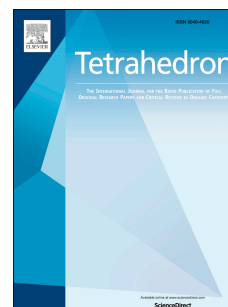


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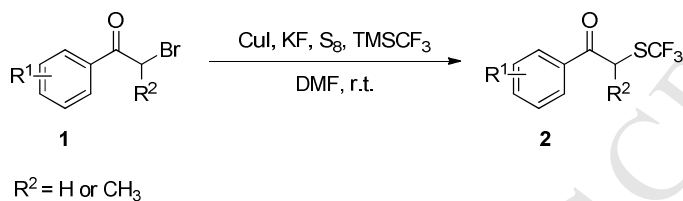
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Graphical Abstract

Copper(I)-Mediated Trifluoromethylthiolation of α -Bromoketone with Element Sulfur and (Trifluoromethyl)trimethylsilane

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Copper (I)-Mediated Trifluoromethylthiolation of α -Bromoketone with Element Sulfur and (Trifluoromethyl)trimethylsilane

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ABSTRACT

A new method has been developed for the copper (I)-mediated trifluoromethylthiolation of α -bromoketone using commercial anhydrous potassium fluoride, elemental sulfur and (trifluoromethyl)-trimethylsilane in anhydrous *N, N*-dimethylformamide. This protocol provides facile access to a variety of α -trifluoromethylthiolated carbonyl compounds in moderate to excellent yields under mild and ligand free conditions.

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1. Introduction

Because of the strong electron-withdrawing nature and high hydrophobic domain, the introduction of SCF_3 group into small organic molecules such as pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals could significantly alter their properties including lipophilicity, metabolic stability and bioavailability.¹ Therefore, employing new methods for introduction of trifluoromethylthio group into small organic molecules would be urgently required in synthetic chemistry.

In 1973, Haas firstly reported the synthesis of α -trifluoromethylthiolated ketones starting from ketones using trifluoromethylsulfenyl chloride as the trifluoromethylthiolation reagent.² Then, in 1987, Kolasa reported the α -trifluoromethylthiolation of benzoylacetate ethyl esters using trifluoromethylsulfenyl chloride as well.³ Recently, Shen and Rueping reported the α -trifluoromethylthiolation of β -ketoesters independently to give trifluoromethylthiolated carbonyl compounds with good stereoselectivity.⁴ Zard group reported a new trifluoromethylthiolation reagent, *O*-octadecyl-S-trifluorothiolcarbonate, which could be prepared in two steps from trifluoroacetic anhydride and sodium *O*-octadecyl-dithiocarbonate. This reagent reacts directly with α -bromoketones in the presence of potassium fluoride and

pyrrolidine to give the corresponding trifluoromethyl sulfides in generally high yields.⁵ In addition, Weng group reported a copper-catalyzed α -trifluoromethylthiolation of α -bromoketones using 1,10-phen as a ligand and $\text{S}_8/\text{TMSCF}_3$ as a SCF_3 source.⁶

The above mentioned methods have the issues of either using toxic and unstable trifluoromethylthiolation reagents or being longer reaction time. In the current research, a method for trifluoromethylthiolation of α -bromoketones was developed under a mild and ligand free condition in a relatively short time to give the corresponding trifluoromethyl sulfides in moderate to excellent yields.

2. Results/Discussion

Previously, our research group reported the new trifluoromethylthiolation method of allylic halides.⁷ It was found when α -bromoacetophenone was subjected to the same condition, the corresponding α -trifluoromethylthioacetophenone was obtained in 28.7 % yield. Encouraged by this result, a series of copper salts were screened in which CuI gave the best result (Table 1, Entry 3). Additional screening of bases indicated that replacement of KF with K_2CO_3 , Na_2CO_3 , Et_3N or DBU could not let this reaction happen and using CsF only gave the product in

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8.0% yield. It was noteworthy that when the reaction was conducted in the absence of CuI, the yield was quite low (Table 1, Entry 9). Furthermore, no product was observed without KF which indicated that this base was essential for the reaction

(Table 1, Entry 10). Following on these preliminary results, the molar equivalency of CuI and KF was investigated. The results indicated that changing the molar equivalency of CuI and KF would cause the decline of the yields.

Table 1. Optimization of reaction conditions^a

Entry	Cu salt (equiv.)	Base (equiv.)	Yield (%) ^b
1	CuSCN (0.5)	KF (4.0)	28.7
2	CuCl (0.5)	KF (4.0)	73.7
3	CuI (0.5)	KF (4.0)	92.5
4	CuBr (0.5)	KF (4.0)	58.9
5	CuCl ₂ (0.5)	KF (4.0)	16.1
6	Cu(OAc) ₂ (0.5)	KF (4.0)	51.0
7	Cu (0.5)	KF (4.0)	23.9
8	CuI (0.5)	CsF (4.0)	8.0
9	-	KF (4.0)	28.4
10	CuI (0.5)	-	NR ^c
11	CuI (0.1)	KF (4.0)	38.7
12	CuI (0.2)	KF (4.0)	64.6
13	CuI (0.3)	KF (4.0)	76.3
14	CuI (1.0)	KF (4.0)	trace
15	CuI (0.5)	KF (3.0)	79.2
16	CuI (0.5)	KF (2.0)	75.2

^a Reaction conditions: **1a** (2.0 mmol), copper salt, base, S₈ (6.0 mmol) and TMSCF₃ (6.0 mmol) in anhydrous DMF under N₂ at room temperature.

^b Isolated yield.

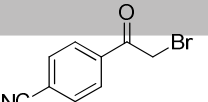
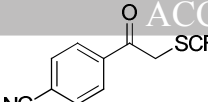
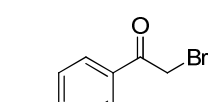
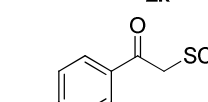
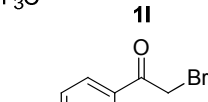
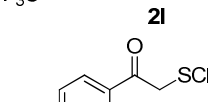
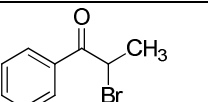
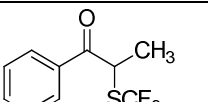
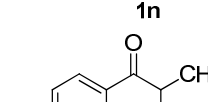
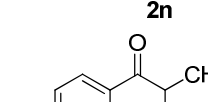
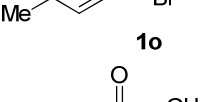
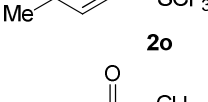
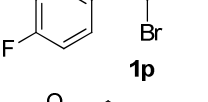
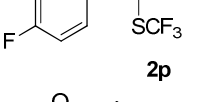
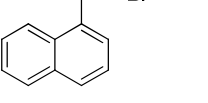
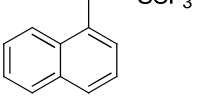
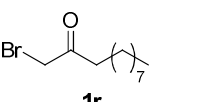
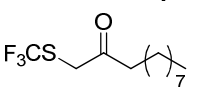
^c NR = No reaction.

Based on these, 0.5 equiv. of CuI and 4.0 equiv. of KF would be the optimal conditions.

With the optimal condition in hand, the research was extent further to investigate the substrate scope of this reaction. Firstly, a series of α -bromoketones with different substituents at various positions of the phenyl ring were investigated. The results declared that both steric hindrance and electron density had an impact on the reaction. On the one hand, from the perspective view of steric hindrance, any *para*-substituent substrate gave the highest yield while the *ortho*-substituent substrate gave the lowest (Entries 2 and 3). On the other hand, from the perspective view of electron density, compounds bearing electron-donating group (Entries 2-4) gave higher yields than those bearing electron-withdrawing ones at the same position (Entries 7-9). Obviously, only 60.6 % of the product was obtained from substrate **1c** and even no product was detected with substrate **1g** (Table 2, Entries 3 and 7). It is noteworthy that, compounds with strong electron-withdrawing substituents gave the corresponding products in an extremely low yield or even failed to react (Entries 11 and 13). This condition equally applied to α -bromopropiophenones to give corresponding trifluoromethylthiolated products in moderate to good yields (Entries 14-16). α -Bromoacetophenone **1q** could also reacted smoothly under the optimized condition to give the desired product **2q** in 79.8 % yield (Entry 17). Similarly, the optimized condition could also work on the aliphatic alkane **1r** to give the corresponding product in 65.6 % yield (Entry 18).

Table 2. Scope of different substrates^a

R ² = H or CH ₃			
Entry	Substrate	Product	Yield (%) ^b
1			92.5
2			83.2
3			60.6
4			70.2
5			78.0
6			66.2
7			ND ^c
8			67.3
9			52.9
10			72.0

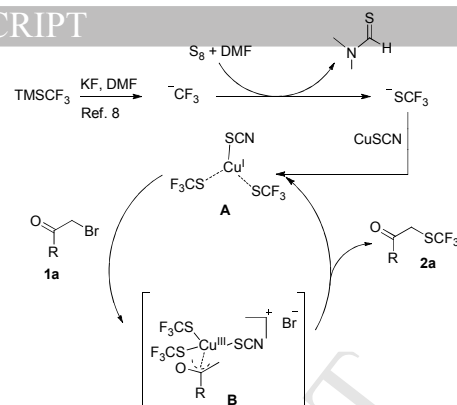
11			16.4
12			62.5
13			ND ^c
14			77.4
15			80.2
16			62.5
17			79.8
18			65.6
19			70.3

^a Reaction conditions: **1** (2.0 mmol), CuI (1.0 mmol), KF (8.0 mmol), S₈ (6.0 mmol) and TMSCF₃ (6.0 mmol) in anhydrous DMF under N₂ at room temperature.

^b Isolated yield.

^c ND = Not detected.

Based on the previous research work,⁷ a reaction mechanism was proposed as below (Scheme 1). Firstly, TMSCF₃ was converted to an active SCF₃ anion in the presence of KF, S₈ and DMF, which was then reacted with CuSCN to give copper (I) complex **A**. Then, substrate **1a** reacted with the resulting copper (I) complex to give a copper (III) complex **B** which then reacted to give product **2a** together with complex **A** to complete the reaction circle.



Scheme1. Proposed Mechanism

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, an efficient and convenient method for the synthesis of a series of α -trifluoromethylthioketones was developed. This protocol proceeds without any ligand under a mild condition and short reaction time to expressly provide the corresponding products in moderate to excellent yields. Notably, all the reagents used in the reaction are inexpensive and nontoxic.

4. Experimental section

4.1. General

Unless stated otherwise, all reagents and solvents were obtained from commercial sources without purification. Column chromatography was carried out on silica gel (200-300 μ m). Melting points were determined using a digital melting-point apparatus and are uncorrected. ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and ¹⁹F NMR spectra were recorded on a spectrometer (400 MHz, 100 MHz and 376 MHz or 500 MHz, 125 MHz and 470 MHz) using TMS as internal standard. HRMS data were determined by EI ionization.

General Procedure: To an oven-dried Schlenk flask were charged with CuI (0.5 eq.), anhydrous KF (4.0 eq.) and S₈ (3.0 eq.) under N₂. Then, the solution of substrate (2.0 mmol) in DMF (12 mL) and TMSCF₃ (0.9 mL, 3.0 eq.) were added successively via syringe. After that, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 10 min. Water was added and the mixture was filtered through celite. The resulting filtrate was extracted three times with ethyl acetate, and the combined organic layers were washed with water and dried over anhydrous sodium sulfate. The solvent was removed by rotary evaporation and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with petroleum ether and ethyl acetate.

4.2. 1-Phenyl-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)ethanone (**2a**)

Colorless oil, yield 92.5 %; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.96 (dd, *J* = 8.0, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 7.64 (tt, *J* = 8.0, 1.4 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 4.52 (s, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 192.0, 134.7, 134.3, 130.7 (q, *J*_{C-F} = 304.4 Hz), 129.0, 128.4, 38.4; ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) δ -41.44 (s, 3F). HRMS (EI) calcd. for C₉H₇F₃OS: 220.0170, found 220.0135.

4.3. 1-(*p*-Tolyl)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)ethanone (**2b**)

Yellow oil, yield 83.2 %; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 4.49 (s, 2H), 2.43 (s,

3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 191.6, 145.4, 132.2, 130.8 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 304.5$ Hz), 129.7, 128.5, 38.4 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 1.8$ Hz), 21.7; ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -41.45 (s, 3F). HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{F}_3\text{OS}$: 234.0326, found 234.0329.

4.4. 1-(*o*-Tolyl)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)ethanone (**2c**)

Yellow oil, yield 60.6 %; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.68 (dd, $J = 6.8, 1.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.45 (td, $J = 7.6, 1.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.31 (t, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 2H), 4.46 (s, 2H), 2.54 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 194.8, 139.8, 134.6, 132.7, 132.6, 130.7 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 304.4$ Hz), 129.1, 126.0, 40.4, 21.6; ^{19}F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -41.36 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{F}_3\text{OS}$: 234.0326, found 234.0327.

4.5. 1-(*m*-Tolyl)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)ethanone (**2d**)

Yellow oil, yield 70.2 %; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.76 (s, 1H), 7.74 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.45 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.39 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.51 (s, 2H), 2.43 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 192.2, 139.0, 135.1, 134.8, 130.7 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 304.6$ Hz), 128.9, 128.8, 125.6, 38.5, 21.3; ^{19}F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -41.41 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{F}_3\text{OS}$: 234.0326, found 234.0325.

4.6. 1-(3-Methoxyphenyl)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)ethanone (**2e**)

Colorless oil, yield 78.0 %; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.52 (dt, $J = 8.0, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.48 (m, 1H), 7.42 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.18 (ddd, $J = 8.0, 2.4, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.51 (s, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 191.8, 160.1, 136.0, 130.7 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 304.3$ Hz), 130.0, 121.0, 120.7, 112.7, 55.5, 38.4 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 1.9$ Hz); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -41.43 (s, 3F). HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{F}_3\text{O}_2\text{S}$: 250.0275, found 250.0276.

4.7. 1-(4-Bromophenyl)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)ethanone (**2f**)

Yellow oil, yield 66.2 %; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.82 (dt, $J = 8.8, 2.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.66 (dt, $J = 8.8, 2.0$ Hz, 2H), 4.46 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 191.1, 133.4, 132.4, 130.5 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 304.7$ Hz), 129.9, 129.7, 38.1 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 1.9$ Hz); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -41.41 (s, 3F). HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{BrF}_3\text{OS}$: 297.9275, found 297.9270.

4.9. 1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)ethanone (**2h**)

Yellow oil, yield 67.3 %; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.90 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.49 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.48 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 190.9, 140.9, 133.0, 130.6 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 304.7$ Hz), 129.8, 129.4, 38.2 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 1.9$ Hz); ^{19}F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -41.42 (s, 3F). HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{ClF}_3\text{OS}$: 253.9780, found 253.9777.

4.10. 1-(3-Chlorophenyl)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)ethanone (**2i**)

Yellow oil, yield 52.9 %; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.92 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.61 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.46 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.48 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 190.9, 136.2, 135.4, 134.2, 130.5 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 304.8$), 130.3, 128.4, 126.5, 38.2; ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -41.43 (s, 3F). HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{ClF}_3\text{OS}$: 253.9780, found 253.9781.

4.11. 1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)ethanone (**2j**)

Colorless oil, yield 72.0 %; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.00 (m, 2H), 7.19 (m, 2H), 4.49 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 190.5, 167.7, 165.1, 131.3, 131.2, 130.6 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 304.7$), 116.4, 116.1, 38.2 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 1.6$ Hz); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -41.43 (s, 3F). HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_9\text{H}_6\text{F}_4\text{OS}$: 238.0075, found 238.0076.

4.12. 4-2-((Trifluoromethyl)thio)acetyl)benzonitrile (**2k**)

Yellow oil, yield 16.4 %; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.06 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.83 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 4.50 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 190.9, 137.5, 132.8, 130.3 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 305.0$ Hz), 128.9, 117.6, 117.5, 38.1; ^{19}F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -41.37 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{F}_3\text{NOS}$: 245.0122, found 245.0121.

4.13. 1-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)ethanone (**2l**)

Colorless oil, yield 62.5 %; ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.07 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.78 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 4.52 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 191.3, 137.3, 135.5 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 32.7$ Hz), 130.4 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 304.8$ Hz), 128.8, 126.1 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 3.6$ Hz), 123.3 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 271.2$ Hz), 38.2 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 1.6$ Hz); ^{19}F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -41.46 (s, 3F), -63.35 (s, 3F). HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{F}_6\text{OS}$: 288.0044, found 288.0046.

4.15. 1-Phenyl-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)propan-1-one (**2n**)

Colorless oil, yield 77.4 %; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.97 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 7.63 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.51 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 4.99 (q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.73 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 196.3, 134.1, 134.0, 133.7, 130.8 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 305.4$ Hz), 129.0, 128.7, 44.5 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 0.9$ Hz), 41.5; ^{19}F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -39.78 (s, 3F). HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{F}_3\text{OS}$: 234.0326, found 234.0327.

4.16. 1-(*p*-Tolyl)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)propan-1-one (**2o**)

Colorless oil, yield 80.2 %; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.87 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.31 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 4.97 (q, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 1.71 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 195.9, 145.2, 131.4, 130.8 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 305.1$), 129.7, 128.9, 44.5, 21.7, 19.9; ^{19}F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -39.81 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{11}\text{F}_3\text{OS}$: 248.0483, found 248.0481.

4.17. 1-(4-Fluorophenyl)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)propan-1-one (**2p**)

Colorless oil, yield 62.5 %; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.01 (m, 2H), 7.19 (m, 2H), 4.92 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.72 (d, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 7.0$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 194.7, 167.3, 165.3, 131.5, 131.4, 130.7 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 305.3$ Hz), 116.3, 116.1, 44.2, 19.6; ^{19}F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -39.81 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_8\text{F}_4\text{OS}$: 252.0232, found 252.0232.

4.18. 1-(Naphthalen-1-yl)-2-((trifluoromethyl)thio)ethanone (**2q**)

Colorless oil, yield 79.8 %; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.69 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.06 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.91 (t, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.64 (m, 1H), 7.57 (m, 1H), 7.52 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.59 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 195.0, 134.4, 134.1, 132.5, 130.7 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 304.8$), 130.3, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 126.9, 125.6, 124.2, 40.6; ^{19}F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -41.30 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_9\text{F}_3\text{OS}$: 270.0326, found 270.0325.

4.19. 1-((Trifluoromethyl)thio)undecan-2-one (**2r**)

Yellow oil, yield 65.6 %; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.80 (s, 2H), 2.57 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.62 (m, 2H), 1.27 (m, 12H), 0.88 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 202.9, 130.5 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 304.8$ Hz), 41.3, 40.1, 31.8, 29.4, 29.3, 29.2, 29.0, 23.7, 22.7, 14.1; ^{19}F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -41.67 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI) calcd. for $[\text{C}_{12}\text{H}_{21}\text{F}_3\text{OS}+\text{H}]$: 271.1343, found 271.1338.

4.20. 1-((Trifluoromethyl)thio)tridecan-2-one (**2s**)

Yellow solid, yield 70.3 %; ^1H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 3.82 (s, 2H), 2.58 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 1.61 (m, 2H), 1.26 (m, 16H),

0.88 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 202.5, 130.0 (q, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 304.6$ Hz), 40.7, 39.6, 31.5, 29.1, 29.0, 28.9, 28.8, 28.6, 23.2, 22.2, 13.6; ^{19}F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -41.72 (s, 3F); HRMS (EI) calcd. for $\text{C}_{14}\text{H}_{25}\text{F}_3\text{OS}$: 298.1578, found 298.1578.

Acknowledgements

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Supplementary data

^1H , ^{13}C and ^{19}F NMR data associated with this article.

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Copper (I)-Mediated Trifluoromethylthiolation of α -Bromoketone with Element Sulfur and (Trifluoromethyl)trimethylsilane

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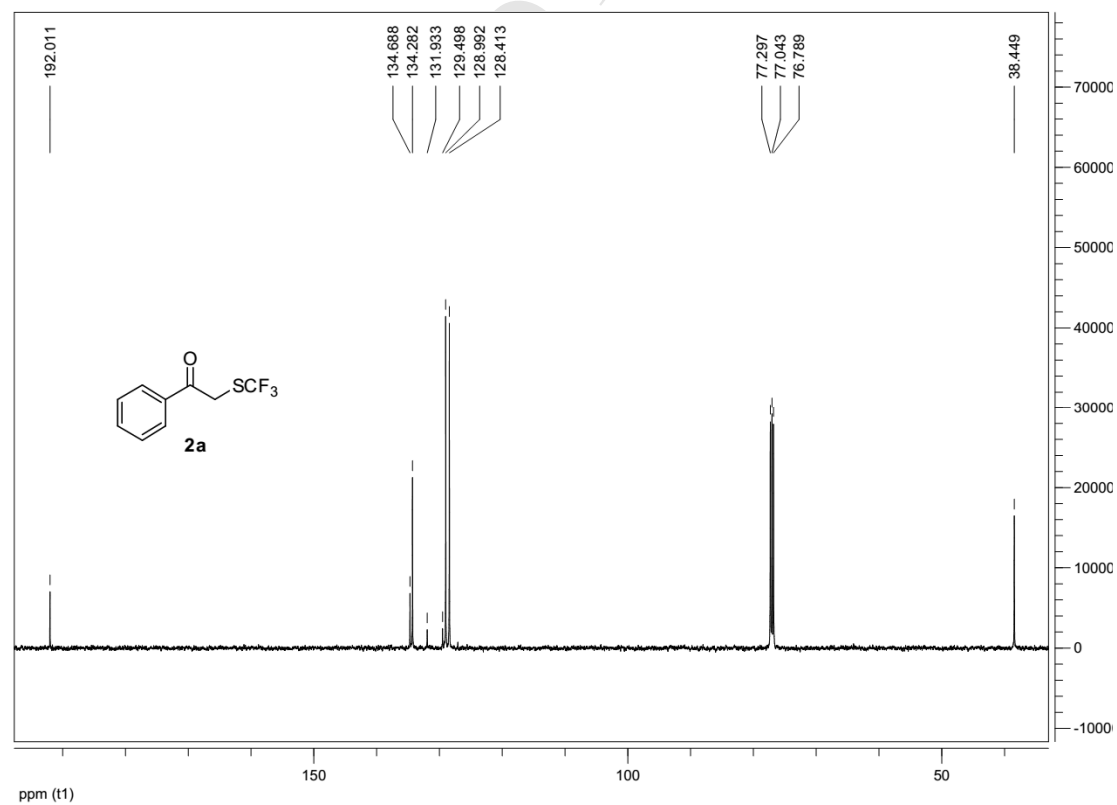
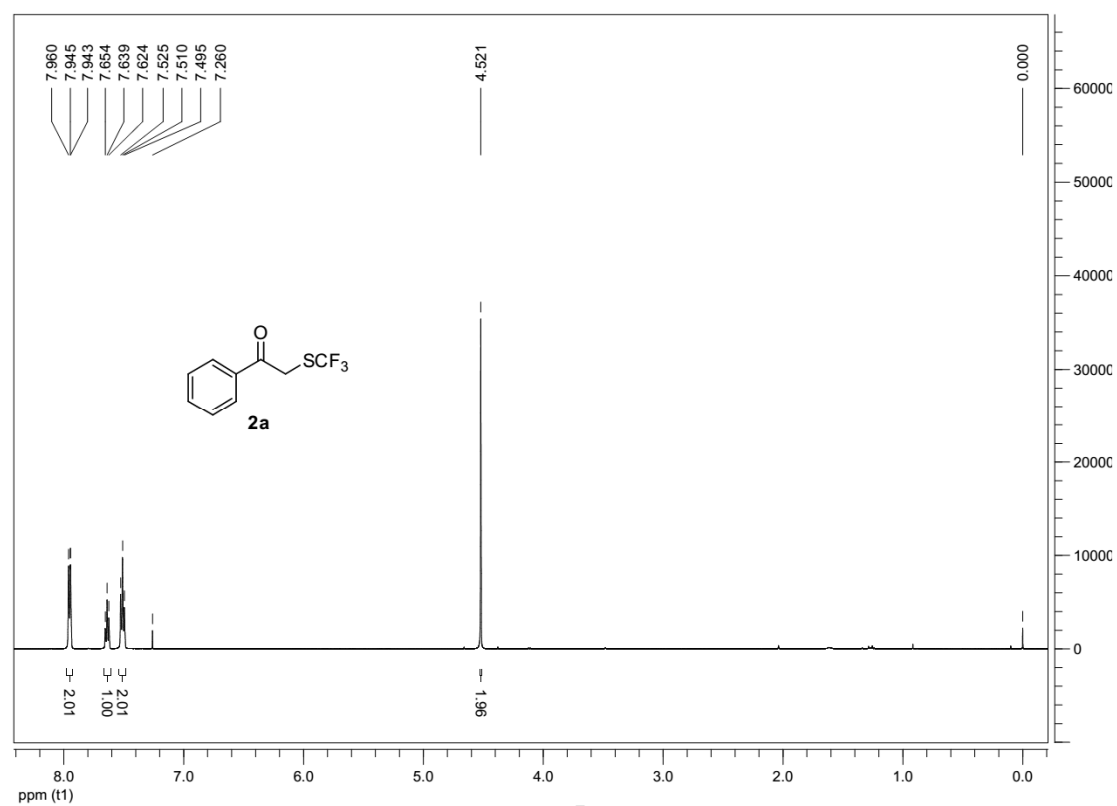
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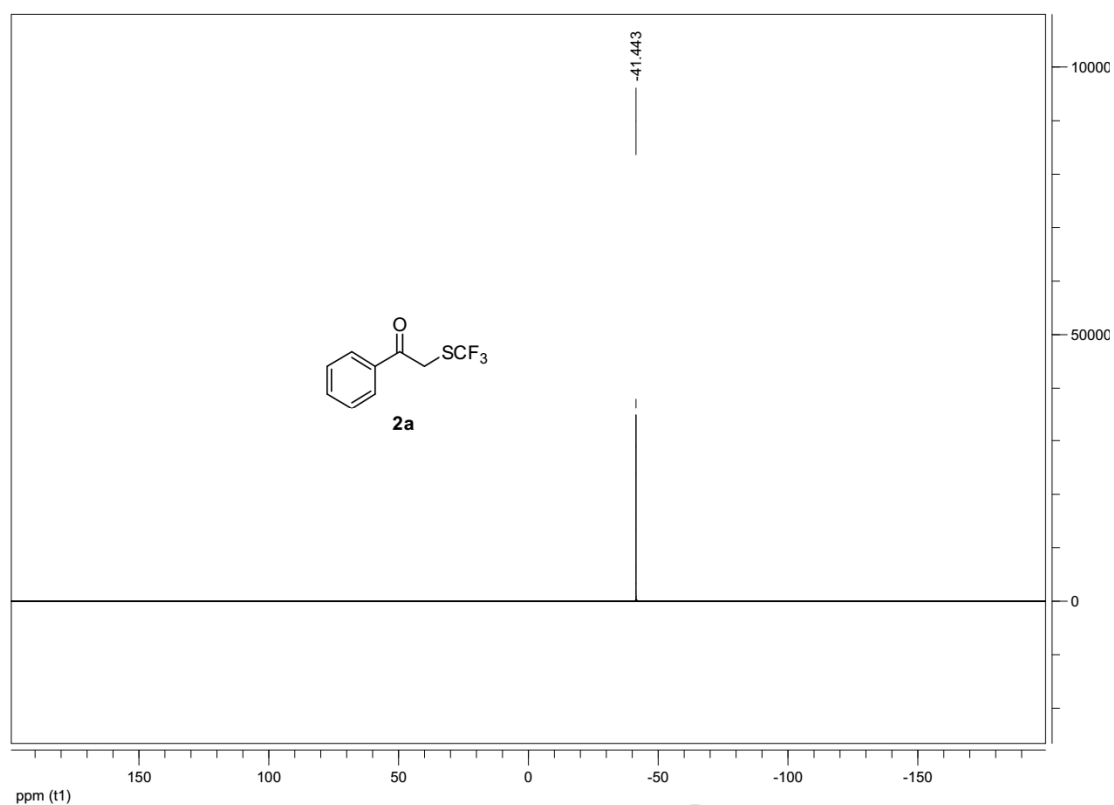
Supporting information

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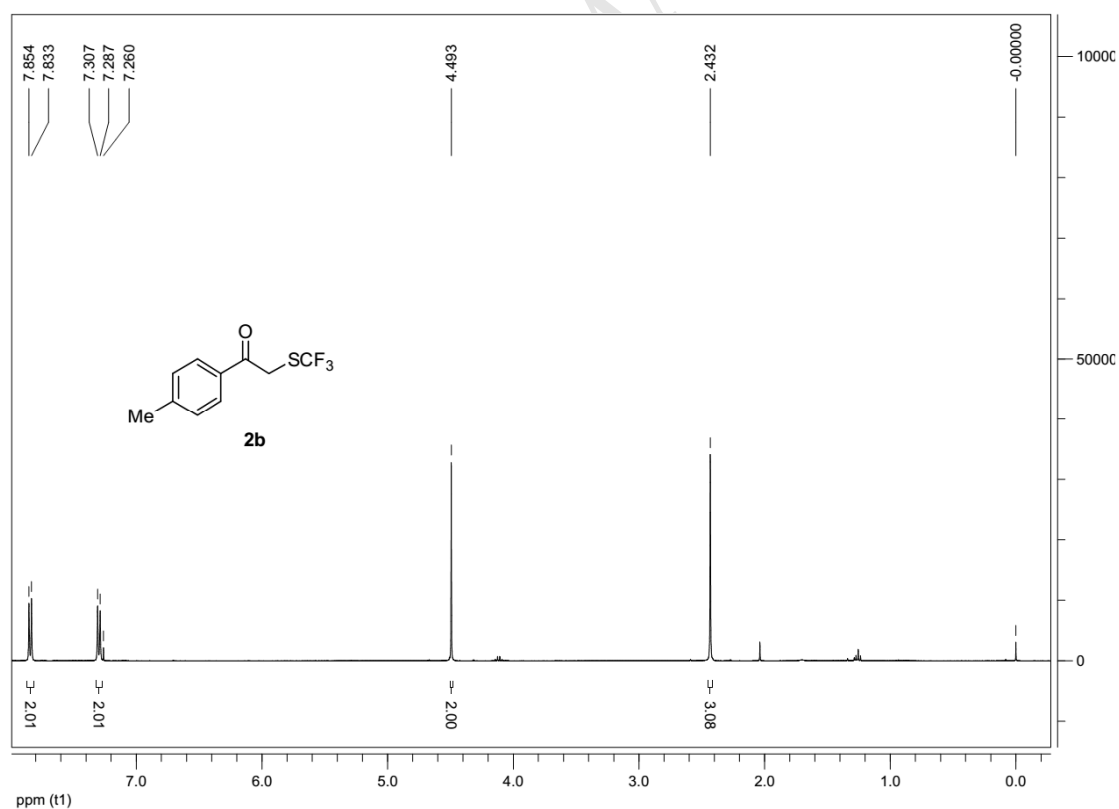
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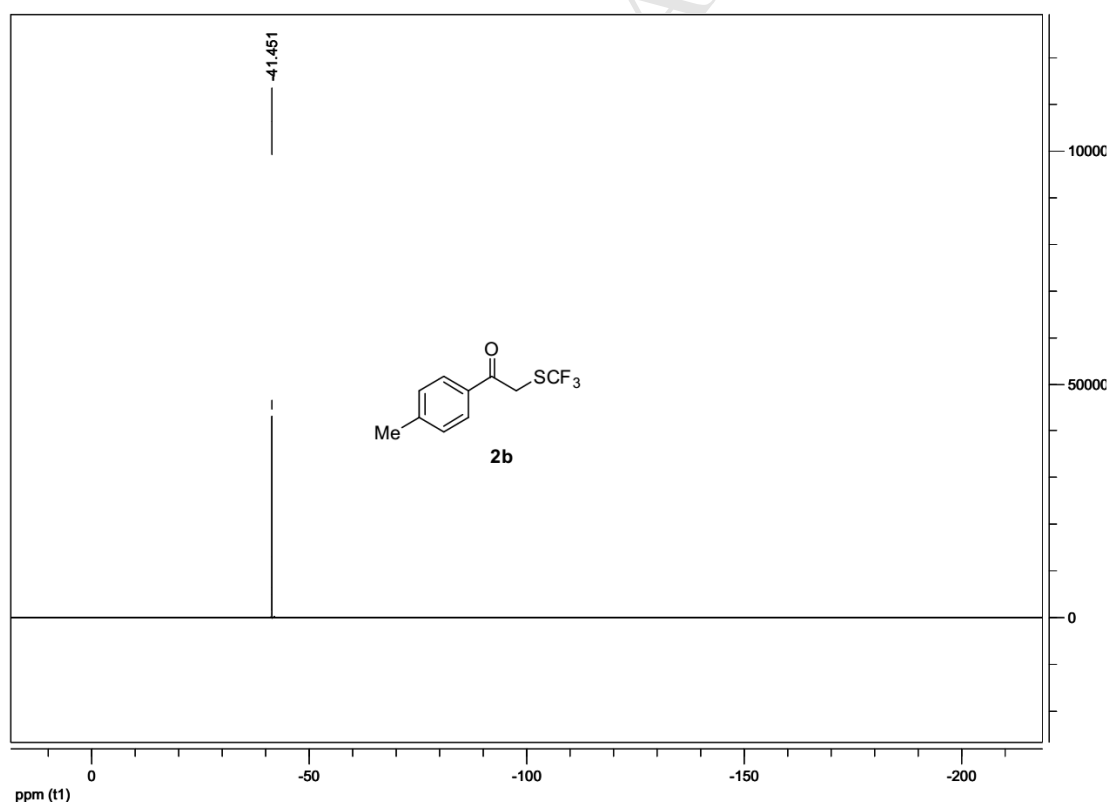
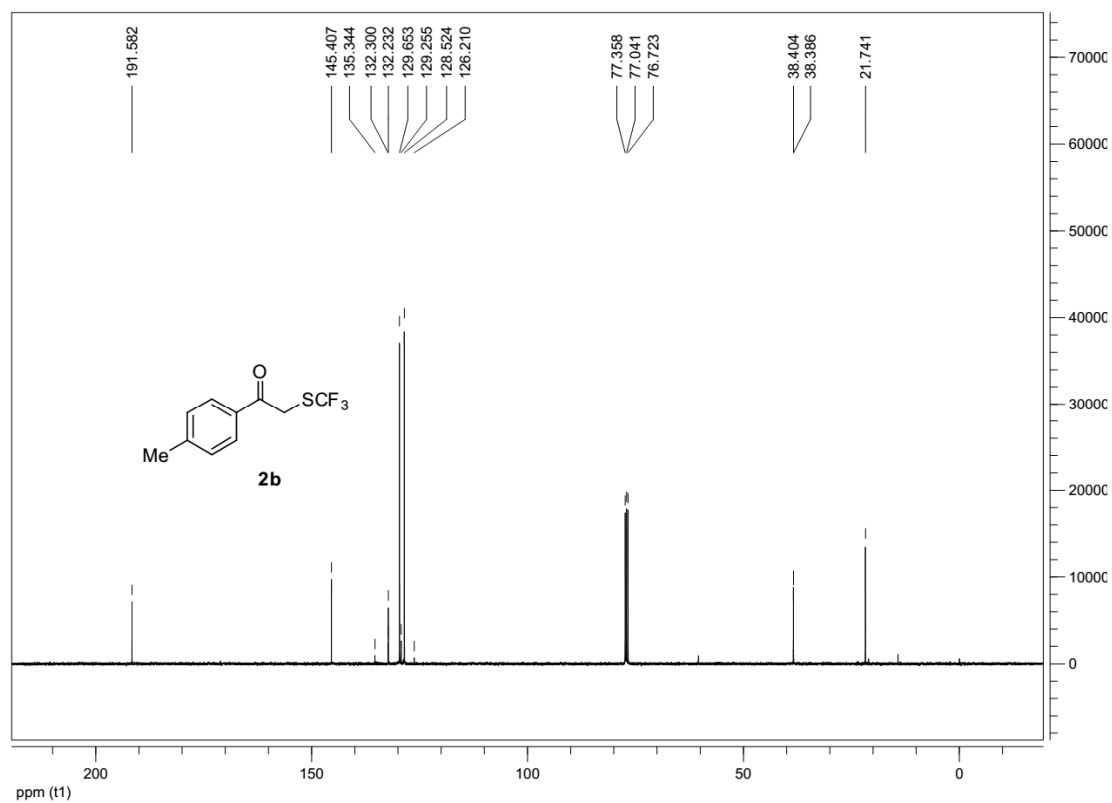
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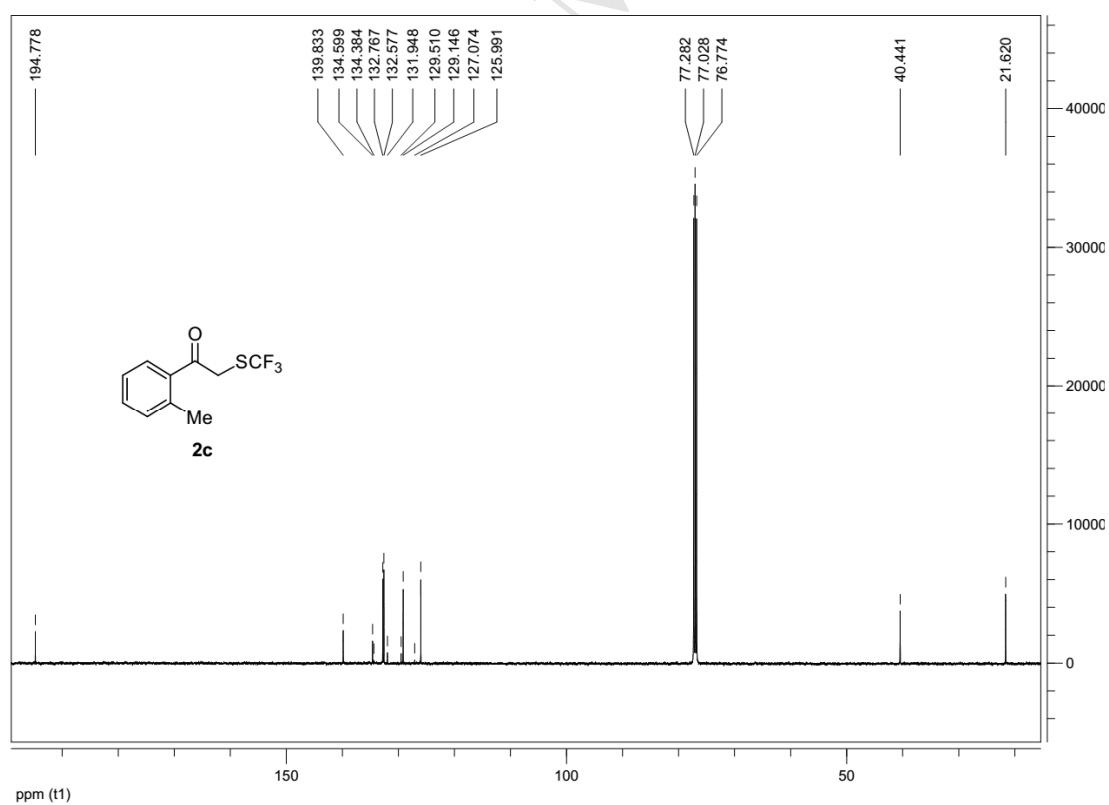
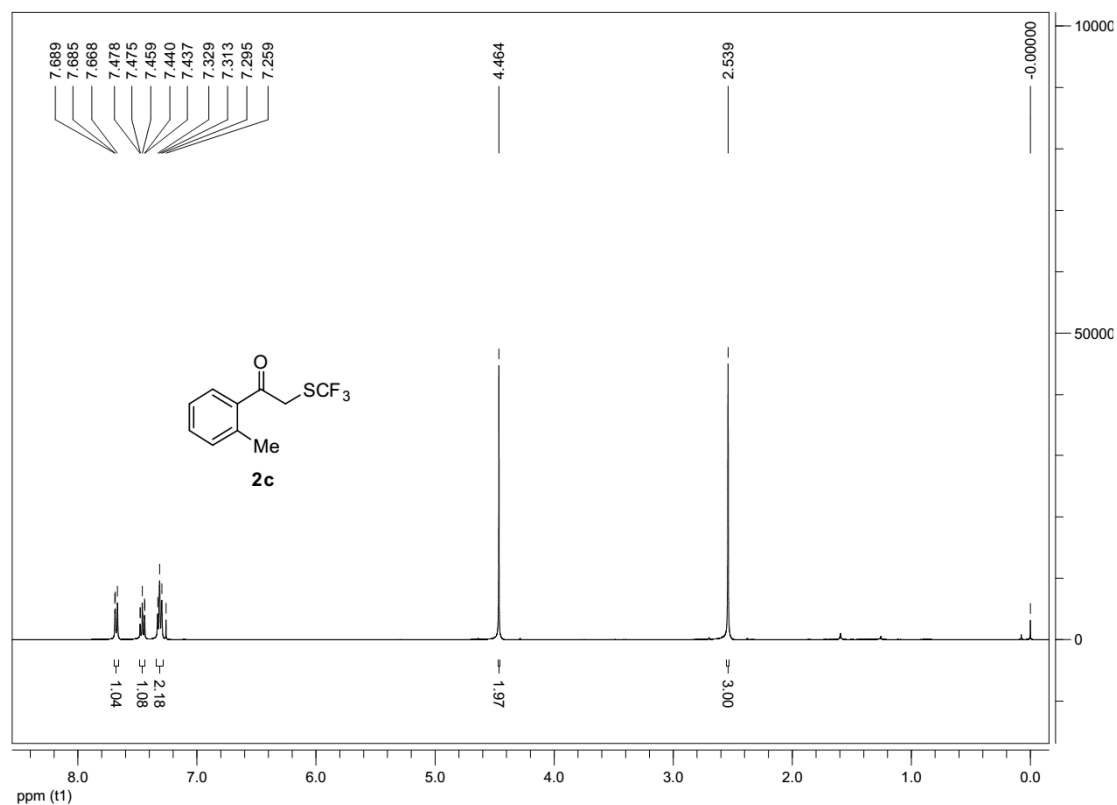
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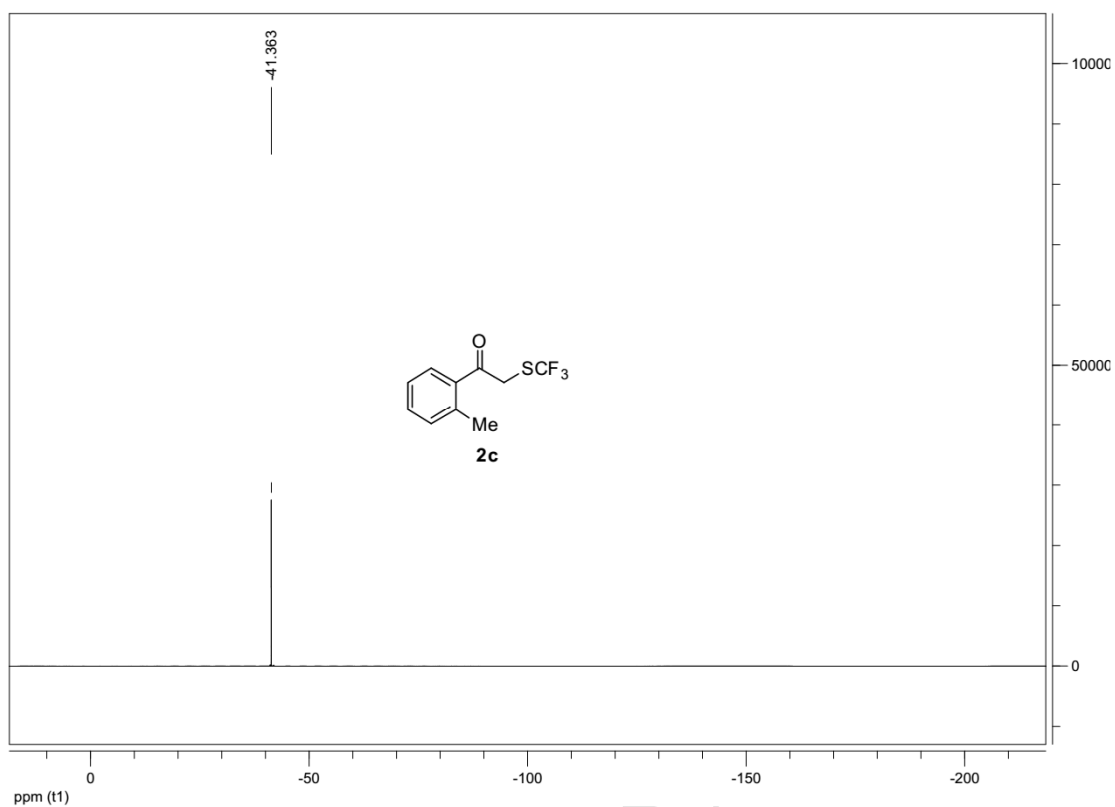
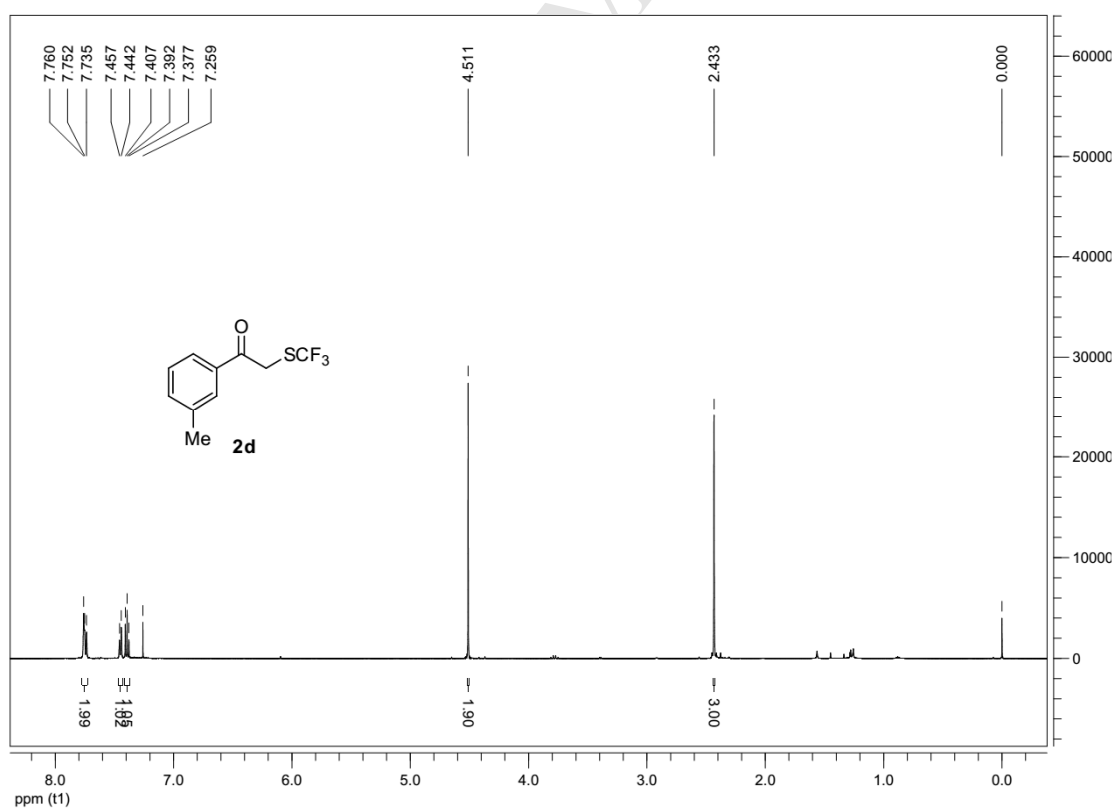


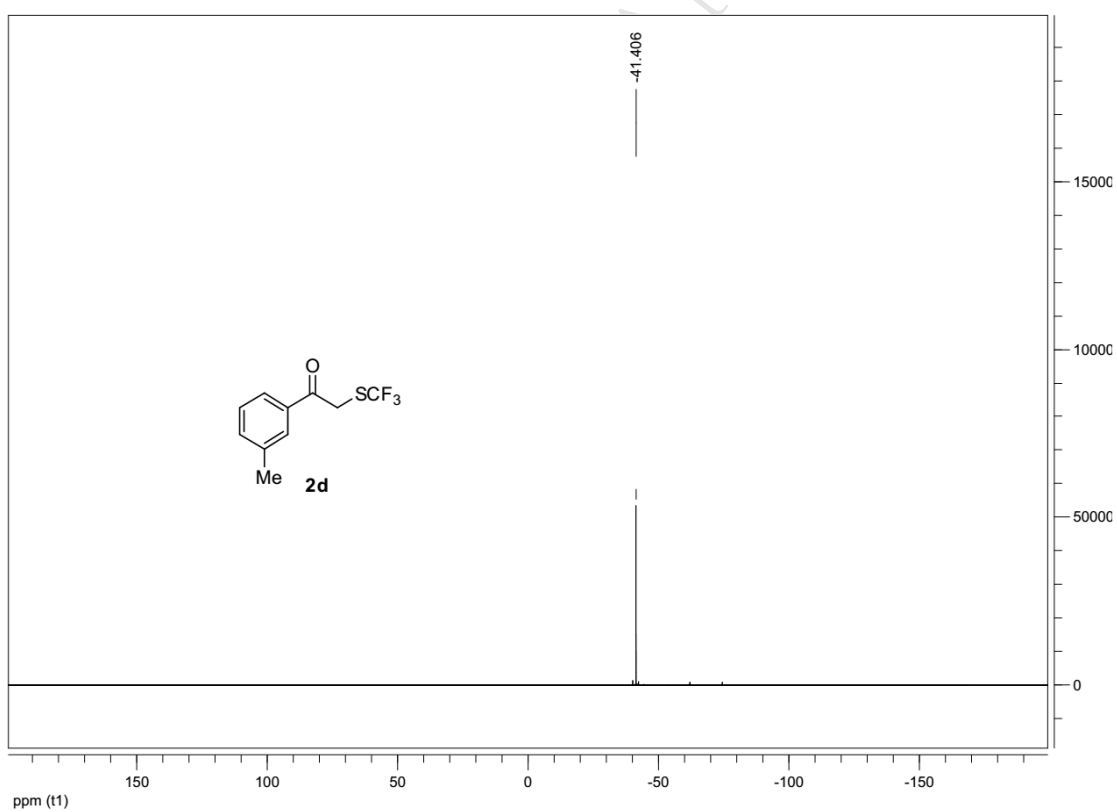
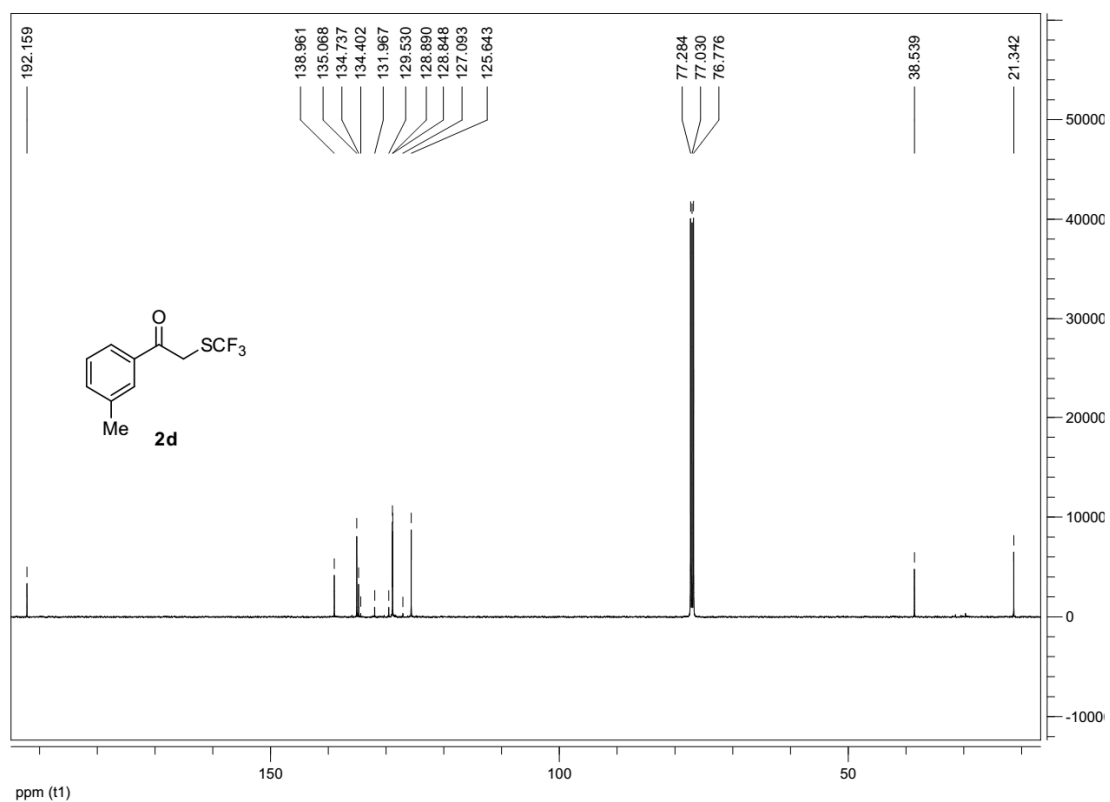
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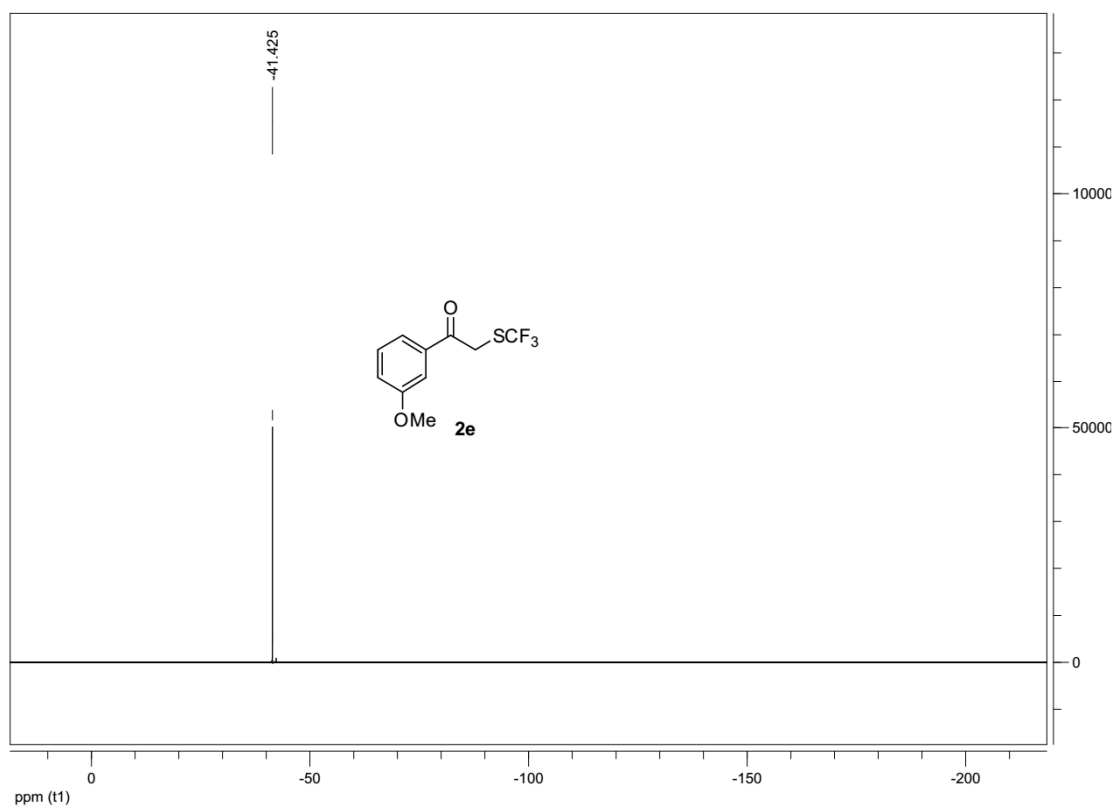
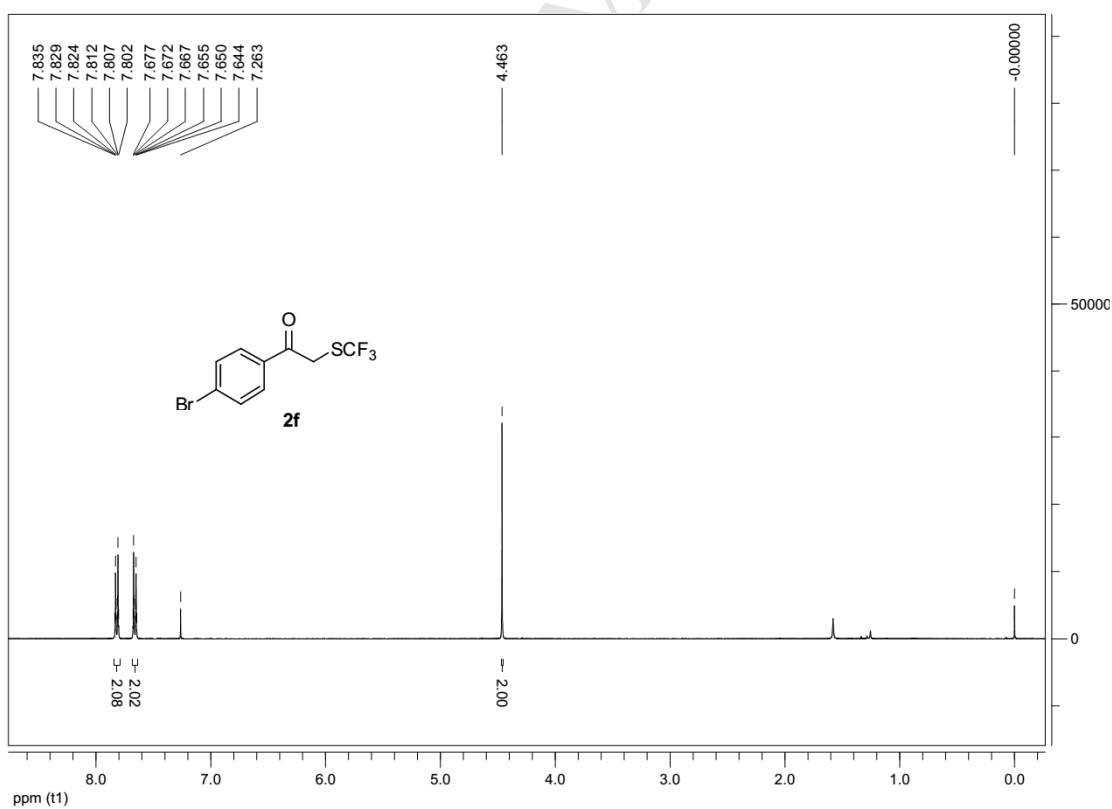


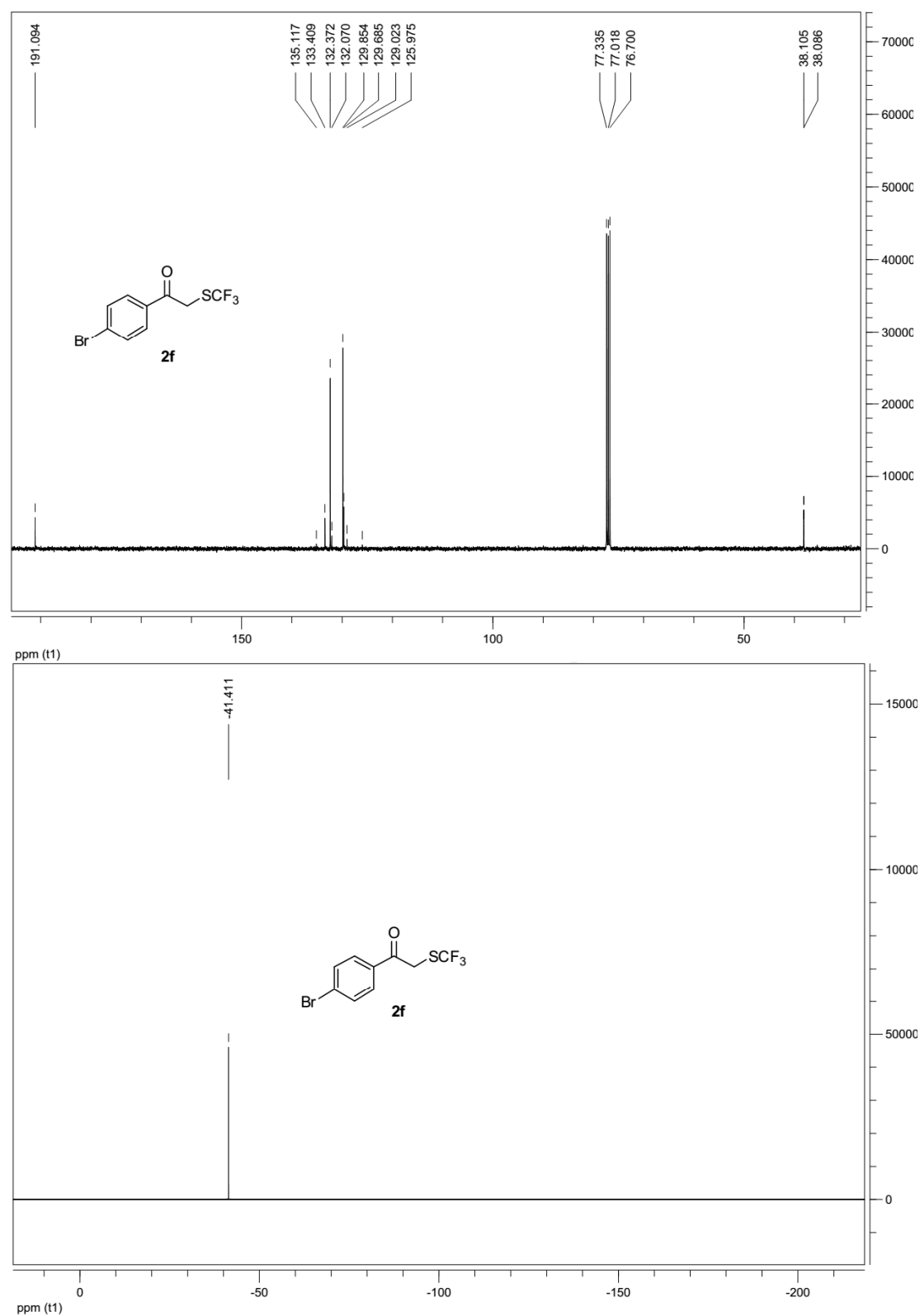


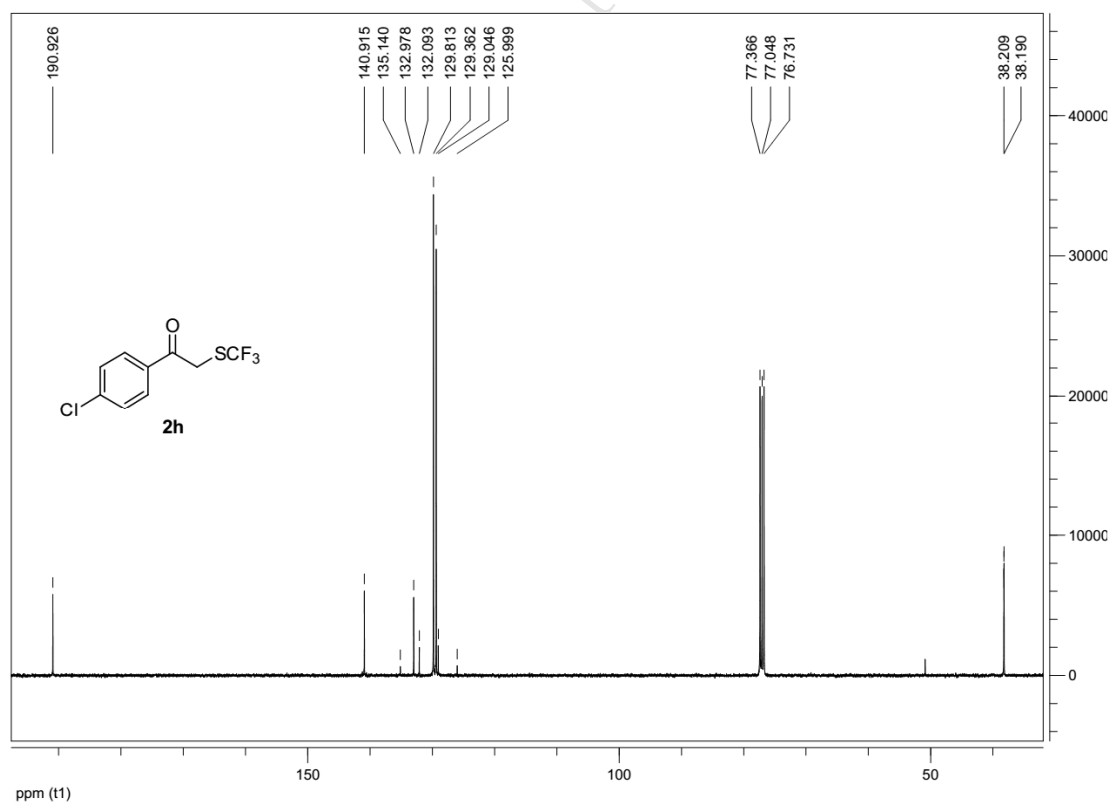
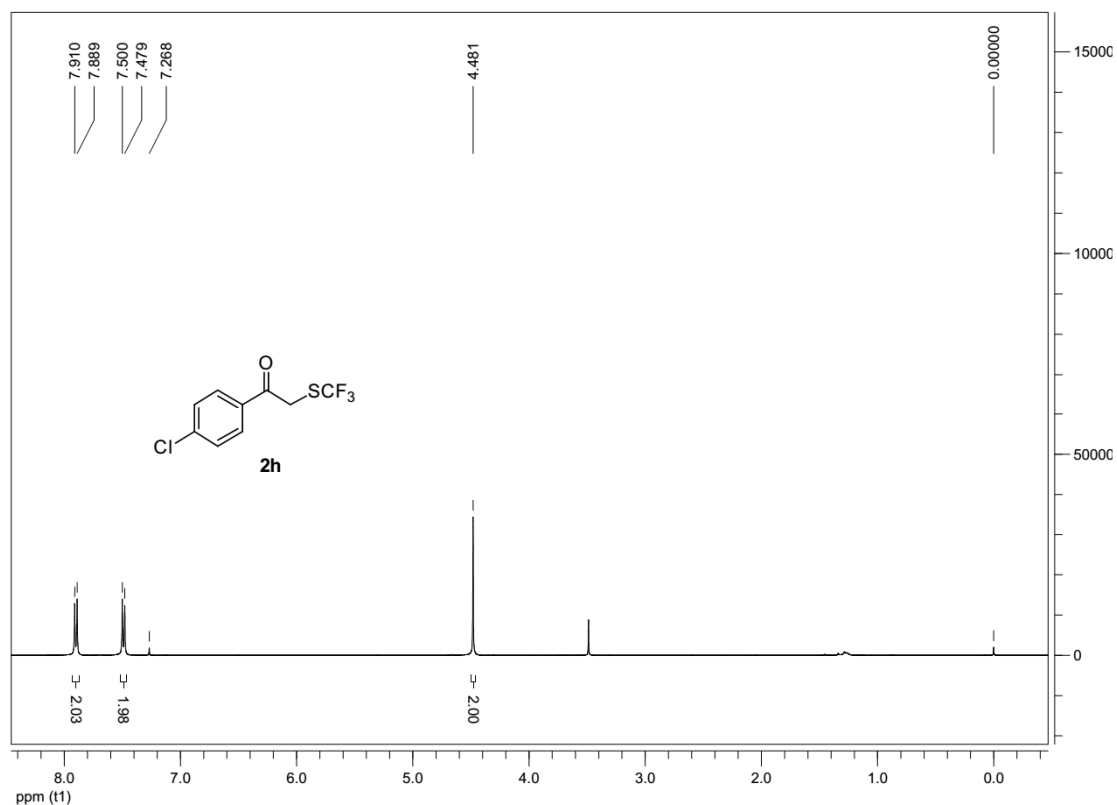
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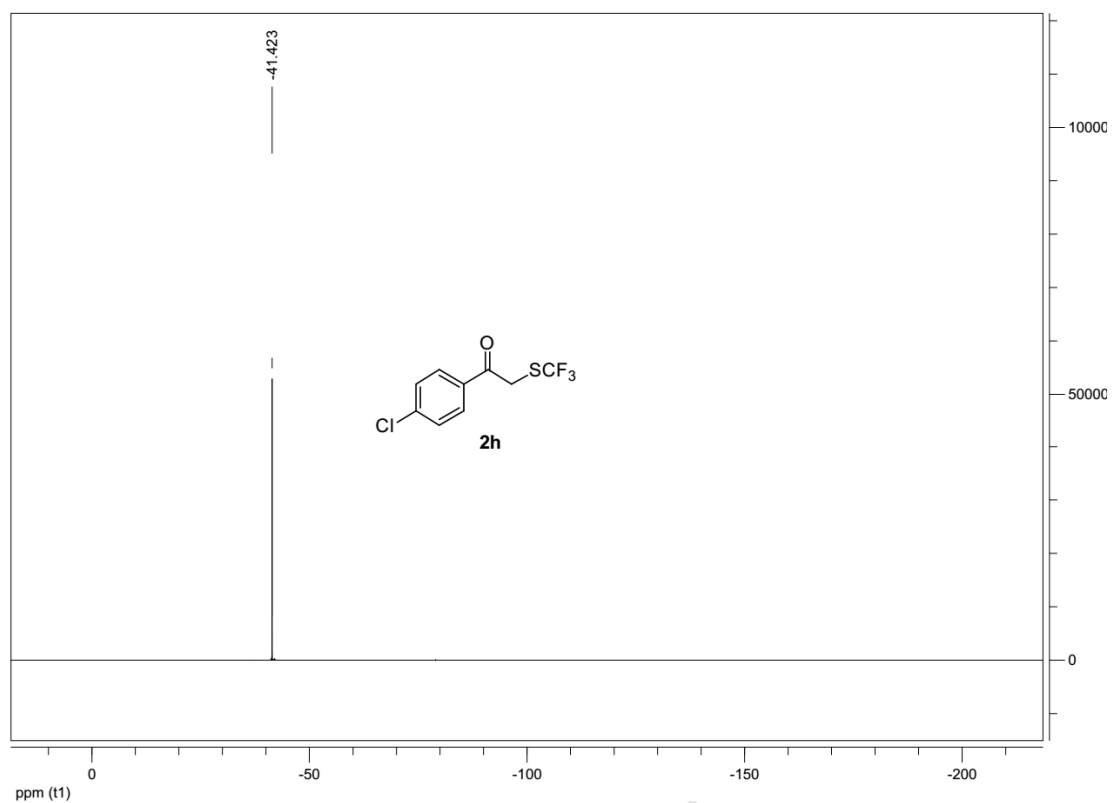
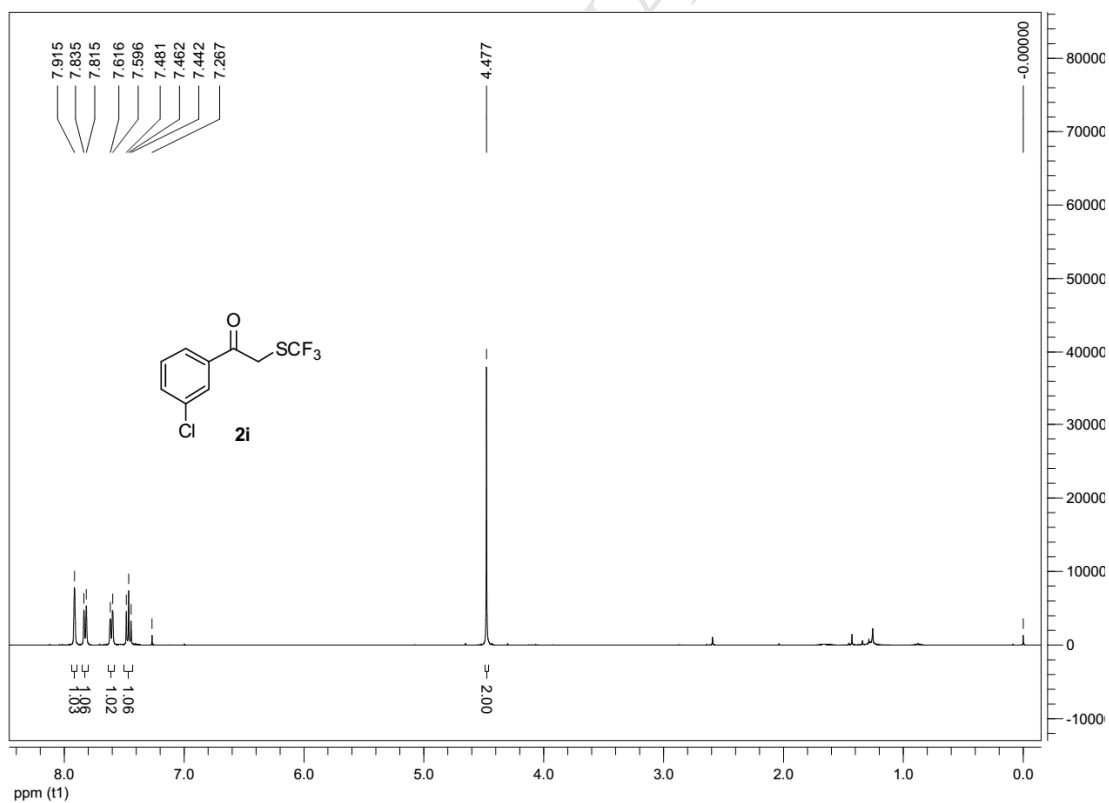
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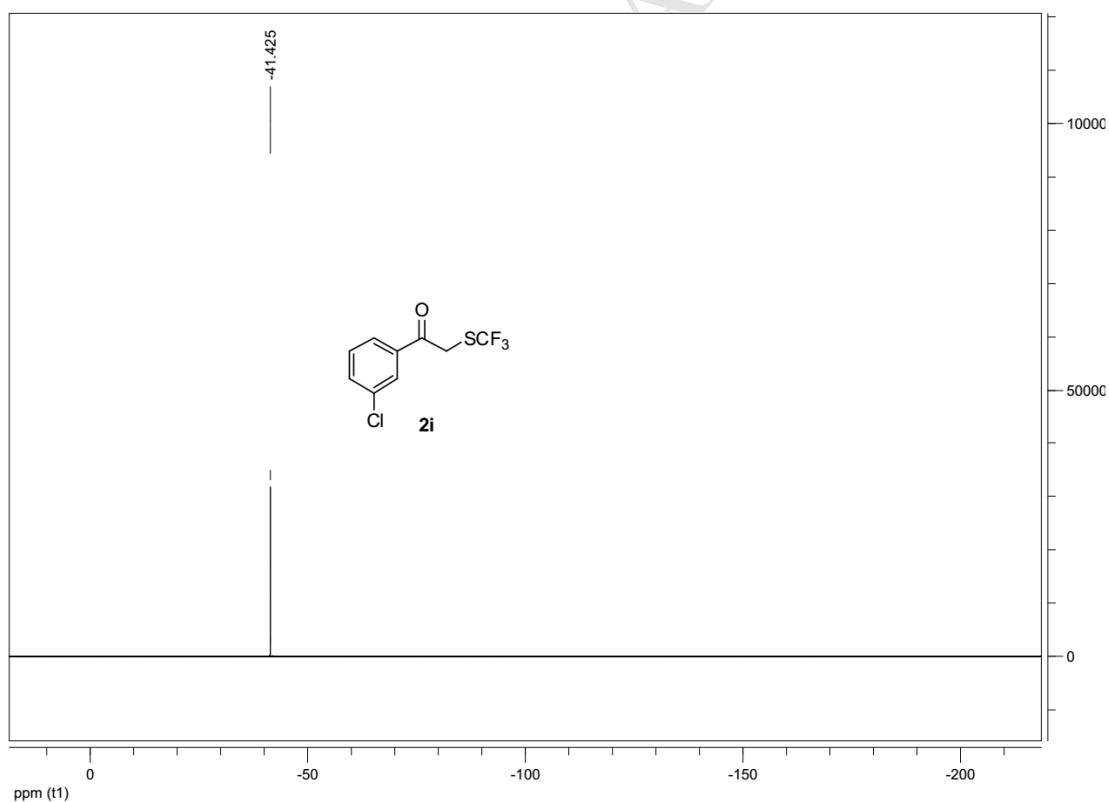
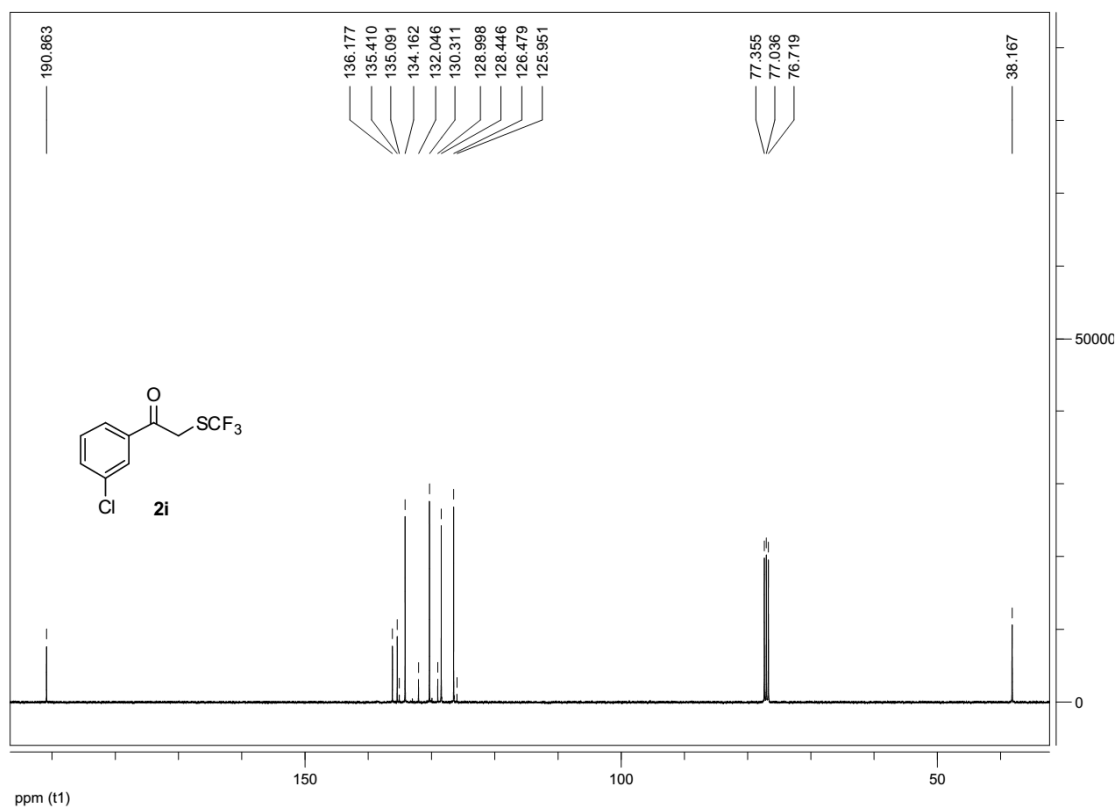


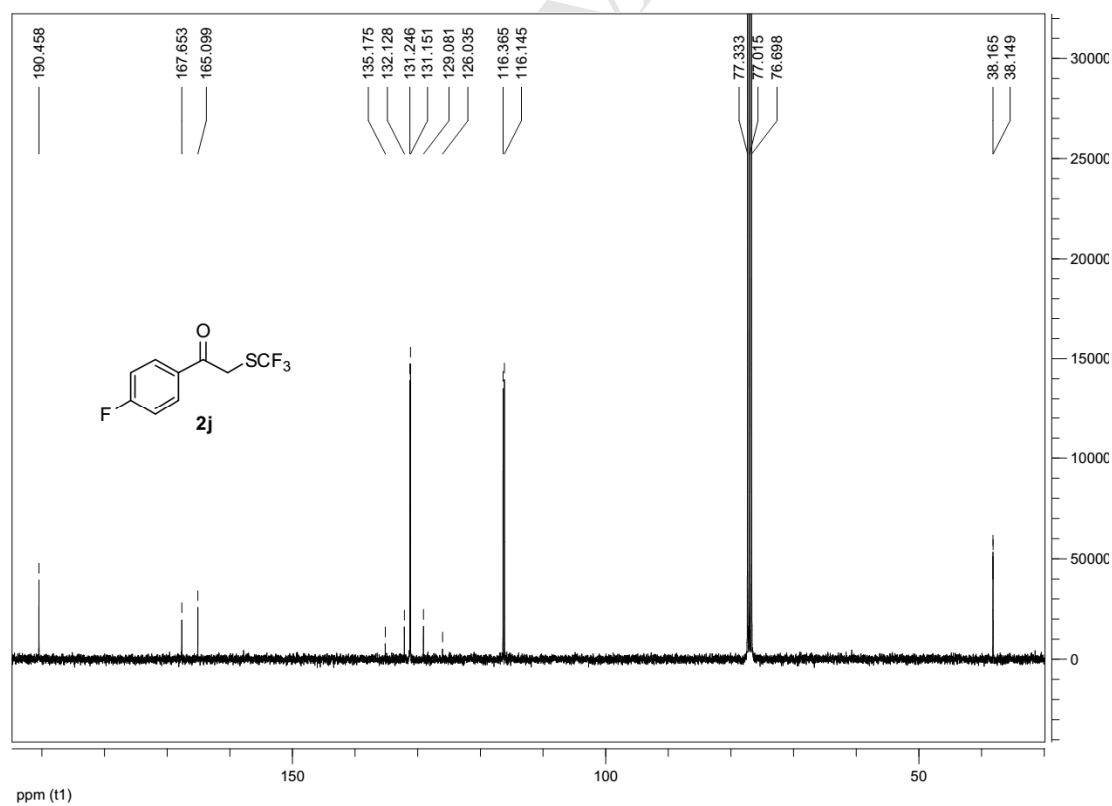
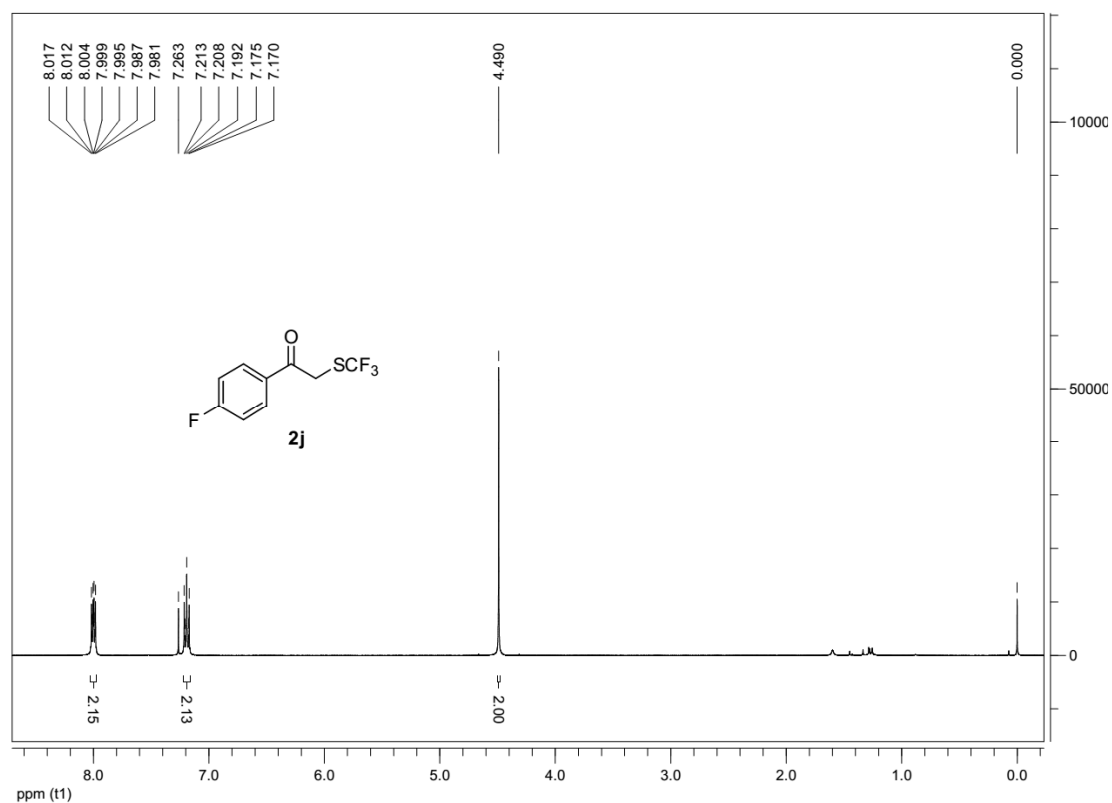
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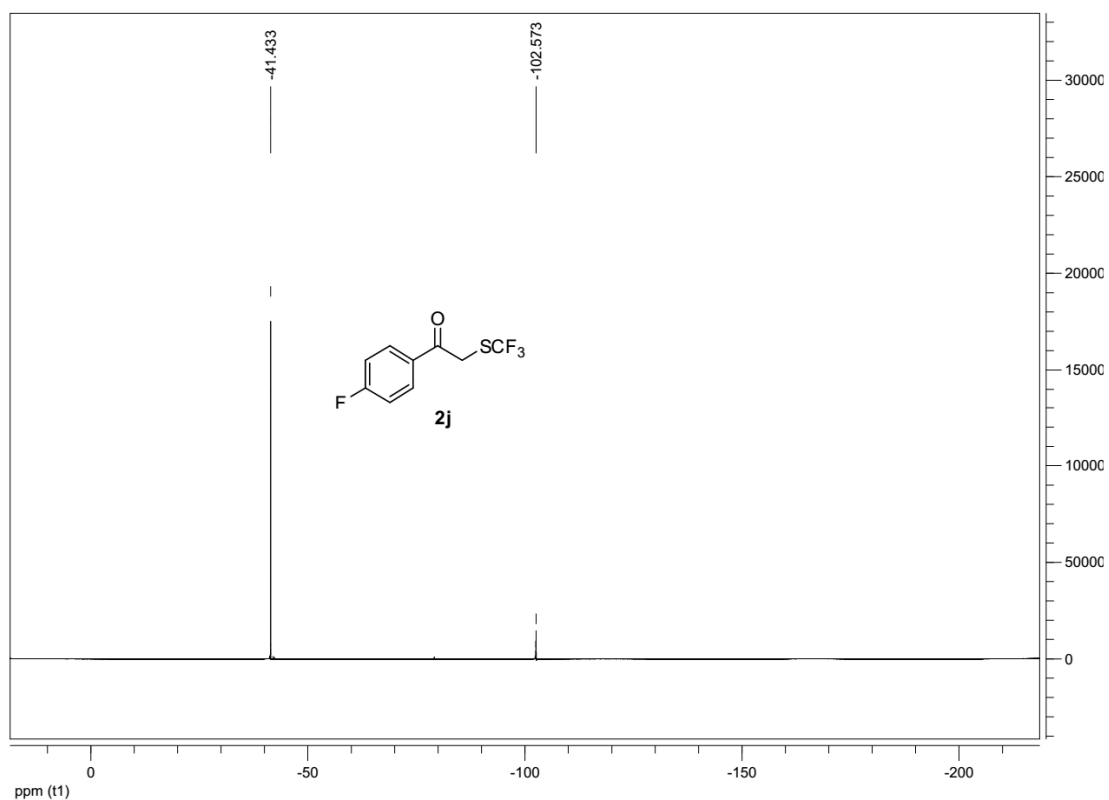
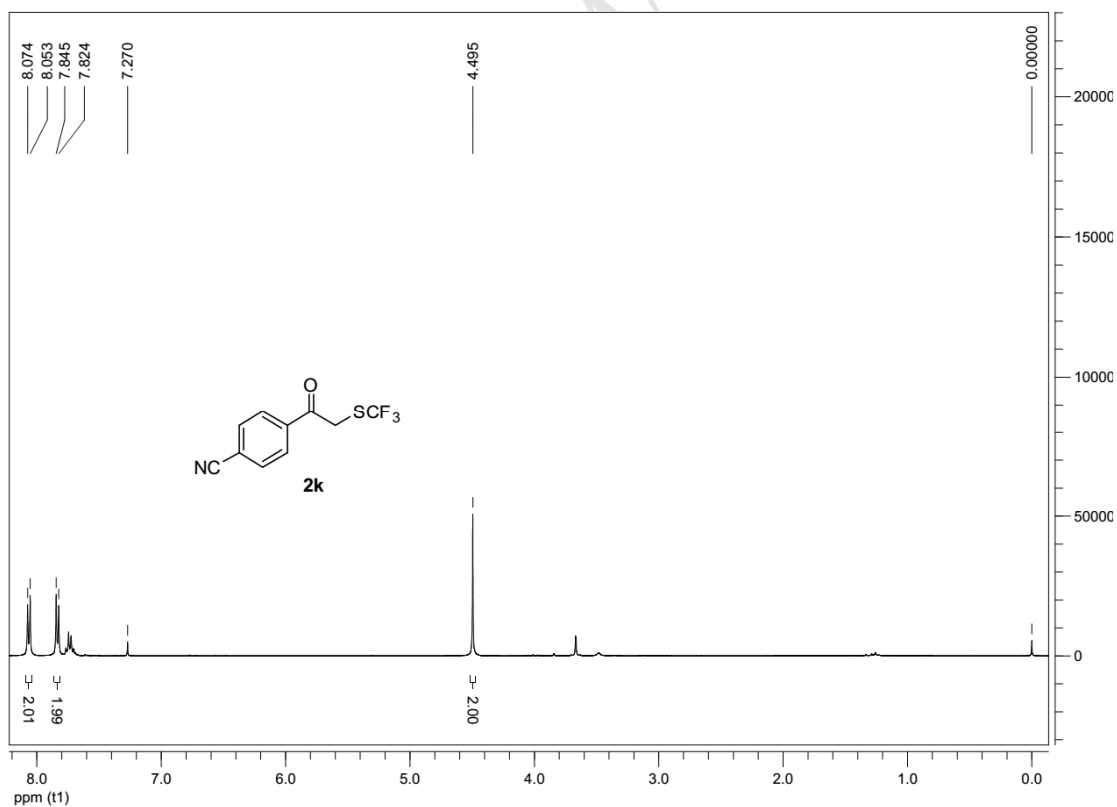


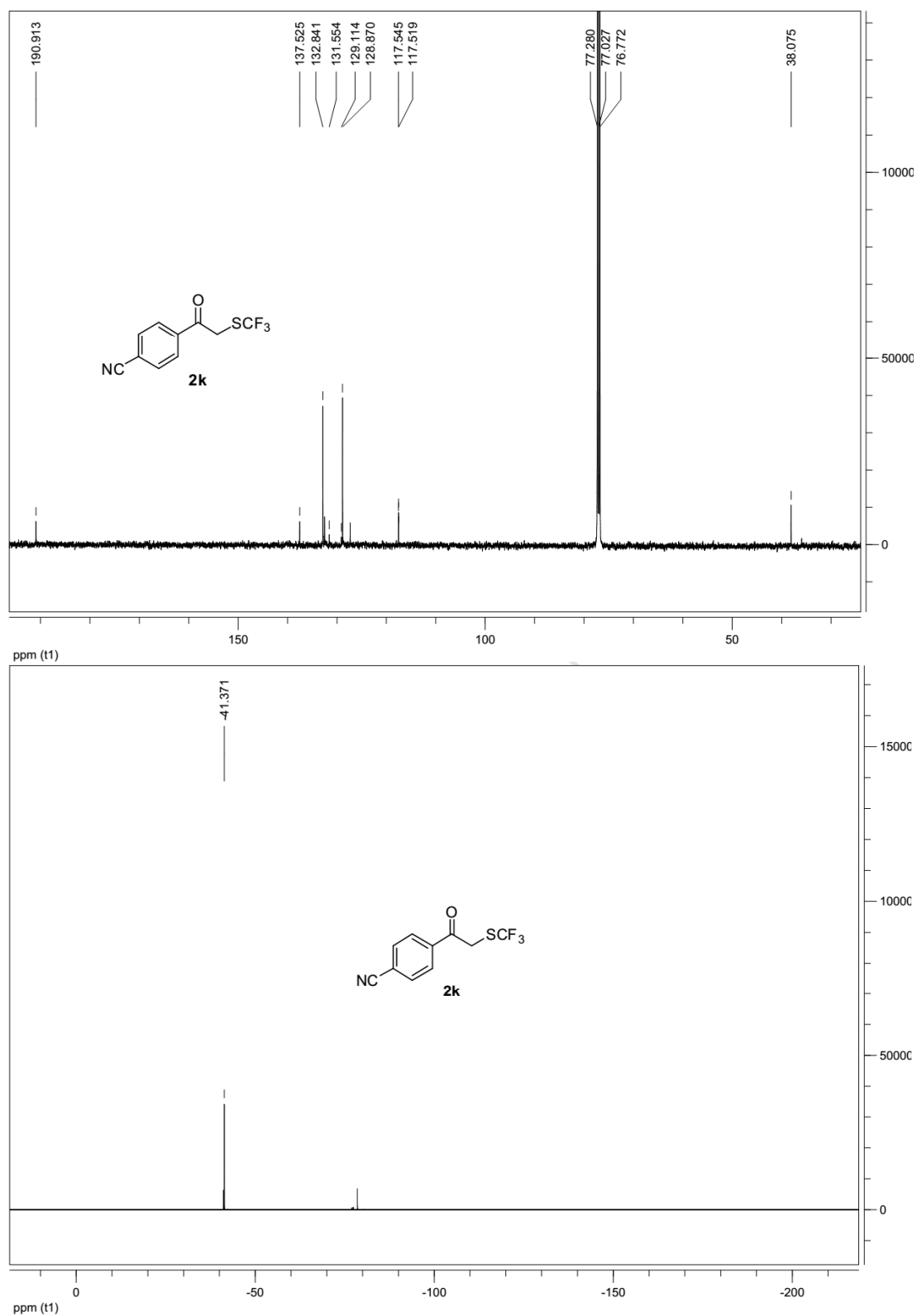
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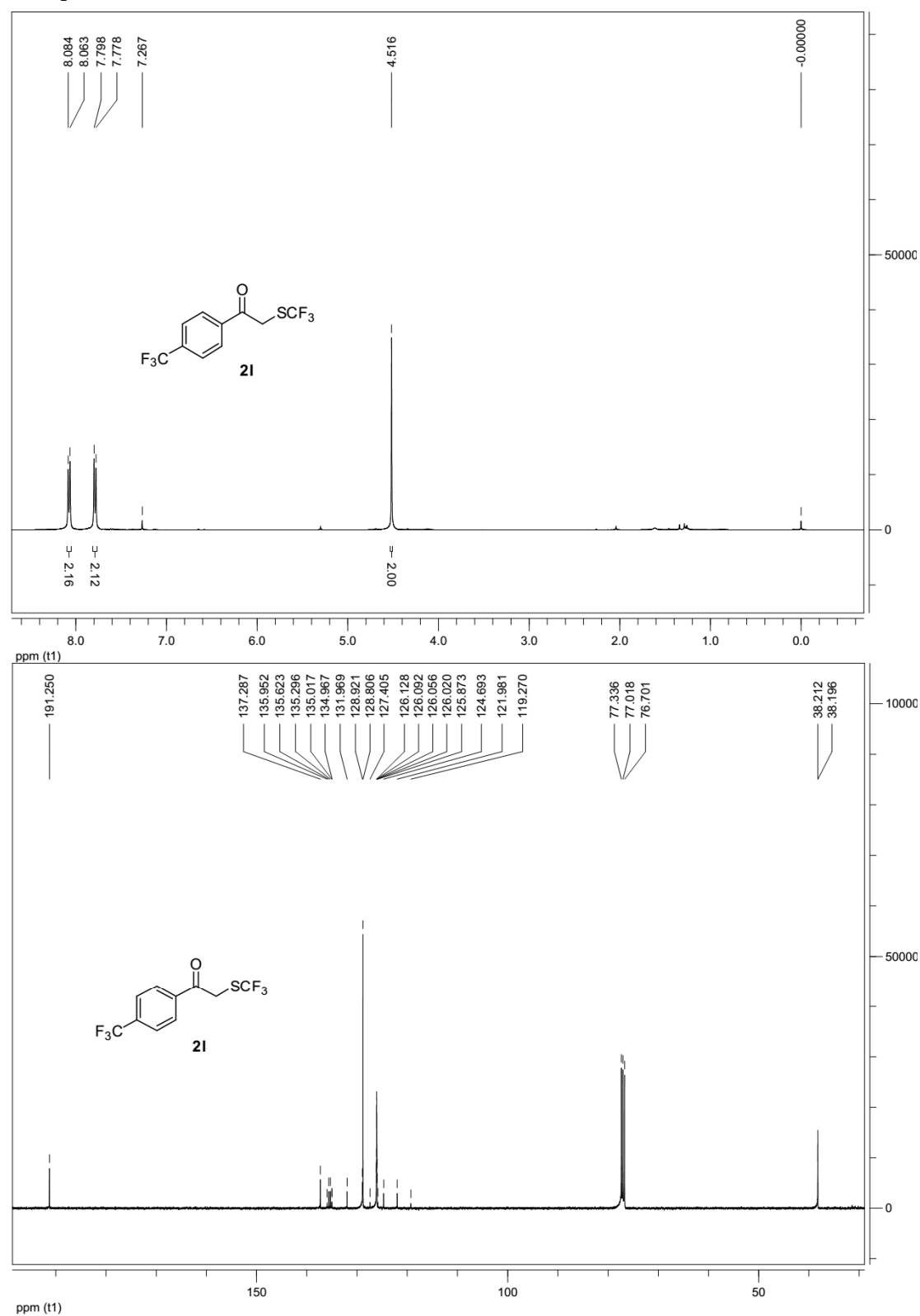
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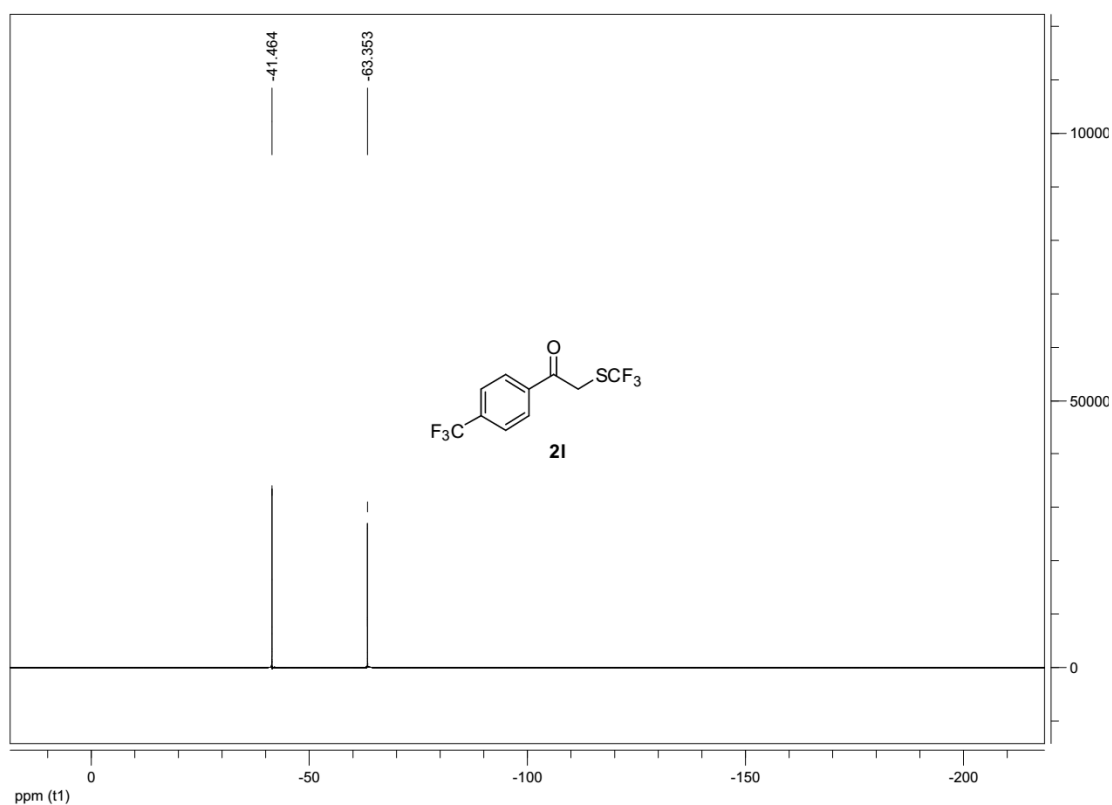
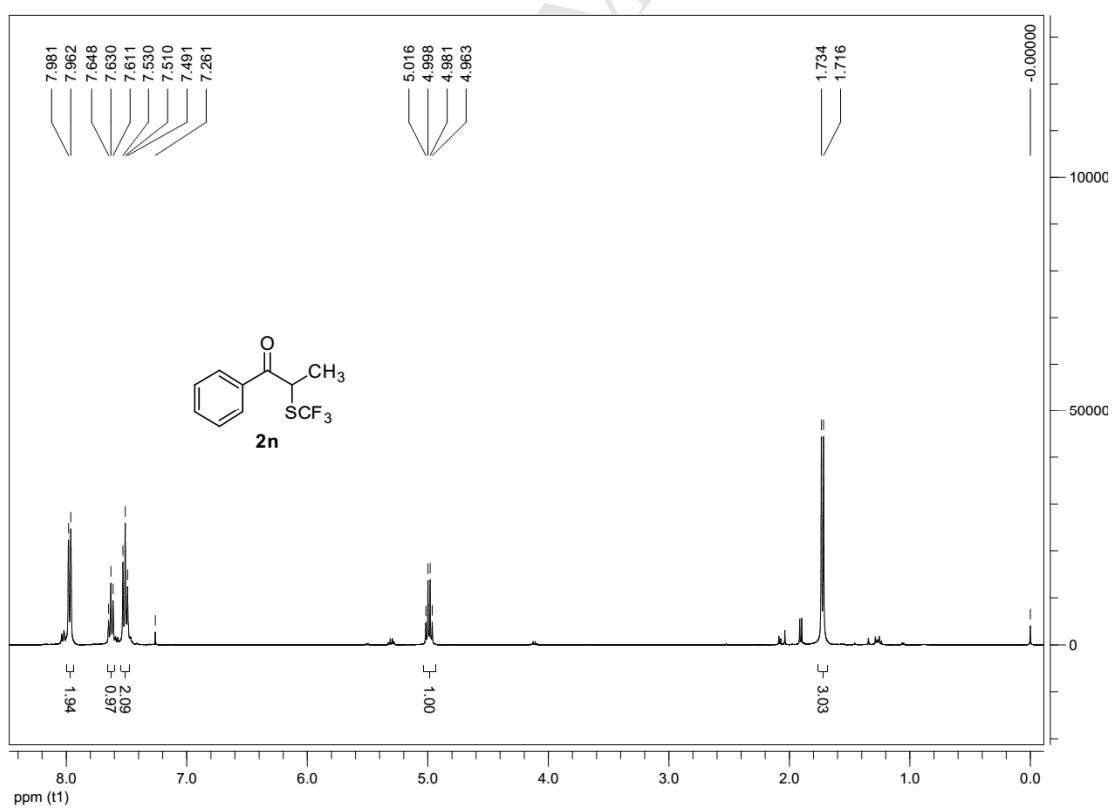


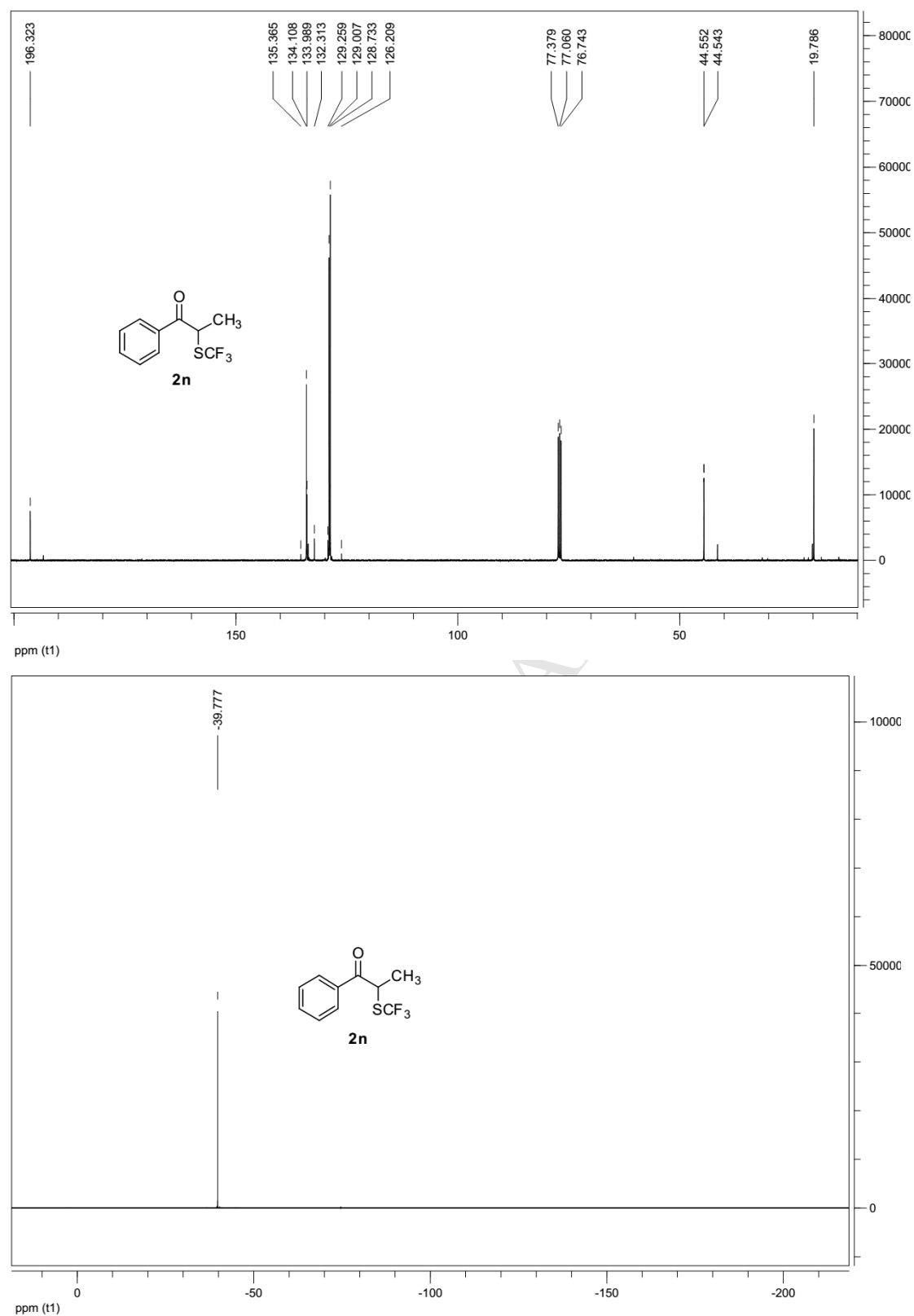
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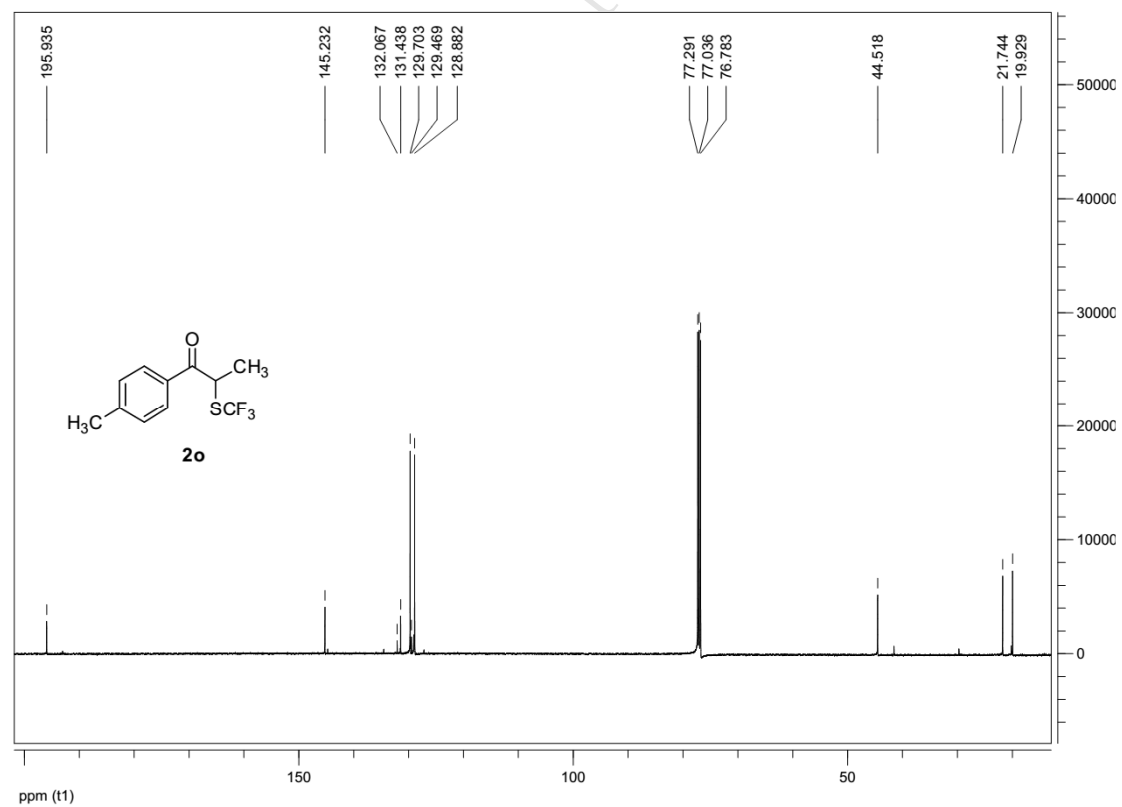
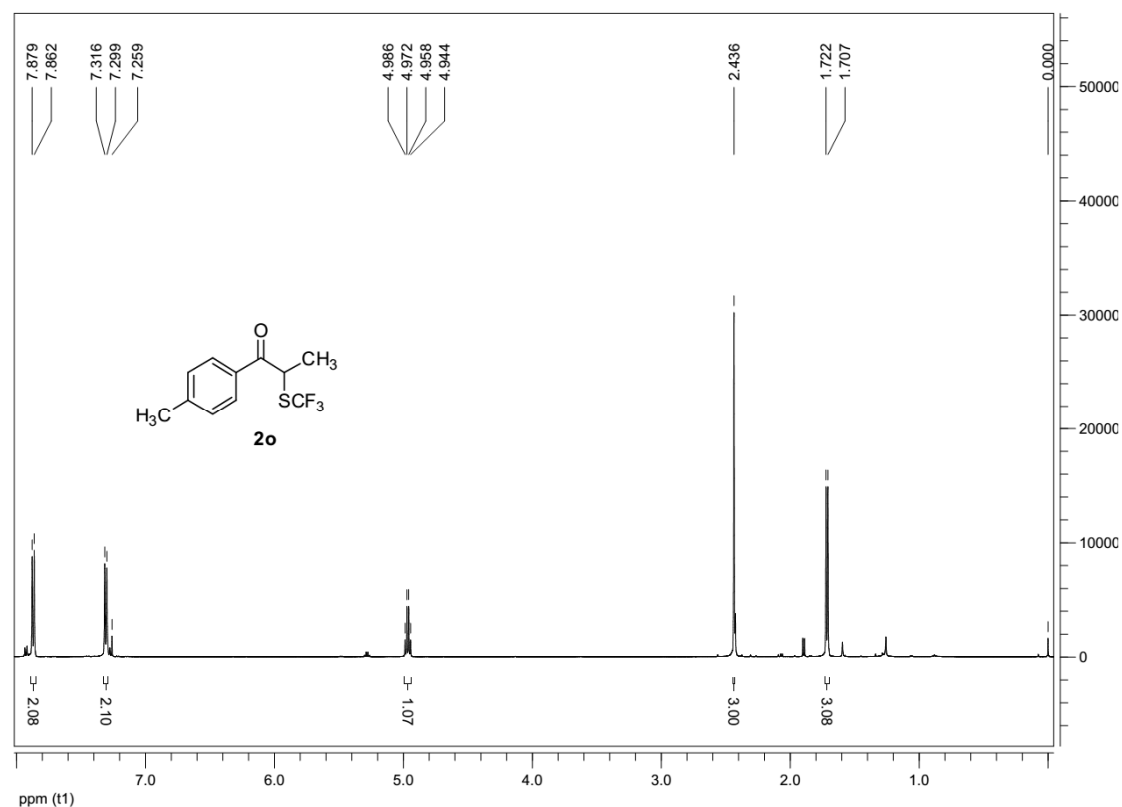
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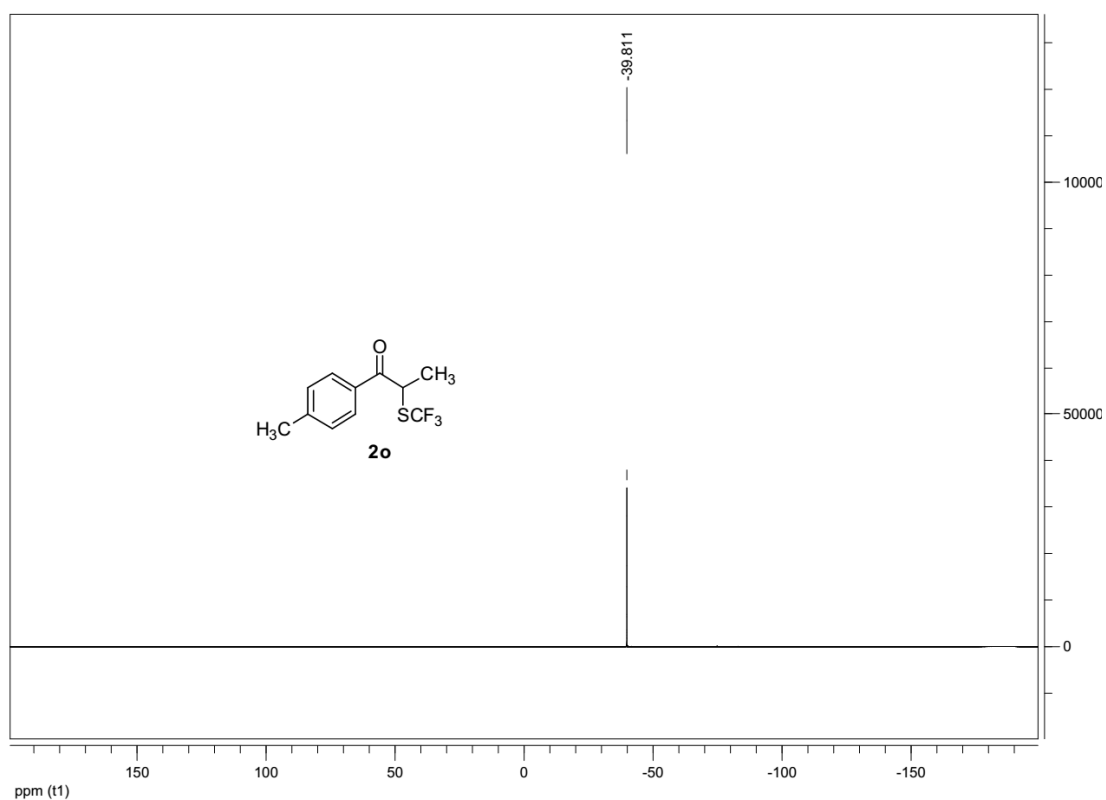
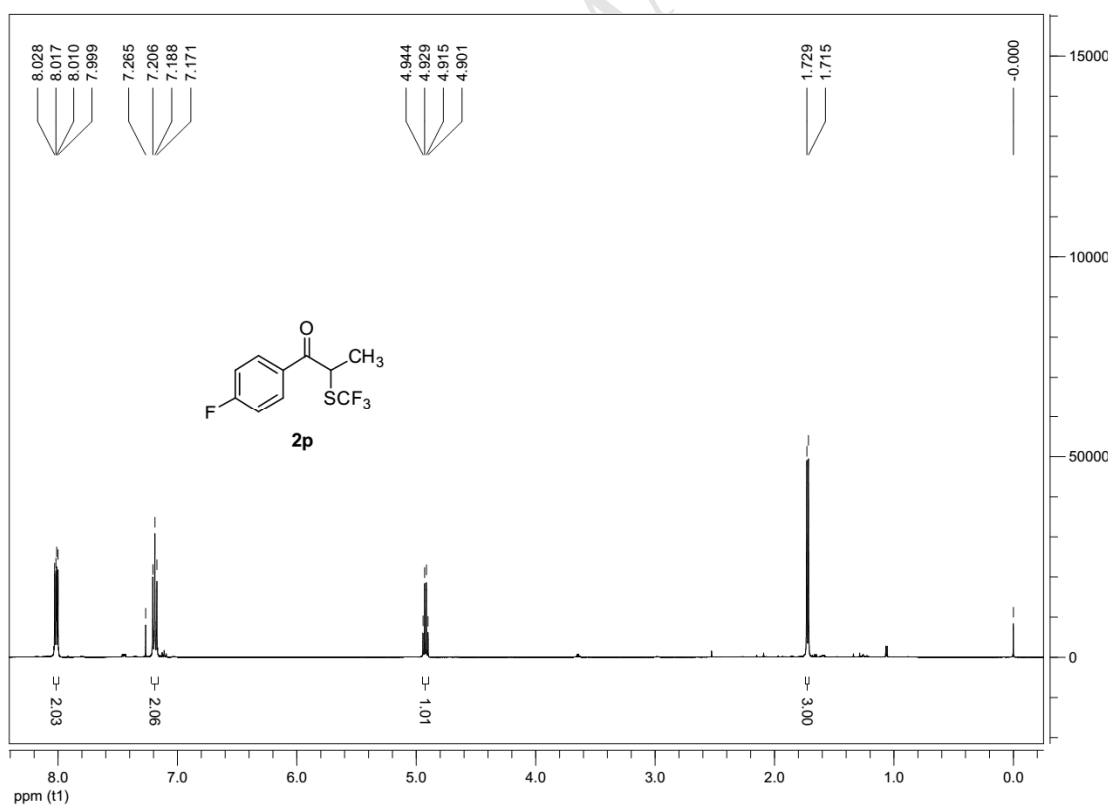


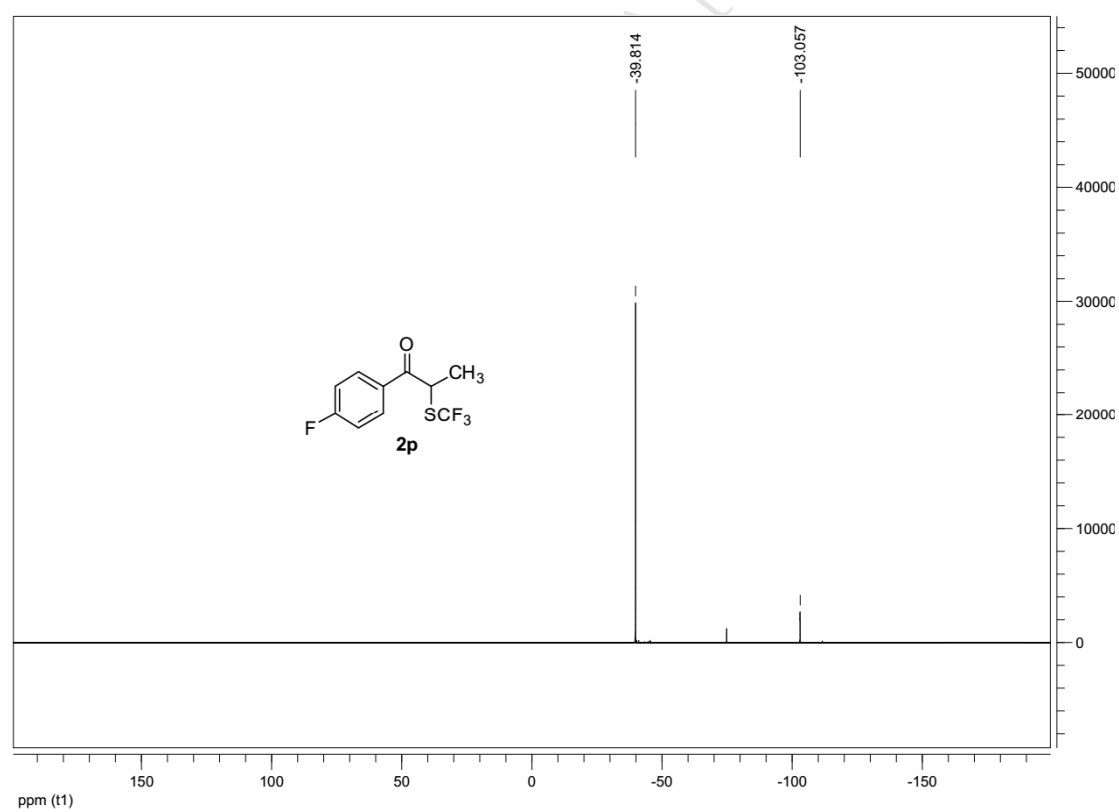
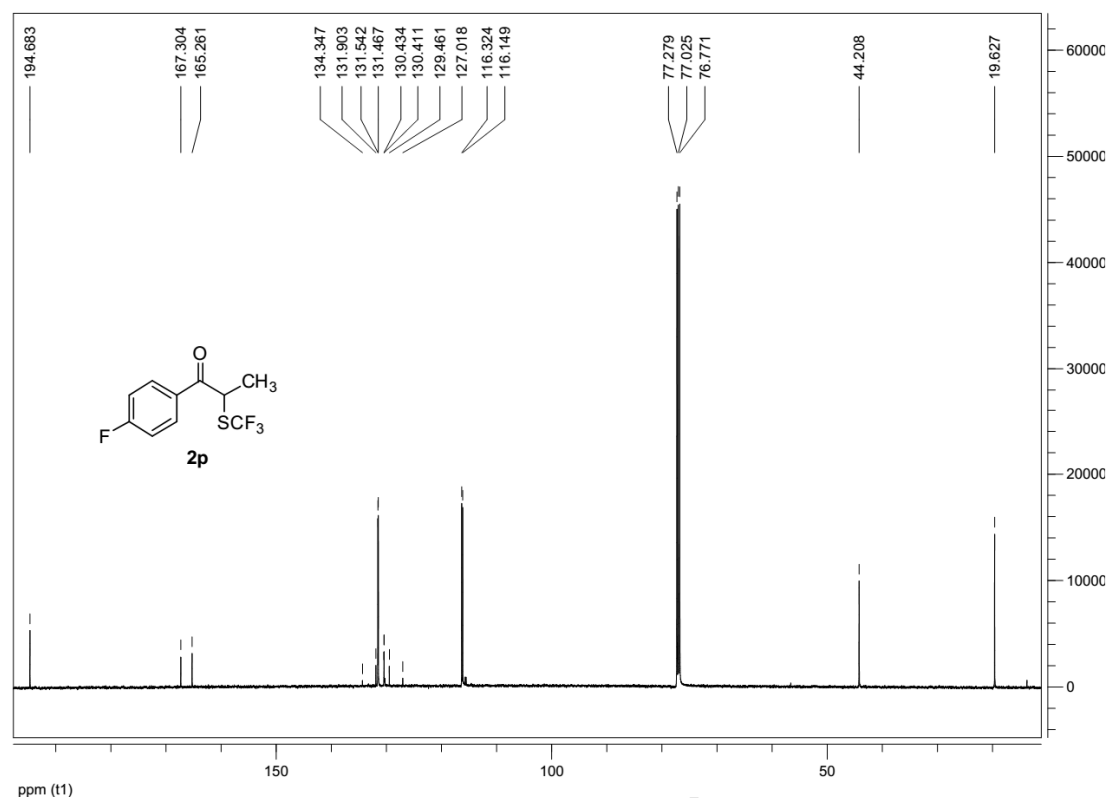
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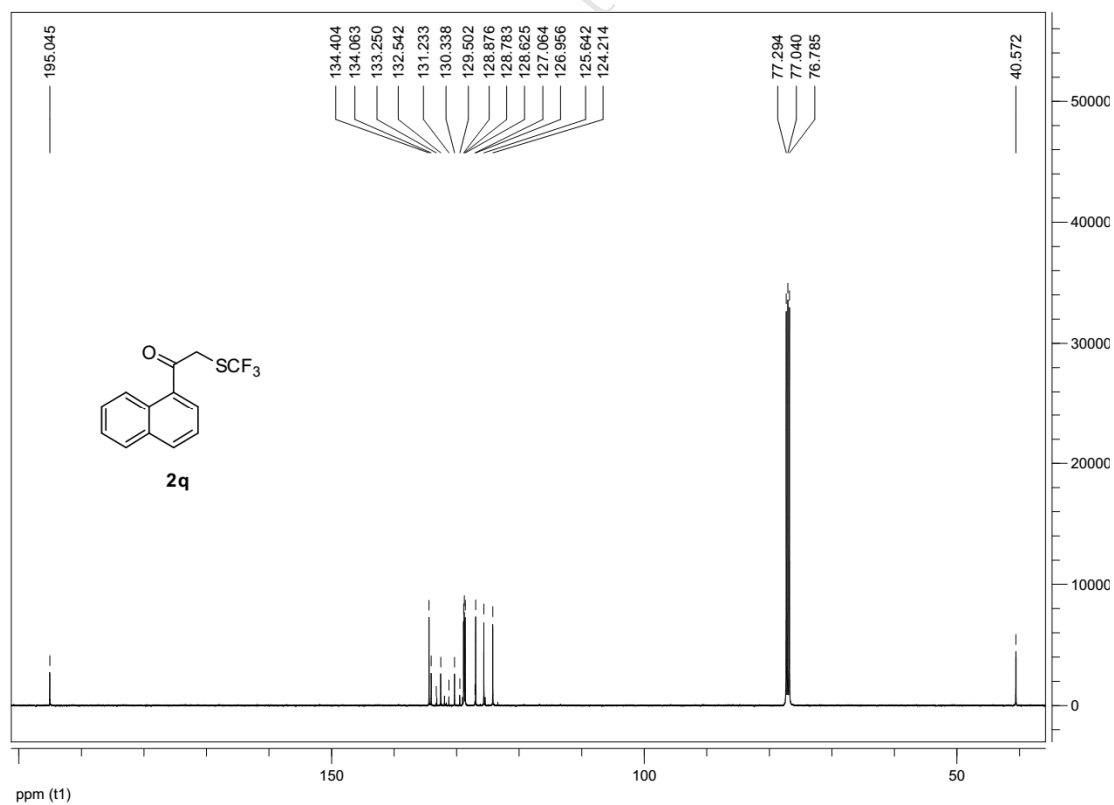
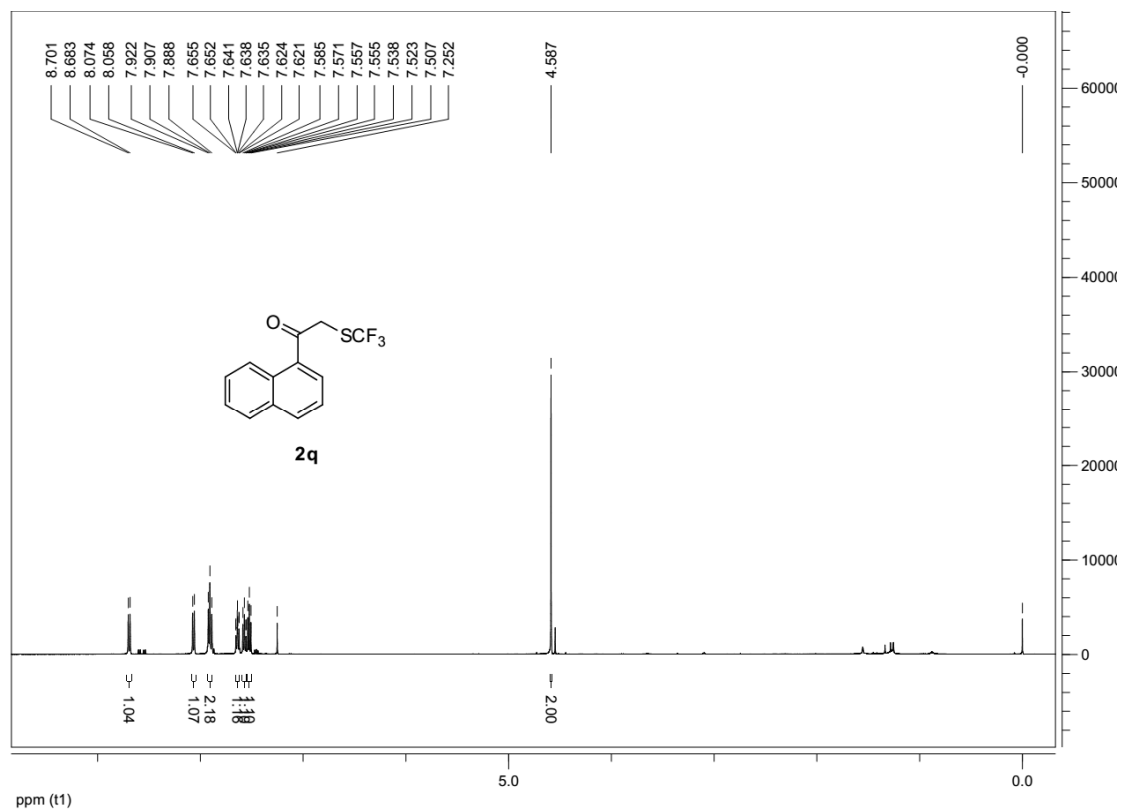
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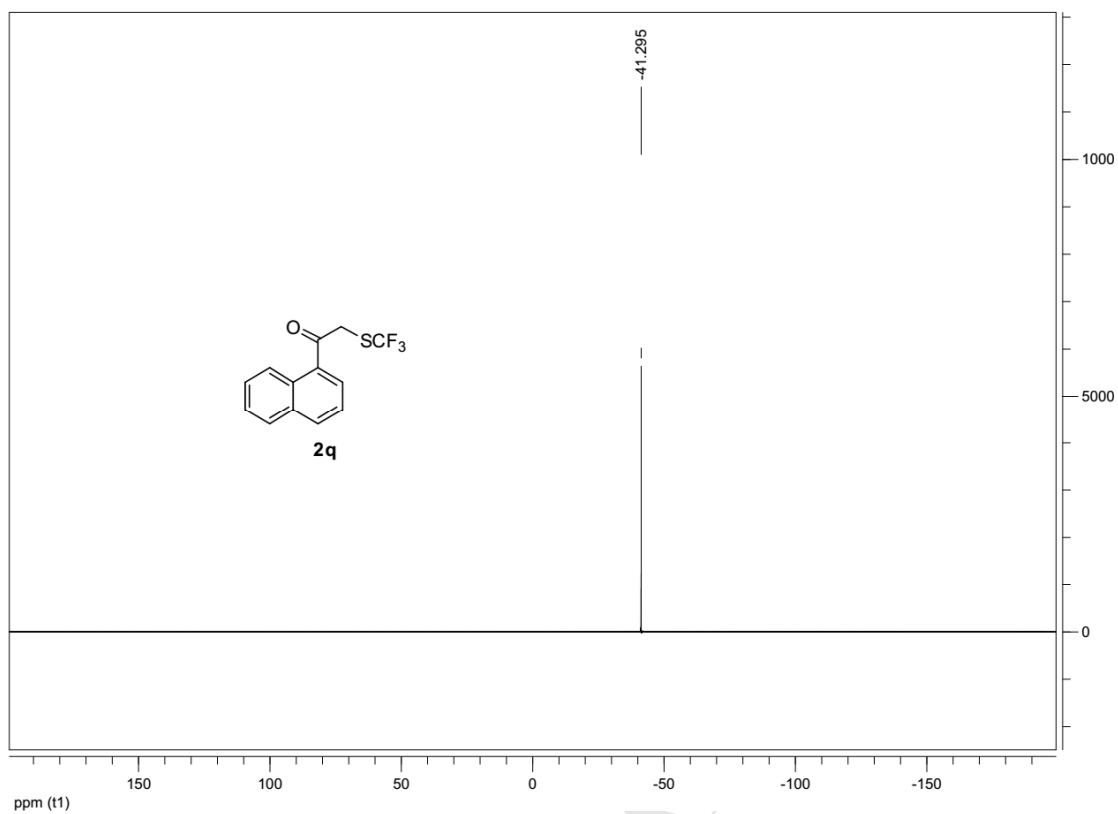
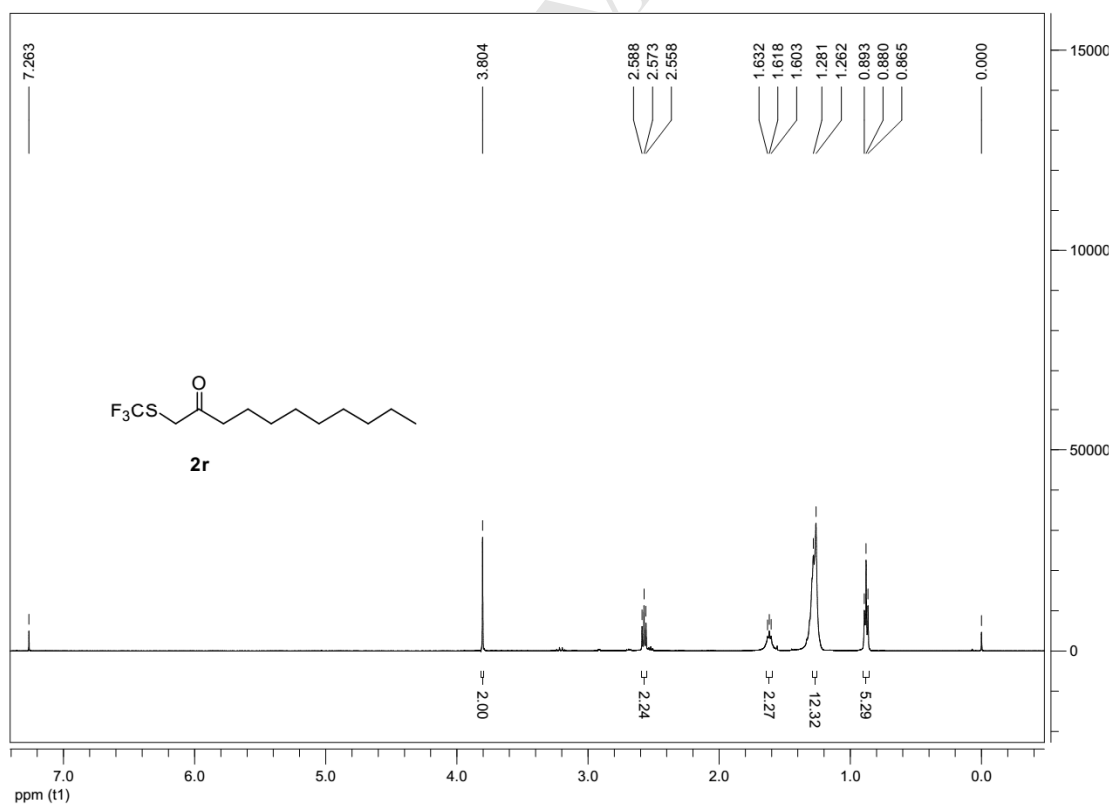


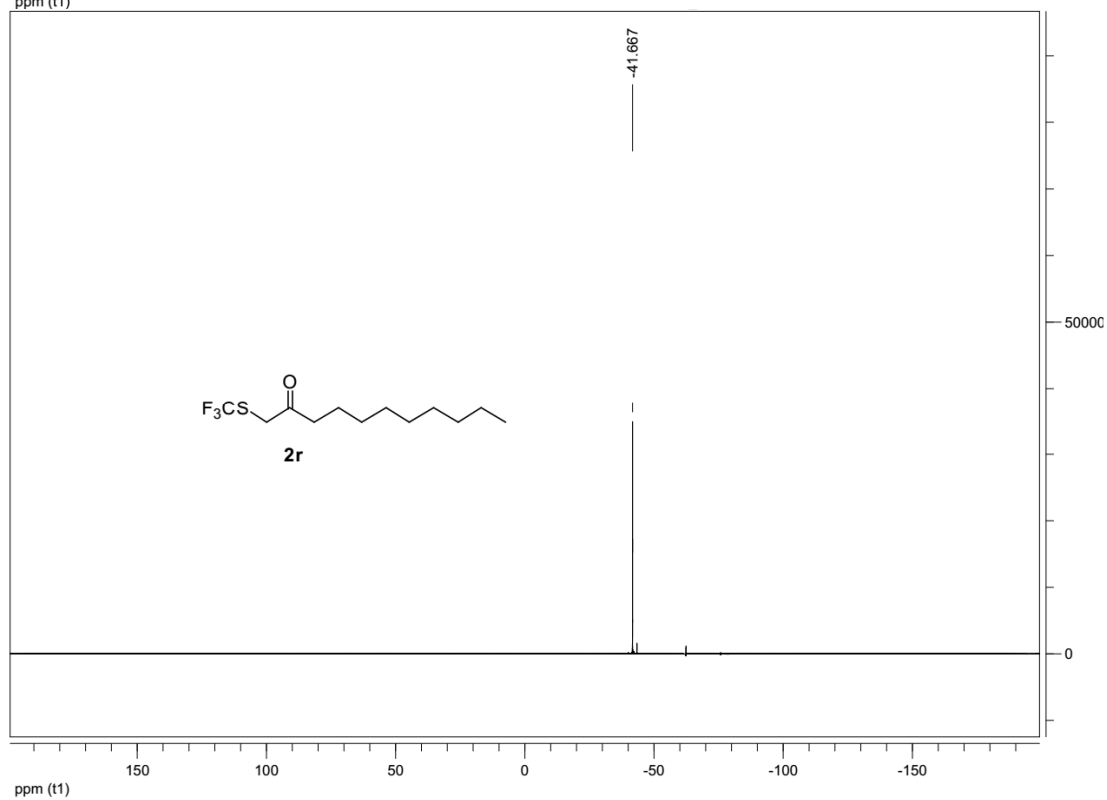
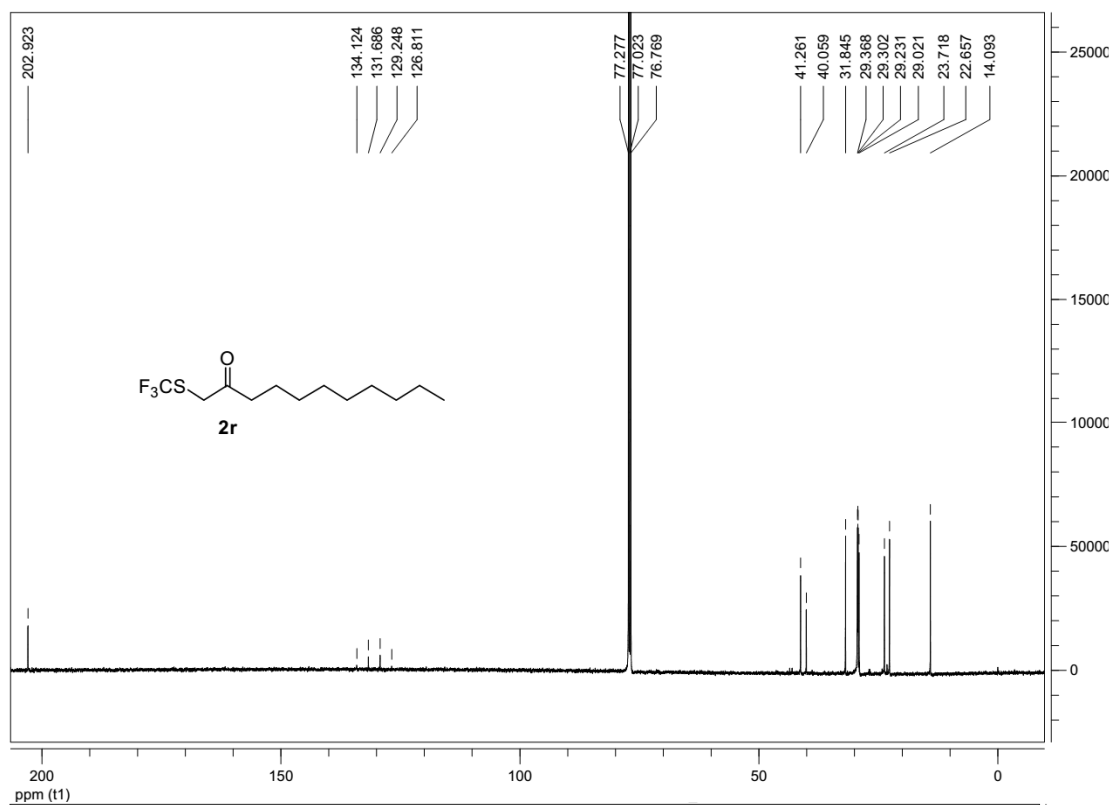
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Compound **2p**



Compound **2q**

Compound **2r**



Compound 2s

