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Photo/Ni dual-catalyzed radical defluorinative sulfonylation to synthesize *gem*-difluoro allylsulfones†

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Radical defluorinative functionalization of α -trifluoromethyl styrenes represents an effective way toward *gem*-difluoroalkenes. There are general interests in developing novel synthetic protocols for defluorinative functionalization with various types of radicals. However, reports on the preparation of *gem*-difluoro allylsulfones via an *S*-centered radical pathway are limited. Herein, we developed a photo/nickel dual-catalyzed defluorinative sulfonylation that rapidly and reliably synthesizes *gem*-difluoro allylsulfones. The merit of this protocol is exhibited by its mild conditions and wide scope, thus providing a novel strategy for the sulfonyl radical participating in radical defluorinative coupling.

As a type of carbonyl isostere, *gem*-difluoroalkenes are usually of unique metabolic stability, bioactivity, and target specificity, thus providing more opportunities for drug discovery (Scheme 1).¹ Therefore, the synthesis of *gem*-difluoroalkenes has recently been an emerging goal in organic and medicinal chemistry. Until now, several strategies have been developed for the preparation of *gem*-difluoroalkenes. Classic methods, such as Wittig-type and Reformatsky decarboxylation reactions, usually involve highly reactive species and/or harsh conditions, and result in a limited compatibility of functional groups. As a convergent approach, S_N2 -type reactions, in which fluoride is lost by nucleophilic attack on CF_3 , require strong nucleophiles and may limit their substrate scope.² Distinctive in mechanisms, the revival of radical chemistry has provided new opportunities to prepare *gem*-difluoroalkenes, in which the defluorination of CF_3 is achieved by a Ni/Cr-promoted β -F elimination³ (Scheme 2A) or a photo/electro-induced radical/polar cross-coupling⁴ (Scheme 2B). However, most studies of radical defluorinative coupling are focused on *C*-centered radicals or *B*-centered radicals (Scheme 2B). The exploration of other types

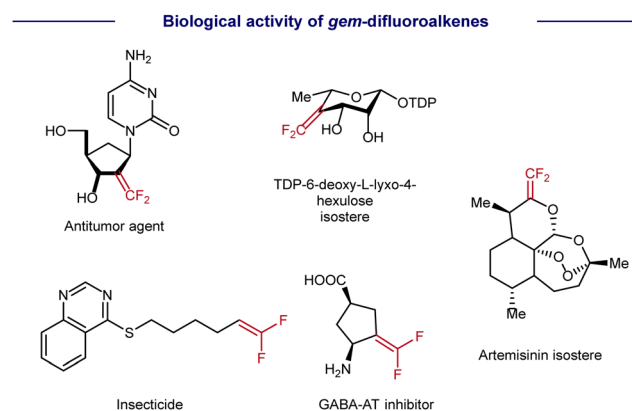
of radicals to synthesize diversified *gem*-difluoroalkenes is in crucial demand, yet challenging.

Due to the unique properties of the C–S bond, the construction of *S*-containing compounds has drawn much attention from synthetic chemists over recent decades.⁵ Among these organic sulfur compounds, allylsulfones serve as versatile synthetic blocks and can be effectively transformed to other value-added chemicals.⁶ Thus, we became interested in the synthesis of *gem*-difluoro allylsulfones which have the potential to integrate the nature of both *gem*-difluoro alkenes and allylsulfones. However, the synthesis of *gem*-difluoro allylsulfones via an *S*-centered radical pathway remains elusive. Challenges still exist in such desired transformations. Defluorinative sulfonylation to synthesize *gem*-difluoro allylsulfones is endergonic by $17.9 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, which is thermodynamically unfeasible. In addition, an aerobic difunctionalization to produce functionalized CF_3 -substituted tertiary alcohol is exergonic by $-1.2 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$, which is thermodynamically spontaneous (see the detailed DFT calculation in Fig. S1, ESI†).

To address such a thermodynamic challenge, we focused our attention to the photocatalytic organic reaction that utilizes visible light as energy input, providing a green and sustainable

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Scheme 1 Representative *gem*-difluoroalkenes with biological activity.

A. Ni-catalyzed radical defluorinative coupling



B. Photo-induced radical defluorinative coupling



C. This work



Scheme 2 Recent advances in radical defluorinative functionalization to synthesize gem-difluoroalkenes. (A) Ni catalyzed radical defluorinative coupling. (B) Photo-induced radical defluorinative coupling. (C) Outline of this work.

synthetic protocol. Merging photocatalysis and nickel catalysis, we considered that a radical defluorinative coupling could be achieved based on the addition of a sulfonyl radical to α -(trifluoromethyl)-styrenes, where the subsequent β -F elimination could be effectively promoted by a nickel catalyst (Scheme 2C). This dual-catalyzed process would offer a solution to avoid a fast side reaction that leads to α -trifluoromethyl- β -sulfonyl tertiary alcohols with trace air. Herein, we report the successful execution of this design plan.

At the outset of our investigation, we chose 1-methoxy-4-(3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-en-2-yl)benzene **1a** as the radical acceptor and inexpensive sodium benzenesulfinate **2a** as the sulfonyl radical precursor (Table 1). The initial examination was focused on the ligands with Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ as the photocatalyst and NiCl₂ as the metal catalyst (entries 1–4). To our delight, the desired transformation was successfully realized in 93% isolated yield with 30 mol% **L2** as ligand. By merging Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ and Ni(bpy)₃Cl₂, the best results were found in MeCN under blue LED irradiation at room temperature to obtain **3a** in 96% GC yield and 90% isolated yield. Control experiments (entries 6–9) proved that Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂, Ni(bpy)₃Cl₂ and irradiation were essential for this organic transformation. Without the nickel catalyst, only a trace amount of product

Table 1 Optimization of reaction conditions^a

L1 **L2** **L3** **L4**

L1: 1,10-phenanthroline
L2: R = H
L3: R = ^tBu
L4: R = COOMe

Entry	Variation from the standard conditions ^a	Yield ^b [%]
1	L1 was used	21
2	L2 was used	93
3	L3 was used	65
4	L4 was used	36
5	10 mol% Ni(bpy) ₃ Cl ₂ was used	96 (90)
6	Without ligand	39
7	Without Ru(bpy) ₃ (PF ₆) ₂	n.d.
8	Without Ni(bpy) ₃ Cl ₂	Trace
9	Without irradiation	n.d.
10	Eosin Y as photocatalyst	n.d.
11	[Ir(dFCF ₃ ppy) ₂ ((4,4'-dCF ₃ bpy))](PF ₆) as photocatalyst	12
12	DCE as solvent	21
13	THF as solvent	n.d.
14	Air instead of N ₂	n.d.

^a Conditions: **1a** (0.15 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), **2a** (0.20 mmol, 1.33 equiv.), Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ (1.5 mol%), NiCl₂ (10 mol%), ligand (30 mol%) in MeCN (2.0 mL) under N₂ atmosphere and irradiation with blue LED (465 nm) for 6 h. ^b Yields were determined by GC-FID with decane as the internal standard; isolated yield is shown in parentheses.

could obtain and the yield was lowered to 39% without the bipyridine ligand. When using eosin Y or an iridium complex as photocatalysts instead of Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂, lower yields of **3a** were found (entries 10 and 11). This transformation exhibited a much lower yield with DCE as the solvent and failed with THF as the solvent (entries 12 and 13). Similar to other radical defluorinative couplings, the synthesis of gem-difluoro allylsulfones failed in air (entry 14).

With the optimal conditions in hand, we turned our attention to exploring the generality of our photo/Ni dual-catalyzed radical defluorinative coupling of α -trifluoromethyl styrene. As shown in Scheme 3, the scope was largely insensitive to electronic changes at the *para* and *meta* positions of trifluoromethylated alkenes (**3a–3k**). However, this defluorinative coupling failed with *ortho*-substituted trifluoromethylated alkenes (see the ESI[†]). Interestingly, other cyclic motifs of CF₃-substituted alkenes were also suitable radical acceptors for this organic transformation, including naphthalene (**3l**), benzodioxole (**3m**), benzodioxan (**3n**), and *N*-Boc pyrrole (**3o**).

Next, the scope of the sodium sulfonates was examined. A series of *para*-substituted sodium benzenesulfonates, including halides (**3q** and **3r**), amides (**3t**), and trifluoromethyl (**3u**), were all well tolerated, forming the desired products in 54–80% yield. In addition, 2-naphthylsulfonic acid sodium (**3v**) was also a suitable sulfonyl radical precursor for this transformation, providing 64% yield. Pleasingly, sodium alkylsulfonates (**3w–3y**) were also well-tolerated under the reaction conditions and provided yields of 59–94%. To further explore the potential applications of this synthetic

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