

Electronic Supplementary Information

**Synthesis of aryl and heteroaryl tetrafluoro- $\lambda^6$ -sulfanyl chlorides  
from diaryl disulfides using trichloroisocyanuric acid and  
potassium fluoride**

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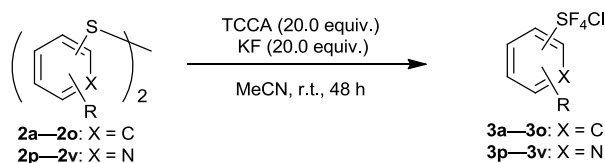
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## 1. Experimental Section

### 1.1 General Methods

All reactions were performed in oven-dried FEP bottle (or tube) under a positive pressure of nitrogen. All solvents were dried and distilled using standard methods, transferred via syringe and were introduced into the reaction vessels through a rubber septum. All reagents were weighed out under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere in a glove box. All reactions were monitored by thin-layer chromatography (TLC) or <sup>19</sup>F NMR. Column chromatography was carried out on a column packed with silica-gel 60N spherical neutral size 63-210 μm. The <sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz), <sup>19</sup>F-NMR (282 MHz) spectra for solution in CDCl<sub>3</sub> or CD<sub>3</sub>CN were recorded on a Varian Mercury 300. Chemical shifts (δ) are expressed in ppm downfield from internal TMS (δ = 0.00). The C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>6</sub> [δ = -162.2 (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)] was used as internal standard for <sup>19</sup>F NMR. The chemical yields were determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR, Fluorobenzene was used internal standard.

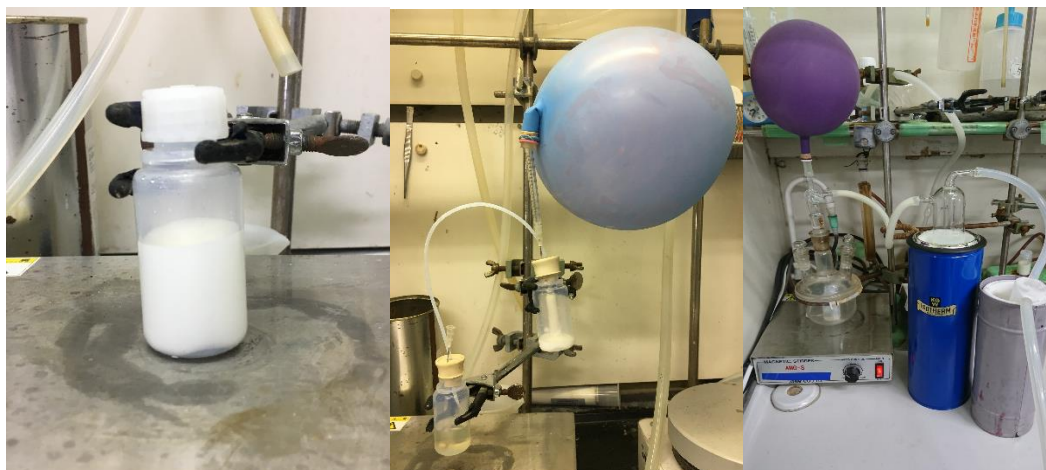
### 2. General procedure for the oxidative chlorotetrafluorination of diaryl disulfide (0.1 mmol scale and 0.5 mmol scale).



0.1 mmol scale: Inside a glove box, an oven-dried narrow-mouth FEP tube (Nalgene®) (10.0 mL) equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar was charged with diaryl disulfide (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), anhydrous spray-dried KF (0.12 g, 2.0 mmol, 20.0 equiv.), TCCA (0.46 g, 2.0 mmol, 20.0 equiv.), and anhydrous MeCN (2.0 mL, 0.05 M). The tube was tightly sealed and taken out of the glove box. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously for 48 hours at room temperature. Yields were directly determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR analysis of the crude products using C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>F (37.5 μL, 0.4 mmol, 4.0 equiv.)

as an internal standard.

0.5 mmol scale: Inside a glove box, an oven-dried narrow-mouth FEP bottle (Nalgene®) (30.0 mL) equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar was charged with diaryl disulfide (0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), anhydrous spray-dried KF (10.0 mmol, 20.0 equiv.), TCCA (10.0 mmol, 20.0 equiv.), and anhydrous MeCN (10.0 mL, 0.05 M). The bottle was tightly sealed and taken out of the glove box. The reaction mixture were stirred for 48 hours at room temperature. Thereafter, the supernatant was decanted and filtered through a PP/ETFE suction filter (Flom Cat. # 8800) under a stream of N<sub>2</sub> into another FEP bottle (30 mL). The residue was washed with anhydrous MeCN (3.0 mL) and the combined liquid phases were evaporated carefully *in vacuo* to furnish the desired crude products. All the products were characterized by NMRs (see the next part) and they were also confirmed by comparisons of previously reported data. Photographs of the used synthetic apparatus were shown below.

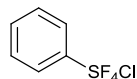


(1) Reaction mixture

(2) Filtration

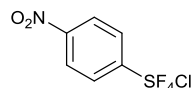
(3) Evaporation *in vacuo*

## 2.1 Chlorotetrafluoro(phenyl)-λ<sup>6</sup>-sulfane (3a);



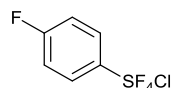
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>1</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 82%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.76 – 7.72 (m, 2H), 7.53 – 7.42 (m, 3H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 136.64 (s, 4F) ppm.

## 2.2 Chlorotetrafluoro(4-nitrophenyl)- $\lambda^6$ -sulfane (3b);



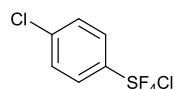
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>1</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 94%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.33 (d,  $J$  = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.96 (d,  $J$  = 9.1 Hz, 2H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 134.95 (s, 4F) ppm.

## 2.3 Chlorotetrafluoro(4-fluorophenyl)- $\lambda^6$ -sulfane (3c);



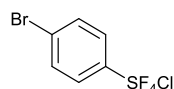
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>1</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 73%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$ : 7.89 – 7.84 (m, 2H), 7.29 – 7.23 (m, 2H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$ : 137.54 (s, 4F), -108.21 – -108.31 (m, 1F) ppm.

## 2.4 Chlorotetrafluoro(4-chlorophenyl)- $\lambda^6$ -sulfane (3d);



The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>1</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 84%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$ : 7.79 (d,  $J$  = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (d,  $J$  = 8.7 Hz, 2H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$ : 136.62 (s, 4F) ppm.

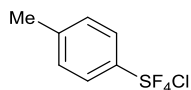
## 2.5 Chlorotetrafluoro(4-bromophenyl)- $\lambda^6$ -sulfane (3e);



The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with

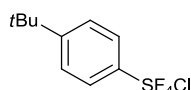
previously reported characterization data.<sup>1</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 82%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.60 (s, 4H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 136.59 (s, 4F) ppm.

### 2.6 Chlorotetrafluoro(*p*-tolyl)- λ<sup>6</sup>-sulfane (3f);



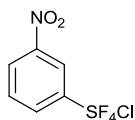
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>1</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 76%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 2.40 (s, 3H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 137.62 (s, 4F) ppm.

### 2.7 Chlorotetrafluoro(4-(*tert*-butyl)phenyl)- λ<sup>6</sup>-sulfane (3g);



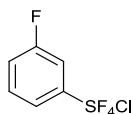
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>1</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 72%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 1.33 (s, 9H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 137.61 (s, 4F) ppm.

### 2.8 Chlorotetrafluoro(3-nitrophenyl)- λ<sup>6</sup>-sulfane (3h);



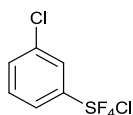
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>2</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 84%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 8.63 (t, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 8.40 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 8.11 – 8.07 (m, 1H), 7.71 (t, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 135.19 (s, 4F) ppm.

### 2.9 Chlorotetrafluoro(3-fluorophenyl)- $\lambda^6$ -sulfane (3i);



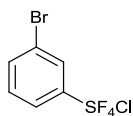
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>1</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 74%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$ : 7.72 – 7.53 (m, 3H), 7.40 – 7.35 (m, 1H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  138.07 (s, 4F), -109.20 – -109.46 (m, 1F) ppm.

### 2.10 Chlorotetrafluoro(3-chlorophenyl)- $\lambda^6$ -sulfane (3j);



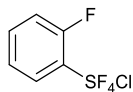
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>2</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 82%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 7.89 (t,  $J$  = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.71 – 7.63 (m, 2H), 7.34 (t,  $J$  = 8.1 Hz, 1H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 136.05 (s, 4F) ppm.

### 2.11 Chlorotetrafluoro(3-bromophenyl)- $\lambda^6$ -sulfane (3k);



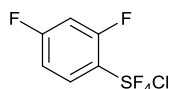
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>1</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 89%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 7.75 (t,  $J$  = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.70 – 7.58 (m, 1H), 7.50 (d,  $J$  = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (t,  $J$  = 8.2 Hz, 1H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 136.02 (s, 4F) ppm.

### 2.12 Chlorotetrafluoro(2-fluorophenyl)- $\lambda^6$ -sulfane (3l);



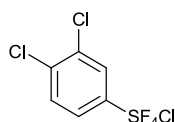
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>2</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 77%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$ : 7.87 – 7.81 (m, 1H), 7.67 – 7.60 (m, 1H), 7.39 – 7.29 (m, 2H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$ : 142.23 (d,  $J$  = 24.4 Hz, 4F), -107.92 – -108.18 (m, 1F) ppm.

### 2.13 Chlorotetrafluoro(2,4-difluorophenyl)- $\lambda^6$ -sulfane (3m);



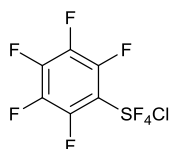
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>2</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 80%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 7.94 – 7.86 (m, 1H), 7.19 – 7.08 (m, 2H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 142.14 (d,  $J$  = 23.9 Hz, 4F), -102.05 – -102.17 (m, 1F), -102.79 – -103.07 (m, 1F) ppm.

### 2.14 Chlorotetrafluoro(3,4-dichlorophenyl)- $\lambda^6$ -sulfane (3n);



The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>2</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 85%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 7.85 (d,  $J$  = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.61 – 7.52 (m, 2H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  136.21 (s, 4F) ppm.

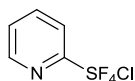
### 2.15 Chlorotetrafluoro(perfluorophenyl)- $\lambda^6$ -sulfane (3o);





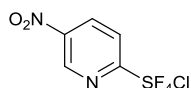
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>1</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 72%. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN): trans-isomer:  $\delta$ : 141.87 (t,  $J$  = 27.1 Hz, 4F), -136.28 – -136.80 (m, 2F), -149.98 – -150.90 (m, 1F), -162.13 – -162.25 (m, 2F) ppm; cis-isomer:  $\delta$ : 151.81 (q,  $J$  = 158.2, 1F), 122.01 – 120.83 (m, 2F), 78.55 – 77.68 (m, 1F), -136.28 – -136.80 (m, 2F), -149.98 – -150.90 (m, 1F), -162.13 – -162.25 (m, 2F) ppm. trans:cis ratio: 1.8:1.

### 2.16 2-(Chlorotetrafluoro- $\lambda^6$ -sulfaneyl)pyridine (3p);



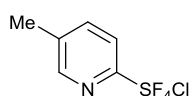
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>3</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 86%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 8.58 (d,  $J$  = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (t,  $J$  = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d,  $J$  = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (dd,  $J$  = 7.5, 4.7 Hz, 1H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 124.04 (s, 4F) ppm.

### 2.17 2-(Chlorotetrafluoro- $\lambda^6$ -sulfaneyl)-5-nitropyridine (3q);



The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>2</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 94%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 9.38 (s, 1H), 8.71 (d,  $J$  = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d,  $J$  = 8.9 Hz, 1H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 123.55 (s, 4F) ppm.

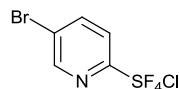
### 2.18 2-(Chlorotetrafluoro- $\lambda^6$ -sulfaneyl)-5-methylpyridine (3r);



The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with

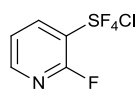
previously reported characterization data.<sup>3</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 52%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 8.38 (s, 1H), 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 125.14 (s, 4F) ppm.

### 2.19 2-(Chlorotetrafluoro-λ<sup>6</sup>-sulfaneyl)-5-bromopyridine (3s);



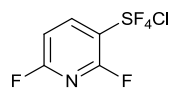
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>2</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 81%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 8.63 (s, 1H), 8.04 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 124.73 (s, 4F) ppm.

### 2.20 3-(Chlorotetrafluoro-λ<sup>6</sup>-sulfaneyl)-2-fluoropyridine (3t);



The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>4</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 80%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN) δ: 8.41 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 8.37 – 8.31 (m, 1H), 7.49 – 7.46 (m, 1H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN) δ: 137.95 (d, *J* = 21.5 Hz, 4F), -63.16 – -63.29 (m, 1F) ppm.

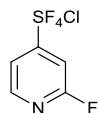
### 2.21 3-(Chlorotetrafluoro-λ<sup>6</sup>-sulfaneyl)-2,6-difluoropyridine (3u);



The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>4</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 75%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN) trans-isomer: δ: 8.48 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN): trans-isomer: δ: 138.65 (d, *J* = 21.4 Hz, 4F), -61.88 – -62.02 (m, 1F), -62.84 – -63.27 (m, 1F) ppm; cis-isomer: δ: 158.49 (q, *J* = 159.9, 1F), 111.70 – 110.70 (m, 2F), 71.49 – 69.78 (m, 1F),

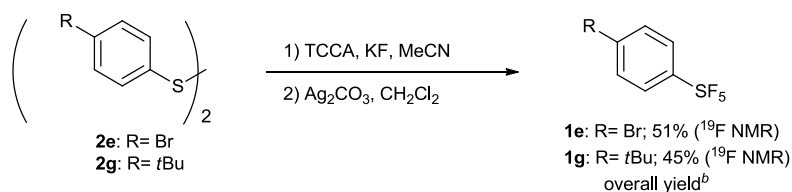
-61.88 – -62.02 (m, 1F), -62.84 – -63.27 (m, 1F) ppm. trans:cis ratio: 5.2:1.

## 2.22 4-(Chlorotetrafluoro- $\lambda^6$ -sulfaneyl)-2-fluoropyridine (**3v**);



The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>4</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR yield: 72%. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$ : 8.44 (s, 1H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.49 (s, 1H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$ : 132.24 (s, 4F), -65.79 (s, 1F) ppm.

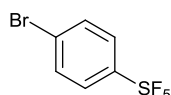
## 3. Two-step synthetic procedure for the formation of arylsulfur pentafluorides and product characterization data for Scheme 3.



Inside a glove box, an oven-dried narrow-mouth FEP bottle (Nalgene®) (30 mL), equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar, was charged with diaryl disulfide (**2e** or **2g**, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), anhydrous spray-dried KF (0.58 g, 10.0 mmol, 20.0 equiv.), TCCA (2.3 g, 10.0 mmol, 20.0 equiv.) and anhydrous MeCN (10.0 mL, 0.05 M). The bottle was tightly sealed and taken out of the glove box. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously for 48 hours at room temperature. Thereafter, the supernatant was decanted and filtered through a PP/ETFE suction filter (Flom Cat. # 8800) under a stream of N<sub>2</sub> into another FEP bottle (30 mL). The residue was washed with anhydrous MeCN (3.0 mL) and the combined liquid phases were evaporated carefully *in vacuo*. Then, the residue was washed with anhydrous *n*-hexane (5.0 mL×2), filtered into a FEP bottle under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The FEP bottle was transferred into a glove box under an N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere, before Ag<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.14 g, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and anhydrous DCM (10.0 mL) were added. The bottle was tightly sealed, removed from the glove box and stirred vigorously for 24 hours at room temperature. Thereafter, the reaction mixture was filtered through a pad of Kieselguhr and washed

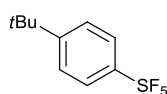
with DCM. The combined filtrates were concentrated under vacuum in an ice bath. The yield was determined by  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture using  $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{F}$  (0.188 mL, 2.0 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) as an internal standard. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: pentane) to give pure **1e** or **1g**.

### 3.1 (4-bromophenyl)pentafluoro- $\lambda^6$ -sulfane (**1e**);



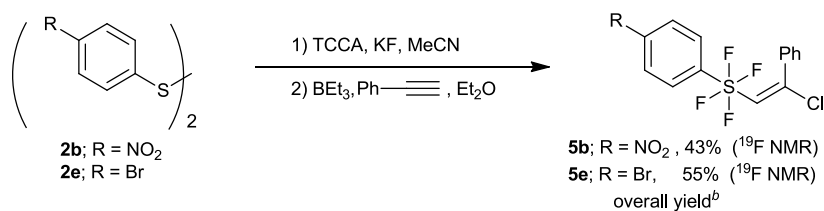
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>3</sup> Isolated yield: 81.2 mg, 29% (51%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 7.62 (s, 4H) ppm.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 84.07 – 81.94 (m, 1F), 62.51 (d,  $J$  = 150.5 Hz, 4F) ppm.

### 3.2 (4-(*tert*-butyl)phenyl)pentafluoro- $\lambda^6$ -sulfane (**1g**);



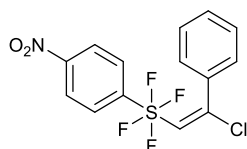
The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>3</sup> Isolated yield: 72.9 mg, 28% (45%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 7.67 (d,  $J$  = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d,  $J$  = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 1.33 (s, 9H) ppm.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (282 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$ : 86.46 – 83.43 (m, 1F), 62.78 (d,  $J$  = 149.8 Hz, 4F) ppm.

## 4. Two-step synthetic procedure for the formation of $\text{SF}_4$ -alkene and product characterization data for Scheme 4.



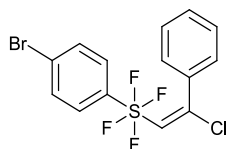
Inside a glove box, an oven-dried narrow-mouth FEP bottle (Nalgene®) (30 mL), equipped with a magnetic stirrer bar, was charged with diaryl disulfide (**2b** or **2e**, 0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), anhydrous spray-dried KF (0.58 g, 10.0 mmol, 20.0 equiv.), TCCA (2.3 g, 10.0 mmol, 20.0 equiv.), and anhydrous MeCN (10.0 mL, 0.05 M). The bottle was tightly and taken out of the glove box. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously for 48 hours at room temperature. Thereafter, the supernatant was decanted and filtered through a PP/ETFE suction filter (Flom Cat. # 8800) under a stream of N<sub>2</sub> into another FEP bottle (30 mL). The residue was washed with anhydrous MeCN (3.0 mL) and the combined liquid phases were evaporated carefully *in vacuo*. Then, the residue was washed with anhydrous *n*-hexane (5.0 mL×2), filtered into a FEP bottle (30 mL) under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product was dissolved in dry Et<sub>2</sub>O (2.0 mL). Phenylacetylene (PhC≡CH, 164.7 μL, 1.5 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) was added to the combined ether layers, and the reaction mixture was cooled to 0 °C, before Et<sub>3</sub>B (88.0 μL, 1.0 M in hexane, 0.088 mmol, 0.176 equiv.) was added by dropwise. Thereafter, the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature, where stirring was continued for 30 min. Then, the reaction mixture was quenched with aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (20.0 mL x 3), washed with brine (20.0 mL), and concentrated under reduced pressure. The yield was determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture using C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>F (0.188 mL, 2.0 mmol, 4.0 equiv.) as an internal standard. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: hexane/EtOAc; 20:1; v/v) to afford pure SF<sub>4</sub>-alkene **5b** or **5e**.

#### 4.1 [(*E*)-2-(4-nitrophenyltetrafluoro-λ<sup>6</sup>-sulfanyl)-1-chloroethenyl]benzene (**5b**).



The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>5</sup> Isolated yield: 139.4 mg, 38% (43%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 8.17 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.79 (d, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 7.44 – 7.38 (m, 5H), 7.22 – 7.13 (m, 1H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: *E*-isomer: 70.80 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 4F) ppm; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: *Z*-isomer: 69.44 (d, *J* = 9.4 Hz, 4F) ppm.

#### 4.2 [(*E*)-2-(4-bromophenyltetrafluoro-λ<sup>6</sup>-sulfanyl)-1-chloroethenyl]benzene (**5e**).



The reaction was run according to the general procedure, and the product is consistent with previously reported characterization data.<sup>5</sup> Isolated yield: 192.8 mg, 48% (55%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 7.49 – 7.39 (m, 9H), 7.20 – 7.12 (m, 1H) ppm. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 71.00 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 4F) ppm.

## 5. References

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## 6. $^1\text{H}$ NMR and $^{19}\text{F}$ NMR spectra for desired compounds

