

From electrocatalysis to electrophotocatalysis

2021. 8. 28. Literature Seminar
D3 Tsukasa Shimakawa

Contents

1. Introduction

2. Anodically coupled electrolysis -heterodifunctionalization of olefin-



Dual electrocatalysis enables enantioselective hydrocyanation of conjugated alkenes

Lu Song¹, Niankai Fu¹, Brian G. Ernst¹, Wai Hang Lee¹, Michael O. Frederick², Robert A. DiStasio Jr.¹✉ and Song Lin¹✉

3. New concept for reductive functionalization



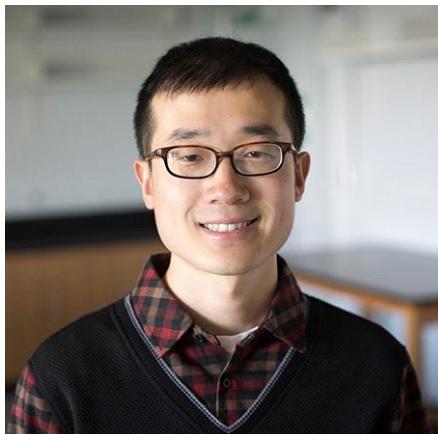
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Communication

Reductive Electrophotocatalysis: Merging Electricity and Light To Achieve Extreme Reduction Potentials

Hyunwoo Kim, Hyungjun Kim, Tristan H. Lambert,* and Song Lin*

Assistant Prof. Song Lin / Introduction



Education and academic career:

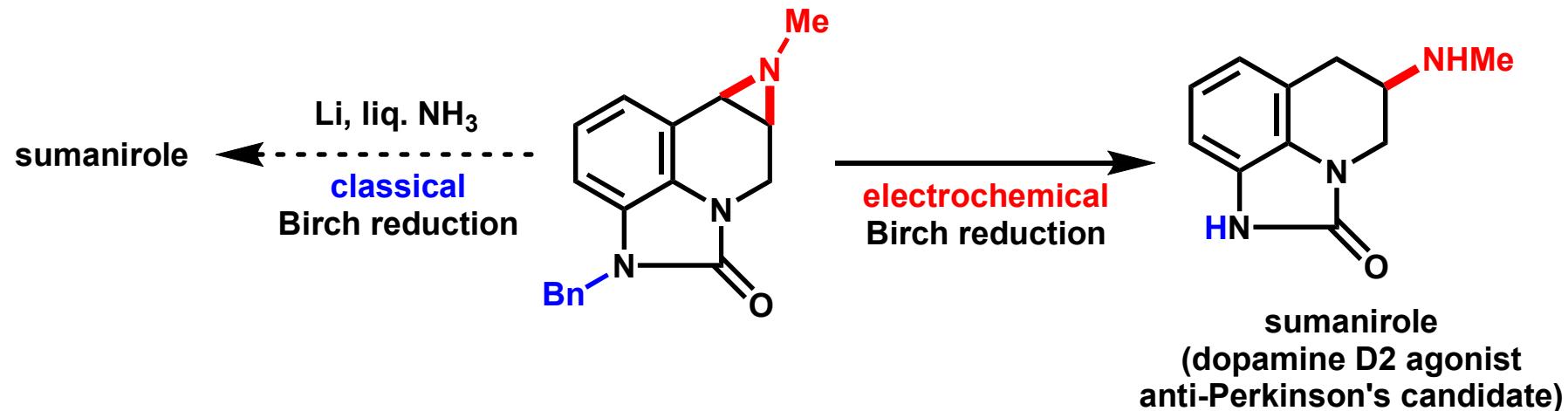
2008 B.S.c @ Peking University (Prof. Zhang-Jie Shi)
2013 Ph. D. @ Harvard University (Prof. Eric N. Jacobsen)
2013-2016 Postdoc @ UC Berkeley (Prof. Christopher J. Chang)
2016- Assistant professor @ Cornell University

Research area:

1. Electrocatalysis
2. Electrophotocatalysis
3. Electroreductive chemistry
4. Radical redox relay chemistry
5. Polymer and materials chemistry

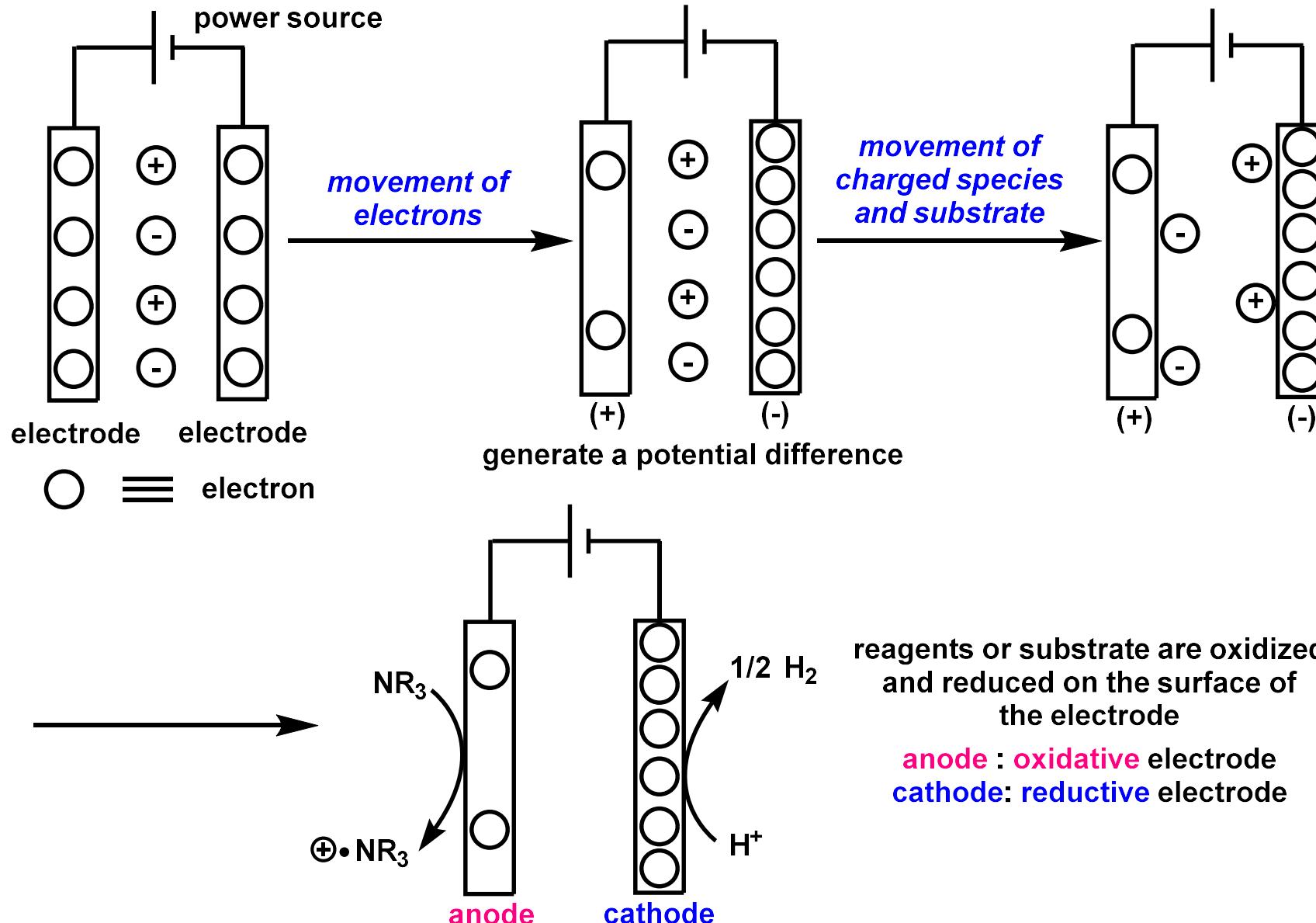
♣ replacement of classical reaction with electrochemical version

1. large-scale synthesis (electrochemical flow) 2. devise catalytic version of reactions



♣ propose new concepts, development of the chemistry

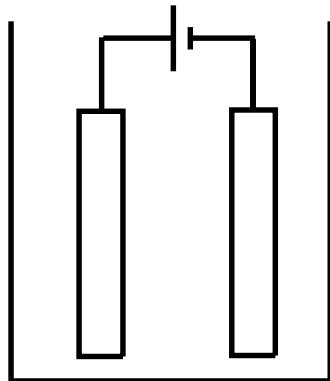
Basics of electrochemical reaction



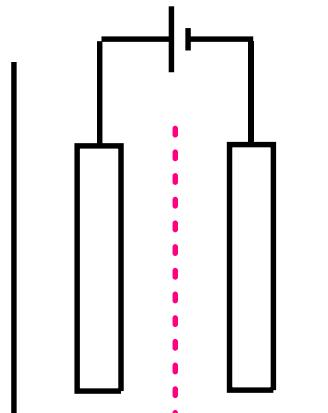
- 1) Kingston, C.; Palkowitz, M. D.; Takahira, Y.; Vantourout, J. C.; Peters, B. K.; Kawamata, Y.; Baran, P. S. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2020**, 53, 72. 2) Yan, M.; Kawamata, Y.; Baran, P. S. *Chem. Rev.* **2017**, 117, 13230⁴

Components of electrochemical reaction

undivided cell

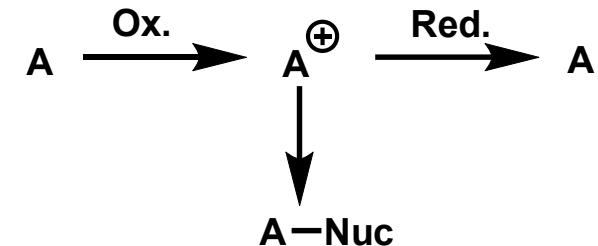


divided cell



substrate, product or reagent are **protected** from counter electrode

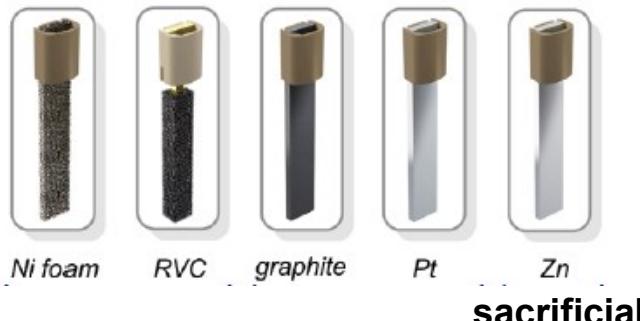
eg)



electrode

the choice of material is important

(electron transfer occurs on the electrode surface)



sacrificial

electrolyte

improve the conductivity

Li or nBu_4N salts (counter anion: ClO_4^- , PF_6^- , BF_4^-)

electrolyte coats the electrode surface and affects the reactivity

mode of electrolysis

1. **constant current**

potential drifts to maintain the current

a. easier set up

b. selectivity problem (over-oxidation, reduction)

2. **constant potential**

current adjusts to maintain the cell potential

a. higher selectivity

← this lit. seminar

1) Kingston, C.; Palkowitz, M. D.; Takahira, Y.; Vantourout, J. C.; Peters, B. K.; Kawamata, Y.; Baran, P. S. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2020**, 53, 72. 2) Yan, M.; Kawamata, Y.; Baran, P. S. *Chem. Rev.* **2017**, 117, 13230⁵

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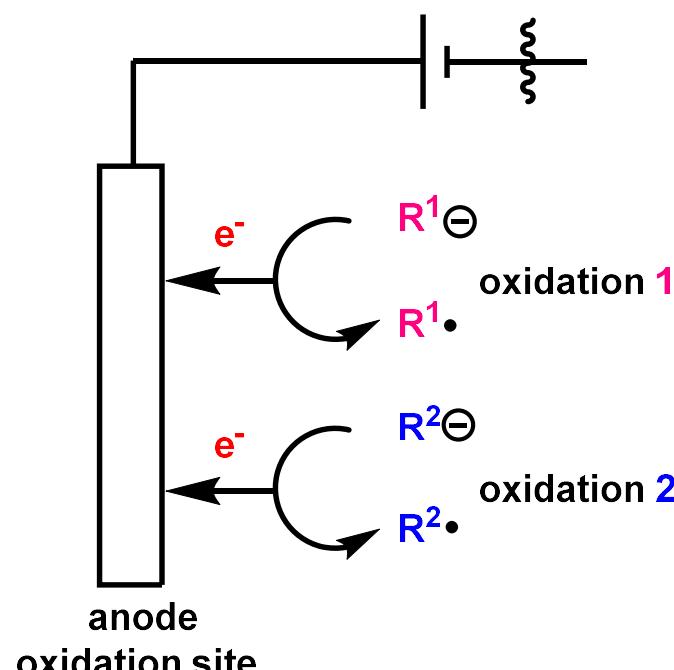
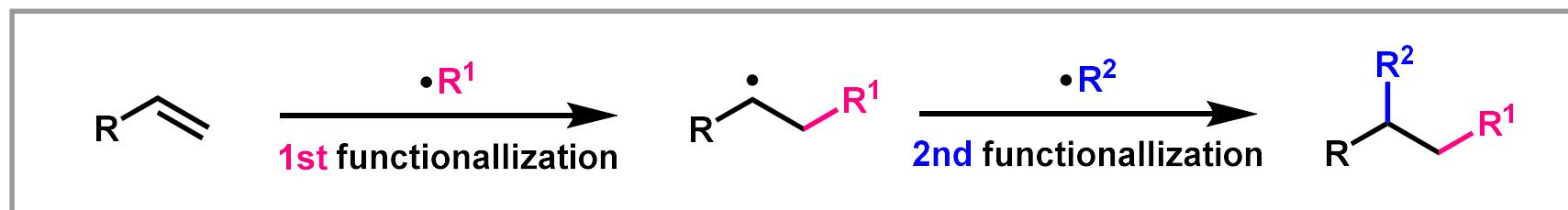
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Reductive Electrophotocatalysis: Merging Electricity and Light To Achieve Extreme Reduction Potentials

Hyunwoo Kim, Hyungjun Kim, Tristan H. Lambert,* and Song Lin*

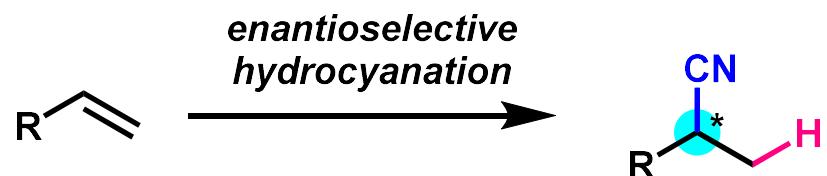
Anodically coupled electrolysis¹⁾



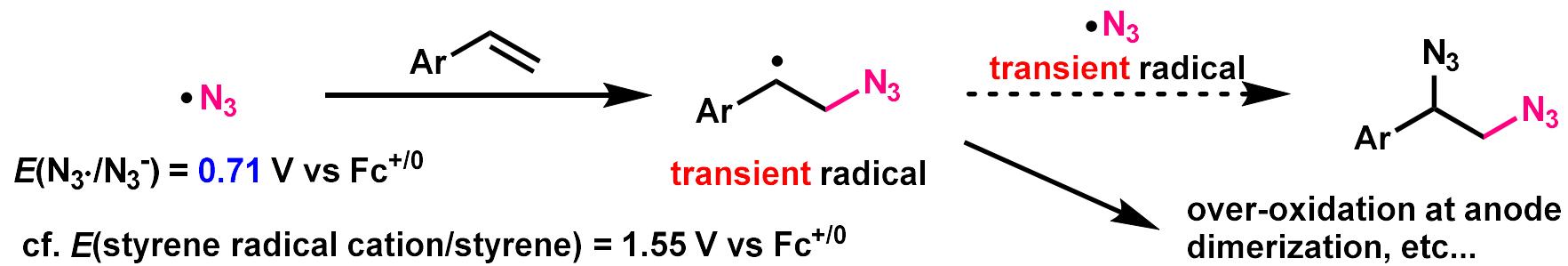
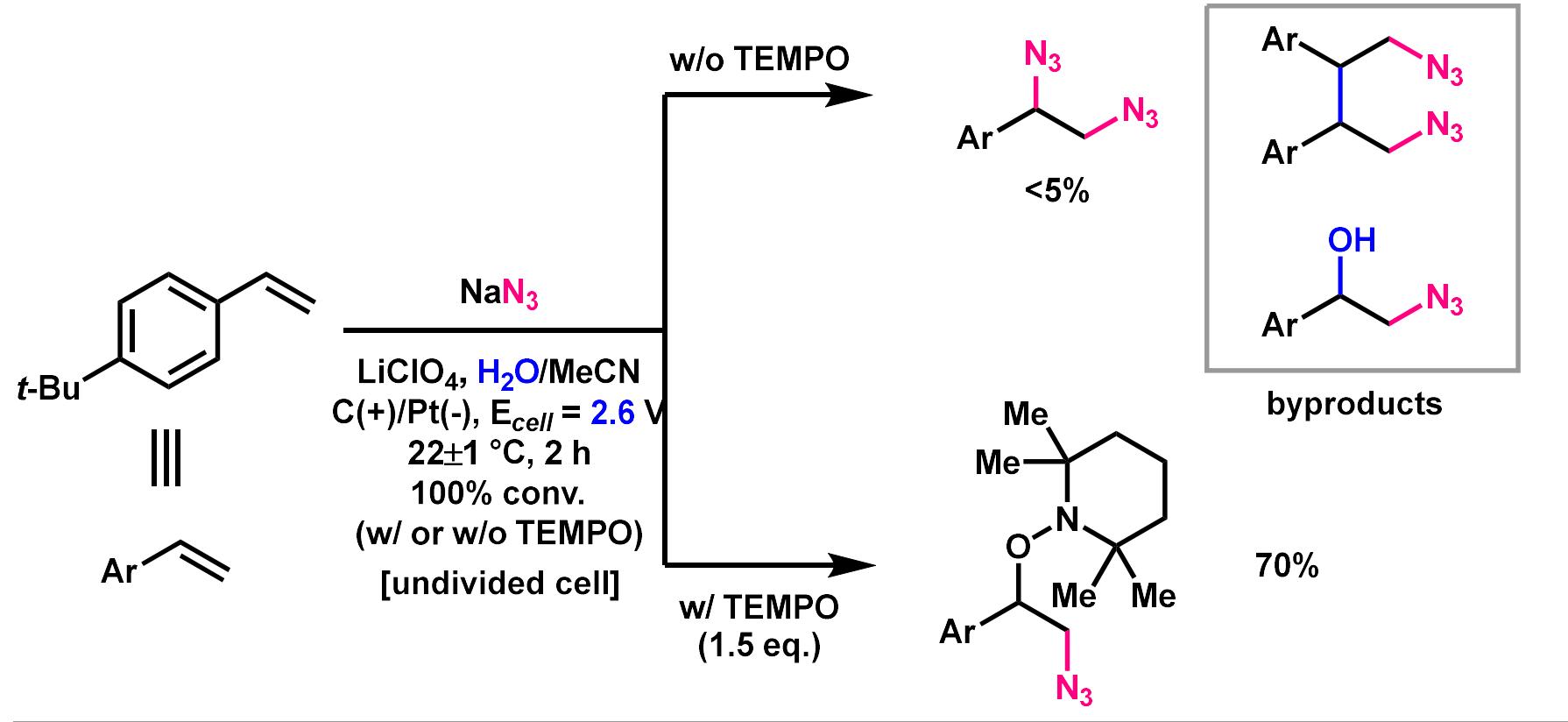
Part 1. $\text{R}^1 = \text{R}^2 = \text{N}_3$



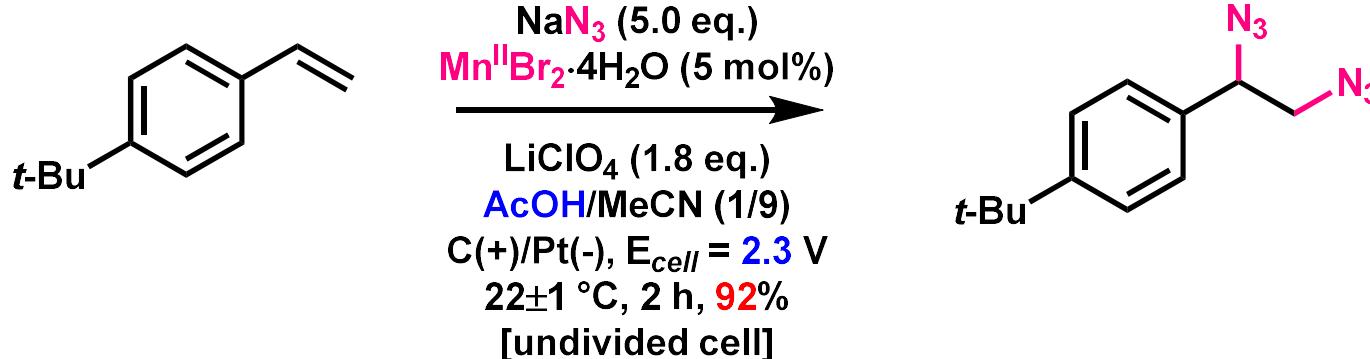
Part 2. $\text{R}^1 \neq \text{R}^2, \text{R}^1 = \text{H}, \text{R}^2 = \text{CN}$



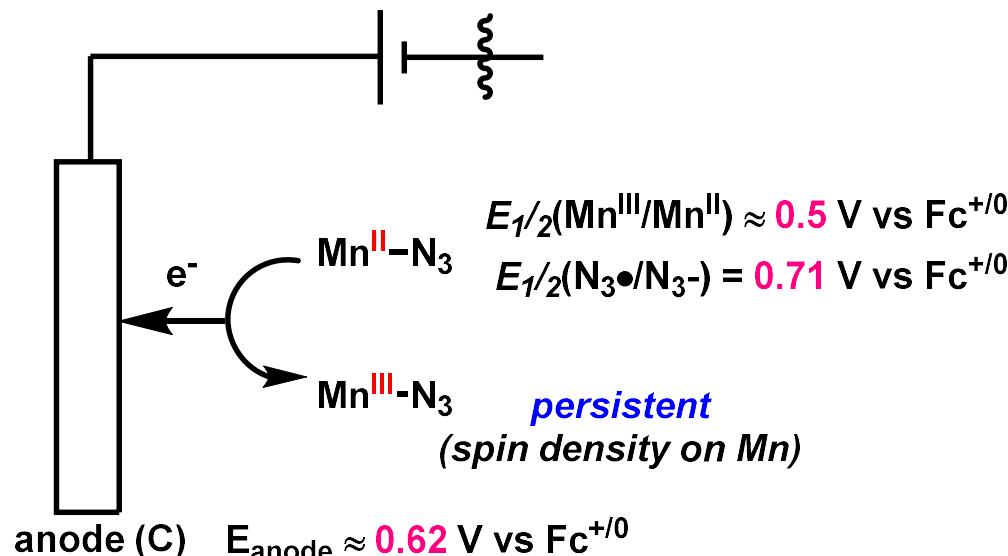
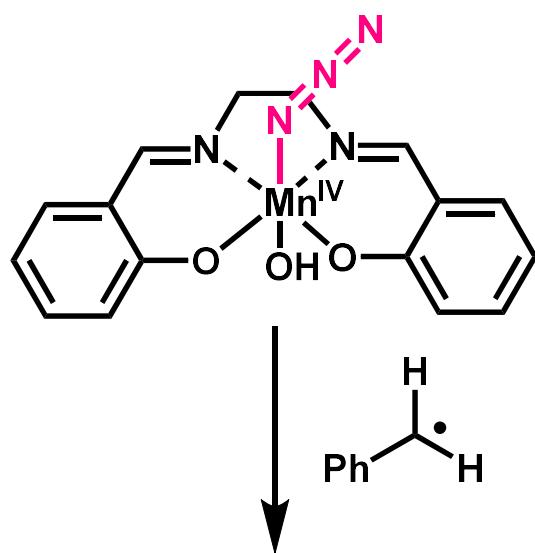
Attempted electrochemical diazidation of olefin



Dual role of Mn^{II} salt



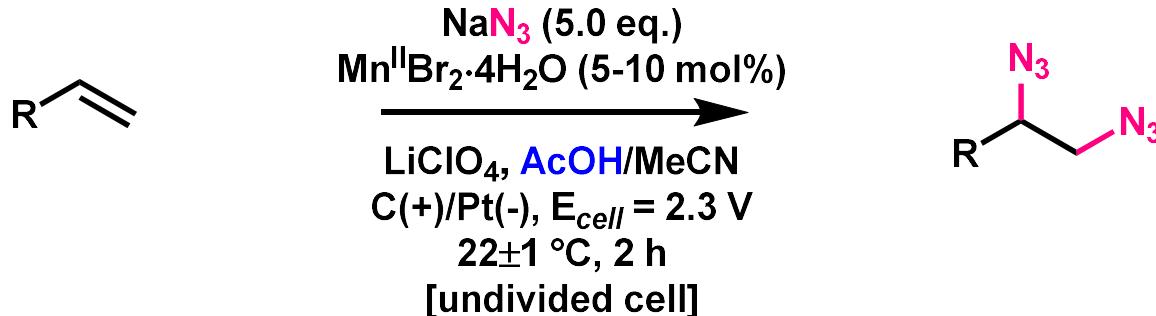
Mn^{IV} as N₃ transfer reagent¹⁾



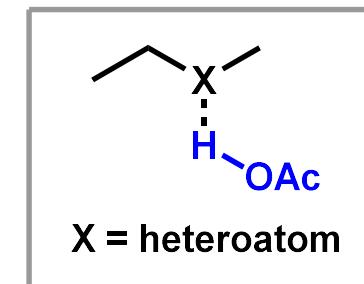
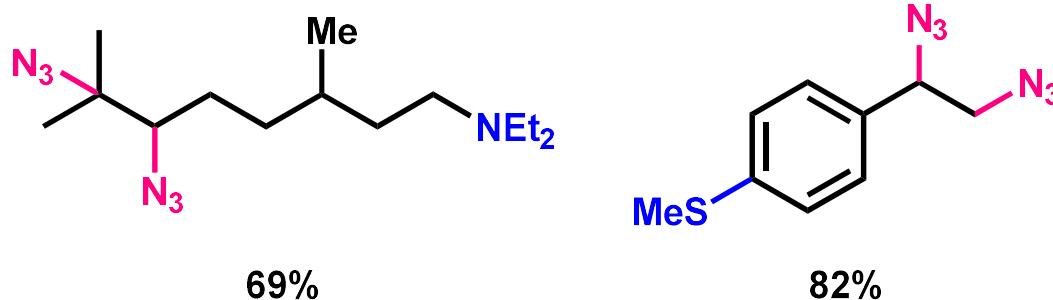
Mn^{II} salt works as

1. redox mediator (Mn^{II}-N₃ complex decreases the oxidation potential)
2. N₃ transfer reagent (Mn^{III}-N₃ complex showed persistent character)

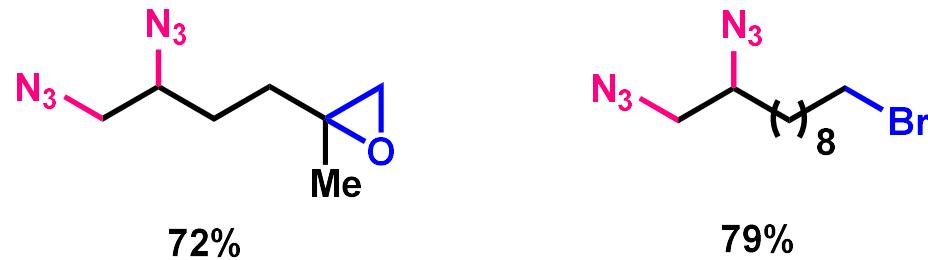
Effect of terminal reductant



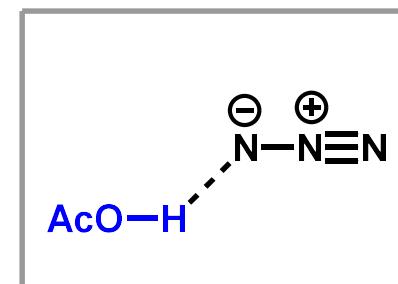
1. substrate with oxidation labile functional group



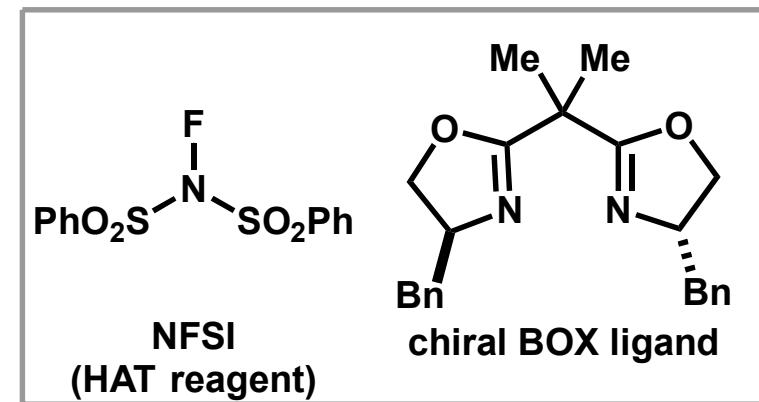
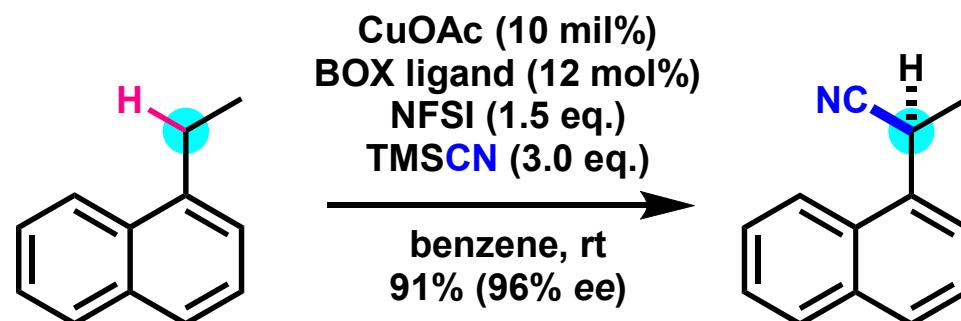
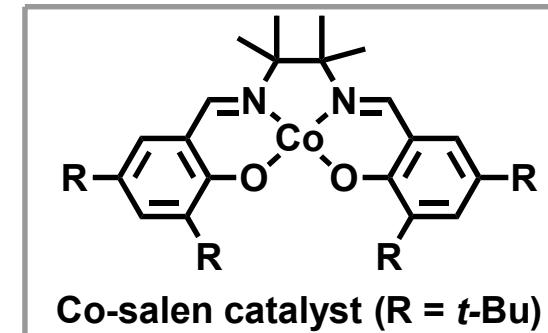
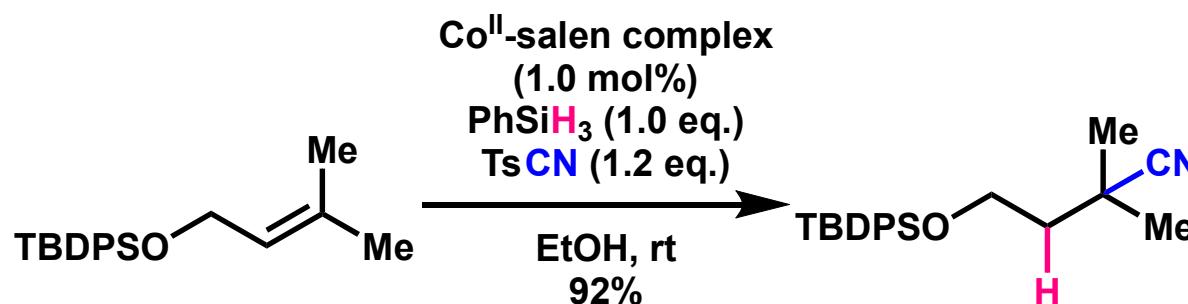
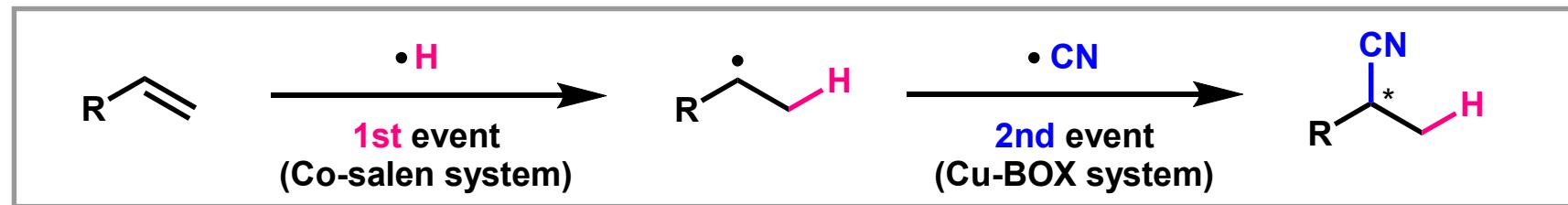
2. substrate with nucleophile labile functional group



(reaction temp: 40°C)



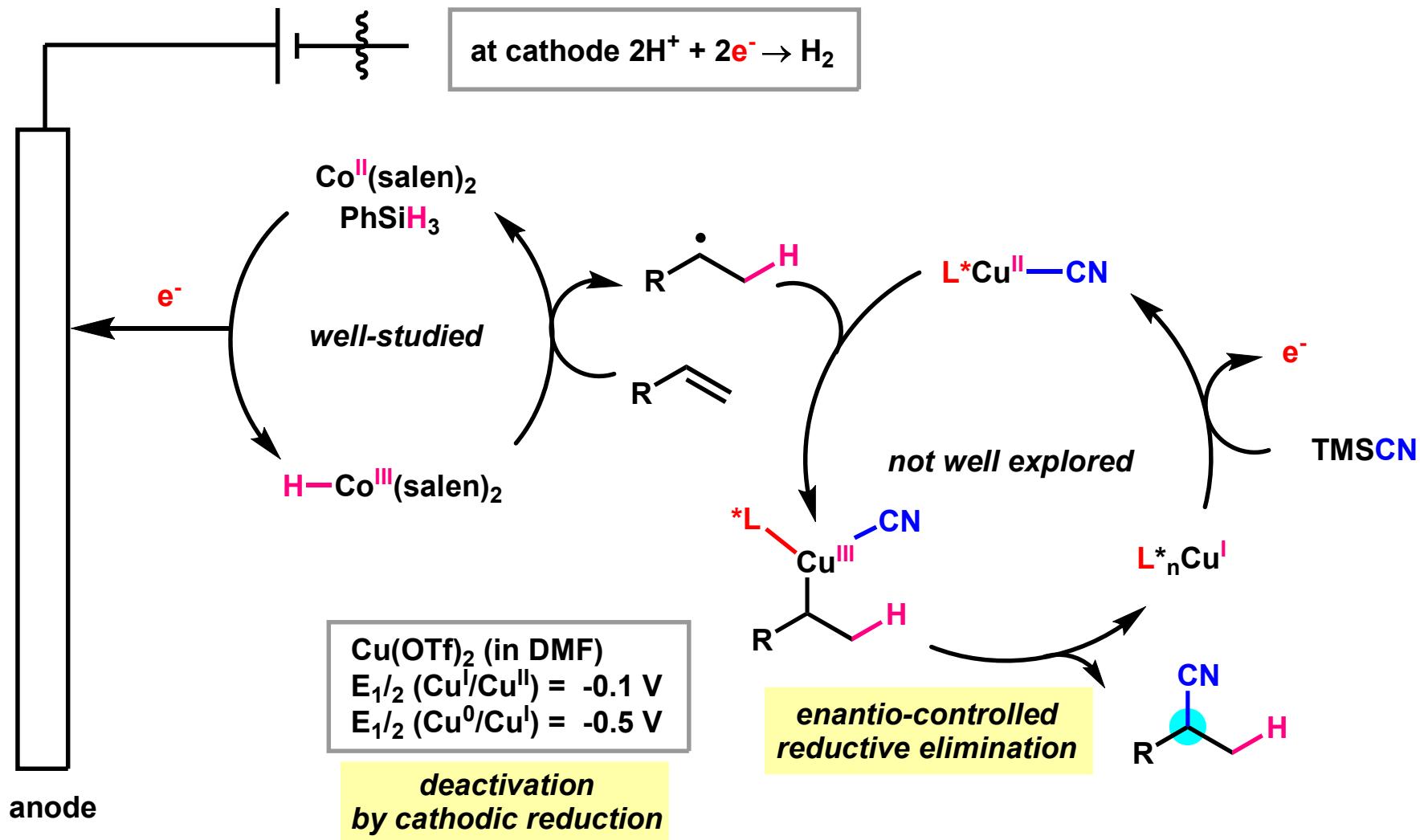
Dual electrocatalysis approach



1) Gaspar, B.; Carreira, E. M. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 4519.

2) Zhang, W.; Wang, F.; McCann, S. D.; Wang, D.; Chen, P.; Stahl, S. S.; Liu, G. *Science* **2016**, *353*, 1014.

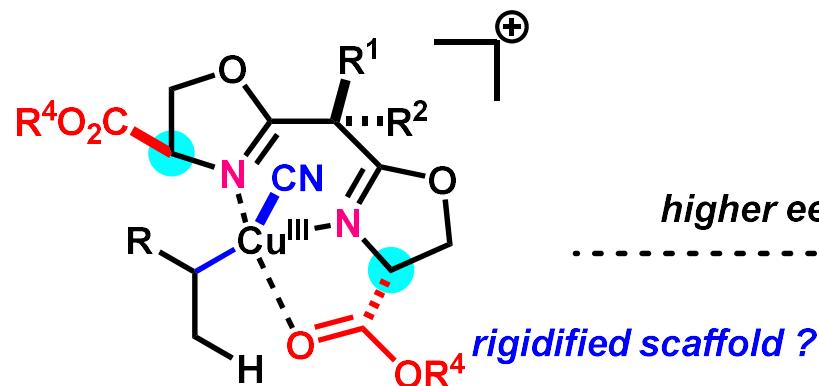
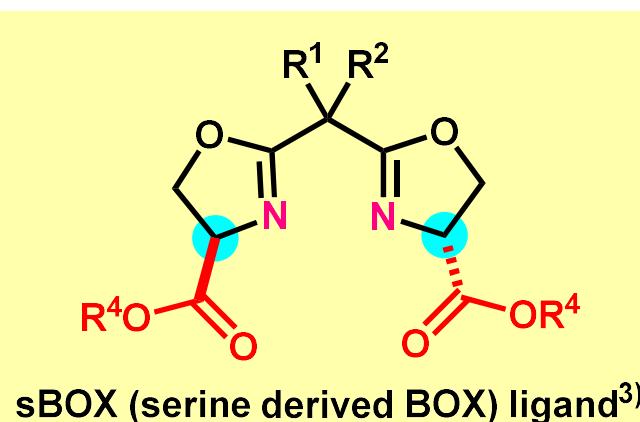
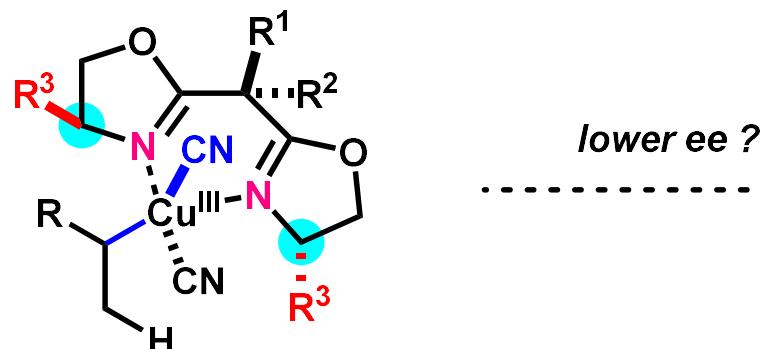
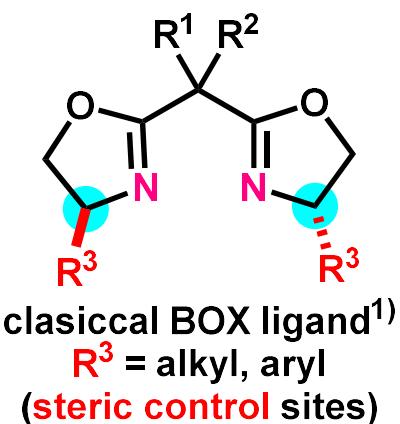
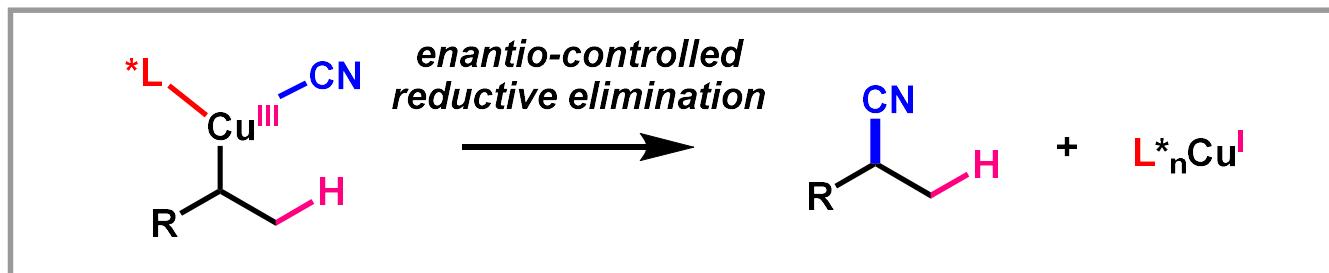
Initial reaction design



1) Eichhorn, E.; Rieker, A.; Speiser, B. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **1992**, *31*, 1215.

2) Song, L.; Fu, N.; Ernst, B. G.; Lee, W. H.; Frederick, M. O.; DiStasio Jr. R. A.; Lin, S. *Nat. Chem.* **2020**, *12*, 747.

sBOX ligand -Initial ligand design-

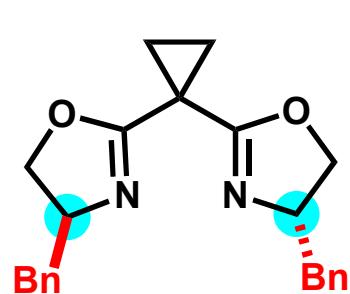
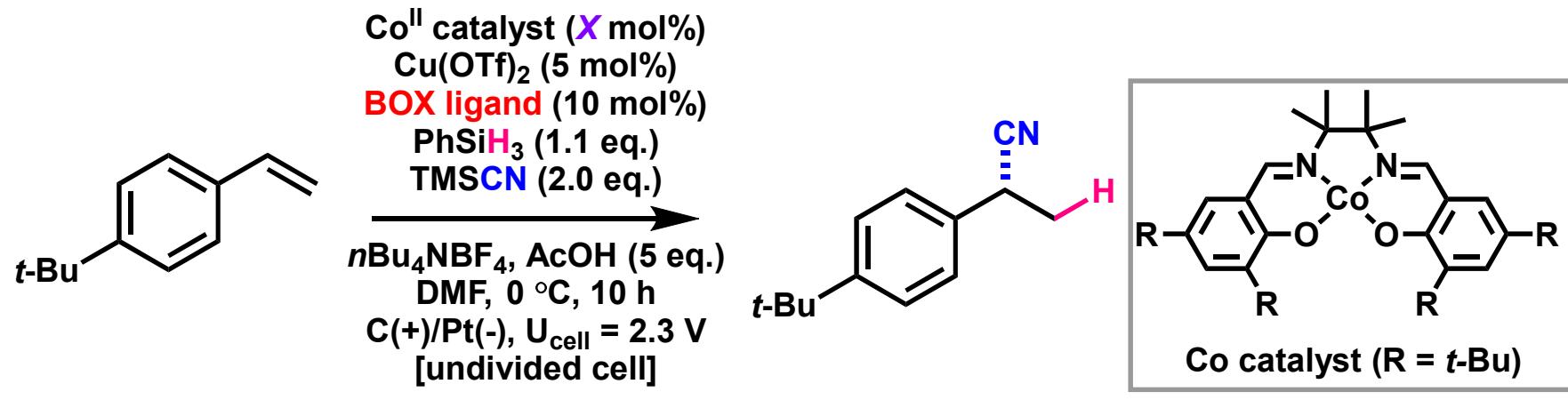


1) Lowenthal, R. E.; Abiko, A.; Masamune, S. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **1990**, 31, 6005.

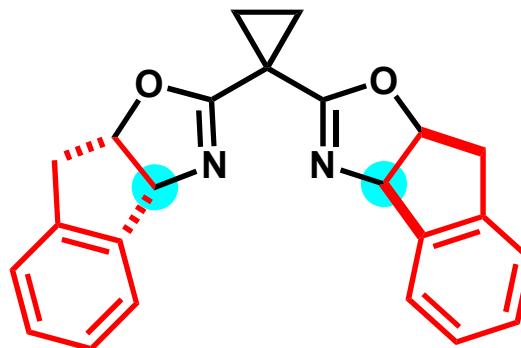
2) Zhang, W.; Wang, F.; McCann, S. D.; Wang, D.; Chen, P.; Stahl, S. S.; Liu, G. *Science* **2016**, 353, 1014.

3) Fu, N.; Song, L.; Liu, J.; Shen, Y.; Siu, C. J.; Lin, S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2019**, 141, 14480.

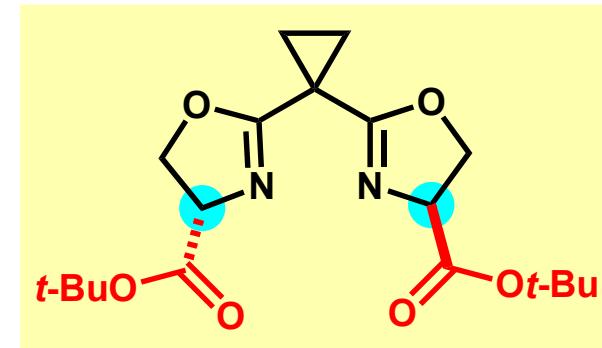
Screening of BOX ligands



$X = 0.5$
 46% yield
 -50% ee



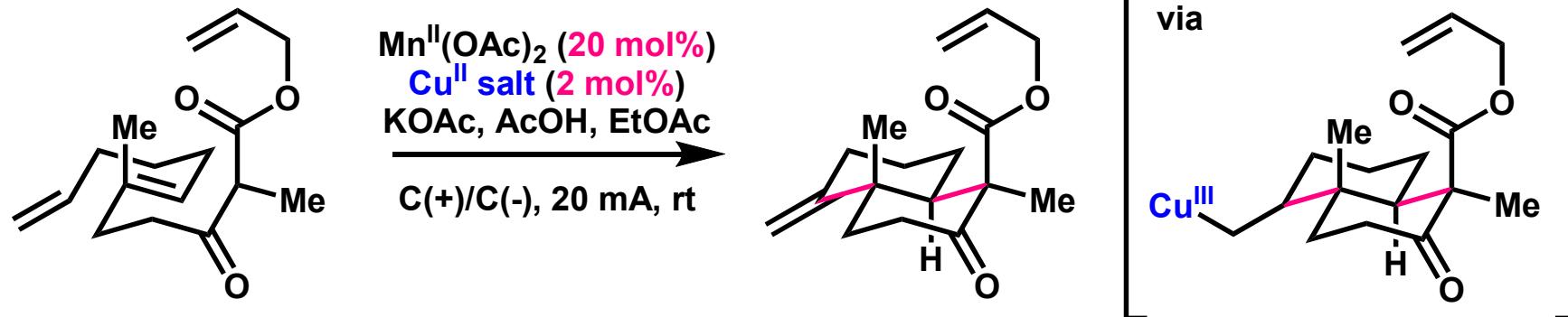
$X = 0.5$
 73% yield
 72% ee



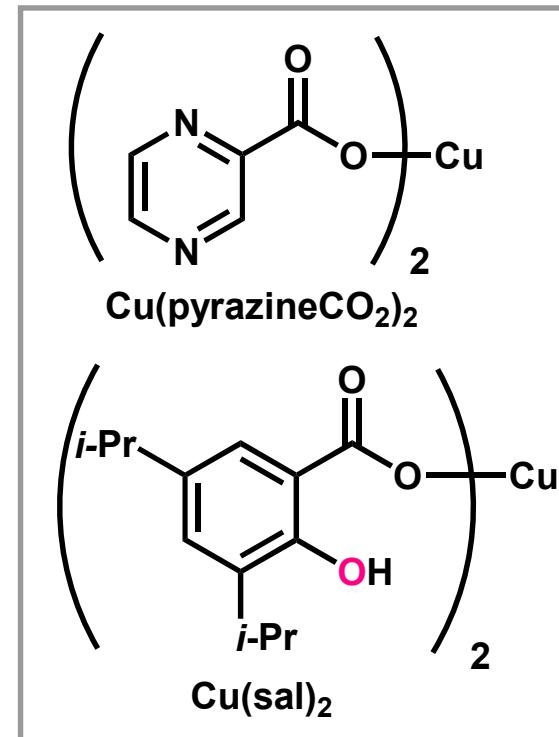
$X = 0.5$
 79% yield
 91% ee
 $(X = 2$
 37% yield
 84% ee)

1. sBOX ligand showed better ee.
2. balancing the rate of MHAT and cyanation events was important

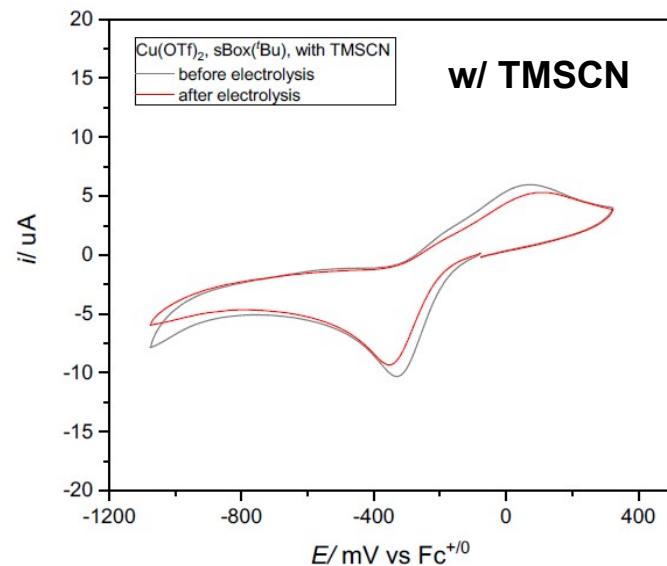
Electrochemical radical polycyclization



entry	Cu ^{II} salt	results
1	Cu(OAc) ₂	20%
2	Cu(pyrazineCO ₂) ₂	22% 27% rcv.
3	Cu(sal) ₂	30%



Cathodic reduction tolerant Cu^{II} species

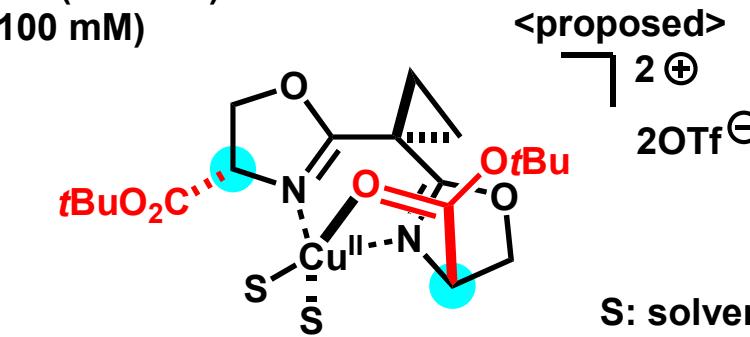
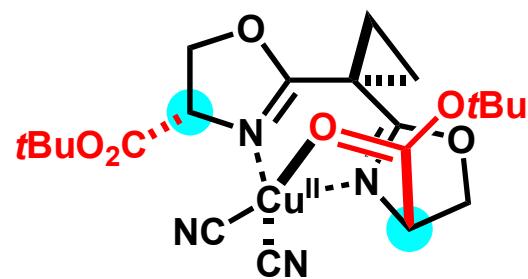


conditions

Pt working electrode

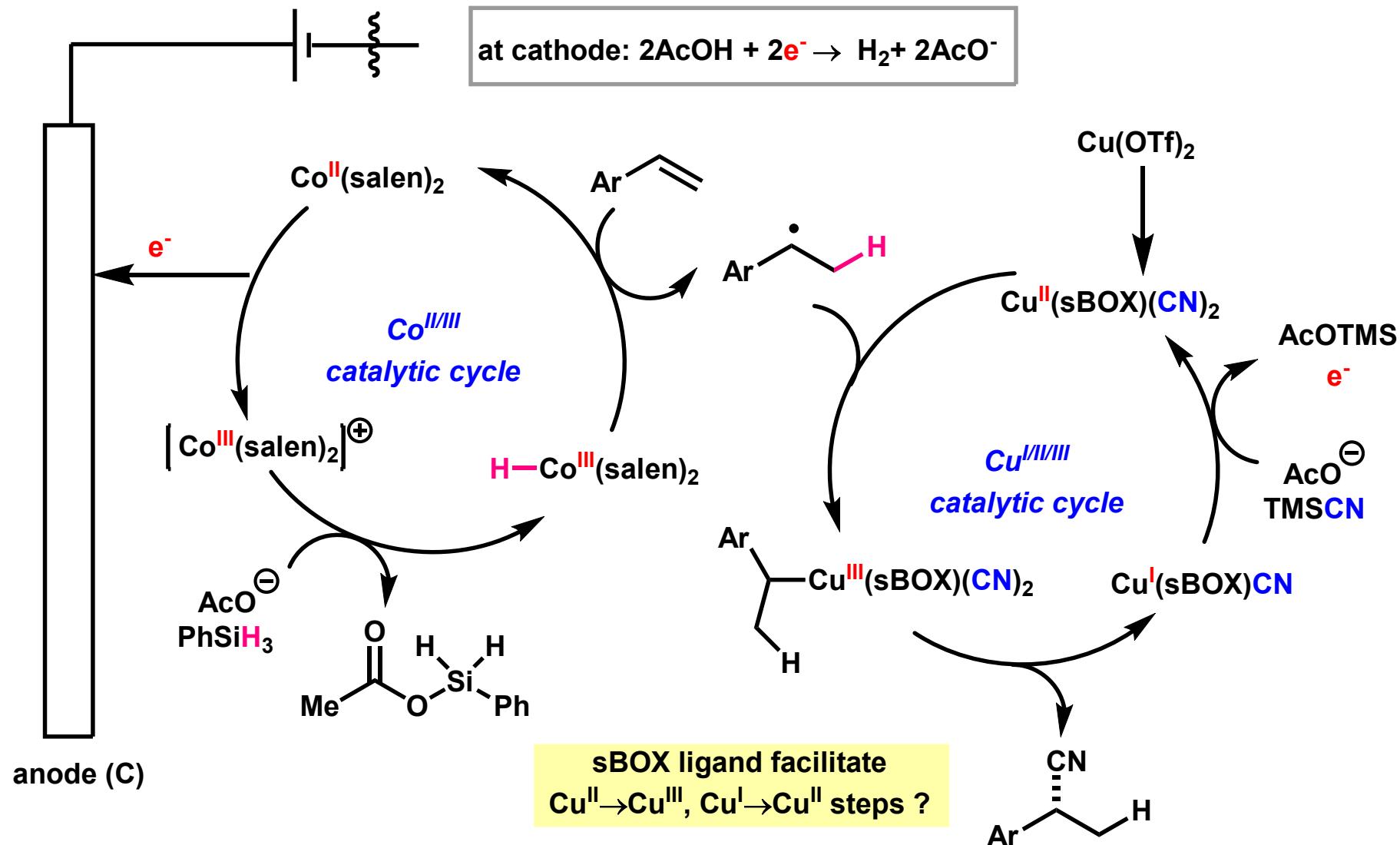
$n\text{Bu}_4\text{NBF}_4$ (0.20 M in DMF), $\text{Cu}(\text{OTf})_2$ (2.5 mM)
 sBOX(tBu) (5 mM), HOAc (250 mM)
 w/ or w/o TMSCN (100 mM)

<proposed>



Cu, sBOX ligand, and TMSCN formed new Cu^{II} species, which is tolerant for cathodic reduction.

Possible reaction mechanism

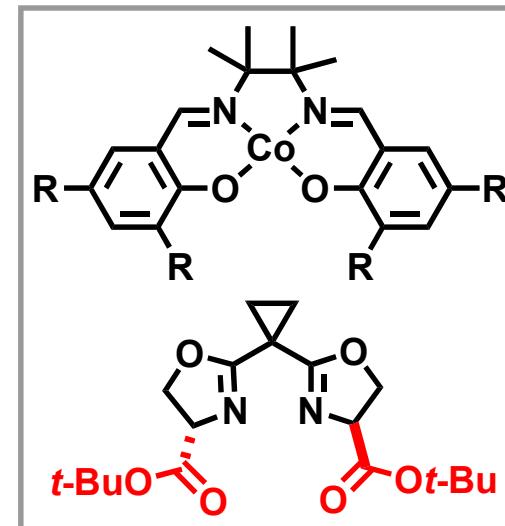
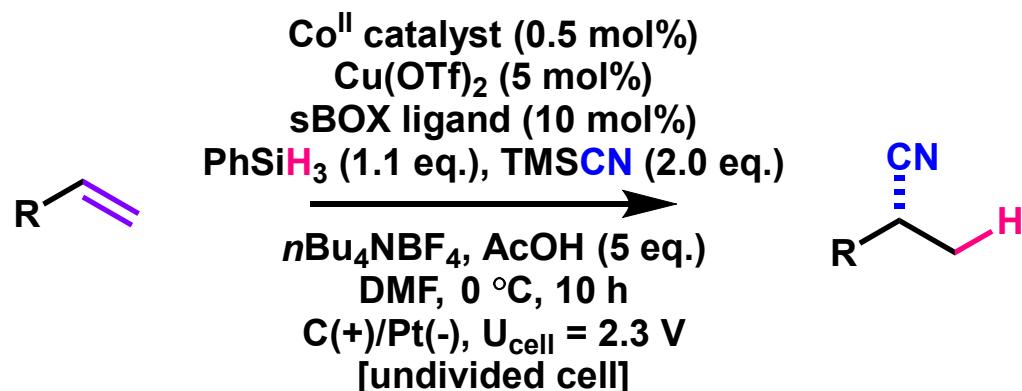


Kim, H.; Kim, H.; Lambert, T. H.; Lin, S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 2087.

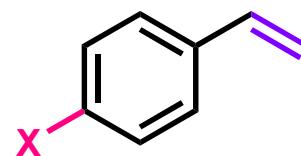
Stoll, E. L.; Tongue, T.; Andrews, K. G.; Valette, D.; Hirst, D. J.; Denton, R. M. *Chem. Sci.* **2020**, 11, 9494.

Wang, P.-Z.; Gao, Y.; Chen, J.; Huan, X.-D.; Xiao, W.-J.; Chen, J.-R. *Nat. Commun.* **2021**, 12, 1.

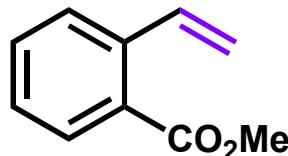
Substrate scope



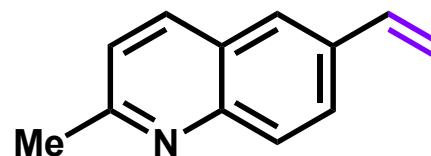
1. terminal olefin



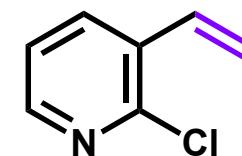
$\text{X} = \text{H}, 76\%, 84\% \text{ ee}$
 $\text{X} = \text{Br}, 69\%, 84\% \text{ ee}$
 $\text{X} = \text{SMe}, 69\%, 86\% \text{ ee}$



79%, 85% ee

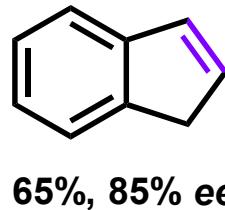
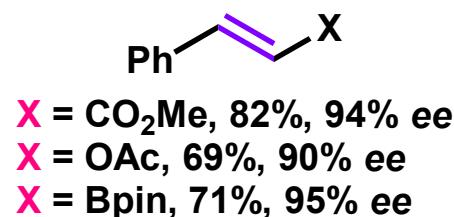


74%, 92% ee

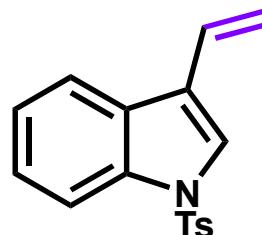


78%, 85% ee

2. Internal olefin

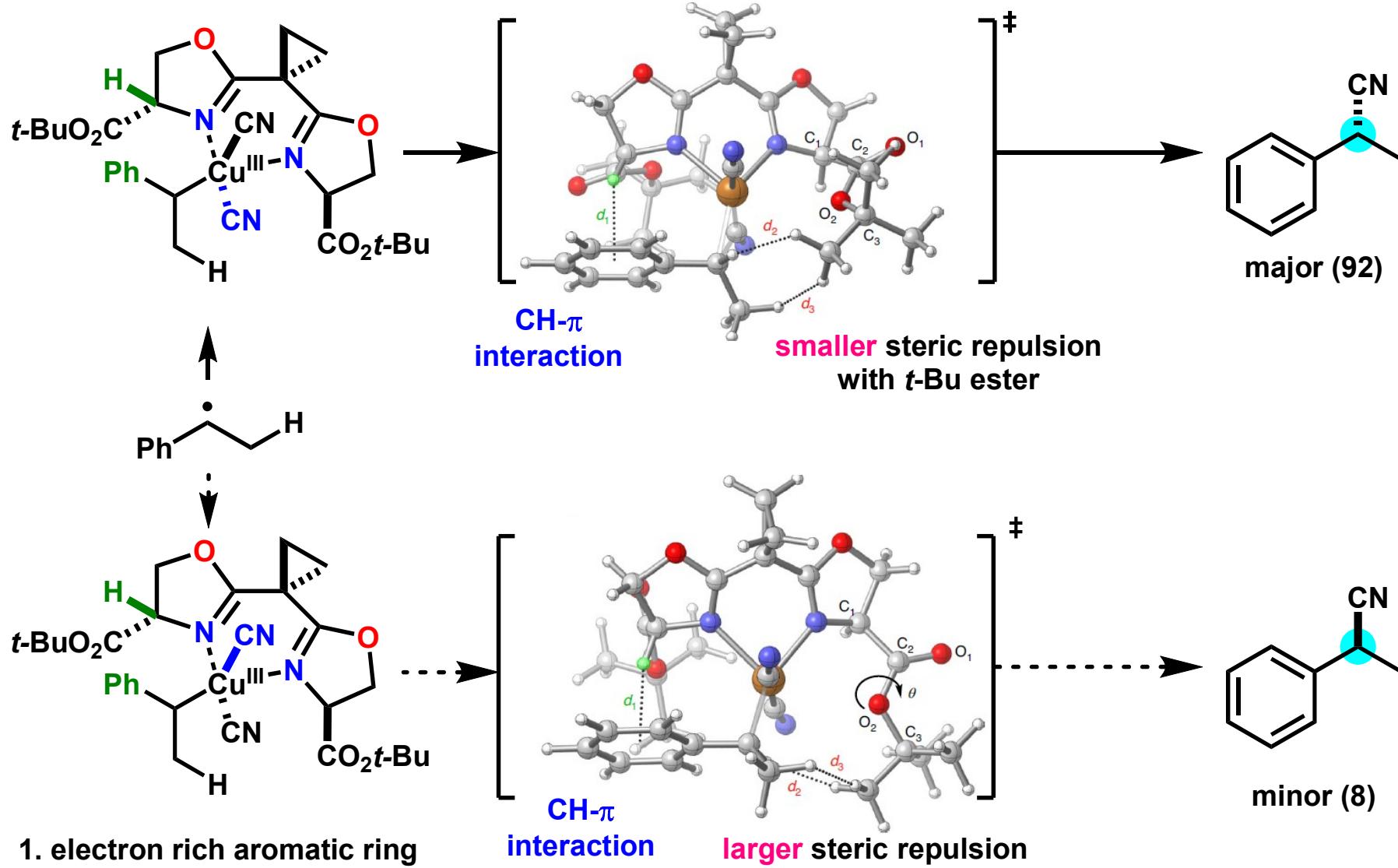


3. Oxidation labile substrate



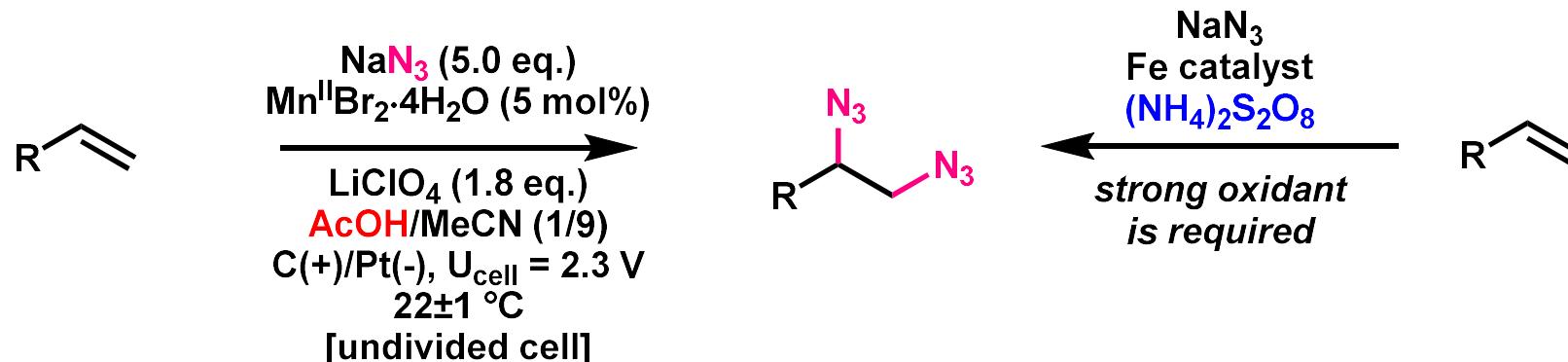
11%, n.d.% ee, ($U_{\text{cell}} = 2.3 \text{ V}$)
 71%, 87% ee ($U_{\text{cell}} = 1.8 \text{ V}$)

Explanation for enantioselectivity

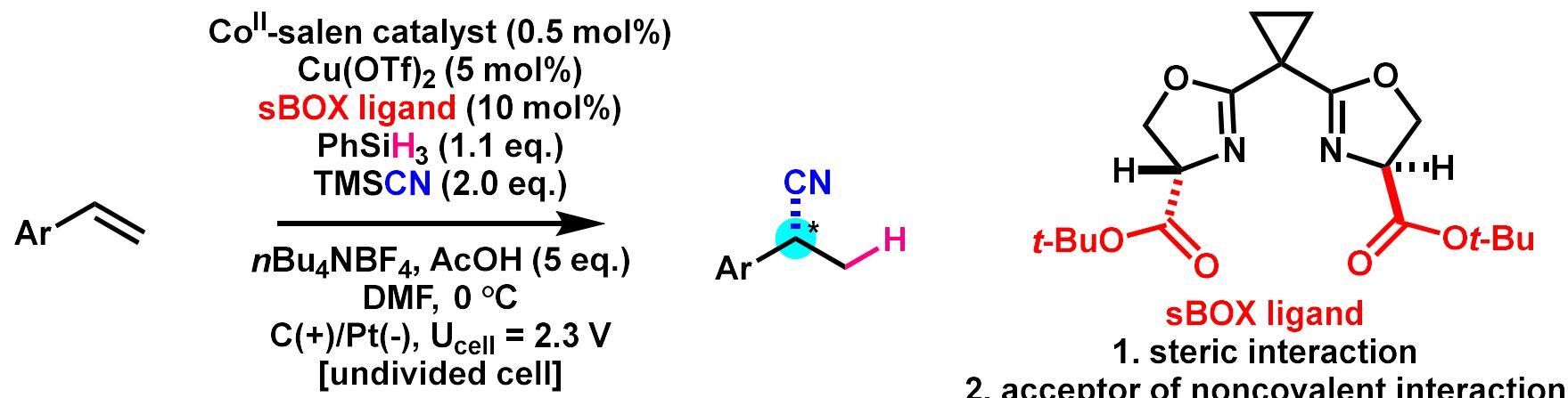


ωB97X-D/6-31G(d) level of theory

Summary (1) -anodically coupled electrolysis-



1. terminal reductant AcOH expanded the substrate scope
2. Mn^{II} salt electrocatalysis offered milder reaction conditions



1. application of redox labile Cu^{II} catalysis in electrochemical reaction
2. further development of classical BOX ligand

1) Fu, N.; Sauer, G. S.; Saha, A.; Loo, A.; Lin, S. *Science* **2017**, *357*, 575.

2) Song, L.; Fu, N.; Ernst, B. G.; Lee, W. H.; Frederick, M. O.; DiStasio Jr. R. A.; Lin, S. *Nat. Chem.* **2020**, *12*, 747.

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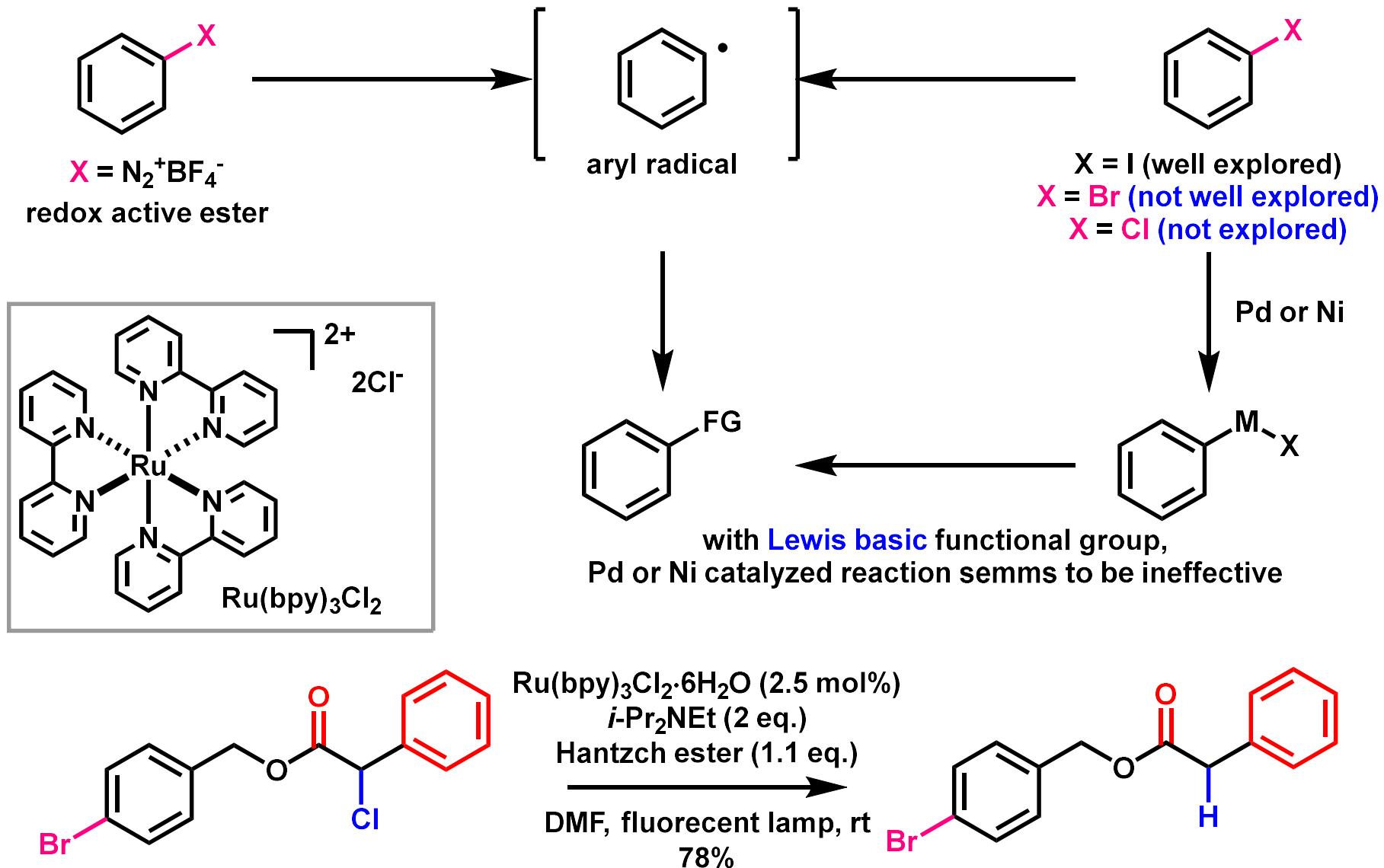
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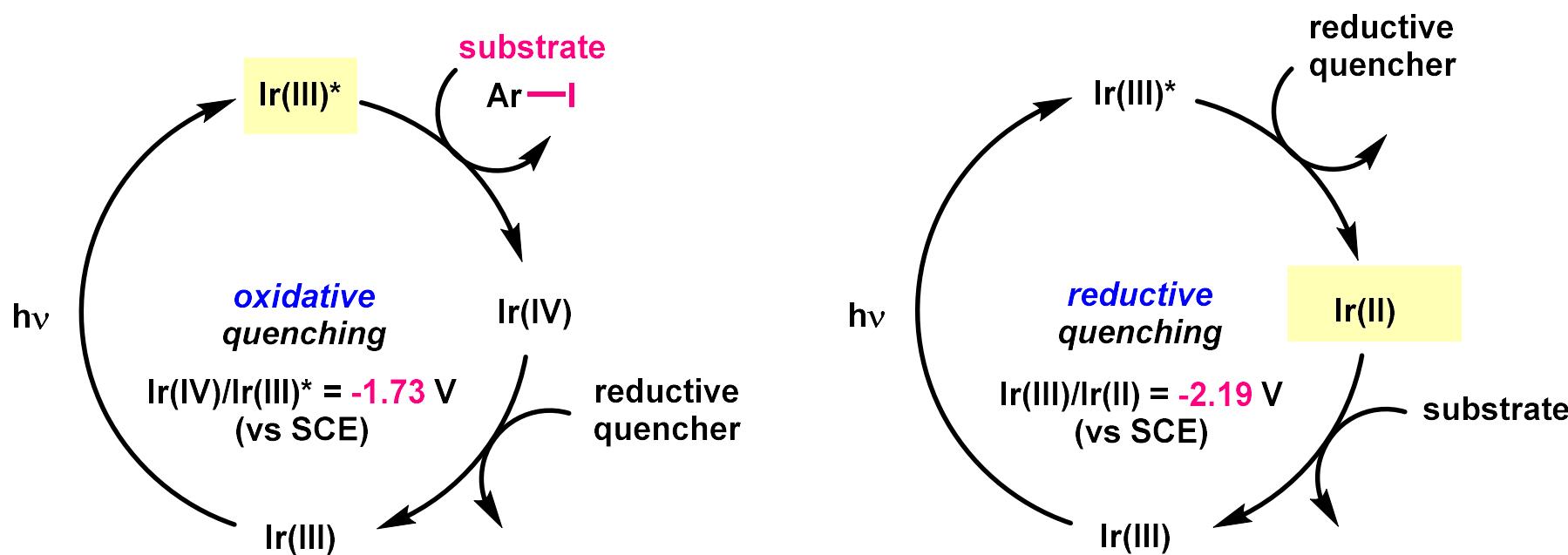
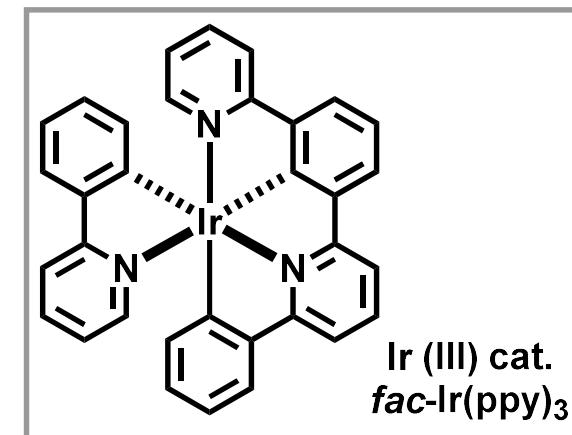
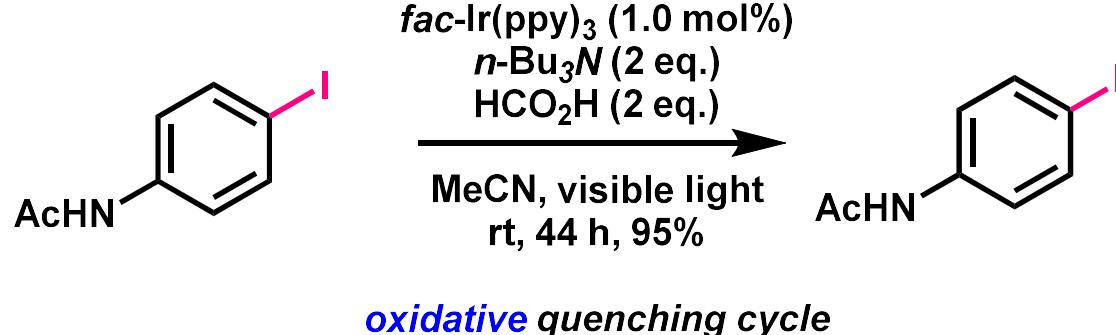
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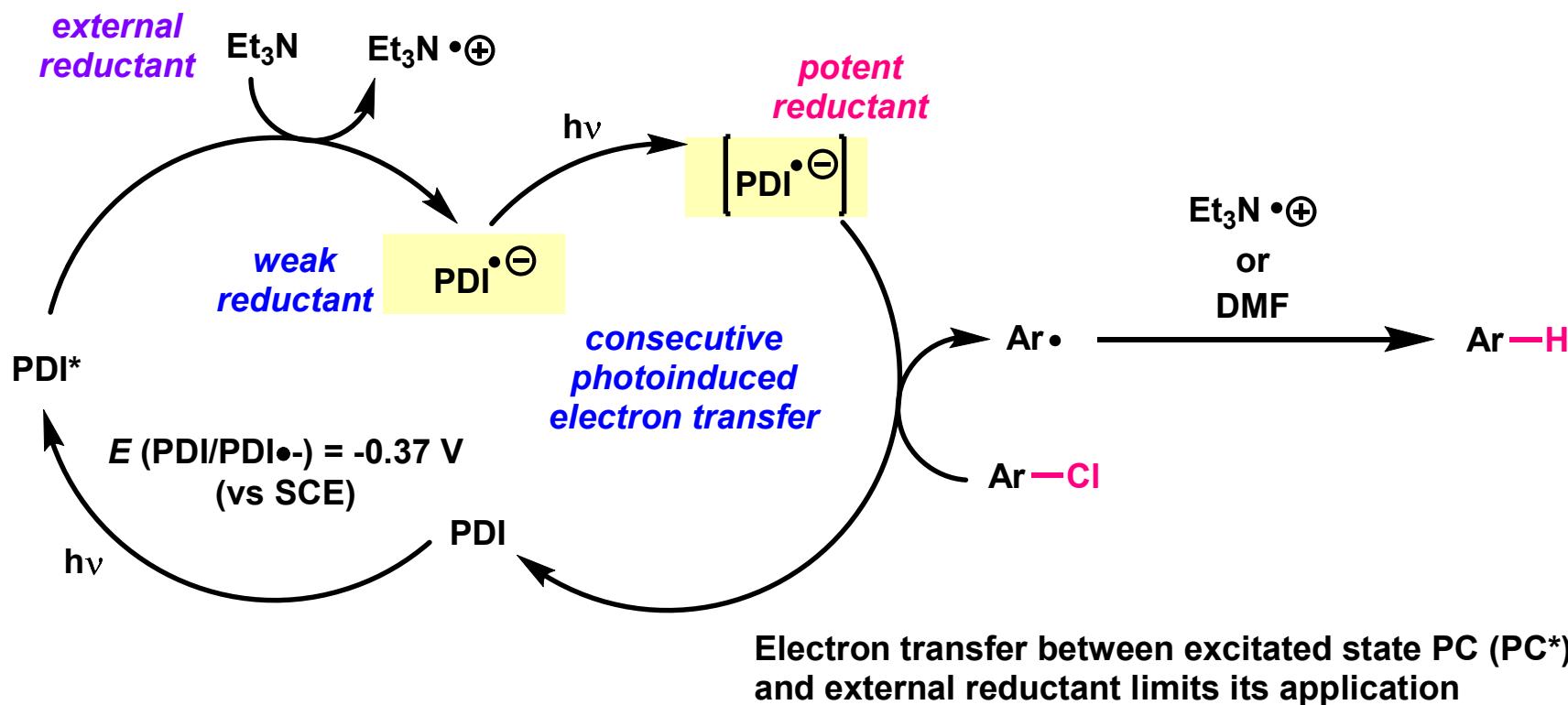
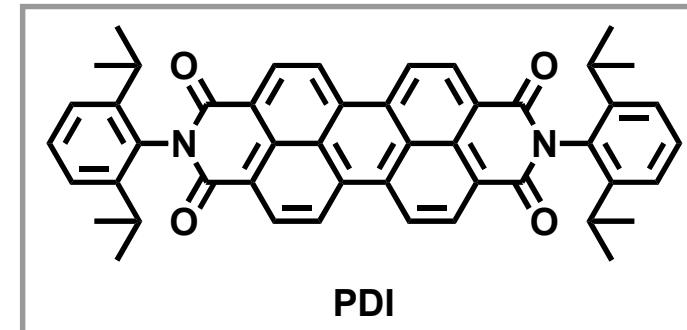
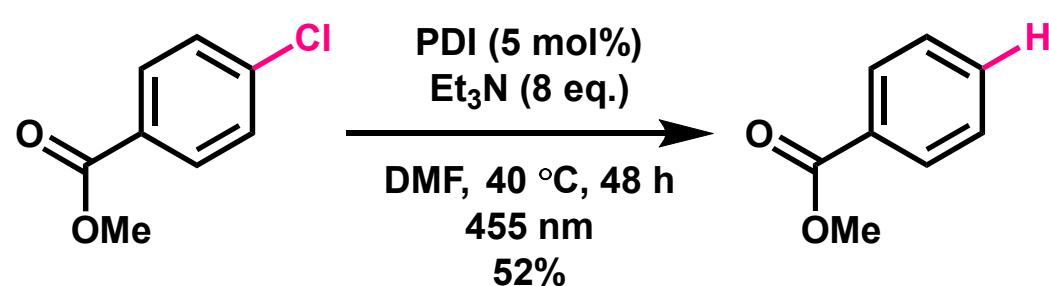
SET induced reductive functionalization



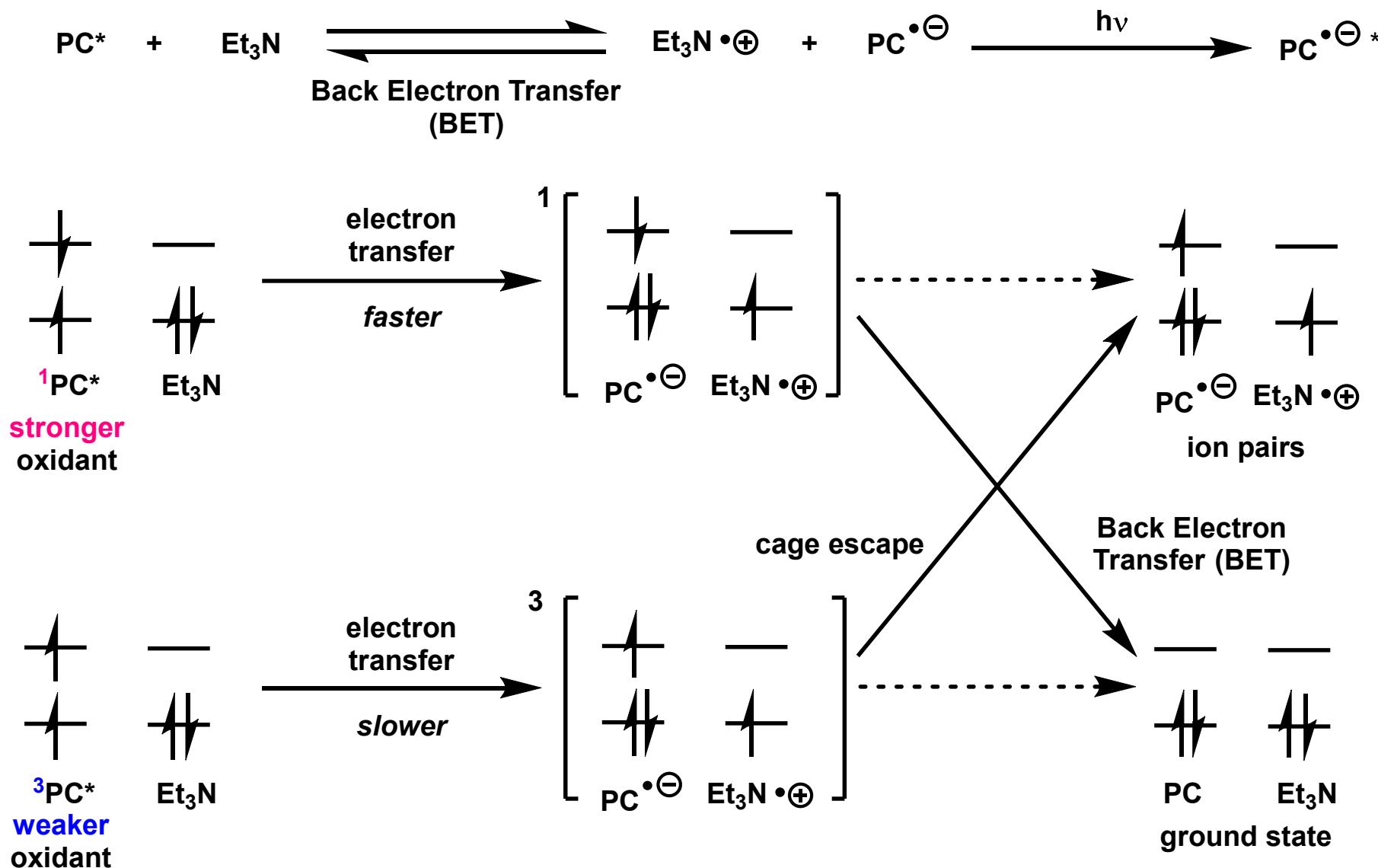
Modification of photocatalysis



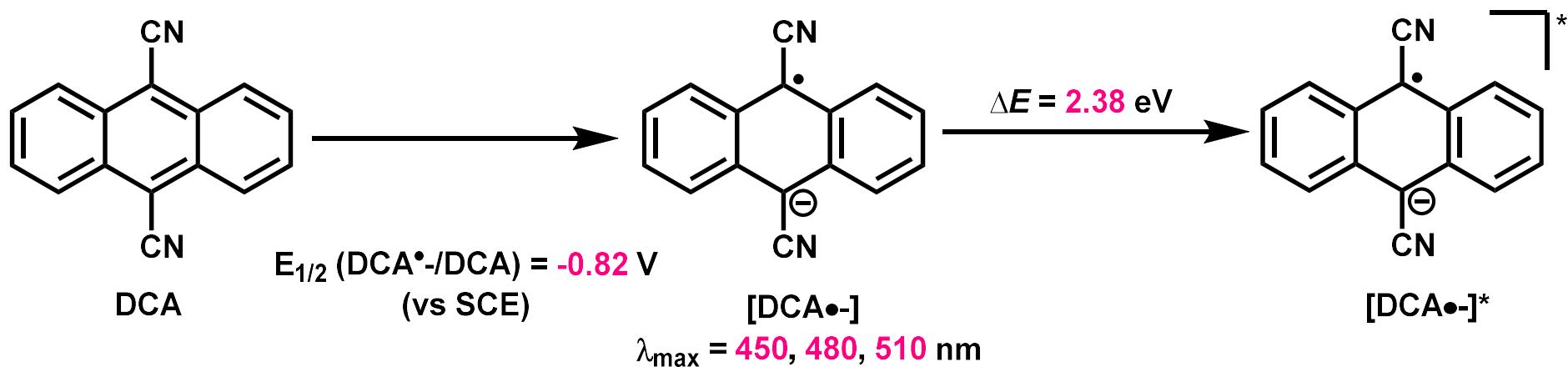
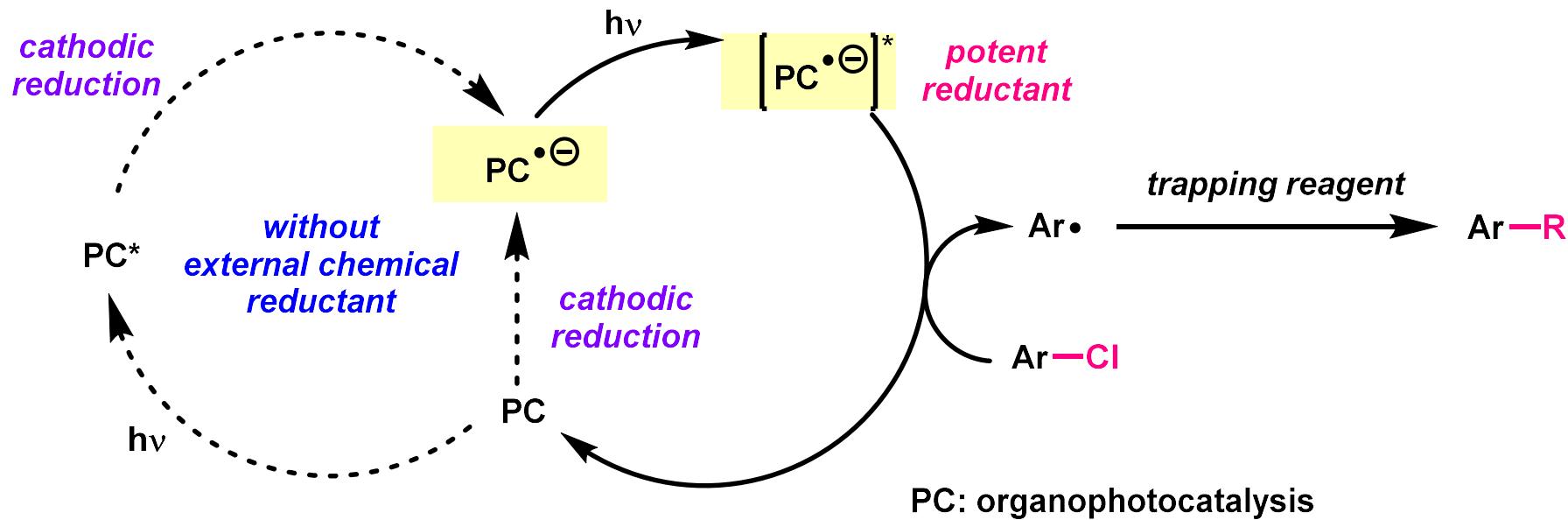
Consecutive photoinduced electron transfer



BET from organophotocatalysis

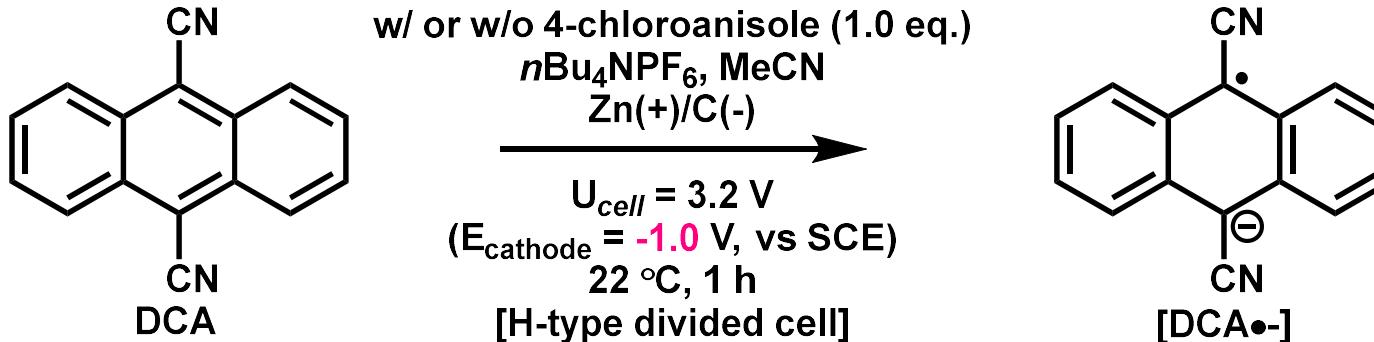


Electrophotocatalytic approach



Kim, H.; Kim, H.; Lambert, T. H.; Lin, S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, *142*, 2087.
Eriksen, J.; Lund, H.; Nyvad, A. I. *Acta. Chem. Scand.* **1983**, *37*, 459.

Electrochemical formation of DCA radical anion



$$E_{1/2} (\text{DCA}^{\bullet-}/\text{DCA}) = -0.82 \text{ V} \text{ (vs SCE)}$$

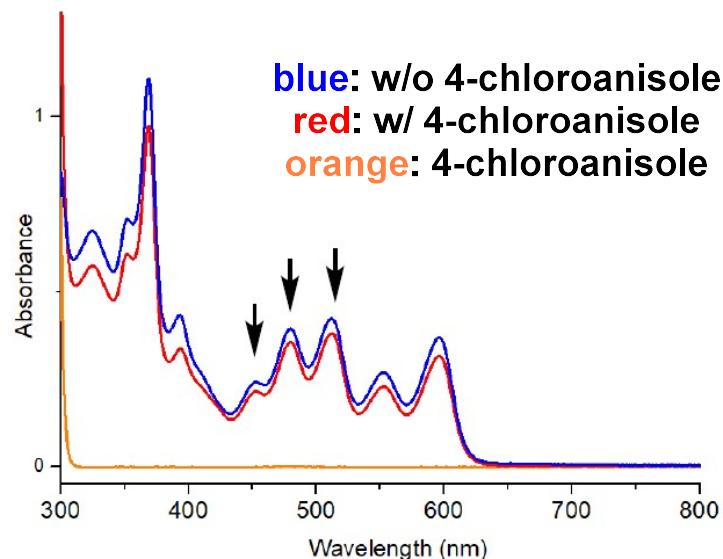


Figure 1. UV-vis spectrum of cathode solution after the electrolysis

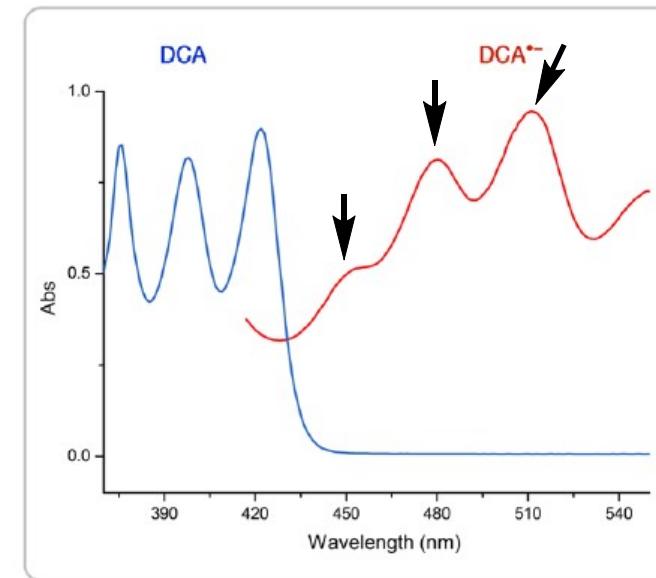
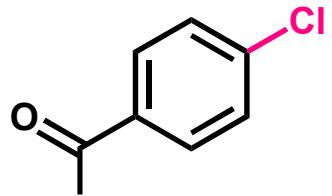


Figure 2. UV-vis spectrum of DCA and DCA radical anion

DCA radical anion is electronically generated without the formation of EDA complex

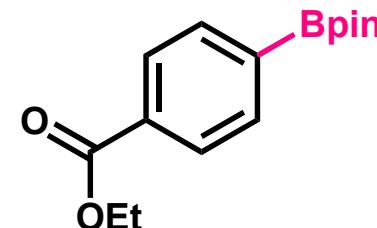
Optimization of reductive radical borylation



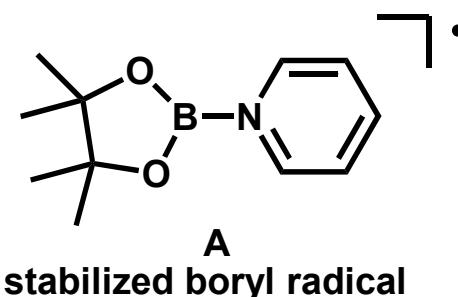
$E_{red} = -2.04 \text{ V}$
(vs SCE)

DCA (5 mol%)
 $(\text{Bpin})_2$ (2.0 eq.)
pyridine (20 mol%)

 $n\text{Bu}_4\text{NPF}_6$, MeCN
 $\text{Zn}(+)/\text{C}(-)$, $U_{cell} = 3.2 \text{ V}$
Blue LED (15W), 22 °C
[H-type divided cell]



entry	variation	results
1	none	88%
2	no electrolysis	<5%
3	no light	<5%
4	no DCA	<5%
5	no pyridine	58%
6	undivided cell	37%

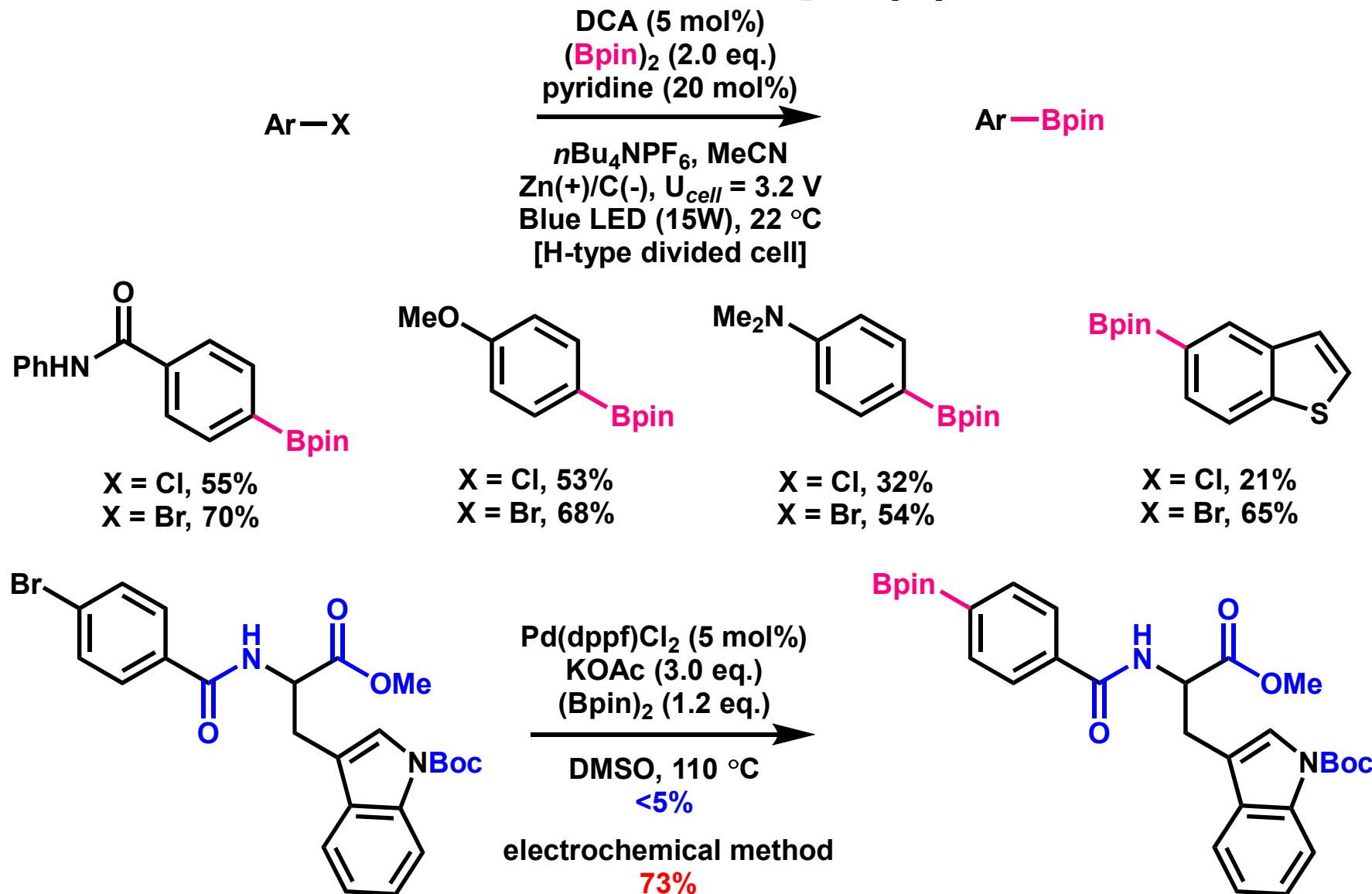


$\text{Zn} \rightarrow \text{Zn}^{2+} \rightarrow \text{Zn}$
(Zn bridge formation)

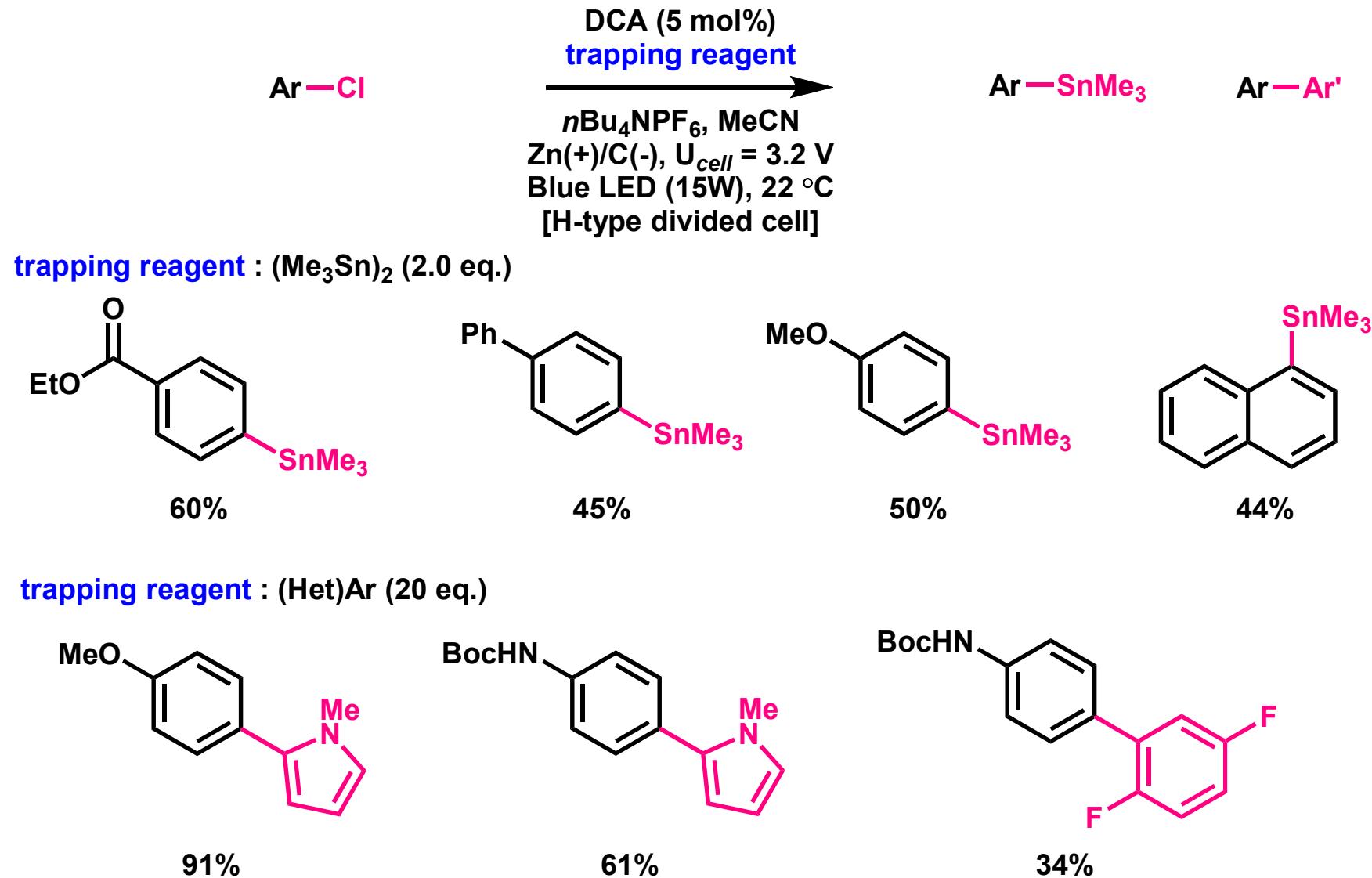
Kim, H.; Kim, H.; Lambert, T. H.; Lin, S. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, 142, 2087.

Wang, G.; Zhang, H.; Zhao, J.; Li, W.; Cao, L.; Zhu, C.; Li, S. *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.* **2016**, 55, 5985²⁸

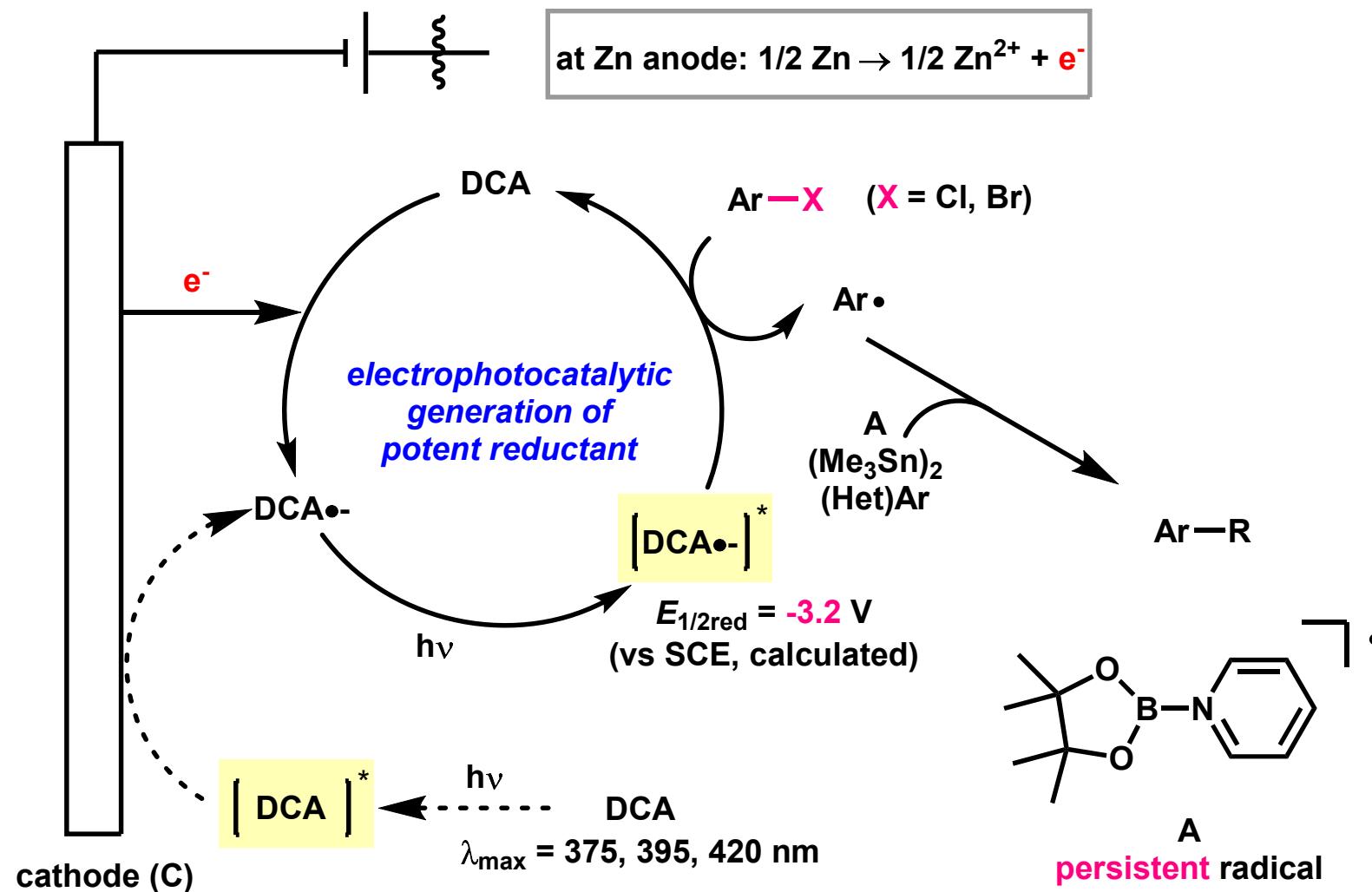
Substrate scope (1)



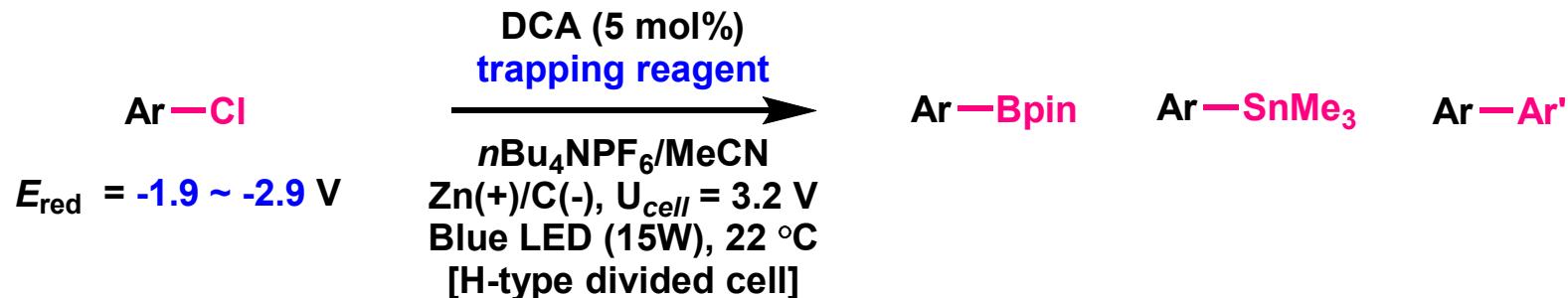
Substrate scope (2)



Reaction mechanism



Summary (2) -Electrophotocatalysis-



1. Electrophotocatalytic generation of potent reductant ($E_{\text{red}} = -3.2 \text{ V}$)

2. compatible with Lewis basic functional group

many research groups adapted
these strategies

modification of external reductant & organophotocatalysis

Zickens (2020, 2021)
Wu (2021)