Substituent Effects on Competitive Release of Phenols and 1,3-Rearrangement in α -Keto Amide Photochemistry-Supporting Information

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Nanosecond Laser Flash Photolyses (LFP). The nanosecond laser flash photolyses were performed with an Edinburgh Instruments LP920 system equipped with a Continuum Surelite laser. Dilute solutions in 33% aqueous acetonitrile were flushed with argon and sealed with a septum prior to the experiments. The excitation wavelength was 355 nm.

LFP of α -Keto Amide 3b ($Y = \text{CH}_3\text{O}$) and 3a ($Y = \text{CH}_3$).

Figure 1. Spectrum of *p*-methoxyphenoxy radical, $\lambda_{\text{max}} = \text{ca. } 410 \text{ nm}$ produced from LFP of α -keto amide **3b** ($Y = \text{OCH}_3$). Inset is the kinetic plot of the of the intermediate, monitored at 410 nm.

Figure 2. Spectrum of *p*-methylphenoxy radical, $\lambda_{\text{max}} = \text{ca. } 400 \text{ nm}$, produced from LFP of α -keto amide **3a** ($Y = \text{CH}_3$). Inset is the kinetic plot of the of the intermediate, monitored at 390 nm.