

# Supporting Information

## Copper-Mediated Trifluoromethylation Using Phenyl Trifluoromethyl Sulfoxide

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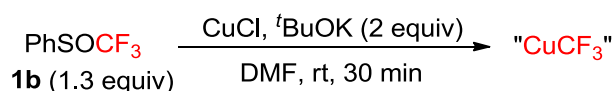
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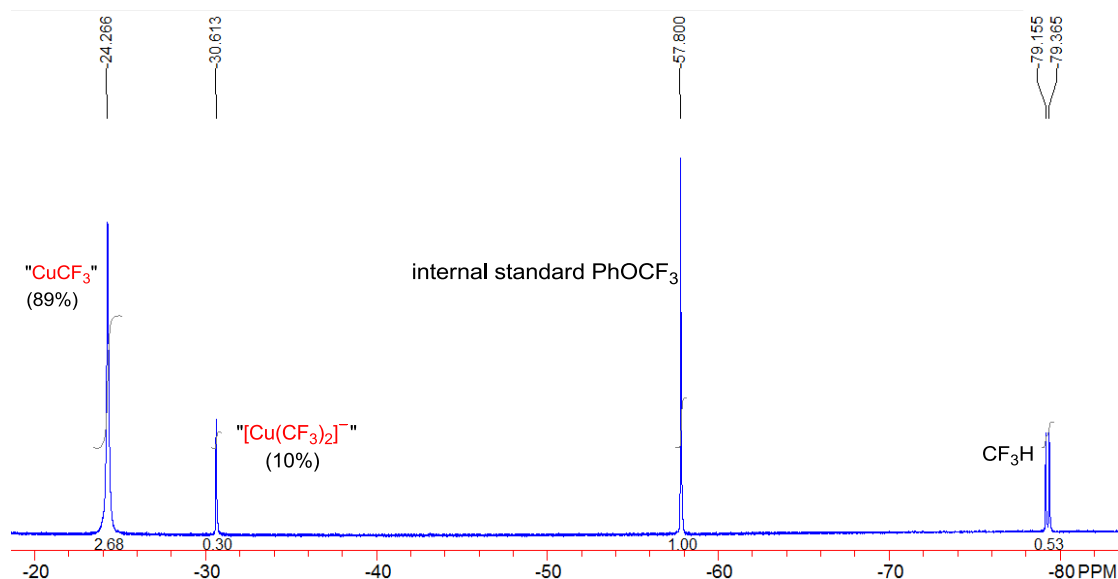
## 1. General Information

Commercial reagents were used without further purification. All solvents were dried from  $\text{CaH}_2$  and purified by distillation before being used.  $\text{CuCl}$  and  $\text{CuI}$  were purified according to reported procedures. Phenyl trifluoromethyl sulfone (**1a**) or sulfoxide (**1b**) was obtained by distillation.  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$  and  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectra were recorded on a 400 MHz NMR spectrometer.  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectroscopy chemical shifts were determined relative to internal  $\text{Me}_4\text{Si}$  (TMS) at  $\delta$  0.0 or to the signal of the residual protonated solvent:  $\text{CDCl}_3$   $\delta$  7.26.  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectroscopy chemical shifts were determined relative to internal TMS at  $\delta$  0.0. For the isolated compounds,  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectroscopy chemical shifts were determined relative to  $\text{CFCl}_3$  at  $\delta$  0.0; for the reaction mixtures,  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectroscopy chemical shifts were determined relative to  $\text{PhOCF}_3$  at  $\delta$  -57.8 or  $\text{PhCF}_3$  at  $\delta$  -62.0. Data for  $^1\text{H}$ ,  $^{13}\text{C}$  and  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectra are recorded as follows: chemical shift ( $\delta$ , ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, m = multiplet, q = quartet, br = broad). Mass spectra were obtained on a Finnigan GC-MS 4021 instrument. All reactions were monitored by TLC,  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectroscopy, or GC-MS.

## 2. Preparation of “ $\text{CuCF}_3$ ” Generated from $\text{PhSOCF}_3$



In a glovebox,  $\text{CuCl}$  (29.7 mg, 0.3 mmol) and  $^t\text{BuOK}$  (67.2 mg, 0.6 mmol) were added to an oven-dried 10mL Schlenk tube equipped with a stir bar. Then the Schlenk tube was sealed with a septum and brought to the bench. DMF (1 mL) was added and stirred at room temperature for 30 min, then phenyl trifluoromethyl sulfoxide **1b** (75.7 mg, 0.39 mmol) was added at the same temperature for 30 min under argon atmosphere. The reaction was monitored by  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectroscopy using  $\text{PhOCF}_3$  as an internal standard.



**Figure S1.** Preparation of “CuCF<sub>3</sub>” generated from PhSOCF<sub>3</sub>

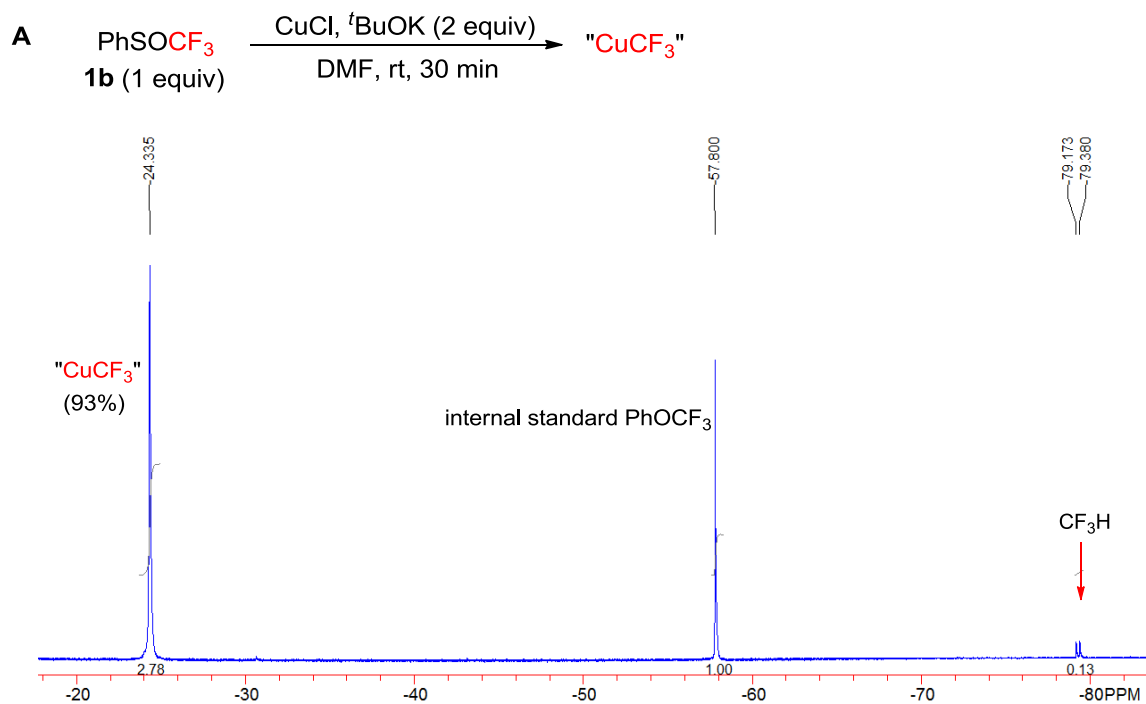
### 3. The Comparison of PhSO<sub>2</sub>CF<sub>3</sub> and PhSOCF<sub>3</sub> in the Generation of “CuCF<sub>3</sub>”

Experiment Procedures for **A**, **B1** and **B2**:

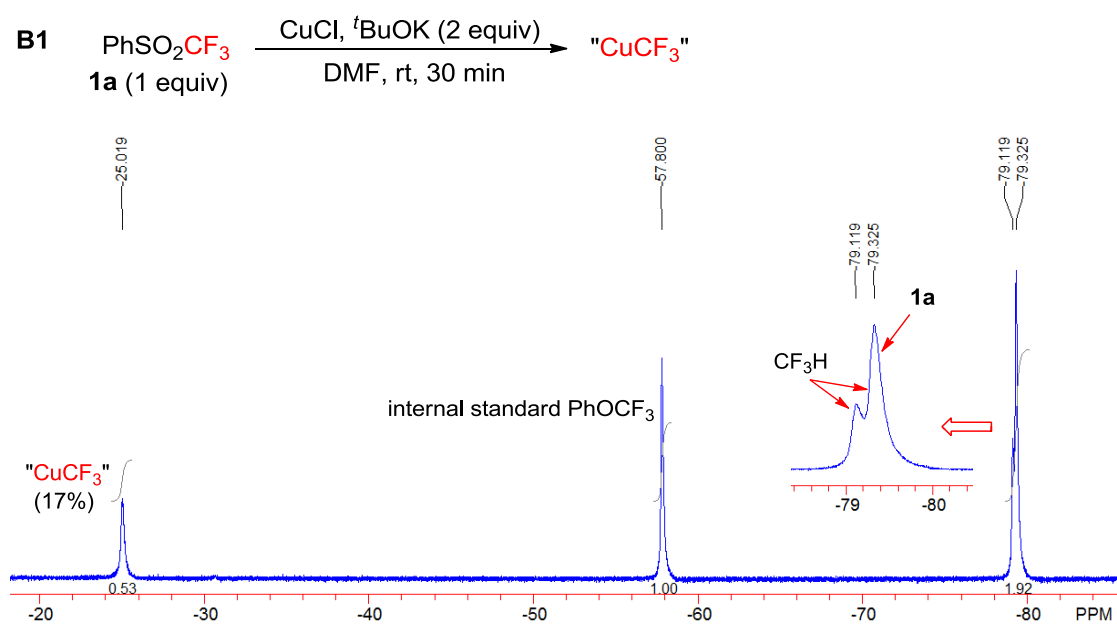
In a glovebox, CuCl (29.7 mg, 0.3 mmol) and <sup>t</sup>BuOK (**A**, **B1**: 67.2 mg, 0.6 mmol; **B2**: 100.8 mg, 0.9 mmol) were added to an oven-dried 10mL Schlenk tube equipped with a stir bar. Then the Schlenk tube was sealed with a septum and brought to the bench. DMF (1 mL) was added and stirred at room temperature for 30 min, and then **1b** (58.2 mg, 0.3 mmol) or **1a** (63mg, 0.3 mmol) was added at the same temperature for 30 min under argon atmosphere. The reaction was monitored by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using PhOCF<sub>3</sub> as an internal standard.

Experiment Procedure for **C**:

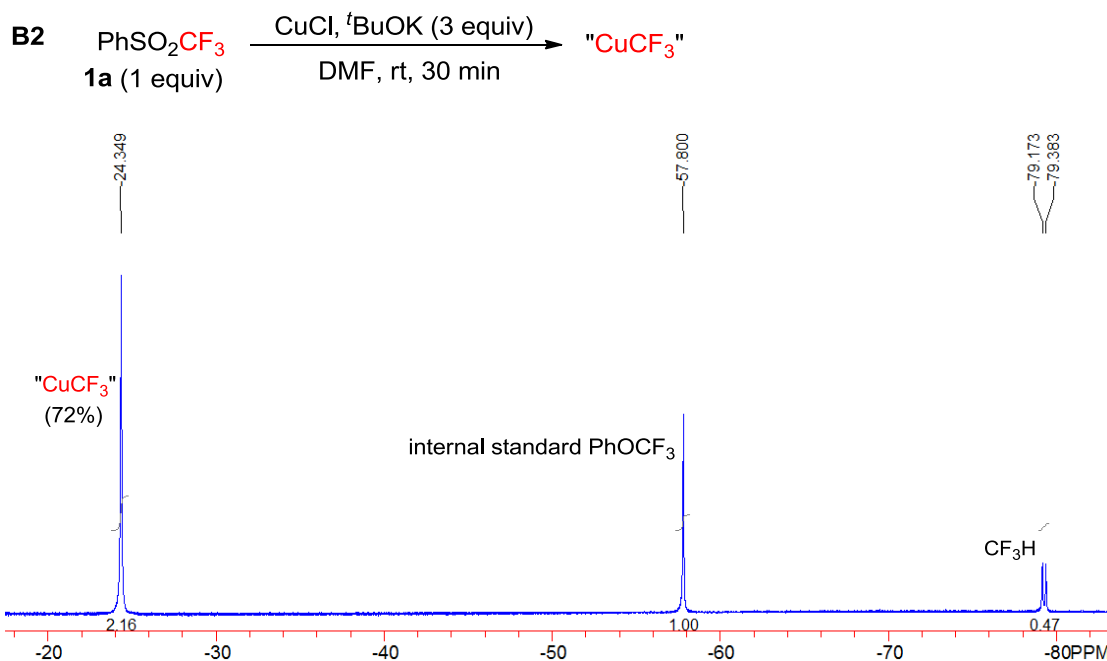
In a glovebox, CuCl (29.7 mg, 0.3 mmol) and <sup>t</sup>BuOK (67.2 mg, 0.6 mmol) were added to an oven-dried 10mL Schlenk tube equipped with a stir bar. Then the Schlenk tube was sealed with a septum and brought to the bench. DMF (1 mL) was added and stirred at room temperature for 30 min, then **1b** (58.2 mg, 0.3 mmol) and **1a** (63mg, 0.3 mmol) were added at the same temperature for 30 min under argon atmosphere. The reaction was monitored by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using PhCF<sub>3</sub> as an internal standard.



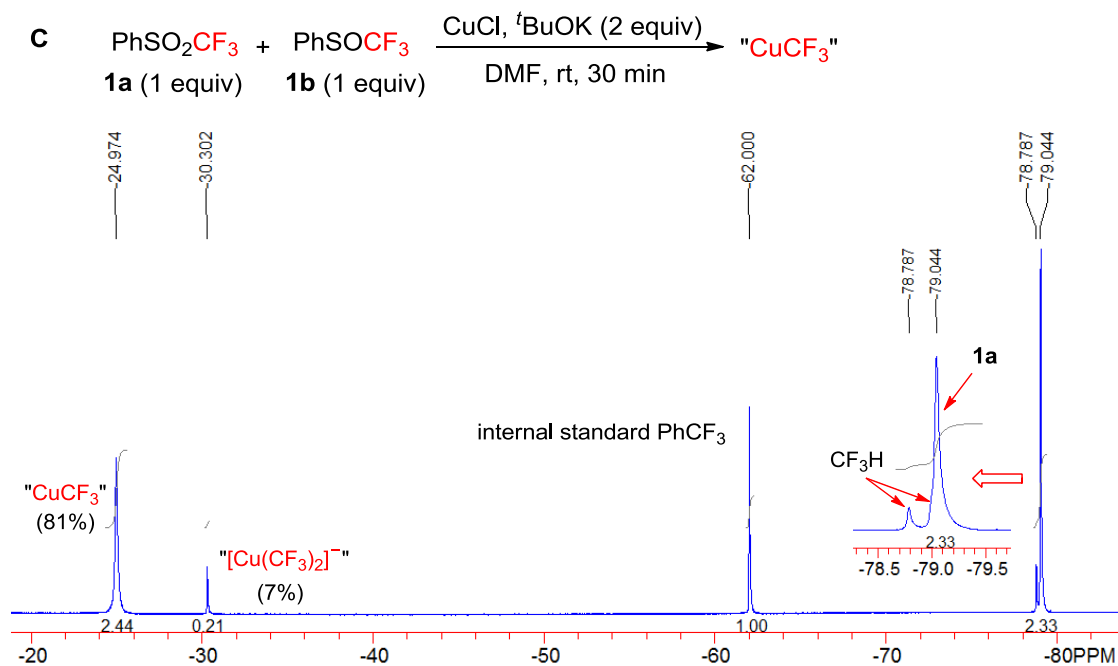
**Figure S2.** Preparation of " $\text{CuCF}_3$ " generated from  $\text{PhSOCF}_3$



**Figure S3.** Preparation of " $\text{CuCF}_3$ " generated from  $\text{PhSO}_2\text{CF}_3$



**Figure S4.** Preparation of " $\text{CuCF}_3$ " generated from  $\text{PhSO}_2\text{CF}_3$



**Figure S5.** The Comparison of  $\text{PhSO}_2\text{CF}_3$  and  $\text{PhSOCF}_3$  in the Generation of " $\text{CuCF}_3$ "

### Summary of Results:

- (1)  $\text{PhSOCF}_3$  is more reactive than  $\text{PhSO}_2\text{CF}_3$  to generate " $\text{CuCF}_3$ " under the standard conditions.
- (2) The formation of " $\text{CuCF}_3$ " generated from  $\text{PhSOCF}_3$  is fast, less than 30 min.
- (3) A relatively greater excess of  $^t\text{BuOK}$  (compared to sulfoxide) could promote  $\text{PhSO}_2\text{CF}_3$  to generate " $\text{CuCF}_3$ ".

## 4. Trifluoromethylation of Aryl Halides with “CuCF<sub>3</sub>” Generated from PhSOCF<sub>3</sub>

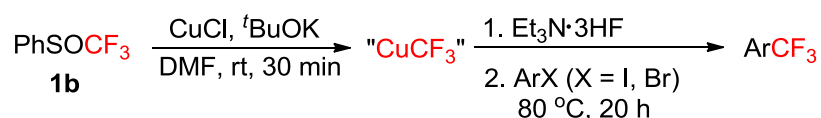
### 4.1 Screening Reaction Conditions

In a glovebox, CuCl (29.7 mg, 0.3 mmol) and <sup>t</sup>BuOK (67.2 mg, 0.6 mmol) were added to an oven-dried 10mL Schlenk tube equipped with a stir bar. Then the Schlenk tube was sealed with a septum and brought to the bench. DMF (1 mL) was added and stirred at room temperature for 30 min, and then **1b** (75.7 mg, 0.39 mmol) was added at the same temperature for 30 min under argon atmosphere. After the pregenerated “CuCF<sub>3</sub>” species was stabilized by Et<sub>3</sub>N·3HF (25 μL, 0.1 mmol), iodobenzene (40.8 mg, 0.2 mmol) was added. The reaction was monitored by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using PhOCF<sub>3</sub> as an internal standard.

**Table S1.** Screening of Reaction Conditions

$\text{PhSO}\text{CF}_3 \xrightarrow[\text{DMF, rt, 30 min}]{\text{CuCl, } ^t\text{BuOK}} \text{"CuCF}_3\text{"} \xrightarrow[2. \text{PhI, T, t}]{1. \text{Et}_3\text{N}\cdot 3\text{HF}} \text{PhCF}_3$					
entry	Et <sub>3</sub> N·3HF (equiv)	T (°C)	t (h)	conversion (%) ("CuCF <sub>3</sub> ")	yield (%) ( <sup>19</sup> F NMR)
1	0.5	20	24	< 2	< 1
2	0.5	50	28	49	50
3	0.42	75	28	77	80
4	0.5	75	22	84	88
<b>5</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>80</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>&gt; 98</b>	<b>92</b>
6	0.6	80	20	> 99	85

### 4.2 Trifluoromethylation of Aryl Halides with “CuCF<sub>3</sub>” Generated from PhSOCF<sub>3</sub>



#### Typical Experiment Procedure on 0.1-mmol Scale (2a, 2d, 2e, 2i, 2k, 2m, 2o-2q):

In a glovebox, CuCl (19.8 mg, 0.2 mmol) and <sup>t</sup>BuOK (44.8 mg, 0.4 mmol) were added to an oven-dried 10mL Schlenk tube equipped with a stir bar. Then the Schlenk

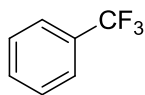
tube was sealed with a septum and brought to the bench. DMF (1 mL) was added and stirred at room temperature for 30 min, and then **1b** (50.4 mg, 0.26 mmol) was added at the same temperature for 30 min under argon atmosphere. After the pregenerated “CuCF<sub>3</sub>” species was stabilized by Et<sub>3</sub>N 3HF (17 μL, 0.067 mmol), iodobenzene (22.4 mg, 0.1 mmol) was added. After stirring at 80 °C for 20 h, **2a** was produced in 86% yield monitored by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using PhOCF<sub>3</sub> as an internal standard. The reaction mixture was also characterized by GC—MS.

*(Note: for 2a, 2d, 2e, 2i, 2k, 2m, the substrates were ArI; for 2o-2q, the substrates were ABr.)*

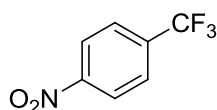
**Typical Experiment Procedure on 0.5-mmol Scale (isolated products: 2b, 2c, 2f-2h, 2j, 2l, 2n):**

In a glovebox, CuCl (74.3 mg, 0.75 mmol) and <sup>t</sup>BuOK (168 mg, 1.5 mmol) were added to an oven-dried 10 mL Schlenk tube equipped with a stir bar. Then the Schlenk tube was sealed with a septum and brought to the bench. DMF (2 mL) was added and stirred at room temperature for 30 min, and then **1b** (189 mg, 0.975 mmol) was added at the same temperature for 30 min under argon atmosphere. After the pregenerated “CuCF<sub>3</sub>” species was stabilized by Et<sub>3</sub>N 3HF (63 μL, 0.25 mmol), 1-iodo-4-nitrobenzene (125 mg, 0.5 mmol) in 0.5 mL DMF was added, and the mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 20 h. After addition of NH<sub>3</sub> H<sub>2</sub>O (33%, 0.5~1 mL), H<sub>2</sub>O (10 mL) and Et<sub>2</sub>O (5 mL), the organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (3×5 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with brine (2×5 mL), dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered and concentrated in vacuo. The residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (pentane/dichloromethane, 5:1, v/v) to obtain a white solid **2b** (85 mg) in an isolated yield of 89%.

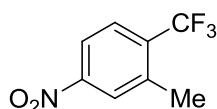




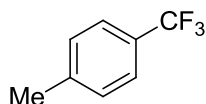
**(Trifluoromethyl)benzene (2a)**<sup>1</sup> The yield (86%) was determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethoxy)benzene as an internal standard. Characterization of **2a** in reaction solution: <sup>19</sup>F NMR (unlocked):  $\delta$  -62.3 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI):  $m/z$  = 146.1.



**1-Nitro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (2b)**<sup>1</sup> White solid; isolated yield: 89% (85 mg). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.84 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 8.36 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  123.0 (q, <sup>1</sup> $J_{C-F}$  = 271.5 Hz), 124.1, 126.8 (q, <sup>3</sup> $J_{C-F}$  = 3.6 Hz), 136.1 (q, <sup>2</sup> $J_{C-F}$  = 33.0 Hz), 150.1. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  -63.2 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI):  $m/z$  = 191.0.

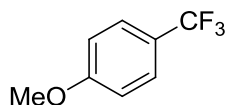


**2-Methyl-4-nitro-1-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (2c)**<sup>2</sup> Light yellow oil; isolated yield: 85% (88 mg). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  2.60 (s, 3H), 7.79 (d,  $J$  = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.11 (d,  $J$  = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  19.4, 120.9, 123.4 (q, <sup>1</sup> $J_{C-F}$  = 272.7 Hz), 126.5, 127.2 (q, <sup>3</sup> $J_{C-F}$  = 5.6 Hz), 134.4 (q, <sup>2</sup> $J_{C-F}$  = 30.6 Hz), 139.3, 149.7. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  -62.5 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI):  $m/z$  = 205.0.

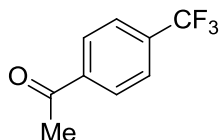


**1-Methoxy-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (2d)**<sup>1</sup> The yield (89%) was determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethoxy)benzene as an internal standard. Characterization of **2d** in reaction solution: <sup>19</sup>F NMR (unlocked):  $\delta$  -61.9 (s, 3F). GC—

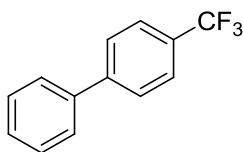
MS (EI):  $m/z = 160.1$ .



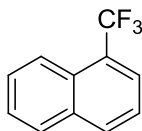
**1-Methyl-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (2e)**<sup>1</sup> The yield (87%) was determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethoxy)benzene as an internal standard. Characterization of **2e** in reaction solution: <sup>19</sup>F NMR (unlocked):  $\delta$  -60.9 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI):  $m/z = 176.0$ .



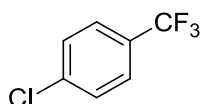
**1-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethanone (2f)**<sup>3</sup> Yellowish oil; isolated yield: 75% (70 mg). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  2.65 (s, 3H), 7.73 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H), 8.06 (d,  $J = 8.4$  Hz, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  26.7, 123.6 (q,  $^1J_{C-F} = 271.0$  Hz), 125.7 (q,  $^3J_{C-F} = 3.6$  Hz), 128.6, 134.4 (q,  $^2J_{C-F} = 32.6$  Hz), 139.7, 197.0. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  -63.2 (s, 3F).



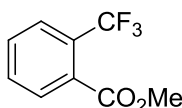
**4-(Trifluoromethyl)biphenyl (2g)**<sup>3</sup> White solid; isolated yield: 89% (99 mg). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  7.40-7.44 (m, 1H), 7.47-7.51 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.62 (m, 2H), 7.71 (s, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  124.4 (q,  $^1J_{C-F} = 270.3$  Hz), 125.8 (q,  $^3J_{C-F} = 3.6$  Hz), 127.3, 127.5, 128.5, 129.0, 129.4 (q,  $^2J_{C-F} = 32.3$  Hz), 139.8, 144.8. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta$  -62.4 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI):  $m/z = 222.1$ .



**1-(Trifluoromethyl)naphthalene (2h)**<sup>1</sup> Colorless oil; isolated yield: 78% (76 mg). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 7.51 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.57-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.02 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 124.2, 124.3, 124.7 (q, <sup>3</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 5.8 Hz), 124.8 (q, <sup>1</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 272.0 Hz), 126.1 (q, <sup>2</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 29.9 Hz), 126.6, 127.7, 128.8, 129.0, 132.8, 133.9. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ -59.7 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI): *m/z* = 196.1.



**1-Chloro-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (2i)**<sup>4</sup> The yield (92%) was determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethoxy)benzene as an internal standard. Characterization of **2i** in reaction solution: <sup>19</sup>F NMR (unlocked): δ -62.2 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI): *m/z* = 180.0.

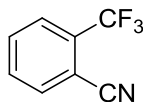


**Methyl 2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzoate (2j)**<sup>1</sup> Colorless oil; isolated yield: 76% (78 mg). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 3.92 (s, 3H), 7.57-7.95 (m, 2H), 7.72-7.74 (m, 1H), 7.76-7.78 (m, 1H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ 52.7, 123.4 (q, <sup>1</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 271.8 Hz), 126.7 (q, <sup>3</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 5.1 Hz), 128.8 (q, <sup>2</sup>*J*<sub>C-F</sub> = 32.3 Hz), 130.1, 131.1, 131.2 (2C), 167.3. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ -59.8 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI): *m/z* = 204.1.

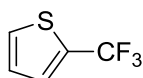


**2-Fluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)benzene (2k)**<sup>4</sup> The yield (90%) was determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethoxy)benzene as an internal standard.

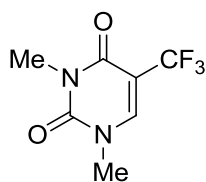
Characterization of **2k** in reaction solution:  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (unlocked):  $\delta$  -61.0 (d,  $J$  = 12.0 Hz 3F), -116.5 (m, 1F). GC—MS (EI):  $m/z$  = 164.0.



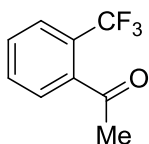
**2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzonitrile (2l)**<sup>1</sup> Pale yellow liquid; isolated yield: 73% (63 mg).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  7.68-7.72 (m, 1H), 7.75 (t,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.81 (d,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d,  $J$  = 7.6 Hz, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  110.2, 115.5, 122.4 (q,  $^1J_{\text{C-F}}$  = 272.0 Hz), 126.7 (q,  $^3J_{\text{C-F}}$  = 4.6 Hz), 132.3, 132.6, 133.0, 134.7.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  -62.0 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI):  $m/z$  = 171.0.



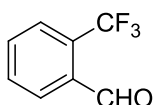
**2-(Trifluoromethyl)thiophene (2m)**<sup>1</sup> The yield (89%) was determined by  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethoxy)benzene as an internal standard. Characterization of **2m** in reaction solution:  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (unlocked):  $\delta$  -54.6 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI):  $m/z$  = 152.0.



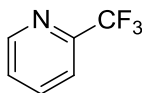
**1,3-Dimethyl-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyrimidine-2,4(1H,3H)-dione (2n)**<sup>5</sup> White solid; isolated yield: 78% (81 mg).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  3.37 (s, 3H), 3.49 (s, 3H), 7.66 (s, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (100 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  27.9, 37.7, 104.2 (q,  $^2J_{\text{C-F}}$  = 33.1 Hz), 122.6 (q,  $^1J_{\text{C-F}}$  = 268.1 Hz), 143.4 (q,  $^3J_{\text{C-F}}$  = 5.8 Hz), 150.9, 158.7.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  -63.8 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI):  $m/z$  = 208.1.



**1-(2-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethanone (2o)**<sup>1</sup> The yield (88%) was determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethyl)benzene as an internal standard. Characterization of **2o** in reaction solution: <sup>19</sup>F NMR (unlocked): δ -57.7 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI): *m/z* = 188.0.

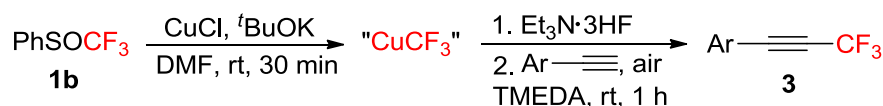


**2-(Trifluoromethyl)benzaldehyde (2p)**<sup>1</sup> The yield (78%) was determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethoxy)benzene as an internal standard. Characterization of **2p** in reaction solution: <sup>19</sup>F NMR (unlocked): δ -56.2 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI): *m/z* = 174.0.



**2-(Trifluoromethyl)pyridine (2q)**<sup>1</sup> The yield (57%) was determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethoxy)benzene as an internal standard. Characterization of **2q** in reaction solution: <sup>19</sup>F NMR (unlocked): δ -67.7 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI): *m/z* = 147.1.

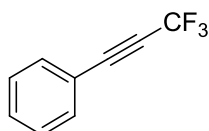
## 5. Trifluoromethylation of Terminal Alkynes with “CuCF<sub>3</sub>” Generated from PhSOCF<sub>3</sub>



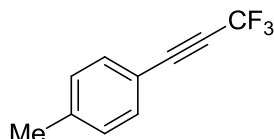
### Typical Experiment Procedure (3a-3c):

In a glovebox, CuCl (19.8 mg, 0.2 mmol) and <sup>t</sup>BuOK (44.8 mg, 0.4 mmol) were added to an oven-dried 10mL Schlenk tube equipped with a stir bar. Then the Schlenk

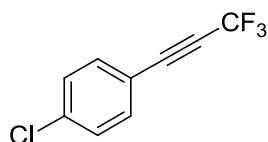
tube was sealed with a septum and brought to the bench. DMF (0.5 mL) was added and stirred at room temperature for 30 min, and then **1b** (50.4 mg, 0.26 mmol) was added at the same temperature for 30 min under argon atmosphere. After the pregenerated “CuCF<sub>3</sub>” species was stabilized by Et<sub>3</sub>N 3HF (17 μL, 0.067 mmol), TMEDA (23 mg, 0.2 mmol) was added. 1-chloro-4-ethynylbenzene (13.7 mg, 0.1 mmol) in 0.5 mL DMF was added via syringe under air atmosphere for 1~1.5 h. After stirring at room temperature for 15 min, **3c** was produced in 67% yield monitored by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using PhCF<sub>3</sub> as an internal standard.



**(3,3,3-Trifluoroprop-1-yn-1-yl)benzene (3a)**<sup>6</sup> The yield (65%) was determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethyl)benzene as an internal standard. Characterization of **3a** in reaction solution: <sup>19</sup>F NMR (unlocked): δ -49.2 (s, 3F).



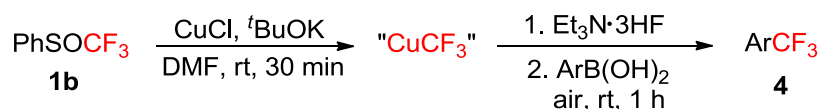
**1-Methyl-4-(3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-yn-1-yl)benzene (3b)**<sup>6</sup> The yield (66%) was determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethoxy)benzene as an internal standard. Characterization of **3b** in reaction solution: <sup>19</sup>F NMR (unlocked): δ -49.2 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI): *m/z* = 184.1.



**1-Chloro-4-(3,3,3-trifluoroprop-1-yn-1-yl)benzene (3c)**<sup>6</sup> The yield (67%) was determined by <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethyl)benzene as an internal

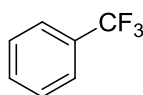
standard. Characterization of **3c** in reaction solution:  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (unlocked):  $\delta$  -49.4 (s, 3F).

## 6. Trifluoromethylation of Arylboronic Acids with “CuCF<sub>3</sub>” Generated from PhSOCF<sub>3</sub>

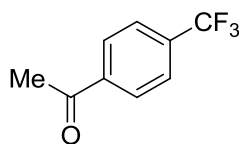


### Typical Experiment Procedure (4a-4c):

In a glovebox, CuCl (19.8 mg, 0.2 mmol) and  $^t\text{BuOK}$  (44.8 mg, 0.4 mmol) were added to an oven-dried 10mL Schlenk tube equipped with a stir bar. Then the Schlenk tube was sealed with a septum and brought to the bench. DMF (0.5 mL) was added and stirred at room temperature for 30 min, and then **1b** (50.4 mg, 0.26 mmol) was added at the same temperature for 30 min under argon atmosphere. After the pregenerated “CuCF<sub>3</sub>” species was stabilized by Et<sub>3</sub>N 3HF (17  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.067 mmol), phenylboronic acid (12.2 mg, 0.1 mmol) in 0.5 mL DMF was added under air atmosphere. After stirring at room temperature for 1 h, **4a** was produced in 81% yield monitored by  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectroscopy using PhOCF<sub>3</sub> as an internal standard.

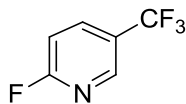


(Trifluoromethyl)benzene (**4a**)<sup>1</sup> The yield (81%) was determined by  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethoxy)benzene as an internal standard. Characterization of **4a** in reaction solution:  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (unlocked):  $\delta$  -62.3 (s, 3F).



1-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethanone (**4b**)<sup>1</sup> The yield (72%) was determined by  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethoxy)benzene as an internal standard.

Characterization of **4b** in reaction solution:  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (unlocked):  $\delta$  -62.7 (s, 3F). GC—MS (EI):  $m/z$  = 188.0.



**2-Fluoro-5-(trifluoromethyl)pyridine (4c)**<sup>7</sup> The yield (95%) was determined by  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR spectroscopy using (trifluoromethoxy)benzene as an internal standard. Characterization of **4c** in reaction solution:  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (unlocked):  $\delta$  -61.6 (s, 3F), -63.2 (s, 1F). GC—MS (EI):  $m/z$  = 165.0.



## 7. References

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# 8. $^{19}\text{F}$ , $^1\text{H}$ and $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR Spectra of isolated Products

