the oil bath, and allowed to cool to room temperature. Then Grignard reagent (1.0 M in THF, 1.2 equiv) was added dropwise into the tube slowly *via* syringe. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. Then EtOH (3.0 mL) was added to quench the reaction for 10 min. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3.0 mL  $\times$  3), the combined organic phase was extracted with DCM (5.0 mL  $\times$  3). The combined organic phase washed by brine and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The product was afforded after removing the solvent under vacuum.

Specially: If the product was not pure, it can be purified by column chromatography (silica gel).



*N*,*N*-dimethyl-1-phenylethan-1-amine (5a)<sup>[22]</sup>: colorless liquid: 125 mg, 84% yield. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA : MeOH = 1 : 1 : 0.01). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.33 – 7.28 (m, 4H), 7.25 – 7.22 (m, 1H), 3.24 (q, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (s, 6H), 1.37 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H). <u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 144.3, 128.3, 127.7, 127.0, 66.1, 43.4, 20.4.



*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-1-phenylbut-3-en-1-amine (5b)<sup>[23]</sup>: colorless liquid: 159 mg, 91% yield. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 1 : 2). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3)</u>: δ 7.32 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.21 (m, 3H), 5.66 – 5.56 (m, 1H), 5.00 – 4.90 (m, 2H), 3.28 – 3.24 (m, 1H), 2.68 – 2.62 (m, 1H), 2.56 – 2.48 (m, 1H), 2.19 (s, 6H). <u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3)</u>: δ 140.2, 135.8, 128.7, 128.1, 127.2, 116.5, 70.7, 42.8, 37.9.



*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-1,1-diphenylmethanamine (5c)<sup>[24]</sup>: white solid: 185 mg, 88% yield, mp 61 – 63 °C. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 1 : 2). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.44 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 7.27 (m, 4H), 7.17 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 4.07 (s, 1H), 2.20 (s, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 143.6, 128.6, 127.9, 127.0, 78.2, 44.9.

7.3.2 Alkynylation



A dry reaction tube containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with *N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide (**1a**, 149 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 'BuOK (11.2 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.1 equiv), cyclohexane (3.0 mL) was then added into the tube *via* syringe. TMDS (201 mg, 1.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added dropwise into the tube slowly. Then the tube was sealed with a rubber stopper and inserted into an oil bath preheated to 35 °C. The mixture was stirred for 6 h, removed from the oil bath, and allowed to cool to room temperature. Then the mixture was transferred into another reaction tube containing a magnetic stir bar which was charged with alkyne (1.1 equiv), InBr<sub>3</sub> (177 mg, 50 mol%, 0.2 equiv), Et<sub>3</sub>N (112 mg, 1.1 mmol, 1.1 equiv) and Et<sub>2</sub>O (4.0 mL). The mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature then was extracted with EtOAc (3.0 mL × 3). The combined organic phase was extracted with *conc*. HCl (5.0 mL × 2). Then the water phase was adjusted to neutral with 15% KOH solution and extracted with DCM (5.0 mL × 3). The combined organic phase was end dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The product was afforded after removing the solvent under vacuum.

Specially: If the product was not pure, it can be purified by column chromatography (silica gel).



*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-1-phenylhex-2-yn-1-amine (6a): yellow liquid: 148 mg, 74% yield. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 1 : 2). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.55 – 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.35 – 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.28 – 7.26 (m, 1H), 4.57 (s, 1H), 2.33 – 2.30 (m, 2H), 2.23 (s, 6H), 1.65 – 1.60 (m, 2H), 1.07 – 1.04 (m, 3H). <u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 139.4, 128.6, 128.2, 127.5, 88.5, 75.1, 61.9, 41.6, 22.7, 20.9, 13.7. <u>IR (KBr) *v*(cm<sup>-1</sup>)</u>: 3476, 2929, 1632, 1394, 1265, 1216, 1085, 735, 636. <u>HRMS – ESI (m/z)</u>: [M + H]<sup>+</sup> called for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>20</sub>N, 202.1596, found 202.1598.

*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-1,3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-amine (6b)<sup>[25]</sup>: yellow liquid: 227 mg, 97% yield. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 1 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3)</u>: δ 7.64 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.56 – 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.41 – 7.31 (m, 6H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 2.35 (s, 6H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 138.7, 131.9, 128.6, 128.4, 128.32, 128.28, 128.0, 123.3, 88.5, 84.9, 62.3, 41.7.

#### 7.3.3 Cyanation



A dry reaction tube containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with *N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide (**1a**, 149 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 'BuOK (11.2 mg, 0.1 mmol, 0.1 equiv), cyclohexane (3.0 mL) was then added into the tube *via* syringe. TMDS (201 mg, 1.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added dropwise into the tube slowly. Then the tube was sealed with a rubber stopper and inserted into an oil bath preheated to 35  $^{\circ}$ C. The mixture was stirred for 6 h. Then TMSCN (119 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added into the tube *via* syringe, and the mixture continued being stirred for another 2 h. Until the reaction completed, the mixture was removed from oil bath and cooled to room temperature. Then the solvent was evaporated and the desired product was obtained by column chromatography (silica gel).



**2-(Dimethylamino)-2-phenylacetonitrile (7a)**<sup>[26]</sup>: colorless oil: 125 mg, 78% yield. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 10 : 1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.53 – 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.43 – 7.35 (m, 3H), 4.85 (s, 1H), 2.33 (s, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 133.6, 128.8, 128.7, 127.7, 115.0, 63.0, 41.7.

#### 7.4 Preparation of Pharmaceutical Intermediates



**Reaction bottle A**: a dry round-bottom flask containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with DMF (20.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv, 1.46 g), and 'BuOK (2.0 mmol, 0.1 equiv), cyclohexane (60.0 mL) was then added into the tube *via* syringe. TMDS (30.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added dropwise into the tube slowly within 15 min. Then the tube was sealed with a rubber stopper and inserted into an oil bath preheated to 35 °C. The mixture was stirred for 6 h, removed from the oil bath, and allowed to cool to room temperature.

**Reaction bottle B**: a dry round-bottom flask containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with cyclohexanone (20.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and THF (30.0 mL), then cooled to -20 °C. LDA (20.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv, 1.0 M in THF) was then added into the flask *via* funnel. Until the addition of LDA was completed, the reaction maintained at -20 °C, then slowly raise to room temperature for 1 h.

When both reactions have been ready, the mixture in **bottle A** was carefully transferred into funnel *via* syringe and funnel, and then slowly added into **bottle B** at 0 °C. Until the addition finished, the reaction continued at room temperature for 3 h. Then the saturated NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (aq., 10.0 mL) was added to quench the reaction, and the saturated Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (aq., 20 mL) was added to ensure the pH > 7.0. Then the mixture was transferred into separating funnel and extracted with EtOAc (30.0 mL × 3). The combined organic phase washed by brine and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removing the solvent under vacuum carefully, the **5d** was obtained from the residue by distillation as colorless oil.

**2-((Dimethylamino)methyl)cyclohexan-1-one (5d)**<sup>[27]</sup>: colorless oil: 2.51 g, 81% yield. **Purification**: Distillation (87 – 89 °C, 10 mmHg).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 2.69 – 2.64 (m, 1H), 2.51 – 2.43 (m, 1H), 2.41 – 2.36 (m, 1H), 2.33 – 2.25 (m, 1H), 2.21 – 2.16 (m, 8H), 2.05 – 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.87 – 1.81 (m, 1H), 1.74 – 1.59 (m, 2H), 1.43 – 1.33 (m, 1H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 212.8, 59.1, 49.1, 45.9, 42.1, 32.6, 28.1, 24.7.



A dry round-bottom flask containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with 1g (10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv, 1.78 g), and 'BuOK (1.0 mmol, 0.1 equiv), cyclohexane (30.0 mL) was then added into the tube *via* syringe. TMDS (15.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added dropwise into the tube slowly within 15 min. Then the tube
was sealed with a rubber stopper and inserted into an oil bath preheated to 35 °C. The mixture was stirred for 6 h, removed from the oil bath, and allowed to cool to 0 °C in an ice bath. Then Grignard reagent (1.0 M in THF, 1.1 equiv) was added dropwise into the tube slowly *via* syringe. The mixture was stirred for 2 h and gradually returned to room temperature. Then EtOH (5.0 mL) was added to quench the reaction for 10 min. Then the mixture was transferred into separating funnel and extracted with EtOAc (10.0 mL  $\times$  3). The combined organic phase washed by brine and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removing the solvent under vacuum carefully, the **5e** was obtained from the residue by distillation as pale-yellow oil.

**1-(3-Methoxyphenyl)**-*N*,*N*-dimethylethan-1-amine (5e)<sup>[28]</sup>: pale yellow oil: 1.61 g, 90% yield. <u>Purification</u>: Distillation (101 – 103 °C, 10 mmHg). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.24 – 7.20 (m, 1H), 6.87 – 6.86 (m, 2H), 6.80 – 6.77 (m, 1H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.21 (q, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.19 (s, 6H), 1.36 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H). <u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 159.7, 145.9, 129.3, 120.2, 113.2, 112.4, 66.2, 55.3, 43.4, 20.5.

## 8. Synthesis and Characterization of Reactants

#### 8.1 General Synthesis Procedure for Amides

1h, 1pp, 1qq, 1tt, 1uu, 1xx and almost silanes are commercially available compounds. Methods for the preparation of the remaining amides and 1,1,2,2-tetramethyldisilane (6a) are described below. Their characterization data are also listed.

$$R \stackrel{||}{=} OH \qquad \begin{array}{c} 1) (COCI)_{2} (1.1 \text{ equiv}) \\ DMF (cat.) \\ DCM, r.t., 4h \\ \hline 2) Et_{3}N (2.2 \text{ equiv}) \\ NHMe_{2} \cdot HCI (1.1 \text{ equiv}) \\ DCM, 0 \circ C \text{ to } r.t., 2h \end{array} \qquad \begin{array}{c} O \\ R \stackrel{||}{=} \\ \end{array}$$

**Method A**: A dry flask containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with carboxylic acid (10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (0.1 mL) and DCM (40 mL).  $(COCI)_2$  (1.5 g, 12.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added dropwise into the flask slowly at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 4 h after no more bubbles were generated. The solvent and excess oxalyl chloride were removed under reduced pressure to give the acid chloride product. The amine hydrochloride (15.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) and DCM (40 mL) were added to the flask containing the acid chloride and a magnetic stir bar. Et<sub>3</sub>N (25.0 mmol, 2.5 equiv) in DCM (15 mL) solution was added dropwise into the flask *via* funnel at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 2 h and gradually returned to room temperature. The mixture was washed by brine and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removing the solvent under vacuum, the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel) to give the product.



**Method B**: A dry flask containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with carboxylic acid (10.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (0.1 mL) and DCM (40 mL).  $(COCl)_2$  (1.5 g, 12.0 mmol, 1.2 equiv) was added dropwise into the flask slowly at room temperature. The mixture was stirred for 4 h after no more bubbles were generated. The solvent and excess oxalyl chloride were removed under reduced pressure to give the acid chloride product. The DCM (40 mL) was added to the flask containing the acid chloride and a magnetic stir bar. Et<sub>3</sub>N (25.0 mmol, 2.5 equiv) and amine (15.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in DCM (15 mL) solution was added dropwise into the flask *via* funnel at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 2 h and gradually returned to room temperature. The mixture was washed by brine and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removing the solvent under vacuum, the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel) to give the product.



**Method C**: The methyl ester amides were prepared by **method A**. A dry flask containing a magnetic stir bar was charged with <sup>*i*</sup>PrMgCl•LiCl (1.0 M in THF, 7.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv). Amine (6.5 mmol, 1.3 equiv) was added dropwise into the flask slowly at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 1h. Methyl ester amide (5.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was dissolved in anhydrous THF and slowly added to the flask. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at 0 °C. Then EtOH (3.0 mL) and H<sub>2</sub>O (5.0 mL) was added to quench the reaction for 10 min. The mixture was filtered to remove solids or insolubles. The liquid was extracted with DCM (5.0 mL × 3). The combined organic phase washed by brine and dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. After removing the solvent under vacuum, the residue was purified by column chromatography (silica gel) to give the product.

#### 8.2 Characterization of amides



*N*,*N*-Dimethylbenzamide (1a)<sup>[1]</sup>: prepared by method A, white solid: 1.13 g, 75% yield, mp 43 – 45 °C. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 2 : 1). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.39 – 7.35 (m, 5H), 3.08 (s, 3H), 2.94 (s, 3H). <u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 171.2, 136.4, 129.5, 128.4, 127.1, 39.6, 35.3.



*N*-Methoxy-*N*-methylbenzamide (1ff)<sup>[1]</sup>: prepared by method B, light yellow liquid: 1.29 g, 78% yield.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 2 : 1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.61 – 7.60 (m, 2H), 7.40 – 7.31 (m, 3H), 3.48 (s, 3H), 3.28 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 169.8, 134.1, 130.4, 128.0, 127.92, 127.89, 60.9, 33.6.

**Phenyl(pyrrolidin-1-yl)methanone (1gg)**<sup>[29]</sup>: prepared by method B, colorless oil: 1.51 g, 86% yield. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 1 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.54 – 7.48 (m, 2H), 7.42 – 7.36 (m, 3H), 3.63 – 3.48 (br, 4H), 1.91 (s, 4H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 169.8, 137.4, 129.8, 128.3, 127.2, 49.7, 46.3, 26.5, 24.6.



Phenyl(piperidin-1-yl)methanone (1hh)<sup>[30]</sup>: prepared by method B, light yellow liquid: 1.47 g, 78% yield.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 2 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.36 – 7.35 (m, 5H), 3.68 (s, 2H), 3.30 (s, 2H), 1.63 (s, 4H), 1.47 (s, 2H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 170.2, 136.4, 129.2, 128.3, 126.7, 48.6, 43.0, 26.4, 25.5, 24.5.



Morpholino(phenyl)methanone (1ii)<sup>[29]</sup>: prepared by method B, colorless oil: 1.49 g, 79% yield. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 2 : 1). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.44 – 7.38 (m, 5H), 3.83 – 3.42 (m, 8H). <u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 170.6, 135.5, 130.0, 128.7, 127.2, 67.0, 48.0, 42.8.

*N*-Benzyl-*N*-methylbenzamide (1jj)<sup>[29]</sup>: prepared by method B, colorless oil: 1.73 g, 77% yield. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 2 : 1). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.47 – 7.31 (m, 9H), 7.18 (s, 1H), 4.77 – 4.51 (br, 2H), 3.03 – 2.87 (br, 2H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 172.3, 171.7, 137.2, 136.7, 136.4, 129.7, 128.9, 128.6, 128.3, 127.7, 127.1, 126.9, 55.3, 50.9, 37.6, 32.3.



*N*-Methyl-*N*-phenylbenzamide (1kk)<sup>[31]</sup>: prepared by method B, pale orange oil: 1.69 g, 80% yield. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 4 : 1). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.31 – 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.20 (m, 3H), 7.17 – 7.13 (m, 3H), 7.05 – 7.02 (m, 2H), 3.50 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 170.8, 145.0, 136.0, 129.7, 129.2, 128.8, 127.8, 127.0, 126.6, 39.5.

*N*,*N*-Diethylbenzamide (111)<sup>[1]</sup>: prepared by method B, light yellow liquid: 1.45 g, 82% yield.
 <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 2 : 1).
 <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.36 - 7.32 (m, 5H), 3.50 (s, 2H), 3.22 (s, 2H), 1.21 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s,

3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.3, 137.3, 129.1, 128.4, 126.3, 43.3, 39.2, 14.2, 12.9.

*N*,*N*-Diisopropylbenzamide (1mm)<sup>[1]</sup>: prepared by method B, white solid: 1.38 g, 67% yield, mp 61 – 63 °C.

**<u>Purification</u>**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA = 2 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.38 – 7.35 (m, 3H), 7.31 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 3.82 (s, 1H), 3.53 (s, 1H), 1.52 (s, 6H), 1.16 (s, 6H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.2, 139.1, 128.7, 128.6, 125.7, 50.9, 45.9, 20.9.

 $N^{I}$ , $N^{I}$ -Diethyl- $N^{4}$ , $N^{4}$ -dimethylterephthalamide (1nn): prepared by method C, white solid: 0.98 g, 79% yield, mp 121 – 123 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 1 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.53 (s, 2H), 3.21 (s, 2H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 2.95 (s, 3H), 1.24 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.1, 170.7, 138.5, 137.2, 127.3, 126.5, 43.3, 39.6, 39.4, 35.5, 14.3, 13.0.

IR (KBr) v(cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3428, 2986, 2935, 1618, 1517, 1430, 1393, 1095, 881, 737, 591.

<u>HRMS – ESI (m/z)</u>:  $[M + H]^+$  called for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 249.1603, found 249.1604.



 $N^{I}$ , $N^{I}$ -Diisopropyl- $N^{4}$ , $N^{4}$ -dimethylterephthalamide (100): prepared by method C, white solid: 0.92 g, 67% yield, mp 152 – 154 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 1 : 1).

<sup>1</sup><u>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3)</u>: δ 7.43 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.80 (s, 1H), 3.51 (br, 1H), 3.11 (s, 3H), 2.96 (s, 3H), 1.53 (s, 6H), 1.12 (s, 6H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.2, 170.4, 140.1, 136.8, 127.3, 125.8, 51.1, 46.1, 39.7, 35.5, 20.8. **IR** (KBr)  $\nu$ (cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3444, 3974, 2931, 1627, 1513, 1442, 1395, 1341, 1079, 855, 754. **HRMS – ESI (m/z)**: [M + H]<sup>+</sup> called for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Na, 299.1735, found 299.1734.



 $N^{I}$ , $N^{I}$ -Diethyl- $N^{4}$ , $N^{4}$ -diisopropylterephthalamide (1pp): prepared by method C, white solid: 0.78 g, 51% yield, mp 171 – 173 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 1 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3)</u>: δ 7.38 – 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.33 – 7.31 (m, 2H), 3.81 (br, 1H), 3.56 – 3.48 (m, 3H), 3.23 – 3.21 (m, 2H), 1.53 (s, 6H), 1.25 – 1.06 (m, 12H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 170.9, 170.5, 139.7, 137.7, 126.6, 125.9, 51.0, 46.1, 43.4, 39.4, 20.8, 14.3, 13.0.

<u>IR (KBr)  $\nu$ (cm<sup>-1</sup>)</u>: 3428, 2969, 3931, 1624, 1510, 1443, 1424, 1344, 1099, 1037, 858, 830, 594. <u>HRMS – ESI (m/z)</u>: [M + H]<sup>+</sup> called for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>29</sub>N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, 305.2229, found 305.2228.

`N´

*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzamide (1b)<sup>[2]</sup>: prepared by method A, white solid: 1.63 g, 75% vield, mp 89 - 91 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 3 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 2.96 (s, 3H).

 $\frac{{}^{13}\text{C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3)}}{{}^{12}\text{C NR}}: \delta 170.3, 140.0, 131.6 (q, {}^{2}J_{C-F} = 32.5 \text{ Hz}), 127.5, 125.6 (q, {}^{3}J_{C-F} = 3.6 \text{ Hz}), 123.9 (q, {}^{3}J_{C-F} = 270.5 \text{ Hz}), 39.5, 35.4.$ 

<sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ -62.9.



*N*,*N*,4-Trimethylbenzamide (1c)<sup>[1]</sup>: prepared by method A, white solid: 1.37 g, 84% yield, mp 42 – 44  $^{\circ}$ C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1). <sup>1</sup><u>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3)</u>:  $\delta$  7.31 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 3.08 (s, 3H), 2.98 (s, 3H), 2.36 (s, 3H). <sup>1</sup><u>BC NMP (100 MHz, CDCl3)</u>:  $\delta$  171 0, 120 7, 122 5, 120 0, 127 2, 20 7, 25 5, 21 5

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.9, 139.7, 133.5, 129.0, 127.3, 39.7, 35.5, 21.5.



*N*,*N*,2-Trimethylbenzamide (1d)<sup>[2]</sup>: prepared by method A, colorless liquid: 1.27 g, 78% yield. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1). <u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.30 – 7.17 (m, 4H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 2.85 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 6H). <u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 171.7, 136.8, 134.1, 130.4, 128.9, 126.0, 125.9, 38.5, 34.7, 19.0.

*N*,*N*,*2*,6-Tetramethylbenzamide (1e)<sup>[32]</sup>: prepared by method A, beige solid: 1.16 g, 65% yield, mp 55 -57 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.12 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 3.14 (s, 3H), 2.78 (s, 3H), 2.21 (s, 6H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.4, 136.8, 133.6, 128.3, 127.5, 37.5, 34.2, 19.0.

MeO

**4-Methoxy-***N*,*N*-**dimethylbenzamide (1f)**<sup>[1]</sup>: prepared by method A, colorless liquid: 1.53 g, 85% yield. <u>**Purification**</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1). <u>**H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3)**</u>: δ 7.40 – 7.38 (m, 2H), 6.91 – 6.88 (m, 2H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 3.04 (s, 6H). <u>**B C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl3)**</u>: δ 171.6, 160.7, 129.2, 128.5, 113.7, 55.4, 39.9, 35.7.

MeO

**3-Methoxy-***N***,***N***-dimethylbenzamide (1g)**<sup>[33]</sup>: prepared by method A, colorless oil: 1.56 g, 87% yield. Purification: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2: 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl3)</u>: δ 7.30 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.97 – 6.93 (m, 3H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 2.97 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.4, 159.5, 137.7, 129.5, 119.1, 115.4, 112.4, 55.3, 39.5, 35.3.

MeO

**3-Methoxy-***N***,***N***-dimethylbenzamide (1h)**<sup>[34]</sup>: prepared by method A, pale yellow oil: 1.88 g, 90% yield. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3)</u>: δ 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 6.46 (dd, *J* = 8.5, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.41 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.772 (s, 3H), 3.765 (s, 3H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 2.81 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 169.4, 161.6, 156.7, 129.0, 119.1, 104.8, 98.5, 55.6, 55.5, 38.4, 34.9.

F<sub>3</sub>CO

*N,N*-Dimethyl-4-(trifluoromethoxy)benzamide (1i)<sup>[2]</sup>: prepared by method A, white solid: 1.72 g, 74% yield, mp 58 - 60 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 3 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.46 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 2.97 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  170.4, 150.0 (q, <sup>3</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 1.8 Hz), 135.0, 129.0, 120.9, 120.5 (q, <sup>1</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 256.3 Hz), 39.7, 35.5.

<sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ -57.8.

<sup>t</sup>Bu

**4-(***tert***-Butyl)-***N***,***N***-dimethylbenzamide (1j)<sup>[2]</sup>: prepared by method A, white solid: 1.60 g, 78% yield, mp 85 - 87 °C.** 

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 3.00 (s, 3H), 1.31 (s, 9H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.9, 152.8, 133.5, 127.1, 125.3, 39.8, 35.5, 34.9, 31.3.



*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-4-(methylthio)benzamide (1k)<sup>[35]</sup>: prepared by method A, light yellow oil: 1.48 g, 76% yield.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1). **<u>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl\_3)</u>**: δ 7.32 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 2.97 (s, 3H), 2.46 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.2, 140.8, 132.6, 127.8, 125.7, 39.7, 35.5, 15.4.

**4-(Nimethylamino)**-*N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide (11)<sup>[2]</sup>: prepared by method A, yellow solid: 1.69 g, 88% yield, mp 89 - 91 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.36 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.04 (s, 6H), 2.97 (s, 6H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 1172.2, 151.4, 129.3, 123.2, 111.1, 40.3 (4C).

*N,N*-Dimethyl-1-naphthamideimethylbenzamide (1m)<sup>[35]</sup>: prepared by method A, yellow liquid: 1.44 g, 72% yield.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.84 – 7.82 (m, 2H), 7.78 – 7.76 (m, 1H), 7.51 – 7.43 (m, 3H), 7.40 – 7.38 (m, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 2.75 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 170.8, 134.7, 133.4, 129.4, 128.9, 128.4, 126.9, 126.3, 125.1, 124.8, 123.8, 38.8, 34.8.

**2-Fluoro**-*N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide (1n)<sup>[36]</sup>: prepared by method A, colorless liquid: 1.14 g, 68% yield. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 3 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.33 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.12 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.01 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 2.85 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 166.7, 158.1 (d,  ${}^{1}J_{C-F} = 246.0 \text{ Hz}$ ), 131.1 (d,  ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 7.9 \text{ Hz}$ ), 128.9 (d,  ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 3.7 \text{ Hz}$ ), 124.7, 124.5 (d,  ${}^{3}J_{C-F} = 3.5 \text{ Hz}$ ), 115.6 (d,  ${}^{2}J_{C-F} = 21.4 \text{ Hz}$ ), 38.2 (d,  $J_{C-F} = 2.7 \text{ Hz}$ ), 34.9. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ -115.3.



**4-Fluoro**-*N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide (10)<sup>[2]</sup>: prepared by method A, light yellow liquid: 1.20 g, 72% yield. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 3 : 1).

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.43 – 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.09 – 7.05 (m, 2H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 2.98 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  170.8, 163.4 (d, <sup>1</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 248.0 Hz), 132.4 (d, <sup>4</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 3.4 Hz), 129.4 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 8.5 Hz), 115.5 (d, <sup>3</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 21.6 Hz), 39.8, 35.6.

<sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ -110.8.

4-Chloro-*N*,*N*-dimethylbenzamide (1p)<sup>[1]</sup>: prepared by method A, colorless liquid: 1.38 g, 75% yield.
<u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 3 : 1).
<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.33 (s, 4H), 3.06 (s, 3H), 2.93 (s, 3H).
<u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 170.5, 135.6, 134.7, 128.65, 128.63, 39.6, 35.4.

**4-Bromo-***N***,***N***-dimethylbenzamide (1q)**<sup>[37]</sup>: prepared by method A, white solid: 1.86 g, 82% yield, mp 52 - 54 °C.

 Purification:
 flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 3 : 1).

 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):
 δ 7.55 – 7.53 (m, 2H), 7.31 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 2.97 (s, 3H).

 <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):
 δ 170.5, 135.1, 131.6, 128.8, 123.8, 39.5, 35.4.

*N,N*-Dimethylfuran-2-carboxamide (1r)<sup>[35]</sup>: prepared by method A, brown solid: 0.99 g, 71% yield, mp 32 - 34 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 4 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.43 – 7.42 (m, 1H), 6.91 – 6.90 (m, 1H), 6.40 – 6.39 (m, 1H), 3.20 (s, 3H), 3.02 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 160.3, 148.1, 143.7, 115.9, 111.1, 38.2, 36.3.



N,N-Dimethylthiophene-2-carboxamide (1s)<sup>[35]</sup>: prepared by method A, yellow liquid: 1.21 g, 78%

yield.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 4 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.41 – 7.40 (m, 1H), 7.32 – 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.01 – 6.99 (m, 1H), 3.14 (s, 6H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 164.4, 137.9, 129.2, 128.8, 126.7, 39.5, 36.6.



*N*,*N*-Dimethylnicotinamide (1t)<sup>[38]</sup>: prepared by method A, white solid: 1.23 g, 82% yield, mp 45 – 47  $^{\circ}$ C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 4 : 1). **<u>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\_3)</u>**: δ 8.63 – 8.62 (m, 1H), 8.60 – 8.59 (m, 1H), 7.72 – 7.70 (m, 1H), 7.31 – 7.29 (m, 1H), 3.07 (s, 3H), 2.96 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 169.0, 150.6, 148.0, 134.9, 132.1, 123.4, 39.5, 35.4.

*N*,*N*-Dimethylisonicotinamide (1u)<sup>[38]</sup>: prepared by method A, brown solid: 1.14 g, 76% yield, mp 44 -46 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 4 : 1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.67 – 8.66 (m, 2H), 7.28 – 7.27 (m, 2H), 3.10 (s, 3H), 2.93 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 169.1, 150.3, 144.0, 121.3, 39.3, 35.3.

*N,N,2*-Trimethylthiazole-4-carboxamide (1v): prepared by method A, yellow liquid: 1.24 g, 73% yield. <u>Purification</u>: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 5 : 1). <sup>1</sup><u>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\_3)</u>:  $\delta$  7.65 (s, 1H), 3.21 (s, 3H), 3.07 (s, 3H), 2.70 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup><u>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl\_3)</u>:  $\delta$  165.1, 164.5, 150.5, 123.0, 39.0, 36.1, 19.2. <u>IR (KBr) v(cm<sup>-1</sup>)</u>: 3457, 2927, 1631, 1517, 1394, 1253, 1167, 961, 832, 748. <u>HRMS – ESI (m/z)</u>: [M + Na]<sup>+</sup> called for C<sub>7</sub>H<sub>10</sub>N<sub>2</sub>OSNa, 193.0412, found 193.0410.

N N

Methyl 4-(dimethylcarbamoyl)benzoate (1w)<sup>[35]</sup>: prepared by method A, white solid: 1.53 g, 74% yield,

mp 96 – 98 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1).

<sup>1</sup><u>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3)</u>:  $\delta$  8.07 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H,), 7.47 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H,), 3.92 (s, 3H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 2.94 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 170.7, 166.5, 140.8, 131.1, 129.8, 127.1, 52.4, 39.5, 35.4.



*N,N*-Dimethyl-4-vinylbenzamide  $(1x)^{[39]}$ : prepared by method A, yellow solid: 1.21 g, 69% yield, mp 51 – 53 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 3 : 1). **<u>IH NMR (500 MHz, CDCl\_3)</u>**:  $\delta$  7.41 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.73 – 6.67 (m, 1H), 5.78 (d, J = 18.0 Hz, 1H), 5.29 (d, J = 11.0 Hz, 1H,), 3.08 (s, 3H), 2.97 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.3, 138.7, 136.1, 135.5, 127.5, 126.1, 115.1, 39.6, 35.4.



*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-2-naphthamideimethylbenzamide  $(1y)^{[40]}$ : prepared by method A, white solid: 1.56 g, 78% yield, mp 84 – 86 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.91 (s, 1H), 7.88 – 7.84 (m, 3H), 7.53 – 7.50 (m, 3H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 3.03 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.8, 133.8, 133.7, 132.8, 128.5, 128.3, 127.9, 127.1, 127.0, 126.7, 124.5, 39.8, 35.6.

*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-carboxamide  $(1z)^{[40]}$ : prepared by method A, white solid: 1.78 g, 79% yield, mp 104 – 106 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 3 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.62 – 7.59 (m, 4H), 7.51 – 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.46 – 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.38 – 7.35 (m, 1H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 3.03 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.5, 142.5, 140.4, 135.2, 128.9, 127.79, 127.73, 127.2, 127.1, 39.7, 35.5.



*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-ferrocenecarboxamide (1aa)<sup>[40]</sup>: prepared by method A, orange solid: 2.10 g, 82% yield, mp 110 - 112 °C.

 Purification:
 flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 3 : 1).

 <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):
  $\delta$  4.62 (s, 2H), 4.30 (s, 2H), 4.22 (s, 5H), 3.12 (s, 6H).

 <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):
  $\delta$  170.9, 78.6, 70.7, 69.9, 69.4.

 IR (KBr) ν(cm<sup>-1</sup>):
 3443, 3080, 2941, 1612, 1503, 1391, 1265, 1106, 1035, 819, 762, 682.

 HRMS – ESI (m/z):
 [M + H]<sup>+</sup> called for C<sub>13</sub>H<sub>16</sub>FeNO, 258.0581, found 258.0590.

**4-Cyano-***N***,***N***-dimethyl-3-phenylacrylamide (1bb)**<sup>[35]</sup>: prepared by method A, beige solid: 1.39 g, 80% yield, mp 91 – 93 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.66 – 7.65 (m, 2H), 7.47 – 7.45 (m, 2H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 2.88 (s, 3H). <u><sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 169.4, 140.7, 132.3, 127.7, 118.1, 113.2, 39.2, 35.2.

*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-2,3-dihydrobenzofuran-5-carboxamide (1cc): prepared by method A, yellow solid: 1.64 g, 86% yield, mp 63 - 65 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.32 (s, 1H), 7.20 – 7.18 (m, 1H), 6.77 – 6.75 (m, 1H), 4.60 (t, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 3.22 (t, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 3.05 (s, 6H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.9, 161.4, 128.5, 128.0, 127.3, 124.8, 108.8, 71.7, 39.9, 35.7, 29.5. IR (KBr) ν(cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3463, 2927, 1627, 1591, 1484, 1390, 1240, 982, 758.

<u>HRMS – ESI (m/z)</u>:  $[M + H]^+$  called for C<sub>11</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>, 192.1025, found 192.1016.

*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-3-phenylpropanamide (1dd)<sup>[41]</sup>: prepared by method A, light yellow liquid: 1.49 g, 84% yield.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 3 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3)</u>: δ 7.32 – 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.25 – 7.20 (m, 3H), 2.99 (t, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H,), 2.96 (s, 3H), 2.94 (s, 3H), 2.63 (t, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H,).

#### <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 172.3, 141.6, 128.53, 128.49, 126.2, 37.2, 35.5, 35.4, 31.4.

*N*,*N*-Dimethylcinnamamide (1ee)<sup>[33]</sup>: prepared by method A, white solid: 1.50 g, 86% yield, mp 93 – 95 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1).

<u>**H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3)</u>**:  $\delta$  7.66 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1H,), 7.52 – 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.37 – 7.33 (m, 3H), 6.88 (d, J = 15.5 Hz, 1H), 3.16 (s, 3H), 3.06 (s, 3H).</u>

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 166.8, 142.4, 135.5, 129.6, 128.9, 127.9, 117.6, 37.5, 36.0.

*N,N-Dimethylcyclopropanecarboxamide* (1tt)<sup>[42]</sup>: prepared by method A, colorless oil: 1.03 g, 91% yield.

Purification: Distillation (70 – 71 °C, 5.0 mmHg).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 3.14 (s, 3H), 2.93 (s, 3H), 1.74 – 1.69 (m, 1H), 0.94 – 0.91 (m, 2H), 0.73 – 0.70 (m, 2H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 173.5, 37.3, 35.9, 11.1, 7.4.

*N*,*N*-Dimethylcyclobutanecarboxamide (1uu)<sup>[43]</sup>: prepared by method A, colorless oil: 1.13 g, 89% yield.

Purification: Distillation (68 – 70 °C, 0.1 mmHg).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 3.23 (m, 1H), 2.89 (s, 3H), 2.87 (s, 3H), 2.34 – 2.24 (m, 2H), 2.15 – 2.07 (m, 2H), 1.96 – 1.76 (m, 2H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 174.6, 37.5, 36.6, 35.4, 25.1, 17.9.

**2-Methyl-3,4-dihydroisoquinolin-1**(*2H*)-one (1ww)<sup>[44]</sup>: pale yellow oil: 1.47 g, 91% yield. **Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 1 : 2). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 8.07 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 3.56 (m, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 3.15 (s, 3H), 3.00 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 164.9, 138.1, 131.6, 129.5, 128.2, 127.1, 127.0, 48.2, 35.3, 28.0. O N

*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-2-phenylacetamide  $(1xx)^{[45]}$ : prepared by method A, white solid: 1.16 g, 71% yield, mp 105 – 107 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 3 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.36 – 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.29 – 7.24 (m, 3H), 3.74 (s, 2H), 3.01 (s, 3H), 2.99 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 171.1, 135.2, 128.8, 128.7, 126.8, 41.1, 37.8, 35.7.

Ph Ρh

*N*,*N*-Diphenylbenzamide (1zz)<sup>[46]</sup>: prepared by method B, white solid: 2.64 g, 96% yield, mp 176 – 178 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA : DCM = 2 : 1 : 0.05). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.46 - 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.30 - 7.27 (m, 5H), 7.22 - 7.15 (m, 8H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  170.8, 144.0, 136.2, 130.3, 129.3, 129.2, 128.0, 127.6, 126.5.

. N<sup>- Bn</sup> Β'n

*N*,*N*-Ddibenzylbenzamide (1aaa)<sup>[46]</sup>: prepared by method B, white solid: 2.58 g, 86% yield, mp 109 – 111  $^{\circ}$ C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA : DCM = 2 : 1 : 0.05). **<u>IH NMR (500 MHz, CDCl3</u>**: δ 7.52 – 7.50 (m, 2H), 7.40 – 7.35 (m, 11H), 7.16 – 7.14 (m, 2H), 4.71 (s, 2H), 4.41 (s, 2H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 172.4, 137.1, 136.6, 136.3, 129.8, 129.0, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 127.8, 127.7, 127.2, 126.8, 51.7, 47.0.

O<sub>2</sub>N

*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-4-nitrobenzamide (1bbb)<sup>[36]</sup>: prepared by method A, white solid: 1.48 g, 76% yield, mp 94 - 96 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 1 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 8.26 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 3.13 (s, 3H), 2.95 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 169.3, 148.4, 142.6, 128.2, 123.9, 39.4, 35.4.



**4-Acetyl-***N***,***N***-dimethylbenzamide (1ccc)**<sup>[47]</sup>: prepared by method A, orange solid: 1.42 g, 74% yield, mp 61 - 63 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.47 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 2.92 (s, 3H), 2.59 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 197.5, 170.5, 140.8, 137.7, 128.5, 127.3, 39.4, 35.3, 26.8.

**4-Iodo-***N***,***N***-dimethylbenzamide (1ddd)**<sup>[37]</sup>: prepared by method A, white solid: 1.84 g, 67% yield, mp 111 - 113 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1).

<sup>1</sup><u>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.76 – 7.74 (m, 2H), 7.17 – 7.15 (m, 2H), 3.09 (s, 3H), 2.97 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 170.8, 137.7, 135.8, 129.0, 95.8, 39.6, 35.5.

*N*,*N*-Dimethyl-4-(methylsulfonyl)benzamide (1eee): prepared by method A, white solid: 1.77 g, 78% yield, mp 152 – 154 °C.

**Purification**: flash column chromatography (300-400 mesh silica gel, PE : EA= 2 : 1).

<u><sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 7.98 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 7.59 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 3.12 (s, 3H), 3.05 (s, 3H), 2.94 (s, 3H).

<sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 169.7, 141.9, 141.5, 128.0, 127.8, 44.5, 39.4, 35.4.

**IR (KBr)** v(cm<sup>-1</sup>): 3461, 3004, 2917, 1629, 1510, 1395, 1303, 1285, 1150, 1091, 1078, 966, 782.

<u>**HRMS – ESI (m/z)</u>**:  $[M + H]^+$  called for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>14</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>S, 228.0694, found 228.0682.</u>

### 8.3 General Synthesis Procedure and Characterization for Silane

LiAlH<sub>4</sub> (759 mg, 20.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and dry tetraglyme (20.0 mL) were stirred in a dry three-neck round-bottomed flask at 0  $^{\circ}$ C until there are no bubbles. The solution of 1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetramethyldisilane (3.74 g, 20.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dry tetraglyme (10.0 mL) was added dropwise into the flask within 10 min. The mixture was stirred for 15 min at 0  $^{\circ}$ C and for 2 h at room temperature. Then the product, 1,1,2,2-tetramethyldisilane, was vacuum-transferred into a clean cold trap (-40  $^{\circ}$ C).



**1,1,2,2-Tetramethyldisilane**<sup>[48]</sup>: colorless liquid: 2.10 g, 89% yield. **Purification**: trapped in cold (-40 °C) under vacuum (1.0 mmHg). <sup>1</sup><u>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ 3.70 (m, 2H), 0.17 – 0.16 (m, 12H). <sup>13</sup><u>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)</u>: δ -6.3. <sup>29</sup>Si NMR (99 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ -39.0.

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## 10. NMR Spectra Copies of the Amides, Aldehydes and Amines





















 ~131.920 ~129.924 —114.291	$ \begin{array}{c} 77.414 \\ 77.160 \\ 76.905 \\ -55.527 \end{array} $	
	13	الجار الحريم         الحريم         2f         C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> )






















































































































































































































~171.228 ~170.399		77.414	77.161	<ul> <li>51.088</li> <li>46.060</li> <li>33.469</li> </ul>	
100 <sup>13</sup> C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl <sub>3</sub> )					
		ڴĹŦŎŊIJĔŶĸĬĸijŦŢŎŎĸŎŢŎŗŎŗſſſſŎŎĔŢŎŎſĸŎŎŢŎŎĹŢĸŒĨŎŎĿĹŢĸſŦŎŎĿŢŎĿŎŢŎĿŎŢŎĿŎĬŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎ ŎĹĿŎŊIJĔŶĸĬĸĸijŦġĸĿŎĸŎŢŎŗŎŗſſſſŎŎĔŢŎŎĸĹŎŎĿŎĬŎŎĿĹŢĸŒĨŎŎĿĿĴŎĿŎĬŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎĿŎ		eee human have been a man to be a man to b	
10 200 190 180 170 160 150	140 130	120 110 100 90 80 f1 (ppm)	0 70 60	50 40 30	20 10 0 -10 <b>170</b>














































































































































































