

Supporting Information

β -Trifluorosulfinylesters: Tuneable Reagents for Switchable Trifluoromethylsulfonylation and C-H Trifluoromethylthiolation

Wen Liu¹, Yan Zhang¹, Shuya Xing¹, Huilin Lan¹, Xinrui Chen¹, Ying Bai^{1*} and Xinxin Shao^{1,2*}

¹College of Material, Chemistry and Chemical Engineering, Key Laboratory of Organosilicon Chemistry and Material Technology of Ministry of Education, Hangzhou Normal University, Hangzhou 311121, People's Republic of China

²Key Laboratory of Organofluorine Chemistry, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 345 Lingling Road, Shanghai 200032, P.R. China

E-mail: yingbai@hznu.edu.cn, xxshao@hznu.edu.cn

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I. General information

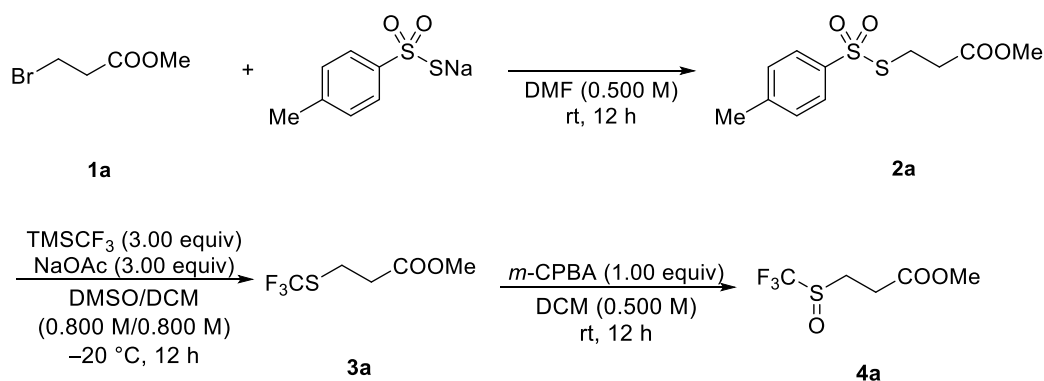
General procedures. General information unless specifically stated, all reagents were commercially obtained and where appropriate, purified prior to use. For example, dichloromethane (DCM) was freshly distilled from CaH₂. Other commercially available reagents and solvents were used directly without purification. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) using silica gel plates. Flash column chromatography was performed over silica (200 – 300 mesh). ¹H, ¹³C, ¹⁹F NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400 MHz or 500 MHz spectrometer in CDCl₃ or *d*₆-DMSO. Multiplicities were given as: s (singlet); d (doublet); dd (doublets of doublet); t (triplet); q (quartet); td (triplet of doublets); tt (triplet of triplets) ddd (doublet of doublet of doublets) or m (multiplets). High resolution mass spectra (**HRMS**) of the products were obtained on a Bruker Daltonics micro TOF-spectrometer. High resolution mass spectra (**HRMS**) of the products were obtained on an Agilent Technologies micro Q-TOF-spectrometer.

Reagents. The following chemicals were used as received: Benzene (Hushi), *m*-Chloroperbenzoic acid (Energy-Chemical), 2-Chlorophenylboronic acid (Leyan), 2-Methoxyphenylboronic acid (Leyan), Iodobenzene (Energy-Chemical), Trifluoromethanesulfonic acid (Energy-Chemical), Trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (Adamas), 3-Bromopropionic acid (ALDRICH), Ethyl 3-bromopropionate (Leyan), Methyl 3-bromopropionate (Energy-Chemical), Isopropanol (Hushi), Sodium *p*-tolylsulfinate (Leyan), 1-Bromo-4-iodobenzene (Energy-Chemical), 1-Chloro-4-iodobenzene (Energy-Chemical), 4-Iodoanisole (Energy-Chemical), 2-Chloroanisole (Leyan), 3-Tolylboronic acid (Leyan), 1,2,3-Trimethoxybenzene (Leyan), Mesitylene (Energy-Chemical), 3-Chlorobenzophenone (Energy-Chemical), 2-Methylbenzophenone (Leyan), 3,4-Dimethylbenzophenone (Energy-Chemical), 4-Benzoylbiphenyl (Leyan), 4,4'-Dimethylbenzophenone (Energy-Chemical), 4,4'-Difluorobenzophenone (Leyan), 4,4'-Dibromobenzophenone (Leyan), 4,4'-Dimethoxybenzophenone (Leyan), 1,1-Diphenylethylene (Energy-Chemical), Triphenylphosphine (Energy-Chemical), Potassium *tert*-butoxide (Leyan), Sodium

m acetate anhydrous (3A), Trimethyl(trifluoromethyl)silane (Energy-Chemical), 1-Bromo-2-methoxybenzene (Energy-Chemical), 1,3-Benzodioxole (Leyan), 1,2-Dimethoxybenzene (Leyan), 1,3-Dimethoxybenzene (Energy-Chemical), Naphthalene (Energy-Chemical), 1-Methoxynaphthalene (Leyan), 2-Methoxynaphthalene (Leyan), 1,3,5-Tri methoxybenzene (Energy-Chemical), β -Estradiol (Heowns), Ethyl bromoacetate (Energy-Chemical), Sodium thiocyanate (3A), Benzyl bromide (Energy-Chemical).

II. Synthesis of starting materials

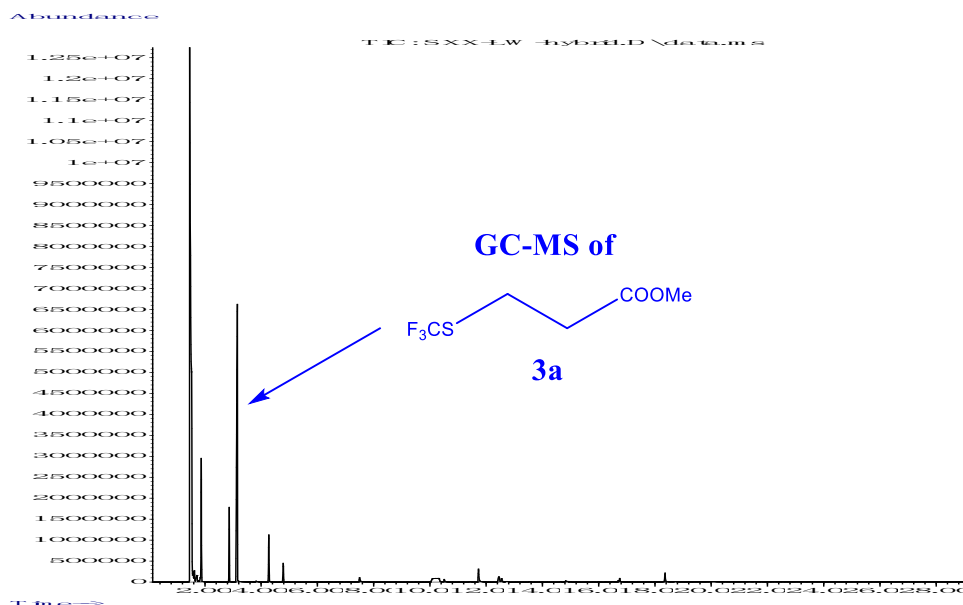
1. Synthesis of difunctional EWG reagents 4a-4e:

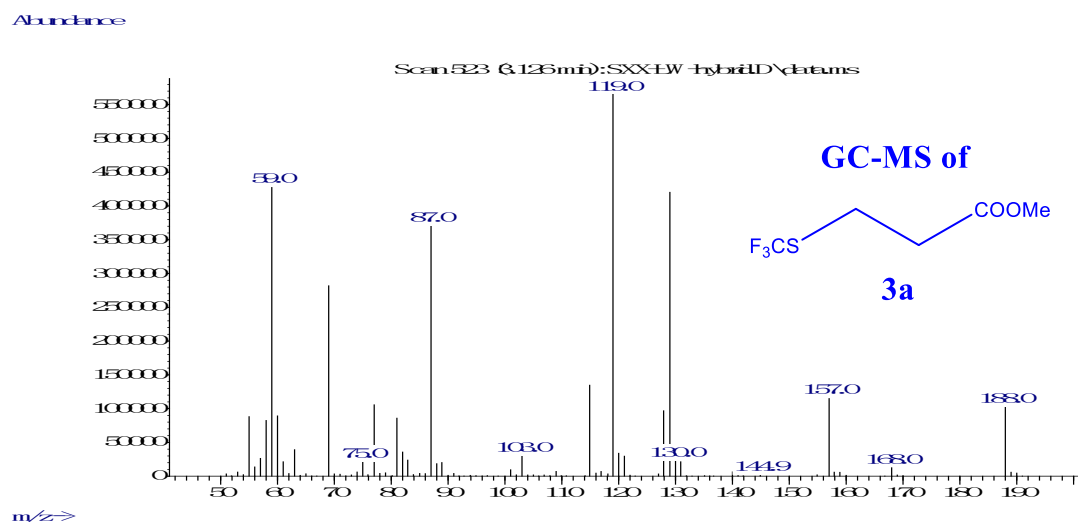


An oven-dried 300-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with sodium 4-methylbenzenesulfonothioate (10.5 g, 50.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv), methyl 3-bromopropanoate (8.35 g, 50.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and anhydrous DMF (100 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h, then was poured into brine (200 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (50.0 mL \times 3), the combined organic layers were extracted with brine (100 mL \times 5). The combined organic layers were dried over by Na₂SO₄ then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation. The residues were recrystallized from petroleum ether (50.0 mL)^[1]. The product was filtered and washed by petroleum ether to give the desired product **2a** as a white solid (11.8 g, 43.2 mmol, 86.3% yield). **M.p.** = 53.9 – 54.3 °C; **IR (thin film)** 2921 (w), 1729 (s), 1434 (m), 1370 (m), 1319 (s), 1201 (s), 1160 (s), 1074 (s), 976 (m), 939 (m), 817 (s), 657 (s) cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.80 (2H, d, *J* = 6.5 Hz),

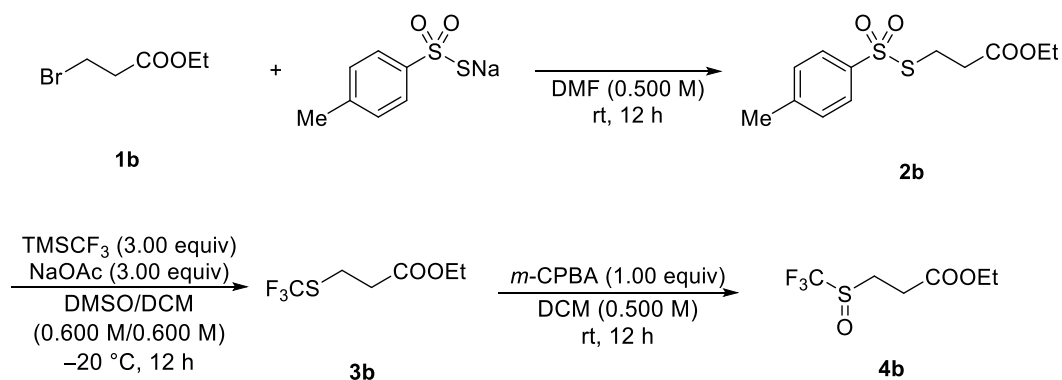
7.34 (2H, d, $J = 7.9$ Hz), 3.66 (3H, s), 3.17 (2H, t, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 2.72 (2H, t, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 2.44 (3H, s); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 171.6, 145.1, 141.7, 130.1, 127.2, 52.1, 34.0, 30.6, 21.8; HRMS (ESI⁺) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calc'd for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_4\text{S}_2\text{Na}$: 297.0226, found: 297.0224.

An oven-dried 200-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with **2a** (11.0 g, 40.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv), NaOAc (9.84 g, 120 mmol, 3.00 equiv) and anhydrous DMSO (50.0 mL) and DCM (50.0 mL) was added under N_2 atmosphere. The mixture was cooled to -20 °C. Then TMSCF_3 (17.1 g, 120 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture. The mixture was allowed to stir at -20 °C for 12 h. The mixture was poured into brine (100 mL) and extracted with DCM (50.0 mL \times 3), the combined organic layers were washed by brine (50.0 mL \times 5). The combined organic layers were dried over by Na_2SO_4 then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was used to next step directly without further purification^[2]. The compound **3a** was detected and confirmed by GC-MS.





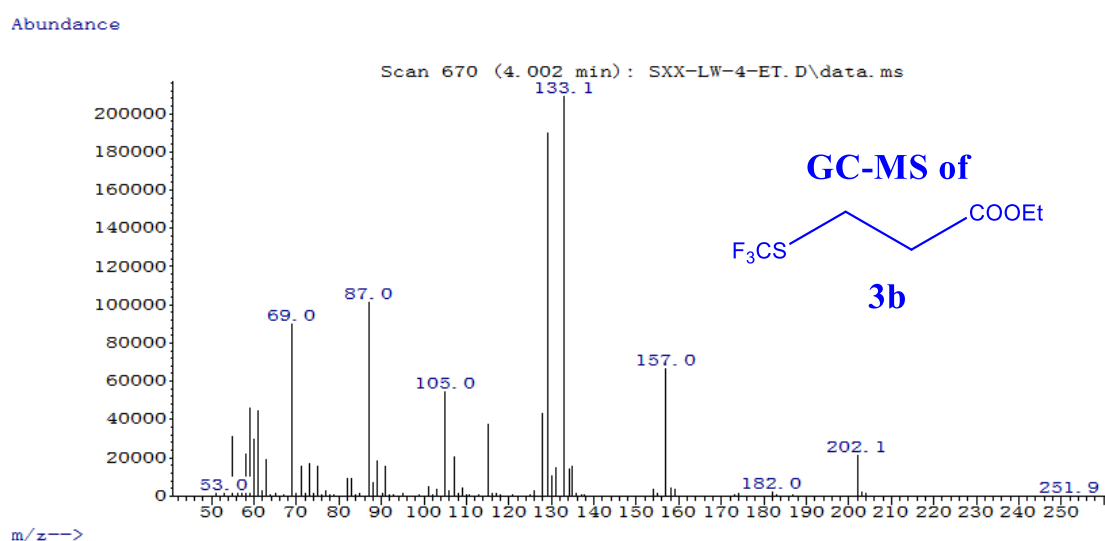
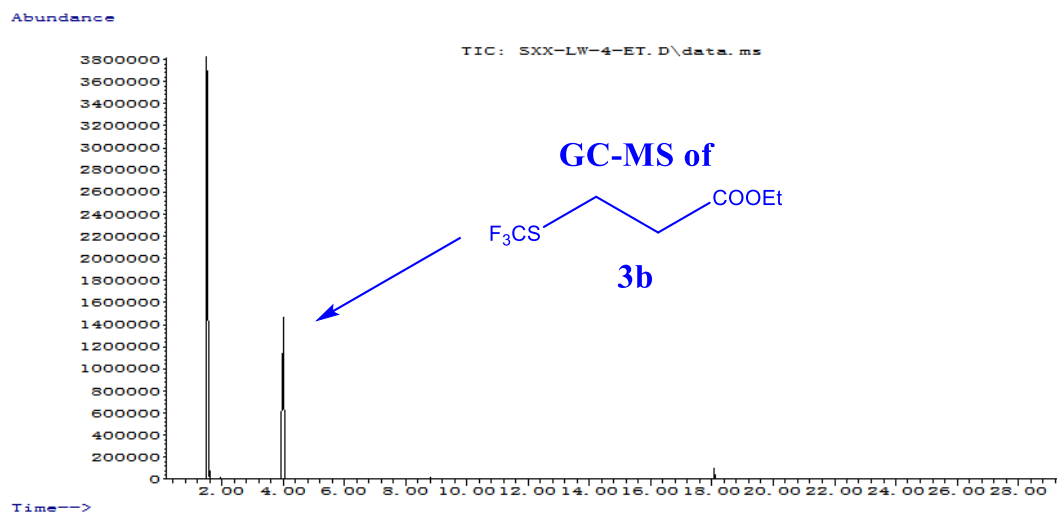
An oven-dried 200-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with methyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)propanoate (40.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv), *m*-CPBA (85.0 wt%, 8.12 g, 40.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and anhydrous DCM (80.0 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The mixture was filtered to remove most of solids. Then the mixture was diluted with 50.0 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution and extracted with DCM (30.0 mL × 3), the combined organic layers were washed by brine (40.0 mL × 3). The combined organic layers were dried over by Na₂SO₄ then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and purified by reduced pressure distillation to give desired product **4a** (5.76 g, 28.2 mmol, 70.5% yield) which was a known compound. The target product can be further purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Eluent: 100:1 to 5:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate). The spectral data match those previously reported^[3].



An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with sodium 4-methylbenzenesulfonothioate (3.15 g, 15.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv), ethyl 3-

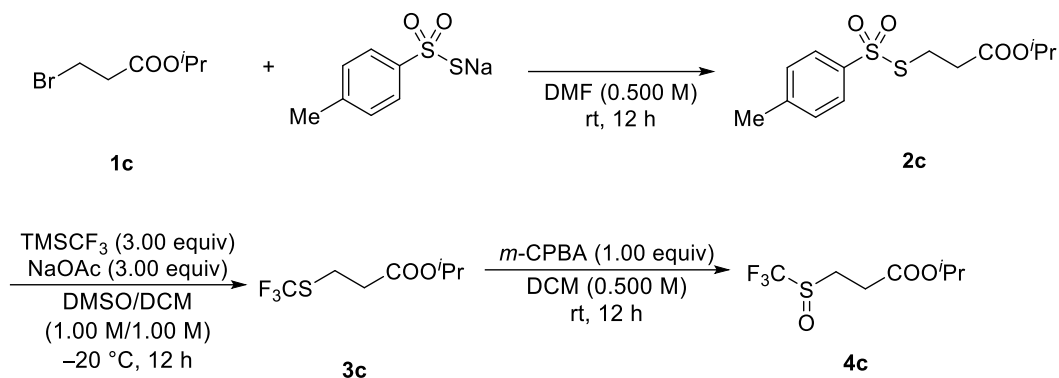
bromopropanoate (2.72 g, 15.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and anhydrous DMF (30.0 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h then was poured into brine (40.0 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (20.0 mL × 3). The combined organic layers were dried over by Na₂SO₄ then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Eluent: 100:1 to 10:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) to give the desired product **2b** as a white solid (3.37 g, 11.7 mmol, 77.9 % yield). **M.p.** = 41.6 – 42.5 °C; **IR (thin film)** 2921 (w), 1726 (s), 1404 (m), 1377 (s), 1315 (m), 1222 (s), 1197 (s), 1132 (s), 1075 (s), 1014 (m), 925 (s), 818 (m), 702 (m), 652 (s) cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.81 (2H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 7.35 (2H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 4.13 (2H, q, *J* = 7.1 Hz), 3.18 (2H, t, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 2.71 (2H, t, *J* = 7.0 Hz), 2.45 (3H, s), 1.24 (3H, t, *J* = 7.1 Hz); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 171.1, 145.1, 141.8, 130.1, 127.2, 61.2, 34.2, 30.7, 21.8, 14.3; **HRMS** (ESI⁺) [M+H]⁺ calc'd for C₁₂H₁₇O₄S₂: 289.0563, found: 289.0563.

An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with **2b** (2.56 g, 8.90 mmol, 1.00 equiv), NaOAc (2.19 g, 26.7 mmol, 3.00 equiv) and anhydrous DMSO (15.0 mL) and DCM (15.0 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was cooled to –20 °C. Then TMSCF₃ (3.80 g, 26.7 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture and the mixture was allowed to stir at –20 °C for 12 h. The mixture was poured into brine (50.0 mL) and extracted with DCM (30.0 mL × 3). The combined organic layers were washed by brine (40.0 mL × 5), and dried over by Na₂SO₄ then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was used to next step directly without purification. The compound **3b** was detected and confirmed by GC-MS.



An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with ethyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)thio)propanoate (8.90 mmol, 1.00 equiv), *m*-CPBA (85.0 wt%, 1.81 g, 8.90 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and anhydrous DCM (18.0 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The mixture was filtered to remove most of solids. Then the mixture was diluted with 20.0 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution and extracted with DCM (20.0 mL × 3), the combined organic layers were washed by brine (20.0 mL × 3). The combined organic layers were dried over by Na₂SO₄ then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation, and the residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Eluent: 100:1 to 5:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) to give the desired product **4b** as a colorless liquid (1.00 g, 4.64 mmol, 51.6% yield). **IR (thin film)** 2987 (w), 1732 (s), 1376 (m), 1173 (s), 1139 (s), 1076 (s) cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.20 (2H, q, *J* =

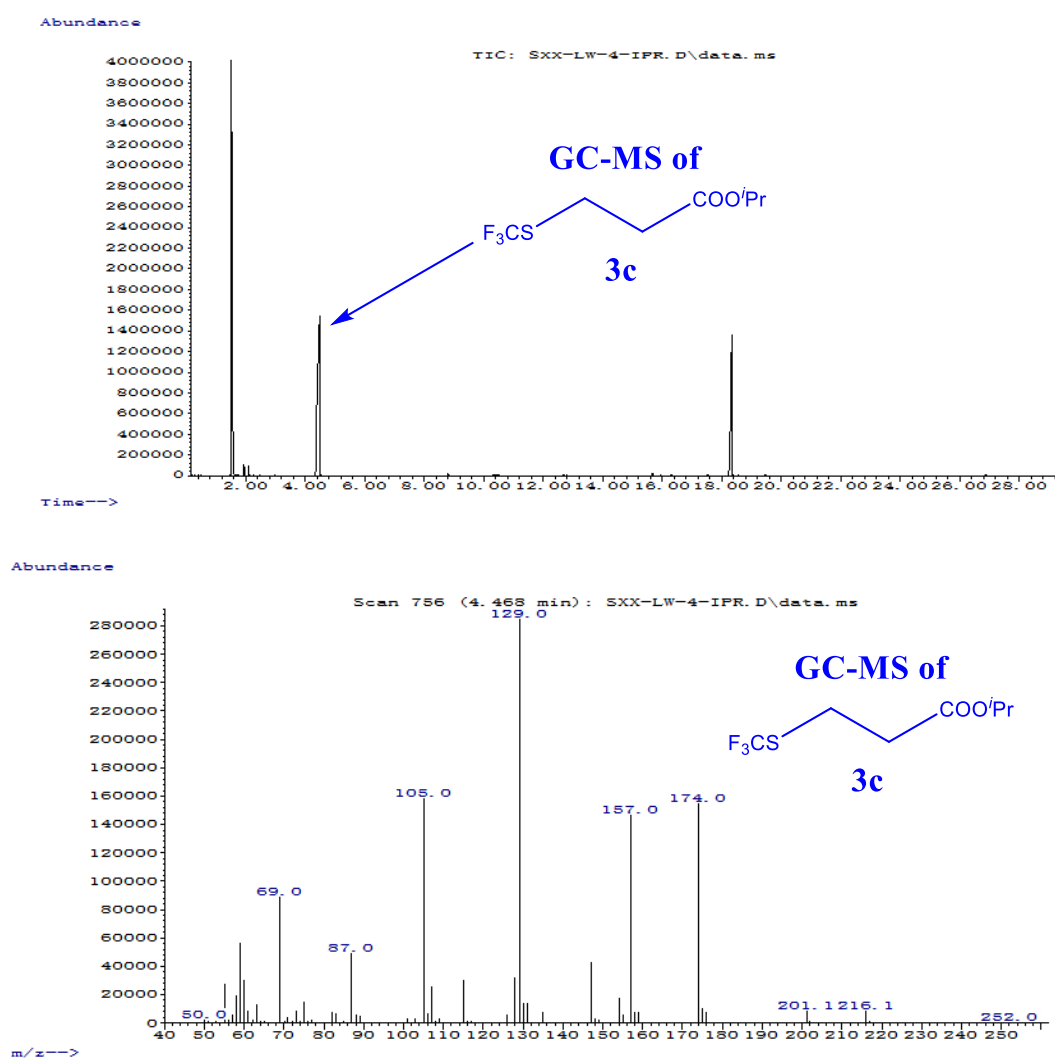
7.1 Hz), 3.26 (2H, m), 3.04 – 2.77 (2H, m), 1.28 (3H, t, $J = 7.1$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.5, 125.5 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 335.0$ Hz), 61.8, 43.5, 25.9, 14.2; ^{19}F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -73.7; HRMS (ESI⁺) $[\text{M}+\text{Na}]^+$ calc'd for $\text{C}_6\text{H}_9\text{F}_3\text{NaO}_3\text{S}$: 241.0117, found: 241.0119.



An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with sodium 4-methylbenzenesulfonothioate (3.15 g, 15.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv), isopropyl 3-bromopropanoate (2.93 g, 15.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and anhydrous DMF (15.0 mL) was added under N_2 atmosphere. The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h, then was poured into brine (40.0 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (20.0 mL \times 3), the combined organic layers were extracted with brine (40.0 mL \times 5). The combined organic layers were dried over by Na_2SO_4 then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation, and the residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Eluent: 100:1 to 5:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) to give the desired product **2c** as a colorless oil (2.76 g, 9.14 mmol, 60.9% yield). IR (thin film) 2992 (w), 1724 (m), 1374 (m), 1324 (m), 1137 (s), 1104 (s), 1076 (s), 813 (m), 703 (m), 652 (s) cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.81 (2H, d, $J = 8.2$ Hz), 7.35 (2H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 4.98 (1H, hept, $J = 6.3$ Hz), 3.17 (2H, t, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 2.67 (2H, t, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 2.45 (3H, s), 1.21 (6H, d, $J = 6.3$ Hz); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.4, 144.9, 141.6, 129.9, 127.0, 68.5, 34.2, 30.6, 21.7, 21.6; HRMS (ESI⁺) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calc'd for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_4\text{S}_2$: 303.0719, found: 303.0721.

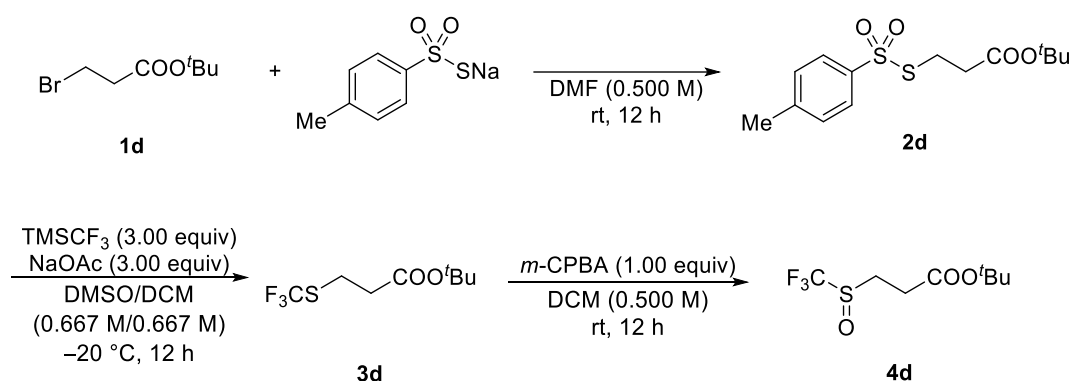
An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with **2c** (2.80 g, 9.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv), NaOAc (2.21 g, 27.0 mmol, 3.00 equiv) and anhydrous DMSO (9.00 mL) and DCM (9.00 mL) was added under N_2 atmosphere.

The mixture was cooled to $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. Then TMSCF_3 (3.84 g, 27.0 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture and the mixture was allowed to stir at $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ for 12 h. The mixture was poured into brine (50.0 mL) and extracted with DCM (30.0 mL \times 3), the combined organic layers were washed by brine (40.0 mL \times 5). The combined organic layers were dried over by Na_2SO_4 then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was used to next step directly without purification. The compound **3c** was detected and confirmed by GC-MS.



An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with isopropyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)thio)propanoate (9.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv), *m*-CPBA (85.0 wt%, 1.83 g, 9.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and anhydrous DCM (20.0 mL) was added under N_2 atmosphere. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The mixture was filtered to remove most of solids. Then the mixture was diluted with

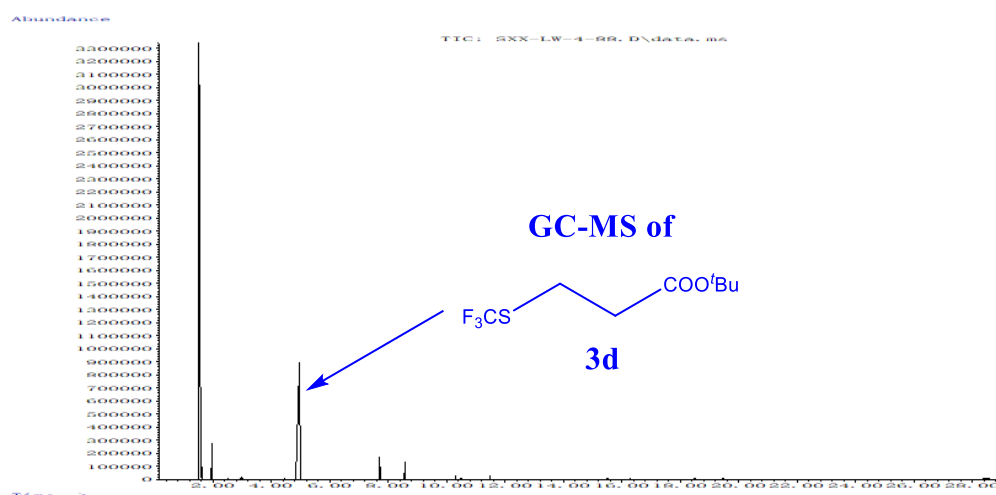
20.0 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution and extracted with DCM (20.0 mL × 3), the combined organic layers were washed by brine (20.0 mL × 3). The combined organic layers were dried over by Na₂SO₄ then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Eluent: 100:1 to 5:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) to give the desired product **4c** as a colorless oil (1.11 g, 4.79 mmol, 53.2% yield). **IR (thin film)** 2989 (w), 1728 (s), 1376 (s), 1324 (m), 1174 (s), 1141 (s), 1106 (s), 1077 (s) cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.06 (1H, hept, *J* = 6.2 Hz), 3.33 – 3.19 (2H, m), 2.98 – 2.75 (2H, m), 1.26 (6H, d, *J* = 6.3 Hz); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.9, 125.5 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 335.0 Hz), 69.5, 43.5, 26.2, 21.8; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -73.6; **HRMS** (ESI⁺) [M+Na]⁺ calc'd for C₇H₁₁O₃SF₃Na: 255.0273, found: 255.0273.

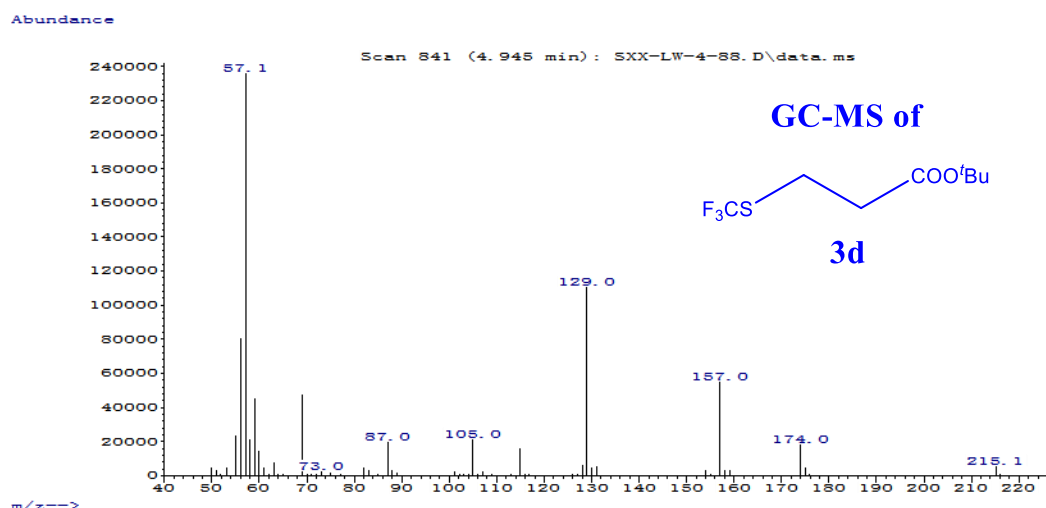


An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with sodium 4-methylbenzenesulfonothioate (4.20 g, 20.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv), *tert*-butyl 3-bromopropanoate (4.18 g, 20.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and anhydrous DMF (40.0 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h. The mixture was poured into brine (40.0 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (20.0 mL × 3), the combined organic layers were extracted with brine (40.0 mL × 5). The combined organic layers were dried over by Na₂SO₄ then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation, and the residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Eluent: 100:1 to 5:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) to give the desired product **2d** as a colorless oil (4.30 g, 13.6 mmol, 67.9% yield). **IR (thin film)** 2893 (w), 1724 (s), 1366 (m), 1324 (s), 1234 (m), 1137 (s), 1077 (s), 813 (m), 703 (m), 652 (s) cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.81 (2H, d, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 7.34 (2H, d, *J* =

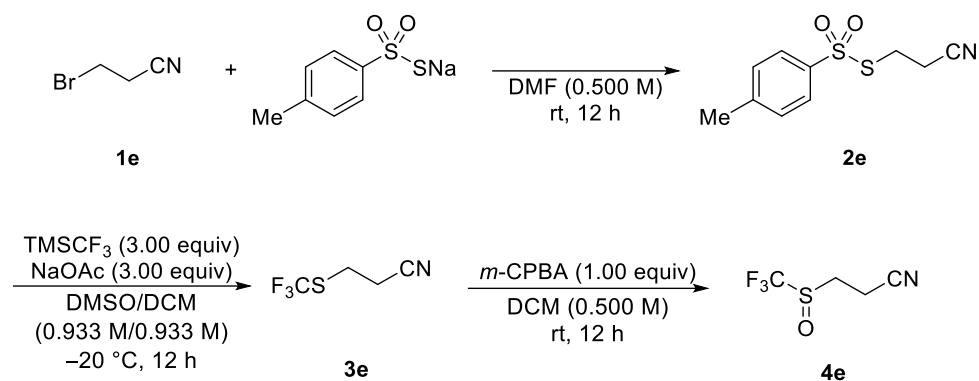
8.1 Hz), 3.13 (2H, t, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 2.61 (2H, t, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 2.45 (3H, s), 1.41 (9H, s); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 170.3, 145.0, 141.9, 130.0, 127.2, 81.7, 35.2, 30.9, 28.1, 21.8; HRMS (ESI $^+$) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calc'd for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{21}\text{O}_4\text{S}_2$: 317.0876, found: 317.0876.

An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with **2d** (3.16 g, 10.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv), NaOAc (2.46 g, 30.0 mmol, 3.00 equiv) and anhydrous DMSO (15.00 mL) and DCM (15.00 mL) was added under N_2 atmosphere. The mixture was cooled to -20 °C. Then the TMSCF_3 (4.27 g, 30.0 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture and the mixture was allowed to stir at -20 °C for 12 h. The mixture was poured into brine (50.0 mL) and extracted with DCM (30.0 mL \times 3). The combined organic layers were washed by brine (40.0 mL \times 5) and dried over by Na_2SO_4 then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was used to next step directly without purification. The compound **3d** was detected and confirmed by GC-MS.





An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with *tert*-butyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)thio)propanoate (10.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv), *m*-CPBA (85.0 wt%, 2.03 g, 10.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and anhydrous DCM (20.0 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The mixture was filtered to remove most of solids. Then the mixture was diluted with 20.0 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution and extracted with DCM (20.0 mL × 3), the combined organic layers were washed by brine (20.0 mL × 3). The combined organic layers were dried over by Na₂SO₄ then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Eluent: 100:1 to 10:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) to give the desired product **4d** as a colorless oil (1.62 g, 6.59 mmol, 65.9% yield). **IR (thin film)** 2974 (w), 1727 (s), 1368 (m), 1137 (s), 1078 (s), 840 (m) cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.28 – 3.13 (2H, m), 2.93 – 2.71 (2H, m), 1.47 (9H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 169.6, 125.5 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 335.0 Hz), 82.4, 43.7, 28.1, 27.0; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -73.7; **HRMS (ESI⁺)** [M+H]⁺ calc'd for C₈H₁₄O₃F₃S: 247.0610, found: 247.0601.

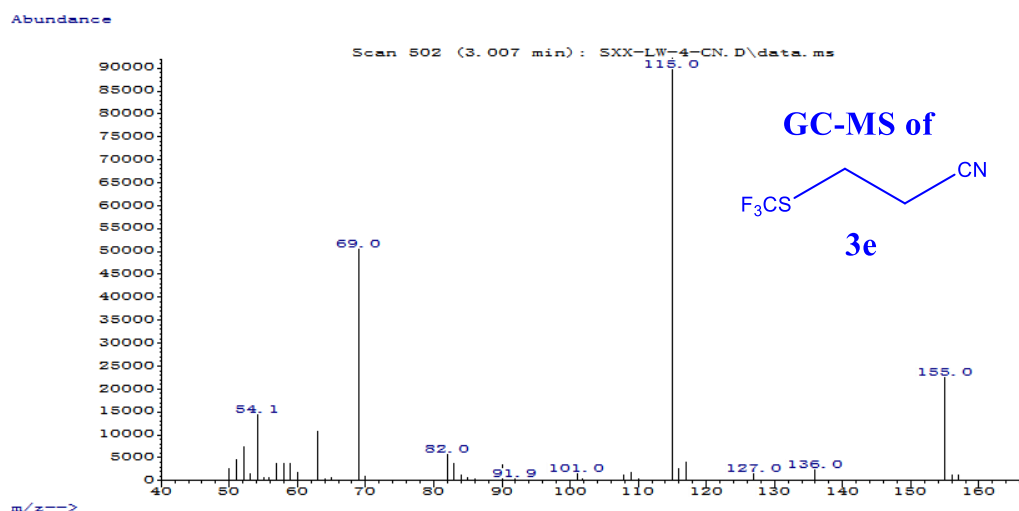
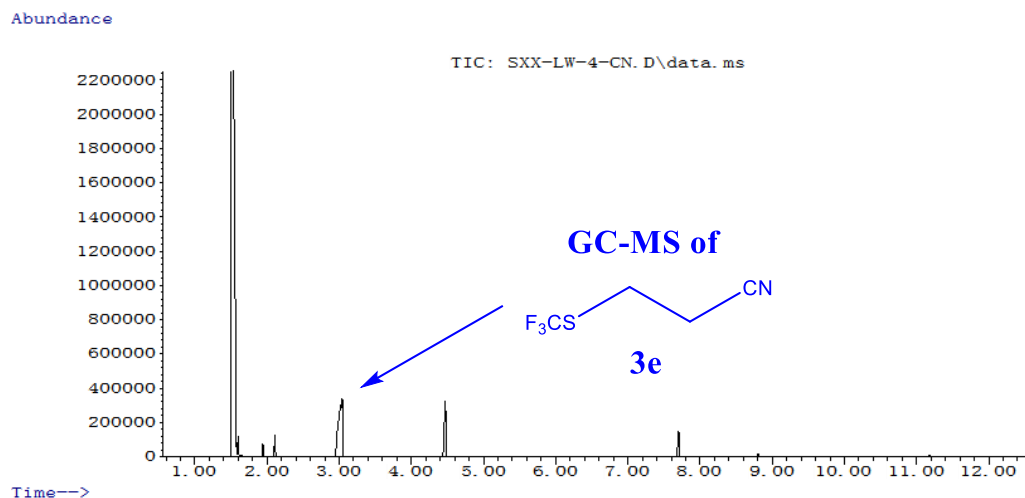


An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with sodium 4-methylbenzenesulfonothioate (4.20 g, 20.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv), 3-bromopropanenitrile (2.68 g, 20.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and anhydrous DMF (40.0 mL) was added under N_2 atmosphere and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h. The mixture was poured into brine (40.0 mL) and extracted with EtOAc (20.0 mL \times 3), the combined organic layers were extracted with brine (40.0 mL \times 5). The combined organic layers were dried over by Na_2SO_4 then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Eluent: 100:1 to 5:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) to give the desired product **2e** as a colorless oil (2.04 g, 8.45 mmol, 42.2% yield). **IR (thin film)** 2995 (w), 1729 (s), 1376 (s), 1174 (s), 1140 (s), 1137 (s), 1106 (s), 1077 (s) cm^{-1} ; **$^1\text{H NMR}$** (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.82 (2H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.38 (2H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 3.19 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 2.81 (2H, t, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 2.47 (3H, s); **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 145.8, 141.1, 130.3, 127.2, 117.3, 31.0, 21.8, 18.7; **HRMS** (ESI^+) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calc'd for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{12}\text{O}_2\text{S}_2$: 242.0304, found: 242.0304.

An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with **2e** (2.03 g, 8.40 mmol, 1.00 equiv), NaOAc (2.07 g, 25.2 mmol, 3.00 equiv) and anhydrous DMSO (9.00 mL) and DCM (9.00 mL) was added under N_2 atmosphere and the mixture was cooled to $-20\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$. Then the TMSCF_3 (3.58 g, 25.2 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture and the mixture was allowed to stir at $-20\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 12 h. The mixture was poured into brine (50.0 mL) and extracted with DCM (30.0 mL \times 3). The combined organic layers were washed by brine (40.0 mL \times 5). The combined organic layers were dried over by Na_2SO_4 then filtered. The solvent was removed by

rotary evaporation and the residue was used to next step directly without purification.

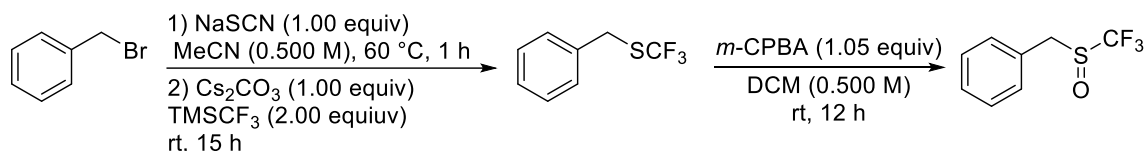
The compound **3e** was detected and confirmed by GC-MS.



An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with 3-((trifluoromethyl)thio)propanenitrile (7.50 mmol, 1.00 equiv), *m*-CPBA (85.0 wt%, 1.52 g, 7.50 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and anhydrous DCM (20.0 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. The mixture was filtered to remove most of solids. Then mixture was diluted with 20.0 mL saturated Na₂CO₃ solution and extracted with DCM (20.0 mL × 3), the combined organic layers were washed by brine (20.0 mL × 3). The combined organic layers were dried over by Na₂SO₄ then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Eluent: 100:1 to 5:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) to give the desired product **4e** as a colorless oil (0.470 g, 2.75 mmol,

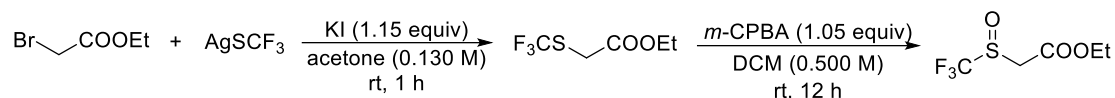
36.7% yield). **IR (thin film)** 1177 (s), 1138 (s), 1072 (s) cm^{-1} ; **$^1\text{H NMR}$** (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.26 – 3.23 (2H, m), 3.06 – 2.86 (2H, m); **$^{13}\text{C NMR}$** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 125.1 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 335.7$ Hz), 116.26, 43.45, 10.45; **$^{19}\text{F NMR}$** (471 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -72.5; **HRMS (EI)** calc'd for $\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{OF}_3\text{SN}$: 170.9956, found: 170.9960.

2. Synthesis of (((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)methyl)benzene 4f:



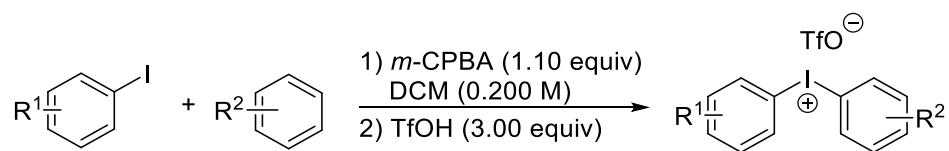
An oven-dried 100 mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with NaSCN (1.62 g, 20.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv). After exchanging the atmosphere three times with N_2 , MeCN (40.0 mL) and benzyl bromide (3.42 g, 20.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) were added to flask. The reaction mixture was allowed to heat at 60 °C for 1 h. Then the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, Cs_2CO_3 (6.52 g, 20.0 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and TMSCF_3 (5.69 g, 40.0 mmol, 2.00 equiv) were added to the mixture. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 15 h. When the reaction completed, the mixture was extracted with Et_2O (50.0 mL \times 3), the combined organic layers were washed by water (80.0 mL \times 2) and brine (100 mL \times 1). The organic layer was dried over by Na_2SO_4 then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Eluent: 200:1 to 50:1 petroleum ether: ethyl ether) to give the corresponding sulfide as a colorless oil. The sulfide was dissolved in DCM (22.0 mL) followed by addition of *m*-CPBA (85.0 wt%, 2.34 g, 11.6 mmol, 1.05 equiv). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h. The reaction was then quenched with saturated aqueous Na_2CO_3 and extracted with DCM (50.0 mL \times 3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na_2SO_4 and the solvent was removed by rotary evaporation. The residue was purified by column chromatography (Eluent: 100:1 to 5:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a white solid (1.52 g, 7.31 mmol, 36.6% yield). The spectral data match those previously reported^[4].

3. Synthesis of ethyl 2-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)acetate 4g:



An oven-dried 200 mL round-bottom flask was equipped with a stir bar, was charged with AgSCF₃ (1.89 g, 9.00 mmol, 1.20 equiv) and KI (1.43 g, 8.63 mmol, 1.15 equiv). After exchanging the atmosphere three times with N₂, acetone (56.0 mL) was added to it. The mixture was stirred at room temperature until the solid completely dissolved. The ethyl bromoacetate (1.25 g, 7.50 mmol, 1.00 equiv) was added to the mixture in one portion and the reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 h. The reaction mixture was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was treated with Et₂O (50.0 mL). The precipitate was removed by filtration and the organic layer was concentrated to give the corresponding sulfide as a red oil. An oven-dried 100 mL round-bottom flask was equipped with a stir bar, was charged with *m*-CPBA (85 wt%, 1.60 g, 1.05 equiv). After exchanging the atmosphere three times with N₂, DCM (15.0 mL) was added to flask. When the solid completely dissolved, the red oil was added to the mixture. The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h. The reaction was then quenched with saturated aqueous Na₂CO₃ and extracted with DCM (50.0 mL × 3). The combined organic layers were dried with Na₂SO₄ and the solvent was removed by rotary evaporation. The residue was purified by column chromatography (Eluent: 100:1 to 10:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) to give the desired product as a yellow liquid (0.909 g, 4.45 mmol, 59.3% yield). The spectral data match those previously reported^[4].

4. General Method A: Synthesis of diaryliodonium salts 5a-c, 5j:

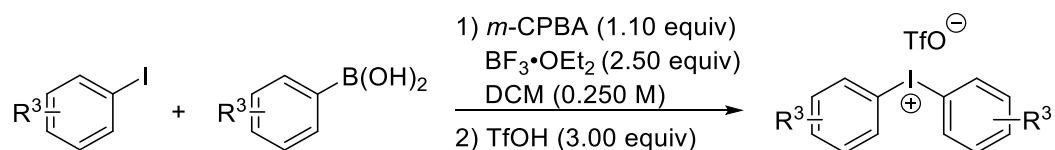


An oven-dried 200-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with *m*-CPBA (85.0 wt%, 0.670 g, 3.30 mmol, 1.10 equiv) and aryl(hetero) iodides (3.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv) were dissolved in dry DCM (15.0 mL) under N₂ atmosphere.

Then the corresponding arene (3.30 mmol, 1.10 equiv) was added to the mixture and the solution was cooled to 0 °C followed by dropwise addition of triflic acid (1.35 g, 9.00 mmol, 3.00 equiv) and further stirred for 10 minutes. Then the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 30 minutes. Concentrated the mixture under reduced pressure. Et₂O (100 mL) was added to the residue and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes to precipitate an off-white solid. The flask was stored in a freezer for 1 h, after that time the solid was filtered off, washed with cold Et₂O and dried under vacuum^[5].

Compound **5a**: white solid, 1.08 g, 2.51 mmol, 80.8% yield^[5]; compound **5b**: white solid, 1.34 g, 2.69 mmol, 75.9% yield^[6]; compound **5c**: white solid, 0.816 g, 1.39 mmol, 54.5% yield^[6]; compound **5j**: white solid, 0.995 g, 2.24 mmol, 74.6% yield^[6]. The spectral data match those previously reported.

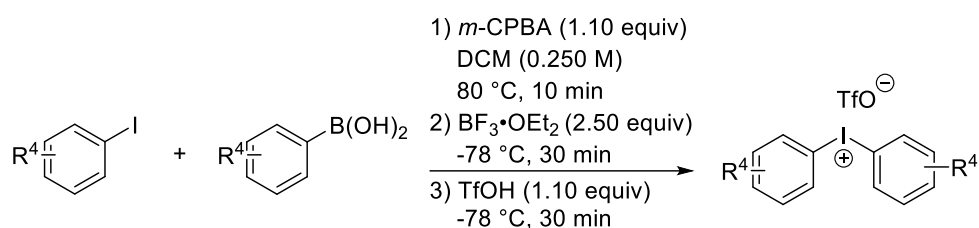
5. General Method B: Synthesis of diaryliodonium salts 5e, 5f, 5h



An oven-dried 200-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with *m*-CPBA (85.0 wt%, 0.690 g, 3.30 mmol, 1.10 equiv), aryl(hetero) iodides (3.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and DCM (15.0 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere. The BF₃·OEt₂ (1.06 g, 7.50 mmol, 2.50 equiv) was added to the mixture at room temperature and the solution was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 h. Then the corresponding boronic acid (3.30 mmol, 1.10 equiv) was added to the mixture at 0 °C and stirred for 15 minutes. Then the mixture was allowed to stirred at room temperature for 1 h. The triflic acid (0.495 g, 3.30 mmol, 1.10 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture at 0 °C and stirred for 15 minutes, then stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. Concentrate the mixture under reduced pressure. Et₂O (50.0 mL) was added and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes to precipitate an off-white solid. The flask was stored in a freezer for 1 h, after that time the solid was filtered off, washed with cold Et₂O and dried under vacuum^[7].

Compound **5e**: white solid, 0.906 g, 1.98 mmol, 65.9% yield^[7]; compound **5f** (prepared on 5.00 mmol scale): white solid, 1.63 g, 3.27 mmol, 65.4% yield^[8]; compound **5h** (prepared on 5.00 mmol scale): white solid, 0.997 g, 3.96 mmol, 79.1% yield^[9]. The spectral data match those previously reported.

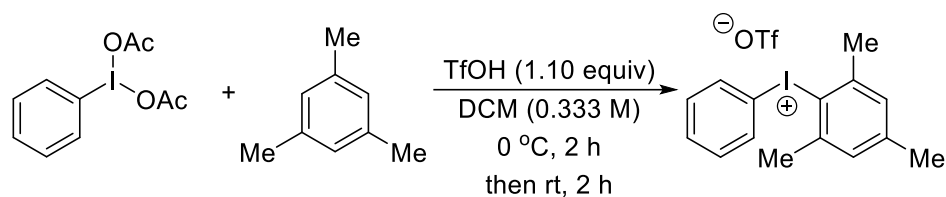
6. General Method C: Synthesis of diaryliodonium salts **5d**, **5g**:



An oven-dried 200-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with aryl(hetero) iodides (5.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv), 3-chloroperbenzoic acid (85.0 wt%, 1.12 g, 5.50 mmol, 1.10 equiv) and anhydrous DCM (20.0 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere. The mixture was allowed to stir at 80 °C for 10 min. Then the mixture was cooled to -78 °C. The corresponding boronic acid (0.836 g, 5.50 mmol, 1.10 equiv) and BF₃·OEt₂ (1.78 g, 12.5 mmol, 2.50 equiv) were added to DCM (20.0 mL) and was dropwise to the mixture. The mixture was stirred for 30 min at -78 °C then warmed to room temperature. The triflic acid (0.826 g, 5.50 mmol, 1.10 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture and the mixture was stirred for 30 min. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation. Et₂O (100 mL) was added to the residue and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes to precipitate a grey solid. The precipitate was filtered and washed with Et₂O to give the desired product.

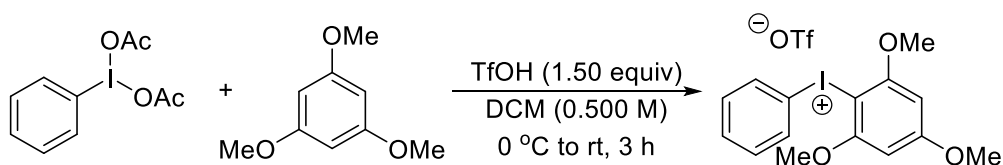
Compound **5d**: grey solid, 0.973 g, 0.198 mmol, 39.7% yield^[10]; compound **5g**: white solid, 1.45 g, 2.96 mmol, 59.2% yield^[11]; **M.p.** 148.7 –149.5 °C; **IR (thin film)** 3242 (w), 1476 (m), 1278 (s), 1239 (s), 1163 (s), 1024 (s), 768 (s), 751 (s), 633 (s) cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 8.16 (2H, d, *J* = 6.5 Hz), 7.61 (2H, dd, *J* = 7.1, 8.6 Hz), 7.27 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 7.04 (2H, dd, *J* = 7.9, 7.4 Hz), 3.92 (6H, s); **¹³C NMR** (126 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 156.6, 137.3, 134.6, 123.2, 112.9, 105.9, 57.0; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ -77.8. Spectra were consistent with literature data.

7. Synthesis of diaryliodonium salt **5i**:



An oven-dried 100-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with phenyliodine(III) diacetate (1.61 g, 5.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv), mesitylene (0.661 g, 5.50 mmol, 1.10 equiv) and DCM (15.0 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere. The triflic acid (0.825 g, 5.50 mmol, 1.10 equiv) was slowly added to the mixture at 0 °C and the mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 2 h, then warmed up to room temperature and it was stirred for another 2 hours. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation. Et₂O (100 mL) was added to the residue and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes to precipitate an grey solid. The precipitate was filtered and washed with Et₂O to give the desired compound **5i** (2.23 g, 4.72 mmol, 94.4% yield) as a white solid. The spectral data match those previously reported^[12].

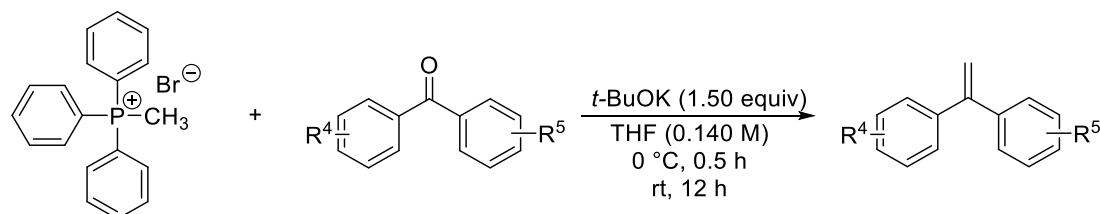
8. Synthesis of diaryliodonium salt **5k**:



An oven-dried 200-mL round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with phenyliodine(III) diacetate (1.61 g, 5.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv), 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (0.925 g, 5.50 mmol, 1.10 equiv) and DCM (10.0 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere. The triflic acid (1.13 g, 7.50 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was dissolved in water (10.0 mL) and slowly added to the mixture at 0 °C. The solution was warmed up to room temperature and it was allowed to stir for 3 hours. The resulting mixture was extracted with DCM (40.0 mL × 5), and the combined organic layer were dried over by Na₂SO₄ then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation. Et₂O (80.0 mL) was added to the residue and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes to precipitate an off-white solid. The precipitate was filtered and washed with Et₂O to

give the desired **5k** (1.95 g, 3.75 mmol, 74.9% yield) as a white solid. The spectral data match those previously reported^[13].

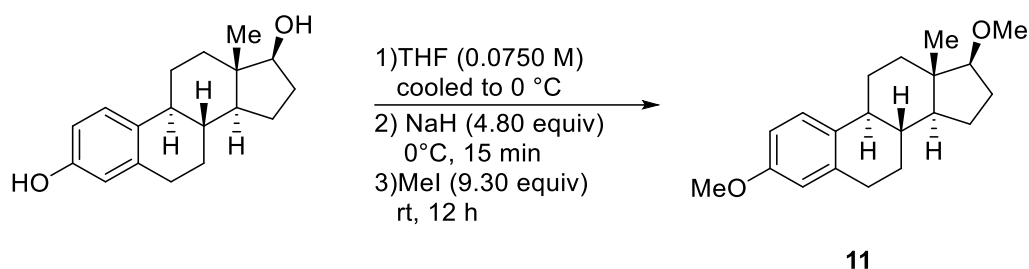
9. General Method D: Synthesis of alkenes **7b-7i**:



An oven-dried 100-mL two-necked round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (2.68 g, 7.50 mmol, 1.50 equiv) in THF (20.0 mL), *t*-BuOK (0.842 g, 7.50 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added to the mixture under N₂ atmosphere at 0 °C and the mixture was allowed to stir for 30 minutes. A solution of corresponding methanone (5.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv) in THF (15.0 mL) was added dropwise to the mixture at 0 °C and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h. The mixture was quenched by water (50.0 mL) then extracted with EtOAc (30.0 mL ×3). The combined organic layers were dried over by Na₂SO₄ then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Eluent: petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) to give desired products.

Compound **7b** : colorless liquid, 0.955 g, 4.58 mmol, 91.7% yield^[14]; compound **7c**: colorless liquid, 0.762 g, 3.06 mmol, 61.2% yield^[15]; compound **7d**: colorless liquid, 1.05 g, 3.10 mmol, 62.1% yield^[15]; compound **7e**: colorless liquid, 0.983 g, 4.54 mmol, 90.9% yield^[15]; compound **7f**: colorless liquid, 1.06 g, 4.41 mmol, 88.2% yield^[16]; compound **7g**: colorless liquid, 0.919 g, 4.28 mmol, 85.6% yield^[17]; compound **7h**: colorless liquid, 1.03 g, 4.90 mmol, 98.0% yield^[17]; compound **7i**: white solid, 1.116 g, 4.35 mmol, 87.1% yield^[18]; compound **7j**: colorless liquid, 1.02 g, 4.75 mmol, 95.0% yield^[18]; compound **7k**: colorless liquid, 0.884 g, 4.55 mmol, 91.0% yield^[17]; compound **7l**: colorless liquid, 1.00 g, 4.80 mmol, 96.0% yield^[19]. The spectral data match those previously reported.

10. Synthesis of Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene 11:

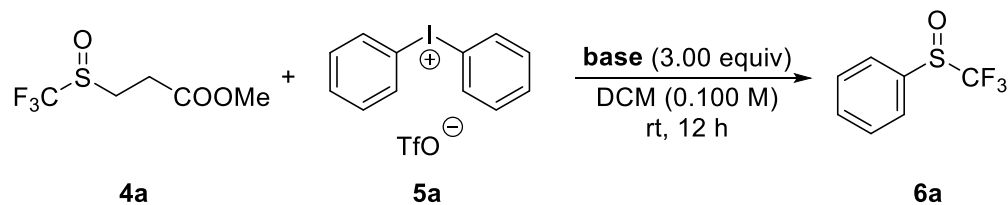


An oven-dried 100-mL two-necked round-bottom flask, equipped with a stir bar, was charged with β -Estradiol (0.545 g, 2.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv) in dry THF (26.8 mL) was added under under N_2 atmosphere, the mixture was cooled to 0 °C. NaH (60.0 wt%, 0.384 g, 9.60 mmol, 4.80 equiv) was added to the mixture. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for 15 min. The MeI (2.64 g, 18.6 mmol, 9.30 equiv) was added to the mixture, and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h. The ice-water was poured carefully into the mixture. Until the mixture was no bubbles coming out, the mixture was extracted with EtOAc (50.0 mL \times 3), the combined organic layers were washed with aqueous $NaHCO_3$ (50.0 mL \times 3). The combined organic layers were dried over by $NaSO_4$ then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation to afford Estra-1,3,5(10)-triene as a white solid, 0.493 g, 1.64 mmol, 82.0% yield^[20]. The spectral data match the previously reported.

III. Optimization of the reaction conditions

1. Optimization of the reaction between 5a with reagent 4a

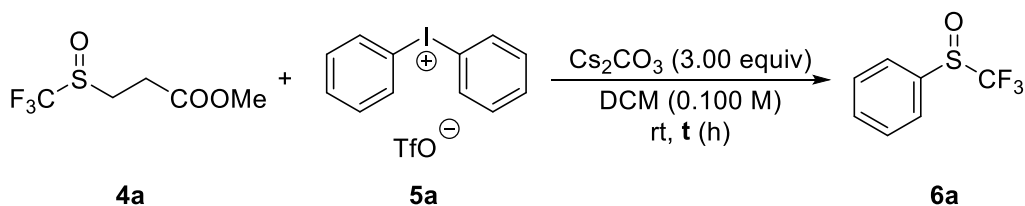
Table S1. Evaluation of different bases



entry	base	¹⁹ F NMR yield of 6a (%)
1	KOH	36
2	<i>t</i> -BuOLi	<5
3	Cs ₂ CO ₃	73
4	K ₂ CO ₃	9
5	NaH	50
6	DBU	<5
7	<i>t</i> -BuOK	<5
8	LiOH·H ₂ O	6
9	Et ₃ N	15
10	Na ₂ CO ₃	<5

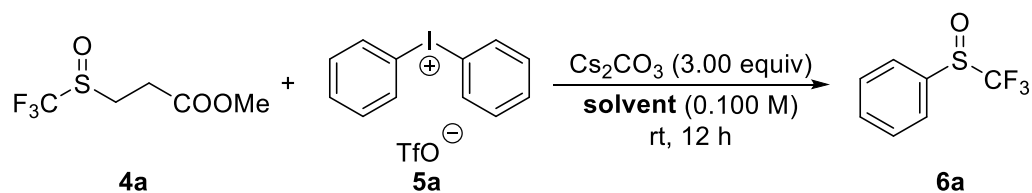
Reaction condition: **4a** (0.100 mmol), **5a** (0.110 mmol), **base** (3.00 equiv), DCM (1.00 mL) at rt for 12 h. Yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

Table S2. Evaluation of different time



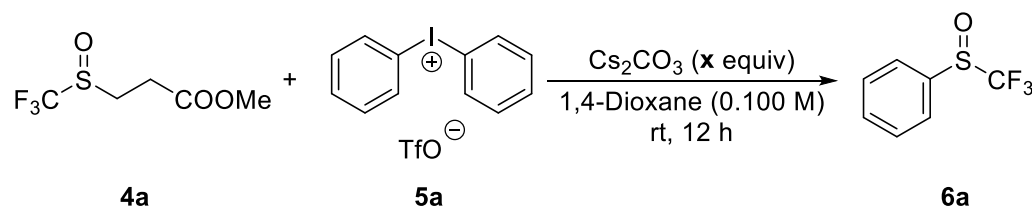
entry	<i>t</i> (h)	¹⁹ F NMR yield of 6a (%)
1	12	84
2	6	73
3	4	69
4	2	63

Reaction condition: **4a** (0.100 mmol), **5a** (0.110 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (3.00 equiv), DCM (1.00 mL) stirred at rt for *t* h. Yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

Table S3. Evaluation of different solvents

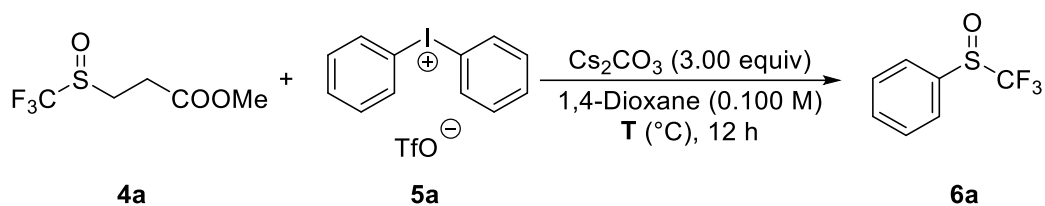
entry	solvent	¹⁹ F NMR yield of 6a (%)
1	Toluene	51
2	1,4-Dioxane	85
3	MeCN	69
4	2-MeTHF	55
5	DCE	76
6	Diglyme	75
7	CCl ₃ H	80
8	THF	72
9	DMSO	24
10	DMF	36
11	DME	68
12	EA	69
13	PhCl	80
14	Pyridine	32
15	CH ₃ OH	64

Reaction condition: **4a** (0.100 mmol), **5a** (0.110 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (3.00 equiv), **solvent** (1.00 mL) at rt for 12 h. Yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

Table S4. Evaluation of different amounts of bases

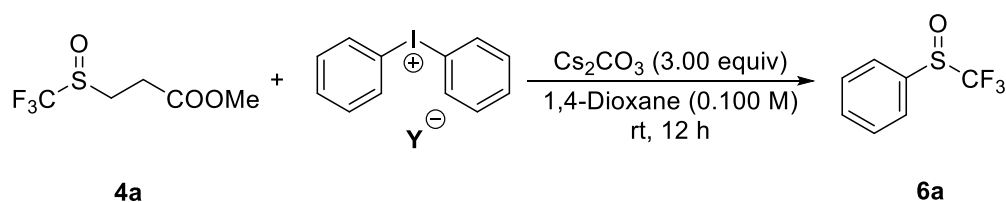
entry	x	¹⁹ F NMR yield of 6a (%)
1	4.00	85
2	3.00	84
3	2.00	80
4	1.50	76
5	1.00	36

Reaction condition: **4a** (0.100 mmol), **5a** (0.110 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (x equiv), 1,4-Dioxane (1.00 mL) at rt for 12 h. Yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

Table S5. Evaluation of different temperature

entry	T ($^\circ\text{C}$)	^{19}F NMR yield of 6a (%)
1	0	50
2	22 (rt)	84
3	60	62

Reaction condition: **4a** (0.100 mmol), **5a** (0.110 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (3.00 equiv), 1,4-Dioxane (1.00 mL) at T ($^\circ\text{C}$) for 12 h. Yield was determined by ^{19}F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF_3 (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

Table S6. Evaluation of different counteracting anions

entry	Y	^{19}F NMR yield of 6a (%)
1	BF_4^-	74
2	PF_6^-	86

Reaction condition: **4a** (0.100 mmol), **Y** (0.110 mmol), Cs_2CO_3 (3.00 equiv), 1,4-Dioxane (1.00 mL) at rt for 12 h. Yield was determined by ^{19}F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF_3 (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

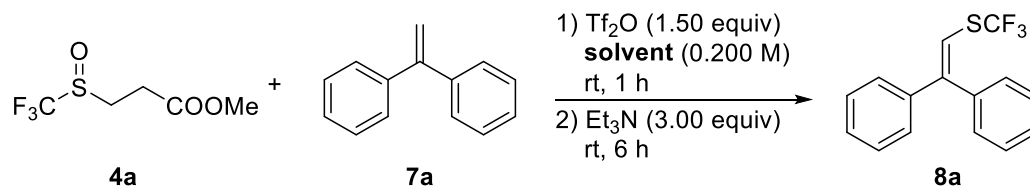
2. Optimization of the reaction between 7a with reagent 4a

Table S1. Evaluation of different amount of reagent 4a, Tf₂O and Et₃N

Reaction scheme showing the conversion of reagent **4a** (a equiv) and reagent **7a** (1.00 equiv) to product **8a**. The reaction conditions are: 1) Tf₂O (**b** equiv) in DCM (0.200 M) at room temperature (rt) for 1 h, followed by 2) Et₃N (**c** equiv) at room temperature (rt) for 6 h.

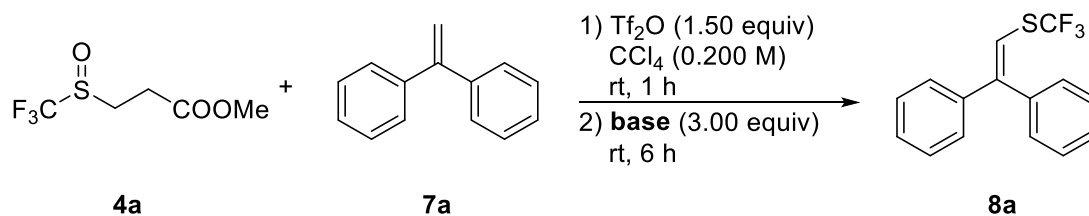
entry	a	b	c	¹⁹ F NMR yield of 8a (%)
1	1.2	1.5	3.5	78
2	1.5	1.5	3.5	84
3	2.0	2.0	3.5	65
4	1.5	1.5	2.0	68
5	1.5	1.5	2.5	85
6	1.5	1.5	3.0	93
7	1.5	1.5	4.0	80
8	1.5	1.5	4.5	85
9	1.5	1.5	5.0	74

Reaction condition: **4a** (**a** equiv), **7a** (0.200 mmol), DCM (1.00 mL), then Tf₂O (**b** equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture at rt for 1 h. Then the Et₃N (**c** equiv) was added to it under N₂ atmosphere, and the mixture was stirred at rt for 6 h. Yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

Table S2. Evaluation of different solvents

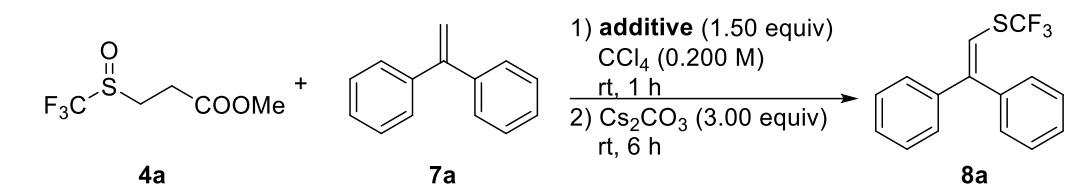
entry	solvent	¹⁹ F NMR yield of 8a (%)
1	EA	64
2	DMF	<5
3	1,4-Dioxane	14
4	MeOH	<5
5	THF	<5
6	CHCl ₃	65
7	DCE	81
8	MeCN	69
9	DMSO	<5
10	CCl ₄	>99

Reaction condition: **4a** (0.300 mmol), **7a** (0.200 mmol), **solvent** (1.00 mL), then Tf₂O (1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture at rt for 1 h.. Then the Et₃N (3.00 equiv) was added to it under N₂ atmosphere, and stirred at rt for 6 h. Yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

Table S3. Evaluation of different bases

entry	base	¹⁹ F NMR yield of 8a (%)
1	DMAP	86
2	DBU	>99
3	K ₂ CO ₃	24
4	Cs ₂ CO ₃	>99
5	NaOH	6
6	<i>t</i> -BuOK	54
7	Pyridine	93
8	DIPEA	90
9	K ₃ PO ₄	87
10	no	<5

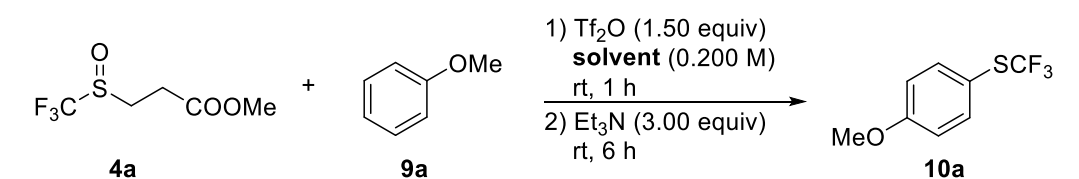
Reaction condition: **4a** (0.300 mmol), **7a** (0.200 mmol), CCl₄ (1.00 mL), then Tf₂O (1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture at rt for 1 h. Then the **base** (3.00 equiv) was added to it under N₂ atmosphere, and stirred at rt for 6 h. Yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

Table S4. Evaluation of different additives

entry	additive	¹⁹ F NMR yield of 8a (%)
1	TFAA	64
2	TfOH	>99

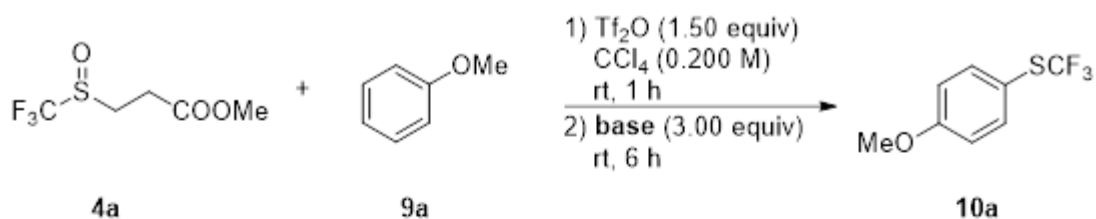
Reaction condition: **4a** (0.300 mmol), **7a** (0.200 mmol), CCl₄ (1.00 mL), dropwise **additive** (1.50 equiv) at rt for 1 h. Then Cs₂CO₃ (3.00 equiv) was added to it under N₂ atmosphere, and stirred at rt for 6 h. Yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

3. Optimization of the reaction between **9a** with reagent **4a**

Table S1. Evaluation of different solvents

entry	solvent	¹⁹ F NMR yield of 10a (%)
1	DCM	62
2	CHCl ₃	39
3	DCE	72
4	EA	54
5	MeCN	47
6	1,4-Dioxane	10
7	CCl ₄	80

Reaction condition: **4a** (0.300 mmol), **9a** (0.200 mmol), **solvent** (1.00 mL), then Tf₂O (1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture at rt for 1 h. Then Et₃N (3.00 equiv) was added to it under N₂ atmosphere, and stirred at rt for 6 h. Yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

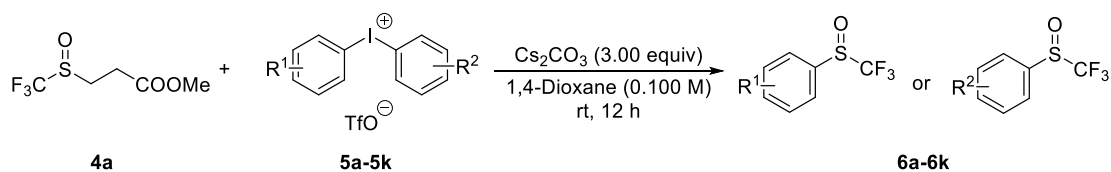
Table S2. Evaluation of different bases

entry	base	¹⁹ F NMR yield of 10a (%)
1	Cs ₂ CO ₃	72
2	DMAP	64
3	DBU	73
4	<i>t</i> -BuOK	52
5	Pyridine	74
6	DIPEA	68
7	K ₃ PO ₄	11

Reaction condition: **4a** (0.300 mmol), **9a** (0.200 mmol), CCl₄ (1.00 mL), then Tf₂O (1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture at rt for 1 h. Then base (3.00 equiv) was added to it under N₂ atmosphere, and stirred at rt for 6 h. Yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

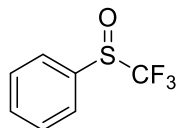
IV. Substrate scope

1. General Method E



An oven-dried 25-mL glass schlenck, equipped with a stirring bar, was charged with diaryliodonium trifluoromethanesulfonate (0.550 mmol, 1.10 equiv), Cs₂CO₃ (488 mg, 1.50 mmol, 3.00 equiv). The mixture was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen for three times. Then methyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)propanoate **4a** (102 mg, 0.500 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and dry 1,4-Dioxane (5.00 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h. The mixture was diluted with brine (25.0 mL) and extracted with DCM (15.0 mL × 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (30.0 mL × 5), then dried over by

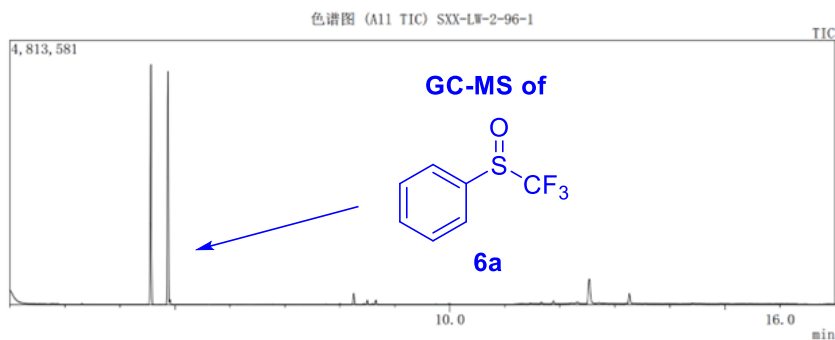
Na₂SO₄ then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography.



((Trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene 6a: Prepared according to **General Method E** and PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 73.1 mg, 0.500 mmol) was added directly to the reaction mixture, ¹⁹F NMR yield of compound **6a** was 85.0% yield, and compound **6a** was further confirmed by GC-MS^[21].

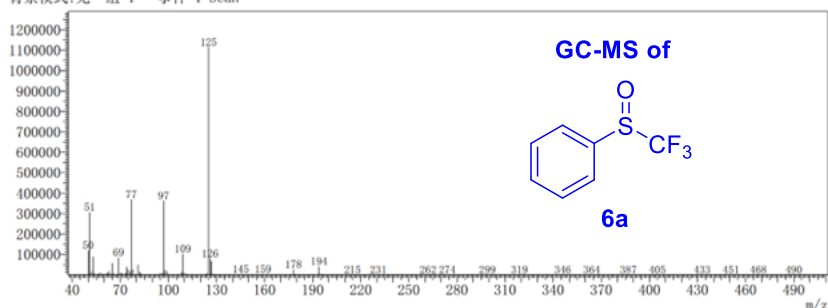
2022/7/1 10:46:29

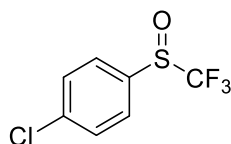
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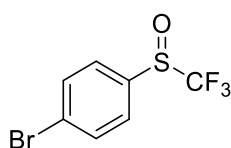
质谱

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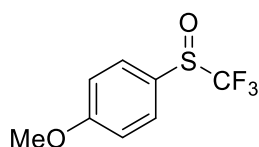




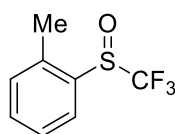
Chloro-4-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene 6b: Prepared according to **General Method E** (Eluent: 120:1 to 50:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (92.6 mg, 0.405 mmol, 81.0% yield)^[21]; **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.72 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.58 (2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.3, 134.1, 130.1, 127.3, 124.6 (q, J_{C-F} = 336.5 Hz); **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -74.5.



1-Bromo-4-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene 6c: Prepared according to **General Method E** (Eluent: 120:1 to 50:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) and the title compound was isolated as a white solid (107.7 mg, 0.394 mmol, 78.9% yield)^[3]; **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.75 (2H, d, J = 8.6 Hz), 7.66 (2H, d, J = 8.3 Hz); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 134.8, 133.1, 128.8, 127.4, 124.5 (q, J_{C-F} = 336.7 Hz); **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -74.4.

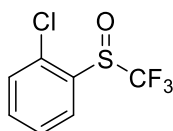


1-Methoxy-4-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene 6d: Prepared according to **General Method E** (Eluent: 120:1 to 30:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) and the title compound was isolated as a yellowish liquid (106.9 mg, 0.477 mmol, 95.4% yield)^[21]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (2H, d, J = 8.8 Hz), 7.06 (2H, d, J = 8.9 Hz), 3.85 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.1, 128.1, 126.2 (d, J_{C-F} = 1.26 Hz), 124.7 (q, J_{C-F} = 336.0 Hz), 115.2, 55.7; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -75.4.

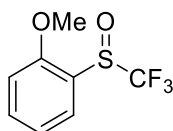


1-Methyl-2-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene 6e: Prepared according to **General**

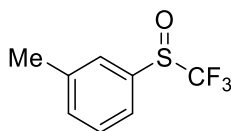
Method E (Eluent: 120:1 to 50:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (80.9 mg, 0.389 mmol, 77.7% yield)^[22]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.02 (1H, d, $J = 7.7$ Hz), 7.54 – 7.45 (2H, m), 7.31 (1H, d, $J = 7.4$ Hz), 2.47 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.0, 134.2, 133.2, 131.4, 127.3, 125.9, 125.3 (q, $J_{C-F} = 337.1$ Hz), 18.3; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -73.6.



1-Chloro-2-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene 6f: Prepared according to **General Method E** (Eluent: 120:1 to 50:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) and the title compound was isolated as a yellow liquid (66.2 mg, 0.290 mmol, 57.9% yield)^[22]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.08 – 7.97 (1H, m), 7.60 – 7.55 (2H, m), 7.50 – 7.47 (1H, m); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 134.7, 134.6, 133.3, 130.5, 128.2, 127.9, 125.2 (q, $J_{C-F} = 339.4$ Hz); **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -72.7.

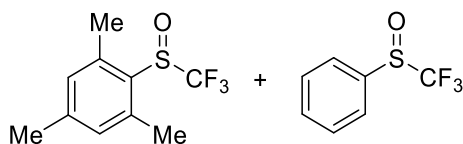


1-Methoxy-2-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene 6g: Prepared according to **General Method E** (Eluent: 120:1 to 50:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) and the title compound was isolated as a yellow liquid (97.2 mg, 0.434 mmol, 84.7% yield); **IR (thin film)** 2874 (w), 2756 (w), 1590 (m), 1479 (s), 1278 (s), 1247 (m), 1173 (s), 1130 (s), 1075 (s), 1049 (s), 1016 (s), 795 (m), 755 (s) cm⁻¹; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.89 (1H, d, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 7.57 (1H, dd, $J = 8.5, 8.9$ Hz), 7.19 (1H, dd, $J = 7.8, 7.4$ Hz), 6.99 (1H, d, $J = 8.3$ Hz), 3.88 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.8, 134.9, 126.8, 125.2 (q, $J_{C-F} = 340.2$ Hz), 123.5, 121.8, 111.5, 56.1; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -74.0; **HRMS (ESI⁺)** [M+H]⁺ calc'd for C₈H₇F₃O₂SNa: 247.0011, found: 247.0014.



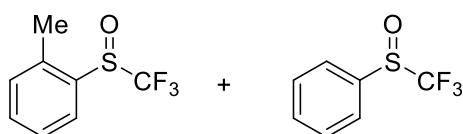
1-Methyl-3-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene 6h: Prepared according to **General Method E** (Eluent: 120:1 to 50:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) and the title compound

was isolated as a colorless liquid (61.8 mg, 0.297 mmol, 59.4% yield)^[22]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.60 (1H, s), 7.56 (1H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 7.56 (2H, m), 2.44 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 140.1, 135.5, 134.5, 129.5, 126.1, 124.8 (q, $J_{C-F} = 336.3$ Hz), 123.2, 21.4; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -74.6.



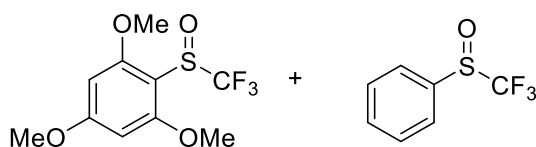
1,3,5-Trimethyl-2-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene **6i**

&((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene 6a: Prepared according to **General Method E** (Eluent: 120:1 to 50:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) and the title compound **6i** was isolated as a yellow liquid (98.5 mg, 0.417 mmol, 83.4% yield), **¹⁹F NMR** yield of product **6i: 6a = 4: 1**^[23]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.92 (2H, s), 2.54 (6H, brs), 2.31 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.7, 132.7, 131.6, 130.5, 128.3, 126.2 (q, $J_{C-F} = 262.6$ Hz), 121.6, 21.2, 19.3; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -70.1.



1-Methyl-2-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene **6j** **&**

((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene 6a: Prepared according to **General Method E** (Eluent: 120:1 to 50:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (79.4 mg, 0.381 mmol, 76.3% yield), **¹⁹F NMR** rate of **6j: 6a = 5: 1**^[23]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.00 (2H, d, $J = 7.7$ Hz), 7.78 (0.4H, d, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.67 – 7.58 (0.6H, m), 7.53 – 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.29 (1H, d, $J = 7.4$ Hz), 2.45 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.1, 135.7, 134.3, 133.6, 133.3, 131.4, 129.7, 127.3, 125.9, 125.3 (q, $J_{C-F} = 337.1$ Hz), 18.3; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -73.6, -74.6.



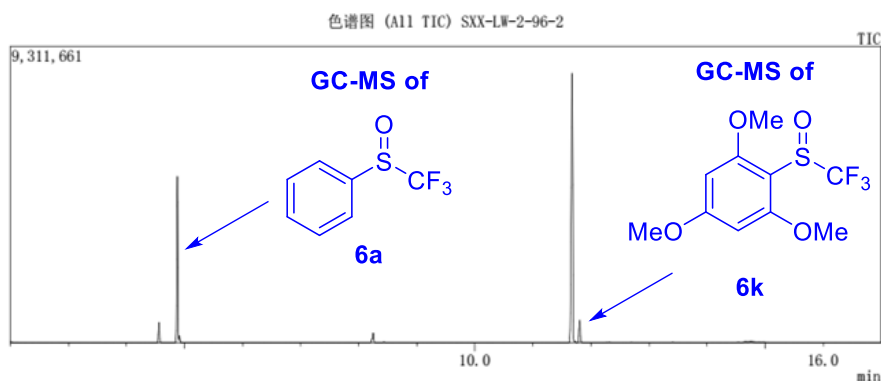
1-methyl-2-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene **6k** **&**

((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene 6a: Prepared according to **General Method E** and

the PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 73.1 mg, 0.500 mmol) was added directly to the mixture, ¹⁹F NMR yield of product **6a+6k**: 81.0%, **6a**: **6k** = 13 : 1 and were confirmed by GC-MS^[21];

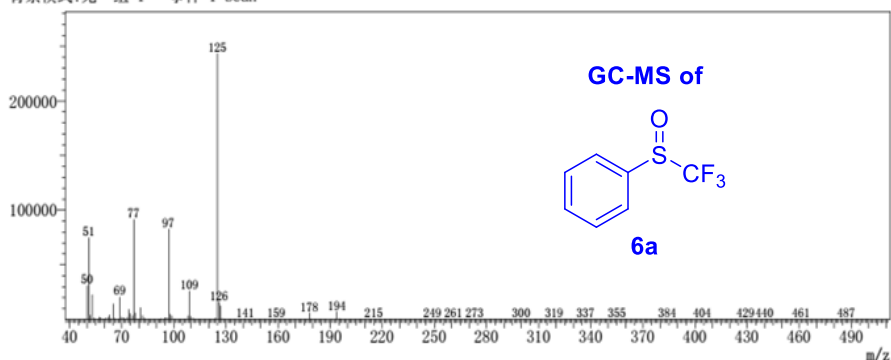
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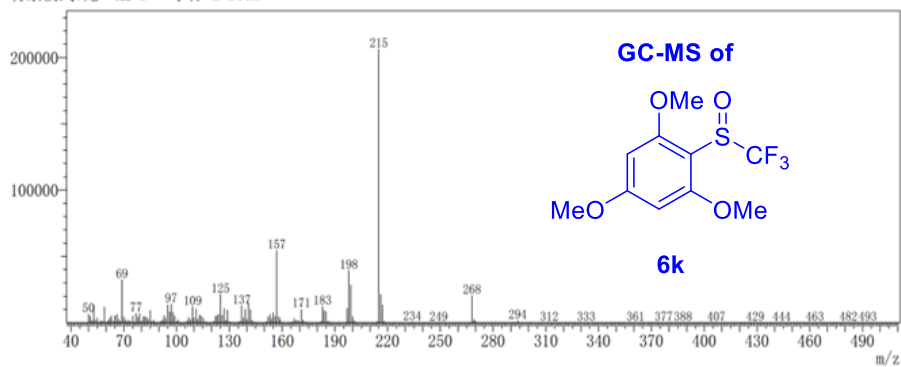


质谱

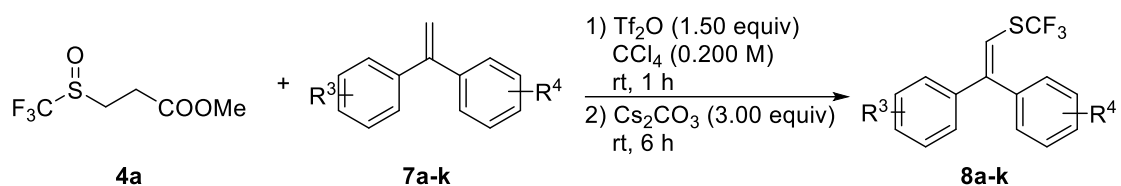
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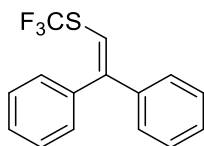
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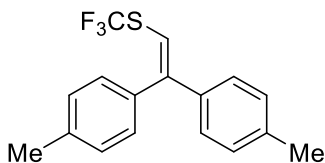
2. General Method F



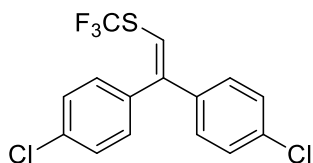
An oven-dried 25-mL glass schlenck, equipped with a stirring bar, and was evacuated and backfilled with N_2 for three times. And was charged with alkene (0.500 mmol, 1.00 equiv), methyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)propanoate **4a** (153 mg, 0.750 mmol, 1.50 equiv), CCl_4 (2.50 mL) was added under N_2 atmosphere. Then the Tf_2O (212 mg, 0.750 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture, and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 h. Then Cs_2CO_3 (488 mg, 1.50 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added to the mixture under N_2 atmosphere, then the mixture was allowed to stir for 6 h at room temperature. The mixture was diluted with brine (25.0 mL) and extracted with DCM (25.0 mL \times 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (30.0 mL \times 3), dried over by Na_2SO_4 then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography.



(2,2-Diphenylvinyl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 8a: Prepared according to **General Method F** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (116.4 mg, 0.415 mmol, 83.1% yield)^[24]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.51–7.44 (3H, m), 7.38 (3H, d, $J = 4.4$ Hz), 7.31 (4H, dd, $J = 7.1, 6.8$ Hz), 6.79 (1H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.5, 140.4, 138.2, 130.0 (q, $J_{C-F} = 308.9$ Hz), 129.5, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 127.5, 112.2 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.3$ Hz); **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ –42.6.

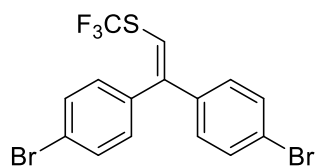


(2,2-Di-*p*-tolylvinyl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 8b: Prepared according to **General Method F** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (139.2 mg, 0.451 mmol, 90.3% yield)^[24]; **¹H NMR** (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 7.24 – 7.13 (6H, m), 6.69 (1H, s), 2.46 (3H, s), 2.41 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 146.8, 138.6, 138.4, 137.9, 135.4, 130.0 (q, $J_{C-F} = 309.0$ Hz), 129.4, 129.4, 129.3, 127.5, 110.7 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.3$ Hz), 21.5, 21.3; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ –42.7.

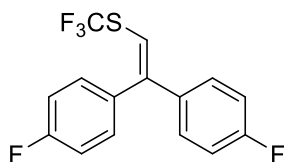


(2,2-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)vinyl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 8c: Prepared according to **General Method F** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (136.6 mg, 0.391 mmol, 78.2% yield)^[24]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.42 (2H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.31 (2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 7.18 (4H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 6.73 (1H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.1, 138.5, 136.1, 134.9, 134.7, 130.8, 129.7 (q, $J_{C-F} = 309.2$ Hz), 129.2, 128.9, 128.7, 113.4 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.4$ Hz); **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz,

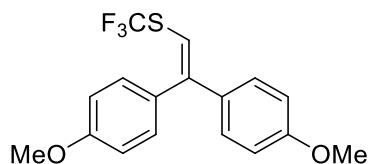
CDCl₃) δ -42.6.



(2,2-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)vinyl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 8d: Prepared according to **General Method F** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (166.4 mg, 0.380 mmol, 76.0% yield)^[24]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.58 (2H, d, J = 8.4 Hz), 7.46 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.11 (4H, d, J = 8.3 Hz), 6.73 (1H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.1, 138.8, 136.4, 132.2, 131.9, 131.1, 129.6 (q, J_{C-F} = 309.3 Hz), 129.0, 123.2, 123.0, 113.5 (q, J_{C-F} = 3.4 Hz); **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -42.3.

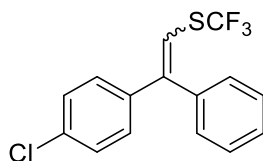


(2,2-Bis(4-fluorophenyl)vinyl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 8e: Prepared according to **General Method F** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (141.5 mg, 0.447 mmol, 89.5% yield)^[24]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.21 – 7.17 (4H, m), 7.10 (2H, dd, J = 8.6, 8.7 Hz), 7.00 (2H, dd, J = 8.5, 8.7 Hz), 6.64 (1H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.0 (d, J_{C-F} = 250.0 Hz), 162.9 (d, J_{C-F} = 249.8 Hz), 144.8, 136.5 (d, J_{C-F} = 3.2 Hz), 134.0 (d, J_{C-F} = 3.5 Hz), 131.4 (d, J_{C-F} = 8.2 Hz), 129.8 (q, J_{C-F} = 309.1 Hz), 129.3 (d, J_{C-F} = 8.4 Hz), 115.9 (d, J_{C-F} = 31.6 Hz), 115.7 (d, J_{C-F} = 31.6 Hz), 112.4; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -42.6 (3F, s), -112.1 – -112.1 (1F, m), -112.8 – -112.9 (1F, m).

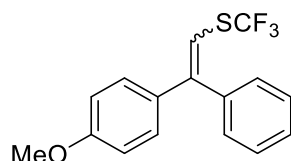


(2,2-Bis(4-methoxyphenyl)vinyl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 8f: Prepared according to **General Method F** (Eluent: 100:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (151.3 mg, 0.445 mmol, 88.9% yield)^[24]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.24 – 7.18 (4H, m), 6.98 (2H, d, J = 8.5 Hz), 6.88 (2H, d, J = 8.7 Hz), 6.57 (1H, s), 3.87 (3H, s), 3.84 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ

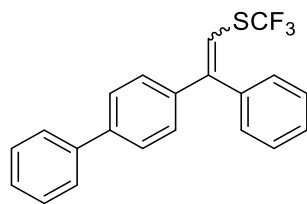
160.0, 159.8, 146.8, 133.4, 130.9, 130.6, 130.0 (q, $J_{C-F} = 308.8$ Hz), 129.0, 114.0, 113.9, 109.1 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.1$ Hz), 55.3, 55.3; ^{19}F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -43.9.



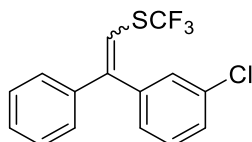
(Z)-2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-phenylvinyl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane & (E)-2-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-phenylvinyl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 8g: Prepared according to **General Method F** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (134.1 mg, 0.426 mmol, 85.2% yield, E/Z = 1:1)^[25]; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.41 – 7.36 (2.5H, m), 7.31 – 7.25 (2.5H, m), 7.22 – 7.14 (4H, m), 6.70 (0.5H, s), 6.68 (0.5H, s); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 145.6, 145.1, 140.1, 138.8, 137.8, 136.6, 134.7, 134.7, 134.5, 134.5, 130.9, 129.9 (q, $J_{C-F} = 309.2$ Hz), 129.8 (q, $J_{C-F} = 309.0$ Hz), 129.4, 129.1, 128.9, 128.8, 128.8, 128.7, 127.5, 112.9 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.2$ Hz), 112.7 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.4$ Hz); ^{19}F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -42.5, -42.5.



(Z)-2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-2-phenylvinyl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane & (E)-2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-2-phenylvinyl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 8h: Prepared according to **General Method F** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (140.7 mg, 0.454 mmol, 90.7% yield, E/Z = 2:1)^[25]; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.41 – 7.39 (1H, m), 7.37 – 7.33 (2H, m), 7.30 – 7.27 (1H, m), 7.24 – 7.23 (0.5H, m), 7.21 – 7.19 (2H, m), 7.17 – 7.13 (3H, m), 6.92 (1H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 6.82 (2H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 6.61 (0.5H, s), 6.59 (1H, s), 3.80 (1.5H, s), 3.76 (3H, s); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 160.0, 159.9, 147.0, 146.4, 140.8, 138.4, 133.1, 130.9, 130.4, 130.0 (q, $J_{C-F} = 308.8$ Hz), 129.5, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 127.7, 114.1, 113.9, 111.4 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.3$ Hz), 109.8 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.1$ Hz), 55.3, 55.3; ^{19}F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -42.7, -42.7.

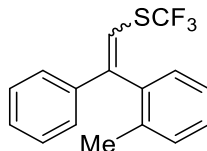


(Z)-2-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-yl)-2-phenylvinyl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane & (E)-2-([1,1'-Biphenyl]-4-yl)-2-phenylvinyl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 8i: Prepared according to **General Method F** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (130.0 mg, 0.365 mmol, 73.0% yield) (It was difficult to identify the E and Z structure, but the ratio was determined by ^{19}F NMR spectroscopy as 1:2); **M.p.** = 75.7 – 76.4 °C; **IR (thin film)** 3003 (w), 3000 (w), 1598 (w), 1497 (w), 1432 (w), 1107 (s), 758 (s), 690 (s) cm^{-1} ; **^1H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.73 – 7.70 (2H, m), 7.67 – 7.61 (4H, m), 7.55 – 7.33 (15H, m), 6.85 (1H, s), 6.80 (0.5H, s); **^{13}C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 146.2, 146.1, 141.5, 141.2, 140.5, 140.5, 140.4, 139.2, 138.1, 137.1, 130.0, 129.9 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 309.5$ Hz), 129.5, 129.0, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 128.5, 127.9, 127.7, 127.7, 127.7, 127.4, 127.2, 127.2, 127.1, 112.2 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 3.4$ Hz); **^{19}F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -42.5, -42.5; **HRMS (ESI $^+$)** $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calc'd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{F}_3\text{S}$: 356.0919, found: 903.0919.

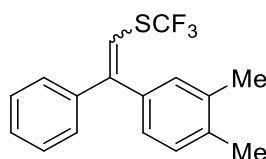


(E)-2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-phenylvinyl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane & (Z)-2-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-phenylvinyl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 8j: Prepared according to **General Method F** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (108.6 mg, 0.345 mmol, 69.0% yield) (It was difficult to identify the E and Z structure, but the ratio was determined by ^{19}F NMR spectroscopy as 1:2.5); **IR (thin film)** 3203 (w), 1587 (w), 1103 (s), 773 (m), 753 (m), 694 (m) cm^{-1} ; **^1H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.48 – 7.44 (1H, m), 7.48 – 7.44 (0.4H, m), 7.42 – 7.39 (1H, m), 7.42 – 7.39 (0.4H, m), 7.37 – 7.24 (5H, m), 7.37 – 7.24 (2H, m), 7.18 – 7.15 (1H, m), 7.18 – 7.15 (0.4H, m), 6.77 (1H, s), 6.77 (0.4H, s); **^{13}C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 145.3, 144.7, 142.2, 139.9, 139.8, 137.5, 134.8, 134.7, 130.1, 129.8, 129.8 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 308.7$ Hz),

129.8 (q, $J_{C-F} = 309.2$ Hz), 129.5, 129.4, 129.0, 129.0, 128.9, 128.8, 128.5, 127.7, 127.5, 127.5, 125.7, 113.9 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.5$ Hz), 113.2 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.1$ Hz); ^{19}F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -42.2, -43.0. **HRMS** (EI) calc'd for $\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{10}\text{F}_3\text{SCl}$: 314.0134, found: 314.0138.



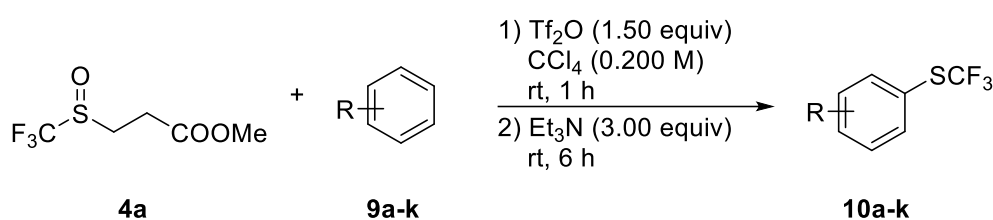
(E)-2-Phenyl-2-(o-tolyl)vinyl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane & (Z)-2-Phenyl-2-(o-tolyl)vinyl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 8k: Prepared according to **General Method F** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (91.7 mg, 0.312 mmol, 62.3% yield) (the ratio of E and Z was determined by ^{19}F NMR spectroscopy as 1:2.4); **IR (thin film)** 2923 (m), 2802 (m), 1572 (w), 1465 (w), 1112 (s), 751 (m), 731 (m), 694 (m) cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.43 – 7.39 (1H, m), 7.43 – 7.39 (0.4H, m), 7.37 – 7.33 (4H, m), 7.37 – 7.33 (1.6H, m), 7.32 – 7.25 (3H, m), 7.32 – 7.25 (1.2H, m), 7.24 – 7.18 (1H, m), 7.24 – 7.18 (0.4H, m), 6.94 (1H, s), 6.46 (0.4H, s), 2.17 (3H, s), 2.13 (1.2H, s); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 146.8, 145.3, 141.3, 138.7, 138.3, 137.3, 136.4, 136.3, 134.6, 131.6, 130.8, 130.8, 130.1, 130.0 (q, $J_{C-F} = 309.0$ Hz), 129.6, 128.8, 128.8, 128.6, 128.5, 128.5, 128.4, 126.4, 126.2, 126.0, 113.6 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.1$ Hz), 113.0 (q, $J_{C-F} = 3.3$ Hz), 20.4, 19.4; ^{19}F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -42.2, -43.0; **HRMS** (ESI^+) calc'd for $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{F}_3\text{S}$: 294.0686, found: 294.0685.



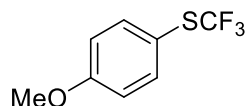
(E)-2-(3,4-Dimethylphenyl)-2-phenylvinyl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane & (Z)-2-(3,4-Dimethylphenyl)-2-phenylvinyl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 8l: Prepared according to **General Method F** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (103.0 mg, 0.334 mmol, 66.8% yield) (the ratio of E and Z was determined by ^{19}F NMR spectroscopy as 1:1.5); **IR (thin film)** 3031 (w), 2898 (w), 1465 (w), 1217 (m), 1103 (s), 755 (m), 696 (m) cm^{-1} ; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.49 – 7.42 (2H, m), 7.49 – 7.42 (1.2H, m), 7.37 – 7.27 (3H, m), 7.37 – 7.27 (1.8H, m), 7.24 (0.6H, d, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.14 (1H, d, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 7.09 – 7.10 (2H, m), 7.09 –

7.10 (1.2H, m), 6.72 (1H, s), 6.72 (0.6H, s), 2.36 (3H, s), 2.33 (3H, s), 2.32 (3H, s), 2.29 (3H, s); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 147.1, 146.6, 140.7, 138.5, 138.1, 137.3, 137.3, 137.1, 136.8, 135.7, 130.5, 130.0, 130.0 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 308.8$ Hz), 129.9, 129.5, 128.7, 128.6, 128.6, 128.4, 127.6, 125.1, 111.8 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 3.3$ Hz), 111.0 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 3.1$ Hz), 19.9, 19.8, 19.6; ^{19}F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -42.6, -42.7; HRMS (ESI $^+$) $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ calc'd for $\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{F}_3\text{S}$: 309.0919, found: 309.0921.

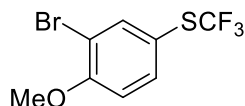
3. General Method G:



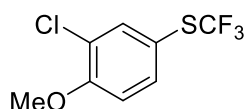
An oven-dried 25-mL glass schlenck, equipped with a stirring bar, and was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen for three times. And was charged with arene **9a-k** (0.500 mmol, 1.00 equiv), methyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)propanoate **4a** (153 mg, 0.750 mmol, 1.50 equiv), CCl_4 (2.50 mL) was added under N_2 . Then the Tf_2O (212 mg, 0.750 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture, and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 h. Then Et_3N (152 mg, 1.50 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added to the mixture under N_2 atmosphere, the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 6 h. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography.



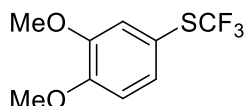
(4-Methoxyphenyl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 10a: Prepared according to **General Method G** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (85.2 mg, 0.409 mmol, 81.8% yield)^[4]; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.58 (2H, d, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 6.93 (2H, d, $J = 8.9$ Hz), 3.84 (3H, s); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.0, 138.4, 129.8 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 309.3$ Hz), 115.1, 114.9 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 2.0$ Hz), 55.5; ^{19}F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -44.0.



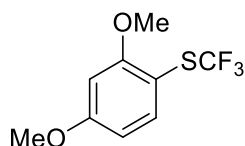
(3-Bromo-4-methoxyphenyl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 10b: Prepared according to **General Method G** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (90.3 mg, 0.315 mmol, 62.9% yield)^[4]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.83 (1H, s), 7.56 (1H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 6.90 (1H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 3.91 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.3, 141.0, 137.4, 129.5 (q, $J_{C-F} = 309.5$ Hz), 116.1 (d, $J_{C-F} = 2.1$ Hz), 112.3, 112.3, 56.4; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -43.6.



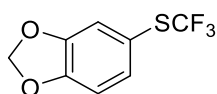
(3-Chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 10c: Prepared according to **General Method G** (Eluent: Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as colorless liquid (96.2 mg, 0.396 mmol, 79.3% yield)^[26]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.67 (1H, d, $J = 2.1$ Hz), 7.53 (1H, dd, $J = 8.6, 2.1$ Hz), 6.95 (1H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 3.94 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 157.5, 138.1, 136.7, 129.5 (q, $J_{C-F} = 309.8$ Hz), 123.4, 115.7 (d, $J_{C-F} = 2.1$ Hz), 112.5, 56.4; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -43.6.



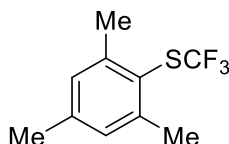
(3,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 10d: Prepared according to **General Method G** (Eluent: 200:1 to 50:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (116.3 mg, 0.488 mmol, 97.6% yield)^[4]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.22 (1H, dd, $J = 8.3, 2.0$ Hz), 7.09 (1H, d, $J = 1.9$ Hz), 6.85 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 3.87 (3H, s), 3.87 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 151.6, 149.3, 130.2, 129.7 (q, $J_{C-F} = 309.4$ Hz), 118.9, 114.9 (q, $J_{C-F} = 2.0$ Hz), 111.5, 56.1, 55.9; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -43.8.



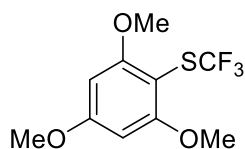
(2,4-Dimethoxyphenyl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 10e: Prepared according to **General Method G** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as colorless liquid (117.1 mg, 0.492 mmol, 98.3% yield)^[4]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.52 (1H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 6.51 (1H, d, $J = 7.0$ Hz), 6.50 (1H, s), 3.87 (3H, s), 3.82 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.1, 162.2, 140.3, 129.7 (q, $J_{C-F} = 310.3$ Hz), 105.7, 103.1 (d, $J_{C-F} = 1.3$ Hz), 99.3, 56.0, 55.5; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -43.7.



5-((Trifluoromethyl)thio)benzo[d][1,3]dioxole 10f: Prepared according to **General Method G** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as a colorless liquid (77.2 mg, 0.348 mmol, 69.5% yield)^[4]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.17 (1H, d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 7.09 (1H, s), 6.83 (1H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 6.04 (2H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 150.5, 148.4, 131.7, 129.7 (q, $J_{C-F} = 309.4$ Hz), 116.4, 116.1 (q, $J_{C-F} = 2.0$ Hz), 109.2, 102.1; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -43.9.

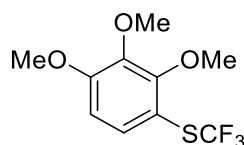


Mesityl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 10g: Prepared according to **General Method E** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as colorless liquid (52.5 mg, 0.238 mmol, 47.7% yield)^[27]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.03 (2H, s), 2.56 (6H, s), 2.32 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 145.4, 141.5, 130.3 (q, $J_{C-F} = 310.4$ Hz), 129.7, 120.2 (d, $J_{C-F} = 1.3$ Hz), 22.2, 21.3; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -41.9.

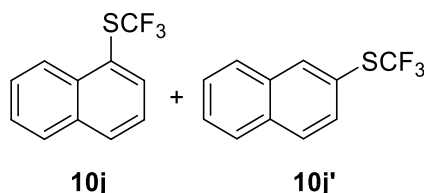


(Trifluoromethyl)(2,4,6-trimethoxyphenyl)sulfane 10h: Prepared according to **General Method G** (Eluent: 100:1 to 20:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) and the title

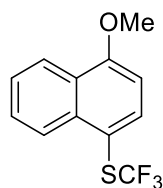
compound was isolated as a white solid (126.3 mg, 0.471 mmol, 94.1% yield)^[4]; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.13 (2H, s), 3.84 (3H, s), 3.81 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 164.6, 163.5, 129.6 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 311.7 Hz), 91.4 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 1.8 Hz), 91.0, 56.2, 55.4; ¹⁹F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -43.5.



(Trifluoromethyl)(2,3,4-trimethoxyphenyl)sulfane 10i: Prepared according to **General Method G** (Eluent: Eluent: 100:1 to 20:1 petroleum ether: ethyl acetate) and the title compound was isolated as colorless liquid (120.4 mg, 0.449 mmol, 89.8% yield); **IR (thin film)** 2968 (w), 2786 (w), 1578 (m), 1484 (m), 1461 (m), 1408 (s), 1296 (m), 1089 (s), 1012 (s), 799 (m) cm⁻¹; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.33 (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 6.69 (1H, d, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 3.94 (3H, s), 3.87 (3H, s), 3.85 (3H, s); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.9, 156.0, 142.9, 133.5, 129.6 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 309.9 Hz), 109.4 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 1.4 Hz), 107.7, 61.6, 61.0, 56.2; ¹⁹F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -43.3; **HRMS (EI)** calc'd for C₁₀H₁₁F₃O₃S: 268.0374, found: 268.0376.



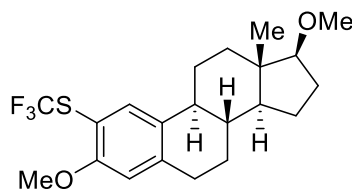
Naphthalen-1-yl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 10j & Naphthalen-2-yl(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 10j': Prepared according to **General Method G** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as white solid (72.7 mg, 0.319 mmol, 63.7% yield, **10j:10j'** = 7:1)^[4]; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.58 (1H, d, *J* = 8.5 Hz), 8.22 (0.14H, s), 8.01 (1H, dd, *J* = 9.4, 8.3 Hz), 7.91 (1H, d, *J* = 8.2 Hz), 7.92 – 7.87 (0.42H, m), 7.68 (1H, dd, *J* = 8.1, 7.3 Hz), 7.70 – 7.66 (0.14H, m), 7.59 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.1, 7.1 Hz), 7.61 – 7.57 (0.28H, m), 7.52 (1H, dd, *J* = 7.6, 7.9 Hz); ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 138.0, 137.2, 135.5, 134.4, 134.0, 133.5, 132.5, 131.9, 129.8 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 309.0 Hz), 129.4, 128.7, 128.3, 128.1, 127.9, 127.8, 127.1, 126.9, 126.0, 125.7, 121.7 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 1.6 Hz); ¹⁹F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -42.2, -42.4.



(4-Methoxynaphthalen-1-yl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 10k: Prepared according to **General Method G** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as colorless liquid (100.6 mg, 0.390 mmol, 77.9% yield)^[4]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.46 (1H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 8.29 (1H, d, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.85 (1H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.62 (1H, dd, $J = 7.1, 7.2$ Hz), 7.52 (1H, dd, $J = 8.1, 7.1$ Hz), 6.76 (1H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 3.96 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.8, 139.1, 136.3, 129.9 (q, $J_{C-F} = 310.8$ Hz), 128.2, 126.5, 126.1, 125.8, 122.7, 112.3 (d, $J_{C-F} = 1.5$ Hz), 104.0, 55.8; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -43.2.



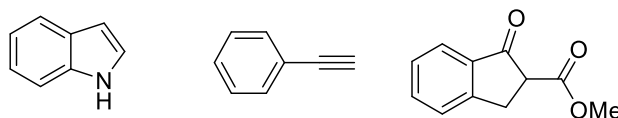
(2-Methoxynaphthalen-1-yl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 10l: Prepared according to **General Method G** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as white solid (69.8 mg, 0.270 mmol, 54.1% yield)^[28]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.56 (1H, d, $J = 8.6$ Hz), 8.00 (1H, d, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 7.81 (1H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.64 (1H, dd, $J = 8.2, 8.2$ Hz), 7.44 (1H, dd, $J = 7.8, 7.1$ Hz), 7.31 (1H, d, $J = 9.1$ Hz), 4.04 (3H, s); **¹³C NMR** (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 160.8, 137.0, 134.3, 129.8 (q, $J_{C-F} = 311.7$ Hz), 129.4, 128.4, 128.3, 125.1, 124.4, 113.1, 105.2 (d, $J_{C-F} = 1.2$ Hz), 56.9; **¹⁹F NMR** (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -41.8.



(3-Chloro-4-methoxyphenyl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfane 12: Prepared according to **General Method G** (Eluent: petroleum ether) and the title compound was isolated as colorless liquid (145 mg, 0.362 mmol, 72.4% yield)^[4]; **¹H NMR** (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.50 (1H, s), 6.67 (1H, s), 3.86 (3H, s), 3.38 (3H, s), 3.32 (1H, t, $J = 8.3$ Hz),

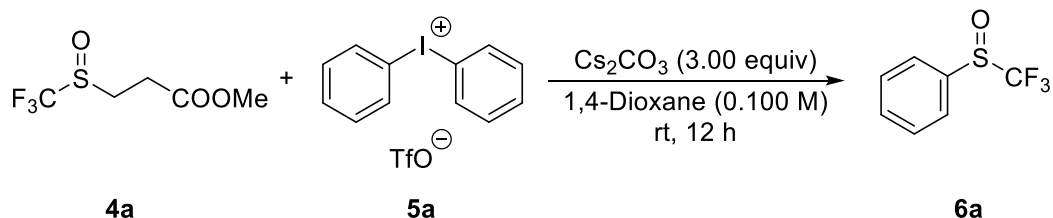
2.88 (2H, m), 2.34 – 2.23 (1H, m), 2.23 – 2.12 (1H, m), 2.11 – 2.03 (2H, m), 1.94 – 1.86 (1H, m), 1.75 – 1.64 (1H, m), 1.56– 1.14 (7H, m), 0.79 (3H, s); ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 158.5, 142.6, 136.2, 133.7, 129.8 (d, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 310.2$ Hz), 112.1, 109.0, 90.8, 58.0, 56.2, 50.3, 43.7, 43.3, 38.4, 38.0, 30.1, 27.9, 27.1, 26.4, 23.1, 11.7; ^{19}F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -42.7.

Reactions of substrates such as indole, alkyne, and *beta*-keto ester with our reagents were not successful, low yields of desired products were obtained according to ^{19}F NMR and GC-MS. Further optimization of the reaction conditions is needed.



V. Gram-scale reaction

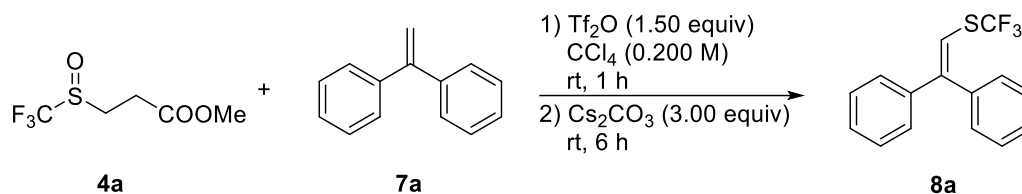
1. Synthesis of ((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene 6a



An oven-dried 200-mL round bottom flask, equipped with a stirring bar, was charged with diphenyliodonium trifluoromethanesulfonate (2.37 g, 5.50 mmol, 1.10 equiv), Cs_2CO_3 (4.88 g, 15.0 mmol, 3.00 equiv). The mixture was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen for three times. Then methyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)propanoate **4a** (1.02 g, 5.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and dry 1,4-Dioxane (50.0 mL) was added under N_2 atmosphere, the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h. The mixture was diluted with brine (150 mL) and extracted with ethyl acetate (40.0 mL \times 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (150 mL \times 5), dried over by Na_2SO_4 then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Eluent: 100:1 to 50:1 petroleum ether:

ethyl acetate) to provide the desired product **6a** as a colorless liquid (0.598 g, 2.53 mmol, 50.5% yield).

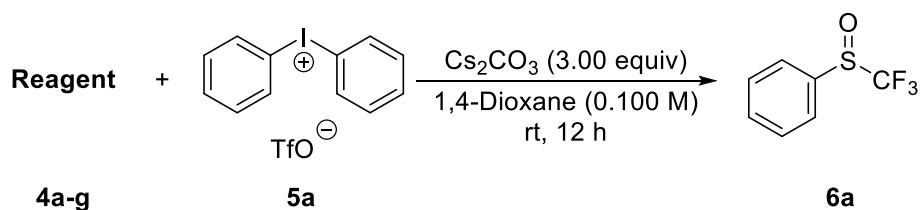
2. Synthesis of ((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)benzene **8a**



An oven-dried 100-mL two-neck round bottom flask, equipped with a stirring bar, and was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen for three times. And was charged with ethene-1,1-diene (0.901 g, 5.00 mmol, 1.00 equiv), methyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)propanoate **4a** (1.53 g, 7.50 mmol, 1.50 equiv), CCl_4 (25.0 mL) was added under N_2 atmosphere. Then the Tf_2O (2.12 g, 7.50 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture, and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 h. Then Cs_2CO_3 (4.88 g, 15.0 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added to the mixture under N_2 atmosphere, the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 6 h. The mixture was diluted with brine (25.0 mL) and extracted with DCM (50.0 mL \times 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine (80.0 mL \times 3), dried over by Na_2SO_4 then filtered. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was purified by flash silica gel chromatography (Eluent: petroleum ether) to provide the desired product **8a** as a yellow liquid (1.10 g, 3.92 mmol, 78.3% yield).

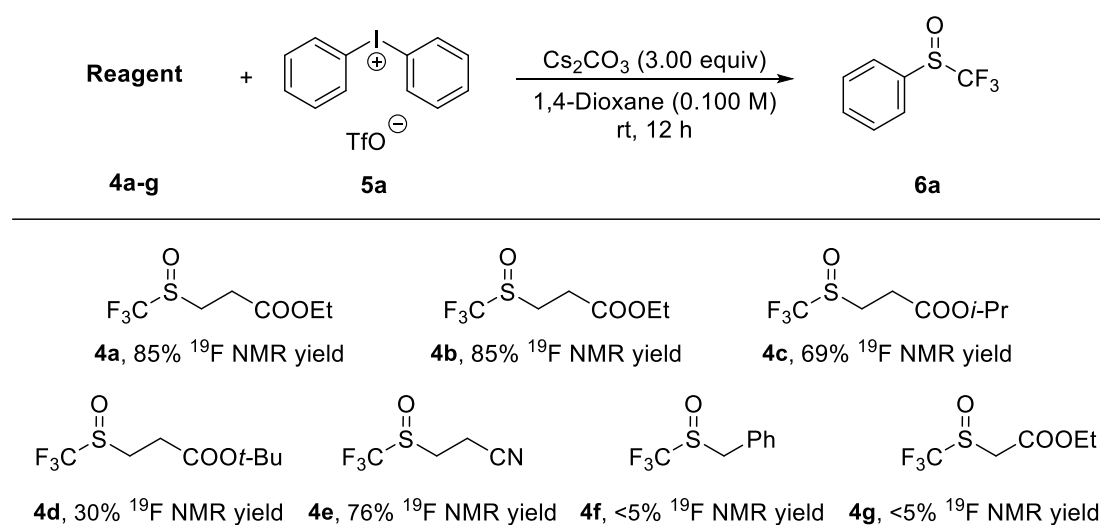
VI. Mechanistic study

1. Effect of different reagents for trifluoromethylsulfonylation



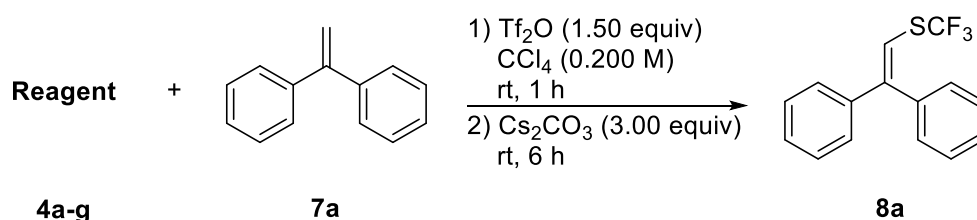
An oven-dried 25-mL glass schlenck, equipped with a stirring bar, was charged with

diphenyliodonium trifluoromethanesulfonate (47.3 mg, 0.110 mmol, 1.10 equiv), Cs₂CO₃ (97.7 mg, 0.300 mmol, 3.00 equiv). The mixture was evacuated and backfilled with N₂ for three times. Then the reagent (0.100 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and dry 1,4-Dioxane (1.00 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h. When the reaction completed, the yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.



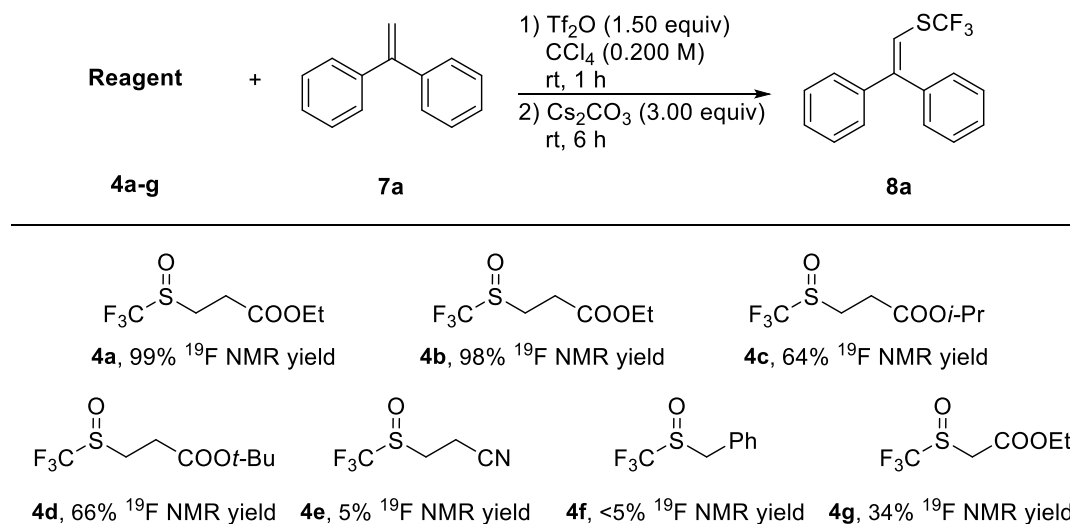
Reaction condition: **4a-g** (0.100 mmol), **5a** (0.110 mmol), Cs₂CO₃ (3.00 equiv), 1,4-Dioxane (1.00 mL) stirred at rt for 12 h. Yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

2. Effect of different reagents for C–H trifluoromethylthiolation of 1,1-diphenylethylene



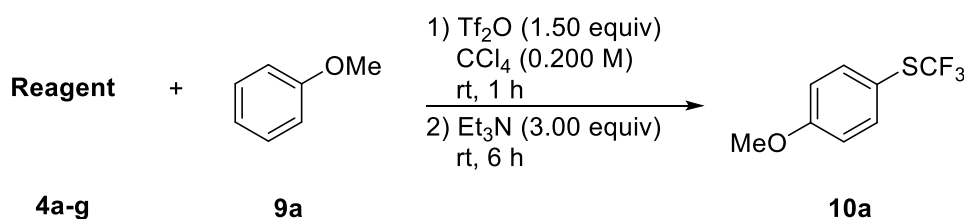
An oven-dried 25-mL glass schlenck, equipped with a stirring bar, and was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen for three times. And was charged with 1,1-Diphenylethylene (18.0 mg, 0.100 mmol, 1.00 equiv), different EWG reagent (0.150 mmol, 1.50 equiv), CCl₄ (0.500 mL) were added under N₂ atmosphere. Then the Tf₂O (42.3 mg, 0.150 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture, and the

mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 h. Then Cs₂CO₃ (97.7 mg, 0.300 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added under N₂ atmosphere, the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 6 h. When the reaction completed, yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.



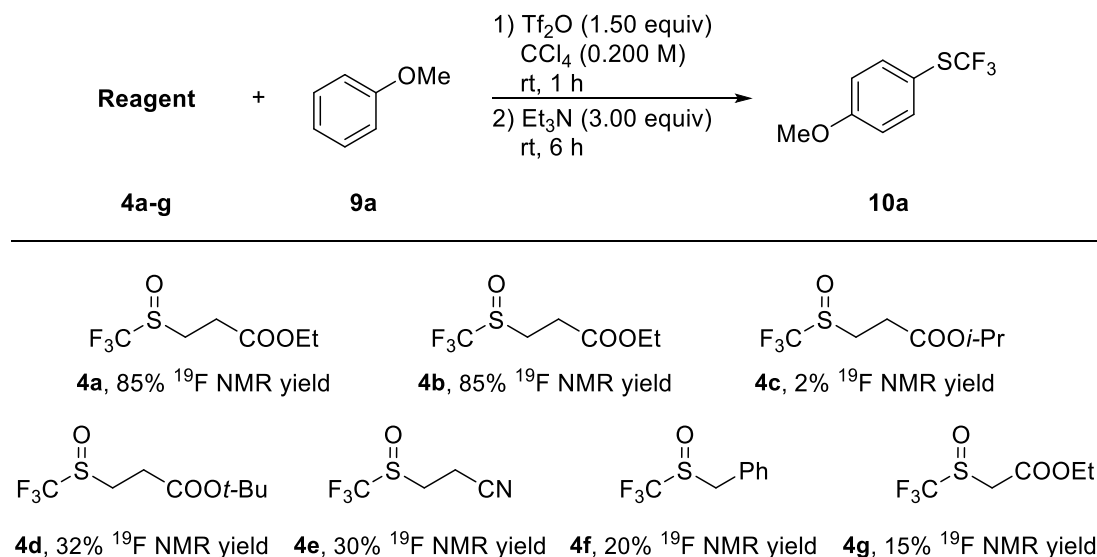
Reaction condition: **4a-g** (0.150 mmol), **7a** (0.100 mmol), CCl₄ (0.500 mL), Tf₂O (1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture at rt for 1 h. Then Cs₂CO₃ (3.00 equiv) was added to the mixture under N₂ atmosphere, and stirred at rt for 6 h. Yield was determined by ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

3. Effect of different reagents for C–H trifluoromethylthiolation of anisole



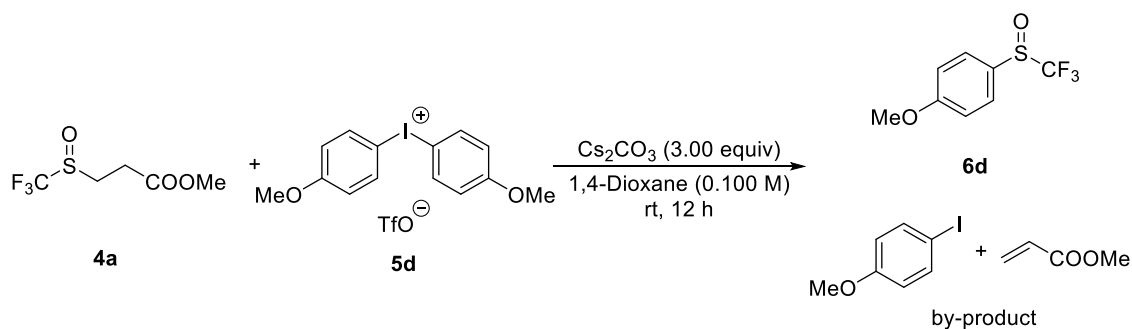
An oven-dried 25-mL glass schlenck, equipped with a stirring bar, and was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen for three times. And was charged with anisole (10.8 mg, 0.100 mmol, 1.00 equiv), different EWG reagent (0.150 mmol, 1.50 equiv), CCl₄ (0.500 mL) were added under N₂ atmosphere. Then Tf₂O (42.3 mg, 0.150 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture, and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 1 h. Then Et₃N (30.4 mg, 0.300 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added to the mixture under N₂ atmosphere, the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature

for 6 h. When the reaction completed, the yield was determined by ^{19}F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF_3 (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.



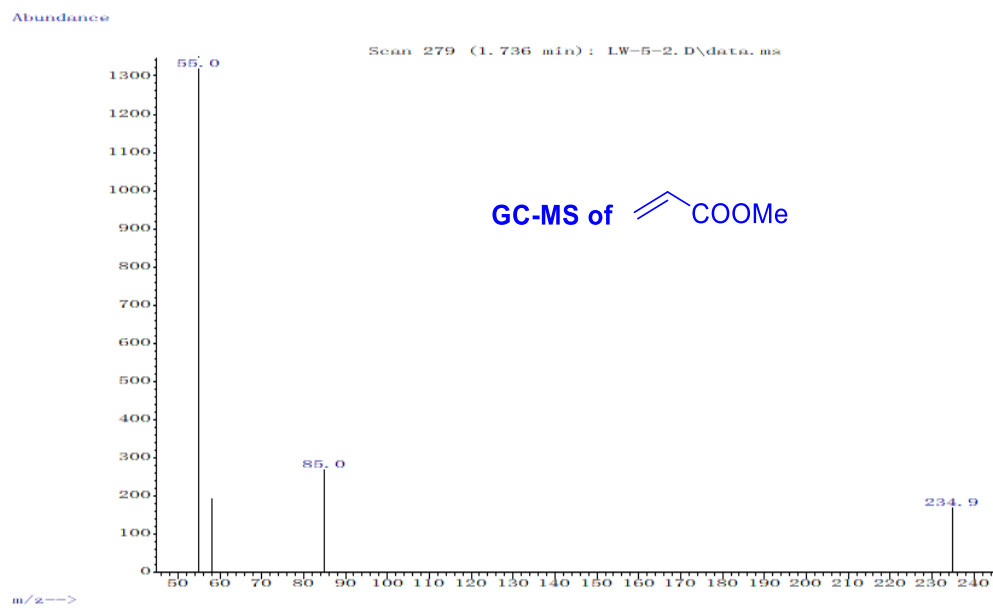
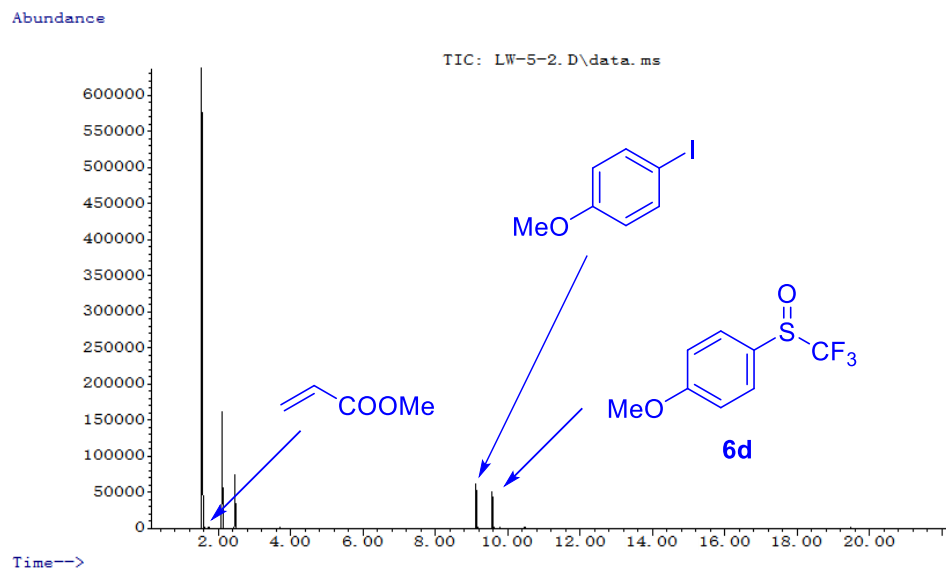
Reaction condition: **4a-g** (0.150 mmol), **9a** (0.100 mmol), CCl_4 (1.00 mL), Tf_2O (1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture at rt for 1 h. Then Et_3N (3.00 equiv) was added to the mixture under N_2 atmosphere, and stirred at rt for 6 h. Yield was determined by ^{19}F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF_3 (99.0 wt%, 14.8 mg, 0.100 mmol) as an internal standard.

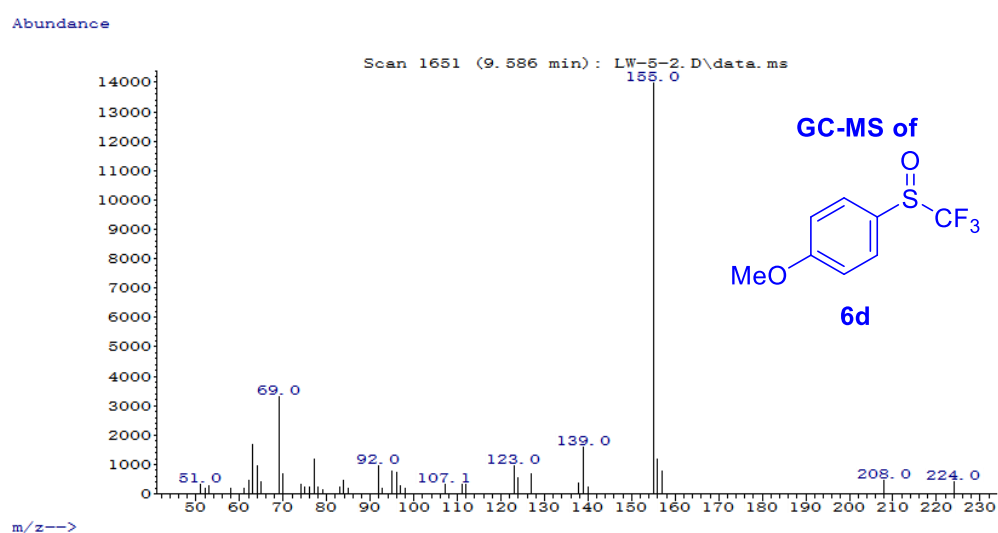
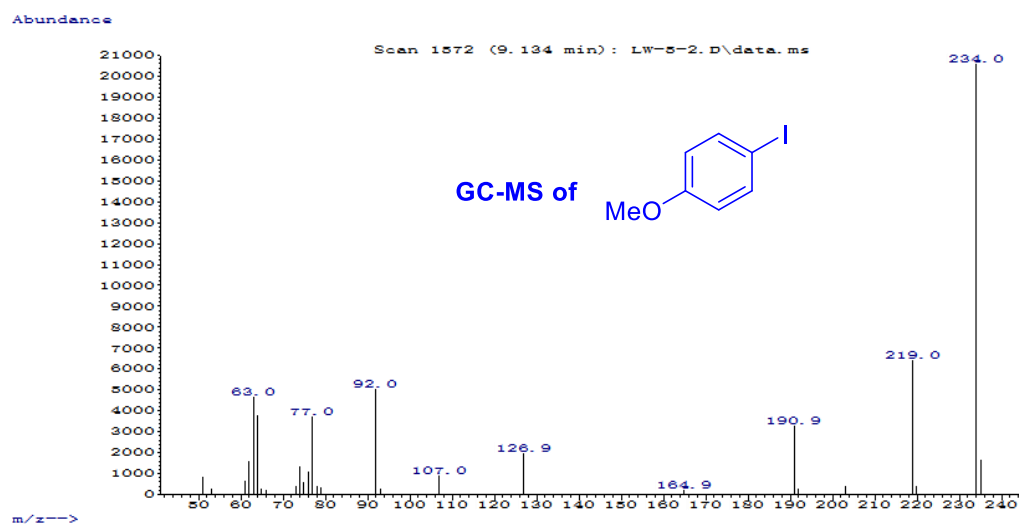
4. Observation of by-product for the reaction between **5d** with reagent **4a**



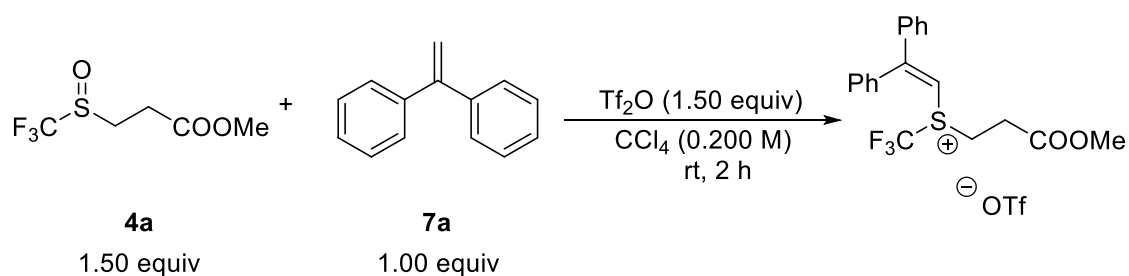
An oven-dried 25-mL glass schlenk, equipped with a stirring bar, was charged with bis(4-methoxyphenyl)iodonium trifluoromethanesulfonate **5d** (107.9 mg, 0.220 mmol, 1.10 equiv), Cs_2CO_3 (195.5 mg, 0.600 mmol, 3.00 equiv). The mixture was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen for three times. Then methyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)propanoate **4a** (40.8 mg, 0.200 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and dry 1,4-Dioxane (1.00 mL) was added under N_2 atmosphere and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 12 h. When the reaction completed, the crude mixture

was monitored by GC-MS.



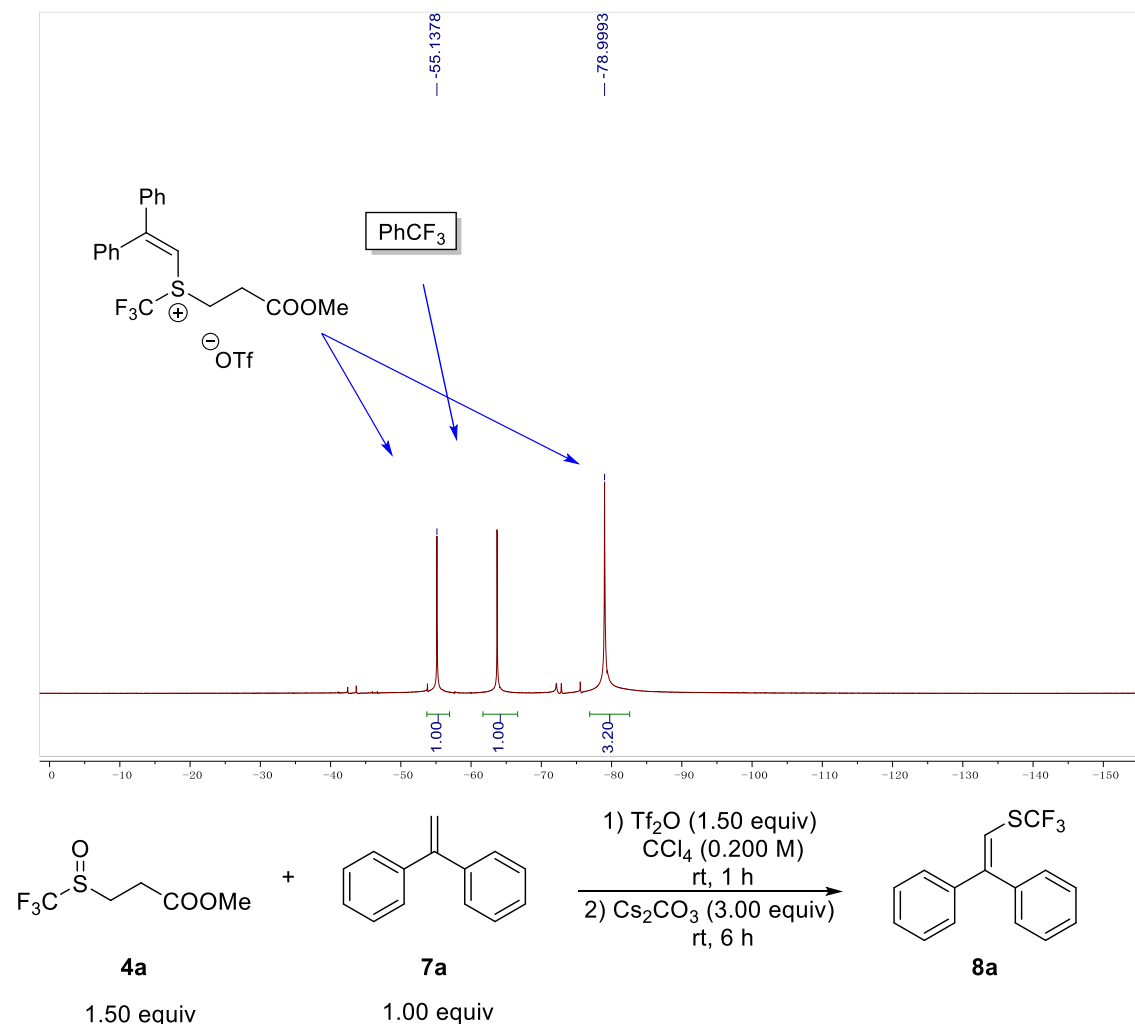


5. Observation of intermediate for the reaction between 7a or 9a with reagent 4a



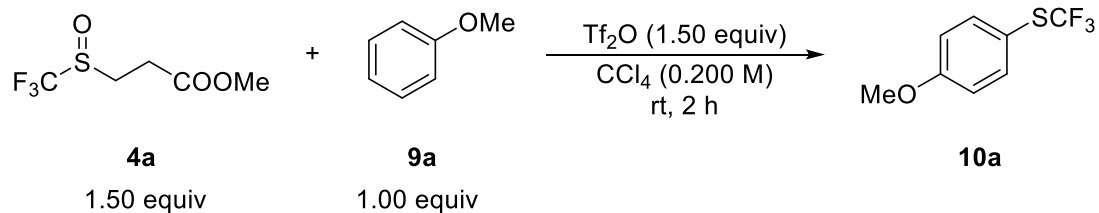
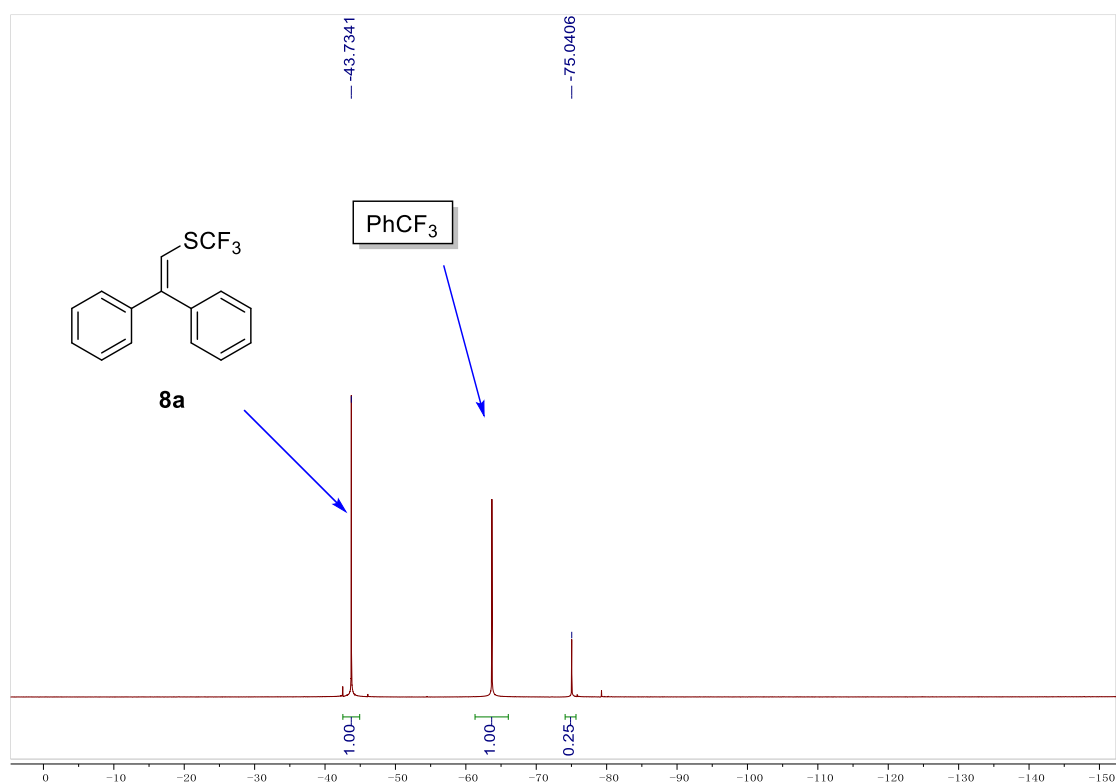
An oven-dried 25-mL glass schlenck, equipped with a stirring bar, and was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen for three times, and were charged with 1,1-diphenylethylene (36.1 mg, 0.200 mmol, 1.00 equiv), methyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)propanoate (61.3 mg, 0.300 mmol, 1.50 equiv), CCl_4

(1.00 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere. Then the Tf₂O (84.6 mg, 0.300 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture, and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. The crude mixture was subjected to ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 29.5 mg, 0.200 mmol) as an internal standard.

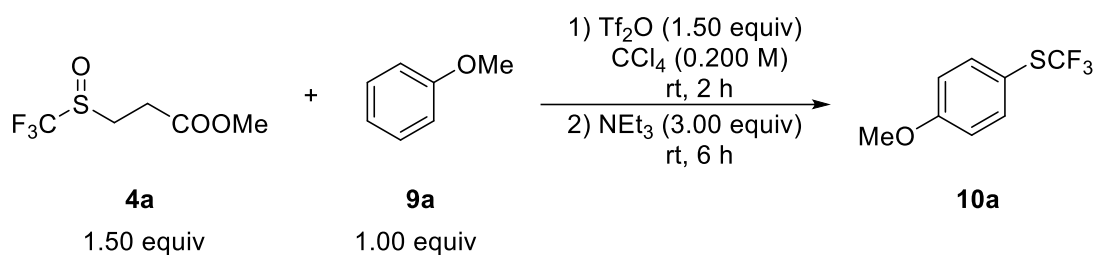
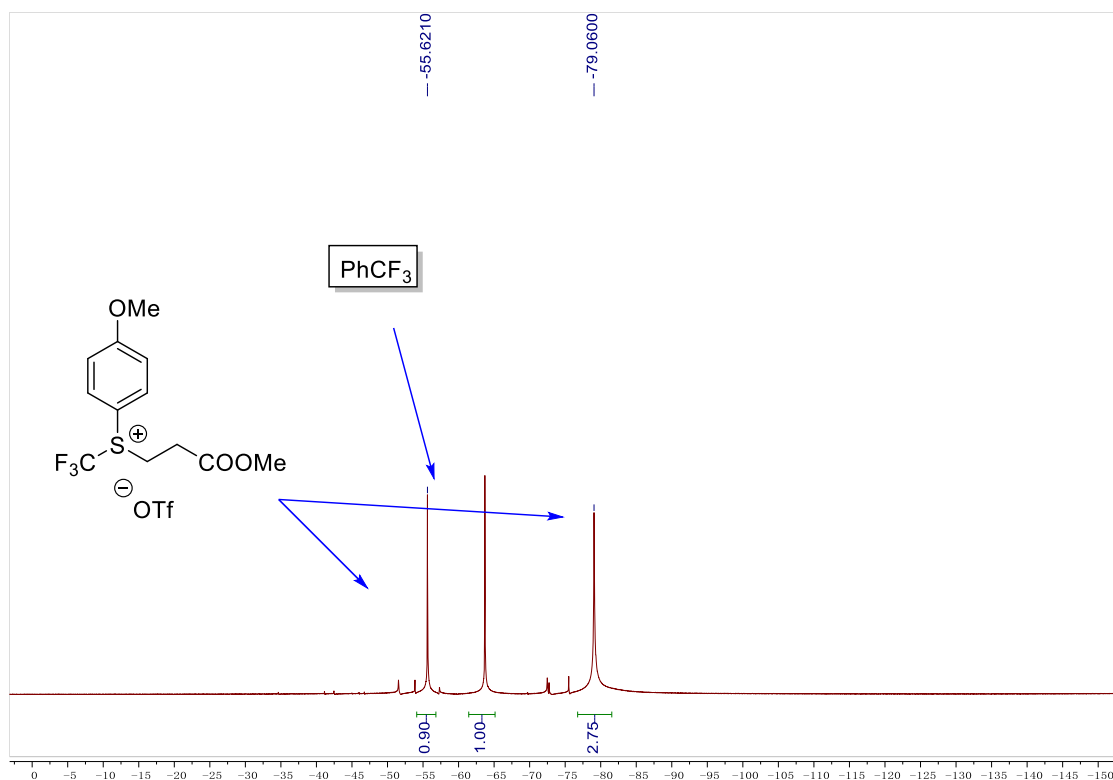


An oven-dried 25-mL glass schlenk, equipped with a stirring bar, and was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen for three times, and were charged with 1,1-diphenylethylene (36.1 mg, 0.200 mmol, 1.00 equiv), methyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)propanoate (61.3 mg, 0.300 mmol, 1.50 equiv), CCl₄ (1.00 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere. Then the Tf₂O (84.6 mg, 0.300 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture, and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. Then Cs₂CO₃ (97.7 mg, 0.300 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added under N₂ atmosphere, the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 6 h. When the reaction completed, the crude mixture was subjected to ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in

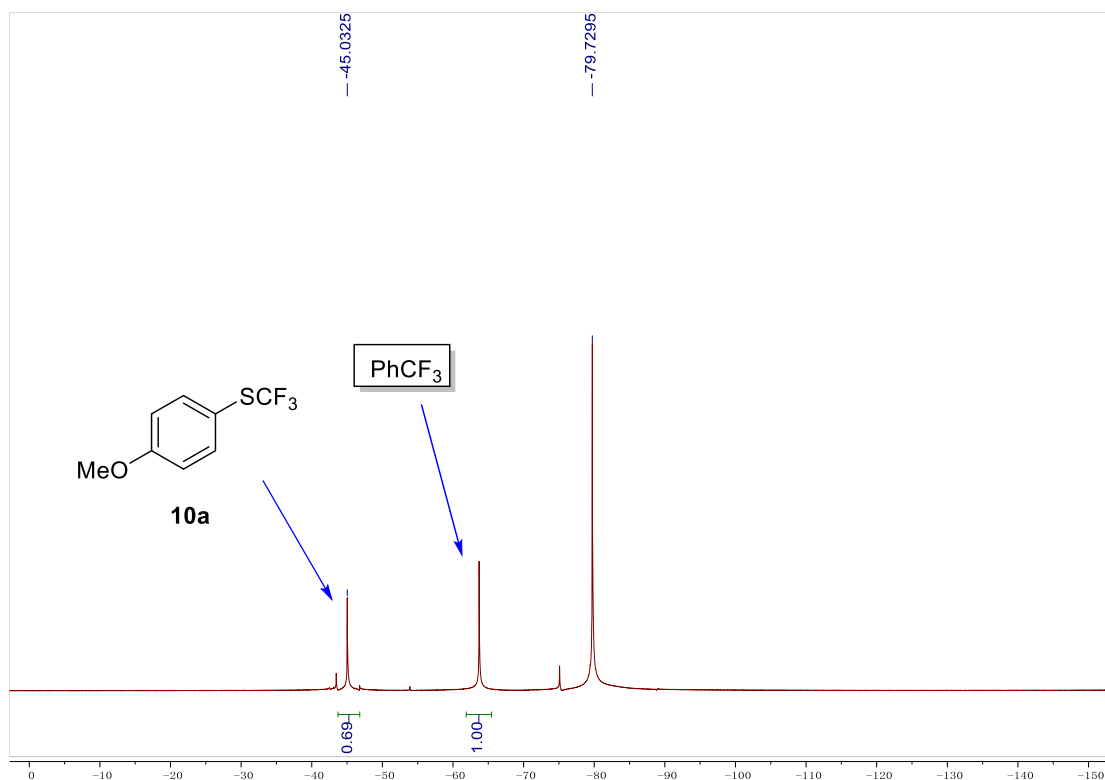
the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 29.5 mg, 0.200 mmol) as an internal standard.



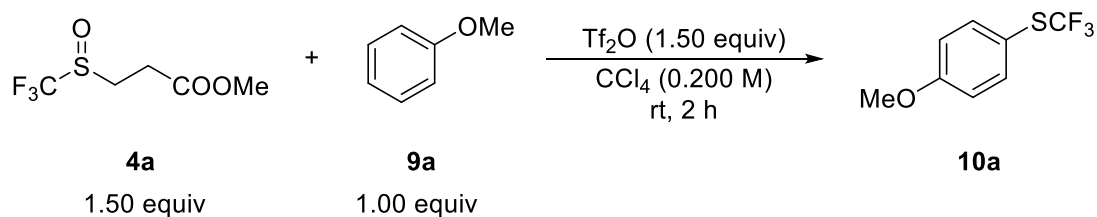
An oven-dried 25-mL glass schlenk, equipped with a stirring bar, and was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen for three times, and were charged with anisole (21.6 mg, 0.200 mmol, 1.00 equiv), methyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)sulfonyl)propanoate (61.3 mg, 0.300 mmol, 1.50 equiv), CCl₄ (1.00 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere. Then Tf₂O (84.6 mg, 0.300 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture, and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. The crude mixture was subjected to ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF₃ (99.0 wt%, 29.5 mg, 0.200 mmol) as an internal standard.



An oven-dried 25-mL glass schlenk, equipped with a stirring bar, and was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen for three times, and were charged with anisole (21.6 mg, 0.200 mmol, 1.00 equiv), methyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)propanoate (61.3 mg, 0.300 mmol, 1.50 equiv), CCl_4 (1.00 mL) was added under N_2 atmosphere. Then Tf_2O (84.6 mg, 0.300 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture, and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. Then Et_3N (60.7 mg, 0.600 mmol, 3.00 equiv) was added to the mixture under N_2 atmosphere, the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 6 h. When the reaction completed, the crude mixture was subjected to ^{19}F NMR spectroscopy in the presence of PhCF_3 (99.0 wt%, 29.5 mg, 0.200 mmol) as an internal standard.

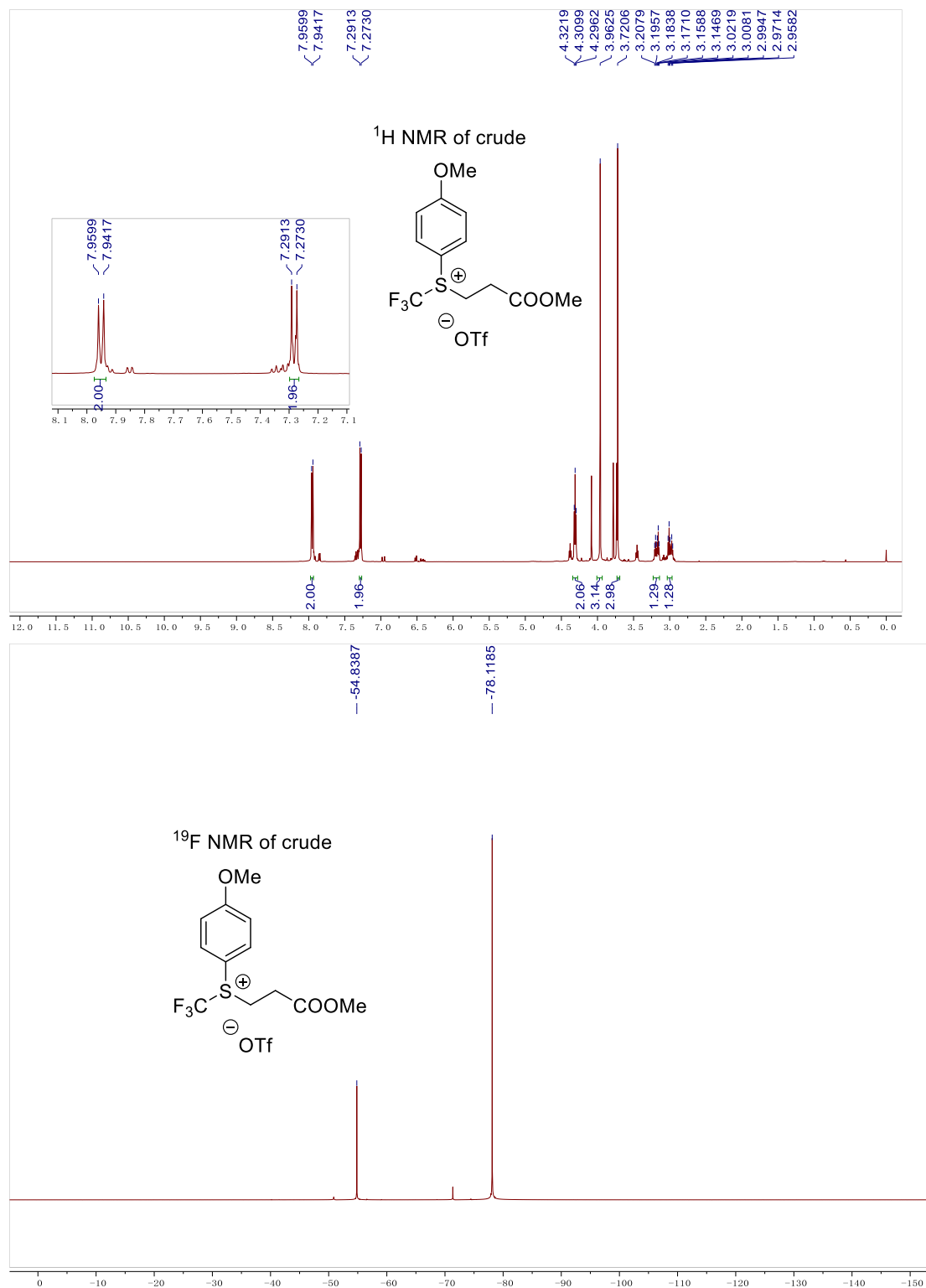


6. Observation of intermediate (3-methoxy-3-oxopropyl)(4-methoxyphenyl)(trifluoromethyl)sulfonium trifluoromethanesulfonate:



An oven-dried 25-mL glass schlenk, equipped with a stirring bar, and was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen for three times, and were charged with anisole (21.6 mg, 0.200 mmol, 1.00 equiv), methyl 3-((trifluoromethyl)sulfinyl)propanoate (61.3 mg, 0.300 mmol, 1.50 equiv), CCl₄ (1.00 mL) was added under N₂ atmosphere. Then Tf₂O (84.6 mg, 0.300 mmol, 1.50 equiv) was added dropwise to the mixture, and the mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 2 h. Then poured out the colorless liquid of the mixture, the black residue was washed by CCl₄ (3.00 mL × 3). The black residue was redissolved in the CDCl₃ to give the crude ¹H NMR and ¹⁹F NMR spectroscopy.

NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.95 (2H, d, *J* = 9.1 Hz), 7.28 (2H, d, *J* = 9.2 Hz), 4.31 (2H, t, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 3.96 (3H, s), 3.72 (3H, s), 3.21 – 3.15 (1H, m), 3.03 – 2.97 (1H, m). ¹⁹F NMR (471 MHz, CDCl₃) δ –54.8, –78.1.



VII. References

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VIII. NMR spectra

