## **Supplementary Material**

## Synthesis of Fluorinated Aromatic Compounds by One-pot Benzyne Generation/Nucleophilic Fluorination

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#### **General considerations:**

Reagents: All reactions were carried out under an argon or nitrogen atmosphere. A round-bottomed flask, a pear-shaped flask, or a test tube, each of which contained a stir-bar and was equipped with a three-way stopcock, was used as a reactor. 1.6 M and 2.6 M *n*-BuLi in hexane and 1.0 M *s*-BuLi in *n*-hexane was purchased from Kanto Chemical Co. Anhydrous THF, MeCN, CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> and diethyl ether (Et<sub>2</sub>O) were obtained from Wako Pure Chemical or Kanto Chemical Co Industries and used without further purification. 18-Crown-6 was purified by recrystallization from MeCN. Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(*t*-BuOH)<sub>4</sub><sup>[1]</sup>, 4,5-dimethoxy-2-(trimethylsilyl)phenol (1a)<sup>[2]</sup> and 2-(*t*-butyldimethylsilyl)-4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-6-(trimethylsilyl)phenyl 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane-1-sulfonate (2f)<sup>[3]</sup> were prepared according to the literature. All other reagents were purchased from Wako Pure Chemical Industries, Tokyo Chemical Industry Co., Aldrich Chemical Co., and Kishida Chemical Co. and used without further purification. Flash chromatography<sup>[4]</sup> was performed with Silica gel 60N, spherical neutral (40–50 µm) purchased from Kanto Chemical Co.

Analytical methods: Melting points were recorded on a Yanagimoto melting point apparatus and are uncorrected. IR spectra were obtained on a JASCO WS/IR-8000 or a SHIMADZU FTIR-8400S. 

<sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL JMN-ECA-500 (<sup>1</sup>H: 500 MHz, <sup>13</sup>C: 125 MHz, <sup>19</sup>F: 470 MHz) or a JEOL JMN-ECS-400 (<sup>1</sup>H: 400 MHz, <sup>13</sup>C: 100 MHz, <sup>19</sup>F: 376 MHz) or a JEOL AL-300 (<sup>1</sup>H: 300 MHz, <sup>13</sup>C: 75 MHz) instrument with chemical shifts reported in ppm relative to the residual deuterated solvent. GC spectra were taken on SHIMADZU GC-2010. The mass spectra were recorded on a Bruker micrOTOF-Q (ESI) or a JEOL JMS-S3000 (MALDI), or a JEOL JMS-700 (FAB) spectrometer or a JMS-T100TD (APCI) spectrometer. Yield refers to isolated yields of compounds greater than 95% purity as determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis. <sup>1</sup>H NMR and melting points (where applicable) of all known compounds were taken. All new products were further characterized by high resolution mass spectrum (HRMS).

#### Synthesis of benzyne precursor 1 and 2:

# General procedure A 1) TMSCI, Et<sub>3</sub>N, THF at rt OH

General procedure A for synthesis of 2-(trimethylsilyl)phenol 1 (Table 3).<sup>[2]</sup> An oven dried flask was charged with 2-bromophenol derivative S1 (1.0 equiv) and capped with an inlet adapter with a 3-way stopcock and then evacuated and back-filled with argon. Anhydrous THF (0.10–0.50 M), Et<sub>3</sub>N (1.5 equiv) and TMSCl (1.5 equiv) were added via syringes and the reaction mixture was stirred for a few hours at room temperature. The reaction mixture was concentrated under reduced pressure. *n*-Hexane was added to the residue and filtrated through celite cake and washed with *n*-hexane. The solution was evaporated to give 2-bromophenyl trimethylsilyl ether. Without purification of the obtained material, anhydrous THF (0.10–0.33 M) was added to the flask and the mixture was cooled to –78 °C. *n*-BuLi (1.6 M *n*-hexane solution, 1.2 equiv) was added dropwise at – 78 °C and the reaction was allowed to warm up to room temperature and stirred for several hours. To the reaction mixture was added a saturated aqueous solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl for quenching. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (this process was repeated three times) and combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The organic phase was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc) to provide 2-(trimethylsilyl)phenol 1.

#### General procedure B

General procedure B for synthesis of 2-(trialkylsilyl)phenyl nonafluorobutanesulfonate 2 (Table 2). An oven dried flask was charged with 2-(trialkylsilyl)phenol 1<sup>[2]</sup> (1.0 equiv), 18-crown-6 (1.0 equiv) and capped with rubber septum, and then evacuated and back-filled with argon. Anhydrous THF (0.10 M) and NaH (60% in mineral oil, 1.5 equiv) was added into the flask, and the reaction mixture was stirred for a few minutes. NfF (1.5 equiv) was added via a syringe, and the

resulting mixture was stirred at 60 °C. After the reaction completed, water was added into the reaction mixture. The mixture was extracted with hexane (this process was repeated three times), and the combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The organic phase was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc) to afford 2-(trialkylsilyl)phenyl nonafluorobutane sulfonate 2.

**4,5-Dimethoxy-2-(trimethylsilyl)phenyl 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane-1-sulfonate (2a) (Table 1):** Following general procedure B, a mixture of 4,5-dimethoxy-2-(trimethylsilyl)phenol (**1a**)<sup>[2]</sup> (0.50 g, 2.2 mmol), NaH (60% in mineral oil, 0.13 g, 3.3 mmol), 18-crown-6 (0.58 g, 2.2 mmol) and NfF (0.77 mL, 4.4 mmol) was stirred in THF (22 mL, 0.1 M) at 60 °C for 1 h. The titled compound **2a** was obtained as a colorless oil (1.0 g, 91%). Rf: 0.2 (hexane/EtOAc = 5:1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 0.36 (9 H, s), 3.88 (3 H, s), 3.90 (3 H, s), 6.84 (1 H, s), 6.90 (1 H, s). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: -0.8, 56.0, 56.1, 104.4, 107.2–118.8 (4 C, m), 116.5, 123.1, 147.9, 148.5, 150.6. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: -125.94–(-125.63) (m), -121.00–(-120.74) (m), -109.92–(-109.67) (m), -80.83–(-80.51) (m). IR (neat): 1603, 1509, 1422 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (FAB, NBA): *m/z* calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>17</sub>F<sub>9</sub>O<sub>5</sub>SSi [M]<sup>+</sup>: 508.0417, found: 508.0414.

**2-(t-Butyldimethylsilyl)-4,5-dimethoxyphenyl 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane-1-sulfonate (2a") (Table 2, entry 1):** An oven dried recovery flask (100 mL) was charged with *t*-butyldimethylsilyl 2-bromo-4,5-dimethoxyphenyl ether<sup>[5]</sup> (3.6 g, 10 mmol) and capped with an inlet adapter with a 3-way stopcock and then evacuated and back-filled with argon. Anhydrous THF (35 mL, 0.30 M) was added via syringes and cooled down to –78 °C. *n*-BuLi (1.6 M *n*-hexane solution, 8.5 mL, 13 mmol) was added dropwise at –78 °C and the reaction was allowed to warm up to room

temperature. To the reaction mixture was added a saturated aqueous solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl for quenching. The mixture was extracted with EtOAc (this process was repeated three times) and combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The organic phase was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 5:1) to provide 2-(t-butyldimethylsilyl)-4,5-dimethoxyphenol (ta") as a light brown solid (2.3 g, 83%). Rf: 0.3 (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1). Mp: 120–122 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.32 (6 H, s), 0.90 (9 H, s), 3.83 (3 H, s), 3.84 (3 H, s), 6.35 (1 H, s), 6.78 (1 H, s). t3C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) t5: -4.7, 17.7, 26.7, 55.7, 56.8, 100.3, 111.8, 119.2, 142.7, 151.1, 155.5. IR (neat): 3457, 1600, 1517 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (FAB, NBA): t7 calcd for t7 calcd for t8 calcd for t91.1400.

Following general procedure B, a mixture of 2-(*t*-butyldimethylsilyl)-4,5-dimethoxyphenol (1a'') (0.53 g, 2.0 mmol), NaH (60% in mineral oil, 0.24 g, 6.0 mmol), 18-crown-6 (0.53 g, 2.0 mmol) and NfF (1.5 mL, 6.0 mmol) was stirred in THF (6.6 mL, 0.30 M) at 60 °C for 19 h. The crude reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to provide the titled compound 2a'' as a colorless oil (0.92 g, 85%). Rf: 0.4 (hexane/EtOAc = 6:1).  $^{1}$ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.37 (6 H, s), 0.89 (9 H, s), 3.88 (6 H, s), 6.88 (1 H, s), 6.89 (1 H, s).  $^{13}$ C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -4.7, 17.6, 26.5, 55.9, 56.1, 103.9, 106.9–119.7 (4 C, m), 117.8, 120.0, 147.4, 149.2, 150.5.  $^{19}$ F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -125.82–(-125.64) (m), -120.00–(-120.85 (m), -109.80–(-109.63) (m), -80.76–(-80.54) (m). IR (neat): 1602, 1505, 1418 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (FAB, NBA): m/z calcd for  $C_{18}H_{23}FO_{5}SSi$  [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 551.0965, found: 551.0964.

**4,5-Dibenzyloxy-2-(Trimethylsilyl)phenol (1b) (Table 3, entry 2):** Following general procedure A, a mixture of 2-bromo-4,5-dibenzyloxyphenol<sup>[6]</sup> (6.0 g, 17 mmol), Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.67 mL, 4.8 mmol), TMSCl (0.41 mL, 4.8 mmol) was stirred in anhydrous THF (10 mL, 0.30 M) for 1 h at room temperature. To the obtained 2-bromophenyl trimethylsilyl ether were added THF (10 mL, 0.33 M) and n-BuLi (1.6 M n-hexane solution, 2.4 mL, 3.8 mmol), and stirred for 0.5 h at room temperature. The crude mixture was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 2:1)

to give the titled compound **1b** as a brown oil (0.60 g, 66%). Rf: 0.6 (hexane/EtOAc = 2:1).  $^{1}$ H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.26 (9 H, s), 5.07 (2 H, s), 5.08 (2 H, s), 6.34 (1 H, s), 6.93 (1 H, s), 7.29–7.43 (10 H, m).  $^{13}$ C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : –0.9, 70.8, 73.3, 102.5, 116.1, 123.7, 127.2, 127.7, 127.8, 128.3, 128.5, 136.9, 137.7, 142.3, 151.4, 155.8. IR (neat): 1643, 1510, 1398 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (FAB, NBA): m/z calcd for  $C_{23}H_{26}O_{3}Si$  [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 379.1724, found: 379.1705.

**4,5-Dibenzyloxy-2-(trimethylsilyl)phenyl 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane-1-sulfonate (2b) (Table 2, entry 2):** Following general procedure B, a mixture of 4,5-dibenzyloxy-2-(trimethylsilyl)phenol **(1b)** (0.74 g, 8.0 mmol), NaH (60% in mineral oil, 0.48 g, 12 mmol), 18-crown-6 (0.52 g, 8.0 mmol) and NfF (0.50 mL, 12 mmol) was stirred in THF (20 mL, 0.10 M) at 60 °C for 10 h. The crude reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 20:1) to provide the titled compound **2b** as a colorless oil (0.26 g, 97%). Rf: 0.6 (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 0.29 (9 H, s), 5.18 (4 H, s), 6.89 (1 H, s), 6.95 (1 H, s), 7.31–7.46 (10 H, m). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: –0.8, 71.3, 71.8, 107.2, 108.3–118.5 (4 C, m), 120.9, 123.8, 127.2, 127.4, 128.0, 128.1, 128.58, 128.63, 136.1, 136.8, 147.5, 148.8, 150.5. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: –125.75–(–125.60) (m), –120.89–(–120.77) (m), –109.78–(–109.63) (m), –80.57–(–80.49) (m). IR (neat): 1601, 1505, 1422 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (FAB, NBA): *m/z* calcd for C<sub>27</sub>H<sub>25</sub>F<sub>9</sub>NaO<sub>5</sub>SSi [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>: 683.0940, found: 683.0953.

**3,5-Bis(benzyloxy)-2-(t-butyldimethylsilyl)phenol** (1c") (Table 3, entry 4): 1,3,5-Tris(benzyloxy)benzene (3.5 g, 8.7 mmol), 10% Pd/C (0.35 g, 10 wt%), MeOH (26 mL) and EtOAc (260 mL) were loaded into the flask and evacuated and back-filled with H<sub>2</sub> (This process was

repeated three times). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3.5 h with H<sub>2</sub> balloon. The reaction mixture was filtered through Celite cake using EtOAc and the filtrate was concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by the column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 4:1) to provide 3,5-bis(benzyloxy)phenol<sup>[7]</sup> (1.1 g, 40%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 4.98 (4 H, s), 6.10 (2 H, d, J = 2.0 Hz), 6.24 (1 H, d, J = 2.0 Hz), 7.30–7.41 (10 H, m). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 70.2, 95.0, 95.5, 127.6, 128.1, 128.7, 136.8, 157.3, 16.9.

An oven dried flask was charged with 3,5-bis(benzyloxy)phenol (1.1 g, 3.5 mmol) and NBS (0.63 g, 3.5 mmol), and evacuated and back-filled with  $N_2$ .  $CH_2Cl_2$  (35 mL) was added to the reaction flask and stirred at -78 °C for 2 h. A saturated solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> was added to the mixture and the reaction was allowed to warm up to room temperature. The mixture was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (this process was repeated three times) and combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous  $Na_2SO_4$ . The organic phase was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 4:1) to provide 3,5-bis(benzyloxy)-2-bromophenol<sup>[7]</sup> (1.1 g, 83%). Mp: 90–92 °C.  $^1H$  NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 4.98 (2 H, s), 5.07 (2 H, s), 5.67 (OH, s), 6.24 (1 H, d, J = 2.5 Hz), 6.35 (1 H, d, J = 2.5 Hz), 7.36–7.43 (10 H, m).  $^{13}C$  NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 70.4, 70.9, 92.1, 94.7, 94.8, 127.1, 127.7, 128.1, 128.3, 128.7, 128.8, 136.4, 136.5, 154.0, 156.0, 159.8.

An oven dried flask was charged with 3,5-bis(benzyloxy)-2-bromophenol (1.1 g, 2.9 mmol), TBDMSCl (0.66 g, 4.5 mmol) and imidazole (0.31 g, 4.5 mmol) and evacuated and back-filled with  $N_2$ . DMF (30 mL, 0.10 M) was added to the reaction flask and stirred at room temperature for 9 h. A saturated solution of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> was added to the mixture. The mixture was evaporated under reduced mixture. The mixture was extracted with hexane (this process was repeated three times) and combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous  $Na_2SO_4$ . The organic phase was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to provide 3,5-bis(benzyloxy)-2-bromophenyl *t*-butyldimethylsilyl ether as a colorless solid (1.4 g, 95%). Rf: 0.5 (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1). Mp: 82–84 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.19 (6 H, s), 1.02 (9 H, s), 4.97 (2 H, s), 5.09 (2 H, s), 6.15(1 H, d, J = 2.5 Hz), 6.28 (1 H, d, J = 2.5 Hz), 7.31–7.46 (10H, m). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : –4.1, 18.5, 25.9, 70.4, 70.9, 95.5, 97.4, 100.0, 127.1, 127.5, 127.9, 128.2, 128.6, 128.8, 136.6, 136.7, 154.3, 156.8, 158.9. IR (neat): 1583, 1431 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (APCI): m/z calcd for  $C_{26}H_{31}BrO_{3}Si$  [M+H]<sup>+</sup> 499.1299, found: 499.1325.

An oven dried recovery flask (100 mL) was charged with 3,5-bis(benzyloxy)-2-bromophenyl *t*-butyldimethylsilyl ether (1.4 g, 2.7 mmol) and capped with an inlet adapter with a 3-way stopcock and then evacuated and back-filled with argon. Anhydrous THF (15 mL, 0.30 M) was added via a syringe and cooled down to –78 °C. *n*-BuLi (1.6 M *n*-hexane solution, 1.9 mL, 3.0 mmol) was added dropwise at –78 °C and the reaction was allowed to warm up to room temperature. To the reaction mixture was added a saturated aqueous solution of NH<sub>4</sub>Cl for quenching. The mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O (this process was repeated three times) and combined organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The organic phase was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to provide 3,5-bis(benzyloxy)-2-(*t*-butyldimethylsilyl)phenol (1c") as a colorless solid (0.50 g, 31%). Rf: 0.4 (hexane/EtOAc = 5:1). Mp: 77–80 °C. ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 0.09 (6 H, s), 0.98 (9 H, s), 5.07 (2 H, s), 5.11 (2 H, s), 6.44 (1 H, s), 7.08 (1 H, s), 7.29–7.44 (10 H, m). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: –4.2, 18.4, 25.8, 70.3, 70.8, 95.4, 97.3, 99.9, 127.0, 127.4, 127.8, 128.1, 128.5, 128.6, 136.5, 136.6, 154.2, 156.7, 158.7. IR (neat): 1581, 1431 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (FAB, NBA): *m/z* calcd for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>32</sub>O<sub>3</sub>Si [M+H]<sup>+</sup>: 421.2193, found: 421.2212.

**3,5-Bis(benzyloxy)-2-(***t***-butyldimethylsilyl)phenyl 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane-1-sulfonate (2c") (Table 1):** Following general procedure B, a mixture of 3,5-bis(benzyloxy)-2-(t-butyldimethylsilyl)phenol (**1c"**) (0.30 g, 0.70 mmol), NaH (60% in mineral oil, 84 mg, 2.1 mmol), 18-crown-6 (0.19 g, 0.70 mmol) and NfF (0.37 mL, 2.1 mmol) was stirred in THF (7.0 mL, 0.10 M) under reflux for 14 h. Then 18-crown-6 (0.19 g, 0.70 mmol) was added and refluxed for 0.6 h. The crude reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to provide the titled compound **2c"** as a colorless oil (0.46 g, 94%). Rf: 0.6 (hexane/EtOAc = 5:1).  $^{1}$ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.26 (6 H, s), 0.85 (9 H, s), 4.96 (2 H, s), 5.01 (2 H, s), 6.28 (1 H, d, J = 2.0 Hz), 6.48 (1 H, d, J = 2.0 Hz), 7.34 –7.39 (10 H, m).  $^{13}$ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -1.8, 18.4, 27.0, 70.4, 71.0, 98.5, 98.7, 105.3–121.4 (4 C, m), 109.5, 127.6, 128.2, 128.3, 128.6,

128.7, 135.8, 135.9, 157.2, 161.5, 165.5. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -125.72-(-125.57) (m), -120.96-(-120.82) (m), -109.50-(-109.23) (m), -80.64-(-80.47) (m). IR (neat): 1603, 1562, 1420 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (FAB, NBA): m/z calcd for  $C_{30}H_{31}F_{9}O_{5}SSi$  [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>: 725.1410, found: 725.1400.

**2,4-Di**(*t*-butyl)-6-(trimethylsilyl)phenol (1d) (Table 3, entry 5):<sup>[8]</sup> Following general procedure A, a mixture of 2-bromo-4,6-di(*t*-butyl)phenol<sup>[9]</sup> (34 g, 0.12 mol), Et<sub>3</sub>N (25 mL, 0.18 mol), TMSCl (23 mL, 0.18 mol) was stirred in anhydrous THF (250 mL, 0.50 M) for 1 h at room temperature. To the obtained 2-bromophenyl trimethylsilyl ether were added THF (500 mL, 0.30 M) and *n*-BuLi (2.6 M *n*-hexane solution, 47 mL, 0.12 mol), and stirred for 2 h at room temperature. The crude mixture was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane) to give the titled compound 1d as a colorless solid (33 g, 98%). Rf: 0.5 (hexane). Mp: 59–61 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.33 (9 H, s), 1.30 (9 H, s), 1.41 (9 H, s), 7.36 (1 H, d, J = 2.5 Hz). 7.50 (1 H, d, J = 2.5 Hz). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -0.3, 30.2, 31.5, 34.3, 34.4, 125.1, 125.6, 129.5, 133.8, 142.3, 157.0. IR (neat): 3636, 1581, 1427 cm<sup>-1</sup>.HRMS (FAB, NBA): m/z calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>30</sub>OSi [M]<sup>+</sup>: 278.2060, found: 278.2055.

**2,4-Di(***t***-butyl)-6-(trimethylsilyl)phenyl 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane-1-sulfonate (2d) (Table 2, entry 4):** Following general procedure B, a mixture of 2,4-di(*t*-butyl)-6-(trimethylsilyl)phenol **(1d)** (1.0 g, 3.6 mmol), NaH (60% in mineral oil, 0.21 g, 5.3 mmol), 18-crown-6 (0.95 g, 3.6 mmol) and NfF (0.95 mL, 5.4 mmol) was stirred in THF (12 mL, 0.30 M) at reflux for 16 h. The crude reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography on silica

gel (hexane) to provide the titled compound **2d** as a colorless solid (1.8 g, 84%). Rf: 0.7 (hexane). Mp: 57–60 °C.  $^{1}$ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.36 (9 H, s), 1.33 (9 H, s), 1.44 (9 H, s), 7.39 (1 H, d, J = 3.0 Hz), 7.53 (1 H, d, J = 3.0 Hz).  $^{13}$ C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 1.10, 31.3, 31.9, 34.6, 36.4, 103.9–123.8 (4 C, m), 128.8, 132.1, 135.6, 142.5, 145.9, 149.5.  $^{19}$ F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : – 125.75–(–125.59) (m), –120.83–(–120.70) (m), –107.53–(–107.35) (m), –80.60–(–80.50) (m). IR (neat): 1581, 1478, 1394 cm $^{-1}$ . HRMS (FAB, NBA): m/z calcd for  $C_{21}H_{29}F_{9}O_{3}SSiNa$  [M+Na] $^{+}$ : 583.1355, found: 583.1346.

**2,6-Bis(trimethylsilyl)-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)phenyl 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane-1-sulfonate (2e) (Table 2, entry 5):** Following general procedure A, a mixture of 2,4,6-triiodophenol<sup>[6]</sup> (18 g, 38 mmol), Et<sub>3</sub>N (7.0 mL, 50 mmol), TMSCI (7.4 mL, 58 mmol) was stirred in anhydrous THF (130 mL, 0.30 M) for 1 h at room temperature. To the obtained 2,4,6-triiodophenyl trimethylsilyl ether (20 g, 97%) were added THF (130 mL, 0.30 M) and *s*-BuLi (1.0 M *n*-hexane solution, 72 mL, 72 mmol), and stirred for 9 h at room temperature. The crude mixture was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 9:1) to give 2,4-diiodo-6-(trimethylsilyl)phenol as a colorless solid (13 g, 85%). Rf: 0.7 (hexane/EtOAc = 5:1). Mp: 93–95 °C.  $^{1}$ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.27 (9 H, s), 5.43 (OH, s), 7.50 (1 H, d, J = 2.0 Hz), 7.90 (1 H, d, J = 2.0 Hz).  $^{13}$ C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -1.3, 83.8, 88.0, 129.7, 144.0, 146.1, 156.4. IR (neat): 3493, 1424, 1371 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (FAB, NBA): m/z calcd for  $C_9H_{12}I_2OSi$  [M]<sup>+</sup>: 417.8741, found: 417.8766.

Following general procedure A, a mixture of 2,4-diiodo-6-(trimethylsilyl)phenol (13 g, 32 mmol), Et<sub>3</sub>N (5.8 mL, 41 mmol), TMSCl (6.1 mL, 48 mmol) was stirred in anhydrous THF (110 mL, 0.30 M) for 1 h at room temperature. To the obtained 2,4-diiodo-6-(trimethylsilyl)phenyl trimethylsilyl ether (16 g, 100%) were added THF (110 mL, 0.30 M) and s-BuLi (1.0 M n-hexane solution, 61 mL, 61 mmol), and stirred for 2 h at room temperature. The crude mixture was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to give 4-iodo-2,6-

bis(trimethylsilyl)phenol as a colorless solid (12 g, 99%). Rf: 0.8 (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1). Mp: 82–85 °C.  $^{1}$ H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.33 (18 H, s), 4.97 (OH, s), 7.57 (2 H, s).  $^{13}$ C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : –0.6, 85.5, 128.5, 144.7, 164.7. IR (neat): 3607, 1562, 1391 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (FAB, NBA): m/z calcd for  $C_{12}H_{21}IOSi_{2}$  [M]<sup>+</sup>: 364.0170, found: 364.0162.

Following general procedure B, a mixture of 4-iodo-2,6-bis(trimethylsilyl)phenol (1.0 g, 2.7 mmol), NaH (60% in mineral oil, 0.18 g, 4.5 mmol), 18-crown-6 (0.43 g, 2.7 mmol) and NfF (0.73 mL, 4.1 mmol) was stirred in THF (15 mL, 0.20 M) at reflux for 5 h. The crude reaction mixture was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane) to provide 2,6-bis(trimethylsilyl)-4-iodophenyl 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane-1-sulfonate as a colorless solid (0.26 g, 86%). Rf: 0.8 (hexane). Mp: 57–59 °C. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 0.34 (18 H, s), 7.80 (2 H, s). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 0.3, 95.5, 109.8–18.3 (4C, m), 138.8, 146.7, 154.8. ¹³F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: -125.83–(-125.68) (m), -120.83–(-120.68) (m), -107.47–(-107.27) (m), -80.70–(-80.57) (m). IR (neat): 1402, 1352 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (FAB, NBA): *m/z* calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>20</sub>F<sub>9</sub>IO<sub>3</sub>SSi<sub>2</sub>Na [M+Na]\*: 668.9465, found: 669.9484.

An oven dried flask was charged with 2,6-bis(trimethylsilyl)-4-iodophenyl 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4nonafluorobutane-1-sulfonate (0.13 g, 0.20 mmol), 4-methoxyphenyl boronic acid (30 mg, 0.20 mmol), 2 M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.40 mL, 0.80 mmol) and THF (2.0 mL, 0.10 M), and evacuated and backfilled with Ar. PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf) (15 mg, 20 µmol) was added to the flask and stirred at 50 °C for 5 h. 1 M HCl solution was added to the reaction mixture. The mixture was extracted with hexane (this process was repeated three times) and combined organic phase was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The organic phase was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to afford a mixture of aryl iodide and 2e (34:66). To the residue were added 4-methoxyphenyl boronic acid (15 mg, 0.25 mmol), 2 M Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.34 L, 0.80 mmol) and PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppf) (15 mg, 20 µmol), and the flask was evacuated and back-filled with Ar. THF (2.0 mL, 0.10 M) was added to the flask via a syringe. After stirring at 50 °C for 12 h, 1 M HCl solution was added to the reaction mixture. The mixture was extracted with hexane (this process was repeated three times) and combined organic phase was washed with brine and dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The organic phase was filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography on gel (hexane  $\rightarrow$  hexane/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> = 8:1) to provide 2,6-bis(trimethylsilyl)-4-(4methoxyphenyl)phenyl 1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane-1-sulfonate (2e) as a yellow solid (97 mg, 77%). Rf: 0.6 (hexane). Mp: 110–111 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 0.36 (18 H, s), 3.84 (3 H,

s), 6.98 (2 H, d, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.45 (2 H, d, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.65 (2 H, s). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.43, 55.4, 108.3–118.5 (4 C, m), 114.4, 128.4, 132.5, 135.2, 136.6, 139.7, 154.2, 159.5. <sup>19</sup>F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -125.70–(-125.55) (m), -120.77–(-120.63) (m), -107.57–(-107.40) (m), -80.54–(-80.45) (m). IR (neat): 1612, 1513, 1400 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (FAB, NBA): m/z calcd for  $C_{23}H_{27}F_9NaO_4SSi_2$  [M+Na]<sup>+</sup>: 649.0917, found: 649.0912.

#### 2-(1*H*-Naphtho[1,8-*de*][1,3,2]diazaborinin-2(3*H*)-yl)-6-(trimethylsilyl)phenyl

trifluoromethanesulfonate (2g') (Table 2, entry 8):<sup>[10]</sup> An oven-dried round-bottomed flask was charged with 2,6-dibromophenol (10 g, 40 mmol), capped with an inlet adapter with a three-way stopcock, evacuated and back-filled with nitrogen. Anhydrous CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (100 mL) was added. Then the mixture was cooled to 0 °C. Triethylamine (6.7 mL, 48 mmol) and chlorotrimethylsilane (5.6 mL, 44 mmol) were added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 7.5 h at room temperature, and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> was evaporated. The residue was diluted with hexane, and the mixture was filtered with a pad of Celite and concentrated under reduced pressure to give (2,6-dibromophenoxy)trimethylsilane (13 g), which was used for the next reaction without further purification.

An oven-dried round-bottomed flask was charged with (2,6-dibromophenoxy)trimethylsilane (13 g), capped with an inlet adapter with a three-way stopcock, evacuated and back-filled with argon. Anhydrous THF (130 mL) was added. Then the mixture was cooled to –78 °C. 1.7 M solution of *t*-BuLi (0.10 L, 0.17 mol) in pentane was added. After 1 h at the same temperature, trimethoxyborane (20 mL, 0.18 mol) was added. The mixture was warmed up to room temperature and stirred for 20 h. A saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl solution was added to the reaction mixture. After evaporation of the organic solvents under reduced pressure, the residue was extracted with EtOAc. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure to give (2-hydroxy-3-(trimethylsilyl)phenyl)boronic acid (12 g), which was used for the next reaction without further purification.

A round-bottomed flask was charged with (2-hydroxy-3-(trimethylsilyl)phenyl)boronic acid (11 g), pinacol (4.3 g, 36 mmol) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred overnight and H<sub>2</sub>O was added. The reaction mixture was extracted with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure to give 2-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-6-(trimethylsilyl)phenol (10 g), which was used for the next reaction without further purification.

An oven-dried round-bottomed flask was charged with 2-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-6-(trimethylsilyl)phenol (9.5 g), capped with an inlet adapter with a three-way stopcock, evacuated and back-filled with nitrogen. Anhydrous Et<sub>2</sub>O (100 mL) was added. Then the mixture was cooled to –78 °C. 1.7 M *t*-BuLi (20 mL, 34 mmol) was added. After 10 min at the same temperature, trifluoromethanesulfonic anhydride (8.0 mL, 48 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was warmed up to room temperature and stirred for 2 h at room temperature. Aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl was added, and the reaction mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous NaCl, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was filtered through a pad of silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to give 2-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-6-(trimethylsilyl)phenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (9.1 g), which was used for the next reaction without further purification. Rf: 0.5 (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1).

A round-bottomed flask was filled with 2-(4,4,5,5-tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)-6-(trimethylsilyl)phenyl trifluoromethanesulfonate (8.0 g), NaIO<sub>4</sub> (12 g, 57 mmol) and THF/H<sub>2</sub>O (4:1, 94 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min at room temperature, and 1 M HCl (19 mL, 19 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 10 h at 60 °C, cooled to room temperature, quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O and extracted with EtOAc. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was added to a solution of NaIO<sub>4</sub> (12 g, 57 mmol) in THF/H<sub>2</sub>O (4:1, 94 mL), and the reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min at room temperature. 1 M HCl (19 mL, 19 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for 6 h at 60 °C, cooled to room temperature, quenched with H<sub>2</sub>O and extracted with EtOAc. The aqueous layer was extracted twice with EtOAc. The combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and concentrated under reduced pressure to give

(2-((trifluoromethanesulfonyl)oxy)-3-(trimethylsilyl)phenyl)boronic acid (7.7 g), which was used for the next reaction without further purification.

A round-bottomed flask was charged with (2-((trifluoromethanesulfonyl)oxy)-3-(trimethylsilyl)phenyl)boronic acid (7.7 g) and 1,8-diaminonaphthalene (3.0 g, 19 mmol) and  $CH_2Cl_2$  (100 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred for 13 h at room temperature, and  $H_2O$  was added. The reaction mixture was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$ . The aqueous layer was extracted twice with  $CH_2Cl_2$ . The combined organic layers were washed with a saturated aqueous NaCl solution, dried over anhydrous  $Na_2SO_4$ , and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 12:1) to provide the titled compound 2g' (6.9 g, 37% over 6 steps) as a brown solid. Rf: 0.4 (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1). Mp: 104-105 °C.  $^1H$  NMR (500 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$ : 0.43 (9 H, s), 5.94 (2 NH, brs), 6.38 (2 H, d, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.08 (2 H, d, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.14 (2 H, t, J = 7.5 Hz), 7.44 (1 H, dd, J = 7.0, 7.0 Hz), 7.63 (1 H, dd, J = 2.0, 7.0 Hz), 7.67 (1 H, dd, J = 2.0, 7.0 Hz).  $^{13}C$  NMR (125 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$ : 0.07, 106.1, 118.1, 118.4 (q, J = 320 Hz), 119.8, 127.6, 127.9, 135.0, 135.5, 136.3, 138.5, 140.6, 154.7 (A carbon bearing the boron substituent could not be observed in  $^{13}C$  NMR due to quadrupolar relaxation).  $^{[11]}$   $^{19}F$  NMR (470 MHz,  $CDCl_3$ )  $\delta$ : -73.22 (s). IR (neat): 3344 cm $^{-1}$  HRMS (ESI): m/z calcd for  $C_{20}H_{21}BF_3N_2O_3SSi$  [M + H] $^+$ : 465.1082, found: 465.1093.

**4,5-Dimethyl-2-(trimethylsilyl)phenol (1h) (Table 3, entry 3):** Following general procedure A, a mixture of 4,5-dimethyl-2-bromophenol (0.26 g, 1.3 mmol), Et<sub>3</sub>N (0.24 mL, 1.7 mmol), TMSCl (1.7 mL, 20 mmol) was stirred in anhydrous THF (4.3 mL, 0.30 M) for 1 h at room temperature. To the obtained 2-bromophenyl trimethylsilyl ether were added THF (4.3 mL, 0.30 M) and *n*-BuLi (1.6 M *n*-hexane solution, 0.98 mL, 1.6 mmol), and stirred for 1 h at room temperature. The crude mixture was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to give the titled compound **1h** as a colorless oil (0.23 g, 90%). Rf: 0.5 (hexane). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ:0.27 (9 H, s), 2.15 (6 H, s), 6.65 (1 H, s), 7.25 (1 H, s). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 0.4, 18.7, 19.6,

111.7, 122.0, 131.1, 133.6, 136.8, 150.0. IR (neat): 3489, 1495 cm $^{-1}$ . HRMS (MALDI): m/z calcd for  $C_{11}H_{19}OSi~[M+H]^+$ : 192.1200, found: 192.1210.

#### Nucleophilic fluorination of benzyne 3 generated from 1 and 2:

#### General procedure C

ONf Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(
$$t$$
-BuOH)<sub>4</sub>

$$R^{1}$$
SiR<sub>3</sub>

$$R^{1}$$

General procedure C for nucleophilic fluorination of benzyne 3 generated from 2-(trialkylsilyl)phenyl nonafluorobutanesulfonate 2 (Table 2). A flame-dried flask was charged with 2-(trialkylsilyl)phenyl nonafluorobutanesulfonate 2 (1.0 equiv) and a stir bar, capped with a rubber septum, and evacuated and back-filled with nitrogen. Anhydrous THF (0.050 M) was added by a syringe, and the mixture was heated to 60 °C. Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(*t*-BuOH)<sub>4</sub> (2.2 equiv) was quickly added by opening the septum. After stirring at 60 °C for 1 h, the reaction mixture was cooled down, and then passed through a short pad of silica gel using EtOAc as the solvent. The eluent was added to hexane and water, and the aqueous phase was extracted twice with hexane. The combined organic phase was washed with a saturated aqueous NaCl solution. The organic phase was dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography on silica gel (hexane, a mixture of hexane and EtOAc, or CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) to afford fluorinated product 4.

#### General procedure D

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{OH} & \overset{1) \text{ NfF, Cs}_2\text{CO}_3}{\text{MeCN, 60 °C, 30 min}} \\ \text{R}^{\overset{1}{\text{1}}} & \overset{2) \text{Bu}_4\text{NF}(t\text{-BuOH})_4}{\text{18-c-6, 60 °C, 1 h}} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{R}^{\overset{1}{\text{1}}} & \overset{\text{ONf}}{\text{SiR}_3} & \overset{\text{P}}{\text{R}^{\overset{1}{\text{3}}}} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{R}^{\overset{1}{\text{1}}} & \overset{\text{ONf}}{\text{SiR}_3} & \overset{\text{ONf}}{\text{R}^{\overset{1}{\text{3}}}} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{R}^{\overset{1}{\text{1}}} & \overset{\text{ONf}}{\text{Nechologorization}} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{R}^{\overset{1}{\text{1}} & \overset{\text{Nechologorization}} \\ \end{array} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{R}^{\overset{1}{\text{1}} & \overset{\text{Necho$$

General procedure D for one-pot nucleophilic fluorination of benzyne 3 generated from 2-(trimethylsilyl)phenol 1 (Table 3). A flask was charged with Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (1.5 equiv) and a stir bar, capped with a rubber septum, and dried over a flame under reduced pressure. After cooling, the flask was charged with 2-(trialkylsilyl)phenol 1 (1.0 equiv), and the mixture was evacuated and backfilled with nitrogen. Anhydrous MeCN (0.10 M) and NfF (1.5 equiv) were sequentially added through the septum by a syringe. After the mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 30 min, Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(*t*-BuOH)<sub>4</sub> (1.0 equiv) and 18-crown-6 (0.60 equiv) were quickly added by opening the septum. The resealed

flask was heated at 60 °C for 1 h. The same work up and purification procedures as mentioned in the general procedure C for Table 2 afforded fluorinated product 4.

# 4-Fluoro-1,2-dimethoxybenzene (4a) (Table 1, entry 12, Table 2, entry 1 and Table 3, entry 1).<sup>[12]</sup>

For Table 1, entry 12: Following the general procedure C, a mixture of **2a** (72 mg, 0.12 mmol), Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(t-BuOH)<sub>4</sub> (0.16 g, 0.27 mmol) in THF (2.5 mL, 0.050 M) was stirred for 1 h at 60 °C. n-Decane (24  $\mu$ L, 0.12 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture and dilute with EtOAc (ca. 2 mL). A part of the mixture was filtered through a silica gel pad and checked by GC. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/Et<sub>2</sub>O = 1:1) to provide **4a** (12 mg, 64%) as a colorless oil. Rf: 0.6 (hexane/Et<sub>2</sub>O = 6:1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 3.85 (s, 3 H), 3,86 (s, 3 H), 6.56–6.66 (2 H, m), 6.78 (1 H, dd, J = 5.5 and 9.0 Hz).

For Table 2, entry 1: Following the general procedure C, a mixture of **2a**" (55 mg, 0.10 mmol),  $Bu_4NF(t-BuOH)_4$  (0.12 g, 0.22 mmol) in THF (1.0 mL, 0.10 M) was stirred for 1 h at 60 °C. *n*-Decane (20  $\mu$ L, 0.10 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture and dilute with EtOAc (ca. 2 mL). A part of the mixture was filtered through a silica gel pad and checked by GC.

For Table 3, entry 1: Following the general procedure D, a mixture of **1a** (50 mg, 0.22 mmol), NfF (58  $\mu$ L, 0.33 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.11 g, 0.33 mmol), Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(*t*-BuOH)<sub>4</sub> (0.15 g, 0.27 mmol), 18-crown-6 (34 mg, 0.13 mmol) in MeCN (2.2 mL, 0.10 M) was stirred for 1 h at 60 °C. *n*-Decane (45  $\mu$ L, 0.22 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture and dilute with EtOAc (ca. 2 mL). A part of the mixture was filtered through a silica gel pad and checked by GC.

#### 1,2-Dibenzyloxy-4-fluoro-benzene (4b) (Table 2, entry 2 and Table 3, entry 2).

For Table 2, entry 2: Following the general procedure C, a mixture of **2b** (0.13 g, 0.19 mmol), Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(*t*-BuOH)<sub>4</sub> (0.23 g, 0.42 mmol) in THF (4.0 mL, 0.050 M) was stirred for 1 h at 60 °C. *n*-Decane (38 µL, 0.19 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture and dilute with EtOAc (ca. 2 mL). A part of the mixture was filtered through a silica gel pad and checked by GC (72% GC yield). The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/Et<sub>2</sub>O = 10:1) to provide **4b** (38 mg, 67%) as a colorless solid. Rf: 0.5 (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1). Mp: 57–60 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 5.12 (2 H, s), 5.14 (2 H, s), 6.58 (1 H, ddd, J = 2.5, 8.5, 8.5 Hz), 6.72 (1 H, dd, J = 2.5, 8.5 Hz), 6.88 (1 H, dd, J = 5.5, 8.5 Hz), 7.30–7.48 (10 H, m). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 71.3, 72.4, 103.5 (d, J = 26.5 Hz), 106.9 (d, J = 22.5 Hz), 116.6 (d, J = 10.0 Hz) 127.4, 127.6, 128.0, 128.1, 128.6, 128.7, 136.7, 137.4, 145.1 (d, J = 3.0 Hz), 150.2 (d, J = 10.0 Hz), 157.9 (d, J = 240.0 Hz). <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : –119.51–(–119.40) (m). IR (neat): 1609, 1504 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (MALDI): m/z calcd for C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>17</sub>FO<sub>2</sub> [M]<sup>+</sup>: 308.1207, found: 308.1207.

For Table 3, entry 2: Following the general procedure D, a mixture of **1b** (83 mg, 0.22 mmol), NfF (58  $\mu$ L, 0.33 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.11 g, 0.33 mmol), Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(*t*-BuOH)<sub>4</sub> (0.15 g, 0.27 mmol), 18-crown-6 (34 mg, 0.13 mmol) in MeCN (2.2 mL, 0.10 M) was stirred for 1 h at 60 °C. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to provide **4b** (42 mg, 62%) as a colorless solid.

### 1,3-Dibenzyloxy-5-fluorobenzene (meta-4c) (Table 2, entry 3 and Table 3, entry 4). [13]

For Table 2, entry 3: Following the general procedure C, a mixture of **2c"** (0.14 g, 0.20 mmol), Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(t-BuOH)<sub>4</sub> (0.25 g, 0.44 mmol) in THF (4.0 mL, 0.05 M) was stirred for 1 h at 60 °C. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/Et<sub>2</sub>O = 10:1) to provide meta-**4c** (39 mg, 64%) as a colorless solid. Rf: 0.5 (hexane/EtOAc = 6:1). Mp: 89–92 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 5.00 (4 H, s), 6.33 (2 H, dd, J = 2.5, 11.0 Hz), 6.41 (1 H, t, J = 2.5 Hz), 7.30–7.42 (10 H, m). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 70.2, 95.3 (d, J = 25.0 Hz), 98.0 (d, J = 2.5 Hz), 127.4, 127.9, 128.5, 136.3, 160.5 (d, J = 13.0 Hz), 164.2 (d, J = 242.0 Hz).

For Table 3, entry 4: Following the general procedure D, a mixture of 1c'' (83 mg, 0.22 mmol), NfF (58  $\mu$ L, 0.33 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.11 g, 0.33 mmol), Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(t-BuOH)<sub>4</sub> (0.12 g, 0.22 mmol), 18-crown-6 (34 mg, 0.13 mmol) in MeCN (2.2 mL, 0.10 M) was stirred for 1 h at 60 °C. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/Et<sub>2</sub>O = 10:1) to provide 4c (38 mg, 73%) as a colorless solid.

### 1,3-Di(t-butyl)-5-fluorobenzene (meta-4d) (Table 2, entry 4 and Table 3, entry 5). [14]

For Table 2, entry 4: Following the general procedure C, a mixture of **2d** (0.11 g, 0.20 mmol), Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(t-BuOH)<sub>4</sub> (0.25 g, 0.44 mmol) in THF (4.0 mL, 0.050 M) was stirred for 1 h at 60 °C. The crude product was purified by preparative TLC (hexane) to provide meta-**4d** (24 mg, 58%) as a colorless oil. Rf: 0.4 (hexane/EtOAc = 20:1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 1.31 (18 H, s), 6.89 (2 H, dd, J = 1.5, 11.0 Hz), 7.17 (1 H, t, J = 1.5 Hz).

For Table 3, entry 5: Following the general procedure D, a mixture of **1d** (68 mg, 0.22 mmol), NfF (58 μL, 0.33 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.11 g, 0.33 mmol), Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(*t*-BuOH)<sub>4</sub> (0.15 g, 0.27 mmol), 18-crown-6 (34 mg, 0.13 mmol) in MeCN (2.2 mL, 0.10 M) was stirred for 1 h at 60 °C. Almost quantitative recovery of **1d** was observed by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis of crude reaction mixture.

(meta-4e: ortho-4e = 1:1.6)

**1-Fluoro-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-(trimethylsilyl)benzene** (*meta-***4e**) and **1-fluoro-4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-(trimethylsilyl)benzene** (*ortho-***4e**) (**Table 2, entry 5**): Following the general procedure C, a mixture of **2e** (0.15 g, 0.20 mmol), Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(*t*-BuOH)<sub>4</sub> (0.25 g, 0.44 mmol) in THF (4.0

mL, 0.050 M) was stirred for 1 h at 60 °C. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane) and preparative TLC (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1) to provide a mixture of *meta-4e* and *ortho-4e* (18 mg, 34%) as a colorless solid. Rf: 0.6 (hexane/EtOAc = 10:1). Mp: ca. 30 °C.  $^{1}$ H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.31 (9 H×5/13, s), 0.36 (9 H×8/13, s), 3.856 (3 H×8/13, s), 3.862 (3 H×5/13, s), 6.90–7.58 (7 H, m).  $^{13}$ C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : –1.2, –1.0, 55.3, 112.5, 113.8, 114.2, 114.3, 114.7, 115.0, 117.6, 117.9, 126.2, 126.6, 127.1, 128.1, 128.3, 129.5, 129.7, 132.1, 133.3, 133.5, 136.6, 142.7, 143.9, 159.0, 159.5, 162.0, 164.0, 165.8, 167.7.  $^{19}$ F NMR (470 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : –114.38–(–114.39) (m) (F×8/13), –104.40–(–104.26) (m) (F×5/13). IR (neat): 1610, 1514, 1468 cm<sup>-1</sup>HRMS (MALDI): m/z calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>19</sub>FOSi [M]<sup>+</sup>: 274.1184, found: 274.1182.

**3-(1,3-Dioxolan-2-yl)-1-fluorophenyl-5-(**(t-butyl)dimethylsilyl)benzene (meta-4f) and 4-(1,3-dioxolan-2-yl)-1-fluorophenyl-6-((t-butyl)dimethylsilyl)benzene (meta-4f) (Table 2, entry 6): Following the general procedure C, a mixture of 2f (0.25 g, 0.40 mmol), Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(t-BuOH)<sub>4</sub> (0.49 mg, 0.88 mmol) in THF (8.0 mL, 0.05 M) was stirred for 1 h at 60 °C. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> = 3:1) to provide a mixture of meta-4f and ortho-4f (50 mg, meta-4f:ortho-4f = 6.4:1, total 44%) as a green oil. Rf: 0.4 (hexane/EtOAc = 6:1). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 0.27 (6 H×6/7, s), 0.31 (6 H×1/7, s), 0.87 (9H×6/7, s), 0.89 (9H×1/7, s), 4.01–4.15 (4H, m), 5.78 (1H×1/7, s), 5.82 (1H×6/7, s), 7.00 (1H×1/7, t, J = 8.5 Hz), 7.18 (2H×6/7, brd, J = 9.5 Hz), 7.34 (1H×6/7, brs), 7.45–7.50 (2H×1/7, m). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -6.2 (6/7), -5.4 (1/7), 16.8 (6/7), 26.4 (6/7), 26.5 (1/7), 65.3, 103.0 (6/7), 103.4 (1/7), 113.6 (d, J = 21.5 Hz) (6/7), 114.9 (d, J = 27.5 Hz) (1/7), 121.6 (d, J = 19.0 Hz) (6/7), 128.0 (d, J = 2.5 Hz) (6/7), 129.5 (d, J = 9.5 Hz) (1/7), 132.9 (1/7), 134.8 (d, J = 13 Hz) (1/7), 139.5 (d, J = 6.0 Hz) (6/7), 141.3 (d, J = 3.5 Hz) (6/7), 162.3 (d, J = 249.0 Hz). <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -114.22-(-114.11) (m) (6/7), -96.51-(-96.41) (m) (1/7). IR (neat): 1601, 1414 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (APCI): m/z calcd for C<sub>15</sub>H<sub>24</sub>FO<sub>2</sub>Si [M]<sup>+</sup>: 283.15240, found: 283.1540.

**2-(2-Fluorophenyl)-2,3-dihydro-1***H*-naphtho[1,8-*de*][1,3,2]diazaborinine (4g) (Table 2, entry 7): Following the general procedure C, a mixture of **2g** (0.19 g, 0.40 mmol), Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(*t*-BuOH)<sub>4</sub> (0.49 g, 0.88 mmol) in THF (0.80 mL, 0.050 M) was stirred for 1 h at 60 °C. The crude product was purified by flash column chromatography (hexane/EtOAc = 5:1) to provide *ortho-***4g** (63 mg, 60%) as a yellow solid. Rf: 0.4 (hexane/EtOAc = 5:1). Mp: 91–93 °C. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 6.27 (2NH, brs), 6.42 (2 H, dd, J = 7.5, 1.0 Hz), 7.08–7.26 (6 H, m), 7.43–7.49 (1 H, m), 7.53–7.57 (1 H, m). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : 106.1, 115.5 (d, J = 25.5 Hz), 117.8, 119.9, 124.1 (d, J = 3.0 Hz), 127.6, 132.2 (d, J = 9.5 Hz), 133.2 (d, J = 8.5 Hz), 136.2, 140.8, 166.8 (d, J = 243 Hz) (A carbon bearing the boron substituent could not be observed in <sup>13</sup>C NMR due to quadrupolar relaxation). <sup>[11]</sup> <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$ : -105.96–(-105.84) (m). IR (neat): 3443, 3052, 1599, 1512, 1411 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (FAB, NBA): m/z calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>12</sub>BFN<sub>2</sub> [M] <sup>†</sup>: 262.1072, found: 262.1078.

**3,4-Dimethyl-fluorobenzene** (**4h**) (**Table 3, entry 3**):<sup>[12]</sup> Following the general procedure D, a mixture of **1h** (42 mg, 0.22 mmol), NfF (58  $\mu$ L, 0.33 mmol), Cs<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (0.11 g, 0.33 mmol), Bu<sub>4</sub>NF(*t*-BuOH)<sub>4</sub> (0.12 g, 0.22 mmol), 18-crown-6 (34 mg, 0.13 mmol) in MeCN (2.2 mL, 0.10 M) was stirred for 1 h at 60 °C. *n*-Decane (45  $\mu$ L, 0.22 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture and diluted with EtOAc (ca. 5 mL). A part of the mixture was filtered through a Celite pad and checked by GC (51% yield).

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