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Graphical Abstract

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Copper-Catalyzed N-Arylation of tert-Butyl Leave this area blank for abstract info. **N-Sulfonylcarbamates with Diaryliodonium** Salts at Room Temperature Soo-Yeon Moon, Moonjee Koh, Kris Rathwell, Seo-Hee Jung and Won-Suk Kim* Department of Chemistry and Nano Science, Ewha Womans University, Seoul 120-750, Korea ⊕ OTf CuCl (10 mol %) Boc TFA:H₂O ⊕ OTf R₂ \$\"`_` toluene, Et₃N, rt R 0 °C R ő R₂ 22 examples up to 98% yield 8 examples up to 94% yield $\label{eq:R} \begin{array}{l} \mathsf{R} = \mathsf{Alkyl}, \, \mathsf{Aryl}, \, \mathsf{Heteroaryl} \\ \mathsf{R}_1 = \mathsf{H}, \, \mathsf{EDG}, \, \mathsf{EWG}, \, \mathsf{Heteroaryl} \\ \mathsf{R}_2 = \mathsf{CH}_3, \, \mathsf{CH}_2\mathsf{CH}_3 \end{array}$



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Copper-Catalyzed *N*-Arylation of *tert*-Butyl *N*-Sulfonylcarbamates with Diaryliodonium Salts at Room Temperature

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ABSTRACT

A new and mild synthetic approach for the synthesis of *N*-arylsulfonamides under coppercatalyzed conditions at room temperature has been developed. The reaction employs various *tert*-butyl *N*-sulfonylcarbamates and diaryliodonium salts to avoid potential genotoxic impurities. A one-pot coupling/Boc deprotection sequence is also reported to provide mono *N*arylsulfonamides in good to excellent yields.

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1. Introduction

N-Arylsulfonamides are a ubiquitous pharmacophore in many important medicinal compounds (Figure 1).¹ Due to their anticancer, antibacterial, anticonvulsant and HIV protease inhibitory activities, these arylsulfonamide units have been readily used in many medicinal chemistry endeavors.^{1a, 2} These functional groups are normally synthesized from the straightforward reaction of an aromatic amine and a sulfonyl chloride in the presence of base (Scheme 1, eq 1). Unfortunately, the reactants used in this simple approach are mutagenic or genotoxic which can induce genetic mutation or act as carcinogenic compounds.³ Thus, alternative synthetic methods utilizing the metal-catalyzed cross-coupling of sulfonamides with an appropriate aryl coupling partner have been developed to avoid potential genotoxic intermediates (Scheme 1. Eq 2)⁴.



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In our efforts to improve upon the current methods for the preparation of *N*-arylsulfonamides, we investigated the use of sulfonyl azides in the Chan-Lam reaction (Scheme 1, eq 3)⁵. This cross-coupling reaction successfully proceeded to completion in 2 h at room temperature in an open flask without the use of any

2 h at room temperature in an open flask without the use of any base or ligand due to the reactivity of the azide and resultant loss of N_2 driving the reaction. As an extension of this work, we continued our focus on non-mutagenic, stable and non-toxic

Tetrahedron

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reactants as coupling partners to prepare N-aryIsulfonamides M, Et₃N in toluene with 10 mol % CuCl at room temperature was using mild conditions. found to be the optimal conditions (Table 1, entry 14).

Easy to prepare, stable and non-toxic, diaryliodonium salts 1 have been used successfully as arylating agents since their 2 discovery.⁶ In addition, the use of a Cu(I) catalyst can improve 3 the electrophilicity of diaryliodonium salts via the generation of a 4 reactive aryl-Cu(III) intermediate.7 Recently, diaryliodonium 5 salts were used to arylate various heteroatomic compounds.⁸ б Thus, we hypothesized that the use of diaryliodonium salts would 7 allow for the facile production of N-arylsulfonamides at room temperature in the presence of Cu(I) catalyst even though 8 9 sulfonamides are relatively unreactive as nucleophiles. Initial 10 studies with catalytic Cu(I) generated a mixture of mono- and diarylated sulfonamides without the reaction going to completion.⁹ 11 To prevent the unwanted diarylsulfonamides, we decided to use 12 the Boc protecting group, which can be easily removed under 13 either acidic or basic conditions after cross-coupling. While this 14 work was underway, Wang et al. reported the use of 15 diaryliodonium salts and 20 mol % of CuCl for the N-arylation of 16 N-arylsulfonamides, which had been prepared from the 17 corresponding arylamines and sulfonyl chlorides, to yield N,N'-18 diarylsulfonamides.^{8a} While they demonstrated the possibility for 19 N-arylation employing various diaryliodonium salts, this reaction 20 provided N,N'-diarylsulfonamides. In comparison, our method 21 generates singly N-arylated sulfonamides similar to those found 22 in pharmaceutically active sulfonamide compounds¹ and allow 23 for further modification of the sulfonamide moiety as needed. 24 With these consideration in hand, we report herein a mild and 25 efficient method for the generation of N-arylsulfonamides from 26 diaryliodonium salts and tert-butyl N-sulfonylcarbamates at room 27 temperature. 28

2. Results and discussion

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32 Initial optimization was attempted using toluene at 50 °C with 33 triethylamine base in the absence of a Cu(I) catalyst. After 24 h 34 at these conditions, no cross-coupling was observed between 35 diphenyliodonium triflate 1 and *tert*-butyl *N*-tosylcarbamate 2 36 (Table 1, entry 1). When the conditions were repeated in the 37 presence of 10 mol % CuI, the reaction went to completion in 30 38 min yielding N-phenyl tert-butyl N-tosylcarbamate 3a in 96% 39 yield (Table 1, entry 2). Utilizing CuCl gave a slightly higher 40 97% yield (Table 1, entry 3). Both catalytic CuBr and CuBr-41 dimethyl sulfide complex gave slightly lower yields of the 42 desired product 3a (Table 1, entries 4-5). Using catalytic Cu(II) salts resulted in prolonged reaction times and lower yields (Table 43 1, entries 6-10). Decreasing the temperature from 50 °C to 25 °C 44 and using CuI gave the desired product in 94% in only 1 h (Table 45 1, entry 11). We next explored the effects of various solvents. 46 Utilizing CuCl in CH₂Cl₂, THF and toluene at room temperature 47 provided the desired product in 1 h in 92%, 91% and 97% yield, 48 respectively (Table 1, entries 12-14). Additionally, utilizing only 49 5 mol % of the copper catalyst at room temperature resulted in a 50 prolonged reaction time with a significantly reduced yield (Table 51 1, entry 15). When an excess of tert-butyl N-tosylcarbamate 2 52 was utilized, the desired product **3a** was isolated in a slightly 53 lower 92% yield in 2 h (Table 1, entry 16). Using DIPEA in 54 toluene at 50 °C (Table 1, entry 17) matched the 97% yield that 55 was obtained with Et₃N. However, when either pyridine or 56 Cs₂CO₃ was used no product was observed even after 24 h (Table 57 1, entries 18-19). When solid bases like K₂CO₃ and K₃PO₄ were 58 used, the product 3a was obtained in a slightly lower yield in 18 59 h (entires 20-21). Thus, for the model reaction of 60 diphenyliodonium triflate 1 with tert-butyl N-tosylcarbamate 2, 61

Table 1

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CuCl

Optimization of the *N*-Arylation of Diphenyliodonium Triflate **1** with *tert*-Butyl *N*-Tosylcarbamate **2**



^{*a*}Reaction conditions: 0.325 mmol of diphenyliodonium triflate, 0.25 mmol of *tert*-butyl *N*-tosylcarbamate, 0.50 mmol of base, solvent (0.12 M). ^{*b*} isolated yield. ^{*c*} 5 mol % of CuCl. ^{*d*} 0.325 mmol of *tert*-butyl *N*-tosylcarbamate, 0.25 mmol of diphenyliodonium triflate.

Toluene

25

18 h

95

 K_3PO_4

With the optimized conditions in hand, we set out to determine the scope of this cross-coupling reaction with respect to the *tert*-butyl *N*-sulfonylcarbamate coupling partner (Table 2). In general, *tert*-butyl *N*-arylsulfonylcarbamates furnished the desired *N*-arylsulfonamide in excellent yield in a moderate amount of time. *tert*-Butyl *N*-phenyl, *p*-methoxyphenyl, *p*-bromophenyl and *p*-nitrophenyl sulfonylcarbamates, however, required more than 10 h reaction time (Table 2, entries 3, 4, 9 and 10) and *tert*-butyl *N*-p-methoxyphenyl and *p*-nitrophenyl sulfonylcarbamate needed 1.5 equiv. of the diphenyliodonium triflate **1** in order to reach completion. When *tert*-butyl *N*-alkylsulfonylcarbamates were used, the coupled products **3e** and **3f** were obtained in excellent yield within 8-12 h (Table 2, entries 5-6). Furthermore, *tert*-butyl *N*-heteroarylsulfonylcarbamates

63 64 65

Table 2.

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⊖OTf R CuCI (10 mol %)^a 0 R č 'n toluene, Et₃N, rt Вос Boc 1 4 (1.3 equiv) 3a-3l product product entry entry time, yield^t time, yield^b 1 7 Š O Ś O N Boc Boc **3a**, 1 h, 97% **3g**, 6 h, 96% 2 8 C N 'N ő ő Boc Boc 3b, 4 h, 96% 3h, 4 h, 96% 3 9 0 Ś Ŏ Ś Ő 'N 'N' Ь́ос Вос 3c, 10 h, 96% 3i, 10 h, 95% NO₂ .OMe 4 10 0 0 `ś_ `0 'N Ν Boc Boc **3d**, 10 h^c, 97% **3**j, 24 h^c, 94% 5 11 0 O, s´ O N N ő Boc Boc **3k**, 10 h, 98% 3e. 8 h. 91% 6 12 Ő 0 N Ν ő ò Boc Boc 3f, 12 h, 96% 3I, 24 h^d, 91%

^{*a*}Reaction conditions: 0.325 mmol of diphenyliodonium triflate, 0.25 mmol of *tert*-butyl *N*-sulfonylcarbamate, 10 mol % CuCl, 0.50 mmol of Et₃N, toluene (0.12 M). ^{*b*} isolated yield. ^{*c*} 1.5 equiv. of diphenyliodonium triflate. ^{*d*} 2.5 equiv. of diphenyliodonium triflate.

Next, we investigated the use of various diaryliodonium triflates. Symmetric diaryliodonium triflates gave rise to their coupled products in yields ranging from 87-97% (Table 3, entries 1-9). The bulky mesityl or 2,4,6-triethylphenyl groups, used to selectively transfer the other aryl group in unsymmetric iodonium salts, were also utilized.¹⁰ The symmetrical mesityl iodonium triflate was too bulky to undergo aryl transfer resulting in no product observed after 24 h (Table 3, entry 9). Unsymmetric mesityl or 2,4,6-triethylphenyl iodonium triflates were used to successfully transfer aryl and heteroaryl groups to tert-butyl Ntosylcarbamate 2 (Table 3, entries 10-12). Particularly, the 3thienyl and 2-bromopyridine moieties were coupled with tertbutyl-N-tosylcarbamate 2 at room temperature in 94% and 61% yield and in 16 and 12 h, respectively (Table 3, entries 11-12). To further demonstrate the flexibility of copper catalyzed Narylation, the cross-coupling reactions were then conducted on a large scale (5.0 mmol), furnishing the desired products in excellent yields (Scheme 2).

Cu-Catalyzed *N*-Arylation of Diphenyliodonium Triflate **1** with Various *tert*-Butyl *N*-Sulfonylcarbamates **4**

Cu-Catalyzed N-Arylation of *tert*-Butyl N-Tosylcarbamate 2 with Various Diaryliodonium Triflates 5



^{*a*}Reaction conditions: 0.325 mmol of diphenyliodonium triflate, 0.25 mmol of *tert*-butyl *N*-tosylcarbamate, 10 mol % CuCl, 0.50 mmol of Et₃N, toluene (0.12 M). ^{*b*}isolated yield.



Encouraged by these cross-coupling results, our attention finally turned to a one-pot coupling/Boc-deprotection sequence utilizing aqueous trifluoroacetic acid. As described in Table 4, diaryliodonium triflates were reacted with *tert*-butyl *N*-sulfonylcarbamates, and, upon completion of the cross-coupling reaction, water and TFA were added at 0 °C to synthesize mono *N*-arylsulfonamides. After 1 h under the deprotection conditions, the singly arylated *N*-phenyl tosylsulfonamide **12a** was isolated in 85% yield (Table 4, entry 1). In a similar manner, *tert*-butyl *N*-sulfonylcarbamates containing an aryl, alkyl or a heteroaryl group were reacted with diaryliodonium triflates giving rise to mono *N*-arylsulfonamides in yields ranging from 83-94% (Table

2

Tetrahedron

Table 4.

4, entries 2-8).

One-Pot N-Arylation and Boc Deprotection of Various *tert*-Butyl N-Sulfonylcarbamates **4** with Various Diaryliodonium Triflates **5**



^{*a*}Reaction conditions: 1.30 mmol of diaryliodonium triflate, 1.00 mmol of *tert*-butyl *N*-sulfonylcarbamate, 10 mol % CuCl, 0.50 mmol of Et₃N, toluene (0.12 M). ^{*b*}isolated yield.

We propose the following mechanism, similar to other reported copper catalyzed arylations with diaryliodonium salts, for this cross-coupling procedure (Scheme 3).^{76, 8b} Oxidation of Cu(I) salt A with iodonium triflate would give rise to the aryl-Cu(III) species B. Next, coordination of the oxygen lone pairs of *tert*-butyl-*N*-sulfonylcarbamate with this active copper species would form a tetracoordinate Cu(III)-complex C. After the extraction of a proton from C by the base utilized (*cf.* Et₃N, DIPEA), rearrangement would afford Cu(III)-complex D. Finally, reductive elimination would yield the coupled product E and regenerate the Cu(I) catalyst allowing the catalytic cycle to continue.

3. Conclusions

In conclusion, we have described a new synthetic method for the preparation of *N*-arylsulfonamides employing *tert*-butyl *N*sulfonylcarbamates and diaryliodonium salts. The reaction requires 10 mol % of CuCl catalyst and Et_3N as a base at room temperature. The scope of this method has been explored employing different *tert*-butyl *N*-sulfonylcarbamates and diaryliodonium salts. Furthermore, a one-pot coupling/Bocdeprotection sequence utilizing aqueous trifluoroacetic acid was investigated to successfully furnish mono *N*-arylsulfonamides in good to excellent yields.



4. Experimental

4.1. General information

Unless otherwise indicated, all chemical reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Alfa Aesar, and TCI and were used without further purification. All diarylisodonium salts¹¹ and tert-butyl N-sulfonylcarbamates¹² were prepared by the reported procedures. All reactions were carried out in oven-dried glassware equipped with a magnetic stir bar. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) with 0.25-mm E. Merck pre-coated silica gel plates (Kieselgel 60F₂₅₄, Merck). Products were detected by viewing under a UV light, by staining with an anisaldehyde solution composed of acetic acid, sulfuric acid, and MeOH, or by staining with a KMnO₄ solution composed of potassium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, and water. Flash column chromatography was performed on Merck 60 silica gel (70-230 mesh). Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically pure compounds unless otherwise noted. ¹H and ¹³C spectra were recorded on a Bruker AM-300 or Varian Unity-Inova 500 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported as δ values relative to internal SiMe₄ or chloroform (δ 0.00 for ¹H and δ 77.0 for $^{13}\text{C})$ or benzene (δ 128.0 for $^{13}\text{C}).$ IR spectra were measured as neat oils on a Varian Scimitar 800 FT-IR spectrometer. High resolution spectra were obtained at Sogang University's Organic Chemistry Research Center or the Korea Basic Science Institute Mass Spectrometry Service Center.

4.2. General procedure I for copper-catalyzed *N*-arylation (Tables 1-3, Scheme 2)

A 10 mL round bottom flask was charged with a diaryliodonium salt (0.325 mmol), CuCl (10 mol %), triethylamine (0.50 mmol) and the corresponding *tert*-butyl *N*-sulfonylcarbamate (0.25 mmol). Toluene (2 mL) was then added to the flask. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, as monitored by TLC analysis, the solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel to obtain the desired product.

4.2.1. tert-butyl phenyl(tosyl)carbamate (3a).

General procedure I was used employing *Etert*-butyl MANGeneral Rprocedure I was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 1 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **3a** (0.084 g, 0.24 mmol, 97%) as a white solid. $R_f 0.47$ (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.87 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.48-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.29-7.20 (m, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.9, 144.4, 136.7, 136.4, 129.6, 129.3, 129.0, 128.9, 128.6, 84.3, 27.8, 21.6; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.¹³

4.2.2 tert-butyl naphthalene-2-ylsulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (3b).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl naphthalen-2-ylsulfonylcarbamate (0.077 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 4 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 3b (0.092 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. mp: 126-128 °C; R_f 0.44 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3059, 2977, 1734, 1352, 1292, 1150, 1073, 814, 695 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.02-7.88 (m, 4H), 7.72-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.36-7.26 (m, 2H), 1.31 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.8, 136.4, 136.3, 135.1, 131.7, 130.5, 129.7, 129.3, 129.2, 129.1, 129.0, 128.9, 127.9, 127.6, 123.1, 84.5, 27.7; HRMS-FAB: m/z 406.1084 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₂₁H₂₁NNaO₄S⁺: 406.1083].

4.2.3. tert-butyl phenyl(phenylsulfonyl)carbamate (3c).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl phenylsulfonylcarbamate (0.064 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 10 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 3c (0.080 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. mp: 67-68 °C; Rf 0.43 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3065, 2981, 1734, 1598, 1790, 1368, 1151, 1091, 970, 812, 696, 580 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.68-7.60 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.29-7.25 (m, 2H), 1.32 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.7, 139.6, 136.2, 133.4, 39 129.6, 129.0, 128.97, 128.6, 128.4, 84.5, 27.7; HRMS-FAB: m/z 40 356.0927 [$(M+Na)^+$; calcd for $C_{17}H_{19}NNaO_4S^+$: 356.0927]. 41

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4.2.4. tert-butyl (4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate 44 (**3***d*). 45

46 General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl (4-47 methoxyphenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.072 g, 0.25 mmol) and 48 diphenyliodonium triflate (0.161 g, 0.375 mmol), and the 49 reaction was complete in 10 h. Flash chromatography on silica 50 gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 3d (0.088 g, 51 0.24 mmol, 97%) as a colorless oil.; R_f 0.30 (hexane/ethyl acetate 52 = 3:1); IR (neat) 2981, 1733, 1596, 1498, 1368, 1263, 1150, 1090, 53 839, 677, 581 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.92 (d, J = 54 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.46-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.27-7.21 (m, 2H), 7.00 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, 55 CDCl₃) & 163.5, 151.0, 136.6, 131.1, 130.9, 129.6, 129.0, 128.9, 56 113.8, 84.2, 55.6, 27.8; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 364.1213 [(M+Na)⁺; 57 calcd for $C_{18}H_{22}NO_5S^+$: 364.1213]. 58

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4.2.5. tert-butyl methylsulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (3e).

g, methylsulfonylcarbamate (0.049 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 8 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 3e (0.062 g, 0.23 mmol, 91%) as a white solid. mp: 83-85 °C; Rf 0.27 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3015, 2982, 2939, 1732, 1596, 1492, 1356, 1148, 967, 838, 694, 547 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) & 7.45-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.27-7.21 (m, 2H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.5, 135.6, 129.3, 129.1, 129.05, 84.7, 41.6, 27.8; HRMS-FAB: m/z 294.0772 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for $C_{12}H_{17}NNaO_4S^+$: 294.0770].

4.2.6. tert-butyl cyclopropylsulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (3f).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl cyclopropylsulfonylcarbamate (0.055 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 12 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 3f (0.071 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. mp: 75-76 $^{\circ}$ C; R_f 0.34 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2982, 1733, 1490, 1361, 1293, 1145, 1074, 970, 885, 711, 586 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) & 7.46-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.28-7.22 (m, 2H), 3.36-3.25 (m, 1H), 1.47 (s, 9H), 1.36-1.29 (m, 2H), 1.18-1.09 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.6, 136.2, 129.4, 129.0, 128.8, 84.3, 31.7, 27.8, 6.0; HRMS-FAB: m/z 298.1107 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₄H₂₀NO₄S⁺: 298.1108].

4.2.7. tert-butyl (4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (3g).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl (4fluorophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.069 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 6 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 3g (0.084 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. mp: 80-82 °C; Rf 0.55 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2982, 1734, 1591, 1494, 1370, 1151, 968, 841, 695, 579 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) & 8.09-7.96 (m, 2H), 7.47-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.29-7.20 (m, 4H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.5 (d, J =104 Hz), 150.7, 136.2, 135.5, 131.4 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 129.5, 129.1, 129.06, 115.9 (d, J = 17.8 Hz), 84.6, 27.7; HRMS-FAB: m/z 374.0833 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₇H₁₈FNNaO₄S⁺: 374.0833].

4.2.8. tert-butyl (4-chlorophenyl)sulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (3h).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl (4chlorophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.073 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 4 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 3h (0.088 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. mp: 102-103 $^{\circ}$ C; R_f 0.61 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2982, 1733, 1584, 1491, 1371, 1150, 1092, 839, 759, 694, 576 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.93 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.46-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.26-7.18 (m, 2H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 151.1, 139.8, 138.9, 137.1, 130.7, 130.1, 129.3, 129.1, 129.0, 84.0, 27.7; HRMS-FAB: m/z 390.0536 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for $C_{17}H_{18}CINNaO_4S^+$: 390.0537].

4.2.9. tert-butyl (4-bromophenyl)sulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (3i).

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General procedure I was used employing *tert*-butyl (4- M bromophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.084 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 10 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **3i** (0.098 g, 0.24 mmol, 95%) as a white solid. mp: 108-110 °C; R_f 0.61 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2981, 1736, 1574, 1491, 1391, 1370, 1290, 1148, 745, 602 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.47-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.18 (m, 2H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 151.1, 139.4, 137.2, 132.0, 130.7, 130.1, 129.2, 129.0, 128.5, 84.0, 27.7; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 412.0212 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₇H₁₉BrNO₄S⁺: 412.0213].

12 13 4.2.10. tert-butyl (4-nitrophenyl)sulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (**3j**).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl (4-14 nitrophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.076 g, 0.25 mmol) and 15 diphenyliodonium triflate (0.161 g, 0.375 mmol), and the 16 reaction was complete in 24 h. Flash chromatography on silica 17 gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 3j (0.089 g, 18 0.235 mmol, 94%) as a white solid. mp: 146-148 °C; Rf 0.46 19 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3117, 2975, 1734, 1611, 20 1491, 1361, 1286, 1151, 1090, 747, 695, 568 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 21 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.40 (d, J = 9.3 Hz, 2H), 8.20 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 22 2H), 7.50-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.17 (m, 2H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C 23 NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) & 151.0, 150.4, 145.1, 136.7, 130.1, 130.0, 24 129.4, 129.3, 123.8, 84.5, 27.6; HRMS-FAB: m/z 401.0778 25 $[(M+Na)^+; calcd for C_{17}H_{18}N_2NaO_6S^+: 401.0778].$ 26

4.2.11. tert-butyl phenyl(thiophen-2-ylsulfonyl)carbamate (3k).

30 General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl thiophen-31 2-ylsulfonylcarbamate (0.066 0.25 mmol) g, and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the 32 33 reaction was complete in 10 h. Flash chromatography on silica 34 gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 3k (0.083 g, 35 0.245 mmol, 98%) as a white oil.; $R_f 0.50$ (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3105, 2924, 2854, 1733, 1596, 1372, 1290, 1148, 36 914, 742, 593 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.80 (dd, J = 37 3.8 and 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, J = 5.0 and 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.38 38 (m, 3H), 7.27-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.14 (dd, J = 6.3 and 4.9 Hz, 1H), 39 1.40 (s, 9H); 13 C NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 150.9, 140.2, 137.0, 40 134.9, 132.8, 129.8, 128.8, 128.6, 126.4, 83.6, 27.4; HRMS-41 FAB: m/z 340.0672 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₅H₁₈NO₄S₂⁺: 42 340.0672]. 43

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46 4.2.12. tert-butyl benzofuran-2-ylsulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (31).

47 General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl 48 benzofuran-2-ylsulfonylcarbamate (0.074 g, 0.25 mmol) and 49 diphenyliodonium triflate (0.269 g, 0.625 mmol), and the 50 reaction was complete in 24 h. Flash chromatography on silica 51 gel using hexane/dichloromathane (1:1) provided pure **31** (0.085 52 g, 0.23 mmol, 91%) as a white solid. mp: 116-118 °C; R_f 0.26 53 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3120, 2984, 2931, 1738, 54 1548, 1490, 1374, 1291, 1144, 974, 838, 756, 565 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR 55 (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.66-7.36 (m, 9H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.6, 150.3, 149.1, 56 57 135.6, 129.9, 129.3, 129.2, 128.2, 125.7, 124.4, 123.1, 114.8, 58 112.3, 85.2, 27.7; HRMS-FAB: m/z 396.0877 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₉H₁₉NNaO₅S⁺: 396.0876]. 59

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4. M. 4.2.13. tert-butyl p-tolyl(tosyl)carbamate (5a).

General procedure I was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and di-*p*-tolyliodonium triflate (0.149 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 6 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **5a** (0.086 g, 0.24 mmol, 95%) as a white solid. mp: 132-134 °C; R_f 0.56 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2982, 2929, 1733, 1511, 1368, 1290, 1151, 971, 841, 669 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.0, 144.3, 139.0, 136.8, 133.8, 129.8, 129.3, 129.25, 128.5, 84.3, 27.8, 21.6, 21.2; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 384.1241 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₉H₂₃NNaO₄S⁺: 384.1240].

4.2.14. tert-butyl (4-(tert-butyl)phenyl)(tosyl)carbamate (5b).

General procedure I was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and bis(4-(*tert*-butyl)phenyl)iodonium triflate (0.176 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 4 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **5b** (0.089 g, 0.22 mmol, 88%) as a white solid. mp: 156-158 °C; R_f 0.63 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2966, 1734, 1368, 1151, 1091, 665, 591 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.9, 151.1, 144.3, 137.0, 133.6, 129.3, 129.0, 128.5, 126.1, 84.4, 34.7, 31.3, 27.8, 21.6; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 426.1709 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₂₂H₂₉NNaO₄S⁺: 426.1710].

4.2.15. tert-butyl (4-methoxyphenyl)(tosyl)carbamate (5c).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 0.25 mmol) and bis(4g, methoxyphenyl)iodonium triflate (0.159 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 12 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 5c (0.091 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. $R_f 0.43$ (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (dd, J = 6.9 and 2.1 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) & 159.7, 151.0, 144.3, 136.7, 130.6, 129.2, 128.9, 128.4, 114.2, 84.2, 55.3, 27.7, 21.5; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.¹⁴

4.2.16. tert-butyl tosyl(4-trifluoromethyl)phenyl)carbamate (5d).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 0.25 g, mmol) and bis(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)iodonium triflate (0.184 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 8 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 5d (0.090 g, 0.22 mmol, 87%) as a white solid. mp: 136-138 °C; R_f 0.59 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2984, 2931, 1738, 1612, 1326, 1169, 1020, 812, 766, 579 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (t, J = 8.3 Hz, 4H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75) MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.4, 144.9, 139.6, 139.59, 136.3, 130.9 (q, J = 33 Hz), 130.3, 129.5, 128.5, 126.2 (q, J = 3.8 Hz), 85.1, 27.7, 21.6; HRMS-FAB: m/z 438.0957 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₉H₂₀F₃NNaO₄⁺: 438.0957].

4.2.17. tert-butyl (4-fluorophenyl)(tosyl)carbamate (Se). PTED M A30.5, S135.4, H29.7, 129.4, 128.6, 84.8, 52.3, 27.8, 21.7;

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and bis(4fluorophenyl)iodonium triflate (0.152 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 6 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 5e (0.088 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. mp: 104-106 °C; R_f 0.56 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3449, 2986, 1733, 1598, 1505, 1373, 1093, 975, 842, 671 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.85 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.27-7.19 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.06 (s, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.6 (d, J = 248 Hz), 150.8, 144.6, 136.5, 132.4 (d, J = 3.6 Hz), 131.4 (d, J = 8.8 Hz), 129.4, 128.5, 116.0 (d, J = 23 Hz), 84.6, 27.8, 21.6; HRMS-FAB: m/z388.0989 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₈H₂₀FNNaO₄S⁺: 388.0989].

4.2.18. tert-butyl (4-chlorophenyl)(tosyl)carbamate (5f).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 0.25 mmol) and g, bis(4chlorophenyl)iodonium triflate (0.162 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 10 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 5f (0.088 g, 0.23 mmol, 92%) as a white solid. mp: 132-133 °C; Rf 0.59 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3455, 2980, 1733, 1597, 1489, 1373, 1250, 1091, 973, 813, 665 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.30 (m, 4H), 7.18 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 151.0, 144.3, 137.6, 136.0, 135.0, 131.6, 129.4 (2C), 129.2, 83.9, 27.7, 21.2; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 404.0694 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₈H₂₀ClNNaO₄S⁺: 404.0694].

4.2.19. tert-butyl (4-bromophenyl)(tosyl)carbamate (5g).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068)0.25 mmol) and bis(4g, bromophenyl)iodonium triflate (0.191 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 6 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 5g (0.102 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. mp: 148-150 °C; Rf 0.59 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2987, 2931, 1739, 1595, 1487, 1284, 1173, 1071, 838, 730, 664, 580 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.5, 144.7, 136.4, 135.5, 132.3, 131.3, 129.4, 128.6, 123.1, 84.8, 27.8, 21.7; 448.0189 $[(M+Na)^+;$ HRMS-FAB: m/zcalcd for $C_{18}H_{20}BrNNaO_4S^+$: 448.0189].

4-(N-tert-butoxycarbonyl)-4-4.2.20. methyl methylphenylsulfonamido)benzoate (5i).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and mesityl(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)iodonium triflate (0.172 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 6 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 5i (0.092 g, 0.23 mmol, 91%) as a white solid. mp: 140-142 °C; $R_f 0.41$ (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2983, 57 1729, 1605, 1370, 1281, 1150, 702, 661, 548 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 58 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.10 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 59 2H), 7.39-7.26 (m, 4H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 9H); 60 ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.2, 150.4, 144.8, 140.5, 136.4, 61

HRMS-FAB: m/z 428.1138 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₂₀H₂₃NNaO₆S⁺: 428.1138].

4.2.21. tert-butyl thiophen-3-yl(tosyl)carbamate (5j).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and mesityl(thiophen-3yl)iodonium triflate (0.155 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 16 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 5j (0.083 g, 0.235 mmol, 94%) as a white solid. mp: 115-117 °C; Rf 0.52 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3108, 2976, 2360, 1734, 1527, 1369, 1148, 812, 636 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.36-7.24 (m, 4H), 6.96 (dd, J = 5.0 and 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) & 150.6, 144.5, 136.5, 133.3, 129.3, 128.4, 127.2, 124.8, 124.3, 84.5, 27.8, 21.6; HRMS-FAB: m/z 376.0647 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for $C_{16}H_{19}NNaO_4S_2^+$: 376.0648].

4.2.22. tert-butyl (6-bromopyridin-3-yl)(tosyl)carbamate (5k).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and (6-bromopyridin-3yl)(2,4,6-triethylphenyl)iodonium triflate (0.193 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 12 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 5k (0.065 g, 0.15 mmol, 61%) as a white solid. mp: 166-168 $^{\circ}\mathrm{C};\,R_{\mathrm{f}}$ 0.48 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2976, 2360, 1735, 1370, 1285, 1149, 1090, 664, 582 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.16 (d, J = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (dd, J = 8.7 and 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.2, 150.0, 145.3, 142.0, 139.8, 135.8, 133.1, 129.6, 128.6, 128.5, 85.6, 27.8, 21.7; HRMS-FAB: m/z 449.0141 $[(M+Na)^+; calcd for C_{17}H_{19}BrN_2NaO_4S^+: 449.0141].$

4.2.23. (4-bromophenyl)sulfonyl(4tert-butyl fluorophenyl)carbamate (8).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl (4bromophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (1.681 g, 5.00 mmol) and bis(4fluorophenyl)iodonium triflate (3.030 g, 6.50 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 10 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (10:1) provided pure 8 (2.086 g, 4.85 mmol, 97%) as a white solid. mp: 128-129 °C; Rf 0.62 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 4:1); IR (neat) 3092, 2981, 2939, 1736, 1574, 1506, 1471, 1370, 1147, 1087, 744, 619, 569 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.25-7.03 (m, 4H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.7 (d, J = 248 Hz), 150.5, 138.3, 132.1, 132.0, 131.3 (d, J = 8.8 Hz), 130.1, 128.9, 116.2 (d, J = 23 Hz), 85.0, 27.8; $[(M+H)^+;$ HRMS-FAB: m/z 430.0123 calcd for C₁₇H₁₈BrFNO₄S⁺: 430.0124].

4.2.24. (4-chlorophenyl)sulfonyl(4-(terttert-butyl butyl)phenyl)carbamate (11).

General procedure I was used employing tert-butyl (4chlorophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (1.459 g, 5.00 mmol) and bis(4-(tert-butyl)phenyl)iodonium triflate (3.525 g, 6.50 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 4 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (10:1) provided pure 11 (2.077 g,

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4.90 mmol, 98%) as a white solid. mp: 156-158 °C; R_f 0.73 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 4:1); IR (neat) 2967, 2871, 1734, 1476, 1367, 1171, 1090, 973, 757, 626, 582 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.93 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H),1.35 (s, 9H), 1.33 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.1, 150.8, 139.9, 138.2, 133.2, 129.9, 128.9, 128.8, 126.1, 84.6, 34.6, 31.1, 27.7; HRMS-FAB: m/z 446.1168 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₂₁H₂₆ClNNaO₄S⁺: 446.1169].

4.3. One-pot procedure for the preparation of mono *N*-arylsulfonamide (Table 4)

Upon completion of General procedure I, as determined by TLC, the reaction mixture (1.00 mmol scale) was cooled to 0 °C. Cold trifluoroacetic acid/water (9/1 mL) was slowly added. The reaction was stirred 1 h at 0 °C at which time the reaction was diluted with toluene. All volatiles were removed with a rotary evaporator, and the product isolated by silica gel chromatography using the solvent system indicated.

20 4.3.1. 4-methyl-N-phenylbenzenesulfonamide (12a).

The one-pot procedure was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.271 g, 1.00 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.559 g, 1.30 mmol). Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) provided pure **12a** (0.210 g, 0.85 mmol, 85%) as a white solid. R_f 0.59 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.29-7.21 (m, 4H), 7.12-7.06 (m, 3H), 6.91 (br, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.9, 136.5, 136.0, 129.6, 129.3, 127.2, 125.3, 121.5, 21.5; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.⁵

33 4.3.2. 4-methoxy-N-phenylbenzenesulfonamide (12b).

34 The one-pot procedure was used employing tert-butyl (4-35 methoxyphenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.287 g, 1.00 mmol) and 36 diphenyliodonium triflate (0.645 g, 1.50 mmol). Flash 37 chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) 38 provided pure 12b (0.245 g, 0.93 mmol, 93%) as a white solid. R_f 39 0.61 (dichloromethane); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (d, J 40 = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (br, 1H), 7.25-7.01 (m, 5H), 6.84 (d, J = 9.041 Hz, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.0, 42 136.7, 130.3, 129.4, 129.2, 124.9, 121.2, 114.1, 55.4; Data is 43 consistent with that reported in the literature.⁵ 44

46 4.3.3. 4-chloro-N-phenylbenzenesulfonamide (12c).

The one-pot procedure was used employing tert-butyl (4-48 chlorophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.292 g, 1.00 mmol) and 49 diphenyliodonium triflate (0.559 g, 1.30 mmol). Flash 50 chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) 51 provided pure 12c (0.249 g, 0.89 mmol, 89%) as a white solid.; 52 R_f 0.62 (dichloromethane); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 53 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.28-7.20 (m, 2H), 54 7.18-7.04 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.6, 137.3, 55 136.0, 129.4, 129.3, 128.7, 125.8, 121.8; Data is consistent with 56 that reported in the literature.⁵ 57

59 60 4.3.4. 4-bromo-N-phenylbenzenesulfonamide (**12d**). A The one-pot procedure was used employing *tert*-butyl (4bromophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.292 g, 1.00 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.559 g, 1.30 mmol). Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) provided pure **12d** (0.088 g, 0.83 mmol, 83%) as a white solid.; R_f 0.62 (dichloromethane); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (br, 1H), 7.28-7.19 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.07 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 137.7, 136.0, 132.3, 129.4, 128.7, 128.1, 125.6, 121.7; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.¹⁴

4.3.5. N-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (12e).

The one-pot procedure was used employing tert-butyl tosvlcarbamate (0.271)1.00 mmol) and bis(4g, fluorophenyl)iodonium triflate (0.606 g, 1.30 mmol). Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) provided pure 12e (0.249 g, 0.94 mmol, 94%) as a white solid.; $R_f 0.45$ (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.60 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.06-6.98 (m, 2H), 6.97-6.88 (m, 2H), 6.51 (br, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 160.6 (d, J = 244 Hz), 144.0, 135.8, 132.2 (d, J = 1.5 Hz), 129.7, 127.3, 124.9 (d, J = 8.3 Hz), 116.1 (d, J = 22 Hz), 21.6; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.¹

4.3.6. N-phenylmethanesulfonamide (12f).

The one-pot procedure was used employing *tert*-butyl methylcarbamate (0.195 g, 1.00 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.559 g, 1.30 mmol). Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) provided pure **12f** (0.156 g, 0.91 mmol, 91%) as a white solid. R_f 0.20 (dichloromethane); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.16 (m, 3H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 3.02 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 136.7, 129.7, 125.4, 120.8, 39.2; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.⁵

4.3.7. N-phenylthiophene-2-sulfonamide (12g).

The one-pot procedure was used employing *tert*-butyl thiophen-2-ylsulfonylcarbamate (0.263 g, 1.00 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.559 g, 1.30 mmol). Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) provided pure **12g** (0.225 g, 0.94 mmol, 94%) as a colorless oil. R_f 0.43 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2:1); IR (neat) 3241, 3091, 2825, 1599, 1498, 1404, 1335, 1229, 1153, 1092, 928, 589 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.53 (dd, *J* = 5.1 and 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (dd, *J* = 3.7 and 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.10 (m, 3H), 7.03-6.97 (m, 1H), 6.77 (br, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 139.3, 136.0, 132.9, 132.4, 129.4, 127.3, 125.9, 122.0; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 261.9966 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₀H₉NNaO₂S₂⁺: 261.9967].

4.3.8. 4-methyl-N-(thiophen-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide (12h).

The one-pot procedure was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.271 g, 1.00 mmol) and mesityl(thiophen-3-yl)iodonium triflate (0.622 g, 1.30 mmol). Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) provided pure **12h** (0.228 g, 0.90 mmol, 90%) as a white solid. R_f 0.45 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.20-7.13 (m, 1H), 7.04 (br, 1H), 6.90-6.81 (m, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃)

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143.9, 135.9, 134.2, 129.6, 127.2, 125.6, 123.3, 413.9, 21.5; Data MA] is consistent with that reported in the literature.⁵

4.4. N,N-diphenyl-p-toluenesulfonamide (12aa).

3 A 10 mL round bottom flask was charged with a 4 diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), CuI (10 mol 5 %), triethylamine (0.50 mmol) and the corresponding pб toluenesulfonamide (0.043 g, 0.25 mmol). Toluene (2 mL) was 7 then added to the flask. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 °C. 8 After 24 h complete consumption of diphenyliodonium triflate 9 was observed by TLC analysis. The solvent was removed in 10 vacuo and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on 11 silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (15:1) provided pure 12aa 12 (0.041 g, 0.13 mmol, 51%) as a white solid. $R_f 0.65$ (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 13 2H), 7.35-7.21 (m, 12H), 2.42 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, 14 CDCl₃) & 143.5, 141.5, 137.5, 129.5, 129.2, 128.3, 127.7, 127.3, 15 21.5; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.¹⁷ 12a 16 (0.012 g, 0.05 mmol, 19%) as a white solid. $R_f 0.59$ (hexane/ethyl 17 acetate = 2:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.67 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 18 2H), 7.29-7.21 (m, 4H), 7.12-7.06 (m, 3H), 6.91 (br, 1H), 2.37 (s, 19 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.9, 136.5, 136.0, 129.6, 20 129.3, 127.2, 125.3, 121.5, 21.5; Data is consistent with that 21 reported in the literature.⁵ 22

AcknowledgmentsAcknowledgments

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Supporting Information

Copper-Catalyzed N-Arylation of *tert*-Butyl N-Sulfonylcarbamates with Diaryliodonium Salts at Room Temperature

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Experimental

I. Materials and Methods

Unless otherwise indicated, all chemical reagents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Alfa Aesar, and TCI and were used without further purification. All diaryliodonium salts¹ and tert-butyl N-sulfonylcarbamates² were prepared by the reported procedures. All reactions were carried out in oven-dried glassware equipped with a magnetic stir bar. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) with 0.25-mm E. Merck pre-coated silica gel plates (Kieselgel 60F₂₅₄, Merck). Products were detected by viewing under a UV light, by staining with an anisaldehyde solution composed of acetic acid, sulfuric acid, and MeOH, or by staining with a KMnO₄ solution composed of potassium carbonate, sodium hydroxide, and water. Flash column chromatography was performed on Merck 60 silica gel (70-230 mesh). Yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically pure compounds unless otherwise noted. ¹H and ¹³C spectra were recorded on a Bruker AM-300 or Varian Unity-Inova 500 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported as δ values relative to internal SiMe₄ or chloroform ($\delta 0.00$ for ¹H and $\delta 77.0$ for ¹³C) or benzene ($\delta 128.0$ for ¹³C). IR spectra were measured as neat oils on a Varian Scimitar 800 FT-IR spectrometer. High resolution spectra were obtained at Sogang University's Organic Chemistry Research Center or the Korea Basic Science Institute Mass Spectrometry Service Center.

II. Experimental Section

General procedure I for copper-catalyzed *N*-arylation (Table 1-3, scheme 2)

A 10 mL round bottom flask was charged with a diaryliodonium salt (0.325 mmol), CuCl (10 mol %), triethylamine (0.50 mmol) and the corresponding *tert*-butyl *N*-sulfonylcarbamate (0.25 mmol). Toluene (0.12 M) was then added to the flask. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature. After completion of the reaction, as monitored by TLC analysis, the

solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel to obtain the desired product.

One-pot procedure for the production of mono N-arylsulfonamides

Upon completion of **General procedure I**, as determined by TLC, the reaction mixture (1.00 mmol scale) was cooled to 0 $^{\circ}$ C. Cold trifluoroacetic acid/water (9/1 mL) was slowly added. The reaction was stirred 1 h at 0 $^{\circ}$ C at which time the reaction was diluted with toluene. All volatiles were removed with a rotary evaporator, and the product isolated by silica gel chromatography using the solvent system indicated.



tert-butyl phenyl(tosyl)carbamate (3a). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 1 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **3a** (0.084 g, 0.24 mmol, 97%) as a white solid. R_f 0.47 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.87 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.48-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.29-7.20 (m, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.9, 144.4, 136.7, 136.4, 129.6, 129.3, 129.0, 128.9, 128.6, 84.3, 27.8, 21.6; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.¹



tert-butyl naphthalene-2-ylsulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (3b). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl naphthalen-2-ylsulfonylcarbamate (0.077 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 4 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **3b** (0.092 g, 0.24

¹ Vellemäe, E.; Lebedev, O.; Mäeorg, U. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2008**, *49*, 1373-1375.

mmol, 96%) as a white solid. mp: 126-128 °C; $R_f 0.44$ (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3059, 2977, 1734, 1352, 1292, 1150, 1073, 814, 695 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.59 (s, 1H), 8.02-7.88 (m, 4H), 7.72-7.57 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.36-7.26 (m, 2H), 1.31 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.8, 136.4, 136.3, 135.1, 131.7, 130.5, 129.7, 129.3, 129.2, 129.1, 129.0, 128.9, 127.9, 127.6, 123.1, 84.5, 27.7; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 406.1084 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₂₁H₂₁NNaO₄S⁺: 406.1083].



tert-butyl phenyl(phenylsulfonyl)carbamate (3c). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert-*butyl phenylsulfonylcarbamate (0.064 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 10 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **3c** (0.080 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. mp: 67-68 °C; R_f 0.43 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3065, 2981, 1734, 1598, 1790, 1368, 1151, 1091, 970, 812, 696, 580 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.68-7.60 (m, 1H), 7.58-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.29-7.25 (m, 2H), 1.32 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.7, 139.6, 136.2, 133.4, 129.6, 129.0, 128.97, 128.6, 128.4, 84.5, 27.7; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 356.0927 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₇H₁₉NNaO₄S⁺: 356.0927].



tert-butyl (4-*methoxyphenyl*)*sulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate* (3*d*). General procedure I was used employing *tert*-butyl (4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.072 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.161 g, 0.375 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 10 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 3d (0.088 g, 0.24 mmol, 97%) as a colorless oil.; R_f 0.30 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2981, 1733, 1596, 1498, 1368, 1263, 1150, 1090, 839, 677, 581 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.92 (d, J = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.46-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.27-7.21 (m, 2H), 7.00 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.5, 151.0, 136.6, 131.1, 130.9, 129.6, 129.0, 128.9, 113.8, 84.2, 55.6, 27.8; HRMS-FAB: m/z 364.1213 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₈H₂₂NO₅S⁺: 364.1213].



tert-butyl methylsulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (3e). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl methylsulfonylcarbamate (0.049 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 8 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **3e** (0.062 g, 0.23 mmol, 91%) as a white solid. mp: 83-85 °C; R_f 0.27 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3015, 2982, 2939, 1732, 1596, 1492, 1356, 1148, 967, 838, 694, 547 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.45-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.27-7.21 (m, 2H), 3.42 (s, 3H), 1.46 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.5, 135.6, 129.3, 129.1, 129.05, 84.7, 41.6, 27.8; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 294.0772 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₂H₁₇NNaO₄S⁺: 294.0770].



tert-butyl cyclopropylsulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (3f). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl cyclopropylsulfonylcarbamate (0.055 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 12 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **3f** (0.071 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. mp: 75-76 °C; R_f 0.34 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2982, 1733, 1490, 1361, 1293, 1145, 1074, 970, 885, 711, 586 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.46-7.33 (m, 3H), 7.28-7.22 (m, 2H), 3.36-3.25 (m, 1H), 1.47 (s, 9H), 1.36-1.29 (m, 2H), 1.18-1.09 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.6, 136.2, 129.4, 129.0, 128.8, 84.3, 31.7, 27.8, 6.0; HRMS-FAB: m/z 298.1107 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₄H₂₀NO₄S⁺: 298.1108].



tert-butyl (4-fluorophenyl)sulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (3g). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl (4-fluorophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.069 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 6 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **3g** (0.084 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. mp: 80-82 °C; R_f 0.55 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2982, 1734, 1591, 1494, 1370, 1151, 968, 841, 695, 579 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.09-7.96 (m, 2H), 7.47-7.37 (m, 3H), 7.29-7.20 (m, 4H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.5 (d, *J* = 104 Hz), 150.7, 136.2, 135.5, 131.4 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz), 129.5, 129.1, 129.06, 115.9 (d, *J* = 17.8 Hz), 84.6, 27.7; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 374.0833 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₇H₁₈FNNaO₄S⁺: 374.0833].



tert-butyl (4-chlorophenyl)sulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (3h). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl (4-chlorophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.073 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 4 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **3h** (0.088 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. mp: 102-103 °C; R_f 0.61 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2982, 1733, 1584, 1491, 1371, 1150, 1092, 839, 759, 694, 576 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.46-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.26-7.18 (m, 2H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 151.1, 139.8, 138.9, 137.1, 130.7, 130.1,

129.3, 129.1, 129.0, 84.0, 27.7; HRMS-FAB: m/z 390.0536 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₇H₁₈ClNNaO₄S⁺: 390.0537].



tert-butyl (4-bromophenyl)sulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (3i). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl (4-bromophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.084 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 10 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **3i** (0.098 g, 0.24 mmol, 95%) as a white solid. mp: 108-110 °C; R_f 0.61 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2981, 1736, 1574, 1491, 1391, 1370, 1290, 1148, 745, 602 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.47-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.18 (m, 2H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 151.1, 139.4, 137.2, 132.0, 130.7, 130.1, 129.2, 129.0, 128.5, 84.0, 27.7; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 412.0212 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₇H₁₉BrNO₄S⁺: 412.0213].



tert-butyl (4-*nitrophenyl*)*sulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate* (*3j*). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl (4-nitrophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.076 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.161 g, 0.375 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 24 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **3j** (0.089 g, 0.235 mmol, 94%) as a white solid. mp: 146-148 °C; R_f 0.46 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3117, 2975, 1734, 1611, 1491, 1361, 1286, 1151, 1090, 747, 695, 568 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.40 (d, *J* = 9.3 Hz, 2H), 8.20 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.50-7.41 (m, 3H), 7.25-7.17 (m, 2H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 151.0, 150.4, 145.1, 136.7, 130.1, 130.0, 129.4, 129.3, 123.8, 84.5, 27.6; HRMS-FAB : m/z 401.0778 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₇H₁₈N₂NaO₆S⁺: 401.0778].



tert-butyl phenyl(thiophen-2-ylsulfonyl)carbamate (3k). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl thiophen-2-ylsulfonylcarbamate (0.066 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 10 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **3k** (0.083 g, 0.245 mmol, 98%) as a white oil.; R_f 0.50 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3105, 2924, 2854, 1733, 1596, 1372, 1290, 1148, 914, 742, 593 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.80 (dd, *J* = 3.8 and 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.71 (dd, *J* = 5.0 and 1.3 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.27-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.14 (dd, *J* = 6.3 and 4.9 Hz, 1H), 1.40 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 150.9, 140.2, 137.0, 134.9, 132.8, 129.8, 128.8, 128.6, 126.4, 83.6, 27.4; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 340.0672 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₅H₁₈NO₄S₂⁺: 340.0672].



tert-butyl benzofuran-2-ylsulfonyl(phenyl)carbamate (3l). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl benzofuran-2-ylsulfonylcarbamate (0.074 g, 0.25 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.269 g, 0.625 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 24 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/dichloromathane (1:1) provided pure **3l** (0.085 g, 0.23 mmol, 91%) as a white solid. mp: 116-118 °C; R_f 0.26 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3120, 2984, 2931, 1738, 1548, 1490, 1374, 1291, 1144, 974, 838, 756, 565 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.74 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.66-7.36 (m, 9H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 155.6, 150.3, 149.1, 135.6, 129.9, 129.3, 129.2, 128.2, 125.7, 124.4, 123.1, 114.8, 112.3, 85.2, 27.7; HRMS-FAB: m/z 396.0877 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₉H₁₉NNaO₅S⁺: 396.0876].



tert-butyl p-tolyl(tosyl)carbamate (5a). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and di-*p*-tolyliodonium triflate (0.149 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 6 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **5a** (0.086 g, 0.24 mmol, 95%) as a white solid. mp: 132-134 °C; R_f 0.56 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2982, 2929, 1733, 1511, 1368, 1290, 1151, 971, 841, 669 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.0, 144.3, 139.0, 136.8, 133.8, 129.8, 129.3, 129.25, 128.5, 84.3, 27.8, 21.6, 21.2; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 384.1241 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₉H₂₃NNaO₄S⁺: 384.1240].



tert-butyl (4-(tert-butyl)phenyl)(tosyl)carbamate (5b). General procedure I was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068)0.25 mmol) and bis(4-(*tert*g, butyl)phenyl)iodonium triflate (0.176 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 4 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 5b (0.089 g, 0.22 mmol, 88%) as a white solid. mp: 156-158 $^{\circ}$ C; R_f 0.63 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2966, 1734, 1368, 1151, 1091, 665, 591 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.87 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H)2H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.9, 151.1, 144.3, 137.0, 133.6, 129.3. 129.0, 128.5, 126.1, 84.4, 34.7, 31.3, 27.8, 21.6; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 426.1709 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₂₂H₂₉NNaO₄S⁺: 426.1710].



tert-butyl (4-methoxyphenyl)(tosyl)carbamate (5c). General procedure I was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and bis(4-methoxyphenyl)iodonium triflate (0.159 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 12 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure 5c (0.091 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. R_f 0.43 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (dd, *J* = 6.9 and 2.1 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.7, 151.0, 144.3, 136.7, 130.6, 129.2, 128.9, 128.4, 114.2, 84.2, 55.3, 27.7, 21.5; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.²



tert-butyl tosyl(4-trifluoromethyl)phenyl)carbamate (5d). General procedure I was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068)0.25 mmol) and bis(4g, (trifluoromethyl)phenyl)iodonium triflate (0.184 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 8 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **5d** (0.090 g, 0.22 mmol, 87%) as a white solid. mp: 136-138 $^{\circ}$ C; R_f 0.59 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2984, 2931, 1738, 1612, 1326, 1169, 1020, 812, 766, 579 cm⁻¹; 1 H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.69 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 4H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.4, 144.9, 139.6,

² Ankner, T.; Hilmersson, G. Org. Lett. 2009, 11, 503-506

139.59, 136.3, 130.9 (q, J = 33 Hz), 130.3, 129.5, 128.5, 126.2 (q, J = 3.8 Hz), 85.1, 27.7, 21.6; HRMS-FAB: m/z 438.0957 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₉H₂₀F₃NNaO₄⁺: 438.0957].



tert-butyl (*4-fluorophenyl*)(*tosyl*)*carbamate* (*5e*). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert-*butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and bis(4-fluorophenyl)iodonium triflate (0.152 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 6 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **5e** (0.088 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. mp: 104-106 °C; R_f 0.56 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3449, 2986, 1733, 1598, 1505, 1373, 1093, 975, 842, 671 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.35 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.27-7.19 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.06 (s, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.6 (d, *J* = 248 Hz), 150.8, 144.6, 136.5, 132.4 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz), 131.4 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 129.4, 128.5, 116.0 (d, *J* = 23 Hz), 84.6, 27.8, 21.6; HRMS-FAB: *m*/*z* 388.0989 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₈H₂₀FNNaO₄S⁺: 388.0989].



tert-butyl (*4-chlorophenyl*)(*tosyl*)*carbamate* (*5f*). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and bis(4-chlorophenyl)iodonium triflate (0.162 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 10 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **5f** (0.088 g, 0.23 mmol, 92%) as a white solid. mp: 132-133 °C; R_f 0.59 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3455, 2980, 1733, 1597, 1489, 1373, 1250, 1091, 973, 813, 665 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.43-7.30 (m, 4H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, C₆D₆) δ 151.0, 144.3, 137.6, 136.0, 135.0, 131.6, 129.4 (2C), 129.2, 83.9, 27.7, 21.2; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 404.0694 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₈H₂₀ClNNaO₄S⁺: 404.0694].



tert-butyl (4-bromophenyl)(tosyl)carbamate (5g). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert-*butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and bis(4-bromophenyl)iodonium triflate (0.191 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 6 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **5g** (0.102 g, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a white solid. mp: 148-150 °C; R_f 0.59 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2987, 2931, 1739, 1595, 1487, 1284, 1173, 1071, 838, 730, 664, 580 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.5, 144.7, 136.4, 135.5, 132.3, 131.3, 129.4, 128.6, 123.1, 84.8, 27.8, 21.7; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 448.0189 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₈H₂₀BrNNaO₄S⁺: 448.0189].



methyl **4**-(*N*-*tert*-*butoxycarbonyl*)-**4**-*methylphenylsulfonamido*)*benzoate* (*5i*). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and mesityl(4-(methoxycarbonyl)phenyl)iodonium triflate (0.172 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 6 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **5i** (0.092 g, 0.23 mmol, 91%) as a white solid. mp: 140-142 °C; R_f 0.41 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2983, 1729, 1605, 1370, 1281, 1150, 702, 661, 548 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.10 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.39-7.26 (m, 4H), 3.94 (s, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 166.2, 150.4, 144.8, 140.5, 136.4, 130.5, 135.4, 129.7, 129.4, 128.6, 84.8, 52.3, 27.8, 21.7; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 428.1138 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₂₀H₂₃NNaO₆S⁺: 428.1138].



tert-butyl thiophen-3-yl(tosyl)carbamate (5j). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and mesityl(thiophen-3-yl)iodonium triflate (0.155 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 16 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **5j** (0.083 g, 0.235 mmol, 94%) as a white solid. mp: 115-117 °C; R_f 0.52 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 3108, 2976, 2360, 1734, 1527, 1369, 1148, 812, 636 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.85 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.36-7.24 (m, 4H), 6.96 (dd, *J* = 5.0 and 1.1 Hz, 1H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.6, 144.5, 136.5, 133.3, 129.3, 128.4, 127.2, 124.8, 124.3, 84.5, 27.8, 21.6; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 376.0647 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₆H₁₉NNaO₄S₂⁺: 376.0648].



tert-butyl (*6-bromopyridin-3-yl*)(*tosyl*)*carbamate* (5*k*). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.068 g, 0.25 mmol) and (6-bromopyridin-3-yl)(2,4,6triethylphenyl)iodonium triflate (0.193 g, 0.325 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 12 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (7:1) provided pure **5***k* (0.065 g, 0.15 mmol, 61%) as a white solid. mp: 166-168 °C; R_f 0.48 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 3:1); IR (neat) 2976, 2360, 1735, 1370, 1285, 1149, 1090, 664, 582 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.16 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (dd, *J* = 8.7 and 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.2, 150.0, 145.3, 142.0, 139.8, 135.8, 133.1, 129.6, 128.6, 128.5, 85.6, 27.8, 21.7; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 449.0141 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₇H₁₉BrN₂NaO₄S⁺: 449.0141].



tert-butyl (*4-bromophenyl*)*sulfonyl*(*4-fluorophenyl*)*carbamate* (*8*). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl (4-bromophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (1.681 g, 5.00 mmol) and *bis*(4-fluorophenyl)iodonium triflate (3.030 g, 6.50 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 10 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (10:1) provided pure **8** (2.086 g, 4.85 mmol, 97%) as a white solid. mp: 128-129 °C; R_f 0.62 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 4:1); IR (neat) 3092, 2981, 2939, 1736, 1574, 1506, 1471, 1370, 1147, 1087, 744, 619, 569 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.25-7.03 (m, 4H), 1.35 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 162.7 (d, *J* = 248 Hz), 150.5, 138.3, 132.1, 132.0, 131.3 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 130.1, 128.9, 116.2 (d, *J* = 23 Hz), 85.0, 27.8; HRMS-FAB: m/z 430.0123 [(M+H)⁺; calcd for C₁₇H₁₈BrFNO₄S⁺: 430.0124].



tert-butyl (4-chlorophenyl)sulfonyl(4-(tert-butyl)phenyl)carbamate (11). General procedure **I** was used employing *tert*-butyl (4-chlorophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (1.459 g, 5.00 mmol) and *bis*(4-(*tert*-butyl)phenyl)iodonium triflate (3.525 g, 6.50 mmol), and the reaction was complete in 4 h. Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (10:1) provided pure **11** (2.077 g, 4.90 mmol, 98%) as a white solid. mp: 156-158 °C; R_f 0.73 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 4:1); IR (neat) 2967, 2871, 1734, 1476, 1367, 1171, 1090, 973, 757, 626, 582 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 1.35 (s, 9H), 1.33 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 152.1, 150.8, 139.9, 138.2, 133.2, 129.9, 128.9, 128.8, 126.1, 84.6, 34.6, 31.1, 27.7; HRMS-FAB: m/z 446.1168 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₂₁H₂₆ClNNaO₄S⁺: 446.1169].

One-pot procedure for the production of mono N-arylsulfonamide (Table 4)

Upon completion of **General procedure I**, as determined by TLC, the reaction mixture (1.00 mmol scale) was cooled to 0 $^{\circ}$ C. Cold trifluoroacetic acid/water (9/1 mL) was slowly added. The reaction was stirred 1 h at 0 $^{\circ}$ C at which time the reaction was diluted with toluene. All volatiles were removed with a rotary evaporator, and the product isolated by silica gel chromatography using the solvent system indicated.



4-methyl-N-phenylbenzenesulfonamide (12a). The one-pot procedure was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.271 g, 1.00 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.559 g, 1.30 mmol). Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) provided pure **12a** (0.210 g, 0.85 mmol, 85%) as a white solid. R_f 0.59 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.29-7.21 (m, 4H), 7.12-7.06 (m, 3H), 6.91 (br, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.9, 136.5, 136.0, 129.6, 129.3, 127.2, 125.3, 121.5, 21.5; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.³



4-methoxy-N-phenylbenzenesulfonamide (12b). The one-pot procedure was used employing *tert*-butyl (4-methoxyphenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.287 g, 1.00 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.645 g, 1.50 mmol). Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) provided pure **12b** (0.245 g, 0.93 mmol, 93%) as a white solid. R_f 0.61 (dichloromethane); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.76 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (br, 1H), 7.25-7.01 (m, 5H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 3.76 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ

³ Moon, S. -Y.; Nam, J.; Rathwell, K.; Kim, W. -S. Org. Lett. 2014, 16, 338-341

163.0, 136.7, 130.3, 129.4, 129.2, 124.9, 121.2, 114.1, 55.4; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.³



4-chloro-N-phenylbenzenesulfonamide (*12c*). The one-pot procedure was used employing *tert*-butyl (4-chlorophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.292 g, 1.00 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.559 g, 1.30 mmol). Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) provided pure **12c** (0.249 g, 0.89 mmol, 89%) as a white solid.; R_f 0.62 (dichloromethane); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.28-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.04 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 139.6, 137.3, 136.0, 129.4, 129.3, 128.7, 125.8, 121.8; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.³



4-bromo-N-phenylbenzenesulfonamide (12*d*). The one-pot procedure was used employing *tert*-butyl (4-bromophenyl)sulfonylcarbamate (0.292 g, 1.00 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.559 g, 1.30 mmol). Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) provided pure **12d** (0.088 g, 0.83 mmol, 83%) as a white solid.; R_f 0.62 (dichloromethane); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (br, 1H), 7.28-7.19 (m, 2H), 7.15-7.07 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 137.7, 136.0, 132.3, 129.4, 128.7, 128.1, 125.6, 121.7; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.⁴

⁴ Gowda, B.T.; Shetty, M; Jayalakshmi, K. L. A: Physical Science, 2004, 59, 239-249.



N-(4-fluorophenyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (12e). The one-pot procedure was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.271 g, 1.00 mmol) and bis(4-fluorophenyl)iodonium triflate (0.606 g, 1.30 mmol). Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) provided pure **12e** (0.249 g, 0.94 mmol, 94%) as a white solid.; R_f 0.45 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.06-6.98 (m, 2H), 6.97-6.88 (m, 2H), 6.51 (br, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 160.6 (d, *J* = 244 Hz), 144.0, 135.8, 132.2 (d, *J* = 1.5 Hz), 129.7, 127.3, 124.9 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 116.1 (d, *J* = 22 Hz), 21.6; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.⁵



N-phenylmethanesulfonamide (12f). The one-pot procedure was used employing *tert*-butyl methylcarbamate (0.195 g, 1.00 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate (0.559 g, 1.30 mmol). Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) provided pure **12f** (0.156 g, 0.91 mmol, 91%) as a white solid. R_f 0.20 (dichloromethane); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.39-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.16 (m, 3H), 6.96 (s, 1H), 3.02 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 136.7, 129.7, 125.4, 120.8, 39.2; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature. ³



N-phenylthiophene-2-sulfonamide (12g). The one-pot procedure was used employing *tert*butyl thiophen-2-ylsulfonylcarbamate (0.263 g, 1.00 mmol) and diphenyliodonium triflate

⁵ Teo, Y. -C.; Yong, F. -F. Synlett, **2011**, 6, 837-843.

(0.559 g, 1.30 mmol). Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) provided pure **12g** (0.225 g, 0.94 mmol, 94%) as a colorless oil. R_f 0.43 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2:1); IR (neat) 3241, 3091, 2825, 1599, 1498, 1404, 1335, 1229, 1153, 1092, 928, 589 cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.53 (dd, *J* = 5.1 and 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (dd, *J* = 3.7 and 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.10 (m, 3H), 7.03-6.97 (m, 1H), 6.77 (br, 1H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 139.3, 136.0, 132.9, 132.4, 129.4, 127.3, 125.9, 122.0; HRMS-FAB: *m/z* 261.9966 [(M+Na)⁺; calcd for C₁₀H₉NNaO₂S₂⁺: 261.9967].



4-methyl-N-(thiophen-3-yl)benzenesulfonamide (12h). The one-pot procedure was used employing *tert*-butyl tosylcarbamate (0.271 g, 1.00 mmol) and mesityl(thiophen-3-yl)iodonium triflate (0.622 g, 1.30 mmol). Flash chromatography on silica gel using hexane/ethyl acetate (5:1) provided pure **12h** (0.228 g, 0.90 mmol, 90%) as a white solid. R_f 0.45 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.20-7.13 (m, 1H), 7.04 (br, 1H), 6.90-6.81 (m, 2H), 2.39 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 143.9, 135.9, 134.2, 129.6, 127.2, 125.6, 123.3, 113.9, 21.5; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature. ³



N,N-diphenyl-p-toluenesulfonamide (*12aa*). A 10 mL round bottom flask was charged with a diphenyliodonium triflate (0.140 g, 0.325 mmol), CuI (10 mol %), triethylamine (0.50 mmol) and the corresponding *p*-toluenesulfonamide (0.043 g, 0.25 mmol). Toluene (2 mL) was then added to the flask. The reaction mixture was stirred at 50 $^{\circ}$ C. After 24 h complete consumption of diphenyliodonium triflate was observed by TLC analysis. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel using

hexane/ethyl acetate (15:1) provided pure **12aa** (0.041 g, 0.13 mmol, 51%) as a white solid. R_f 0.65 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.35-7.21 (m, 12H), 2.42 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.5, 141.5, 137.5, 129.5, 129.2, 128.3, 127.7, 127.3, 21.5; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.⁶ **12a** (0.012 g, 0.05 mmol, 19%) as a white solid. R_f 0.59 (hexane/ethyl acetate = 2:1); ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.67 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.29-7.21 (m, 4H), 7.12-7.06 (m, 3H), 6.91 (br, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.9, 136.5, 136.0, 129.6, 129.3, 127.2, 125.3, 121.5; Data is consistent with that reported in the literature.³

⁶ Nandi, P.; Redko, M. Y.; Petersen, K.; Dye, J. L.; Lefenfeld, M.; Vogt, P. F.; Jackson, J. E. *Org. Lett.* **2008**, *10*, 5441-5444.









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