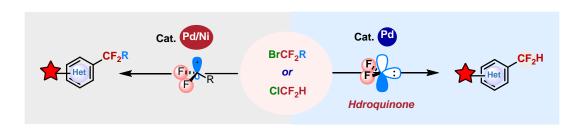
Catalytic Difluoroalkylation Reactions by Controlled Radical and Difluorocarbene Cross-Couplings

Xin-Gang Zhang

Key Laboratory of Organofluorine Chemistry, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 345 Lingling Road, Shanghai 200032 Email: xgzhang@sioc.ac.cn



The importance of fluorinated compounds in agrochemicals, pharmaceuticals, and materials science has triggered an explosion of research efforts in developing new and efficient methods to introduce fluorinated functional groups into organic molecules. Although considerable progresses have been achieved in the fluoroalkylation reactions over the past few years, most of them are focused on the use of nucleophilic fluorinated regents (exg. TMSR_f, R_fML_n) and expensive electrophilic fluorinaged reagents (exg. Umemoto reagent, Togni reagent). However, the use of low-cost and widely available fluoroalkyl halides (R_f-X, X = Br, Cl) as starting materials for fluoroalkylations catalyzed by transition-metal has been scarely studied. Since 2012, we have developed several efficient strategies to catalytically access difluoroalkylated compounds from low-cost and readily available difluoroalkyl halides.^{1, 2} Herein, we report the catalytic difluoroalkylation reactions by controlled difluorocarbene³ and radical cross-couplings.⁴

Reference

- 1. Feng, Z.; Chen, F.; Zhang, X. Org. Lett. 2012, 14, 1938.
- 2. Min, Q.-Q.; Yin Z.; Feng, Z.; Guo, W.-H; Zhang, X. J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2014, 136, 1230.
- a) Feng, Z.; Min, Q.-Q.; Zhang, X. Org. Lett. 2016, 18, 44; b) Feng, Z.; Min, Q.-Q.; Fu, X.-P.; An, L.; Zhang, X. Nat. Chem. 2017, 9, 918.
- 4. a) Feng, Z.; Min, Q.-Q.; Xiao, Y.-L.; Zhang, B.; Zhang, X. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2014, 53, 1669;
 b) Xiao, Y.-L.; Guo, W.-H.; He, G.-Z.; Pan, Q.; Zhang, X. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2014, 53, 9909.