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Introduction

The development of methods for the selective incorporation of polyfluorinated aromatic motifs into organic molecules has garnered significant attention. This interest stems from the exceptional properties exhibited by these compounds, including enhanced lipophilicity, metabolic stability, improved passive diffusion of compounds across membranes, and the low oxidation potential, which have been extensively utilized in pharmaceutical chemistry, agricultural chemistry, and materials science (Fig. 1).¹ Despite the great value, the synthesis of such compounds has remained largely reliant on harsh methods, exemplified by the Balz–Schiemann decomposition of aryl diazonium tetrafluoroborate salts² or the Halex (over 200 °C) process.³ Recently, transition-metal-catalysed fluorination of prefunctionalized arenes and directed C–H fluorination have emerged as promising strategies for approaching fluorinated arenes,⁴ however, these methods are not well suitable for the preparation of polyfluorinated arenes, due to the need for multiple prefunctionalizations or specifically arranged directing groups. By comparison, the functionalization of readily available and inexpensive polyfluoroarenes *via* site selective C–F bond activation might represent an efficient complementary

approach to overcome these existing limitations, offering a more general and versatile route to sculpt far more complex fluorinated arenes that have historically been synthetically inaccessible. In this regard, notable progress has been made regarding transition-metal-catalysed hydrodefluorination (HDF),⁵ C–F bond borylation,⁶ and C–F bond arylation⁷ in the last few years. Nevertheless, the more challenging selectively defluorinative Csp^2 – Csp^3 bond formation, particularly in an enantioselective manner, remains an underdeveloped area.

The recently emerging “escape from flatland” concept, which potentially enhances the likelihood of clinical success for candidate drug molecules, has significantly spurred the exploitation of new approaches for $C(sp^3)$ centre creation.⁸ However, the corresponding progress in selective C–F bond alkylation of polyfluoroarenes to construct the C_{AF} – Csp^3 bond

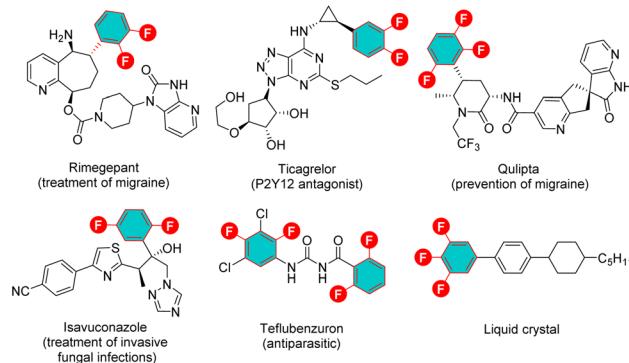


Fig. 1 Selected examples of important polyfluoroaryl compounds.

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remains extremely sluggish. This situation is likely attributed to the high C–F bond dissociation energy (BDE = 145 kcal mol^{−1} in C₆F₆),⁹ poor site selectivity control, the tendency of undesirable β-H elimination and the formation of the thermodynamically stable M–F bond (M: transition metal) which hinders catalyst turnover. To alleviate these challenges, early efforts primarily focused on using highly reactive stoichiometric alkylmetallic reagents as coupling partners,¹⁰ while the intrinsic drawbacks of organometallics impaired the functional group tolerance and synthetic efficiency (Scheme 1A).

Inspired by the recent advancements in photoredox chemistry enabling the generation of highly reactive radical species under mild conditions, Weaver and co-workers have ingeniously achieved a series of addition reactions of *in situ*-formed polyfluorinated arene radical species to unsaturated bonds, offering an efficient approach for constructing the $C_{ArF}-Csp^3$ bond.¹¹ Alternatively, Hashmi's group developed a promising visible-light-induced defluoroalkylation *via* radical–radical coupling (Scheme 1B, top).¹² Quite recently, Ritter, Xu, Wu and other groups have well demonstrated the feasibility of nucleophilic alkyl radical addition to polyfluoroarene as the critical step with photocatalysis for preparing alkylated polyfluoroarenes (Scheme 1B, bottom).¹³ Additionally, Hu's laboratory established an alternative route for $C_{ArF}-Csp^3$ bond formation through the decarboxylative coupling reaction of aliphatic *N*-hydroxypthalimide esters with polyfluoroaryl zinc reagents with synergetic photoredox and copper catalysis.¹⁴ Despite the unique advantages of each strategy, achieving enantioselective defluorinative alkylation still poses a permanent challenge.¹⁵ On the other hand, the development of stereoconvergent asymmetric reactions with *(Z/E)*-mixed alkenes has been identified as a highly sustainable and emerging approach for transforming mixed stereoisomers into an optically pure product. Conventional olefination processes

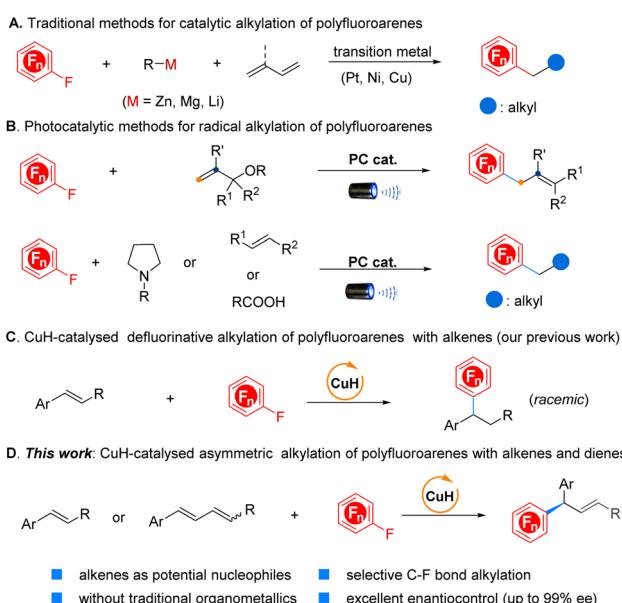
such as the Wittig reaction, olefin metathesis reaction, and Horner–Wadsworth–Emmons (HWE) reaction, among others or those produced directly from petroleum cracking, typically provide an isomeric alkene mixture. However, in contrast to this circumstance, the stereochemical information on alkenes such as a (*Z*)- or (*E*)-configuration still plays a critical role in determining the absolute configuration of the resulting chiral product within the currently available arsenal of the synthetic tool kit; otherwise, it will compromise the yield and stereo-selectivity if an alkene is a mixture of (*Z/E*)-isomers. As a consequence, it is essential to carry out the difficult and time-consuming purification of the alkenes to ensure the high stereopurity of the final products. Despite the significant interest, developing effective stereoconvergent and asymmetric methods has been proven difficult and only a few examples have been reported to date with encompassing transition-metal catalysis and emerging biocatalysis,¹⁶ particularly in simultaneously achieving high enantioselectivity and the geometrical configuration of the C=C bond in the resulting products.

Recent advances in CuH chemistry have highlighted the merits of using bench-stable unsaturated hydrocarbons as alternatives to stoichiometric organometallics in coupling reactions.¹⁷ Accordingly, considerable efforts have been exerted to develop new hydrofunctionalization reactions, however, only sporadic asymmetric hydro(hetero)arylation reactions of alkenes and 1,3-enynes with aryl bromides, pyridines, pyridazines, quinoline *N*-oxides or 2-fluoropyridine have been reported by the groups of Buchwald, Ge, and Kim, respectively.¹⁸ In 2020, our group disclosed the first example of defluorinative alkylation of polyfluoroarenes with alkenes by CuH catalysis, nevertheless, the corresponding asymmetric transformation has remained to be conquered (Scheme 1C).¹⁹ Due to our continuing interest in CuH catalysis²⁰ and recent stereoconvergent asymmetric conversion,²¹ we herein describe the first CuH-catalysed asymmetric defluorinative alkylation of polyfluoroarenes with alkenes and 1,3-dienes. Furthermore, the corresponding transformations with a mixture of (*Z/E*)-1,3-dienes are also realized, stereoconvergently affording a series of multidiscipline-related yet difficult-to-access chiral polyfluoroarenes in high efficiency with excellent enantioselectivity (Scheme 1D).

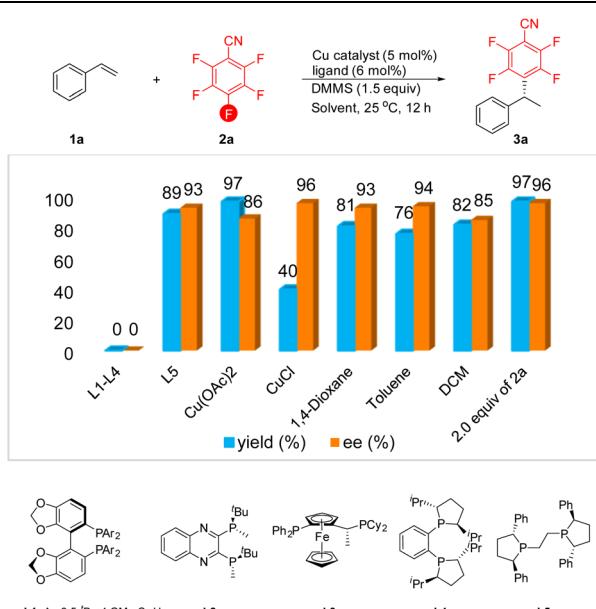
Results and discussion

Optimization of reaction conditions

We initiated our investigation with styrene **1a** and commercially available pentafluorobenzonitrile **2a** as the model substrates. In the preliminary stages of our attempts to probe the feasibility of this conception, various chiral bidentate phosphine ligands were evaluated (Table 1). Unfortunately, several bidentate chiral diphosphine ligands failed to furnish the desired product, including DTBM-SegPhos **L1**, QuinoxP **L2**, Josiphos **L3** and DuPhos **L4**. To our delight, the use of *(S,S)*-Ph-BPE **L5** provided the anticipated product **3a** in excellent yield with a high level of enantioselectivity. Further screening of copper salts revealed that Cu(OAc)₂ was effective in improving the efficiency of the reaction but showed a relatively low level of enantiocontrol.



Scheme 1 Catalytic defluorinative alkylation of polyfluoroarenes

Table 1 Optimization of reaction conditions^a

^a Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), **2a** (0.2 mmol), DMMS (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), catalyst (5 mol%), ligand (6 mol%) in dry solvent (2.0 mL) at 25 °C for 12 h. The yield of **3a** was determined *via* ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture using CH₂Br₂ as an internal standard, and ee values were determined by HPLC analysis.

Conversely, conducting the alkylation with CuCl as the catalyst led to a higher level of enantioselectivity, but the yield of **3a** was reduced significantly. Other solvents such as 1,4-dioxane, toluene, and DCM were also investigated. Although the enantioselectivity was maintained at a good to excellent level, the yield of the product was slightly decreased. To our delight, when we increased the amount of styrene **1a** to 2.0 equiv., the expected defluorinative product **3a** was formed in 97% yield with 96% ee.

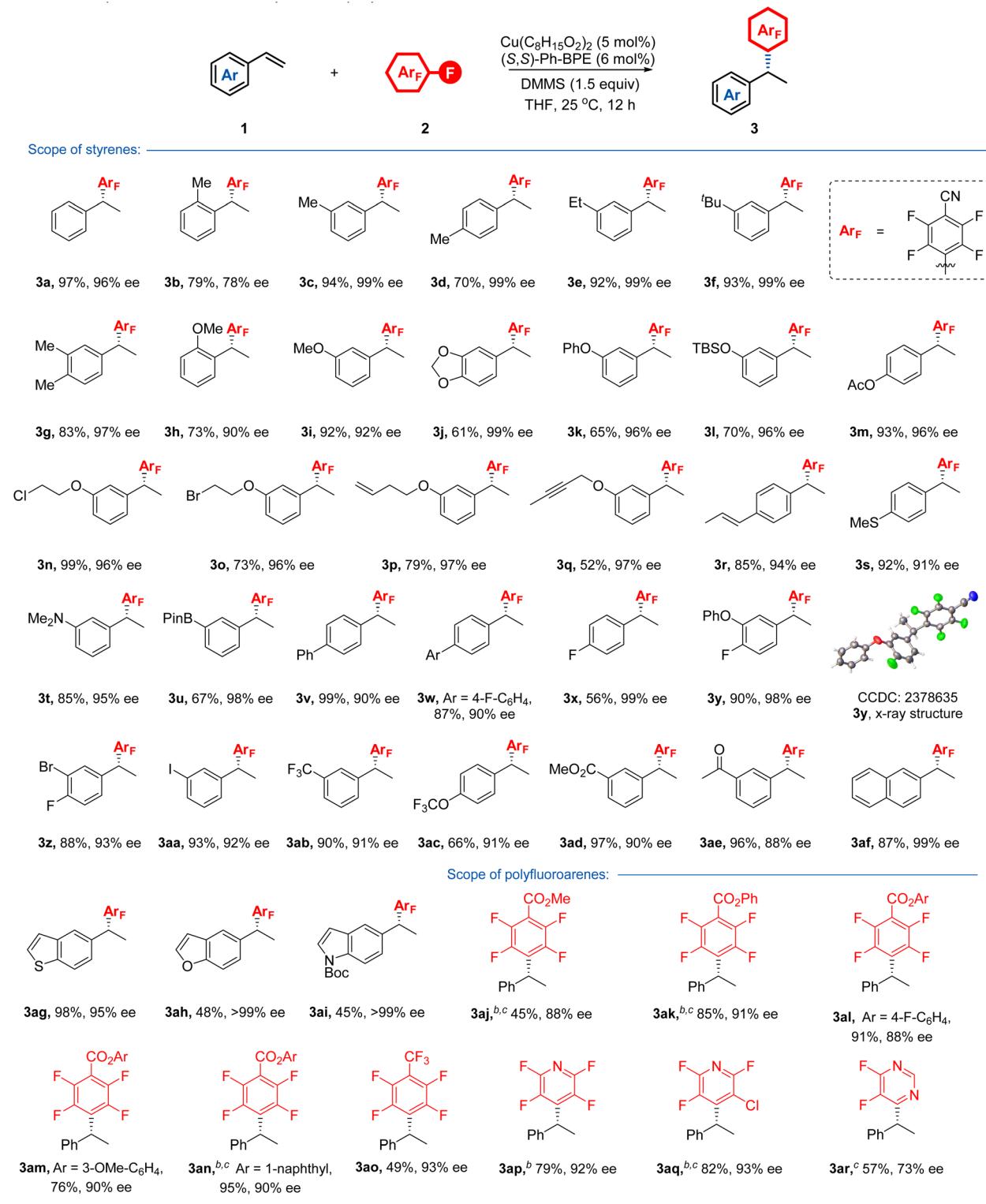
Substrate scope

With the optimized reaction conditions in hand, we assessed the functional group tolerance and scope of styrenes in this asymmetric defluorinative alkylation. As shown in Table 2, a wide range of styrenes containing either electron-donating (**3a**–**3w**) or electron-withdrawing (**3x**–**3ae**) groups on the aryl rings were readily accommodated. *Ortho*-, *meta*-, and *para*-methyl substituted styrenes (**1b**–**1d**) were converted to the desired products **3b**–**3d** in good to excellent yields with 78–99% ee, despite the relatively poor yield and enantiocontrol for **3b**, probably owing to the crowded steric hindrance. Further investigations revealed that a wide range of functional groups, such as alkyl (**3e**–**3g**), alkoxy (**3h**–**3j**), phenoxy (**3k**), silylether (**3l**), acetyl (**3m**), alkyl chloride (**3n**–**3o**), thioether (**3s**), amine (**3t**), pinacolborato (**3u**), halide (**3x**–**3aa**), trifluoromethyl (**3ab**), trifluoromethoxy (**3ac**), ester (**3ad**), and even ketone (**3ae**), were well tolerated under standard reaction conditions. In addition, unactivated alkenyl, internal alkynyl, and internal alkenyl groups were used to examine the chemoselectivity of this method, which showed that the alkylation occurs on the

activated alkenyl group (**3p**–**3r**). These results reflected the reactive inertness of these functional groups. The highly reactive 2-vinylnaphthalene underwent the reaction smoothly to afford the corresponding product **3af** in 87% yield with 99% ee. Moreover, several alkenes containing pharmaceutically valuable heterocycles proved to be competent substrates, allowing for the generation of products **3ag**–**3ai** in moderate to excellent yields with up to >99% ee. In addition, the absolute configuration of **3y** was determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction analysis and the absolute stereochemistry of the other products was assigned by analogy. We next investigated the scope of polyfluoroarenes. In addition to the cyano group, both ester and trifluoromethyl-substituted pentafluorobenzenes were suitable for this protocol, providing the corresponding products **3aj**–**3ao** in moderate to good yields with excellent enantioselectivity. Polyfluoropyridines were efficiently transformed into the alkylation products **3ap** and **3aq** in 79% and 82% yields with 92% and 93% ee, respectively. To our delight, polyfluoropyrimidine, which is widely available in biologically active molecules, also reacted to furnish **3ar** in 57% yield with slightly low ee (73%).

Intrigued by these excellent results, we were next particularly interested in finding whether this method would be suitable for the more challenging defluorinative alkylation with 1,3-dienes as the coupling partner, which would construct a Csp³–C_{ArF} stereocentre and simultaneously introduce a synthetically versatile C–C double bond. However, in addition to the enantioselectivity control, the additional challenges, including regioselectivity (*1,4*-versus *3,4*-addition), and stereochemistry of the resulting C–C double bond remain to be addressed. To our delight, the targeted chiral 1,4-



Table 2 The scope of defluorinative alkylation of polyfluoroarenes with alkenes^a

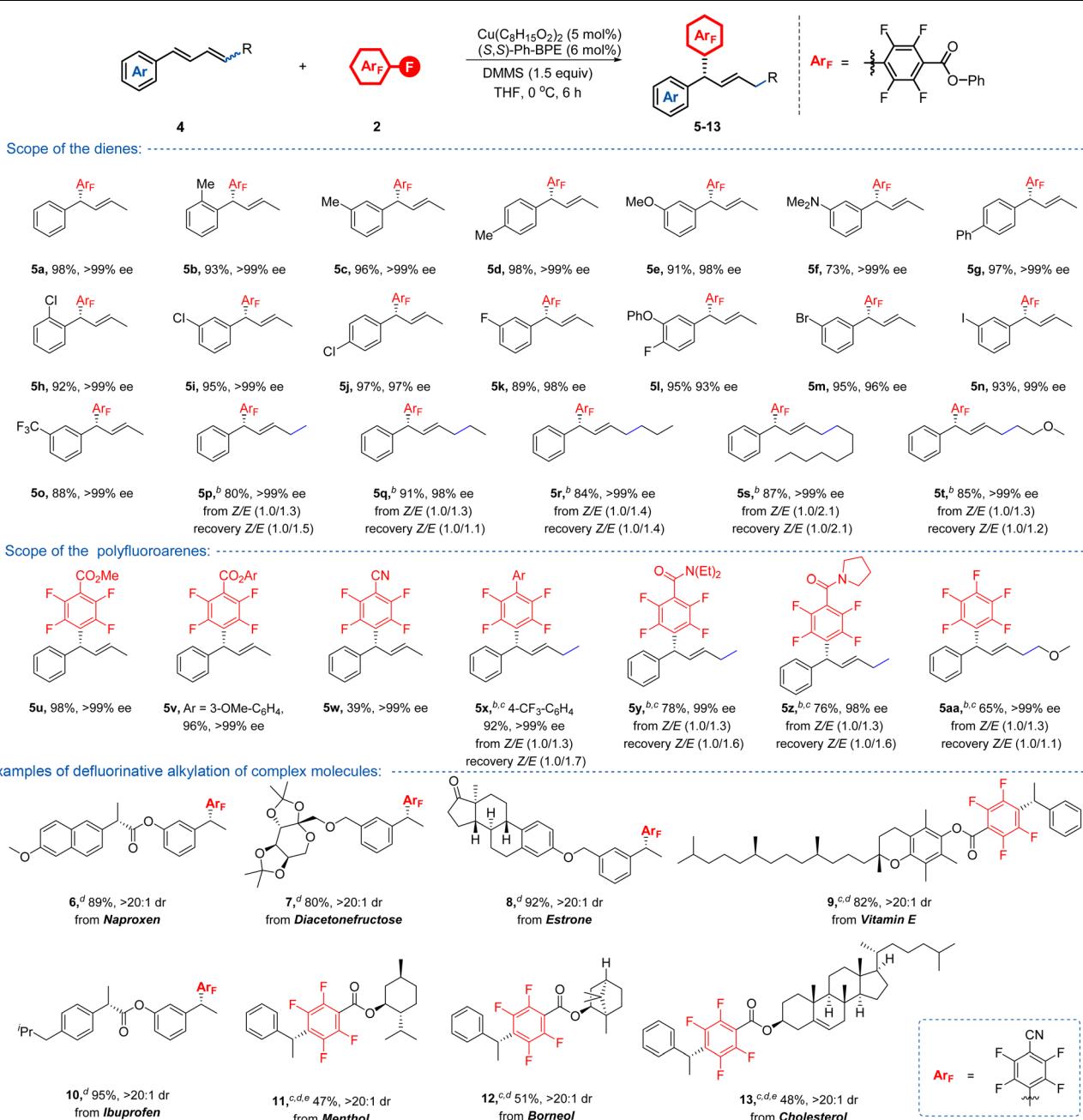
^a Reaction conditions: 1 (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv.), 2 (0.2 mmol), DMMS (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), Cu(C₈H₁₅O₂)₂ (5 mol%), (S,S)-Ph-BPE (6 mol%) in dry THF (2.0 mL) at 25 °C for 12 h. The yield of 3a was determined via ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture using CH₂Br₂ as an internal standard, and the ee value was determined by HPLC analysis. ^b The reactions were performed at -10 °C. ^c The reactions were performed for 36 h.



Markovnikov products **5a** can be efficiently obtained with almost perfect enantioselectivity (>99% ee) and exclusive *trans*-configuration of the C–C double bond through the slight modification of the optimal conditions (Table 3). The steric effects on the phenyl rings in alkenes were almost negligible in this reaction, demonstrated by **5b–5d** and **5h–5j**. In addition,

either electron-donating or withdrawing groups with various useful functionalities such as alkyl, ether, amine, phenyl, halogens, and trifluoromethyl on the aromatic rings were all readily accommodated, providing products **5b–5o** in constantly excellent yields (73–98%) and ee values (93–>99%). Stereoconvergent transformation of (*Z/E*)-mixed alkenes into

Table 3 The scope of the defluorinative alkylation of polyfluoroarenes with dialkenes and complex molecules^a



^a Reaction conditions: **4** (0.4 mmol, 2.0 equiv.), **2b** (0.2 mmol), PhSiH₃ (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.), Cu(C₈H₁₅O₂)₂ (5 mol%), (S,S)-Ph-BPE (6 mol%) in dry THF (2.0 mL) at 0 °C for 6 h. The yield of **5** was determined via ¹H NMR analysis of the crude reaction mixture using CH₂Br₂ as an internal standard, and the ee value was determined by HPLC analysis. ^b The reactions were performed with (TMSO)₂MeSiH (0.6 mmol, 3.0 equiv.) at 25 °C for 12 h.

^c The reactions were performed for 24 h. ^d The reactions were performed with DMMS (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv.) at 25 °C for 12 h. ^e The reactions were performed at 30 °C.



a single chiral product is an extremely attractive strategy, owing to the avoidance of the difficult and time-consuming purification of the alkene mixture. To our delight, this catalytic system could also be applicable to (*Z/E*)-mixed dienes, which provided **5p–5t** stereoconvergently in the range of 80–91% yield with 98–>99% ee. Likewise, polyfluoroarenes with different functionalities also showed excellent reactivity with either stereodefined 1,3-dienes or (*Z/E*)-mixed 1,3-dienes as the starting materials, giving rise to chiral products **5u–5aa** with generally not less than 99% ee. The relatively low efficiency observed for **5w** was attributed to the generation of a large amount of the unproductive defluorinative hydrogenation product, accompanied by the recovery of 46% yield of the 1,3-diene starting material. Notably, almost unchanged *Z*- and *E*-alkene isomeric ratios of the recovered (*Z/E*)-1,3-diene mixture were observed in these reactions, implying that the configuration of the alkene had no prominent effect on reactivity. In addition to styrenes and 1,3-dienes, we also evaluated whether 1,1-disubstituted alkenes or internal alkenes, such as α - or β -alkyl substituted styrenes, were compatible with this approach, however, no desired coupling product was detected using the current catalytic system. Besides, the less electrophilic polyfluoroarenes bearing electron-donating substituents such as alkyl or alkoxy functional groups were also inert for this transformation. To further demonstrate the robustness of this protocol, we subsequently evaluated a series of alkene containing molecules derived from architecturally complex scaffolds—including diacetonefructose, estrone, vitamin E, ibuprofen, menthol, borneol, and cholesterol—featuring potentially vulnerable functional groups such as ketone, ester and ketal. The corresponding products **6–13** were obtained in moderate to good yields (47–95%) with excellent diastereoselectivities (>20:1 d.r.), thereby demonstrating the compatibility and potential of this protocol for late-stage diversification of complex bioactive molecules.

Mechanistic investigation

A series of mechanistic experiments were then conducted to gain deeper insights into this copper-catalysed asymmetric defluorinative alkylation of polyfluoroarenes. As depicted in Fig. 2A, the defluorinative alkylation between substrates **1a** and **2a** was significantly suppressed, with a substantial amount of ethylbenzene (**14**) being generated, when a stoichiometric amount of $^i\text{PrOH}$ was added under optimal reaction conditions.

This experimental observation indicates that the *in situ*-generated benzylic copper intermediate, derived from a regio- and enantioselective insertion of a chiral L^*CuH species across the C–C double bond in the alkene, is involved in this transformation. Subsequently, comparative experiments were performed to further elucidate the properties of the possible intermediates (Fig. 2A). A competitive reaction system consisting of styrene and *para*-electron-donating or withdrawing functionality-substituted styrene derivatives with pentafluorobenzonitrile revealed that alkenes bearing an electron-withdrawing group on the aromatic ring exhibit higher reactivity, suggesting that the hydrometallation of the alkene

serves as the rate-determining step in the catalytic cycle. Furthermore, a well-defined linear correlation between $\log(k_R/k_H)$ against substituent parameters (δ^-) with a positive slope ($\rho = 1.0$) of the line was obtained, confirming the buildup and stabilization of negative charge in the transition state during the rate-determining step, consistent with the aforementioned intermolecular competitive experiment (Fig. 2B). Additionally, a nonlinear relationship experiment was investigated under the standard reaction conditions, supporting a monomeric copper complex bearing a single chiral ligand (Fig. 2C). Kinetic studies were then carried out to explore the dependency of the reaction rate on the concentrations of each reaction component, aiming to identify the turnover-limiting step of the reaction (Fig. 2D). The reaction exhibited first-order dependence on the concentrations of the catalyst and alkene, while displaying zeroth-order dependence on the concentrations of polyfluoroarenes and silane. These experimental data also suggested that the hydrometallation of the alkene serves as the rate-determining step, whereas the subsequent defluorinative alkylation process of polyfluoroarenes may not involve the rate-determining step. We next used DFT calculations to construct a mechanistic model to understand the reaction details and stereochemistry of this asymmetric defluorinative alkylation with styrene **1a** and pentafluorobenzonitrile **2a** as model reactions. The oxidation state of the copper catalyst in this catalytic system was initially determined. Control experiments manifested that both the Cu(i) salt and commercially available Cu(i)H catalyst, $[\text{CuH}(\text{PPh}_3)]_6$, were effective for this transformation (see Table S1). Taken together with previous reports,^{17,19,20} these results suggested that LCu(i)H is the most likely catalytic active species in this reaction. As depicted in Fig. 2E, a feasible catalytic cycle begins with the regio- and enantioselective insertion of the alkene into the well-established, *in situ*-generated (*S,S*)-Ph-BPE-coordinated CuH species (**IM0-S** and **IM0-R**). This process favorably affords the **IM1-S** intermediate *via* the transition state **TS1-S** ($\Delta G^\ddagger = 13.3 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$), which is 2.6 kcal mol⁻¹ lower than that of the transition state **TS1-R** leading to the formation of the **IM1-R** intermediate. This theoretically calculated energy difference is in good agreement with the experimental result (96% ee). These intermediates, in accordance with previous demonstration,²² then undergo a sequence of 1,3-cupratropic shift and *anti*- $\text{S}_{\text{N}}2'$ -like process to attack the *para*-C–F bond in **2a** *via* transition states **TS2** ($\Delta G^\ddagger = 12.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$) and **TS2'** ($\Delta G^\ddagger = 14.3 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$), delivering the intermediates **IM2** and **IM2'**, respectively. The rapid transformation of the weakly associated fluoride ion with Cu(i) cation in a diffusion-limited, activationless process could yield **IM3** and **IM3'**. Finally, the dissociation of the Cu(i) cation and fluoride ion from **IM3** and **IM3'** followed by their recombination, could release Cu(i)F and afford the corresponding **Pr-R** and **Pr-S** products. In accordance with the kinetic experiment observation, our calculations also identified that the hydrometallation of alkene serves as both the rate- and enantio-determining step making the *S*-face more susceptible to the insertion with the chiral CuH species. Further analysis, at the M06/6-311+G(d,p)-SDD/SMD(THF)//B3LYP/D3(BJ)/6-31G(d)-SDD level of theory which



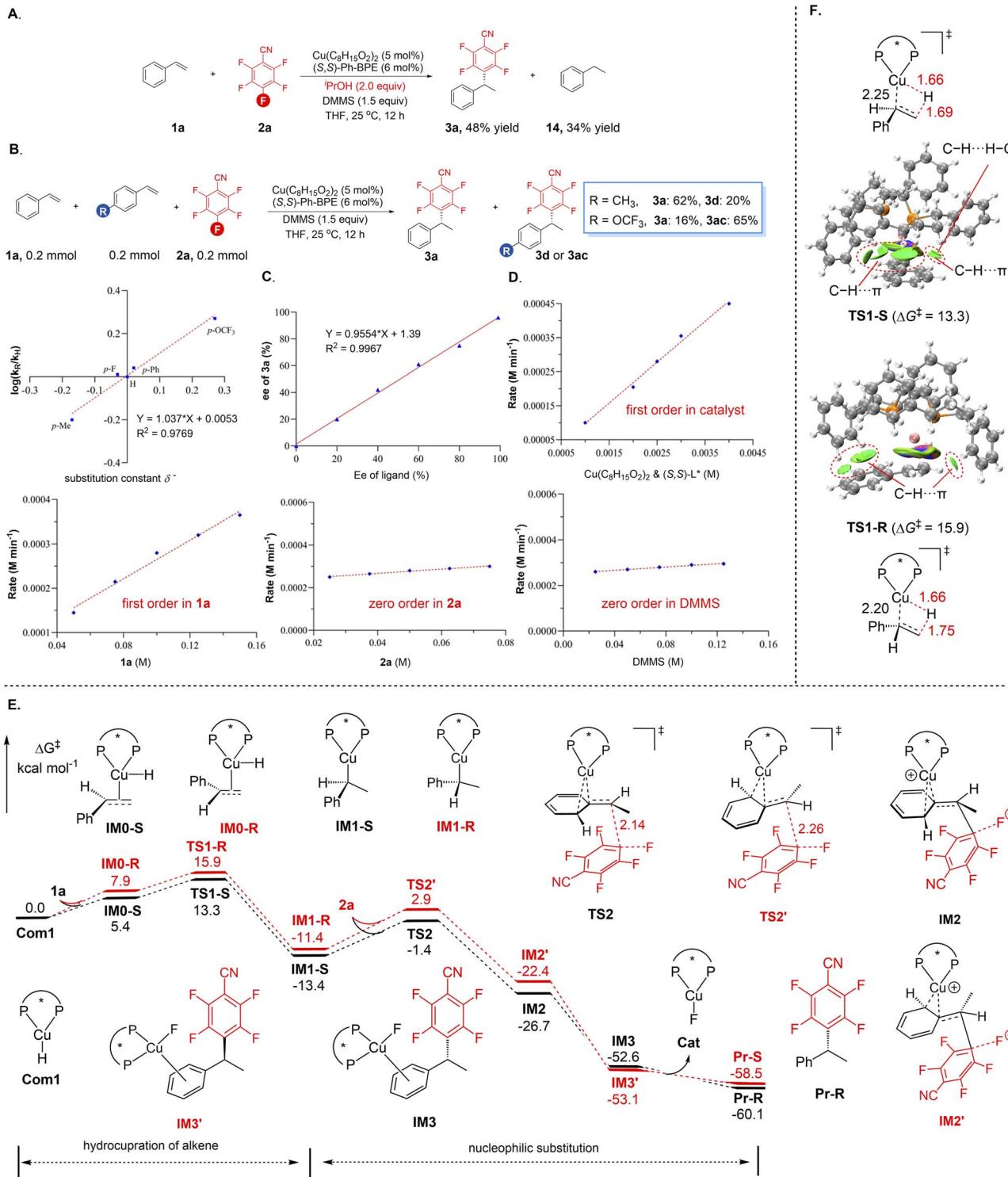


Fig. 2 Mechanism investigation.

could describe both the geometries and relative energies of the transition metal systems with reasonable accuracy, revealed that the two transition states **TS1-R** and **TS1-S** exhibit distinct relative energy primarily derived from the significant non-covalent interactions, such as C-H···π and C-H···H-C dispersion interactions (Fig. 2F). Independent gradient model analysis based on Hirshfeld partition (IGMH)²³ reveals that the

larger interaction energies in **TS1-S** ($-6.7 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$) are attributed to the stronger C-H···π interactions between the ligand's phenyl substituent and the substrate's -C-H and phenyl moieties. In contrast, these interactions are significantly weaker in **TS1-R** ($-3.9 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$), rationalizing the energetic preference for **TS1-S**.

Conclusions

In summary, we have successfully developed a copper-catalysed asymmetric defluorinating alkylation of polyfluoroarenes with alkenes, 1,3-dienes, and (*Z/E*)-mixed 1,3-dienes. This method demonstrates an excellent substrate scope, high functional group compatibility, and consistently outstanding regio- and stereoselectivity. This method provides a straightforward and mild route for constructing chiral C_{sp^3} -C_{ArF} bonds without the previous need for preformed organometallics. A series of experimental studies and DFT calculations have revealed the plausible mechanism and the origins of stereochemistry. We believe that this study will inspire further advancements in the synthesis of highly valuable yet challenging-to-access chiral polyfluoroarene compounds.

Author contributions

T. Xiong and Q. Zhang designed the project and directed the work. D. Shi, Y. Jiang, S. Wang, J. Yin, X. Yuan, S. Ma, and X. Li performed all synthetic experiments, and L. Zhu performed all DFT calculations. T. Xiong, Q. Zhang, L. Zhu, J. Sun and D. Shi wrote the paper. All authors discussed, read and commented on the manuscript.

Conflicts of interest

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

Data availability

The data supporting this article have been included as part of the supplementary information (SI). Additional raw data are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request. Supplementary information: all experimental procedures, computational details, and spectroscopic data. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d5sc08090h>.

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