



# **Visible-Light Photocatalysis Induced C–H Functionalization for Heterocycle Synthesis**

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15<sup>th</sup> November 2018

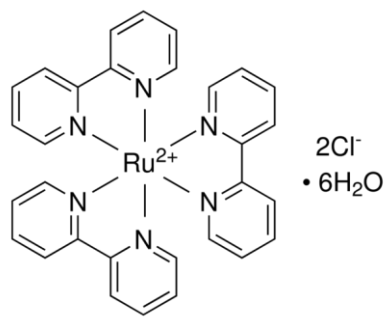
Laboratory of Synthesis and Natural Products (LSPN)  
Ecole Polytechnique Fédérale de Lausanne (EPFL)

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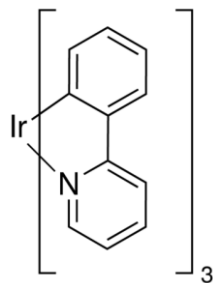
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# Introduction

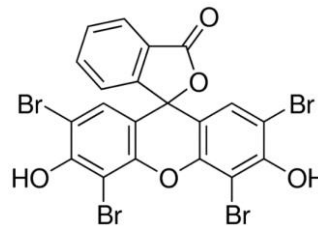
- Heterocyclic compounds are known to occur in a wide range of biologically active compounds, including both natural products and pharmaceutical compounds.
- Over the last decade, efficient heterocycle synthesis via C–H functionalization has attracted increasing attention from organic chemists, yielding materials used in applications in both medicinal and process chemistry.
- Due to its energy-conservant and environmentally friendly features, visible-light-induced photoredox catalysis has undergone rapid development over the past decade. Recently, the use of visible-light-induced photocatalytic C–H functionalization for the construction of heterocyclic systems has emerged as growing fields in synthetic organic chemistry.
- The most commonly employed visible-light photocatalysts (PCs) are the polypyridyl complexes of ruthenium and iridium, such as  $\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3\text{Cl}_2$ , (bpy: 2,2'-bipyridine) *fac*- $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$ , (ppy: 2-phenylpyridine) and organic dyes (i.e., Eosin Y and Rose Bengal).



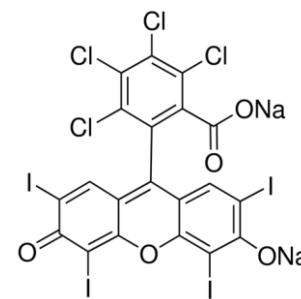
$\text{Ru}(\text{bpy})_3\text{Cl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$



*fac*- $\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3$



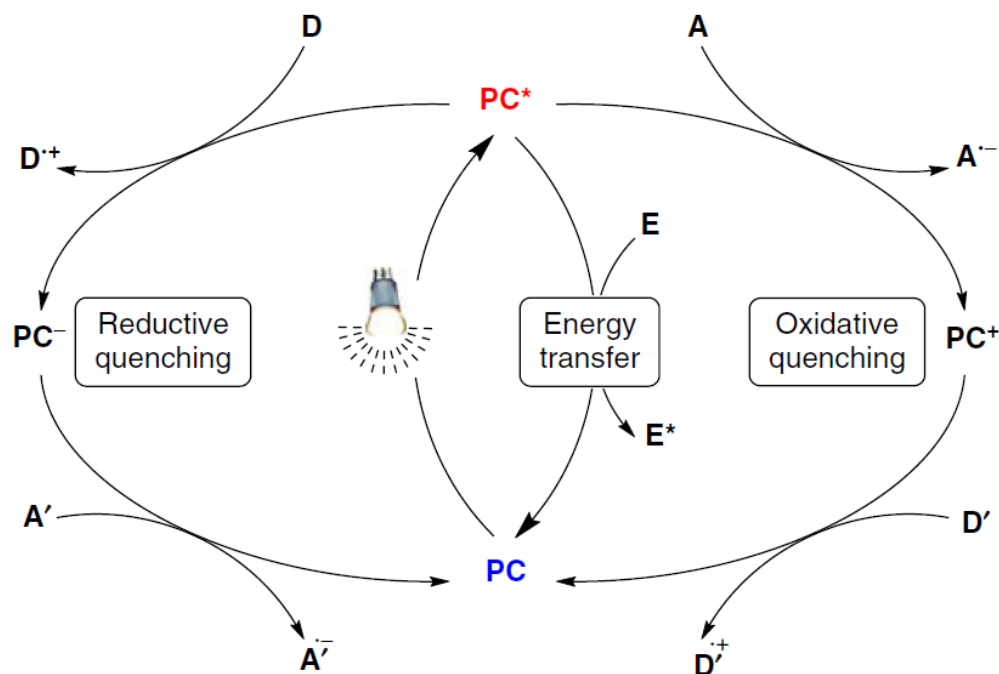
Eosin Y



Rose Bengal

# Introduction

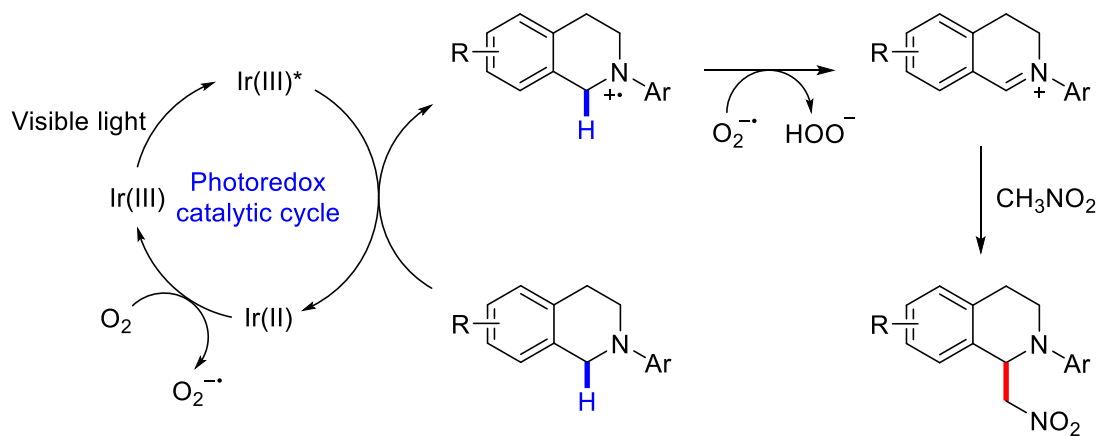
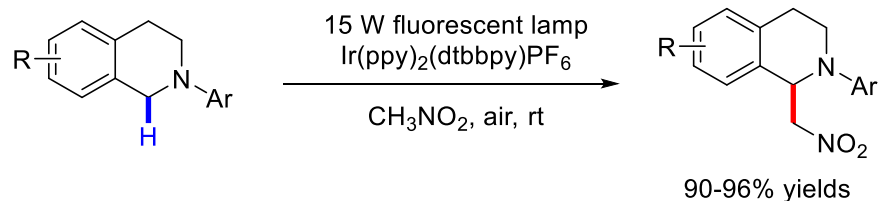
- Three distinctive pathways, namely, reductive quenching, oxidative quenching, and energy transfer, are frequently used to describe photocatalytic mechanisms enabled by visible light.
- Reductive quenching requires the reductive quencher, such as a tertiary amine, to reduce the photoexcited catalyst to its low-valence state.
- In oxidative quenching, an oxidative quencher, such as alkyl halide, oxidizes the catalyst in the photoexcited state, yielding a high-valence state.
- When the energy of the photoexcited catalyst is similar to the triplet energy of the substrate, energy transfer from  $PC^*$  to the substrate may occur, undergoing additional organic transformations.



PC: photocatalyst; D, D': electron donor; A, A': electron acceptor

# Photocatalytic $sp^3$ C–H Functionalization

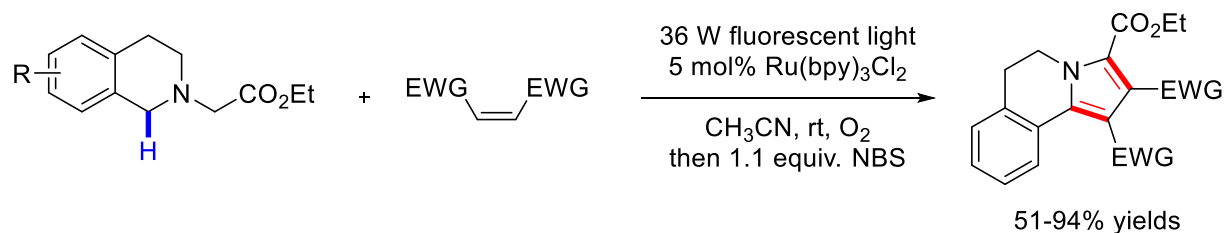
Stephenson's work (2010): visible-light-induced  $\alpha$ -amino C–H functionalization of tetrahydroisoquinoline



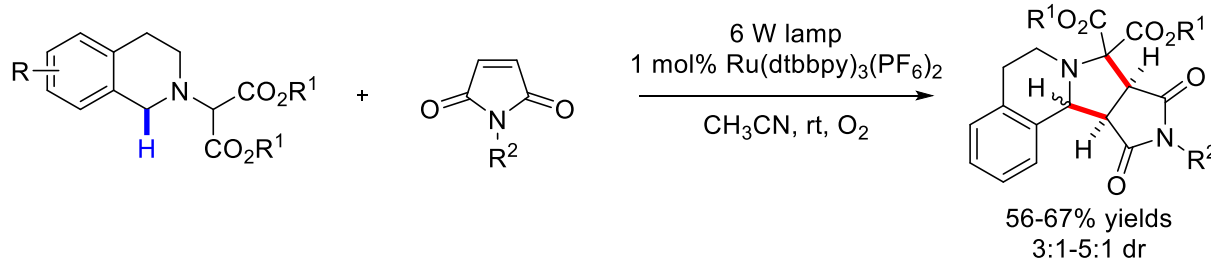
# Photocatalytic sp<sup>3</sup> C–H Functionalization

## I. Trapping of iminium ion intermediates

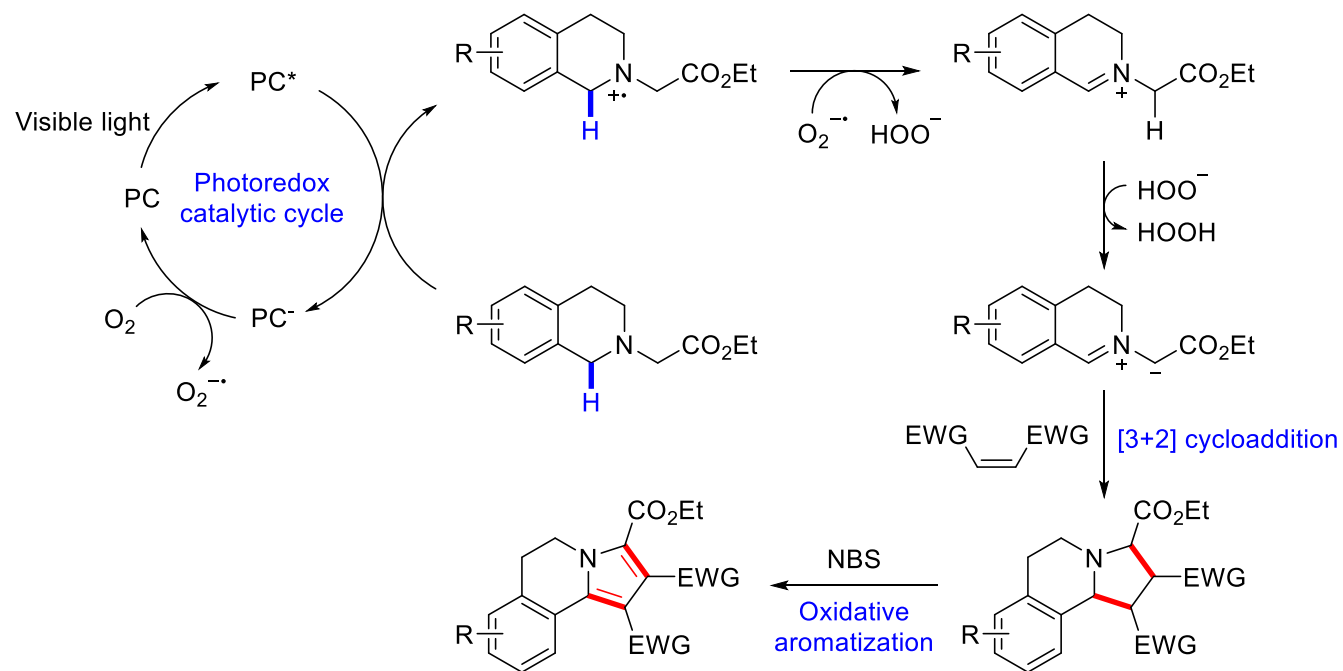
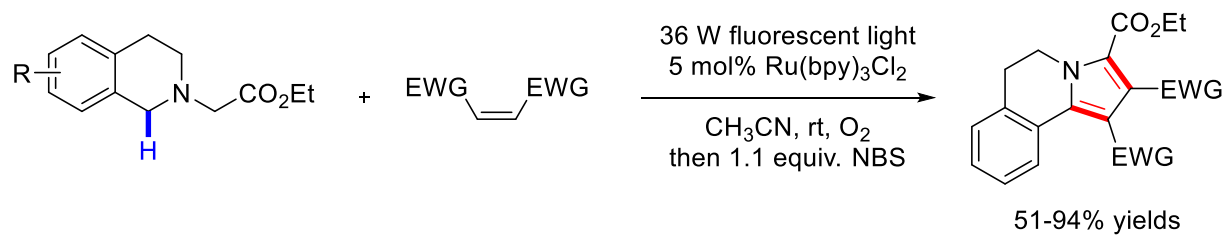
**Xiao's work (2011):** synthesis of pyrrolo[2,1-*a*]isoquinolines from tetrahydroisoquinoline



**Rueping's work (2011)**



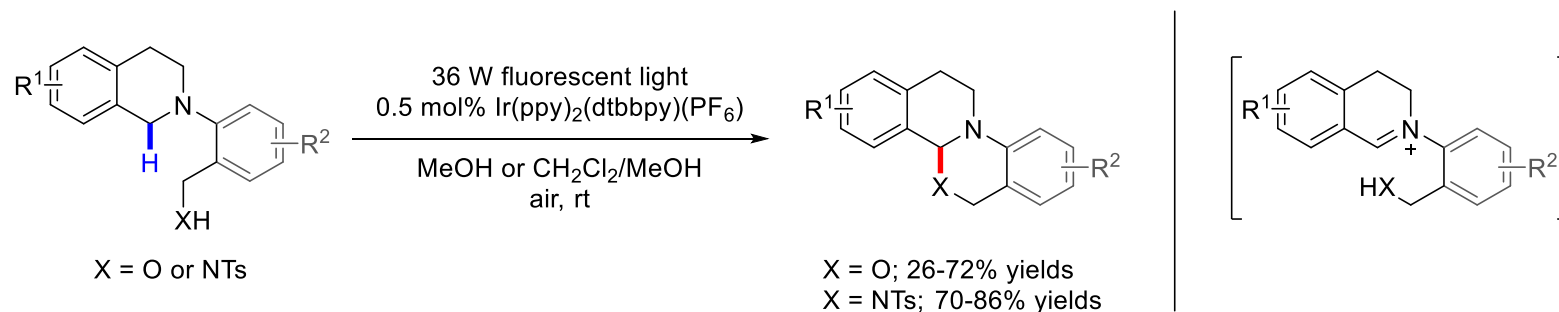
## Xiao's work (2011)



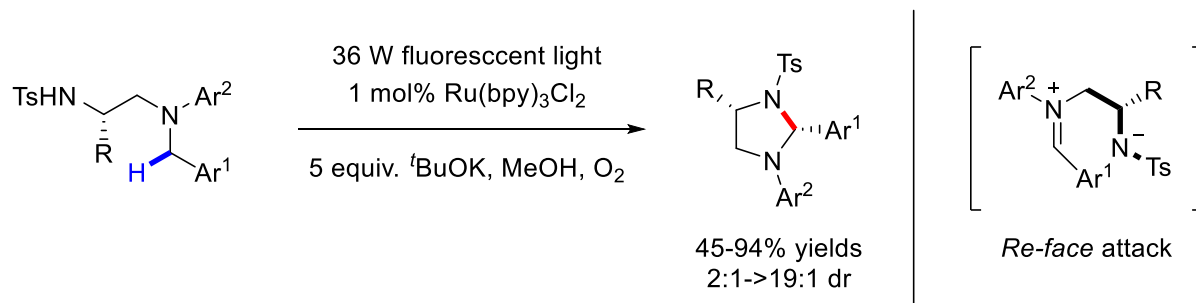
# Photocatalytic sp<sup>3</sup> C–H Functionalization

## I. Trapping of iminium ion intermediates

### Xiao's work (2012)

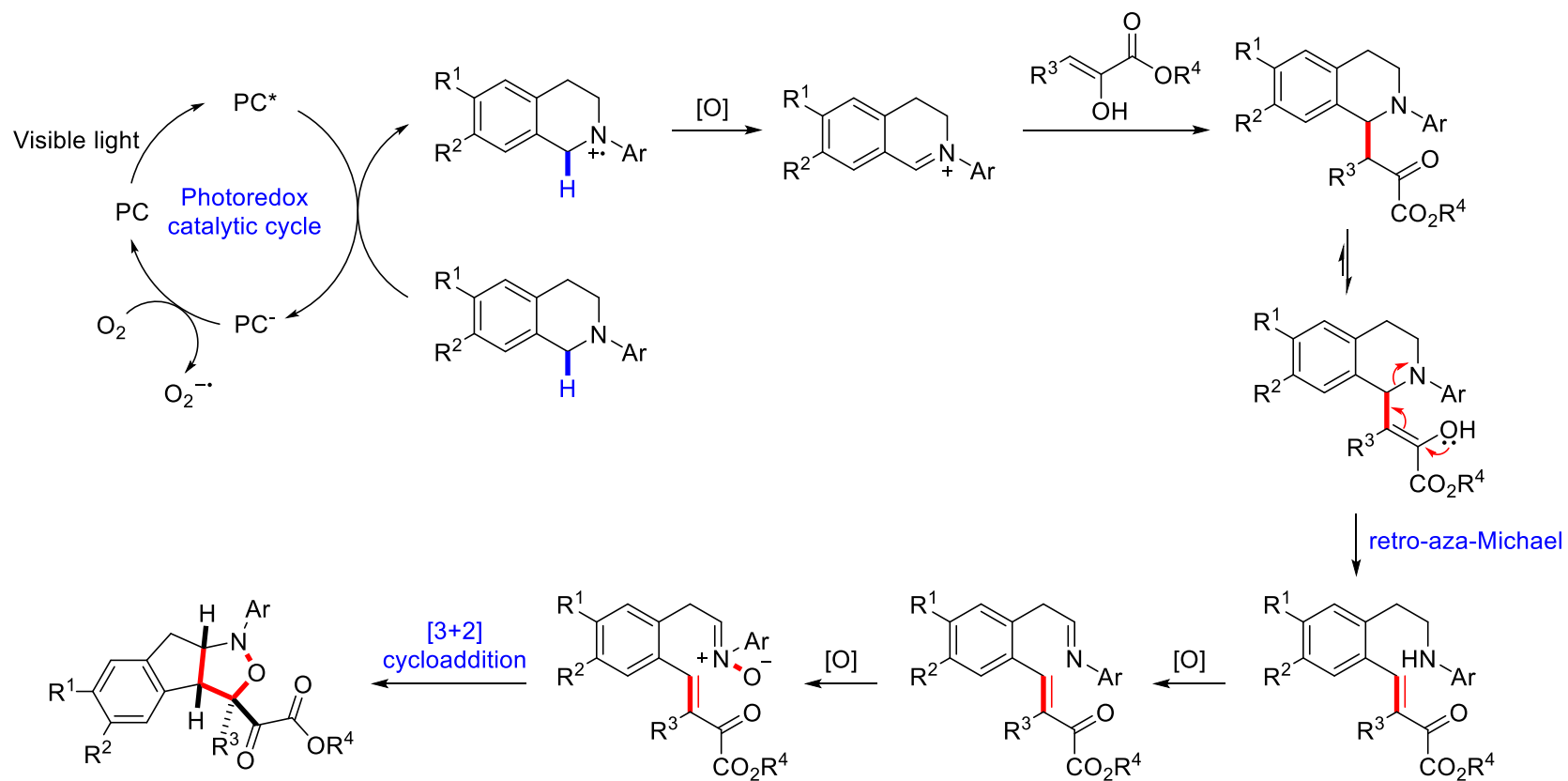
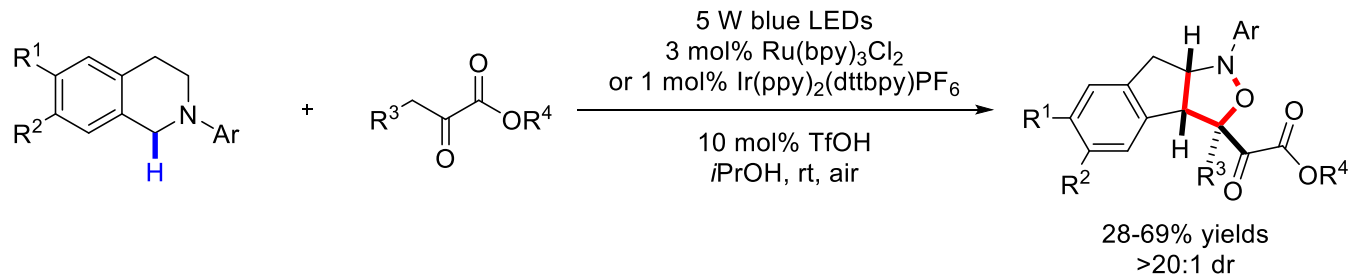


### Xiao's work (2011): synthesis of tetrahydroimidazole from diamine





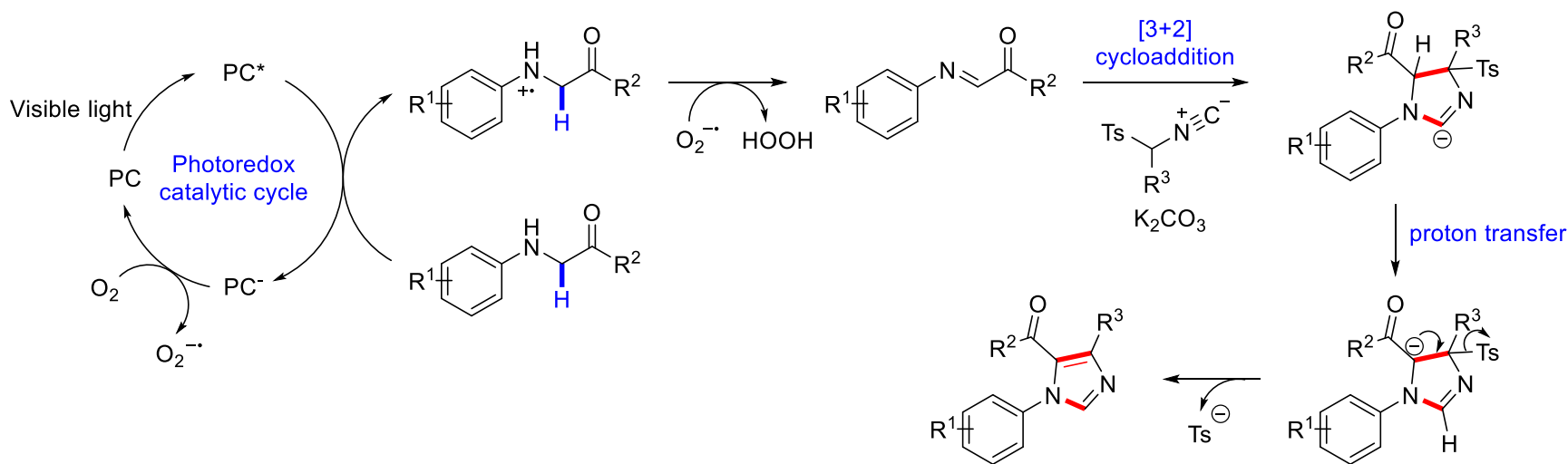
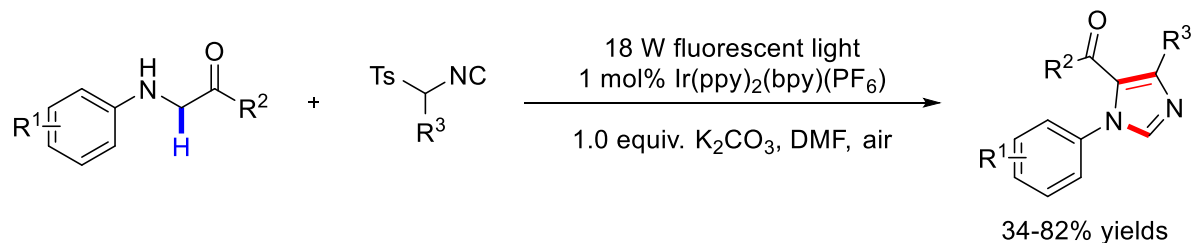
## Zhu's work (2013): formation of isoxazolidine ring from tetrahydroisoquinoline and $\alpha$ -ketoester



# Photocatalytic sp<sup>3</sup> C–H Functionalization

## II. Trapping of imine intermediates

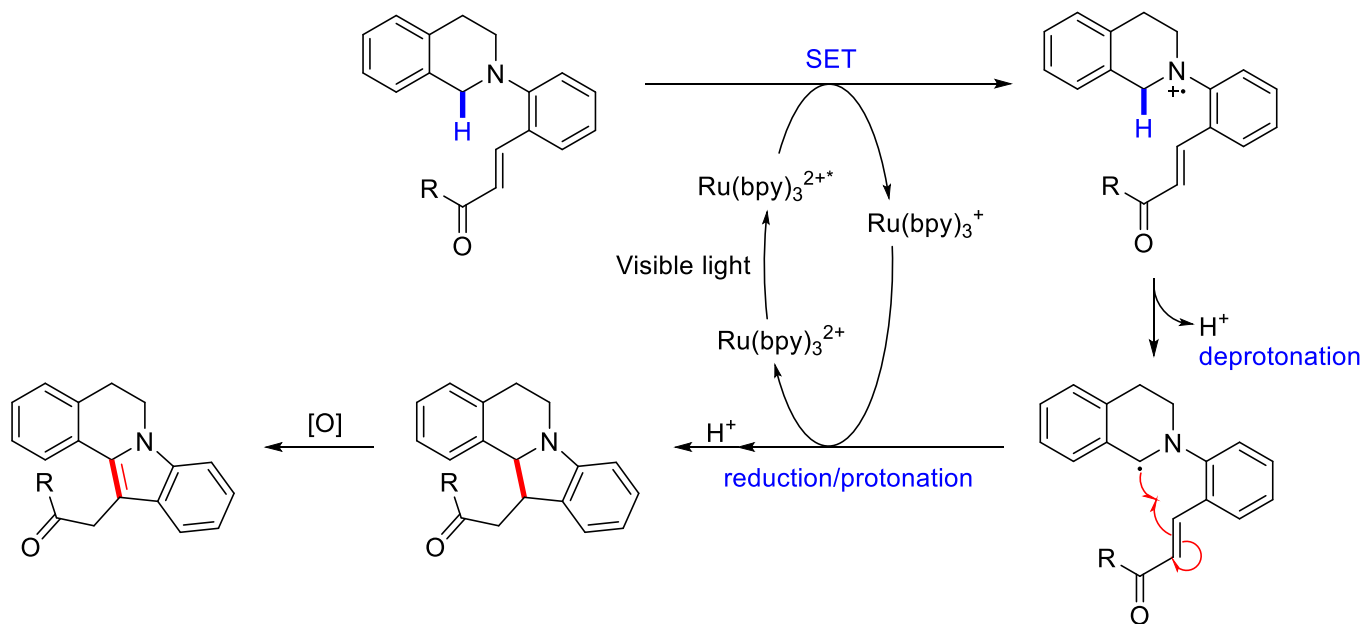
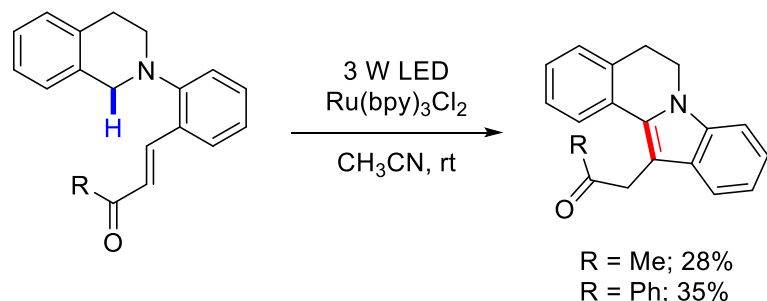
**Xiao's work (2014):** synthesis of imidazole from aniline and isonitrile derivatives



# Photocatalytic $sp^3$ C–H Functionalization

## III. Coupling of $\alpha$ -aminoalkyl radicals

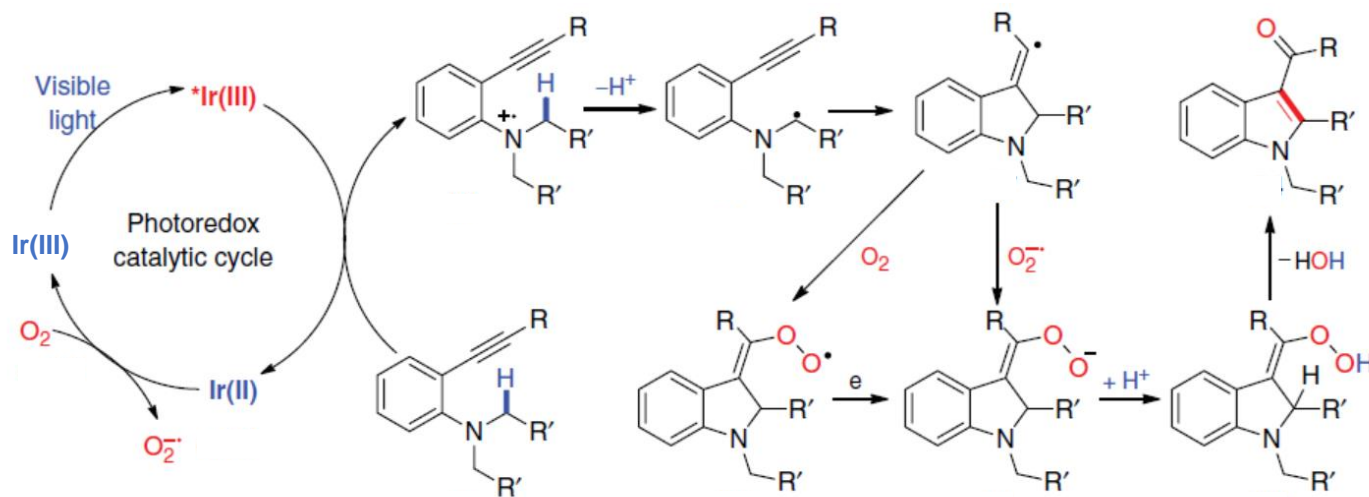
Reiser's work (2012): visible-light-induced coupling of  $\alpha$ -aminoalkyl radical and unsaturated moieties



# Photocatalytic $sp^3$ C–H Functionalization

## III. Coupling of $\alpha$ -aminoalkyl radicals

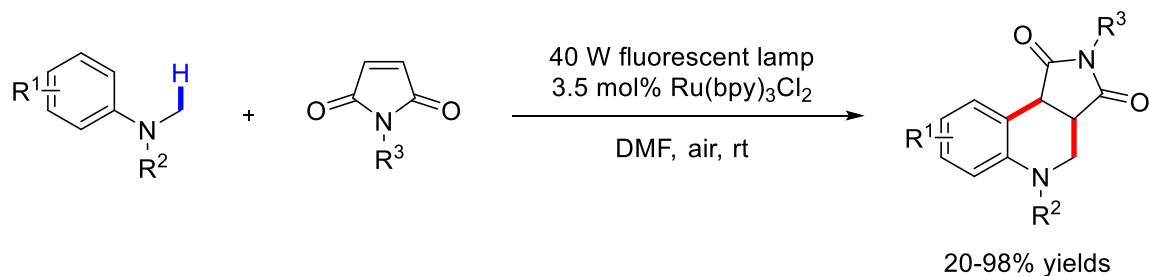
Zhou's work (2014): synthesis of indole from *ortho*-alkynylated *N,N*-dialkylamine



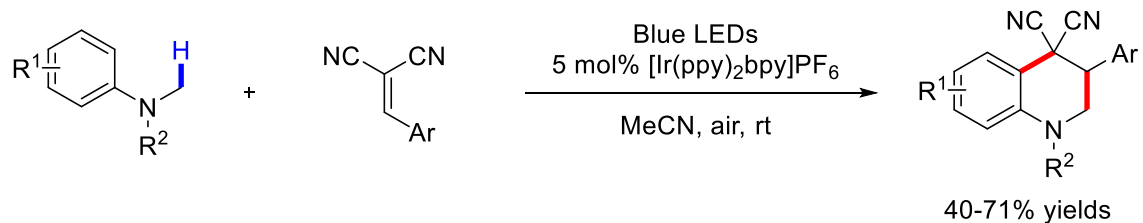
# Photocatalytic sp<sup>3</sup> C–H Functionalization

## III. Coupling of $\alpha$ -aminoalkyl radicals

### Bian's work (2012)

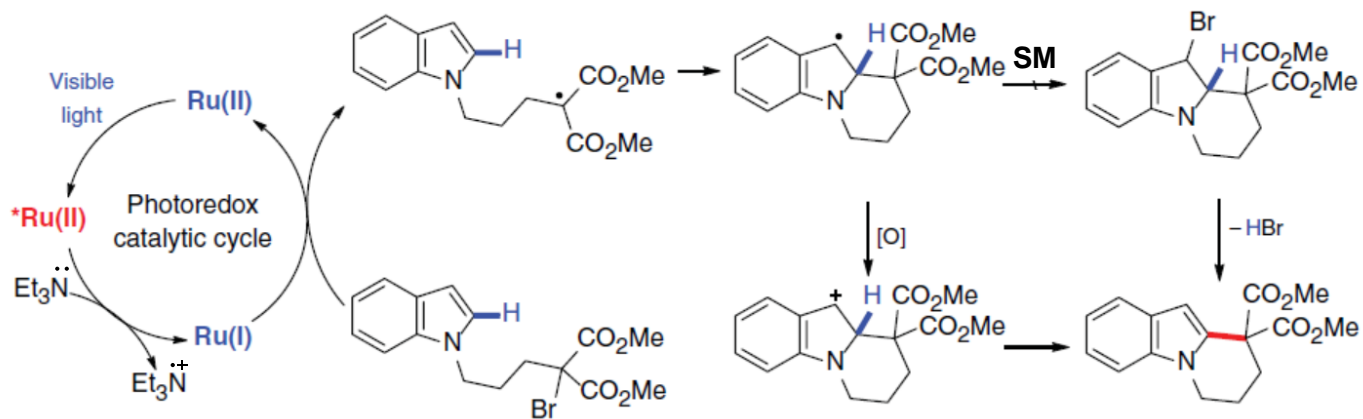
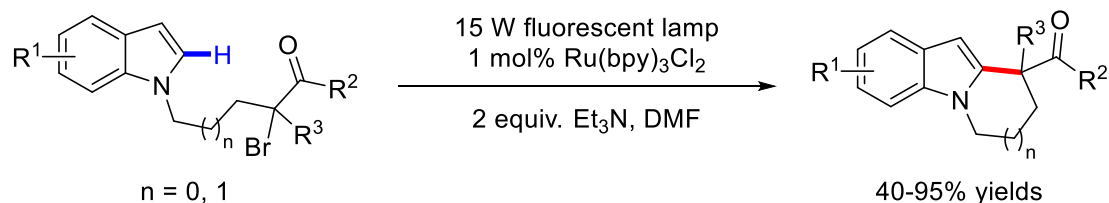


### Rueping's work (2013)



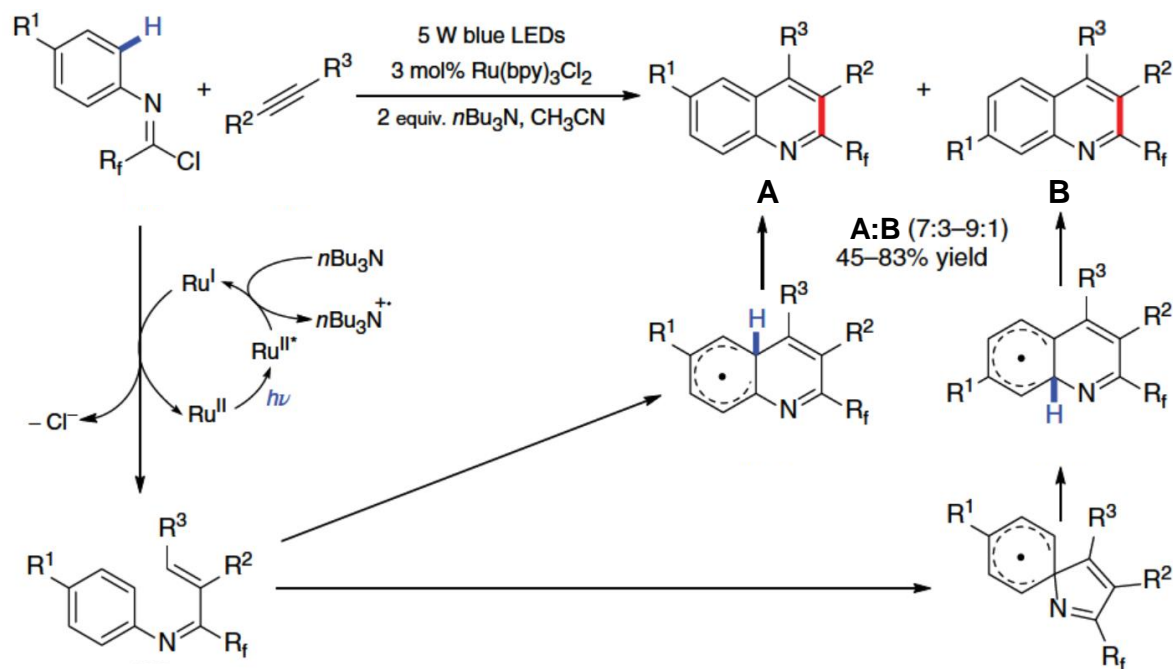
# Photocatalytic $sp^2$ C–H Functionalization

**Stephenson's work (2010):** reductive dehalogenation of activated carbon–halogen bond via visible-light photoredox catalysis



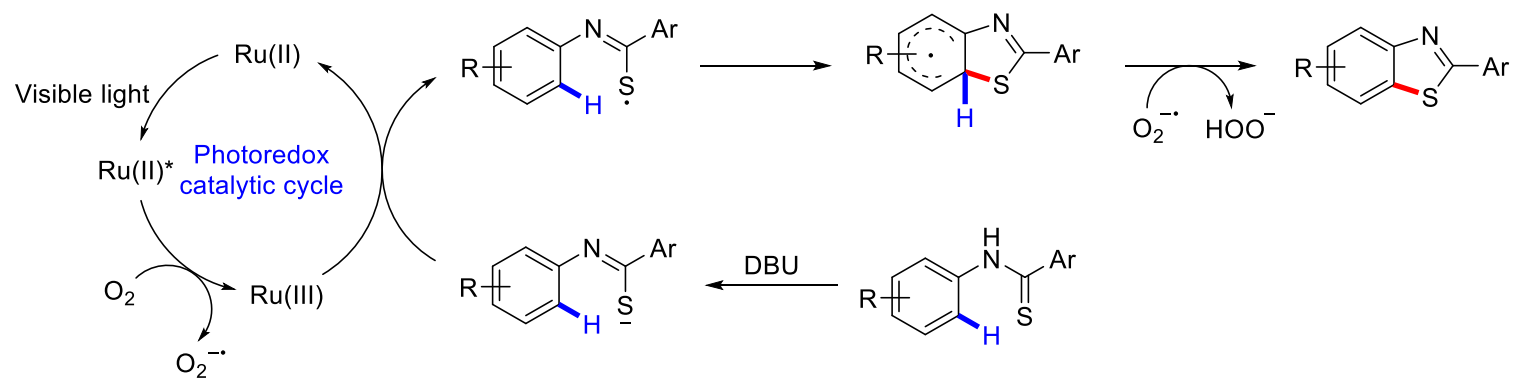
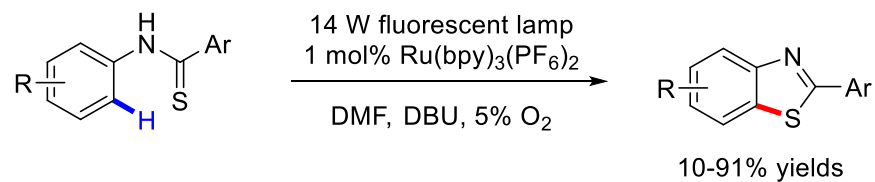
# Photocatalytic $sp^2$ C–H Functionalization

**Zhou's work (2013):** radical cyclization of trifluoroacetimidoyl chloride with alkyne, forming 2-trifluoromethyl quinolones



# Photocatalytic sp<sup>2</sup> C–H Functionalization

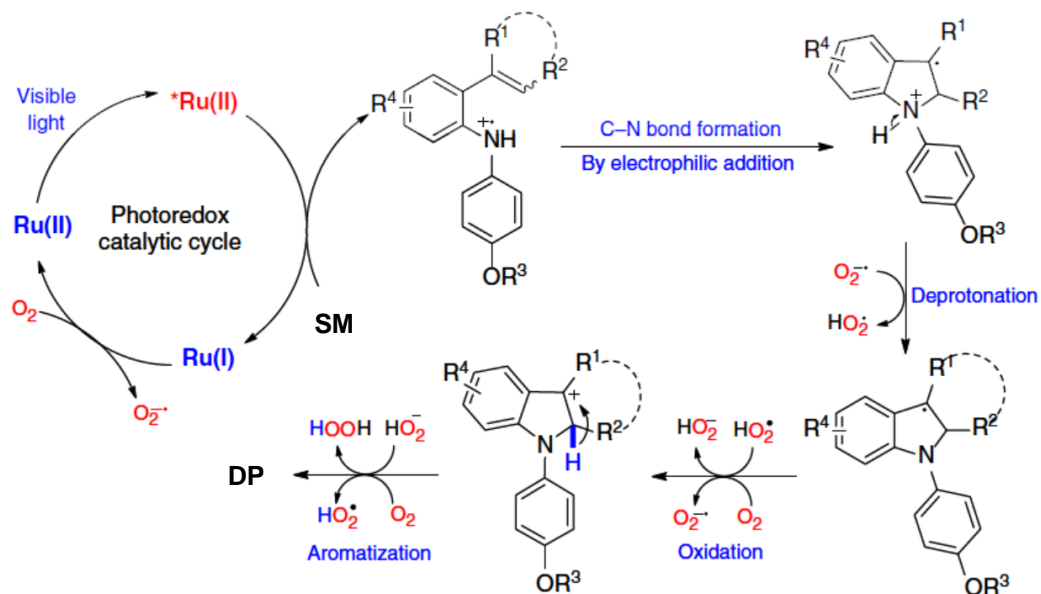
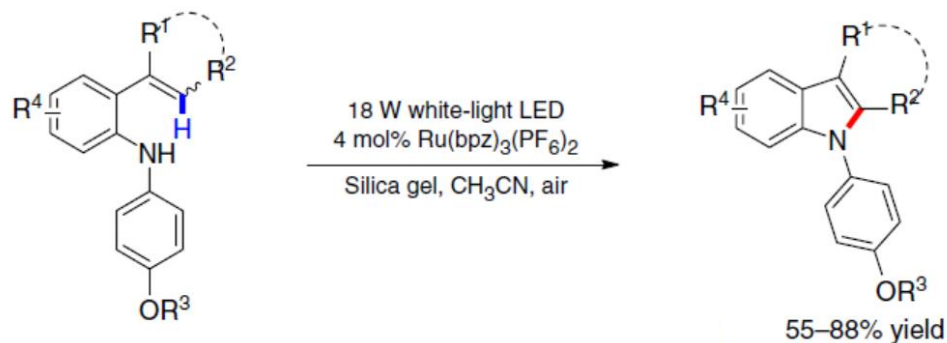
Li's work (2012): formation of 2-substituted benzothiazole from thioamide





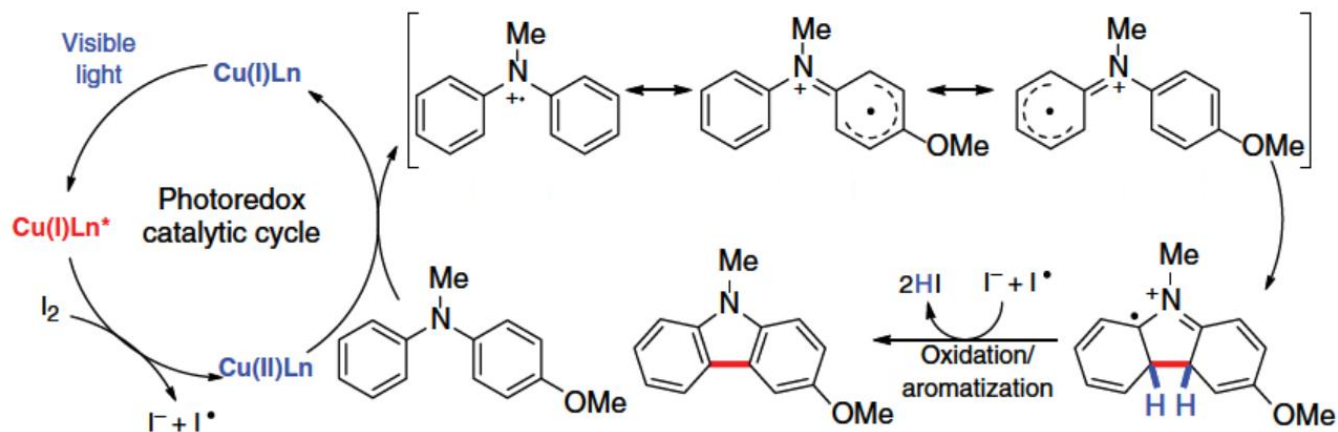
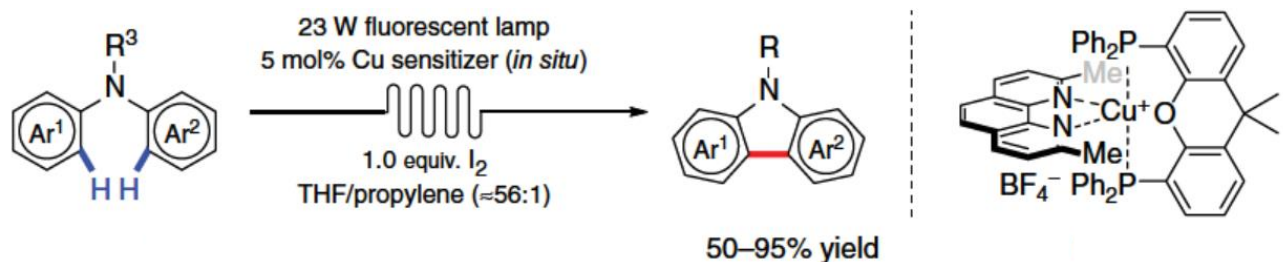
# Photocatalytic $sp^2$ C–H Functionalization

Zheng's work (2012): formation of 2,3-disubstituted indole from gem-di-substituted styryl aniline



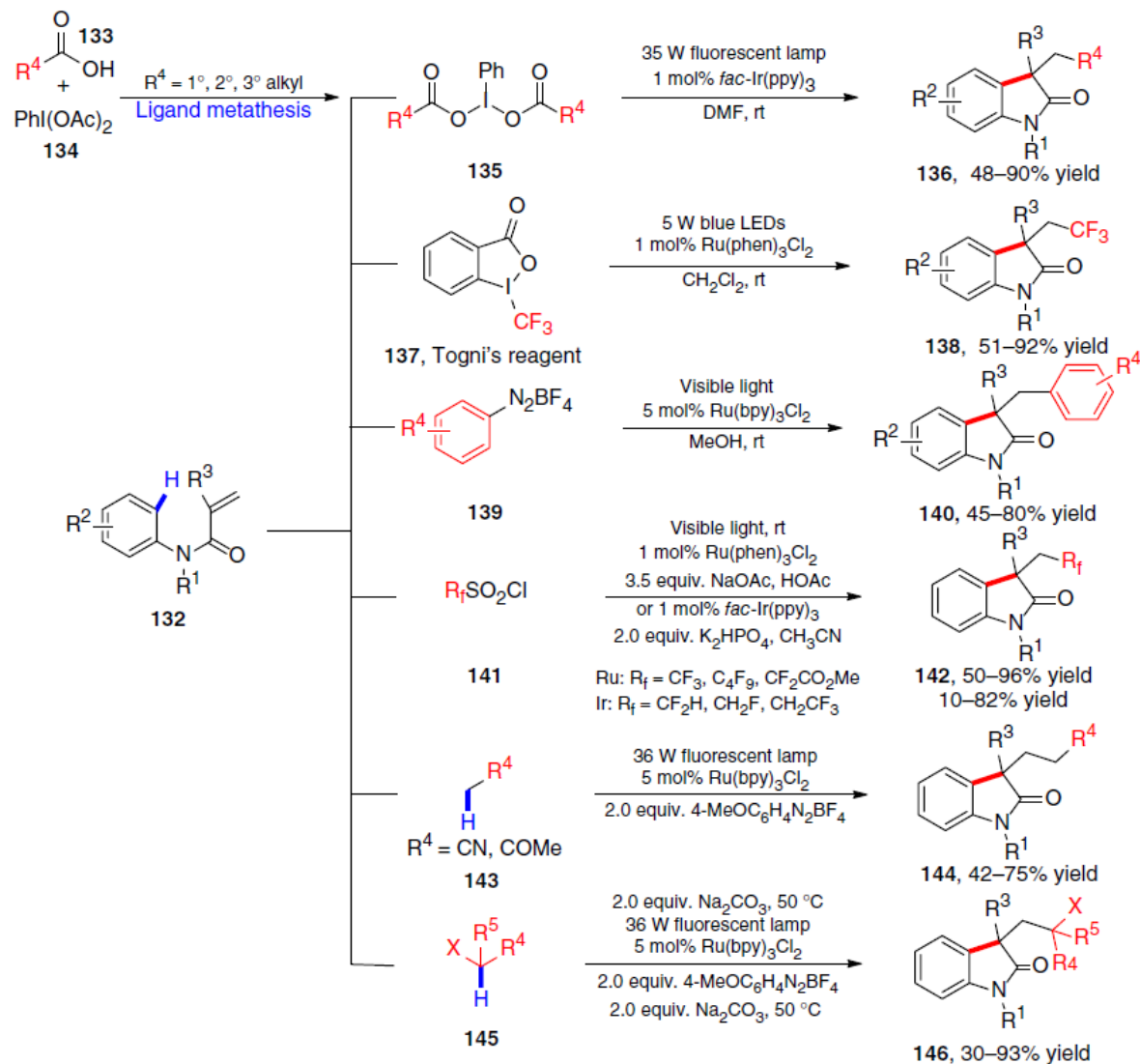
# Photocatalytic $sp^2$ C–H Functionalization

Collins' work (2013): formation of carbazole from diarylamine



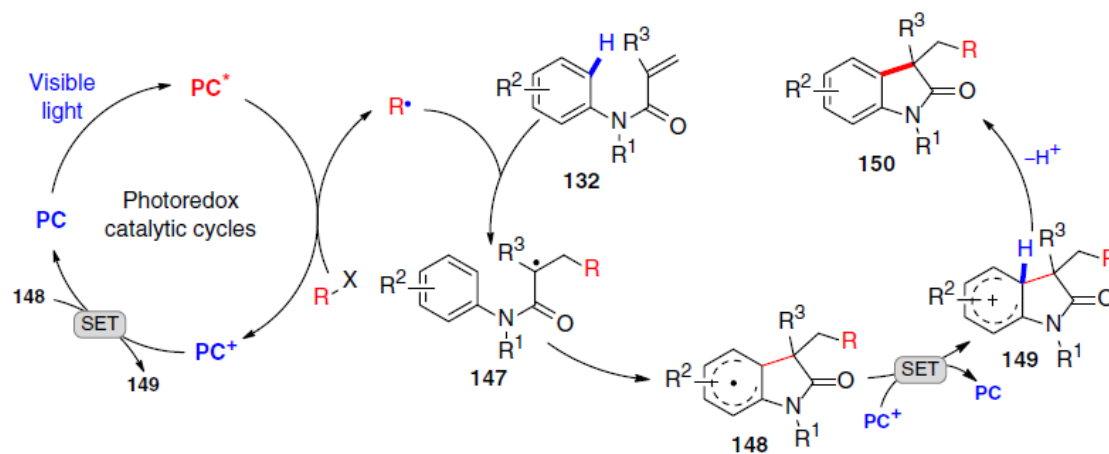
# Photocatalytic $sp^2$ C–H Functionalization

## Synthesis of 3,3-disubstituted oxindoles from *N*-arylacrylamides



# Photocatalytic $sp^2$ C–H Functionalization

## Synthesis of 3,3-disubstituted oxindoles



Xie, J.; Xu, P.; Li, H.; Xue, Q.; Jin, H.; Cheng, Y.; Zhu, C. *Chem. Commun.* **2013**, 49, 5672–5674.

Xu, P.; Xie, J.; Xue, Q.; Pan, C.; Cheng, Y.; Zhu, C. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2013**, 19, 14039–14042.

Fu, W.; Xu, F.; Fu, Y.; Zhu, M.; Yu, J.; Xu, C.; Zou, D. *J. Org. Chem.* **2013**, 78, 12202–12206.

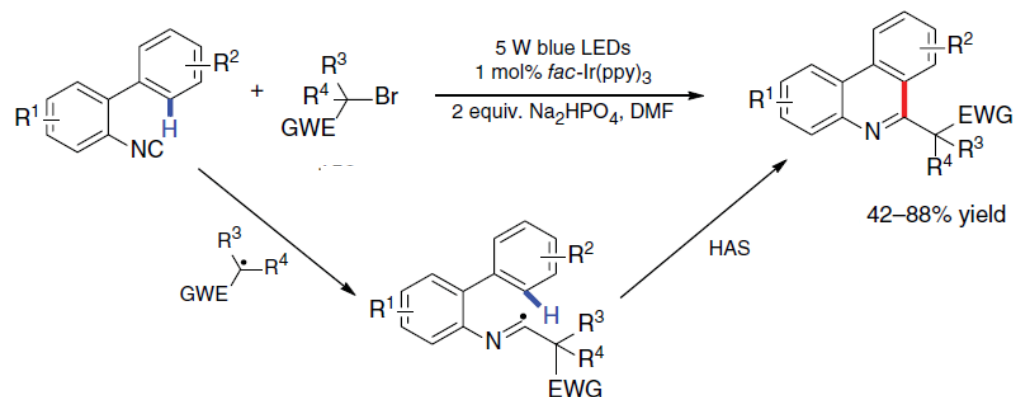
Tang, X. J.; Thomason, C. S.; Dolbier, W. R. Jr. *Org. Lett.* **2014**, 16, 4594–4597.

Li, J.-H.; Jiang, G.-F.; Zhang, J.-L.; Liu, Y.; Song, R.-J. *Synlett* **2014**, 25, 1031–1035.

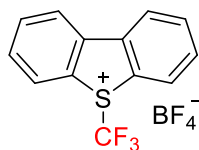
Liu, Y.; Zhang, J.-L.; Song, R.-J.; Li, J.-H. *Org. Chem. Front.* **2014**, 1, 1289–1294.

# Photocatalytic sp<sup>2</sup> C–H Functionalization

## Synthesis of 6-substituted phenanthridines from biphenyl isocyanides



Other reagents: RNHNH<sub>2</sub>, ArSO<sub>2</sub>Cl, Ar<sub>2</sub>IBF<sub>4</sub>,



Jiang, H.; Cheng, Y.; Wang, R.; Zheng, M.; Zhang, Y.; Yu, S. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2013**, *52*, 13289–13292.

Xiao, T.; Li, L.; Lin, G.; Wang, Q.; Zhang, P.; Mao, Z.-W.; Zhou, L. *Green Chem.* **2014**, *16*, 2418–2421.

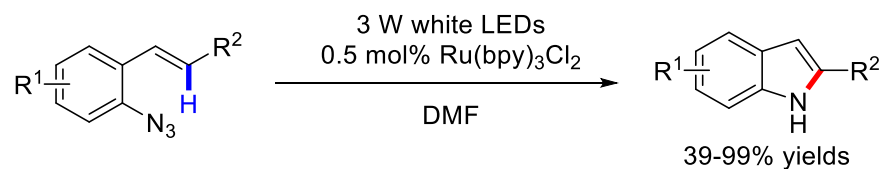
Gu, L.; Jin, C.; Liu, J.; Ding, H.; Fan, B. *Chem. Commun.* **2014**, *50*, 4643–4645.

He, Z.; Bae, M.; Wu, J.; Jamison, T. F. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, *53*, 14451–14455.

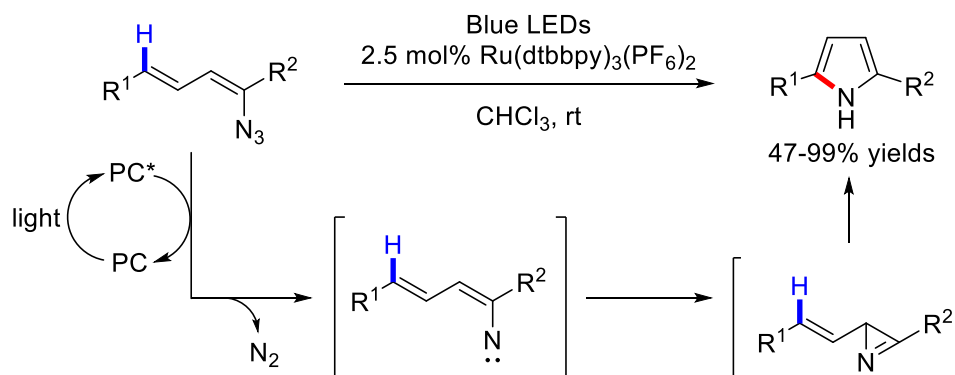
# Photocatalytic $sp^2$ C–H Functionalization

## Energy transfer process

### Xiao's work (2014)

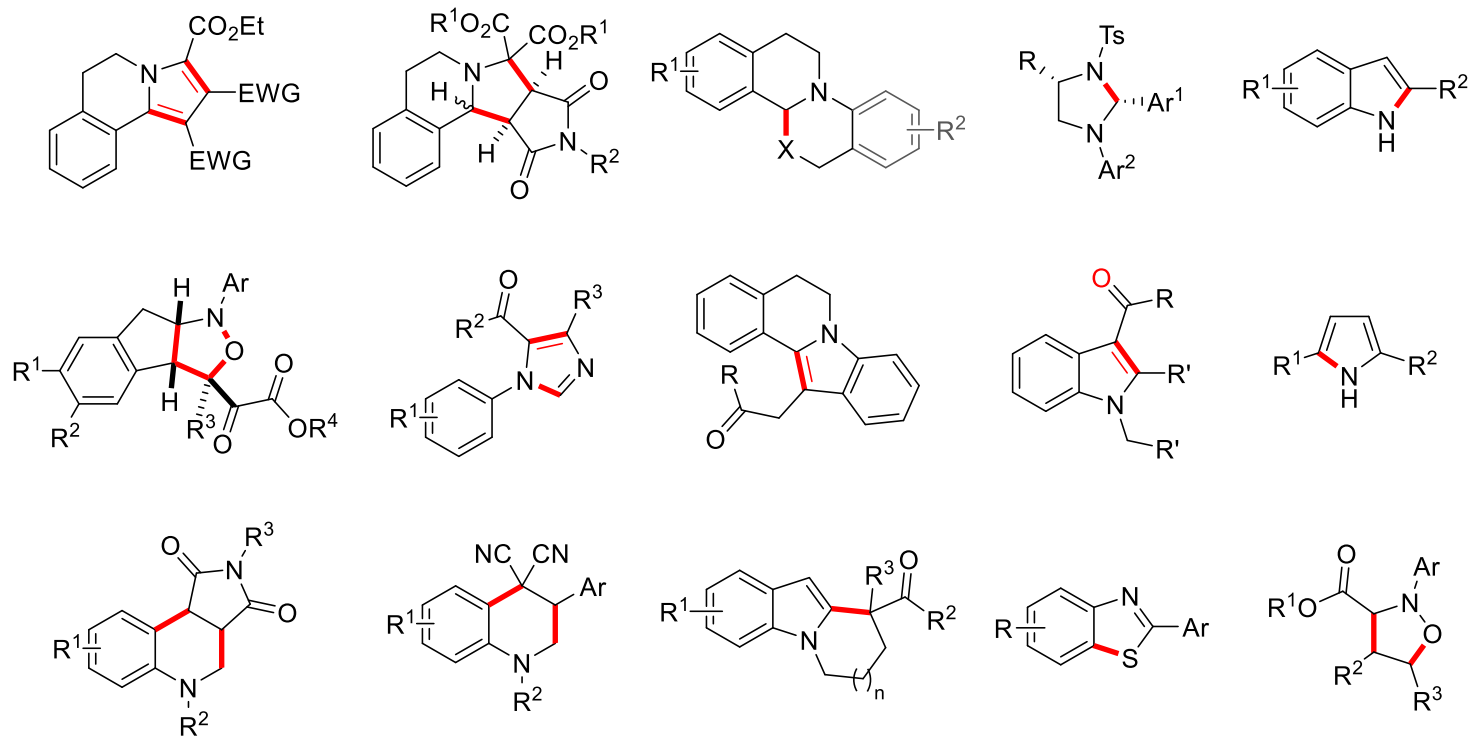


### Yoon's work (2014)



# Conclusion

- Various types of heterocycles were synthesized via the visible-light-induced photocatalytic C–H Functionalization.



- Photoredox catalysis avoids harsh conditions: high temperatures, catalyst loadings.

## Reviews:

- Ding, W.; Guo, W.; Zeng, T.-T.; Lu, L.-Q.; Xiao, W.-J. *Transition Metal-Catalyzed Heterocycle Synthesis via C–H Activation*, 1<sup>st</sup> ed.; Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA., 2016.

- Chen, J.-R.; Hu, X.-Q.; Lu, L.-Q.; Xiao, W.-J. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2016**, *49*, 1911–1923.

THANK

YOU!