## Fe-catalyzed nucleophilic activation of C,Si- versus allylic C-O bonds – catalytic trifluoromethylation of carbonyl groups versus tandem trifluormethylationallylation of olefins

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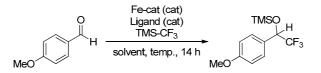
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#### 1. General remarks

Reactions with anhydrous solvents were carried out under an atmosphere of  $N_2$  in flame dried Glassware. Anhydrous tetrahydrofuran (THF) and 1,4-dioxane were freshly distilled from sodium-benzophenone prior to use, dichloromethane (DCM) and benzene (PhH) were distilled from CaH<sub>2</sub>. Anhydrous *n*-pentane and acetonitrile (MeCN) were obtained by passing them through commercially available columns. Petroleum ether (PE) and ethyl acetate (EtOAc) were distilled prior to use. NMR spectra were recorded at 250 MHz or 300 MHz and calibrated using the residual non-deuterated solvent signal as an internal standard. CDCl<sub>3</sub> was passed through a plug of basic aluminium oxide prior to preparation of NMR samples. IR spectra were recorded using a Golden Gate ATR unit. High resolution mass spectra were recorded using electrochemical (EI) or electrospray ionisaton (ESI) using a triple quadrupole detector. For low-resolution mass-spectrometry (GC-MS) a single quadrupole was used.

The starting materials for trifluoromethylated products  $22^1$  and  $24^2$  were prepared according to previously reported procedures. The activated olefins 25 were prepared from the corresponding aldehydes and malononitrile according to the previously published procedure.<sup>3</sup>

# 2. General procedures for screening reactions of the trifluoromethylation of aldehydes and ketones



#### a) Reactions carried out with catalyst loadings > 1mol%:

The appropriate iron-source was added to a flame dried Schlenk-tube together with the appropriate anhydrous solvent (1 mL. *p*-Anisaldehyde (61  $\mu$ L, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and TMS-CF<sub>3</sub> (148  $\mu$ L, 1.0 mmol, 2 equiv.) were added and the tube sealed under an atmosphere of N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was heated to the indicated temperature for 14 h. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue dissolved in CDCl<sub>3</sub> (2 mL) and mesitylene (10  $\mu$ L) added as an internal standard.

#### b) Reactions carried out with TBAFe loadings < 1 mol%:

A 5 mM stock solution in anhydrous THF (5 mL) of TBAFe (10.3 mg, 0.025 mmol) was prepared in a flame dried Schlenk-tube. When appropriate, a 5 mM stock solution of the ligand in anhydrous THF (5 mL) was prepared in a flame dried Schlenk-tube.

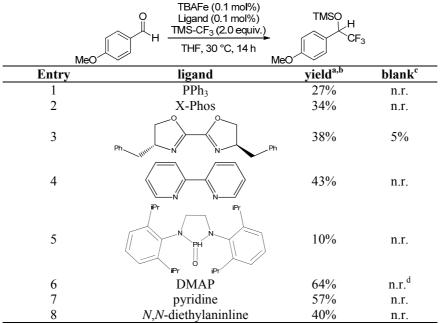
The stock solutions (100  $\mu$ L for 0.1 mol%) were added to a flame dried Schlenk-tube followed by *p*-anisaldehyde (61  $\mu$ L, 0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and TMS-CF<sub>3</sub> (148  $\mu$ L, 1.0 mmol, 2 equiv.). The appropriate anhydrous solvent was added to obtain a total volume of 1 mL. The reaction mixture was sealed under an atmosphere of N<sub>2</sub> and stirred for 14 h at 30 °C. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue dissolved in CDCl<sub>3</sub> (2 mL) and mesitylene (10  $\mu$ L) added as an internal standard.

#### 2.1 Solvent-Screening

ОЦ	TBAFe (0.1 mol%) TMS-CF <sub>3</sub> (2.0 equiv.)	
MeO	solvent, 30 °C, 14 h Me	
entry	solvent	yield <sup>a,b</sup>
1	THF	35%*
2	1,4-Dioxane	34%*
3	<i>n</i> -pentane	35%*
4	PhH	28%*
5	PhMe	33%*
6	$CH_2Cl_2$	10%*
7	MeCN	<2%*

<sup>a</sup> Reactions performed on a 0.5 mmol scale in 1 mL solvent. Catalyst was added as a freshly prepared stock-solution in THF (100  $\mu$ L, 5 mM solution). <sup>b</sup> yields are determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR in CDCl<sub>3</sub> using mesitylene as an internal standard. \*averaged over a minimum of 2 runs. n.r.= no reaction.

#### 2.2 Ligand-Screening



<sup>a</sup> Reactions performed on a 0.5 mmol scale in 1 mL solvent. Catalyst and ligand were added as a freshly prepared stock-solution in THF (100  $\mu$ L, 5 mM solution). <sup>b</sup> yields are determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR in CDCl<sub>3</sub> using mesitylene as an internal standard. <sup>c</sup> Reaction carried out in the absence of TBAFe with the ligand present. <sup>d</sup> Even when the reaction was performed with a 10-fold increased amount of DMAP in the absence of TBAFe no reaction was observed. n.r.= no reaction.

#### 3. General procedure for the trifluoromethylation of aldehydes and ketones

Aldehydes and ketones were distilled prior to use where appropriate. A 5 mM stock solution of TBAFe (10.3 mg, 0.025 mmol) and DMAP (3.05 mg, 0.025 mmol) in anhydrous THF (5 mL) was prepared in a flame dried Schlenk-tube. Anhydrous THF (0.5 mL) and the stock solution (1.5 mL, 0.0075 mmol, 0.75 mol% TBAFe and DMAP) were added to a flame dried Schlenk-tube. The appropriate aldehyde (1.00 mmol, 1 equiv.) and TMS-CF<sub>3</sub> (296  $\mu$ L, 2.00 mmol, 2 equiv.) were added under an atmosphere of N<sub>2</sub> and stirred for 14 h at 30 °C. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel as indicated below to afford the trifluoromethylated silylethers **4** - **24**.

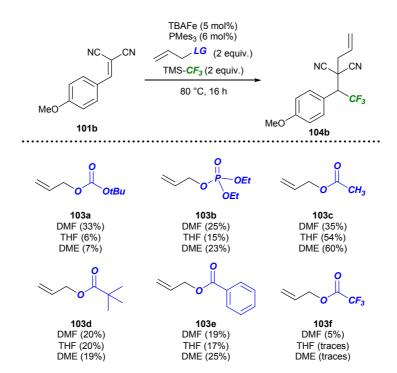
# 4. General procedure for the tandem trifluormethylation-allylation of olefins

**Method A:** TBA[Fe] (10.3 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol%) was added to a to a flame dried Schlenk tube and anhydrous DME (1 mL) and allylacetate (108  $\mu$ L, 1.0 mmol, 2 equiv.) were added. The appropriate olefin (1 equiv.) and TMS-CF<sub>3</sub> (148  $\mu$ L, 1 mmol, 2 equiv.) were added sequentially. The Schlenk tube was sealed under an atmosphere of dry N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the volatile components were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel as indicated below to afford the desired products. In challenging cases additional purification was performed using a semi-preparative HPLC.

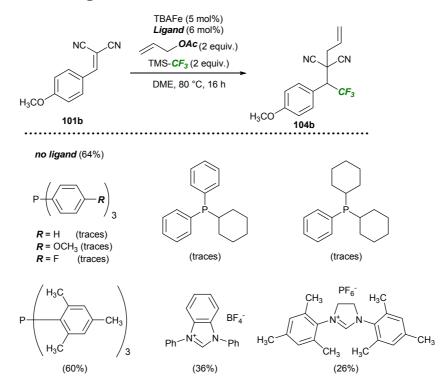
**Method B:** TBA[Fe] (10.3 mg, 0.025 mmol, 5 mol%) was added to a to a flame dried Schlenk tube and anhydrous DME (1 mL) and allylacetate (54  $\mu$ L, 0.5 mmol, 1 equiv.) were added. The appropriate olefin (1.5 equiv.) and TMS-CF<sub>3</sub> (148  $\mu$ L, 1 mmol, 2 equiv.) were added sequentially. The Schlenk tube was sealed under an atmosphere of dry N<sub>2</sub>. The reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 16 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the volatile components were removed under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel as indicated below to afford the desired products. In challenging cases additional purification was performed using a semi-preparative HPLC.

**Screening reactions** were performed on an identical scale as indicated above. Yields were determined via <sup>19</sup>F-NMR using 1-bromo-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene as a standard. In certain cases, such as reactions performed in DMF, an aqueous workup was performed.

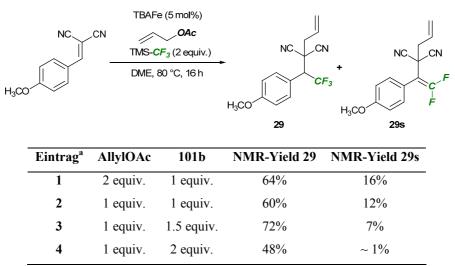
### 4.1 Leaving group-screening



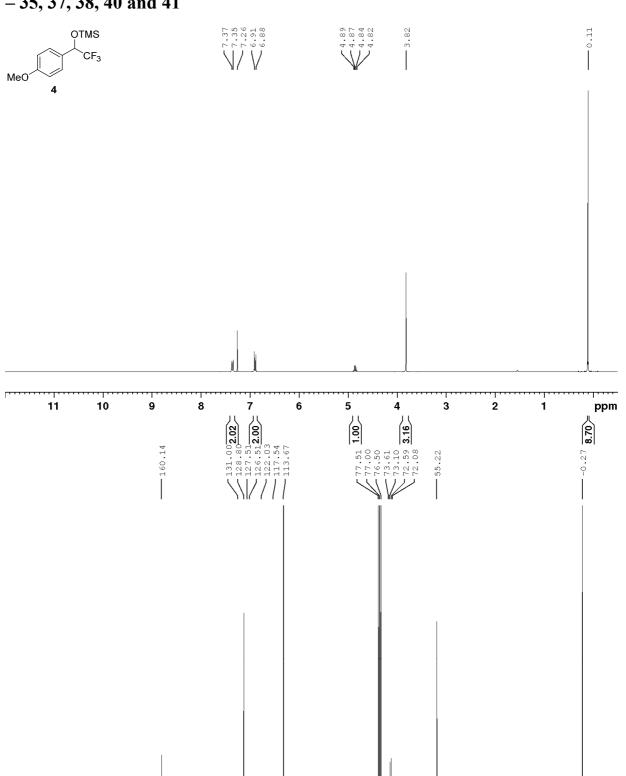
#### 4.2 Ligand-Screening



## 4.3 Adjustment of equivalents



<sup>a</sup> Reactions were performed on a 0.5 mmol scale in 1 mL DME. Yields were determined via <sup>19</sup>F-NMR using 4-Bromobenzotrifluoride as a standard.

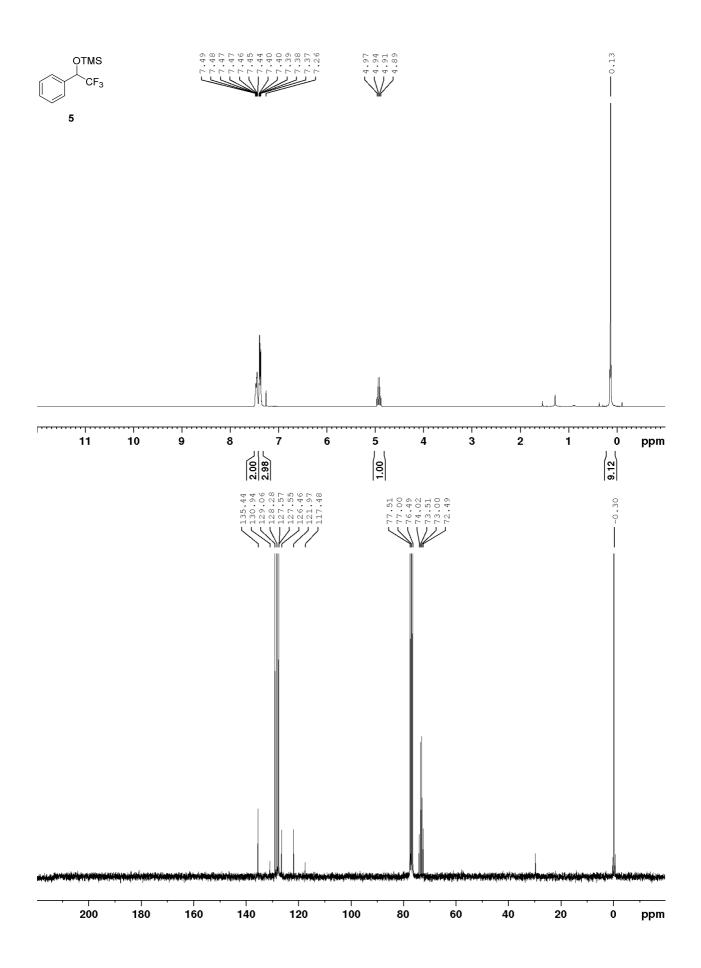


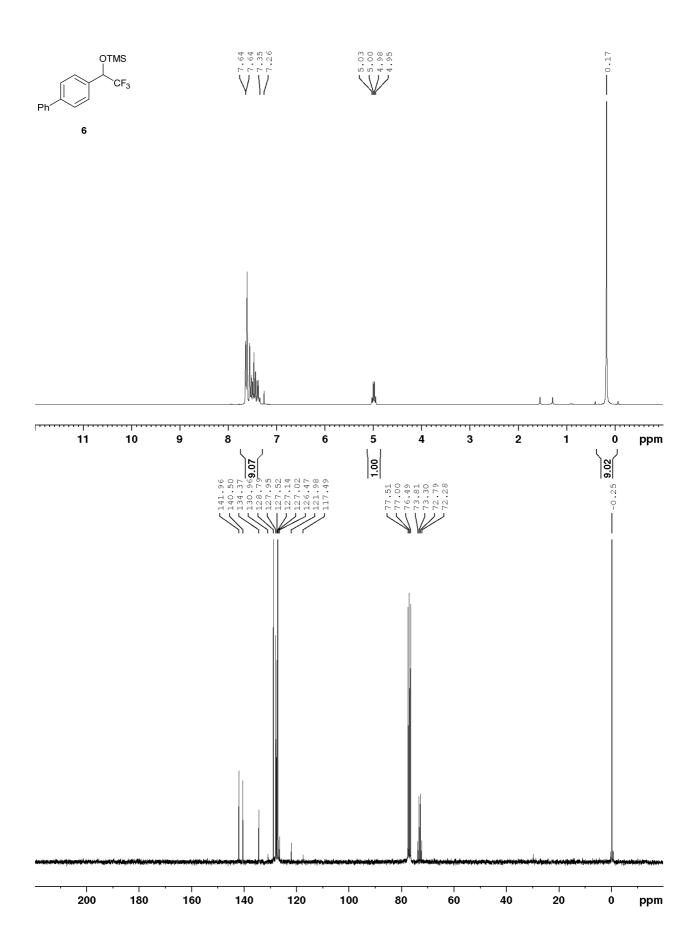
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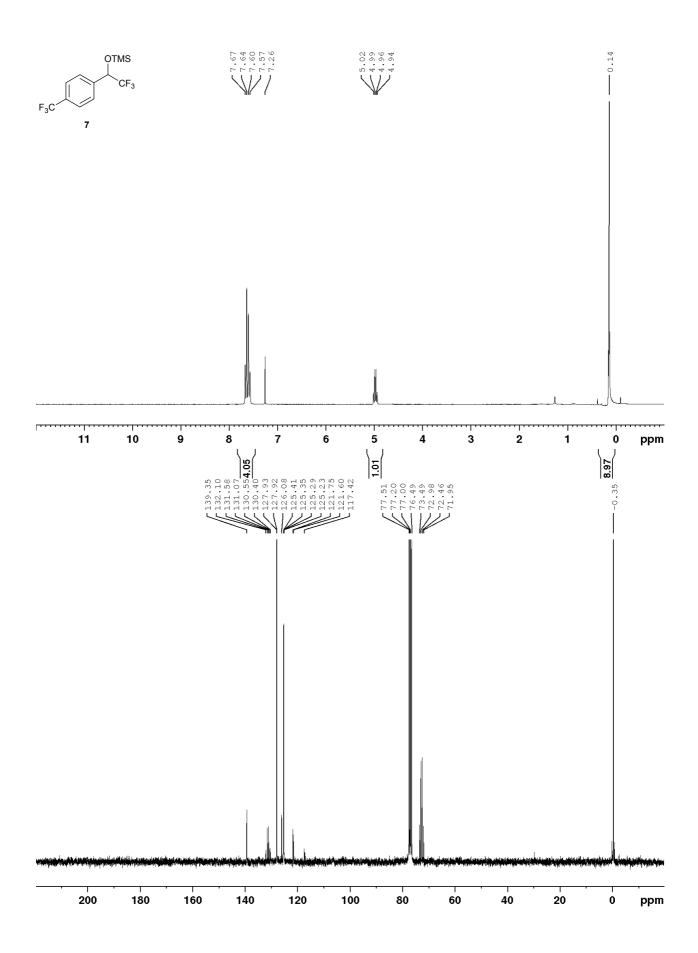
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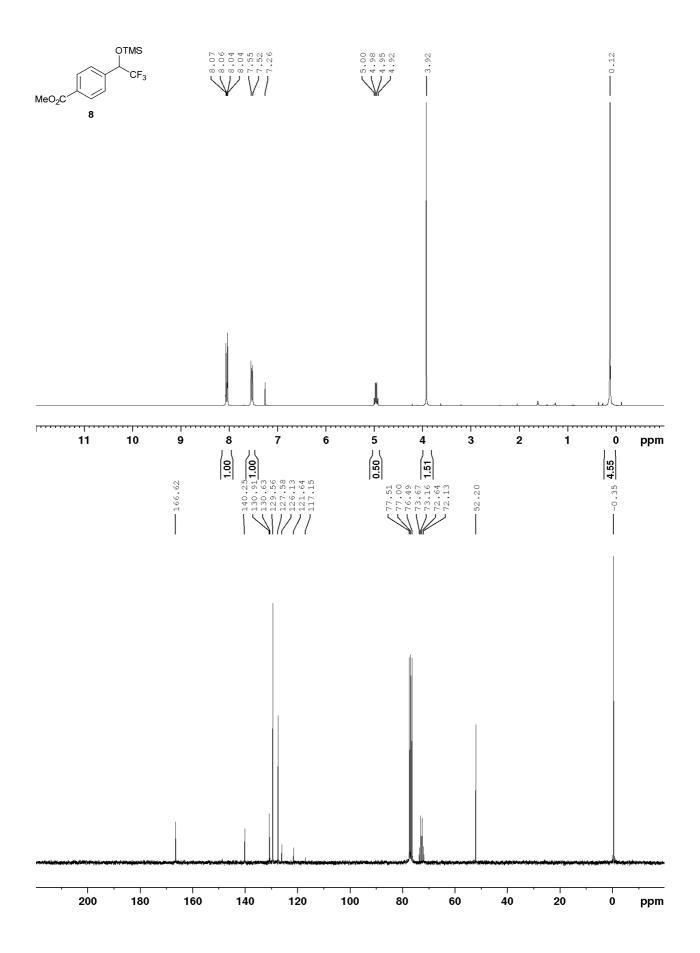
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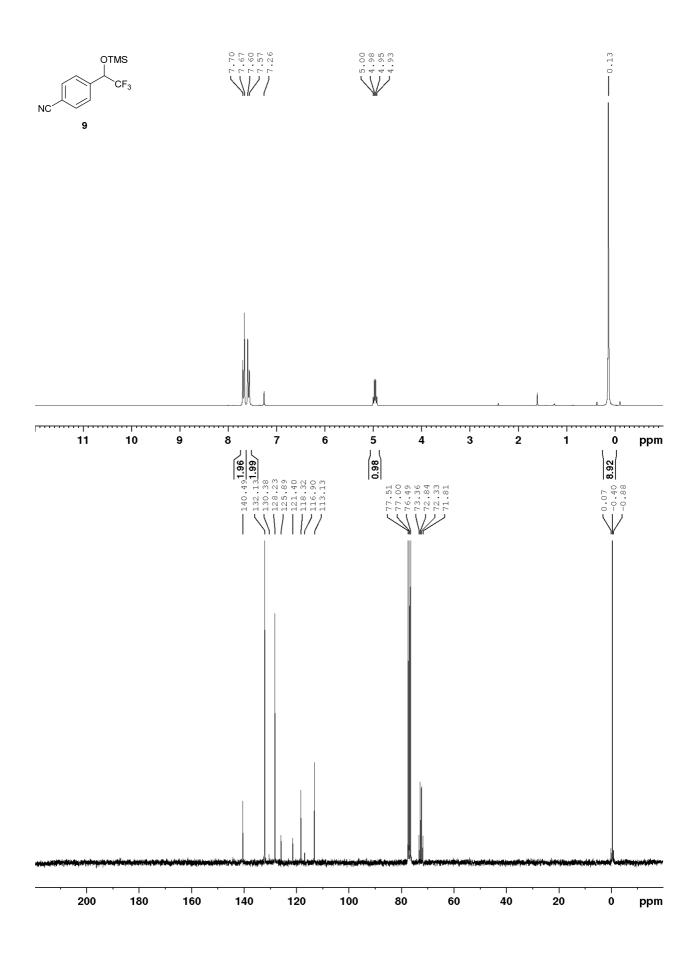
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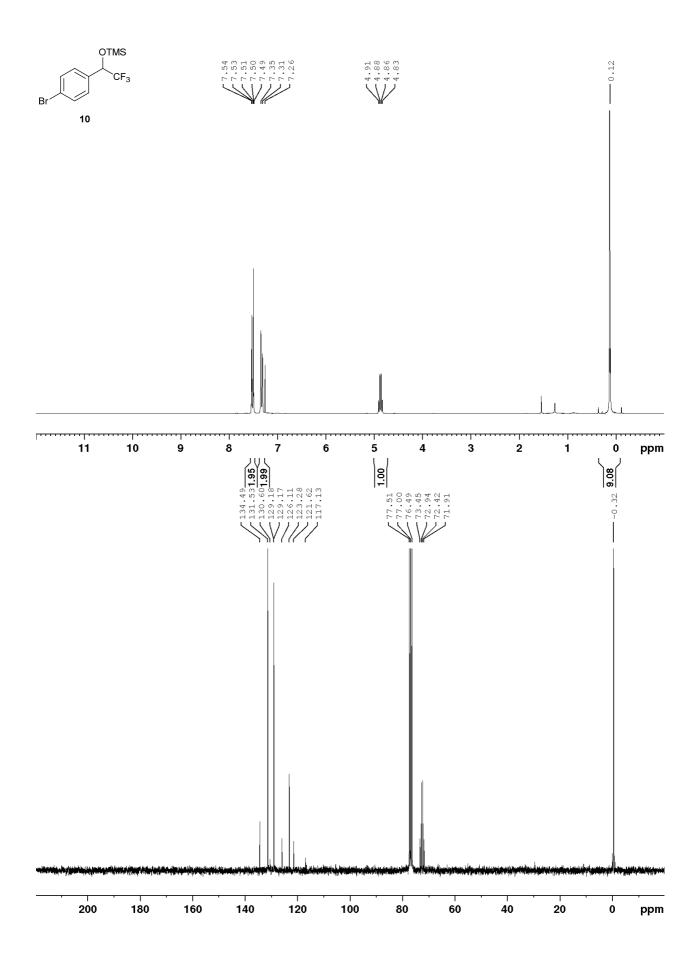


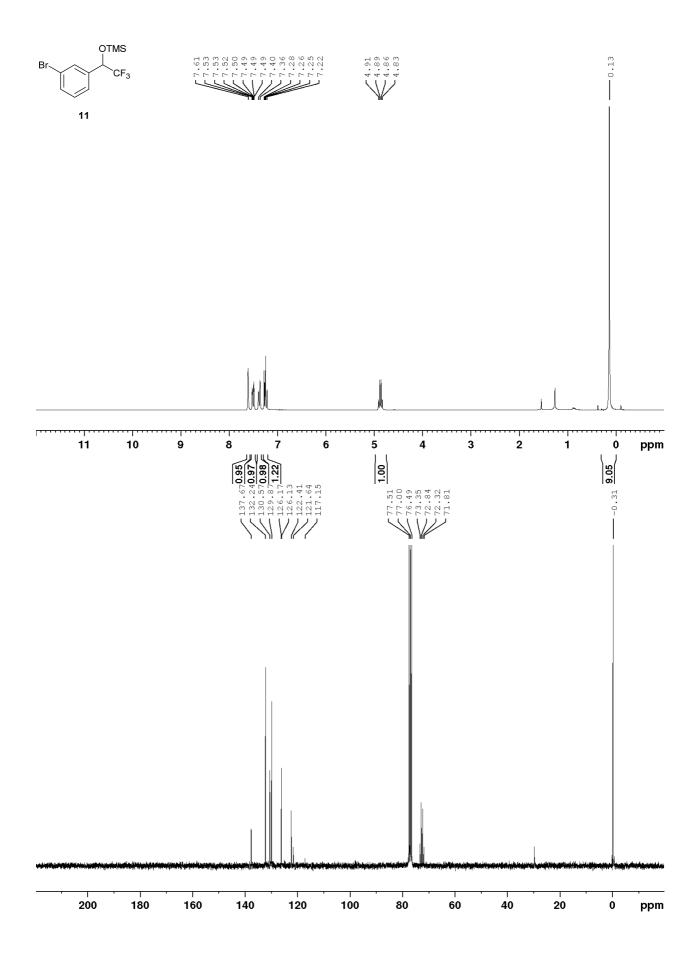


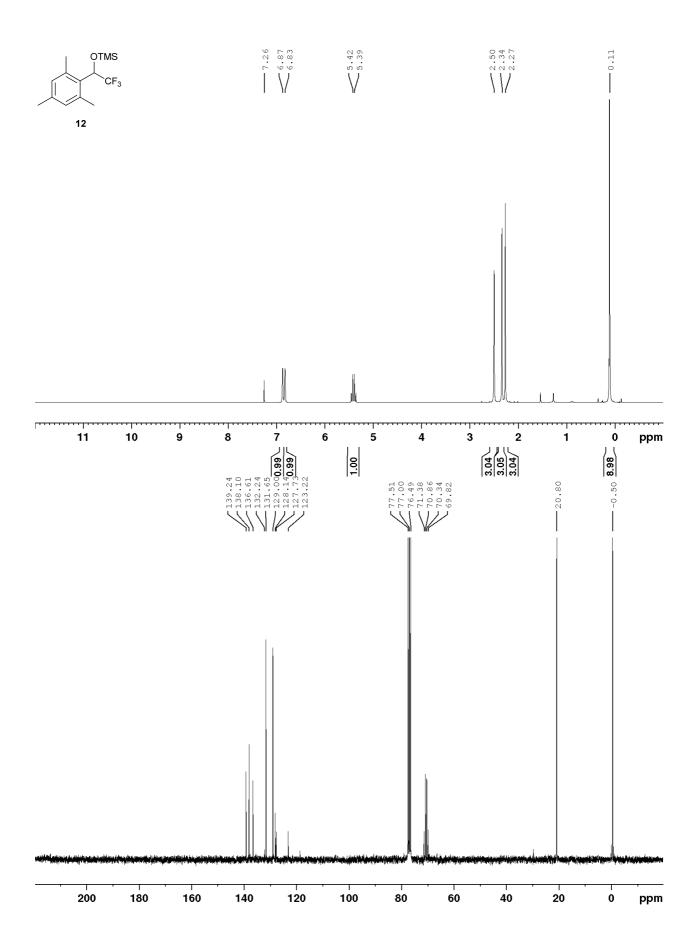


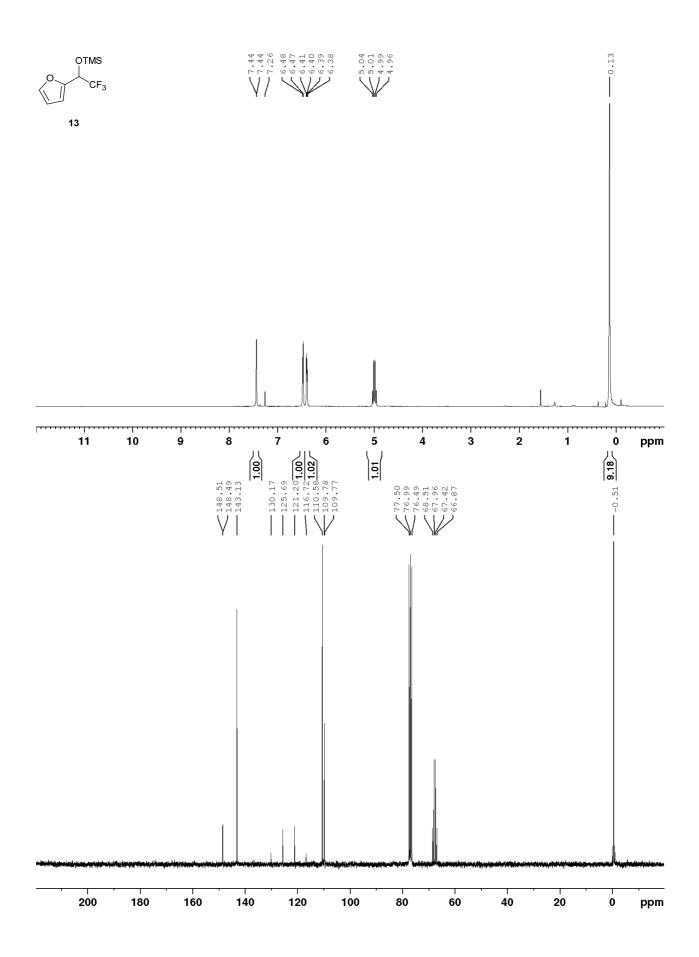


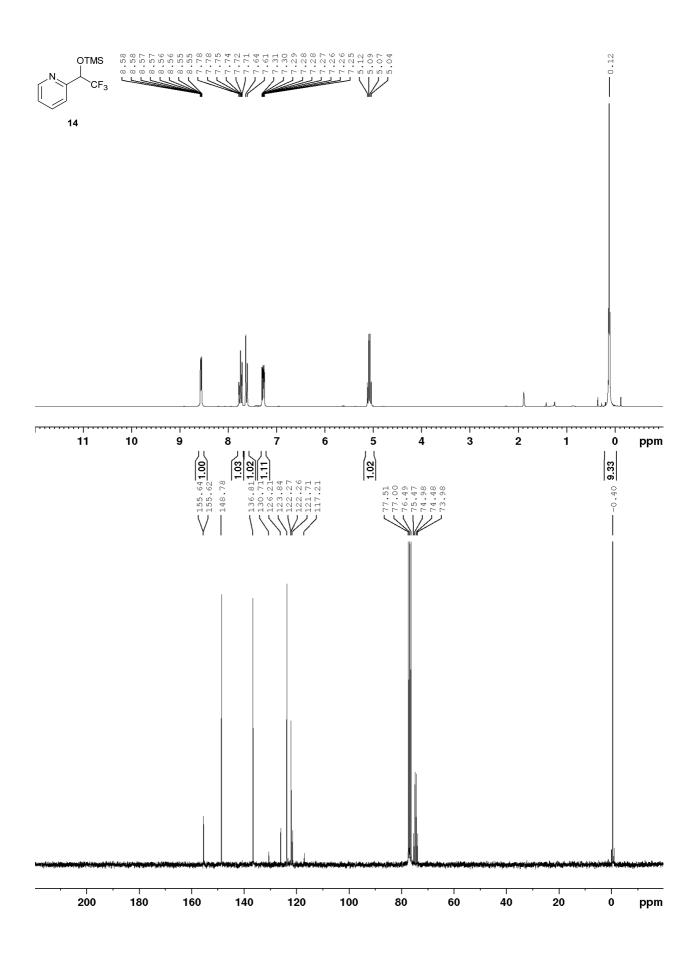


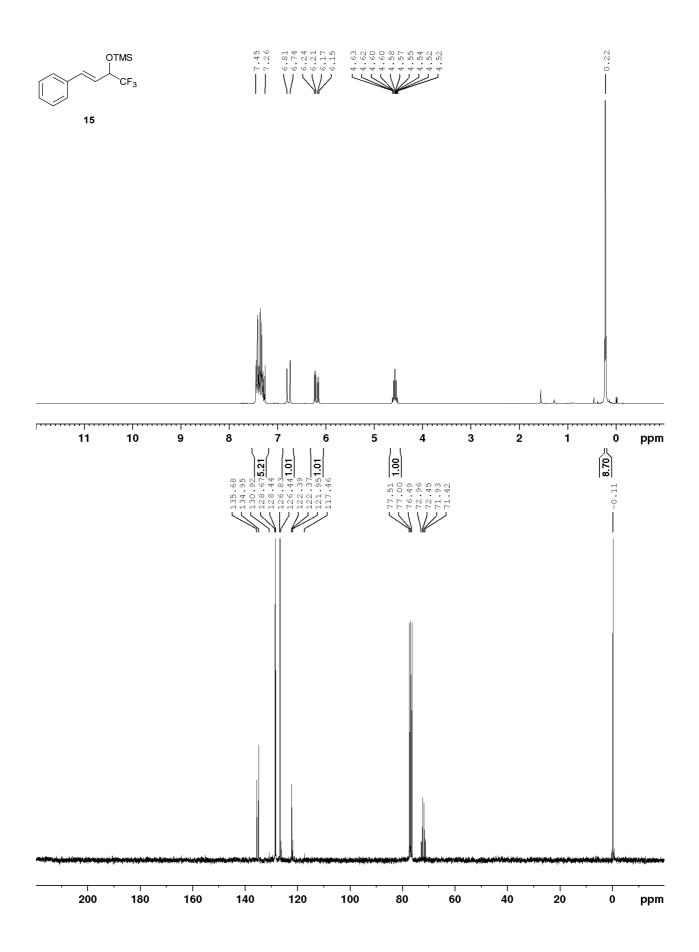


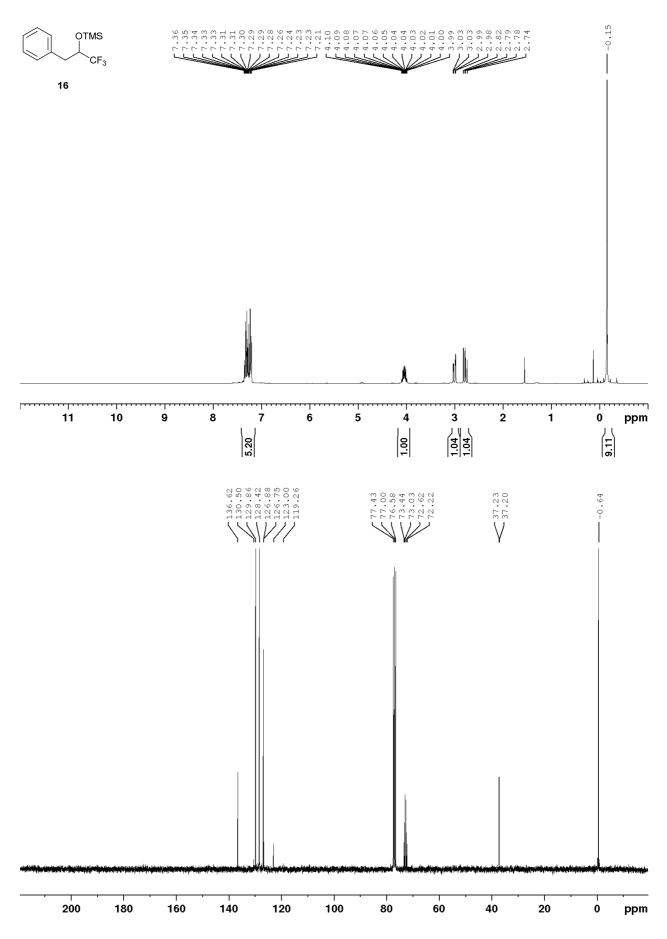


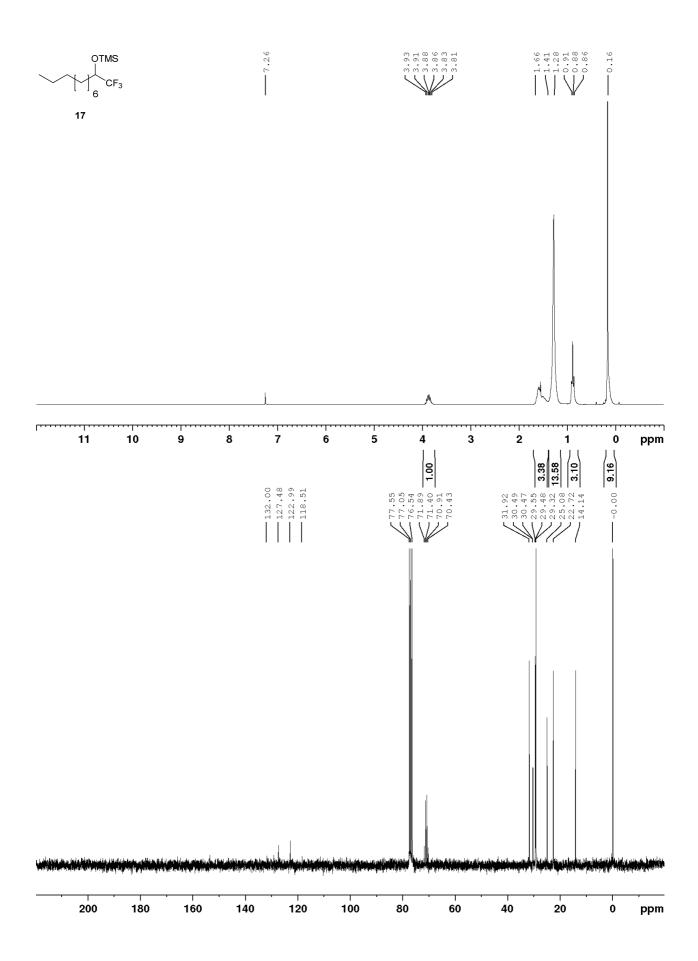


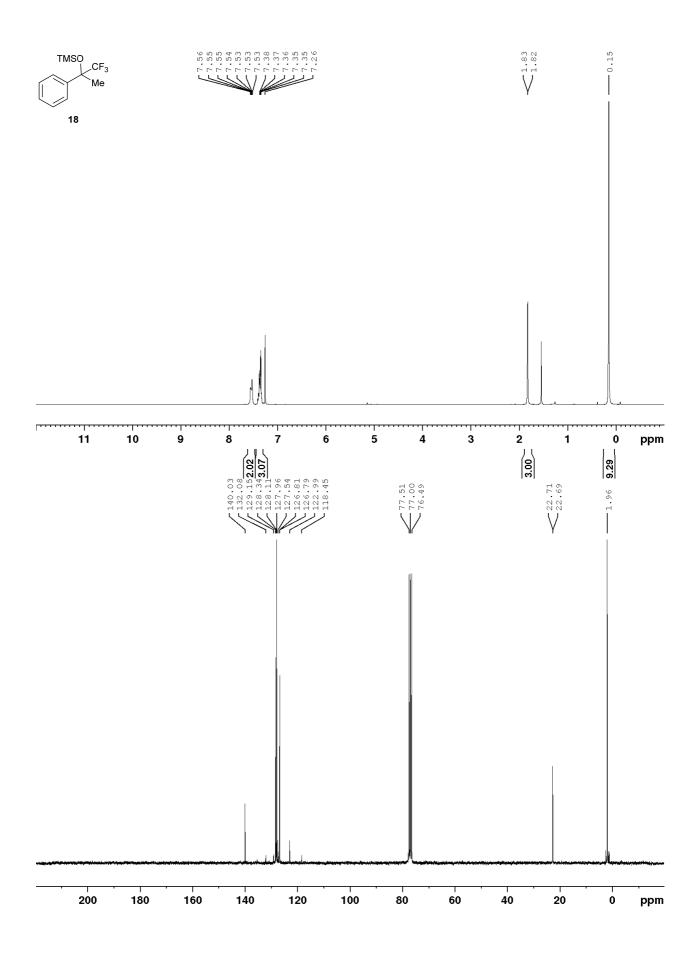


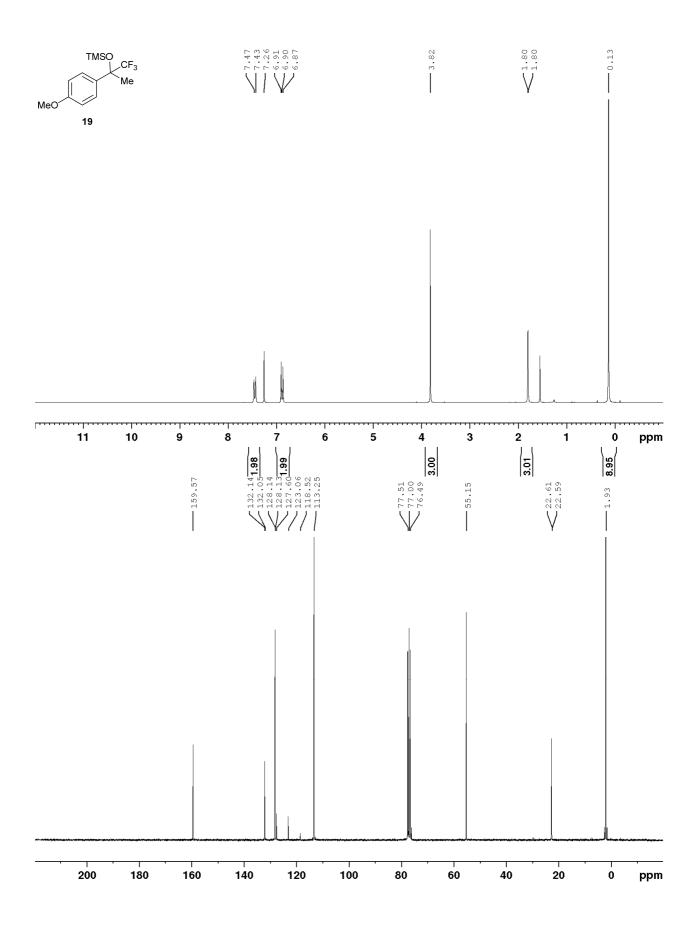


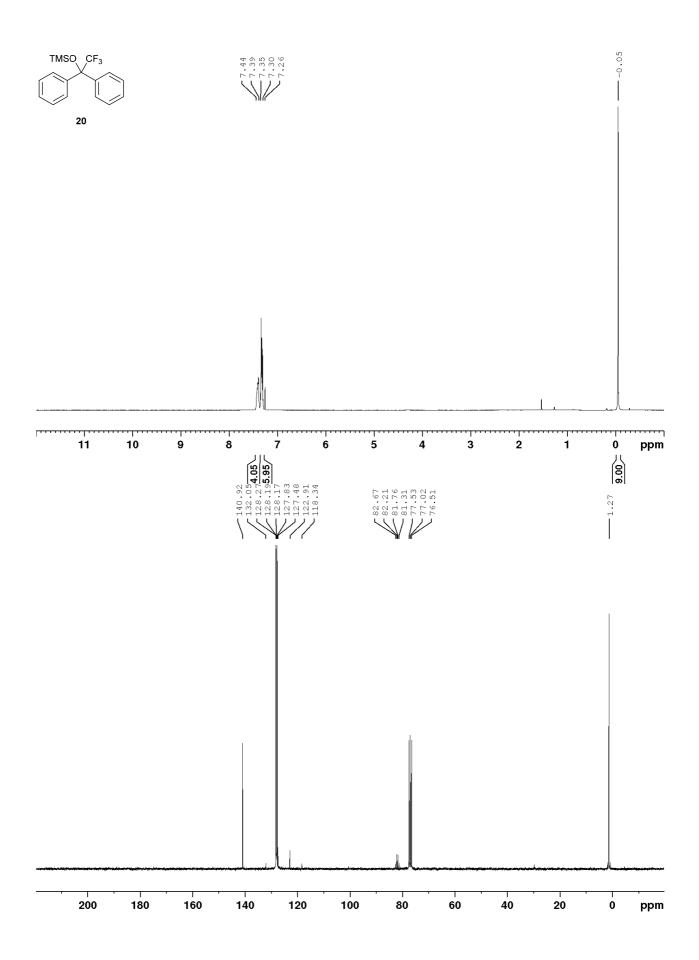


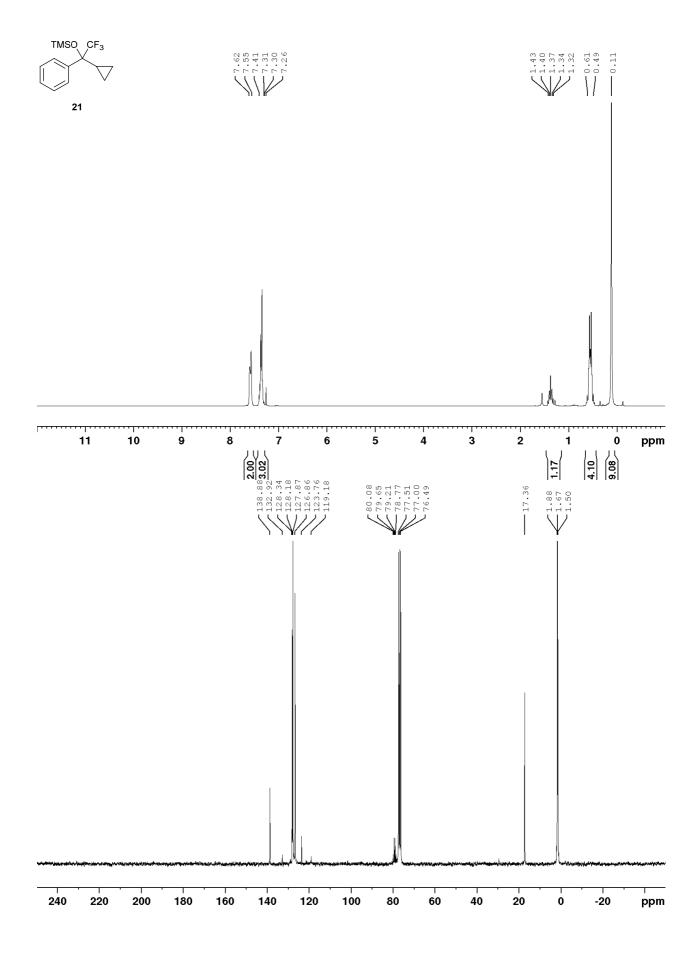


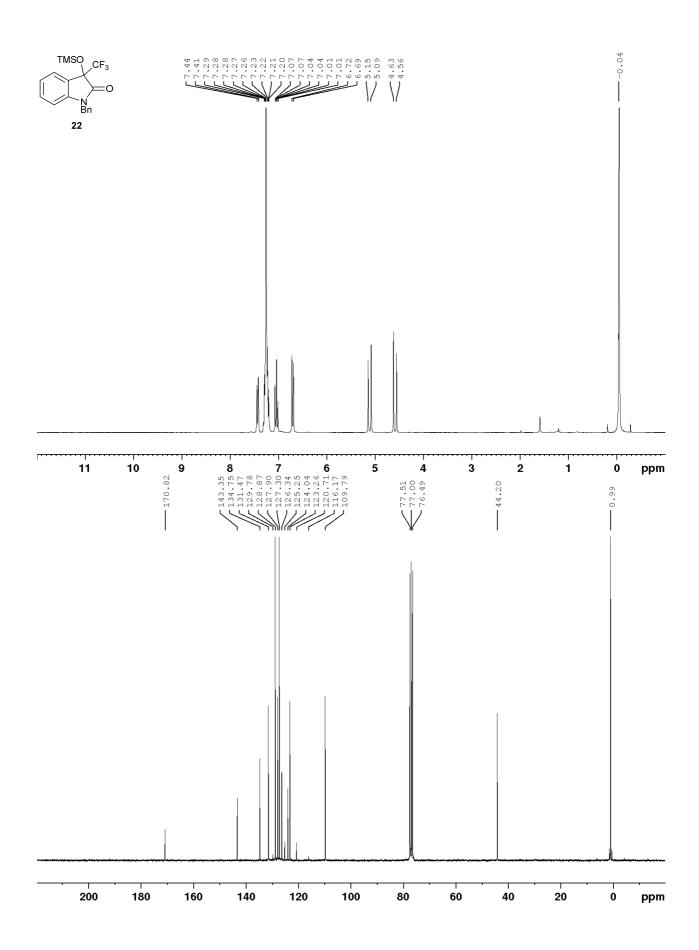


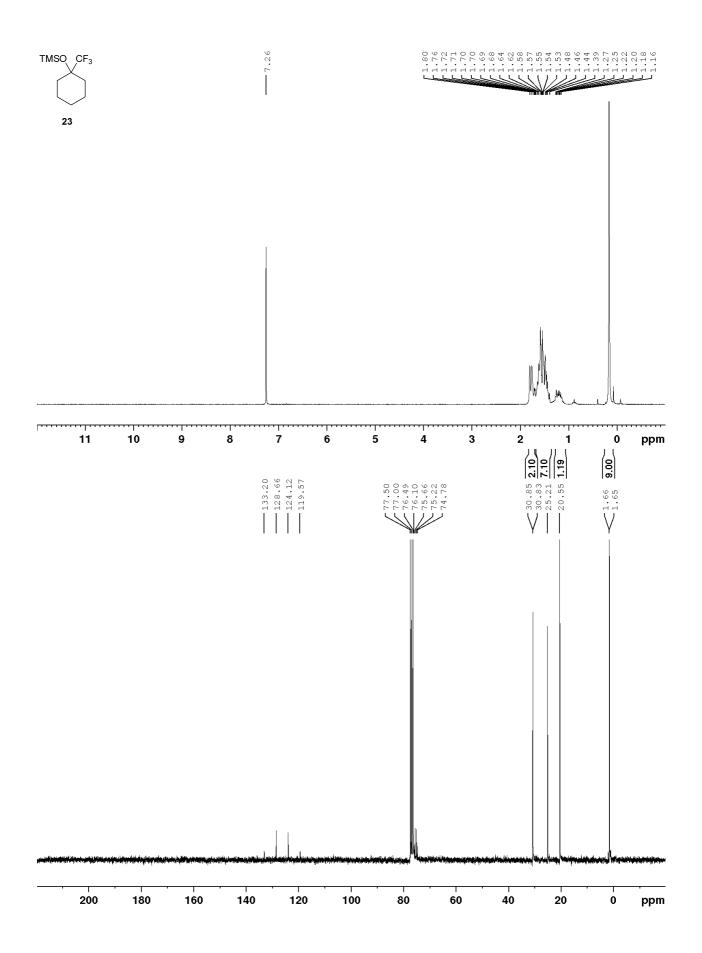


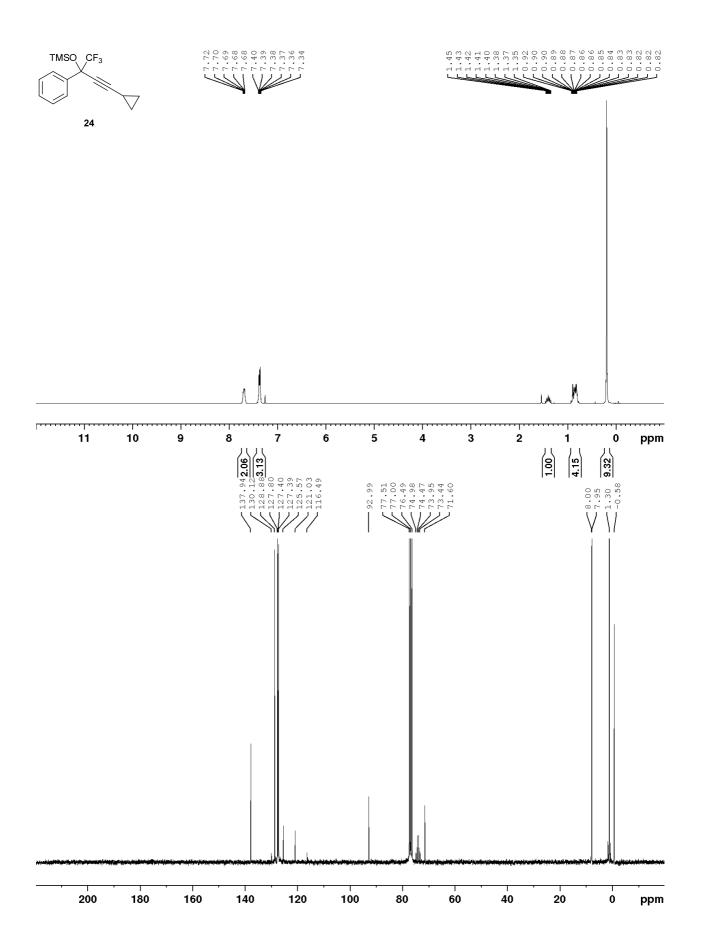


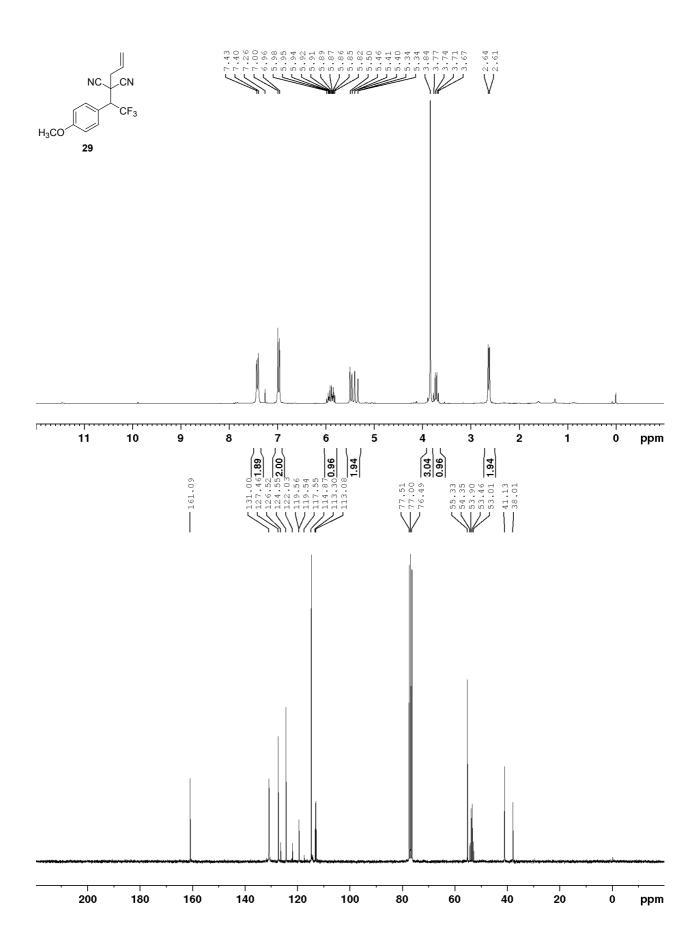


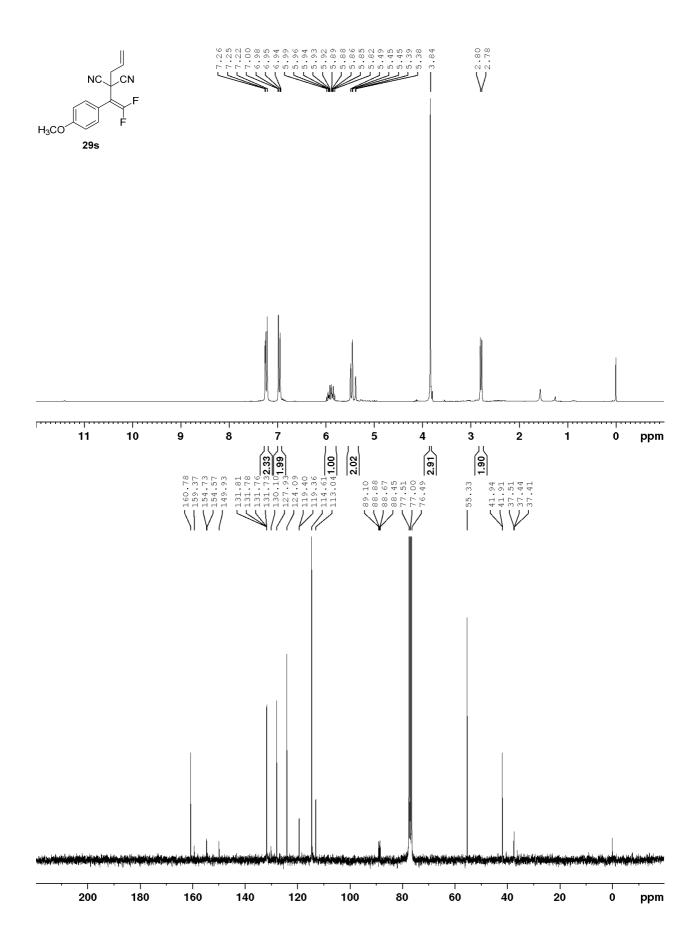


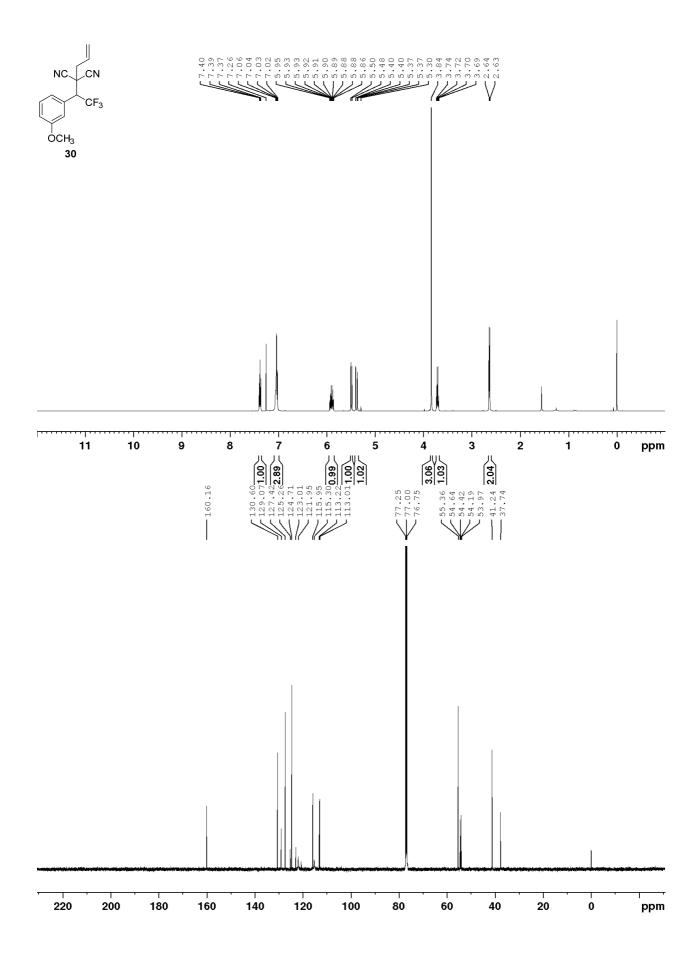


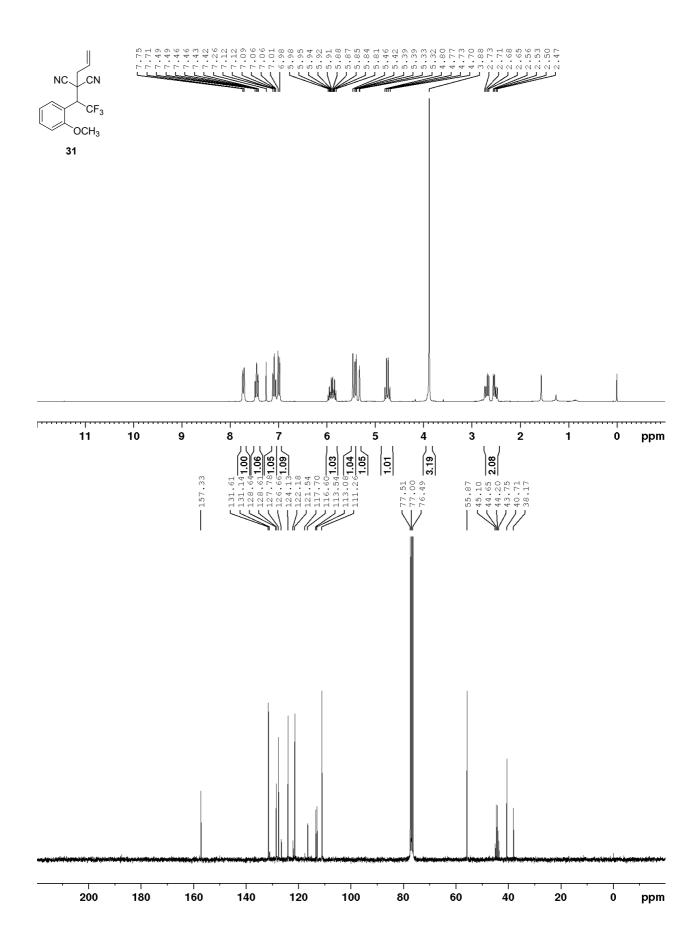


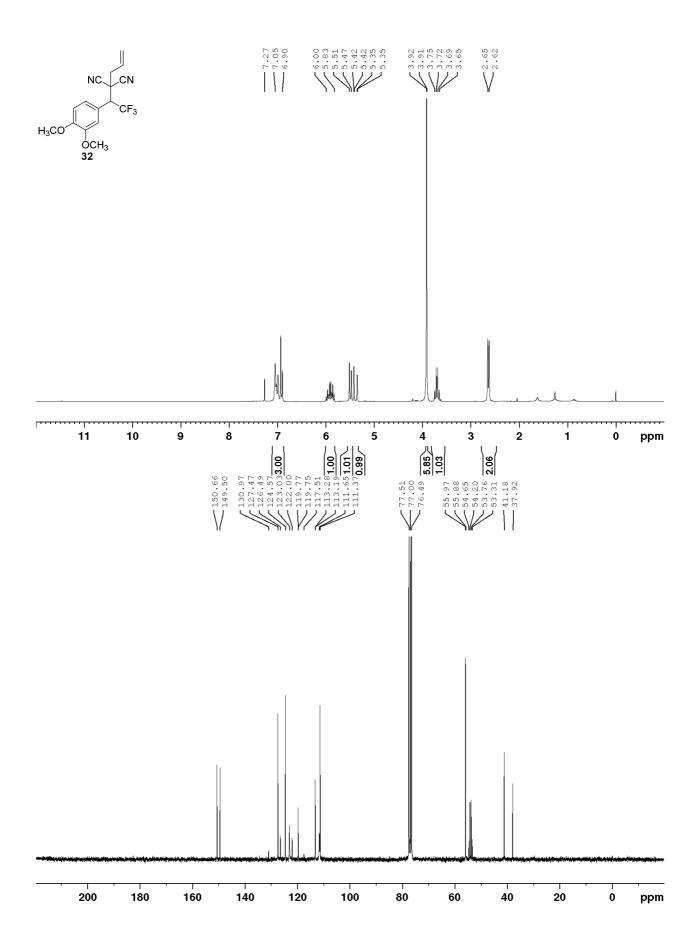


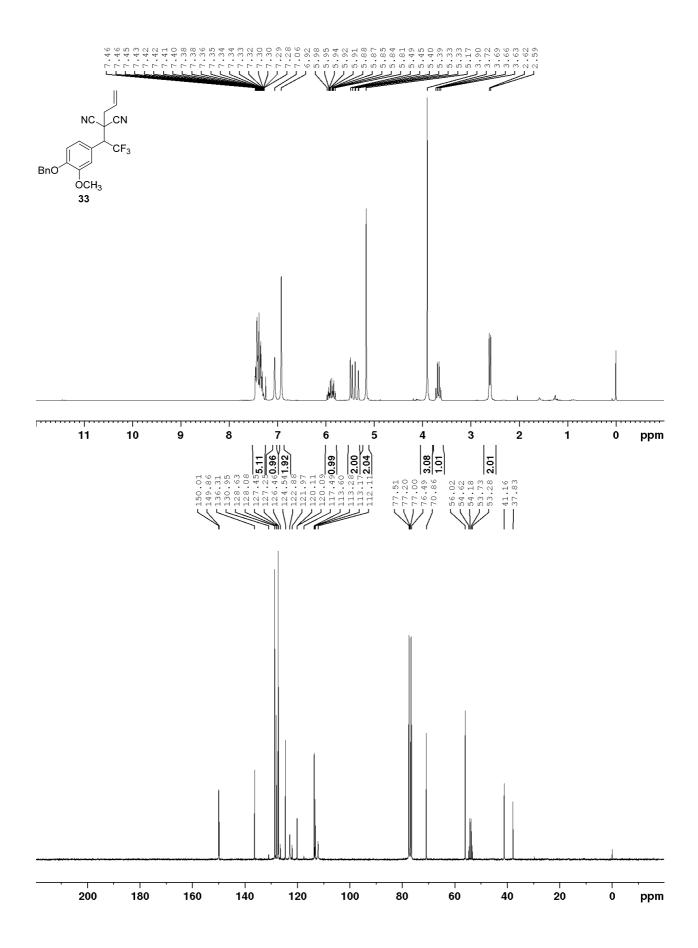


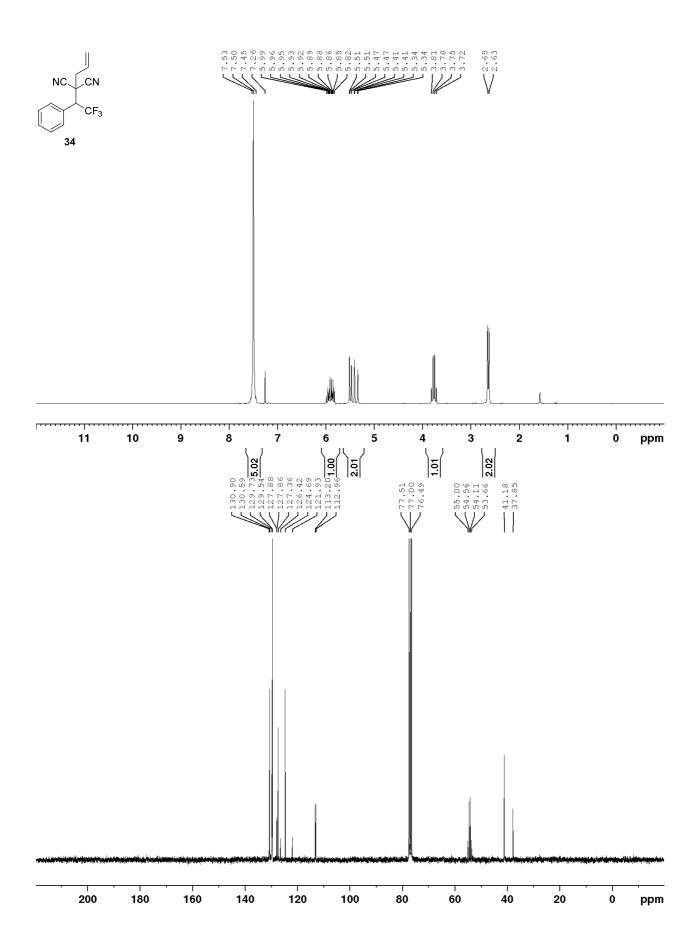


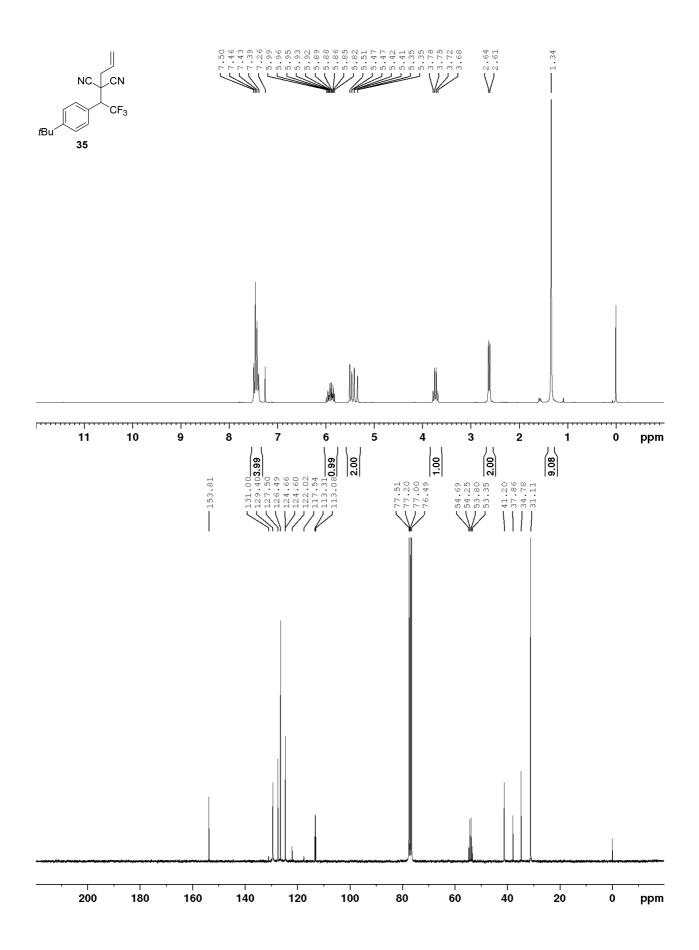


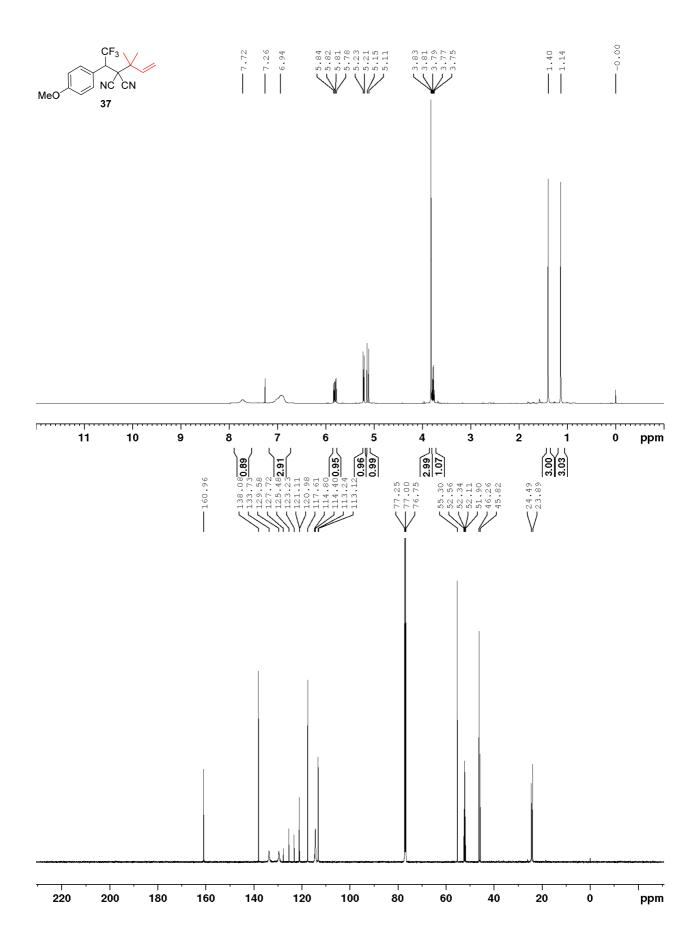


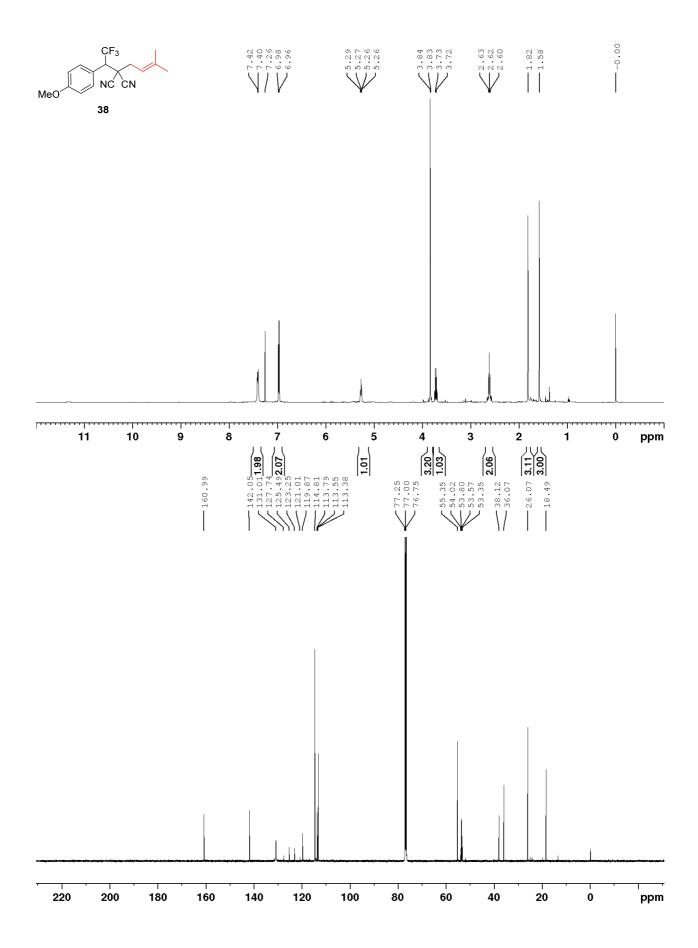


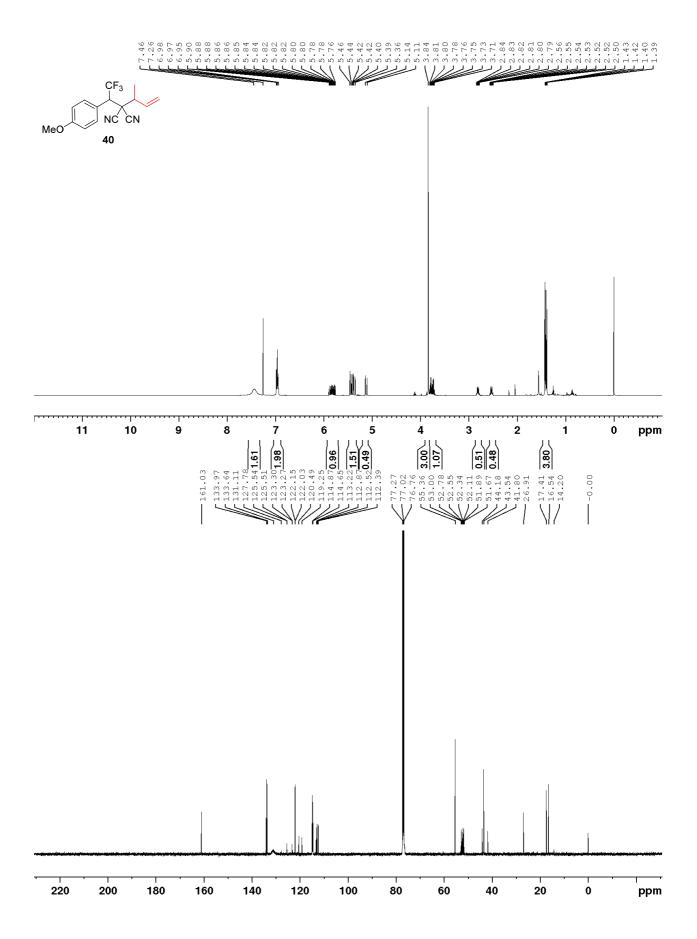












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