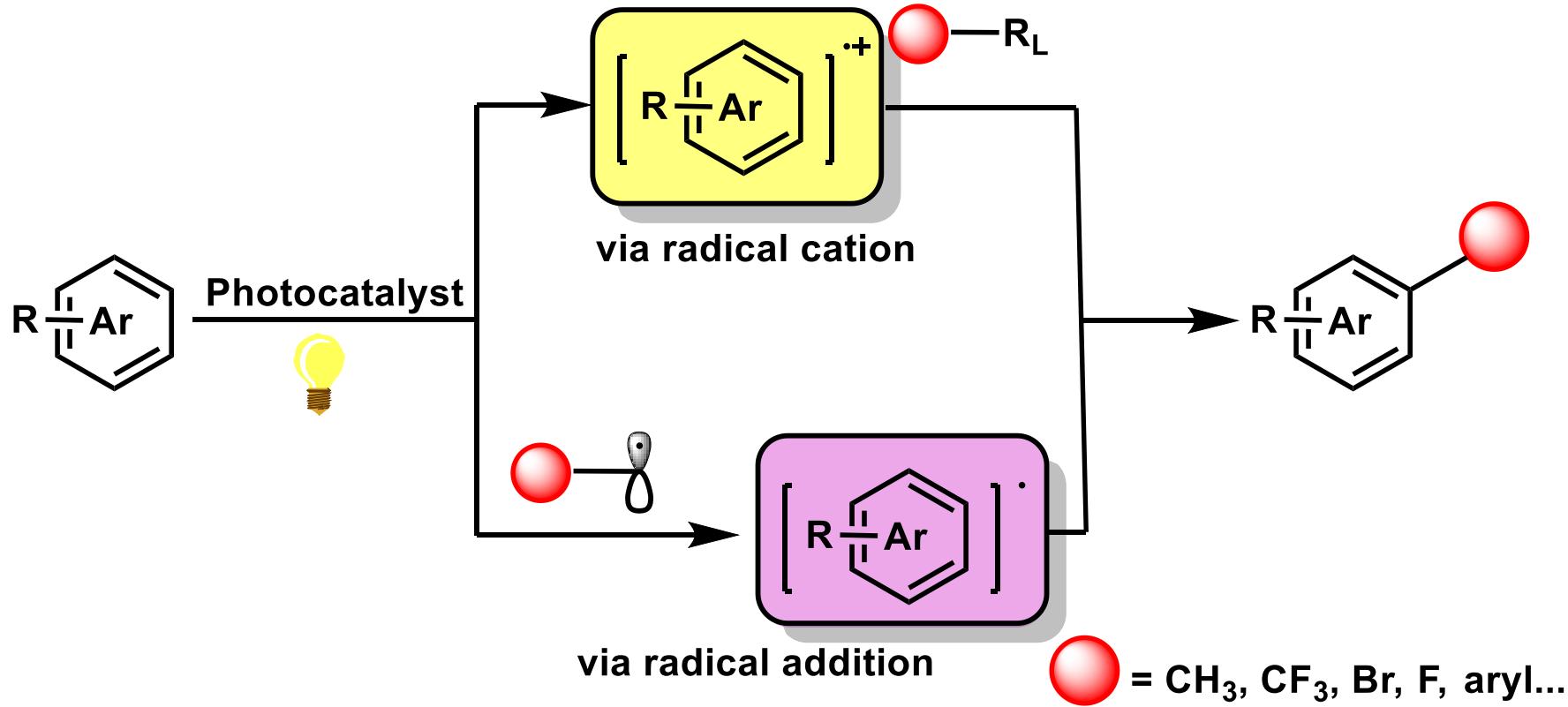


# Functionalization of arene and heteroarene via organic photoredox catalysis

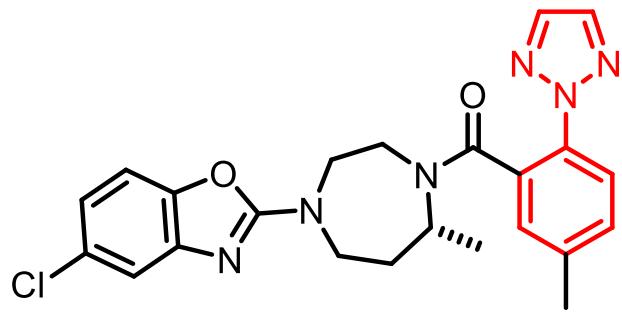


Reporter: Fengjin Wu  
Supervisor: Prof. Huang  
Date: 10. 23. 2017

# Outline:

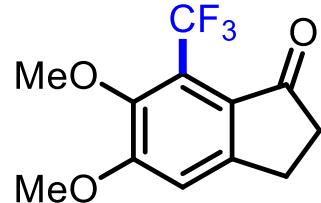
1. Background
2. Direct C-H bond functionalization of aromatic rings
  - 2.1. C-C bond formation on aromatic rings
  - 2.2. C-X bond formation on aromatic rings
3. Predictive model for site-selective functionalization
4. Conclusion
5. Acknowledgement

# 1. Background---Importance in late-stage functionalization (LSF)

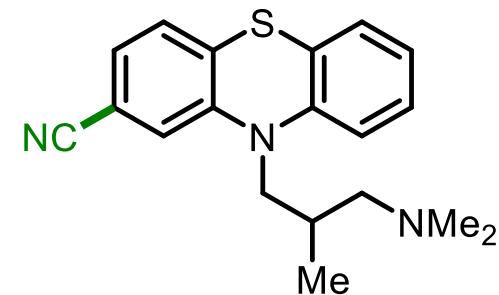


**MK-4305**

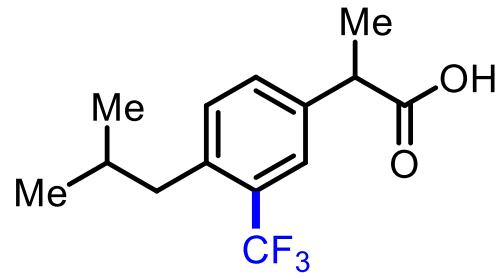
For the treatment of Insomnia  
in clinical trials



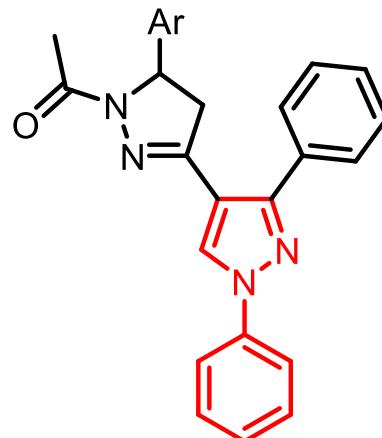
Anti-Alzheimer's  $\text{CF}_3$ -Aricept



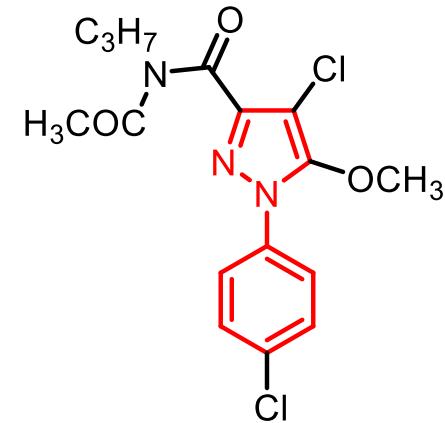
cyamemazine



Anti-inflammatory  $\text{CF}_3$ -ibuprofen

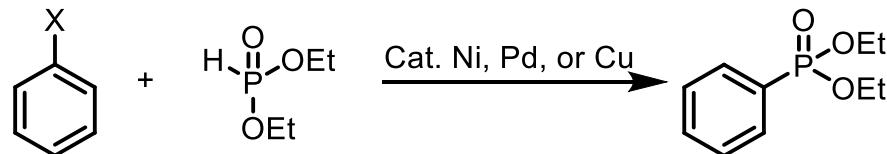


Growth inhibitors of some phytopathogenic fungi



# 1. Background---Common methods to functionalize arene/heteroarene

Transitional-metal-catalyzed C-X bond activation phosphorylation:

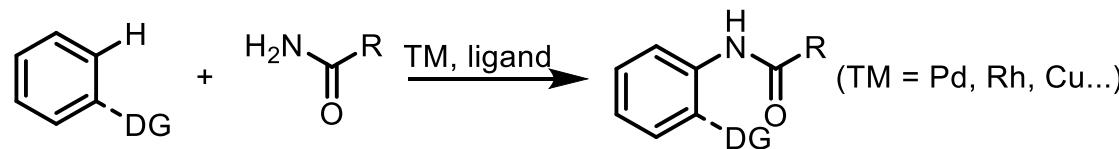


X = I, Br, OTf

Buchwald-Hartwig amidation:



Oxidative amidation:



DG = direct group

Expensive catalytic systems

pre-functionalized substrates

often high reaction temperatures

harsh reaction conditions

M. Min, D. Kang, S. Jung, S. Hong, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2016**, 358, 1296 ;

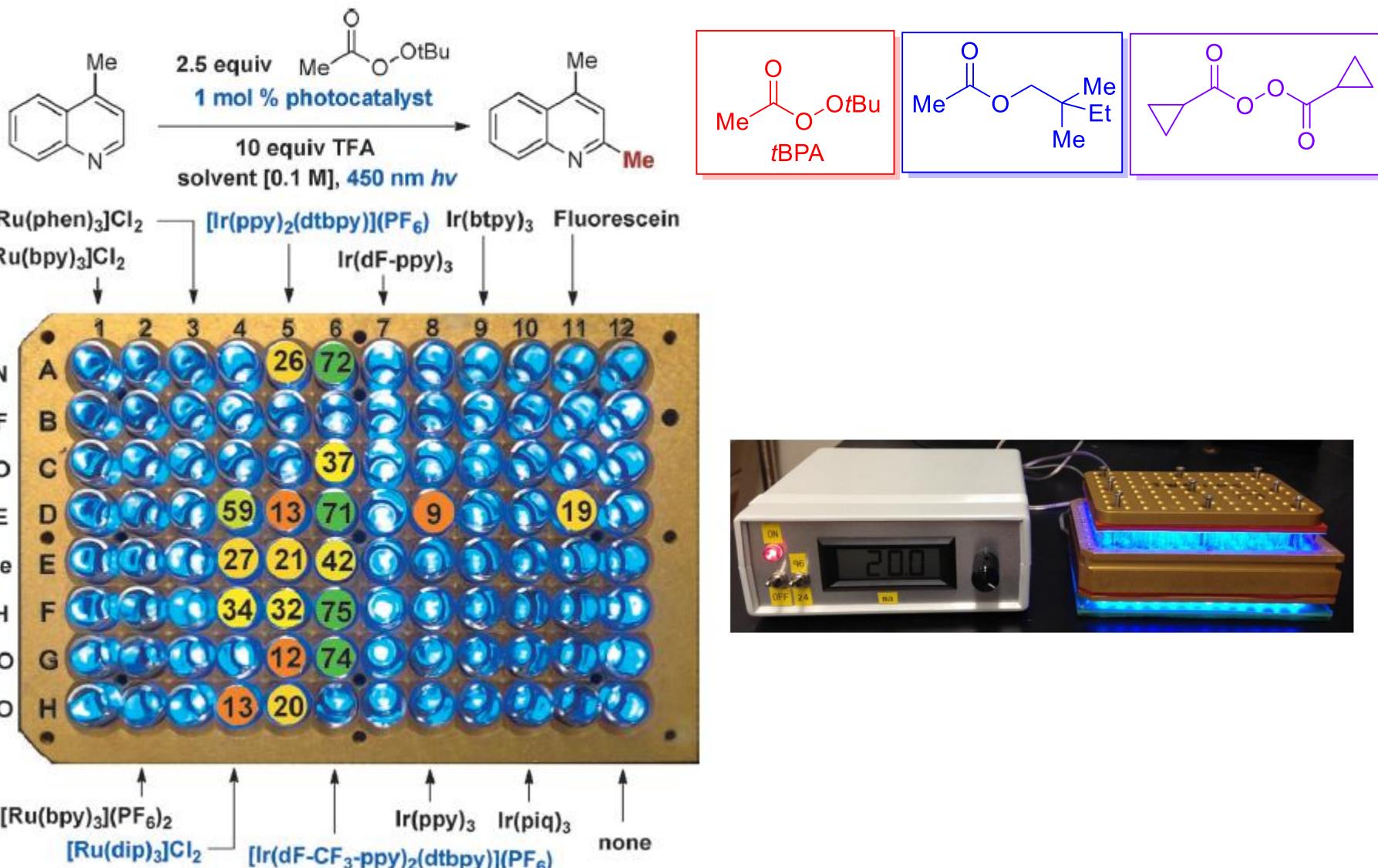
D. S. Surry and S. L. Buchwald, *Chem. Sci.* **2010**, 1, 13;

D. S. Surry and S. L. Buchwald, *Chem. Sci.* **2011**, 2, 27;

J. L. Jeffrey and R. Sarpong, *Chem. Sci.* **2013**, 4, 4092;

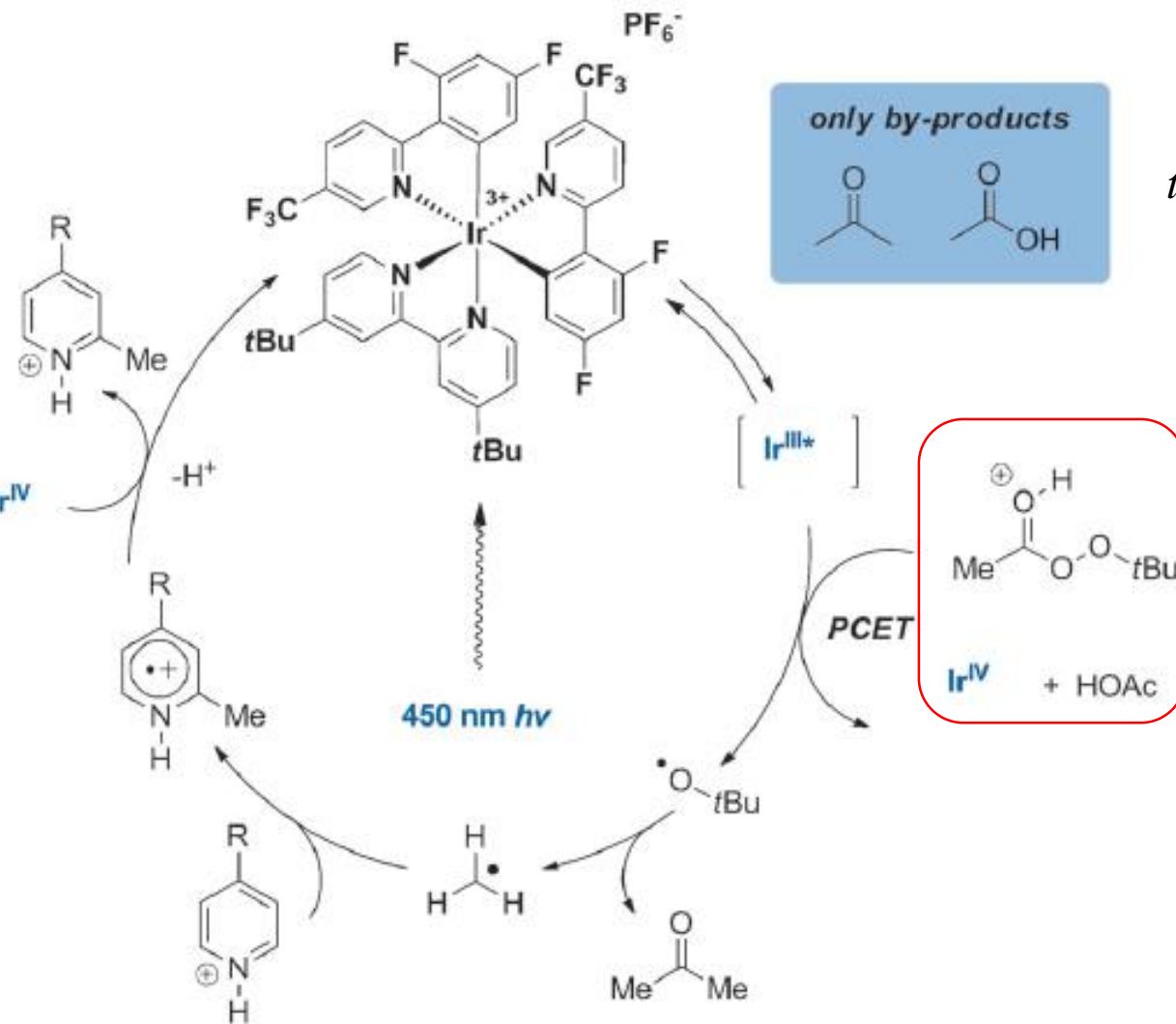
## 2. C-C bond formation on aromatic rings

### 1) Alkylation of heteroarene: **tBPA** as alkylating agent



## 2.1. C-C bond formation on aromatic rings

### 1) Alkylation of heteroarene: **tBPA** as alkylating agent



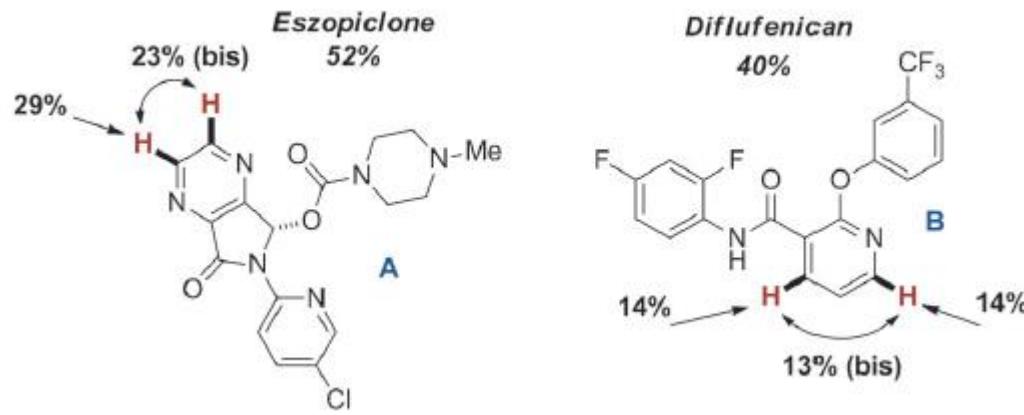
**tBPA (tBPB, E<sup>0</sup> = 1.95 V vs SCE)**  
**Ir<sup>m\*</sup> (E<sup>0</sup> = 0.89 V vs SCE)**

proton-coupled electron transfer (PCET) under acidic conditions significantly lowers the barrier to reduction and may be kinetically feasible

Proposed catalytic cycle for the photocatalyzed methylation of heterocycles with **tBPA**

## 2.1. C-C bond formation on aromatic rings

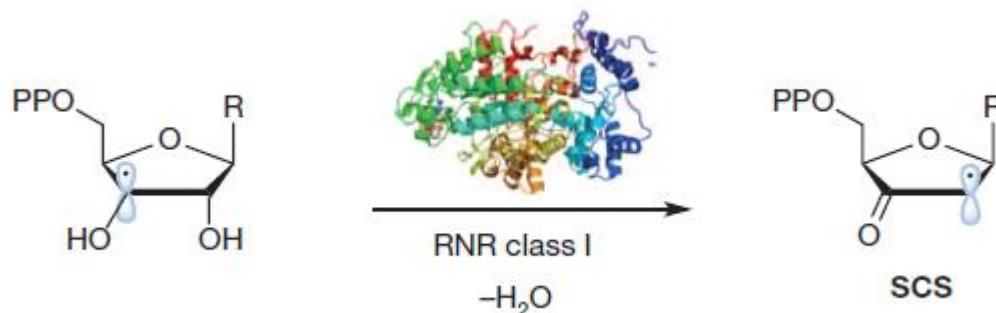
1) Alkylation of heteroarene: **tBPA** as alkylating agent



Poor regioselectivity

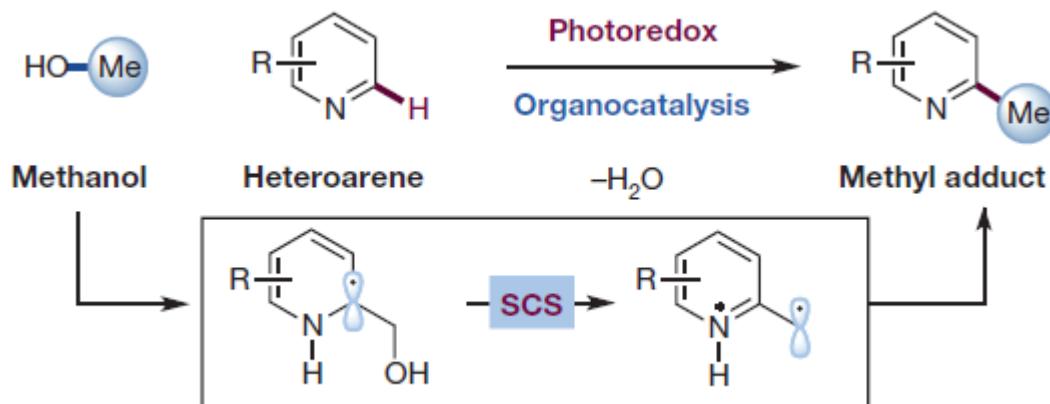
## 2.1. C-C bond formation on aromatic rings

### 1) Alkylation of heteroarene: **alcohol** as alkylating agent



DNA biosynthesis occurs via a spin-centre shift (SCS) process

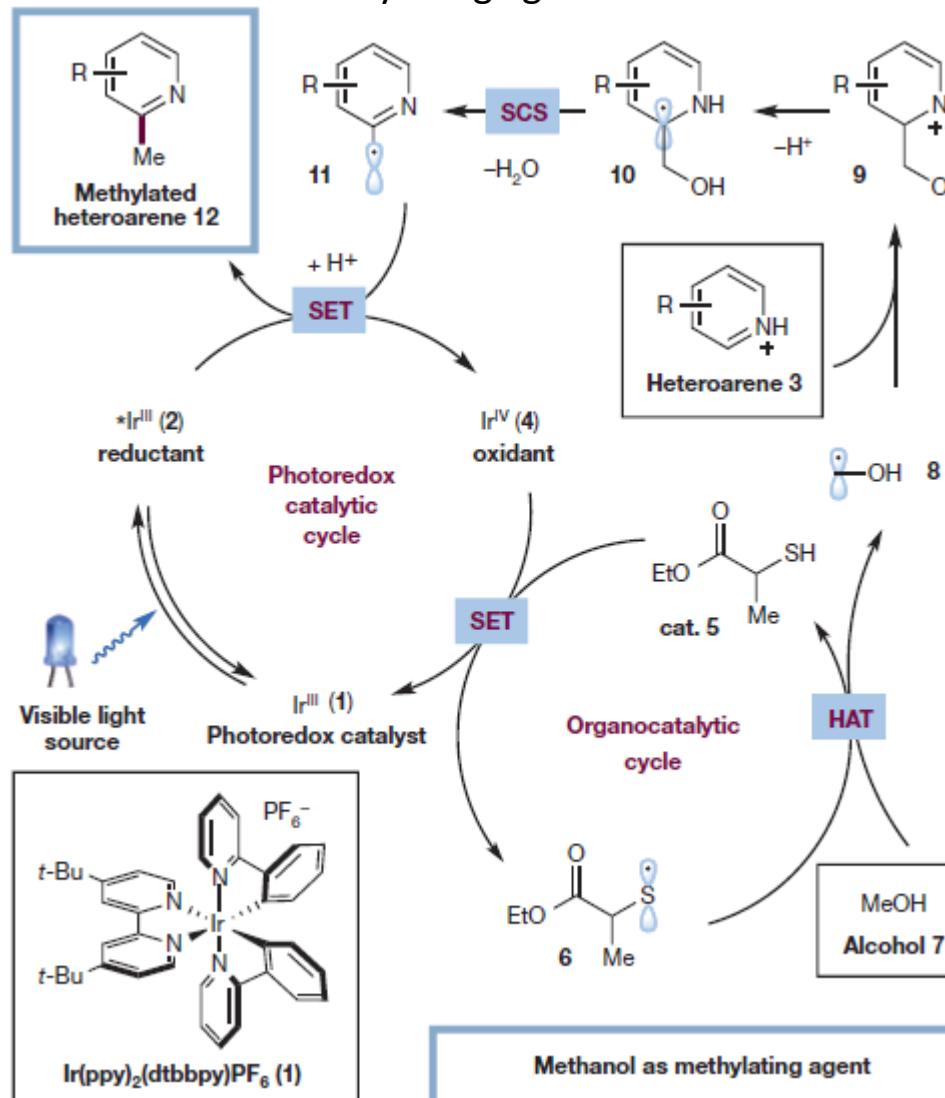
Spin-centre shift (SCS): an alcohol C–O bond is cleaved, resulting in a carbon-centred radical intermediate



alcohols as alkyl radical precursors formed via high-energy irradiation (ultraviolet light and gamma rays)

## 2.1. C-C bond formation on aromatic rings

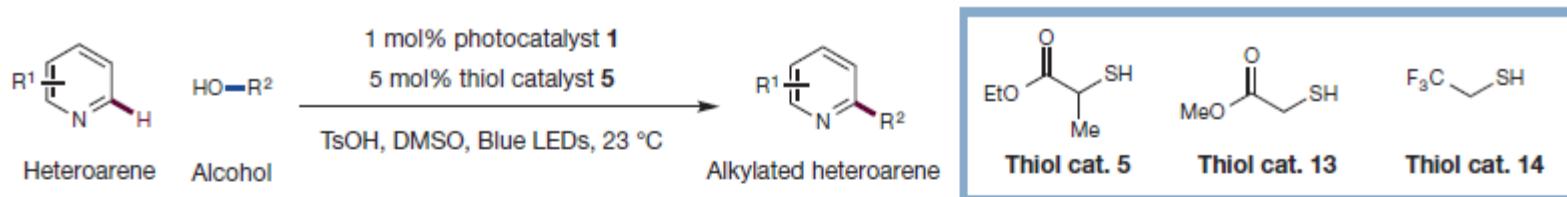
### 1) Alkylation of heteroarene: **alcohol** as alkylating agent



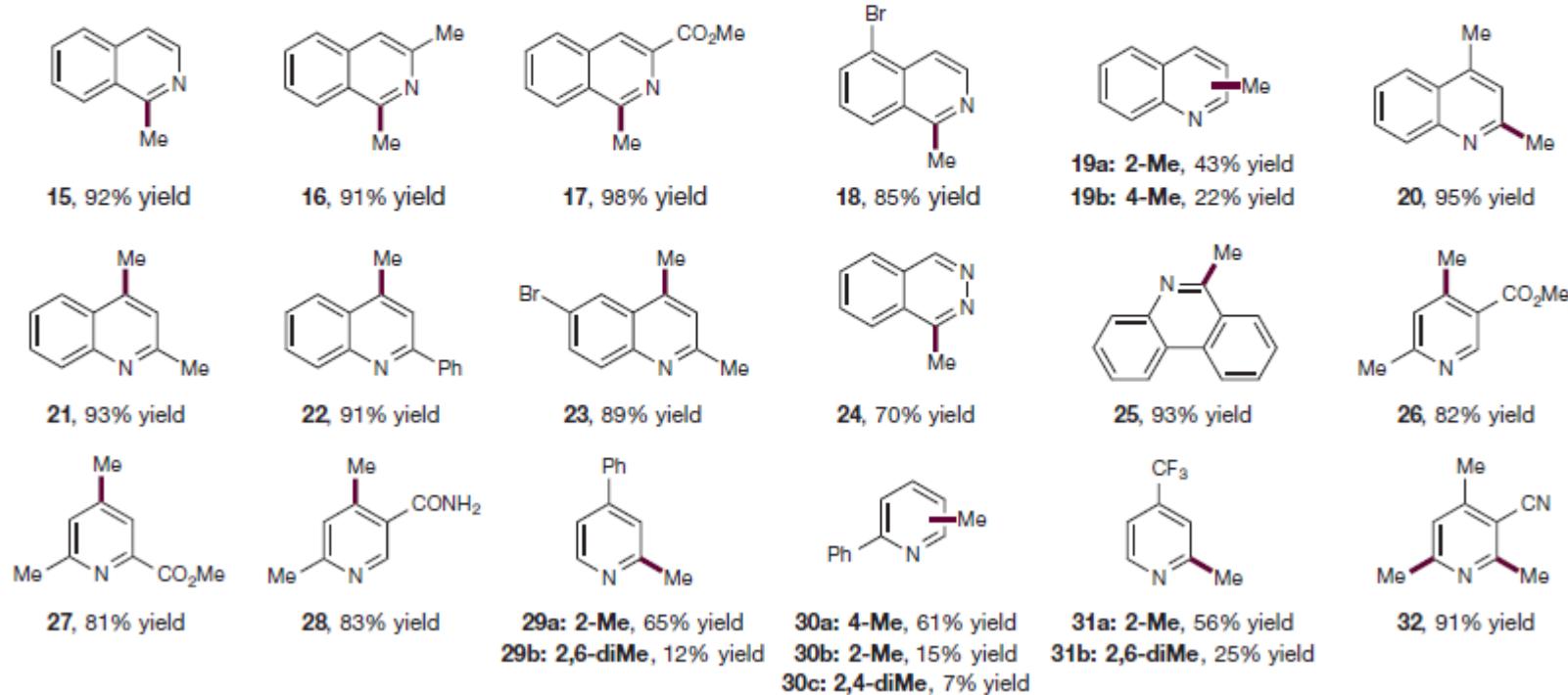
\*Ir<sup>III</sup> excited state 2 is quenched in the presence of protonated heteroarene 3, but not in the presence of the unprotonated heteroarene or thiol catalyst 5, indicating an oxidative quenching pathway

## 2.1. C-C bond formation on aromatic rings

### 1) Alkylation of heteroarene: **alcohol** as alkylating agent

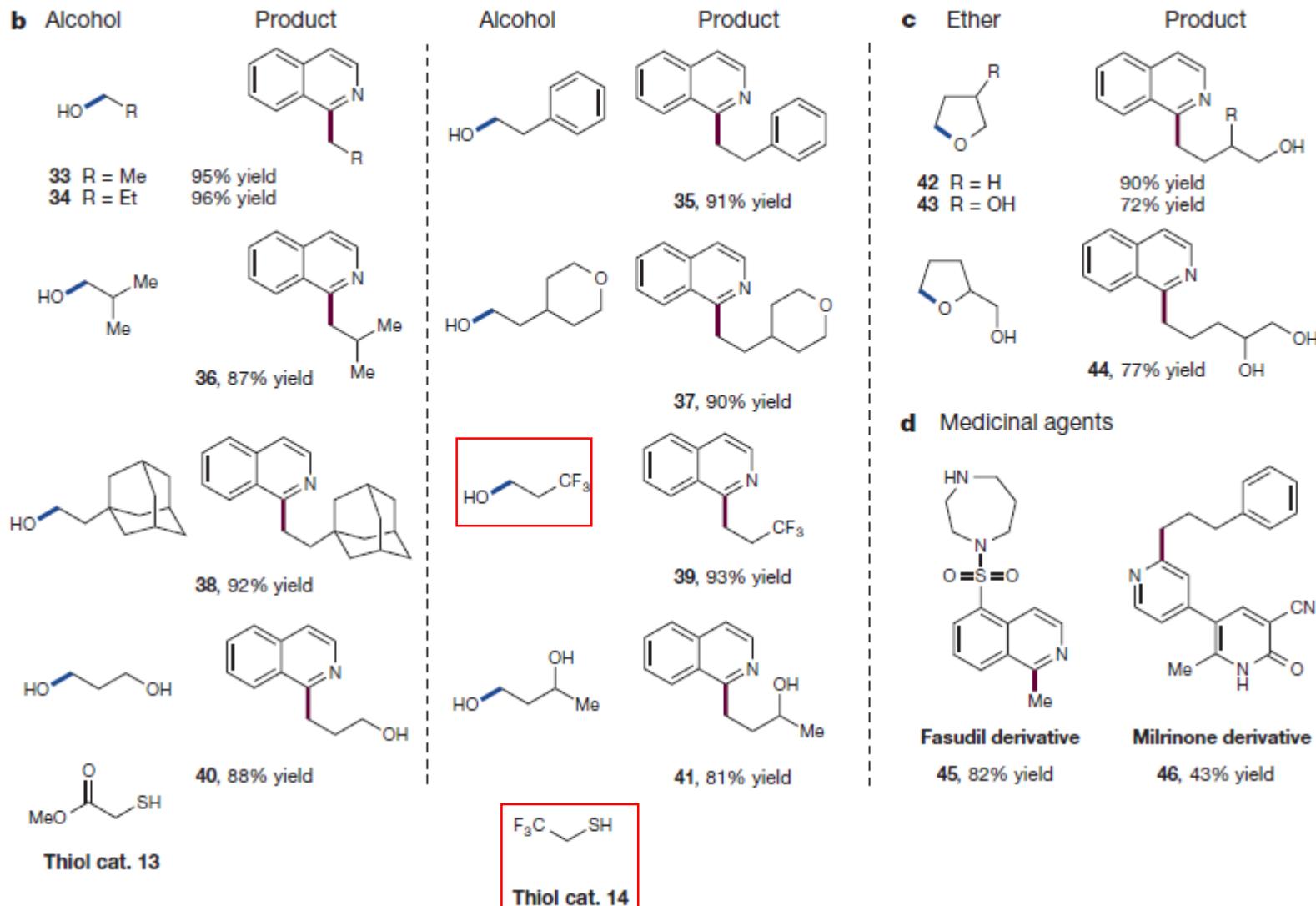


#### a Heteroarenes



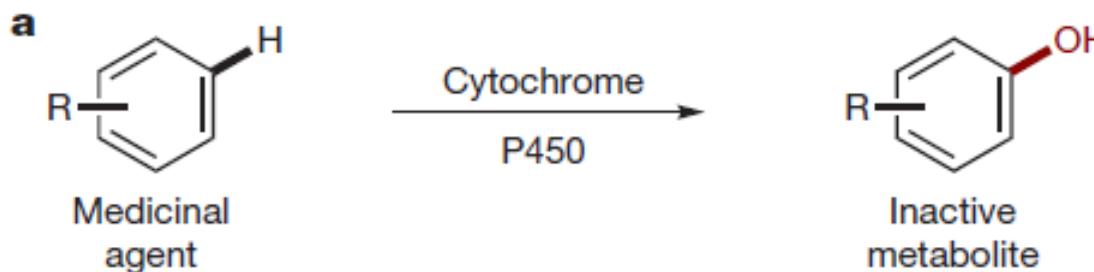
## 2.1. C-C bond formation on aromatic rings

### 1) Alkylation of heteroarene: **alcohol** as alkylating agent

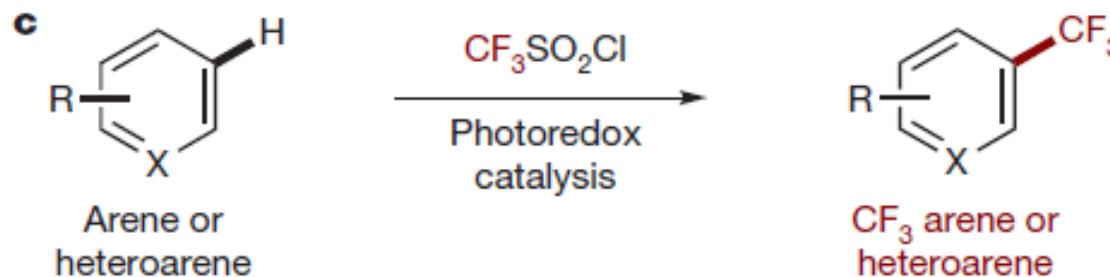


## 2.1. C-C bond formation on aromatic rings

### 2) Trifluoromethylation of arenes and heteroarenes



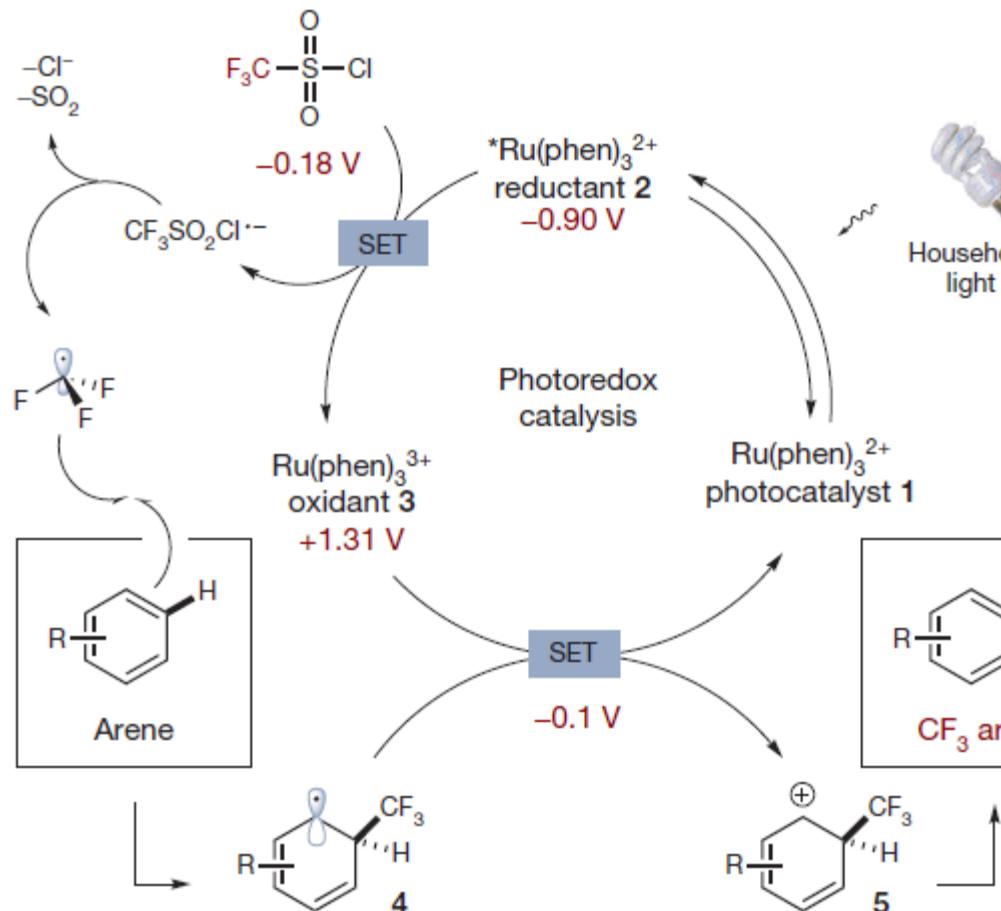
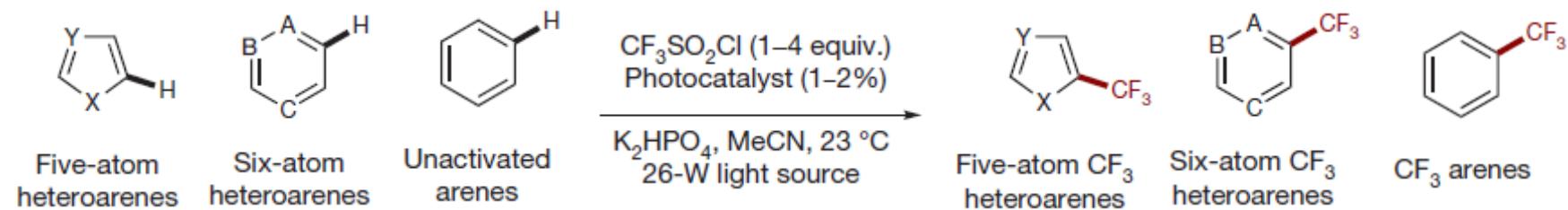
The excretion of medicinal agents is facilitated by remote functionalization of aromatic moieties



- ★ Site-specific incorporation of electrophilic radicals at metabolically susceptible positions
- ★ Preclude the need for pre-functionalization of arenes
- ★ complementary method for late-stage synthetic intermediates.

## 2.1. C-C bond formation on aromatic rings

### 2) Trifluoromethylation of arenes and heteroarenes

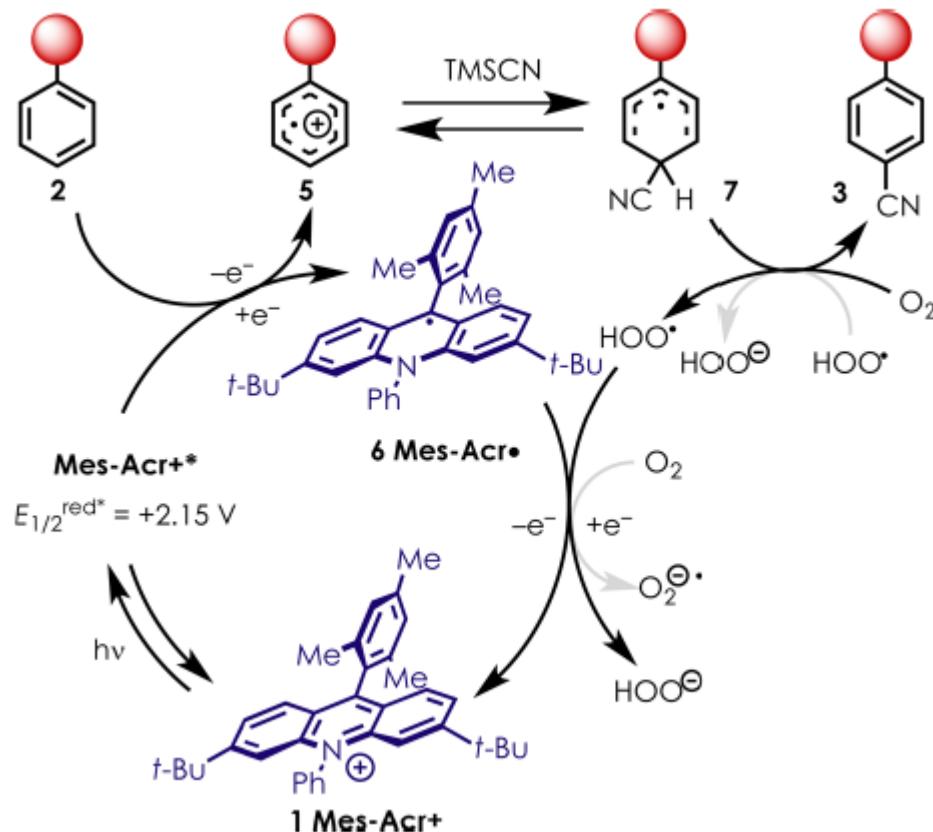
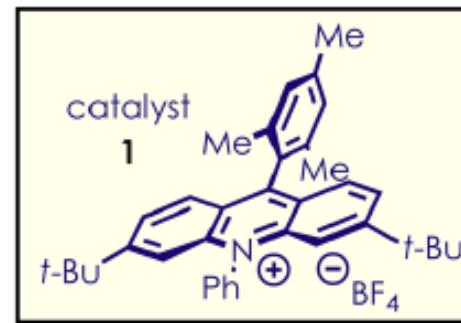
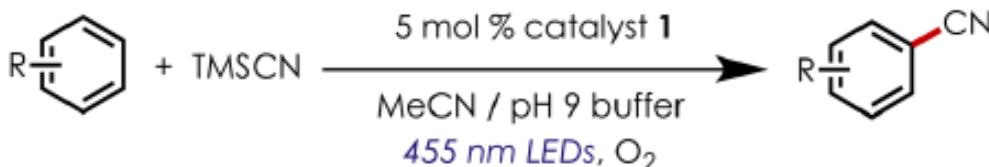


selectivity at the C2 position:  
The formation of the conjugated radical  
and cationic intermediates.

The region selectivity of arenes was  
not as good as heteroarenes.

## 2.1. C-C bond formation on aromatic rings

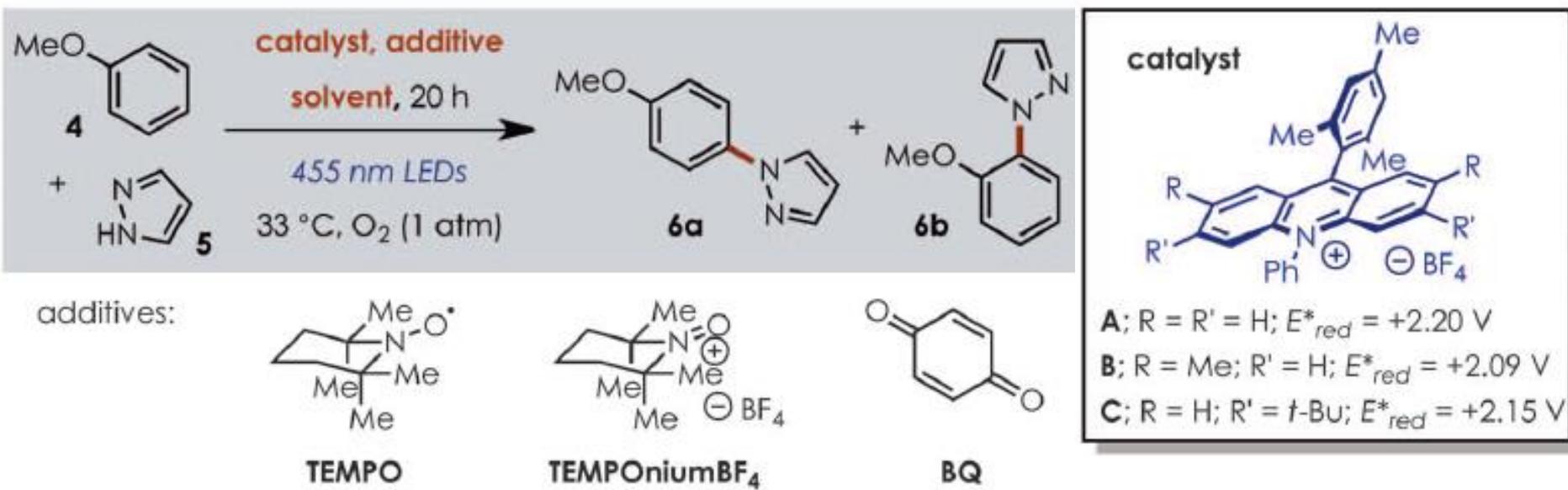
### 3) Cyanation of arenes and heteroarenes



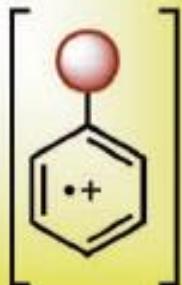
- Electron rich arenes work better;
- Heteroarenes can work;
- Ortho or para regioselectivity

## 2.2. C-X bond formation on aromatic rings

### 1) The formation of C-N bond



via:

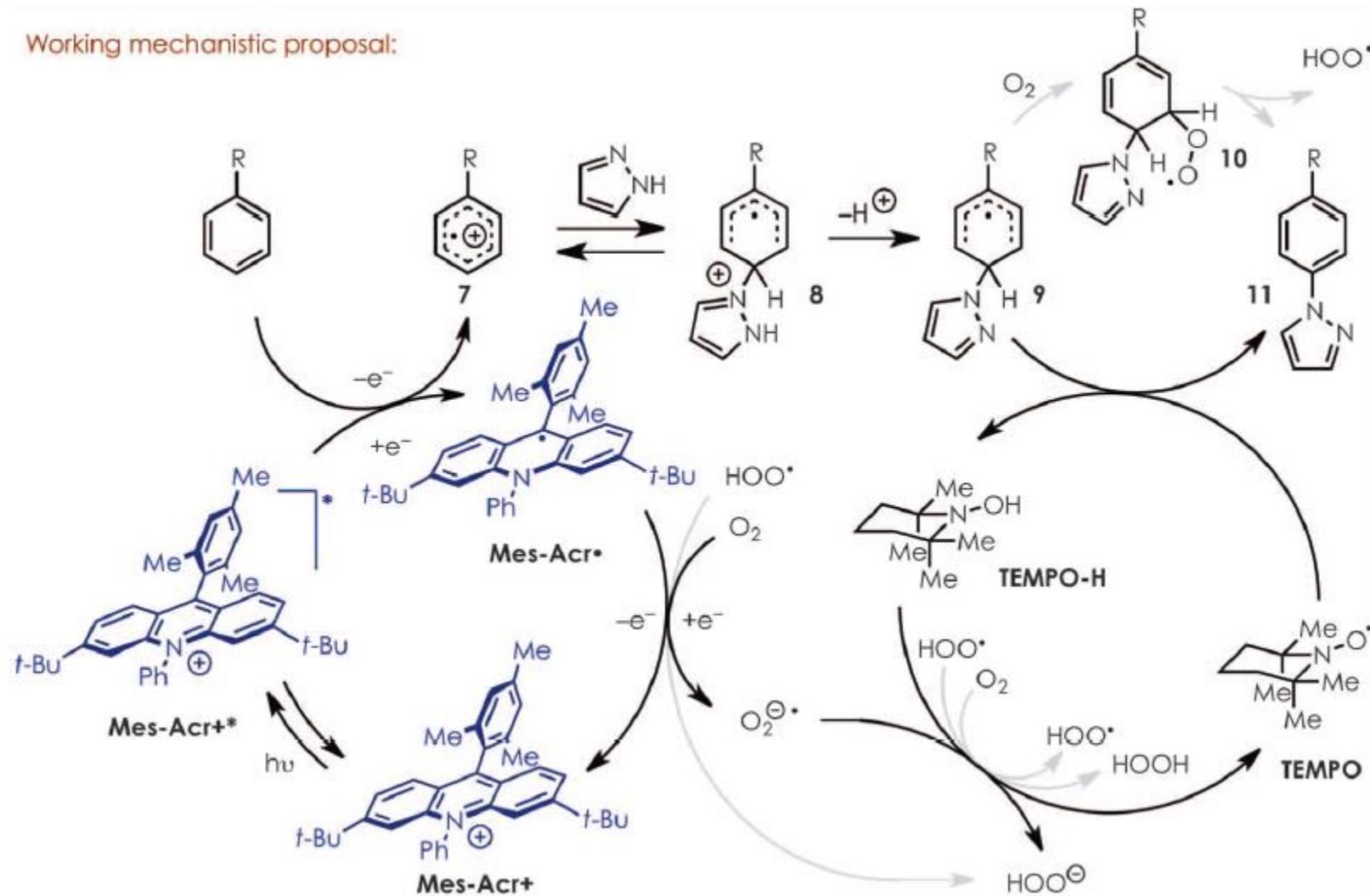


- Arene as limiting reagent
- Diverse amine scope including azoles and ammonia
- Good to excellent site selectivity
- Easily tunable organic catalyst system
- General method for arene C-H functionalization

## 2.2. C-X bond formation on aromatic rings

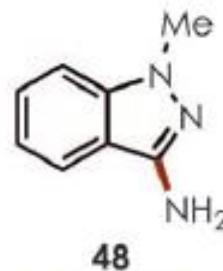
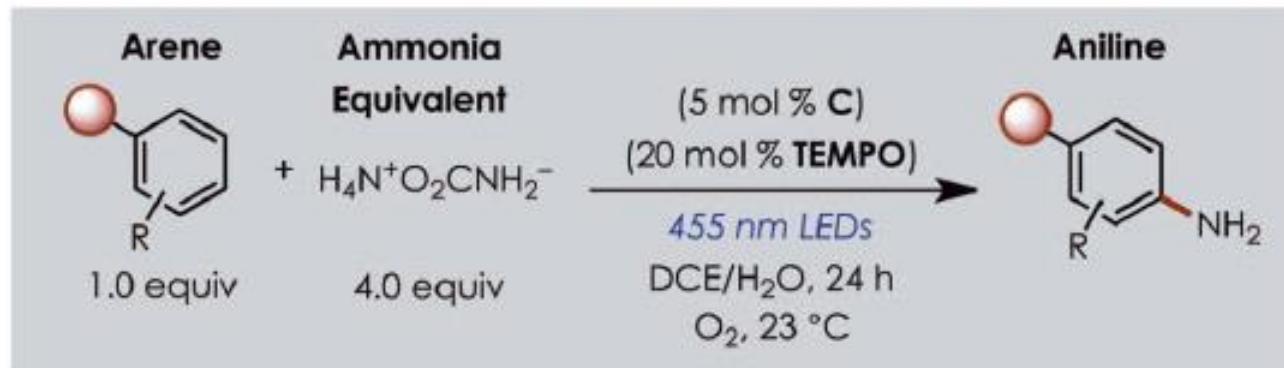
### 1) The formation of C-N bond

Working mechanistic proposal:



## 2.2. C-X bond formation on aromatic rings

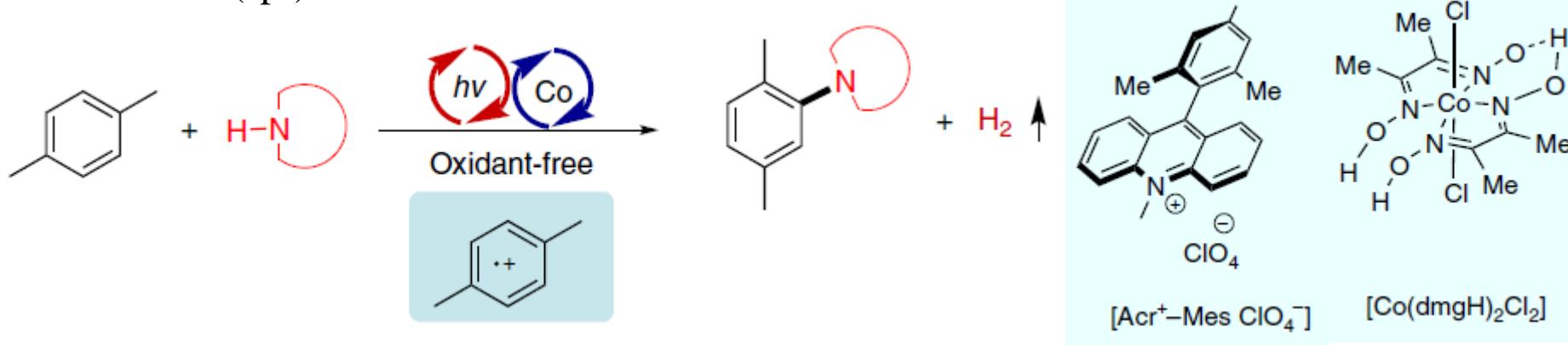
### 1) The formation of C-N bond



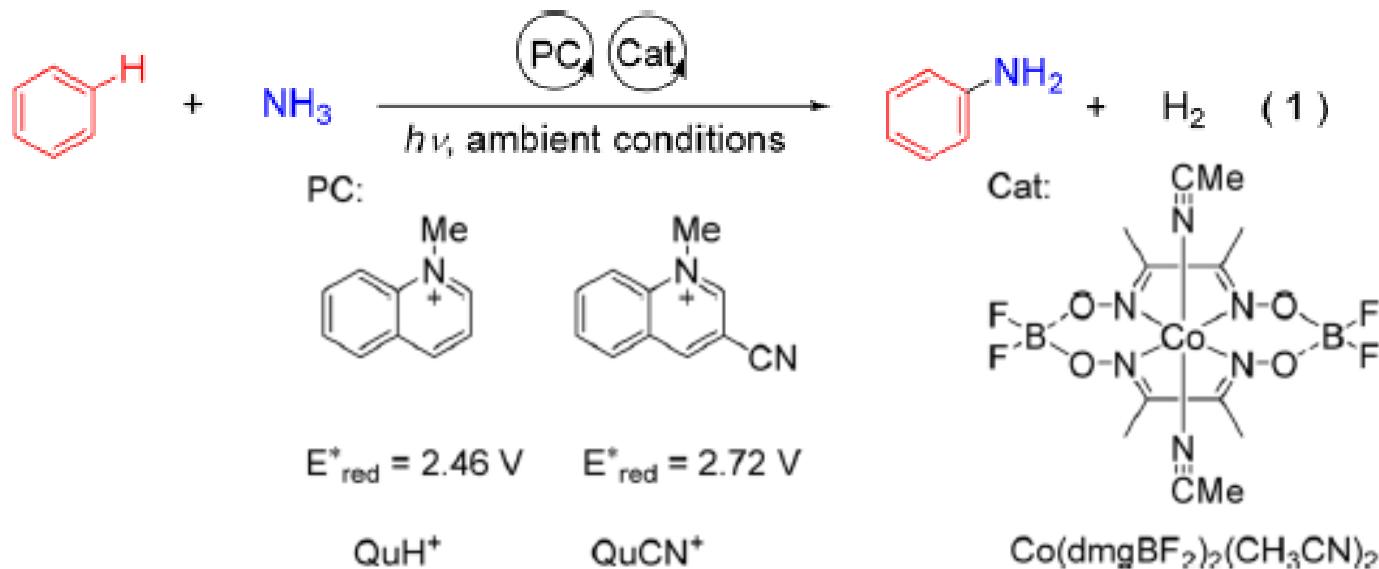
## 2.2. C-X bond formation on aromatic rings

### 1) The formation of C-N bond

A selective C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-H amination of arenes:



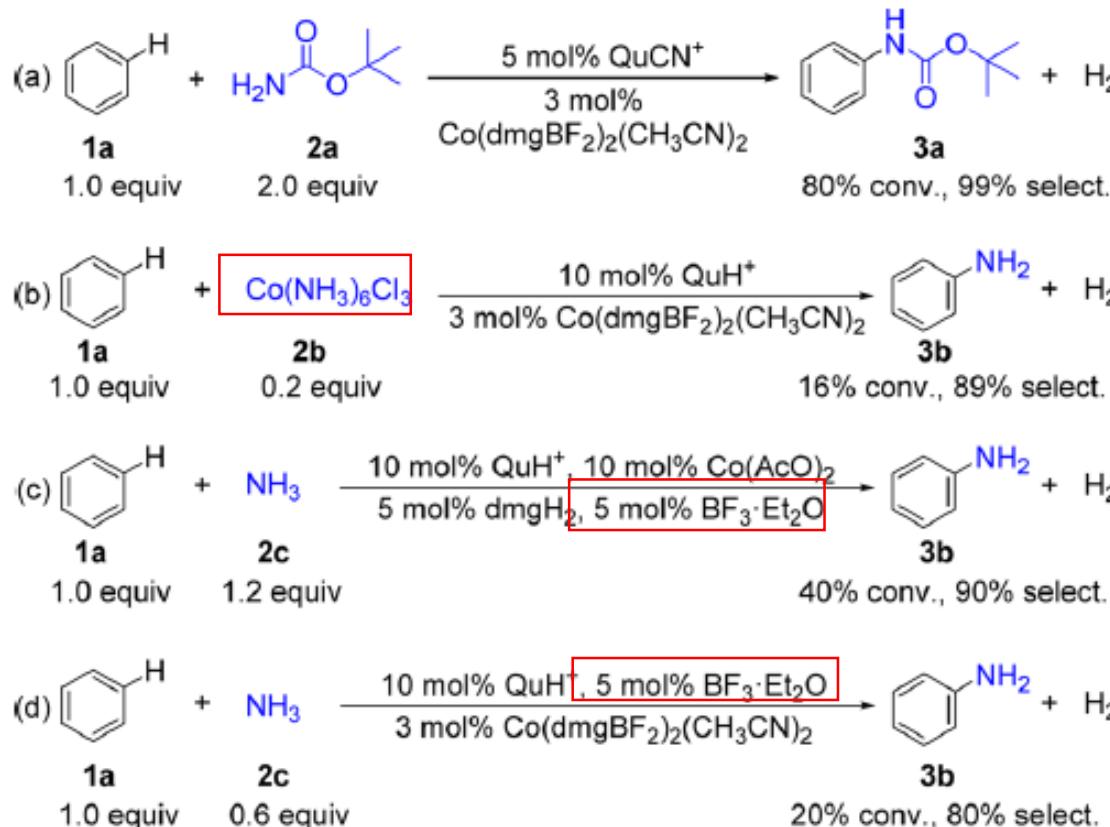
Hydrogen-evolution cross-coupling amination:



## 2.2. C-X bond formation on aromatic rings

### 1) The formation of C-N bond

Hydrogen-evolution cross-coupling amination:



<sup>a</sup> $\lambda > 300$  nm, in CH<sub>3</sub>CN, ambient conditions. Selectivity = yield/conversion.

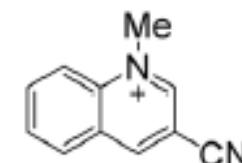
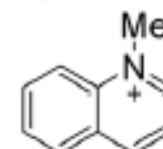
Coordination of ammonia to metal or BF<sub>3</sub> can activate ammonia

## 2.2. C-X bond formation on aromatic rings

### 2) The formation of C-O bond



PC:

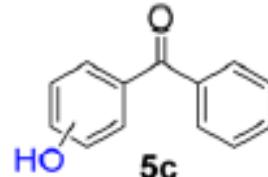
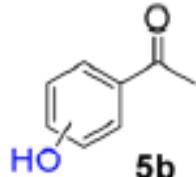
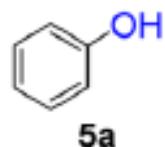


$E^*_{\text{red}} = 2.46 \text{ V}$

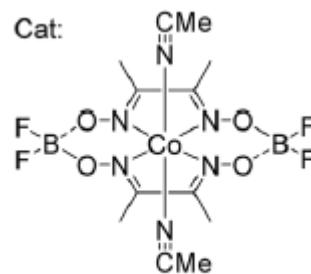
$E^*_{\text{red}} = 2.72 \text{ V}$

QuH<sup>+</sup>

QuCN<sup>+</sup>



Cat:



$\text{Co}(\text{dmgBF}_2)_2(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2$

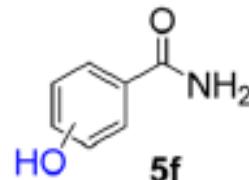
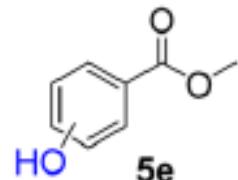
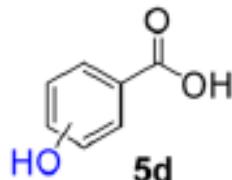
90% conv., 100% select.

58% conv., 100% select.

34% conv., 99% select.

(o : m : p = 65 : 11 : 24)

(o : m : p = 57 : 14 : 28)



53% conv., 78% select.

49% conv., 97% select.

63% conv., 84% select.

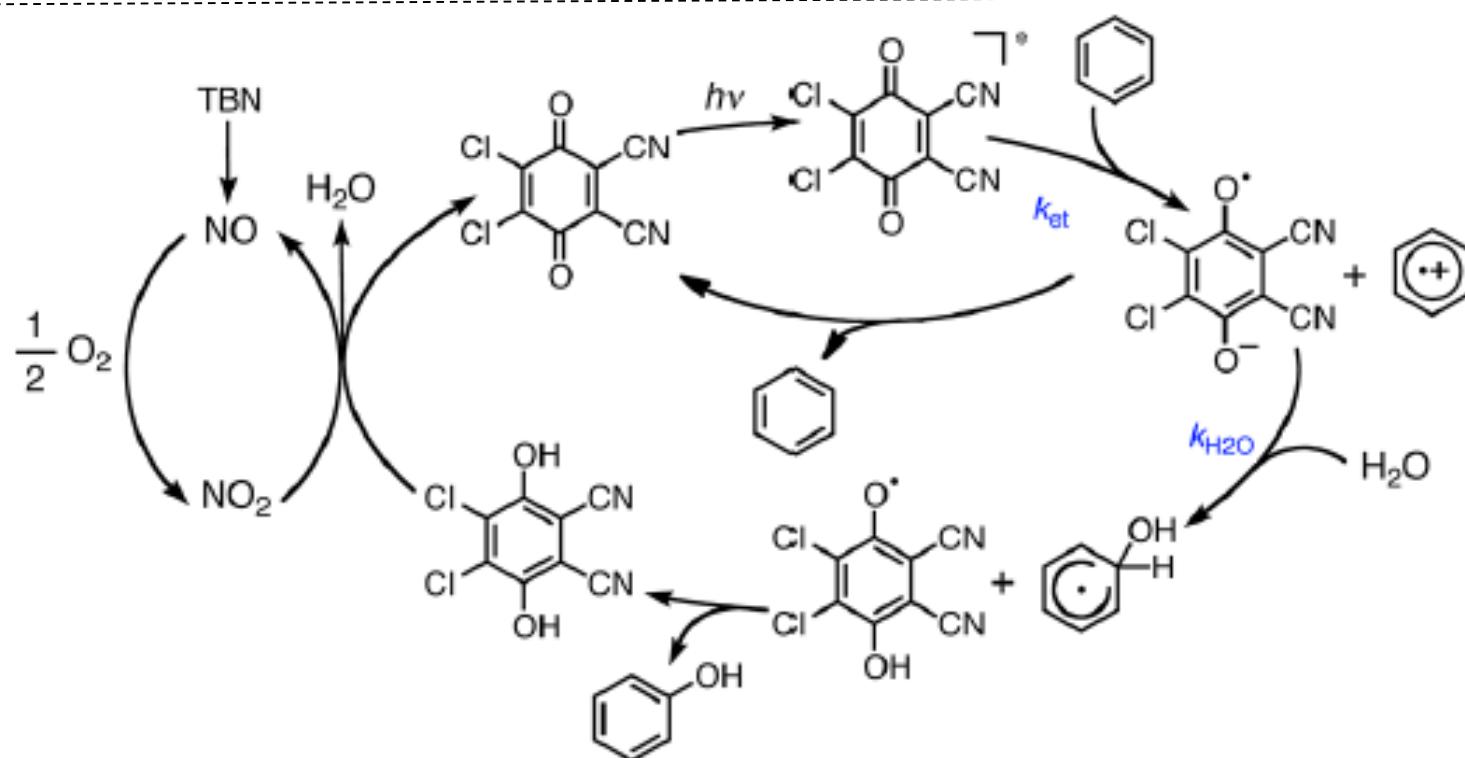
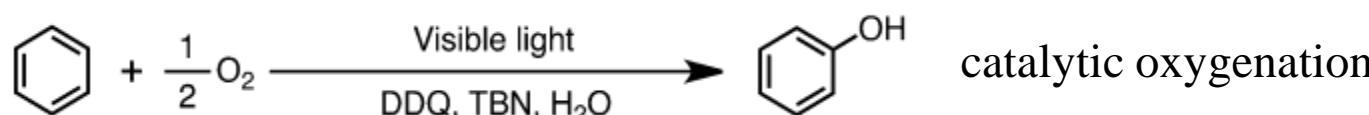
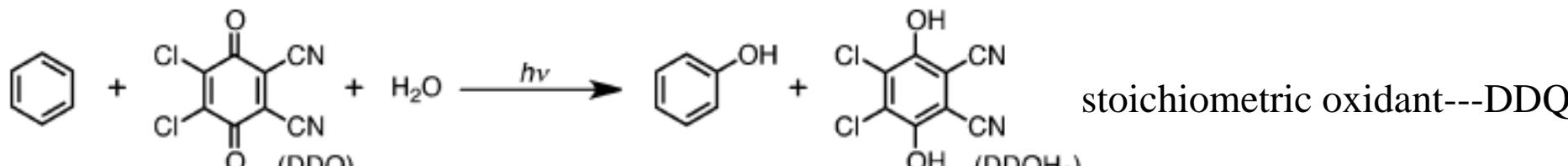
(o : m : p = 55 : 4 : 19)

(o : m : p = 57 : 17 : 23)

(o : m : p = 55 : 12 : 17)

## 2.2. C-X bond formation on aromatic rings

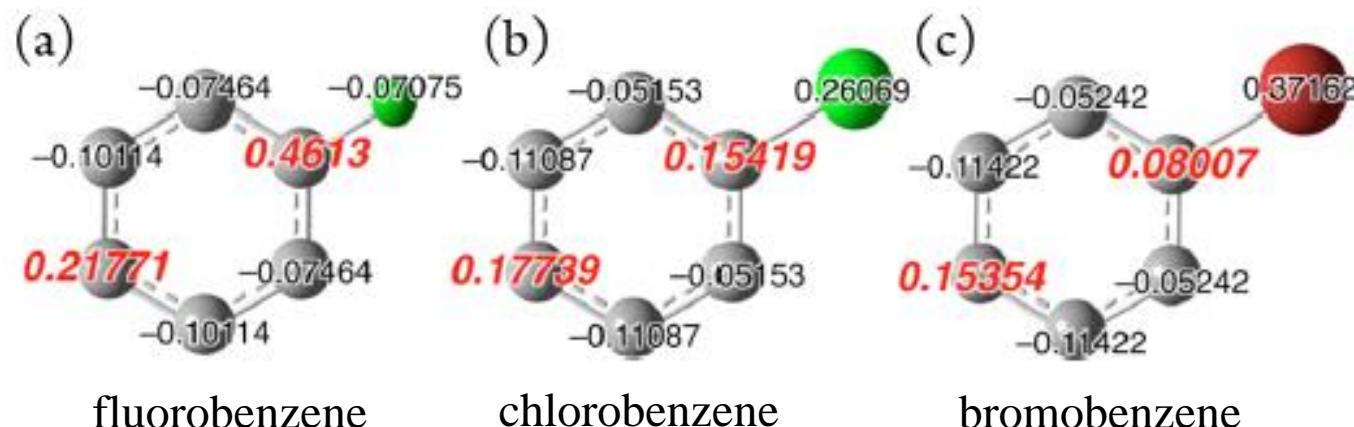
2) The formation of C-O bond



## 2.2. C-X bond formation on aromatic rings

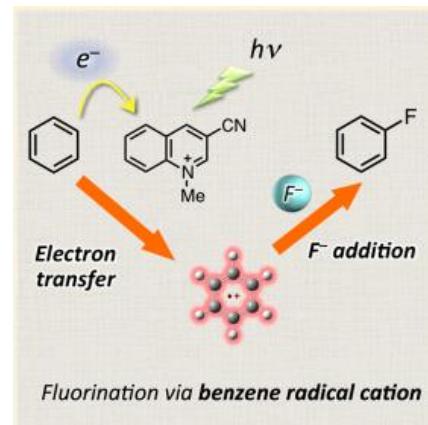
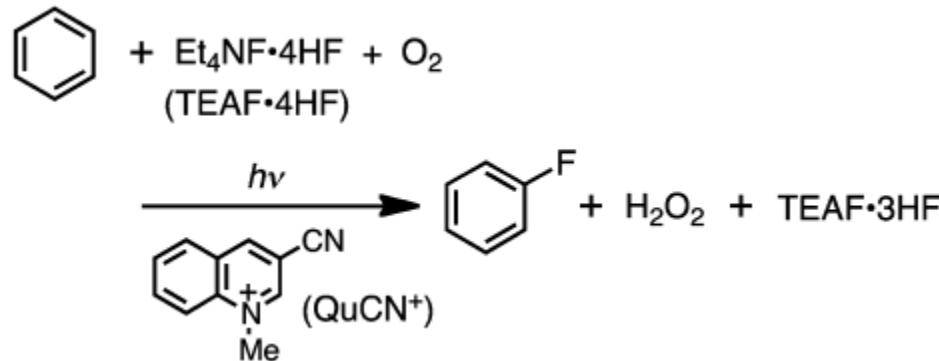
### 2) The formation of C-O bond

substrate (conversion, %)	product: yield, % (selectivity, %)
fluorobenzene (44)	phenol: 14 (32) <i>p</i> -fluorophenol: 24 (55) <i>o</i> -fluorophenol: 5.7 (13)
chlorobenzene (34)	phenol: 0 (0) <i>p</i> -chlorophenol: 28 (82) <i>o</i> -chlorophenol: 6.1 (18)
bromobenzene (14)	phenol: 0 (0) <i>p</i> -bromophenol: 11 (80) <i>o</i> -bromophenol: 2.8 (20)

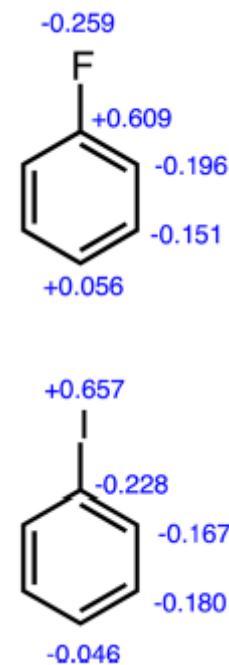


## 2.2. C-X bond formation on aromatic rings

### 3) The formation of C-F bond

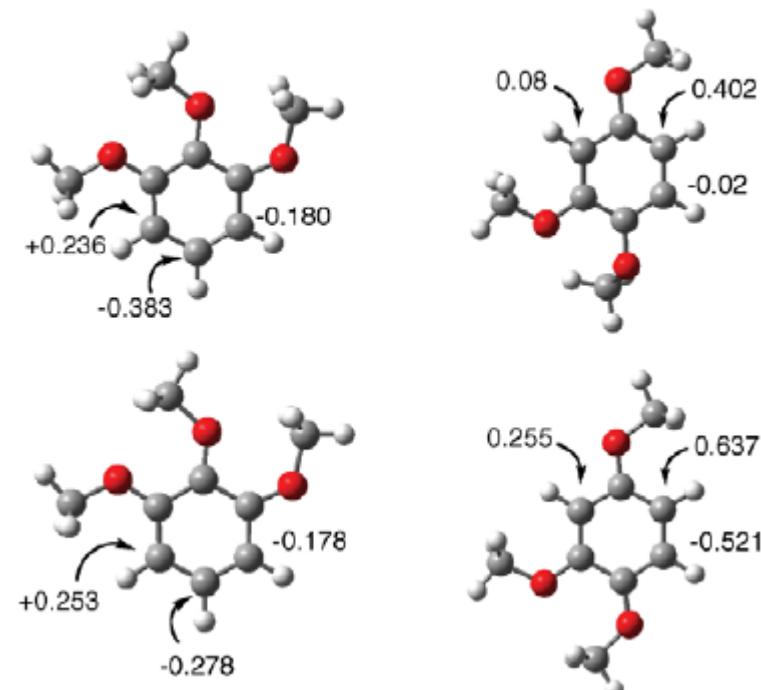
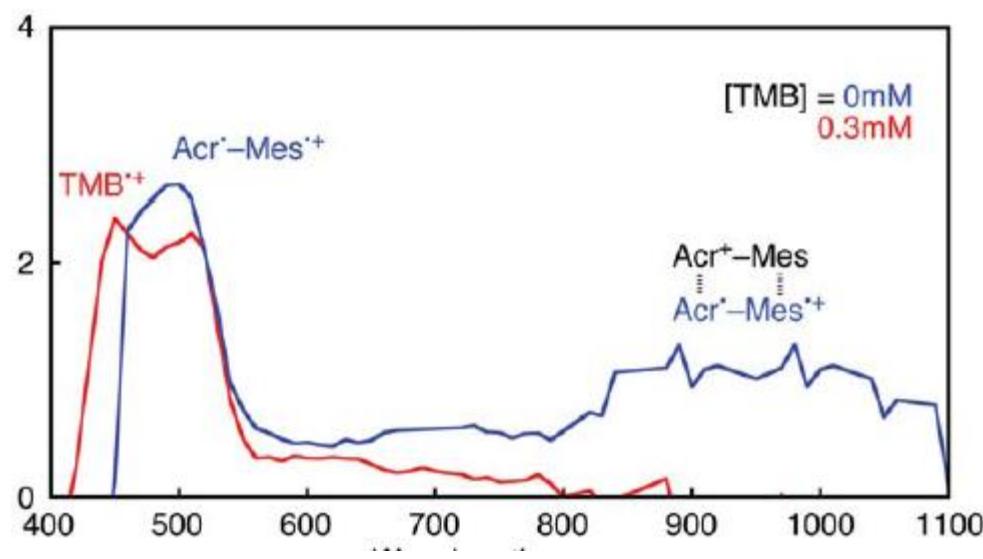
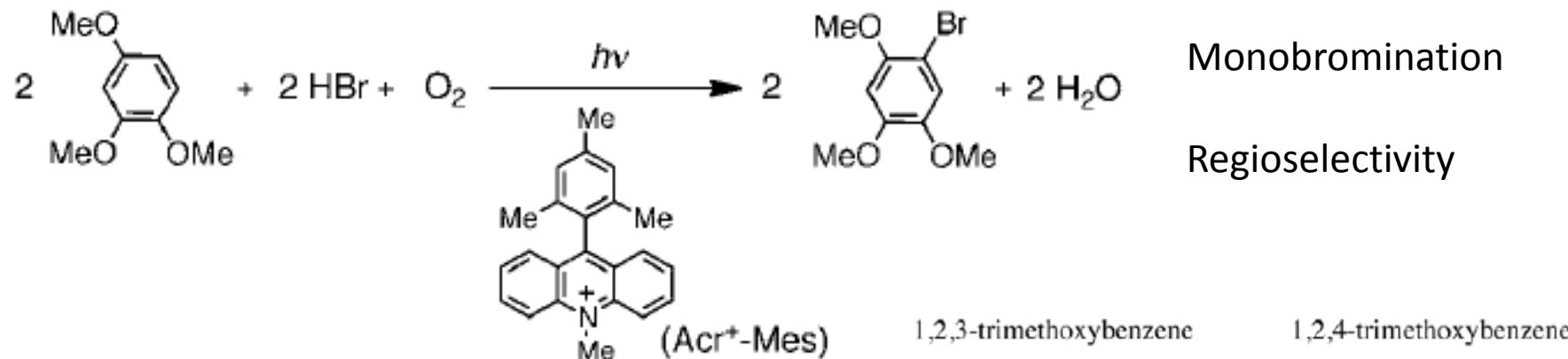


substrate	conv., %	product	yield, %	$k_q, M^{-1} s^{-1}$	$k_F, M^{-1} s^{-1}$		
<chem>c1ccccc1</chem>	40	<chem>c1ccccc1F</chem>	20	<chem>c1ccccc1O</chem>	4	$1.1 \times 10^{10}$	$9.4 \times 10^9$
<chem>c1cc(F)cccc1</chem>	39		no fluorination			$1.0 \times 10^{10}$	$7.7 \times 10^9$
<chem>c1cc(Cl)cccc1</chem>	34	<chem>c1cc(F)c(Cl)cc1</chem>	7			$1.1 \times 10^{10}$	$7.0 \times 10^9$
<chem>c1cc(Br)cccc1</chem>	25	<chem>c1cc(F)c(Br)cc1</chem>	6			$1.2 \times 10^{10}$	$3.4 \times 10^9$
<chem>c1cc(I)cccc1</chem>	trace		no fluorination			$1.3 \times 10^{10}$	—



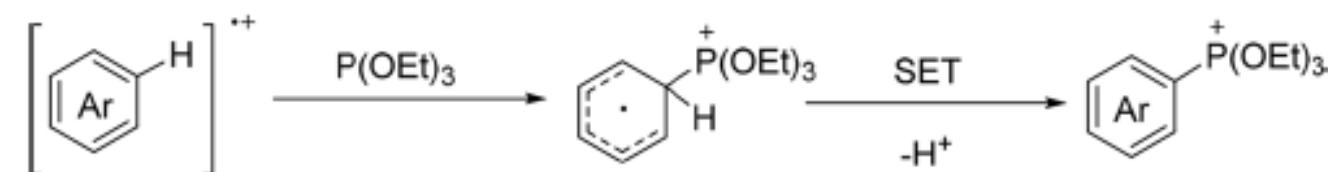
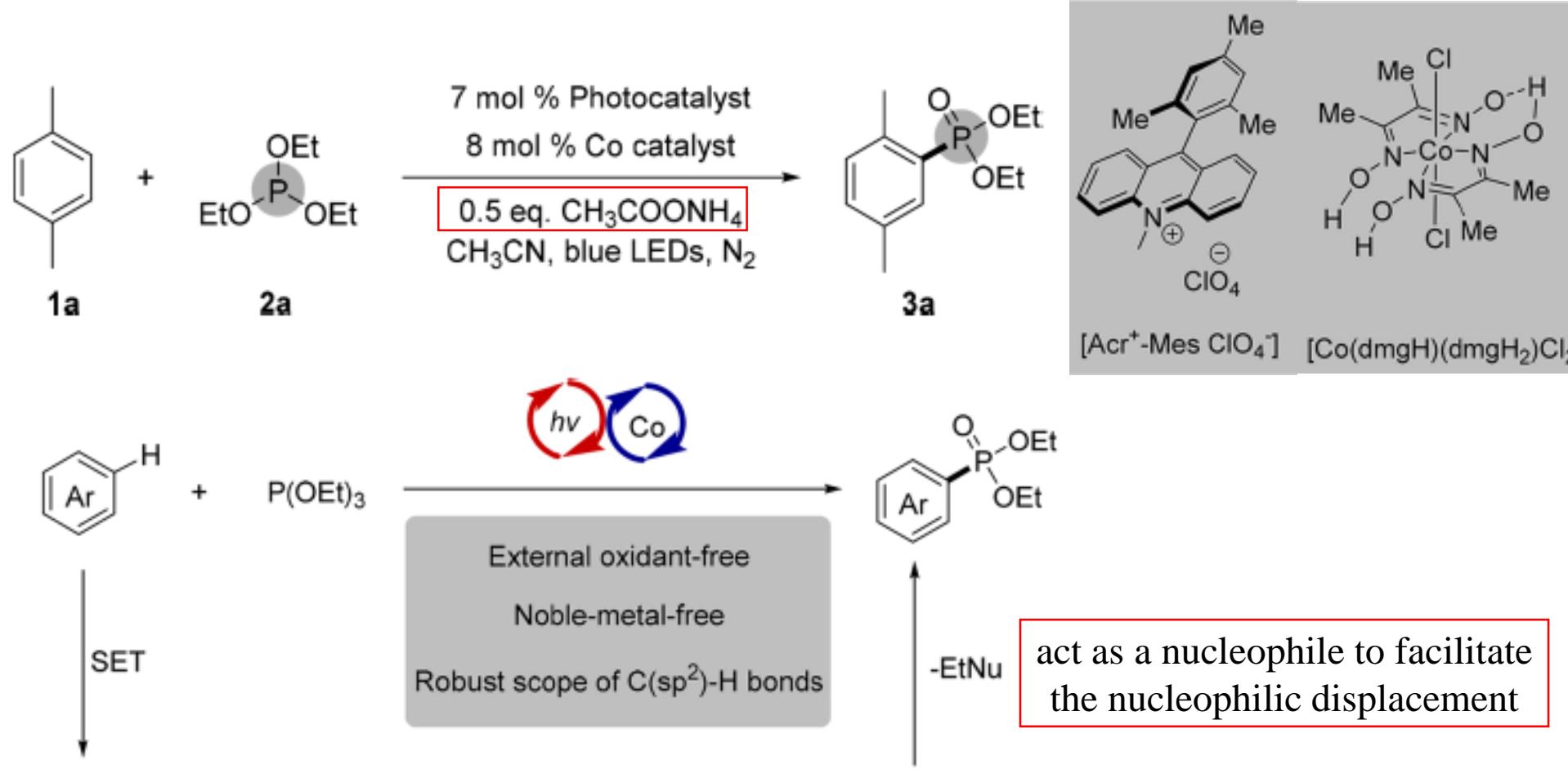
## 2.2. C-X bond formation on aromatic rings

### 3) The formation of C-Br bond



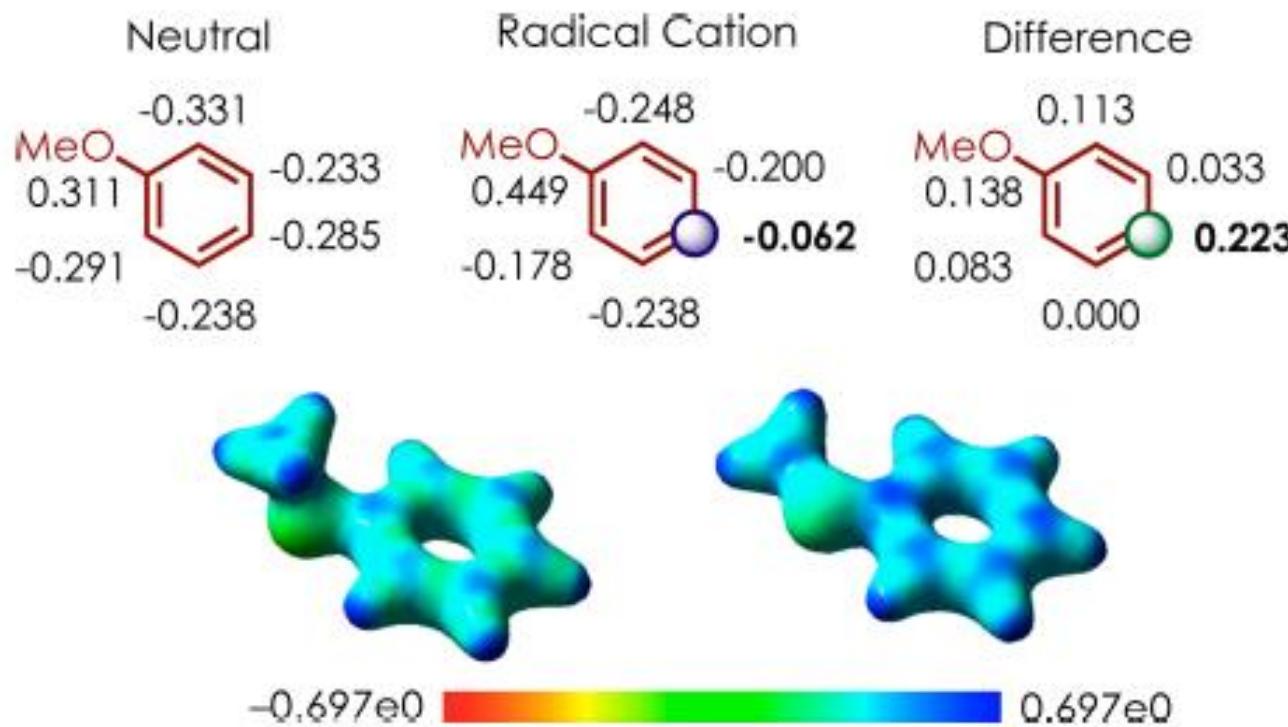
## 2.2. C-X bond formation on aromatic rings

### 4) The formation of C-P bond



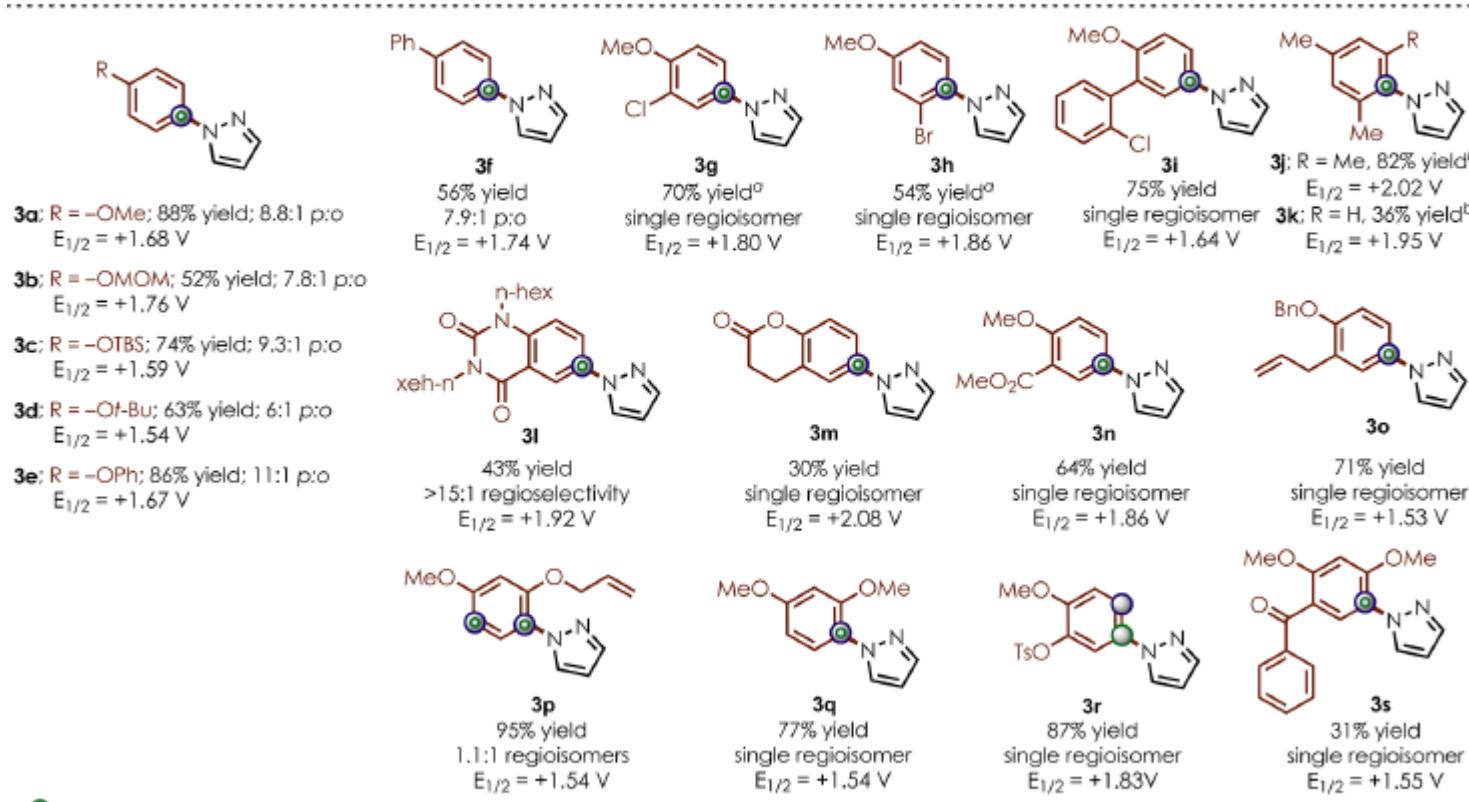
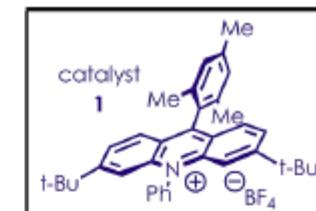
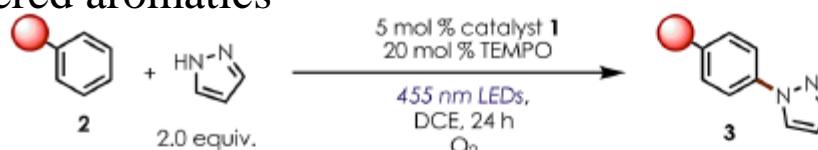
### 3. Predictive model for site-selective functionalization

Natural population analysis: the analysis of the electron density in molecular system based on the orthonormal natural atomic orbitals.



### 3. Predictive model for site-selective functionalization

#### 1) Six-membered aromatics



○ = the largest NPA difference site

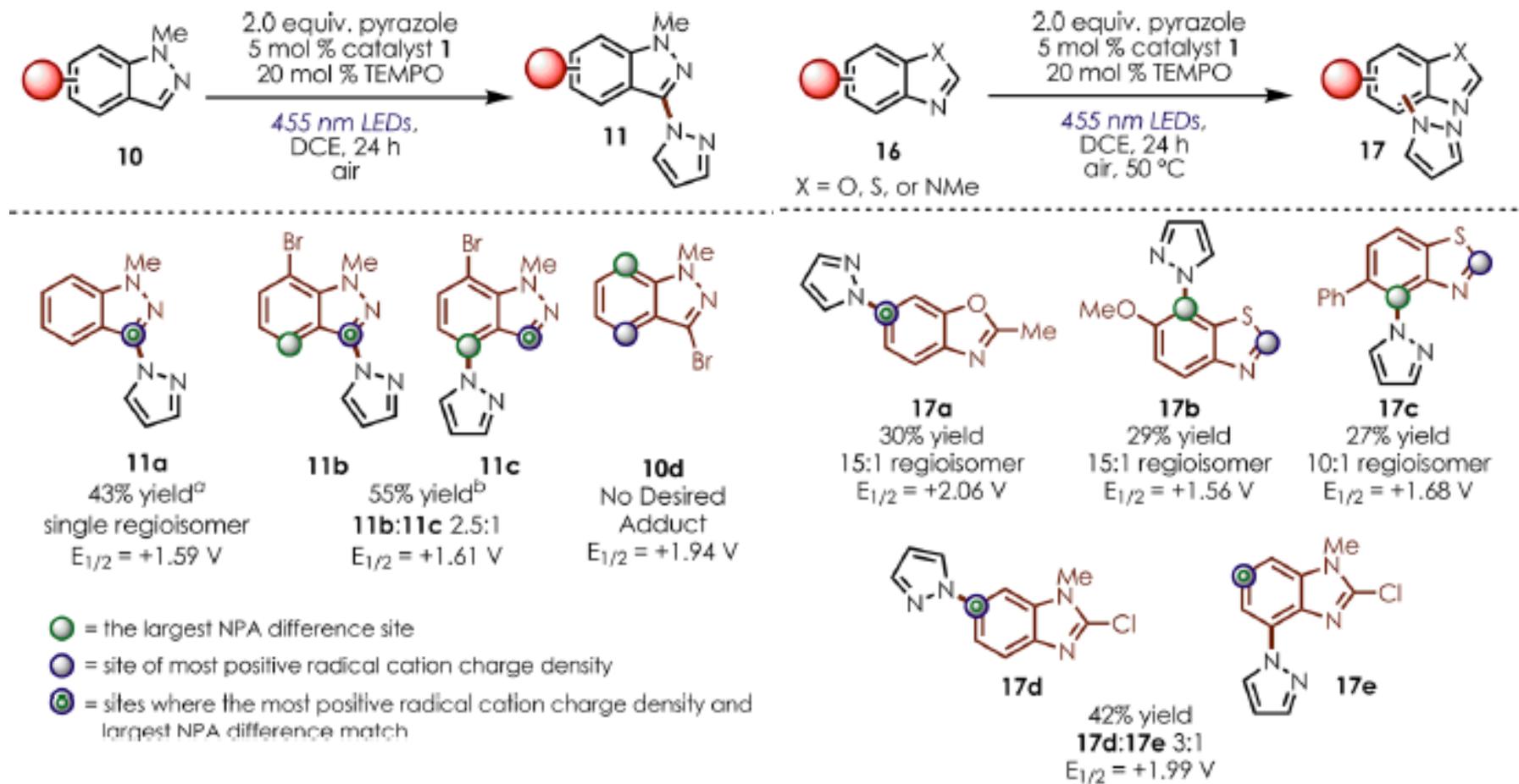
● = site of most positive radical cation charge density

○● = sites where the most positive radical cation charge density and largest NPA difference match

For benzenoid including pyridines and quinolines, the experimental selectivity matched the computationally predicted site of largest NPA value difference

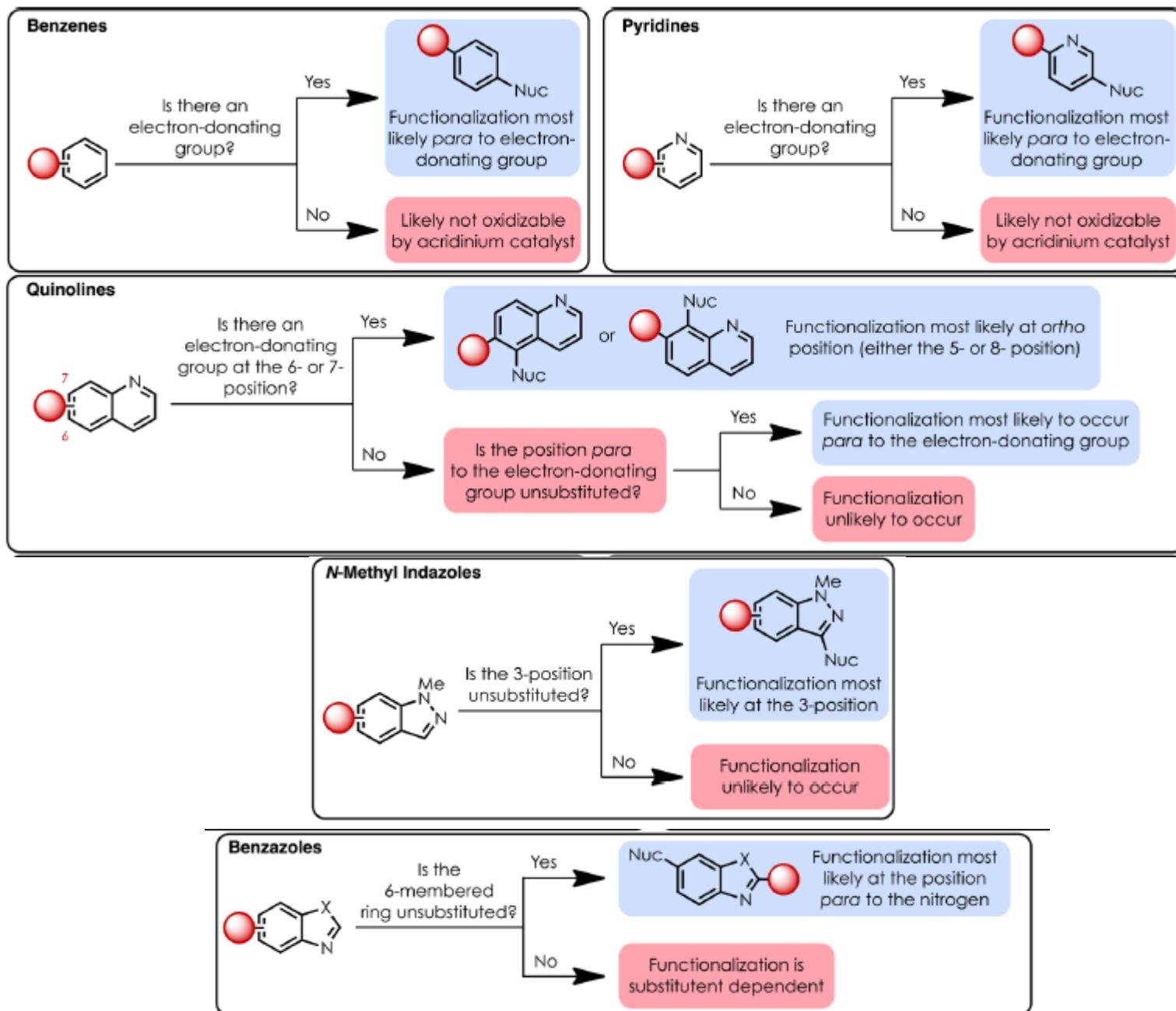
### 3. Predictive model for site-selective functionalization

#### 2) Indazoles, benzazoles



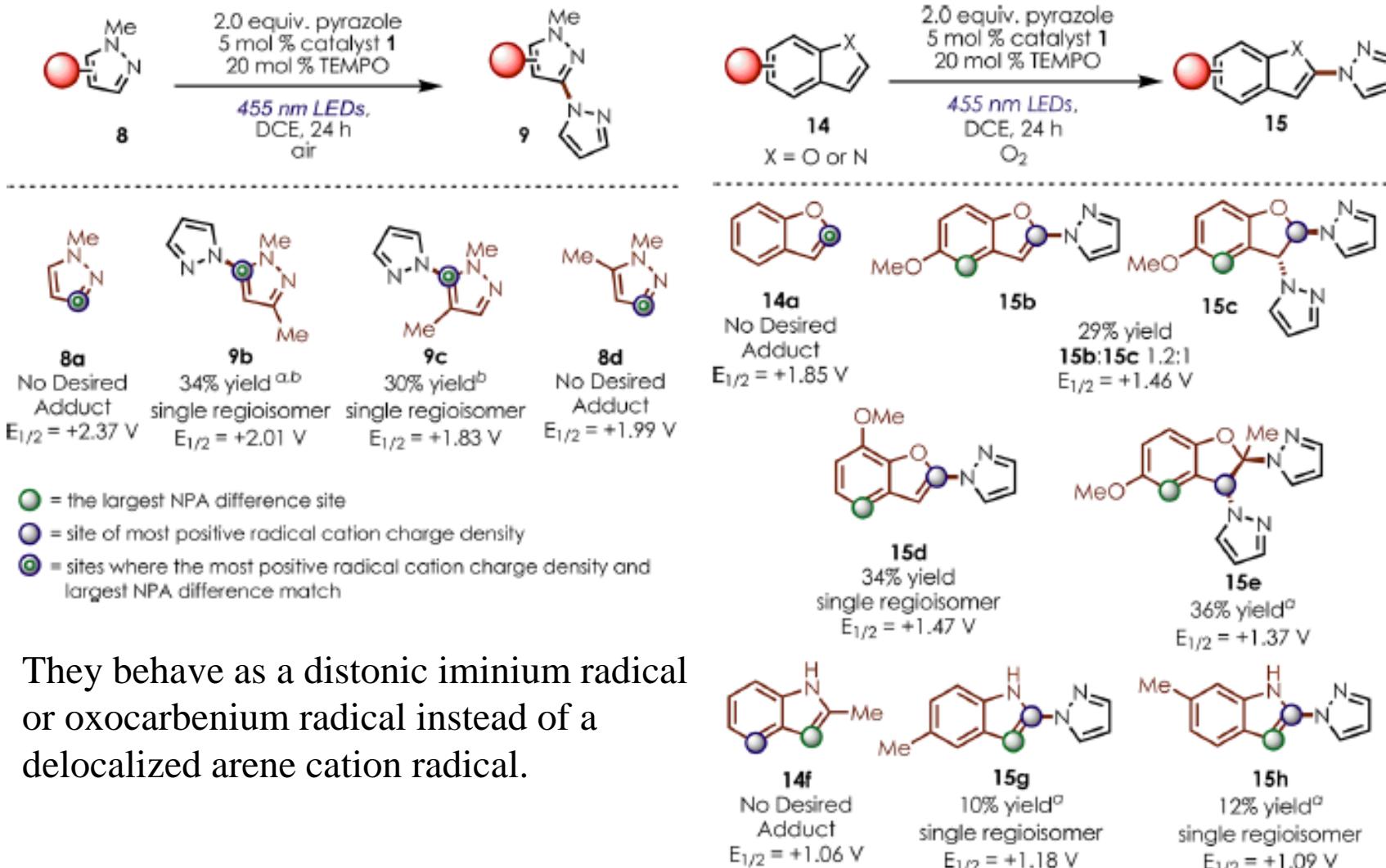
the experimental selectivity matched the computationally predicted site of largest NPA value difference

### 3. Predictive model for site-selective functionalization



### 3. Predictive model for site-selective functionalization

#### 3) Pyrazoles, benzofurans, indoles

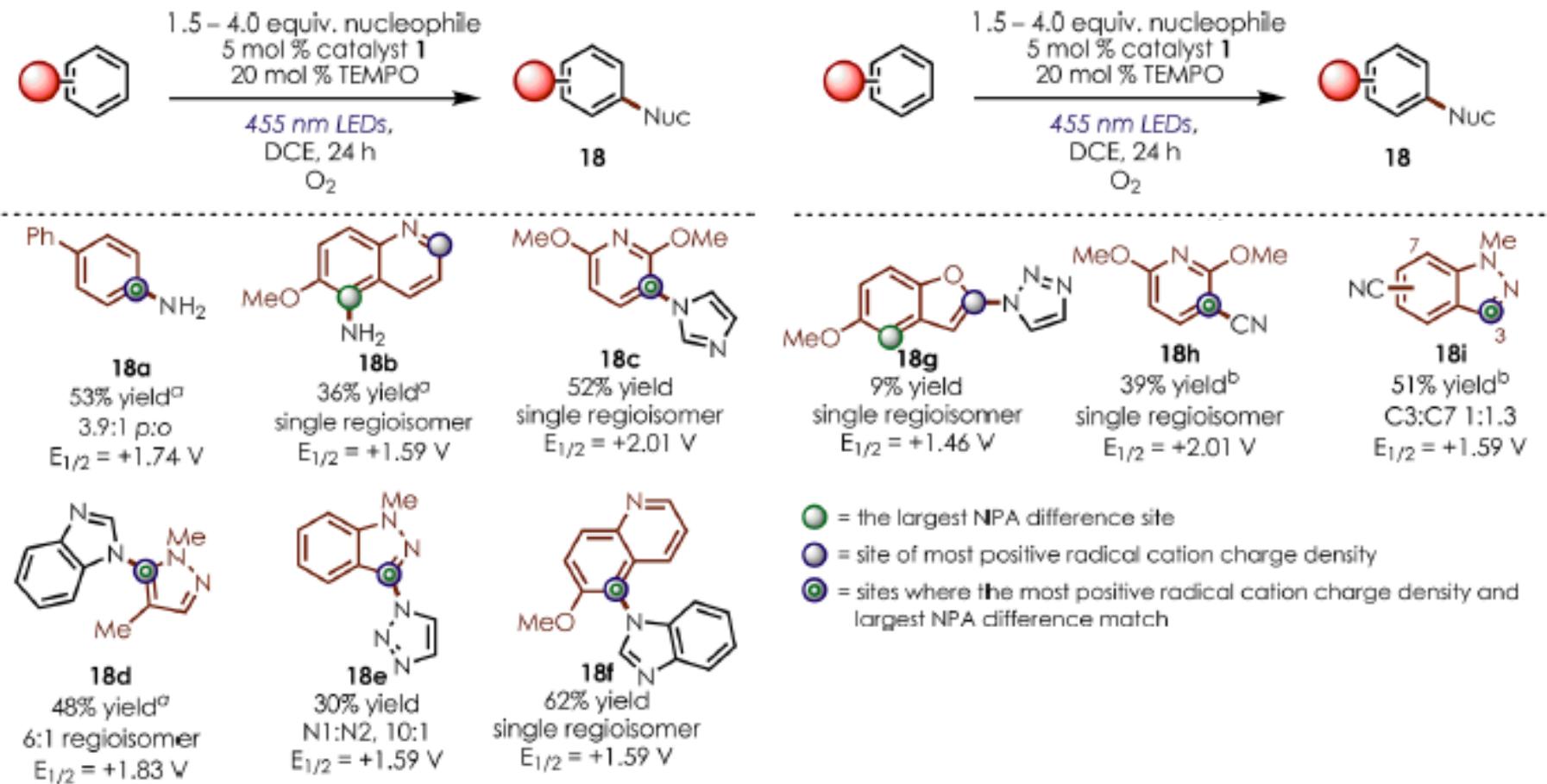


They behave as a distonic iminium radical or oxocarbenium radical instead of a delocalized arene cation radical.

Benzofurans and indoles react as electron-rich styrene derivatives.

### 3. Predictive model for site-selective functionalization

#### 4) Other nucleophiles



Other nucleophiles exhibit the same site selectivities for a variety of heterocyclic classes as previously discussed, allowing the predictive model to be generalized to include a range of nucleophiles.

## 4. Conclusion

1. Functionalization of arenes and heteroarenes is important for LSF.
2. Direct C-H functionalizaition can be realized via photocatalysis.
3. Many limitation need solving, such as regioseliectivty, tolerance of substrates
4. Predict model for regioselectivity can desicide major product only.

# Acknowledgement

*Prof.* Huang

All members in E201

Everyone here

Thank you!