Supporting Information

Metal-Free and User-Friendly Regioselective Hydrofluorination of Olefins

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I. General methods:

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Reactions were carried out under atmospheric conditions. CH_2Cl_2 was used without further purification. The reactions were monitored with the aid of TLC on 0.25 mm precoated silica-gel plates. Visualization was carried out with UV light and aqueous ceric ammonium molybdate solution or potassium permanganate stain. Flash column chromatography was performed with the indicated solvents on silica gel 60 (particle size: 0.040–0.063 mm). 1 H, 13 C and 19 F NMR spectra were recorded on a 300 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are given in ppm (δ), referenced to the residual proton resonances of the solvents. Coupling constants (J) are given in Hertz (Hz). The letters m, s, d, t, and q stand for multiplet, singlet, doublet, triplet, and quartet, respectively. The letters br indicate that the signal is broad. The abbreviation DCM stands for dichloromethane. HPLC analyses were performed using either a JASCO PU-2089 Plus chromatographer equipped with an MD-2010 detector or an Agilent 1100 series instrument equipped with a refraction index detector using chiral stationary columns from Daicel. IR spectra were recorded in a Thermo Scientific FTIR spectrometer Nicolet iS10.

II. General procedure for the 1,2-hydroxyfluorination of olefins

A 5-mL polypropylene vial was charged with m-CPBA 77% w/w (90 mg, 0.4 mmol, 2 equiv). DCM (2mL) was added and the resulting suspension was cooled down in an ice bath. Finally, the corresponding olefin (0.2 mmol) was added followed by HF·Py 70% w/w (36 μ L, 1.4 mmol, 7 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred 4-5h (TLC), then quenched by the addition of ice and a spatula tip of KHSO3 and stir for 30 additional minutes. The reaction mixture was then extracted with DCM (3 x 5 mL), the combined organic layers dried over Na2SO4, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue thus obtained was purified by flash chromatography using appropriate mixtures of hexanes and ethyl acetate as eluent (for low molecular weight derivatives pentane/diethyl ether mixtures were used due to their high volatility).

Compounds **3a-g**, **3l-r** and *syn-* and *anti-***3t** have previously been described and their spectroscopic data were in agreement with those reported in the literature.

2-Fluoro-2-phenylethanol (3a) 1

Flash chromatography of the crude reaction product [n-hexane-AcOEt (2:1)] afforded $\bf 3a$ as a colorless oil (68%, 19 mg). This reaction was also carried out on a 10 mmol scale (1.04 g of styrene) following an otherwise identical procedure, obtaining the title compound in 53 %

2-Fluoro-2-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethanol (3b)

Flash chromatography of the crude reaction product [
$$n$$
-hexane-AcOEt (2:1)] afforded **3b** as a colorless oil (43%, 18 mg). 1 H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.59 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 5.56 (ddd, J = 48.3, 6.2, 3.8 Hz, 1H), 3.95 – 3.74 (m, 2H), 1.96 (dd, J = 7.7, 5.5 Hz, 1H). 19 F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -62.74 (s, 3F), -189.98 (ddd, 1F, J = 48.6, 27.0, 21.8 Hz). 13 C NMR (75.5 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.3, (d, J = 20.0 Hz), 130.9 (q, J = 32.3 Hz), 125.9 (d, J = 7.5 Hz), 125.6 (q, J = 3.6 Hz), 123.9 (q, J = 272.2 Hz), 93.9 (d, J = 174.0 Hz), 66.3 (d, J = 24.1 Hz). HRMS (EI) calcd. for $C_9H_8F_4O$ [M+Na $^+$]: 231,0403, found: 231,0396. IR (neat, v_{max} , cm $^{-1}$): 3338, 2360, 1623, 1418, 1323, 1256, 1164, 1113, 1066, 1017, 880, 841, 765, 698.

2-Fluoro-2-(4-nitrophenyl)ethanol (3c) 1

2-Fluoro-2-(4-cyanophenyl)ethanol (3d)¹

Methyl 4-(1-fluoro-2-hydroxyethyl)benzoate (3e)1

2-Fluoro-2-(4-fluorophenyl)ethanol (3f)¹

2-Fluoro-2-(4-chlorophenyl)ethanol (3g)¹

2-Fluoro-2-(3-methoxyphenyl)ethanol (3k)

Flash chromatography of the crude reaction product [n-hexane-AcOEt (2:1)] afforded **3k** as a colorless oil (41%, 14 mg). 1 H NMR (CDCl₃, 300 MHz) δ 7.30 - 7.19 (m, 1H), 6.86 - 6.72 (m, 3H), 5.47 (ddd, J = 48.7, 7.5, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.93 - 3.77 (m, 2H), 3.75 (s, 3H), 1.92 (br s, OH). 19 F NMR (282 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -187.89 (ddd, J = 48.9, 29.4, 19.5 Hz). 13 C NMR (75.5 MHz , CDCl₃) δ 159.73, 137.84 (d, J = 19.8 Hz), 129.67, 117.80 (d, J = 7.1 Hz), 114.17, 111.23 (d, J = 7.7 Hz), 94.59 (d, J = 172.8 Hz), 66.53 (d, J = 24.4 Hz), 55.23. HRMS (EI) calcd. for C₉H₁₁FO₂ [M+Na⁺]: 193.0635, found: 193.0637. IR (neat, v_{max} , cm⁻¹):3667, 2938, 1587, 1490, 1456, 1435, 12551157854, 780, 735, 696.

2-Fluoro-3-phenylpropanol (3I)²

OH Flash chromatography of the crude reaction product [n-hexane-AcOEt (2:1)] afforded **3I** as a colorless oil (62%, 19 mg). IR (neat, vmax, cm-1): 3370, 3029, 2931, 1719, 1496, 1455, 1257, 1050, 903, 836, 746, 700.

2-Fluoro-3-(4-fluorophenyl)propanol (3m)²

Flash chromatography of the crude reaction product [n-hexane-AcOEt (2:1)] afforded **3m** as a colorless oil (58%, 20 mg). IR (neat, vmax, cm-1): 3369, 2935, 1718, 1602, 1510, 1258, 1222, 1159, 1052, 818, 750.

2-Fluoro-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)propanol (3n)²

OH Flash chromatography of the crude reaction product [n-hexane-AcOEt (2:1)] afforded **3n** as a white solid (41%, 15 mg). m. p. = 62-63 °C. IR (neat, vmax, cm-1): 3358, 2916, 2838, 1717, 1614, 1587, 1511, 1436, 1302, 1244, 1176, 1111, 1091, 1070, 1023, 886, 809, 749, 717.

2-Fluorododecan-1-ol (3o)³

Flash chromatography of the crude reaction product [n-hexane-AcOEt (2:1)] afforded **3o** as a waxy solid (93%, 38 mg). m. p. = 53-54 °C (lit. 51-53).⁴ HPLC (Chiralcel AY-H, 95:5 hexane/iPrOH, 1 mL min-1, 240 nm) tR(major) = 10,41 min, tR(minor) = 11,27 min. IR (neat, vmax, cm-1): 3461, 2917, 2849, 1456, 1378, 1261, 1101, 965, 860, 827, 719, 628, 622, 616, 611, 605.

trans-2-Fluorocyclopentanol (3p)⁵

Flash chromatography of the crude reaction product [n-pentane-Et $_2$ O (1:1)] afforded 3p as a colorless oil (72%, 15 mg). IR (neat, v_{max} , cm $^{-1}$): 3331, 2963, 1084, 1035, 877. This reaction was also conducted at 2 mmol scale following the next procedure. A 5-mL polypropylene vial was charged with m-CPBA 77% w/w (900 mg, 4 mmol, 2 equiv). DCM (20mL) was added and the resulting suspension was cooled down in an ice bath. Finally, cyclopentene (183 μ L, 2 mmol) was added followed by HF·Py 70% w/w (360 μ L, 14 mmol, 7 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred 4-5h (TLC), then quenched by the addition of ice and a spatula of KHSO $_3$ and stir for 30 additional minutes. The reaction mixture was then extracted with DCM (3 x 20 mL), the combined organic layers dried over Na $_2$ SO $_4$, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure keeping the rotavap bath at 0°C. The residue thus obtained was purified by kugelrohr distillation (37-39 °C, 15 torr; (lit. 35-38 °C, 15 torr) $_5$) affording 3p as a colorless liquid (126 mg, 61%).

trans-2-Fluorocyclohexanol (3q)³

OH Flash chromatography of the crude reaction product [*n*-pentane-Et₂O (1:1)] afforded **3q** as a colorless oil (63%, 15 mg). IR (v_{max}, cm⁻¹): 3567, 2934, 2862, 2360, 1734, 1559, 1456, 1099, 1015, 842, 669, 616.

trans-Fluoro-2-methylcyclohexanol (3r)³

Flash chromatography of the crude reaction product [n-pentane-Et₂O (1:1)] afforded **3r** as a colorless oil (19%, 5 mg). IR (neat, v_{max} , cm⁻¹): 3545, 2929, 2858, 2360, 1716, 1670, 1575, 1448, 1333, 1297, 1262, 1164, 1145, 1092, 1072, 999, 948, 889, 807, 749, 717, 686.

(3S,5R,6R,8S,9S,10R,13R,14S,17R)-6-Fluoro-10,13-dimethyl-17-((R)-6-methylheptan-2-yl)hexadecahydro-5H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthrene-3,5-diol (3s)

Flash chromatography of the crude reaction product [n-hexane-AcOEt (2:1)] afforded **3s** as a white solid (41%, 14 mg). m.p. =200-203 °C 1 H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.18 (dt, J = 49.2, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 4.00 (tt, J = 10.6, 5.4 Hz, 1H), 2.12 – 1.87 (m, 2H), 1.83 – 0.95 (m, 34H), 0.83 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.80 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H), 0.79 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H). 13 C NMR (CDCl₃, 75.5 MHz) δ 95.33 (d, J = 178.9 Hz), 74.56 (d, J = 21.1 Hz), 67.19 (s), 55.98 (d, J = 23.2 Hz), 45.29 (s), 42.69 (s), 40.32 (s), 39.81 (s), 39.43 (s), 38.07 (d, J = 2.0 Hz), 36.09 (s), 35.71 (s), 34.82 (s), 31.96 (s), 31.67 (s), 30.66 (s), 30.34 (s), 28.13 (s), 27.94 (s), 23.93 (s), 23.79 (s), 22.75 (s), 22.49 (s), 21.03 (s), 18.59 (s), 15.99 (s), 15.86 (s). 19 F NMR (CDCl₃, 282.4 MHz) δ -184.8 (m). HRMS (EI) calcd. for $C_{27}H_{47}FO_2$ [M-HF+NH₄+]: 420.3836, found: 420.3829. IR (neat, v_{max} , cm⁻¹): 3416, 2936, 2866, 1467, 1375, 1017, 959, 862, 800, 603.

(1R*,2S*)-2-Fluoro-1,2-diphenylethanol (anti-3t) 6



Flash chromatography of the crude reaction product [n-hexane-AcOEt (2:1)] afforded **anti-3t** as a white solid (76%, 33 mg). m. p. = 97-99 °C (lit. 99 °C)⁷.

¹ Li,Y.; Jiang, X.; Zhao, C.; Fu, X.; Xu, X.; Tang, P. ACS Catal. **2017**, *7*, 1606.

² Luo, F.; Wang, P.; Gong, Y. Tetrahedron Lett. **2010**, *51* (13), 1693-1695.

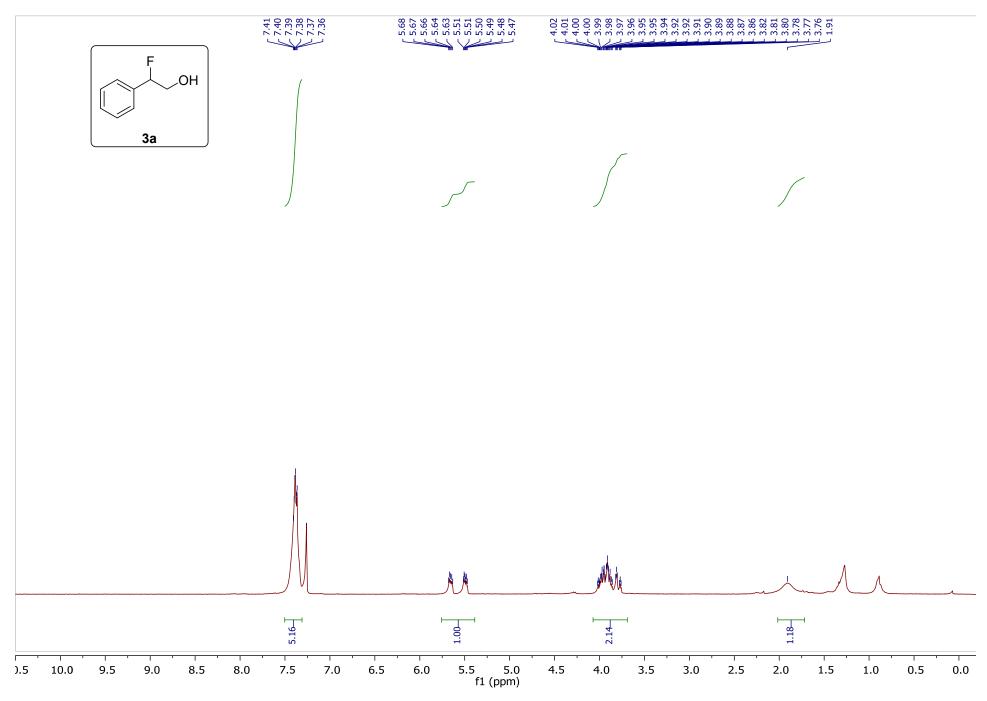
³ Yoshino, H.; Nomura, K.; Matsubara, S.; Oshima, K.; Matsumoto, K.; Hagiwara, R.; Ito, Y. *J. Fluorine Chem.* **2004**, *125* (7), 1127-1129.

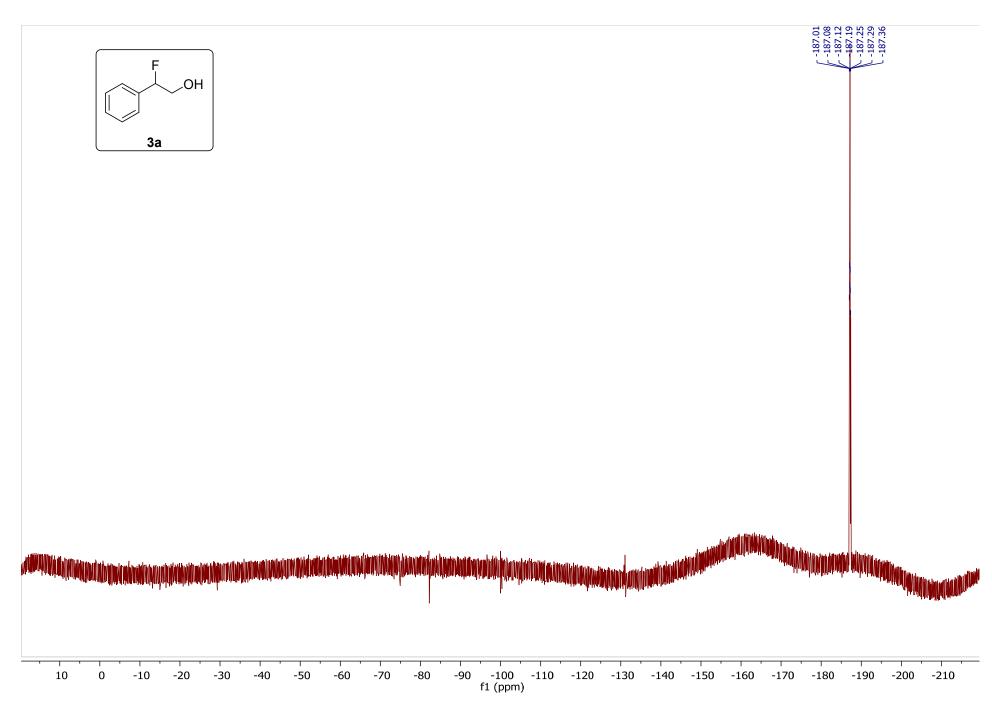
⁴ Nohira, H.; Kamei, M.; Nakamura, S.; Yoshinaga, K; Kai, M.; Katagiri, K. Optically active compound, process for producing same and liquid crystal composition containing same US Patent 4873018, Oct 10, 1989

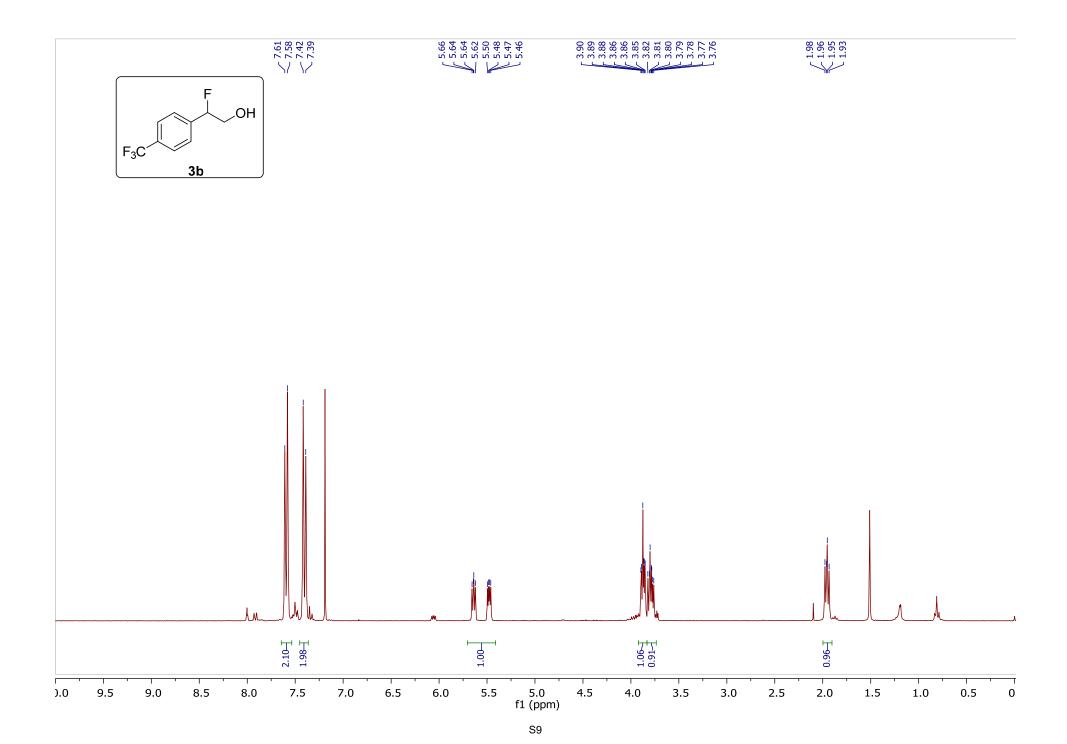
⁵ Shellhamer, D. F.; Briggs, A. A.; Miller, B. M.; Prince, J. M.; Scott, D. H.; Heasley, V. L. *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans.* 2 **1996**, 973-977.

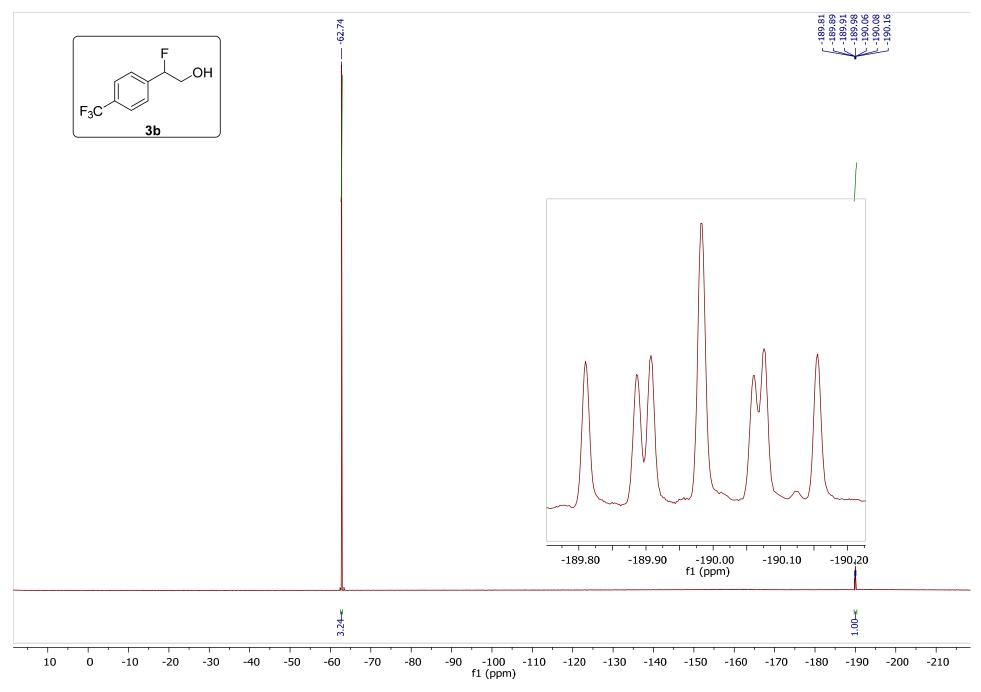
⁶ Stavber, G.; Zupan, M.; Jereb, M.; Stavber, S. Org. Lett. **2004**, *6*, 4973.

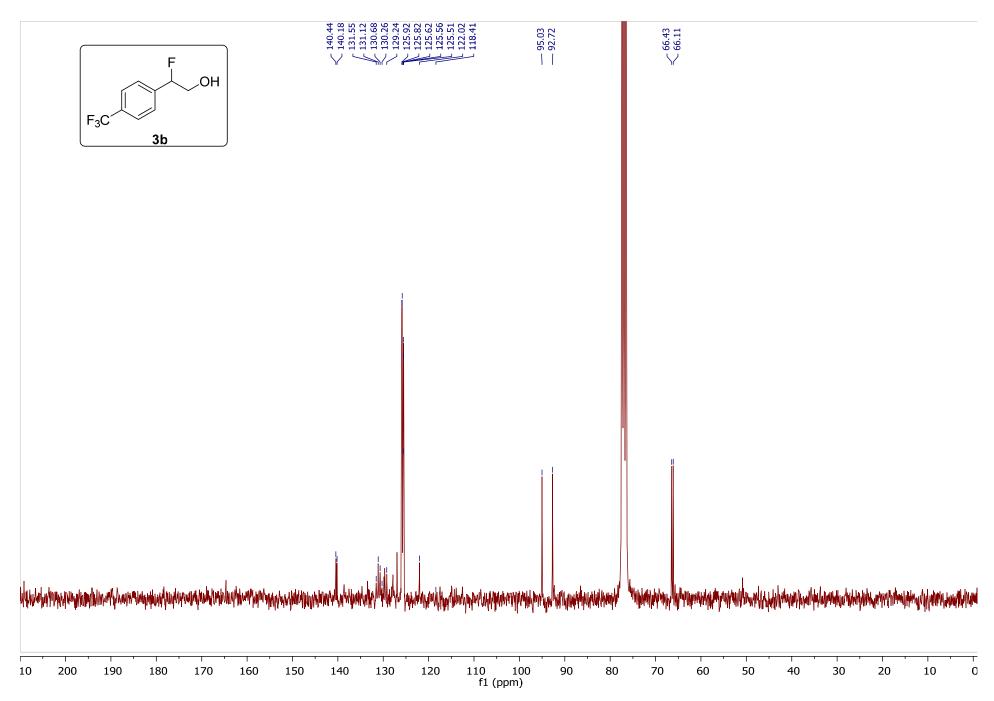
⁷ Rozen, S.; Lerman, O. *J. Org. Chem.* **1980**, *45*, 672.

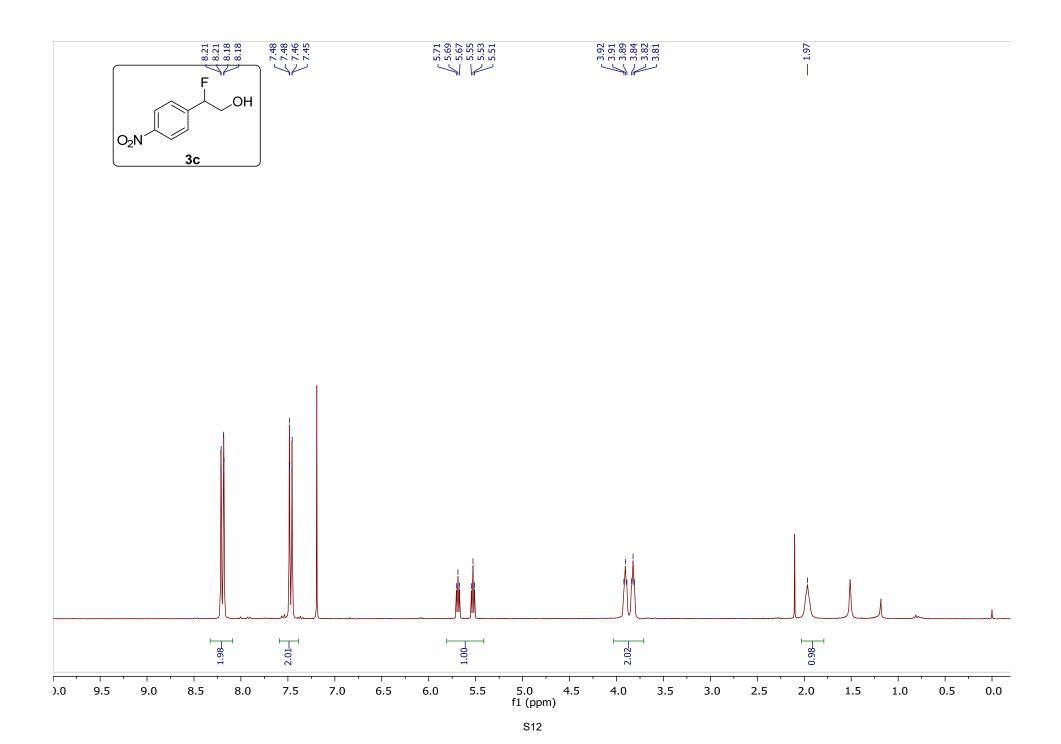


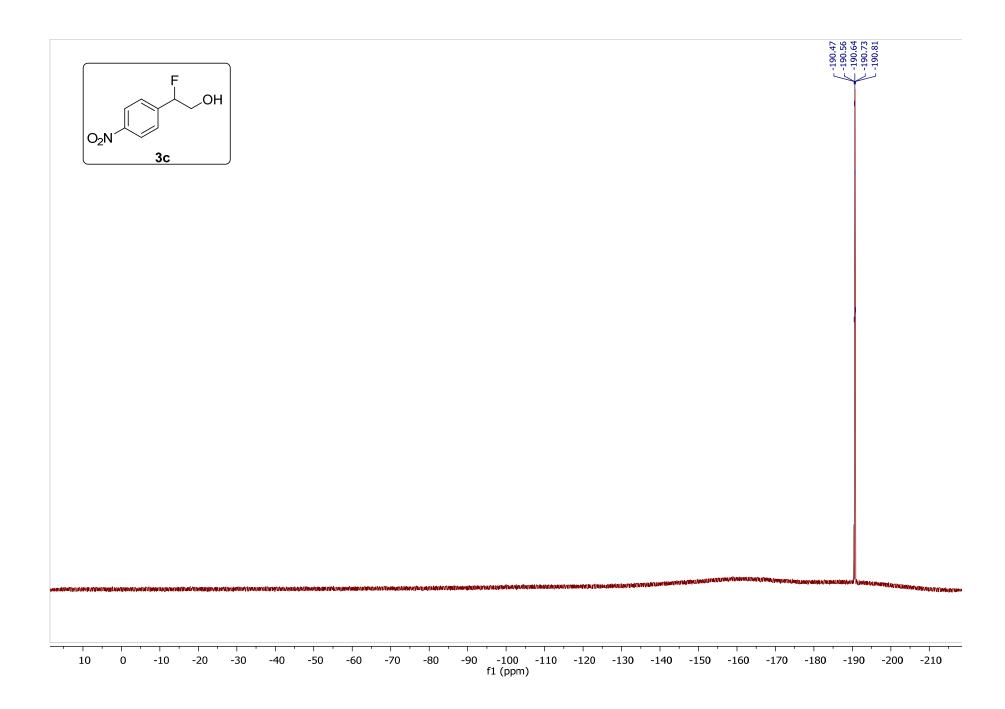


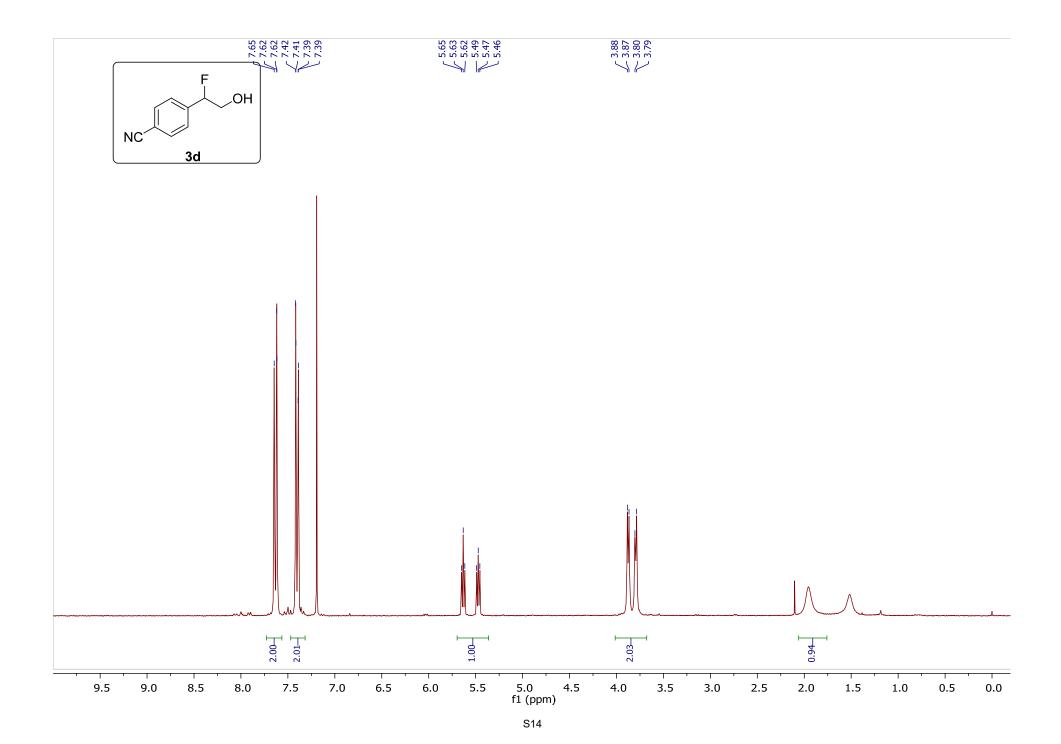


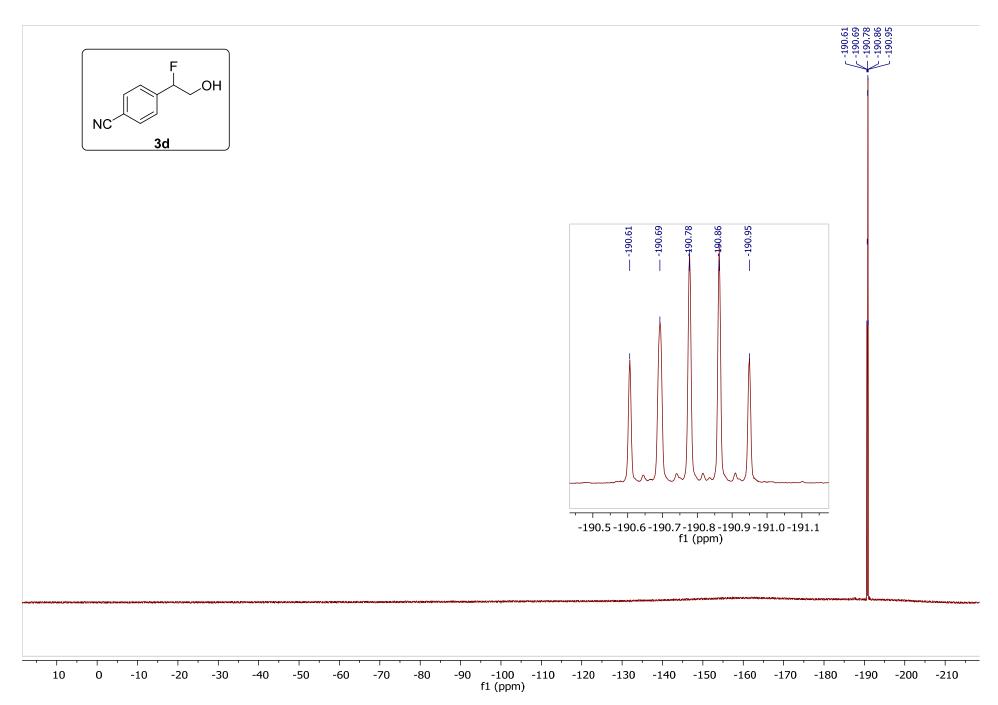


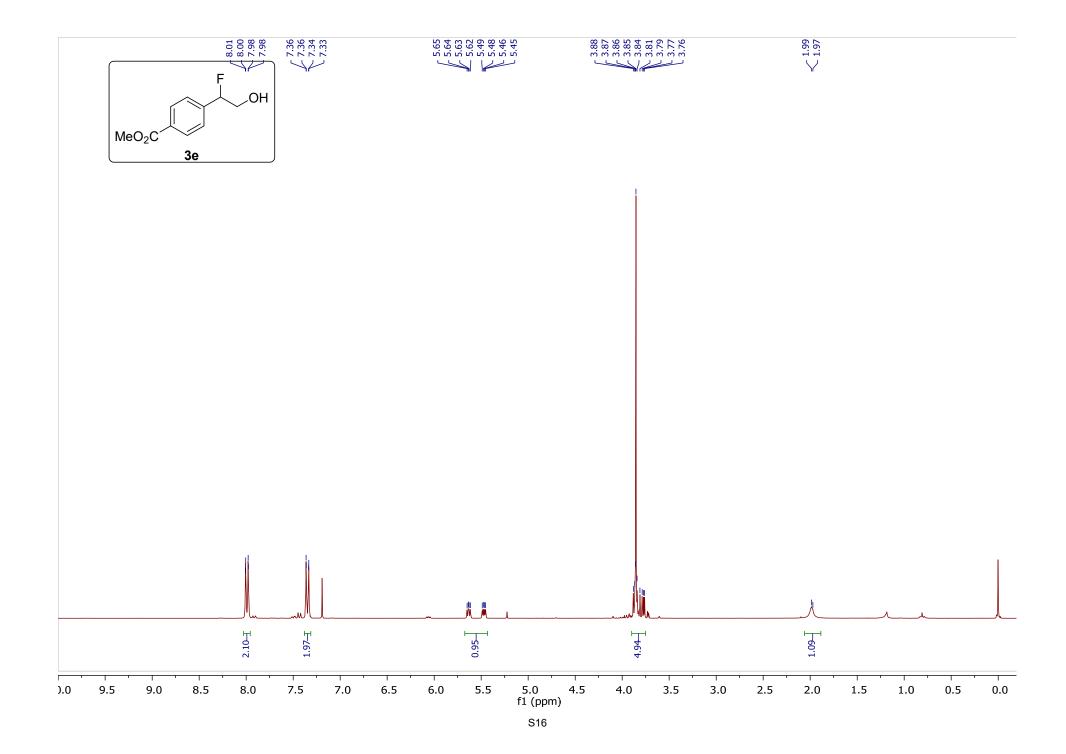


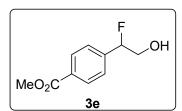




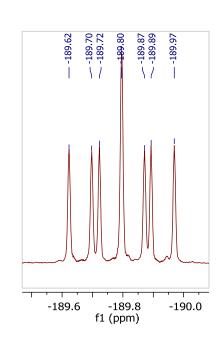


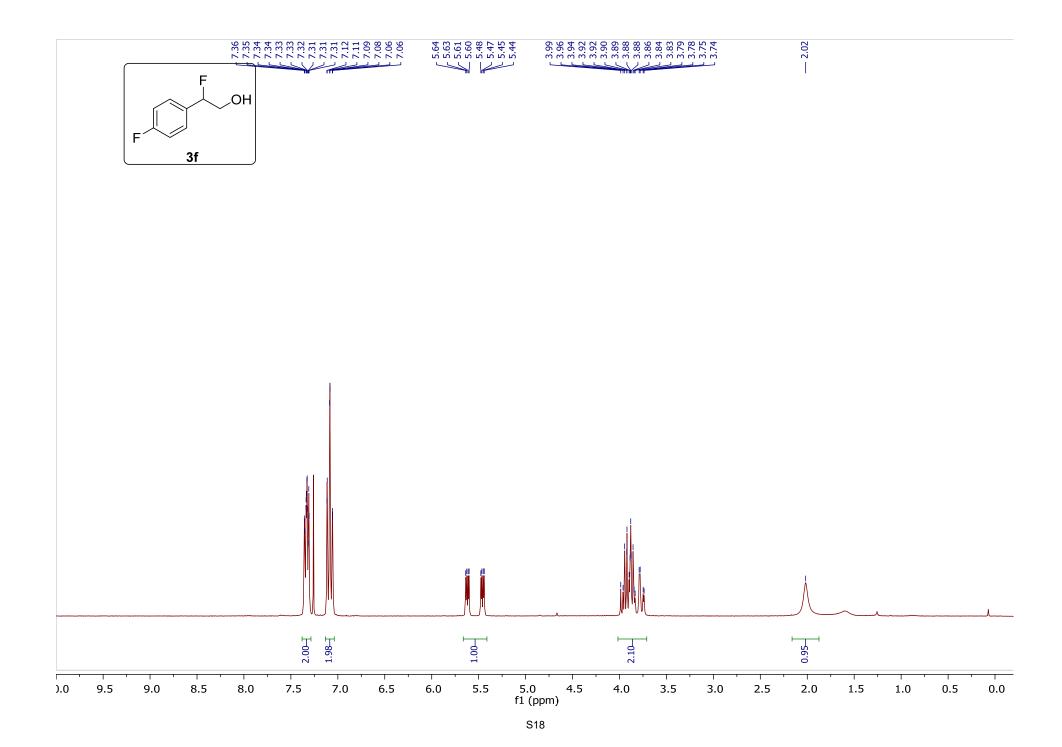


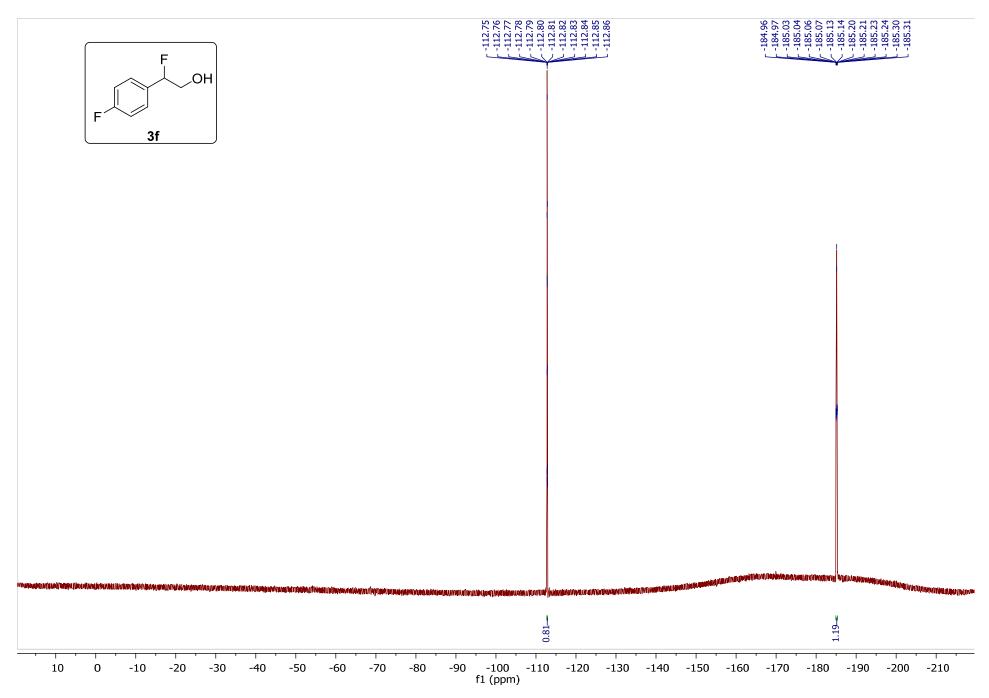


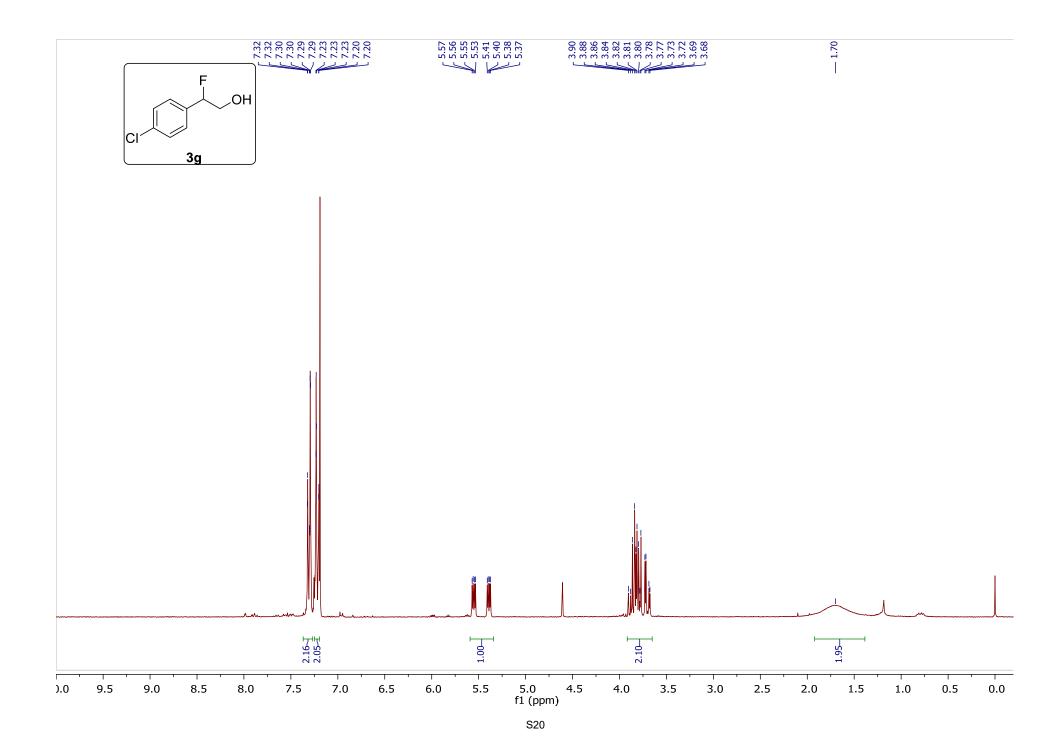


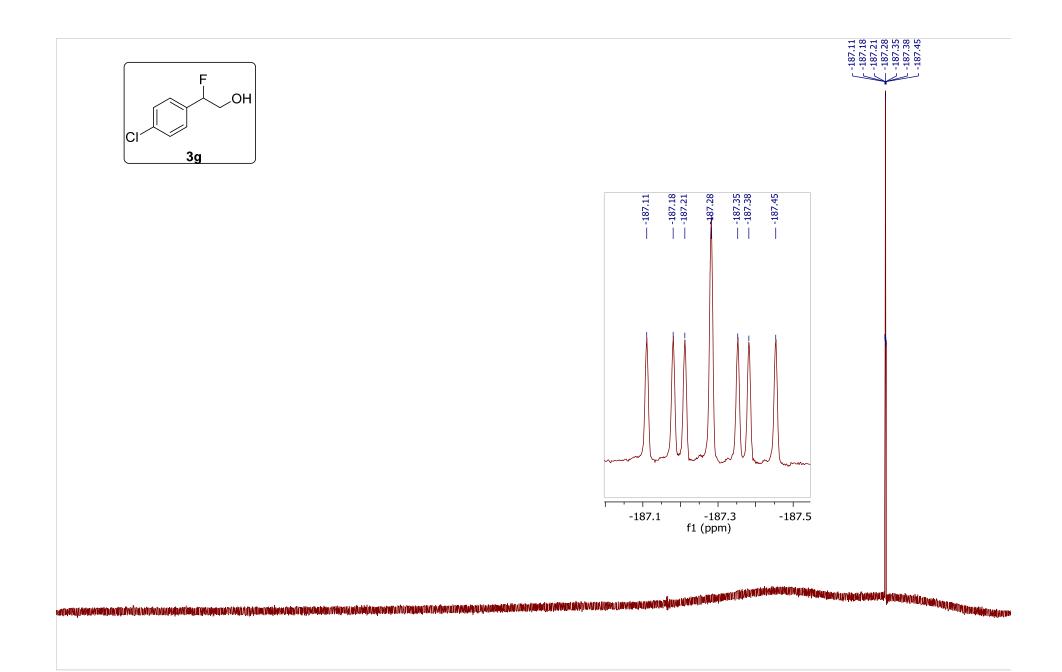












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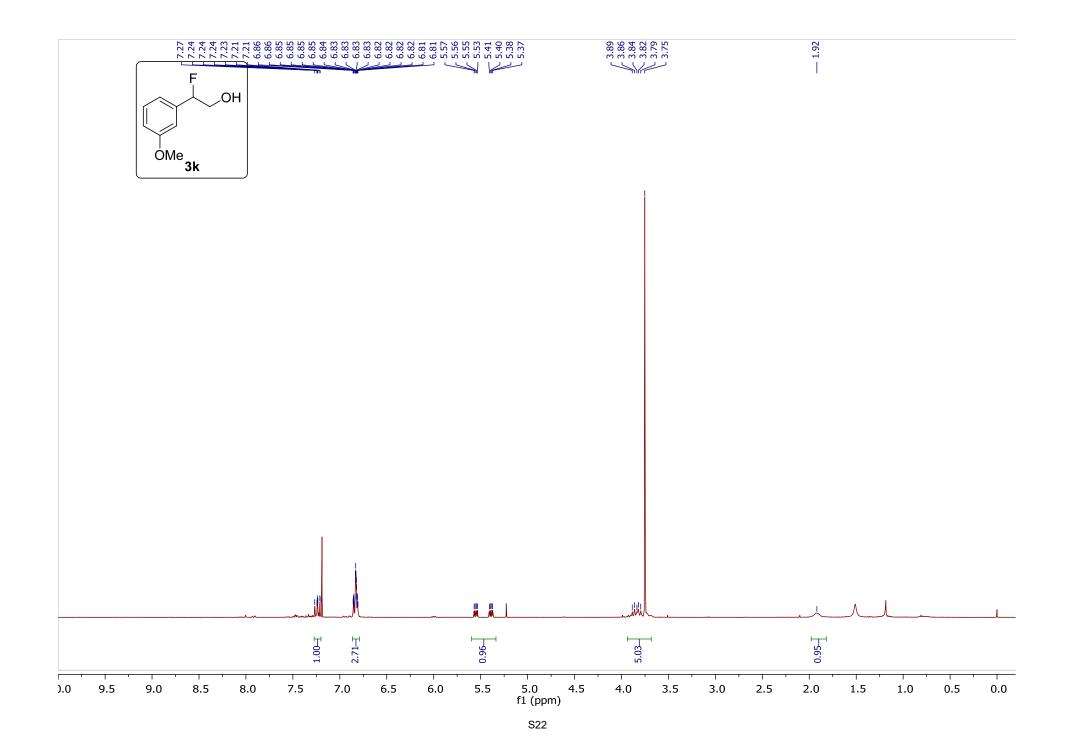
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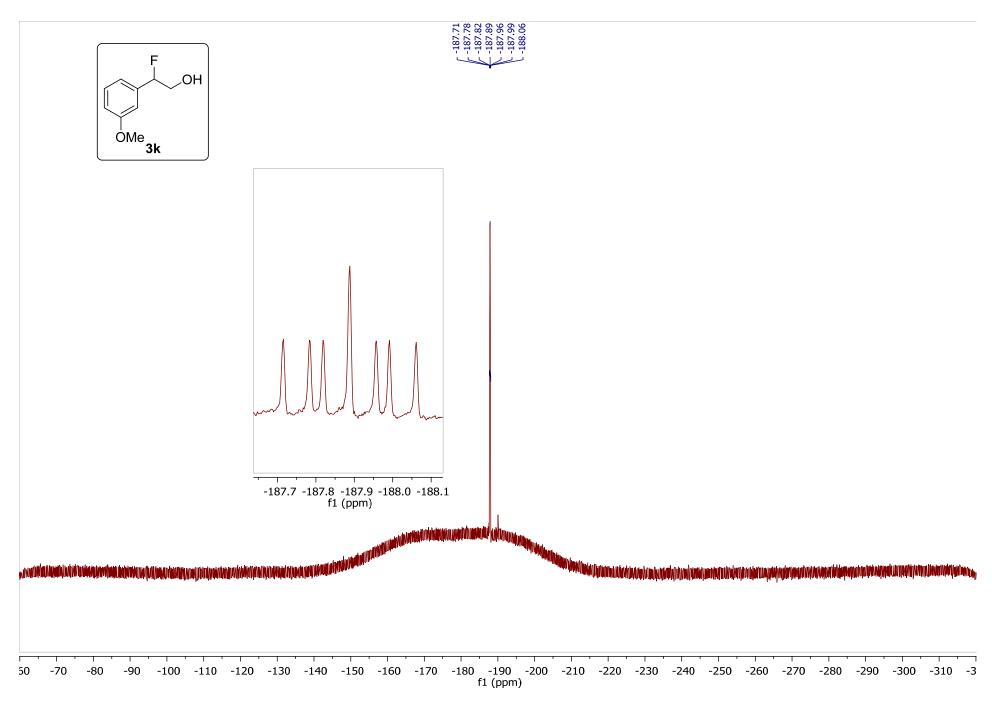
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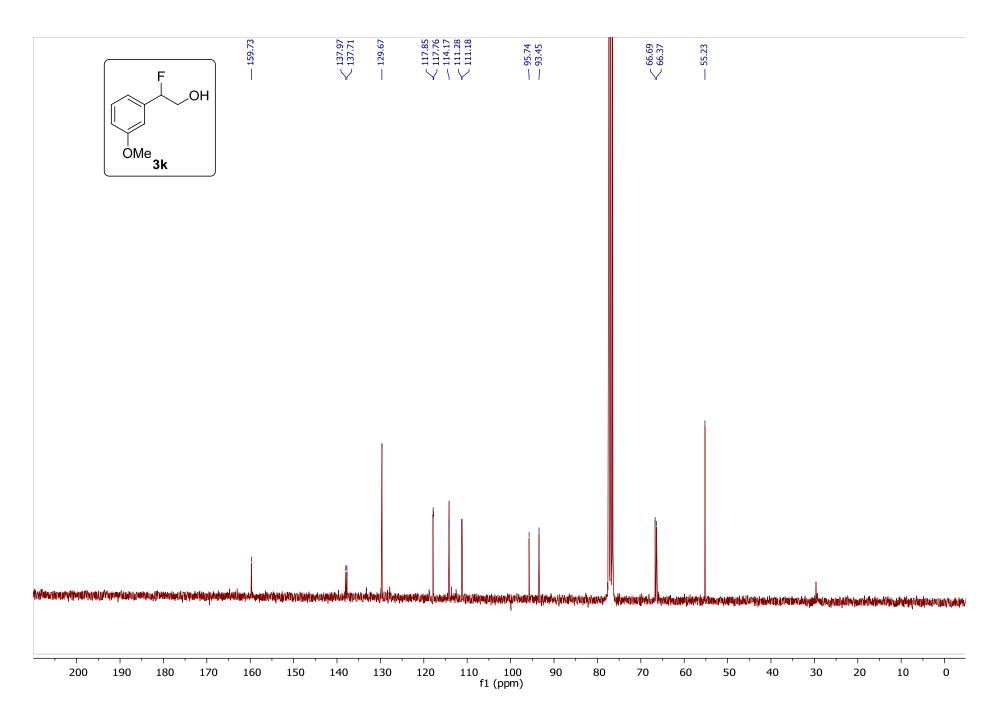
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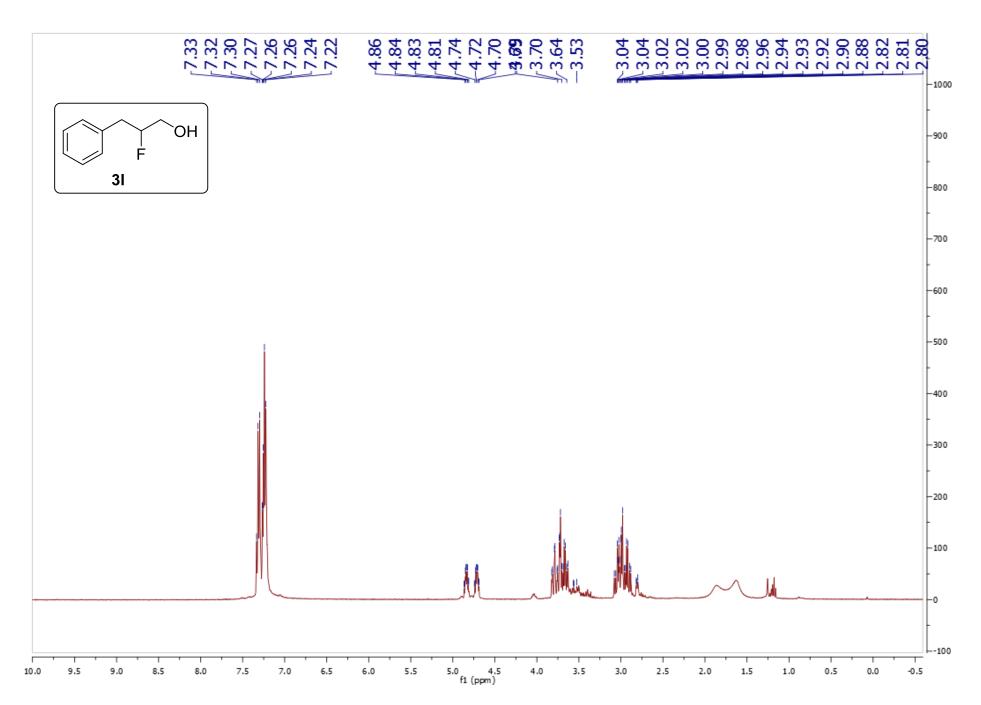
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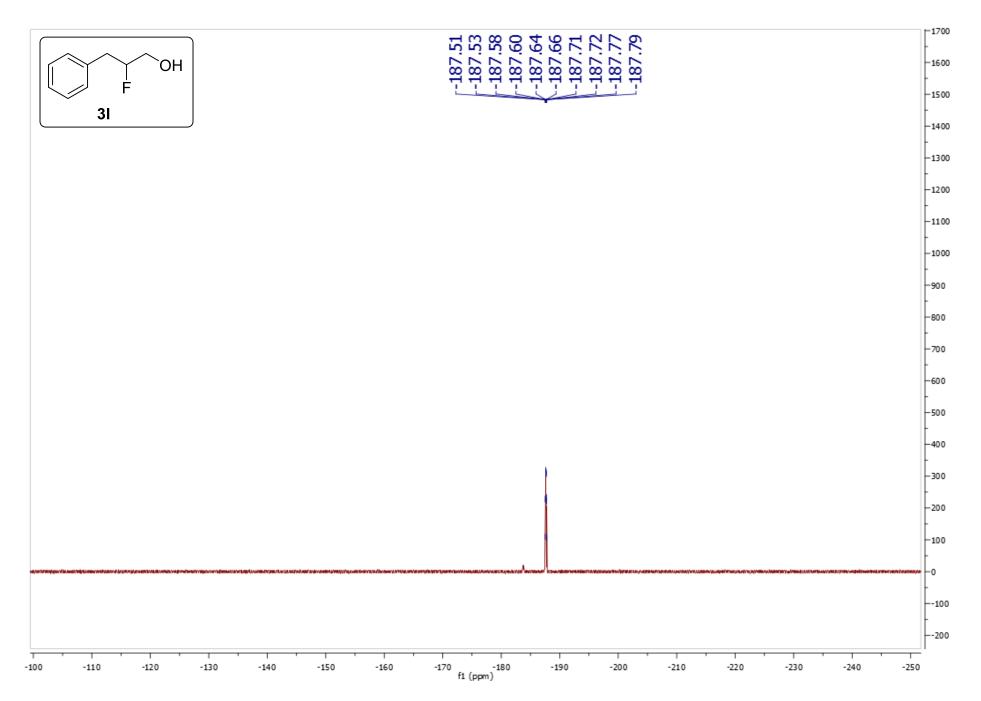
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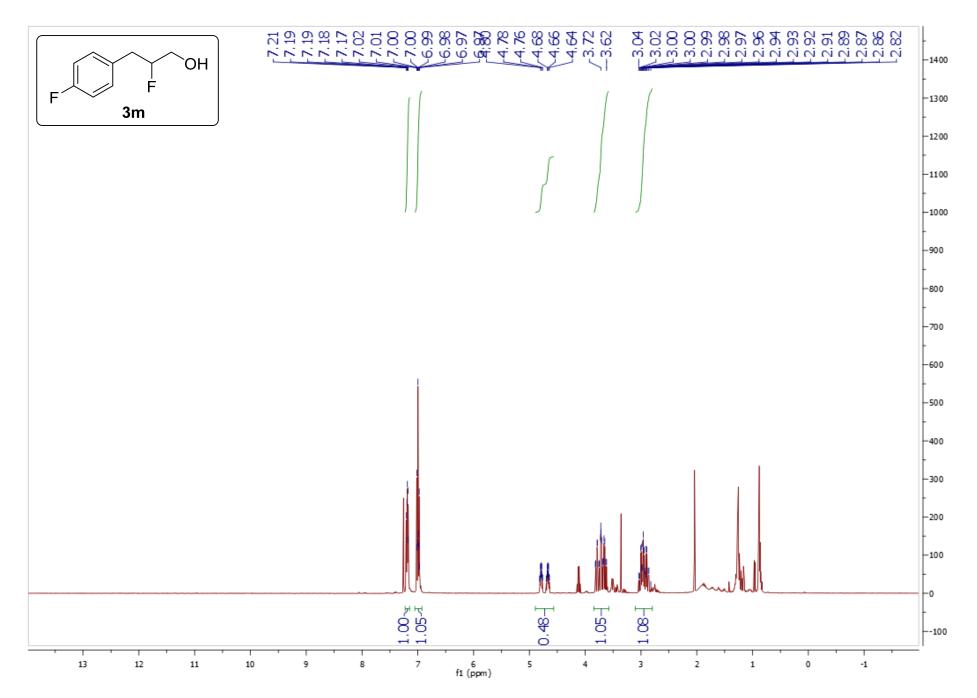


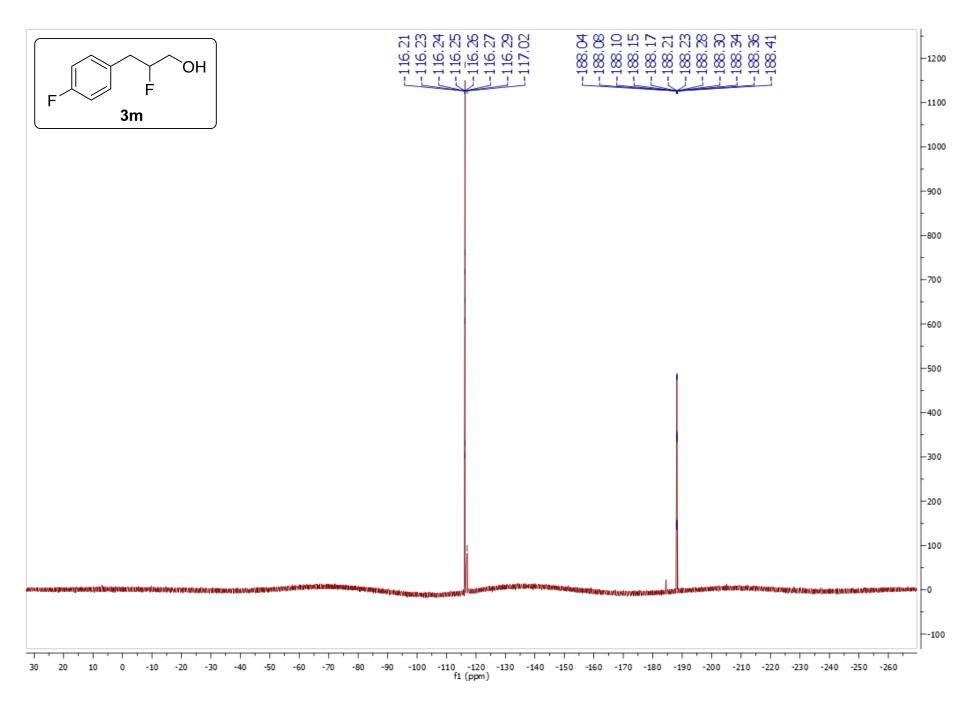


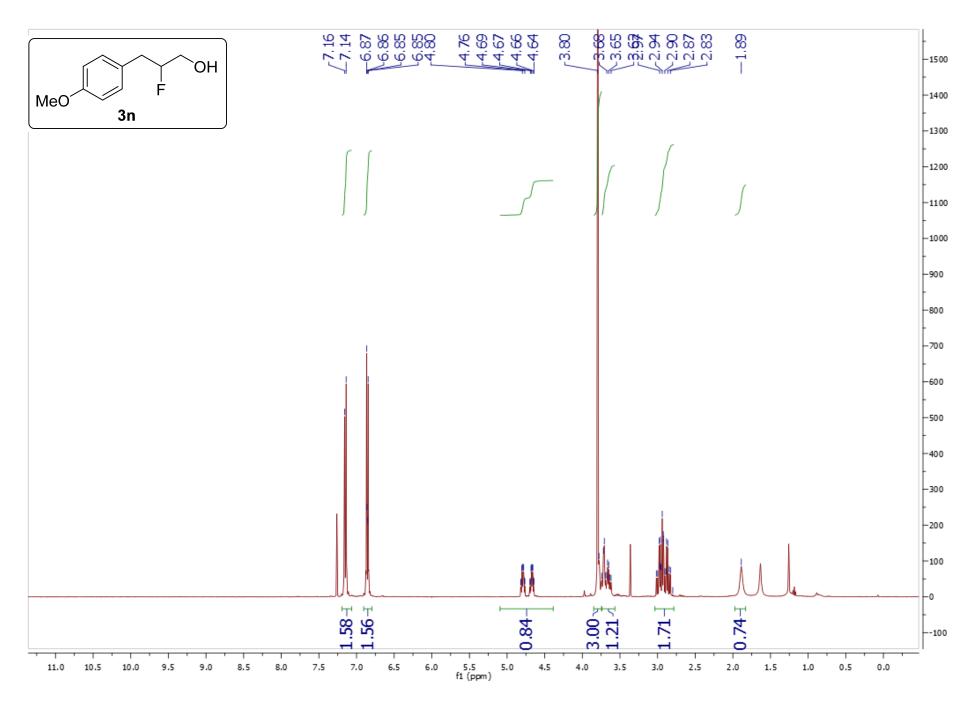


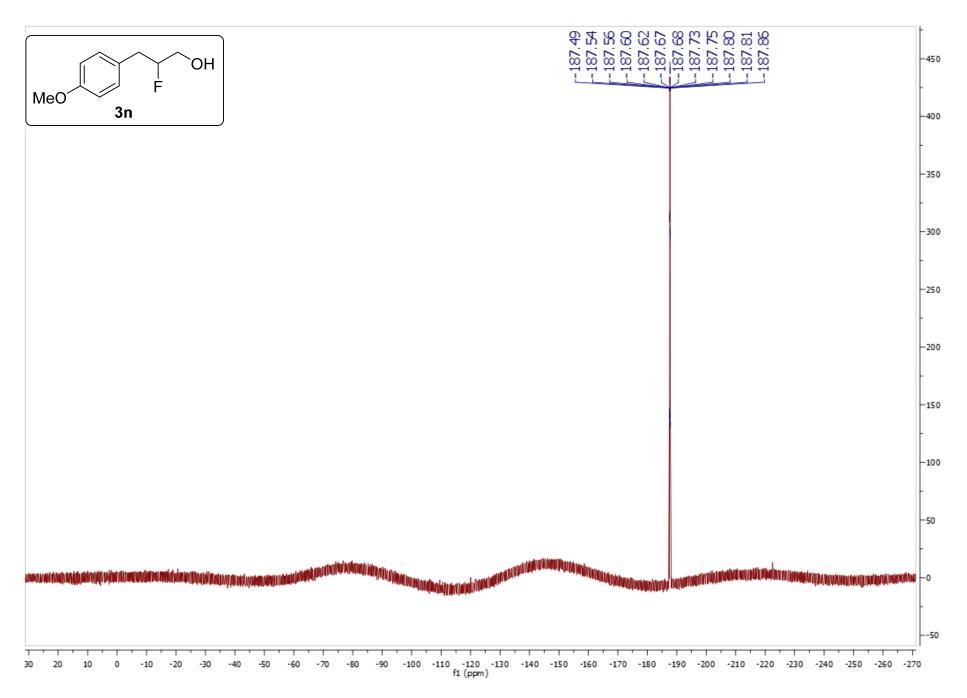


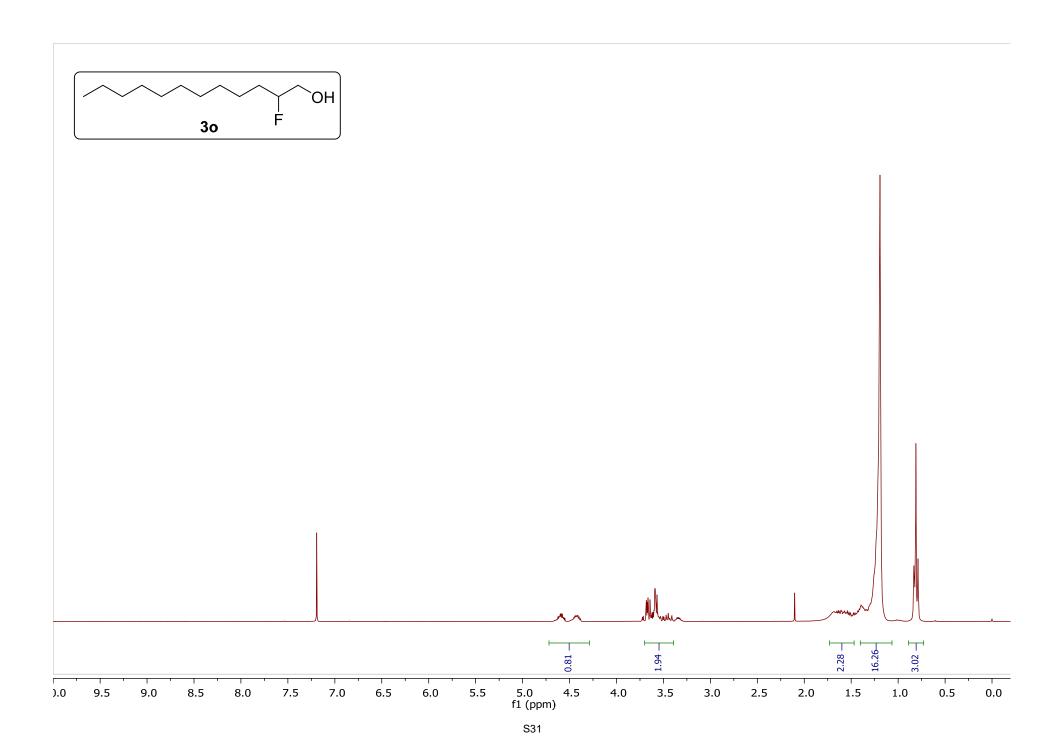


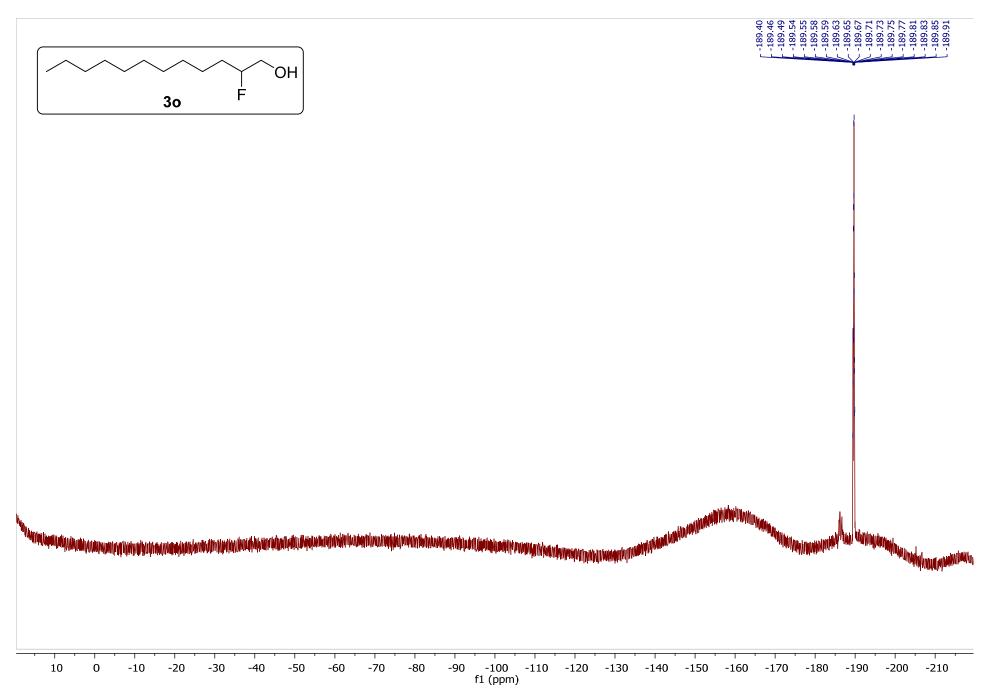


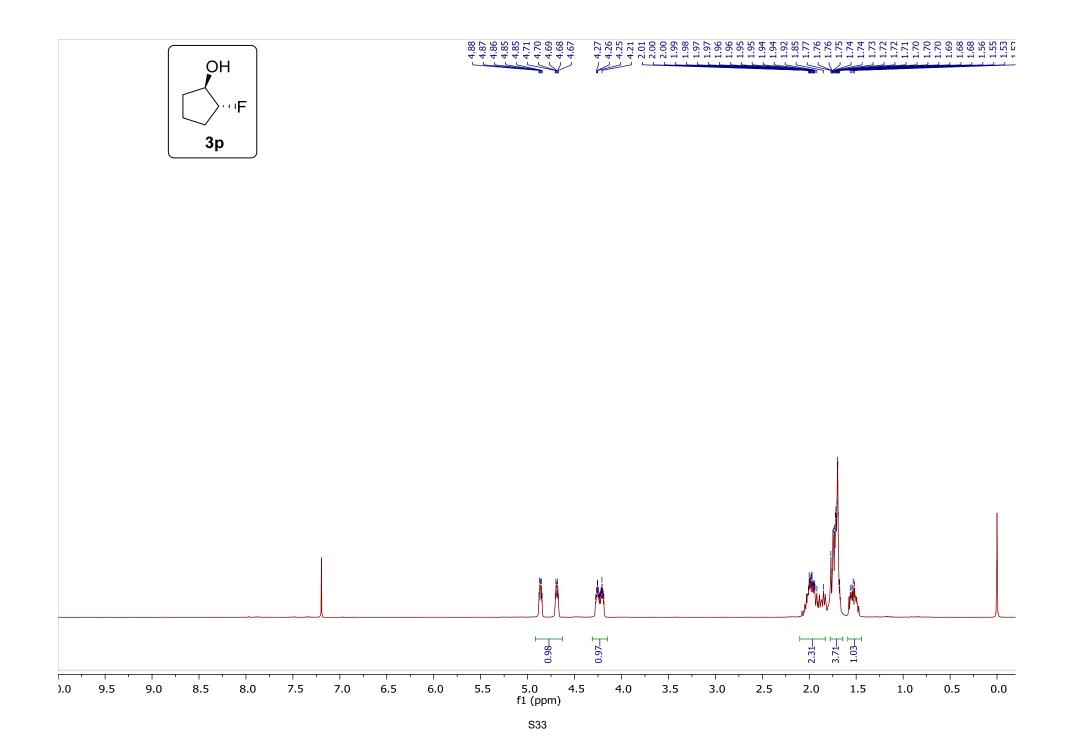


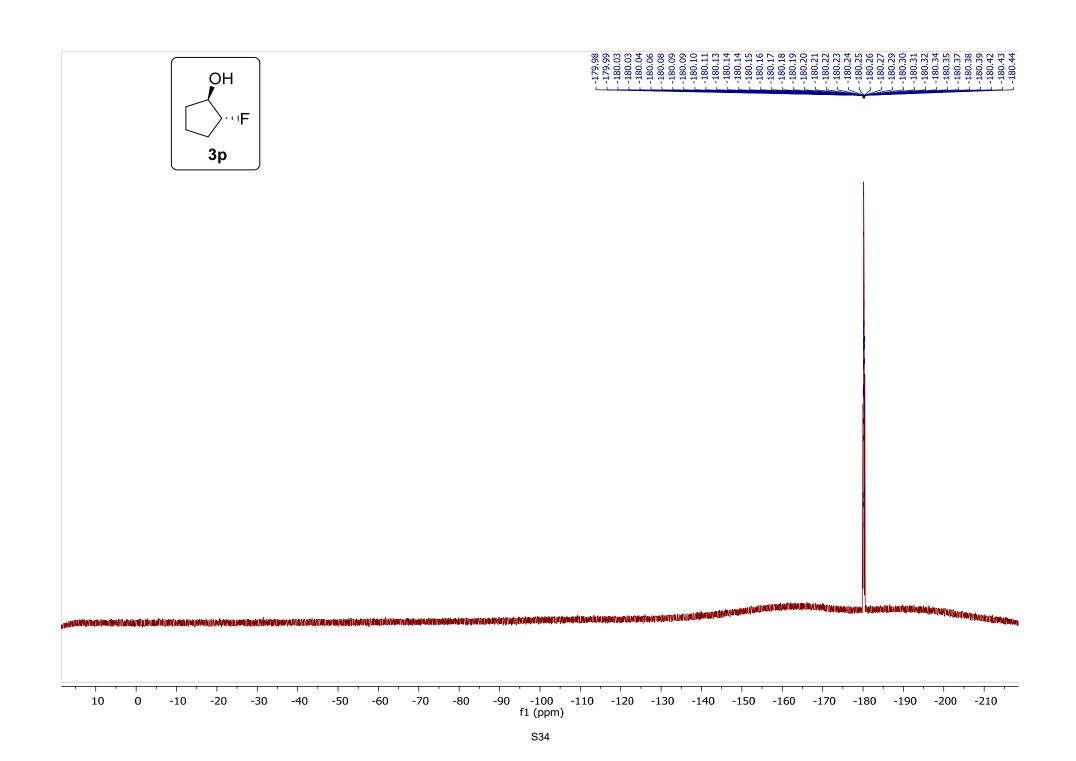


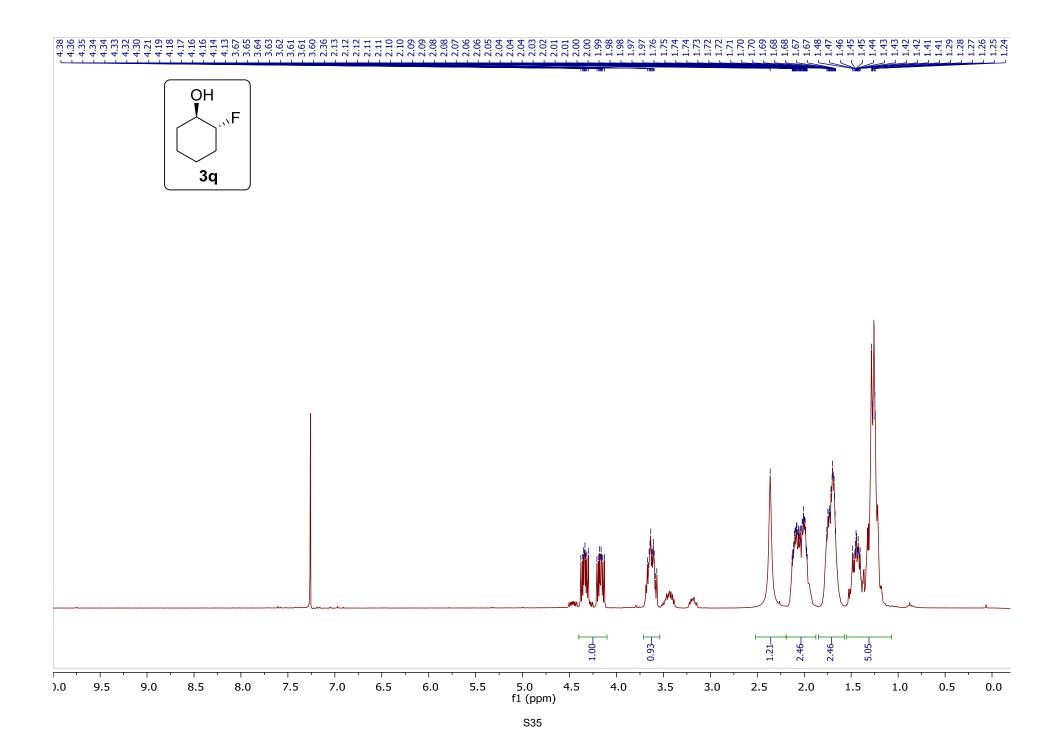


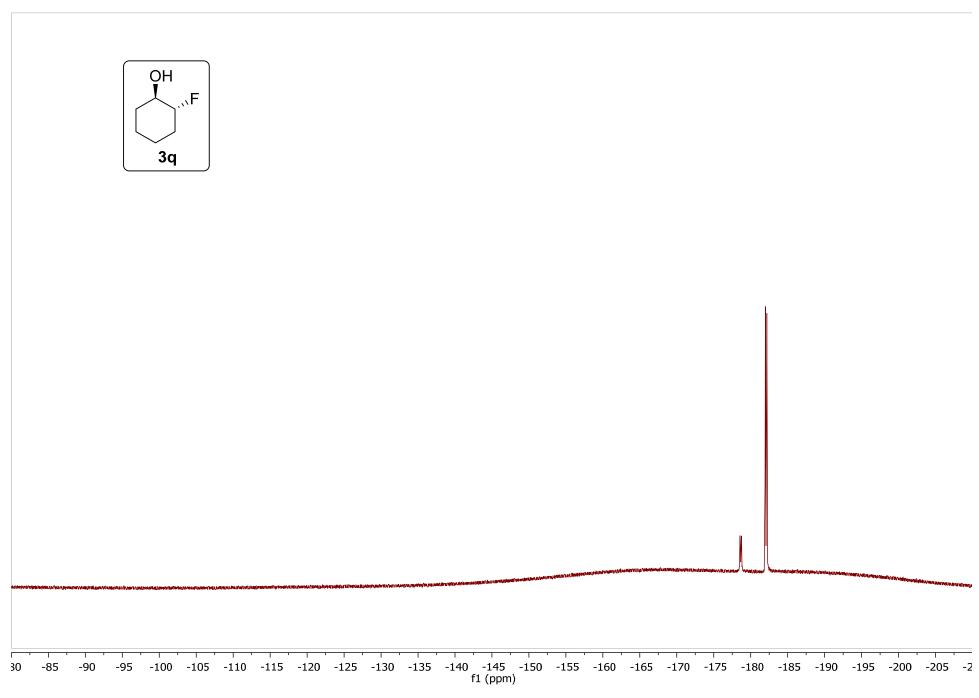


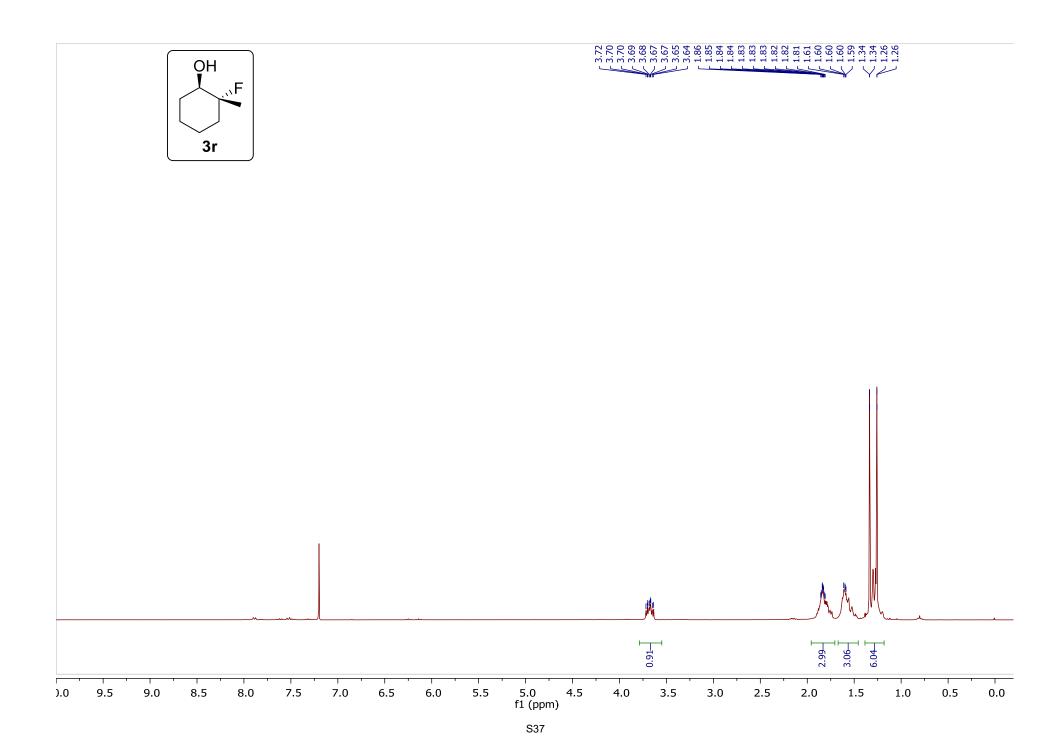


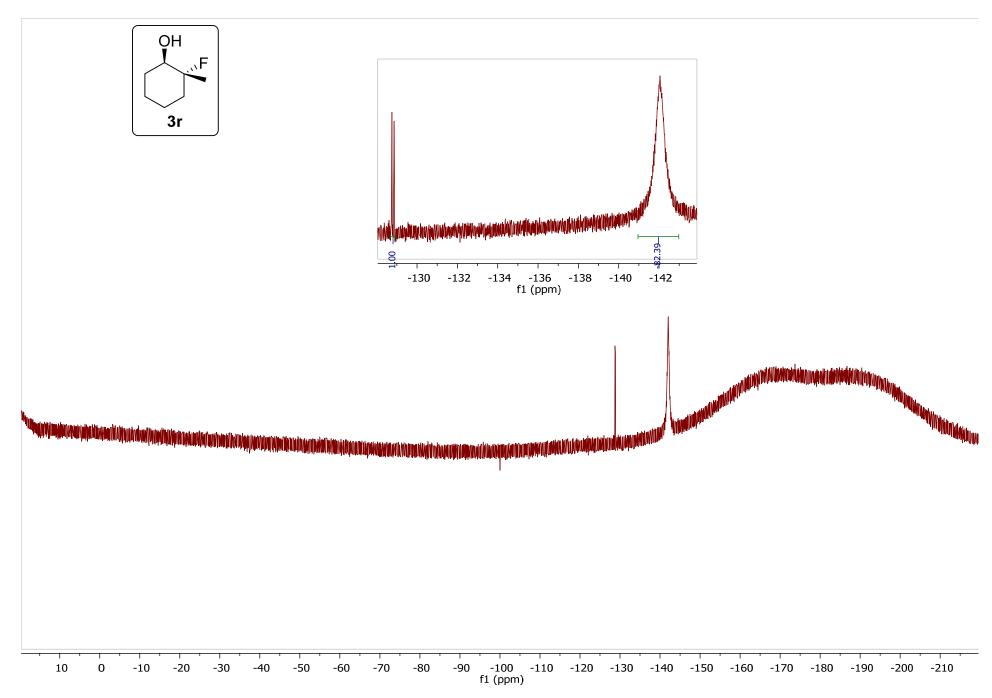


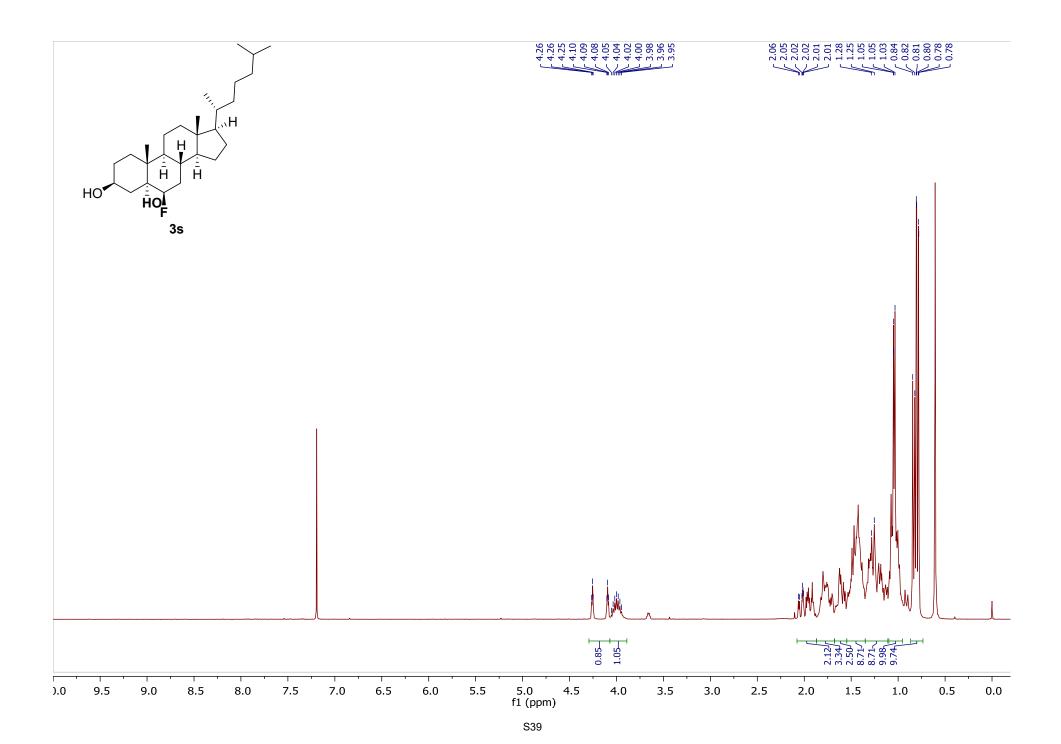


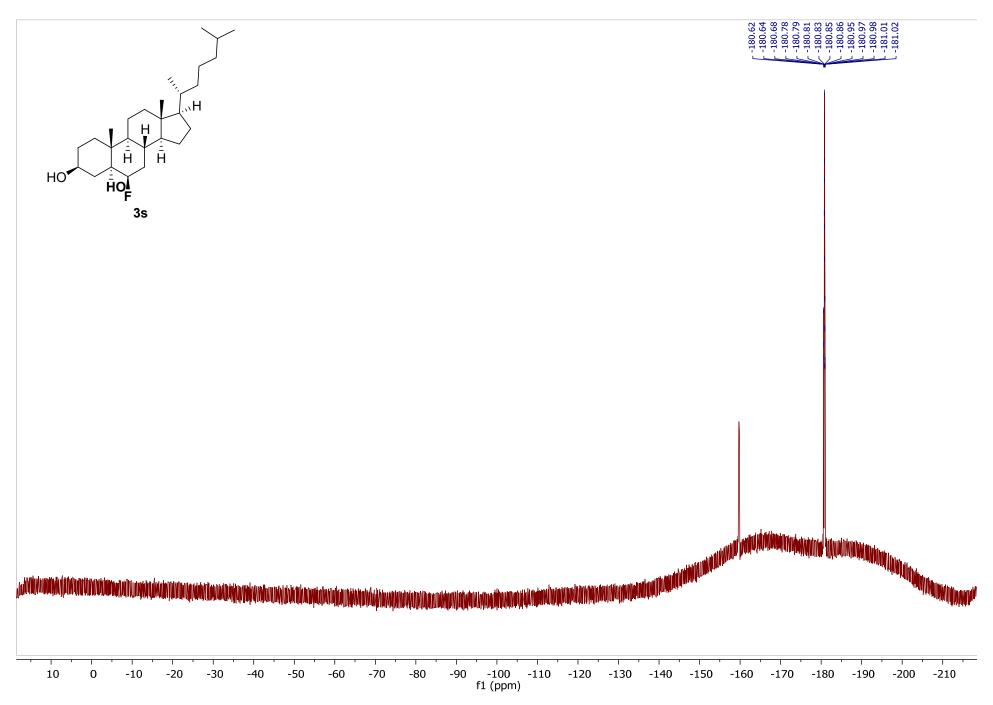


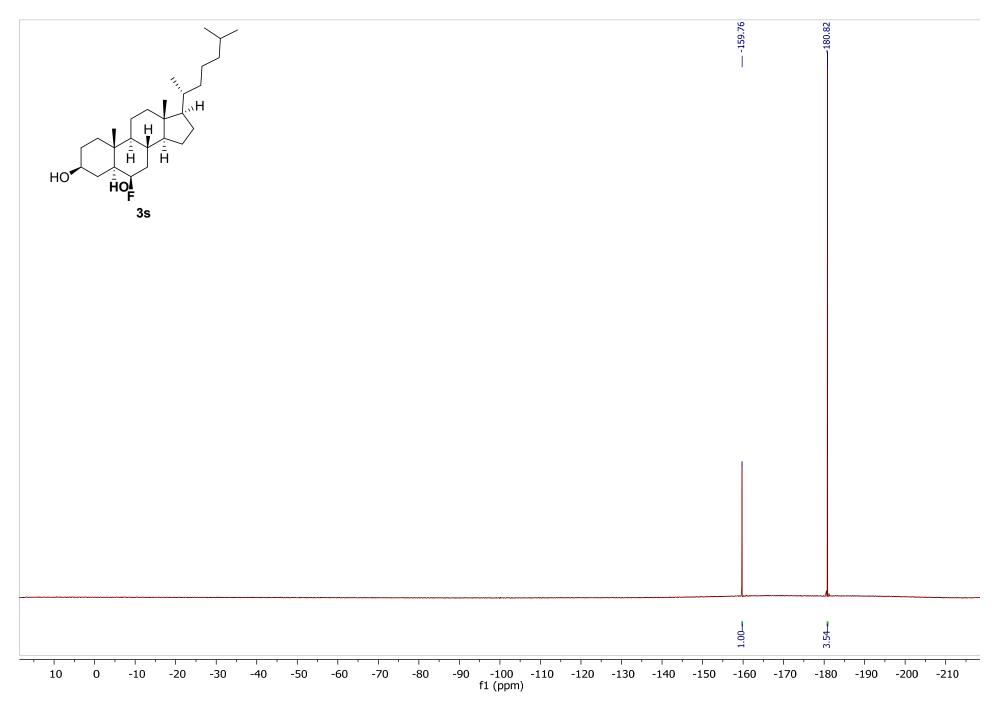


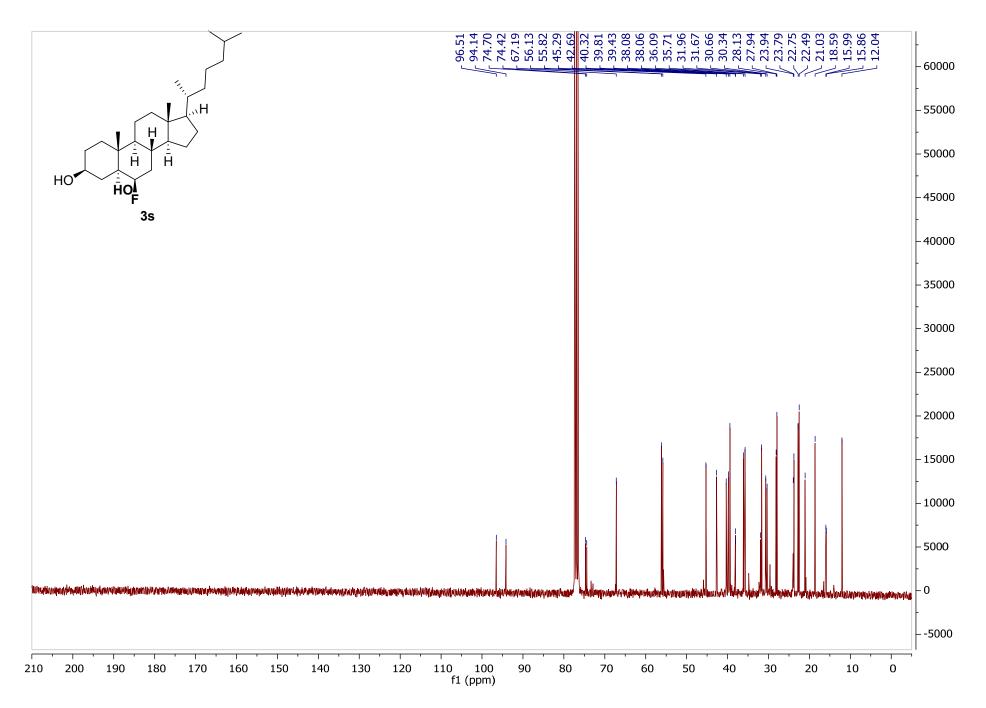


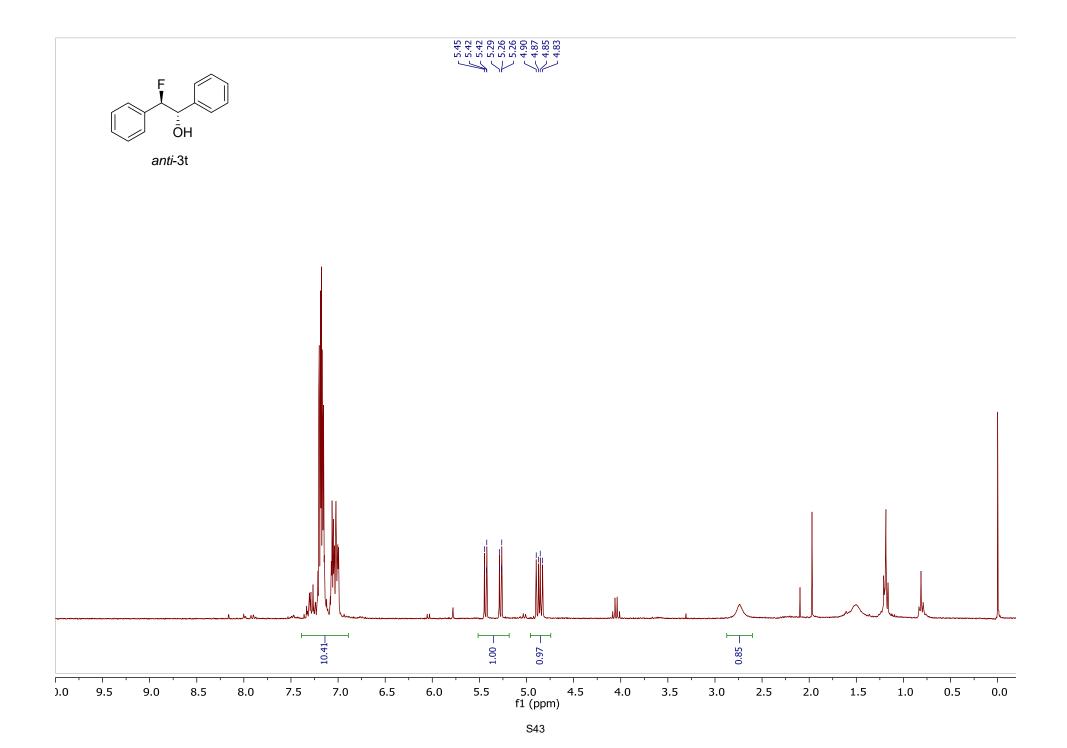


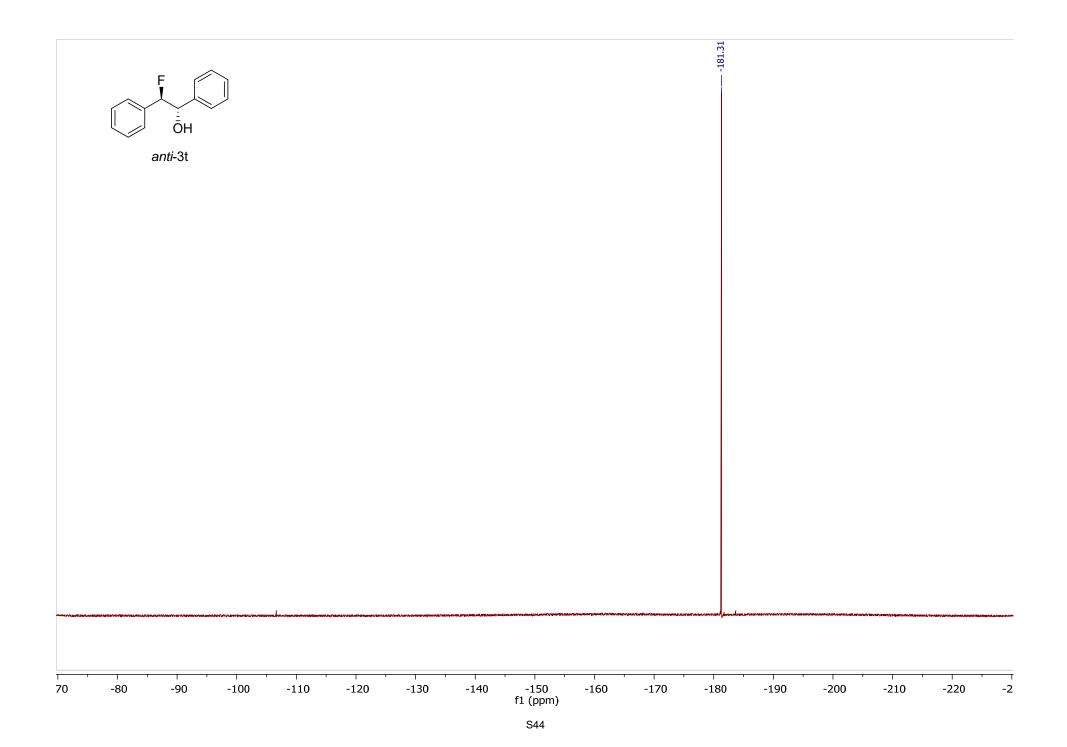


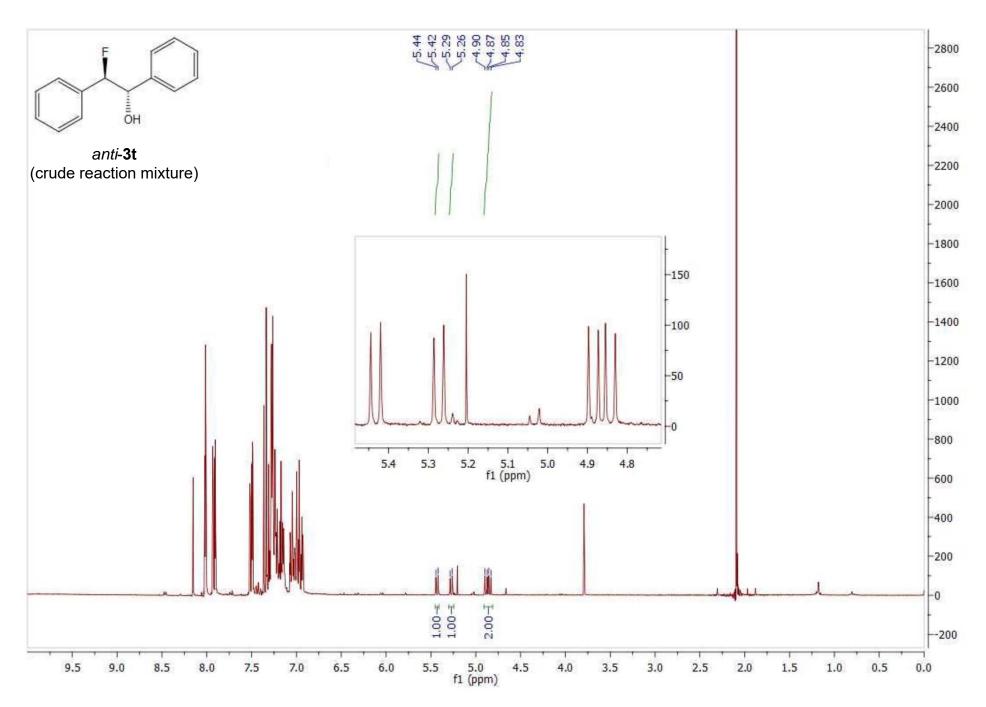


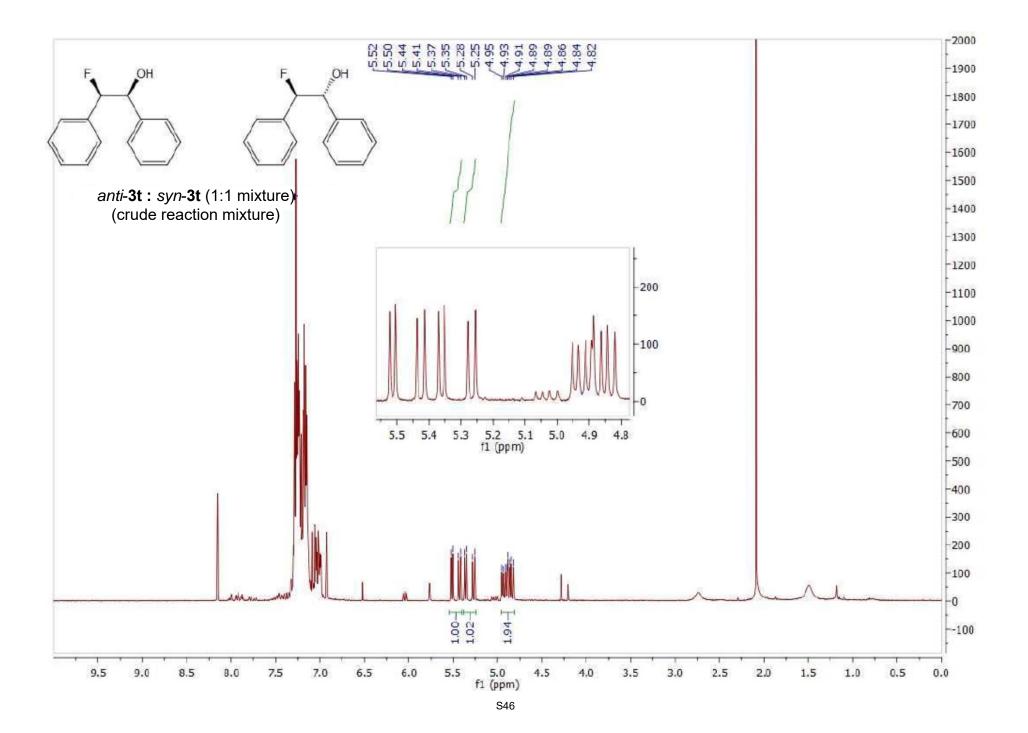


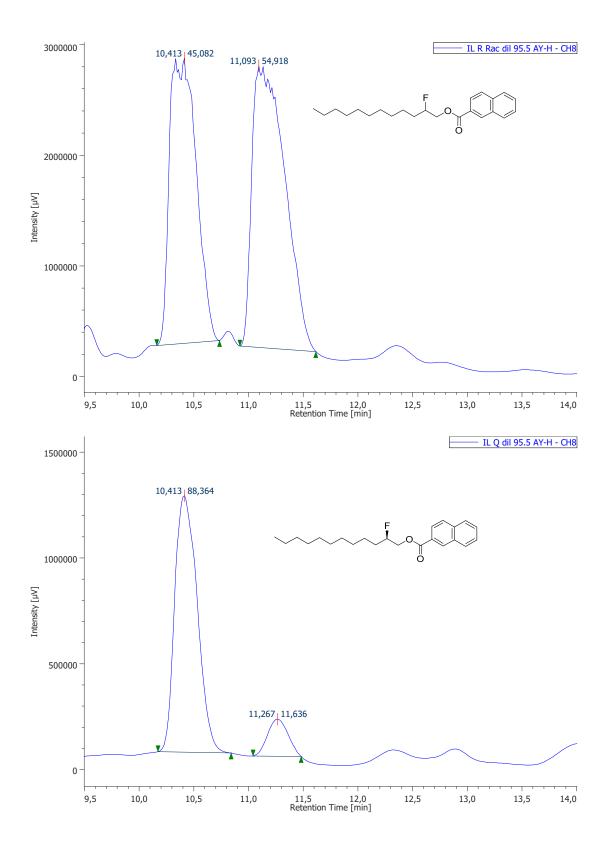












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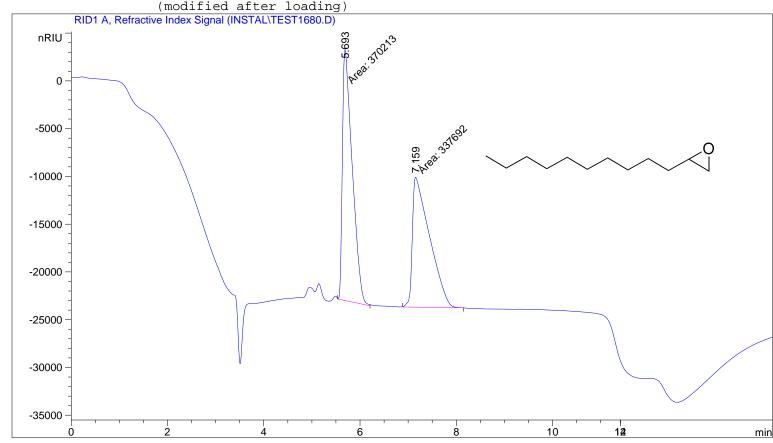
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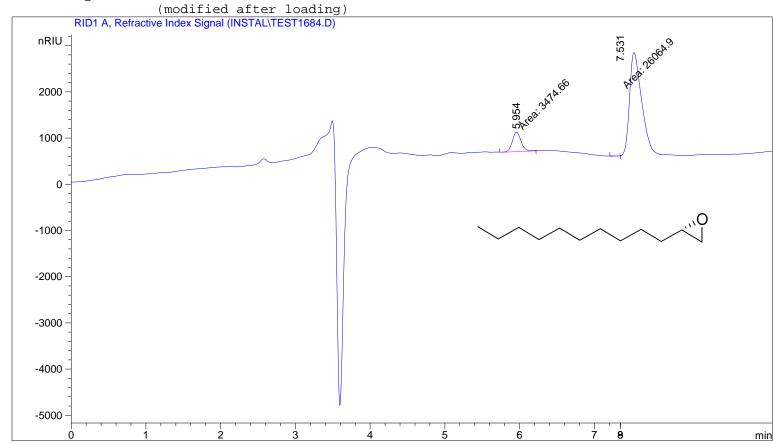
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Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs

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Results obtained with enhanced integrator!

*** End of Report ***