

# Visible Light Induced C(*sp*<sup>3</sup>)-H Bonds Functionalization

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<sup>b</sup> Pandey, G.; Laha, R., Angew. Chem.Int. Ed. 2015, 54, 14875.



Ar<sup>1</sup>



 $\alpha$ -Acylation of Tertiary Amines NHC (10 mol%) Ru(bpy)<sub>3</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (1 mol%) *m*-DNB (1.2 equiv) DCM, visible light up to 92% *ee* Ox R<sup>1</sup> ∎ Ox 13. R<sup>2</sup> :NR2 HC 11 R<sup>2</sup> + NR<sub>2</sub> +NR<sub>2</sub> н NHC Catalysis Photoredox Catalysis R H<sup>+</sup> NR2 1 Aza-Breslow Intermediate 2+ R<sup>1</sup> HO IV NR<sub>2</sub> R2 NR<sub>2</sub> Ш

DiRocco, D. A.; Rovis, T., J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2012, 134, 8094





#### Functionalization of ethers







HΟ

O

Br Br ∗eosin Y Ò

### Allylic C–H Functionalization





#### Aliphatic C–H Functionalization











#### Remote C–H Functionalization

## Amidyl radical induced C-H Functionalization





Shen, X.; Zhao, J.-J.; Yu, S., Org. Lett. 2018, 20, 5523.



# Advantage

- ➤ mild condition
- good compatibility with several functional group
- Formation of C-C and C-X bonds are possible

## Disadvantage

- Poor regioselectivity
- Poor siteselectivity
- Enantioselectivity challenge

Many areas left to explore!