Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for Organic & Biomolecular Chemistry. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2018

Supporting Information for

Four-Component Acyloxytrifluoromethylation of Arylalkenes Mediated by

Photoredox Catalyst

Xiaocong Zhou,^{a,b} Guijie Li,^{*,a} Zongzhou Shao,^a Kun Fang,^a Hongjun Gao,^b Yuanqiang Li^b and Yuanbin She^{*,b}

^a College of Chemical Engineering, Zhejiang University of Technology, Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310014, P.R. China

^b Zhejiang Jiuzhou Pharmaceutical Technology Co., Ltd. Hangzhou, Zhejiang 310051, P.R. China

E-mail: guijieli@zjut.edu.cn; sheyb@zjut.edu.cn

Table of Contents

| 1 | General Information | S2 |
|---|--|---------|
| 2 | Table S1. Screening of Additives and Photocatalysts | S3 |
| 3 | Reaction of Arylalkenes and Umemoto Reagent | S4-S12 |
| 4 | Control Experiments | S13 |
| 5 | D-Labeling Experiment | S13-S14 |
| 6 | O ¹⁸ -Labeling Experiment | S14-S15 |
| 7 | Light-dark interval experiment | S16 |
| 8 | Quantum Yield Measurement | S16-S20 |
| 9 | ¹ H, ¹³ C, ¹⁹ F NMR, and HRMS spectra | S21-S64 |

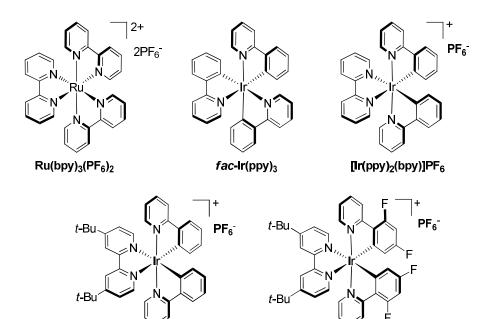
General Information. ¹H, ¹³C, and ¹⁹F NMR spectra were measured on a 400, 100, and 376 MHz spectrometers in CDCl₃ or DMSO-*d*₆, respectively. If CDCl₃ used as solvent, ¹H NMR spectra were recorded with residual CDCl₃ (δ = 7.26 ppm) as internal reference; If DMSO-*d*₆ used as solvent, ¹H NMR spectra were recorded with residual H₂O (δ = 3.33 ppm) as internal reference; ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded with CDCl₃ (δ = 77.00 ppm) as internal reference; ¹⁹F chemical shifts were given as δ in ppm downfield from CFCl₃. The following abbreviations (or combinations thereof) were used to explain the ¹H, ¹³C, and ¹⁹F NMR ultiplicities: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, p = quintet, m = multiplet, br = broad. All of the new compounds were analyzed for HRMS on an EI-TOF mass spectrometer using electrospray ionization in positive ion mode. The detection of compound **5** was analyzed for HRMS on an accurate mass Q TOF LC/MS. Unless otherwise noted, all reagents and substrates were obtained commercially and used without further purification.

Table S1. Screening of Additives and Photocatalysts

| اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ اللہ | + $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ $+$ | photocatalyst DMF/H ₂ O rt, N ₂ 4 W white LEDs | CF ₃ |
|---|--|---|--------------------|
| Entry | Photocatalyst | Additive (2.0 equiv) | Yield ^a |
| 1 | Ru(bpy)₃(PF ₆)₂ | K ₂ HPO ₄ | 10 |
| 2 | Ru(bpy)₃(PF ₆)₂ | NaHCO ₃ | 14 |
| 3 | Ru(bpy)₃(PF ₆)₂ | K ₂ CO ₃ | N.D |
| 4 | <i>fac</i> -Ir(ppy)₃ | | 21 |
| 5 | [lr(ppy) ₂ (bpy)]PF ₆ | | 8 |
| 6 | [lr(ppy) ₂ (dtbbpy)]PF ₆ | | 18 |
| 7 | Ir[dFppy] ₂ (dtbbpy)PF ₆ | | 11 |

^aThe yields were determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopies of crude reaction mixtures with

1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene as an internal standard.



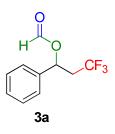
Ir[dFppy]2(dtbbpy)PF6

[Ir(ppy)2(dtbbpy)]PF6

General Procedure for the Reaction of Arylalkenes and Umemoto Reagent

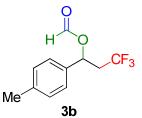
A 10 mL Schlenk tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with arylalkene 1 (1.2 equiv), Umemoto reagent 2 (1.0 equiv), DMF or DMA (5.0 mL/mmol 2), H_2O (1.0 equiv) and $Ru(bpy)_3(PF_6)_2$ (0.5 mol %). The mixture was evacuated and back-filled with nitrogen three times. The tube was irradiated for 6 h by a 4 W white LED lamp placed at a distance of 1-2 cm. After that, 20 mL of water was added to the reaction mixture, which was then extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL×3). The combined organic phases were washed with water, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuum. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography to give the corresponding product 3 or **4**.

3,3,3-Trifluoro-1-phenylpropyl formate (3a)



Following the general procedure, styrene 1a (125 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), 2 (438 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (5.0 mL), H₂O (18 uL, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (4.3 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (161.2 mg, 74%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.51-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.80-2.93 (m, 1H), 6.22 (dd, J = 9.6, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.33-7.41 (m, 5H), 8.07 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$): $\delta = 40.24$ (q, J = 27.7 Hz), 69.07 (q, J = 3.3 Hz), 125.00 (q, J = 275.7 Hz), 126.35, 128.88, 128.97, 137.90, 159.36; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.14 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for $C_{10}H_9F_3O_2$ [M]⁺ 218.0555, found 218.0558.

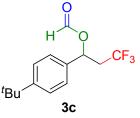
3,3,3-Trifluoro-1-(p-tolyl)propyl formate (3b)



Following the general procedure, 1-methyl-4-vinylbenzene 1b (142 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), 2 (438 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (5.0 mL), H₂O (18 uL, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (4.3

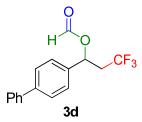
mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (194.1 mg, 84%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.83-2.97 (m, 1H), 3.05-3.19 (m, 1 H), 6.09 (dd, *J* = 3.6, 9.2 Hz, 1H), 7.21 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.30 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 20.89, 40.00 (q, *J* = 28.0 Hz), 68.89 (q, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 125.08 (q, *J* = 276.0 Hz), 126.29, 129.43, 134.95, 138.82, 159.36; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.13 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₁H₁₁F₃O₂ [M]⁺ 232.0711, found 232.0714.

1-(4-Tert-butylphenyl)-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl formate (3c)



Following the general procedure, 1-*tert*-butyl-4-vinylbenzene **1c** (384 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (10.0 mL), H₂O (36 uL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (473.6 mg, 86%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.31 (s, 9H), 2.49-2.61 (m, 1H), 2.80-2.93 (m, 1H), 6.21 (dd, *J* = 9.4, 3.4 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.06 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 31.18, 34.60, 40.16 (q, *J* = 28.3 Hz), 68.85 (q, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 125.11 (q, *J* = 276.0 Hz), 125.80, 126.14, 134.87, 152.09, 159.44; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.21 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₄H₁₇F₃O₂ [M]⁺ 274.1181, found 274.1184.

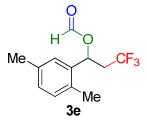
1-(Biphenyl-4-yl)-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl formate (3d)



Following the general procedure, 4-vinylbiphenyl **1d** (432 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (10.0 mL), H₂O (36 uL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was

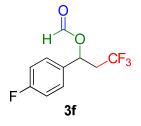
obtained as a white solid (534.1 mg, 91%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.55-2.67 (m, 1H), 2.84-2.98 (m, 1H), 6.27 (dd, *J* = 9.4, 3.8 Hz 1H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz 1H), 7.43-7.47 (m, 4H), 7.57-7.62 (m, 4H), 8.10 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 40.18 (q, *J* = 28.3 Hz), 68.88 (q, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 125.02 (q, *J* = 276.0 Hz), 126.84, 127.09, 127.61, 127.64, , 128.82, 136.74, 140.20, 141.96, 159.44; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.07 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₆H₁₃F₃O₂ [M]⁺ 294.0868, found 294.0865.

1-(2,5-Dimethylphenyl)-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl formate (3e)



Following the general procedure, 1,4-dimethyl-2-vinylbenzene **1e** (317 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (10.0 mL), H₂O (36 uL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (325.8 mg, 66%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.32 (s, 3H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.42-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.74-2.87 (m, 1H), 6.39 (dd, *J* = 9.4, 3.0 Hz, 1H), 7.02-7.07 (m, 2H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 8.06 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 18.23, 20.84, 39.81 (q, *J* = 28.3 Hz), 65.94 (q, *J* = 2.7 Hz), 125.16 (q, *J* = 275.7 Hz), 126.12, 129.36, 130.66, 131.55, 136.12, 136.31, 159.35; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.60 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₂H₁₃F₃O₂ [M]⁺ 246.0868, found 246.0860.

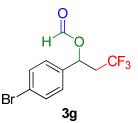
3,3,3-Trifluoro-1-(4-fluorophenyl)propyl formate (3f)



Following the general procedure, 1-fluoro-4-vinylbenzene **1f** (144 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (438 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (5.0 mL), H₂O (18 uL, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (4.3 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (181.2 mg, 77%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ =2.49-2.61 (m, 1H),

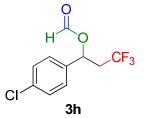
2.78-2.92 (m, 1H), 6.19 (dd, J = 9.2, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.05-7.10 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.38 (m, 2H), 8.05 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 40.09 (q, J = 27.6 Hz), 68.40 (q, J = 3.0 Hz), 115.85 (q, J = 18.0 Hz), 124.96 (q, J = 275.7 Hz), 128.36 (d, J = 8.0 Hz), 133.82 (d, J = 3.0 Hz), 159.28, 162.83 (d, J = 249.5 Hz); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -112.40 (s, 1F), -64.14 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₀H₈F₄O₂ [M]⁺ 236.0460, found 236.0462.

1-(4-Bromophenyl)-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl formate (**3**g)



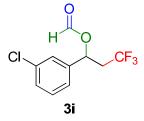
Following the general procedure, 1-bromo-4-vinylbenzene 1g (220 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), 2 (438 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (5.0 mL), H₂O (18 uL, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (4.3 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (242.8 mg, 82%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6): δ = 2.88-3.01 (m, 1H), 3.07-3.21 (m, 1H), 6.11 (dd, J = 9.2, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 7.44 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.32 (s, 1H); 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 39.99 (q, J = 27.7 Hz), 68.43 (q, J = 3.0 Hz), 122.99, 124.83 (q, J = 275.7 Hz), 128.07, 132.04, 136.85, 159.19; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.01 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for $C_{10}H_8BrF_3O_2$ [M]⁺295.9660, found 295.9656.

1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl formate (3h)



Following the general procedure, 1-chloro-4-vinylbenzene **1h** (166 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (438 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (5.0 mL), H₂O (18 uL, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (4.3 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (194.0 mg, 77%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.48-2.61 (m, 1H), 2.77-2.91 (m, 1H), 6.17 (dd, J = 9.0, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.37 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.05 (s, 1 H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 39.93 (q, *J* = 28.7 Hz), 68.34 (q, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 124.88 (q, *J* = 275.0 Hz), 127.77, 129.01, 134.76, 136.36, 159.21; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.02 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₀H₈ClF₃O₂ [M]⁺ 252.0165, found 252.0174.

1-(3-Chlorophenyl)-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl formate (3i)



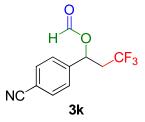
Following the general procedure, 1-chloro-3-vinylbenzene **1i** (333 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (10.0 mL), H₂O (36 uL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (258.0 mg, 51%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆): δ = 2.92-3.04 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.24 (m, 1H), 6.13 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (bs, 3H), 7.59 (s, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 40.03 (q, *J* = 28.7 Hz), 68.24 (q, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 124.53, 124.86 (q, *J* = 276.3 Hz), 126.43, 129.07, 130.16, 134.74, 139.85, 159.12; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.07 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₀H₈ClF₃O₂ [M]⁺252.0165, found 252.0172.

1-(2-Chlorophenyl)-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl formate (3j)

Following the general procedure, 1-chloro-2-vinylbenzene **1j** (333 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (10.0 mL), H₂O (36 uL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (247.1 mg, 49%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.60-2.78 (m, 2H), 6.59 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.27-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.39-7.45 (m, 2H), 8.12 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 38.95 (q, *J* = 28.0 Hz), 66.02 (q, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 124.98 (q, *J* = 276.3 Hz), 126.80, 127.40,

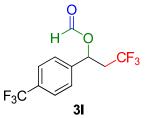
129.82, 129.85, 131.61, 135.68, 158.98; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.23 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₀H₈ClF₃O₂ [M]⁺ 252.0165, found 252.0179.

1-(4-Cyanophenyl)-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl formate (3k)



Following the general procedure, 4-vinylbenzonitrile **1k** (310 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (10.0 mL), H₂O (36 uL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 5-15 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (267.4 mg, 55%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.51-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.78-2.91 (m, 1H), 6.21 (q, *J* = 8.8, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 7.50 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.08 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 39.81 (q, *J* = 28.7 Hz), 68.22 (q, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 112.81, 118.00, 124.64 (q, *J* = 275.7 Hz), 127.02, 132.63, 142.66, 159.03; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -63.86 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₁H₈F₃NO₂ [M]⁺ 243.0507, found 243.0509

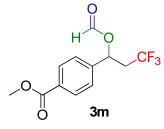
3,3,3-Trifluoro-1-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)propyl formate (31)



Following the general procedure, 1-(trifluoromethyl)-4-vinylbenzene **1l** (413 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (10.0 mL), H₂O (36 uL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (310.0 mg, 54%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.51-2.64 (m, 1H), 2.79-2.93 (m, 1H), 6.24 (q, J = 8.8, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.08 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 40.16 (q, *J* = 28.7 Hz), 68.49 (q, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 123.77 (q, *J* = 270.3 Hz), 124.85 (q, *J* = 275.7 Hz), 125.97 (q, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 126.78, 131.23 (q, *J* = 32.7 Hz), 141.76, 159.17; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -63.99 (s, 3F), -62.84 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z

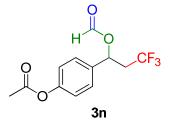
calcd for C₁₁H₈F₆O₂ [M]⁺ 286.0428, found 286.0426

Methyl 4-(3,3,3-trifluoro-1-(formyloxy)propyl)benzoate (3m)



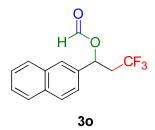
Following the general procedure, methyl 4-vinylbenzoate **1m** (389 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (10.0 mL), H₂O (36 uL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 5-20 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (285.5 mg, 52%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.51-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.79-2.92 (m, 1H), 3.92 (s, 3H), 6.24 (dd, *J* = 8.8, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.06 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.08 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 39.99 (q, *J* = 28.7 Hz), 52.11, 68.52 (q, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 124.82 (q, *J* = 276.0 Hz), 126.24, 130.10, 130.66, 142.51, 159.16, 166.23; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -63.99 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₂H₁₁F₃O₄ [M]⁺ 276.0609, found 276.0609.

4-(3,3,3-Trifluoro-1-(formyloxy)propyl)phenyl acetate (3n)



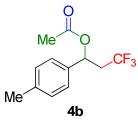
Following the general procedure, 4-vinylphenyl acetate **1n** (389 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (10.0 mL), H₂O (36 uL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a white solid (418.1 mg, 76%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.49-2.61 (m, 1H), 2.78-2.92 (m, 1H), 6.22 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.05 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 20.81, 39.96 (q, *J* = 28.3 Hz), 68.27 (q, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 121.99, 124.91 (q, *J* = 275.7 Hz), 127.53, 135.28, 150.86, 159.24, 169.09; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.15 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₂H₁₁F₃O₄ [M]⁺ 276.0609, found 276.0617.

3,3,3-Trifluoro-1-(naphthalen-2-yl)propyl formate (30)



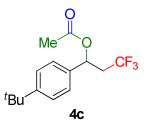
Following the general procedure, 2-vinylnaphthalene **1o** (370 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (10.0 mL), H₂O (36 uL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (333.5 mg, 62%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.60-2.72 (m, 1H), 2.89-3.03 (m, 1H), 6.39 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.46-7.54 (m, 3H), 7.84-7.90 (m, 4H), 8.11 (s, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 40.10 (q, *J* = 28.3 Hz), 69.17 (q, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 123.35 125.08 (q, *J* = 275.7 Hz), 125.96, 126.60, 126.67, 127.67, 128.04, 128.91, 132.95, 133.29, 135.06, 159.38; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.05 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₄H₁₁F₃O₂ [M]⁺ 268.0711, found 268.0714.

1-(4-Tert-butylphenyl)-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl acetate (4b)



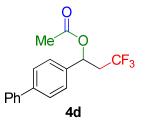
Following the general procedure, 1-methyl-4-vinylbenzene **1b** (283 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMA (10.0 mL), H₂O (36 uL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a white solid (310 mg, 63%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.07 (s, 3H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.45-2.57 (m, 1H), 2.73-2.86 (m, 1H), 6.08 (dd, *J* = 9.4, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 7.18 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.25 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 20.70, 20.92, 40.14 (q, *J* = 28.0 Hz), 69.14 (q, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 125.22 (q, *J* = 275.5 Hz), 126.22, 129.36, 135.66, 138.48, 169.39; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.16 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₂H₁₃F₃O₂ [M]⁺ 246.0868, found 246.0847.

1-(4-Tert-butylphenyl)-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl acetate (4c)



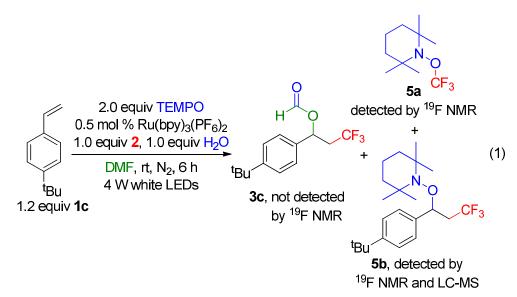
Following the general procedure, 1-tert-butyl-4-vinylbenzene **1c** (384 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMA (10.0 mL), H₂O (36 uL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a colorless oil (354.2 mg, 61%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.31 (s, 3H) , 2.07 (s, 3H) , 2.44-2.57 (m, 1H) , 2.73-2.87 (m, 1H), 6.10 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 20.74, 31.13, 34.49, 40.17 (q, *J* = 28.0 Hz), 69.02 (q, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 125.26 (q, *J* = 275.7 Hz), 125.63, 126.01, 135.60, 151.63, 169.42; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.24 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₅H₁₉F₃O₂ [M]⁺ 288.1337, found 288.1339.

1-(Biphenyl-4-yl)-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl acetate (4d)



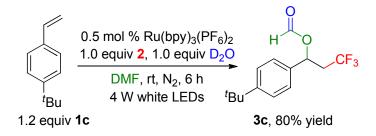
Following the general procedure, 4-vinylbiphenyl **1d** (216 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (438 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMA (5.0 mL), H₂O (18 uL, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (4.3 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After purification by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title compound was obtained as a white solid (201.0 mg, 66%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 2.11 (s, 3H), 2.50-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.78-2.92 (m, 1H), 6.16 (dd, *J* = 9.4, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.38 (m, 1H), 7.42-7.47 (m, 4H), 7.56-7.67 (m, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 20.94, 40.29 (q, *J* = 28.0 Hz), 69.15 (q, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 125.20 (q, *J* = 275.7 Hz), 126.76, 127.09, 127.54, 127.56, 128.81, 137.52, 140.36, 141.70, 169.57; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.11 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₇H₁₅F₃O₂ [M]⁺ 308.1024, found 308.0998.

Control Experiments (Scheme 2, eq 1)



А 10 mL Schlenk tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with 1-tert-butyl-4-vinylbenzene 1c (384 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), 2 (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (10.0 mL), H₂O (36 uL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) and TEMPO (625 mg, 4.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv). The mixture was evacuated and back-filled with nitrogen three times. The tube was irradiated for 6 h by a 4 W white LED lamp placed at a distance of 1-2 cm. After that, the reaction mixture was analyzed by in suit ¹⁹F NMR and LC-MS. No peak of **3c** was found in suit 19F NMR spectrum, however, as expected, both peaks of product 5a and 5b were found in suit 19F NMR spectrum. 5b was also detected (See supporting information), HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for C₂₂H₃₈F₃N₂O [M+NH₄]⁺ 403.2931, found 403.2935.

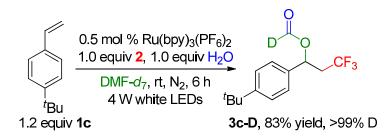
D-Labeling Experiment (Scheme 2, eq 2)



A 20 mL Schlenk tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with 1-*tert*-butyl-4-vinylbenzene **1c** (384 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (10.0 mL), D_2O (36 uL, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv, 99.9% D, d: 1.107) and $Ru(bpy)_3(PF_6)_2$ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After that, 40 mL of water was added to the reaction mixture, which was then extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL×3). The combined $\frac{13}{64}$

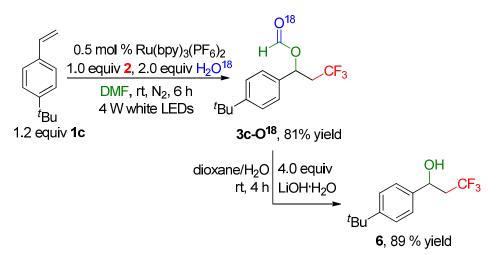
organic phases were washed with water, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuum. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5% ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the no deuterated product **3c** was obtained as a colorless oil (436.7 mg, 80%). The product was confirmed by ¹H NMR.

D-Labeling Experiment (Scheme 2, eq 3)



A 10 mL Schlenk tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with 1-*tert*-butyl-4-vinylbenzene **1c** (192 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), **2** (438 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF- d_7 (5.0 mL, 99.5% D), H₂O (18 uL, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (4.3 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After that, 20 mL of water was added to the reaction mixture, which was then extracted with ethyl acetate (50 mL×3). The combined organic phases were washed with water, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuum. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5% ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title deuterated product **3c-D** was obtained as a colorless oil (228.4 mg, 83%, >99% D). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.31 (s, 9H), 2.49-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.79-2.93 (m, 1H), 6.22 (dd, *J* = 9.2, 3.6 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 31.15, 34.57, 40.13 (q, *J* = 28.0 Hz), 68.77 (q, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 125.13 (q, *J* = 275.7 Hz), 125.78, 126.13, 134.89, 152.07, 159.21 (t, *J* = 34.5 Hz); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.21 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₄H₁₆DF₃O₂ [M]⁺ 275.1243, found 275.1231.

O¹⁸-Labeling Experiment (Scheme 2, eqs 4 and 5)

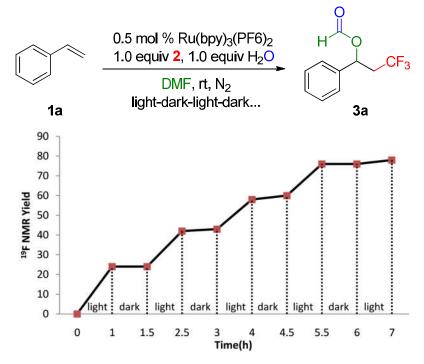


equipped with a magnetic stir А 20 mL Schlenk tube bar was charged with 1-tert-butyl-4-vinylbenzene 1c (384 mg, 2.4 mmol, 1.2 equiv), 2 (876 mg, 2.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), DMF (10.0 mL), H₂O¹⁸ (72 uL, 4.0 mmol, 2.0 equiv) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (8.6 mg, 0.01 mmol, 0.5 mol %) irradiated by 4 W white LEDs for 6.0 h. After that, 40 mL of water was added to the reaction mixture, which was then extracted with ethyl acetate (100 mL×3). The combined organic phases were washed with water, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuum. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using 0-5 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the O¹⁸-labeling product **3c-O¹⁸** was obtained as a colorless oil (447.3 mg, 81%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.31 (s, 9H), 2.49-2.62 (m, 1H), 2.79-2.93 (m, 1H), 6.22 (dd, J = 9.6, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.30 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 8.06 (s, 1H); 13 C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 31.16, 34.58, 40.15 (q, J = 28.3 Hz), 68.84 (q, J = 3.3 Hz), 125.12 (q, J = 275.7 Hz), 125.79, 126.14, 134.89, 152.08, 159.39; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = -64.21 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₄H₁₇F₃¹⁶O¹⁸O [M]⁺ 276.1223, found 276.1210.

To a solution of **3c-O**¹⁸ (442.0mg, 1.6 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in dioxane (5 mL) and water (5 mL) was added lithium hydroxide monohydrate (268.5mg, 6.4 mmol, 4.0 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 4 hours. After removal of dioxane by evaporation under vacuum, the remaining aqueous phase was neutralized with 2N HCl and extracted with ethyl acetate (30 mL×3). The combined organic phases were washed with water, dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuum. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography using 5-10 % ethyl acetate in hexanes as the eluent, the title product 1-(4-(*tert*-butyl)phenyl)-3,3,3-trifluoropropyl formate (**6**) was obtained as a colorless oil (350.1 mg, 89%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 1.32 (s, 9H), 2.12 (s,

1H), 2.39-2.51 (m, 1H), 2.57-2.71 (m, 1H), 5.04-5.08 (m, 1H), 7.31 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 31.21$, 34.50, 40.51 (q, J = 26.7 Hz), 68.41 (q, J = 3.0 Hz), 125.41, 125.63, 125.90 (q, J = 275.7 Hz), 139.40, 151.36; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = -63.77$ (s, 3F); HRMS (EI): m/z calcd for C₁₃H₁₇F₃O [M]⁺ 246.1232, found 276.1236.

Light-dark interval experiment (Scheme 3)



A 10 mL Schlenk tube equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with styrene **1a** (125 mg, 1.2 mmol, 1.2 equiv), Umemoto reagent **2** (438 mg, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv), and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (4.3 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.5 mol %). The mixture was evacuated and back-filled with nitrogen three times. Then DMF (5.0 mL), H₂O (18 uL, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (134 uL, 1.0 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added to the tube *via* syringe. The tube was irradiated for by a 4 W white LED lamp placed at a distance of 1-2 cm. The yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopies of an aliquot from the reaction mixture with 1-chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene as an internal standard.

Quantum Yield Measurement

The quantum yield (Φ) of the photochemical reaction was measured according to the procedure reported by Melchiorre's group (M. Silvi, C. Verrier, Y. P. Rey, L. Buzzetti and P. Melchiorre, *Nat.*

Chem., 2017, **9**, 868.) and Gong's group (X. Shen, Y. Li, Z. Wen, S, Cao, X. Hou and L. Gong, *Chem. Sci.*, 2018, **9**, 4562).

A ferrioxalate actinometer solution was prepared according to the literature (S. L. Murov, Ed. *Handbook of Photochemistry,* Marcel Dekker, New York, 1973), and used for determination of photon flux of the light source. Under irradiation, the ferrioxalate actinometer solution undergoes decomposition from ferric ions to ferrous ions, which are complexed by 1,10-phenanthroline and monitored by UV/Vis absorbance at 510 nm. The moles of iron-phenanthroline complex formed are related to moles of photons absorbed.

Preparation of the stock solutions:

Potassium ferrioxalate solution: potassium ferrioxalate (294.8 mg) and sulfuric acid (139 μ L) were added to a 50 mL volumetric flask, and filled to the mark with deionized water. Phenanthroline solution: 1,10-phenanthroline (100 mg) was added to a 50 mL volumetric flask, and filled to the mark with deionized water. Buffer solution: sodium acetate (2.47 g) and sulfuric acid (0.5 mL) were added to a 50 mL volumetric flask, and filled to the mark with deionized water. Model reaction solution: 1-*tert*-butyl-4-vinylbenzene **1c** (192 mg, 1.2 mmol), **2** (438 mg, 1.0 mmol), H₂O (18 uL, 1.0 mmol) and Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (4.3 mg, 0.005 mmol, 0.5 mol %) were sequentially added to a 25 mL volumetric flask and filled to the mark with *N*,*N*-dimethylformamide. *Note: all the stock solutions were prepared and stored in the dark*.

Actinometry measurements:

The actinometer solution (potassium ferrioxalate in water, 1.0 mL) and the model reaction solution (**1c** with **2** catalyzed by Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ in DMF, 1.0 mL) were added to two identical Schlenk tubes (diameter = 12 mm) respectively. The Schlenk tubes were placed 2 cm away from the light source. They were irradiated together with a 4 W white LEDs Lamp without stirring. This procedure was repeated 4 times, quenching the two reactions after different time intervals: 45 sec, 60 sec, 75 sec, and 90 sec for the actinometry solution; 30 min, 60 min, 90 min, and 120 min for the model reaction. After irradiation, the actinometer solution (0.5 mL) and buffer solution (2 mL). This flask was filled to the mark with deionized water. The UV-Vis spectra of the complexed actinometer solution was monitored at 510 nm. (**Fig. S1**).

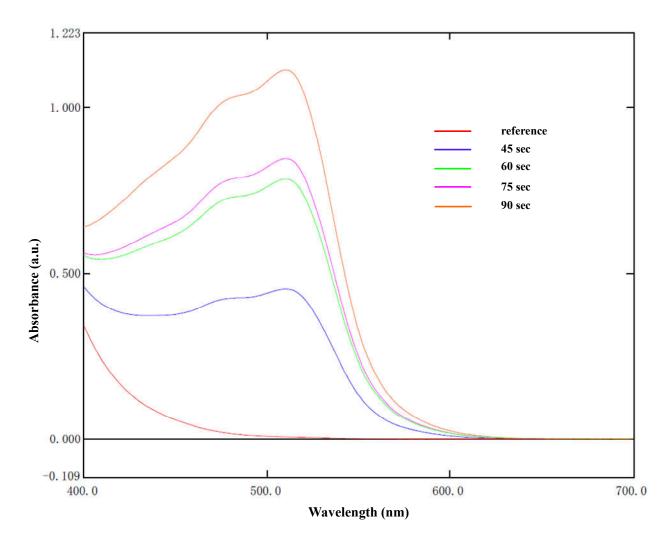


Fig. S1 UV - Vis spectra of the complexed actinometer samples at each time interval (45 sec, 60 sec, 75 sec, and 90 sec).

Calculation of photon flux of the light source:

Moles of Fe²⁺ formed for each sample is determined using Beers' Law (Eq. 1)

Moles of Fe(II) =
$$\frac{V_1 \times V_3 \times \Delta A(510 nm)}{10^3 \times V_2 \times l \times \varepsilon(510 nm)}$$
 (Eq. 1)

V₁ is the irradiated volume (1.0 mL), V₂ is the aliquot of the irradiated solution taken for the determination of the ferrous ions (1.0 mL), V₃ is the final volume after complexation with phenanthroline (10 mL), *I* is the optical path-length of the irradiation cell (1.0 cm), $\Delta A(510 \text{ nm})$ is the optical difference in absorbance between the irradiated solution and the one stored in the dark, $\epsilon(510 \text{ nm})$ is the extinction coefficient the complex Fe(phen)₃²⁺ at 510 nm (11100 L mol⁻1 cm⁻1). The moles of Fe²⁺ formed (x) are plotted as a function of time (t) (Fig. S2).

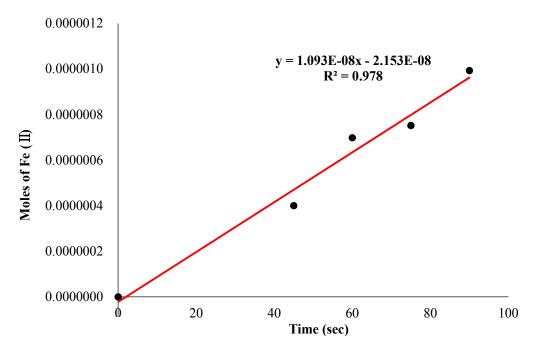


Fig. S2 The moles of Fe^{2+} formed (x) versus time (t).

The slope of this line was correlated to the moles of incident photons by unit of time $(q_{n,p}^0)$ by the use of the following **Eq. 2**:

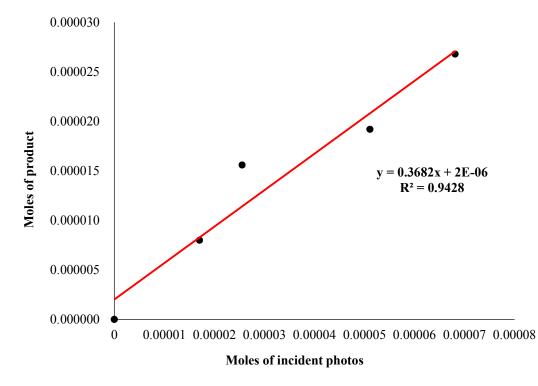
$$\Phi(\lambda) = \frac{\mathrm{d} \mathbf{x}/\mathrm{d} \mathbf{t}}{\mathrm{q}_{n,p}^{0}[1-10^{-\mathrm{A}(\lambda)}]} \quad (\mathsf{Eq. 2})$$

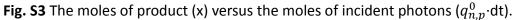
dx/dt is the rate of change of a measurable quantity (spectral or any other property), the quantum yield (Φ) for Fe²⁺ at 400 nm is 1.13 (C. G. Hatchard and C. A. Parker, *Proc. R. Soc. Lond. A* 1956, **235**, 518–536), [1-10^{-A(λ)}] is the ratio of absorbed photons by the solution, and *A*(λ) is the absorbance of the actinometer at the wavelength used to carry out the experiments (400 nm). The absorbance at 400 nm *A*(400) was measured using a Shimadzu UV-2550 UV-Vis spectrophotometer in a 10 mm path quartz cuvette, obtaining an absorbance of 2.52.

Calculation of quantum yield of the photochemical reaction:

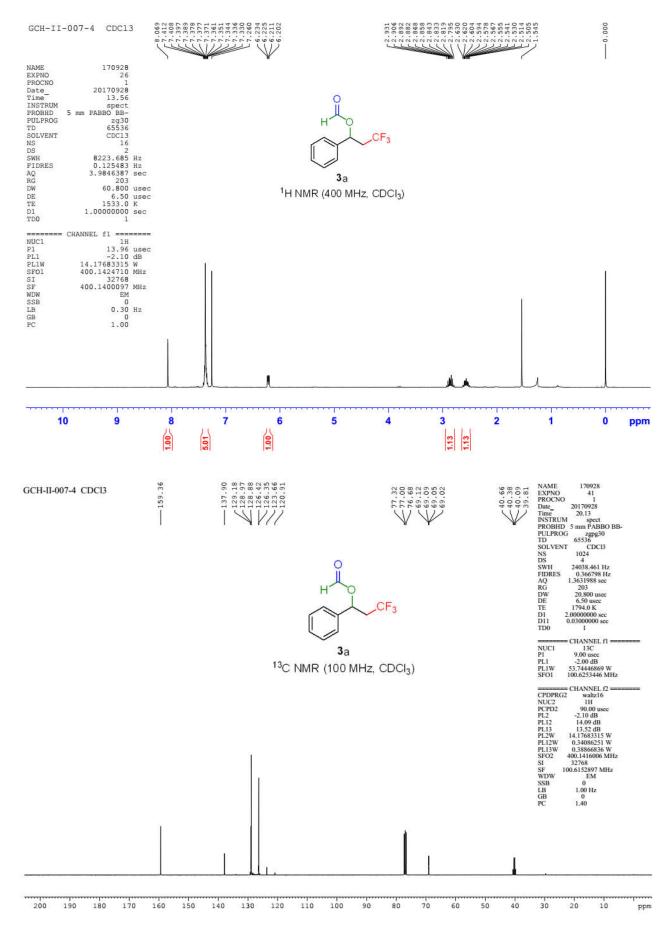
The moles of product **3c** formed for the model reaction were determined by ¹⁹F NMR. The moles of product per unit of time are related to the number of photons absorbed. The photons absorbed are correlated to the number of incident photons by the use of **Eq. 2**. According to this, if we plot the moles of product (x) versus the moles of incident photons ($q_{n,p}^0$ ·dt), the slope is equal to: Φ ·(**1**-10^{-A(λ)}), where Φ is the quantum yield to be determined and A(400 nm) is the absorption of the reaction under study (**Fig. S3**).

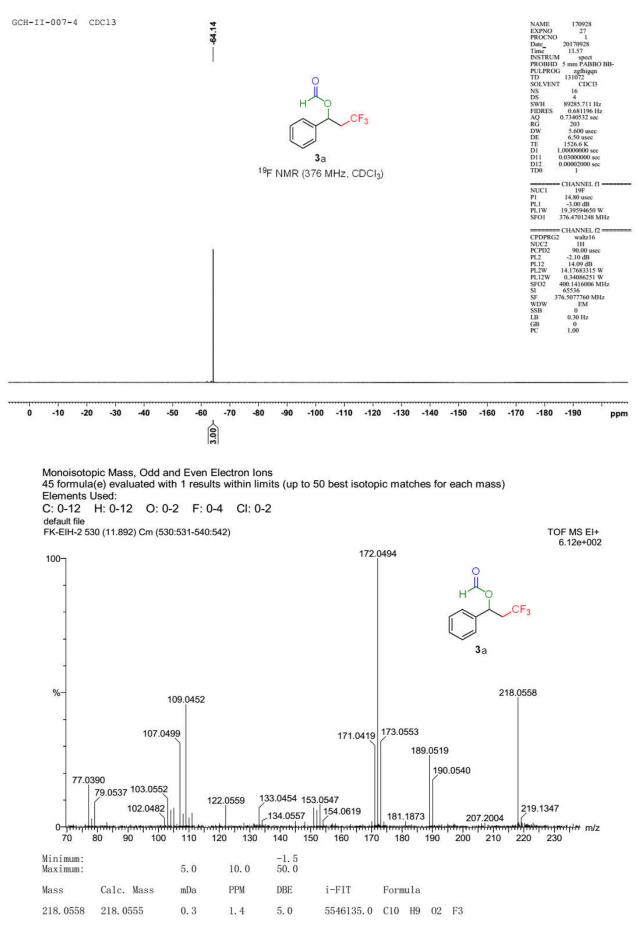
A(400 nm) was measured using a Shimadzu UV-2550 UV-Vis spectrophotometer in 10 mm path quartz. An absorbance of 1.61 was determined for the model reaction mixture.

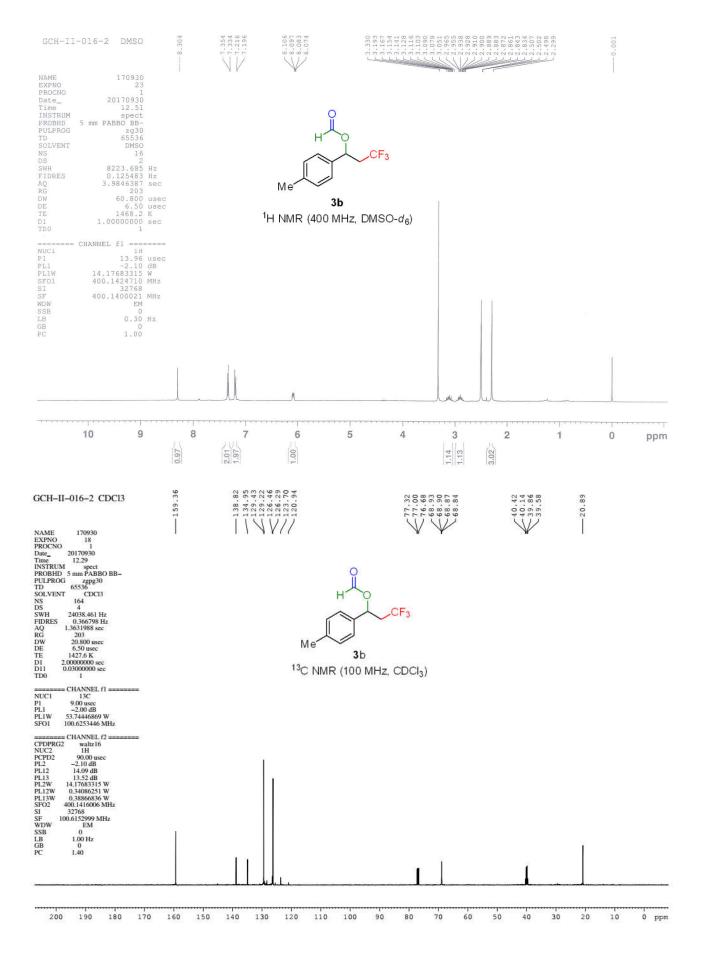


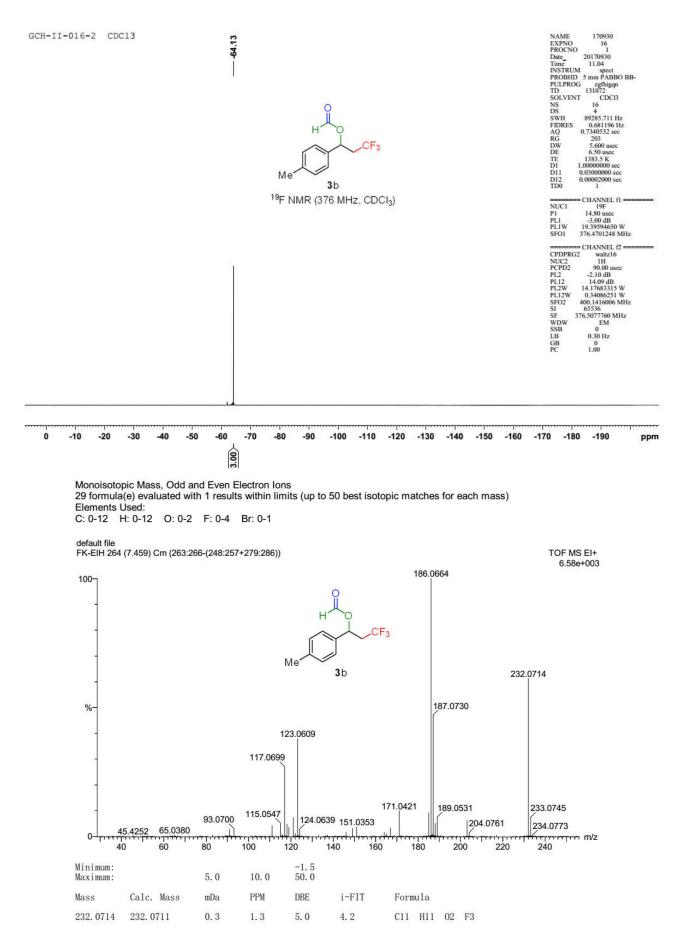


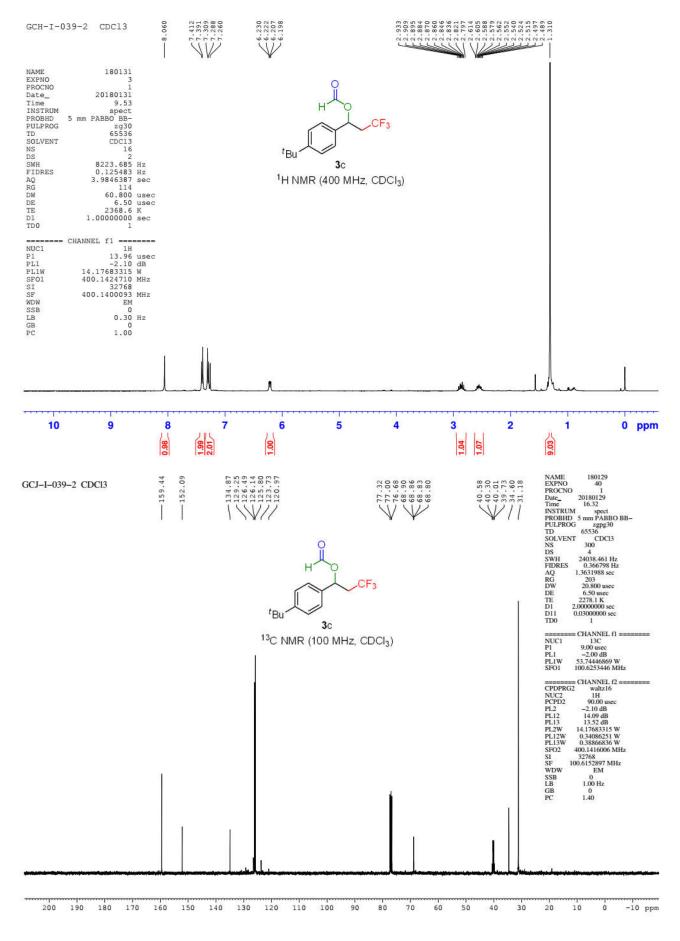
The quantum yield (Φ) of the photochemical reaction of **1c** with 2 catalyzed by Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ was calculated to be **0.39**.

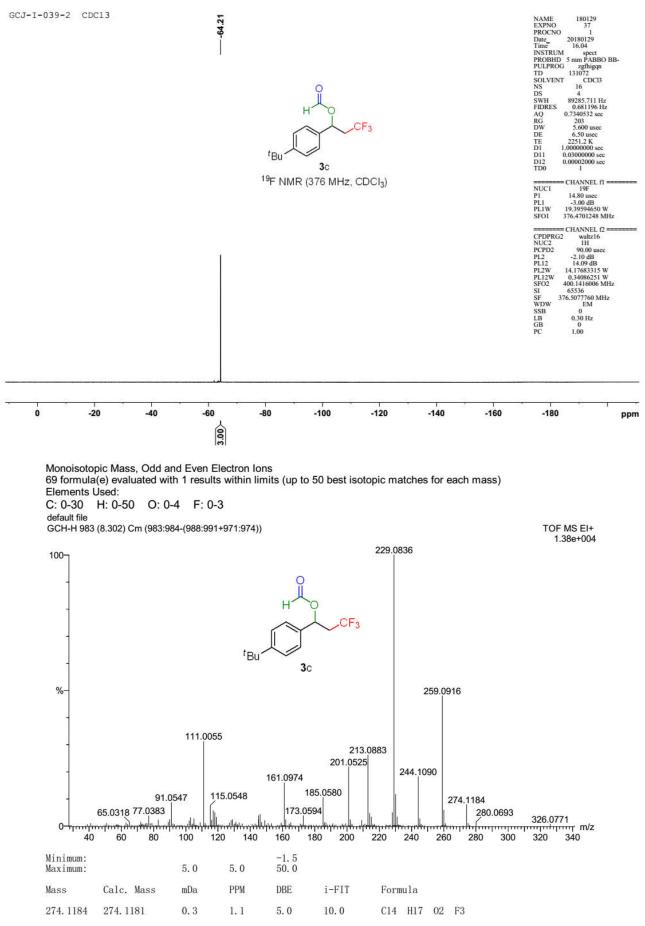


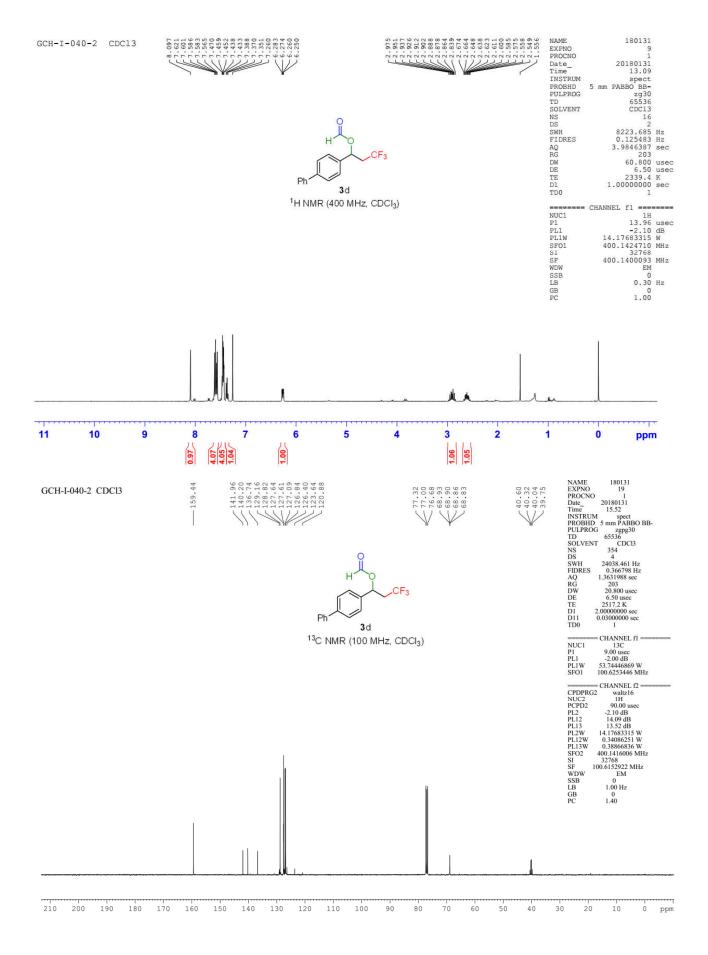


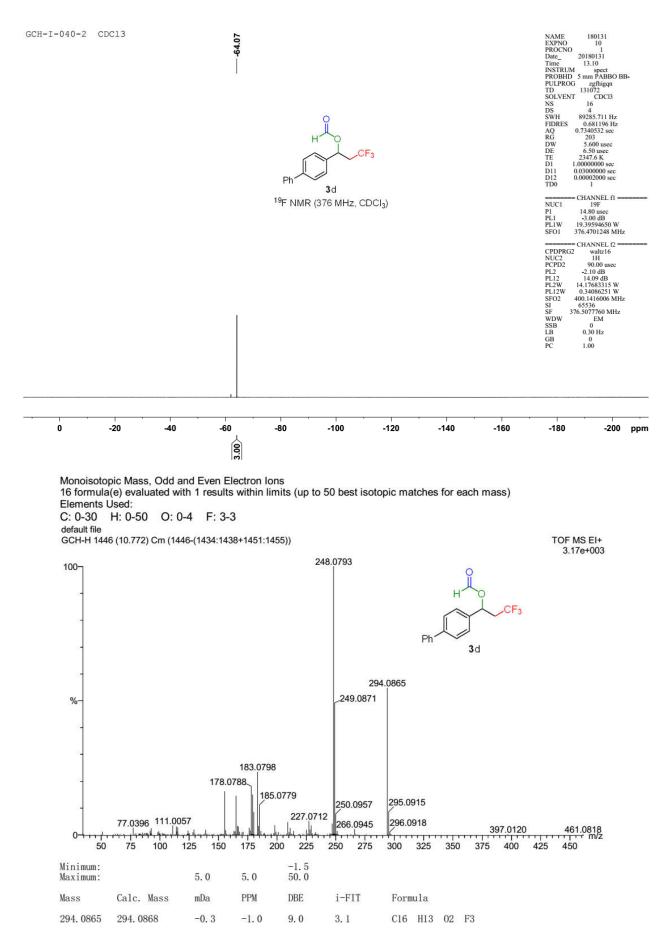


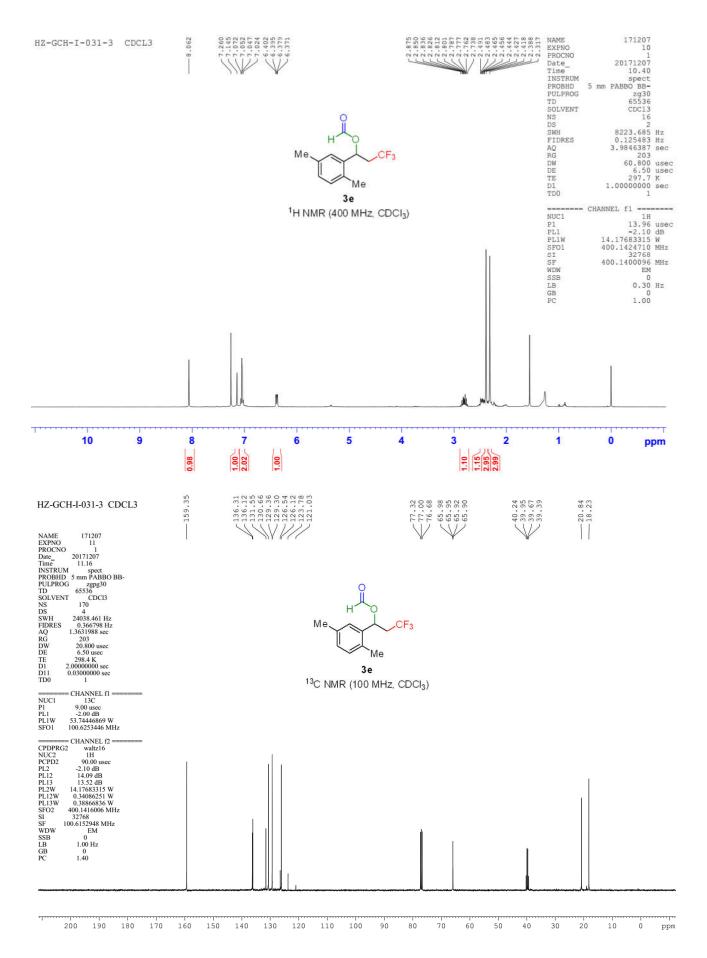


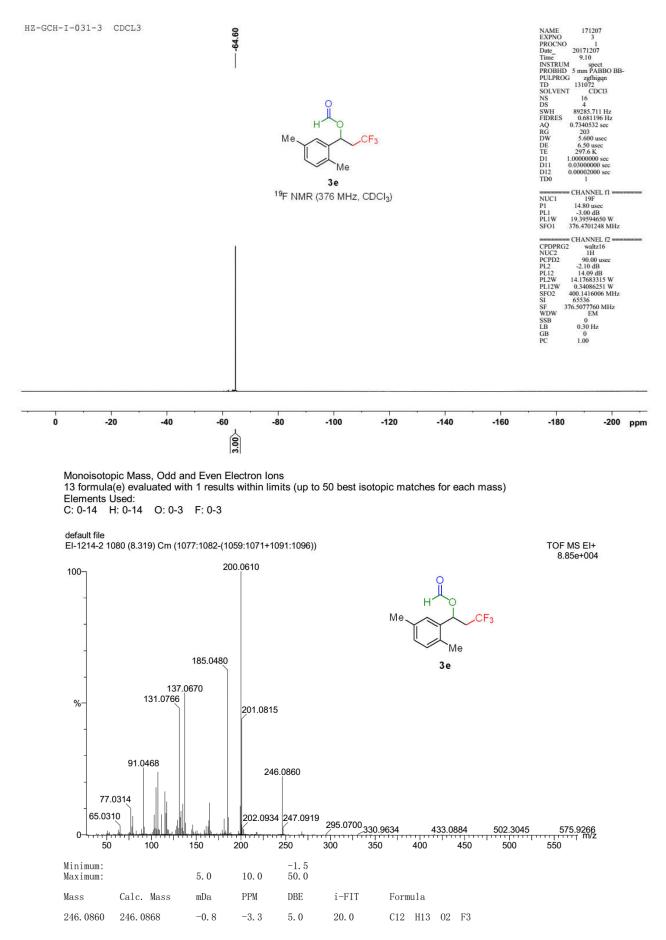


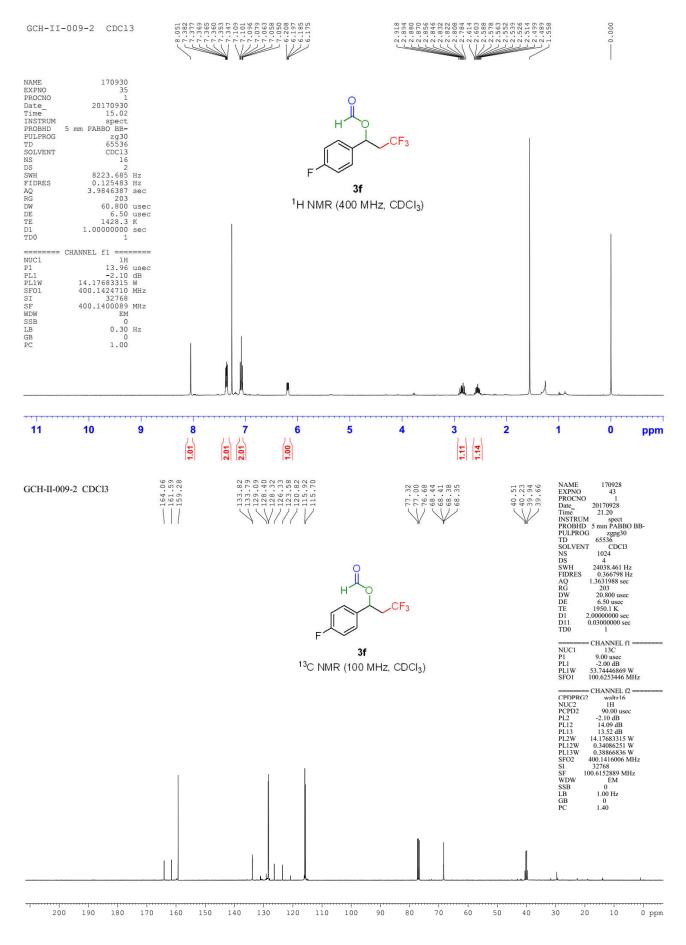


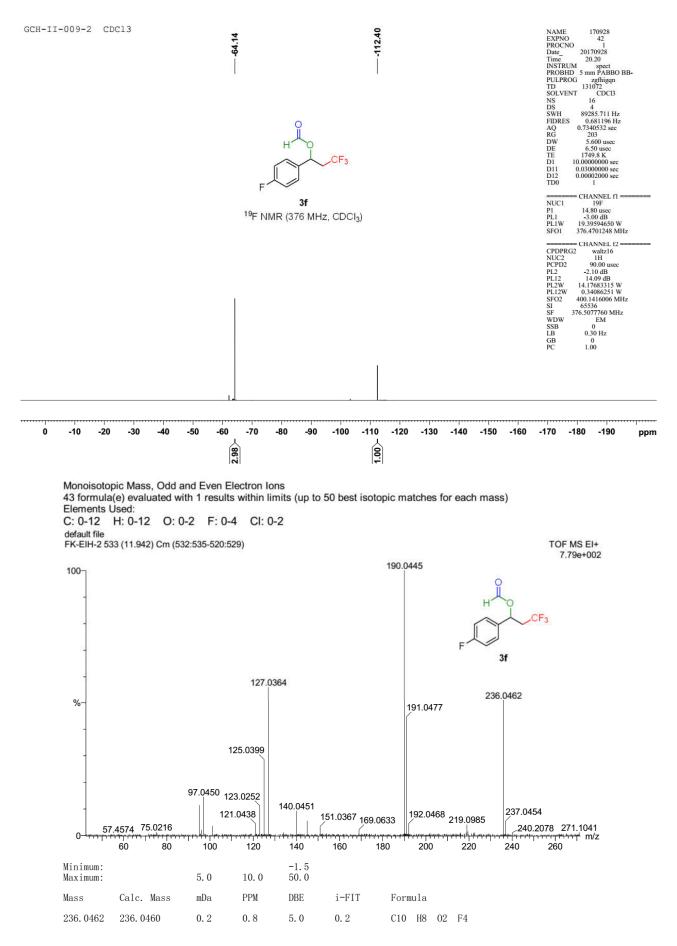


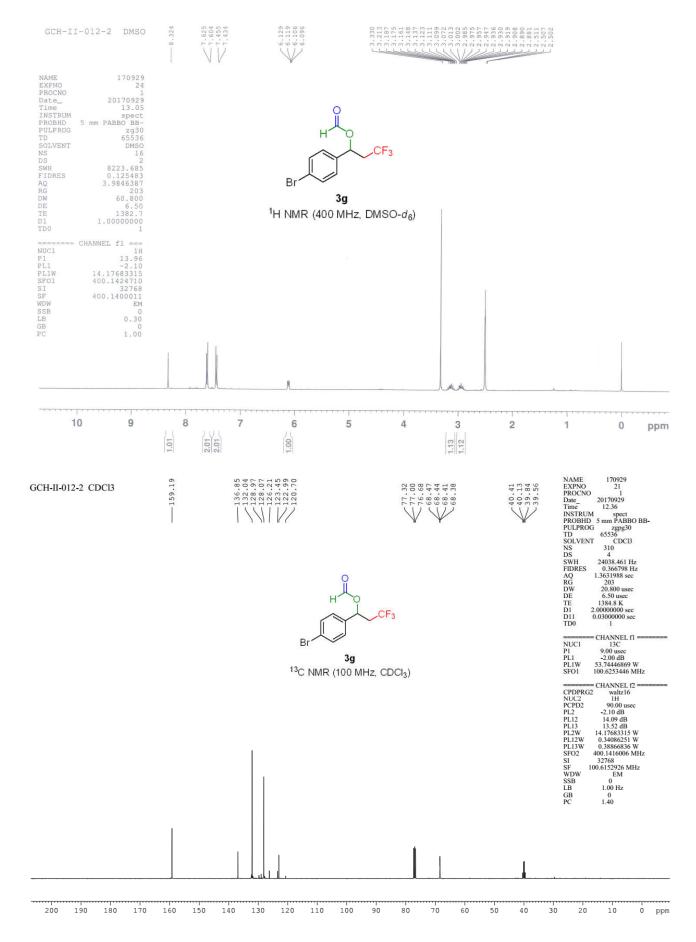




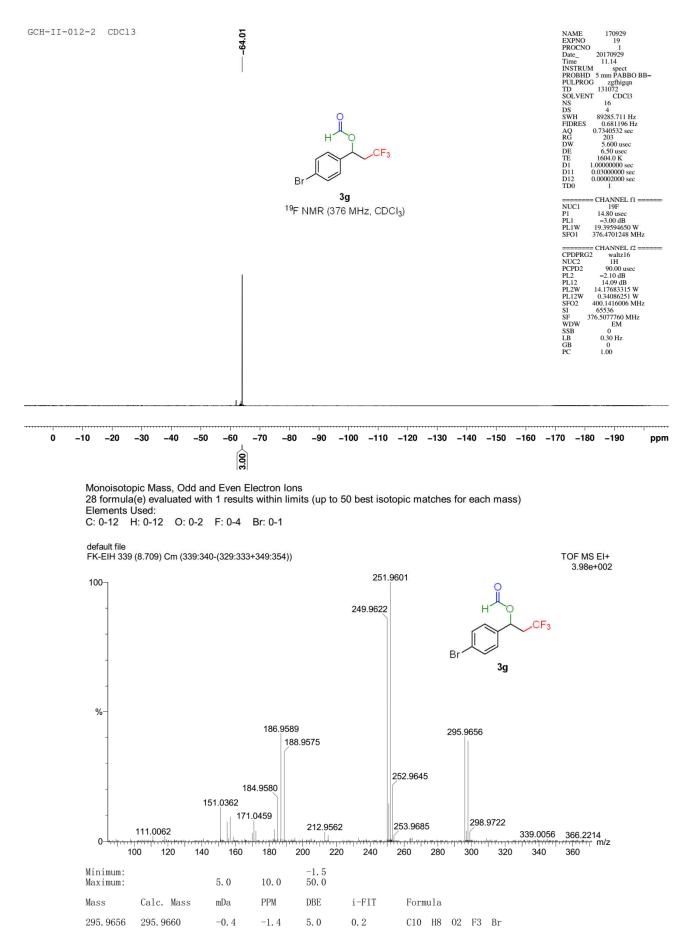


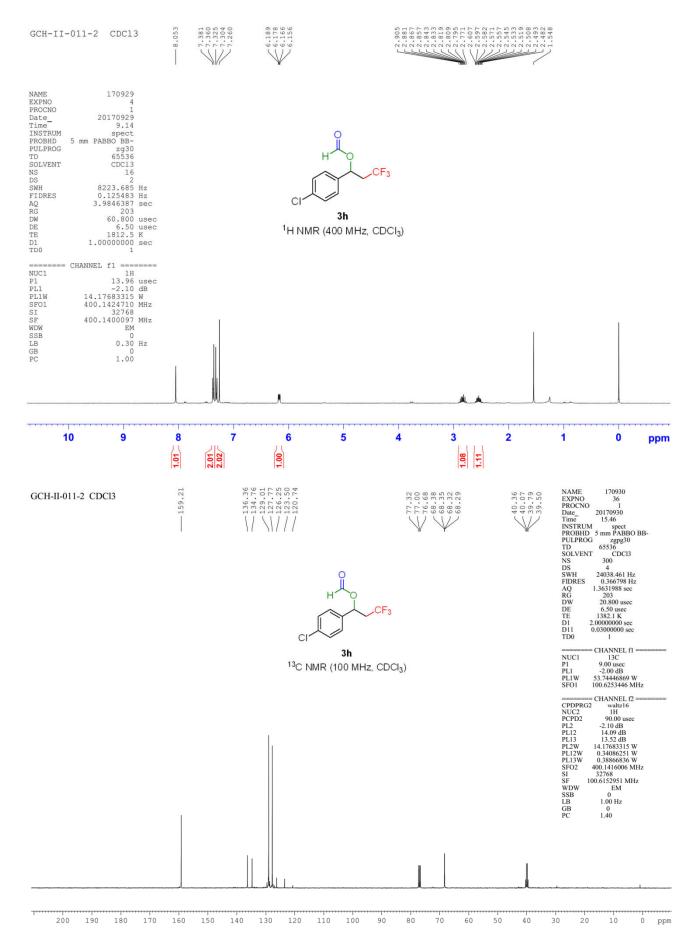


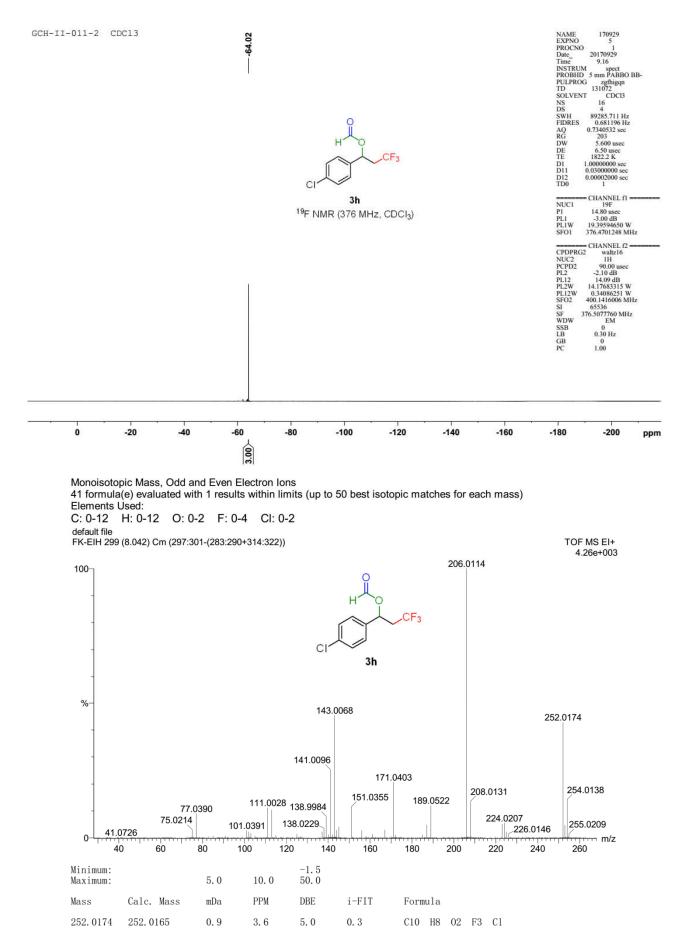


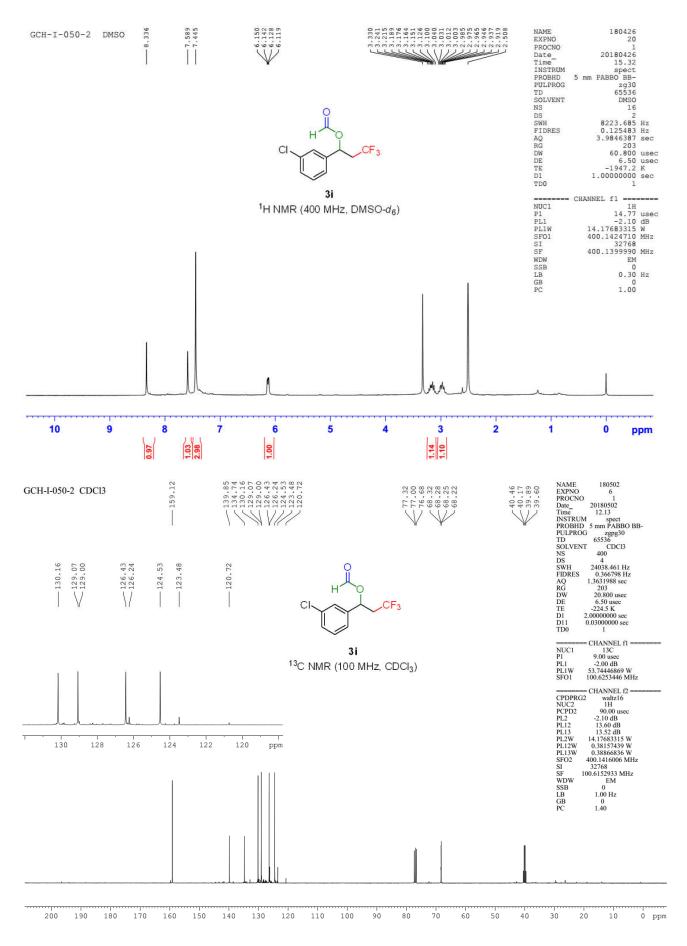


33 / 64

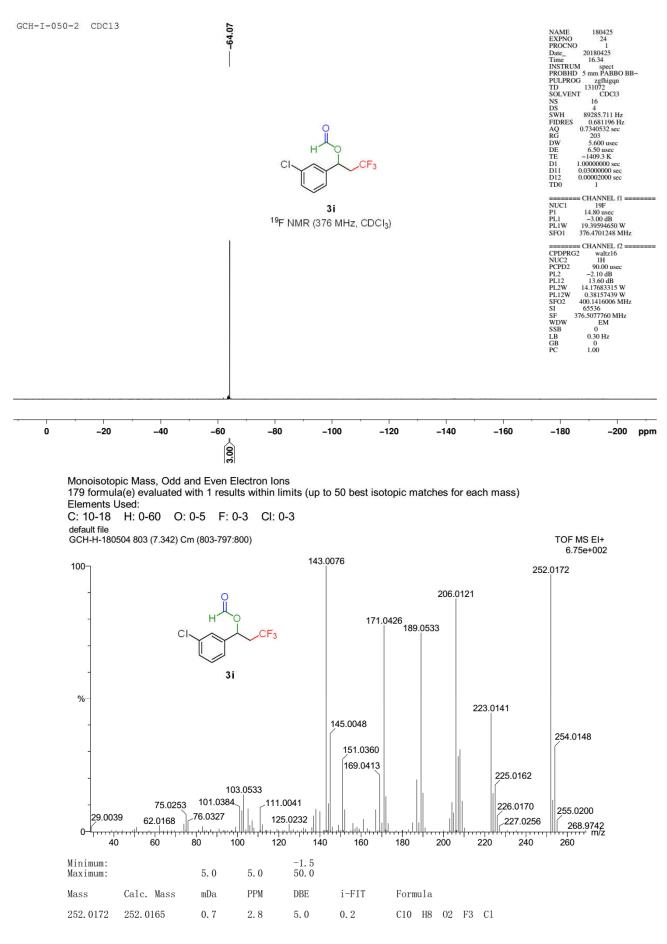










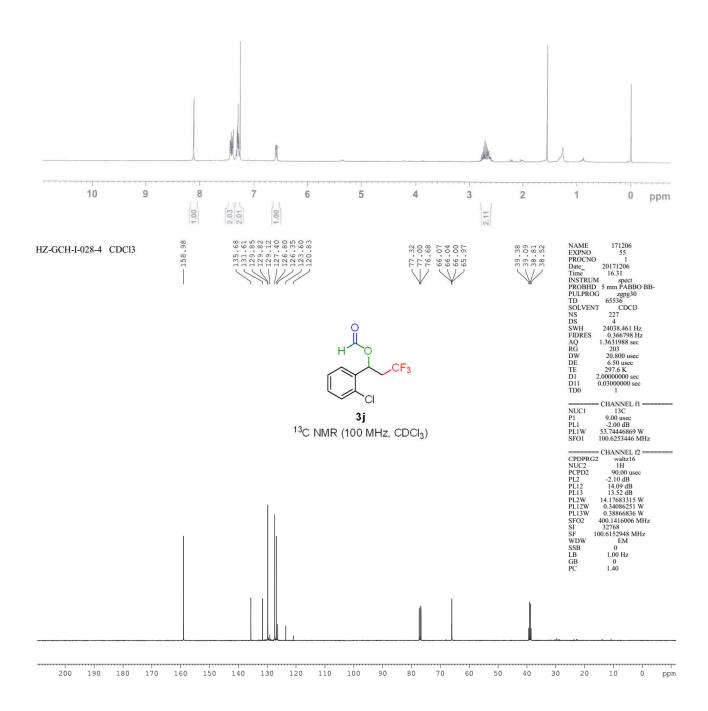


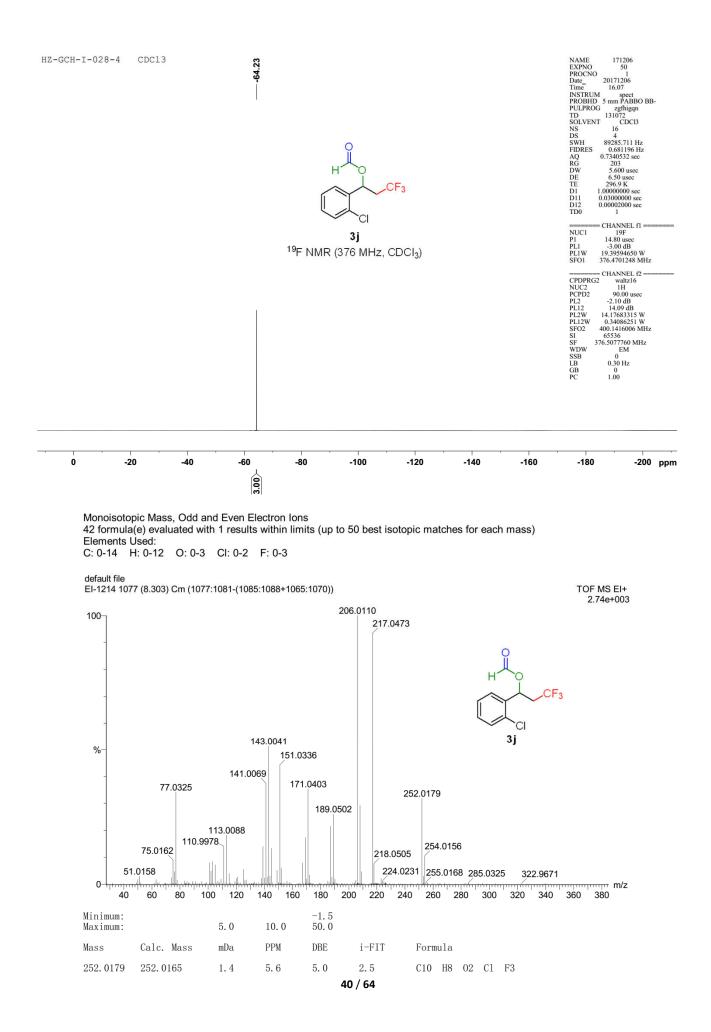


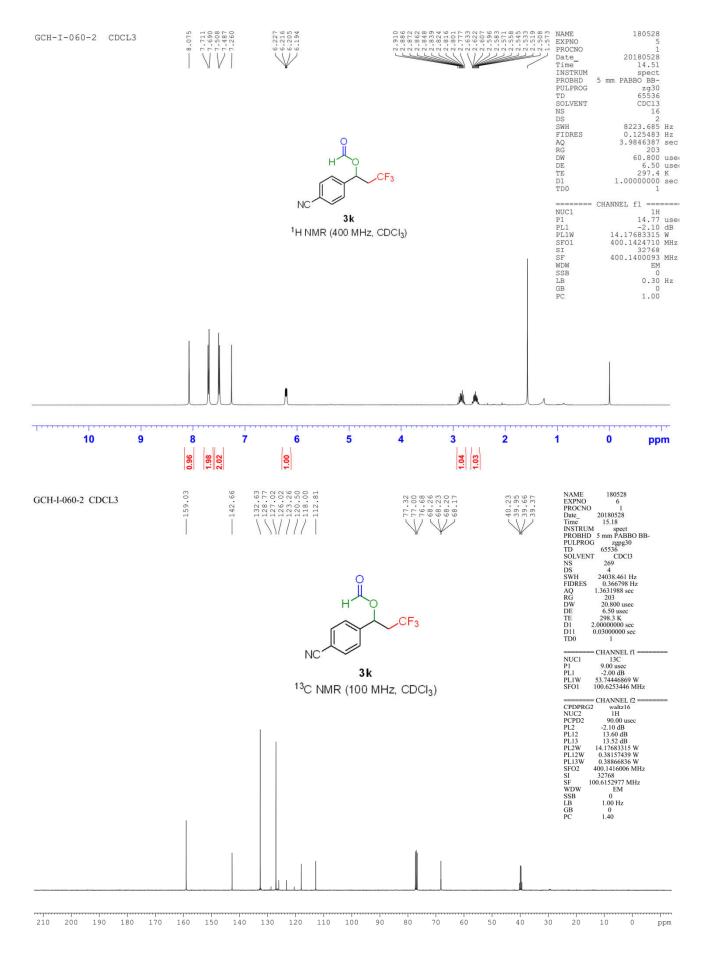




¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆)







| GCH-I-060-2 CDCL3 | | 98 97 19 19 19 19 19 19 | H 3k NMR (376 MHz, 6 | CF3 CDCI3) | | EXPNO PROCNO PROCNO Date_ 20 PROBHD 5n PULPROG TD 13 SOLVENT NS DS SWH 89 FIDRES 0 AQ 0.77 RG 5 DE 6 TE 25 DI 1.000 D1 0.00 TD0 CH NUC1 P1 4 PL1 4 PL1 4 PL1 3 SFO1 376.6 CH CUC2 PL2 400 SFO2 400 SI 655 WDW SSB LB 0 GB | 180528 4 1 80528 4.49 spect spect 2ghigqn (D72 CDC13 16 4.85,711 Hz 6.65323 ec 203 6.600 usec 5.00 usec 5.00 usec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 100000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 100000 sec 1000000 sec 100000 sec 100000 sec 100000 sec 100000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 100000 sec 1000000 sec 100000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 100000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 1000000 sec 10000000 sec 10000000 sec 10000000 sec 1000000000000000000000000000000000000 | |
|---|--|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---|--|-----|
| 0 -20 |) -40 | -60 -80 | -100 | -120 -140 | -160 | -180 | -200 p | opm |
| 209 formula(e Elements Use C: 9-30 H: default file | Mass, Odd and Ever e) evaluated with 1 re d: 0-60 N: 0-2 O: (8.356) Cm (993:995-10 | sults within limits 0-4 F: 1-8 | (up to 50 best is | | each mass) | TOF MS 5.18e- | | |
| - | | 134.0410 | NC | | | | | |
| %- | | 132.0451 | | | 3k | | | |
| - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - | 77.0391 | 130.0293 147.0495 16.0513 | 5 196.0389 178.0474 60 180 20 | | 267.0325 260 280 | 325.9 300 320 | 709 m/z | |
| Minimum: Maximum: | 5.0 | 5.0 -1 50 | | | | | | |
| | alc. Mass mDa 43.0507 0.2 | PPM DB | | Formula C11 H8 N O2 | F3 | | | |
| 210.0000 2 | | | 42 / 64 | | | | | |

