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Supplementary Information

A boron effect in radical difluoromethylation of the *N*-sulfonyl cyclic ketimines

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Experimental Section

General

All experiments were carried out under inert atmosphere (nitrogen or argon) unless otherwise noted. ¹H NMR, ¹³C{¹H} NMR, and ¹⁹F NMR spectra were measured on a Bruker Avance Neo (400 MHz) spectrometer. Chemical shifts of ¹H NMR were expressed in parts per million downfield from CHCl₃ as an internal standard ($\delta = 7.26$) in CDCl₃. Chemical shifts of ${}^{13}C{}^{1}H$ NMR were expressed in parts per million relative to the central line of the triplet ($\delta = 77.10$) for CDCl₃. Chemical shifts of ¹⁹F NMR were expressed in parts per million downfield from benzotrifluoride as an internal standard (\delta = -63.24) in CDCl₃. Important NMR data were tabulated in the following order: multiplicity (s: singlet, d: doublet, t: triplet, pt: pseudo triplet, q: quartet, m: multiplet, br: broad) and coupling constant J (Hz). Mass spectra were measured on a JEOL JMS-T100LC spectrometer. Analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on a glass plate pre-coated with silica gel (Merck Kieselgel 60 F₂₅₄, layer thickness 0.25 mm). Visualization was accomplished by UV light (254 nm) and anisaldehyde. Column chromatography was performed on KANTO Silica Gel 60N (spherical, neutral). All experiments were conducted under inert atmospheres (N₂ or argon) unless otherwise noted. Difluoromethylborates 1 were prepared according to our previous paper.¹⁴ The oxazoline ligand (Table S1) was synthesized according to the published procedure.¹²

Preparation of sulfonamides²⁴



[']BuNH₂ (0.80 mL, 7.5 mmol) and NEt₃ (1.4 mL, 10 mmol) were dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL). To the solution, aryl sulfonyl chloride (5 mmol) dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) was added dropwise at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred overnight at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by saturated Na₂CO₃ aq. and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ three times. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and filtered. The solvent was removed in vacuo to give the title compound as a solid.

Preparation of cyclic sulfonyl imines (cyclic ketimines) 2²⁴



A sulfonamide (4 mmol) was dissolved in THF (24 mL). To the solution, "BuLi (2.6 M in hexane, 3.2 mL, 8.4 mmol) was added dropwise for 20 min at 0 °C, and the mixture was stirred 25 min at 0 °C. Then the resulting suspension was cooled to -78 °C, and diethyl oxalate (1.6 mL, 12 mmol) was added dropwise at -78 °C. The mixture was stirred for 2 h at room temperature. The reaction was quenched by 1 M aqueous HCl and extracted with Et₂O three times. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and filtered. After the solvent was removed in vacuo, formic acid (6.6 mL) was added, and the mixture was stirred 20 h at room temperature. The resulting suspension was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ and concentrated in vacuo to remove formic acid. Purification by recrystallization or silica-gel column chromatography gave the title compound as a solid. The NMR spectroscopic data were identical to the published results.²⁵

Preparation of the N-Boc aldimine²⁶



A methanol (2.5 mL) solution of benzaldehyde (0.50 g, 4.7 mmol) was added to a water (10 mL) solution of *t*-butyl carbamate (0.52 g, 4.5 mmol) and benzene sulfinic acid sodium salt (0.73 g, 4.5 mmol). This mixture was stirred for five minutes before treatment with formic acid (1.5 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at 70 °C for 2 h and then stirred at room temperature for 12 h. After 12 h, the resulting solution was filtered through sintered funnel, and insoluble product was washed with Et_2O and dried in air to give tertbutyl (phenyl(phenylsulfonyl)methyl) carbamate as a white solid. A mixture of this crude product (0.50 g, 1.4 mmol), potassium carbonate (1.20 g, 8.50 mmol) and sodium sulfate (1.40 g, 10.0 mmol) were refluxed in THF for 12 h. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, filtered through a Celite bed, and washed with Et_2O . The filtrate was concentrated to give the desired aldimine as a colorless oil and was used without further purification for the catalytic reaction.

Preparation of N-Benzylidene-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide²⁷



To a mixture of *p*-toluenesulfamide (1.71 g, 10.0 mmol) and 4-methylbenzenesulfonic acid (0.095 g, 0.50 mmol) in 12 mL of toluene, was added benzaldehyde (1.10 mL, 10.0 mmol) at room temperature. After refluxing overnight, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and quenched with sat. NaHCO₃, extracted with CH₂Cl₂, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. Purification by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt) gave the desired imine as a white solid.

Preparation of the N,1-diphenylmethanimine²⁸



A solution of the aniline (0.91 ml, 10 mmol), benzaldehyde (1.01 ml, 10.0 mmol) in EtOH was refluxed for 6 h. After refluxing, the reaction mixture was concentrated. Purification by recrystallization gave the desired imine as a solid.



A solution of the ethyl benzoylformate (0.80 ml, 5.0 mmol), *p*-toluenesulfonamide (0.86 ml, 5.0 mmol), and triethylamine (0.70 ml, 5.0 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 was cooled to 0 °C. To this mixture was added a solution of TiCl₄ (5.0 ml, 5.0 mmol) in CH_2Cl_2 under N₂. The mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and then warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1.5 h. The mixture was then quenched with sat. NaHCO₃ and extracted three times with CH_2Cl_2 . The combined organic phases were dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated. Washing by hexane gave the desired imine and ethyl benzoylformate as a 1 : 2.4 mixture (determined by ¹H NMR, Figure S1). Spectral data of ethyl-2-phenyl-2-(tosylimino)acetate were identical to the literature.



Figure S1. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) of ethyl-2-phenyl-2-(tosylimino)acetate and ethyl benzoylformate.

Table S1. Difluoromethylation of ketimine 2j with difluoromethylborate 1a



a) Determined by ¹⁹F NMR using benzotrifluoride (BTF) as an internal standard.



*The oxazoline ligand was synthesized according to the published procedure.¹²



Figure S2. Stern-Volmer quenching with 1a and 2j in DMSO.

Fluorescence quenching studies were performed using a JACSO FP-6500 spectrofluorometer. In each experiment, $[Ru(phen)_3][PF_6]_2$ and various concentrations of borate **1a** or cyclic ketimine **3j** were dissolved in DMSO. The emission quenching of the $[Ru(phen)_3][PF_6]_2$ was achieved using a concentration of 9.5 x 10⁻⁵ mol/L under excitation at 450 nm. The emission intensity was observed at 622 nm. Plots were constructed according to the Stern–Volmer equation $I_0/I = 1 + k_Q \tau_0[Q]$ (I is the emission intensity. I_0 is the emission intensity without quencher. k_Q is the rate constant of quenching process. τ_0 is the fluorescence lifetime without quencher. [Q] is the concentration of quencher.

	$ \begin{array}{c} $	O, OH S, N EtO ₂ C CF ₂ H 3-iso
3	3 : 3-iso	Diastereomers ratio of 3-iso
3a	>99:1	-
3b	13:1	not determined
3c	9:1	not determined
3d	>99:1	-
3e	>99:1	-
3f	14:1	3:5
3g	9:1	1:1
3h	17:1	1:1
3i	> 99 : 1	-
3j	12:1	4:5
3k	> 99 : 1	-

Table S2. Tautomeric properties of γ -sultams **3**

Large scale Synthesis of γ -sultam 3d



To a suspension of the difluoroborate **1a** (630 mg, 1.0 mmol), cyclic N-sulfonyl α iminoester **2d** (295 mg, 1.0 mmol) and tris(1,10-phenanthroline)ruthenium(II) Bis(hexafluorophosphate) (19 mg, 0.020 mmol) in DMSO (5.0 mL) were mixed at room temperature. The resulting suspension was stirred upon blue LED irradiation under a nitrogen balloon at room temperature for 1 h, and was quenched by 1 M aqueous HCl and extracted with CH₂Cl₂ three times. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and filtered. After the solvent was removed in vacuo, the resulting mixture was purified by silica-gel column chromatography (hexane/AcOEt = 2:1) to give desired products **3d** (226.1 mg, 65%) and 4-Et₂NC₆H₄Bpin (**4a**, 102.2 mg, 37%) as solids. Synthesis of γ -sultam 3a by HCF₂SO₂Na under catalytic amounts of ArylBpin (4) and photo-redox Catalytic reaction conditions



To a suspension of HCF₂SO₂Na (14.0 mg, 0.10 mmol) in DMSO (1.0 mL), cyclic Nsulfonyl α -iminoester **2a** (27mg, 0.10 mmol), ArylBpin (**4**, 0.010 mmol) and tris(1,10phenanthroline)ruthenium(II) bis(hexafluorophosphate) (1.9 mg, 0.0020 mmol) were added. The resulting suspension was stirred upon blue LED irradiation under a nitrogen balloon for 1 h at room temperature. After 1 h, BTF was added, and the mixture was analyzed by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy.

Attempted synthesis of tert-butyl (2,2-difluoro-1-phenylethyl)carbamate



Difluoromethylborate **1a** (62.9 mg, 0.10 mmol), *N*-Boc aldimine (20.5 mg, 0.10 mmol) and tris(1,10-phenanthroline)ruthenium(II) bis(hexafluorophosphate) (1.9 mg, 0.0020 mmol) were mixed in DMSO (1.0 mL) at room temperature. The resulting suspension was stirred upon the blue LED irradiation under a nitrogen balloon for 1 h, BTF was added and the mixture was analyzed by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy showing no desired product.

Synthesis of N-(2,2-difluoro-1-phenylethyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide



1a (62.9 mg, 0.10 mmol), *N*-benzylidene-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (25.9 mg, 0.10 mmol) and tris(1,10-phenanthroline)ruthenium(II) bis(hexafluorophosphate) (1.9 mg, 0.0020 mmol) were mixed in DMSO (1.0 mL). The resulting suspension was stirred upon blue LED irradiation under a nitrogen balloon for 3 h at room temperature, and was quenched by 1 M aqueous HCl, and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 three times. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and filtered. After the solvent was removed in vacuo, BTF was added and the mixture was analyzed by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy. The resulting mixture was purified by PTLC (hexane/AcOEt = 3:1) to give the desired product³⁰ as a solid (5.5 mg, 18%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 7.60 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 7.31–7.11 (m, 7H), 5.93 (td, *J* = 55.4, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 5.19 (s, 1H), 4.66 (dddd, *J* = 15.2, 12.9, 8.4, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 2.37 (s, 3H).

Synthesis of *N*-(2,2-difluoro-1-phenylethyl)-4-methylbenzenesulfonamide (Scheme S1)



Scheme S1. Difluoromethylation of N-benzylideneaniline.

To a suspension of the difluoroborate **1a** (62.9 mg, 0.10 mmol), *N*-Benzylideneaniline (18.0 mg, 0.10 mmol) and $Ir[dF(CF_3)ppy]_2(dtbpy) PF_6$ (2.3 mg, 0.0020 mmol) in MeCN (1.0 mL) at room temperature. The resulting suspension was stirred upon blue LED irradiation under nitrogen balloon for 24 h, BTF was added and the mixture was analyzed by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy³¹ (Figure S3).



Figure S3. ¹⁹F NMR of a reaction mixture of Scheme S1.





Scheme S2. Difluoromethylation of a mixture of 2-phenyl-2-(tosylimino)acetate and benzoylformate.

1a (188.7 mg, 0.30 mmol), a mixture of ethyl 2-phenyl-2-(tosylimino)acetate (0.10 mmol) and ethyl benzoylformate (0.24 mmol) and tris(1,10-phenanthroline)ruthenium(II) bis(hexafluorophosphate) (5.7 mg, 0.0060 mmol) in DMSO (1.0 mL) were mixed at room temperature. The resulting suspension was stirred upon blue LED irradiation under a nitrogen balloon for 1 h, BTF was added, and the mixture was analyzed by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy. The mixture was quenched by 1 M aqueous HCl and extracted with CH_2Cl_2 three times. The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and filtered. After the solvent was removed in vacuo, the resulting mixture was purified by PTLC (hexane/AcOEt = 3:1) to give 3,3-difluoro-2-((4-methylphenyl)sulfonamido)-2-phenylpropanoate together with inseparable materials in 29% yield. The reaction mixture included the difluoromethylated ethyl benzoylformate (ethyl 3,3-difluoro-2-hydroxy-2-phenylpropanoate, 13% ¹⁹F NMR yield).³²

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 7.30–7.27 (m, 2H), 7.25–7.22 (m, 1H), 7.17–7.03 (m, 6H), 6.82 (t, *J* = 54.7 Hz, 1H), 6.04 (s, 1H), 4.30 (dp, *J* = 10.8, 7.2 Hz, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 1.20 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): δ –123.1 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 281.8 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.7 Hz, 1F); –129.8 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 282.0 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.7 Hz, 1F). HRMS (ESI+-TOF) m/z [M+Na]+ calcd for C₁₈H₁₉F₂NO₄S: 406.0901, found 405.9884.



Figure S4. ¹⁹F NMR of a reaction mixture of Scheme S2.

Mechanistic study: TEMPO trapping



A suspension of 1a (62.9 mg, 0.10 mmol), ethyl 5-methoxybenzo[d]isothiazole-3carboxylate 1,1-dioxide 26.9 0.10 mmol), TEMPO (2,2,6,6-(2a,mg, tetramethylpiperidine 1-oxyl, 78.1 0.50 mmol) tris(1,10mg, and phenanthroline)ruthenium(II) bis(hexafluorophosphate) (1.9 mg, 0.0020 mmol) in DMSO (1.0 mL) was stirred upon blue LED irradiation under a nitrogen balloon for 1 h at room temperature. α, α, α -Trifluorotoluene (10.0 µL, 0.08145 mmol) was added and the mixture was analyzed by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy characterizing 5 (Tempo-CF₂H) and absence of 3a.

¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): δ –79.6 (d, J = 71.7 Hz, 2F).³³



Figure S5. ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃) of a resultant mixture of 1a, 2a, TEMPO, and the photoredox catalyst after irradiation.

Characterization of diluoromethylated y-sultams 3



Ethyl 3-(difluoromethyl)-5-methoxy-2,3-dihydrobenzo[*d*]isothiazole-3-carboxylate 1,1dioxide (**3a**): yellow solid (23.5 mg, 73%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 7.72 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (s, 1H), 7.17 (dd, *J* = 8.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (pt, *J* = 54.6 Hz, 1H), 5.82 (s, 1H), 4.43 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.91 (s, 3H), 1.39 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): δ -123.7 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 278.7 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.4 Hz, 1F), -127.4 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 278.7 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.4 Hz, 1F); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 165.3 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz), 164.1, 132.9 (t, *J* = 2.7 Hz), 127.9, 123.5, 118.2, 113.8 (t, *J* = 251.5 Hz), 110.6 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 68.6 (t, *J* = 23.4 Hz), 64.8, 56.2, 14.1. HRMS (ESI+-TOF) m/z [M+Na]+ calcd for C₁₂H₁₃F₂NO₅S: 344.0380, found 344.0525.



Ethyl 3-(difluoromethyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[*d*]isothiazole-3-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (**3b**): yellow oil (19.0 mg, 65%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 7.85 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (pd, *J* = 7.4, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 6.10 (pt, *J* = 54.6 Hz, 1H), 5.84 (s, 1H), 4.43 (qq, *J* = 7.3, 3.6 Hz, 2H), 1.39 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): δ -123.6 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 279.2 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.7 Hz, 1F), -127.4 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 279.2 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.7 Hz, 1F); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 165.4 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz), 136.1, 133.9, 132.0, 130.5 (t, *J* = 2.8 Hz), 126.1 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 122.1, 113.8 (t, *J* = 251.5 Hz), 69.0 (t, *J* = 23.5 Hz), 64.9, 14.1. HRMS (ESI+-TOF) m/z [M+Na]+ calcd for C₁₁H₁₁F₂NO₄S: 314.0275, found 314.0361.



Ethyl 3-(difluoromethyl)-5-methyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[*d*]isothiazole-3-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (**3c**): yellow solid (26.7 mg, 88%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 7.71 (d, *J* =

7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (s, 1H), 7.49 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 6.09 (pt, J = 54.6 Hz, 1H), 5.78 (s, 1H), 4.43 (qp, J = 7.0, 3.5 Hz, 2H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 1.39 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): δ -123.8 (dd, $J_{FF} = 278.7$ Hz, $J_{HF} = 54.4$ Hz, 1F), -127.6 (dd, $J_{FF} = 278.7$ Hz, $J_{HF} = 54.4$ Hz, 1F); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 165.5 (d, J = 4.7 Hz), 145.3, 133.4, 132.9, 130.8 (t, J = 2.7 Hz),126.2 (d, J = 2.1 Hz), 121.8, 113.8 (t, J = 251.3 Hz), 68.8 (t, J = 23.4 Hz), 64.7, 22.0, 14.1. HRMS (ESI+-TOF) m/z [M+Na]+ calcd for C₁₂H₁₃F₂NO₄S: 328.0431, found 328.0428.



Ethyl 5-(tert-butyl)-3-(difluoromethyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[*d*]isothiazole-3-carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (**3d**): white solid (28.2 mg, 81%). ¹⁹F NMR yield. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.77–7.70 (m, 2H), 6.10 (pt, *J* = 54.6 Hz, 1H), 5.83 (s, 1H), 4.52–4.35 (m, 2H), 1.39 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H), 1.37 (s, 1H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): δ – 123.8 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 278.7 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.4 Hz, 1F), -127.6 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 278.7 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.4 Hz, 1F); ¹³C {¹H} NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 165.5 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz), 158.5, 133.2, 130.6 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz), 129.5, 122.7 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 121.6, 113.8 (t, *J* = 251.3 Hz), 68.9 (t, *J* = 23.4 Hz), 64.6, 35.7, 31.2, 14.1. HRMS (ESI+-TOF) m/z [M+Na]+ calcd for C₁₅H₁₉F₂NO₄S: 370.0901, found 370.0872.



Ethyl 3-(difluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethoxy)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[*d*]isothiazole-3carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (**3e**): white solid (27.5 mg, 73%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (s, 1H), 7.54 (ddd, *J* = 8.5, 2.1, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.06 (pt, *J* = 54.5 Hz, 1H), 5.98 (s, 1H), 4.46 (qd, *J* = 7.1, 1.8 Hz, 2H), 1.40 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): δ -57.9 (s, 3F), -123.3 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 280.0 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.2 Hz, 1F), -126.6 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 280.0 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.2 Hz, 1F); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 164.7 (d, *J* = 3.8 Hz), 152.9 (d, *J* = 2.0 Hz), 134.4, 133.1 (t, *J* = 2.8 Hz), 124.5, 123.9, 120.2 (q, *J* = 258.9 Hz), 118.6, 113.5 (d, *J* = 252.4 Hz), 68.4 (t, *J* = 24.2 Hz), 65.2, 13.9. HRMS (ESI+-TOF) m/z [M+Na]+ calcd for C₁₂H₁₀F₅NO₅S: 398.0098, found 397.9112.



Ethyl 7-chloro-3-(difluoromethyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[*d*]isothiazole-3-carboxylate 1,1dioxide (**3f**): white solid (20.9 mg, 64%). The reaction in acetonitrile gave 87% ¹⁹F NMR yield. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 7.76 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.66 (t, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.63 (dd, *J* = 7.9, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 6.08 (pt, *J* = 54.5 Hz, 1H), 4.44 (qq, *J* = 7.0, 3.6 Hz, 2H), 1.39 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): δ -123.4 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 279.5 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.5 Hz, 1F), -127.2 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 279.5 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.5 Hz, 1F); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 165.0 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz), 135.0, 134.2, 133.1 (t, *J* = 2.8 Hz), 132.8, 129.9, 124.4 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz), 113.5 (t, *J* = 251.8 Hz), 67.9 (t, *J* = 23.8 Hz), 65.1, 14.1. HRMS (ESI+ TOF) m/z [M+Na]+ calcd for C₁₁H₁₀ClF₂NO₄S: 347.9885, found 347.9918.

Tautomer 3f-iso



¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): Diastereomer A: δ -116.2 (dd, J_{FF} = 305.0 Hz, J_{HF} = 56.5 Hz, 1F), -117.8 (dd, J_{FF} = 305.0 Hz, J_{HF} = 56.5 Hz, 1F). Diastereomer B: δ -123.3 (dd, J_{FF} = 282.4 Hz, J_{HF} = 56.5 Hz, 1F), -126.6 (dd, J_{FF} = 282.4 Hz, J_{HF} = 56.5 Hz, 1F). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): Diastereomer A: δ 6.97 (pt, J = 54.5 Hz, 1H). Diastereomer B: δ 6.9 (pt, J = 54.5 Hz, 1H).



Ethyl 5-chloro-3-(difluoromethyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[*d*]isothiazole-3-carboxylate 1,1dioxide (**3g**): white solid (25.2 mg, 77%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.76 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 0.5 Hz, 1H), 7.67 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 1.8 Hz, 1H), 6.07 (pt, *J* = 54.5 Hz, 1H), 5.92 (s, 1H), 4.50–4.40 (m, 2H), 1.40 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): δ –123.5 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 282.4 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.5 Hz, 1F), –127.2 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 282.4 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.5 Hz, 1F); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 164.8 (d, *J* = 4.2 Hz), 140.5, 134.6, 132.5, 132.4 (t, J = 2.6 Hz), 126.5 (d, J = 2.3 Hz), 123.2, 113.5 (t, J = 252.0 Hz), 68.5 (t, J = 23.9 Hz), 65.2, 14.1. HRMS (ESI+-TOF) m/z [M+Na]+ calcd for C₁₁H₁₀ClF₂NO₄S: 347.9885, found 347.9014.

Tautomer 3g-iso

¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): Diastereomer A: δ -116.2 (dd, J_{FF} = 305.0 Hz, J_{HF} = 56.5 Hz, 1F), -117.8 (dd, J_{FF} = 305.0 Hz, J_{HF} = 56.5 Hz, 1F). Diastereomer B: δ -123.3 (dd, J_{FF} = 282.4 Hz, J_{HF} = 56.5 Hz, 1F), -126.6 (dd, J_{FF} = 282.4 Hz, J_{HF} = 56.5 Hz, 1F). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): Diastereomer A or B: δ 6.97 (pt, J = 54.5 Hz, 1H).



Ethyl 3-(difluoromethyl)-5-fluoro-2,3-dihydrobenzo[*d*]isothiazole-3-carboxylate 1,1dioxide (**3h**): yellow solid (32.2 mg, quant). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 7.83 (dd, *J* = 8.6, 4.7 Hz, 1H), 7.53 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (td, *J* = 8.3, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 6.06 (pt, *J* = 54.5 Hz, 1H), 5.95 (s, 1H), 4.50–4.39 (m, 2H), 1.40 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): δ -102.05 ~ -102.11 (m, 1F), -123.4 (ddd, *J*_{FF} = 282.4 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.5 Hz, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1F), -127.0 (ddd, *J*_{FF} = 282.4 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.5 Hz, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1F), -127.0 (ddd, *J*_{FF} = 282.4 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.5 Hz, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1F); ¹³C {¹H} NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 165.7 (d, *J* = 255.3 Hz), 164.8 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz), 133.5 (dt, *J* = 9.7, 2.8 Hz), 132.2 (d, *J* = 3.0 Hz), 124.3 (d, *J* = 9.9 Hz), 120.0 (d, *J* = 23.9 Hz), 113.8 (dd, *J* = 25.6, 2.4 Hz), 113.5 (t, *J* = 252.1 Hz), 68.4 (td, *J* = 24.0, 2.2 Hz), 65.2, 14.1. HRMS (ESI+-TOF) m/z [M+Na]+ calcd for C₁₁H₁₀F₃NO₄S: 332.0180, found 331.9397.



Ethyl 3-(difluoromethyl)-5-(trifluoromethyl)-2,3-dihydrobenzo[*d*]isothiazole-3carboxylate 1,1-dioxide (**3i**): yellow solid (22.8 mg, 64%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 8.12 (s, 1H), 7.98 (d, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 2H), 6.10 (pt, *J* = 54.5 Hz, 1H), 5.97 (s, 1H), 4.47 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.40 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): δ -62.9 (s, 3F), – 123.4 (dd, $J_{FF} = 282.4$ Hz, $J_{HF} = 54.6$ Hz, 1F), –126.7 (dd, $J_{FF} = 282.4$ Hz, $J_{HF} = 54.6$ Hz, 1F); ¹³C{¹H} NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 164.6 (d, J = 4.0 Hz), 139.5, 136.1 (q, J = 33.4Hz), 131.6 (t, J = 2.9 Hz), 129.3 (q, J = 3.6 Hz), 123.8 (quintet, J = 3.6 Hz), 123, 122.8 (q, J = 272.0 Hz), 113.5 (t, J = 252.43 Hz), 68.7 (t, J = 24.1 Hz), 65.3, 14.0. HRMS (ESI⁻-TOF) m/z [M-H]⁻ calcd for C₁₂H₁₀F₅NO₄S: 358.0172, found 358.0096.



Ethyl 3-(difluoromethyl)-5-phenyl-2,3-dihydrobenzo[*d*]isothiazole-3-carboxylate 1,1dioxide (**3j**): yellow solid (22.0 mg, 60%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 8.00 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, *J* = 1.1 Hz, 2H), 7.61–7.47 (m, 5H), 6.16 (pt, *J* = 54.6 Hz, 1H), 5.91 (s, 1H), 4.46 (q, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.41 (t, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): δ –123.6 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 278.6 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.6 Hz, 1F), -127.3 (dd, *J*_{FF} = 278.6 Hz, *J*_{HF} = 54.6 Hz, 1F); ¹³C {¹H} NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 165.4 (d, *J* = 4.3 Hz), 147.6, 138.7, 134.5, 131.3 (t, *J* = 2.6 Hz), 131.1, 129.4, 129.2, 127.5, 124.5 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz), 122.4, 113.8 (t, *J* = 251.6 Hz), 68.9 (t, *J* = 23.7 Hz), 64.9, 14.2. HRMS (ESI+-TOF) m/z [M+Na]+ calcd for C₁₇H₁₅F₂NO₄S: 390.0588, found 390.0606.



Ethyl 3-(difluoromethyl)-2,3-dihydronaphtho[2,3-*d*]isothiazole-3-carboxylate 1,1dioxide (**3k**): yellow solid (16.9 mg, 50%). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 400 MHz): δ 8.36 (s, 1H), 8.31 (s, 1H), 8.02 (t, J = 9.2 Hz, 2H), 7.75–7.67 (m, 2H), 6.21 (pt, J = 54.6 Hz, 1H), 5.94 (s, 1H), 4.46 (qq, J = 7.0, 3.6 Hz, 2H), 1.42 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); ¹⁹F NMR (CDCl₃, 376 MHz): δ -123.5 (dd, $J_{FF} = 278.6$ Hz, $J_{HF} = 54.6$ Hz, 1F), -127.3 (dd, $J_{FF} = 278.6$ Hz, $J_{HF} = 54.6$ Hz, 1F); ¹³C {¹H} NMR (CDCl₃, 100 MHz): δ 165.7 (d, J = 4.5 Hz), 135.3, 133.8, 132.9, 129.6, 129.4, 129.0 (d, J = 2.5 Hz), 126.3 (d, J = 2.0 Hz), 126.1 (t, J = 2.7 Hz), 122.8, 114.0 (t, J = 251.4 Hz), 68.7 (t, J = 23.3 Hz), 64.8, 14.2. HRMS (ESI+-TOF) m/z [M+Na]+ calcd for C₁₅H₁₃F₂NO₄S: 328.0431, found 328.0428.

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NMR charts of difluoromethylated γ -sultams 3

Note: The corresponding tautomer is included in each γ -sultam **3** (Table S2)

































































