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Graphical Abstracts

J. Fluorine Chem., 131 (2010) 989Approaches to the preparation of (Z)-1,2-difluorostilbenes Donald J. Burton, C.A. Wesolowski, Qibo Liu, Charles R. Davis Department of Chemistry, University of Iowa, Iowa City, IA 52242, USA Methodology directed at the preparation of (Z)-1,2-difluorostilbenes has been evaluated. For summatical (Z) 12 diffuserer tilbares and UEC computing of the imperiation of the imperiati

For symmetrical (*Z*)-1,2-difluorostilbenes, photochemical isomerization of the isomeric (*E*)-1,2-difluorostilbenes, and HPLC separation of the mixture of stilbene isomers is a reasonable route to a particular (*Z*)-stilbene. An alternative approach to both symmetrical and/or unsymmetrical (*Z*)-1,2-difluorostilbenes has been developed *via* stereospecific Pd(0) coupling of (*E*)-1,2-difluoro-aryl-ethenyltributylstannanes under Stille-Liebiskind conditions with aryl idodies. The requisite arylstannanes can be obtained *via* the reported route developed by Davis or *via* (*E*)-1,2-difluorovinyltributylstannane – a new route described in this work. The methodology tolerates almost any functionality in the aryl ring, is easily carried out, is stereospecific and provides the first general route to (*Z*)-1,2-difluorostilbenes.



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^aInorganic Chemistry, University of Duisburg-Essen, Lotharstr. 1, D-47048 Duisburg, Germany ^bN.N. Vorozhtsov Novosibirsk Institute of Organic Chemistry, SB RAS, Acad. Lavrentjev Ave. 9, 630090 Novosibirsk, Russia $\begin{array}{l} \mathsf{IF}_7 + \mathsf{C}_6\mathsf{F}_5\mathsf{EX}_{n-1} \longrightarrow \\ \mathsf{Addition of fluorine to the } \mathsf{C}_6\mathsf{F}_5 \text{ group} \\ \mathsf{C}_6\mathsf{F}_5\mathsf{IF}_4 + \mathsf{IF}_7 \longrightarrow \\ \mathsf{ring fluorination} \\ \mathsf{CF}_3\mathsf{CH}_2\mathsf{IF}_4 + \mathsf{IF}_7 \text{ or } [\mathsf{O}_2][\mathsf{SbF}_6] \longrightarrow \\ \mathsf{no fluorination} \\ \mathsf{CF}_3\mathsf{CH}_2\mathsf{IF}_4 + \mathsf{K}_2[\mathsf{NiF}_6]\cdot\mathsf{KF} \longrightarrow \\ \mathsf{C}\text{-l cleavage and C-H fluorination} \end{array}$

Efficient synthesis of α -(fluoro/chloro/methoxy) disulfonylmethane derivatives as tunable substituted methyl synthons via a new C–S bond forming strategy

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A new synthetic protocol for the preparation of α -fluoro(disulfonyl)methane and its chloro as well as methoxy analogues has been developed. Due to the synthetic utility of α -fluoro(bisphenylsulfonyl)methane (FBSM) as a versatile synthon in the preparation of various useful fluoromethylated organic molecules, search for an easy and economic for its preparation route has been essential. The C–S bond forming strategy is utilized in this new synthetic approach, which can be applied to a variety of substrates with high efficiency and selectivity.



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Novel fluoro-substituted benzo- and benzothieno fused pyrano[2,3-*c*]pyrazol-4(1*H*)-ones

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A series of mono- and difluoro-substituted chromeno[2,3-*c*]pyrazol-4(1*H*)-ones were synthesized in two steps starting from appropriately substituted 2-pyrazolin-5-ones and di- or trifluorobenzoyl chlorides. Detailed NMR spectroscopic investigations (¹H, ¹³C, ¹⁵N, ¹⁹F) with the obtained compounds were undertaken.



P–C bond formation via P–H addition of a fluoroaryl phosphinic acid to ketones

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Metal free formation of a P–C bond via addition of acetone to a fluoroaryl phosphinic acid is observed. The dynamic nature of the underlying equilibrium was investigated using H/D exchange and the resulting adduct forms an extensive hydrogen bonded 2D network in the solid state which was confirmed by X-ray diffraction.

Synthesis of [¹⁸F]xenon difluoride as a radiolabeling reagent from [¹⁸F]fluoride ion in a micro-reactor and at production scale

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PET Radiopharmaceutical Sciences Section, Molecular Imaging Branch, National Institute of Mental Health, National Institutes of Health, 10 Center Drive, Room B3 C346, Bethesda, MD 20892-1003, USA

[¹⁸F]XeF₂ was produced in multi-mCi amounts from the reaction of [¹⁸F]fluoride ion with XeF₂ in MeCN. The isolated [¹⁸F]XeF₂ was reactive towards substrates, such as 1-((trimethylsilyl)oxy)cyclohexene and fluorene.

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|---|------------------------------|---|
| Local structural analyses on molten terbium fluoride in lithium fluoride and lithium–calcium fluoride mixtures Masahiko Numakura ^a , Yoshihiro Okamoto ^b , Tsuyoshi Yaita ^b , Hideaki Shiwaku ^b , Hiroshi Akatsuka Atsushi Nezu ^a , Keisuke Tajima ^a , Yasuaki Shimohara ^a , Catherine Bessada ^c , Olivier Pauvert ^c , Didier Zanghi ^c , Pierre Chamelot ^d , Haruaki Matsuura ^{a,c,e} | de a, 0.20TbF3-0.80LiF | ^{F2} → 0.20TbF ₃ -0.48LiF-0.32CaF ₂ |
| ^a Research Laboratory for Nuclear Reactors, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 2-12-1-N1-10, Ookayama, Meguro-ku, Tokyo 152-8550, Japan | | |
| ^o Japan Atomic Energy Agency, Kansai Photon Science Institute, Kouto 1-1-1, Sayo-cho, Sayo-gun, Hyogo 679-5148, Japan | | |
| ^c Conditions Extrêmes et Matériaux: Haute Température et Irradiation, CNRS-UPR 3079, 1D Avenue de la Recherche Scientifique, 45071 Orléans Cedex 2, France | | |
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| ^e le STUDIUM, 3D Avenue de la Recherche Scientifique, 45071 Orléans Cedex 2, France | | |

Local structures model around a Tb³⁺ in 0.20TbF₃-0.80LiF and 0.50TbF₃-0.50LiF mixtures tend to be asymmetric by addition of CaF₂. These facts appear at $bCaF_2$ =0.32 in ternary 0.20TbF₃-aLiF- $bCaF_2$ and $bCaF_2$ =0.12 in 0.50TbF₃-aLiF- $bCaF_2$ mixtures.



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¹⁸FXeF —

RCY = 13-43%

→ [¹⁸F]fluoroorganics

micro-reactor

or glass vial

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