# Vanadium-Catalyzed C(sp<sup>3</sup>)–H Fluorination Reactions

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## **Electronic Supplementary Information**

Material and Methods	S2
Characterization Data	S3
NMR Spectra	S7

#### **Materials and Methods**

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

**Materials.** Acetonitrile (anhydrous, 99.8%) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Selectfluor (98+%) was purchased from Alfa Aesar. Vanadium(III) Oxide (95%) was purchased from Strem Chemicals Inc. Fluorobenzene ( $\geq$ 99.5%) was purchased from Fluka. Acetonitrile-*d*3 (D, 99.8%) was purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc.

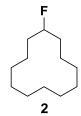
General procedure for the V<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-catalyzed C(sp<sup>3</sup>)–H fluorination reaction. To a 4 mL clear vial charged with vanadium(III) oxide (3.0 mg, 0.02 mmol, 10 mol%), Selectfluor (106.3 mg, 0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added anhydrous acetonitrile (2.0 mL), and the reaction substrate (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv). The reaction mixture was degassed three times by *Freeze-Pump-Thaw* cycles and stirred at room temperature for 6-48 h. The crude yield was determined by NMR using fluorobenzene as an external standard. Upon completion, the reaction mixture was poured into diethyl ether (20 mL), filtrated, concentrated and purified by silica gel flash column chromatography using diethyl ether/pentane as the eluent.

$$\begin{array}{c} C_{6}H_{12} \\ (20 \text{ equiv}) \\ + \\ C_{6}D_{12} \\ (20 \text{ equiv}) \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} 10 \text{ mol } \% \text{ V}_2\text{O}_3 \\ 1.0 \text{ equiv Selectfluor} \\ \hline CH_3\text{CN}, 23 \text{ °C}, 3 \text{ h} \\ (3) \\ K_H / k_D = 4 \end{array} \xrightarrow{\begin{array}{c} C_6H_{11}\text{F} + C_6D_{11}\text{F} \\ (3) \\ (4:1) \\ (4:1) \end{array}}$$

The intermolecular kinetic isotope effect study. To a 4 mL clear vial charged with vanadium(III) oxide (1.5 mg, 0.01 mmol) and Selectfluor (35.4 mg, 0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added acetonitrile (1.0 mL), cyclohexane (168.4 mg, 20.0 mmol, 20.0 equiv), and cyclohexane- $d_{12}$  (192.5 mg, 1.0 mmol, 20.0 equiv). The reaction mixture was then degassed three times by *freeze-pump-thaw* cycles and stirred at room temperature for 3 h. The ratio of **3**:**3**- $d_{11}$  was determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR on a Varian Inova-400 NMR instrument to be 81:19.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> Still, W. C.; Kahn, M.; Mitra, A. J. Org. Chem. 1978, 43, 2923.

### **Characterization Data**



Hz, 1F).

Fluorocyclododecane (2).<sup>2</sup> Prepared from cyclododecane (33.6 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (24 h), purified by flash column chromatography (pentane), and concentrated by rotary evaporator at ca. 100 mm Hg to give 2 (24.0 mg, 65% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.5$  (pentane). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  4.59 (dddd, J = 47.3, 11.5, 7.2, 4.6 Hz, 1H), 1.47–1.73 (m, 4H), 1.33–1.38 (m, 2H), 1.10–1.27 (m, 16H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  91.8 (d, J = 167.0 Hz), 30.3 (d, J = 21.2 Hz), 24.4, 24.1, 23.5, 23.4, 20.8 (d, J = 6.7 Hz); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  –176.12 (dtt, J = 47.4, 23.7, 15.5

Fluorocvclohexane (3).<sup>3</sup> Prepared from cyclohexane (84.2 mg, 1.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (20 h) to give 3 (70% NMR yield). <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  – 172.30 (brs, 1F).

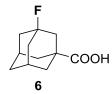
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Fluorocyclodecane (4).<sup>4</sup> Prepared from cyclodecane (140.3 mg, 1.0 mmol, 5.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (20 h) to give 4 (19.2 mg, 61% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  4.66 (dtt, J = 46.4, 7.7, 4.1 Hz, 1H), 1.63–1.87 (m, 4H), 1.41–1.51 (m, 2H), 1.26–1.37 (m, 12H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  93.5 (d, J = 165.7 Hz), 31.1 (d, J = 21.9Hz), 25.3, 25.1, 24.0, 21.8 (d, J = 7.7 Hz); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  –165.56 (dtt, J =46.6, 26.6, 13.7 Hz, 1F).

5

3-Fluoroadamantan-1-ol (5).<sup>2</sup> Prepared from 1-adamantanol (30.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (20 h) and purified by flash column chromatography (15% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to give 5 (25.1 mg, 74% yield) as a colorless solid:  $R_f = 0.3$  (30% ethyl acetate/hexanes). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 2.36-2.38 (m, 2H), 1.89-1.91 (m, 2H), 1.80-1.83 (m, 4H), 1.60-1.69 (m, 5H), 1.49-1.50 (m, 2H);  ${}^{13}$ C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  93.3 (d, J = 185.7 Hz), 71.0 (d, J = 11.8 Hz), 50.4 (d, J = 17.1 Hz), 43.8 (d, J = 1.6 Hz), 41.3 (d, J = 17.5 Hz), 34.4 (d, J = 2.1 Hz), 31.4 (d, J = 10.3Hz);  ${}^{19}$ F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  –133.24 (m, 1F).



**3-Fluoroadamantan-1-carboxylic acid (6)**.<sup>2</sup> Prepared from 1-Adamantanecarboxylic acid (36.0 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (20 h) and purified by flash column chromatography (15% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to give 6 (27.9 mg, 70% yield) as a colorless solid:  $R_f = 0.2$  (30% ethyl acetate/hexanes). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 11.7 (brs, 1H), 2.36–2.37 (m, 2H), 2.03–2.05 (m, 2H), 1.79–1.89 (m, 8H), 1.60–1.62 (m, 2H);  $^{13}$ C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  181.5, 91.0 (d, J = 184.2 Hz), 43.7 (d, J = 10.4 Hz), 42.3 (d, J = 20.3 Hz), 40.7 (d, J = 17.5 Hz), 36.3 (d, J = 1.9 Hz), 33.7 (d, J = 1.0 Hz)

1.9 Hz), 29.7 (d, J = 10.0 Hz); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  –132.83 (s, 1F).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Amaoka, Y.; Nagatomo, M.; Inoue, M. Org. Lett. 2013, 15, 2160.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Chambers, R. D.; Kenwright, A. M.; Parsons, M.; Sandford, G.; Moilliet, J. S. J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans. 1, 2002, 2190.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> Bloom, S.; Pitts, C. R.; Miller, D. C.; Haselton, N.; Holl, M. G.; Urheim, E.; Lectka, T. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2012, 51,

<sup>10580.</sup> 

4-Fluoropentan-2-one (7). Prepared from 2-pentanone (17.2 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (20 h) to give 7 (47% NMR yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  4.95-5.14 (m, 1H), 2.81 (ddd, J = 16.8, 15.2, 7.9 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (ddd, J = 30.4, 7 16.8, 4.3 Hz, 1H), 2.09 (s, 3H), 1.29 (dd, J = 24.2, 6.2 Hz, 3H); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  –173.37 (ddqd, J = 48.3, 30.4, 24.2, 15.2 Hz, 1F).

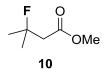


4-Fluoro-4-methylpentan-2-one (8).<sup>5</sup> Prepared from 4-methylpentan-2-one (20.0 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (20 h) to give 8 (78% NMR yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  2.75 (d, J = 17.5 Hz, 2H), 2.10 (s, 3H), 1.37 (d, J = 22.0 Hz, 6H); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  –133.28 (heptt, J = 22.0, 17.5 Hz, 1F).



9

3-Fluoro-3-methylbutanoic acid (9). Prepared from methyl 3-methylbutanoic acid (20.4 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (20 h), purified by flash column chromatography (20% ethyl acetate/hexanes), and concentrated by rotary evaporator at ca. 100 mm Hg to give 9 (15.2 mg, 63% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.2$ (30% ethyl acetate/hexanes). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  2.33 (d, J = 15.6 Hz, 2H), 1.21 (d, J = 21.3 Hz, 6H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  176.0 (d, J = 10.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 45.6 (d, J = 26.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 45.6 (d, J = 26.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 45.6 (d, J = 26.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 45.6 (d, J = 26.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 45.6 (d, J = 26.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 45.6 (d, J = 26.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 45.6 (d, J = 26.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 45.6 (d, J = 26.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 45.6 (d, J = 26.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 45.6 (d, J = 26.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 45.6 (d, J = 26.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 45.6 (d, J = 26.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 45.6 (d, J = 26.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 26.3 Hz), 92.4 (d, J = 170.2 Hz), Hz), 26.6 (d, J = 24.0 Hz); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  –134.40 (heptt, J = 21.7, 16.2 Hz, 1F); MS(ESI) calcd for  $C_5H_9FO_2Na(M+Na)^+$  143.1, found 143.1.



Methyl 3-fluoro-3-methylbutanoate (10). Prepared from methyl 3-methylbutanoate (23.2 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (20 h) to give 10 (85% NMR yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  3.61 (s, 3H), 2.63 (d, J = 17.7 Hz, 2H), 1.42 (d, J = 21.7 Hz, 6H); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  –134.91 (heptt, J =

21.7. 17.7 Hz. 1F).



Phenyl 3-fluoro-3-methylbutanoate (11). Prepared from phenyl 3-methylbutanoate (35.3 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (20 h) to give 11 (12% NMR yield). <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  –135.27 (heptt, J = 21.6, 17.7 Hz, 1F).

(2R)-N-Phthaloyl-3-fluorovaline methyl ester (12). Prepared from (S)-Nphthaloylvaline methyl ester (52.2 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general OMe procedure (18 h) and purified by flash column chromatography (10% ethyl **N**Phth acetate/hexanes) to give 12 (25.5 mg, 46% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.2$  (20% ethyl 12 acetate/hexanes). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  7.89 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.0 Hz, 2H), 7.76 (dd, J = 5.5, 3.1 Hz, 2H), 4.99 (d, J = 10.2 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (s, 3H), 1.69 (d, J = 22.8 Hz, 3H), 1.55 (d, J = 22.8 Hz, 3H), 1.5522.5 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  167.3, 166.7 (d, J = 10.5 Hz), 134.3, 131.7, 123.7, 95.6 (d, J = 173.0 Hz), 57.7 (d, J = 25.9 Hz), 52.5, 26.3 (d, J = 22.8 Hz), 23.8 (d, J = 23.7 Hz); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376) MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  -136.52 (dqg, J = 10.2, 22.5, 22.8 Hz, 1F); MS(ESI)<sup>+</sup> calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>14</sub>FNO<sub>4</sub>Na  $(M+Na)^+$  302.1, found 302.1.

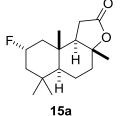


1-(2-Fluoropropan-2-vl)-4-methyl-7-oxabicyclo[2.2.1]heptane (13). Prepared from 1,4cineole (30.9 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (24 h), purified by flash column chromatography (2% diethyl ether/pentane), and concentrated by rotary evaporator at ca. 100 mm Hg to give 13 (18.1 mg, 53% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.4$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup> Shellhamer, D. F.; Anstine, D. T.; Gallego, K. M.; Ganesh, B. R.; Hanson, A. A.; Hanson, K. A.; Henderson, R. D.; Prince, J. M.; Heasley, V. L. J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2, 1995, 861.

(5% diethyl ether/pentane). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  1.76–1.84 (m, 2H), 1.24–1.46 (m, 15H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  94.9 (d, J = 172.0 Hz), 89.6 (d, J = 21.1 Hz), 83.7, 37.2, 32.5 (d, J = 5.3 Hz), 23.5 (d, J = 25.6 Hz), 21.3; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  –146.24 (hept, J = 21.5 Hz, 1F); MS(EI) calcd for  $C_{12}H_{17}FO(M)^+$  172.1, found 172.2.

(2R,5R)-2-(2-Fluoropropan-2-yl)-5-methylcyclohexanone (14). Prepared from (-)menthone (30.9 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (30 h), purified by preparative TLC [(the plate was pretreated with ammonium (1 mL, 7M in methanol) in hexane (50 mL)] (5% ethyl acetate/hexanes), and concentrated by rotary 14 evaporator at ca. 100 mm Hg to give 14 (26.0 mg, 75% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.4$ (5% ethyl acetate/hexanes). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  2.27-2.33 (m, 1H), 2.09–2.19 (m, 2H), 1.55 (d, J = 23.2 Hz, 3H), 1.44 (d, J = 22.8 Hz, 3H), 1.31–1.45 (m, 3H), 1.18–1.29 (m, 1H), 0.78–0.88 (m, 1H), 0.62 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  207.9 (d, J = 11.0 Hz), 95.3 (d, J = 165.5 Hz), 58.8 (d, J = 22.5 Hz), 51.2 (d, J = 4.2 Hz), 35.7, 33.6, 27.7 (d, J = 4.8 Hz), 27.5 (d, J = 23.3 Hz), 22.3 (d, J = 23.3 Hz), 22.1; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, C<sub>6</sub>D<sub>6</sub>)  $\delta$  –133.75 (heptd, J = 23.0, 7.5 Hz, 1F); MS(ESI) calcd for C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>17</sub>FONa (M+Na)<sup>+</sup> 195.1, found 195.1.

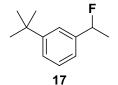


 $2\alpha$ -Fluorosclareolide (15a).<sup>6</sup> Prepared from sclareolide (50.1 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.5 equiv) according to the general procedure (48 h) to give 2a-fluorosclareolide 15a (56% NMR yield), 2 $\beta$ -fluorosclareolide **15b** (6% NMR yield) and 3 $\alpha$ fluorosclareolide 15c (16% NMR yield). Purified by flash column chromatography (10% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to give a mixture of all three isomers (40.6 mg, 76% yield) as a colorless solid:  $R_f = 0.3$  (20% ethyl acetate/hexanes). **15a**: <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  –179.22 (ddddd, J = 48.0, 11.1, 11.1, 5.5, 5.5 Hz, 1F); **15b**: <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  –172.05 (m, 1F); **15c**: <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CD<sub>3</sub>CN)  $\delta$  –187.44 (ddd, J =

47.8, 47.7, 11.9 Hz, 1F).

(1-Fluoroethyl)benzene (16).<sup>7</sup> Prepared from ethylbenzene (21.2 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (24 h) to give 2 (67% NMR yield). <sup>19</sup>F NMR  $(376 \text{ MHz}, \text{CD}_3\text{CN}) \delta - 166.38 \text{ (dg}, J = 47.8, 23.9 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{F}).$ 

16

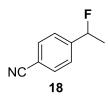


1-(*tert*-Butyl)-3-(1-fluoroethyl)benzene (17).<sup>7</sup> Prepared from 1-(*tert*-butyl)-3ethylbenzene (32.5 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (48 h) and purified by flash column chromatography (1% diethyl ether/pentane) to give 3 (17.0 mg, 47% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.3$  (1% diethyl ether/pentane). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.31–7.39 (m, 2H), 7.29–7.34 (m, 1H), 7.17–7.20 (m, 1H), 5.64

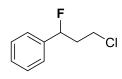
(dq, J = 47.7, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 1.67 (dd, J = 23.9, 6.4 Hz, 3H), 1.33 (s, 9H); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ -165.97 (dg, J = 47.8, 23.9 Hz, 1F).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Liu, W.; Huang, X.; Cheng, M.-J.; Nielsen, R. J.; Goddard III, W. A.; Groves, J. T. Science **2012**, 337, 1322.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup> Xia, J.-B.; Zhu, C.; Chen, C. J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2013, **135**, 17494.



Hz, 1F).

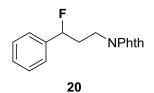


(3-Chloro-1-fluoropropyl)benzene (19).<sup>7</sup> Prepared from (3-chloropropyl)benzene (30.9 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (24 h) and purified by preparative TLC (1% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to give 19 (12.0 mg, 35% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.4$  (1% ethyl acetate/hexanes). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, J = 48.2, 31.0, 13.5 Hz, 1F).

4-(1-Fluoroethyl)benzonitrile (18).<sup>7</sup> Prepared from 4-ethylbenzonitrile (26.2 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (24 h) and purified by flash column chromatography (3% diethyl ether/pentane) to give 18 (7.2 mg, 24% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.3$  (3% diethyl ether/pentane). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ 

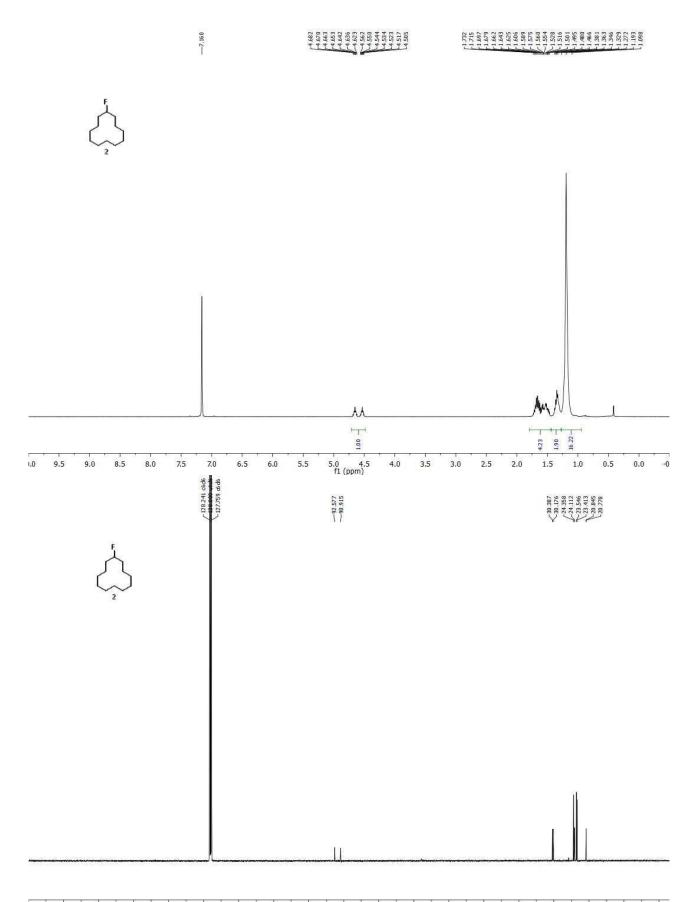
7.68 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.67 (dq, J = 47.4, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 1.64

(dd, J = 24.0, 6.5 Hz, 3H); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  –172.73 (dg, J = 47.9, 24.0



**N-Phthaloyl 3-fluoro-3-phenylpropylamine** (20).<sup>7</sup> Prepared from 2-(3phenylpropyl)isoindoline-1,3-dione (53.0 mg, 0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv) according to the general procedure (6 h) and purified by preparative TLC (20% ethyl acetate/hexanes) to give 20 (24.5 mg, 43% yield) as a colorless oil:  $R_f = 0.4$ (20% ethyl acetate/hexanes). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  7.43–7.45 (m, 2H),

6.96–7.11 (m, 5H), 6.88–6.90 (m, 2H), 5.28 (ddd, J = 48.1, 9.2, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.61–3.76 (m, 2H), 2.12– 2.25 (m, 1H), 1.87–2.02 (m, 1H); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz,  $C_6D_6$ )  $\delta$  -176.15 (ddd, J = 47.4, 30.7, 16.2 Hz, 1F).



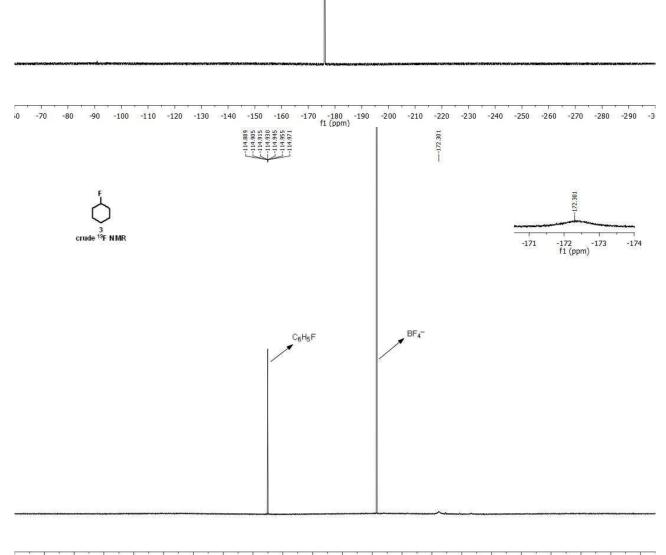
90 80 f1 (ppm) 



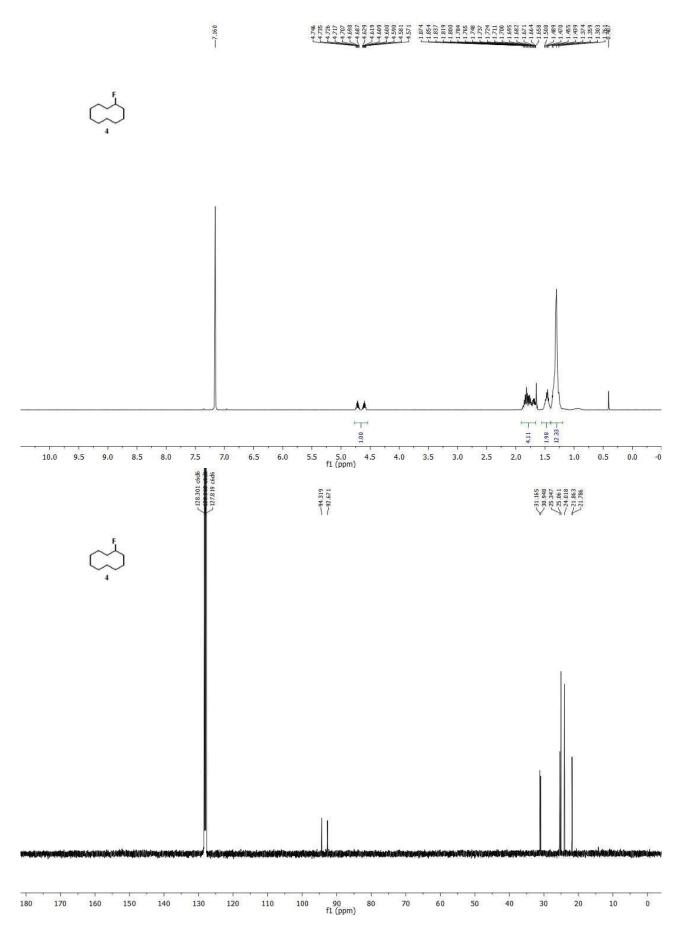


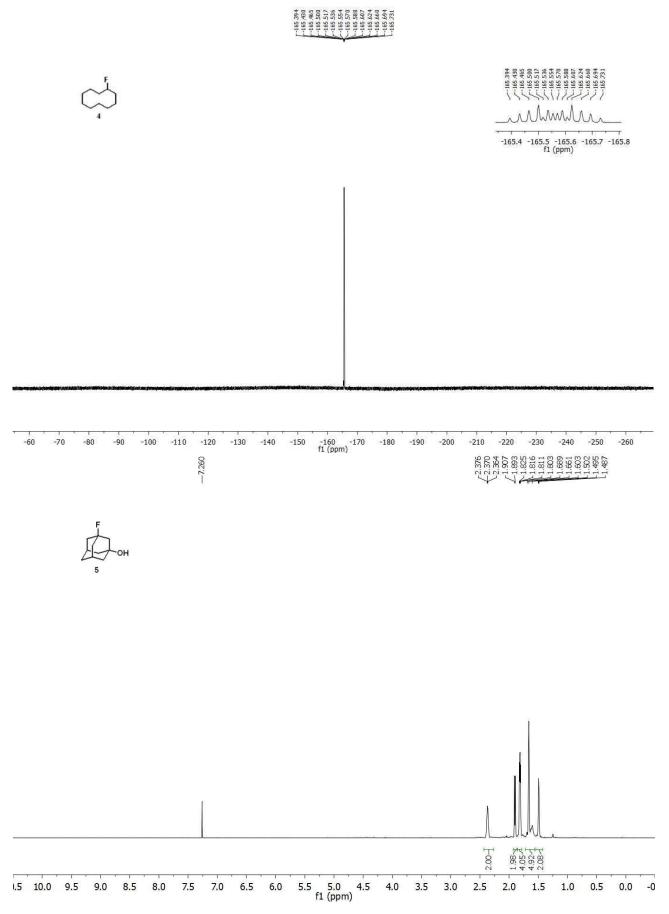
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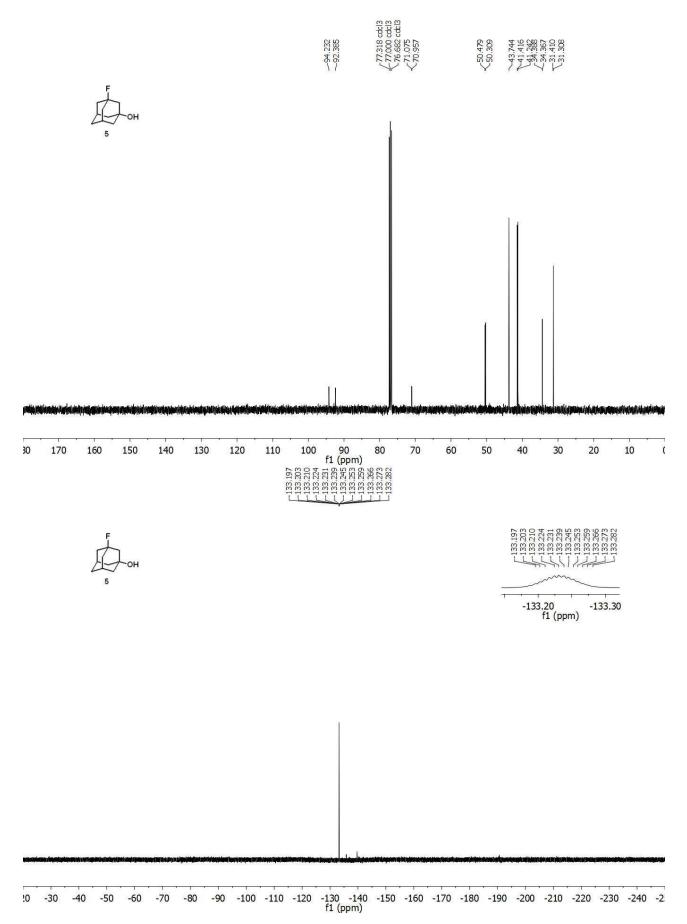
-176.0 -176.1 -176.2 -176.3 f1 (ppm)

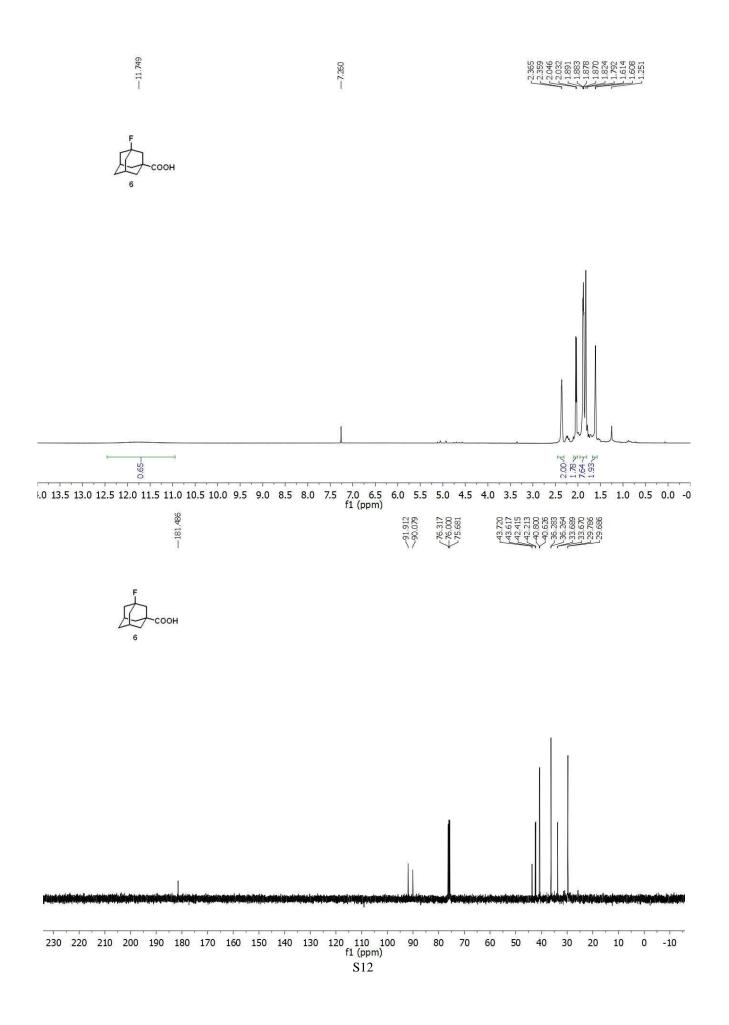


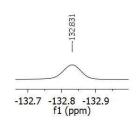
-40 -130 -140 f1 (ppm) 0 -50 -70 -100 -110 -120 -150 -160 -170 -180 -60 -80 -90 -190 -200 -210 -220 -230 -240



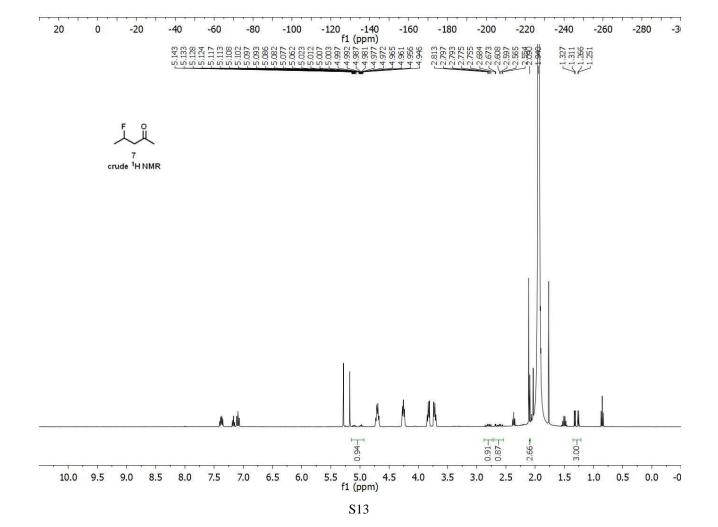


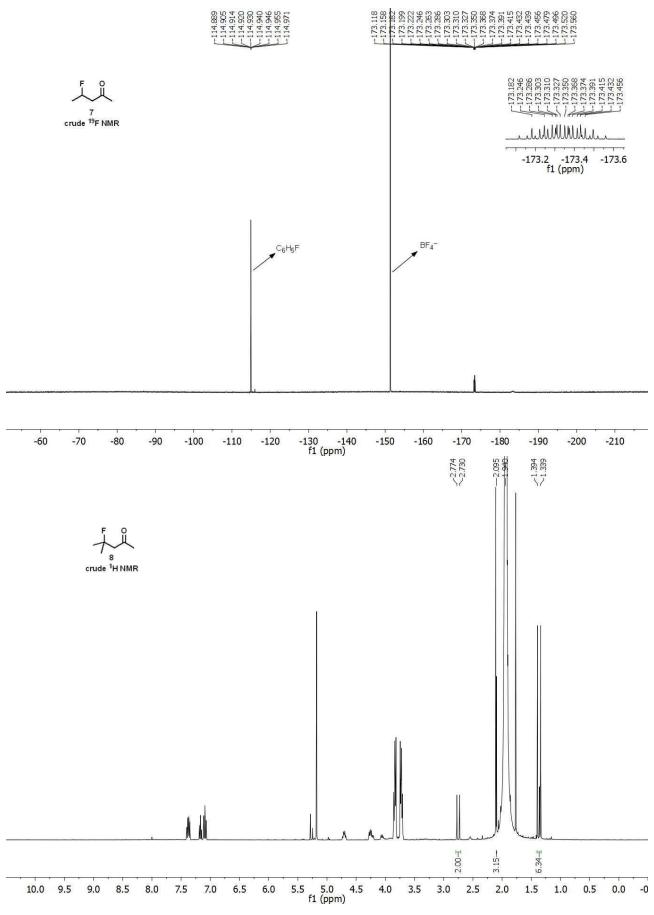


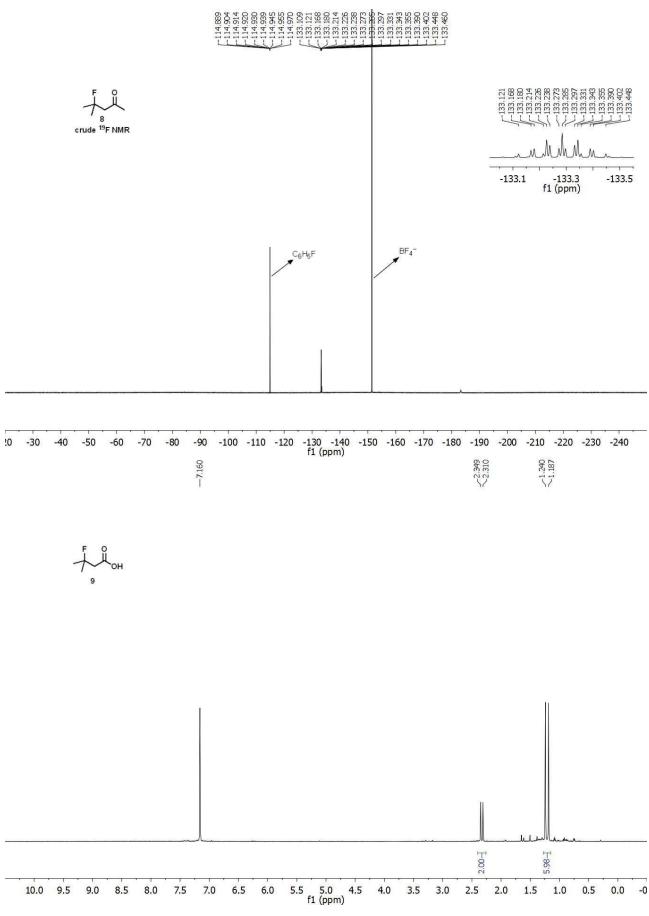


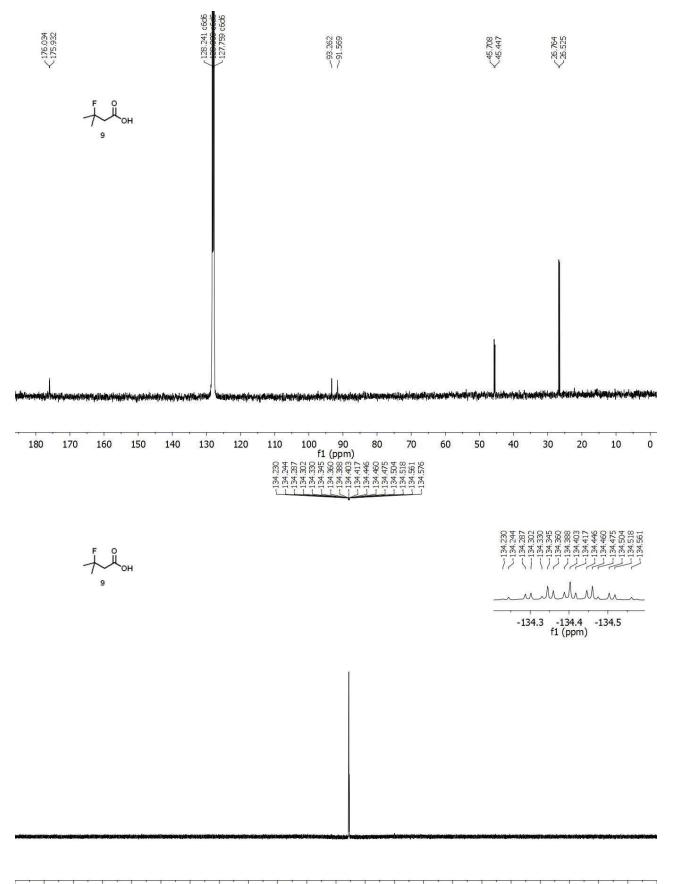




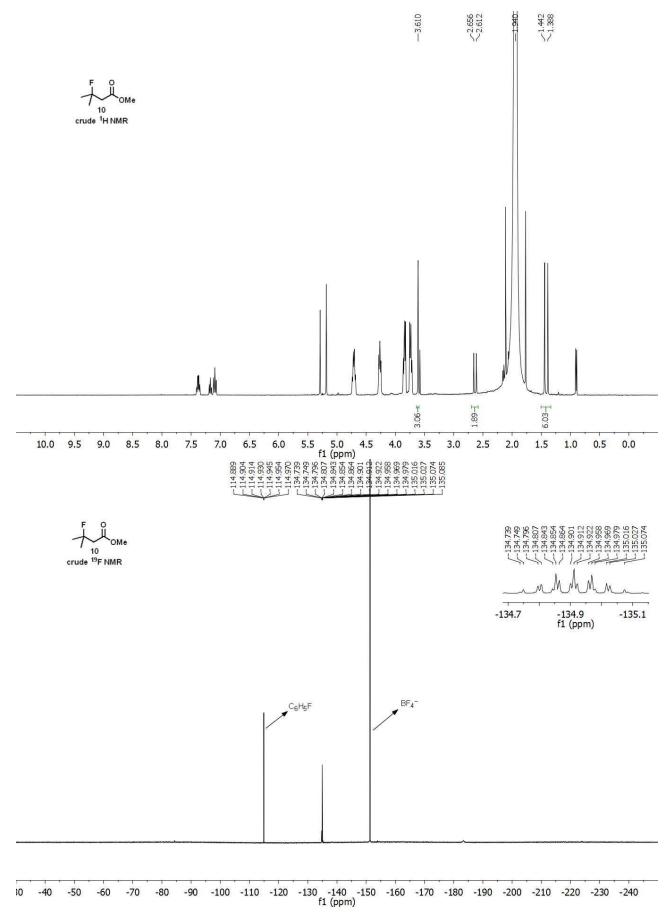


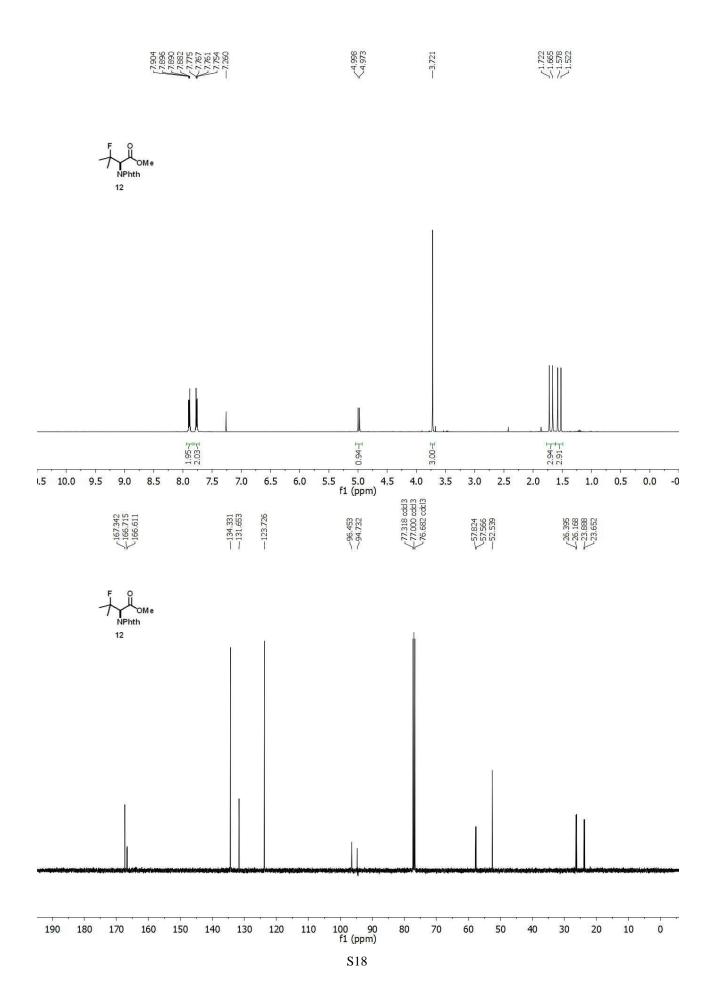


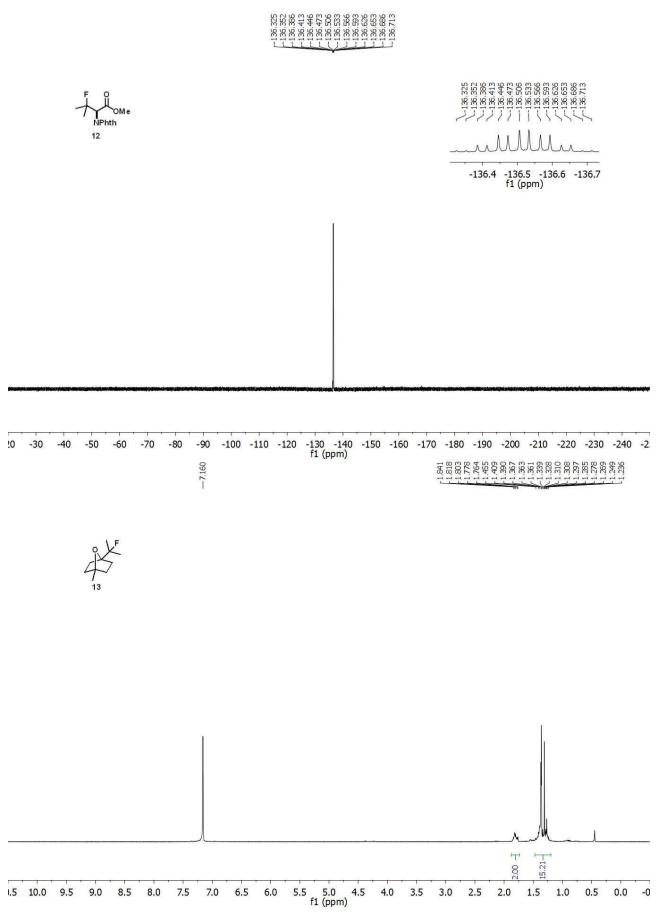


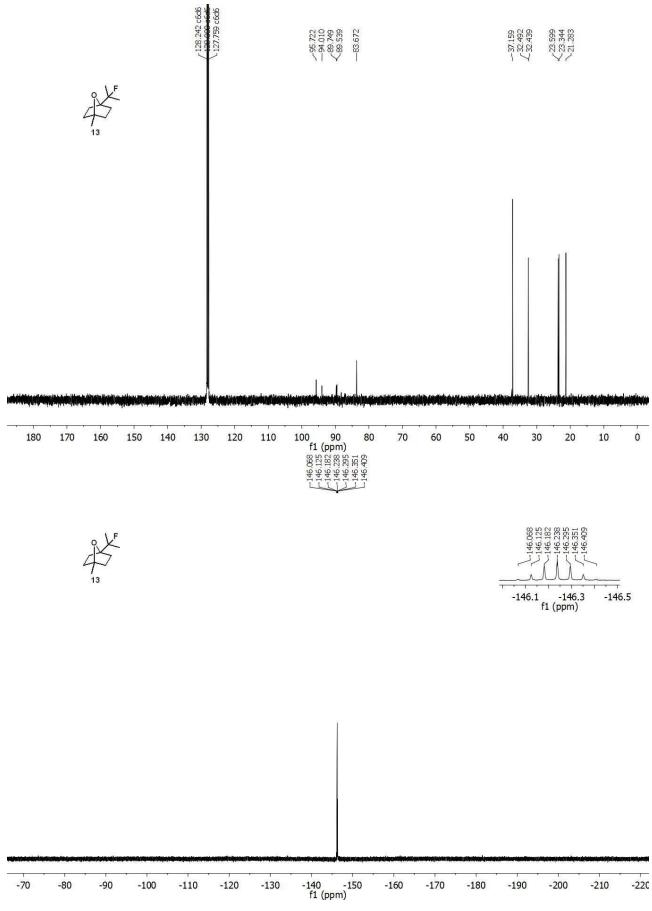


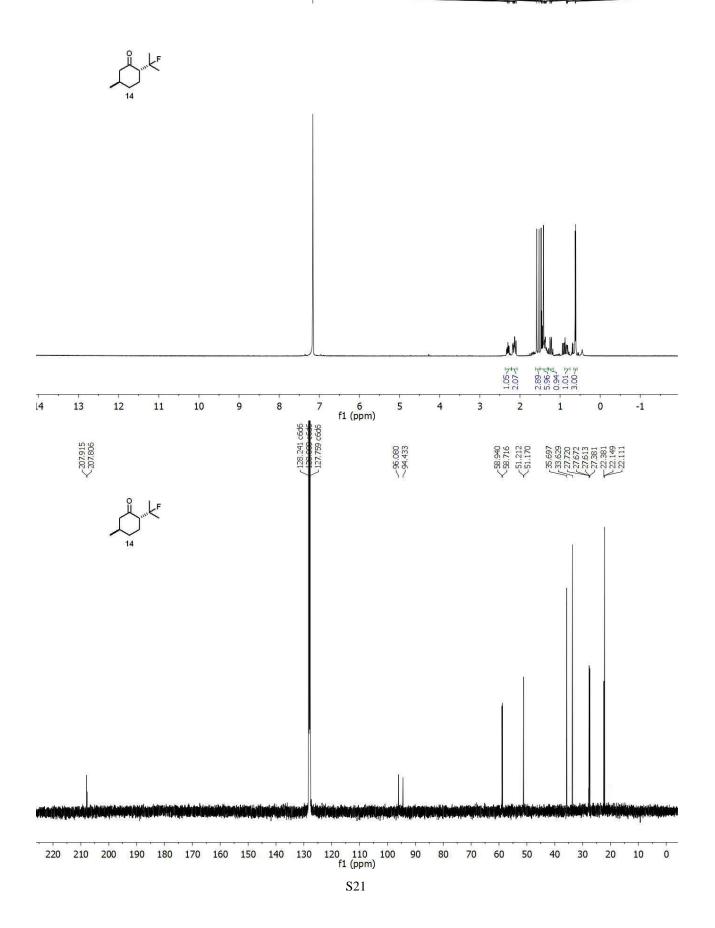
20 -30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -170 -180 -190 -200 -210 -220 -230 -2f1 (ppm)



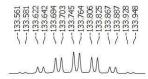




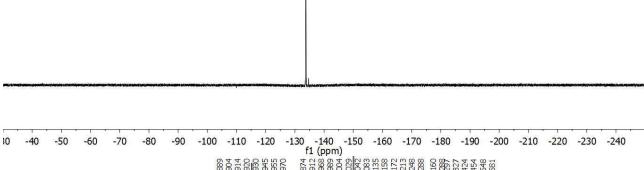


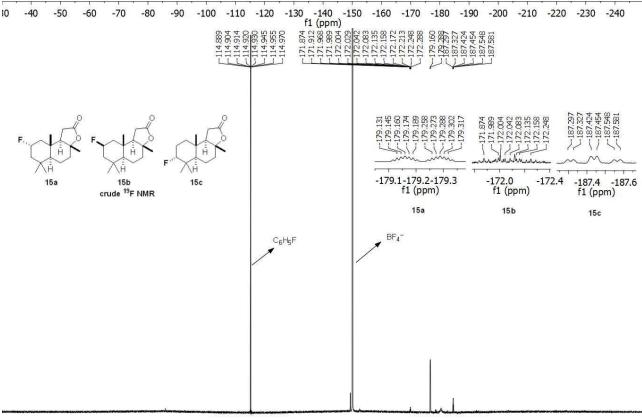




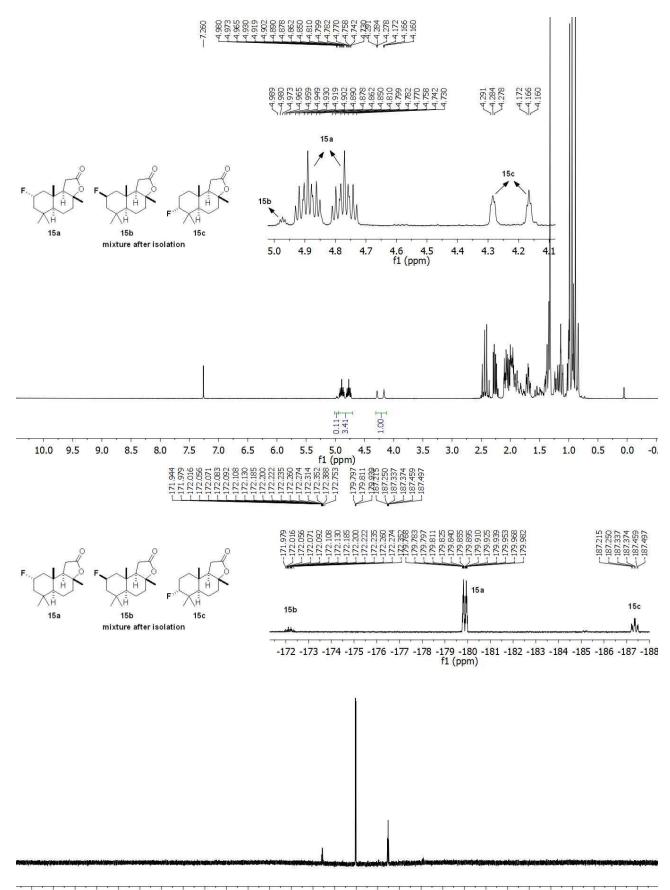


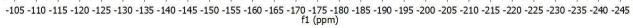
-133.6 -133.7 -133.8 -133.9 f1 (ppm)

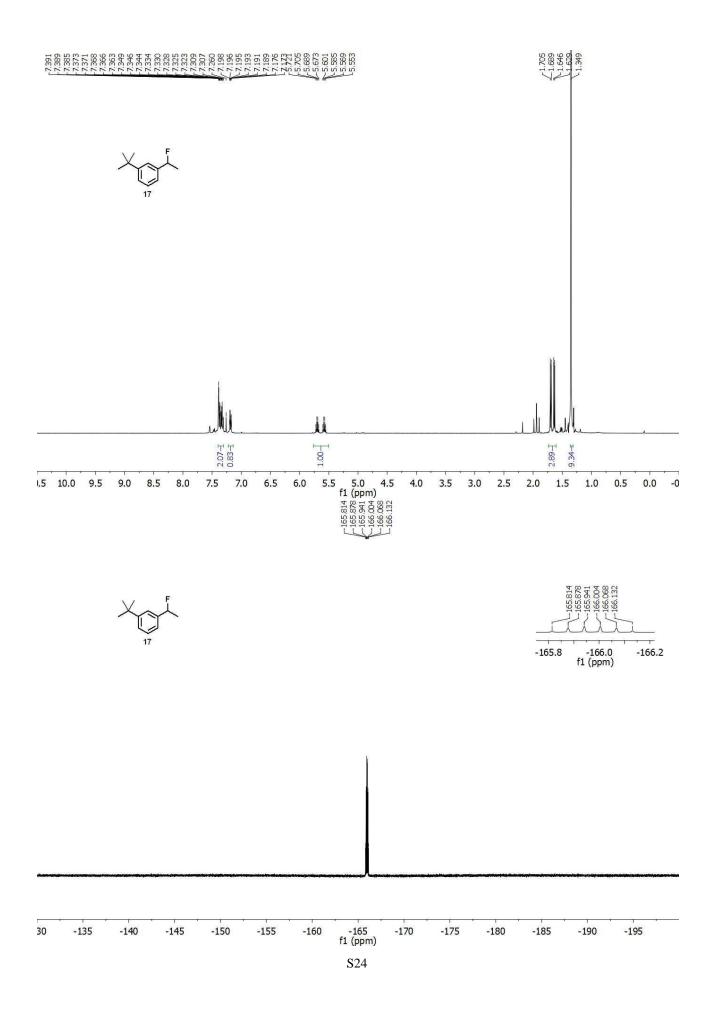


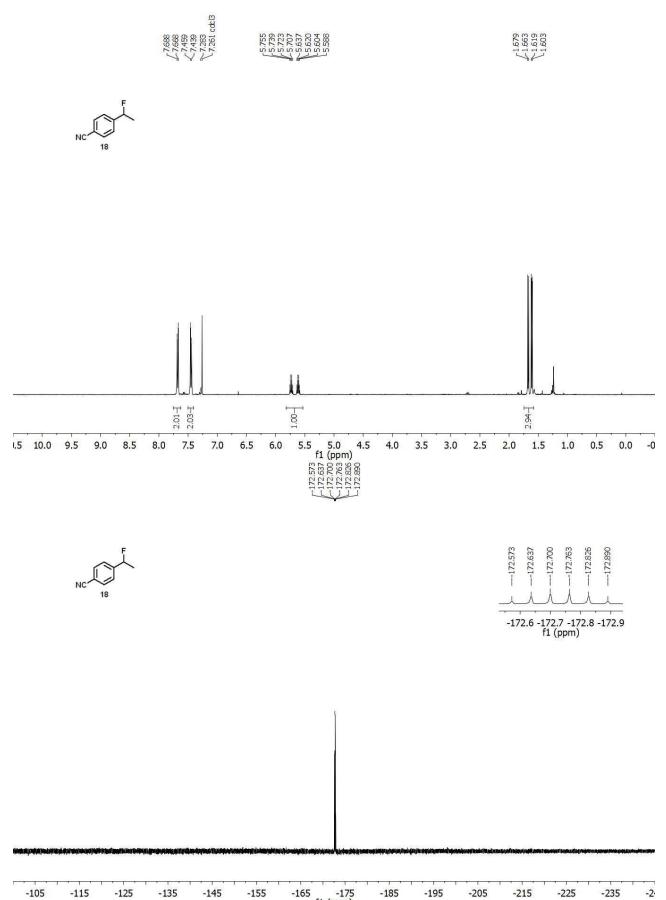


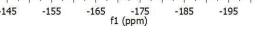
-30 -40 -50 -60 -70 -80 -90 -100 -110 -120 -130 -140 -150 -160 -170 -180 -190 -200 -210 -220 -230 -240 -250 f1 (ppm)

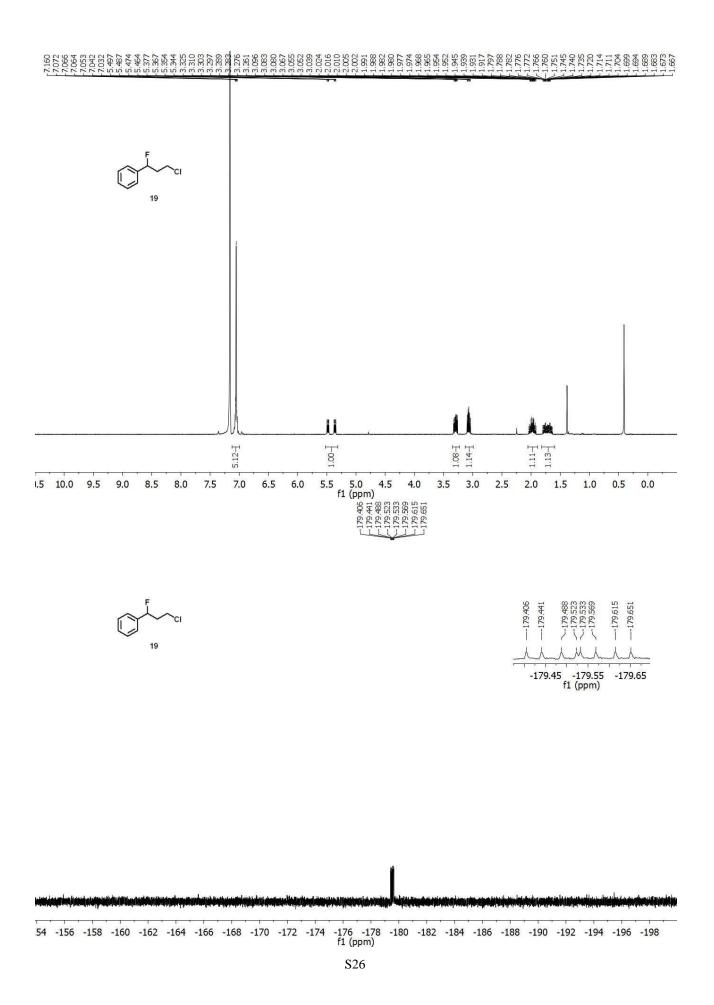






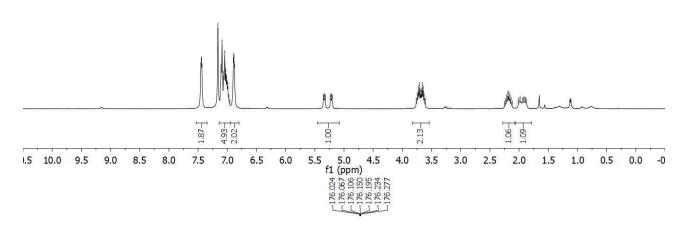




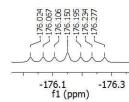


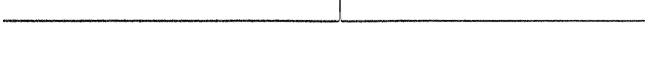
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-105 -110 -115 -120 -125 -130 -135 -140 -145 -150 -155 -160 -165 -170 -175 -180 -185 -190 -195 -200 -205 -210 -215 -220 -225 -230 -235 -240 -2f1 (ppm)