

# Consecutive visible light-induced electron transfer processes using organic photocatalysts

Speaker: Mengmeng Xu

Supervisor: Dr. Quan Cai

# Content

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## 1. Introduction

## 2. Consecutive visible light-induced electron transfer (ConPET)

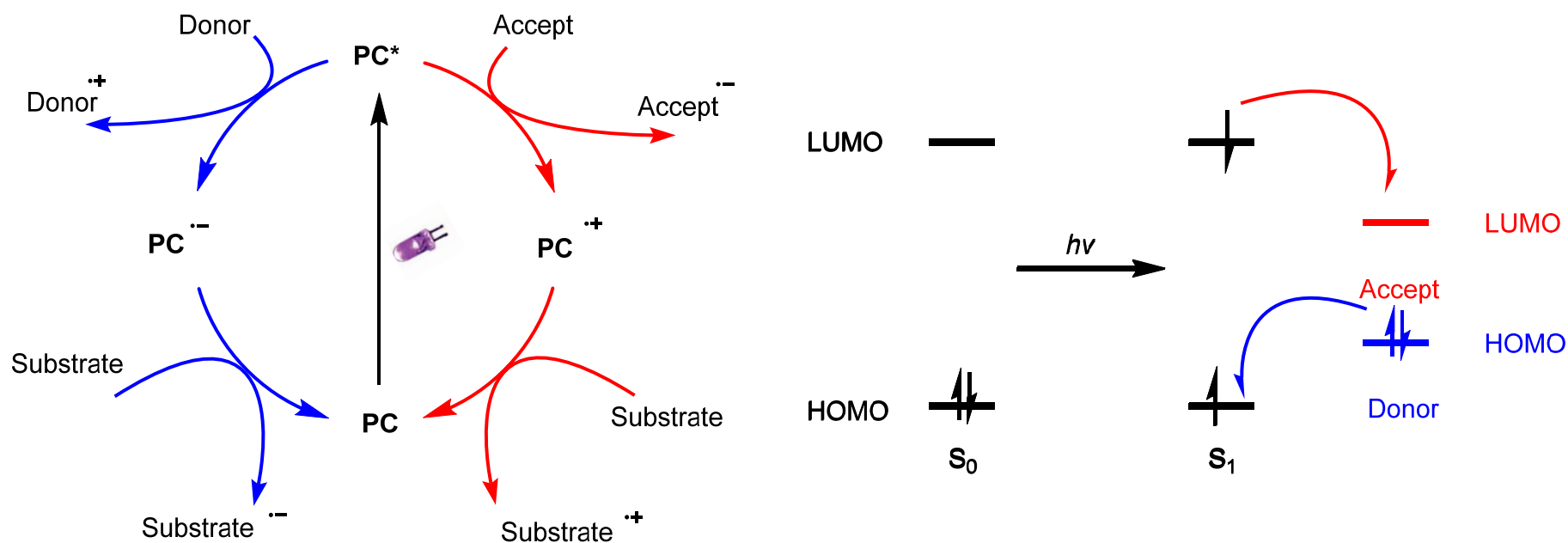
Reductions driven by ConPET processes

Oxidations driven by ConPET processes

## 3. Conclusion

# Introduction

## Conventional visible light-induced electron transfer

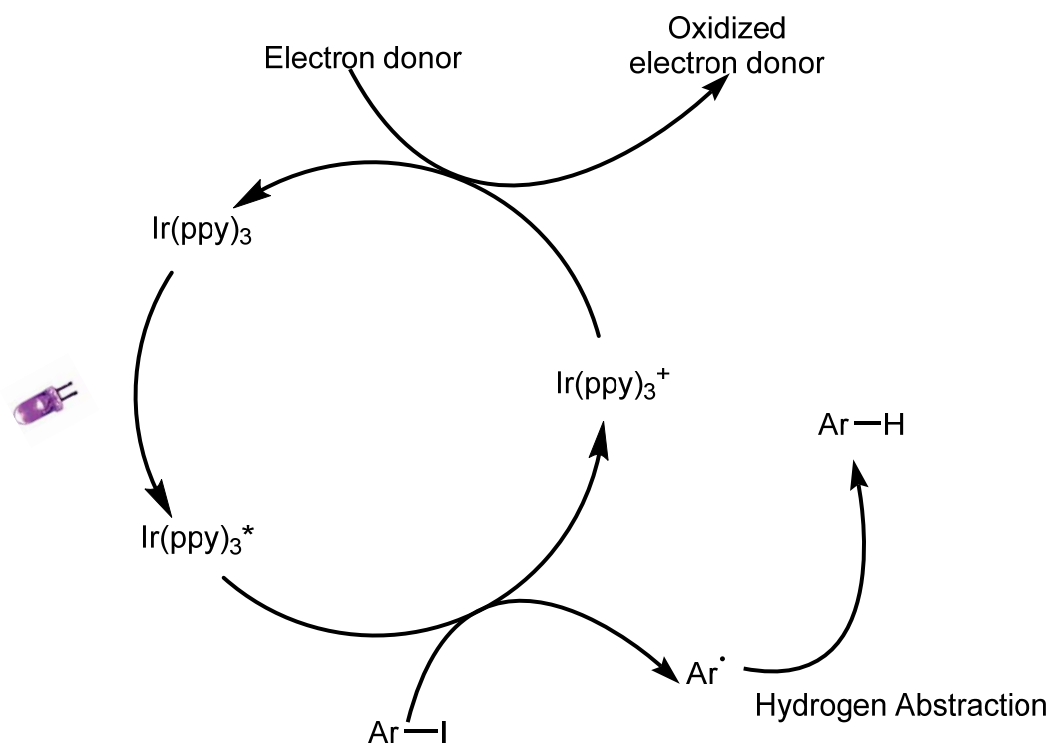
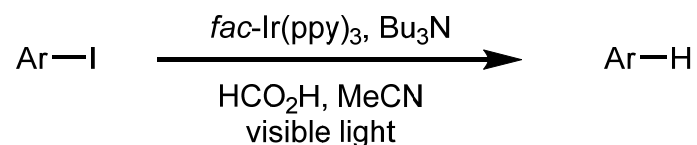


Because this process only accepts one photon, the redox potential of the photocatalyst only ranges from  $-2$  to  $+2$  V.

Schultz, D. M.; Yoon, T. P. *Science* **2014**, *343*, 1239176  
Targos, K.; Williams, O. P.; Wickens Z. K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2021**, *143*, 4125

# Introduction

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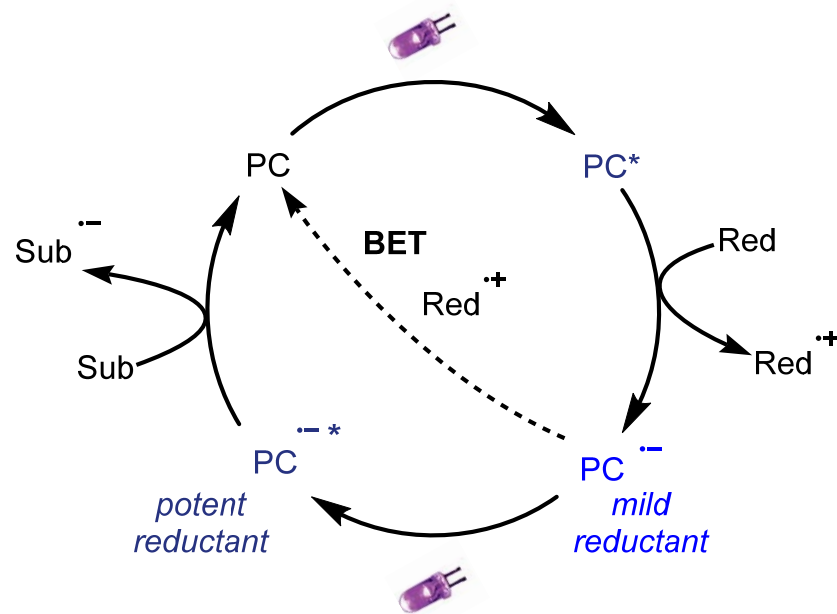


The reduction potential of the excited Ir(ppy)<sub>3</sub> is only -1.7 V, which can only reduce specific aryl iodides and can't reduce aryl bromides and chlorides at all.

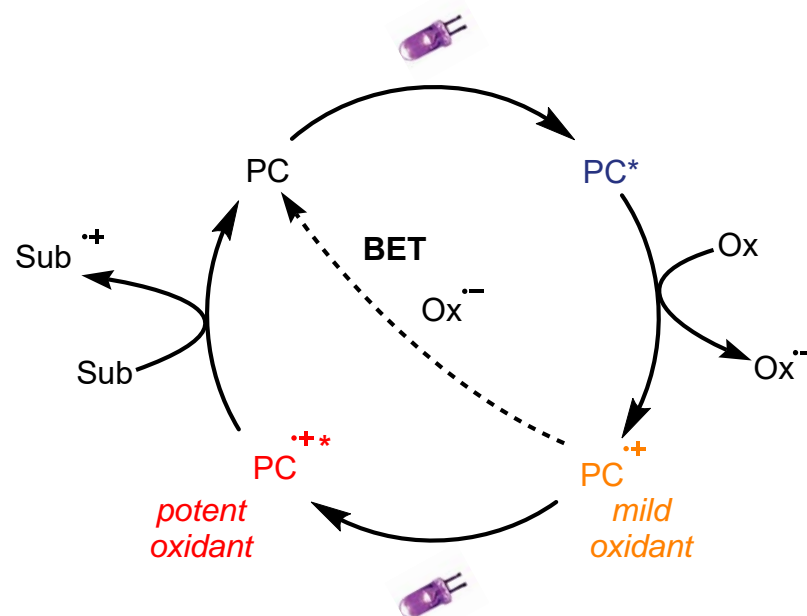
Nguyen, J. D.; D'Amato, E. M.; Narayanam, J. M. R.; Stephenson, C. R. J. *Nat. Chem.* **2012**, *4*, 854

# Introduction

Consecutive visible light-induced electron transfer



Reductions driven by ConPET



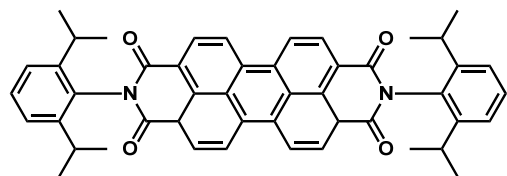
Oxidations driven by ConPET

The redox potential increases because the photocatalyst has absorbed the energy of two photons. This advantage grants ConPET strategy a broader scope of substrates than Conventional PET. Hence, ConPET is more promising in synthetic applications

Targos, K.; Williams, O. P.; Wickens, Z. K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2021**, *143*, 4125

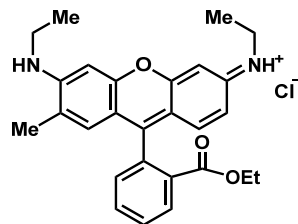
# Introduction

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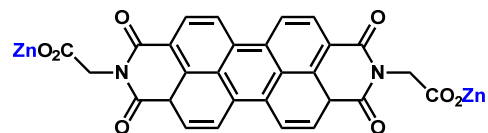
perylene diimide (PDI)

König Burkhard  
*Science* **2014**, 725



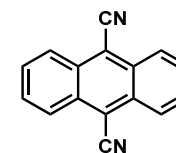
Rh-6G

König Burkhard  
*ACIE*, **2016**, 55, 7676



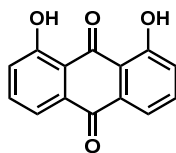
ZnPDI

Duan Chunying  
*JACS*, **2016**, 138, 3958



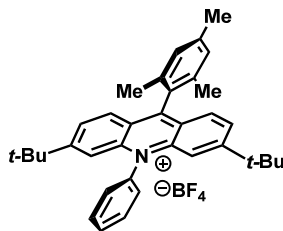
dicyanoanthracene (DCA)

Pérez-Ruiz Raul  
*Chem. Eur. J.* **2018**, 24, 105



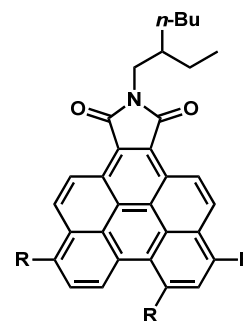
dihydroxyanthraquinone (Aq-OH)

König Burkhard  
*Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, 34



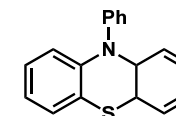
Mes-Acr-BF<sub>4</sub>

Nicewicz David A.  
*Nature* **2020**, 76



Benzo[ghi]perylene (BPI)

Miyake Garret M.  
*JACS*, **2020**, 142, 13573



N-phenylphenothiazine (PTH)

*ChemCatChem* **2018**, 10, 2955;  
*ACIE*, **2020**, 59, 300;  
*JACS*, **2021**, 143, 4125

# Content

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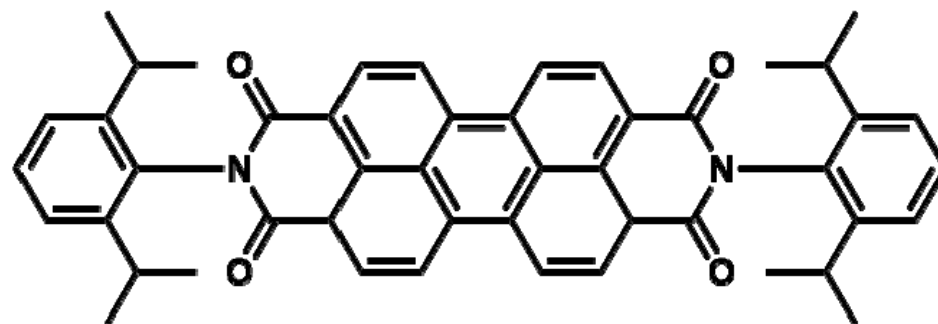
1. Introduction

2. Consecutive visible light-induced electron transfer (ConPET)

**Reductions driven by ConPET processes**

Oxidations driven by ConPET processes

3. Conclusion



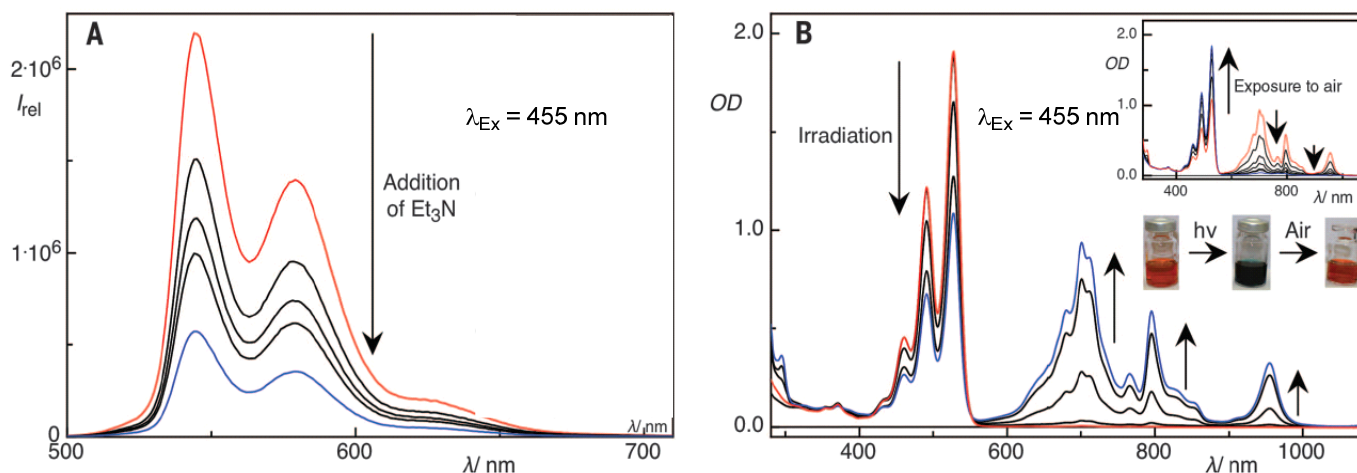
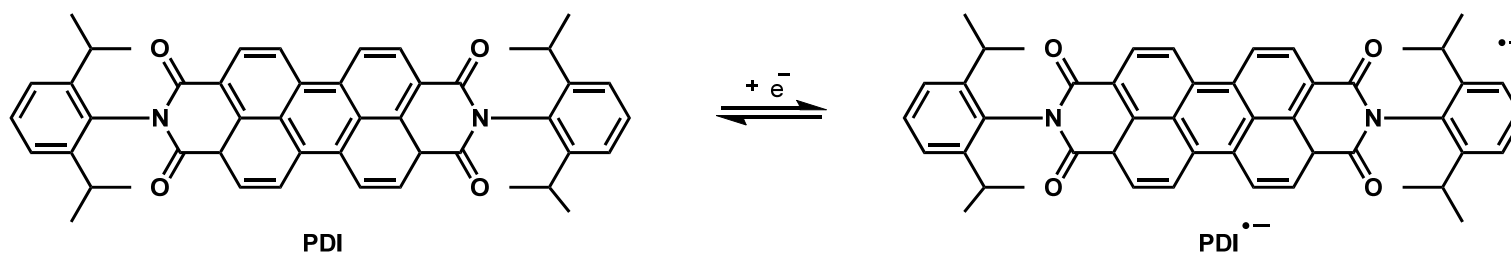
perylene diimide (PDI)

König Burkhard  
*Science* 2014, 725



# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

## The spectrum of PDI



**A:** Changes in the fluorescence spectra of **PDI** upon successive addition Et<sub>3</sub>N in DMF;

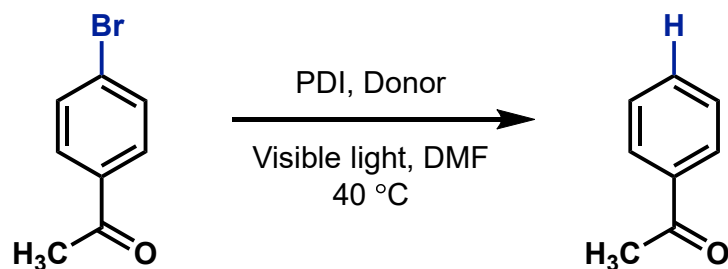
**B:** Changes in the absorption spectra of **PDI** in the presence of Et<sub>3</sub>N.

The reduction potential of **PDI<sup>•-</sup>** is only  $-0.37$  V, which is not enough to reduce the aryl halide.

Ghosh, I.; Ghosh, T.; Bardagi, J. I.; König, B. *Science* **2014**, *346*, 725

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

## Control experiments

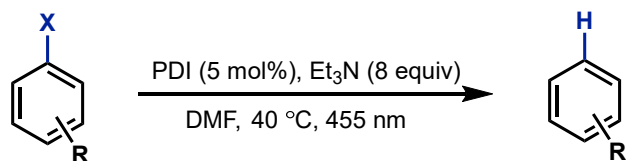


Entry	PDI (mol %)	Donor (equiv)	Reaction condition	Time (h)	Yield (%)
1	5	Et <sub>3</sub> N (8)	455 nm, N <sub>2</sub>	4	82
2	5	Et <sub>3</sub> N (8)	Dark, N <sub>2</sub>	4	0
3	-	-	455 nm, N <sub>2</sub>	4	0
4	5	-	455 nm, N <sub>2</sub>	4	14
5	-	Et <sub>3</sub> N (8)	455 nm, N <sub>2</sub>	4	0
6	5	Et <sub>3</sub> N (8)	455 nm, Air	4	5

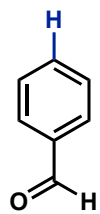
Ghosh, I.; Ghosh, T.; Bardagi, J. I.; König, B. *Science* **2014**, *346*, 725

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

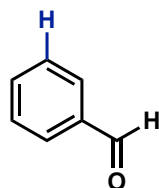
Dehalogenation



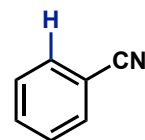
Aryl iodides



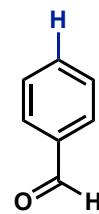
98%, 5 h



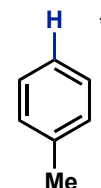
94%, 3 h



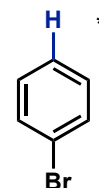
98%, 4 h



63%, 6 h

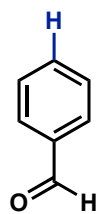


77%, 3 h \*

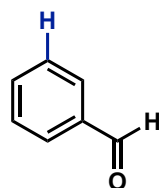


45%, 48 h \*

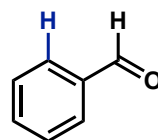
Aryl bromides



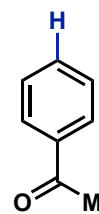
98%, 3 h



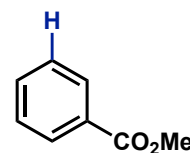
35%, 48 h



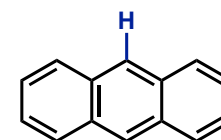
86%, 5 h



82%, 4 h

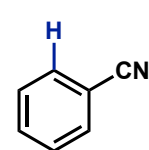


92%, 3 h

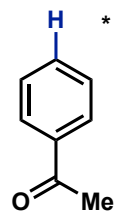


54%, 2 h

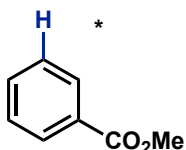
Aryl chlorides



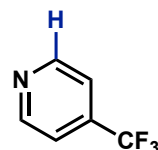
90%, 8 h



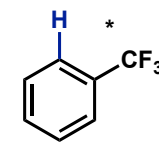
70%, 48 h \*



52%, 48 h \*



91%, 16 h



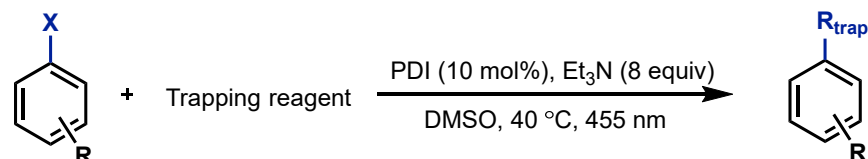
64%, 46 h \*

\* 10 mol% catalyst and 16 equiv of Et<sub>3</sub>N were employed.

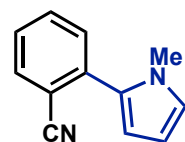
Ghosh, I.; Ghosh, T.; Bardagi, J. I.; König, B. *Science* **2014**, *346*, 725

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

Arylation reaction

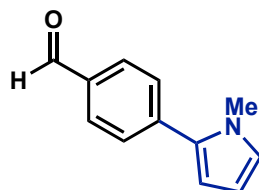


Aryl iodides

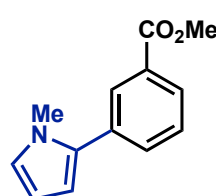


72%, 22 h

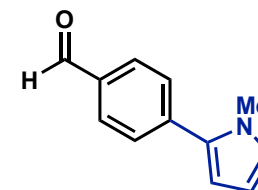
Aryl bromides



52%, 24 h

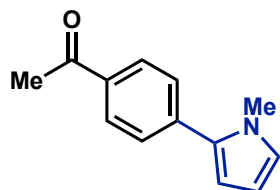


60%, 20 h

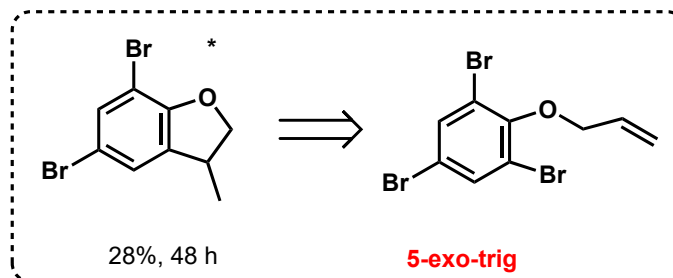


67%, 24 h

Aryl bromides



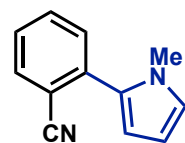
64%, 24 h



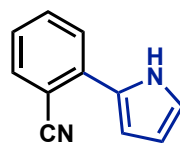
28%, 48 h

5-exo-trig

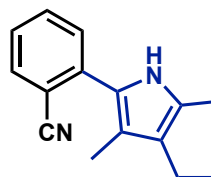
Aryl chlorides



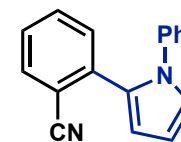
70%, 12 h



61%, 16 h



71%, 14 h



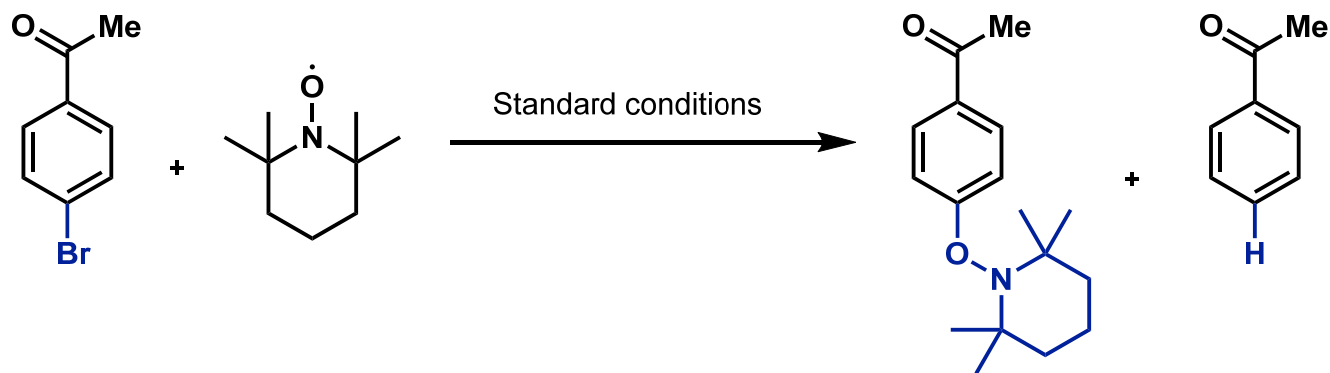
74%, 19 h

\* Reaction was performed in DMF.

Ghosh, I.; Ghosh, T.; Bardagi, J. I.; König, B. *Science* **2014**, *346*, 725

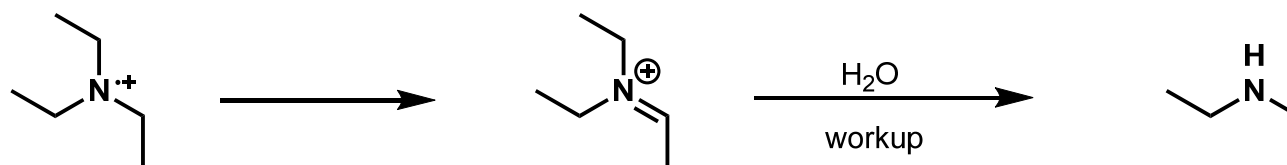
# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

## Mechanism exploration



HRMS: calculated for  $[M+H]^+$   $C_{17}H_{26}NO_2^+$  276.1964; found 276.1959

## Rationalization

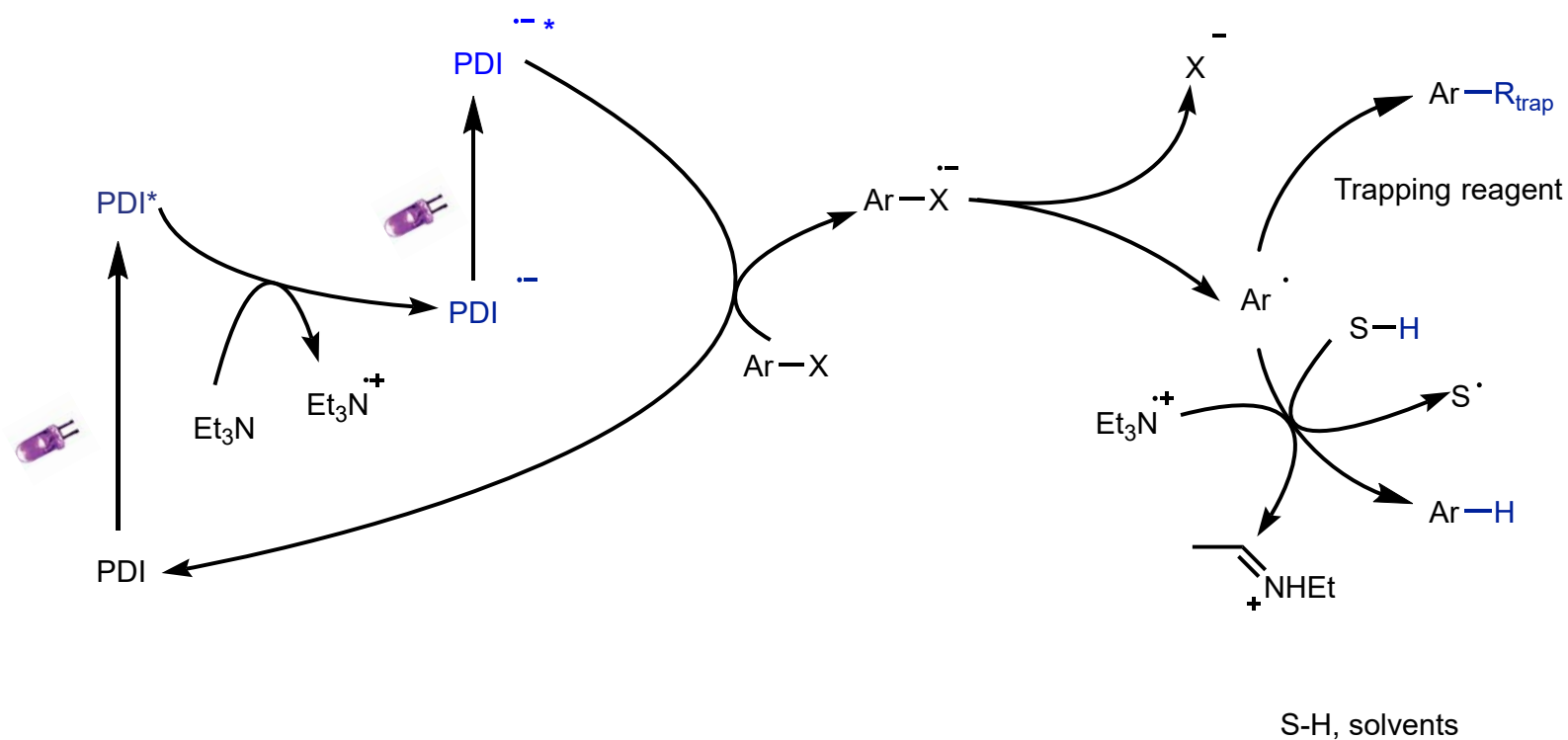


Diethylamine may come from the hydrogen abstraction of the triethylamine radical cation by aryl radical intermediate, affording the iminium intermediate which is hydrolyzed to diethylamine.

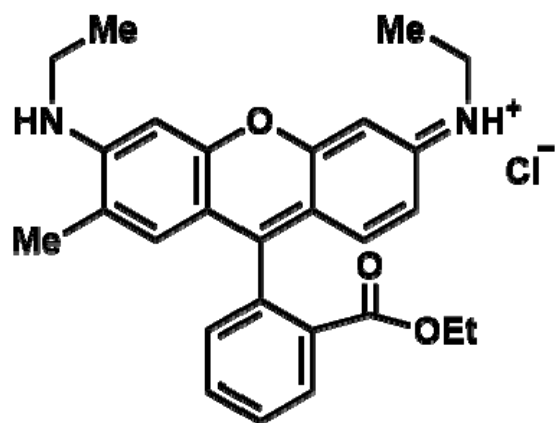
Ghosh, I.; Ghosh, T.; Bardagi, J. I.; König, B. *Science* **2014**, 346, 725

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

Proposed mechanism



Ghosh, I.; Ghosh, T.; Bardagi, J. I.; König, B. *Science* **2014**, 346, 725

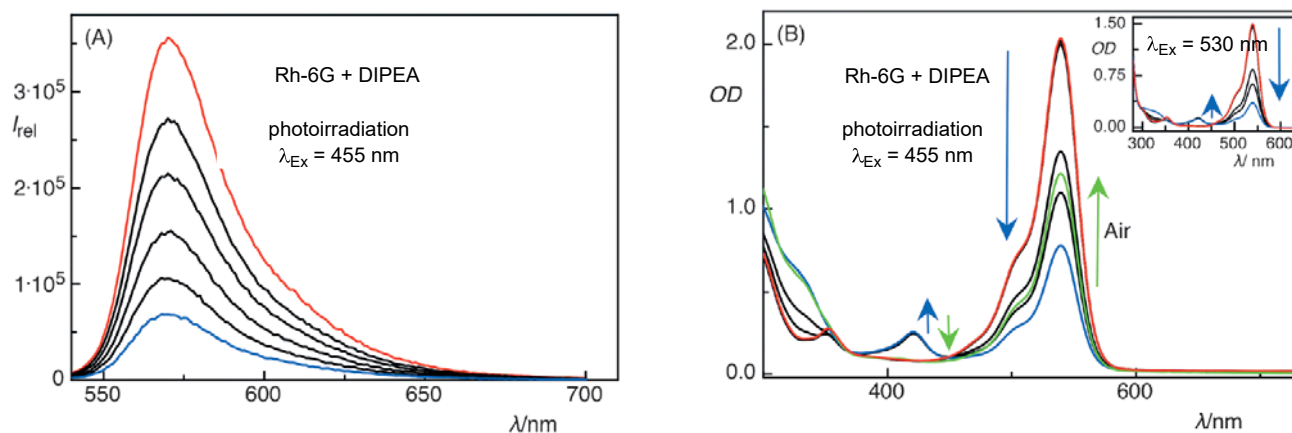
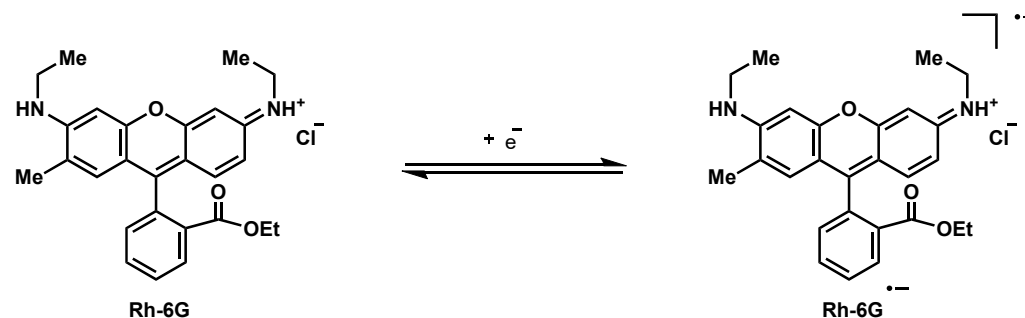


**Rh-6G**

König Burkhard  
*ACIE*, 2016, 55, 7676

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

## The spectrum of Rh-6G



A: Changes in the fluorescence spectra of **Rh-6G** upon successive addition DIPEA in DMSO;

B: The absorption spectra of **Rh-6G** in the presence of DIPEA.

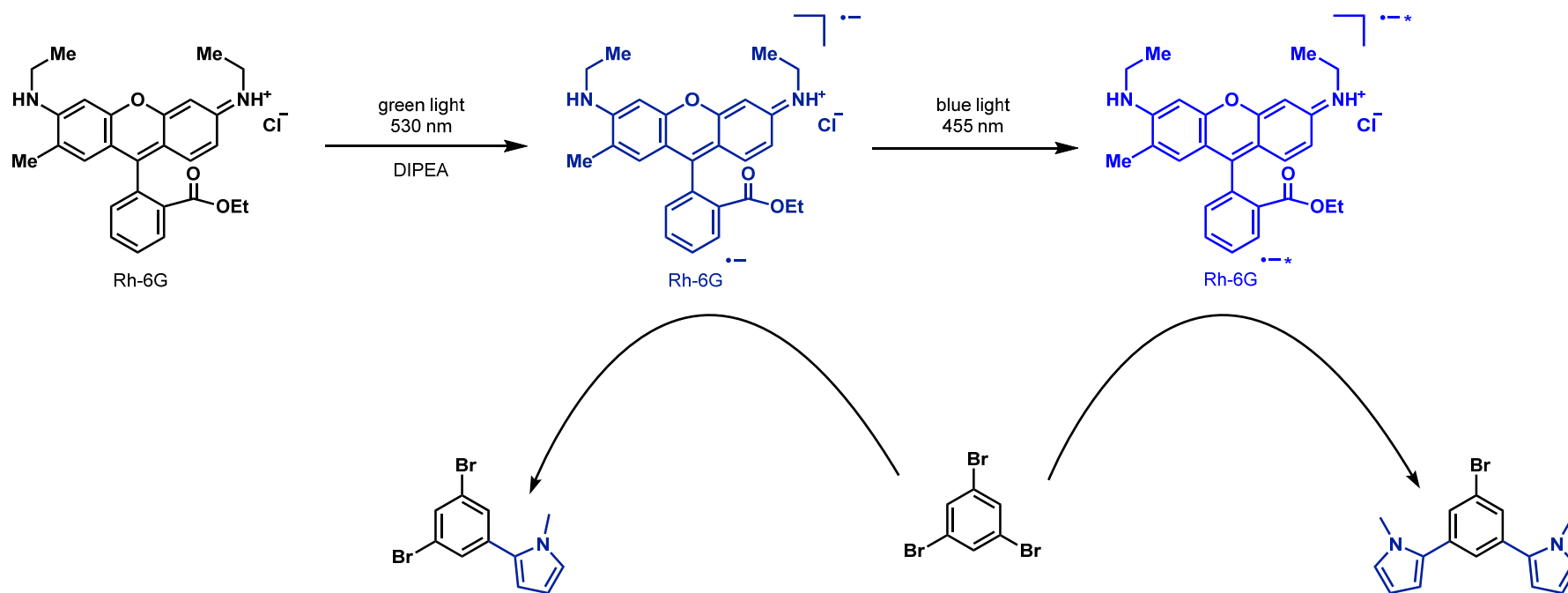
**Rh-6G** absorbs both in the green (530 nm) and blue (455 nm) regions, while **Rh-6G $^{\bullet-}$**  only absorbs in the blue (455 nm) region.

Ghosh, I.; König, B. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2016**, *55*, 7676



# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

Controlled bond activation through light-color regulation of redox potentials

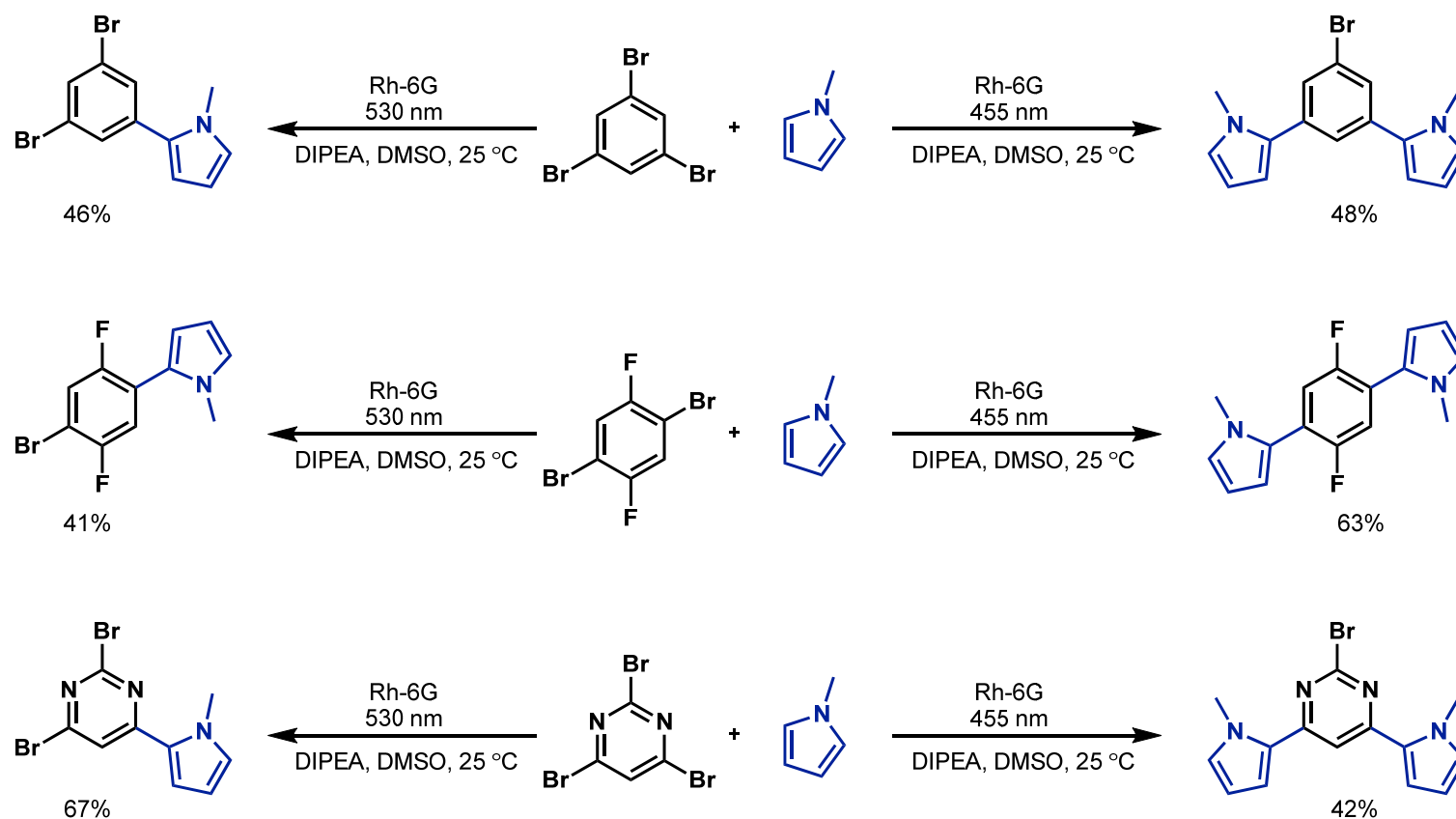


$$E_{\text{Rh-6G/Rh-6G}^{\bullet-}} = -1.0 \text{ V}; E_{\text{Rh-6G/Rh-6G}^{\bullet-*}} = -2.4 \text{ V}.$$

Ghosh, I.; König, B. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2016**, *55*, 7676

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

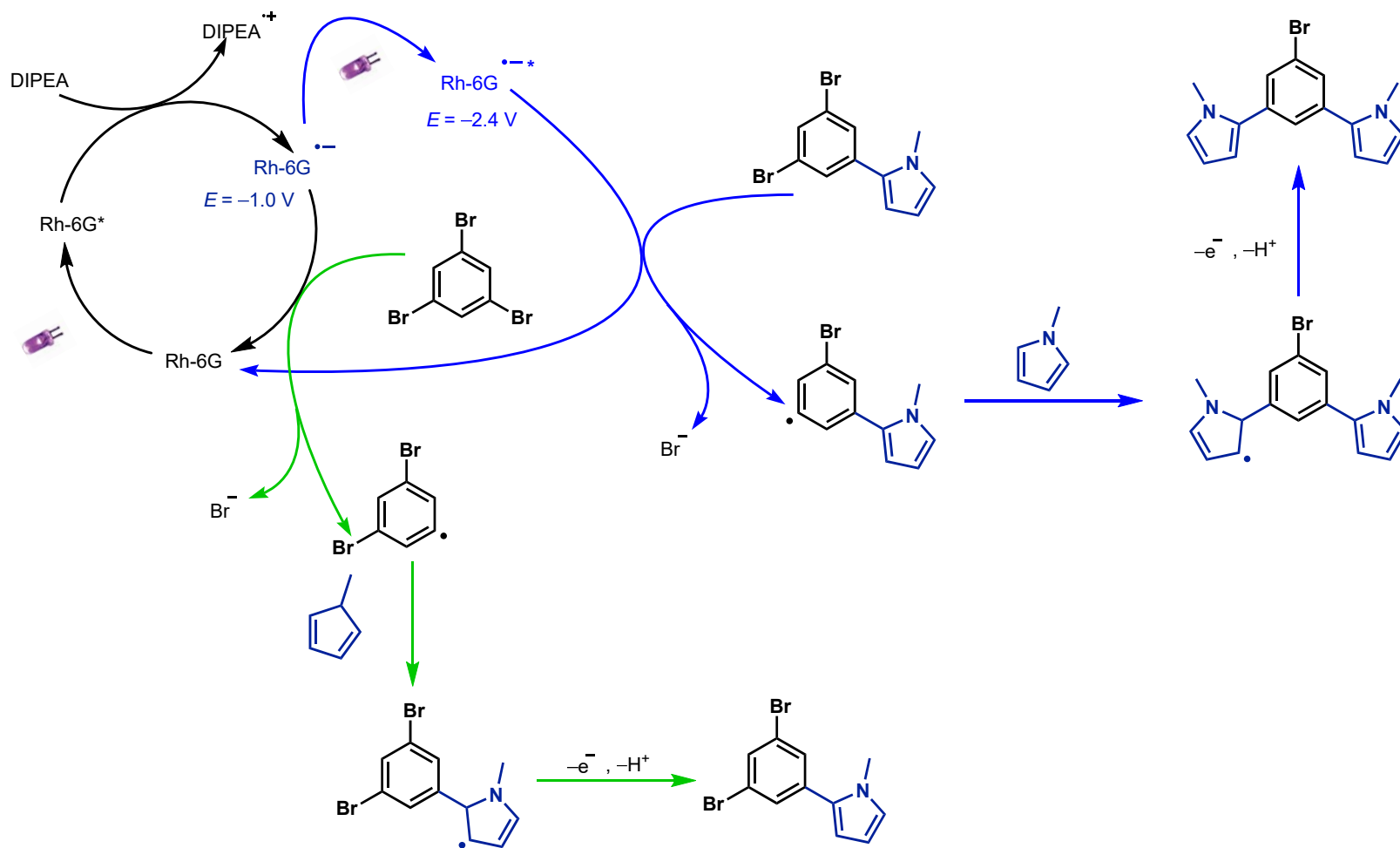
Mono- or di-substitutions



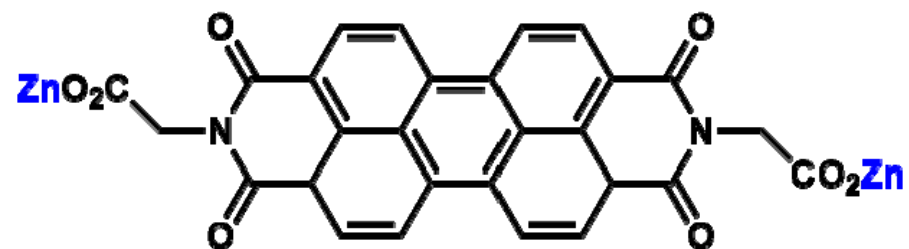
Ghosh, I.; König, B. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2016**, *55*, 7676

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

## Proposed mechanism



Ghosh, I.; König, B. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.*, **2016**, *55*, 7676

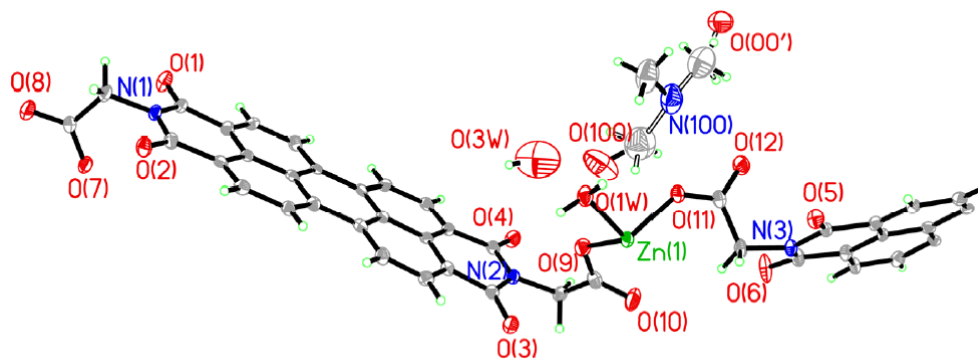
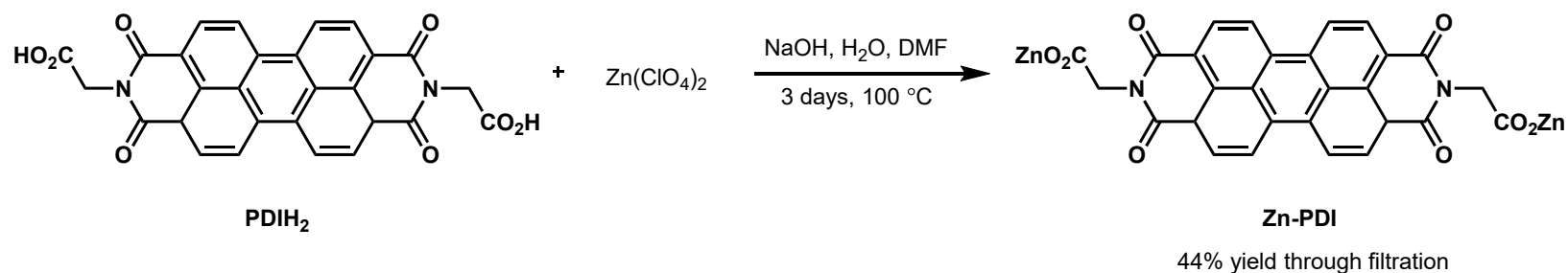


### Zn-PDI

Duan Chunying  
*JACS*, 2016, 138, 3958

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

Synthesis of **Zn-PDI** (a heterogeneous photocatalyst)

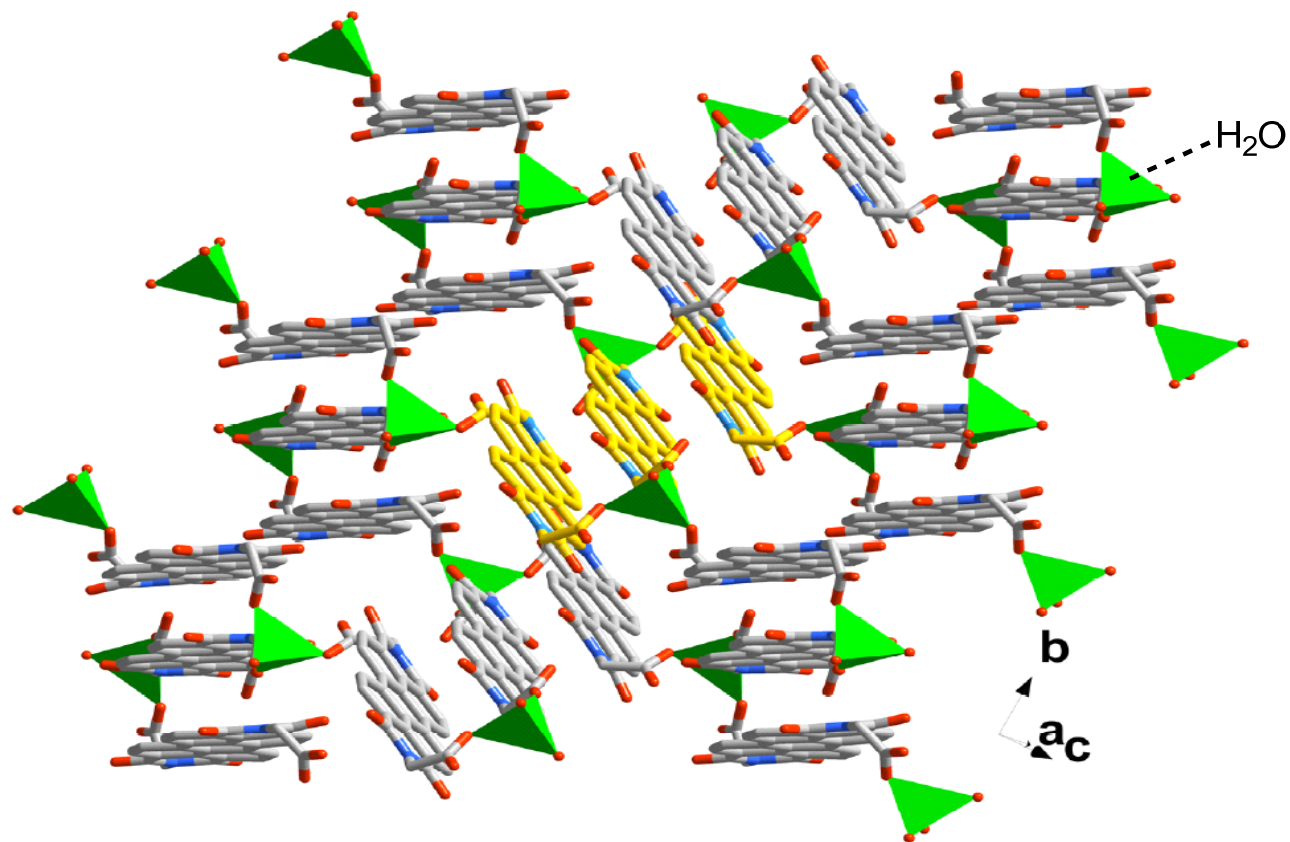


Single crystal X-ray crystallography of **Zn-PDI**

Duan, C.Y. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 39588

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

## Structural features of **Zn-PDI**



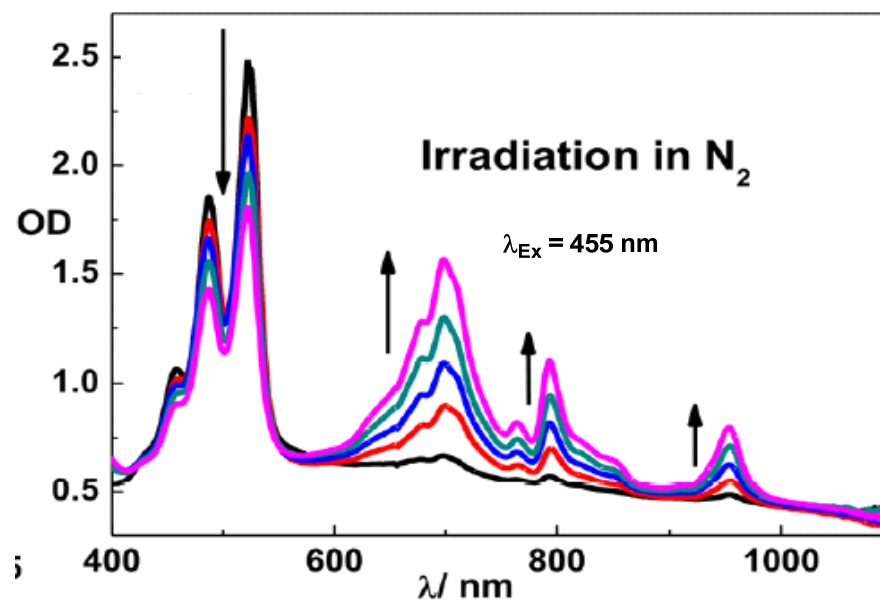
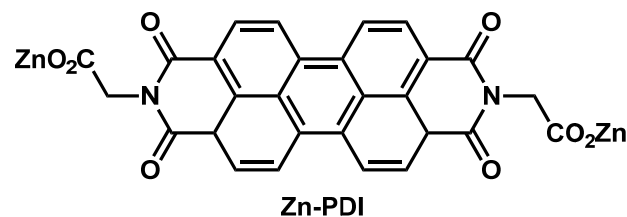
Ball-and-stick representation of **PDI** fragments in 2D layer

Each zinc ion was coordinated by three carboxylic groups from three deprotonated **PDI** ligands and one water molecule. Because of strong  $\pi \cdots \pi$  interactions between **PDI**s, the geometry of **ZnPDI** is a distorted tetrahedron.

Duan, C.Y. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 39588

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

The spectrum of **Zn-PDI**

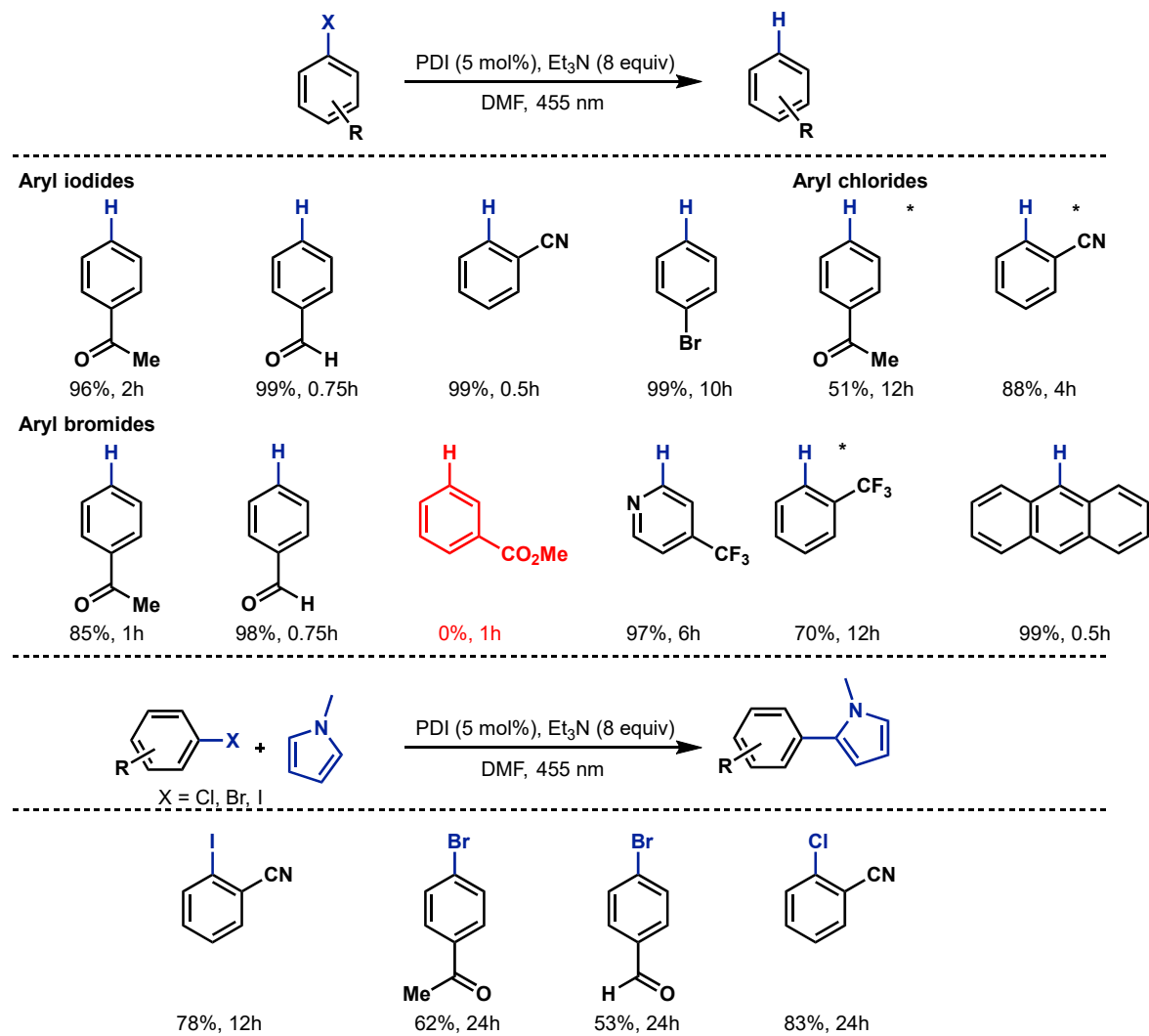


The absorption spectra of **Zn-PDI** in the presence of  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$ .

The absorption spectrum of **Zn-PDI** is similar with **PDI** reported by König B. in 2014.

Duan, C.Y. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 39588

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes



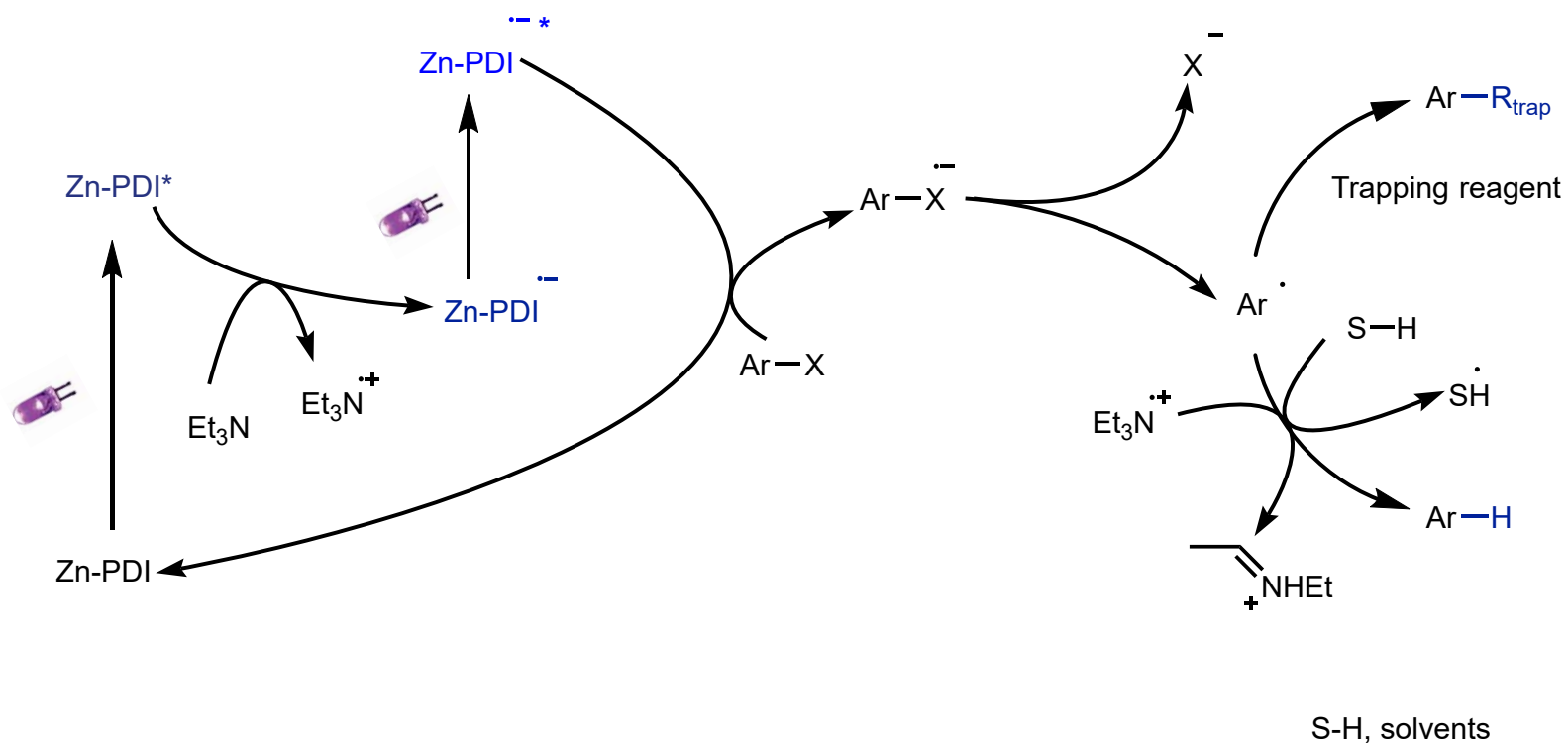
\* 10 mol% catalyst was employed.

Duan, C.Y. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 39588



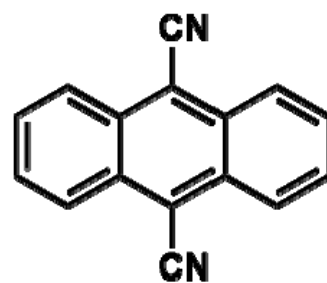
# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

Proposed mechanism



The mechanism of the reaction is the same as that proposed by König B. in 2014.

Duan, C.Y. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2016**, *138*, 39588

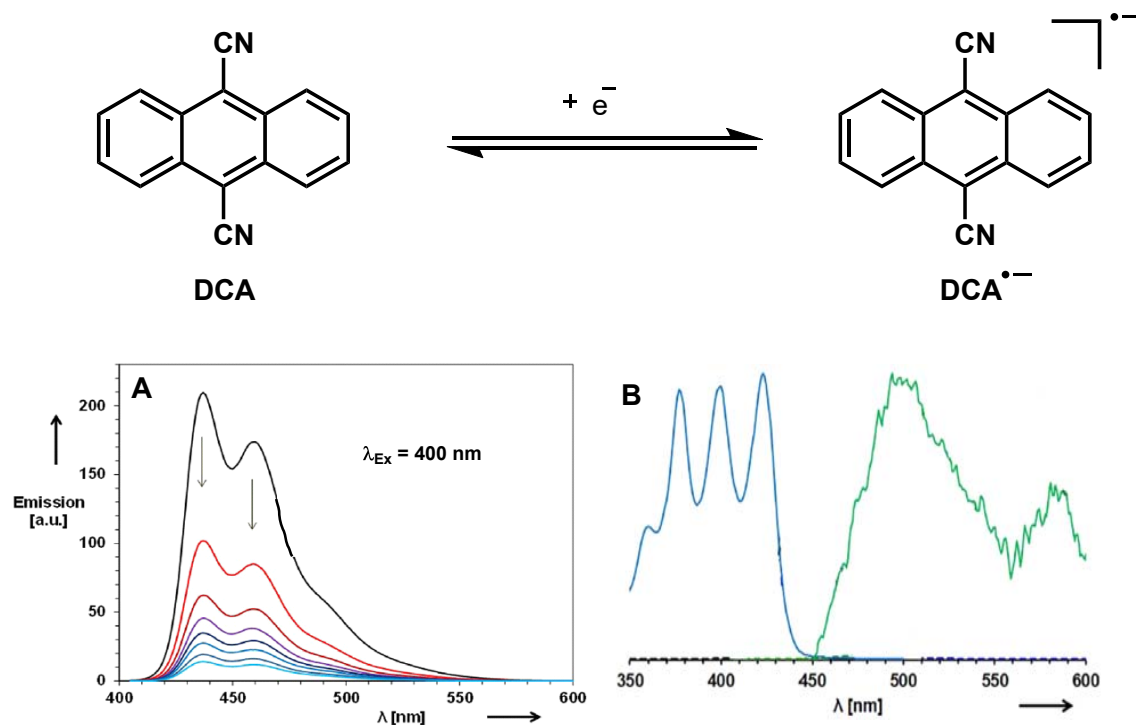


**dicyanoanthracene (DCA)**

**Pérez-Ruiz Raul**  
***Chem. Eur. J.*, 2018, 24, 105**

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

## The spectrum of DCA



**A:** Changes in the fluorescence spectra of **DCA** upon successive addition DIPEA in DMSO;

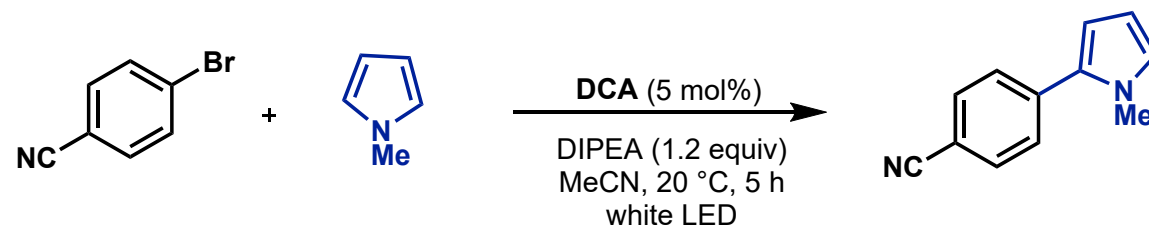
**B:** The absorption spectra of **DCA** (blue line) and **DCA<sup>•-</sup>** absorption (green line).

Although absorption wavelengths are different, they both locate in the visible light range.  
The reduction potential of excited **DCA<sup>•-</sup>** is  $-2.5$  V, which is sufficient to reduce aryl bromides.

Rérez-Ruiz, R. et al. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2018**, 105

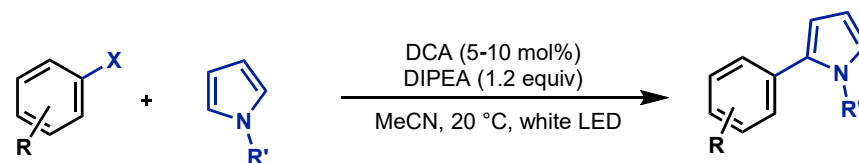
# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

Control experiments

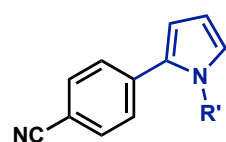


Entry	Reaction condition	Time (h)	Yield (%)
1	No change	5	82
2	without DIPEA	5	0
3	without photocatalyst	5	0
4	Dark	5	0
5	455 nm or 525 nm, N <sub>2</sub>	5	< 4

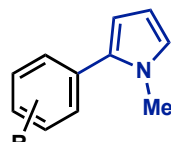
# Reductions driven by ConPET processes



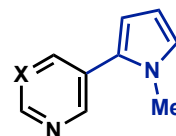
Aryl bromides



R' = Me, 85%  
R' = H, 73%  
R' = CH<sub>2</sub>Ph, 72%  
R' = NMe<sub>2</sub>, 58%



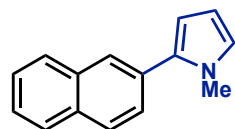
R = 4-COMe, 64%  
R = 4-OCF<sub>3</sub>, 44%  
R = 4-OMe, 6%  
R = 2-CN, 92%  
R = 2-CO<sub>2</sub>Me, 74%



X = CH, 68%  
X = N, 61%

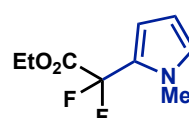


57%



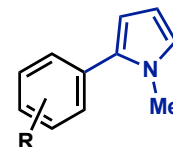
71%

Alkyl bromide

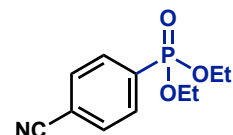
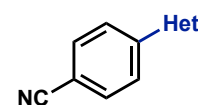
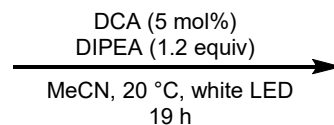
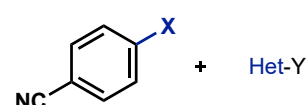


83%

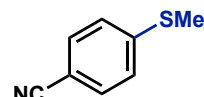
Aryl chlorides



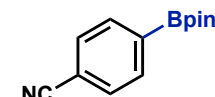
R = 4-CN, 75%  
R = 4-OCF<sub>3</sub>, 29%  
R = 4-OMe, 4%  
R = 2-CN, 84%



84%, from P(OEt)<sub>3</sub>



57%, from MeSSMe

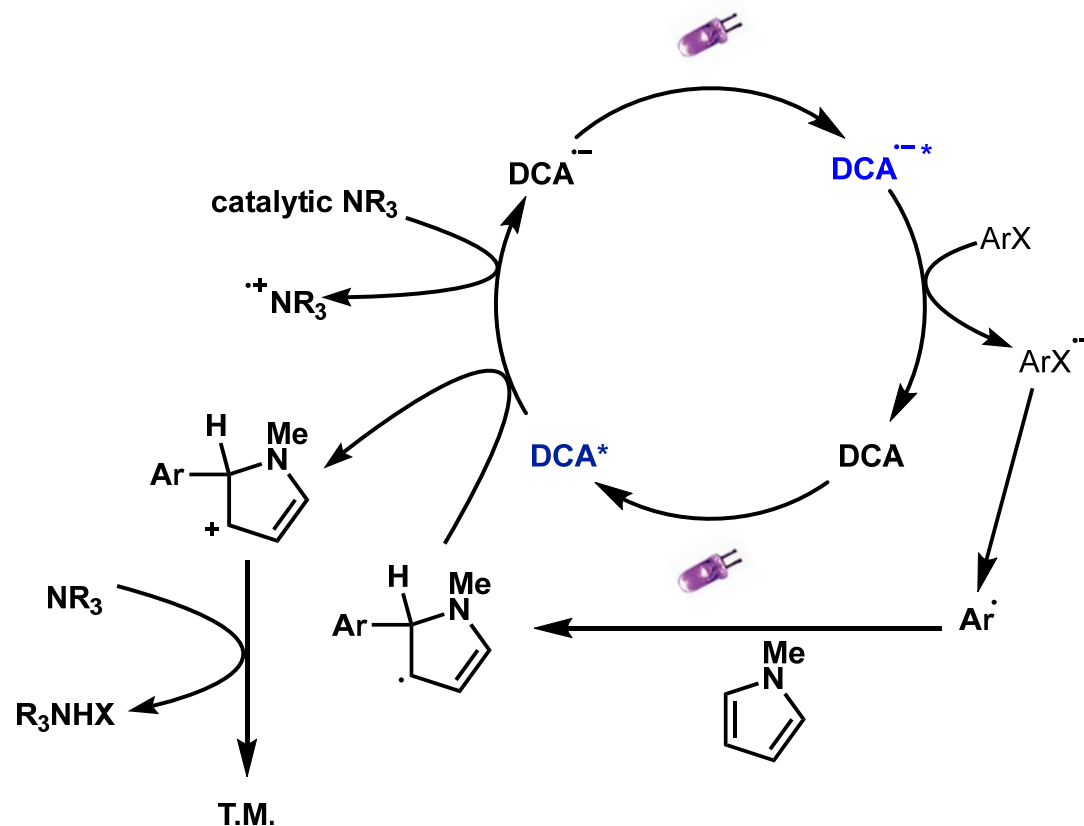


66%, from B<sub>2</sub>pin<sub>2</sub>

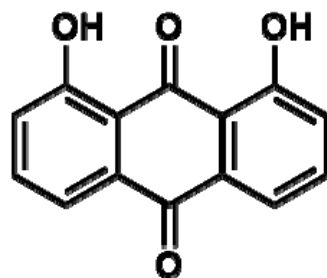
Rérez-Ruiz, R. et al. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2018**, 105

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

Proposed mechanism



Rérez-Ruiz, R. et al. *Chem. Eur. J.* **2018**, 105

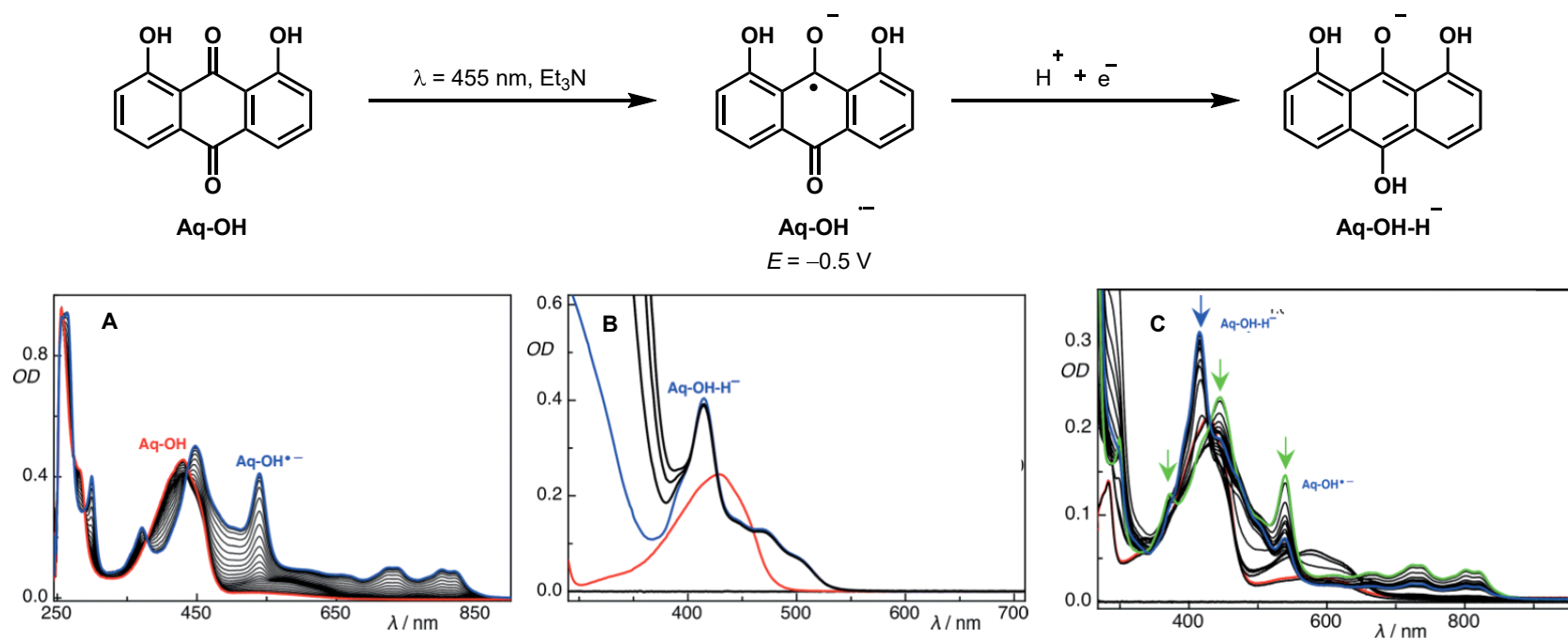


**dihydroxyanthraquinone (Aq-OH)**

**König Burkhard**  
***Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2018, 34**

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

## The spectra of Aq-OH



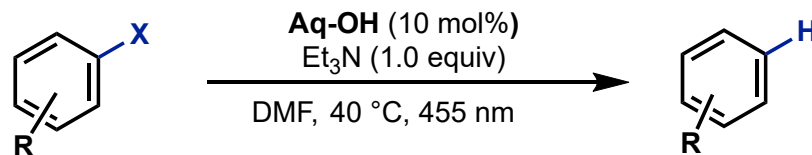
**A:** Spectroelectrochemistry of Aq-OH in DMF; **B:** The absorption spectrum of Aq-OH-H $^-$  (Formation of Aq-OH-H $^-$  in the presence of  $\text{Na}_2\text{S}_2\text{O}_4$ ); **C:** Changes to the absorption spectra of Aq-OH upon photoirradiation ( $\lambda_{\text{Ex}} = 455 \pm 15 \text{ nm}$ ) in the presence of  $\text{Et}_3\text{N}$  under nitrogen in DMF.

König, B. et al. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, 34

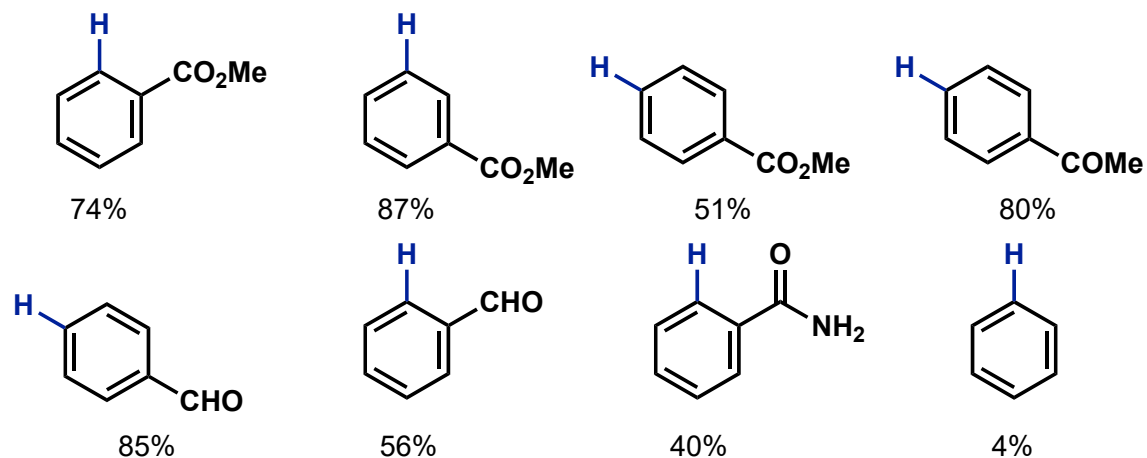


# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

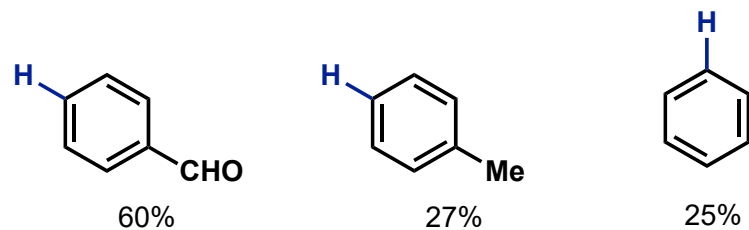
## Dehalogenation



### Aryl bromides



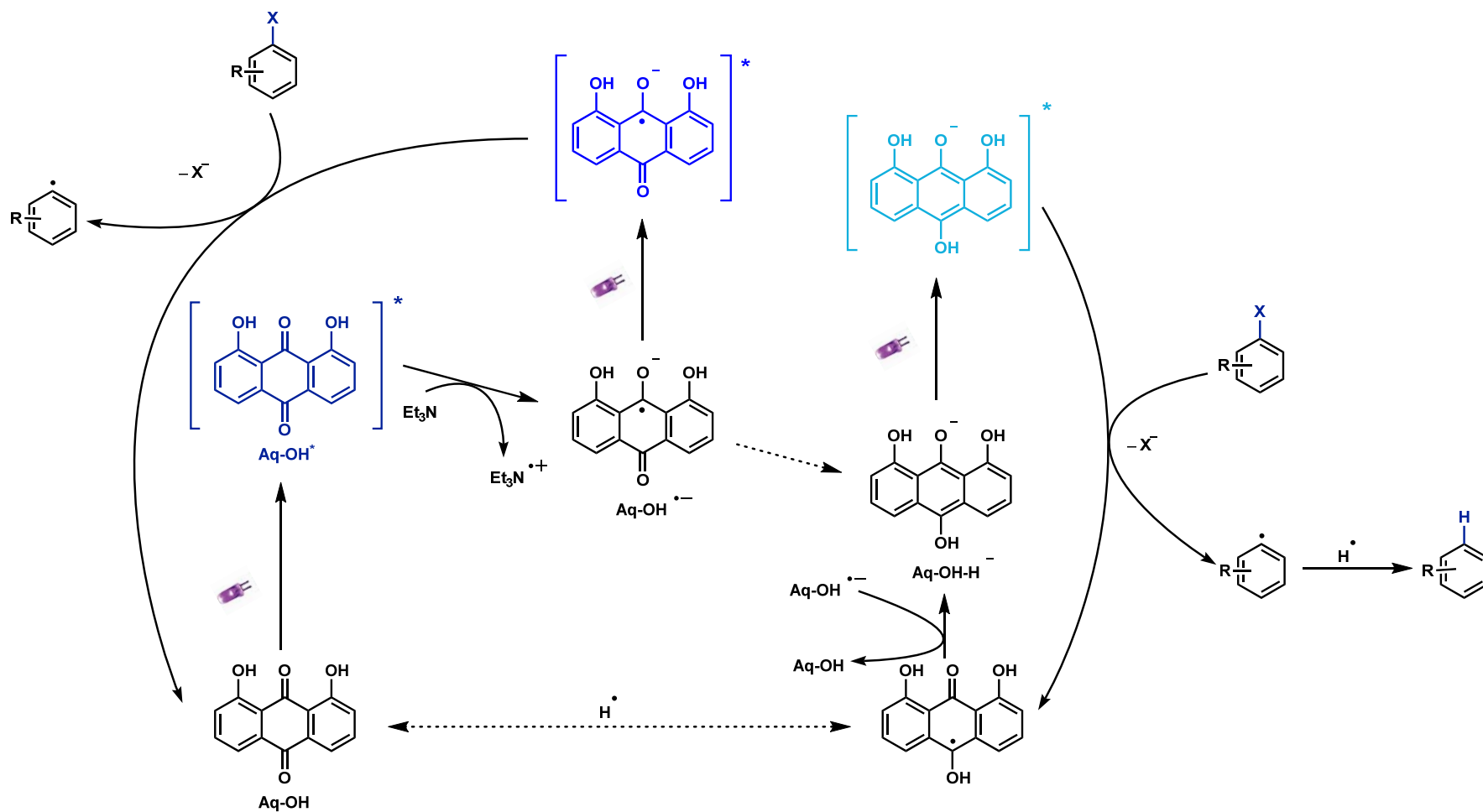
### Aryl iodides



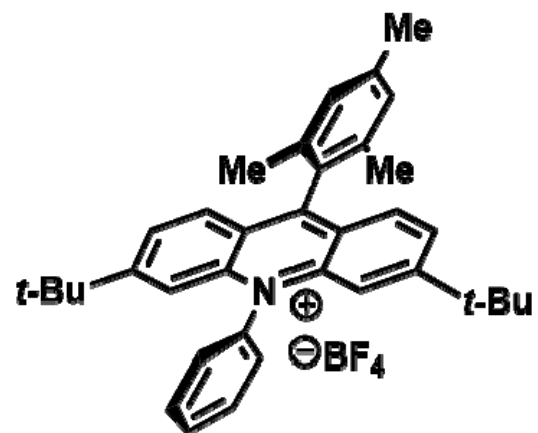
König B. et al. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2018, 34

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

Proposed mechanism



König B. et al. *Eur. J. Org. Chem.*, 2018, 34

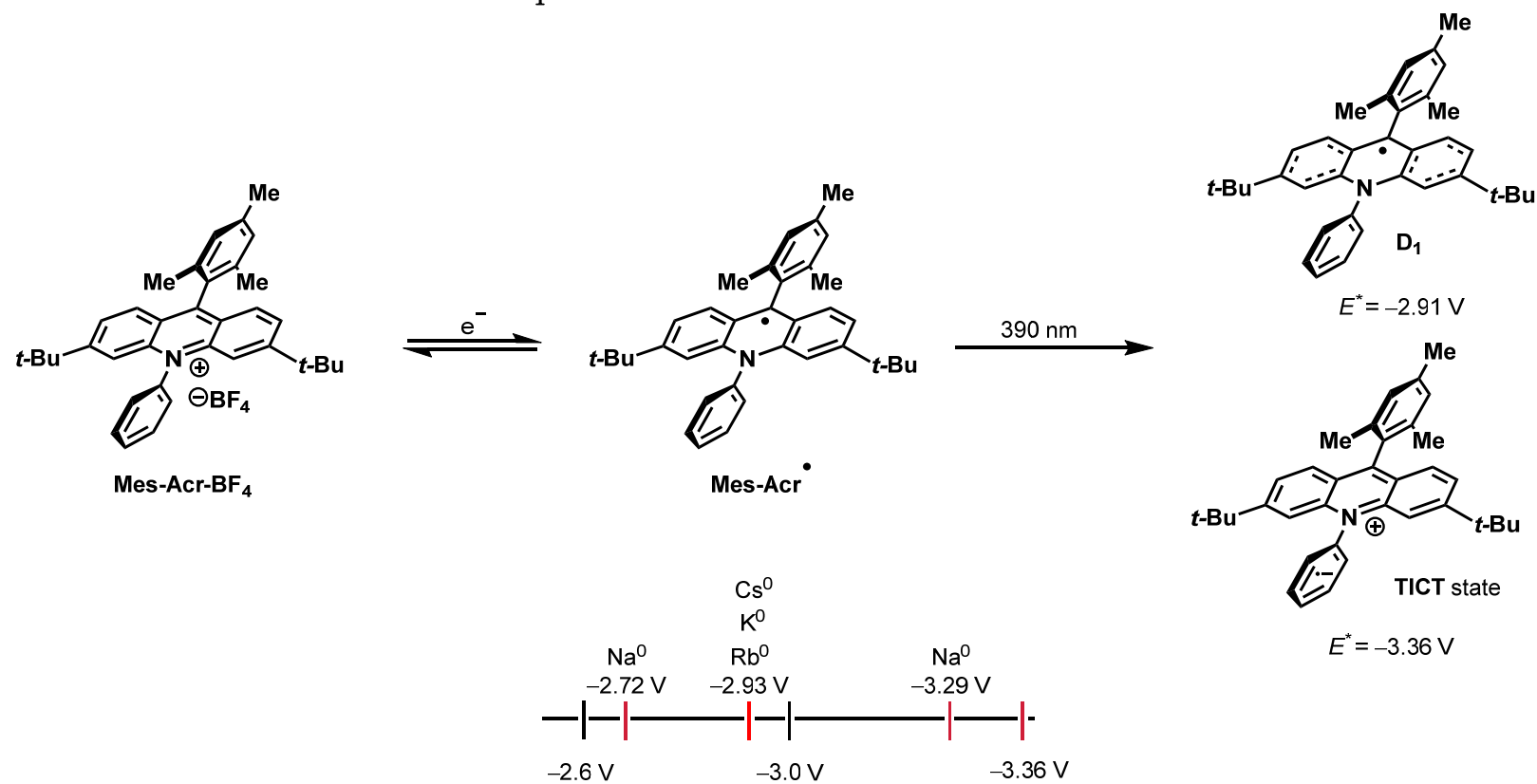


Mes-Acr-BF<sub>4</sub>

Nicewicz David A.  
*Nature* 2020, 76

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

The property of Mes-Acr-BF<sub>4</sub>

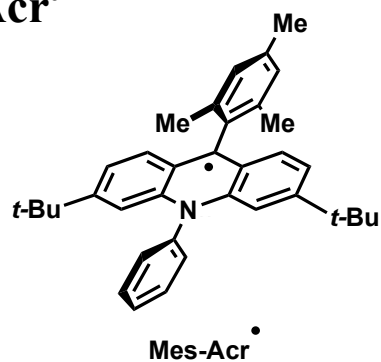


There are two main excited states, assigned as lower energy doublet (**D<sub>1</sub>**) and a higher energy twisted intramolecular charge transfer (**TICT**) state.

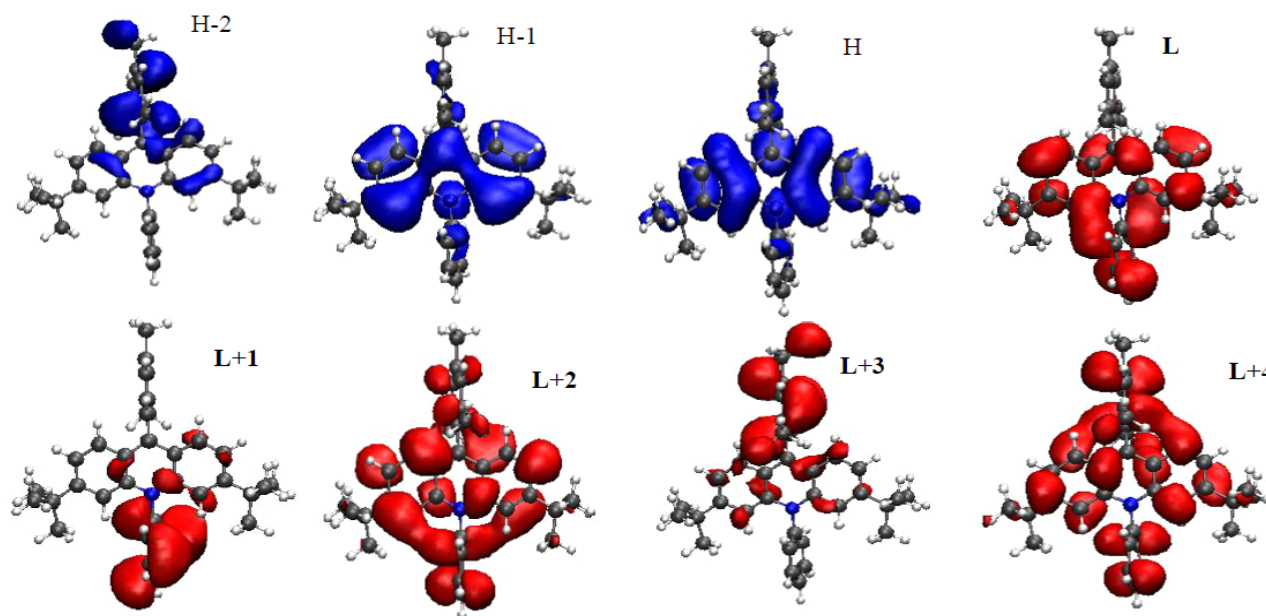
Nicewicz, D. A. et al. *Nature* **2020**, 580, 76

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

The molecular orbitals of Mes-Acr<sup>•</sup>



Blue-donor (electron)  
Red-acceptor (hole)

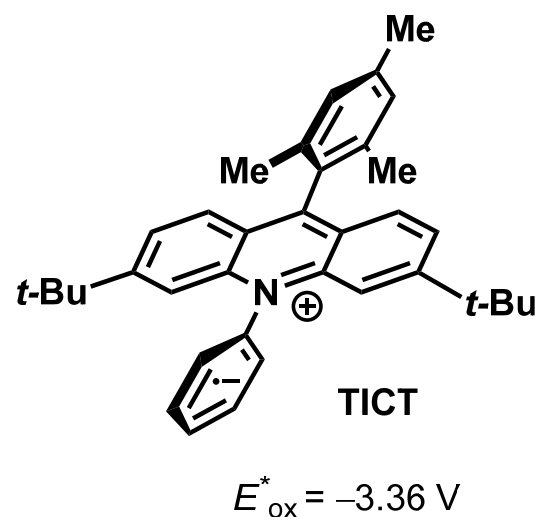
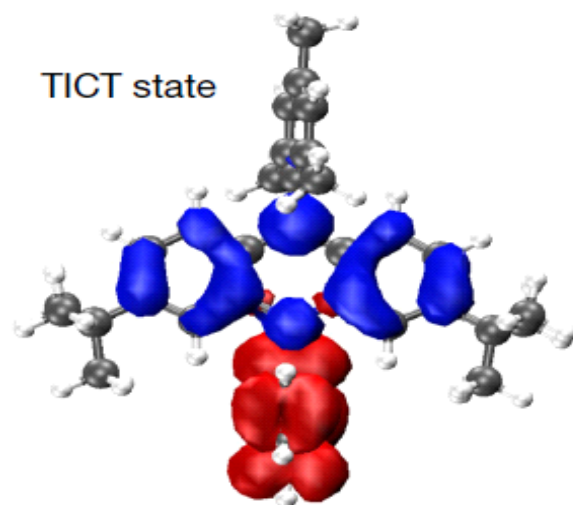


Nicewicz, D. A. et al. *Nature* **2020**, 580, 76

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

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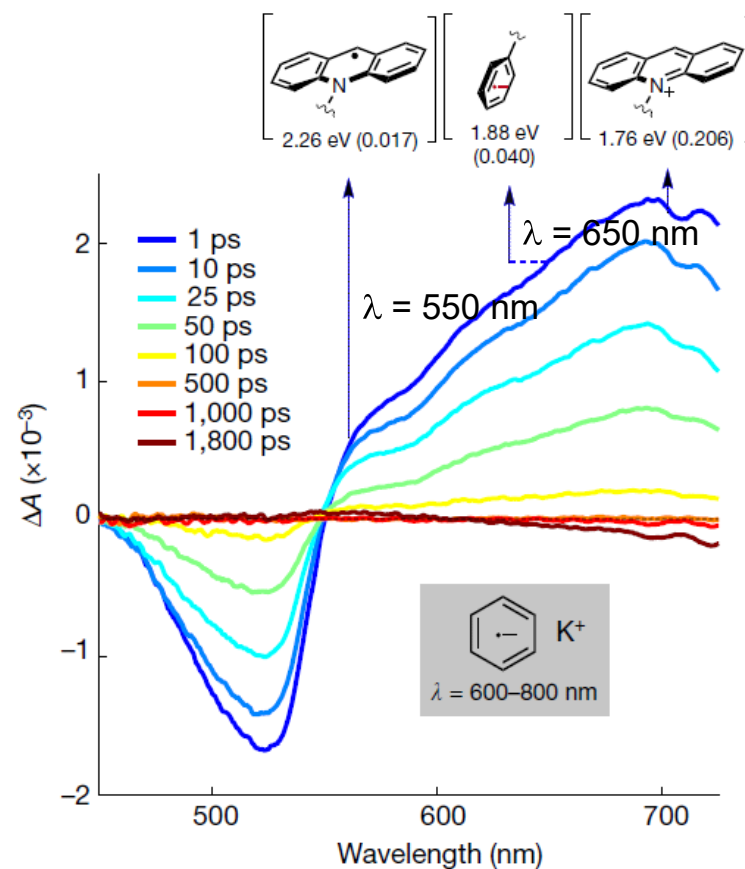
TICT state of Mes-Acr<sup>•</sup>



If the electron is excited from SOMO to LUMO+1, the process is equivalent to an intramolecular charge transfer, where electron is transferred from acridine to *N*-Phenyl ring.

Nicewicz, D. A. et al. *Nature* **2020**, 580, 76

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

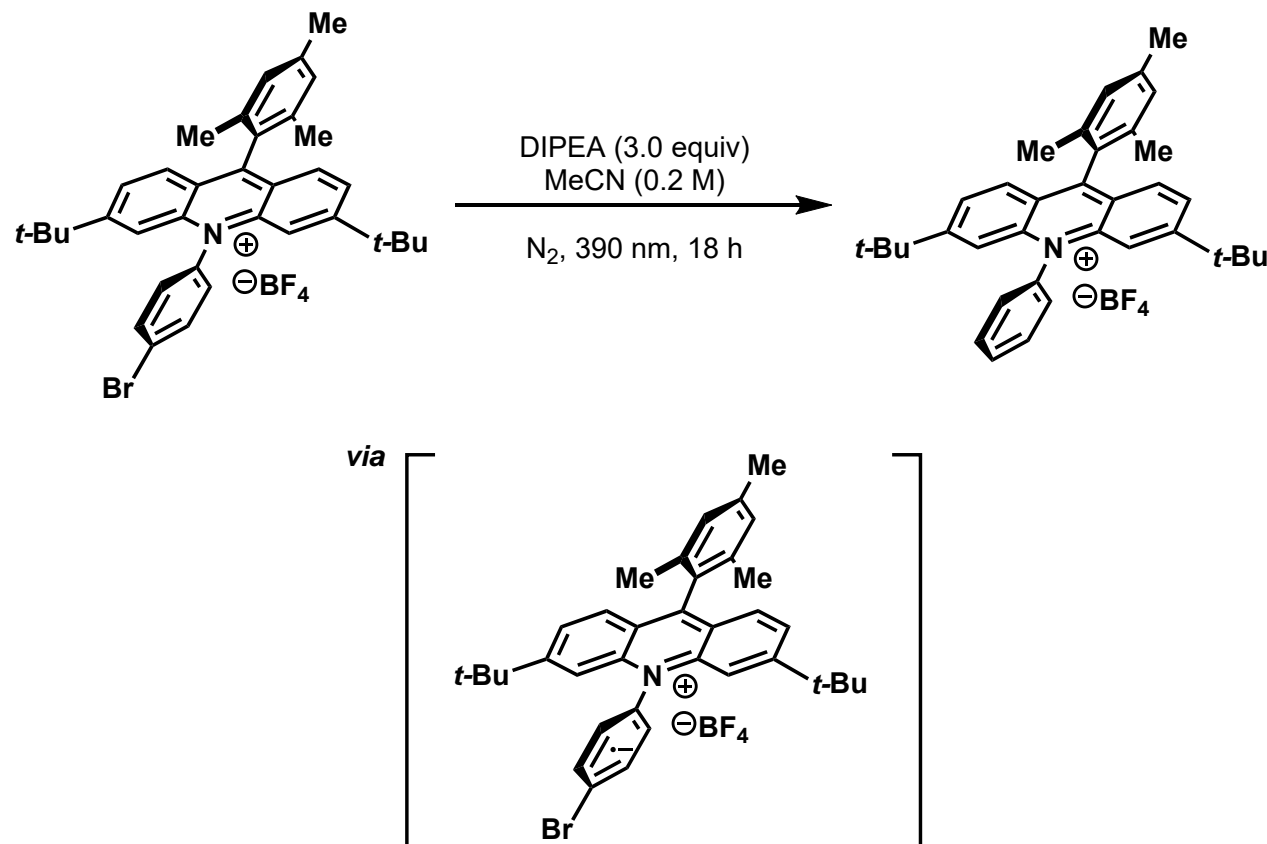


Transient absorption spectra of **Mes-Acr•**

Excited-state absorbance resonances with maxima at 550 and 650 nm are observed, which match the absorbance profile of aromatic radical anion. This indicates **Mes-Acr•**, in its excited state, acts as if it were a radical anion.

Nicewicz, D. A. et al. *Nature* **2020**, 580, 76

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes



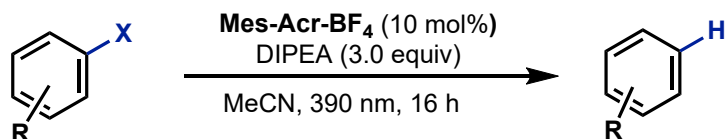
This experiment is indicative of the formation of radical anion localized on the *N*-phenyl ring during excitation.

Nicewicz, D. A. et al. *Nature* **2020**, 580, 76

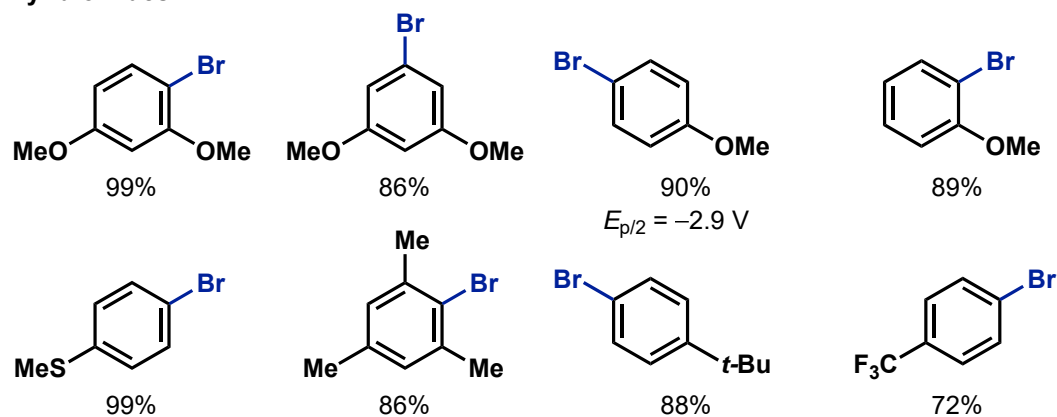


# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

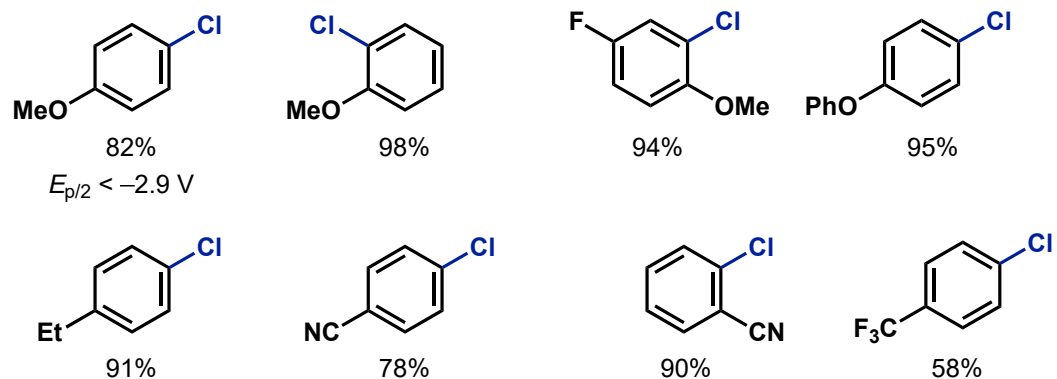
## Dehalogenation



### Aryl bromides



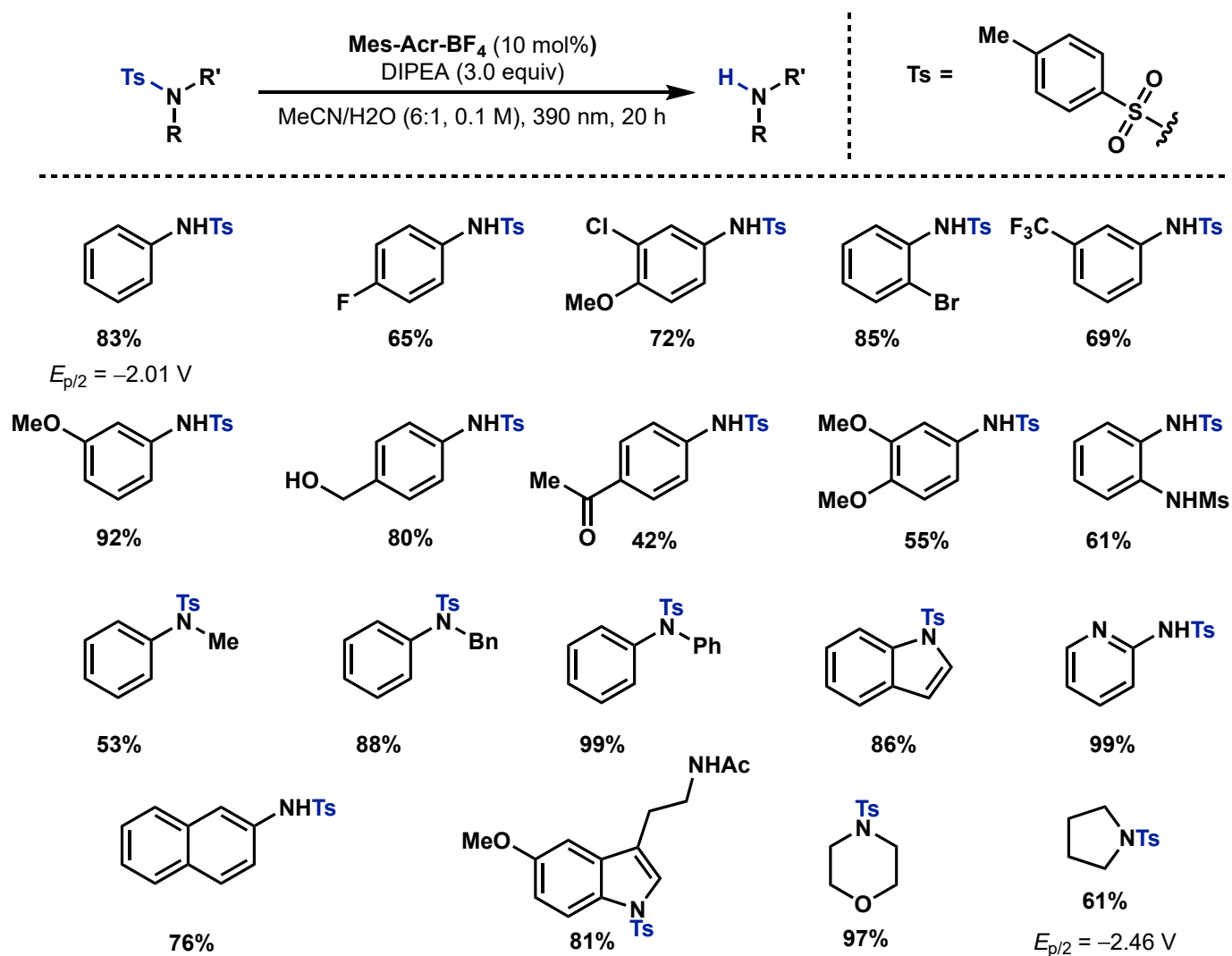
### Aryl chlorides



Nicewicz, D. A. et al. *Nature* **2020**, 580, 76

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

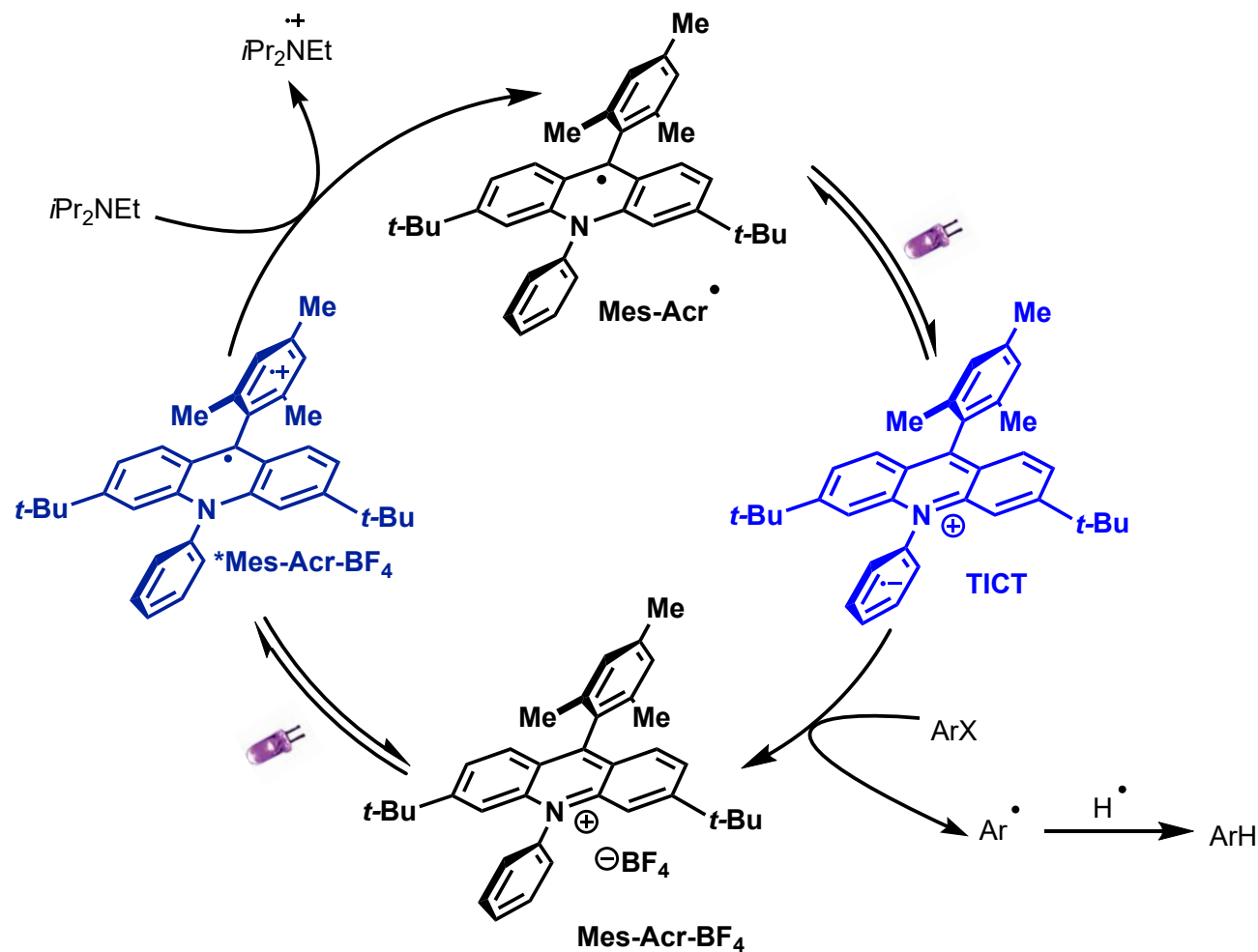
## Detosylation



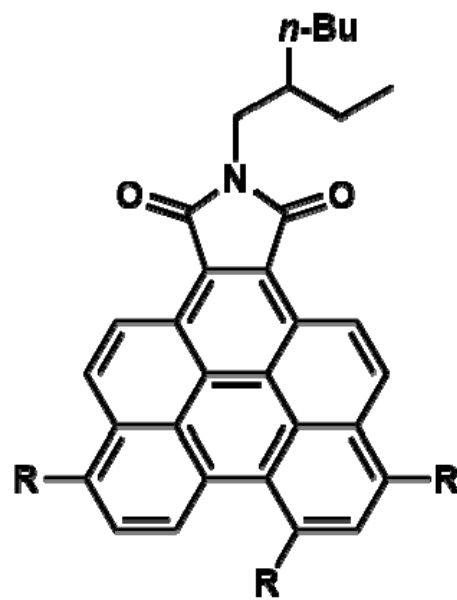
Nicewicz, D. A. et al. *Nature* **2020**, 580, 76

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

Proposed mechanism



Nicewicz, D. A. et al. *Nature* **2020**, 580, 76

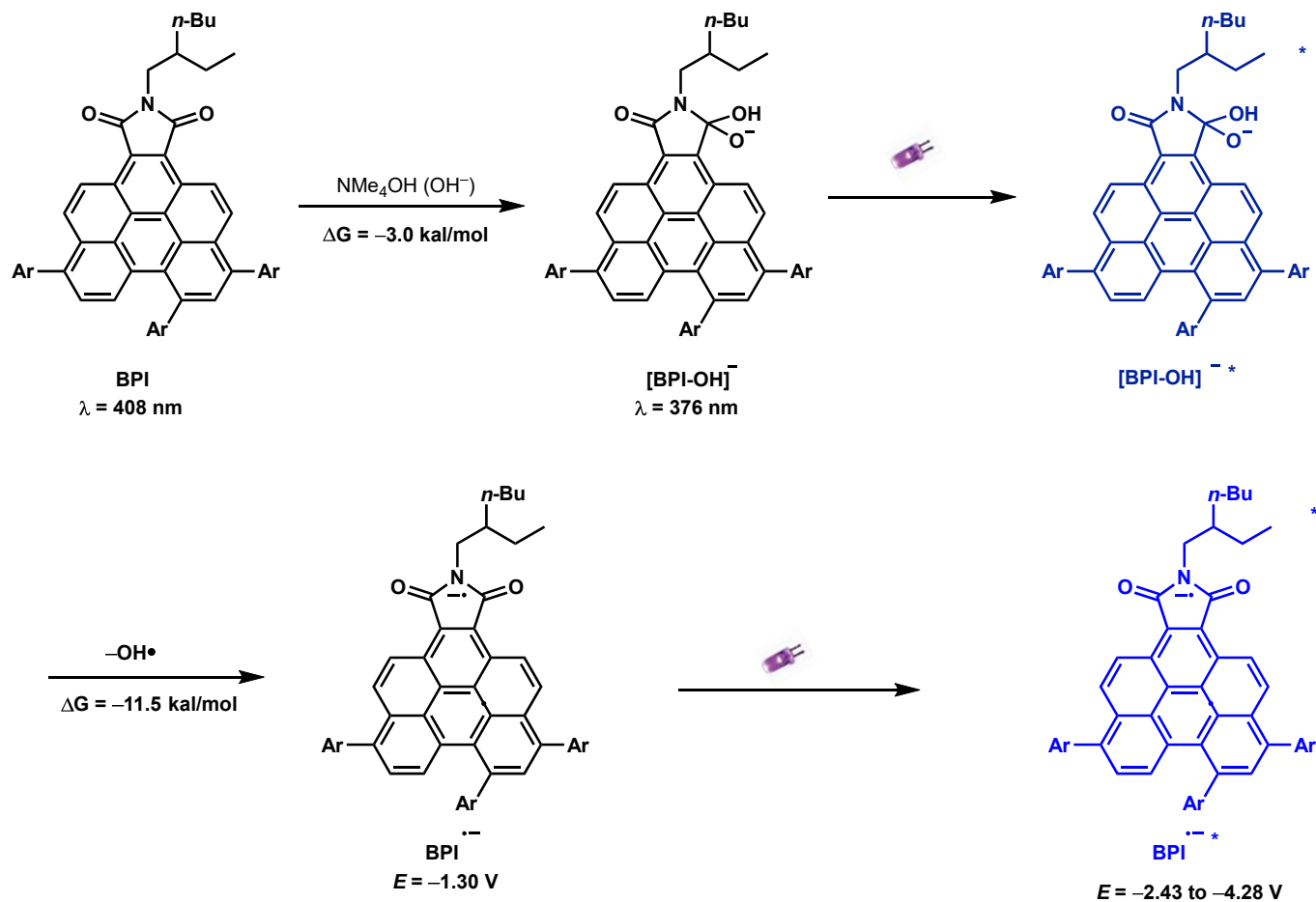


Benzo[ghi]perylene (BPI)

Miyake Garret M.  
*JACS*, 2020, 142, 13573

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

The property of BPI

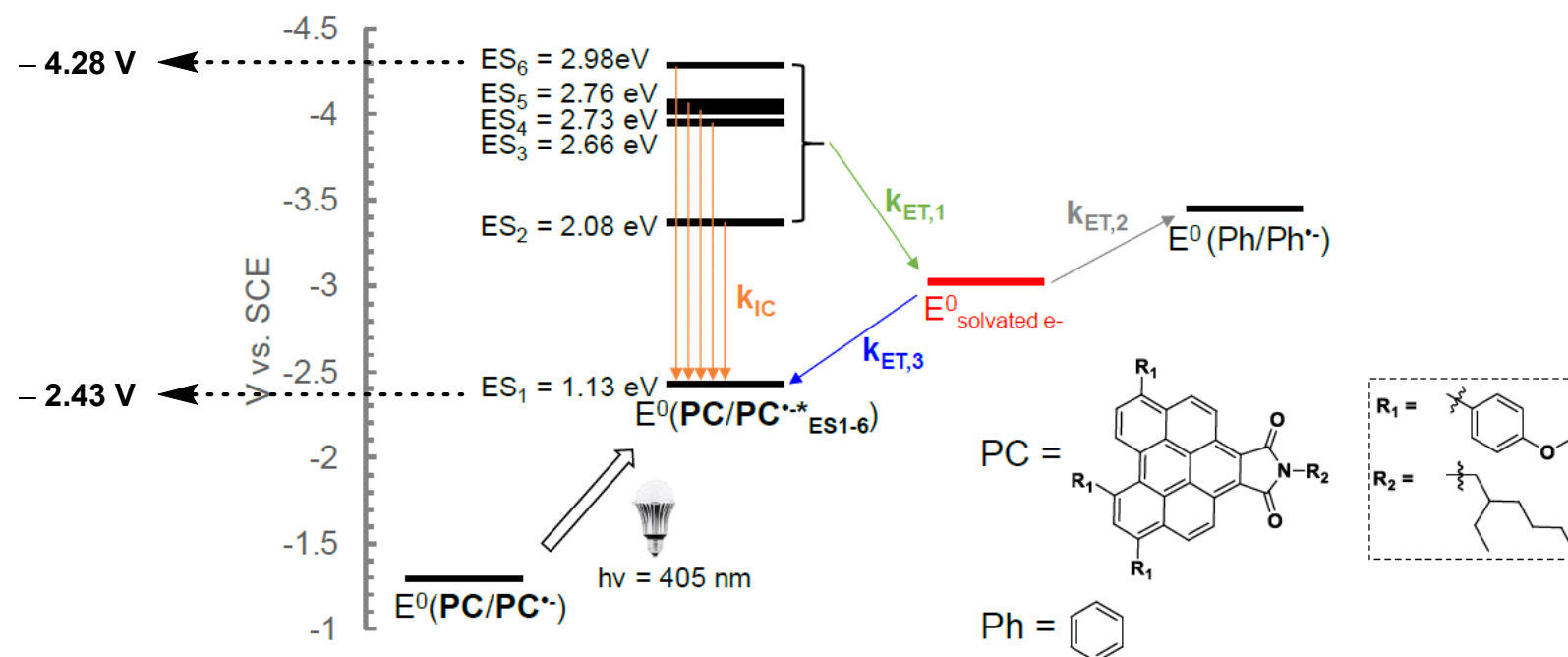


**PC $^{\bullet-}$**  can be photoexcited, where **the first six excited states** are predicted from TDDFT calculations. Ar = 4-OMePh.

Miyake, G. M. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, *142*, 13573

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

Proposed generation of solvated electron by  $PC^{\bullet-}$ \*



$k_{ET,1}$ : ionization of  $PC^{\bullet-}$ \* by an electron transfer to the solvent;

$k_{ET,2}$ : electron transfer from the solvated electron to an aromatic substrate;

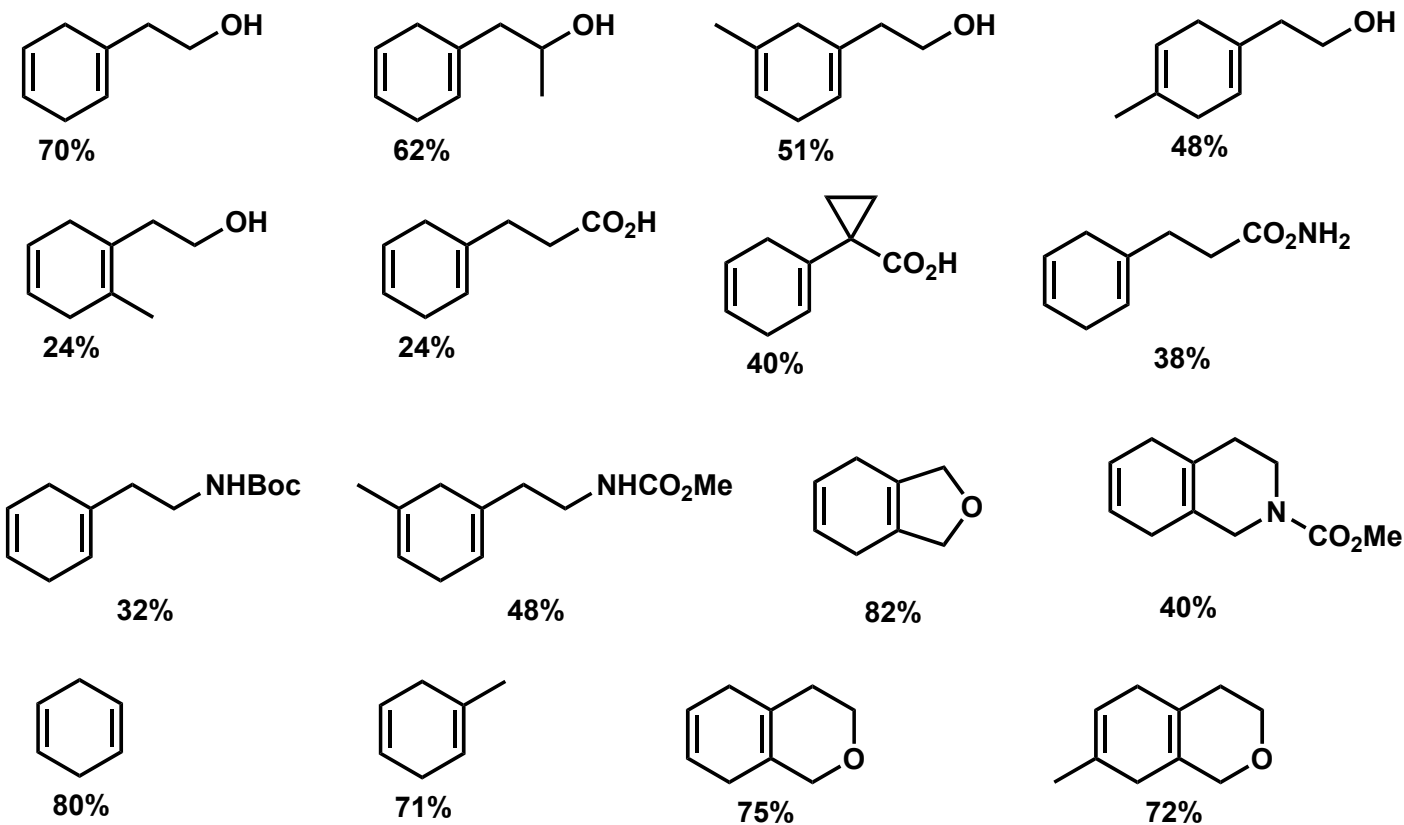
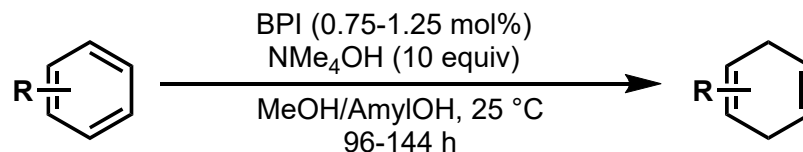
$k_{ET,3}$ : back electron transfer to the lowest excited state of  $PC^{\bullet-}$ \*;

$k_{IC}$ : the internal conversion process.

Miyake, G. M. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, *142*, 13573

# Reductions driven by ConPET processes

## Birch reduction



Miyake, G. M. et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2020**, *142*, 13573

# Content

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1. Introduction

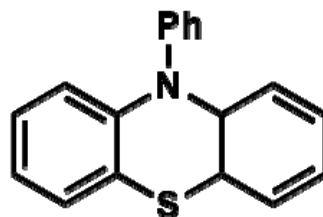
2. Consecutive visible light-induced electron transfer (ConPET)

Reductions driven by ConPET processes

**Oxidations driven by ConPET processes**

3. Conclusion

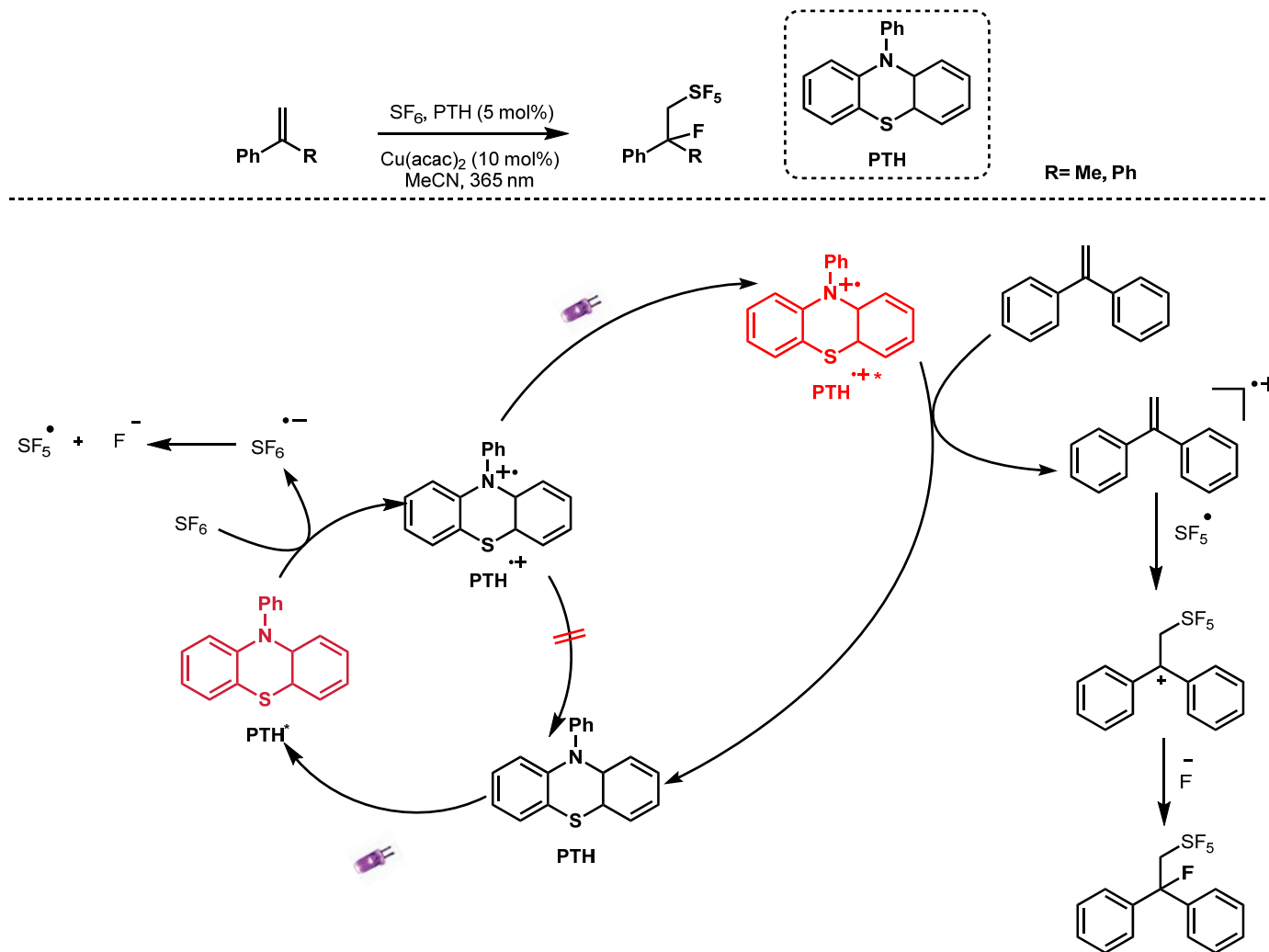




**N-phenylphenothiazine (PTH)**

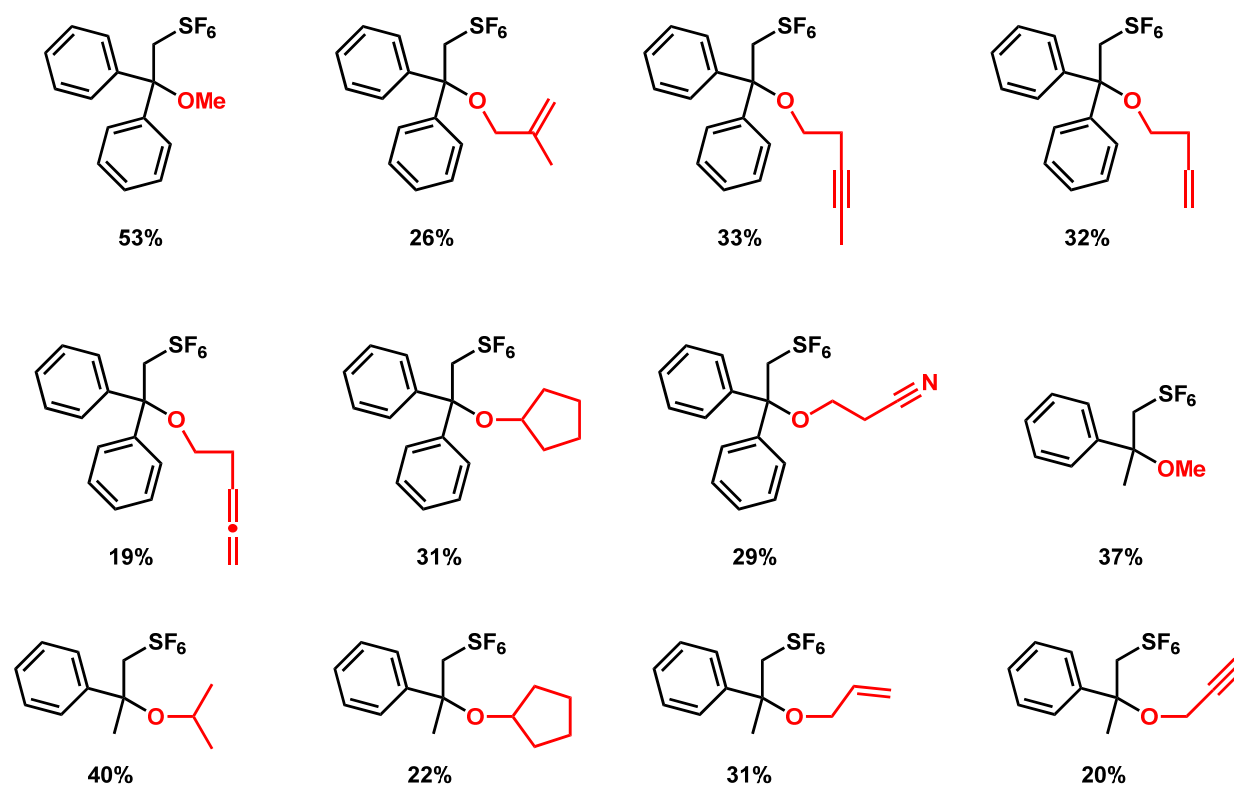
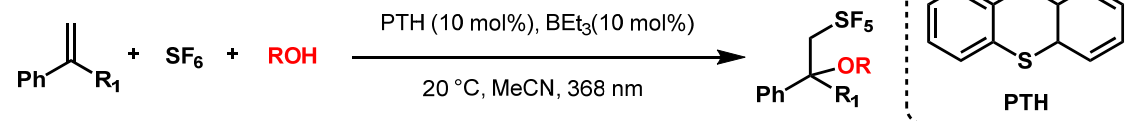
***ChemCatChem* 2018, 10, 2955;  
*ACIE*, 2020, 59, 300;  
*JACS*, 2021, 143, 4125**

# Oxidations driven by ConPET processes



Rombach, D.; Wagenknecht, H.-A. *ChemCatChem* **2018**, *10*, 2955

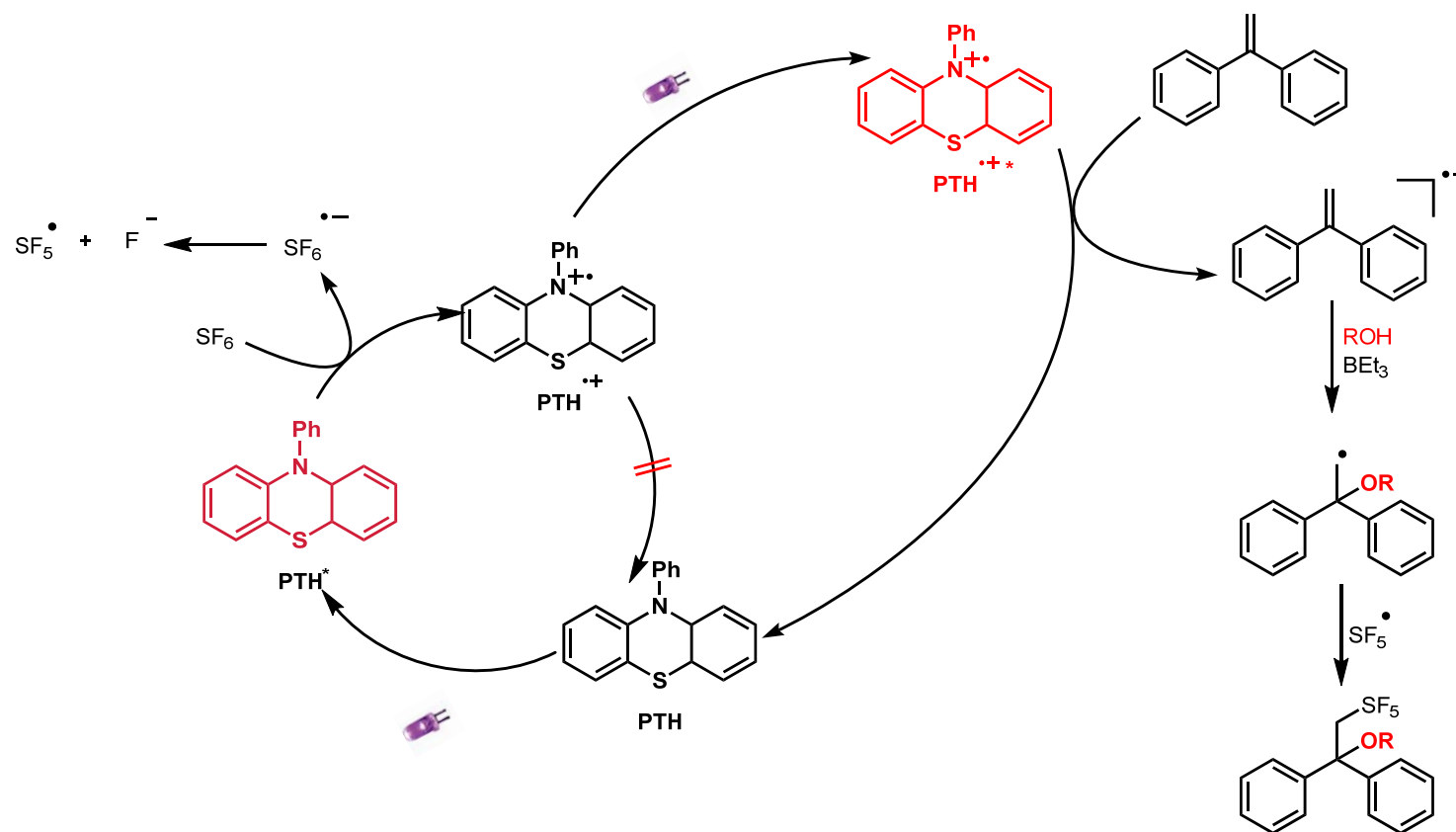
# Oxidations driven by ConPET processes



Rombach, D.; Wagenknecht, H.-A. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2020**, *59*, 300

# Oxidations driven by ConPET processes

Proposed mechanism

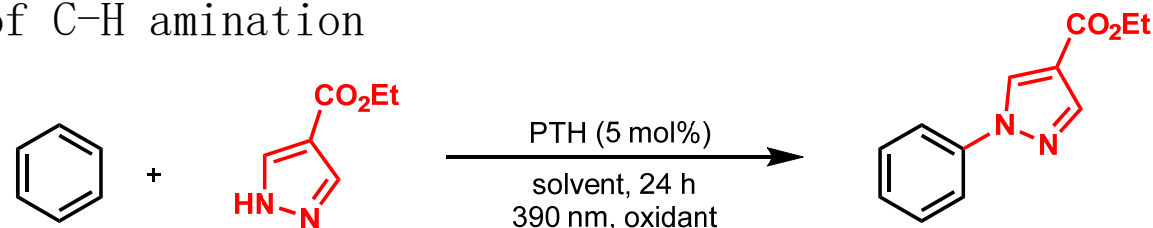


$\text{F}^-$  can be captured by lewis acid, so the benzylic position can only be attacked by alcohols.

Rombach, D.; Wagenknecht, H.-A. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2020**, 59, 300

# Oxidations driven by ConPET processes

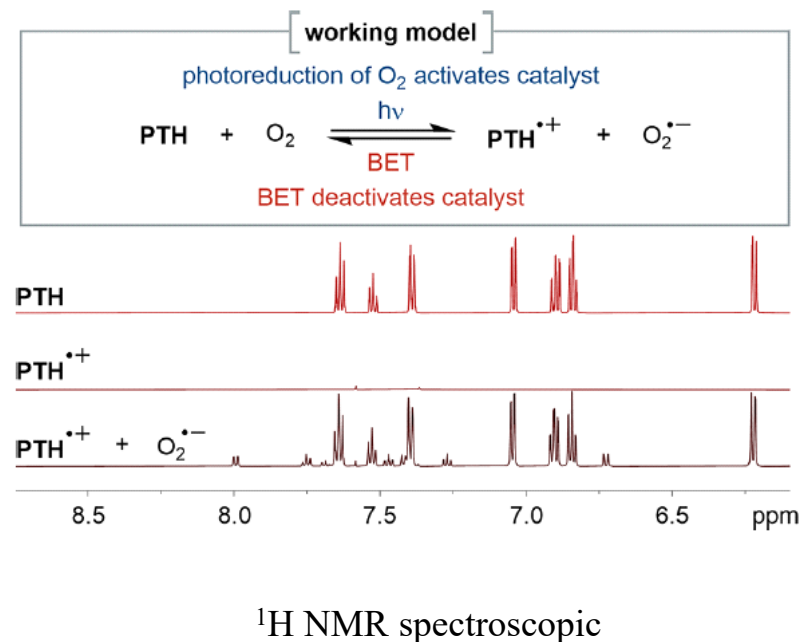
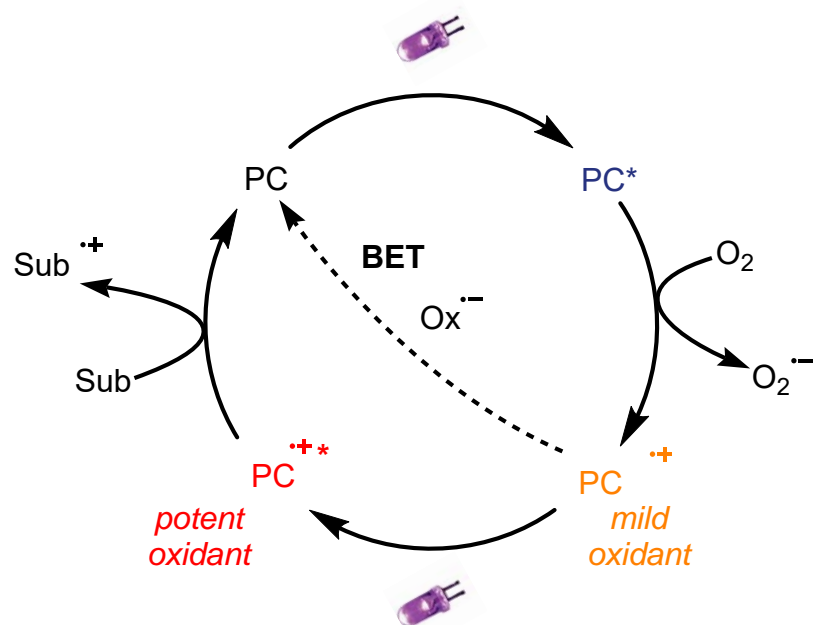
Optimization of C-H amination



entry	oxidant	solvent	additive	yield (%)
1	none	MeCN	none	n.d.
2	PhI (2 equiv)	MeCN	none	n.d.
3	PhBr (2 equiv)	MeCN	none	2
4	CH <sub>2</sub> Br <sub>2</sub> (2 equiv)	MeCN	none	5
5	NOPF <sub>6</sub> (2 equiv)	MeCN	none	12
6	Cu(TFA) <sub>2</sub> (2 equiv)	MeCN	none	n.d.
7	O <sub>2</sub> (1 atm)	MeCN	none	14
8	O <sub>2</sub> (1 atm)	TFE	none	31
9	O <sub>2</sub> (1 atm)	TFE : HFPI 9:1	LiClO <sub>4</sub> (20 mol%)	89

Targos, K.; Williams, O. P.; Wickens, Z. K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2021**, *143*, 4125

# Oxidations driven by ConPET processes

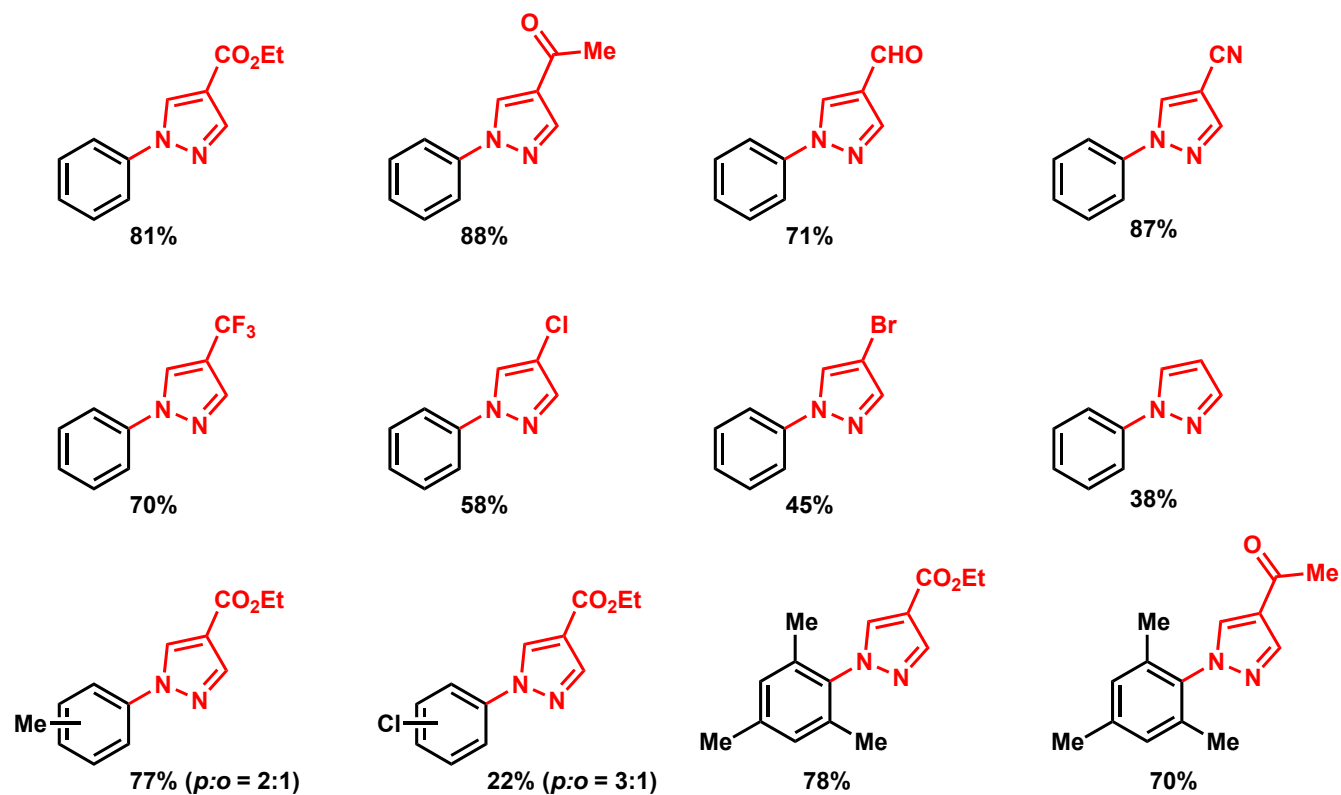
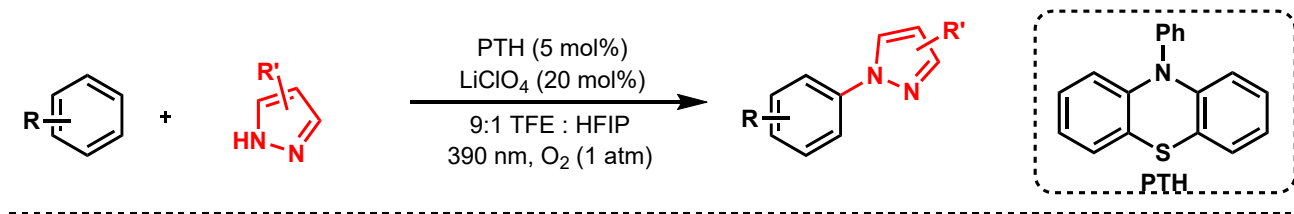


The role of lithium perchlorate is to quench the superoxide.

**BET**: back electron transfer.

Targos, K.; Williams, O. P.; Wickens, Z. K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2021**, *143*, 4125

# Oxidations driven by ConPET processes



Targos, K.; Williams, O. P.; Wickens, Z. K. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2021**, *143*, 4125

# Content

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## 1. Introduction

## 2. Consecutive visible light-induced electron transfer (ConPET)

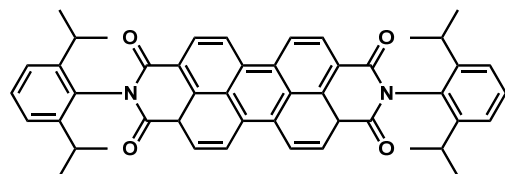
Reductions driven by ConPET processes

Oxidations driven by ConPET processes

## 3. Conclusion



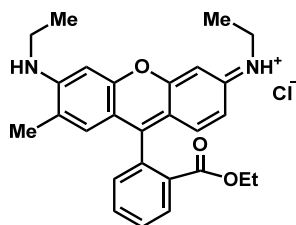
# Conclusion



perylene diimide (PDI)

König Burkhard  
*Science* **2014**, 725

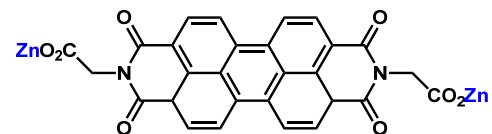
*dehalogenation*  
*C-C bond-forming arylation*



Rh-6G

König Burkhard  
*ACIE*, **2016**, 55, 7676

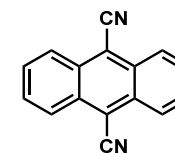
*bond activation through light-color regulation*



ZnPDI

Duan Chunying  
*JACS*, **2016**, 138, 3958

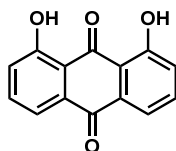
*Heterogeneous catalysis*



dicyanoanthracene (DCA)

Pérez-Ruiz Raul  
*Chem. Eur. J.* **2018**, 24, 105

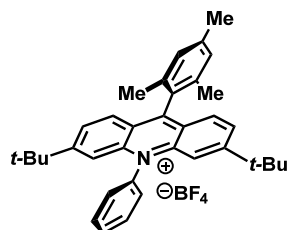
*C-C bond-forming arylation*



dihydroxyanthraquinone (Aq-OH)

König Burkhard  
*Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, 34

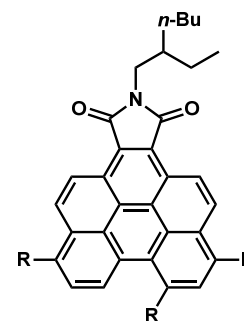
*dehalogenation*



Mes-Acr-BF<sub>4</sub>

Nicewicz David A.  
*Nature* **2020**, 76

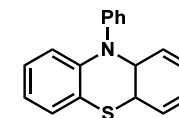
*dehalogenation*  
*detosylation*



Benzo[ghi]perylene (BPI)

Miyake Garret M.  
*JACS*, **2020**, 142, 13573

*birch reduction*



N-phenylphenothiazine (PTH)

*ChemCatChem* **2018**, 10, 2955;  
*ACIE*, **2020**, 59, 300;  
*JACS*, **2021**, 143, 4125

*pentafluorosulfanylation*  
*C-H amination*

Thanks for your attention