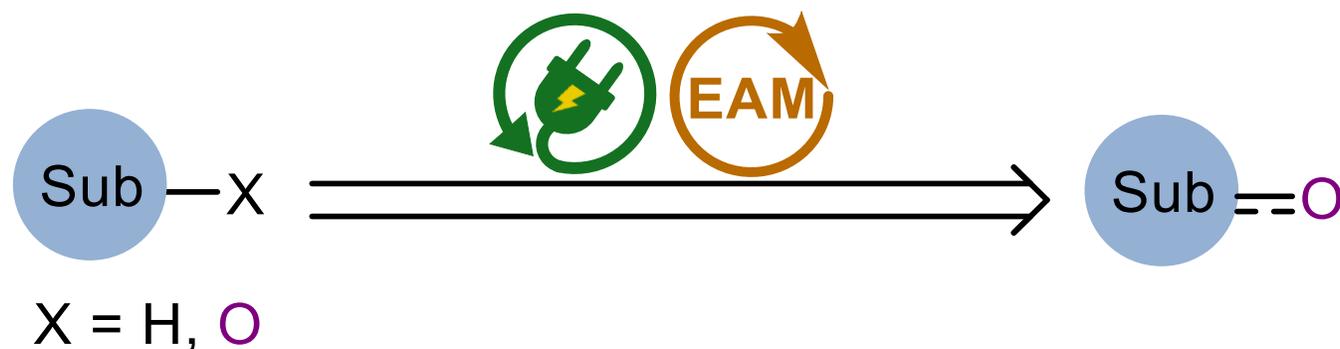


地壳丰产金属参与的电化学反应进展



报告人：黄栋
指导老师：麻生明 教授
2022-11-18 Seminar

■背景介绍

■第八族金属参与的电氧化反应

■其他地壳丰产金属参与的电氧化反应

■总结与展望

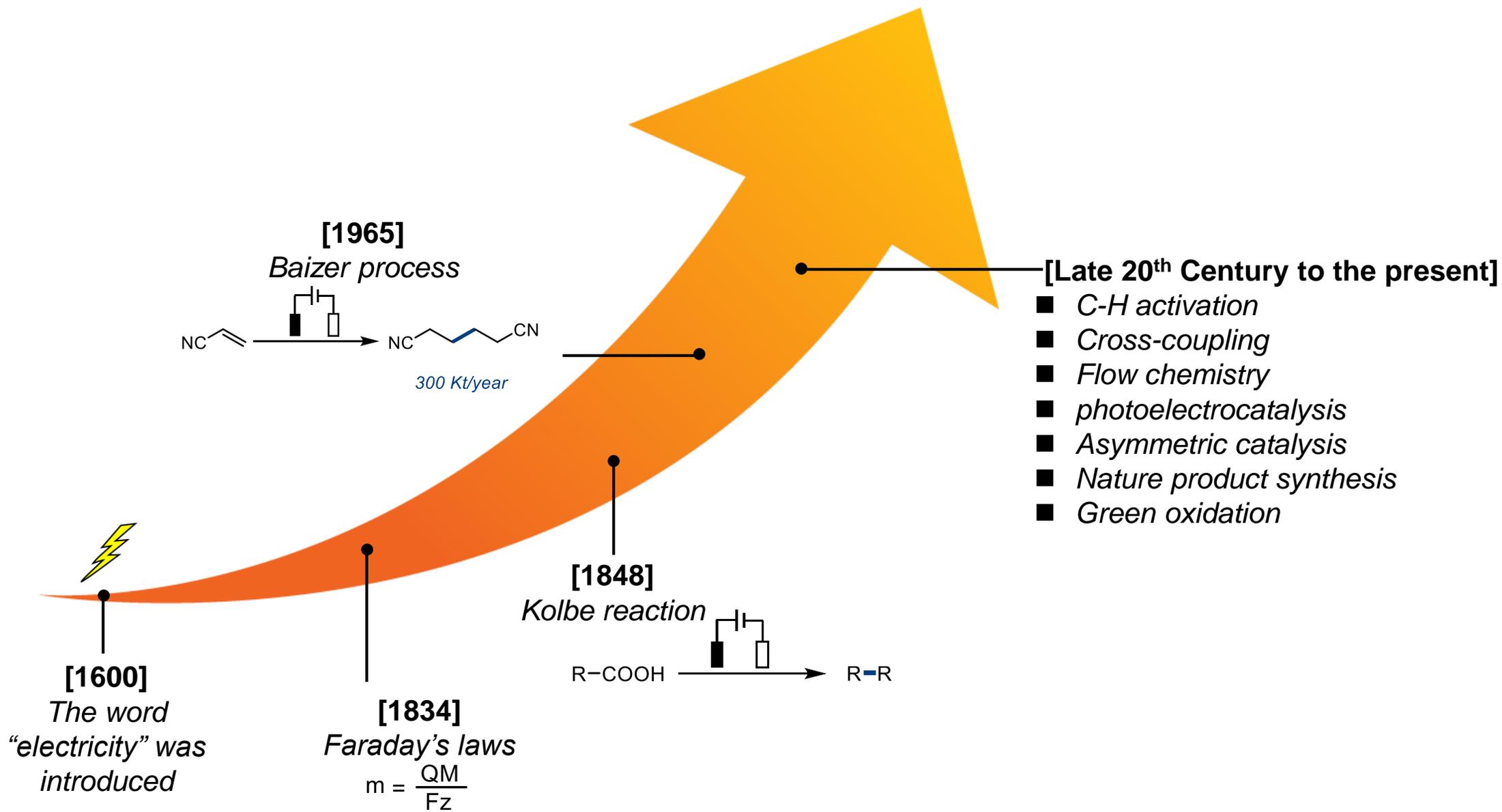
■背景介绍

■第八族金属参与的电氧化反应

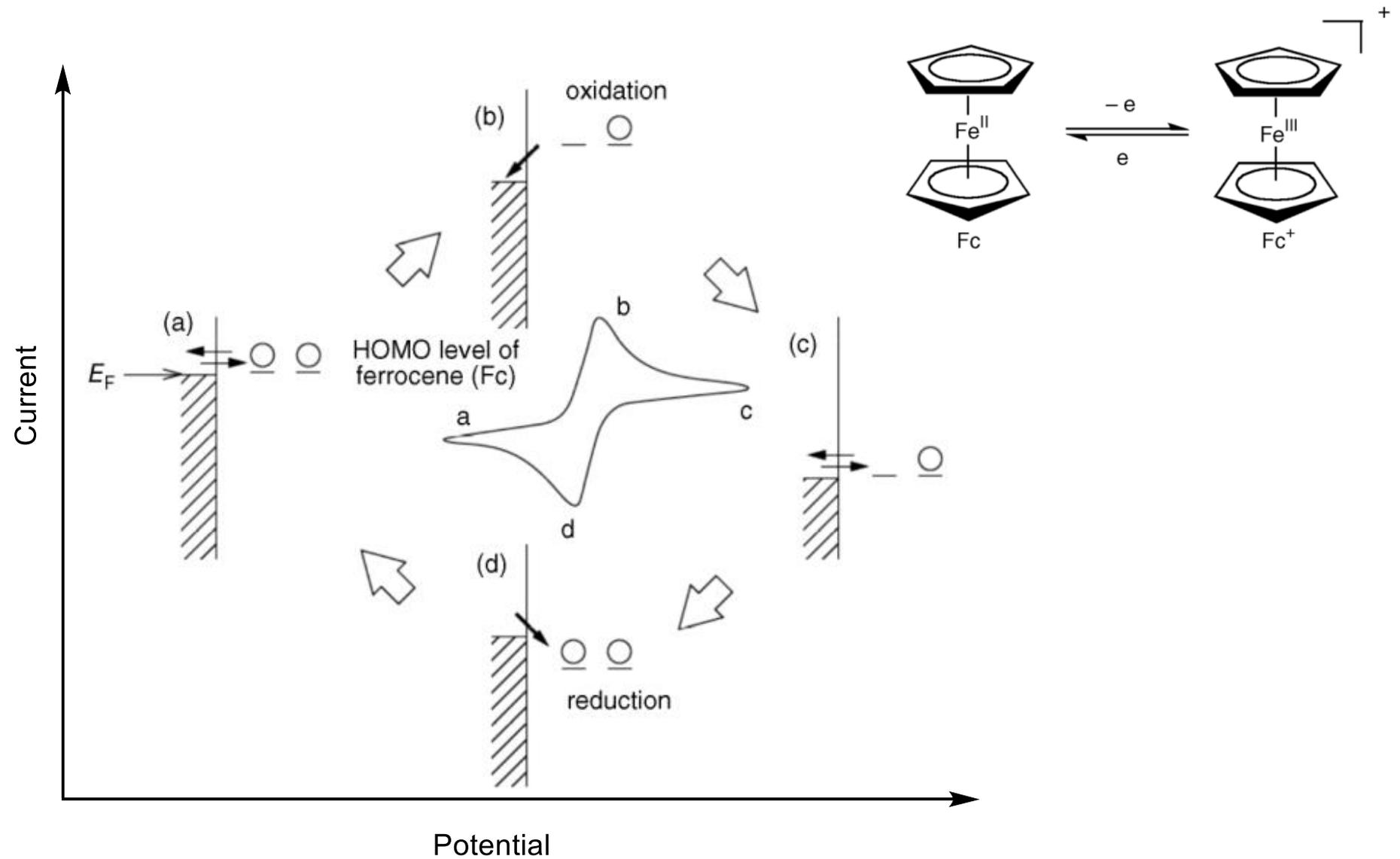
■其他地壳丰产金属参与的电氧化反应

■总结与展望

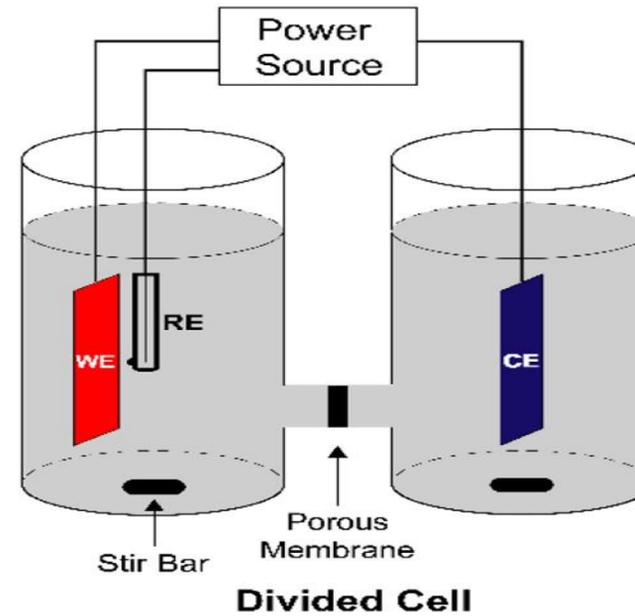
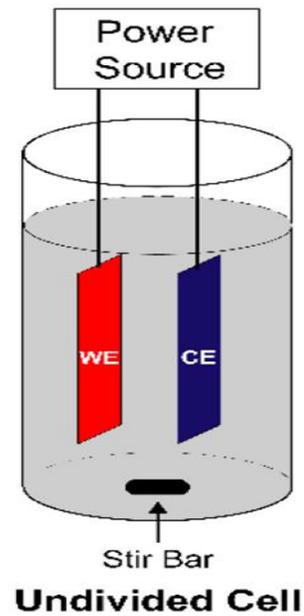
有机电化学发展时间线



循环伏安法



电解池类型以及电解模式



Galvanostatic
(constant current)

Potentiostatic
(constant potential)

😊 Easy setup

😞 Only reproducible with reference electrode

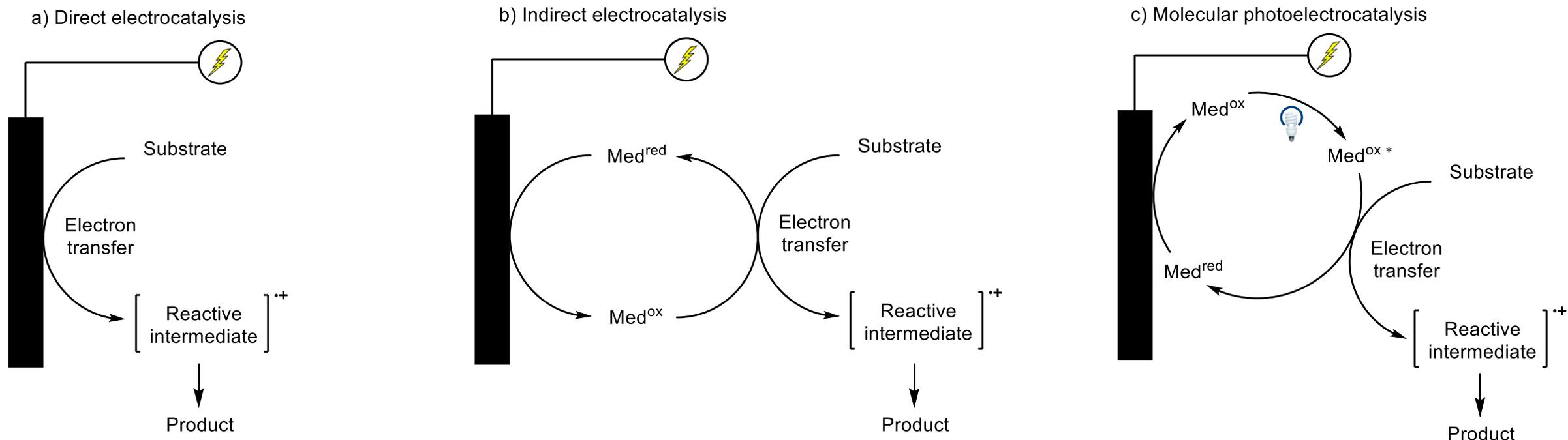
😊 Exact equivalents of electrons known

😞 Equivalents of electrons not directly controlled

😞 Voltage range not controlled

😊 adjust the process potential to improve selectivity

有机电催化模式

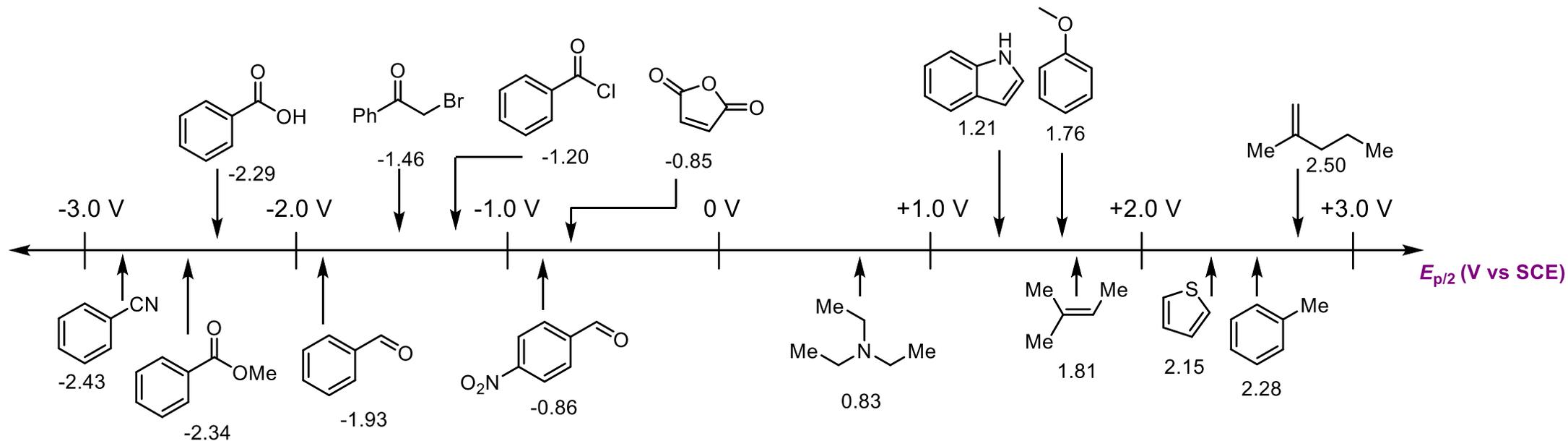


■ *Indirect electrocatalysis is discussed in this topic*

Little, R. D. *et al. Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2014**, 43, 2492.; Wang, F., Stahl, S. S. *Acc. Chem. Res.* **2020**, 53, 561.
Baran, P. S. *et al. Acc. Chem. Res.* **2020**, 53, 72.; Guo, C. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2020**, 59, 12612.
Lennox, A. J. J. *et al. Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2020**, 59, 18866.; Lin, S. *et al. Chem. Soc. Rev.* **2021**, 50, 7941.
Rovis, T. *et al. Chem. Rev.* **2022**, 122, 2487.; Minter, S. D. *et al. Chem. Rev.* **2022**, 122, 3180.
Cheng, X., Lei, A., Mei, T.-S., Xu, H.-C., Xu, K., Zeng, C. *CCS Chem.* **2022**, 4, 1120.

电化学氧化优势

Electrochemical series of important organic compounds (potentials against SCE)



Common Oxidizing Agents

F_2	SO_4^{\cdot}	$S_2O_8^{\ominus}$	H_2O_2	MnO_4^{\ominus}	$HOCl$	O_2
2.62	2.36	1.85	1.45	1.43	1.39	0.99

$$\Delta G = -nFE_{cell}^0$$

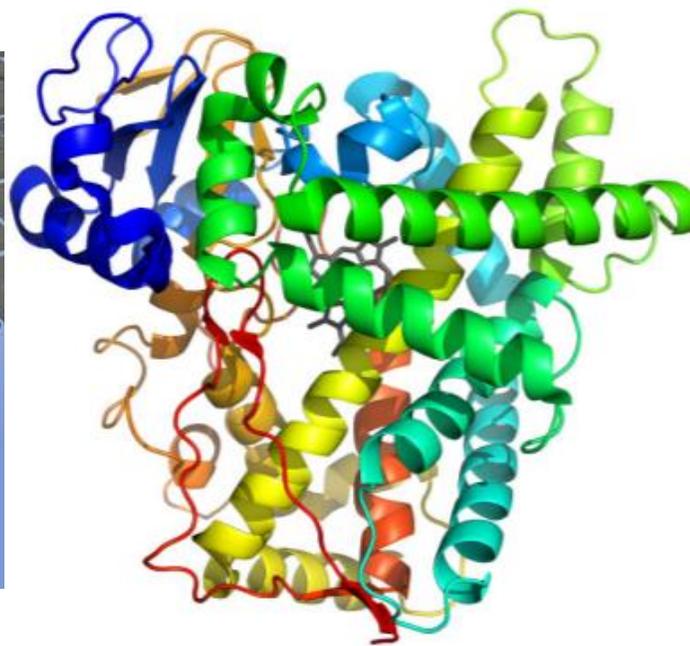
$$\Delta\Delta G = 1.4 \text{ kcal}, \Delta K_{eq} = 10$$

$$60 \text{ mV} \sim 1.4 \text{ kcal} \sim \Delta K_{eq} = 10$$

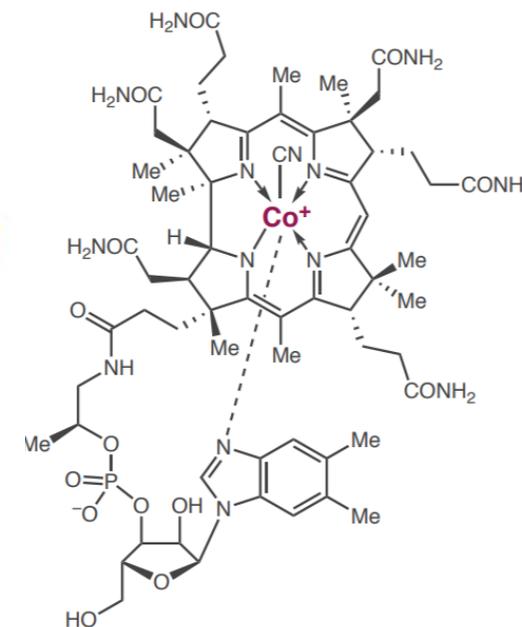
Benefits of electrooxidation

- Avoid equivalents of chemical reagents
- Mild condition
- Control electrode potential to control redox

地壳丰产金属(EAM)



Cytochrome P450



Vitamin B12

Benefits of EAMs catalysis

- Naturally abundant in the earth's crust
- Low cost and low toxicity relative to other TM
 - Present in various metalloproteins
- Multivalent and single-electron catalytic pattern make a diverse reactivity

Can we discover new reactivity that is unique to EAM electrooxidation?

■背景介绍

■**第八族金属参与的电氧化反应**

■其他地壳丰产金属参与的电氧化反应

■总结与展望



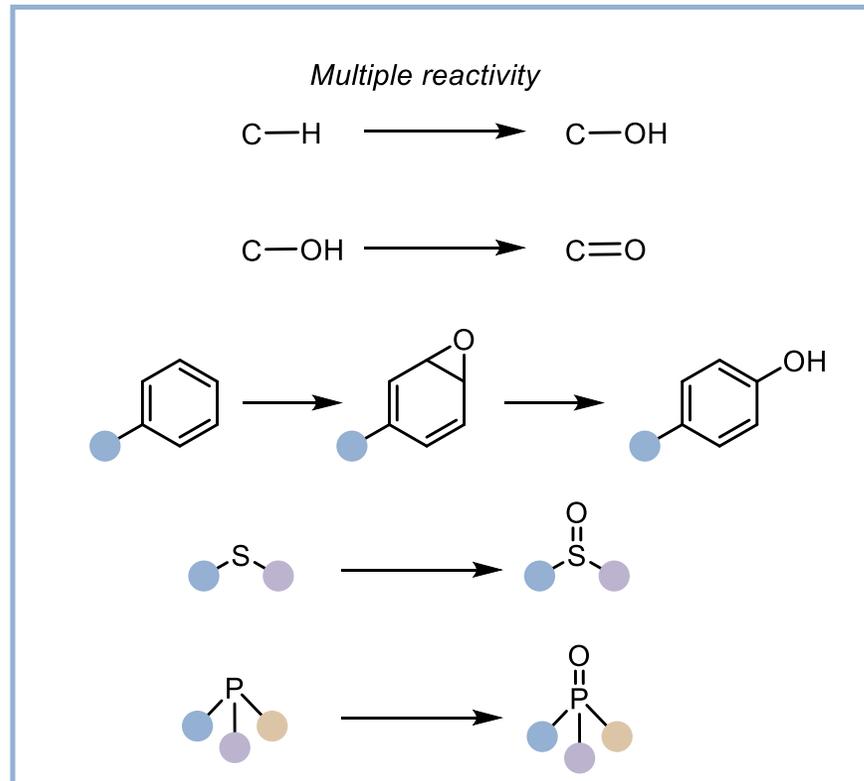
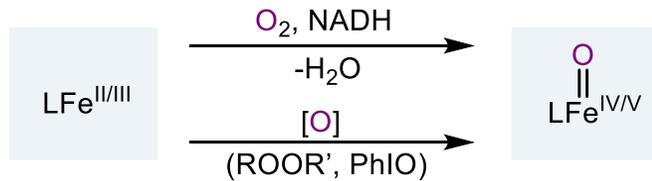
*electron configuration: $3d^64s^2$
range of oxidation state: 0 to +6*

*electron configuration: $3d^74s^2$
range of oxidation state: -1 to +5*

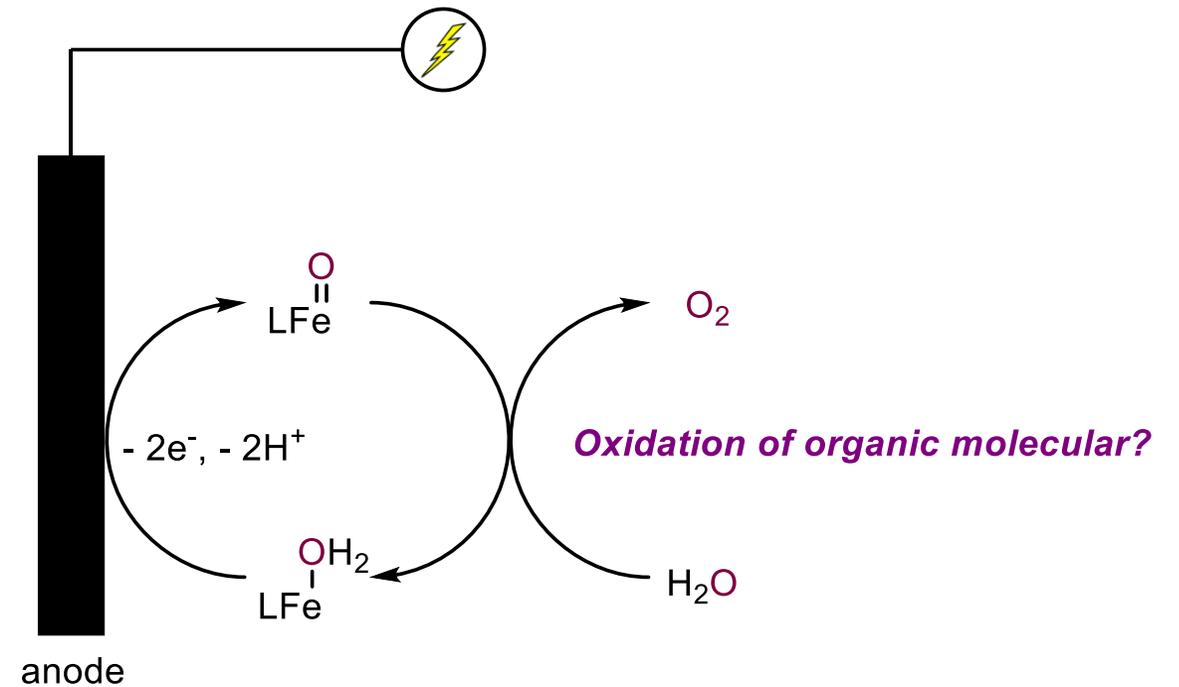
*electron configuration: $3d^84s^2$
range of oxidation state: 0 to +4*

铁参与的电氧化反应

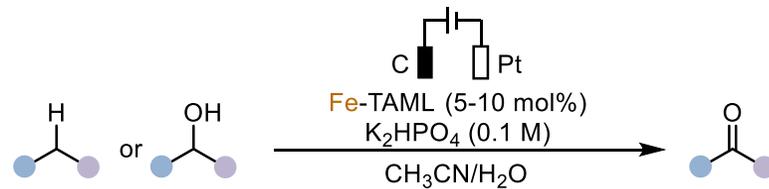
■ Different approaches for the generation of high-valent iron-oxo species



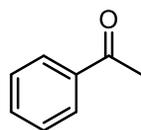
■ high-valent iron-oxo species generated in OER



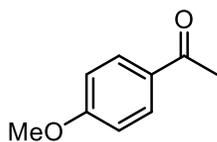
铁参与的电氧化反应



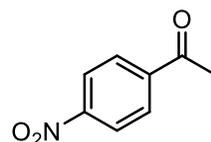
■ Benzylic C-H Bonds



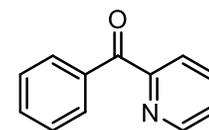
79% yield



77% yield

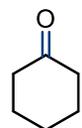


31% yield

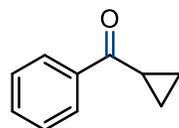


45% yield

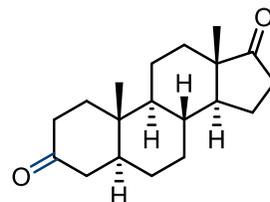
■ Alcohols



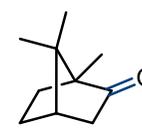
85% yield



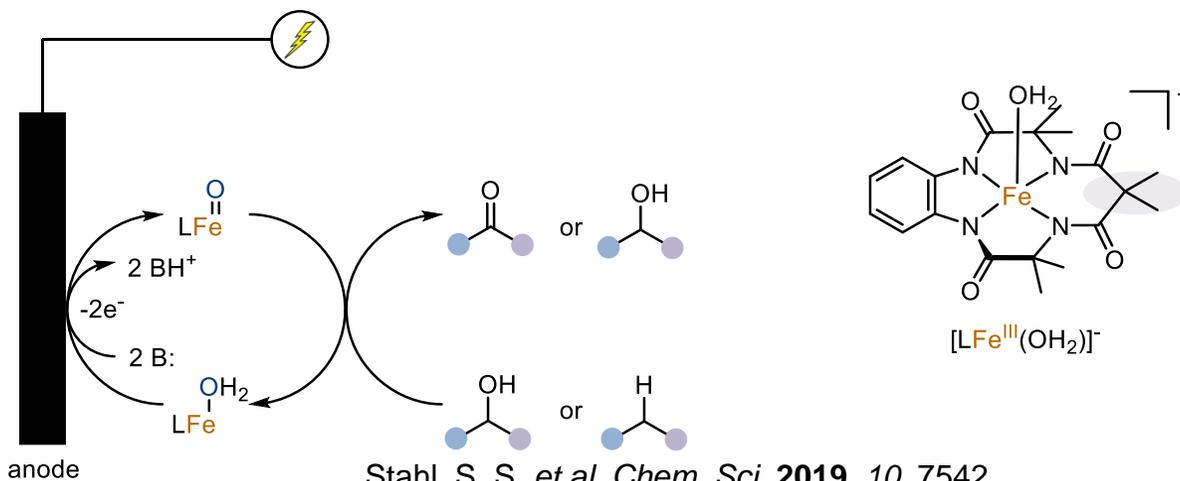
95% yield



94% yield

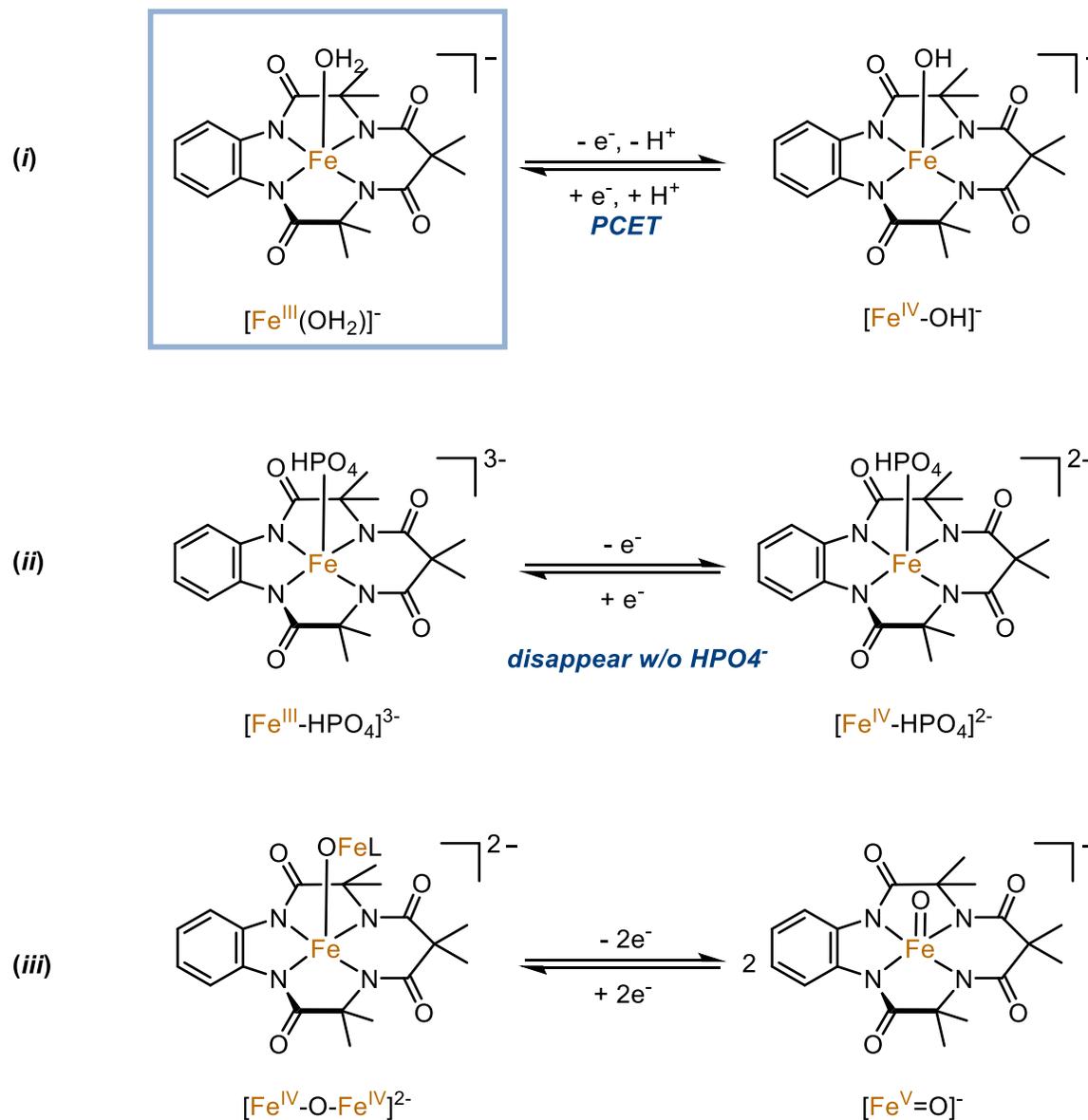
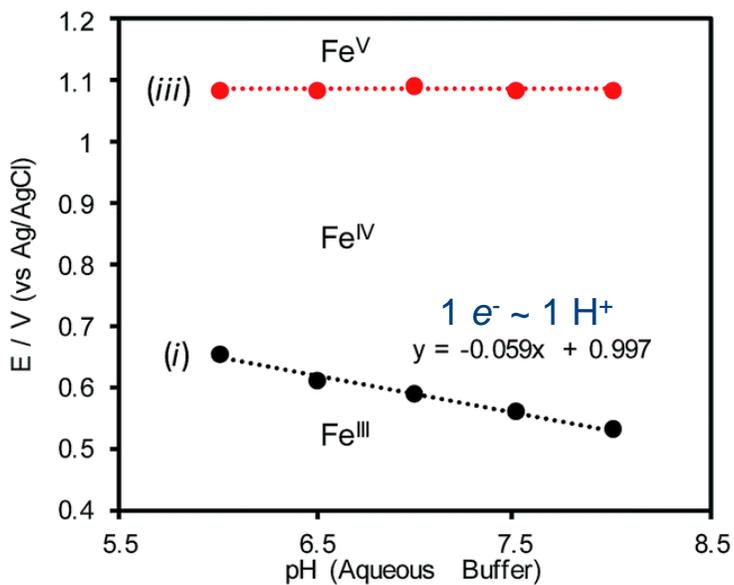
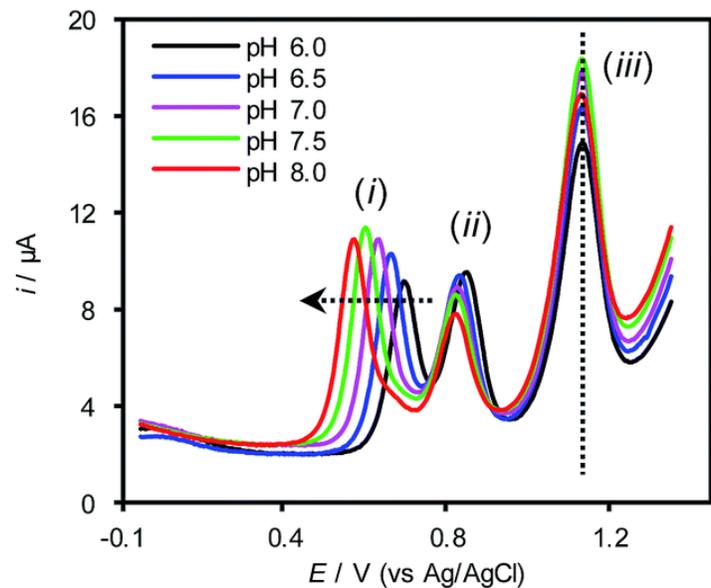


84% yield

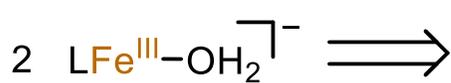
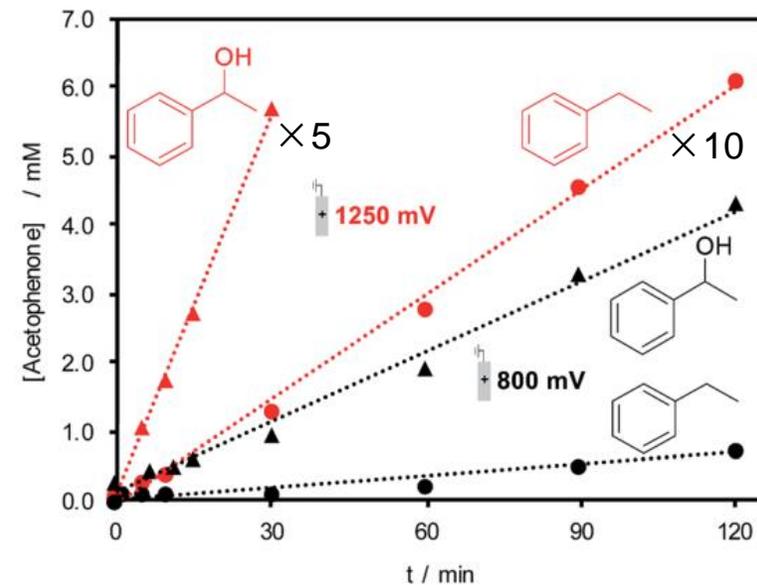
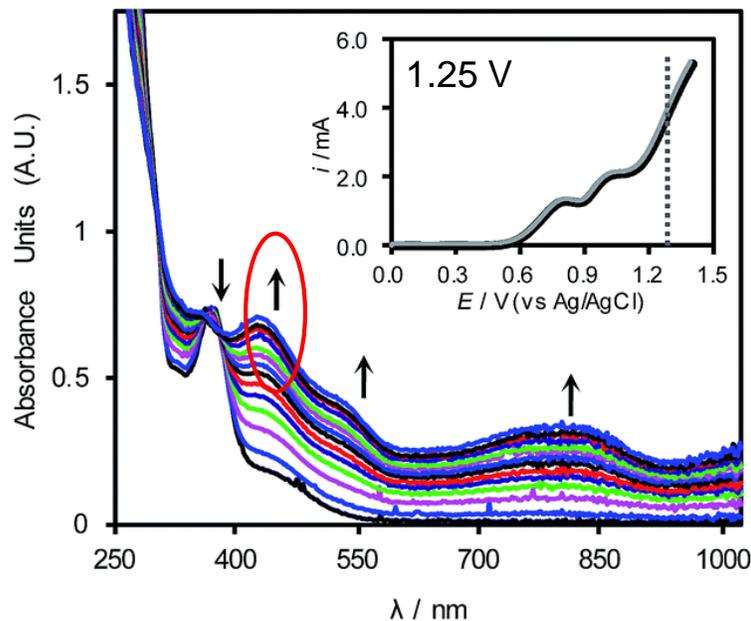
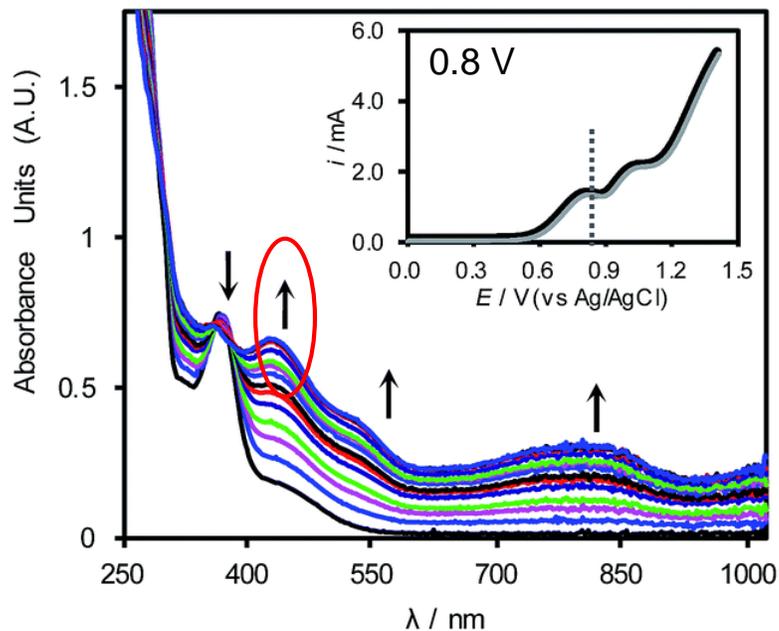


Which oxidation state of Iron is the active species in catalytic cycle?

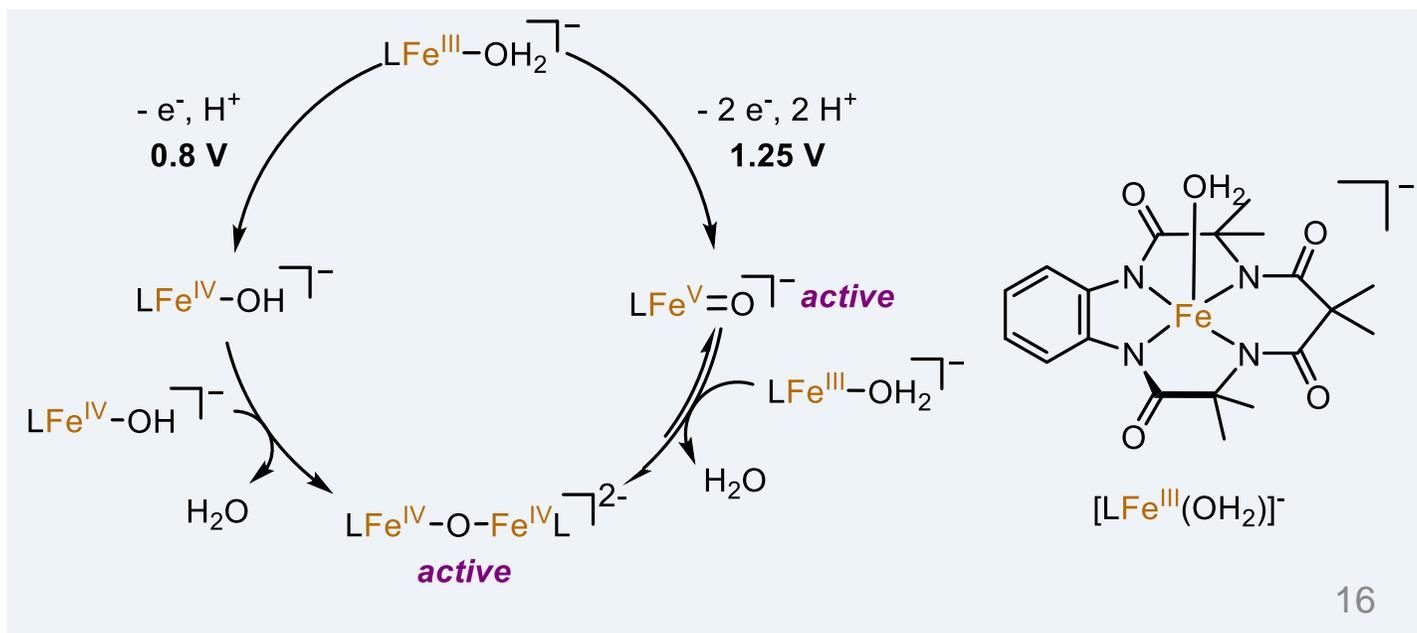
铁参与的电氧化反应机理研究



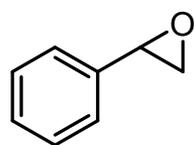
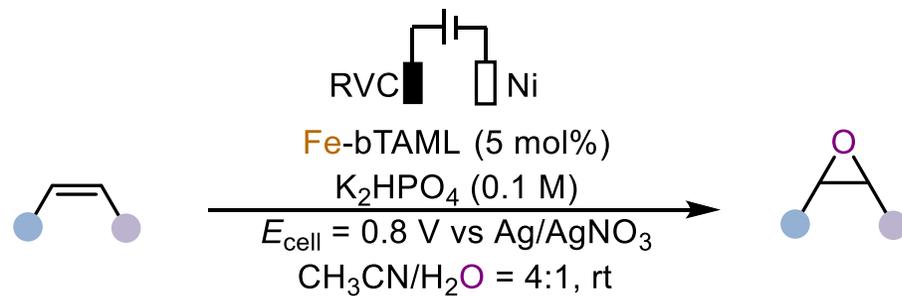
铁参与的电氧化反应机理研究



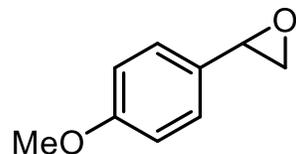
Confirmed by in-situ UV-vis



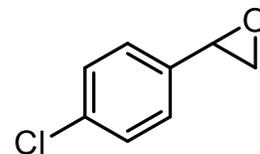
铁参与的电化学环氧化反应



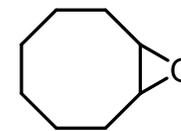
86% yield



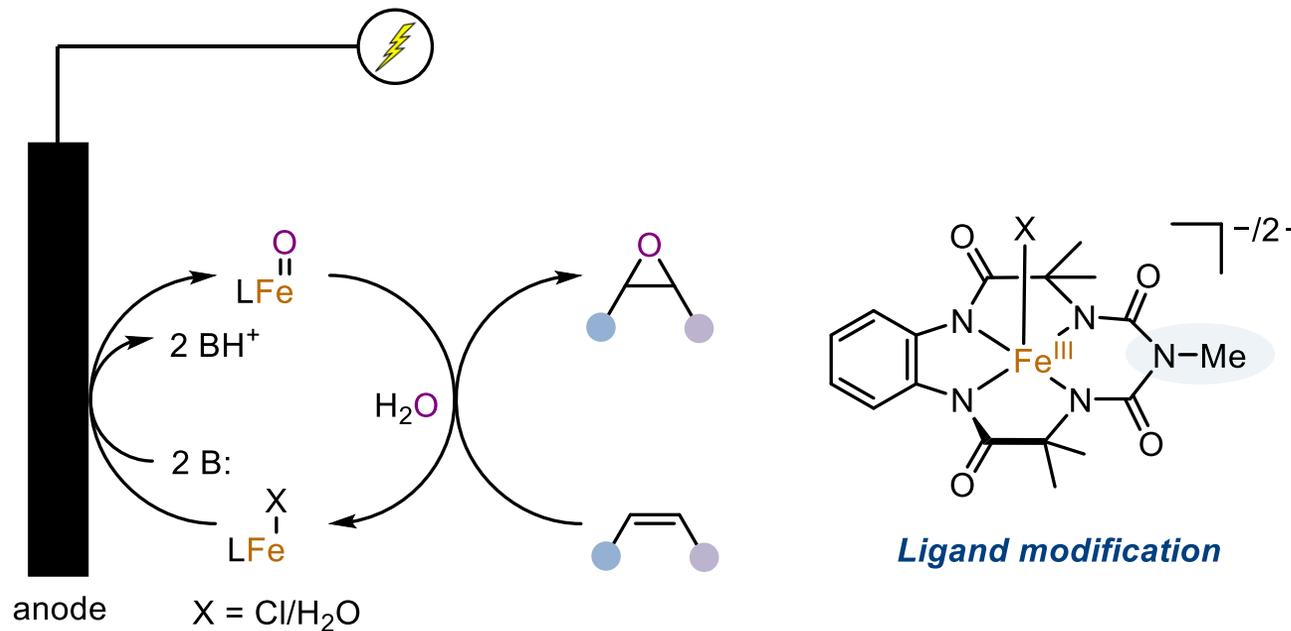
92% yield



62% yield

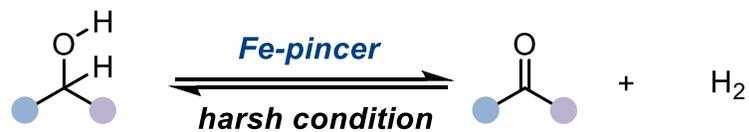


75% yield

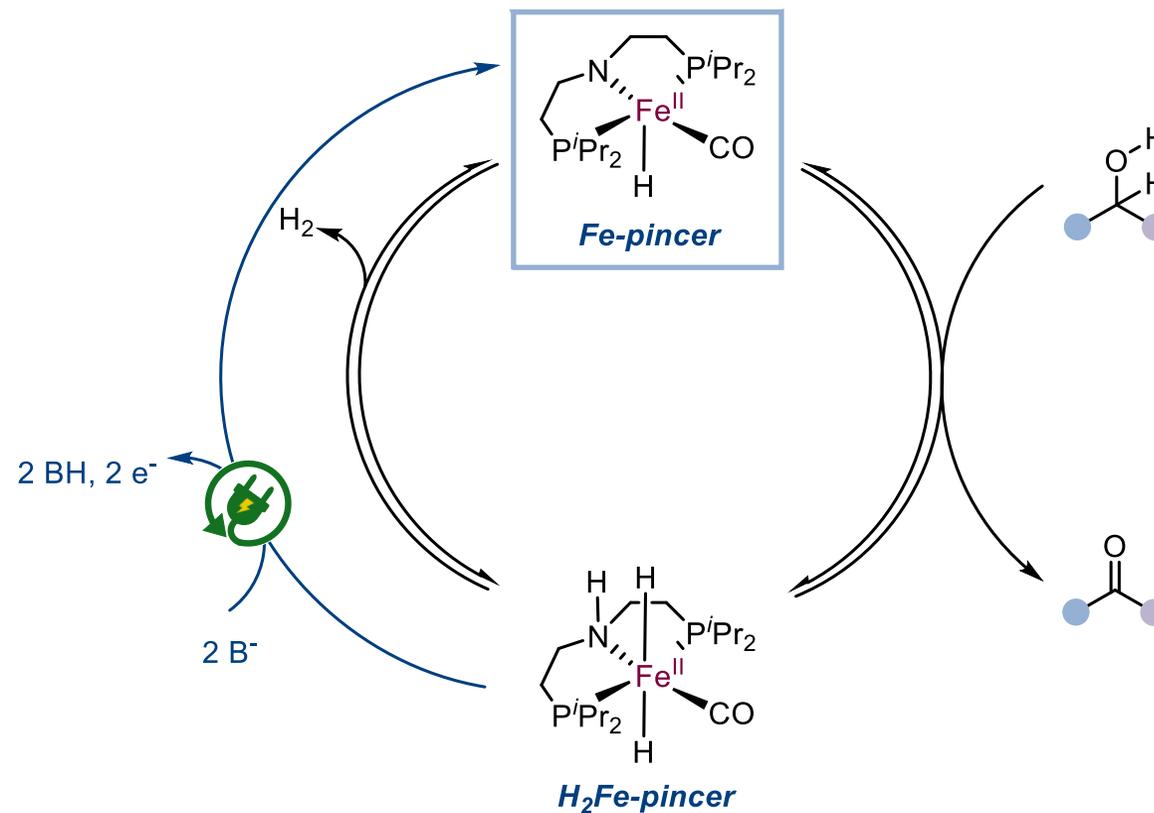
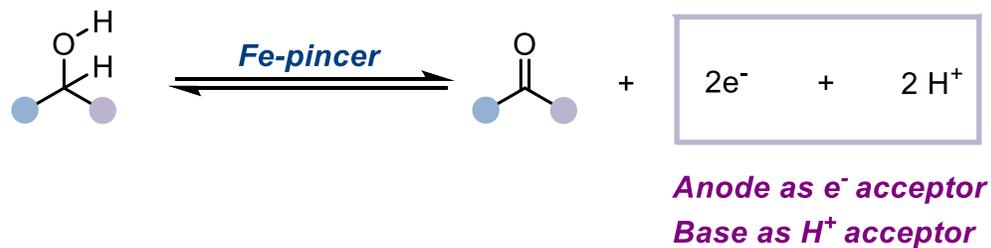


铁参与的电化学脱氢氧化反应

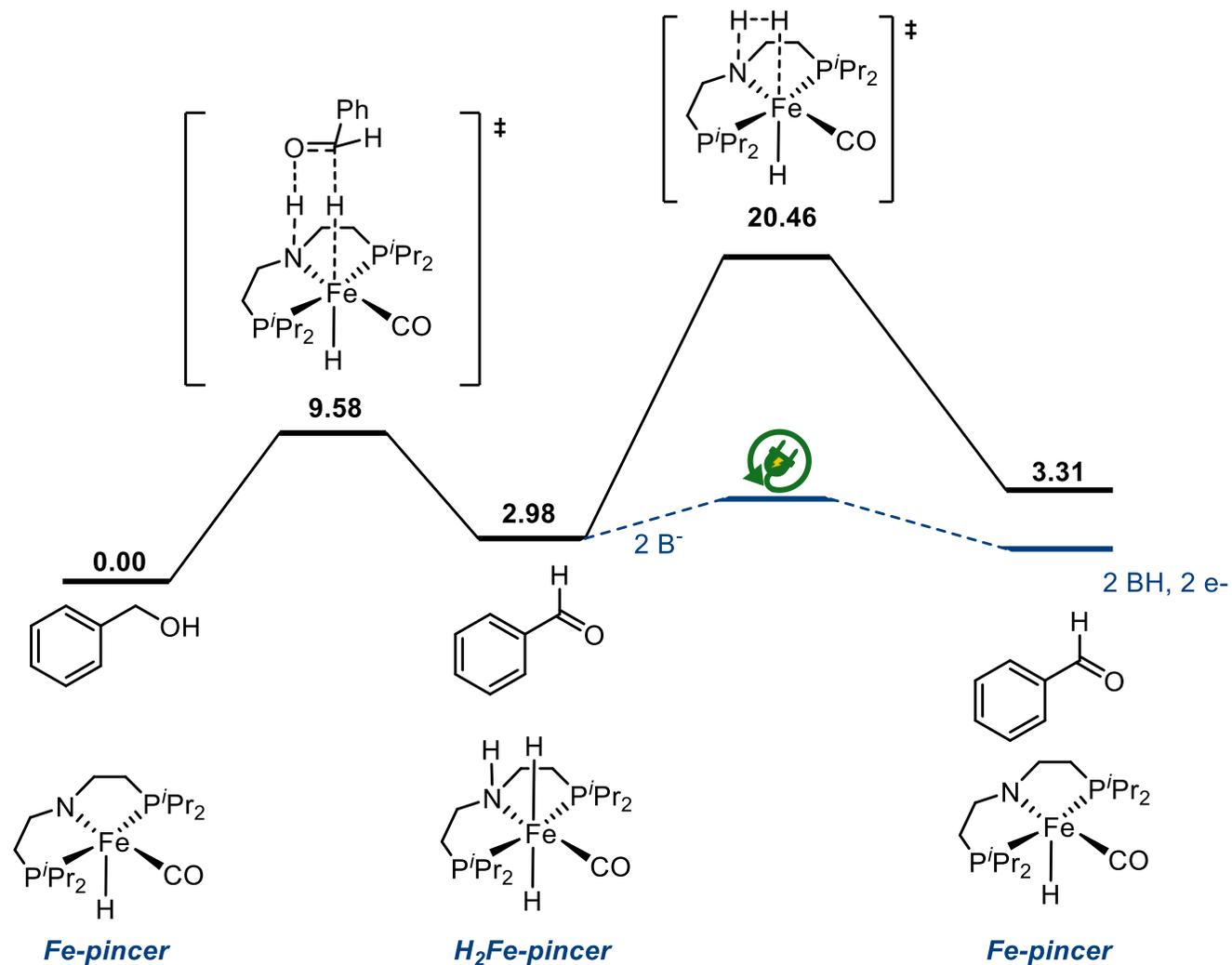
■ Acceptorless alcohol dehydrogenation (AAD)



■ Electrocatalytic alcohol oxidation

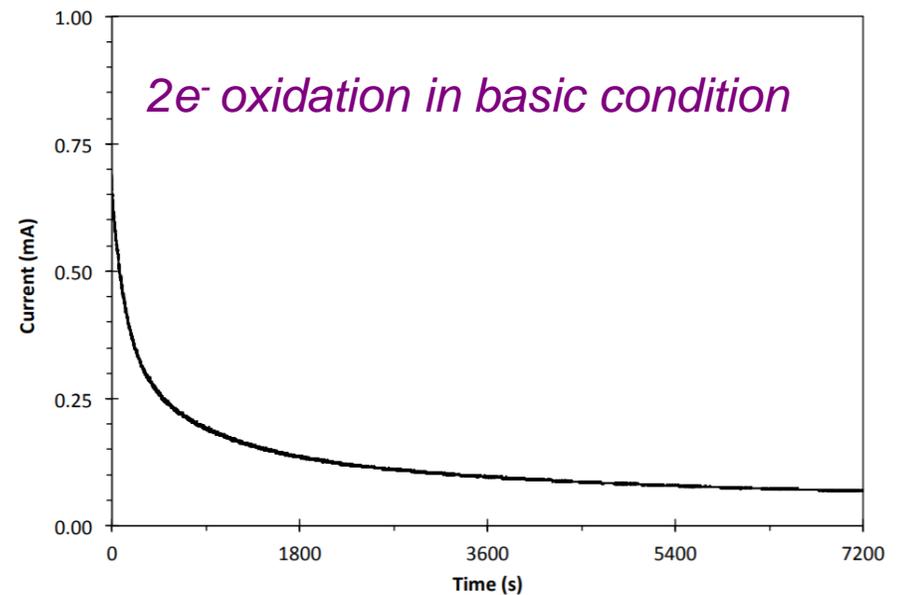
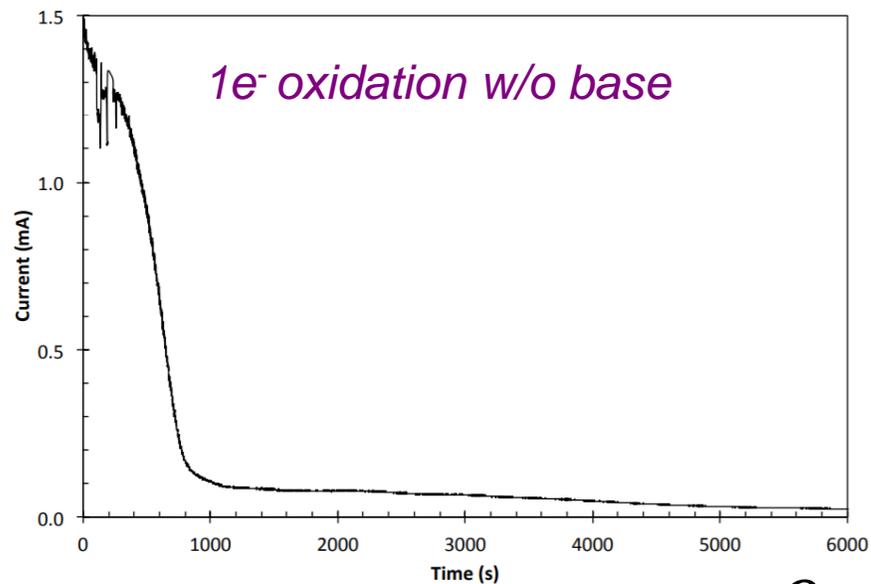
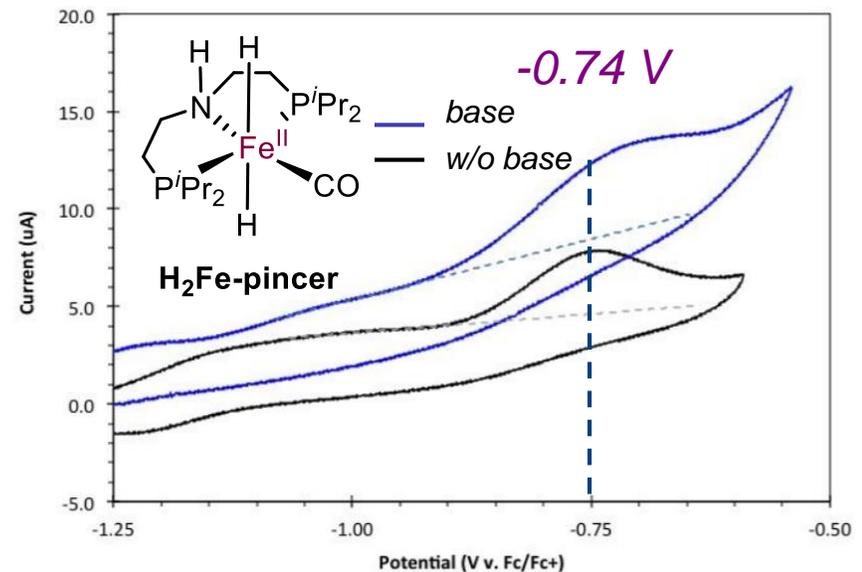
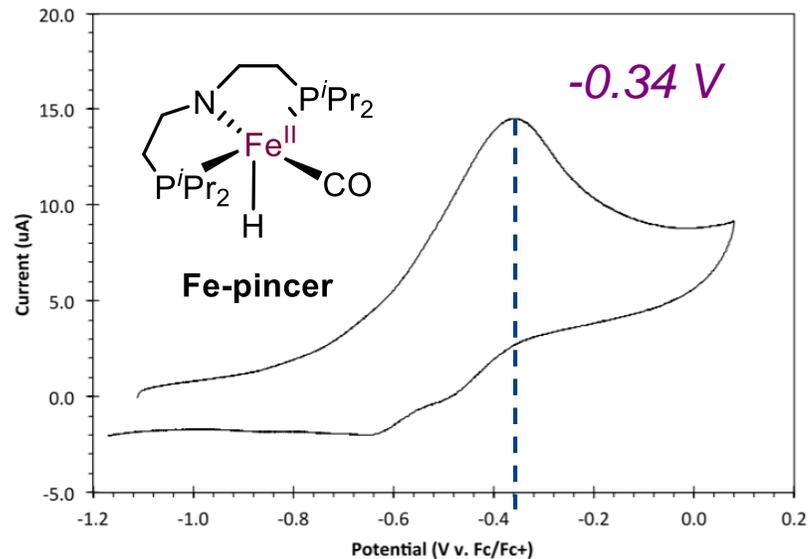


AAD vs 电化学脱氢氧化



- *pK_a match between base and catalysts(or intermediates)*
- *Mediate potential to control electron transfer*

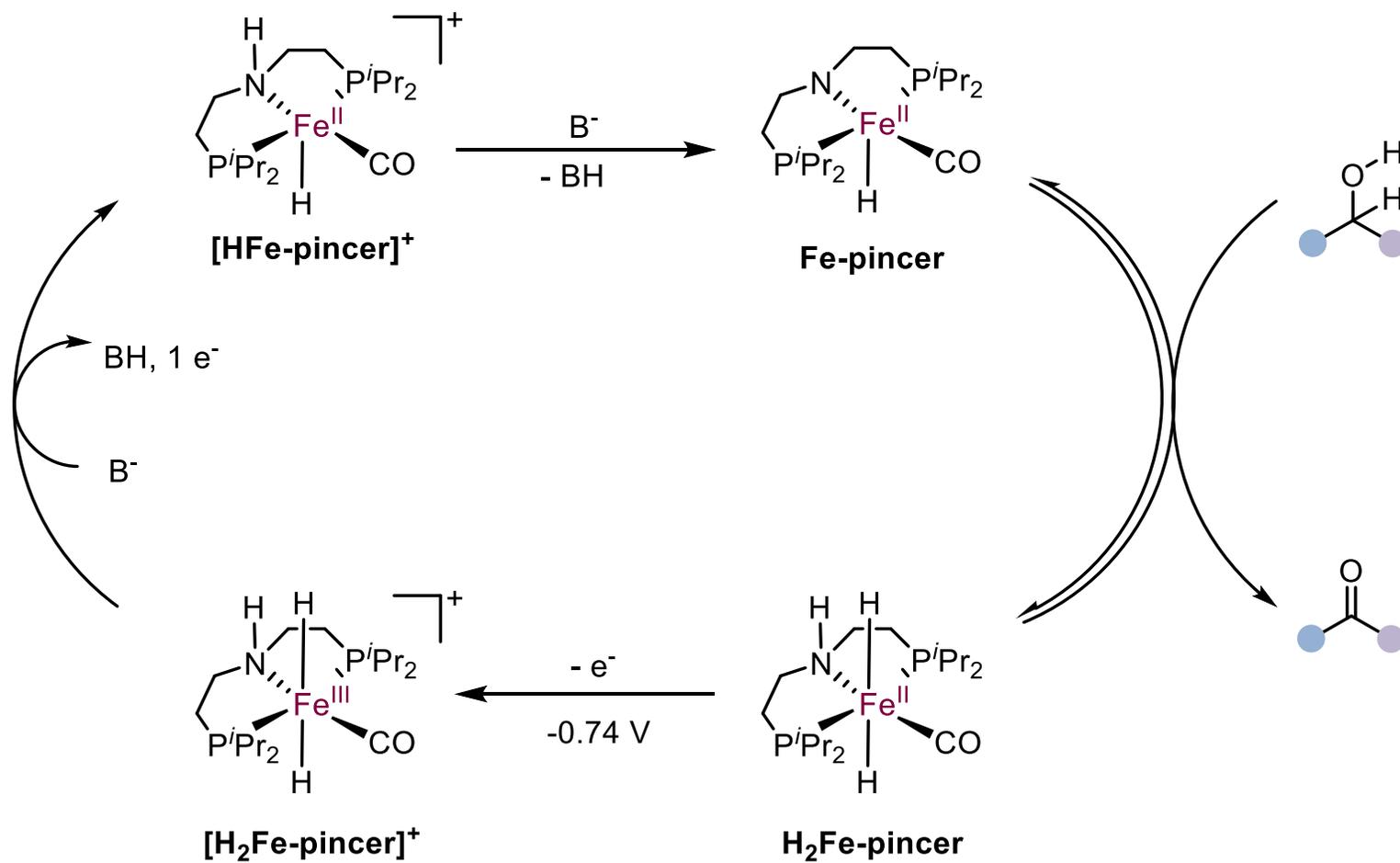
铁参与的电化学脱氢氧化反应



$$Q = nF \Delta N_{[\text{H}_2\text{Fe-pincer}]}$$

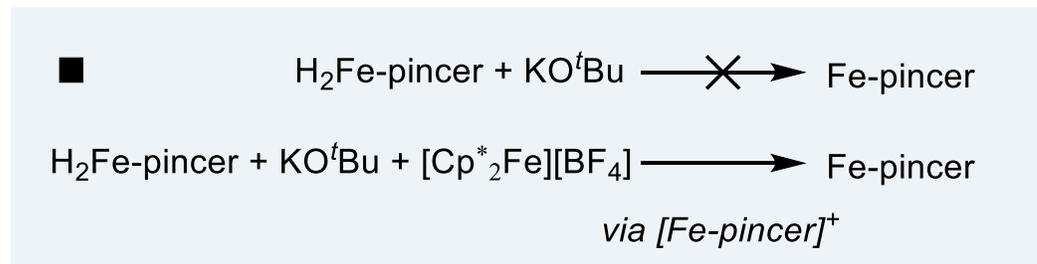
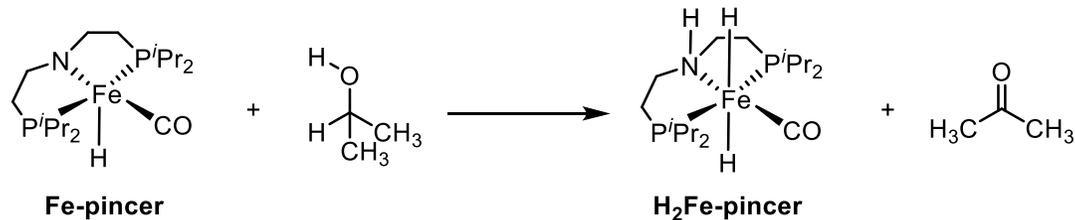
铁参与的电化学脱氢氧化反应

■ A $2e^-/2H^+$ ECEC pathway



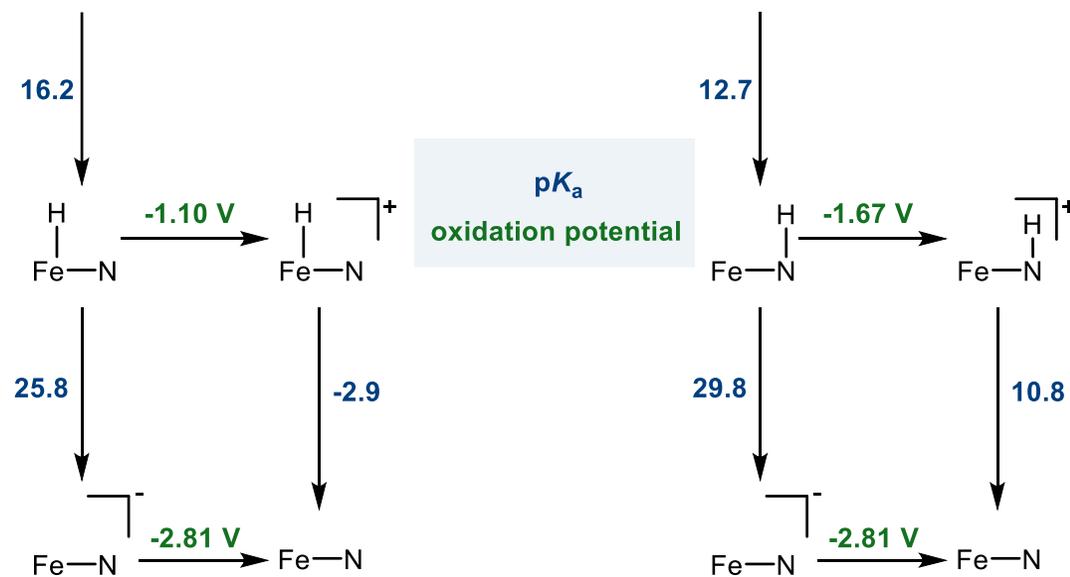
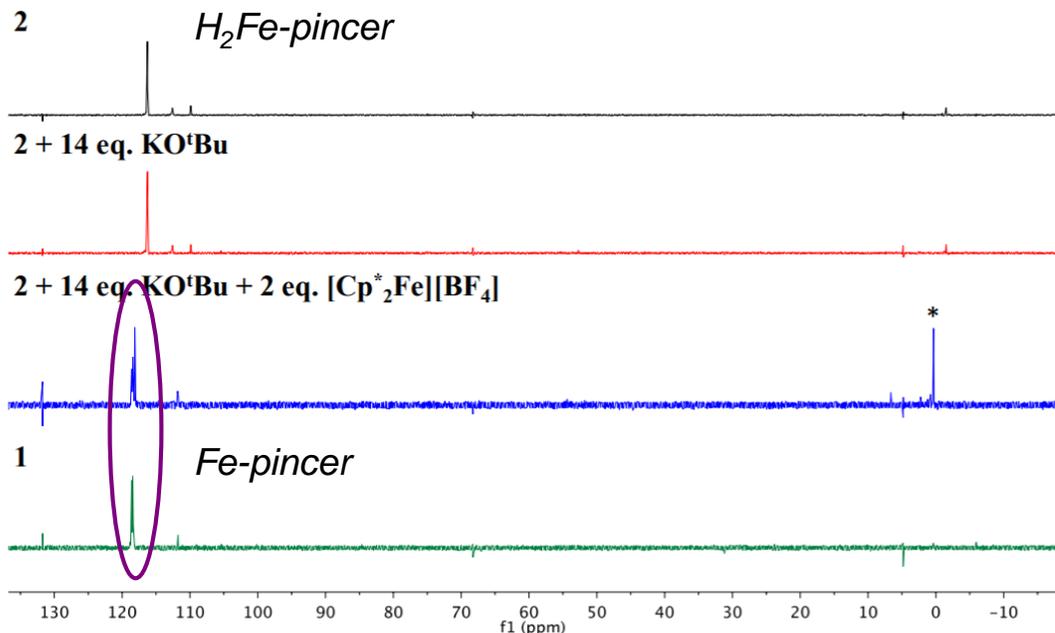
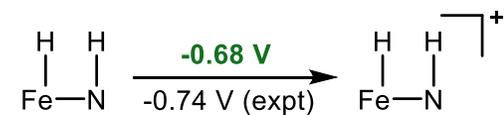
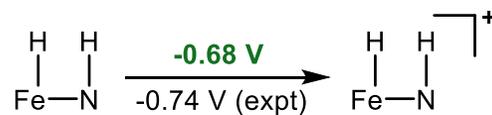
铁参与的电化学脱氢氧化反应

■ Experiment and DFT calculation explain the $2e^-/2H^+$ ECEC pathway



Path A: N-H deprotonation first

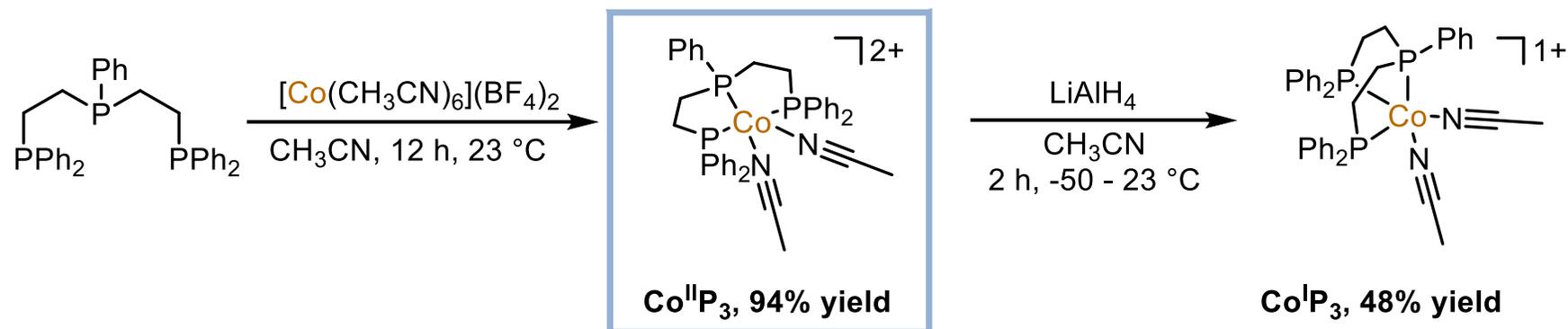
✓ Path B: Fe-H deprotonation first



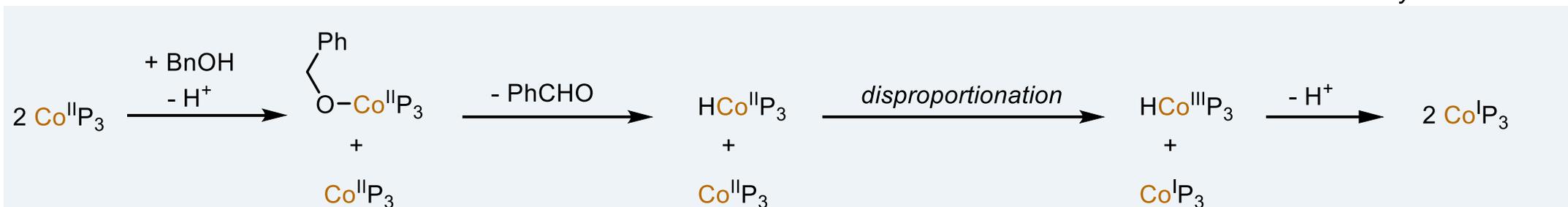
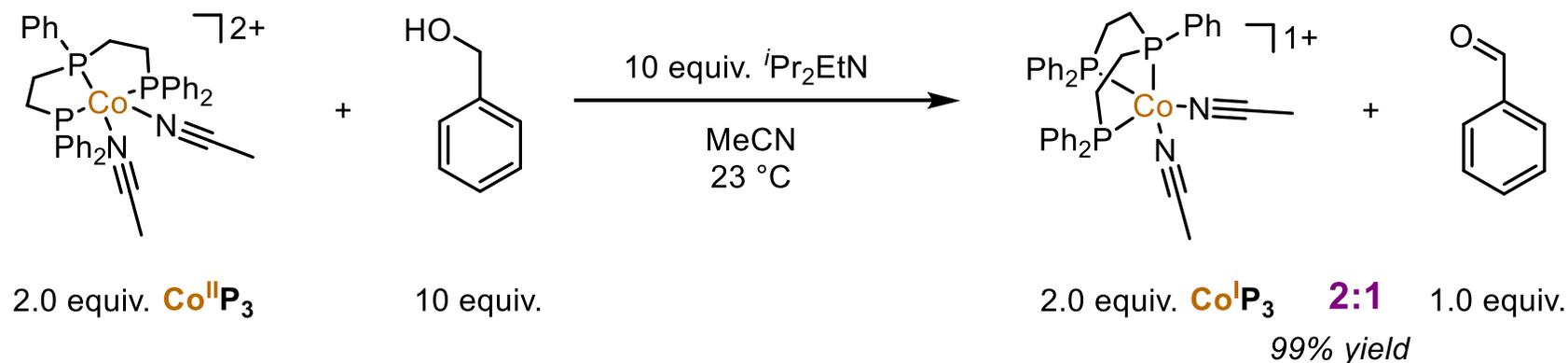
钴参与的电化学脱氢氧化反应

- A example of stoichiometric oxidation using $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}\text{P}_3$ complex

Synthesis of Co complex

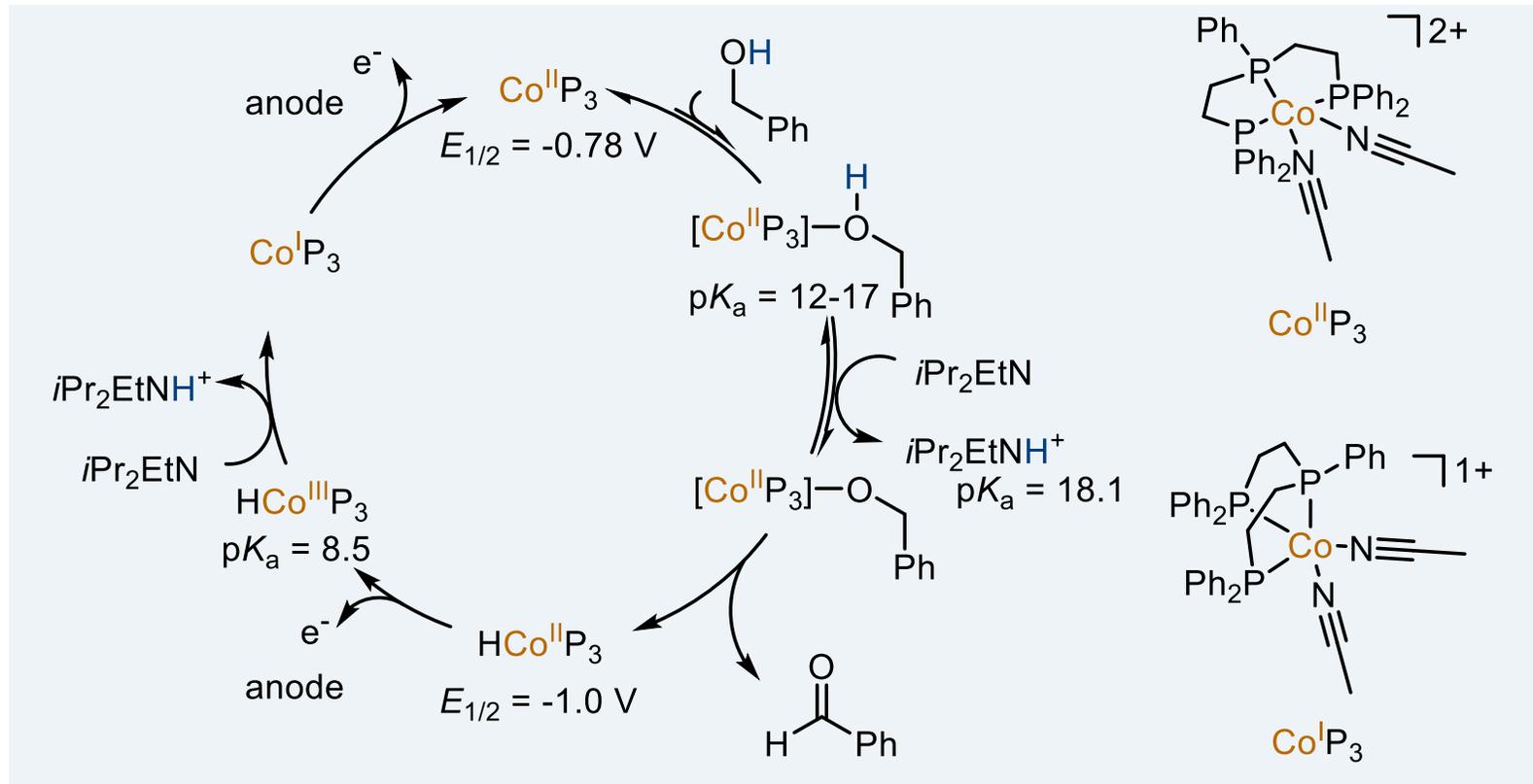
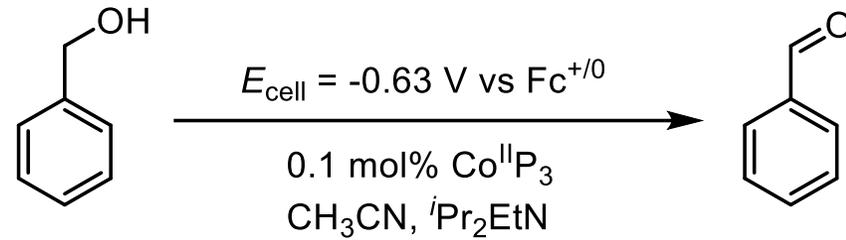


Stoichiometric Oxidation

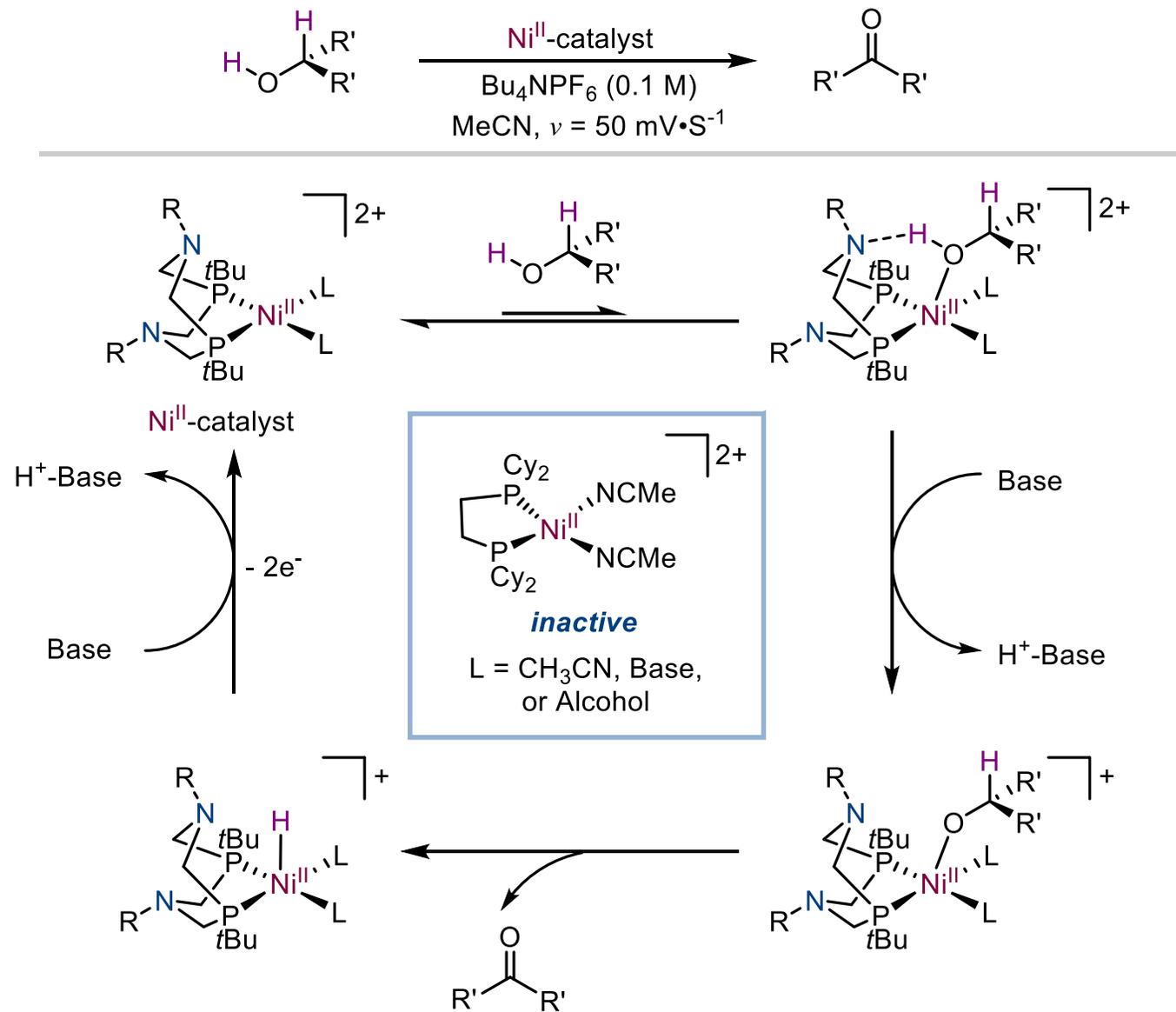


钴参与的电化学脱氢氧化反应

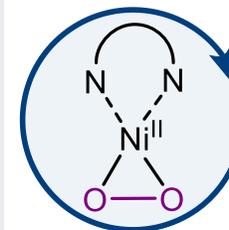
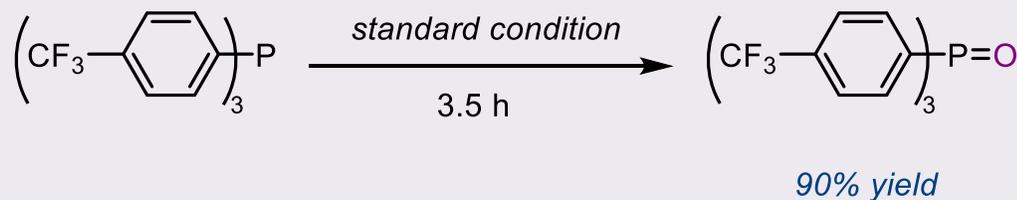
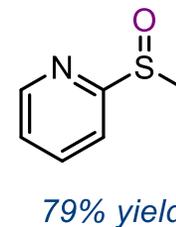
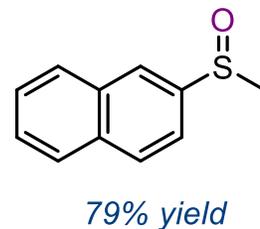
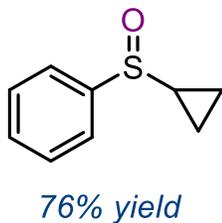
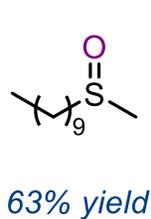
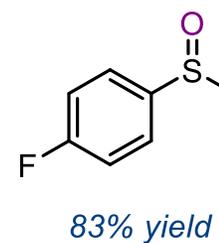
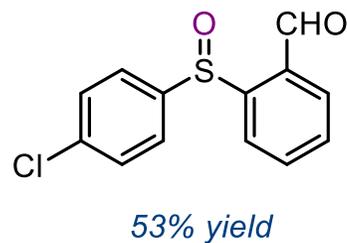
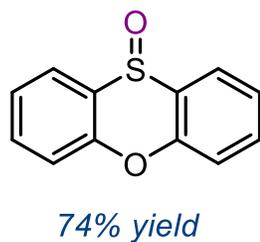
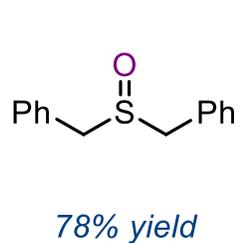
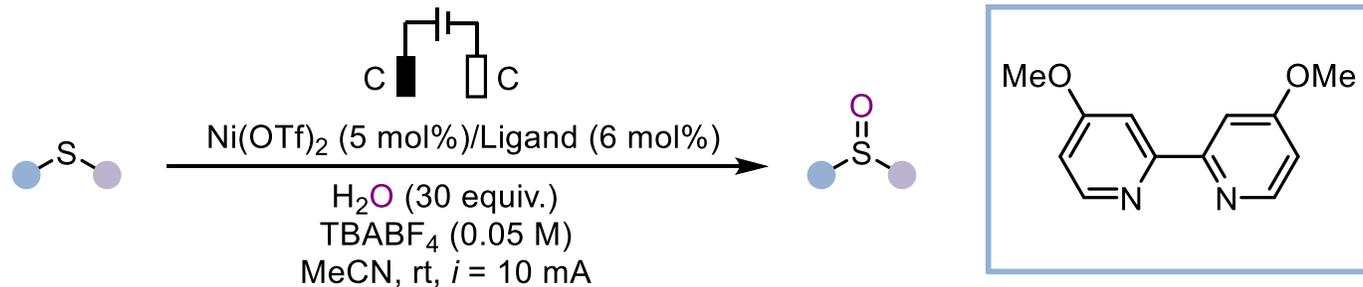
Electrooxidation of $\text{Co}^{\text{I}}\text{P}_3$ to $\text{Co}^{\text{II}}\text{P}_3$ closed the cycle



镍参与的电化学氧化反应

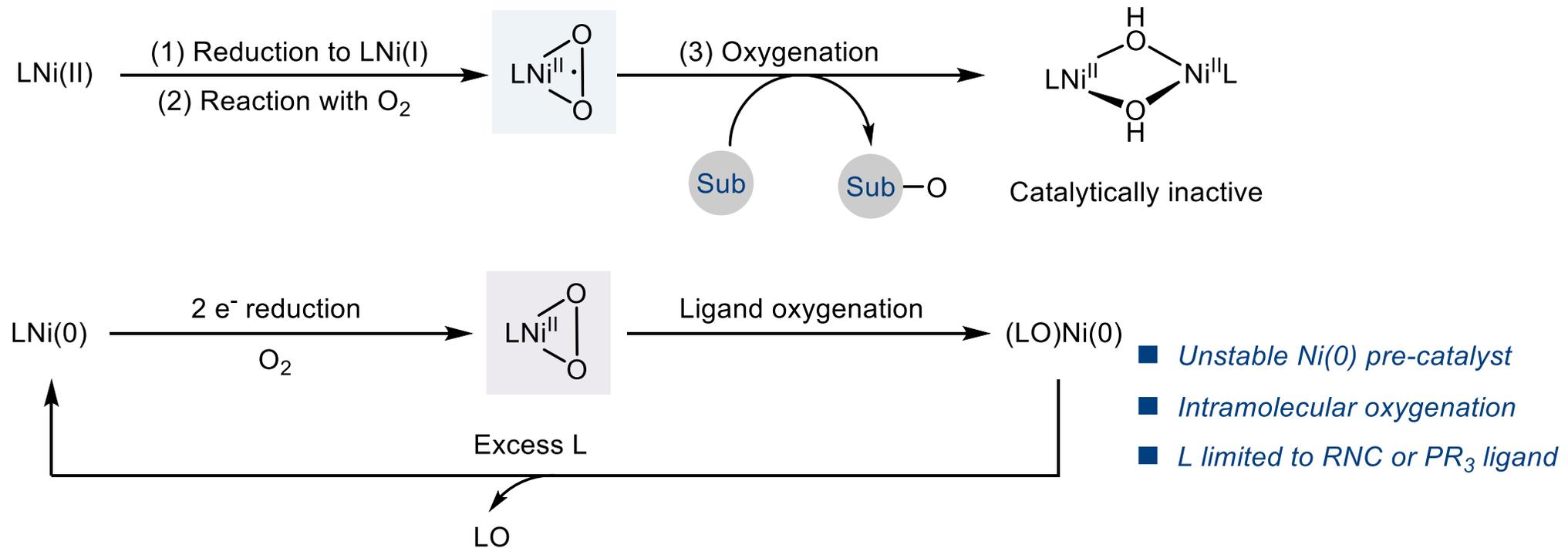


镍参与的电化学氧化反应



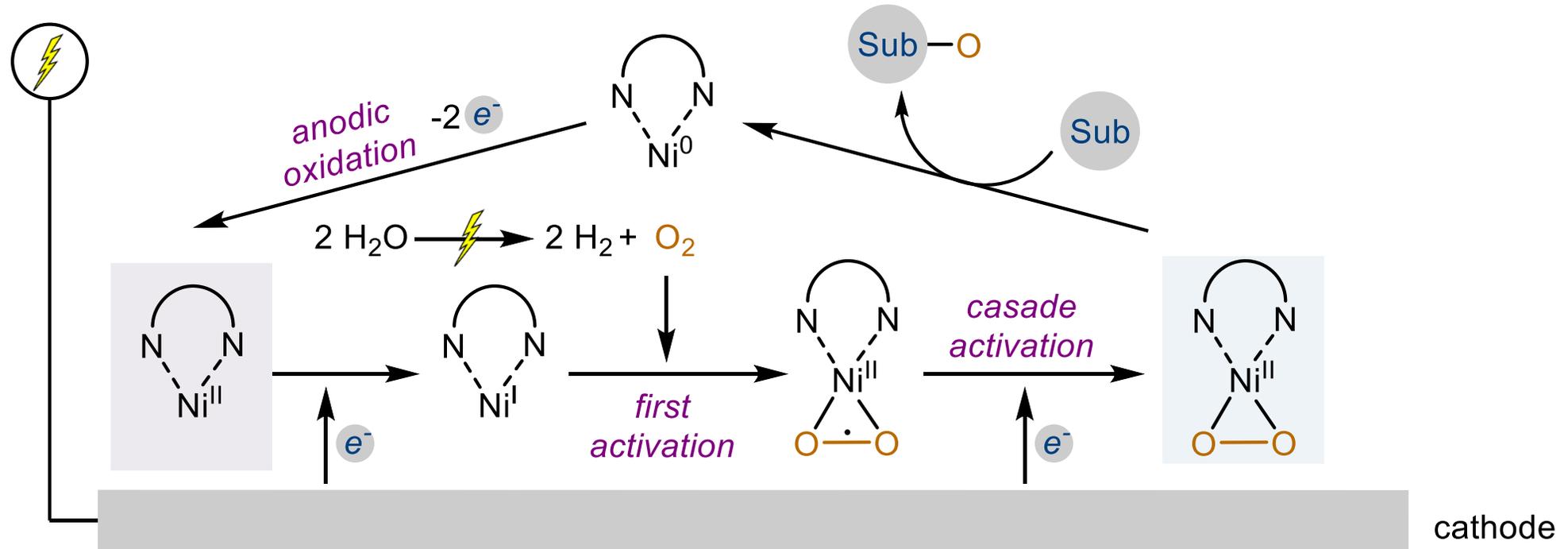
镍参与的电化学氧化反应

■ Pathways of the generation of Ni(II)-oxo species

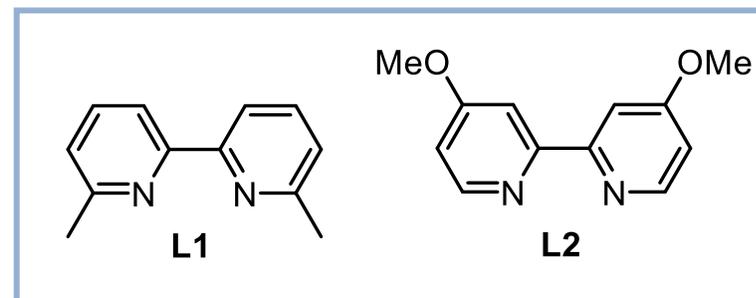
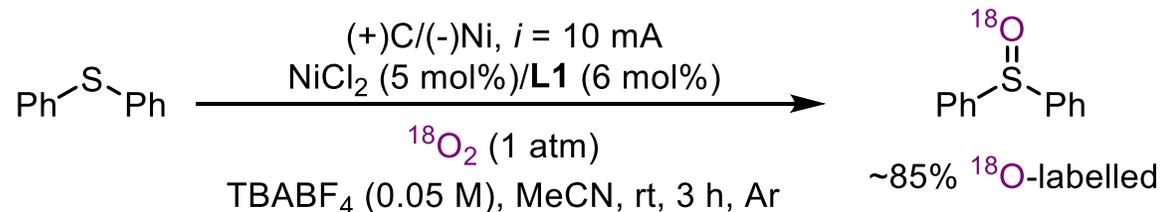
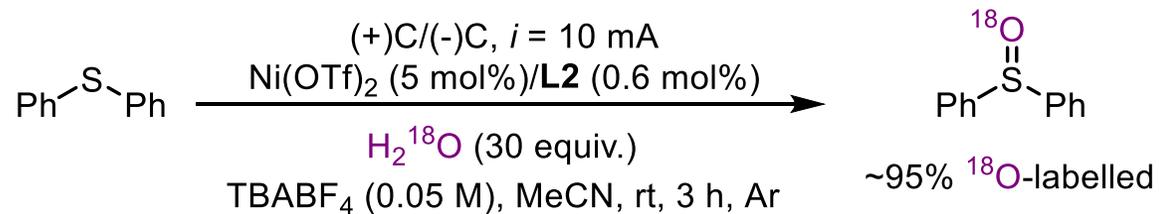
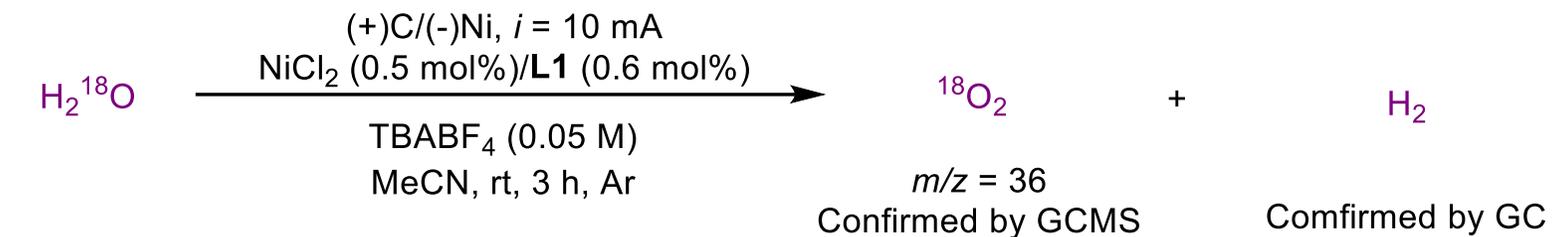


镍参与的电化学反应

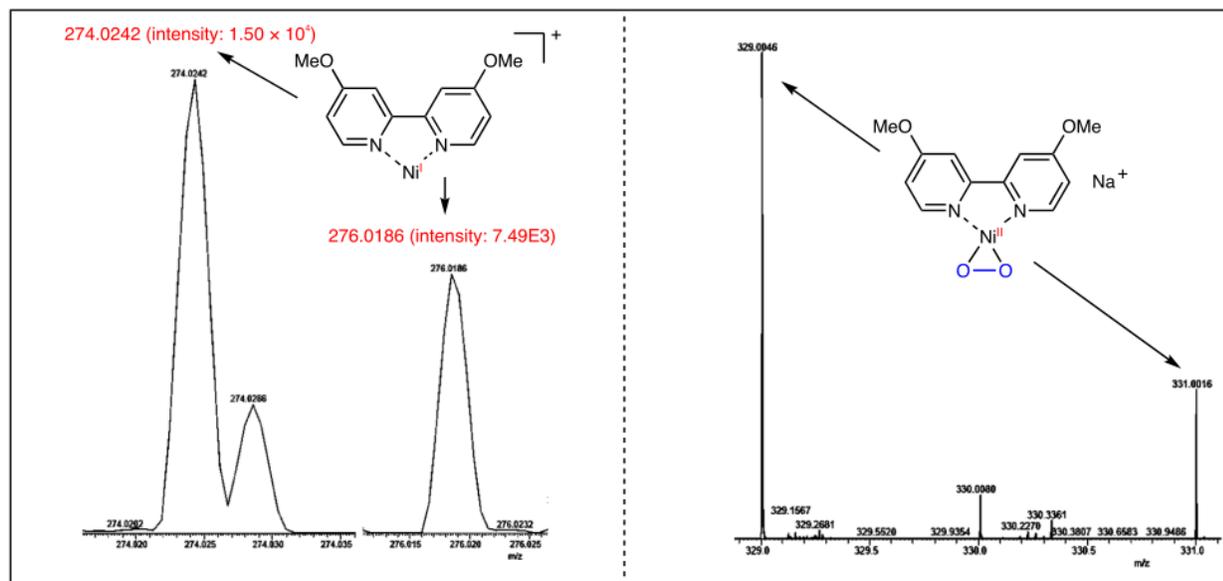
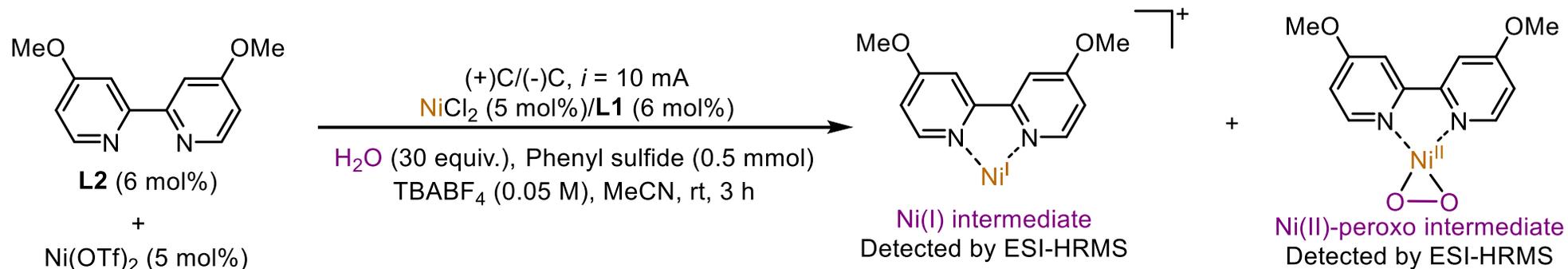
■ Cascade-activation strategy for the electrochemical Ni(ii)-catalyzed oxygenation



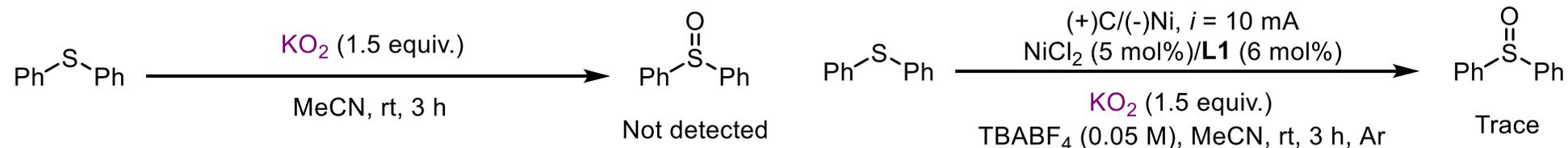
■ Mechanism study of the electrochemical Ni(ii)-catalyzed oxygenation



镍参与的电化学氧化反应机理研究



■ Exclude the pathway of O₂⁻ generated via cathodic reduction



- 背景介绍
- 第八族金属参与的电氧化反应
- 其他地壳丰产金属参与的电氧化反应
- 总结与展望



*electron configuration: $3d^{10}4s^1$
range of oxidation state: 0 to +4*

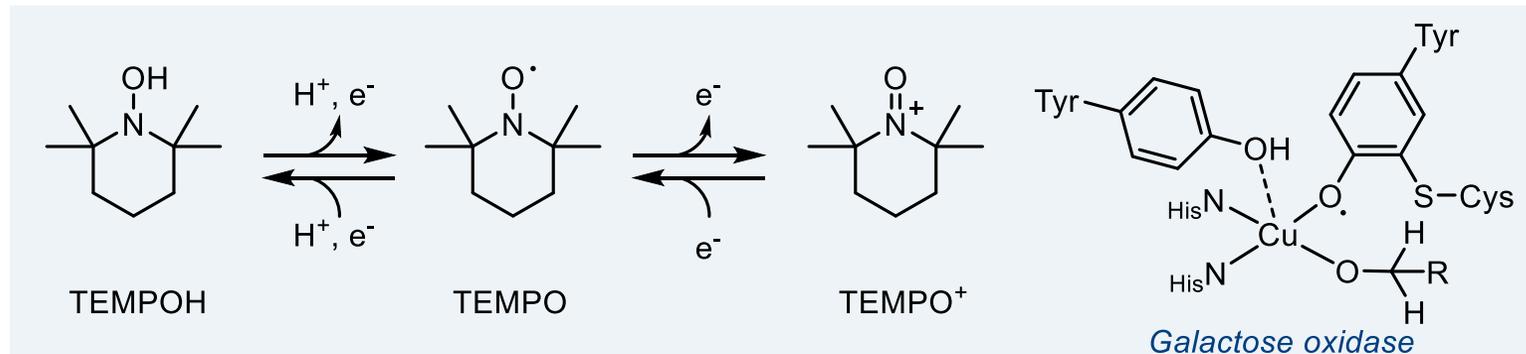


*electron configuration: $3d^54s^2$
range of oxidation state: 0 to +7*

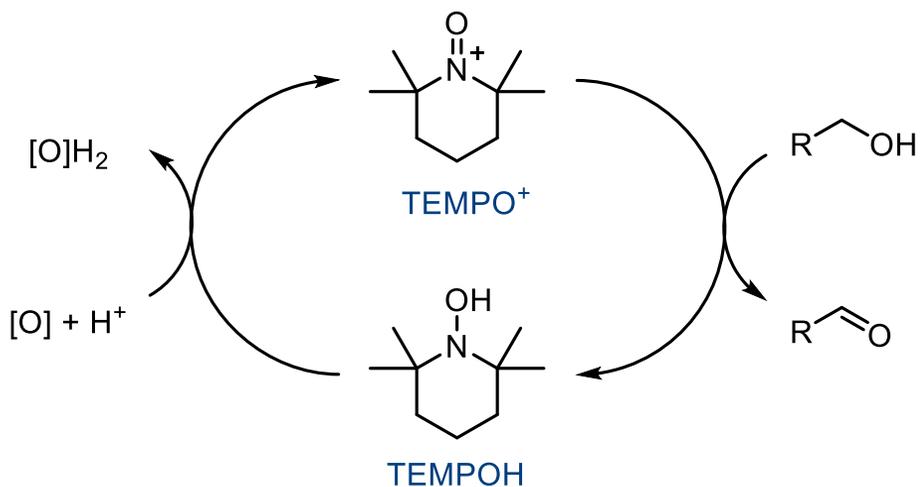


*electron configuration: $3d^34s^2$
range of oxidation state: 0 to +5*

铜参与的电化学氧化反应

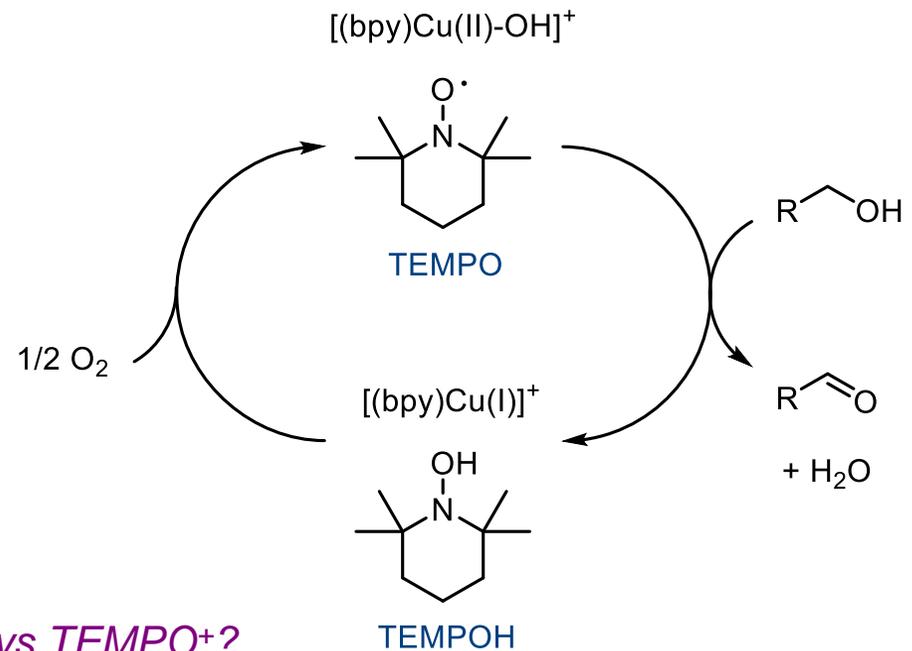


TEMPO-only: 2-electron pathway



[O] = NaOCl, Br₂, PhI(OAc)₂, catalyst NO_x/O₂, **electrode**

Cu/TEMPO: 2 × 1-electron pathway



Generate TEMPO• at much lower electrode potentials vs TEMPO⁺?

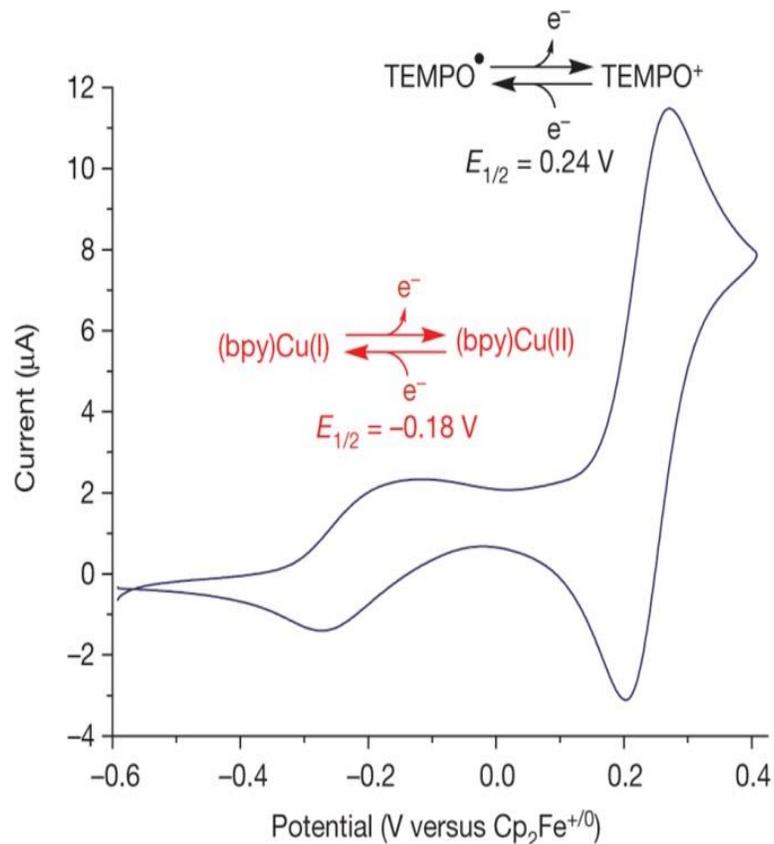
Stahl, S. S. *et al. Nature* **2016**, 535, 406.

Ryland, B. L., Stahl, S. S. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2014**, 53, 8824.

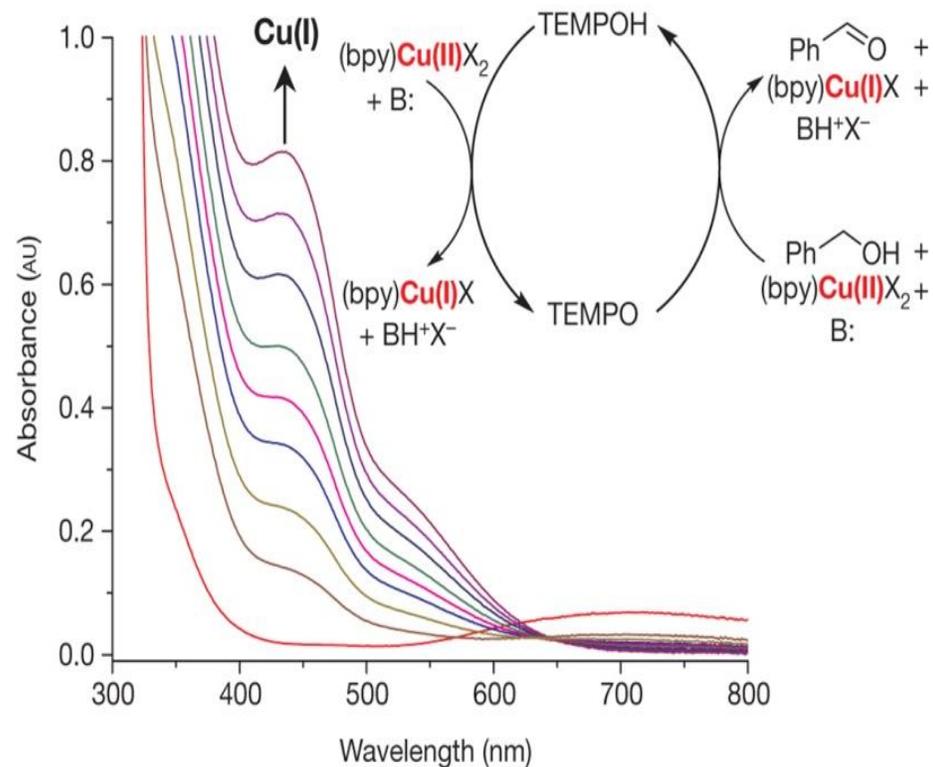
Ma S. *et al. Org. Chem. Front.* **2019**, 6, 3101.

铜参与的电化学氧化反应机理研究

- bpy + Cu(I)(OTf) + TEMPO

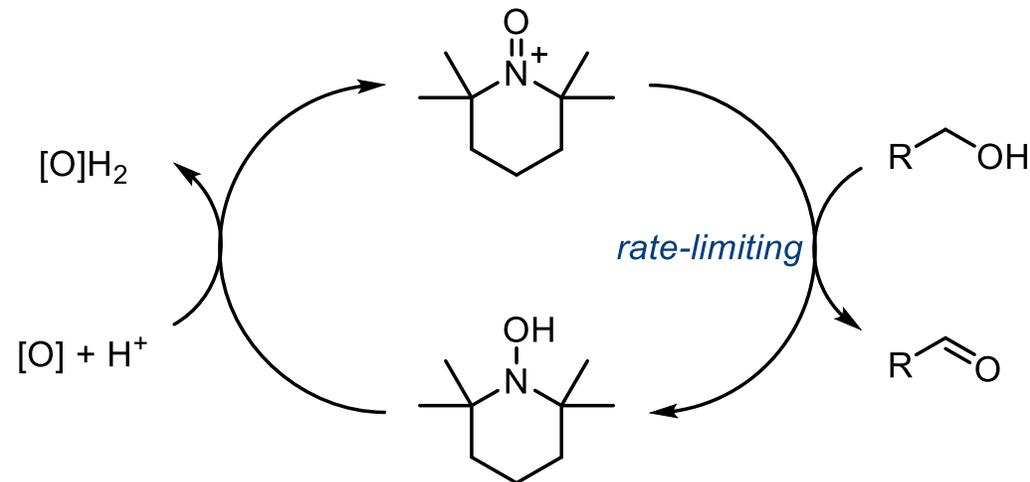
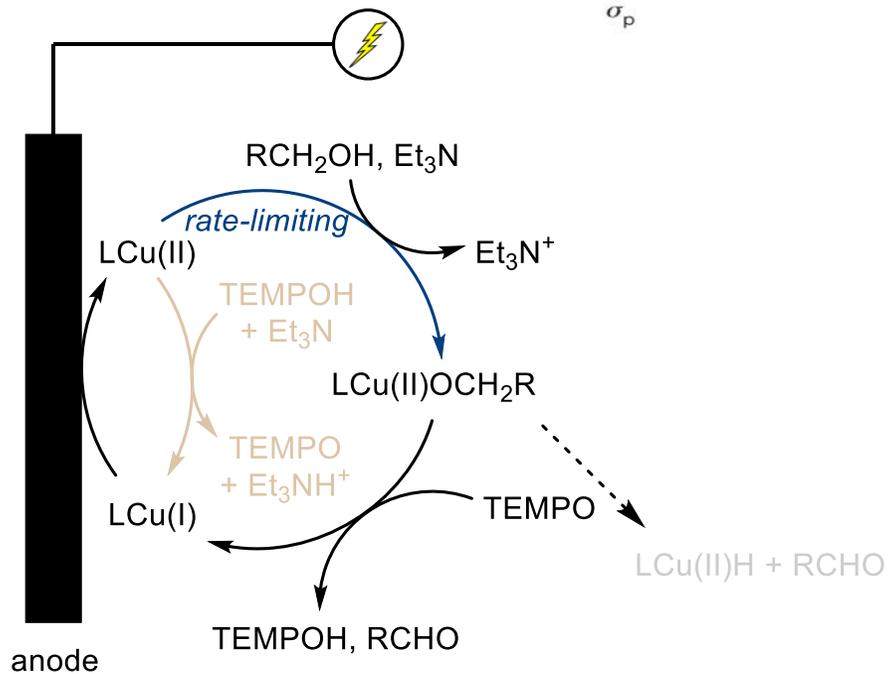
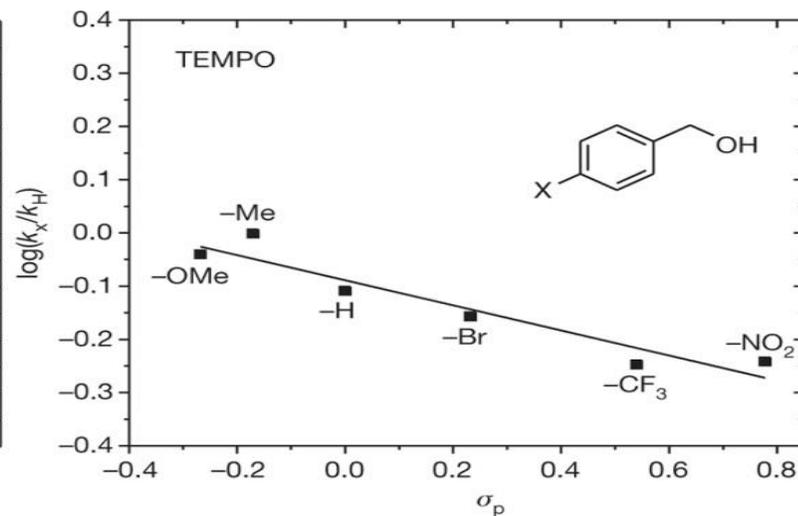
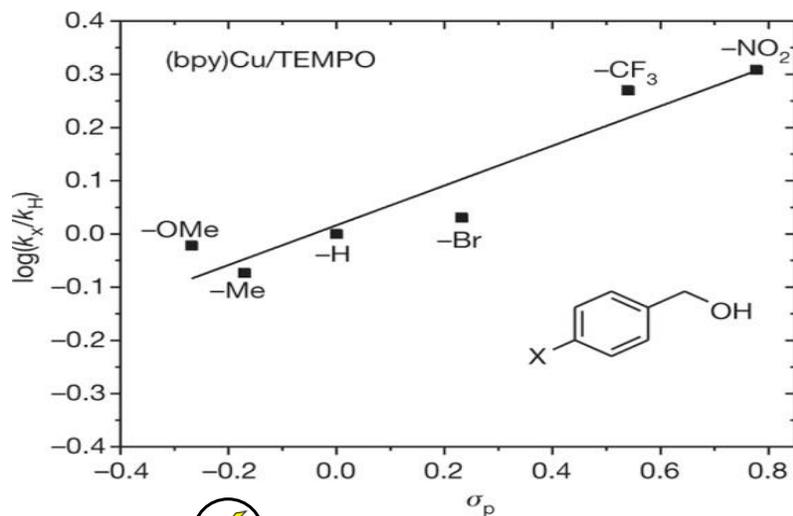


- Cu(II)(OTf)₂ + bpy + TEMPOH + 2,6-lutidine → bpyCu(I)(OTf) + TEMPO
- Cu(II)(OTf)₂ + bpy + TEMPO + 2,6-lutidine + BnOH → bpyCu(I)(OTf) + PhCHO

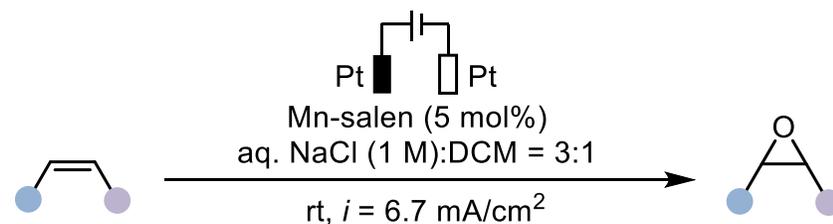


- No TEMPO/TEMPOH redox feature in the lack of [H⁺] source
- Cu(II) promoted the oxidation of BnOH and TEMPOH in the basic condition

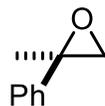
铜参与的电化学氧化反应机理研究



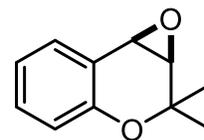
锰参与的电化学氧化反应



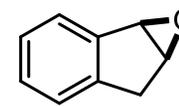
93% yield, 87% ee



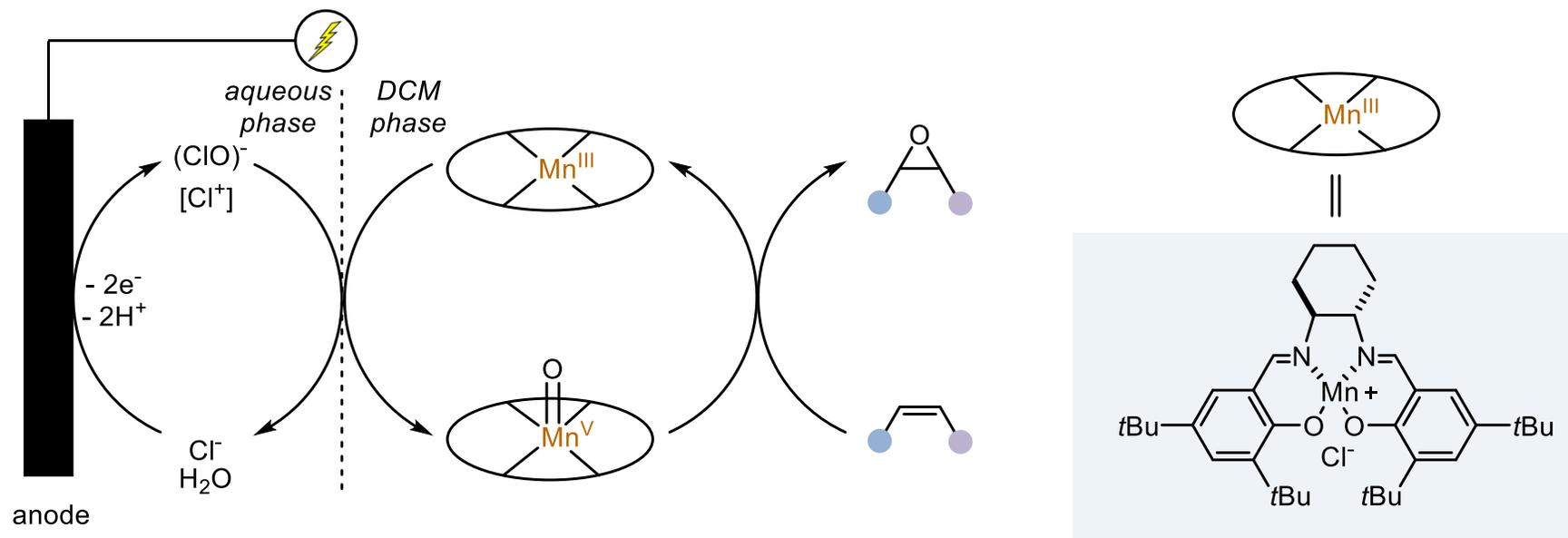
69% yield, 43% ee



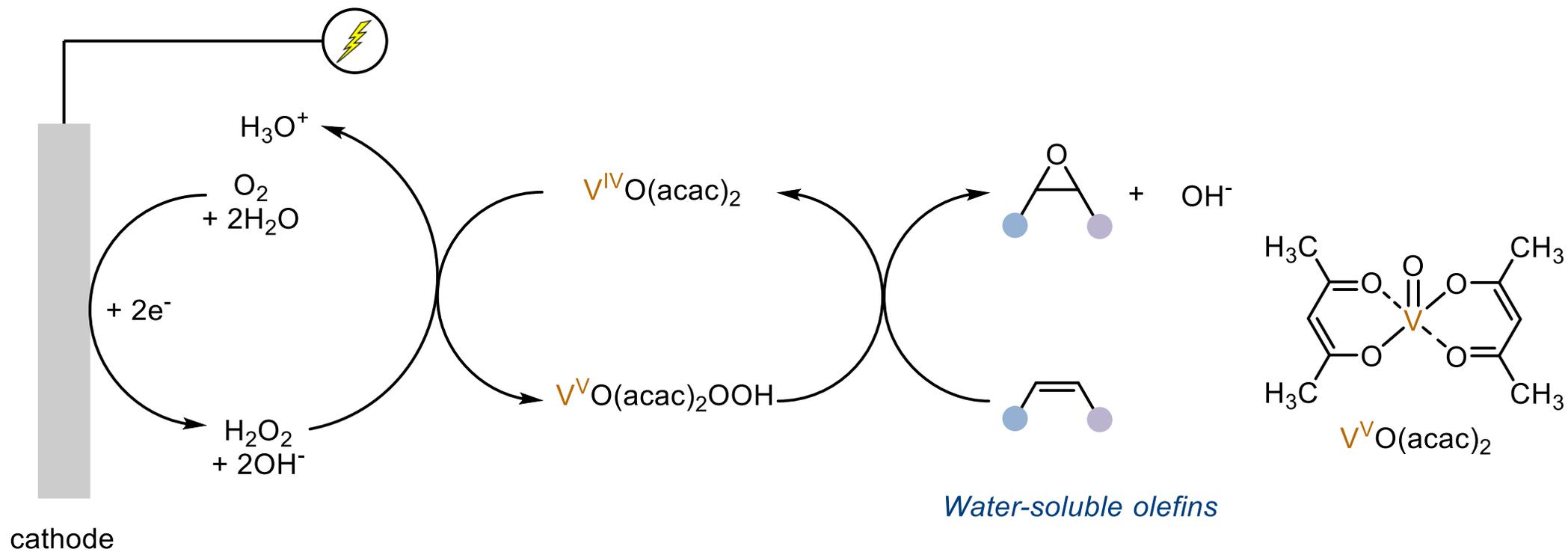
80% yield, 81% ee



30% yield, 26% ee



钒参与的电催化氧化反应



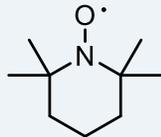
■背景介绍

■第八族金属参与的电氧化反应

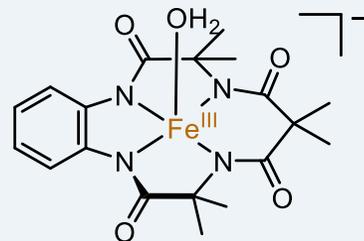
■其他地壳丰产金属参与的电氧化反应

■**总结与展望**

总结

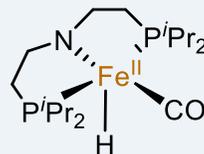


Stahl, 2016

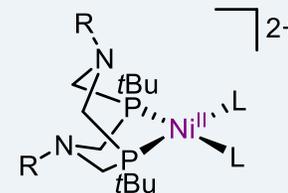


Stahl, 2019
oxidation of activated C-H

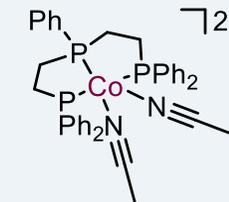
Oxidation of alcohol



Waymouth, 2019

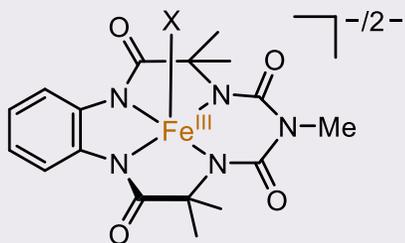


Appel, 2015

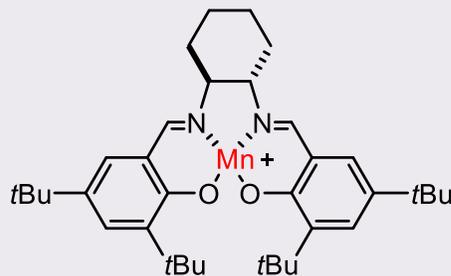


Appel, 2021

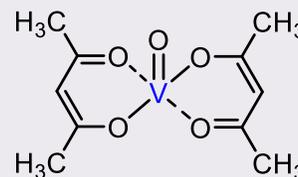
Epoxidation of olefins



Gupta, 2020



Tanaka, 2000



Atobe, 2002

S/P-oxidation

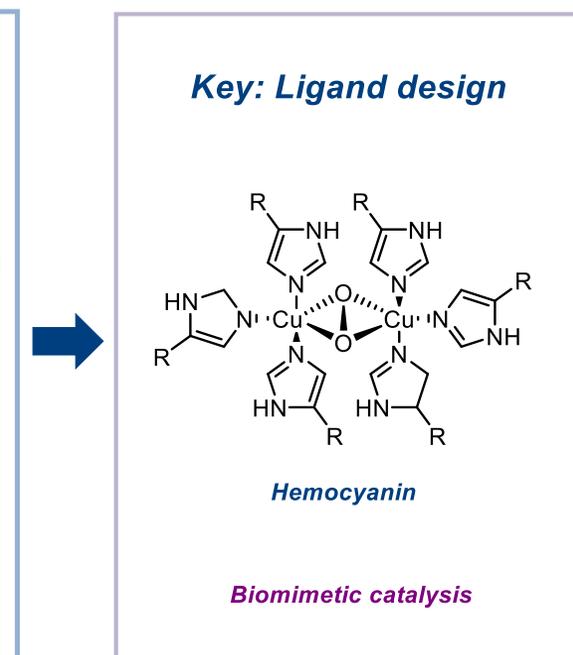
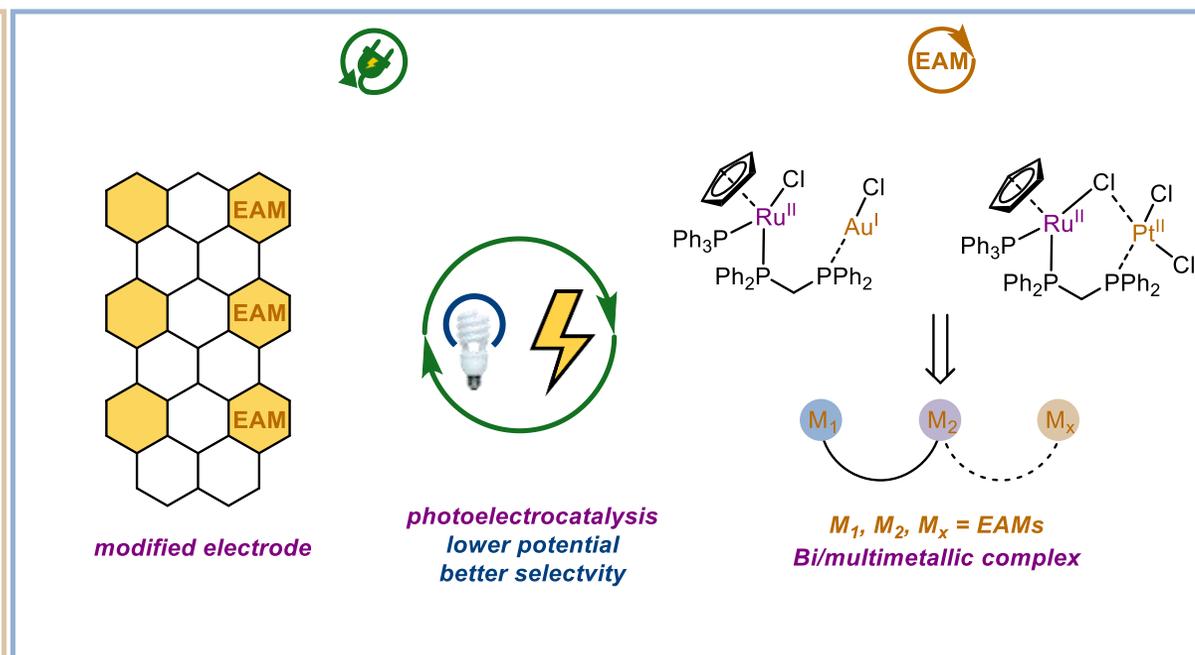
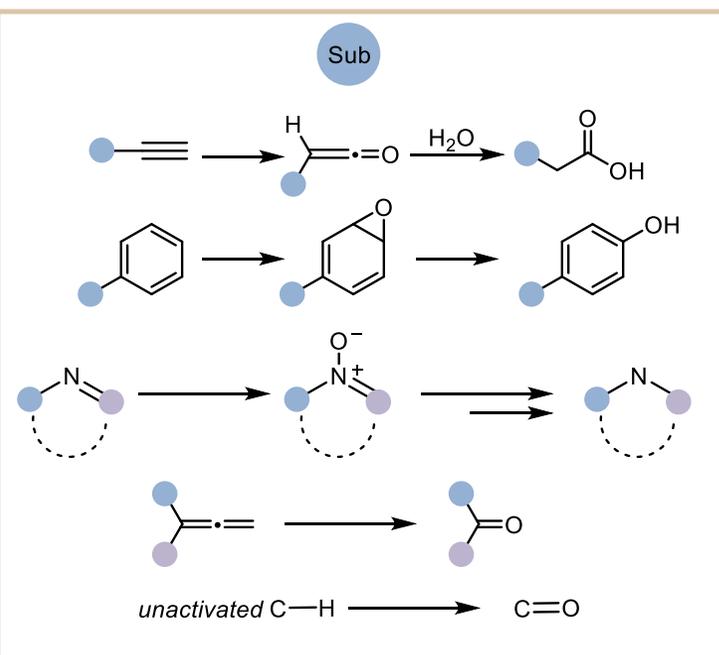


Ning Jiao, 2021

Obstacle remain:

1. High-valent metal complexes are unstable in a relatively high potential
2. Reaction pattern is still relatively single
3. Rare examples of enantioselective transformation

展望



谢谢大家

恳请各位老师同学批评指正