#### **Supporting Information**

## Hydro/Deutero Deamination of Arylazo Sulfones under Metal- and (Photo)Catalyst-Free Conditions

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## Table of contents

1. Optimization of the procedure for the reductive dediazoniation of	
arylazo sulfones	<b>S</b> 3
2. MS spectra of compounds $2-d^1-14-d^1$ and <sup>1</sup> H and <sup>13</sup> C NMR of $13-d^1$	<b>S</b> 5
3. <sup>1</sup> H and <sup>13</sup> C NMR spectra of compounds 1h, 1k, 1l, 1q	<b>S26</b>
4. References	<b>S34</b>

#### 1 Optimization of the procedure for the reductive dediazoniation of arylazo sulfones.

hv (456 nm) Solvent			
	∣		
Entry	Conditions	2 (% yield)	
1	<b>1a</b> (0.025 M), MeOH	48	
2	1a (0.025 M), MeOH-H <sub>2</sub> O 9:1	50	
3	1a (0.025 M), MeOH-H <sub>2</sub> O 4:1	51	
4	1a (0.025 M), MeCN	30	
5	1a (0.025 M), MeCN-H <sub>2</sub> O 9:1	38	
6	1a (0.025 M), MeCN-H <sub>2</sub> O 4:1	43	
7	<b>1a</b> (0.025 M), Acetone	54 <sup>b</sup>	
8	<b>1a</b> (0.05 M), Acetone	49 <sup>b</sup>	
9	<b>1a</b> (0.1 M), Acetone	34 <sup>b</sup>	
10	1a (0.025 M), THF	59	
11	1a (0.025 M), THF-H <sub>2</sub> O 9:1	56	
12	1a (0.025 M), THF-H <sub>2</sub> O 4:1	61	
13	1a (0.025 M), <i>i</i> PrOH-H <sub>2</sub> O 9:1	76	
14	1a (0.025 M), <i>i</i> PrOH-H <sub>2</sub> O 4:1	71	
15°	1a (0.025 M), <i>i</i> PrOH-H <sub>2</sub> O 9:1	с	

Table S1. Irradiation of arylazosulfone 1a in different solvents.<sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> A solution of **1a** in the chosen medium (1 mL) was nitrogen purged for 5 min, then irradiated by means of a 34 W Kessil Lamp ( $\lambda_{em} = 456$  nm). The reaction course was monitored by GC analyses and the amount of **2** quantified by a calibration curve. <sup>b</sup> 4-Acetylphenyl methylsulfone (<10%) detected by GC-MS <sup>c</sup> Blank experiment, no consumption of **1a** observed.

As depicted in Table S1, irradiation of a 0.025 M solution of **1a** in methanol as well as in different methanol-water mixtures (entries 1-3) afforded a moderate yield of acetophenone **2**. A similar behavior was observed in acetonitrile containing mixtures (entries 4-6), while when moving to acetone, a noxious effect on the yield of **2** was observed when increasing the concentration of **1a** (entries 7-9). Furthermore, small amounts (<10% yield) of the by-product 4-acetylphenyl methyl sulfone (GC-MS: 198 (6), 183 (100), 121 (54))<sup>S1</sup> were detected. Better yields were obtained by choosing THF as the (co)solvent (up to 61% yield, entries 10-12). However, when shifting to aqueous isopropanol (entries 13,14), conversion of **1a** to **2** was found to occur in a satisfactory yield (76% in

*i*PrOH-H<sub>2</sub>O 9:1 mixture). Finally, no consumption of **1a** took place in the absence of irradiation (entry 15). The protocol described in entry 13 was thus adopted to investigate the versatility of the reaction.

2. MS spectra of compounds  $2-d^1-14-d^1$  and <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR of  $13-d^1$ 







<sup>100</sup>] 90 85 80 75 70 65 60 55 50 45 30 25 20 15 10 5 40 40 40Relative Abundance 51\_52 118 121 126 133 140 144 153 156 159 170 172 182 184 191 193 201 205 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 m/z 87 92 95 106 108 90 100 110 





77,99 100 95 90 85 75 70 66 55 50 40 40 15 10 10 5 40,29 40 156,86 51,15 <u>52</u>,15 75,13 7<u>9</u>,52 160,07 Ш 73,<u>00</u> 80,99 80 53,20 62,11 0 60 92,97 105,98 117,00 130,00 90 100 110 120 130 143.00 153.30 161.28 171.36 177.62 195.21 201.49 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 70 50 m/z









**Reference: S8** 













Reference: S12





















### **13-***d*<sup>1</sup> (<sup>13</sup>C NMR, 75 MHz)





### 3 <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra of compounds 1h, 1i, 1k, 1l, 1q







![](_page_28_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_29_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_30_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_31_Figure_0.jpeg)

![](_page_32_Figure_0.jpeg)

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