Supplementary Materials for

Electrochemical Oxidative Rearrangement of Tetrahydro-β-carbolines in Zerogap Flow Cell

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General Information

All the electrochemical experiments and synthesis were carried on electrochemical workstation VMP-300 (as Figure S1A present). Reactions in a flow cell were carried on the two PEEK housing zero-gap membrane reactor with PTFE gasket and celgard 3501, the detail information could be found in section Flow cell set-up in this file. The inlet and outlet injectors were connected to PEEK housing with SMC stainless steel air-tight connector and PTFE tube. The reaction solutions were sealed in bottle with holes, as Figure S1B present, and bumped through the PTFE tube connected with PharMed BPT tube by LongerPump BT-600-2J with YZ1515x in 5-20 mL/min.



Figure S1. (**A**) Electrochemical workstation VMP-300; (**B**) Sealed bottle with holes connect with PTFE tubes connect with zero-gap flow cell.

Solvents used in workup, extraction and column chromatography were used as received from commercial suppliers without prior purification. Reactions for substrate preparation were magnetically stirred and monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC, 0.25 mm) on pre-coated silica gel plates. Flash chromatography was performed with silica gel 60 (particle size 0.040 – 0.062 mm). ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AV-400 spectrometer (400 MHz for ¹H, 100 MHz for ¹³C). Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million (ppm) as values relative to the internal chloroform (7.26 ppm for ¹H NMR and 77.16 ppm for ¹³C NMR). Abbreviations for signal coupling are as follows: s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; m, multiplet; br, broad. High resolution mass spectra were measured at the Hong Kong University of Science and Technology Mass Spectrometry Service

Center on an Agilent GC/MS. Carbon paper (CP, SGL-39AA) and organic deposition on CP after the synthesis mediated by KBr were characterized on the scanning electron microscopy (SEM) (JEOL-7100, 10 kV).

General Procedure A (using flow cell, Figure S2A) of Electrochemical oxidative rearrangement of indoles to 2-oxindoles: Reactions were conducted in two 20 mL vials with anolyte and catholyte. The assemble and detail information were discussed in **Flow cell setup.** The reaction was performed in the two PEEK housing flow cell at constant voltage 1.2 V using potentiostatatic method in VMP-300. Anolyte solution of **1a** (0.2 mmol) in MeCN/AcOH/H₂O (15:2.4:2, 10 mL) was added bromide salt (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv.). The anolyte was separated from the cathode electrolyte in H₂SO₄ (0.25M, 10 mL) by a proton-exchange membrane Nafion 117. The 20 mL/min was set for synthsis, and the cut-off charge was set 2 F/mol. Reaction was monitored by TLC. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (10 mL). Saturated aqueous Na₂CO₃ solution (10 mL) was added. The organic fraction was collected, and the aqueous fraction was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic fraction was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate eluents.



Figure S2. (**A**) Flow cell using in General Procedure A; (**B**) Set-up of undivided cell using in General Procedure B

General Procedure B (using undivided cell, Figure S2B) of Electrochemical oxidative rearrangement of indoles to 2-oxindoles: Reactions were conducted in a 20 mL vial with a stir bar and a carbon paper (10 mm*10 mm*0.6 mm) working electrode (anode), a platinum-plated (10 mm*10 mm*0.1 mm) counter-electrode (cathode) and Ag /AgBr reference electrode. Constant voltage mode with 2.0 V was applied by VMP-300. The Ag/AgBr electrode was made by Ag wire and HBr, the potential was calibrated with SCE and convert to -0.26 V vs. RHE. To a solution of 1 (0.1 mmol) in MeCN/AcOH/H₂O (15:2.4:2, 10 mL) was added KBr (0.05 mmol, 0.5 equiv.). The resistance in the set-up was measured 122 ohm by VMP-300. Reaction was monitored by TLC and stopped after complete conversion of 1a. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (10 mL). Saturated Na₂CO₃ solution (10 mL) was added. The organic fraction was collected, and the aqueous fraction was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic fraction was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate eluents.

1. Faradaic Efficiency and Productivity

The faradaic efficiency (FE) of product formation and productivity were calculated using the following equation^[1,2]:

$$Faradaic \ efficiency(\%) = \frac{n \times F \times mole \ of \ product \ formed}{total \ charge \ passed} \times 100\%$$
Equation (1)
$$productivity(\mu mol/(h \times cm^2)) = \frac{mole \ of \ prodcut \ formed}{total \ time \ \times electrode \ area}$$
Equation (2)

where n is the number of electron transfer for each product formation and F is the Faraday constant (96485 C mol⁻¹). Total time is the time achieved 100% conversion of substrate. Electrode area is the anode geometric area.

2. Flow cell set-up

2.1 Materials for zero-gap flow cell set-up using in General Procedure A:

2 x PEEK endplates (40 mm*40 mm*10 mm) with snake shape of flow channel, as Figure S3A&B shown

4 x PTFE Gasket (40 mm*40 mm*0.3 mm) with a hollow part (10 mm*10 mm) in the middle, as Figure S3C shown

2 x Celgard 3501 (12 mm* 12 mm), pretreatment with MeCN

1 x Proton-exchange membrane Nafion[®] 117 (12 mm* 12 mm, pre-treatment with MeCN)

Anode: 2 x Carbon papers (CP, SGL 39AA) (10 mm*10 mm*0.3 mm), heat treatment in 400 °C in air, 24 h

Cathode: 1 x 20% Pt/graphite carbon paper (10 mm*10 mm*0.3 mm), prepared by dripping 20% Pt/graphite (purchase from Sigma-Aldrich) Nafion[®] solution (5 wt% Nafion amount) on heat treated CP

Cuurent Collector: 2 x Platinum foil (3 mm*25 mm*0.1 mm)

8 x Screws and Screw caps

4 x SMC stainless steel air-tight connectors (tube: 1/8 to M5)

3 x PTFE tube (1/8)



Figure S3. (A) PEEK endplates with flow channels, contact with PTFE gasket and electrode; (B) PEEK endplates with M5 holes connect with SMC air-tight connectors; (C) PTFE gasket with holes and CP in the hole.

2.2 Procedure for flow cell assembly:



Figure S4. (**A**) Schematic of flow cell using in General Procedure A; (**B**) Torque wrench using to tight screw

A PEEK endplate with flow channel facing top was equipped with eight screws. The assemble schematic was presented in Figure S4A. A piece of PTFE gasket was placed on top of the endplate. Two pieces of carbon papers in the middle were fitted in the hollow part of the gasket. Current collector was placed beyond the edge of the set-up. A piece of celgard 3501 was placed on top covering the whole carbon paper electrode. Then additional two pieces of PTFE Gasket with a proton-exchange membrane Nafion 117 in the middle were placed on top. Another piece of celgard 3501 was placed to cover the hollow part. The 20% Pt/graphite CP and current collector were then placed, covered by the last PTFE Gasket and another PEEK endplates and tightened the screws with screw caps using torque wrench, as Figure S4B presented, with uniform force to prevent the deformation and leakage of using PTFE gasket. Finally, four SMC stainless steel air-tight connectors were screwed on two sides of the flow cell with Teflon tape to prevent corrosion and connected with four PTFE tube at the other end.

3. Other conditions screened

Table S1. Selected conditions for Br mediated electro-oxidative rearrangement^[a]



Entry	Different from base case ^a	Current density (mA*cm ⁻²)	Conv. (%)	Yield. (%)	Faradaic Efficiency (%)	Productivity (µmol*h ⁻¹ *cm ⁻²)
S 1	NaBr	5.2	100	82	82	78.7
	40 mL*min^{-1}					
S2	KBr 40	3.5	100	75	75	48.5
	mL*min ⁻¹					
S 3	TBAB	1.4	100	58	58	14.7
	40 mL*min^{-1}					
S4	LiBr 5 eq	7.0	100	87	87	113.6
S 5	LiBr 2.5 eq	4.4	100	95	95	82.2
S 6	LiBr 1.5 eq	2.0	100	73	73	37.2
S 7	$40 \text{ mL}^* \text{min}^{-1}$	6.4	100	96	96	114.7
S 8	5 mL*min ⁻¹	2.0	100	89	89	33.2

^[a] The reaction was carried out at room temperature with **1a** (0.2 mmol), LiBr (2.0 eq), solvents (20 mL) followed general procedure A. NMR yield was obtained



4. Electro-chemical test (undivided cell)

Figure S5. (A)Influence of KBr concentration in General Procedure B; (B) Influence of AcOH addition in General Procedure B

5. Electro-chemical test (flow cell)



Figure S6. (A) LSV of half-flow cell (as photo present) with condition: Working electrode: CP; Counter electrode: Pt mesh; Reference electrode: Ag/AgCl, the $E_{RHE} = E+0.0591*pH+0.197^{[3]}$; Scan rate 50 mV/s with 0.8 M LiClO₄ as supporting electrolyte, 0.2 mmol TH β C, 2 e.q. LiBr or KBr; (B) LSV of different flow rate under General Procedure A. (C) Current density in different equivalent of LiBr under General procedure A.

6. Comparison with literature data

We also compared our results with other electrochemical oxidation reactions, in particular, of indole or related N-heterocycle compounds^[4–9] in Tables S2-3, which including: (a) electrochemical 1,2-diarylation^[4] of alkenes with a CoCl₂ catalyst; (b) electrochemical diazidation^[5] reaction of alkenes with the MnBr₂ catalyst; (c) electro-oxidative [3+2] annulation^[6] of phenol and indole; (d) electrochemical radical cascade cyclization^[7] of N-methacryloyl-2-phenylbenzoimidazole and alkyl

boronic acid; (e) electrochemical flow microreactor^[8] for efficient synthesis of isoquinoline-6(5H)ones; and (f) flow Rhodaelectro-catalyzed alkyne annulations^[9]. The comparison was based on terms of the yield and productivity, i.e., the number of mole of the desired product per unit of reaction time and per area of the cell [in μ mol/(h*cm²)]. The higher productivity, the shorter time and the smaller cell required, the more cost-effective. As shown in Figure S7, the yield (**2p**, 94%) of our reaction system was among the best, while the productivity (**2p**, 144 μ mol/(h*cm²) (also see Table S3 in Supporting Information) was much higher than all other electrochemical reactions. We attributed our outstanding performance to the following two factors: 1) the zero-gap flow cell minimizes the overpotential and mitigates the trade-off between a high current and a high selectivity, which is typically encountered in a cell with less forced convection; and 2) the use of bifunctional mediator LiBr with a suitable oxidation potential leaves a sufficiently wide potential window for the high selectivity.



Figure S7. Comparison of productivity, Faradaic efficiencies and yield cycle life (Noted: all selected electro-oxidation of indole or N-heterocyclic compounds for a fair comparison, Table S3 summarizes the detail calculation; red bond represents new generated bond during the electrochemical reaction)^[4–9]



Table S2. Summary of the detailed reactions in Figure S7 in the article.

Entry	Reaction cell	Electrode	Yield. (%)	Faradaic Efficiency (%)	Productivity (µmol*h ⁻¹ *cm ⁻²)
Our work	Divided zero-gap flow cell	CP/Pt C	94	93	144
a ^[4]	Undivided beaker	CC ^a /Pt	93	64	40
b ^[5]	Undivided beaker	RVC ^b /Pt	69	62	49
c ^[6]	Undivided beaker	GR ^c /Pt	99	60	37
d ^[7]	Undivided beaker	CF ^d /Ni foam	75	54	50
e ^[8]	Single-pass flow	Pt/Pt	91	67	8
f ^[9]	Undivided flow cell	GF ^d /Ni foam	99	27	25

Table S3. Summary of productivity, Faradaic efficiency and yield in Figure S7

^aCarbon Cloth; ^bReticulated Vitreous Carbon; ^cGraphite Rod; ^dCarbon Felt

7. Preparation of indole substrates

Substrates $1a^{[10]}$, $1b^{[11]}$, $1c^{[12]}$, $1d^{[13]}$, $1f-1h^{[14]}$, $1i-1j^{[15]}$, $1l^{[16]}$, $1m^{[17]}$, $1o^{[18]}$, $1p^{[19]}$, $1q^{[17]}$, $1r^{[20]}$, and $1t^{[17]}$ were prepared according to the published procedures.

1. Preparation of 1e



To a solution of **S1** (516 mg, 3.0 mmol) and Et₃N (1.25 mL, 9.0 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (3 mL) was added allyl bromide (0.31 mL, 3.6 mmol) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at rt for 2 h. Saturated NaHCO₃ (10mL) solution was added and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic fraction was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane : EtOAc = 4 : 1) to give compound **1e** as a yellow solid (334 mg, 52%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.48 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 7.21 – 7.04 (m, 2H), 6.07 – 5.88 (m, 1H), 5.39 – 5.15 (m, 2H), 3.62 (s, 2H), 3.25 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 2.97 – 2.74 (m, 4H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 136.2, 135.4, 131.8, 127.3, 121.4, 119.4, 118.3, 118.1, 110.8, 108.4, 60.9, 50.8, 50.2, 21.3. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₁₄H₁₇N₂⁺ [M+H]⁺ 213.1386; Found 213.1383.

2. Preparation of 1k



To a solution of **S3** (418 mg, 3.6 mmol) and TFA (0.53 mL, 6.9 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 (10 mL) was added **S2** (0.39 mL, 3.0 mmol) at 0 °C and stirred at this temperature for 2 h. Diluted with water (10 mL) and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic fraction was washed with saturated NaHCO₃ solution, brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was directly used in the next step without further purification.

To a solution of crude S4 (269 mg) in THF (5 mL) at $0 \,^{\circ}$ C was added LAH (280 mg, 7.4 mmol) portion wise and stirred for 18 h. Then, diluted with Et₂O (5 mL). Saturated sodium potassium tartrate solution (10mL) was added and stirred for another 2 h. The resulting mixture was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic fraction was acidified to pH 1-2 by addition of 1 M HCl. The collected aqueous fraction was then basified to pH 9-10 by addition of 3 N of NaOH. Extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic fraction was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was directly used in the next step without further purification.

To a solution of crude **S5** (161mg) and paraformaldehyde (25 mg, 0.85 mmol) in AcOH (8.5 mL) was heated at at 80 °C for 1 h. After cooling down to rt, the reaction mixture was basified to pH 9-10 by addition of saturated Na₂CO₃ solution and diluted with CH₂Cl₂. Boc₂O (0.23 mL, 1.0 mmol) was added and stirred for another 3 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 10mL). The combined organic fraction was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane : EtOAc = 12 : 1) to give compound **1k** as a white solid (105 mg, 12%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.28 – 7.97 (m, 1H), 7.10 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 6.64 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.64 (br, 2H), 3.95 (s, 3H), 3.76 (br, 2H), 2.79 (br, 2H), 1.51 (s, 9H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.3, 146.0, 130.4, 128.4, 126.4, 120.1, 111.0, 109.7, 109.2, 102.2, 80.1, 55.5, 42.7, 41.8, 28.6, 21.6. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₁₇H₂₂N₂O₃Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 325.1523; Found 325.1525.

3. Preparation of 1n



To a solution of **S7** (877 mg, 3.0 mmol) in a mixture of saturated NaHCO₃ solution/CH₂Cl₂ (1:4) (25 mL) was added Boc₂O (0.83 mL, 3.6 mmol) and stirred for 3 h. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 30 mL). The combined organic fraction was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash column

chromatography (hexane : EtOAc = 12 : 1) to give compound **1n** as pale-yellow oil (913mg, 78%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.79 – 8.48 (m, 1H), 7.60 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.54 – 7.30 (m, 6H), 7.30 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 7.20 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 5.70 – 5.29 (m, 1H), 4.79 – 4.40 (m, 3H), 3.92 (s, 1H), 3.75 (s, 1H), 3.33 – 3.05 (m, 1H), 2.98 – 2.87 (m, 1H), 2.87 – 2.76 (m, 1H), 1.75 – 1.53 (m, 9H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 154.7, 137.8, 136.1, 132.8, 128.5, 127.8, 126.9, 126.5, 121.7, 119.3, 118.1, 111.0, 108.8, 80.2, 73.5, 71.3, 50.7, 50.0, 40.4, 39.2, 28.5, 21.5. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₂₄H₂₈N₂O₃Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 415.1992; Found 415.1994.

4. Preparation of 1s



To a solution of **S8** (322 mg, 2.0 mmol) in AcOH (7 mL) was added isobutyraldehyde (0.18 mL, 2.0 mmol) and heated at reflux for 5 h. After cooling down to rt, the reaction mixture was basified to pH 9-10 by addition of saturated Na₂CO₃ solution and diluted with CH₂Cl₂. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic fraction was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane : EtOAc = 15 : 1) to give compound **1s** as white solid (131 mg, 30%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.77 (br, 1H), 7.55 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.16 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 4.78 – 4.70 (m, 1H), 4.33 (ddd, J = 11.0, 5.4, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (td, J = 10.8, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 2.98 (dddd, J = 15.9, 10.6, 5.4, 2.1 Hz, 1H), 2.76 – 2.67 (m, 1H), 2.16 (dtd, J = 13.7, 6.9, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 1.19 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H), 0.91 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 136.0, 134.4, 127.3, 121.8, 119.7, 118.2, 111.0, 109.4, 104.9, 77.6, 65.0, 32.6, 22.5, 19.1, 16.8, 16.5. HRMS (ESI) *m*/*z*: Calcd for C₁₄H₁₆NO⁻ [M-H]⁻ 214.1237; Found 214.1232

8. Electrochemical oxidative rearrangement of indoles to 2-oxindoles

2a was obtained by General Procedure A [54.7 mg, 95% yield, 89.55 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)] and by General Procedure B (23.1 mg, 80% yield). Eluent solvents: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 50:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 9.27 – 9.03 (m, 1H), 7.23 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (br, 1H), 7.04 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.92 – 3.67 (m, 3H), 3.67 – 3.50 (m, 1H), 2.41 (dt, J = 12.6, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 2.07 (br, 2H), 1.57 – 1.40 (m, 9H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 180.2, 154.6, 140.3, 133.1, 128.5, 123.0, 122.8, 110.3, 80.0, 54.5, 53.5, 45.4, 35.7, 28.6. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₁₆H₂₀N₂O₃Na [M+Na]⁺ 311.1366; Found 311.1375.



2b was obtained by General Procedure A with flow rate of 40 mL/min [41.2 mg, 84% yield, 114.59 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)]. Eluent solvents: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 50:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 8.49 – 8.36 (m, 1H), 7.24 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 3.97 – 3.57 (m, 7H), 2.48 – 2.38 (m, 1H), 2.18 – 2.04 (m, 1H). ¹³C{¹H}

NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 179.8, 155.6, 140.2, 132.8, 132.4, 128.7, 123.2, 122.9, 110.2, 54.5, 54.1, 53.4, 52.8, 52.4, 45.8, 45.3, 36.5, 35.6. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₁₃H₁₄N₂O₃Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 269.0897; Found 269.0905.



2c was obtained by General Procedure A [25.5 mg, 79% yield, 0.1 mmol scale, 45.69 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)]. Eluent solvents: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 50:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 8.49 – 8.24 (m, 1H), 7.31 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.20 – 7.11 (m, 1H), 7.11 – 7.00 (m, 1H), 7.00 – 6.88 (m, 1H), 4.06 – 3.93 (m, 1H), 3.93 – 3.80 (m, 2H), 3.80 – 3.59 (m, 1H), 2.53 – 2.38 (m, 1H), 2.29 – 2.02 (m, 4H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR

(100 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 180.3, 179.2, 169.7, 169.5, 140.5, 140.2, 132.7, 131.8, 128.9, 128.8, 123.3, 123.1, 122.8, 110.4, 110.3, 55.6, 53.7, 53.7, 51.9, 46.8, 45.3, 36.6, 35.3, 22.7, 22.6. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₁₃H₁₄N₂O₃Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 269.0897; Found 269.0905.



2d was obtained by General Procedure A with 0.4 mmol LiBr [40.4 mg, 71% yield, 63.59 µmol/(h*cm⁻²)] and by General Procedure B (11.5mg, 41% yield). Eluent solvents: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 100:1-30:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (br, 1H), 7.49 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.26 – 7.21

(m, 1H), 7.19 (td, J = 7.7, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (dd, J = 7.5, 0.8 Hz, 1H), 6.84 (d, J = 7.7) Hz, 1H), 3.75 (ABq, 2H, J = 13 Hz), 3.15 (dt, J = 8.4, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.92 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 2.73 (q, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (ddd, J = 12.4, 8.3, 3.9 Hz, 1H), 2.09 (dt, J = 13.0, 7.8 Hz, 1H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 182.0, 139.8, 139.3, 137.0, 128.7, 128.4, 127.8, 127.1, 123.7, 123.1, 109.3, 77.5, 77.2, 76.8, 64.3, 59.8, 54.4, 53.3, 37.3. HRMS (ESI) m/z: Calcd for C₁₈H₁₉N₂O⁺ [M+H]⁺ 279.1492; Found 279.1494.



Me 2f (89%)

2e was obtained by General Procedure A with 0.4 mmol LiBr [33.4 mg, 73% yield, 43.58 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)]. Eluent solvents: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 100:1-30:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.16 (s, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (td, J = 7.7, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (td, J = 7.6, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 5.95 (ddt, J = 16.6, 2e (73%) 10.2, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.29 – 5.17 (m, 1H), 5.15 – 5.05 (m, 1H), 3.32 – 3.17 (m, 2H), 3.08 (ddd, J = 8.9, 7.6, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.96 – 2.86 (m, 2H), 2.81 (dd, J = 16.5, 7.7 Hz, 1H), 2.40 (ddd, J = 12.7, 7.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.09 (dt, J = 12.8, 7.4 Hz, 1H). ${}^{13}C{}^{1}H$ NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 183.3, 140.3, 136.5, 135.8, 127.8, 123.4, 122.9, 117.1, 109.8, 64.1, 58.6, 54.5, 53.3, 37.4. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*:

Calcd for C₁₄H₁₇N₂O⁺ [M+H]⁺ 229.1335; Found 229.1344.

2f was obtained by General Procedure A [53.5 mg, 89% yield, 39.85 µmol/(h*cm⁻ NBoc ²)] and by General Procedure B (18.9 mg, 63% yield). Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 5:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 7.30 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (br, 1H), 7.06 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.86 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 3.88 -3.63 (m, 3H), 3.62 - 3.47 (m, 1H), 3.22 (s, 3H), 2.46 - 2.33 (m, 1H), 2.00 (br, 1H),

1.55 - 1.38 (m, 9H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 177.4, 154.5, 142.9, 132.9, 128.5, 123.1, 122.5, 108.3, 79.9, 54.5, 53.0, 45.3, 35.6, 28.6, 26.5. HRMS (ESI) m/z: Calcd for C₁₇H₂₂N₂O₃Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 325.1523; Found 325.1528.



2g was obtained by General Procedure A [60.2 mg, 80% yield, 41.79 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)] and by General Procedure B (22.7 mg, 60% yield). Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 5:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 7.37 – 7.27 (m, 7H), 7.24 – 7.13 (m, 2H), 7.09 – 6.99 (m, 1H), 6.82 – 6.67 (m, 1H), 5.03 – 4.84 (m, 2H), 3.94 – 3.70 (m, 2H), 3.70 – 3.55 (m, 1H), 2.54 – 2.39 (m, 1H), 2.18 –

2.02 (m, 1H), 1.56 - 1.43 (m, 9H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 177.6, 154.6, 142.0, 135.8, 132.9, 129.0, 128.4, 127.9, 127.4, 123.2, 122.7, 109.4, 80.0, 54.6, 54.2, 53.1, 52.1, 45.6, 45.4, 44.0, 36.6, 35.9, 28.7, 28.6. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₂₃H₂₆N₂O₃Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 401.1836; Found 401.1843.



2h was obtained by General Procedure A [44.6 mg, 67% yield, 25.01 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)]. Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 5:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 7.30 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.06 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 5.14 (s, 2H), 3.90 – 3.67 (m, 3H), 3.65 – 3.53 (m, 1H), 3.33 (s, 3H), 2.48 – 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.16 – 2.00 (m, 1H), 1.55 – 1.41 (m, 9H). ¹³C{¹H}

NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 178.7, 178.2, 154.5, 141.3, 141.2, 132.3, 131.6, 128.7, 123.7, 123.7, 122.7, 109.8, 80.0, 71.6, 56.4, 54.8, 54.3, 53.3, 52.3, 45.6, 45.3, 36.8, 36.0, 28.6, 28.6. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₁₈H₂₄N₂O₄Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 355.1628; Found 355.1632.



2i was obtained by General Procedure A [51.2 mg, 85% yield, 50.75 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)] and by General Procedure B (17.0 mg, 56% yield). Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 4:1-2:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 9.35 – 9.15 (m, 1H), 7.09 – 6.93 (m, 2H), 6.84 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 3.91 – 3.67 (m, 3H), 3.66 – 3.51 (m, 1H), 2.46 – 2.35 (m, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H),

2.06 (br, 1H), 1.58 - 1.39 (m, 9H). ${}^{13}C{}^{1}H$ NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 180.3, 154.6, 137.8, 133.4, 132.6, 128.8, 123.6, 110.0, 80.0, 54.5, 53.6, 45.4, 35.6, 28.6, 21.3. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₁₇H₂₂N₂O₃Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 325.1523; Found 325.1527.



2j was obtained by General Procedure A [45.0 mg, 71% yield, 34.44 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)]. Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 4:1-2:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 8.56 – 8.35 (m, 1H), 6.87 – 6.81 (m, 1H), 6.81 – 6.72 (m, 2H), 3.90 – 3.65 (m, 6H), 3.65 – 3.52 (m, 1H), 2.47 – 2.35 (m, 1H), 2.12 – 2.00 (m, 1H), 1.54 – 1.41 (m, 9H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100

MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 180.0, 179.8, 156.3, 154.6, 134.6, 133.4, 112.8, 112.6, 110.5,

110.2, 80.0, 56.0, 54.5, 54.0, 53.9, 52.9, 45.5, 45.3, 36.5, 35.7, 28.7, 28.6. HRMS (ESI) m/z: Calcd for C₁₇H₂₂N₂O₄Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 341.1472; Found 341.1474.



2k was obtained by General Procedure A [13.3 mg, 42% yield, 0.1 mmol scale, 19.59 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)]. Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 4:1-2:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.66 – 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.06 – 6.98 (m, 1H), 6.87 – 6.76 (m, 2H), 3.88 (s, 3H), 3.86 – 3.66 (m, 3H), 3.66 – 3.51 (m, 1H), 2.47 – 2.35 (m, 1H), 2.14 – 2.00 (m, 1H), 1.54 - 1.41 (m, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.9, 178.5, 154.6,

144.0, 134.0, 133.5, 128.7, 123.8, 123.7, 115.2, 110.9, 80.0, 55.9, 54.5, 54.1, 54.0, 53.1, 45.5, 45.3, 36.5, 35.7, 28.7, 28.6. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₁₇H₂₂N₂O₄Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 341.1472; Found 341.1470.



21 was obtained by General Procedure A [32.5 mg, 53% yield, 35.60 µmol/(h*cm⁻ ²)]. Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 6:1-2:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.17 – 8.92 (m, 1H), 7.22 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.93 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.14 – 3.90 (m, 1H), 3.91 – 3.68 (m, 2H), 2.42 (br, 2I (71%, dr 3:1) 1H), 2.17 - 1.99 (m, 1H), 1.47 (s, 9H), 1.30 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H). ${}^{13}C{}^{1}H{}$ NMR (100) MHz, CDCl₃) δ 179.1, 154.5, 140.4, 133.3, 128.4, 123.0, 122.8, 110.0, 79.9, 61.0, 56.8, 44.6, 33.4, 28.6, 16.7. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₁₇H₂₂N₂O₃Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 325.1523; Found 325.1523.



2l' was obtained by General Procedure A [10.6 mg, 18% yield, 12.09 µmol/(h*cm⁻ ²)]. Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 6:1-2:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.13 (br, 1H), 7.26 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.05 (td, J = 7.6, 0.9 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.19 – 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.95 (br, 1H), 3.74 – 3.62 (m, 1H), 2.32 (dt, J = 12.6, 8.1 Hz, 1H), 2.07 (br, 1H), 1.49 (s, 9H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 180.0, 155.1,

140.6, 130.0, 128.5, 125.3, 122.5, 110.1, 59.1, 46.0, 34.0, 28.7, 17.8. HRMS (ESI) m/z: Calcd for C₁₇H₂₂N₂O₃Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 325.1523; Found 325.1525.



2m was obtained by General Procedure A with 20 mL solvent [29.3 mg, 56%] yield, 17.76 µmol/(h*cm⁻²)] and by General Procedure B (<40%). Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 6:1-2:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.33 – 9.12 (m, 1H), 7.22 (dd, J = 10.7, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 7.13 – 6.97 (m, 2H), 6.94 (d, J = 7.6Hz, 1H), 4.19 – 3.61 (m, 3H), 2.62 – 2.34 (m, 1H), 2.08 – 1.97 (m, 1H), 1.86 (br, 1H), 1.59 – 1.16 (m, 11H), 0.81 (br, 6H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.8, 154.8, 139.7, 134.8, 128.2, 123.0, 122.6, 110.0, 80.3, 63.7, 55.9, 44.0, 40.3, 34.0, 28.7, 25.2, 23.1, 22.8. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₂₀H₂₈N₂O₃Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 367.1992; Found 367.1998.



2m" was obtained by General Procedure A with 20 mL solvent [18.4 mg, 27%] yield, 8.57 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)]. Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 6:1-2:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.85 (s, 1H), 7.26 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.04 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 4.29 – 3.95 (m, 2H), 3.58 (dt, J = 11.2, 7.4 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (dt, J = 12.4, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 2.06 – 1.95 (m, 1H), 1.75 (br, 1H),

1.50 (s, 10H), 1.35 (br, 1H), 1.00 (br, 1H), 0.83 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H), 0.58 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 181.1, 155.4, 140.7, 130.1, 128.5, 125.3, 122.3, 110.3, 80.0, 61.2, 45.8, 41.0, 35.9, 31.1, 28.7, 24.7, 23.5, 22.0. HRMS (ESI) m/z: Calcd for C₂₀H₂₈N₂O₃Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 367.1992; Found 367.1997.



2n (64%, dr 2:1)

2n was obtained by General Procedure A [34.1 mg, 43% yield, 15.24 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)]. Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 6:1-2:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.66 - 8.40 (m, 1H), 7.25 - 7.06 (m, 6H), 7.06 - 6.93 (m, 2H), 6.83 (br, 1H), 4.52 – 3.69 (m, 7H), 2.45 (br, 1H), 2.07 (br, 1H), 1.64 – 1.32 (m, 9H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.7, 154.4, 140.0, 138.3, 134.3, 128.1, 127.4, 122.8, 122.4, 109.9, 80.3, 72.8, 68.6, 64.4, 55.1, 45.3, 34.7, 28.6. HRMS (ESI) m/z: Calcd for

C₂₄H₂₈N₂O₄Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 431.1941; Found 431.1943.



2n' was obtained by General Procedure A [16.9 mg, 21% yield, 7.44 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)]. Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 6:1-2:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.34 (br, 1H), 7.32 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.29 - 7.16 (m, 4H), 7.11 -6.95 (m, 3H), 6.88 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.46 - 3.75 (m, 5H), 3.75 - 3.59 (m, 1H),3.58 - 3.29 (m, 1H), 2.35 - 2.07 (m, 2H), 1.46 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 180.7, 155.0, 141.3, 138.1, 129.9, 128.4, 128.3, 127.5, 127.3, 124.9,

122.3, 110.1, 80.2, 73.3, 69.5, 62.2, 46.5, 35.2, 28.6. HRMS (ESI) m/z: Calcd for C₂₄H₂₈N₂O₄Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 431.1941; Found 431.1944.



20 was obtained by General Procedure A with 20 mL solvent [23.4 mg, 81% yield, 0.1 mmol scale, 48.36 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)]. Eluent solvents: CH₂Cl₂/MeOH = 100:1. Data of the major isomer: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.39 (s, 1H), 7.71 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (dt, J = 7.5, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 7.28 – 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.06 – 6.98 (m, 2H), 6.81 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (td, J = 7.6, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.49 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (s, 1H), 4.17 – 4.07 (m, 1H), 3.85 (ddd, J = 11.7, 9.9, 1.6)

Hz, 1H), 3.11 (dt, J = 13.0, 9.8 Hz, 1H), 2.53 (ddd, J = 13.0, 8.1, 1.9 Hz, 1H). ${}^{13}C{}^{1}H$ NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 178.0, 171.3, 142.1, 139.6, 134.4, 132.0, 129.2, 129.0, 128.4, 123.8, 123.5, 123.1, 122.0, 110.0, 71.0, 54.9, 41.6, 39.8. HRMS (ESI) *m*/*z*: Calcd for C₁₈H₁₄N₂O₂Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 313.0947; Found 313.0951.



2p was obtained by General Procedure A with flow rate of 40 mL/min [65.3 mg, 94% yield, 144.21 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)] and by General Procedure B (25.3 mg, 73% yield). Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 10:1-3:1. Data of the major isomer: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 8.93 – 8.82 (m, 1H), 7.29 – 7.20 (m, 1H), 7.13 – 7.08 (m, 1H), 7.08 – 7.01 (m, 1H), 6.99 – 6.92 (m, 1H), 4.79 – 4.57 (m, 1H), 3.89 – 3.66 (m, 1H), 2.63 – 2.50 (m, 1H), 2.44 – 2.34 (m, 1H), 1.51 – 1.40 (m, 1H).

¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 178.1, 178.0, 172.6, 172.3, 154.4, 153.5, 139.9, 139.9, 133.4, 133.2, 128.8, 123.3, 123.3, 122.6, 110.4, 81.0, 59.2, 58.8, 55.5, 54.9, 53.2, 52.6, 52.5, 52.3, 40.6, 39.7, 28.4. HRMS (ESI) *m*/*z*: Calcd for $C_{18}H_{22}N_2O_5Na^+$ [M+Na]⁺ 369.1421; Found 369.1428.



65.68 μmol/(h*cm⁻²)]. Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 3:1-1:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.73 (br, 1H), 7.28 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 7.06 (t, J = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 6.95 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.30 – 4.12 (m, 3H), 2.70 (ddd, J = 12.7, 9.4, 6.6 Hz, 1H), 2.20 (ddd, J = 10.0, 7.8, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 0.91 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100

2q was obtained by General Procedure A [12.8 mg, 63% yield, 0.1 mmol scale,

MHz, CDCl₃) δ 180.0, 140.3, 131.8, 128.1, 124.8, 122.8, 110.0, 82.4, 67.3, 58.4, 38.2, 15.2. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₁₂H₁₃NO₂Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 226.0838; Found 226.0838.



2r was obtained by General Procedure A [32.2 mg, 74% yield, 80.08 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)]. Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 3:1-1:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.21 (br, 1H), 7.26 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.03 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 6.90 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.27 (td, J = 8.9, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 4.18 (td, J = 8.7, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.67 (ddd, J = 12.8, 9.3, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (ddd, J = 12.9, 8.9, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 1.34 (s,

3H), 1.10 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 179.9, 140.6, 131.8, 128.2, 125.1, 122.5, 109.7, 84.9, 64.5, 60.0, 36.1, 24.4, 23.4. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₁₃H₁₅NO₂Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 240.0995; Found 240.0998.



2s was obtained by General Procedure A [31.0 mg, 67% yield, 23.75 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)]. Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 3:1-1:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.92 (s, 1H), 7.30 – 7.19 (m, 2H), 7.06 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.97 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.24 – 4.09 (m, 2H), 3.73 (d, J = 9.9 Hz, 1H), 2.68 (ddd, J = 12.4, 9.1, 7.6 Hz, 1H), 2.13 (ddd, J = 12.7, 7.8, 5.2 Hz, 1H), 1.59 (ddt, J = 13.2, 10.0, 6.6 Hz, 1H),

1.00 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.43 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H). ${}^{13}C{}^{1}H$ NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 180.9, 140.2, 132.1, 128.1, 124.8, 122.7, 110.1, 91.6, 66.6, 56.9, 40.6, 30.3, 21.1, 17.6. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₁₄H₁₇NO₂Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 254.1151; Found 254.1148.



2t was obtained by General Procedure A [38.5 mg, 71% yield, 46.36 μ mol/(h*cm⁻²)]. Eluent solvents: hexane/EtOAc = 3:1-1:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.62 (s, 1H), 7.29 – 7.21 (m, 2H), 7.06 (td, J = 7.6, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.94 (d, J = 7.7 Hz, 1H), 4.23 – 4.08 (m, 2H), 3.81 (d, J = 9.8 Hz, 1H), 2.64 (ddd, J = 12.4, 9.3, 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.09 (ddd, J = 12.7, 7.8, 5.1 Hz, 1H),

2.03 – 1.96 (m, 1H), 1.69 – 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.52 – 1.43 (m, 1H), 1.43 – 1.29 (m, 2H), 1.14 – 0.96 (m, 3H), 0.90 – 0.81 (m, 1H), 0.81 – 0.71 (m, 2H). ${}^{13}C{}^{1}H$ NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 180.6, 139.9, 132.1, 128.0, 124.7, 122.8, 110.1, 90.1, 66.4, 56.6, 40.6, 39.4, 31.1, 27.4, 26.2, 25.5. HRMS (ESI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₁₇H₂₁NO₂Na⁺ [M+Na]⁺ 294.1464; Found 294.1465.

9. Mechanistic study

9.1 Isotopic labelling experiment with ¹⁸O



Reactions were conducted in two 4 mL vials with anolyte and catholyte. The assemble and detail information were discussed in **Flow cell setup**. The reaction was performed in the two PEEK housing flow cell at constant voltage 1.2 V using potentiostatatic method in VMP-300. Electrolyte was prepared by the addition of LiBr (0.2 mmol, 2.0 equiv.) in MeCN/AcOH/H₂¹⁸O (30:5:2, 3 mL). 1a (27.2mg, 0.1 mmol) was added in the anolyte. The anolyte was separated from the cathode electrolyte (3mL) by a proton-exchange membrane Nafion 117. The 20 mL/min was set for synthesis, and the cut-off charge was set 2 F/mol. Reaction was monitored by TLC. The reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (10 mL). Saturated aqueous Na₂CO₃ solution (10 mL) was added. The organic fraction was collected, and the aqueous fraction was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 10 mL). The combined organic fraction was washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel ($CH_2Cl_2/MeOH = 50:1$) to give compound **2a** (26.9mg, 92.6%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 8.69 – 8.60 (m, 1H), 7.26 - 7.20 (m, 1H), 7.18 (t, J = 9.7 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.97 - 6.90 (m, 1H), 3.92 -3.68 (m, 3H), 3.65 – 3.55 (m, 1H), 2.47 - 2.36 (m, 1H), 2.15 - 2.01 (m, 1H), 1.48 (d, J = 24.1 Hz, 9H). $^{13}C{^{1}H}$ NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) (presence of rotamers) δ 180.3, 180.0, 154.6, 140.2, 133.2, 128.5, 123.1, 122.9, 110.2, 80.0, 54.5, 54.0, 53.5, 52.5, 45.6, 45.3, 36.5, 35.7, 28.7, 28.6. HRMS (ESI) m/z: Calcd for $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_2^{18}ONa^+$ [M+Na]⁺ 313.1409; Found 313.1413. *m/z*: Calcd for $C_{16}H_{20}N_2O_3Na^+$ [M+Na]⁺ 311.1366; Found 311.1370.

Intensity of peak m/z 313.1413 (C₁₆H₂₀N₂O₂¹⁸ONa⁺) : 5.572e6

Intensity of peak m/z 311.1370 (C₁₆H₂₀N₂O₃Na⁺) : 8.255e5

Percentage of ¹⁸O substitution = $\frac{5.572e6}{5.572e6+8.255e5} = 87\%$



9.2 RBS trapping



The reaction was conducted following General Procedure A in 0.1 mmol scale with 1.0 equiv. **3** (0.1 mmol) added in anolyte. After workup, the ratio of **2a** and **4** was determined by NMR of the crude product. It was found that 2a/4 = 1:0.



The reaction was conducted following General Procedure A in 0.1 mmol scale with **3** instead of **1a** added in anolyte. Compound **4** was obtained without further purification (16.9mg, 91%). ¹H NMR

(400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 - 7.34 (m, 2H), 6.82 - 6.75 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H). ¹³C{¹H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.8, 132.4, 115.9, 113.0, 55.6. HRMS (CI) *m/z*: Calcd for C₇H₇OBr⁺ [M]⁺ 185.9675; Found 185.9687.

9.3 Detection of RBS

The fluorescent probe was prepared according to the phblished literature^[21].







Figure S8. (a). Absorption spectra of fluorescent probe in different solution and HOBr solution. (b). Fluorescent spectra of reaction mixture before and during reaction.

Based on the results from Zeng^[21], the shift in both UV absorption and fluosecent emission refer to the presence of HOBr (RBS) in the reaction mixture after connecting to electricity. This can support the *in situ* generation of HOBr after connecting electricity.

10. References

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11. Copies of ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra (S28-S85)













S33







S36


















S45



















S54



























S67


























S80









