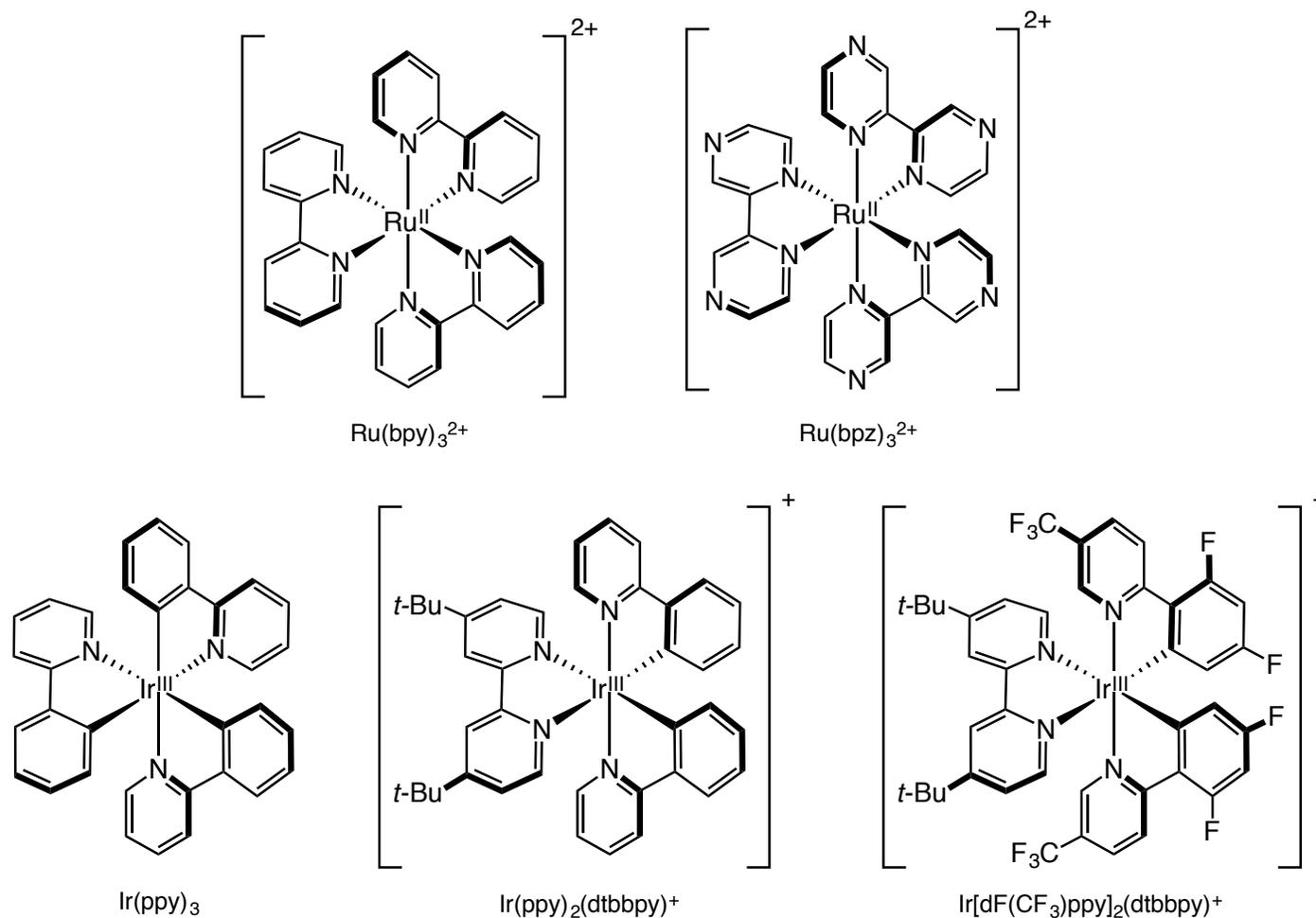


# May Lab Dual Photoredox Catalysis in Organic Chemistry

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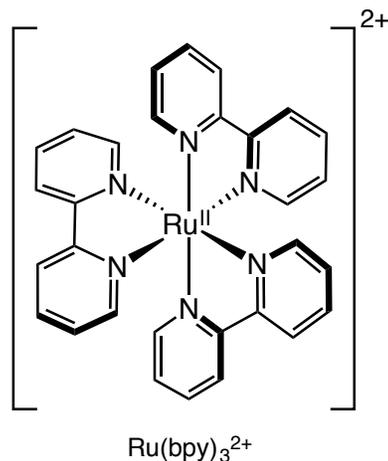
Reviews: (a) *Chem. Rev.* **2013**, *113*, 5322—5363

(b) *J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, *81*, 6898—6926

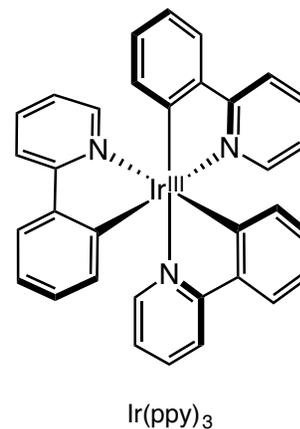
(c) *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2016**, ASAP, DOI: 10.1021/acs.accounts6b00351

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- Absorption at **452 nm** (visible light)
- **Stable, long-lived excited state** ( $\tau = 1100 \text{ ns}$ )
- Single electron transfer (SET) catalyst
- Effective excited state oxidant and reductant



- Max absorption at **375 nm** (visible light)
- **Long-lived excited state** ( $\tau = 1.9 \mu\text{s}$ )
- Single electron transfer (SET) catalyst
- Effective excited state oxidant and reductant
- Triplet energy of  $56 \text{ kcal/mol}^{-1}$

Advantages: Excited species served as both oxidants and reductants.

Low catalyst loading.

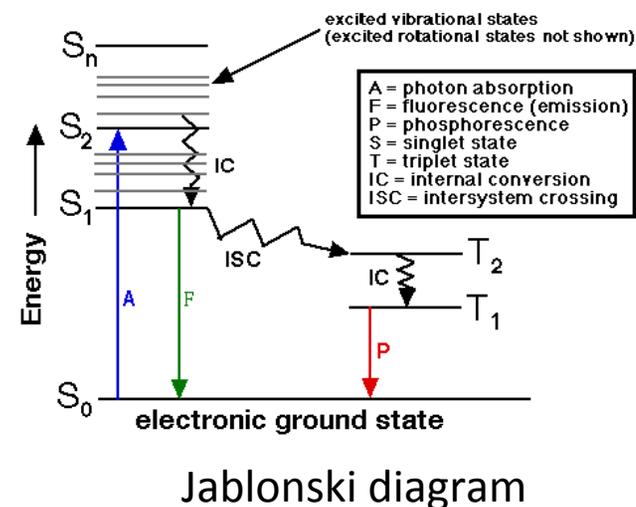
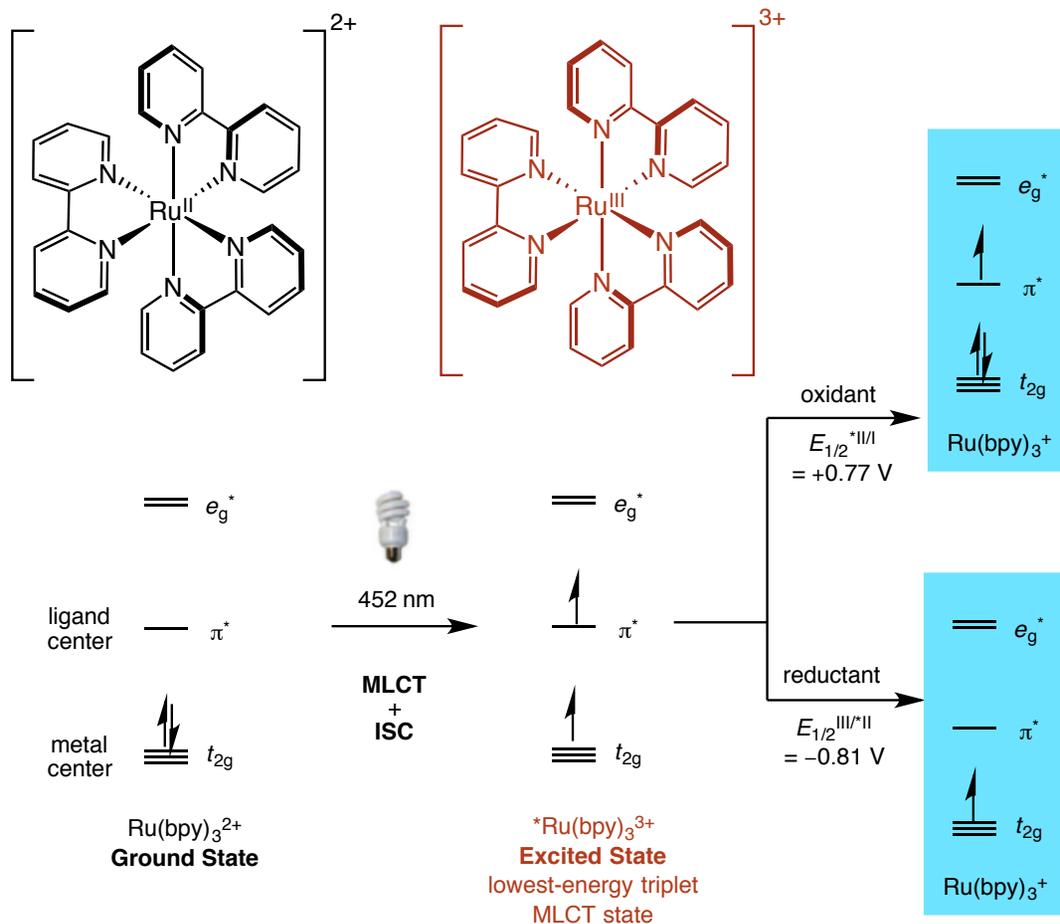
Radical intermediates could be generated at milder condition.

Organic molecules generally do not absorb visible light.

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## Simplified Molecular Orbital Depiction of $\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3^{2+}$



MLCT = Metal to Ligand Charge Transfer.

ISC = Intersystem Crossing

Ref: MacMillan *et al. Chem. Rev.* **2013**, *113*, 5322–5363

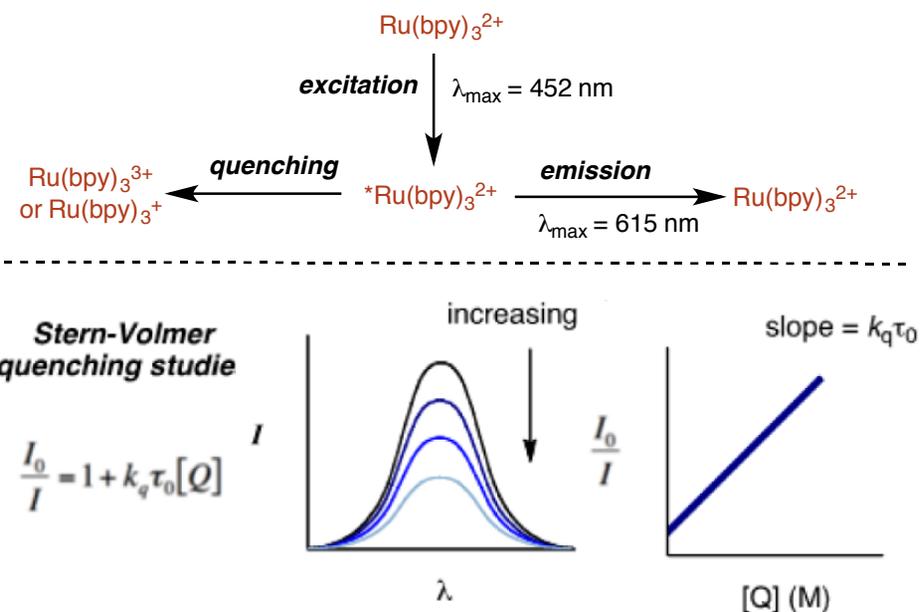
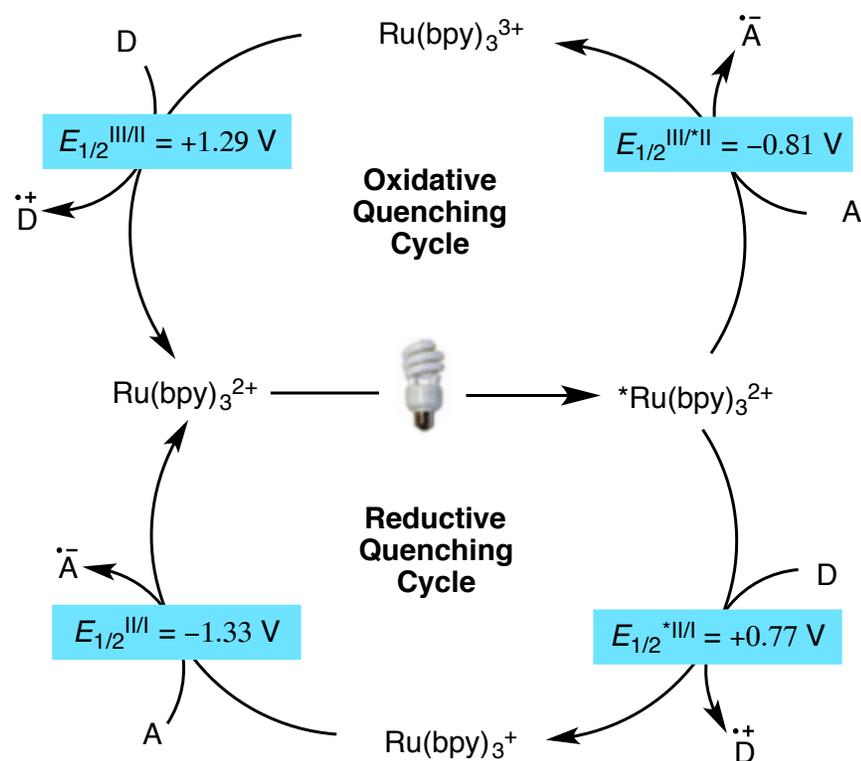
For  $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$ : MacMillan *et al. J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, *81*, 6898–6926

Jablonski diagram: [http://www.shsu.edu/~chm\\_tgc/chemilumdir/JABLON.GIF](http://www.shsu.edu/~chm_tgc/chemilumdir/JABLON.GIF)

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## Oxidative and Reductive Quenching Cycle of Ru(bpy)<sub>3</sub><sup>2+</sup>



## Fluorescence Quenching (Stern-Volmer) Studies

Common oxidative quenchers: viologens, polyhalomethanes,  
**dinitro- and dicyanobenzenes**

Common reductive quenchers: **tertiary amines**.

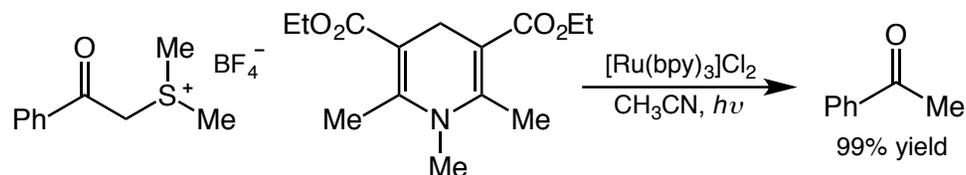
Ref: *Modern Molecular Photochemistry*;  
 Benjamin/Cummings: Menlo Park, CA, 1978

# May Lab Dual Photoredox Catalysis in Organic Chemistry

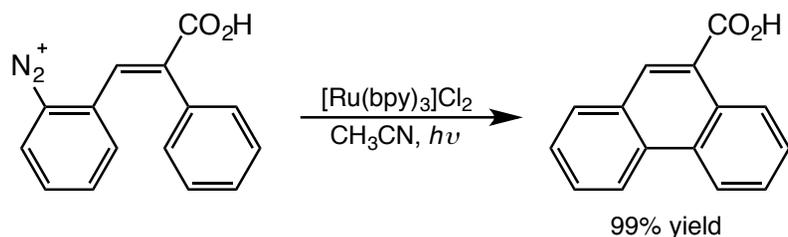
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## Early Work:

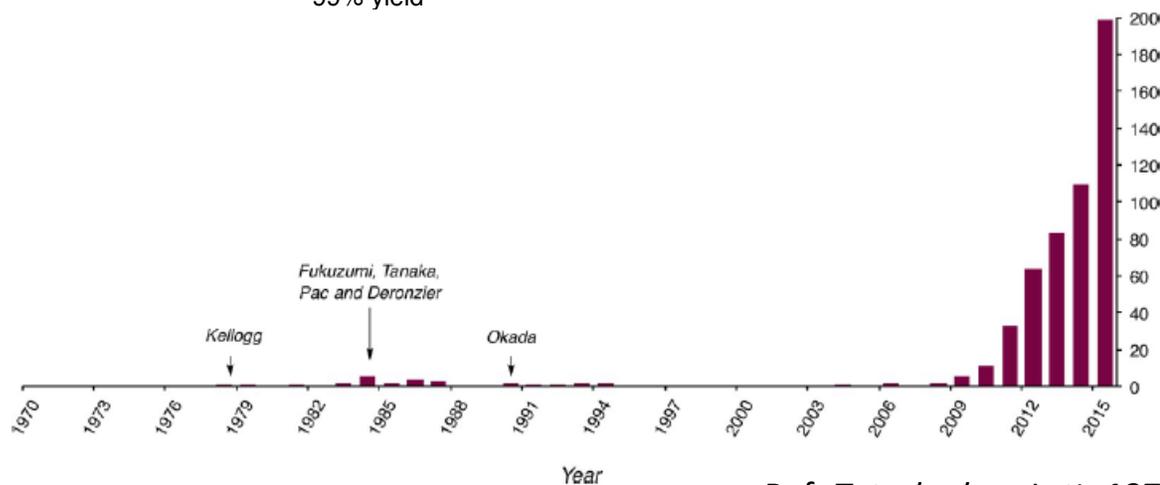
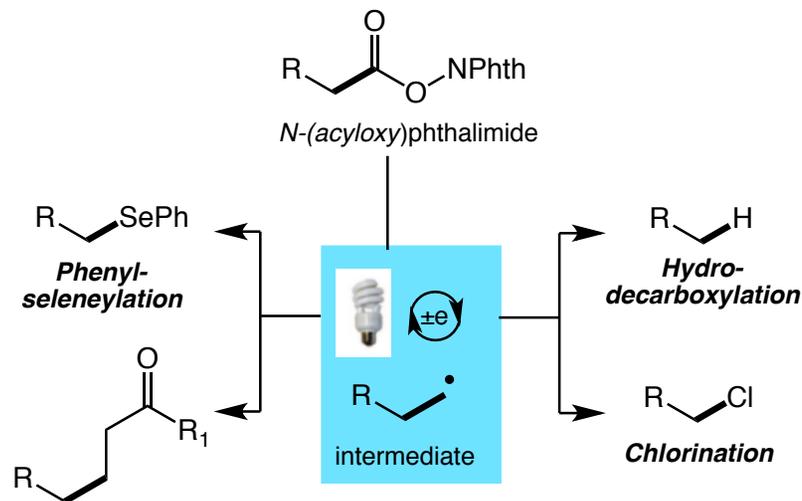
### Kellogg, 1978 - Reductive desulfuration



### Deronzier, 1984 - Photocatalytic Pschorr reaction



### Okada, 1991 - Reductive decarboxylation of redox-active esters



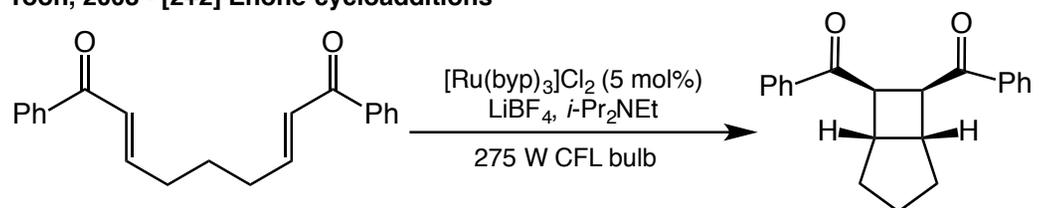
Ref: *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1978**, 19, 1255–1258  
*J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans. 2* **1984**, 1093–1098  
*J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1991**, 113, 9401–9402

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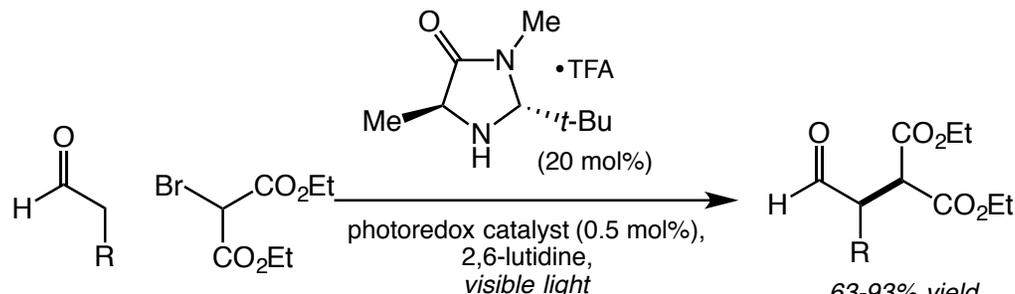
## Recently Work:

### (a) Yoon, 2008 - [2+2] Enone cycloadditions



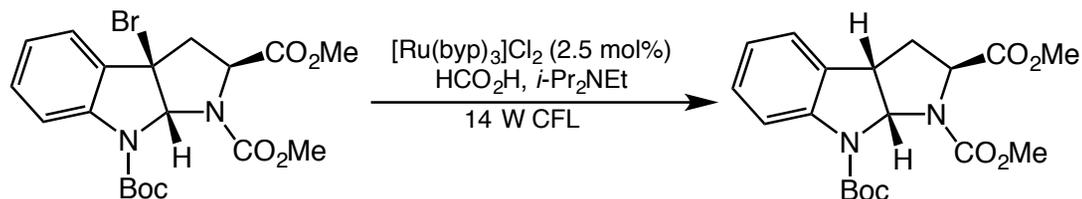
50-98% yield, 4:1 to 10:1 dr  
13 examples

### (b) MacMillan, 2008 - Asymmetric catalytic $\alpha$ -alkylation of aldehydes



63-93% yield  
88-96% ee  
12 examples

### (c) Stephenson, 2009 - Reductive dehalogenation of activated alkyl halides



79-99% yield  
10 examples

Ref: *JACS*, **2008**, *130*, 12886—12887  
*Science*, **2008**, *322*, 77—80  
*JACS*, **2009**, *131*, 8756—8757

# May Lab Dual Photoredox Catalysis in Organic Chemistry

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Photoredox catalysts without co-catalysts

Net Reductive Reaction

- Reduction of Electron-Deficient Olefins
- Dehalogenation
- Reduction of Hydrazides and Hydrazines

Net Oxidative Reaction

- Oxidation of Benzylic Alcohols to Aldehydes
- Oxidative Hydroxylation of Arylboronic acids
- 

Net Neutral Reactions

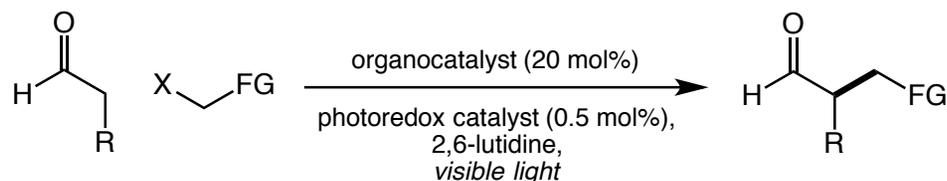
- Atom Transfer Radical Additions (ATRA) Cycle.

Ref: MacMillan *et al.* *Chem. Rev.* **2013**, *113*, 5322—5363  
*J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, *81*, 6898—6926

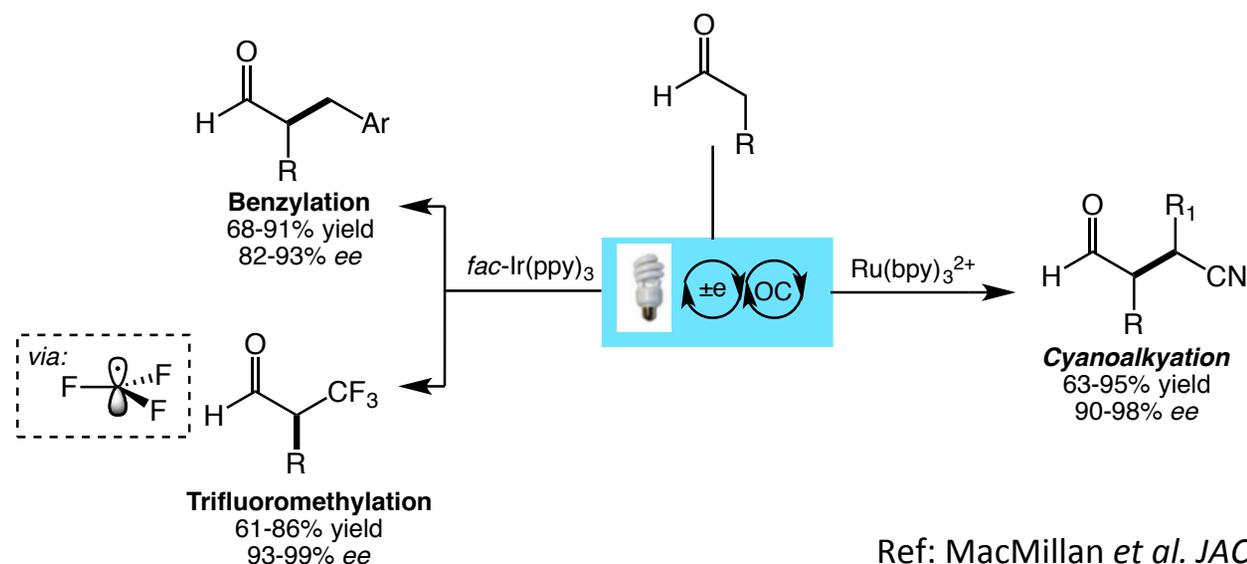
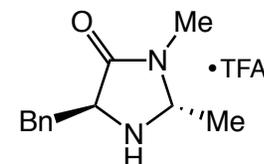
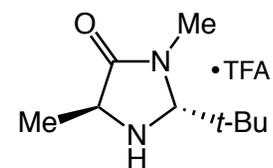
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## Photoredox Catalysis and Enamine Catalysis: The Asymmetric $\alpha$ -Alkylation of Aldehyde



examples of organocatalyst

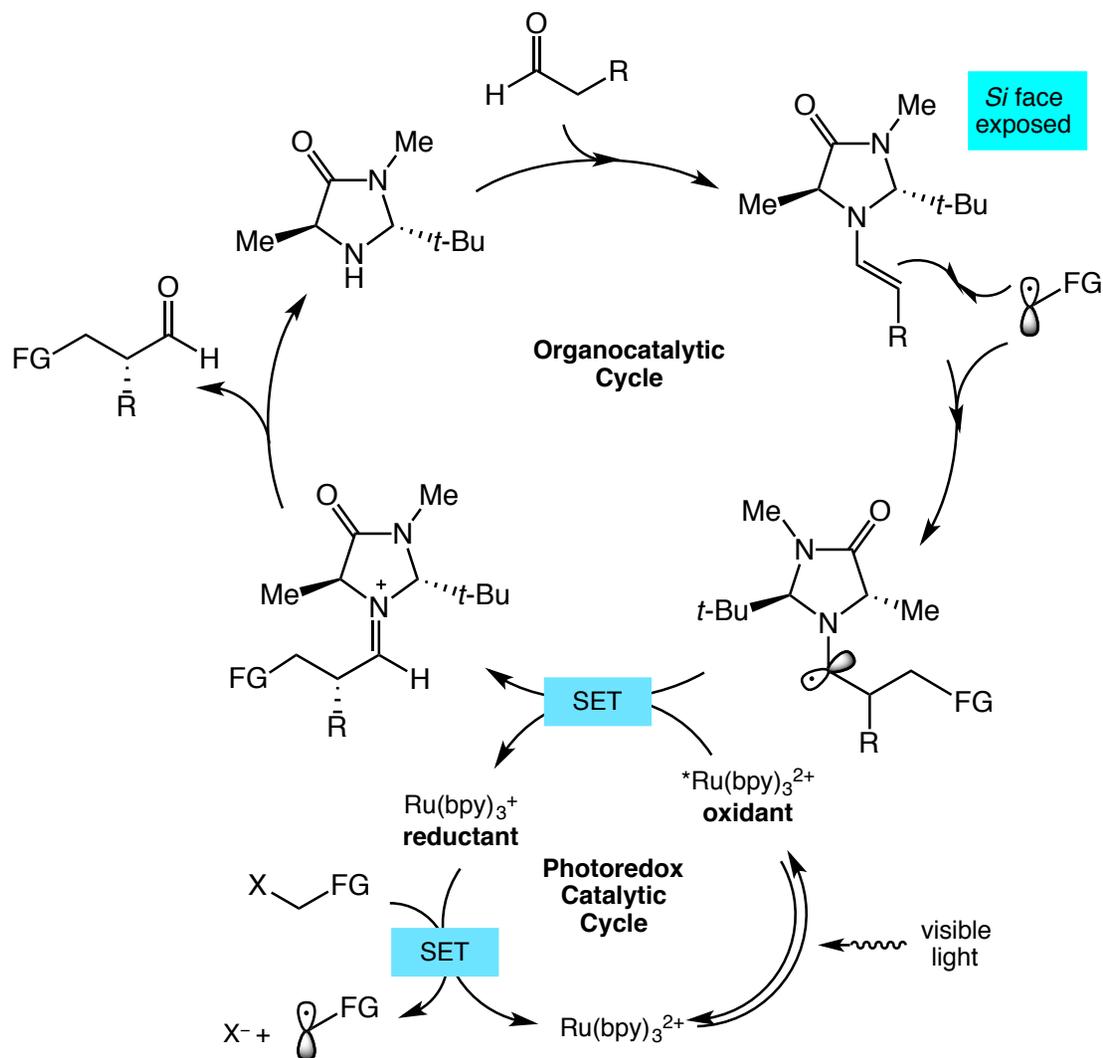


Ref: MacMillan *et al.* *JACS*, **2009**, *131*, 10875–10877  
*JACS*, **2010**, *132*, 13600–13603  
*ACIE*, **2015**, *54*, 9668–9672

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## General Mechanism of Dual Catalysis System



Ref: MacMillan *et al.* *Chem. Rev.* **2013**, 113, 5322–5363

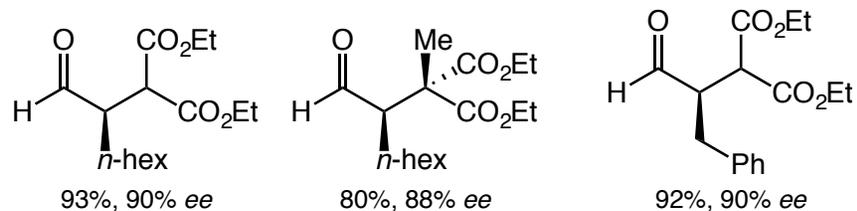
For  $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$ : MacMillan *et al.* *J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, 81, 6898–6926

# May Lab Dual Photoredox Catalysis in Organic Chemistry

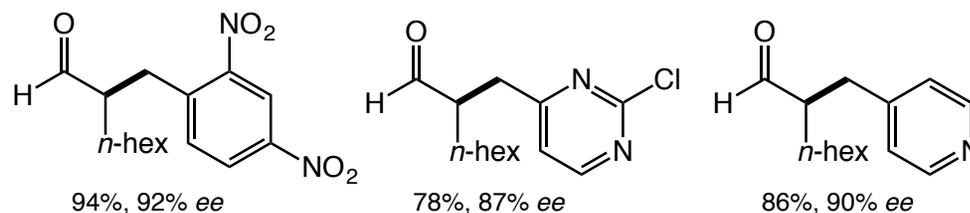
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## Selected examples of dual photoredox catalyst and organocatalyst

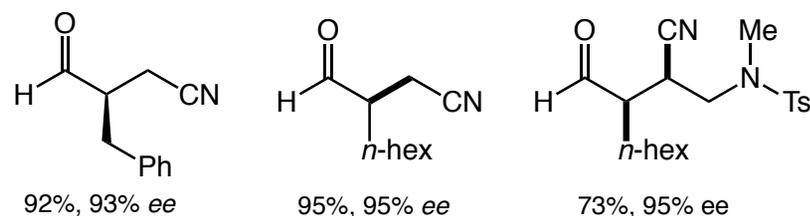
### Alkylation



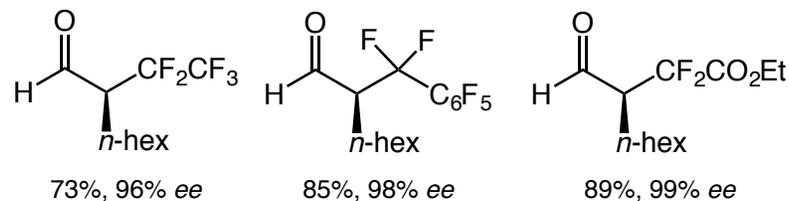
### Benzylation



### Cyanoalkylation



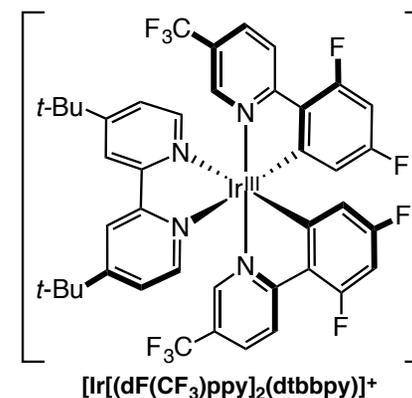
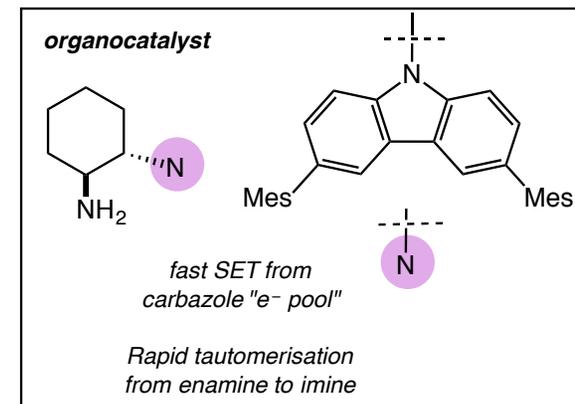
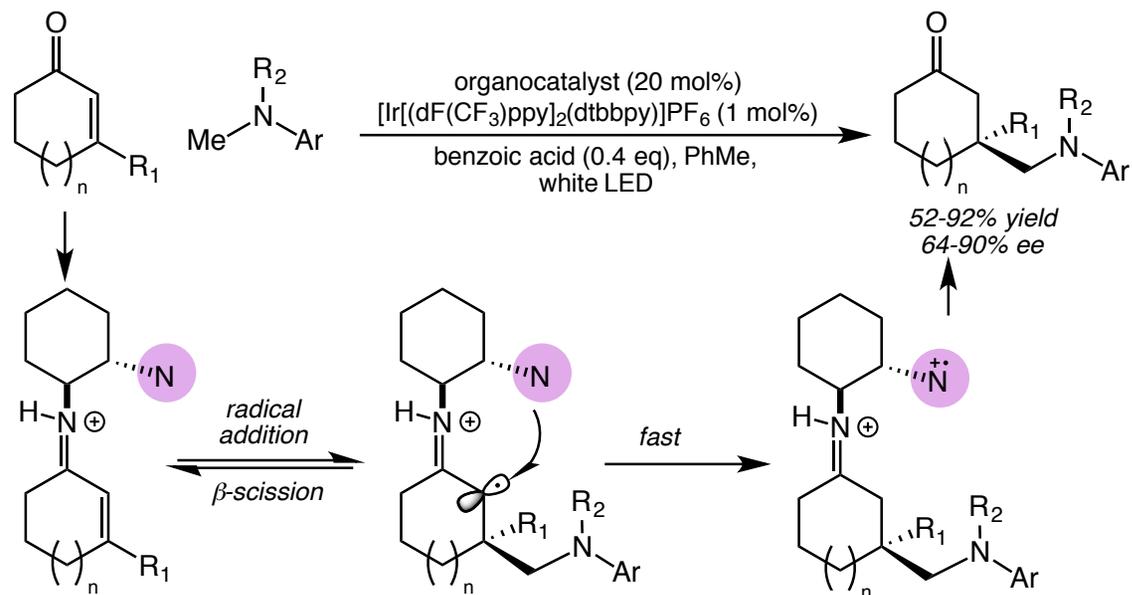
### Trifluoromethylation



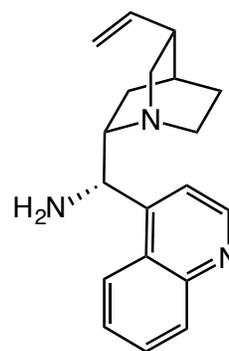
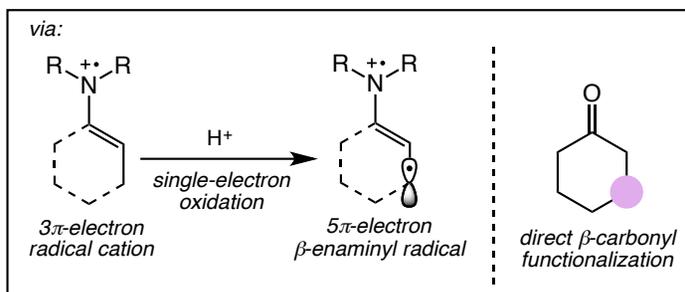
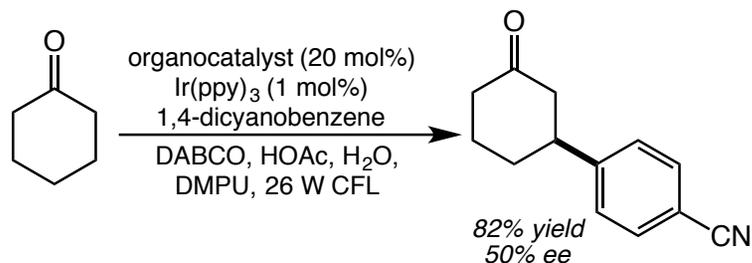
Ref: *JACS*, **2009**, *131*, 10875—10877  
*JACS*, **2010**, *132*, 13600—13603  
*ACIE*, **2015**, *54*, 9668—9672

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## Asymmetric $\beta$ -arylation of ketones



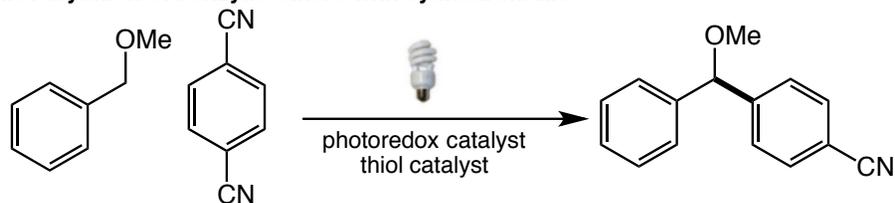
Ref: *Nature* **2016**, 532, 218–222  
*Science* **2007**, 316, 582–585

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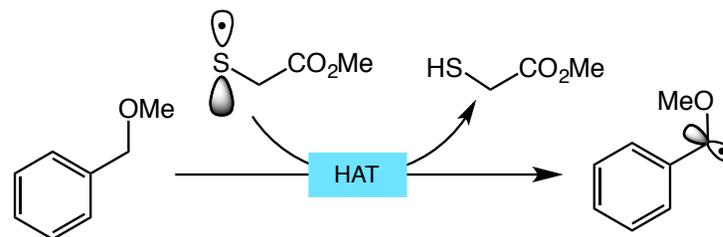
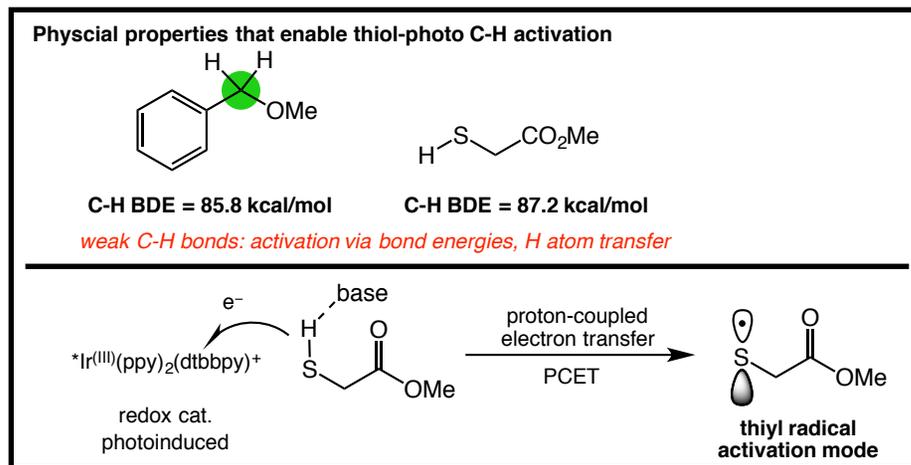
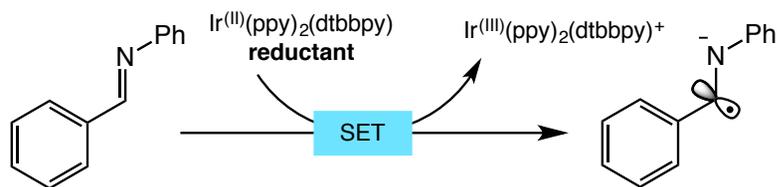
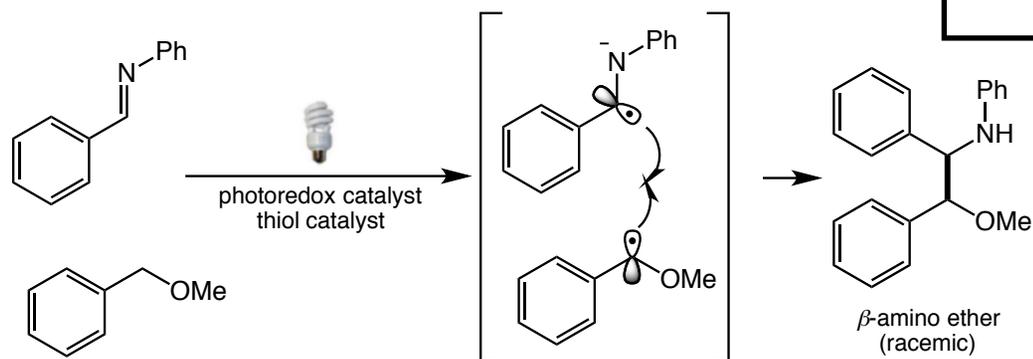
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## Photoredox Catalysis and thiol catalyst: A Coupling of Benzylic Ethers with Schiff Bases

Direct arylation of benzylic ethers with cyanoaromatics



Merger of benzylic ethers with Schiff bases *via* photoredox



Ref: *JACS*, **2014**, *136*, 16986–16989

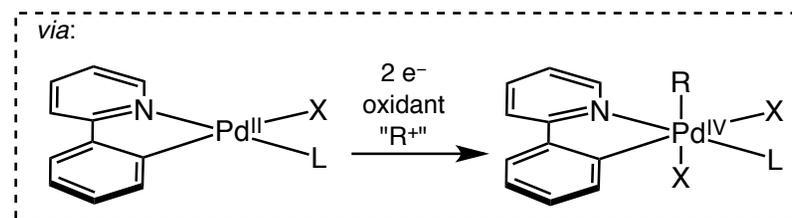
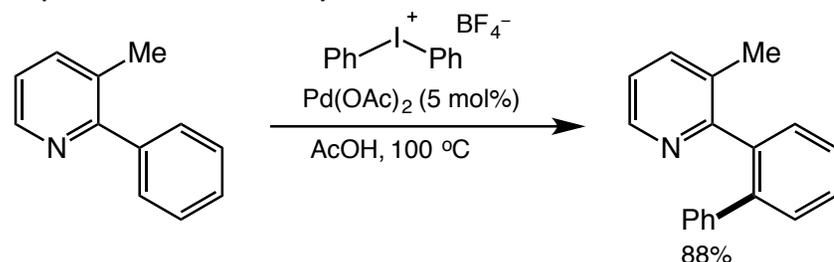
For Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub>: *J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, *81*, 6898–6926

# May Lab Dual Photoredox Catalysis in Organic Chemistry

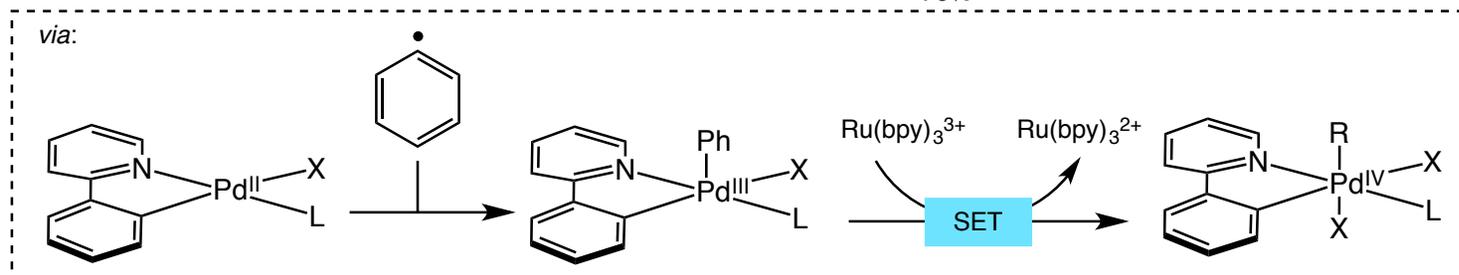
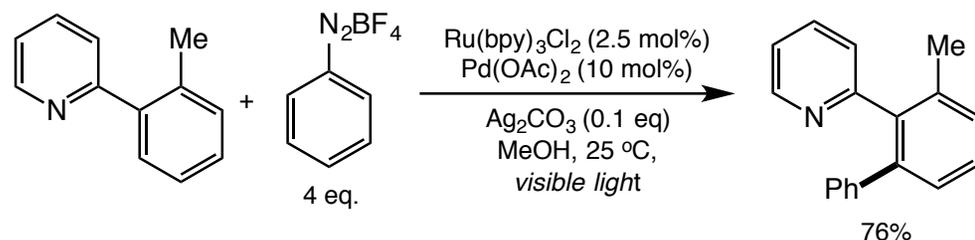
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## Photoredox Catalysis and Palladium: C-H Arylation with Aryldiazonium Salts

w/o photoredox catalyst



w/ photoredox catalyst

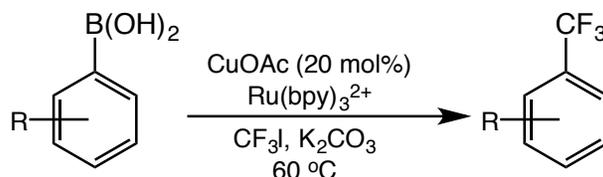


Ref: Sanford et al. *JACS*. **2011**, *133*, 18566  
*Chem. Rev.* **2010**, *110*, 1147

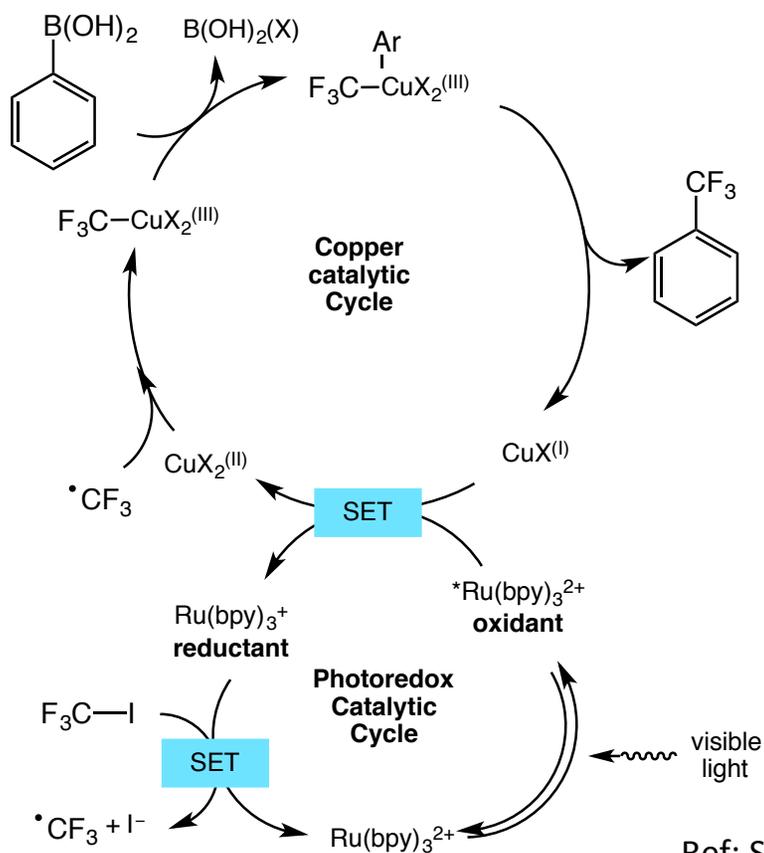
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## Photoredox Catalysis and Copper: Trifluoromethylation of Boronic Acid



### Mechanism:

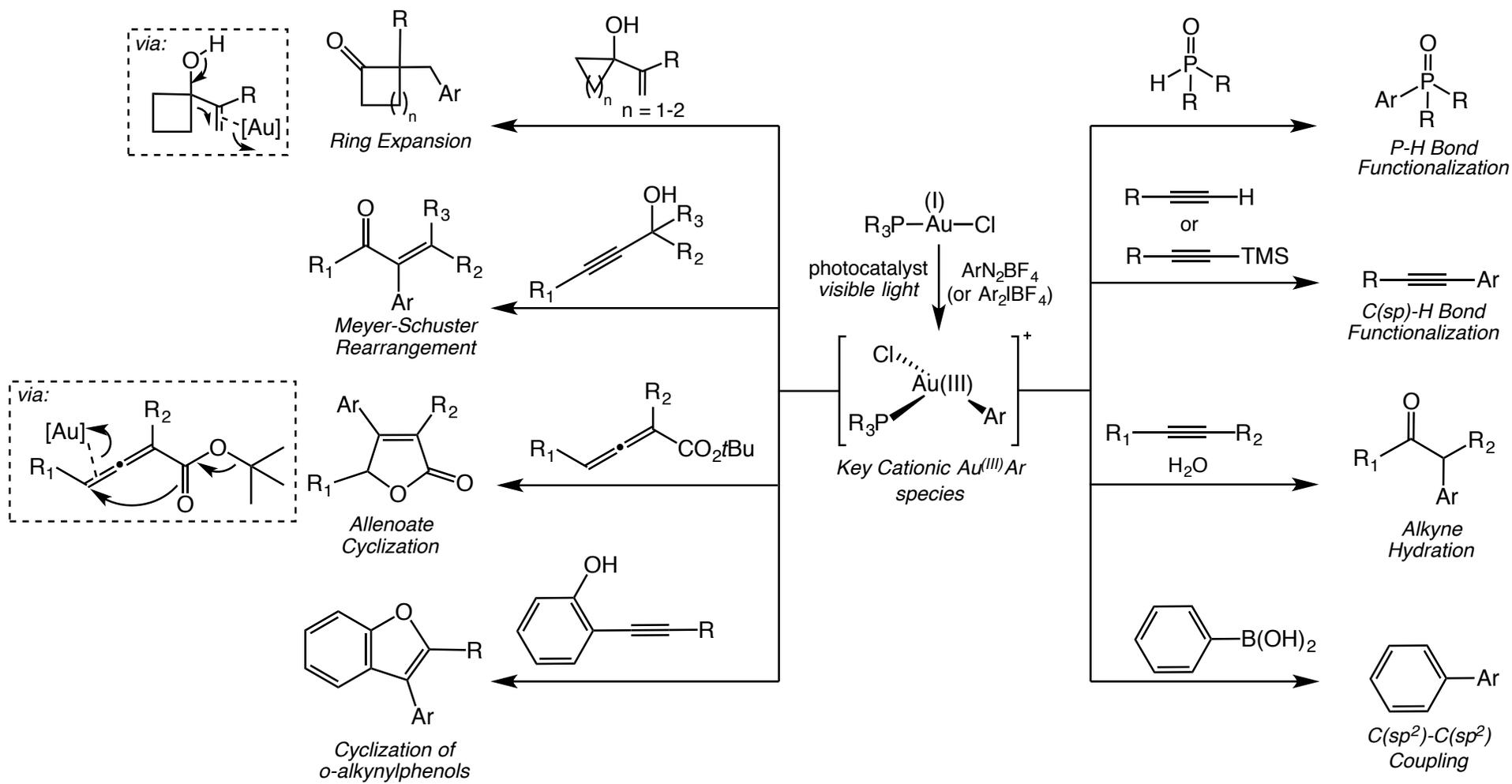


Ref: Sanford *et al.* JACS, **2012**, 134, 9034–9047

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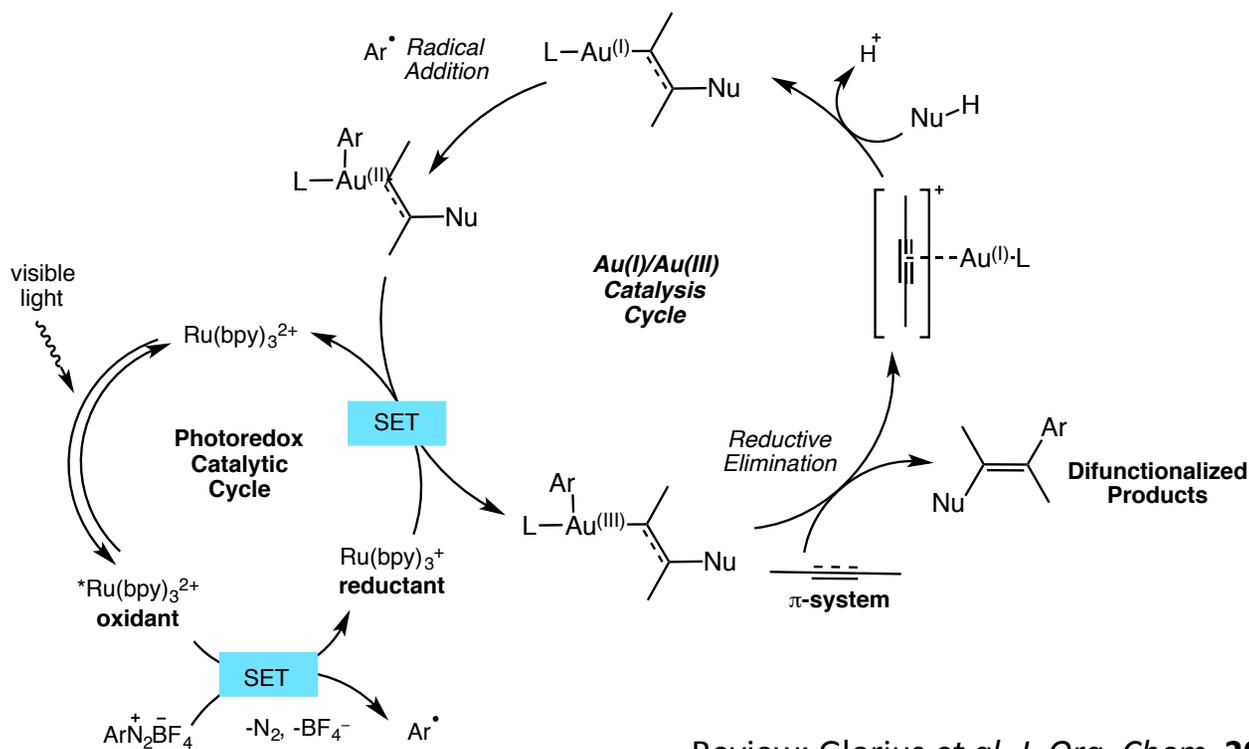
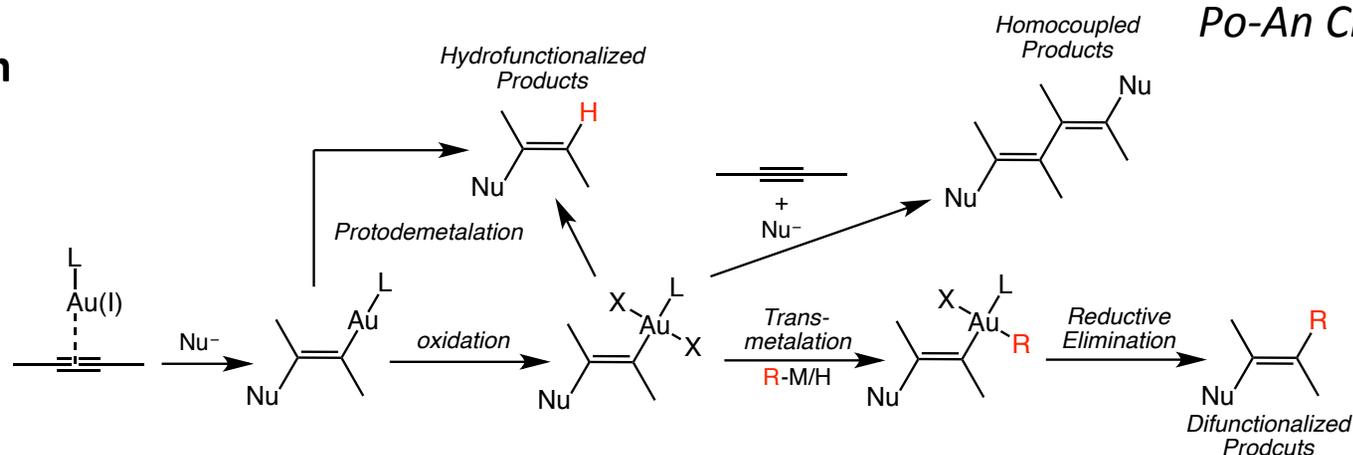
## Photoredox Catalysis and Gold: Current State of the Art in the transformation



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## Mechanism

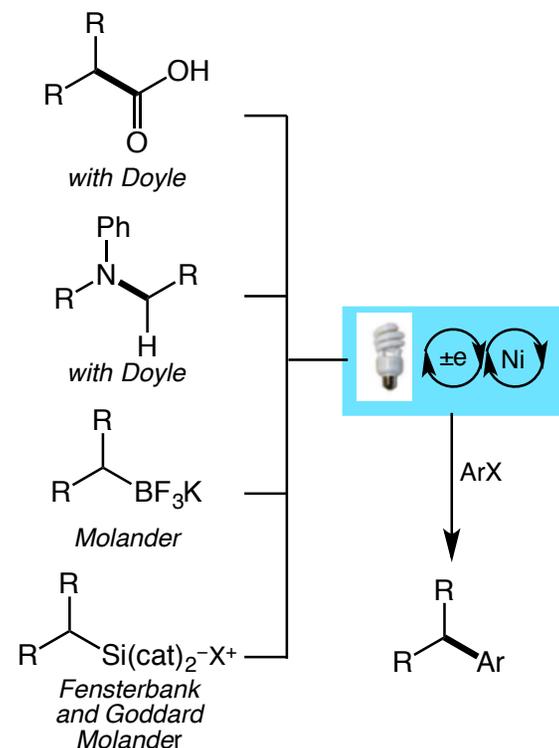
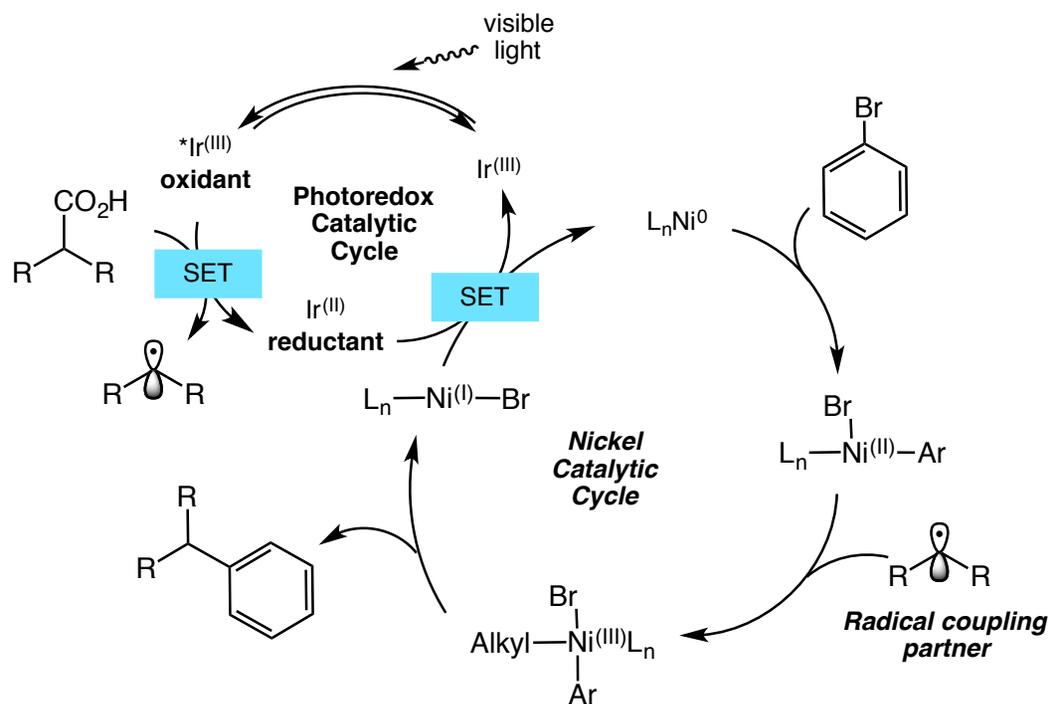


Review: Glorius et al, *J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, *81*, 6898–6926

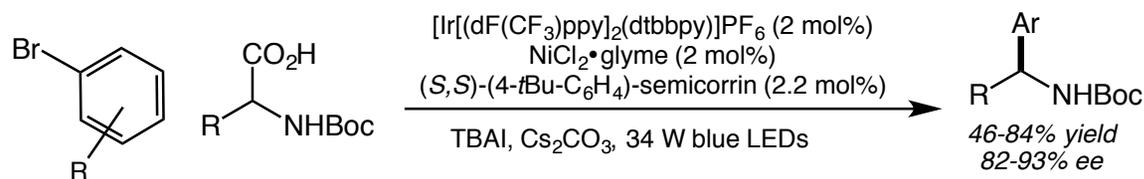
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## Photoredox Catalysis and Nickel: Selected C-C bond formation



### Enantioselective decarboxylative $C(sp^2)$ - $C(sp^3)$ coupling

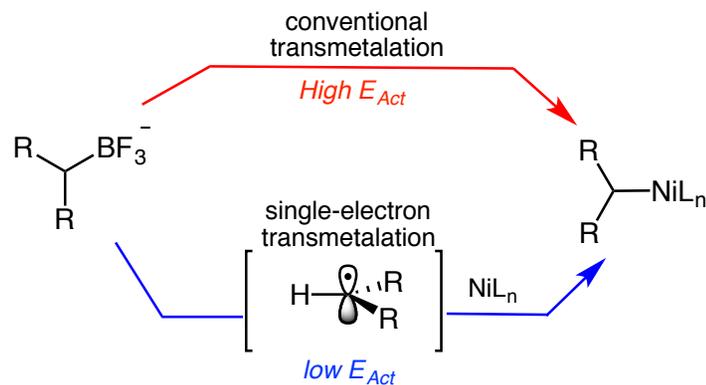


Ref: *Chem. Rev.* **2013**, *113*, 5322–5363  
For  $Ir(ppy)_3$ : *J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, *81*, 6898–6926

# May Lab Dual Photoredox Catalysis in Organic Chemistry

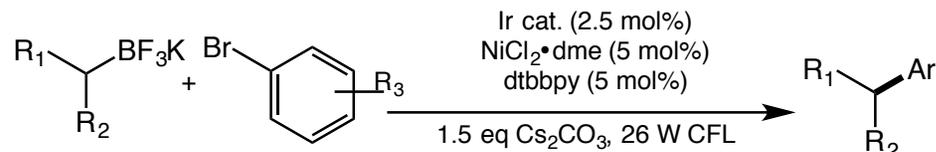
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## Molander's work



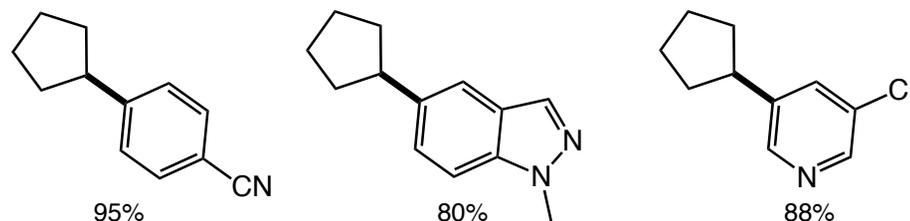
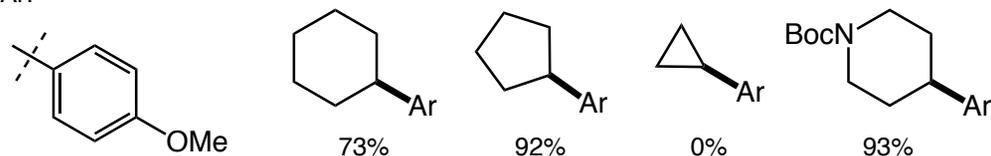
Conventional approach	SET approach
*high temp.	*room temp.
*strong base	*lower barrier
*isomerization	*regioselective
* $\beta$ -hydride elimination	*minimal side products

\*when a chiral ligand was employed and computational studies suggest that rapid dissociation occurs.

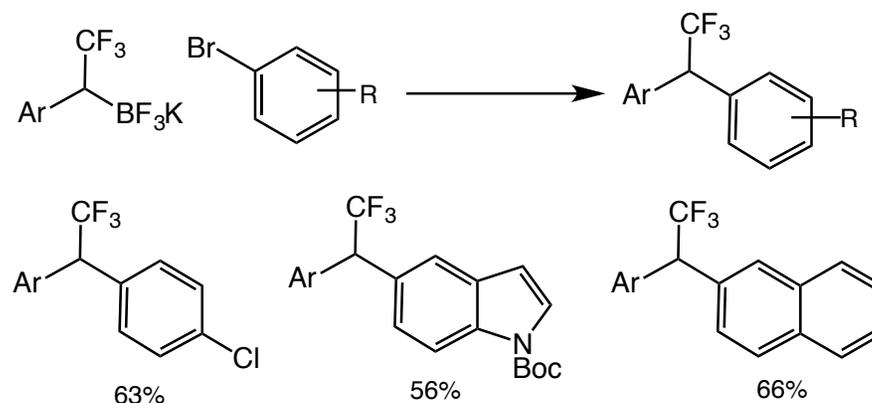


JACS, 2015, 137, 2195–2198

Ar:



Chem. - Eur. J. 2016, 22, 120–123



Ref: Science, 2014, 345, 433–436

JACS, 2015, 137, 2195–2198

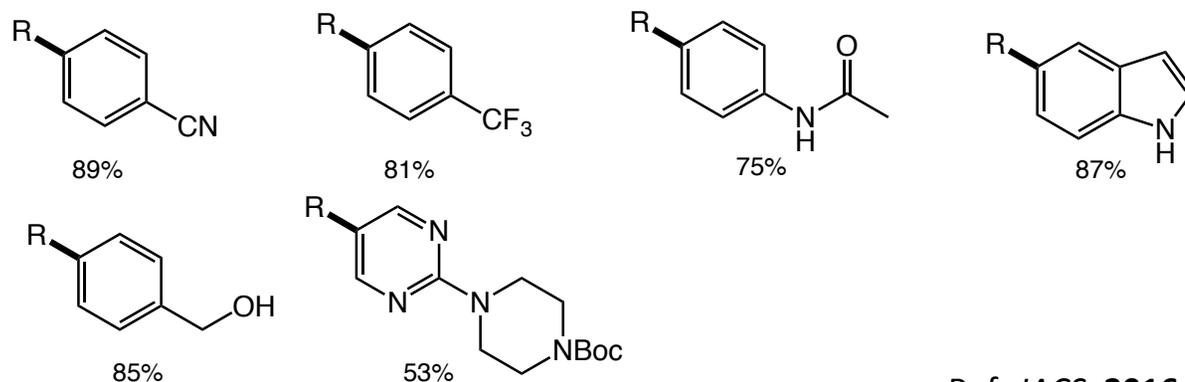
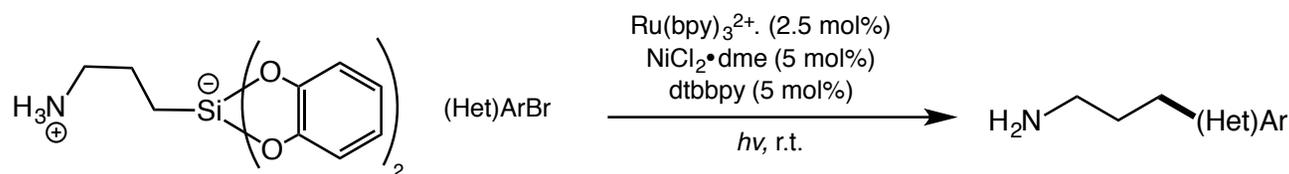
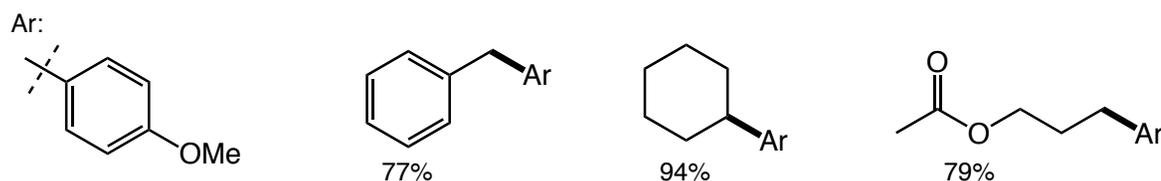
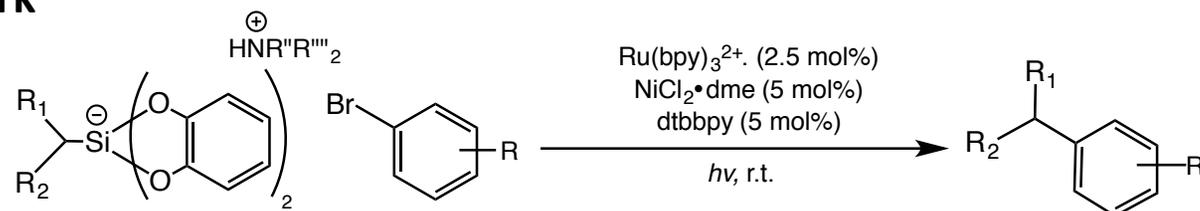
Org. Lett. 2015, 17, 3294–3297

Chem. - Eur. J. 2016, 22, 120–123

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## Molander's work



Ref: *JACS*, **2016**, *138*, 475–478

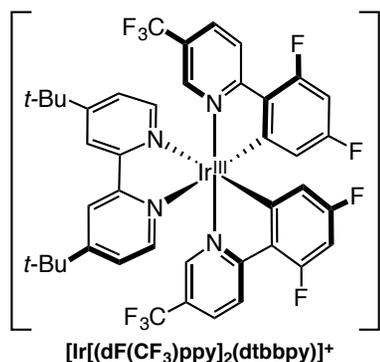
Also see: *ACIE*, **2015**, *54*, 11414–11418

*Org. Lett.* **2016**, *18*, 1606–1609

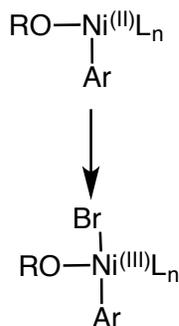
# May Lab Dual Photoredox Catalysis in Organic Chemistry

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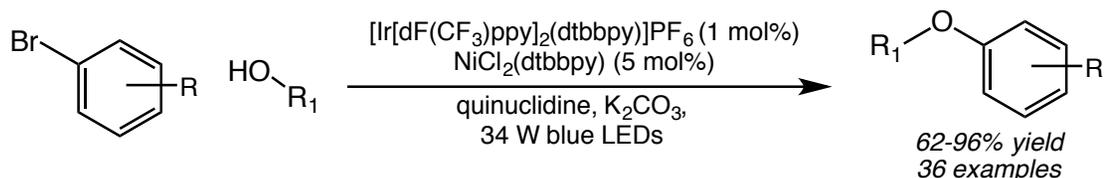
## Photoredox Catalysis and Nickel: Selected C-X bond formation



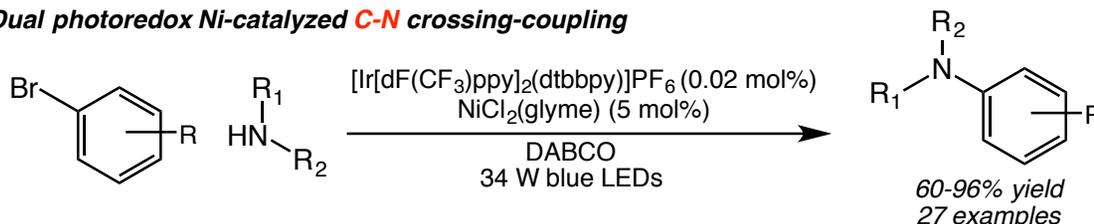
intermediate



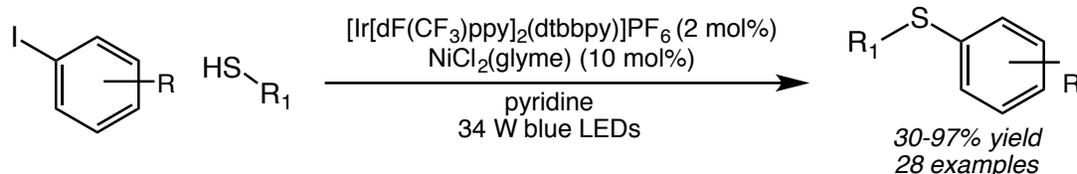
### Dual photoredox Ni-catalyzed C-O crossing-coupling



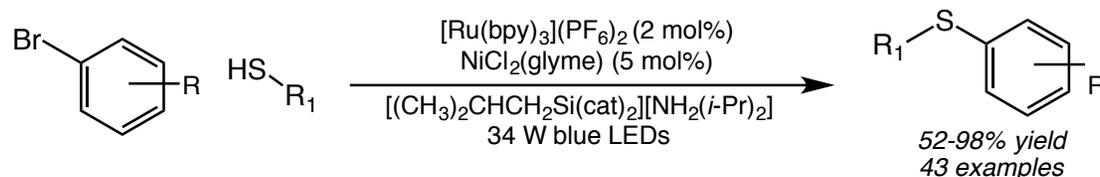
### Dual photoredox Ni-catalyzed C-N crossing-coupling



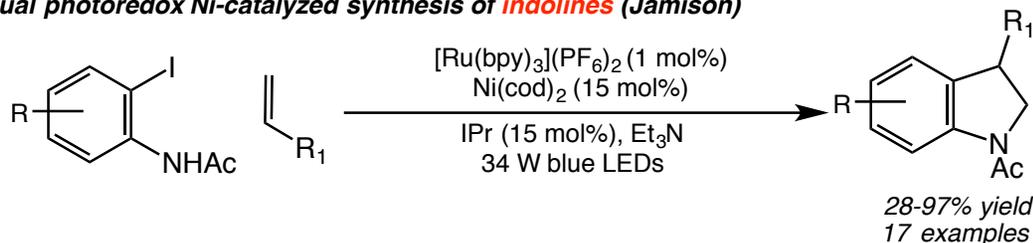
### Dual photoredox Ni-catalyzed C-S crossing-coupling (Johannes and Oderinde)



### Dual photoredox Ni-catalyzed C-S crossing-coupling (Molander)



### Dual photoredox Ni-catalyzed synthesis of indolines (Jamison)



*Nature*, **2015**, 524, 330–334

*JACS*, **2015**, 137, 9531–9534

*Org. Lett.* **2016**, 18, 876–879

*JACS*, **2016**, 138, 1760–1763

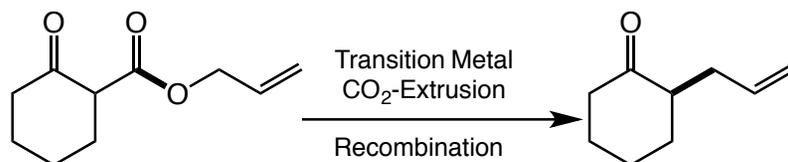
*Science*, **2016**, DOI:10.1126/science.aag0209

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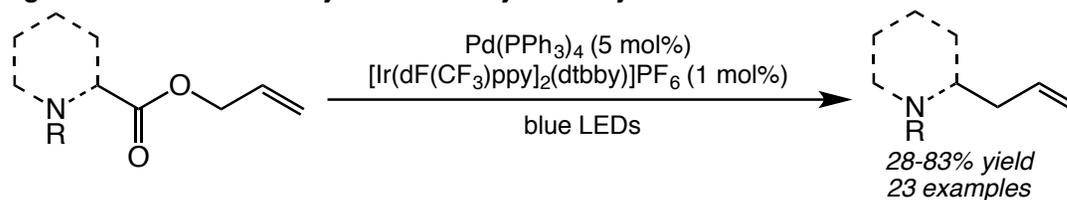
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## Photoredox Catalysis and Nickel: CO<sub>2</sub> Extrusion-Recombination

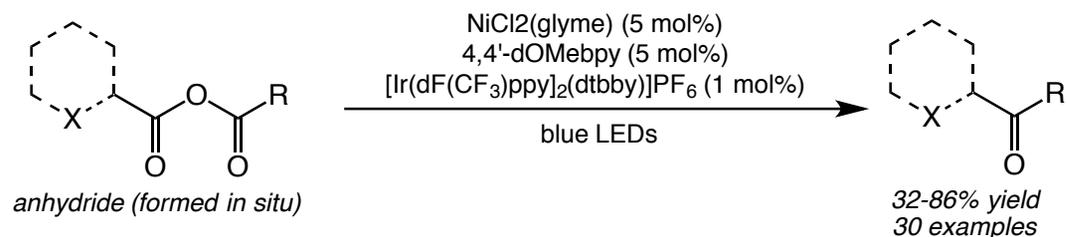
### Tsuji-Saegusa CO<sub>2</sub>-Extrusion-Recombination: Enolate Allylation



### Tunge - Photoredox Pd-catalyzed decarboxylative allylation



### MacMillan - Photoredox Ni-catalyzed CO<sub>2</sub> extrusion recombination

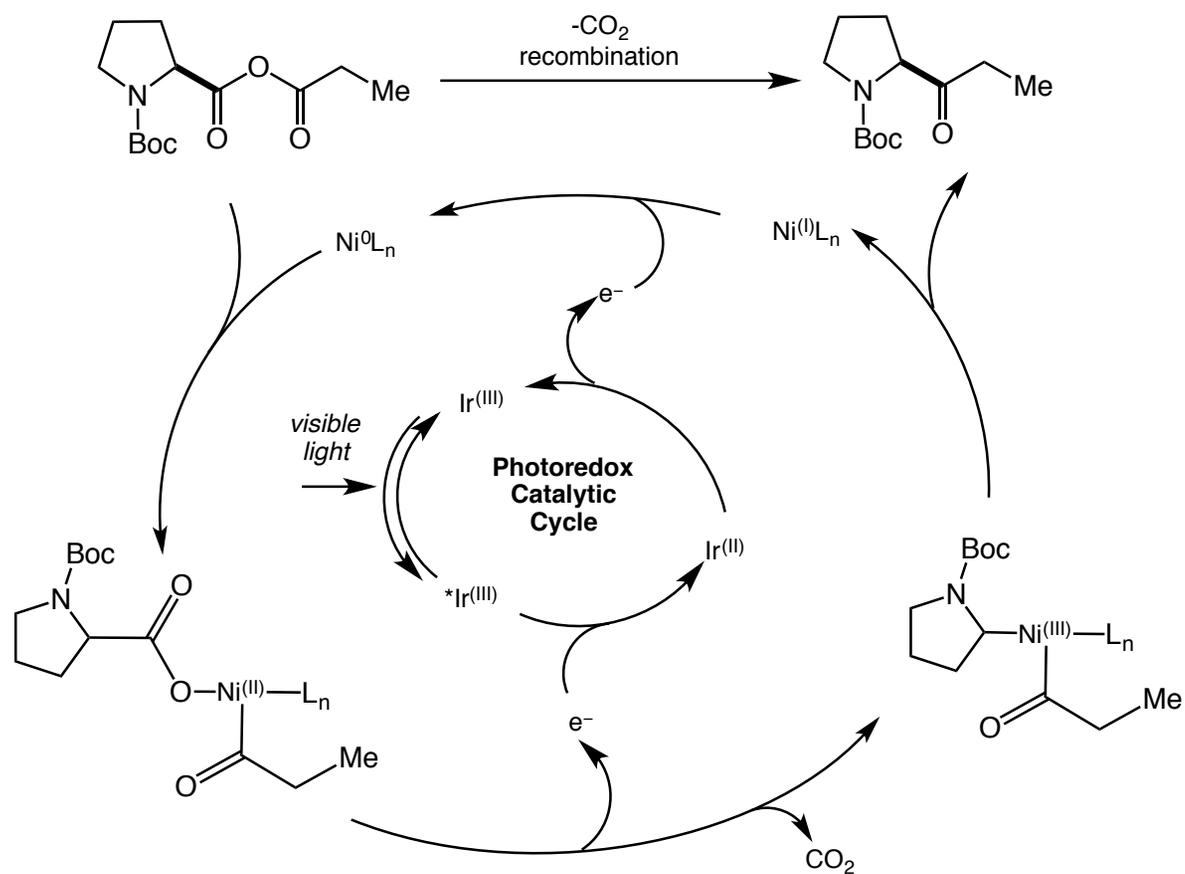


Ref: *Chem. Rev.* **2011**, *111*, 1846  
*JACS*, **2014**, *136*, 13606—13609  
*JACS*, **2015**, *137*, 11938—11941

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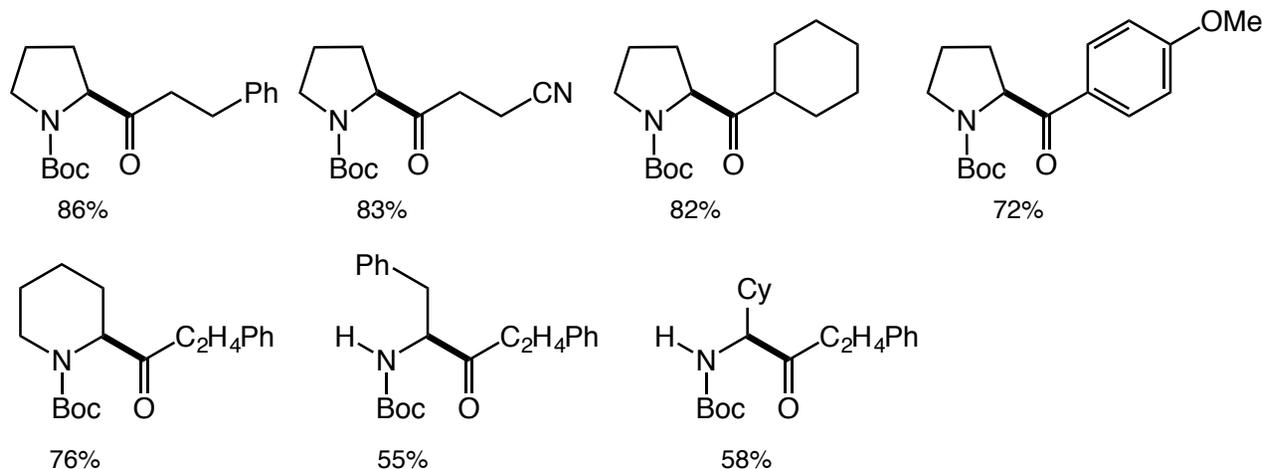
## General Mechanism of CO<sub>2</sub> Extrusion-Recombination



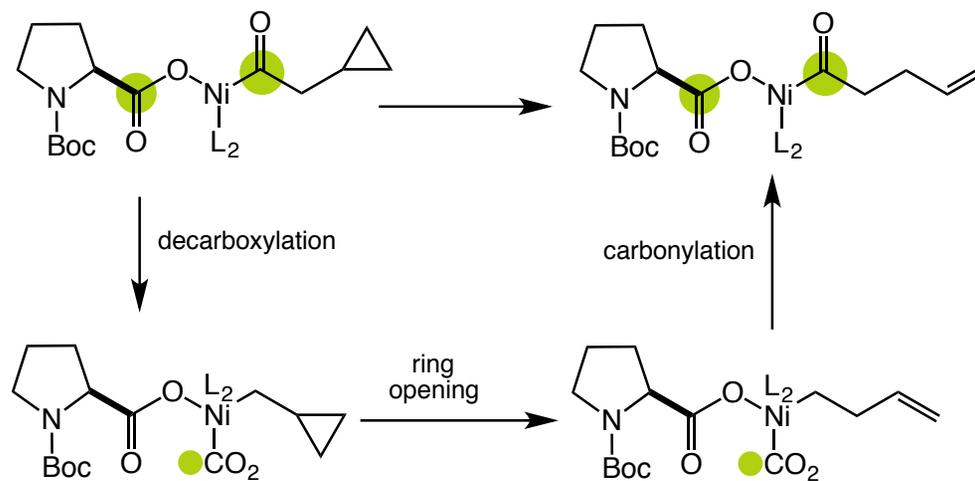
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## Selected examples of CO<sub>2</sub> Extrusion-Recombination



## Proposed Mechanism Based on Cyclopropyl <sup>13</sup>C-labeling Studies



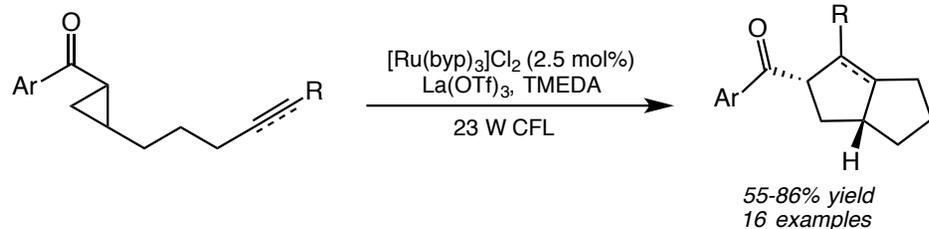
Ref: *JACS*, **2015**, *137*, 11938–11941

# May Lab Dual Photoredox Catalysis in Organic Chemistry

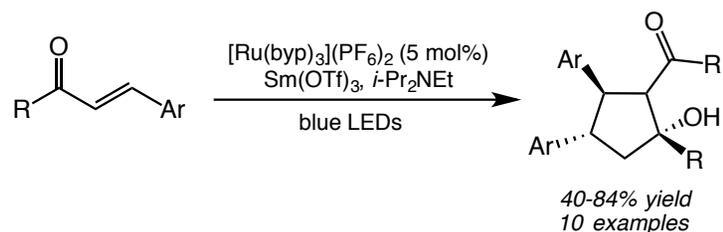
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## Photoredox Catalysis and Lewis Acid:

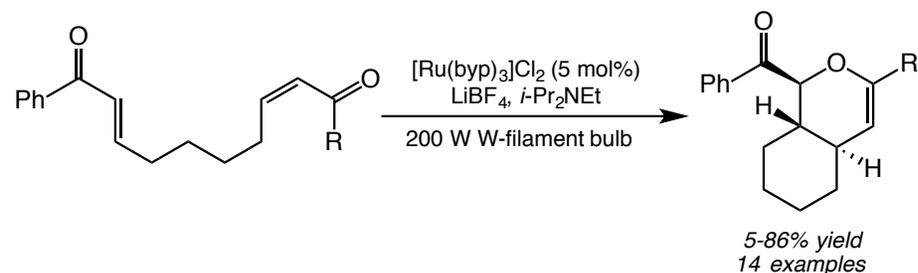
(a) Yoon - Photoredox Lewis acid-catalyzed [3+2] cycloadditions



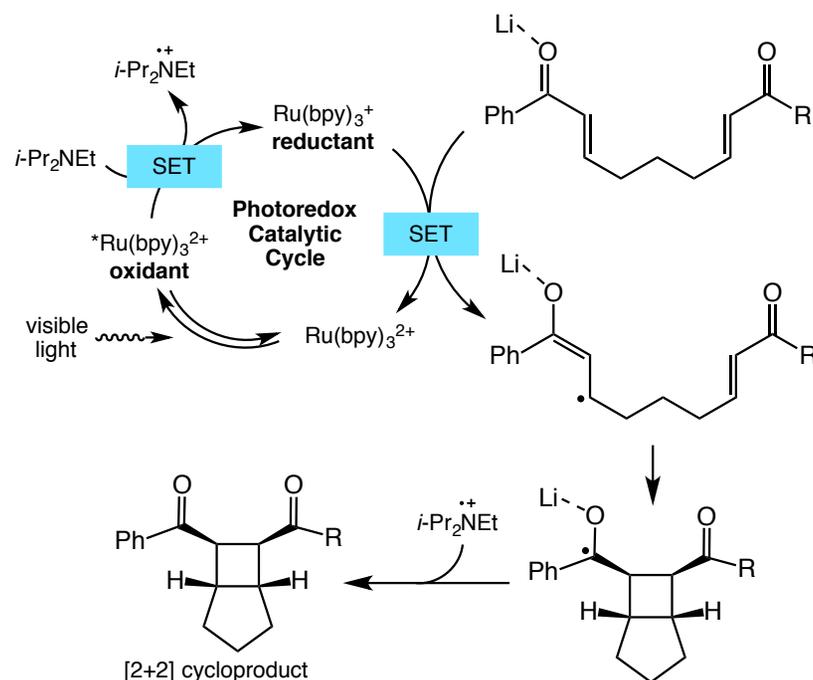
(b) Xia - Photoredox Lewis acid-catalyzed reductive cyclization



(c) Yoon - Photoredox Lewis acid-catalyzed hetero-Diels Alder



(d) Yoon - Photoredox Lewis acid-catalyzed [2+2] cycloadditions

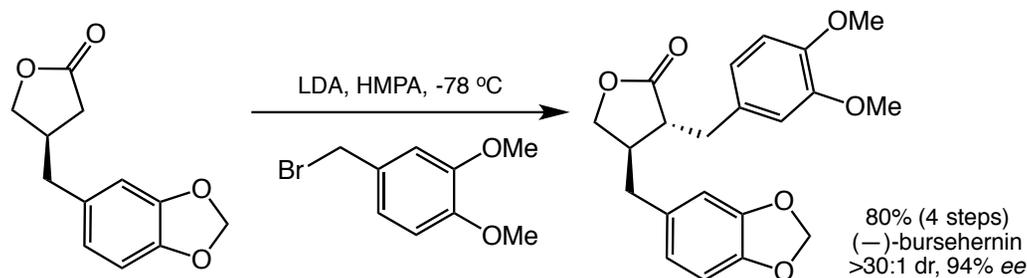
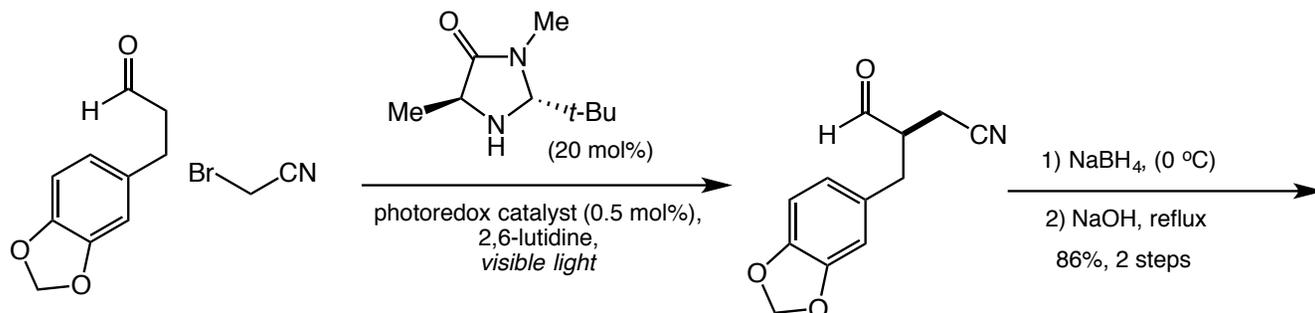


The radical intermediate could be stabilized by the Lewis acid => suppressing back-electron transfer

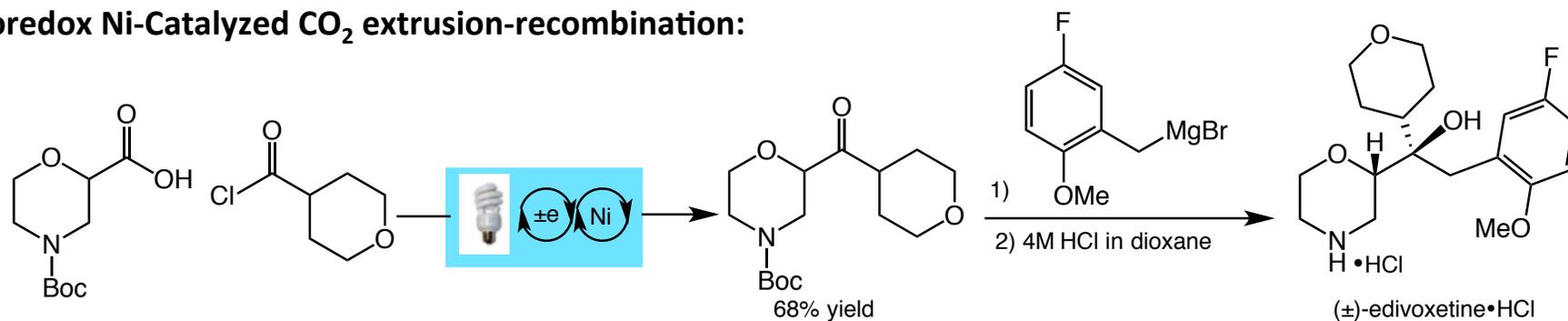
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## Applications:



## Photoredox Ni-Catalyzed $\text{CO}_2$ extrusion-recombination:

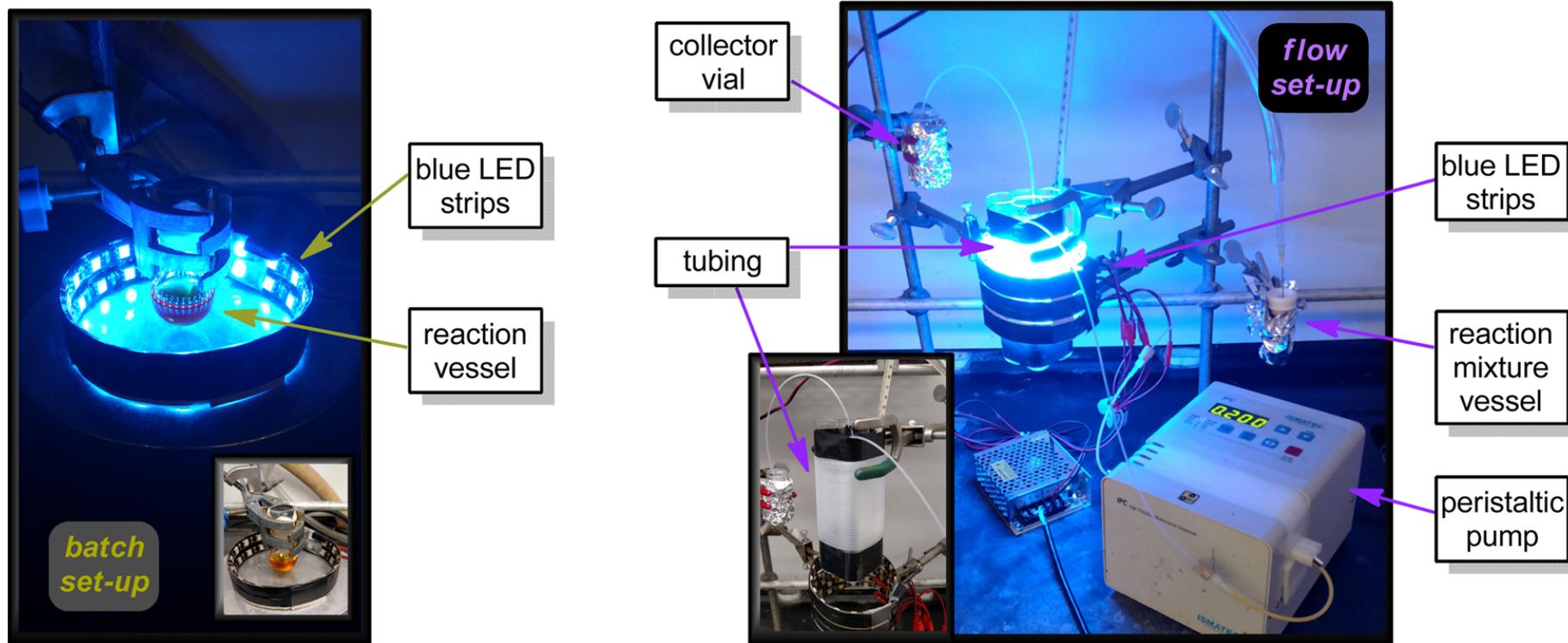


Ref: *JACS*, **2015**, *137*, 11948–11941

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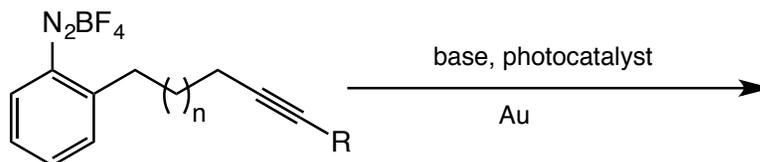
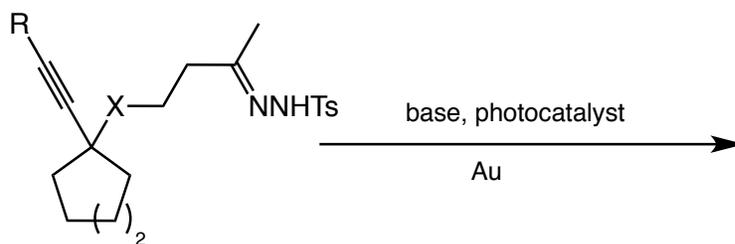
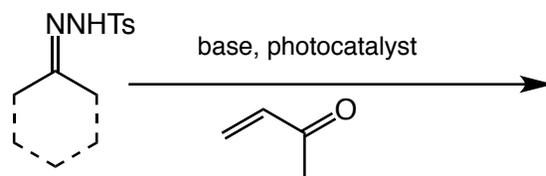
## General Set-ups for Batch and Flow Photocatalytic Reactions



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## Ideas



Thank you for your attention