Combined with the use of fluorine-18 for positron emission tomography, the discovery that incorporating fluorine atoms into drug molecules can improve their bioavailability, metabolic stability, and target specificity has driven the rapid development of new methods for generating C–F bonds and forming bond connections with fluorine-containing structural motifs over the past decade. However, synthesis of compounds bearing fluorovinyl (F–C≡C) and gem-difluoroallyl (F2C–C=C) groups remains a challenge, despite the presence of these structural motifs in numerous drugs, such as tezacitabine, seletracetam, and tafluprost (Scheme 1a). We envisioned that synthesis of fluorovinyls containing an allylic bromine atom (F–C–C–C–Br) would facilitate the preparation of such compounds because the bromine atom would serve as a handle for a wide variety of substitution and cross-coupling reactions. The existing methods for their preparation generally rely on reactions of fluorovinyls containing an allylic hydroxyl group or gem-difluorinated vinyloxiranes with brominating reagents. Direct methods for their synthesis from readily accessible substrates are lacking.

Elegant work from the groups of Maruoka, Oshima, Ozerov, Müller, Stephan, Oestreich, Chen, and Young on C–F bond activation reactions has proven that Lewis acid-promoted abstraction of fluoride from alkyl fluorides is a powerful tool for generating carbocations that can be trapped by nucleophiles. When trifluoromethylalkenes were studied as substrates, Ichikawa et al. reported that aryldifluorination of trifluoromethylalkenes can be accomplished with a stoichiometric amount of EtAlCl2 via fluoride abstraction and subsequent Friedel–Crafts reactions between the resulting allylic carboxylic acid and arenes (Scheme 1b). In addition, Braun and Kemnitz and colleagues carried out hydrodefluorination reactions of trifluoromethylalkenes with silanes catalyzed by Lewis acidic nanoscopic aluminum chlorofluoride (Scheme 1b). In light of these reports and our experiences in developing Lewis acid-catalyzed reactions, we speculated that 3,3-difluoroallyl bromides (F2C–C–C–Br) could be directly prepared from trifluoromethylalkenes and a suitable bromide source via Lewis acid activation of the C–F bonds and...
subsequent nucleophilic attack of the bromide anion at the distal olefinic carbon of the resulting allylic carbocation, a process that has no precedent in the literature.

Herein, we report our discovery that by using an aluminum-based Lewis acid catalyst and bromotrimethylsilane (TMSBr) or chlorotrimethylsilane (TMSCl) as a halide source, we were able to achieve the proposed C–F bond activation/substitution reaction (Scheme 1c). Furthermore, simply by adjusting the stoichiometry of the reactants and the reaction temperature, we could selectively obtain mono-, di-, or trisubstituted products. Mechanistic studies indicated the multi-substitution reaction was achieved by thermally promoted 1,3-halogen migration of the initially formed product, followed by further halodefluorination. Notably, the previously reported defluorination reactions of trifluoromethylenes, either Lewis acid-catalyzed14−16 or promoted via other methods,17−19 usually provide monosubstitution products; that is, our finding that we could selectively generate multiply substituted products is also unprecedented.

To test various reaction conditions, we chose \( \text{ArCH=CHBr} \) as a model substrate (Table 1). TMSBr was selected as the bromide source because we expected the generated silyl cation to be an excellent scavenger for the displaced fluoride anion. We began by evaluating several Lewis acid catalysts and found that no reaction occurred when \( \text{ArCH=CHBr} \) was treated with \( \text{B(C}_6\text{F}_5)_3 \), \( \text{Zn(OTf)}_2 \), \( \text{Sc(OTf)}_3 \), \( \text{Al(OTf)}_3 \), or \( \text{ZrCl}_4 \) (5 mol%) and 3 equiv. of TMSBr in DCE at 80 °C (entries 1–5). However, we were encouraged to find that \( \text{AlCl}_3 \) would catalyze the proposed bromodefluorination reaction, giving monobrominated product \( 2\text{a} \) and dibrominated product \( 3\text{a} \) (ref. 20) in 17% and 2% yields, respectively (entry 6). Investigation of additional aluminum-based Lewis acids showed that \( \text{AlEtCl}_2 \) and \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) (ref. 21) had higher activities: \( \text{AlEtCl}_2 \) gave \( 2\text{a} \) and \( 3\text{a} \) in 5% and 38% yields, respectively (entry 7), and \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) gave 16% and 32% yields, respectively (entry 8). Because \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) is a solid and therefore easier to store and handle than \( \text{AlEtCl}_2 \) (a liquid), we chose \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) for further investigation. Changing the solvent to toluene inhibited the formation of \( 3\text{a} \), but failed to improve the yield of \( 2\text{a} \) (entry 9). Coordinative solvents (acetonitrile and dioxane) shut down the reaction entirely (entries 10 and 11). When the reaction temperature was increased to 120 °C, \( 2\text{a} \) and \( 3\text{a} \) were obtained in 13% and 68% yields, respectively (entry 13). Gratifyingly, when 4 equiv. of TMSBr relative to \( 1\text{a} \) was used, \( 3\text{a} \) was generated as the sole reaction product in 90% yield (\( Z/E = 55 : 45 \), entry 14). Next, we tried using TMSBr as the limiting reagent to determine whether we could obtain the monobrominated product \( 2\text{a} \) as the major product. Indeed, when 3 equiv. of \( 1\text{a} \) was treated with 1 equiv. of TMSBr at 80 °C, \( 2\text{a} \) was obtained as the sole product, although the yield was only 30% (entry 15). Further screening of reaction conditions revealed that using 9.0 mol% of \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) and running the reaction at 60 °C for 48 h (entry 16) gave the highest yield of \( 2\text{a} \) (76%); the yield of \( 3\text{a} \) was 8%.

With the optimal conditions in hand, we first explored the scope of the monosubstitution reaction by testing various trifluoromethyl- and difluoroalkyl-substituted olefins \( \text{A} \) (Table 2, left column). From \( 1\text{a} \), monobrominated product \( 2\text{a} \) could be isolated in pure form in 64% yield by means of preparative HPLC. When the \( \text{Ar} \)-phenyl ring bore an ortho-phenyl

Table 1

| Entry | Lewis acid | \( 1\text{a}/\text{TMSBr} \) | \( T \) (°C) | Solvent | Yield\(^{b} \) \( 2\text{a} \) (%) | Yield\(^{b} \) \( 3\text{a} \) (%) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | \( \text{B[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3 \) | 1 : 3 | 80 | DCE | n.d. | n.d. |
| 2 | \( \text{Zn(OTf)}_2 \) | 1 : 3 | 80 | DCE | n.d. | n.d. |
| 3 | \( \text{Sc(OTf)}_3 \) | 1 : 3 | 80 | DCE | n.d. | n.d. |
| 4 | \( \text{Al(OTf)}_3 \) | 1 : 3 | 80 | DCE | n.d. | n.d. |
| 5 | \( \text{ZrCl}_4 \) | 1 : 3 | 80 | DCE | Trace | n.d. |
| 6 | \( \text{AlCl}_3 \) | 1 : 3 | 80 | DCE | 17 | 2 |
| 7 | \( \text{AlCl}_3 \) | 1 : 3 | 80 | DCE | 5 | 38 |
| 8\(^{c} \) | \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) | 1 : 3 | 80 | DCE | 16 | 32 |
| 9\(^{c} \) | \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) | 1 : 3 | 80 | Toluene | 16 | n.d. |
| 10\(^{c} \) | \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) | 1 : 3 | 80 | \( \text{CH}_3\text{CN} \) | n.d. | n.d. |
| 11\(^{c} \) | \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) | 1 : 3 | 80 | Dioxane | n.d. | n.d. |
| 12\(^{c} \) | \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) | 1 : 3 | 100 | DCE | 25 | 48 |
| 13\(^{c} \) | \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) | 1 : 3 | 120 | DCE | 13 | 68 |
| 14\(^{c} \) | \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) | 1 : 4 | 120 | DCE | n.d. | 90\(^{d} \) |
| 15\(^{c} \) | \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) | 3 : 1 | 80 | DCE | 30 | n.d. |
| 16\(^{c} \) | \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) | 3 : 1 | 60 | DCE | 76 | 8 |

\(^{a} \) Unless otherwise specified, reactions were performed with 0.1 mmol of \( 1\text{a} \) and 5 mol% of a Lewis acid in 1 mL of solvent for 24 h under \( N_2 \). \(^{b} \) Yields were determined by \(^{1}H\) NMR using \( \text{CH}_3\text{Br} \) as the internal standard; the \( 2\text{a}/3\text{a} \) ratios were determined by \(^{19}\text{F} \) NMR; n.d. = not detected. \(^{c} \) 4.5 mol% \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) was used as catalyst. \(^{d} \) The Z/E ratio was 55 : 45. \(^{e} \) The reaction was carried out with 9.0 mol% of \( \text{Al[C}_6\text{F}_5]_3(\text{tol})_{0.5} \) for 48 h.
When the substituent was changed to a 9-phenanthryl group (1c), monobrominated product 2c was isolated in 75% yield. We also tested other halogenating reagents with 1c: TMSI gave iodinated product 2c-I in 51% yield, whereas TMSCl was poorly reactive, giving a <10% yield of product. Furthermore, substrates with 1-naphthyl (2d), 4-dibenzothiophenyl (2e), and 4-dibenzofuranyl (2f) moieties at the α position were all suitable. Interestingly, even the reaction of conjugated diene 1g was feasible, giving brominated diene 2g in 67% isolated yield. In addition, a series of α-alkyl-substituted trifluoromethylalkenes gave the desired products (2h–2k) in moderate yields. Trifluoroalkyl-substituted alkynes were also reactive; specifically, benzene-fused methylene-ecyclalkanes 1l–1n gave the corresponding products (2l–2n) in 59–88% yields. Finally, acyclic substrate 1o afforded (E)-2o as the predominant isomer (E/Z > 10 : 1) in 50% yield.

Next the scope of the disubstitution reaction was investigated (Table 2, right column). Trifluoromethyl-substituted alkynes bearing electron-donating or electron-withdrawing substituents remained reactive, affording the corresponding products (3a and 3p–3r) in 69–85% yields with Z/E ratios of approximately 1 : 1. 1-Naphthyl (3d), 4-dibenzothiophenyl (3e), 4-dibenzofuranyl (3f), and aliphatic (3h–3j, 3s, and 3t) substituents at the α position were well tolerated. Interestingly, even alkynyl-substituted trifluoromethylalkenes afforded the desired disubstituted products (3u and 3v) in good yields. In addition, difluoroalkyl-substituted alkynes 1n and 1o gave completely defluorinated products 3n and 3o in 46% and 60% yields, respectively. Notably, under these conditions, the monobrominated products either did not form or formed in only trace amounts, as indicated by GC–MS or NMR spectroscopy. Moreover, the E and Z isomers of dibrominated products were found interconvertible under the reaction conditions (for details, see the ESI†) so the Z/E ratios of products might be the result of the thermodynamic equilibrium.

It is also worth mentioning that some substrates shown in Table 2 were not compatible either with the monosubstitution reaction or with the disubstitution reaction. For example, substrates bearing coordinating functional groups, such as

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**Table 2** Scope of the mono and disubstitution reaction

| Substrate | Reaction | Yield (%) | Z/E Ratio |
|-----------|----------|-----------|-----------|
| 2a        | Condition A | 64% |  |  |
| 2b        | Condition A | 58% |  |  |
| 2c        | Condition A | 75% |  |  |
| 2d        | Condition A | 78% |  |  |
| 2e        | Condition A | 64% |  |  |
| 2f        | Condition A | 73% |  |  |
| 2g        | Condition A | 67% |  |  |
| 2h        | Condition A | 51% |  |  |
| 2i        | Condition A | 53% |  |  |
| 2j        | Condition A | 49% |  |  |
| 2k        | Condition A | 50% |  |  |
| 2l        | Condition A | 59% |  |  |
| 2m        | Condition A | 88% |  |  |
| 2n        | Condition A | 75% |  |  |
| 2o        | Condition A | 50% |  |  |
| 2p        | Condition B | 80% |  |  |
| 2q        | Condition B | 62% |  |  |
| 2r        | Condition B | 71% |  |  |
| 2s        | Condition B | 50% |  |  |
| 2t        | Condition B | 50% |  |  |
| 2u        | Condition B | 80% |  |  |
| 2v        | Condition B | 50% |  |  |
| 2w        | Condition B | 78% |  |  |
| 2x        | Condition B | 45% |  |  |
| 2y        | Condition B | 50% |  |  |
| 2z        | Condition B | 50% |  |  |

a Condition A: reactions were performed with 0.6 mmol of 1, 0.2 mmol of TMSBr, and 9.0 mol% of Al(C₆F₅)₃(tol)₀.₅ in 1.5 mL of DCE at 60 °C for 48 h; condition B: reactions were performed with 0.6 mmol of 1, 0.8 mmol of TMSBr, and 4.5 mol% of Al(C₆F₅)₃(tol)₀.₅ in 1.5 mL of DCE at 120 °C for 24 h; isolated yields are reported. b The reaction was performed at 80 °C. c TMSI was used instead of TMSBr. d The reaction was carried out with 13.5 mol% of Al(C₆F₅)₃(tol)₀.₅. e 4 equiv. of 1 was used. f The reaction was performed with 5 equiv. of TMSBr. 11550 | Chem. Sci., 2020, 11, 11548–11553 This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2020
methoxy, carbonyl, sulfonyl and alkyne (1p, 1q, 1r, 1t, 1u, and 1v), gave very low yields (<20%) for monosubstitution, perhaps because the relatively low reaction temperature (60 °C) was not sufficient to break the coordination of these functional groups to the Lewis acid catalyst. Furthermore, Al(C₆F₅)₃(tol)₀.₅ is probably a precatalyst because Al(C₆F₅)₃(tol)₀.₅ rapidly decomposes in DCE to give a mixture of unidentified aluminum species that are active for the halodefluorination reaction (for details, see the ESI†).

We performed several control experiments to explore the reaction mechanism. When substrate 1a was treated with mesitylene in the presence of 1 equiv. of Al(C₆F₅)₃(tol)₀.₅, Friedel–Crafts allylation of the aromatic ring generated product 4 in 96% yield (Scheme 2a). This result demonstrates that the aluminum Lewis acid could abstract fluoride from the trifluoromethylalkene to generate an allylic carbocation. Furthermore, when 2a was subjected to the conditions used for the disubstitution reaction, 3a was isolated in 65% yield (Scheme 2b), indicating that the dibrominated products were generated via monobrominated intermediates. However, subjecting nonbrominated 5 to the same conditions did not result in substitution of the vinylic fluoride atom by the bromine atom (6, Scheme 2c), which excludes the vinylic nucleophilic substitution (SnV) mechanism for the conversion from 2a to 3a. We thus suspected that the allylic bromine atom in 2a was involved in this conversion. Indeed, when 2a was heated at 120 °C in toluene for 12 h, 1,3-migration of the bromine atom gave bromodifluoromethylalkene 7 in 83% NMR yield (Scheme 2d). And, treatment of 7 with TMSBr in the presence of the catalyst at 120 °C gave 3a in 77% yield (Scheme 2e). Taken together, these results indicate that dibrominated products were generated via isomerization of the monobrominated product to form bromodifluoromethylalkenes, which then underwent a second bromodefluorination reaction. In addition, silylium Et₃Si[B(C₆F₅)₄] was found incapable of catalyzing the bromodefluorination reaction (Scheme 2f). This result suggests that the Lewis acidic aluminum is probably a catalyst, rather than an initiator, and TMS⁺ from TMSBr abstracts the fluoride from the aluminum–fluoride adduct to regenerate the active catalyst.

These results led us to wonder whether all three fluoride atoms of a trifluoromethylalkene could be replaced with bromine atoms via a 1,3-bromo migration reaction of the dibrominated product to give a dibromo trifluoromethylalkene, which would then undergo bromodefluorination. After screening various reaction conditions, we discovered that tribrominated products could be obtained by using a large excess (e.g., 10 equiv.) of TMSBr and extending the reaction time; however, in all cases, substantial amounts of the dibrominated products were always produced as well (see Table S1 in the ESI†), which made separation of the product difficult. However, we were delighted to find that when TMSCl was used in large excess (7 equiv.) and the reaction temperature was 120 °C, trichlorinated compounds were the major or only products (Table 3). However, these conditions were suitable only for substrates bearing α-aryl substituents. The moderate to low yields of these reactions were due mainly to decomposition of the starting materials rather than to the formation of mono- or dichlorinated byproducts.

As mentioned above, bromine atoms are among the most useful substituents for introducing other functional groups. To explore the utility of the above-described reactions, we carried out some transformations of the products (Scheme 3). For example, treatment of monobrominated product 2d with

Table 3 Scope of trisubstitution reaction

| Substrate | Reaction Conditions | Yield | Products |
|-----------|--------------------|-------|----------|
| 2d        | DCE at 120 °C, 24 h| 65%   | 3a, 60% (Z/E = 58:42) |
| 2a        | DCE at 120 °C, 24 h| 77%   | 3a, 77% (Z/E = 55:45) |
| 7         | DCE at 120 °C, 24 h| 0%    | 3a, 65% (Z/E = 58:42) |
| 1a        | DCE at 120 °C, 24 h| 0%    | 3a, 65% (Z/E = 58:42) |

a Unless otherwise specified, reactions were performed with 0.2 mmol of 1, 1.4 mmol of TMSCl, and 9.0 mol% of Al(C₆F₅)₃(tol)₀.₅ in 1.5 mL of DCE at 120 °C for 24 h; isolated yields are reported.
Scheme 3  Transformations of products 2d and 3a.

The transformation of product 2d to give a single product is described. The use of other nucleophiles for these aluminum-promoted defluorination reactions is discussed.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

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