Direct electrochemical defluorinative carboxylation of α-CF₃ alkenes with carbon dioxide

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Supporting Information

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1. General information

Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography using UV light, I_2 or KMnO₄ to visualize the course of reaction. Purification of reaction products was carried out by flash chromatography on silica gel. Chemical yields refer to pure isolated substances. Infrared (IR) spectra were obtained using a Bruker tensor 27 infrared spectrometer. ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and ¹⁹F NMR spectra were obtained using Bruker DPX 400 or 500 MHz Spectrometer. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm with TMS as the internal standard. The following abbreviations were used to designate chemical shift multiplicities: s =singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, h = heptet, m = multiplet, br = broad.

Unless mentioned, all reactions were performed under an atmosphere of N₂ and carried out with dry solvents. "Bu₄NClO₄ were purchased from Macklin and used as received. α -Aryl α -trifluoromethyl alkenes were prepared by Suzuki cross coupling reaction of the corresponding arylboronic acid with 2-bromo-3,3,3-trifluoropropene.^{1,2} α -Alkyl α -trifluoromethyl alkenes were prepared by Wittig olefination of the corresponding ketone.¹ α -Alkynyl α -trifluoromethyl alkenes were prepared by Sonagashira coupling of the corresponding alkyne.^{3,4} Trisubstituted alkenes were prepared by Wittig olefination of the corresponding ketone.^{3,5} Substrates derived from bioactive compounds, such as fructose, β -D-glucose and estrone were prepared according to reported procedure.^{2,6,7}

Entry	Chemical name	Abbreviation
1	Petroleum ether	PE
2	Ethyl acetate	EtOAc
3	Tetrahydrofuran	THF
4	N,N-Dimethylformamide	DMF
5	N,N-Dimethylacetamide	DMA
6	N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone	NMP
7	Dimethyl sulfoxide	DMSO
8	Hexamethyl phosphoryl triamide	HMPA

List of abbreviation:

2. Reaction condition optimization

The reaction of α -trifluoromethyl styrene **1a** with CO₂ was selected as model reaction for condition optimization. We first examined the influence of electrode on the carboxylation of **1a**, by conducting the reaction in DMF containing Et₄NOTs at constant current of 8 mA in an undivided cell under room temperature with CO₂ bubbling, as shown in Table S1. Of several typical non-sacrificial anode screened (entries 1-4), Pt-plate turned out to be the best, affording the desired γ -carboxylation product **2a** in 57% yield (entry 1). The performance of sacrificial anode was also studied, and Mg-plate gave a slightly higher 60% yield (entries 5-7). Aiming to develop a non-sacrificial metal system, Pt-plate (entries 8-12).

	00	(+) anode	СООН
Ph´ `CF ₃ + 1a (0.2 mmol)	(1 atm)	► Et ₄ NOTs (0.06 M), DMF (6 mL) rt, I = 8 mA, 4 h	Ph 2a F
Entry	Anode	Cathode	Isolated yield (%)
1	graphite	Pt	32
2	RVC	Pt	14
3	Pt	Pt	57
4	glassy carbor	n Pt	45
5	Mg	Pt	60
6	Fe	Pt	41
7	Ni	Pt	44
8	Pt	graphite	50
9	Pt	RVC	38
10	Pt	glassy carbon	44
11	Pt	Ni	43
12	Pt	Foam Ni	28

Table S1. Screening of anode and cathode

The influence of current intensity on the reaction was then studied, as shown in Table S2. It was found that under the current lower than 8 mA with the total charge less than 6 F/mol, the reaction yield decreased gradually due to the incomplete reaction. However, by increasing the current higher than 8 mA, there was almost no further influence on the reaction yield.

\downarrow		~~~	(+) Pt	СООН	
	Ph´ `CF ₃ + 1a (0.2 mmol)	(1 atm)	Et ₄ NOTs (0.06 M), DMF (6 mL) rt, I = x mA, 4 h	Ph 2a F	
	Entry	I (mA)	F/mol	Isolated yield (%)	
	1	4	3.0	30	
	2	6	4.5	42	
	3	8	6.0	57	
	4	9	6.7	50	
	5	10	7.5	54	
	6	11	8.2	53	

Table S2. Influence of electric current

The supporting electrolyte is another important parameter in affecting the reaction outcome, as it could influence the local environment near the electrode as part of the electrical double-layer. By changing the electrolyte from Et₄NOTs to "Bu₄NOTs, a slightly higher 60% yield was obtained (Table S3, entry 1). Further varying the counter anions in the tetrabutylammonium family had a positive impact on the reaction (entries 2-5), and 72% yield could be achieved by using "Bu₄NClO₄ as electrolyte (entry 5). Other perchlorate, such as Et₄NClO₄, was also tried, but no better result was obtained (entry 6).

 Table S3. Screening of supporting electrolyte

Ph $CF_3 + CO_2$ 1a (0.2 mmol) (1 atm)	(+) Pt ■ P electrolyte (0.06 M), DM rt, I = 8 mA, 4 I	Pt (-) AF (6 mL) h COOH Ph F 2a F
Entry	Electrolyte	Isolated yield (%)
1	"Bu ₄ NOTs	60
2	ⁿ Bu ₄ NPF ₆	62
3	ⁿ Bu ₄ NBr	27
4	ⁿ Bu ₄ NBF ₄	53
5	ⁿ Bu ₄ NClO ₄	72
6	Et ₄ NClO ₄	61

With "Bu₄NClO₄ as electrolyte, the solvent effects were then examined with typical results shown in Table S4. The reaction conducted in DMA, NMP and HMPA gave lower yield than that in DMF (entries 1-4). No reaction occurred by using DMSO or CH₃CN as solvent (entries 5-6). DCE and THF could give 20% and 70% yield, respectively (entries 7-8). DMF was finally selected, not only because it could give higher reaction yield, but also due to its less volatility, especially under bubbling CO₂ condition. Further study revealed that the volume of solvent could also affect the reaction outcome. By performing the 0.2 mmol scale reaction in 7.0 mL DMF, 81% yield could be achieved (entries 9-12).

Ļ	22	(+) Pt	СООН
Ph´ `CF ₃ 1a (0.2 mmol)	+ CO ₂ – (1 atm)	ⁿ Bu ₄ NClO ₄ (0.06 M), solvent (x mL) rt, I = 8 mA, 4 h	Ph 2a F
Entry	Solvent	x (mL)	Isolated yield (%)
1	DMF	6.0	72
2	DMA	6.0	59
3	NMP	6.0	69
4	HMPA	6.0	44
5	DMSO	6.0	Trace
6	CH ₃ CN	6.0	Trace
7	DCE	6.0	20
8	THF	6.0	70
9	DMF	3.0	56
10	DMF	5.0	63
11	DMF	7.0	81
12	DMF	9.0	78

 Table S4. Screening of solvent.

Subsequently, the concentration of electrolyte was studied to further improved the reaction outcome. As shown in Table S5, by increasing the concentration of ${}^{n}Bu_{4}NClO_{4}$ to 0.07 M, the desired carboxylic acid **2a** could be obtained in 83% isolated yield (entry 3). Further increasing or decreasing the concentration gave no better results. Finally, we determined to perform the carboxylation of **1a** (0.2 mmol) under room temperature in DMF (7.0 mL) containing ${}^{n}Bu_{4}NClO_{4}$ (0.07 M) at constant current of 8 mA in an undivided cell with CO₂ bubbling and Pt-plate as both cathode and anode.

Table S5. Screening of electrolyte concentration

	(+) Pt	Pt (-)
1a (0.2 mmol) (1 atm)	^{//} Bu ₄ NClO ₄ (<mark>× M</mark>), DN rt, I = 8 mA, 4	Ph (7 mL) Ph 2 a F
Entry	x (M)	Isolated yield (%)
1	0.05	76
2	0.06	81
3	0.07	83
4	0.08	79
5	0.09	79

During the investigation of substrate scope, we found that under the established optimal reaction condition for the reaction of **1a**, the carboxylation of **1s** bearing a 2-naphthyl gave only 23% yield. Considering that H₂O possessing an oxidation potential of 1.23V vs. SHE,⁸ which might be utilized as sacrificial oxidant to avoid unexpected oxidation, we tried using H₂O as additive to improve the reaction outcome. Fortunately, as shown in Table S6, the addition of 200 μ L H₂O in 7 mL DMF could promote the carboxylation of **1s** to give the desired **2s** in 62% yield. Consequently, water was added for some substrates to improve the reaction yield.

Table S6. Influence of H₂O as additive for the reaction of 1s

1s (0	CF ₃ +	CO ₂ (1 atm)	(+) Pt ■ ⁿ Bu ₄ NClO ₄ DMF (7 mL), rt, H ₂ O (x	0.07 M) I = 8 mA, 7 h μL)	COOH F 2s
-	Entry		$H_2O(x \ \mu L)$	Isolated yield (%))
-	1			23	
	2		80	48	
	3		120	50	
	4		200	62	
_	5		400	44	

3. Photographic guide for electrochemical reaction

Electrode electrochemical reactions were carried out using the following three kinds of equipment,

- In a 10 mL hydrogenation tube using Pt-plate (10 mm*10 mm*0.2 mm) as anode and cathode with the current supplied from a 36 V constant-current power supply purchased from Xiamen Bodong Biotechnology Ltd. (for 0.2 mmol scale).
- In a 10 mL electrochemical cell using corresponding Pt-plate as anode and cathode with the current supplied from an ElectraSyn 2.0 instrument purchased from IKA[®]-Werke GmbH & CO. KG. (for 0.2 mmol scale).
- In a 250 mL wild-mouth bottle using Pt-plate (30 mm*30 mm*0.1 mm) as anode and cathode with the current supplied from a 36 V constant-current power supply purchased from Xiamen Bodong Biotechnology Ltd. (for 6.0 mmol gram-scale reaction).

3.1 Photographic guide for first kind of equipment (0.2 mmol)

Step 0. Overview of materials used.

From left to right: 1) two Pt plates [anode and cathode, 10 mm*10 mm*0.2 mm]; 2) a 10 mL hydrogenation tube; 3) a rubber stopper; 4) two hypodermic needles (the longer one for intake, the shorter for exhaust)



Step 1. Assembling the cell

1) Pierce the rubber stopper with two Pt plates; 2) The stopper was fitted into the tube; 3) Pierce the rubber stopper with the two hypodermic needles (the longer one for intake, the shorter for exhaust).



Step 2. Electrolysis

After the addition of all materials, CO_2 was bubbled for 10 mins and then conducted constant current electrolysis (I = 8.0 mA) using a constant-current power supply under continuous bubbling of CO₂.



3.2 Photographic guide for the second kind of equipment (0.2 mmol, ElectraSyn 2.0)

Step 0. Overview of materials used.

From left to right: 1) electrochemical cell; 2) two Pt plates [anode and cathode]; 3) a hypodermic needle for intake; 4) cap.



Step 1. Assembling the cell

1) Install two Pt plates to the cap; 2) The cap was fitted into the cell; 3) Pierce the rubber of cap with the hypodermic needle for intake.



Step 2. Electrolysis

After the addition of all materials, CO_2 was bubbled for 10 mins and then conducted constant current electrolysis (I = 8.0 mA) using ElectraSyn 2.0 under continuous bubbling of CO₂.



3.3 Photographic guide for the third kind of equipment (for 6 mmol gram-scale reaction)

Step 0. Overview of materials used.

From left to right: 1) 250 mL wild-mouth bottle; 2) a rubber stopper with three holes; 3) a glass tube for intake; 4) two Pt plates [anode and cathode, 30 mm*30 mm*0.1 mm]



Step 1. Assembling the cell

1) Install two Pt plates and the glass tube to the rubber stopper; 2) The rubber stopper was fitted into the bottle.



Step 2. Electrolysis

After the addition of all materials, CO_2 was bubbled for 10 mins and then conducted constant current electrolysis (I = 72.0 mA) using a constant-current power supply under continuous bubbling of CO₂.



4. General Procedure for the Electrolysis

4.1 General procedure A. (for synthesis of acids 2a-2h, 2j-2k, 2m-2u, 3e-3k and 4a-4c.)



To a 10 mL hydrogenation tube or a cell of ElectraSyn 2.0 containing a stir bar were added "Bu₄NClO₄ (167.5 mg, 0.49 mmol) and DMF (7.0 mL), followed by the addition of **1** (0.2 mmol). Then the tube was installed with two Pt-plates as cathode and anode. After bubbling of CO₂ gas into the electrolytes for 10 mins, the reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 8 mA until the complete consumption of the starting materials as monitored by TLC (4-7 hours). After that, the reaction mixture was transferred to a 50 mL Erlenmeyer flask and acidized with HCl (2 N, 10 mL). The aqueous layer extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL) and the combined organics were washed with sat. NH₄Cl (2 x 20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by column chromatography using PE/EtOAc (3:1, v/v) as the eluent to afford the desired product.

Note: for the synthesis of 2g, 2m-o, 2r-u, 3e and 4c, H₂O (200 µL) was added.

4.2 General procedure B. (for synthesis of esters 2i, 2l, 3a, 3b and 3d).



To a 10 mL hydrogenation tube or a cell of ElectraSyn 2.0 containing a stir bar were added "Bu₄NClO₄ (167.5 mg, 0.49 mmol) and DMF (7.0 mL), followed by the addition of **1** (0.2 mmol). Then the tube was installed with two Pt-plates as cathode and anode. After bubbling of CO₂ gas into the electrolytes for 10 mins, the reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 8 mA until the complete consumption of the starting materials as monitored by TLC (4-7 hours). After that, the reaction mixture was transferred to a 50 mL Erlenmeyer flask and acidized with HCl (2 N, 10 mL). The aqueous layer extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL) and the combined organics were washed with sat. NH₄Cl (2 x 20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude residue was dissolved in the mixture solvent of Et₂O (2.0 mL) and MeOH (0.5 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. The hexane solution of

TMSCHN₂ (0.2 mL, 2 mol/L, 0.4 mmol) was added and the mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 mins. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the crude residue was purified by column chromatography using PE/EtOAc (10:1, v/v) as the eluent to afford the desired product.

Note: 1) for the synthesis of **3a** and **3b**, graphite was used as anode; 2) $H_2O(200 \ \mu L)$ was added for the synthesis of **3d**.

4.3 General procedure C. (for synthesis of amide 3c)



To a 10 mL hydrogenation tube or a cell of ElectraSyn 2.0 containing a stir bar were added "Bu₄NClO₄ (167.5 mg, 0.49 mmol) and DMF (7.0 mL), followed by the addition of **1** (0.2 mmol). Then the tube was installed with Pt-plate as cathode and graphite as anode. After bubbling of CO₂ gas into the electrolytes for 10 mins, the reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 8 mA until the complete consumption of the starting materials as monitored by TLC analysis (4-7 hours). After that, the reaction mixture was transferred to a 50 mL Erlenmeyer flask and acidized with HCl (2 N, 10 mL). The aqueous layer extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL) and the combined organics were washed with sat. NH₄Cl (2 x 20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude residue was dissolved in DMF (2 mL), then *p*-anisidine (36.9 mg, 0.3 mmol), Et₃N (60.7 mg, 0.6 mmol), and *o*-(7-azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-*N*,*N*,*N'*,*N'*-tramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HATU, 152.0 mg, 0.4 mmol) were added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 5 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched with H₂O and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography using PE/EtOAc (5:1, v/v) as the eluent to afford the desired product.

4.4 General procedure for the gram-scale reaction.

To a 250 mL wild-mouth bottle containing a stir bar were added "Bu₄NClO₄ (5.0 g, 14.7 mmol) and DMF (210 mL), followed by the addition of **1a** (1.03 g, 6.0 mmol). Then the tube was installed with two Pt-plates (30 mm x 30 mm x 0.1 mm) as cathode and anode. After bubbling of CO₂ gas into the electrolytes for 10 mins, the reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 72 mA until the complete consumption of the starting materials as monitored by TLC (20 hours). After that, the

reaction mixture was transferred to a 500 mL round-bottom flask and then removing most of the solvent by distillation in vacuum. The residue was diluted with 50 mL EtOAc, and acidized with HCl (2 N, 40 mL). After separation of organic layer, the aqueous layer was extracted with EtOAc (2 x 40 mL) and the combined organics were washed with sat. NH_4Cl (2 x 40 mL), dried over Na_2SO_4 , and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by column chromatography using PE/EtOAc (3:1, v/v) as the eluent to afford the desired **2a** in 0.93 g with 78% yield.

4.5 Characterization data of products

Product **2a** was obtained in 32.8 mg (83% yield) as colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39-7.33 (m, 4H), 7.31-7.27 (m, 1H), 3.45 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.38, 155.00 (dd, J = 291.3 Hz, 287.7 Hz, 1C), 132.72 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1C), 128.60, 127.80 (t, J = 3.5 Hz, 1C), 127.69, 86.62 (dd, J = 21.5 Hz, 18.0 Hz, 1C), 33.60 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -87.13 (d, J = 33.5 Hz, 1F), -88.55 (d, J = 33.8 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2972.3, 2887.4, 1728.2, 1712.8, 1498.7, 1413.8, 1247.9, 1176.6, 1128.4, 1006.8 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₀H₈F₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 221.0385, found: 221.0383.

Product **2b** was obtained in 35.6 mg (84% yield) as light yellow solid; Mp 52-54 °C; ^F ^F ^H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.24-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.16 (m, 2H), 3.43 (t, J = 2.0Hz, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.34, 154.85 (dd, J = 290.8Hz, 287.4 Hz, 1C), 137.52, 129.63 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1C), 129.30, 127.60 (t, J = 3.5 Hz, 1C), 86.39 (dd, J = 21.1 Hz, 18.0 Hz, 1C), 33.56, 21.12; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -87.67 (d, J = 35.0 Hz, 1F), -88.91 (d, J = 35.0 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2970.3, 1716.6, 1516.0, 1415.7, 1382.9, 1238.3, 1107.1, 1004.9, 879.5 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₁H₁₀F₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 235.0541, found: 235.0542.

 $\begin{array}{l} \overset{\text{CO}_{2}\text{H}}{\overset{\text{Me}}{\underset{2c}{\overset{\text{F}}{\overset{\text{F}}{\overset{\text{F}}{\overset{\text{F}}{\overset{\text{CO}_{2}\text{H}}}}}} & \text{MHz, CDCl}_3): \delta 7.26\text{-}7.22 (m, 1\text{H}), 7.14\text{-}7.08 (m, 3\text{H}), 3.42 (t, J = 2.4 \text{ Hz}, 2\text{H}), 2.35 (s, 3\text{H}); {}^{13}\text{C} \text{ NMR} (100 \text{ MHz, CDCl}_3): \delta 176.56 (dd, J = 4.4 \text{ Hz}, 2.8 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{C}), 154.94 (dd, J = 291.0 \text{ Hz}, 287.6 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{C}), 138.23, 132.63 (t, J = 3.8 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{C}), 128.48, 128.46, 128.42, 124.85 (t, J = 3.5 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{C}), 86.63 (dd, J = 21.0 \text{ Hz}, 18.0 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{C}), 33.66 (d, J = 2.8 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{C}), 21.40; {}^{19}\text{F} \text{ NMR} (376 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3): \delta -87.34 (d, J = 33.8 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{F}), -88.64 (d, J = 34.2 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{F}); \text{IR (ATR) v 3020.5, 1716.6, 1695.4, 1604.7, 1490.9, 1413.8, 1311.5, 1240.2, 1182.3, 912.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \text{HRMS} (\text{ESI}): \text{Exact mass calcd for } C_{11}\text{H}_{10}\text{F}_{2}\text{NaO}_2 \text{ [M+Na]}^+: 235.0541, \text{ found: } 235.0539. \end{array}$

Product **2d** was obtained in 34.3 mg (76% yield) as light yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 6.94-6.93 (m, 3H), 3.42 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H), 2.31 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.70, 154.91 (dd, J = 290.9 Hz, 287.5 Hz, 1C), 138.10, 132.50 (t, J = 3.8Hz, 1C), 129.44, 125.54 (t, J = 3.4 Hz, 1C), 86.58 (dd, J = 20.7 Hz, 18.2 Hz, 1C), 33.67 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1C), 21.28; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -87.50 (dd, J = 34.2 Hz, 1.5 Hz, 1F), -88.69 (d, J = 34.6 Hz, 1F), -116.80 (s, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2987.7, 1716.6, 1602.8, 1411.8, 1259.5, 1176.5, 1062.7, 918.1, 850.6, 821.6 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₂H₁₂F₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 249.0698, found: 249.0701.

Product **2e** was obtained in 32.6 mg (71% yield) as light yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.16 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (d, J = 4.8 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 3.41 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 2.26 (d, J = 1.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.11, 161.15 (d, J = 243.4 Hz, 1C), 155.04 (dd, J = 291.9 Hz, 288.0 Hz, 1C), 132.04-131.88 (m, 1C), 131.53 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 1C), 124.42 (d, J = 17.2 Hz,1C), 123.04 (dd, J = 7.1 Hz, 3.5 Hz, 1C), 114.47 (ddd, J = 23.7 Hz, 4.6 Hz, 3.1 Hz, 1C), 85.99 (ddd, J = 21.9 Hz, 17.6 Hz, 2.2 Hz, 1C), 33.38 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1C), 14.24 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -86.51 (d, J = 32.7 Hz, 1F), -87.50 (d, J = 32.7 Hz, 1F), -116.80 (s, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2546.0, 1728.2, 1695.4, 1570.0, 1423.4, 1317.3, 1253.7, 1180.4, 1026.1, 848.6 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₁H₉F₃NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 253.0447, found: 253.0457.

Product **2f** was obtained in 35.6 mg (70% yield) as white solid; Mp 55-57 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40-7.37 (m, 2H), 7.30-7.27 (m, 2H), 3.44 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H), 1.33 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.43, 155.00 (dd, J = 291.2 Hz, 287.4 Hz, 1C), 150.66, 129.66 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1C), 127.35 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1C), 125.54, 86.35 (dd, J = 21.1 Hz, 17.8 Hz, 1C), 34.54, 33.51 (d, J = 2.9 Hz, 1C), 31.22; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -87.31 (d, J =34.6 Hz, 1F), -88.65 (d, J = 34.2 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2976.1, 1732.0, 1614.4, 1317.3, 1249.8, 1178.5, 1049.2, 1004.9, 881.4, 833.2 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₄H₁₆F₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 277.1011, found: 277.1013.

Product **2g** was obtained in 41.6 mg (76% yield) as white solid with 200 μ L H₂O as additive; Mp 120-122 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.62-7.59 (m, 4H), 7.48-7.43 (m, 4H), 7.39-7.35 (m, 1H), 3.50 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.45, 155.07 (dd, J = 291.8 Hz, 288.2 Hz, 1C), 140.50, 140.35, 131.58 (t, J = 3.9 Hz, 1C), 128.80, 128.10 (t, J = 3.7 Hz, 1C), 127.49, 127.27, 127.00, 86.39 (dd, J = 21.5 Hz, 17.9 Hz, 1C), 33.48 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -86.53 (d, J = 32.7 Hz, 1F), -87.91 (d, J = 32.7 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2972.3, 1734.0, 1693.5, 1489.0, 1417.6, 1404.1, 1249.8, 1078.2, 952.8, 839.0 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₆H₁₂F₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 297.0698, found: 297.0693.



Product **2h** was obtained in 45.2 mg (72% yield) as light yellow solid; Mp 125-127 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.72-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.44-7.41 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.30 (m, 3H), 3.50 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 1.48 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.46, 155.02 (dd, *J* = 291.2 Hz, 287.9 Hz, 1C), 153.90, 153.80, 138.84, 138.50,

131.50 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1C), 127.49, 127.01, 126.61 (t, J = 3.6 Hz, 1C), 122.58, 122.04 (dd, J = 4.6 Hz, 3.1 Hz, 1C), 120.10, 120.04, 87.03 (dd, J = 21.1 Hz, 17.8 Hz, 1C), 46.88, 33.84 (d, J = 2.7 Hz, 1C), 27.04.; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -86.97 (d, J = 33.8 Hz, 1F), -88.21 (d, J = 34.2 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 3483.4, 3251.9, 1712.7, 1409.9, 1313.5, 1228.6, 1016.4, 900.7, 819.7, 783.1 cm⁻¹; HRMS (EI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₉H₁₆O₂ F₂ [M]⁺: 314.1118, found: 314.1116.



Product **2i** was obtained in 26.6 mg (45% yield) as colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.26-7.23 (m, 2H), 6.89-6.86 (m, 2H), 5.90-5.80 (m, 1H), 5.09-5.03 (m, 1H), 5.02-4.98 (m, 1H), 3.96 (t, J = 6.4 Hz, 2H), 3.67 (s, 3H), 3.37 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 2.26-2.21 (m, 2H), 1.91-1.84 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz,

CDCl₃): δ 170.77, 158.37, 154.64 (t, J = 286.4 Hz, 1C), 137.73, 128.95 (t, J = 3.5 Hz, 1C), 124.93, 115.22, 114.53, 86.57 (t, J = 19.1 Hz, 1C), 67.13, 52.17, 33.76, 30.08, 28.37; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -89.00 (d, J = 38.0 Hz, 1F), -90.00 (d, J = 38.0 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2978.0, 1743.6, 1610.5, 1516.0, 1436.9, 1346.3, 1246.0, 1174.6, 914.2, 831.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₆H₁₈F₂NaO₃ [M+Na]⁺: 319.1116, found: 319.1119.

Product **2j** was obtained in 33.4 mg (72% yield) as light yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.34-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.25 (m, 2H), 3.42 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.35, 154.95 (dd, *J* = 291.7 Hz, 288.7 Hz, 1C), 133.64, 131.10 (t, *J* = 3.9 Hz, 1C), 129.12 (t, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1C), 128.84, 85.89 (dd, *J* = 21.9 Hz, 17.9 Hz, 1C), 33.43 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -86.38 (d, *J* = 32.3 Hz, 1F), -87.69 (d, *J* = 32.3 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2972.3, 1712.7, 1496.7, 1423.4, 1342.4, 1317.3, 1238.3, 1093.6, 1002.9, 912.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₀H₇ClF₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 254.9995, found: 254.9993. Product **2k** was obtained in 31.9 mg (74% yield) as colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, F^{F} CDCl₃): δ 7.32-7.29 (m, 2H), 7.08-7.02 (m, 2H), 3.42 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.17, 162.10 (d, J = 246.2 Hz, 1C), 154.94 (t, J = 289.7 Hz, 1C), 129.73-129.58 (m, 1C), 128.62 (dd, J = 7.3 Hz, 3.6 Hz, 1C), 115.63 (d, J = 21.6 Hz, 1C), 85.90 (dd, J = 21.9 Hz, 18.6 Hz, 1C), 33.71 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -87.39 (dd, J = 34.2 Hz, 2.2 Hz, 1F), -88.70 (d, J = 34.2 Hz, 1F), -113.81 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2999.3, 2563.4, 1747.5, 1722.4, 1604.7, 1510.2, 1417.6, 1313.5, 1247.9, 1006.8 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₀H₇F₃NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 239.0290, found: 239.0282.

Product **2l** was obtained in 43.8 mg (74% yield) as colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.19 (m, 2H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.40 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.39 (dd, J = 4.5 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1C), 154.95 (dd, J = 291.1 Hz, 288.1 Hz, 1C), 148.43, 131.66 (t, J = 4.1 Hz, 1C), 129.35 (t, J = 3.5 Hz, 1C), 120.96, 120.42 (q, J = 255.8 Hz, 1C), 86.28 (dd, J = 22.2 Hz, 17.6 Hz, 1C), 52.22, 33.48 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -57.88 (s, 3F), -86.86 (d, J = 33.1 Hz, 1F), -88.16 (d, J = 32.3 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 3523.9, 2976.1, 1743.6, 1610.5, 1512.1, 1438.9, 1352.1, 1159.2, 1006.8, 852.5 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₂H₉F₅NaO₃ [M+Na]⁺: 319.0364, found: 319.0361.



Inseparable mixture **2m** and **2m**' was obtained in 29.8 mg (**2m**, 61% yield; **2m**', 6% yield) as light yellow oil with 200 μ L H₂O as additive; Selectivity (desired C-F cleavage product : byproduct) = 10:1. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H),

7.45 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.47 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.35, 155.34 (dd, J = 294.2 Hz, 290.5 Hz, 1C), 137.57 (t, J = 4.4 Hz, 1C), 132.37, 128.38 (t, J = 3.2 Hz, 1C), 118.36, 111.42, 86.11 (dd, J = 22.4 Hz, 16.9 Hz, 1C), 32.94; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) (**2m**): δ -83.32 (d, J = 25.9 Hz, 1F), -85.07 (d, J = 25.9 Hz, 1F); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) (**2m**'): -69.98 (s, 3F); IR (ATR) v 3408.2, 2225.8, 1718.5, 1606.7, 1411.8, 1313.5, 1251.8, 1157.2, 1109.0, 1004.9 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₁H₇F₂NO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 246.0337, found: 246.0334. The by-product might be formed via a β-hydrocarboxylation as recently reported by Malkov & Buckley^{9a} and Nam^{9b}, respectively.

Product **2n** was obtained in 27.6 mg (54% yield) as white solid with 200 μL H₂O as additive; Mp 77-79 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.03-8.01 (m, 2H), 7.42-7.40 (m, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 3.47 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.77 (t, J = 3.2 Hz, 1C), 166.64, 155.22 (dd, J = 293.5 Hz, 289.5 Hz, 1C), 137.41 (t, J = 4.2 Hz, 1C), 129.83, 129.22, 127.65 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1C), 86.39 (dd, J = 21.8 Hz, 17.1 Hz, 1C), 52.21, 33.16 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -84.63 (d, J = 28.6 Hz, 1F), -86.15 (d, J = 28.6 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2980.0, 2576.9, 1724.3, 1699.2, 1608.6, 1435.0, 1284.5, 1249.8, 1105.2, 945.1 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₂H₁₀F₂NaO₄ [M+Na]⁺: 279.0439, found: 279.0440.

Product **20** was obtained in 40.9 mg (77% yield) as white solid with 200 μL H₂O as additive; Mp 88-90 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.62 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.47 (t, J = 2.4 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.07, 155.28 (dd, J = 292.9 Hz, 289.2 Hz, 1C), 136.43, 129.80 (q, J = 32.5 Hz, 1C), 128.12 (t, J = 3.6 Hz, 1C), 125.58 (q, J = 3.8 Hz, 1C), 123.88 (q, J = 270.4 Hz, 1C), 86.10 (dd, J = 22.2 Hz, 17.8 Hz, 1C), 33.32; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -62.79 (s, 3F), -84.90 (d, J = 29.0 Hz, 1F), -86.55 (d, J = 29.0 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2976.1, 1751.3, 1734.0, 1616.3, 1498.6, 1328.9, 1246.0, 1161.1, 1008.7, 846.7 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₁H₇F₅NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 289.0258, found: 289.0256.

Product **2p** was obtained in 34.1 mg (79% yield) as colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, $F \leftarrow F_{2p}$ CDCl₃): δ 7.36-7.30 (m, 1H), 7.13-7.06 (m, 2H), 6.99 (td, J = 8.4 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 3.44 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.43 (t, J = 3.2 Hz, 1C), 162.74 (d, J = 244.5 Hz, 1C), 155.16 (dd, J = 292.5 Hz, 288.5 Hz, 1C), 134.89-134.72 (m, 1C), 130.11 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1C), 123.38 (dd, J = 6.9 Hz, 3.4 Hz, 1C), 114.93 (ddd, J = 22.7 Hz, 4.4 Hz, 3.1 Hz, 1C), 114.80, 86.27-85.85 (m, 1C), 33.37 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -85.74 (d, J = 30.8 Hz, 1F), -86.93 (d, J = 30.5 Hz, 1F), -112.48 (s, 1F); IR (ATR) v 3560.5, 1724.3, 1614.4, 1585.4, 1490.9, 1411.8, 1253.7, 1120.6, 1022.2, 921.9 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₀H₇F₃NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 239.0290, found: 239.0290.

Cl Cl_{F} r_{gq} Product **2q** was obtained in 29.2 mg (63% yield) as light yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.37-7.28 (m, 3H), 7.23-7.21 (m, 1H), 3.43 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.76, 155.13 (dd, J = 292.3 Hz, 288.9 Hz, 1C), 134.53-134.46 (m), 129.84, 128.00-127.92 (m), 125.97 (t, J = 3.5 Hz, 1C), 85.92 (dd, J = 22.1 Hz, 17.9 Hz, 1C), 33.32 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -85.73 (d, J = 30.8 Hz, 1F), -87.03 (d, J= 30.8 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 3660.8, 2993.5, 2623.1, 1712.7, 1566.2, 1409.9, 1247.9, 1128.3, 1080.1, 881.4 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₀H₇ClF₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 254.9995, found: 254.9990.



Product 2r was obtained in 37.9 mg (64% yield) as light yellow oil with 200 μ L H₂O as additive; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.39 (t, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.28-7.26 (m, 1H), 7.21 (s, 1H), 7.17-7.14 (m, 1H), 3.44 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.85, 155.22 (dd, J = 292.6 Hz, 289.0 Hz, 1C), 149.38 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1C), 134.80 (t, J = 4.0 Hz, 1C), 129.97, 126.12 (t, J = 3.6 Hz, 1C), 120.58 (t, J = 3.5 Hz, 1C), 120.43 $(q, J = 255.9 \text{ Hz}, 1C), 120.07, 85.99 \text{ (dd}, J = 22.5 \text{ Hz}, 17.6 \text{ Hz}, 1C), 33.36 \text{ (d}, J = 2.5 \text{ Hz}, 1C); {}^{19}\text{F NMR}$ $(376 \text{ MHz}, \text{CDCl}_3)$: δ -57.89 (s, 3F), -85.42 (d, J = 30.1 Hz, 1F), -86.76 (d, J = 30.1 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2985.8, 2875.8, 1732.0, 1716.6, 1583.5, 1423.4, 1321.2, 1253.7, 1155.3, 1041.5 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI):

Product 2s was obtained in 30.7 mg (62% yield) as light yellow solid with 200 µL CO₂H H₂O as additive; Mp 78-80 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.84-7.81 (m, 3H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.51-7.46 (m, 3H), 3.55 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.76 (dd, J = 4.3 Hz, 2.7 Hz, 1C), 155.16 (dd, J = 291.6 Hz, 288.2 Hz, 1C), 133.14, 132.53, 130.04 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1C), 128.27, 128.00, 127.55, 126.93 (t, J = 3.7 Hz, 1C), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 1C), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 1C), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 1C), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 1C), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 1C), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 125.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 126.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 126.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 126.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 126.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 126.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 126.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 126.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 126.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 126.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 126.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 126.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.35, 126.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.38, 126.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10), 126.44 (dd, J = 3.7 Hz, 10)4.5 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 1C), 86.74 (dd, J = 21.3 Hz, 17.9 Hz, 1C), 33.66 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376) MHz, CDCl₃): δ -86.54 (d, *J* = 33.1 Hz, 1F), -88.15 (d, *J* = 32.7 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 3412.1, 2976.2, 1708.9, 1523.7, 1415.7, 1259.5, 1230.5, 1118.7, 935.4, 815.8 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for $C_{14}H_{10}F_2NaO_2$ [M+Na]⁺: 271.0541, found: 271.0538.

Exact mass calcd for C₁₁H₇F₅NaO₃ [M+Na]⁺: 305.0208, found: 305.0205.

Product 2t was obtained in 16.3 mg (40% yield) as light yellow solid with 200 μ L H₂O as CO₂H additive; Mp 70-72 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.31-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.05-7.01 (m, 2H), 3.48 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 176.26 (dd, J = 3.8 Hz, 3.1 Hz, 1C), 154.74 (dd, J = 294.5 Hz, 288.6 Hz, 1C), 134.55 (dd, J = 7.2 Hz, 2.9 Hz, 1C), 127.13, 125.44 (dd, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3.0 Hz, 1C), 125.34 (dd, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 4.0 Hz, 1C), 83.26 (dd, *J* = 25.8 Hz, 18.5 Hz, 1C), 33.29 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -82.37 (d, J = 27.1 Hz, 1F), -88.53 (d, J =26.7 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2991.5, 1724.3, 1693.5, 1406.1, 1354.0, 1253.7, 1101.3, 1053.1, 869.9, 690.5 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for $C_8H_6F_2NaO_2S$ [M+Na]⁺: 226.9949, found: 226.9948.

Product **2u** was obtained in 20.0 mg (42% yield) as light yellow solid with 200 μL H₂O as additive; Mp 92-94 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.53-7.51 (m, 1H), 7.42 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.25-7.18 (m, 2H), 6.74 (s, 1H), 3.54 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.98 (dd, J = 3.9 Hz, 3.0 Hz, 1C), 155.60 (dd, J = 298.2 Hz, 289.4 Hz, 1C), 154.27, 148.27 (dd, J = 7.2 Hz, 5.0 Hz, 1C), 128.57, 124.34, 123.11, 120.85, 111.08, 104.53 (dd, J =9.4 Hz, 5.5 Hz, 1C), 81.19 (dd, J = 27.5 Hz, 16.9 Hz, 1C), 30.28 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -78.30 (d, J = 18.4 Hz, 1F), -84.86 (d, J = 18.4 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2974.2, 1755.2, 1612.4, 1516.0, 1352.1, 1253.7, 1172.7, 1018.4, 935.4, 750.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₂H₈F₂NaO₃ [M+Na]⁺: 261.0334, found: 261.0337.

Product **3a** was obtained in 25.9 mg (54% yield) as colorless oil with graphite rod as anode; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.23-7.19 (m, 2H), 7.14-7.09 (m, 3H), 3.62 (s, 3H), 2.91 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H), 2.65-2.61 (m, 2H), 2.33-2.28 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.85 (dd, J = 4.1 Hz, 3.0 Hz, 1C), 154.54 (dd, J = 284.7 Hz, 283.7 Hz, 1C), 140.78, 128.42, 128.27, 126.16, 83.59 (dd, J = 22.3 Hz, 16.5 Hz, 1C), 52.04, 33.52 (dd, J = 2.7 Hz, 2.5 Hz, 1C), 31.94 (dd, J = 3.2 Hz, 0.6 Hz, 1C), 28.52 (d, J = 1.8 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -92.50 (d, J = 47.0 Hz, 1F), -92.90 (d, J = 47.0 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 3736.1, 3066.8, 2958.8, 1753.2, 1604.7, 1436.9, 1350.1, 1257.5, 1172.7, 1064.7 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₃H₁₄F₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 263.0854, found: 263.0858.



Inseparable mixture **3b** and **3b'** was obtained in 30.9 mg (**3b**, 57% yield; **3b'**, 4% yield) as light yellow oil with graphite rod as anode; Selectivity (desired C-F cleavage product : byproduct)

= 13:1; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.29-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.15 (m, 3H), 3.68 (s, 3H), 2.99 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H), 2.60 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.13-2.08 (m, 2H); 1.75-1.68 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 170.88 (dd, J = 4.3 Hz, 2.7 Hz, 1C), 154.42 (dd, J = 284.5 Hz, 283.1 Hz, 1C), 141.73, 128.32, 128.30, 125.85, 83.73 (dd, J = 22.6 Hz, 16.1 Hz, 1C), 51.99, 35.24, 31.78 (d, J = 3.5 Hz, 1C), 28.72 (t, J = 2.6 Hz, 1C), 26.36 (d, J = 1.7 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) (**3b**): δ -92.55 (d, J = 48.1 Hz, 1F), -93.38 (d, J = 48.1 Hz, 1F); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) (**3b**'): δ -71.31 (s, 3F); IR (ATR) v 3028.2, 2953.0, 1755.2, 1604.7, 1496.7, 1352.1, 1278.8, 1170.7, 1093.6, 991.4 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₄H₁₇O₂F₂ [M+H]⁺: 255.1191, found: 255.1182. The by-product might be formed via a β-hydrocarboxylation as recently reported by Malkov & Buckley^{9a} and Nam^{9b}, respectively



Product **3c** was obtained in 32.5 mg (46% yield) as light yellow oil with graphite rod as anode;; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40-7.35 (m, 3H), 6.86-6.82 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.03 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 2.12-2.07 (m, 2H), 1.46-1.39 (m, 2H), 1.29-1.25 (m, 12H), 0.87 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ

167.59-167.52 (m, 1C), 156.64, 154.49 (t, J = 284.4 Hz, 1C), 130.58, 122.00, 114.11, 85.16 (dd, J = 20.8 Hz, 15.8 Hz, 1C), 55.42, 35.07 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1C), 31.81, 29.47, 29.28, 29.22, 29.08, 27.20 (t, J = 2.5 Hz, 1C), 26.66, 22.61, 14.03; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -92.58 (d, J = 48.9 Hz, 1F), -92.82 (d, J = 48.9 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 3267.4, 2854.6, 1753.2, 1649.1, 1531.4, 1413.8, 1246.0, 1170.7, 1026.1, 827.4 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₂₀H₃₀O₂NF₂ [M+H]⁺: 354.2239, found: 354.2228.

Pivo F $_{A4}$ Hz, 1C), 61.82, 52.27, 38.71, 33.18, 27.07, 19.91; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -79.67 (d, J = 12.8 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 3522.0, 2978.0, 2879.7, 2243.2, 1728.2, 1438.9, 1352.1, 1286.5, 1151.5, 983.7 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₄H₁₈F₂NaO₄ [M+Na]⁺: 311.1065, found: 311.1058.

Ph GO₂H Product **3e** was obtained in 28.8 mg (65% yield) as light yellow oil with 200 μ L H₂O as additive; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.46-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.33-7.29 (m, 3H), 3.26 (t, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.74, 159.86 (dd, *J* = 296.0 Hz, 294.5 Hz, 1C), 131.50, 128.64, 128.29, 122.39, 93.99 (t, *J* = 5.9 Hz, 1C), 79.71 (dd, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 4.6 Hz, 1C), 73.09 (dd, *J* = 34.1 Hz, 21.0 Hz, 1C), 33.08; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -77.46 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2968.4, 1720.5, 1490.9, 1411.8, 1286.5, 1159.2, 1087.8, 914.2 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₂H₈F₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 245.0385, found: 245.0383.

 $\begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} \begin{array}{c} CO_{2}H \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} F \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} CO_{2}H \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} F \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} CDCl_{3} \end{array} ; \\ \begin{array}{c} \delta \end{array} 7.39-7.36 (m, 1H), \\ \begin{array}{c} 7.35-7.30 (m, 2H), \\ 7.35-7.30 (m, 2H), \\ \begin{array}{c} 7.29-7.27 (m, 2H), \\ 3.67 (q, J=7.2 \ Hz, \\ 1H), \\ \begin{array}{c} 1.32 (d, J=7.2 \ Hz, \\ 3H) \end{array} ; \\ \begin{array}{c} 1^{3}C \ NMR \ (100 \ MHz, CDCl_{3}) : \\ \begin{array}{c} \delta \end{array} 179.15, \\ \begin{array}{c} 154.34 \ (t, J=288.7 \ Hz, \\ 1C), \\ \begin{array}{c} 131.87 \ (d, J=1.9 \ Hz, \\ 1C), \\ \begin{array}{c} 129.22 \ (t, J=2.6 \ Hz, \\ 1C), \\ \end{array} \right) \end{array}$

1C), 39.09, 14.94; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -88.74 (s, 2F); IR (ATR) v 2987.7, 2607.7, 1728.2, 1714.7, 1498.6, 1409.9, 1323.1, 1238.3, 1186.2, 1049.2 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₁H₁₀F₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 235.0541, found: 235.0541.

Product **3g** was obtained in 23.0 mg (51% yield) as light yellow solid; Mp 90-92 °C; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.16 (s, 4H), 3.65 (q, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 1.30 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 178.90-178.83 (m, 1C), 154.24 (t, J = 288.4 Hz, 1C), 137.78, 129.18, 129.06 (t, J = 2.8 Hz, 1C), 128.71 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1C), 92.43 (t, J = 19.0 Hz, 1C), 38.96, 21.17, 14.91; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -89.10 (s, 1F), -89.11 (s, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2980.0, 2617.4, 1728.2, 1697.3, 1516.0, 1450.4, 1317.3, 1236.3, 1053.1, 935.4 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₂H₁₂F₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 249.0698, found: 249.0694.

Ph Product **3h** was obtained in 24.8 mg (41% yield) as light yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CO_2H CDCl₃): δ 7.38-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.29-7.23 (m, 4H), 7.20-7.16 (m, 1H), 7.09-7.07 (m, 2H), J_{F} 3.53 (dd, J = 8.8 Hz, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 2.71-2.56 (m, 2H), 2.26-2.17 (m, 1H), 1.92-1.83 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 178.35-178.29 (m, 1C), 154.83 (t, J = 289.5 Hz, 1C), 140.75, 131.64 (dd, J = 4.1 Hz, 2.1 Hz, 1C), 129.22 (t, J = 2.7 Hz, 1C), 128.52, 128.44, 128.39, 128.03, 126.14, 91.17 (dd, J = 19.2 Hz, 18.2 Hz, 1C), 43.69, 33.32, 30.60 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -87.45 (d, J = 35.0 Hz, 1F), -87.88 (d, J = 34.6 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2904.8, 2600.0, 1734.0, 1705.0, 1496.7, 1409.9, 1244.0, 1176.5, 1010.7, 948.9 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₈H₁₆F₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 325.1011, found: 325.1011.

Product **3i** was obtained in 19.2 mg (40% yield) as colorless oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$): δ 7.39-7.32 (m, 3H), 7.31-7.27 (m, 2H), 3.54 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.90-1.81 (m, 1H), 1.62-1.52 (m, 1H), 1.44-1.34 (m, 2H), 0.90 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 179.04 (t, J = 3.0 Hz, 1C), 154.75 (t, J = 289.0 Hz, 1C), 131.86 (dd, J = 4.2 Hz, 2.2 Hz, 1C), 129.24 (t, J = 2.8 Hz, 1C), 128.44, 127.93, 91.26 (dd, J = 19.4 Hz, 18.4 Hz, 1C), 44.32 (d, J = 1.9 Hz, 1C), 30.90 (t, J = 2.1 Hz, 1C), 20.49, 13.67; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -87.81 (d, J = 36.1 Hz, 1F), -88.53 (d, J = 36.1 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 2962.6, 1732.0, 1716.6, 1583.5, 1496.7, 1411.8, 1317.3, 1246.0, 1047.3, 970.1 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₃H₁₄F₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 263.0854, found: 263.0857.



Product **3j** was obtained in 23.3 mg (52% yield) as white solid; Mp 100-102 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.62-7.59 (m, 1H), 7.23-7.11 (m, 3H), 3.78 (td, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.93-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.74 (dt, *J* = 16.4 Hz, 4.8 Hz, 1H), 2.31-2.24 (m, 1H), 2.12-2.04 (m, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 178.13 (dd, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 2.7 Hz, 1C), 154.27 (dd,

J = 297.1 Hz, 285.4 Hz, 1C), 136.49 (dd, J = 6.2 Hz, 0.9 Hz, 1C), 128.78, 127.46-127.36 (m, 1C), 127.22 (d, J = 0.5 Hz, 1C), 127.02 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1C), 126.54, 87.32 (dd, J = 22.4 Hz, 11.5 Hz, 1C), 39.34 (t, J = 2.3 Hz, 1C), 27.07, 25.01; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -84.32 (d, J = 33.8 Hz, 1F), -86.08 (d, J = 33.8 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 3026.3, 2802.5, 2601.9, 1707.0, 1489.0, 1417.6, 1317.3, 1165.0, 991.4 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₂H₁₀F₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 247.0541, found: 247.0541.



Product 3k was obtained in 26.2 mg (55% yield) as light yellow solid; Mp 128-130 °C;
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.42 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 7.04-6.98 (m, 2H), 3.79-3.76 (m, 1H), 2.88-2.80 (m, 1H), 2.74-2.68 (m, 1H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.29-2.24 (m, 1H), 2.11-2.02 (m, 1H), 2.88-2.80 (m, 2H), 2.74-2.68 (m, 2H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.29-2.24 (m, 2H), 2.11-2.02 (m, 2H), 2.88-2.80 (m,

1H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 179.23 (dd, J = 3.5 Hz, 2.4 Hz, 1C), 154.14 (dd, J = 297.0 Hz, 285.1 Hz, 1C), 135.96, 133.47 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1C), 128.64, 127.96 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 1C), 127.71 (dd, J = 13.9 Hz, 0.8 Hz, 1C), 127.14 (dd, J = 6.2 Hz, 3.2 Hz, 1C), 87.36 (dd, J = 22.1 Hz, 11.5 Hz, 1C), 39.36 (t, J = 2.5 Hz, 1C), 26.63, 25.16, 21.25; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -84.58 (d, J = 34.2 Hz, 1F), -86.13 (d, J = 34.2 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 3053.3, 1747.5, 1697.3, 1496.7, 1417.6, 1317.3, 1246.0, 1166.9, 1076.2, 937.4 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₃H₁₂F₂NaO₂ [M+Na]⁺: 261.0698, found: 261.0697.



Product **4a** was obtained in 73.6 mg (50% yield) as light yellow solid; Mp 108-110 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.34-7.22 (m, 20H), 7.19-7.16 (m, 2H), 7.06-7.04 (m, 2H), 5.02-4.98 (m, 2H), 4.96-4.93 (m, 1H), 4.85-4.80 (m, 3H), 4.59-4.54 (m, 2H), 4.52-4.49 (m, 1H), 3.80-3.73 (m, 3H), 3.69-3.65 (m,

2H), 3.62-3.58 (m, 1H), 3.39 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.92-175.85 (m, 1C), 156.63, 154.81 (dd, J = 290.7 Hz, 287.4 Hz, 1C), 138.40, 138.08, 137.97, 137.90, 129.02 (t, J = 3.7 Hz, 1C), 128.38, 128.36, 128.29, 128.19, 127.94, 127.84, 127.80, 127.76, 127.70, 127.64, 127.58, 126.88 (t, J = 3.9 Hz, 1C), 116.90, 101.42, 86.08 (dd, J = 21.5 Hz, 18.0 Hz, 1C), 84.59, 81.87, 77.60, 75.74, 75.09, 75.03, 75.02, 73.44, 68.72, 33.59; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -87.66 (d, J = 35.3 Hz, 1F), -89.05 (d, J = 35.3 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 3030.1, 2362.8, 1720.5, 1516.0, 1423.4, 1240.2, 1066.6, 831.3 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₄₄H₄₂F₂NaO₈ [M+Na]⁺: 759.2740, found: 759.2748.



Product **4b** was obtained in 39.6 mg (53% yield) as light yellow oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.28 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (s, 1H), 3.43 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H), 2.92 (d, J = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 2.90 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 1H), 2.55-2.48 (m, 1H), 2.44-2.39 (m, 1H), 2.32-2.26 (m, 1H), 2.20-2.11 (m, 1H),

2.10-1.95 (m, 3H), 1.66-1.43 (m, 6H), 0.91 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 175.88 (t, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1C), 154.90 (dd, *J* = 290.9 Hz, 287.3 Hz, 1C), 139.34, 136.74, 130.08 (t, *J* = 3.7 Hz, 1C), 128.22 (t, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1C), 125.58, 125.06 (t, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1C), 86.31 (dd, *J* = 21.0 Hz, 17.9 Hz, 1C), 50.46, 47.98, 44.29, 37.98, 35.82, 33.42 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1C), 31.51, 29.36, 26.39, 25.55, 21.55, 13.79; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -87.31 (d, *J* = 34.6 Hz, 1F), -88.63 (d, *J* = 34.6 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 3419.7, 1735.9, 1516.0, 1406.1, 1288.4, 1247.9, 1087.8, 1008.7, 912.3, 881.4 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₂₂H₂₄F₂NaO₃ [M+Na]⁺: 397.1586, found: 397.1585.



Inseparable mixture **4c** and **4c'** was obtained in 44.5 mg (**4c**, 41% yield; **4c'**, 5% yield) as light yellow oil with 200 μ L H₂O as additive; Selectivity (desired C-F cleavage product : byproduct) = 8:1; ¹H NMR (400

MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.06-8.04 (m, 2H), 7.43-7.40 (m, 2H), 4.68-4.62 (m, 2H), 4.44 (d, J = 2.4 Hz, 1H), 4.34-4.31 (m, 1H), 4.27-4.25 (m, 1H), 3.97-3.93 (m, 1H), 3.82-3.78 (m, 1H), 3.46 (t, J = 2.0 Hz, 2H), 1.55 (s, 3H), 1.45 (s, 3H), 1.37 (s, 3H), 1.34 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 174.49, 165.46, 155.20 (dd, J = 282.6 Hz, 278.2 Hz, 1C), 137.91-137.82 (m, 1C), 129.93, 128.83, 127.69-127.62 (m, 1C), 109.17, 108.84, 101.58, 86.67 (dd, J = 21.9 Hz, 16.6 Hz Hz, 1C), 70.73, 70.50, 70.03, 65.40, 61.30, 49.49, 33.43, 33.23, 26.44, 25.78, 25.48, 23.96; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) (**4c**): δ -84.41 (d, J = 28.2Hz, 1F), -86.01 (d, J = 28.2 Hz, 1F); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) (**4c**'): δ -70.05 (d, J = 3.4 Hz, 3F); IR (ATR) v 3408.2, 2989.6, 1720.5, 1610.5, 1456.2, 1375.2, 1276.8, 1163.0, 1066.6, 887.2 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₂₃H₂₆F₂NaO₉ [M+Na]⁺: 507.1437, found: 507.1436. The by-product might be formed via a β-hydrocarboxylation as recently reported by Malkov & Buckley^{9a} and Nam^{9b}, respectively.

5. Product elaboration



A 10 mL flask containing **2a** (0.2 mmol, 39.6 mg), Pd/C (5.0 mg, 10 wt%) and EtOAc (3.0 mL) was charged with H₂ balloon. The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 h at room temperature and monitored by TLC until full conversion of **2a**. Then the reaction mixture was diluted with EtOAc, filtered, and dried with Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography using PE/EtOAc (1:1, v/v) as the eluent to afford **5**¹⁰ in 36 mg with 90% yield as colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.37-7.33 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.27 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.25 (m, 1H), 5.91 (td, *J* = 56.4 Hz, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 3.65-3.53 (m, 1H), 3.00 (dd, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 5.6 Hz, 1H), 2.81 (dd, *J* = 16.8 Hz, 8.8 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 177.08, 135.35 (dd, *J* = 5.3 Hz, 2.3 Hz, 1C), 128.82, 128.64, 128.12, 116.74 (t, *J* = 243.6 Hz, 1C), 45.49 (t, *J* = 20.3 Hz, 1C), 33.13 (t, *J* = 4.1 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -119.20 (d, *J* = 277.9 Hz, 1F), -123.96 (d, *J* = 277.5 Hz, 1F).



To a 10 mL flask were added **2a** (0.2 mmol, 39.6 mg), Et₂O (2.0 mL) and MeOH (0.5 mL), and the hexane solution of TMSCHN₂ (0.2 mL, 2 mol/L, 0.4 mmol) was added at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred at that temperature for another 30 mins. Then the solvent was removed under reduced pressure, and the crude residue was dissolved in DMF (1 mL) and cooled to 0 °C, followed by the addition of 0.24 mL of TBAF (0.24 mmol, 1.0 M in THF). The resulting mixture was slowly warmed to room temperature and stirred for 24 h. After monitored by TLC till full conversion to the product, the reaction was quenched by saturated aqueous solution of NaCl (5 mL) and extracted with Et₂O (5 mL x 3). The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography using PE/EtOAc (10:1, v/v) as eluent to afford **6** in 33.0 mg with 78% yield as light yellow oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.42-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.28-7.26 (m, 2H), 6.37 (t, *J* = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 6.25 (t, *J* = 55.6 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 165.07, 147.34 (t, *J* = 20.0 Hz, 1C), 132.36, 129.01, 128.24, 128.20, 122.30 (t, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 1C), 114.12 (t, *J* = 241.4 Hz, 1C), 51.76; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -116.38 (s, 2F); HRMS (EI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₁H₁₀O₂F₂ [M]⁺: 212.0649, found: 212.0652.



The carboxylic acid **2a** (0.2 mmol, 39.6 mg) was dissolved in DMF (2 mL), then *sec*-butylamine (21.9 mg, 0.3 mmol), *o*-(7-Azabenzotriazol-1-yl)-*N*,*N*,*N'*,*N'*-tramethyluronium hexafluorophosphate (HATU, 152.0 mg, 0.4 mmol) and Et₃N (60.7 mg, 0.6 mmol) were added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 5 h at room temperature till full conversion of **2a**. Then the reaction was quenched with H₂O and extracted with EtOAc (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography using PE/EtOAc (2:1, v/v) as eluent to afford **7** in 46.2 mg with 92% yield as white solid. Mp 85-87 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.37-7.34 (m, 4H), 7.32-7.27 (m, 1H), 5.31 (br, 1H), 3.90-3.80 (m, 1H), 3.31 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 1.40-1.28 (m, 2H), 1.00 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.74 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 168.12, 154.75 (dd, *J* = 292.6 Hz, 287.7 Hz, 1C), 132.59 (t, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1C), 128.72, 127.78 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1C), 127.74 (d, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1C), 87.89 (dd, *J* = 21.0 Hz, 15.6 Hz, 1C), 46.82, 35.98 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1C), 29.45, 20.24, 10.01; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -86.94 (d, *J* = 33.8 Hz, 1F), -87.73 (d, *J* = 33.8 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 3900.0, 2968.4, 1747.5, 1633.7, 1448.5, 1309.6, 1232.5, 1159.2, 1080.1, 881.4 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₄H₁₇F₂NNaO [M+Na]⁺: 276.1170, found: 276.1179.



The carboxylic acid **2a** (0.2 mmol, 39.6 mg) was dissolved in Et₂O (2 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Then LiAlH₄ (7.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 0.5 h at 0 °C. After full conversion of **2a** monitored by TLC, the reaction was quenched by H₂O and extracted with Et₂O (10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography using PE/EtOAc (10:1, v/v) as eluent to afford **8**¹¹ in 30.2 mg with 82% yield as colorless oil. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.38-7.33 (m, 4H), 7.31-7.28 (m, 1H), 3.66 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 2.68-2.66 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 154.26 (dd, *J* = 289.5 Hz, 286.0 Hz, 1C), 133.14 (t, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1C), 128.54, 128.22 (t, *J* = 3.1 Hz, 1C), 127.47, 89.28 (dd, *J* = 21.4 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1C), 60.46 (dd, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 1C), 31.20 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1C), 127.47, 89.28 (dd, *J* = 21.4 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1C), 60.46 (dd, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 1C), 31.20 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1C), 127.47, 89.28 (dd, *J* = 21.4 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1C), 60.46 (dd, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 1C), 31.20 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1C), 127.47, 89.28 (dd, *J* = 21.4 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1C), 60.46 (dd, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 1C), 31.20 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1C), 127.47, 89.28 (dd, *J* = 21.4 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1C), 60.46 (dd, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 1C), 31.20 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1C), 127.47, 89.28 (dd, *J* = 21.4 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1C), 60.46 (dd, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 1C), 31.20 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1C), 127.47, 89.28 (dd, *J* = 21.4 Hz, 14.4 Hz, 1C), 60.46 (dd, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 1C), 31.20 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1C), 60.46 (dd, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 1C), 31.20 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1C), 60.46 (dd, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 1C), 31.20 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1C), 60.46 (dd, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 1C), 31.20 (d, *J* = 1.8 Hz, 1C), 60.46 (dd, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1C), 6

1C); ¹⁹F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -89.68 (d, J = 41.0 Hz, 1F), -90.57 (d, J = 41.0 Hz, 1F).



The carboxylic acid **2a** (0.2 mmol, 39.6 mg) was dissolved in Et₂O (2 mL) and cooled to 0 °C. Then LiAlH₄ (7.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 0.5 h at 0 °C. After the full conversion of **2a** monitored by TLC analysis, the reaction was quenched with H₂O and extracted with Et₂O (10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure. Then the crude residue was dissolved in CH₃CN (2 mL) and KOH (13.4 mg, 0.24 mmol) with H₂O (60 µL) were added. The resulting mixture was stirred for 3 days at 60 °C. After the full transformation to final product by TLC analysis, the reaction was quenched with H₂O and extracted with Et₂O (10 mL). The combined organic layer was dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated under reduced pressure at 0 °C. The residue was purified by column chromatography using PE as eluent to afford **9** in 13.0 mg with 40% yield as colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 7.38-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.31-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.28-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.14-7.10 (m, 1H), 4.54 (t, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.07 (td, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 3.6 Hz, 2H); ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ 157.36 (d, *J* = 275.8 Hz, 1C), 132.59 (d, *J* = 6.2 Hz, 1C), 128.39, 124.90 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz, 1C), 124.55 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 1C), 81.37 (d, *J* = 10.9 Hz, 1C), 67.67 (d, *J* = 4.2 Hz, 1C), 29.26 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 1C); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CD₂Cl₂): δ -108.47 (s, 1F). HRMS (EI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₀H₉OF [M]⁺: 164.0637, found: 164.0640.

Note: The final product **9** should be very volatile, as it can be removed by water pump under room temperature, so the concentration is suggested to be performed at low temperature.

6. Mechanistic studies

6.1 Cyclic voltammetry (CV) analysis

Cyclic voltammograms were recorded with a Bio-logic VSP Potentiostat/Galvanostat equipped with electrochemical analysis software at room temperature in DMF. *n*-Bu₄NClO₄ (0.07 M) was used as the supporting electrolyte, and a Pt disk electrode was used as the working electrode. The auxiliary electrode was a Pt pillar. All potentials are referenced against the Ag/AgNO₃ (0.1 M in CH₃CN) redox couple. The scan rate is 100 mV s⁻¹.



Figure S1. CV analyses of 1a. (a) DMF containing 0.07 M *n*-Bu₄NClO₄; (b) DMF containing 0.07 M *n*-Bu₄NClO₄, with CO₂ saturated; (c) DMF containing 0.07 M *n*-Bu₄NClO₄ after addition of 0.02 M 1a;
(d) DMF containing 0.07 M *n*-Bu₄NClO₄ after addition of 0.02 M 1a and CO₂ saturated.

For the CV of α -trifluoromethyl styrene **1a** (Figure S1), a one-electron reduction peak in the potential at -2.69 V and a second one at -2.94 V was observed (green line), whereas at the potential of -2.69 V, the reduction current of CO₂ was less than 0.1 mA (blue line), indicating that **1a** should be easier to reduce than CO₂. After the solution of **1a** was saturated with CO₂ (pink line), only one reduction peak was observed at -2.81 V with an associated peak current increase from 0.21 to 0.36 mA (ca. 1.7 times). These results suggested that an ECEC process might be involved, in which a radical anion might be generated after the first one-electron electroreduction, that could react immediately with CO₂, then the second electron transfer is facilitated at a less negative potential thus leading to a significant increase in

current observed. Accordingly, since a different species is being reduced in the presence of CO₂, the second peak at -2.94 V is not observed.



Figure S2. CV analyses of 1n. (a) DMF containing 0.07 M n-Bu₄NClO₄; (b) DMF containing 0.07 M n-Bu₄NClO₄, after addition of 0.02 M 1n; (c) DMF containing 0.07 M n-Bu₄NClO₄, after addition of 0.02 M 1n and 55 M H₂O; (d) DMF containing 0.07 M n-Bu₄NClO₄, after addition of 0.02 M 1n, 55 M H₂O and CO₂ saturated.

Considering that H_2O could promote the electro-carboxylation reaction of **1n** to give a higher 54% yield (without H_2O , 28% yield), the CV analysis of **1n** was then conducted. As shown in Figure S2, a one-electron reduction peak in the potential at -2.30 V and a second one at -2.49 V was observed (blue line). After addition of H_2O , there was no obvious changes on its first single-electron reduction process, but the current was increased from 0.28 to 0.32 mA at the second reduction wave (red line). These results indicate that H_2O might be able to react with the intermediate formed after two-electron transfer. After the solution of **1n** containing H_2O was saturated with CO_2 , the first reduction peak disappeared and only one reduction peak was observed at -2.40 V with the peak current increased from 0.20 to 0.34 mA (ca. 1.7 times) (green line), which indicated that a fast chemical reaction might be occurred between CO_2 with the intermediate generated after the first single-electron reduction.

6.2 Controlled-potential electrolysis

Since there are two reduction peaks (-2.69 V and -2.94 V) were observed for the CV analysis of **1a**, the influence of potential on the reaction was further studied via controlled-potential electrolysis, which was conducted on Bio-logic VSP Potentiostat/Galvanostat, using a three electrodes system, with Pt-plate as working cathode and counter anode, the Ag/AgNO₃ (0.1 M in CH₃CN) as a reference electrode.

As shown in Table S7, when the potential less than -2.7 V (vs Ag/AgNO₃) was applied to the cathode, the efficiency of the reaction decreased precipitously with only 14% and 33% yield obtained at -2.5 V and -2.6 V, respectively (entries 1 and 2). At the potential of -2.7 V, the carboxylic acid could be obtained in 78% yield (entry 3). By increasing the potential to -2.8 V, a higher 88% yield was achieved (entry 4). Further enhancing the potential to -3.1 or 3.4 V only gave slightly increase of the reaction yield (entries 5-6). These results suggested that the first one-electron reduction process was critical to the reaction, and the thus generated radical anion should be the real species that reacted with CO₂.

$Ph CF_3 + CO_2$ 1a (0.2 mmol) (flow)	(+) Pt Pt (-) ⁿ Bu ₄ NClO ₄ (0.07 M) DMF (7 mL), rt, V _{cathode} = x V 5 h	Ph F F 2a
Entry	V _{cathode} (x V)	Isolated yield (%)
1	-2.5	14
2	-2.6	33
3	-2.7	78
4	-2.8	88
5	-3.1	87
6	-3.4	90

Table S7. The influence of potential.

6.3 Radical capture experiments

To get more evidence for the intermediacy of possible radical species, the following radical capture experiments in the presence or absence of CO_2 was performed.



At first, the capture of possible radical intermediates generated after the addition of CO_2 was conducted based on the following procedure: To a 10 mL hydrogenation tube containing a stir bar were added "Bu₄NClO₄ (167.5 mg, 0.49 mmol), DMF (7.0 mL) and TEMPO (62.4 mg, 0.4 mmol), followed by the addition of **1a** (34.4 mg, 0.2 mmol). Then the tube was installed with two Pt plates (10 mm x 10 mm x 0.2 mm) as cathode and anode. After bubbling of CO_2 gas into the electrolytes for 10 min, the reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 8 mA for 7 hours. The reaction mixture was separated into two portions, one was analyzed by HRMS directly and the other was analyzed after acidification. Unfortunately, both of which showed no incorporation of TEMPO, just unreacted styrene **1a**, carboxylation product **2a**, TEMPOH and (TEMPO)₂ were detected.



Then the reaction in the absence of CO₂ was conducted and a TEMPO adduct **10** of allyl radical was obtained based on the following procedure: To a 10 mL hydrogenation tube containing a stir bar were added "Bu₄NClO₄ (167.5 mg, 0.49 mmol, 0.07 M), DMF (7.0 mL) and TEMPO (62.4 mg, 0.4 mmol), followed by the addition of **1a** (34.4 mg, 0.2 mmol). Then the tube was installed with two Pt plates (10 mm x 10 mm x 0.2 mm) as cathode and anode. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 8 mA for 7 hours. The reaction mixture was transferred to a 50 mL Erlenmeyer flask and acidized with HCl (2 N, 10 mL). The aqueous layer extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL) and the combined organics were washed with sat. NH₄Cl (2 x 20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography by using PE as eluate to afford **10** in 24.7 mg with 40% yield as colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.45-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.38-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.31-7.26

(m, 1H), 4.55 (t, J = 2.8 Hz, 2H), 1.47-1.32 (m, 6H), 1.14 (s, 6H), 1.07 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 155.62 (dd, J = 291.7 Hz, 289.8 Hz, 1C), 133.27 (dd, J = 3.9 Hz, 3.4 Hz, 1C), 128.71 (t, J = 3.2 Hz, 1C), 128.22, 127.38, 90.87 (dd, J = 20.2 Hz, 14.6 Hz, 1C), 72.72 (d, J = 5.0 Hz, 1C), 59.95, 39.79, 32.90, 20.11, 17.08; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -87.34 (d, J = 32.0 Hz, 1F), -88.46 (d, J = 31.6 Hz, 1F); HRMS (EI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₈H₂₅NOF₂ [M]⁺: 309.1904, found: 309.1899.



A S_N2'-type reaction of 1a with TEMPO anion generated via electroreduction might also give the TEMPO adduct 10. To rule out this possibility, we further conducted the reaction in the absence of CO₂ and TEMPO, and an allyl radical dimerization product 11 was successfully obtained based on the following procedure: To a 10 mL hydrogenation tube containing a stir bar were added "Bu₄NClO₄ (167.5 mg, 0.49 mmol), DMF (7.0 mL), followed by the addition of 1a (34.4 mg, 0.2 mmol). Then the tube was installed with two Pt plates (10 mm x 10 mm x 0.2 mm) as cathode and anode. The reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 8 mA. After 2 hours, the reaction mixture was transferred to a 50 mL Erlenmeyer flask and acidized with HCl (2 N, 10 mL). The aqueous layer extracted with EtOAc (2 x 20 mL) and the combined organics were washed with sat. NH₄Cl (2 x 20 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by column chromatography by using PE as eluate to afford 11 in 10.1 mg with 33% yield as colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.36-7.32 (m, 4H), 7.30-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.20 (m, 4H), 2.48 (t, J = 1.6 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.73 (dd, *J* = 289.4 Hz, 285.6 Hz), 133.12 (dd, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 3.2 Hz), 128.43, 128.17 (t, *J* = 3.3 Hz), 127.35, 91.53 (dd, J = 21.3 Hz, 13.7 Hz), 26.24-26.17 (m); ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -90.72 (d, J = 41.4 Hz, 1F), -90.14 (d, J = 41.4 Hz, 1F); HRMS (EI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₈H₁₄F₄ [M]⁺: 306.1032, found: 306.1030.

There results suggested that the radical anion should be generated during the reaction via oneelectron reduction of α -trifluoromethyl alkenes, which could react with CO₂ immediately. While in the absence of CO₂, a defluorination process occurred to give the allyl radical. As suggested by one reviewer, to identify the possibility for the generation of a CO_2 radical anion via the direct reduction of CO_2 , one equivalent of styrene or 1,1-diphenylethylene was added to the reaction of **1a**. It was found that there was almost no influence on the carboxylation of **1a**, and no carboxylation product of styrene or 1,1-diphenylethylene was detected by NMR and LC-MS analysis. To avoid the possibility of carboxylic acids decomposing at the anode, the reaction using Mg instead of Pt-plate as anode was also performed, with similar phenomena observed. These results suggested that the CO_2 radical anion might not be involved during the reaction course.

	60	(+) Pt (or Mg) ■) Pt (-)	СООН	
Ph CF ₃ + 1a (0.2 mmol)	(1 atm)	(1 atm) DMF (7 mL), rt, 7 h, I = 8 mA additive (0.2 mmol)	(0.07 M) 7 h, I = 8 mA 2 mmol)	Ph F F	
additive		Ph	Ph	Ph	
analyzed by NMR and LC-MS	F	CO ₂ H Ph	Ph´ not de	Ph CO ₂ H	

6.4 DFT calculation

To better understand the reaction mechanism, three possible reaction channels of the radical anion generated via the one-electron reduction of α -trifluoromethyl alkenes were studied by the theoretical calculations. The density functional theory (DFT) calculations were performed with Gaussian 09 program.¹² The Truhlar's M06-2X exchange-correlation functional¹³ were used with the standard 6-311++G(d,p) basis set. The geometries of reactant, transition states, and product were fully optimized, followed by vibrational frequency calculations at the same levels of theory to obtain the zero-point energies (ZPE) and verify whether it is a transition state on the potential energy surfaces (PES). To estimate the bulk solvent effects on the reaction, all the structures were optimized in the DMF solvent with the polarized continuum model using the integral equation formalism variant (IEFPCM)¹⁴. The temperature-dependent enthalpy corrections and the entropy effects are computed at 298K and 1 atmosphere of pressure. Natural bond orbital (NBO) analysis¹⁵ are also performed to compute the charge and spin distribution on the radical anion intermediate **II**.



Figure S3. DFT calculation, Gibbs free energy profile for possible reaction channels at the IEFPCM-M06-2X/6-311++G(d,p) level in solvent DMF.

Three possible reaction pathways have been identified and the corresponding potential energy profile has been shown in Figure S3. The optimized structures of the reaction species were present in Figure S4. As shown in Figure S3, the addition of CO₂ to I has a low free energy barrier of 8.4 kcal/mol. More importantly, the reaction Gibbs free energy change ΔG of this reaction channel is negative, which indicates that the reaction via the pathway is thermodynamic spontaneous. But for the other two

pathways, fluorine anion releasing and H_2O addition pathways, their free energy barriers are 4.9 and 10.9 kcal/mol higher than that of the CO₂ addition pathway, respectively. In addition, the two pathways have positive the reaction Gibbs free energy change (+2.8 and +12.2 kcal/mol). Thus, the two reaction pathways should be not thermodynamic spontaneous. The present calculated results show that the reaction prefers to proceed though the CO₂ addition pathway, which are in good agreement with the experimental data.



Figure S4. Optimized geometries of the reaction species at the IEFPCM-M06-2X/6-311++G(d,p) level in solvent DMF. The bond distances are in angstroms and the bond angles are in degrees. Carbon atoms are in grey, oxygen in red, hydrogen in white, and fluorine in grey blue.

In order to figure out where the radical and anion are situated in the intermediate **II**, the NBO analysis of which is performed. The nature charges and spins of the **II** are shown in Figure S5. The calculated charges show that the most negative charge located on the carboxylic group. Carbon atom C1 (see numbers in Figure S5) has a positive charge 0.81 but its two adjacent oxygen atoms have negative charge -0.82. Thus, the total net charges of the three atoms are -0.83. For the other carbon atoms, when the charges of their adjacent atoms such as hydrogen or fluorine atom were added to them, the total net charges of the corresponding group are very small. As a result, the most negative charge of molecule **II** is situated in the carboxylic group. In addition, NBO analysis also shows that the carbon atom C2 has the largest nature spin of 0.68, the single electron of radical should locate in the C2. According to the NBO analysis, we can speculate the structure of **II** should be more rational than that of **II'**.



Figure S5. Nature charges and spins (in parenthesis) of the molecule **II** computed by NBO analysis at the IEFPCM-M06-2X/6-311++G(d,p) level in solvent dimethylformamide.

Coordinates for the optimized IMs and TSs at the IEFPCM-M06-2X/6-311++G(d,p). I

Center	Atomic	Atomic		Coordinates (A	angstroms)
Number	Number	Туре	Х	Y	Z
1	6	0	-6.233394	-0.711006	0.207779
2	6	0	-4.855728	-0.732281	0.192644

3	6	0	-4.096678	0.469424	0.068836
4	6	0	-4.823112	1.698986	-0.038919
5	6	0	-6.227800	1.688194	-0.020415
6	6	0	-6.938315	0.504180	0.100977
7	1	0	-2.183452	-0.476462	0.135046
8	1	0	-6.782587	-1.641851	0.303152
9	1	0	-4.324213	-1.675411	0.275706
10	6	0	-2.688400	0.478114	0.050268
11	6	0	-4.058964	2.906412	-0.163073
12	1	0	-6.754859	2.634435	-0.103795
13	1	0	-8.021539	0.510084	0.113825
14	6	0	-2.694520	2.891487	-0.178985
15	6	0	-1.935739	1.675854	-0.073363
16	1	0	-4.589227	3.850206	-0.245680
17	1	0	-2.180990	3.840221	-0.275327
18	6	0	-0.500640	1.648161	-0.089449
19	6	0	0.218596	2.950103	-0.222467
20	6	0	0.284678	0.512515	0.007667
21	1	0	-0.157432	-0.467831	0.106319
22	1	0	1.362664	0.569532	-0.011807
23	9	0	1.559457	2.829371	-0.228486
24	9	0	-0.081270	3.625998	-1.365347
25	9	0	-0.053288	3.829925	0.779727

Zero-point correction=	0.182088 (A.U.)
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy=	0.141857 (A.U.)
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies=	-800.200311 (A.U.)
The number of imaginary frequencies: 0	

Center	Atomic	Atomic	Coordinates (Angstroms)			
Number	Number	Туре	Х	Y	Z	
1	6	0	4.463917	1.265501	-0.129787	
2	6	0	3.123371	1.495573	-0.306577	
3	6	0	2.186064	0.433567	-0.190679	
4	6	0	2.661022	-0.871416	0.114107	
5	6	0	4.048225	-1.080031	0.290506	
6	6	0	4.932624	-0.034852	0.171541	
7	1	0	0.464820	1.653474	-0.581222	
8	1	0	5.171631	2.080965	-0.220521	
9	1	0	2.759280	2.490970	-0.537587	
10	6	0	0.799993	0.644887	-0.367794	
11	6	0	1.710673	-1.927439	0.233187	
12	1	0	4.402622	-2.078683	0.522657	
13	1	0	5.994151	-0.203164	0.308990	
14	6	0	0.378297	-1.706023	0.063337	
15	6	0	-0.127009	-0.393474	-0.251473	
16	1	0	2.069094	-2.925236	0.463019	
17	1	0	-0.305396	-2.539391	0.154776	
18	6	0	-1.518392	-0.130133	-0.437512	
19	6	0	-2.506834	-1.194716	-0.097270	
20	6	0	-2.028030	1.197973	-0.867995	
21	1	0	-1.394297	1.624207	-1.646043	
22	1	0	-3.032186	1.109121	-1.286690	
23	9	0	-3.776940	-0.774209	-0.185652	
24	9	0	-2.415604	-2.274436	-0.916675	
25	9	0	-2.356128	-1.682961	1.154070	
26	6	0	-2.140158	2.239940	0.301325	

27	8	0	-2.119676	3.436130	-0.053451	
28	8	0	-2.267104	1.780877	1.454380	
Zero-point con	rection=		0.198594	(A.U.)		
Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.153026						
Sum of electro	onic and therm	al Free Energie	(A.U.)			
The number of	f imaginary fro	equencies: 0				

III

Center	Center Atomic At		(Coordinates (Angstroms)		
Number	Number	Туре	Х	Y	Ζ	
	6	0	-3.917162	1.055080	-0.462074	
2	6	0	-2.613393	1.476590	-0.445087	
3	6	0	-1.568603	0.578157	-0.101408	
4	6	0	-1.893168	-0.766905	0.222468	
5	6	0	-3.252675	-1.174641	0.197617	
6	6	0	-4.240789	-0.285480	-0.137008	
7	1	0	0.032382	2.011969	-0.337376	
8	1	0	-4.708993	1.746654	-0.724261	
9	1	0	-2.360977	2.502190	-0.692934	
10	6	0	-0.210205	0.986215	-0.077919	
11	6	0	-0.842985	-1.659494	0.564376	
12	1	0	-3.494445	-2.202466	0.447036	
13	1	0	-5.276267	-0.604594	-0.154391	
14	6	0	0.458818	-1.239054	0.579864	
15	6	0	0.790139	0.105105	0.253784	
16	1	0	-1.089240	-2.684381	0.820872	
17	1	0	1.248365	-1.928541	0.855677	
18	6	0	2.204083	0.573363	0.302322	
19	6	0	3.164825	-0.190944	-0.306131	

20	6	0	2.549434	1.759326	0.942061	
21	1	0	1.793045	2.329185	1.462074	
22	1	0	3.569424	2.117123	0.949332	
23	9	0	4.447647	0.109991	-0.310894	
24	9	0	2.943108	-1.286773	-1.002797	
Zero-point con	rrection=		0.180031	(A.U.)		
Thermal corre	ection to Gibb	s Free Energy=	0.140494	(A.U.)		
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -700.204179 (A.U.)						
The number o	f imaginary f	requencies: 0				

I	V

Center	Atomic	Atomic	(Coordinates (A	ngstroms)	
Number	Number	Туре	Х	Y	Z	
1	6	0	4.305698	0.984818	-0.000087	
2	6	0	3.022671	1.469447	-0.000154	
3	6	0	1.915080	0.579340	-0.000081	
4	6	0	2.157771	-0.821522	0.000050	
5	6	0	3.489956	-1.293154	0.000119	
6	6	0	4.543008	-0.409662	0.000054	
7	1	0	0.430879	2.125600	-0.000246	
8	1	0	5.145185	1.669721	-0.000141	
9	1	0	2.835392	2.537828	-0.000259	
10	6	0	0.584380	1.053143	-0.000119	
11	6	0	1.036830	-1.703414	0.000100	
12	1	0	3.667489	-2.363197	0.000222	
13	1	0	5.561581	-0.778925	0.000113	
14	6	0	-0.239454	-1.231786	0.000049	
15	6	0	-0.511317	0.184964	-0.000029	

16	1	0	1.218095	-2.772835	0.000196	
17	1	0	-1.056997	-1.940031	0.000110	
18	6	0	-1.833933	0.718384	-0.000046	
19	6	0	-2.993035	-0.224676	-0.000074	
20	6	0	-2.098846	2.190332	0.000341	
21	1	0	-1.653858	2.663695	-0.880497	
22	1	0	-3.162770	2.410628	0.001048	
23	9	0	-4.178814	0.399013	-0.000341	
24	9	0	-2.999596	-1.043750	-1.077811	
25	9	0	-2.999939	-1.043395	1.077929	
26	1	0	-1.652713	2.663414	0.880735	
						· - -
Zero-point co	rrection=		0.196048	(A.U.)		
Thermal corre	ection to Gibb	s Free Energy=	0.154893	(A.U.)		

Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -800.682324 (A.U.)

The number of imaginary frequencies: 0

TS-CO₂

Center	Atomic	Atomic	(Coordinates (A	ngstroms)
Number	Number	Туре	Х	Y	Ζ
1	6	0	4.471396	1.225707	-0.264241
2	6	0	3.134728	1.430596	-0.509597
3	6	0	2.179802	0.396037	-0.294199
4	6	0	2.654120	-0.859727	0.187962
5	6	0	4.032282	-1.042624	0.428627
6	6	0	4.933692	-0.022898	0.209335
7	1	0	0.479279	1.557798	-0.882142
8	1	0	5.180490	2.028326	-0.434729
9	1	0	2.786030	2.392115	-0.873567
10	6	0	0.800306	0.582309	-0.535839

11	6	0	1.690750	-1.890511	0.411815	
12	1	0	4.373448	-2.006507	0.794393	
13	1	0	5.989779	-0.173571	0.398739	
14	6	0	0.363526	-1.690054	0.172437	
15	6	0	-0.144412	-0.436769	-0.321809	
16	1	0	2.034832	-2.852984	0.777953	
17	1	0	-0.318872	-2.511852	0.350568	
18	6	0	-1.539260	-0.223869	-0.598814	
19	6	0	-2.510236	-1.244225	-0.125748	
20	6	0	-2.052331	0.929467	-1.185647	
21	1	0	-1.398750	1.599847	-1.727123	
22	1	0	-3.109763	1.017529	-1.393865	
23	9	0	-3.795327	-0.870963	-0.279106	
24	9	0	-2.411314	-2.444753	-0.772035	
25	9	0	-2.384394	-1.563733	1.191198	
26	6	0	-2.119719	2.626957	0.641496	
27	8	0	-2.253790	3.579398	-0.029183	
28	8	0	-2.004338	1.943350	1.583507	
Zero-point co	rrection=		0.19470	0 (A.U.)		
Thermal corre	ection to Gibbs	s Free Energy=	= 0.14853	5 (A.U.)		
Sum of electro	onic and therm	nal Free Energi	ies= -988.773	493 (A.U.)		
The number of	of imaginary fr	equencies: 1				
Imaginary fre	quency -313	$c.5464 \text{ cm}^{-1};$	IR Intensity 3	260.3165 K	M/Mole	

Center	Atomic	Atomic	Coordinates (Angstroms)		ngstroms)	
Number	Number	Туре	Х	Y	Z	
1	6	0	-4.309307	0.938599	0.199774	
2	6	0	-3.037239	1.450941	0.193669	

3	6	0	-1.910476	0.597659	0.043111			
4	6	0	-2.126362	-0.800466	-0.098729			
5	6	0	-3.453131	-1.301915	-0.090755			
6	6	0	-4.521851	-0.454300	0.055425			
7	1	0	-0.434144	2.167606	0.164331			
8	1	0	-5.159929	1.600419	0.314432			
9	1	0	-2.872391	2.517923	0.303116			
10	6	0	-0.584249	1.100052	0.038478			
11	6	0	-0.994825	-1.646752	-0.249674			
12	1	0	-3.607969	-2.370339	-0.201635			
13	1	0	-5.532177	-0.845871	0.061776			
14	6	0	0.273269	-1.134769	-0.255079			
15	6	0	0.505602	0.266294	-0.101734			
16	1	0	-1.154368	-2.713029	-0.374871			
17	1	0	1.128110	-1.784757	-0.402585			
18	6	0	1.879264	0.810524	-0.144395			
19	6	0	2.912420	-0.006010	0.308218			
20	6	0	2.160706	2.056285	-0.718693			
21	1	0	1.383332	2.614211	-1.222315			
22	1	0	3.164554	2.457200	-0.720254			
23	9	0	4.124761	0.517623	0.465028			
24	9	0	2.701874	-0.917303	1.259444			
25	9	0	3.431371	-1.255899	-0.946659			
Zero-point con	rrection=		0.19470	0 (A.U.)				
Thermal corre	Thermal correction to Gibbs Free Energy= 0.148535 (A.U.)							
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -800.179095 (A.U.)								
The number of imaginary frequencies: 1								
Imaginary free	quency -313	$3.5464 \text{ cm}^{-1}; \text{ I}$	R Intensity 3	260.3165 K	M/Mole			

Center	Atomic	Atomic	Coordinates (Angstroms)					
Number	Number	Туре	Х	Y	Z			
1			4 357809	0 979362	_0 193000			
1	6	0	3.050325	1 359262	-0.362313			
2	6	0	1 00/66/	0.418504	-0.302313			
5	6	0	2 322002	-0.924845	0.120862			
+ 5	6	0	2.522092	1 280327	0.120802			
5	6	0	1.678660	0.350180	0.135341			
0	1	0	4.078000	1 822400	0.133341			
8	1	0	5 152605	1.022409	0.311230			
0 0	1	0	2 802726	2 385340	-0.511257			
9 10	1	0	0.640120	0.786575	0.270744			
10	6	0	1 255666	1 857702	0.276016			
11	0	0	2.015680	-1.037792	0.270010			
12	1	0	5.715142	-2.51/090	0.340103			
13	I C	0	0.044502	-0.040330	0.203803			
14	0	0	-0.044393	-1.463107	0.221225			
15	0	0	-0.402207	-0.13194/	-0.231323			
10	1	0	1.490455	-2.885749	0.52/429			
1/	l	0	-0.818041	-2.232102	0.231963			
18	0	0	-1./5905/	0.286681	-0.429026			
19	6	0	-2.849399	-0.641380	-0.024293			
20	6	0	-2.107983	1.623974	-0.890214			
21	l	0	-1.454854	1.967144	-1.696776			
22	l	0	-3.150393	1./19341	-1.188264			
23	9	0	-4.068270	-0.079659	-0.074526			
24	9	0	-2.927175	-1.754413	-0.806384			
25	9	0	-2.716756	-1.116954	1.240905			
26	8	0	-1.612963	3.366620	1.112129			

27	1	0	-1.902695	2.420892	0.027719							
28	1	0	-0.745415	3.098499	1.430935							
Zero-point correct	ion=		0.202795	(A.U.)								
Thermal correction	n to Gibbs	(A.U.)										
Sum of electronic and thermal Free Energies= -876.594417 (A.U.)												
The number of imaginary frequencies: 1												
Imaginary frequen	cy -707.	1457	cm ⁻¹ ; IR Intensity	7788.7992	KM/Mole							

6.5 Anodic Oxidation.



Since a non-sacrificial anode was employed, to identify the real sacrificial oxidant on anode, we analyzed the reaction mixture directly without acidification, based on the following procedure: To a 10 mL hydrogenation tube containing a stir bar were added "Bu₄NClO₄ (167.5 mg, 0.49 mmol), DMF (7.0 mL), followed by the addition of **1a** (0.2 mmol). Then the tube was installed with two Pt-plates as cathode and anode. After bubbling of CO_2 gas into the electrolytes for 10 min, the reaction mixture was electrolyzed under a constant current of 8 mA for 7 hours. After that, the reaction mixture was transferred to a 50 mL Erlenmeyer flask and quenched with sat. NaCl (20 mL). The aqueous layer extracted with EtOAc (20 mL) and dried over Na₂SO₄. After concentrated in vacuo, the residue was analyzed by ¹H NMR with benzotrifluoride (29.3 mg, 0.2 mmol) as internal standard. As shown in Figure S6, the formation of carboxylate **12** was detected in 14% yield, along with the generation of carboxylic acid **2a** in 76% yield, which indicated that a Shono oxidation of DMF might be occurred.



Figure S6. ¹H NMR of reaction mixture without acidification

Product **12** could be obtained by column chromatography with CH₂Cl₂/Et₂O (9:1, v/v) as eluate, which is colorless oil. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.16 (s, 1H), 7.31-7.27 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.19 (m, 3H), 5.18 (s, 2H), 3.38 (t, *J* = 2.4 Hz, 2H), 2.72 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 169.86 (dd, *J* = 4.3 Hz, 2.6 Hz, 1C), 163.76, 154.82 (dd, *J* = 291.6 Hz, 288.0 Hz, 1C), 132.49 (t, *J* = 3.8 Hz, 1C), 128.70, 127.86, 127.72 (t, *J* = 3.4 Hz, 1C), 86.72 (dd, *J* = 21.1 Hz, 18.2 Hz, 1C), 74.19, 33.76 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1C), 29.60; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -87.44 (d, *J* = 34.2 Hz, 1F), -88.53 (d, *J* = 33.8 Hz, 1F); IR (ATR) v 3495.0, 2980.0, 1743.6, 1683.8, 1498.6, 1394.5, 1311.5, 1244.0, 1155.3, 1070.4 cm⁻¹; HRMS (ESI): Exact mass calcd for C₁₃H₁₃F₂NNaO₃ [M+Na]⁺: 292.0756, found: 292.0755.



Figure S7. Oxygen capture experiment

Inspired by the Cheng's latest work,¹⁶ the capture of oxygen generated via the potential anode oxidation of H₂O was conducted by using labeled H₂¹⁸O. As shown in Figure S7, if ¹⁸O₂ generated through the anode oxidation of H₂¹⁸O, it could oxidize PPh₃ to ¹⁸O=PPh₃, which could be detected by MS analysis. Unfortunately, the formation of O=PPh₃ was detected instead of ¹⁸O=PPh₃. Meanwhile, GC-MS analysis revealed that H₂¹⁸O in the reaction system was disappeared and replaced by H₂O. It was speculated that during the reaction course, the reversible reaction of H₂¹⁸O and bubbling CO₂ lead to the generation of H₂O and C¹⁸O₂, and ultimately resulted in the formation of O=PPh₃. As O₂ penetrating plastic tube readily, the influence of environment O₂ could not be excluded. However, based on the fact that H₂O possesses lower oxidation potential than DMF (1.23 and 1.9 V vs. SHE, respectively),¹⁷ it was more likely act as sacrificial oxidant.





gxt-gg-118 H

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-3.453 -3.448 -3.443 -0.016





-30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -1⁻ f1 (ppm)







-30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -1 f1 (ppm)







						1 ' ' '		1 1 1 1		1 1 1 1			1 ' ' ' '	
-30	-40	-50	-60	-70	-80	-90	-100	-110	-120	-130	-140	-150	-160	-1
f1 (ppm)														







-30	-40	-50	-60	-70	-80	-90	-100	-110	-120	-130	-140	-150	-160	-1
						f1 (p	opm)							







20 -30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 f1 (ppm) -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -170 -180 -190







-87.263 -87.355 -88.608 -88.699





gxt-gg-120cuiqu H



 $\frac{3.507}{3.501}$





-30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -1⁻ f1 (ppm)







--86.928 --87.018 --88.165 --88.256

1 · 1 ·														
-30	-40	-50	-60	-70	-80	-90	-100	-110	-120	-130	-140	-150	-160	-1
						f1 (j	opm)							



gxt-gh-59-cuiqu H






88.952 89.053 89.948 90.049

			1 1 1 1											
-30	-40	-50	-60	-70	-80	-90	-100	-110	-120	-130	-140	-150	-160	-1
f1 (ppm)														

gxt-gh-59 F



gxt-gg-136-cuiqu H

343 338 338 327 327 327 327 279 279 277 257 257 257 257 ~

-3.421 -3.415 -3.410





36.333 36.419 37.650 37.736



gxt-gg-136 F





gxt-gg-144 H



-3.422 -3.416 -3.411 --0.003







-3.6863.403 -3.3973.391

gxt-gg-125-pp H

.7.377 .7.358 .7.260 .7.216 .7.216 .7.213







 $\frac{3.472}{3.467}$

gxt-gh-123 H











gxt-gh-109 H

8.027 8.023 8.023 8.011 8.011 8.006 7.420 7.420 7.417 7.339 7.7.335 -3.9133.4713.4663.460





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gxt-gh-31 H



-3.443 -3.438 -3.432













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0	-	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60	-70	-80	-90 f1 (ppm)	-100)	-110	-120	-130	-140	-150	-160	-1



gxt-gh-30-cuiqu H

409 389 368 283 279 253 253 163 163 145 145 145

3.445
3.445
3.440
3.434





-90 f1 (ppm)) -10 -20 -30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -170 -1



gxt-gg-107 H

 $\overbrace{3.553}^{3.558}$









gxt-gh-129 H

7.007 7.005 7.306 7.306 7.306 7.306 7.306 7.305 7.047 7.047 7.047 7.023 7.029 7.010 7.010

3.490
−3.485
√3.479





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0	-20)	-30	-40	-50) -60)	-70	-80	-90 f1 (ppr	-10 n)	0 -1	10	-120	-130	-140	-150	-160	-1






-30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -1[°] f1 (ppm)







2.433 2.558 2.839 2.964

gxt-gh-145 F













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	-30	-40	-50	-60	-70	-80	-90	-100	-110	-120	-130	-140	-150	-160	-1
							f1 (p	opm)							







gxt-gi-15-zhihua F







gxt-gh-125 H



3.266
3.261
3.256

--0.000





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0	-20	-30	-40	-50	-60	-70	-80	-90 f1 (ppm)	-100)	-110	-120	-130	-140	-150	-160	-1







-35 -40 -45 -50 -55 -60 -65 -70 -75 -80 -85 -90 -95 -100 -105 -110 -115 -120 -125 -130 -135 -140 -145 -150 -155 -160 -165 -17 f1 (ppm)







30 -35 -40 -45 -50 -55 -60 -65 -70 -75 -80 -85 -90 -95 -100 -105 -110 -115 -120 -125 -130 -135 -140 -145 -150 -155 -1(f1 (ppm)



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gxt-gh-29-cuiqu H

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070 067





-30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -1<sup>-</sup> f1 (ppm)







-30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -1 f1 (ppm)







--84.270 --84.360 --86.033 --86.123

gxt-gi-68 F

-30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -1<sup>-</sup> f1 (ppm)







-84.530 -84.621 -86.083 -86.174

|   | ·   | • • |     |     |     | ' ' | · · |                |            |      | · ·  | · I  |      | '    | '    |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------------|------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|
| 0 | -20 | -30 | -40 | -50 | -60 | -70 | -80 | -90<br>f1 (ppm | -100<br>I) | -110 | -120 | -130 | -140 | -150 | -160 | -1 |


















gxt-gh-131 H





gxt-gh-131 F





gxt-gi-12-cuiqu H









-30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 f1 (ppm) -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -170 -180 -190 -21







| 11 | (ppm) |  |
|----|-------|--|
|    |       |  |







..890 ..980 ..687 ..777

| 1 · 1 · |     |     |     |     |     |       |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |    |
|---------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|
| -30     | -40 | -50 | -60 | -70 | -80 | -90   | -100 | -110 | -120 | -130 | -140 | -150 | -160 | -1 |
|         |     |     |     |     |     | f1 (p | opm) |      |      |      |      |      |      |    |





gxt-gi-17 H





-89.638 -89.725 -90.523 -90.610

gxt-gi-17 F



gxt-gi-0610 H





10 0 -10 -20 -30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -170 -180 -190 -200 -210 f1 (ppm)



gxt-gi-64-3 H





-30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -1<sup>-</sup> f1 (ppm)







.084 .194

661 771

-30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -1<sup>-</sup> f1 (ppm)









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