Supporting Information

Visible-Light-Induced Photocatalytic Four-Component fluoroalkylation–dithiocarbamylation via Difunctionalization of Styrenes

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General information

The light-promoted reactions were used in the blue LED, using a homemade photoreactor having blue LED strips with λ 460-463 nm. 36W Blue LEDs were purchased from the market available commercial source (budget led). Borosilicate reaction tube was used as material of the irradiation vessel. Distance between light source and reaction tube was approximately 5 cm and no filter was used for the reaction. A fan was used to ensure reactions remained at or near room temperature when using LED.



Figure S1. The photo reaction setup and blue LED lamps

Graphical supporting information for visible-light-induced photocatalytic fourcomponent difluoroalkylation–dithiocarbamylation via difunctionalization of alkenes (0.2 mmol scale)



Figure S2. (Left) Starting materials for visible-light-induced photocatalytic four-component difluoroalkylation–dithiocarbamylation via difunctionalization reaction. **(Right)** 10.0 mL of Schlenk tube.



Figure S3. (Left) Photocatalyst $[Ir(2',4'-dF-5-CF3-ppy)_2(4,4'-dtbbpy)]PF_6$ (yellow solid) were weighed on the bench top. (Center) Carbondisulfide (CS₂) (**Right**) Solvent (DCM) for visible-light-induced photocatalytic four-component difluoroalkylation–dithiocarbamylation via difunctionalization reaction.



Figure S4. The tube was evacuated, refilled with N_2 and the reaction stirred under blue LEDs at room temperature.

Stern-Volmer fluorescence quenching studies

The fluorescence quenching experiment was conducted using a fluorescence spectrophotometer (Agilent Technologies). The excitation wavelength was 360 nm, and the emission intensity was collected at 524 nm. Samples were prepared by mixing [lr(ppy)₂(4,4'-dtb-bpy)]PF₆ (1.0×10^{-4} M) with varying amounts of quencher **2a** (BrF₂CO₂Et) in DCM (total volume = 5.0 mL) in a quartz fluorescence cuvette. For each quenching experiment, different volumes of the quencher's stock solution were titrated into a solution of [lr(ppy)₂(4,4'-dtb-bpy)]PF₆ (2.5 mL, maintaining a total volume of 5.0 mL). The emission intensity was then measured.

Entry	[lr(ppy) ₂ (4,4'-dtb-bpy)]PF ₆	Quencher 2a (BrF ₂ CO ₂ Et)	DCM	Total volume
1	2.5 mL (5x10 ⁻⁵ M)	0 mL (0 mM)	2.5 mL	5.0 mL
2	2.5 mL (5x10 ⁻⁵ M)	0.5 mL (5 mM)	2.0 mL	5.0 mL
3	2.5 mL (5x10 ⁻⁵ M)	1.0 mL (10 mM)	1.5 mL	5.0 mL
4	2.5 mL (5x10 ⁻⁵ M)	1.5 mL (15 mM)	1.0 mL	5.0 mL
5	2.5 mL (5x10 ⁻⁵ M)	2.0 mL (20 mM)	0.5 mL	5.0 mL

Inspired by the significant results, we sought to gain insights into the mechanism. We conducted Stern–Volmer fluorescence quenching experiments using $[Ir(ppy)_2(4,4'-dtb-bpy)]PF_6$ in the presence of BrF₂CO₂Et (**2a**). F₀ and F show the intensities of the emission in the absence and presence of the quencher at 524 nm. The results indicated that compound **2a** could effectively quench the excited state of the photosensitizer $[Ir(ppy)_2(4,4'-dtb-bpy)]PF_6^*$.



Figure S5. Fluorescence quenching experiment

Stern-Volmer fluorescence quenching experiments were run with a freshly prepared solution of $[Ir(ppy)_2(4,4'-dtb-bpy)]PF_6 (1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M})$ in DCM. Samples were prepared by mixing $[Ir(ppy)_2(4,4'-dtb-bpy)]PF_6 (1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M})$ with 5 mM of quenchers alkene (**1a**), BrF₂CO₂Et (**2a**), CS₂ (**3a**) and piperazine derivative (**4a**) in DCM (total volume = 5.0 mL) in a quartz fluorescence cuvette. For each quenching experiment, different quenchers with 5 mM were titrated into a solution of $[Ir(ppy)_2(4,4'-dtb-bpy)]PF_6 (2.5 mL, maintaining a total volume of 5.0 mL). The emission intensity was then measured.$



Entry	Substrates	Conc.	Cat.G	DCM	l otal volume
1	-	-	2.5 mL (5x10 ⁻⁵ M)	2.5 mL	5.0 mL
2	Quencher 1a	0.5 mL (5 mM)	2.5 mL (5x10 ⁻⁵ M)	2.0 mL	5.0 mL
3	Quencher 2a	0.5 mL (5 mM)	2.5 mL (5x10⁻⁵ M)	2.0 mL	5.0 mL
4	Quencher 4a	0.5 mL (5 mM)	2.5 mL (5x10⁻⁵ M)	2.0 mL	5.0 mL
5	Quencher 3+4a	0.5 mL (5 mM)	2.5 mL (5x10 ⁻⁵ M)	2.0 mL	5.0 mL

The fluorescence quenching studies illustrated in the provided graph (see SI; Stern–Volmer graph, **Figure S6**) show the interaction of the photoexcited $[Ir(ppy)_2(4,4'-dtb-bpy)]PF_6^*$ with different substrates. The higher fluorescence intensity quenching observed with BrF₂CO₂Et (**2a**) and the piperazine derivative (**4a**) suggests a more efficient single electron transfer (SET) event compared to the other substrates (**1a** and **3a+4a**). Inspired by these important results, we sought to gain further insights into the mechanism. The formation of dithiocarbamate **3+4a** was readily achieved from the piperazine derivative (**4a**) and CS₂ (**3a**), even in the absence of a base. Therefore, the interaction of the photoexcited [Ir(ppy)_2(4,4'-dtb-bpy)]PF₆ in the presence of either piperazine derivative (**4a**) or BrF₂CO₂Et (**2a**) revealed that only compound **2a** could effectively quench the excited state of [Ir(ppy)_2(4,4'-dtb-bpy)]PF₆*. Therefore, the result of fluorescence quenching experiments indicated that **2a** was a more efficient quencher of the excited state of [Ir(ppy)_2(4,4'-dtb-bpy)]PF₆* than **4a**.



Figure S6. Fluorescence quenching experiments.

Spectra for visible-light-induced photocatalytic four-component difluoroalkylationdithiocarbamylation via difunctionalization reaction

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-(4-(*tert-butyl*)*phenyl*)-2,2-*difluoro*-4-((4-*phenylpiperazine*-1-*carbonothioyl*)*thio*)*butanoate* (**5***a*):





¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-(4-(*tert-butyl*)*phenyl*)-2,2-*difluoro*-4-((4-(2-*methoxyphenyl*)*piperazine*-1-*carbonothioyl*)*thio*)*butanoate* (**5***b*):





¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-(4-(*tert-butyl*)*phenyl*)-2,2-*difluoro*-4-((4-(*p-tolyl*)*piperazine*-1-*carbonothioyl*)*thio*)*butanoate* (**5***c*):

Patamawadee 26-6-65 No.4 PS-P7-119 in CDCl3



5c ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-(4-(*tert-butyl*)*phenyl*)-2,2-*difluoro*-4-((4-(2-fluorophenyl)*piperazine*-1-*carbonothioyl*)*thio*)*butanoate* (**5***d*):





¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-(4-(*tert-butyl*)*phenyl*)-4-((4-((4*chlorophenyl*)(*phenyl*)*methyl*)*piperazine-1-carbonothioyl*)*thio*)-2, 2-*difluorobutanoate* (**5e**):



5e ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((4-(*bis*(4-fluorophenyl)*methyl*)*piperazine-1-carbonothioy*))*thio*)-4-(4-(*tert-butyl*)*phenyl*)-2,2-*difluorobutanoate* (**5f**):



5f ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

Patamawadee 8-6-65 No.9 19F{1H} PS-P7-105 in CDC13



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-(4-(*tert-butyl*)*phenyl*)-4-((4-(4-*chlorobenzyl*)*piperazine*-1-*carbonothioyl*)*thio*)-2,2-*difluorobutanoate* (**5***g*):



5g ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

Patamawadee 23-6-65 No.4 19F{1H{} PS-P7-115 in CDC13



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((4-(benzo[d][1,3]dioxol-5-ylmethyl)piperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-4-(4-(tert-butyl)phenyl)-2,2-difluorobutanoate (**5h**):



5h ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-(4-(*tert-butyl*)*phenyl*)-4-((4-(2,3*dihydrobenzo*[*b*][1,4]*dioxine-2-carbonyl*)*piperazine-1-carbonothioyl*)*thio*)-2,2-*difluorobutanoate* (**5***i*):



5i ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-(4-(*tert-butyl*)*phenyl*)-2,2-*difluoro*-4-((4-(*pyrimidin*-2*yl*)*piperazine*-1-*carbonothioyl*)*thio*)*butanoate* (**5***j*):



5j ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

Patamawadee 21-6-65 No.3 19F{1H} PS-P7-114 in CDC13



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-(4-(*tert-butyl*)*phenyl*)-2,2-*difluoro*-4-((4-(*pyrimidin*-2*yl*)*piperazine*-1-*carbonothioyl*)*thio*)*butanoate* (**5***l*):



5I ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-(4-(*tert-butyl*)*phenyl*)-2,2-*difluoro*-4-((4-(2-*hydroxyethyl*)*piperazine*-1-*carbonothioyl*)*thio*)*butanoate* (**5***m*):



5m ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

Patamawadee 6-7-65 No.3 19F{1H} PS-P7-130 in CDC13



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((*benzyl(methyl)carbamothioyl)thio*)-4-(4-(*tert-butyl)phenyl*)-2,2-*difluorobutanoate* (**5***n*):







50 ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-(4-(*tert-butyl*)*phenyl*)-2,2-*difluoro*-4-((*morpholine*-4*carbonothioy*))*thio*)*butanoate* (**5***p*):



5p ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

Patamawadee 29-6-65 No.3 19F{1H} PS-P7-131 in CDC13


¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-(4-(tert-butyl)phenyl)-4-((diethylcarbamothioyl)thio)-

2,2-difluorobutanoate (5q):



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((4-acetylpiperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-2,2-difluoro-4-phenylbutanoate (**6a**):

Patamawadee 13-9-65 No.4 PS-P7-201 in CDCl3



6a ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCI₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((4-acetylpiperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-2,2-difluoro-4-(p-tolyl)butanoate (**6b**):





Patamawadee 13-9-65 No.2 19F PS-P7-202 in CDCl3



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((4-acetylpiperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-2,2-difluoro-4-(2,4,5-trimethylphenyl)butanoate (**6c**):



6c $^{19}F\{1H\}$ NMR (400 MHz, $CDCI_3)$

Patamawadee 14-9-65 No.7 19F PS-P7-199 in CDC13



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((4-acetylpiperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-2,2-difluoro-4-phenylpentanoate (**6d**):



6d ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((4-acetylpiperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-2,2-difluoro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)butanoate (**6e**):



6e ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCI₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((4-acetylpiperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-2,2-difluoro-4-(2-methoxyphenyl)butanoate (**6f**):



6f ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-(4-acetoxyphenyl)-4-((4-acetylpiperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-2,2-difluorobutanoate (**6g**):





¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((4-acetylpiperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-4-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,2-difluorobutanoate (**6***h*):



6h ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((4-acetylpiperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-4-(4-bromophenyl)-2,2-difluorobutanoate (**6***i*):



6i ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((4-acetylpiperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-2,2-difluoro-4-(4-fluorophenyl)butanoate (**6j**):



6j ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((4-acetylpiperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-2,2-difluoro-4-(3-fluorophenyl)butanoate (**6k**):



6k ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCI₃)

Patamawadee 8-10-65 No.1 19F PS-P7-231 in CDCl3



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((4-acetylpiperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-2,2-difluoro-4-(4-(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)butanoate (**6**I):



6I ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCI₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *3*,*3*-*difluoro-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-morpholino-4-oxobutyl 4-* (2-*fluorophenyl)piperazine-1-carbodithioate* (*7a*):



7a ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *3,3-difluoro-4-(4-(2-fluorophenyl)piperazin-1-yl)-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutyl 4-(2-fluorophenyl)piperazine-1-carbodithioate* (**7b**):



7b ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

Patamawadee 20-8-65 No.2 19F PS-P7-170 in CDCl3 -122.92 Т **_**__ -85 -95 ppm -80 -90 -100 -105 -110 -115 -120 -125 -130 -135 -140 1.00 0.99 2.38

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *4-(4-benzhydrylpiperazin-1-yl)-3,3-difluoro-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxobutyl 4-(2-fluorophenyl)piperazine-1-carbodithioate (7c):*

Patamawadee 18-8-65 No.14 PS-P7-160 in CDC13



7c $^{19}\text{F}\{1\text{H}\}$ NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *3,3-difluoro-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-oxo-4-(4-(pyrimidin-2-yl)piperazin-1-yl)butyl 4-(2-fluorophenyl)piperazine-1-carbodithioate (7d):*



7d ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)





¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 4-((4-(2-fluorophenyl)piperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2,2-dimethylbutanoate (**7e**):



7e ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

Patamawadee 15-9-65 No.2 19F PS-P7-209 in CDCl3



-122.88

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl ethyl 2-fluoro-4-((4-(2-fluorophenyl)piperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)butanoate (7f)*:

Patamawadee 8-12-65 No.1 PS-P7-276-2 in CDC13 $\begin{array}{c} 7.236\\ 7.256\\ 7.266\\ 7.$ S OEt MeO F ö H₂O 10 9 6 2 Ó 8 7 5 3 1 ppm 4 1.95 2.45 3.13 0.52 0.43 0.54 0.54 2.10 2.39 1.84 3.05 1.09 3.54 7f ¹³C{1H} NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) Patamawadee 10-12-65 No.3 13C PS-P7-276-2 in CDC13 138.97 138.97 131.38 131.38 129.72 129.45 122.45 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.45 12.4 169.53 169.19 169.19 169.19 159.22 159.22 154.48 V 195.12 -77.33 61.69 38.81 14.11 87.89 87.60 86.03 55.26 51.35 51.30 51.14 50.03 -0.03 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 70 50 90 80 60 40 30 20 10 ppm
7f ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *3*,*3*,*3*-*trifluoro-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)propyl 4-(2-fluorophenyl)piperazine-1-carbodithioate* (**7***g*):



7g ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *3*,*3*,*4*,*4*,*5*,*5*,*5*-heptafluoro-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)pentyl 4-(2-fluorophenyl)piperazine-1-carbodithioate (**7h**):



7h ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *3,4,4,4-tetrafluoro-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-* (*trifluoromethyl*)*butyl 4-(2-fluorophenyl*)*piperazine-1-carbodithioate* (*7i*):



7i ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

Patamawadee 20-9-66 No.2 19F PS-P7-369 in CDCl3



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *3*,*3*,*4*,*4*,*5*,*5*,*6*,*6*,*6*-*nonafluoro-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)hexyl 4*-(2-fluorophenyl)piperazine-1-carbodithioate (*7j*):



7j ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluoro-1-(4methoxyphenyl)octyl 4-(2-fluorophenyl)piperazine-1-carbodithioate (**7k**):



7k ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of 3,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,7,7,8,8,8-tridecafluoro-1-(4methoxyphenyl)octyl 4-(2-fluorophenyl)piperazine-1-carbodithioate (**7m**):



7m ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of (*1R*, *2R*, *5R*)-2-*isopropyl*-5-*methylcyclohexyl* 2, 2-*difluoro*-4-((4-(2-fluorophenyl)piperazine-1-carbonothioyl)thio)-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)butanoate (**8a**):



8a ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCI₃)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of (1,7,7-trimethylbicyclo[2.2.1]heptan-2-yl 2,2-difluoro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-((morpholine-4-carbonothioyl)thio)butanoate (**8b**):



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *1,3,3-trimethylbicyclo*[2.2.1]heptan-2-yl 2,2-difluoro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-((morpholine-4-carbonothioyl)thio)butanoate (**8c**):



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of (3S,8S,9S,10R,13R,14S,17R)-10,13-dimethyl-17-((*R*)-6methylheptan-2-yl)-2,3,4,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17-tetradecahydro-1Hcyclopenta[a]phenanthren-3-yl 2,2-difluoro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-((morpholine-4carbonothioyl)thio)butanoate (**8d**):



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of (*methyl* (4*R*)-4-((3*R*,8*R*,9*S*,10*S*,13*R*,14*S*,17*R*)-3-((2,2difluoro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4-((morpholine-4-carbonothioyl)thio)butanoyl)oxy)-10,13dimethylhexadecahydro-1H-cyclopenta[a]phenanthren-17-yl)pentanoate (**8e**):



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of

ethyl 2,2-difluoro-4-(4-(((2-(4-isobutylphenyl)propanoyl)oxy)methyl)phenyl)-4-((morpholine-4-carbonothioyl)thio)butanoate (**8f**):

Patamawadee 20-7-66 No.18 PS-P7-447-1 in CDC13



8f ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCI₃)

Patamawadee 29-11-66 No.2 19F PS-P7-447 in CDCl3



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *ethyl* 2,2-*difluoro*-4-(4-((((S)-2-(6-methoxynaphthalen-2yl)propanoyl)oxy)methyl)phenyl)-4-((morpholine-4-carbonothioyl)thio)butanoate (**8**g):



8g ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

Patamawadee 29-11-66 No.4 19F PS-P7-456 in CDCl3





¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of 3-(4-ethoxy-3,3-difluoro-1-((morpholine-4-carbonothioyl)thio)-4-oxobutyl)benzyl 5-(2,5-dimethylphenoxy)-2,2-dimethylpentanoate (**8h**):



8h ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCI₃)

Patamawadee 29-11-66 No.6 19F PS-P7-460 in CDCl3





¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) spectrum of *3*,*3-difluoro-4-hydroxy-1-(4-methoxyphenyl)butyl morpholine-4-carbodithioate* (**9**):

Patamawadee 27-9-66 No.1 PS-P7-471 in CDCl3



9 ¹⁹F{1H} NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃)

Patamawadee 29-11-66 No.5 19F PS-P7-471 in CDCl3



Troubleshooting & FAQ

Could I use other alkenes besides styrenes in this reaction?

Currently, our protocol is limited to styrenes. The other alkenes such as indene or vinylcyclohexane were found to be incompetent reaction partners for visible-light-induced photocatalytic four-component fluoroalkylation–dithiocarbamylation.

Which by-products should I expect in this reaction?

The main by-product is three component coupling products originating from the difluorobromoacetate (**2a**), CS_2 (**3**) and amines (**4**) by fluoroalkylation–dithiocarbamylation reaction, as detected by HRMS.



Is it necessary to wait for 24 hours for the visible-light-induced photocatalytic four-component fluoroalkylation–dithiocarbamylation reaction?

The reaction does not proceed to completion if less than 24 h and there is still starting material and show the same spot with three component product (by-product) and target product on TLC. We suggest the reaction needs to completion for easily to isolated.

How important is the equivalent of reaction to the success of the visible-light-induced photocatalytic four-component fluoroalkylation–dithiocarbamylation reaction?

The equivalent amount of reactant is crucial for the success of the reaction. Our findings indicate that employing 3.0 equivalents of compounds **2**, **3**, and **4** was optimal for yielding the four-component coupling product **5** in high yield. Conversely, using 1.5 to 2.0 equivalents resulted in lower yields of product **5** compared to the 3.0 equivalent.

How do I purify my product?

We use silica gel flash column chromatography.

How do I remove three component product (by-product)?

We use silica gel flash column chromatography.

Our research bears similarities to the study conducted by Wang's group in 2023. How can I effectively analyze and compare the differences and advantages between our research and the study conducted by Wang's group?

Wang's group developed a visible-light induced four-component reaction of styrene with BrCF₂CO₂Et to furnish thiodifluoroesters in moderate to good yields.¹ This method has a limited substrate scope and relies on a stoichiometric amount of base. Our work allows the important expansion of the chemical space of this class of compounds that can be practically applied to target molecules containing drug and natural product skeletons under mild conditions and without the need for any special additives (Cu catalyst) or strong bases.

References and notes

[1] Yang, S.-H.; Song, J.-C.; Yang, H.; Zhou, M.-Y.; Wei, Z.-H.; Gao, J.-H.; Dong, D.-Q.; Wang, Z.-L. *Chinese Chemical Letters* **2023**, *34*.