

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Copper-Catalyzed and Additive Free Decarboxylative Trifluoromethylation of Aromatic and Heteroaromatic Iodides

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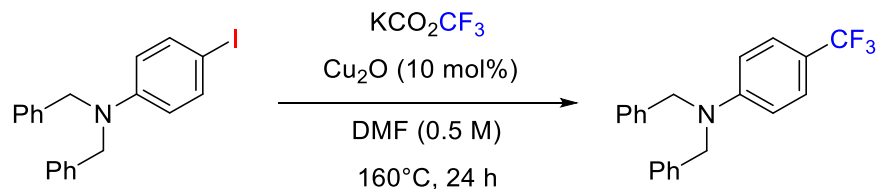
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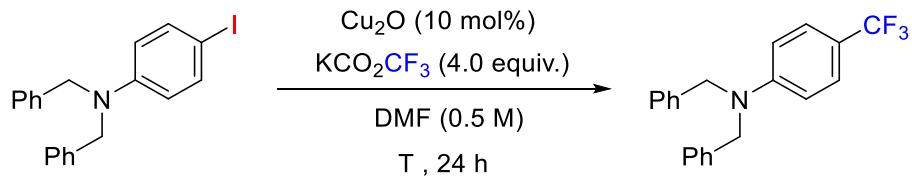
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Optimization of copper catalyzed trifluoromethylation of aryl iodides

Table SI-1: Loading of potassium trifluoroacetate (KCO_2CF_3)^a

Entry	KCO_2CF_3 [equiv.]	^1H NMR Yield [%] ^b	Remaining KCO_2CF_3 [%] ^c
I	2	54	39
II	2 ^d	68	N.A.
III	3	54	65
IV	3 ^d	81	N.A.
V	4	62	84
VI	6	62	85
VII	8	57	N.A.
VIII	4 ^e	65	59
IX	4 ^f	63	47
X	4 ^g	30	3
XI	4 ^h	37	89

^aReactions performed using 0.50 mmol of *N,N*-dibenzyl-4-iodoaniline. ^bYield as a ^1H NMR yield using α,α,α -trifluorotoluene as an internal standard. Remaining KCO_2CF_3 determined by ^{19}F NMR using 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol as an internal standard. ^d20 mol% Cu_2O instead of 10 mol%. ^eReaction time extended to 48 hours. ^fReaction time extended to 72 hours. ^gSodium trifluoroacetate used instead of potassium trifluoroacetate. ^hCesium trifluoroacetate used instead of potassium trifluoroacetate. N.A. is a denotation for not available.

Table SI-2: Temperature^a

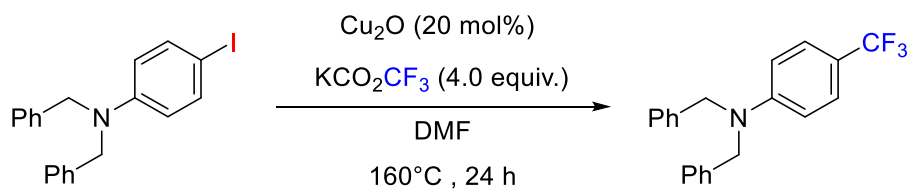
Entry	T [°C]	¹ H NMR Yield [%] ^b	Remaining KCO_2CF_3 [%] ^c
I	140	40	N.A.
II	150	49	N.A.
III	160	62	84
IV	170	53	26
V	180	55	1

^aReactions performed using 0.50 mmol of *N,N*-dibenzyl-4-iodoaniline. ^bYield as a ¹H NMR yield using α,α,α -trifluorotoluene as an internal standard. ^cRemaining KCO_2CF_3 determined by ¹⁹F NMR using 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol as an internal standard. N.A. is a denotation for not available.

Table SI-3: Loading of copper(I) catalyst^a

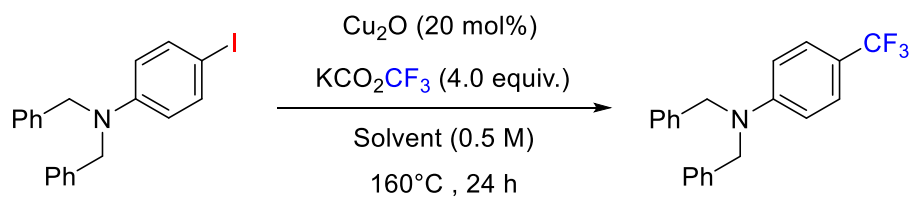
Entry	Cu ^I [equiv.]	¹ H NMR Yield [%] ^b	Remaining KCO ₂ CF ₃ [%] ^c
I	0	0	73
II	0.1 (Cu ₂ O)	43	N.A.
III	0.2 (Cu ₂ O)	62	84
IV	0.2 (CuI)	54	N.A.
V	0.4 (Cu ₂ O)	86	83
VI	0.4 (Cu ₂ O) ^d	91	N.A.
VII	0.4 (Cu ₂ O) ^e	87 ⁱ	N.A.
VIII	0.4 (Cu ₂ O) ^f	30 ⁱ	N.A.
IX	0.4 (CuI)	72	67
X	0.6 (Cu ₂ O)	96	N.A.
XI	0.6 (CuI)	84	N.A.
XII	0.8 (Cu ₂ O)	100 ^g	N.A.
XIII	0.8 (CuI)	99	N.A.
XIV	1.0 (Cu ₂ O)	98 ^g	N.A.
XV	1.0 (CuI)	97 ^g	N.A.
XVI	1.0 (Cu ₂ O) ^h	87 ⁱ	N.A.
XVII	1.0 (CuI) ^h	100 ^{g,i}	N.A.

^aReactions performed using 0.50 mmol of *N,N*-dibenzyl-4-iodoaniline. ^bYield as a ¹H NMR yield using α,α,α-trifluorotoluene as an internal standard. ^cRemaining KCO₂CF₃ determined by ¹⁹F NMR using 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol as an internal standard. ^d0.4 equiv. 1,10-Phenanthroline was added. ^eExperiment performed at near-ambient pressure by installing an empty balloon before heating. ^fThe reaction mixture was purged with air for 5 minutes before heating. ^gFull conversion of *N,N*-dibenzyl-4-iodoaniline observed in ¹H NMR. ^h2 equiv. of KCO₂CF₃ was used instead of 4 equiv. ⁱYield as a ¹H NMR yield using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard. N.A. is a denotation for not available.

Table SI-4: Volume of DMF^a

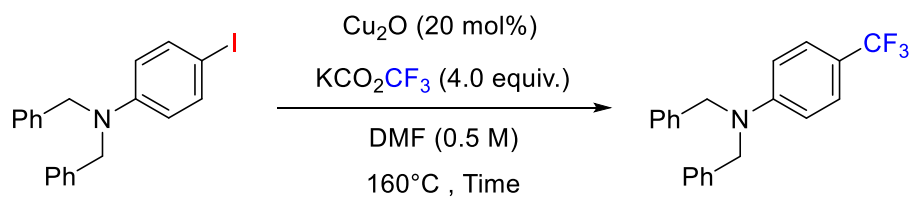
Entry	c [M]	¹ H NMR Yield [%] ^b
I	1.0	90 ^c
II	0.67	87
III	0.50	86
IV	0.25	68

^aReactions performed using 0.50 mmol of *N,N*-dibenzyl-4-iodoaniline. ^bYield as a ¹H NMR yield using α,α,α -trifluorotoluene as an internal standard. ^cViscous reaction mixture.

Table SI-5: Solvent Screen^a

Entry	Solvent	¹ H NMR Yield [%] ^b
I	DMF	86
II	DMSO	0
III	DMPU	0
IV	Butyronitrile	51
V	NMP	85
VI	Diglyme	65
VII	DMAc	52

^aReactions performed using 0.50 mmol of *N,N*-dibenzyl-4-iodoaniline. ^bYield as a ¹H NMR yield using α,α,α -trifluorotoluene as an internal standard.

Table SI-6: Reaction time^a

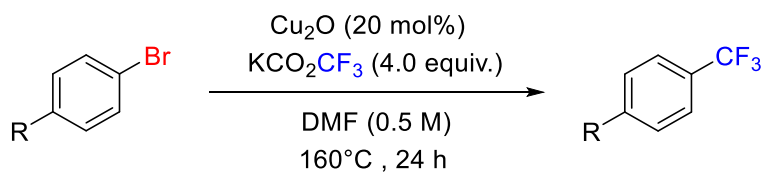
Entry	Time [h]	¹ H NMR Yield [%] ^b
I	1	23
II	2	31
III	4	44
IV	8	59
V	16	78
VI	24	86

^aReactions performed using 0.50 mmol of *N,N*-dibenzyl-4-iodoaniline. ^bYield as a ¹H NMR yield using α,α,α -trifluorotoluene as an internal standard.

Table SI-7: Reaction temperature for sodium trifluoroacetate (NaCO_2CF_3)^a

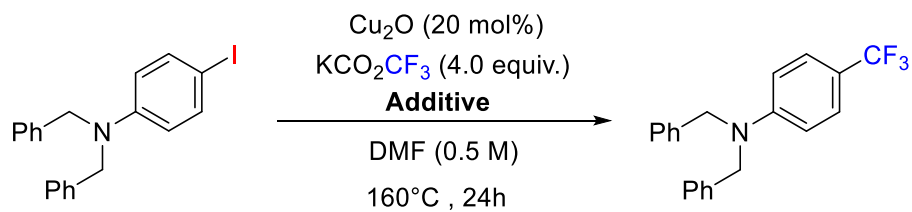
Entry	T [°C]	¹ H NMR Yield [%] ^b	Remaining NaCO_2CF_3 [%] ^c
I	130	56	N.A.
II	140	70	84
III	150	66	34
IV	160	68	5
V	160 ^d	0	0
VI	160 ^e	73	N.A.

^aReactions performed using 0.50 mmol of *N,N*-dibenzyl-4-iodoaniline. ^bYield as a ¹H NMR yield using α,α,α -trifluorotoluene as an internal standard. ^cRemaining NaCO_2CF_3 determined by ¹⁹F NMR using 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol as an internal standard. ^dCopper(i) oxide omitted. ^e3.50 equiv. sodium trifluoroacetate used with 0.50 equiv. cesium trifluoroacetate. N.A. is a denotation for not available.

Table SI-8: Experiments with aryl bromide as substrate^a

Entry	R	Deviation	¹ H NMR yield
I		-	28 ^b
II		-	29 ^b
III		-	21 ^c
IV		0.5 equiv. Cu_2O	26 ^c
V		0.2 equiv. KI	43 ^c (10) ^d
VI		1.0 equiv. KI	14 ^c (29) ^d
VII		Aryl iodide was used instead	86 ^c
VIII		Aryl iodide was used instead and 1.0 equiv. KI	37 ^c

^aReactions performed using 0.50 mmol of aryl bromide. ^bYield determined by ¹H NMR using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard. ^cYield determined by ¹H NMR using α,α,α -trifluorotoluene as an internal standard. ^dYield of aryl iodide determined by ¹H NMR using α,α,α -trifluorotoluene as an internal standard in parentheses.

Table SI-9: Attempts of removing iodide *in situ*^a

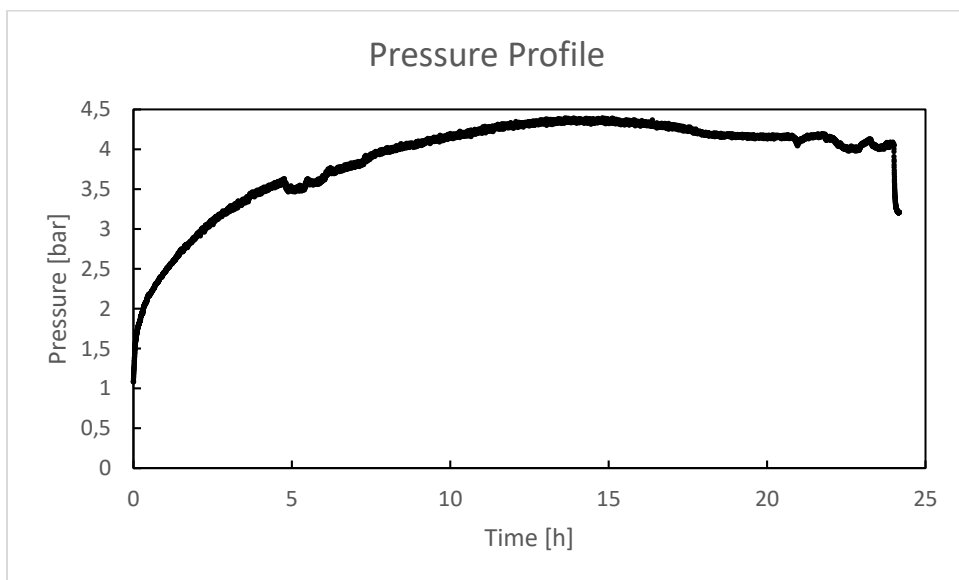
Entry	Additive	¹ H NMR Yield [%] ^b
I	-	86 (43) ^c
II	Silica gel (0.1 g)	0
III	CaCl_2 (1.0 equiv.)	19
IV	Tetraethyl orthosilicate (1.0 equiv.)	37
V	Trimethyl borate (1.0 equiv.) ^c	12 ^d

^aReactions performed using 0.50 mmol of *N,N*-dibenzyl-4-iodoaniline. ^bYield as a ¹H NMR yield using α,α,α -trifluorotoluene as an internal standard. ^c5 mol% Cu_2O . ^dYield as a ¹⁹F NMR yield using α,α,α -trifluorotoluene as an internal standard.

Pressure experiment

Using the general procedure for trifluoromethylation with 0.5 mmol of **1a** was a pressure experiment performed by installing a manometer (brand: Keller; type: Digital Manometer LEO record; model: 81710) instead of a Teflon seal.

Collected data:



Start pressure at room temperature before reaction: 1.1 bar

Maximum pressure during reaction: 4.4 bar

End pressure at room temperature after reaction: 3.2 bar

Synthesis and Characterization Data of Starting Materials

Cesium trifluoroacetate. Cesium carbonate (42 mmol, 13.69 g, 1.0 equiv.) was added slowly to a stirred solution of trifluoroacetic acid (84 mmol, 9.58 g, 1.0 equiv.) in 10 mL water. The solution was stirred for 15 minutes at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure to remove water. The resulting white solid was grounded in a mortar and dried under vacuum overnight at 100 °C to afford the title product (19.9 g, 96 %) as a white solid. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, D₂O, uncorrected) δ 165.4 (q, *J* = 34.7 Hz), 119.1 (q, *J* = 292.0 Hz) ppm; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, D₂O) δ -75.6 ppm. The NMR data are in agreement with literature.

***N,N*-Dibenzyl-4-iodoaniline (1a).** Synthesized by using modified literature procedure.¹ 4-iodoaniline (100.1 mmol, 21.93 g, 1.0 equiv.), Benzyl bromide (25 mL, 2.1 equiv.) and potassium iodide (3.00 g, 0.2 equiv.) was mixed in 100 mL DMF. K₂CO₃ (33.20 g, 2.4 equiv.) was added while stirring. The reaction was stirred overnight. 300 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was added and the reaction mixture was washed with water (3 x 100 mL) and brine (2 x 100 mL). The organic phase was dried above Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from 1.5 L EtOH to afford the title compound (29.9 g, 75%) as white needles. mp 123-124 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.43 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 7.40-7.34 (m, 4H), 7.33-7.22 (m, 6H), 6.54 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 2H), 4.66 (s, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.8, 138.0, 137.9, 128.9, 127.2, 126.6, 114.9, 77.8, 54.4 ppm; HRMS *m/z* calculated for C₂₀H₁₉IN [M + H]⁺ 400.0557, found 400.0557. The NMR data are in agreement with literature.¹

***N,N*-Dibenzyl-4-bromoaniline (1b).** Synthesized by the same procedure as **1a**.¹ 4-bromoaniline (10 mmol, 1.72 g, 1.0 equiv.), Benzyl bromide (2.5 mL, 2.1 equiv.) and potassium iodide (0.30 g, 0.2 equiv.) was mixed in 10 mL DMF. K₂CO₃ (3.32 g, 2.4 equiv.) was added while stirring. The reaction was heated and stirred overnight at 40 °C. 30 mL of CH₂Cl₂ was added and the reaction mixture was washed with water (3 x 20 mL) and brine (2 x 20 mL). The organic phase was dried above Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from 100 mL EtOH to afford the title compound (2.79 g, 78%) as white needles. mp 124-126 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.41 – 7.21 (m, 12H), 6.62 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 4.66 (s, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 148.1, 138.0, 132.0, 128.9, 127.2, 126.7, 114.3, 108.8, 54.6 ppm; HRMS *m/z* calculated for C₂₀H₁₉BrN [M + H]⁺ 352.0695, found 352.0704. The NMR data are in agreement with literature.²

1-(Benzyloxy)-4-iodobenzene (1d). Synthesized by using modified literature procedure.³ Benzyl bromide (0.68 mL, 1.15 equiv.) was added dropwise to a suspension of 4-iodophenol (1.10 g, 5.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and K₂CO₃ (0.86 g, 1.25 equiv.) in DMF (5 mL), and the solution was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (20 mL) and extracted with Et₂O (4 x 50 mL). The combined organic phases was washed with brine (2 x 50 mL), dried above Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography using CH₂Cl₂/pentane (1:9) as eluent to afford title product (1.38 g, 89%) as a white solid. R_f: 0.22 (in CH₂Cl₂/pentane 1:9); mp 61-62 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.57 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.46-7.32 (m, 5H), 6.77 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 5.04 (s, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.7, 138.4, 136.6, 128.8, 128.2, 127.6, 117.4, 83.2,

¹ S. M. Goldup, D. A. Leigh, P. J. Lusby, R. T. McBurney and A. M. Slawin, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2008, **47**, 3381.

² T. Saitoh and J. Ichikawa, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2005, **127**, 9696.

³ J. C. Sarie, C. Thiehoff, R. J. Mudd, C. G. Daniliuc, G. Kehr and R. Gilmour, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2017, **82**, 11792.

70.2 ppm; HRMS m/z calculated for $C_{13}H_{12}IO$ $[M + H]^+$ 310.9927, found 310.9924. The NMR data are in agreement with literature.³

***N,N*-Diethyl-4-iodobenzenesulfonamide (1i).** 4-iodobenzenesulfonyl chloride (1.51 g, 5.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was dissolved in 10 mL pyridine and the solution was cooled to 0°C. Diethylamine (0.57 mL, 1.1 equiv.) and *N,N*-dimethyl-4-aminopyridine (2 mg, 0.003 equiv.) was added and the solution was allowed warm to room temperature and stir for 24 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (50 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 50 mL). The combined organic phases was washed with HCl (1 M, 3 x 20 mL), water (3 x 20 mL) and brine (20 mL), dried above Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified using a short silica-plug filtration eluting with Et_2O , affording title product (1.03 g, 61%) as an orange solid. mp 59-60°C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.85 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 3.23 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 4H), 1.13 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 6H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 140.4, 138.4, 128.6, 99.5, 42.2, 14.3 ppm; HRMS m/z calculated for $C_{10}H_{15}INO_2S$ $[M + H]^+$ 339.9863, found 339.9861. The NMR data are in agreement with literature.⁴

4-Iodo-*N*-methoxy-*N*-methylbenzamide (1k). To a suspension of 4-iodobenzoic acid (15.00 g, 60.5 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and oxalyl chloride (10.2 mL, 2.0 equiv.) in 24 mL toluene was added one drop of DMF. The solution was stirred continuously at room temperature for 2 h followed by 1 h at 35°C. The solvent was removed from the colorless solution under reduced pressure. The off-white solid of crude 4-iodobenzoyl chloride was redissolved in 24 mL CH_2Cl_2 and used without further purification. Triethylamine (6.2 mL, 2.2 equiv.) was added dropwise to a suspension of *N,O*-dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride (2.16 g, 1.1 equiv.) in 20 mL CH_2Cl_2 at 0°C. A solution of 4-iodobenzoyl chloride (20.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in CH_2Cl_2 was added slowly at 0°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred continuously for 42 h. The crude reaction mixture was mixed with sat. $NaHCO_3$ (20 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (2 x 20 mL), dried above Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified using a short silica-plug filtration eluting with CH_2Cl_2 , affording title product (5.45 g, 93%) as a yellow oil. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.76 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 3.54 (s, 3H), 3.55 (s, 3H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 168.5, 137.0, 133.2, 129.8, 97.2, 61.0, 33.3 ppm; HRMS m/z calculated for $C_9H_{11}INO_2$ $[M + H]^+$ 291.9829, found 291.9830. The NMR data are in agreement with literature.⁵

(4-Iodophenyl)(morpholino)methanone (1l). Triethylamine (3.1 mL, 1.1 equiv.) was added dropwise to a solution of morpholine (1.94 mL, 1.1 equiv.) in 20 mL CH_2Cl_2 at 0°C. A solution of 4-iodobenzoyl chloride (20.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in CH_2Cl_2 was added slowly at 0°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred continuously for 42 h. The crude reaction mixture was mixed with sat. $NaHCO_3$ (20 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (2 x 20 mL), dried above Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified using a short silica-plug filtration eluting with CH_2Cl_2 , affording title product (6.15 g, 96%) as a white solid. mp 117-118°C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 7.74 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.13 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 3.86-3.24 (m, 8H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (101

⁴ M. Chen, S. Ichikawa and S. L. Buchwald, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2015, **54**, 263.

⁵ E. J. Emmett, B. R. Hayter and M. C. Willis, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2014, **53**, 10204.

MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.5, 137.8, 134.7, 128.9, 96.2, 66.9, 48.3, 42.7 ppm; HRMS m/z calculated for C₁₁H₁₃INO₂ [M + H]⁺ 317.9985, found 317.9985. The NMR data are in agreement with literature.⁶

(4-Bromophenyl)(morpholino)methanone (11-Br). Triethylamine (3.1 mL, 2.2 equiv.) was added dropwise to a solution of morpholine (0.97 mL, 1.1 equiv.) in 5 mL CH₂Cl₂ at 0°C. A solution of 4-bromobenzoyl chloride (10 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in CH₂Cl₂ was added slowly at 0°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred continuously for 13 h. The crude reaction mixture was mixed with sat. NaHCO₃ (20 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with brine (2 x 20 mL), dried above Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography using CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc (10:1) as eluent to afford the title product (2.36 g, 87%) as a white solid. Rf: 0.23 (in CH₂Cl₂/EtOAc 10:1). Mp 68–69°C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.89 – 3.32 (m, 8H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.5, 134.2, 131.9, 129.0, 124.4, 66.9, 48.4, 42.7 ppm; HRMS m/z calculated for C₁₁H₁₃BrNO₂ [M + H]⁺ 270.0124, found 270.0134. The NMR data are in agreement with literature.⁶

(1R,2S,5R)-2-Isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl 4-iodobenzoate (1m). Triethylamine (3.1 mL, 1.1 equiv.) was added dropwise to a solution of L-menthol (3.15 g, 1.0 equiv.) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (109 mg, 0.04 equiv.) in 20 mL CH₂Cl₂ at 0°C. A solution of 4-iodobenzoyl chloride (20.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in CH₂Cl₂ was added slowly at 0°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred continuously for 42 h. The crude reaction mixture was mixed with sat. NaHCO₃ (20 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x 20 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with 1 M HCl (2 x 20 mL) and brine (2 x 20 mL), dried above Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography using pentane/CHCl₃ (3:2) as eluent to afford title product (5.16 g, 66%) as a light yellow, viscous oil. Rf: 0.68 (in pentane/CHCl₃ 3:2); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.79 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.92 (td, J = 10.9, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.11 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 1.96–1.86 (m, 2H), 1.72 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 2H), 1.62–1.47 (m, 2H), 1.19–1.03 (m, 2H), 0.99–0.86 (m, 7H), 0.78 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.6, 137.6, 131.0, 130.3, 100.4, 75.2, 47.2, 40.9, 34.3, 31.5, 26.6, 23.7, 22.1, 20.8, 16.6 ppm; HRMS m/z calculated for C₁₇H₂₃INaO₂ [M + Na]⁺ 409.0635, found 409.0647. The NMR data are in agreement with literature.⁷

(1R,2S,5R)-2-Isopropyl-5-methylcyclohexyl 2,5-diiodobenzoate (1n). To a suspension of 2,5-diiodobenzoic acid (1.87 g, 5.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and oxalyl chloride (0.85 mL, 2.0 equiv.) in 20 mL toluene was added one drop of DMF. The solution was stirred continuously at room temperature for 2 h followed by 1 h at 35°C. The solvent was removed from the colorless solution under reduced pressure. The off-white solid of 2,5-diiodobenzoyl chloride was redissolved in 8 mL CH₂Cl₂ and used without further purification. Triethylamine (0.77 mL, 1.1 equiv.) was added dropwise to a solution of L-menthol (0.78 g, 1.0 equiv.) and 4-(dimethylamino)pyridine (27 mg, 0.04 equiv.) in 7 mL CH₂Cl₂ at 0°C. A solution of 2,5-diiodobenzoyl chloride (5.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in CH₂Cl₂ was added slowly at 0°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred continuously for 20 hours. The crude reaction mixture was mixed with sat. NaHCO₃ (10 mL). The aqueous phase was separated and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 x

⁶ Y. Tu, L. Yuan, T. Wang, C. Wang, J. Ke J. Zhao, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2017, **82**, 4970.

⁷ C. K. W. Jim, J. W. Y. Lam, C. W. T. Leung, A. Qin, F. Mahtab and B. Z. Tang, *Macromolecules*, 2011, **44**, 2427.

10 mL). The combined organic phases were washed with 1 M HCl (2 x 10 mL) and brine (2 x 10 mL), dried above Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography using pentane/EtOAc (20:1) as eluent to afford title product (1.47 g, 57%) as a light yellow, viscous oil. Rf: 0.70 (in pentane/EtOAc 20:1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.99 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 2.0 Hz, 1H), 4.96 (td, *J* = 10.9, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.19-2.10 (m, 1H), 2.02-1.90 (m, 1H), 1.77-1.68 (m, 2H), 1.61-1.49 (m, 2H), 1.23-1.04 (m, 2H), 0.99-0.88 (m, 7H), 0.81 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.9, 142.7, 141.3, 139.2, 138.0, 93.3, 93.2, 47.1, 40.9, 34.3, 31.7, 26.4, 23.5, 22.2, 21.0, 16.4 ppm; HRMS *m/z* calculated for C₁₇H₂₃I₂O₂ [M + H]⁺ 512.9782, found 512.9781.

6-((2-Iodobenzyl)oxy)nicotinonitrile (1o). Sodium hydride (60%, 240 mg, 1.2 equiv.) was added in two portions at room temperature to 2-iodobenzyl alcohol (1.17 g, 5.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) in 10 mL THF and stirred for 1 hour. 6-Chloro-3-pyridinecarbonitrile (0.83 g, 1.2 equiv.) was added in one portion and the solution was refluxed for 72 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (20 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic phases was washed with brine (20 mL), dried above Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography using pentane/EtOAc (20:1) as eluent to afford title product (1.13 g, 67%) as a white solid. Rf: 0.23 (in pentane/EtOAc 20:1); mp 104-105°C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.52 (d, *J* = 2.1 Hz, 1H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.05 (td, *J* = 7.8, 1.3 Hz, 1H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 5.44 (s, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 165.3, 152.1, 141.4, 139.7, 138.6, 130.0, 129.6, 128.5, 117.3, 112.1, 103.1, 98.4, 72.6 ppm; HRMS *m/z* calculated for C₁₃H₁₀IN₂O [M + H]⁺ 336.9832, found 336.9826.

1-(4-Iodophenyl)-2,5-dimethyl-1H-pyrrole (1p). 2,5-Hexanedione (0.62 mL, 1.05 equiv.) was added to a mixture of 4-iodoaniline (1.09 g, 5.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and *p*-TsOH (0.0089 g, 0.01 equiv.) in toluene (20 mL), and the mixture was heated to reflux for 18 hours by using a Dean-Stark apparatus. The cooled reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (50 mL), washed with sat. NaHCO₃ (20 mL) and brine (2 x 20 mL), dried above Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography using pentane/EtOAc (9:1) as eluent to afford title product (1.04 g, 70%) as a yellow solid. Rf: 0.68 (in pentane/EtOAc 9:1); mp 79-80°C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.79 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 6.97 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 5.90 (s, 2H), 2.03 (s, 6H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.9, 138.4, 130.3, 128.8, 106.3, 93.0, 13.1 ppm; HRMS *m/z* calculated for C₁₂H₁₃IN [M + H]⁺ 298.0087, found 298.0083. The NMR data are in agreement with literature.⁸

4-(5-Iodopyridin-2-yl)morpholine (1q). Morpholine (0.21 mL, 1.1 equiv.) was added to a stirred suspension of 2-fluoro-4-iodopyridine (0.50 g, 2.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and potassium carbonate (0.62 g, 2.0 equiv.) in 4.4 mL DMF at room temperature. The reaction mixture was heated to 80°C and stirred continuously for 16 hours. The cooled reaction mixture was poured onto ice and the precipitate was filtrated and washed with water (3 x 20 mL) to afford the title compound (0.55 g, 85%) as a white solid. mp 133-134°C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.33 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.68 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 6.47 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.86 – 3.75 (m, 4H), 3.53 – 3.40 (m, 4H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.4, 153.7,

⁸ H. Lee and B. H. Kim, *Tetrahedron*, 2013, **69**, 6698.

145.1, 109.2, 78.1, 66.7, 45.5 ppm; HRMS m/z calculated for $C_9H_{12}IN_2O$ $[M + H]^+$ 290.9989, found 290.9991. The NMR data are in agreement with literature.⁹

(2-Iodopyridin-4-yl)(piperidin-1-yl)methanone (1r). Triethylamine (0.29 mL, 1.1 equiv.) and piperidine (0.21 mL, 1.1 equiv.) were added dropwise to a suspension of 2-iodoisonicotinoyl chloride at 0°C. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirred continuously for 18 hours. The crude reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc (40 mL), washed with sat. Na_2CO_3 (3 x 15 mL) and brine (2 x 15 mL), dried above Na_2SO_4 , filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified using a short silica-plug filtration eluting with CH_2Cl_2 /EtOAc (1:4), affording the title product (0.60 g, 99%) as a yellow, viscous oil. 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.45 – 8.32 (m, 1H), 7.73 – 7.63 (m, 1H), 7.23 – 7.14 (m, 1H), 3.73 – 3.58 (m, 2H), 3.33 – 3.18 (m, 2H), 1.73 – 1.59 (m, 4H), 1.56 – 1.43 (m, 2H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 165.7, 151.0, 145.8, 132.1, 120.4, 118.3, 48.6, 43.2, 26.6, 25.5, 24.4 ppm; HRMS m/z calculated for $C_{11}H_{14}IN_2O$ $[M + H]^+$ 317.0145, found 317.0152.

1-Benzyl-5-iodo-1H-indole (1s). Synthesized by using literature procedure.¹⁰ 5-Iodoindole (1.22 g, 5.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added portionwise to a stirred suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 600 mg, 3.0 equiv.) in 20 mL DMF at 0°C and the reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 30 minutes. The suspension was cooled to 0°C and benzyl bromide (0.27 mL, 1.05 equiv.) was added dropwise. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 24 hours. The reaction was quenched by slowly adding ice-cooled water, and the mixture was subsequently diluted with ice-cooled until precipitation was visible. The reaction mixture was filtrated and the solids was washed with ice-cooled water (3 x 20 mL). The crude product was purified by recrystallization from 15 mL EtOH/EtOAc (10:1) to afford the title compound (1.20 g, 72%) as off-white flakes. mp 118-119°C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.01 (s, 1H), 7.43 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 7.32 (dd, J = 10.7, 8.5 Hz, 3H), 7.18-7.05 (m, 4H), 6.50 (d, J = 3.0 Hz, 1H), 5.32 (s, 2H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 137.1, 135.5, 131.4, 130.1, 129.9, 129.2, 129.0, 127.9, 126.8, 111.9, 101.2, 83.2, 50.4 ppm; HRMS m/z calculated for $C_{15}H_{13}IN$ $[M + H]^+$ 334.0087, found 334.0080. The NMR data are in agreement with literature.⁹

5-Iodo-1-(2-nitrophenyl)-1H-indole (1t). 5-Iodoindole (1.22 g, 5.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), 1-fluoro-2-nitrobenzene (0.53 mL, 1.0 equiv.) and Cs_2CO_3 (1.95 g, 1.2 equiv.) in 15 mL anhydrous DMSO were stirred at room temperature for 16 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (20 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL). The combined organic phases was washed with saturated NH_4Cl (2 x 20 mL) and brine (2 x 20 mL), dried above Na_2SO_4 and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by recrystallization from 25 mL EtOH/EtOAc (7:1) to afford the title compound (1.64 g, 90%) as bright yellow flakes. mp 126-127°C; 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.08-7.99 (m, 2H), 7.81-7.72 (m, 1H), 7.64-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.47-7.42 (m, 1H), 7.12 (d, J = 3.3 Hz, 1H), 6.89 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H) ppm; ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 146.4, 136.1, 134.0, 132.4, 131.5, 131.4, 130.3, 129.9, 129.0 (2C), 125.8, 111.6, 104.3, 84.6 ppm; HRMS m/z calculated for $C_{14}H_{10}IN_2O_2$ $[M + H]^+$ 364.9781, found 364.9777. The NMR data are in agreement with literature.¹¹

⁹ G. J. P. Perry, J. M. Quibell, A. Panigrahi and I. Larrosa, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2017, **139**, 11527.

¹⁰ Q. Xie, L. Li, Z. Zhu, R. Zhang, C. Ni and J. Hu, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2018, **57**, 13211.

¹¹ M. Chen and S. L. Buchwald, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, 2013, **52**, 11628.

1-Benzyl-4-iodo-1H-pyrazole (1v). Synthesized by using literature procedure.¹² 4-Iodopyrazole (0.97 g, 5.00 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) was added portionwise to a stirred suspension of sodium hydride (60%, 300 mg, 1.5 equiv.) in 5 mL THF at 0 °C and the reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes. Benzyl bromide (0.59 mL, 0.99 equiv.) was added dropwise to the suspension. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stir for 4 hours. The reaction mixture was diluted with water (20 mL) and extracted with Et₂O (30 mL). The ethereal phase was washed with water (2 x 20 mL) and brine (2 x 50 mL), dried above Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography using pentane/EtOAc (15:1) as eluent to afford title product (1.16 g, 83%) as a white solid. R_f: 0.27 (in pentane/EtOAc 15:1); mp 34–35 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.55 (s, 1H), 7.43 – 7.30 (m, 4H), 7.25 – 7.20 (m, 2H), 5.30 (s, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.7, 135.9, 133.7, 129.1, 128.5, 128.0, 56.6 (2C) ppm; HRMS *m/z* calculated for C₁₀H₁₀IN₂ [M + H]⁺ 284.9883, found 284.9882. The NMR data are in agreement with literature.¹²

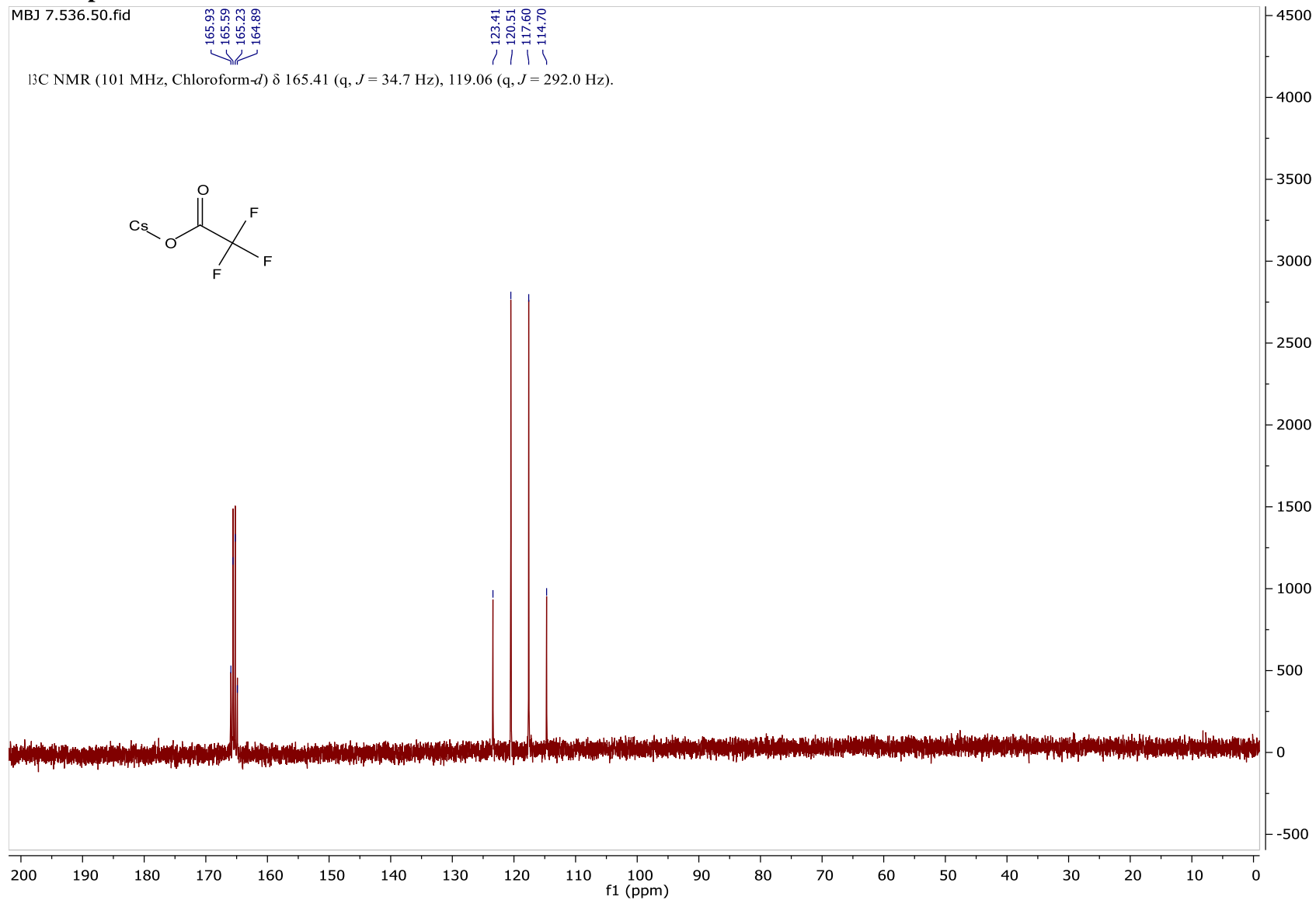
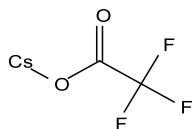
2,2,2-Trifluoro-*N*-(3-(4-iodophenoxy)-3-phenylpropyl)-*N*-methylacetamide (1w). 3-(methylamino)-1-phenylpropan-1-ol (1.84 g, 11.2 mmol) was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (15 mL) and cooled to 0 °C on an ice bath. Et₃N (2.27 g, 2.0 equiv.) was added followed by dropwise addition of trifluoroacetic anhydride (2.58 g, 1.1 equiv.). The reaction mixture was left to stir at room temperature for 1 hour. The solution was washed with NaHCO₃ solution (3 x 10 mL), 0.5 M KHSO₄ solution (3 x 10 mL) and brine (3 x 10 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in CH₃CN (50 mL). NaHCO₃ was added (50 mL) and the mixture was stirred for 1 hour at room temperature. The reaction mixture was diluted with water and extracted with EtOAc (2 x 100 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (100 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated in vacuo affording 2,2,2-trifluoro-*N*-(3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)-*N*-methylacetamide as a clear oil (2.30 g, 79%). The crude product was used in the next step without further purification. A solution of diisopropyl azodicarboxylate (2.16 g, 1.3 equiv.) in anhydrous THF (50 mL) was added dropwise to an ice-bath cooled mixture of 2,2,2-trifluoro-*N*-(3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropyl)-*N*-methylacetamide (2.14 g, 8.2 mmol), PPh₃ (2.81 g, 1.3 equiv.) and 4-iodophenol (2.35 g, 1.3 equiv.) dissolved in anhydrous THF (20 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 4 hours at room temperature under argon atmosphere. The organic solvent was evaporated under reduced pressure and a mixture of Et₂O/Hexane (40 mL, 1:1) was added to the residue. The resulting precipitate was filtered off, and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O (1:1, 100 mL) and washed with 1M NaOH (3 x 40 mL) and water (50 mL). The organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by silica gel column chromatography (CH₂Cl₂/pentane 1:1) to afford the title compound as a viscous, yellow oil (3.00 g, 79%). R_f: 0.39 (CH₂Cl₂/pentane 1:1); ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ *Mixture of rotamers* 7.49 – 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.39 – 7.26 (m, 5H), 6.65 – 6.58 (m, 2H), 5.11 – 5.16 (m, 1H), 3.71 – 3.58 (m, 2H), 3.13 (d, *J* = 1.6 Hz, 2H), 3.04 (s, 1H), 2.35 – 2.21 (m, 1H), 2.21 – 2.10 (m, 1H). ppm. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ *Mixture of rotamers* 157.6, 157.5, 157.0 (q, *J* = 35.8 Hz), 140.4, 140.0, 138.3 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 129.1, 129.0, 128.3, 128.2, 125.8, 125.6, 118.3, 118.2, 116.5 (q, *J* = 287.9 Hz), 116.6 (q, *J* = 288.9 Hz), 83.5, 83.4, 78.3, 77.6, 47.1, 46.5 (q, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 37.5, 35.5, 35.4 (q, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 34.8. ppm. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ *Mixture of rotamers* -68.9, -69.8 ppm. HRMS *m/z* calculated for C₁₈H₁₇F₃INNaO₂ [M + Na]⁺ 486.0148, found: 486.0153.

¹² H.-X. Zheng, X.-H. Shan and Y.-B. Kang, *Org. Lett.*, 2017, **19**, 5114.

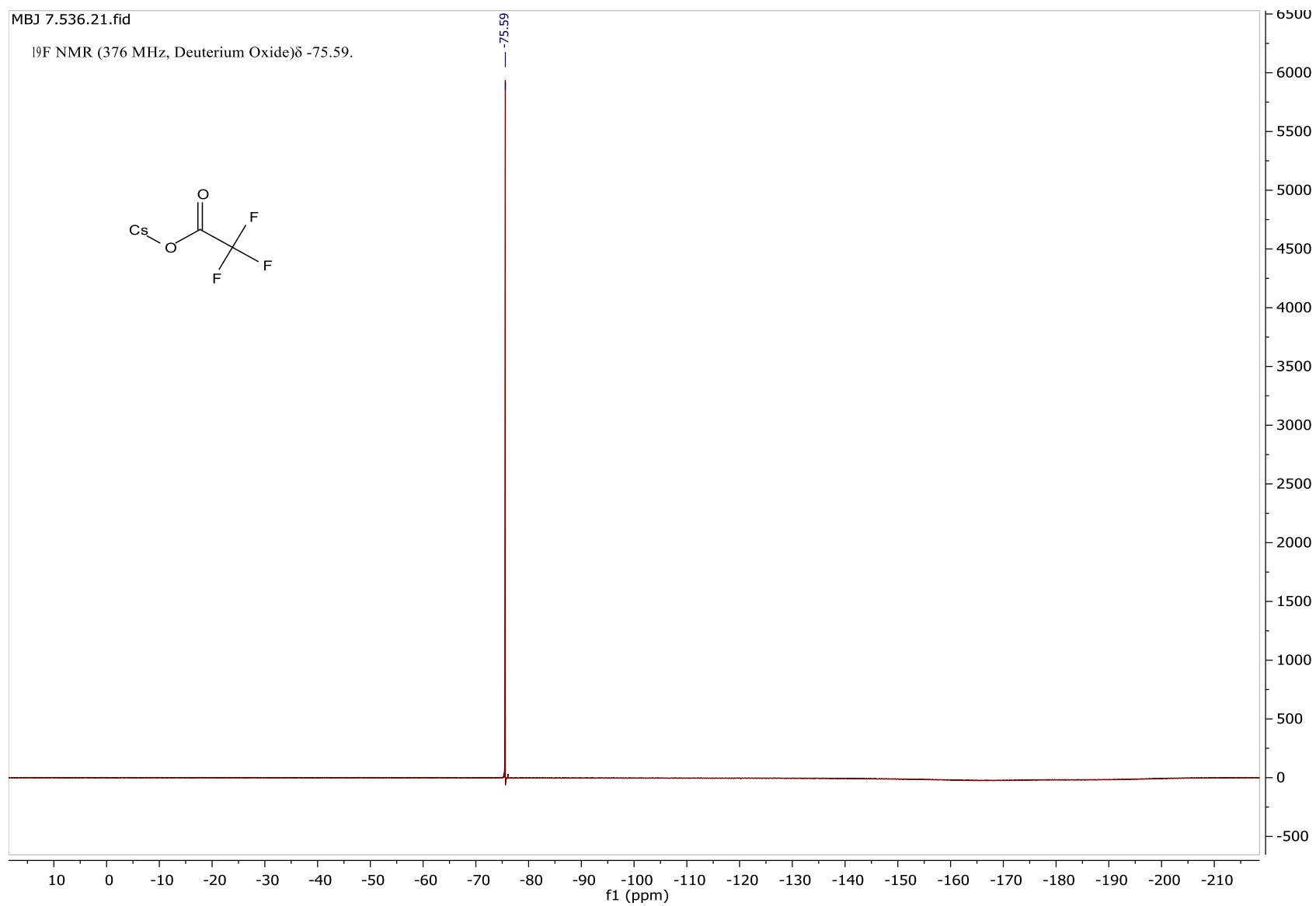
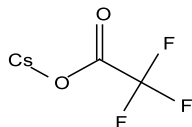
NMR Spectra

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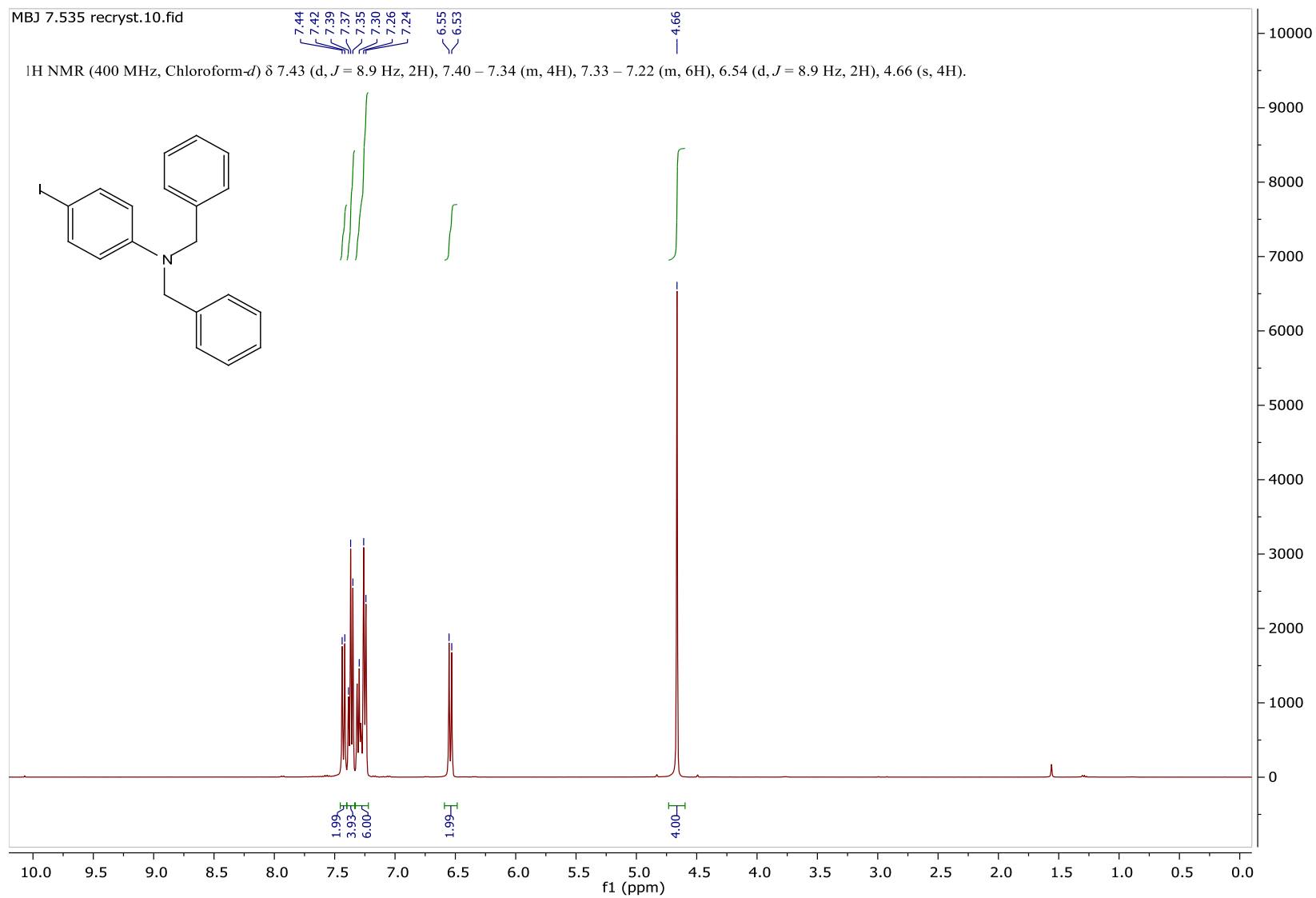
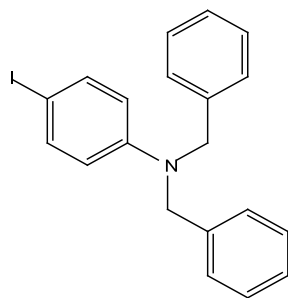
^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 165.41 (q, $J = 34.7$ Hz), 119.06 (q, $J = 292.0$ Hz).

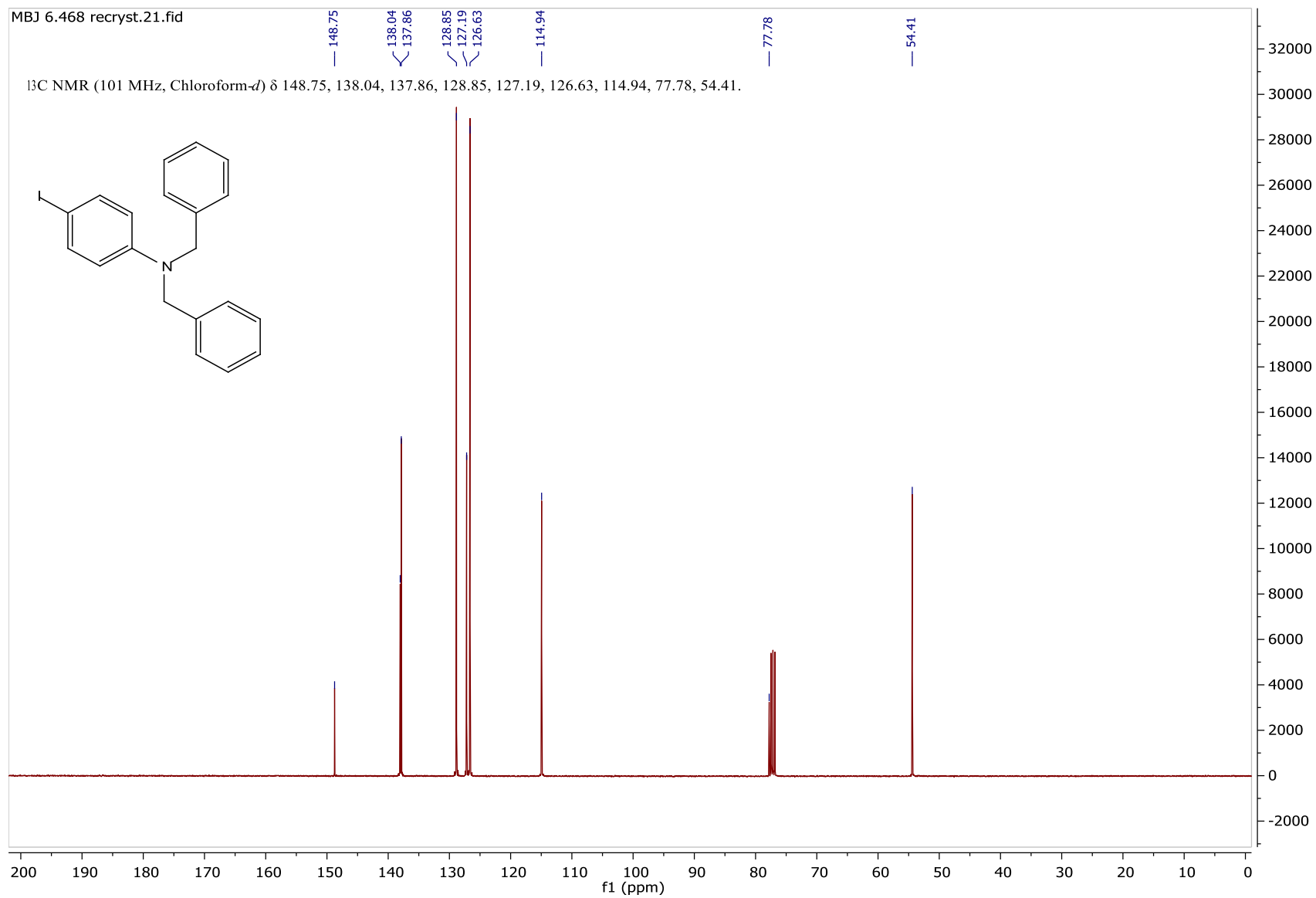


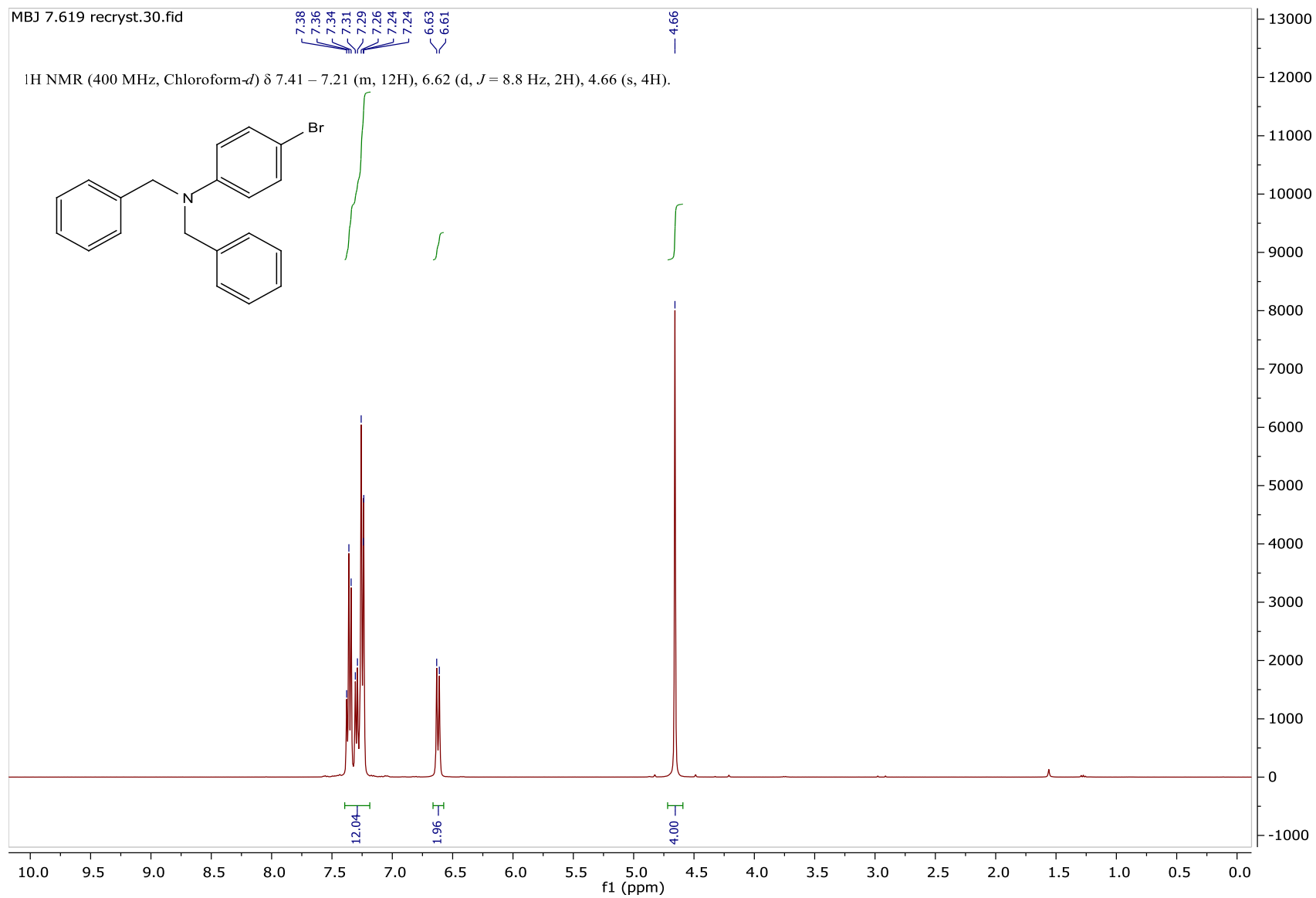
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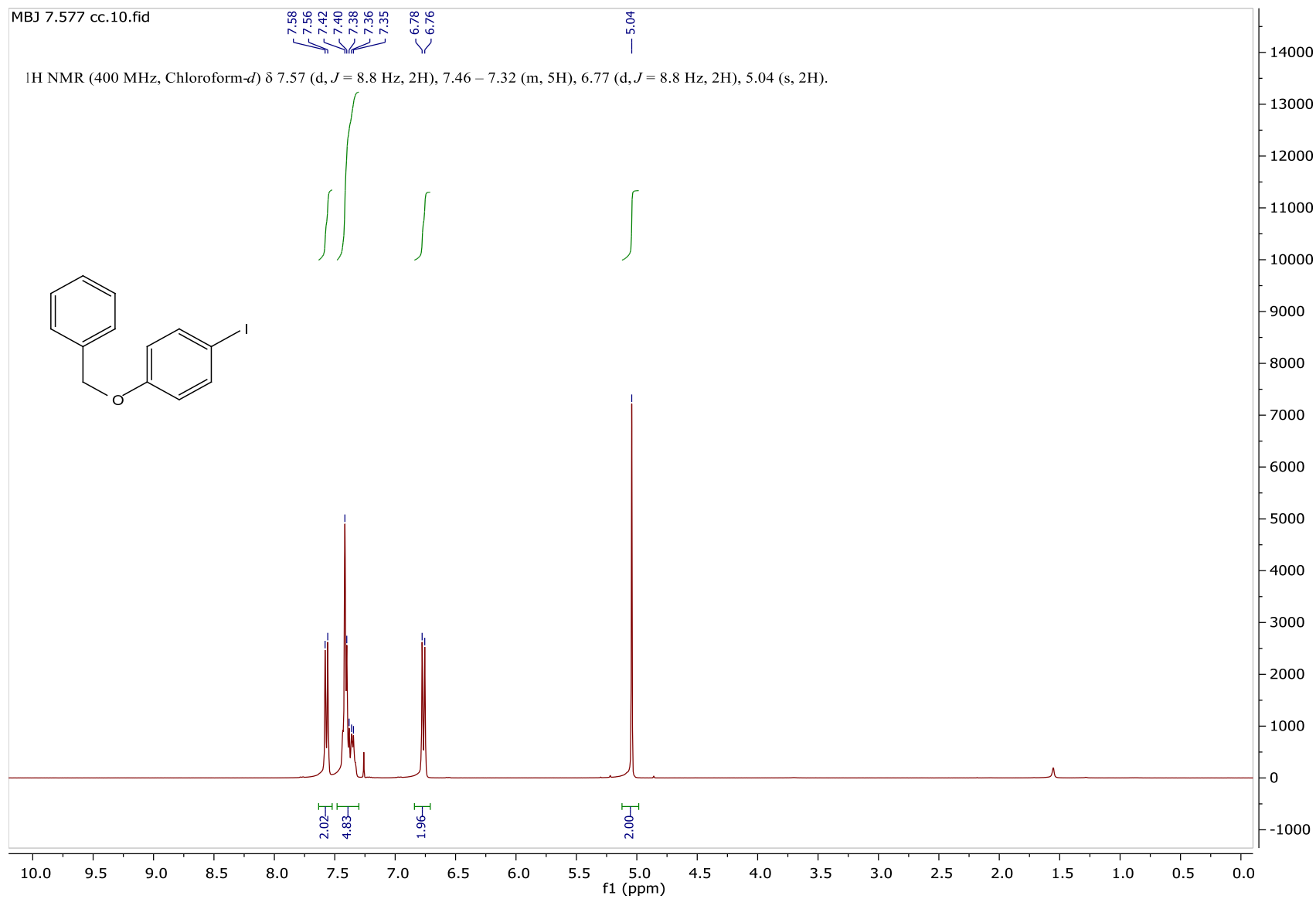
 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Deuterium Oxide) δ -75.59.

MBJ 7.535 recryst.10.fid

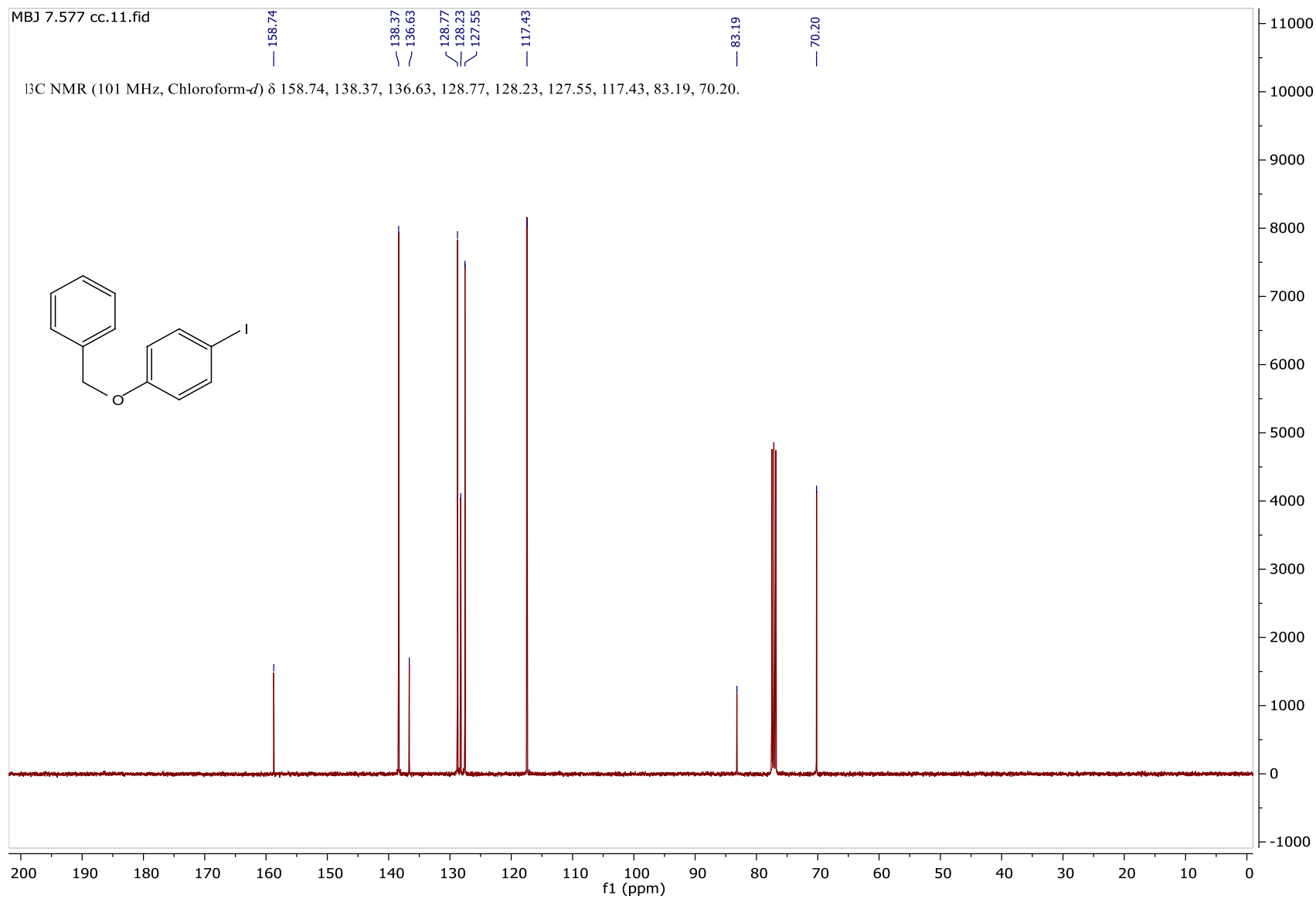
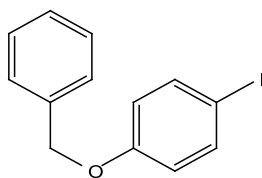
 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.43 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.40 – 7.34 (m, 4H), 7.33 – 7.22 (m, 6H), 6.54 (d, $J = 8.9$ Hz, 2H), 4.66 (s, 4H).



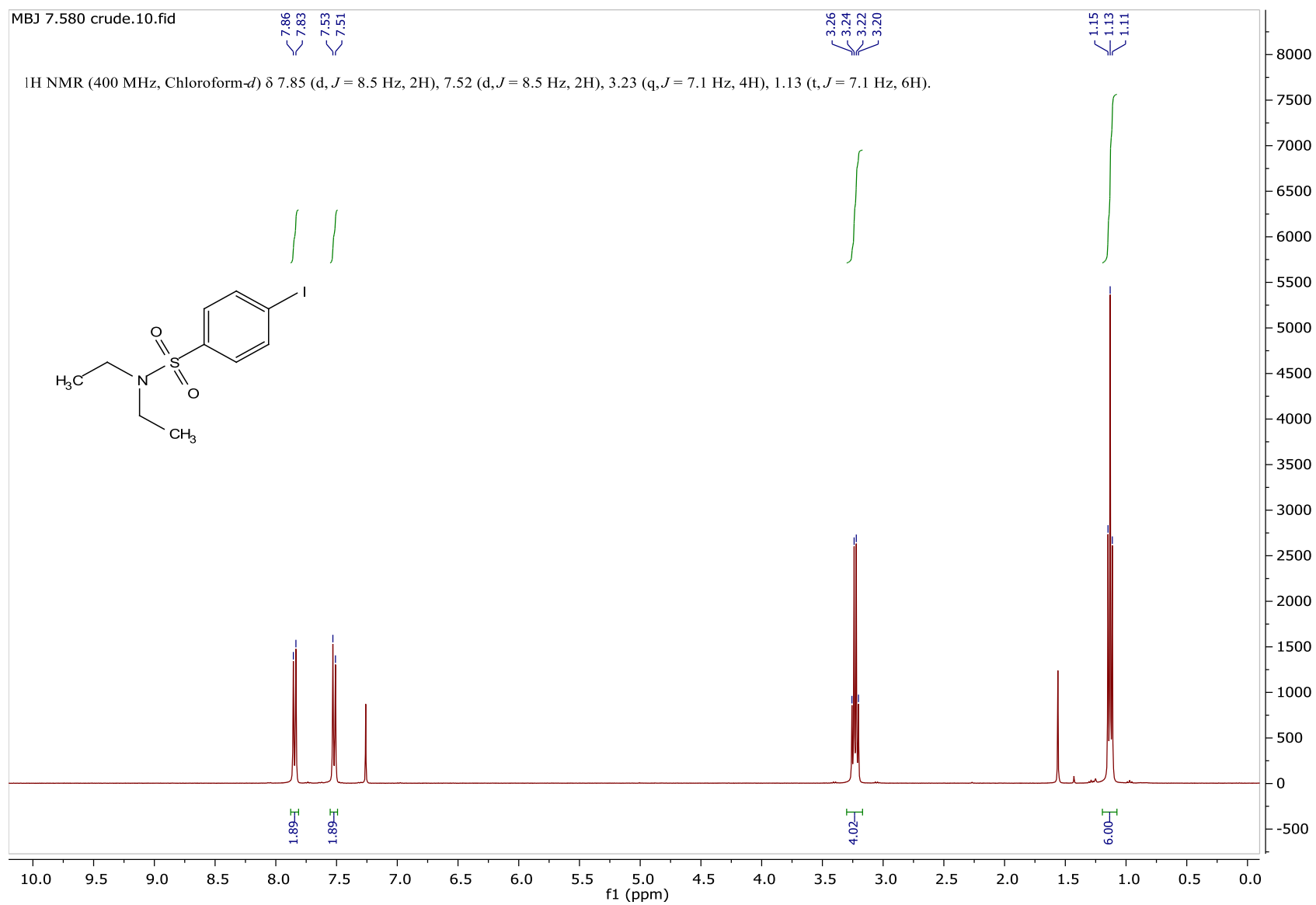
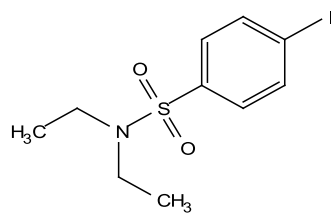


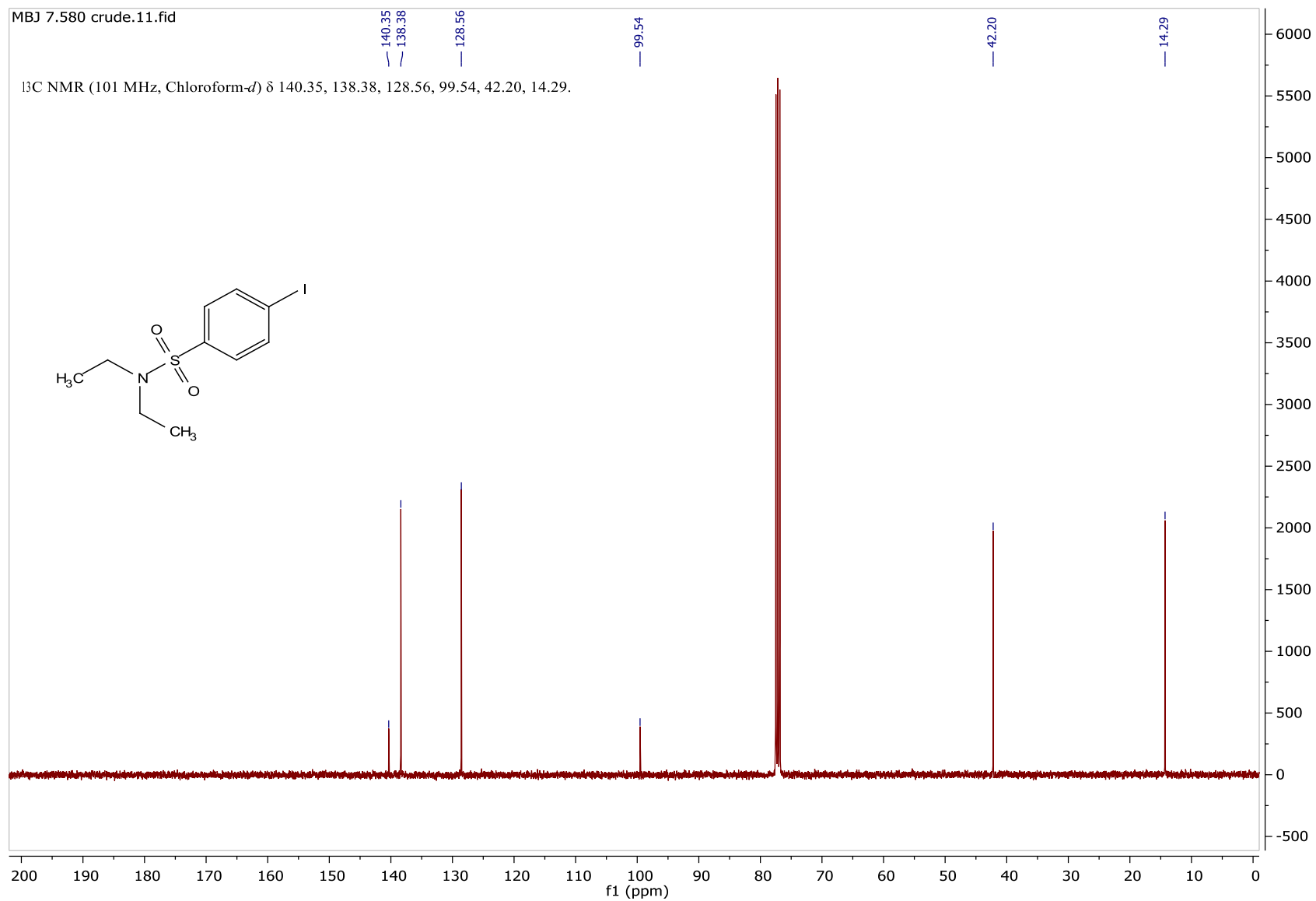


MBJ 7.577 cc.11.fid

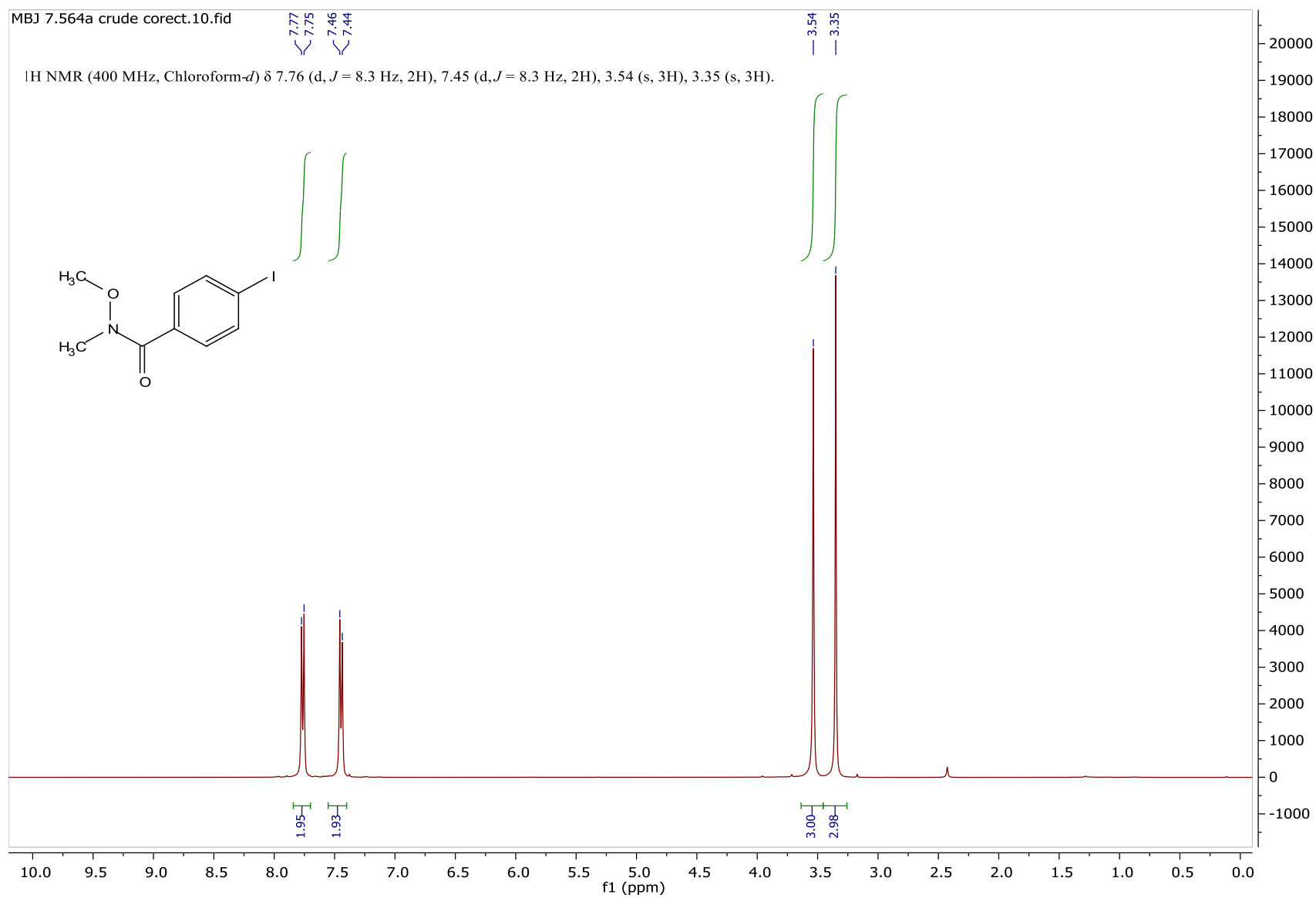
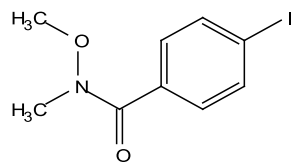
 ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 158.74, 138.37, 136.63, 128.77, 128.23, 127.55, 117.43, 83.19, 70.20.

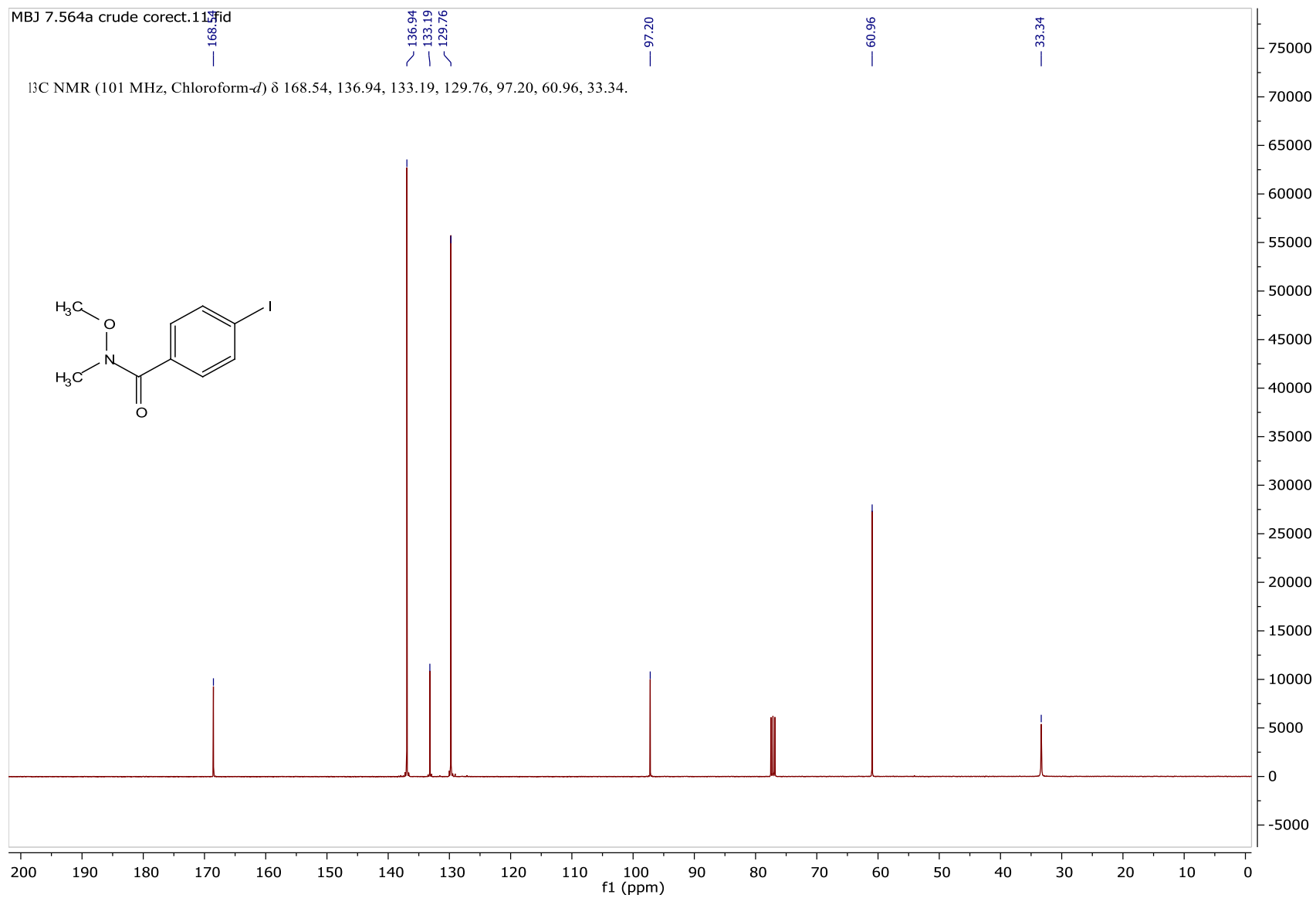
MBJ 7.580 crude.10.fid

 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.85 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 3.23 (q, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 4H), 1.13 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 6H).

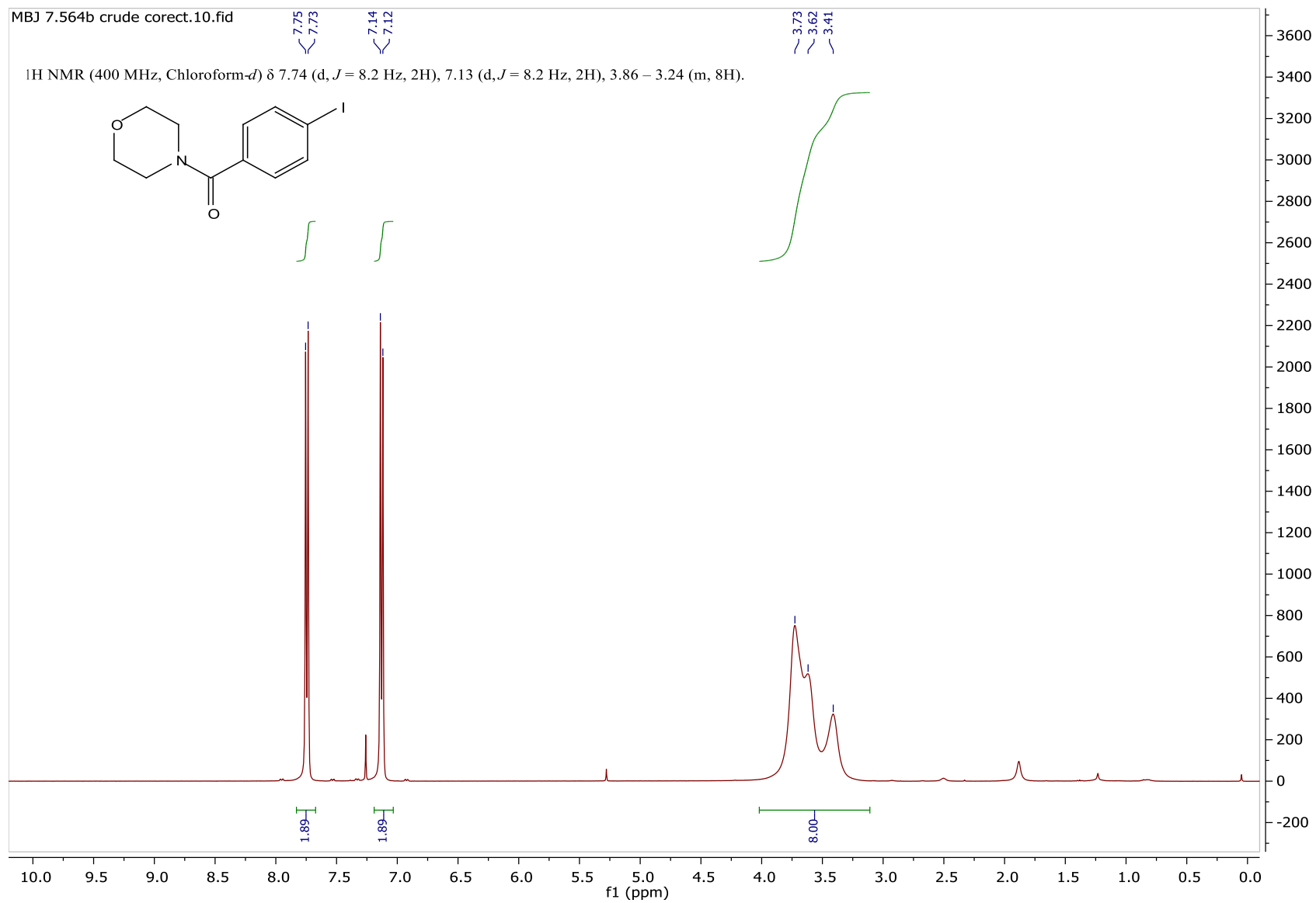
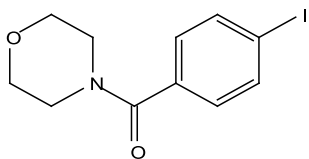


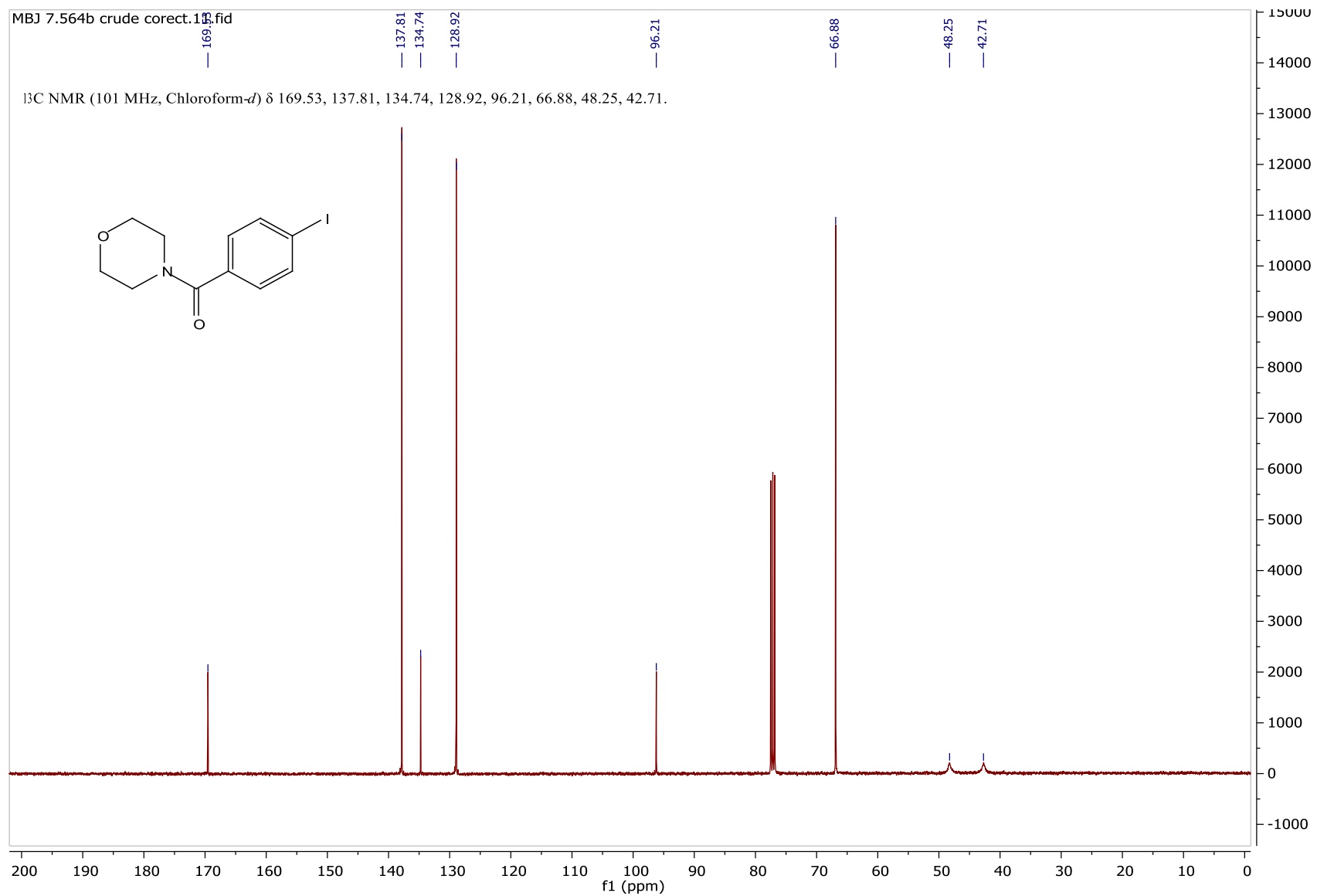
MBJ 7.564a crude corect.10.fid

 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.76 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 3.54 (s, 3H), 3.35 (s, 3H).

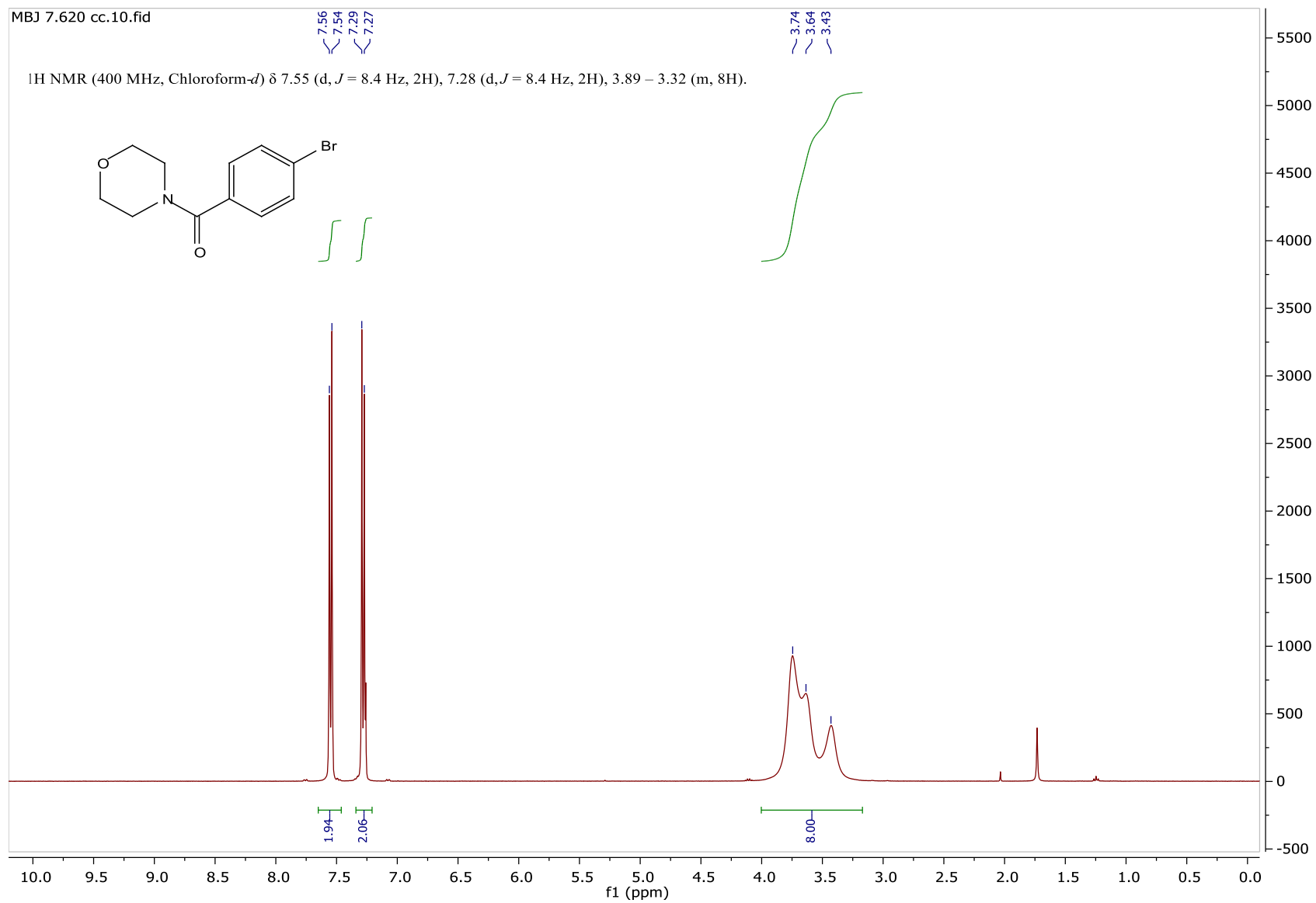
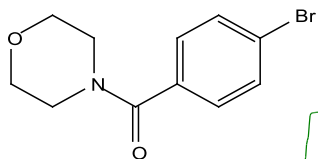


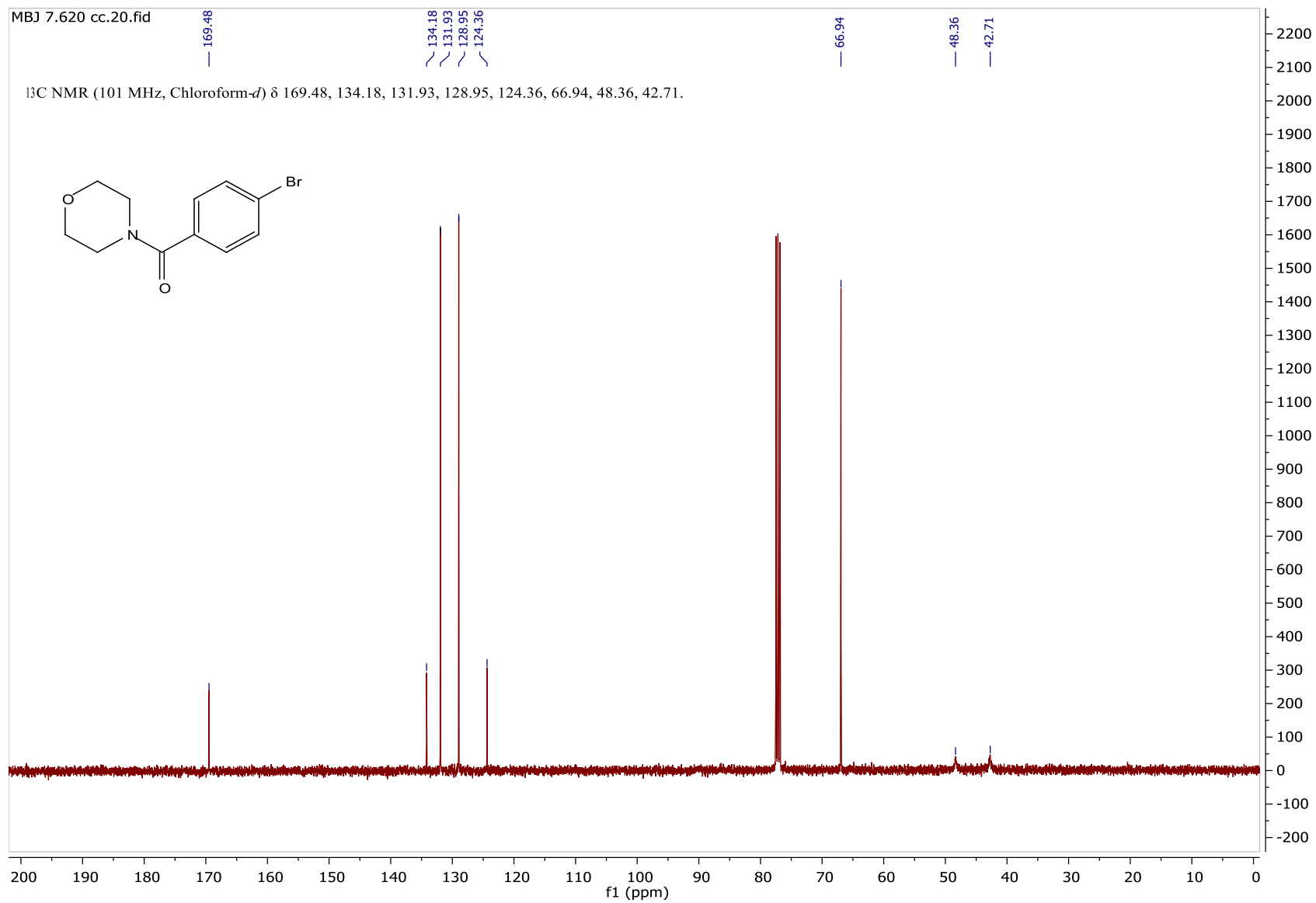
MBJ 7.564b crude corect.10.fid

 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.74 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.13 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.86 – 3.24 (m, 8H).



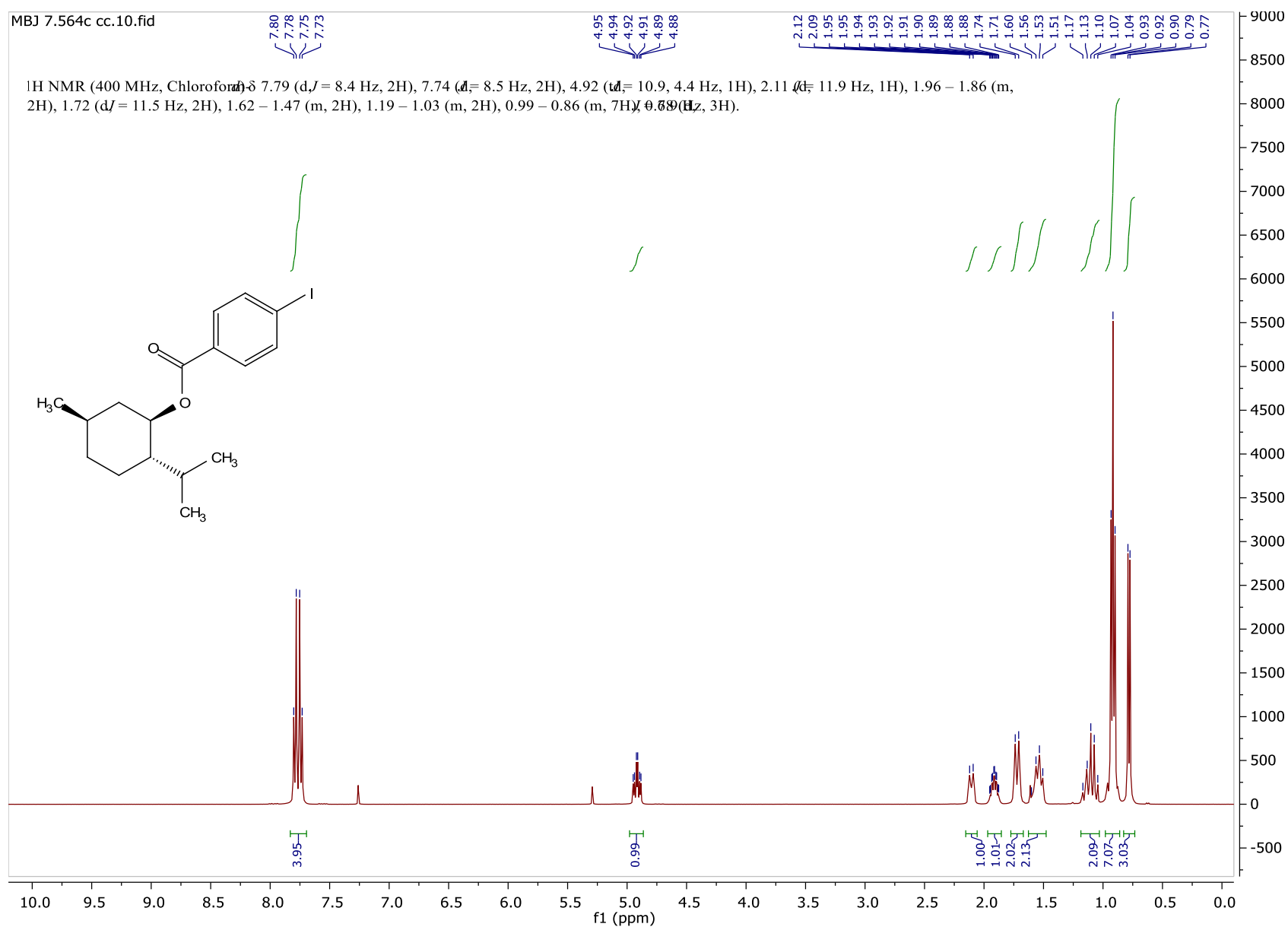
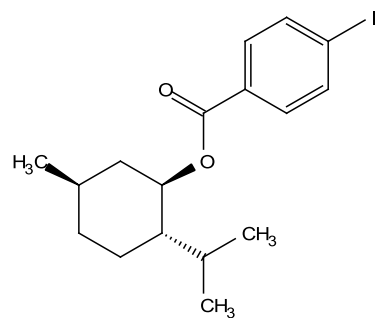
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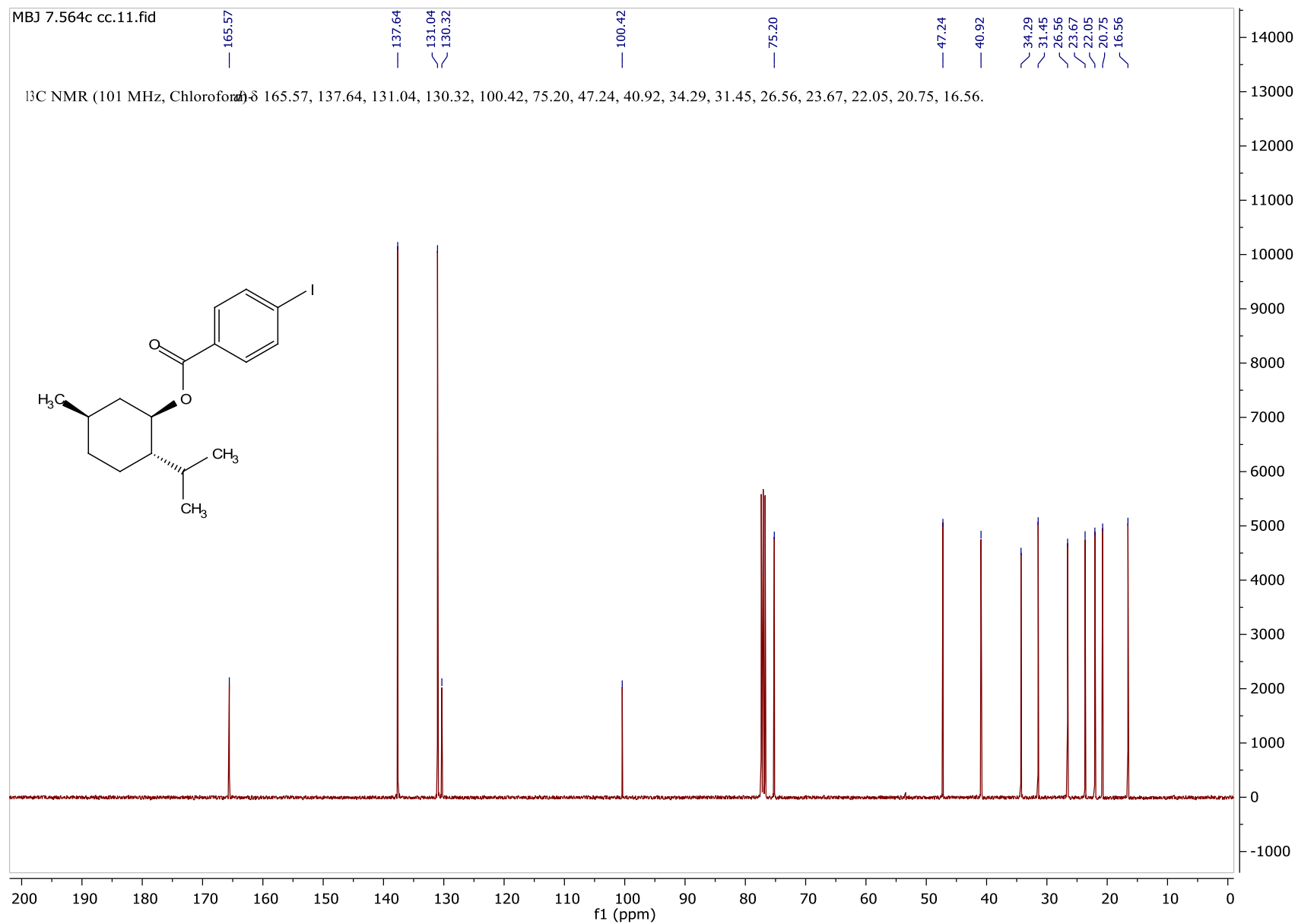
 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.55 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.89 – 3.32 (m, 8H).



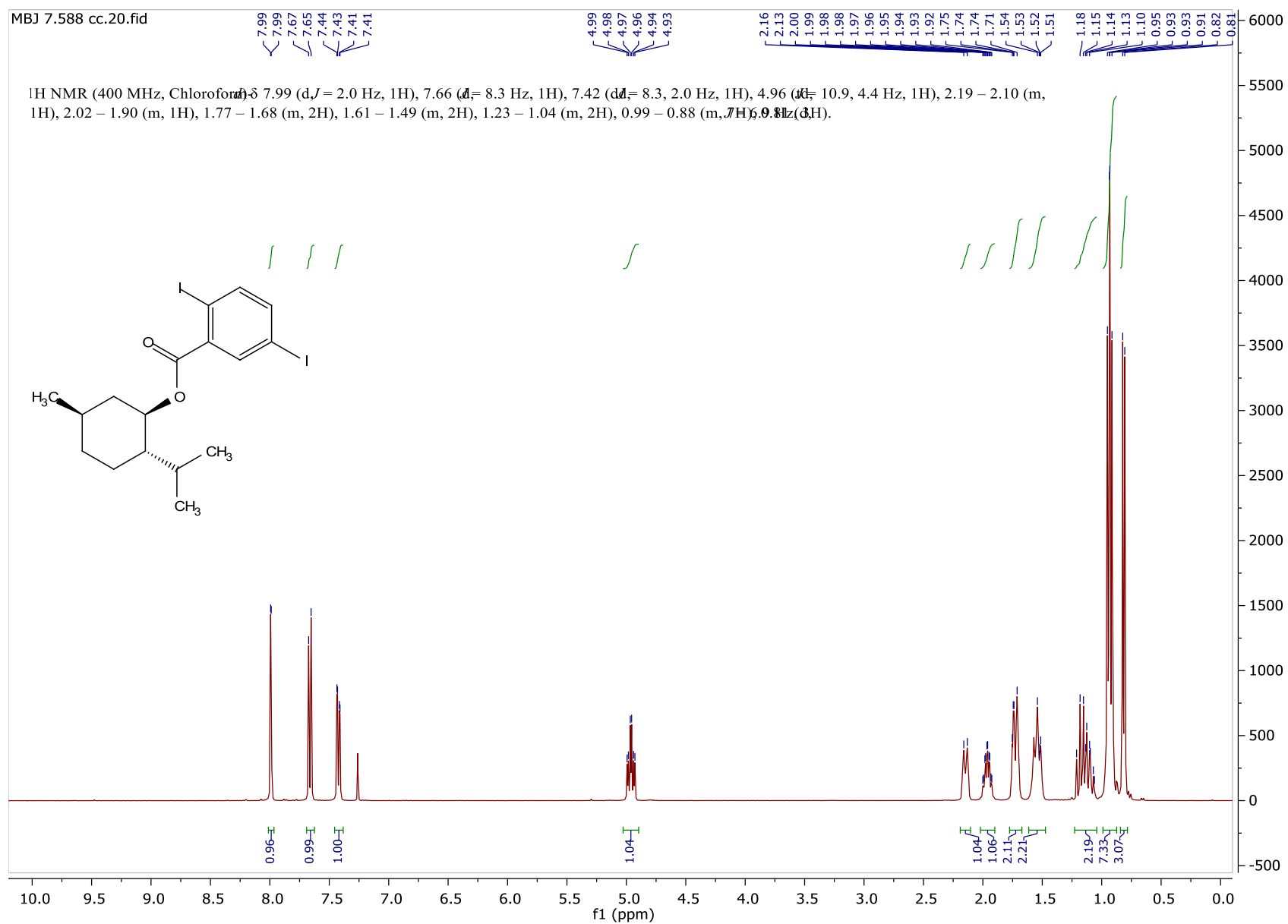
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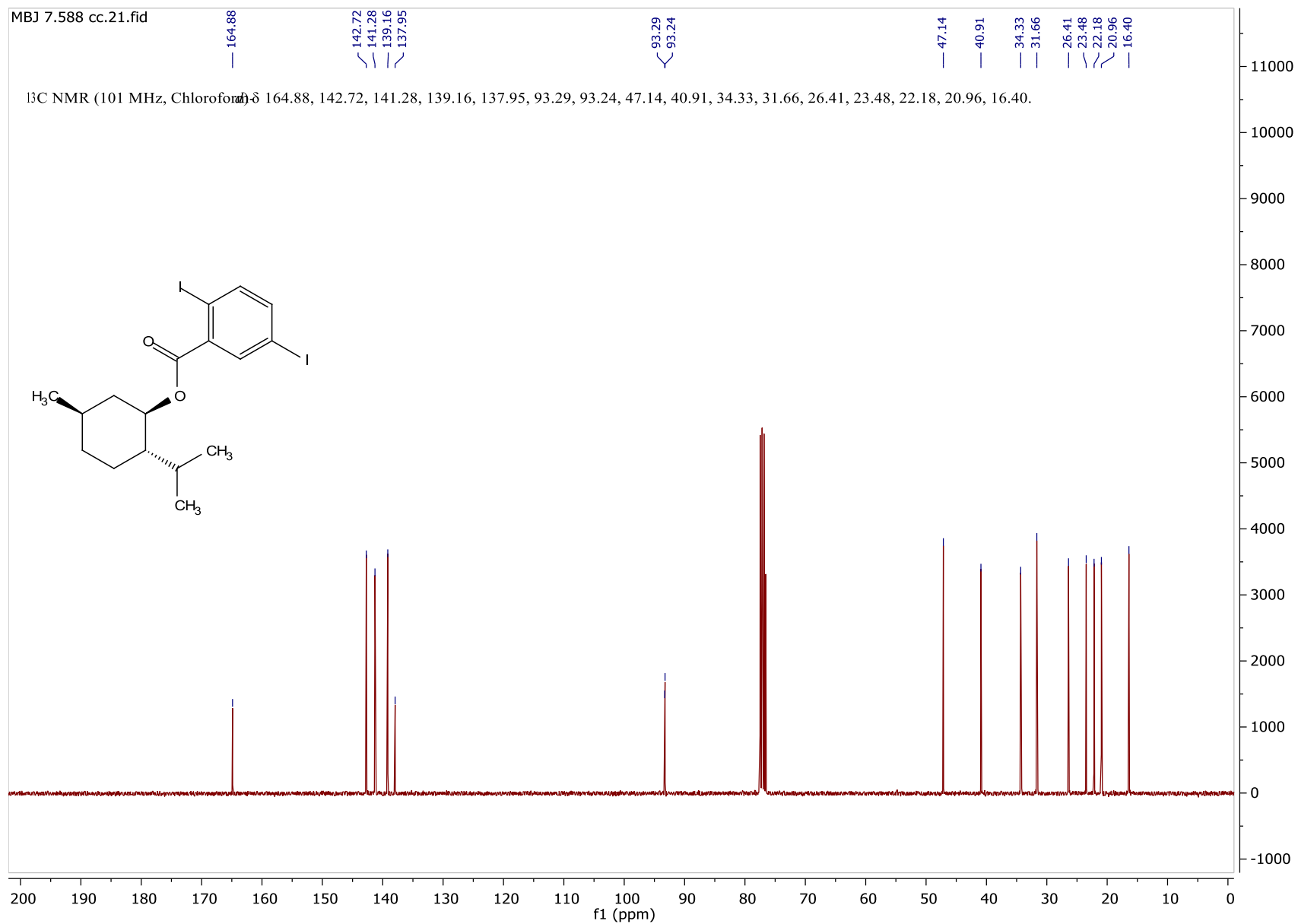
^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d_3) δ 7.79 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 4.92 (d, J = 10.9, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.11 (d, J = 11.9 Hz, 1H), 1.96 – 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.72 (d, J = 11.5 Hz, 2H), 1.62 – 1.47 (m, 2H), 1.19 – 1.03 (m, 2H), 0.99 – 0.86 (m, 7H), 0.78 (t, 3H).

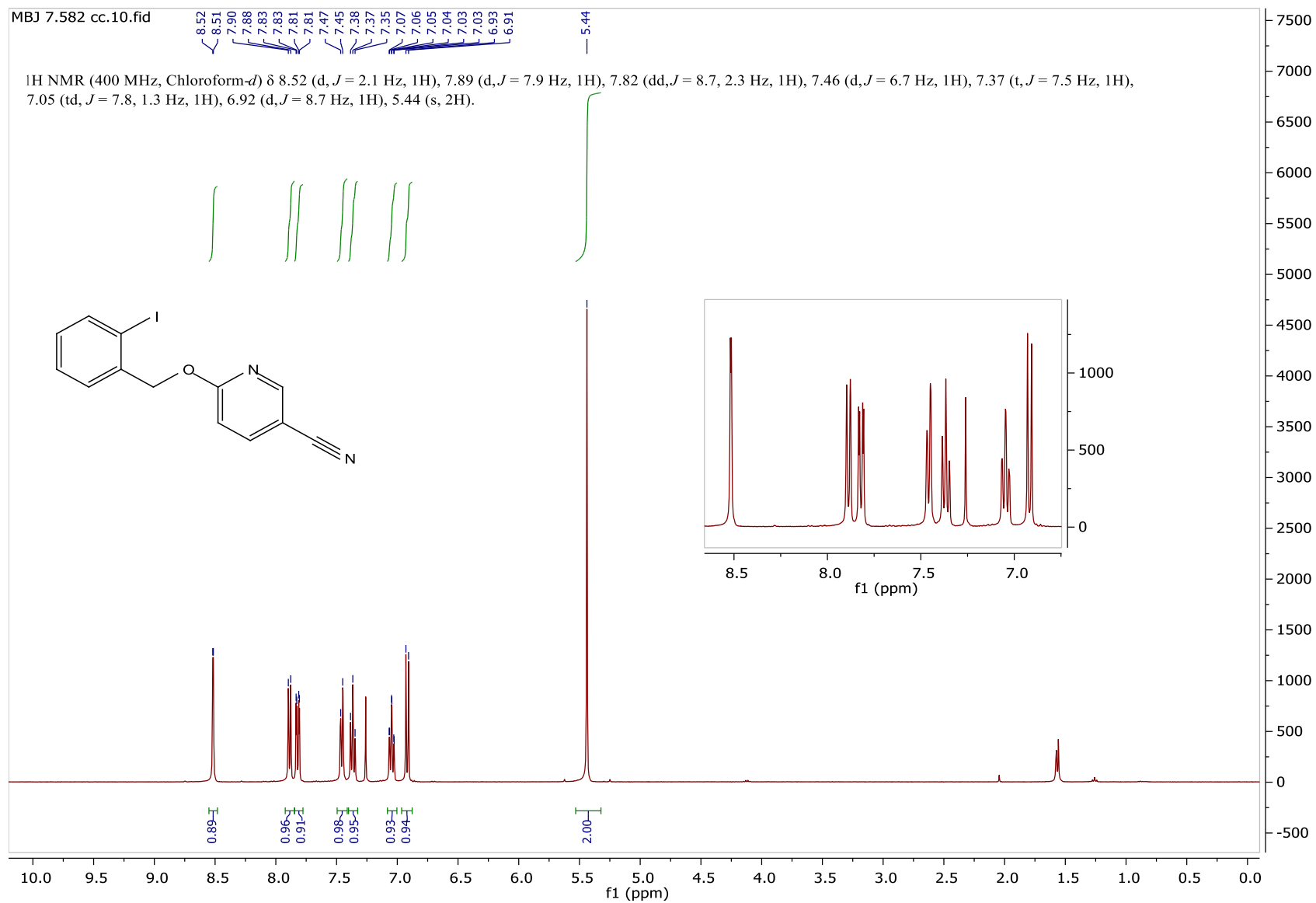


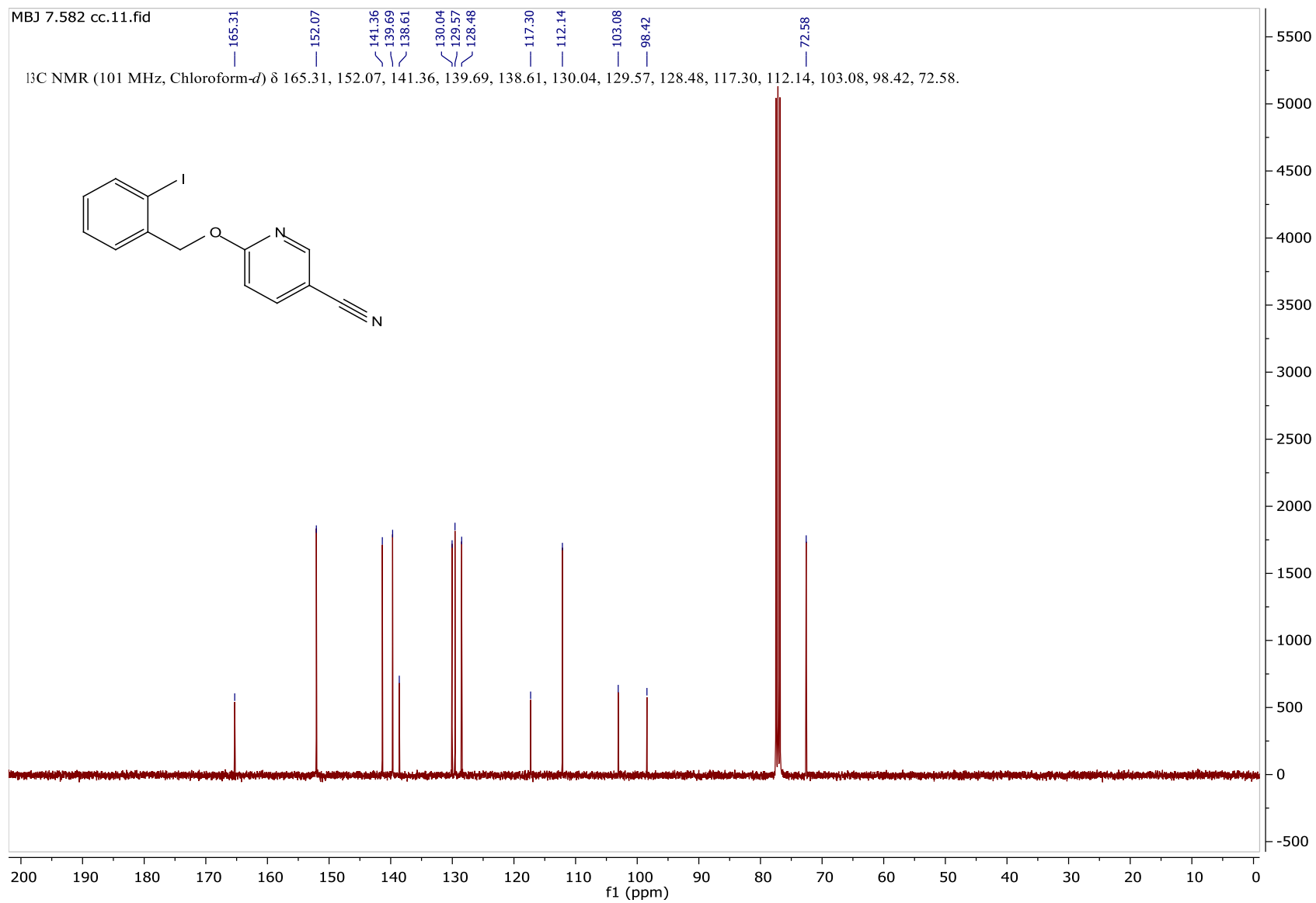


MBJ 7.588 cc.20.fid

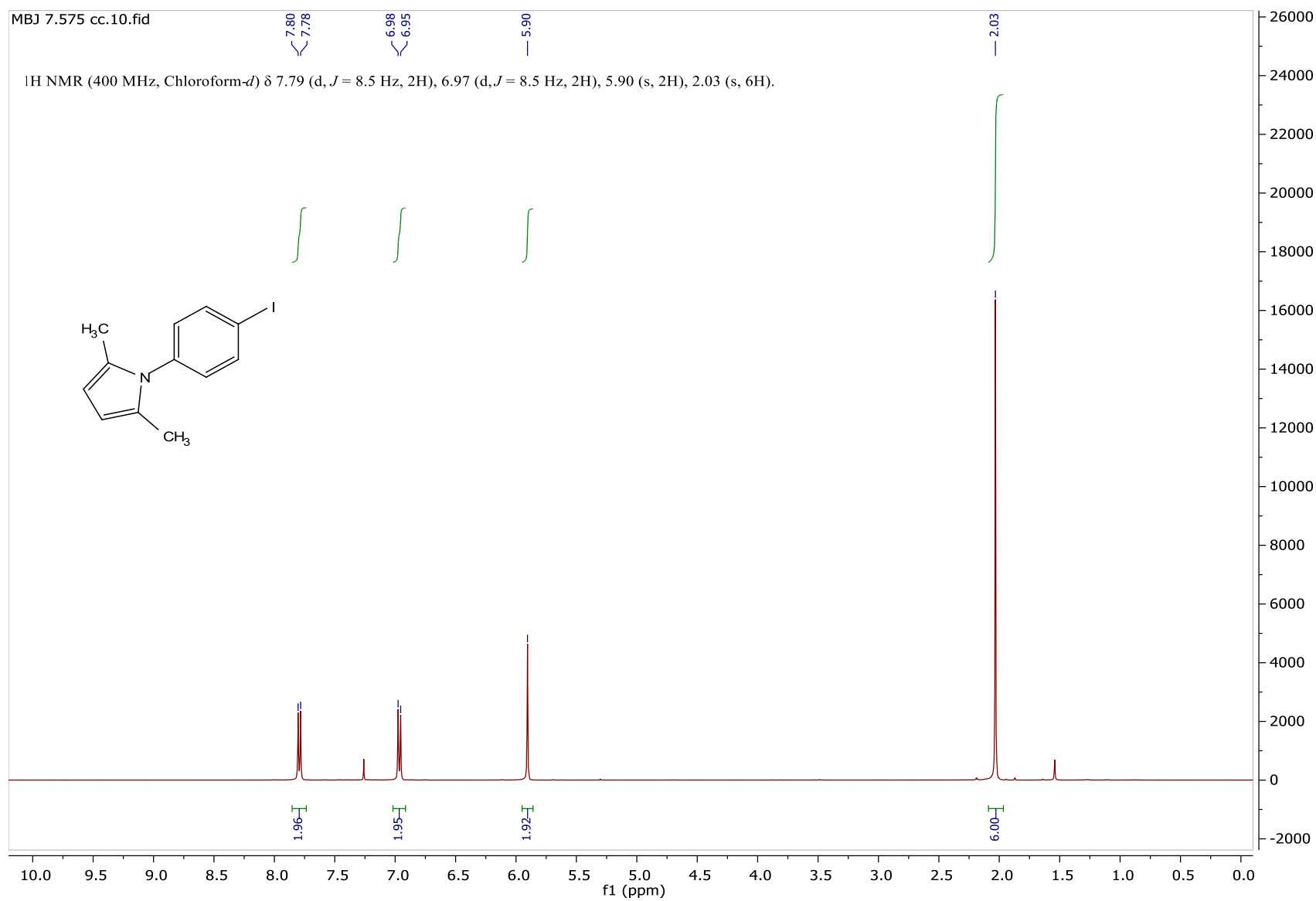
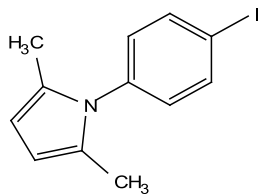




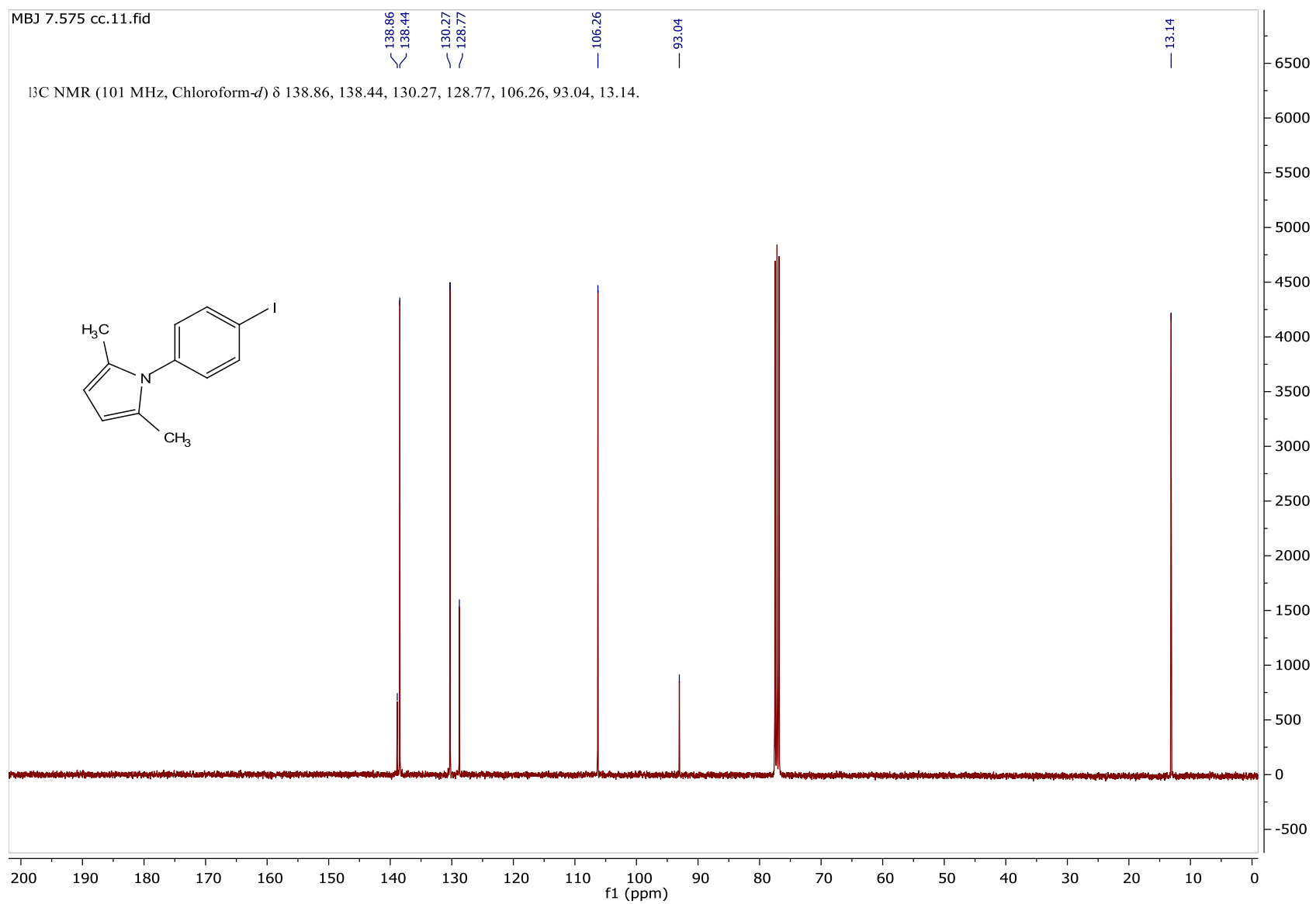


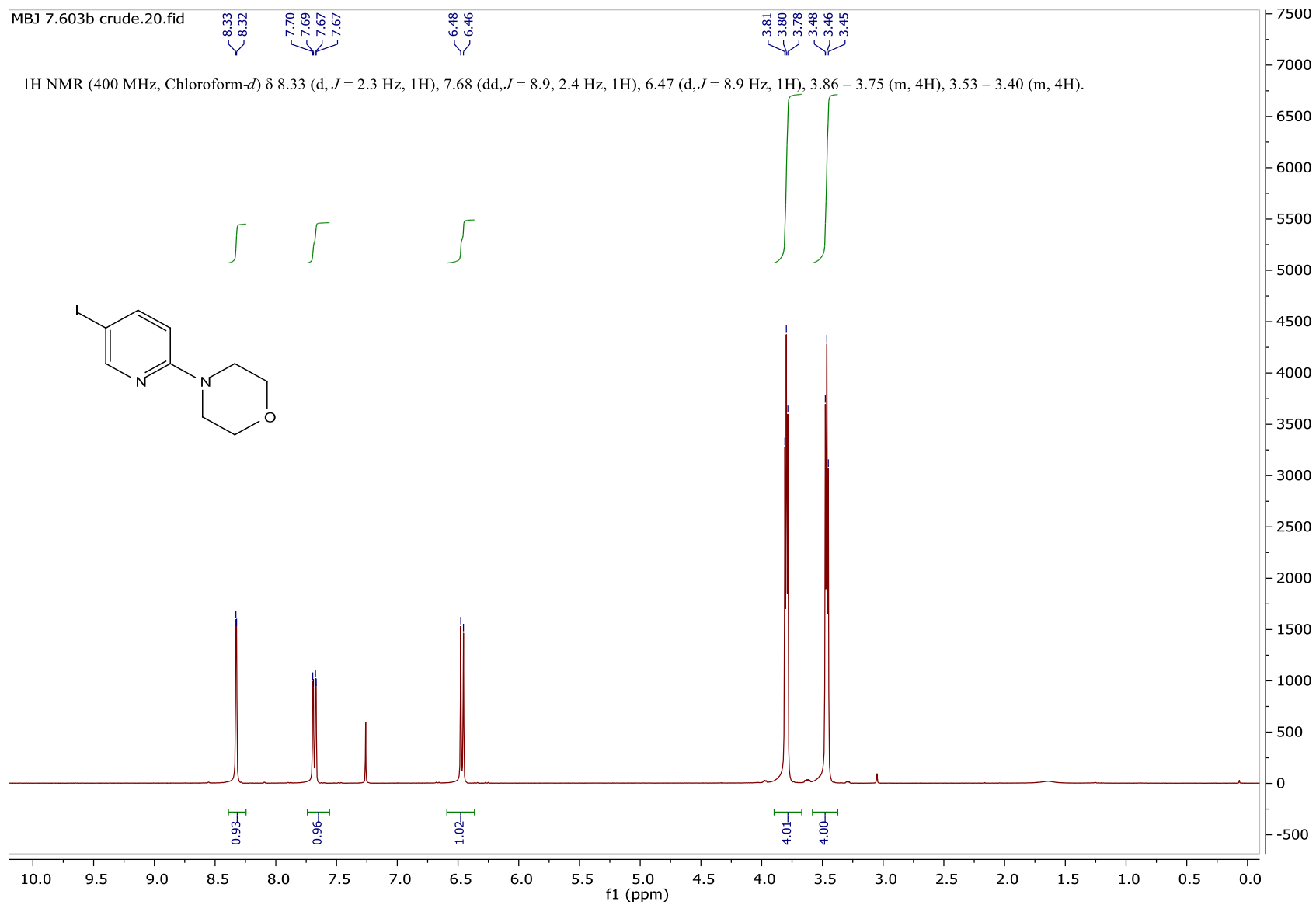


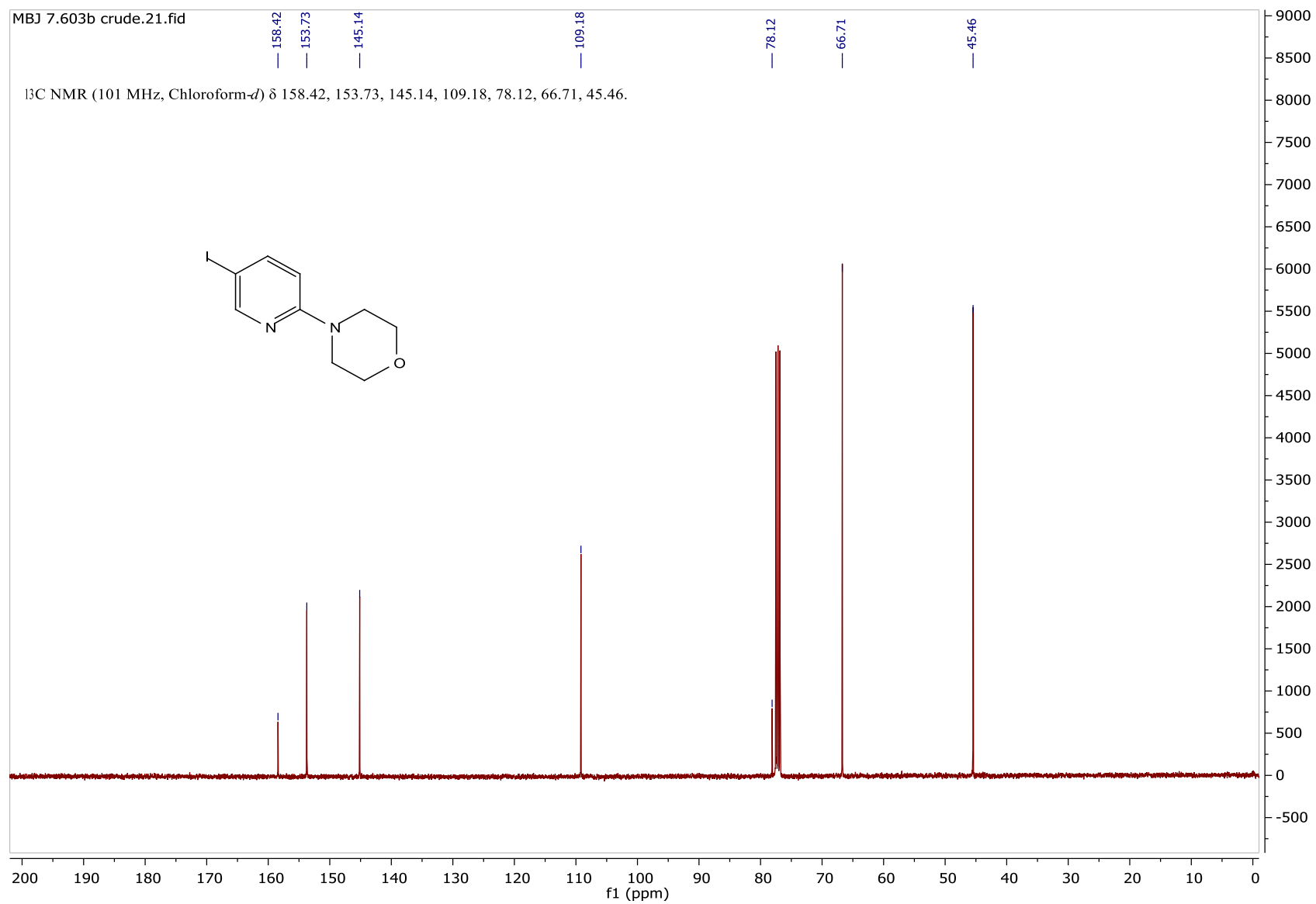
MBJ 7.575 cc.10.fid

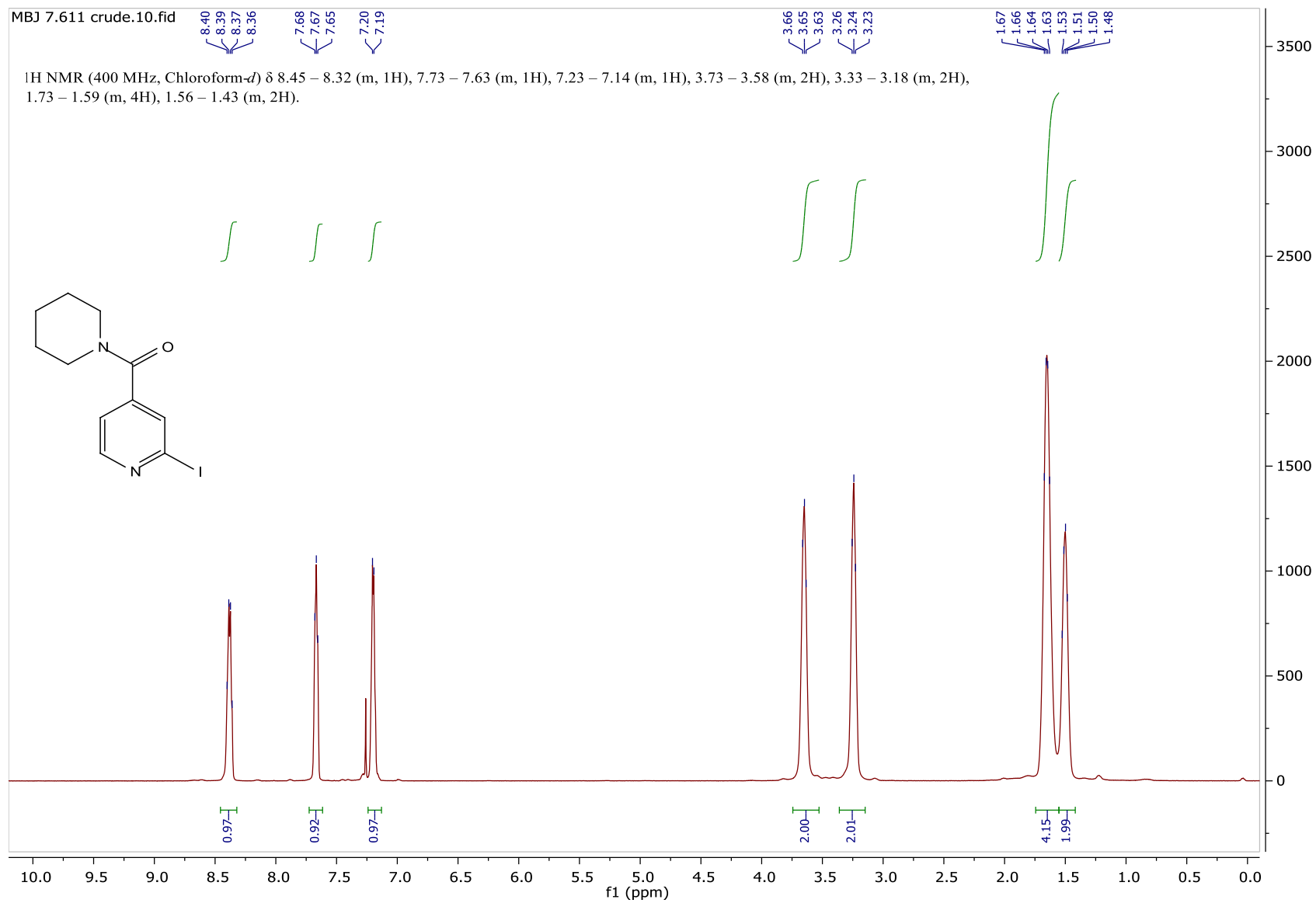
 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.79 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 6.97 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.90 (s, 2H), 2.03 (s, 6H).

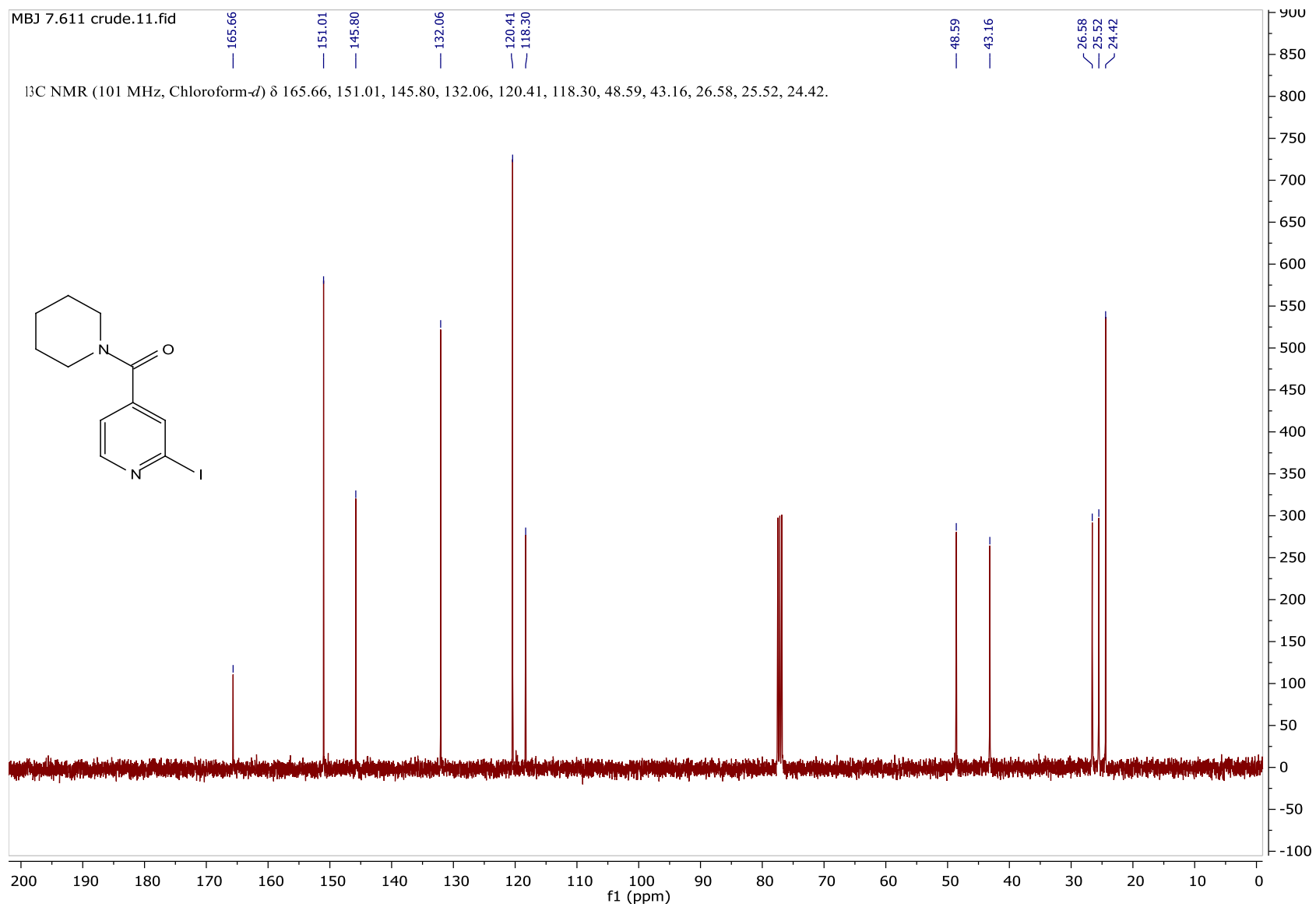
MBJ 7.575 cc.11.fid

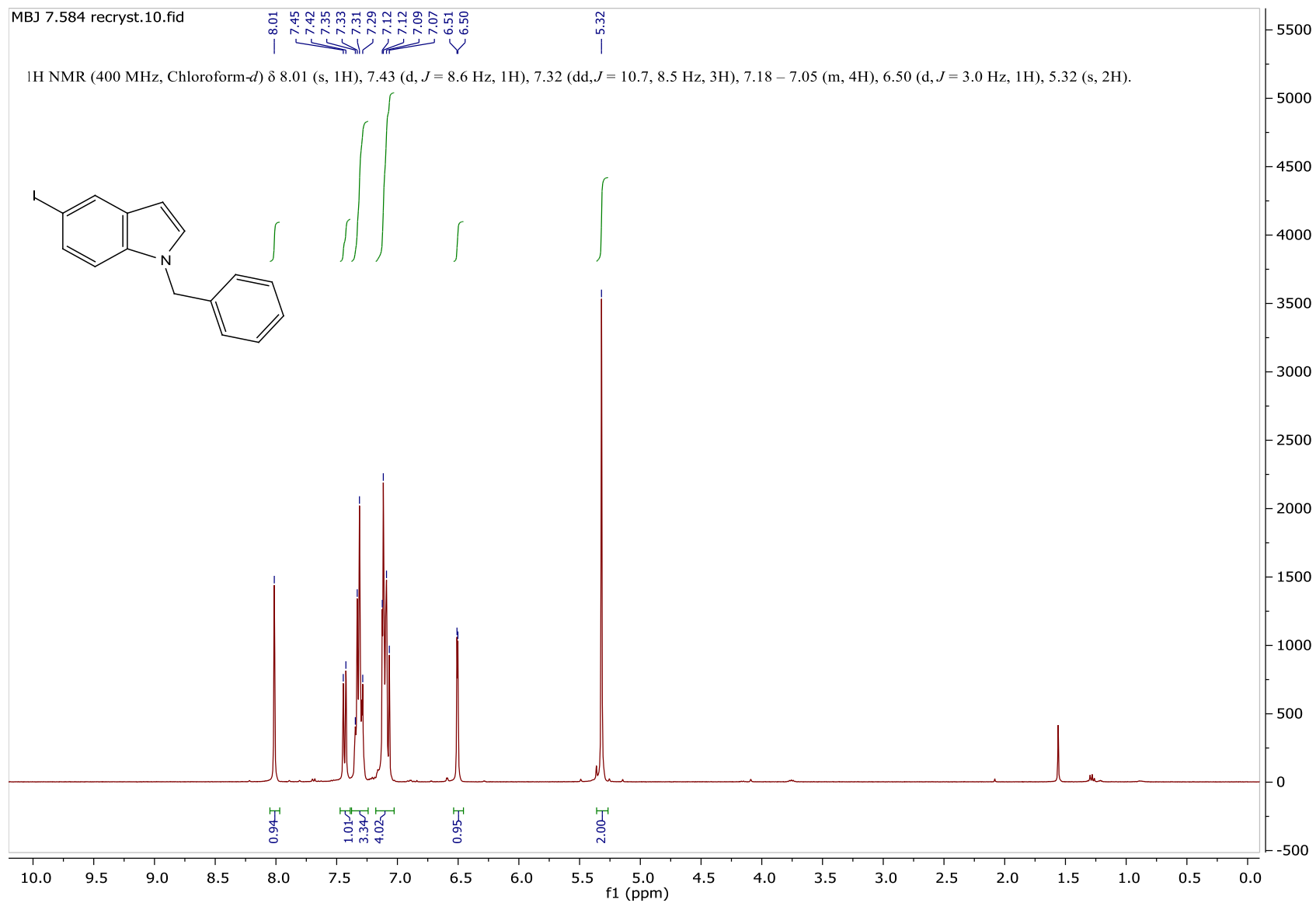


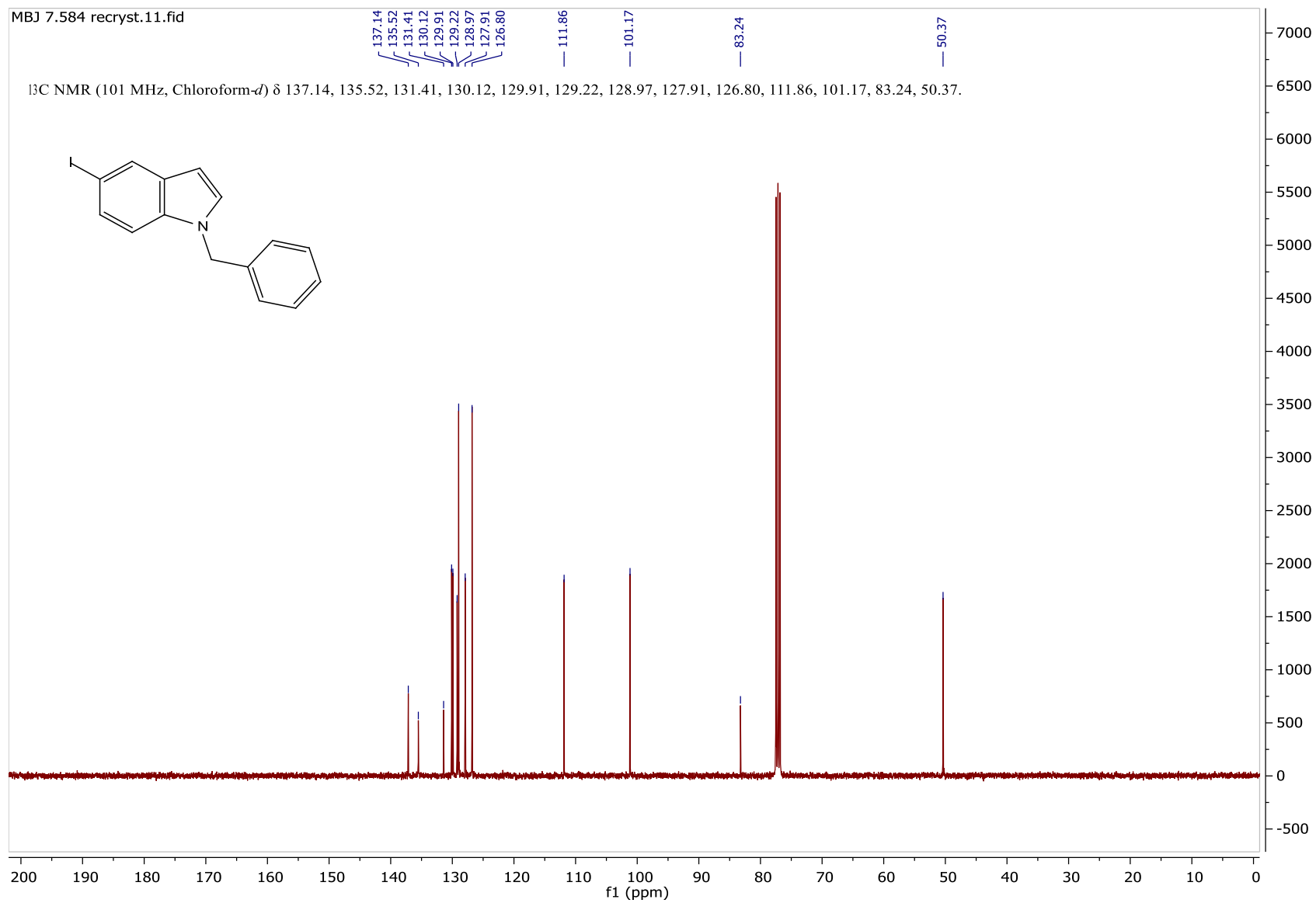


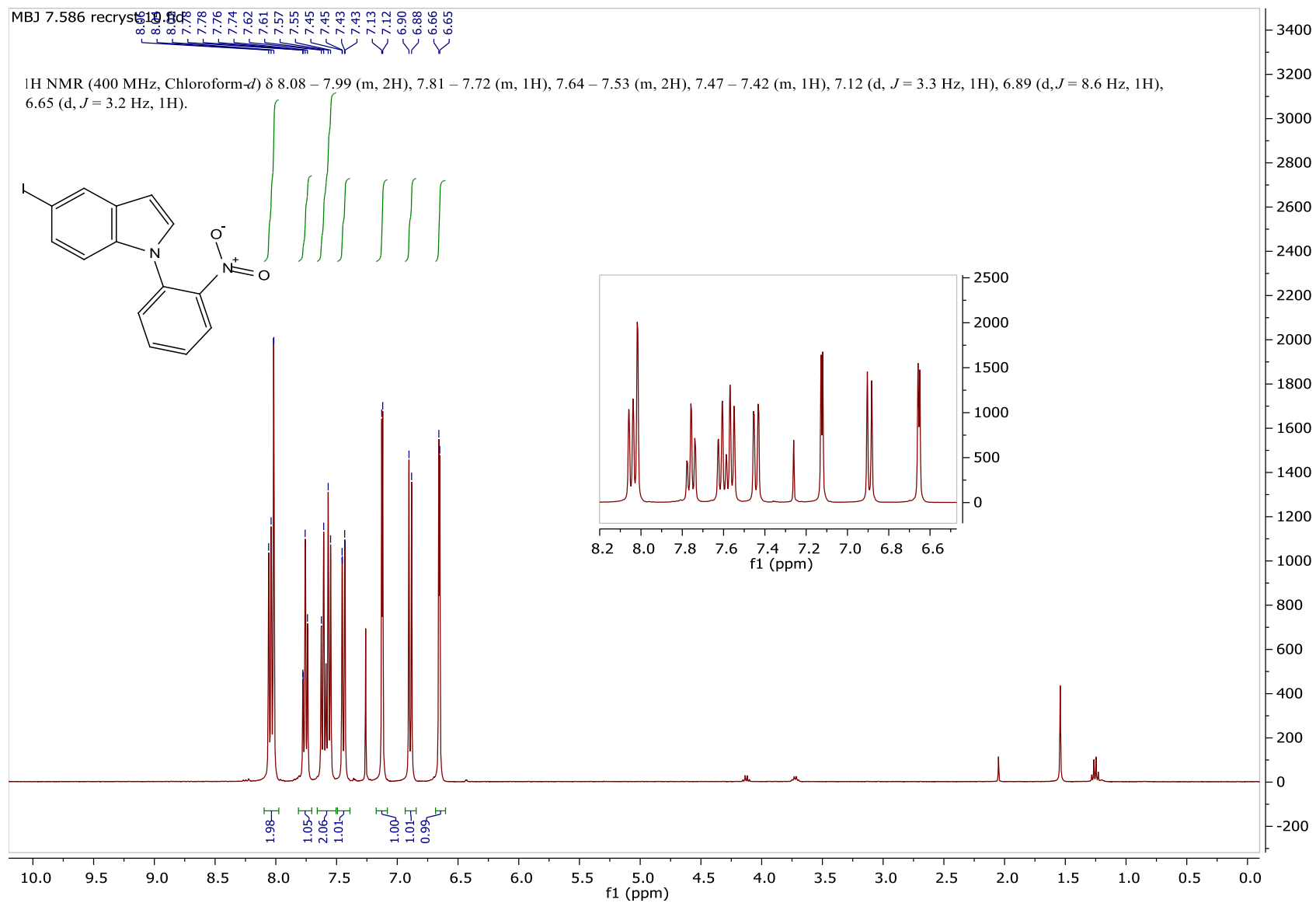


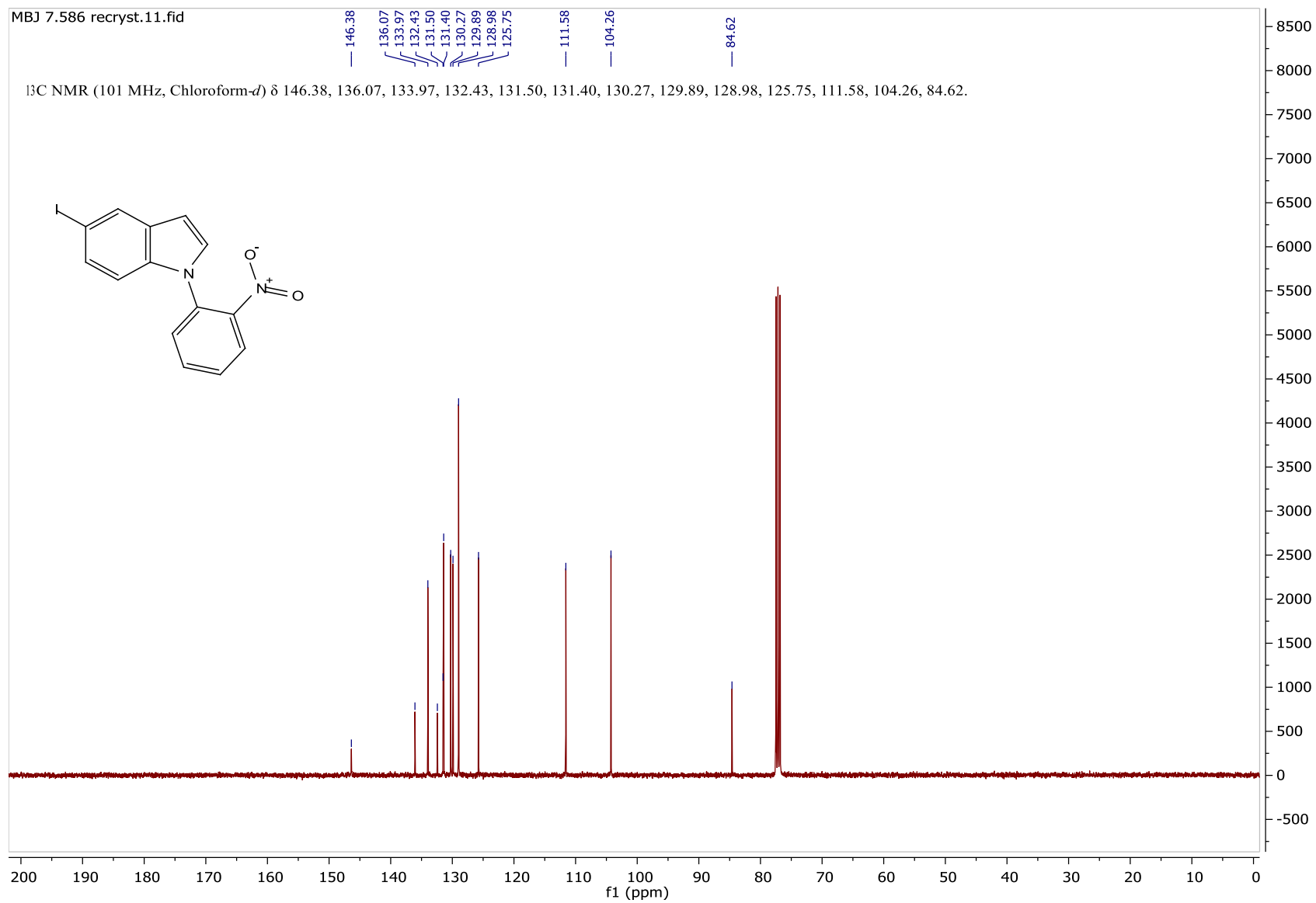


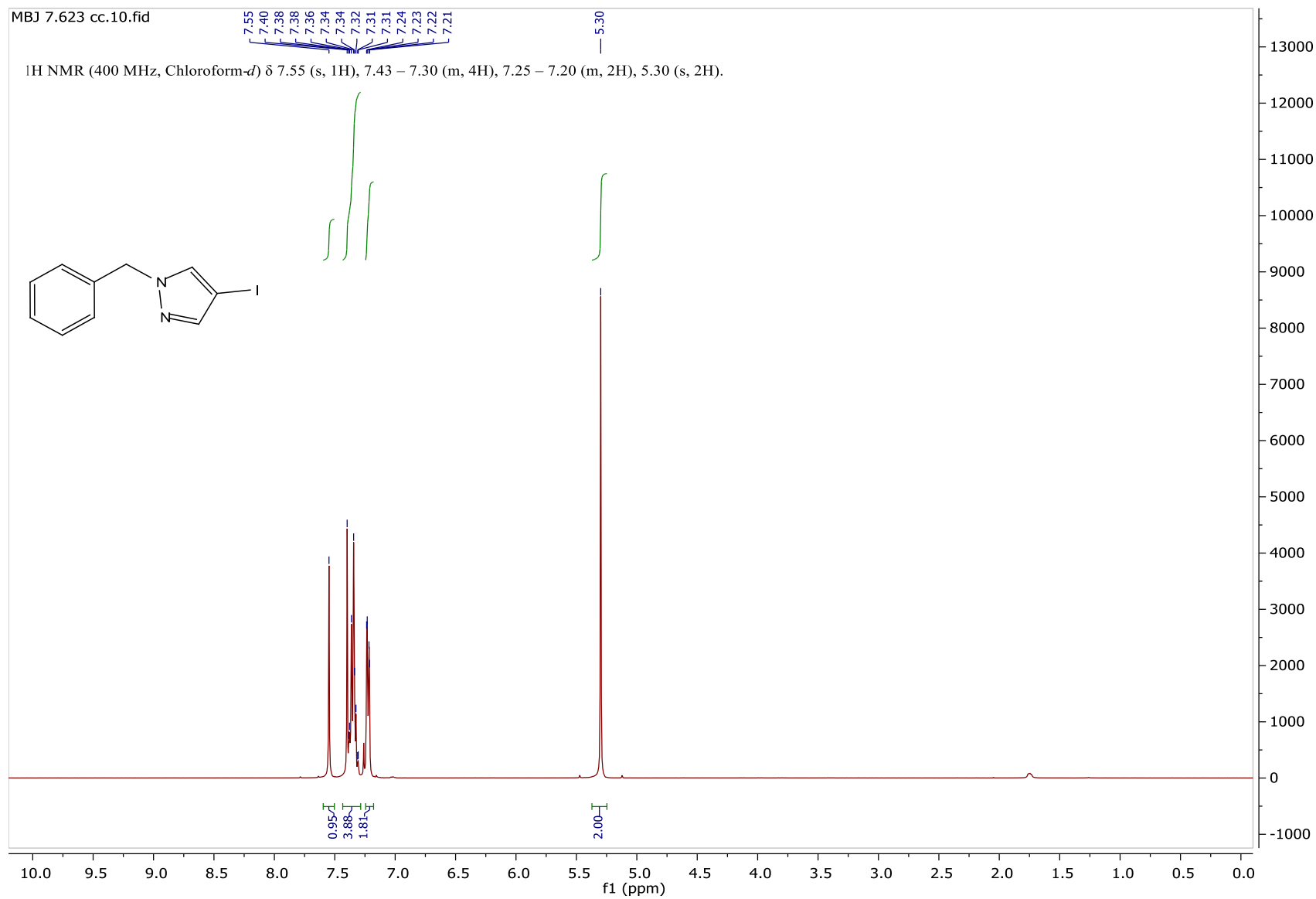




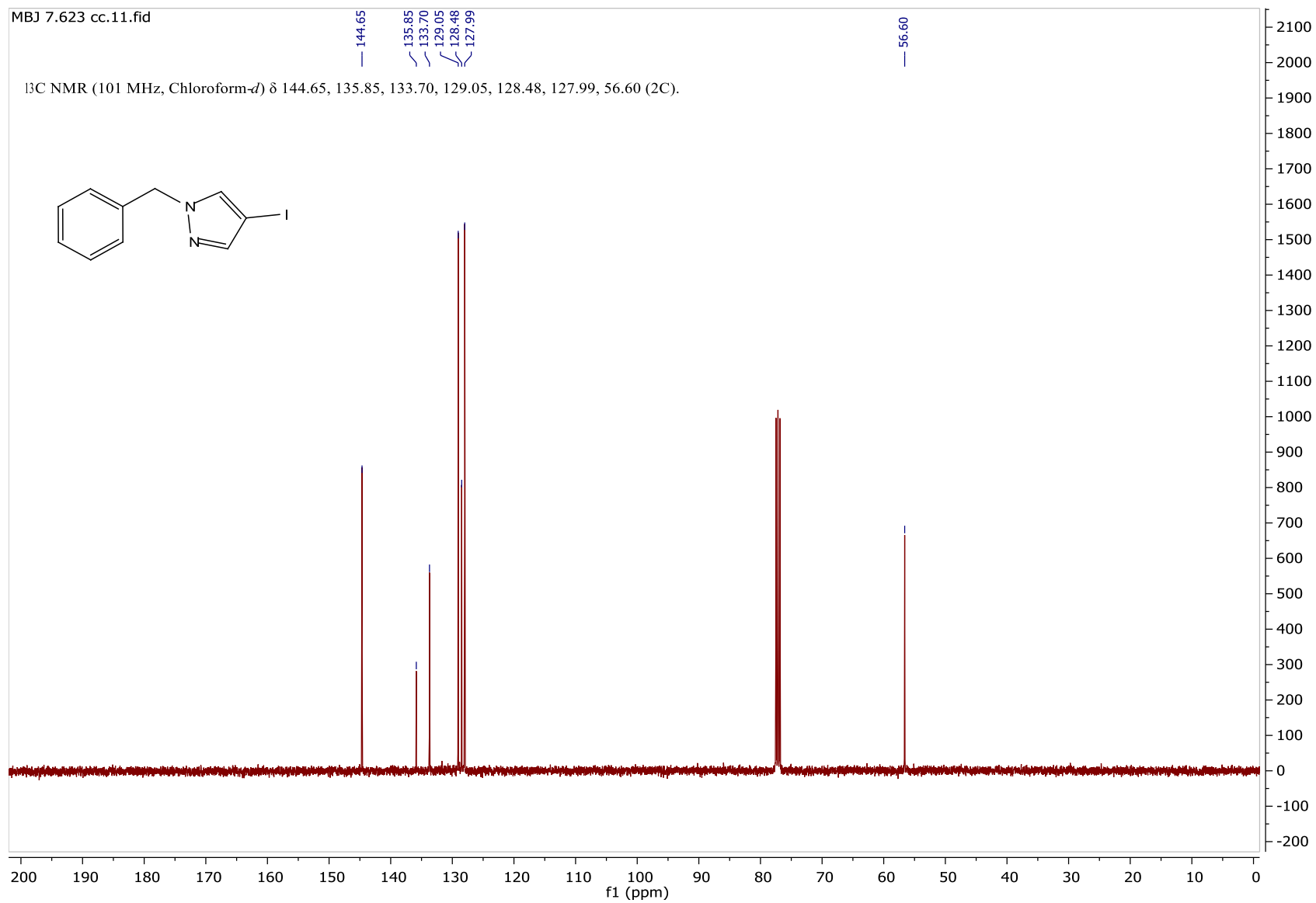
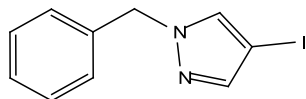


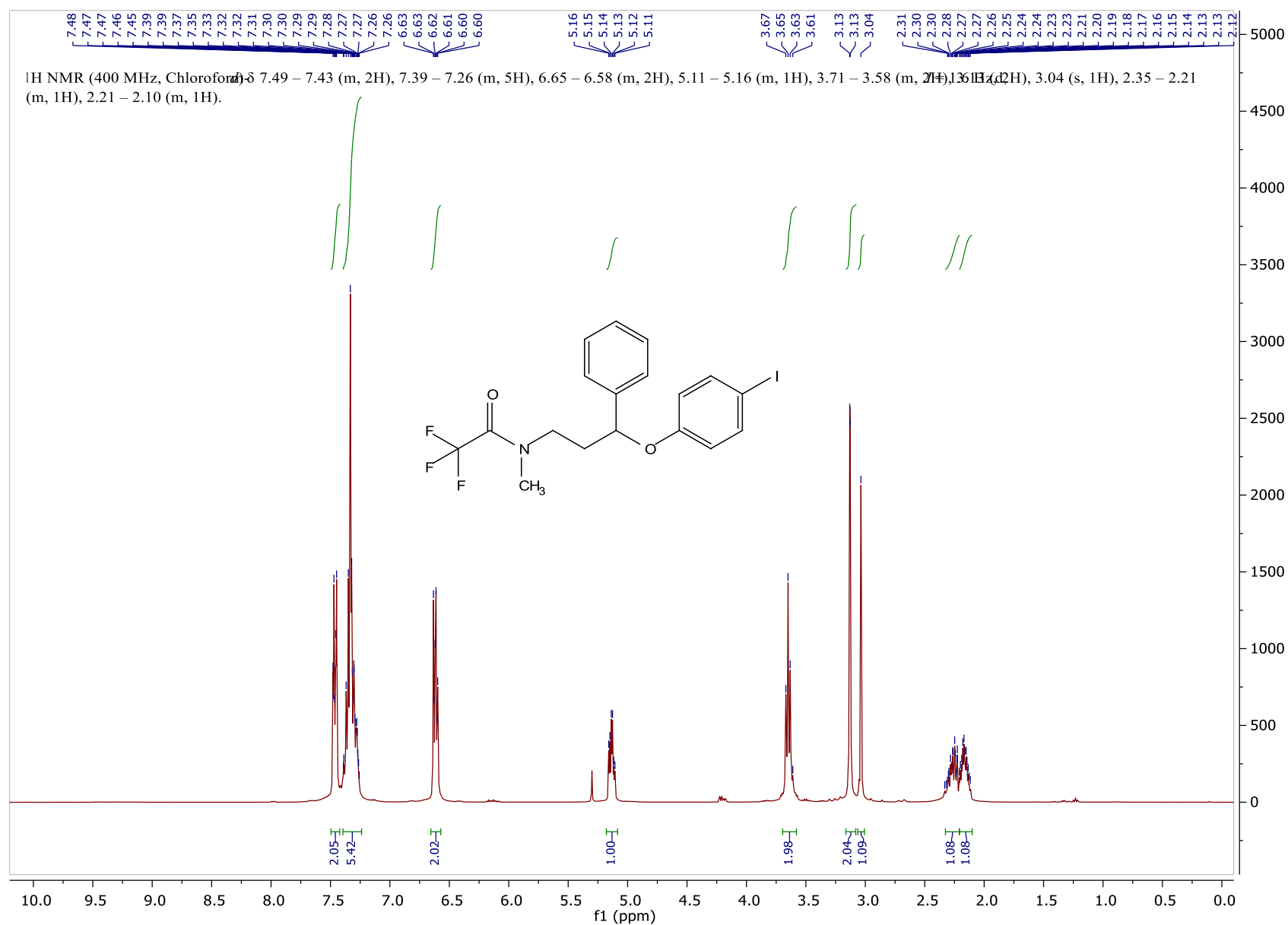


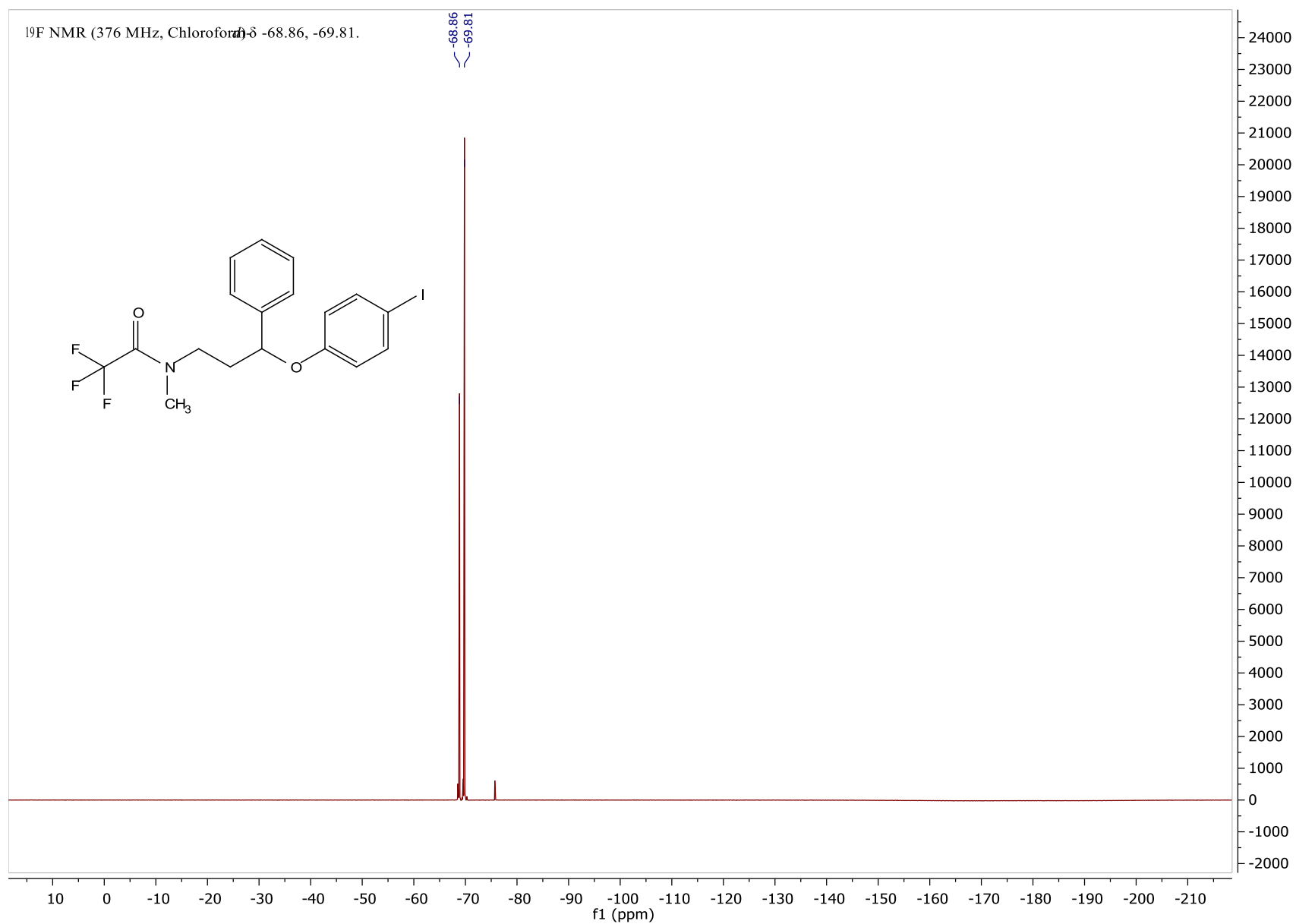


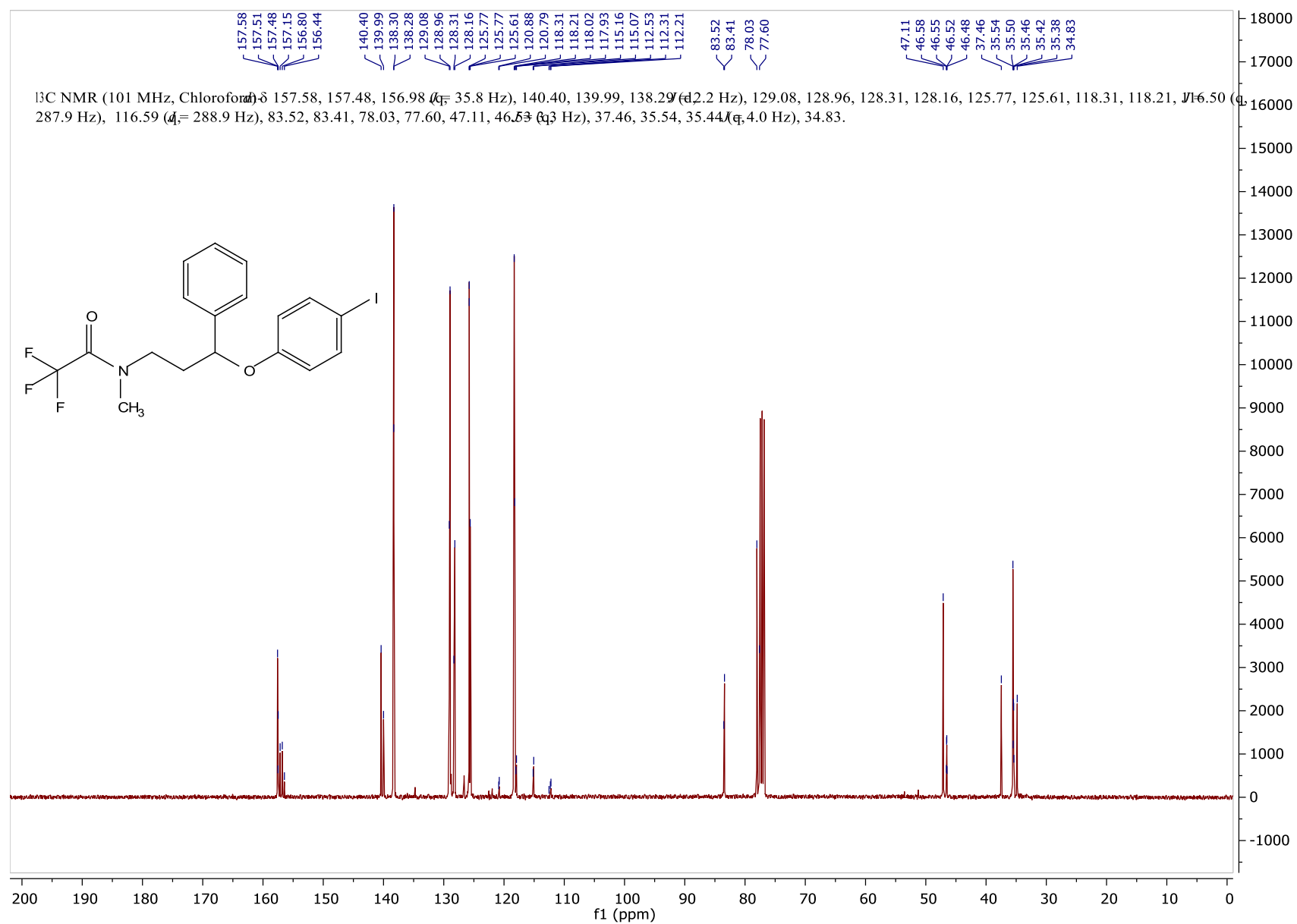


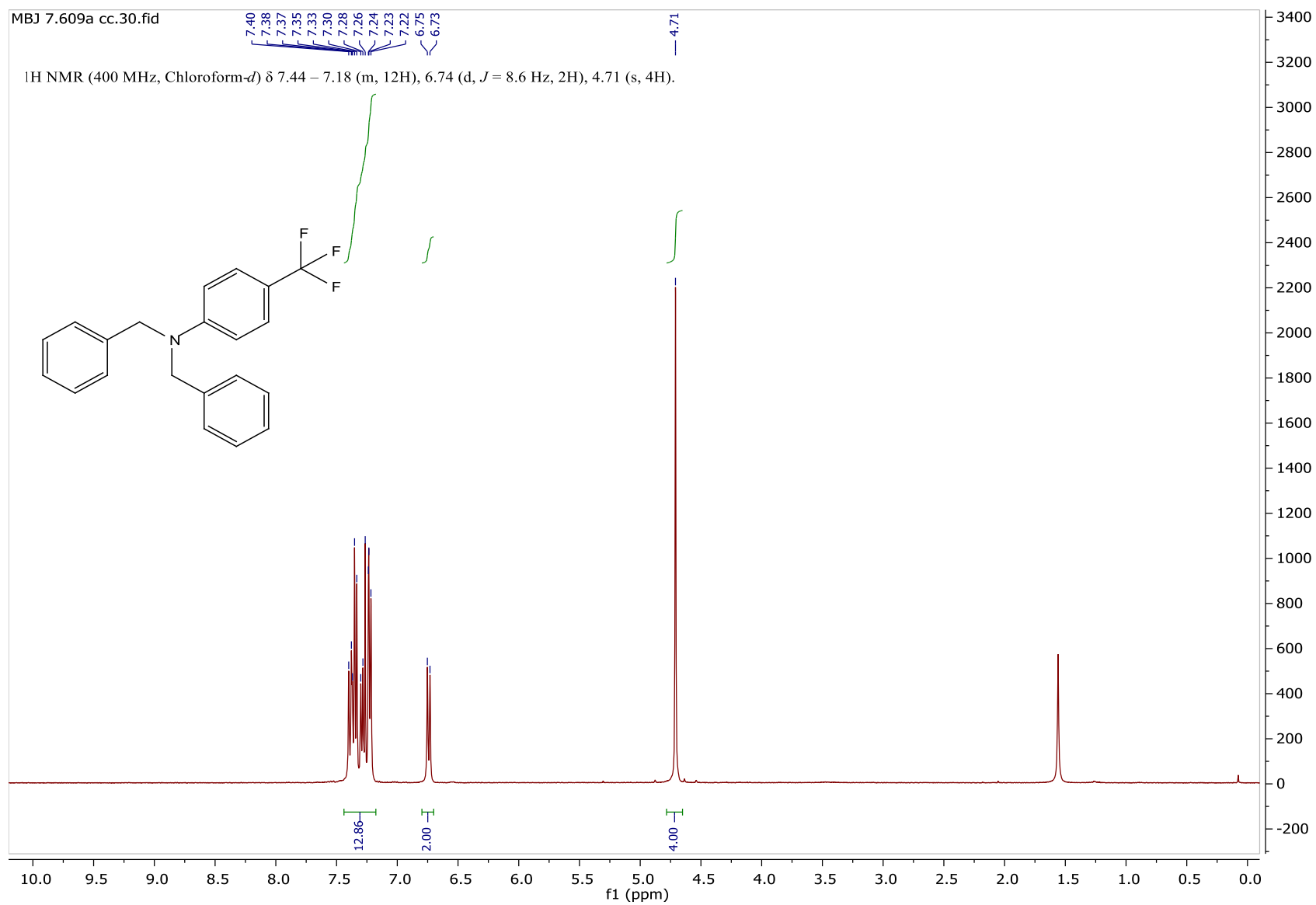
MBJ 7.623 cc.11.fid

 ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 144.65, 135.85, 133.70, 129.05, 128.48, 127.99, 56.60 (2C).

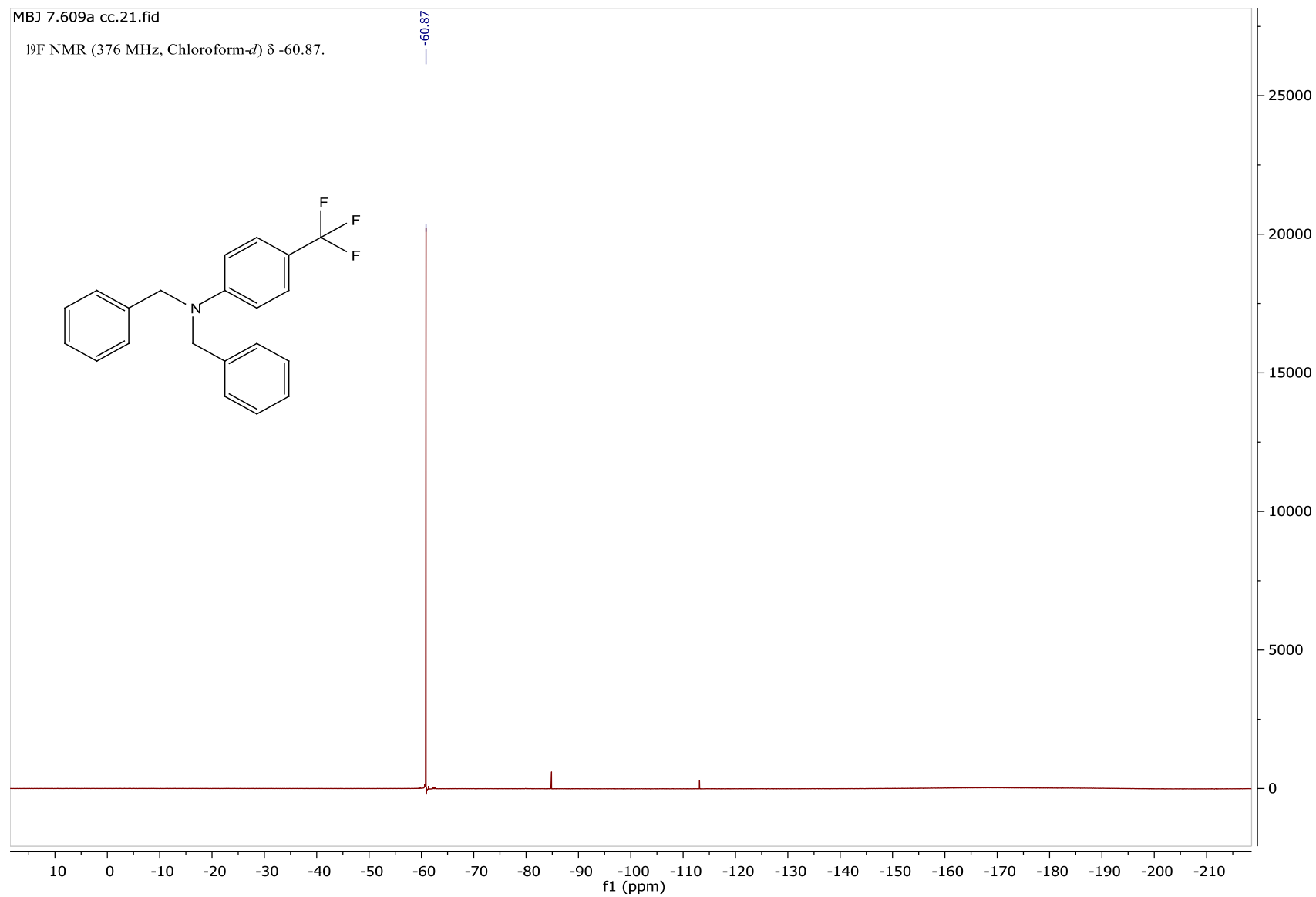
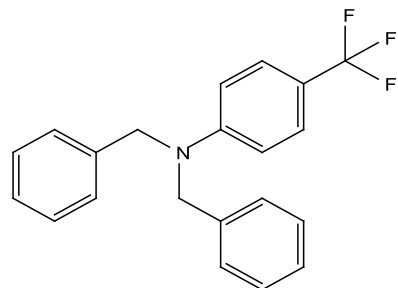


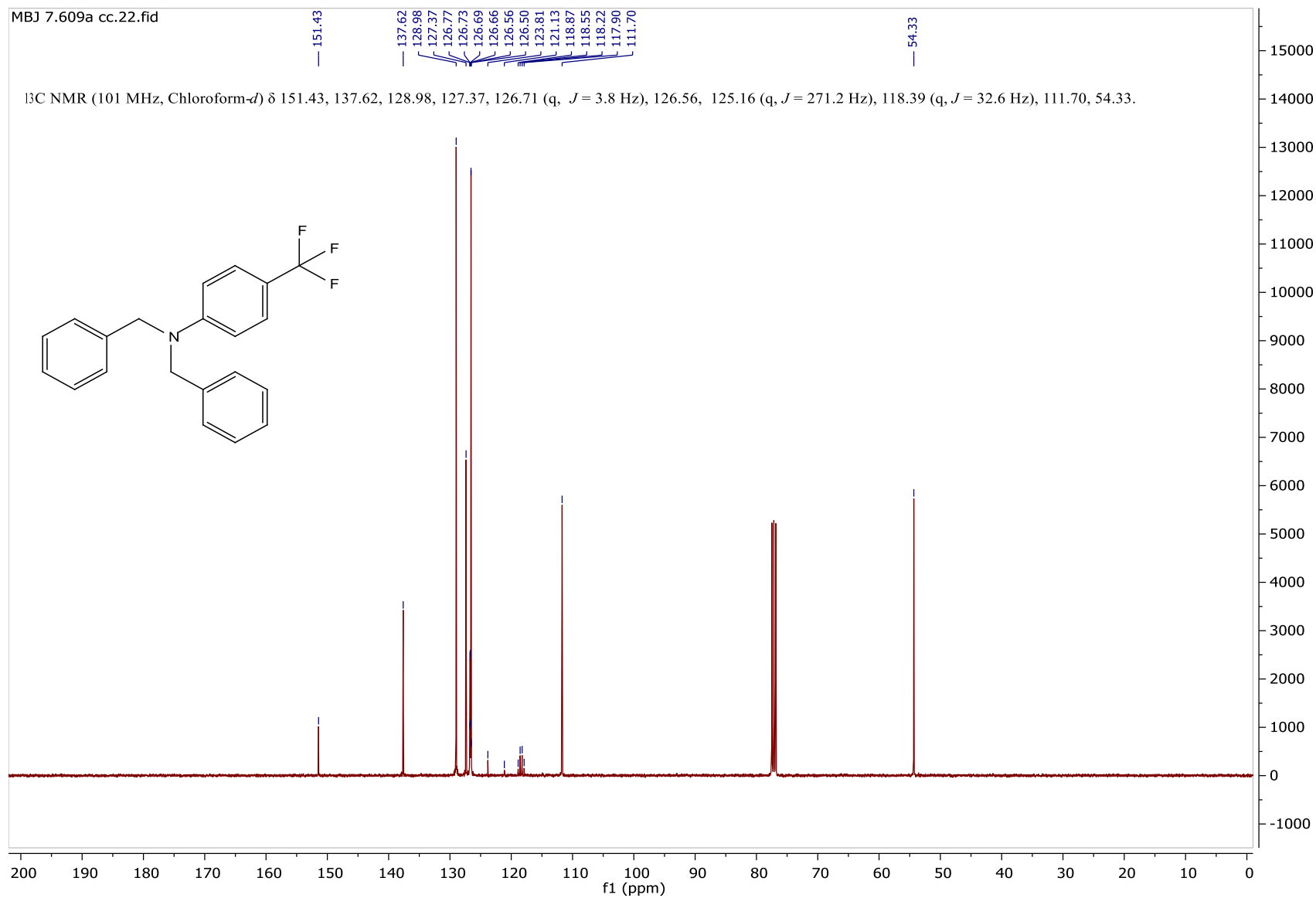




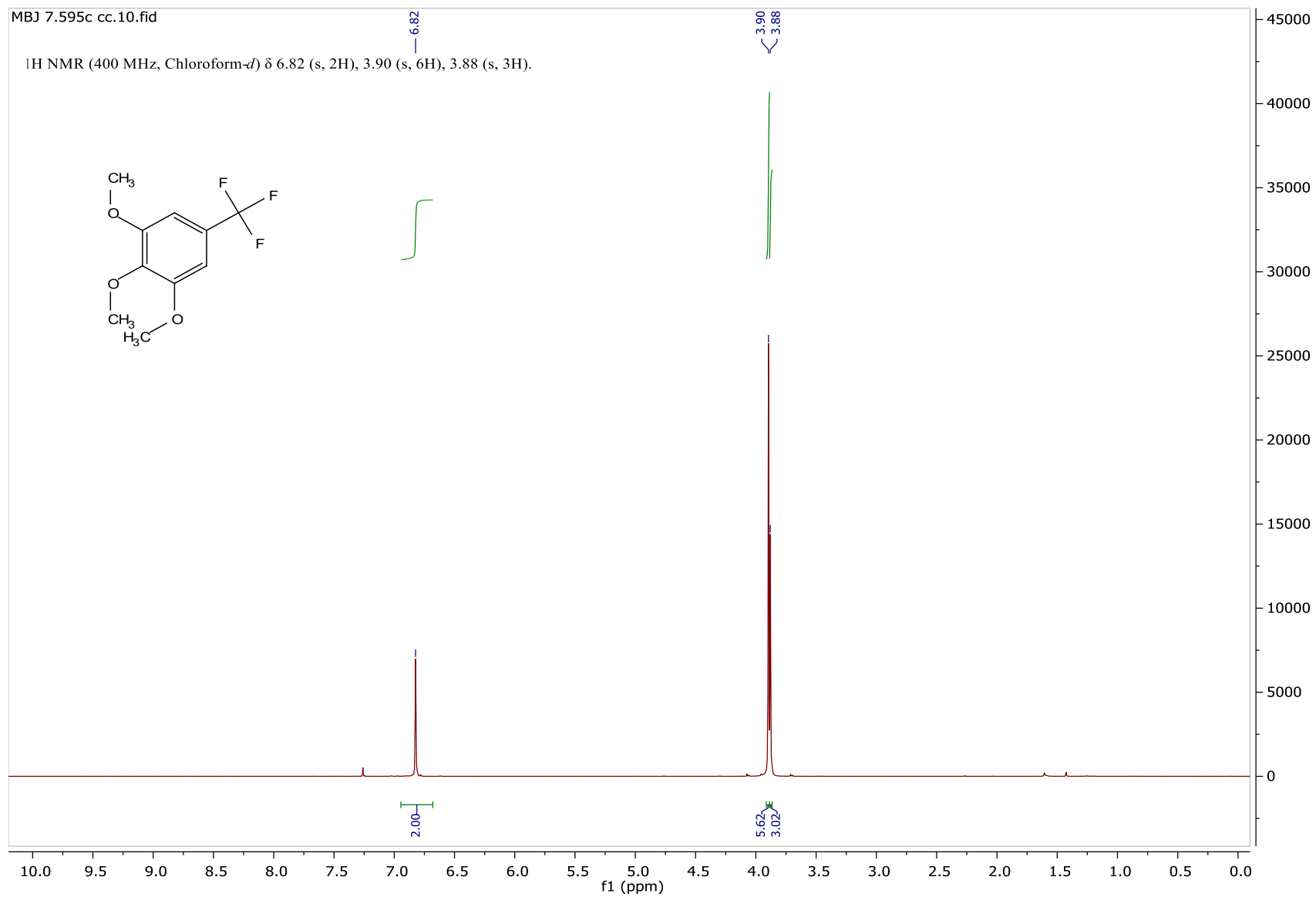
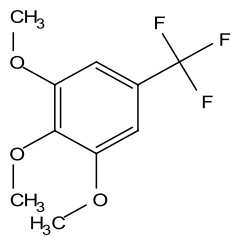


MBJ 7.609a cc.21.fid

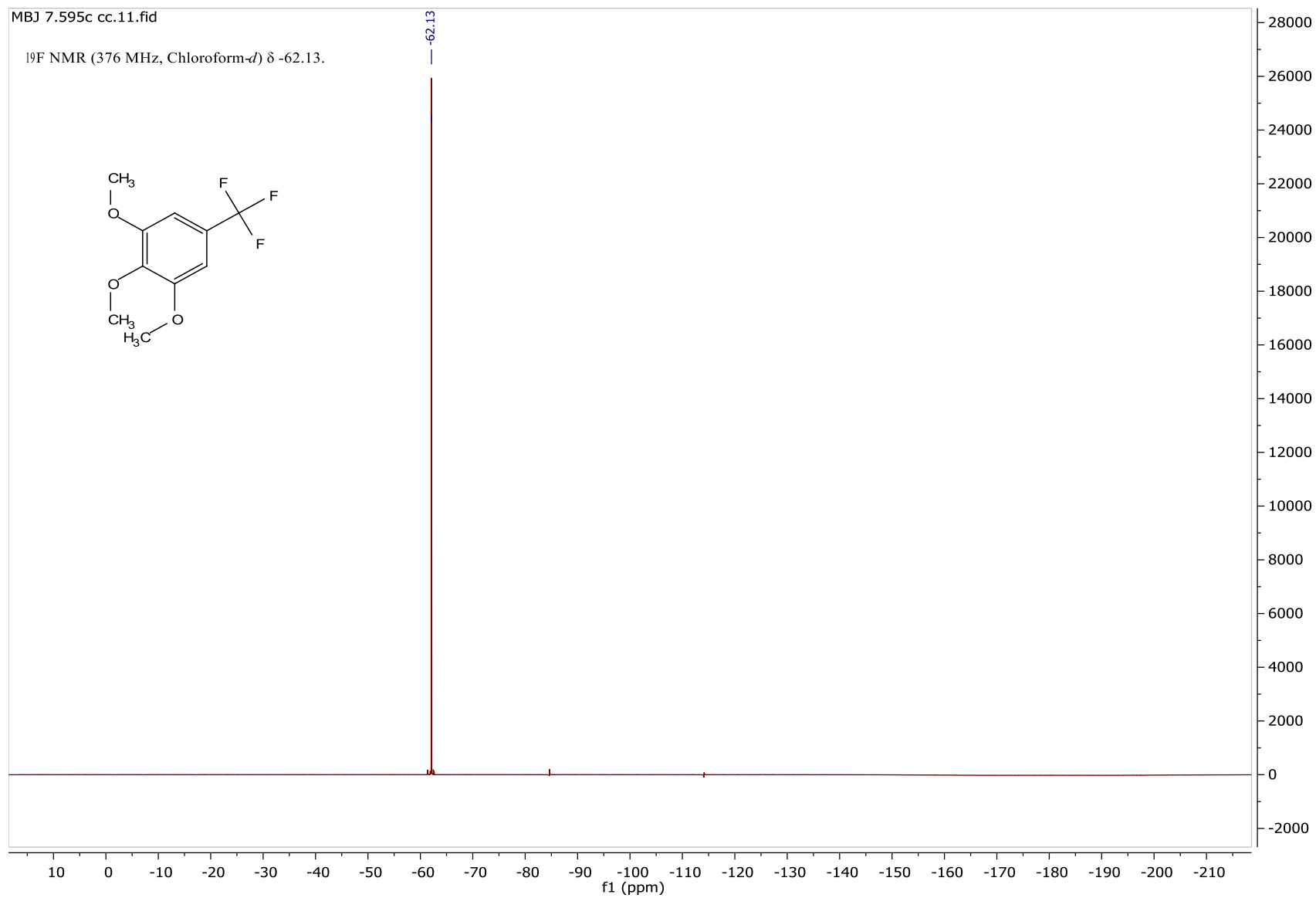
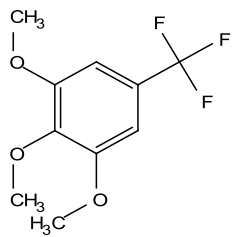
 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -60.87.

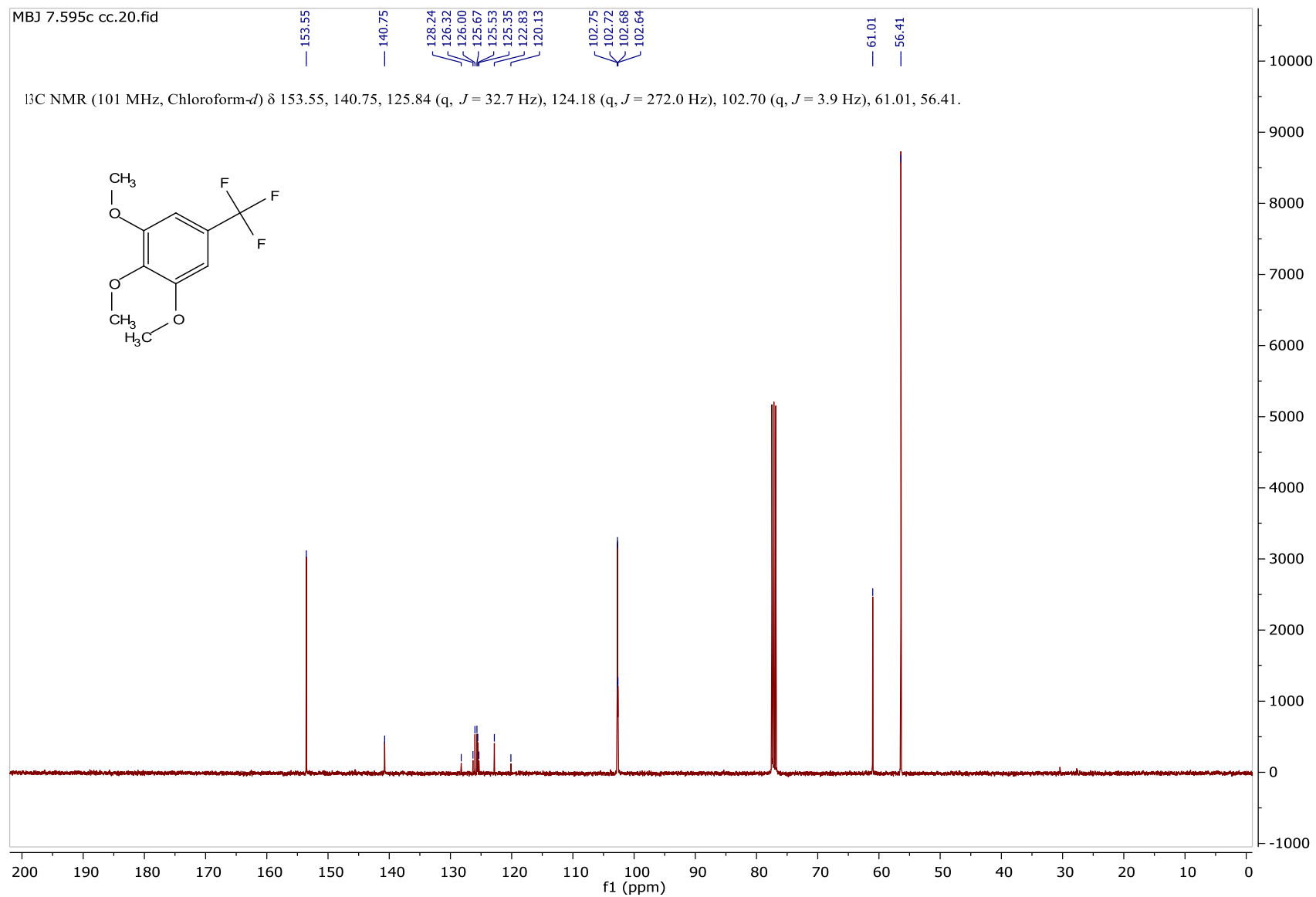


MBJ 7.595c cc.10.fid

 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 6.82 (s, 2H), 3.90 (s, 6H), 3.88 (s, 3H).

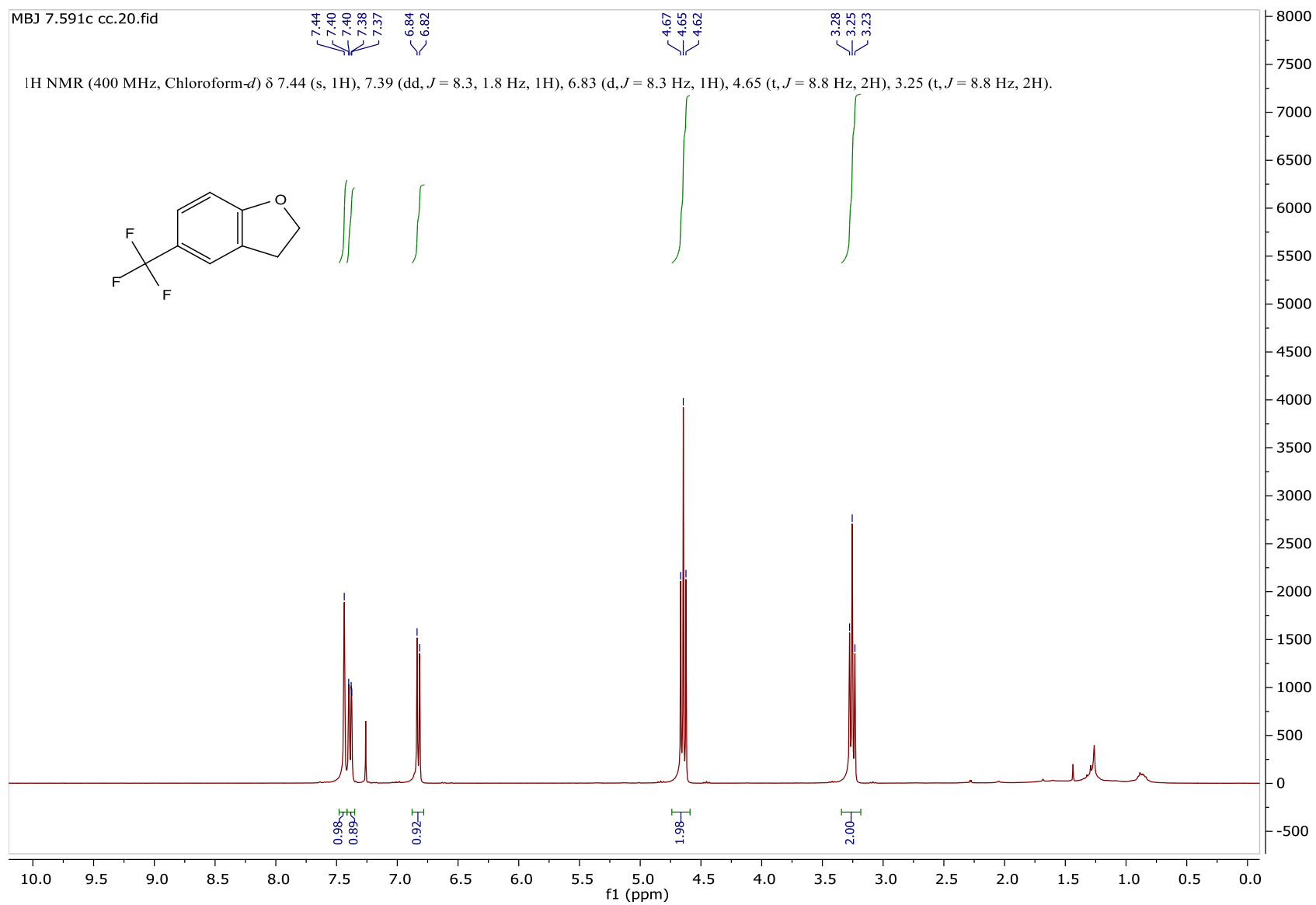
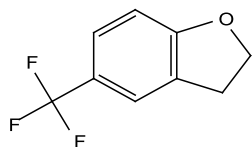
MBJ 7.595c cc.11.fid

 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -62.13.

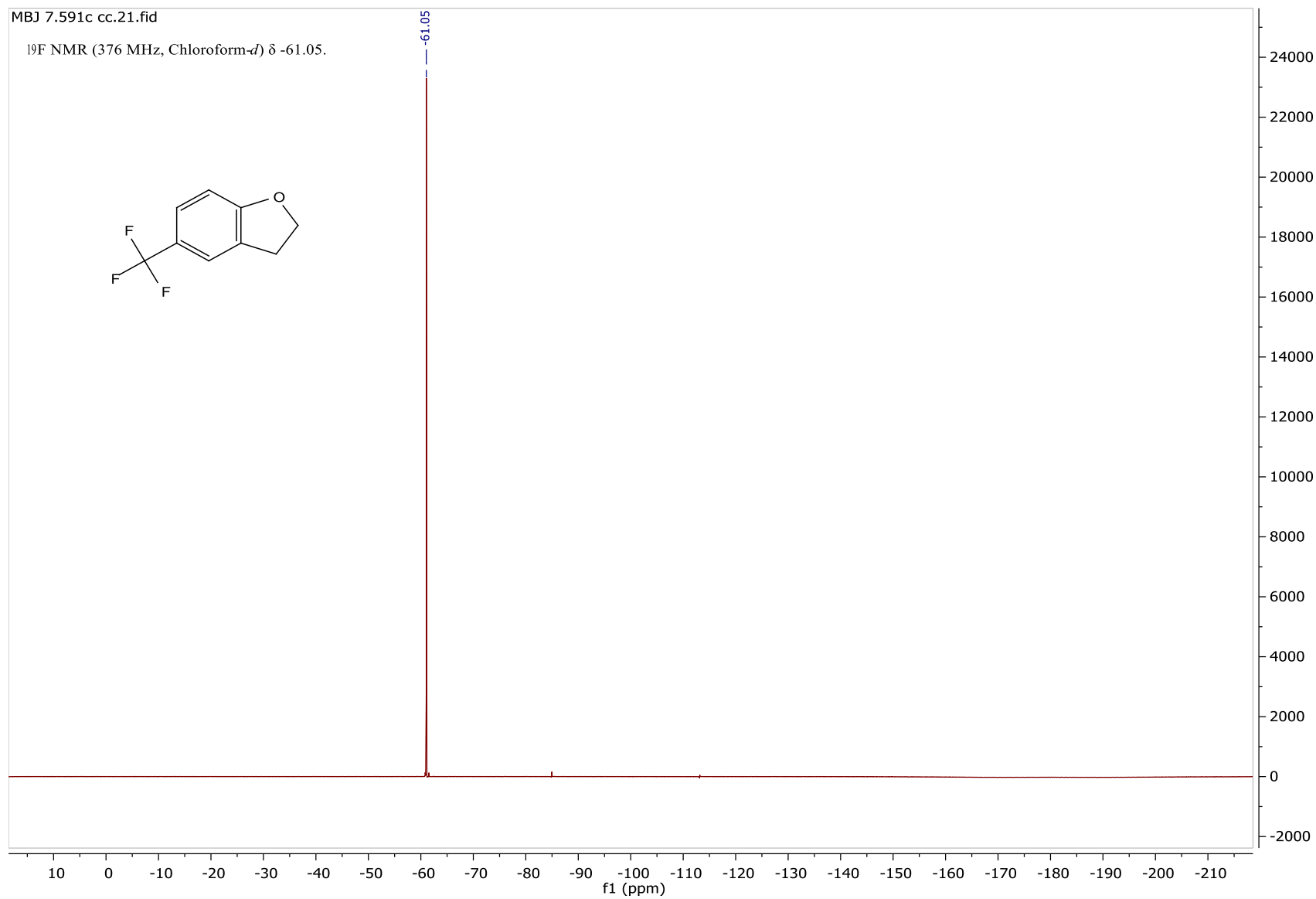
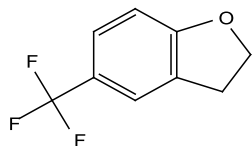


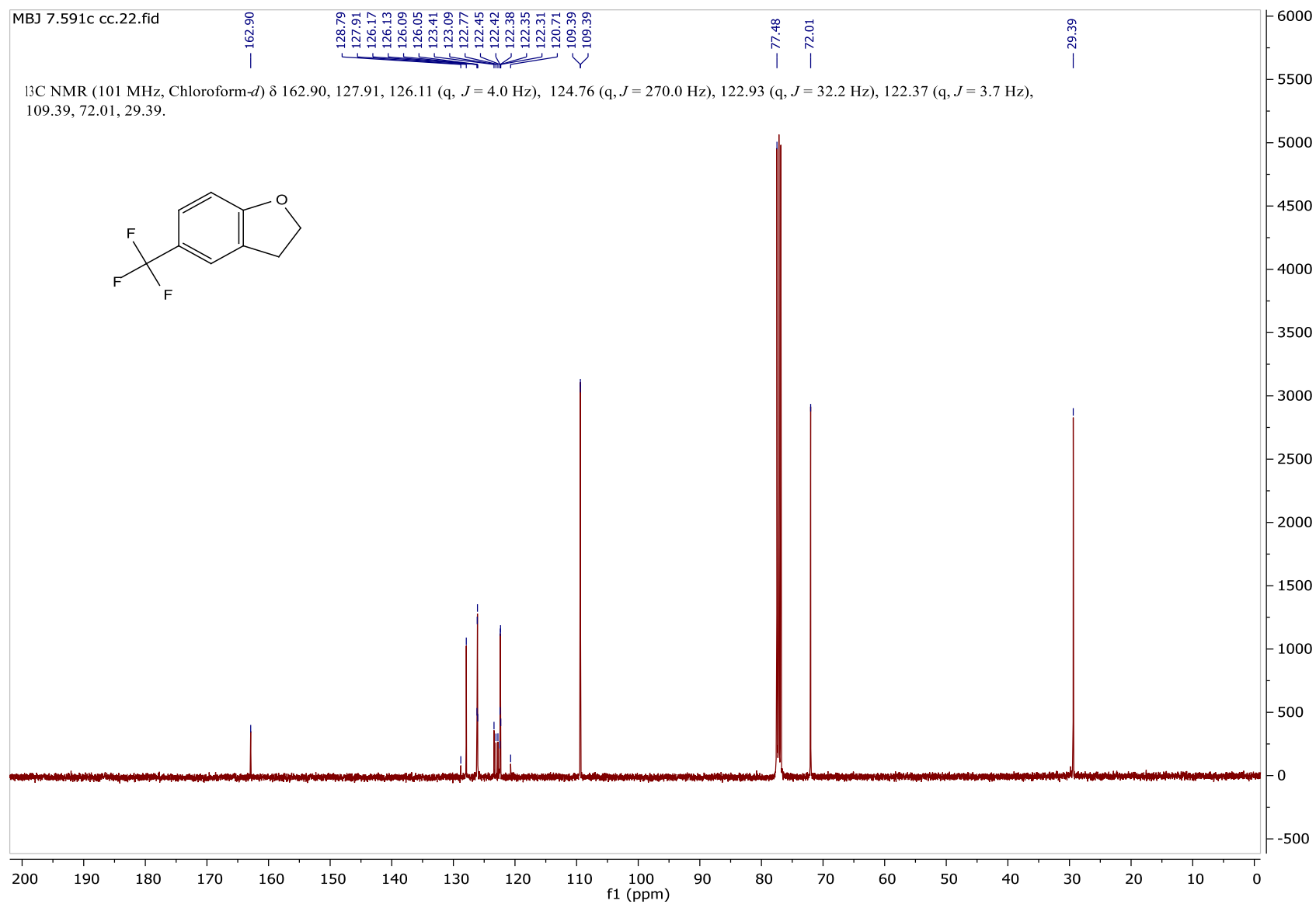
MBJ 7.591c cc.20.fid

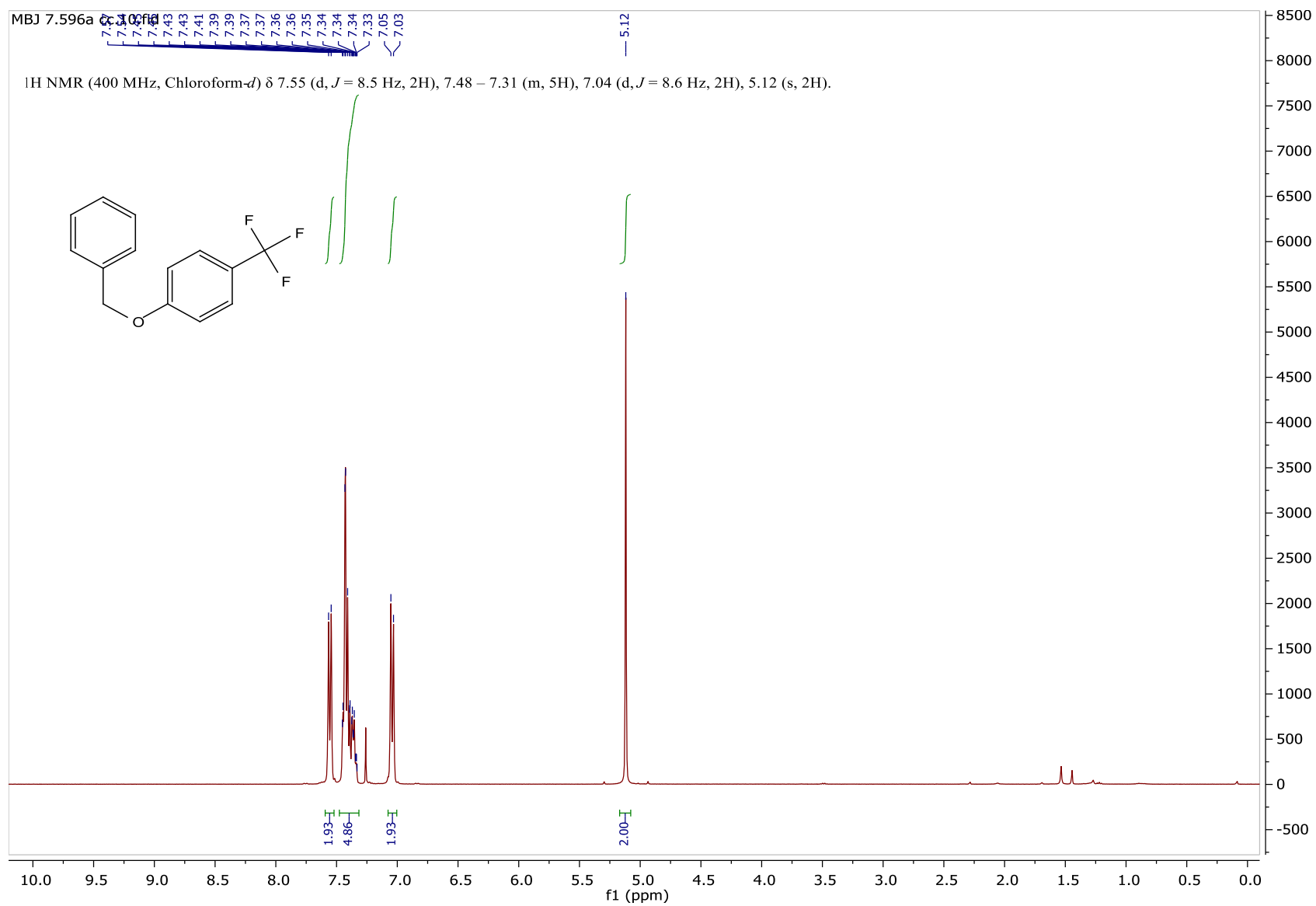
^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.44 (s, 1H), 7.39 (dd, $J = 8.3, 1.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.83 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 4.65 (t, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.25 (t, $J = 8.8$ Hz, 2H).



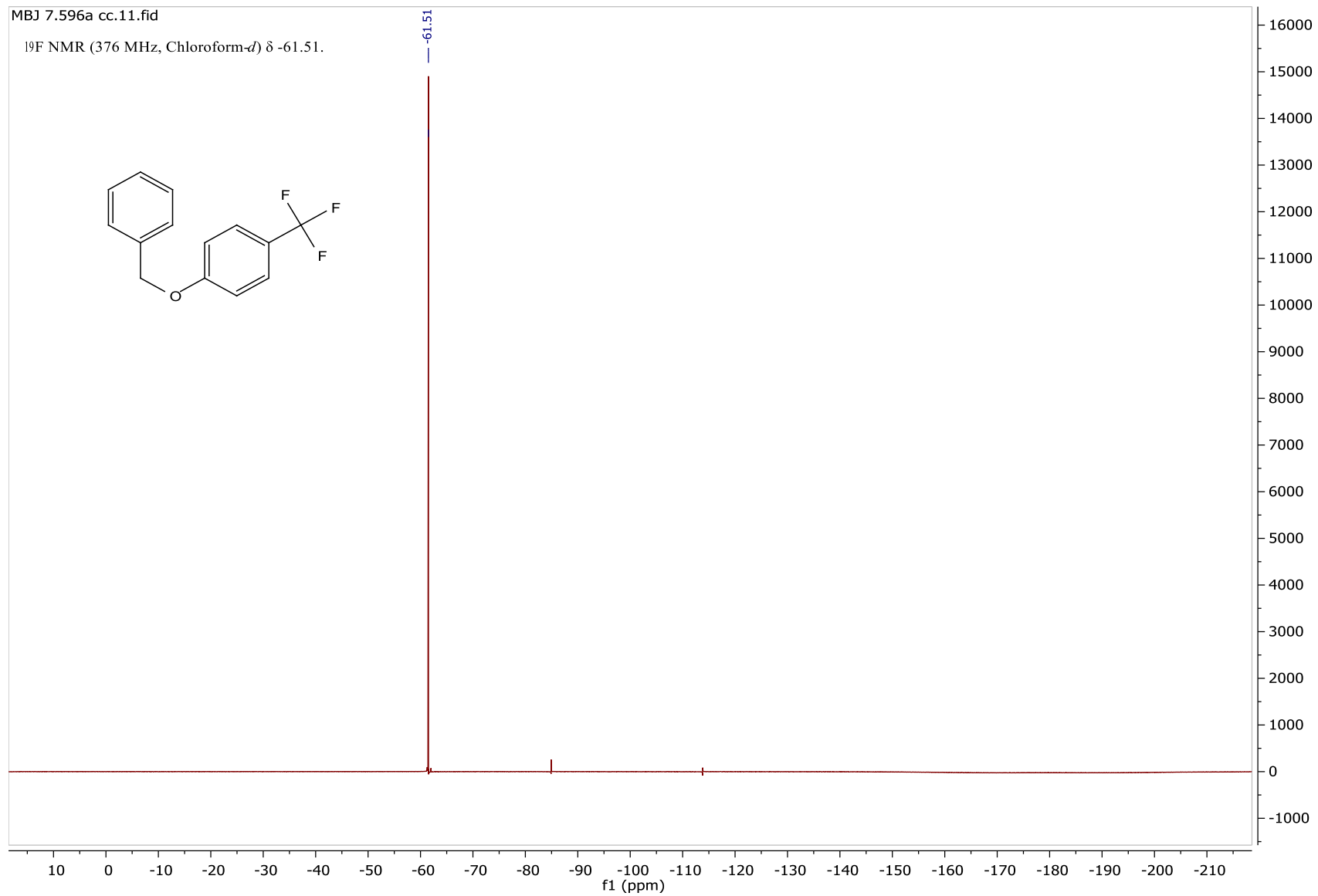
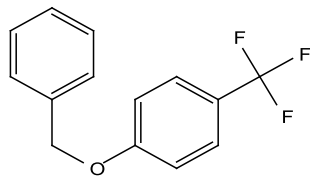
MBJ 7.591c cc.21.fid

 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -61.05.

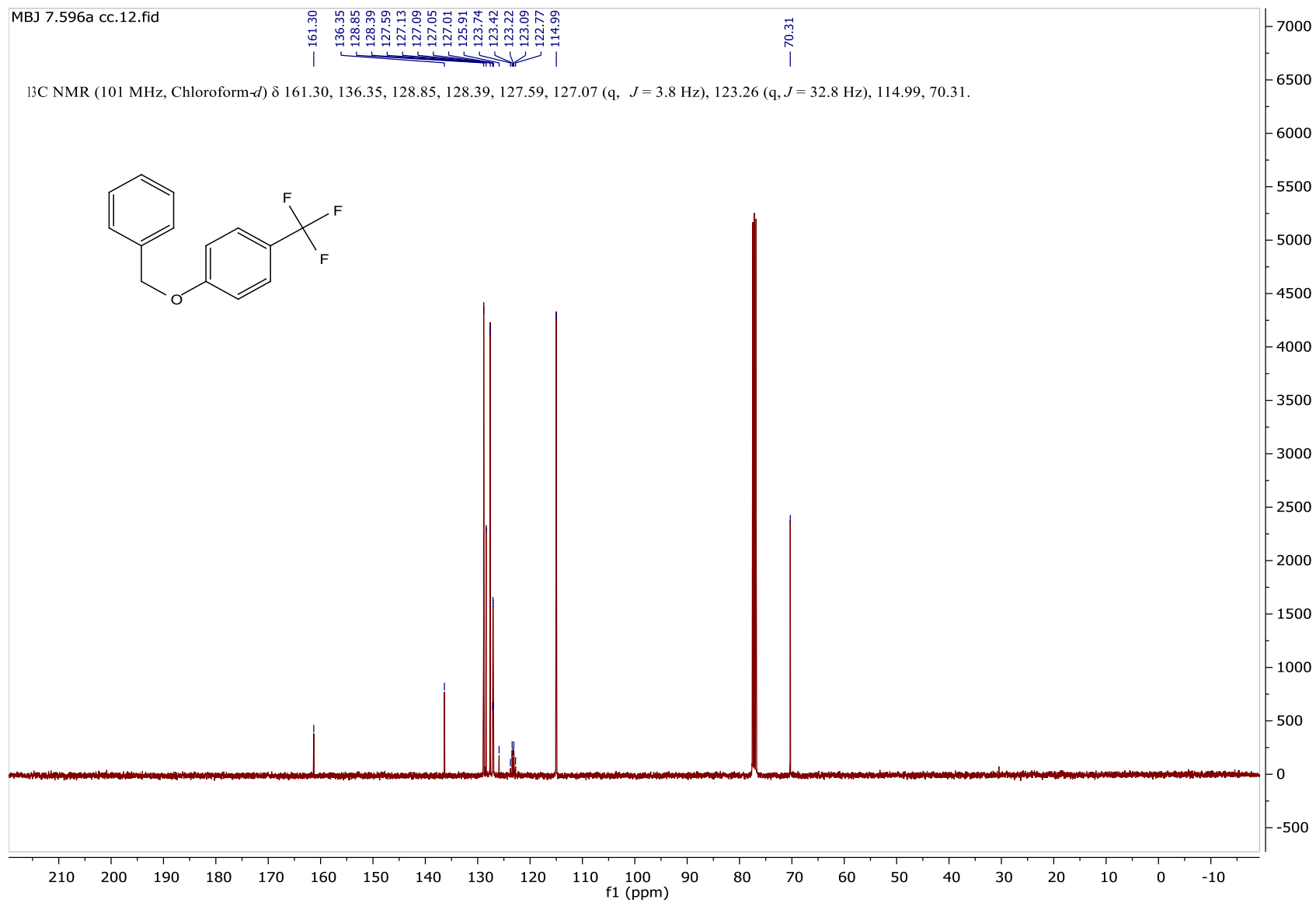
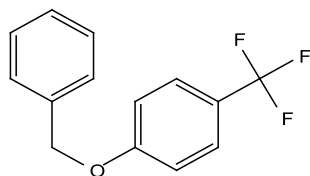




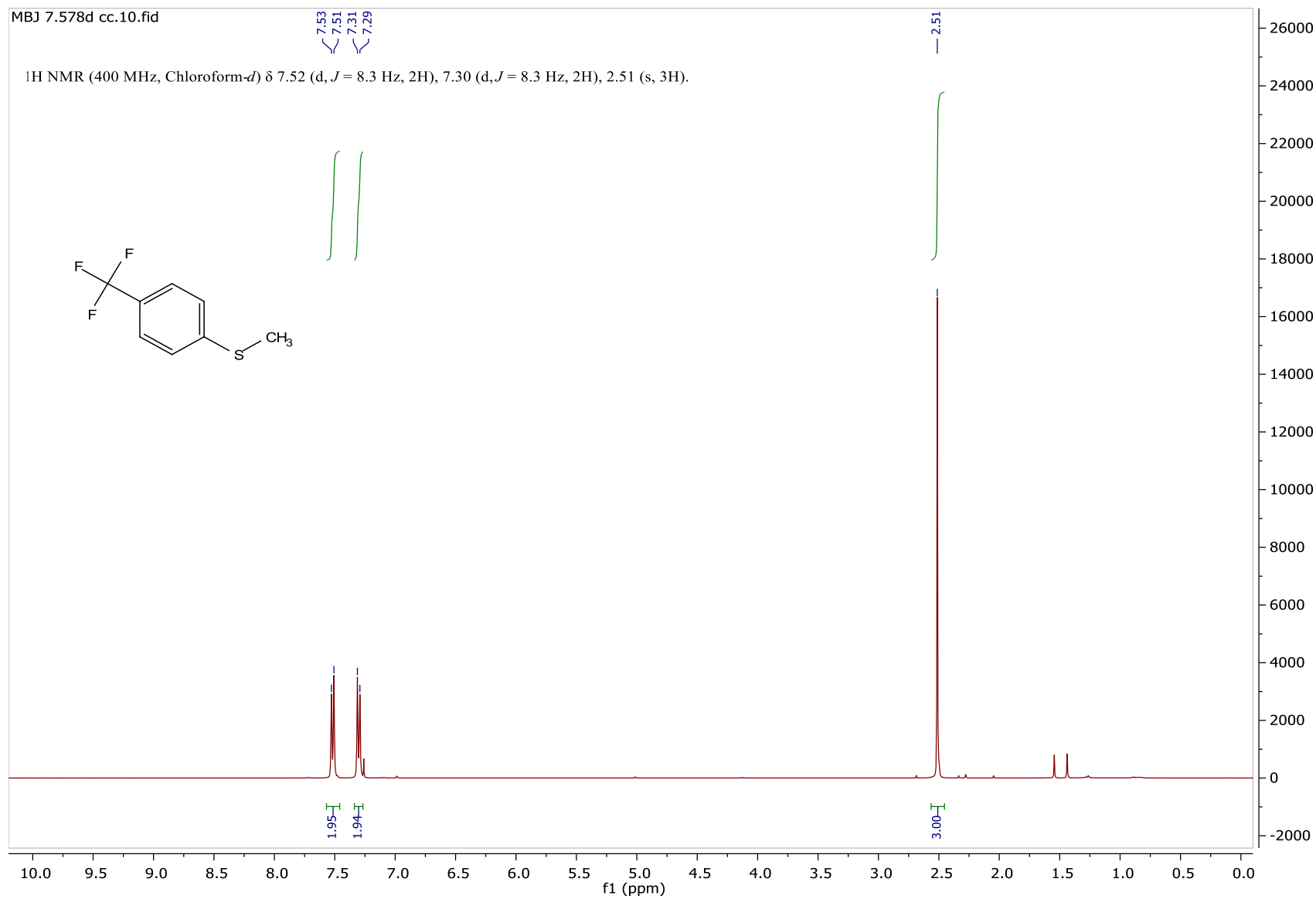
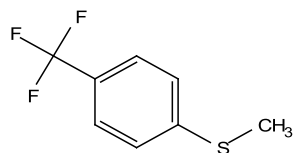
MBJ 7.596a cc.11.fid

 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -61.51.

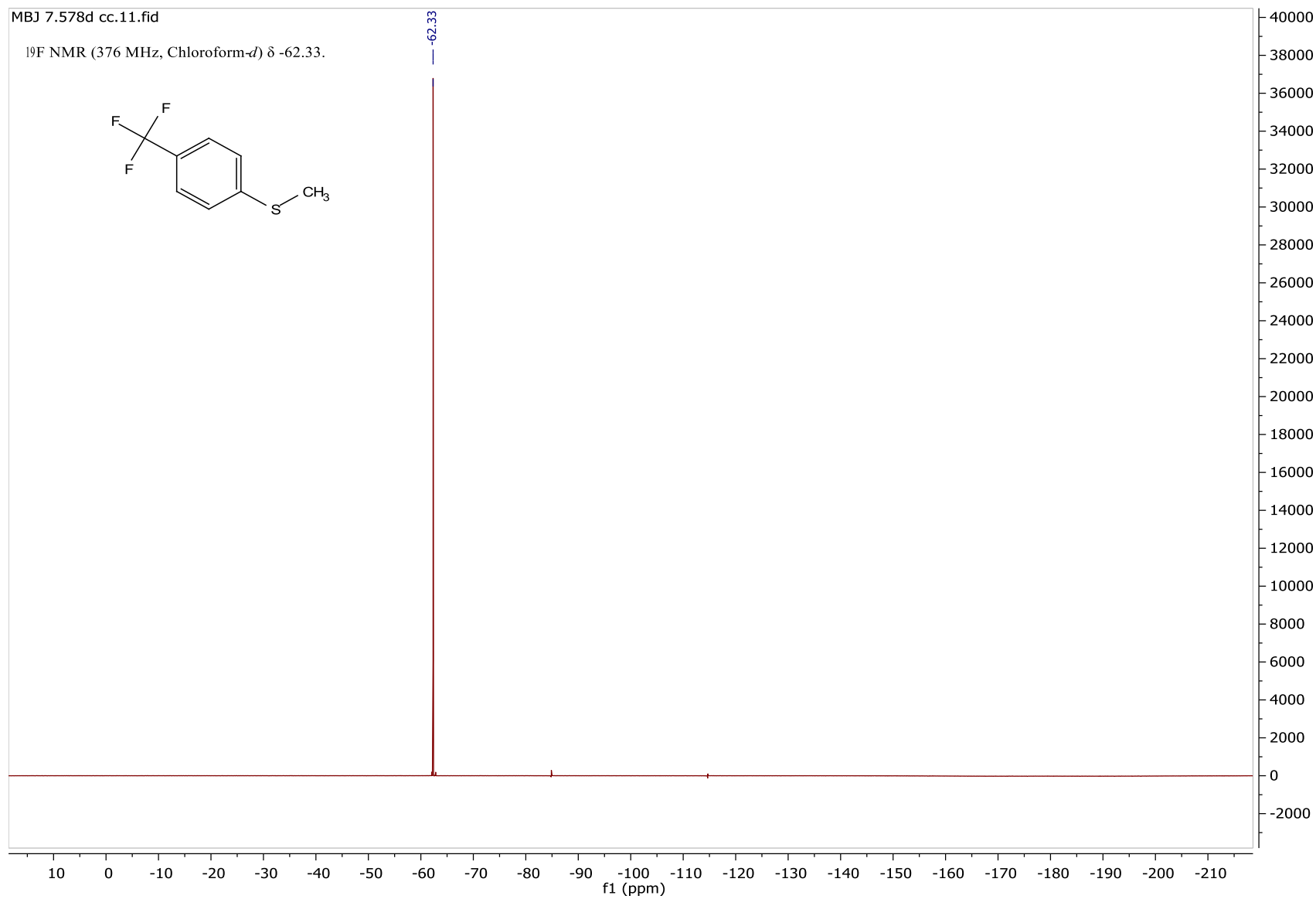
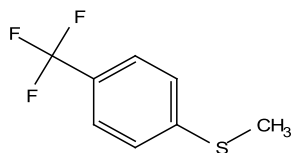
MBJ 7.596a cc.12.fid

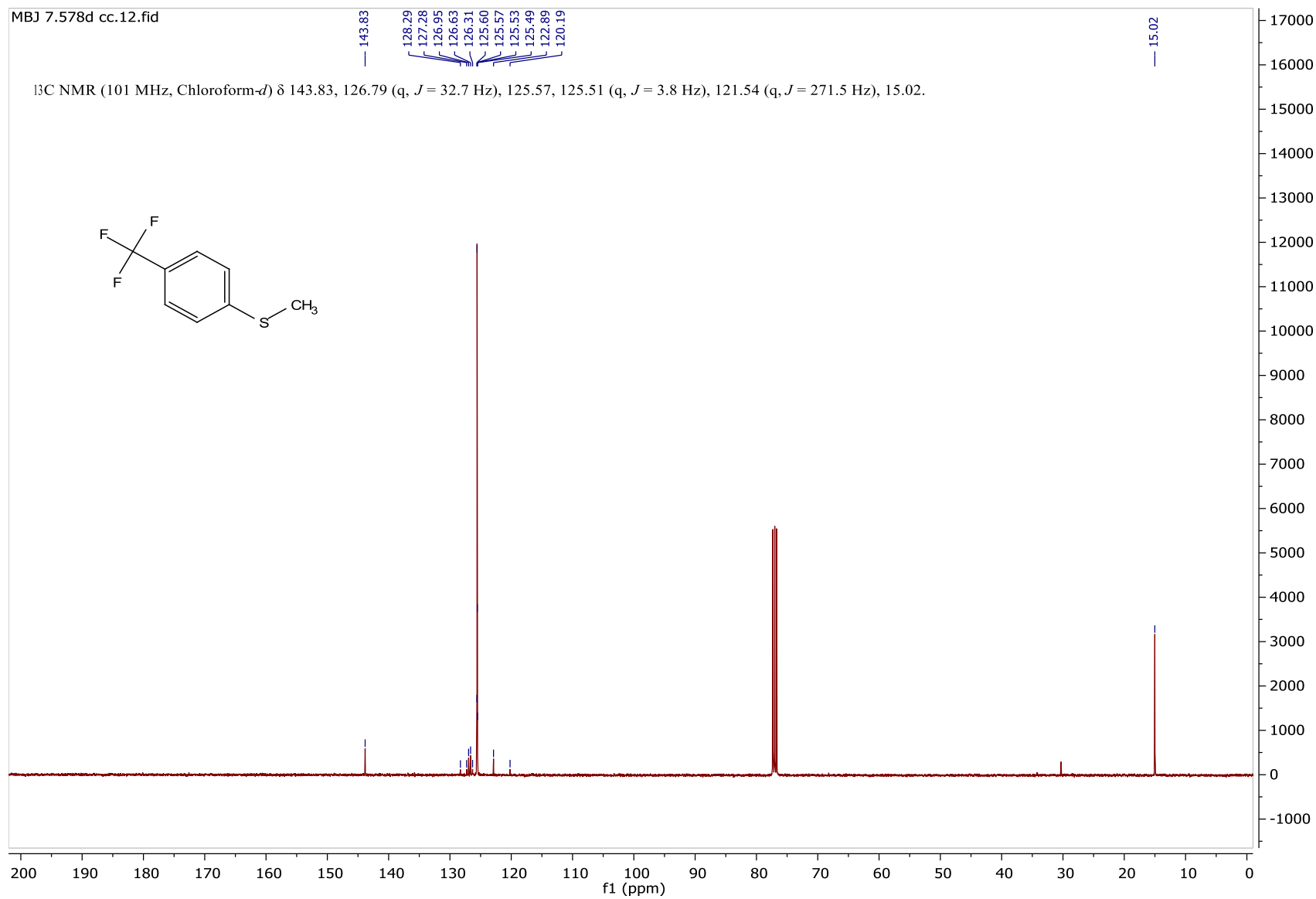
 ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 161.30, 136.35, 128.85, 128.39, 127.59, 127.07 (q, $J = 3.8$ Hz), 123.26 (q, $J = 32.8$ Hz), 114.99, 70.31.

MBJ 7.578d cc.10.fid

 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.52 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 2H), 2.51 (s, 3H).

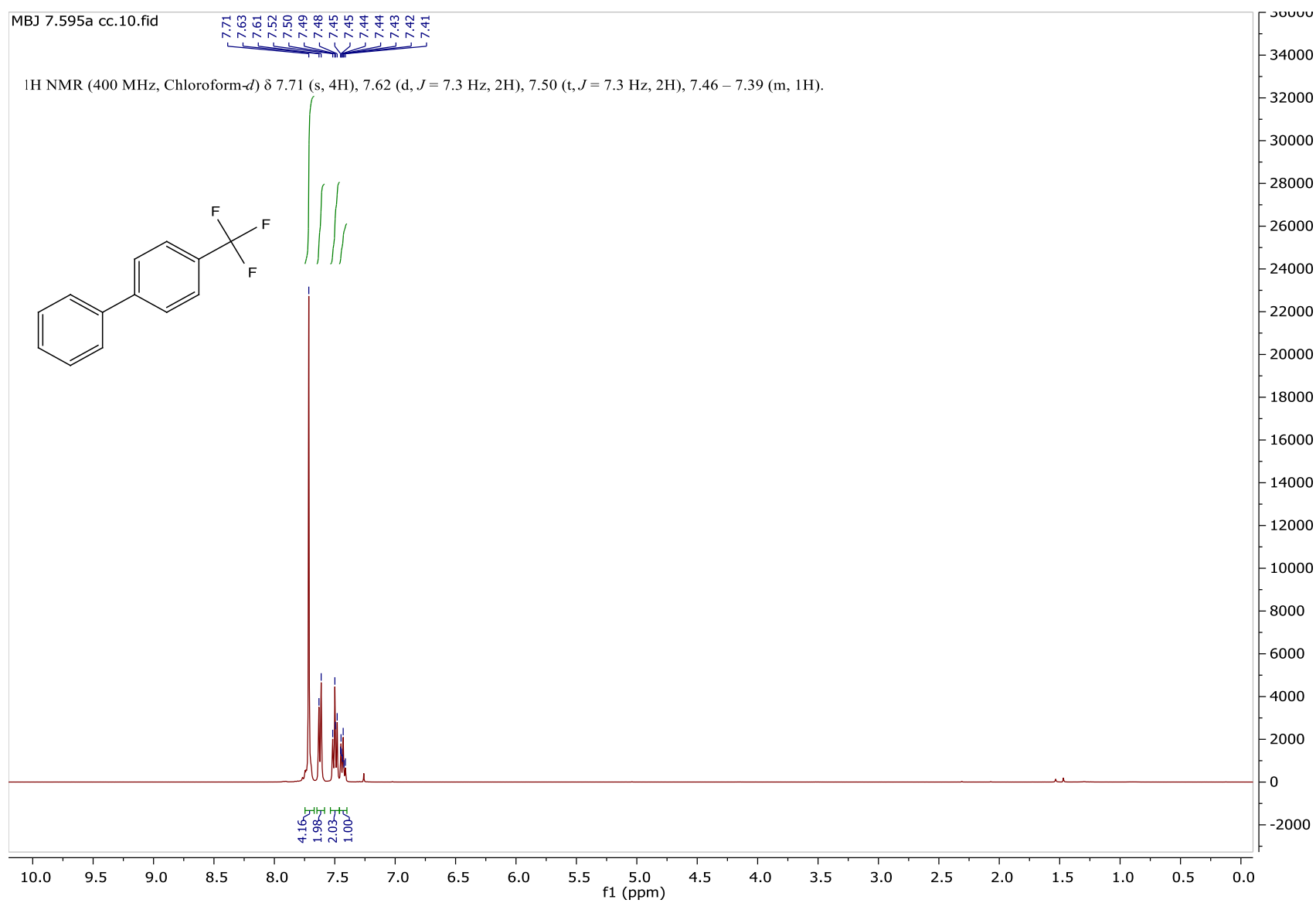
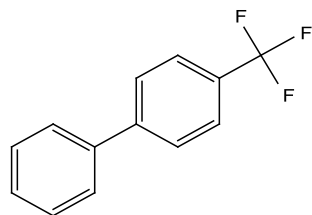
MBJ 7.578d cc.11.fid

 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -62.33.

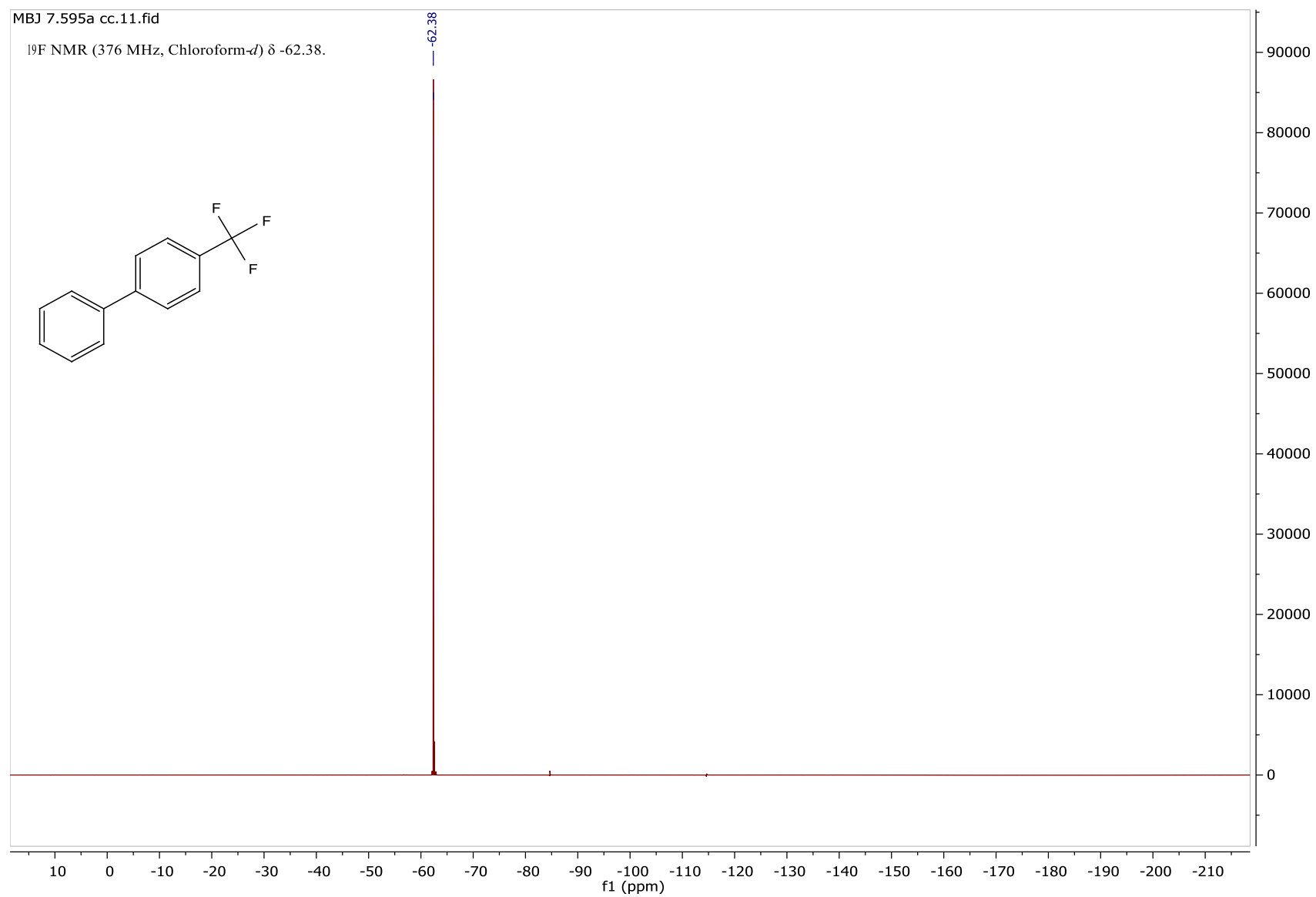
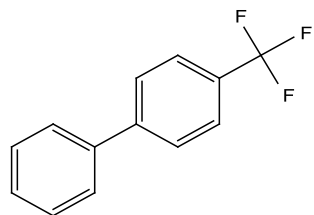


MBJ 7.595a cc.10.fid

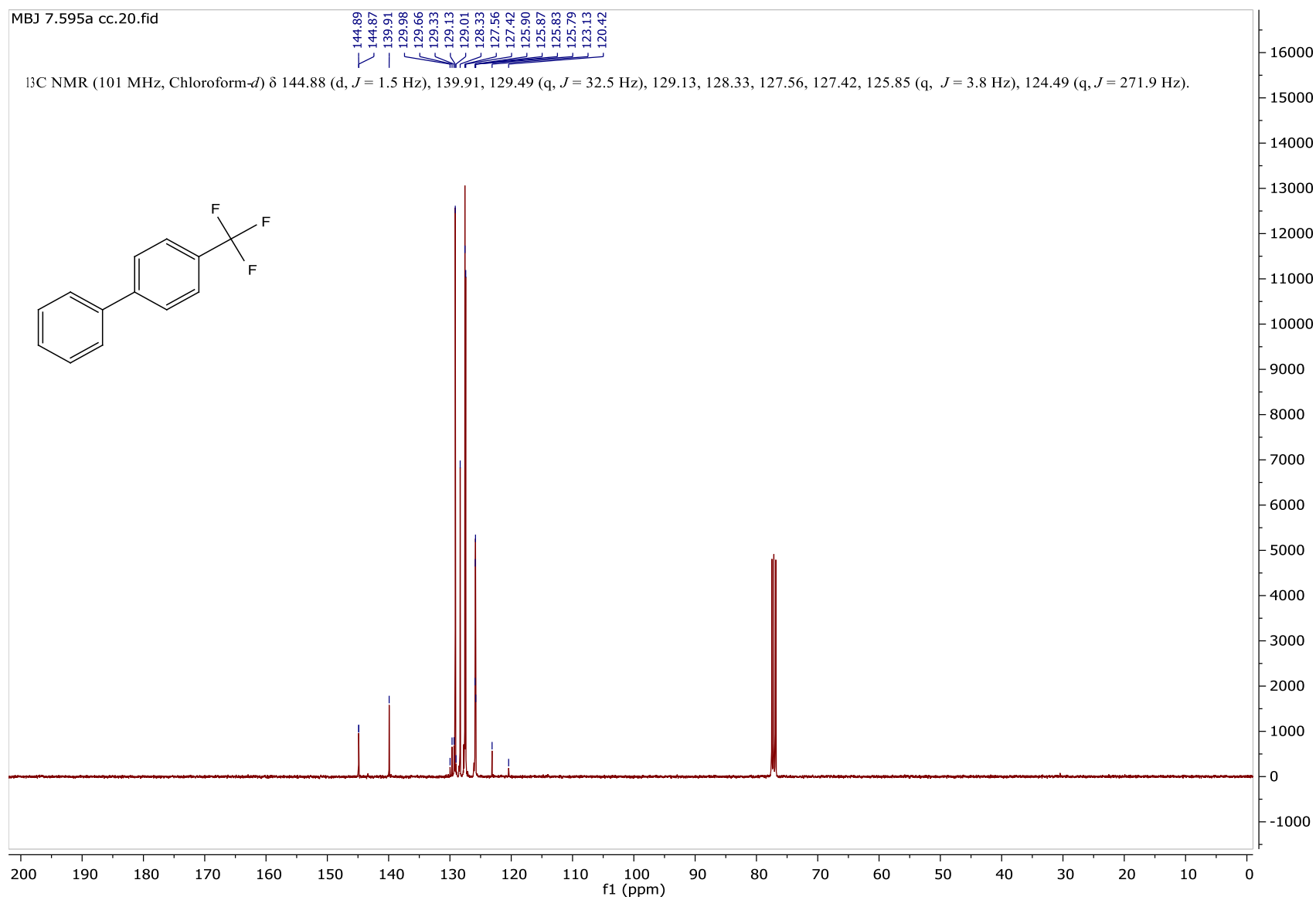
¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.71 (s, 4H), 7.62 (d, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.50 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 7.46 – 7.39 (m, 1H).

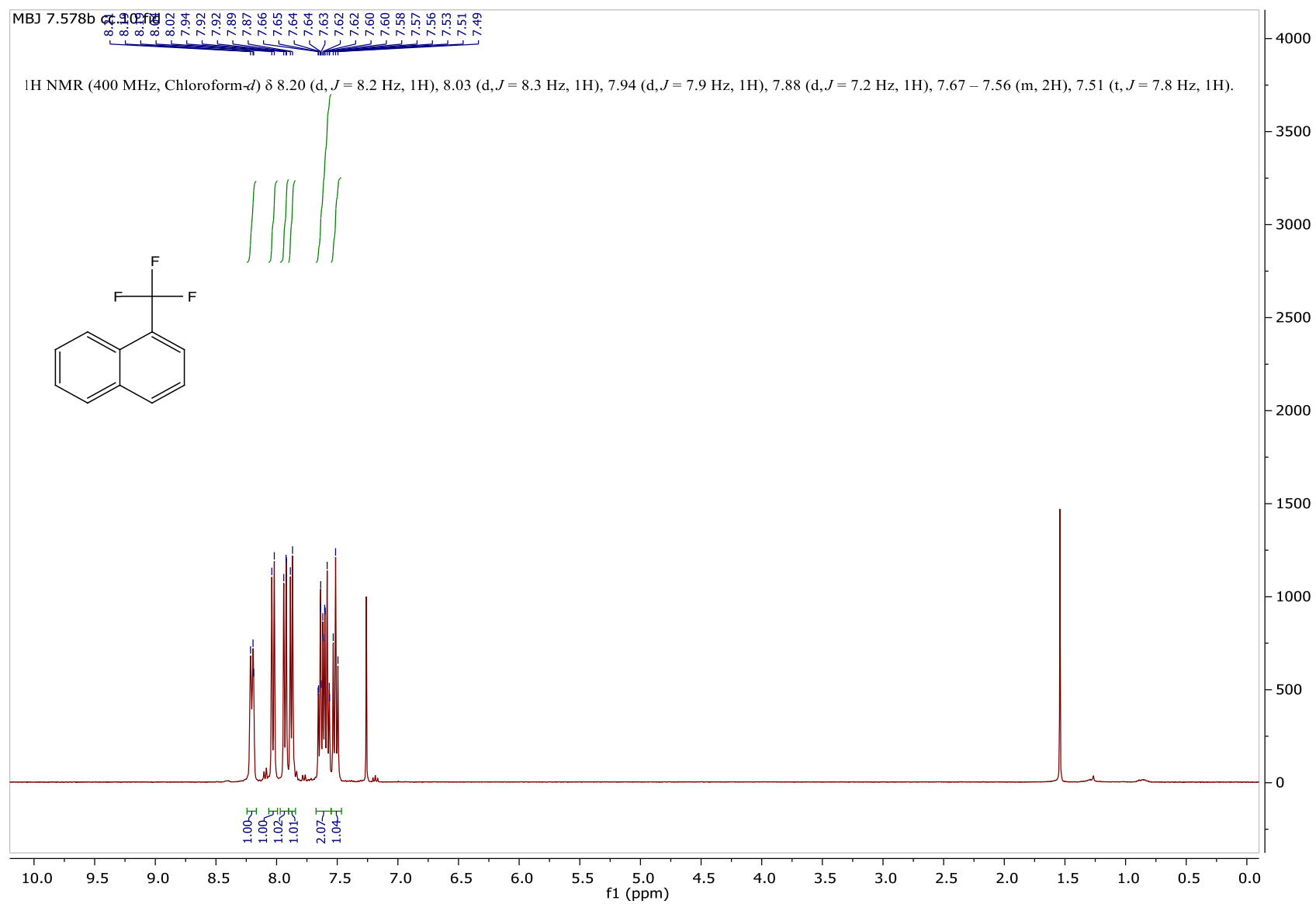


MBJ 7.595a cc.11.fid

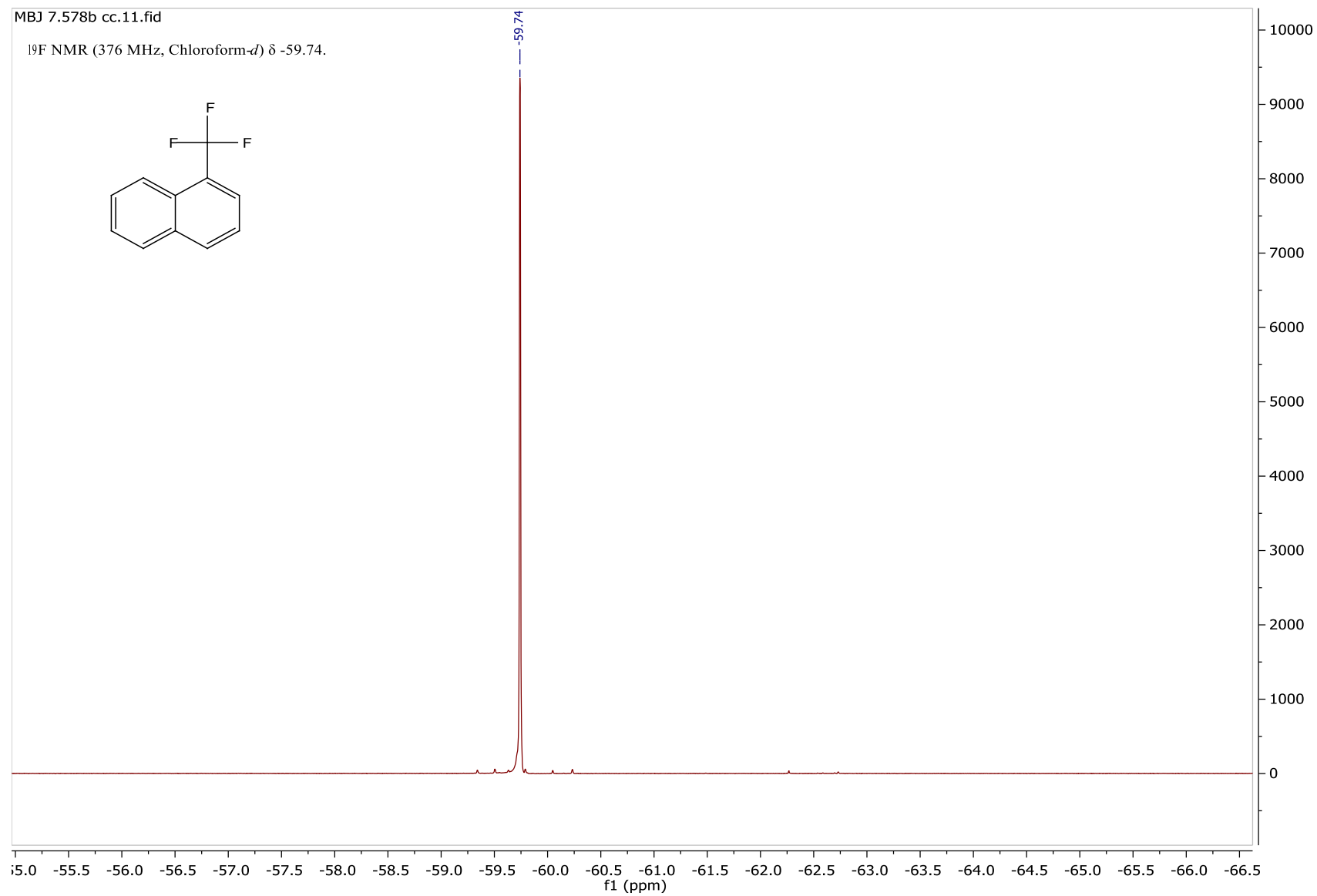
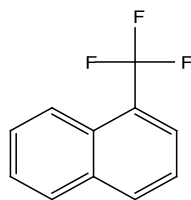
 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -62.38.

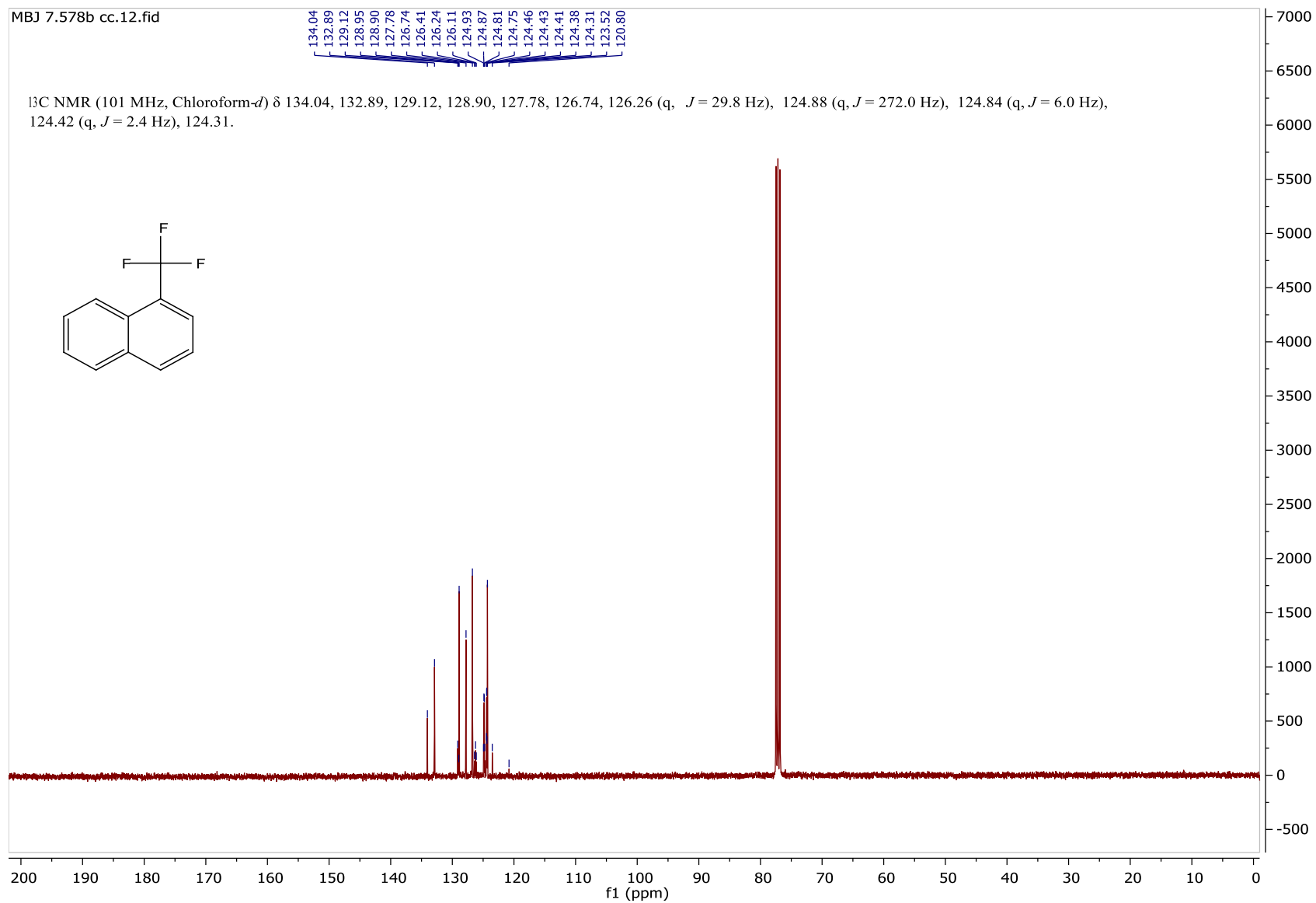
MBJ 7.595a cc.20.fid

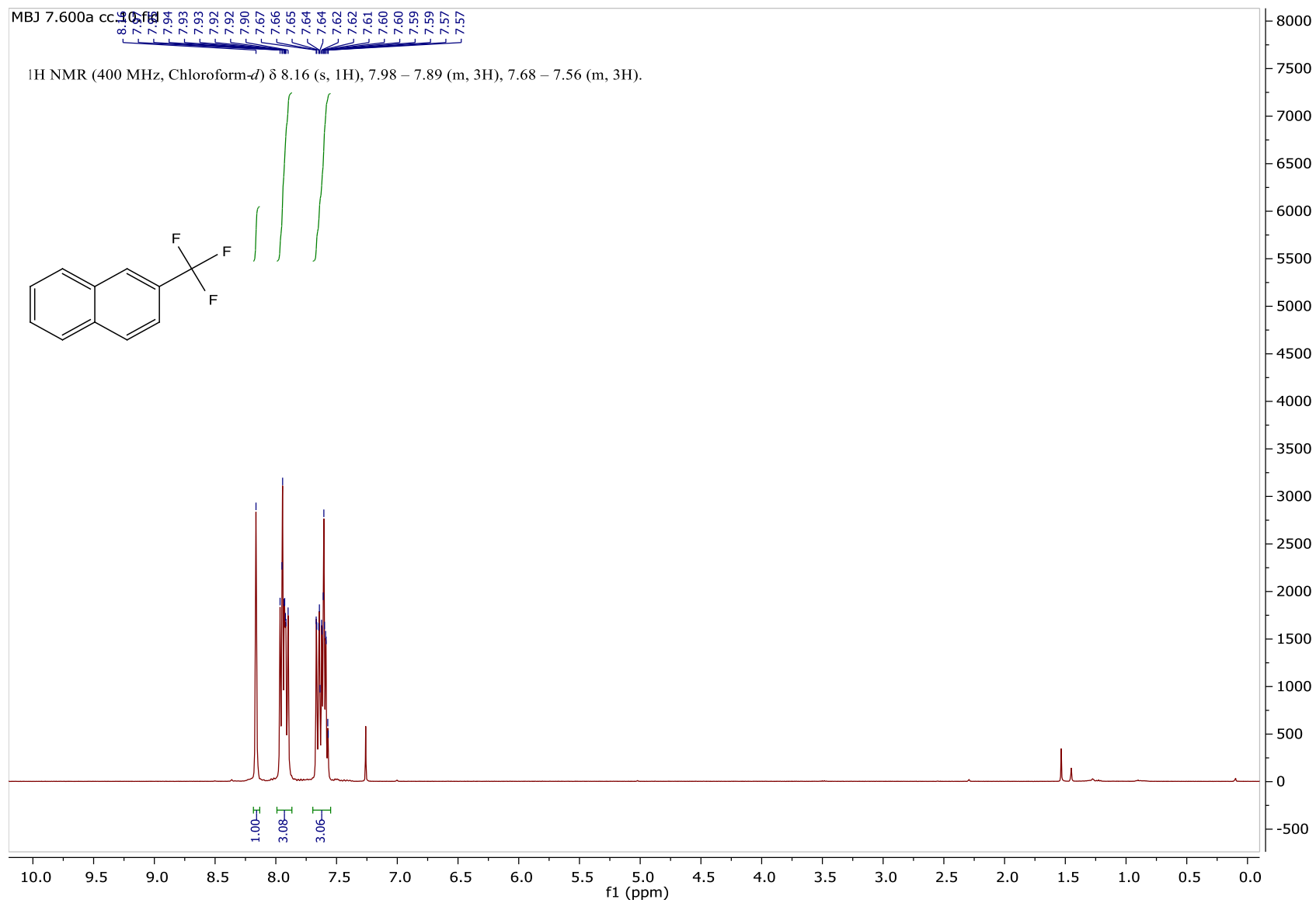




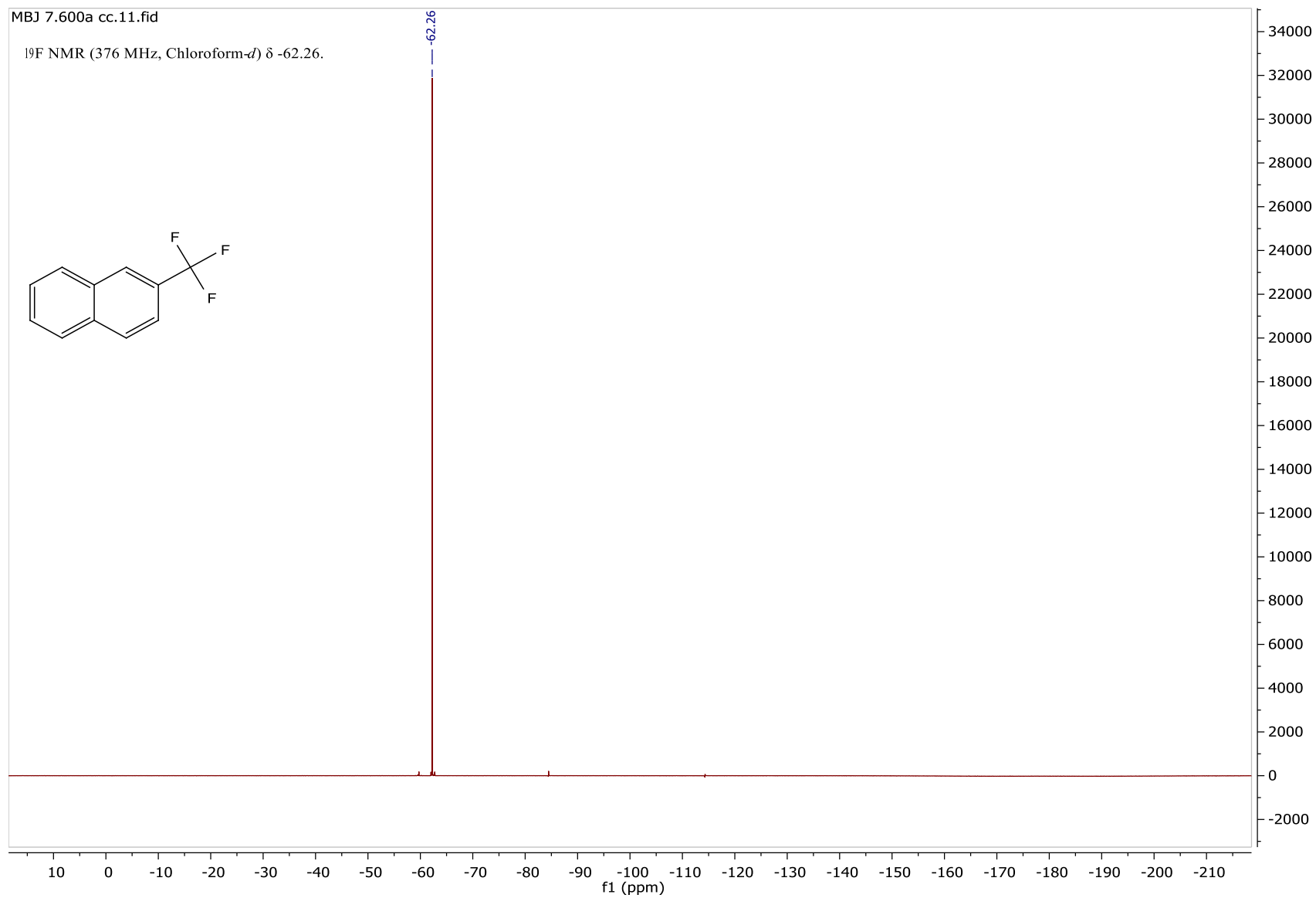
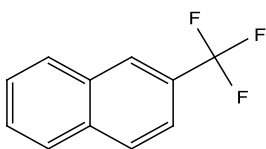
MBJ 7.578b cc.11.fid

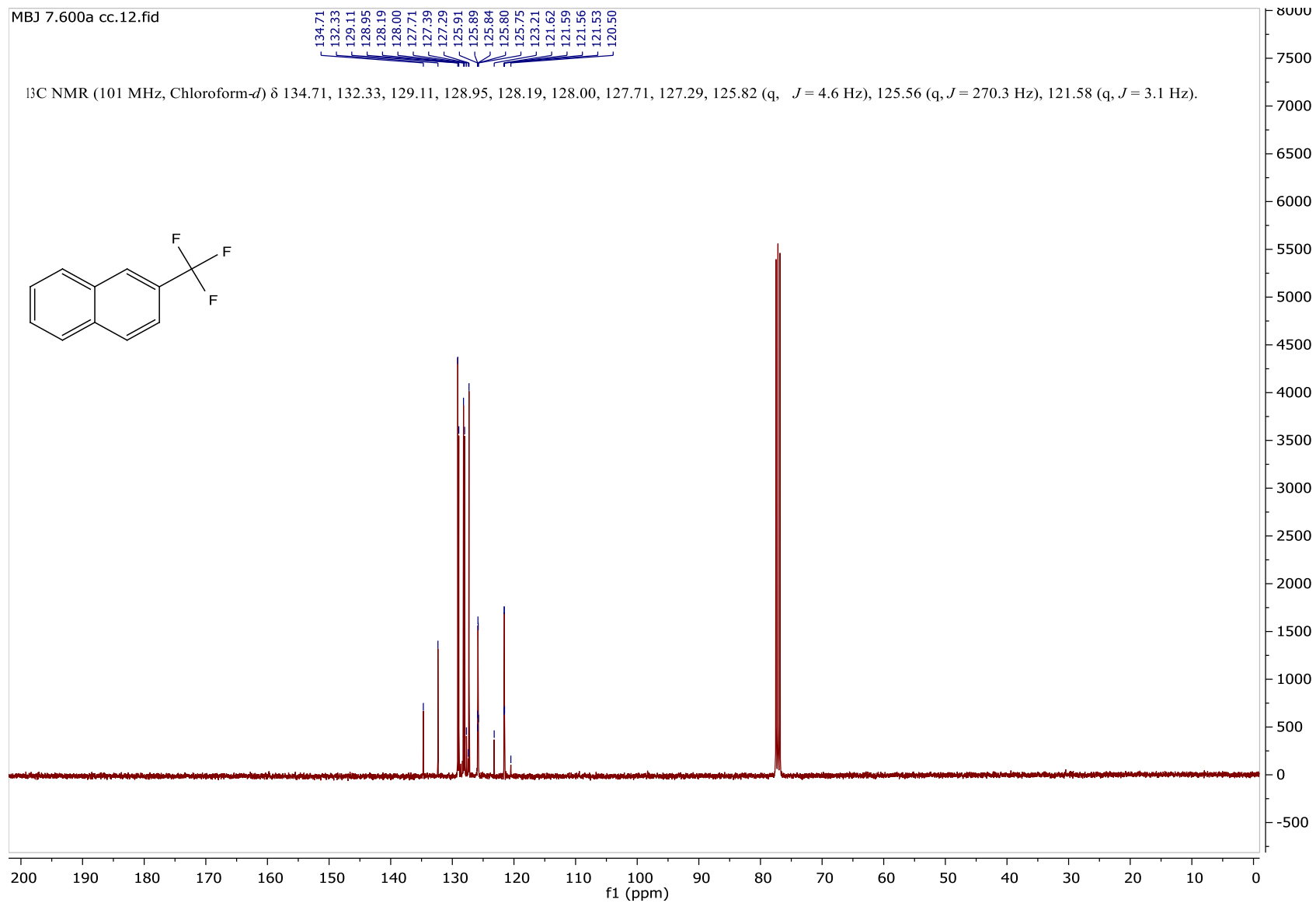
 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -59.74.



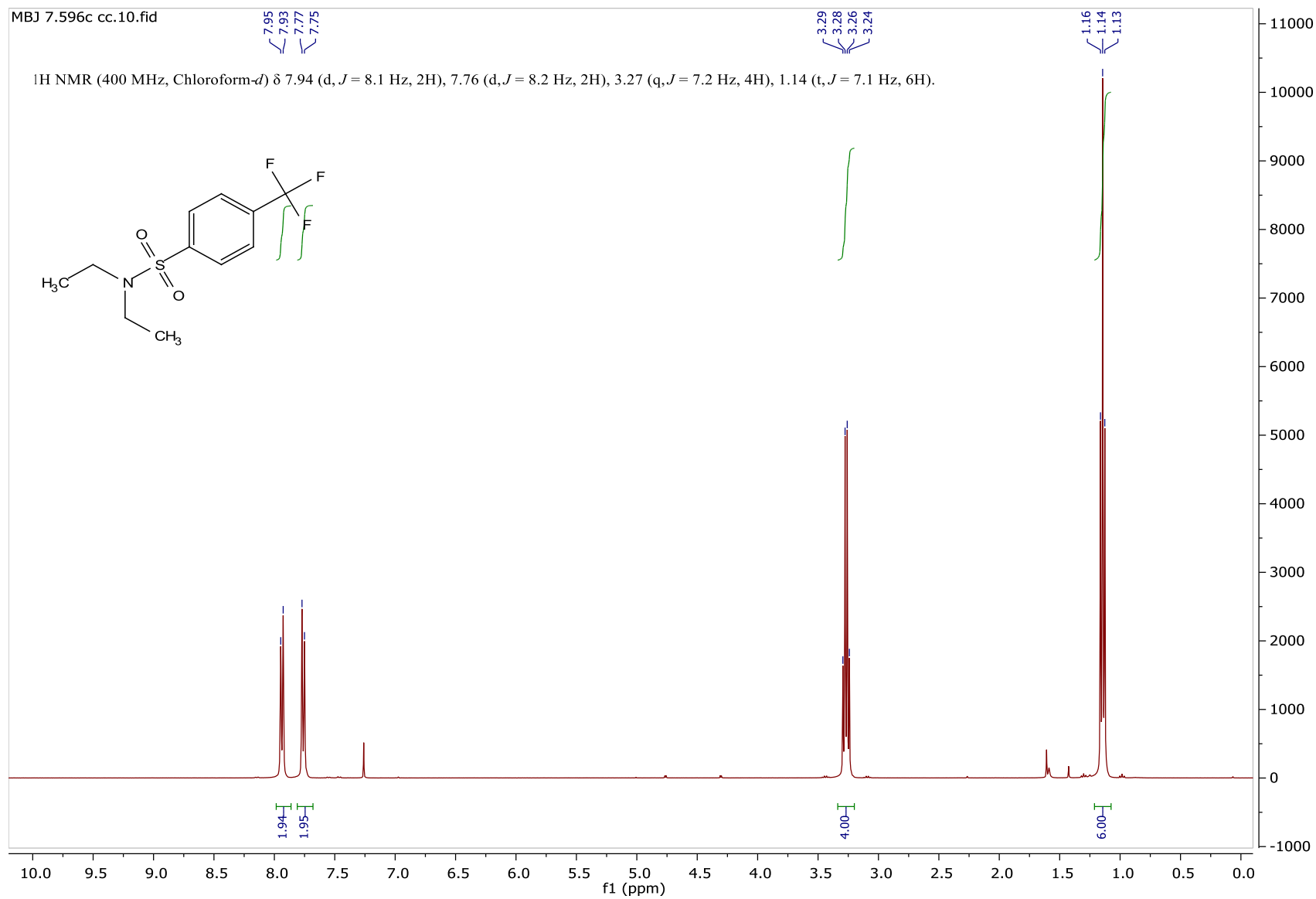
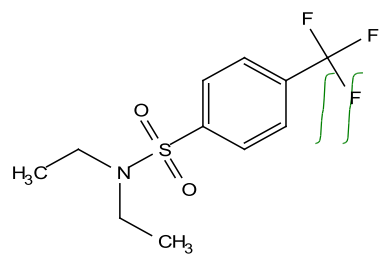


MBJ 7.600a cc.11.fid

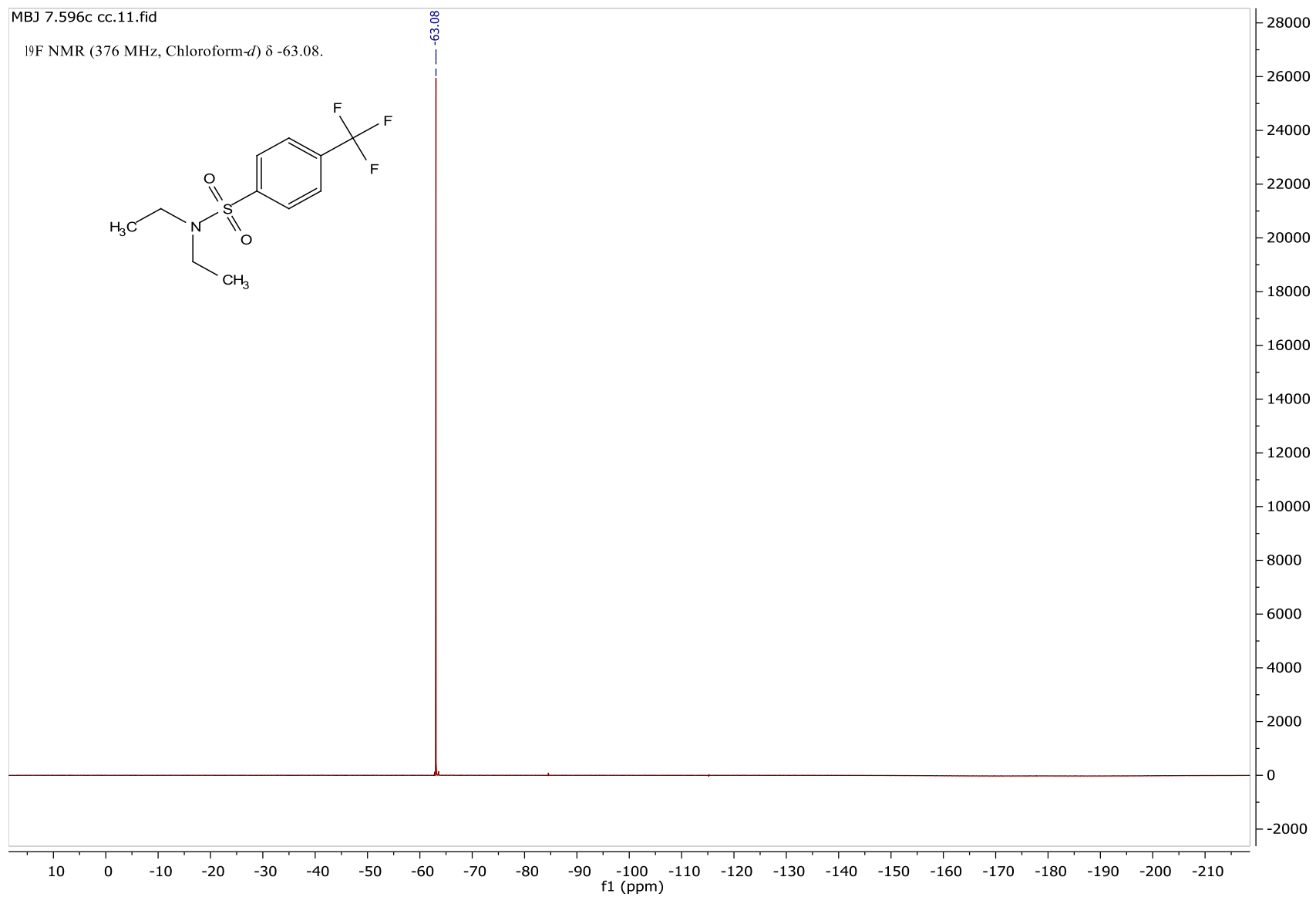
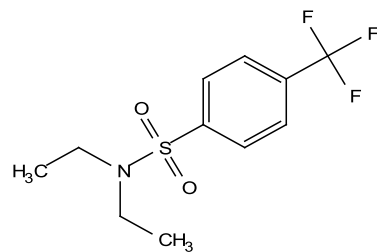
 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -62.26.

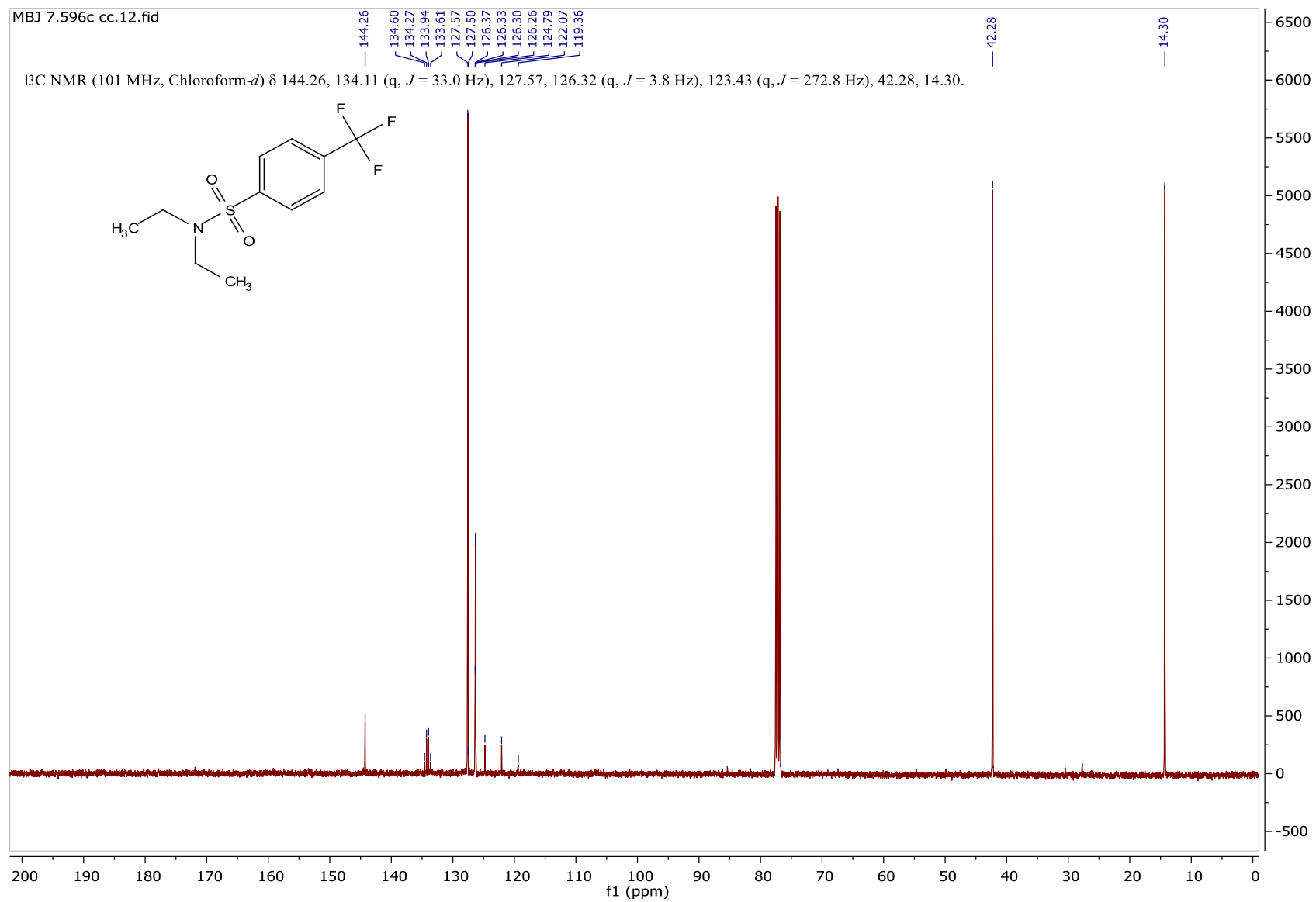


MBJ 7.596c cc.10.fid

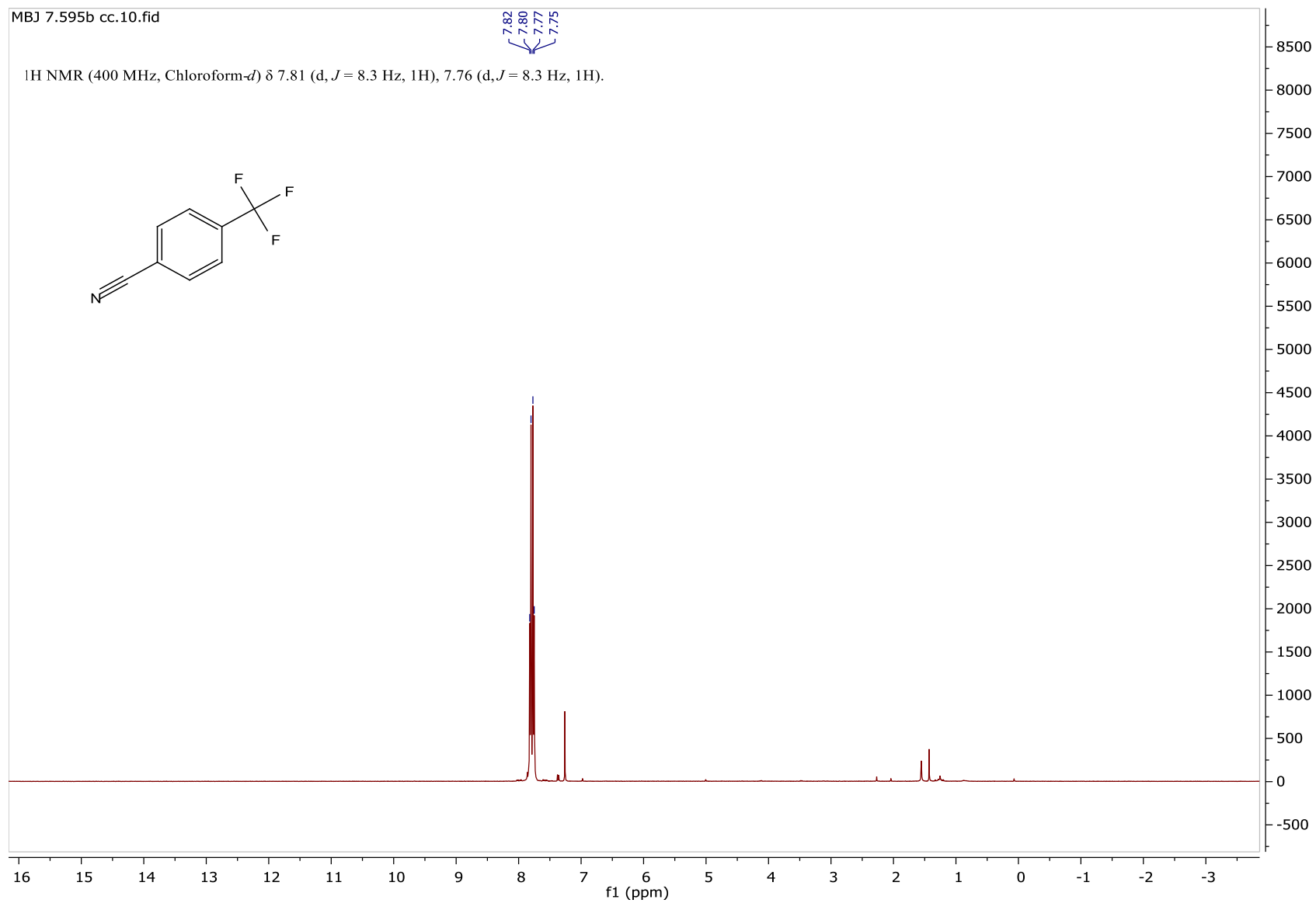
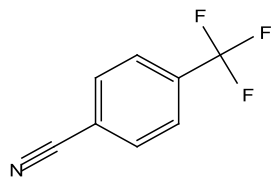
 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.94 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 7.76 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.27 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 4H), 1.14 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 6H).

MBJ 7.596c cc.11.fid

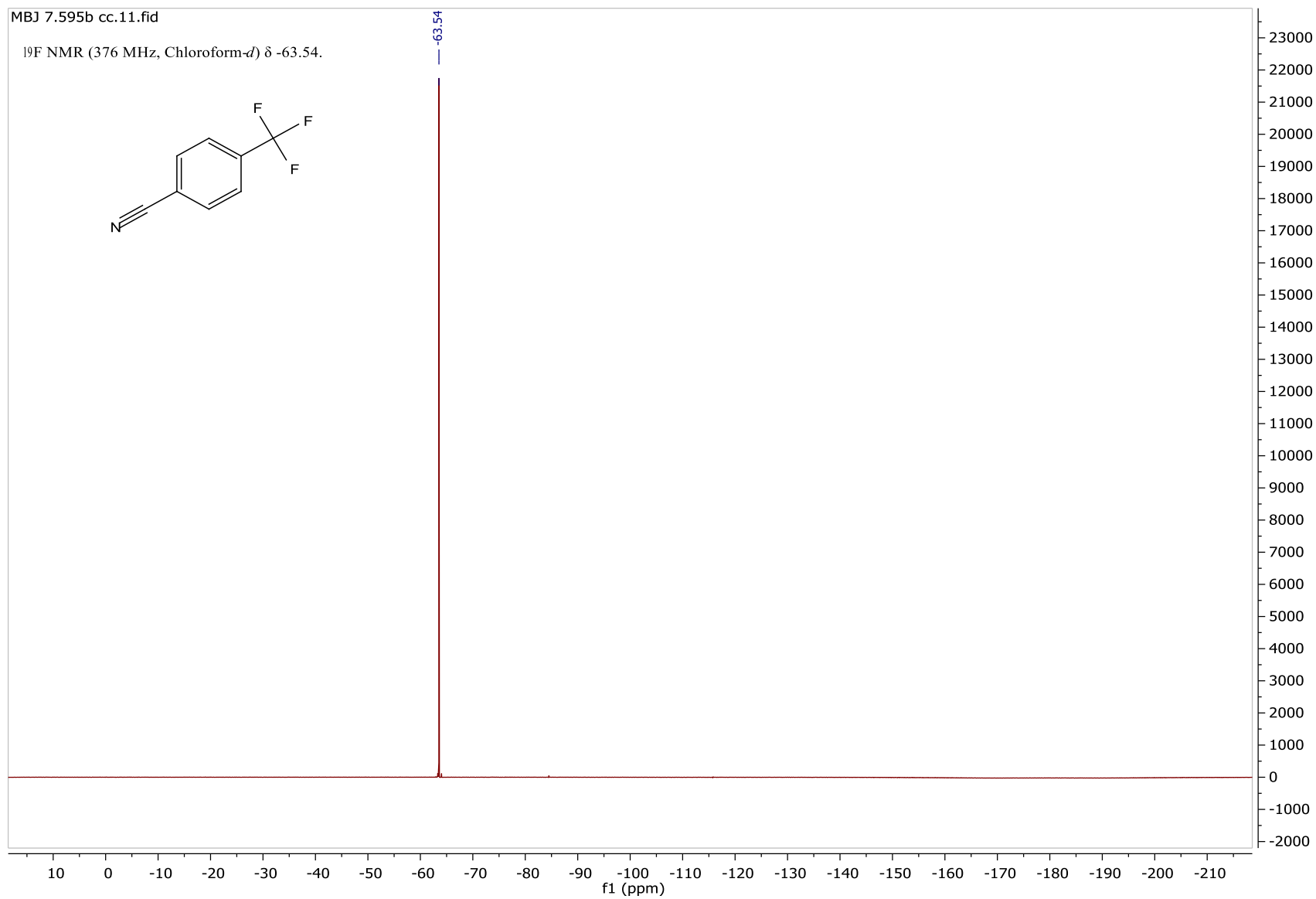
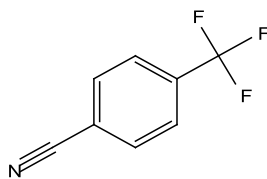
 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -63.08.



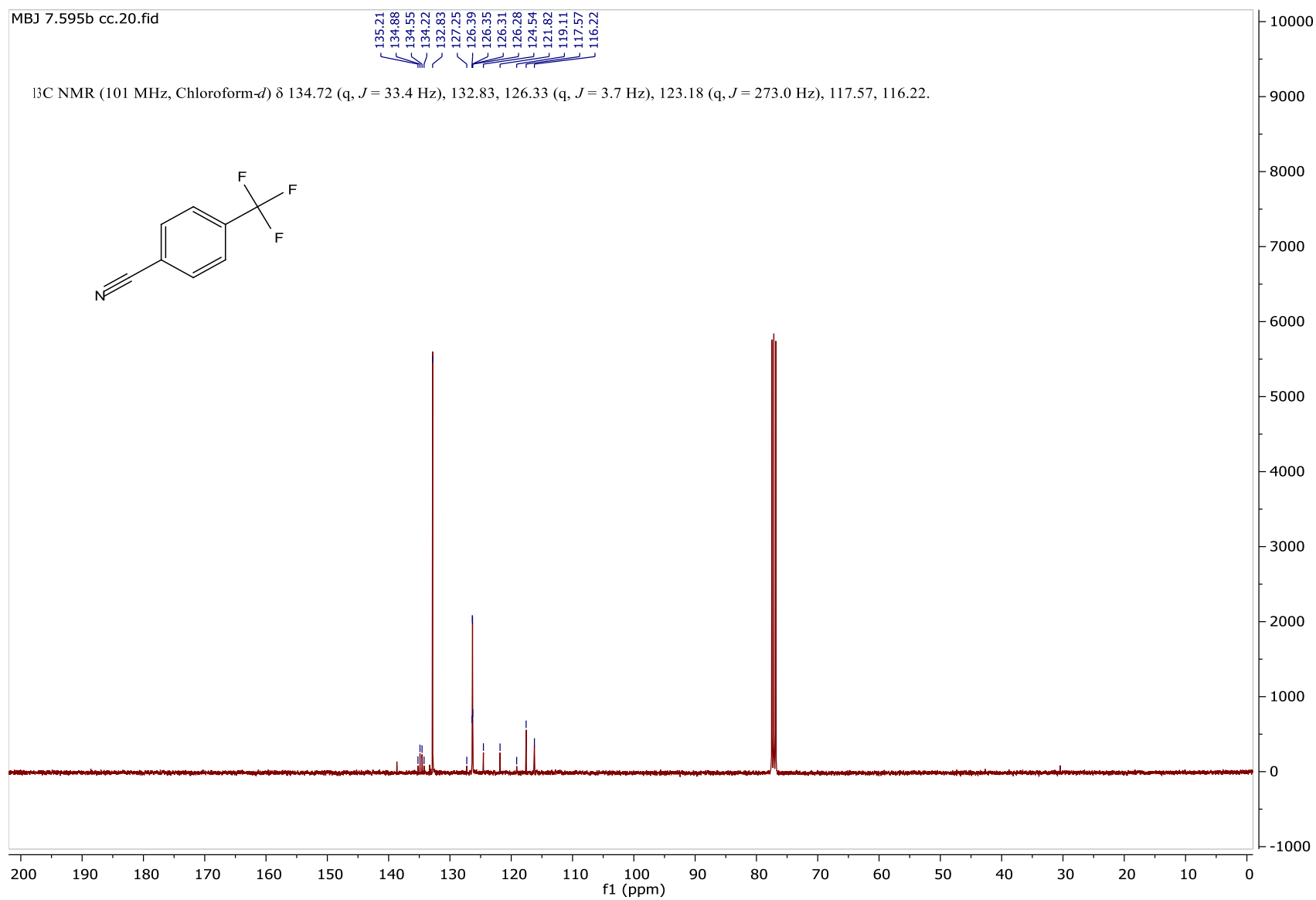
MBJ 7.595b cc.10.fid

¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ 7.81 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H).

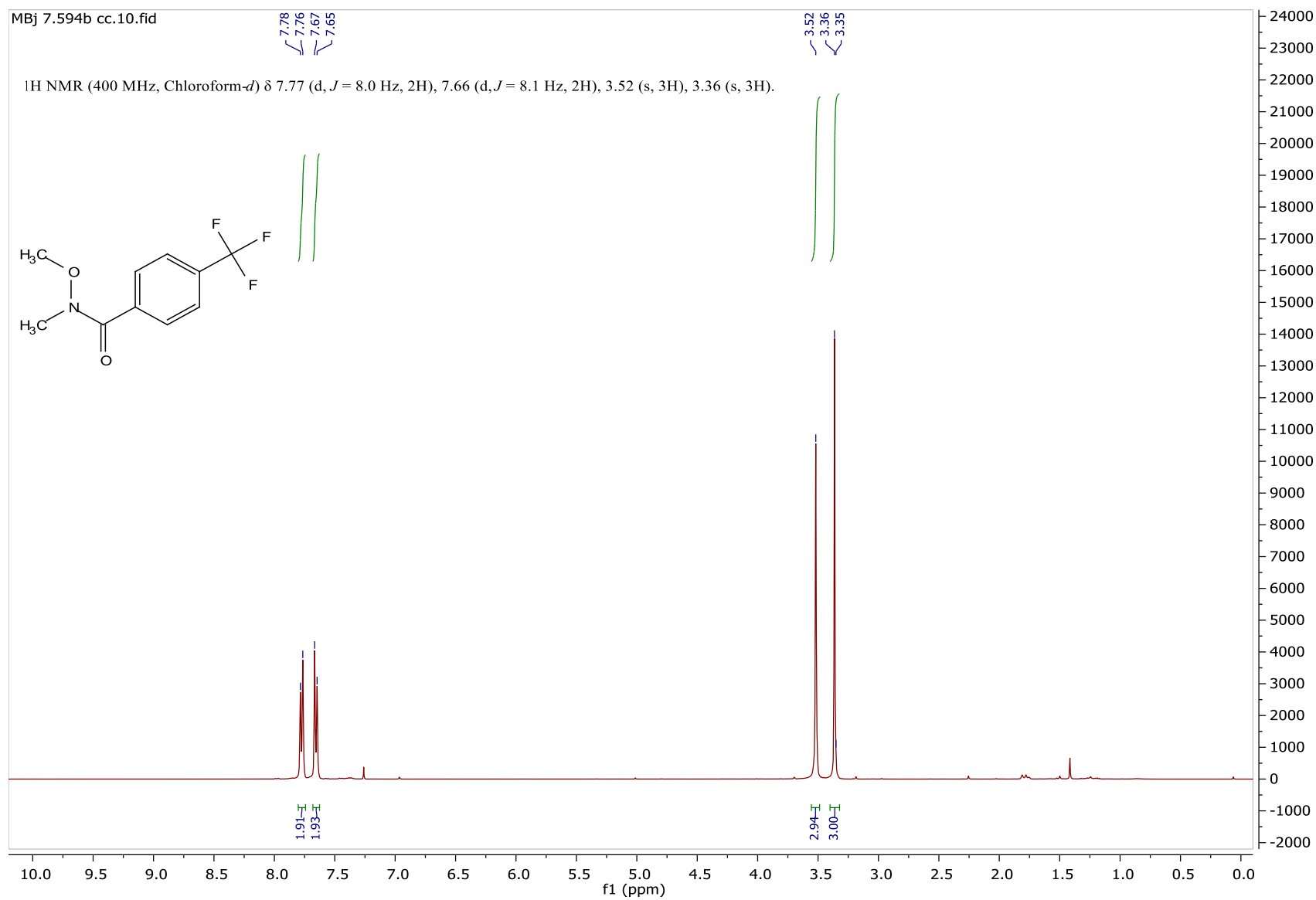
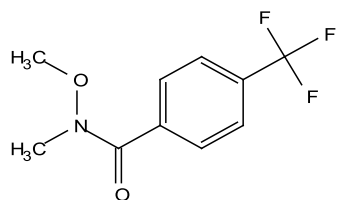
MBJ 7.595b cc.11.fid

 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -63.54.

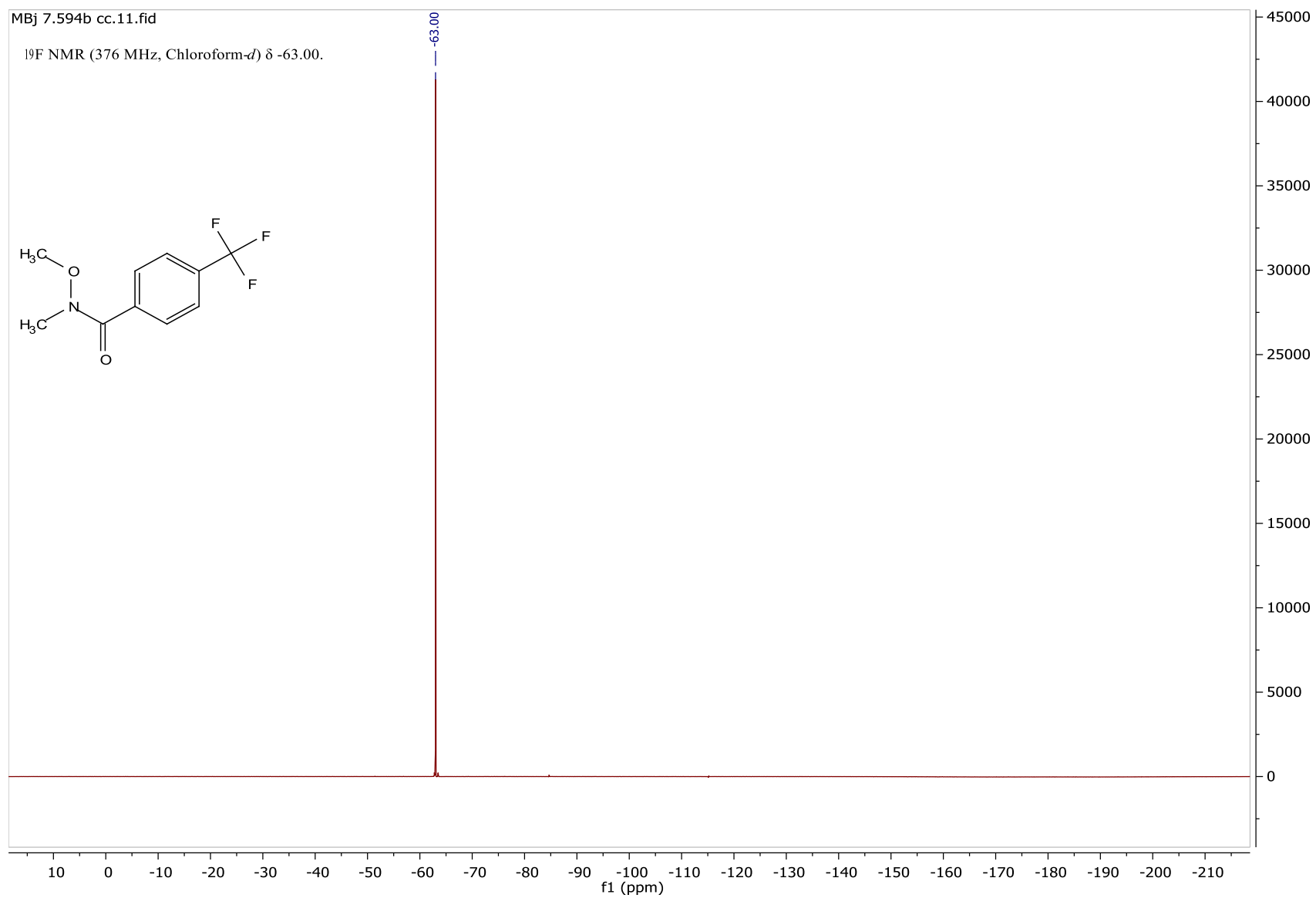
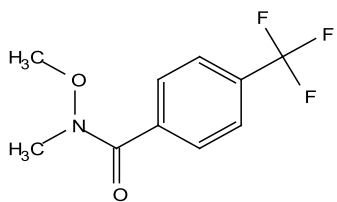
MBJ 7.595b cc.20.fid

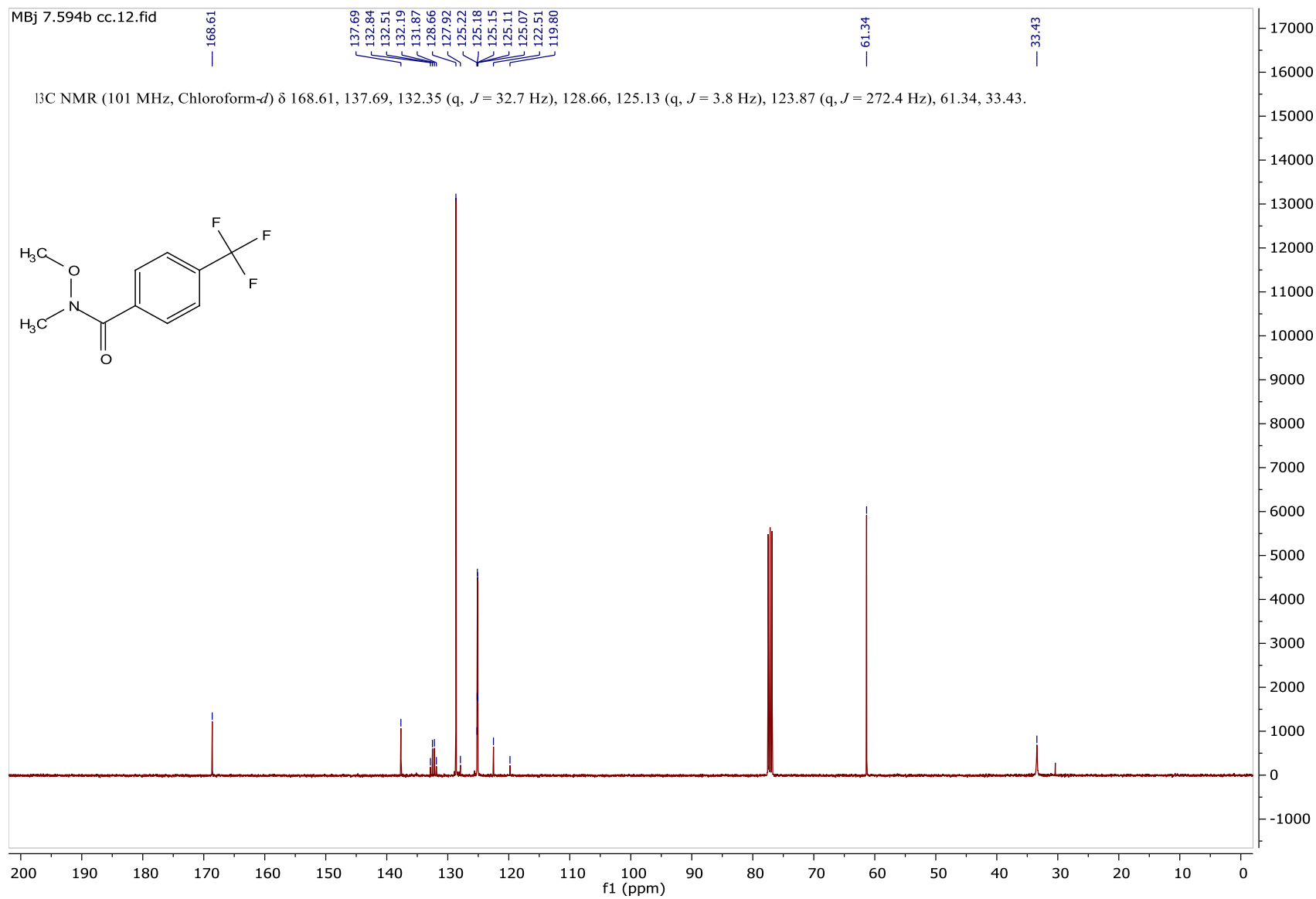


MBj 7.594b cc.10.fid

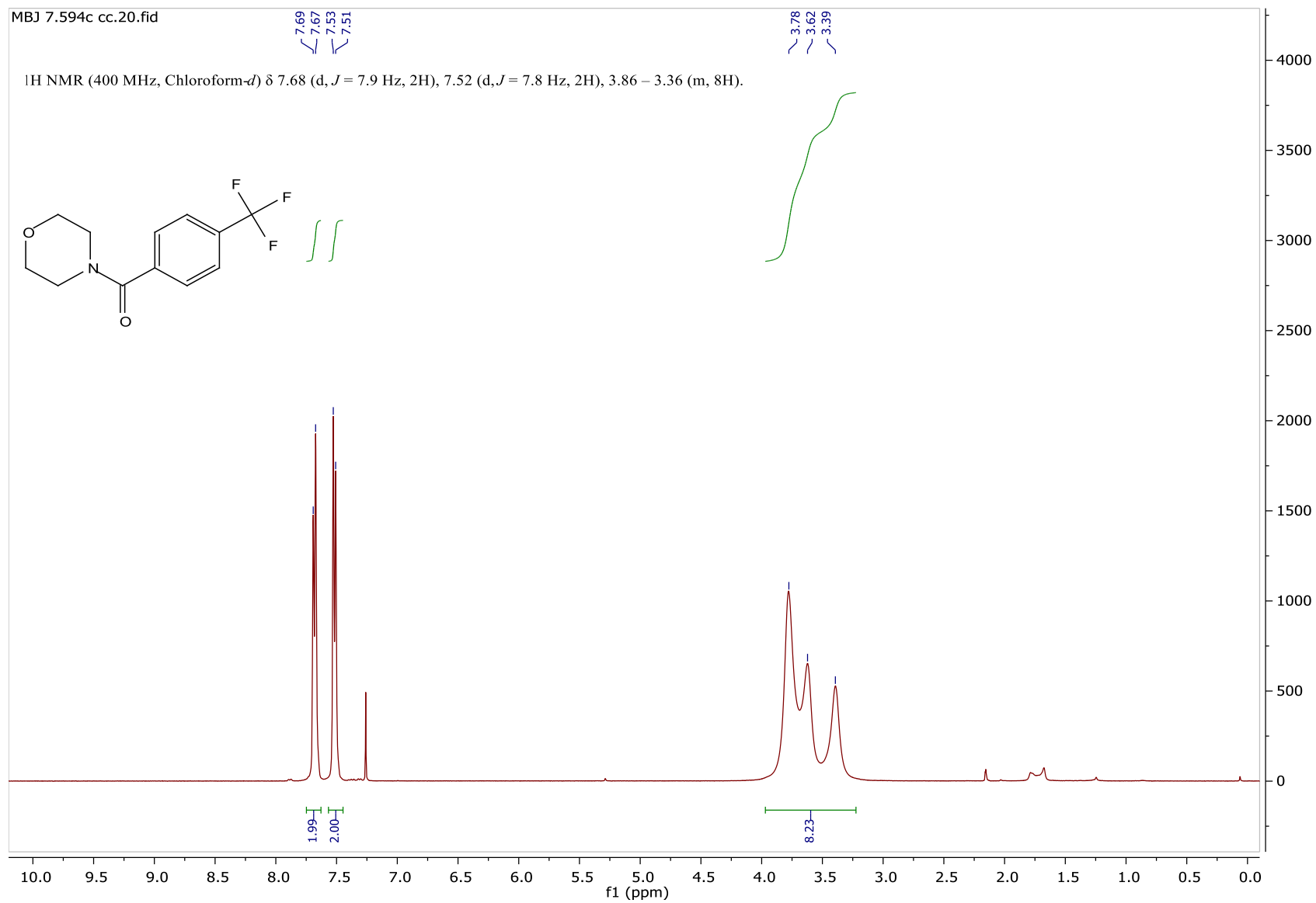
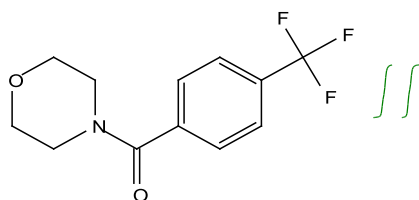
 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.77 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.66 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 3.52 (s, 3H), 3.36 (s, 3H).

MBj 7.594b cc.11.fid

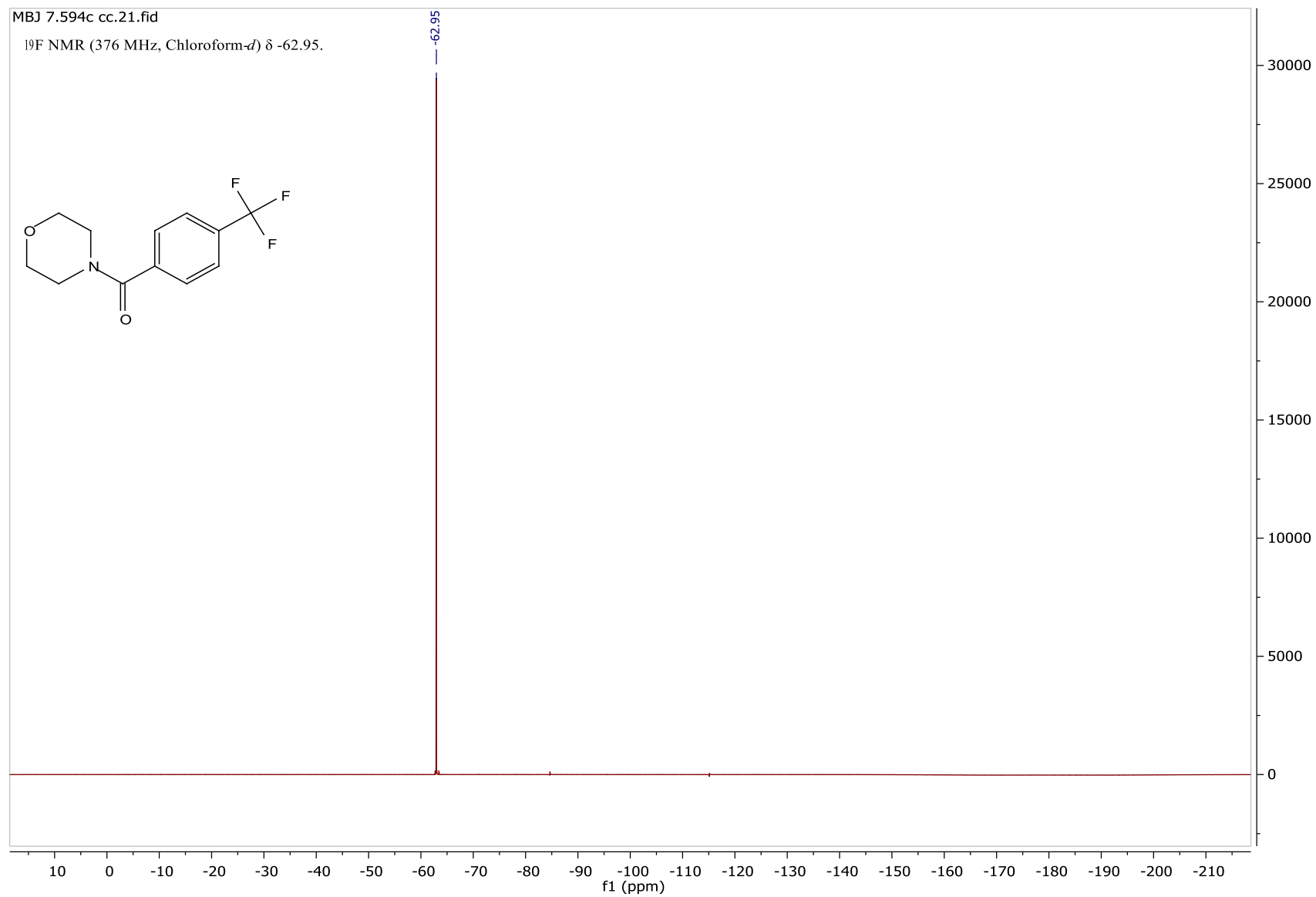
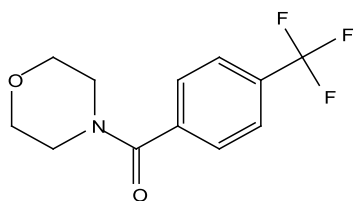
 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -63.00.

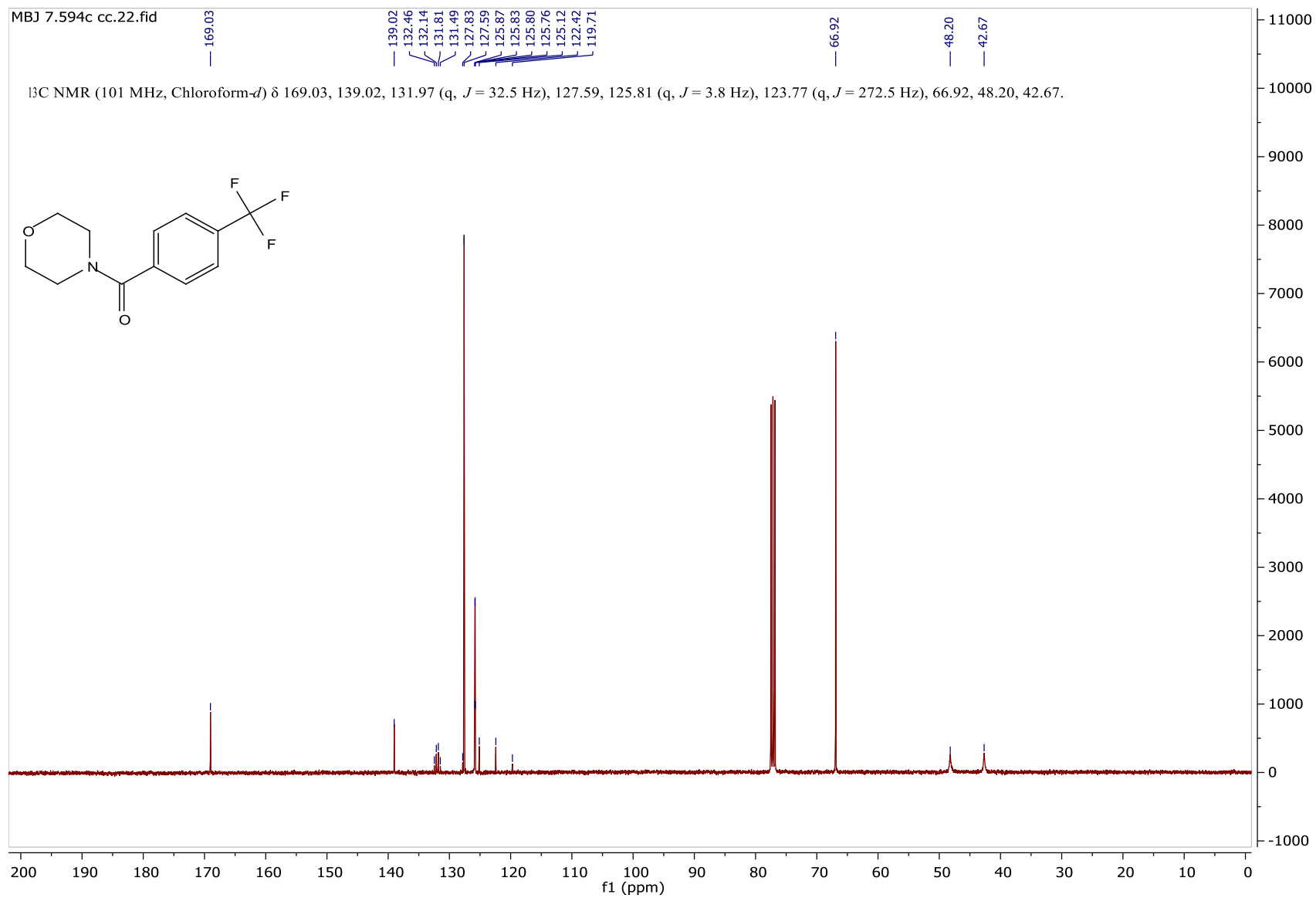


MBJ 7.594c cc.20.fid

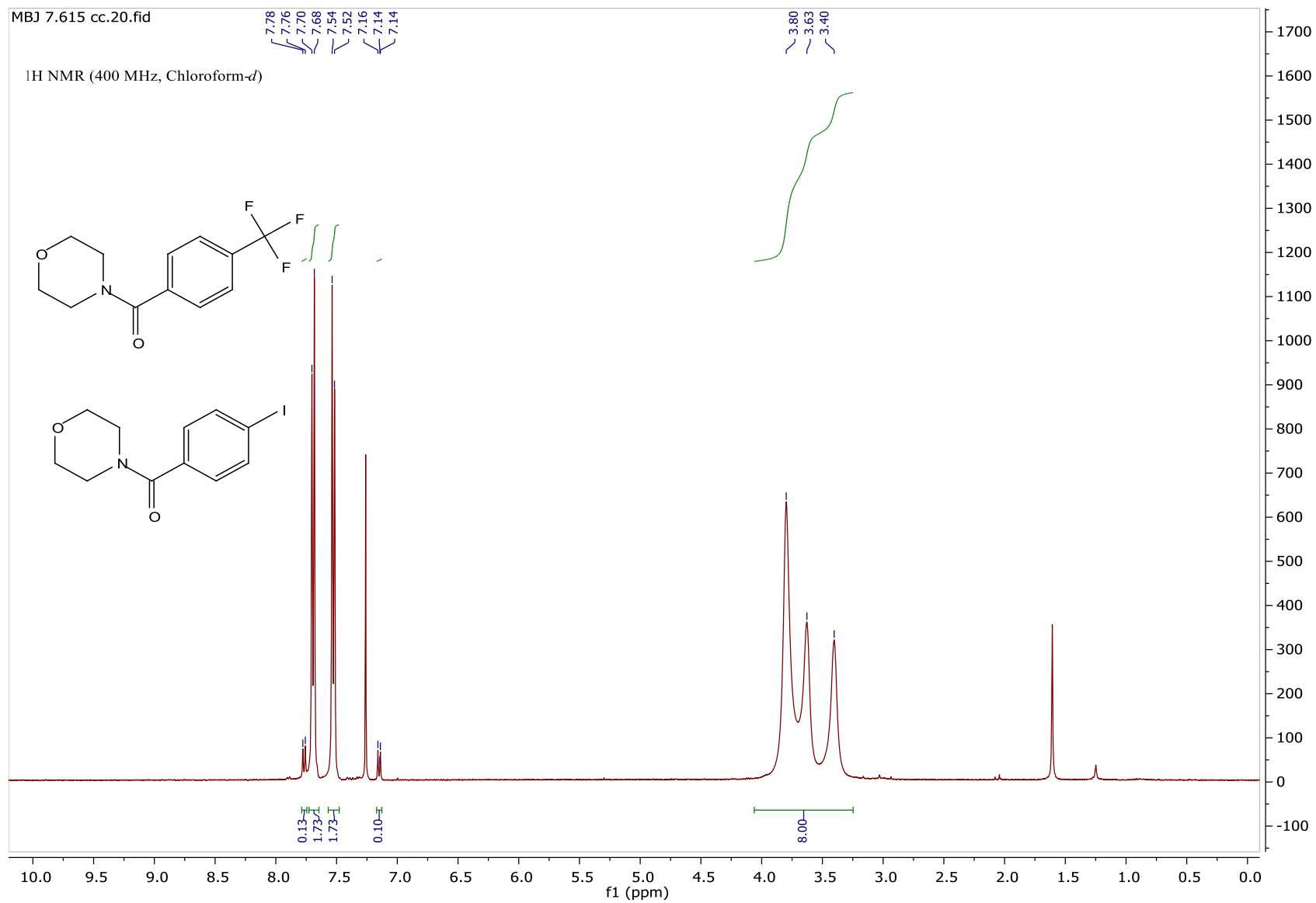
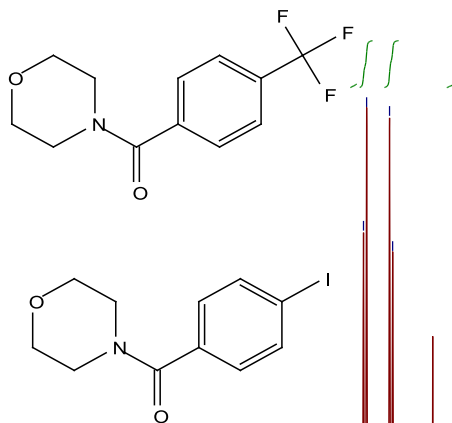
 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.68 (d, $J = 7.9$ Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 2H), 3.86 – 3.36 (m, 8H).

MBJ 7.594c cc.21.fid

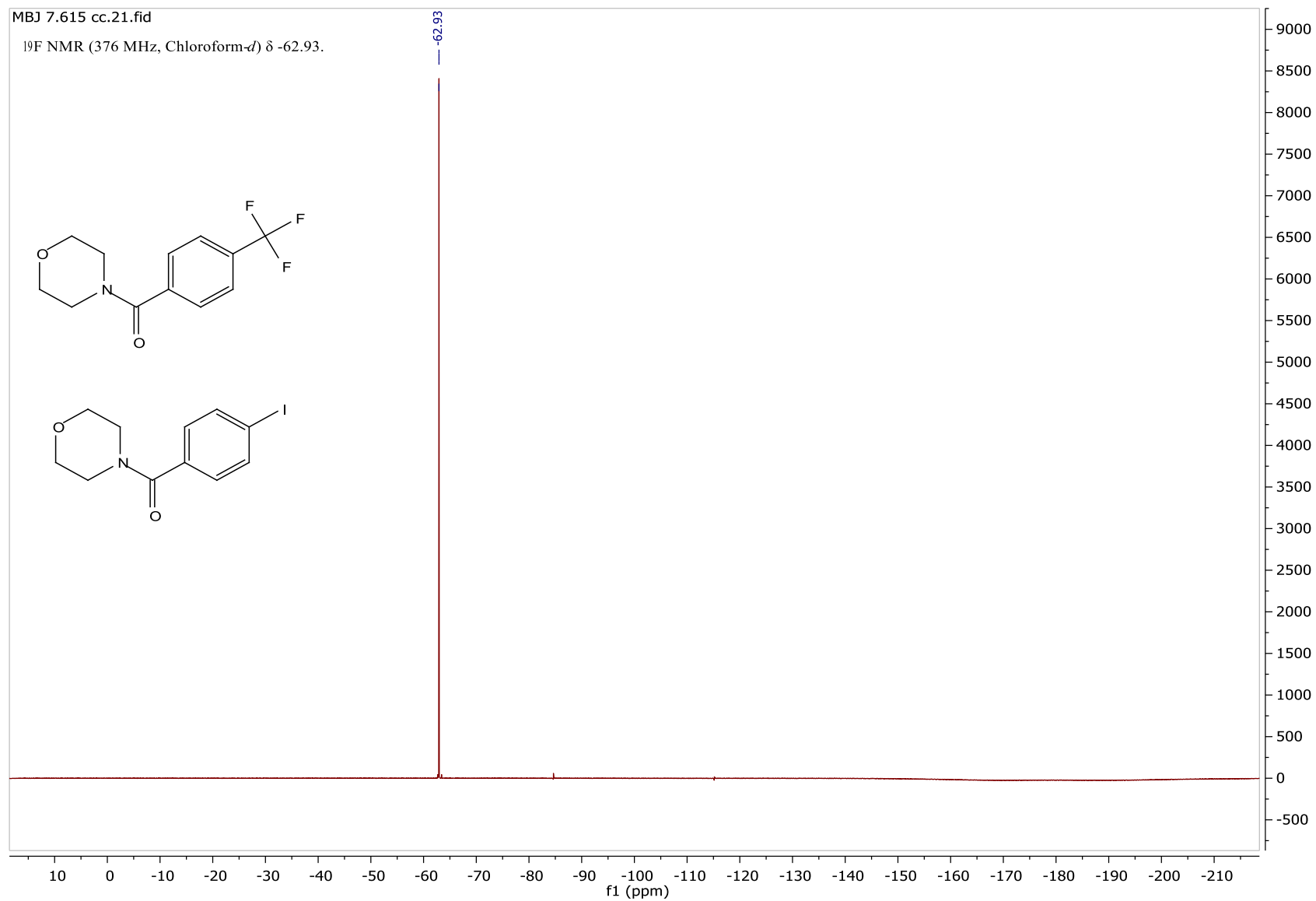
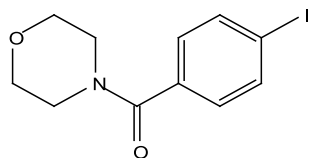
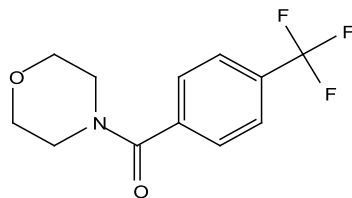
 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -62.95.



MBJ 7.615 cc.20.fid

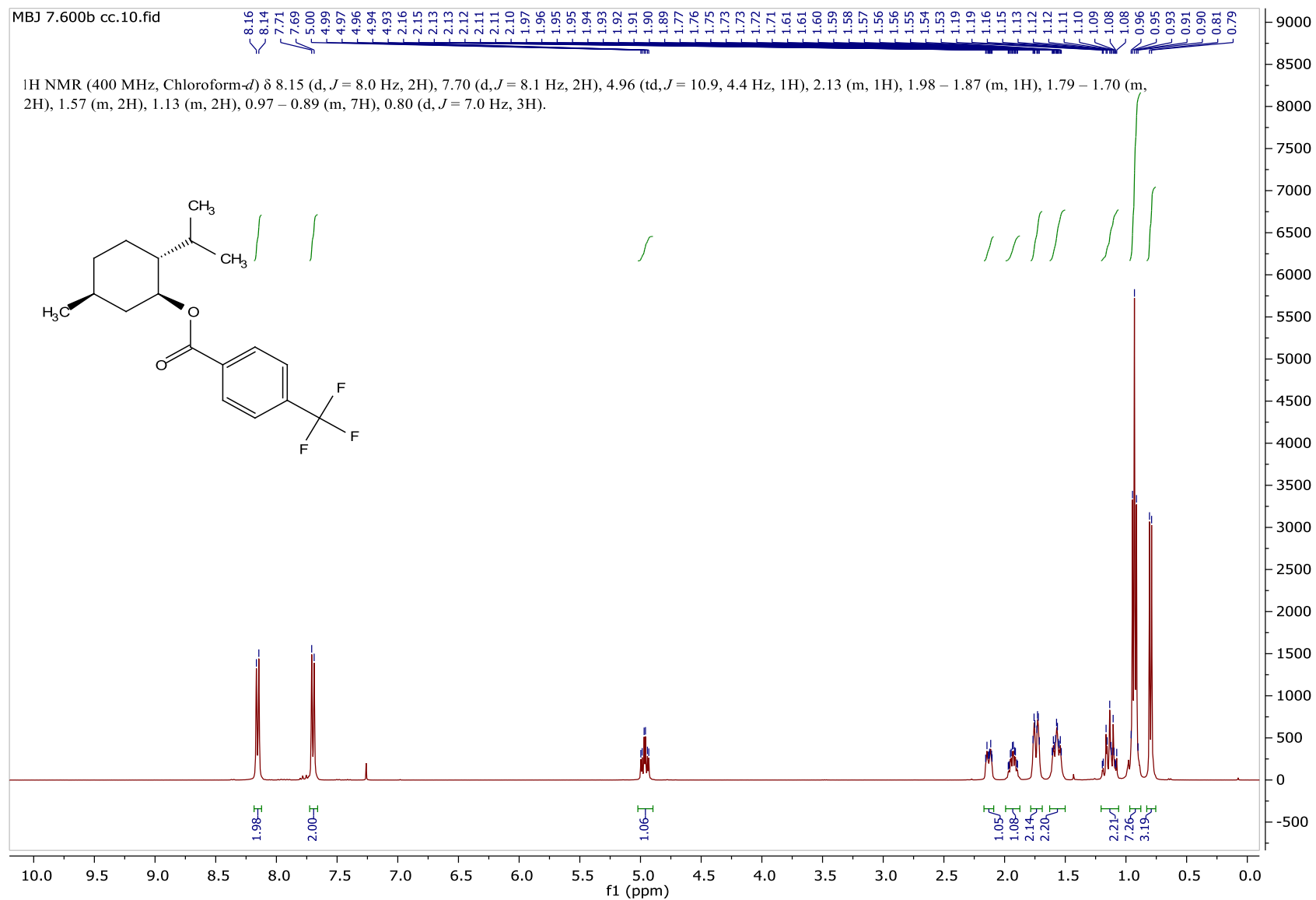
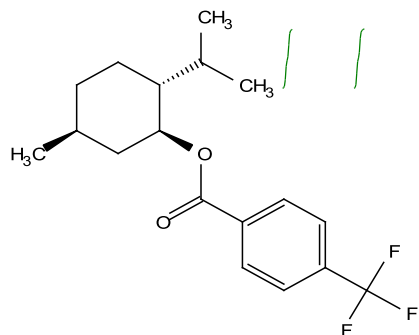
¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-*d*)

MBJ 7.615 cc.21.fid

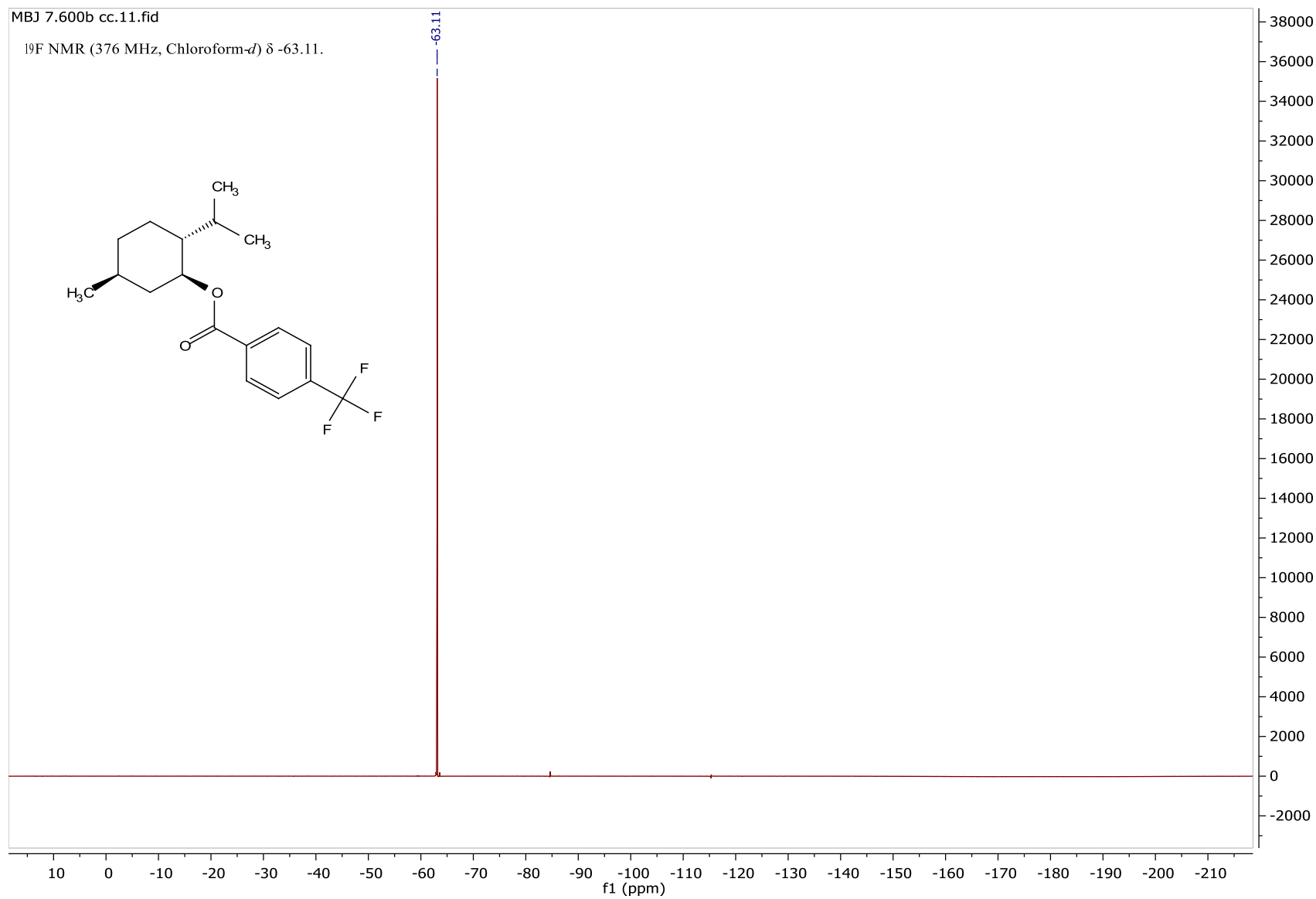
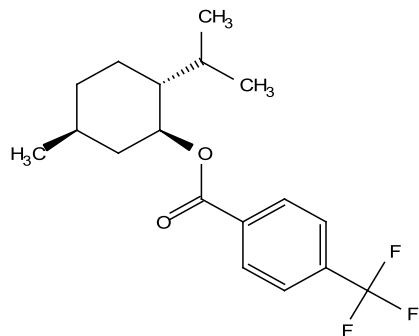
 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -62.93.

MBJ 7.600b cc.10.fid

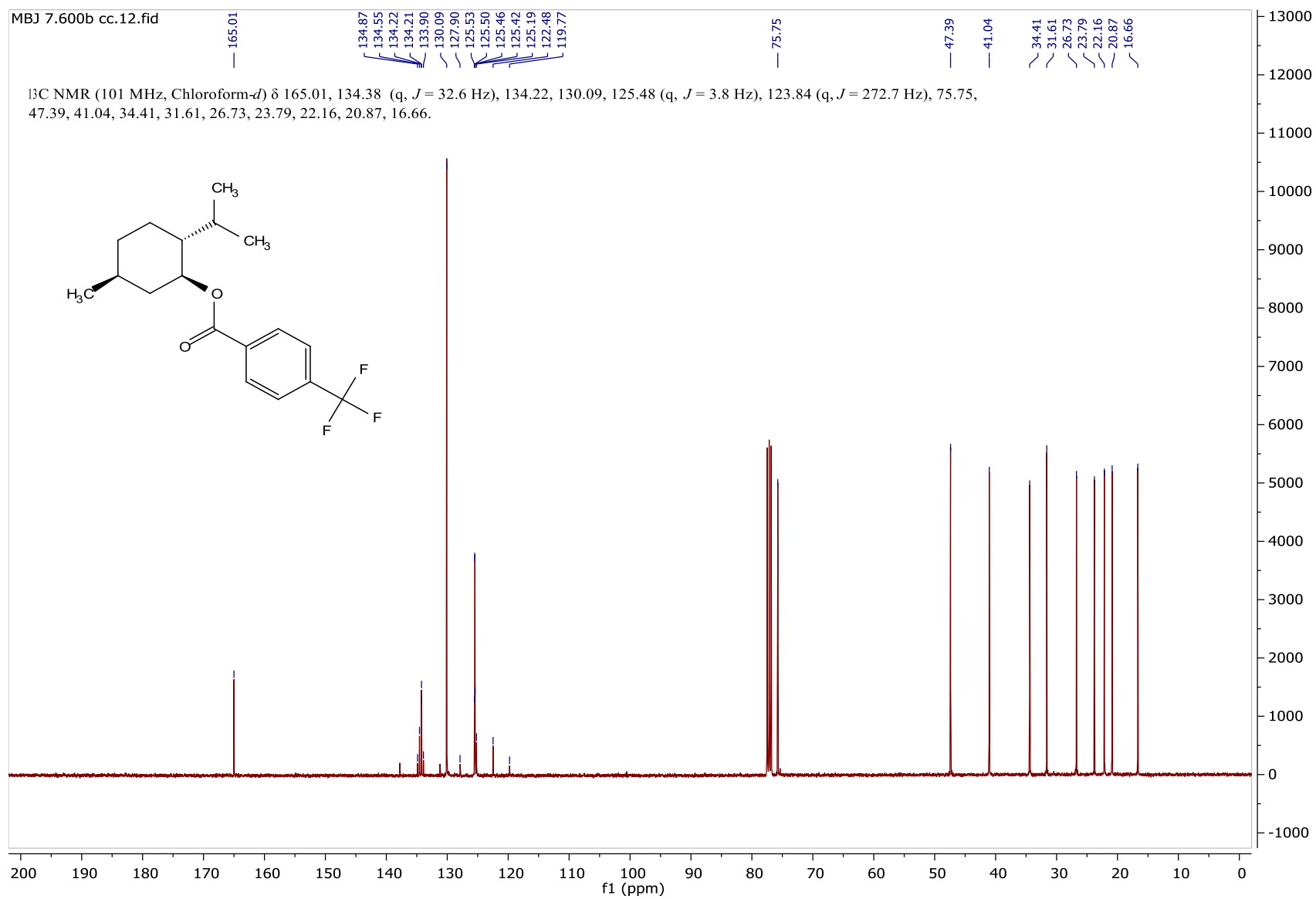
^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 8.15 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.70 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, 2H), 4.96 (td, $J = 10.9, 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 2.13 (m, 1H), 1.98 – 1.87 (m, 1H), 1.79 – 1.70 (m, 2H), 1.57 (m, 2H), 1.13 (m, 2H), 0.97 – 0.89 (m, 7H), 0.80 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H).

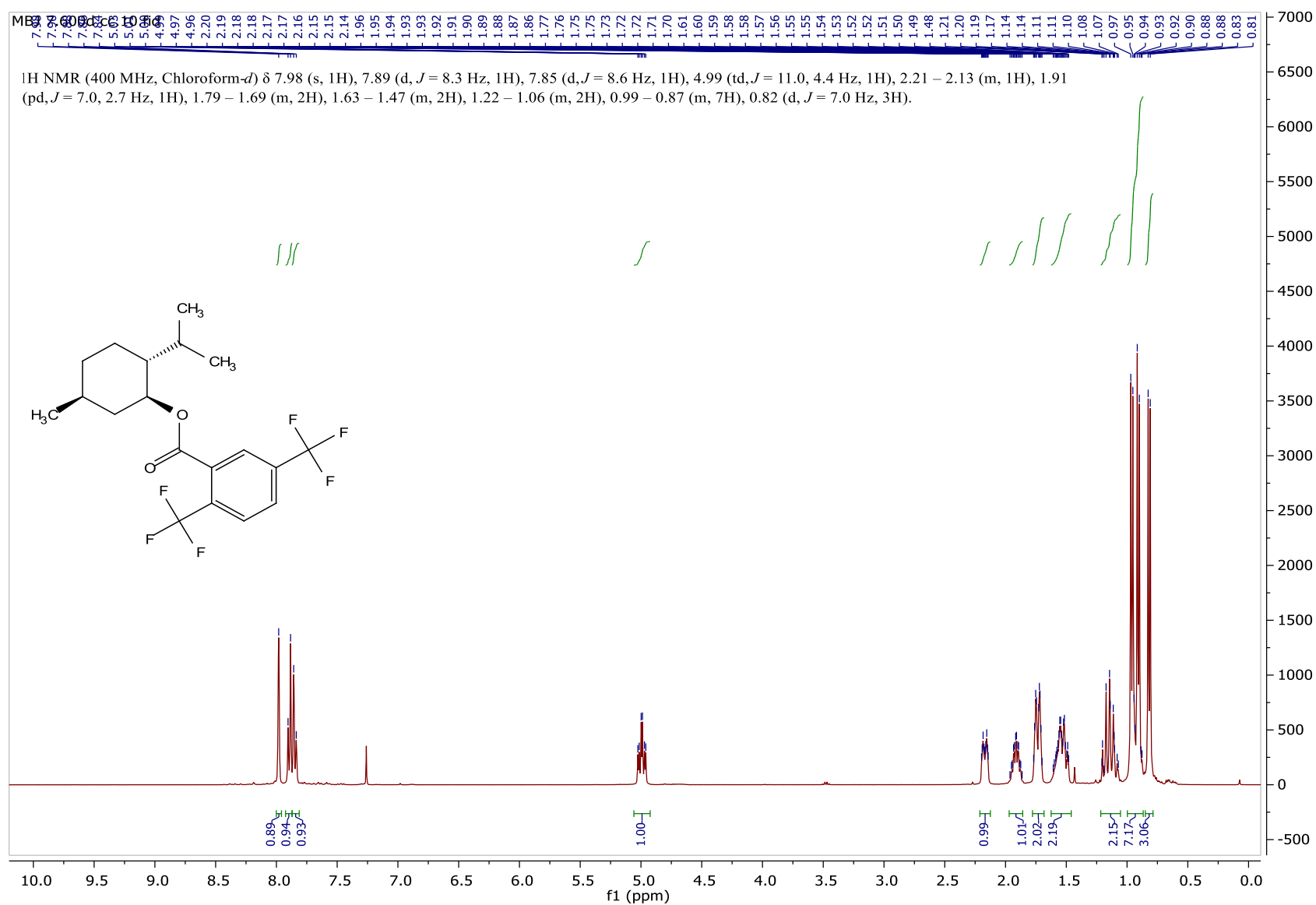


MBJ 7.600b cc.11.fid

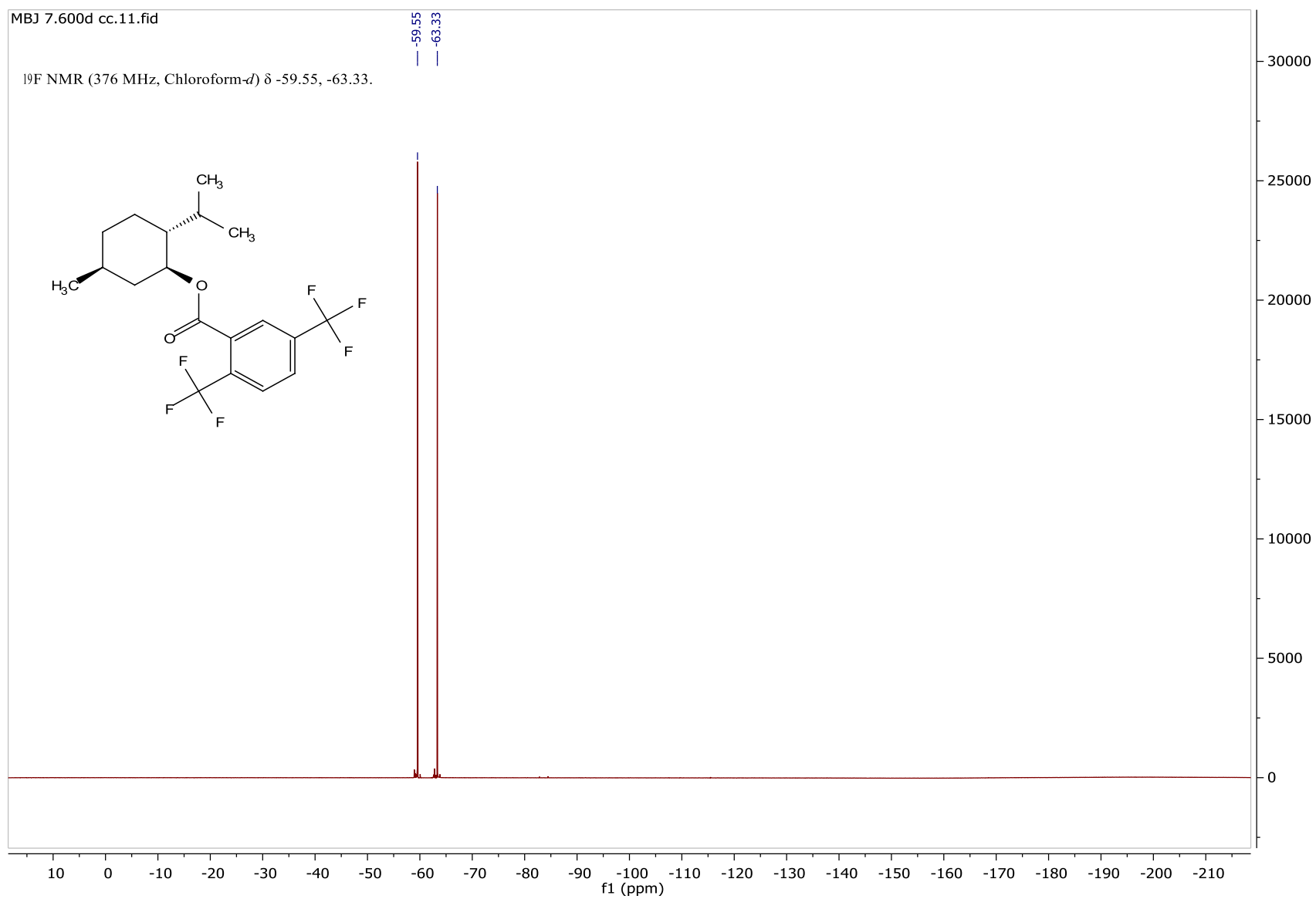
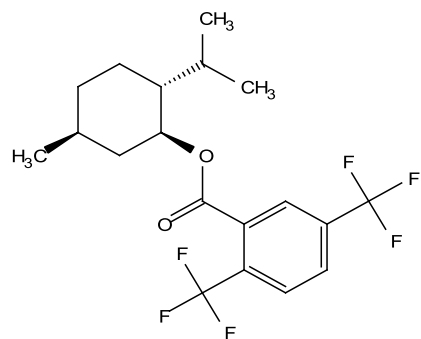
 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -63.11.

MBJ 7.600b cc.12.fid

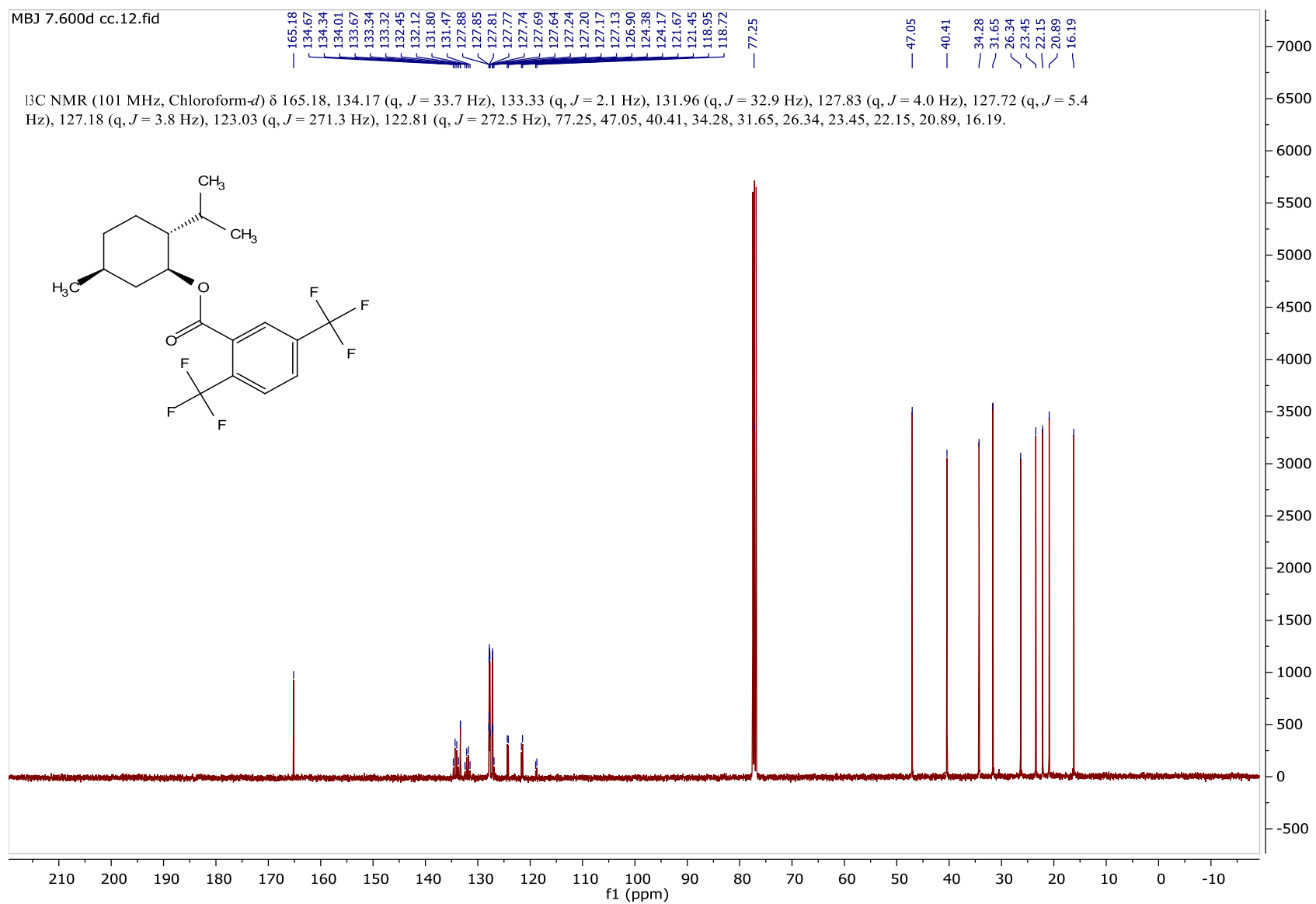


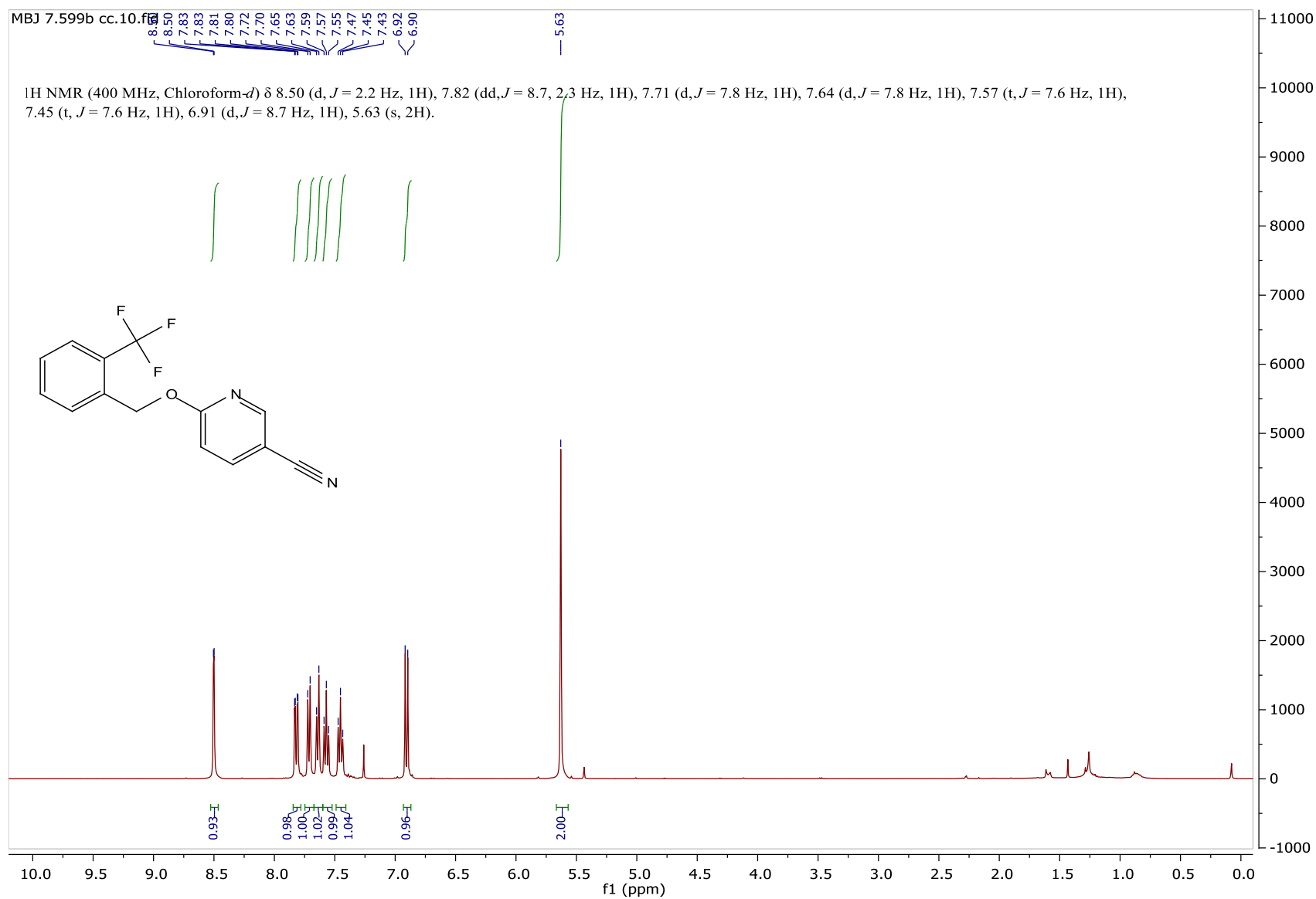


MBJ 7.600d cc.11.fid

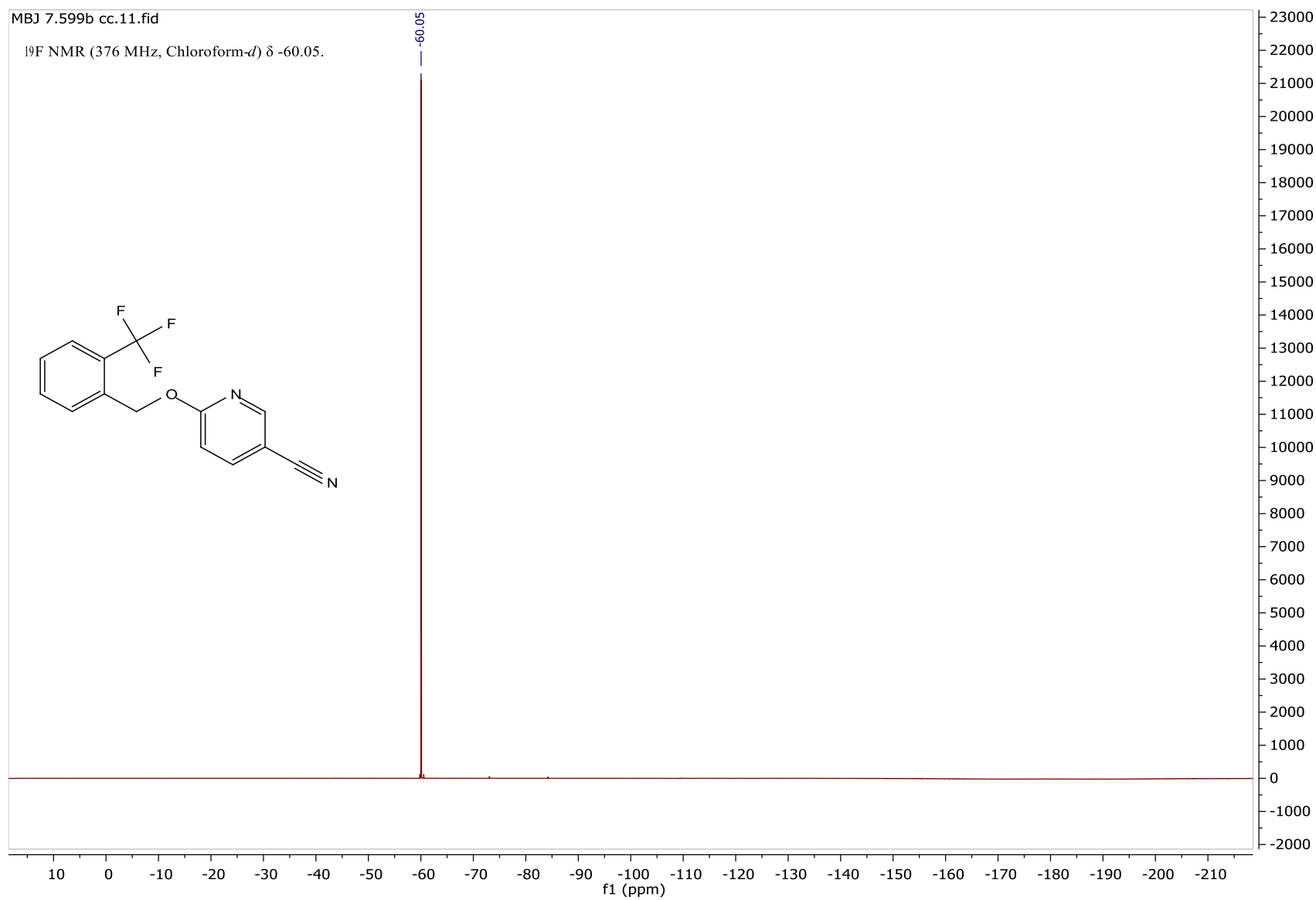
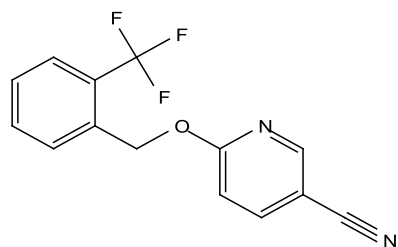
 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -59.55, -63.33.

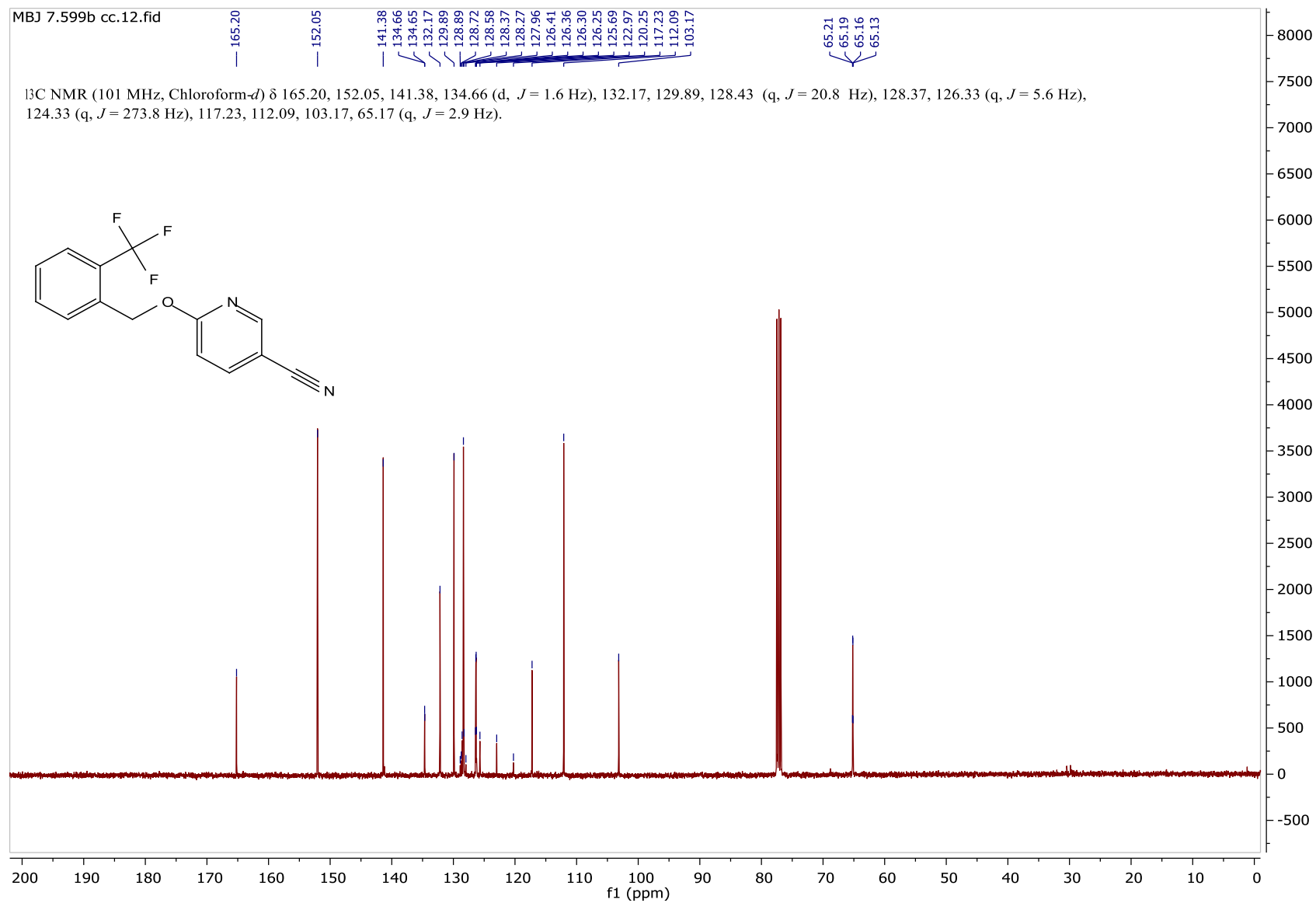
MBJ 7.600d cc.12.fid

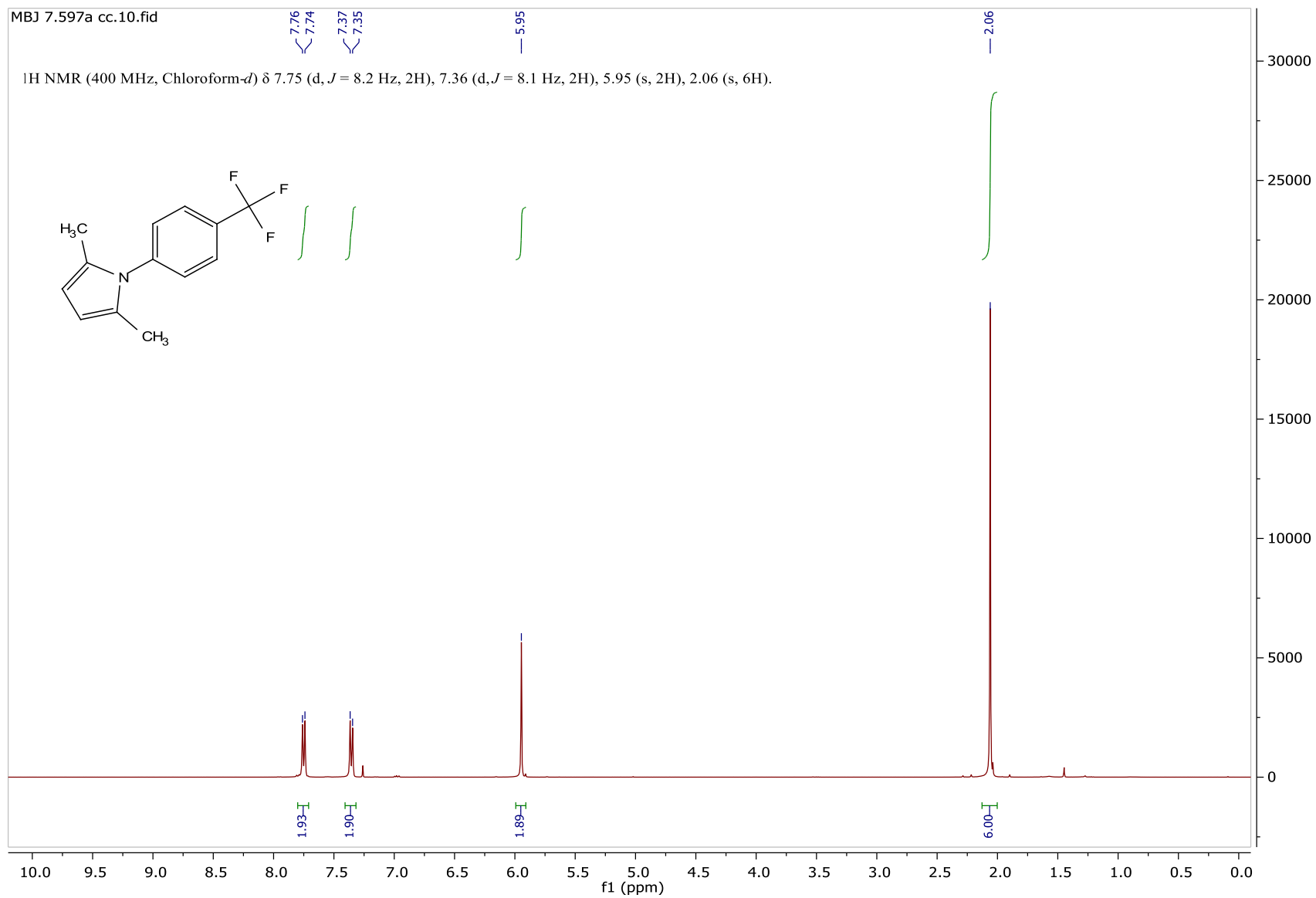




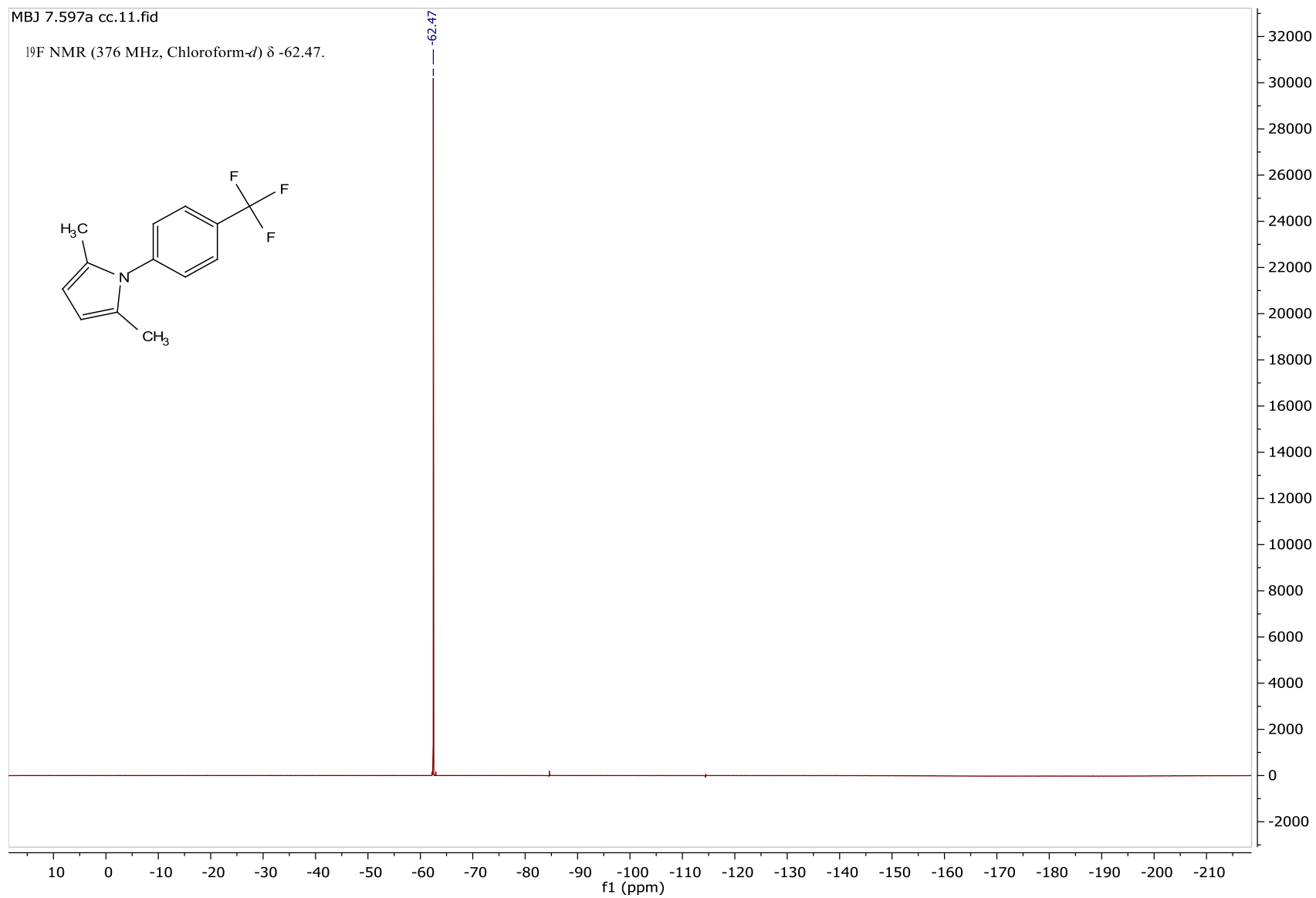
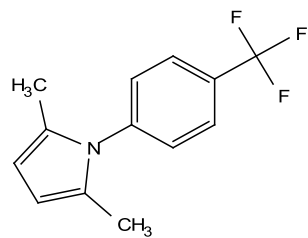
MBJ 7.599b cc.11.fid

 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -60.05.

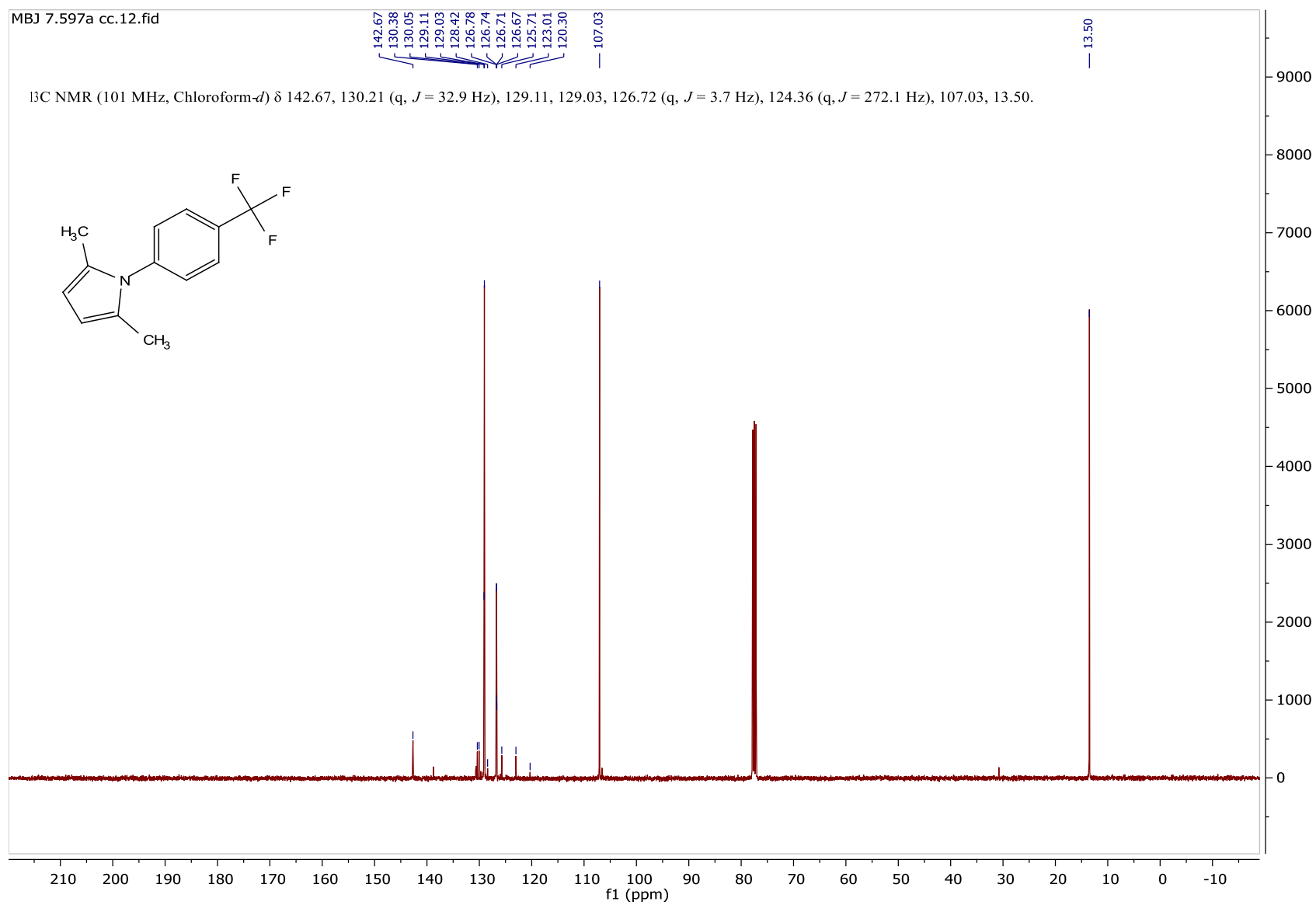


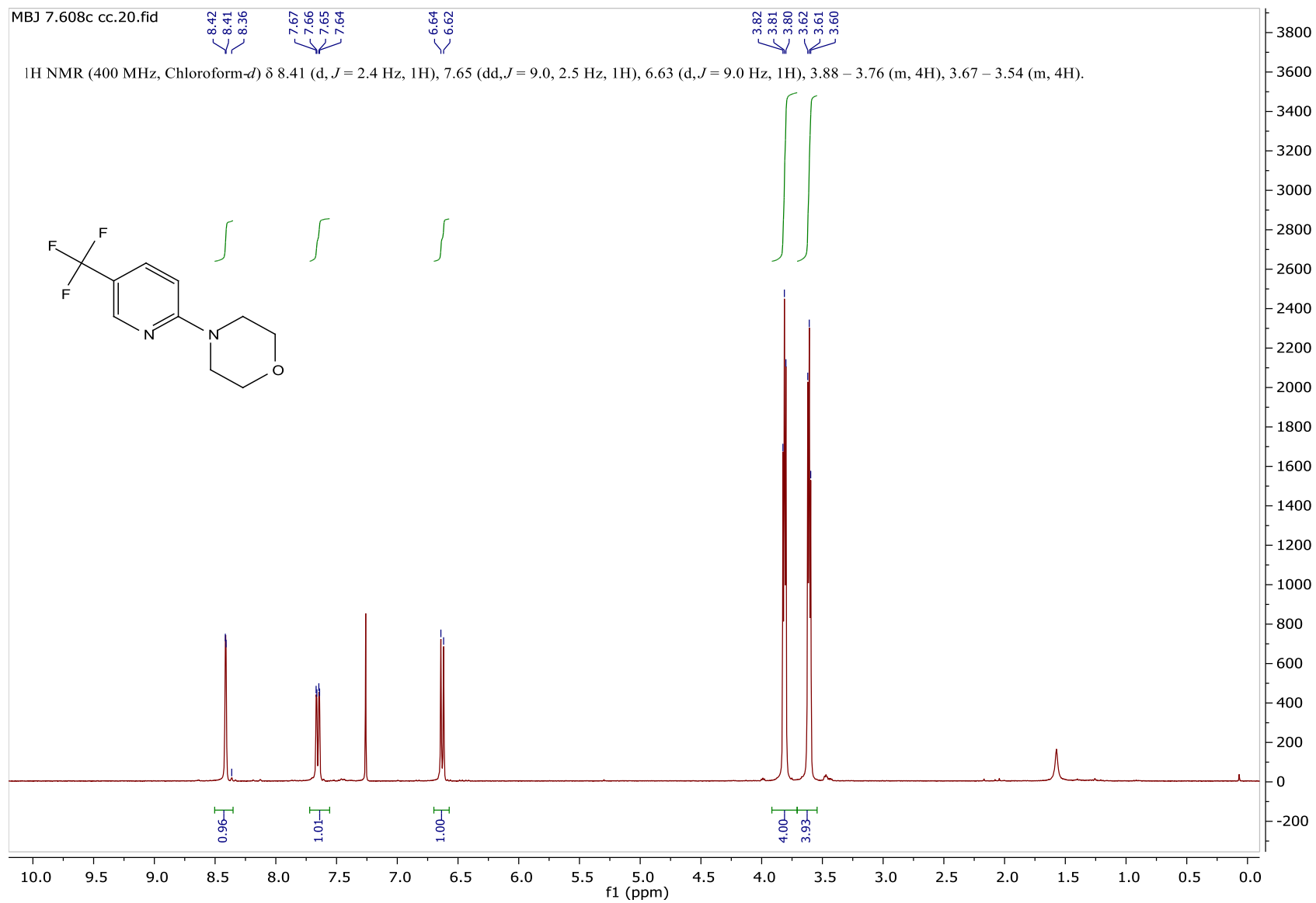


MBJ 7.597a cc.11.fid

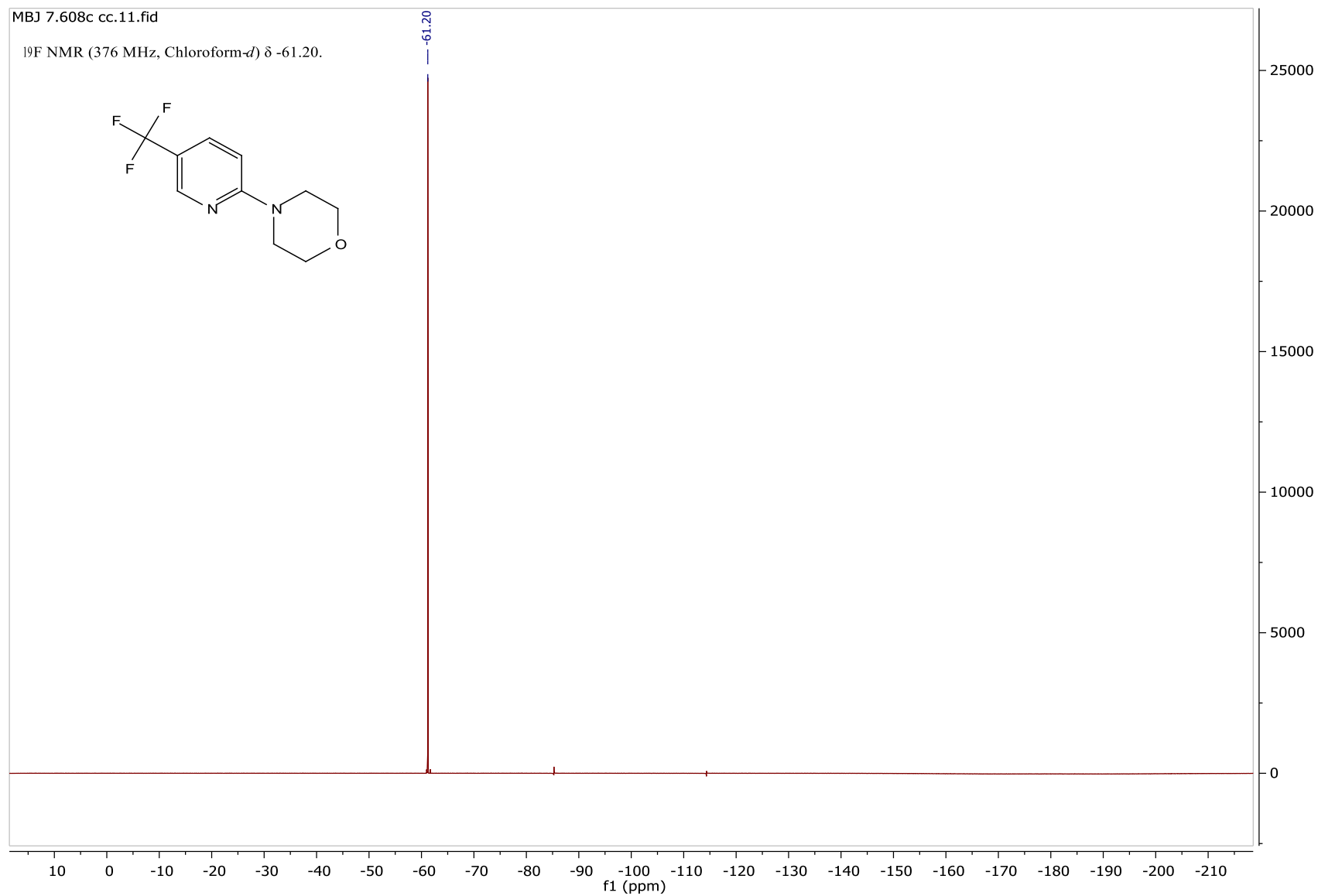
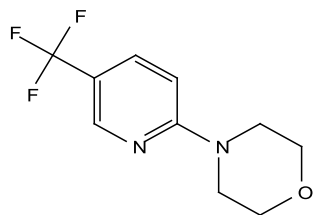
¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -62.47.

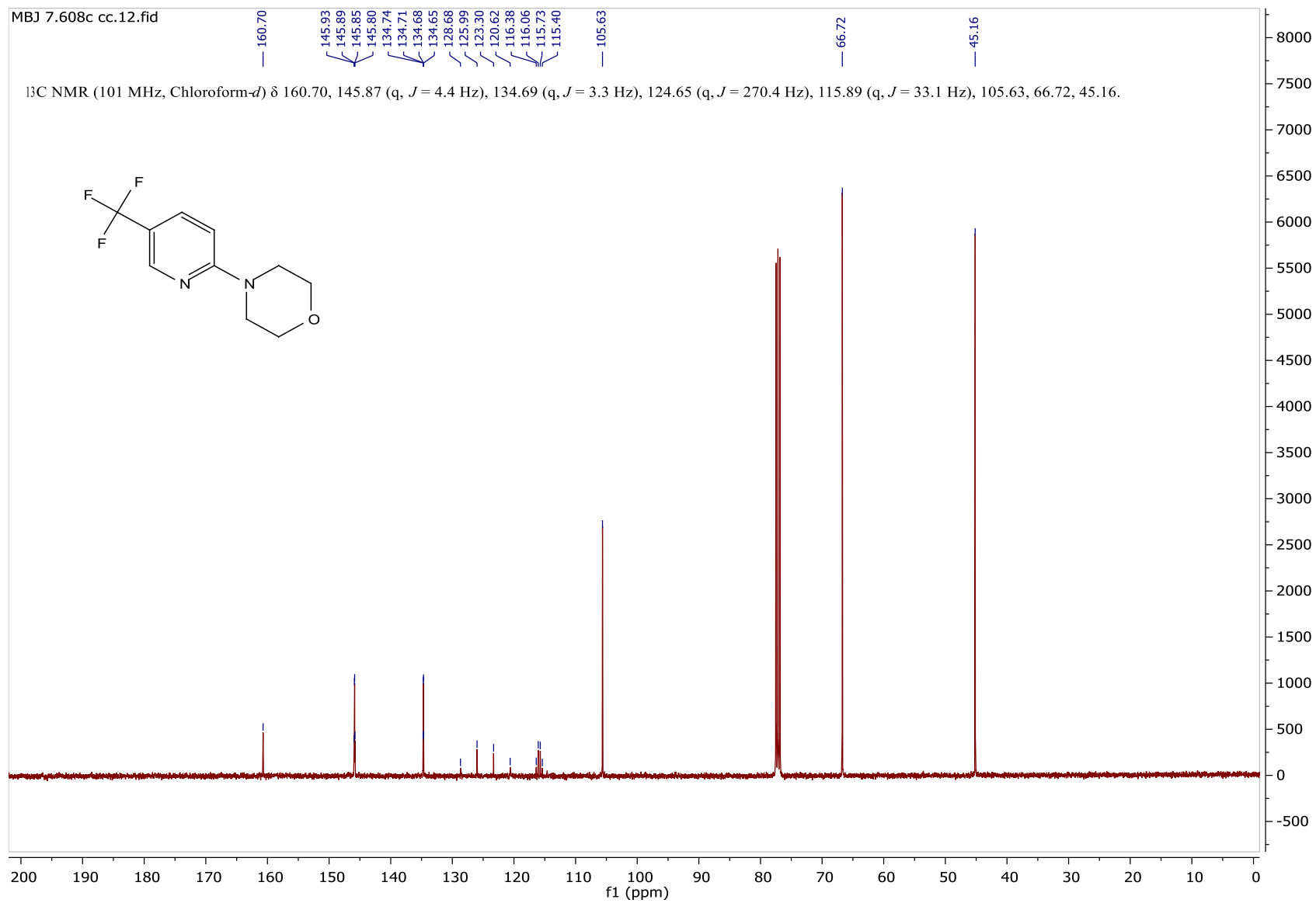
MBJ 7.597a cc.12.fid

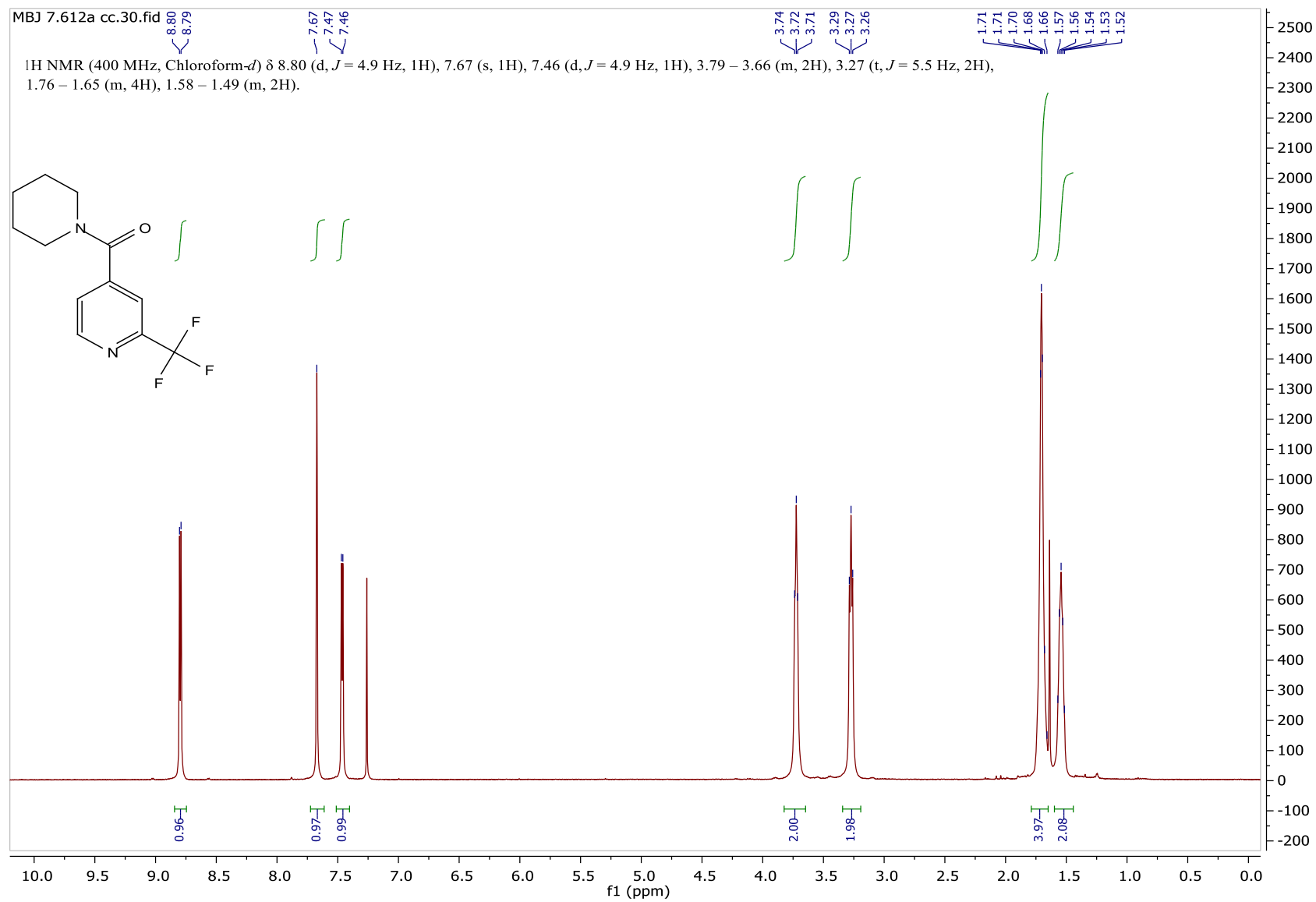




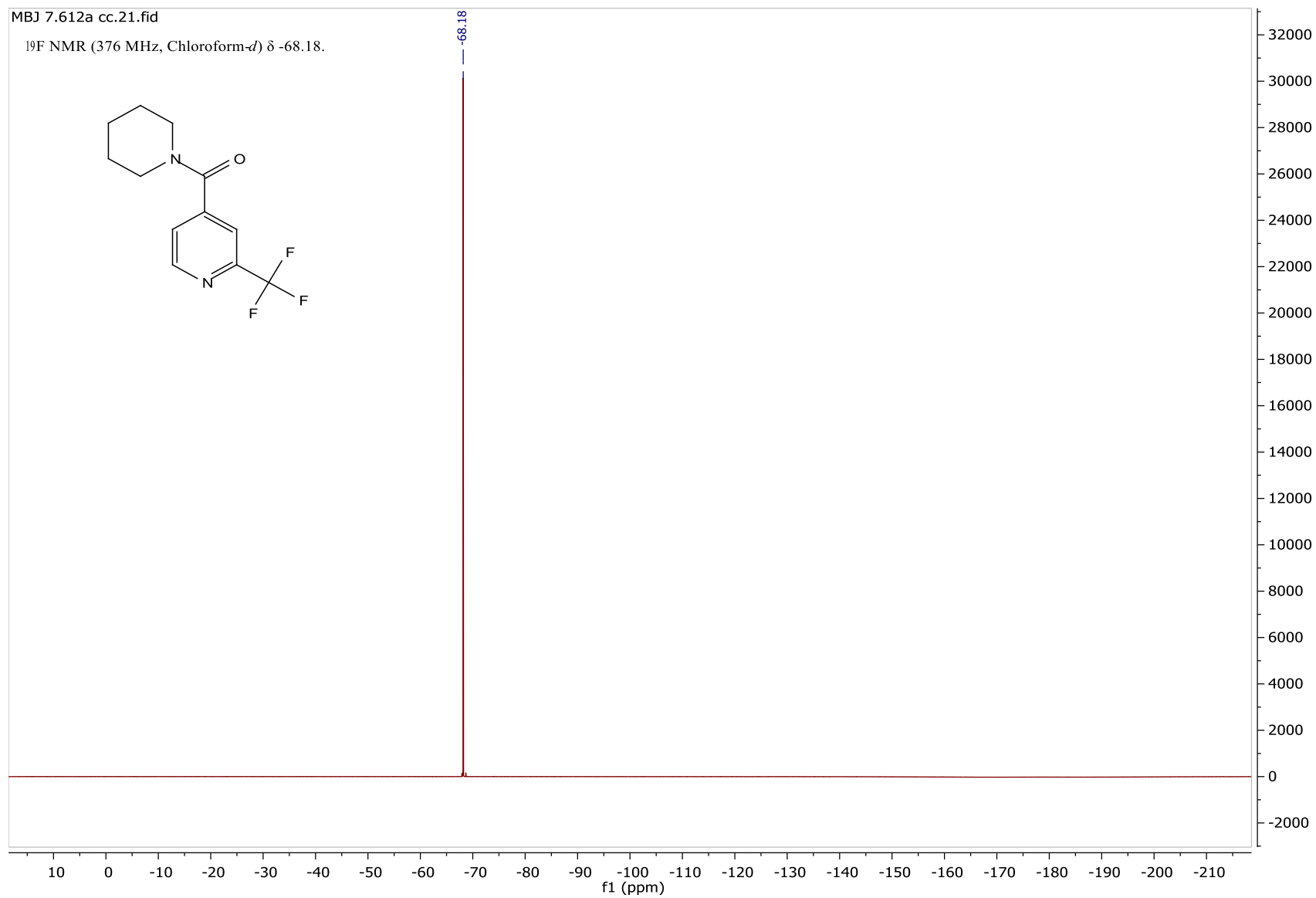
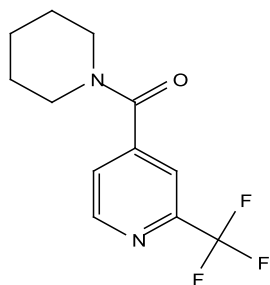
MBJ 7.608c cc.11.fid

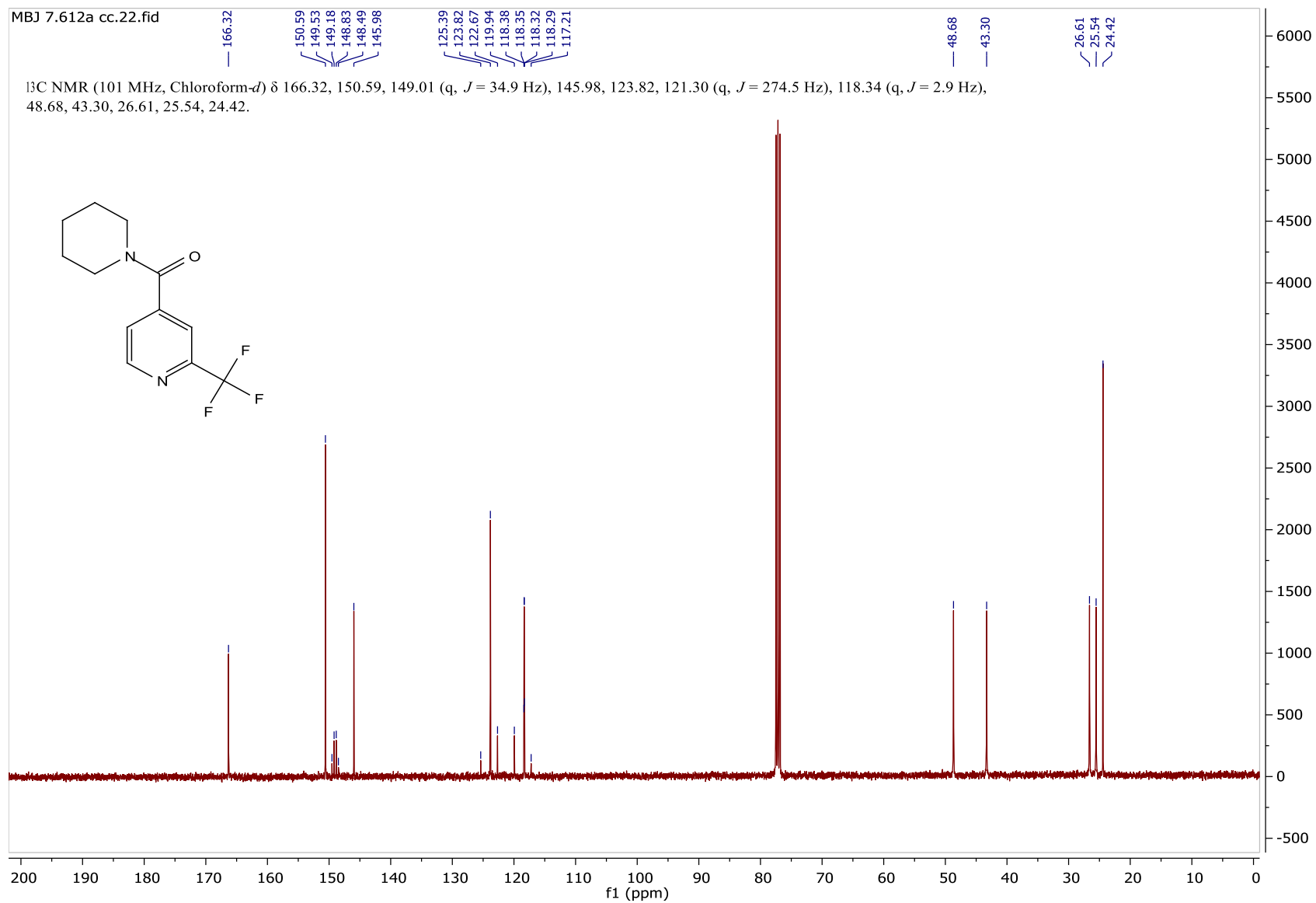
 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -61.20.

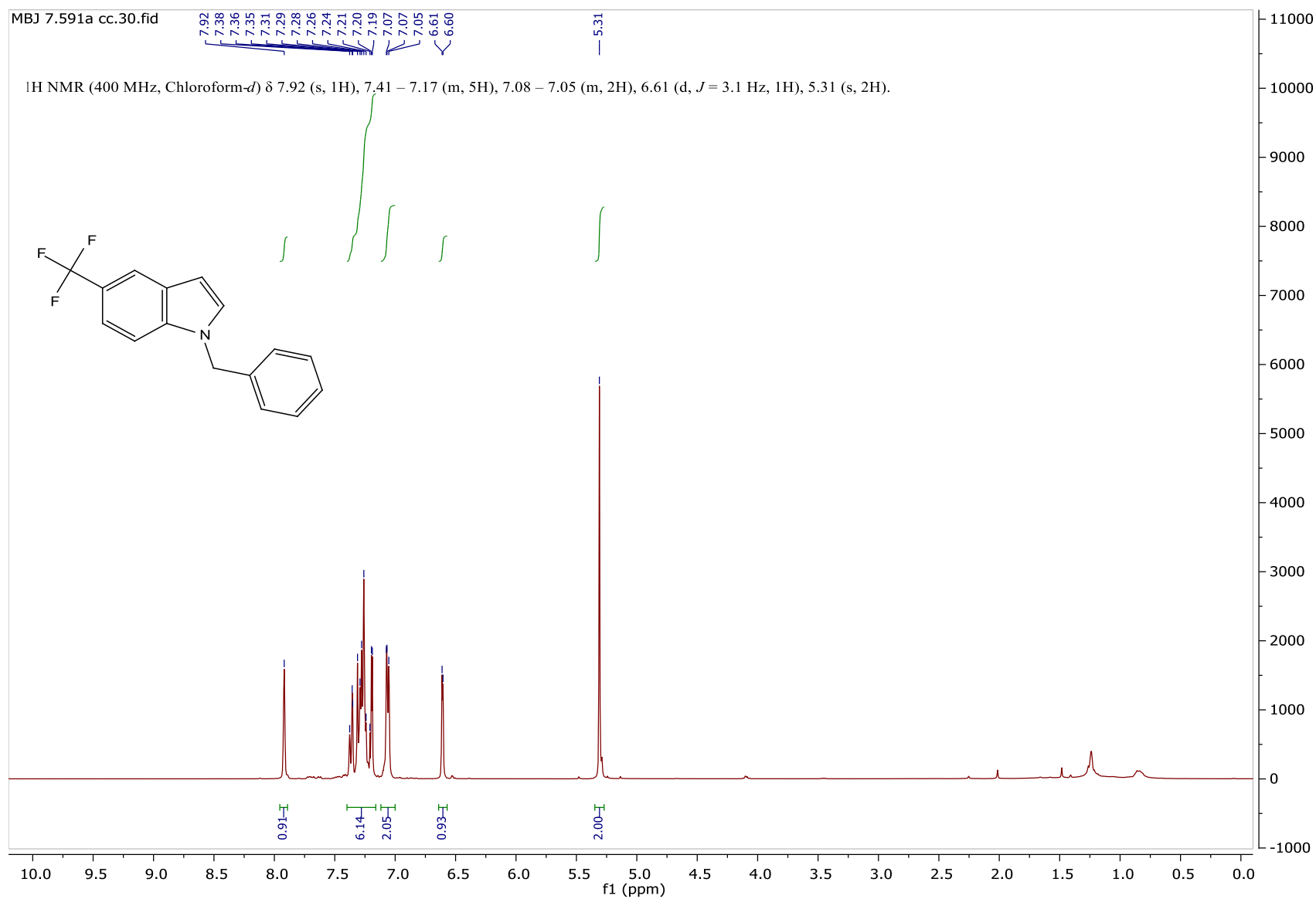




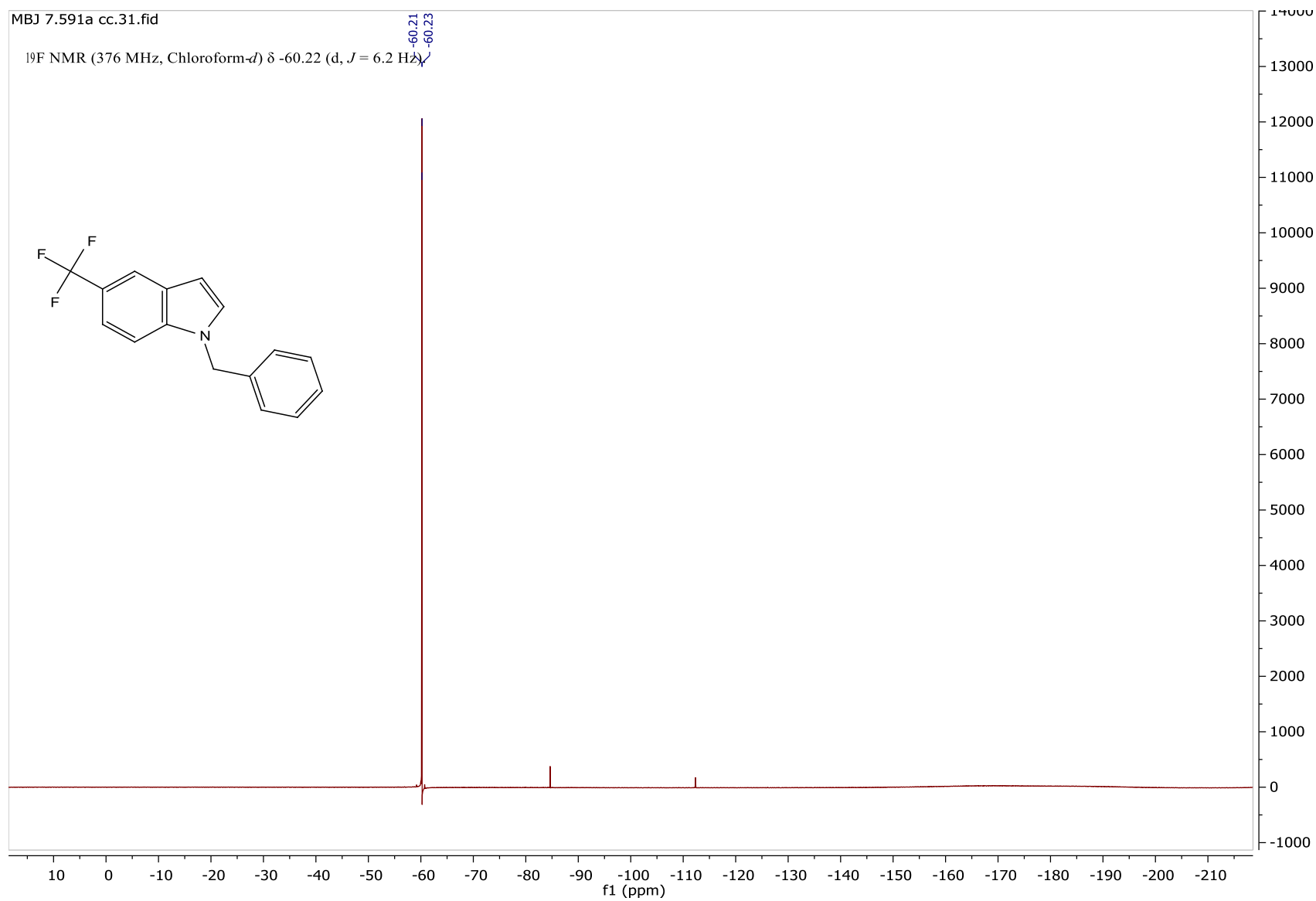
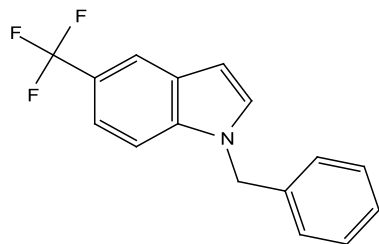
MBJ 7.612a cc.21.fid

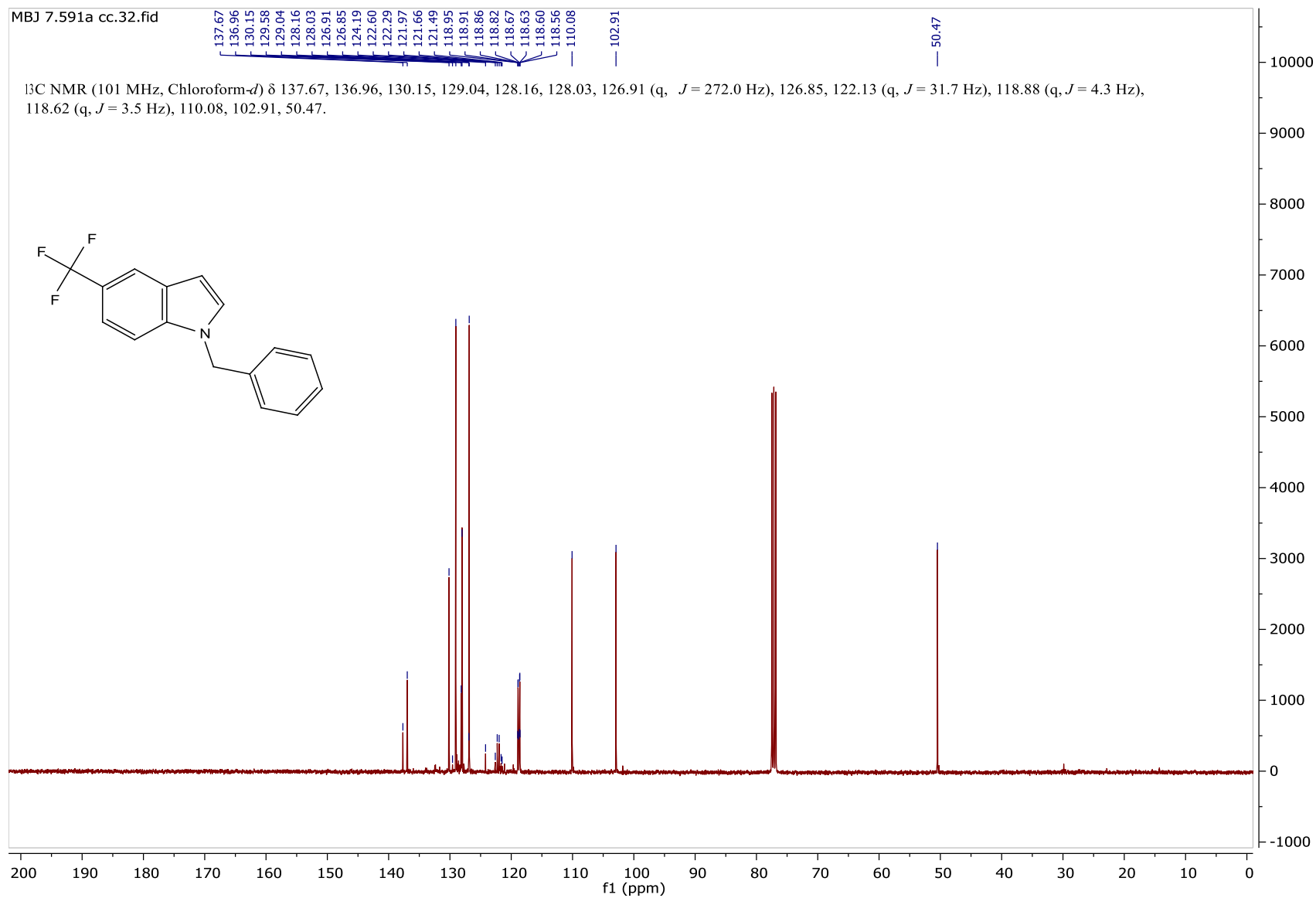
 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -68.18.

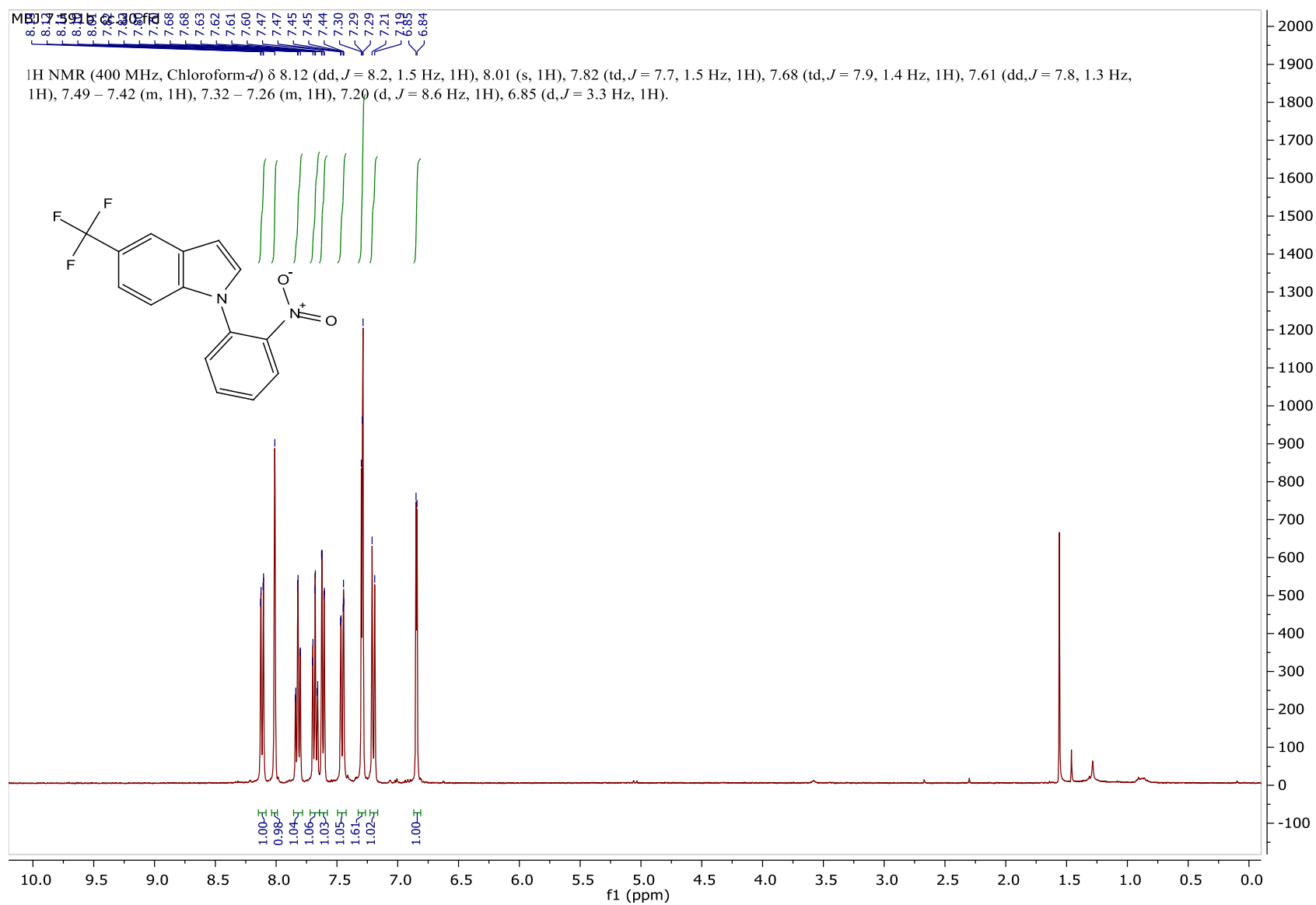




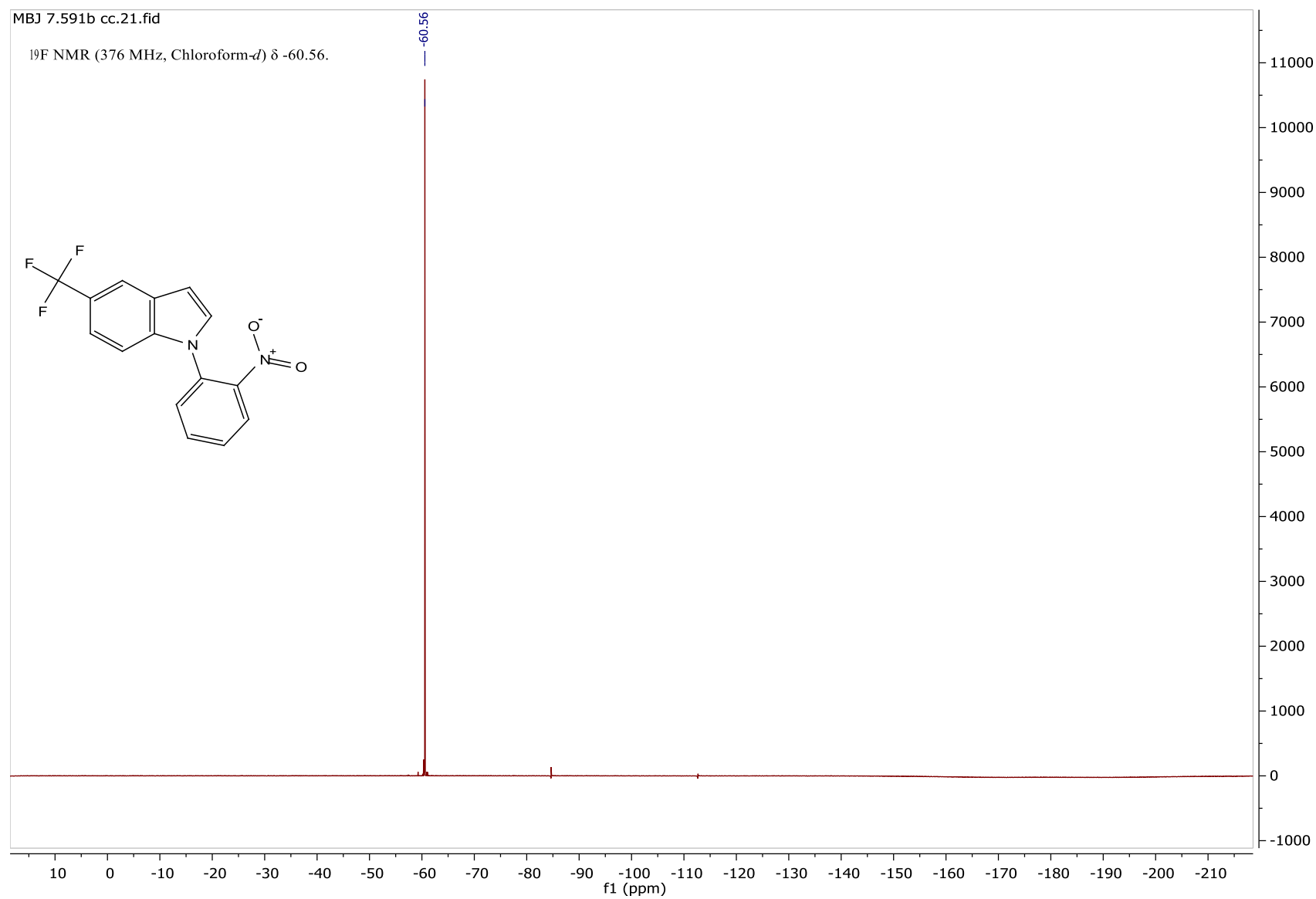
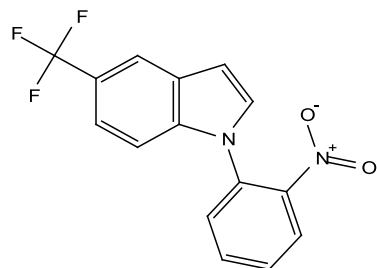
MBJ 7.591a cc.31.fid

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -60.22 (d, $J = 6.2$ Hz)

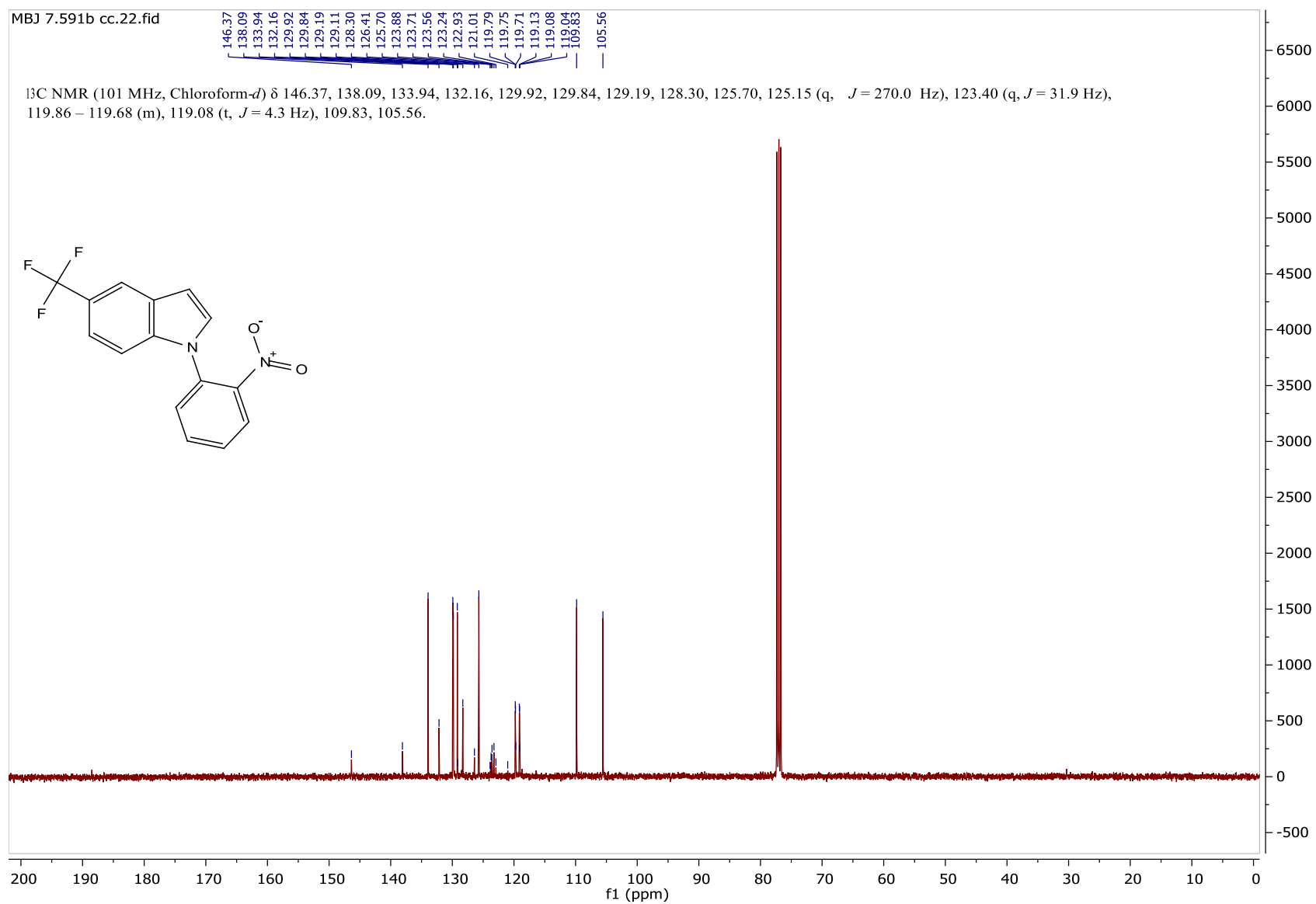


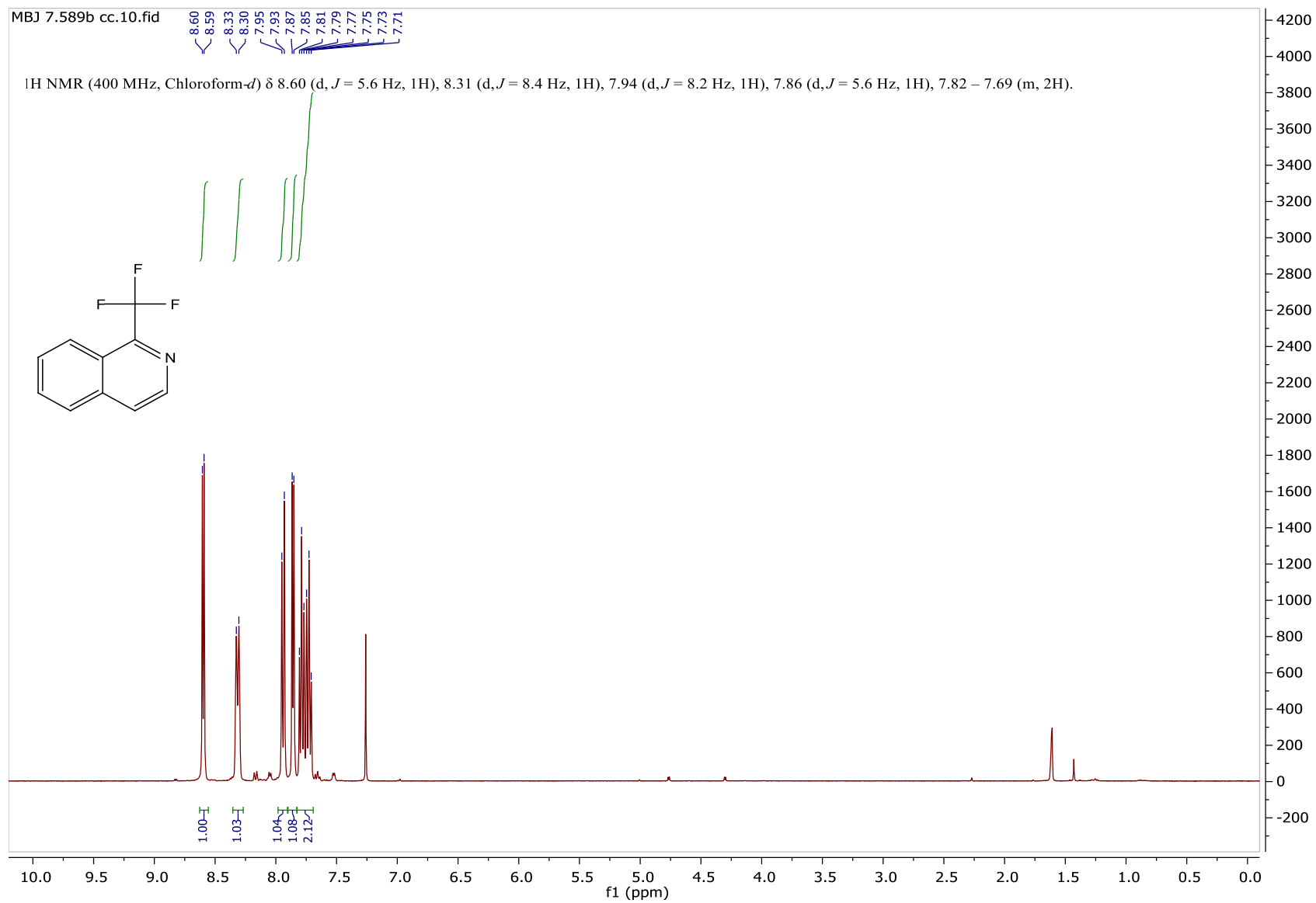


MBJ 7.591b cc.21.fid

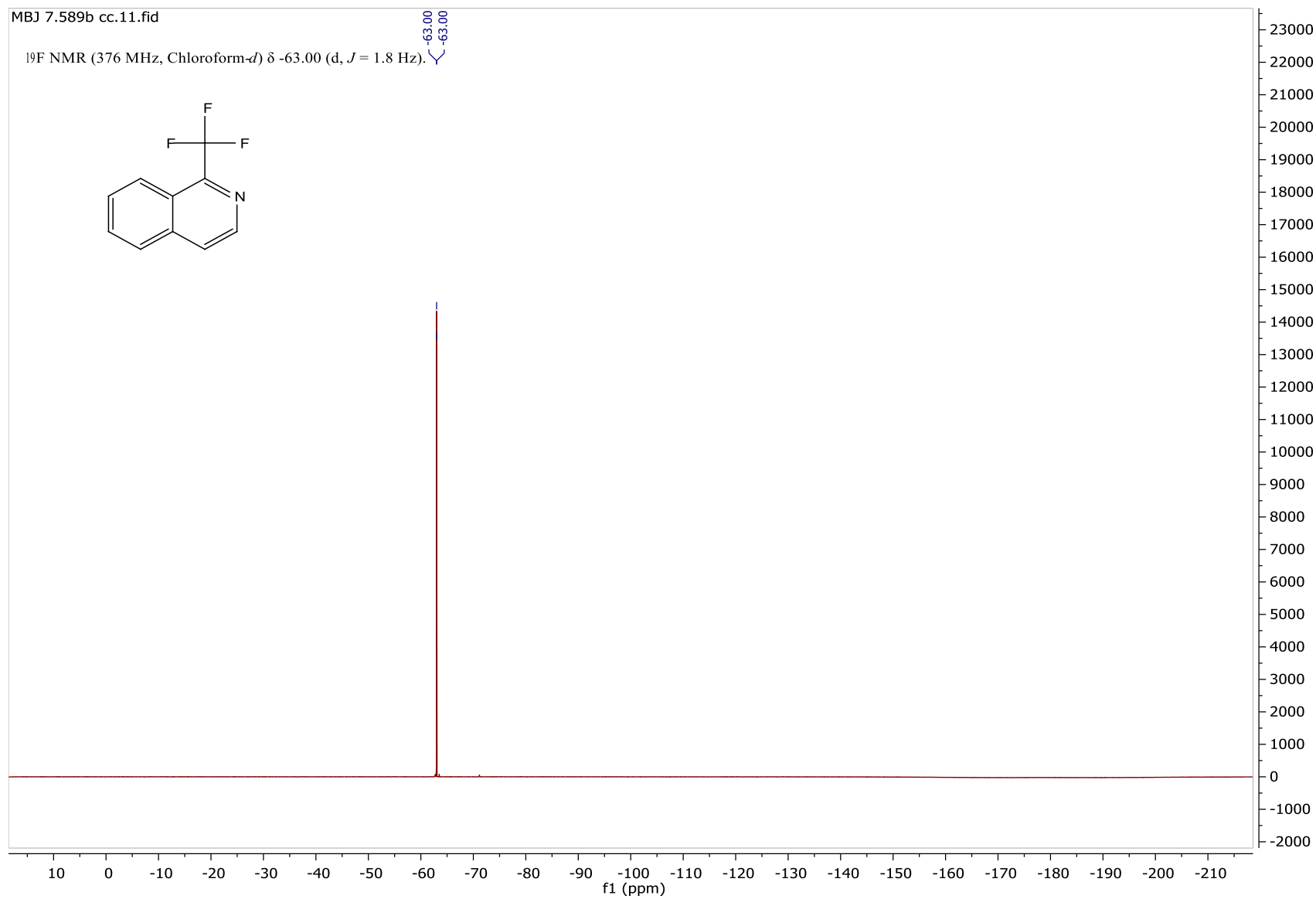
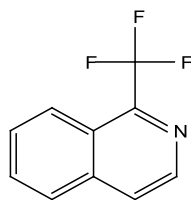
 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -60.56.

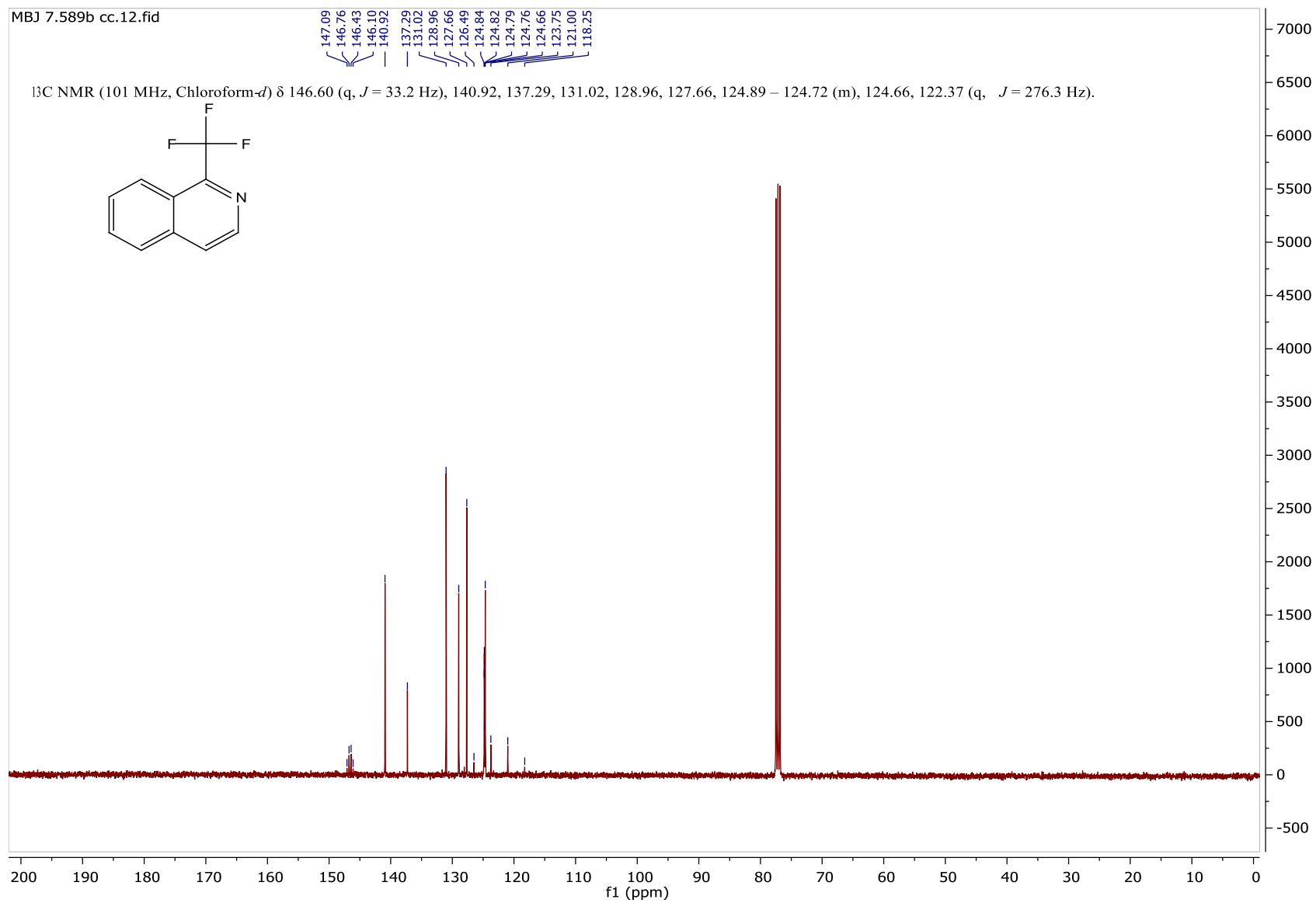
MBJ 7.591b cc.22.fid

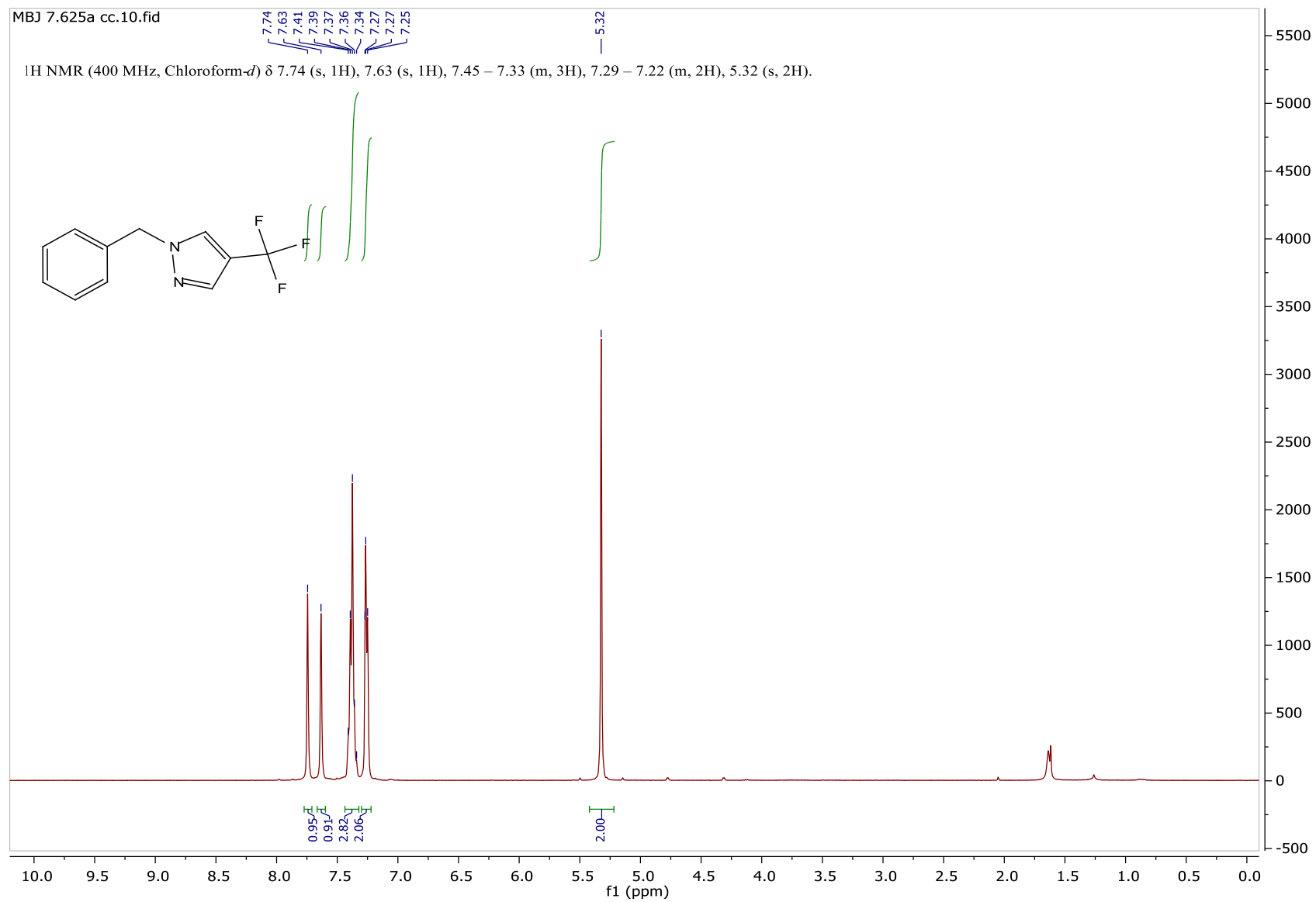




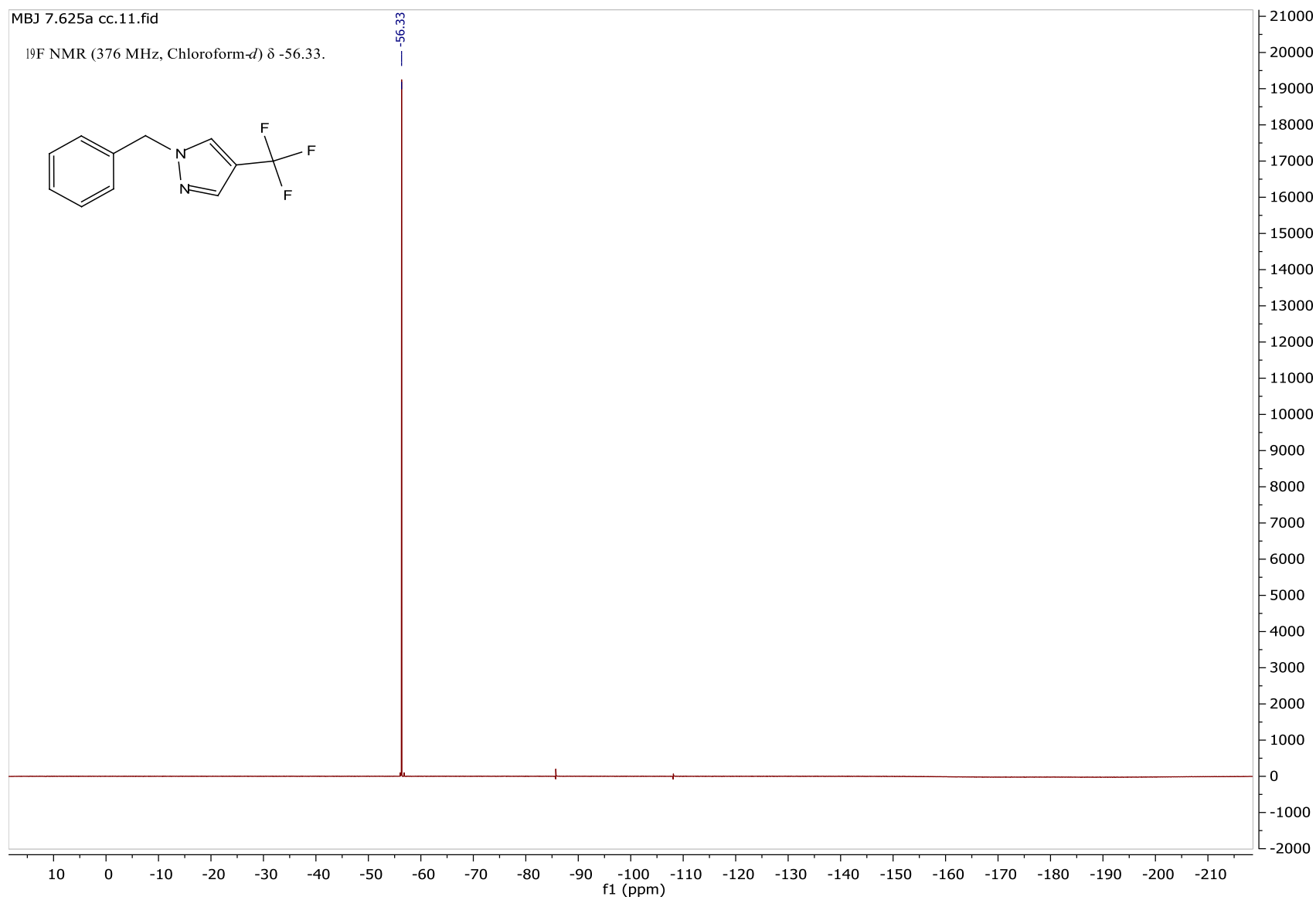
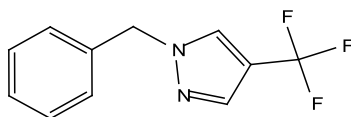
MBJ 7.589b cc.11.fid

 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -63.00 (d, $J = 1.8$ Hz).

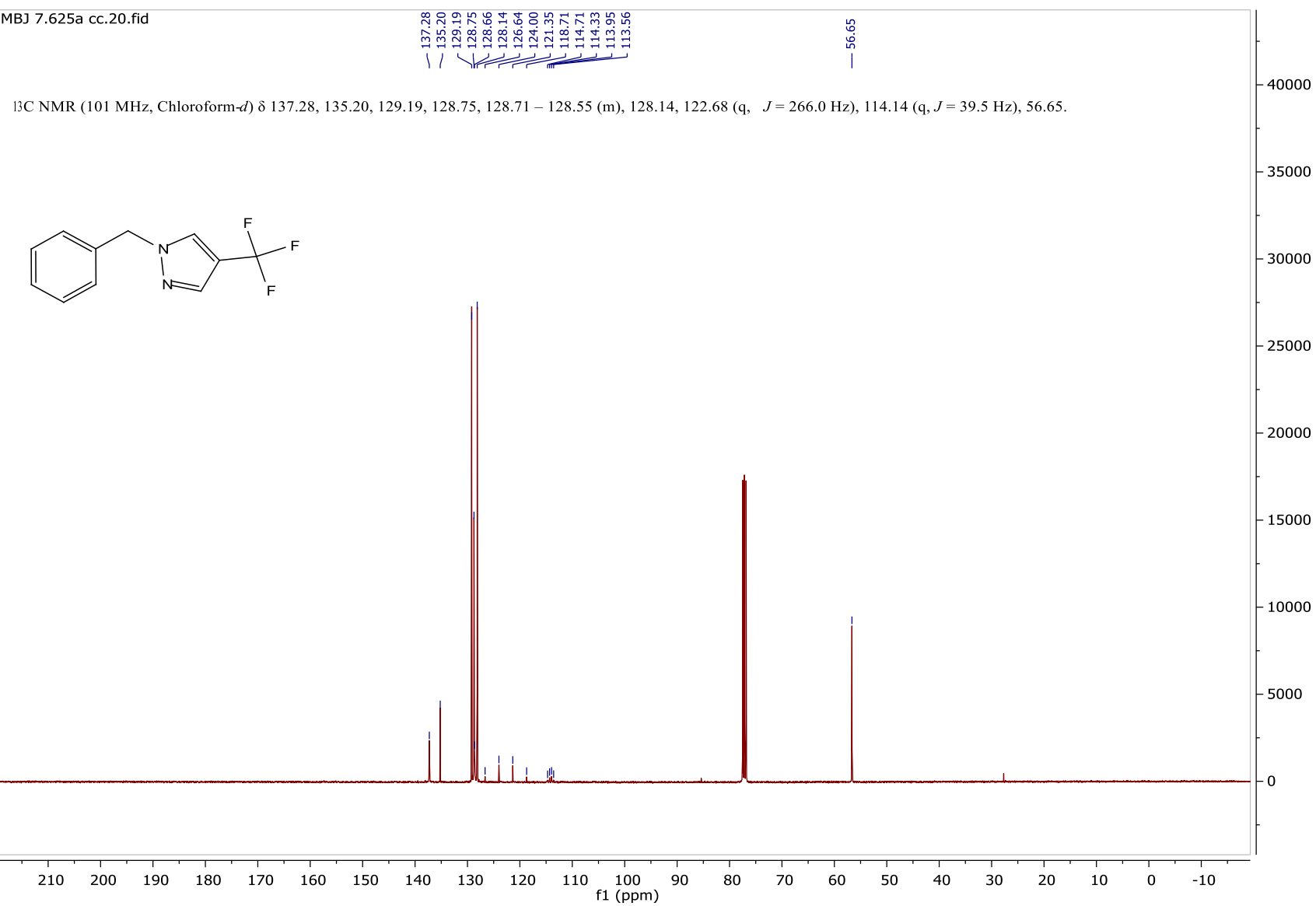


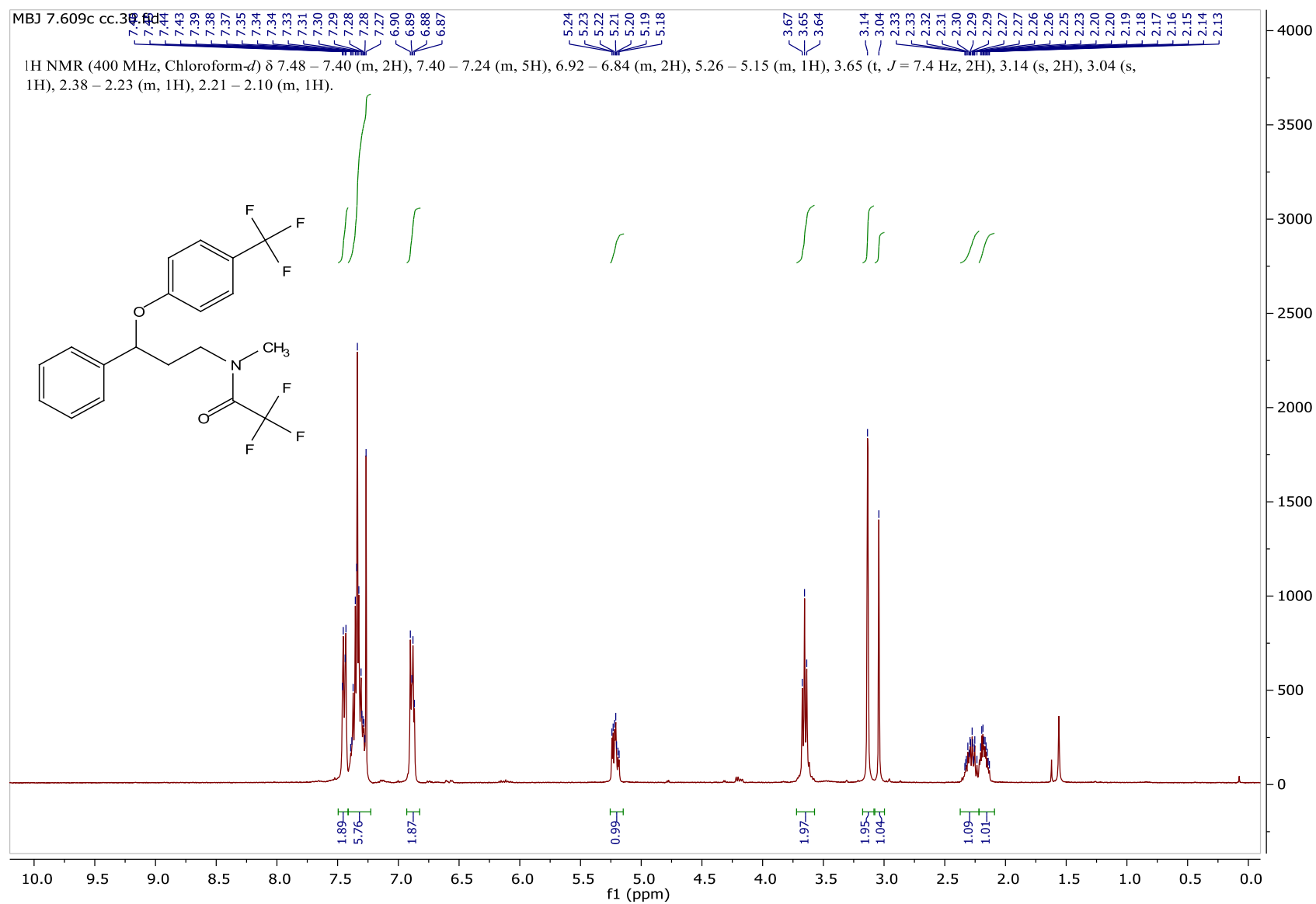


MBJ 7.625a cc.11.fid

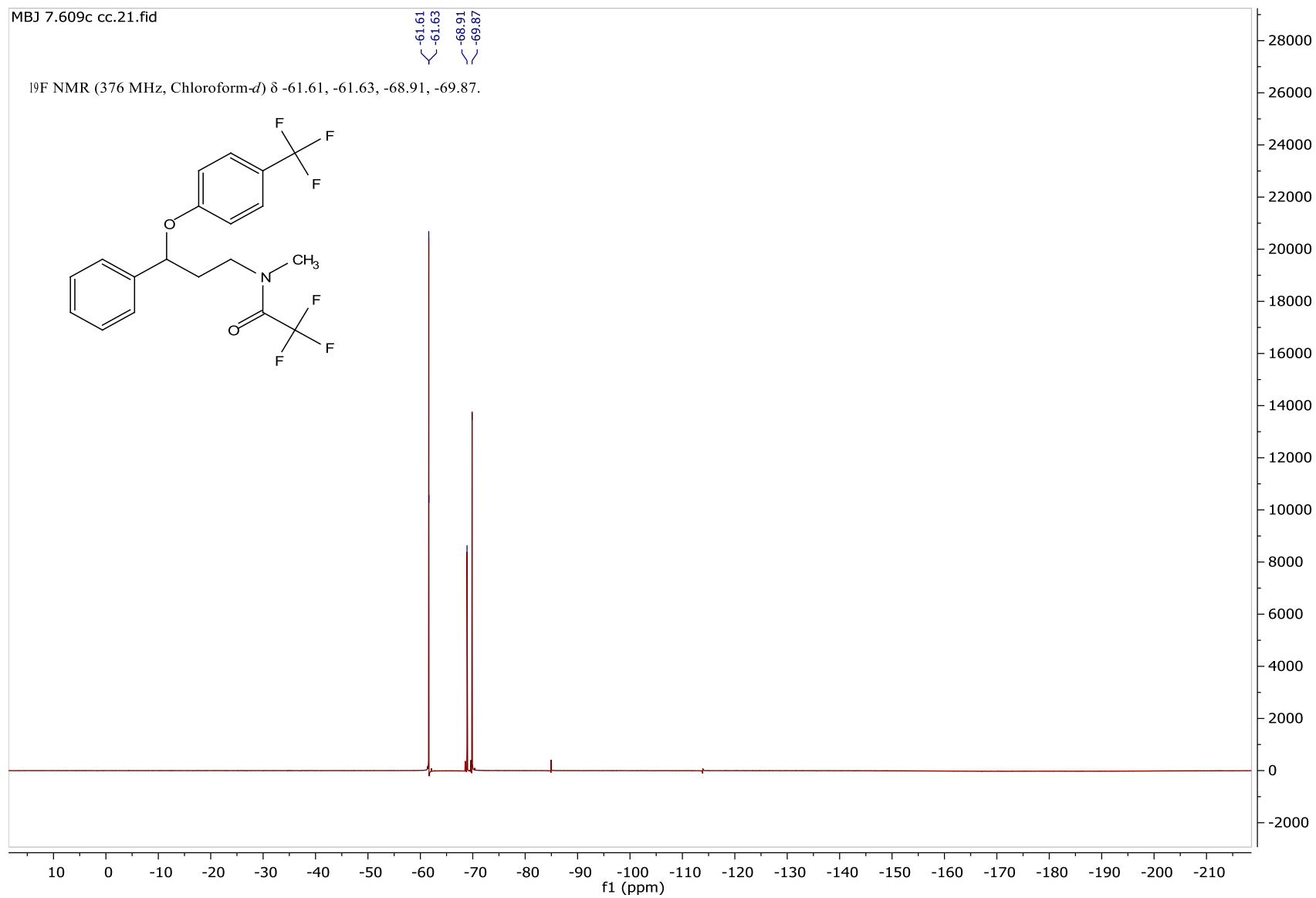
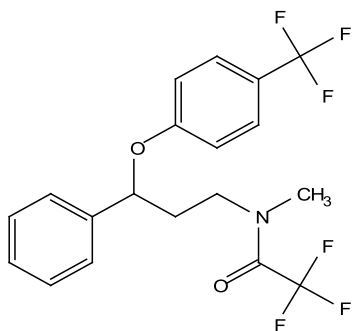
¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -56.33.

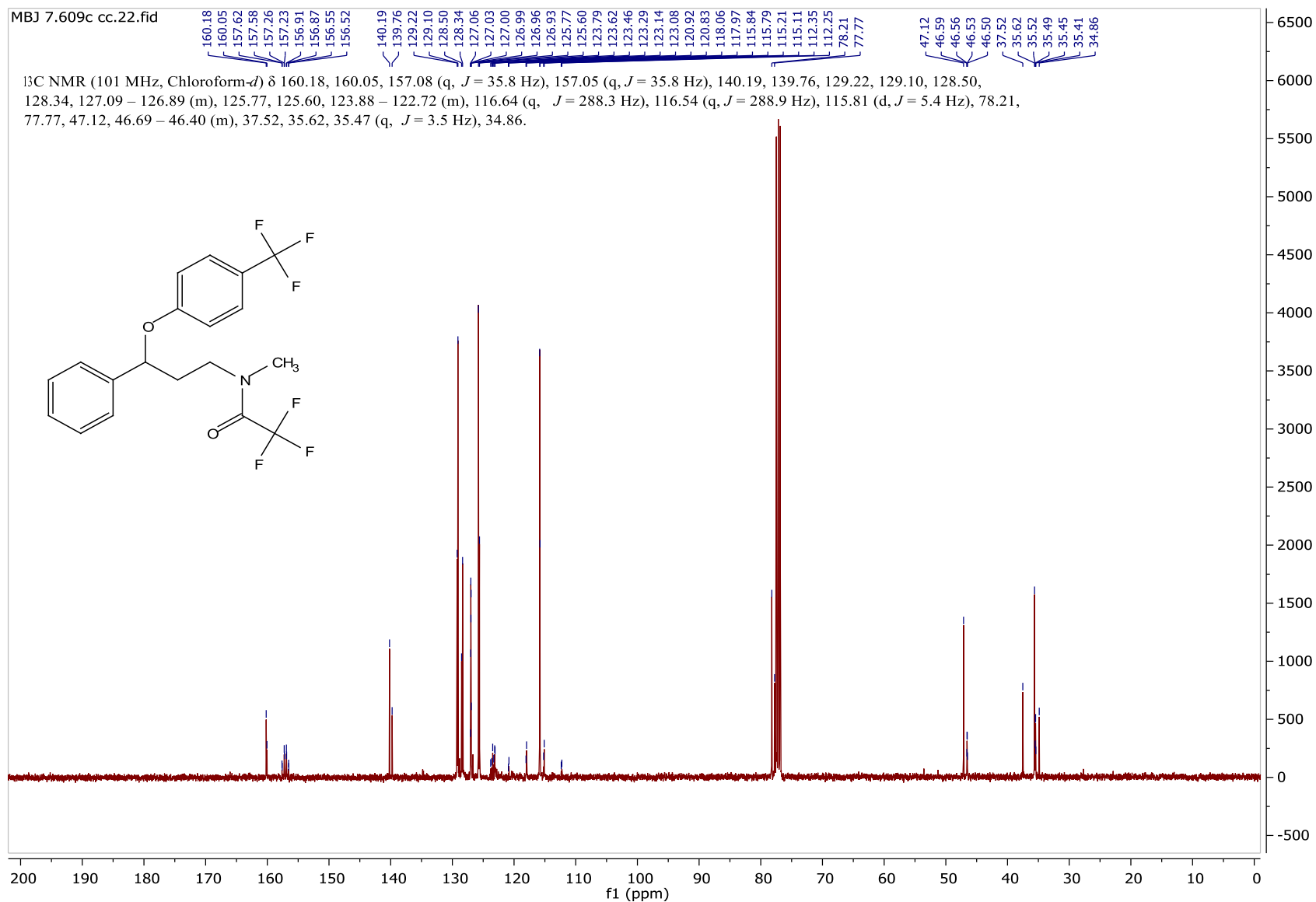
MBJ 7.625a cc.20.fid





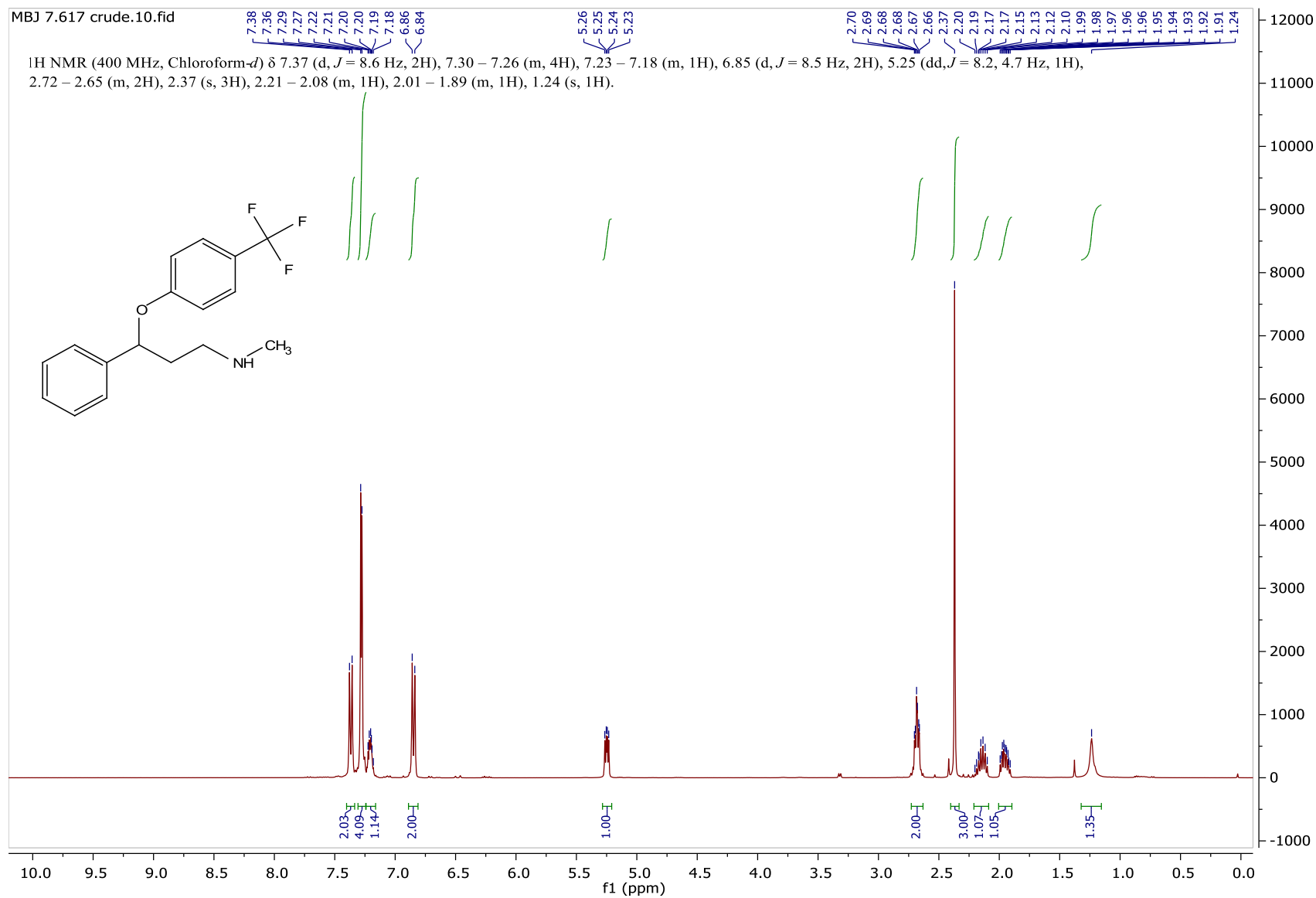
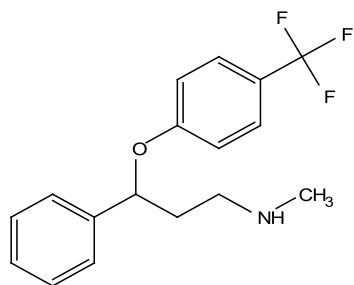
MBJ 7.609c cc.21.fid

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform-*d*) δ -61.61, -61.63, -68.91, -69.87.



MBJ 7.617 crude.10.fid

^1H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ 7.37 (d, $J = 8.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.30 – 7.26 (m, 4H), 7.23 – 7.18 (m, 1H), 6.85 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.25 (dd, $J = 8.2, 4.7$ Hz, 1H), 2.72 – 2.65 (m, 2H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 2.21 – 2.08 (m, 1H), 2.01 – 1.89 (m, 1H), 1.24 (s, 1H).



MBJ 7.617 crude.11.fid

 ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, Chloroform- d) δ -61.51.