Supporting Information

Asymmetric Fluorination of Indanone-2-carboxylates Using a Polystyrene-supported Diphenylamine-linked Bis(oxazoline) Complex

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1. Screening of different proportions of Cu(OTf)₂/1d in batch condition

	0+ NFS	I (PS-box)-Cu(OTf)2 Toluene	_
	2a	3a	
Entry	Cu(OTf) ₂ /1d	Yield[%] ^b	<i>ee</i> [%] ^c
1	0.5	95	91
2	0.6	96	92
3	0.7	95	92
4	0.8	96	95
5	0.9	96	94
6	1.0	97	92
7	1.2	94	90
8	1.5	96	88
9 ^d	-	76	0
10 ^{d, e}	-	90	0

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Table S1 Catalytic performance of different proportions of Cu(OTf)₂/1d

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^a Typical reaction conditions: to a tube a mixture of PS-box **1d** (0.005mmol, 0.2 mol%) and $Cu(OTf)_2$ with 25.0 mL toluene were added, then **2a** (2.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and NFSI (1.2 equiv.) were added successively. The reaction mixture was shaken for 120 min. ^b Isolated yields. ^c Determined by chiral HPLC. ^d Without PS-box and Cu(OTf)₂. ^e The reaction mixture was shaken for 240 min.

Before the screening of solvent and catalyst loading, different proportions $Cu(OTf)_2/1d$ were also carried out in batch condition. As can be seen in Table S1, the optimum proportion of $Cu(OTf)_2/1d$ was 0.8, which achieved 97% yield and 96% ee. To be noted, the background reaction occurred obviously without the catalyst.

2. Optimization of flow rate

Table S2 Optimization of the fluorination of 1-indanone-2-carboxylate 2acatalyzed by 1d in continuous flow condition a

		Flow system Toluene, rt.	° ~_
	2a	3a	
Entry	Flow rate (µL min ⁻¹)	Yield[%] ^b	<i>ee</i> [%] ^c
1	10	100	97
2	20	98	96
3	30	99	96
4	40	96	95
5	50	94	94

6	60	90	95
7	70	87	93

^a Typical continuous flow conditions: the reactions were performed with PS-box **1d** (0.068 mmol, 0.12 g) and celite (0.8 g) in a column which was charged with $Cu(OTf)_2$ at room temperature, **2a** (0.2 M, 1.0 equiv.) and NFSI (0.24 M, 1.2 equiv.) were pumped into the column from respective toluene solutions. The same PS-box was used for all the substrates. ^b Isolated yield. ^c Determined by chiral HPLC.

As can be seen in Table S2, the proper flow rate is 30 μ L min⁻¹, which achieved 99% yield and 96% ee.

3. Long period experiment in toluene

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Time(h)	Yield[%] ^b	<i>ee</i> [%] ^c	Time(h)	Yield[%] ^b	<i>ee</i> [%] ^c
12-12.5	-	-	60-60.5	97	97
24-24.5	97	96	72-72.5	96	96
36-36.5	98	96	84-84.5	97	95
48-48.5	95	95	96-96.5	98	96

Table S3 Long period experiment in toluene^a

^a The reactions were performed with PS-box **1d** (0.12 g, 0.068 mmol) and celite (0.8 g) in a column which was charged with Cu(OTf)₂ at room temperature, and then **2a** (0.2 M, 1.0 equiv.) and NFSI (0.24 M, 1.2 equiv.) were pumped into the column at 30 μ L min⁻¹ from respective toluene solutions (60 μ L min⁻¹ total flow rate, 0.1 M concentration of **2a** in the reactor). ^b Isolated yields. ^c Determined by chiral HPLC.

4. Scope of the enantioselective fluorination of aliphatic cyclic and acyclic β-

keto esters

Table S4 Scope of the enantioselective fluorination of aliphatic cyclic and acyclic β keto esters in continuous flow with immobilized catalyst $1d^a$ and in batch condition with its parent ligand $1f^b$





^a Typical continuous flow conditions: the reactions were performed with PS-box **1d** (0.12 g, 0.068 mmol) and celite (0.8 g) in a column which is charged with Cu(OTf)₂ at room temperature, and then **2** (0.2 M, 1.0 equiv.) and NFSI (0.24 M, 1.2 equiv.) were pumped into the column at 30 μ L min⁻¹ from respective THF solutions (60 μ L min⁻¹ total flow rate, 0.1 M concentration of **2** in the column). Each substrate carried out for 12 h. The same PS-box was used for all the substrates. Residence time under these conditions was 28 min. ^b Typical batch conditions: to a tube a complex of **1f**-Cu(OTf)₂ (0.05 mmol) with 5.0 mL toluene were added, and then **2** (0.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and NFSI (0.6 mmol, 1.2 equiv.) were added into the tube. The reaction mixture was shaken for 12 h.

5. Characterization results

The substrates **2a-o** and the corresponding products **3a-o** are known compounds that exhibited ¹H and ¹³C NMR data in agreement with those reported in the literature.¹⁻³. The absolute configuration of the fluorination products was assigned by the chiral HPLC chromatograms with those reported in the literature under the same conditions.⁴

6. NMR spectra



ppm

11.203 11.205 11.205 11.205 11.205 11.205 11.205 11.205 11.255



50 20 10













7,430 7,430 7,440 7,440 7,430 7,440 7,440

3748 3727 3713 3713 3692 3396 3396 3396 3396 3396

—t-Bu Ш 부분 - ^M 음주음주 0 7.5 7.0 6.5 Ч 5 3.5 + 10:6 1.5 1.0 0.5 ppm 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 9.0 8.5 8.0 3.0 2.5 2.0 C166.34 C166.12 C150.95 C150.93 C150.93 C126.45 C126.45 C125.38 <195.85 195.71 /_95.15 /_93.54 __84.10 38.39 <38.20 -27.77 O ↓ ↓ O ∩−t-Bu 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 ppm 200 190 180

-1.418



200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 ppm 210







 $\overbrace{7,390}^{7,901}$

3.850 3.785 3.785 3.751 3.728 3.429 3.429 3.333 3.333 3.333 3.333





3810 3752 3752 3716 3.693 3.387 3.387 3.387 3.387 3.387 3.387 3.387 3.387 3.387 3.387 3.387











7. HPLC traces of the fluorinated product and racemic standards



In batch condition



In continuous flow condition



Rac







In continuous flow condition



















In continuous flow condition

































rac





















rac







In continuous flow condition





In batch condition













































In continuous flow condition





8. References

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