

Robert R. Knowles Group Meeting
June 4th 2021

Phil Murray



Fundamentals and recent applications of visible light sensitized energy transfer (E_nT) for [2+2] and [4+2] cycloaddition

- Fundamentals
 - Definitions
 - Direct substrate excitation and why sensitization
 - Mechanisms of energy transfer
 - Photocatalyst and substrate considerations
- Applications
 - Photocatalytic olefin / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition
 - Photocatalytic olefin / carbonyl and olefin / oxime [2+2] cycloaddition (Paternò-Büchi type processes)
 - Photocatalytic dearomative [2+2] and [4+2] olefin / (hetero)arene cycloaddition
 - Enantioselective photocatalytic [2+2]

Fundamentals and recent applications of visible light sensitized energy transfer

Reviews on energy transfer and sensitization:

- Energy transfer catalysis mediated by visible light: principles, applications, directions.
Strieth-Kalthoff, F., James, M. J., Teders, M., Pitzer, L., Glorius, F., *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, **2018**, 47, 7190–7202.
- Visible-light-induced organic photochemical reactions through energy transfer pathways.
Zhou, Q.-Q., Zou, Y.-Q., Lu, L.-Q., Xiao, W.-J., *ACIE*, **2019**, 58, 1586–1604.
- Triplet energy transfer photocatalysis: Unlocking the next level
Strieth-Kalthoff, F., Glorius, F., *Chem*, **2020**, 6, 1888–1903.

Review on [2+2] photocycloaddition in general:

- Recent advances in the synthesis of cyclobutanes by olefin [2+2] photocycloaddition reactions.
Poplata, S., Tröster, A., Zou, Y.-Q., Bach, T., *Chem. Rev.*, **2016**, 116, 9748–9815.

Reviews on Paternò-Büchi and aza Paternò-Büchi in general:

- The Paternò-Büchi reaction – A comprehensive review
D'Auria, M., *Photochem. Photobiol. Sci.*, **2019**, 18, 2297–2362.
- Synthesis of azetidines by aza Paternò-Büchi reactions.
Richardson, A. D., Becker, M. R., Schindler, C. S., *Chem. Sci.*, **2020**, 11, 7553–7561.

Reviews on olefin isomerization (site and E/Z):

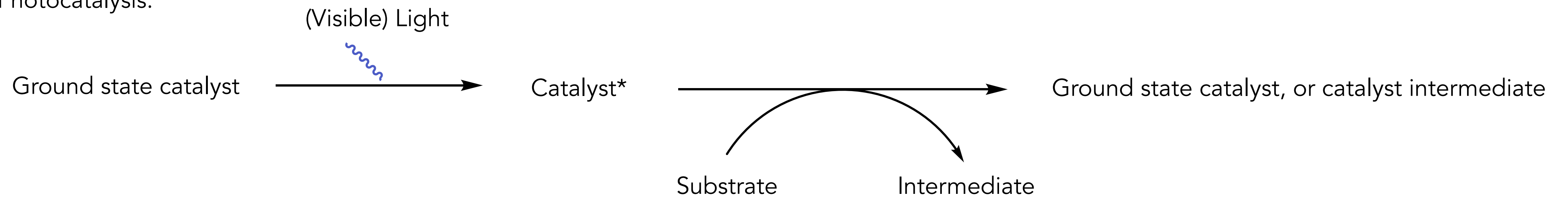
- Photocatalytic E→Z isomerization of alkenes.
Metternich, J. B., Gilmour, R., *Synlett*, **2016**, 27, 2541–2552.
- Positional and geometrical isomerisation of alkenes: The pinnacle of atom economy.
Molloy, J. J., Morack, T., Gilmour, R., *ACIE*, **2019**, 58, 13654–13664.

Leading research groups (in no particular order):

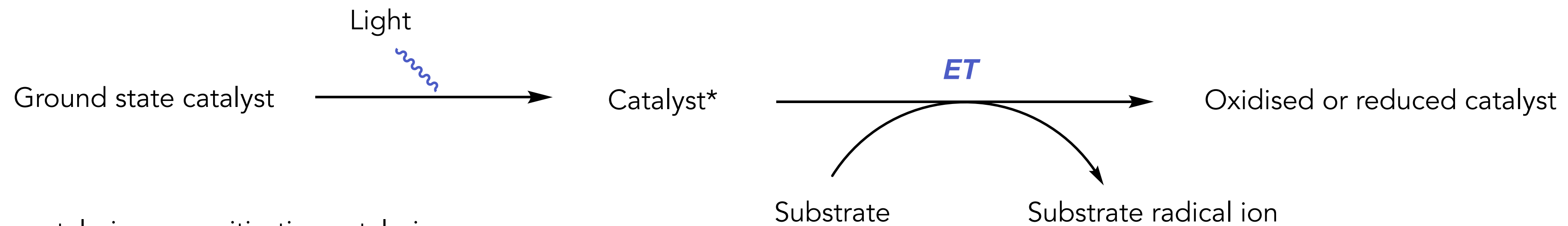
- Yoon, UW-Madison
- Oderinde, BMS Princeton
- Xiao, CCNU, Wuhan
- Houk, UCLA
- Bach, TU München
- Glorius, Münster
- Gilmore, Münster
- Schindler, UMich
- Meggers, Marburg
- Baik, KAIST Daejeon

Definitions

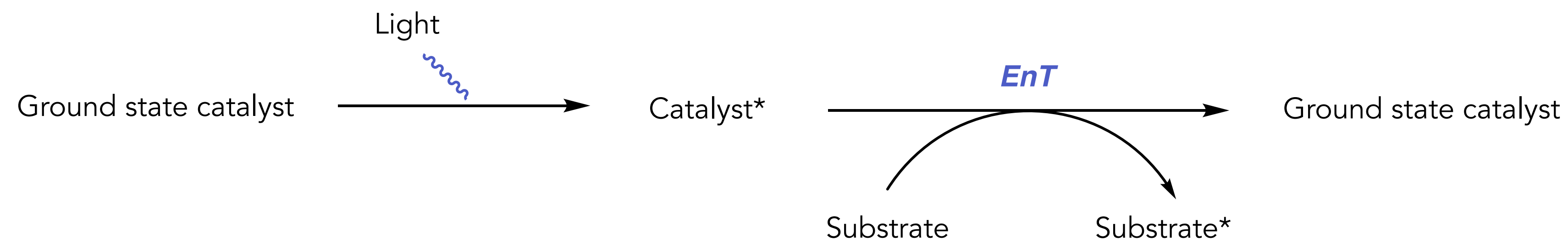
– (Visible light) Photocatalysis:



– Photoredox catalysis:

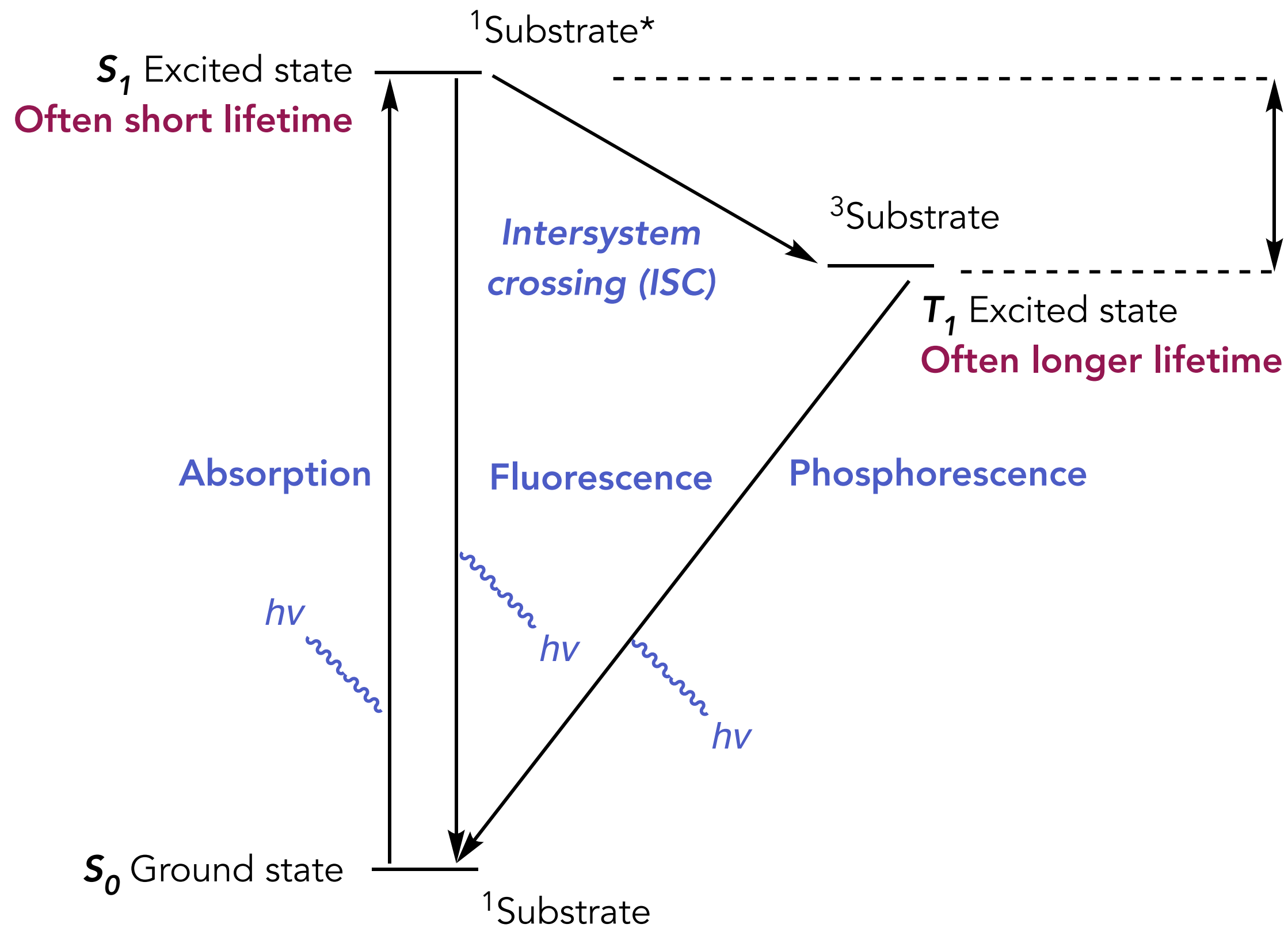


– Energy transfer catalysis, or sensitization catalysis:

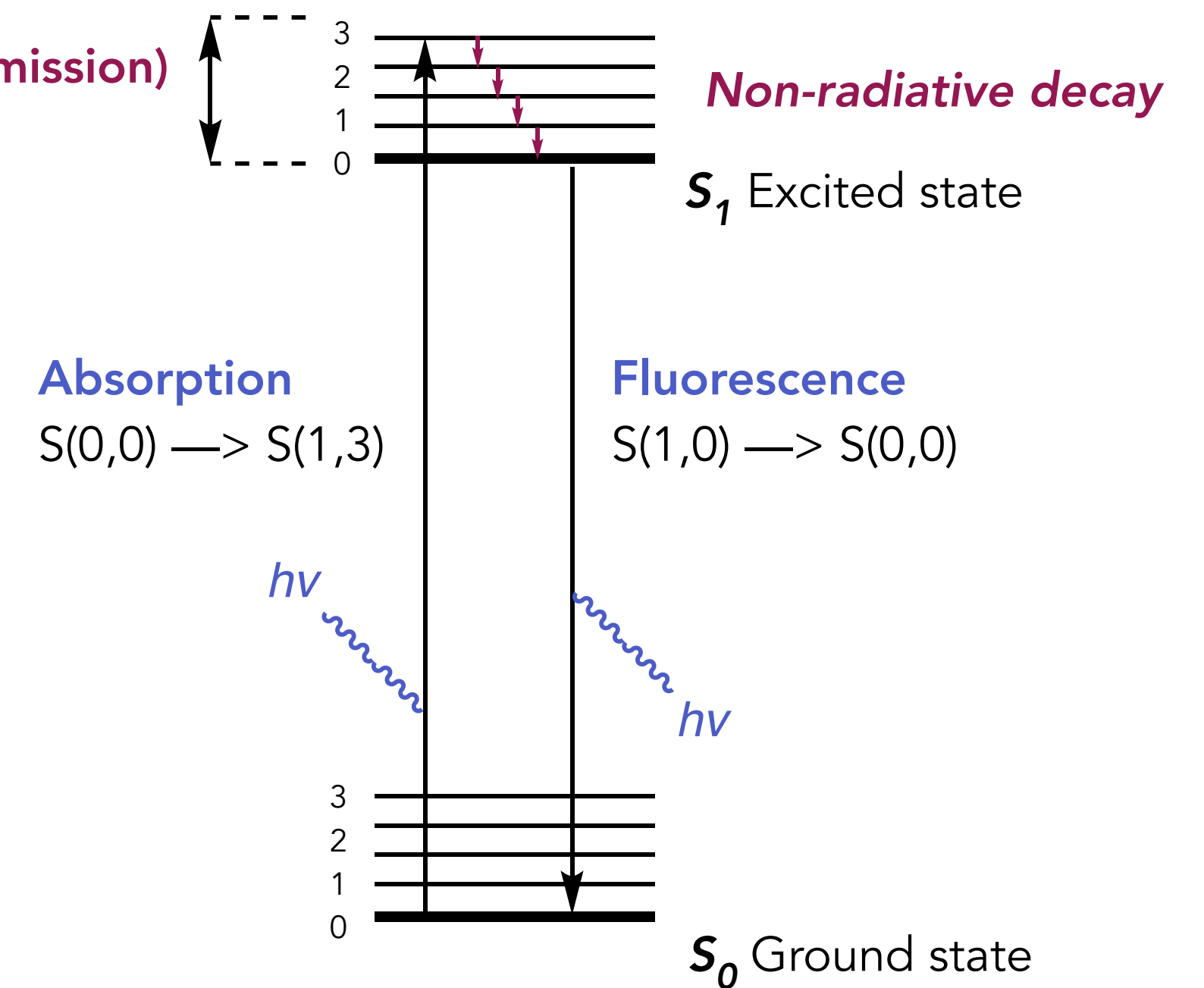


Direct substrate excitation and why sensitization

– (Simplified) Jablonski diagram for direct substrate excitation:

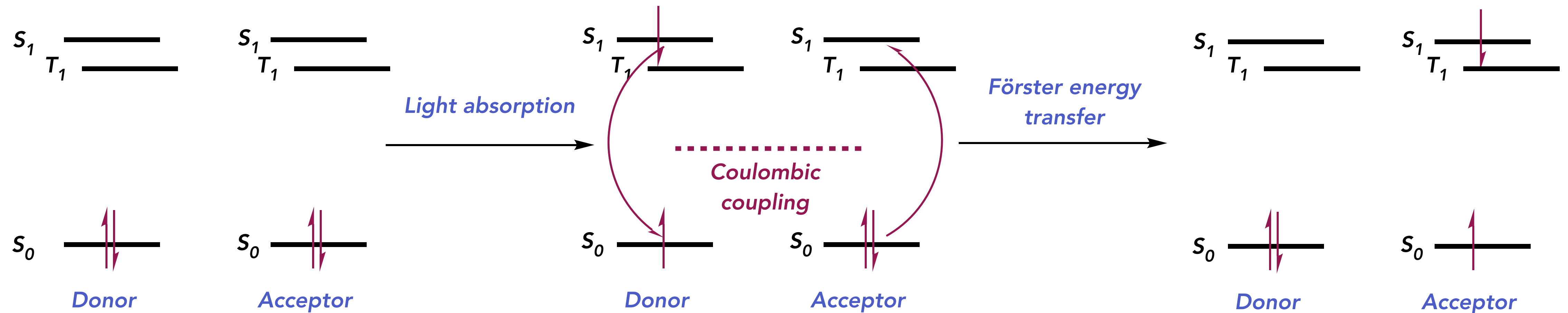


– Taking into account vibrational states:



Mechanisms of energy transfer

– Förster energy transfer mechanism (Coulombic interaction), 1948:



– Rate (k_{ET}) dependence described as:

$$k_{ET} = \left(\frac{R_0}{r}\right)^6 \frac{1}{\tau_D}$$

R_0 = Förster distance = distance for which energy transfer is 50% (quantum) efficient

r = Donor / Acceptor separation

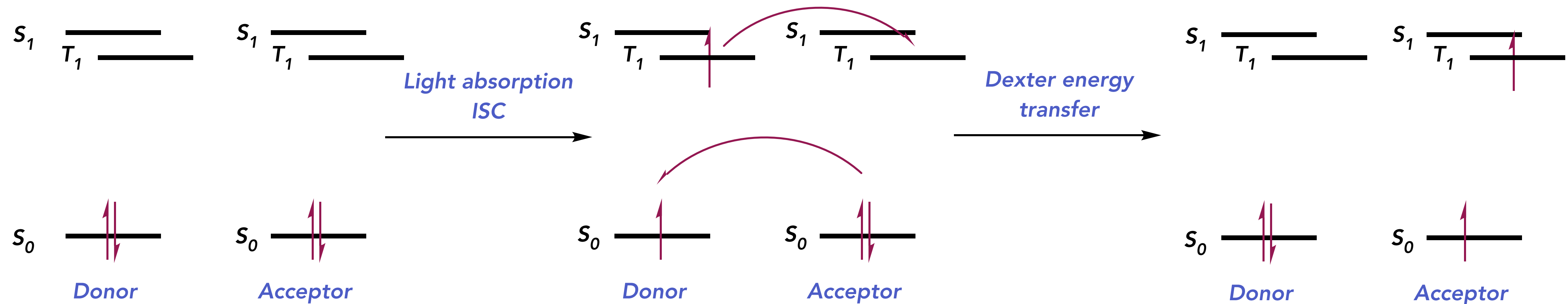
τ_D = Donor fluorescence lifetime

We see that rate of EnT decreases by the inverse sixth power as distance between D and A increases.

– Longer range energy transfer, ca. 10 – 100 Å

Mechanisms of energy transfer

– Dexter energy transfer mechanism (exchange interaction), 1953:



– Rate (k_{EnT}) dependence described as:

$$k_{\text{EnT}} = K \cdot J \cdot e^{-\frac{2R_{\text{DA}}}{L}}$$

K = Specific orbital interaction parameter

J = Spectral overlap integral

R_{DA}/L = Measure of distance between donor and acceptor (catalyst and substrate in this case)

– We see that rate of EnT decreases exponentially as distance between D and A increases.

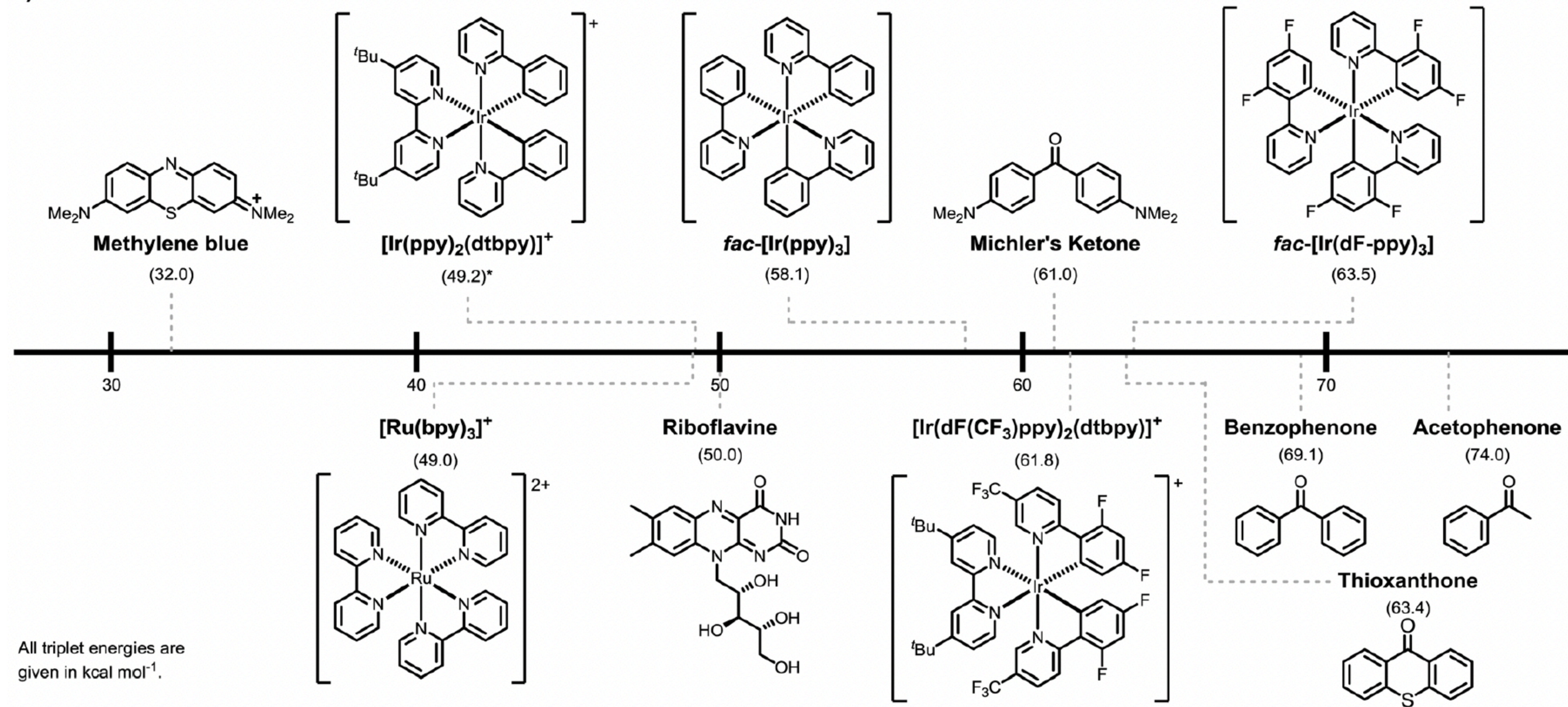
– Negligible rate at distances greater than ~ 2 molecular diameters

– Thus, intimate physical contact and orbital overlap is required between substrate and catalyst for EnT to occur

– Short range energy transfer, ca. 5 – 30 Å

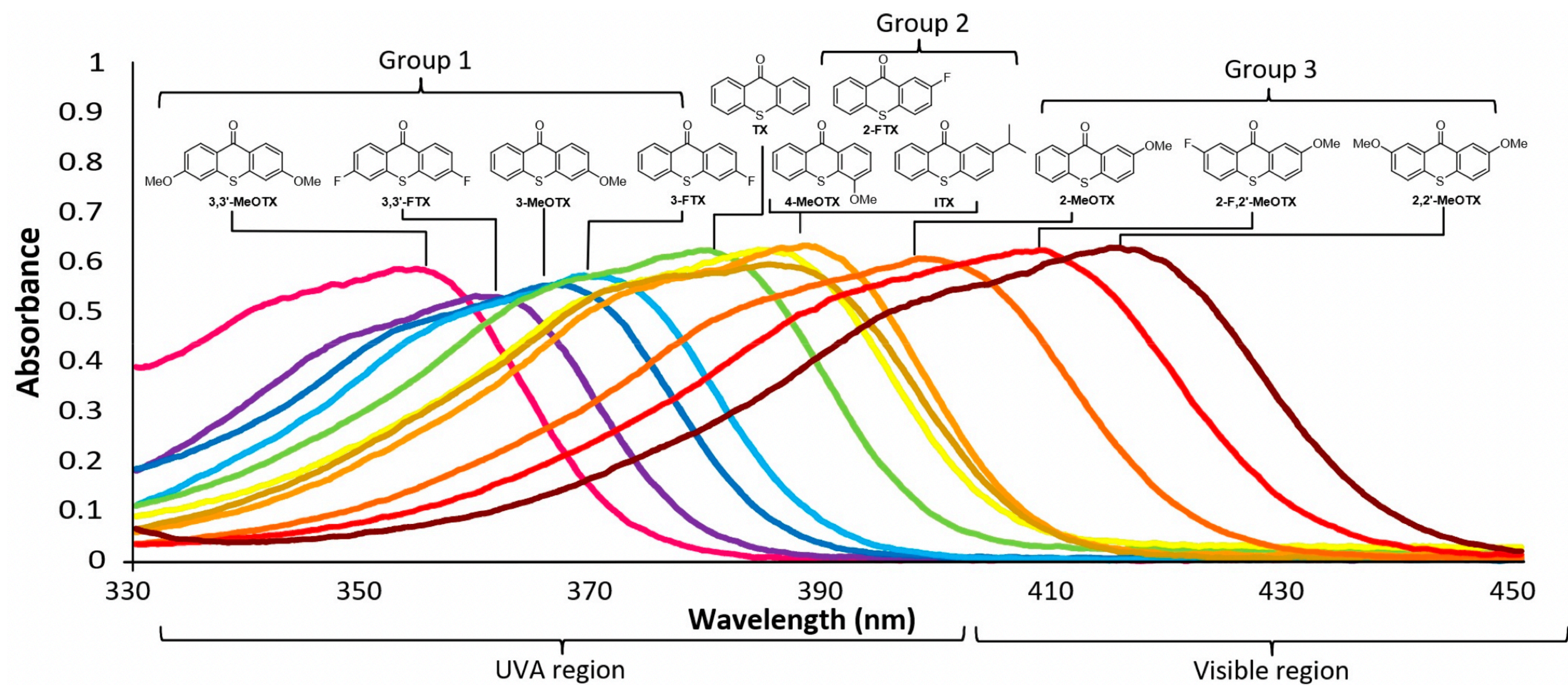
Photocatalyst considerations

a) Literature-known Photosensitizers



Photocatalyst considerations

– State of the art in triplet photocatalyst design, Booker-Milburn and Elliot, 2020:



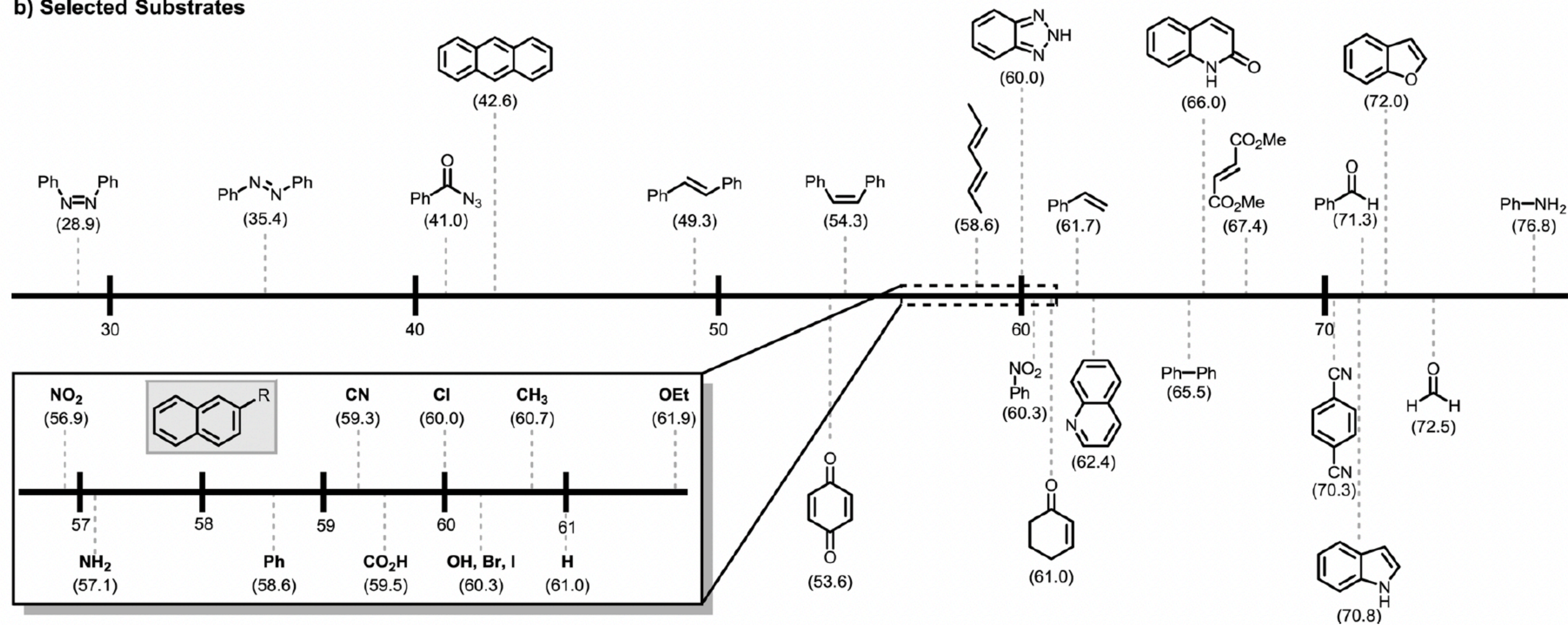
Photocatalyst considerations

– State of the art in triplet photocatalyst design, Booker-Milburn and Elliot, 2020:

entry	TX	λ_{\max}^a (nm)	E_T (Meas.) ^d (kJ/mol)	E_T /kcal/mol	τ_T^h	Φ_{ISC}^i
1	3,3'-MeOTX	354	298 ^e	71.3	862 ± 40 ns	0.93
2	3,3'-FTX	362	289 ^e	69.1	456 ± 25 ns	0.92
3	3-MeOTX	367	283 ^e	67.7	867 ± 50 ns	>0.9
4	3-FTX	370	282 ^e	67.5	520 ± 25 ns	0.83
5	TX (R/R' = H)	380	274 ^e	65.6	760 ± 30 ns	0.76 ¹⁷
6	ITX (R' = H, R = 2- ⁱ Pr)	385	266 ^e	63.6	880 ± 50 ns	0.86
7	2-FTX	388	261 ^e	62.4	585 ± 20 ns	0.81
8	4-MeOTX	385	263 ^e	62.9	1.8 ± 0.3 μ s	0.70
9	2-MeOTX	399	242 ^f	57.9	1.7 ± 0.6 μ s	0.83
10	2-F,2'-MeOTX	408	235 ^f	56.2	1.2 ± 0.2 μ s	0.62
11	2,2'-MeOTX	415	231 ^f	55.3	863 ± 60 ns	0.66

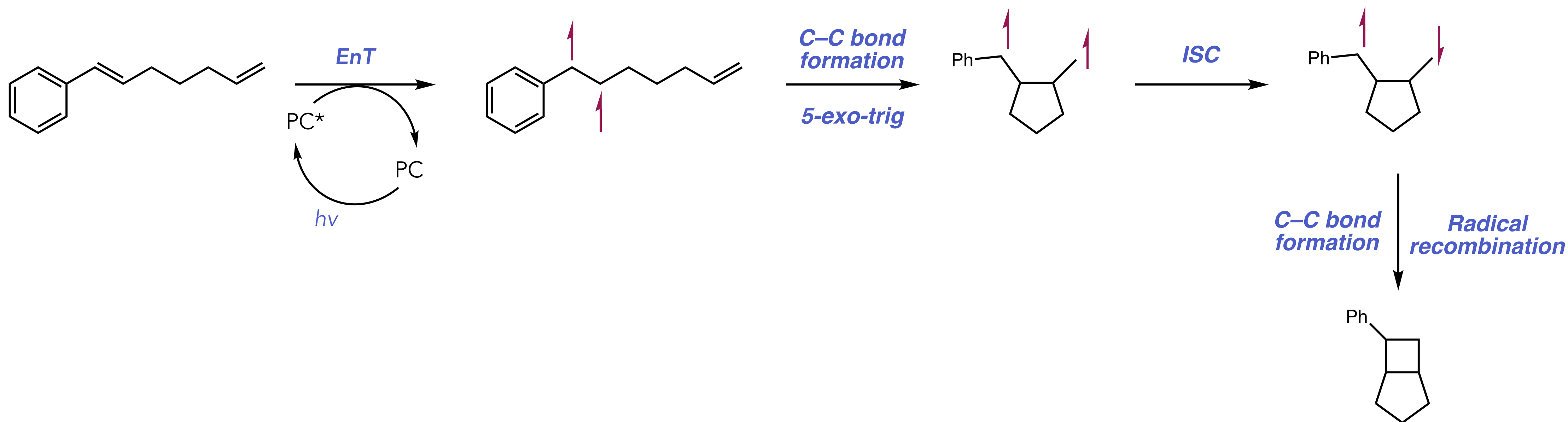
Substrate considerations

b) Selected Substrates



General mechanism for sensitized [2+2] photocycloaddition

– General mechanism for sensitized olefin / olefin [2+2] photocycloaddition:



Photocatalytic olefin / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

Photocatalytic olefin / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

- Kutal 1989.
 - Norbornadiene / quadricyclene isomerization.
 - Investigated as a photo → chemical energy storage system.
 - Recognised as the earliest visible light photocatalytic energy transfer process:

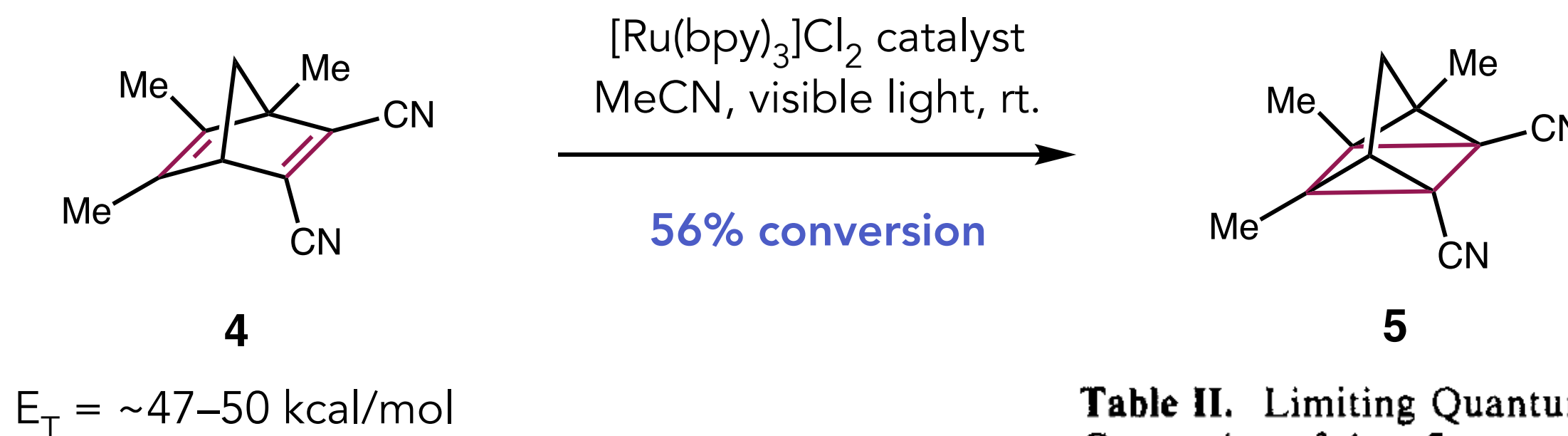


Table I. Half-Wave Oxidation and Reduction Potentials of **4** and **5**

compound	$E_{1/2}^{ox}$, V ^a	$E_{1/2}^{red}$, V ^a
4	1.82	-1.39
5	1.76	<-2.4

^a Measured in acetonitrile; potentials are relative to SCE.

$E_{1/2}^* Ru(II)/Ru(I) = +0.77$ V vs SCE in MeCN

Table II. Limiting Quantum Yields for Triplet-Sensitized Conversion of **4** to **5**

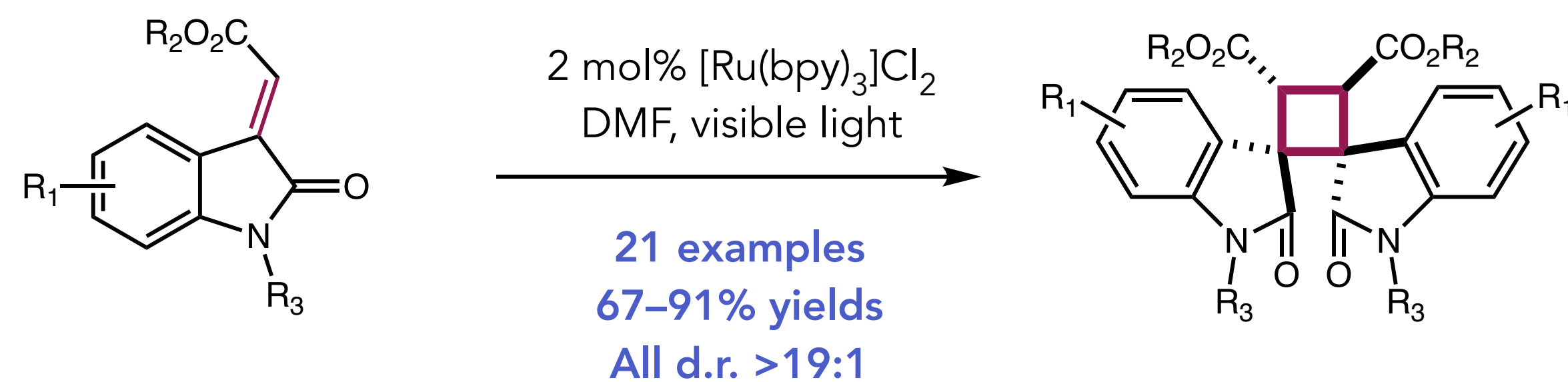
sensitizer	λ_{excit} , nm	ϕ_{isom}^{sen}	E_T , kcal (ϕ_T) ^a
$Ru(bpy)_3^{2+}$	546	0.06 ± 0.01^b	47^c (1.0) ^d
9-fluorenone	436	0.15 ± 0.01^e	53.3^d (0.93) ^g
biacetyl	436	0.11 ± 0.01^h	56.3^i (1.0) ⁱ
thioxanthone	405	$<0.3^e$	65.5^j (1.0) ^j

^a Triplet-state energy (efficiency of forming triplet state).
^b Corrected for incomplete quenching of sensitizer. ^c Reference 13.
^d Reference 12. ^e Obtained from intercept of plot of ϕ^{-1} vs. $[4]^{-1}$.
^f Reference 25a. ^g Reference 25b. ^h Measured under conditions of complete sensitizer quenching. ⁱ Reference 25d. ^j Reference 25e.

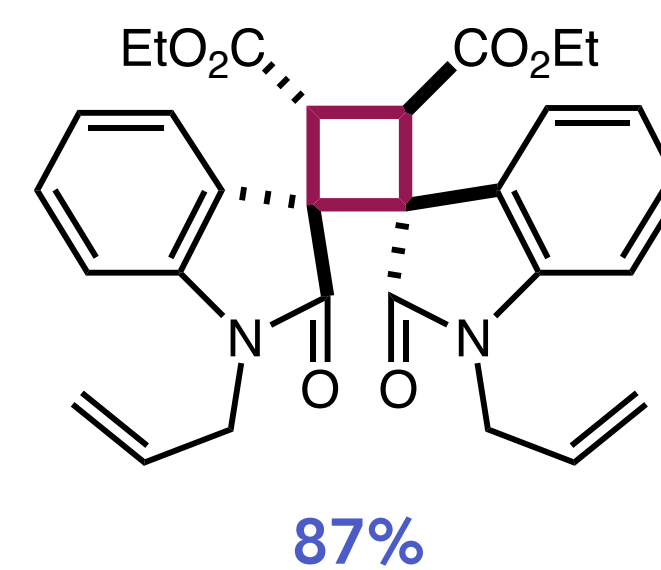
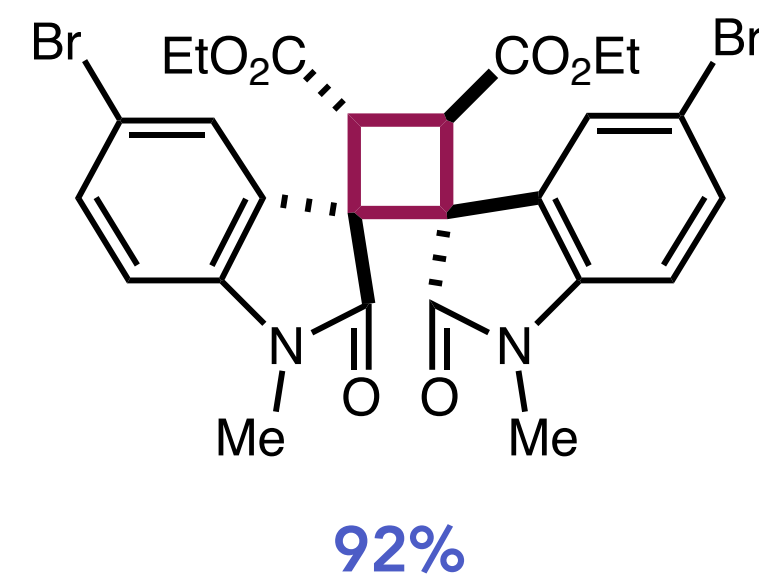
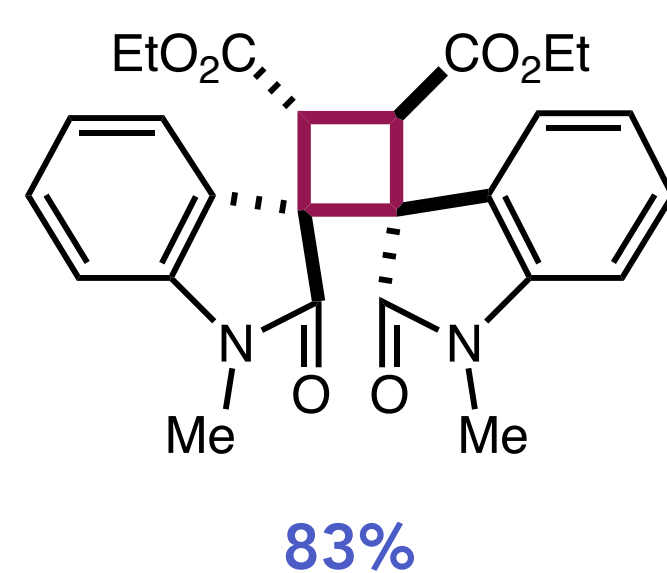
Photocatalytic olefin / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

– Xiao 2012.

–Dimerization of 3-ylidene oxindoles via sensitized [2+2] cycloaddition:



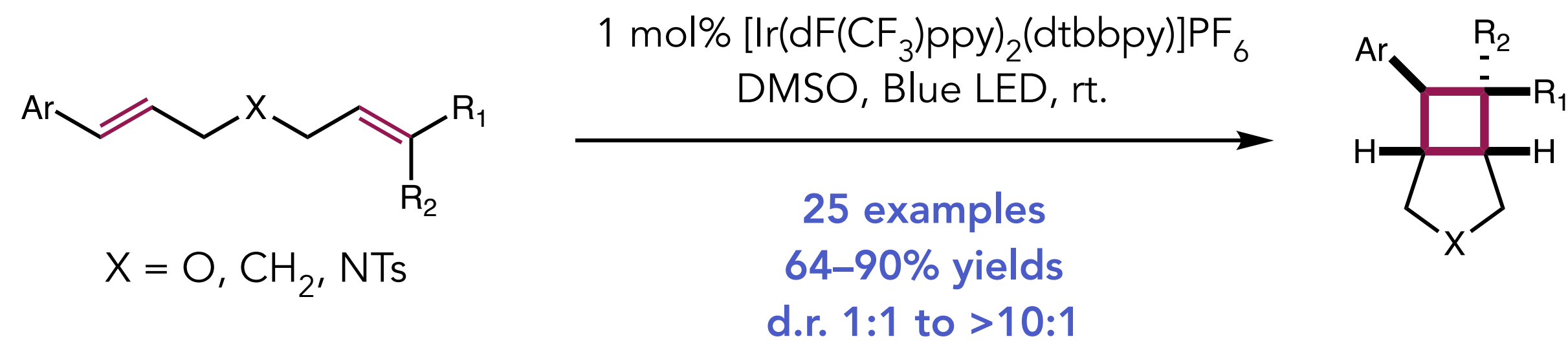
– Select examples:



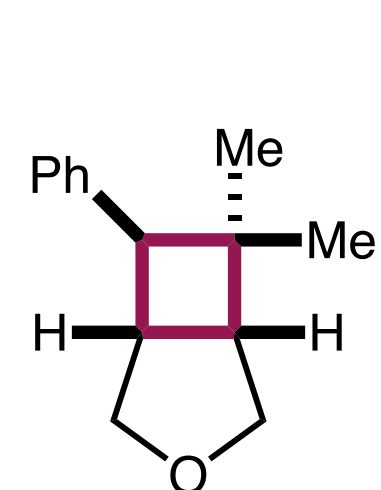
Photocatalytic olefin / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

– Yoon 2012.

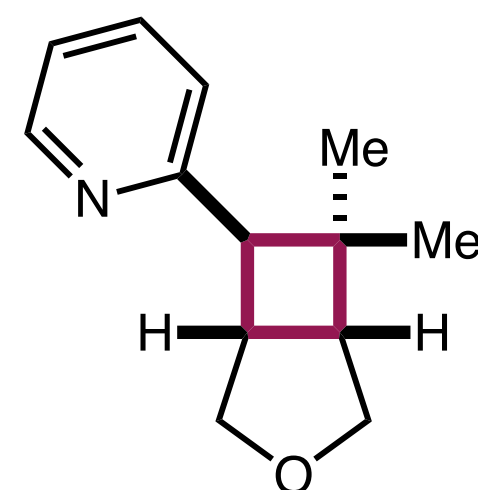
– Intramolecular [2+2] photocycloaddition of styrenes and olefins:



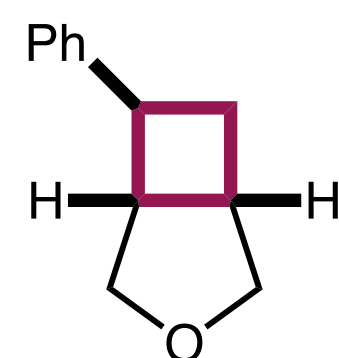
– Select examples:



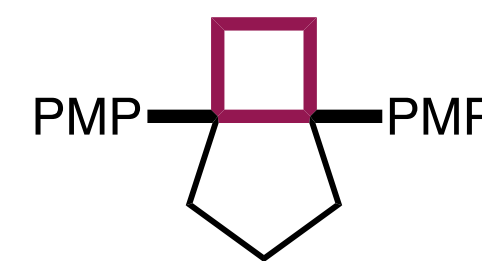
89%, d.r. >10:1



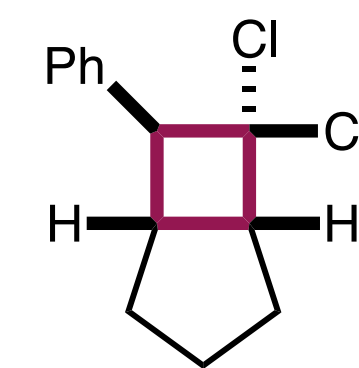
71%, d.r. >10:1



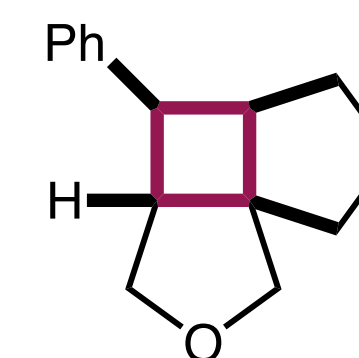
80%, d.r. 7:1



90%, d.r. >10:1



89%, d.r. >10:1

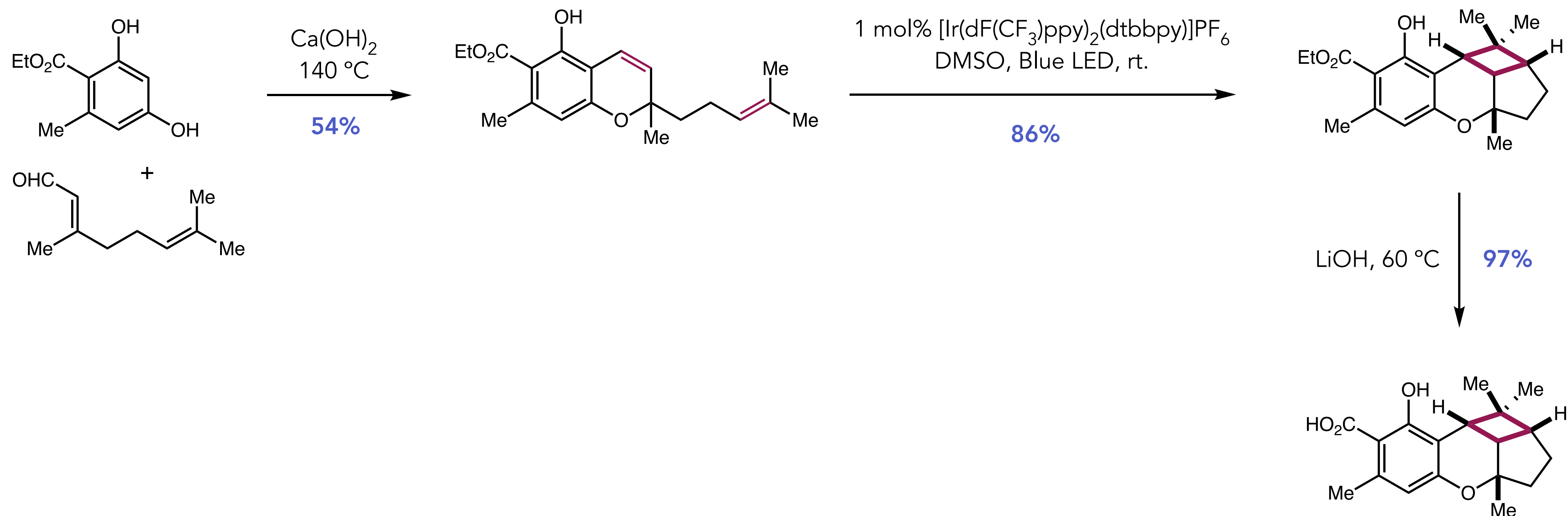


76%, d.r. 5:1

Photocatalytic olefin / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

– Yoon 2012.

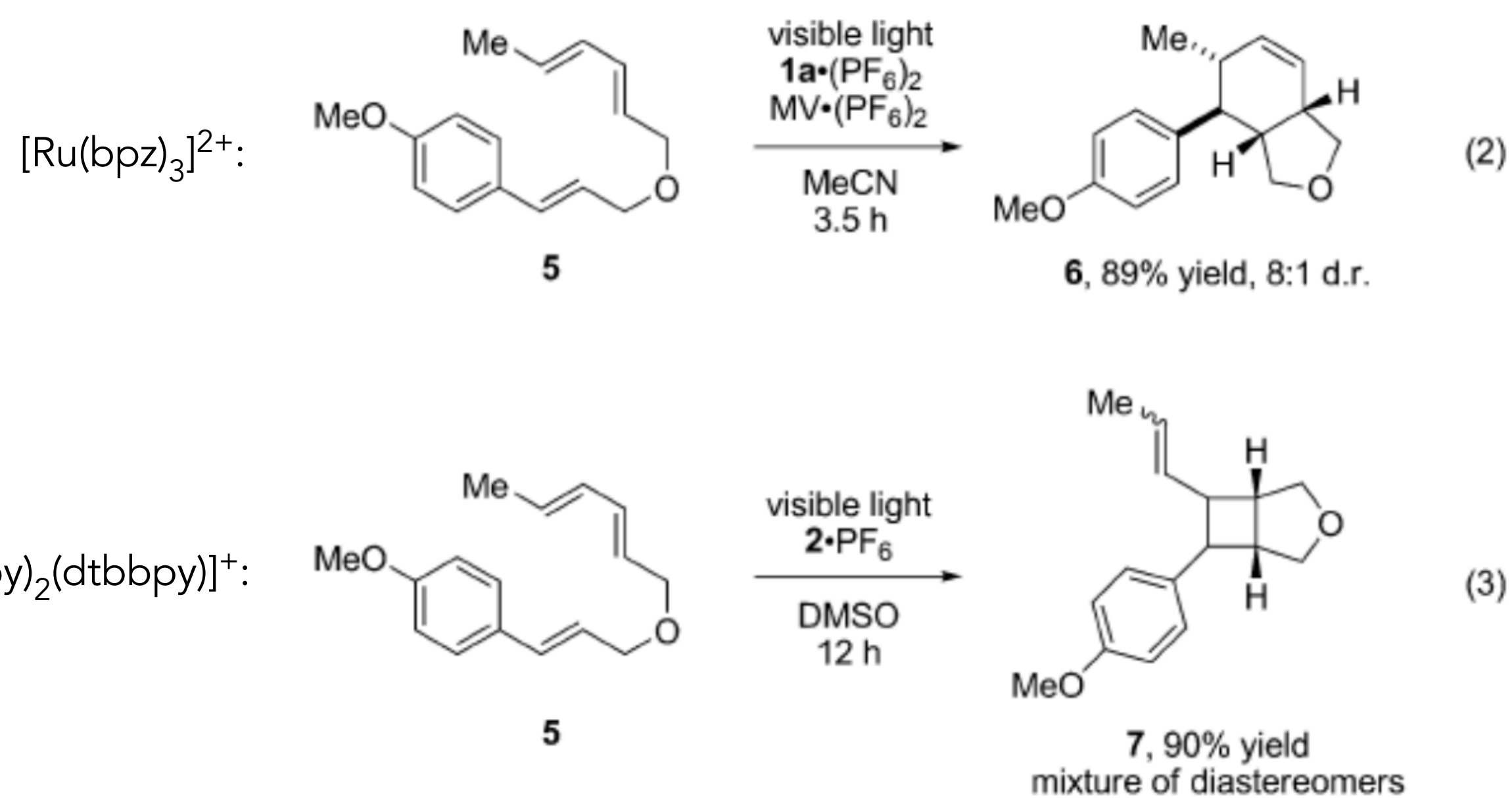
– Total synthesis of (±)-cannabiorcycloic acid:



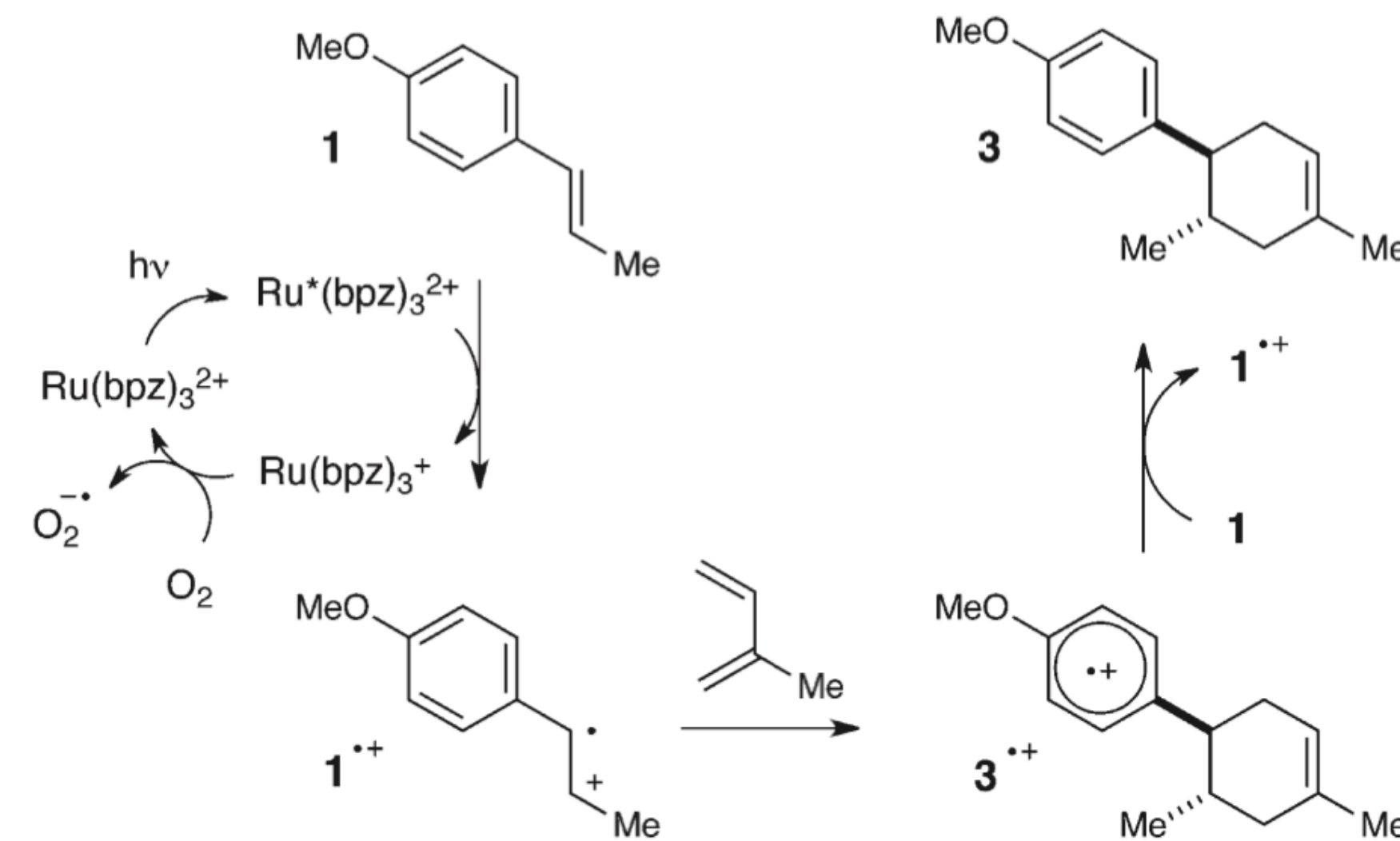
Photocatalytic olefin / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

– Yoon 2012.

– Switchable selectivity through partitioning between electron transfer and energy transfer pathways:



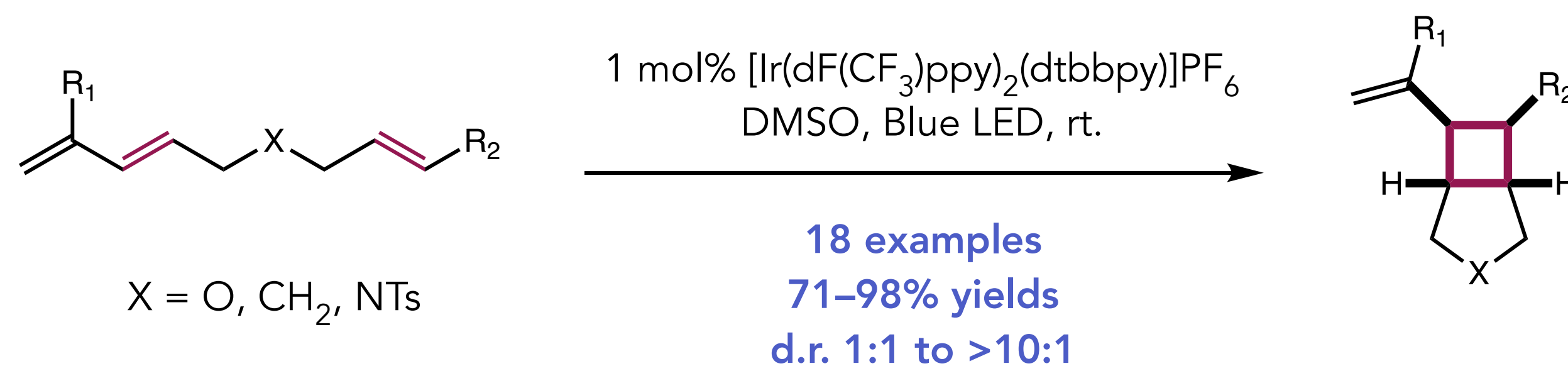
Scheme 1. Proposed Mechanism



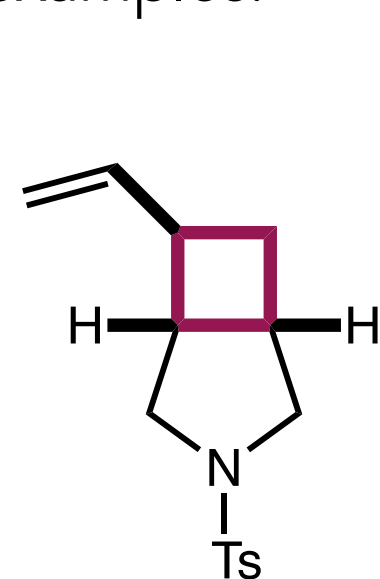
Photocatalytic olefin / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

– Yoon 2014.

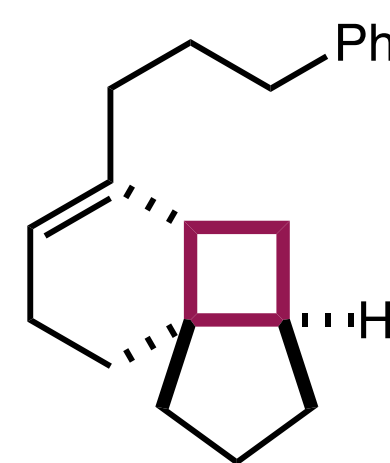
– Intramolecular [2+2] photocycloaddition of 1,3-dienes:



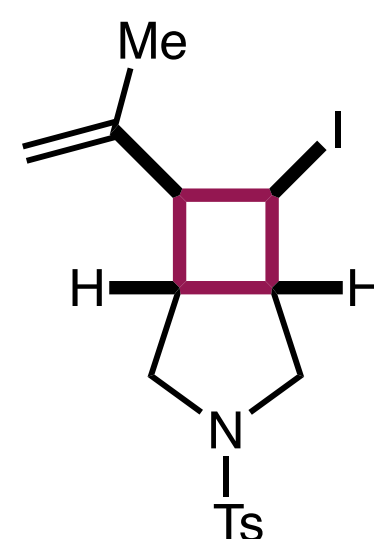
– Select examples:



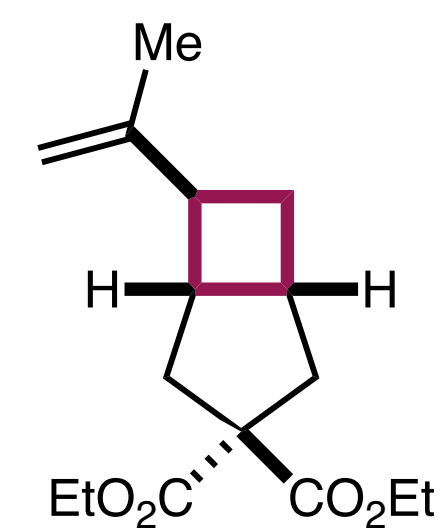
95%, d.r. 3:1



81%, d.r. >10:1



98%, d.r. 2:1

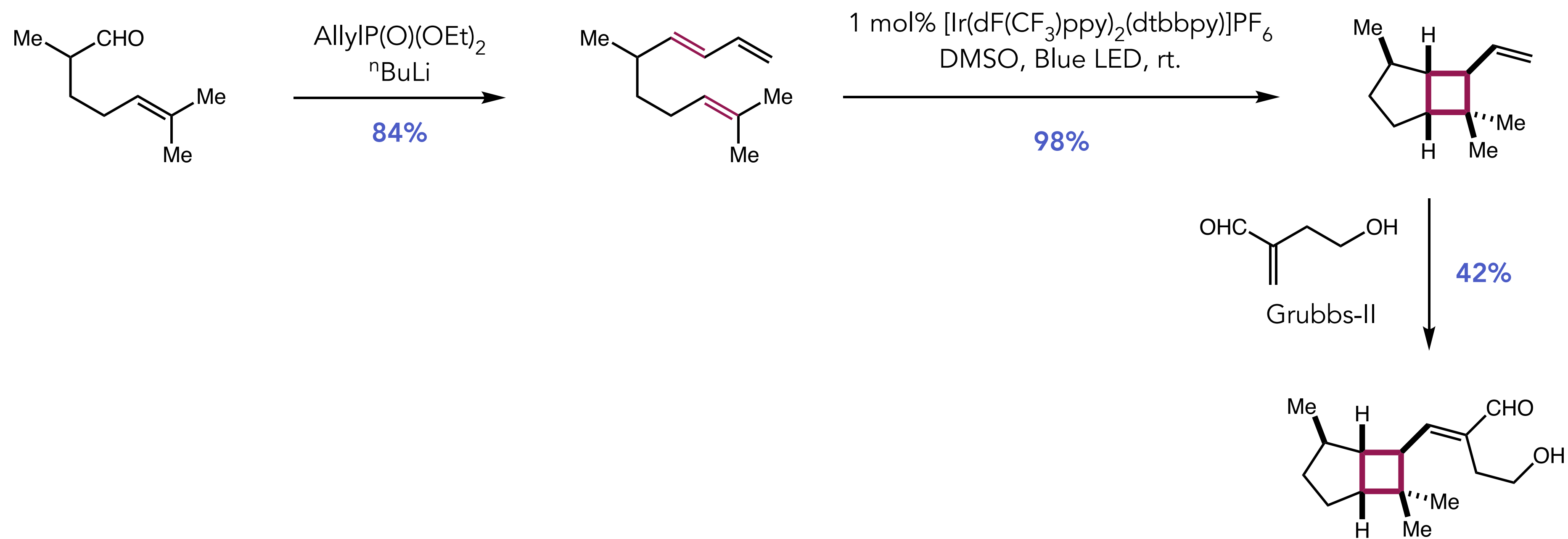


92%, d.r. 2:1

Photocatalytic olefin / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

– Yoon 2014.

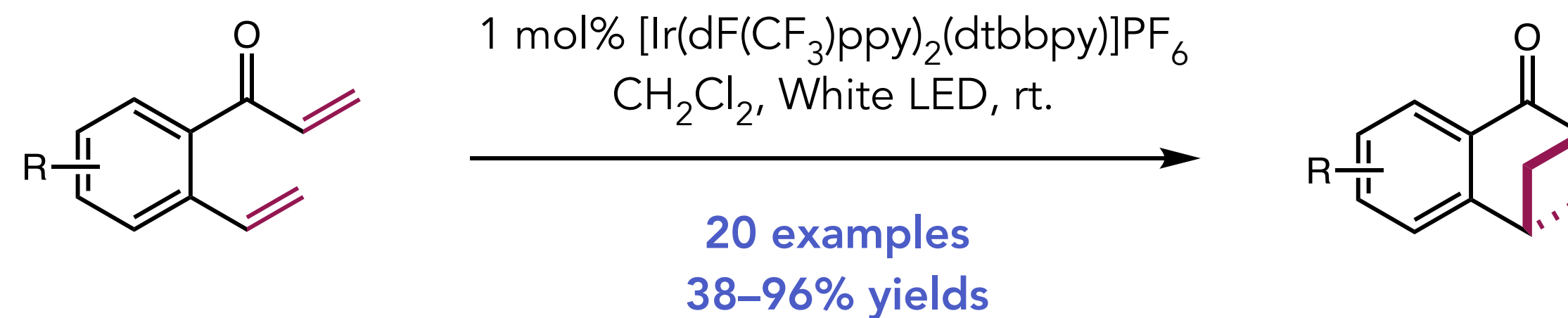
– Total synthesis of (±)-epiraikovenal:



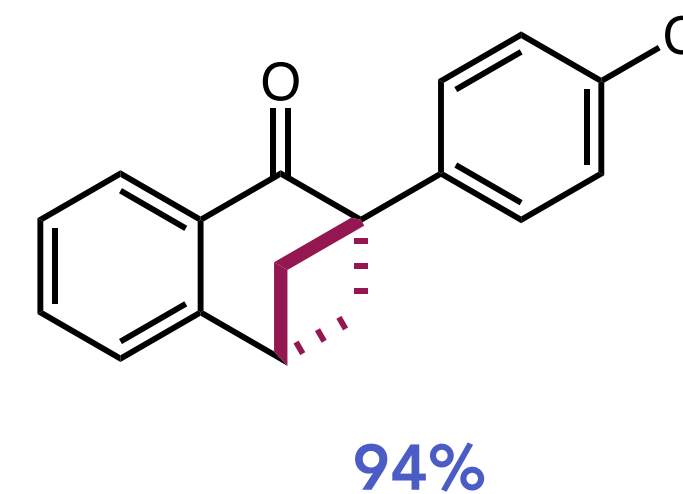
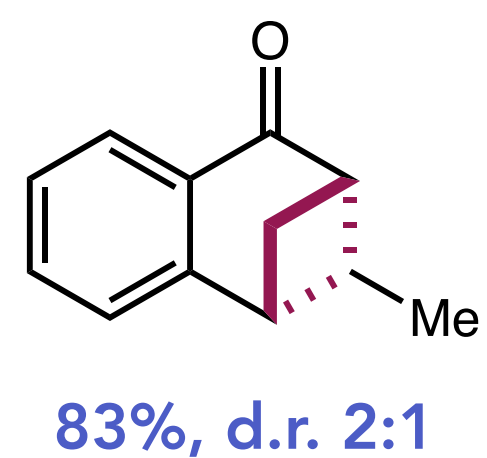
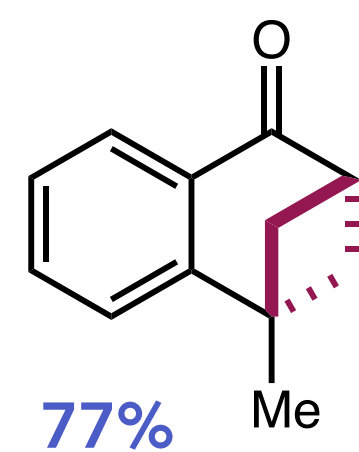
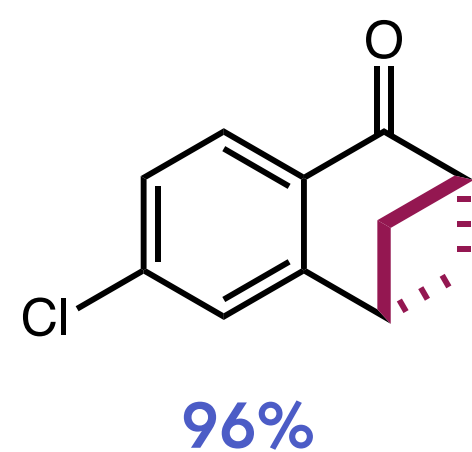
Photocatalytic olefin / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

– Kwon 2017.

– Intramolecular crossed-addition [2+2] photocycloaddition of styryl / aryl vinyl ketones:

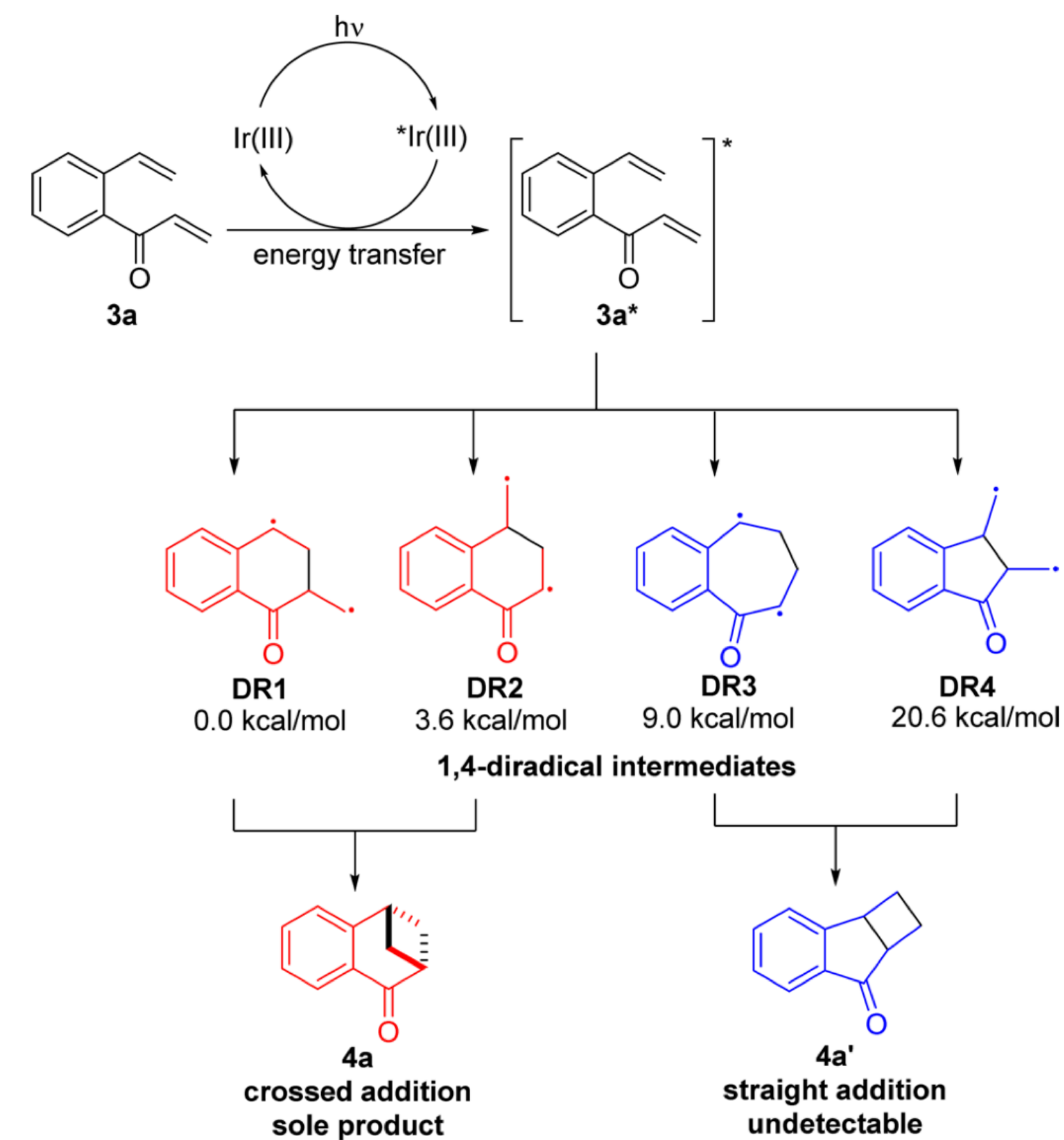
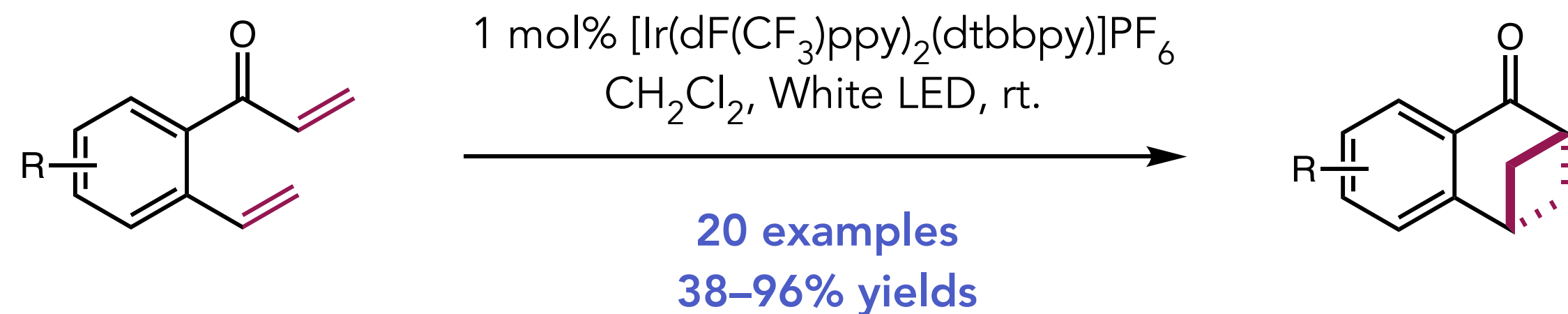


– Select examples:



Photocatalytic olefin / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

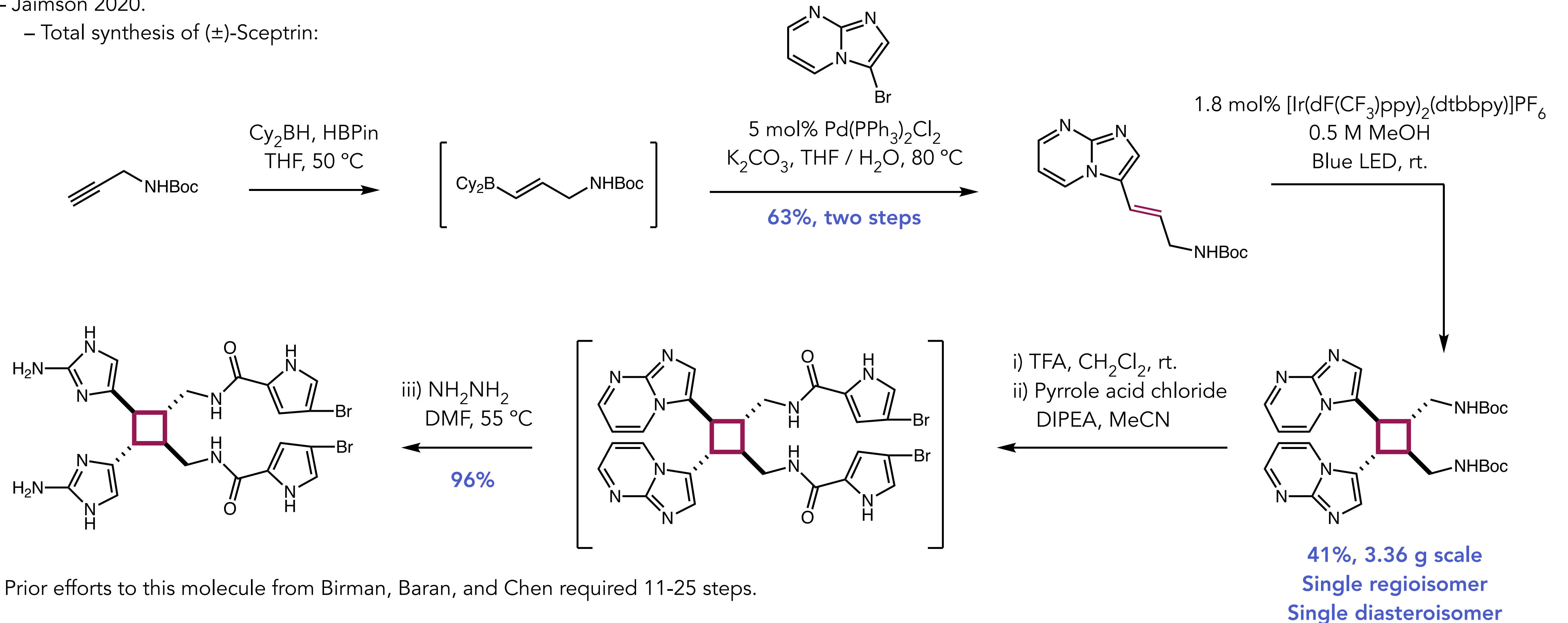
- Kwon 2017.
- Intramolecular crossed-addition [2+2] photocycloaddition of styryl / aryl vinyl ketones.
- Computational study reveals the source of crossed-addition selectivity:



Photocatalytic olefin / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

– Jaimson 2020.

– Total synthesis of (±)-Sceptrin:



– Prior efforts to this molecule from Birman, Baran, and Chen required 11-25 steps.

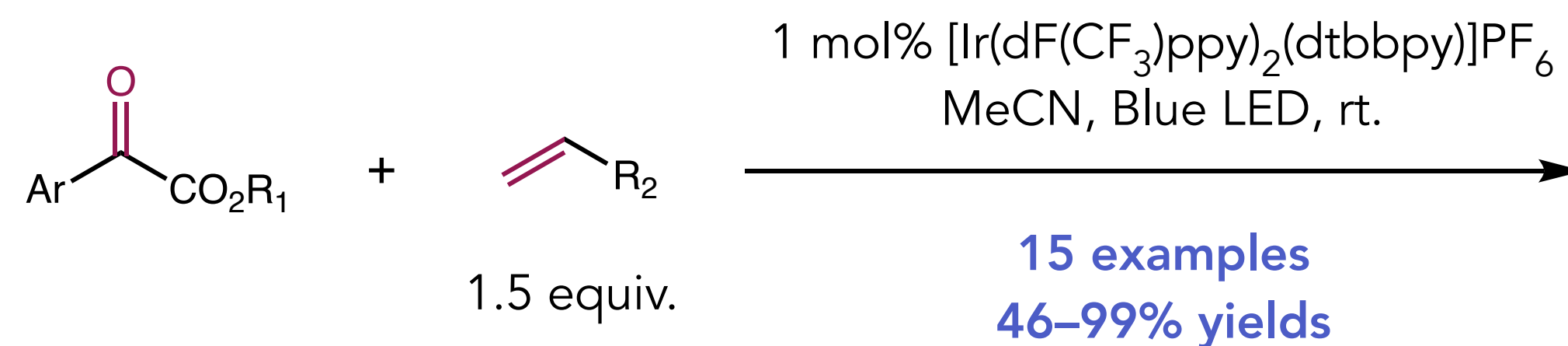
Photocatalytic carbonyl / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

Photocatalytic carbonyl / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

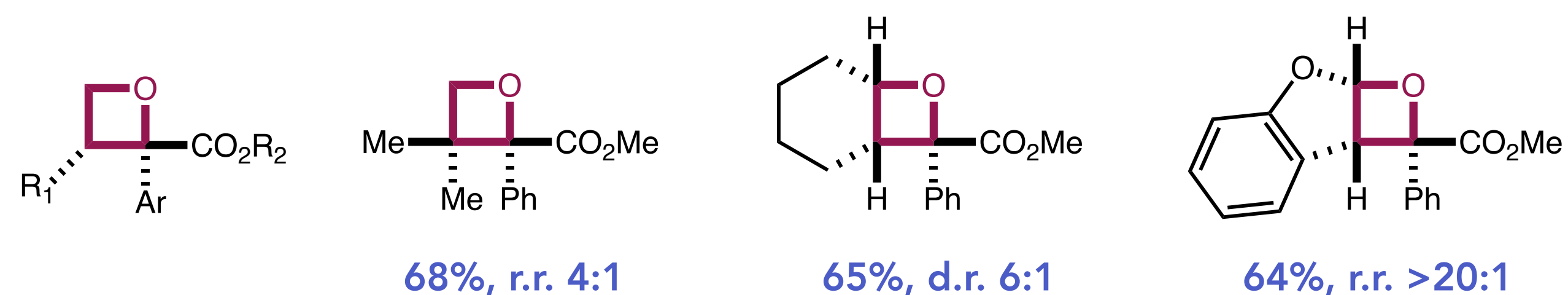
– Schindler and Yoon 2020.

– Visible-light photosensitized Paternò-Büchi reaction of aryl glyoxalates and olefins.

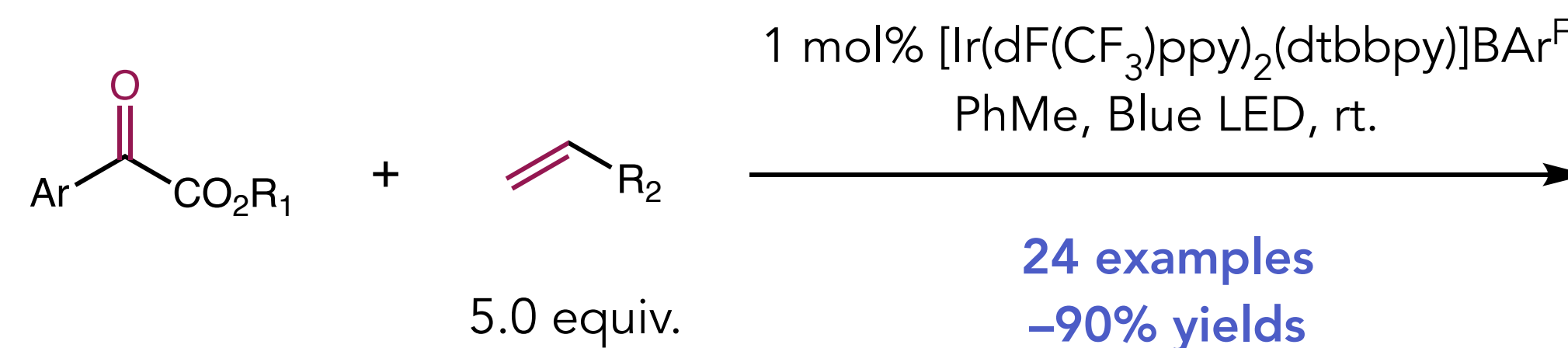
– Schindler:



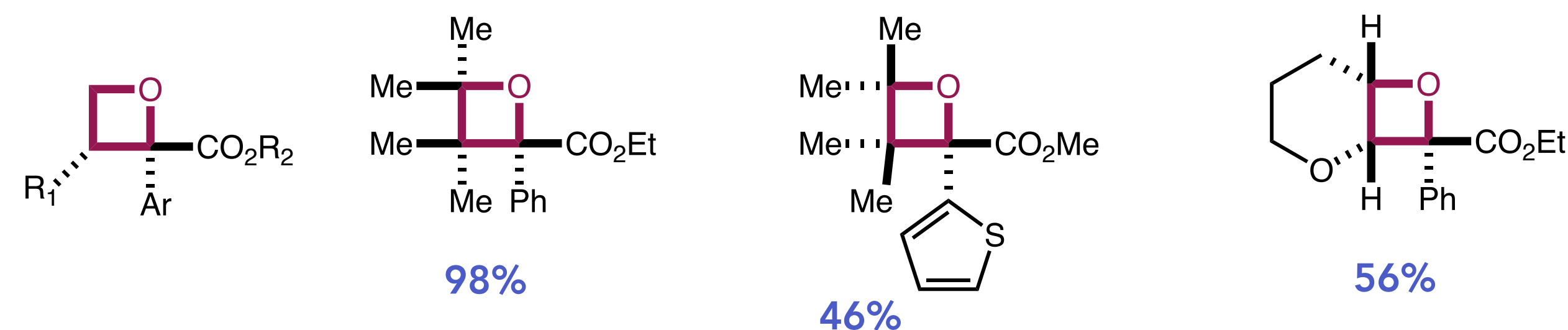
– Select examples:



– Yoon:



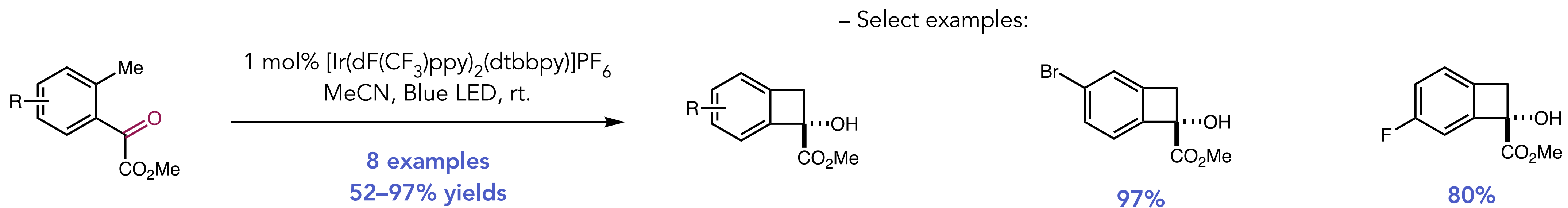
– Select examples:



Photocatalytic carbonyl / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

– Schindler and Yoon 2020.

– Yoon also demonstrates Norrish type-2 energy transfer reactivity:

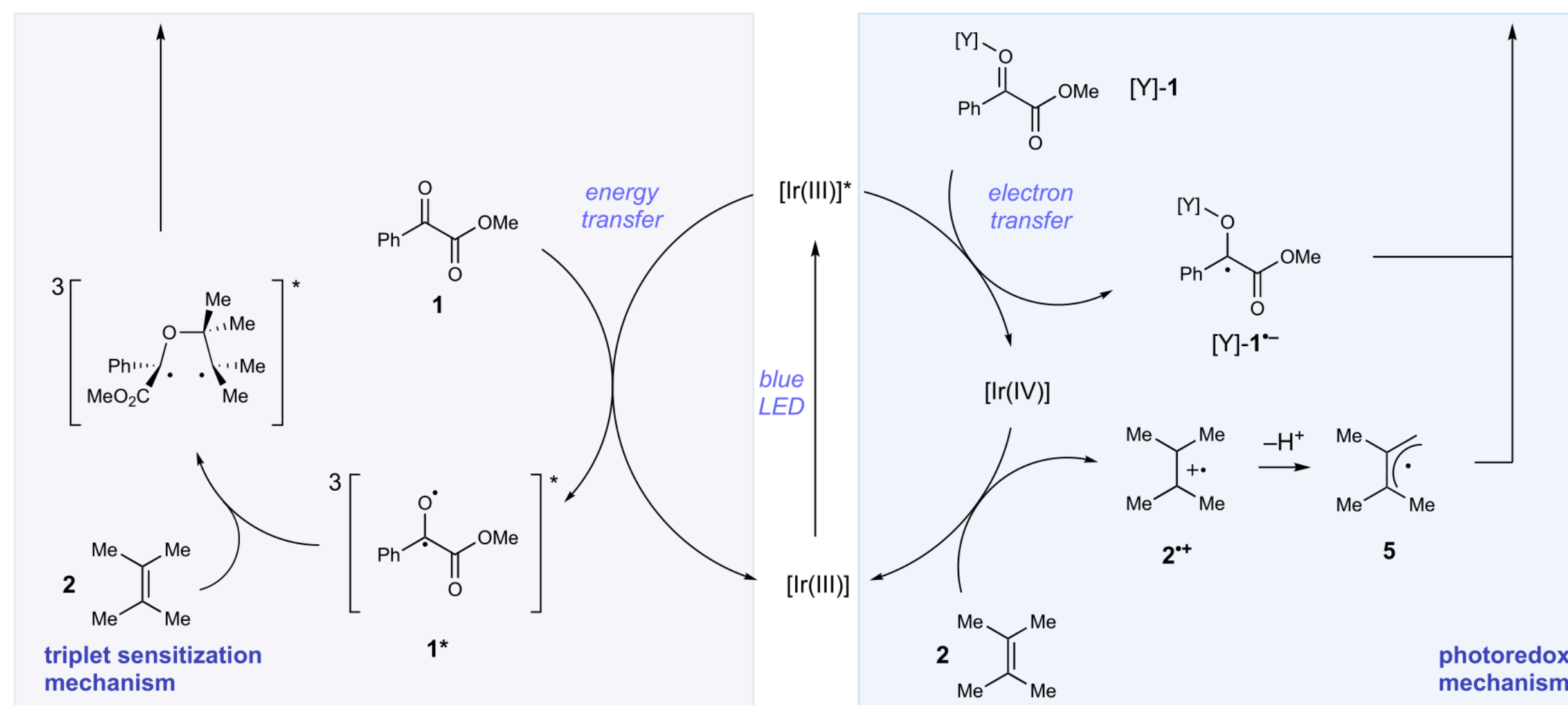
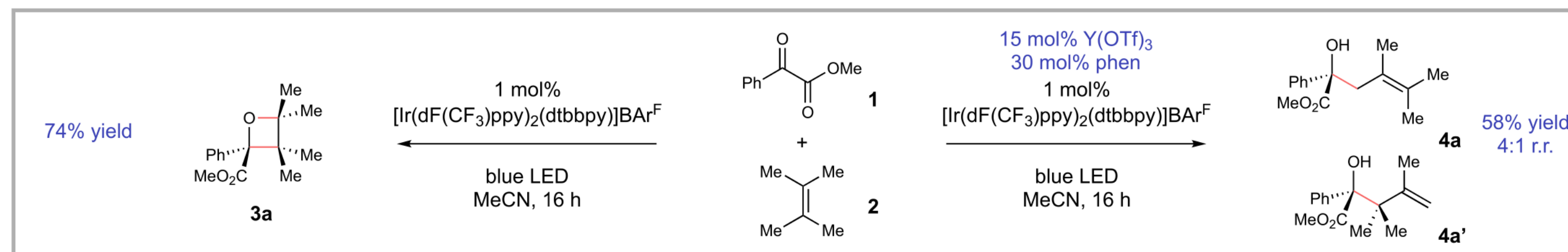


Photocatalytic carbonyl / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

– Schindler and Yoon 2020.

– ... And partitioning between energy transfer and electron transfer reactivity:

Scheme 1. Divergent Outcomes of Triplet Sensitization and Photoredox Reactions of Benzoylformate Esters

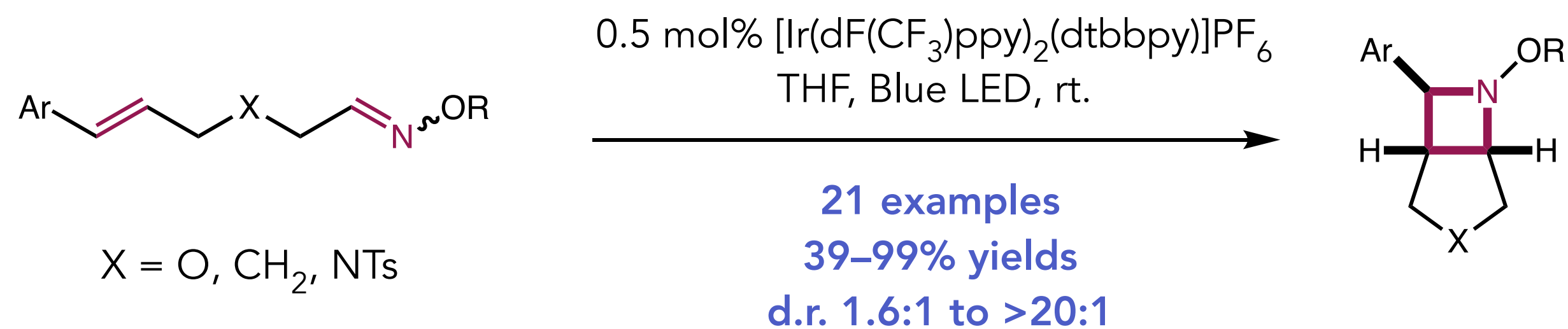


Photocatalytic oxime / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

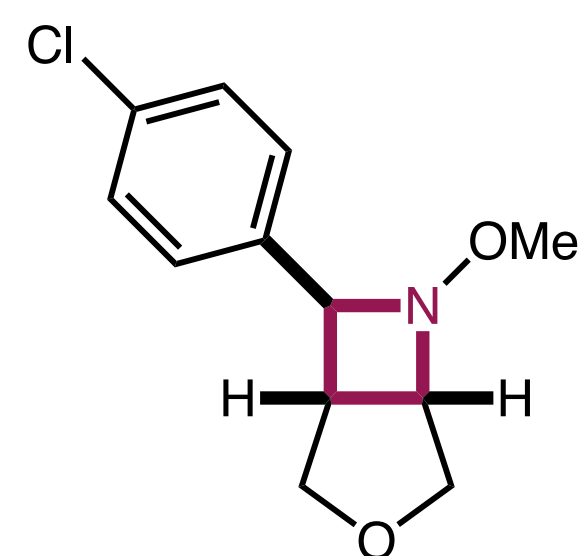
Photocatalytic oxime / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

– Schindler 2019.

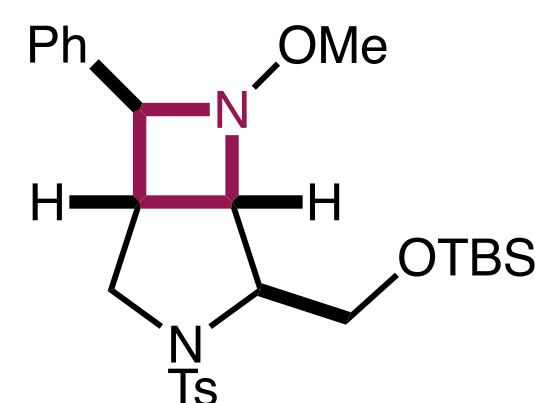
– Intramolecular oxime / olefin [2+2] photocycloaddition:



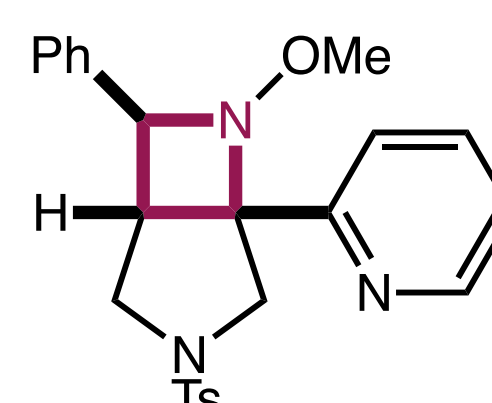
– Select examples:



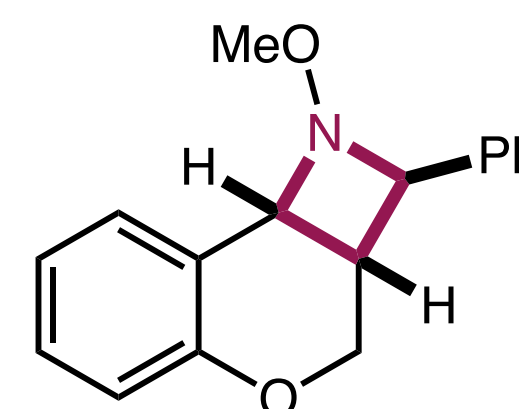
98%, d.r. >20:1



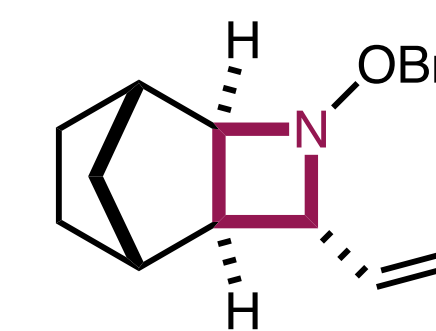
95%, d.r. 2.5:1



74%, d.r. >20:1



42%, d.r. 7:1

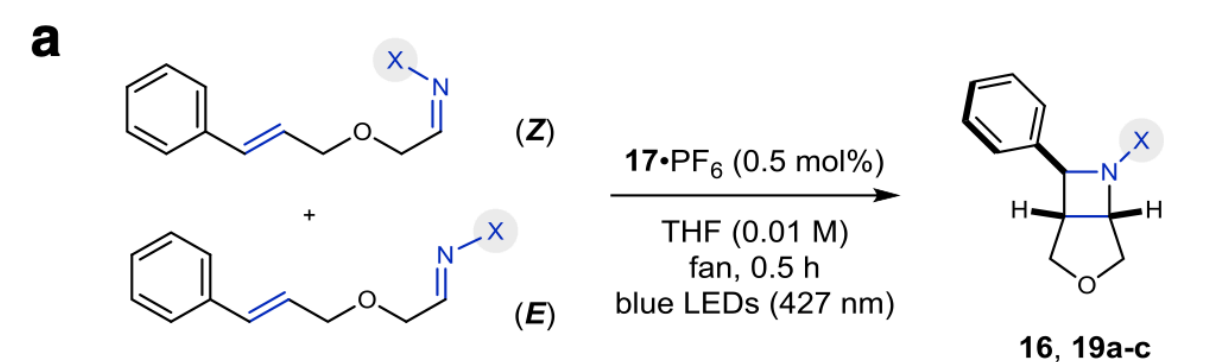


39%, d.r. >4:1
exo/endo >20:1

Photocatalytic oxime / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

– Schindler 2019.

– Optimization and mechanistic support:



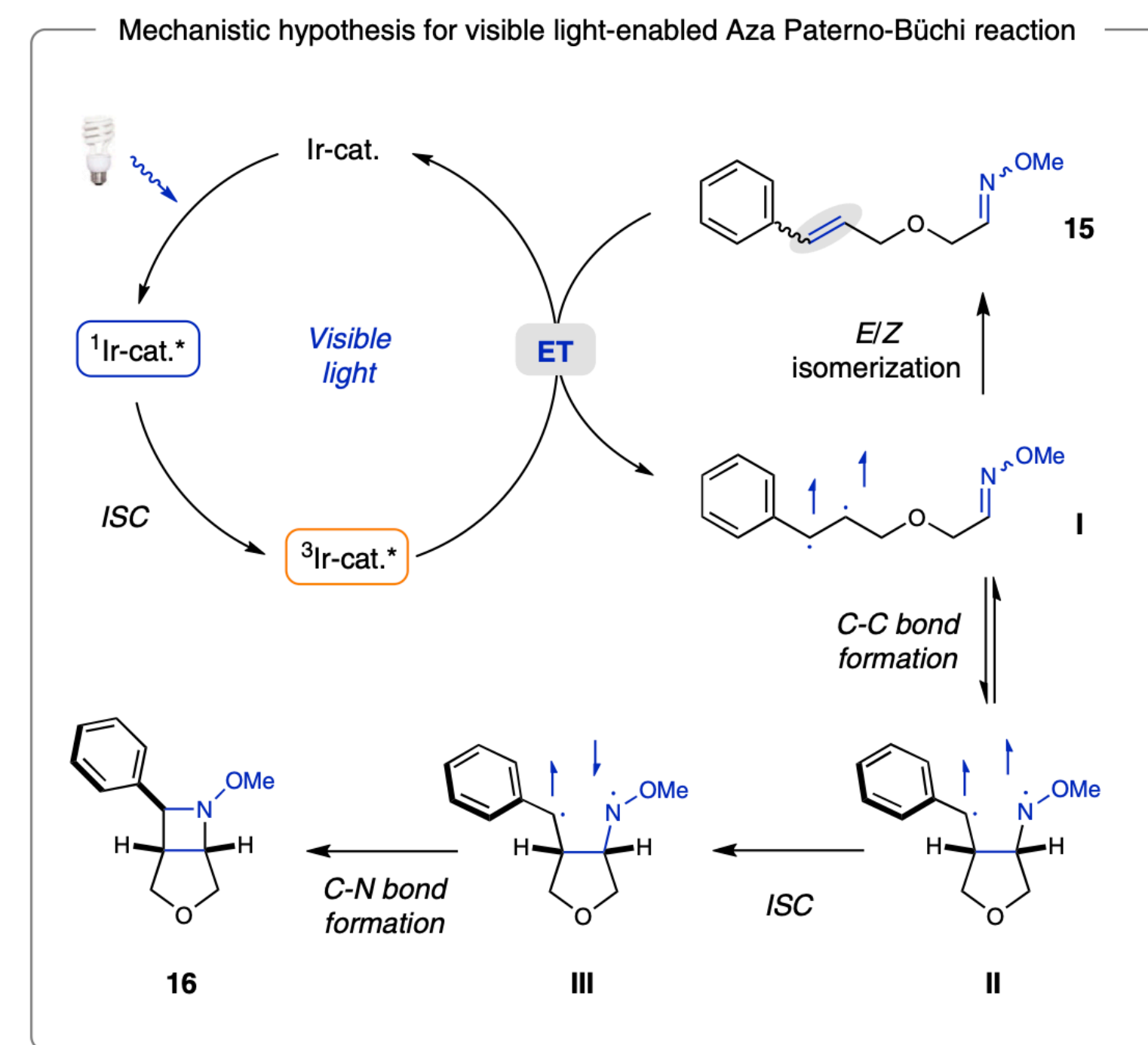
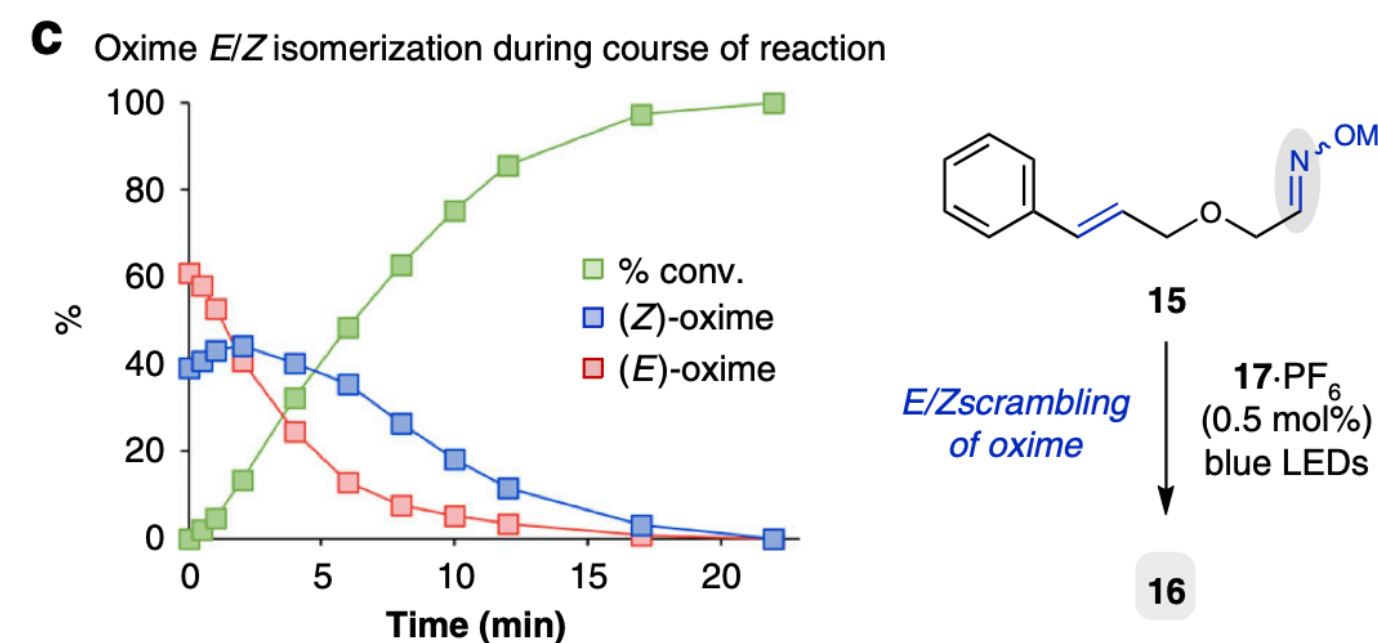
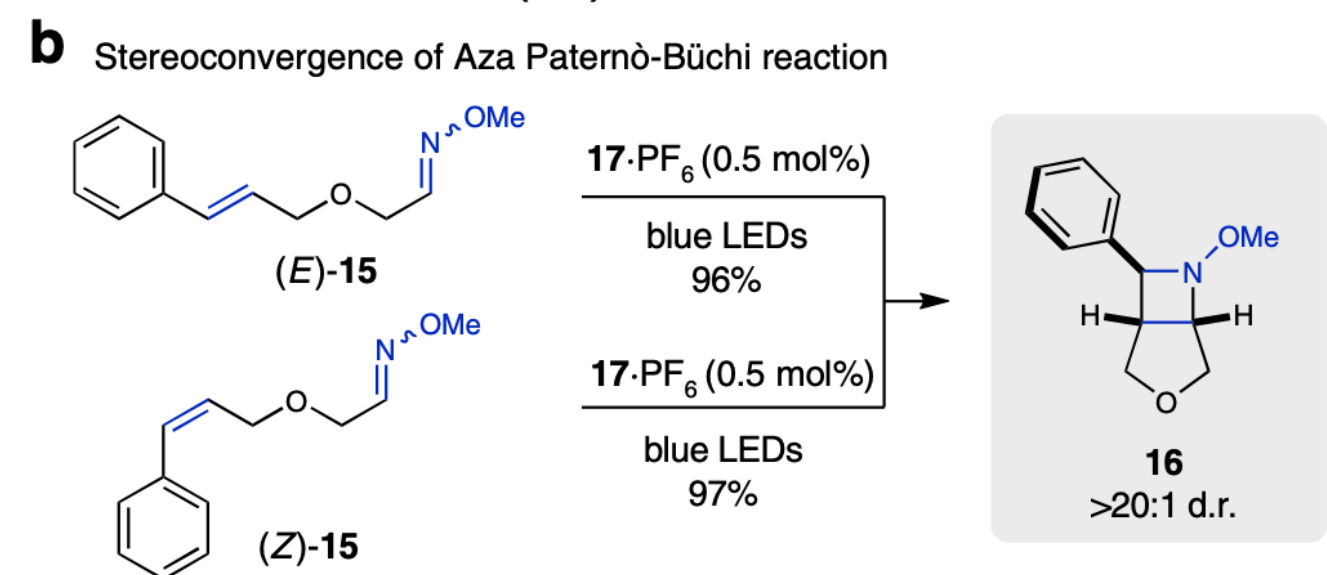
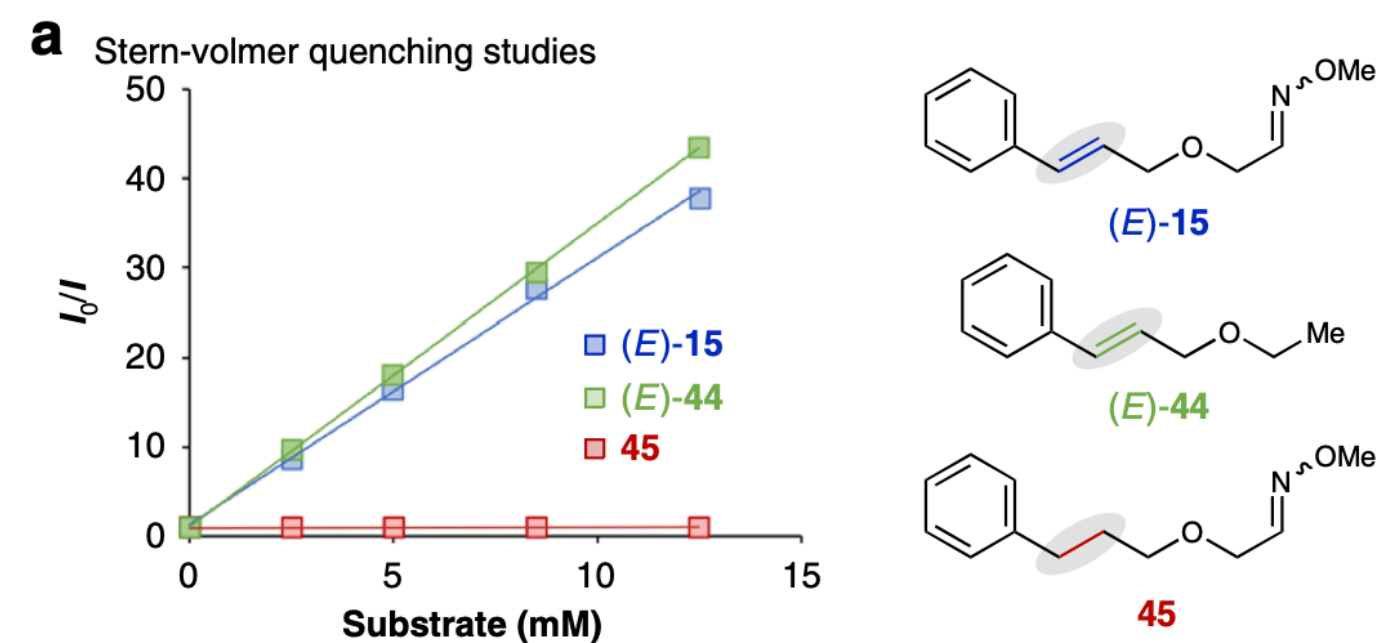
Entry	Substrate	Z/E ratio	Yield	d.r. ^a
1		15	1:1.3 96% 91% ^c	>20:1 >20:1
2		18a	1:1.3 96% 90% ^c	16:1 20:1
3		18b	1:1.1 54%	>20:1
4		18c	1:2.6 62%	13:1
5 ^b		18d	0:1 0%	-

Conditions: Reactions were performed with 0.25 mmol substrate and 0.5 mol% 17·PF₆ in THF (0.01 M) at ambient temperature under blue LED irradiation (427 nm) for 0.5 h

^adiastereomeric ratio (d.r.) was determined by ¹H NMR from the crude reaction mixture

^brun for 16 h

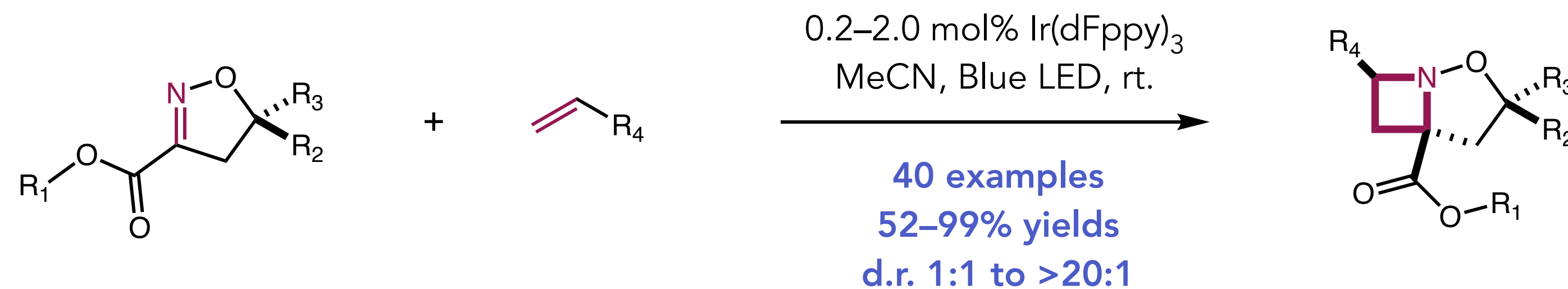
^creaction performed on gram scale



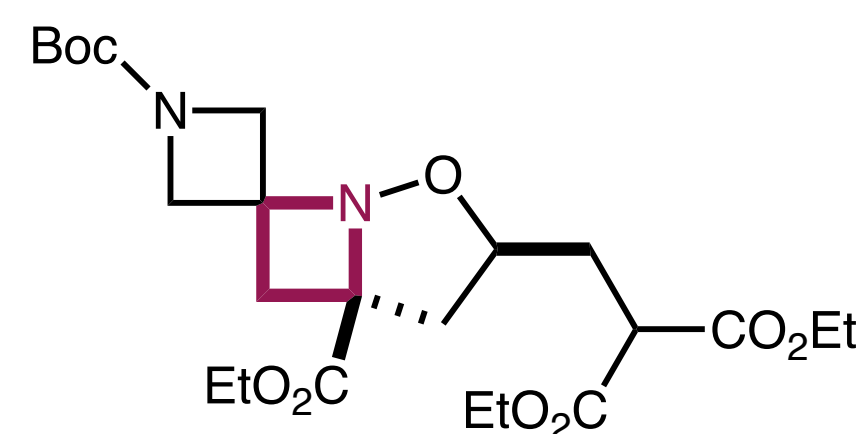
Photocatalytic oxime / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

– Schindler 2020.

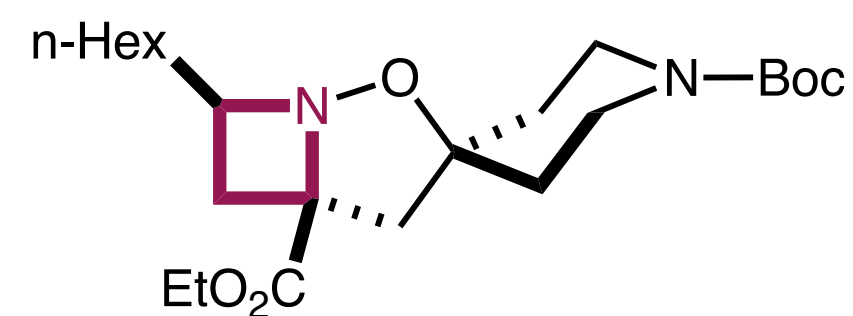
– Intermolecular [2+2] photocycloaddition between 2-isoxazoline-3-carboxylates and unactivated olefins:



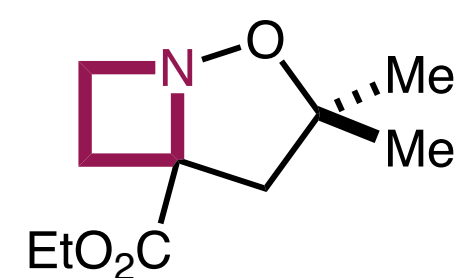
– Select examples:



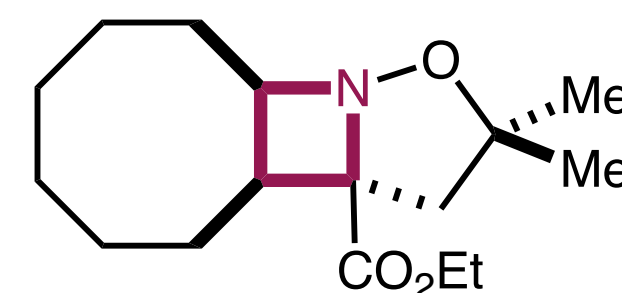
96%, d.r. 3:1, r.r. >20:1



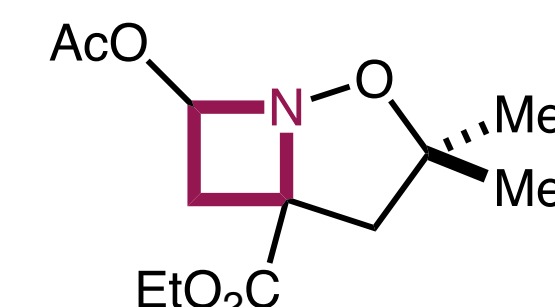
96%, d.r. 3:1, r.r. 18:1



70%



93%, d.r. 1.3:1



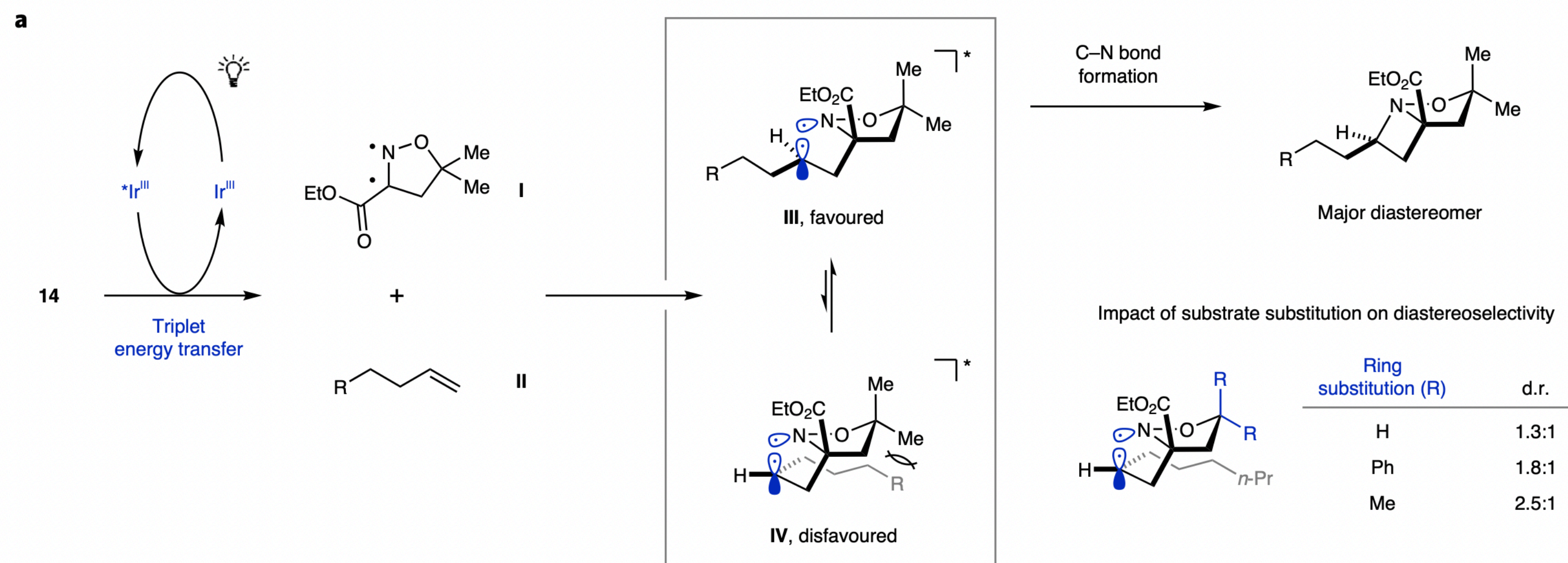
87%, d.r. 1:1, r.r. >20:1

Photocatalytic oxime / olefin [2+2] cycloaddition

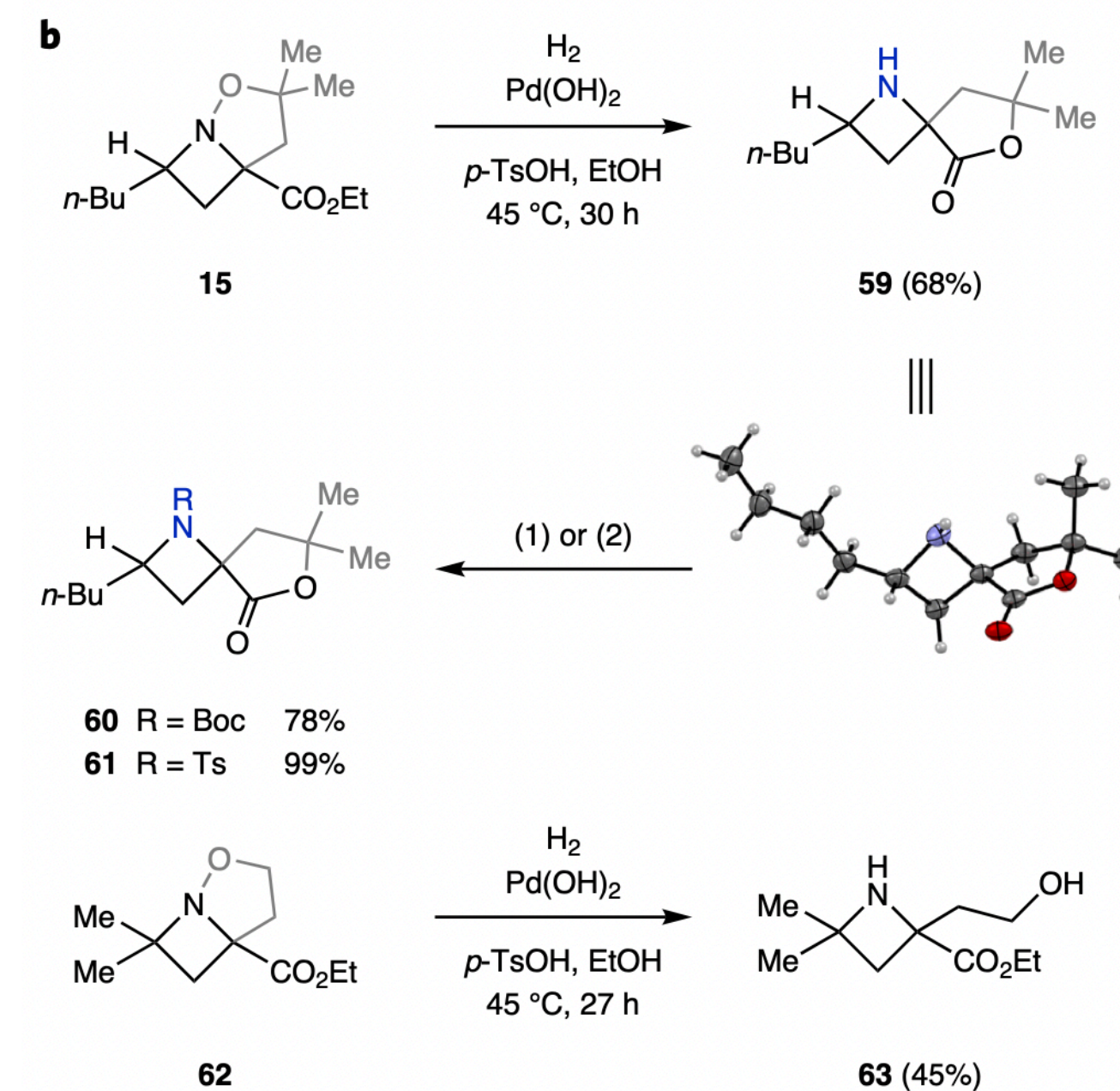
– Schindler 2020.

– Intermolecular [2+2] photocycloaddition between 2-isoxazoline-3-carboxylates and unactivated olefins.

– Stereochemical model:



– N–O cleavage:



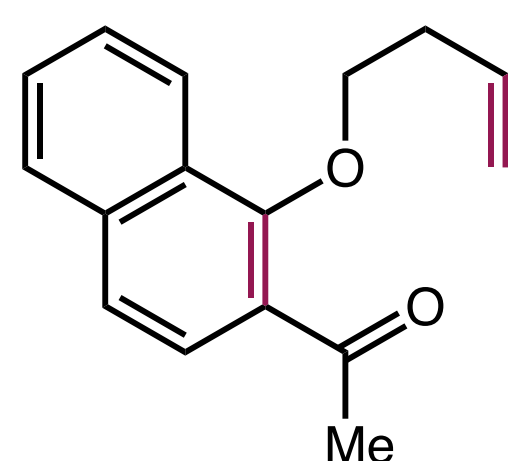
Photocatalytic dearomative [2+2] and [4+2] cycloaddition

Photocatalytic Dearomative [2+2] Cycloaddition of 1-Naphthols and Olefins

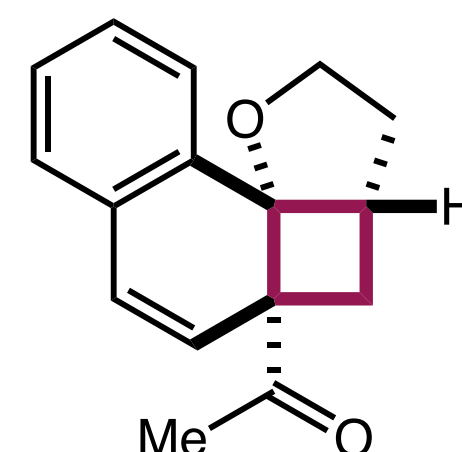
– Glorius, 2018.

– Intramolecular 1-naphthol-tethered olefin dearomative cycloaddition:

– In optimization studies, authors note two products arising from this substrate, either of which can be selected for based on photocatalyst and solvent selection:

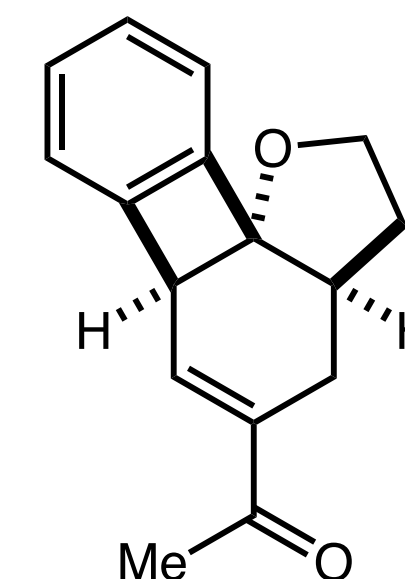


1 mol% Photocatalyst
Solvent, Blue LED, rt.



Product A

+



Product B

Photocatalyst

[Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)]PF₆

[Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)]PF₆

[Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)]PF₆

[Ir(ppy)₂(dtbbpy)]PF₆

[Ir(dF(CF₃)ppy)₂(dtbbpy)]PF₆

[Ir(dF(CF₃)ppy)₂(dtbbpy)]PF₆

[Ir(dF(CF₃)ppy)₂(dtbbpy)]PF₆

Solvent

MeCN

1,4-dioxane

1,2-DCE

MeOH

MeCN

1,2-DCE

1,4-dioxane

A /%

67

45

64

93

21

19

15

B /%

30

53

36

7

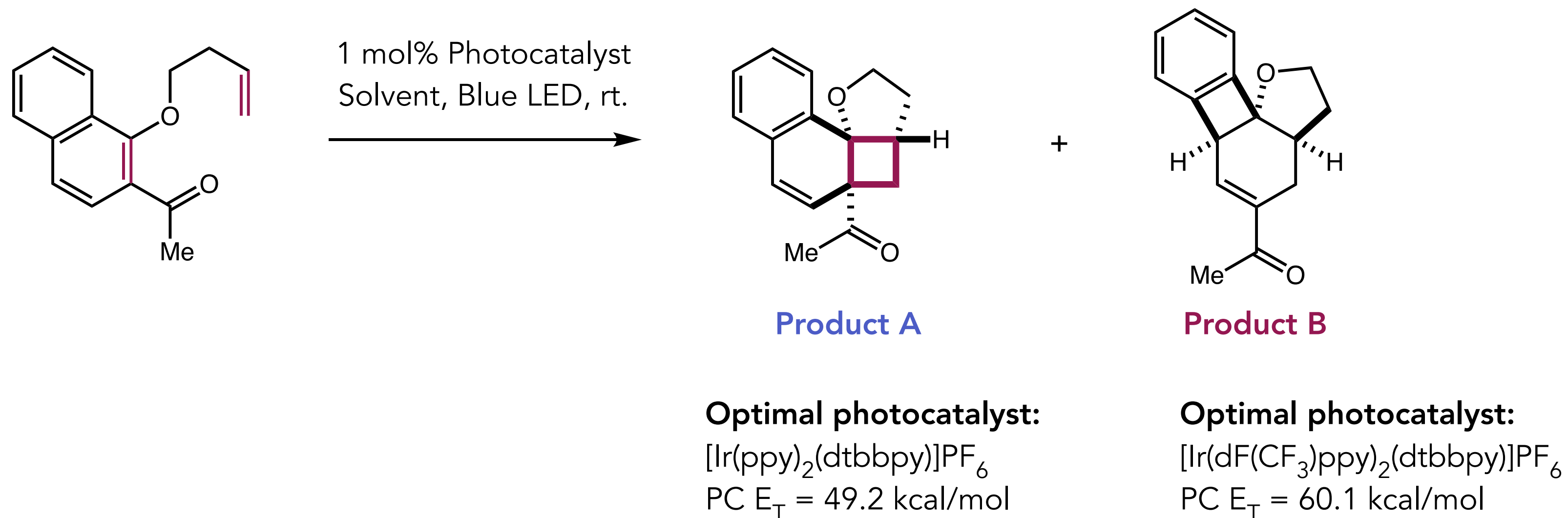
79

81

85

Photocatalytic Dearomative [2+2] Cycloaddition of 1-Naphthols and Olefins

- Glorius, 2018.
 - Intramolecular 1-naphthol-tethered olefin dearomative cycloaddition:
- **Question:** Can you provide me with a mechanism for the appearance of the second product?

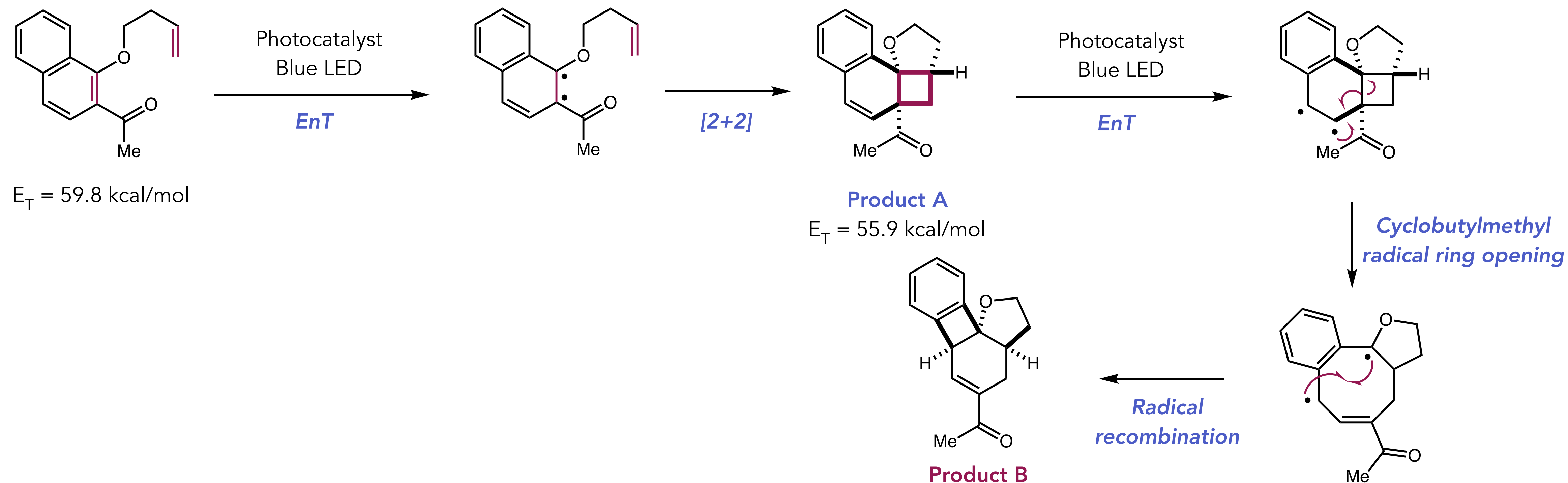


Photocatalytic Dearomative [2+2] Cycloaddition of 1-Naphthols and Olefins

– Glorius, 2018.

– Intramolecular 1-naphthol-tethered olefin dearomative cycloaddition:

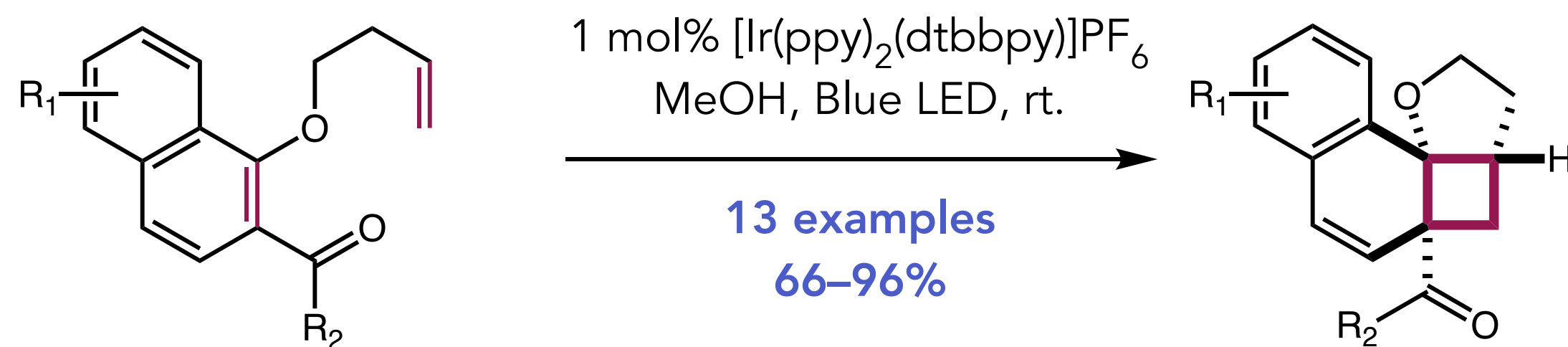
– **Answer:** Sequential sensitized [2+2] cycloaddition, sensitized cyclobutylmethyl ring opening / recombination



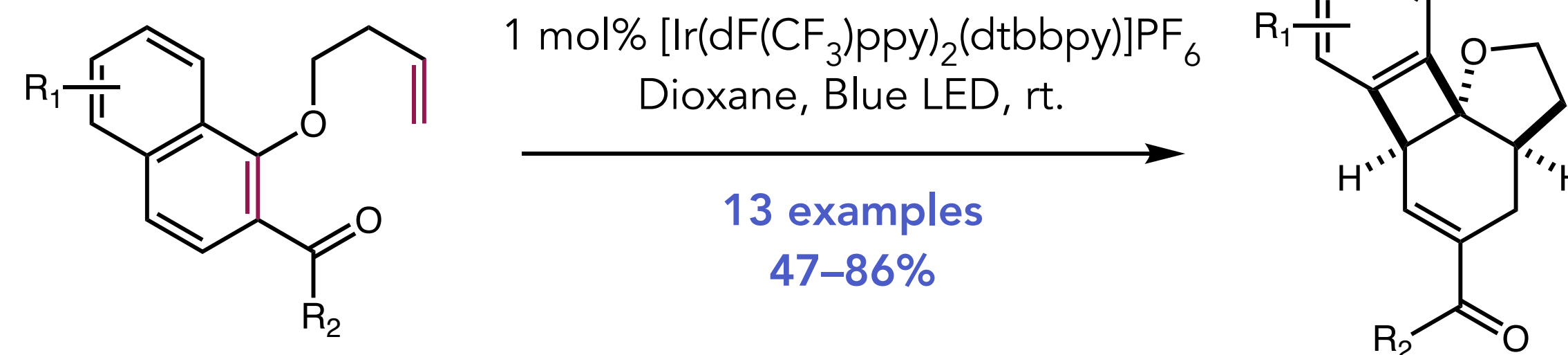
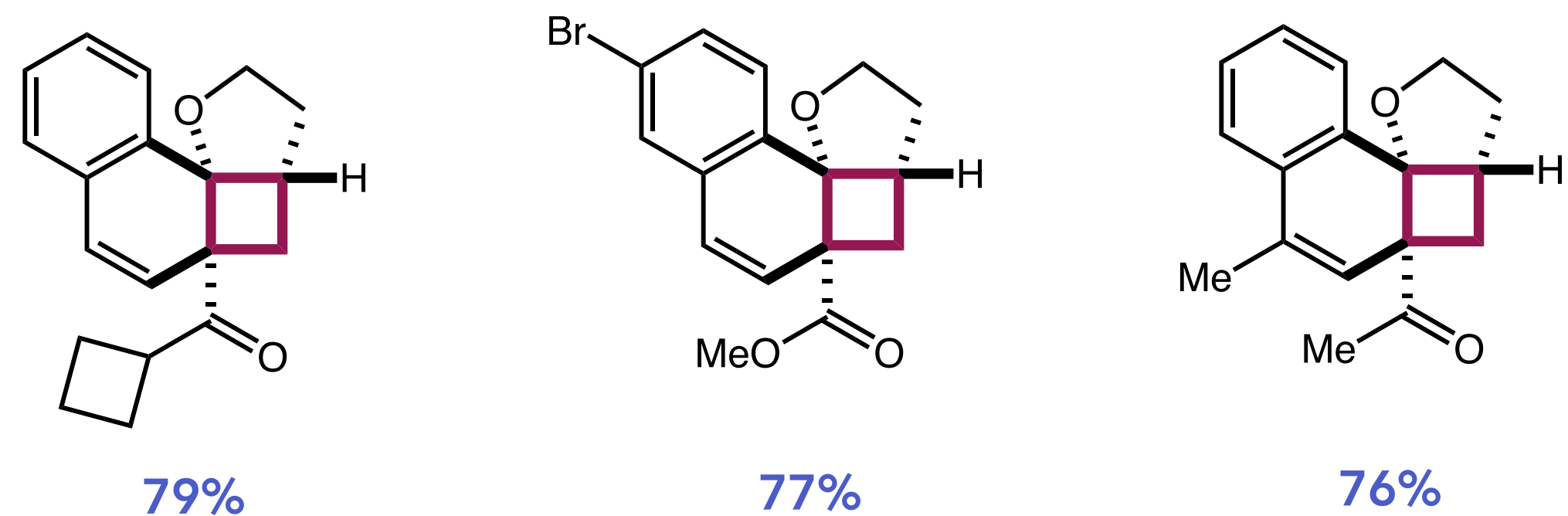
Photocatalytic Dearomative [2+2] Cycloaddition of 1-Naphthols and Olefins

– Glorius, 2018.

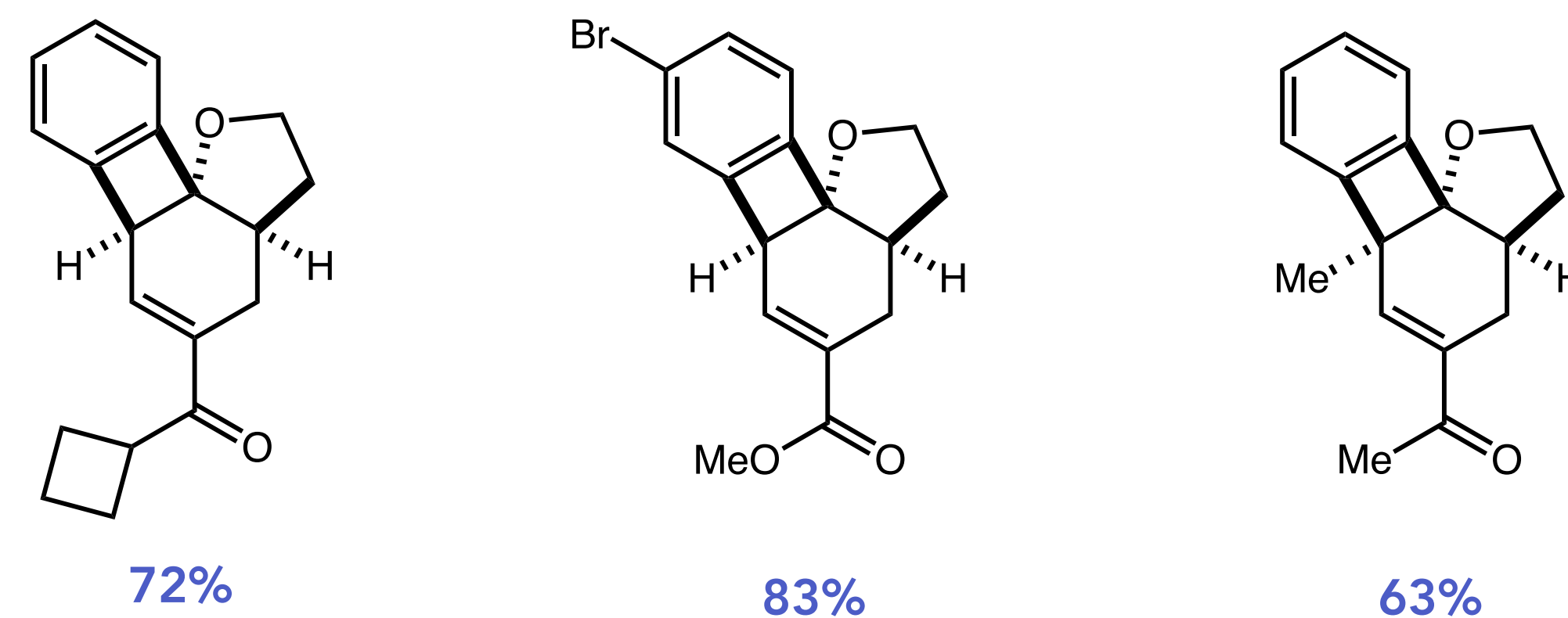
– Intramolecular 1-naphthol-tethered olefin dearomative cycloaddition:



– Select examples:

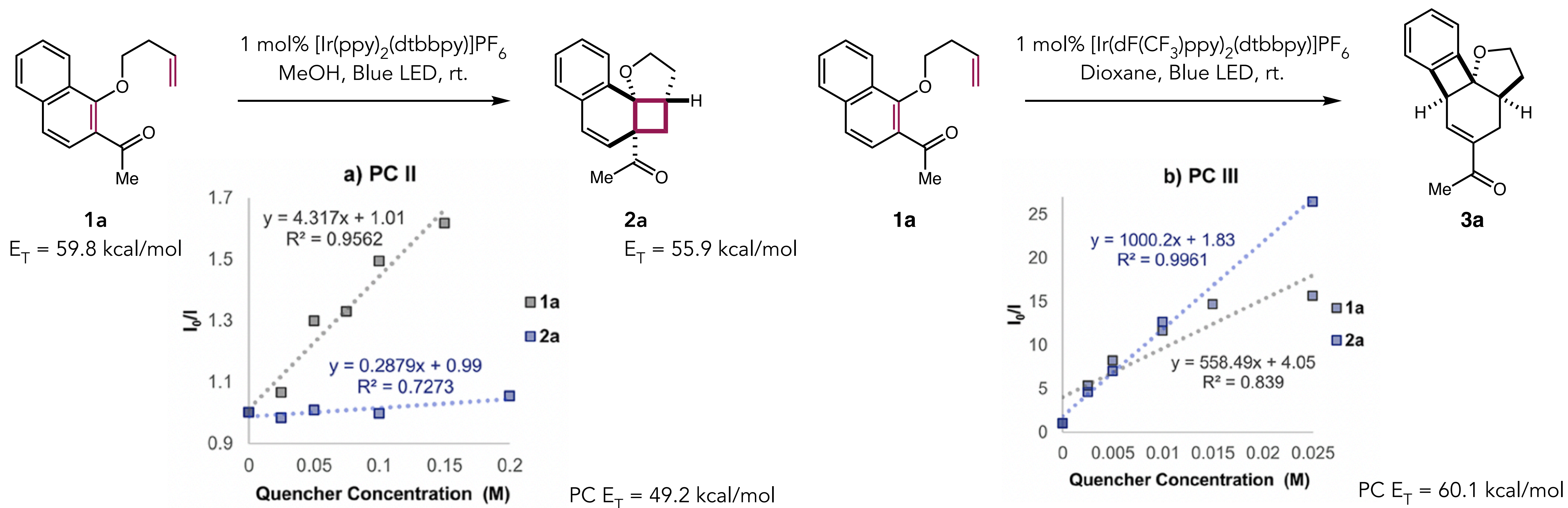


– Select examples:



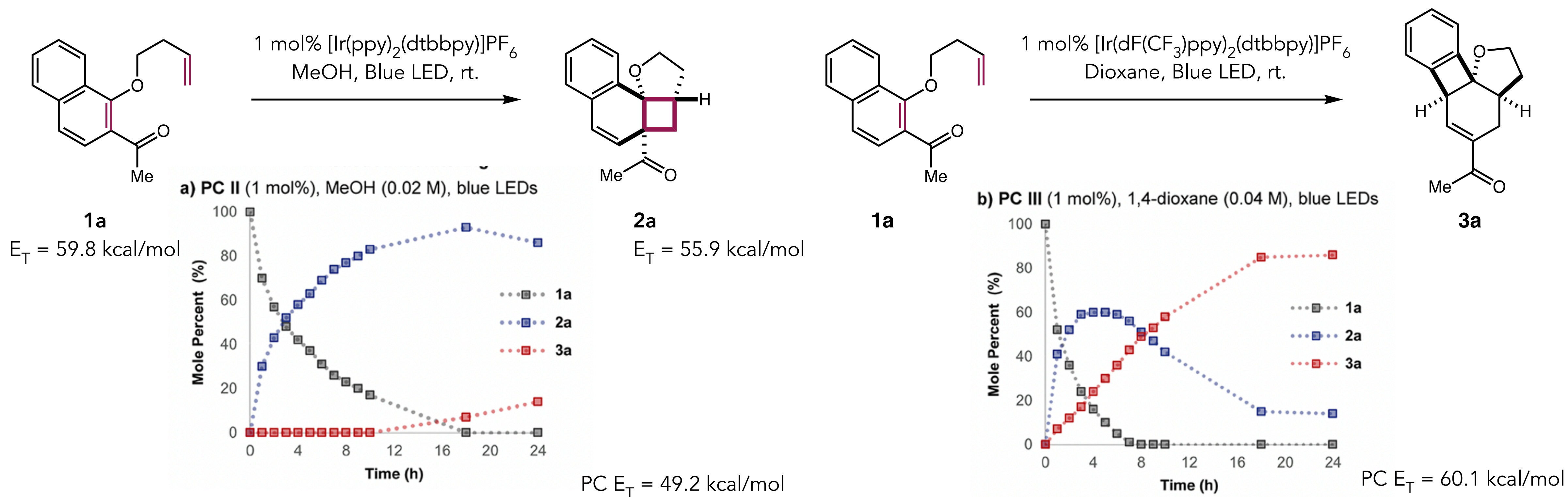
Photocatalytic Dearomative [2+2] Cycloaddition of 1-Naphthols and Olefins

- Glorius, 2018.
 - Intramolecular 1-naphthol-tethered olefin dearomative cycloaddition.
- Stern Volmer and reaction timecourse studies reveal source of reaction selectivity:



Photocatalytic Dearomative [2+2] Cycloaddition of 1-Naphthols and Olefins

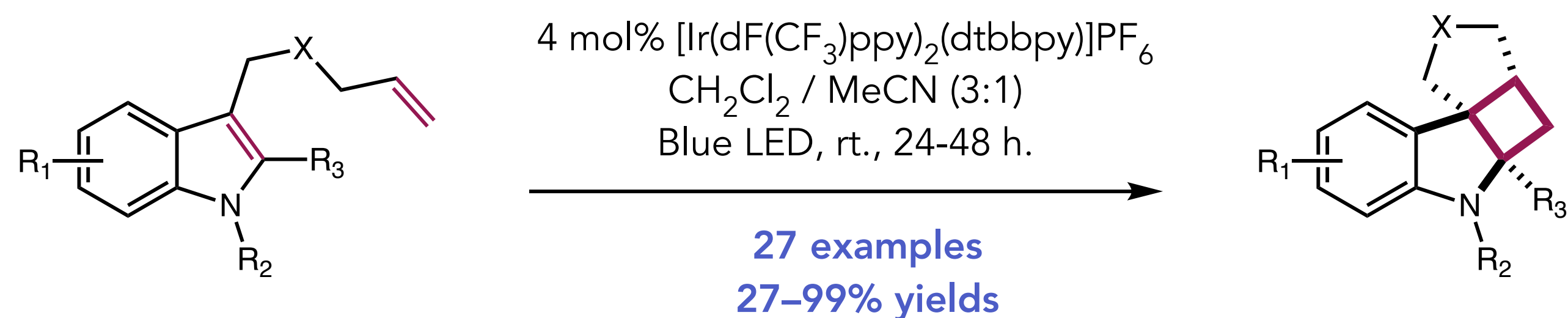
- Glorius, 2018.
 - Intramolecular 1-naphthol-tethered olefin dearomative cycloaddition.
- Stern Volmer and reaction timecourse studies reveal source of reaction selectivity:



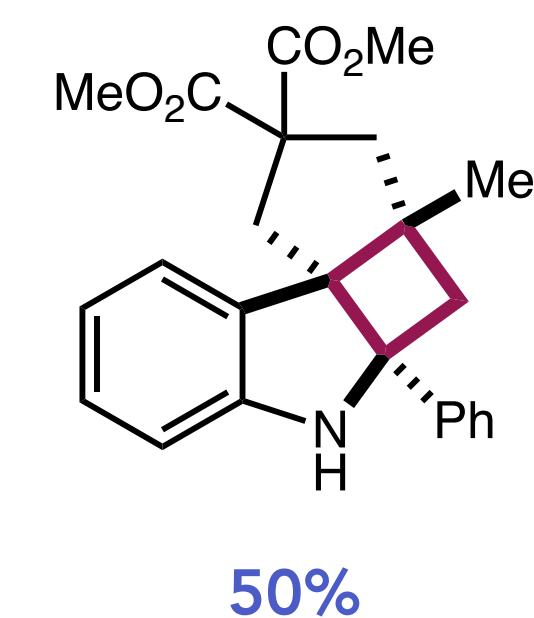
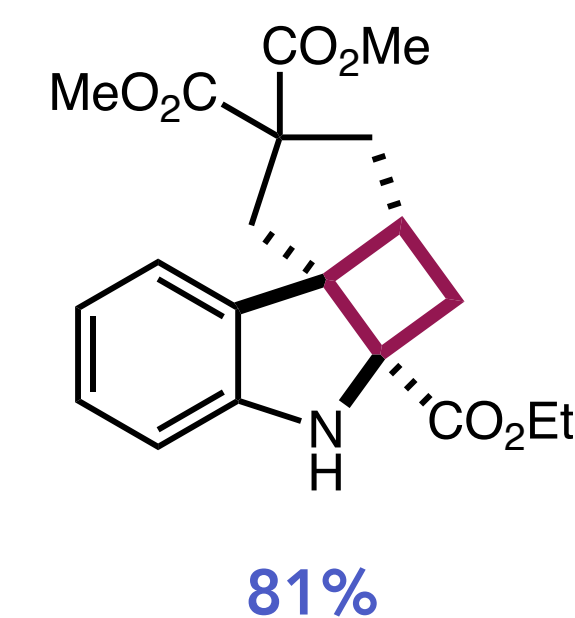
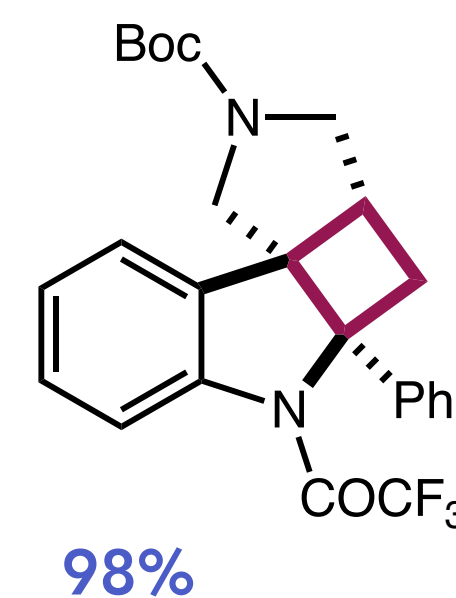
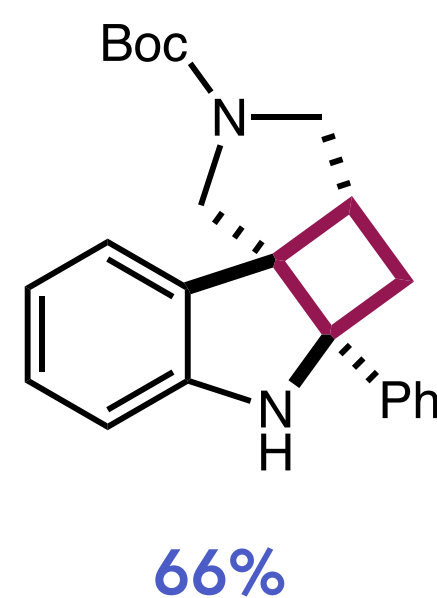
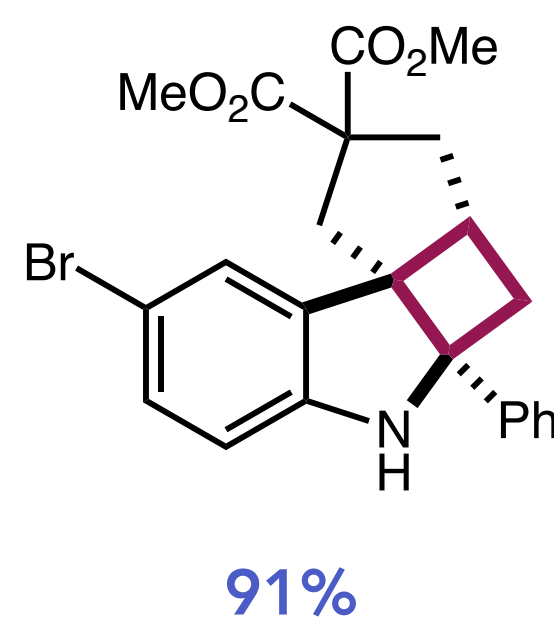
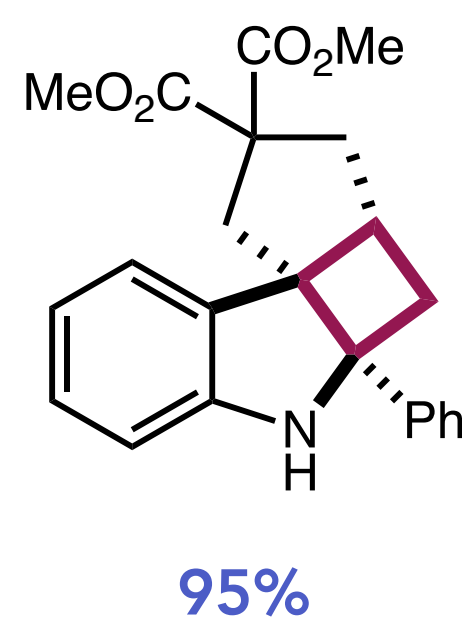
Photocatalytic Dearomative [2+2] Cycloaddition of Indoles and Olefins

– Zheng and You, 2019.

– Intramolecular indole C3-tethered olefin dearomative cycloaddition:



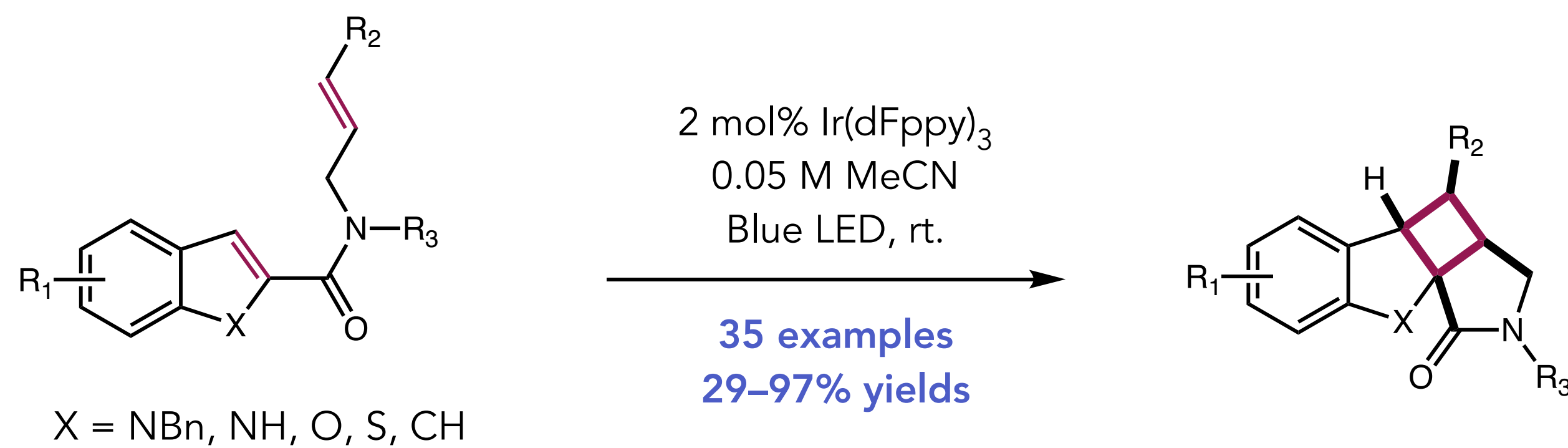
– Select examples:



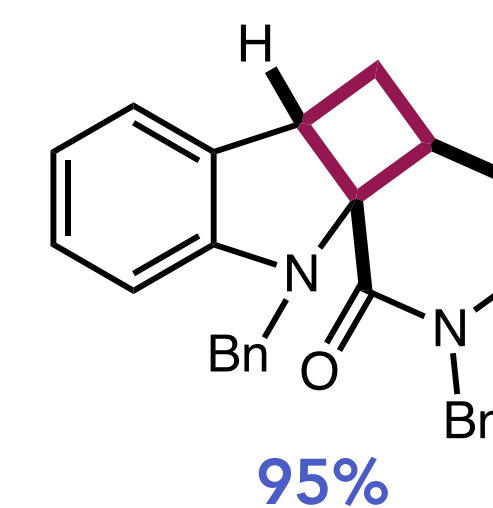
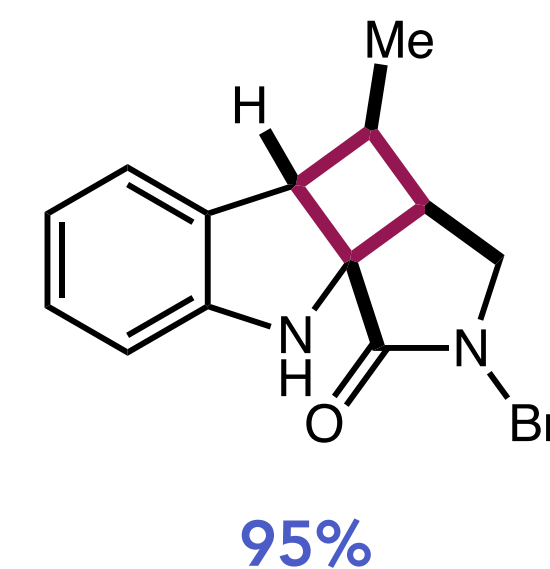
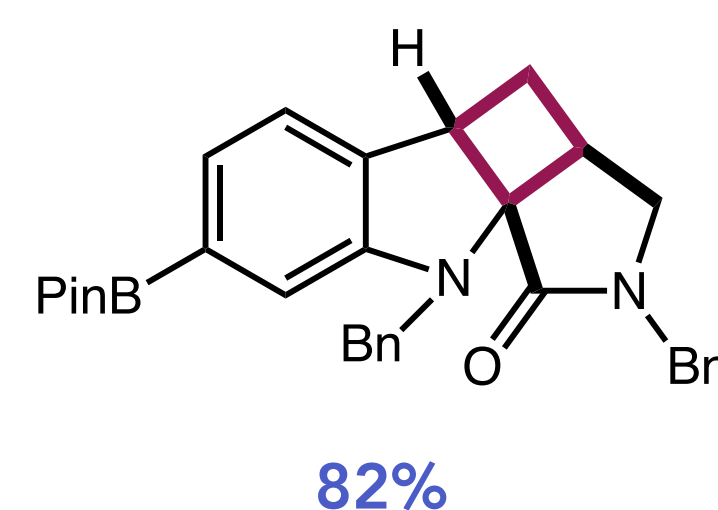
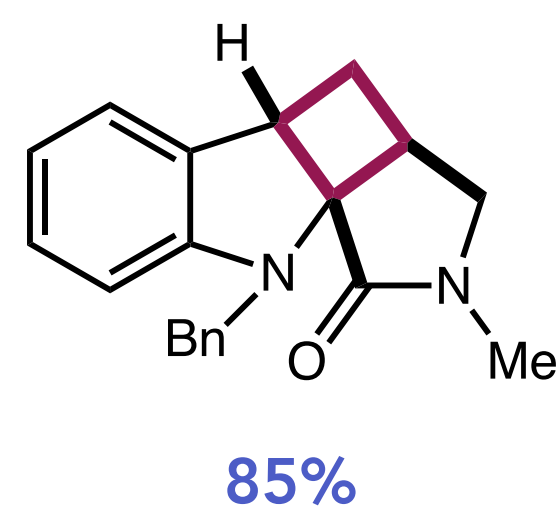
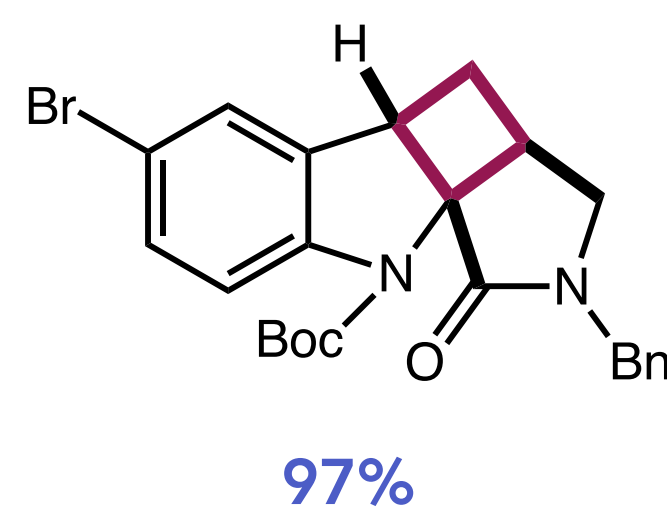
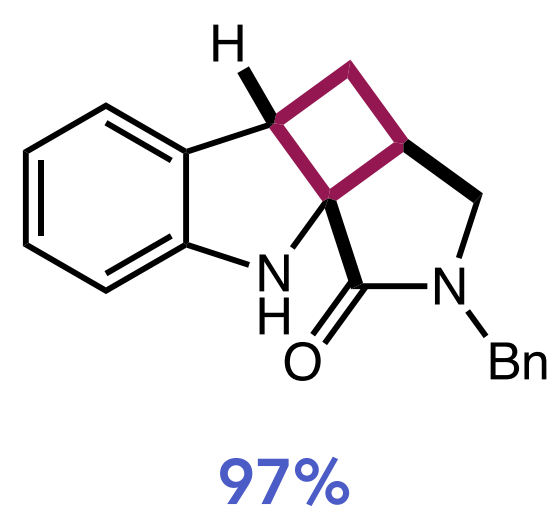
Photocatalytic Dearomative [2+2] Cycloaddition of Indoles and Olefins

– Oderinde and Dhar, 2020.

– Intramolecular indole C2-tethered olefin dearomative cycloaddition:



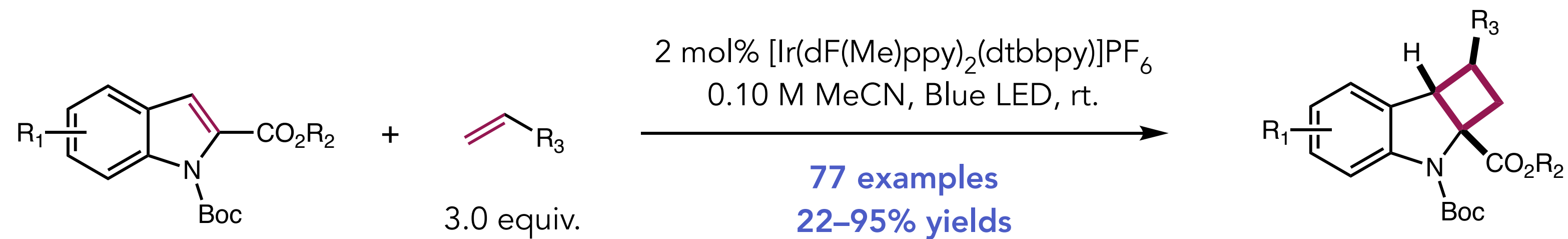
– Select examples:



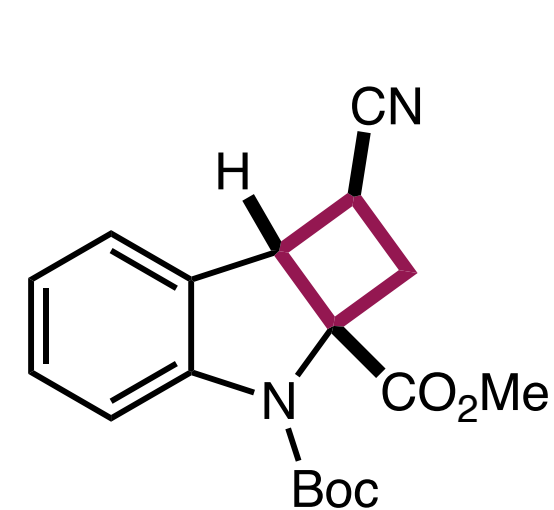
Photocatalytic Dearomative [2+2] Cycloaddition of Indoles and Olefins

– Oderinde, 2021.

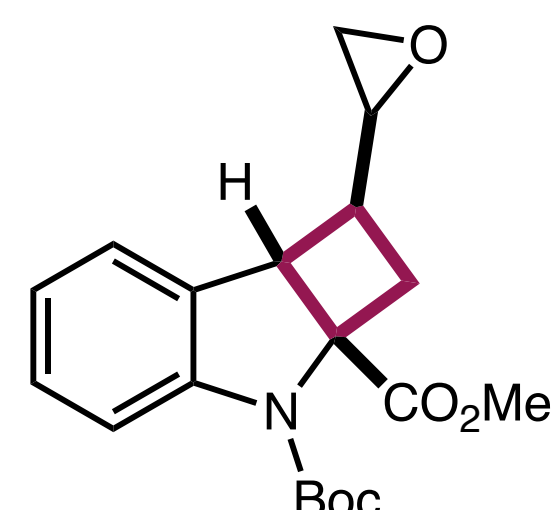
– Extension to intermolecular indole / olefin dearomative cycloaddition:



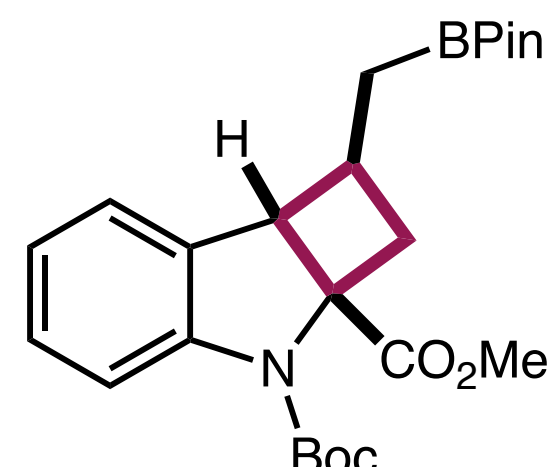
– Select examples:



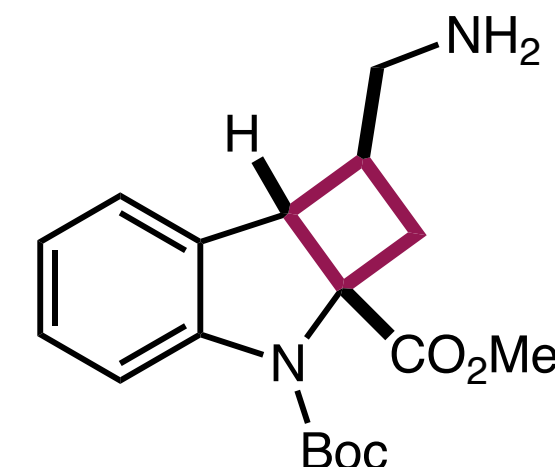
90%, d.r. 1:1



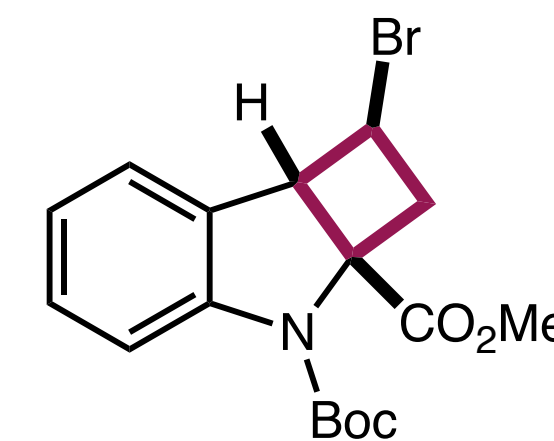
87%, d.r. 7:1



75%, d.r. 8:1



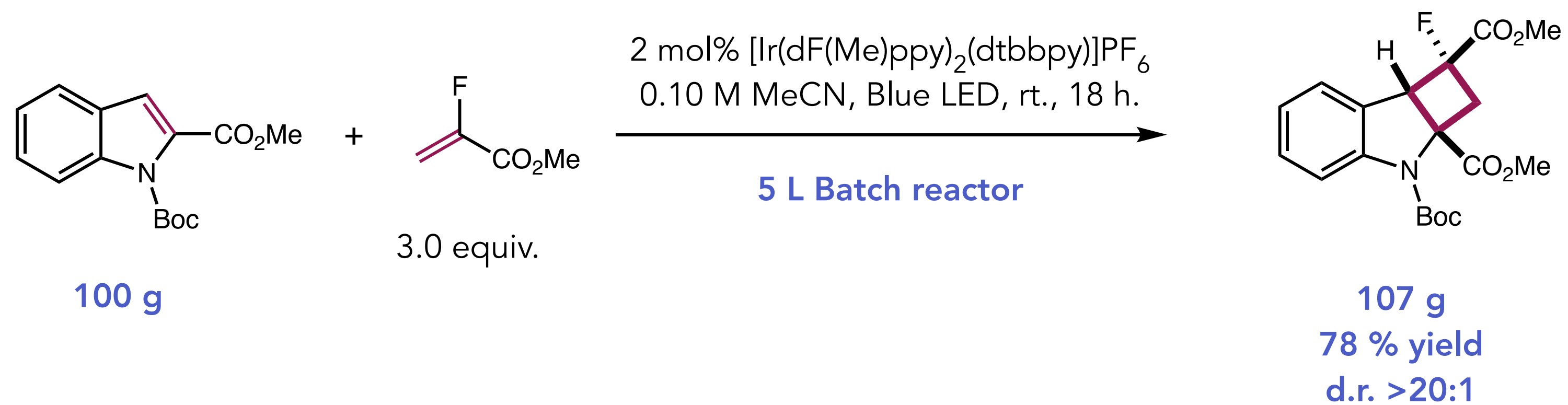
62%, d.r. 6:1



90%, d.r. 6:1

Photocatalytic Dearomative [2+2] Cycloaddition of Indoles and Olefins

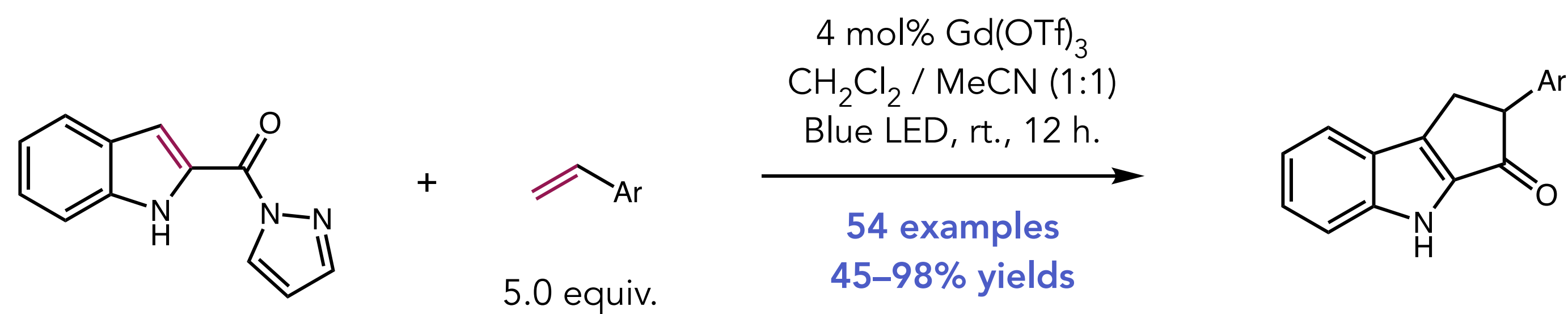
- Oderinde, 2021.
- Extension to intermolecular indole / olefin dearomative cycloaddition:
- Scale up:



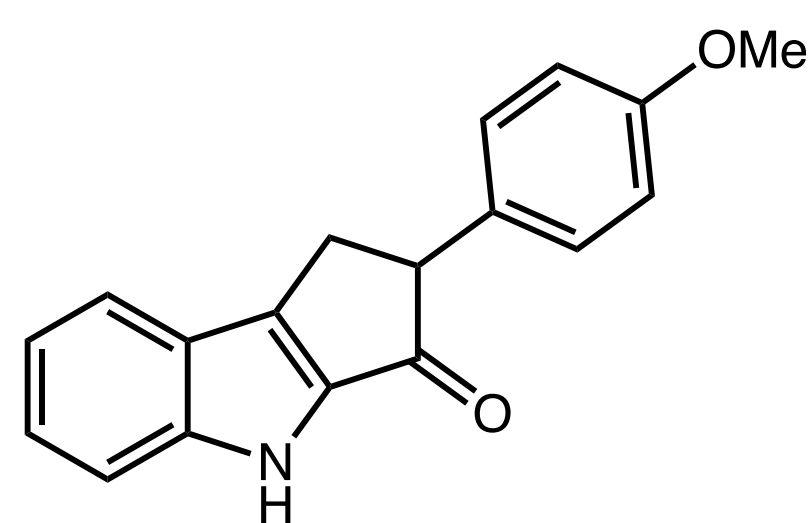
Photocatalytic [2+2] Cycloaddition of Indoles and Olefins with ring expansion

– Glorius, 2020.

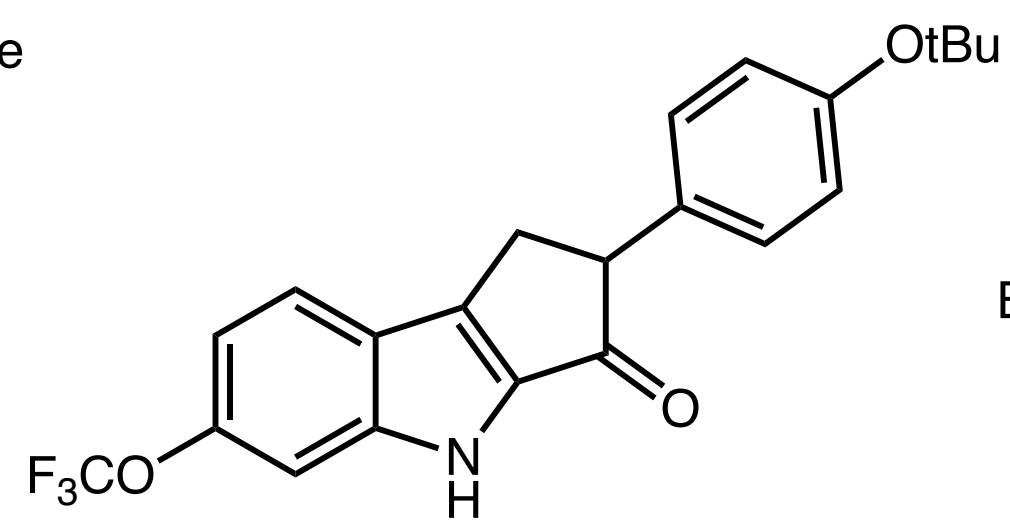
– A rare example of Gd-photocatalysis for energy transfer:



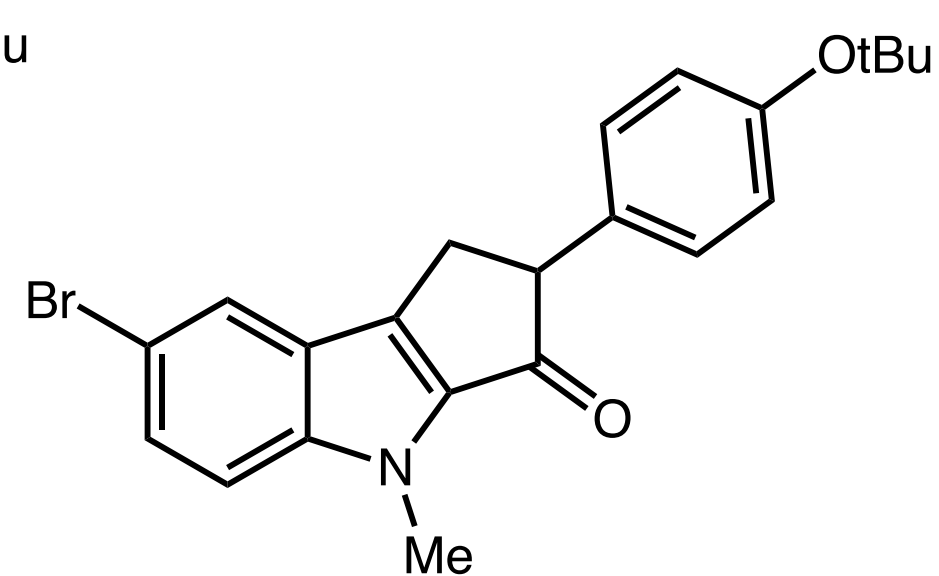
– Select examples:



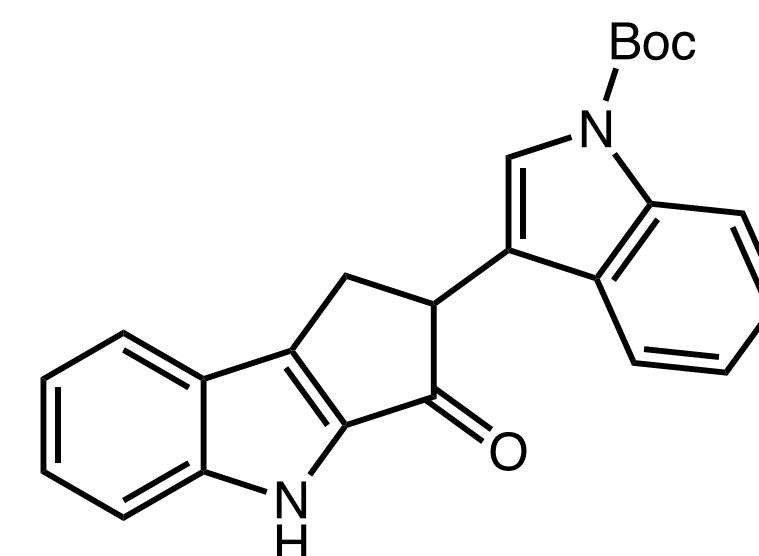
84%, >95:5 r.r.



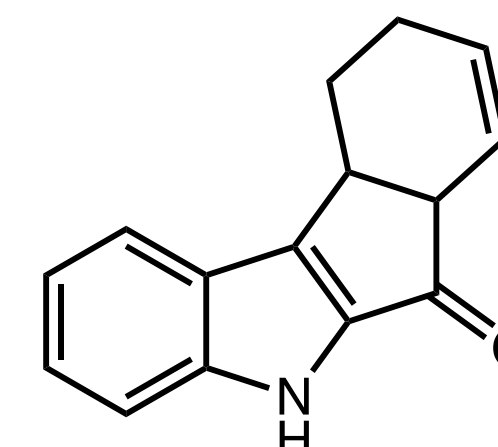
89%, 92:8 r.r.



97%, >95:1 r.r.



57%, >95:5 r.r.

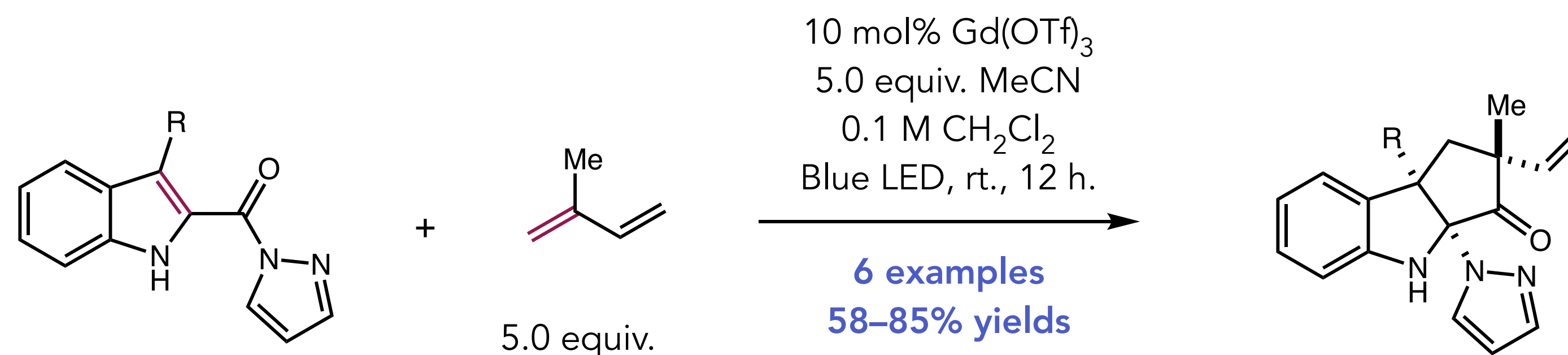


45%, 80:20 r.r.

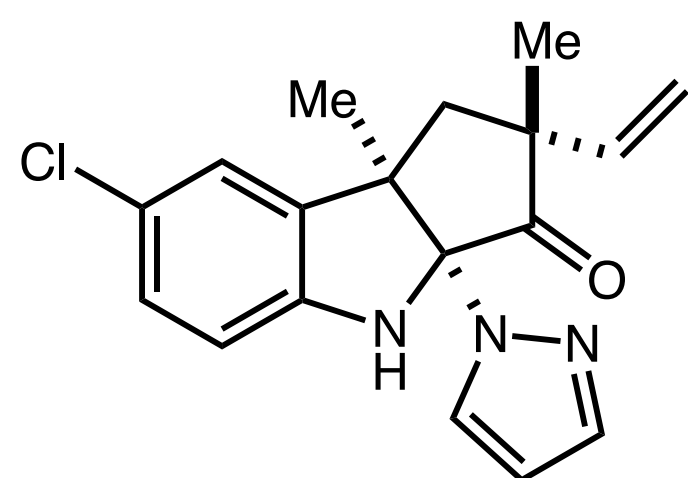
Photocatalytic [2+2] Cycloaddition of Indoles and Olefins with ring expansion

– Glorius, 2020.

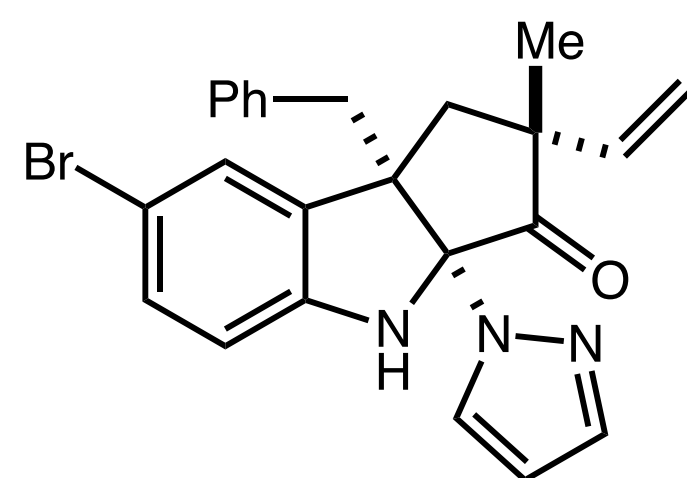
– Dearomatization in 3-substituted indoles with isoprene:



– Select examples:



70%, d.r. 3:1

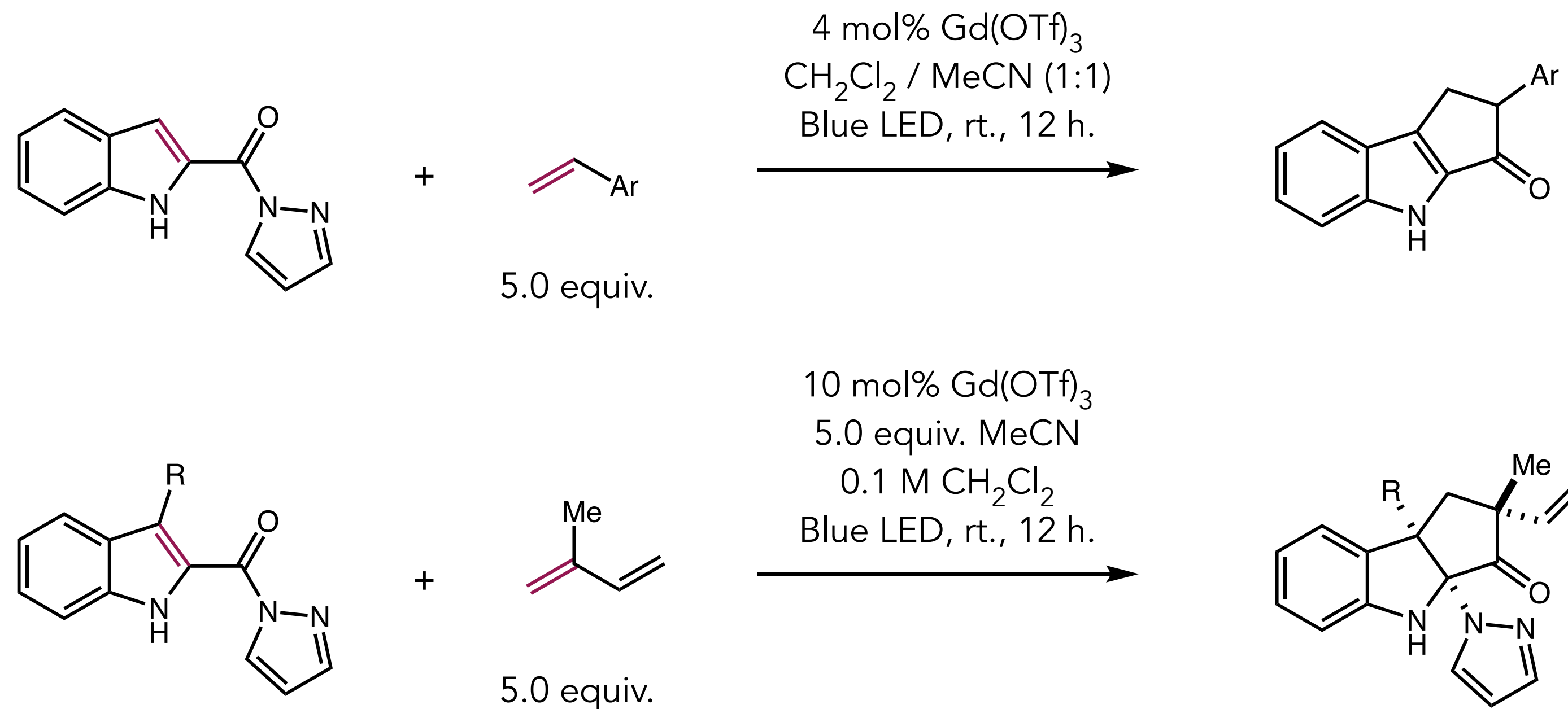


76%, d.r. 3:1

Photocatalytic [2+2] Cycloaddition of Indoles and Olefins with ring expansion

– Glorius, 2020.

– A rare example of Gd-photocatalysis for energy transfer:



– **Question:** Can you provide me with a mechanism for these transformations?

Photocatalytic [2+2] Cycloaddition of Indoles and Olefins with ring expansion

– Glorius, 2020.

– Proposed mechanism of transformation:

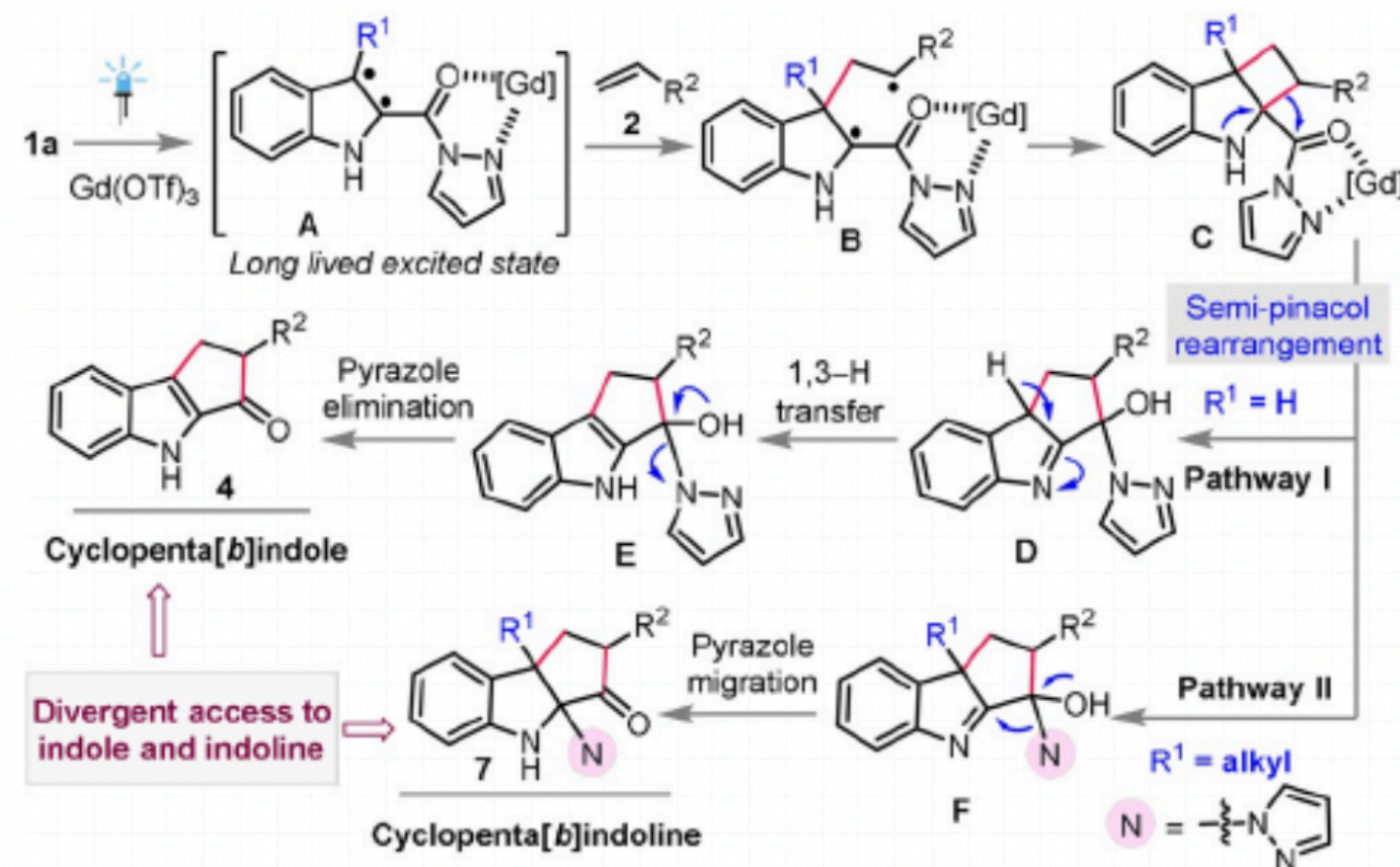


Figure 4. Proposed divergent reaction pathways following [2+2] photocycloaddition/ring-expansion sequence.

Photocatalytic [2+2] Cycloaddition of Indoles and Olefins with ring expansion

- Glorius, 2020.
- Mechanistic support:

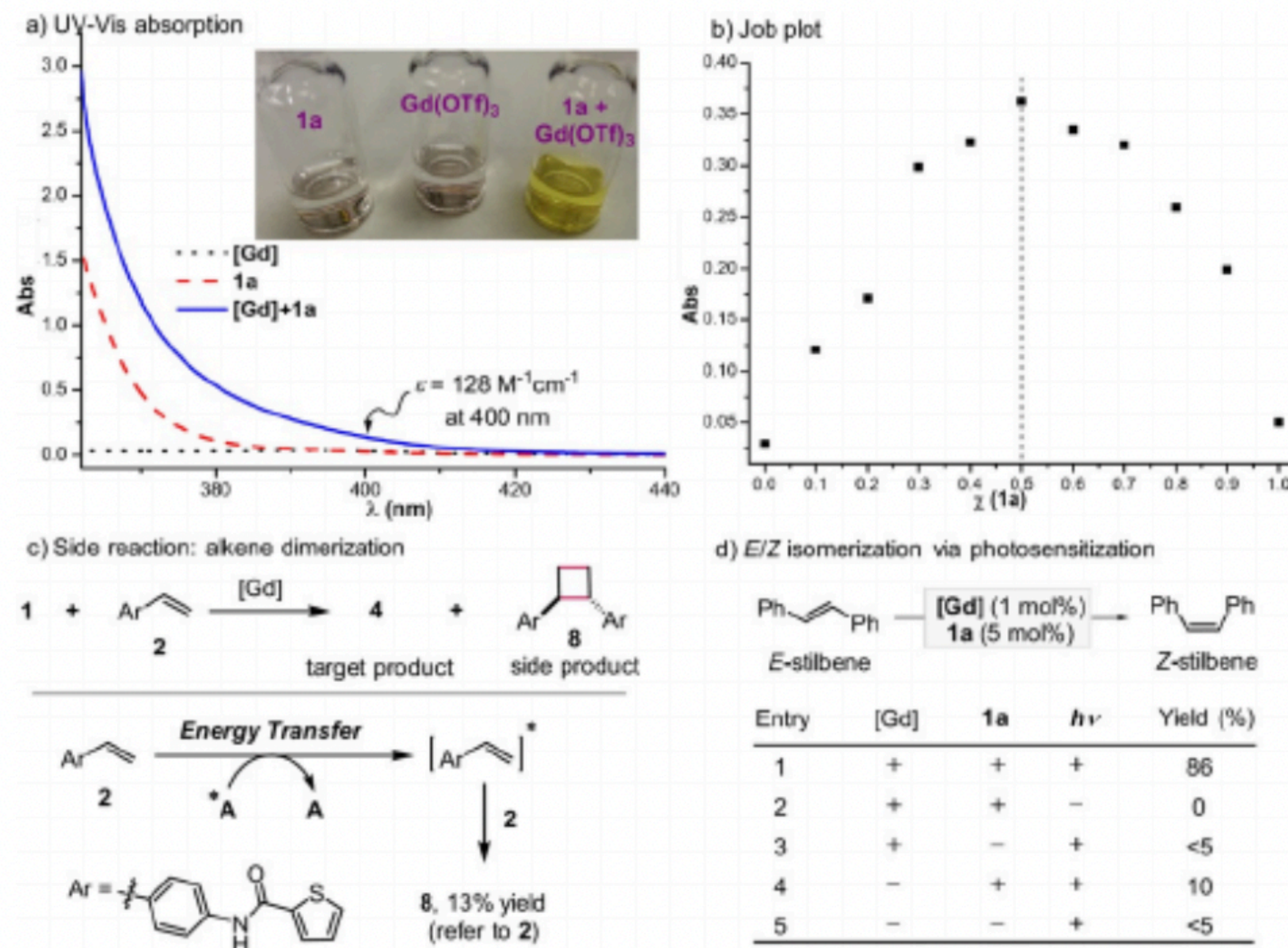
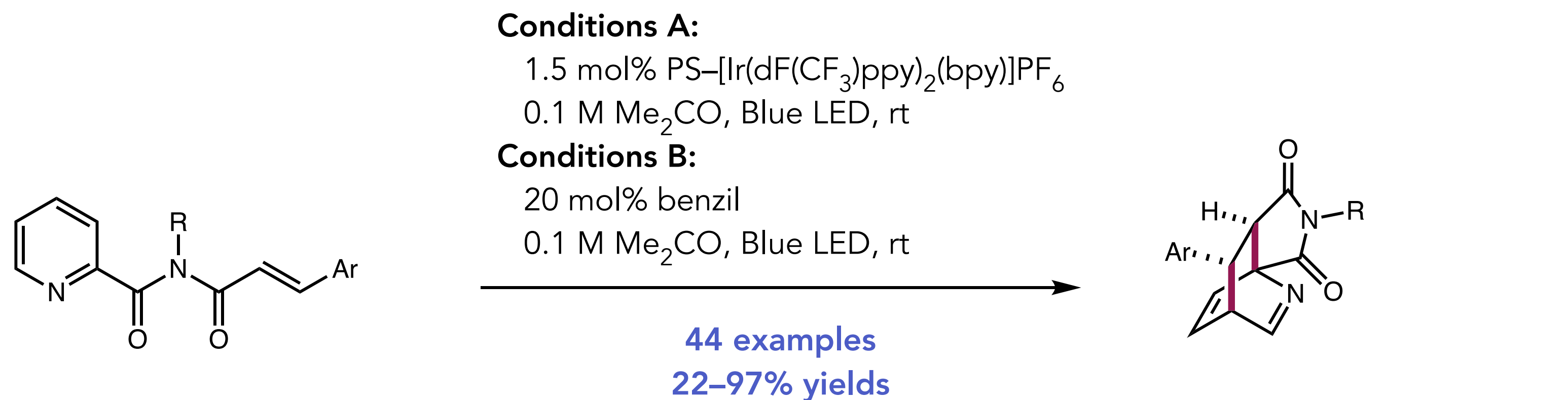


Figure 5. a) UV/Vis absorption spectra of **1a**/[Gd] (1:1, 1.0 mM) in CH₃CN. b) Job plot analysis (absorbance as a function of χ , that is, the molar fraction of **1a**). c) Isolation of a side product **8** as an indicator for intermediate **A**. d) Probing the intermediate **A** through the photosensitized isomerization.

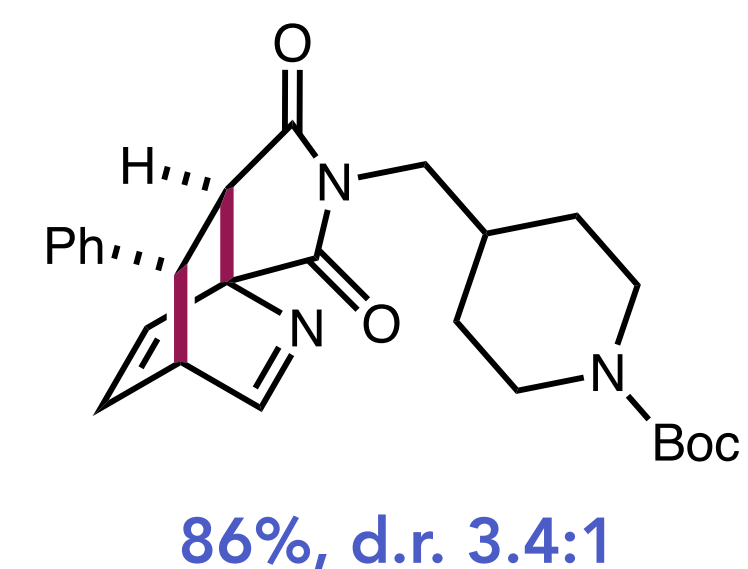
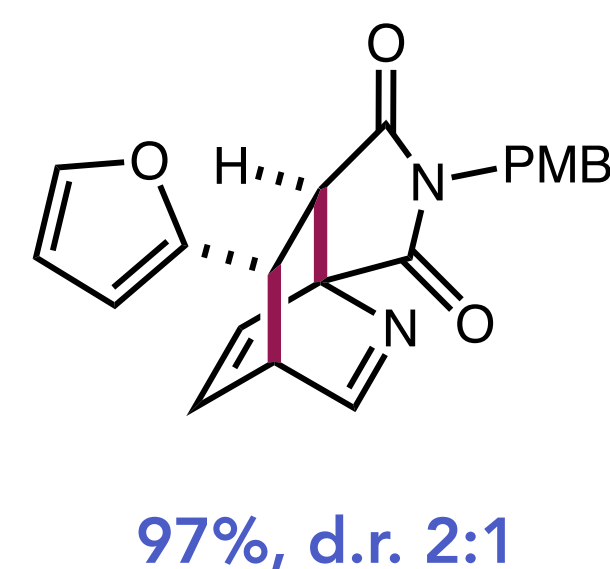
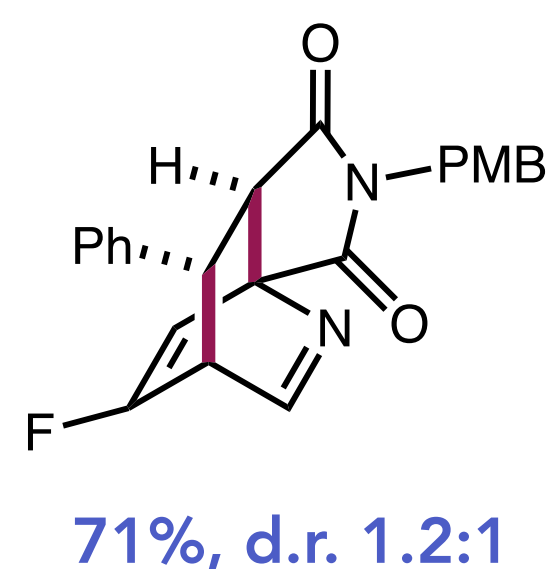
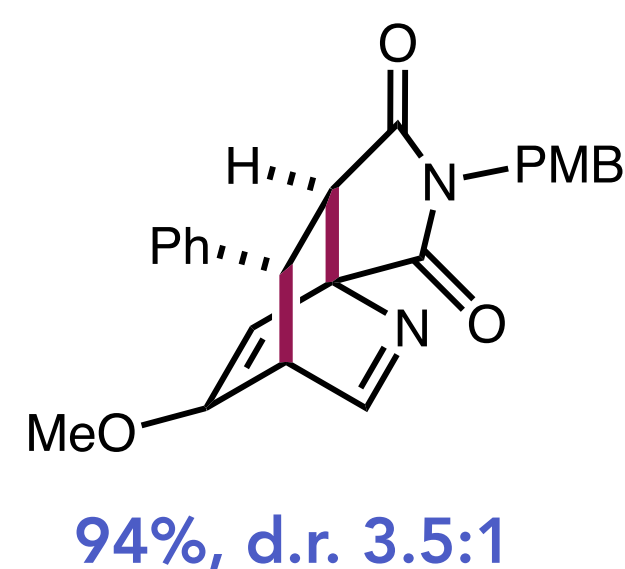
Photocatalytic Dearomative via [4+2] Cycloaddition in pyridines and quinolines

– Glorius, 2019.

– Intramolecular [4+2] cycloaddition of C2-tethered pyridine olefins:



– Select examples:



Photocatalytic Dearomative via [4+2] Cycloaddition in pyridines and quinolines

– Glorius, 2019.

– Interesting use of a recyclable polymer supported photocatalyst:

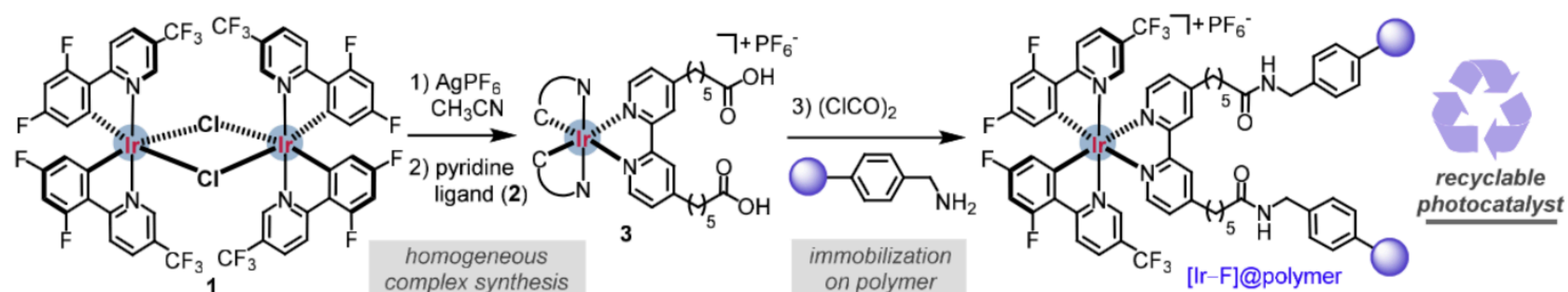
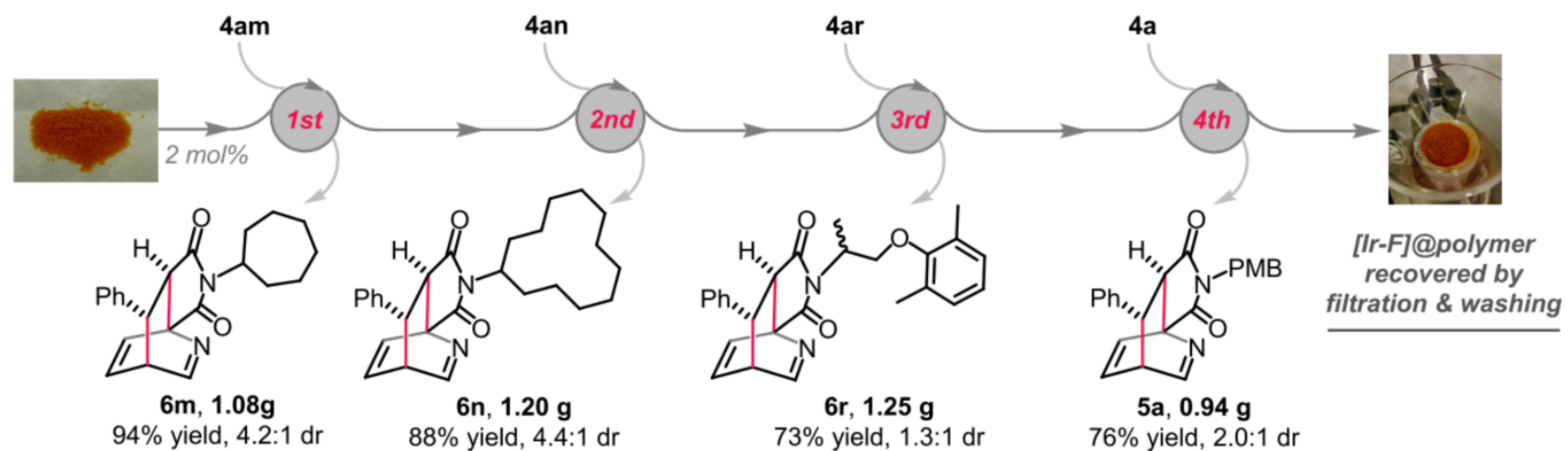
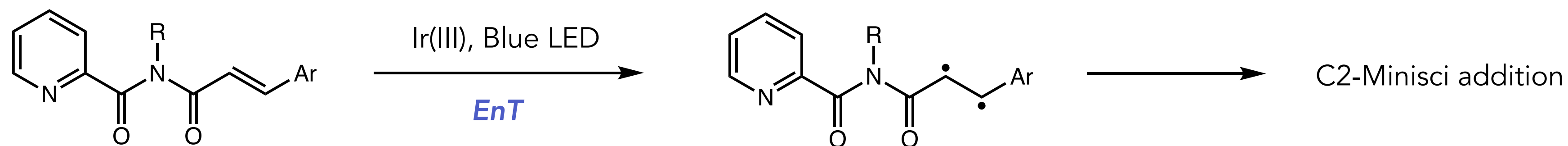
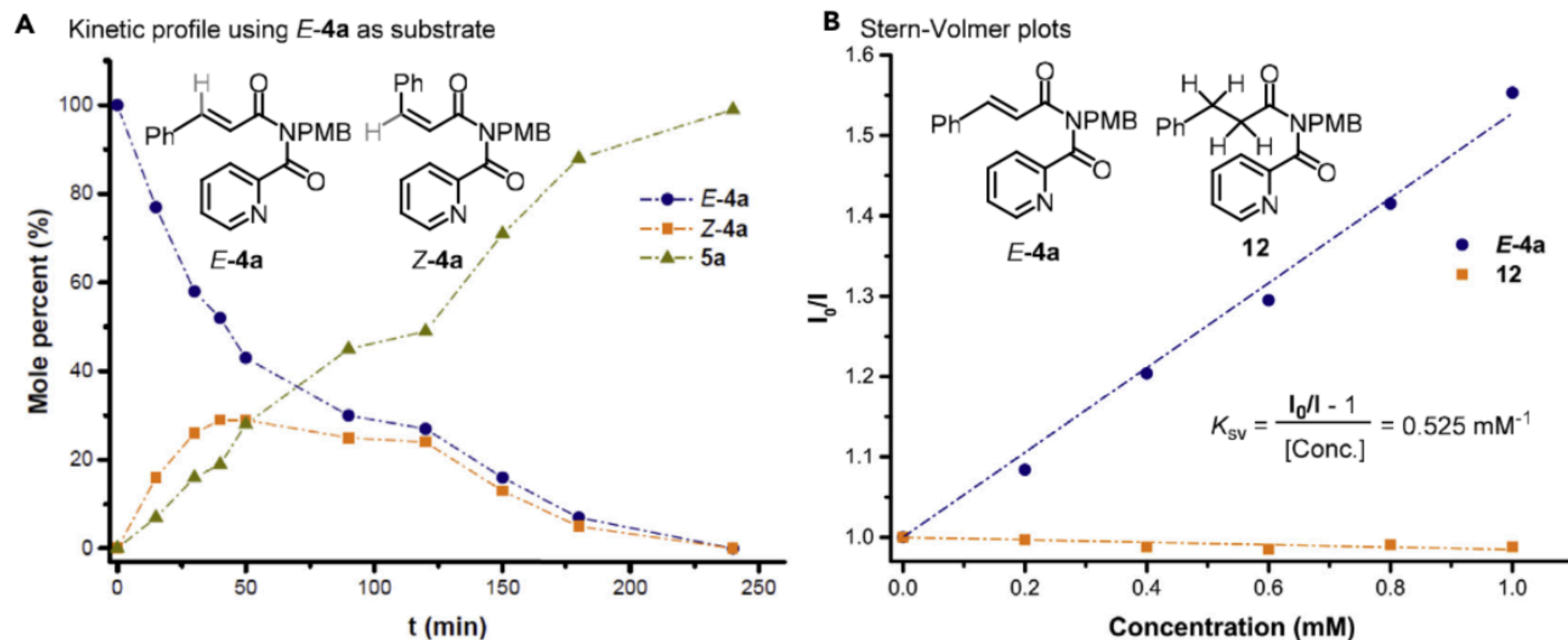


Figure 2. Synthesis of an Immobilized Iridium Photocatalyst



Photocatalytic Dearomative via [4+2] Cycloaddition in pyridines and quinolines

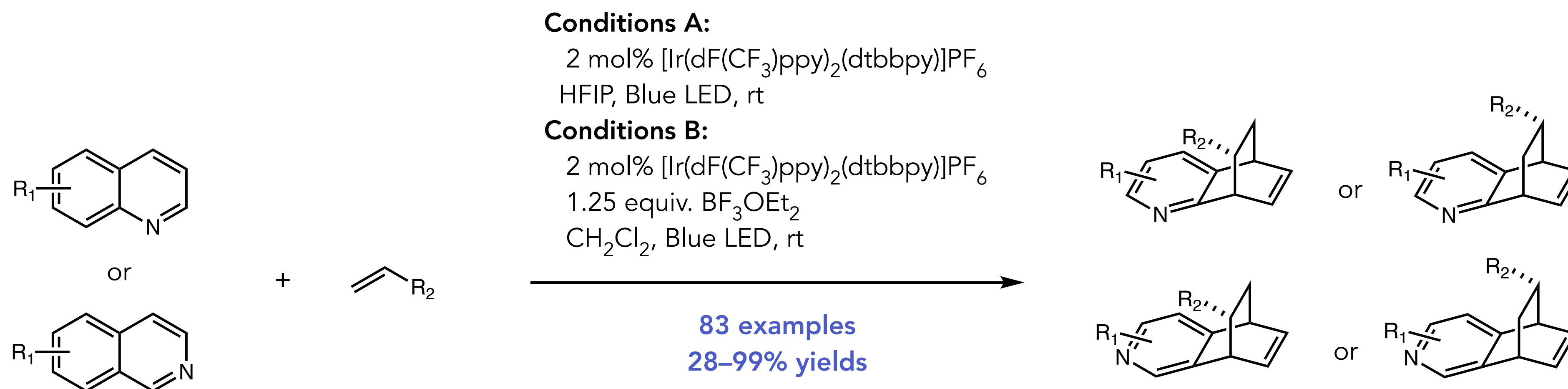
- Glorius, 2019.
- Mechanistic support:



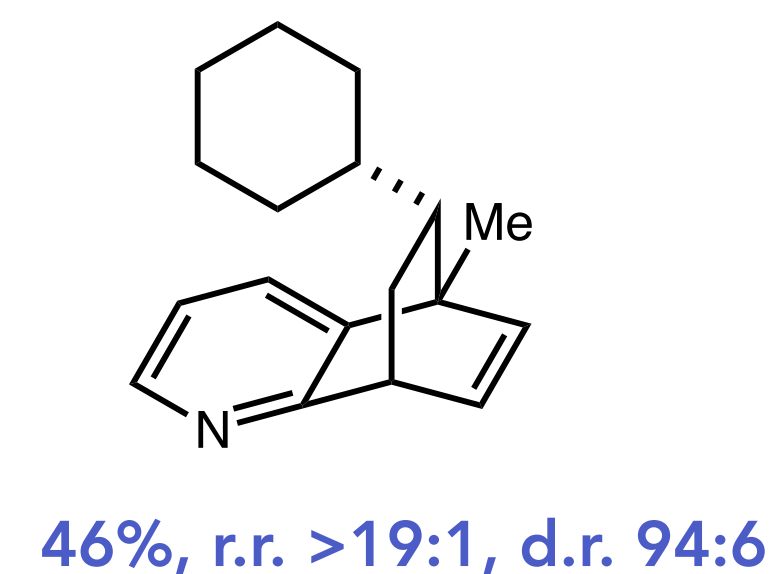
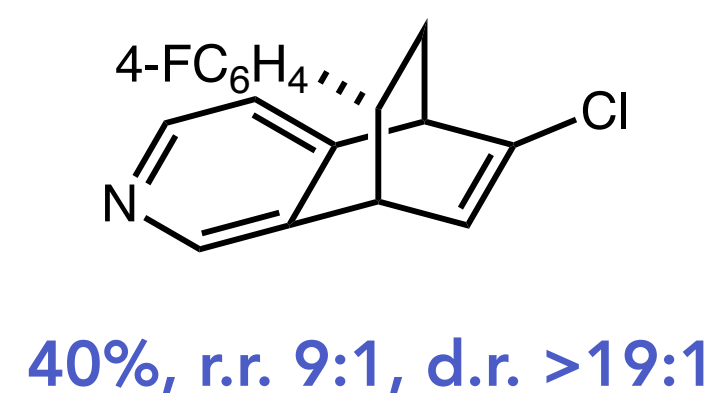
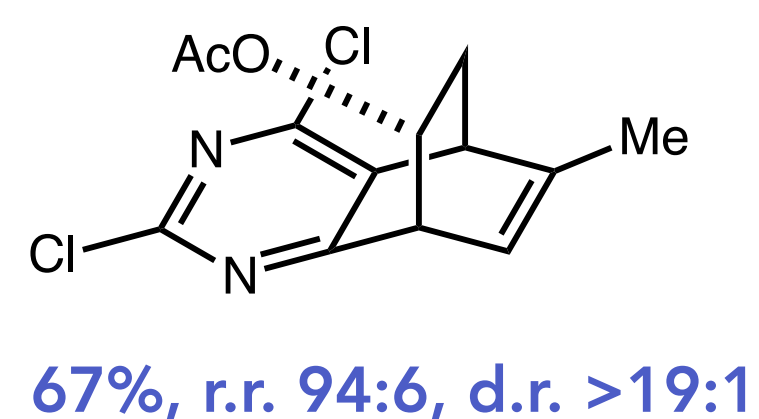
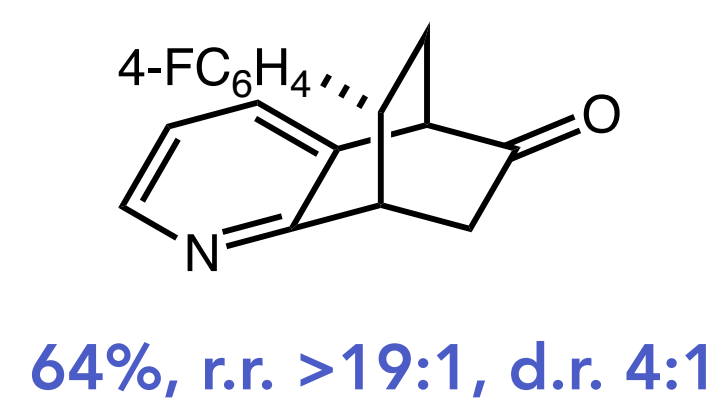
Photocatalytic Dearomative via [4+2] Cycloaddition in pyridines and quinolines

– Glorius, Houk, Brown, 2021.

–Photocatalytic dearomative intermolecular [4+2] cycloaddition between quinolines or isoquinolines and olefins:



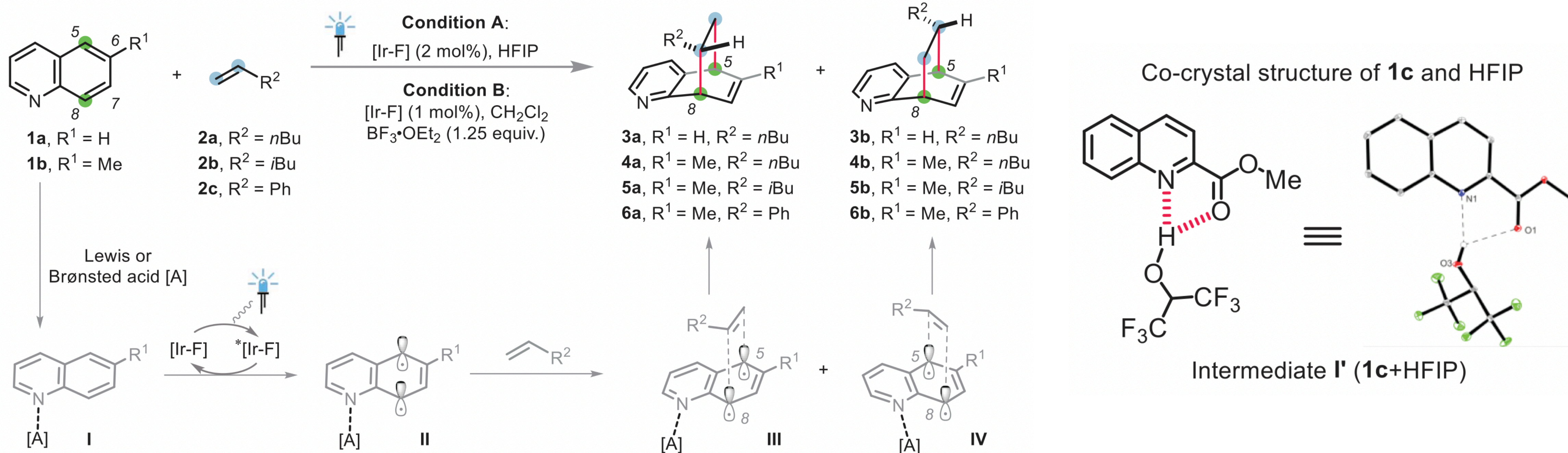
– Select examples:



Photocatalytic Dearomative via [4+2] Cycloaddition in pyridines and quinolines

– Glorius, Houk, Brown, 2021.

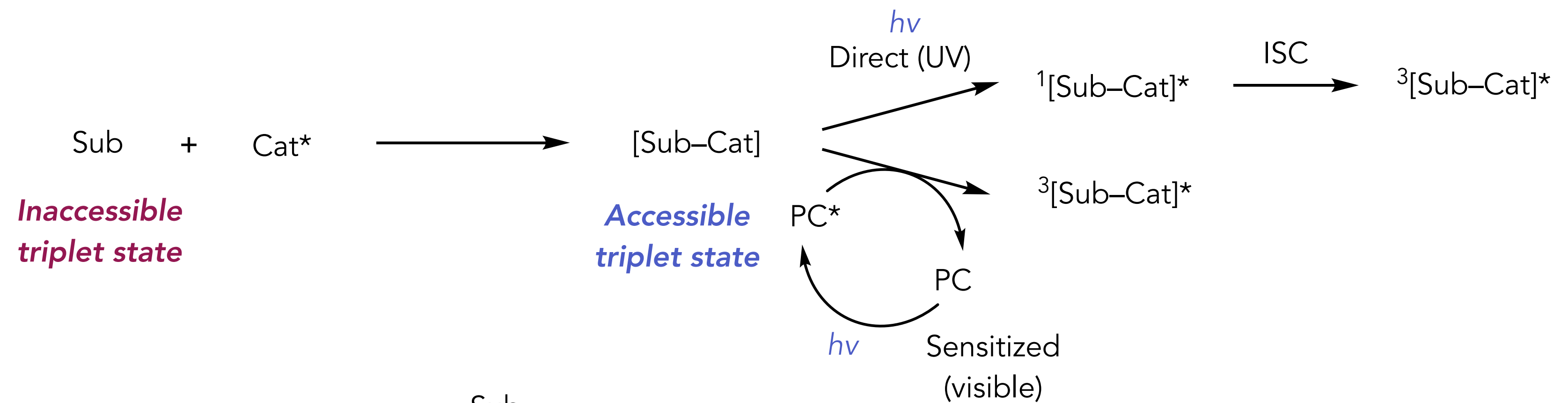
–Photocatalytic dearomative intermolecular [4+2] cycloaddition between quinolines or isoquinolines and olefins:



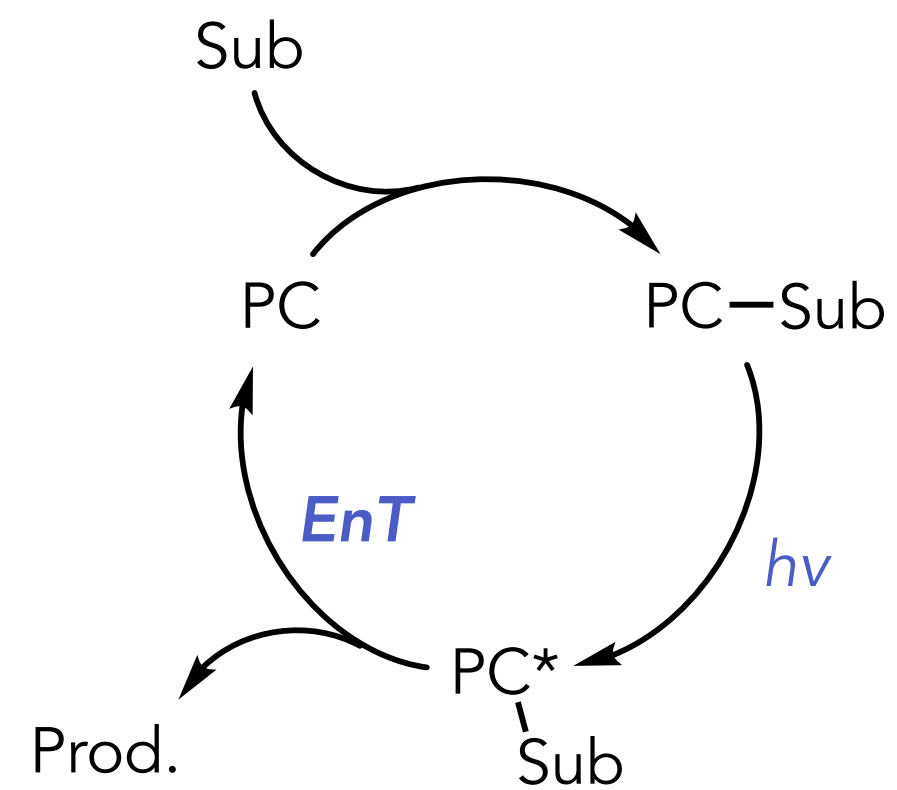
Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition

Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition

- Different modes of enantioinduction have thus far been explored.
 - 1. Coordination / Complexation induced triplet state energy lowering:



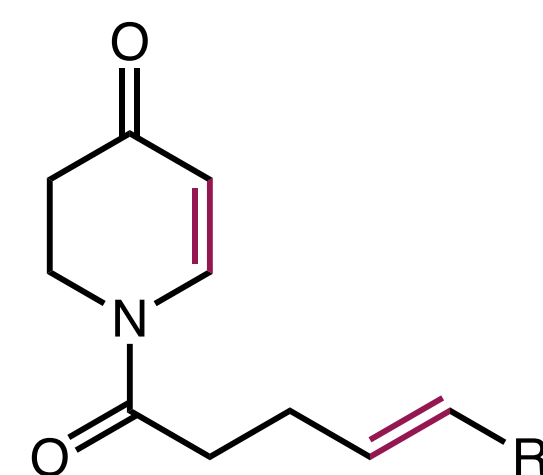
- 2. Chiral photocatalyst with recognition motif for substrate:



Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Enones and Olefins

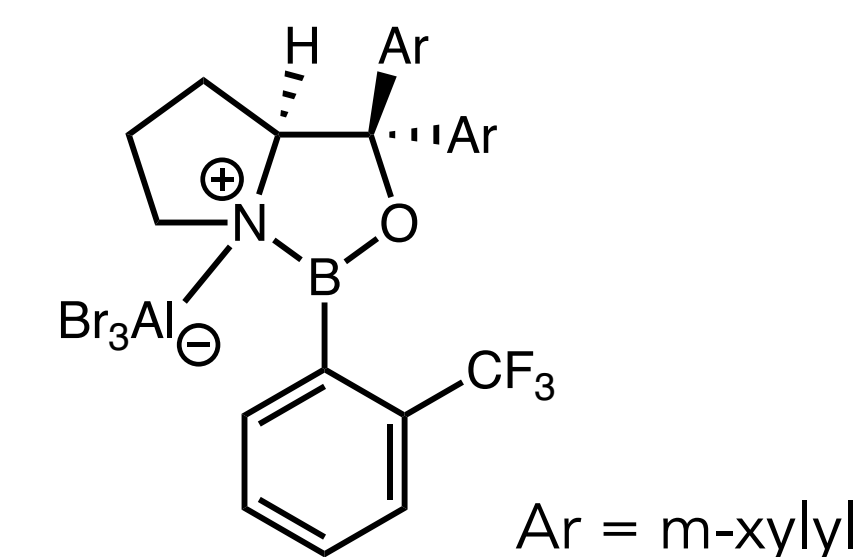
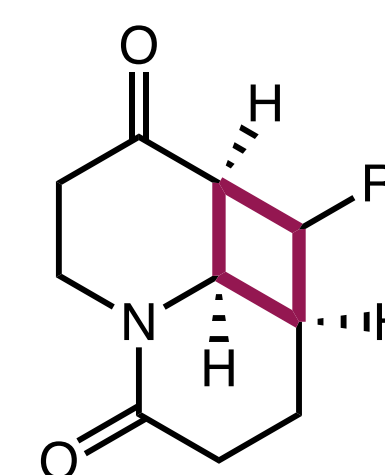
– Bach, 2013.

– A chiral Lewis acid promotes triplet state energy lowering in a UV-light mediated intramolecular [2+2] cycloaddition:

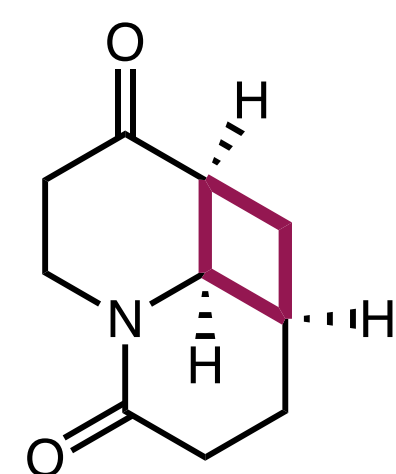


50 mol% chiral oxazaborolidine
CH₂Cl₂, 366 nm UV, -70 °C

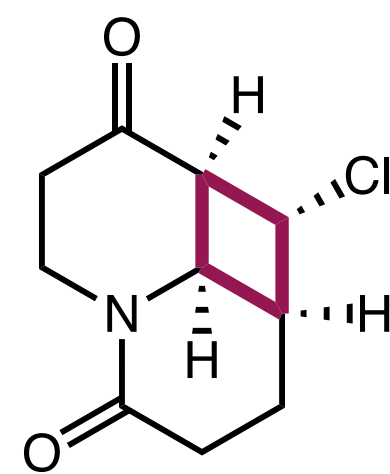
9 examples
41–87% yields
81–90% ee



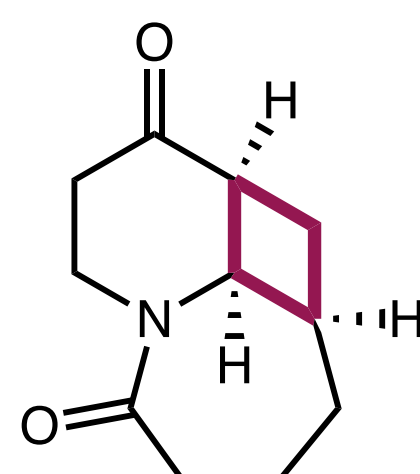
– Select examples:



81%, 88% ee



83%, 82% ee

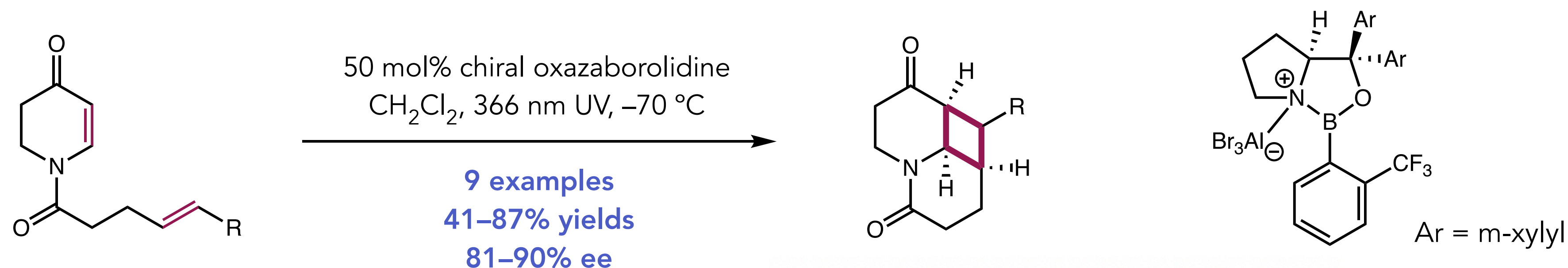


84%, 90% ee

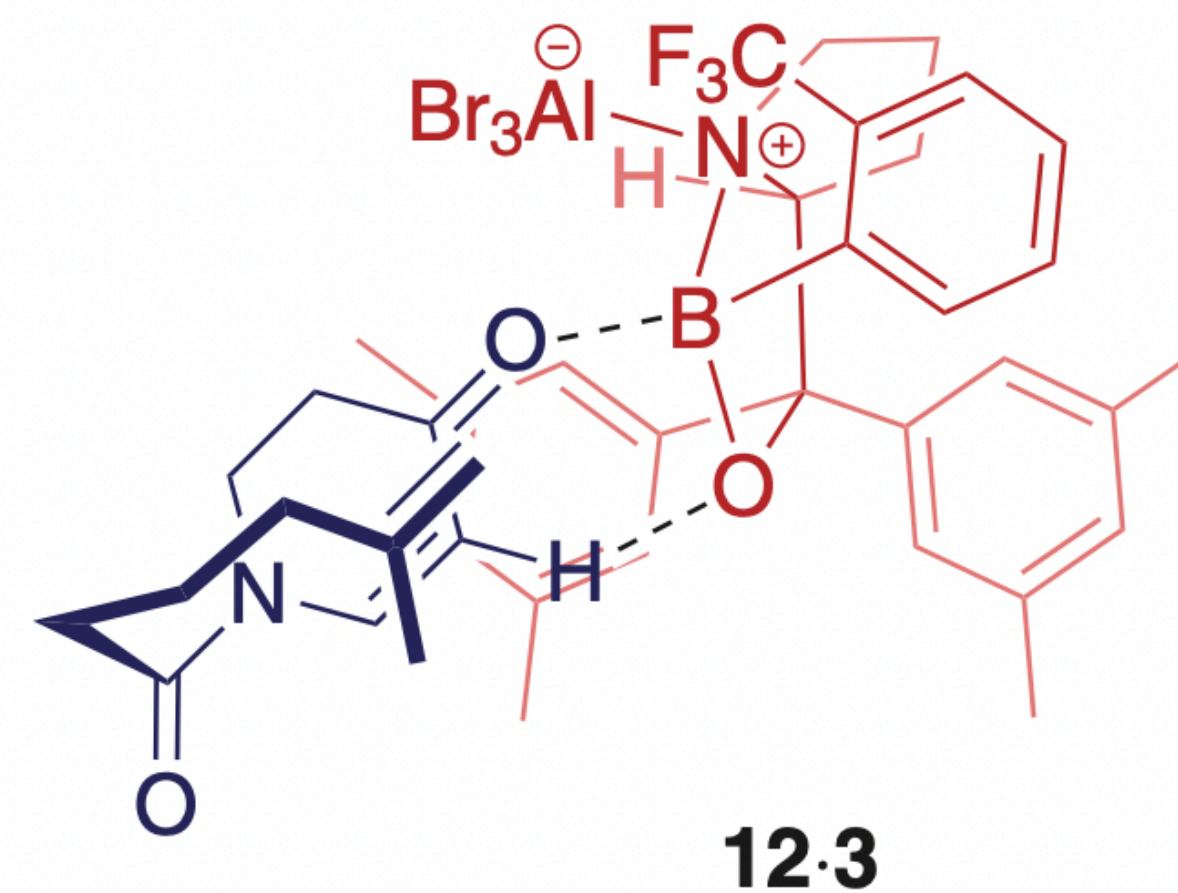
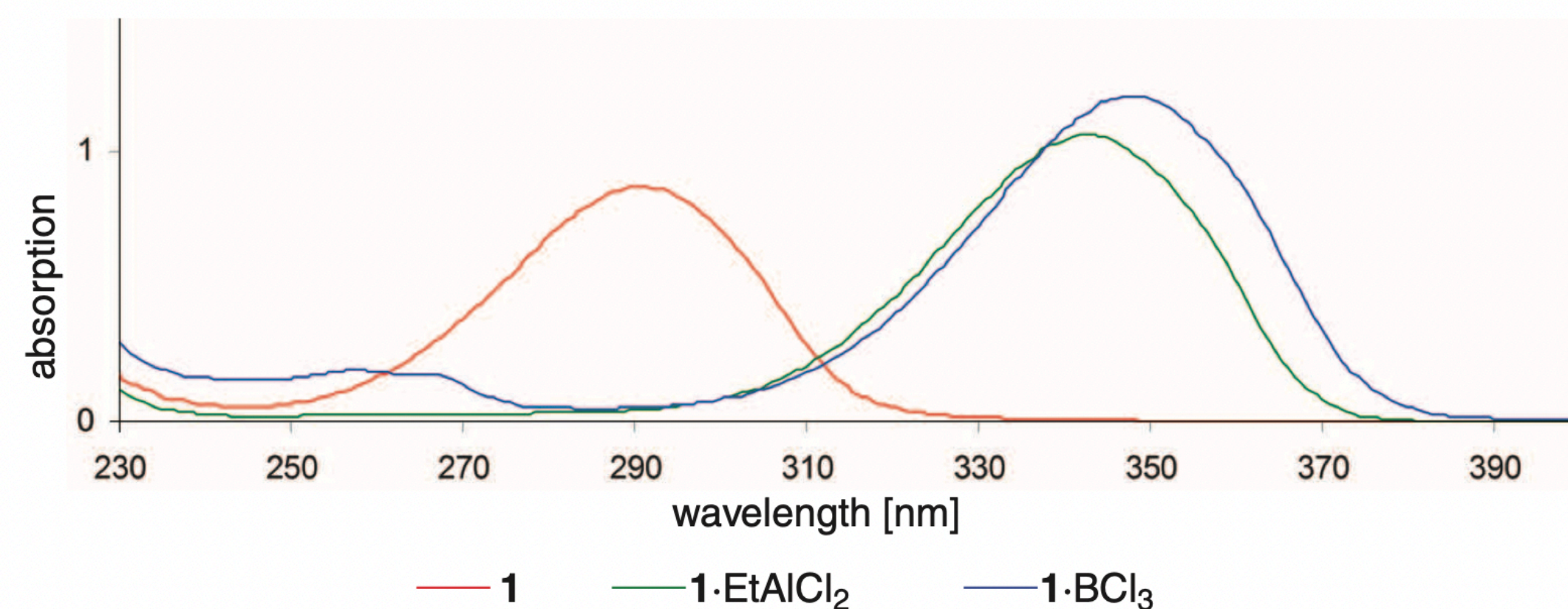
Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Enones and Olefins

– Bach, 2013.

– A chiral Lewis acid promotes triplet state energy lowering in a UV-light mediated intramolecular [2+2] cycloaddition:



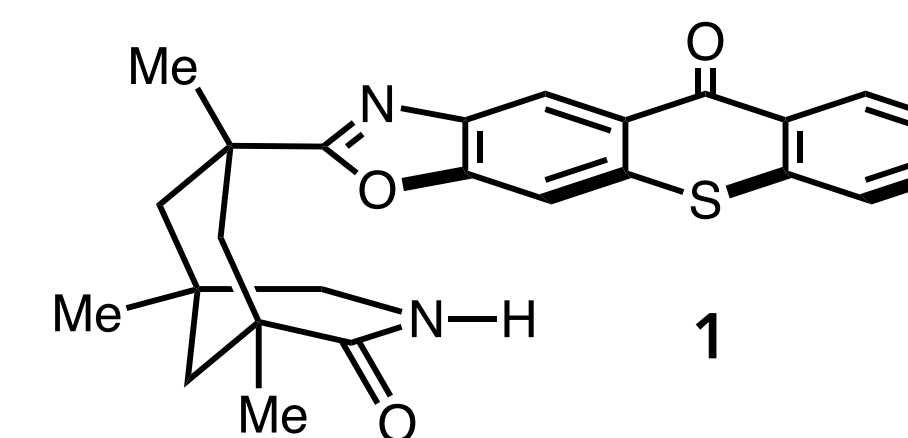
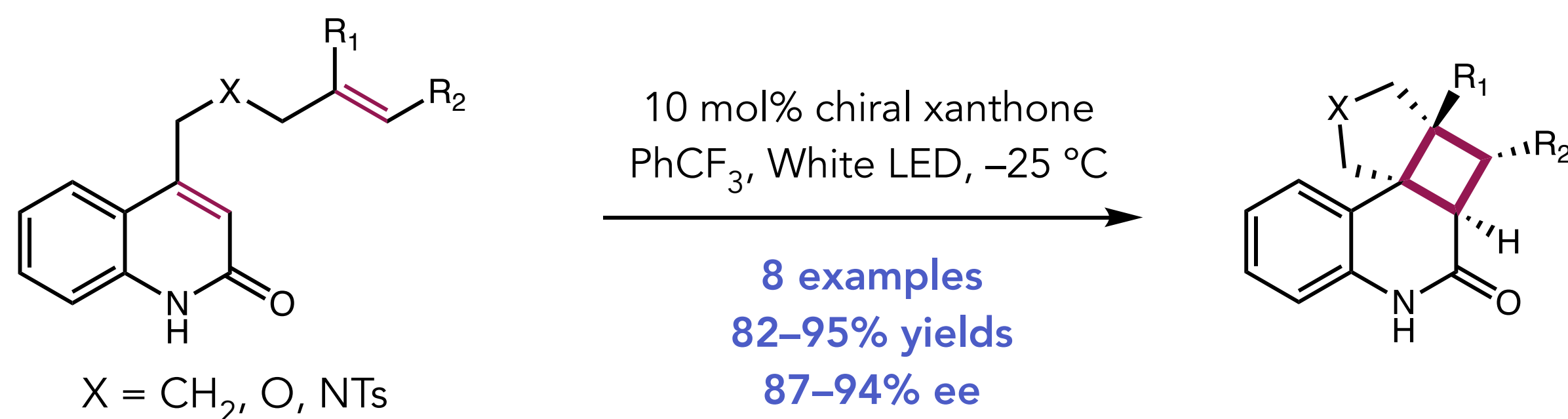
– Bathochromic shift upon Lewis acid / substrate coordination:



Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Quinolinones and Olefins

– Bach, 2014.

– A xanthone sensitizer incorporating a hydrogen bond recognition motif allows for visible-light driven (>400 nm) enantioselective [2+2]:



– Select examples:

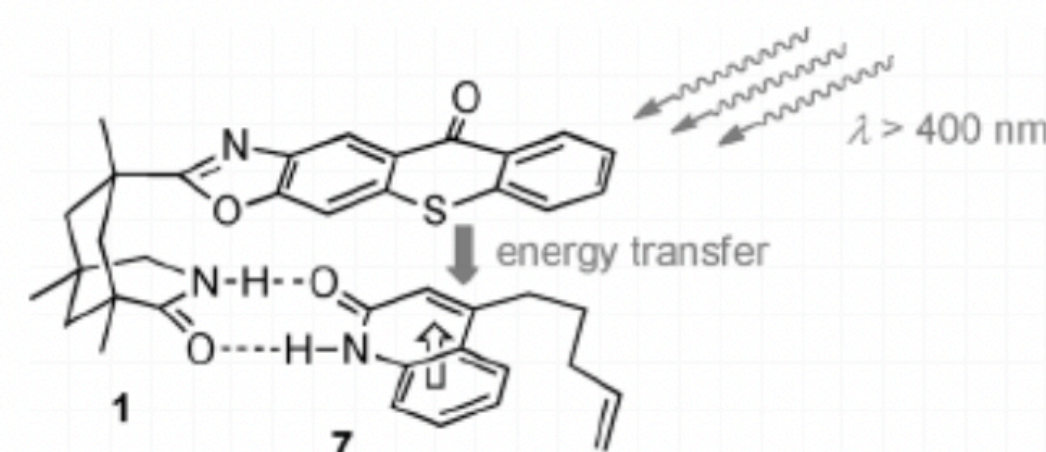
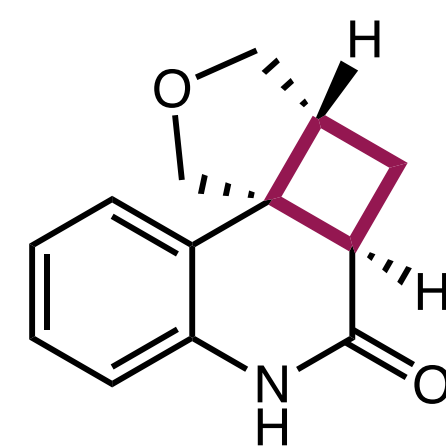
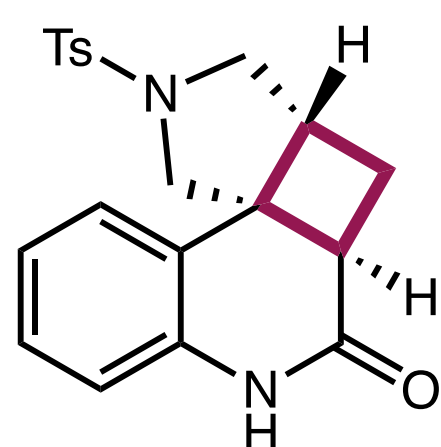
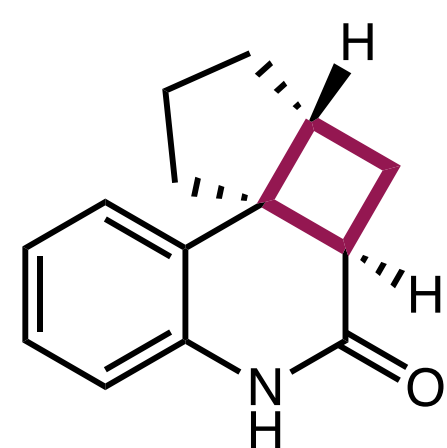


Figure 3. Mechanistic model for sensitization and enantioface differentiation in the complex 1·7. The unshaded arrow indicates the approach of the tethered alkene onto the excited quinolone double bond.

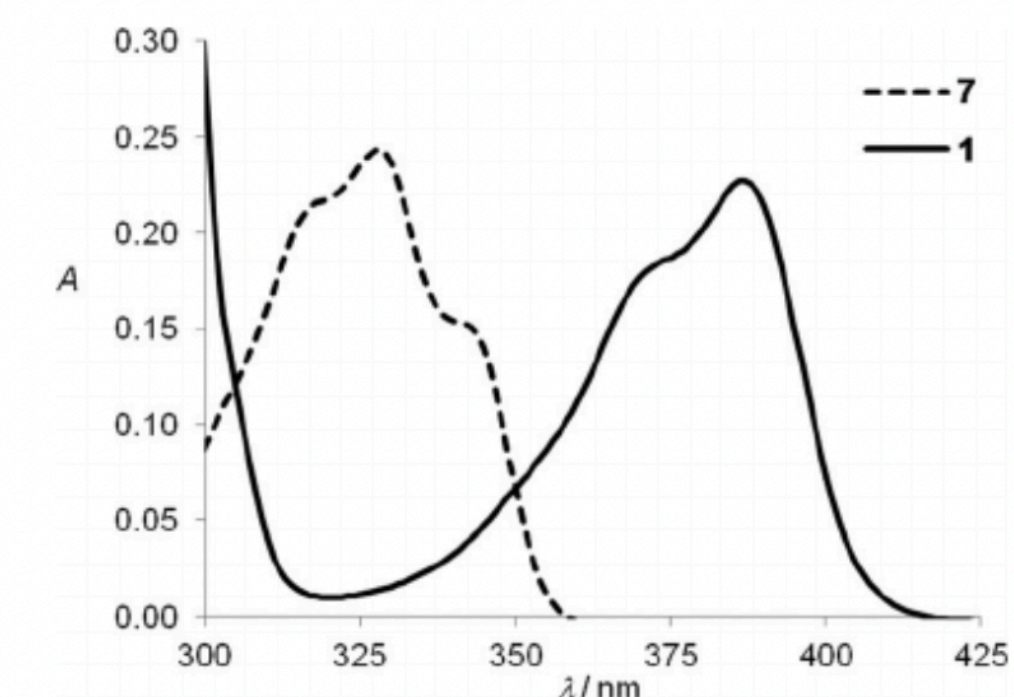
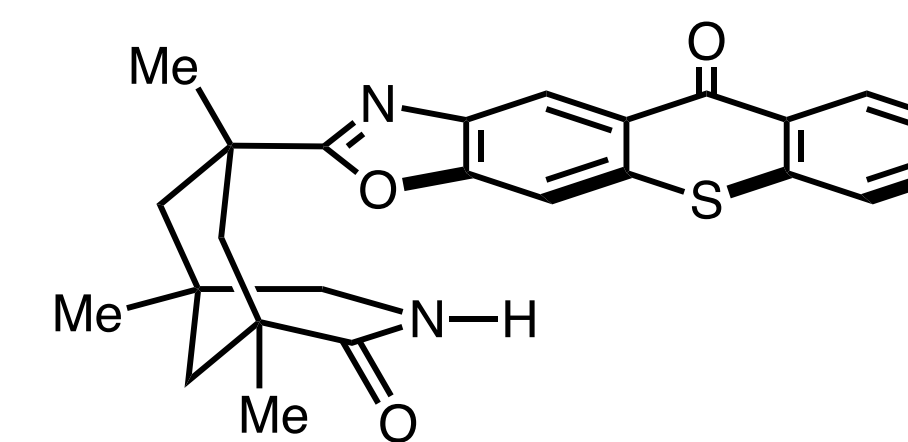
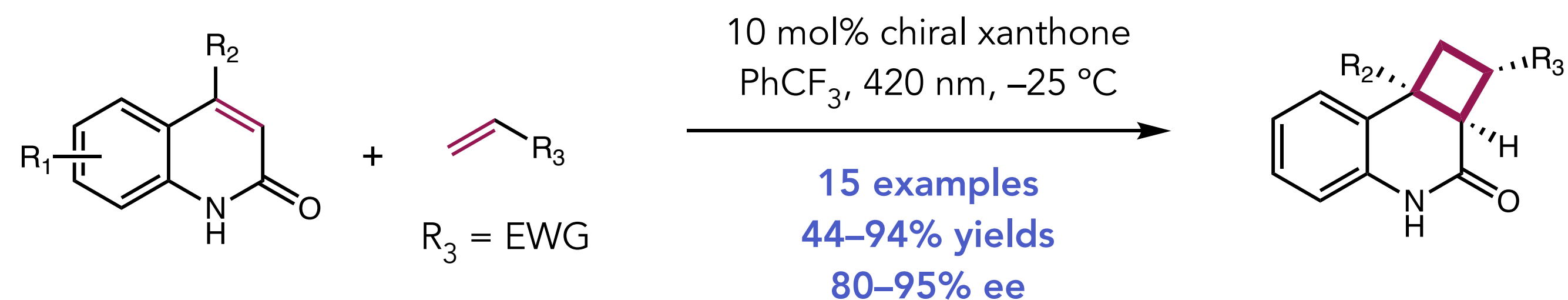


Figure 1. UV/Vis spectra of **1** ($c=0.5 \text{ mM}$) and **7** ($c=0.5 \text{ mM}$) in trifluorotoluene (PhCF₃).

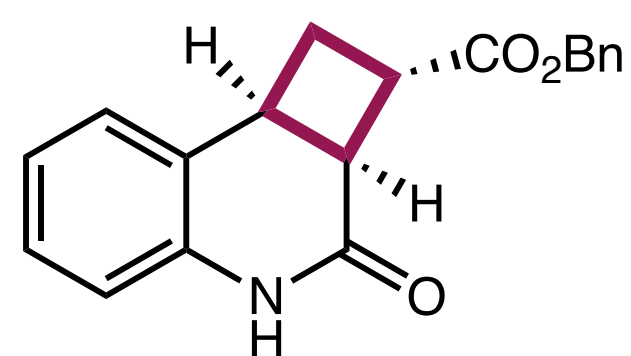
Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Quinolinones and Olefins

– Bach, 2016.

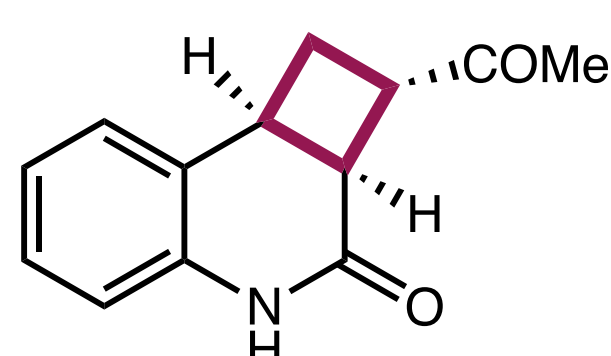
– Extension to an intermolecular regime:



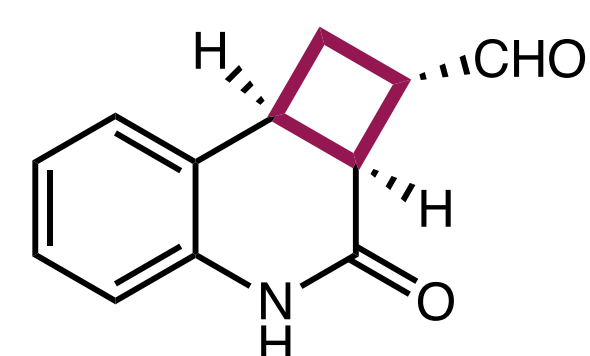
– Select examples:



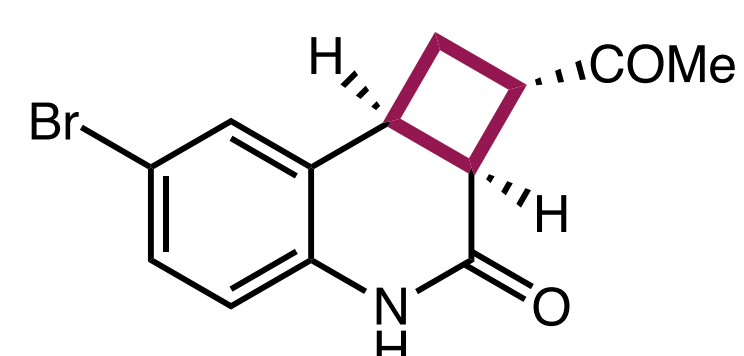
79%, 80% ee



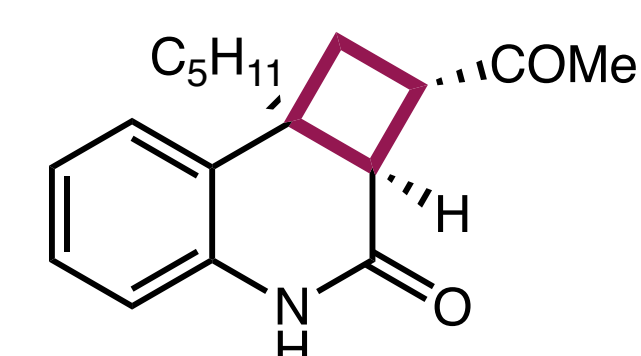
80%, 91% ee



44%, 91% ee



59%, 94% ee

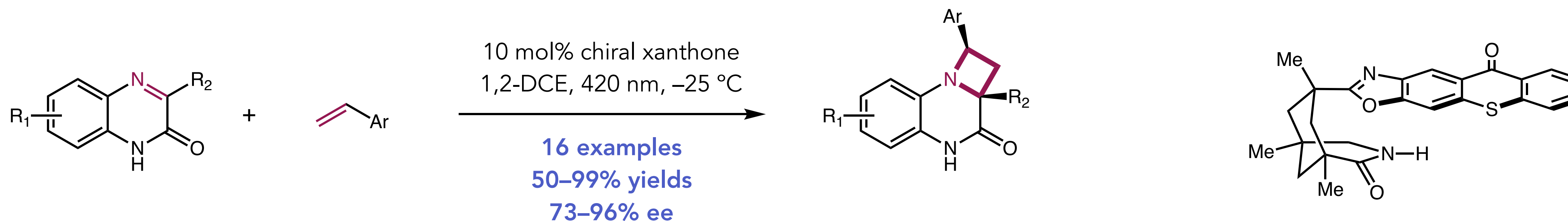


94%, 94% ee

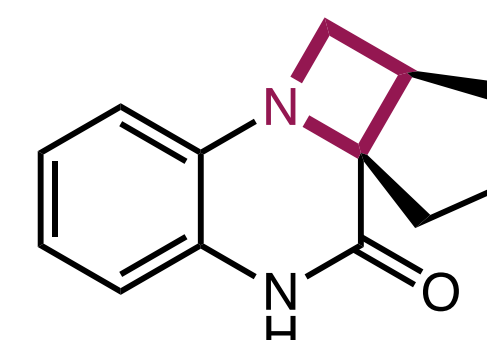
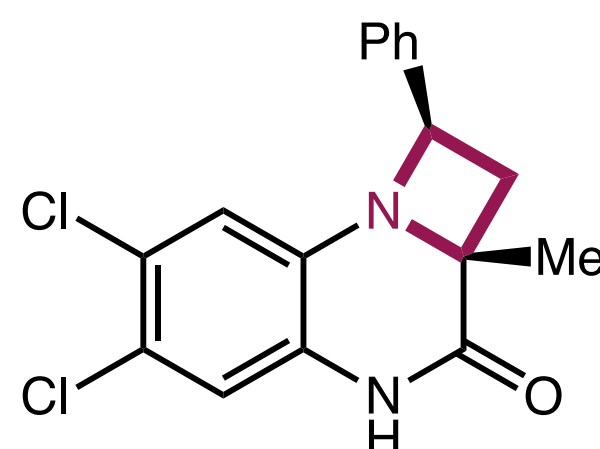
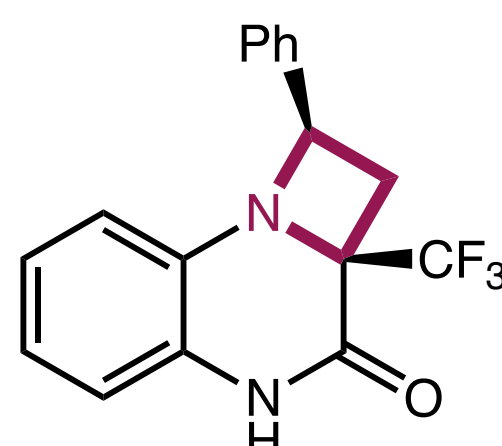
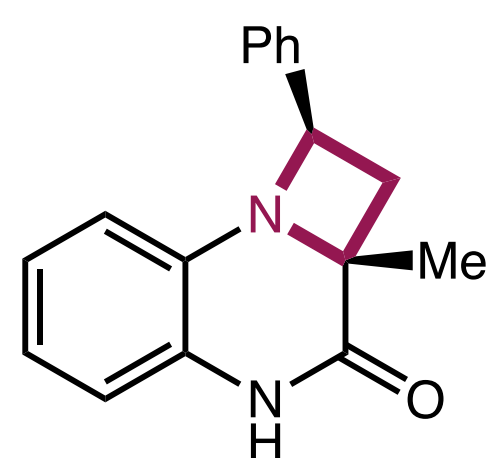
Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Quinoxalinone and Olefins

– Bach, 2021.

– First enantioselective visible-light photocatalytic intermolecular [2+2] cycloaddition for azetidine synthesis. Use of the same hydrogen-bond recognition xanthone sensitizer:



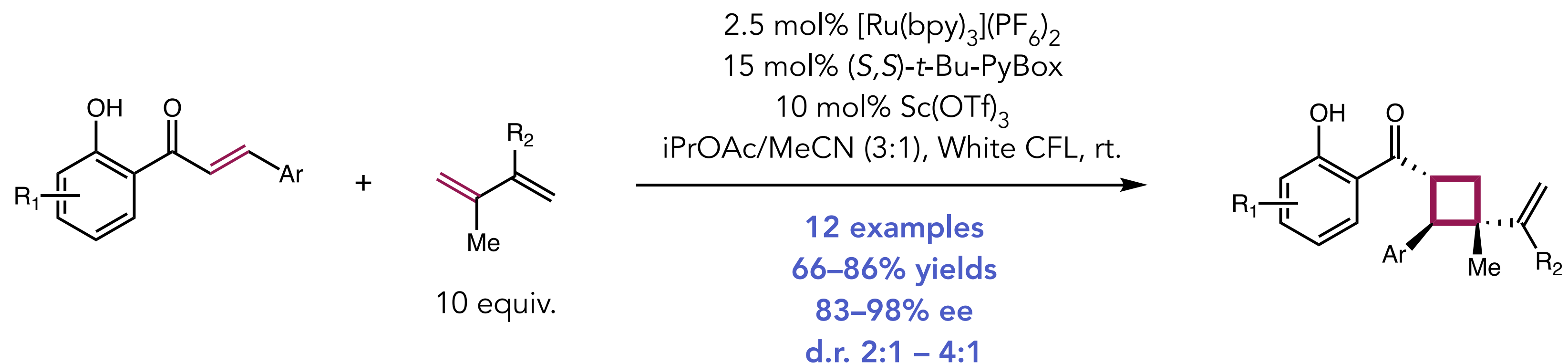
– Select examples:



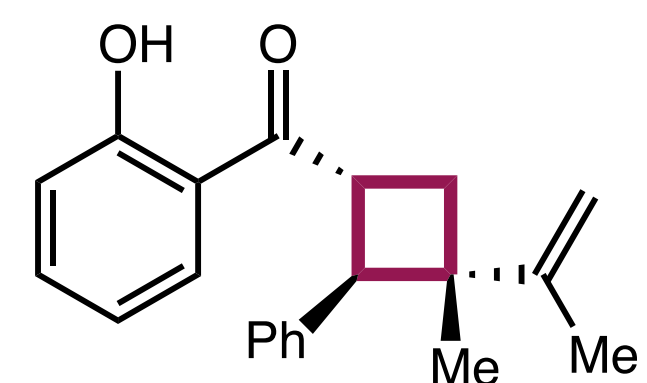
Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Enones and Olefins

– Yoon, 2016.

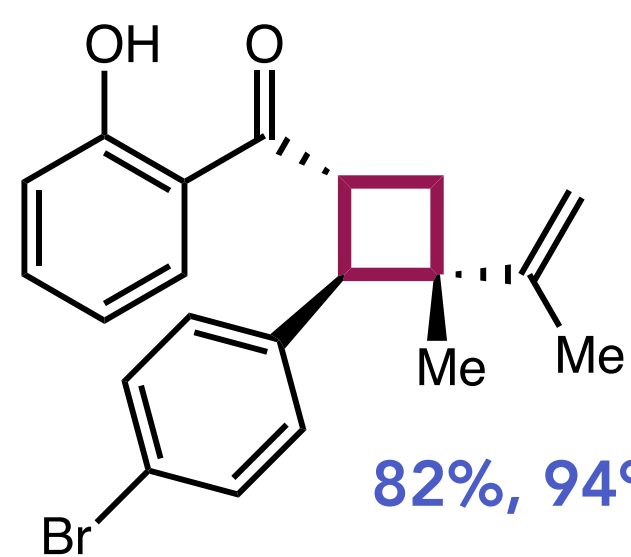
– Enantioselective intermolecular [2+2] cycloaddition enabled by substrate triplet state energy lowering catalysis:



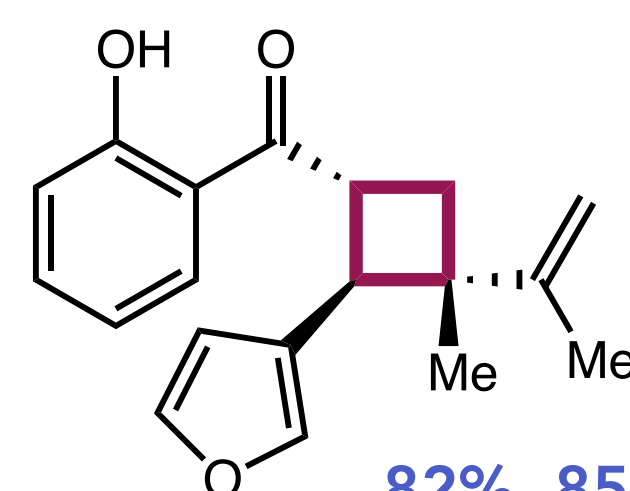
– Select examples:



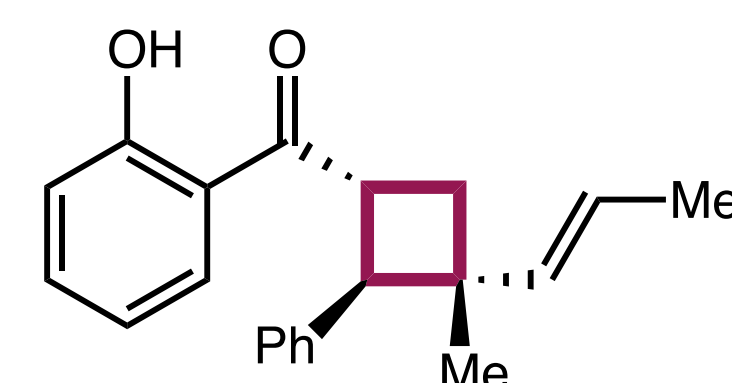
84%, 93% ee, d.r. 3:1



82%, 94% ee, d.r. 3:1



82%, 85% ee, d.r. 4:1



84%, 92% ee, d.r. 2:1

Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Enones and Olefins

– Yoon, 2016.

– Enantioselective intermolecular [2+2] cycloaddition enabled by substrate triplet state energy lowering catalysis:

B This work: Lewis acid catalyzed energy transfer

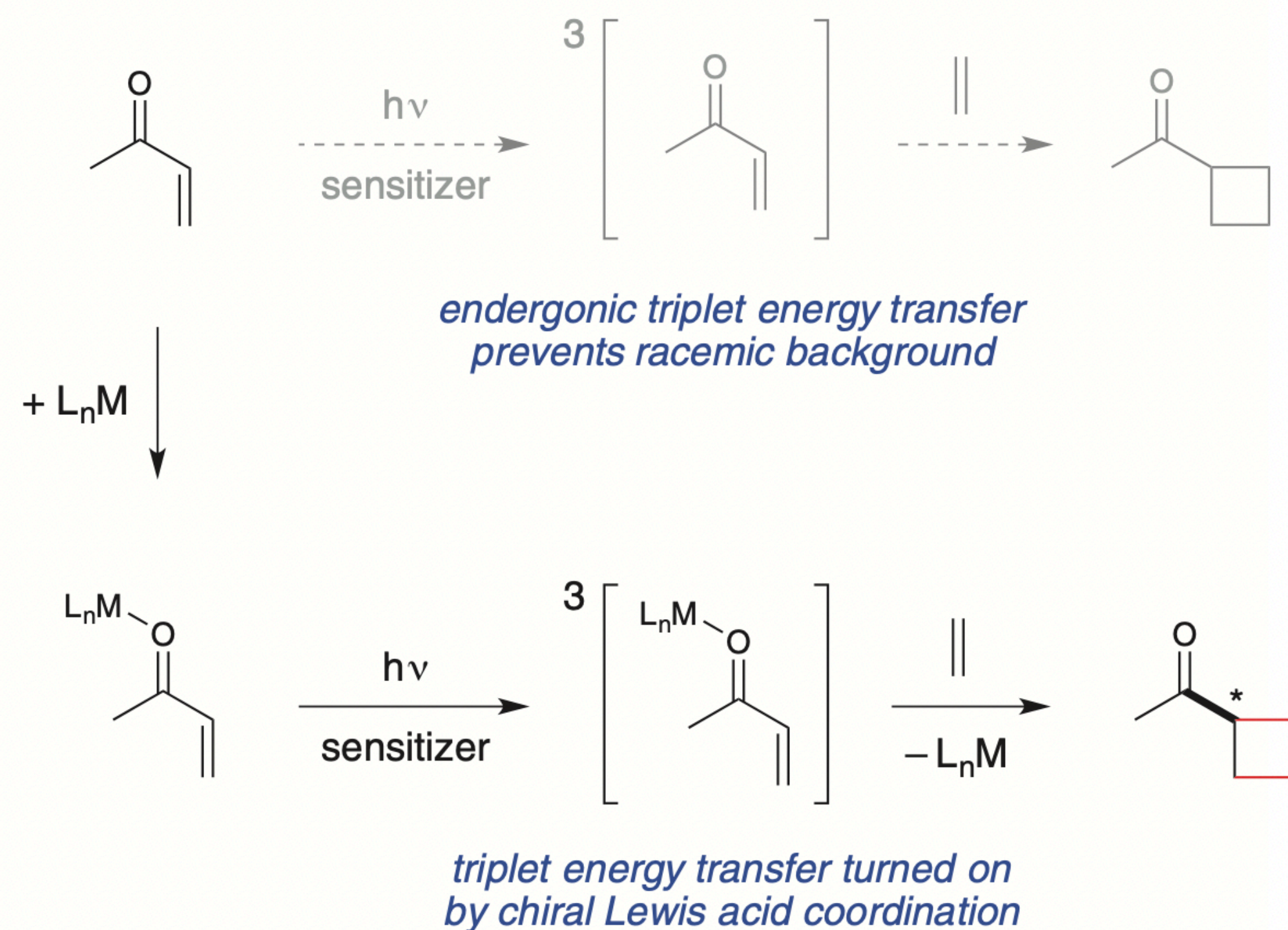
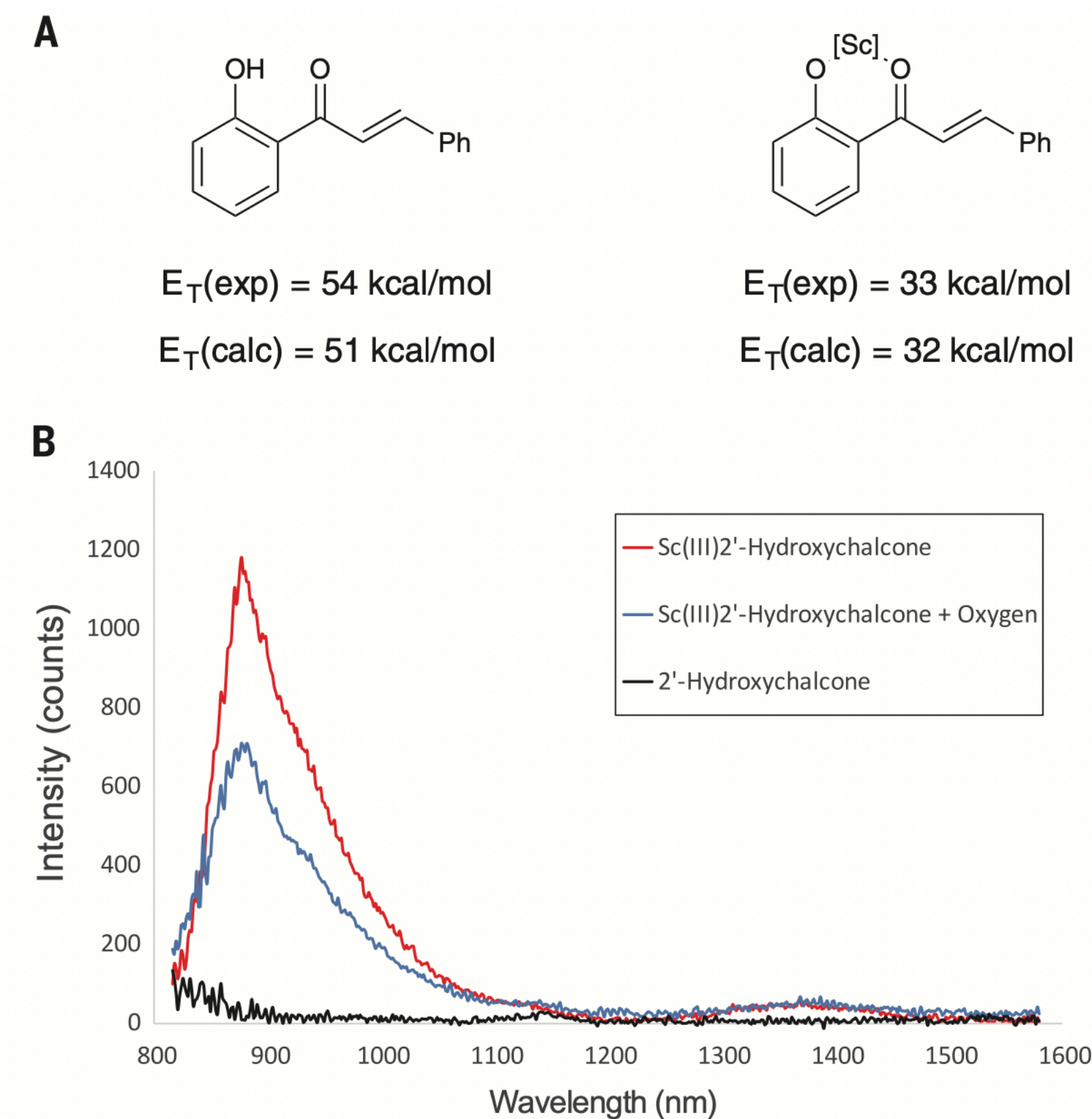


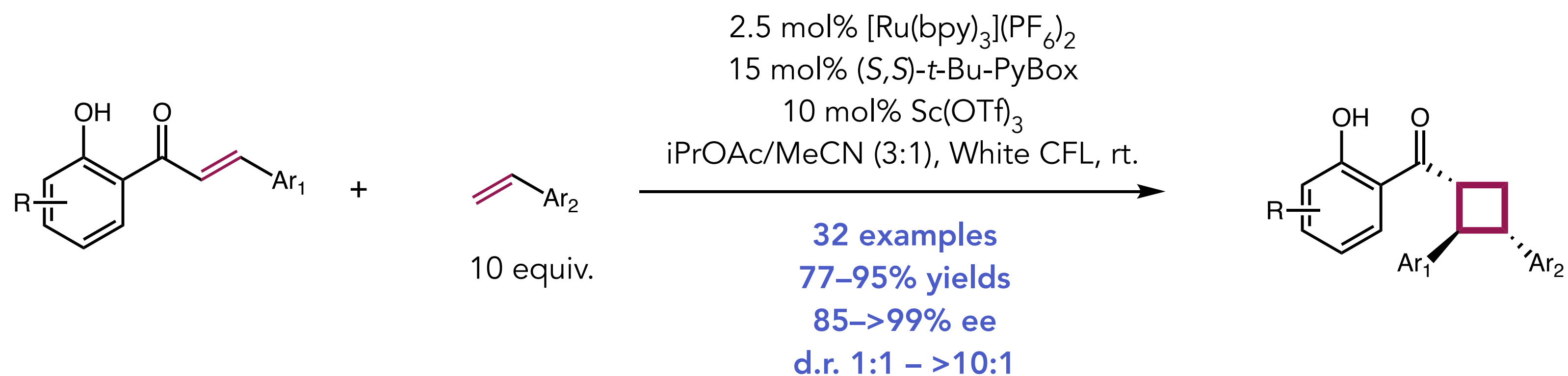
Fig. 4. Computational and experimental evidence for a Lewis acid-promoted decrease in triplet energy (E_T). (A) Experimental (exp) and calculated (calc) S_0-T_1 gaps for 2'-hydroxychalcone **2** and its Sc(III) complex. (B) Experimental near-IR emission data for 2'-hydroxychalcone **2** in the absence (black) and presence (red) of Sc(OTf)₃. The emission is partially quenched in the presence of oxygen (blue).



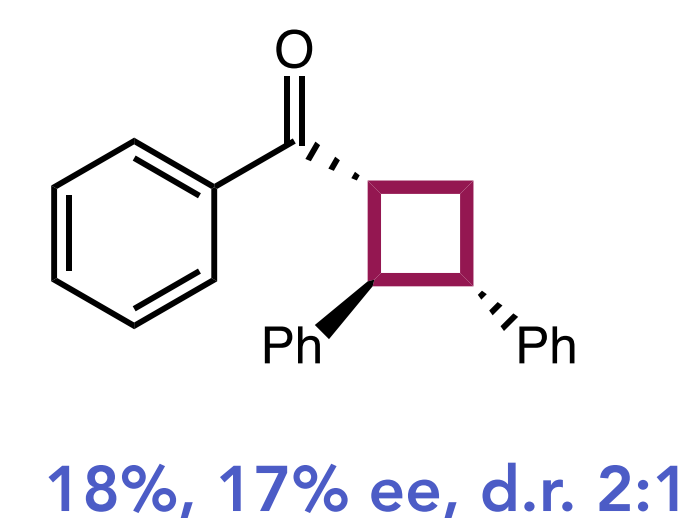
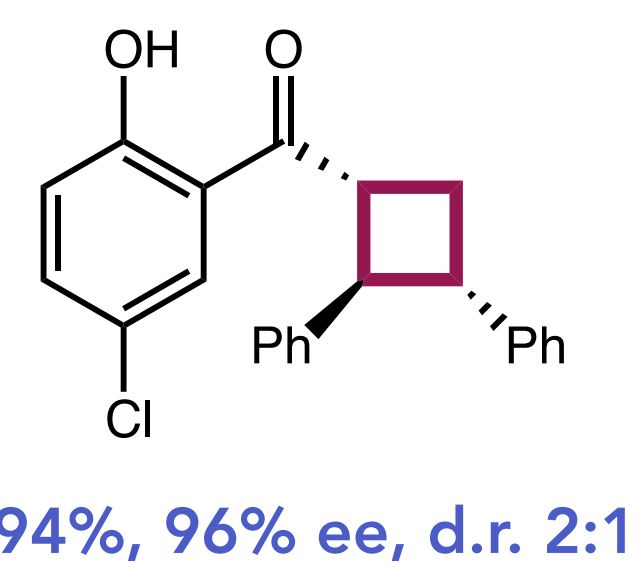
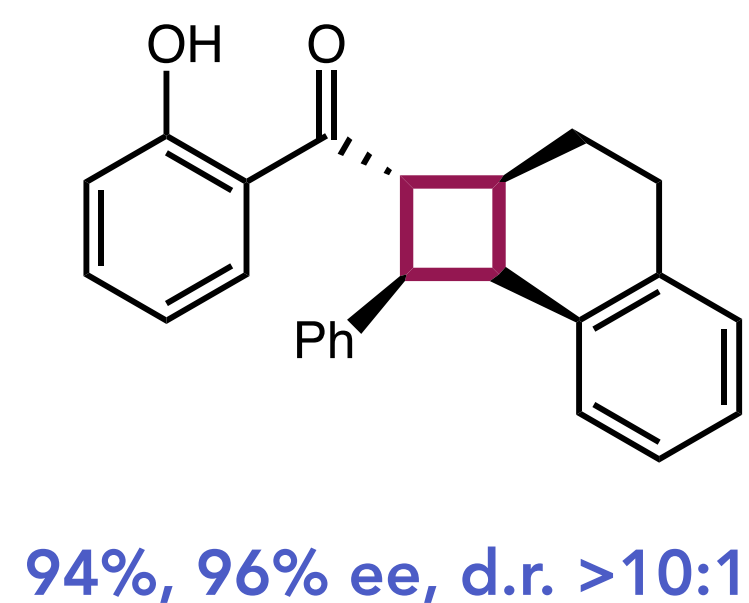
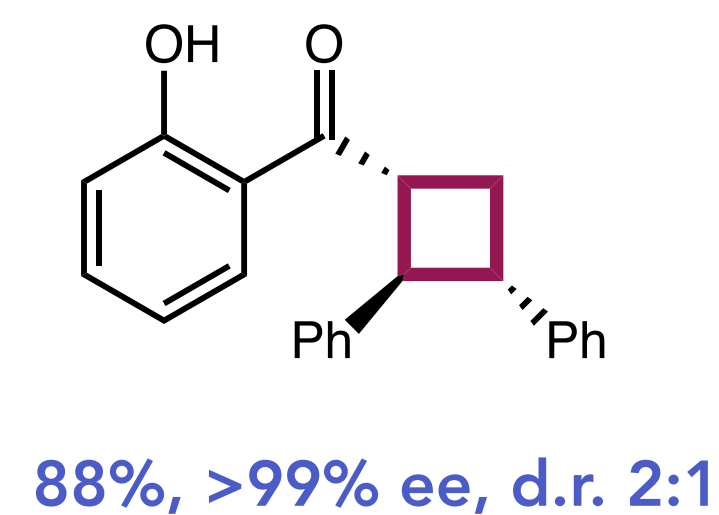
Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Enones and Olefins

– Yoon, 2017.

– Extension to styrene substrates in enantioselective [2+2] photocycloaddition:



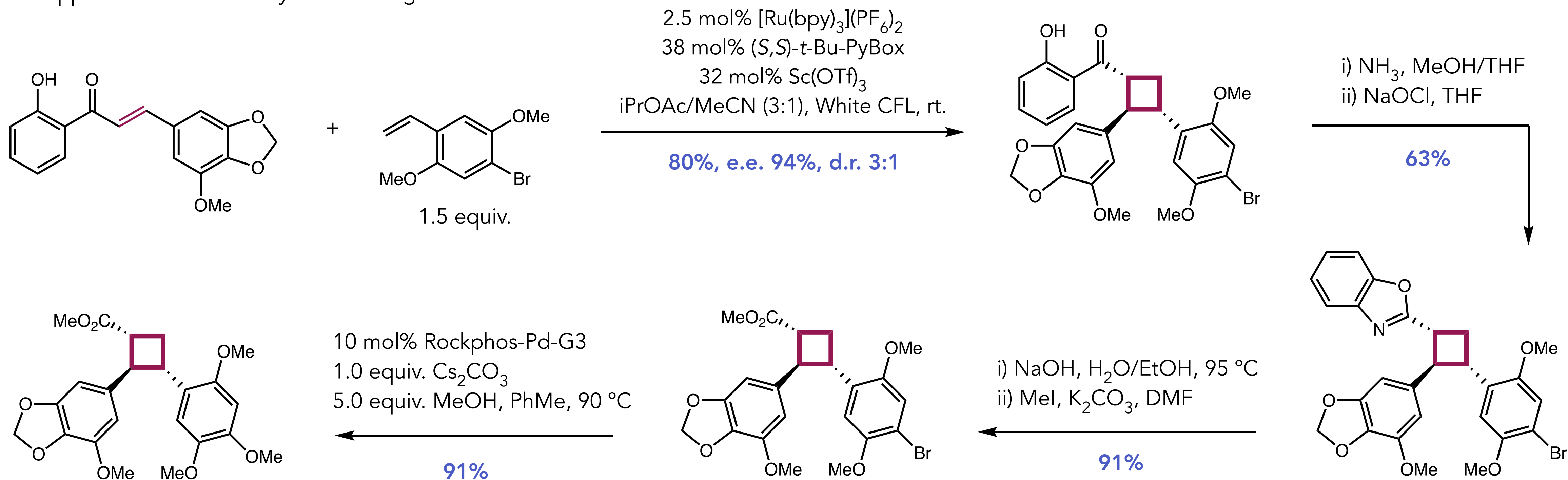
– Select examples:



Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Enones and Olefins

– Yoon, 2017.

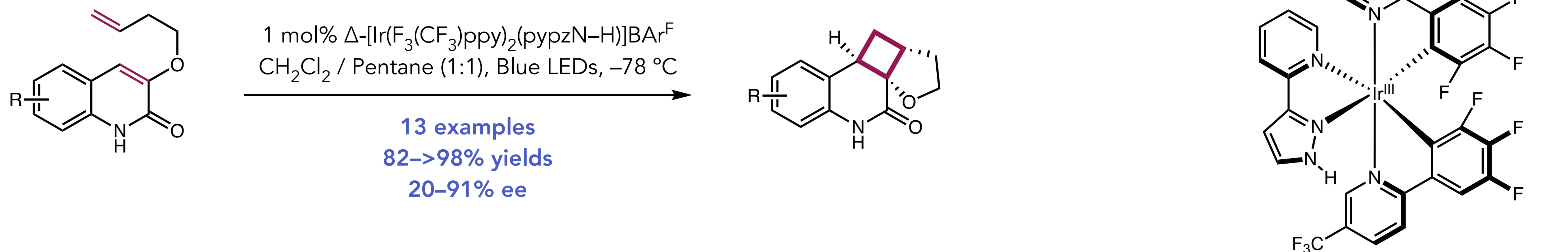
– Application to the total synthesis norlignan:



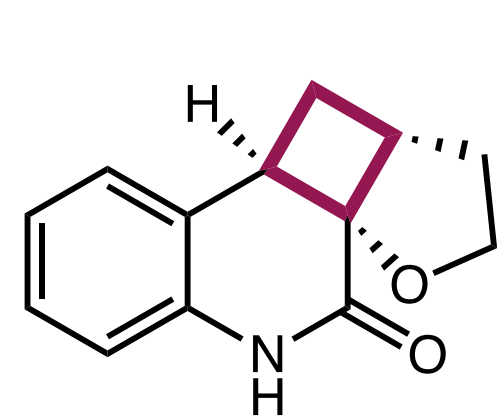
Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Quinolinones and Olefins

– Yoon and Baik, 2017.

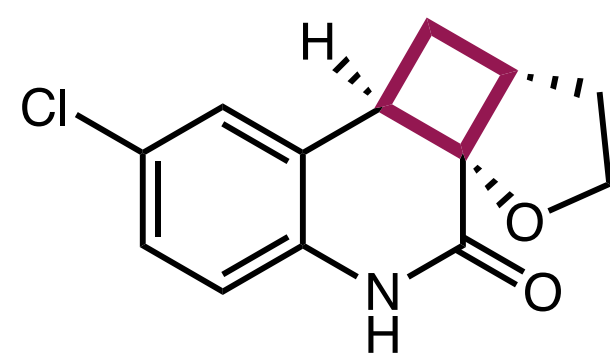
– A chiral Ir photocatalyst with a hydrogen-bonding motif induces asymmetry in an intramolecular [2+2]:



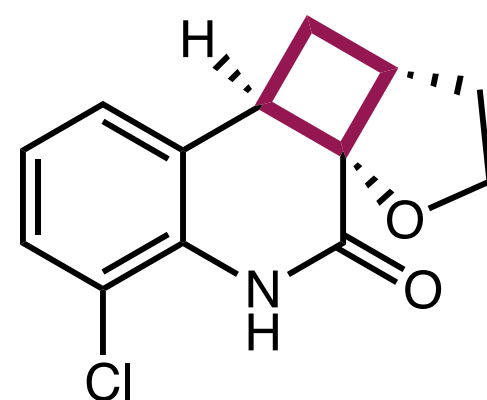
– Select examples:



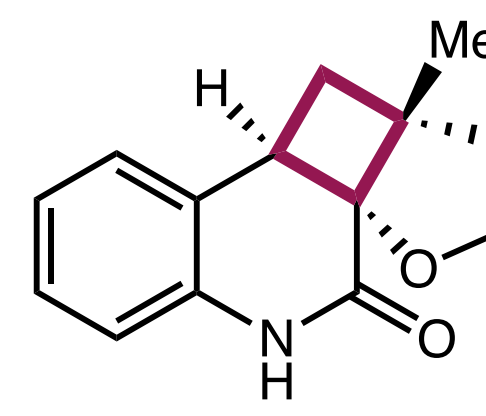
>98%, 91% ee



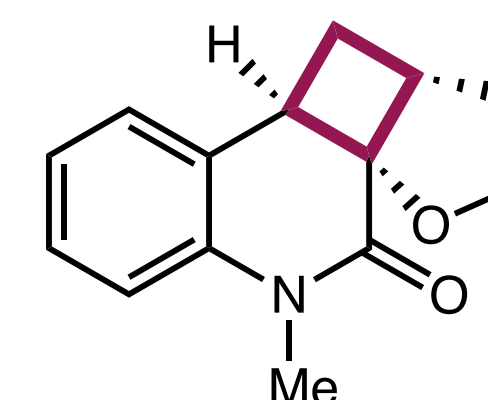
93%, 90% ee



98%, 20% ee



86%, 68% ee

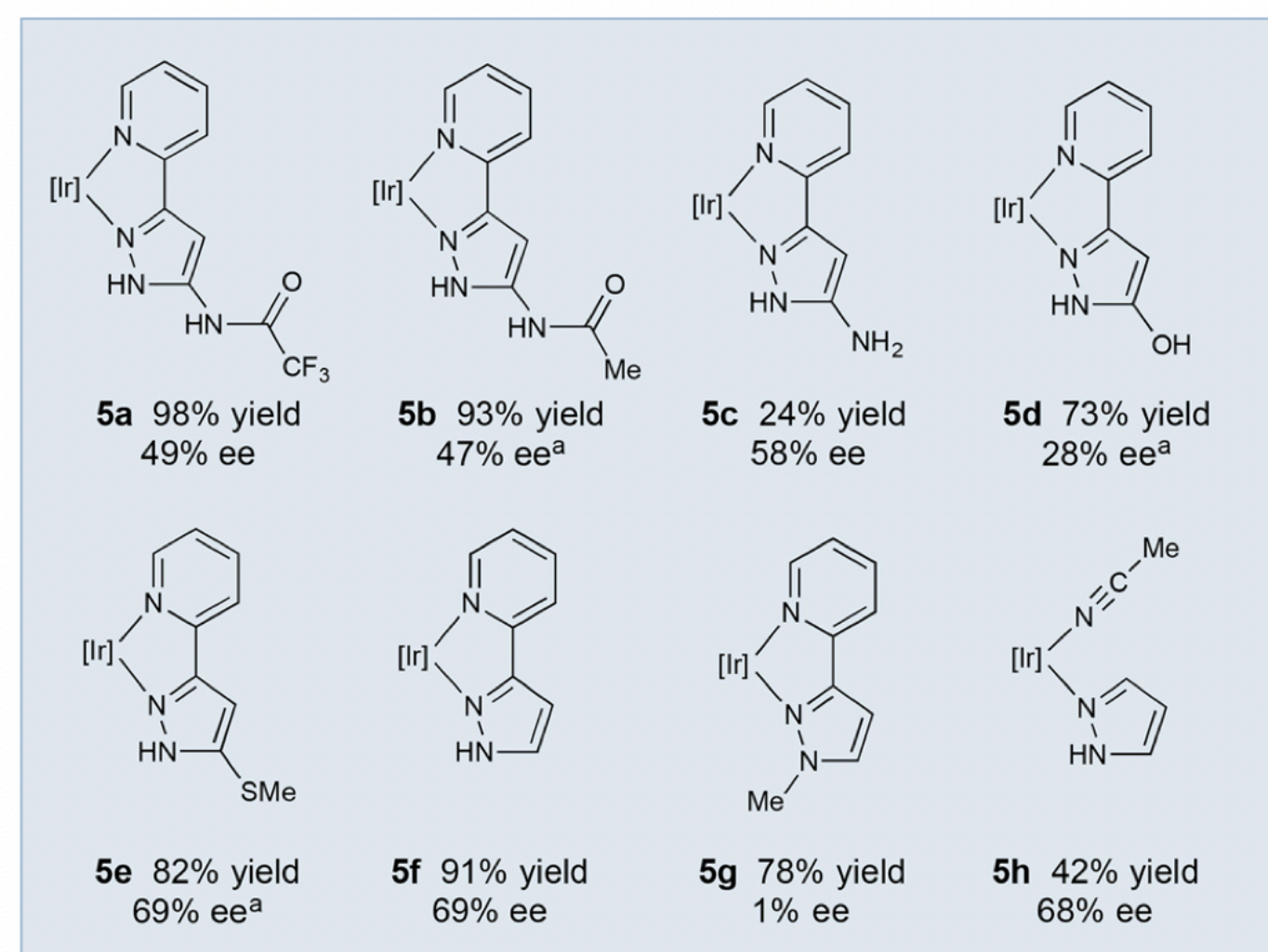
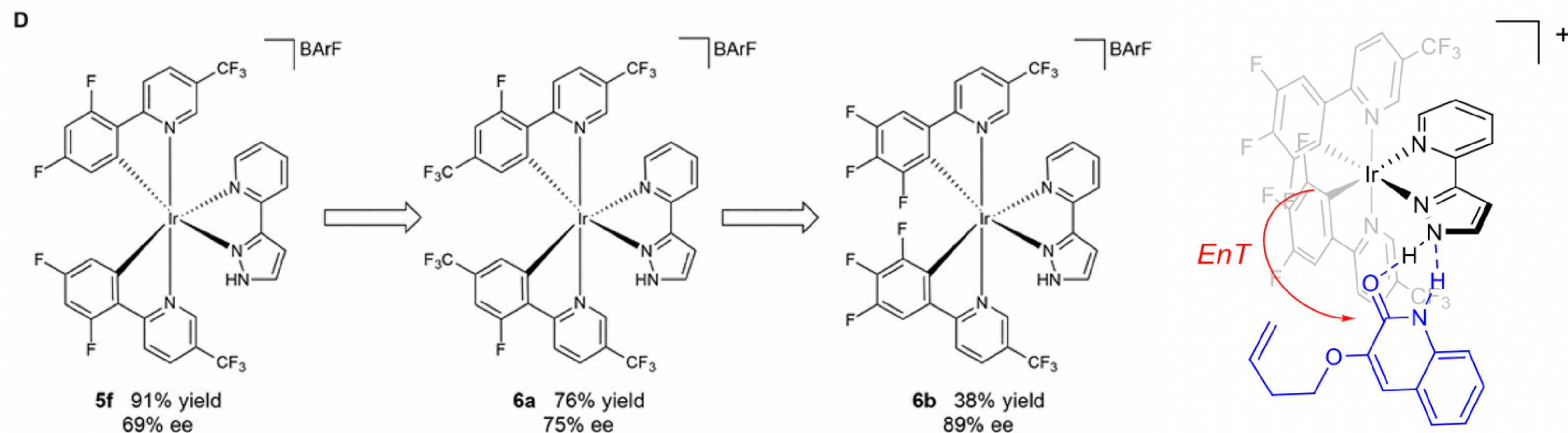
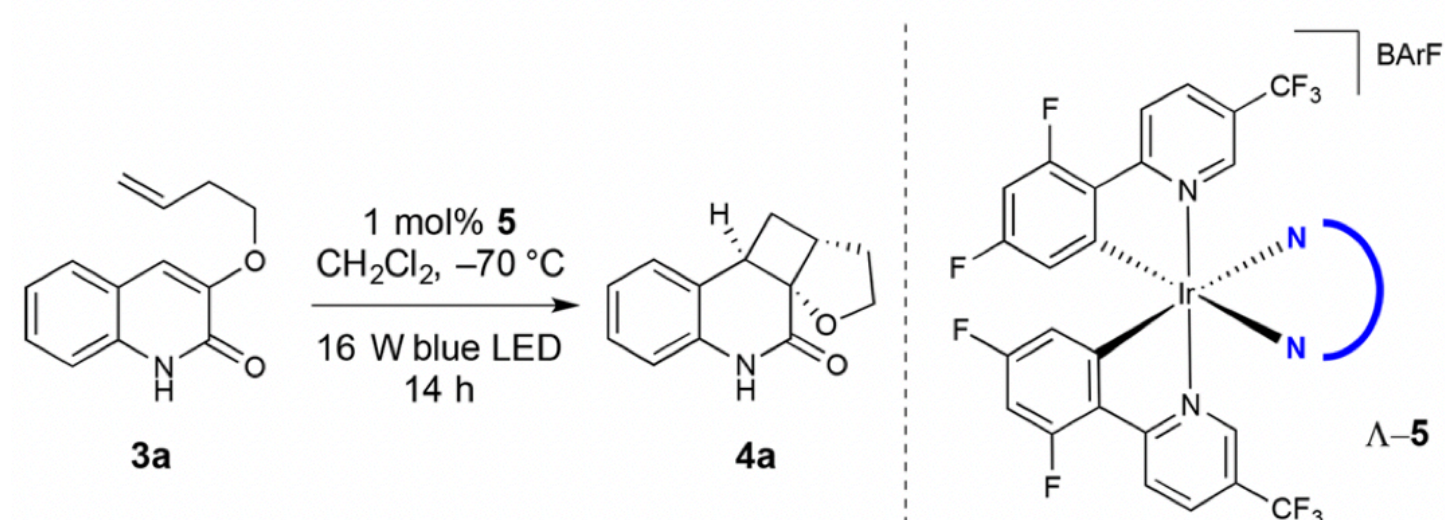


98%, 3% ee

Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Quinolinones and Olefins

– Yoon and Baik, 2017.

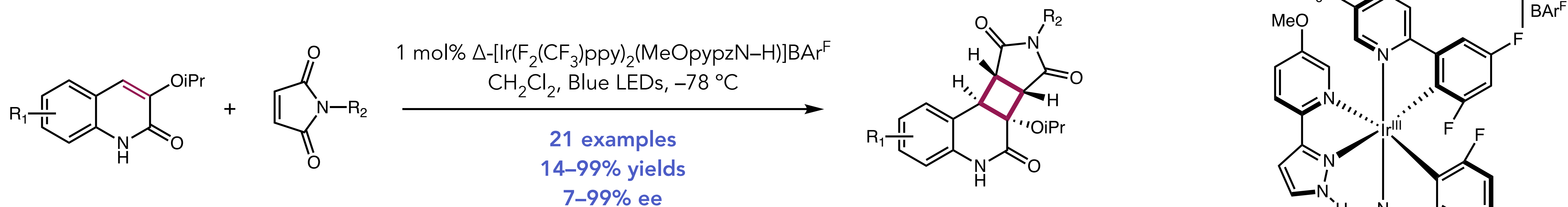
- A chiral Ir photocatalyst with a hydrogen-bonding motif induces asymmetry in an intramolecular [2+2]:
- Photocatalyst optimization:



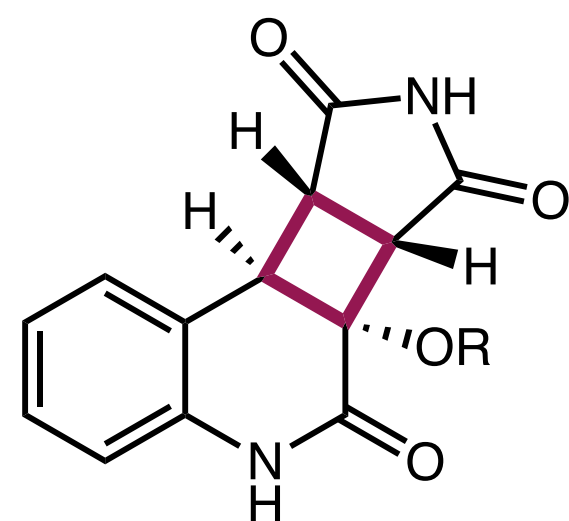
Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Quinolinones and Maleimide

– Yoon and Baik, 2019.

- A later publication from these groups explored intermolecular asymmetric [2+2] cycloaddition between quinolinones and maleimide.
- This work revealed an enexpected order of events in energy transfer leading to optically enriched products.



– Select examples:



R = iPr

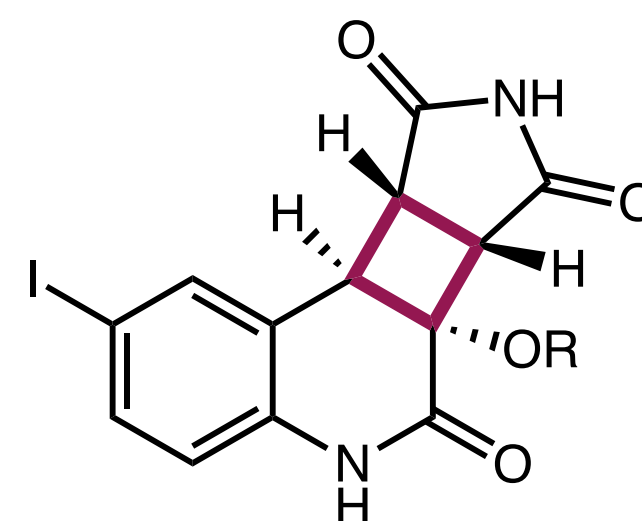
82%, 97% ee

R = nBu

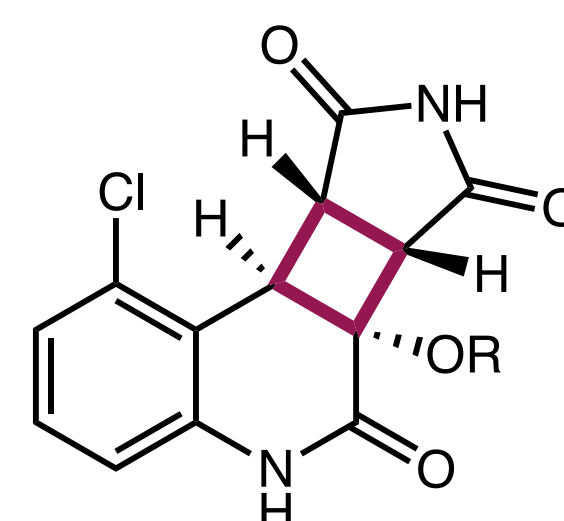
14%, 7% ee

R = Me

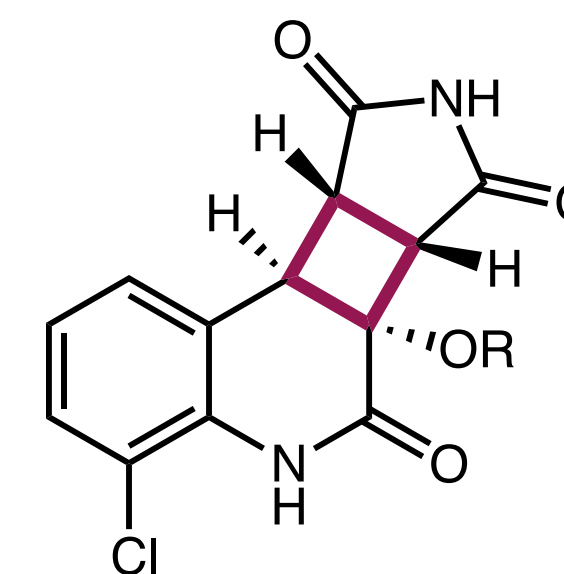
30%, 70% ee



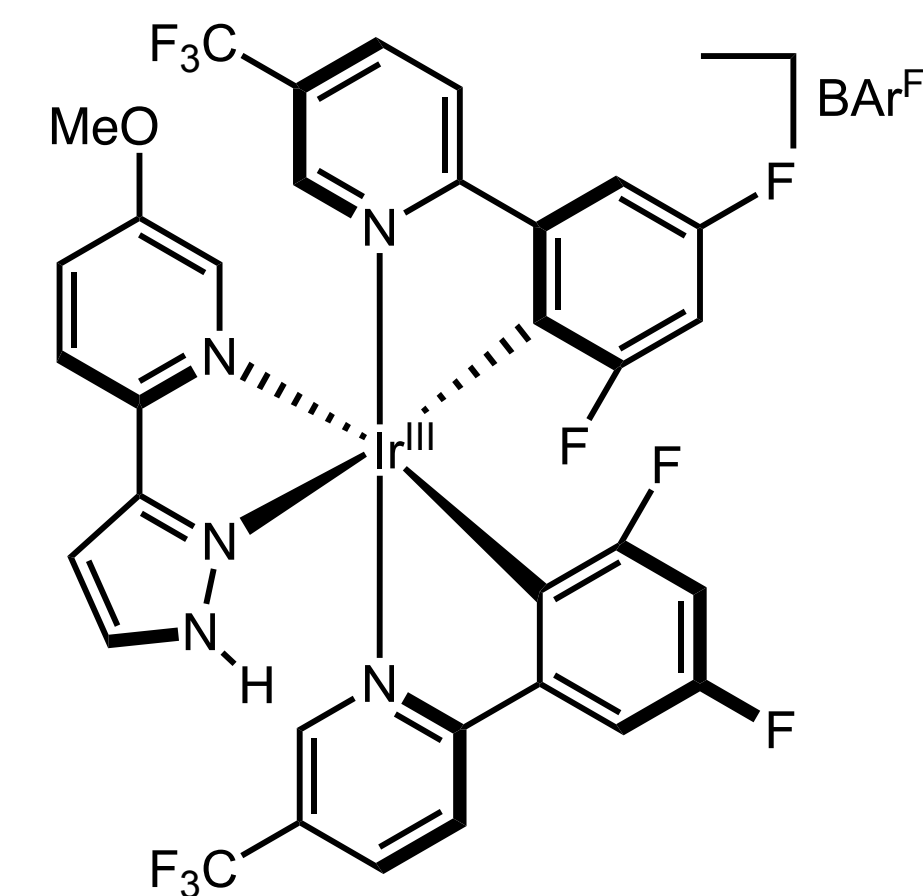
67%, 99% ee



99%, 99% ee, d.r. 6:1



74%, 51% ee

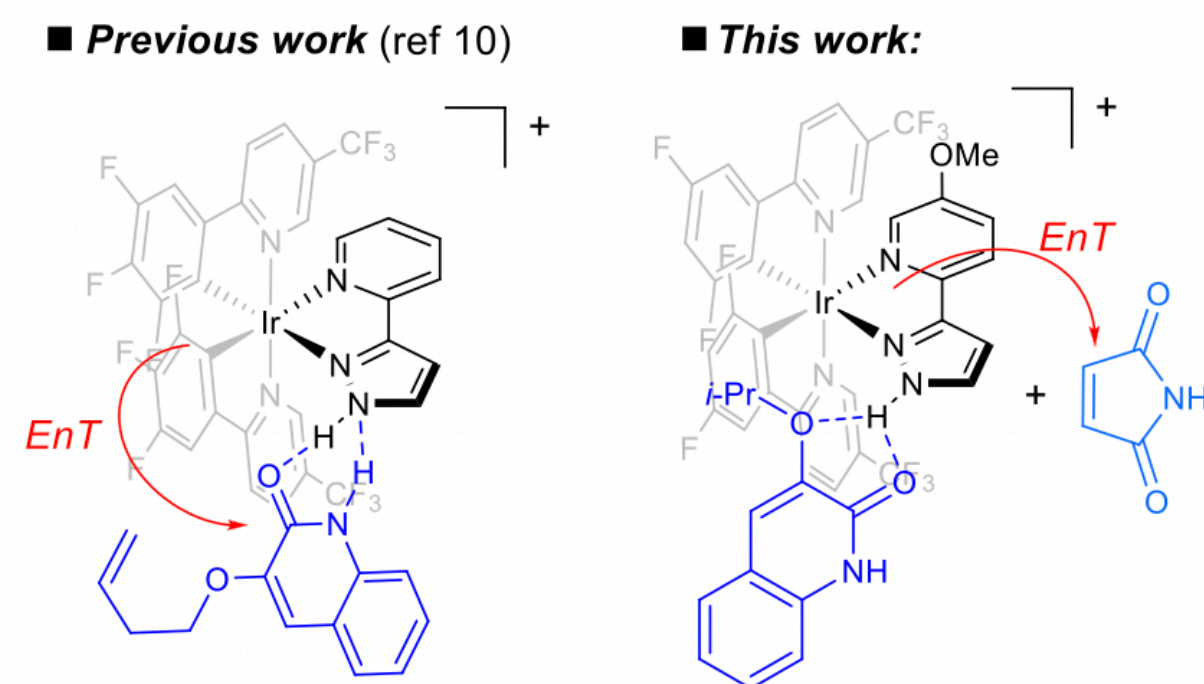


Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Quinolinones and Maleimide

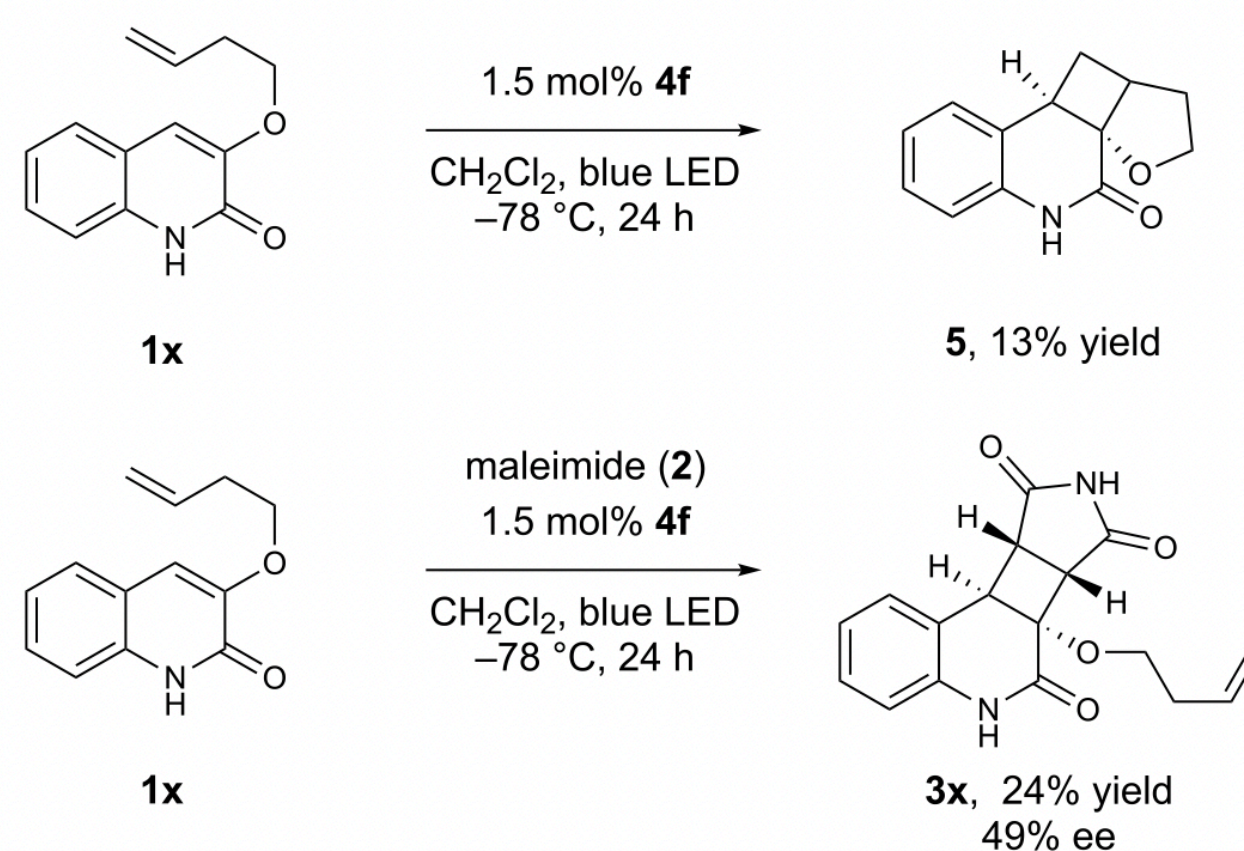
– Yoon and Baik, 2019.

- A later publication from these groups explored intermolecular asymmetric [2+2] cycloaddition between quinolinones and maleimide.
- This work revealed an unexpected order of events in energy transfer leading to optically enriched products.

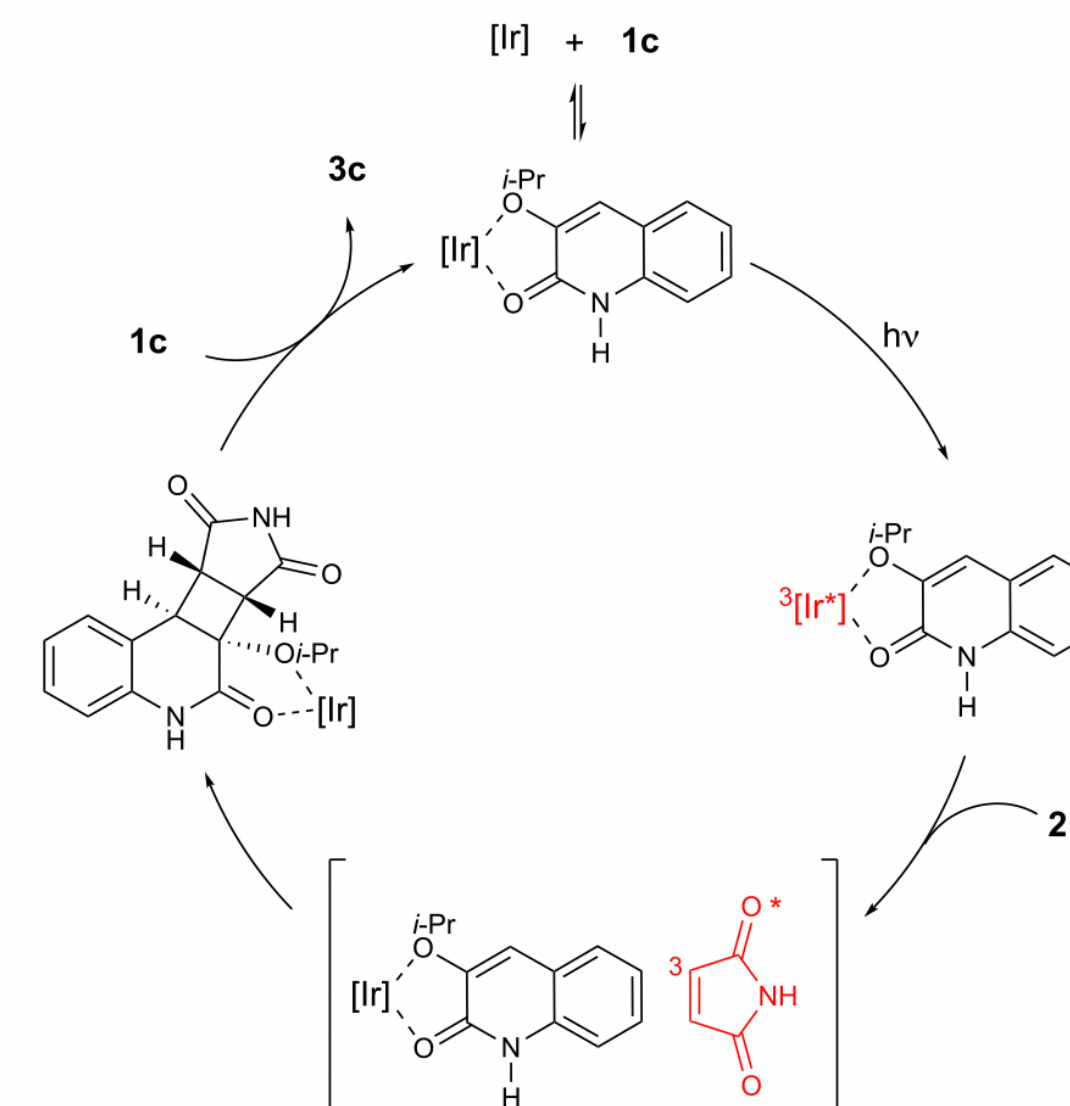
Scheme 1. Intramolecular vs Intermolecular Enantioselective [2 + 2] Photoreactions Using Enantiopure Chiral Ir Sensitizers



Scheme 2. Control Experiments Show That Intermolecular Cycloaddition of 1x with Maleimide Outcompetes Intramolecular Cyclization



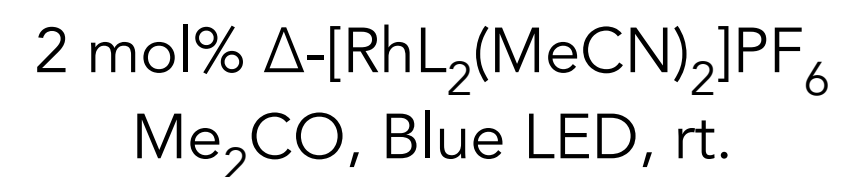
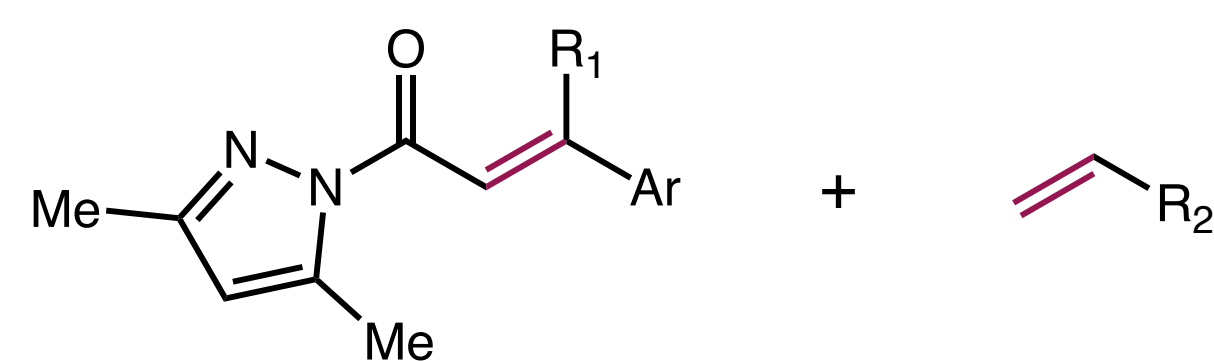
Scheme 4. Proposed Mechanism for Enantioselective Intermolecular [2 + 2] Photocycloaddition



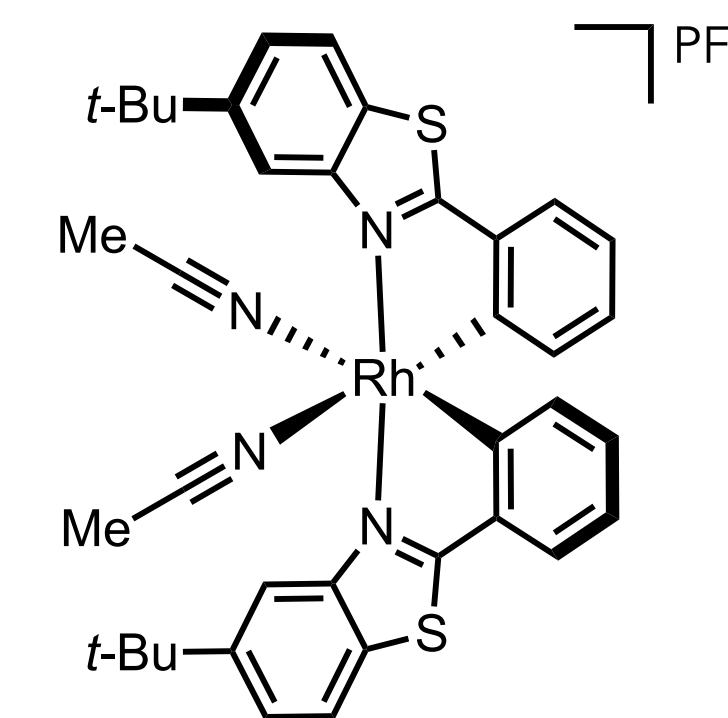
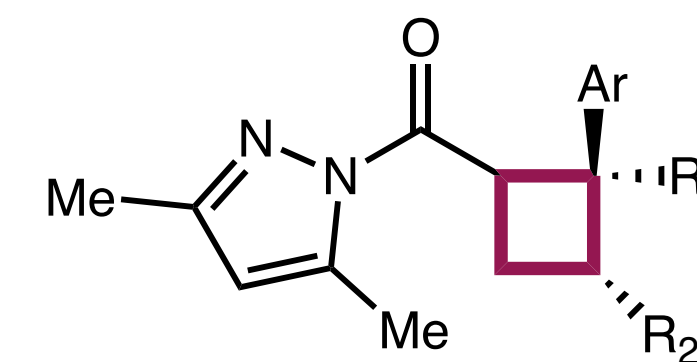
Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Enones and Olefins

– Meggers, 2017.

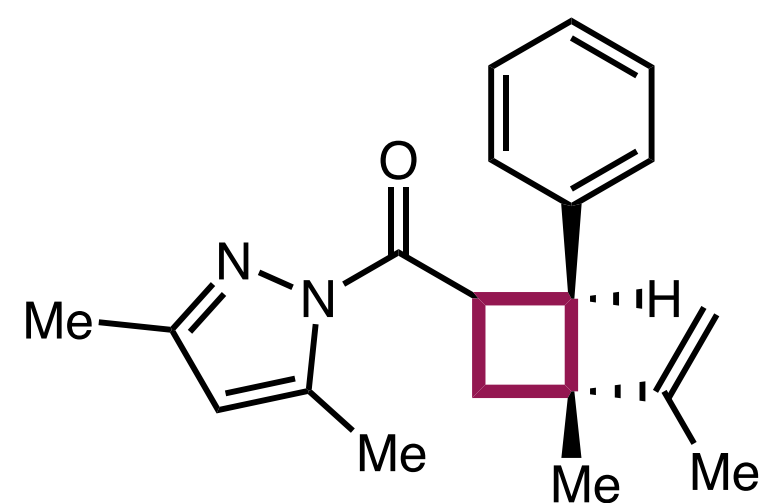
– Chiral-at-Rh complex coordination to a 2-acrolyl imidazole / pyrazole allows for enantioselective intermolecular [2+2]:



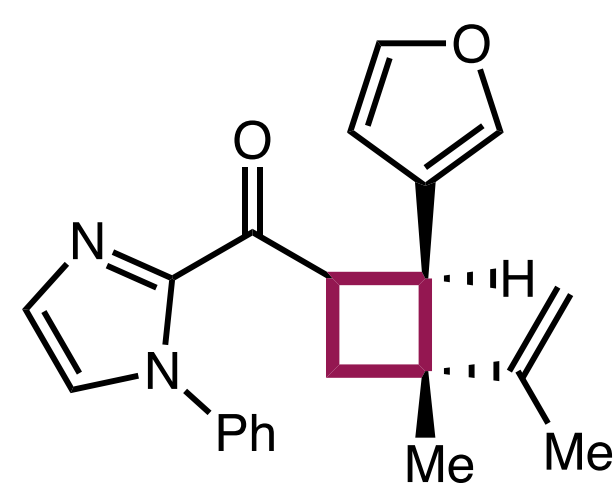
25 examples
66–99% yields
88–99% ee
d.r. 6:1 – >20:1



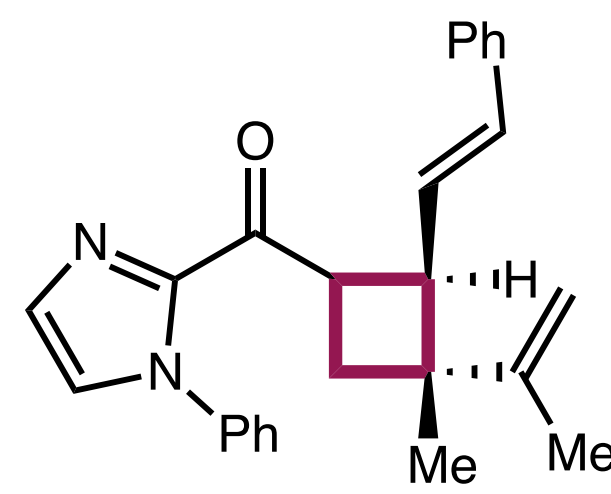
– Select examples with 2,3-dimethylbutadiene:



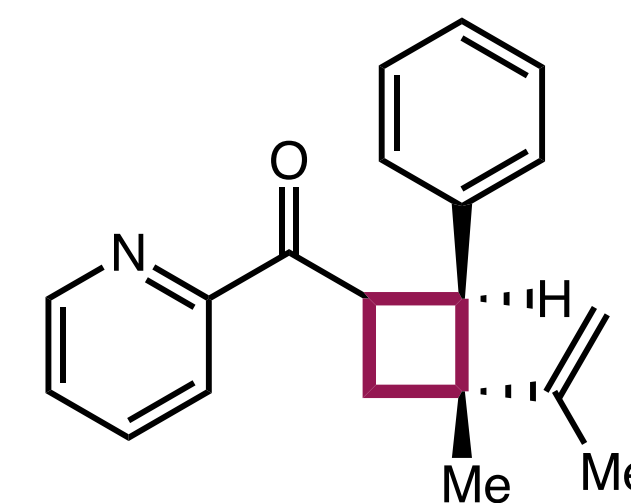
93%, 96% ee, d.r. 10:1



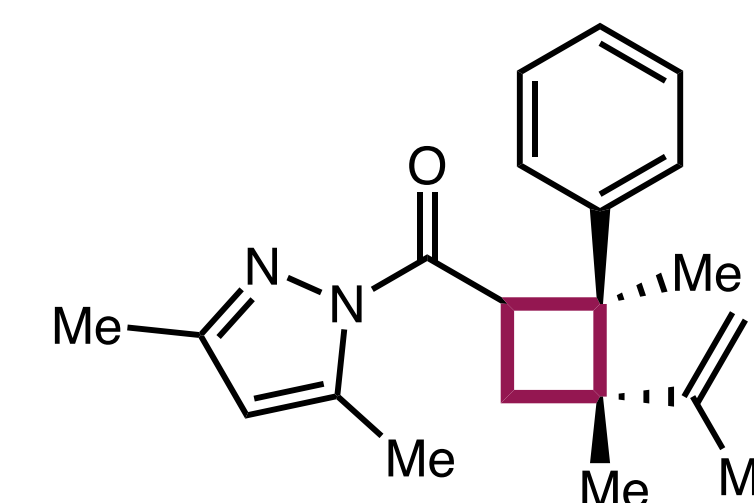
72%, 99% ee, d.r. 9:1



84%, 96% ee, d.r. 6:1



72%, 95% ee, d.r. 8:1

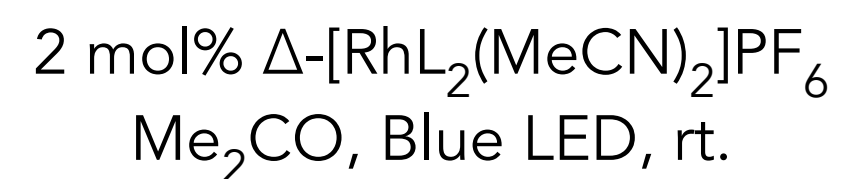
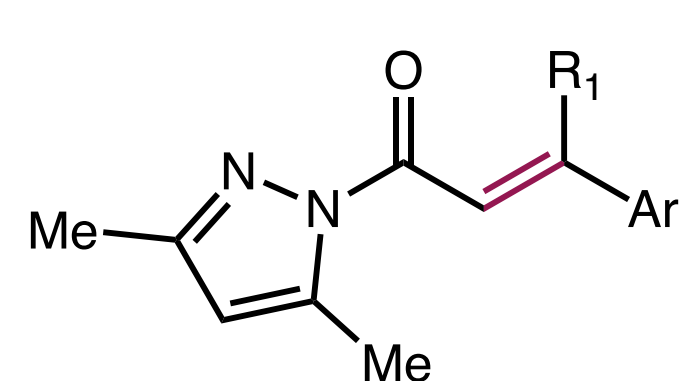


95%, 99% ee, d.r. >20:1

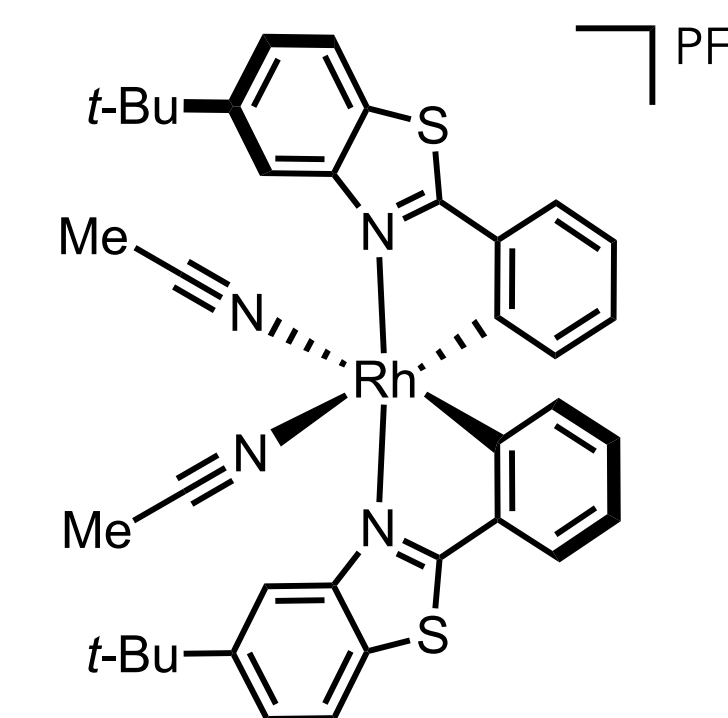
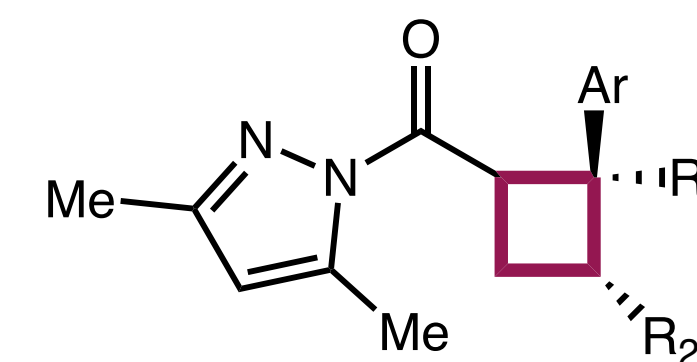
Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Enones and Olefins

– Meggers, 2017.

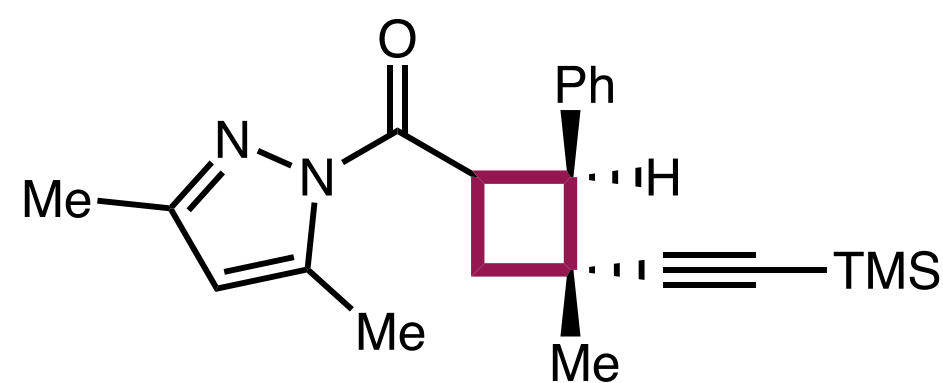
– Chiral-at-Rh complex coordination to a 2-acrylyl imidazole / pyrazole allows for enantioselective intermolecular [2+2]:



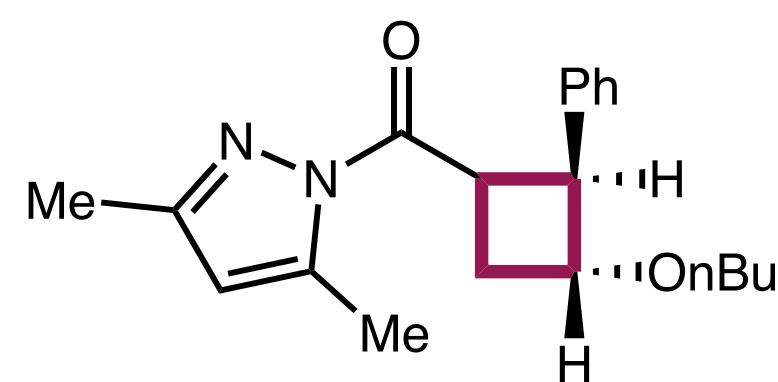
25 examples
66–99% yields
88–99% ee
d.r. 6:1 – >20:1



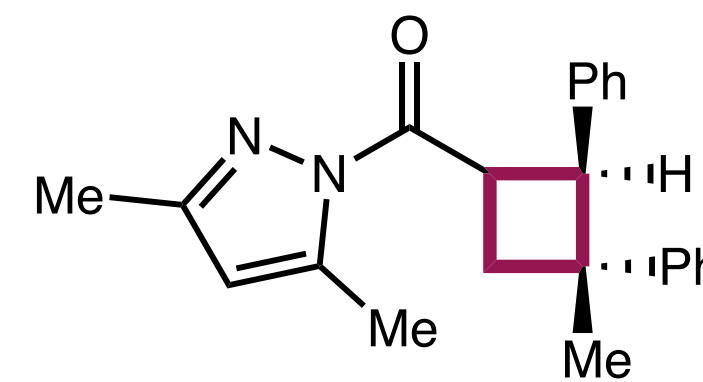
– Select examples with other olefins:



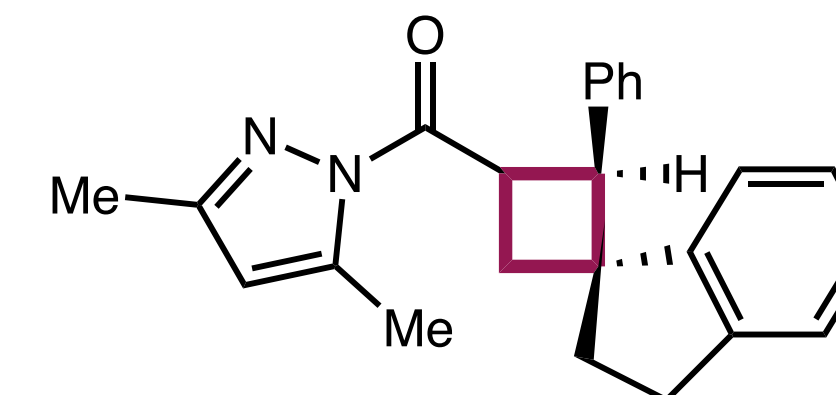
66%, 97% ee, d.r. 9:1



97%, 99% ee, d.r. 6:1



94%, 99% ee, d.r. >20:1



96%, 99% ee, d.r. >20:1

Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of Enones and Olefins

- Meggers, 2017.
- Mechanistic support:

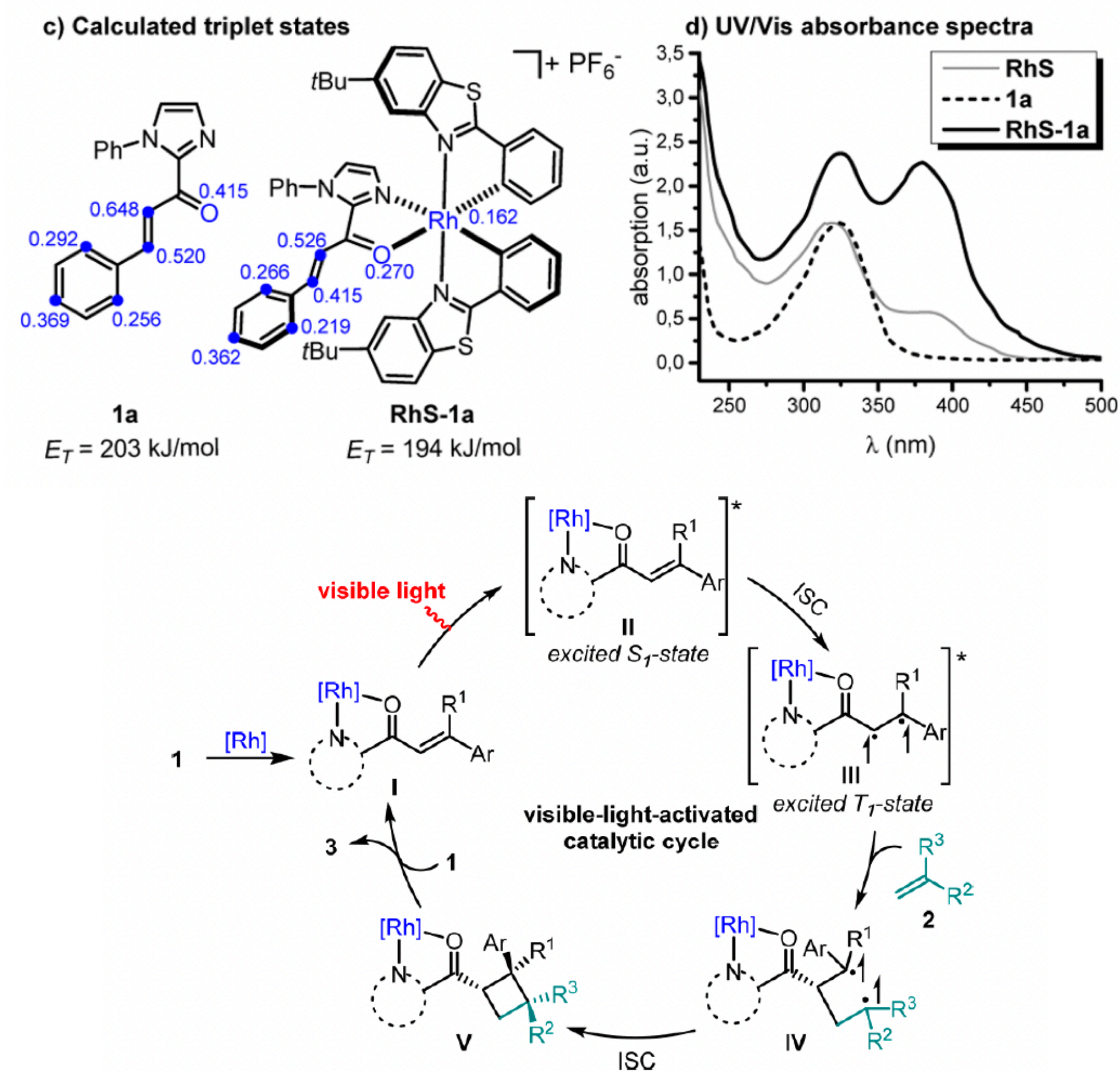
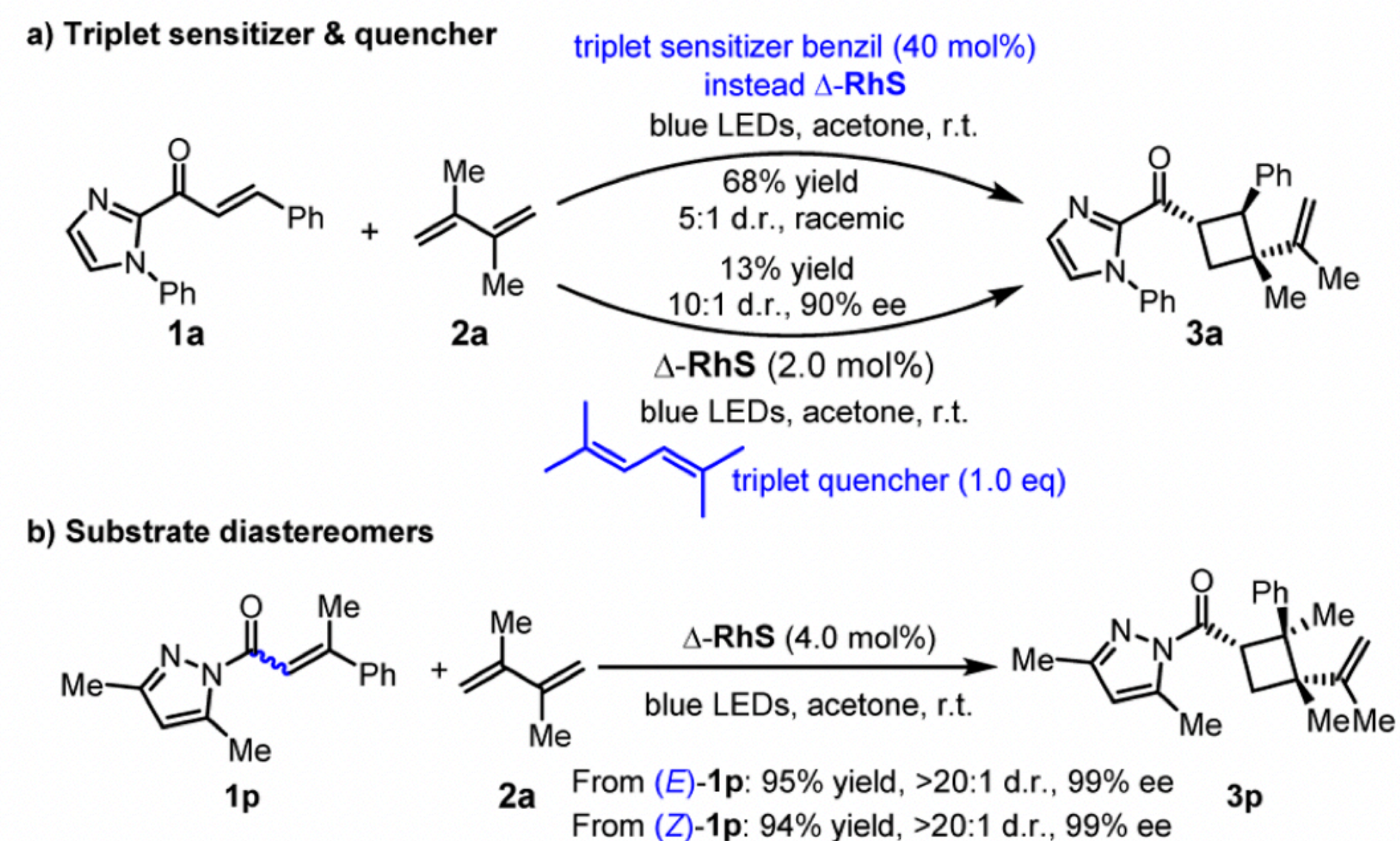
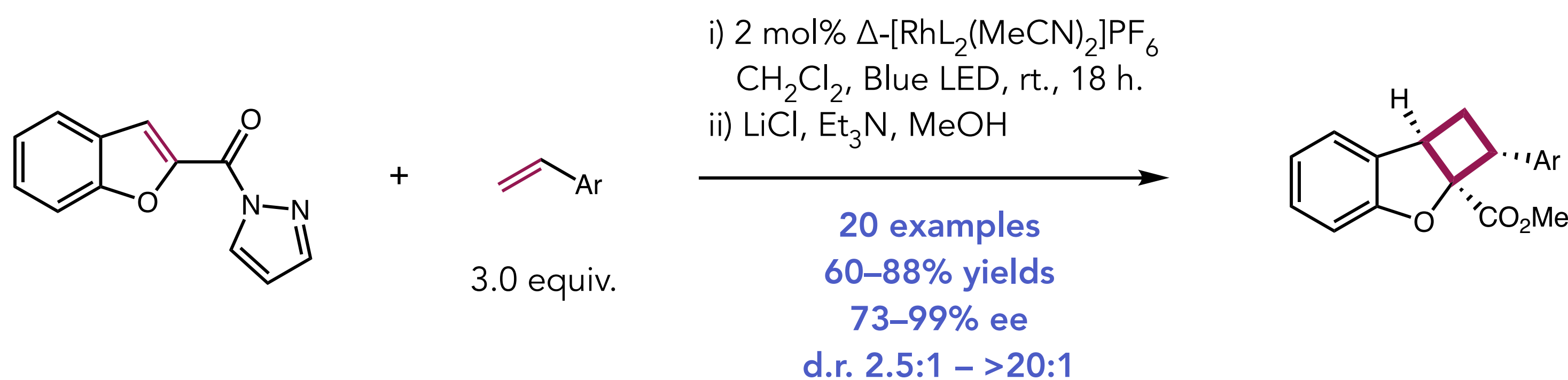


Figure 4. Proposed mechanism. ISC = intersystem crossing.

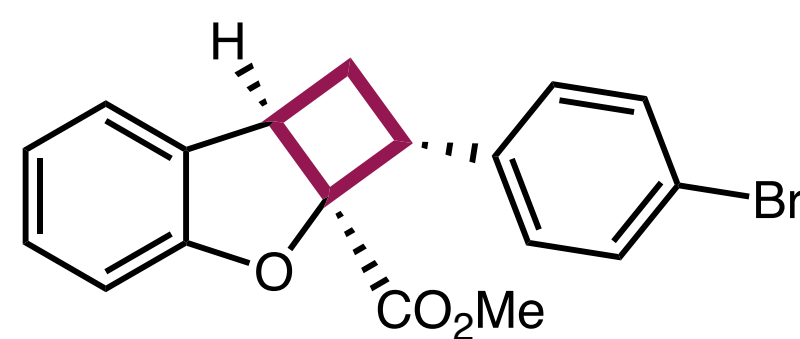
Photocatalytic Asymmetric Dearomative [2+2] Cycloaddition of Benzofurans and Olefins

– Meggers and Baik, 2018.

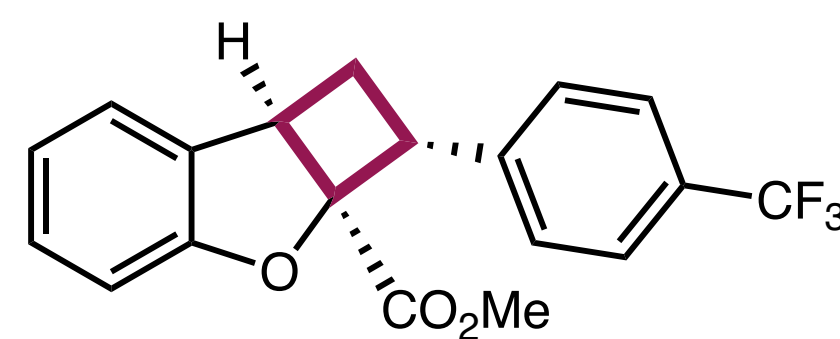
– Chiral at Rh coordination to a 2-acylpyrazole benzofuran produces a photoactive complex:



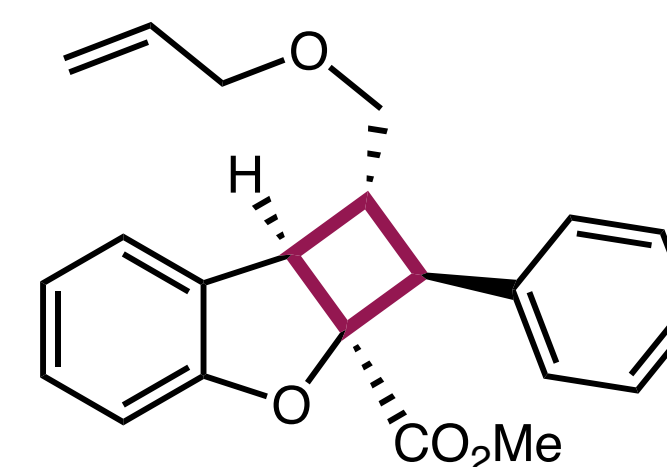
– Select examples:



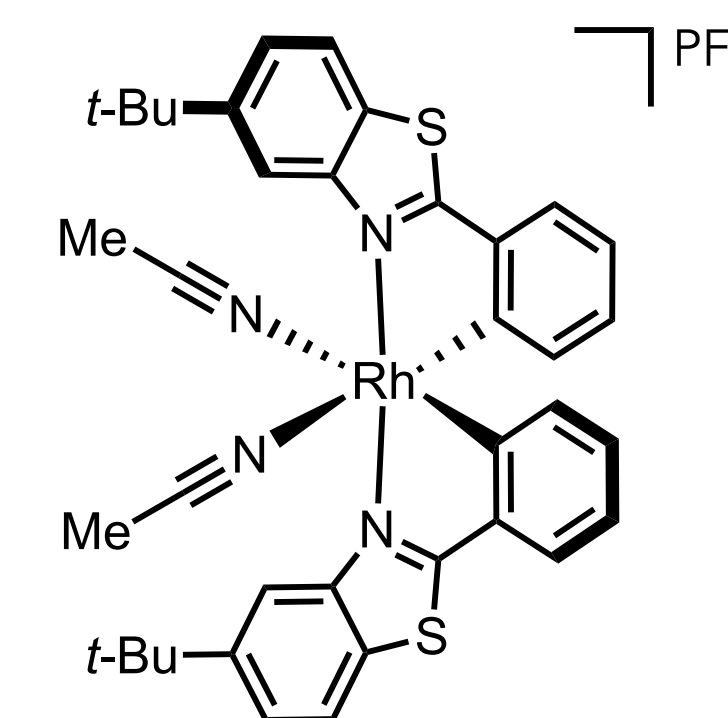
76%, 98% ee, 12.1:1 d.r., 11.8:1 r.r



74%, 96% ee, 11.1:1 d.r., 9.1:1 r.r



91%, 99% ee



Photocatalytic Asymmetric Dearomative [2+2] Cycloaddition of Benzofurans and Olefins

- Meggers and Baik, 2018.
- Chiral at Rh coordination to a 2-acylpyrazole benzofuran produces a photoactive complex:

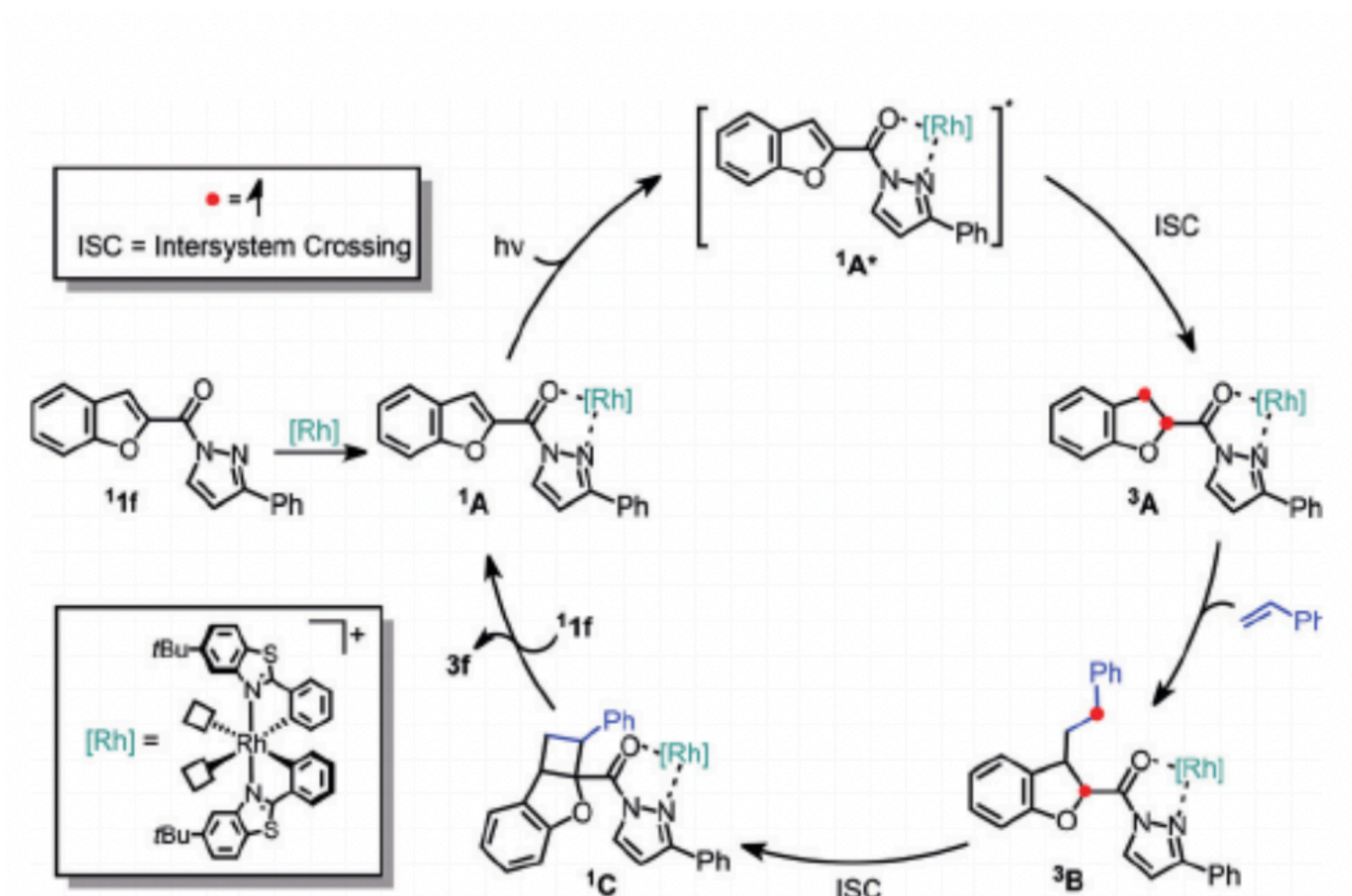


Figure 3. Proposed catalytic cycle.

Photocatalytic Asymmetric Dearomative [2+2] Cycloaddition of Benzofurans and Olefins

- Meggers and Baik, 2018.
- Chiral at Rh coordination to a 2-acylpyrazole benzofuran produces a photoactive complex:

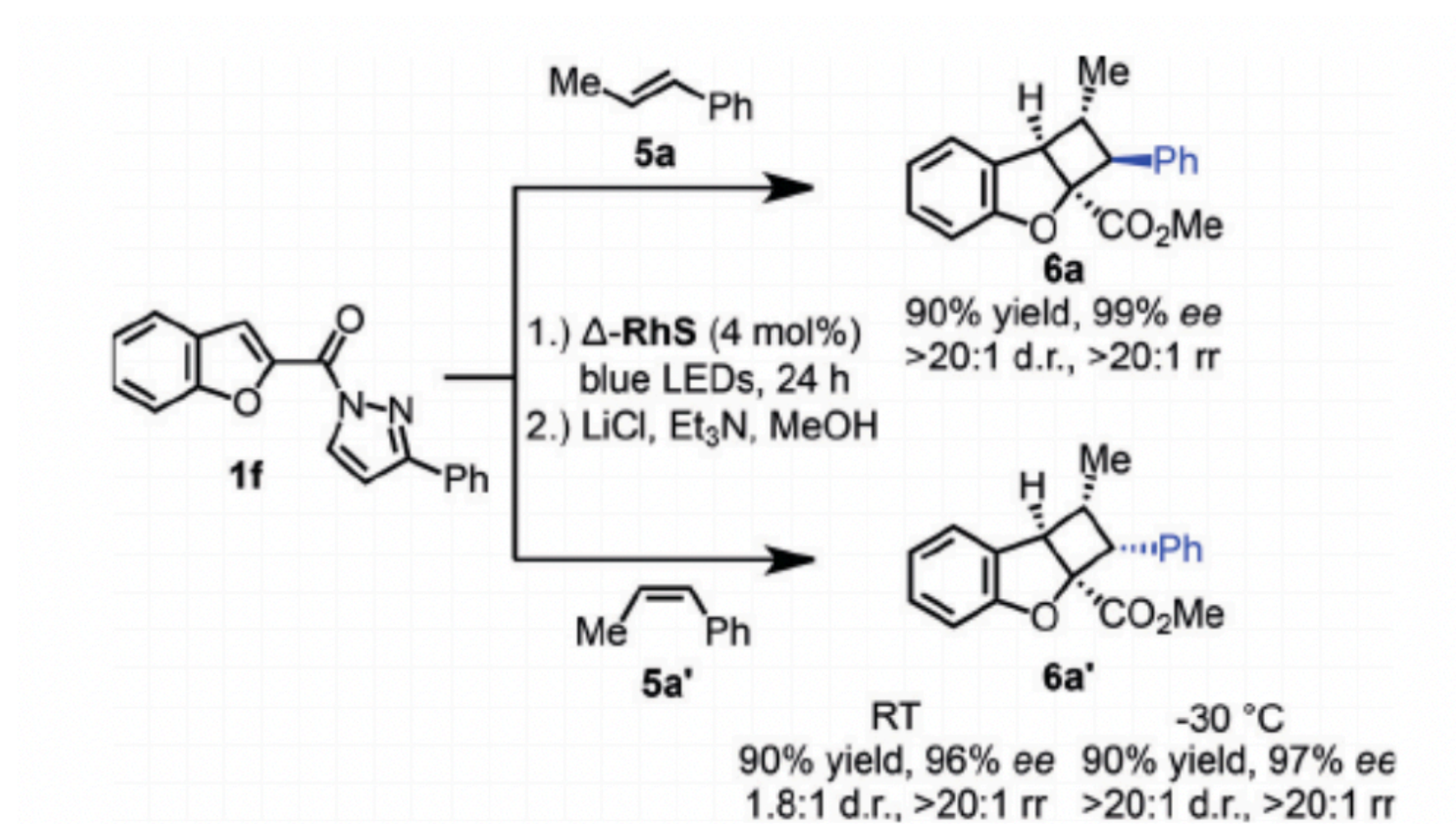
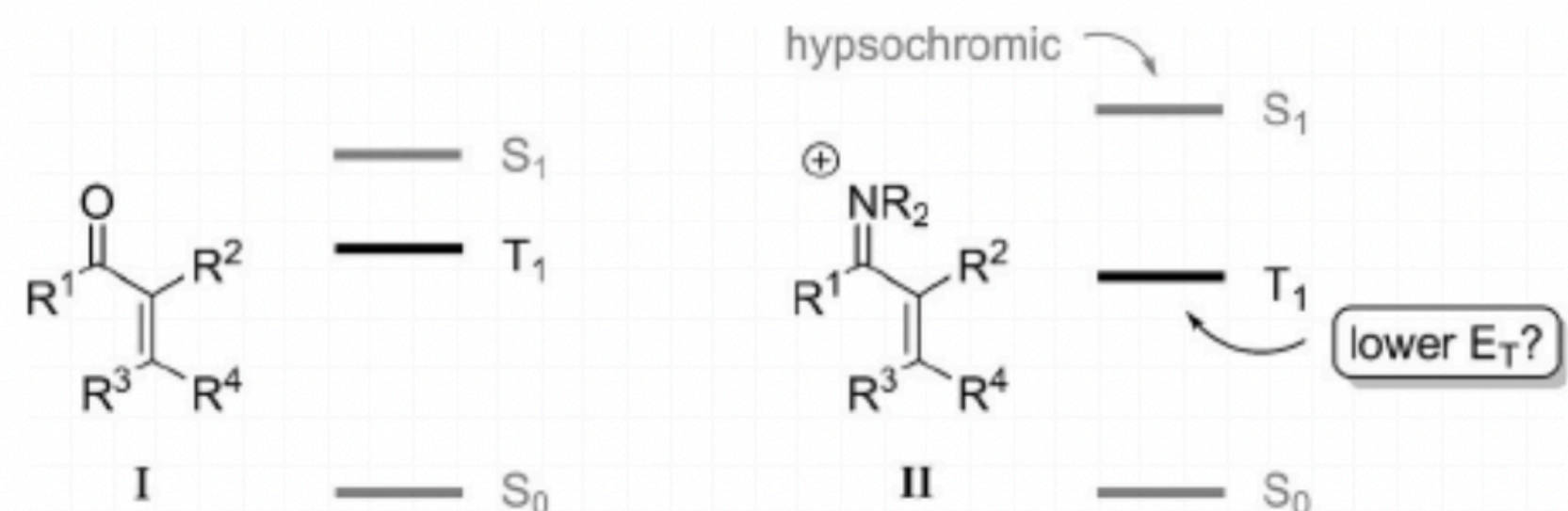
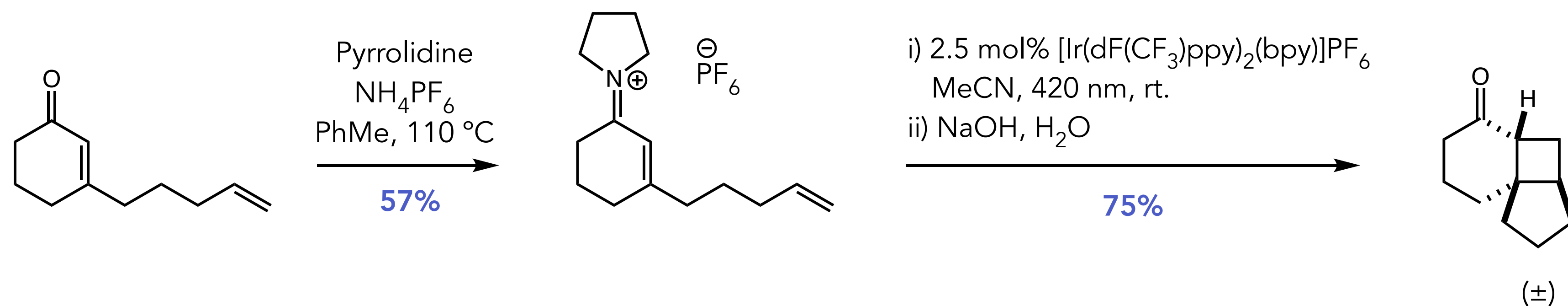


Figure 5. Asymmetric dearomatization with (*E*)- and (*Z*)-β-methylstyrene. For the reaction at -30 °C, 5 W blue LEDs were employed (see the Supporting Information for the setup) and reaction time was 60 h. The absolute configuration of a derivative of **6a** was determined by X-ray crystallography. The relative configuration of its diastereoisomer **6a'** was determined by NMR studies.

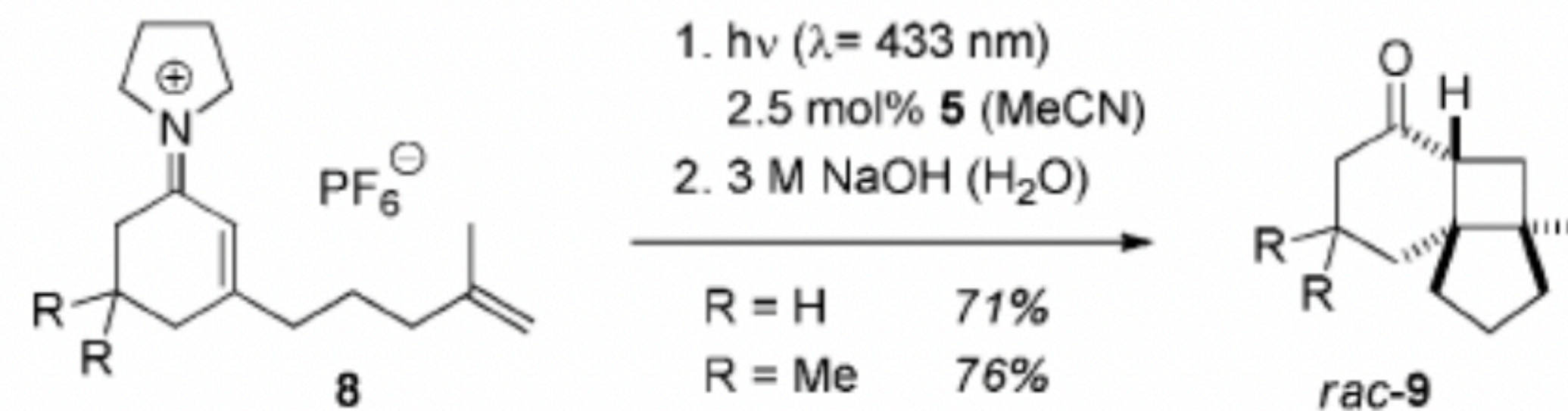
Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of eniminium ions and olefins

– Bach 2018 and Bach, Wenger 2020

– Iminium ions of unsaturated carbonyl compounds lead to triplet state energy lowering and thereafter asymmetric [2+2] photocycloaddition:



Scheme 1. Schematic energy diagram for the singlet (S) and triplet (T) states of α,β -unsaturated carbonyl compounds I and the respective eniminium ions II.

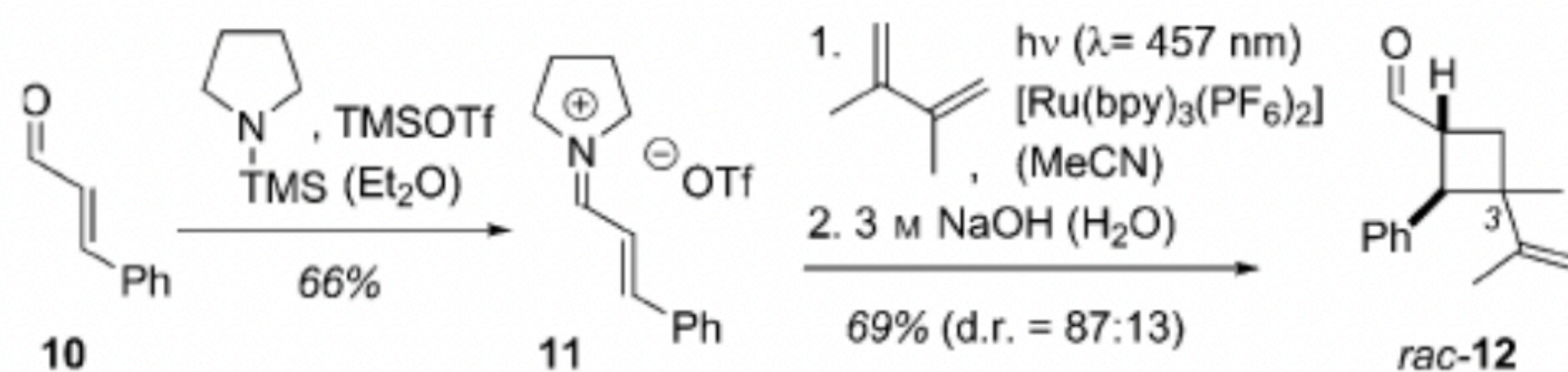


Scheme 3. Intramolecular iridium-catalyzed [2+2] photocycloaddition of eniminium ions **8**.

Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of eniminium ions and olefins

– Bach 2018 and Bach, Wenger 2020

– Iminium ions of unsaturated carbonyl compounds lead to triplet state energy lowering and thereafter asymmetric [2+2] photocycloaddition:



Scheme 4. Formation of eniminium ion **11** and its ruthenium-catalyzed [2+2] photocycloaddition to 2,3-dimethylbutadiene (d.r. = diastereomeric ratio).

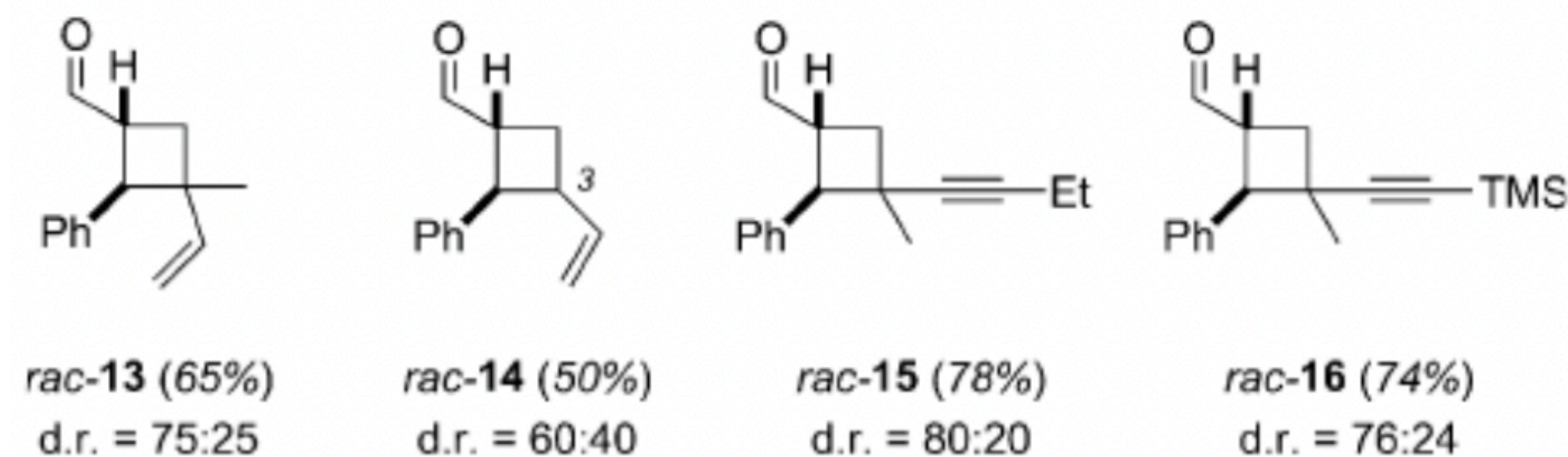
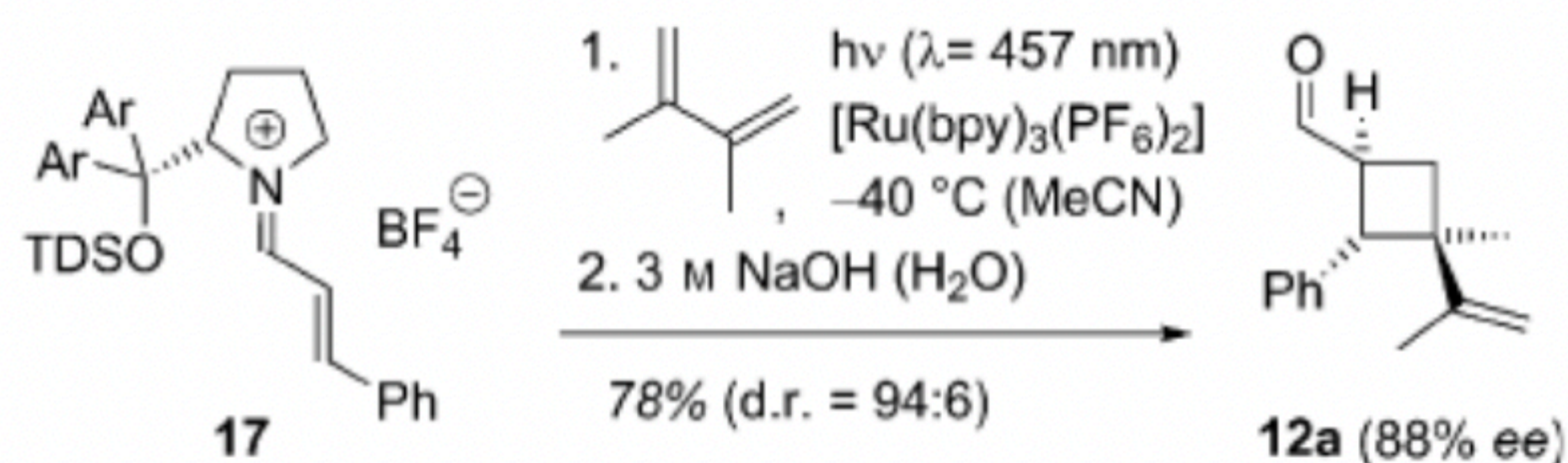


Figure 2. [2+2] Photocycloaddition products obtained by the reaction of eniminium ion **11** with different olefins (λ = 457 nm, catalyst: 2.5 mol % Ru(bpy)₃(PF₆)₂ in MeCN).

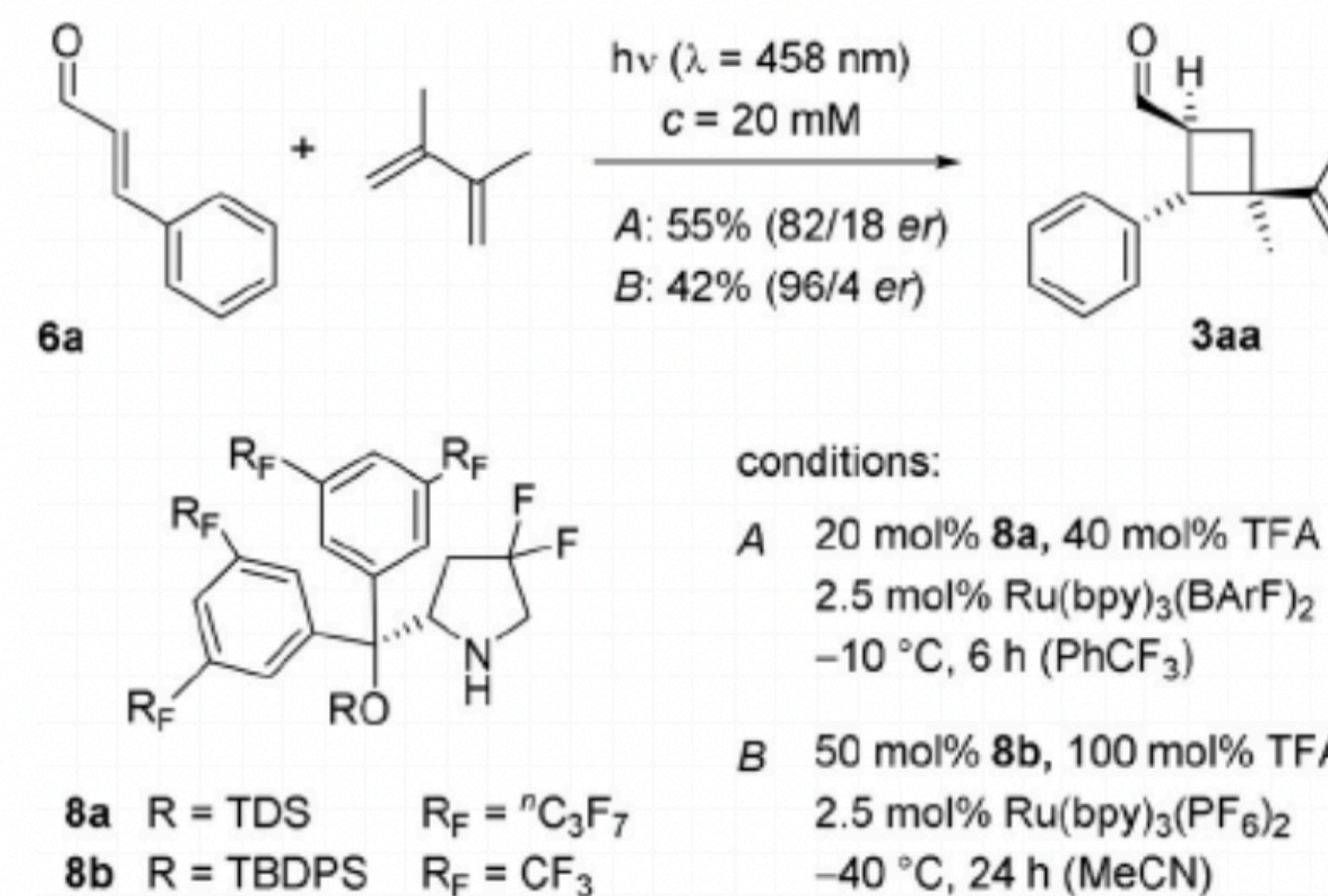
Photocatalytic Asymmetric [2+2] Cycloaddition of eniminium ions and olefins

– Bach 2018 and Bach, Wenger 2020

– Iminium ions of unsaturated carbonyl compounds lead to triplet state energy lowering and thereafter asymmetric [2+2] photocycloaddition:



Scheme 5. Enantioselective ruthenium-catalyzed [2+2] photocycloaddition of eniminium ion **17** (Ar = 3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl; TDS = *tert*-hexyldimethylsilyl) to cyclobutane **12a**.



Scheme 8. Formation of enantioenriched compound **3aa** from cinnamic aldehyde (**6a**) under catalytic conditions.

Summary

- Photosensitization, or energy transfer catalysis promotes a broad range of different modes of [2+2] and [4+2] cycloaddition.
 - Olefins, carbonyls, oximes, and arenes have been shown to undergo sensitization.
 - Two general modes of inducing enantiocontrol in photocatalytic [2+2] have thus far been explored:
 - Triplet state energy lowering in the presence of a chiral catalyst
 - Chiral photocatalyst coordination to a substrate prior to energy transfer
 - Current limitations in the methodology involve accessing substrates with higher triplet state energies.
 - This may soon be lifted with the recent development of a family of near-UV absorbing high triplet energy xanthone dyes.
 - Other types of energy transfer processes can be promoted:
 - Alkene isomerization
 - Bond homolysis processes for *N*- and *C*-centered radical generation, for example
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