

Activation of tetrafluoropropenes by rhodium(i) germyl and silyl complexes†

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The reaction of the rhodium(i) complexes $[\text{Rh}(\text{E})(\text{PETe}_3)_3]$ ($\text{E} = \text{GePh}_3$ (**1**), $\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3$ (**5**)) with HFO-1234yf (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene) afforded $[\text{Rh}(\text{F})(\text{PETe}_3)_3]$ (**2**) and the functionalized olefins $\text{Z-CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{E})$ ($\text{E} = \text{GePh}_3$ (**4a**), $\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3$ (**7**)). Conceivable reaction pathways were assessed using DFT calculations. Reactions of $[\text{Rh}(\text{E})(\text{PETe}_3)_3]$ with HFO-1234ze (*E*-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene) yielded the rhodium fluoro complex **2** and $[\text{Rh}(\text{E}-\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{CF}_3))(\text{PETe}_3)_3]$ (**9**) via two different reaction pathways. Using complexes **1** and **5** as catalysts, functionalized building blocks were obtained.

Introduction

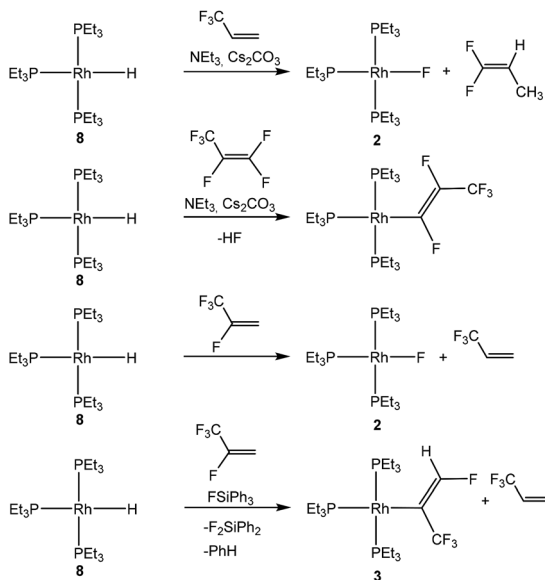
The chemistry of fluorinated compounds has grown in recent decades due to their broad applications as building blocks in various fields, such as for agrochemicals or pharmaceuticals or in material science.¹ The fluorinated tetrafluoropropenes HFO-1234yf (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene) and HFO-1234ze (*E*-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene) show good environmental properties which qualify them to be useful as refrigerants, but they might also be interesting substrates for obtaining new building blocks.² Reactivity studies are rather rare, but involve some organometallic transformations such as C–F bond activation reactions.³ Thus, Ogoshi and co-workers have described monodefluoroborylation and monodefluorosilylation reactions of both HFO-1234yf and HFO-1234ze using a copper catalyst and Bpin (pin = pinacolate) derivatives.^{3b,d} In addition, Crimmin *et al.* used an aluminum(i) complex for an oxidative addition of the fluoroolefins resulting in a C–F bond activation.^{3a} We recently reported exceptional C–H bond activation at HFO-1234yf initiated by the rhodium(i) fluoro

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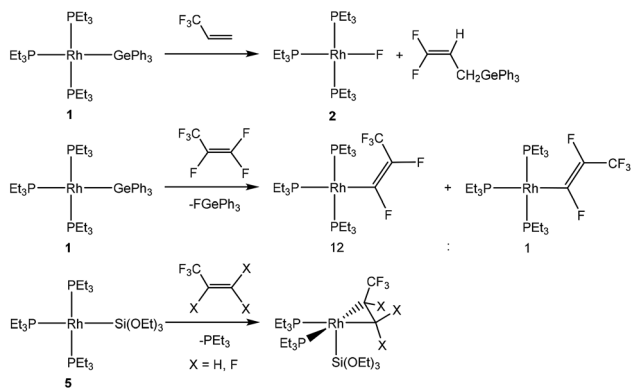




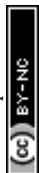
Scheme 1 Known reactivity pathways of $[\text{Rh}(\text{H})(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**8**) towards fluoroolefins.

complex **2** in the presence of fluorosilanes to yield $[\text{Rh}\{\text{E}\}-\text{C}(\text{CF}_3)=\text{CHF}\}(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**3**).⁴ The conversion also involves a 1,2-fluoride shift (Scheme 1). Catalytic hydrodefluorination reactions on using the rhodium hydrido complex $[\text{Rh}(\text{H})(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**8**) as catalyst were also observed.⁴

C–F bond activation reactions of fluoroorganics at transition metal complexes are well-known,⁵ and a useful strategy to achieve this activation consists of the formation of a thermodynamically stable B–F, Si–F, Ge–F, H–F or Al–F bond.^{5,6} Interesting rhodium complexes to activate fluoroolefins are, in addition to $[\text{Rh}(\text{H})(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**8**),⁷ the rhodium(i) germyl complex $[\text{Rh}(\text{GePh}_3)(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**1**)⁸ and the rhodium(i) silyl complex $[\text{Rh}(\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3)(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**5**).⁹ Reactivity studies revealed that they exhibit different reaction pathways towards fluorinated olefins, such as



Scheme 2 Known reactivity patterns of $[\text{Rh}(\text{E})(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ ($\text{E} = \text{GePh}_3$ (**1**), $\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3$ (**5**)) towards fluoroolefins.



olefin coordination to complex **5**. Alternatively, C–F bond activation steps lead either to the formation of a rhodium–carbon bond to form a fluorinated ligand or to the formation of a rhodium–fluorine bond and a derived fluorinated olefin. Examples are shown in Schemes 1 and 2 of the reactivity of complexes **1**, **5** or **8** with hexafluoropropene^{8,10} and 3,3,3-trifluoropropene.^{7d}

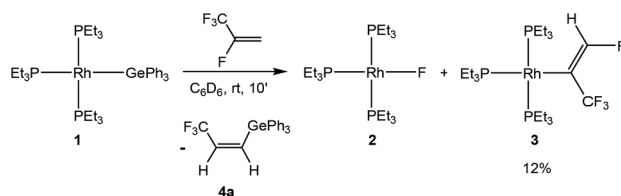
Herein, we report the behavior of [Rh(GePh₃)(PEt₃)₃] (**1**) and [Rh(Si(OEt)₃)(PEt₃)₃] (**5**) towards the two isomers HFO-1234yf and HFO-1234ze as well as that of [Rh(H)(PEt₃)₃] (**8**) towards HFO-1234ze. Conceivable activation reactions include C(sp³)–F or C(sp²)–F bond cleavage or C–H bond activation, opening up several opportunities for derivatization pathways. The studies describe C–H bond activation, C–F bond activation and olefin coordination as well as catalytic C–F bond activation, germylation and silylation reactions.

Results and discussion

Reactions towards HFO-1234yf (2,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)

Treatment of the rhodium(i) germyl complex [Rh(GePh₃)(PEt₃)₃] (**1**) with HFO-1234yf in benzene-d₆ afforded as the main product the fluoro complex [Rh(F)(PEt₃)₃] (**2**) and 12% of the alkenyl complex [Rh(*E*)-C(CF₃)=CHF](PEt₃)₃ (**3**), both of which have been previously described.^{4,7c,11} Additionally, the germylated trifluoropropene *Z*-CF₃CH=CH(GePh₃) (**4a**) as well as traces of an unknown rhodium complex (5%) were obtained (Scheme 3). Note that complex **3** might be formed from **2** by C–H activation which is mediated by a germane, as previously observed for boranes and silanes.⁴ The latter act as Lewis-acids and after fluoride abstraction, the C–H activation step at the coordinated olefin is induced by the fluoroborate or fluorosilicate, respectively, to yield **3** and HF.

The ¹⁹F NMR spectrum of **4a** shows a doublet at δ –62.2 ppm (³*J*(F,H) = 7 Hz) for the CF₃ group due to a coupling to the proton in the *geminal* position. The signals of the olefinic protons in the ¹H NMR spectrum appear at δ 6.45 and 6.28 ppm as part of an ABX₃ system (see ESI† for simulation) with a proton–proton *cis* coupling of 14.3 Hz and proton–fluorine couplings of 0.34 and 7.87 Hz for the *trans* and the *geminal* protons with respect to the CF₃ group. A similar *cis* H,H coupling is reported for the vinylic protons in *Z*-CF₃CH=CH(SiMe₃) with a *trans* H,F coupling constant of *ca.* 0.5 Hz,¹² which supports the assignment of a *cis* configuration in **4a**. Suitable crystals for the X-ray crystallography analysis have also been obtained and the structure, bond lengths and angles are shown in Fig. 1. The unit cell contains two independent molecules in the asymmetric unit, which exhibit comparable bond lengths and angles. Therefore, only one molecule will be discussed.



Scheme 3 Reaction of the rhodium(i) germyl complex **1** with HFO-1234yf.



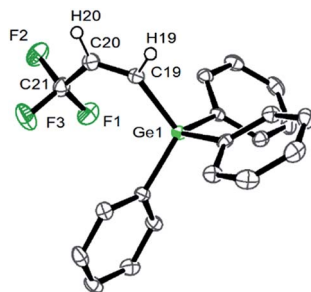
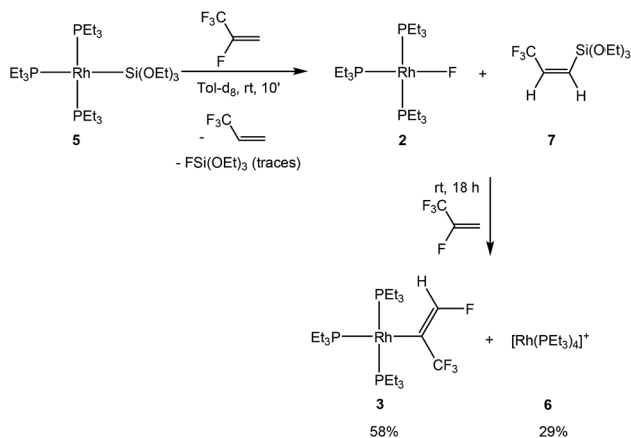


Fig. 1 ORTEP diagram of one of the independent molecules in the unit cell of $Z\text{-CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{GePh}_3)$ (**4a**) drawn at the 50% probability level. Hydrogen atoms of the phenyl rings are not shown for clarity. Selected bond lengths (Å) and angles ($^\circ$): Ge(1)–C(19), 1.965(2); C(19)–C(20), 1.325(3); C(20)–C(21), 1.476(3); F(1)–C(21), 1.335(3); F(2)–C(21), 1.352(3); F(3)–C(21), 1.346(3); C(20)–C(19)–Ge(1), 133.07(19); C(19)–C(20)–C(21), 125.8(2).

The molecular structure of **4a** confirms the *cis* arrangement at the olefin moiety, and the C–F bond lengths of the trifluoropropene unit have typical values.¹³ The C–Ge bond distance (1.965(2) Å) is similar to that of C–Ge bonds in other germylated fluoroolefins such as $\text{CHF}=\text{CF}(\text{GePh}_3)$ (1.958(9) Å),¹⁴ $\text{CF}_2=\text{CCl}(\text{GePh}_3)$ (1.954(5) Å)¹⁵ and $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}=\text{CF}(\text{GePh}_3)$ (1.993(5) Å).¹⁶ The Ge⋯F1 distance of 3.105 Å is *ca.* 0.4 Å less than the sum of the van-der-Waals radii.¹⁷ A comparable separation has been discussed for $\text{CF}_3\text{CF}=\text{CF}(\text{GePh}_3)$ as a short intramolecular contact.¹⁶

To assess the behavior of HFO-1234yf further, the reaction with $[\text{Rh}(\text{SiOEt}_3)(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**5**) was studied. Treatment of complex **5** with HFO-1234yf in toluene- d_8 yielded, in 10 minutes, the rhodium fluorido complex **2** and the cationic species $[\text{Rh}(\text{PET}_3)_4]^+$ (**6**)¹⁸ in a 90 : 10 ratio as well as 3,3,3-trifluoropropene and $Z\text{-CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{Si}(\text{OEt}_3))$ (**7**) (Scheme 4). Compound **7** exhibits a doublet for the CF_3 group at δ –63.9 ppm in the ^{19}F NMR spectrum with a coupling constant to the proton in the *geminal* position of 8 Hz. In the ^1H NMR spectrum, an ABX_3 system (see ESI† for simulation) for the olefinic protons



Scheme 4 Reaction pathways of the rhodium(I) silyl complex **5** with HFO-1234yf.



appears at δ 6.07 and 5.96 ppm as an apparent doublet of quartets and a doublet, respectively. The proton–proton coupling constant of 15.54 Hz as well as the H,F coupling constant of less than 0.5 Hz to the non-*vicinal* proton suggests, as in the case of compound **4a**, a *cis* configuration of the hydrogen atoms. Finally, the ^1H , ^{29}Si HMBC NMR spectrum confirms the presence of the silylated group with a correlation peak between its *geminal* proton and the silicon nucleus at -69.8 ppm in the silicon domain.

The mixture of **2** and the olefin **7** is not stable and it reacts further in the presence of HFO-1234yf to yield complex $[\text{Rh}\{(E)\text{-C}(\text{CF}_3)=\text{CHF}\}(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**3**) and approximately 13% of an unknown complex after 18 hours. The silylated olefin **7** presumably acts as a fluoride acceptor to activate the rhodium fluoro complex **2**, forming complex **3** by the C–H activation of HFO-1234yf and a subsequent 1,2-fluorine shift. Such a reaction pattern was previously described for FSiPh_3 .⁴ Thus, mechanistically, as already indicated above, fluorosilicate generation from $[\text{Rh}(\text{F})(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**2**) and silane followed by a C–H bond activation and a concomitant HF formation was postulated based on computational studies. Independent reactions suggested that the intermediate $[\text{Rh}\{(E)\text{-C}(\text{H})=\text{CF}(\text{CF}_3)\}(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ then rearranges by a 1,2-fluorine shift to furnish **3**. The latter rearrangement is distinctive and was also observed in the reactions of HFO-1234yf with $[\text{Rh}(\text{CH}_3)(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ and $[\text{Rh}(\text{C}_6\text{D}_7)(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$.⁴

A reasonable mechanism for the formation of the fluoro complex $[\text{Rh}(\text{F})(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**2**) and the olefins $Z\text{-CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}(E)$ ($E = \text{GePh}_3$ (**4a**), $\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3$ (**7**)) from the germyl complex $[\text{Rh}(\text{GePh}_3)(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**1**) or the silyl complex $[\text{Rh}(\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3)(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**5**) would imply a two-step process of C–H and C–F bond activation reactions. Thus, C–H bond activation may occur *via* an initial coordination of HFO-1234yf at the rhodium(I) complex in the first step to form the complex **A** (Fig. 2 and 3, red line), followed by its insertion into the Rh–Ge or Rh–Si bond. An intramolecular C–H oxidative addition would subsequently yield a rhodacycle derivative **C**, which undergoes insertion into the rhodium–hydrogen bond (Fig. 2 and 3, blue line). Finally, C–F bond activation *via* a β -fluoride elimination would afford the rhodium fluoro complex **2** and the corresponding olefin *Z*-

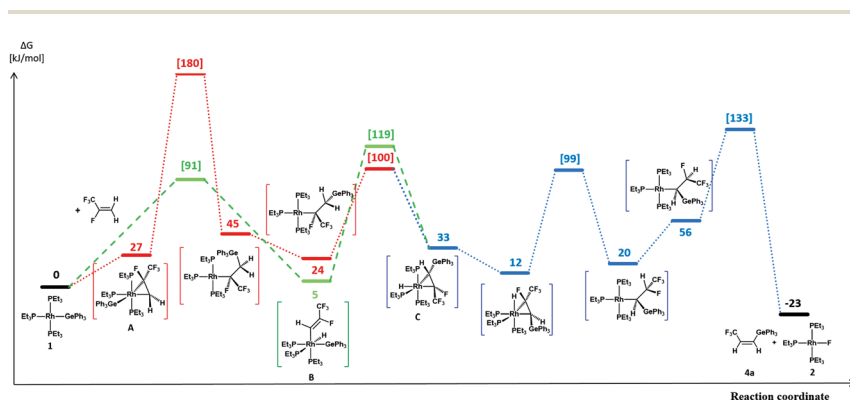


Fig. 2 Calculated profiles for the activation of HFO-1234yf with complex **1**. All calculated reaction and activation free energies (298.15 K, 0.1 MPa; ΔG^\ddagger in square brackets) are given relative to the separate reactants **1** and HFO-1234yf (RI-BP86-D3(BJ)/def2-SVP/COSMO(toluene)).



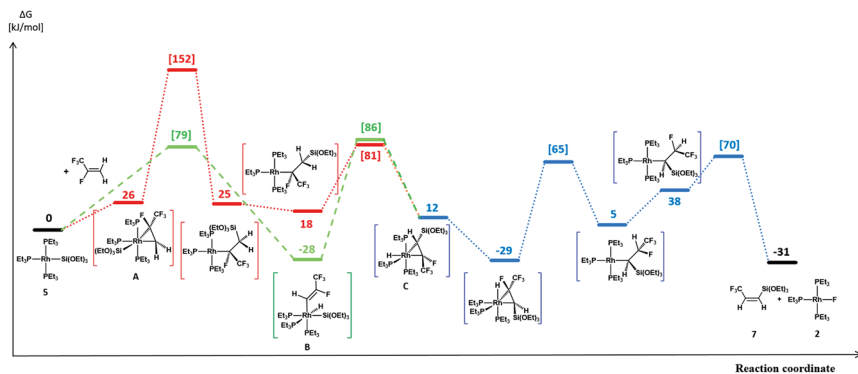


Fig. 3 Calculated profiles for the activation of HFO-1234yf with complex 5. All calculated reaction and activation free energies (298.15 K, 0.1 MPa; ΔG^\ddagger in square brackets) are given relative to the separate reactants 5 and HFO-1234yf (RI-BP86-D3(BJ)/def2-SVP/COSMO(toluene)).

CH(CF₃)=CHE (E = GePh₃ (**4a**), Si(OEt)₃ (**7**)). Alternatively, intermolecular C–H activation in the initial reaction step would furnish the rhodium–alkenyl complex **B** (Fig. 2 and 3, green line). This complex could subsequently rearrange to **C** by a reductive elimination, again followed by an insertion into the Rh–H bond and subsequent β -fluoride elimination. Stereoselective insertion and elimination steps of the β -hydride and β -fluoride would determine the final *cis* configuration of the functionalized olefin. Note that in comparable conversions such reaction steps of fluorinated olefins showed a high stereoselectivity.¹⁹ In order to assess the feasibility of the proposed mechanism, DFT calculations were carried out for all reaction sequences depicted in Fig. 2 and 3. The overall reaction of complexes [Rh(E)(PET₃)₃] (E = GePh₃ (**1**), Si(OEt)₃ (**5**)) with HFO-1234yf to afford **2** and **4a/7** is calculated to proceed exergonically by -23 kJ mol^{-1} and by -31 kJ mol^{-1} for **1** and **5**, respectively.

Formation of the prereactive complex **A** with subsequent insertion of HFO-1234yf into the Rh–E bond exhibits rather high barriers for both systems ($\Delta G^\ddagger = +180 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ (**1**)/ $+152 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ (**5**)), which clearly renders this partial reaction the rate-determining step of this particular branch (**1/5** \rightarrow **A** \rightarrow **C** \rightarrow **2** + **4a/7**, Fig. 2 and 3 red \rightarrow blue lines). In contrast, an initial intermolecular C–H activation of HFO-1234yf at **1/5** to form intermediate **B** shows a much lower barrier ($\Delta G^\ddagger = +91 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ (**1**)/ $+79 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ (**5**)). In addition, the subsequent reductive elimination by migration of the functional group E (**1/5** \rightarrow **B** \rightarrow **C** \rightarrow **2** + **4a/7**, Fig. 2 and 3 green \rightarrow blue lines) also exhibits greatly reduced barriers ($\Delta G^\ddagger = +119 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ (**1**)/ $+86 \text{ kJ mol}^{-1}$ (**5**)) compared to the migration of E to the RhCH₂ moiety of **A**. Note that β -fluoride elimination is now rate-determining for the formation of **4a** in this reaction sequence. It can be concluded that the reaction of **1/5** with HFO-1234yf most likely proceeds *via* a kinetically favored C–H oxidative addition in the first step, which in turn provides the basis for a kinetically feasible functionalization of the alkene by a reductive elimination step. For complex **5**, the calculations further indicate that the proposed insertion and β -fluoride elimination steps, which follow the formation of **C**, exhibit comparable reaction barriers, supporting the plausibility of the proposed mechanism for



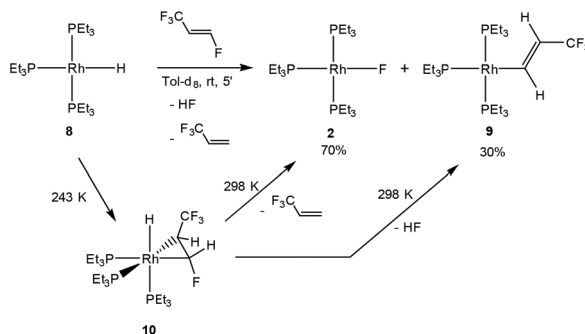
a reaction at room temperature. However, despite expected effects due to the different steric and electronic natures of the Si(OEt)₃ and GePh₃ functional groups, the calculated barrier for β-fluoride elimination of the latter system appears too high for a reaction at room temperature. This might possibly indicate the existence of a lower-energy pathway for the final formation of **4a**, which has not been considered here.

Reactions towards HFO-1234ze (*E*-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene)

An interesting isomer of HFO-1234yf is the fluoroolefin HFO-1234ze (*E*-1,3,3,3-tetrafluoropropene), which exhibits some differences in reactivity towards the rhodium(I) hydrido complex [Rh(H)(PEt₃)₃] (**8**) when compared to the reaction of **8** with HFO-1234yf. In the latter case, complex **8** selectively activates the C(sp²)-F bond of the olefin to form the rhodium fluorido complex [Rh(F)(PEt₃)₃] (**2**) and 3,3,3-trifluoropropene (see Scheme 1).⁴ When HFO-1234ze is used, treatment of complex **8** with the fluorinated alkene gave within minutes at room temperature the rhodium fluorido complex **2** as well as 3,3,3-trifluoropropene, but also [Rh{(E)-CH=CH(CF₃)}(PEt₃)₃] (**9**)⁴ and HF through C-F bond activation (Scheme 5).

As has been described for the reaction of **8** with the isomer HFO-1234yf,⁴ low temperature NMR studies revealed that the fluoroolefin initially coordinates to the rhodium hydrido complex to give *fac*-[RhH(η²-CHF=CHCF₃)(PEt₃)₃] (**10**), which undergoes insertion and β-fluorine elimination to yield complex **2**. Alternatively, C-F bond activation occurs to form **9**, and HF is released (Scheme 5). The obtaining of the rhodium alkenyl complex **9** resembles the C-F bond activation at **8** observed with hexafluoropropene (see introduction, Scheme 1) and some conversions with fluoroaromatic compounds, although C-H bond activation is usually preferred.^{7a,20}

Complex **10** was only observable in NMR measurements at low temperatures. The ³¹P{¹H} NMR spectrum at 243 K shows three inequivalent resonances at δ 19.3, 10.2 and 6.1 ppm, with similar rhodium–phosphorus and phosphorus–phosphorus coupling constants as found for the previously described analogs [RhH(η²-olefin)(PEt₃)₃] (olefin = 3,3,3-trifluoropropene, HFO-1234yf).^{4,7d} The signal at lower field, which corresponds to the phosphine in the *trans* position to the CF₃ moiety, shows coupling to both fluorine groups of around 16 Hz. The signal for a phosphine at δ 10.2 ppm exhibits a larger P,F coupling of 49.3 Hz to

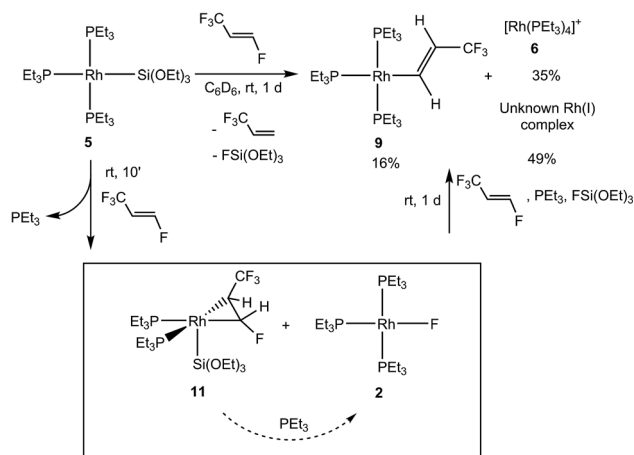


Scheme 5 Reactivity of rhodium hydrido complex **8** towards HFO-1234ze.



the CFH group due to its *trans* arrangement. The resonance at δ 6.1 ppm also exhibits a P,F coupling to the CFH group of around 39 Hz. These couplings are confirmed by the $^{19}\text{F}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum. Thus, the resonance of the CF_3 group appears at δ -53.6 ppm as a doublet of triplets due to its coupling to the phosphorus atom in the *trans* position and the phosphorus atom *trans* to the hydrido ligand as well as the other fluorine atom ($^4J = 5$ Hz). Furthermore, the CFH group displays a resonance at δ -174.4 ppm which is shifted to higher field when compared to signals for fluorinated olefins bearing the trifluoromethyl moiety,^{7a,c,21} probably due to the single C–C bond character of the coordinated olefin. In the ^1H NMR spectrum of **10**, the rhodium bound hydrido resonance can be detected at δ -14.54 ppm as a doublet of triplets of doublets ($J = 156.0, 18.9$ and 10.9 Hz) due to the couplings to the rhodium and phosphorus atoms, where the coupling to the phosphine in the *trans* position displays the highest value and that to the rhodium nucleus the lowest. The olefinic protons appear at δ 2.88 and 6.40 ppm as a multiplet and a broad doublet of doublets of doublets, respectively. The latter, corresponding to the CHF moiety, shows a coupling to the fluorine in the *geminal* position of 69.5 Hz. However, the proton–proton coupling constant of 4.9 Hz is rather small due to the orientation of the protons. This structural assignment is confirmed by DFT structure optimization of complex **10**. That is, the isomer with lower energy (favored by 16.7 kJ mol $^{-1}$) has the CF_3 group in the *cis* position to the hydrido ligand, while the fluorine atom of the CHF moiety remains in a *trans* arrangement. In addition, the C–C bond distance of the olefin is 1.448 Å, consistent with a metallacyclopropane moiety, suggesting the loss of the double bond character.

The rhodium silyl complex **5** was also treated with HFO-1234ze and after 10 min the formation of the complex $[\text{Rh}\{\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3\}(\eta^2\text{-CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{CFH})(\text{PEt}_3)_2]$ (**11**) together with $[\text{Rh}(\text{F})(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**2**) in a 89 : 9 ratio, respectively, was observed. Additionally, free phosphine, small amounts of 3,3,3-trifluoropropene and $\text{FSi}(\text{OEt})_3$ were present in the reaction mixture (Scheme 6). Note that 3,3,3-trifluoropropene and hexafluoropropene also react with the rhodium silyl complex **5** by coordination and



Scheme 6 Reactivity of the rhodium(I) silyl complex **5** towards HFO-1234ze.

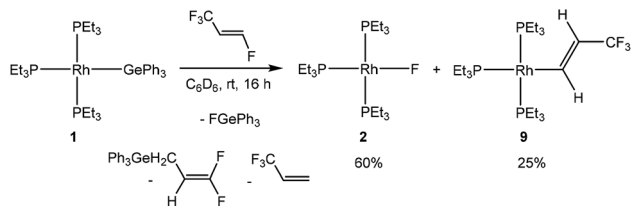


phosphine release (see Scheme 1).^{7d,10} After 2 h, the conversion of complex **11** into the rhodium fluorido complex **2** and 3,3,3-trifluoropropene was detected (with a ratio of **2** : **11** of 24 : 74). After 1 d, full conversion was observed to obtain an overall mixture of $[\text{Rh}\{\text{(E)-CH=CH}(\text{CF}_3)\}(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**9**), the cationic complex $[\text{Rh}(\text{PEt}_3)_4]^+$ (**6**) and an unknown rhodium(I) complex. The formation of fluorosilicates was also observed. While the formation of the rhodium fluorido complex **2** and the rhodium alkenyl complex **9** involves a C–F bond activation step comparable to the one found for the hydrido complex **8** (see above), formation of the cationic complex can be explained by the reactivity of $[\text{Rh}(\text{F})(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**2**) and $\text{FSi}(\text{OEt})_3$ where the fluorosilane acts as a fluorine acceptor, creating the vacant site that the phosphine occupies.⁴

The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of complex **11** shows two resonances with an integral ratio of 1 : 1 for the two inequivalent phosphine ligands. At room temperature, those resonances can be distinguished as doublets of multiplets with rhodium–phosphorus coupling constants of 127.7 and 133.6 Hz, which are closer to the usual values for rhodium(I) complexes.^{8,9,22} When the NMR spectra are recorded at 233 K the coupling with other nuclei can be analyzed. Thus, a signal at δ 19.1 ppm appears as a doublet of doublets of doublets due to the coupling to rhodium, phosphorus ($^2J = 22.7$ Hz) and the olefinic fluorine atom with a coupling constant of 36.3 Hz, suggesting a *trans* arrangement of the phosphine ligand to the CHF group. The second resonance appears at δ 21.1 ppm as a doublet of doublets of quartets of doublets. In this multiplicity, the phosphorus atom not only couples to the olefinic fluorine with a coupling constant of 15.8 Hz, but also shows a quartet due to the coupling to the CF_3 group ($^4J = 18.4$ Hz), which indicates that the CHCF_3 is in the *trans* position. The ^{19}F NMR spectrum depicts a doublet of doublets of pseudo triplets at δ -51.3 ppm, which can be assigned to the CF_3 group. Apart from the already mentioned coupling to its phosphorus atom in the *trans* position, it shows coupling to both olefinic protons of 12 Hz and 3 Hz and the olefinic fluorine atom of also 3 Hz. The latter leads to a doublet of doublets of triplets of multiplets at high field. The coupling constants to the olefinic protons of 63 and 17 Hz suggest that the *trans* configuration of the fluorinated moieties of the olefin is maintained.²¹ The ^1H NMR spectrum shows chemical shifts for the olefinic protons at δ 3.70 and 6.67 ppm, consistent with the presence of a certain double bond character of the carbon–carbon bond. These protons exhibit a mutual coupling of 6.3 Hz. Finally, the ^1H , ^{29}Si HMBC NMR spectrum confirms the coordination of the silyl ligand with a correlation peak at δ -54.2 ppm in the Si domain with a Si–Rh coupling constant of around 140 Hz. The chemical shift is similar to the values of previously described rhodium silyl complexes bearing a coordinated fluoroolefin.^{7d,10}

Finally, treatment of $[\text{Rh}(\text{GePh}_3)(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**1**) with HFO-1234ze yielded, after 16 hours, the rhodium fluorido complex **2**, the C–F bond activation product $[\text{Rh}\{\text{(E)-CH=CH}(\text{CF}_3)\}(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**9**) and an unknown rhodium complex (15%) as well as 3,3,3-trifluoropropene. The reactivity pattern again resembles the ones found for the activation reactions at **5** and **8** (Scheme 7). The presence of the C–F bond activation product, $\text{CF}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{GePh}_3$, in the reaction mixtures suggests a competition between the C–F bond activation of HFO-1234ze and 3,3,3-trifluoropropene (see introduction, Schemes 1 and 2). Note that similar allylic C–F activations have been previously described.^{3c,5e,4,7d} While the reaction mechanism is presumably the same, an initial coordination of the olefin was not



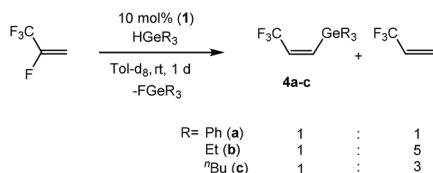
Scheme 7 Reactivity of complex **1** towards HFO-1234ze.

observed using low-temperature NMR spectroscopy as with the hydrido complex **8** and the silyl complex **5**. This is consistent with the reactivity of the germyl complex **1** with other fluorinated olefins, where no precoordination was observed in contrast to complexes **5** and **8**.^{4,7d,8,10}

Catalytic studies

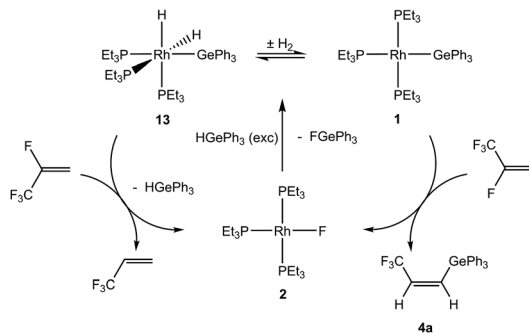
Based on the stoichiometric conversions, catalytic reactions with tertiary germanes were also investigated. With the rhodium germyl complex $[\text{Rh}(\text{GePh}_3)(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**1**) (10 mol%) as a catalytic precursor, HFO-1234yf reacts in the presence of HGeR_3 ($\text{R} = \text{Ph}$ (**a**), Et (**b**), ^nBu (**c**)) to yield a mixture of the olefins $Z\text{-CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{GeR}_3)$ (**4**) and 3,3,3-trifluoropropene as the main products (Scheme 8). After 1 day at room temperature the germanes were fully converted. Small amounts of $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$, $E\text{-CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{GeR}_3)$ (**12**) (see below) and $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{GeR}_3$,^{7d} which is the hydrogermylation product of 3,3,3-trifluoropropene,^{7d} were also generated. The hydrogermylation product of HFO-1234yf was not observed, which is in contrast to the catalytic conversions of 3,3,3-trifluoropropene with tertiary germanes using **1** as catalyst.^{7d}

Mechanistically, the formation of $Z\text{-CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{GeR}_3)$ (**4**) in catalytic amounts is consistent with the stoichiometric reaction of $[\text{Rh}(\text{GePh}_3)(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**1**) with HFO-1234yf as an initial reaction (see above). For HGePh_3 possible reaction steps are depicted in Scheme 9. A subsequent reaction of the initial C–F bond activation product $[\text{Rh}(\text{F})(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**2**) with germyne affords the known dihydrido complex $[\text{Rh}(\text{H})_2(\text{GePh}_3)(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**13**)⁸ and a small amount of rhodium(i) germyl complex **1**, as well as fluorogermane. The two germyl complexes are in equilibrium with each other. The generation of 3,3,3-trifluoropropene can be explained by a conversion of complex **13** and HFO-1234yf to form the fluoro complex **2** and 3,3,3-trifluoropropene (Scheme 9). Note that the latter reaction has been independently demonstrated.



Scheme 8 Catalytic reaction of HFO-1234yf with tertiary germanes.

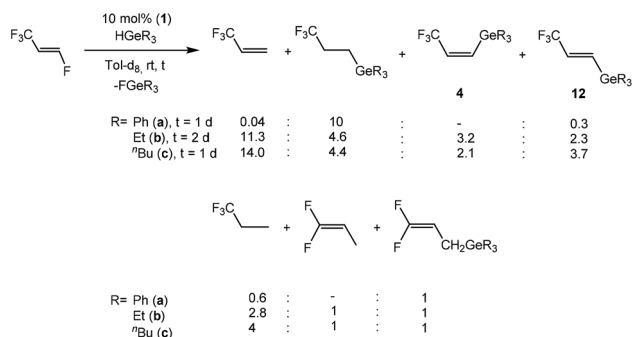




Scheme 9 Catalytic mechanism of HFO-1234yf with tertiary germanes.

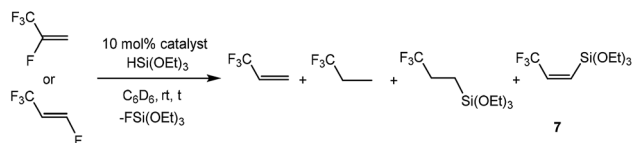
When HFO-1234ze was used as a starting compound for catalytic conversions, full conversion of the germanes HGeR_3 ($\text{R} = \text{Ph}$, ^nBu) was also achieved after 1 day with $[\text{Rh}(\text{GePh}_3)(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**1**) (10 mol%) as catalyst. HGeEt_3 required 2 days until full consumption was reached. However, the catalytic behavior of HFO-1234ze is in contrast to its isomer, HFO-1234yf, which seems to undergo more selective reactions. A hydrodefluorination reaction of HFO-1234ze to give 3,3,3-trifluoropropene occurred in every case, although the amount varies heavily depending on the germane used. For HGePh_3 , a subsequent hydrogermylation of 3,3,3-trifluoropropene gives a trifluoropropyl germane as the main product (Scheme 10). On the other hand, when HGeEt_3 or HGe^nBu_3 are the hydride source, the activation of 3,3,3-trifluoropropene is slower, leading to a lower selectivity of the reaction. Overall, up to seven different products have been identified including those from hydrogenation, hydrogermylation and C–F activation of products of 3,3,3-trifluoropropene, as well as compounds $E\text{-CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}(\text{GeR}_3)$ (**12**) ($\text{R} = \text{Ph}$ (**a**), Et (**b**), ^nBu (**c**)) from the defluorogermerylation of HFO-1234ze (Scheme 10).

Compounds **12** show distinguishable NMR spectroscopic resonances from their *cis* isomers. For example, compound **12c** exhibits a doublet of doublets in the ^{19}F NMR spectrum at $\delta -66.0$ ppm due to the coupling to the *geminal* and *cis* olefinic protons ($^3J_{\text{F,H}} = 6$, $^4J_{\text{F,H}} = 2$ Hz). These couplings are also observed in the



Scheme 10 Catalytic reactions of HFO-1234ze with tertiary germanes.



Table 1 Catalytic studies with tetrafluoropropenes and HSi(OEt)₃

Catalyst	Olefin	Time ^a	Ratio of products ^b
Complex 5	HFO-1234yf	8 h	16.7 : 4.6 : 1.5 : 1
Complex 8	HFO-1234yf	2 h	16.8 : 9.1 : 0
Complex 5	HFO-1234ze	8 h	15 : 8.4 : 1 : 0
Complex 8	HFO-1234ze	40 min	9.5 : 5.5 : 1 : 0

^a Time when full conversion was achieved based on the consumption of silane in ¹H NMR spectra. ^b Based on ¹⁹F NMR measurements.

Table 2 Crystal data and structure refinement for 4a

4a	
Empirical formula	C ₂₁ H ₁₇ F ₃ Ge
Formula wt	398.93
Temp. (K)	100(2)
Wavelength (Å)	0.71073
Crystal system	Monoclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> 2 ₁ / <i>c</i>
<i>a</i> (Å)	21.1522(11)
<i>b</i> (Å)	9.1254(4)
<i>c</i> (Å)	19.5533(9)
β (°)	107.649(2)
<i>V</i> (Å ³)	3596.6(3)
<i>Z</i>	8
Density (Mg m ⁻³)	1.474
μ (mm ⁻¹)	1.732
<i>F</i> (000)	1616
Crystal size (mm)	0.360 × 0.18 × 0.12
θ range for data collection (°)	2.45–26.41
Index ranges	–26 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 24 –11 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 11 –24 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 24
No. of rflns collected	36 723
No. of indep rflns	7353 [<i>R</i> (int) = 0.0405]
Data completeness	0.995
Absorption correction	Multi-scan
Max. and min. transmission	0.614 and 0.745
Refinement method	Full matrix least-squares on <i>F</i> ²
No. of data/restraints/params	7353/0/451
Goodness of fit on <i>F</i> ²	1.016
<i>R</i> indices [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)]	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0306, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.0671
<i>R</i> indices (all data)	<i>R</i> ₁ = 0.0402, <i>wR</i> ₂ = 0.0706
Largest diff. peak and hole (eÅ ⁻³)	0.838 and –0.495



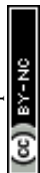
^1H NMR spectrum for resonances at δ 6.08 and 6.95 ppm, respectively, both as doublet of quartets with a proton–proton *trans* coupling constant of 18.9 Hz. The chemical shifts and coupling constant values are similar to data found for olefins with hydrogen atoms in a *trans* position such as *E*-CF₃CH=CH(Bpin) and *E*-CF₃CH=CH(SiPh₃).^{3d,23}

Finally, catalytic reactions involving the silane HSi(OEt)₃ and the tetrafluoropropenes under study were performed using both [Rh{Si(OEt)₃}(PETe₃)₃] (5) and [Rh(H)(PETe₃)₃] (8) as a catalyst (see Table 1). When HFO-1234yf is reacted together with HSi(OEt)₃ and 10 mol% of complex 5, generation of 3,3,3-trifluoropropene and 3,3,3-trifluoropropane together with small amounts of the olefin *Z*-CF₃CH=CH(Si(OEt)₃) (7) was observed, similar to the generation of vinyl germanes from tertiary germanes. However, in the case of silane and HFO-1234ze, a silylated olefin is not observed, but the silylated trifluoropropane is instead. When using complex 8 as catalyst under the same conditions, a faster consumption of silane is observed to provide similar products and ratios. In addition, reactions are generally more selective towards 3,3,3-trifluoropropene. The latter competes again with the tetrafluoropropenes as educt, leading also to the hydrogenation and the hydrosilylation products of 3,3,3-trifluoropropene.

Conclusions

In conclusion, it has been shown that the activity and selectivity of C–F bond activation reactions of the fluorinated olefins HFO-1234yf and HFO-1234ze at rhodium(i) complexes can be controlled by the anionic ligand. It was shown before that [Rh(GePh₃)(PETe₃)₃] (1) performs a C–F bond activation towards hexafluoropropene and 3,3,3-trifluoropropene while [Rh(Si(OEt)₃)(PETe₃)₃] (5) exhibits a different reactivity leading only to the coordination of the olefins.^{7d,8,10} It has been now demonstrated that both complexes show similar transformations with HFO-1234yf, yielding the rhodium fluoro complex 2 and the fluoroolefin *Z*-(CF₃)CH=CH(E) (E = GePh₃ (4a), Si(OEt)₃ (7)). DFT calculations of the reaction mechanism indicate an initial C–H oxidative addition of HFO-1234yf followed by C–E reductive elimination as a key step. For the silyl complex, the new olefin can subsequently undergo an insertion into the Rh–H bond followed by a β -fluoride elimination to give 7, whereas the computational results for a similar transformation in the case of the germyl system to afford 4a are not conclusive.

The reactivity of 1 and 5 differs with that previously reported for [Rh(H)(PETe₃)₃] (8), for which a reaction with HFO-1234yf yields the rhodium fluoro complex 2 and 3,3,3-trifluoropropene. On the other hand, the activation of HFO-1234ze proceeds in the same way for the three Rh starting compounds studied. Two different C–F activation pathways were identified, which involve either the generation of a Rh–C bond and FE (E = H, GePh₃, Si(OEt)₃) or the formation of the rhodium fluoro complex 2 and trifluoropropene. For the rhodium silyl complex 5 and rhodium hydrido complex 8, initial olefin coordination was observed. Finally, while the stoichiometric reactions provide a germyl/silyl substituted olefin, the catalytic reactions are less selective, yielding functionalized building blocks based on a competition between C–F activation/hydrodefluorination reactions and germylation or silylation reactions.



Experimental

General procedures, methods and materials

All experiments were carried out under an argon atmosphere using Schlenk techniques. Solvents were dried using the usual procedures²⁴ and, prior to use, distilled under argon. The rhodium complexes $[\text{Rh}(\text{GePh}_3)(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**1**),⁸ $[\text{Rh}(\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3)(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**5**)⁹ and $[\text{Rh}(\text{H})(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**8**)^{7e} were prepared as described in the literature. All reagents were obtained from commercial sources. Complexes **2**, **3** and **6** were identified by comparison of their analytical data with the literature.^{4,7a,c,18a} Unless stated otherwise, NMR spectra were recorded at room temperature on a Bruker DPX-300 or a Bruker Avance 300 spectrometer using the solvent as the internal lock. ¹H and ¹³C {¹H} signals are referred to residual solvent signals, those of ³¹P{¹H} to 85% H₃PO₄ and the ¹⁹F NMR spectra to external CFC₃. ¹H and ¹³C{¹H} NMR signal assignments were supported by ¹H-¹H COSY, ¹⁹F-¹H COSY, ¹⁹F-¹⁹F COSY, ³¹P-³¹P COSY, ¹H-¹³C HMQC, ¹H-¹³C HMBC and ¹⁹F-¹³C HMBC NMR experiments.

X-ray diffraction analysis

Suitable crystals for X-ray crystallography of *Z*-CF₃CH=CH(GePh₃) (**4a**) were obtained from the reaction mixture of $[\text{Rh}(\text{F})(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**2**), $[\text{Rh}\{\{E\}\text{-C}(\text{CF}_3)=\text{CHF}\}(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**3**) and the germylated olefin **4a**. Recrystallization of a saturated *n*-hexane solution of **4a** at 243 K was performed in an *n*-heptane solution at room temperature by slow evaporation of the solvent. Crystallographic data were collected on a Bruker D8 Venture diffractometer at 100 K. The structures were solved by intrinsic phasing (SHELXT-2013)²⁵ and refined by full matrix least-squares procedures based on *F*² with all measured reflections (SHELXL-2013).²⁶ The SADABS program²⁷ was used for multi-scan absorption corrections. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined with anisotropic displacement parameters. Hydrogen atoms were included in idealized positions and refined using a riding model. Crystal data and structural refinement details for complex **4a** are given in Table 2. CCDC 1912055 contains the crystallographic data.†

Computational details

Structure optimizations for all compounds except **10** (see below) were carried out with the Turbomole program, version 7.3.0,²⁸ at the DFT-BP86²⁹ level of theory in conjunction with all-electron def2-SVP basis sets for the main group atoms (H, C, O, F, Si, P, Ge)³⁰ and a quasirelativistic energy-adjusted small-core pseudopotential (RECP) with a def2-SVP valence basis set for rhodium,³¹ using the resolution-of-identity (RI)^{31a,32} approximation as well as an atom-pairwise correction for dispersion forces *via* Grimme's D3 model with Becke-Johnson damping (BJ)³³ (RI-BP86-D3(BJ)/def2-SVP level). Solvent effects have been taken into account using the COSMO³⁴ continuum solvent model, employing toluene with a dielectric constant of $\epsilon = 2.3741$. The structures of the possible isomers of complex *fac*- $[\text{RhH}(\eta^2\text{-CHF}=\text{CHCF}_3)(\text{PEt}_3)_3]$ (**10**) were optimized in the gas phase using the Gaussian 09 (Revision D.01) program package³⁵ at the B3LYP-D3(BJ) level, employing an RECP with associated cc-pVDZ valence basis set for rhodium³⁶ and all-electron cc-pVDZ basis sets for the lighter atoms.³⁷ All structures were characterized as true minima or transition states by analytical harmonic vibrational frequency analyses. Based on the frequency analyses, Gibbs free activation and reaction energies at 298.15 K and 0.1 MPa were evaluated



within the rigid-rotor and harmonic-oscillator approximations. The calculated relative energy of the isomers of **10** is based on zero-point vibrational energy corrected total electronic energies from optimization in the gas phase. Cartesian coordinates for all optimized structures can be found in the ESI.†

Reaction of HFO-1234yf with [Rh(GePh₃)(PET₃)₃] (1)

In a Young NMR tube [Rh(GePh₃)(PET₃)₃] (**1**) (18.2 mg, 0.024 mmol) was dissolved in C₆D₆ or toluene-*d*₈ (0.4 mL). The solution was cooled to 77 K, degassed *in vacuo*, and pressurized with HFO-1234yf to 0.2 bar. After warming up to room temperature, the NMR spectroscopic data for the reaction mixture revealed after 10 min the complete conversion of **1** into [Rh(F)(PET₃)₃] (**2**) and [Rh{(E)-C(CF₃)=CHF}(PET₃)₃] (**3**) in a 85 : 15 ratio, as well as a small amount of an unknown rhodium complex that evolves into complexes **2** and **3** after 1 day. The formation of *Z*-(CF₃)CH=CH(GePh₃) (**4a**) and traces of trifluoropropene and another unknown CF₃-containing derivative (10.7 : 1.8 : 1 ratio, respectively) as well as fluorogermane were also observed. Analytical data for **4a**: ¹H NMR (300.1 MHz, toluene-*d*₈): δ = 7.46 (m, 6H, Ph); 7.13 (m, 9H, Ph); 6.45 (dq, ³J_{H-H} = 14.3 Hz, ⁴J_{H-F} = 0.34 Hz, 1H, =CHGePh₃); 6.285 (dq, ³J_{H-H} = 14.3, ³J_{H-F} = 7.87 Hz, 1H, =CH) ppm. The data of the olefinic protons correspond to their simulation with the gNMR software.³⁸ ¹⁹F NMR (282.4 MHz, toluene-*d*₈): δ = -62.2 (d, ³J_{F-H} = 7 Hz, 3F, CF₃) ppm. ¹³C{¹H} NMR (75.5 MHz, toluene-*d*₈): δ = 139.0 (q, ³J_{C-F} = 8 Hz, =CGePh₃); 135.2 (s, Ph); 135.0 (s, Ph); 134.2 (q, ²J_{C-F} = 34 Hz, =CH); 129.5 (s, Ph); 128.6 (s, Ph); 122.8 (q, ¹J_{C-F} = 273 Hz, CF₃) ppm.

Reaction of HFO-1234yf with [Rh{Si(OEt)₃}(PET₃)₃] (5)

In a Young NMR tube [Rh{Si(OEt)₃}(PET₃)₃] (**5**) (20.4 mg, 0.033 mmol) was dissolved in C₆D₆ or toluene-*d*₈ (0.5 mL). The solution was cooled to 77 K, degassed *in vacuo*, and pressurized with HFO-1234yf to 0.3 bar. After warming up to room temperature, the NMR spectroscopic data for the reaction mixture revealed after 10 min the complete conversion of **5** into [Rh(F)(PET₃)₃] (**2**) and [Rh(PET₃)₄]⁺ (**6**) in a 90 : 10 ratio, as well as the formation of *Z*-(CF₃)CH=CH(Si(OEt)₃) (**7**), 3,3,3-trifluoropropene and traces of fluorosilane. When the mixture was reacted for 18 h, NMR spectroscopic data revealed the formation of [Rh{(E)-C(CF₃)=CHF}(PET₃)₃] (**3**), complex **6** and an unidentified rhodium complex in a 58 : 29 : 13 ratio. Analytical data for *Z*-(CF₃)CH=CH(Si(OEt)₃) (**7**): ¹H NMR (300.1 MHz, toluene-*d*₈): δ = 6.071 (dq, ³J_{H-H} = 15.54, ³J_{H-F} = 7.95 Hz, 1H, =CH); 5.958 (d, ³J_{H-H} = 15.54, ⁴J_{H-F} = -0.22 Hz, 1H, =CHSi(OEt)₃); 4.13 (q, ³J_{H-H} = 7.0 Hz, OCH₂CH₃); 1.40–1.52 (m, 9H, overlapped with PET₃ signals of **2** and **6**, OCH₂CH₃); 3.78 (q, ³J_{H-H} = 6.9 Hz, 6H, OCH₂CH₃) ppm. The olefinic protons correspond to their simulation with the gNMR software.³⁸ ¹⁹F NMR (282.4 MHz, toluene-*d*₈): δ = -63.9 (d, ²J_{F-H} = 8 Hz, 3F, CF₃) ppm. ¹H, ²⁹Si HMBC NMR (59.6 MHz, toluene-*d*₈, 263 K): δ = -69.8 (s) ppm.

Reaction of HFO-1234ze with [Rh(H)(PET₃)₃] (8)

In a Young NMR tube [Rh(H)(PET₃)₃] (**8**) (50.1 mg, 0.109 mmol) was dissolved in toluene-*d*₈ (0.5 mL). The solution was cooled to 77 K, degassed *in vacuo*, and pressurized with HFO-1234ze to 0.2 bar. After warming up to 213 K, the NMR spectroscopic data for the reaction mixture revealed the complete conversion of [Rh(H)(PET₃)₃] into *fac*-[RhH(η²-CHF=CHCF₃)(PET₃)₃] (**10**). The complex is only



stable up to 283 K, when it fully converts into the rhodium fluoro complex $[\text{Rh}(\text{F})(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**2**) and $[\text{Rh}\{\text{(E)-CH=CHCF}_3\}(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**9**) in a 70 : 30 ratio, respectively, with traces of an unknown rhodium complex. In addition, formation of HF and 3,3,3-trifluoropropene was also observed. Analytical data for **10**: ^1H NMR (300.1 MHz, toluene- d_8 , 243 K): $\delta = 6.40$ (dddd, $^2J_{\text{H-F}} = 69.5$, $^3J_{\text{H-P}} = 10.7$, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 4.9$ Hz, 1H, CHF); 2.88 (m br, dqdd in $^1\text{H}\{^3\text{P}\}$ NMR spectrum $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 19.2$, $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 9.8$, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 4.9$, $^2J_{\text{H-Rh}} = 1.9$ Hz, 1H, CHCF₃); 1.70–1.50 (m, 6H, PCH₂CH₃); 1.50–1.23 (m, 12H, PCH₂CH₃); 1.02–0.86 (m, 18H, PCH₂CH₃); 0.85–0.65 (m, 9H, PCH₂CH₃); –14.54 (dtd, $^2J_{\text{H-P}} = 156.0$, $^2J_{\text{H-P}} \approx ^2J_{\text{H-P}} = 18.9$, $^1J_{\text{H-Rh}} = 10.9$ Hz, 1H, RhH) ppm. Although the shifts correspond to the experiments at 243 K, the ^1H NMR spectra at different temperatures were analyzed to obtain all the coupling constant data. ^{19}F NMR (282 MHz, toluene- d_8 , 243 K) $\delta = -53.6$ (ddt br, $^4J_{\text{F-P}} = 17$, $^3J_{\text{F-H}} = 10$, $^4J_{\text{F-P}} \approx ^4J_{\text{F-P}} = 5$ Hz, 3F, CF₃); –174.4 (m, dddp in $^{19}\text{F}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum $^3J_{\text{F-P}} = 49$ Hz, $^3J_{\text{F-P}} = 34$ Hz, $^3J_{\text{F-P}} = 17$ Hz, $^4J_{\text{F-F}} \approx ^2J_{\text{F-Rh}} = 4$ Hz, 1F, CHF) ppm. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (121.5 MHz, toluene- d_8 , 243 K): $\delta = 19.3$ (dtqd, $^1J_{\text{P-Rh}} = 133.6$, $^2J_{\text{P-P}} \approx ^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 26.5$, $^4J_{\text{P-F}} = 16.8$, $^3J_{\text{P-F}} = 16.2$ Hz, 1P, PET₃ trans to CHCF₃); 10.2 (ddt, $^1J_{\text{P-Rh}} = 110.5$, $^3J_{\text{P-F}} = 49.3$, $^2J_{\text{P-P}} \approx ^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 26.5$, 1P, PET₃ trans to CHF); 6.1 (ddtm, $^1J_{\text{P-Rh}} = 96.1$, $^3J_{\text{P-F}} = 39.4$, $^2J_{\text{P-P}} \approx ^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 26.5$ Hz, 1P, PET₃ trans to H) ppm. ^1H , ^{13}C HMQC NMR (75.5 MHz, toluene- d_8 , 213 K): $\delta = 99$ (dd, $^1J_{\text{C-F}} = 243$, $^1J_{\text{C-Rh}} = 75$ Hz, CHF), 28 (m, $^1J_{\text{C-Rh}} = 45$ Hz, CHCF₃) ppm. All the signals except for the ethyl groups have been simulated with the gNMR software (see ESI†).³⁸

Reaction of HFO-1234ze with $[\text{Rh}(\text{GePh}_3)(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**1**)

In a Young NMR tube $[\text{Rh}(\text{GePh}_3)(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**1**) (21.3 mg, 0.028 mmol) was dissolved in C₆D₆ (0.5 mL). The solution was cooled to 77 K, degassed *in vacuo*, and pressurized with HFO-1234ze to 0.2 bar. After warming up to room temperature, the NMR spectroscopic data for the reaction mixture revealed after 16 h the complete conversion of **1** into $[\text{Rh}(\text{F})(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**2**), $[\text{Rh}\{\text{(E)-CH=CH}(\text{CF}_3)\}(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**9**) and an unidentified rhodium complex in a 54 : 24 : 22 mole ratio, as well as the formation of 3,3,3-trifluoropropene, (Ph₃Ge)CH₂CH=CF₂, fluorogermane and some unknown compounds.

Reaction of HFO-1234ze with $[\text{Rh}\{\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3\}(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**5**)

In a Young NMR tube $[\text{Rh}\{\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3\}(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**5**) (30 mg, 0.048 mmol) was dissolved in C₆D₆ (0.5 mL). The solution was cooled to 77 K, degassed *in vacuo*, and pressurized with HFO-1234ze to 0.2 bar. After warming up to room temperature, the NMR spectroscopic data for the reaction mixture revealed after 10 min the complete conversion of **5** into $[\text{Rh}(\text{F})(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**2**), the coordination product $[\text{Rh}\{\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3\}(\eta^2\text{-CHF=CHCF}_3)(\text{PET}_3)_2]$ (**11**) and an unknown rhodium(i) complex in a 18 : 71 : 11 mole ratio, as well as the release of PET₃. The reaction mixture evolved after 1 d to give the complexes $[\text{Rh}\{\text{(E)-CH=CH}(\text{CF}_3)\}(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**9**), $[\text{Rh}(\text{PET}_3)_4]^+$ (**6**) and an unidentified rhodium complex in a 22 : 48 : 30 mole ratio, as well as the formation of 3,3,3-trifluoropropene and fluorosilane. Analytical data for **11**: ^1H NMR (300.1 MHz, C₆D₆): $\delta = 1.10$ (t, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 7.1$ Hz, 9H, Si(OCH₂CH₃)₃); 3.4 (m br, 1H, CF₃CH); 3.76 (pseudo quint, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} \approx ^4J_{\text{H-Rh}} = 6.9$ Hz, 6H, Si(OCH₂CH₃)₃); 6.79 (d br, $^2J_{\text{H-F}} = 64$ Hz, 1H, CFH) ppm. ^1H NMR (300.1 MHz, toluene- d_8 , 233 K): $\delta = 6.67$ (dm, ddd in $^1\text{H}\{^3\text{P}\}$ and pseudo td in



$^1\text{H}\{^{19}\text{F}\}$ NMR spectra, $^2J_{\text{H-F}} = 63.4$, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} \approx ^3J_{\text{H-P}} = 6.3$, $^2J_{\text{H-Rh}} = 2.5$ Hz, 1H, CFH); 3.70 (m, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 7.0$ Hz, 6H, Si(OCH₂CH₃)₃); 3.32 (m, dqd in $^1\text{H}\{^{31}\text{P}\}$ NMR spectrum, $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 17.5$, $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 11.8$, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 6.3$ Hz, 1H, CF₃CH); 1.09 (t, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 7.0$ Hz, 9H, Si(OCH₂CH₃)₃) ppm. ^{19}F NMR (282.4 MHz, C₆D₆): $\delta = -51.2$ (s br, 3F, CF₃); -185.5 (s br, 1F, =CFH) ppm. ^{19}F NMR (282.4 MHz, toluene-*d*₈, 233 K): $\delta = -51.3$ (ddt, $^4J_{\text{F-P}} = 18$, $^3J_{\text{F-H}} = 12$, $^4J_{\text{F-H}} \approx ^4J_{\text{F-F}} = 3$ Hz, 3F, CF₃); -185.5 (ddtm, $^2J_{\text{F-H}} = 63$, $^3J_{\text{F-P}} = 36$, $^3J_{\text{F-H}} \approx ^3J_{\text{F-P}} = 17$ Hz, 1F, =CFH) ppm. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (121.5 MHz, C₆D₆): $\delta = 18.0$ (dm, $^1J_{\text{P-Rh}} = 127.7$ Hz, 1P); 21.5 (dm, $^1J_{\text{P-Rh}} = 133.6$ Hz, 1P) ppm. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (121.5 MHz, toluene-*d*₈, 233 K): $\delta = 19.1$ (ddd, $^1J_{\text{P-Rh}} = 123.2$, $^3J_{\text{P-F}} = 36.3$, $^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 22.7$ Hz, 1P, PET₃ trans to CHF); 21.1 (ddqd, $^1J_{\text{P-Rh}} = 133.9$, $^2J_{\text{P-P}} = 22.7$, $^4J_{\text{P-F}} = 18.4$, $^3J_{\text{P-F}} = 15.8$ Hz, 1P, PET₃ trans to CHCF₃) ppm. Phosphorus resonances have been simulated with the gNMR software.³⁸ ^1H , ^{29}Si HMBC NMR (59.6 MHz, toluene-*d*₈): $\delta = -54.2$ (d, $^1J_{\text{Si-Rh}} \approx 140$ Hz) ppm.

General procedure for the catalytic conversion of the fluorinated olefins using [Rh(GePh₃)(PET₃)₃] (1) and tertiary germanes

In a Young NMR tube [Rh(GePh₃)(PET₃)₃] (1) (10.0 mg, 0.013 mmol) was dissolved in toluene-*d*₈ (0.4 mL) and HGeR₃ (0.13 mmol) was added to the solution. The solution was cooled to 77 K, degassed *in vacuo*, and pressurized with HFO-1234yf or HFO-1234ze to 0.2 bar. After warming up to room temperature the reaction was monitored using NMR spectroscopy. After the reaction time at room temperature the ^1H and ^{19}F NMR spectroscopic data revealed the complete conversion of HGeR₃, and the formation of the corresponding fluorogermane as well as the products.

Catalytic conversion of HFO-1234yf with HGePh₃. Reaction of 1 (10 mol%), HGePh₃ (40.1 mg, 0.13 mmol) and 0.2 bar of HFO-1234yf for 1 d at room temperature yielded *Z*-(CF₃)CH=CH(GePh₃) (4a), CH₂=CHCF₃, Ph₃GeCH₂CH₂CF₃, *E*-(CF₃)CH=CH(GePh₃) (12a) and CF₃CH₂CH₃ in a ratio of 1 : 1 : 0.5 : 0.1 : 0.05.

Catalytic conversion of HFO-1234yf with HGeEt₃. Reaction of 1 (10 mol%), HGeEt₃ (21.5 μL , 0.13 mmol) and 0.2 bar of HFO-1234yf for 1 d at room temperature yielded *Z*-(CF₃)CH=CH(GeEt₃) (4b), CH₂=CHCF₃, Et₃GeCH₂CH₂CF₃, *E*-(CF₃)CH=CH(GeEt₃) (12b) and CF₂=CHCH₃ in a ratio of 1 : 5 : 0.6 : 0.35 : 0.3. Spectroscopic data for *Z*-(CF₃)CH=CH(GeEt₃) (4b): ^1H NMR (300.1 MHz, toluene-*d*₈): $\delta = 6.46$ (d, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 14.3$ Hz, 1H, =CHGeEt₃); 6.29 (dq, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 14.3$, $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, =CHCF₃) ppm. The signals for hydrogen atoms of the ethyl groups of 4b could not be assigned due to overlap with the signals of complexes 2 and other germylated compounds. ^{19}F NMR (282.4 MHz, toluene-*d*₈): $\delta = -62.4$ (d, $^3J_{\text{F-H}} = 8$ Hz, 3F, CF₃) ppm.

Catalytic conversion of HFO-1234yf with HGe(ⁿBu)₃. Reaction of 1 (10 mol%), HGe(ⁿBu)₃ (35.0 μL , 0.13 mmol) and 0.2 bar of HFO-1234yf for 1 d at room temperature yielded *Z*-(CF₃)CH=CH{Ge(ⁿBu)₃} (4c), CH₂=CHCF₃, ⁿBu₃GeCH₂CH₂CF₃, *E*-(CF₃)CH=CH(Ge(ⁿBu)₃) (12c), CF₃CH₂CH₃ and CF₂=CHCH₃ in a ratio of 1 : 3 : 0.14 : 0.14 : 0.05 : 0.33, respectively. Spectroscopic data for *Z*-(CF₃)CH=CH{Ge(ⁿBu)₃} (4c): ^1H NMR (300.1 MHz, toluene-*d*₈): $\delta = 6.58$ (d, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 14.3$ Hz, 1H, =CHGe(ⁿBu)₃); 6.41 (dq, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 14.3$, $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, =CHCF₃) ppm. The signals for hydrogen atoms of the butyl groups of 4c could not be assigned due to overlap with the signals of complex 2 and other



germylated compounds. ^{19}F NMR (282.4 MHz, toluene- d_8): $\delta = -62.4$ (d, $^3J_{\text{F-H}} = 7$ Hz, 3F, CF_3) ppm.

Catalytic conversion of HFO-1234ze with HGePh_3 . Reaction of **1** (10 mol%), HGePh_3 (40.1 mg, 0.13 mmol) and 0.2 bar of HFO-1234ze for 1 d at room temperature yielded $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCF}_3$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$, $\text{Ph}_3\text{GeCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$, $\text{CF}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{GePh}_3$,^{7d} and $E\text{-(CF}_3\text{)CH}=\text{CH(GePh}_3\text{)}$ (**12a**) in a ratio of 0.04 : 0.6 : 10 : 1 : 0.3, respectively. Analytical data for $E\text{-(CF}_3\text{)CH}=\text{CH(GePh}_3\text{)}$ (**12a**): ^1H NMR (300.1 MHz, toluene- d_8): $\delta = 6.26$ (dq, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 18.2$, $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 5.6$ Hz, 1H, $=\text{CHCF}_3$) ppm. The signals for hydrogen atoms of the phenyl groups as well as the second olefinic proton of **12a** could not be assigned due to overlap with the signals of the other germylated derivatives. ^{19}F NMR (282.4 MHz, toluene- d_8): $\delta = -65.9$ (dd, $^3J_{\text{F-H}} = 6$, $^4J_{\text{F-H}} = 2$ Hz, 3F, CF_3) ppm.

Catalytic conversion of HFO-1234ze with HGeEt_3 . Reaction of **1** (10 mol%), HGeEt_3 (21.5 μL , 0.13 mmol) and 0.2 bar of HFO-1234ze for 2 d at room temperature yielded $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$, $\text{Et}_3\text{GeCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$, $Z\text{-(CF}_3\text{)CH}=\text{CH(GeEt}_3\text{)}$ (**4b**), $E\text{-(CF}_3\text{)CH}=\text{CH(GeEt}_3\text{)}$ (**12b**), $\text{CF}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{GePh}_3$, $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ and $\text{CF}_2=\text{CHCH}_3$ in a ratio of 11.3 : 4.6 : 3.2 : 2.3 : 1 : 2.8 : 1, respectively. Analytical data for $E\text{-(CF}_3\text{)CH}=\text{CH(GeEt}_3\text{)}$ (**12b**): ^1H NMR (300.1 MHz, toluene- d_8): $\delta = 6.74$ (dq, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 18.8$, $^4J_{\text{H-F}} = 2.0$ Hz, 1H, $=\text{CHGeEt}_3$), 5.92 (dq, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 18.8$, $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 5.8$ Hz, 1H, $=\text{CHCF}_3$) ppm. The signals for hydrogen atoms of the ethyl groups of **12b** could not be assigned due to overlap with the signals of the other germylated derivatives. ^{19}F NMR (282.4 MHz, toluene- d_8): $\delta = -66.1$ (dd, $^3J_{\text{F-H}} = 6$, $^4J_{\text{F-H}} = 2$ Hz, 3F, CF_3) ppm.

Catalytic conversion of HFO-1234ze with HGe^nBu_3 . Reaction of **1** (10 mol%), HGe^nBu_3 (35.0 μL , 0.13 mmol) and 0.2 bar of HFO-1234ze for 1 d at room temperature yielded $\text{CF}_3\text{CH}=\text{CH}_2$, $^n\text{Bu}_3\text{GeCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$, $Z\text{-(CF}_3\text{)CH}=\text{CH(Ge}^n\text{Bu}_3\text{)}$ (**4c**), $E\text{-(CF}_3\text{)CH}=\text{CH(Ge}^n\text{Bu}_3\text{)}$ (**12c**), $\text{CF}_2=\text{CHCH}_2\text{GePh}_3$, $\text{CF}_3\text{-CH}_2\text{CH}_3$ and $\text{CF}_2=\text{CHCH}_3$ in a ratio of 14 : 4.4 : 2.1 : 3.7 : 1 : 4 : 1, respectively. Analytical data for $E\text{-(CF}_3\text{)CH}=\text{CH(Ge}^n\text{Bu}_3\text{)}$ (**12c**): ^1H NMR (300.1 MHz, toluene- d_8): $\delta = 6.95$ (dq, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 18.9$, $^4J_{\text{H-F}} = 2.0$ Hz, 1H, $=\text{CHGe}^n\text{Bu}_3$), 6.08 (dq, $^3J_{\text{H-H}} = 18.9$, $^3J_{\text{H-F}} = 5.7$ Hz, 1H, $=\text{CHCF}_3$) ppm. The signals for hydrogen atoms of the butyl groups of **12c** could not be assigned due to overlap with the signals of the other germylated derivatives. ^{19}F NMR (282.4 MHz, toluene- d_8): $\delta = -66.0$ (dd, $^3J_{\text{F-H}} = 6$, $^4J_{\text{F-H}} = 2$ Hz, 3F, CF_3) ppm. $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (75.5 MHz, toluene- d_8): $\delta = 144.8$ (m, observed by $^1\text{H}\text{-}^{13}\text{C}$ HMQC NMR experiment, $=\text{CHGe}^n\text{Bu}_3$); 130.6 (m, observed by $^1\text{H}\text{-}^{13}\text{C}$ HMQC NMR experiment, $=\text{CH(CF}_3\text{)})$ ppm.

General procedure for the catalytic conversion of fluorinated olefins with $[\text{Rh}(\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3)(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**5**) or $[\text{Rh}(\text{H})(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**8**) and $\text{HSi}(\text{OEt})_3$

In a Young NMR tube $[\text{Rh}(\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3)(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**5**) (8.0 mg, 0.013 mmol) or $[\text{Rh}(\text{H})(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (**8**) (6.0 mg, 0.013 mmol) was dissolved in C_6D_6 (0.4 mL) and $\text{HSi}(\text{OEt})_3$ (25 μL , 0.13 mmol) was added to the solution. The solution was cooled to 77 K, degassed *in vacuo*, and pressurized with HFO-1234yf or HFO-1234ze to 0.2 bar. After warming up to room temperature the reaction was monitored using NMR spectroscopy. After the reaction time at room temperature the ^1H and ^{19}F NMR spectroscopic data revealed the complete conversion of $\text{HSi}(\text{OEt})_3$, and the formation of the $\text{FSi}(\text{OEt})_3$ as well as the products.

Catalytic conversion of HFO-1234yf with $[\text{Rh}(\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3)(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (5**).** Reaction of **5** (10 mol%), $\text{HSi}(\text{OEt})_3$ (0.13 mmol) and 0.2 bar of HFO-1234yf for 8 h at room



temperature yielded $Z\text{-(CF}_3\text{)CH=CH(Si(OEt)}_3\text{)}$ (7), $(\text{OEt})_3\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$ (ref. 39), $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCF}_3$, and $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$ in a ratio of 1 : 1.5 : 16.7 : 4.6, respectively.

Catalytic conversion of HFO-1234ze with $[\text{Rh}(\text{Si}(\text{OEt})_3)(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (5). Reaction of 5 (10 mol%), $\text{HSi}(\text{OEt})_3$ (0.13 mmol) and 0.2 bar of HFO-1234ze for 8 h at room temperature yielded $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCF}_3$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$, $(\text{OEt})_3\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$ (ref. 39) and an unknown CF_3CH_2 containing compound in a ratio of 15 : 8.4 : 1 : 4.1, respectively.

Catalytic conversion of HFO-1234yf with $[\text{Rh}(\text{H})(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (8). Reaction of 8 (10 mol%), $\text{HSi}(\text{OEt})_3$ (0.13 mmol) and 0.2 bar of HFO-1234yf for 2 h at room temperature yielded $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCF}_3$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$ and $(\text{OEt})_3\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$ (ref. 39) in a ratio of 16.8 : 9 : 1, respectively.

Catalytic conversion of HFO-1234ze with $[\text{Rh}(\text{H})(\text{PET}_3)_3]$ (8). Reaction of 8 (10 mol%), $\text{HSi}(\text{OEt})_3$ (0.13 mmol) and 0.2 bar of HFO-1234ze for 40' at room temperature yielded $\text{CH}_2=\text{CHCF}_3$, $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$ and $(\text{OEt})_3\text{SiCH}_2\text{CH}_2\text{CF}_3$ (ref. 39) in a ratio of 9.5 : 5.5 : 1, respectively.

Conflicts of interest

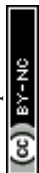
There are no conflicts to declare.

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