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Direct conversion of epoxides to vic-difluorides

Hong-Wen Yu, Yousuke Nakano, Tsuyoshi Fukuhara, Shoji Hara*
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Abstract

vic-Difluoro compounds can be directly prepared from epoxides by reaction with Et$_3$N-3HF and DFMBA under microwave irradiation conditions.

Keywords: Microwave-irradiation, Epoxide, Fluorination, vic-Difluoride

1. Introduction

vic-Difluorides have been prepared from alkenes using F$_2$ [1-7], XeF$_2$ [8-10], p-TolIF$_2$ [11], or an electrochemical method [12]. Among them, F$_2$ has been most frequently used for the synthesis of natural product analogs having vic-difluoro function [1,3-7]. However, due to inaccessibility and violent reactivity, the use of F$_2$ have been restricted. vic-Difluoro compounds can be also prepared from epoxides directly or in two steps. The epoxides can be converted to vic-difluorides directly by the reaction with N,N-diethylaminosulfur trifluoride (DAST) [13]. However, under the reaction conditions, the rearrangement takes place to give a mixture of vic- and gem-difluoro products. On the other hand, vic-difluorides can be selectively prepared from the epoxides in two steps [14,15]. Initially, the epoxides are converted to fluorohydrines by amine–HF, and deoxyfluorination of the fluorohydrines by DAST gives
The reaction proceeds regio- and stereoselectively, and threo and erythro isomers of vic-difluorides can be prepared specifically from trans- and cis-epoxides, respectively. However, this method involves a tedious two-step procedure and overall yields are not high. Recently, we found that both ring-opening fluorination of epoxides by Et₃N–3HF [16] and deoxyfluorination of alcohols by N,N-diethyl-α,α-difluoro-(m-methylbenzyl)amine (DFMBA) [17,18] can be effectively carried out under microwave irradiation. During our continuous study of the fluorination reaction using microwave irradiation, we found that both ring-opening fluorination of the epoxides and deoxyfluorination of the resulting fluorohydrines can be carried out in one pot by the microwave irradiation of epoxides with Et₃N–3HF and DFMBA, and vic-difluoro compounds can be directly prepared.

2. Result and discussion

The reaction of 1-dodecene oxide (1a) with DFMBA in the presence or absence of Et₃N–3HF was examined (Table 1). The irradiation of microwave was carried out for 30 min using a modified household microwave oven, and dodecane (bp 216 °C) was used as solvent. When 1.2 eq of DFMBA was used for the reaction with 1a in the absence, or presence of 0.1 eq of Et₃N-3HF, 1,2-difluorododecane (2a) was obtained in low yield (Entries 1 and 2). The yield of 2a could be improved by using 0.5 eq of Et₃N–3HF (Entry 3). This result is consistent with the previous result where more than 0.5 eq of Et₃N–3HF was necessary to completely convert the epoxides to the fluorohydrine [16]. Consequently, the best result was obtained by using 0.5 eq of Et₃N-3HF and 1.5 eq of DFMBA to 1a (Entry 5). When the reaction was carried out under the conditions of Entry 5 using conventional oil-bath heating instead of microwave irradiation, the yield of 2a decreased to 42 %. Therefore, the microwave irradiation was found to be more effective than the conventional oil-bath heating in this
vic-difluorination reaction [19].

Under the conditions, various epoxides (1a-f) could be directly converted to vic-difluorides (2a-f) as shown in Table 2. The functional groups such as ether (1b), ester (1c, e) and double bond (1d) can tolerate the reaction conditions and the corresponding vic-difluorides (2b, c, d, e) could be obtained in good yield. In the reaction of a styrene oxide derivative (1g), the microwave irradiation condition is too harsh, and conventional oil-bath heating gave better result.
Table 2. Direct conversion of epoxides to vic-difluorides

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Epoxide</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Yield, %b</th>
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<tr>
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<td><img src="product.png" alt="Product" /></td>
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<td><img src="epoxide7.png" alt="Image" /></td>
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<td><img src="epoxide8.png" alt="Image" /></td>
<td><img src="product8.png" alt="Product" /></td>
<td>61d</td>
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</table>

a If otherwise not mentioned, the reaction was carried out under microwave irradiation using 1.5 eq of DFMBA and 0.5 eq of Et$_3$N–3HF to 1. b Isolated yield based on 1. c Microwave was irradiated for 5 min. d The reaction was carried out using oil bath at 100 °C for 20 h.

When a household microwave oven is used, the presence of a hydrocarbon solvent is critical. Both DFMBA and Et$_3$N–3HF absorb microwave very well, and vigorous reflux of the solvent starts by the microwave irradiation. When the reaction is carried out in a polar solvent or without a solvent, the reaction mixture reaches high temperature and undesired side reaction also takes place. A hydrocarbon solvent such as dodecane is necessary to control the reaction temperature. On the other hand, when a microwave oven for organic synthesis, which can keep the temperature in the oven constant during the reaction by controlling the power, is used, the reaction can be carried out without a solvent. When the reaction of 1a–f was carried out at constant
temperature under microwave irradiation, the corresponding vic-difluorides (2a-f) could be obtained in comparable yields without a solvent (Table 3).

Table 3. Direct conversion of epoxides to vic-difluorides by microwave irradiation under temperature control

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Epoxide</th>
<th>Reaction conditions</th>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Yield, %b</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1a</td>
<td>216 °C, 5 min</td>
<td>2a</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1b (OBn)</td>
<td>180 °C, 30 min</td>
<td>2b</td>
<td>68</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1c (CH2)9-OAc</td>
<td>180 °C, 5 min</td>
<td>2c</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1d</td>
<td>216 °C, 30 min</td>
<td>2d</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1e (CH2)8-COOEt</td>
<td>180 °C, 30 min</td>
<td>2e</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1f</td>
<td>180 °C, 30 min</td>
<td>2f</td>
<td>71</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a The reaction was carried out under microwave irradiation using 1.5 eq of DFMB and 0.5 eq of Et3N·3HF to 1. b Isolated yield based on 1.

Recently, O’Hagan et al. synthesized both a threo-9,10-difluorostearic acid ester (4a) and an erythro-isomer (4b) from a (E)-9,10-epoxystearic acid ester (3a) and (Z)-isomer (3b) in two steps [15]. Thus, treatment of epoxides (3a, b) with pyridine-HF gave the corresponding fluorohydrines, which were then converted to 4a and 4b by DAST. The reaction stereospecifically proceeded and both 4a and 4b could be selectively obtained from 3a and 3b, respectively. However, overall yields of 4a and 4b from 3a and 3b are 16.5 % and 28.9 %, respectively. Furthermore, during the deoxyfluorination of fluorohydrines by DAST, an elimination reaction competitively
took place to give a significant amount of olefinic by-products (50%). Therefore, before isolation of 4a and 4b, ozone-oxidation was carried out to separate them from the olefinic by-products. On the other hand, 4a and 4b could be directly obtained from 3a and 3b in 56% and 35% yield, respectively, by the reaction with DFMBA and Et₃N–3HF under temperature-controlled microwave irradiation conditions. Formation of olefinic by-products was not a serious problem, and 4a and 4b could be obtained by simple column chromatography after the reaction (Scheme 1).

![Scheme 1](image)

3. Experimental

3.1. General methods

The IR spectra were recorded using a JASCO FT/IR-410. The ¹H NMR (400MHz), ¹³C NMR (100 MHz), and ¹⁹F NMR (376MHz) spectra were recorded in CDCl₃ on a JEOL JNM-A400II FT NMR and the chemical shift, δ, are referred to TMS (¹H, ¹³C) and CFCl₃ (¹⁹F), respectively. The EI-low and high-resolution mass spectra were measured on a JEOL JMS-700TZ, JMS-FABmate or JMS-HX110. Silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ was used for tlc analysis. Microwave irradiation was carried out using a GoldStar microwave oven (500W,
MW-JIK96H5) or an IDX microwave oven for organic synthesis (0–300 W, IMCR-25003) having temperature control. A GoldStar microwave oven was modified to accept a port for connecting a reactor to a reflux condenser located outside the oven. A hole of 10 mm diameter was drilled in the oven top and an 80-mm length of Teflon™ PFA tube was snugly fitted into the hole. A reflux condenser located outside was connected to the port tightly and another side of the port in the oven was used to connect to a reactor which is a Teflon™ PFA tube with a diameter of 10 mm and a length of 80 mm sealed at one end. DFMBA was obtained from Mitsubishi Gas Chemical Company Inc. and used without further purification. Though handling DFMBA with glassware is possible, it is recommended to use equipment made of Teflon™. As DFMBA is slightly moisture-sensitive, it should be handled as quickly as possible in air and kept in a Teflon™ bottle with a tight screw cap. Epoxides 1a-c, e, 3a, b were prepared by the epoxydation of olefines with m-CPBA. Epoxides 1d, f were prepared by the reaction of aldehydes with trimethyloxosulfonium ylide [20]. (E)- and (Z)-9-Octadecenoic acid were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. Et₃N-3HF was purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co. and distilled before use.

3.2. General procedure using household microwave oven

Into a reactor consisting of a Teflon™ PFA tube with a diameter of 10 mm sealed at one end, were introduced dodecane (1 ml), 1 (1 mmol), DFMBA (320 mg, 1.5 mmol), and Et₃N–3HF (82 mg, 0.5 mmol). The open end of the reactor was connected to a port in a household microwave oven and the port was connected to a reflux condenser located outside the oven. Then, the reaction mixture was submitted to microwave irradiation for 30 min. During the irradiation, the reaction mixture was refluxed vigorously. After the reaction, the reaction mixture was poured into aq NaHCO₃ and extracted with ether three times. The combined ethereal layers were dried over MgSO₄,
concentrated under reduced pressure. Purification by column chromatography (silica gel/hexane–Et₂O) gave 2.

3.3. General procedure using microwave oven under temperature control

Into a reactor consisting of a Teflon™ PFA tube with a diameter of 10 mm sealed at one end, were introduced 1 (1 mmol), DF MBA (320 mg, 1.5 mmol), and Et₃N–3HF (82 mg, 0.5 mmol). The open end of the reactor was connected to a reflux condenser. Then, the reaction mixture was submitted to microwave irradiation and during the irradiation, the temperature was kept constant. After cooling, the reaction mixture was poured into an aqueous NaHCO₃ solution. The product was extracted with ether three times and the combined ethereal layers were dried over MgSO₄. Purification by column chromatography (silica gel/hexane-ether) gave 2.

3.3.1. 1,2-Difluorododecane (2a)

\[ R_f = 0.28 \text{ (hexane)}; \text{IR: (neat) } \nu 2926, 2855, 1467 \text{ cm}^{-1}. \]

\[ ^1H \text{ NMR } \delta 0.88 (t, J_{HH} = 6.8 \text{ Hz}, 3H, CH_3), 1.21–1.74 (m, 18H, CH_2), 4.34–4.79 (m, 3H, CFH–CFH_2). \]

\[ ^{13}C \text{ NMR } \delta 14.08 (CH_3), 22.67 (CH_2), 24.73 (CH_2), 24.77 (CH_2), 29.32 (2C, CH_2), 29.40 (CH_2), 29.54 (d, J_{CF} = 5.8 \text{ Hz}, CH_2–CH_2CHF), 30.01 (dd, J_{CF} = 19.7, J_{CF} = 5.7 \text{ Hz}, CH_2–CF), 31.89 (CH_2), 84.26 (dd, J_{CF} = 171.9, J_{CF} = 22.2 \text{ Hz}, CH_2F), 91.95 (dd, J_{CF} = 171.9, J_{CF} = 18.9 \text{ Hz}, CHF). \]

\[ ^{19}F \text{ NMR } \delta -230.35 (ddt, J_{FF} = 20.8, J_{FHvic} = 13.4, J_{FHgem} = 47.6 \text{ Hz}, 1F, CFH_2), -189.60 – -189.18 \text{ (m, 1F, CFH)}. \]

HRMS calc for C₁₂H₂₄F₂ 206.1846, found 206.1847.

3.3.2. 1-Benzylxy-2,3-difluoropropane (2b)

\[ R_f = 0.29 \text{ (hexane:ether = 10:1)}; \text{IR: (neat) } \nu 2926, 2869, 1454, 1108, 1030 \text{ cm}^{-1}. \]

\[ ^1H \text{ NMR } \delta 3.69 (ddd, J_{HF} = 20.0, J_{HH} = 4.8, J_{HH} = 1.0 \text{ Hz}, 2H, CFH–CH_2O), 4.50–4.89 \]
(m, 3H, CFH-CFH2), 4.55 (s, 2H, OCH2Ph), 7.27–7.36 (m, 5H, Ar). 13C NMR δ 67.74 (dd, JCF = 23.9, JCF = 8.2 Hz, CFH-CH2O), 73.55 (PhCH2O), 82.12 (dd, JCF = 171.1, JCF = 23.0 Hz, CH2F), 90.33 (dd, JCF = 174.4, JCF = 19.8 Hz, CHF), 127.65 (2C, Ar), 127.85 (2C, Ar), 137.40 (Ar). 19F NMR δ –230.35 (ddt, JFF = 21.4, JFHvic = 13.5, JFHgem = 47.8 Hz, 1F, CFH2), –196.84 – –196.54 (m, 1F, CHF). HRMS calc for C10H12OF2 186.0856, found 186.0863.

3.3.3. 1-Acetoxy-10,11-difluoroundecane (2c)

Rf = 0.27 (hexane:ether = 7:1); IR: (neat) ν 2930, 2857, 1739, 1242 cm –1. 1H NMR δ 1.30–1.77 (m, 16H, CH2), 2.05 (s, 3H, OCOCH3) 4.05 (t, JHH = 7.4 Hz, 2H, CH2OAc), 4.34–4.79 (m, 3H, CFH-CFH2). 13C NMR δ 20.89 (CH3), 24.68 (d, JCF = 3.9 Hz, CH2–CH2CF), 25.83 (CH2), 28.53 (CH2), 29.13 (CH2), 29.24 (2C, CH2), 29.30 (CH2), 29.95 (dd, JCF = 20.0, JCF = 6.6 Hz, CH2–CF), 64.56 (CH2OAc), 84.12 (dd, JCF = 172.7, JCF = 22.5 Hz, CH2F), 91.80 (dd, JCF = 171.9, JCF = 18.9 Hz, CHF), 171.23 (C=O). 19F NMR δ –230.42 (ddt, JFF = 20.7, JFHvic = 13.9, JFHgem = 47.8 Hz, 1F, CFH2), –189.69 – –189.26 (m, 1F, CFH). HRMS calc for C13H25O2F2 (M++H) 251.1822, found 251.1818.

3.3.4. 1,2-Difluoro-5-tetradecene (2d)

Rf = 0.29 (hexane); IR:(neat) ν 2925, 2854, 1456 cm –1. 1H NMR δ 0.88 (t, JHH = 6.8 Hz, 3H, CH3), 1.27–1.35 (m, 12H, CH2), 1.53–1.87 (m, 2H, CH2–CF), 1.96–2.00 (m, 2H, CH2–CH=), 2.07–2.23 (m, 2H, =CH–CH2), 4.34–4.80 (m, 3H, CFH–CFH2), 5.36–5.41 (m, 1H, CH=CH), 5.44–5.52 (m, 1H, CH=CH). 13C NMR δ 14.08 (CH3), 22.66 (CH2), 27.65 (d, JCF = 4.1 Hz, CH2–CH2CF), 29.16(CH2), 29.29(CH2), 29.46 (2C, CH2), 29.85 (dd, JCF = 5.8, JCF = 20.6 Hz, CH2–CF), 31.88(CH2), 32.52(CH2), 84.09 (dd, JCF = 172.8, JCF = 22.3 Hz, CH2F), 91.10 (dd, JCF = 172.0, JCF = 19.0 Hz, CHF), 128.03 (CH=CH), 132.21 (CH=CH). 19F NMR δ –230.49 (ddt, JFHgem = 47.4, JFF = 21.1, JFHvic
= 13.2 Hz, 1F, CFH$_2$), –190.77 – –190.35 (m, 1F, CFH). HRMS calc for C$_{14}$H$_{26}$F$_2$ 232.2003, found 232.2005.

3.3.5. Ethyl 10,11-difluoroundecanoate (2e)

  $\rho_f = 0.27$ (hexane:ether = 7:1); IR: (neat) v 2932, 2858, 1735, 1465, 1183 cm$^{-1}$.
  $^1$H NMR $\delta$ 1.26 (t, $J_{HH} = 7.1$ Hz, 3H, CH$_3$), 1.31–1.76 (m, 14H, CH$_2$), 2.29 (t, $J_{HH} = 7.6$ Hz, 2H, CH$_2$–COOEt), 4.12 (q, $J_{HH} = 7.3$ Hz, 2H, CH$_3$–CH$_2$O), 4.34–4.78 (m, 3H, CFH–CFH$_2$). $^{13}$C NMR $\delta$ 14.11 (C$_3$H$_3$), 24.60 (d, $J_{CF} = 4.1$ Hz, CH$_2$–CH$_2$CF), 24.80 (CH$_2$), 28.94 (CH$_2$), 29.00 (CH$_2$), 29.07 (CH$_2$), 29.12 (CH$_2$), 29.86 (dd, $J_{CF} = 20.5$, $J_{CF} = 6.6$ Hz, CH$_2$–CF), 34.19 (CH$_2$), 60.01 (–OCH$_2$), 84.03 (dd, $J_{CF} = 172.8$, $J_{CF} = 23.0$ Hz, CH$_2$F), 91.71 (dd, $J_{CF} = 171.9$, $J_{CF} = 18.9$ Hz, CHF), 173.68 (C=O). $^{19}$F NMR $\delta$ –230.41 (ddt, $J_{FF} = 47.0$, $J_{FF} = 23.0$, $J_{HFuem} = 13.5$ Hz, 1F, CFH$_2$), –189.67 – –189.25 (m, 1F, CFH). HRMS calc for C$_{14}$H$_{26}$O$_2$F$_2$ 250.1744, found 250.1741.

3.3.6. 1,2-Difluoro-2-methyldodecane (2f)

  $\rho_f = 0.33$ (hexane); IR: (neat) v 2926, 2855, 1467 cm$^{-1}$. $^1$H NMR $\delta$ 0.88 (t, $J_{HH} = 6.8$ Hz, 3H, CH$_3$), 1.26–1.43 (m, 16H, CH$_2$), 1.36 (dd, $J_{HF} = 21.4$, $J_{HF} = 2.2$ Hz, 3H, CF–CH$_3$), 1.53–1.74 (m, 2H, CH$_2$–CF), 4.30 (dd, $J_{HFuem} = 47.6$, $J_{HFvic} = 3.4$ Hz, 1H, CF–CFH$_2$), 4.33 (dd, $J_{HFuem} = 47.6$, $J_{HFvic} = 2.9$ Hz, 1H, CF–CFH$_2$). $^{13}$C NMR $\delta$ 14.10 (CH$_3$), 20.23 (dd, $J_{CF} = 24.7$, $J_{CF} = 5.8$ Hz, CF–CH$_3$), 22.68 (CH$_2$), 23.09 (d, $J_{CF} = 5.8$ Hz, CH$_2$–CH$_2$CF), 29.32 (CH$_2$), 29.46 (CH$_2$), 29.53 (CH$_2$), 29.58 (CH$_2$), 29.90 (CH$_2$), 31.89 (CH$_2$), 35.69 (dd, $J_{CF} = 22.2$, $J_{CF} = 3.3$ Hz, CH$_2$–CF), 86.38 (dd, $J_{CF} = 176.1$, $J_{CF} = 27.2$ Hz, CH$_2$F), 95.30 (dd, $J_{CF} = 169.5$, $J_{CF} = 17.3$ Hz, CHF). $^{19}$F NMR $\delta$ –229.83 (dtq, $J_{FF} = 12.8$, $J_{HFuem} = 47.0$, $J_{FH} = 1.0$ Hz, 1F, CFH$_2$), –162.30 – –154.97 (m, 1F, CFCH$_3$). HRMS calc for C$_{13}$H$_{25}$F (M-HF) 200.1958, found 200.1936.

3.3.7. 1,2-Difluoro-1-(p-isobutylphenyl)ethane (2g)
$R_f = 0.23$ (hexane); IR: (neat) $\nu$ 2956, 1466, 1021 cm$^{-1}$. $^1$H NMR $\delta$ 0.88 (d, $J_{HH} = 6.6$ Hz, 3H, $CH(CH_3)_2$), 1.81-1.91 (m, 1H, $CHMe_2$), 2.48 (d, $J_{HH} = 7.1$ Hz, 2H, $PhCH_2$), 4.44-4.76 (m, 1H, $PhCHF-CFH_2$), 5.68 (dm, $J_{HFgem} = 51.2$ Hz, 1H, $PhCFH-CFH_2$), 7.18 (d, $J_{HH} = 8.1$ Hz, 2H, $Ar$), 7.25–7.27 (m, 2H, $Ar$). $^{13}$C NMR $\delta$ 22.29 (2C, ($C_6H_{13}$)$_2$), 30.17 ($C_6HMe_2$), 45.08 ($C_6H_2Ph$), 84.79 (dd, $J_{CF} = 177.7, J_{CF} = 25.5$ Hz, $C_6H_2F$), 92.27 (dd, $J_{CF} = 174.0, J_{CF} = 19.7$ Hz, $C_6HF$), 125.80 (d, $J_{CF} = 6.6$ Hz, 2C, $Ar$), 129.43 (2C, $Ar$), 131.77 (dd, $J_{CF} = 20.6, J_{CF} = 8.2$ Hz, $Ar$), 142.97 ($Ar$). $^{19}$F NMR $\delta$ –222.94 (ddt, $J_{FHvic} = 4.2, J_{FF} = 4.2, J_{FHgem} = 45.1$ Hz, 1F, $C_6F_2$), –185.31 – –185.01 (m, 1F, $C_6F_2$). IR (neat): 2956, 1466, 1021 cm$^{-1}$. HRMS calc for $C_{12}H_{16}F_2$ 198.1220, found 198.1222.

3.3.8. erythro-Methyl 9, 10-difluoroctadecanoate (4a)

$R_f = 0.49$ (hexane:ether = 5:1); IR: (neat) $\nu$ 2921, 1743, 1469, 1174, 1071 cm$^{-1}$. $^1$H NMR $\delta$ 0.88 (d, $J_{HH} = 6.6$ Hz, 3H, $CH_3$), 1.28-1.71 (m, 26H, $CH_2$), 2.31 (t, $J_{HH} = 7.6$ Hz, 2H, $CH_2-COOMe$), 3.67 (s, 3H, $OCH_3$), 4.37–4.56 (m, 2H, $C_6HF-CFH$), 25.00 (d, $J_{CF} = 2.9$ Hz, $CH_2-C_2CHF$), 28.97 (CH$_2$), 29.02 (CH$_2$), 29.13 (CH$_2$), 29.18 (CH$_2$), 29.35 (CH$_2$), 29.37 (CH$_2$), 30.00 (dd, $J_{CF} = 9.1, J_{CF} = 5.0$ Hz, $CH_2-CHF$), 30.22 (dd, $J_{CF} = 9.1, J_{CF} = 5.0$ Hz, $CH_2-CHF$), 31.81 (CH$_2$), 34.01 (CH$_2$), 51.41 (OCH$_3$), 93.75 (dd, $J_{CF} = 174.4, J_{CF} = 26.3$ Hz, 2C, $CHF$), 174.21 (C=O). $^{19}$F NMR $\delta$ –193.54 – –193.06 (m, 2F, $C_6F_2$) [15].

3.3.9. threo-Methyl 9, 10-difluoroctadecanoate (4b)

$R_f = 0.47$ (hexane:ether = 5:1); IR: (neat) $\nu$ 2918, 1743, 1473, 1216, 1177 cm$^{-1}$. $^1$H NMR $\delta$ 0.88 (d, $J_{HH} = 6.6$ Hz, 3H, $CH_3$), 1.28-1.81 (m, 26H, $CH_2$), 2.31 (t, $J_{HH} = 7.6$ Hz, 2H, $CH_2-COOMe$), 3.67 (s, 3H, $OCH_3$), 4.30-4.51 (m, 2H, $CHF-CHF$). $^{13}$C NMR $\delta$ 14.11 ($CH_3$), 22.62 (CH$_2$), 24.84 (CH$_2$), 24.92 (d, $J_{CF} = 2.5$ Hz, $CH_2-C_2CHF$), 29.02 (CH$_2$), 29.13 (CH$_2$), 29.18 (CH$_2$), 29.35 (CH$_2$), 29.37 (CH$_2$), 30.00 (dd, $J_{CF} = 9.1, J_{CF} = 5.0$ Hz, $CH_2-CHF$), 30.22 (dd, $J_{CF} = 9.1, J_{CF} = 5.0$ Hz, $CH_2-CHF$), 31.81 (CH$_2$), 34.01 (CH$_2$), 51.41 (OCH$_3$), 93.75 (dd, $J_{CF} = 174.4, J_{CF} = 26.3$ Hz, 2C, $CHF$), 174.21 (C=O). $^{19}$F NMR $\delta$ –193.54 – –193.06 (m, 2F, $C_6F_2$) [15].
(d, $J_{CF} = 2.5$ Hz, CH$_2$–CH$_2$CFH), 29.02 (CH$_2$), 29.08 (CH$_2$), 29.17 (CH$_2$), 29.23 (CH$_2$), 29.40 (CH$_2$), 29.43 (CH$_2$), 30.06 (dd, $J_{CF} = 8.3$, $J_{CF} = 5.0$ Hz, CH$_2$–CHF), 30.27 (dd, $J_{CF}$ = 8.2, $J_{CF} = 4.9$ Hz, CH$_2$-CHF), 31.86 (CH$_2$), 34.06 (CH$_2$), 51.47 (OCH$_3$), 93.80 (dd, $J_{CF}$ = 172.7, $J_{CF} = 23.0$ Hz, 2C, CHF), 174.28 (C=O). $^{19}$F NMR δ −197.13 – −196.69 (m, 2F, CFH-CFH) [15].

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References


