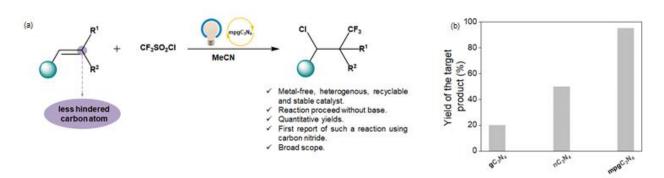
## Metal-Free Carbon Nitride for the Continuous-Flow Vicinal Halotrifluoromethylation of Vinyl Compounds

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**Background and motivation**. The trifluoromethyl group (-CF<sub>3</sub>) is a core functionality in modern fine chemicals manufacturing.<sup>1</sup> Among various -CF<sub>3</sub> introduction strategies, the vicinal halotrifluoromethylation of alkenes is particularly attractive as it also installs a halide synthetic handle, allowing for the generation of extensive compound libraries. Current protocols typically involve harsh conditions, homogeneous catalysts and toxic reagents, making them unsustainable.<sup>2</sup> We developed a photocatalytic protocol based on recyclable carbon nitride (C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>) to enable greener and scalable vicinal halotrifluoromethylation.

**Materials and methods**. Nanostructured C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (mesoporous, bulk and nanosheet) was synthesized and fully characterized. Batch reactions were conducted to evaluate catalyst structure, -CF<sub>3</sub> source, reagent stoichiometries and irradiation wavelength. Continuous-flow packed-bed or structured reactor configurations (C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> and glass bead supports) proved the scalability and recyclability of the protocol.

**Results and discussion.** Batch optimization studies revealed mesoporous C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> delivered quantitative yields (4 h, CF<sub>3</sub>SO<sub>2</sub>Cl, visible light irradiation). Notably, no base was required unlike previous reports.<sup>1</sup> Time-on-stream analysis confirmed catalyst recyclability (5 cycles). The reaction was applied to 20 alkenes with diverse electronic and steric properties including bioactive cinchonidine. Finally, mechanistic and computational studies confirmed the photo-generated electron-hole pairs of C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> drive the reaction via a radical pathway.



**Figure 1**: Reaction scheme (a), comparison of the performance of different nanostructured carbon nitride (b).

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