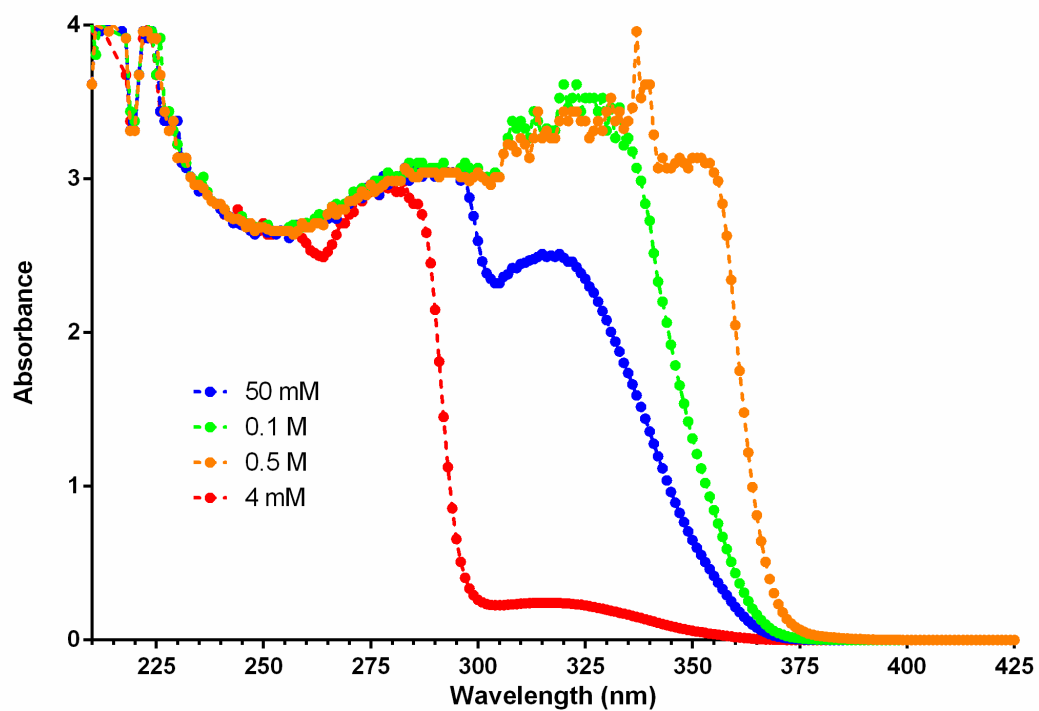


## Visible Light-Promoted Metal-Free $\text{sp}^3$ -C–H Fluorination

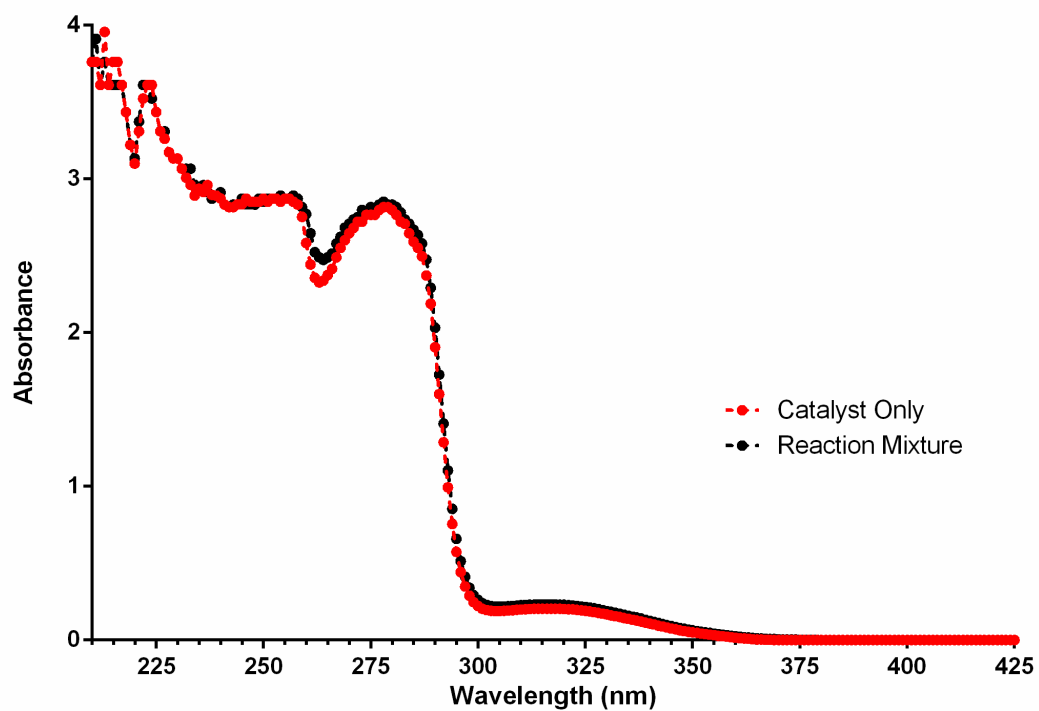
Ji-Bao Xia, Chen Zhu, and Chuo Chen\*

### Supplementary Information

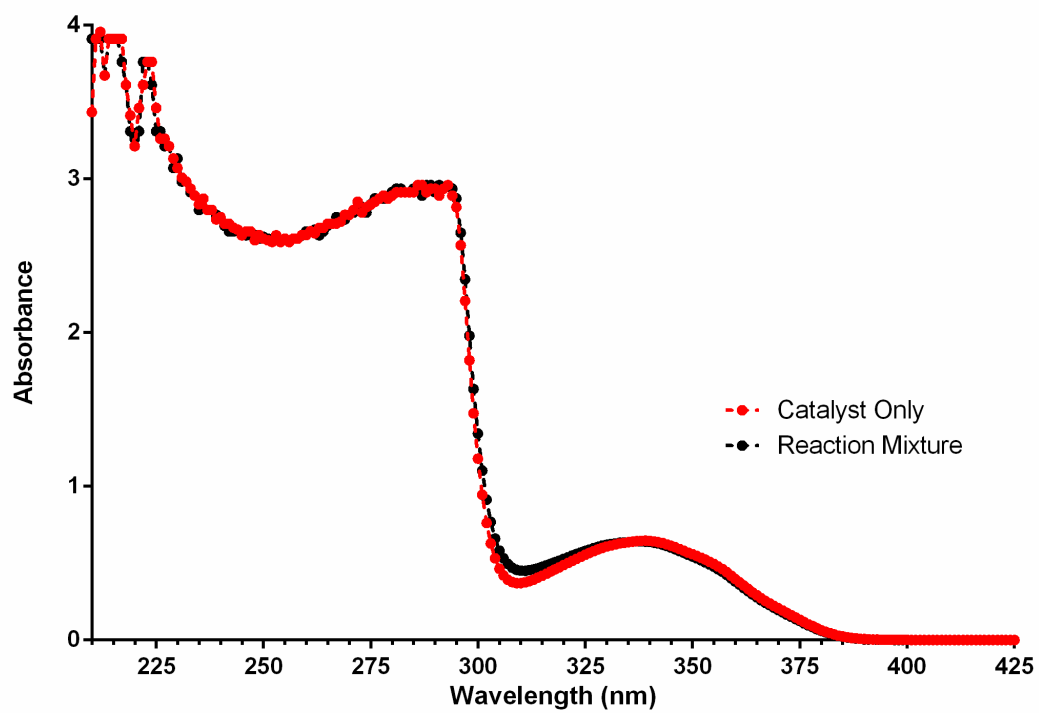
<b>Figure S1.</b> UV-vis spectra of acetophenone at different concentrations	S1
<b>Figure S2.</b> UV-vis spectra of acetophenone and the reaction mixture	S2
<b>Figure S3.</b> UV-vis spectra of benzophenone and the reaction mixture	S3
<b>Figure S4.</b> UV-vis spectra of 9-fluorenone and the reaction mixture	S4
<b>Figure S5.</b> UV-vis spectra of cyclopentenone in 2-propanol	S5
<b>Figure S6.</b> UV-vis spectra of ( <i>Z</i> )-enal ( <b>30</b> ) and ( <i>E</i> )-enal ( <b>32</b> ) in methylene chloride	S6
<b>Figure S7.</b> Light on/off cycle study of the acetophenone-catalyzed fluorination of cyclooctane	S7
<b>Figure S8.</b> Light on/off cycle study of the C–H abstraction/conjugate addition of cyclopentenone	S8
<b>Figure S9.</b> Time-course NMR spectra of the photolysis of <b>22</b>	S9
<b>Figure S10.</b> Emission spectra of the 19 W household CFL used	S10
<b>Figure S11.</b> Emission spectra of the 9 W violet-LED used	S11
<b>Figure S12.</b> Emission spectra of the RPR lamps	S12
<b>Figure S13.</b> Transmission spectra of the Asahi longpass filters	S13
Material and Methods	S14
Characterization Data	S17
NMR Spectra	S21



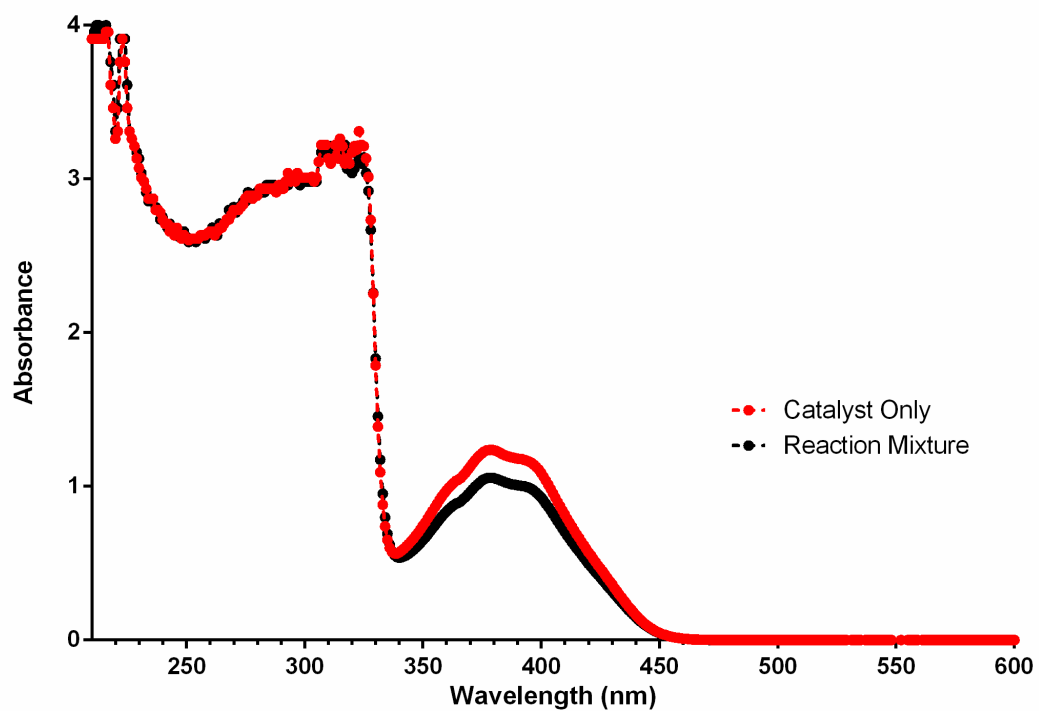
**Figure S1.** The UV-vis spectra of acetophenone in acetonitrile at different concentrations.



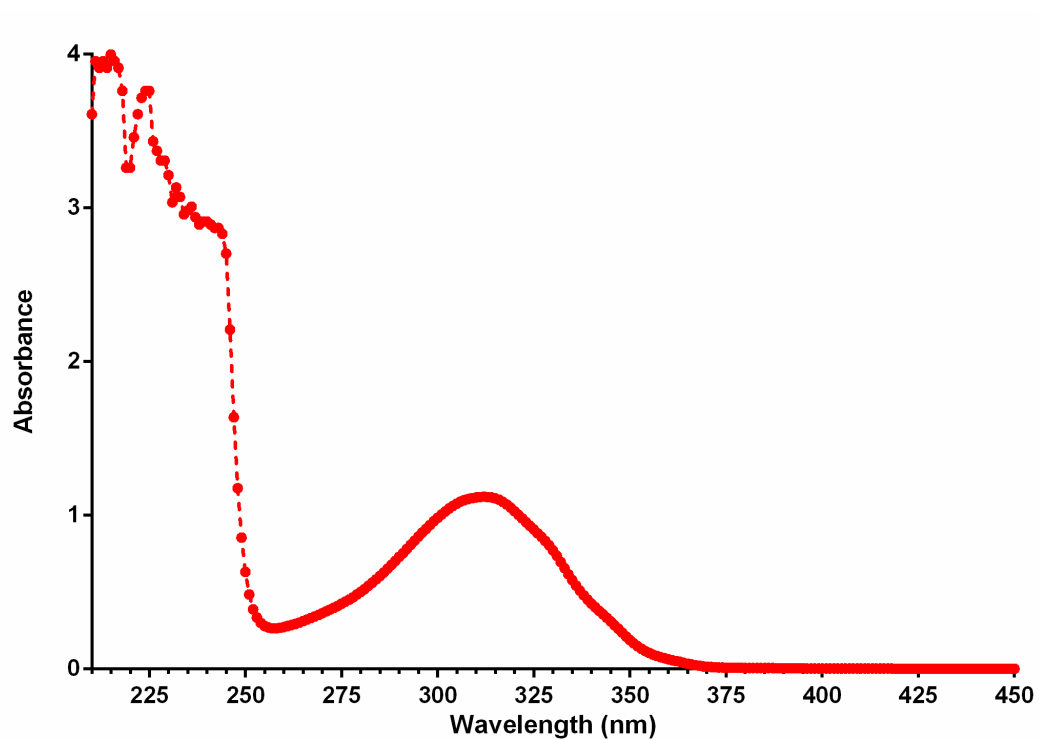
**Figure S2.** The UV-vis spectra of 5 mol % acetophenone catalyst alone in acetonitrile (4 mM) (red), and of the reaction mixture (5 mol % acetophenone, 1.0 equiv ethylbenzene, 2.0 equiv Selectfluor) in acetonitrile (blue).



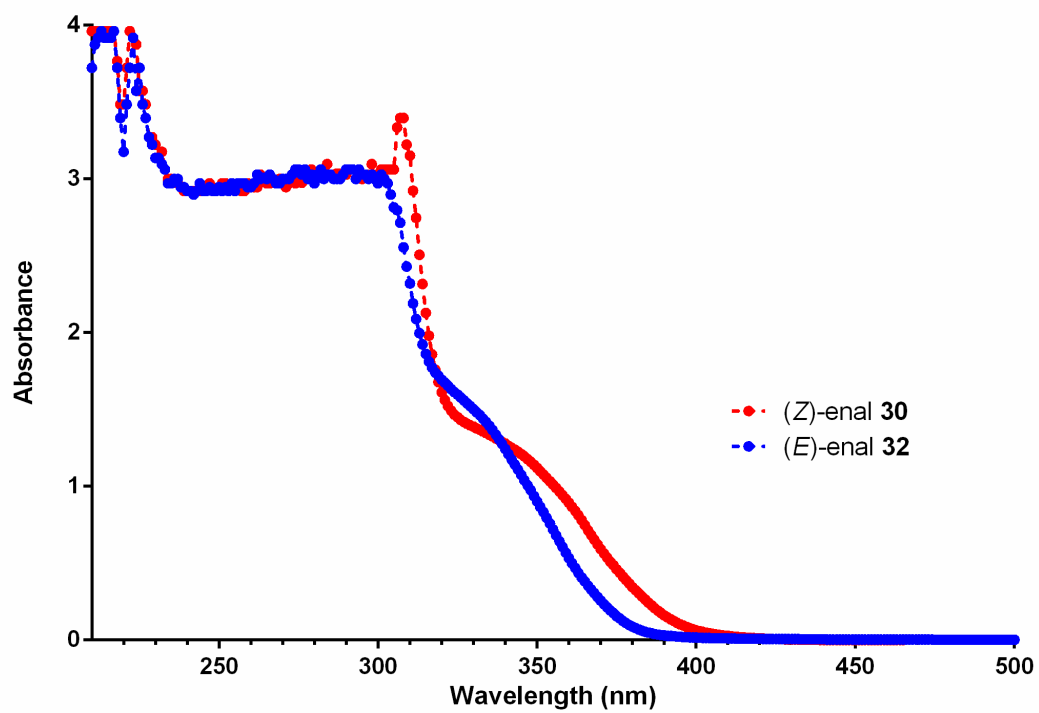
**Figure S2.** The UV-vis spectra of 5 mol % benzophenone catalyst alone in acetonitrile (4 mM) (red), and of the reaction mixture (5 mol % benzophenone, 1.0 equiv ethylbenzene, 2.0 equiv Selectfluor) in acetonitrile (blue).



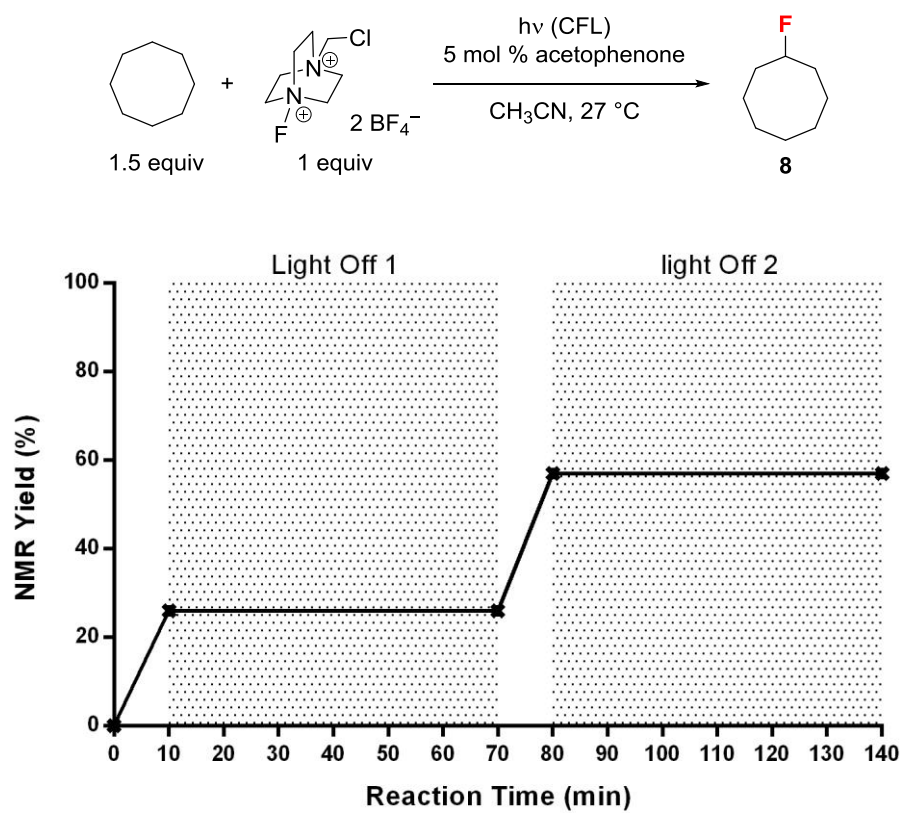
**Figure S3.** The UV-vis spectra of 5 mol % 9-fluorenone catalyst alone in acetonitrile (4 mM) (red), and of the reaction mixture (5 mol % 9-fluorenone, 1.0 equiv ethylbenzene, 2.0 equiv Selectfluor) in acetonitrile (blue).



**Figure S5.** The UV-vis spectrum of cyclopentenone (**27**) in 2-propanol (50 mM).

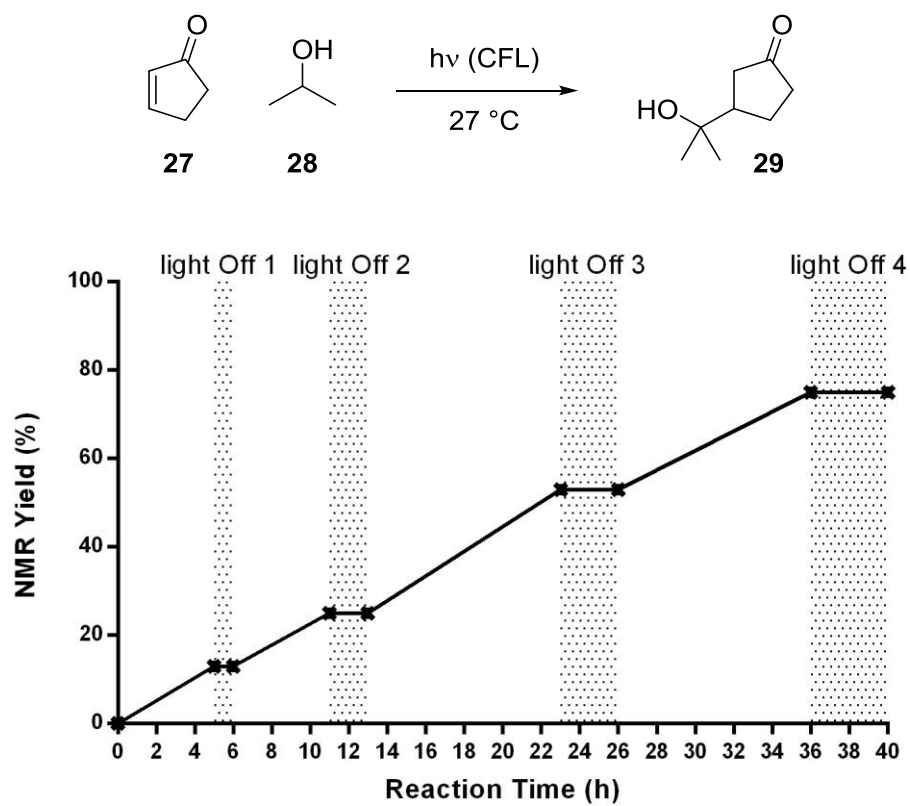


**Figure S6.** The UV-vis spectra of (Z)-enal **30** in methylene chloride (50 mM) (red), and (E)-enal **32** in methylene chloride (50 mM) (blue).

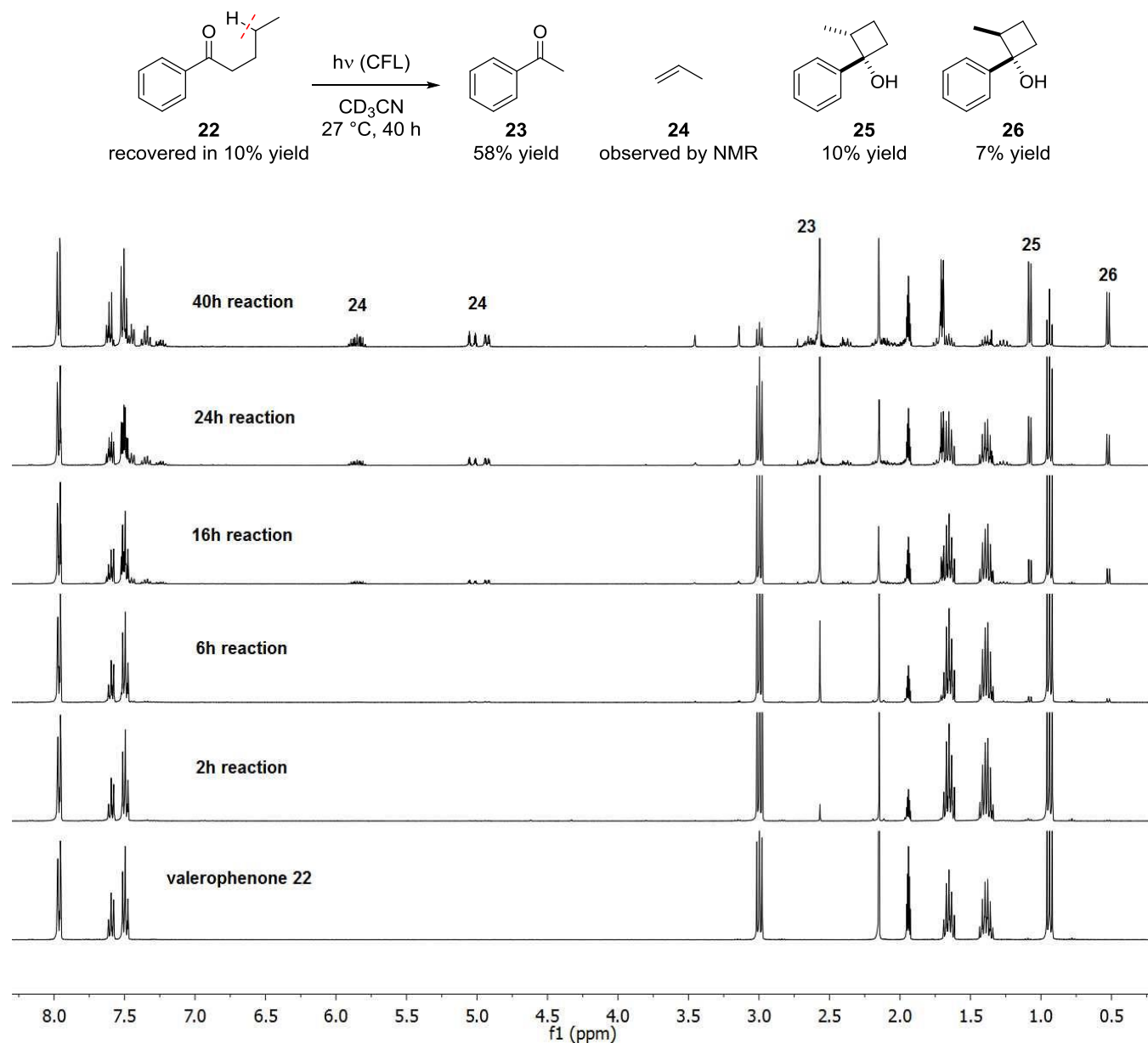


**Figure S7.** Acetophenone-catalyzed fluorination of cyclooctane under CFL-irradiation is a light-dependent reaction.

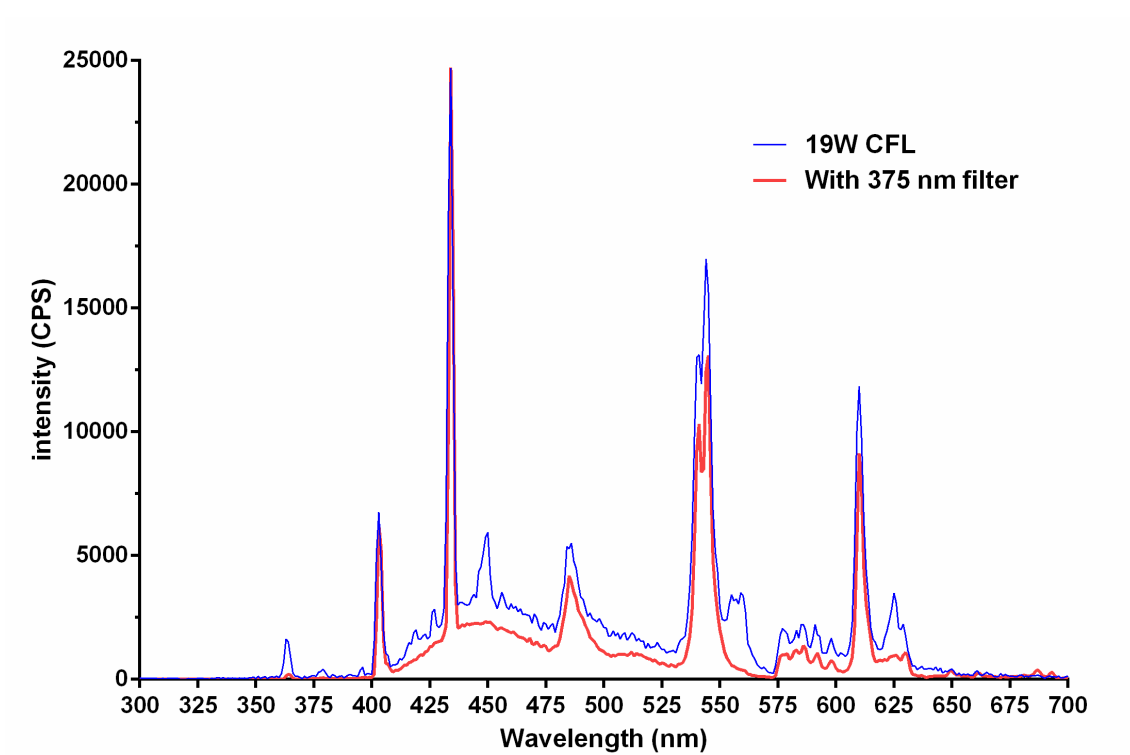




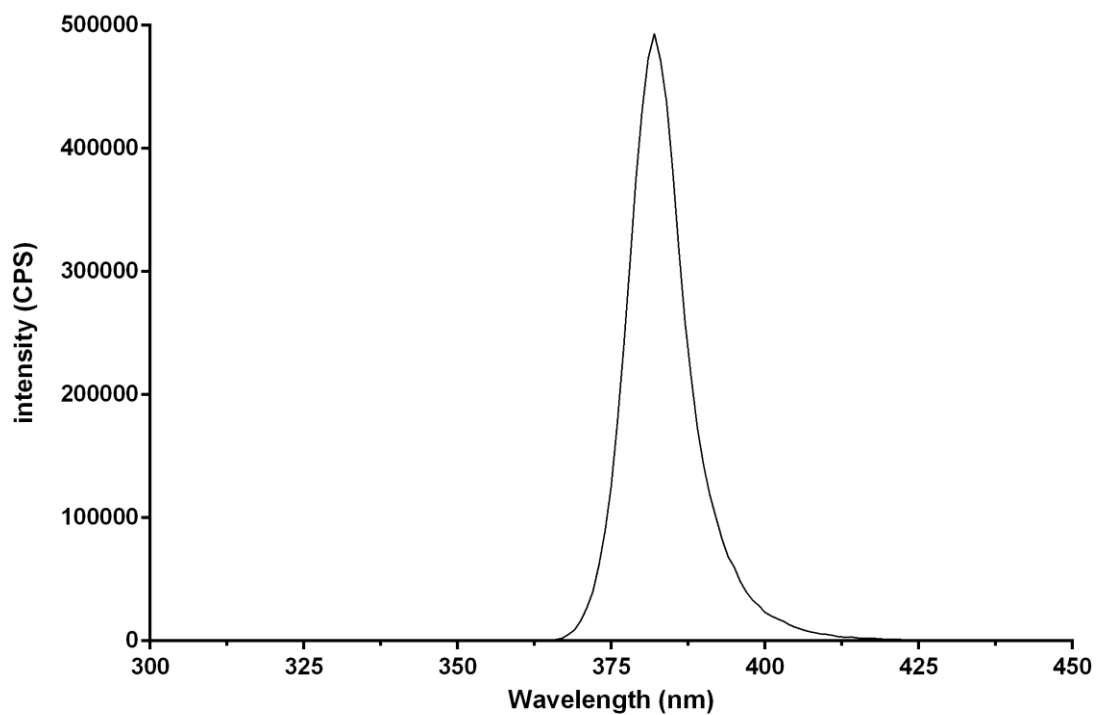
**Figure S8.** C–H abstraction/conjugate addition of cyclopentenone (**27**) under CFL-irradiation is a light-dependent reaction.



**Figure S9.** Time-course NMR spectra of the Norrish type II cleavage and the Norrish–Yang cyclization of valerophenone (**22**) under CFL-irradiation.



**Figure S10.** The emission spectra of the 19 W CFL used.

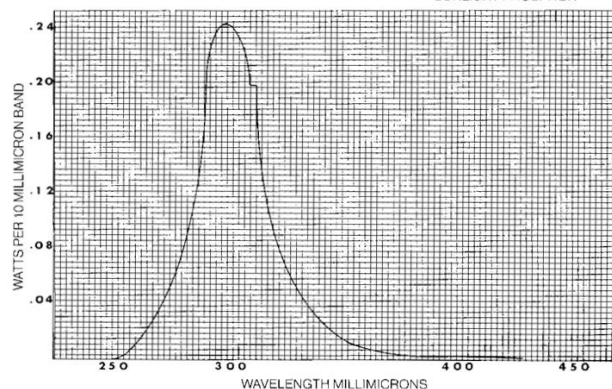


**Figure S10.** The emission spectra of the 9 W violet LED bulb used.

### RPR - 3000A<sup>®</sup> LAMPS AS USED IN THE RAYONET REACTOR

Watts of 3000A<sup>®</sup> ultraviolet — 21 watts approx.  
The photon intensity (with a pyrex filter) is  $4 \times 10^{17}$  quanta/ml/min.

SPECTRAL ENERGY DISTRIBUTION  
"SUNLIGHT PHOSPHOR"

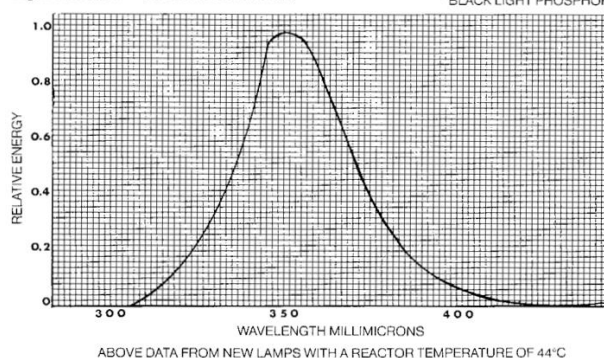


### RPR - 3500A<sup>®</sup> LAMPS AS USED IN THE RAYONET REACTOR

Watts of "Black Light" - approx. 24 watts - about 90% in the 3500A<sup>®</sup> range  
Photons of "Black Light" - approx.  $1.5$  to  $5 \times 10^{16}$  / sec/cm<sup>2</sup>

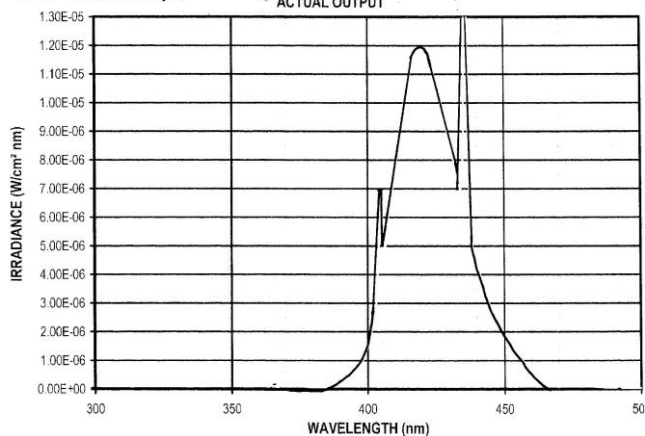
Intensity readings - at center of reactor for "Black Light" radiation - 9200 microwatts / cm<sup>2</sup>

SPECTRAL DISTRIBUTION  
"BLACK LIGHT PHOSPHOR"

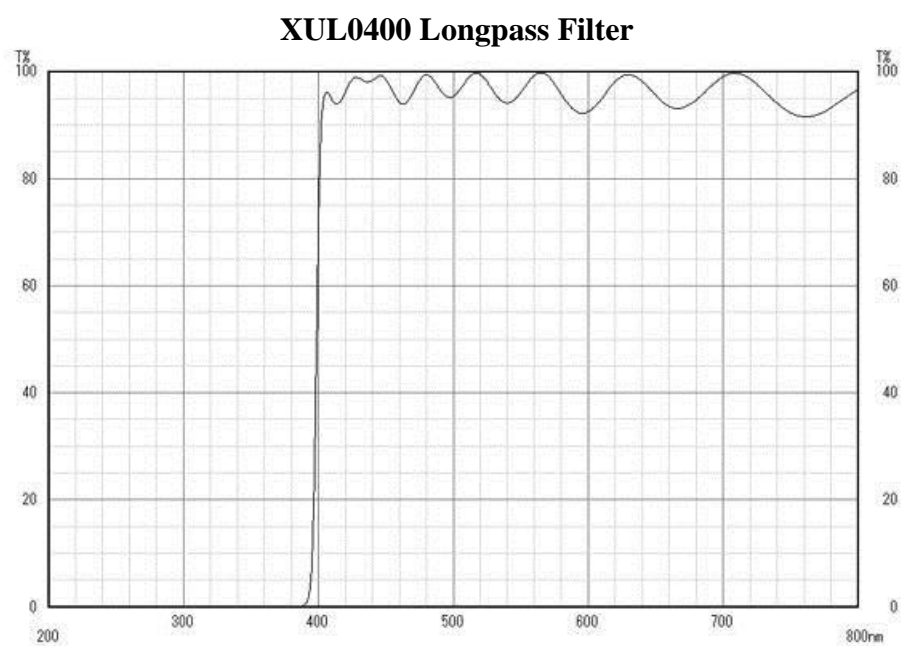
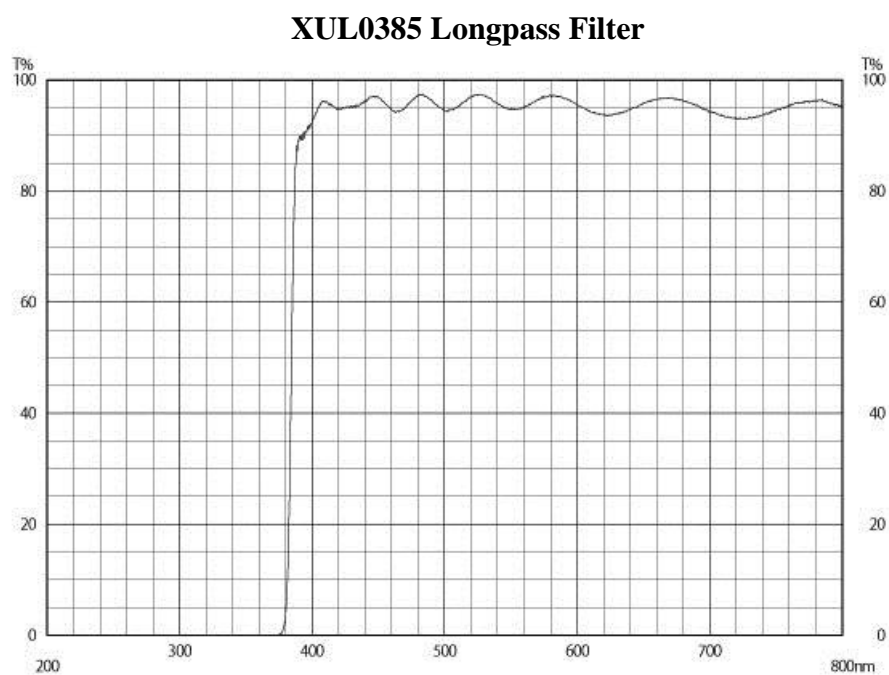


### RPR - 4190 A Lamps

\* ACTUAL OUTPUT



**Figure S12.** The emission spectra of the RPR lamps used in Table 1 (provided by Southern New England Ultraviolet Company).



**Figure S13.** The transmission spectra of the Asahi longpass filters used in Table 1 (provided by Asahi Spectra).

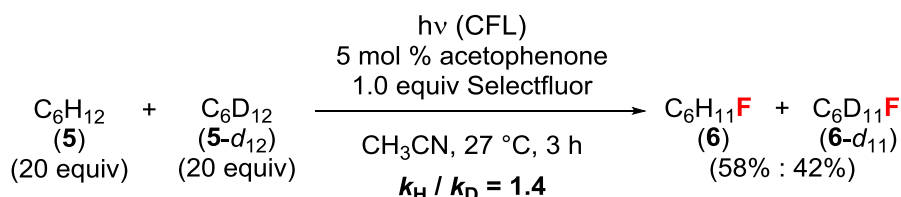
## Materials and Methods

**General Information.** All reactions were performed in glassware under argon. Organic solutions were concentrated by rotary evaporator at ca. 30 mmHg unless otherwise noted. Flash column chromatography was performed as described by Still<sup>S1</sup>, employing EMD silica gel 60 (230–400 mesh ASTM). TLC analyses were performed on EMD 250  $\mu$ m Silica Gel 60 F<sub>254</sub> plates and visualized by quenching of UV fluorescence ( $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  254 nm), or by staining ceric ammonium molybdate. <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on a Varian Inova-600, Inova-500, or Inova-400. Chemical shifts for <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra are reported in ppm ( $\delta$ ) relative to the <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C signals in the solvent (CDCl<sub>3</sub>: 7.26, 77.00 ppm; C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>:  $\delta$  7.16, 128.06 ppm; CD<sub>3</sub>CN:  $\delta$  1.94, 1.32 ppm) and the multiplicities are presented as follows: s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, hept = heptet, m = multiplet. Crude <sup>1</sup>H and <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra were recorded on an Inova-400 in CD<sub>3</sub>CN using fluorobenzene (<sup>19</sup>F NMR  $\delta$  –114.930) as an external standard. Mass spectra were acquired on an Agilent 6120 Single Quadrupole LC/MS or Agilent 7820A GC/5975 MSD. UV-vis spectra was collected on Shimadzu UV-Visible Spectrophotometer (UV-1601).

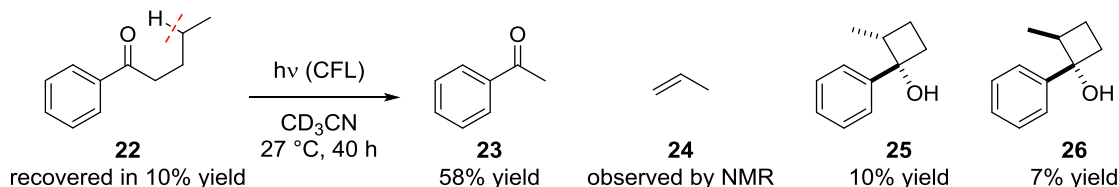
**Materials.** Acetophenone (analytical standard,  $\geq 99.5\%$  GC), and acetonitrile (anhydrous, 99.8%) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Selectfluor (98+%) was purchased from Alfa Aesar. Fluorobenzene ( $\geq 99.5\%$ ) was purchased from Fluka. Acetonitrile-*d*<sub>3</sub> (D, 99.8%) was purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc. A 19 W EcoSmart Daylight CFL Bulb was used for the photoreaction. RPR-3000Å, RPR-3500Å, RPR-4190Å, Rayonet RMR-200 chamber reactor, and RMA-500 Merry-Go-Round were purchased from Southern New England Ultraviolet Company. 9-W (3  $\times$  3W) 380–385nm violet LED flashlight was purchased from LED wholesalers. The 385 nm, and 400 nm longpass filters were purchased from Asahi Spectra USA Inc.

**General procedure for the acetophenone-catalyzed C(sp<sup>3</sup>)–H fluorination.** To a 4 mL clear vial charged with Selectfluor (70.9 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were added anhydrous acetonitrile (2.0 mL), acetophenone (1.2 mg, 0.01 mmol), and the reaction substrate (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv). The reaction mixture was degassed by *Freeze-Pump-Thaw* cycles for three times and irradiated with a 19 W CFL 2–5 cm away from the reaction at room temperature (27 $\pm$ 2 °C). The crude yield was determined by NMR using fluorobenzene as an external standard. The reaction mixture was then poured into diethyl ether (20 mL), filtrated, concentrated and purified by silica gel flash column chromatography using diethyl ether/pentane as the eluent.

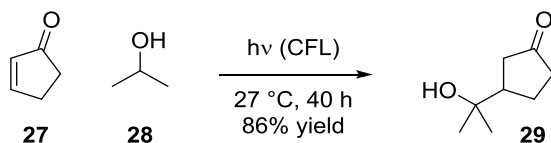
<sup>S1</sup> W. C. Still, M. Kahn and A. Mitra, *J. Org. Chem.* **1978**, *43*, 2923.



**The intermolecular kinetic isotope effect study.** To a 4 mL clear vial charged with Selectfluor (35.4 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) were added anhydrous acetonitrile (1.0 mL), acetophenone (0.6 mg, 0.005 mmol) cyclohexane (168.4 mg, 20.0 mmol, 20.0 equiv), and cyclohexane- $d_{12}$  (192.5 mg, 1.0 mmol, 20.0 equiv). The reaction mixture was degassed by *Freeze-Pump-Thaw* cycles for three times and irradiated with a 19 W CFL 2–5 cm away from the reaction at room temperature for 3 h. The ratio of **6**:**6- $d_{11}$**  was determined by  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR on a Varian Inova-400 NMR instrument to be 58:42.



**Norrish type II cleavage and Norrish–Yang cyclization reaction of valerophenone (**22**) under CFL irradiation.** To a 4 mL clear vial charged with valerophenone (**22**) (8.1 mg, 0.05 mmol) was added acetonitrile- $d_3$  (0.5 mL, redistilled from calcium hydride and degassed by *freeze-pump-thaw* cycles for three times) in glovebox. The reaction solution was transfer to a NMR tube (Wilmad-Lab Glass, 527PP, 5mm OD). The NMR tube was taken out from the glovebox, irradiated with a 19 W CFL at room temperature, and monitored by a Varian Inova-400 NMR instrument. After 40 h, the solution was concentrated and the residue was purified by silica gel chromatography (3% diethyl ether/pentane) to recover valerophenone (**22**) (0.8 mg, 10% yield) and give acetophenone (**23**) (3.5 mg, 58% yield), *trans*-2-methyl-1-phenylcyclobutanol (**25**) (0.8 mg, 10% yield), and *cis*-2-methyl-1-phenylcyclobutanol (**26**) (0.6 mg, 7% yield).<sup>S2</sup> **23**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ )  $\delta$  7.96–7.98 (m, 2H), 7.59–7.63 (m, 1H), 7.48–7.53 (m, 2H), 2.57 (s, 3H); **25**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ )  $\delta$  7.43–7.45 (m, 2H), 7.32–7.36 (m, 2H), 7.20–7.25 (m, 1H), 3.14 (s, 1H), 2.60–2.69 (m, 1H), 2.35–2.42 (m, 1H), 2.08–2.13 (m, 1H), 1.96–2.00 (m, 1H), 1.67–1.76 (m, 1H), 1.08 (d,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 3H). **26**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ )  $\delta$  7.45 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 2H), 7.37 (dd,  $J = 7.4, 7.9$  Hz, 2H), 7.25 (d,  $J = 7.3$  Hz, 1H), 3.46 (s, 1H), 2.65 (ddd,  $J = 11.7, 9.0, 3.1$  Hz, 1H), 2.53–2.59 (m, 1H), 2.12–2.22 (m, 1H), 2.01–2.09 (m, 1H), 1.22–1.31 (m, 1H), 0.52 (d,  $J = 7.0$  Hz, 3H).

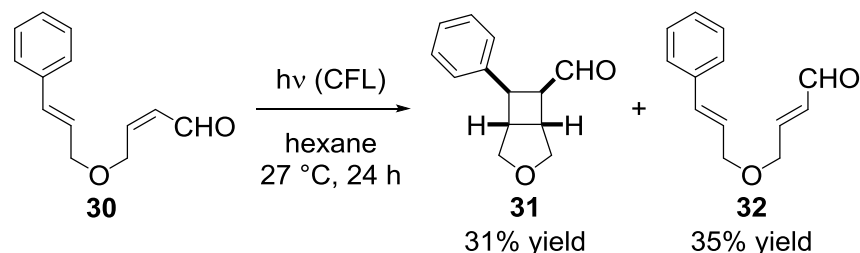


**Photolytic C–H abstraction/conjugate addition of 2-cyclopentenone **27** under CFL-irradiation.** To a 4 mL clear vial charged with 2-cyclopentenone **27** (8.2 mg, 0.1 mmol) was added anhydrous 2-propanol (2.0 mL), and the reaction mixture was degassed three times by *Freeze-Pump-Thaw* cycles and stirred at room temperature under CFL for 40 h. After remove the 2-propanol, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (30% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to give **29** (12.2 mg, 86% yield) as a colorless oil:

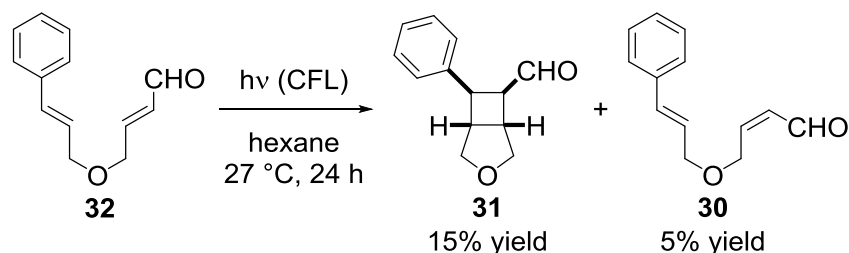
<sup>S2</sup> F. D. Lewis and T. A. Hilliard, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1972**, *94*, 3852.



$R_f = 0.3$  (60% ethyl acetate/hexanes).<sup>S3</sup>  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  2.37 (dd,  $J = 18.7, 8.6$  Hz, 1H), 2.13–2.31 (m, 4H), 2.03–2.10 (m, 1H), 1.71–1.82 (m, 1H), 1.47 (brs, 1H), 1.25 (d,  $J = 11.7$  Hz, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  219.3, 70.8, 47.7, 40.0, 39.0, 28.6, 27.8, 23.8; MS(ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_8\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2\text{Na}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ )<sup>+</sup> 165.1, found 165.1.



**Photolytic [2+2] cycloaddition and *E/Z* isomerization of enal **30** under CFL-irradiation.** To a 4 mL clear vial charged with (*Z*)-4-(cinnamyloxy)but-2-enal **30** (20.4 mg, 0.1 mmol) was added anhydrous DCM (2.0 mL), and the reaction mixture was degassed three times by *Freeze-Pump-Thaw* cycles and stirred at room temperature under CFL for 24h. After remove the DCM, the residue was purified by flash column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to give **31** (6.2 mg, 31% yield) and **32** (7.1 mg, 35% yield).<sup>S4</sup> **30**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  10.09 (d,  $J = 6.7$  Hz, 1H), 7.38–7.41 (m, 2H), 7.31–7.35 (m, 2H), 7.24–7.28 (m, 1H), 6.66 (t,  $J = 5.7$  Hz, 2H), 6.29 (dt,  $J = 16.0, 6.2$  Hz, 1H), 6.64–6.51 (m, 1H), 4.23 (dd,  $J = 6.1, 1.2$  Hz, 4H), 6.62–6.67 (m, 2H), 6.62 (d,  $J = 5.5$  Hz, 1H), 6.08 (ddt,  $J = 10.8, 6.7, 1.8$  Hz, 1H), 4.55 (dd,  $J = 5.5, 2.0$  Hz, 3H), 4.23 (dd,  $J = 6.1, 1.2$  Hz, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  191.4, 147.6, 136.3, 133.3, 129.7, 128.6, 127.9, 126.5, 125.0, 71.6, 66.8; MS(ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ )<sup>+</sup> 203.1, found 203.1. **31**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (600 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  9.26 (s, 1H), 7.31–7.33 (m, 2H), 7.21–7.24 (m, 3H), 4.03 (d,  $J = 9.8$  Hz, 1H), 3.96 (d,  $J = 9.5$  Hz, 1H), 3.69 (dd,  $J = 10.7, 5.0$  Hz, 1H), 3.63 (dd,  $J = 9.4, 5.5$  Hz, 1H), 3.58 (dd,  $J = 9.6, 5.3$  Hz, 1H), 3.55 (dd,  $J = 5.5, 5.6$  Hz, 1H), 3.27 (dd,  $J = 10.7, 4.9$  Hz, 1H), 3.13 (dd,  $J = 5.5, 5.6$  Hz, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  202.0, 139.2, 128.8, 127.7, 127.0, 73.7, 73.2, 52.6, 45.4, 43.7, 36.1; MS(ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ )<sup>+</sup> 203.1, found 203.1. **32**:  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  9.58 (d,  $J = 7.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.37–7.40 (m, 2H), 7.30–7.33 (m, 2H), 7.22–7.26 (m, 1H), 6.84 (dt,  $J = 15.8, 4.1$  Hz, 1H), 6.62 (d,  $J = 16.0$  Hz, 1H), 6.38 (ddt,  $J = 15.7, 7.9, 1.9$  Hz, 1H), 6.27 (dt,  $J = 15.9, 6.0$  Hz, 1H), 4.29 (dd,  $J = 4.1, 1.9$  Hz, 2H), 4.21 (dd,  $J = 6.1, 1.4$  Hz, 2H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  193.2, 153.0, 136.3, 133.0, 131.7, 128.6, 127.8, 126.5, 125.0, 71.5, 68.4; MS(ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{15}\text{O}_2$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ )<sup>+</sup> 203.1, found 203.1.

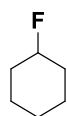


When (*E*)-4-(cinnamyloxy)but-2-enal **32** was used as the starting material under the same conditions, The reaction was slow and most of the **32** (65% yield) was recovered after 1d.

<sup>S3</sup> J. F. Gil, D. J. Ramón and M. Yus, *Tetrahedron*, **1994**, 50, 3437.

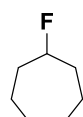
<sup>S4</sup> C. Ko, J. B. Feltenberger, S. K. Ghosh and R. P. Hsung, *Org. Lett.* **2008**, 10, 1971.

## Characterization Data



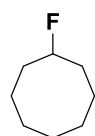
**6**

**1-Fluorocyclohexane (6).**<sup>S5</sup> Prepared from cyclohexane (25.3 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) according to the general procedure (15 h) to give **6** (76% NMR yield). <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  -172.38 (brs, 1F).



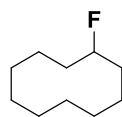
**7**

**1-Fluorocycloheptane (7).**<sup>S6</sup> Prepared from cycloheptane (29.5 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) according to the general procedure (6 h) to give **7** (85% NMR yield). <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  -163.78 (m, 1F).



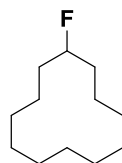
**8**

**1-Fluorocyclooctane (8).**<sup>S6</sup> Prepared from cyclooctane (33.7 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) according to the general procedure (3 h) to give **8** (82 % NMR yield). <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  -159.23 (brs, 1F).



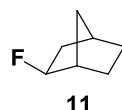
**9**

**1-Fluorocyclodecane (9).**<sup>S7</sup> Prepared from cyclodecane (42.1 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) according to the general procedure (15 h), purified by flash column chromatography (pentane), and concentrated by rotary evaporator at ca. 100 mm Hg to give **9** (23.1 mg, 73% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f$  = 0.5 (pentane). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  4.65 (dtt,  $J$  = 46.6, 7.8, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 1.63–1.89 (m, 4H), 1.42–1.51 (m, 2H), 1.27–1.38 (m, 12H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  93.5 (d,  $J$  = 165.8 Hz), 31.1 (d,  $J$  = 21.9 Hz), 25.4, 25.1, 24.0, 21.8 (d,  $J$  = 7.7 Hz); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  -165.63 (dtt,  $J$  = 46.5, 26.5, 13.7 Hz, 1F); MS(EI) calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>19</sub>F (M)<sup>+</sup> 158.1, found 158.1.



**10**

**1-Fluorocyclododecane (10).**<sup>S8</sup> Prepared from cyclododecane (50.5 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) according to the general procedure (15 h), purified by flash column chromatography (pentane), and concentrated by rotary evaporator at ca. 100 mm Hg to give **10** (27.9 mg, 75% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f$  = 0.5 (pentane). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  4.59 (dddd,  $J$  = 47.3, 11.5, 7.2, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 1.55–1.73 (m, 4H), 1.31–1.38 (m, 2H), 1.19 (brs, 16H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  91.8 (d,  $J$  = 167.0 Hz), 30.3 (d,  $J$  = 21.2 Hz), 24.4, 24.2, 23.6, 23.5, 20.9 (d,  $J$  = 6.7 Hz); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  -176.13 (dddd,  $J$  = 47.3, 23.6, 15.4, 8.2 Hz, 1F); MS(EI) calcd for C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>23</sub>F (M)<sup>+</sup> 186.2, found 186.1.



**11**

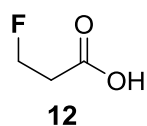
**exo-2-Fluoronorbornane (11).**<sup>S6</sup> Prepared from norborane (28.9 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) according to the general procedure (24 h) to give *exo*-2-fluoronorbornane **11** (58% NMR yield) and *endo*-2-fluoronorbornane (4% NMR yield). *exo*-2-fluoronorbornane **11**: <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  -160.29 (m, 1F); *endo*-2-fluoronorbornane: <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  -190.00 (m, 1F).

<sup>S5</sup> R. D. Chambers, A. M. Kenwright, M. Parsons, G. Sandford and J. S. Moilliet, *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 1*, **2002**, 2190.

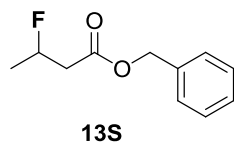
<sup>S6</sup> H.-J. Schneider, W. Gschwendtner, D. Heiske, V. Hoppen and F. Thomas, *Tetrahedron*, **1977**, 33, 1769.

<sup>S7</sup> S. Bloom, C. R. Pitts, D. C. Miller, N. Haselton, M. G. Holl, E. Urheim and T. Lectka, *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2012**, 51, 10580.

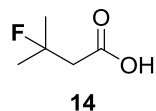
<sup>S8</sup> Y. Amaoka, M. Nagatomo and M. Inoue, *Org. Lett.* **2013**, 15, 2160.



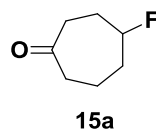
**3-Fluoropropanoic acid (12).** Prepared from propanoic acid (22.2 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) according to the general procedure (40 h) to give **12** (<5% NMR yield).  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ )  $\delta$  -219.68 (tt,  $J$  = 47.6, 26.8 Hz, 1F).



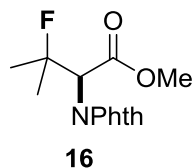
**Benzyl 3-fluorobutanoate (13S).**<sup>S9</sup> Prepared from butyric acid (26.4 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) according to the general procedure (15 h) to give 3-fluorobutyric acid (70% NMR yield). To the reaction mixture were added *N,N*-diisopropylethylamine (77.5 mg, 3.0 equiv) and benzyl bromide (68.4 mg, 2.0 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h, then poured into diethyl ether (20 mL), filtrated, concentrated and purified by silica gel flash column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to give **13S** (21.7 mg, 55% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f$  = 0.3 (20% ethyl acetate/hexanes).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.33–7.39 (m, 5H), 5.02–5.22 (m, 1H), 5.16 (s, 2H), 2.78 (ddd,  $J$  = 15.8, 14.2, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.59 (ddd,  $J$  = 28.3, 15.8, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 1.40 (dd,  $J$  = 23.8, 6.2 Hz, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  169.9, 135.6, 128.6, 128.3, 128.2, 87.0 (d,  $J$  = 167.2 Hz), 66.6, 41.9 (d,  $J$  = 24.0 Hz), 20.8 (d,  $J$  = 22.3 Hz);  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -172.54 (ddqd,  $J$  = 47.6, 28.3, 23.7, 14.2 Hz); MS(ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{FO}_2\text{Na}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ )<sup>+</sup> 219.1, found 219.1.



**3-Fluoro-3-methylbutanoic acid (14).**<sup>S10</sup> Prepared from isovaleric acid (30.6 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) according to the general procedure (15 h), purified by flash column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate/hexanes), and concentrated by rotary evaporator at ca. 100 mm Hg to give **14** (19.5 mg, 81% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f$  = 0.2 (30% ethyl acetate/hexanes).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ )  $\delta$  10.68 (brs, 1H), 2.36 (d,  $J$  = 15.8 Hz, 2H), 1.23 (d,  $J$  = 21.3 Hz, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ )  $\delta$  176.6 (d,  $J$  = 8.9 Hz), 92.6 (d,  $J$  = 170.1 Hz), 45.8 (d,  $J$  = 26.6 Hz), 26.7 (d,  $J$  = 24.0 Hz);  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ )  $\delta$  -134.48 (heptt,  $J$  = 21.3, 15.8 Hz, 1F); MS(ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{FO}_2\text{Na}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ )<sup>+</sup> 143.1, found 143.1.



**4-Fluorocycloheptan-1-one (15a).**<sup>S11</sup> Prepared from cycloheptanone (33.6 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) according to the general procedure (18 h) to give **15** (72% NMR yield,  $\beta$ : $\gamma$  = 3:4). Purified by preparative TLC (plate pretreated with ammonium (7.0 M in methanol, 1 mL) in hexane (50 mL)) (20% ethyl acetate/hexanes), and concentrated by rotary evaporator at ca. 100 mm Hg to give **15a** (9.1 mg, 35% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ )  $\delta$  4.13 (ddddd,  $J$  = 46.1, 7.8, 5.5, 2.8, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (ddt,  $J$  = 15.3, 10.1, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 1.98 (dt,  $J$  = 8.6, 4.0 Hz, 2H), 1.88 (ddd,  $J$  = 15.3, 9.6, 2.6 Hz, 1H), 1.22–1.56 (m, 5H), 0.85–0.93 (m, 1H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ )  $\delta$  210.3, 91.7 (d,  $J$  = 170.3 Hz), 43.2, 36.3 (d,  $J$  = 8.7 Hz), 35.4 (d,  $J$  = 21.7 Hz), 29.7 (d,  $J$  = 22.6 Hz), 17.6 (d,  $J$  = 8.2 Hz);  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ )  $\delta$  -172.87 (ddddd,  $J$  = 43.1, 27.1, 21.4, 7.8 Hz, 1F); MS(ESI) calcd for  $\text{C}_7\text{H}_{12}\text{FO}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{H}$ )<sup>+</sup> 131.1, found 131.1.



**(2R)-N-Phthaloyl-3-fluorovaline methyl ester (16).**<sup>S 12</sup> Prepared from (*S*)-*N*-phthaloylvaline methyl ester (52.2 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with selectfluor (106.5 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) catalyzed by acetophenone (4.8 mg, 0.02 mmol, 20 mol%) according to the general procedure (48 h) and purified by flash column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to give **16** (47.6 mg, 85% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f$  = 0.2 (20% ethyl acetate/hexanes).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.89 (dd,  $J$  = 5.4, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 7.76 (dd,  $J$  = 5.4, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 4.98 (d,  $J$  = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 1.69 (d,  $J$  = 22.9 Hz, 3H), 1.55 (d,  $J$  = 22.4 Hz,

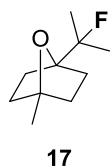
<sup>S9</sup> K.-Y. Kim, B. C. Kim, H. B. Lee and H. Shin, *J. Org. Chem.* **2008**, *73*, 8106.

<sup>S10</sup> R. Keck and J. Rétey, *Helv Chim Acta* **1980**, *63*, 769.

<sup>S11</sup> W. Liu, X. Huang, M.-J. Cheng, R. J. Nielsen, W. A. Goddard III and J. T. Groves, *Science* **2012**, *337*, 1322.

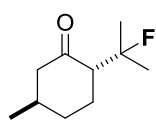
<sup>S12</sup> J.-B. Xia, Y. Ma and C. Chen, *Org. Chem. Front.* **2014**, *1*, 468.

3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  167.3, 166.6 (d,  $J$  = 10.5 Hz), 134.3, 131.6, 123.7, 95.6 (d,  $J$  = 172.9 Hz), 57.7 (d,  $J$  = 25.9 Hz), 52.5, 26.3 (d,  $J$  = 22.8 Hz), 23.7 (d,  $J$  = 23.7 Hz);  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -136.53 (dq,  $J$  = 10.2, 22.6, 22.6 Hz, 1F); MS(ESI) $^+$  calcd for  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{14}\text{FNO}_4\text{Na}$  ( $\text{M}+\text{Na}$ ) $^+$  302.1, found 302.1.



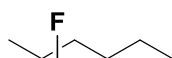
17

**1-(2-Fluoropropan-2-yl)-4-methyl-7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane (17).**<sup>S12</sup> Prepared from 1,4-Cineole (30.9 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with selectfluor (106.5 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) according to the general procedure (20 h), purified by flash column chromatography (2% diethyl ether/pentane), and concentrated by rotary evaporator at ca. 100 mm Hg to give **17** (25.1 mg, 73% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f$  = 0.4 (5% diethyl ether/pentane).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ )  $\delta$  1.80 (ddd,  $J$  = 12.9, 10.6, 4.0 Hz, 2H), 1.24–1.43 (m, 15H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ )  $\delta$  94.9 (d,  $J$  = 172.0 Hz), 89.7 (d,  $J$  = 21.1 Hz), 83.7, 37.2, 32.5 (d,  $J$  = 5.3 Hz), 23.5 (d,  $J$  = 25.6 Hz), 21.3;  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ )  $\delta$  -146.22 (hept,  $J$  = 21.4 Hz, 1F); MS(EI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{FO}$  ( $\text{M}$ ) $^+$  172.1, found 172.1.



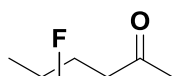
18

**(2R,5R)-2-(2-Fluoropropan-2-yl)-5-methylcyclohexanone (18).**<sup>S12</sup> Prepared from L-menthone (15.4 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) with selectfluor (53.1 mg, 0.15 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  (1.5 mL) according to the general procedure (30 h), purified by preparative TLC (plate pretreated with ammonium (7.0 M in methanol, 1 mL) in hexane (50 mL)) (5% ethyl acetate/hexanes), and concentrated by rotary evaporator at ca. 100 mm Hg to give **18** (12.3 mg, 71% yield).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ )  $\delta$  2.30 (dt,  $J$  = 12.8, 6.3 Hz, 1H), 2.09–2.18 (m, 2H), 1.55 (d,  $J$  = 23.2 Hz, 3H), 1.45 (d,  $J$  = 22.8 Hz, 3H), 1.32–1.47 (m, 3H), 1.18–1.28 (m, 1H), 0.77–0.89 (m, 1H), 0.61 (d,  $J$  = 6.0 Hz, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ )  $\delta$  207.9 (d,  $J$  = 11.0 Hz), 95.3 (d,  $J$  = 165.5 Hz), 58.9 (d,  $J$  = 22.5 Hz), 51.2 (d,  $J$  = 4.3 Hz), 35.8, 33.7, 27.8 (d,  $J$  = 4.7 Hz), 27.6 (d,  $J$  = 23.3 Hz), 22.3 (d,  $J$  = 23.4 Hz), 22.2;  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ )  $\delta$  -133.73 (heptd,  $J$  = 23.0, 7.4 Hz, 1F); MS(EI) calcd for  $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{17}\text{FO}$  ( $\text{M}$ ) $^+$  172.1, found 172.1.



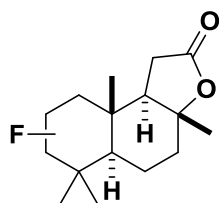
F-19

**Fluorohexanes (F-19).**<sup>S13</sup> Prepared from hexane (86.2 mg, 1.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (15 h) to give 2-fluorohexane **F-19a** (50% NMR yield), 3-fluorohexane **F-19b** (22% NMR yield), and 1-fluorohexane **F-19c** (3% NMR yield). **F-19a**:  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ )  $\delta$  -172.17 (ddqd,  $J$  = 48.3, 27.9, 24.1, 17.1 Hz, 1F); **F-19b**:  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ )  $\delta$  -181.79 (m, 1F); **F-19c**:  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ )  $\delta$  -218.46 (tt,  $J$  = 47.6, 25.1 Hz, 1F).



F-20

**Fluorohexan-2-ones (F-20).** Prepared from 2-hexanone (30.0 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) according to the general procedure (48 h) to give 5-fluorohexan-2-one **F-20a** (34% NMR yield), and 4-fluorohexan-2-one **F-20b** (26% NMR yield). **F-20a**:  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ )  $\delta$  -174.13 (m, 1F); **F-20b**:  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{CD}_3\text{CN}$ )  $\delta$  -181.77 (m, 1F).

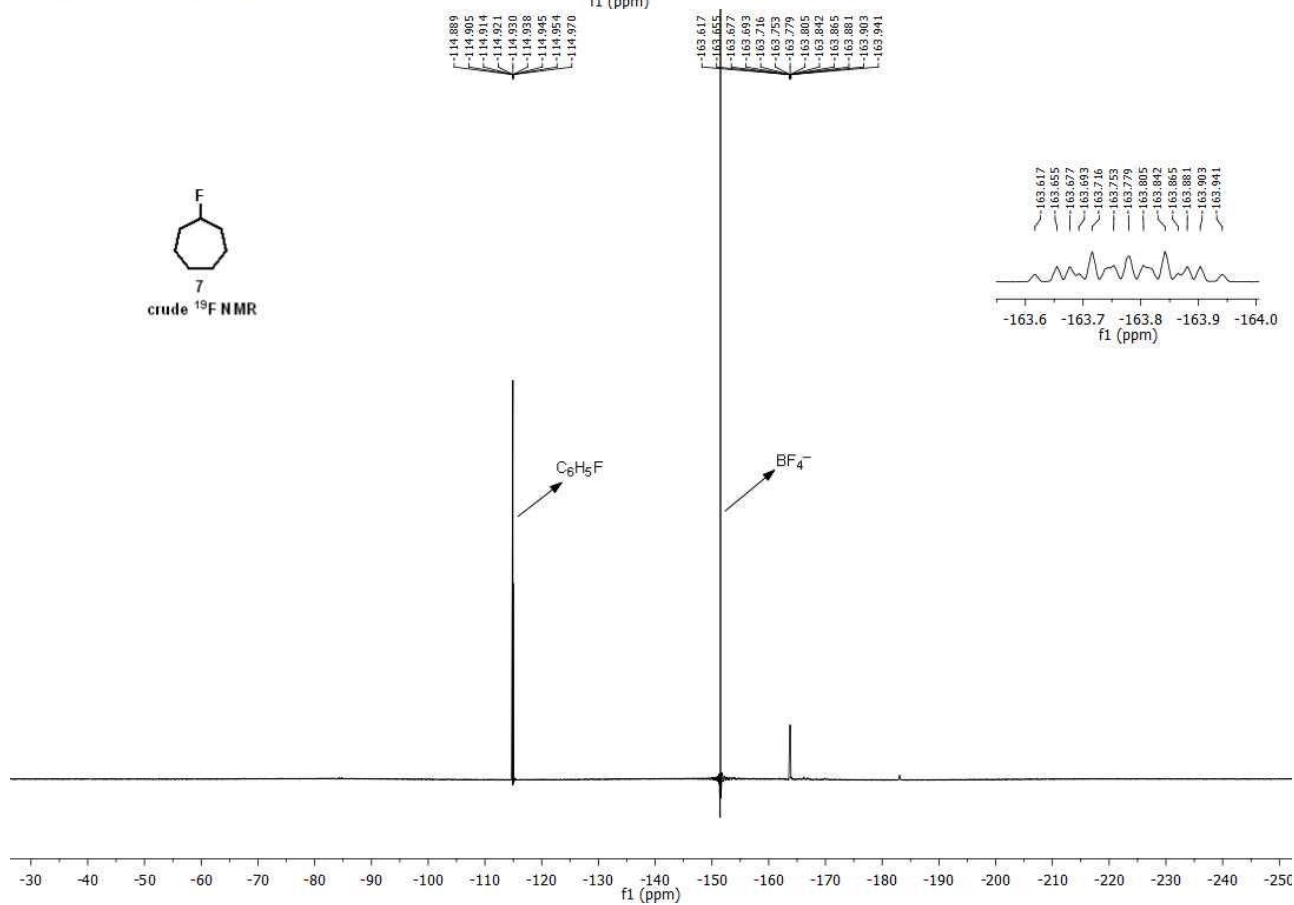
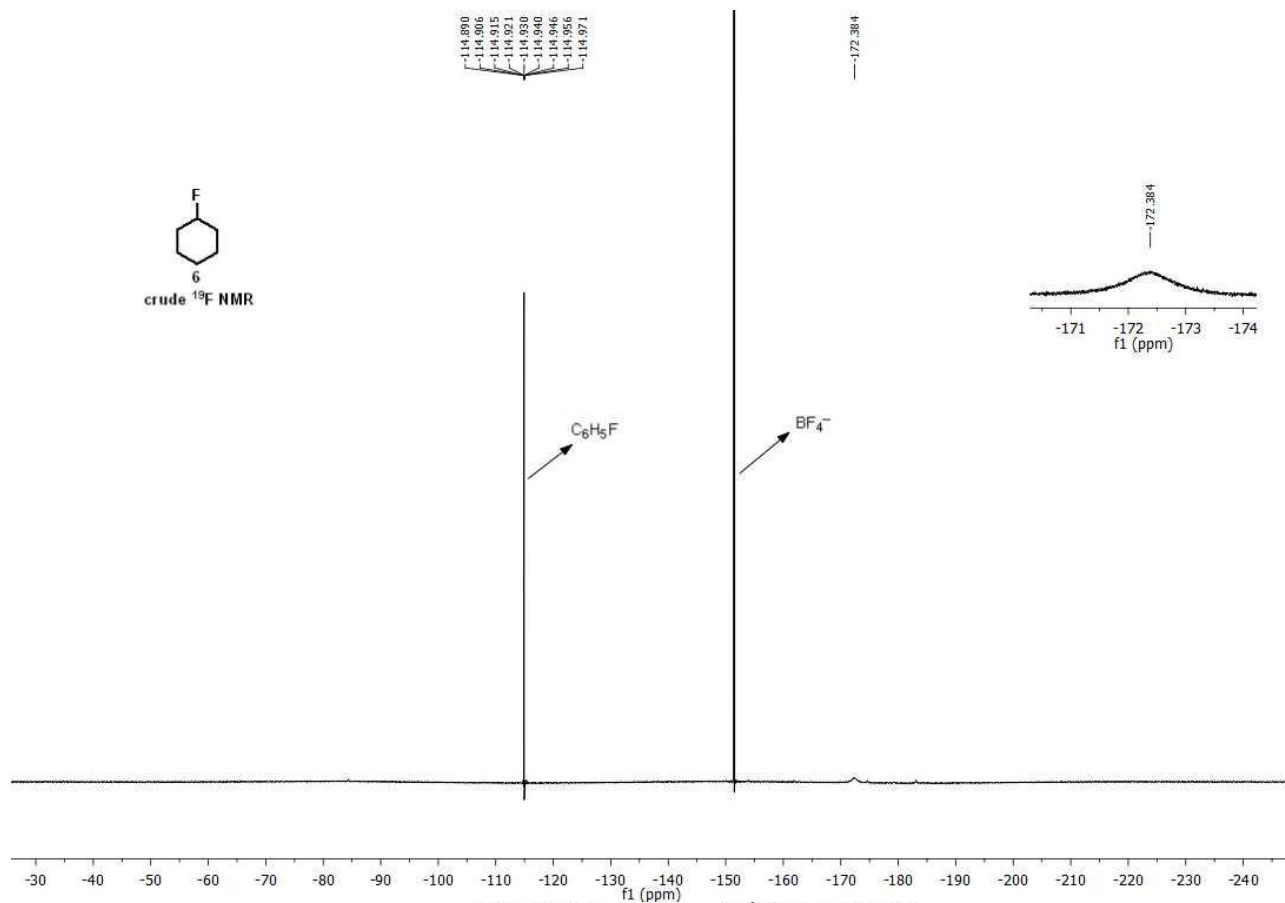


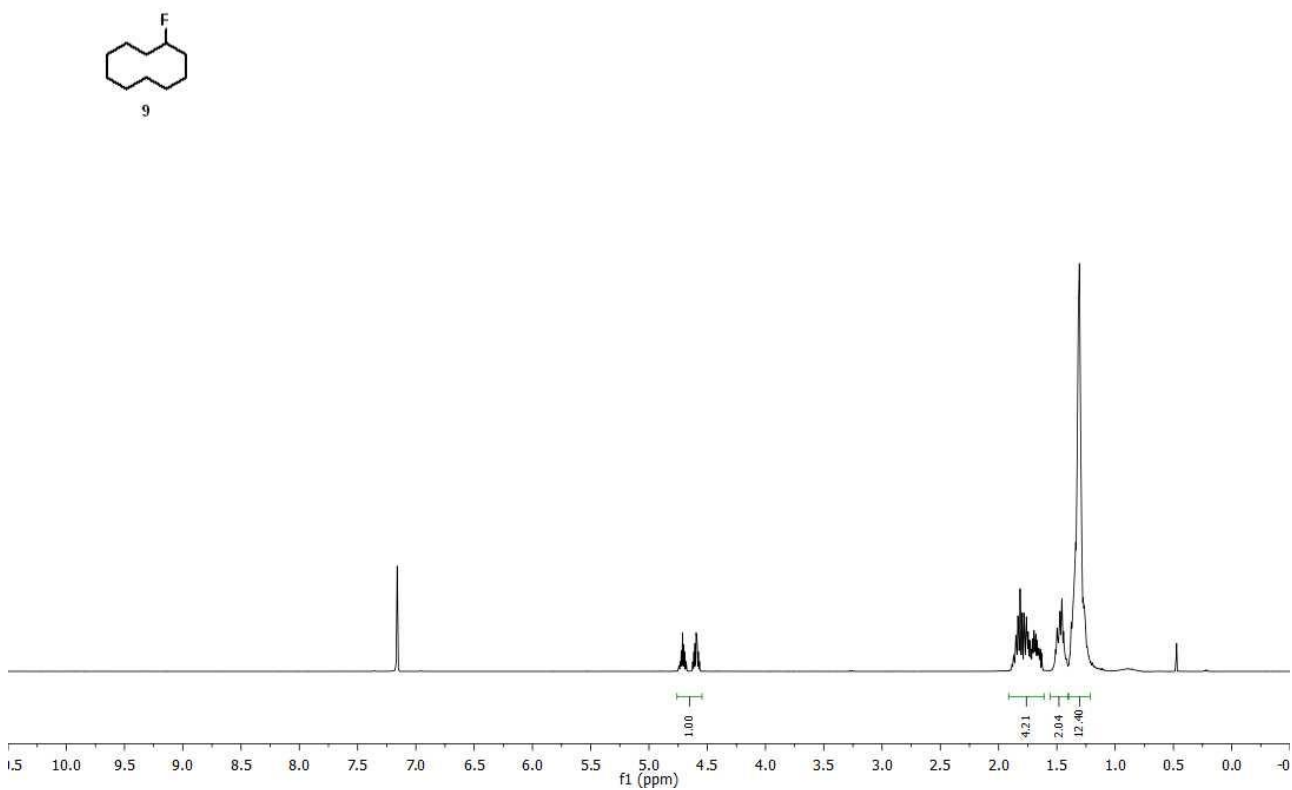
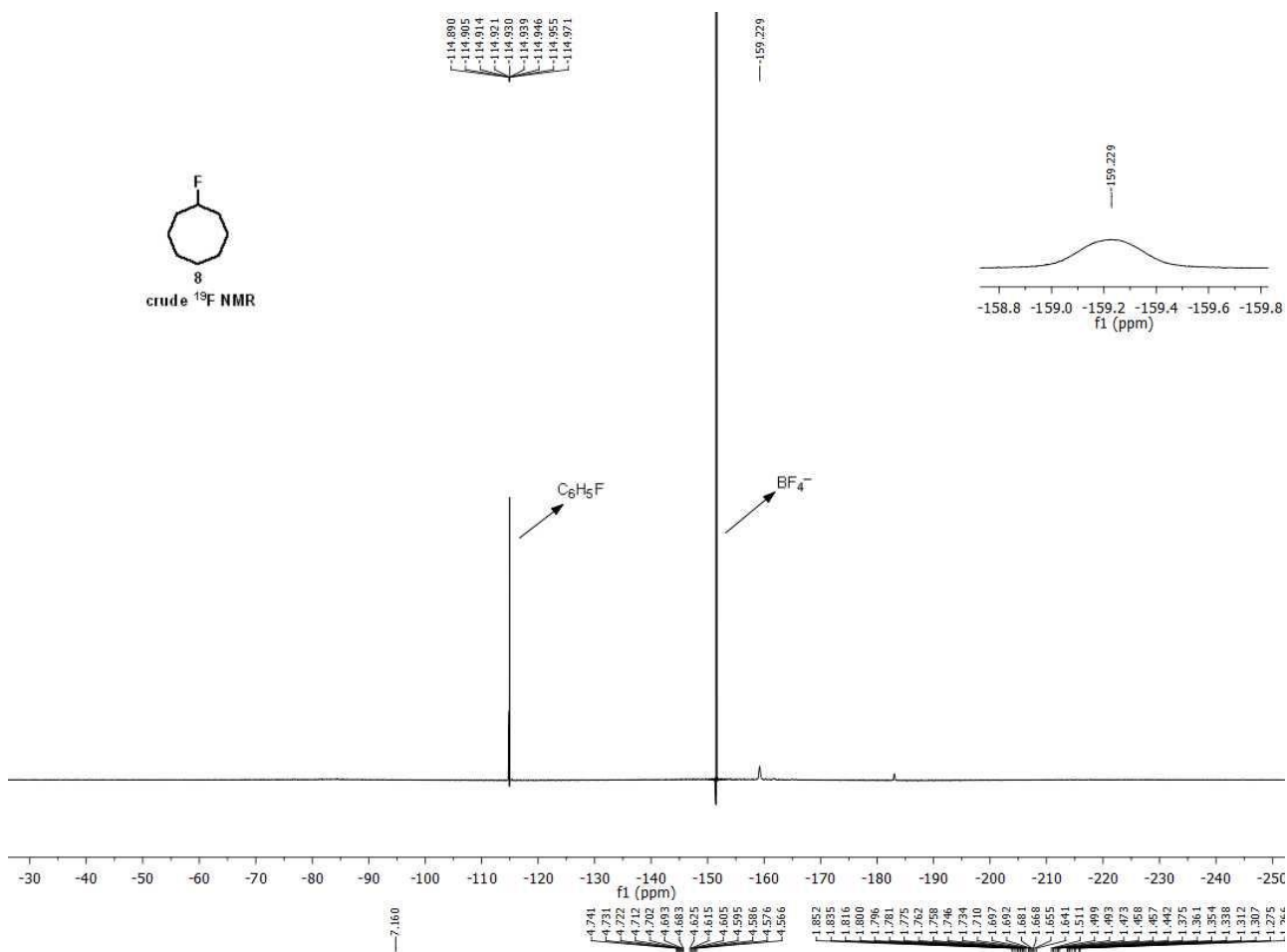
F-21

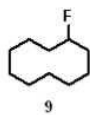
**Fluorosclareolides (F-21).**<sup>S11</sup> Prepared from sclareolide (30.0 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) according to the general procedure (24 h) to give 2 $\alpha$ -fluorosclareolide **F-21a** (59% NMR yield), 2 $\beta$ -fluorosclareolide **F-21b** (6% NMR yield) and 3 $\alpha$ -fluorosclareolide **F-21c** (18% NMR yield). Purified by flash column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to give a mixture of all three isomers (43.0 mg, 80% yield) as a colorless solid:  $R_f$  = 0.3 (20% ethyl acetate/hexanes). **F-21a**:  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -179.85 (ddddd,  $J$  = 48.0, 11.0, 11.0, 5.5, 5.5 Hz, 1F); **F-21b**:

<sup>S13</sup> I. Bucsi, B. Török, A. I. Marco, G. Rasul, G. K. S. Prakash and G. A. Olah, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **2002**, *124*, 7728.

$^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -171.12 (m, 1F); **F-21c**:  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -187.33 (ddd,  $J$  = 46.3, 46.5, 14.6 Hz, 1F).



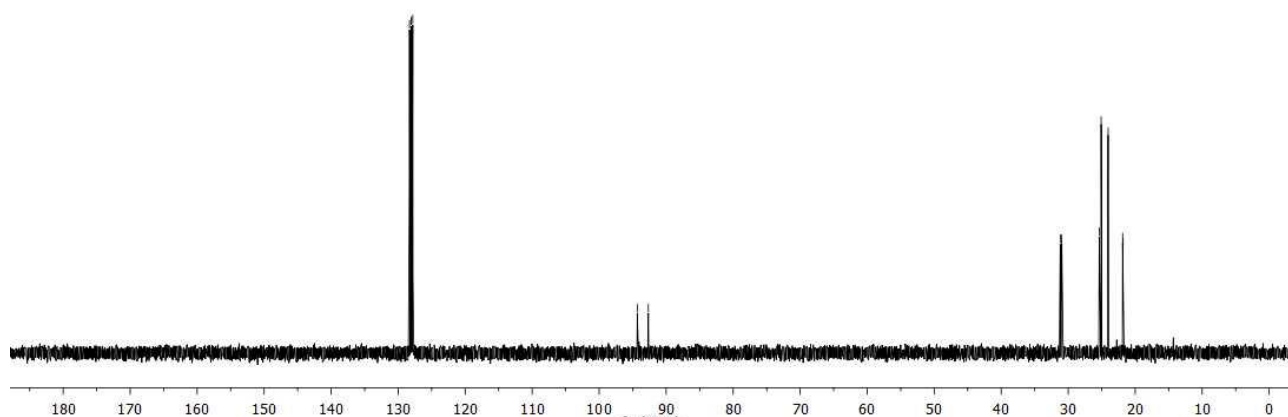




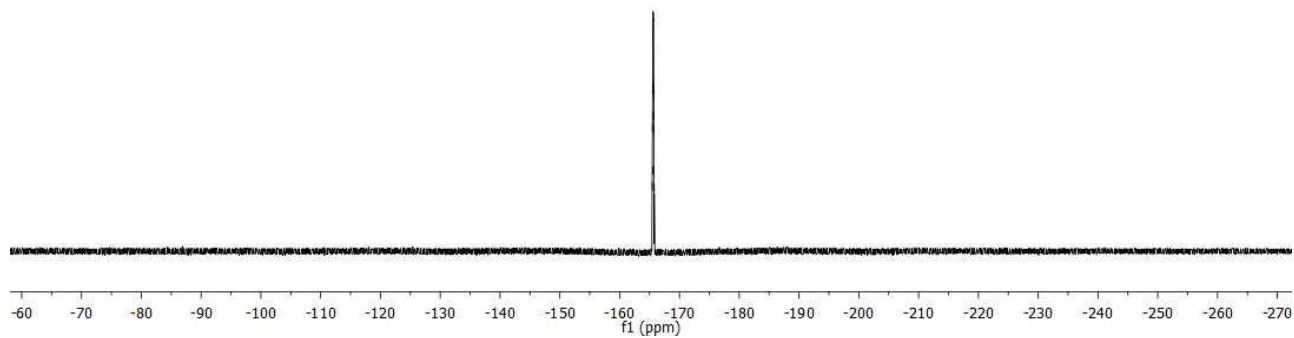
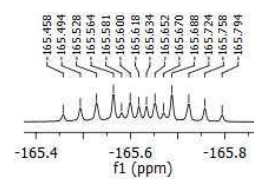
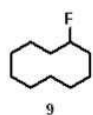
128.301 cdd6  
127.819 cdd6  
127.819 cdd6

94.310  
92.661

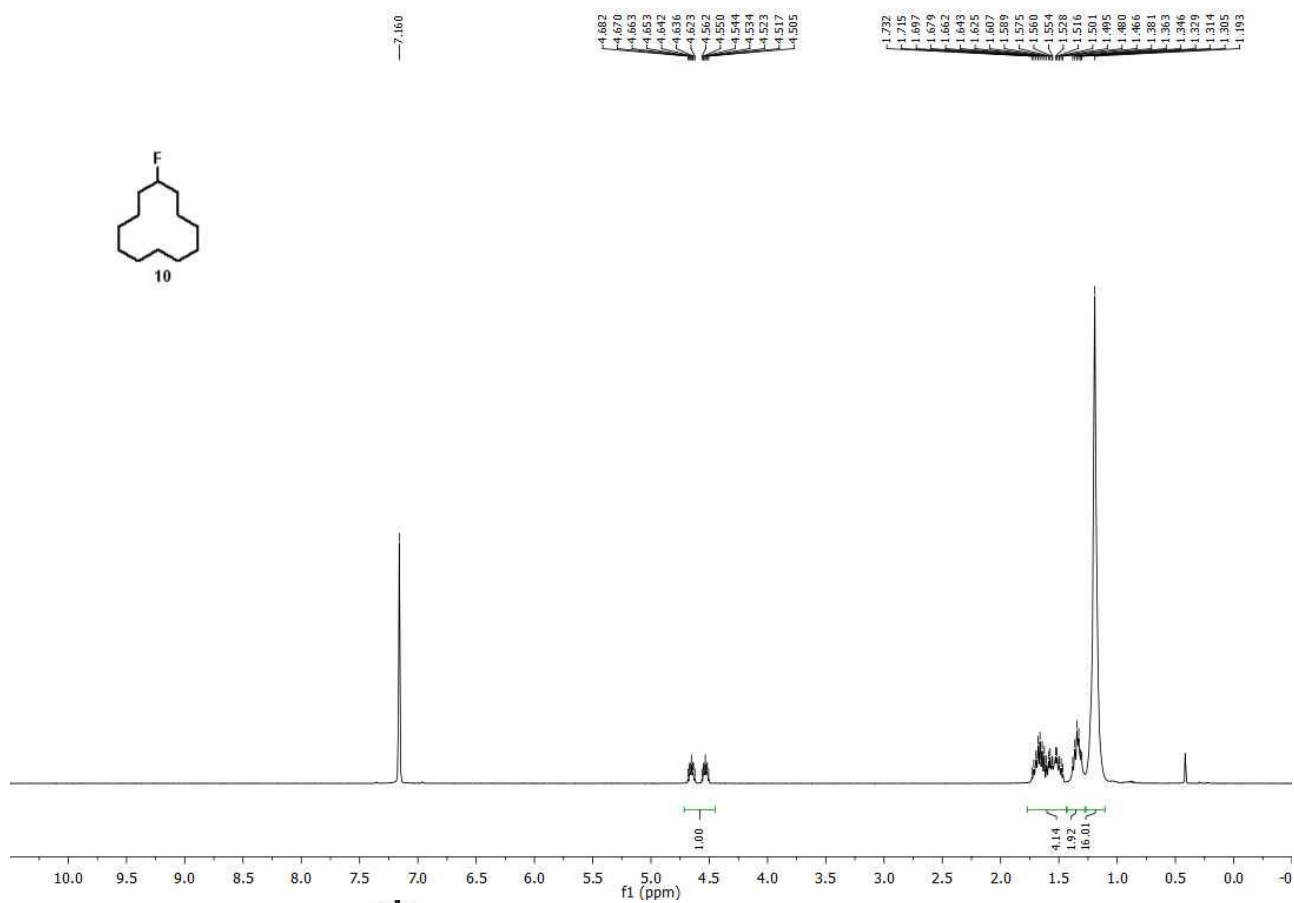
31.178  
29.960  
25.079  
24.036  
21.876  
21.800

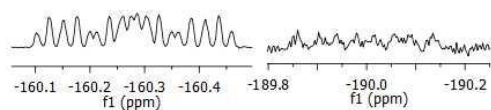
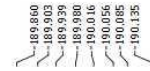
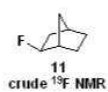
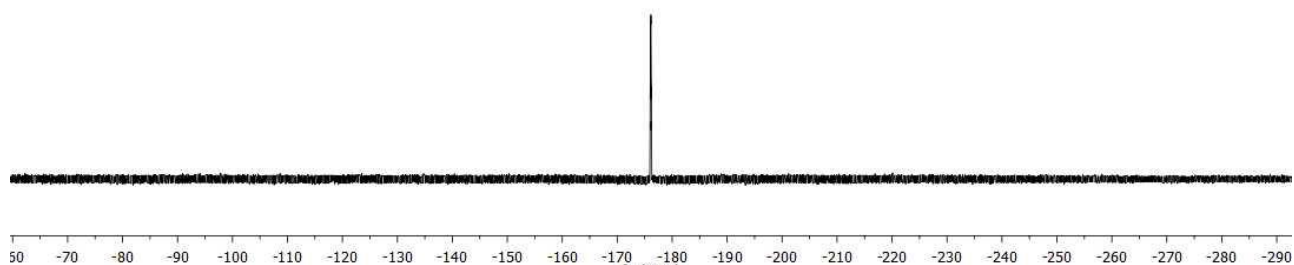
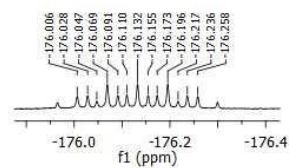
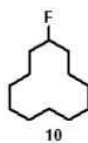


165.463  
165.494  
165.528  
165.564  
165.581  
165.600  
165.618  
165.634  
165.652  
165.670  
165.688  
165.724  
165.738  
165.794









C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>F

BF<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>

