

## Supporting Information

### A Diselenide Additive Enables a Photocatalytic Hydroalkoxylation of *gem*-Difluoroalkenes

Ryan M. Herrick,<sup>†a</sup> Mohammed K. Abd El-Gaber,<sup>†a,b</sup> Gabriela Coy,<sup>a,c</sup> Ryan A. Altman<sup>\*a,d</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Medicinal Chemistry and Molecular Pharmacology, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47906, United States

<sup>b</sup> Medicinal Chemistry Department, Faculty of Pharmacy, Assiut University, Assiut 71526, Egypt

<sup>c</sup> Department of Pharmacy, Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Bogotá 111321, Colombia

<sup>d</sup> Department of Chemistry, Purdue University, West Lafayette, Indiana 47906, United States

<sup>†</sup> These authors contributed equally to this work

\* Corresponding Author Email: raaltman@purdue.edu

## Table of Contents

1. General Synthetic Information .....	S1
2. Reaction Development .....	S2–4
3. Synthesis and Characterization .....	S5–13
4. Cyclic Voltammetry .....	S13–15
5. Fluorescence Quenching Experiments .....	S16–22
6. References .....	S22
7. <sup>1</sup> H, <sup>13</sup> C{ <sup>1</sup> H}, and <sup>19</sup> F NMR Spectra .....	S23–84

## General Synthetic Information

Air- and moisture-sensitive reactions were carried out in oven-dried one-dram vials sealed with poly(tetrafluoroethylene) (PTFE)-lined septa or glassware sealed with rubber septa under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen or argon. Plastic syringes equipped with stainless-steel needles were used to transfer air- and moisture-sensitive liquid reagents. Reactions were stirred using Teflon-coated magnetic stir bars, and elevated temperatures were maintained using thermostat-controlled heating mantles. Light-promoted reactions were conducted using an EvoluChem PhotoRedOx Box photoreactor equipped with a Kessil PR160 427 nm light with a peak intensity at 427 nm operating at 40 W. Organic solvents were removed using a rotary evaporator with a diaphragm vacuum pump. Thin-layer analytical chromatography was performed on silica gel UNIPLATE Silica Gel HLF UV254 plates, and spots were visualized by quenching of ultraviolet light ( $\lambda = 254$  nm). Purification of products was accomplished by automated flash column chromatography on silica gel (VWR Common Silica Gel 60 Å, 40–60  $\mu\text{m}$ ) or C18 silica gel (Teledyne RediSep Gold C18 High Performance Columns, 100 Å, 20–40  $\mu\text{m}$ ).

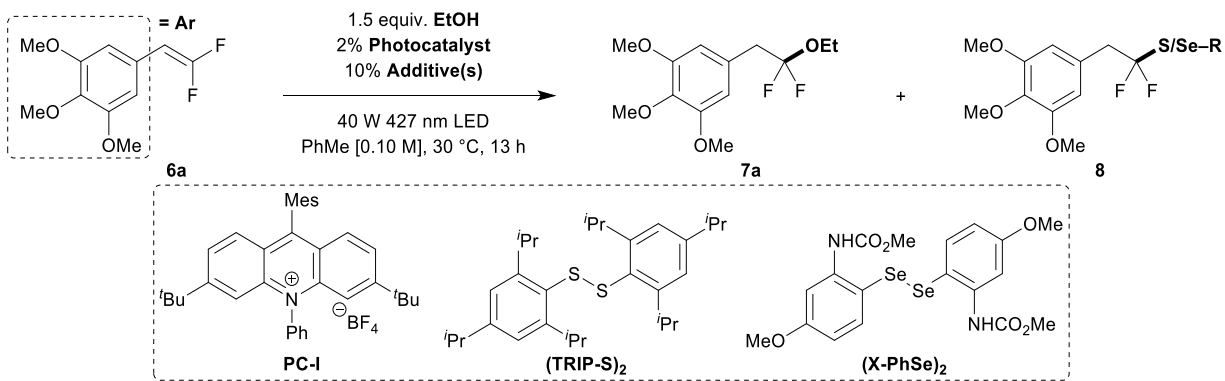
Unless otherwise noted, reagents were purchased from various commercial sources and used as received. Specifically, anhydrous PhMe (99.8%) was purchased from Thermo Fisher Scientific and stored in an N<sub>2</sub> glovebox. When commercially available, anhydrous grade alcohols were purchased and stored in an N<sub>2</sub> glovebox. When anhydrous alcohols were not available, the highest available grade of purity was purchased and used as received.

NMR spectra were recorded on Bruker DRX 500 MHz (<sup>1</sup>H at 500 MHz, <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} at 126 MHz, and <sup>19</sup>F at 470 MHz) or Bruker Avance III 800 with a QCI cryoprobe (<sup>1</sup>H at 800 and <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} at 201 MHz) nuclear magnetic resonance spectrometers. <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra were calibrated against the peak of the residual CHCl<sub>3</sub> (7.26 ppm)

or DMF-d<sub>7</sub> (8.03 ppm). <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectra were calibrated against the peak of CDCl<sub>3</sub> (77.2 ppm) or DMF-d<sub>7</sub> (163.2 ppm). <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra were calibrated against the peak of CFC1<sub>3</sub> (0.0 ppm). NMR data are represented as follows: chemical shift (ppm), multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, p = pentet, m = multiplet), coupling constant in hertz (Hz), integration. High-resolution mass determinations were obtained by electrospray ionization (ESI) or atmospheric-pressure chemical ionization (APCI) on a Waters LCT Premier mass spectrometer. Infrared spectra were measured on a PerkinElmer Spectrum Two Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer by drying samples on a diamond ATR sample base plate. Uncorrected melting points were measured on a Chemglass Digital Melting Point apparatus.

## Reaction Development

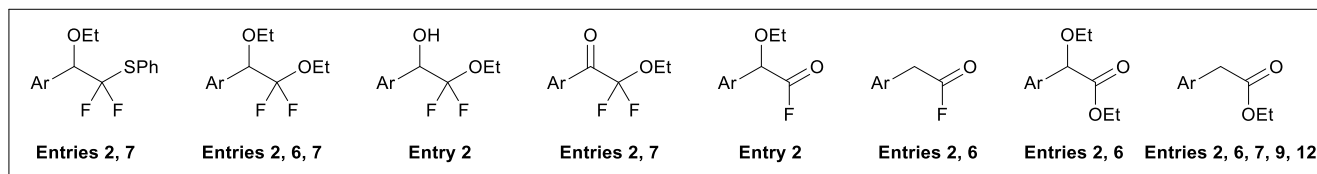
**Table S1: Initial Reaction Development**



Entry	Photocatalyst (PC)	$E_{1/2}[\text{PC}^*/\text{PC}^{n-1}]$ (V)	Additive(s)	% Conv. 6a	% Yield 7a	% Yield 8
1	{Ir[dF(CF <sub>3</sub> )ppy] <sub>2</sub> -(5,5'-dCF <sub>3</sub> bpy)}PF <sub>6</sub>	–	10% (PhS) <sub>2</sub> , 10% lutidine	77	11	5
2	{Ir[dF(CF <sub>3</sub> )ppy] <sub>2</sub> -(5,5'-dCF <sub>3</sub> bpy)}PF <sub>6</sub>	+ 1.30 <sup>1</sup>	(PhS) <sub>2</sub>	47	12	6
3	[Ir(dtbbpy)(ppy) <sub>2</sub> ]PF <sub>6</sub>	+ 0.28 <sup>2</sup>	(PhS) <sub>2</sub>	33	0	0
4	Rose Bengal	+ 0.28 <sup>3</sup>	(PhS) <sub>2</sub>	<5	0	0
5	Eosin Y (dibasic)	+ 0.45 <sup>3</sup>	(PhS) <sub>2</sub>	<5	0	0
6	{Ir[dF(CF <sub>3</sub> )ppy] <sub>2</sub> -(dtbbpy)}PF <sub>6</sub>	+ 0.83 <sup>1</sup>	(PhS) <sub>2</sub>	48	5	2
7	<b>PC-I</b>	+ 1.70 <sup>4</sup>	(PhS) <sub>2</sub>	45	20	5
8	<b>PC-I</b>	–	(TRIP-S) <sub>2</sub>	>95	57	5
9	<b>PC-I</b>	–	(PhSe) <sub>2</sub>	>95	70	0
10	<b>PC-I</b>	–	(X-PhSe) <sub>2</sub>	26	10	0
11	<b>PC-I</b>	–	(4-CF <sub>3</sub> -PhSe) <sub>2</sub>	>95	30	0
12	<b>PC-I</b>	–	(BnSe) <sub>2</sub>	>95	75	0
13	–	–	(BnSe) <sub>2</sub>	0	0	0
14	<b>PC-I</b>	–	–	22	<5	0

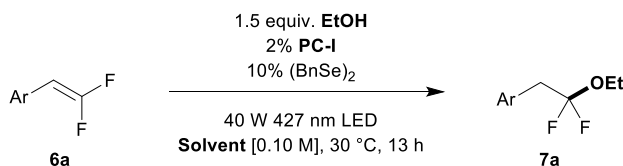
Oven-dried one-dram vials equipped with magnetic stir bars were each charged with *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a** (0.023 g, 0.10 mmol), additive(s) (10 μmol), and photocatalyst (2.0 μmol). The vials were then sealed with PTFE-lined septa and subsequently evacuated and backfilled with dry argon (3x). Dry PhMe (1.0 mL, 0.10 M) and EtOH (8.7 μL, 0.15 mmol) were added *via* a syringe, and the vials were irradiated by a 40 W 427 nm LED lamp (entries 1–3, 6–14) or a 40 W 525 nm LED lamp (entries 4, 5) cooled by a fan (30 °C) for 13 h. Upon completion, an internal standard of  $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluorotoluene (10 μL) was added to each crude reaction mixture, and the resultant mixtures were thoroughly mixed. Aliquots of each reaction mixture were subsequently transferred to NMR tubes and analyzed by <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, PhMe):  $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluorotoluene  $\delta$  -66.0 (s); side product **8** (entries 1-7)  $\delta$  -76.96 (t,  $J$  = 10.8 Hz); side product **8** (entry 8)  $\delta$  -74.3 (m); product **7a**  $\delta$  -77.0 (t,  $J$  = 10.9 Hz); *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a**  $\delta$  -87.8 (dd,  $J$  = 35.8, 25.8 Hz), -89.4 (d,  $J$  = 35.9 Hz); [ns = 8; D1 = 5 s]. Spectra were baseline corrected, phased, and integrated using MestReNova. Additional observed side products are listed in Chart S1.

## Chart S1. Additional Side Products from Table S1



Compound identities were assigned based on interpretations of mass spec data obtained by GC-MS. “Entry X” indicates the reaction(s) from Table S1 in which the compound was observed.

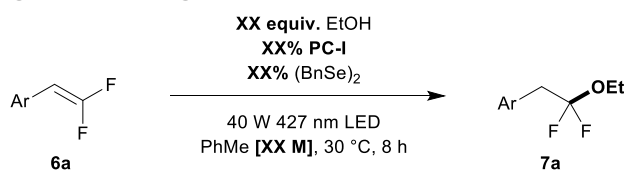
## Table S2: Solvent Screening



Entry	Solvent	% Conv. <b>6a</b>	% Yield <b>7a</b>
1	PhMe	>95	75
2	PhCF <sub>3</sub>	Full	<5
3	DCE	Full	0
4	THF	0	0
5	MeCN	0	0
6	DMF	0	0

Oven-dried one-dram vials equipped with magnetic stir bars were each charged with *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a** (0.023 g, 0.10 mmol), 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (3.4 mg, 10 μmol), and **PC-I**: 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (1.2 mg, 2.0 μmol). The vials were then sealed with PTFE-lined septa and subsequently evacuated and backfilled with dry argon (3x). Dry PhMe (1.0 mL, 0.10 M) and EtOH (8.7 μL, 0.15 mmol) were added *via* a syringe, and the vials were irradiated by a 40 W 427 nm LED lamp cooled by a fan (30 °C) for 13 h. Upon completion, an internal standard of  $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluorotoluene (10 μL) (entries 1, 3-6) or fluorobenzene (10 μL) (entry 2) was added to each crude reaction mixture, and the resultant mixtures were thoroughly mixed. Aliquots of each reaction mixture were subsequently transferred to NMR tubes and analyzed by <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, PhMe):  $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluorotoluene  $\delta$  -66.0 (s); product **7a**  $\delta$  -77.0 (t,  $J$  = 10.9 Hz); *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a**  $\delta$  -87.8 (dd,  $J$  = 35.8, 25.8 Hz), -89.4 (d,  $J$  = 35.9 Hz); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, PhCF<sub>3</sub>): product **7a**  $\delta$  -76.4 – -76.5 (m); fluorobenzene  $\delta$  -113.0 (s); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, THF):  $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluorotoluene  $\delta$  -66.0 (s); *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a**  $\delta$  -88.1 (dd,  $J$  = 37.5, 27.0 Hz), -90.1 (d,  $J$  = 37.5 Hz); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, MeCN):  $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluorotoluene  $\delta$  -66.0 (s); *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a**  $\delta$  -87.7 (dd,  $J$  = 37.5, 26.7 Hz), -89.7 (d,  $J$  = 37.2 Hz); <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, DMF):  $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluorotoluene  $\delta$  -66.0 (s); *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a**  $\delta$  -88.4 (d,  $J$  = 32.1 Hz), -90.5 (d,  $J$  = 37.7 Hz); [ns = 8; D1 = 5 s]. Spectra were baseline corrected, phased, and integrated using MestReNova.

**Table S3: Optimization of Reagent Loading and Reaction Concentration on a 0.50 mmol Scale**



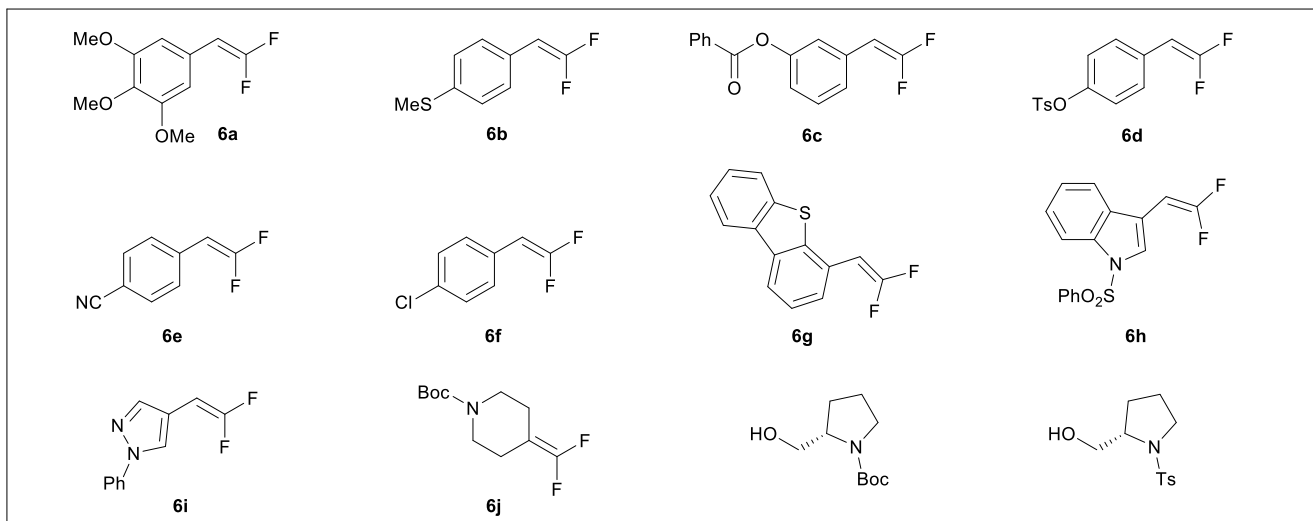
Entry	Equiv. EtOH	% PC, [PC]	% (BnSe) <sub>2</sub>	[6a]	% Conv. 6a	% Yield 7a
1	1.1	2.0%, 5.0 mM	5.0%	0.25 M	66	61
2	1.5	2.0%, 5.0 mM	5.0%	0.25 M	67	64
3	2.0	2.0%, 5.0 mM	5.0%	0.25 M	71	68
4	4.0	2.0%, 5.0 mM	5.0%	0.25 M	22	19
5	1.5	0.6%, 1.5 mM	5.0%	0.25 M	90	82
6	1.5	1.0%, 2.5 mM	5.0%	0.25 M	88	81
<b>7</b>	<b>1.5</b>	<b>1.2%, 3.0 mM</b>	<b>5.0%</b>	<b>0.25 M</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>85</b>
8	1.5	1.4%, 3.5 mM	5.0%	0.25 M	80	72
9	1.5	1.2%, 1.7 mM	5.0%	0.14 M	57	49
10	1.5	1.2%, 2.4 mM	5.0%	0.20 M	40	34
11	1.5	1.2%, 3.5 mM	5.0%	0.30 M	20	16
12	1.5	1.2%, 4.3 mM	5.0%	0.36 M	64	57
13	1.5	0.8%, 3 mM	5.0%	0.36 M	Full	78
14	1.5	2.1%, 3 mM	5.0%	0.14 M	90	82
15	1.5	1.2%, 3.0 mM	2.5%	0.25 M	48	45
16	1.5	1.2%, 3.0 mM	10%	0.25 M	86	82

Oven-dried one-dram vials equipped with magnetic stir bars were each charged with *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a** (0.115 g, 0.50 mmol), 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (see table), and **PC-1**: 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (see table). The vials were then sealed with PTFE-lined septa and subsequently evacuated and backfilled with dry argon (3x). Dry PhMe (see table) and EtOH (see table) were added *via* a syringe, and the vials were irradiated by a 40 W 427 nm LED lamp cooled by a fan (30 °C) for 8 h. Upon completion, an internal standard of  $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluorotoluene (10  $\mu$ L) was added to each crude reaction mixture, and the resultant mixtures were thoroughly mixed. Aliquots of each reaction mixture were subsequently transferred to NMR tubes and analyzed by <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, PhMe):  $\alpha,\alpha,\alpha$ -trifluorotoluene  $\delta$  -66.0 (s); product **7a**  $\delta$  -77.0 (t, *J* = 10.9 Hz); *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a**  $\delta$  -87.8 (dd, *J* = 35.8, 25.8 Hz), -89.4 (d, *J* = 35.9 Hz); [ns = 8; D1 = 5 s]. Spectra were baseline corrected, phased, and integrated using MestReNova.



## Synthesis and Characterization

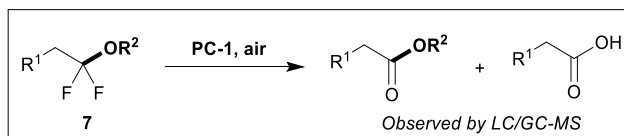
### Chart S2. Prepared Substrates

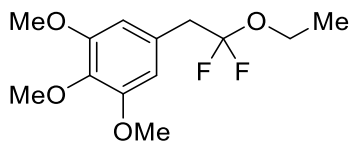


**Preparation and Characterization of Substrates:** *gem*-Difluoroalkenes **6a–6g** and **6i**,<sup>5</sup> **6h**,<sup>6</sup> and **6j**<sup>7</sup> were prepared according to previously reported procedures. Alcohols *tert*-butyl (*S*)-2-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate<sup>8</sup> and (*S*)-(1-tosylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methanol<sup>9</sup> were prepared according to previously reported procedures.

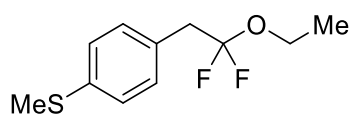
**General Procedure A, for the Photochemical Hydroalkoxylation of *gem*-Difluoroalkenes:** An oven-dried one-dram vial equipped with a magnetic stir bar was charged with *gem*-difluoroalkene (0.50 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 1,2-dibenzylidene (0.025 mmol, 0.050 equiv), and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (6.0  $\mu$ mol, 0.012 equiv). When relevant, solid alcohol (1.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was then added. The system was sealed with PTFE-lined septa and subsequently evacuated and backfilled with dry N<sub>2</sub> or argon (3x). Dry PhMe (0.50 M) and, when relevant, liquid alcohol (1.0 mmol, 1.5 equiv) was added *via* a syringe, and the vial was irradiated by a 40 W 427 nm LED lamp cooled by a fan (30 °C). Upon completion, the reaction was immediately filtered through a pad of silica using Et<sub>2</sub>O (~100 mL) to remove photocatalyst, as some  $\alpha,\alpha$ -difluorinated products degraded to form carboxylic acid and ester side-products when exposed to air in the presence of the photocatalyst (Scheme S1). The resultant filtrate was then concentrated onto diatomaceous earth and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography to provide the desired product in >95% purity.

### Scheme S1. Common Degradation Side-Products

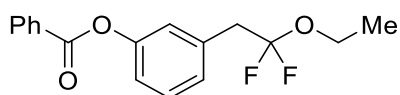




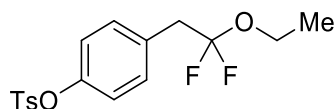
**5-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)-1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene (7a):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a** (0.115 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with ethanol (43.8  $\mu$ L, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu$ mol) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 24 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and pentane (0  $\rightarrow$  50%) to furnish desired product **7a** as a yellow oil (0.123 g, 89%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  6.51 (s, 2H), 3.91 (q,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.84 (s, 6H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.16 (t,  $J$  = 10.8 Hz, 2H), 1.23 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  153.0, 137.3, 128.4, 124.5 (t,  $J$  = 261.9 Hz), 107.4, 60.9, 59.1 (t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz), 56.1, 42.4 (t,  $J$  = 31.3 Hz), 15.0.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -74.28 (t,  $J$  = 11.0 Hz, 2F). IR (Film) 2941, 2988, 1593, 1509, 1461, 1424, 1325, 1236, 1128, 1028  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI) $^+$   $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{18}\text{F}_2\text{O}_4$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  276.1173, found 276.1173.



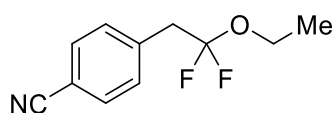
**4-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)phenyl(methyl)sulfane (7b):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6b** (0.093 g, 0.50 mmol) was reacted with ethanol (43.8  $\mu$ L, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu$ mol) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 18 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0  $\rightarrow$  10%) to furnish desired product **7b** as a colorless oil (0.108 g, 93%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.24 (s, 4H), 3.92 (q,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.21 (t,  $J$  = 10.8 Hz, 2H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 1.25 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  137.5, 130.8, 129.6, 126.6, 124.4 (t,  $J$  = 262.8 Hz), 59.1 (t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz), 41.5 (t,  $J$  = 31.3 Hz), 15.8, 15.0.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -74.41 (t,  $J$  = 11.4 Hz, 2F). IR (Film) 2986, 2921, 1496, 1350, 1287, 1269, 1251, 1234, 1018, 817  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI) $^+$   $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_2\text{OS}$  [ $\text{M}$ ] $^+$  232.0733, found 232.0719.



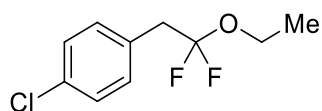
**4-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)phenyl benzoate (7c):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6c** (0.130 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with ethanol (43.8  $\mu$ L, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu$ mol) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 18 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using acetone and pentane (0  $\rightarrow$  20%) to furnish desired product **7c** as a colorless oil (0.118 g, 77%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.24 (dd,  $J$  = 8.4, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 7.68 – 7.64 (m, 1H), 7.54 (td,  $J$  = 8.0, 1.9 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (t,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.26 – 7.18 (m, 3H), 3.94 (q,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.30 (t,  $J$  = 10.7 Hz, 2H), 1.26 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  165.2, 150.9, 134.5, 133.7, 130.3, 129.6, 129.3, 128.7, 128.0, 124.3 (t,  $J$  = 263.2 Hz), 123.7, 120.8, 59.2 (t,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz), 41.9 (t,  $J$  = 31.6 Hz), 15.0.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -74.02 (t,  $J$  = 9.9 Hz, 2F). IR (Film) 3064, 2936, 1738, 1490, 1449, 1266, 1236, 1148, 1025, 706  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI) $^+$   $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{F}_2\text{O}_3$  [ $\text{M} - \text{F}$ ] $^+$  287.1083, found 287.1074.



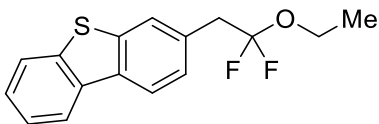
**4-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)phenyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (7d):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6d** (0.155 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with ethanol (43.8  $\mu$ L, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu$ mol) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 24 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0  $\rightarrow$  40%) to furnish desired product **7d** as a colorless solid (0.143 g, 80%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (800 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.70 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d,  $J$  = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d,  $J$  = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 6.93 (d,  $J$  = 8.3 Hz, 2H), 3.88 (q,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.18 (t,  $J$  = 10.6 Hz, 2H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 1.20 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (201 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  149.0, 145.5, 132.6, 132.0, 131.7, 129.9, 128.7, 124.2 (t,  $J$  = 262.0 Hz), 122.2, 59.2 (t,  $J$  = 6.9 Hz), 41.6 (t,  $J$  = 31.6 Hz), 21.8, 15.00.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -74.32 (t,  $J$  = 10.7 Hz, 2F). IR (Film) 2919, 1505, 1374, 1199, 1178, 1155, 1094, 1020, 865  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . MP 80–88  $^\circ\text{C}$ . HRMS (ESI) $^+$   $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{18}\text{F}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$  [ $\text{M} - \text{F}$ ] $^+$  337.0910, found 337.0904.



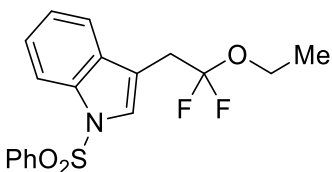
**4-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)benzonitrile (7e):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6e** (0.083 g, 0.50 mmol) was reacted with ethanol (43.8  $\mu$ L, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu$ mol) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 18 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0  $\rightarrow$  10%) to furnish desired product **7e** as a colorless oil (0.094 g, 89%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.61 (d,  $J$  = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.41 (d,  $J$  = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 3.89 (q,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.28 (t,  $J$  = 10.3 Hz, 2H), 1.21 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  138.2, 131.2, 126.0, 123.8 (t,  $J$  = 261.9 Hz), 118.8, 111.5, 59.3 (t,  $J$  = 6.9 Hz), 42.3 (t,  $J$  = 31.8 Hz), 14.9.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -73.51 – -73.67 (m, 2F). IR (Film) 2920, 2850, 2231, 1612, 1350, 1275, 1251, 1024, 827, 749  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI) $^+$   $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{F}_2\text{NO}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  212.0887, found 212.0883.



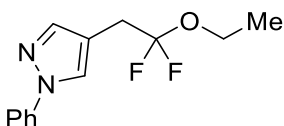
**1-chloro-4-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)benzene (7f):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6f** (0.087 g, 0.50 mmol) was reacted with ethanol (43.8  $\mu$ L, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu$ mol) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 18 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0  $\rightarrow$  10%) to furnish desired product **7f** as a colorless oil (0.086 g, 78%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.30 (d,  $J$  = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.23 (d,  $J$  = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 3.90 (q,  $J$  = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 3.20 (t,  $J$  = 10.5 Hz, 2H), 1.22 (t,  $J$  = 6.9 Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  133.4, 131.8, 131.3, 128.5, 124.3 (t,  $J$  = 261.8 Hz), 59.2 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz), 41.5 (t,  $J$  = 31.6 Hz), 15.0.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -74.57 (t,  $J$  = 14.9 Hz, 2F). IR (Film) 2987, 2936, 1494, 1350, 1291, 1251, 1271, 1018, 843, 801  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI) $^+$   $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_2\text{OS}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  221.0545, found 221.0550.



**3-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)dibenzo[*b,d*]thiophene (7g):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6g** (0.123 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with ethanol (43.8  $\mu$ L, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu$ mol) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 18 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0  $\rightarrow$  10%) to furnish desired product **7g** as a colorless oil (0.122 g, 84%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  8.30 – 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.93 – 7.83 (m, 1H), 7.62 – 7.32 (m, 4H), 3.97 (q,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.57 (t,  $J$  = 10.7 Hz, 2H), 1.26 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  141.1, 139.2, 136.0, 128.9, 127.5, 126.9, 124.7, 124.3 (t,  $J$  = 260.9 Hz), 122.8, 121.8, 120.8, 59.3 (t,  $J$  = 6.9 Hz), 41.3 (t,  $J$  = 32.1 Hz), 15.0.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -72.98 (t,  $J$  = 10.7 Hz, 2F). IR (Film) 3062, 2984, 1732, 1443, 1403, 1260, 1155, 1128, 1093, 750  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI) $^+$   $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_2\text{OS}$  [ $\text{M}$ ] $^+$  292.0733, found 292.0703.

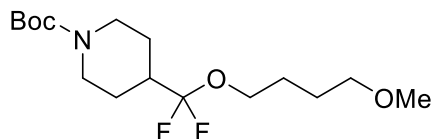


**3-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indole (7h):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6h** (0.160 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with ethanol (43.8  $\mu$ L, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu$ mol) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 13.5 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0  $\rightarrow$  35%) to furnish desired product **7h** as a viscous, colorless oil (0.158 g, 90%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.98 (d,  $J$  = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.87 (d,  $J$  = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.63 – 7.48 (m, 3H), 7.43 (t,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.38 – 7.29 (m, 1H), 7.29 – 7.17 (m, 1H), 3.90 (q,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.32 (t,  $J$  = 10.4 Hz, 2H), 1.21 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 4H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  138.3, 135.1, 133.9, 131.0, 129.3, 126.9, 125.8, 124.9, 124.3 (t,  $J$  = 261.9 Hz), 123.4, 120.1, 114.4, 113.7, 59.3 (t,  $J$  = 6.9 Hz), 32.3 (t,  $J$  = 33.5 Hz), 15.0.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -73.96 (t,  $J$  = 11.4 Hz, 2F). IR (Film) 2989, 1448, 1373, 1274, 1247, 1177, 1122, 1086, 1030, 977  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI) $^+$   $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{17}\text{F}_2\text{NO}_3\text{S}$  [ $\text{M}$ ] $^+$  365.0897, found 365.0889.

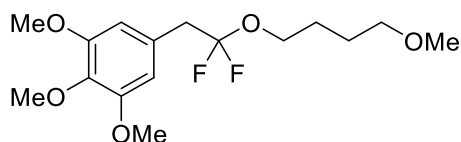


**4-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazole (7i):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6i** (0.103 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with ethanol (43.8  $\mu$ L, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu$ mol) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 18 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0  $\rightarrow$  10%) to furnish desired product **7i** as a colorless oil (0.106 g, 84%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.85 (s, 1H), 7.70 – 7.65 (m, 3H), 7.46 – 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.26 (t,  $J$  = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 3.94 (q,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 3.20 (t,  $J$  = 10.7 Hz, 2H), 1.26 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  141.9, 140.1, 129.4, 126.7, 126.4, 124.2 (t,  $J$  = 263.3 Hz), 119.0, 114.3, 59.2 (t,  $J$  = 7.1 Hz), 31.7 (t,  $J$  = 33.3 Hz), 15.0.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -75.20 (t,  $J$  = 10.9 Hz, 2F). IR (Film)

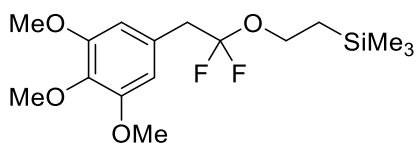
2987, 2936, 1601, 1505, 1402, 1279, 1246, 1026, 756, 691  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI)<sup>+</sup>  $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ]<sup>+</sup> 253.1145, found 253.1152.



**tert-butyl 4-(difluoro(4-methoxybutoxy)methyl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (7j):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6j** (0.117 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with 4-methoxybutan-1-ol (84.0  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 13.5 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0  $\rightarrow$  40%) to furnish desired product **7j** as a pale yellow oil (0.114 g, 67%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  4.14 (s, 2H), 3.83 (t,  $J = 5.8$  Hz, 2H), 3.37 (t,  $J = 5.9$  Hz, 1H), 3.31 (d,  $J = 1.5$  Hz, 3H), 2.62 (s, 2H), 2.04 – 1.90 (m, 1H), 1.77 (d,  $J = 13.2$  Hz, 2H), 1.69 – 1.55 (m, 4H), 1.46 – 1.30 (m, 12H). <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  154.8, 125.8 (t,  $J = 262.9$  Hz), 79.6, 72.2, 62.7 (t,  $J = 6.6$  Hz), 58.7, 43.4, 42.3 (t,  $J = 28.8$  Hz), 28.5, 26.1, 26.0, 25.3. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -82.52 (s, 2F). IR (Film) 2960, 2935, 2867, 1695, 1423, 1366, 1328, 1236, 1157, 1040  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI)<sup>+</sup>  $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{20}\text{F}_2\text{NO}_2$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H} - \text{F}$ ]<sup>+</sup> 218.1556, found 218.1555.

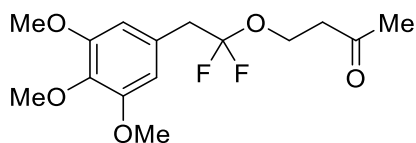


**5-(2,2-difluoro-2-(4-methoxybutoxy)ethyl)-1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene (7k):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a** (0.115 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with 4-methoxybutan-1-ol (84  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 16 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0  $\rightarrow$  20%) to furnish desired product **7k** as a colorless oil (0.122 g, 73%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  6.49 (s, 2H), 3.91 – 3.74 (m, 11H), 3.34 (t,  $J = 6.0$  Hz, 2H), 3.29 (s, 3H), 3.15 (t,  $J = 10.7$  Hz, 2H), 1.67 – 1.57 (m, 4H). <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  152.9, 137.3, 128.3, 124.3 (t,  $J = 262.1$  Hz), 107.4, 72.7, 72.1, 70.6, 62.8 (t,  $J = 6.5$  Hz), 60.9, 58.6, 56.1, 42.3 (t,  $J = 31.4$  Hz), 26.5, 26.1, 26.0. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -74.12 (t,  $J = 10.9$  Hz, 2F). IR (Film) 2939, 2839, 1732, 1507, 1423, 1318, 1239, 1123, 1007, 971  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI)<sup>+</sup>  $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{24}\text{F}_2\text{O}_5$  [ $\text{M} - \text{F}$ ]<sup>+</sup> 315.1608, found 315.1215.

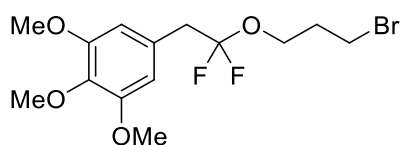


**(2-(1,1-difluoro-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethoxy)ethyl)trimethylsilane (7l):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a** (0.115 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with 2-(trimethylsilyl)ethan-1-ol (108  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 24 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and further purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and pentane (0  $\rightarrow$  20%) to obtain a mixture of unreacted **6a** and desired product **7l**. This starting material and product mixture was then purified by normal-phase preparative TLC using EtOAc and pentane (20%) to furnish desired product **7l** as a pale brown oil (0.124 g, 71%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  6.51 (s, 2H), 3.96 (t,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 2H),

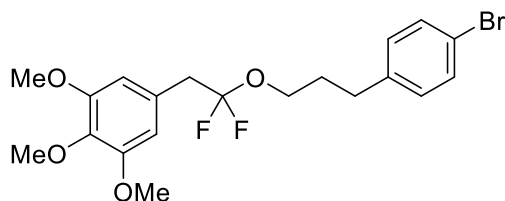
3.85 (s, 6H), 3.83 (s, 3H), 3.15 (t,  $J = 10.7$  Hz, 2H), 0.94 (t,  $J = 8.3$  Hz, 2H), -0.00 (s, 9H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  153.0, 137.3, 128.4, 124.5 (t,  $J = 261.7$  Hz), 107.5, 61.2 (t,  $J = 7.2$  Hz), 60.9, 56.1, 42.6 (t,  $J = 31.5$  Hz), 17.8, -1.4.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -73.82 (t,  $J = 10.0$  Hz, 2F). IR (Film) 2954, 2841, 1593, 1463, 1325, 1278, 1246, 1130, 1028, 838  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI) $^+$   $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{26}\text{F}_2\text{O}_4\text{Si}$   $[\text{M}]^+$  348.1568, found 348.1579.



**4-(1,1-difluoro-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethoxy)butan-2-one (7m):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a** (0.115 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with 4-hydroxybutan-2-one (65  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 16 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0  $\rightarrow$  20%) to furnish desired product **7m** as a colorless oil (0.081 g, 51%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  6.46 (s, 2H), 4.13 (t,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 2H), 3.87 – 3.81 (m, 9H), 3.14 (t,  $J = 10.8$  Hz, 2H), 2.69 (t,  $J = 6.2$  Hz, 2H), 2.11 (s, 3H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  205.9, 153.0, 137.3, 128.0, 124.3 (t,  $J = 263.8$  Hz), 107.4, 60.9, 58.5 (t,  $J = 6.3$  Hz), 56.1, 43.0, 42.2 (t,  $J = 31.0$  Hz), 30.2.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -74.48 (t,  $J = 11.4$  Hz, 2F). IR (Film) 2941, 2840, 1733, 1591, 1508, 1320, 1241, 1125, 1007, 838  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI) $^+$   $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{20}\text{F}_2\text{O}_5$   $[\text{M} - \text{F}]^+$  299.1295, found 299.1378.

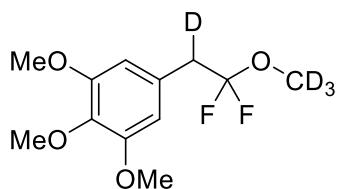


**5-(2-(3-bromopropoxy)-2,2-difluoroethyl)-1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene (7n):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a** (0.115 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with 3-bromopropan-1-ol (65  $\mu\text{L}$ , 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 16 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0  $\rightarrow$  20%) to furnish desired product **7n** as a colorless oil (0.099 g, 64%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  6.49 (s, 2H), 3.99 (t,  $J = 5.6$  Hz, 2H), 3.91 – 3.82 (m, 9H), 3.40 (t,  $J = 6.1$  Hz, 2H), 3.17 (t,  $J = 10.7$  Hz, 2H), 2.12 (p,  $J = 6.3$  Hz, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  153.0, 137.4, 128.1, 126.5, 124.4 (t,  $J = 261.1$  Hz), 122.3, 107.4, 61.0, 60.8 (t,  $J = 12.7$  Hz), 56.2, 42.2 (t,  $J = 30.9$  Hz), 32.4, 29.4.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -74.13 – -74.29 (m, 2F). IR (Film) 2960, 2940, 2839, 1733, 1590, 1459, 1240, 1125, 1008, 974  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI) $^+$   $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{19}\text{BrF}_2\text{O}_4$   $[\text{M} - \text{F}]^+$  349.0451, found 349.0465.

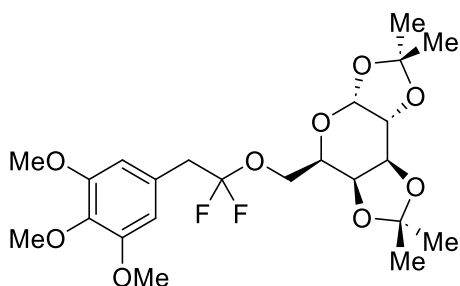


**5-(2-(3-(4-bromophenyl)propoxy)-2,2-difluoroethyl)-1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene (7o):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a** (0.115 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with 3-(4-bromophenyl)propan-1-ol (0.12 mL, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu\text{mol}$ ) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 8 h. The

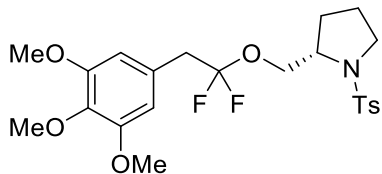
material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using Et<sub>2</sub>O and pentane (0 → 20%) to furnish desired product **7o** as a yellow oil (0.163 g, 73%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 7.37 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.96 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 6.53 (s, 2H), 3.90 – 3.80 (m, 11H), 3.18 (t, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 2H), 2.59 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.94 – 1.83 (m, 2H). <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 153.1, 140.2, 137.4, 131.6, 130.3, 128.4, 124.3 (t, *J* = 262.1 Hz), 119.8, 107.5, 61.8 (t, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 61.0, 56.2, 42.7, 42.3 (t, *J* = 31.2 Hz), 42.2, 31.4, 30.7. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ -74.14 (t, *J* = 11.2 Hz, 2F). IR (Film) 2935, 2840, 1591, 1460, 1324, 1233, 1127, 1010, 835, 707 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (APCI)<sup>+</sup> *m/z* calc'd C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>32</sub>F<sub>2</sub>O<sub>9</sub> [M – F]<sup>+</sup> 425.0764, found 425.0766.



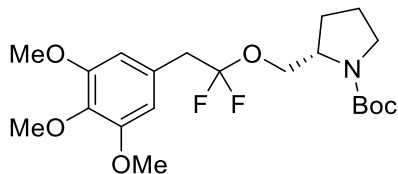
**5-(2,2-difluoro-2-(methoxy-d<sub>3</sub>)ethyl-1-d)-1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene (7p)**: Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a** (0.115 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with methanol-d<sub>4</sub> (31 μL, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0 μmol) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 16 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure, then subjected to normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0 → 20%) to furnish the desired product **7p** as a pale yellow oil (0.130 g, 98%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 6.49 (s, 2H), 3.83 (m, 9H), 3.14 (t, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 1H). <sup>2</sup>H NMR (77 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 5.83 (s, 3<sup>2</sup>H), 5.50 (s, 1<sup>2</sup>H). <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 153.0, 137.3, 128.1, 124.5 (t, *J* = 262.5 Hz), 107.4, 60.8, 56.1, 42.0 – 41.4 (m). <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) -76.70 – -76.84 (m, 2F). IR (Film) 2942, 2841, 1591, 1459, 1422, 1324, 1240, 1126, 1095, 1008 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (APCI)<sup>+</sup> *m/z* calc'd C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>12</sub>D<sub>4</sub>F<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> [M + H]<sup>+</sup> 267.1346, found 267.1338.



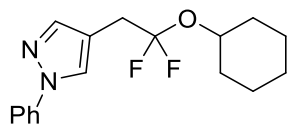
**(3aR,5R,5aS,8aS,8bR)-5-((1,1-difluoro-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethoxy)methyl)-2,2,7,7-tetramethyltetrahydro-5H-bis([1,3]dioxolo)[4,5-b:4',5'-d]pyran (7q)**: Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a** (0.115 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with 1,2:3,4-di-*O*-isopropylidene-α-D-galactopyranose (195 mg, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0 μmol) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 16 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0 → 20%) to furnish desired product **7q** as a yellow oil (0.157 g, 64%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 6.52 – 6.46 (m, 2H), 5.55 – 5.45 (m, 1H), 4.62 – 4.49 (m, 1H), 4.35 – 4.24 (m, 1H), 4.16 – 4.09 (m, 1H), 4.06 – 3.94 (m, 2H), 3.94 – 3.79 (m, 10H), 3.17 (t, *J* = 10.7 Hz, 2H), 1.50 – 1.37 (m, 6H), 1.35 – 1.26 (m, 6H). <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (126 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 152.9, 137.2, 128.1, 124.4 (t, *J* = 263.1 Hz), 109.6, 108.8, 107.4, 96.3, 71.0, 70.7, 70.5, 66.6, 62.4 (t, *J* = 6.2 Hz), 60.8, 56.1, 42.1 (t, *J* = 30.7 Hz), 26.0, 25.9, 25.0, 24.5. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ -73.78 – -75.01 (m, 2F). IR (Film) 2988, 2939, 1592, 1460, 1325, 1212, 1127, 1070, 1005, 888 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (APCI)<sup>+</sup> *m/z* calc'd C<sub>23</sub>H<sub>32</sub>F<sub>2</sub>O<sub>9</sub> [M – F]<sup>+</sup> 471.2030, found 471.2019.



**(S)-2-((1,1-difluoro-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethoxy)methyl)-1-tosylpyrrolidine (7r):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a** (0.115 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with (S)-(1-tosylpyrrolidin-2-yl)methanol (0.191 g, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu$ mol) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 24 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0  $\rightarrow$  80%) to furnish desired product **7r** as a pale yellow oil (0.123 g, 51%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  7.69 (d,  $J$  = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d,  $J$  = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.49 (s, 2H), 4.08 (dd,  $J$  = 10.0, 3.7 Hz, 1H), 3.87 – 3.79 (m, 10H), 3.73 (tt,  $J$  = 7.6, 3.3 Hz, 1H), 3.34 – 3.30 (m, 1H), 3.17 (t,  $J$  = 10.6 Hz, 2H), 3.07 (dt,  $J$  = 9.5, 7.1 Hz, 1H), 2.42 (s, 2H), 1.75 – 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.59 – 1.40 (m, 2H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  153.0, 143.7, 137.4, 134.2, 129.8, 128.1, 127.6, 124.3 (t,  $J$  = 263.0 Hz), 107.5, 65.3 (t,  $J$  = 5.41 Hz), 60.9, 58.3, 56.2, 49.3, 42.2 (t,  $J$  = 31.0 Hz), 28.5, 23.9, 21.6.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -73.11 (dt,  $J$  = 141.7, 10.8 Hz, 1F), -73.78 (dt,  $J$  = 141.3, 10.8 Hz, 1F). IR (Film) 3019, 2942, 1594, 1509, 1463, 1326, 1234, 1161, 1129, 754  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI) $^+$   $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{29}\text{F}_2\text{NO}_6\text{S}$  [ $\text{M} + \text{H}$ ] $^+$  486.1762, found 486.1755.



**tert-butyl (S)-2-((1,1-difluoro-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethoxy)methyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (7s):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6a** (0.115 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with *tert*-butyl (S)-2-(hydroxymethyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (0.151 g, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu$ mol) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 24 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by reverse-phase flash chromatography using MeCN and 0.1% AcOH in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (10  $\rightarrow$  100%) to furnish desired product **7s** as a pale yellow oil (0.153 g, 71%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{DMF-d}_7$ , 60  $^\circ\text{C}$ )  $\delta$  6.70 (s, 2H), 4.06 – 3.95 (m, 1H), 3.92 (d,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 3.86 (s, 6H), 3.76 (s, 3H), 3.32 (t,  $J$  = 10.1 Hz, 3H), 3.26 – 3.11 (m, 1H), 2.02 – 1.93 (m, 1H), 1.91 – 1.68 (m, 3H), 1.46 (s, 9H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{DMF-d}_7$ , 62  $^\circ\text{C}$ )  $\delta$  155.1, 154.4, 139.3, 129.5, 125.97 (t,  $J$  = 261.9 Hz), 109.7, 79.8, 64.9, 61.0, 57.2, 47.8, 42.6 (t,  $J$  = 31.2 Hz), 29.0, 24.2.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{DMF-d}_7$ , 61  $^\circ\text{C}$ )  $\delta$  -71.68 (d,  $J$  = 143.2 Hz, 1F), -72.42 (d,  $J$  = 144.6 Hz, 1F).  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{DMF-d}_7$ , 19  $^\circ\text{C}$ )  $\delta$  -71.45 – -72.79 (m, 2F). IR (Film) 2974, 2941, 1694, 1593, 1461, 1393, 1325, 1236, 1129, 1032  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (ESI) $^+$   $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{31}\text{F}_2\text{NO}_6$  [ $\text{M} - \text{C}_5\text{H}_9\text{O}_2$ ] $^+$  332.1673, found 332.1698.



**4-(2-(cyclohexyloxy)-2,2-difluoroethyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazole (7t):** Following general procedure A, *gem*-difluoroalkene **6i** (0.103 g, 0.500 mmol) was reacted with cyclohexanol (0.075 g, 0.750 mmol) in the presence of 1,2-dibenzylidiselane (8.5 mg, 0.025 mmol) and 9-mesityl-3,6-di-*tert*-butyl-10-phenylacridinium tetrafluoroborate (3.4 mg, 6.0  $\mu$ mol) using a 40 W 427 nm LED cooled by a fan for 24 h. The material was isolated according to the general procedure and purified by normal-phase flash chromatography using EtOAc and hexanes (0  $\rightarrow$  20%) to furnish desired product **7t** as a pale yellow oil (0.115 g, 75%).  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )

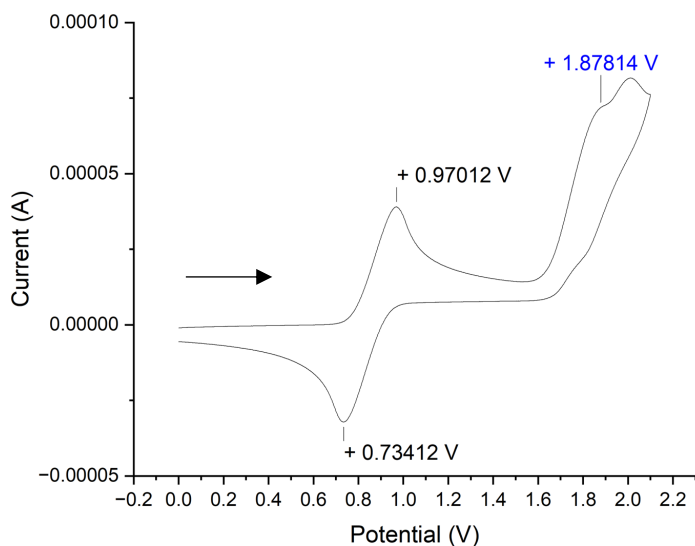
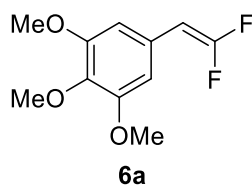


$\delta$  7.86 (s, 1H), 7.69 – 7.66 (m, 3H), 7.44 (t,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.28 (t,  $J = 6.3$  Hz, 1H), 4.28 (tt,  $J = 9.0, 3.9$  Hz, 1H), 3.20 (t,  $J = 10.5$  Hz, 2H), 1.89 – 1.85 (m, 2H), 1.75 – 1.71 (m, 2H), 1.54 – 1.40 (m, 3H), 1.37 – 1.29 (m, 2H), 1.27 – 1.19 (m, 1H).  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (126 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  142.0, 140.2, 129.5, 126.7, 126.4, 124.7 (t,  $J = 261.3$  Hz), 119.0, 114.7, 73.2, 33.4, 32.2 (t,  $J = 33.7$  Hz), 25.4, 24.0.  $^{19}\text{F}$  NMR (470 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  -72.13 (t,  $J = 11.4$  Hz, 2F). IR (Film) 2939, 2860, 1601, 1506, 1402, 1291, 1239, 1093, 1012, 954  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . HRMS (APCI) $^+$   $m/z$  calc'd  $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{20}\text{F}_2\text{N}_2\text{O}$   $[\text{M} + \text{H}]^+$  307.1622, found 307.1660.

## Cyclic Voltammetry

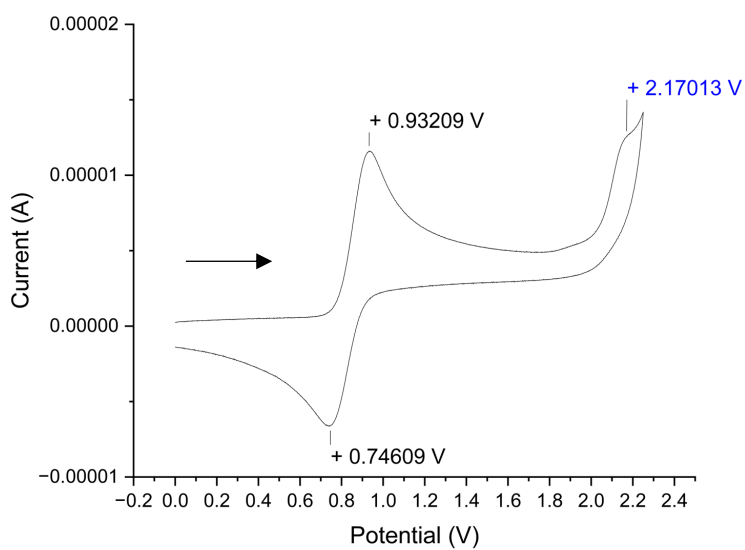
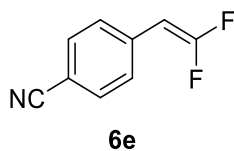
Samples were prepared with anhydrous, degassed THF (5 mL), tetra-*n*-butylammonium hexafluorophosphate (0.10 M), ferrocene (3  $\mu\text{mol}$ ), and analyte (5  $\mu\text{mol}$ ). A three-electrode configuration was employed, which consisted of a glassy carbon working electrode (3 mm diameter disk), platinum wire counter electrode, and silver wire pseudoreference electrode. Cyclic voltammograms were collected under an  $\text{N}_2$  atmosphere (glovebox) with a Gamry Interface 1000 potentiostat at a scan rate of 100 mV/s. Data was analyzed using OriginPro software. All reported peak potentials ( $E_p$ ) were referenced to the  $E_{1/2}$  value for the reversible  $\text{Fc}/\text{Fc}^+$  redox couple and represent the average of two independent measurements (rounded to the nearest 0.1 V), while pictured cyclic voltammograms represent one of the two independent measurements. Black arrows on the graphs indicate the scan direction.

### Cyclic Voltammogram of *gem*-Difluoroalkene 6a



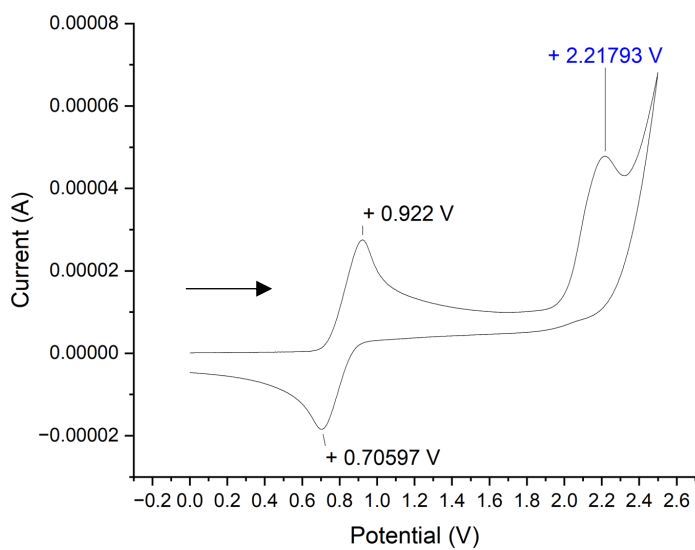
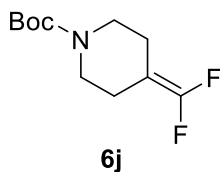
**6a (vs.  $\text{Fc}/\text{Fc}^+$ ):  $E_p = +1.0$  V**

### Cyclic Voltammogram of *gem*-Difluoroalkene **6e**



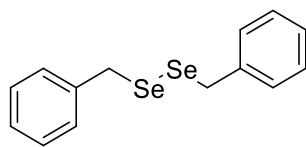
**6e** (vs. Fc/Fc<sup>+</sup>):  $E_p = +1.3$  V

### Cyclic Voltammogram of *gem*-Difluoroalkene **6j**

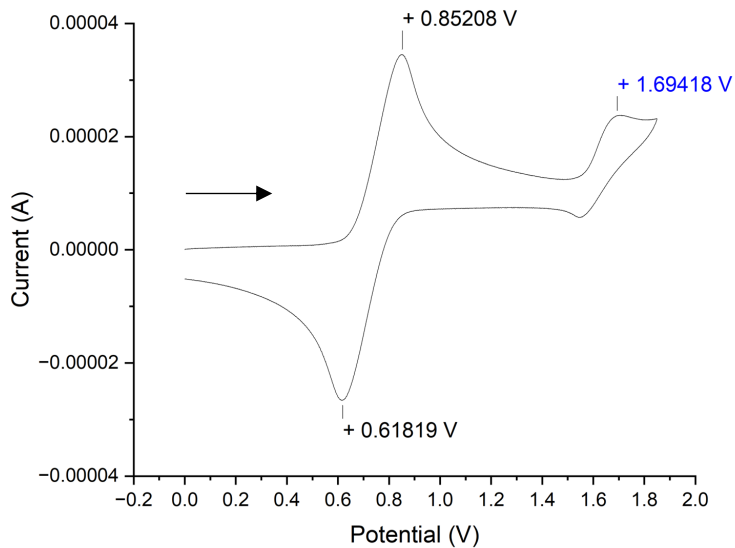


**6j** (vs. Fc/Fc<sup>+</sup>):  $E_p = +1.4$  V

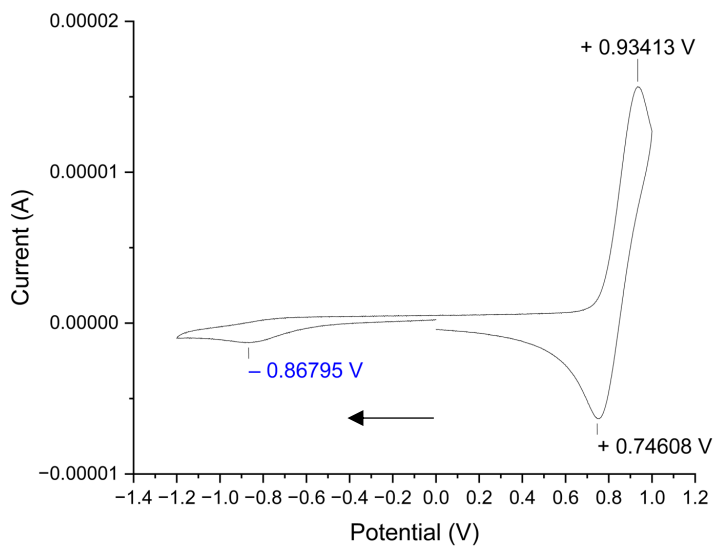
## Cyclic Voltammograms of 1,2-Dibenzylidiselane



**(BnSe)<sub>2</sub>**



**(BnSe)<sub>2</sub> (vs. Fc/Fc<sup>+</sup>): E<sub>p</sub> = +1.0 V**



**(BnSe)<sub>2</sub> (vs. Fc/Fc<sup>+</sup>): E<sub>p</sub> = -1.7 V**

## Fluorescence Quenching Experiments

Fluorescence intensity measurements were measured using a BioTek Synergy NEO2 microplate reader using the instrument's monochromator functionality at an excitation wavelength of 420 nm (<6 nm bandwidth) and an emission detection wavelength of 517 nm, which correspond to the absorption and emission maxima for **PC-I**, respectively.<sup>4</sup> Specifically, samples were prepared in an N<sub>2</sub> glovebox in polypropylene opaque flat-bottomed 96-well plates. For a given experiment, one well contained **PC-I** (0.10 mM) alone in anhydrous MeCN or PhMe (150 μL total). The subsequent wells (3–6 total) contained increasing concentrations of quencher (see below for specific values) in addition to **PC-I** (0.10 mM) in anhydrous MeCN or PhMe (150 μL total). All wells were repeated (3–6 replicants each per experiment). The 96-well plate was sealed with optical adhesive film (Applied Biosystems MicroAmp) prior to removal from the glovebox, and the plate was read within 5 minutes of application of the film to prevent solvent condensation.

The recorded single-point fluorescence intensities were then used to construct Stern-Volmer plots according to the following equation:

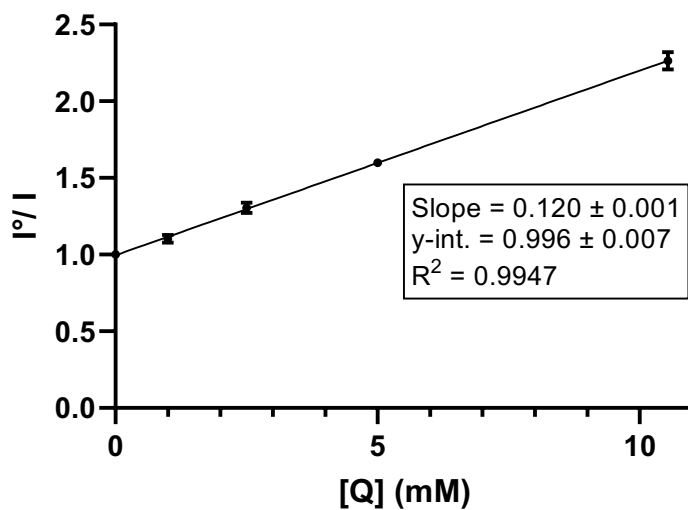
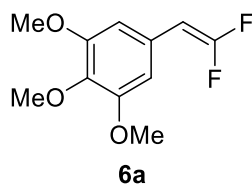
$$\frac{I^{\circ}}{I} = 1 + k_q\tau[Q]$$

Where  $I^{\circ}$  is the recorded fluorescence intensity in the absence of quencher,  $I$  is the recorded fluorescence intensity in the presence of quencher,  $[Q]$  is the concentration of quencher,  $\tau$  is the literature-reported value for the lifetime of the excited state **PC-I** in the absence of quencher (14.4 ns),<sup>4</sup> and  $k_q$  is the bimolecular quenching constant. Specifically, the “y-values” ( $\frac{I^{\circ}}{I}$ ) were obtained by dividing each replicant fluorescence intensity value from the wells containing **PC-I** alone by each replicant fluorescent intensity value from the wells containing quencher. This treatment of data better incorporates error into the full dataset and results in an expansion of data such that the total number of “y-values” is the square of the number of experimentally determined fluorescence intensities ( $I^{\circ} + I$ ). “x-values” were simply  $[Q]$ . Stern-Volmer plots using the full dataset were then constructed in GraphPad Prism, which returned values for slope, y-intercept,  $R^2$ , and error bars representing standard error. The slope of the graph was used to calculate  $k_q$  in units of ( $M^{-1} \cdot s^{-1}$ ) using the following relationship:

$$k_q = \frac{\text{slope}}{\tau}$$

$k_q$  was not determined for plots with fitted lines having  $R^2 < 0.5$ , and these experiments were interpreted as failing to show fluorescence quenching of **PC-1** by the tested compound.

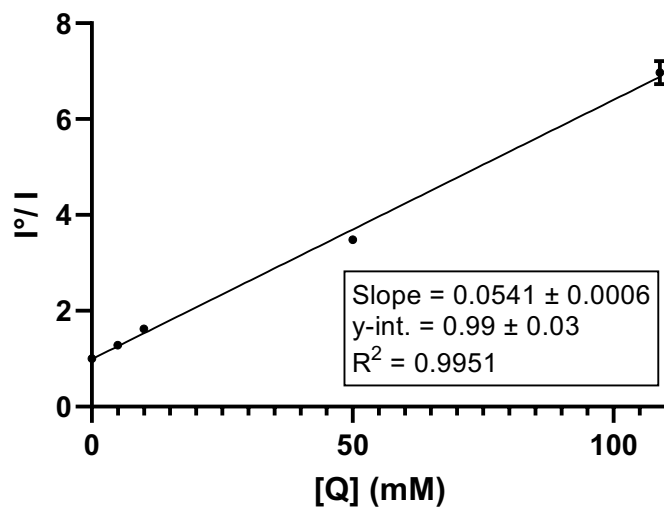
### Stern-Volmer Plot for Compound 6a – in MeCN



Tested concentrations of 6a: 0, 1.00, 2.50, 5.00, and 10.54 mM

$$k_q = (8.33 \pm 0.07) \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

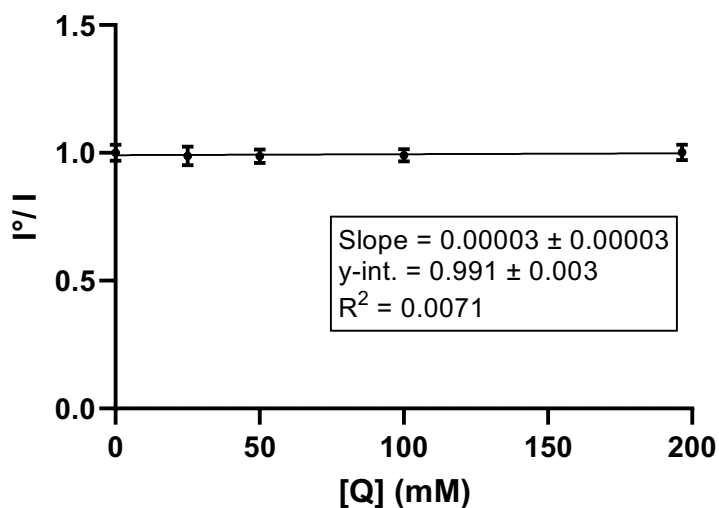
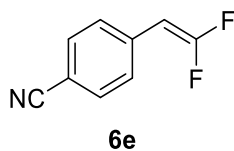
### Stern-Volmer Plot for Compound 6a – in PhMe



Tested concentrations of 6a: 0, 5.00, 10.00, 50.00, and 108.85 mM

$$k_q = (3.76 \pm 0.04) \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

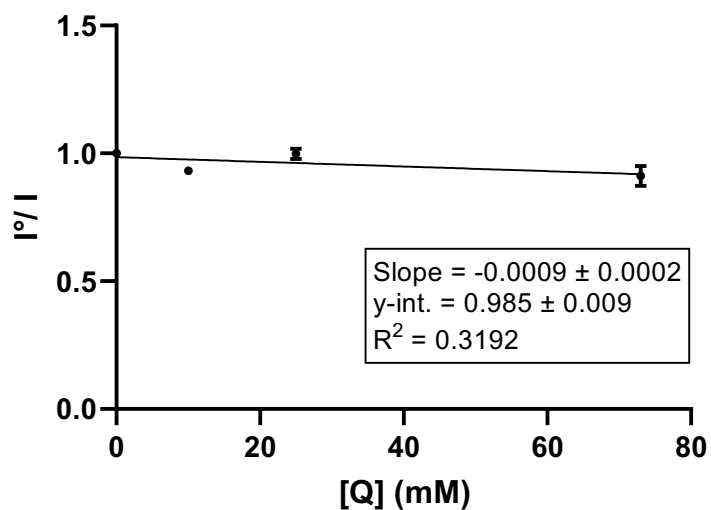
### Stern-Volmer Plot for Compound 6e – in MeCN



Tested concentrations of 6e: 0, 25.0, 50.0, 100.0, and 196.5 mM

$k_q$  = N.D. due to absence of trend

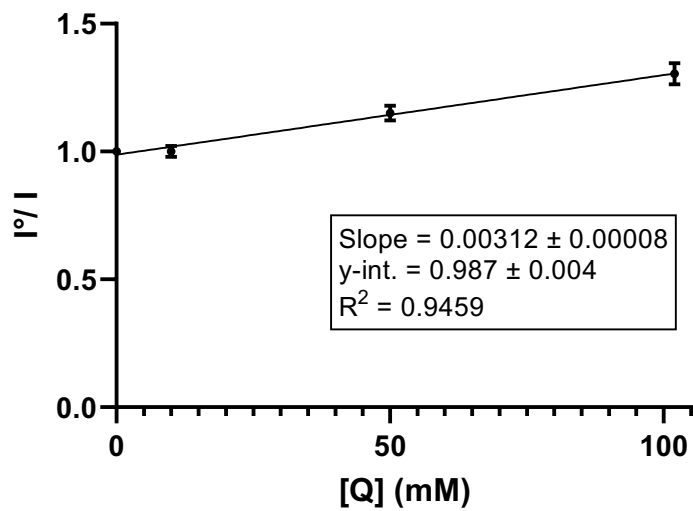
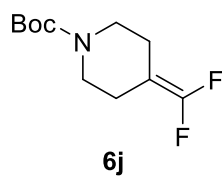
### Stern-Volmer Plot for Compound 6e – in PhMe



Tested concentrations of 6e: 0, 10.00, 25.00, and 73.02 mM

$k_q$  = N.D. due to absence of trend

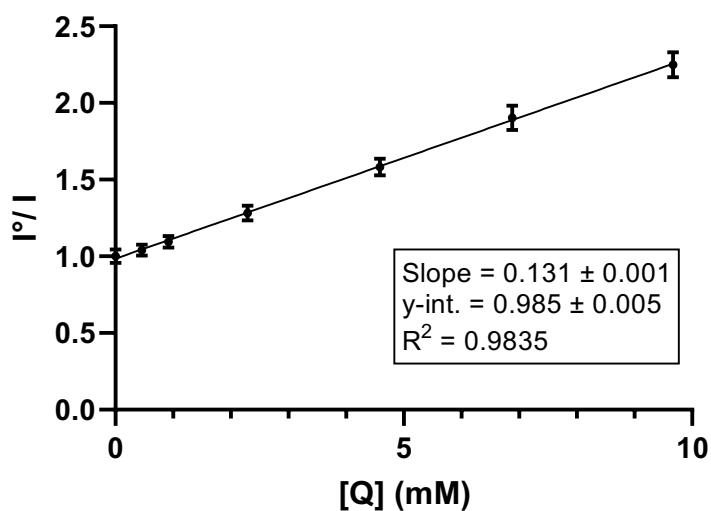
### Stern-Volmer Plot for Compound 6j – in MeCN



Tested concentrations of 6j: 0, 10.0, 50.0, and 102.0 mM

$$k_q = (2.16 \pm 0.06) \times 10^8 \text{ M}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

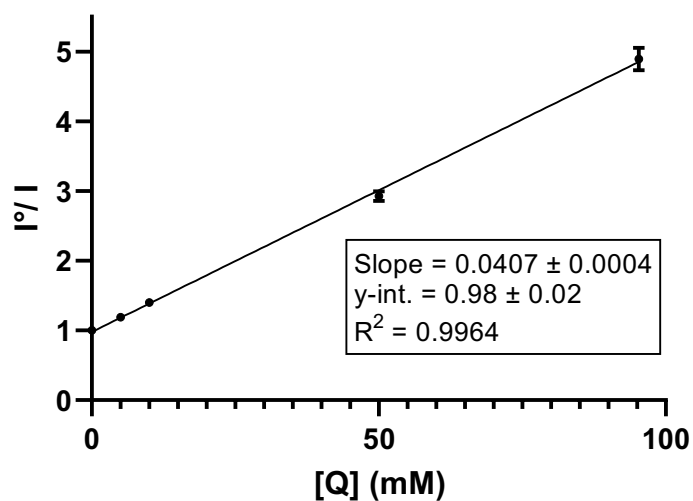
### Stern-Volmer Plot for (BnSe)<sub>2</sub> – in MeCN



Tested concentrations of (BnSe)<sub>2</sub>: 0, 0.46, 0.92, 2.29, 4.59, 6.88, and 9.67 mM

$$k_q = (9.10 \pm 0.07) \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$

### Stern-Volmer Plot for (BnSe)<sub>2</sub> – in PhMe

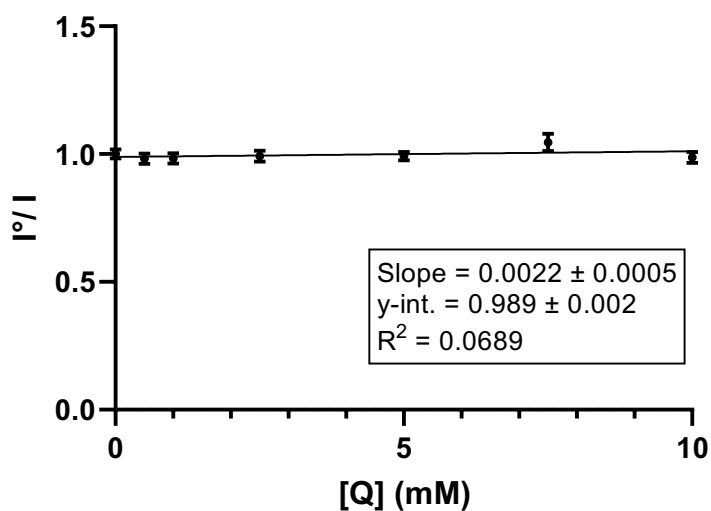


Tested concentrations of (BnSe)<sub>2</sub>: 0, 5.00, 10.00, 50.00, and 95.33 mM

$$k_q = (2.83 \pm 0.03) \times 10^9 \text{ M}^{-1} \cdot \text{s}^{-1}$$



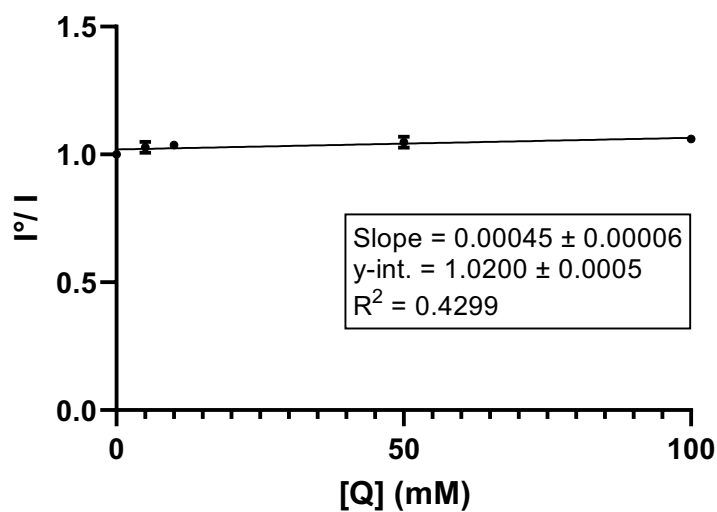
### Stern-Volmer Plot for EtOH – in MeCN



Tested concentrations of EtOH: 0, 0.50, 1.00, 2.50, 5.00, 7.50, and 10.00 mM

$k_q$  = N.D. due to absence of trend

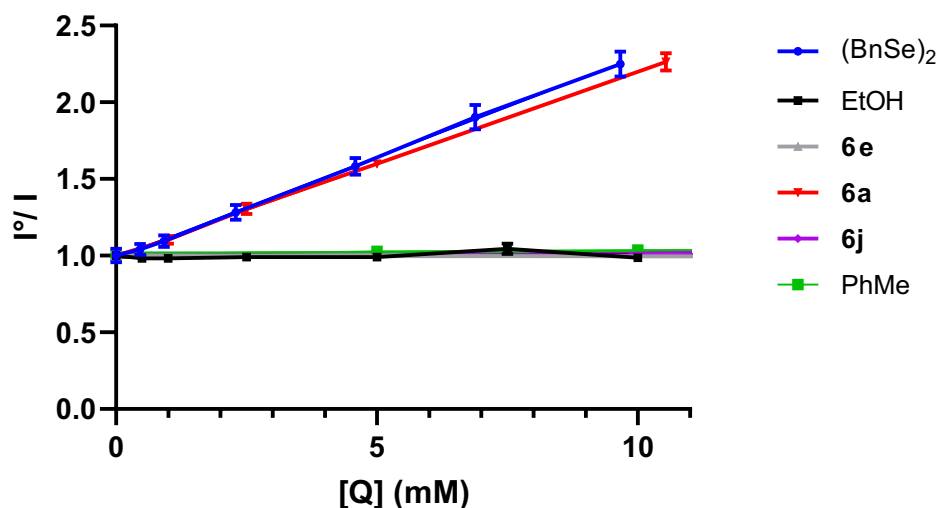
### Stern-Volmer Plot for PhMe – in MeCN



Tested concentrations of PhMe: 0, 5.00, 10.00, 50.00, 100.00 mM

$k_q$  = N.D. due to absence of trend

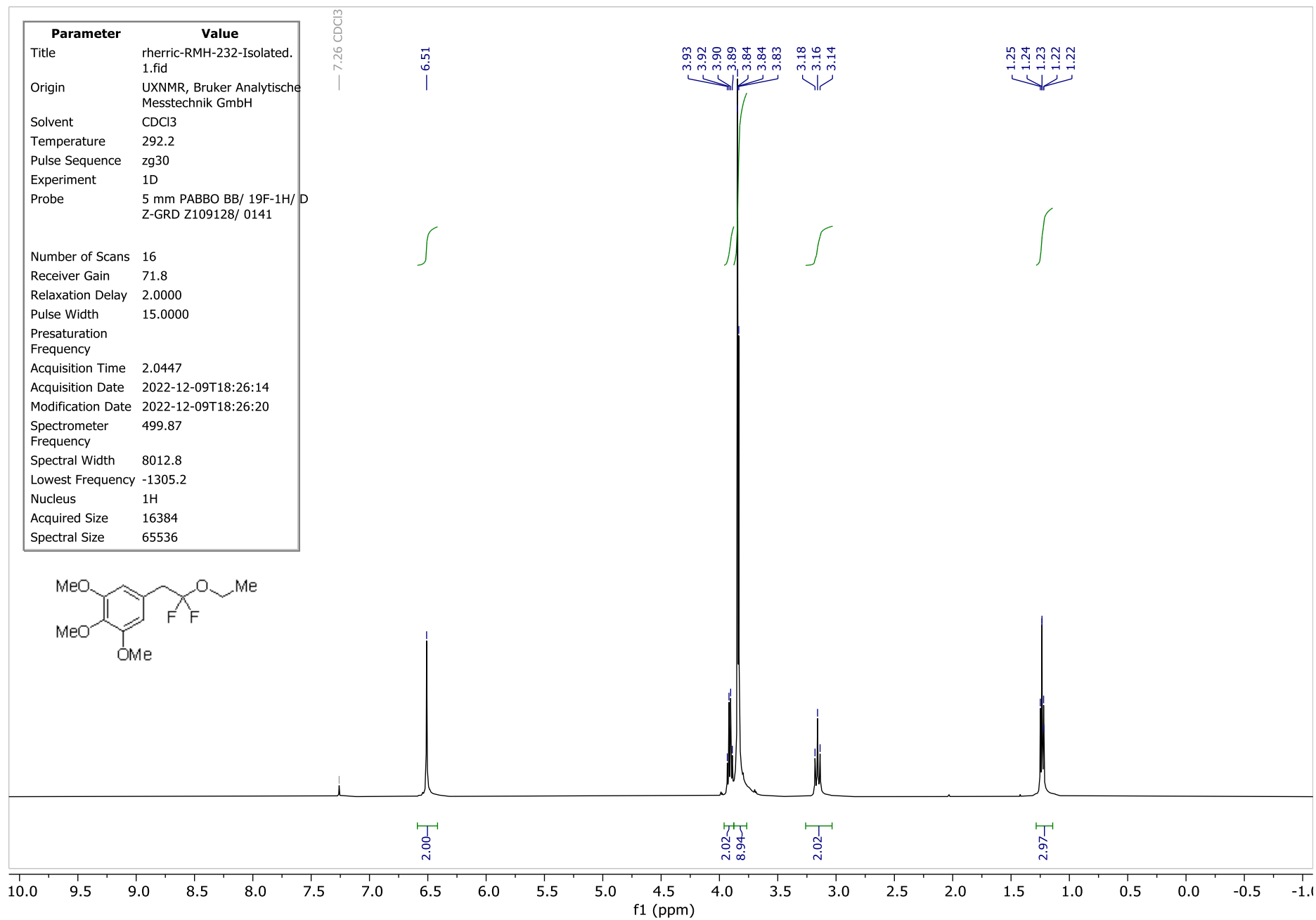
## Combined Stern-Volmer Plot – in MeCN



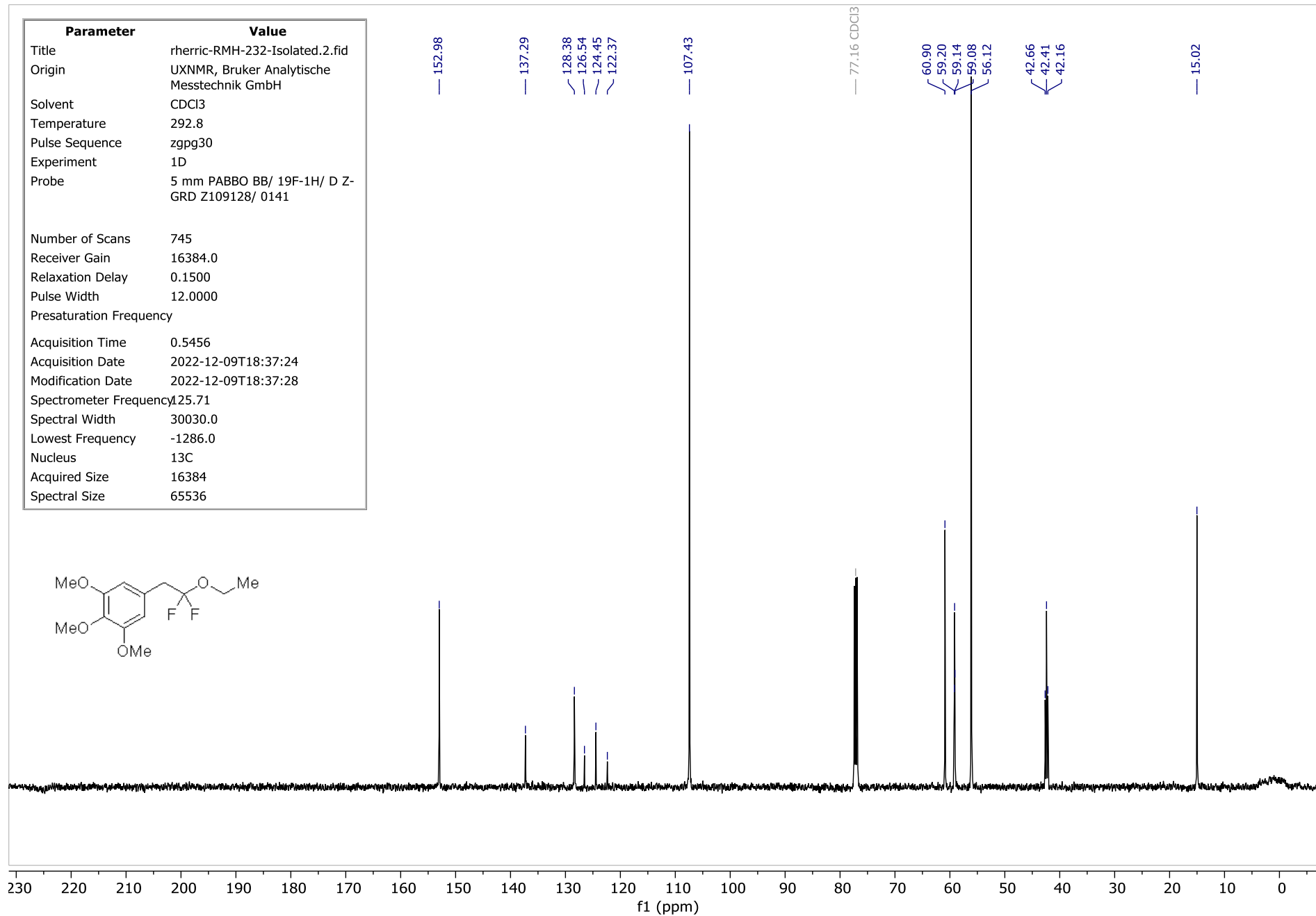
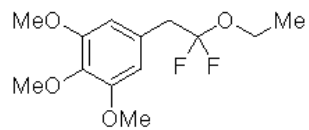
## References

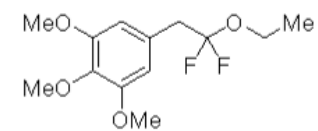
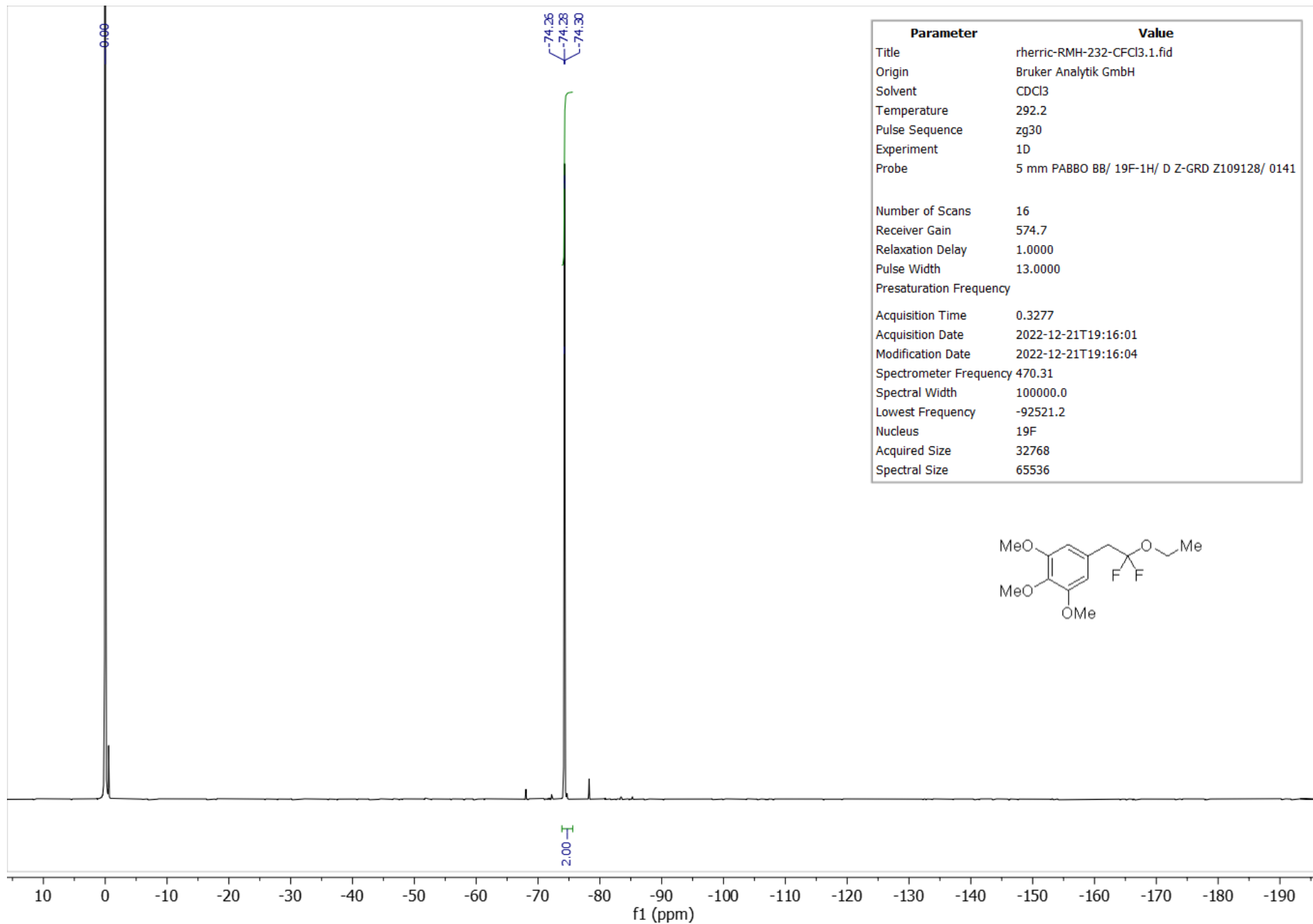
- 1 E. Tsui, A. J. Metrano, Y. Tsuchiya and R. R. Knowles, *Angew. Chemie - Int. Ed.*, 2020, **59**, 11845–11849.
- 2 C. K. Prier, D. A. Rankic and D. W. C. MacMillan, *Chem. Rev.*, 2013, **113**, 5322–5363.
- 3 T. Y. Shang, L. H. Lu, Z. Cao, Y. Liu, W. M. He and B. Yu, *Chem. Commun.*, 2019, **55**, 5408–5419.
- 4 A. Joshi-Pangu, F. Lévesque, H. G. Roth, S. F. Oliver, L. C. Campeau, D. Nicewicz and D. A. DiRocco, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2016, **81**, 7244–7249.
- 5 J. P. Sorrentino, D. L. Orsi and R. A. Altman, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2021, **86**, 2297–2311.
- 6 D. L. Orsi, B. J. Easley, A. M. Lick and R. A. Altman, *Org. Lett.*, 2017, **19**, 1570–1573.
- 7 J. P. Sorrentino, R. M. Herrick, M. K. Abd El-Gaber, A. Z. Abdelazem, A. Kumar and R. A. Altman, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2022, **87**, 16676–16690.
- 8 L. Wang, R. Tang and H. Yang, *J. Korean Chem. Soc.*, 2013, **57**, 591–598.
- 9 Q. Y. Li, S. N. Gockel, G. A. Lutovsky, K. S. DeGlopper, N. J. Baldwin, M. W. Bundesmann, J. W. Tucker, S. W. Bagley and T. P. Yoon, *Nat. Chem.*, 2022, **14**, 94–99.

# NMR Spectra for Compound 5-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)-1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene (7a)

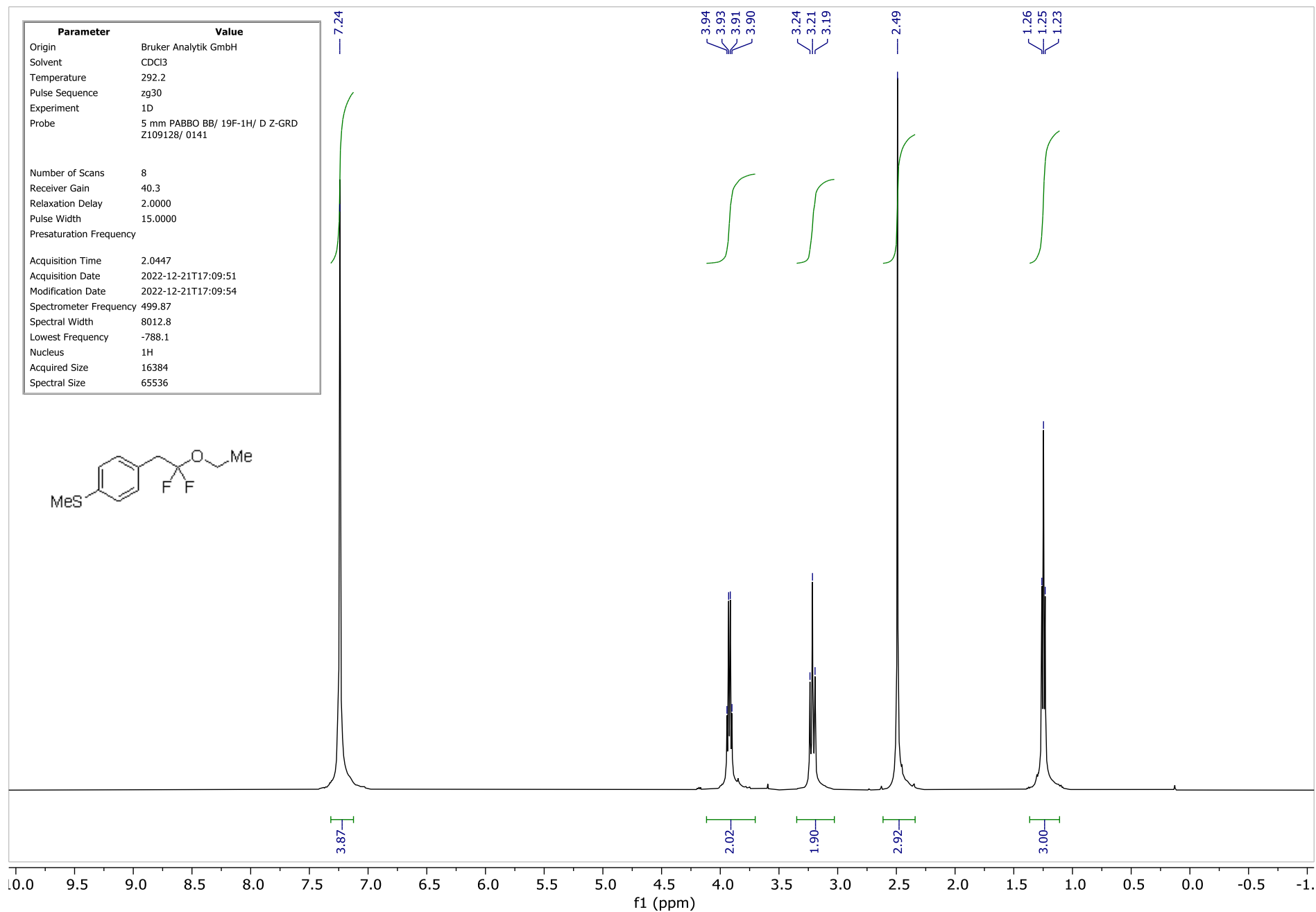


Parameter	Value
Title	rherric-RMH-232-Isolated.2.fid
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.8
Pulse Sequence	zpgp30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	745
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	0.1500
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2022-12-09T18:37:24
Modification Date	2022-12-09T18:37:28
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1286.0
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536

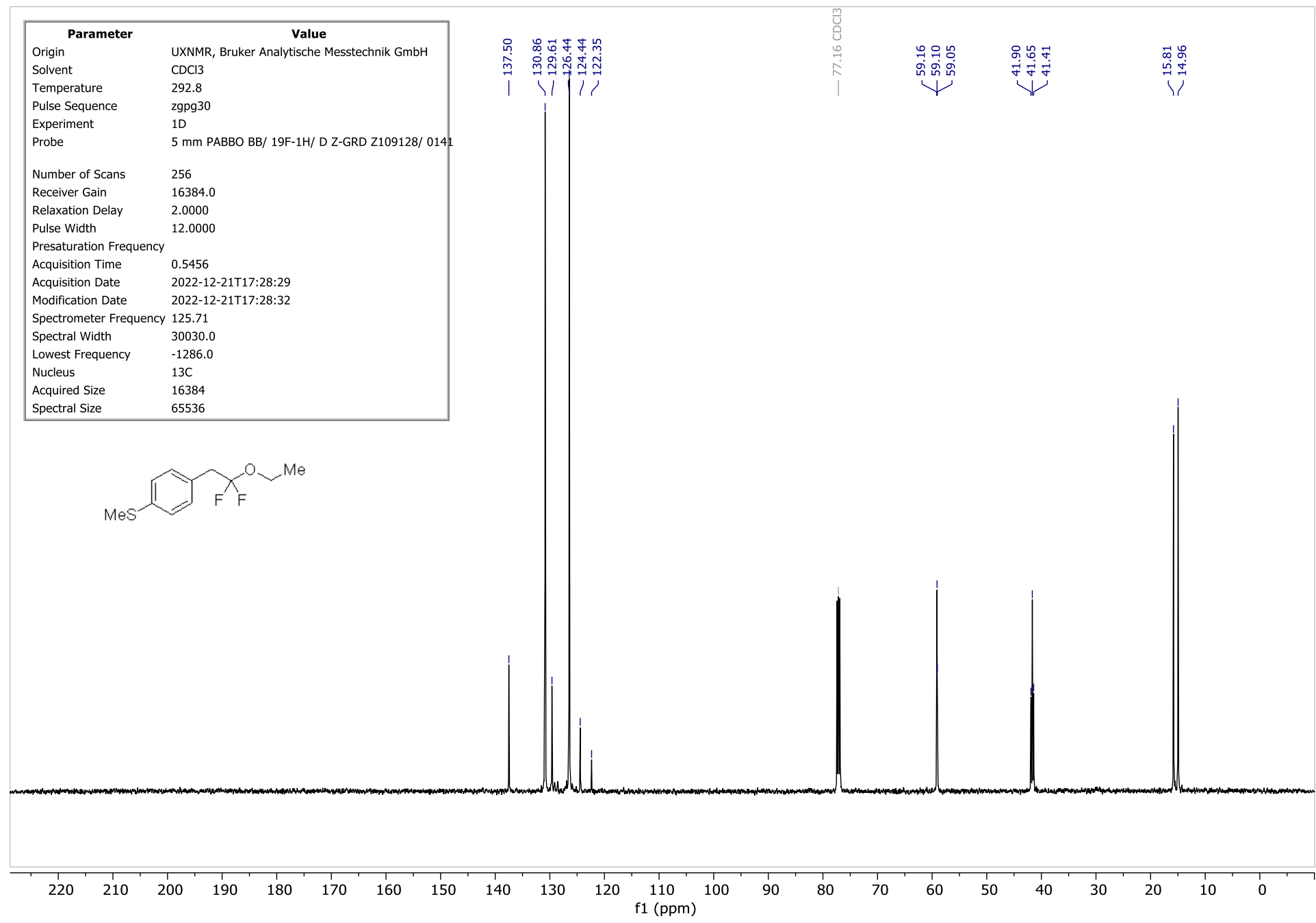
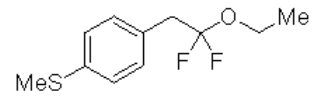


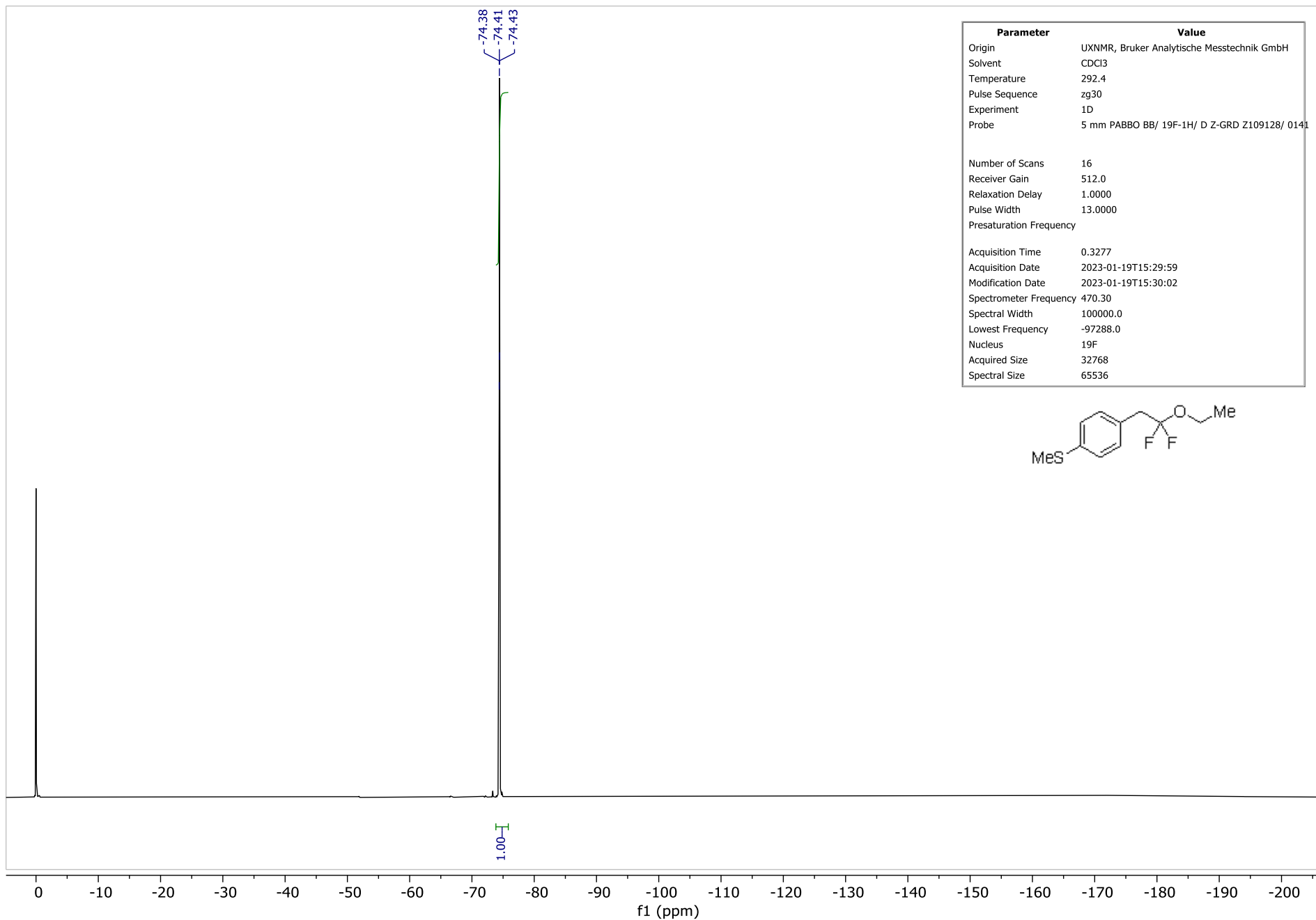


# NMR Spectra for Compound (4-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)phenyl)(methyl)sulfane (7b)



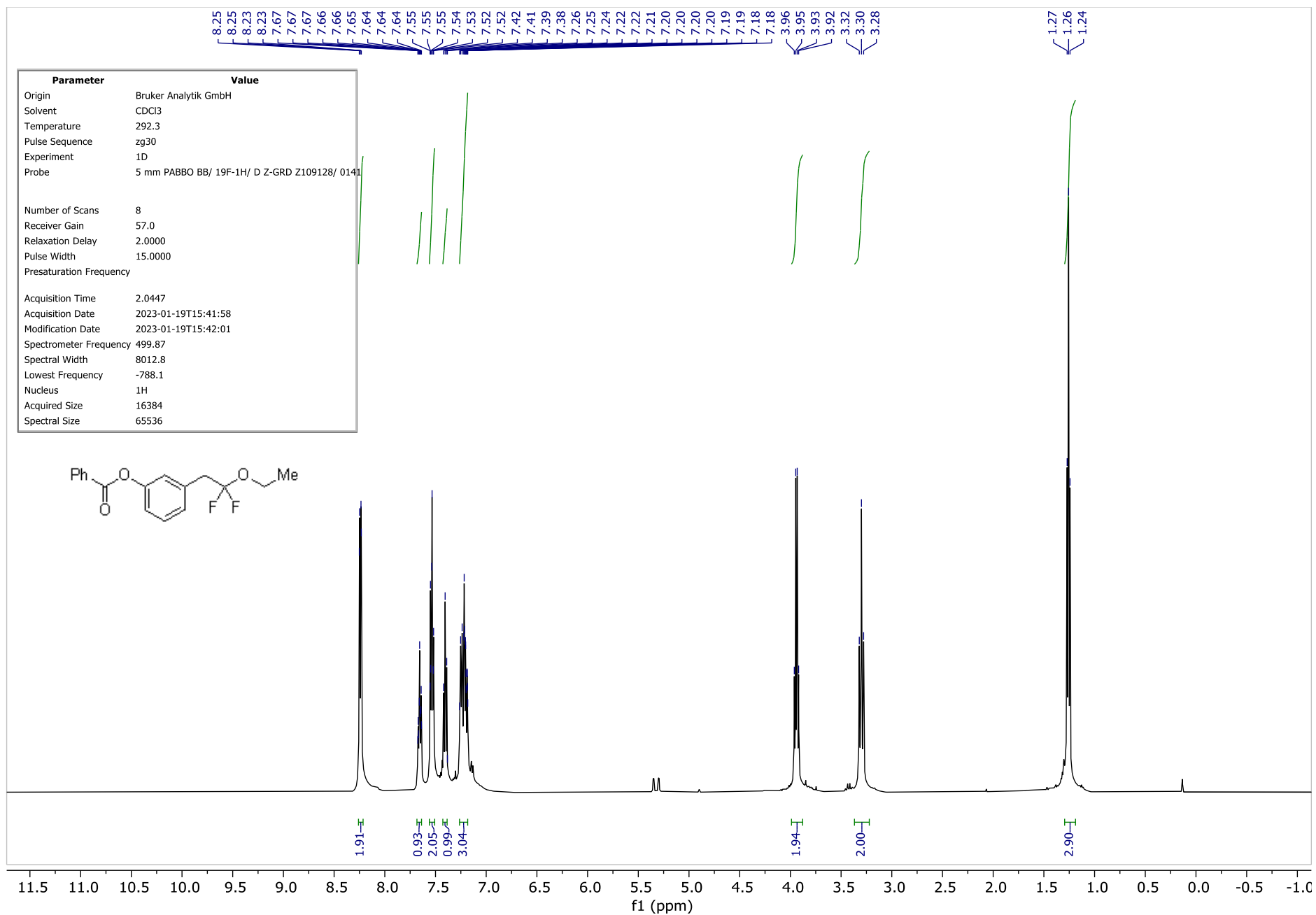
Parameter	Value
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.8
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	256
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2022-12-21T17:28:29
Modification Date	2022-12-21T17:28:32
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1286.0
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536



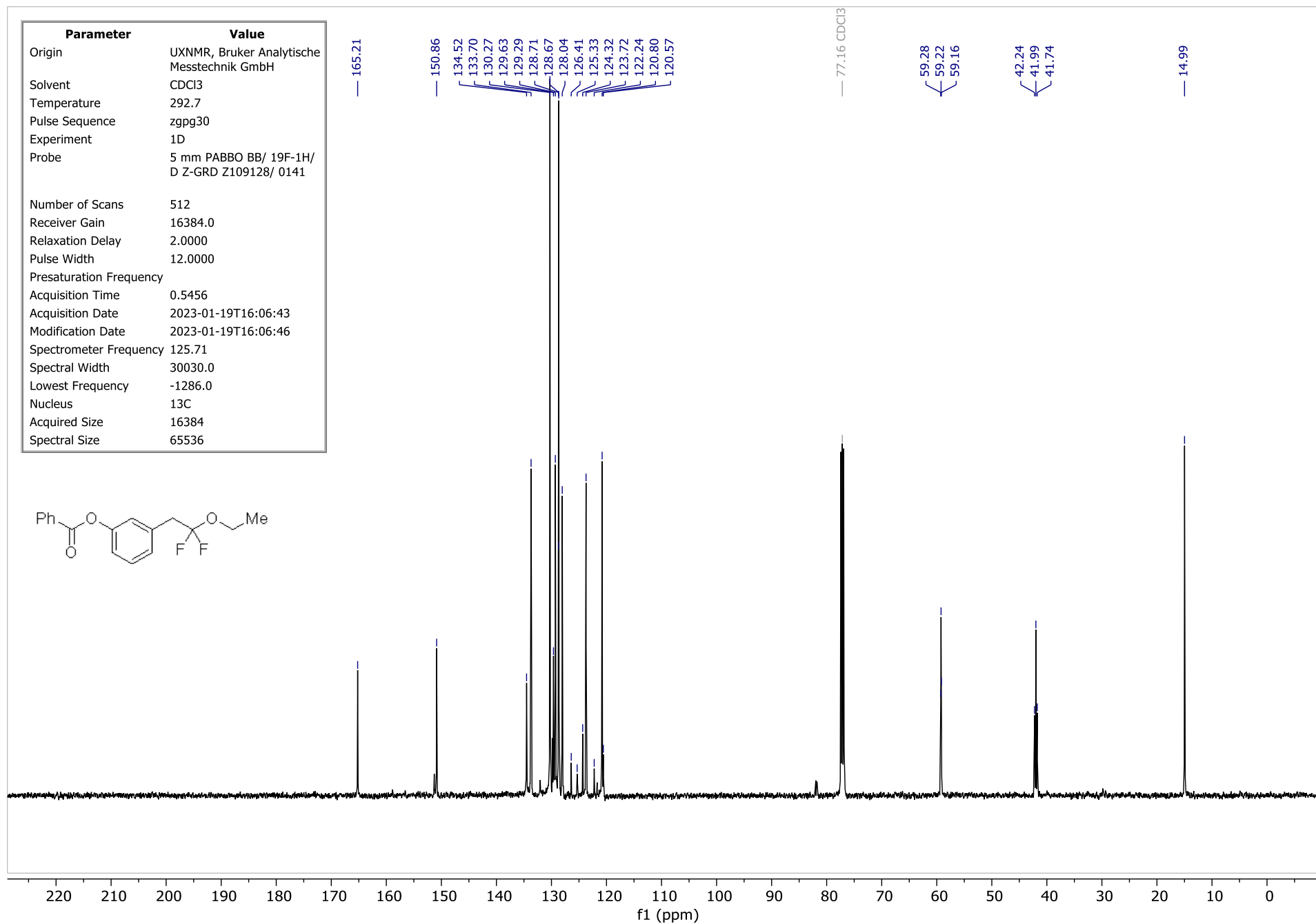
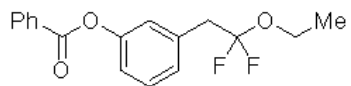




# NMR Spectra for Compound 4-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)phenyl benzoate (7c)



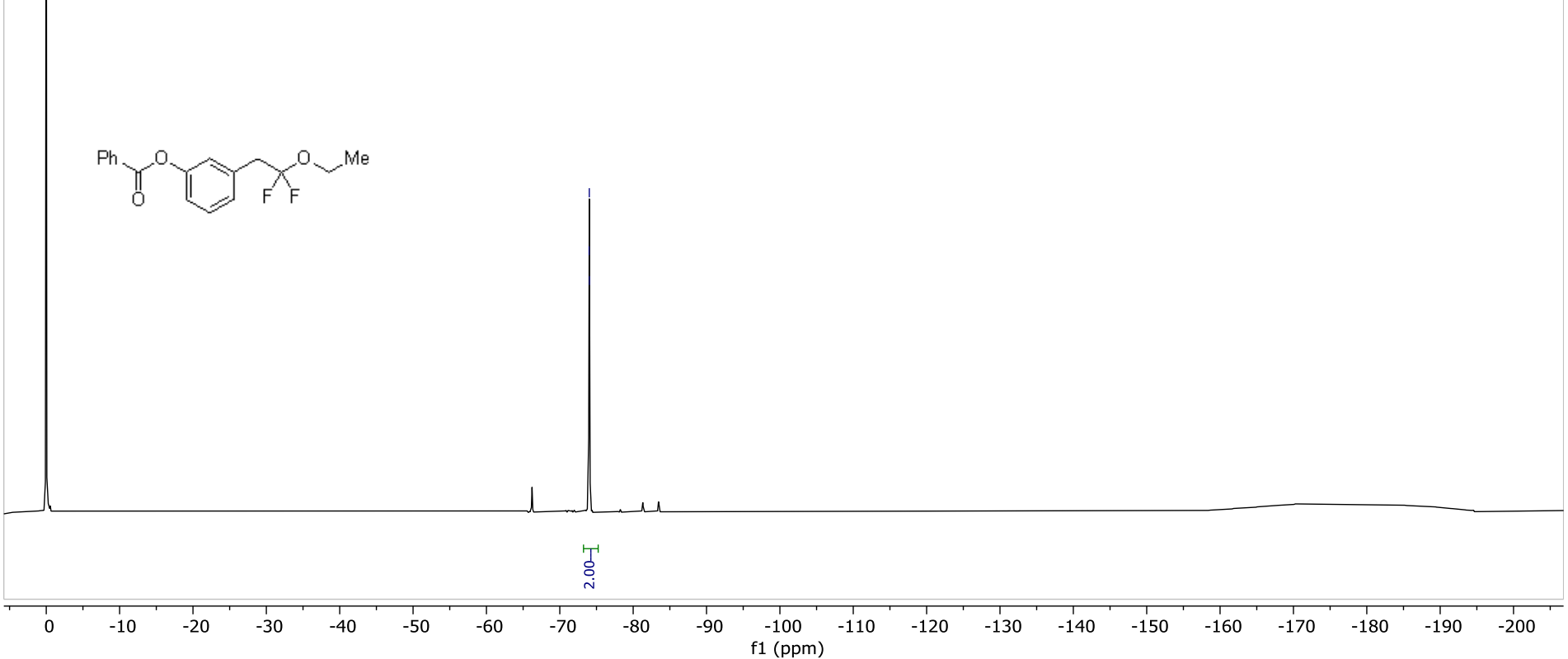
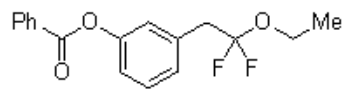
Parameter	Value
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.7
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	512
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2023-01-19T16:06:43
Modification Date	2023-01-19T16:06:46
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1286.0
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536



Parameter	Value
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.4
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	512.0
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	13.0000
Precsaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.3277
Acquisition Date	2023-01-19T16:52:09
Modification Date	2023-01-19T16:52:12
Spectrometer Frequency	470.30
Spectral Width	100000.0
Lowest Frequency	-97279.8
Nucleus	19F
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536

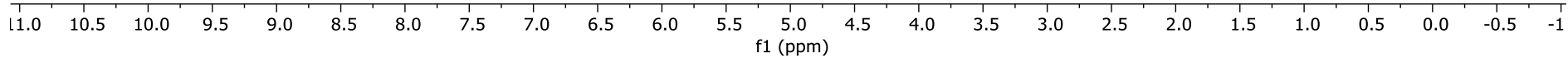
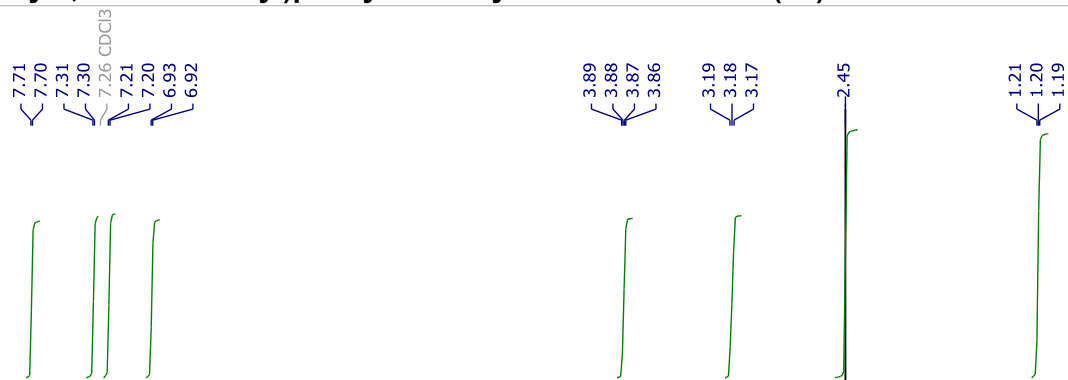
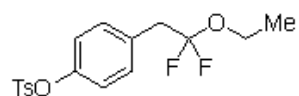
-74.00  
-74.02  
-74.04

2.00

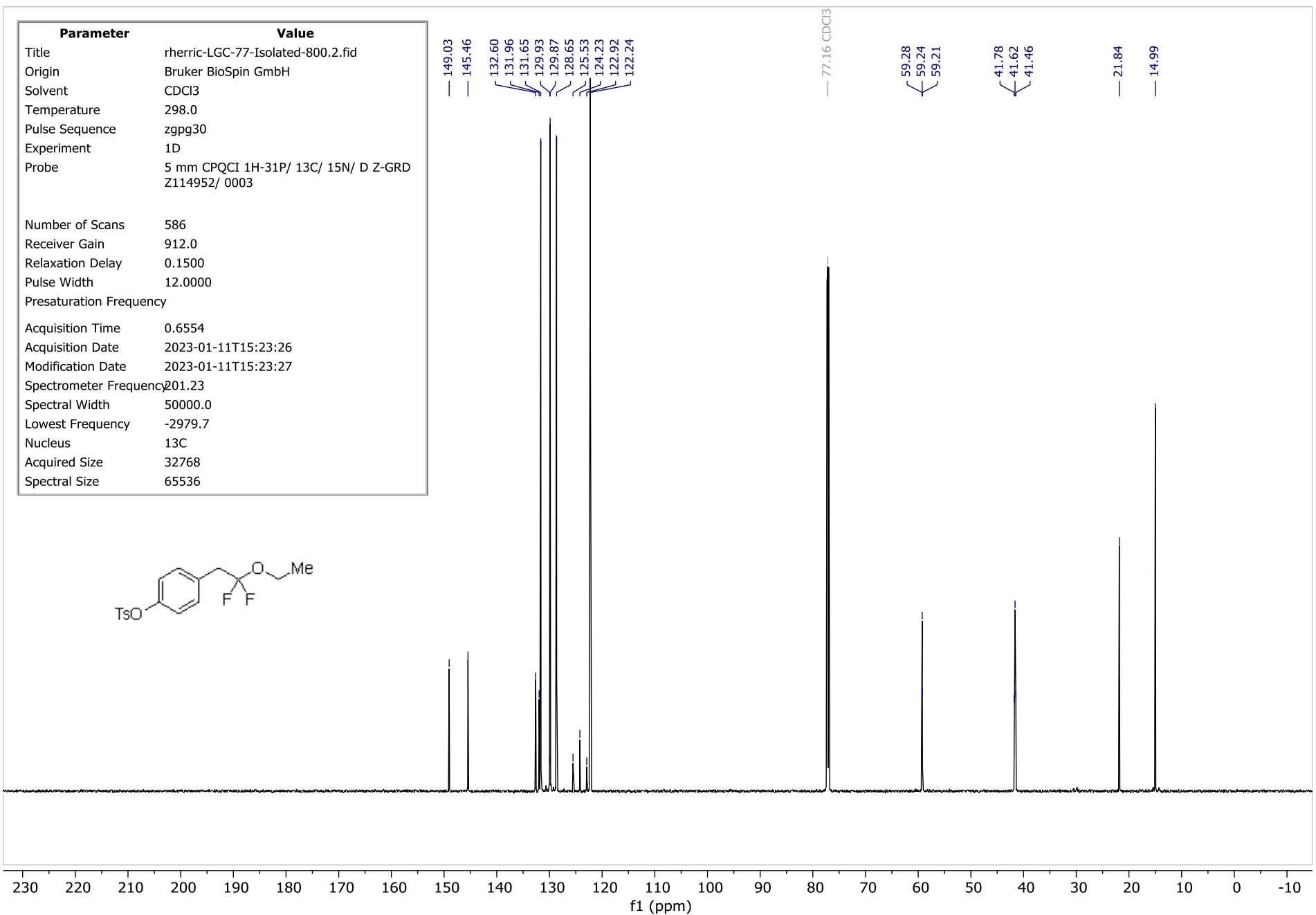
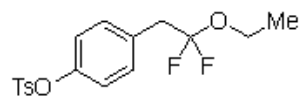


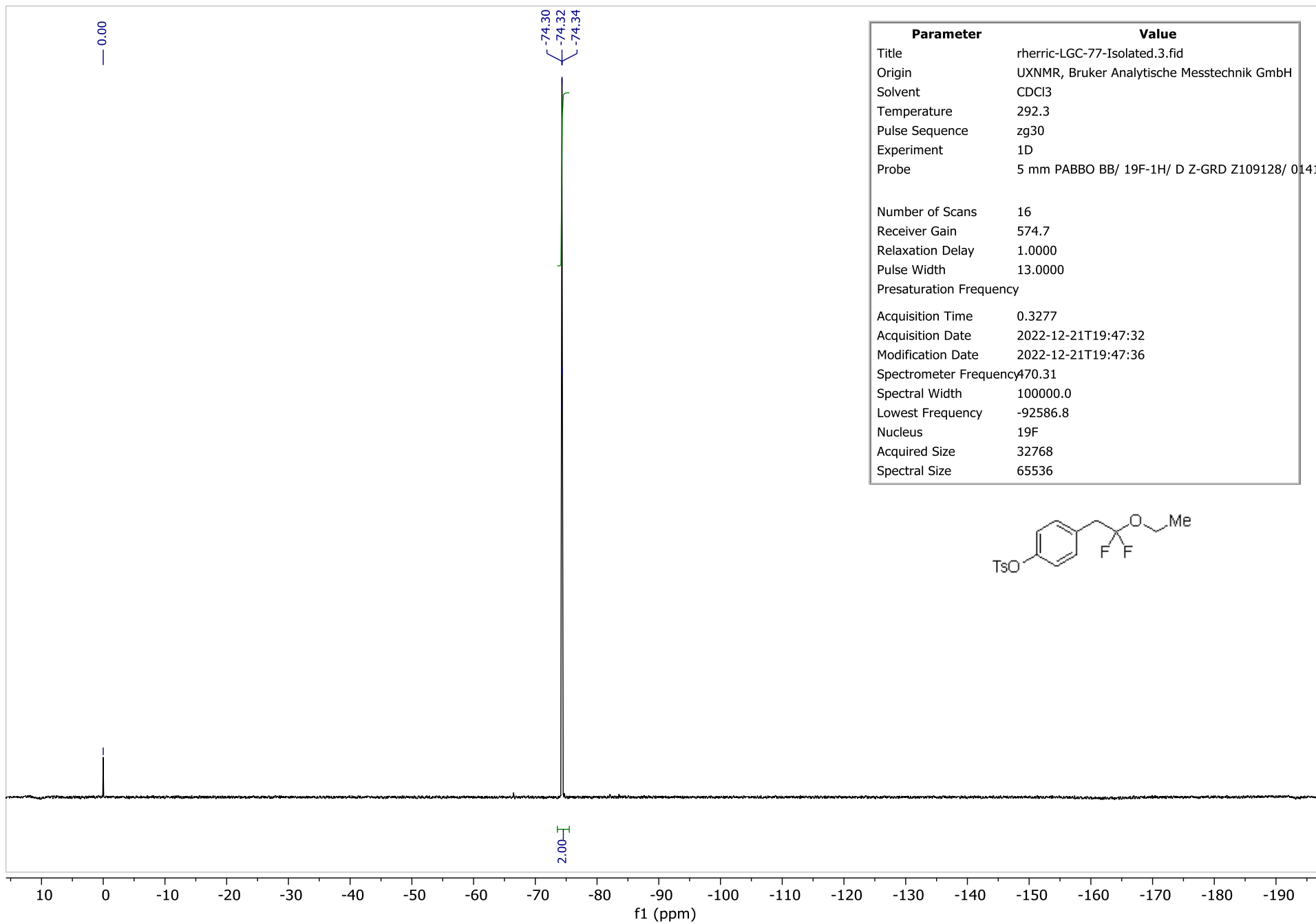
# NMR Spectra for Compound 4-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)phenyl 4-methylbenzenesulfonate (7d)

Parameter	Value
Title	rherric-LGC-77-Isolated-800.1.fid
Origin	Bruker BioSpin GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.0
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm CPQCI 1H-31P/ 13C/ 15N/ D Z-GRD Z114952/ 0003
Number of Scans	8
Receiver Gain	22.6
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	8.0000
Presaturation	
Frequency	
Acquisition Time	2.6870
Acquisition Date	2023-01-11T15:11:31
Modification Date	2023-01-11T15:11:32
Spectrometer	800.20
Frequency	
Spectral Width	12195.1
Lowest Frequency	-1317.0
Nucleus	1H
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	131072

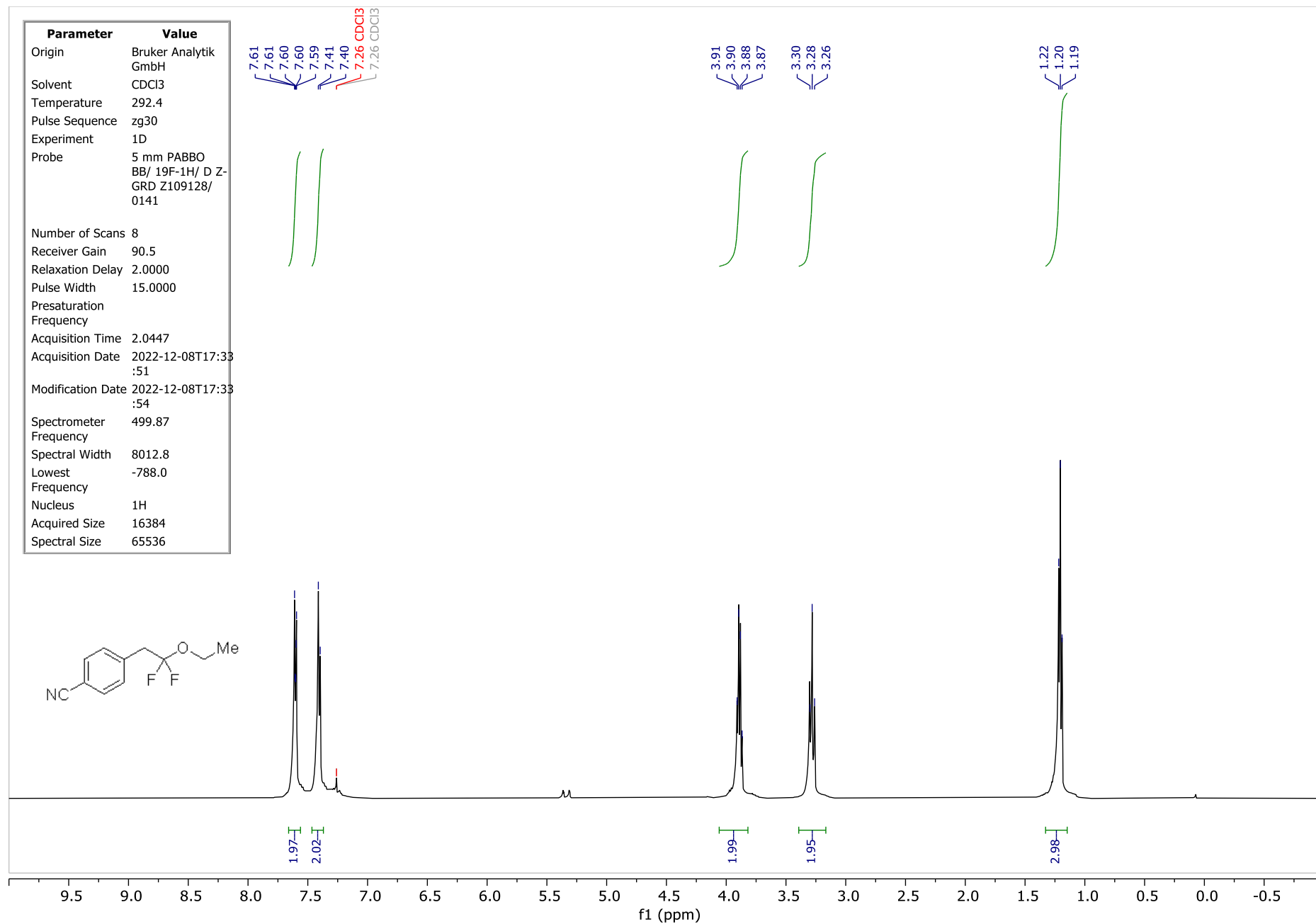


Parameter	Value
Title	rherric-LGC-77-Isolated-800.2.fid
Origin	Bruker BioSpin GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	298.0
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm CPQCI 1H-31P/ 13C/ 15N/ D Z-GRD Z114952/ 0003
Number of Scans	586
Receiver Gain	912.0
Relaxation Delay	0.1500
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.6554
Acquisition Date	2023-01-11T15:23:26
Modification Date	2023-01-11T15:23:27
Spectrometer Frequency	201.23
Spectral Width	50000.0
Lowest Frequency	-2979.7
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536

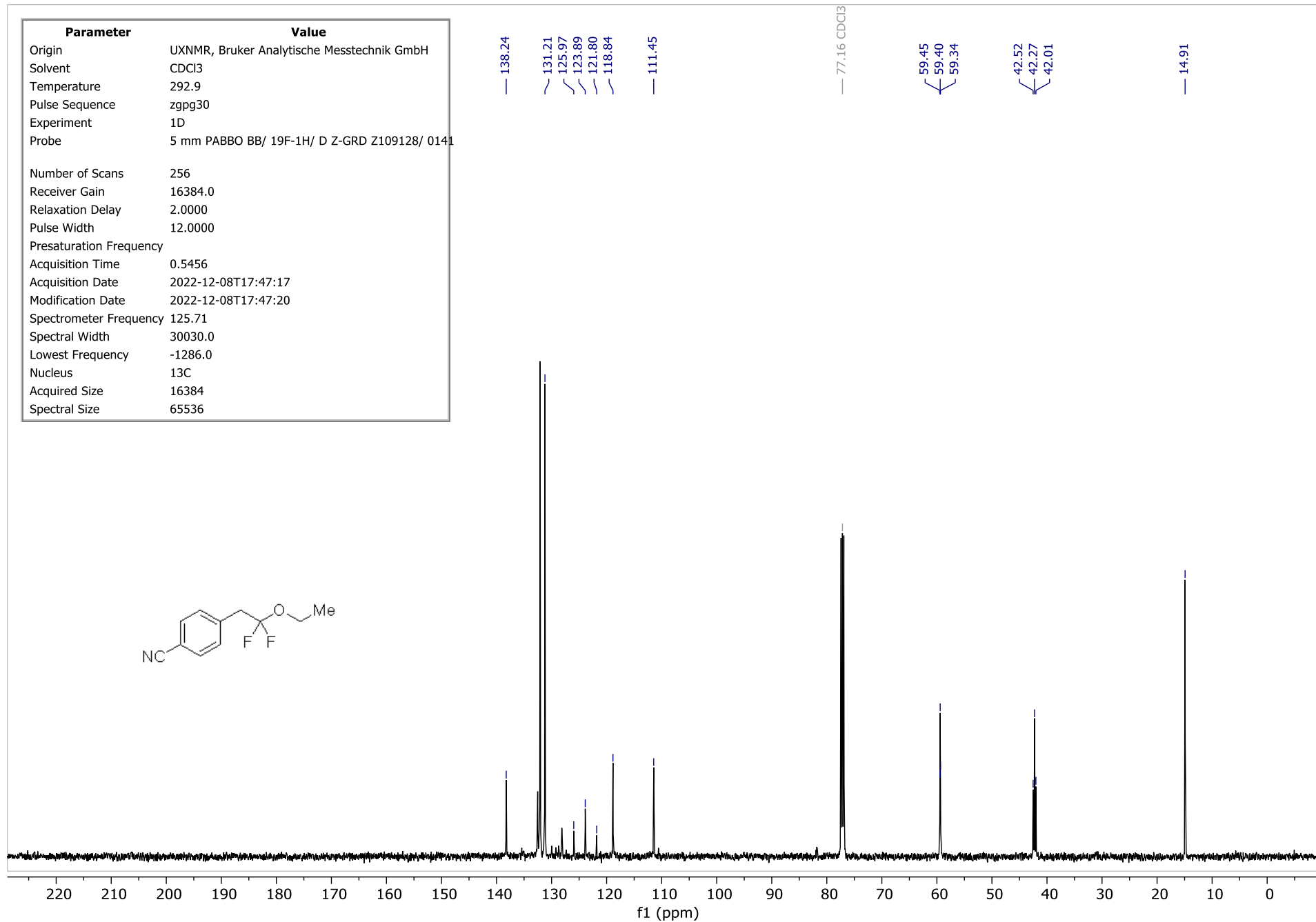
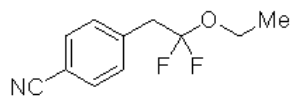




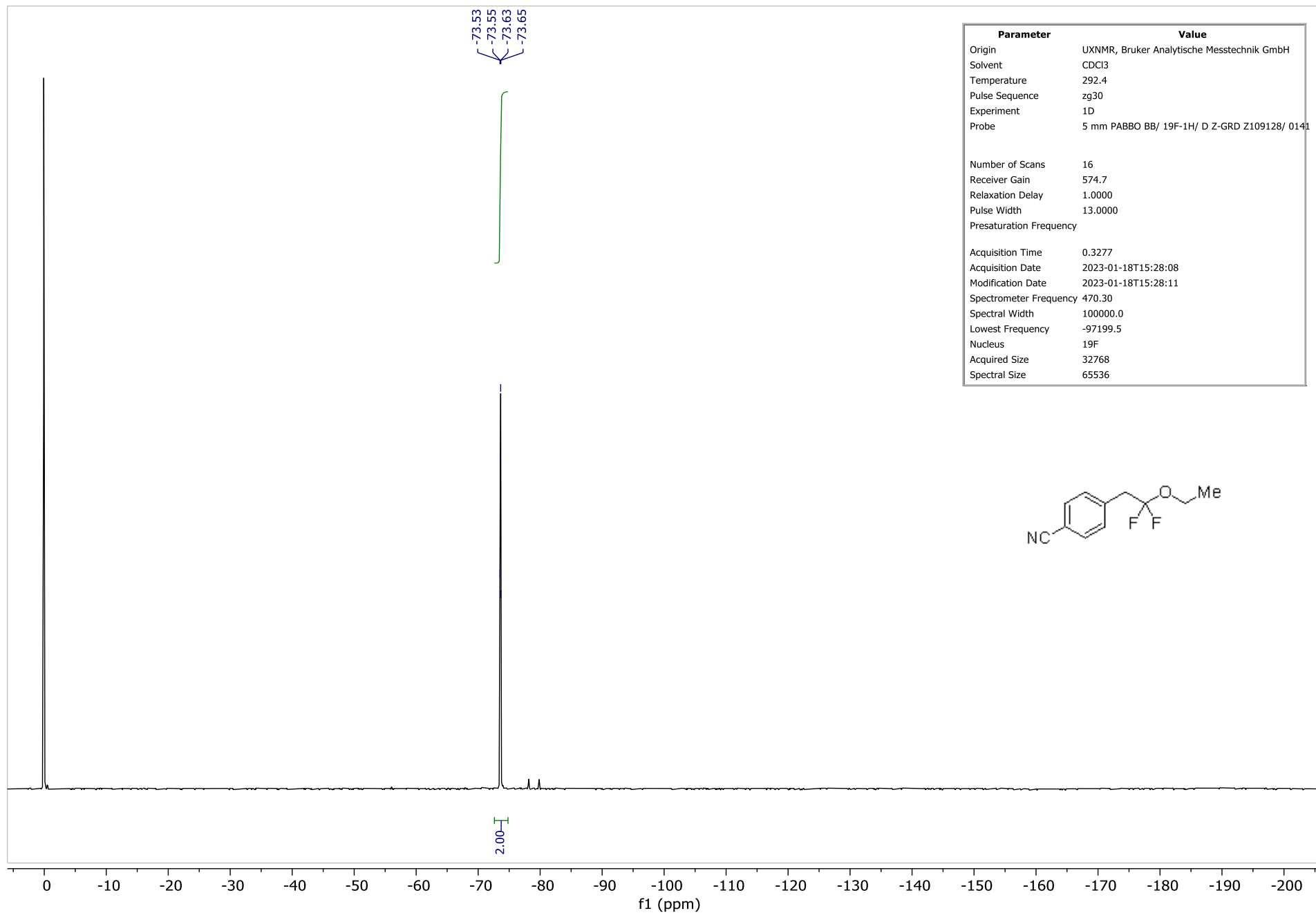
# NMR Spectra for Compound 4-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)benzonitrile (7e)



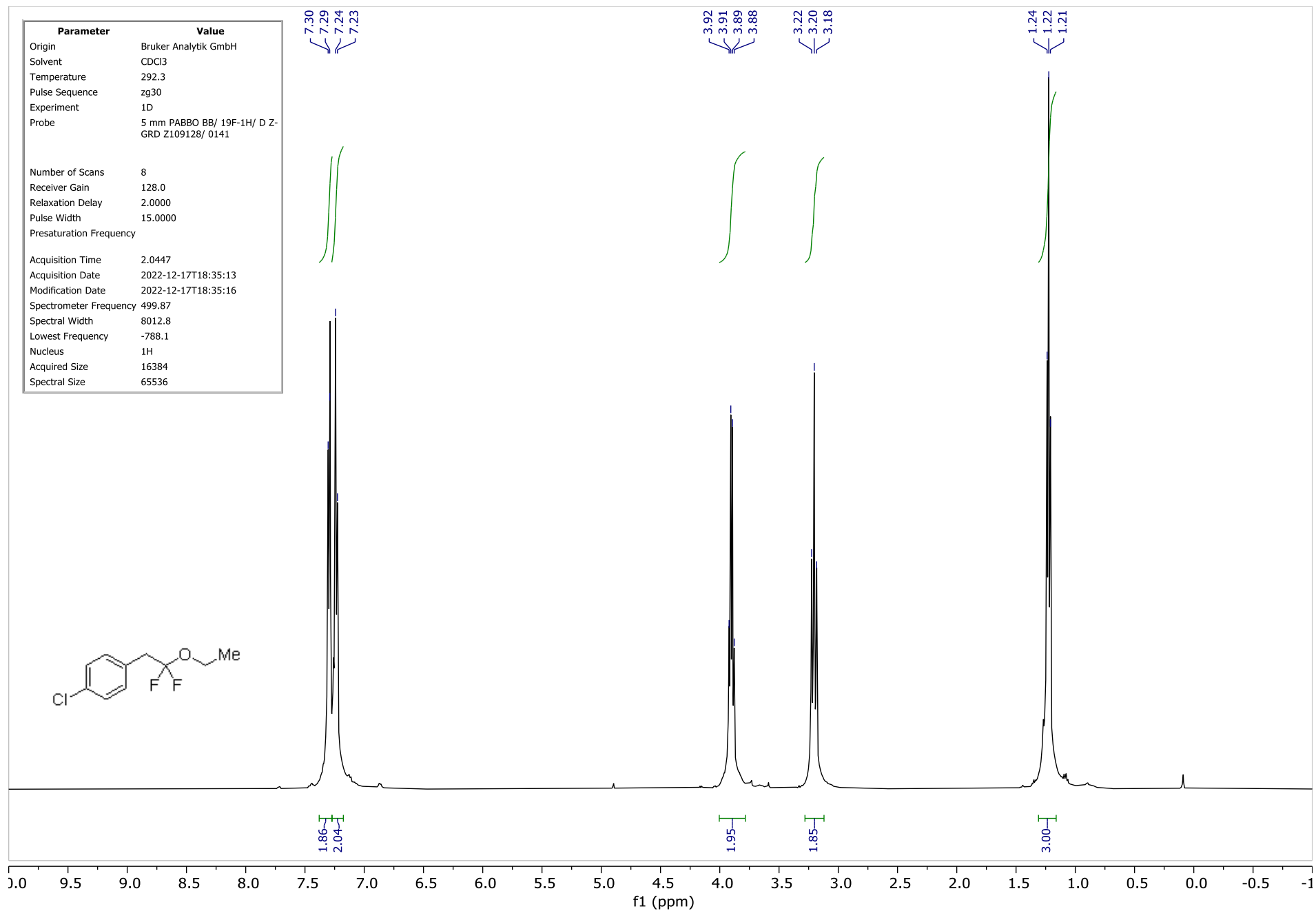
Parameter	Value
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.9
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	256
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2022-12-08T17:47:17
Modification Date	2022-12-08T17:47:20
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1286.0
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536



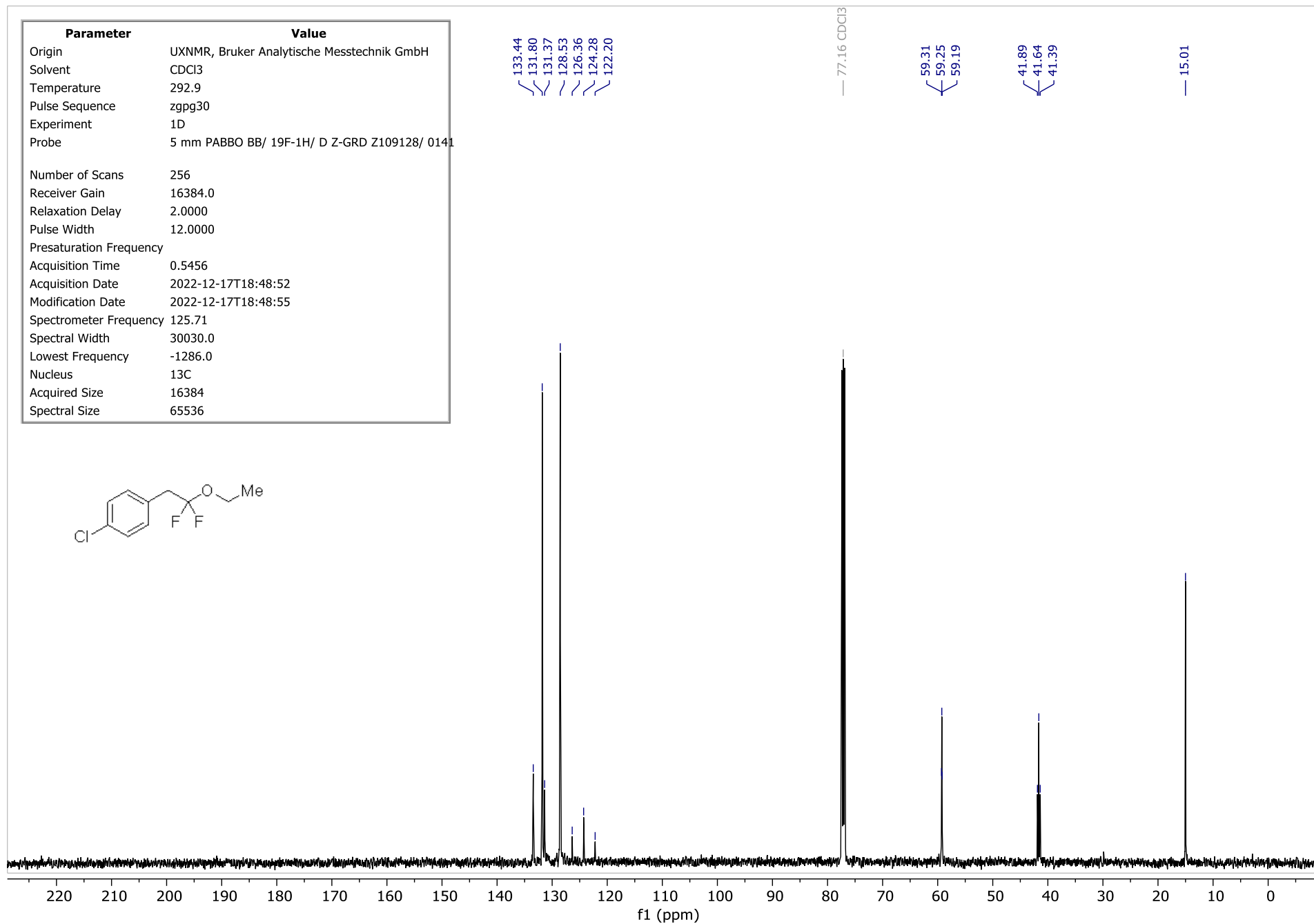
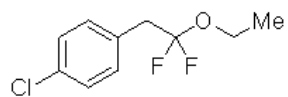




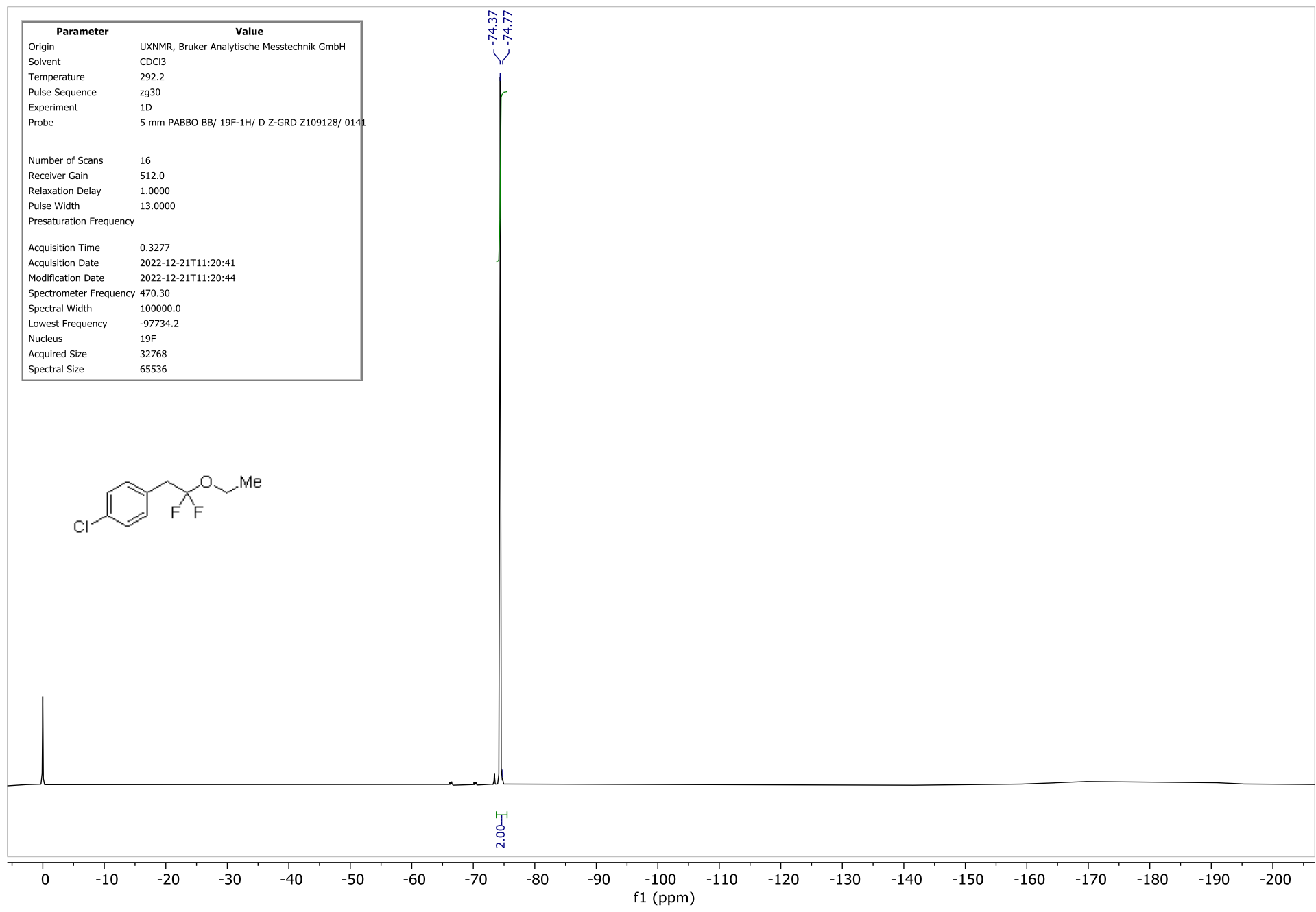
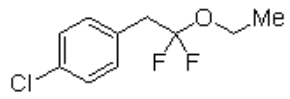
# NMR Spectra for Compound 1-chloro-4-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)benzene (7f)



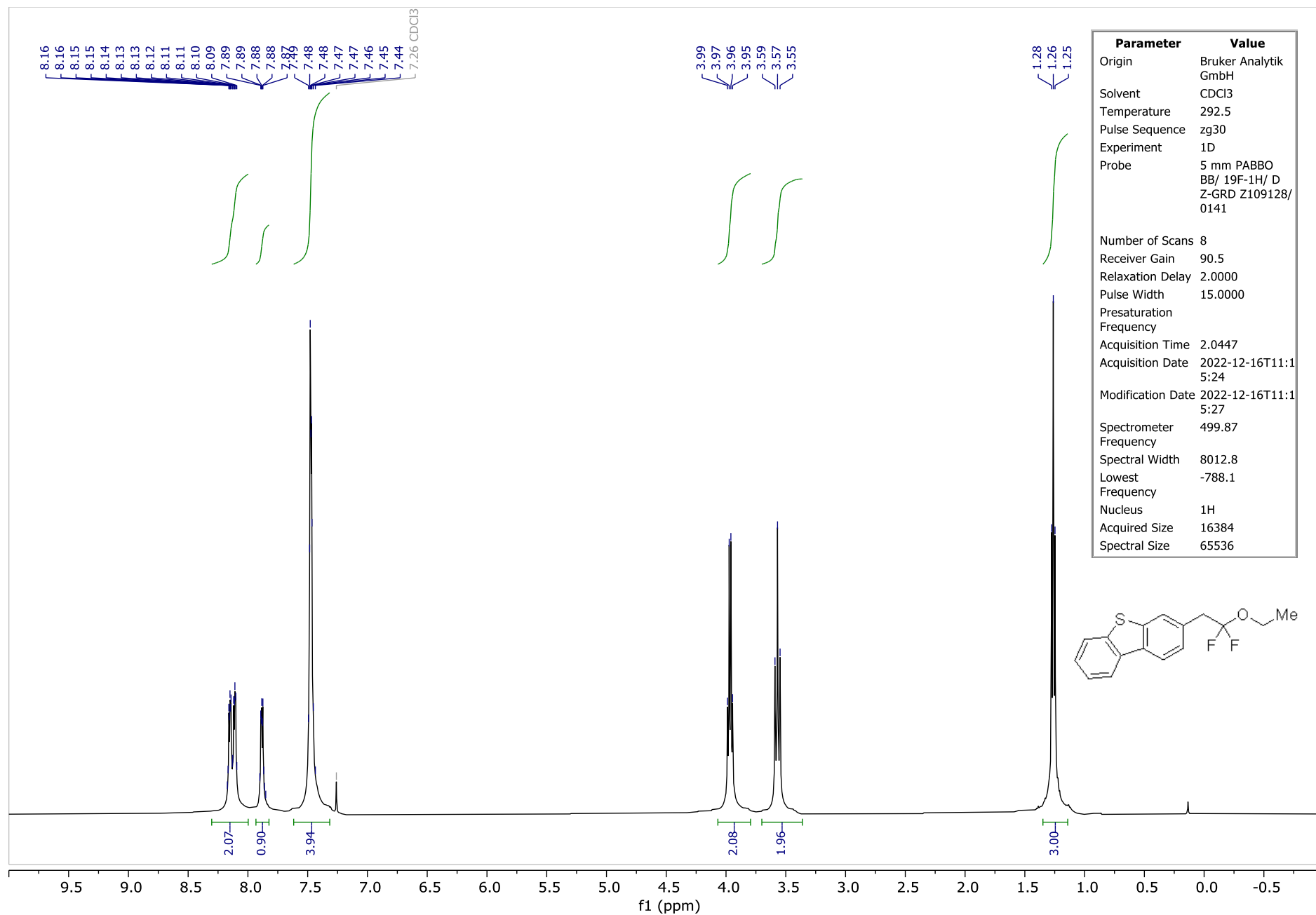
Parameter	Value
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.9
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	256
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2022-12-17T18:48:52
Modification Date	2022-12-17T18:48:55
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1286.0
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536



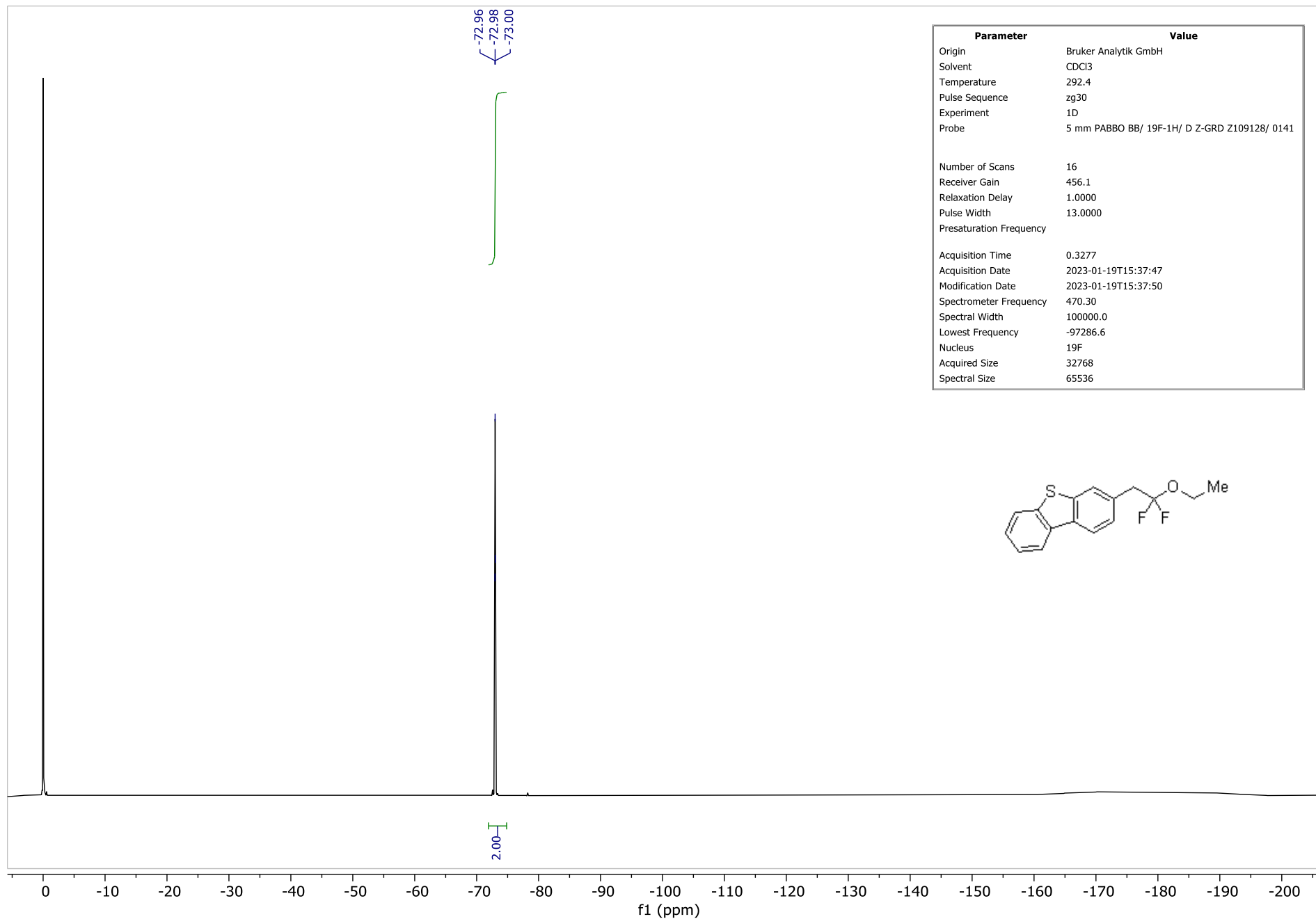
Parameter	Value
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.2
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	512.0
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	13.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.3277
Acquisition Date	2022-12-21T11:20:41
Modification Date	2022-12-21T11:20:44
Spectrometer Frequency	470.30
Spectral Width	100000.0
Lowest Frequency	-97734.2
Nucleus	19F
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536



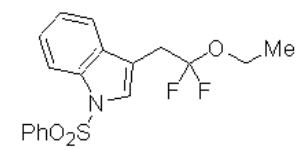
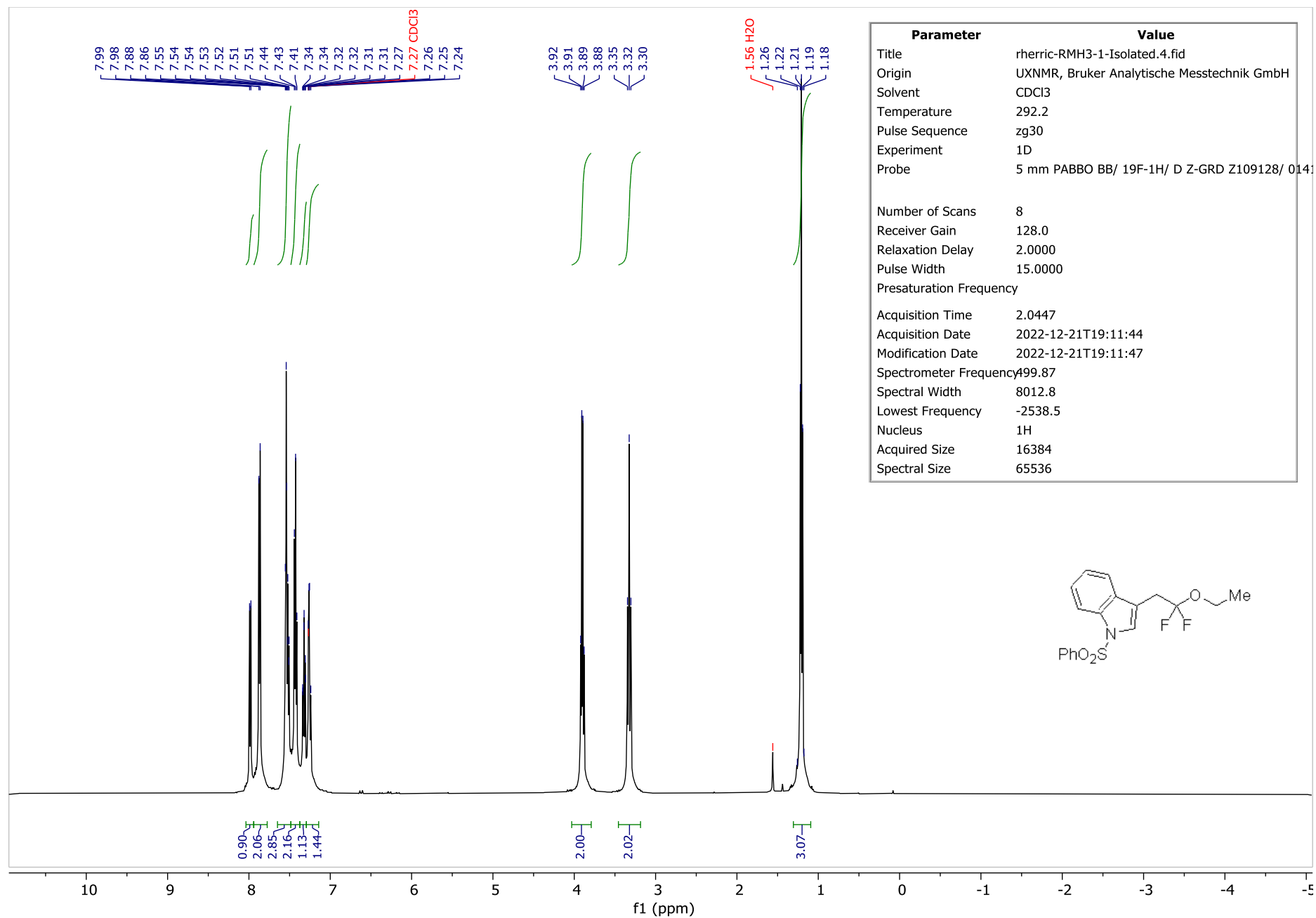
NMR Spectra for Compound 3-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)dibenzo[*b,d*]thiophene (7g)





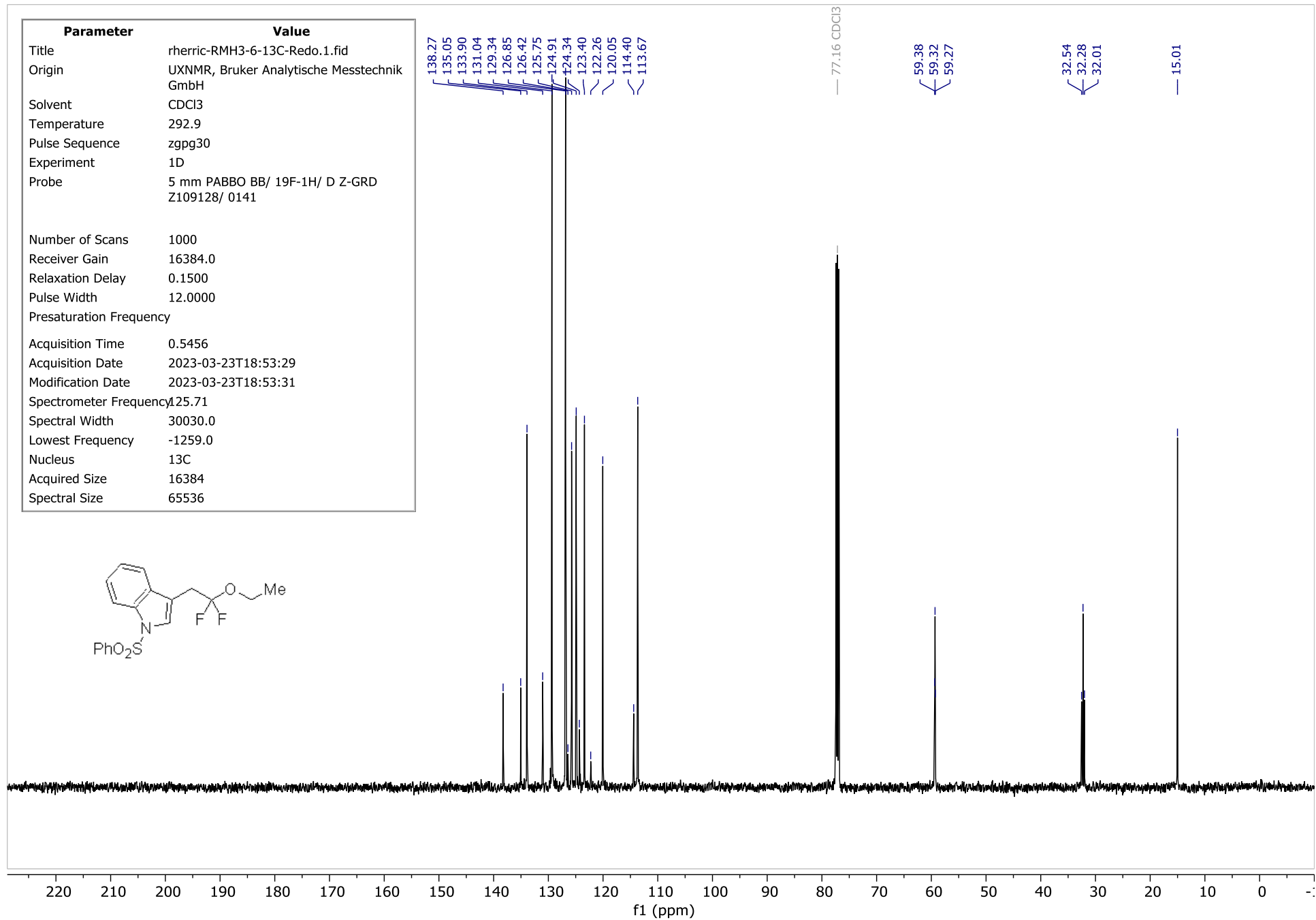
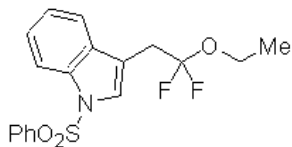


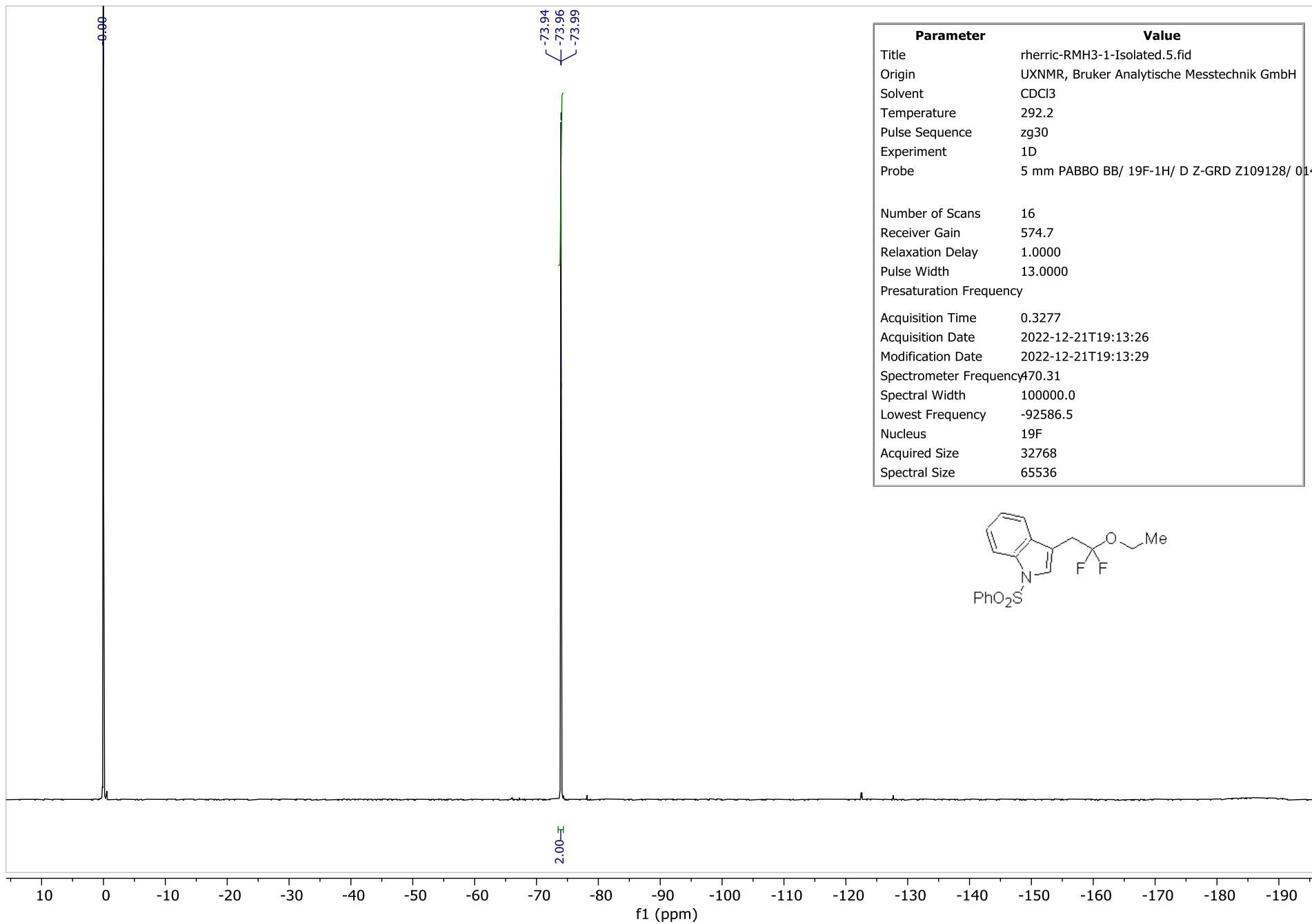
# NMR Spectra for Compound 3-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)-1-(phenylsulfonyl)-1H-indole (7h)



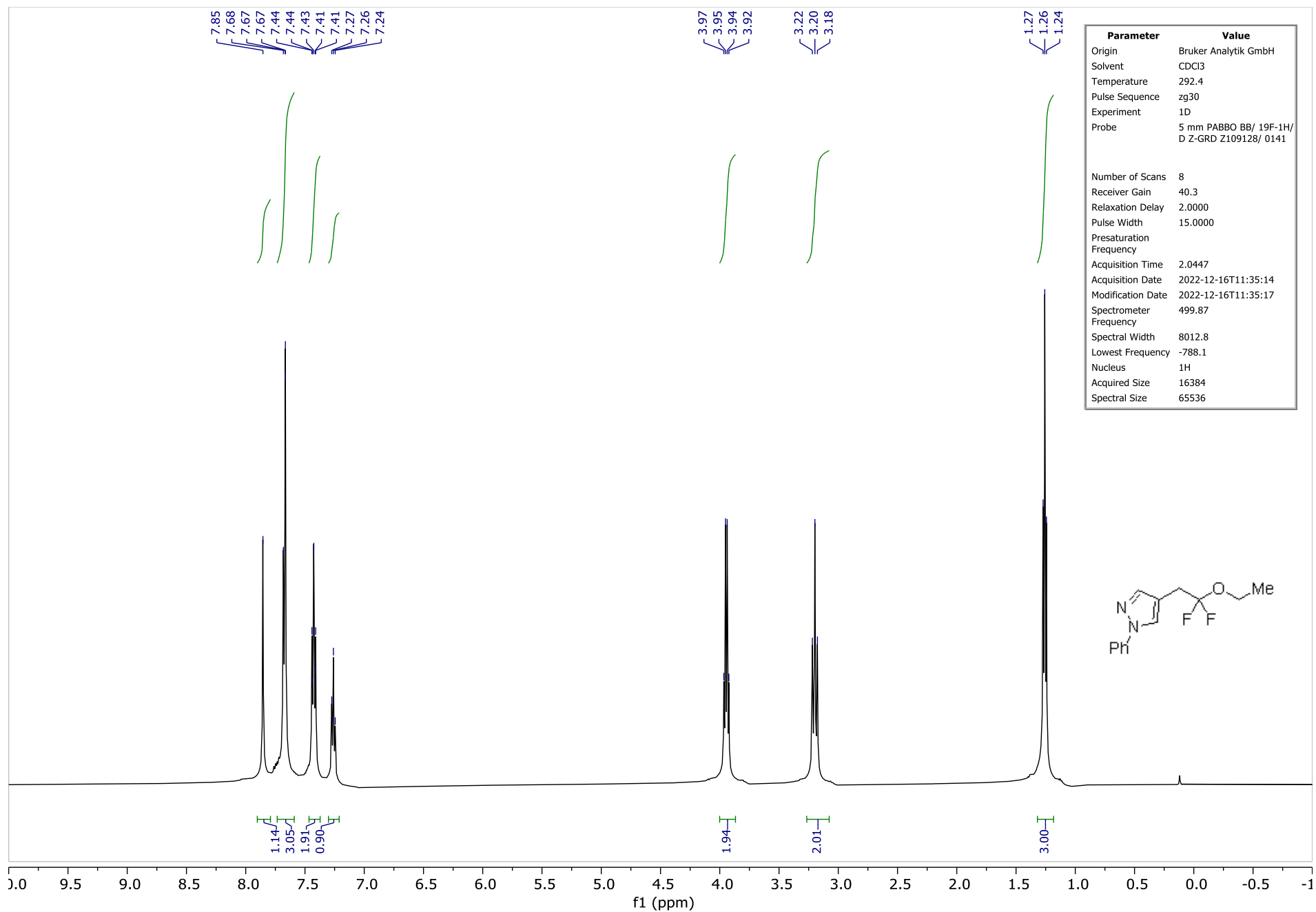


Parameter	Value
Title	rherric-RMH3-6-13C-Redo.1.fid
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.9
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	1000
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	0.1500
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2023-03-23T18:53:29
Modification Date	2023-03-23T18:53:31
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1259.0
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536



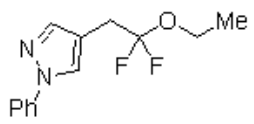


NMR Spectra for Compound **4-(2-ethoxy-2,2-difluoroethyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazole (7i)**

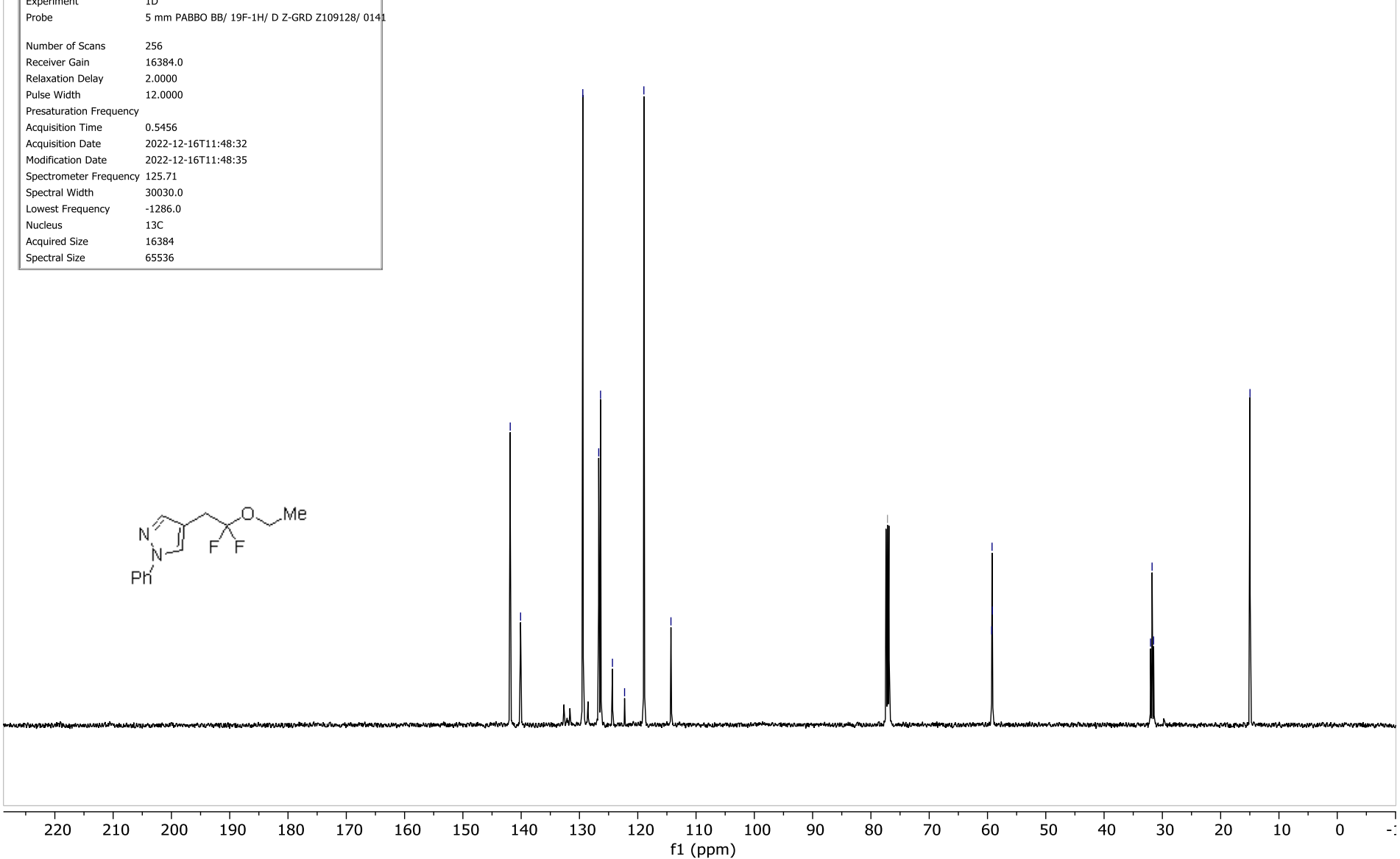


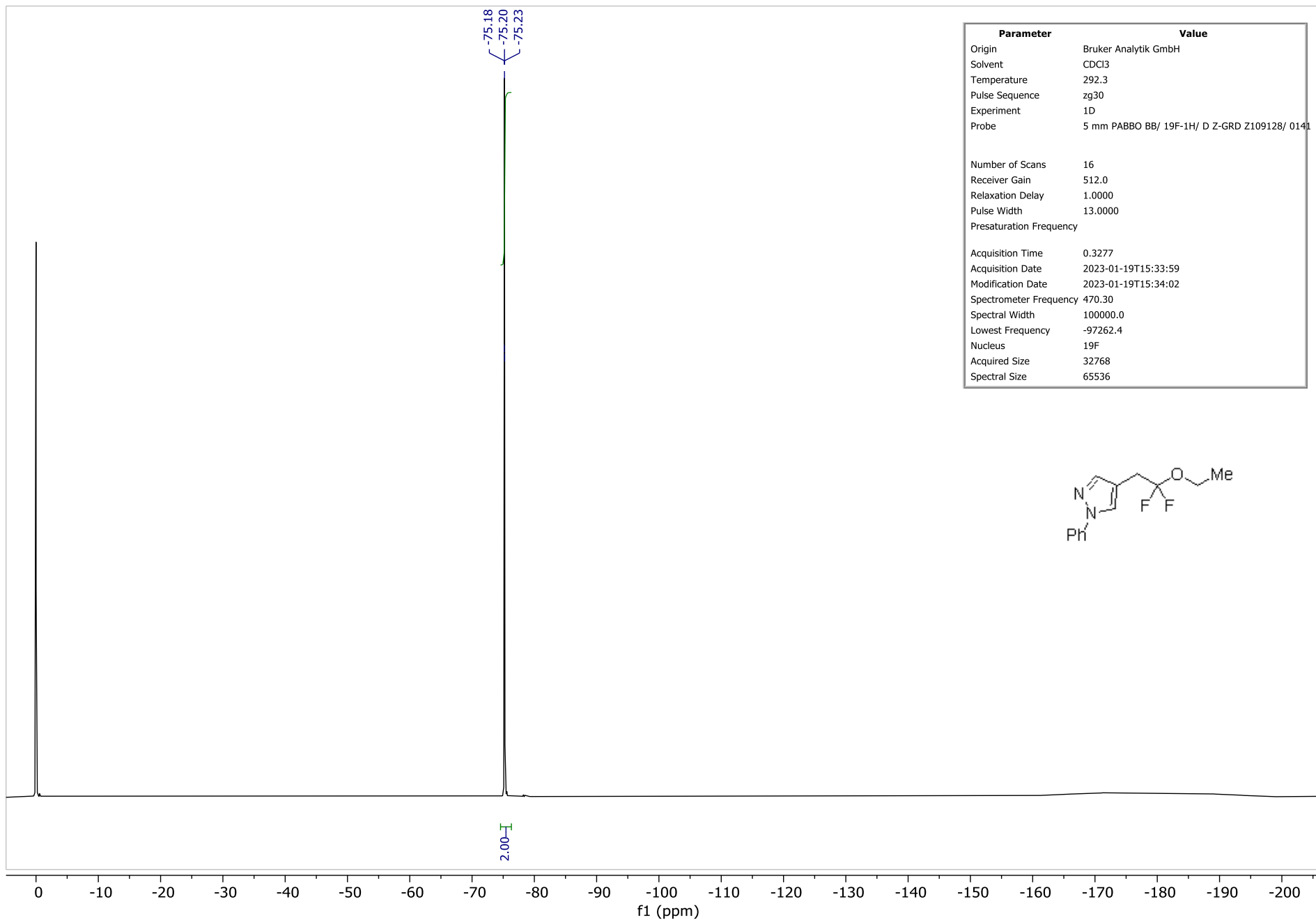
Parameter	Value
Origin	Bruker Analytik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.4
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	8
Receiver Gain	40.3
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Presaturation	
Frequency	
Acquisition Time	2.0447
Acquisition Date	2022-12-16T11:35:14
Modification Date	2022-12-16T11:35:17
Spectrometer	499.87
Frequency	
Spectral Width	8012.8
Lowest Frequency	-788.1
Nucleus	1H
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536

Parameter	Value
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.8
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	256
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2022-12-16T11:48:32
Modification Date	2022-12-16T11:48:35
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1286.0
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536



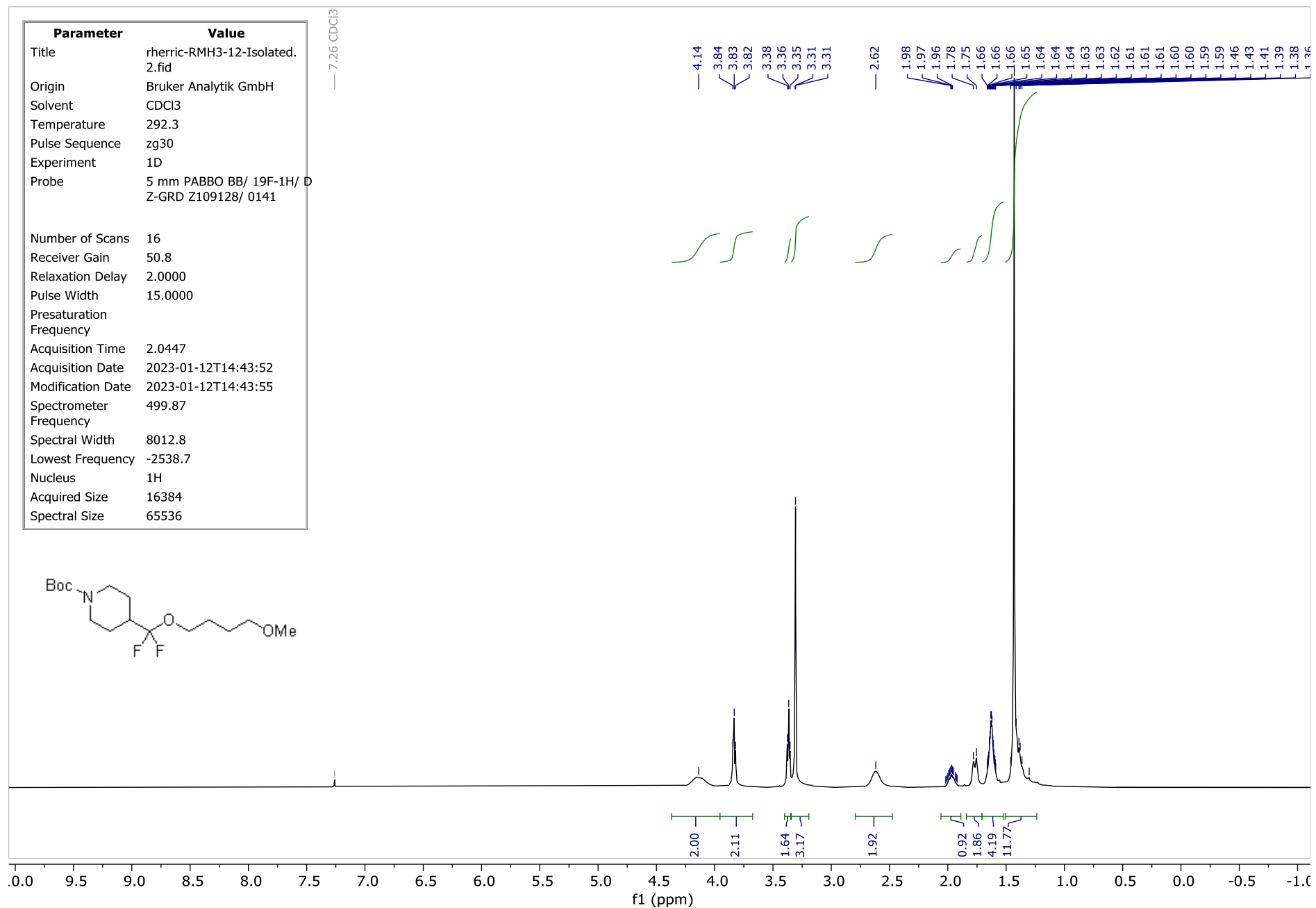
141.88  
140.10  
129.43  
126.69  
126.38  
124.34  
122.26  
118.95  
114.30  
77.16 CDCl3  
59.27  
59.22  
59.16  
32.03  
31.76  
31.50  
14.97



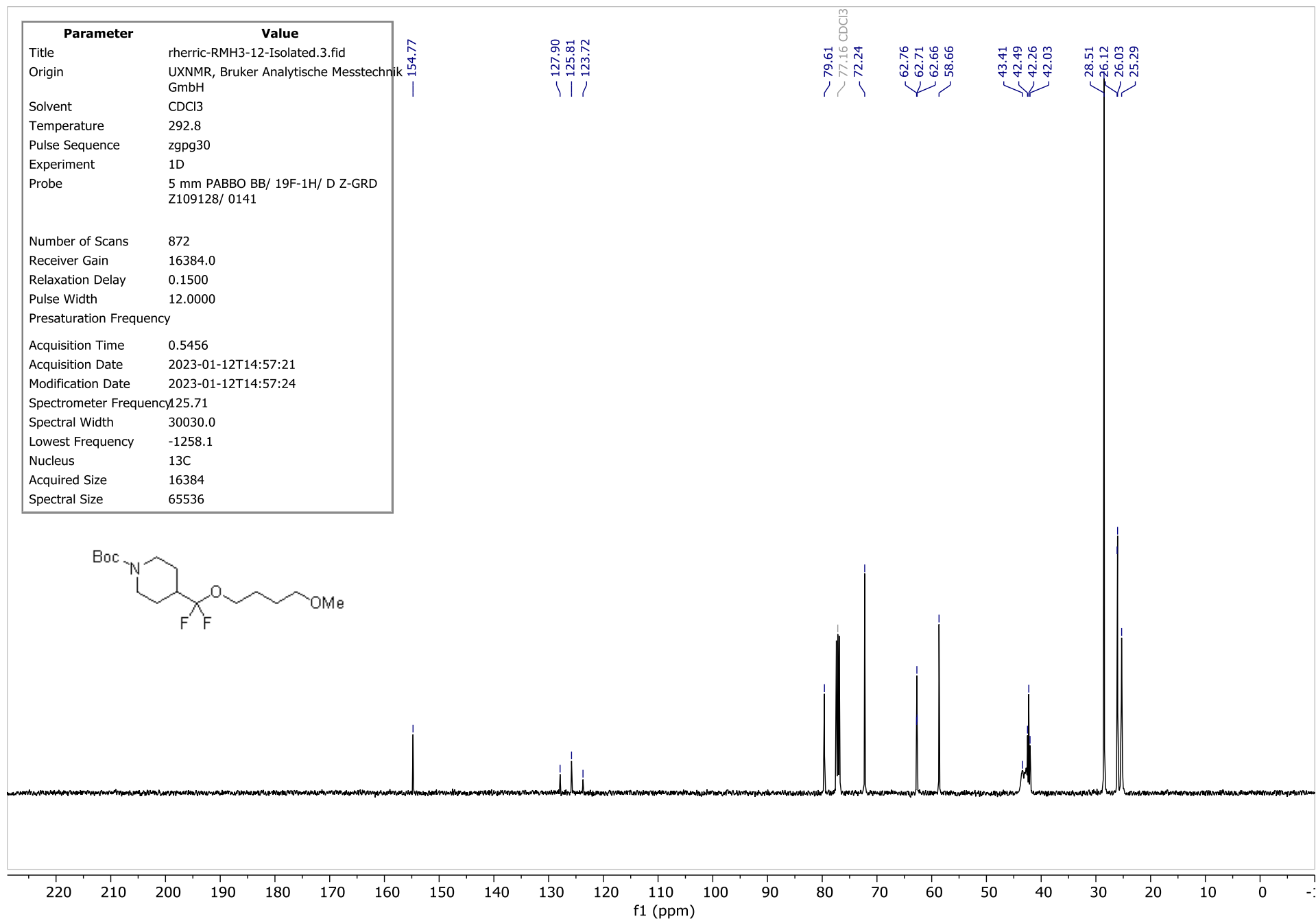
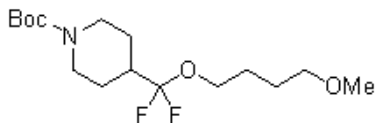


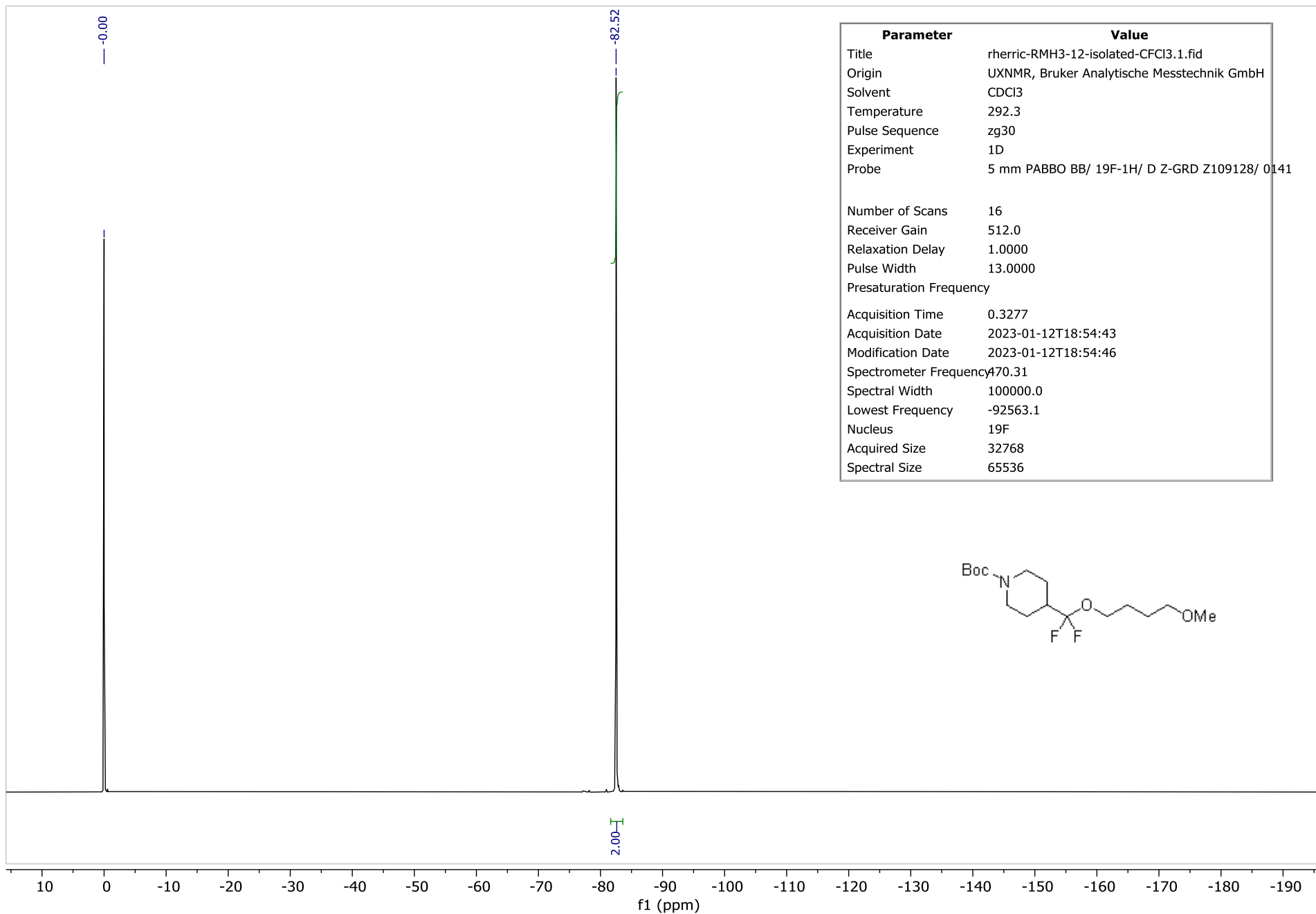
Parameter	Value
Origin	Bruker Analytik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.3
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	512.0
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	13.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.3277
Acquisition Date	2023-01-19T15:33:59
Modification Date	2023-01-19T15:34:02
Spectrometer Frequency	470.30
Spectral Width	100000.0
Lowest Frequency	-97262.4
Nucleus	19F
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536

# NMR Spectra for Compound *tert*-butyl 4-(difluoro(4-methoxybutoxy)methyl)piperidine-1-carboxylate (7j)



Parameter	Value
Title	rherric-RMH3-12-Isolated.3.fid
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.8
Pulse Sequence	zpgp30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	872
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	0.1500
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2023-01-12T14:57:21
Modification Date	2023-01-12T14:57:24
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1258.1
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536

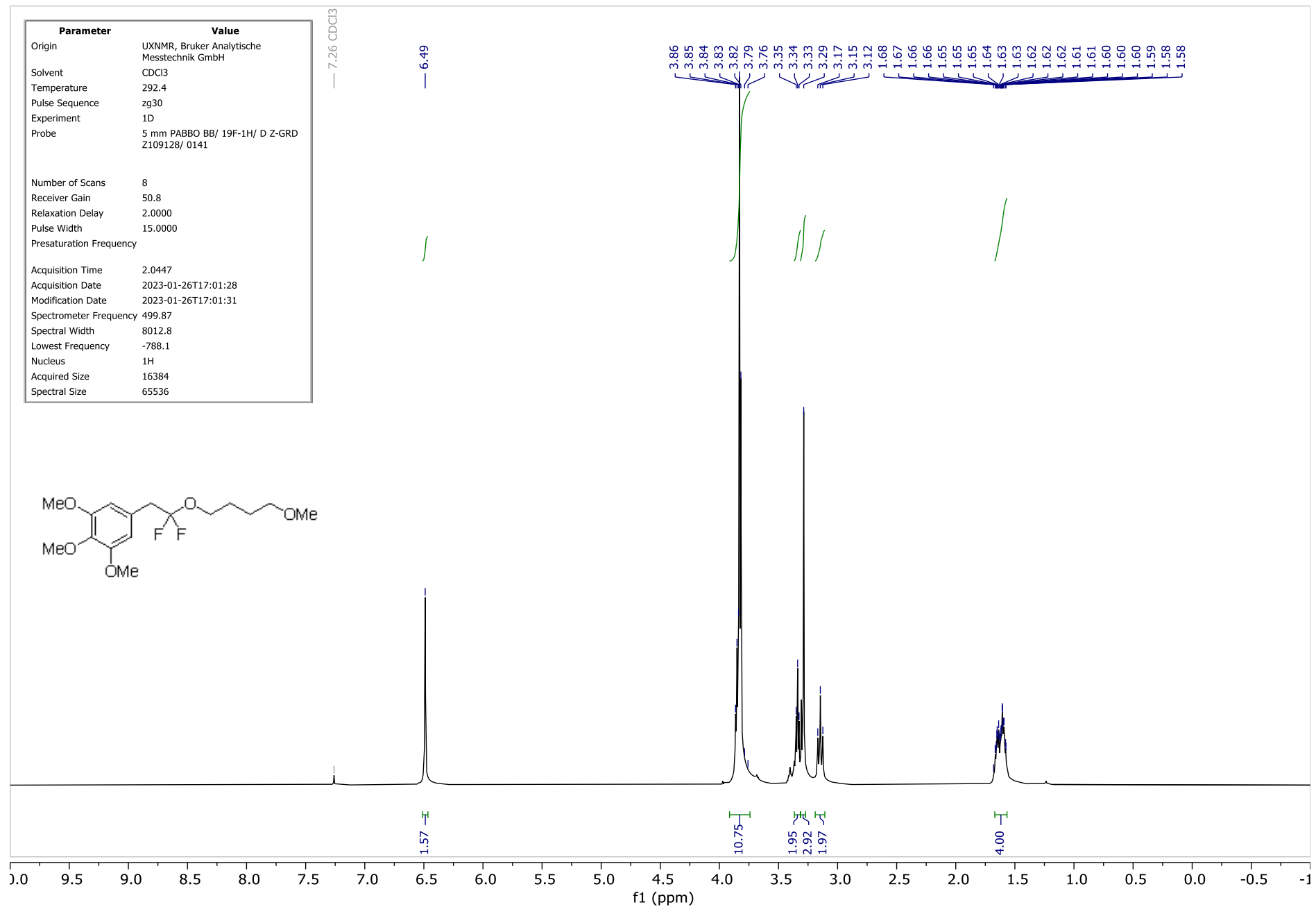
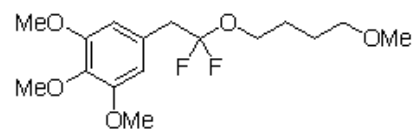




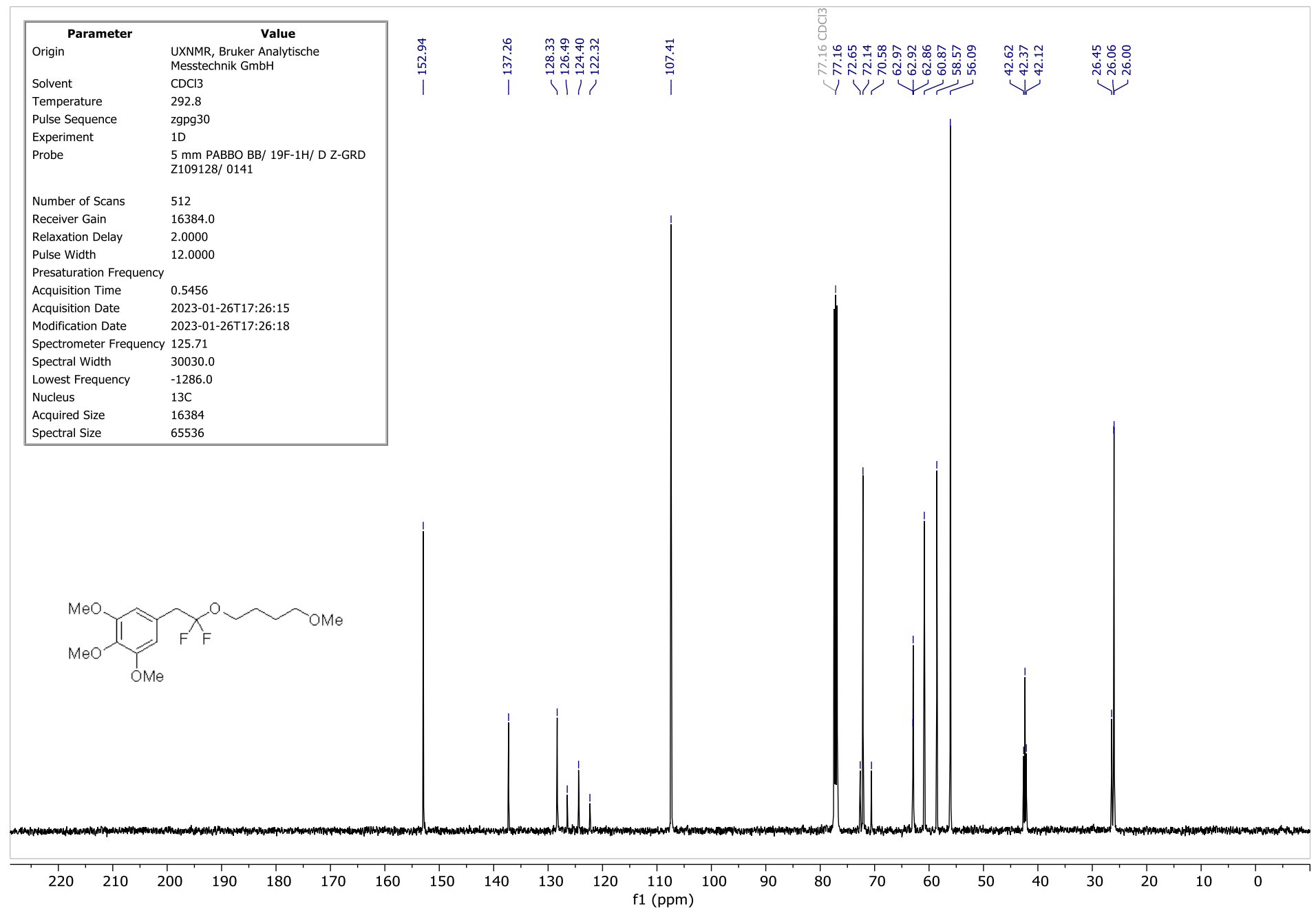
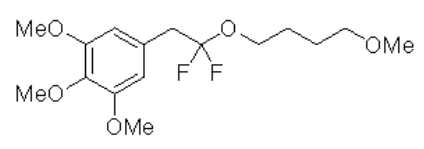
NMR Spectra for Compound **5-(2,2-difluoro-2-(4-methoxybutoxy)ethyl)-1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene (7k)**



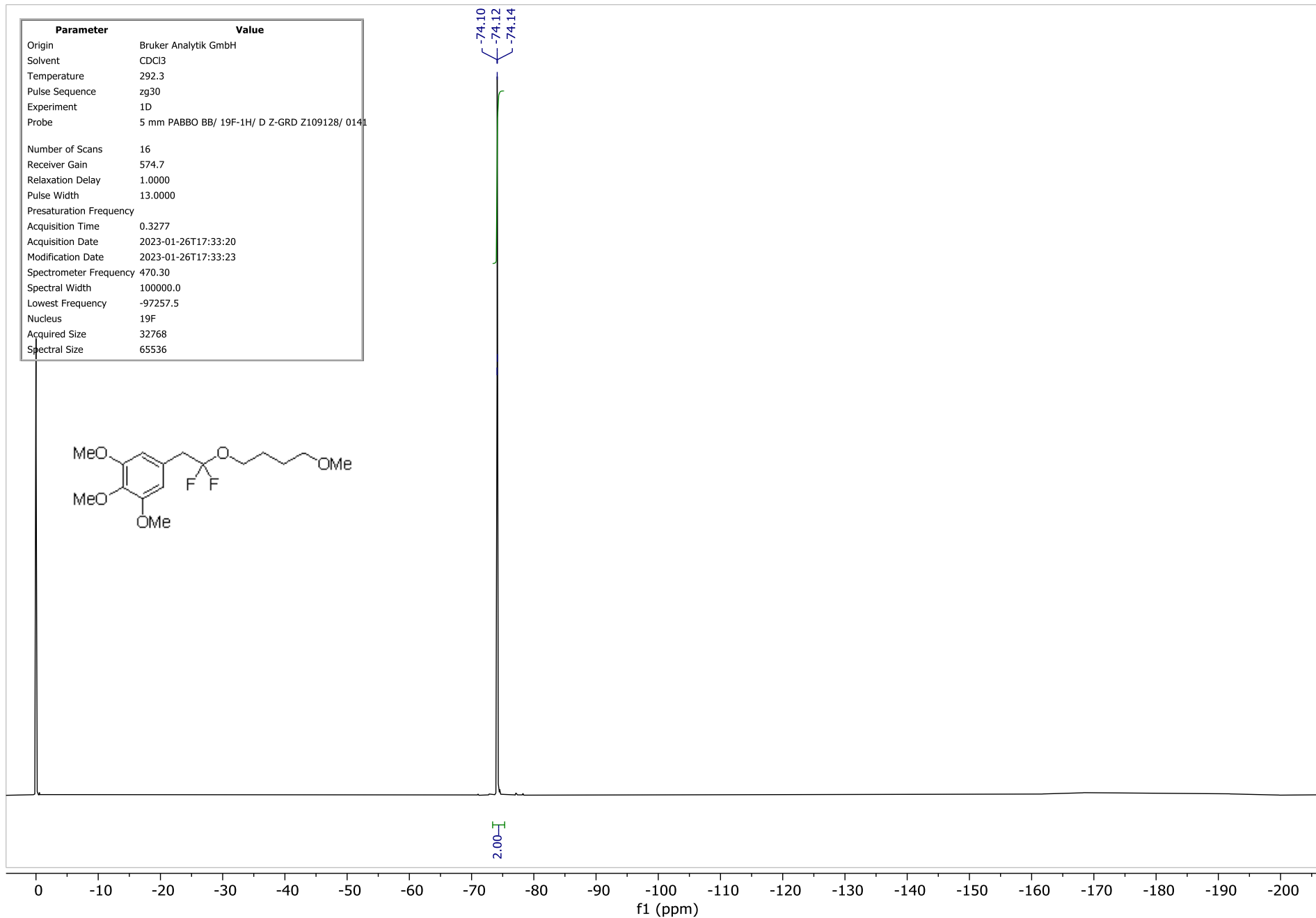
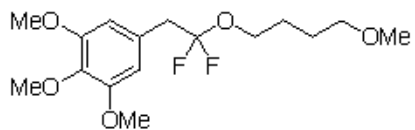
Parameter	Value
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.4
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	8
Receiver Gain	50.8
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	15.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	2.0447
Acquisition Date	2023-01-26T17:01:28
Modification Date	2023-01-26T17:01:31
Spectrometer Frequency	499.87
Spectral Width	8012.8
Lowest Frequency	-788.1
Nucleus	1H
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536



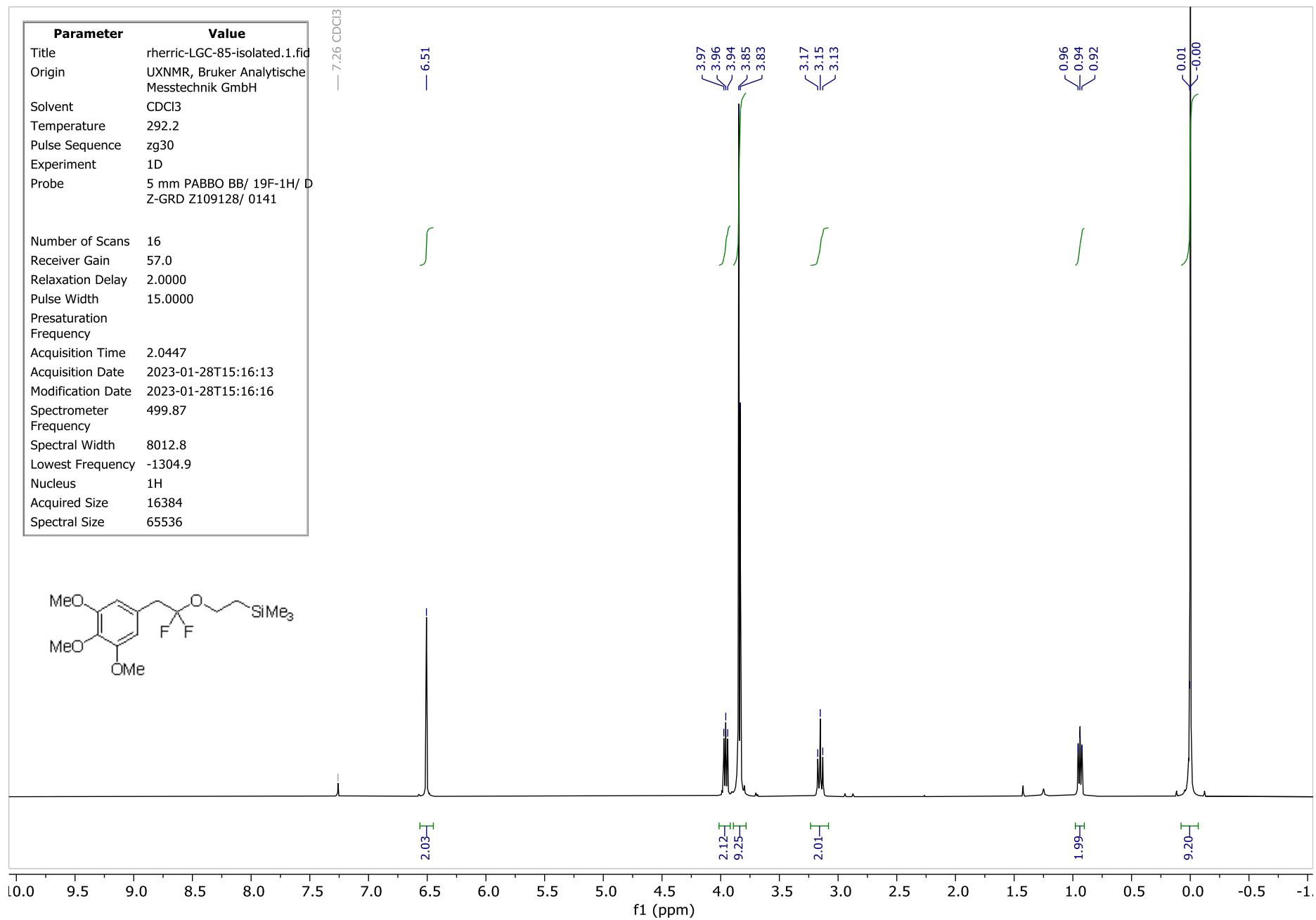
Parameter	Value
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.8
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	512
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2023-01-26T17:26:15
Modification Date	2023-01-26T17:26:18
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1286.0
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536



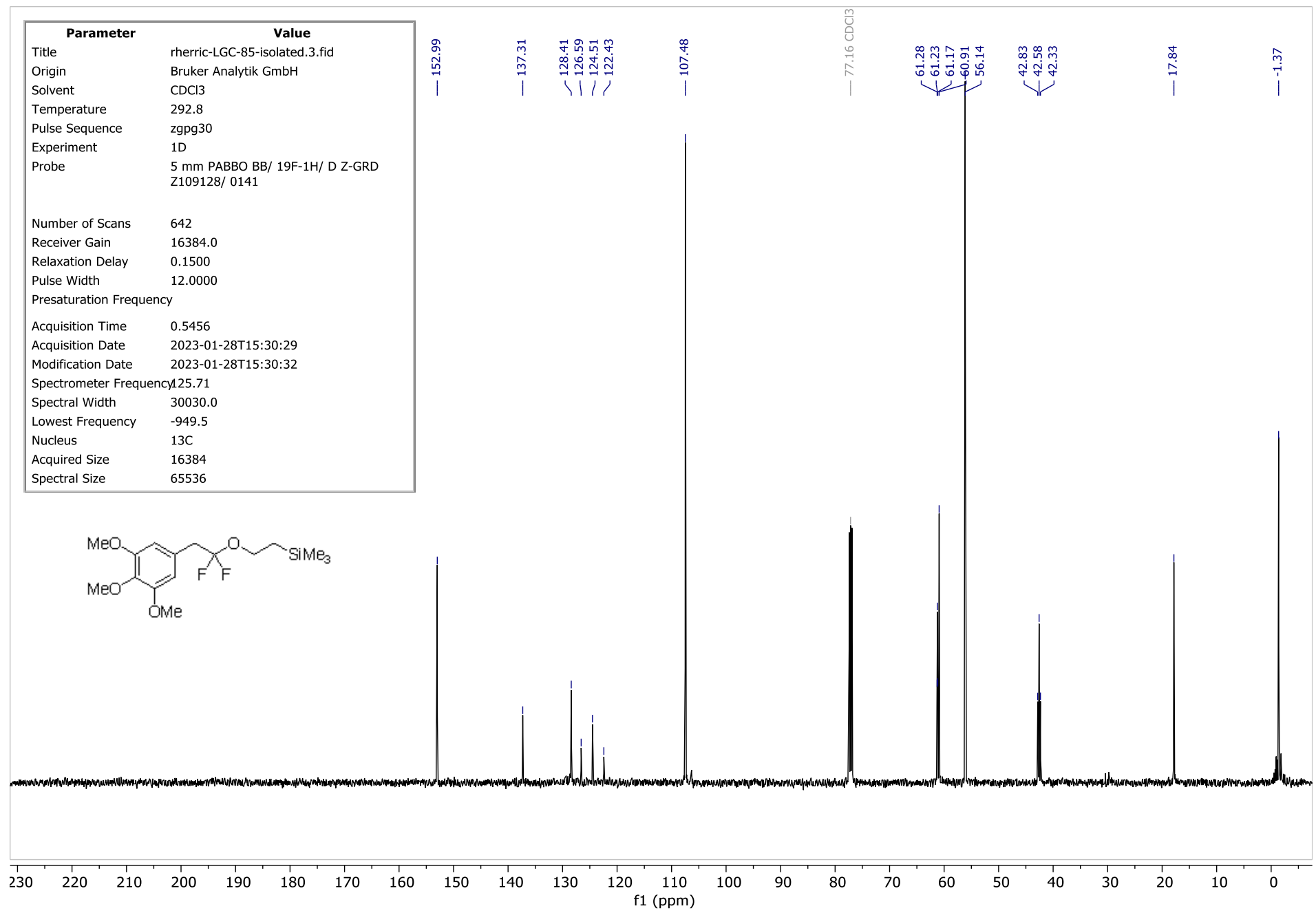
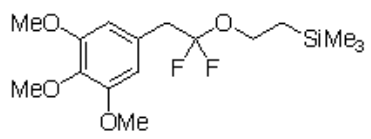
Parameter	Value
Origin	Bruker Analytik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.3
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	574.7
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	13.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.3277
Acquisition Date	2023-01-26T17:33:20
Modification Date	2023-01-26T17:33:23
Spectrometer Frequency	470.30
Spectral Width	100000.0
Lowest Frequency	-97257.5
Nucleus	19F
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536

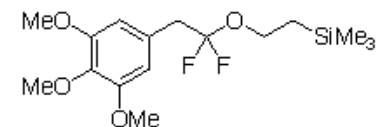
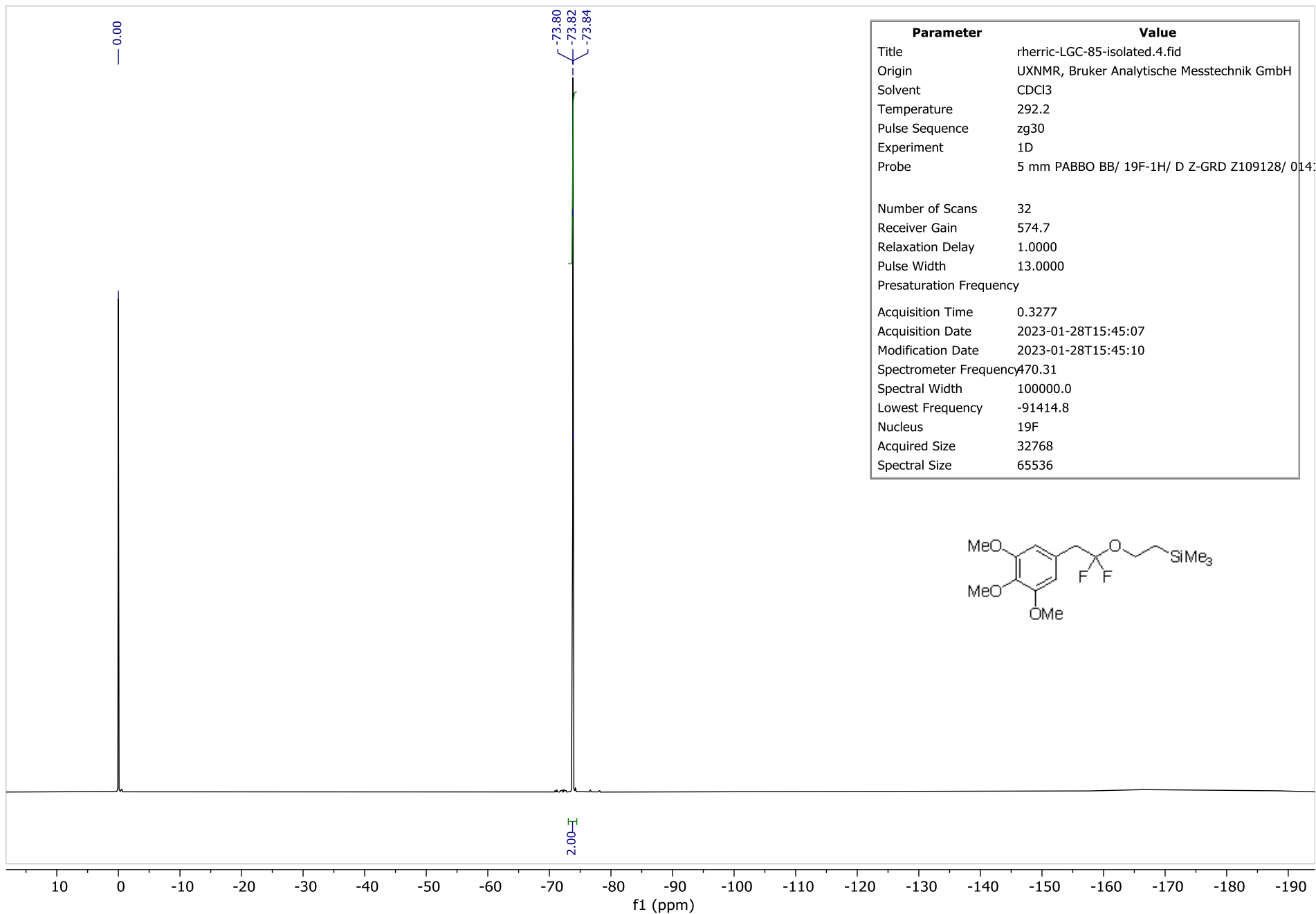


# NMR Spectra for Compound (2-(1,1-difluoro-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethoxy)ethyl)trimethylsilane (71)

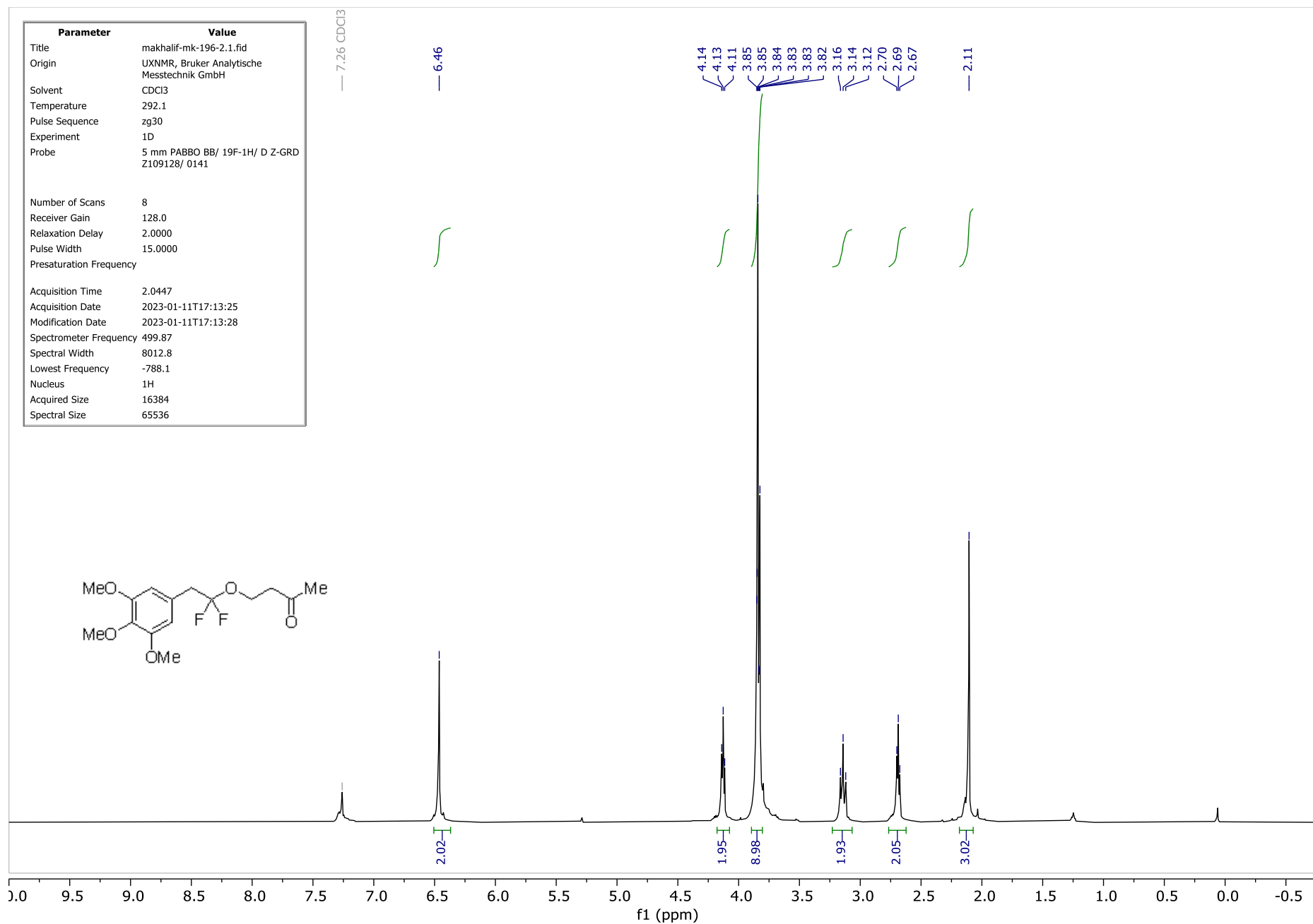


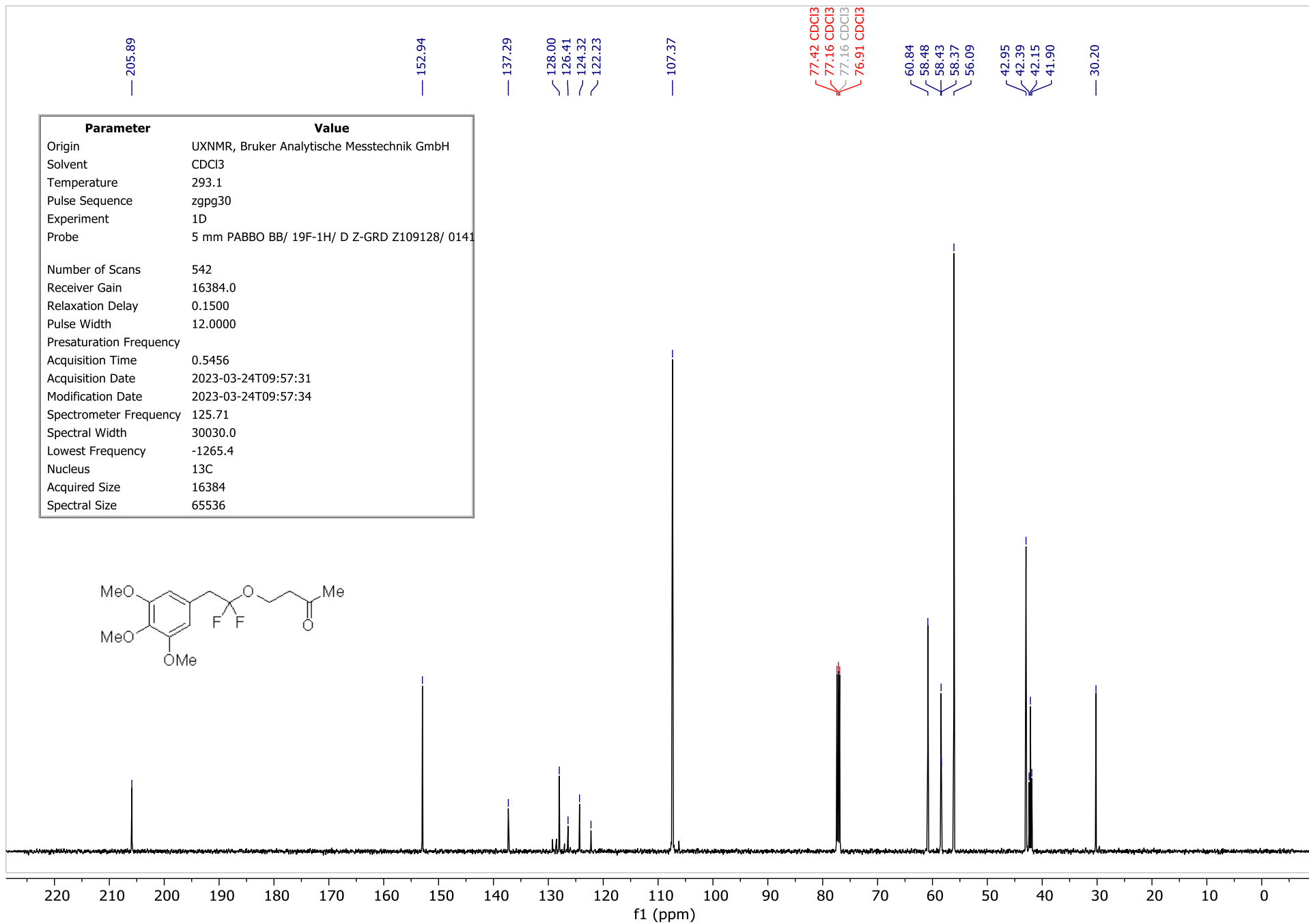
Parameter	Value
Title	rherric-LGC-85-isolated.3.fid
Origin	Bruker Analytik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.8
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	642
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	0.1500
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2023-01-28T15:30:29
Modification Date	2023-01-28T15:30:32
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-949.5
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536



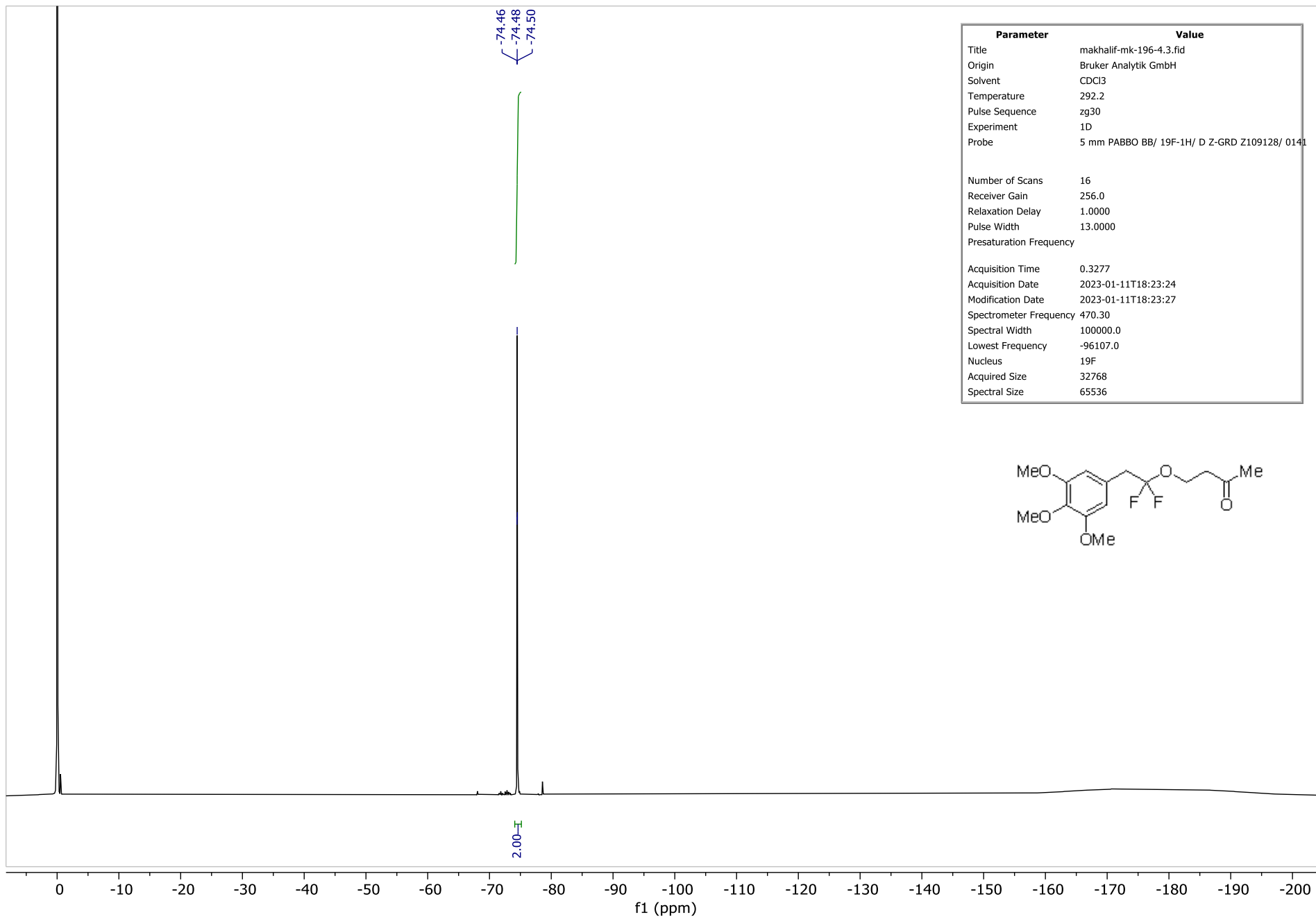


# NMR Spectra for Compound 4-(1,1-difluoro-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethoxy)butan-2-one (7m)



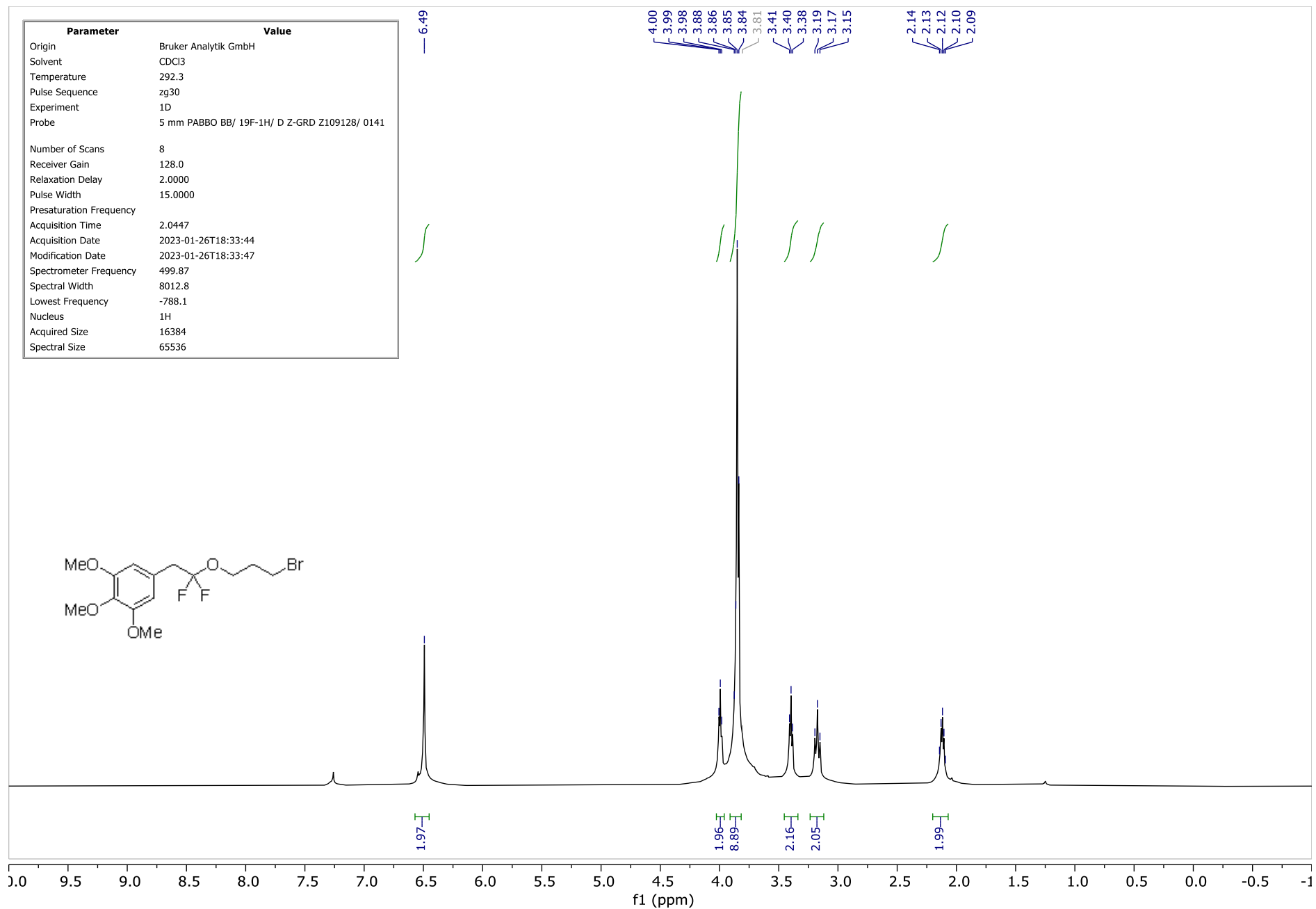




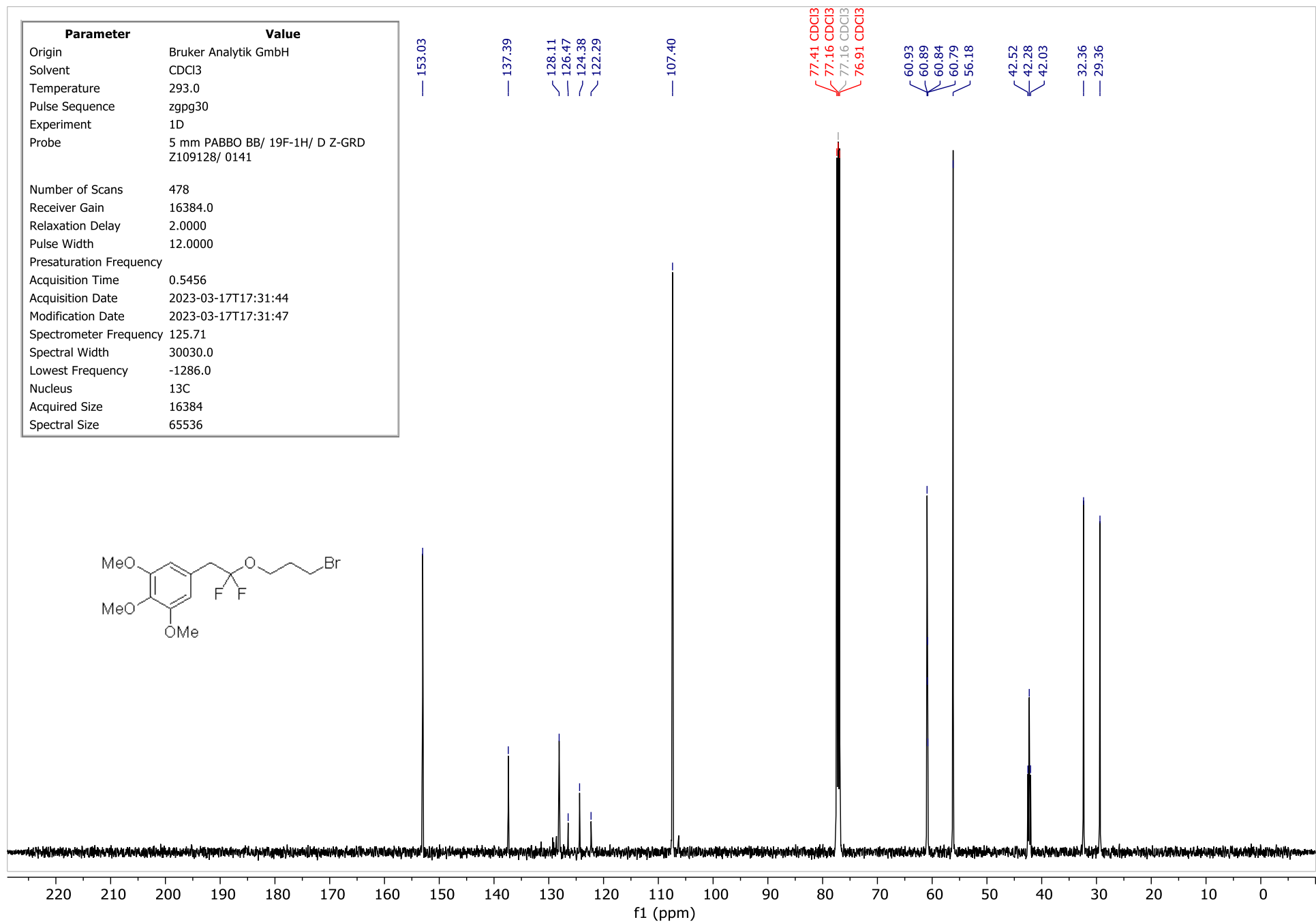


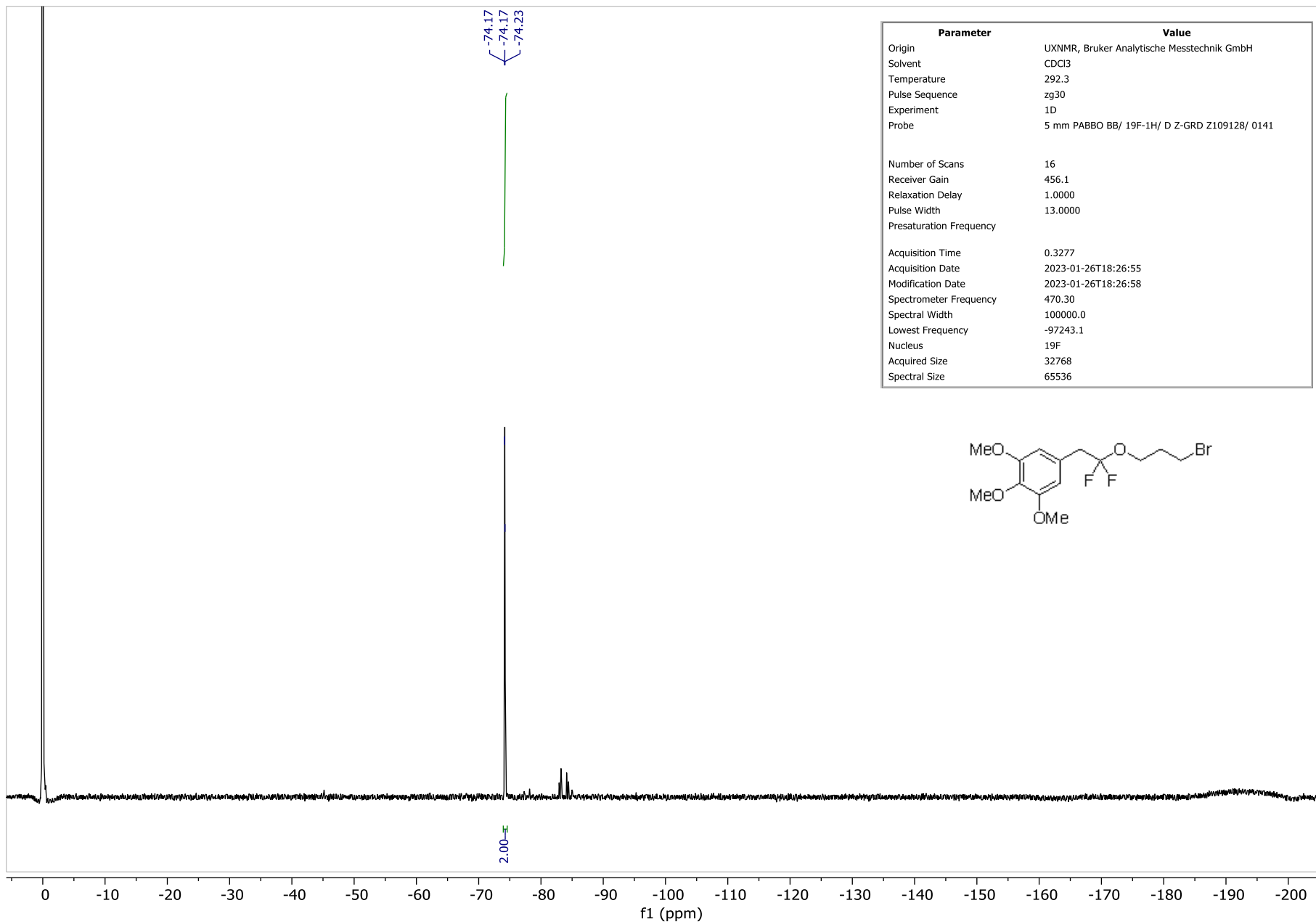
Parameter	Value
Title	makhalif-mk-196-4.3.fid
Origin	Bruker Analytik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.2
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	256.0
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	13.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.3277
Acquisition Date	2023-01-11T18:23:24
Modification Date	2023-01-11T18:23:27
Spectrometer Frequency	470.30
Spectral Width	100000.0
Lowest Frequency	-96107.0
Nucleus	19F
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536

# NMR Spectra for Compound 5-(2-(3-bromopropoxy)-2,2-difluoroethyl)-1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene (7n)



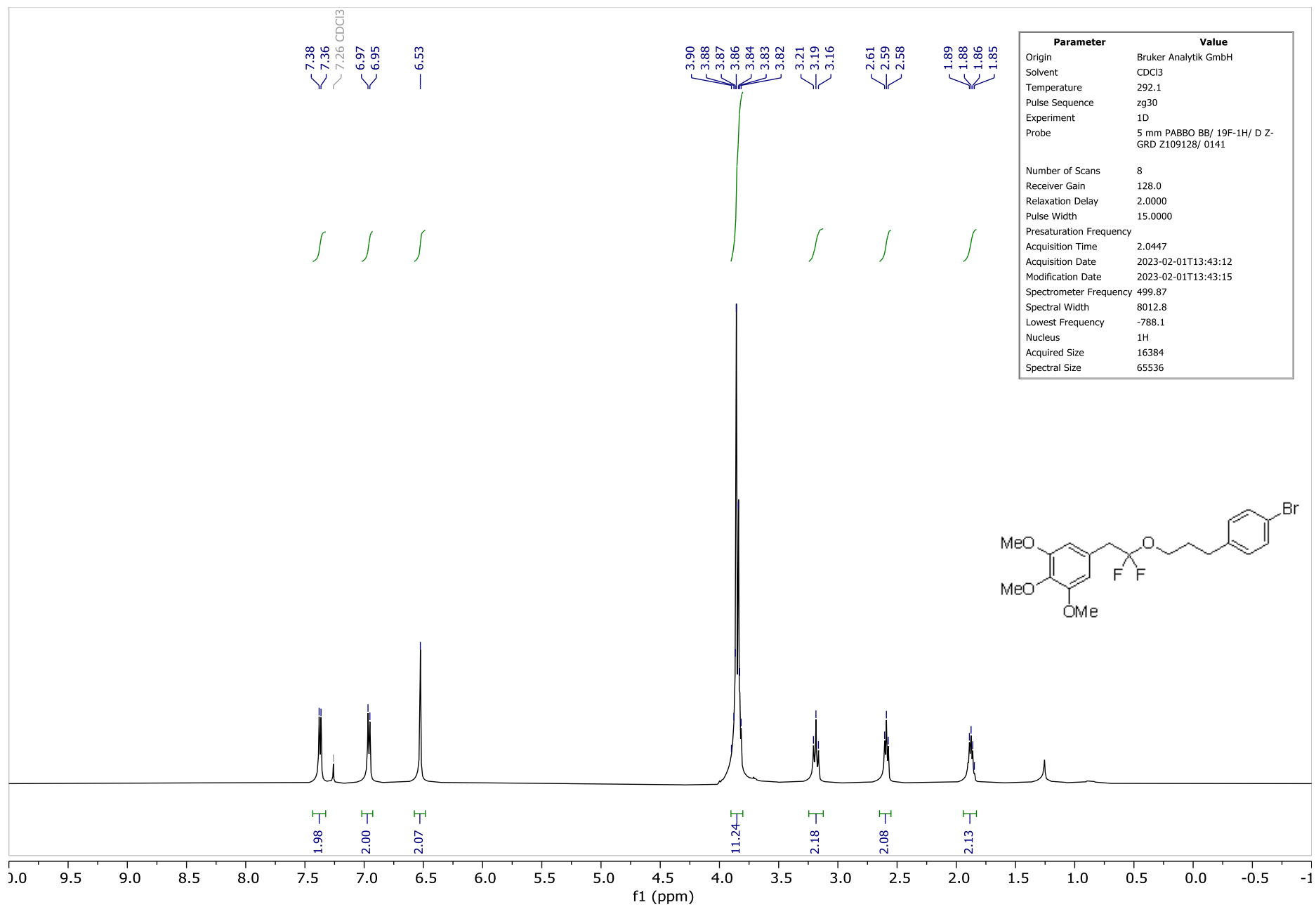
Parameter	Value
Origin	Bruker Analytik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	293.0
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	478
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2023-03-17T17:31:44
Modification Date	2023-03-17T17:31:47
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1286.0
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536





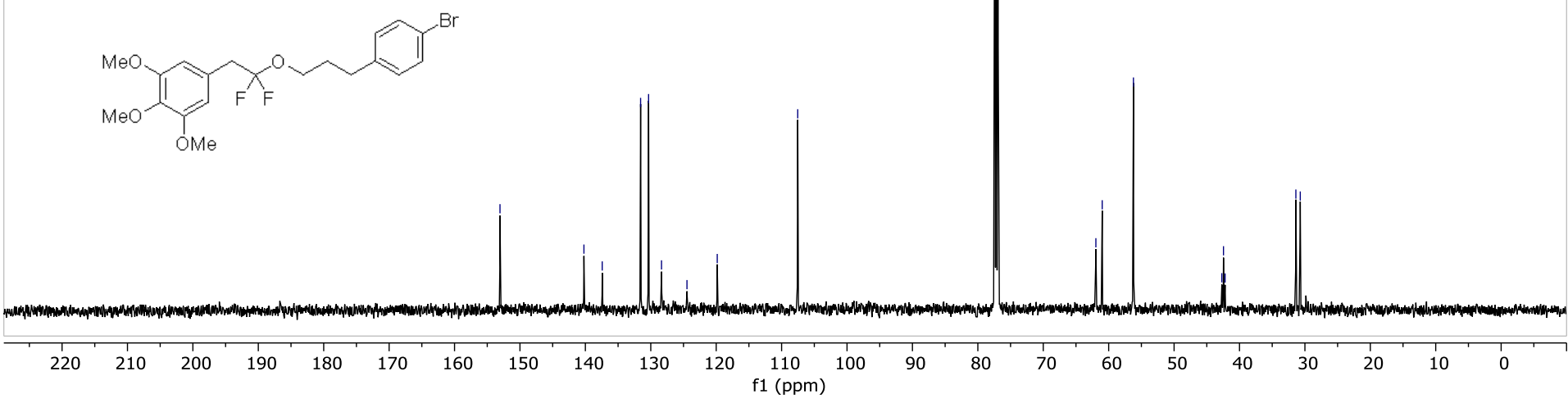
Parameter	Value
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.3
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	456.1
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	13.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.3277
Acquisition Date	2023-01-26T18:26:55
Modification Date	2023-01-26T18:26:58
Spectrometer Frequency	470.30
Spectral Width	100000.0
Lowest Frequency	-97243.1
Nucleus	19F
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536

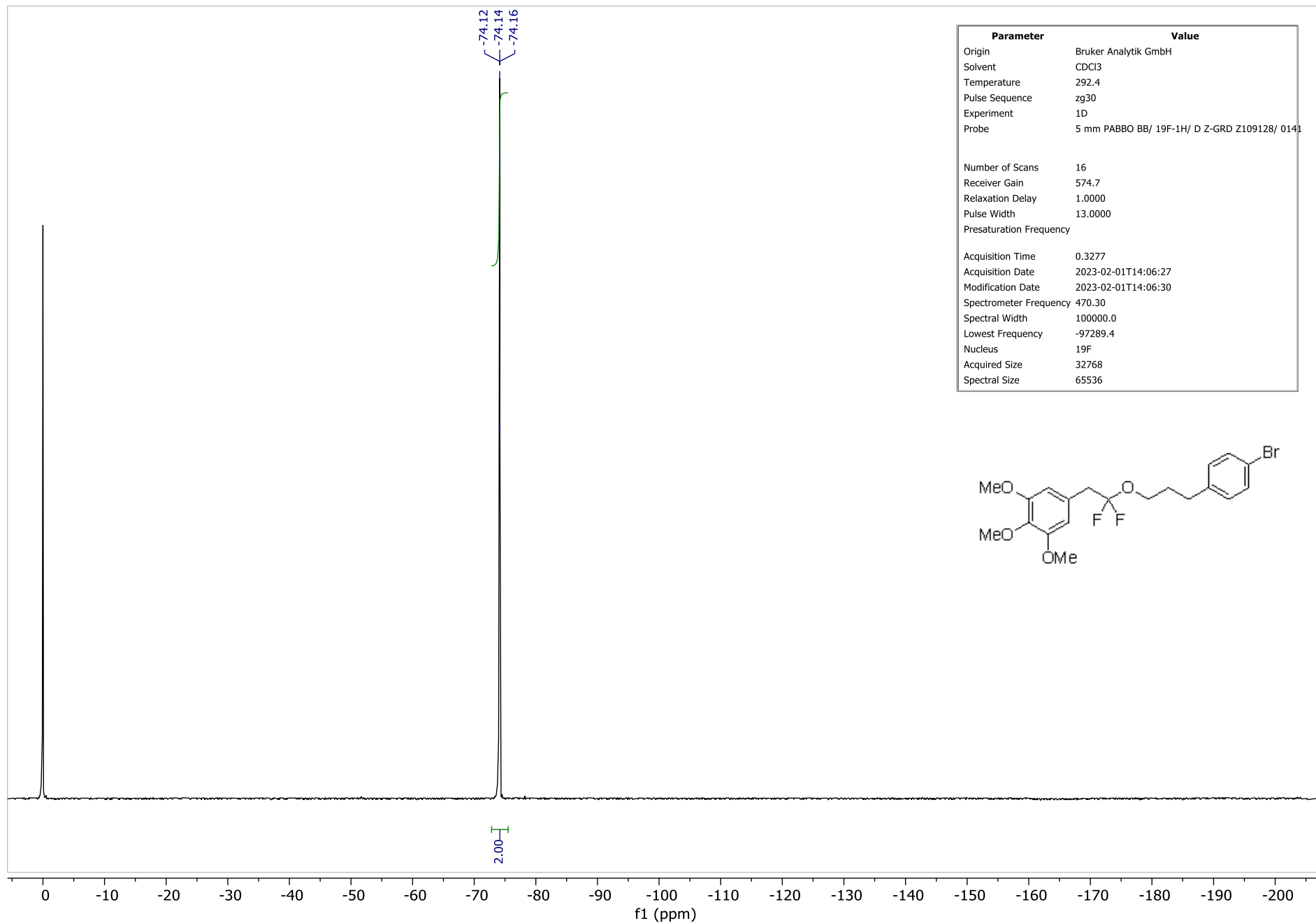
NMR Spectra for Compound **5-(2-(3-(4-bromophenyl)propoxy)-2,2-difluoroethyl)-1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene (7o)**



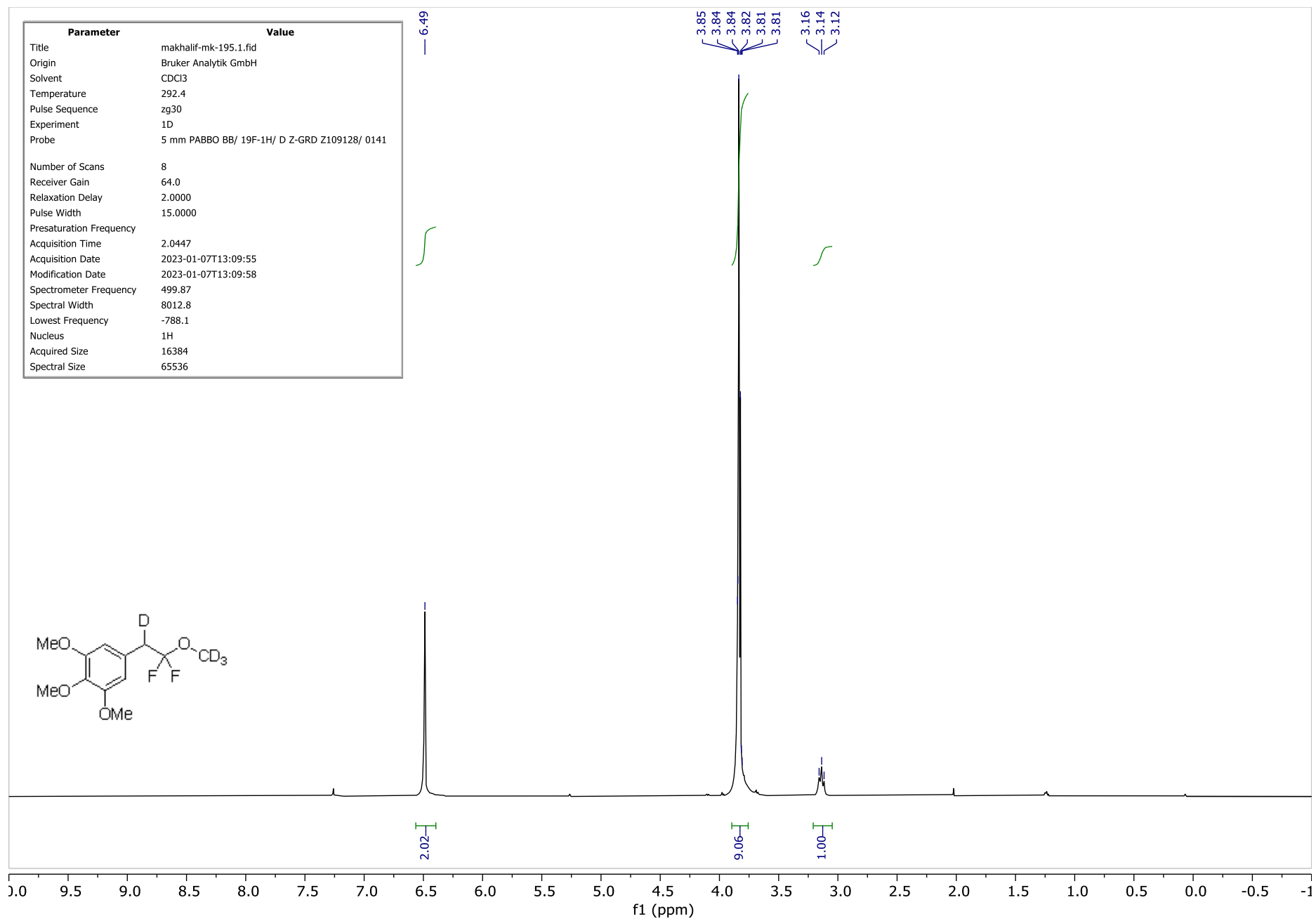
Parameter	Value
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.8
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	256
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2023-02-01T13:57:36
Modification Date	2023-02-01T13:57:39
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1286.0
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536

- 153.05
- 140.22
- 137.42
- 131.56
- 130.34
- 128.36
- 124.47
- 119.84
- 107.54
- 77.16 CDCl3
- 61.96
- 60.99
- 56.21
- 42.70
- 42.45
- 42.20
- 31.38
- 30.71



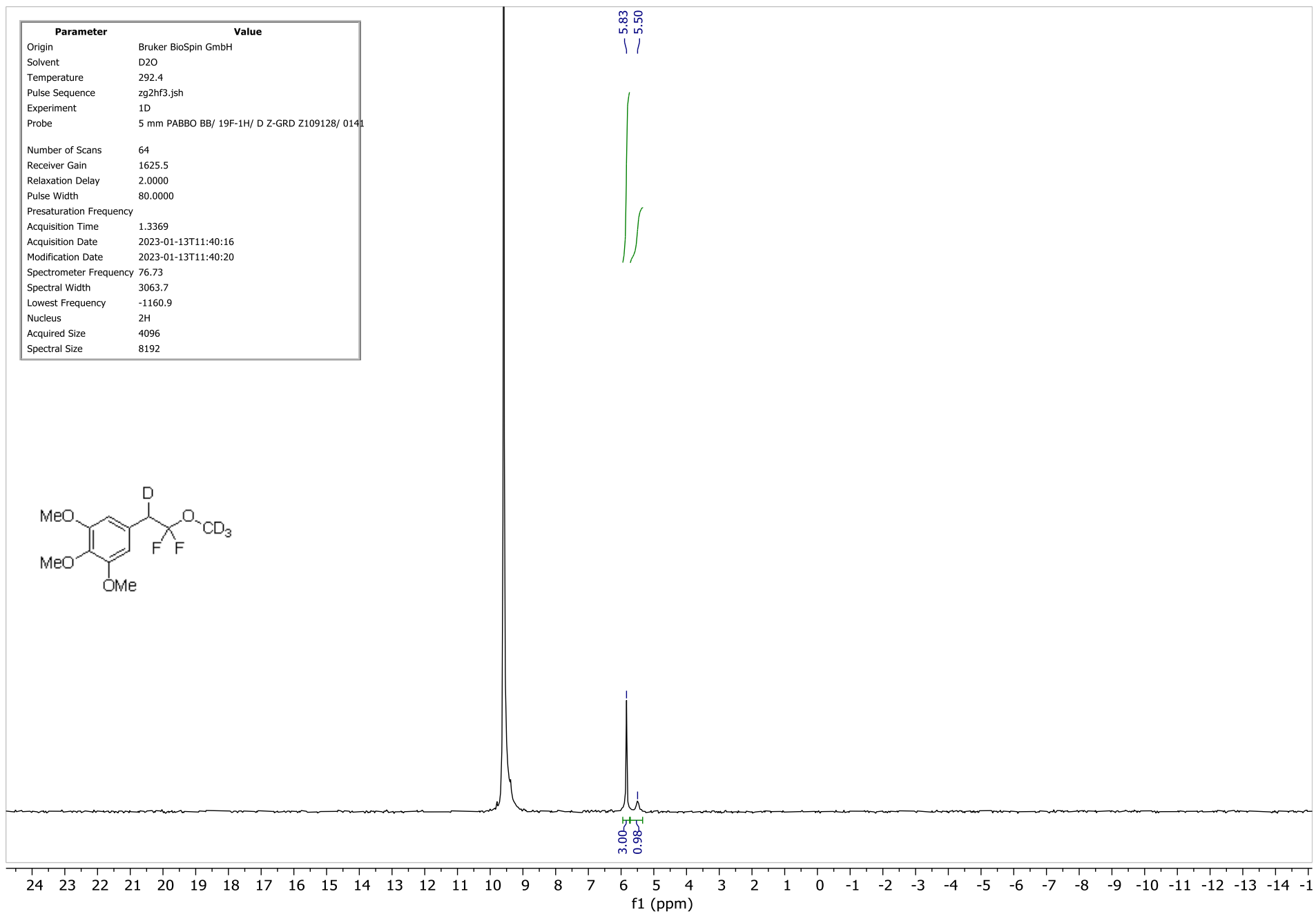
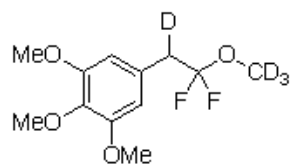


# NMR Spectra for Compound 5-(2,2-difluoro-2-(methoxy-d<sub>3</sub>)ethyl-1-d)-1,2,3-trimethoxybenzene (7p)

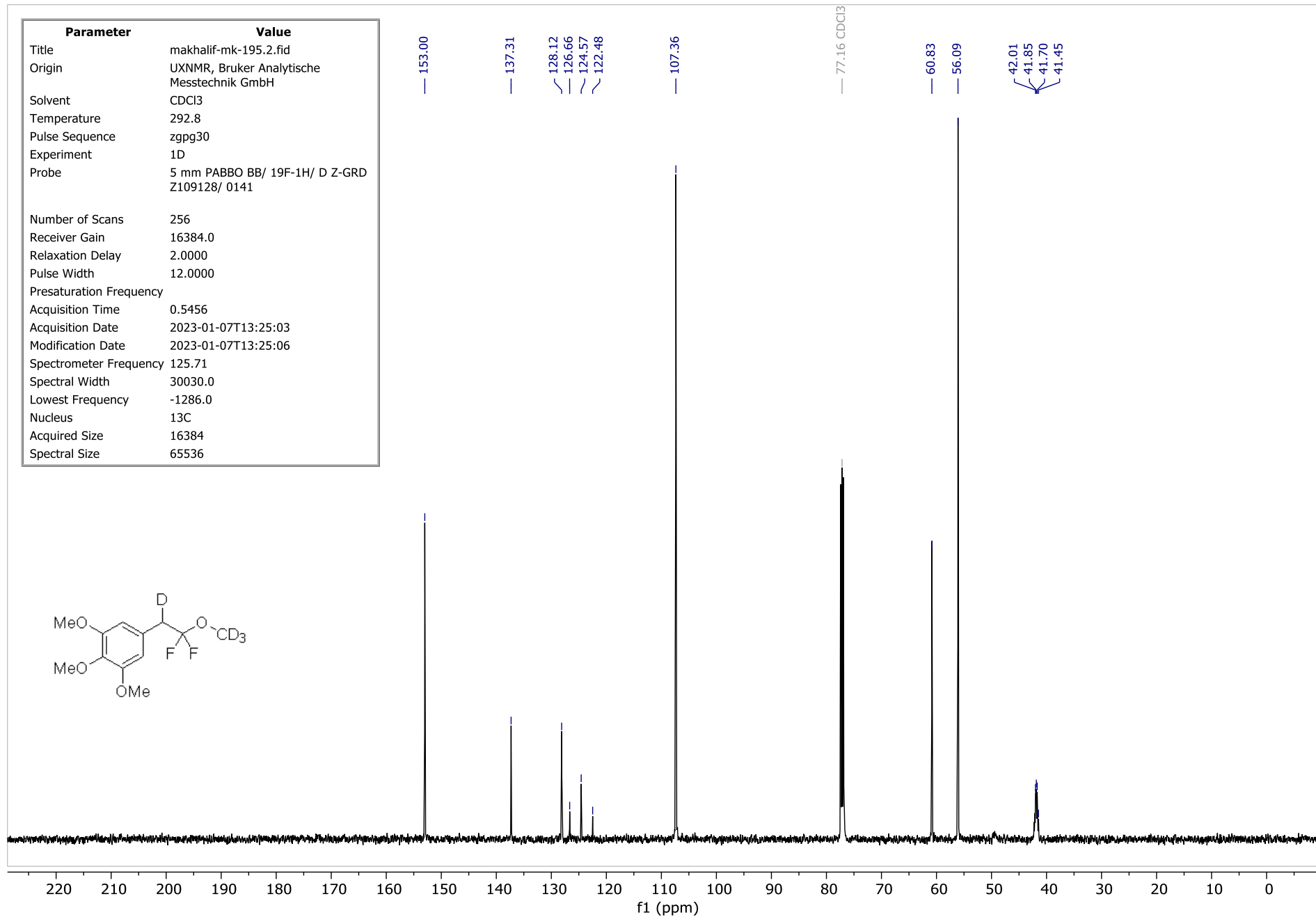
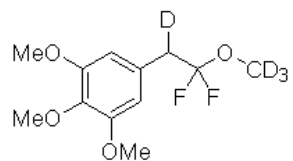




Parameter	Value
Origin	Bruker BioSpin GmbH
Solvent	D2O
Temperature	292.4
Pulse Sequence	zg2hf3.jsh
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	64
Receiver Gain	1625.5
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	80.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	1.3369
Acquisition Date	2023-01-13T11:40:16
Modification Date	2023-01-13T11:40:20
Spectrometer Frequency	76.73
Spectral Width	3063.7
Lowest Frequency	-1160.9
Nucleus	2H
Acquired Size	4096
Spectral Size	8192

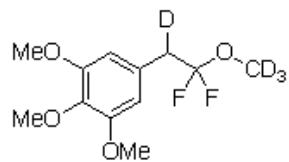


Parameter	Value
Title	makhalif-mk-195.2.fid
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.8
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	256
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2023-01-07T13:25:03
Modification Date	2023-01-07T13:25:06
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1286.0
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536



Parameter	Value
Title	makhalif-mk-195.3333.fid
Origin	Bruker Analytik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.3
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	256.0
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	13.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.3277
Acquisition Date	2023-01-07T13:39:56
Modification Date	2023-01-07T13:39:59
Spectrometer Frequency	470.30
Spectral Width	100000.0
Lowest Frequency	-97001.1
Nucleus	19F
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536

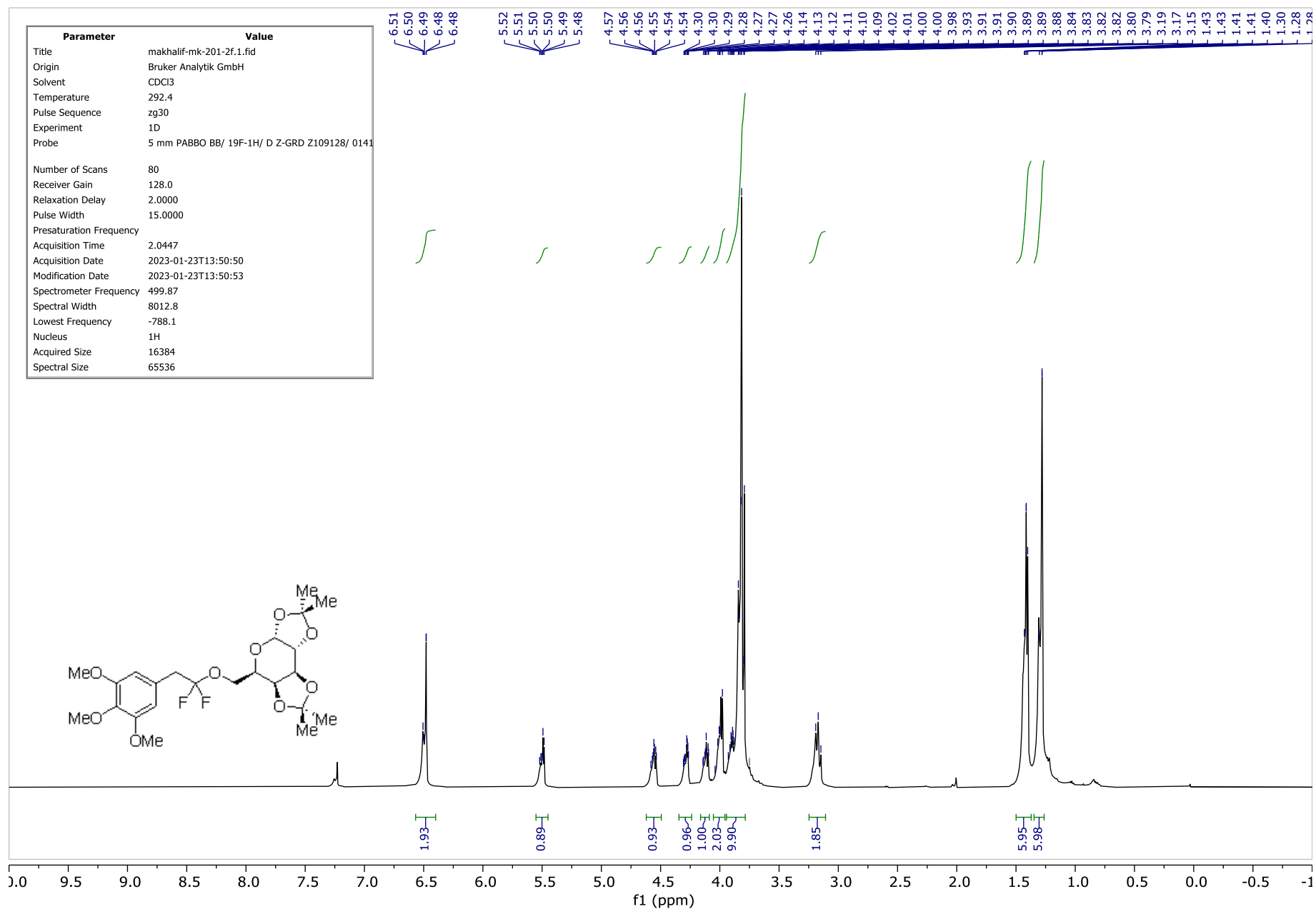
-76.70  
-76.72  
-76.74  
-76.81  
-76.84



2.00

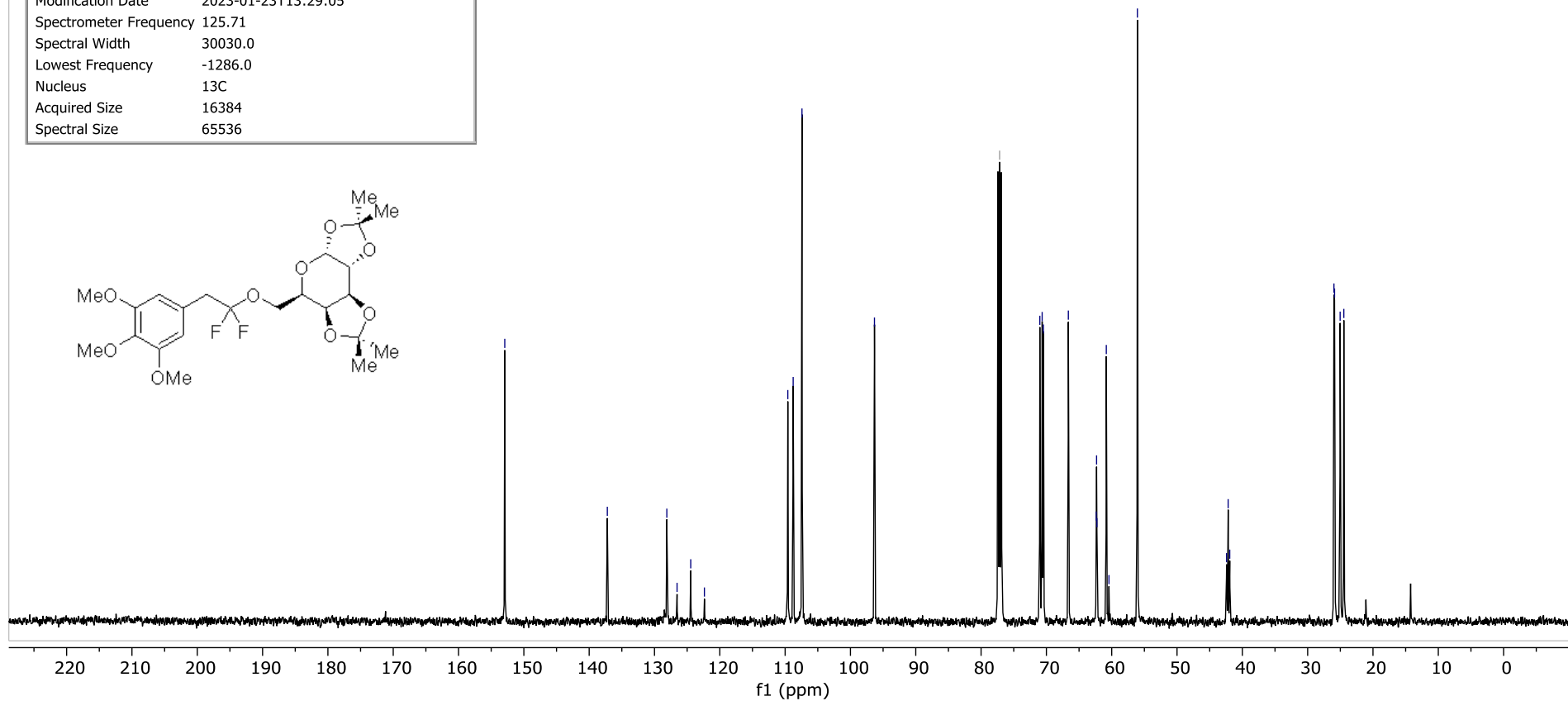
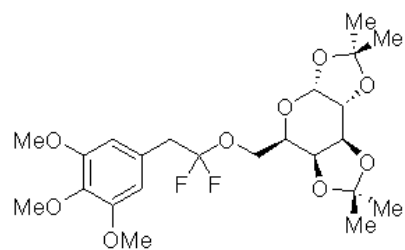
f1 (ppm)

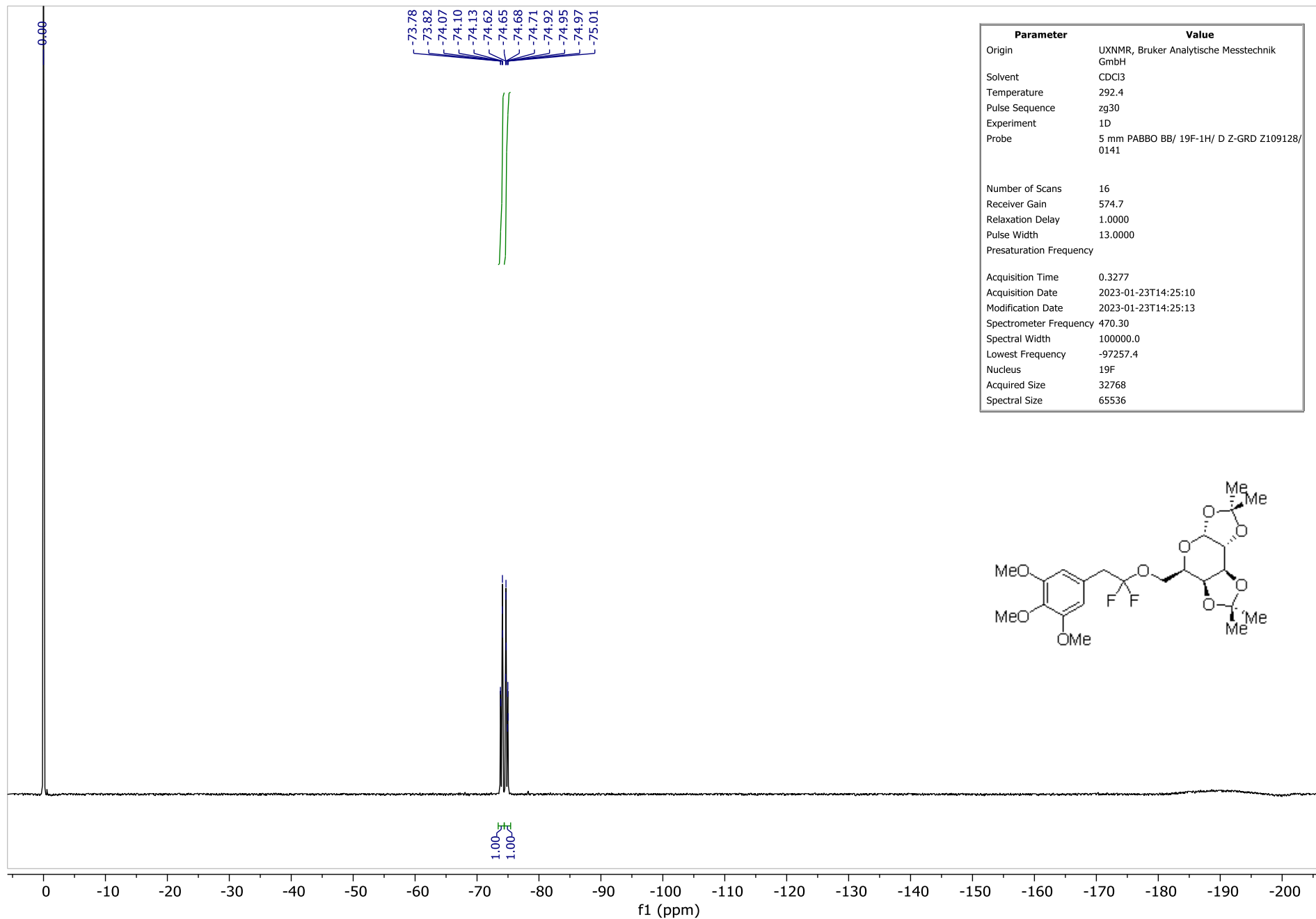
NMR Spectra for Compound (3a*S*,5*S*,5a*R*,8a*R*,8b*S*)-5-((1,1-difluoro-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethoxy)methyl)-2,2,7,7-tetramethyltetrahydro-5*H*-bis([1,3]dioxolo)[4,5-*b*:4',5'-*d*]pyran (7q)



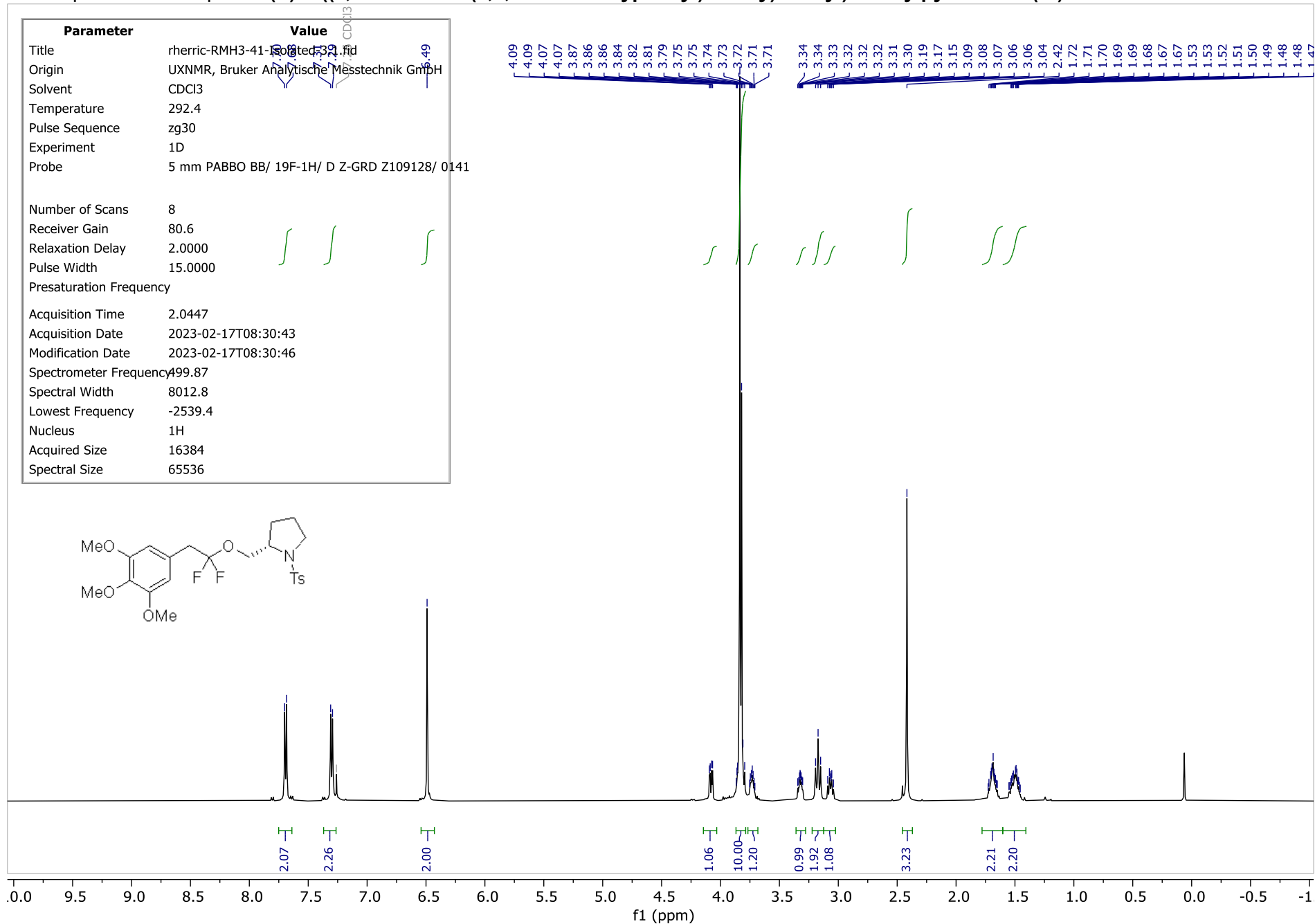
Parameter	Value
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.7
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	512
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	2.0000
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2023-01-23T13:29:01
Modification Date	2023-01-23T13:29:05
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1286.0
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536

- 152.92
- 137.22
- 128.11
- 126.54
- 124.45
- 122.36
- 109.59
- 108.77
- 107.42
- 96.32
- 77.16 CDCl3
- 71.00
- 70.65
- 70.46
- 66.64
- 62.37
- 62.32
- 62.27
- 60.83
- 60.42
- 56.07
- 42.42
- 42.17
- 41.93
- 25.98
- 25.88
- 25.03
- 24.46

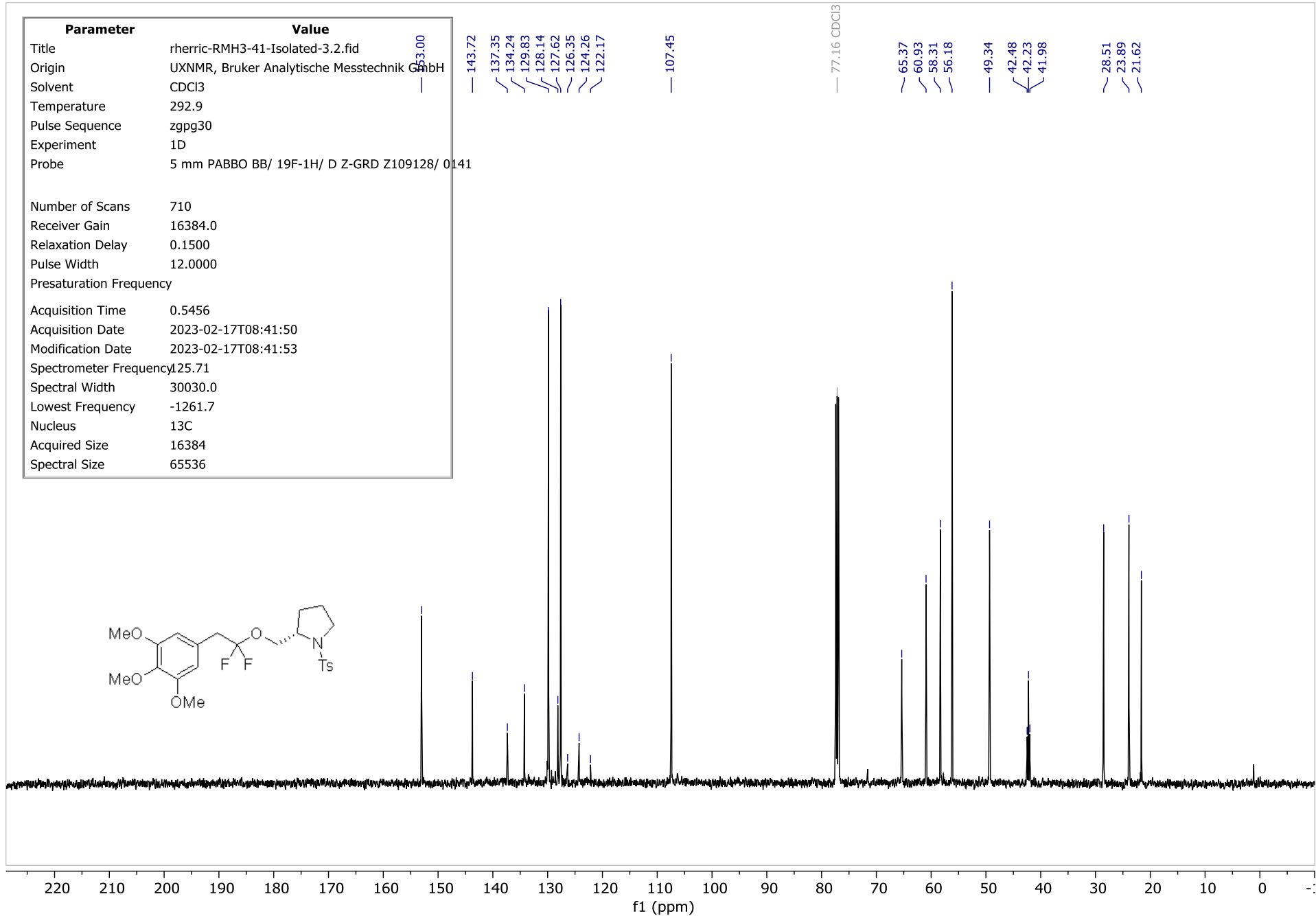
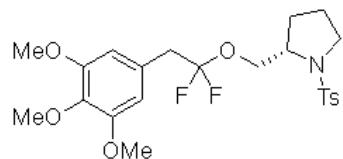




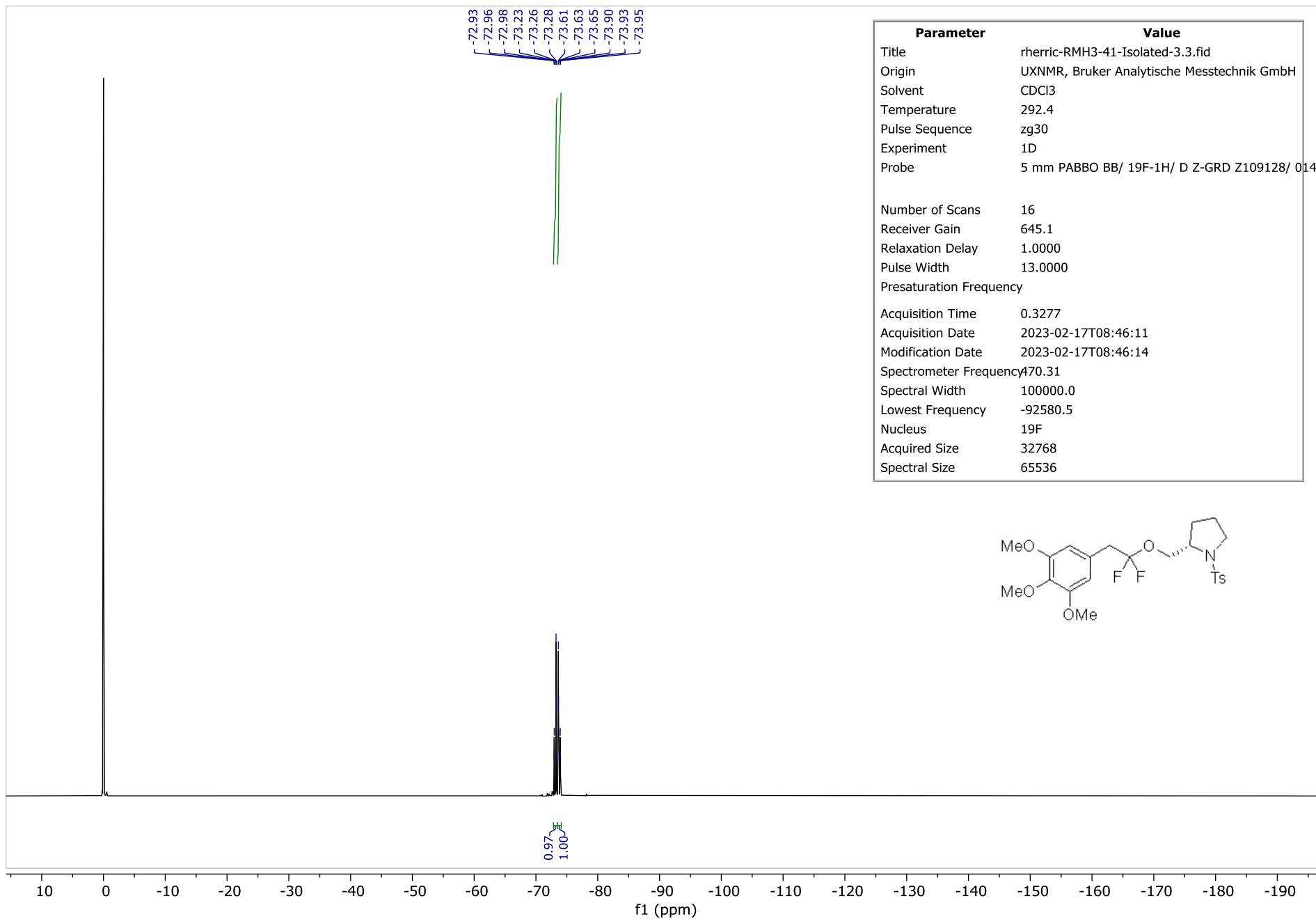
# NMR Spectra for Compound (S)-2-((1,1-difluoro-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethoxy)methyl)-1-tosylpyrrolidine (7r)



Parameter	Value
Title	rherric-RMH3-41-Isolated-3.2.fid
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.9
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	710
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	0.1500
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2023-02-17T08:41:50
Modification Date	2023-02-17T08:41:53
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1261.7
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536

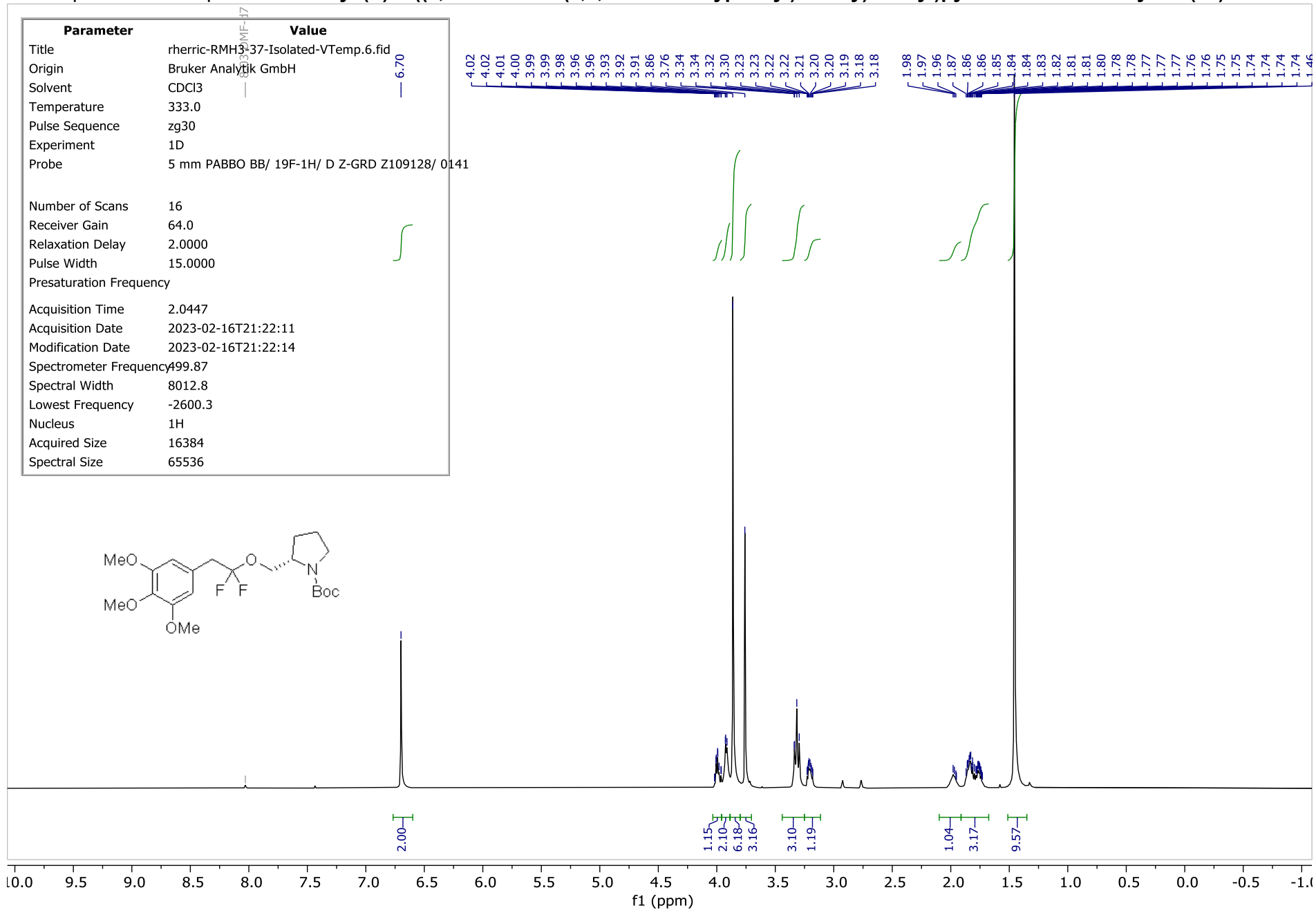




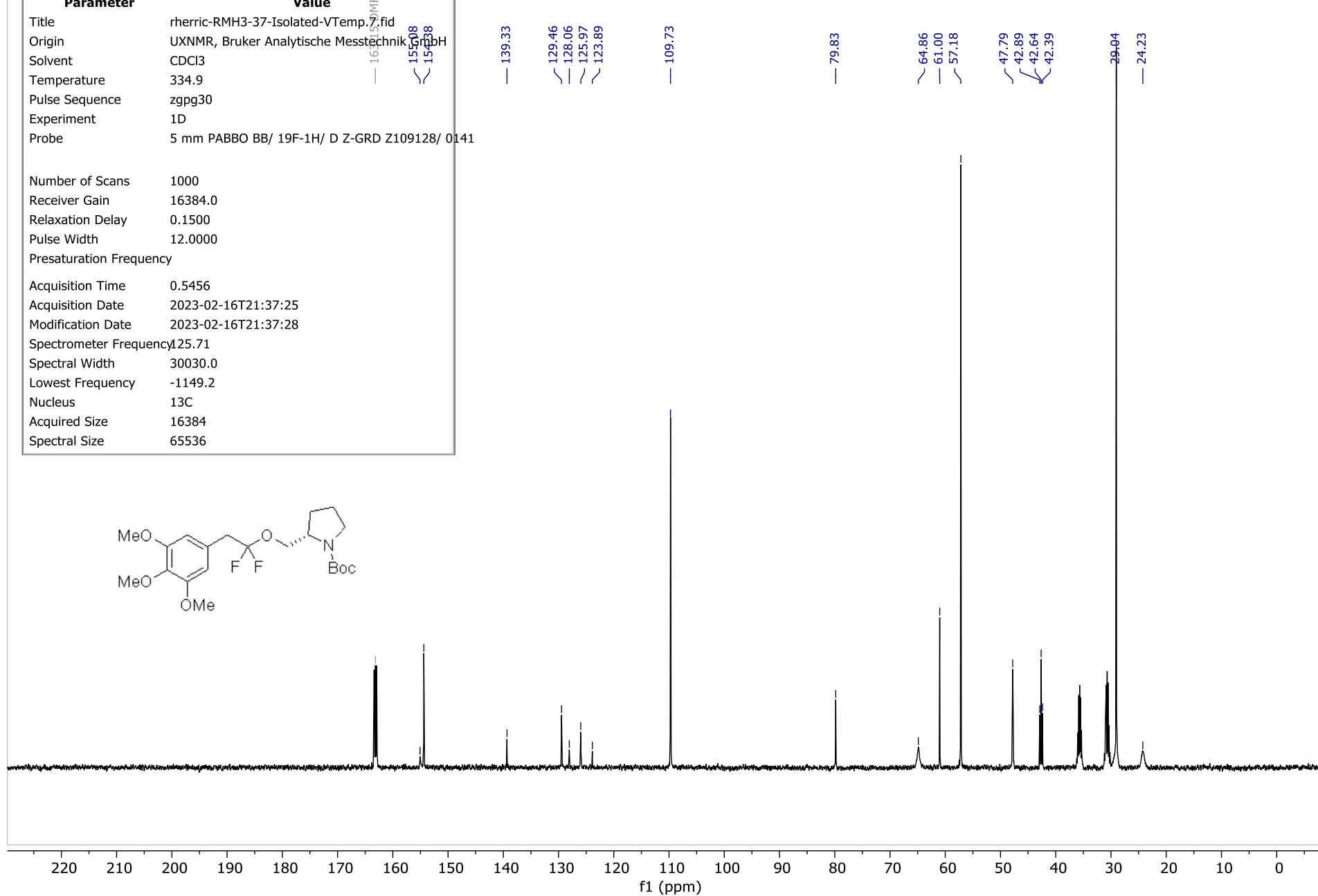
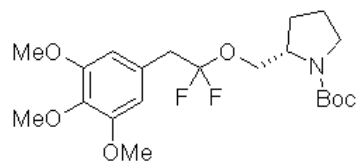


Parameter	Value
Title	rherric-RMH3-41-Isolated-3.3.fid
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	292.4
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	645.1
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	13.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.3277
Acquisition Date	2023-02-17T08:46:11
Modification Date	2023-02-17T08:46:14
Spectrometer Frequency	470.31
Spectral Width	100000.0
Lowest Frequency	-92580.5
Nucleus	19F
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536

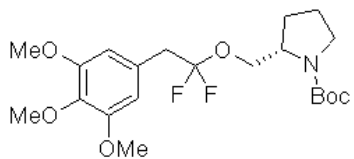
NMR Spectra for Compound **tert-butyl (S)-2-((1,1-difluoro-2-(3,4,5-trimethoxyphenyl)ethoxy)methyl)pyrrolidine-1-carboxylate (7s)**



Parameter	Value
Title	rherric-RMH3-37-Isolated-VTemp. 7.fid
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	334.9
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	1000
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	0.1500
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2023-02-16T21:37:25
Modification Date	2023-02-16T21:37:28
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-1149.2
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536



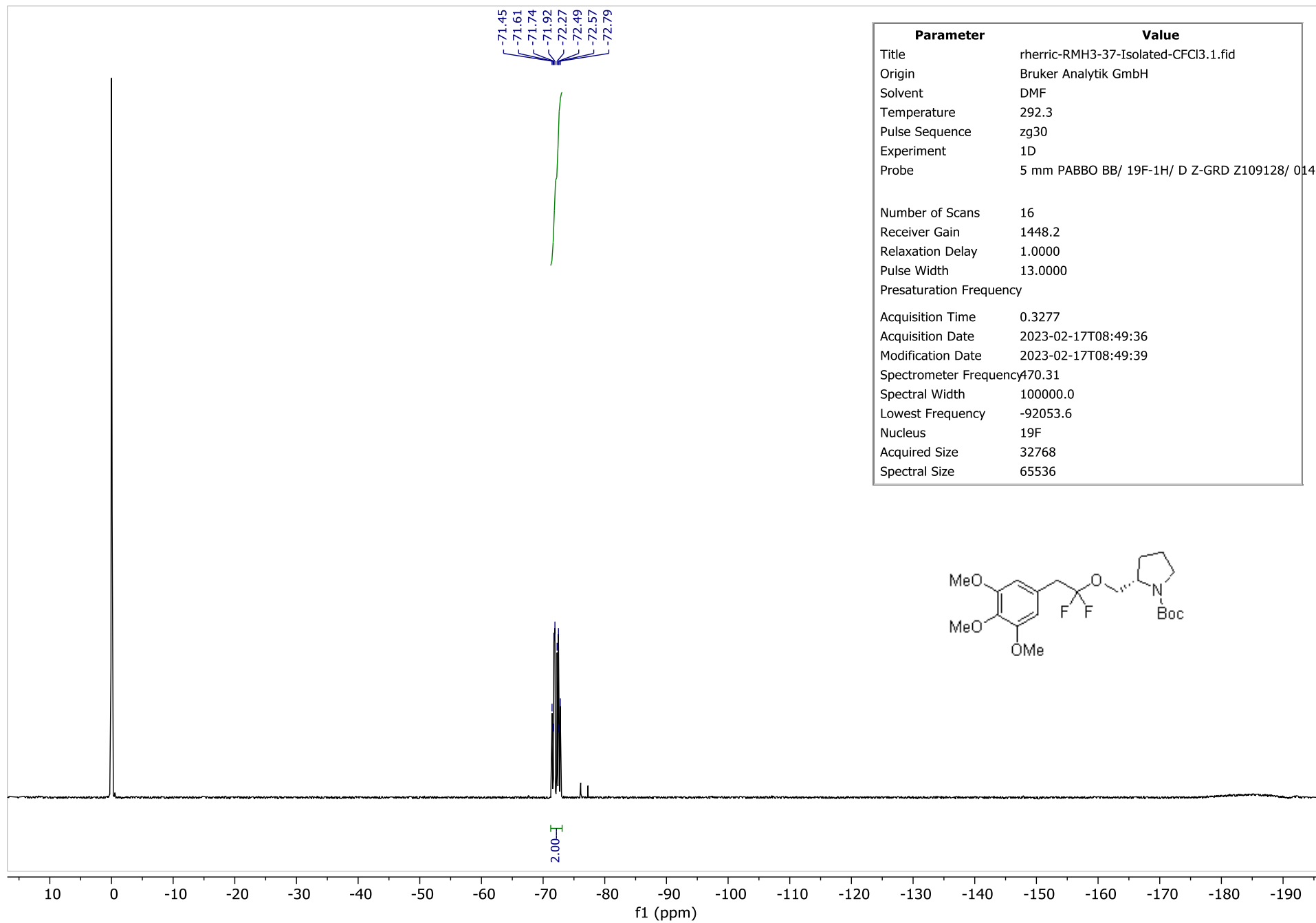
Parameter	Value
Title	rherric-RMH3-37-Isolated-VTemp.5.fid
Origin	Bruker Analytik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	334.5
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	256.0
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	13.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.3277
Acquisition Date	2023-02-16T21:19:09
Modification Date	2023-02-16T21:19:12
Spectrometer Frequency	470.30
Spectral Width	100000.0
Lowest Frequency	-96959.5
Nucleus	19F
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536



-71.52  
-71.83  
-72.27  
-72.58

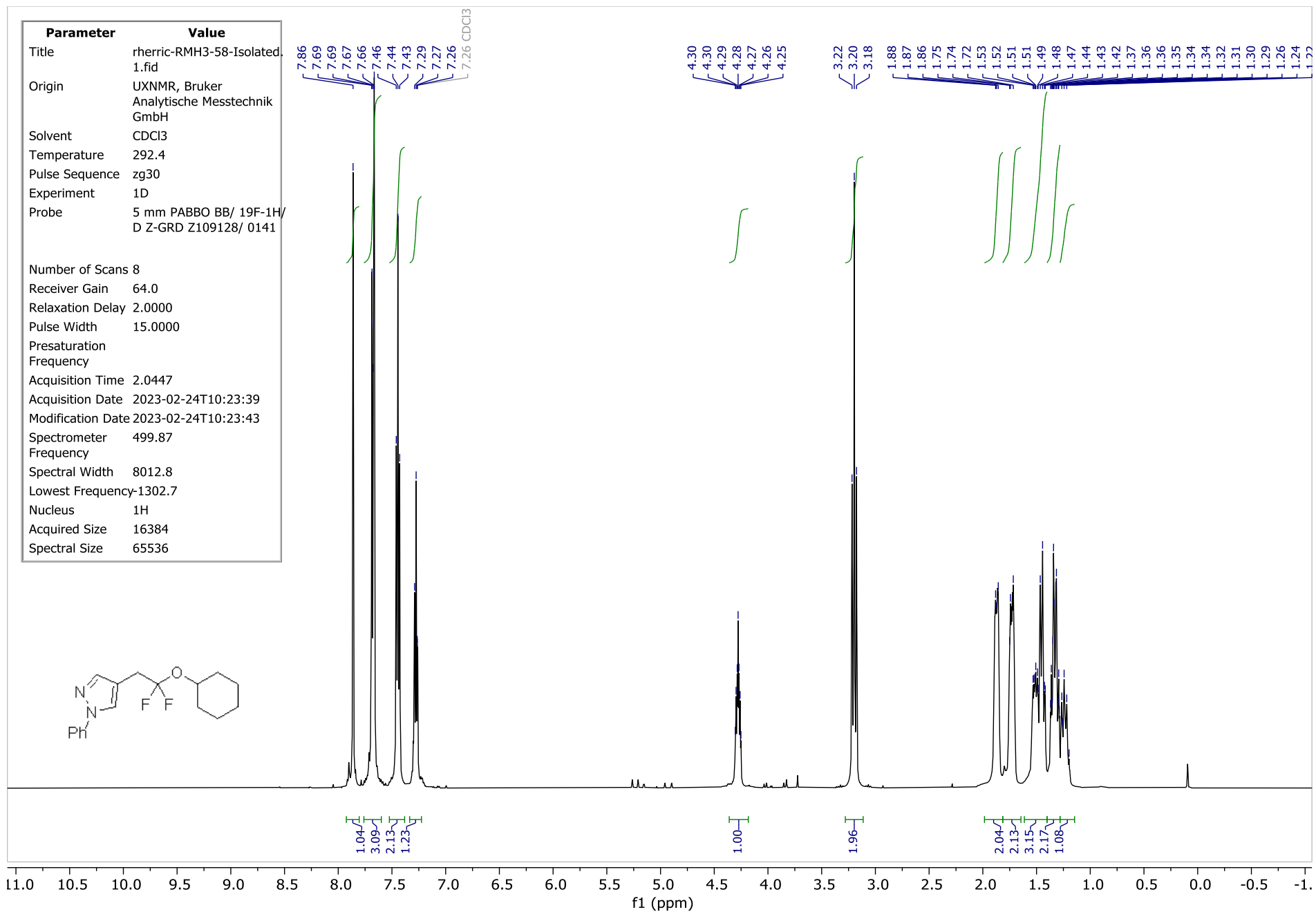
1.00  
1.03

f1 (ppm)



Parameter	Value
Title	rherric-RMH3-37-Isolated-CFCI3.1.fid
Origin	Bruker Analytik GmbH
Solvent	DMF
Temperature	292.3
Pulse Sequence	zg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	16
Receiver Gain	1448.2
Relaxation Delay	1.0000
Pulse Width	13.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.3277
Acquisition Date	2023-02-17T08:49:36
Modification Date	2023-02-17T08:49:39
Spectrometer Frequency	470.31
Spectral Width	100000.0
Lowest Frequency	-92053.6
Nucleus	19F
Acquired Size	32768
Spectral Size	65536

# NMR Spectra for Compound 4-(2-(cyclohexyloxy)-2,2-difluoroethyl)-1-phenyl-1H-pyrazole (7t)



Parameter	Value
Title	rherric-RMH3-58-Isolated.2.fid
Origin	UXNMR, Bruker Analytische Messtechnik GmbH
Solvent	CDCl3
Temperature	293.1
Pulse Sequence	zgpg30
Experiment	1D
Probe	5 mm PABBO BB/ 19F-1H/ D Z-GRD Z109128/ 0141
Number of Scans	501
Receiver Gain	16384.0
Relaxation Delay	0.1500
Pulse Width	12.0000
Presaturation Frequency	
Acquisition Time	0.5456
Acquisition Date	2023-02-24T10:32:19
Modification Date	2023-02-24T10:32:23
Spectrometer Frequency	125.71
Spectral Width	30030.0
Lowest Frequency	-949.9
Nucleus	13C
Acquired Size	16384
Spectral Size	65536

