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Frustrated Radical Pairs (FRPs)

Discovery, Reactivities and Applications

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Dr. Yang Junfeng

2025.03.28

1. Introduction

2. FRPs in Organic Synthesis

2.1 Alkene Functionalization

2.2 sp^3 C-H Bond Activation

2.3 Cross Coupling

3. Summary and Outlook

1. Introduction

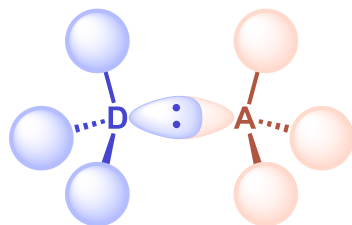
2. FRPs in Organic Synthesis

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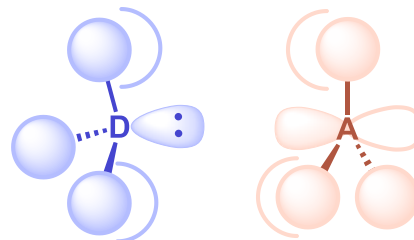
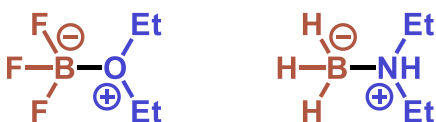
2.3 Cross Coupling

3. Summary and Outlook



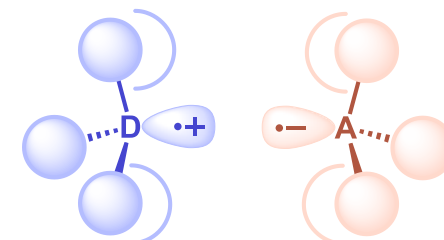
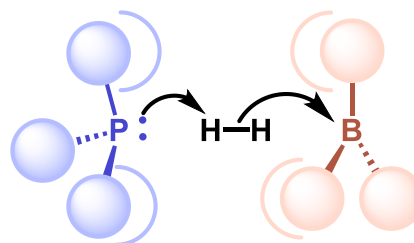
Common Lewis Pair
Lewis acid/base adduct

Weakened Lewis *acidic* or *basic* reactivities



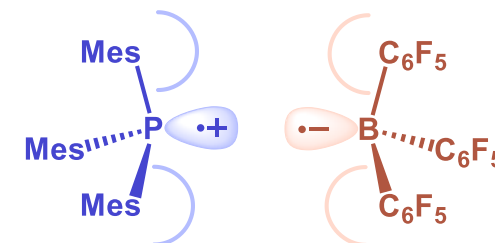
Frustrated Lewis Pair
(FLP)

Coexistence of strong
Lewis *acidic* and *basic* reactivities



Frustrated Radical Pair
(FRP)

Coexistence of two radical-type
oxidant and *reductant*



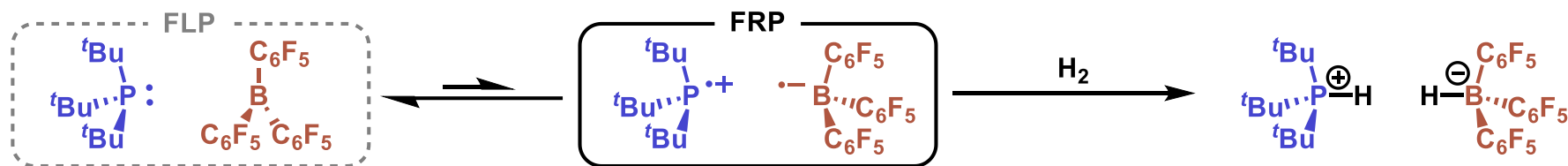
Frustrated (adj.): feeling annoyed or less confident because you cannot achieve what you want

Generation of FRPs

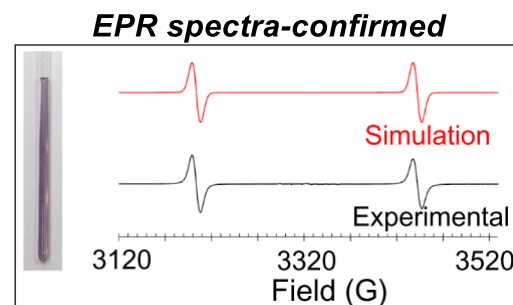
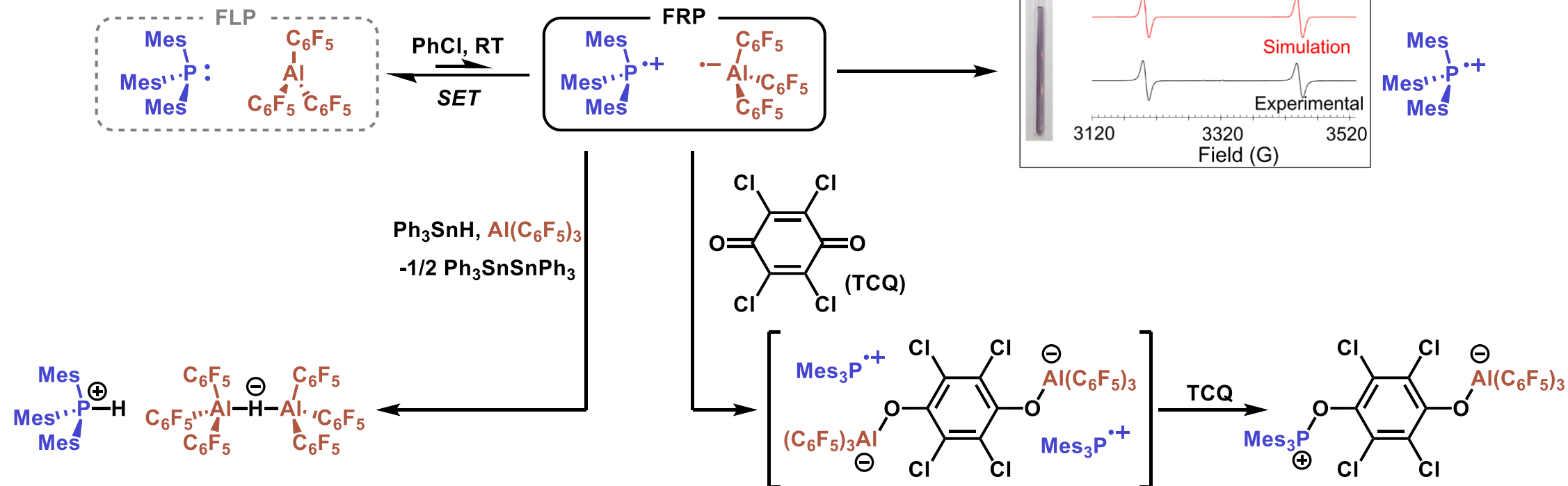


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Piers 2011, proposed mechanism



Stephan 2017, thermal SET generating FRPs from FLPs



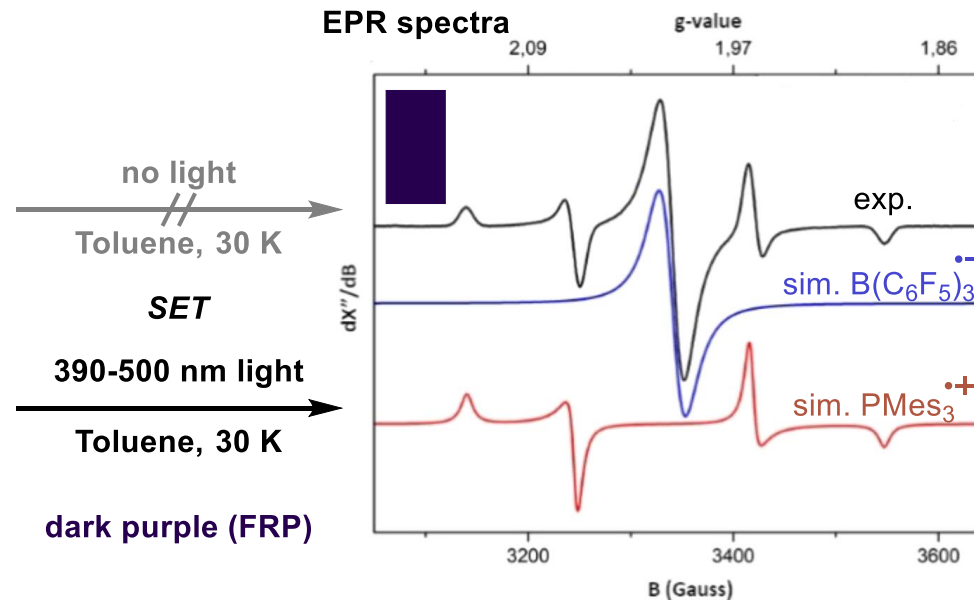
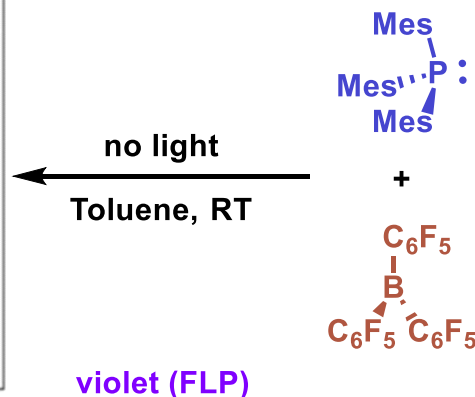
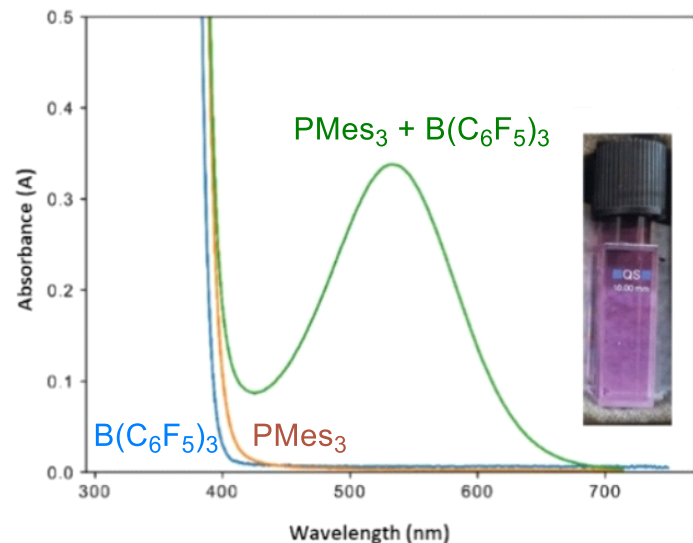
Generation of FRPs



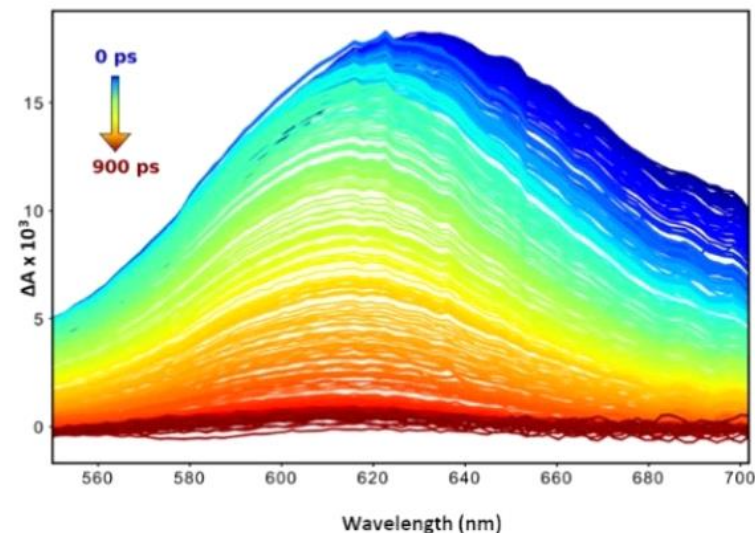
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Sloutweg 2020, photochemical SET generating FRPs from FLPs

UV-vis spectra



Transient absorption spectra



530 nm, < 200 fs
short laser pulse
Toluene, RT

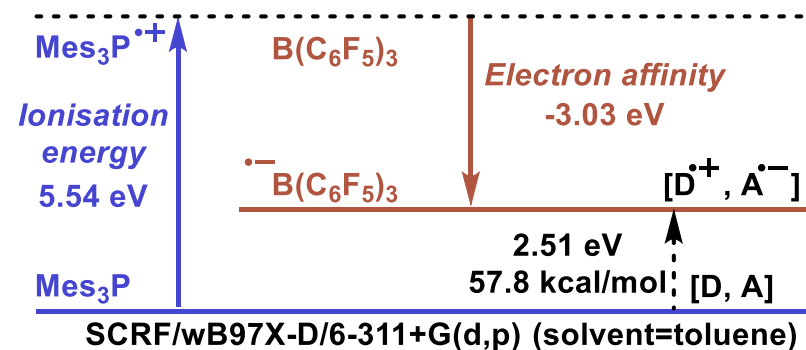
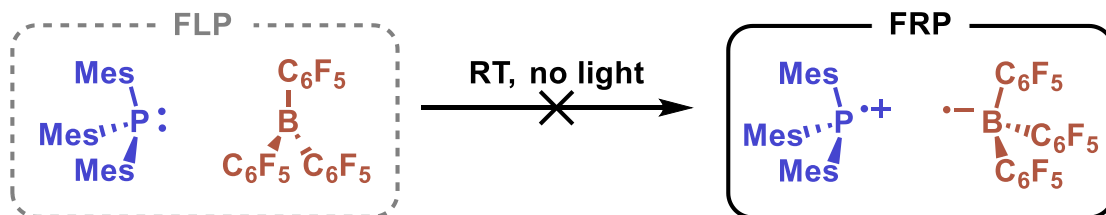
- NO FRP generation without light at RT
- Photochemical SET forming FRP
- 237 ps lifetime of FRP $Mes_3P^{+}/B(C_6F_5)_3^{-}$ (unstable)

Generation of FRPs

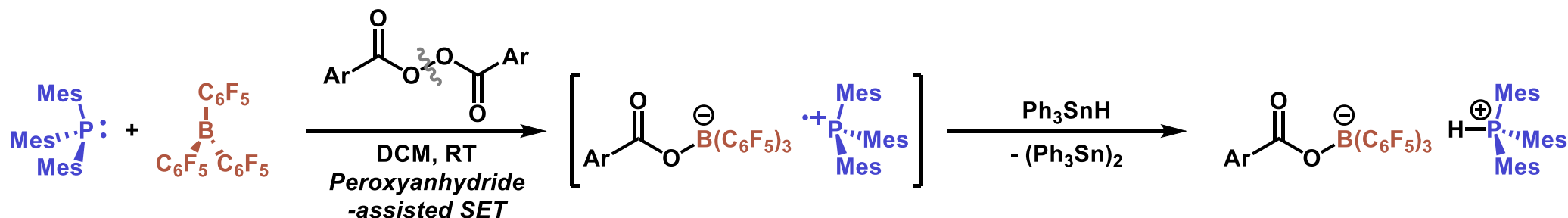


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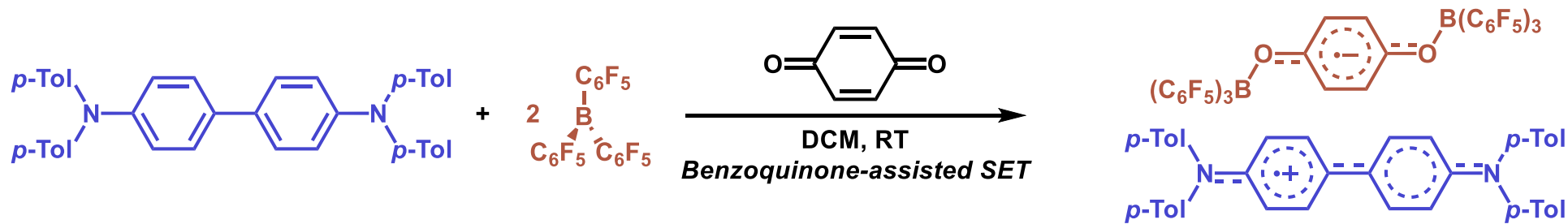
Slootweg 2020



Stephan 2018, substrate-assisted SET generating FRPs from FLPs



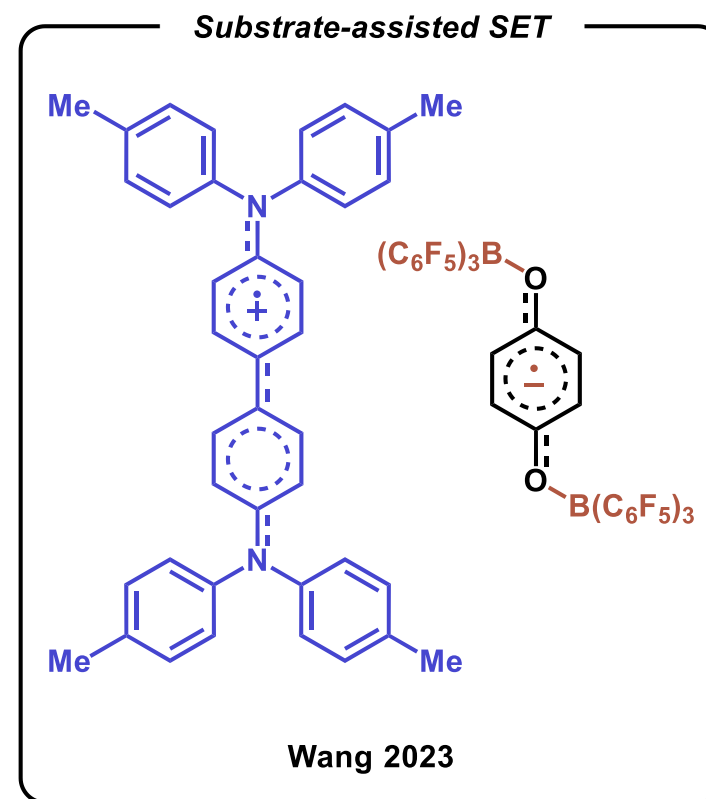
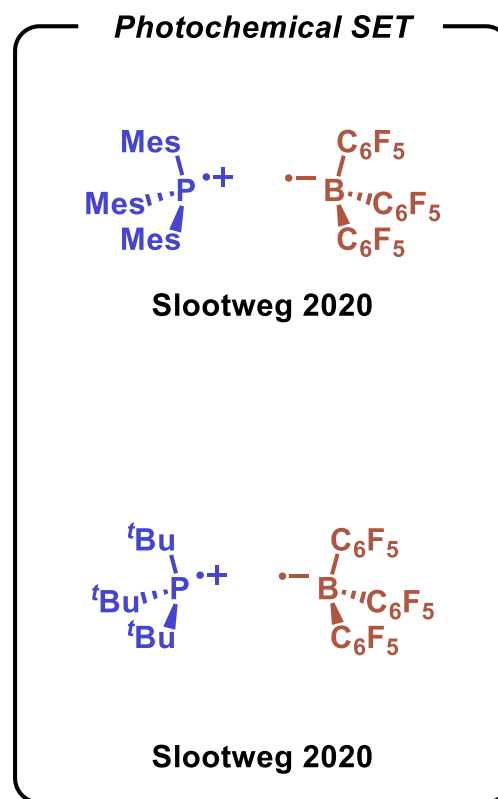
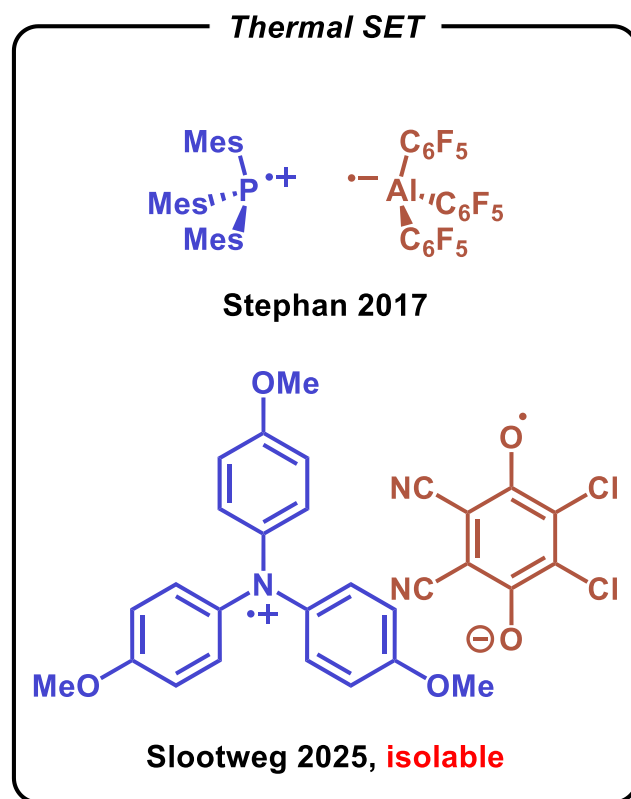
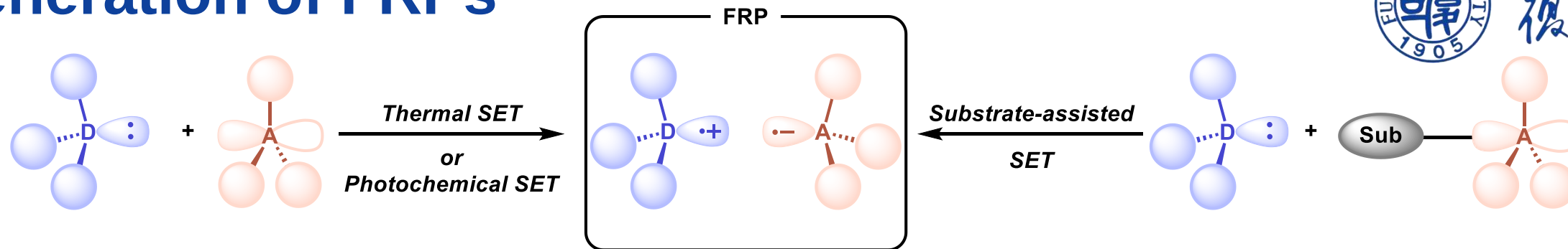
Wang 2023, substrate-assisted SET generating FRPs from FLPs



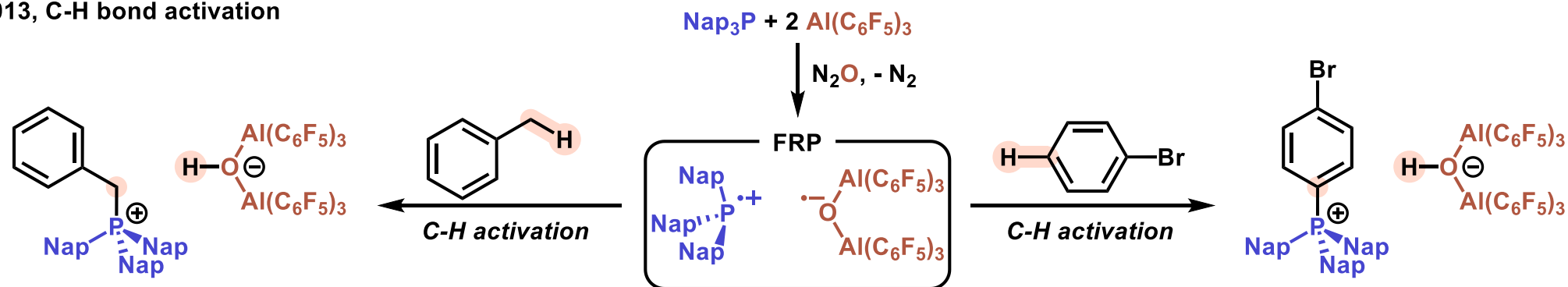
Generation of FRPs



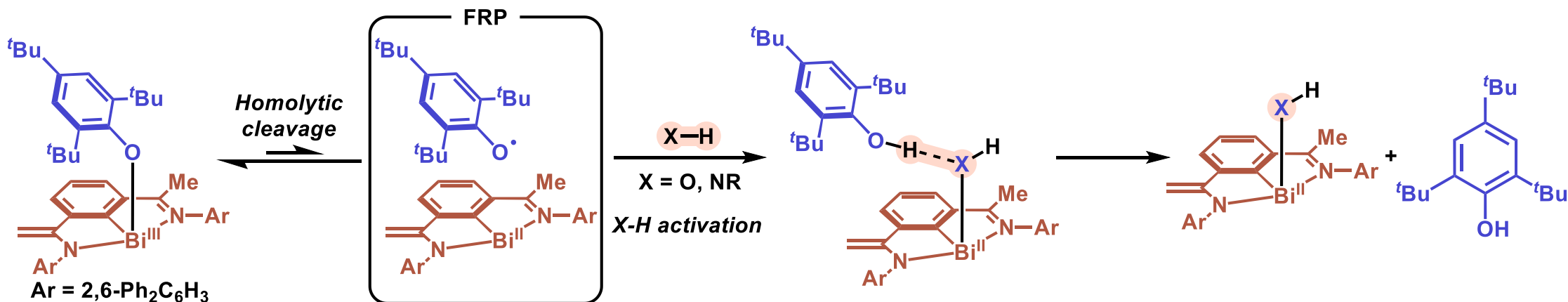
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Stephan 2013, C-H bond activation



Cornella 2022, O-H/N-H bond activation

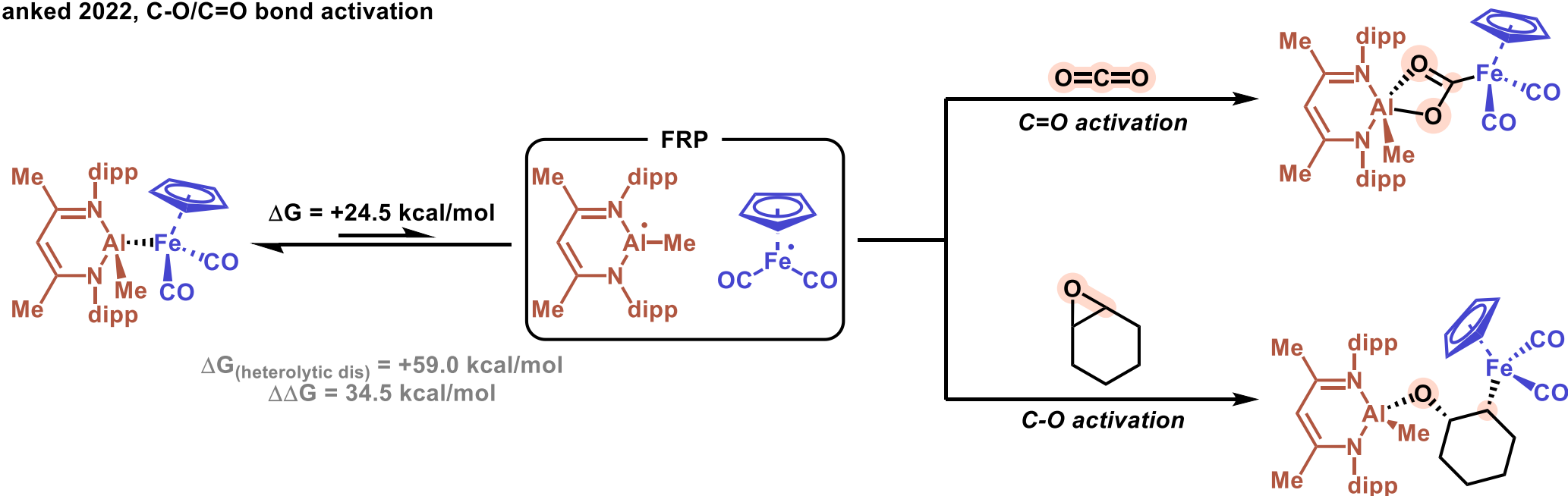


Reactivities of FRPs

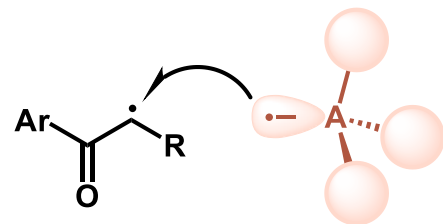


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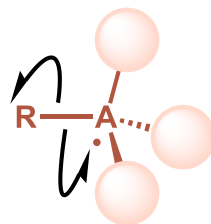
Mankad 2022, C-O/C=O bond activation



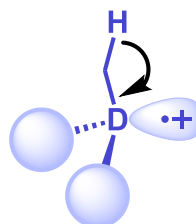
Other reactivities (typical radical reactivities)



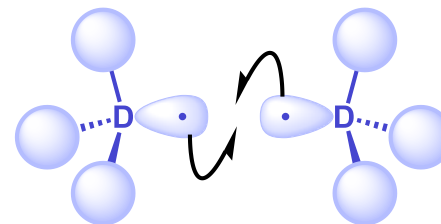
SET



α -scission



Elimination



Dimerization

...
Other radical reactivities
...

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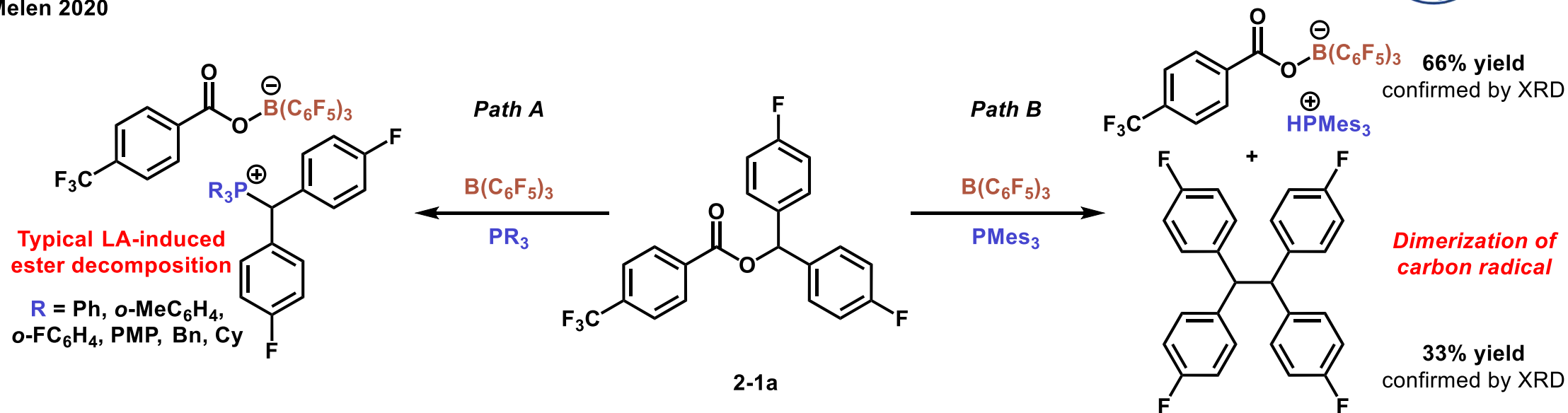
3. Summary and Outlook

FRPs in Alkene Functionalization

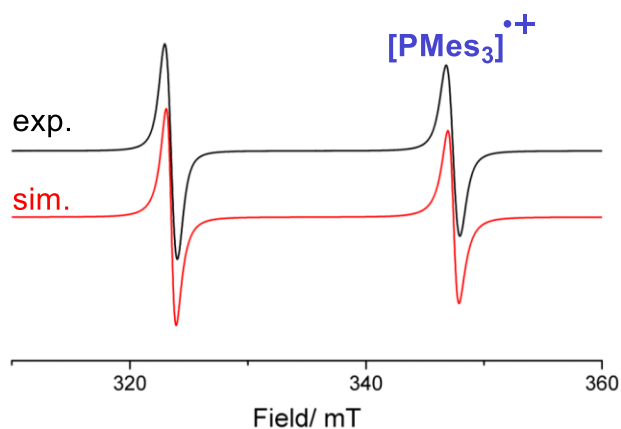


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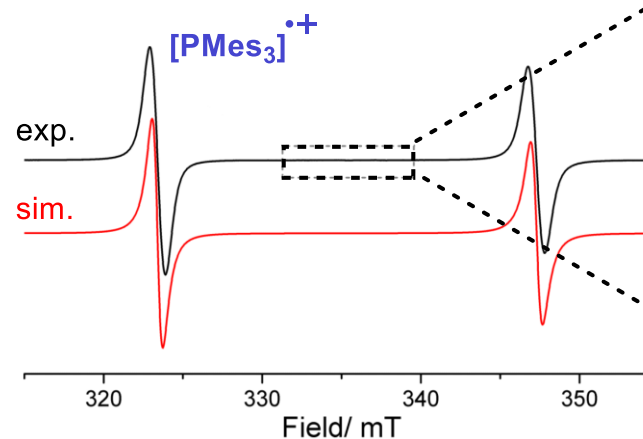
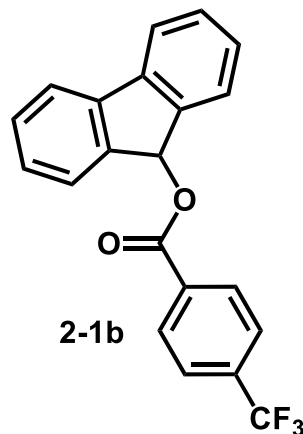
Melen 2020



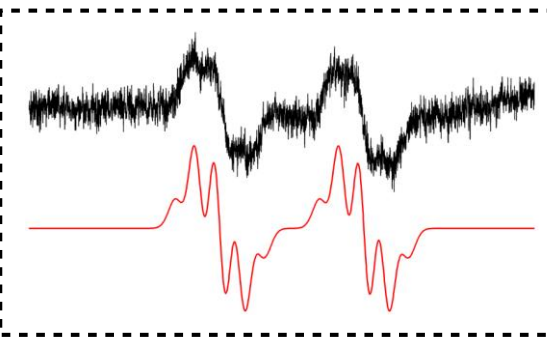
EPR spectra



2-1a + $\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_3$ + PMes_3



2-1b + $\text{B}(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_3$ + PMes_3



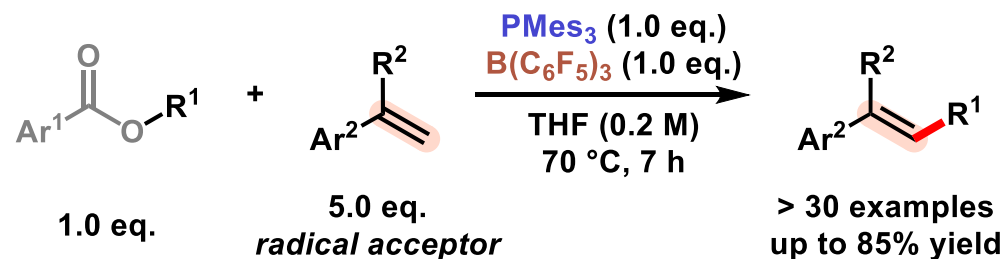
Stablized carbon radical

What would happen if a radical acceptor were used?

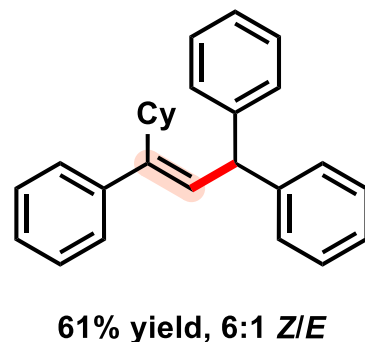
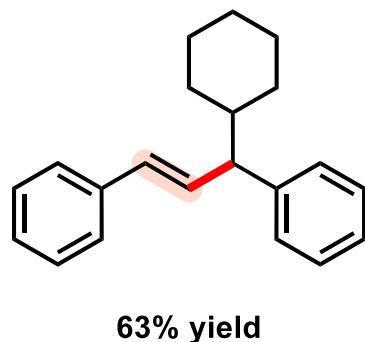
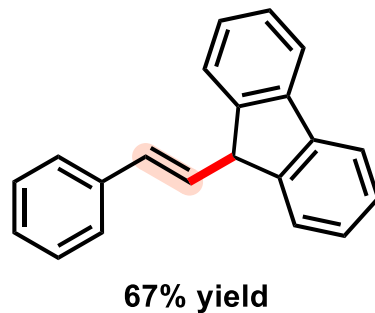
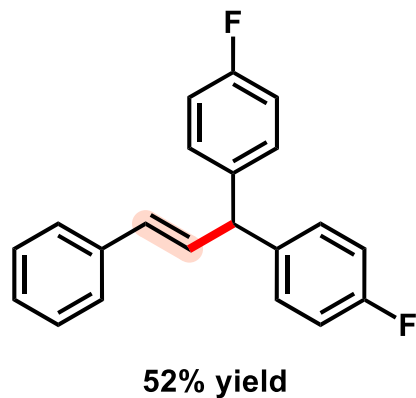
FRPs in Alkene Functionalization



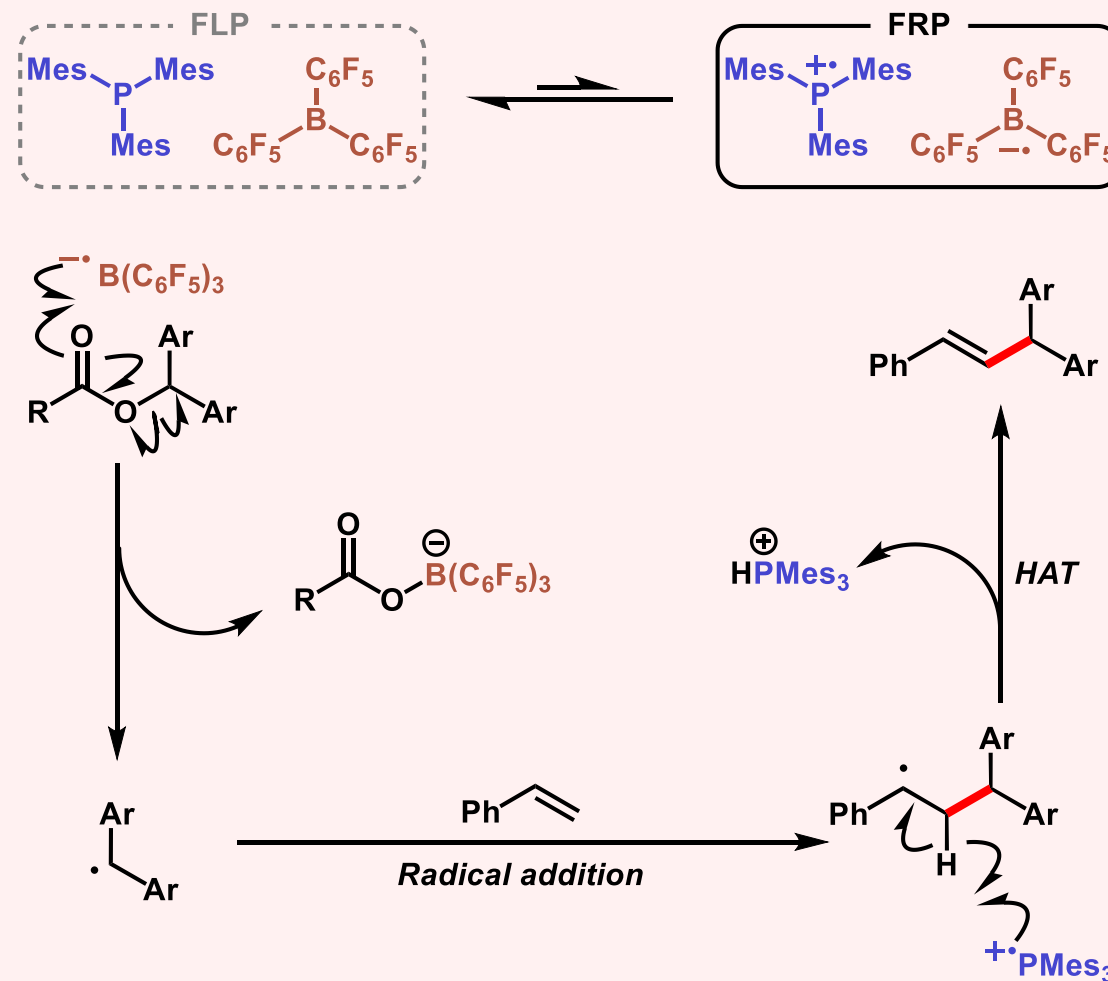
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Selected substrates



Proposed mechanism

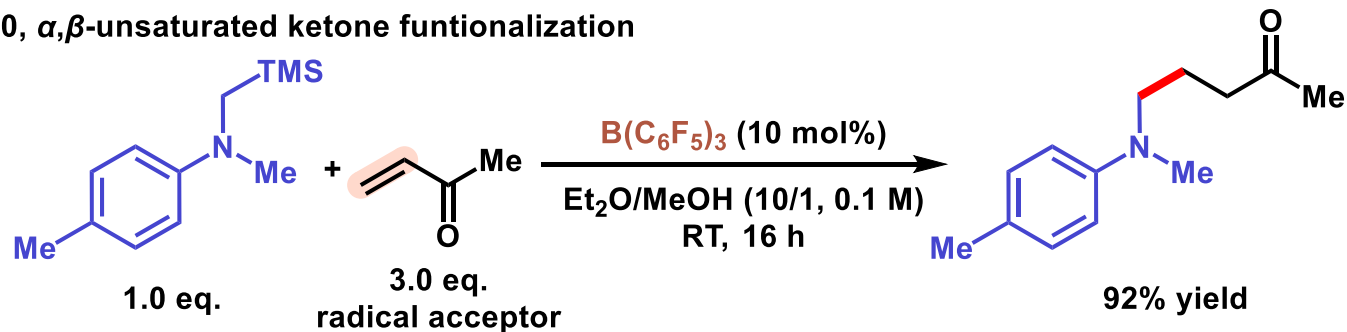


FRPs in Alkene Functionalization

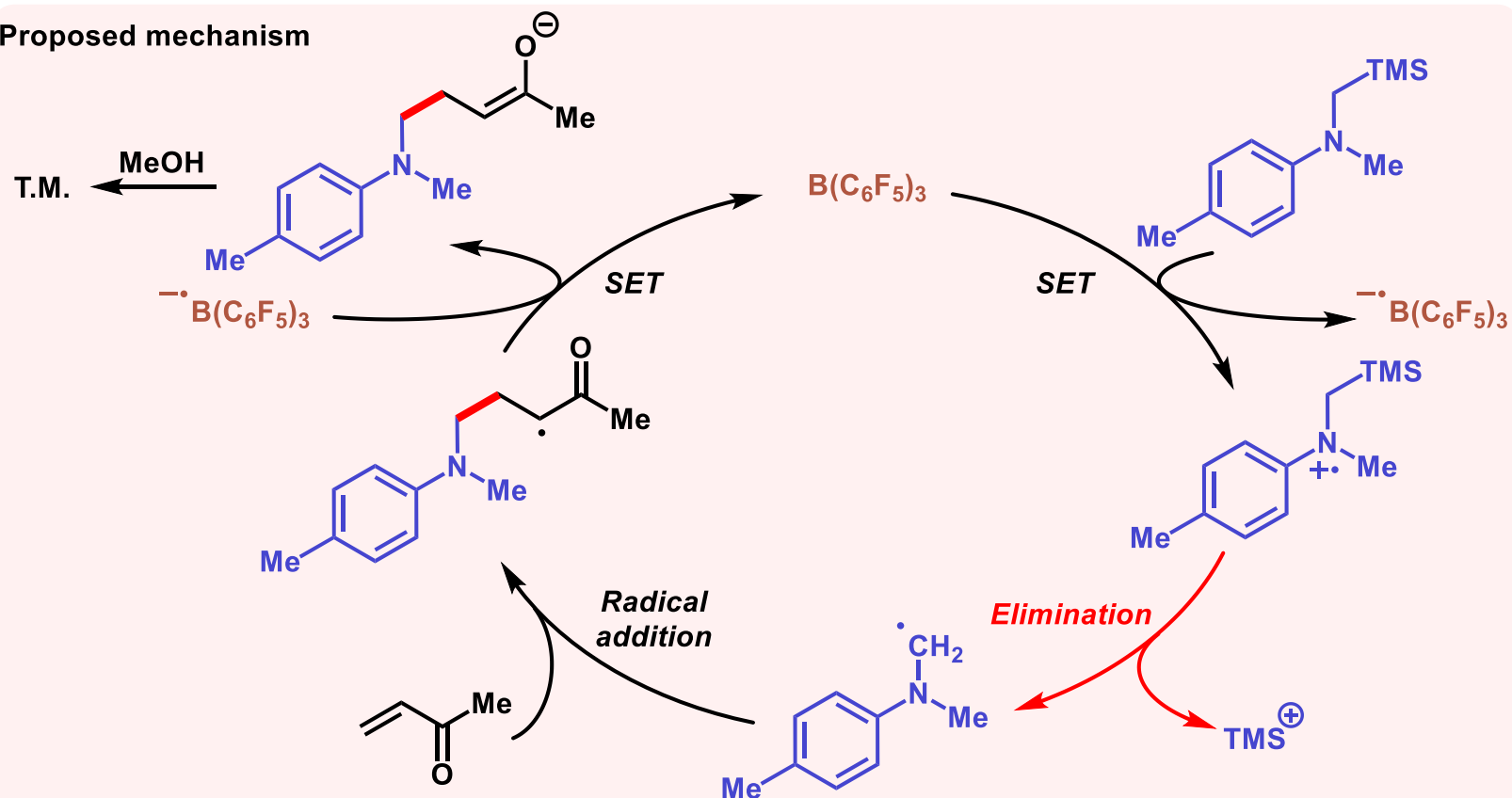


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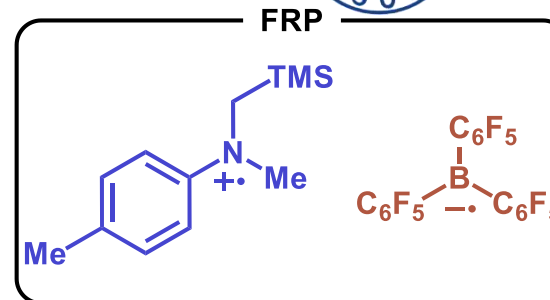
Ooi 2020, α,β -unsaturated ketone functionalization



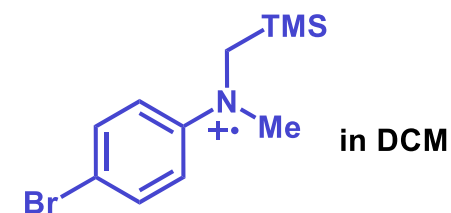
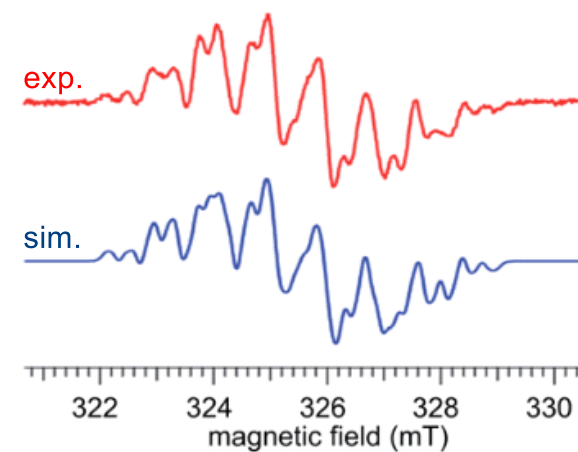
Proposed mechanism



FRP



EPR experiment

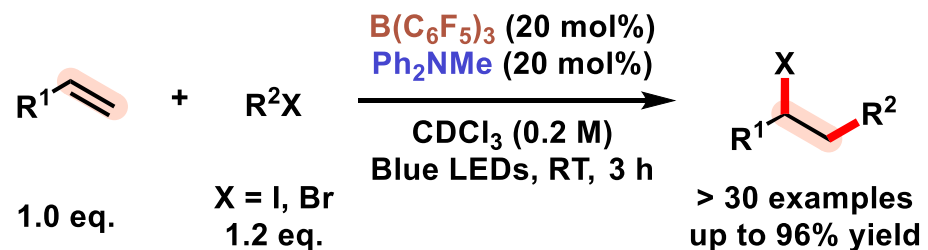


FRPs in Alkene Functionalization

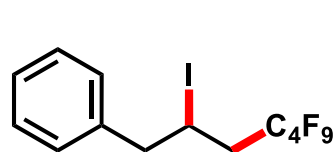


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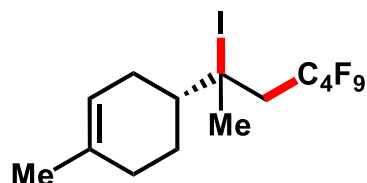
Zhang 2023, **FRP-catalyzed** alkene carbon halogenation



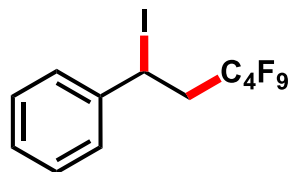
Selected substrates



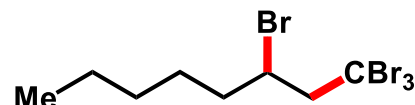
95% yield



95% yield

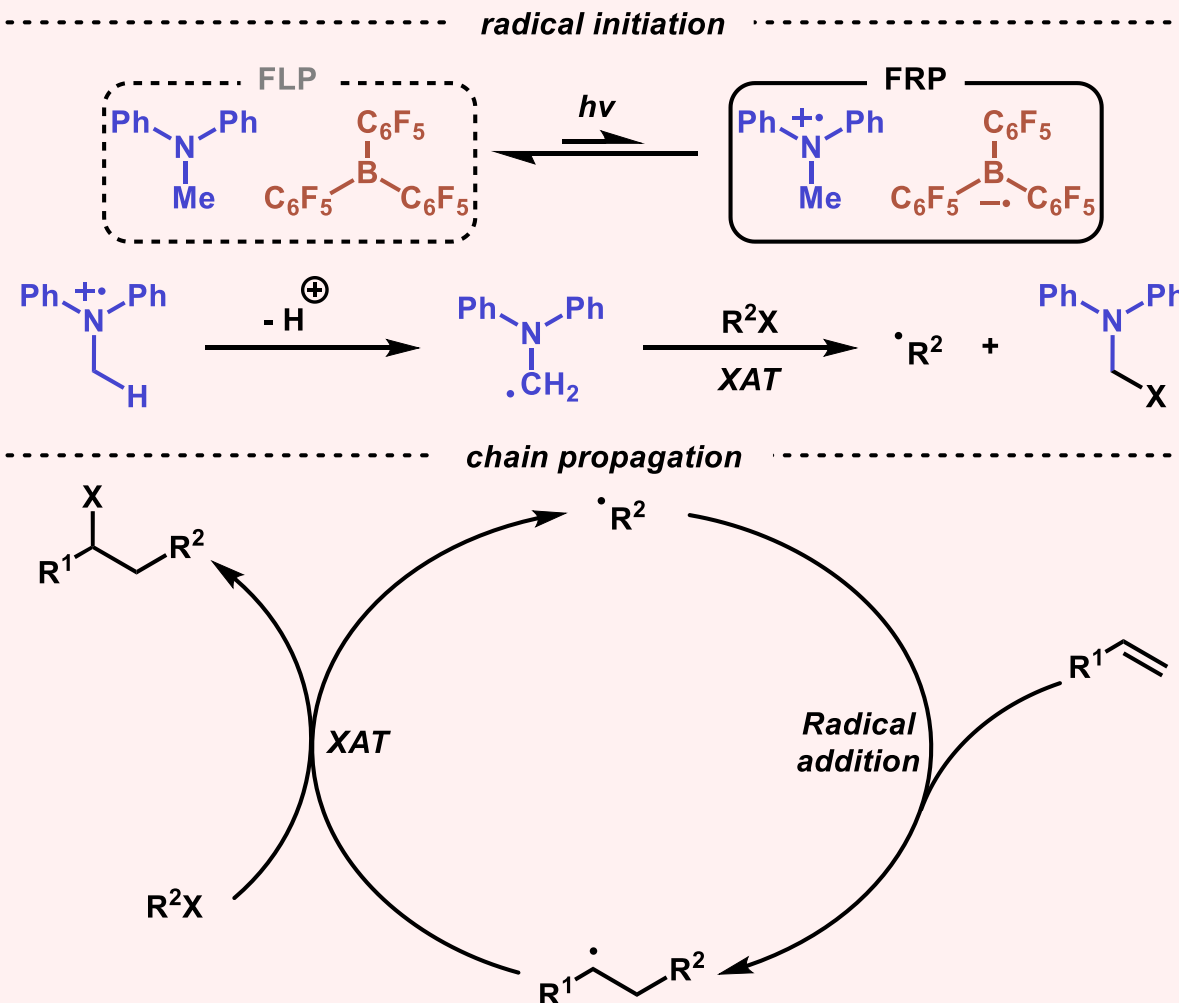


82% yield



59% yield

Proposed mechanism

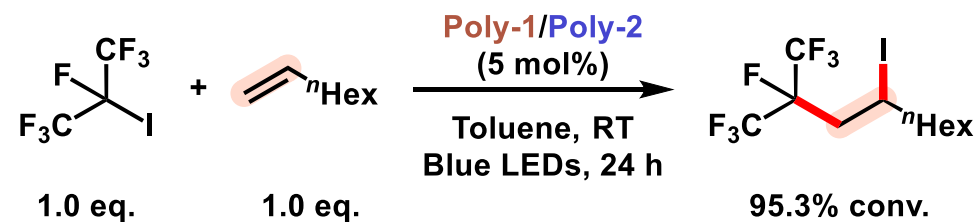
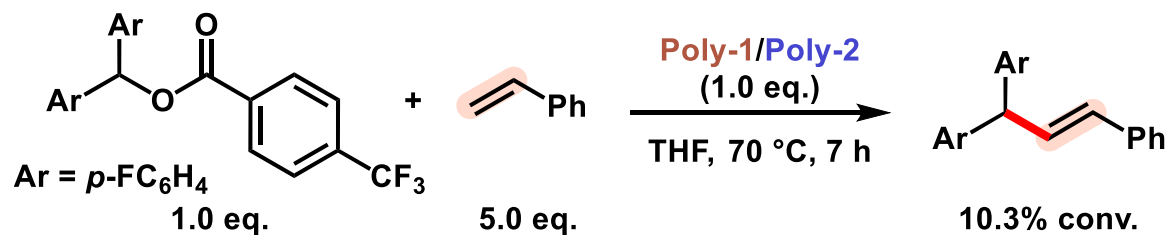
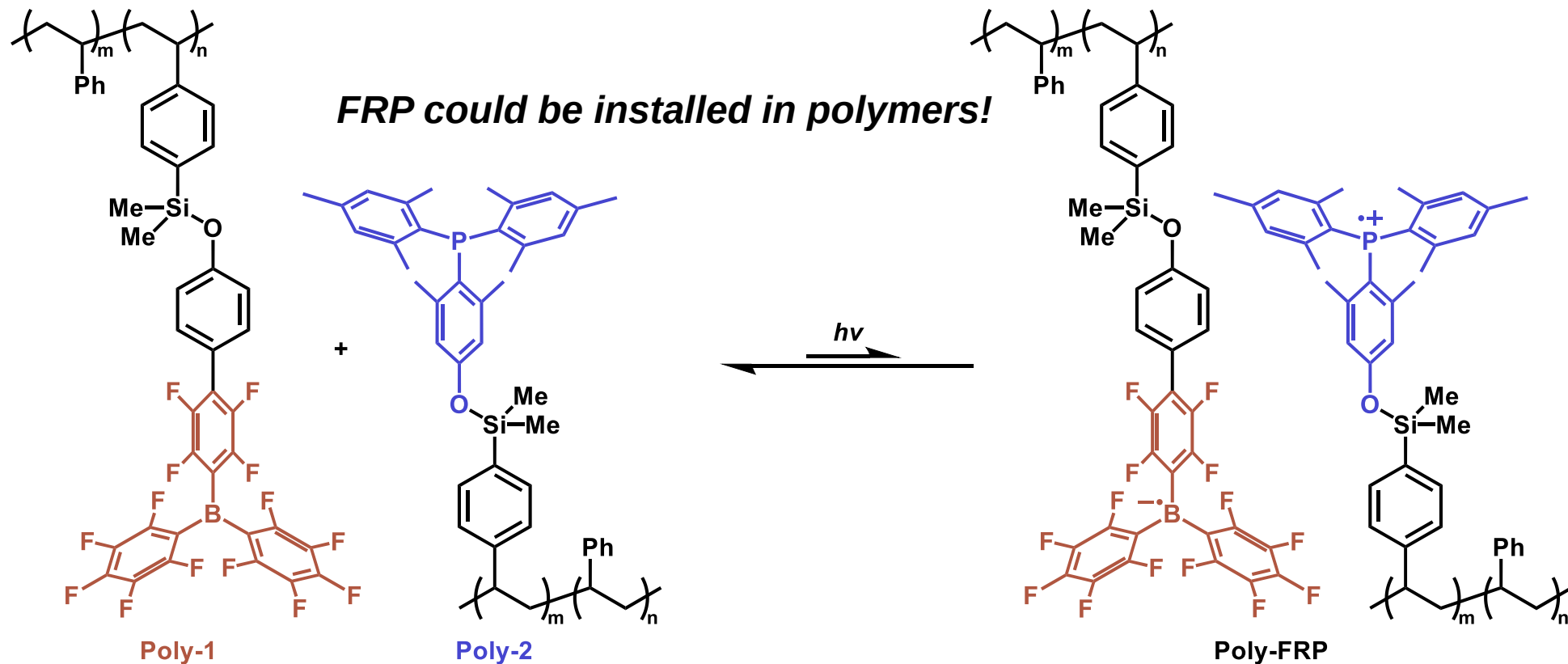


FRPs in Alkene Functionalization



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Shaver 2023



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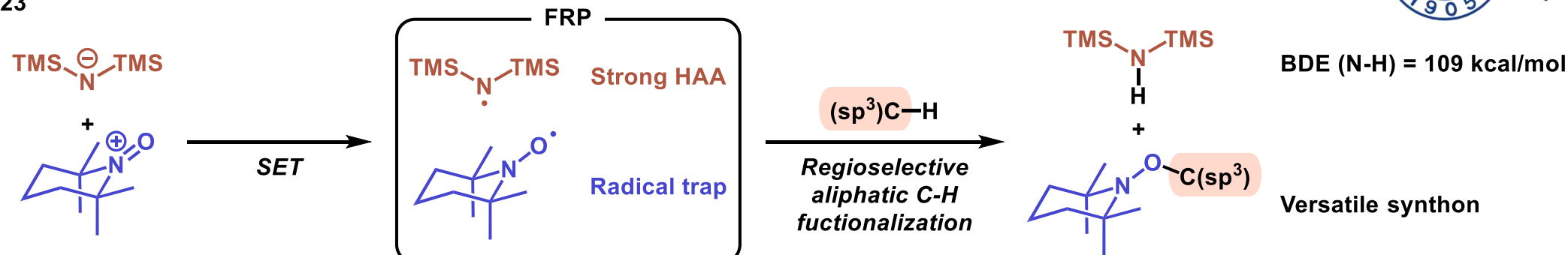
3. Summary and Outlook

FRPs in sp^3 C-H Activation

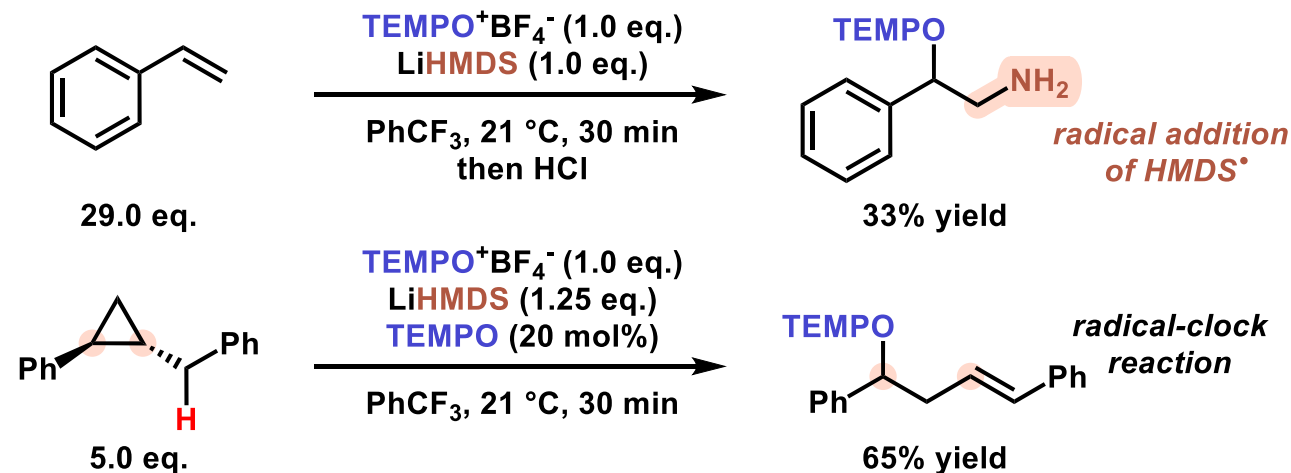
Lin 2023



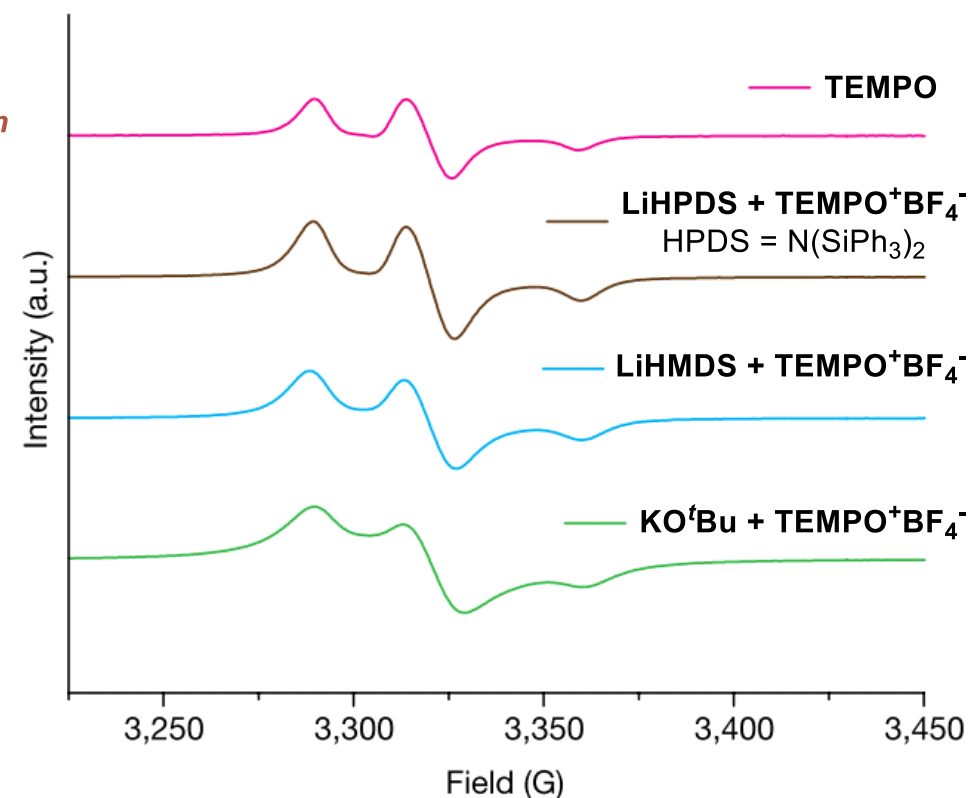
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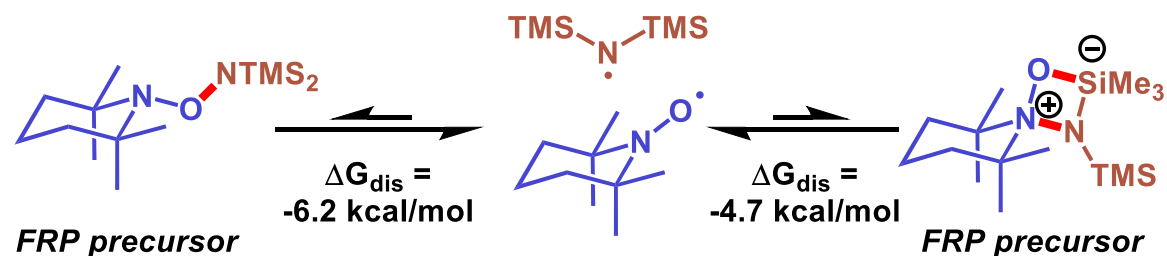
Mechanism experiment



EPR spectra



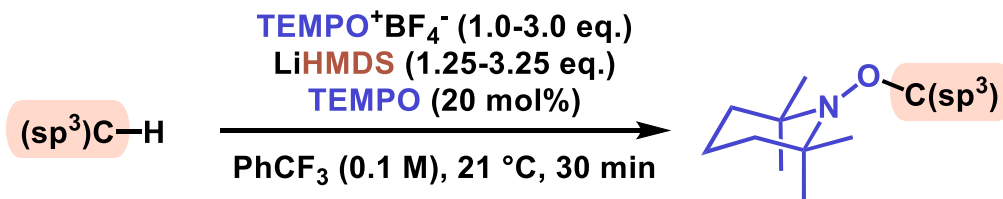
DFT calculation



FRPs in sp^3 C-H Activation



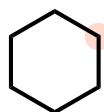
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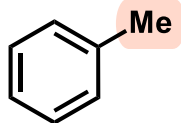
x eq.

> 40 examples
up to 87% yield

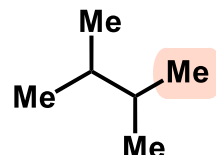
Selected substrates



with $\text{TEMPO}^+\text{BF}_4^-$ (1.0 eq.)
 LiHMDS (1.25 eq.)
 $x = 5.0$, 42% yield
 $x = 20.0$, 60% yield

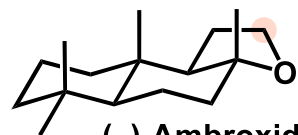


with $\text{TEMPO}^+\text{BF}_4^-$ (1.0 eq.)
 LiHMDS (1.25 eq.)
 $x = 5.0$, 70% yield



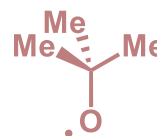
with $\text{TEMPO}^+\text{BF}_4^-$ (1.0 eq.)
 LiHMDS (1.25 eq.)
 $x = 20.0$, 60% yield, 12:1 rr

good site selectivities!



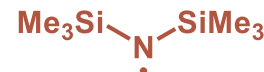
with $\text{TEMPO}^+\text{BF}_4^-$ (2.0 eq.)
 LiHMDS (2.25 eq.)
 $x = 1.0$, 66% yield, 1:1 dr

Divergent site selectivities



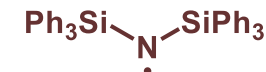
$t\text{BuO}^\bullet$

% $V_{\text{bur}}(3.5 \text{ \AA}) = 35$



HMDS $^\bullet$

% $V_{\text{bur}}(3.5 \text{ \AA}) = 52$

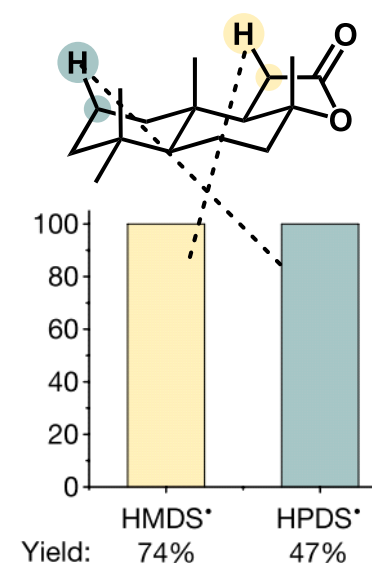
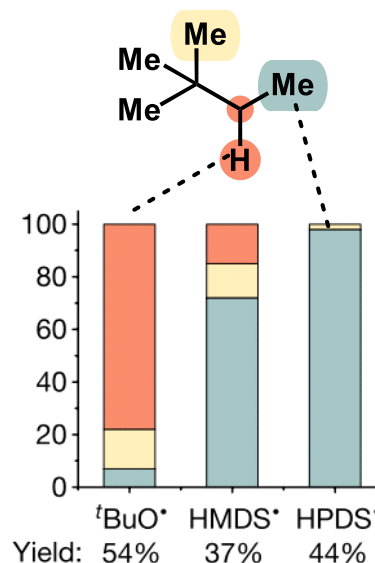


HPDS $^\bullet$

% $V_{\text{bur}}(3.5 \text{ \AA}) = 66$



Increasing steric hindrance



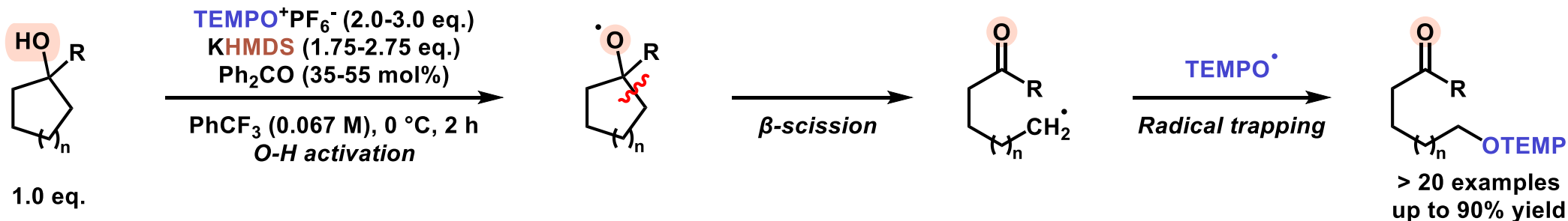
FRPs in sp^3 C-H Activation



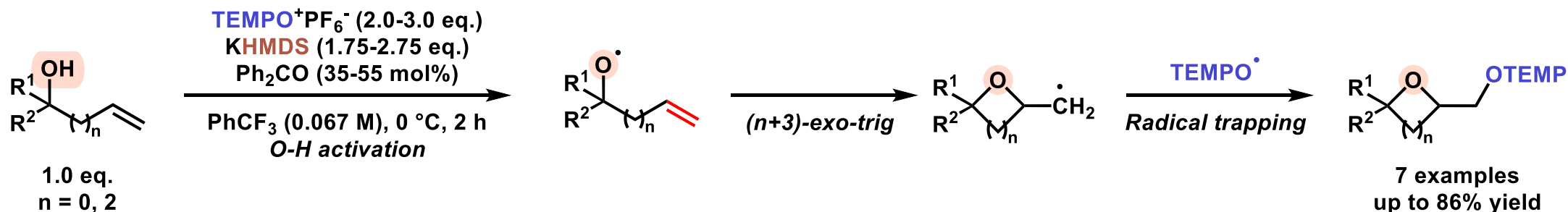
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Lin 2024

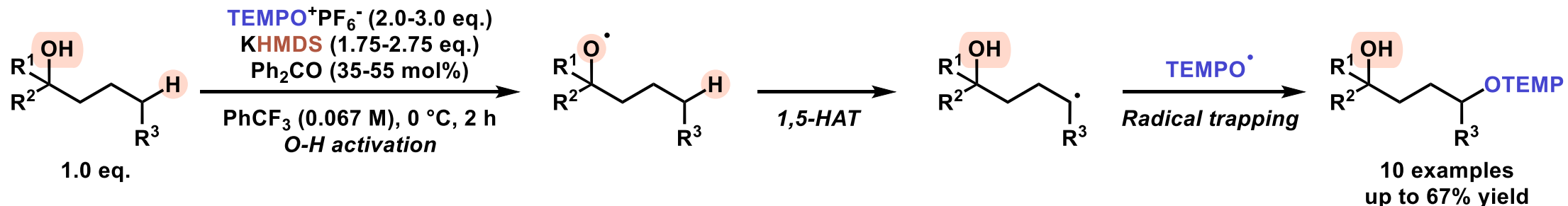
Generating carbon radical through β -scission



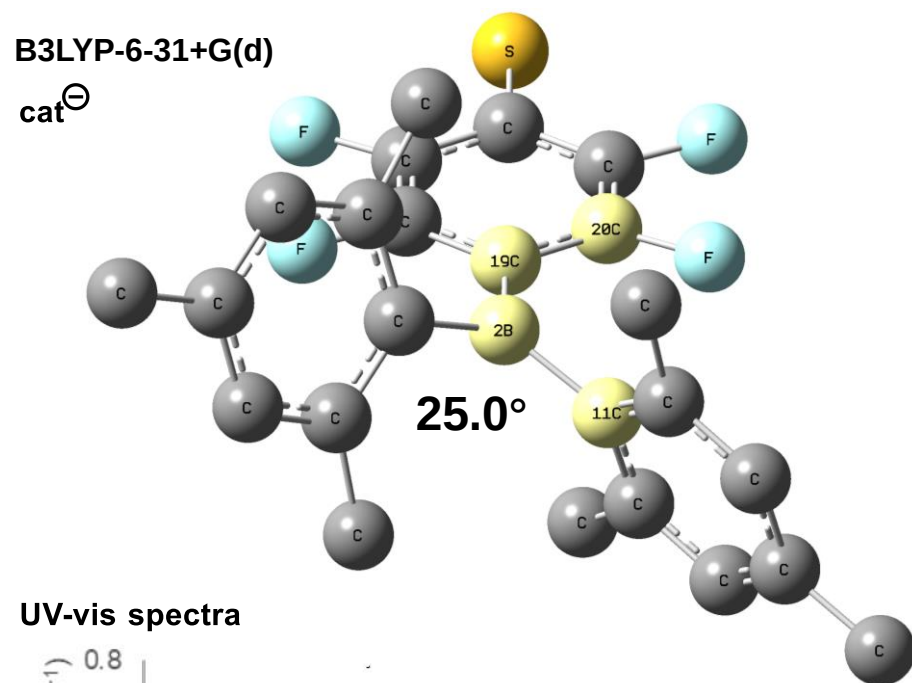
Generating carbon radical through n -exo-trig



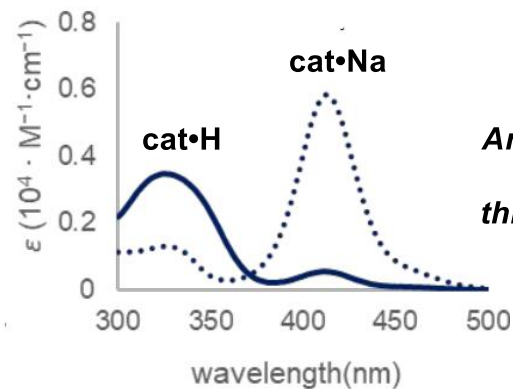
Generating carbon radical through 1,5-HAT



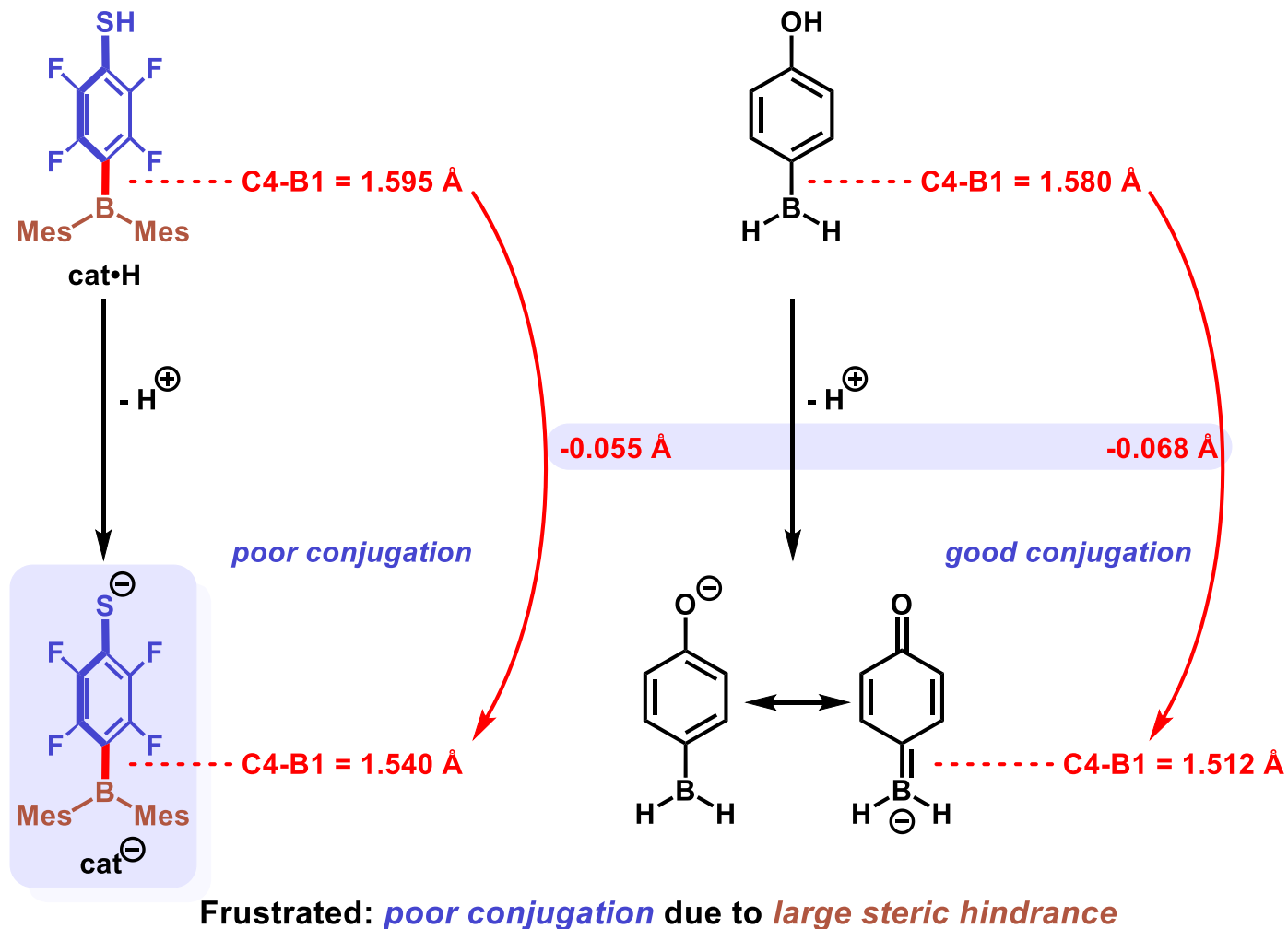
FRPs in sp^3 C-H Activation



UV-vis spectra



An intramolecular FLP
generating
through deprotonation



An intramolecular FRP from an intramolecular FLP

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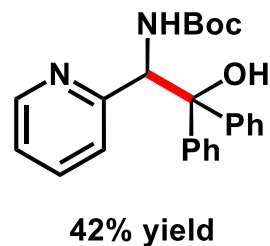
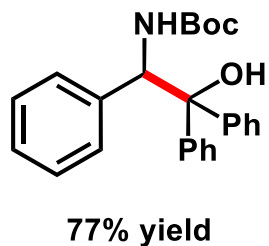
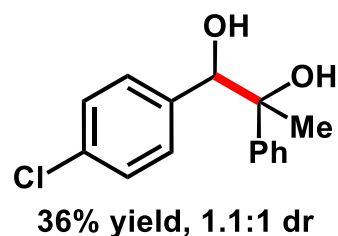
3.0 eq.
 X = O, NBoc

1.0 eq.

cat•H (5 mol%)
 470 nm LED
 DMF (0.1 M)
 40 °C, 2-4 h

> 20 examples
 up to 85% yield

48% yield



Proposed mechanism

The diagram illustrates the proposed mechanism for the photocatalytic reaction of 1-phenylethanol (Ph-CH(OH)-CH₃) with a fluorinated boronate ester (cat•H) under light (hν).

Key Data:

- BDE (C-H): 87.5 kcal/mol
- BDE (S-H): 83.3 kcal/mol
- $E_{\text{ox/red}} = -1.87 \text{ V (vs SCE)}$ (for 1-phenylethanol)
- $E_{\text{ox/red}} = -1.85 \text{ V (vs SCE)}$ (for the photocatalyst)

Mechanism Steps:

- Excitation:** The photocatalyst (cat•H) is excited by light (hν) to form a radical anion (S^{•-}).
- Proton-Coupled Electron Transfer (PCET):** The excited photocatalyst (S^{•-}) undergoes PCET with 1-phenylethanol, generating a 1-phenylethoxy radical (Ph-CH(OH)-CH₂•) and a protonated photocatalyst (cat•H).
- Hydrogen Atom Transfer (HAT):** The 1-phenylethoxy radical (Ph-CH(OH)-CH₂•) undergoes HAT from the photocatalyst (cat•H) to form a 1-phenylethoxy radical (Ph-CH(OH)-CH₂•) and a protonated photocatalyst (cat•H).
- Intramolecular FRP:** The 1-phenylethoxy radical (Ph-CH(OH)-CH₂•) undergoes an intramolecular Fenton-like reaction (FRP) to form a 1-phenylethoxy radical (Ph-CH(OH)-CH₂•) and a protonated photocatalyst (cat•H).
- Product Formation:** The 1-phenylethoxy radical (Ph-CH(OH)-CH₂•) is converted to the final product, 1-phenylethanol (Ph-CH(OH)-CH₃).

Notes:

- The photocatalyst (cat•H) is a fluorinated boronate ester.
- The reaction is labeled as "Poor conjugation" in red.

1. Introduction

2. FRPs in Organic Synthesis

2.1 Alkene Functionalization

2.2 sp^3 C-H Bond Activation

2.3 Cross Coupling

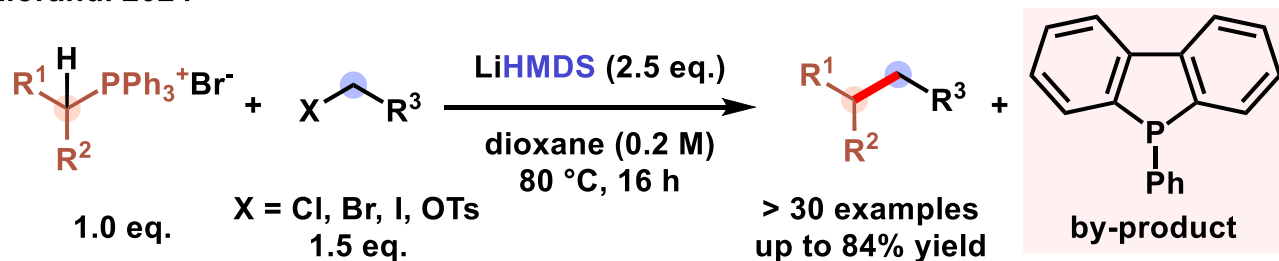
3. Summary and Outlook

FRPs in Cross Coupling

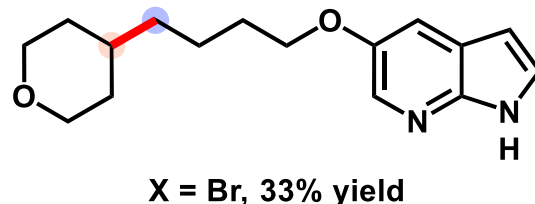
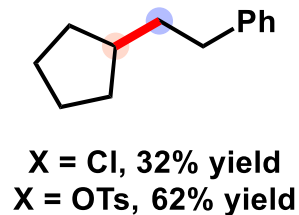
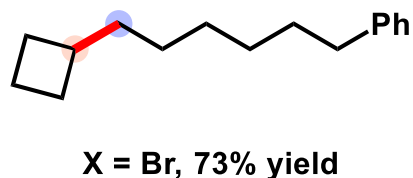
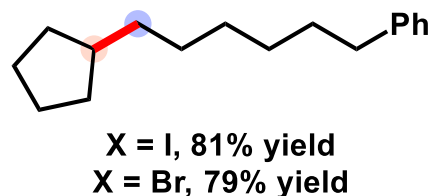


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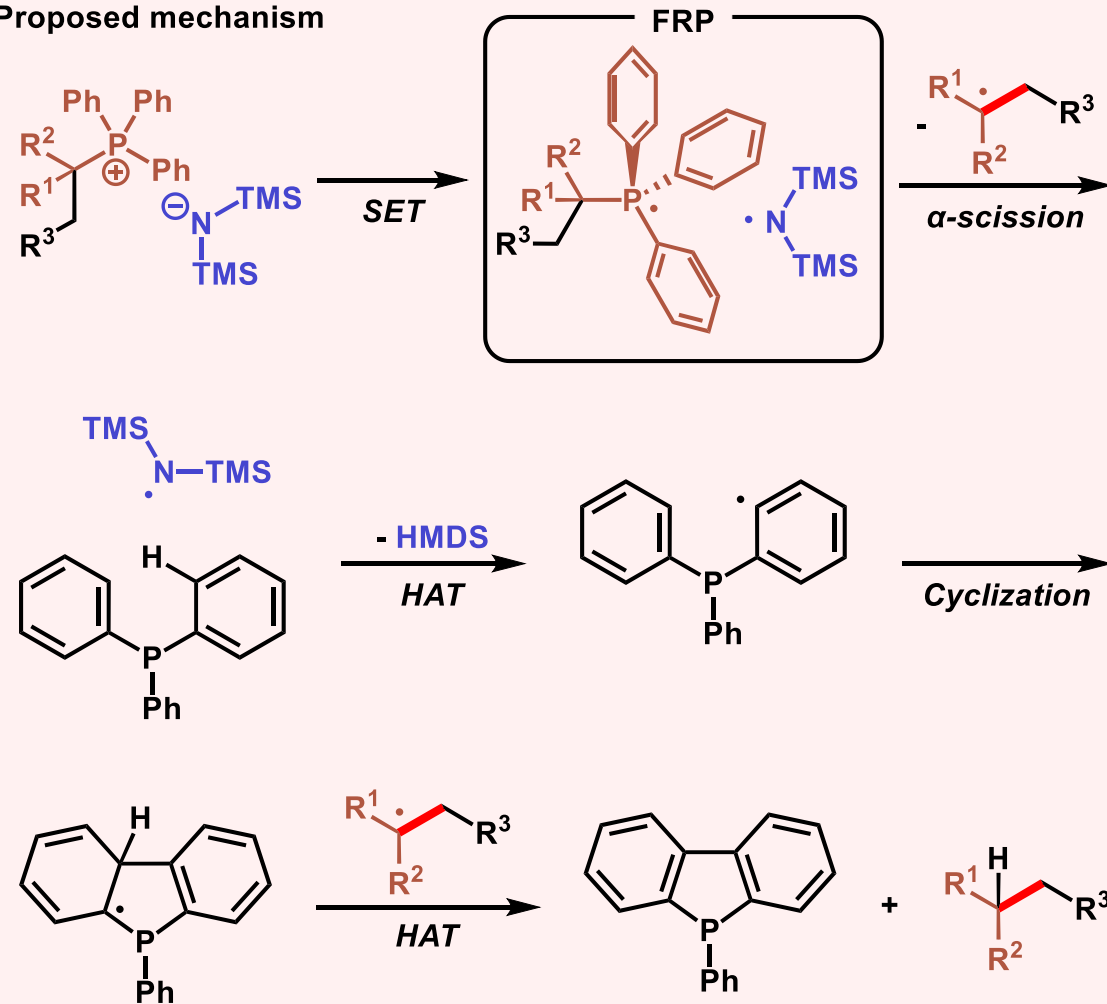
Morandi 2024



Selected substrates



Proposed mechanism

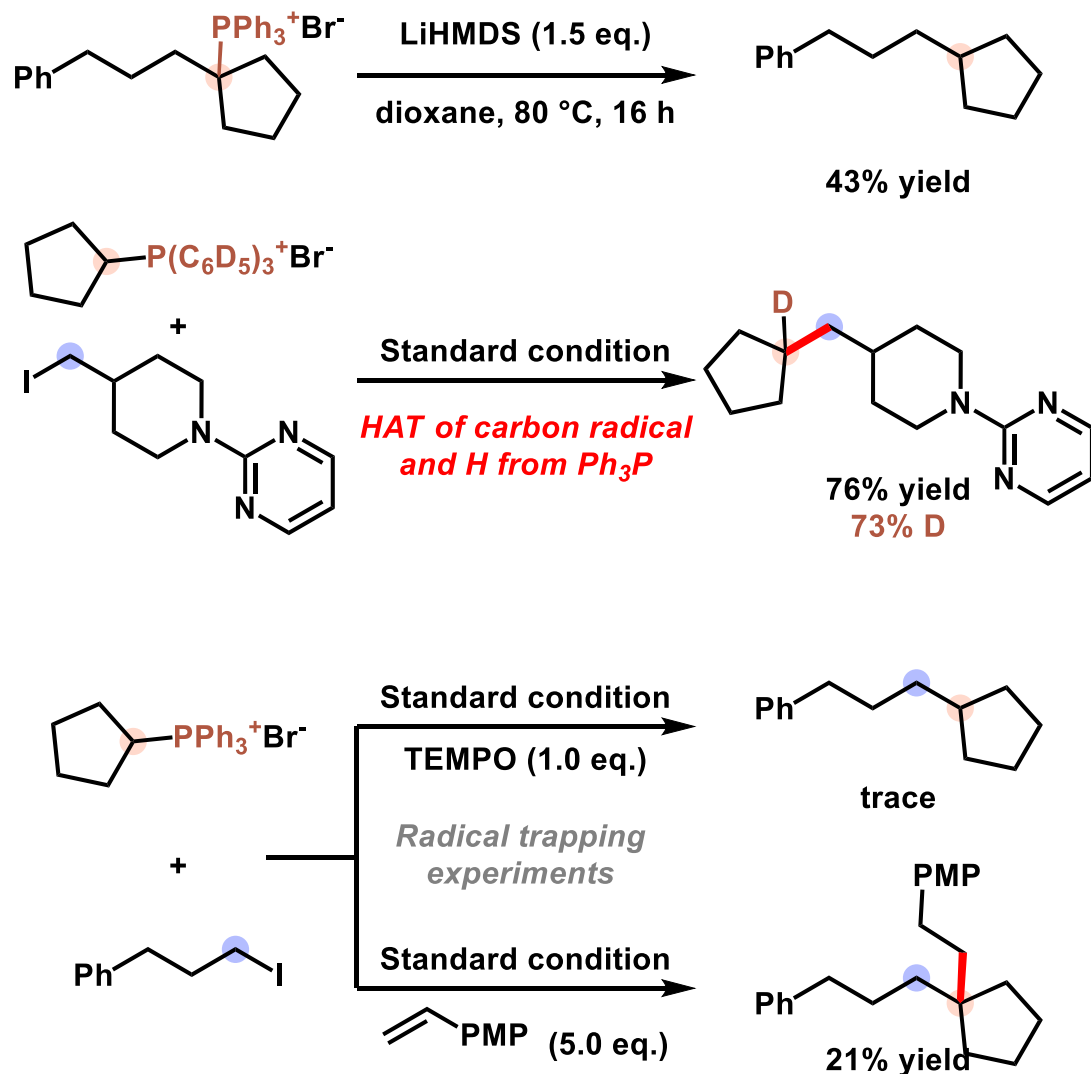


FRPs in Cross Coupling

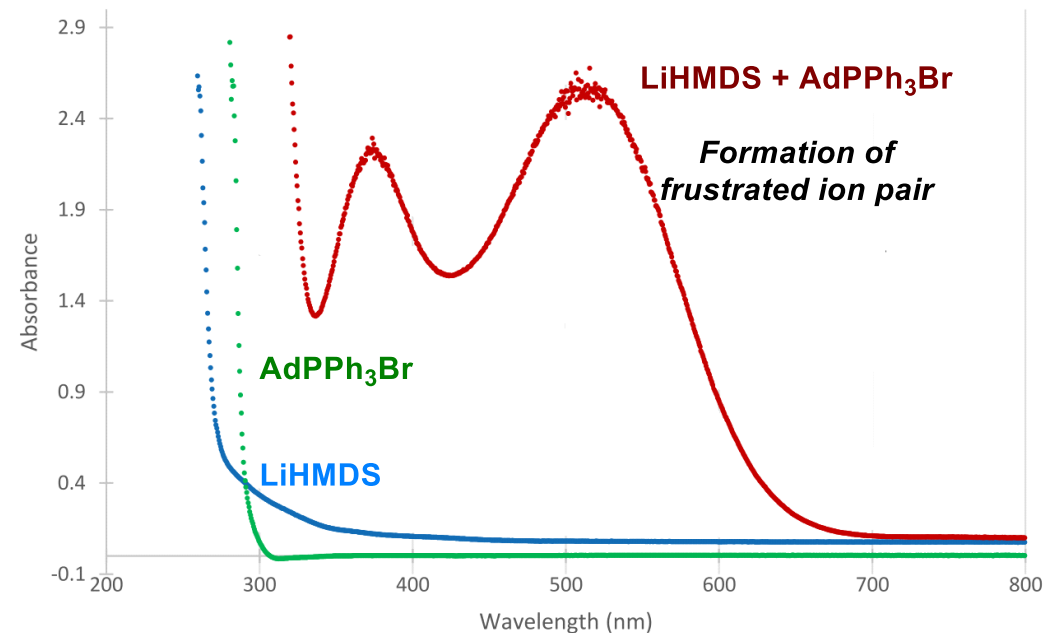


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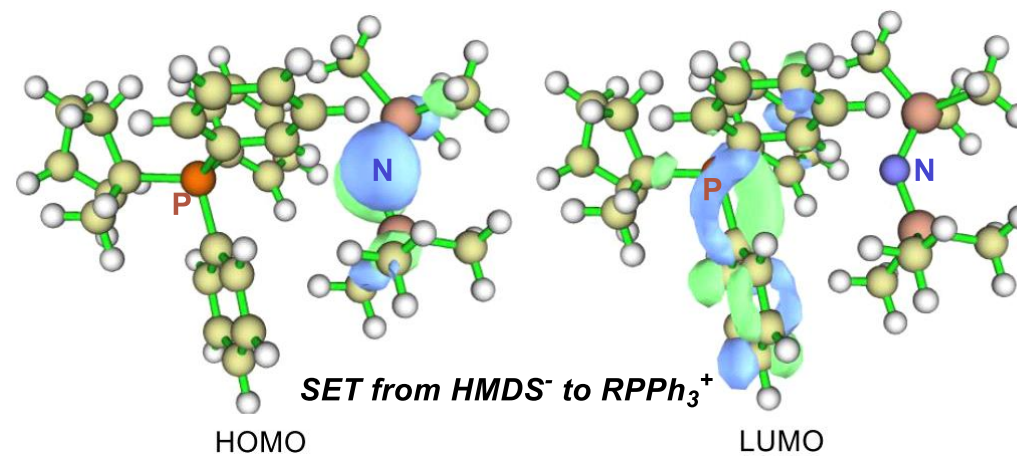
Mechanistic experiments



UV-vis spectra



FMO of $RPPH_3^+ HMDS^-$



1. Introduction

2. FRPs in Organic Synthesis

2.1 Alkene Functionalization

2.2 sp^3 C-H Bond Activation

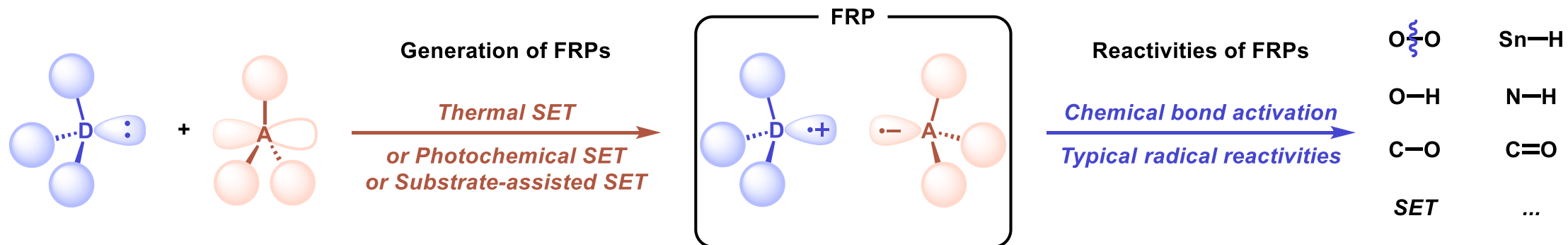
2.3 Cross Coupling

3. Summary and Outlook

Summary

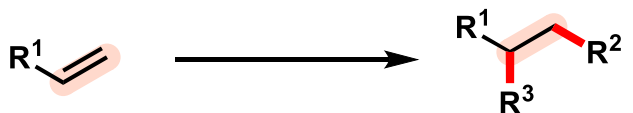


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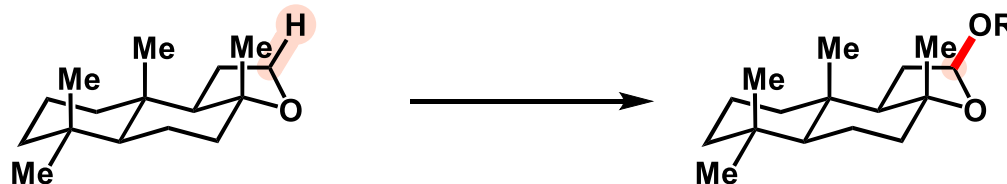


FRPs in Organic Synthesis

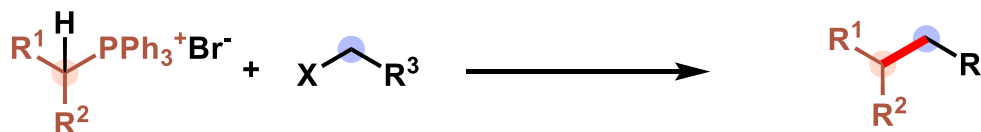
Alkene Functionalization



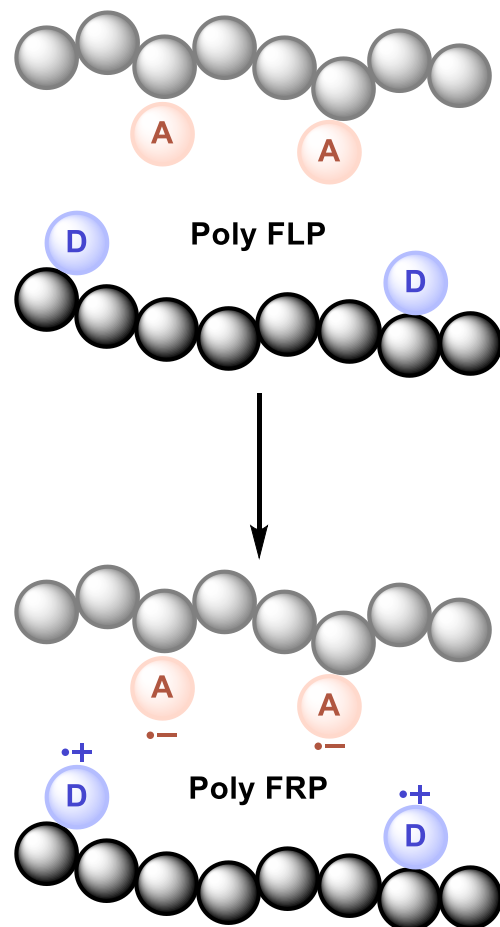
sp³C-H Functionalization



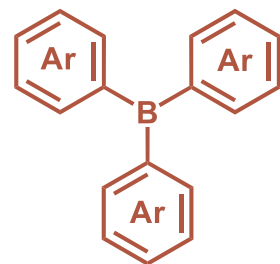
Cross-coupling



FRPs in Organic Materials



New FRPs



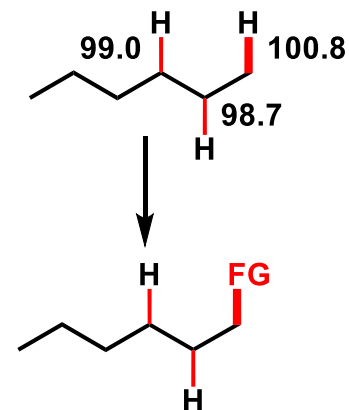
New functional group on FRPs

B	C	N	O
Al	Si	P	S
Ga	Ge	As	Se
In	Sn	Sb	Te

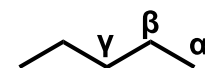
New element in FRPs

Enhanced Selectivities

BDE (kcal/mol)



Lin 2023



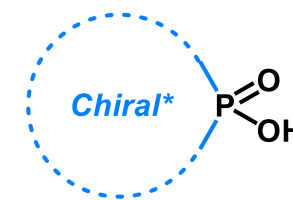
C-H functionalization

TEMPO/HMDS, $\alpha : \beta : \gamma = 1.1 : 3.4 : 1$

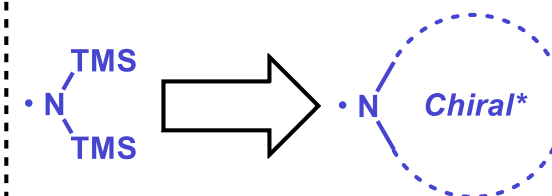
TEMPO/HPDS, $\alpha : \beta : \gamma = 14 : 18 : 1$

TEMPO/O^tBu, $\alpha : \beta : \gamma = 3.9 : 9.4 : 1$

Asymmetric Transformations



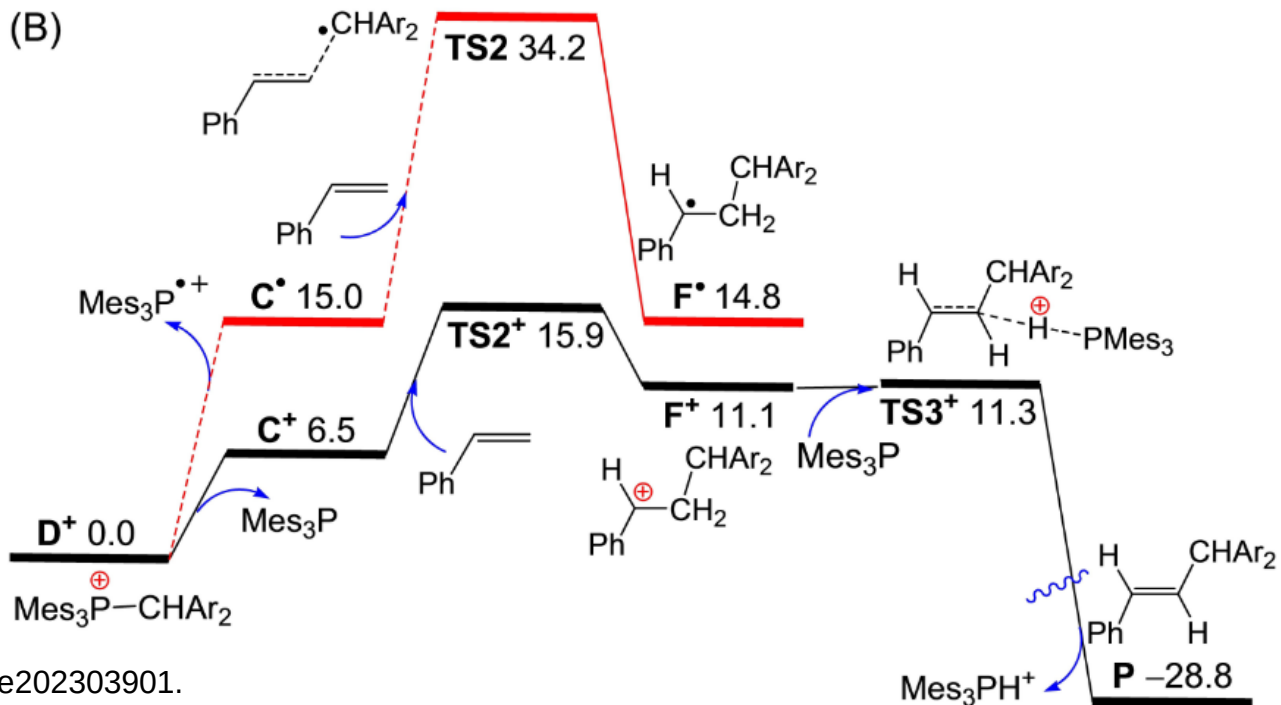
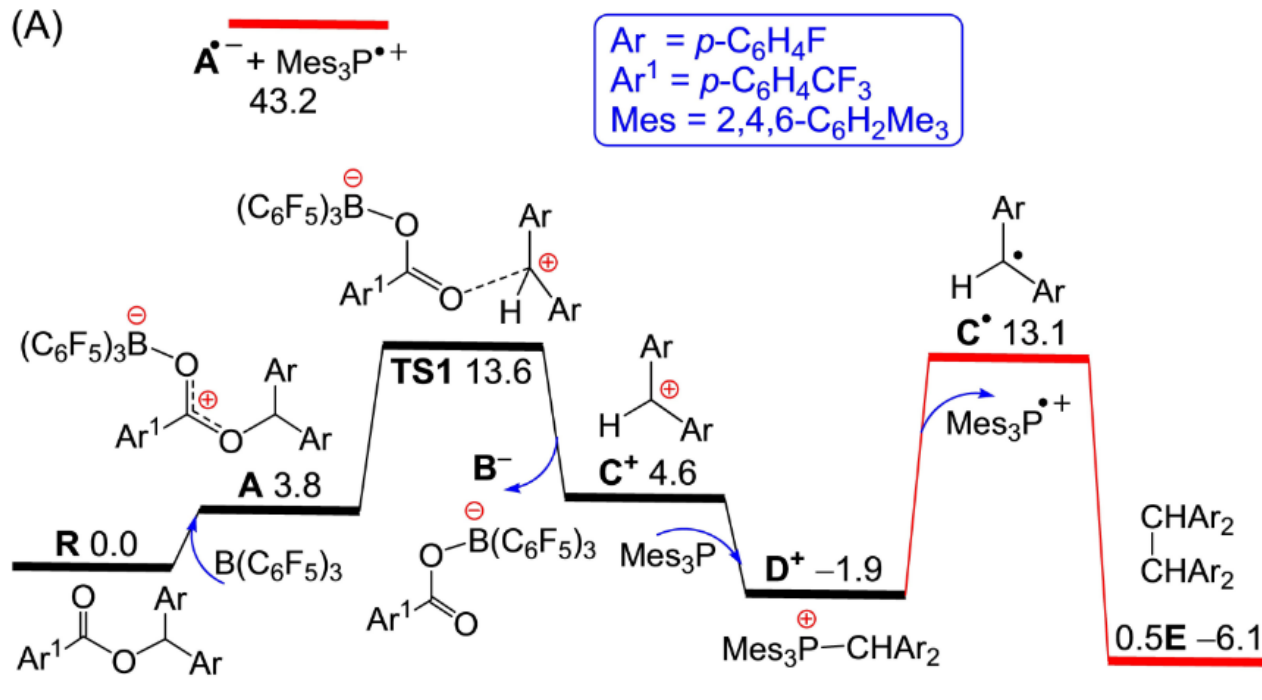
Asymmetric catalysis

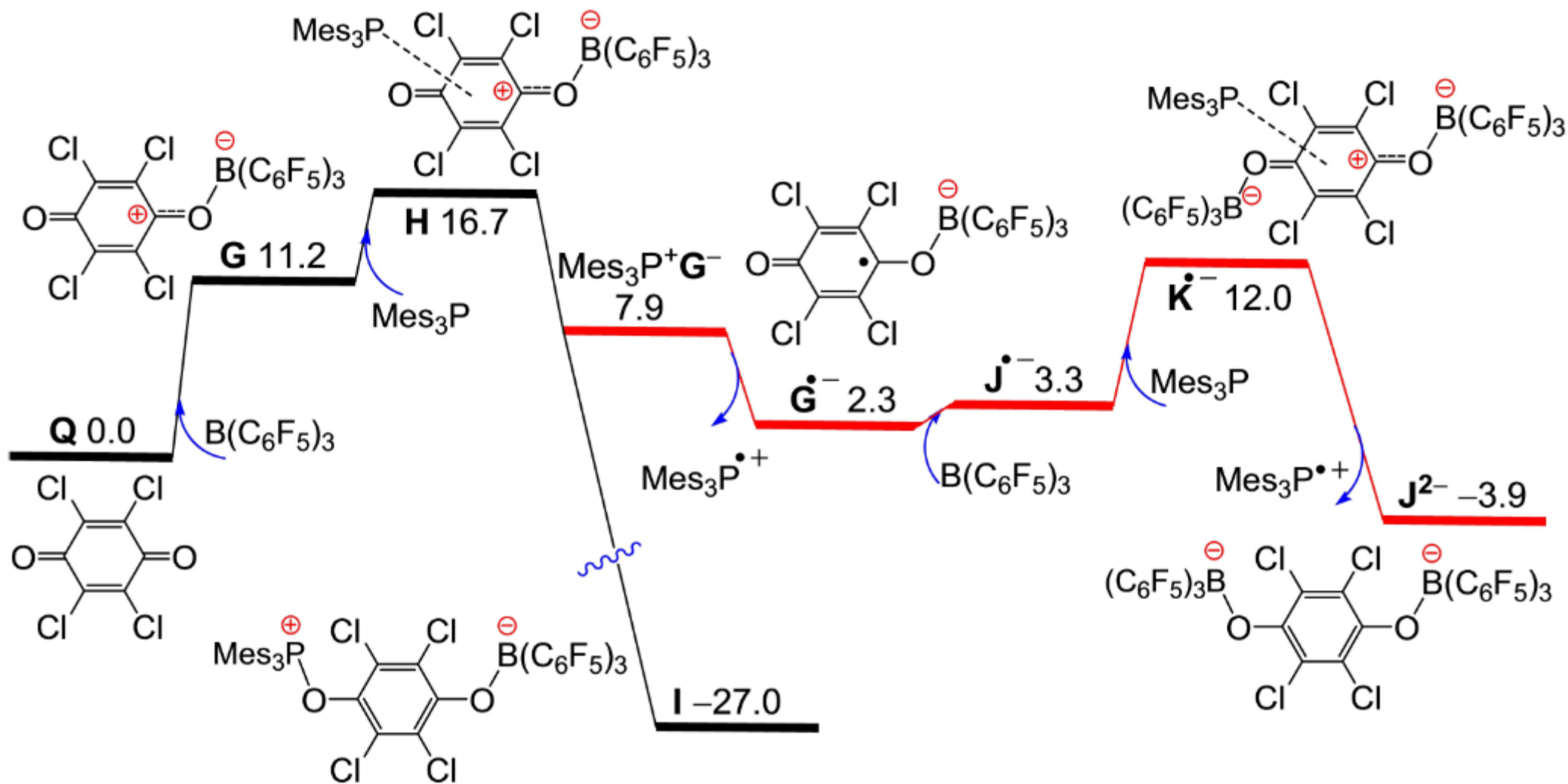


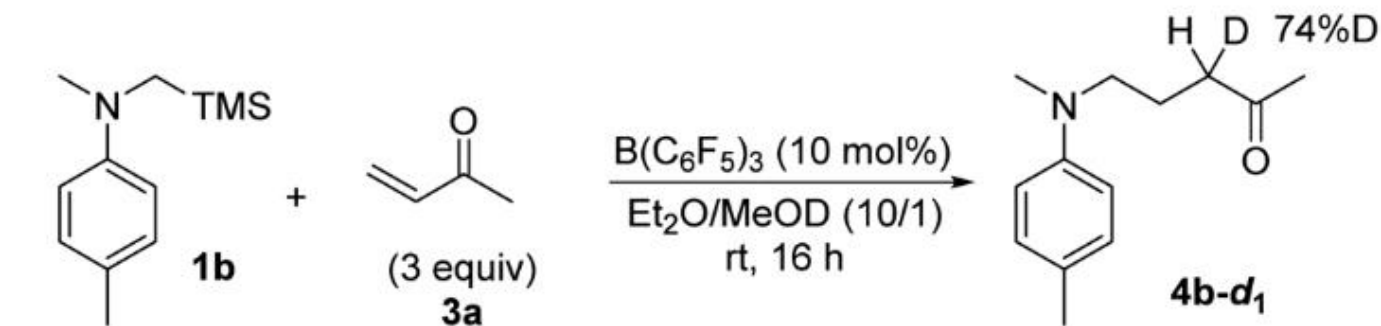
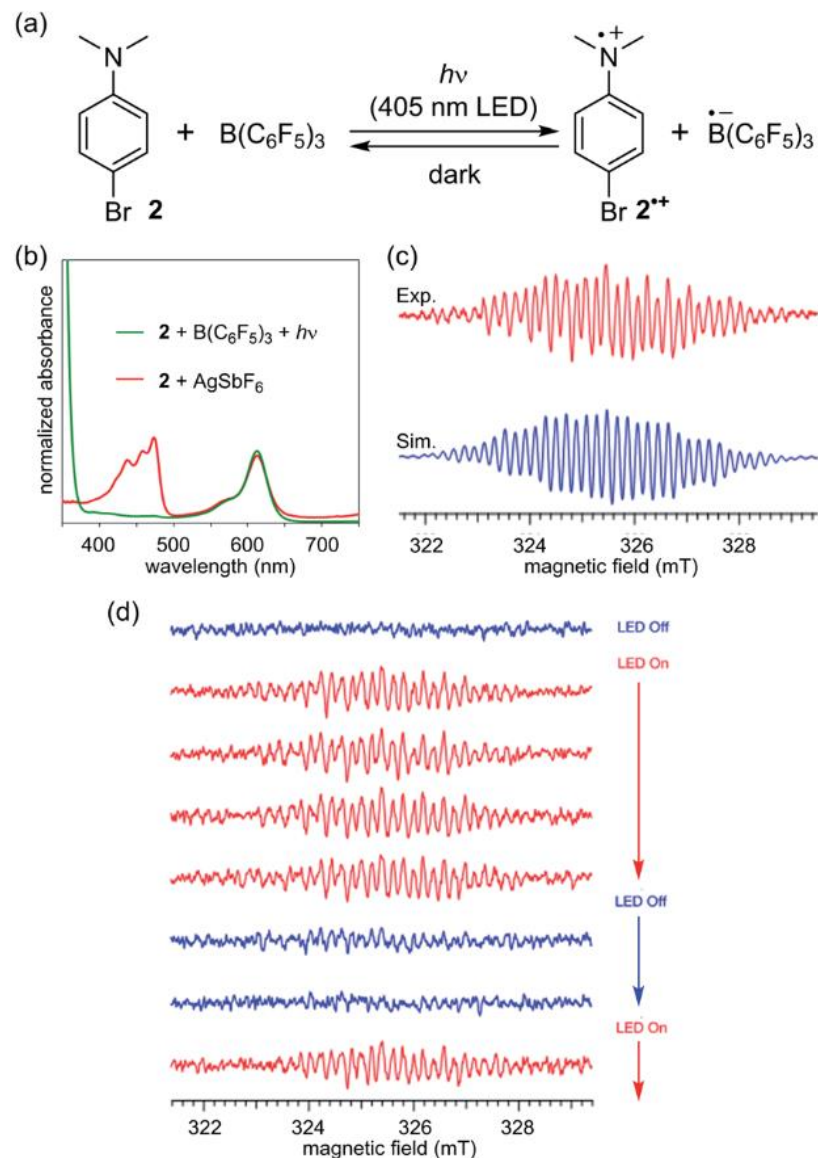
Enantioselective HAT
or
Kinetic resolution

Thanks for listening !





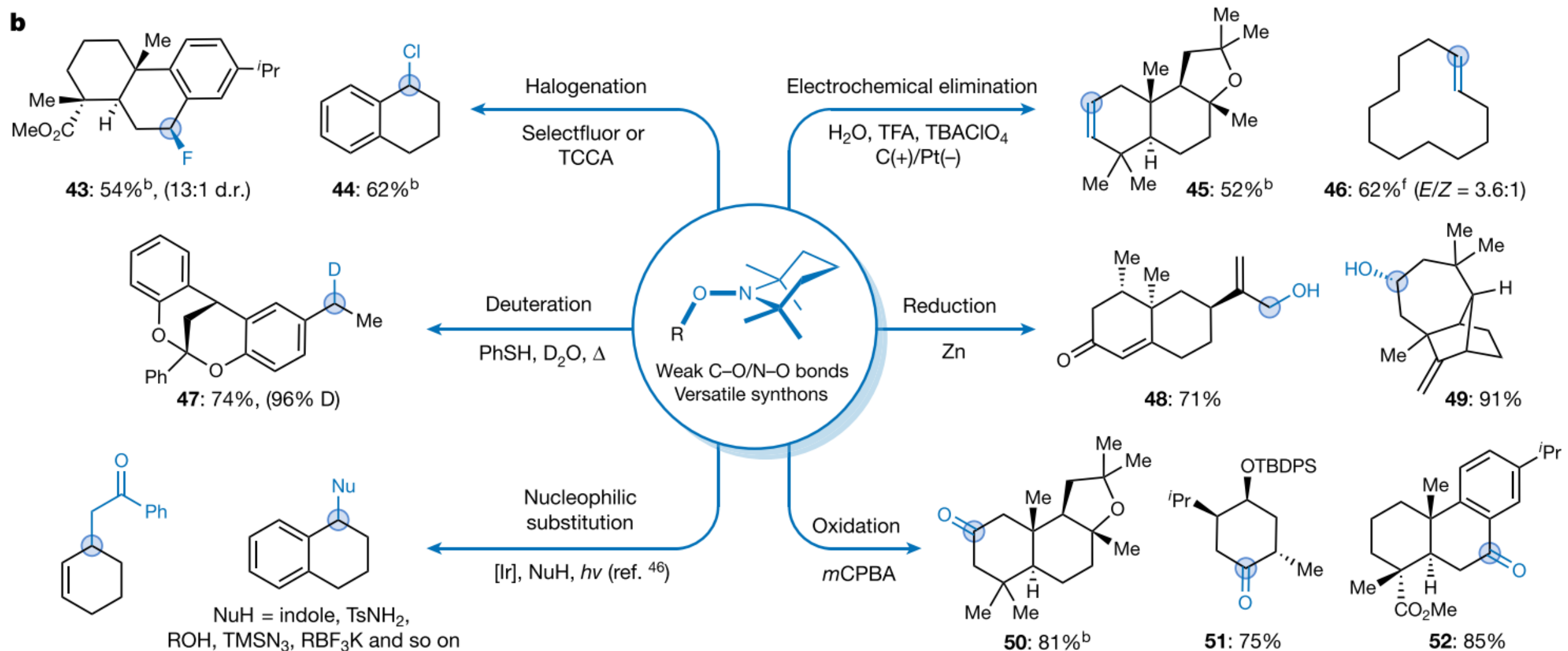


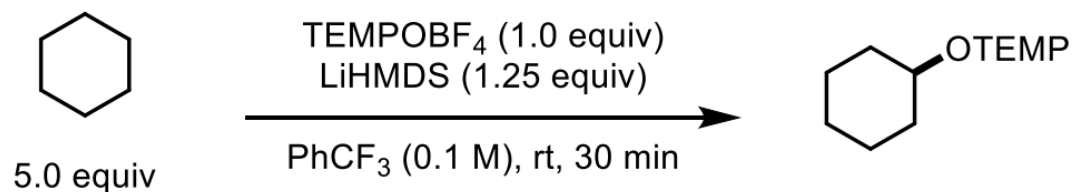


Scheme 1 Deuterium incorporation experiment.



b





Entry	Deviations from standard conditions	Yield
1	none	67%
2	1 equiv of cyclohexane	35%
3	1 equiv of LiHMDS	59%
4	rapid addition of LiHMDS solution	51%
5	0 °C	59%
6	0.2 M in PhCF ₃	63%
7	ClO ₄ ⁻ , PF ₆ ⁻ , OTf ⁻ instead of BF ₄ ⁻	22–57%
8	C ₆ H ₆ , PhCl instead of PhCF ₃	56–64%
9	0.2 equiv of TEMPO additive	74%
10	no LiHMDS	0%

Optimizations were performed on a 0.2 mmol scale. Yields were determined by quantitative ¹H NMR analysis using mesitylene internal standard. TEMP=2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidinyI.

In all cases, the addition of a small amount of TEMPO (0.2 equiv.) was found to help improve the reaction yield, presumably by **facilitating trapping of the alkyl radical at the initial stage of reaction** with increased concentration of the radical coupling partner

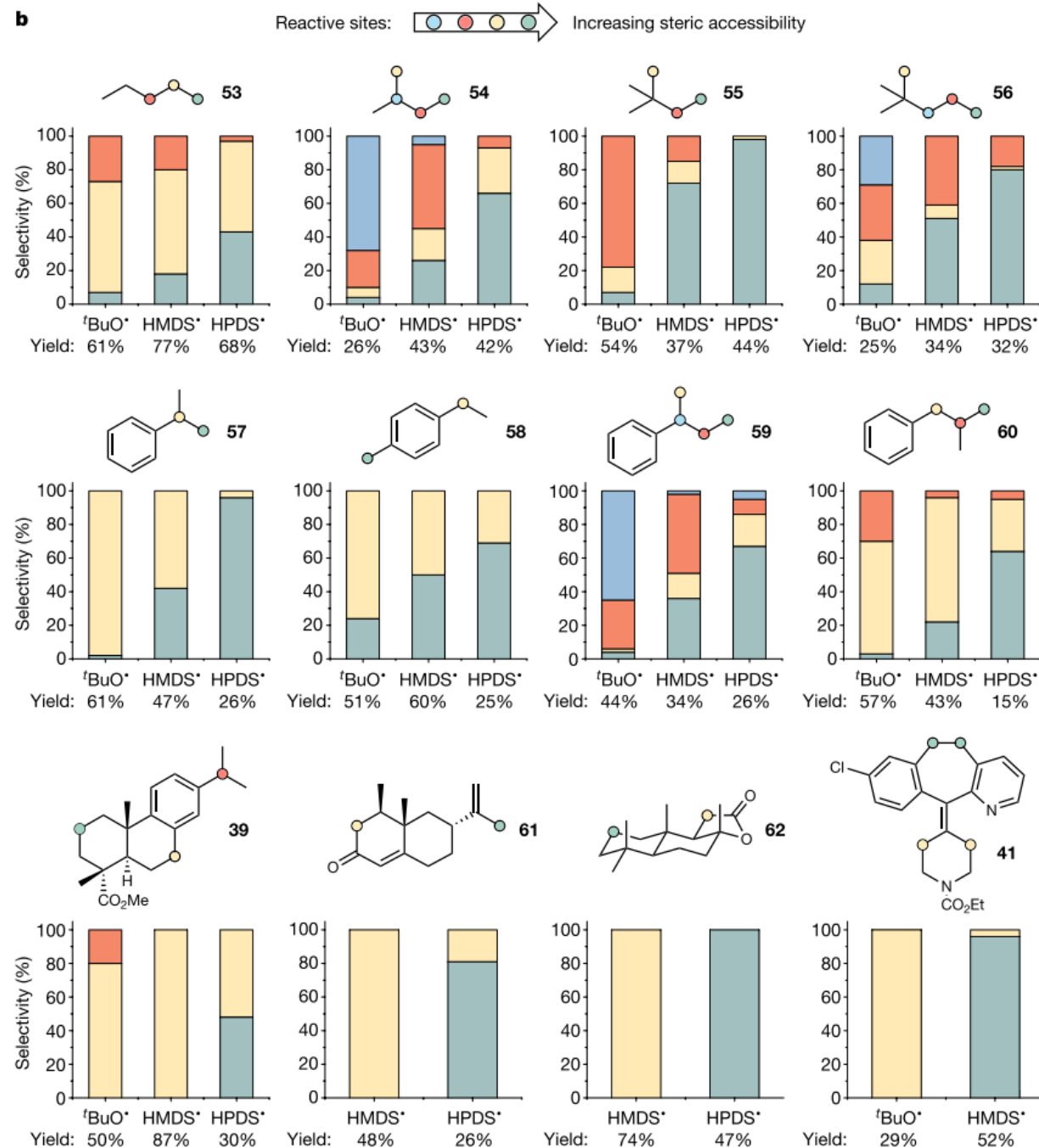
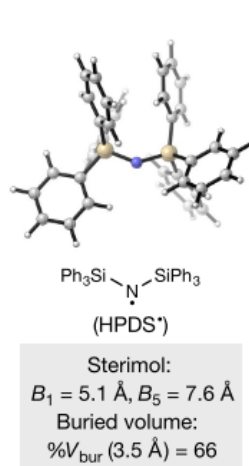
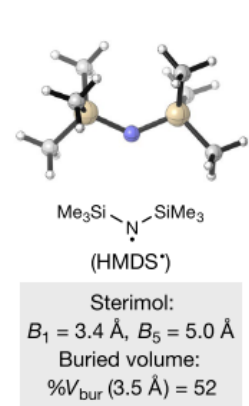
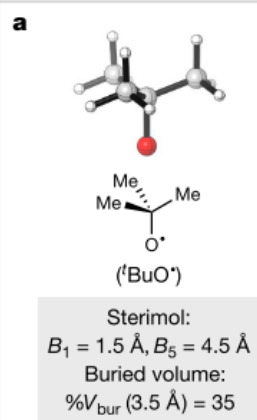


Table 1. Conditions Explored for Reaction Optimization^a

Entry	Additive	Yield of 1b	Yield of 1c
1	none	14%	18%
2	THF	13%	12%
3	18-crown-6	3%	2%
4	Ph ₃ N	9%	13%
5	pyridine	7%	9%
6	1,10-phen	9%	1%
7	HMPA	9%	8%
8	benzophenone	32%	ND
9	benzophenone ^b	57%	2%
10 ^c	benzophenone	72%	2%

^aOptimization was conducted on a 0.1 mmol scale. Yield was determined by ¹H NMR using mesitylene internal standard. ^b0.25 equiv of benzophenone. ^c2.5 equiv of TEMPO⁺PF₆⁻, 2.25 equiv of KHMDS, 0.45 equiv of benzophenone.

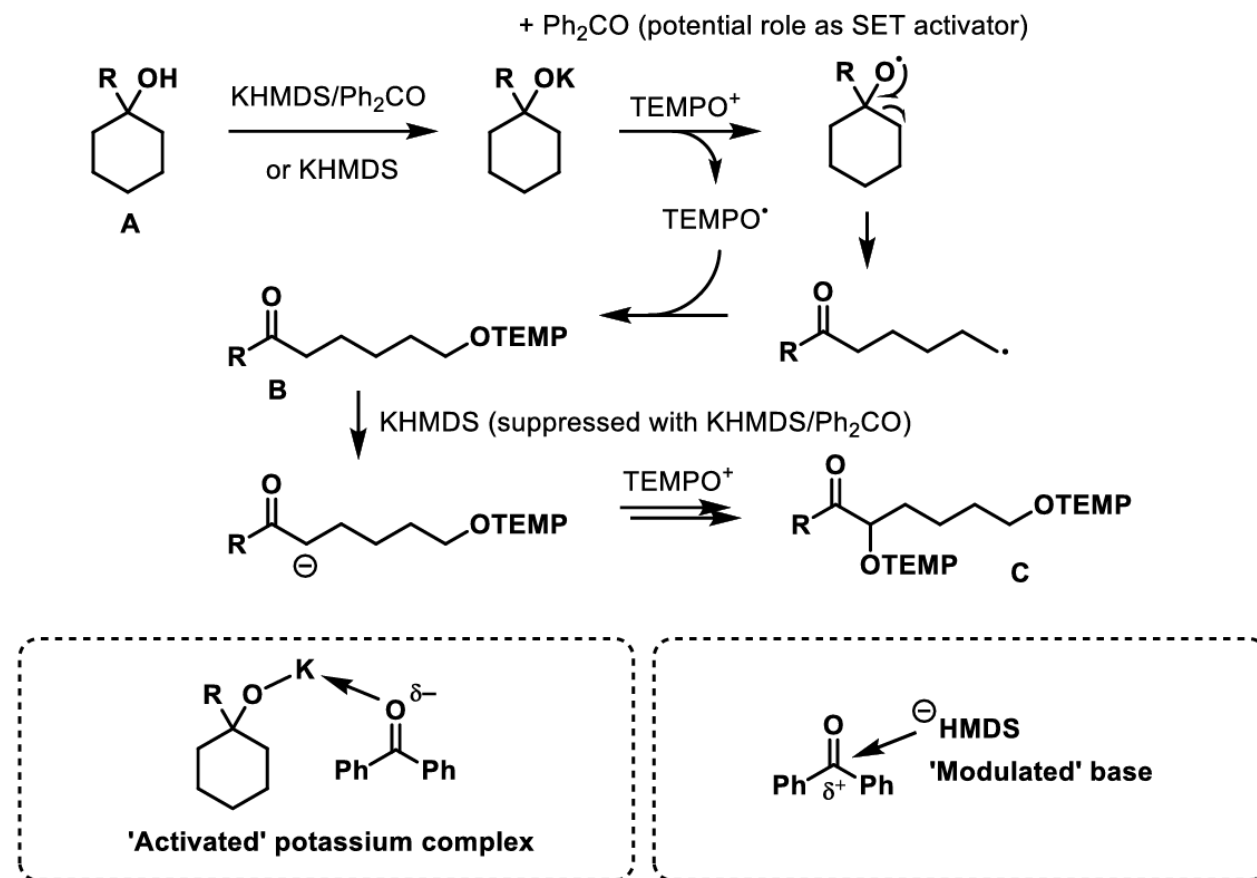


Figure S25. Proposed role of the **benzophenone** additive.

Appendix



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(b) S_0 to S_2 transition

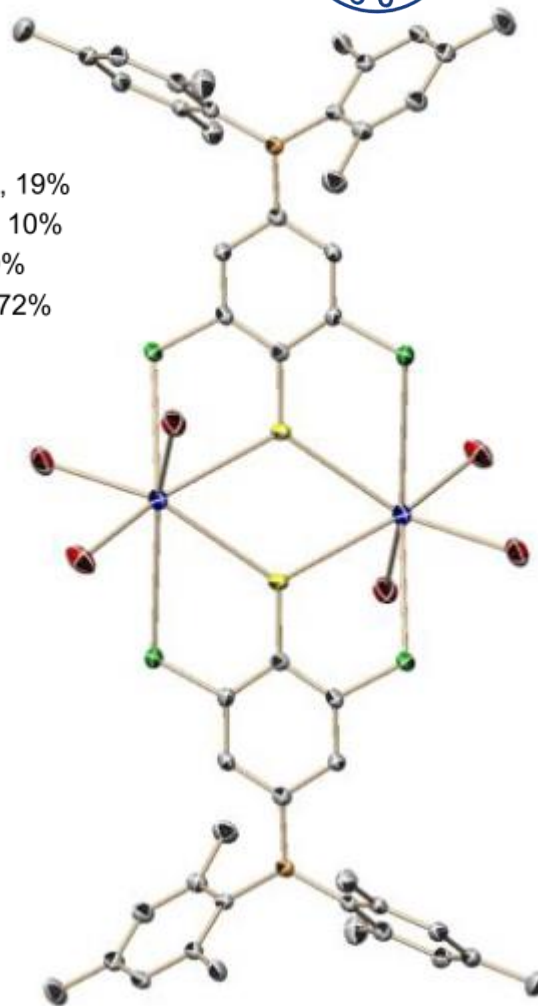
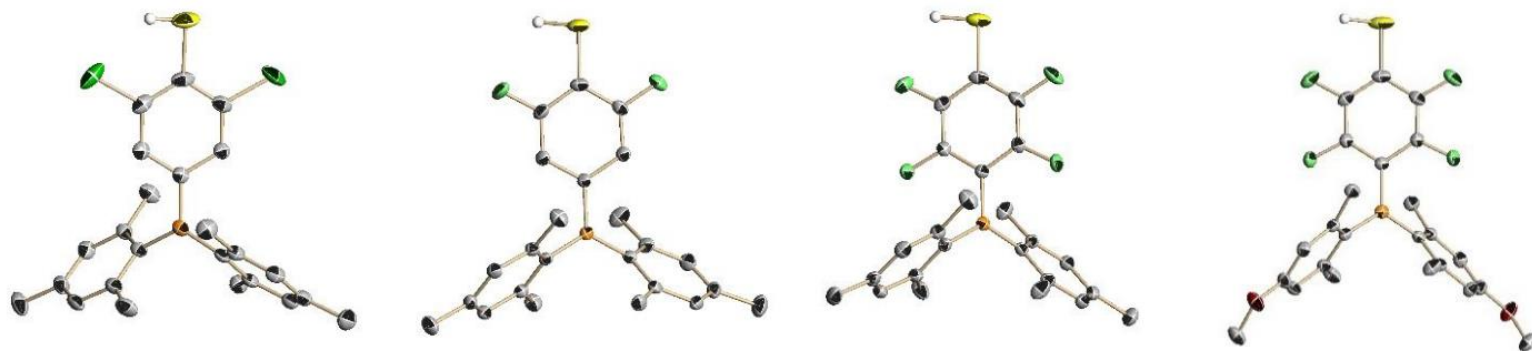
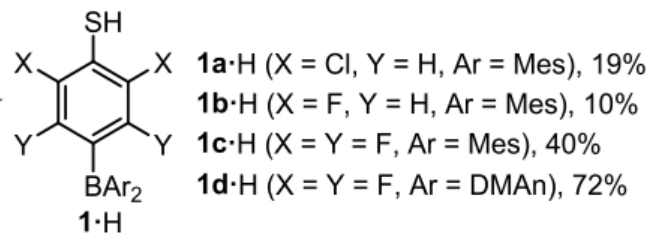
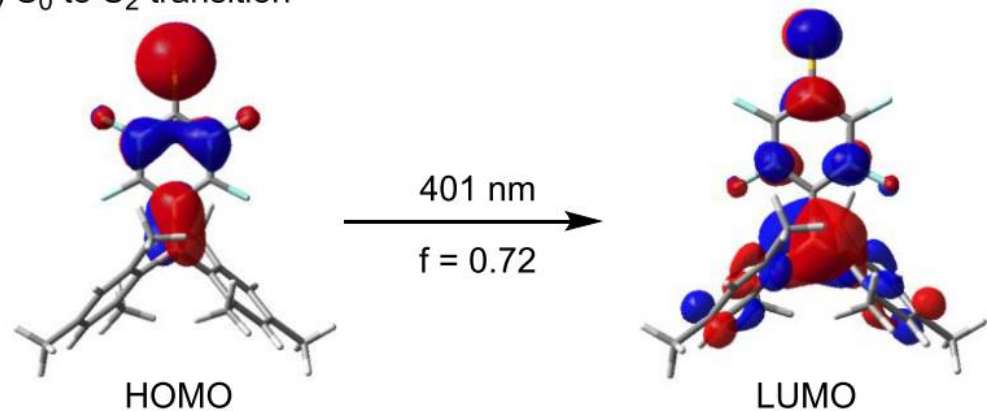
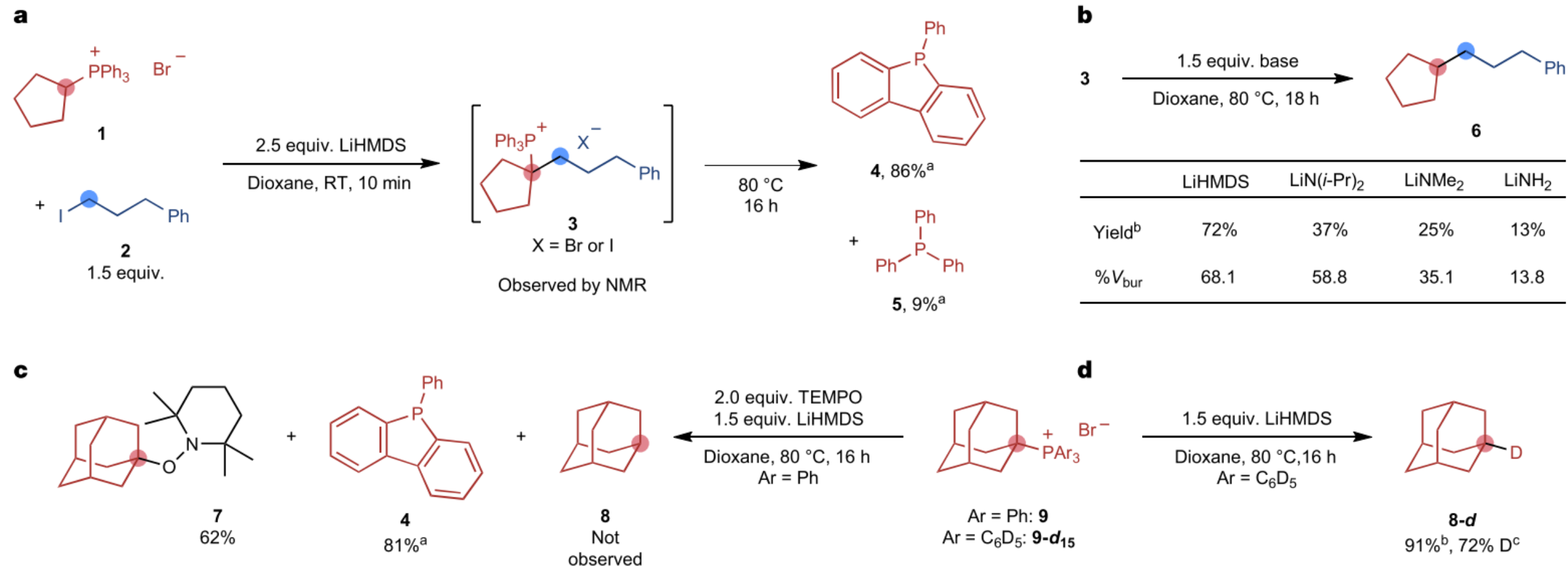
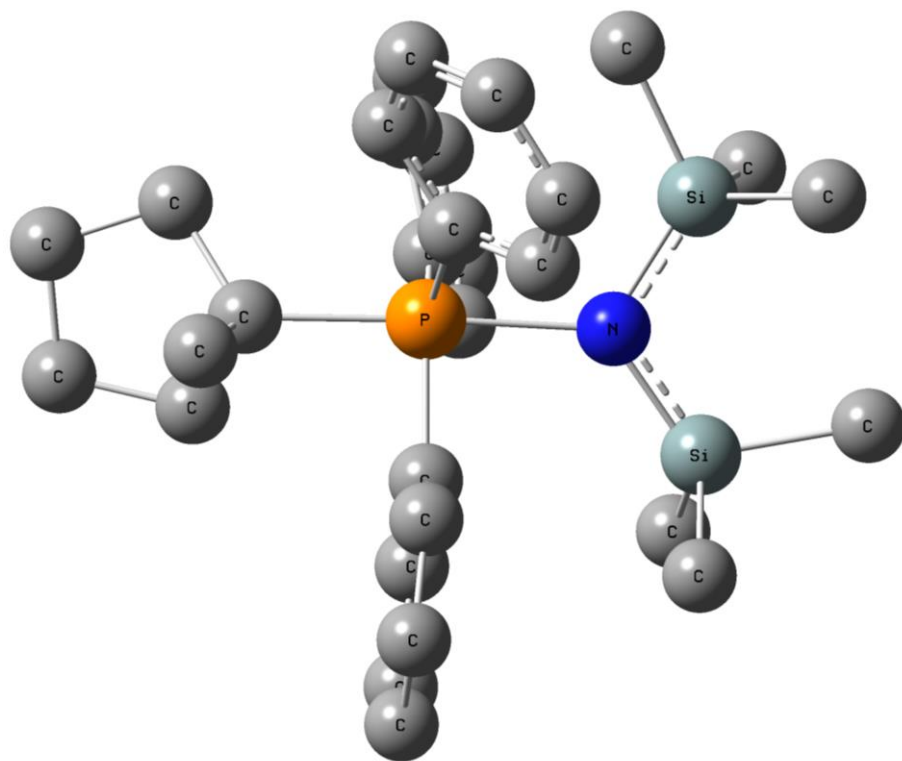


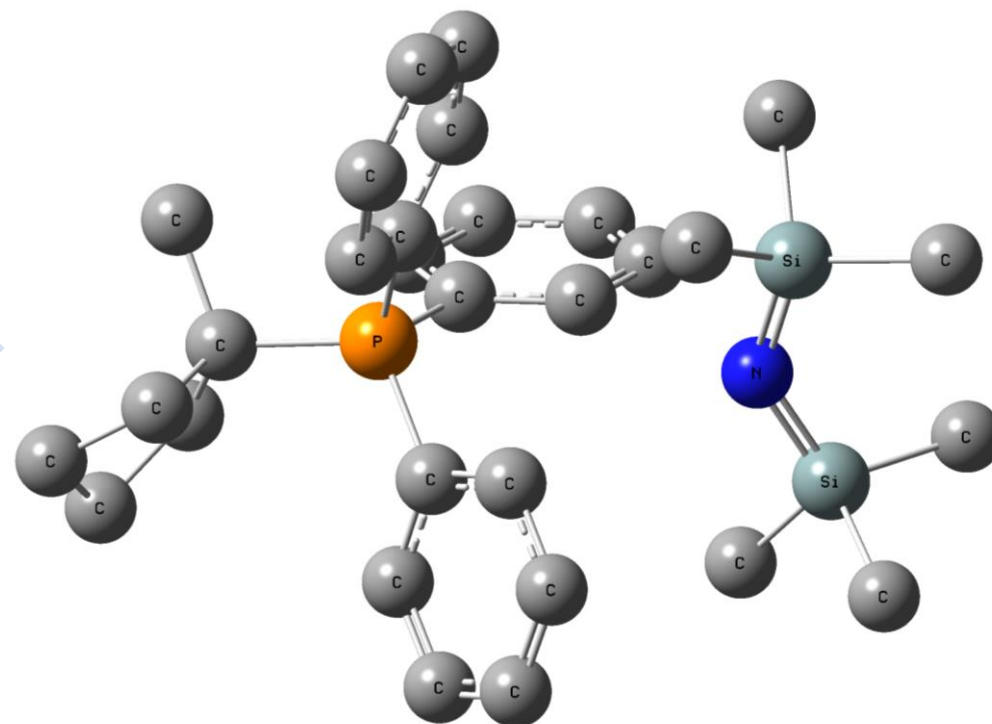
Figure S8. ORTEP drawing of **1a** $\cdot\text{H}$, **1b** $\cdot\text{H}$, **1c** $\cdot\text{H}$, and **1d** $\cdot\text{H}$ (thermal ellipsoids were set to 50%).





P-N Adduct
P-N = 2.10 Å
 $\Delta G = 21.7$ kcal/mol
 $E_{\text{distortion}} = 55.1$ kcal/mol
 $E_{\text{interaction}} = -75.7$ kcal/mol

Steric relief



Frustrated Ion Pair
P-N = 4.47 Å
 $\Delta G = 0$ kcal/mol
 $E_{\text{distortion}} = 1.8$ kcal/mol
 $E_{\text{interaction}} = -38.4$ kcal/mol

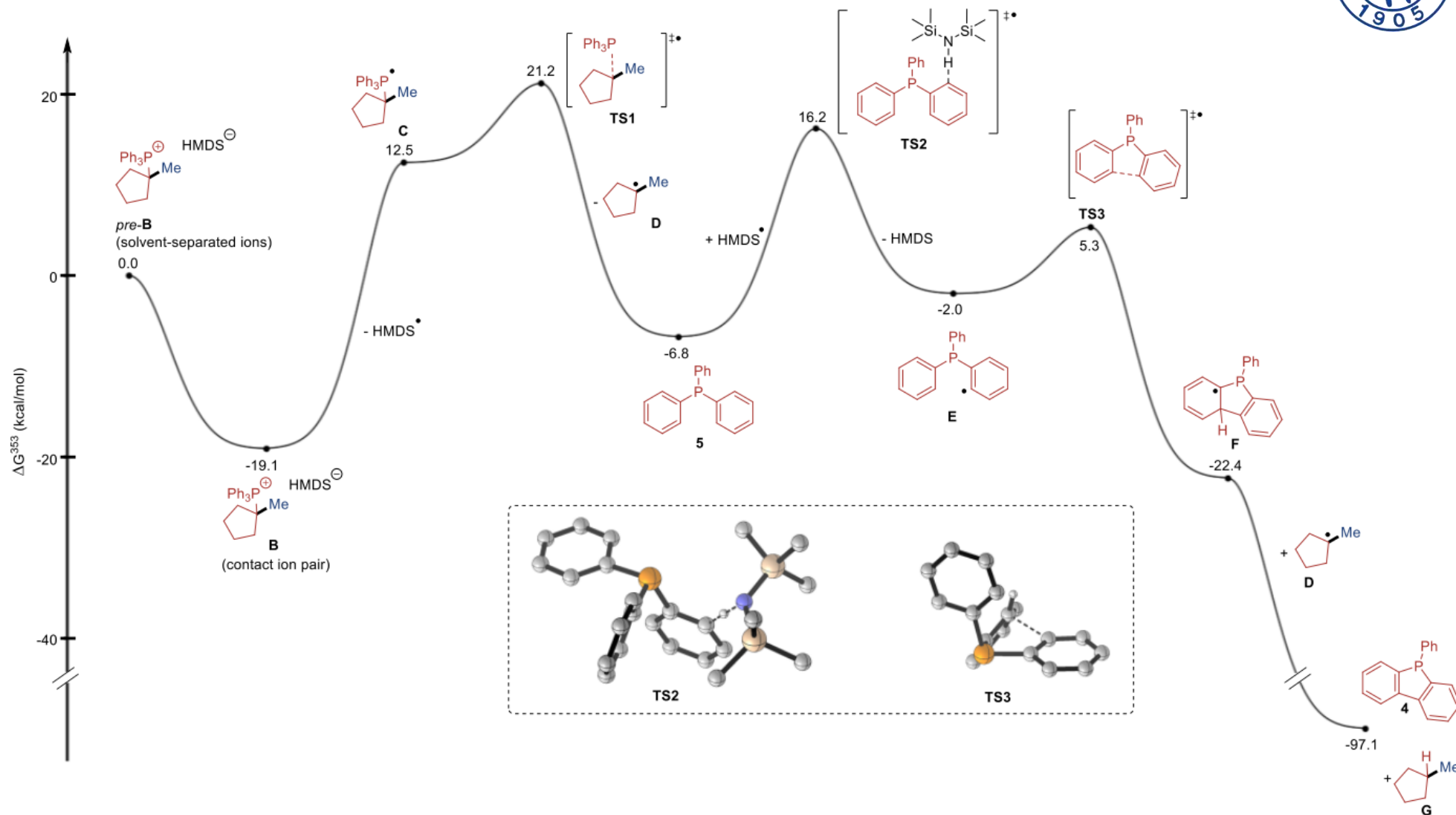


Figure S10. Calculated free energy diagram at the PW6B95-D3(BJ)/SMD(dioxane)-def2qzvpp//PBE0-D3(BJ)/SMD(dioxane)-def2tzvp level of theory. The optimized geometries of the transition states **TS2** and **TS3** are shown. Most hydrogen atoms have been omitted for clarity.