

Mechanistic investigations in light-driven synthetic chemistry.

From direct photochemistry to organophotoredox catalysis

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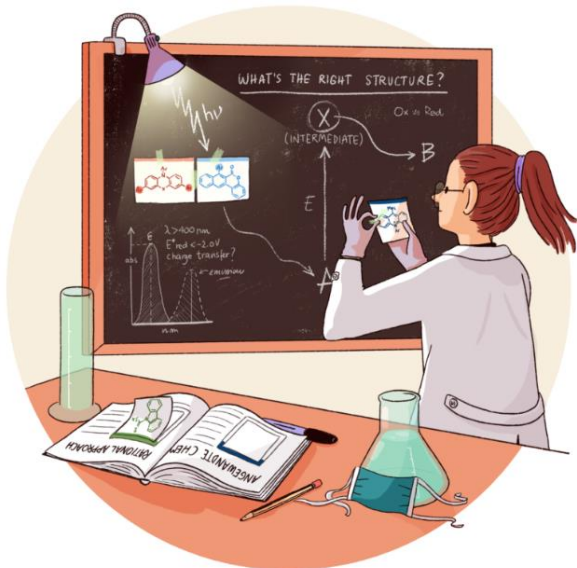
Main scientific interests of the group

□ *Development of novel synthetic methods and mechanistic investigations*



- *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2023**, *135*, e2023035
- *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2023**, *62*, e2023035
- *Nat. Synth.* **2023**, *2*, 26–36
- *Chem. Sci.* **2020**, *11*, 6532–6538
- *ACS Catal.* **2019**, *9*, 6058–6072

□ *Photorganocatalysts design, characterisation and application*



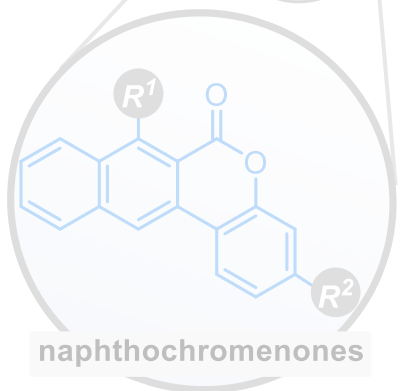
- *Nat. Catal.* **2024**, 10.1038/s41929-024-01206-4
- *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2023**, *145*, 1835–1846
- *ACS Catal.* **2022**, *12*, 4290–4295
- *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2021**, *133*, 1096–1111
- *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2020**, *59*, 1302–1312

The design of novel PCs in the group

by "accident"

UV photocatalysis

visible photocatalysis



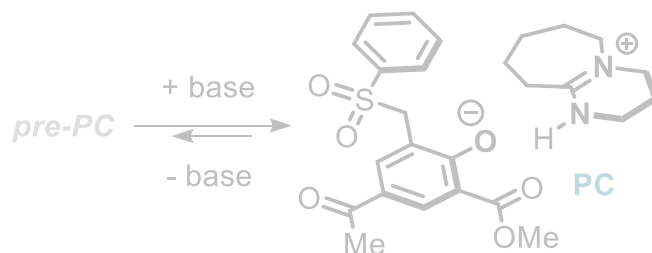
- wide redox window, $E_{0,0} = 3.22$ eV
- bimodal photoredox activity
- strong oxidant, $PC^*/PC^{*-} = 1.65$ V
- strong reductant, $PC^{*+}/PC^* = -1.77$ V
- general, affordable & reusable

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2020**, *59*, 1302-1312

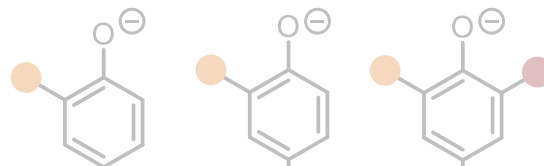
Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2021**, *133*, 1096-1111

by "investigation"

in-situ generated photocatalytic system (PC)



– phenolate PC screening



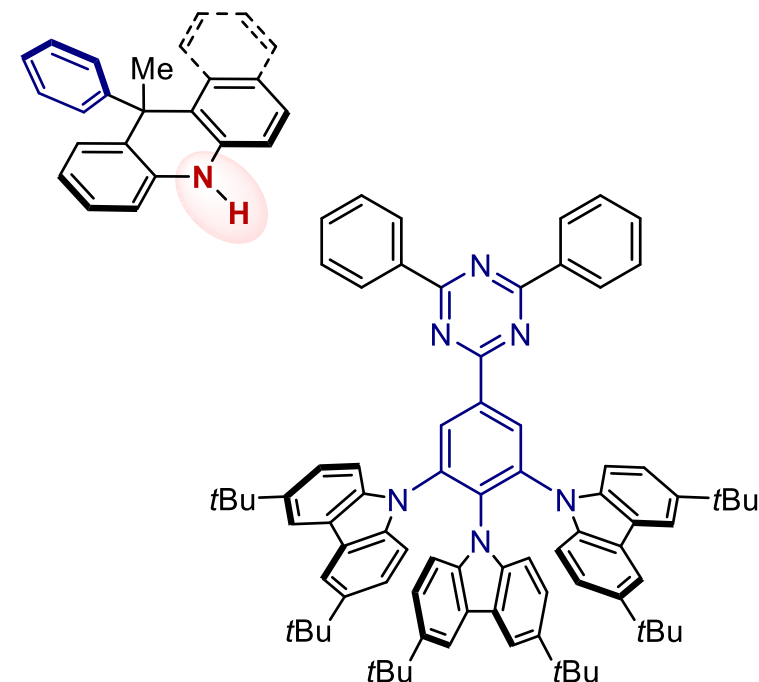
$\lambda_{0,0}$	312 nm	372 nm	378 nm
$E_{0,0}$	3.97 V	3.33 V	3.28 V
E_{ox}	+ 0.50 V	+ 0.65 V	+ 0.74 V
E^*_{ox}	- 3.47 V	- 2.68 V	- 2.54 V

ACS Catal. **2022**, *12*, 4290-4295

Org. Lett. **2022**, *24*, 2961-2966

by design

for both ET and EnT processes

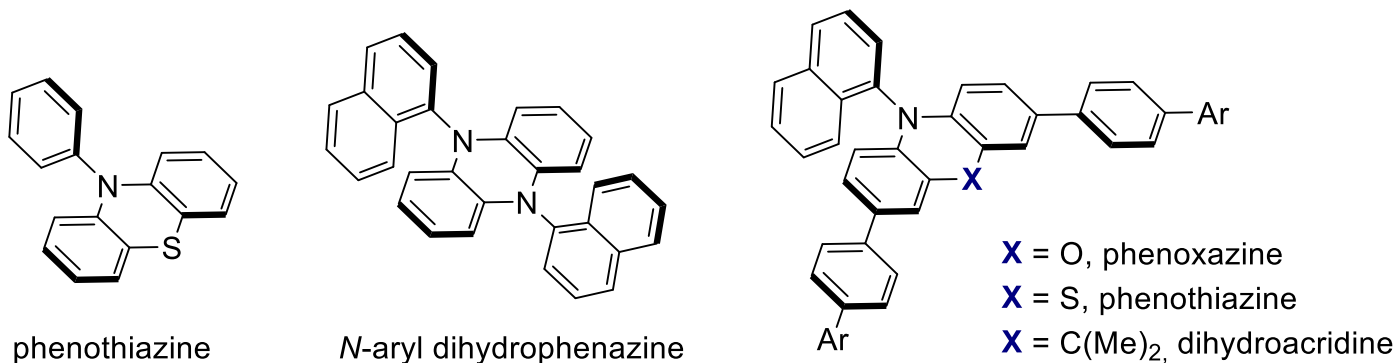


J. Am. Chem. Soc. **2023**, *145*, 1835-1846

Nat. Catal. **2024**, 10.1038/s41929-024-01206-4

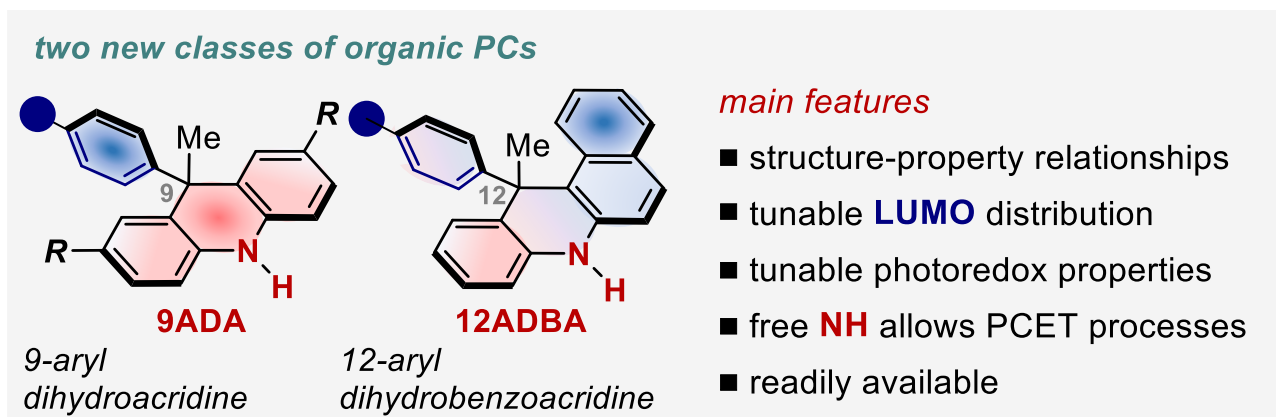
Highly reducing organic PCs

□ Main structural evolution



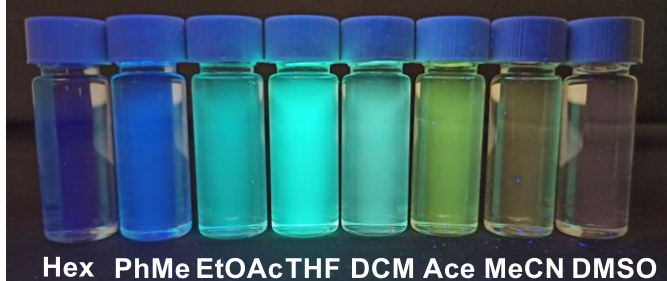
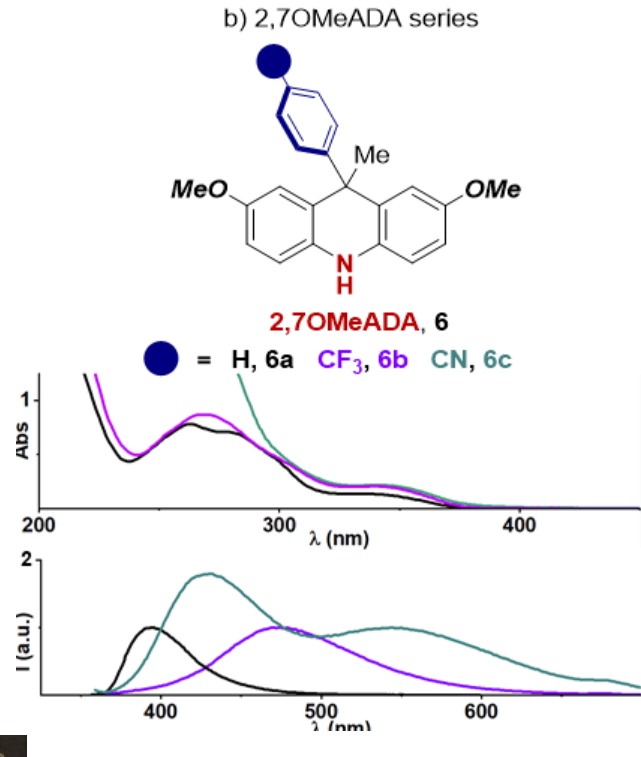
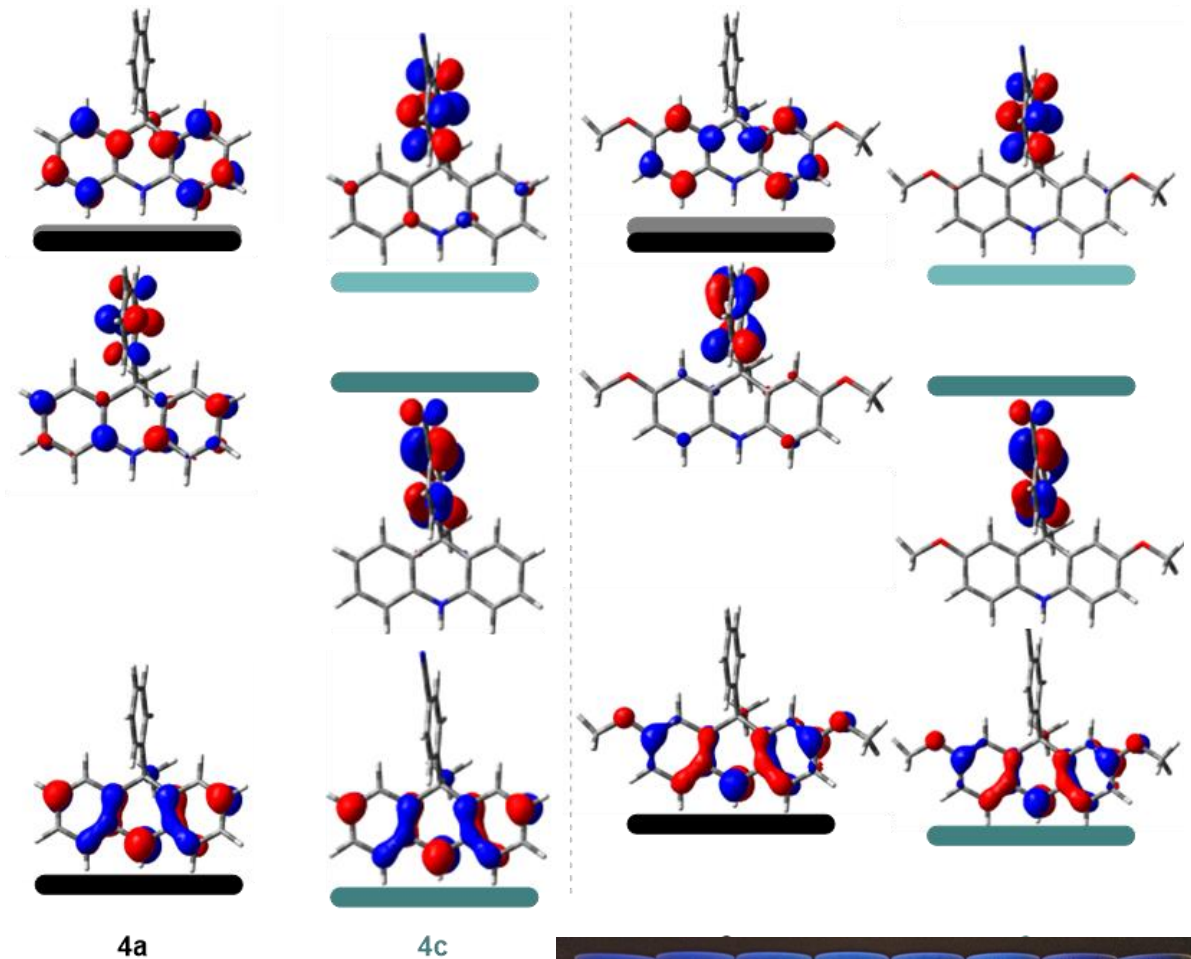
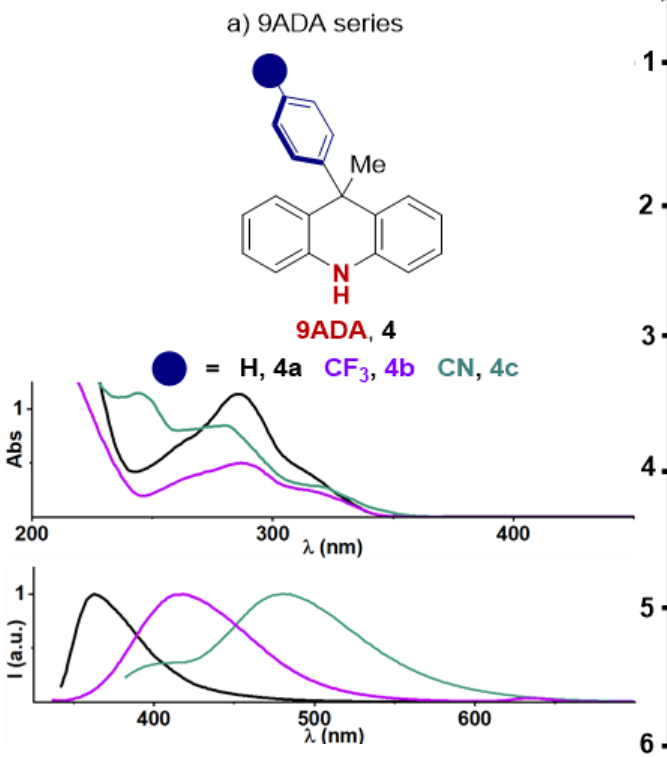
For a review: Wu, C.; Corrigan, N.; Lim, C.-H.; Liu, W.; Miyake, G.; Boyer, C. *Chem. Rev.* **2022**, *122*, 5476–5518.

□ A new design...with a free NH group



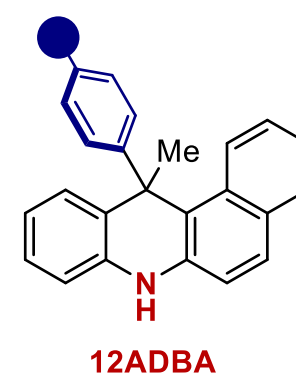
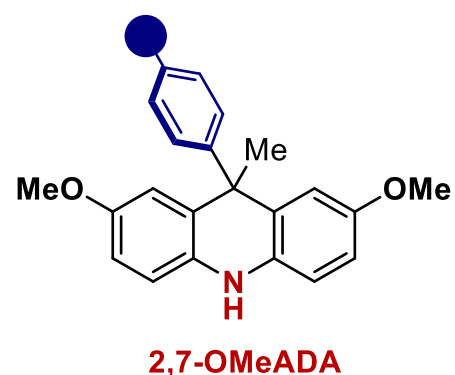
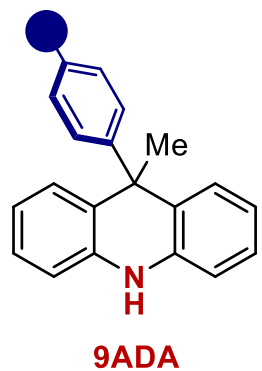
The design of a new PC

□ Computational studies



Photochemical and redox properties

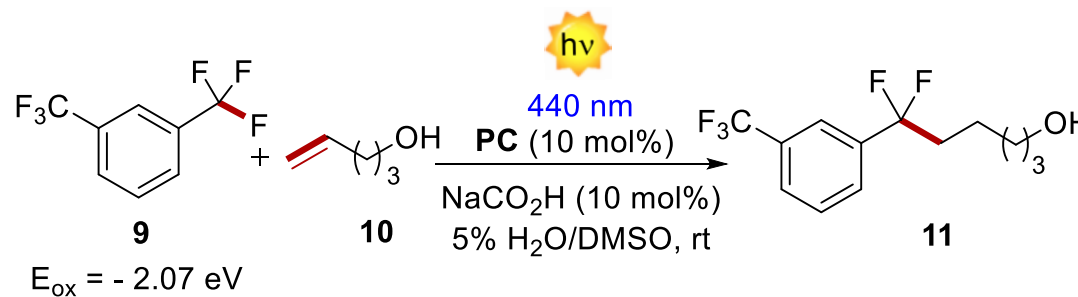
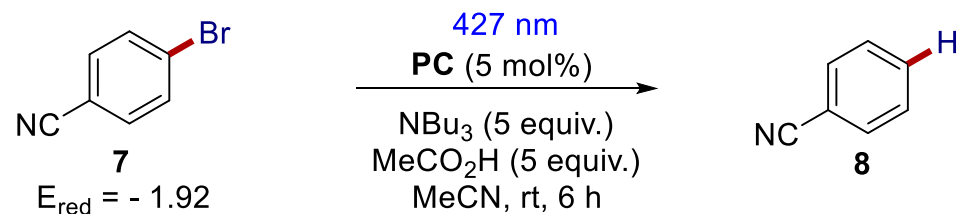
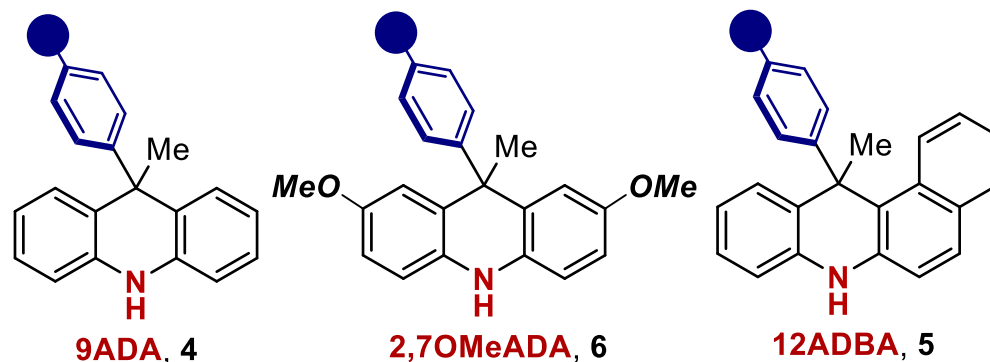
□ The Charge Transfer (CT) excited state



, PC	H, 4a	CF ₃ , 4b	CN, 4c	H, 6a	CF ₃ , 6b	CN, 6c	H, 5a	OMe, 5b	CF ₃ , 5c	CN, 5d
E _{ox} (V)	0.79	0.84	0.86	0.44	0.49	0.49	0.76	0.74	0.80	0.80
E* _{ox} (V)	-2.88	-2.68	-2.54	-2.91	-2.76	-2.69	-2.37	-2.39	-2.34	-2.31
λ _{abs} (nm)	285	285	280	338	340	342	364	363	364	362
λ _{em} (nm)	362	418	484	362	394	543	420	421	420	443
E _{0,0} (eV)	3.67	3.52	3.40	3.35	3.25	3.18	3.13	3.13	3.14	3.11
Stokes shift (nm)	77	133	204	24	54	201	56	58	56	81
QY (%)	11	4	3	8	1.3	0.7	30	26	29	6
τ (ns)	4.2	4.1	14.3	3.3	3.2	4.8	9.0	9.0	8.8	9.4
CT character										

Preliminary applications in ET

☐ Photoreduction processes



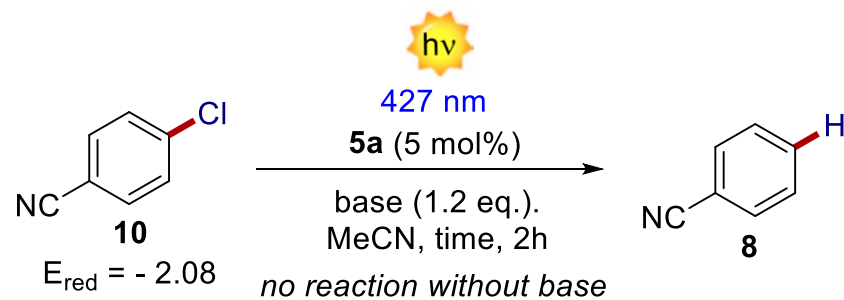
●	PC, yield (%)		
H	4a, <5	6a, 35	5a, 84
OMe	-	-	5b, 78
CF ₃	4b, <5	6b, 31	5c, 83
CN	4c, 13	6c, 20	5d, 41

●	PC, yield (%)		
H	4a, nd	6a, < 5	5a, 85
OMe	-	-	5b, 76
CF ₃	4b, nd	6b, 5	5c, 53
CN	4c, < 5	6c, 7	5d, <5

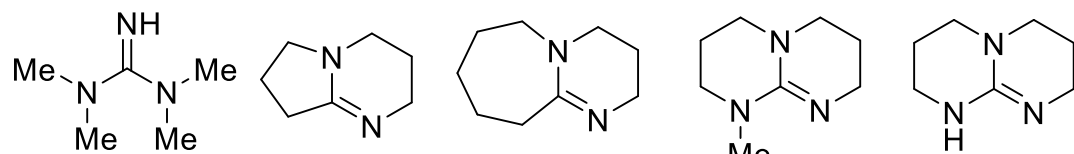
From ET to proton-coupled electron transfer

Reductive dehalogenation

effect of the base on the PCET

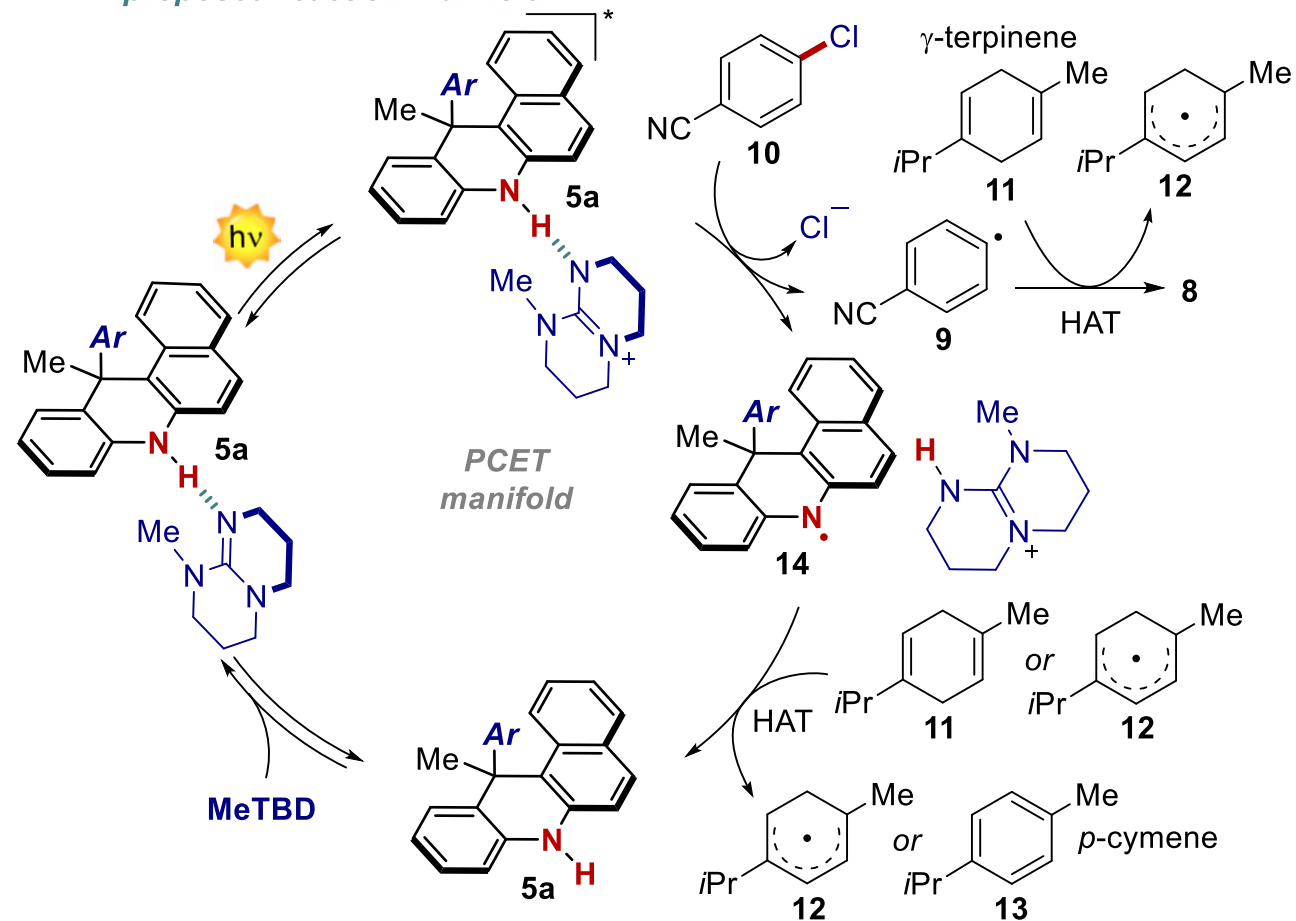


base screening



	TMG	DBN	DBU	MeTBD	TBD*
pKa	23.4	23.4	23.9	25.4	26.0
yield (%)	16	18	16	27	21
yield (%) with 11	23	25	28	40	30

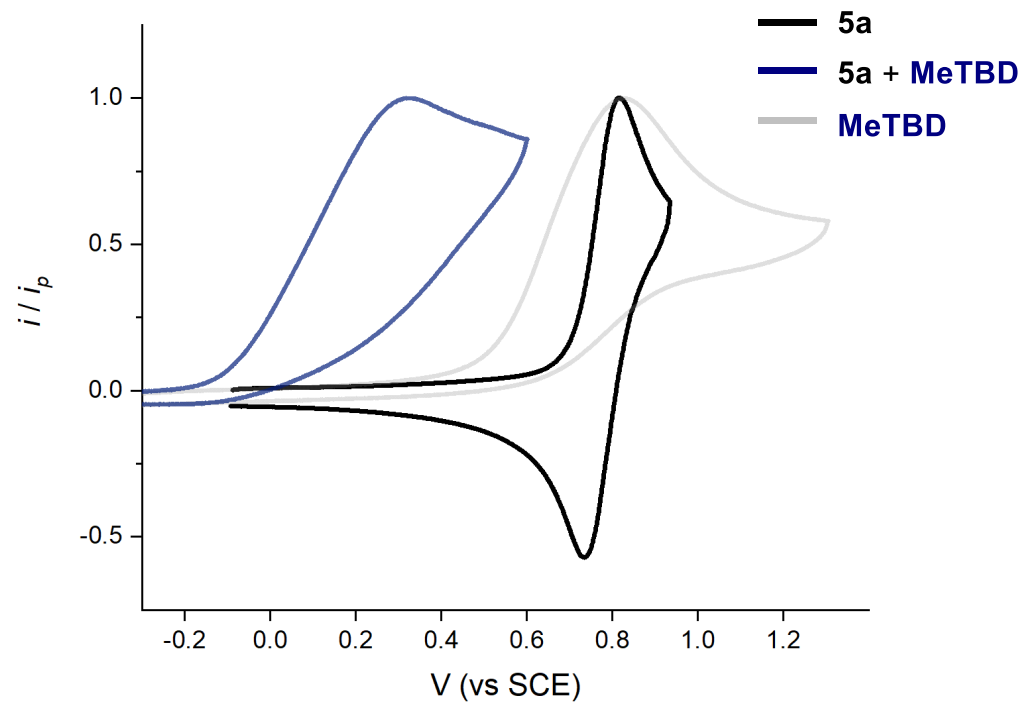
proposed reaction manifold



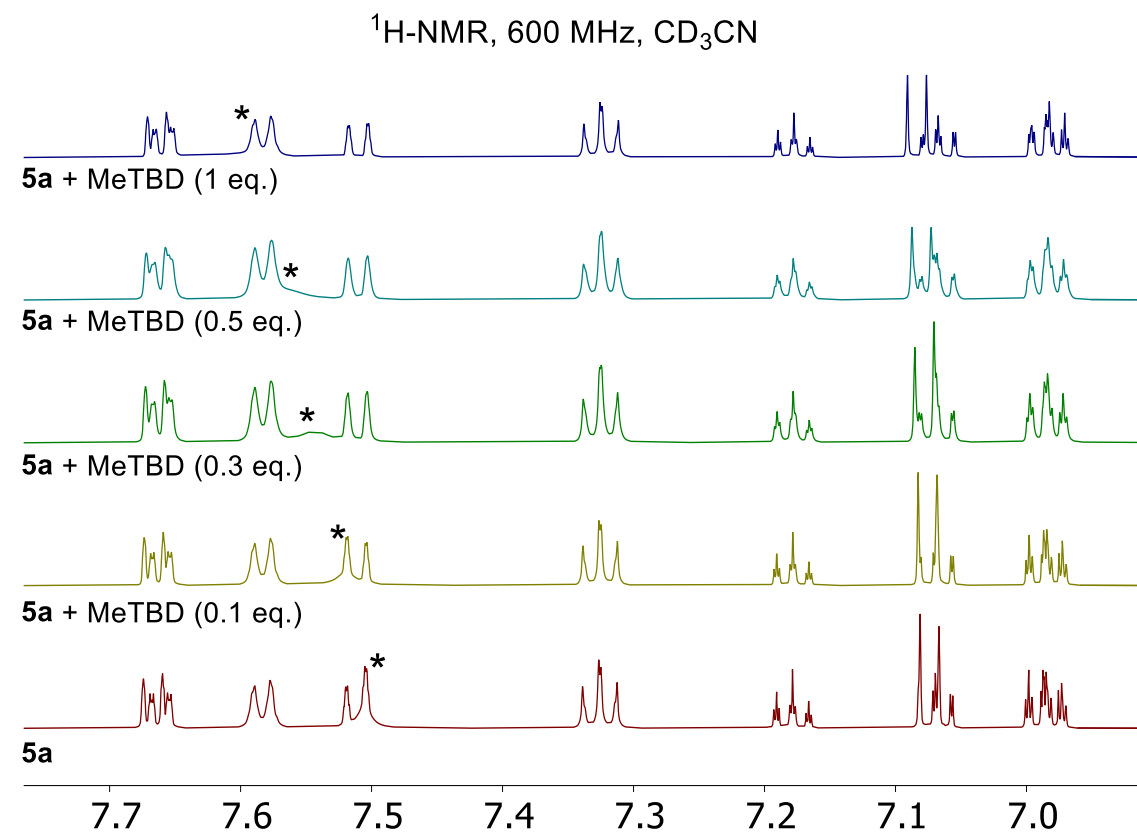
From ET to proton-coupled electron transfer

□ Mechanistic investigation

- cyclic voltammetry with and without base

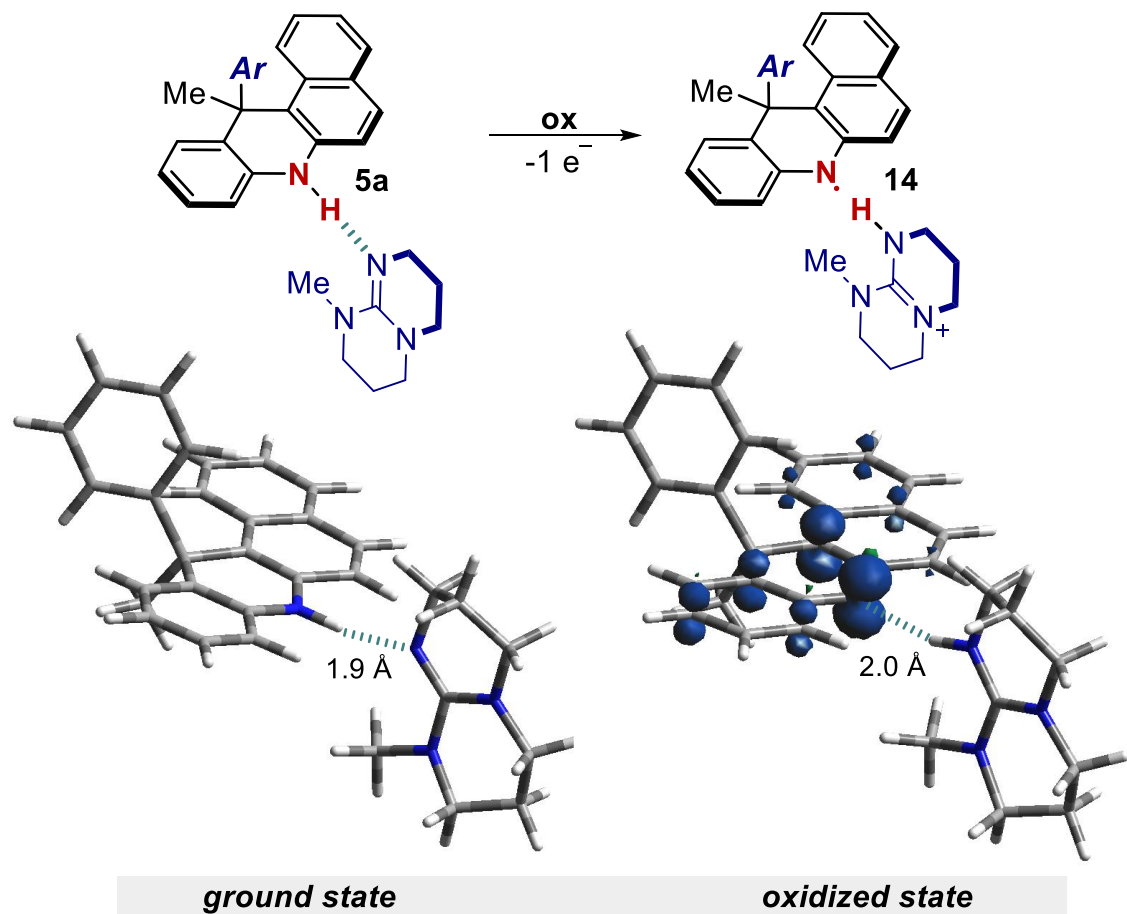


- $^1\text{H-NMR}$ titration experiments

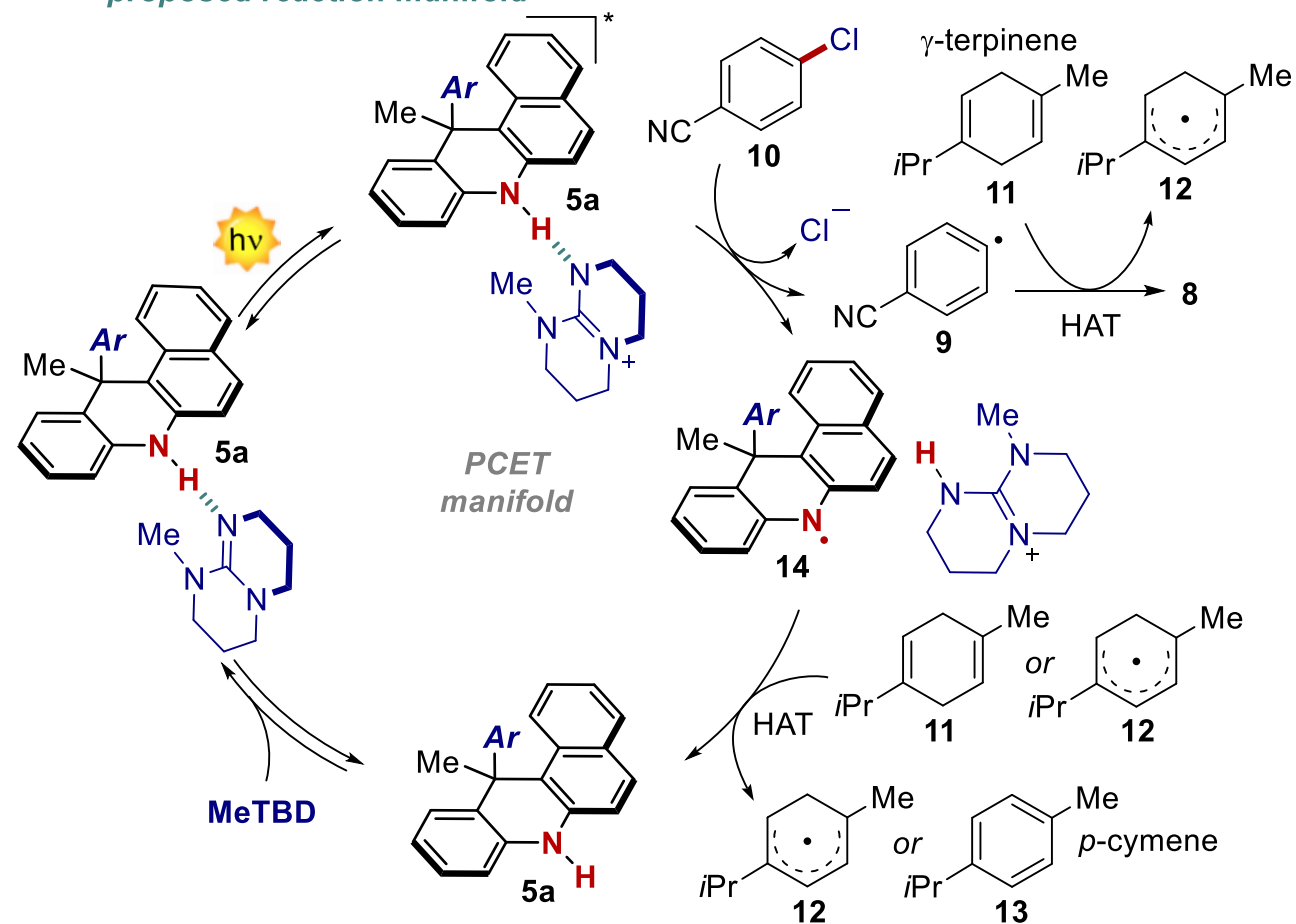


From ET to proton-coupled electron transfer

□ Mechanistic investigation

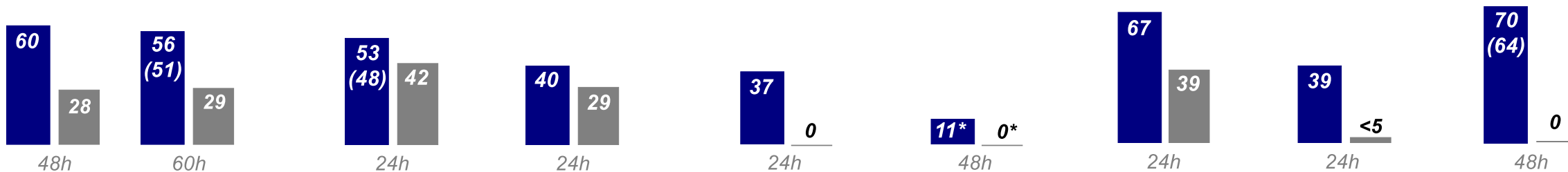
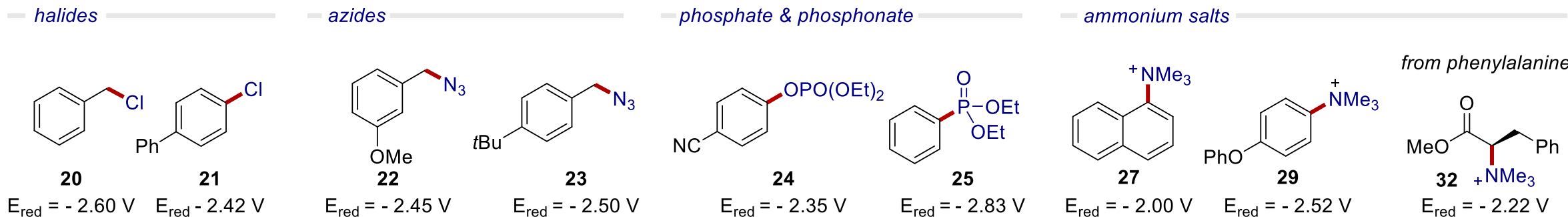
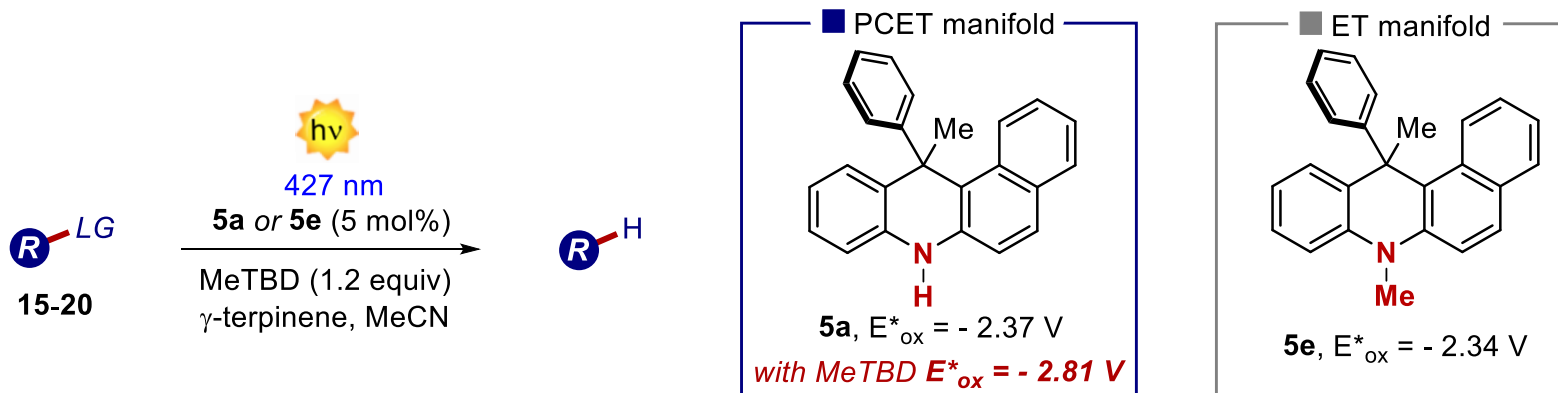


- proposed reaction manifold



Why a proton-coupled electron transfer ?

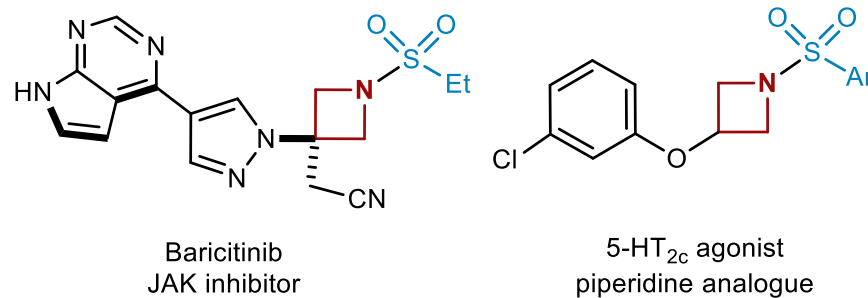
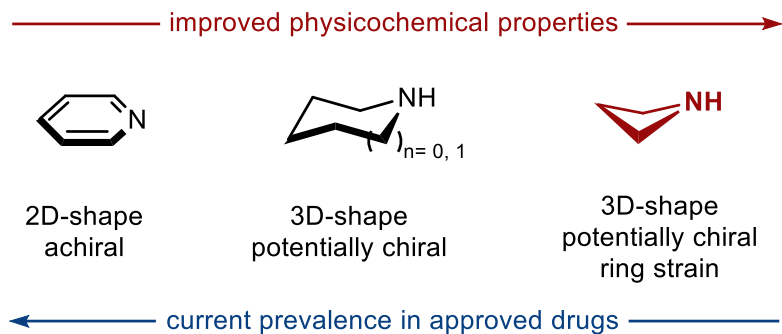
Applications



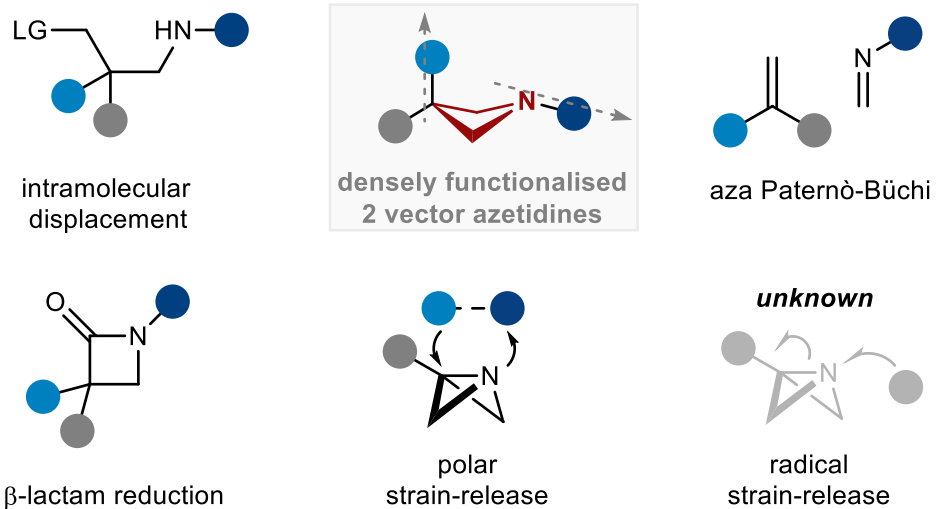
How we can build azetidines

Examples of nitrogen-containing heterocycles

Selected examples of drugs featuring the azetidine scaffold

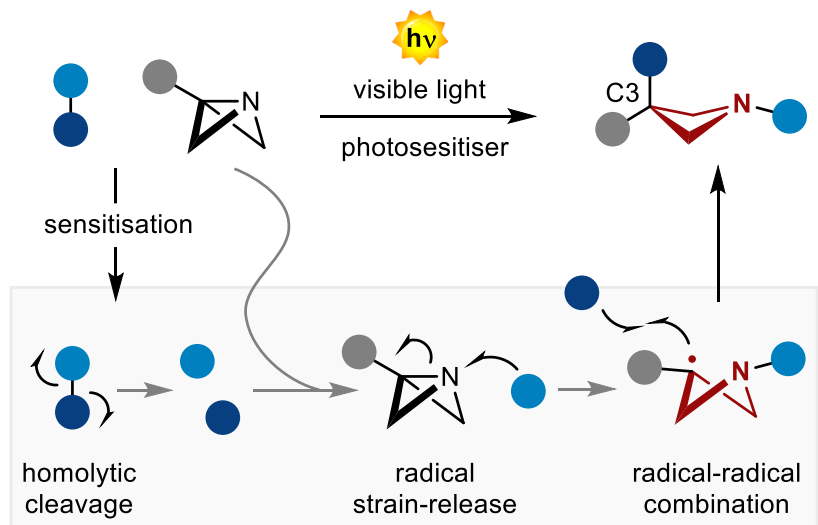


Current methods for constructing the the azetidine scaffold

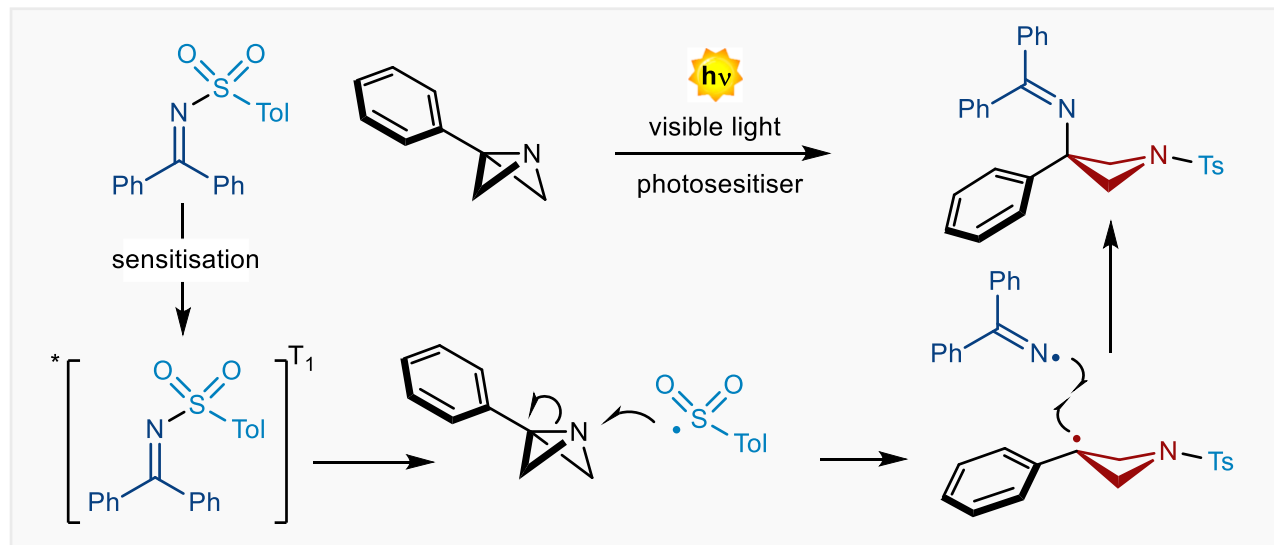


How we can build azetidines

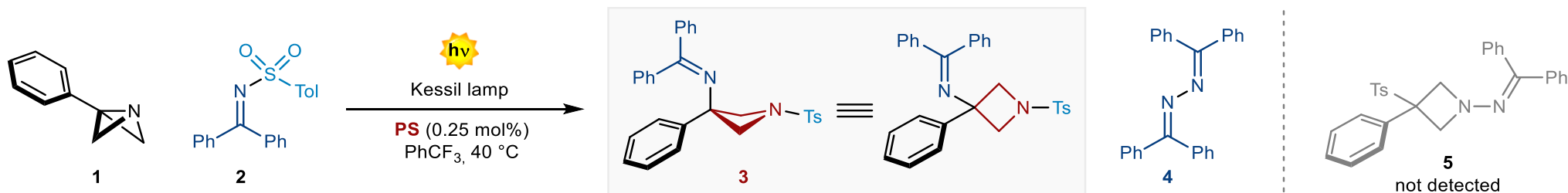
□ From the idea...to the reaction



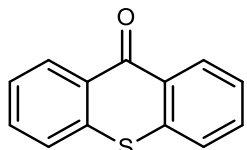
A radical strain release (RSR) approach mediated by visible light



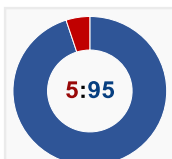
Optimisation process and design of the PC



Optimisation - selected results

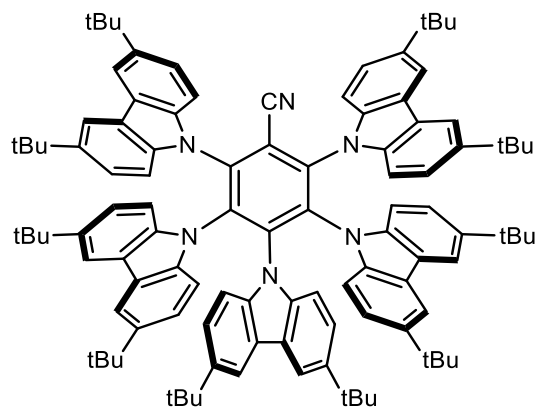


TXO, 6
 $S_1 = 3.38$ eV
 $T_1 = 2.88$ eV
 $\Delta ST = 0.5$ eV

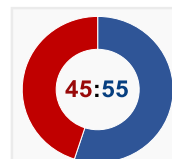


@ 427 nm
3, yield = 10%

selectivity
3 : 4

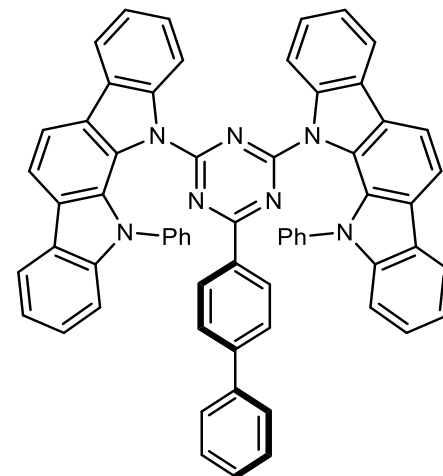


5TCzBN, 7
 $S_1 = 2.77$ eV
 $T_1 = 2.60$ eV
 $\Delta ST = 0.17$ eV

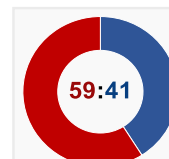


@ 456 nm
3, yield = 51%

selectivity
3 : 4

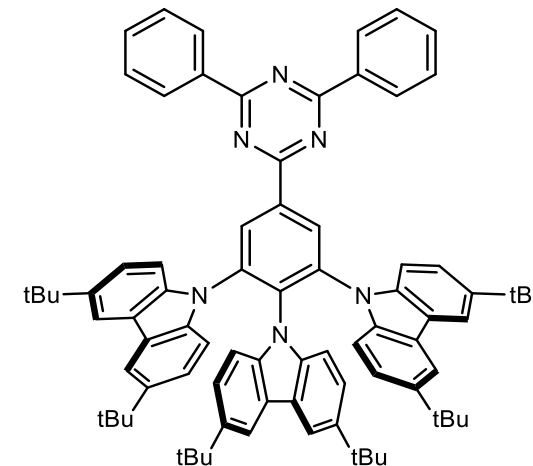


PIC-TRZ, 8
 $S_1 = 2.66$ eV
 $T_1 = 2.55$ eV
 $\Delta ST = 0.11$ eV

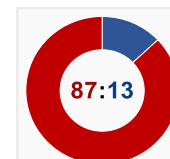


@ 427 nm
3, yield = 32%

selectivity
3 : 4



TBCzTrz, 9
 $S_1 = 2.79$ eV
 $T_1 = 2.74$ eV
 $\Delta ST = 0.05$ eV

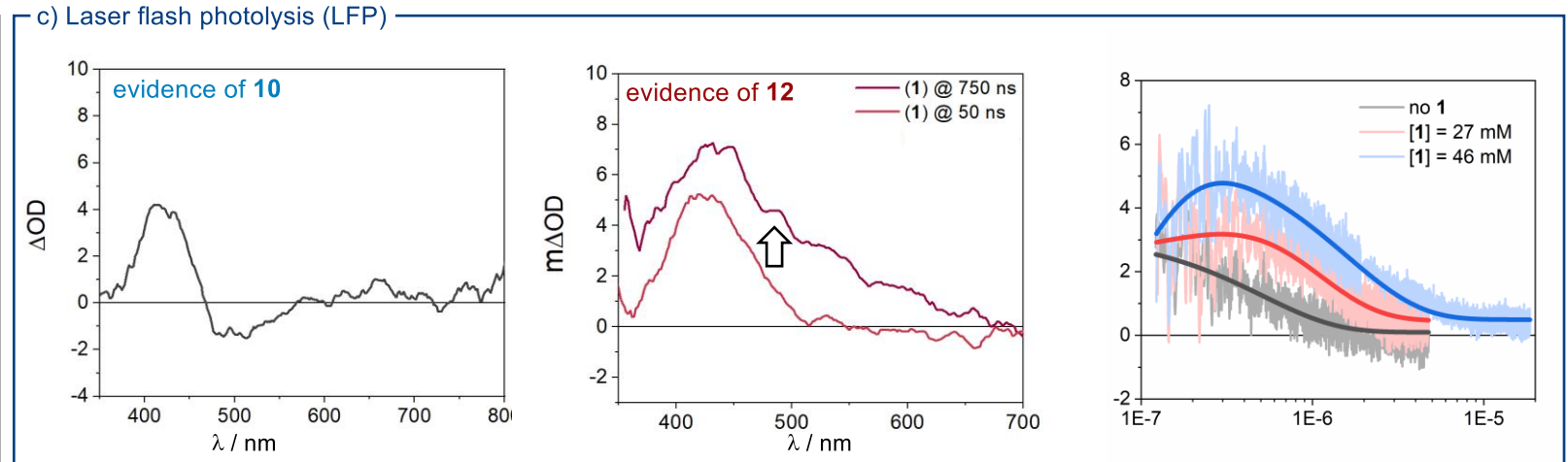
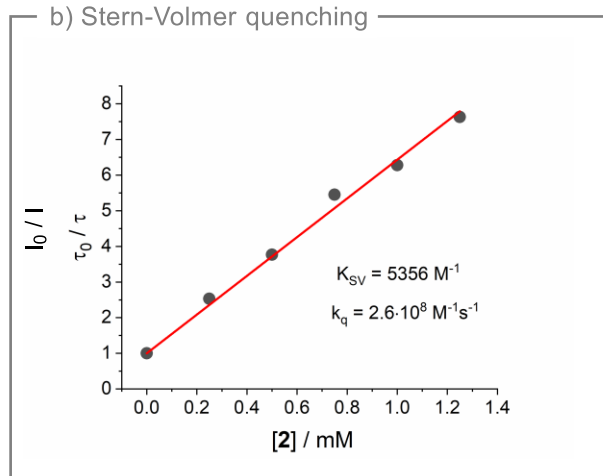
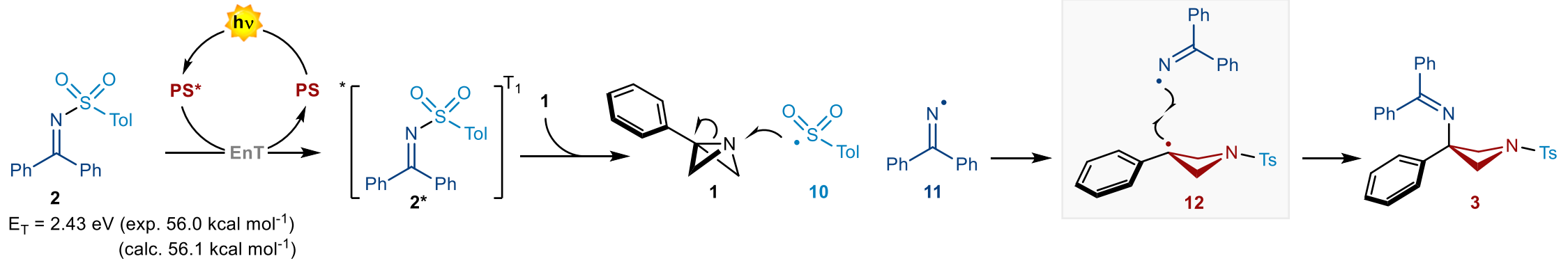


@ 456 nm
3, yield = 79%

selectivity
3 : 4

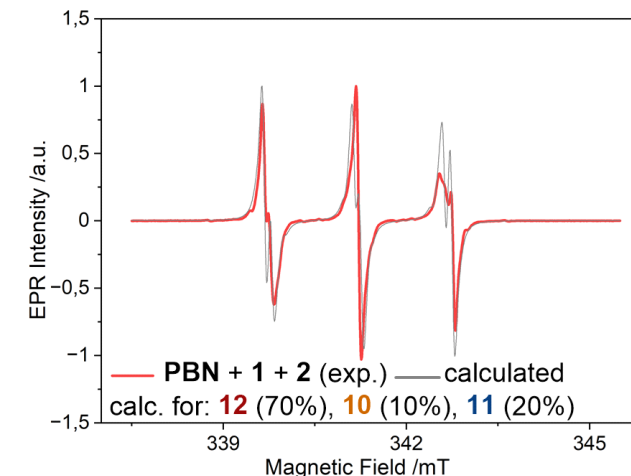
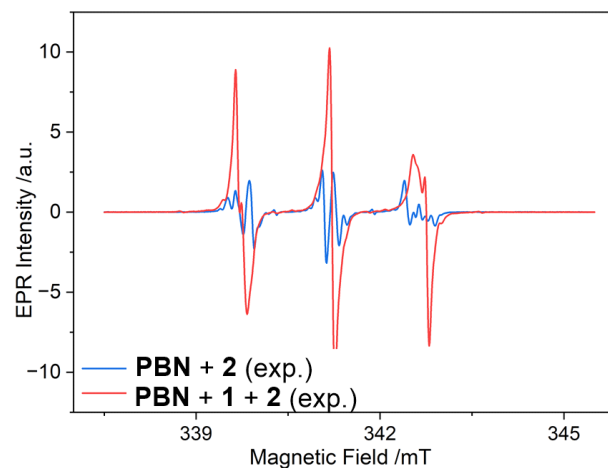
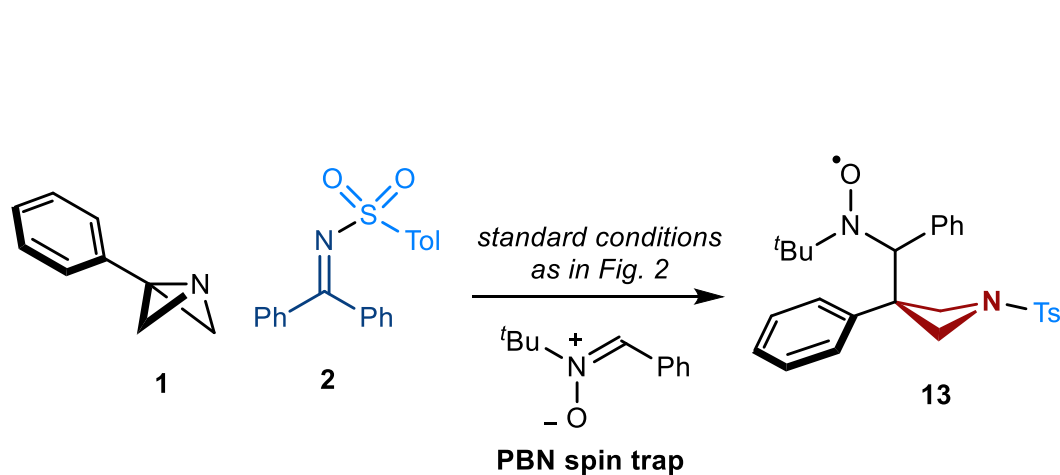
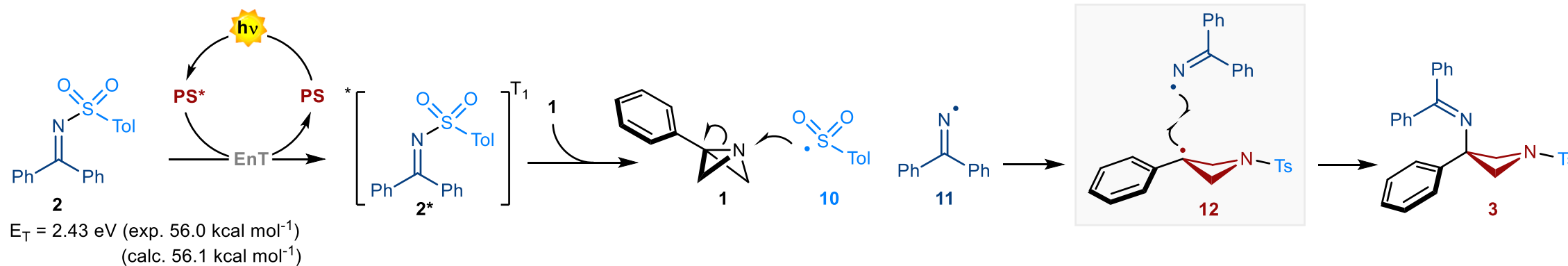
The mechanism

□ Insights from the laser flash photolysis



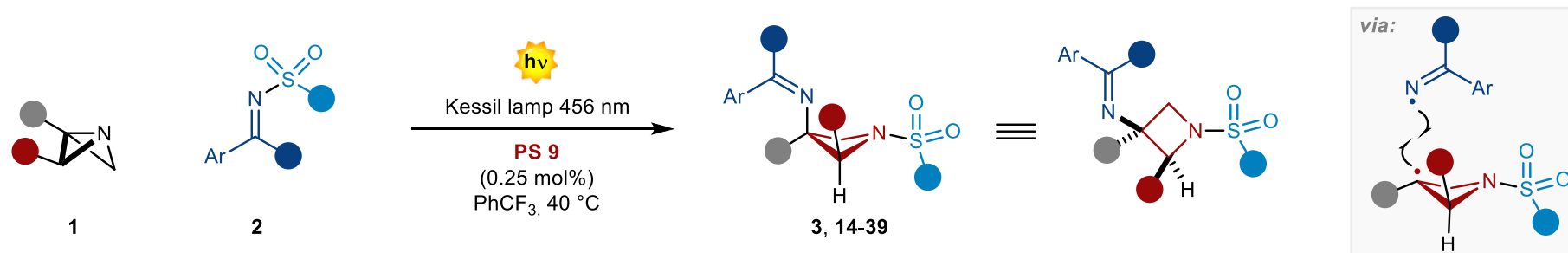
The mechanism

□ Insights from the EPR experiments

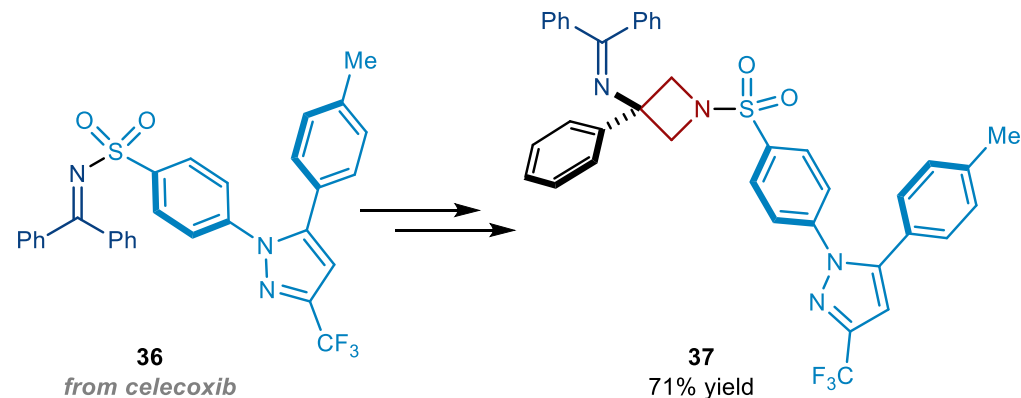
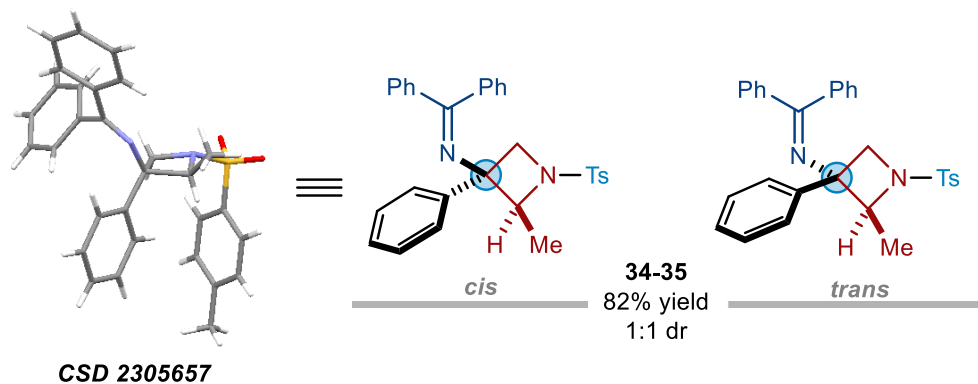
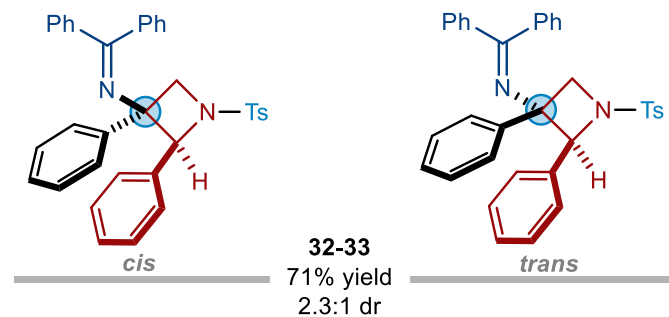
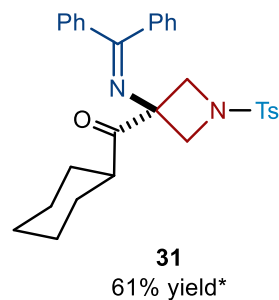
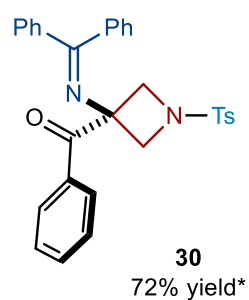
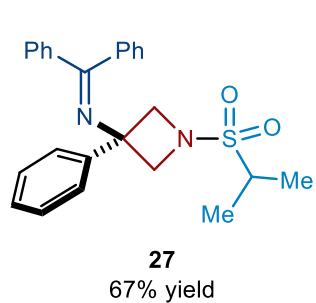


Generality of the process

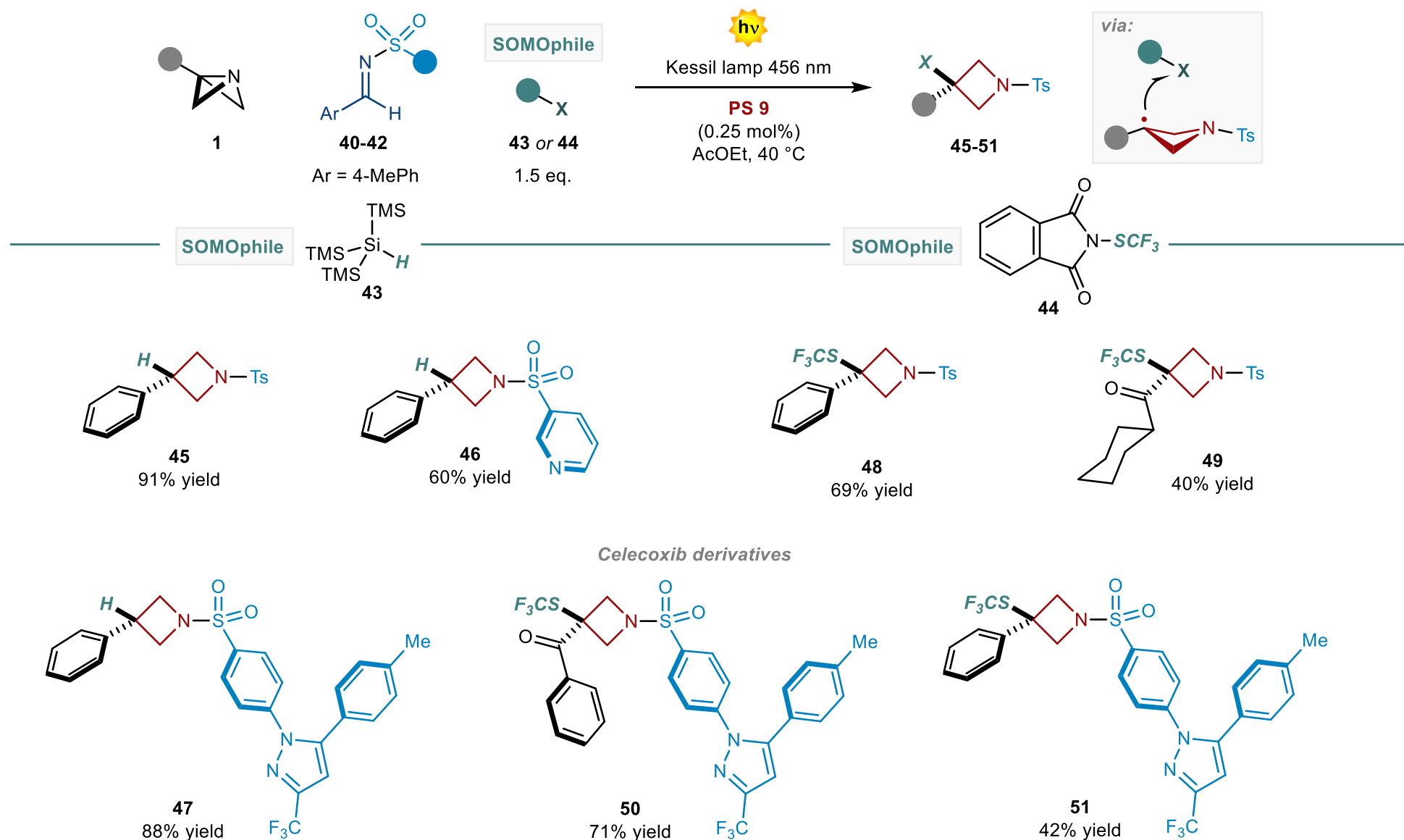
Selected examples



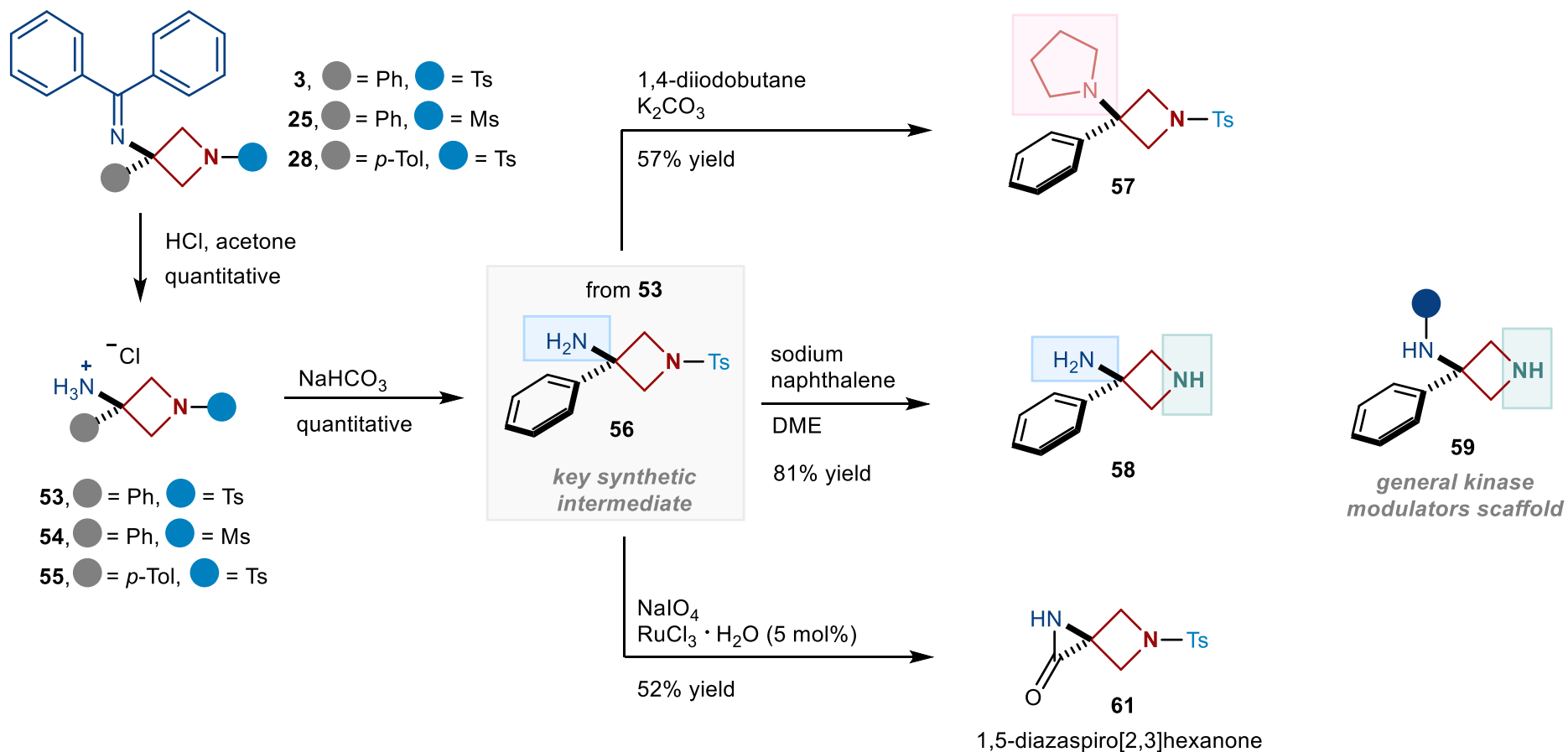
Generality of the process



Extending the reactivity

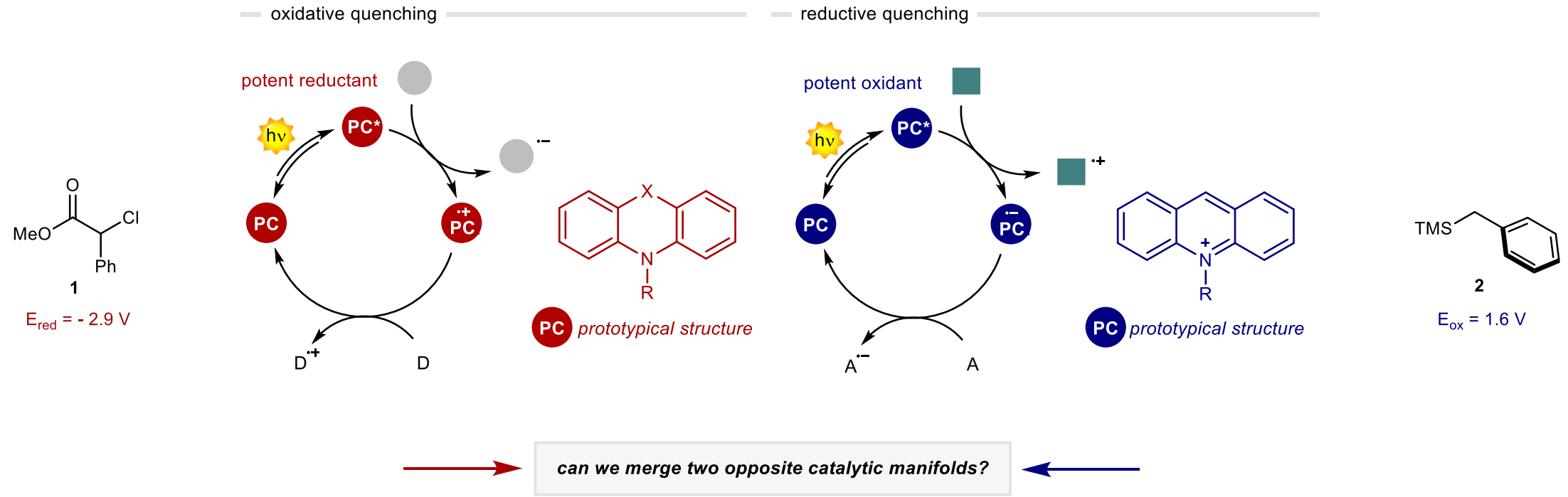


Synthetic usefulness of the products



State of the art in photoredox catalysis

□ How can we activate two opposite redox cycles at once?



1222 · 2022
800
ANNI



Thanks to...



Prof. Mirco Natali
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@ University of Ferrara

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Prof. Andrea Sartorel
computational support

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Sara Cuadros
Tommaso Bortolato
Cristian Rosso
Gianluca Simionato
Ricardo Rodriguez
Vasco Corti
Giorgia Barison

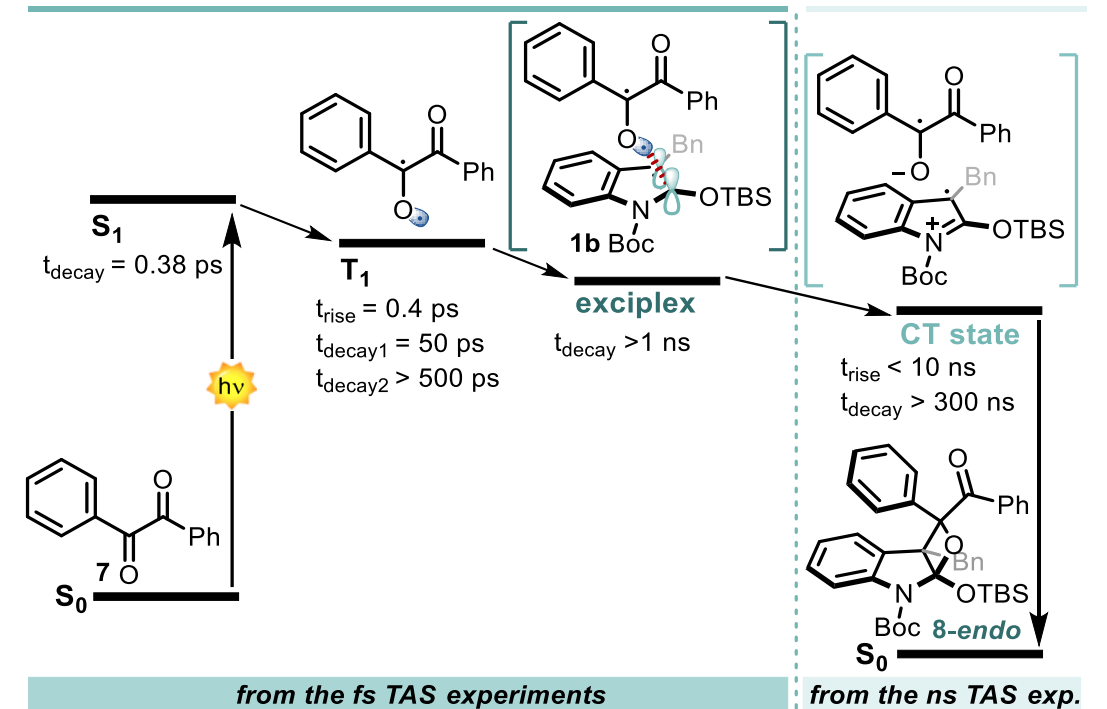
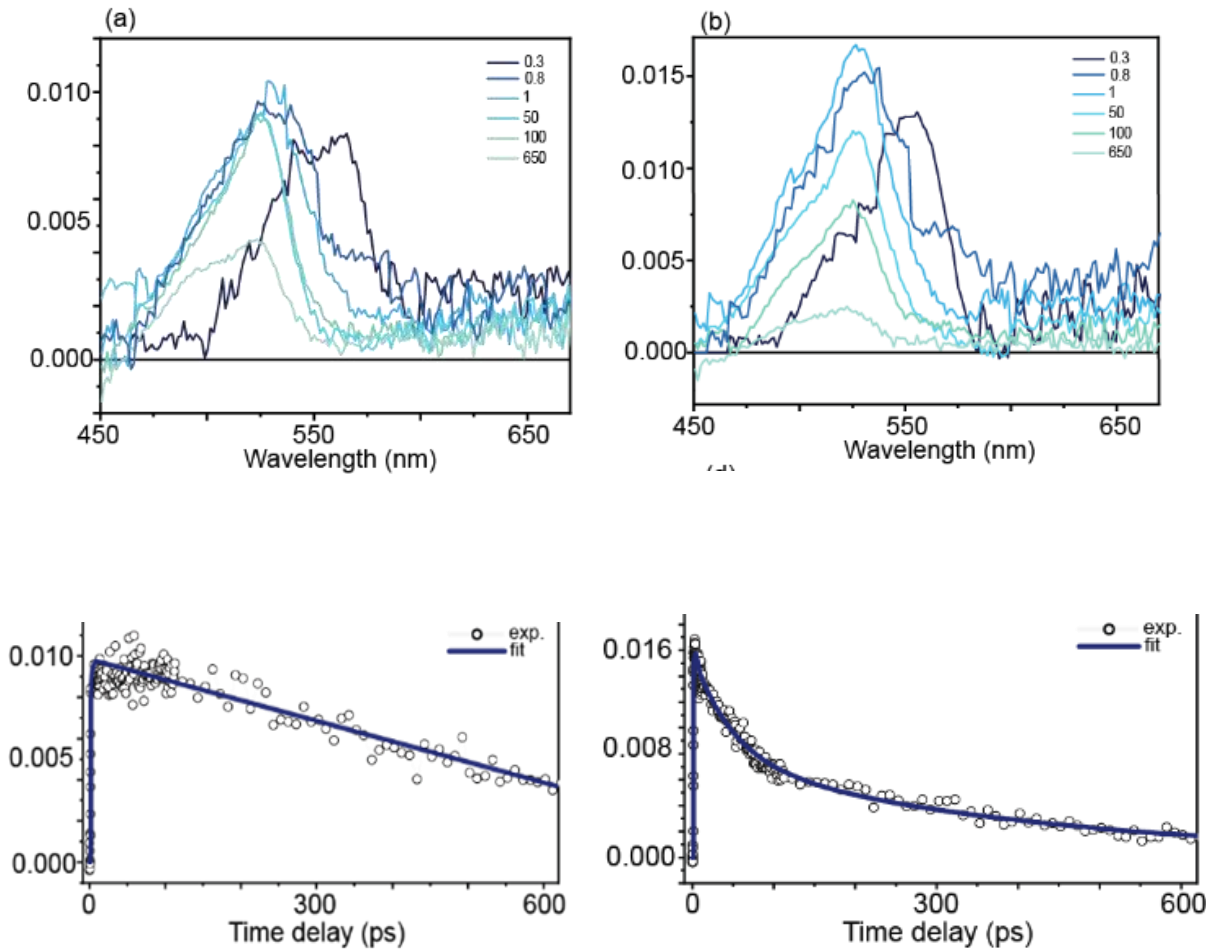


*Thank you for your kind
attention!*

Identification of the exciplex intermediate

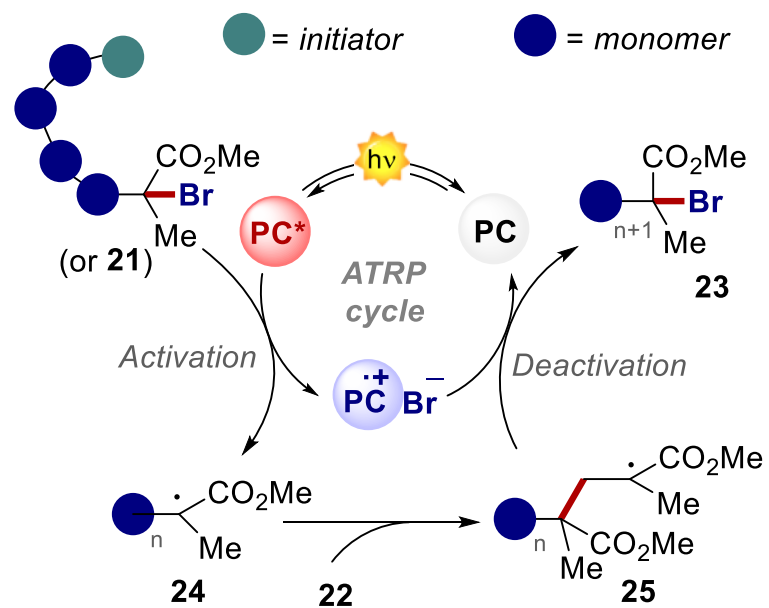
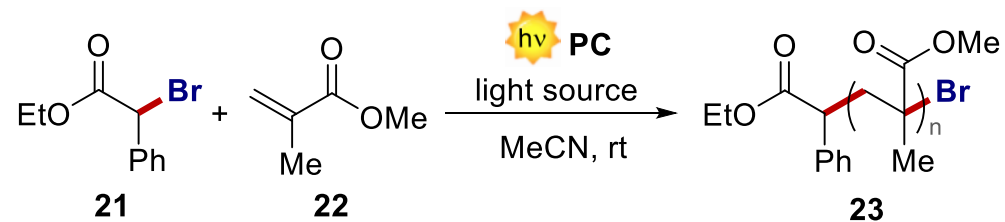


□ TAS at fs analysis



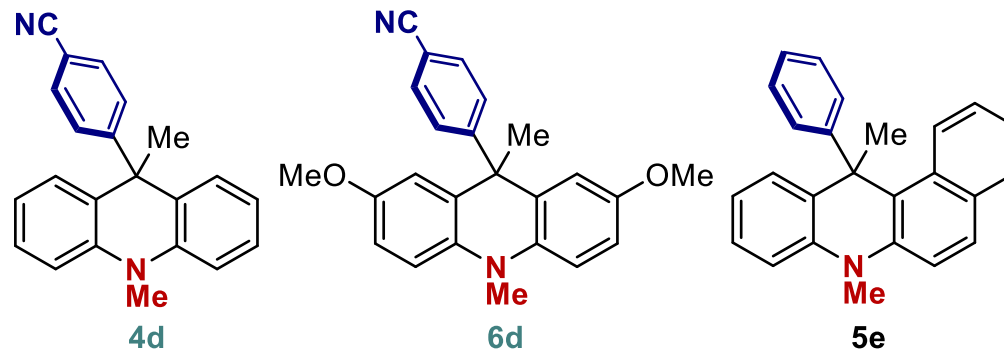
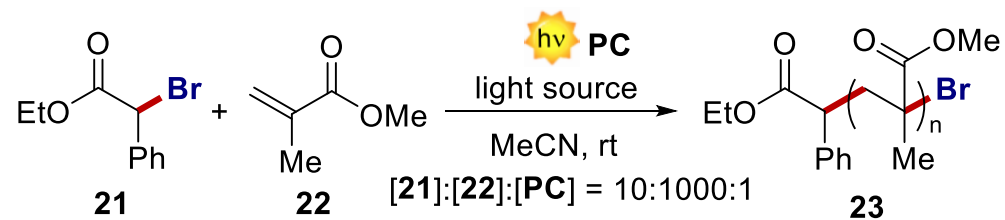
From PCET to ATRP with the same PC

Atom transfer radical polymerization



From PCET to ATRP with the same PC

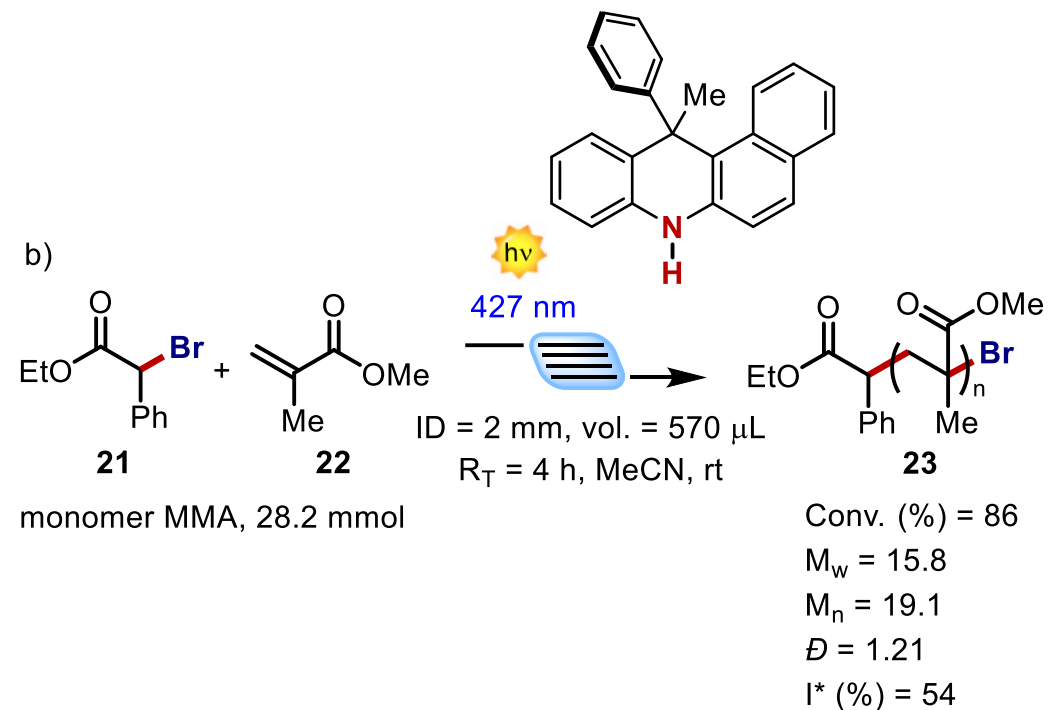
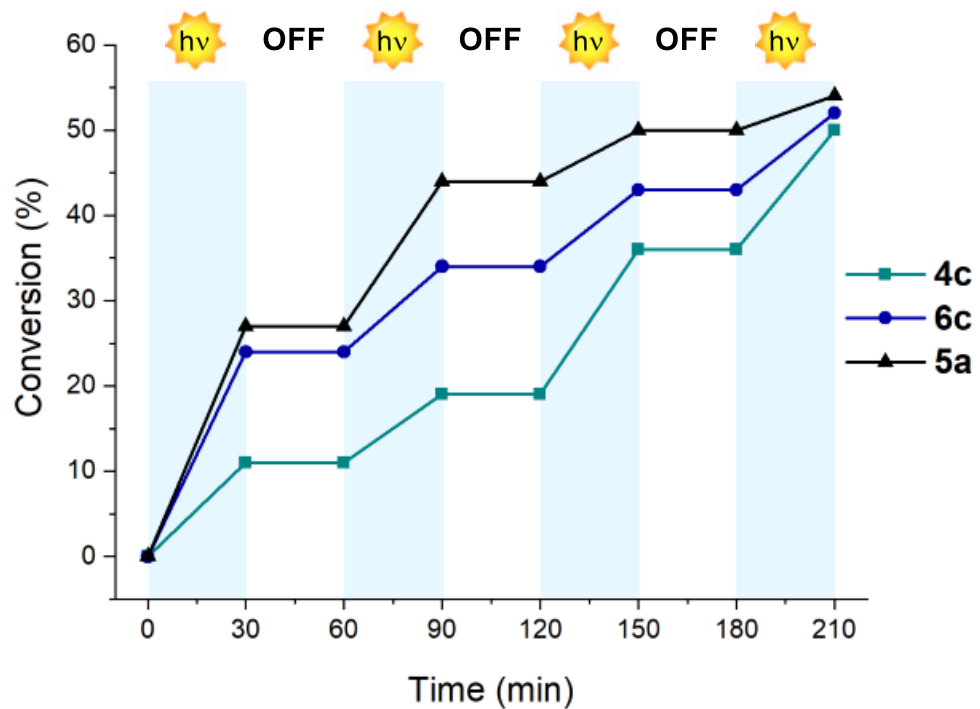
Atom transfer radical polymerization



Entry	PC	Wavelength (nm)	Polymerization time (h)	Conversion (%)	M_w (kDa)	M_n (kDa)	$D (M_w/M_n)$	I^* (%)
1	4a	390	9	>98	19.8	12.6	1.59	78
2	4b	390	7	85	18.7	13.4	1.40	63
3	4c	390	2	95	13.1	8.4	1.56	113
4	4c	400	4	98	18.5	13.9	1.33	70
5	6a	390	2	84	12.1	8.6	1.41	98
6	6b	390	2	76	13.8	9.6	1.43	79
7	6c	390	2	86	13.2	9.0	1.46	96
8	6c	400	4	81	17.4	12.6	1.38	64
9	5a	427	6	86	10.8	6.9	1.52	124
10	5b	427	6	81	25.8	13.2	1.96	61
11	5c	427	6	>98	13.1	8.2	1.57	119
12	5d	427	6	>98	12.4	8.0	1.55	122
13	4d	400	4	76	19.8	13.1	1.51	58
14	6d	400	4	91	16.3	12.2	1.34	74
15	5e	427	6	>98	16.2	12.2	1.44	80

From PCET to ATRP with the same PC

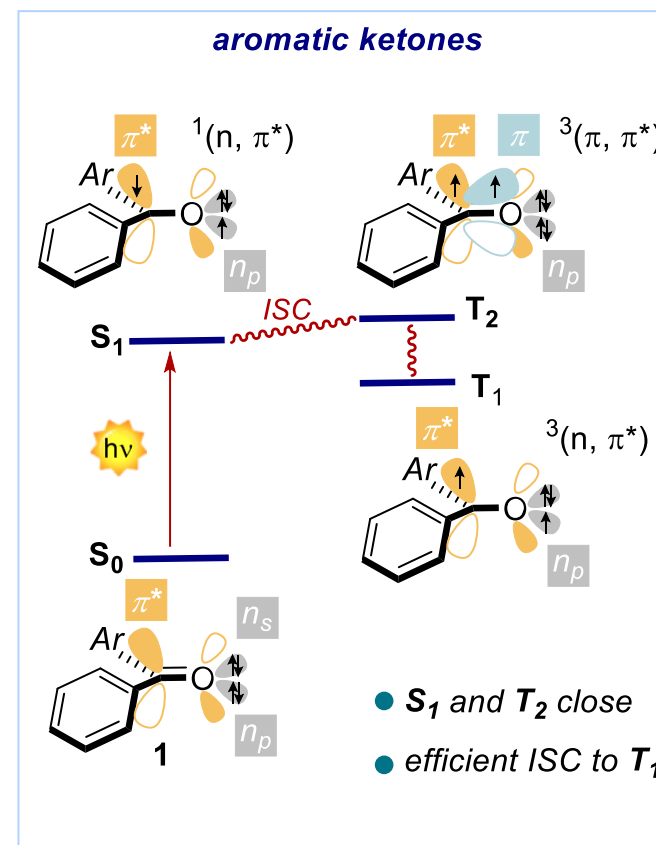
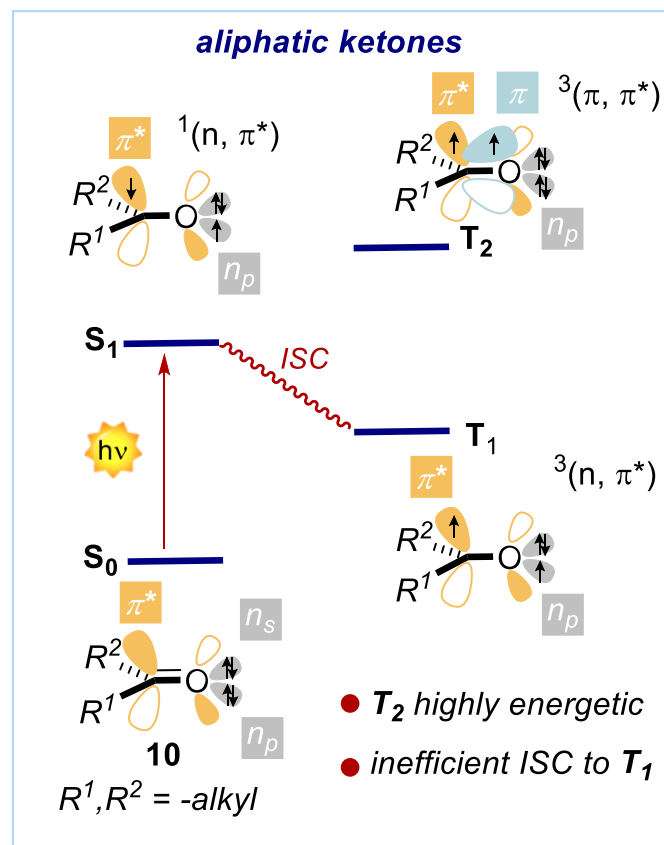
☐ Atom transfer radical polymerization

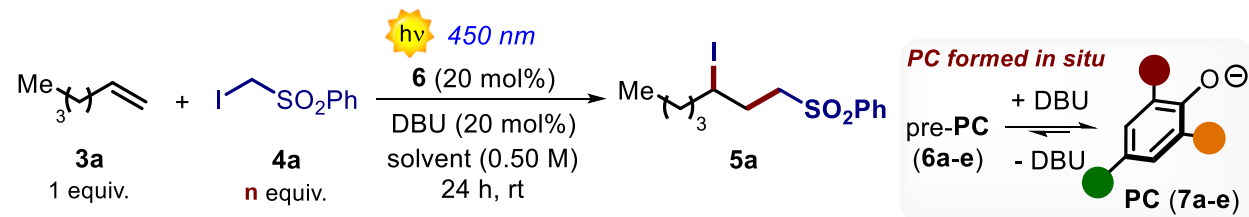


Shining Light on Aryl Ketones



□ Why aryl ketones?





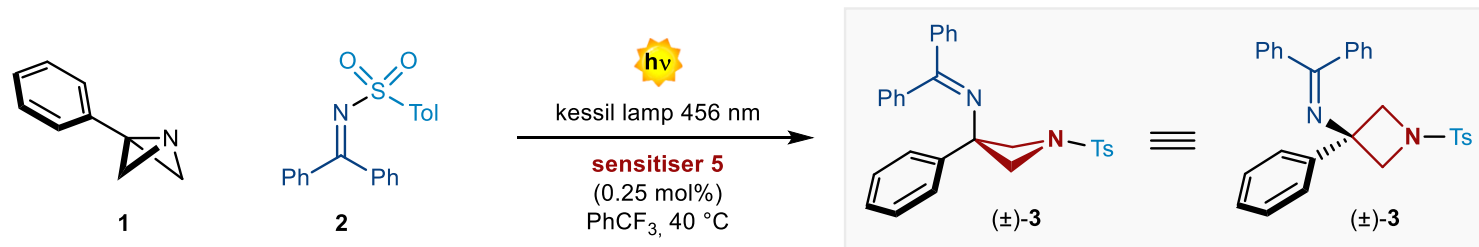
– (a) phenolate PC screening

$\lambda_{0,0}$		277 nm	258 nm	312 nm	372 nm	378 nm
$E_{0,0}$		4.48 V	4.81 V	3.97 V	3.33 V	3.28 V
E_{ox}		+ 0.30 V	+ 0.34 V	+ 0.50 V	+ 0.65 V	+ 0.74 V
E^*_{ox}		- 4.18 V	- 4.47 V	- 3.47 V	- 2.68 V	- 2.54 V
yield (5a) ^b		47%	56%	52%	53%	85%
residual (6) ^b		35%	87%	<5%	85%	>99%

– (b) optimization of the reaction conditions

entry ^a	4a (equiv.)	solvent	additives and conditions	yield % (5a) ^b	residual % (6) ^b
1	1.0	MeCN	-	85%	>99%
2	1.5	MeCN/H ₂ O (3:1)	NaAsc (25 mol%)	>99%	>99%
3	1.5	MeCN/H ₂ O (3:1)	NaAsc (25 mol%) <i>in the dark</i>	0%	>99%
4	1.5	MeCN/H ₂ O (3:1)	NaAsc (25 mol%) <i>without 6e and DBU</i>	8%	>99%
5	1.5	MeCN/H₂O (3:1)	NaAsc (25 mol%) 8 h	>99%	>99%

An energy-transfer strategy to aziridine



reaction scope - selected results

