Supporting Information

Synthesis of 5-Fluoro-dihydroindolizines from Pyrrole-2-Acetic Acids

and Trifluoromethyl Alkenes via Dual C-F Bond Cleavage in a $\ensuremath{\mathsf{CF}}_3$

Group

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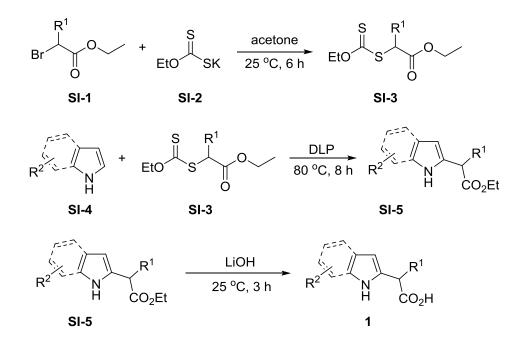
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1. General procedures for the synthesis of pyrrole-2-acetic acids and indole-2-acetic acids 1

All the pyrrole-2-acetic acids and indole-2-acetic acids are commercially available reagents, but are very expensive. Therefore, they were prepared from the corresponding pyrroles and indoles *via* radical alkylation followed by hydrolysis according to the modified procedure of Zard (Huang, Q.; Zard, S. Z. *Org. Lett.* **2018**, *20*, 1413–1416).



Synthesis of Xantate **SI-3**: To a 250 mL round flask was added α -bromo acetate **SI-1** (20 mmol) and acetone (100 mL). Then the potassium ethyl xanthogenate **SI-2** (4 g, 25 mmol) was added in portions at 0°C, then the solution was allowed to stir at room temperature for 6 h. After completion of the reaction, the reaction mixture was evaporated under reduced pressure, then dissolved with water (75 mL) and extracted with dichloromethane (3 × 75 mL). The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to give Xantate **SI-3** as yellow oil, which can be used for the next step of reaction without further purification.

Radical alkylation of pyrroles or indoles using Xantate **SI-3**: A solution of **SI-4** (10 mmol) and Xantate **SI-3** (12.5 mmol) in a 1,2-dichloroethane (20 mL) was refluxed in

a heating mantle under nitrogen for 10 min. The dilauroyl peroxide (DLP, 4.98 g, 12.5 mmol) was dissolved in 1,2-dichloroethane (30 mL) and added by dropwise for a period of 5 h. After addition, the solution was stirred for additional 2 h. Then the reaction mixture was cooled down to room temperature, concentrated under reduced pressure and purified by flash chromatography (petroleum ether: ethyl acetate = 25:1) on silica gel to provide esters **SI-5**.

Hydrolysis of esters **SI-5**: LiOH (240 mg, 10 mmol) dissolved in water (15 mL) was added to the THF (15 mL) solution of ester **SI-5** (5 mmol) in a 50 mL round bottom flask. The mixture stirred rapidly at room temperature for 3 h. Upon completion of the reaction, as monitored by TLC, the solution was neutralized with HCl (1 mol/L) to PH = 2 and extracted with Et₂O (3x40ml). The organic layer was dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄ and evaporated under reduced pressure to afford the corresponding pure acids as white solid, which can be used directly without further purification.

	NH	\	2 equiv) ent, rt) Àr
	3a , Ar = <i>p</i> -	PhC ₆ H ₄	4a	
entry	base	solvent	time (h)	Yield $(\%)^b$
1	NaOH	DMSO	4	67
2	K ₃ PO ₄	DMF	12	0
3	Na ₂ CO ₃	DMF	12	0
4	^t BuOLi	DMF	4	34
5	DBU	DMF	4	<5
6	NaH	DMF	1	60
7	NaOH	DMF	1	89

2. Table S1. Optimization conditions for intramolecular S_NV reaction of 3a^a

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^{*a*} Reaction conditions: **3a** (0.2 mmol), base (2 equiv), solvent (1.5 mL), rt. ^{*b*} Isolated yields.

3. Cyclic voltammetry measurement

Cyclic voltammogram was recorded on a CHI750E Electrochemical Analyzer using a three-electrode cell at room temperature. Electrochemical potentials were obtained with a standard set of conditions to main internal consistency. Cyclic voltammograms were collected with a potentiostat. A glassy carbon electrode was used as the working electrode and a platinum wire as the auxiliary electrode. The reference electrode was a saturated Ag/AgCl electrode. Lithium perchlorate was used as the supporting electrolyte. Samples were prepared by dissolving 1 mmol of **1a**, 2 mmol of DABCO and LiClO₄ (1 mmol) in 5 mL of anhydrous DMSO and purged with nitrogen.

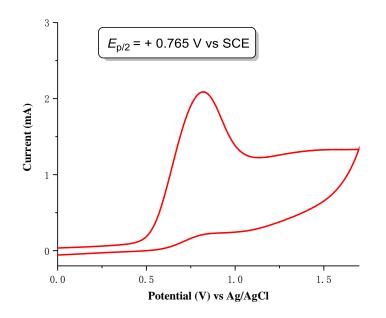
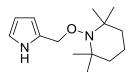


Figure S1. Cyclic voltammogram of pyrrole-2-acetic acid **1a** in the presence of DABCO in DMSO.

As shown in Figure S1, in the presence of base, the carboxylate form of **1a** showed an irreversible oxidation peak at +0.808 V. The value for $E_{p/2}$ was referenced to SCE (Saturated Calomel Electrode) by reducing 0.043 V to the measured potential.

4. HRMS spectrum of pyrrole-2-methyl-TMEPO adduct



HRMS (ESI) Calcd for C₁₄H₂₅N₂O [M+H]⁺ 237.1961, found: 237.1958.

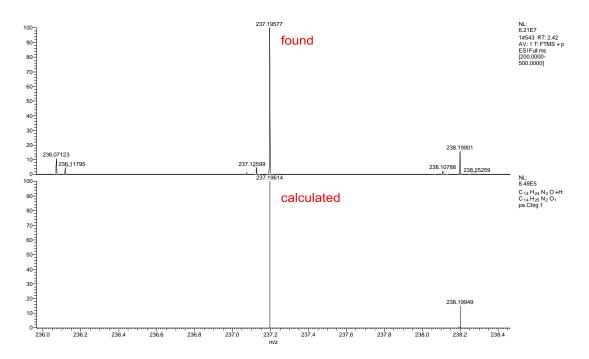


Figure S2. HRMS spectrum of pyrrole-2-methyl-TMEPO adduct.

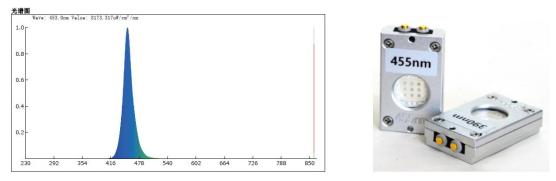
5. Light source and apparatus

The reactions were performed using RLH-18 8-position Photo Reaction System, which manufactured by Beijing Rogertech Co. ltd based in Beijing, China (<u>http://www.rogertech.cn/</u>). This Photo reactor are equipped with eight 10 W blue light LEDs, and their power can be tuned by connecting a controller.

The emission spectrum of blue LEDs is about 416 to 510 nm, and its $_{max}$ is 453.6 nm. The strength of irradiation @5 W is about 246 mW/cm².

Irradiation vessel is borosilicate glass test tube. The reaction was irradiated through a high-reflection channel from blue LED to the test tube, which length is 2 cm without any filters.

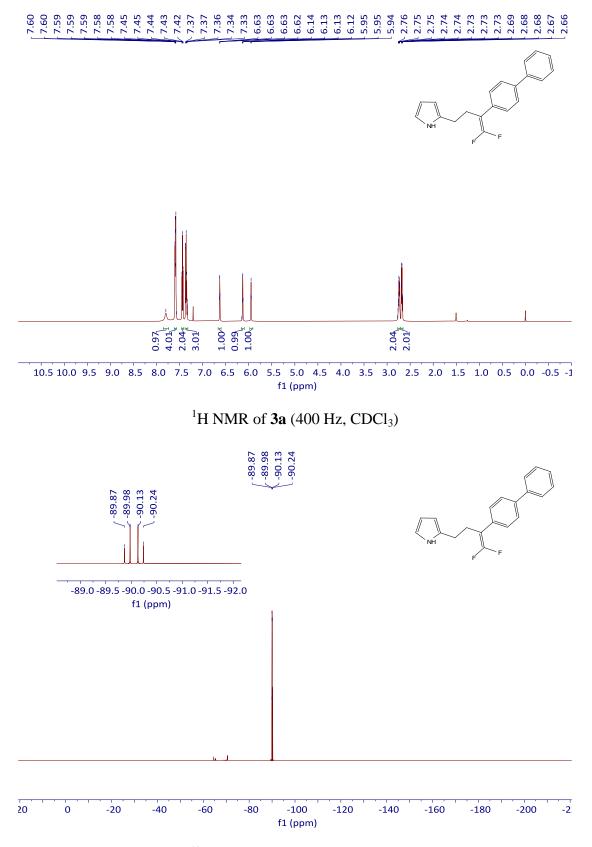
The emission spectrum of the light source and the picture of the apparatus are shown below:



Scheme S1. The emission spectrum of the light source

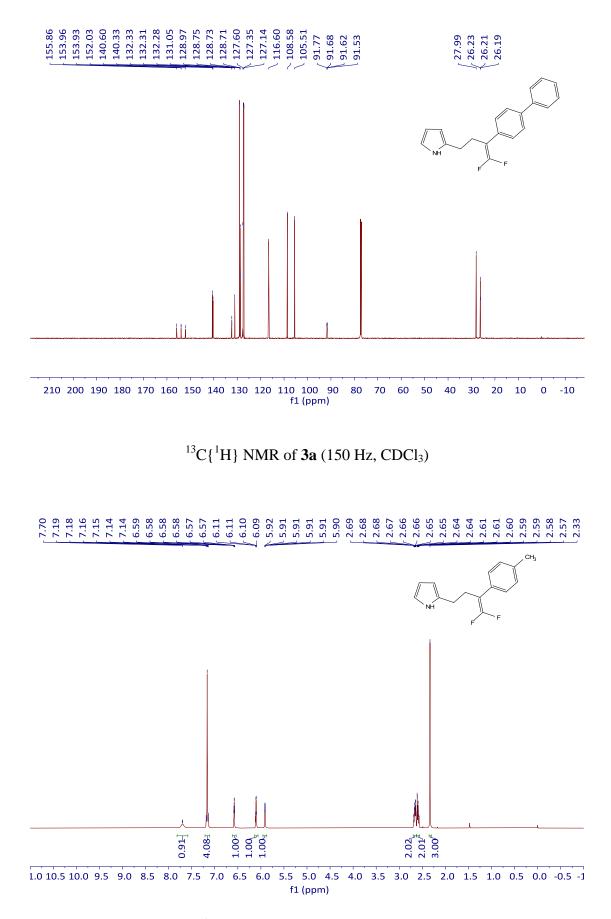


Scheme S2. The picture of apparatus.

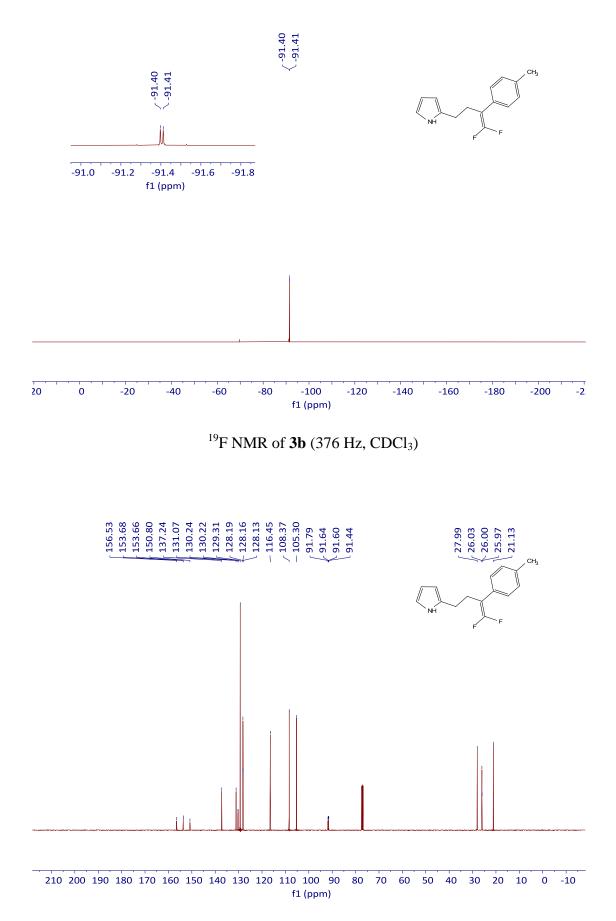


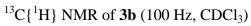
6. Copies of $^1\!H$, $^{19}\!F$, $^{13}\!C\{^1\!H\}$ NMR spectra of products

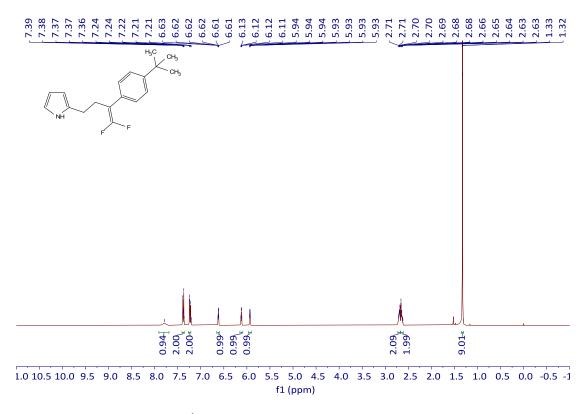
¹⁹F NMR of 3a (376 Hz, CDCl₃)

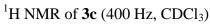


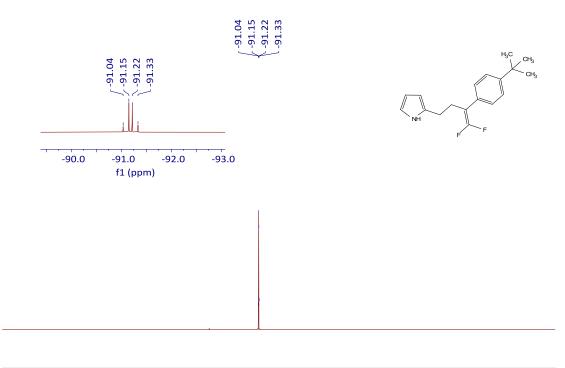
¹H NMR of **3b** (400 Hz, CDCl₃)





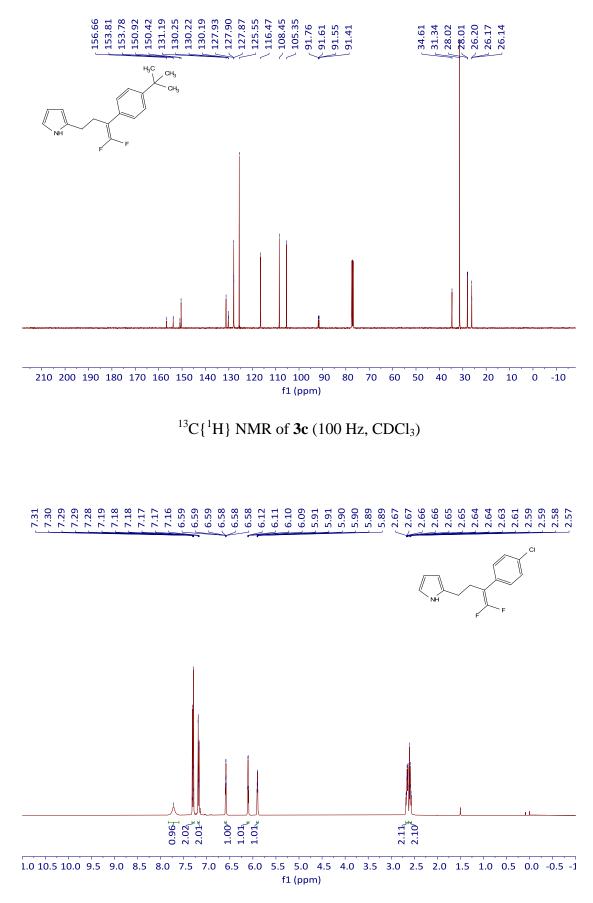


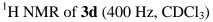


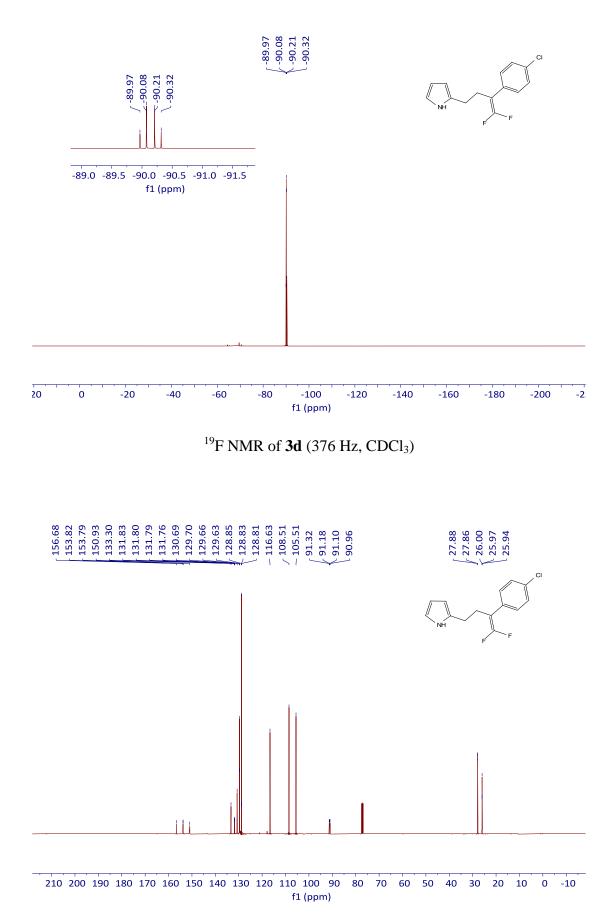


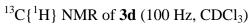
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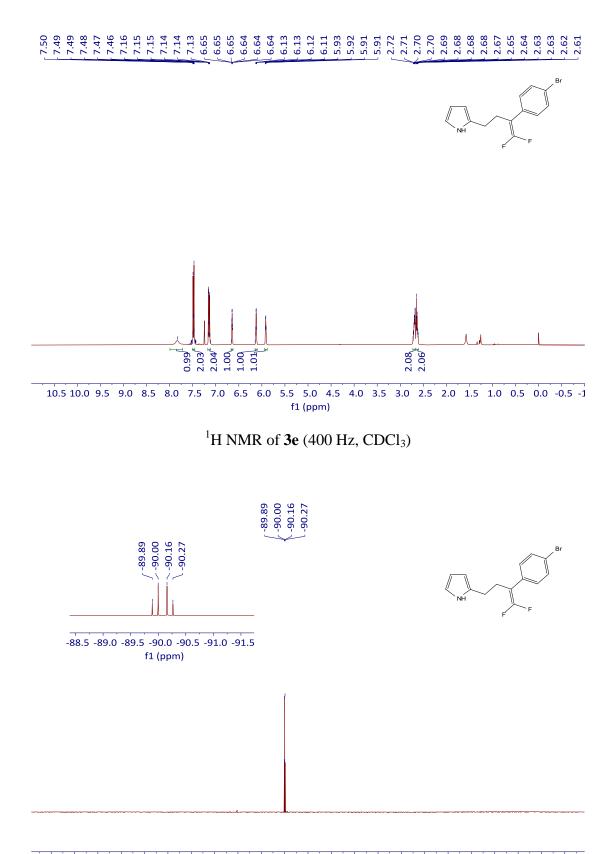
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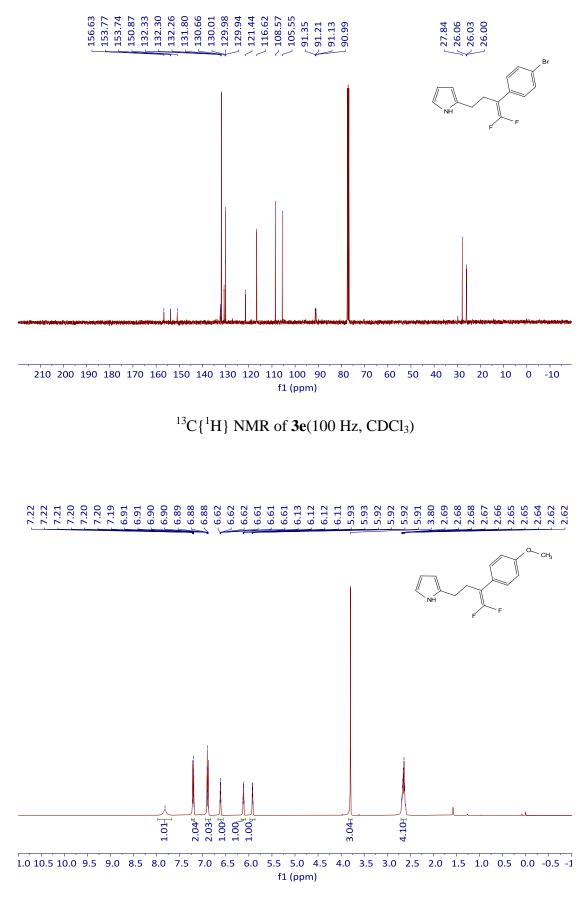


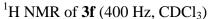


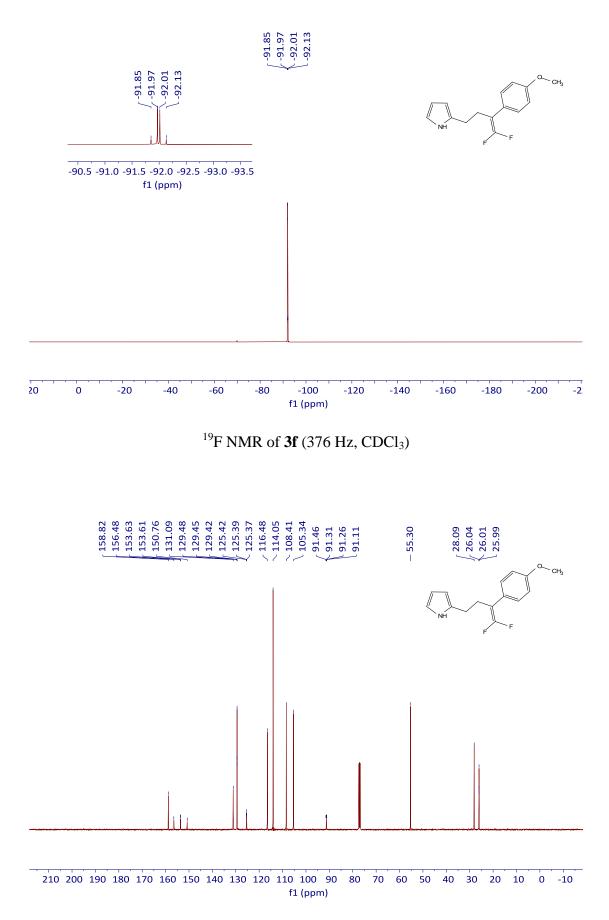


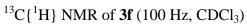
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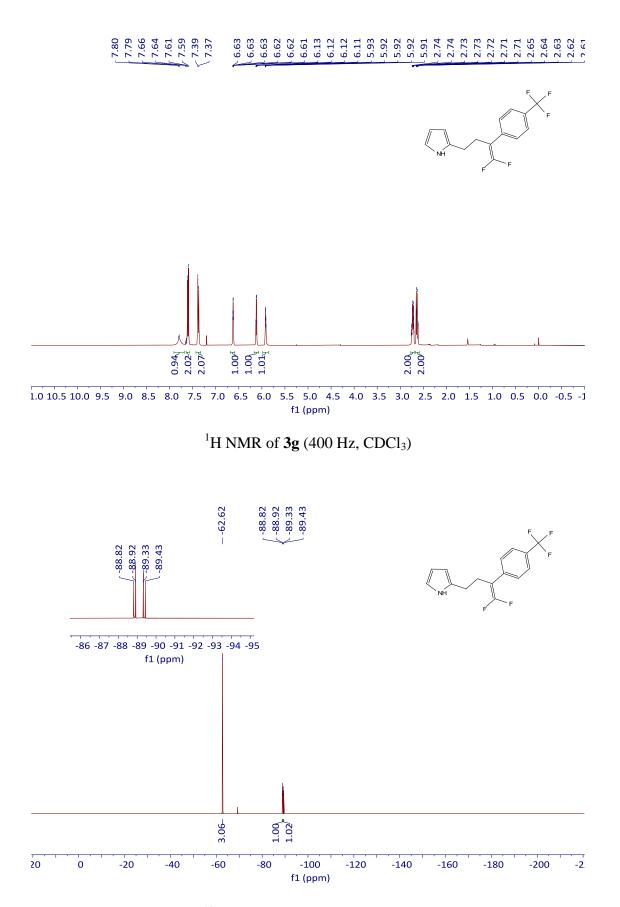
¹⁹F NMR of **3e** (376 Hz, CDCl₃)



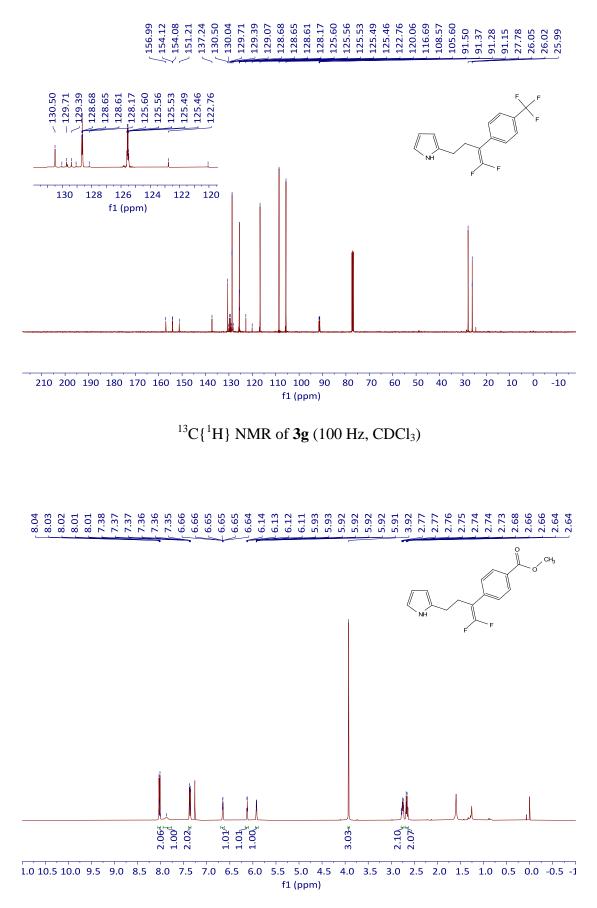


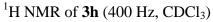


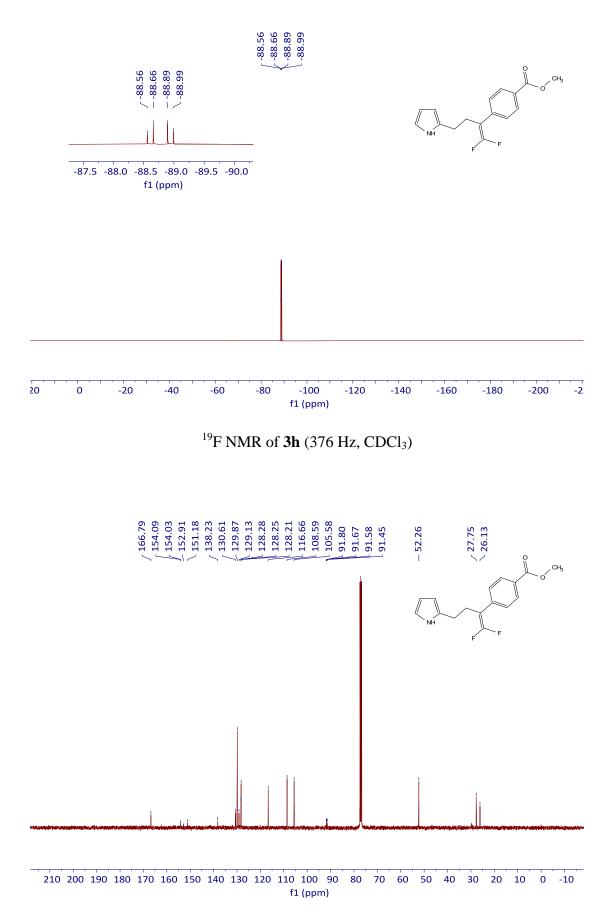




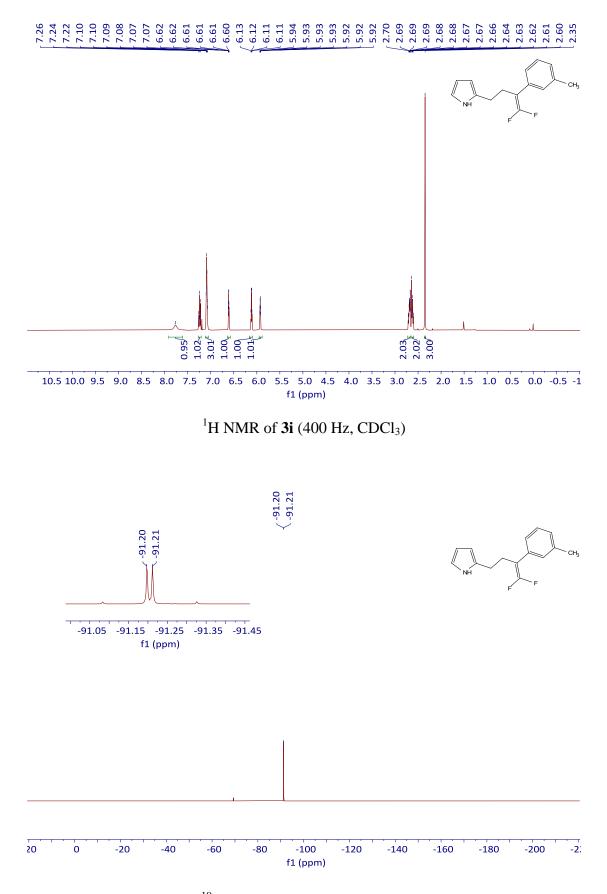
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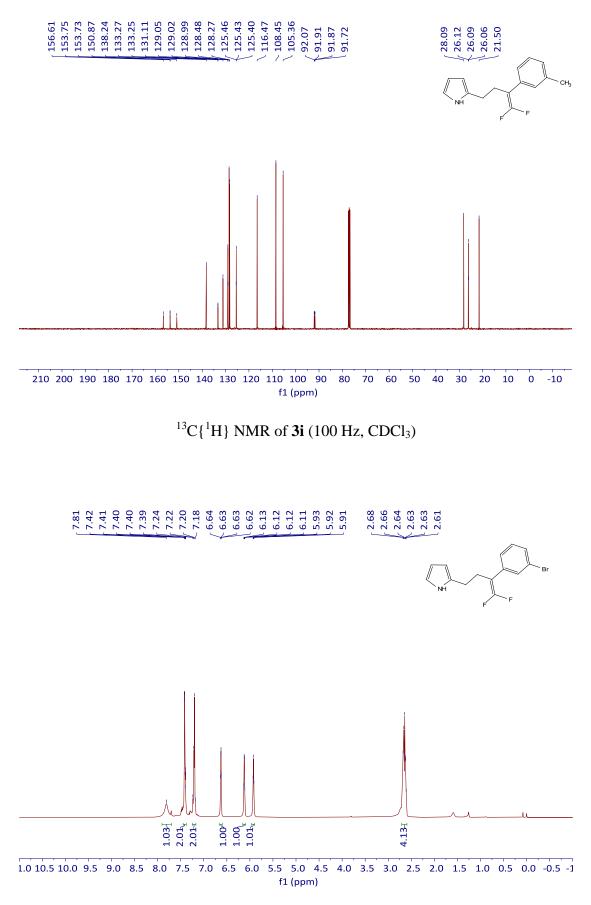


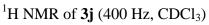


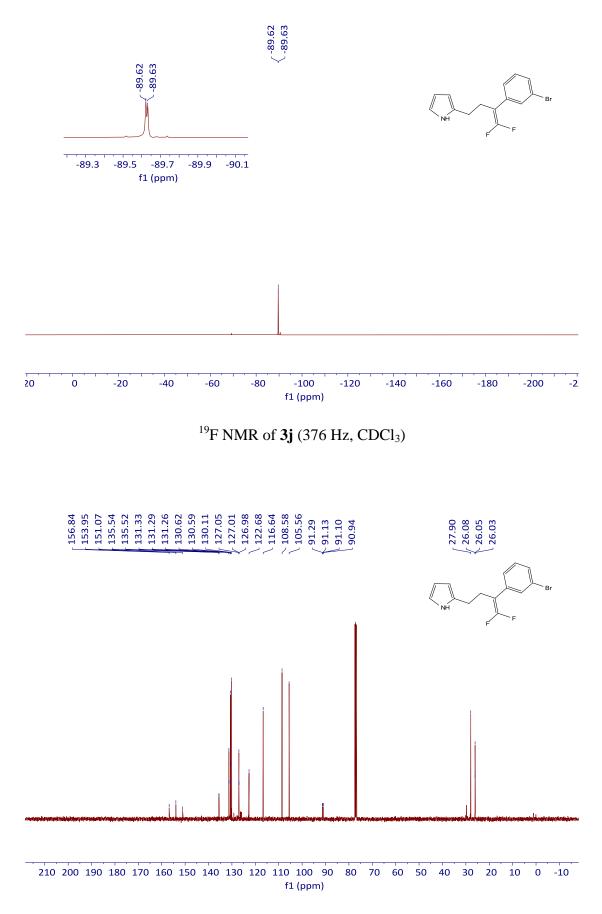


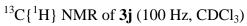


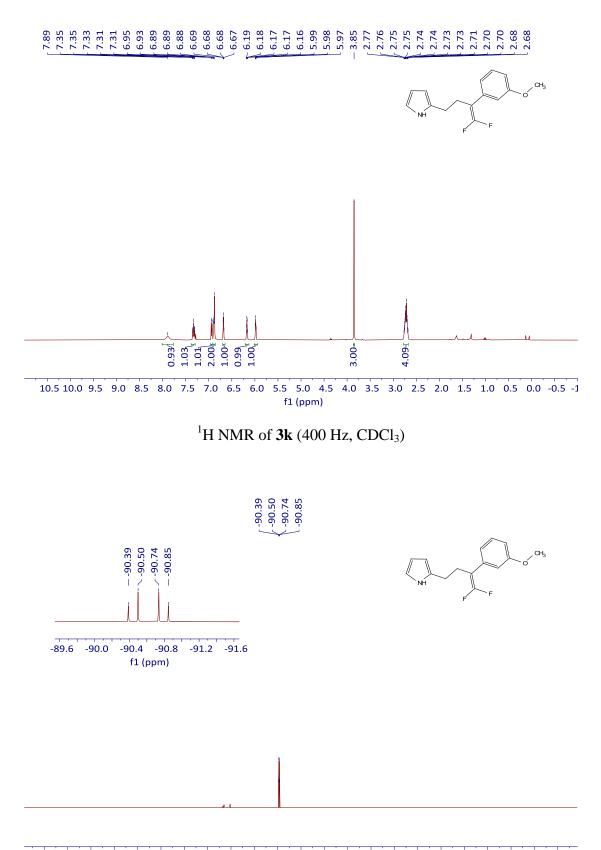
¹⁹F NMR of **3i** (376 Hz, CDCl₃)





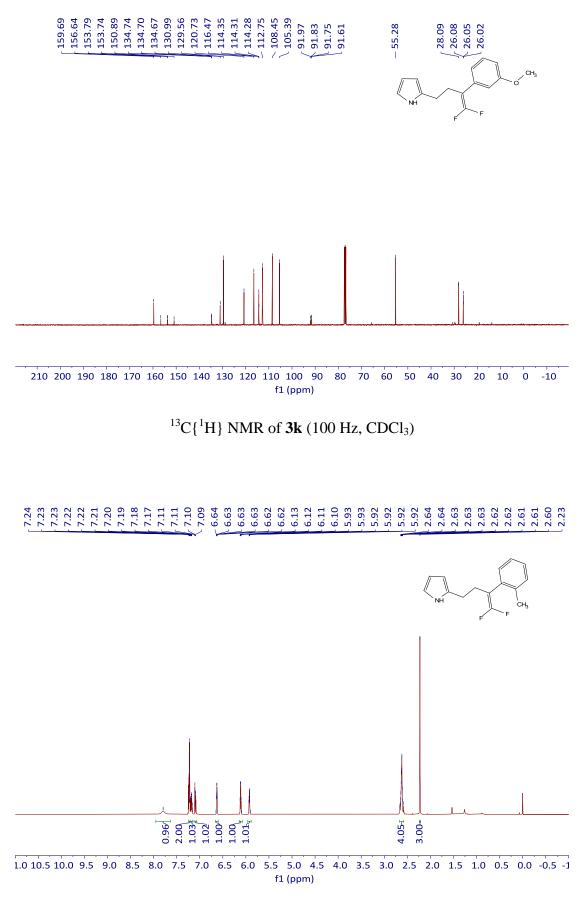




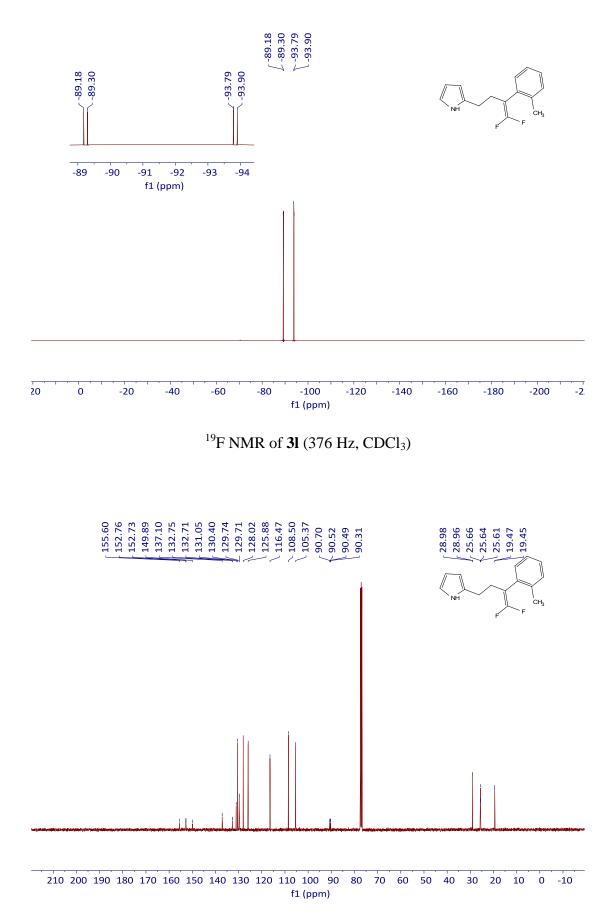


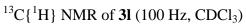
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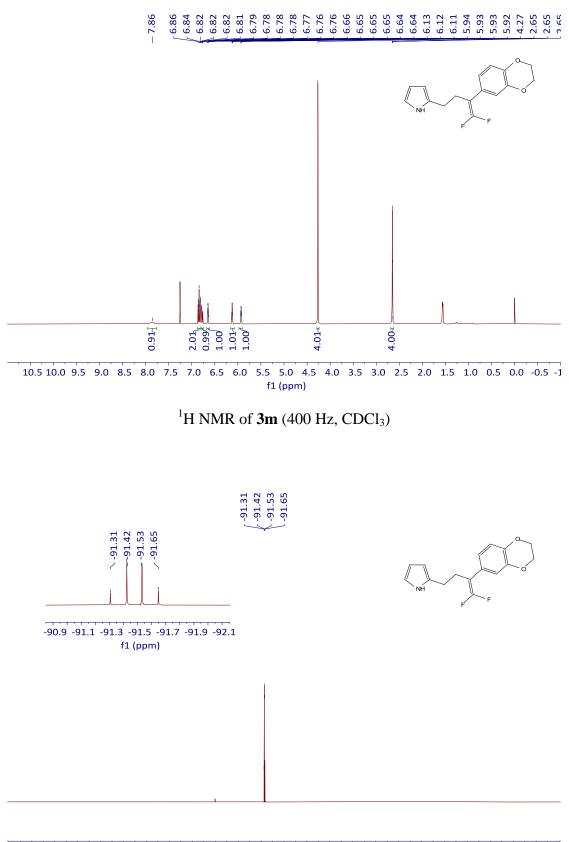
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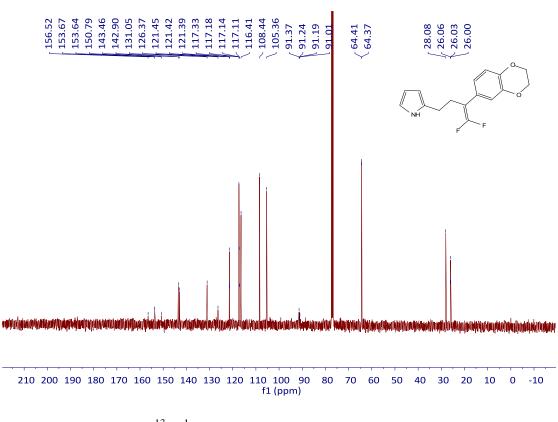




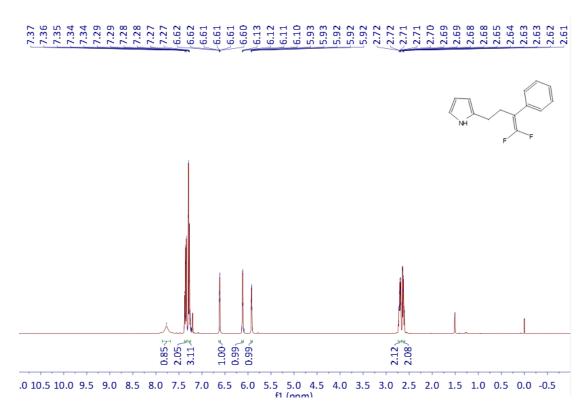


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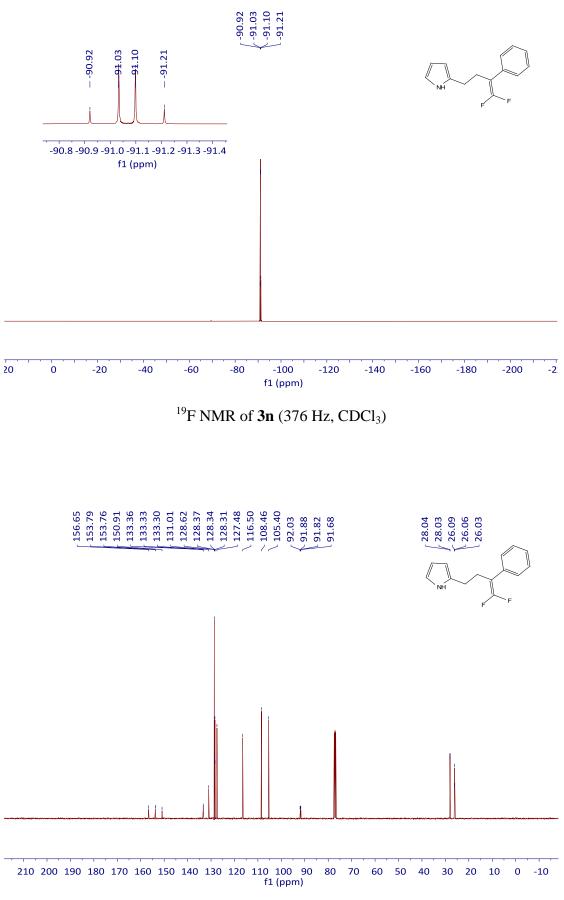
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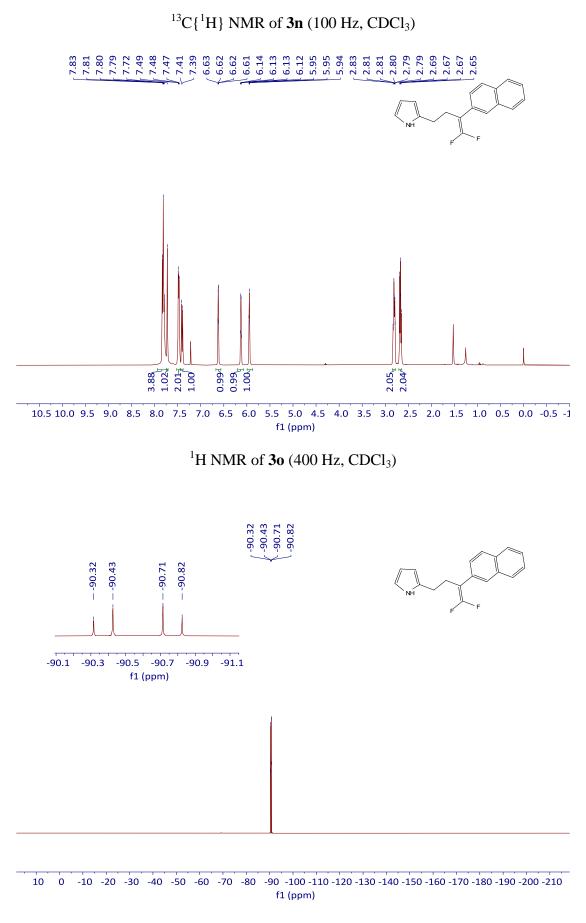


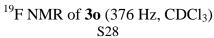
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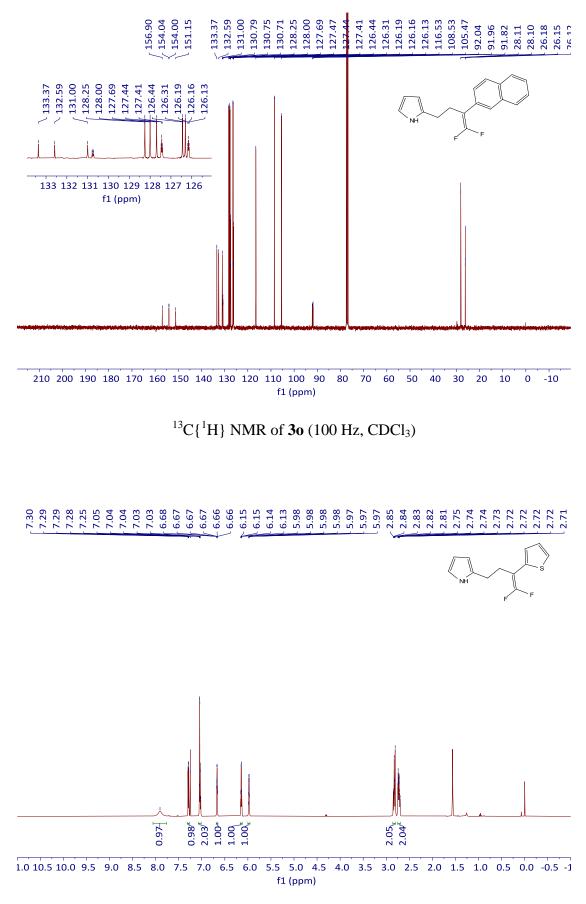


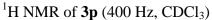
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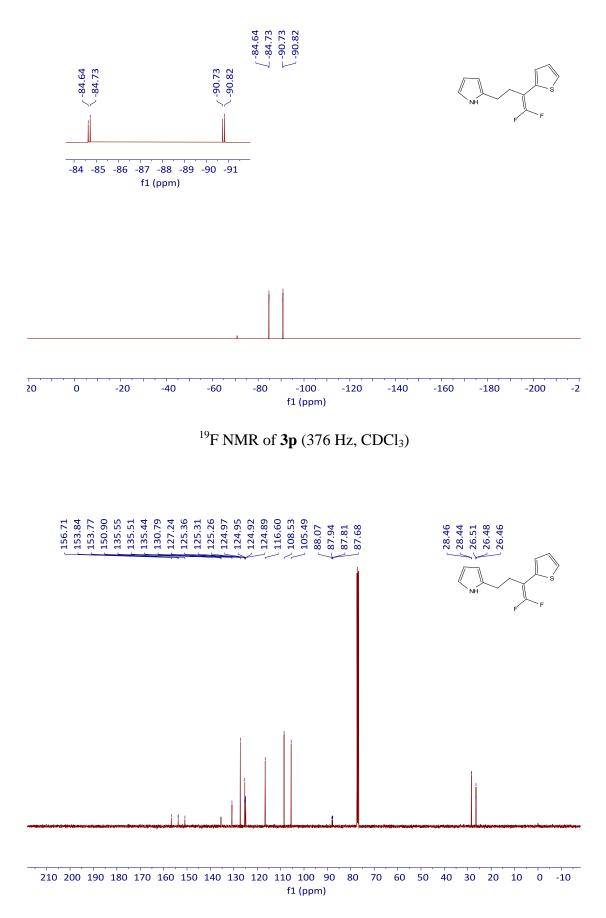


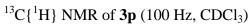


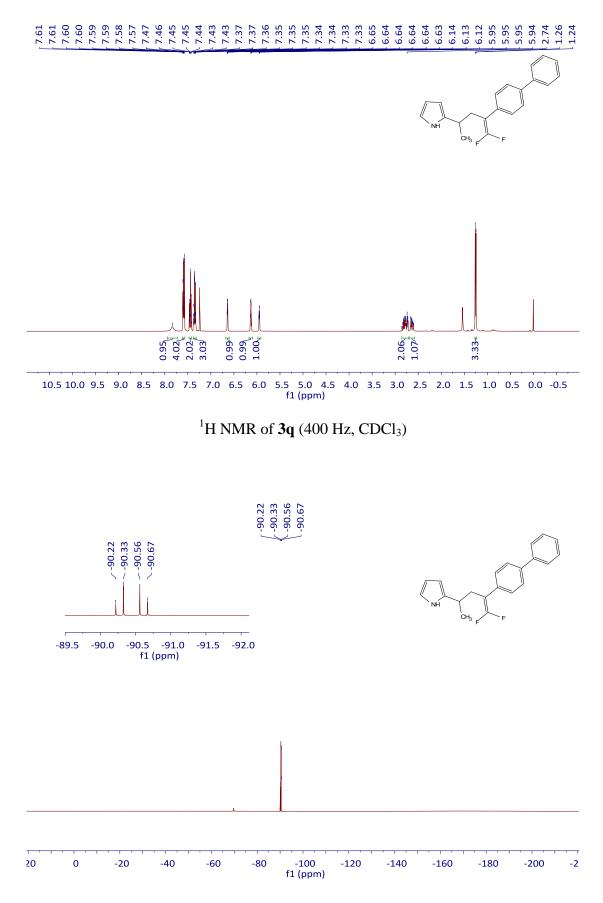




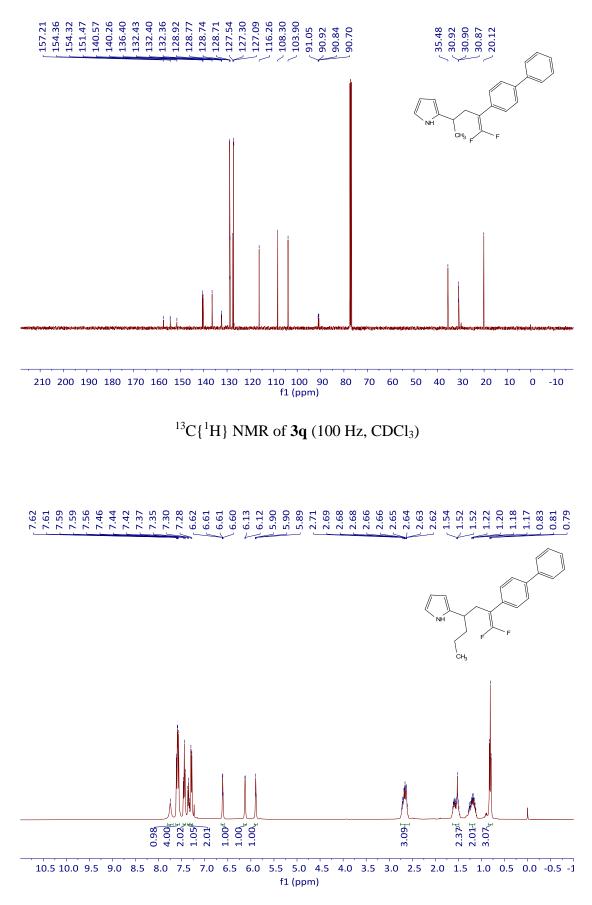


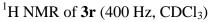


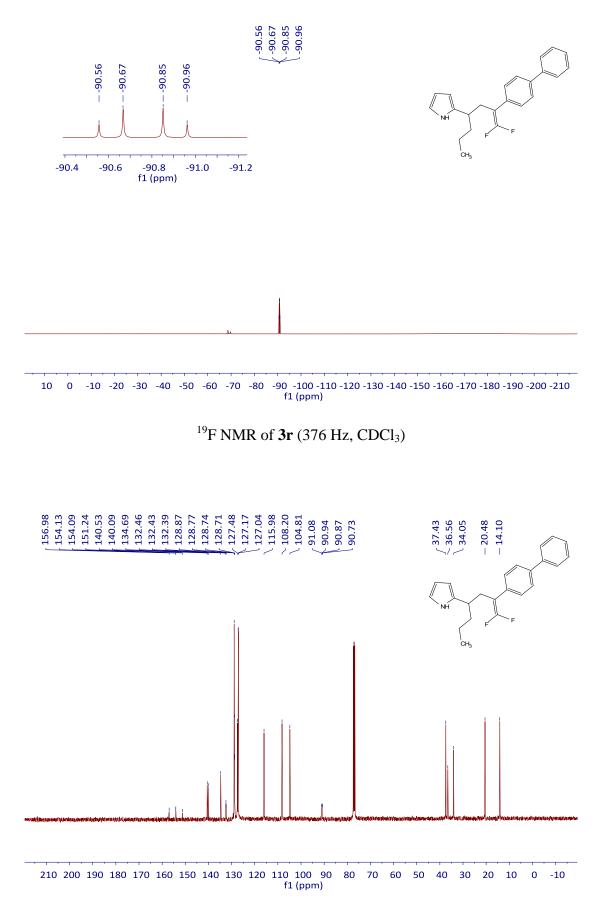




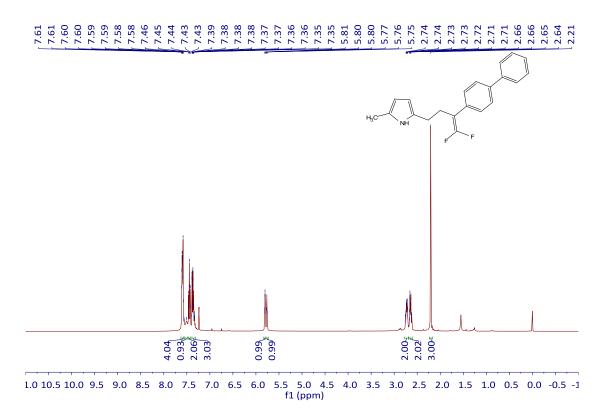
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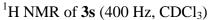


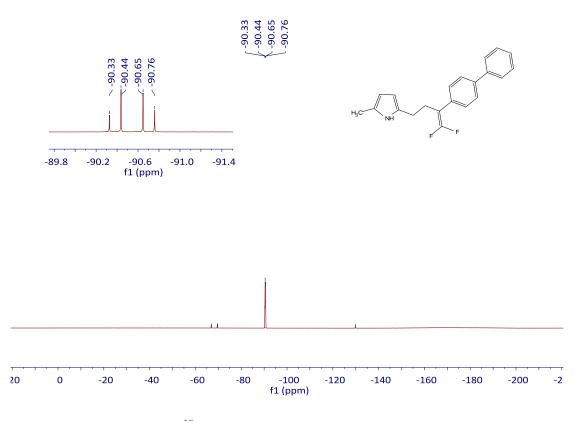




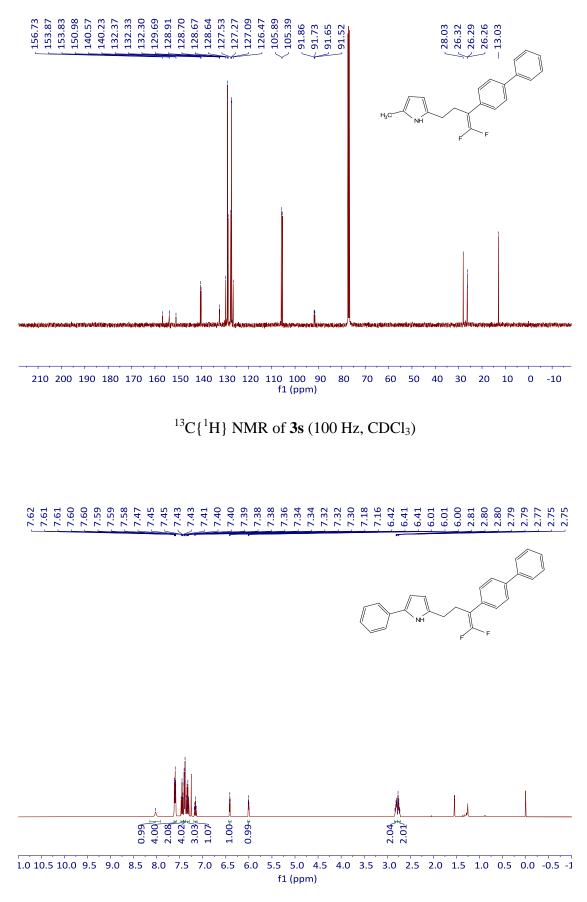
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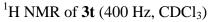


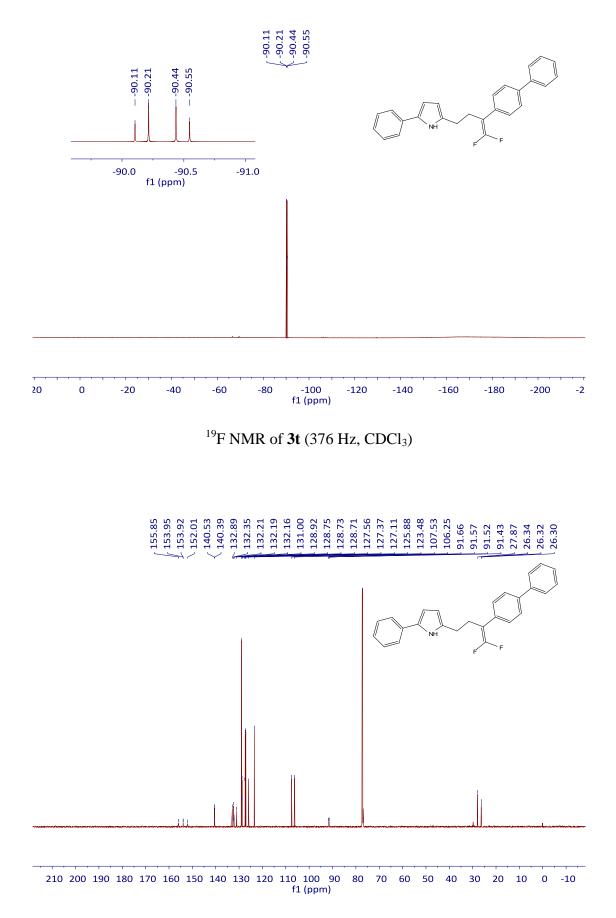


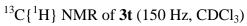


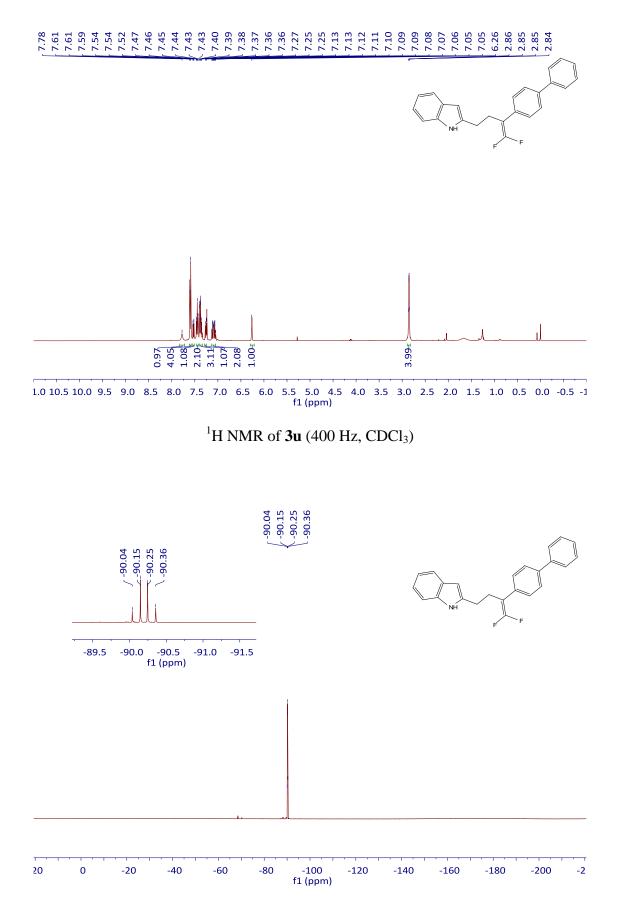
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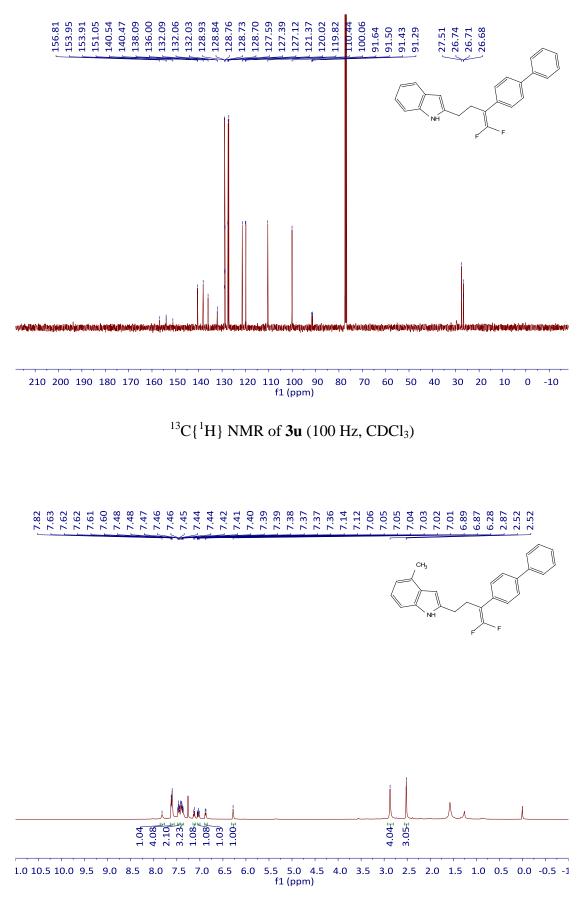


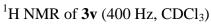


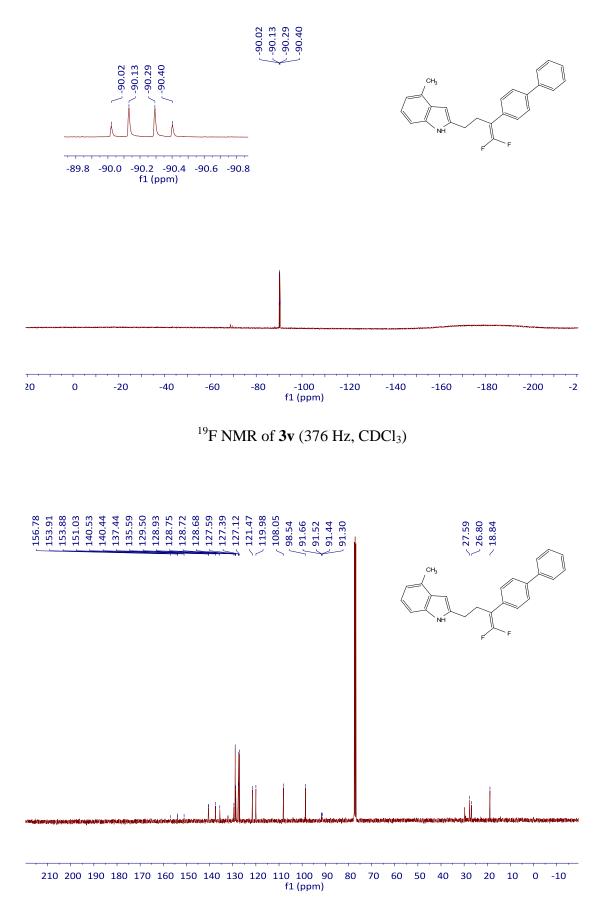


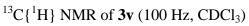


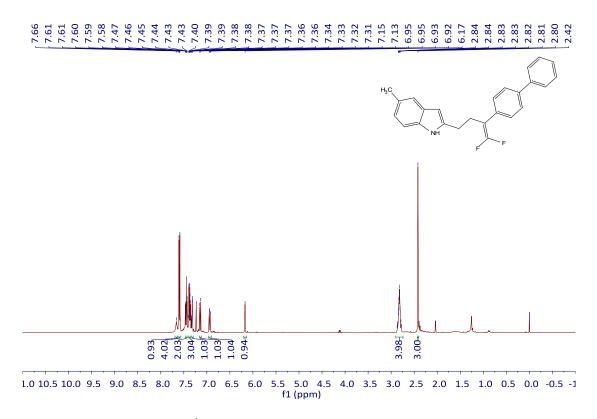
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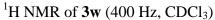


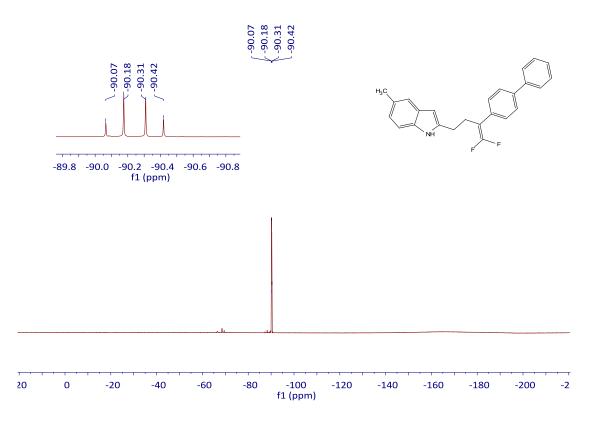




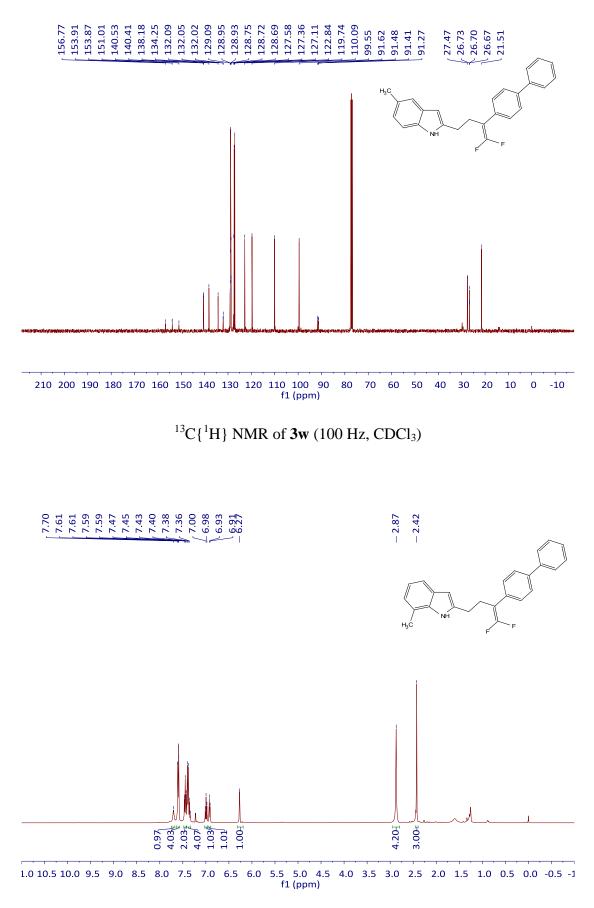


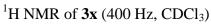


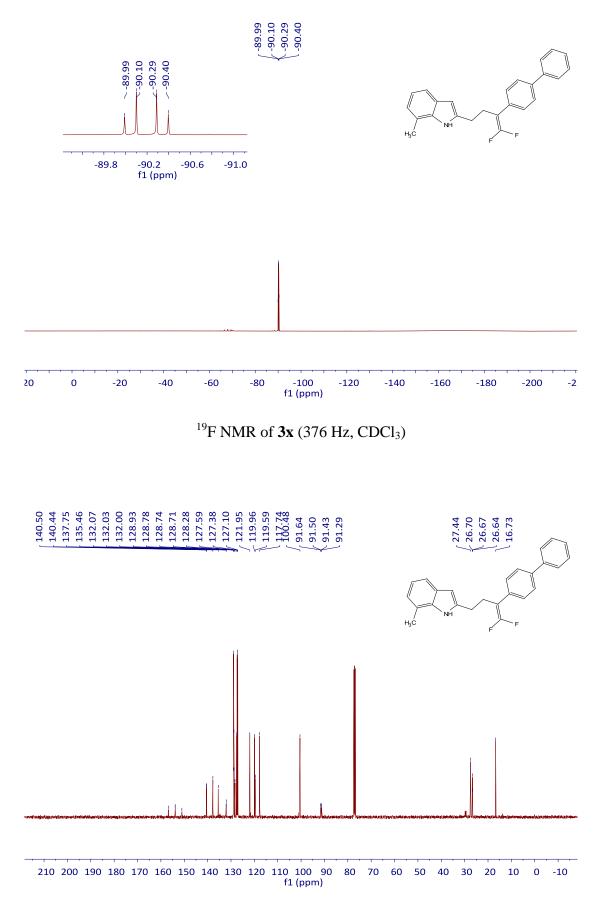


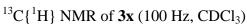


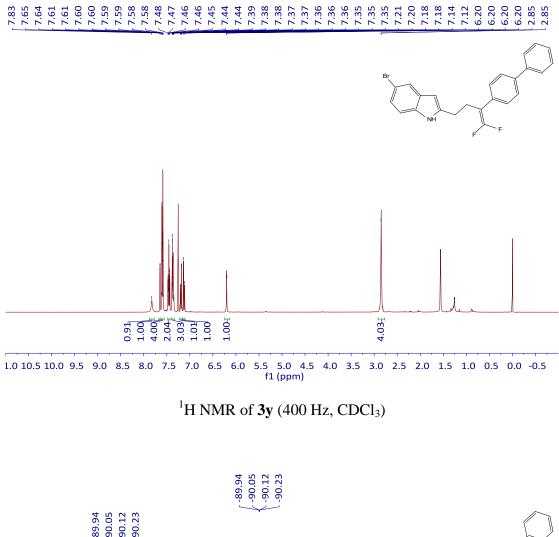
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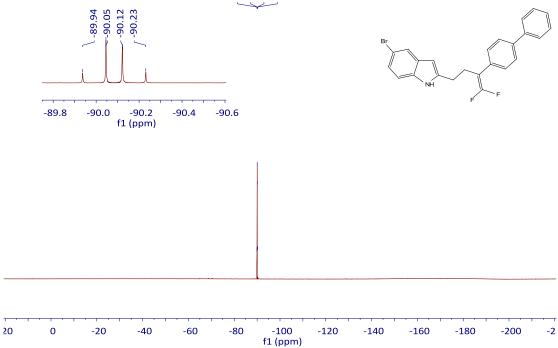




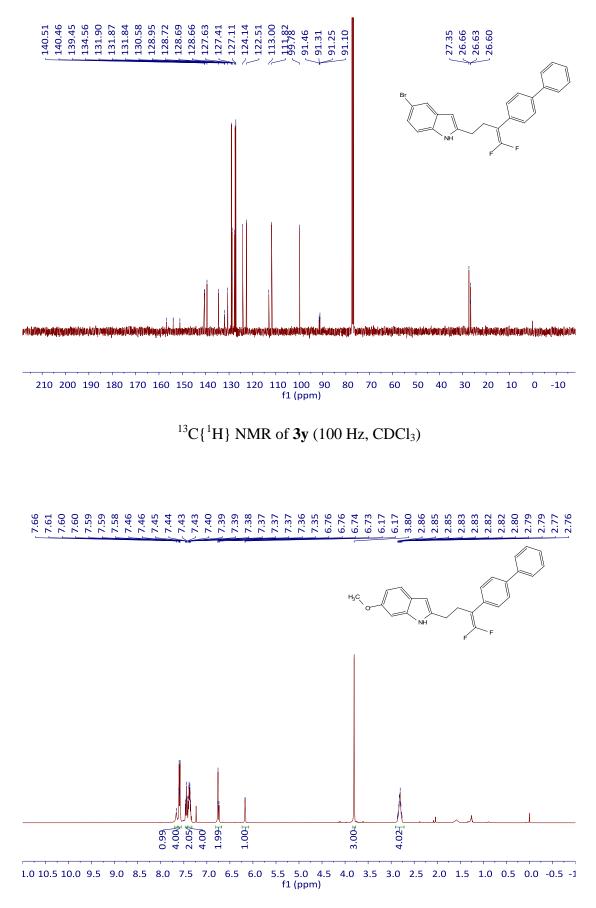


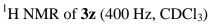


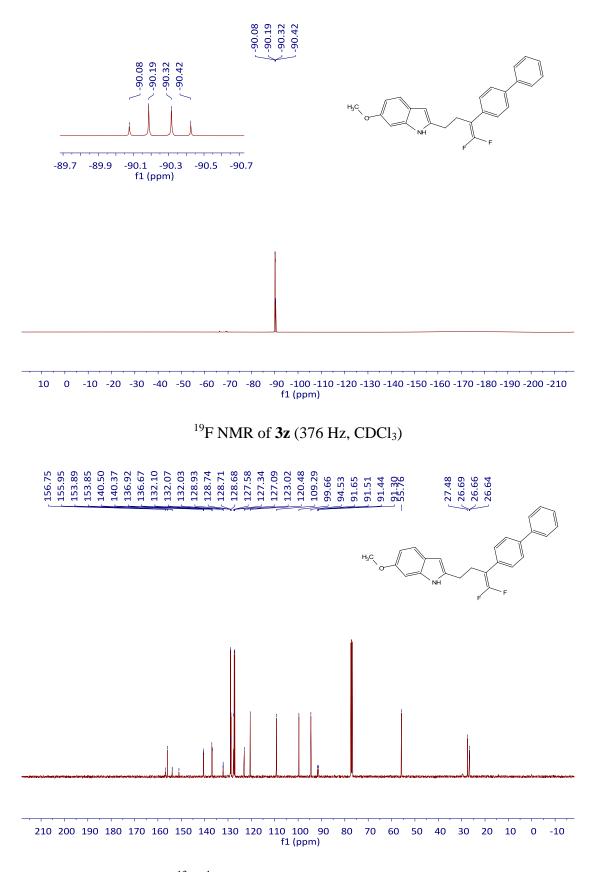




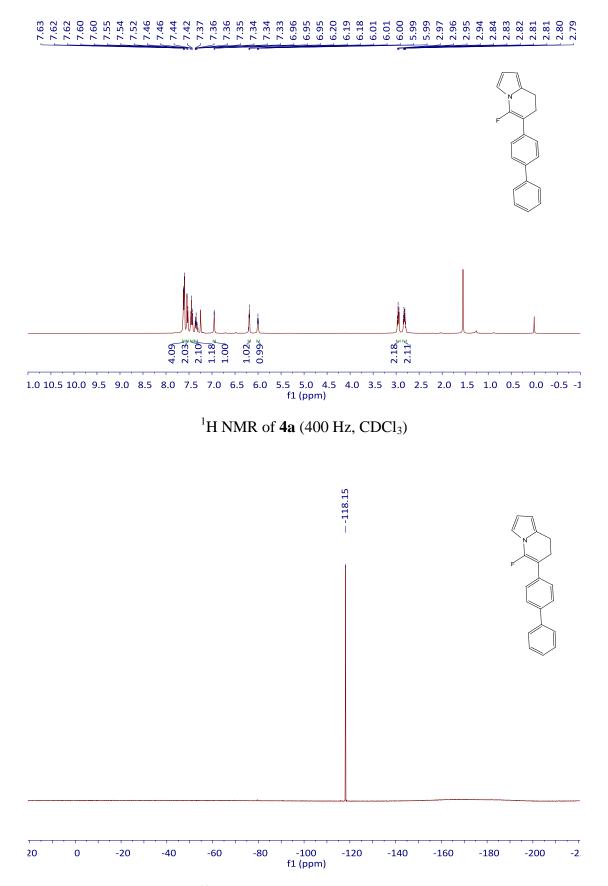
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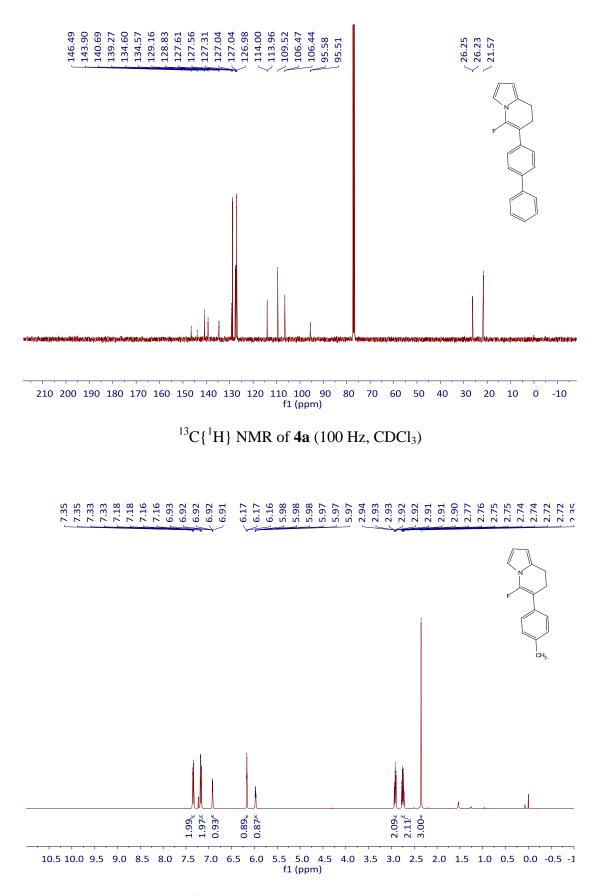


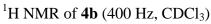


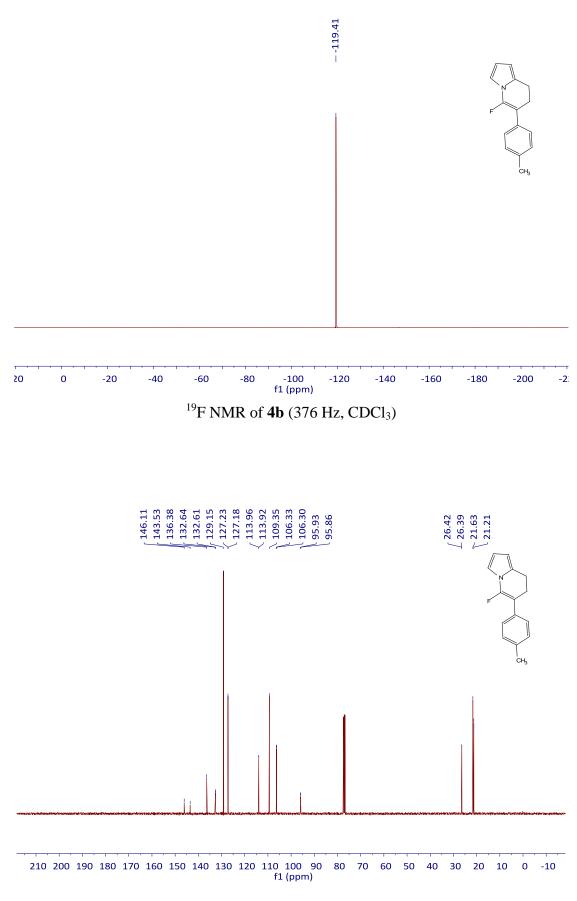
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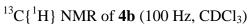


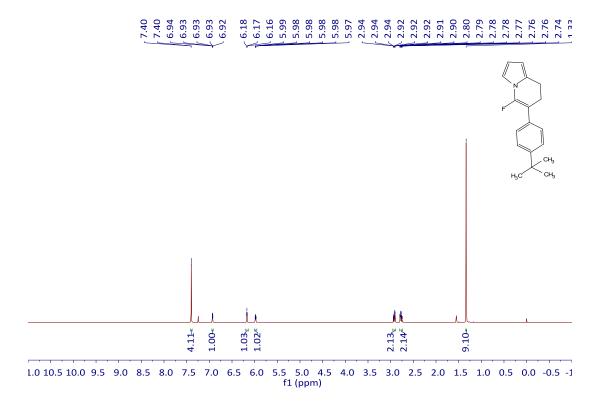
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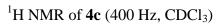


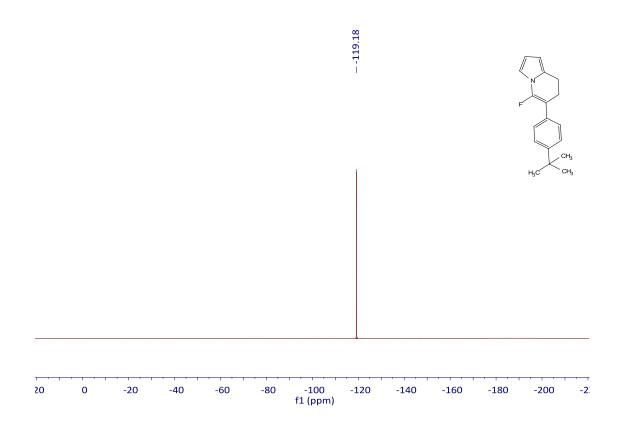




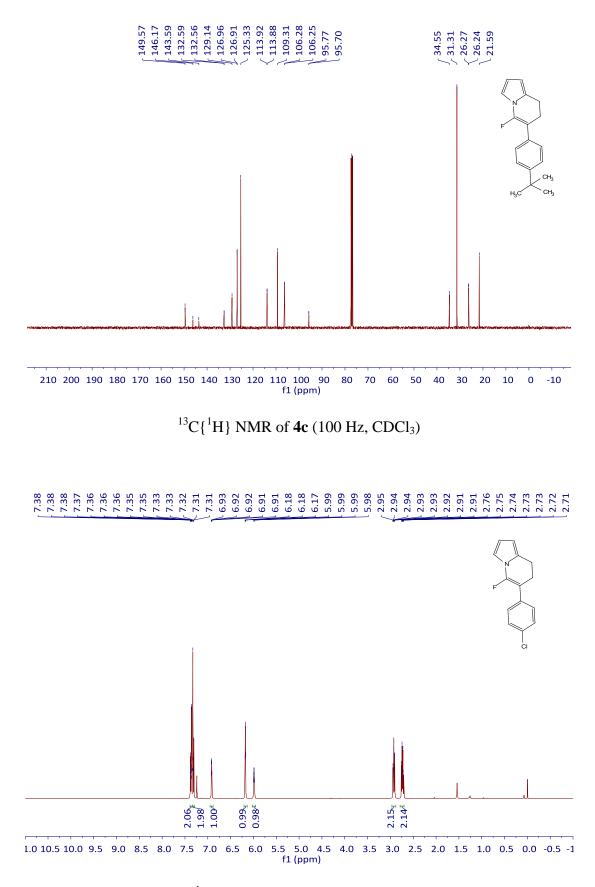


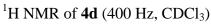


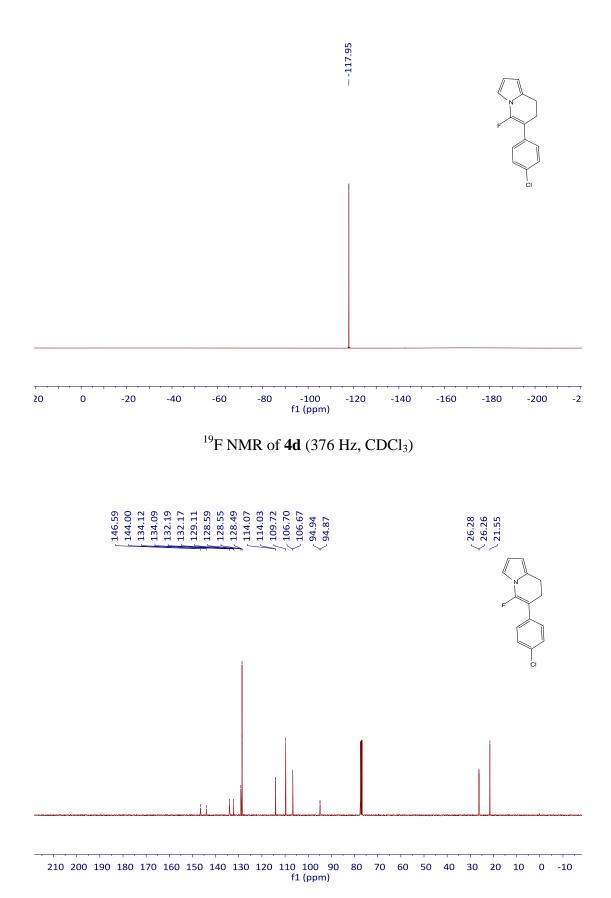


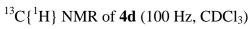


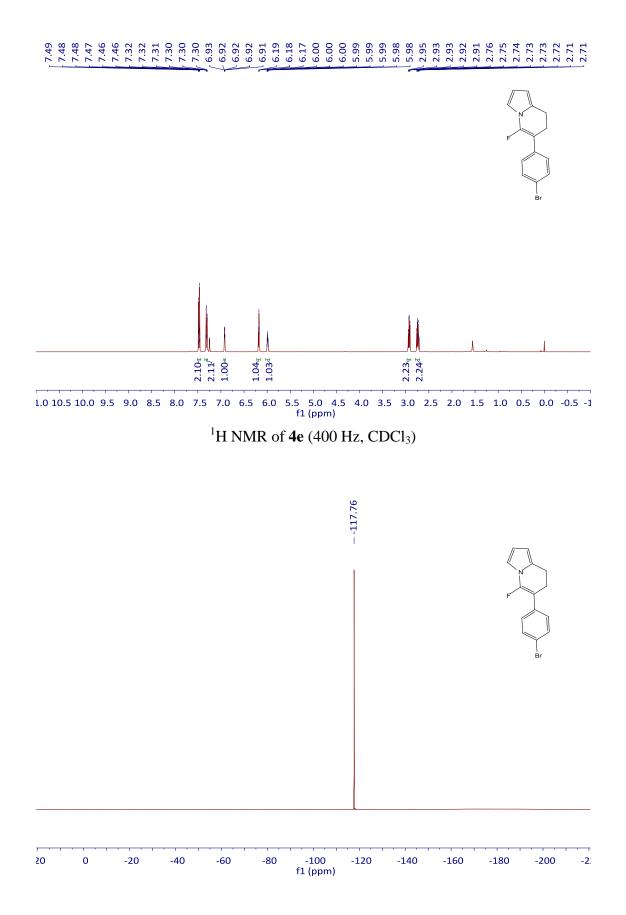
¹⁹F NMR of **4c** (376 Hz, CDCl₃)



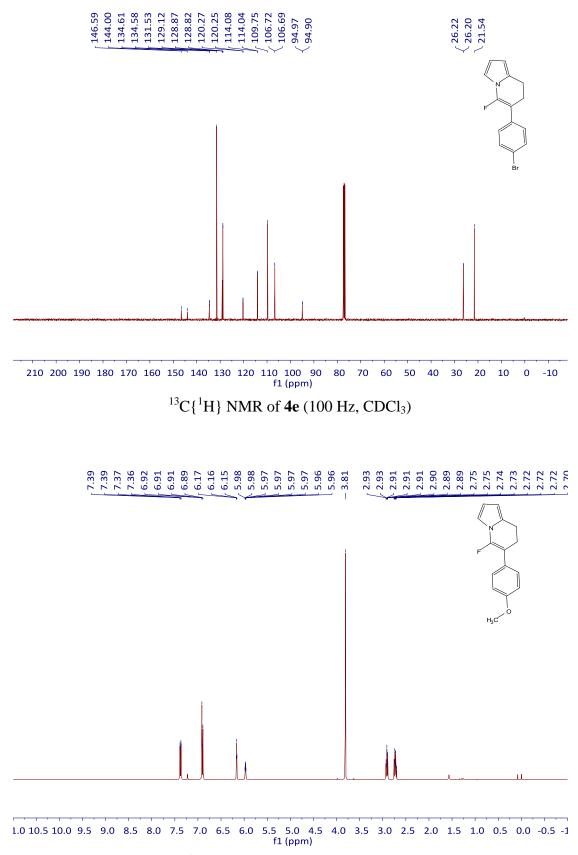


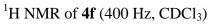


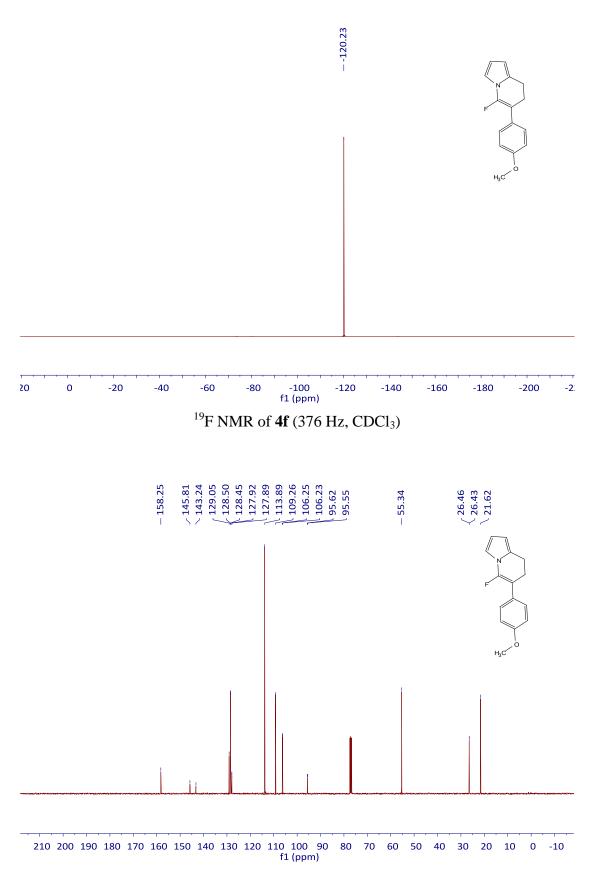




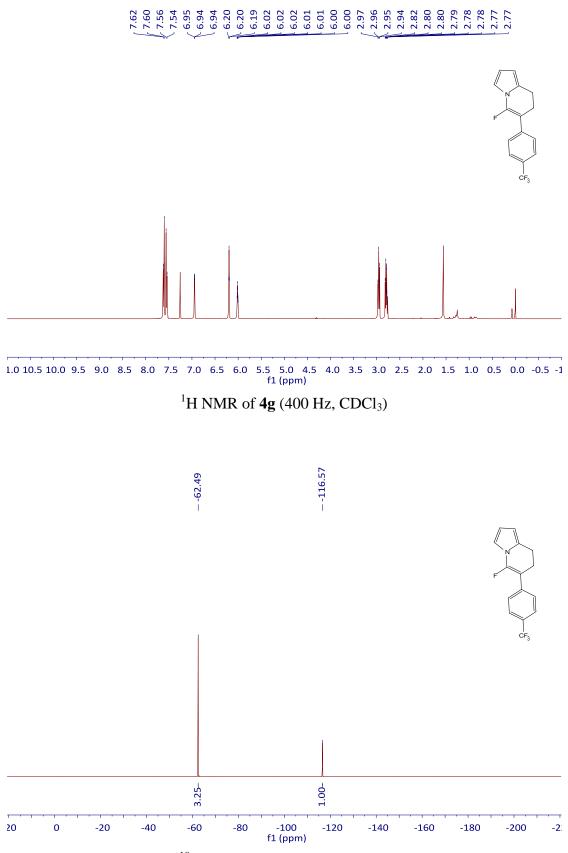
¹⁹F NMR of **4e** (376 Hz, CDCl₃)

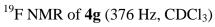


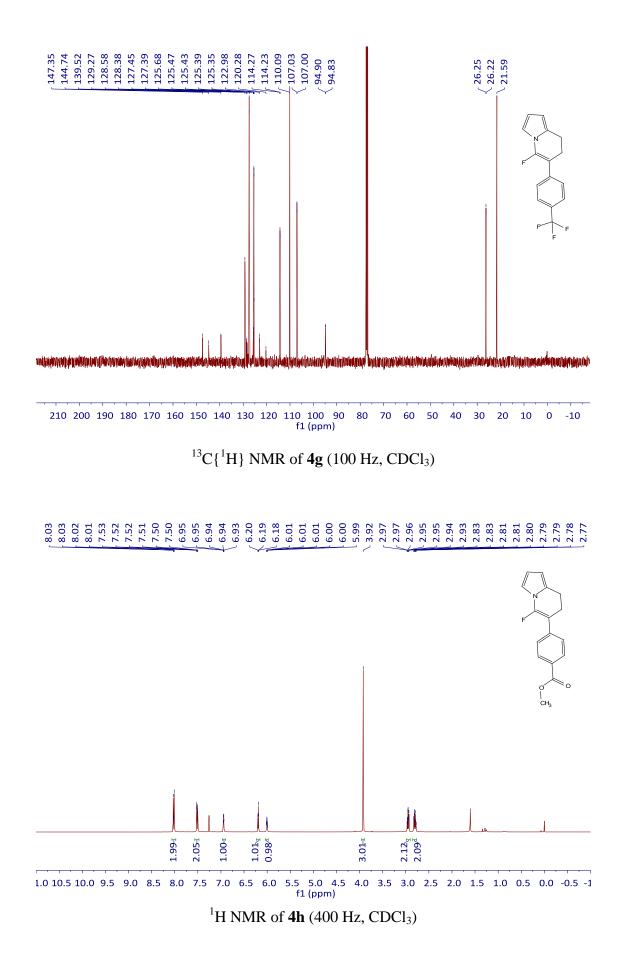




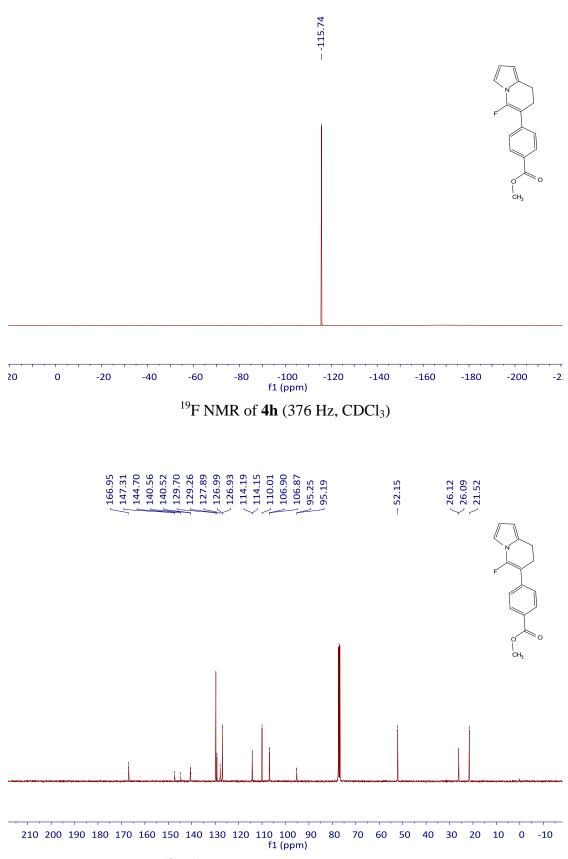
¹³C{¹H} NMR of **4f** (100 Hz, CDCl₃)

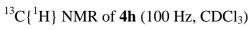


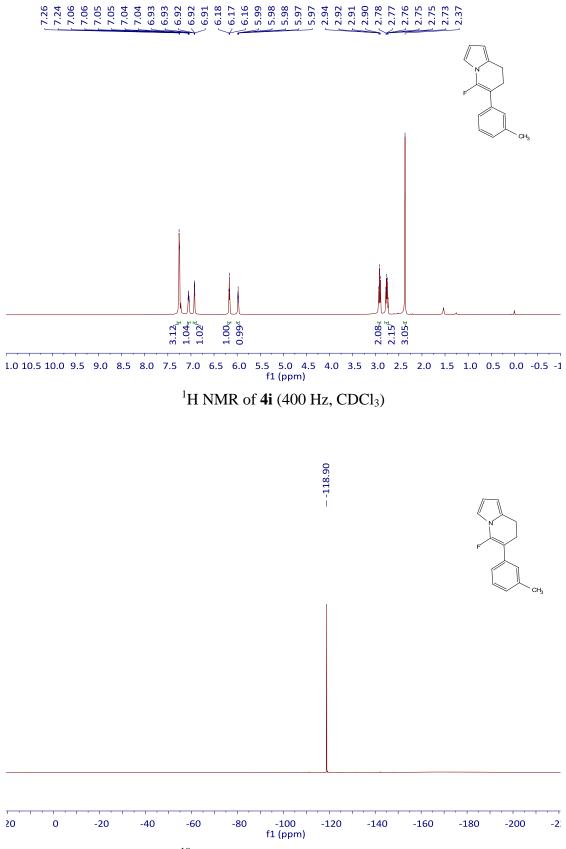


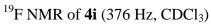


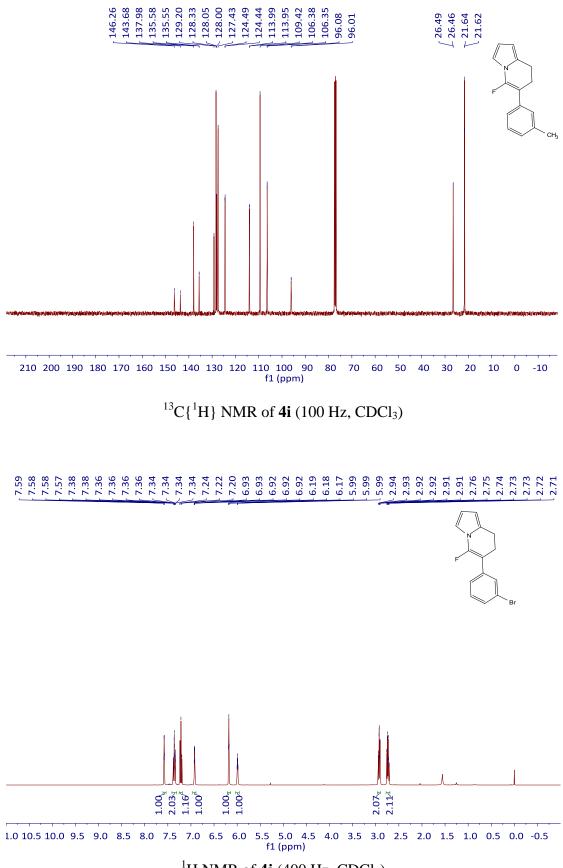
S56

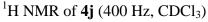


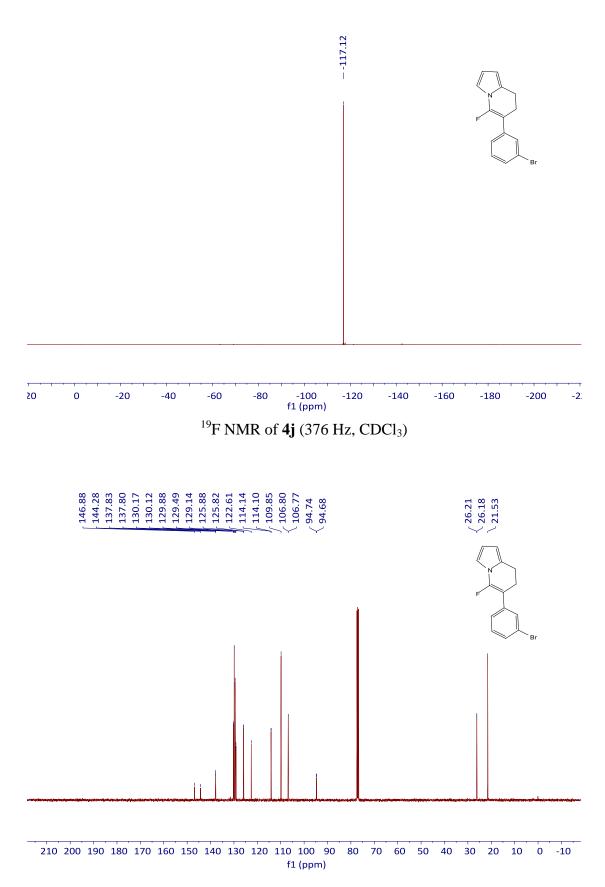




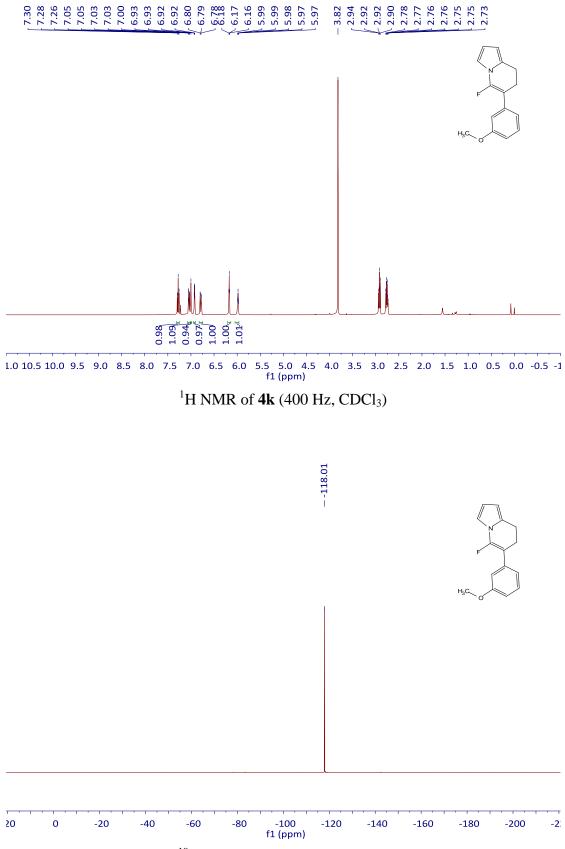


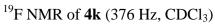


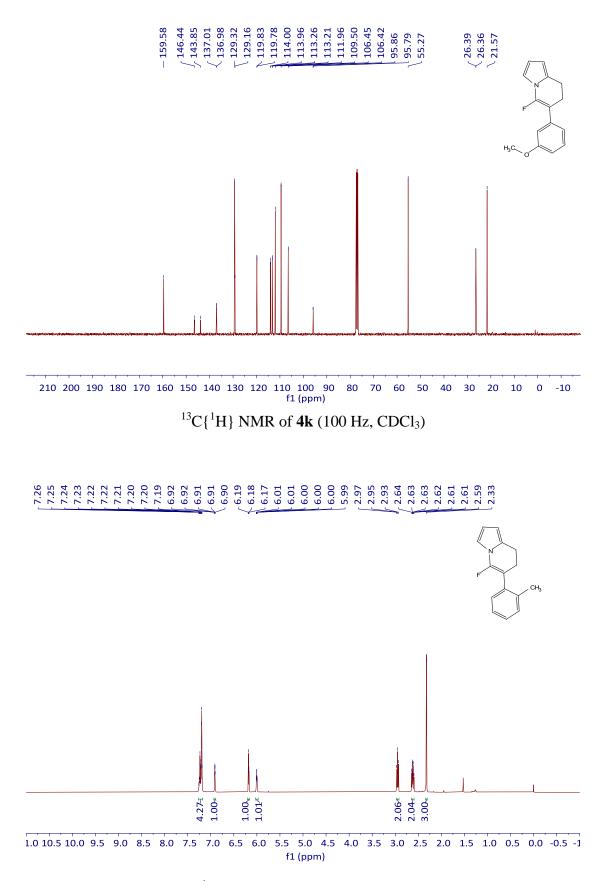




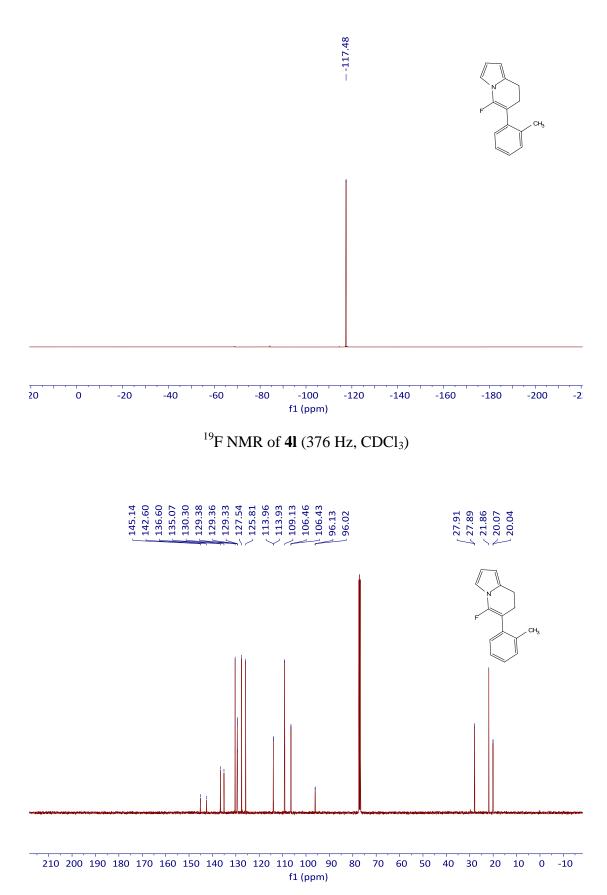
¹³C{¹H} NMR of **4j** (100 Hz, CDCl₃)



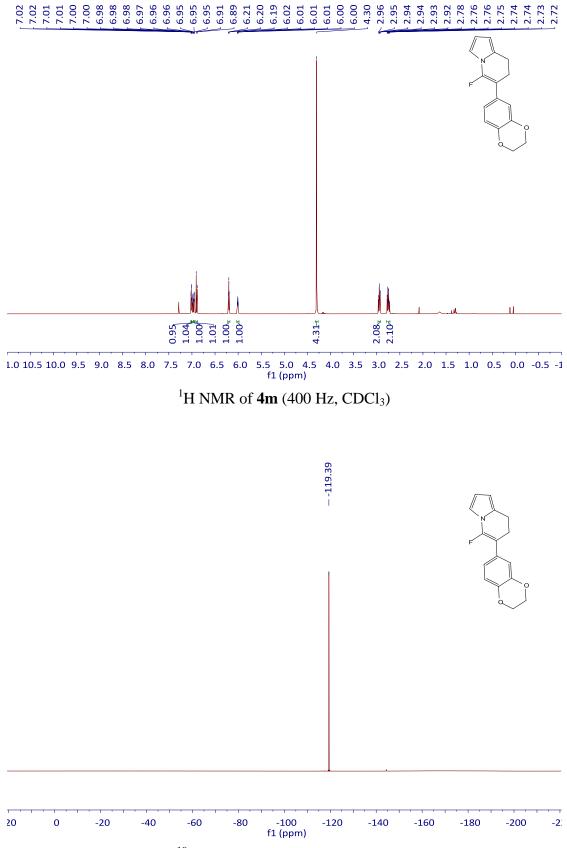


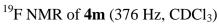


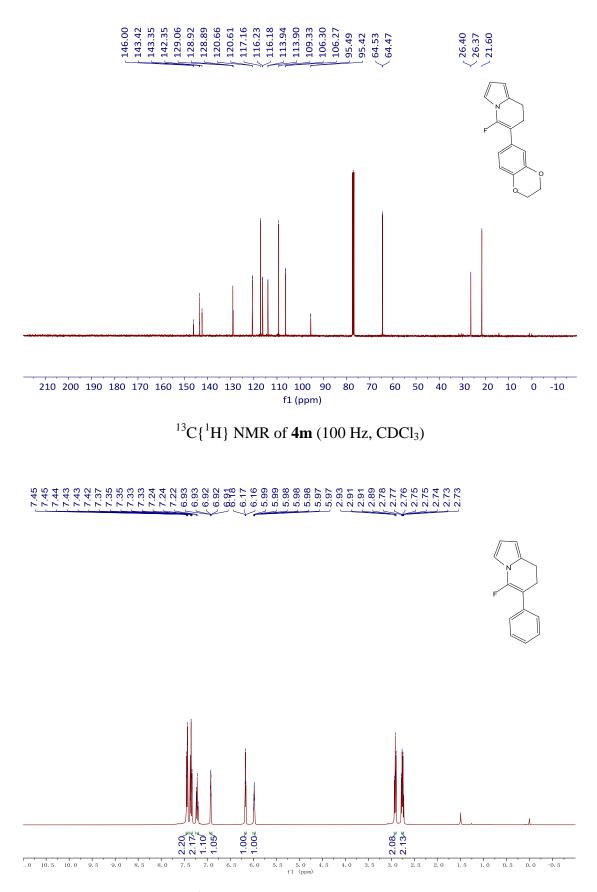
¹H NMR of **4**I (400 Hz, CDCl₃)

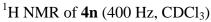


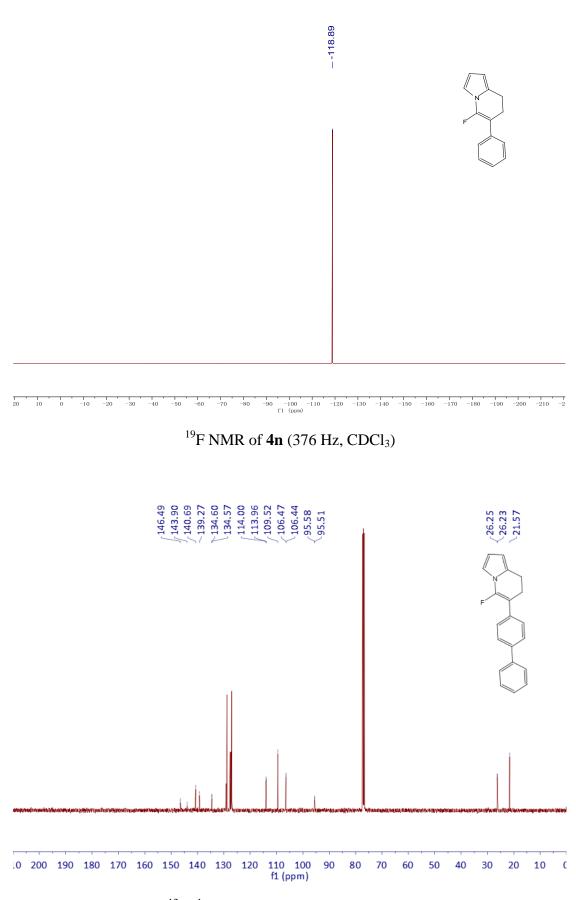


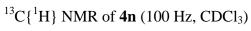


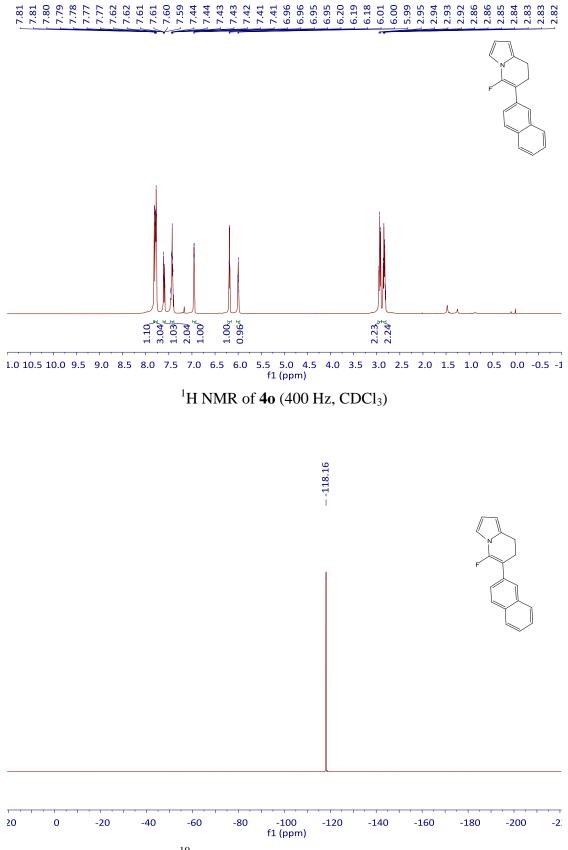




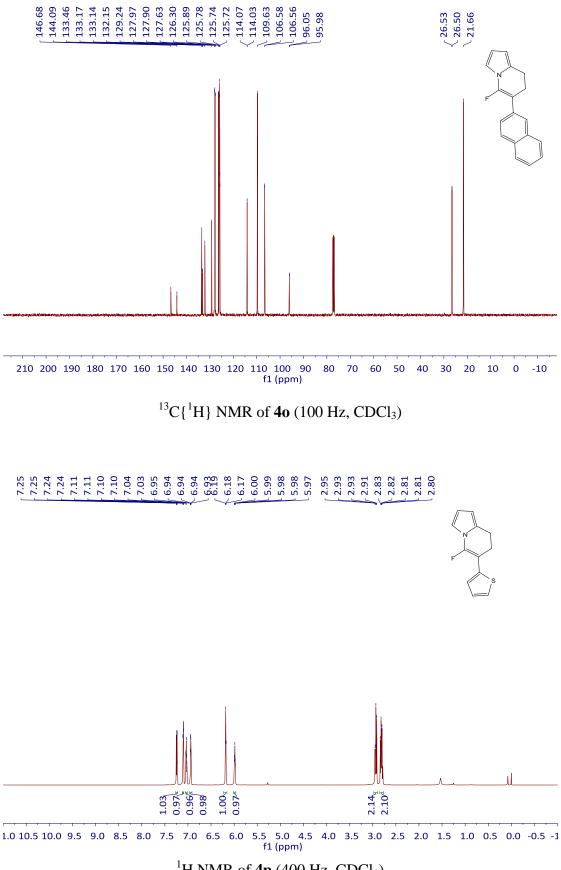




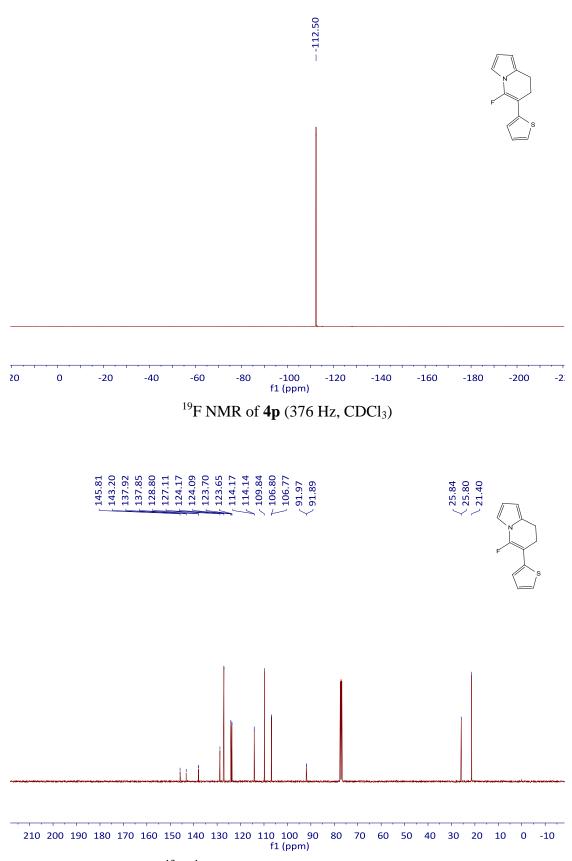


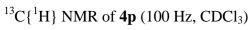


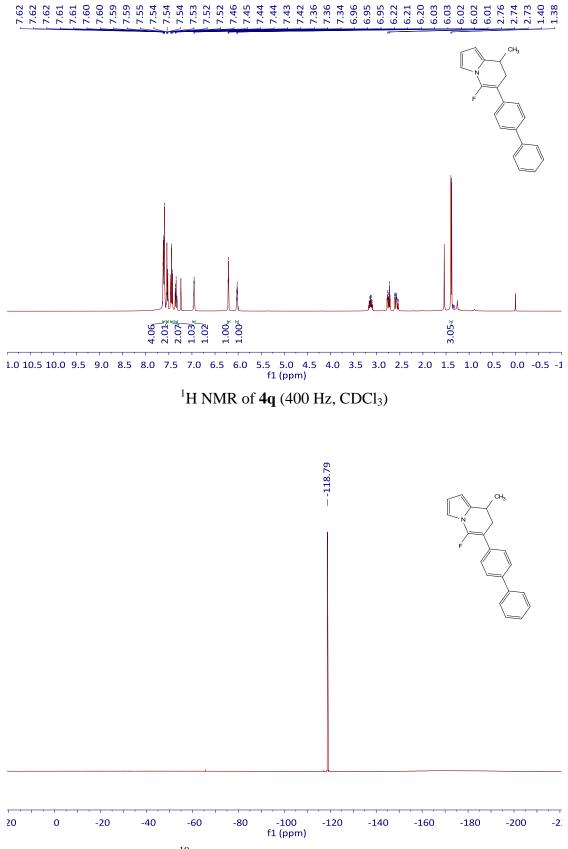
¹⁹F NMR of **40** (376 Hz, CDCl₃)



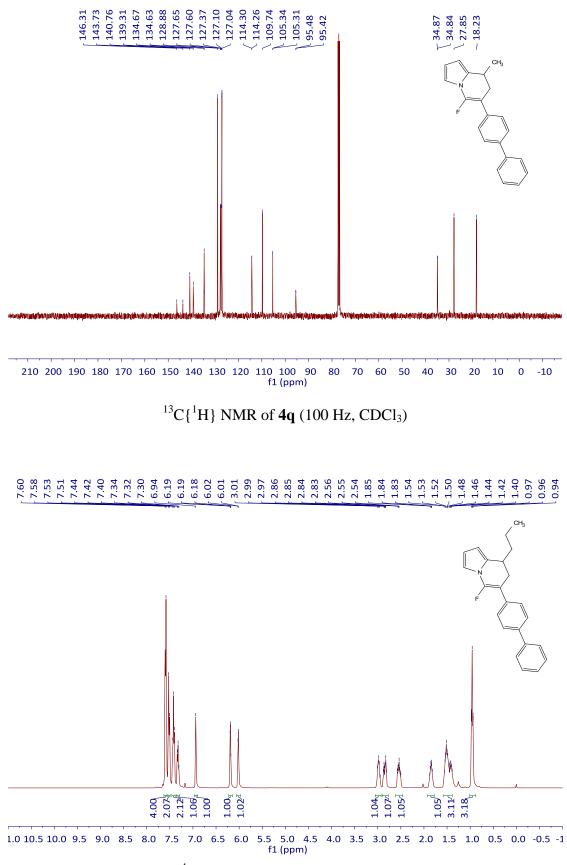
¹H NMR of 4p (400 Hz, CDCl₃)



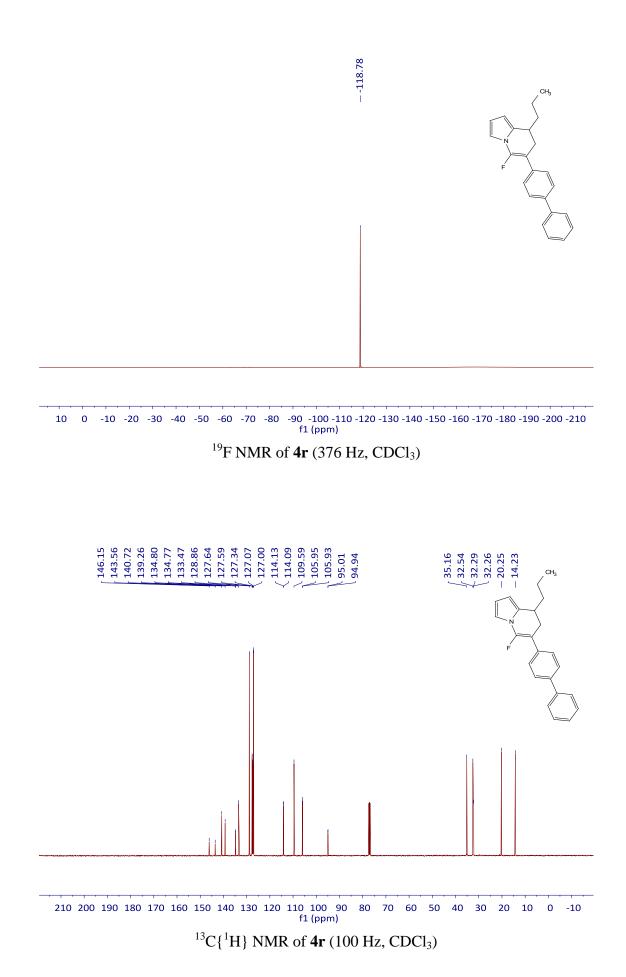


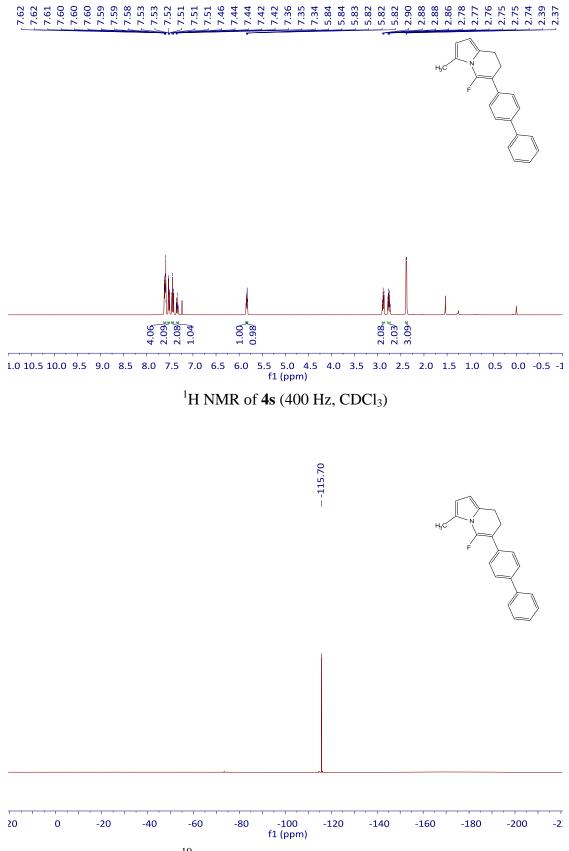


¹⁹F NMR of **4q** (376 Hz, CDCl₃)

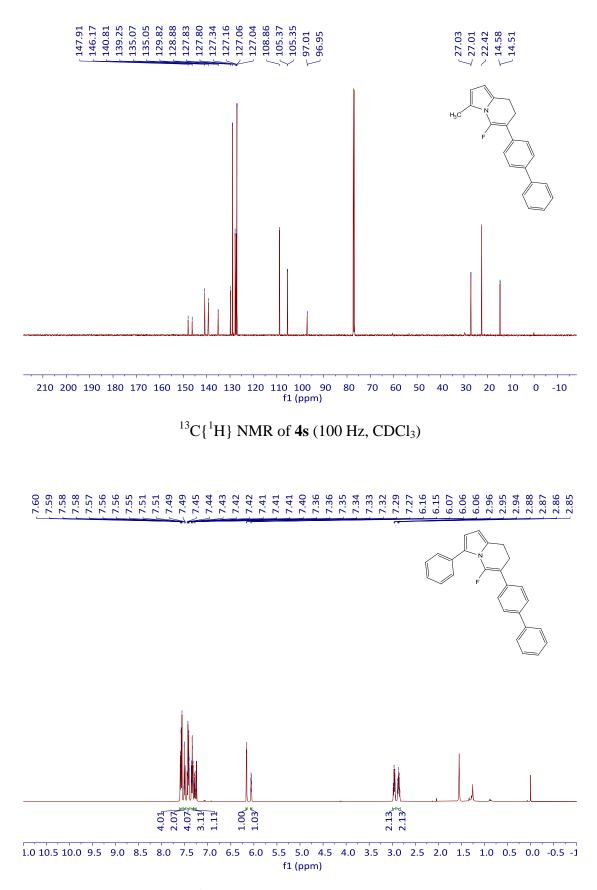


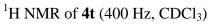
¹H NMR of $4\mathbf{r}$ (400 Hz, CDCl₃)

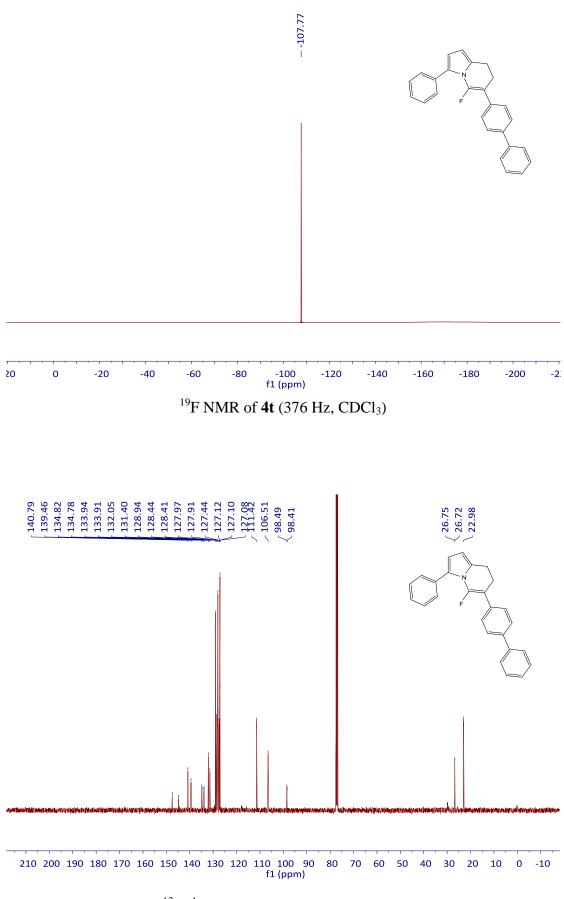


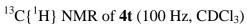


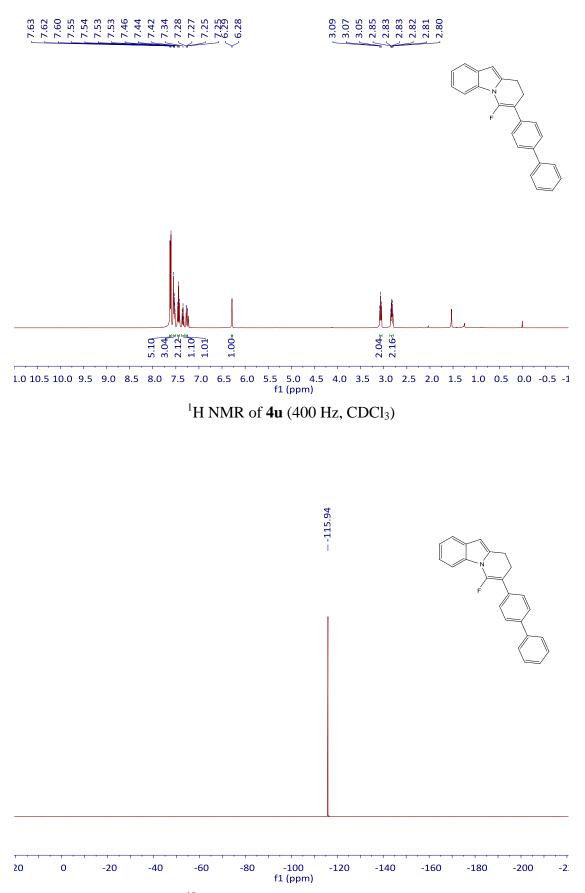




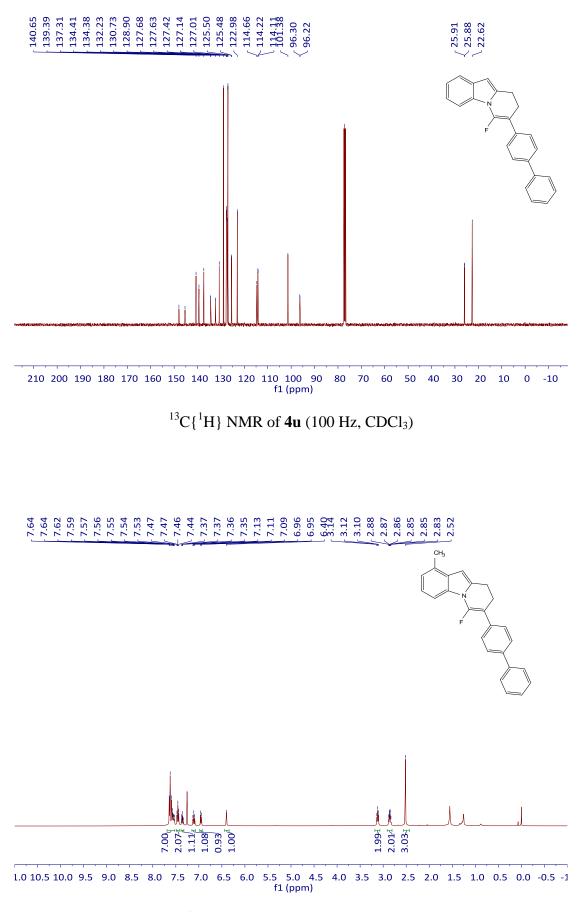


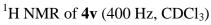


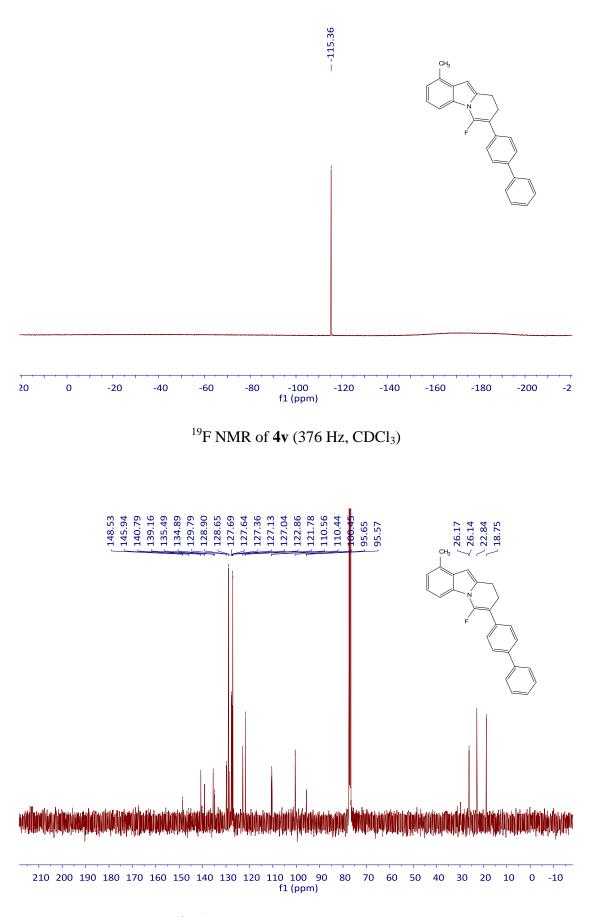


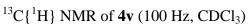


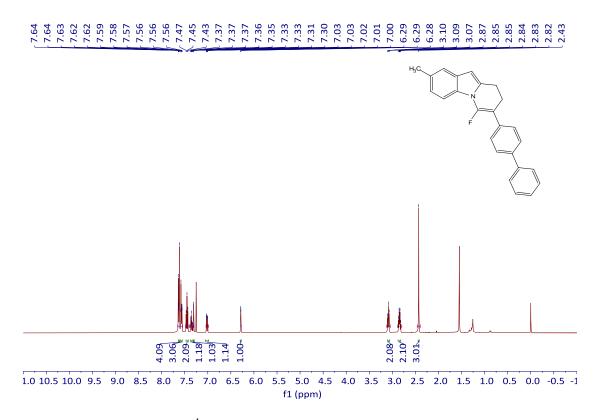
¹⁹F NMR of **4u** (376 Hz, CDCl₃)

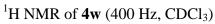


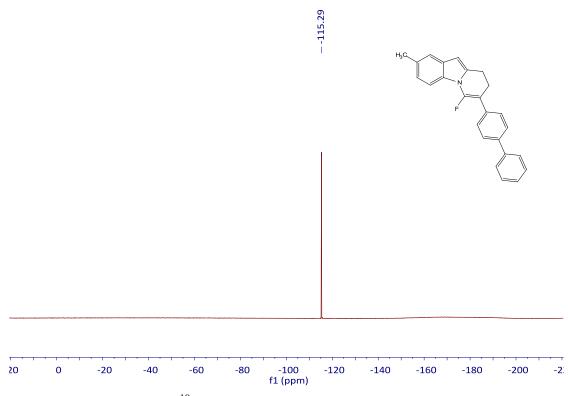




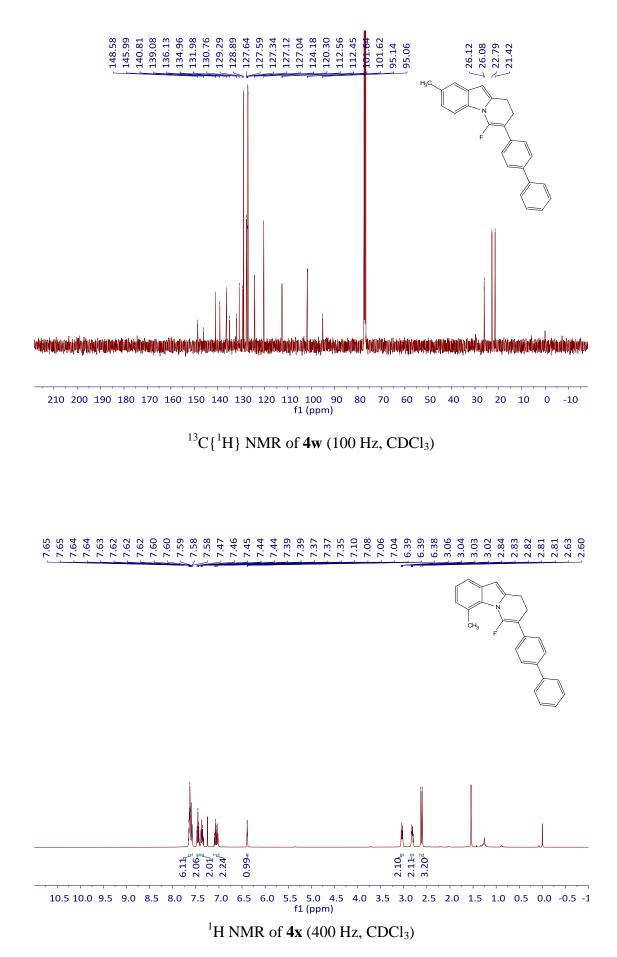




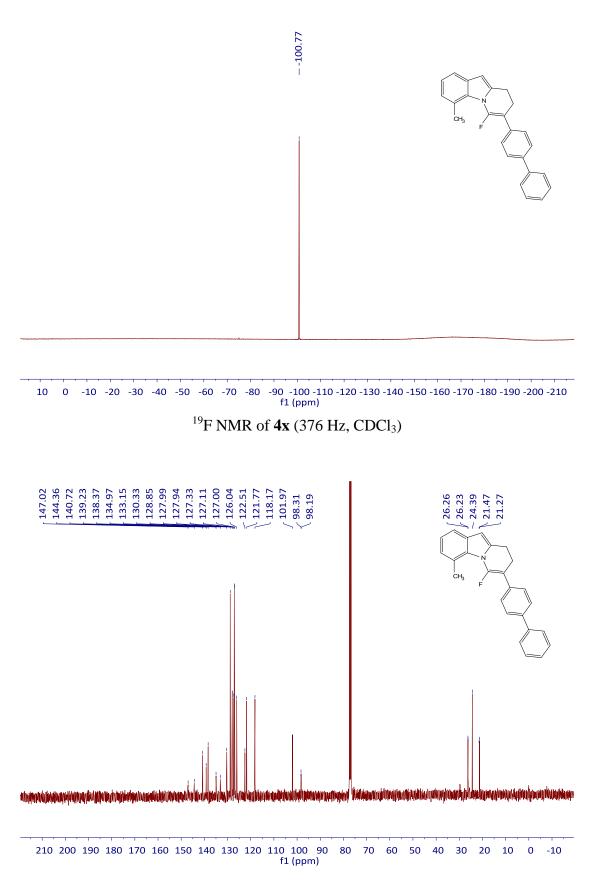




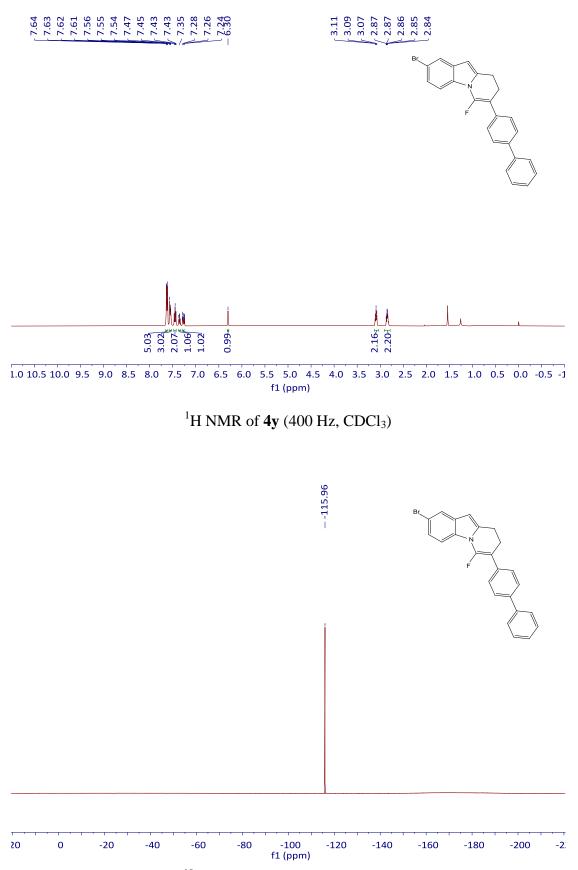
¹⁹F NMR of **4w** (376 Hz, CDCl₃)



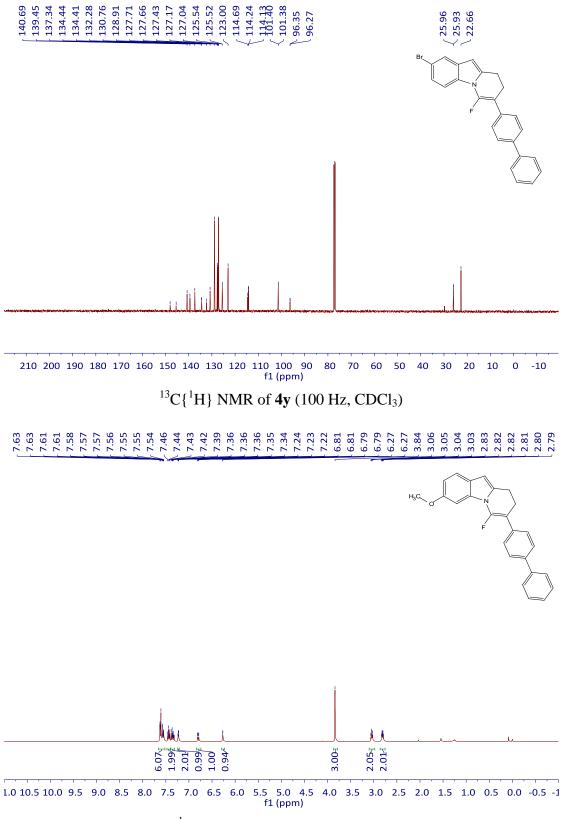
S80

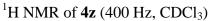


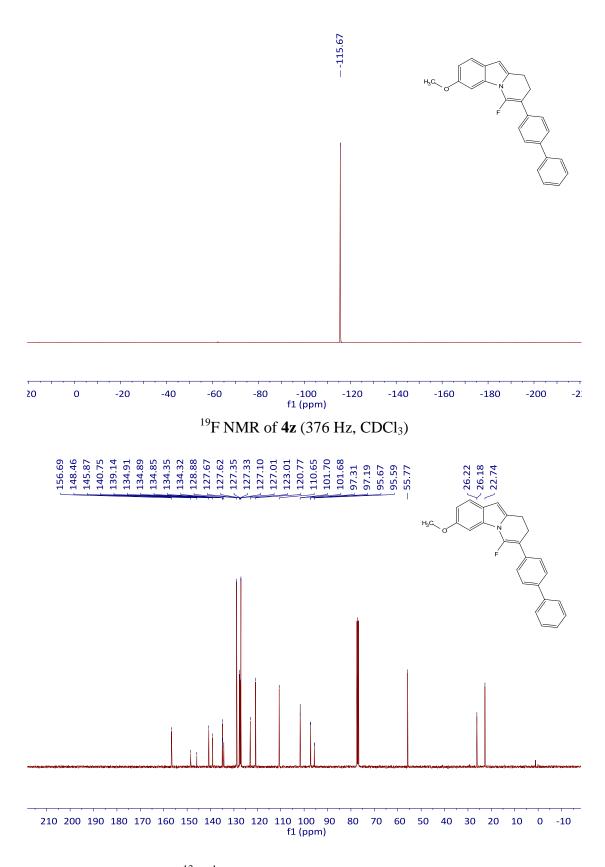
¹³C{¹H} NMR of **4x** (100 Hz, CDCl₃)



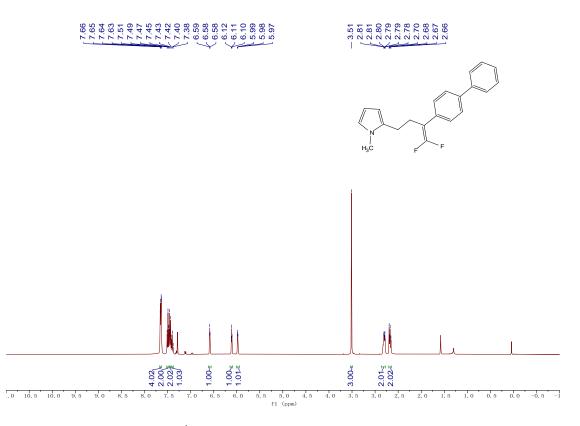
¹⁹F NMR of **4y** (376 Hz, CDCl₃)







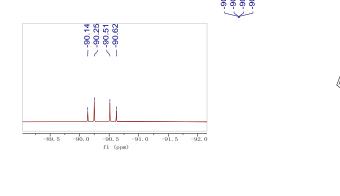
 $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR of 4z (100 Hz, CDCl₃)

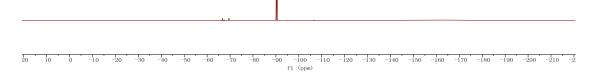




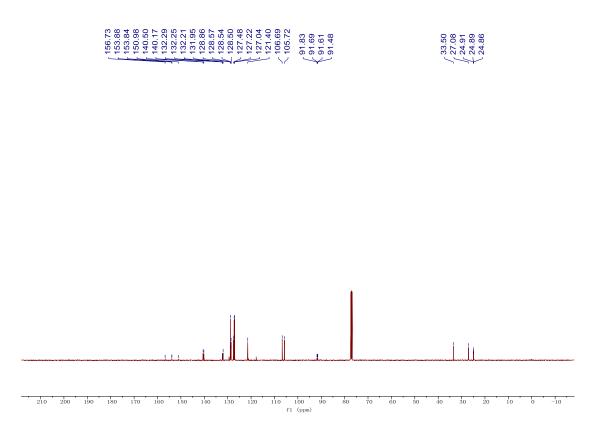
) и | -13С







¹⁹F NMR of **6** (376 Hz, CDCl₃)



¹³C{¹H} NMR of **6** (100 Hz, CDCl₃)