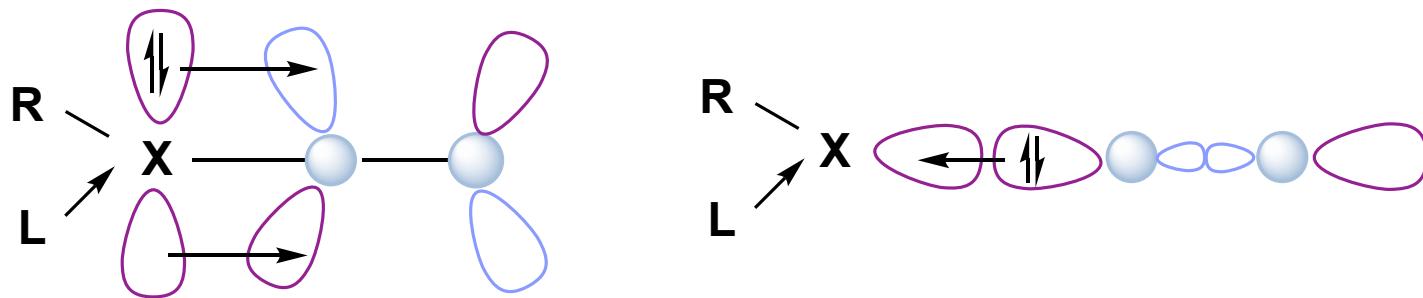
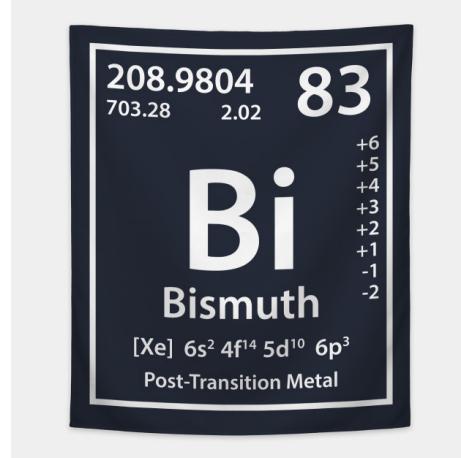


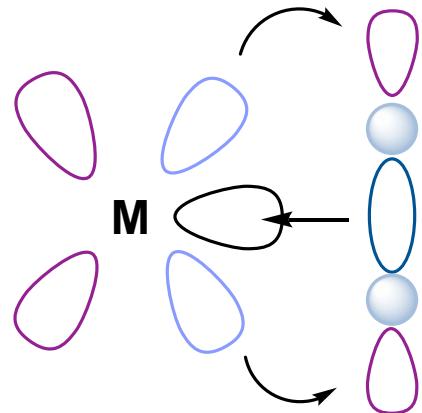
# Main-group Elements (*Bi*) in Catalysis for Organic Synthesis



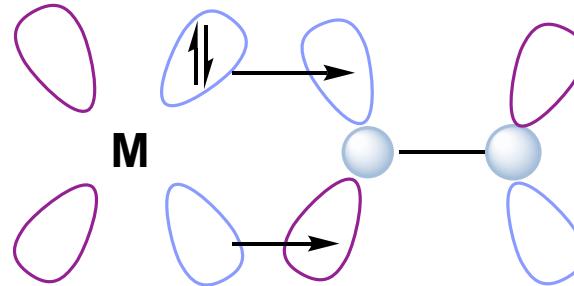
Xiaheng Zhang  
MacMillan Group Meeting  
March 18<sup>th</sup>, 2020

## Mechanisms of Activation Mode for Main-group Elements

### ■ Activation mode of transition metal elements

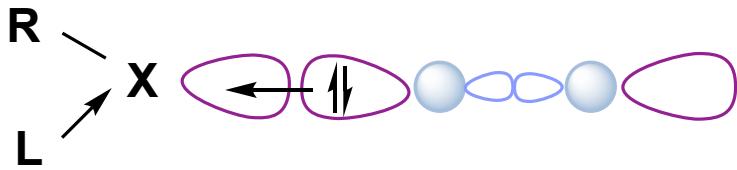


$\sigma$  donation into empty  $d$ -orbital

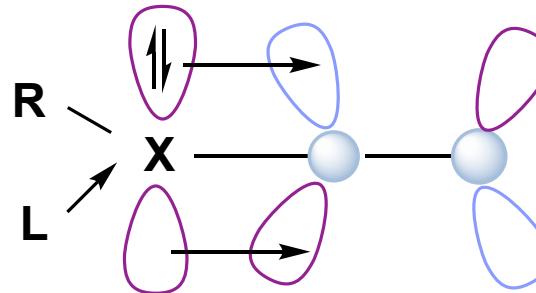


$\pi$  donation from  $d$ -orbital into  $\pi^*$ -orbital

### ■ Activation mode of main-group elements



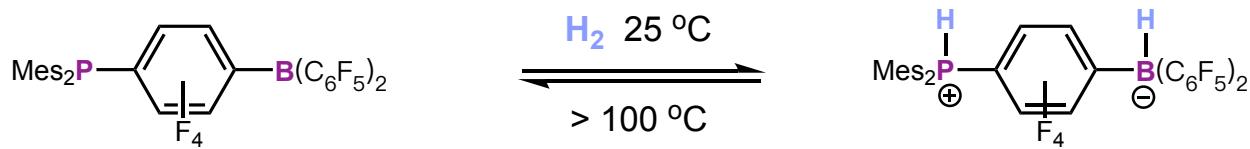
$\sigma$  donation into empty  $p$ -orbital



$\pi$  donation from  $p$ -orbital into  $\pi^*$ -orbital

# *Activation of Small Molecules by Main-group Elements*

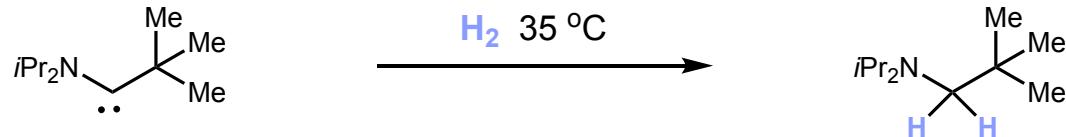
## *Frustrated Lewis pairs activation*



Stephan, D. W. et al. *Science* **2006**, *314*, 1124.

Stephan, D. W. et al. *Science* **2016**, *354*, aaf7229.

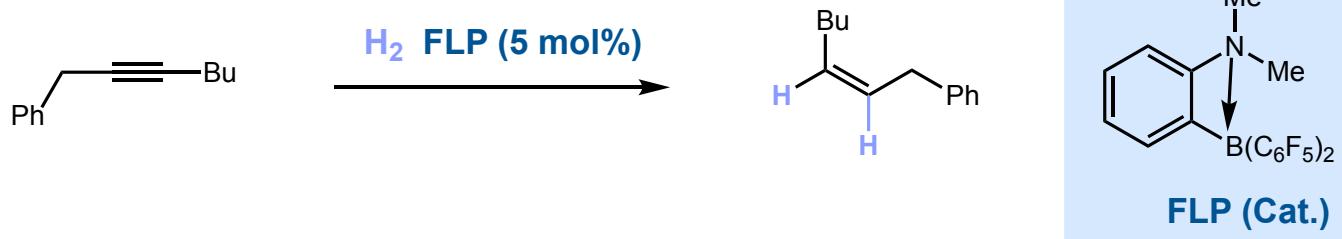
## *Activation of H<sub>2</sub> by carbenes*



Frey, G. D.; Lavallo, V.; Donnadieu, B.; Schoeller, W. W.; Bertrand, G. *Science* **2007**, *316*, 439.

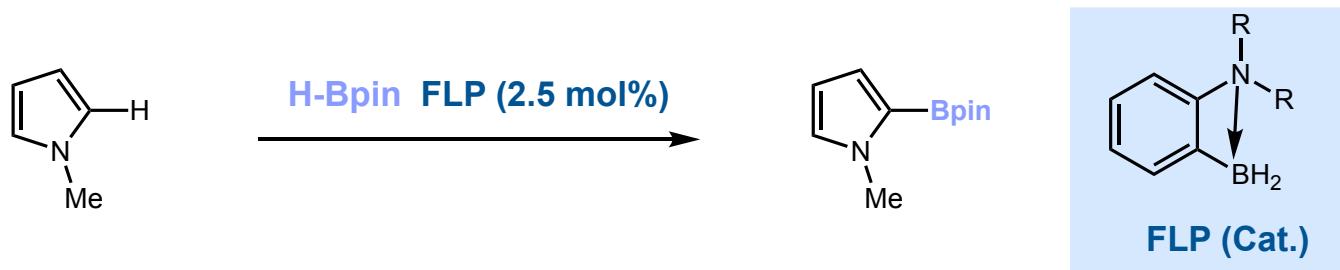
# Catalysis Enabled by Main-group Elements

## Frustrated Lewis pairs catalyzed hydrogenation



Chernichenko,K.;Madaraś,A.;Pańai,I.;Nieger,M.;Leskela, M.;Repo,T. *Nat. Chem.* **2013**, 5, 718.

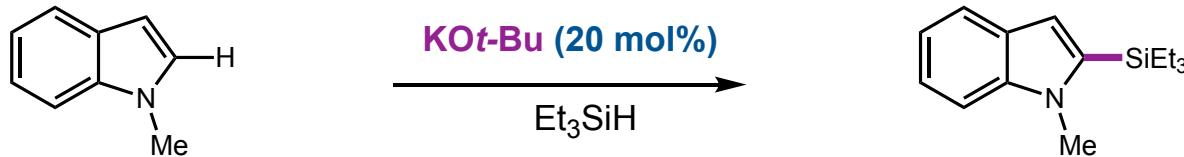
## FLP catalyzed C-H activation



Légare,M.-A.;Courtemanche,M.-A.;Rochette,É.;Fontaine,F.-G. *Science* **2015**, 349, 513.

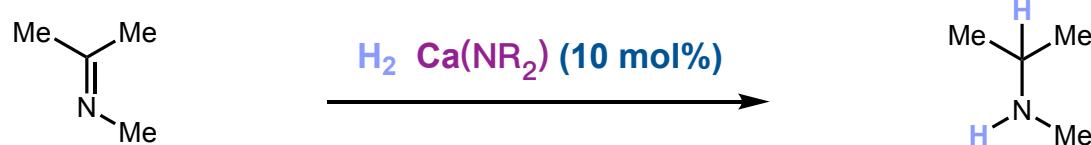
# Catalysis Enabled by Main-group Elements

## C-H silylation catalyzed by alkali metal catalyst



Toutov, A. A.; Liu, W.-B.; Betz, K. N.; Fedorov, A.; Stoltz, B. M.; Grubbs, R. H. *Nature* **2015**, *518*, 80.

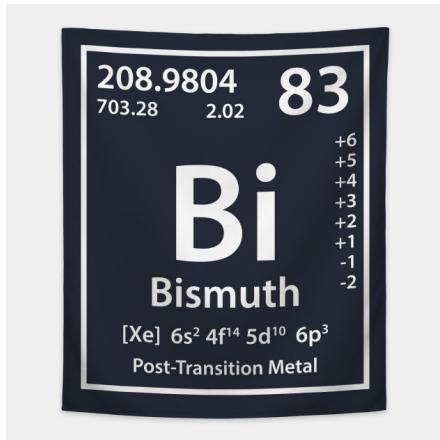
## Imine hydrogenation catalyzed by alkaline earth metal catalyst



Harder, S. et. al. *Nat. Catal.* **2018**, *1*, 40.

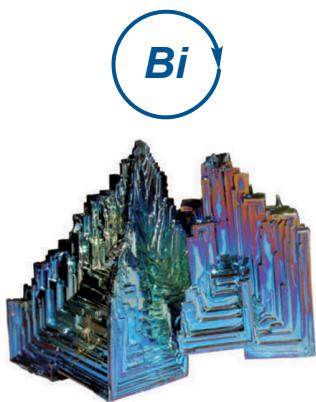
# *Main-group Elements (Bi) in Catalysis for Organic Synthesis*

## *Outline*



- The facts of bismuth
- Synthesis of organobismuthines
- The application of organobismuthines in organic synthesis
- Redox chemistry of bismuth

## *Why do people care about bismuth catalysis*



electron configuration:  $4f^{14}5d^{10}6s^26p^3$   
common oxidation state: +1, +3, +5



**Peptobismol OTC**

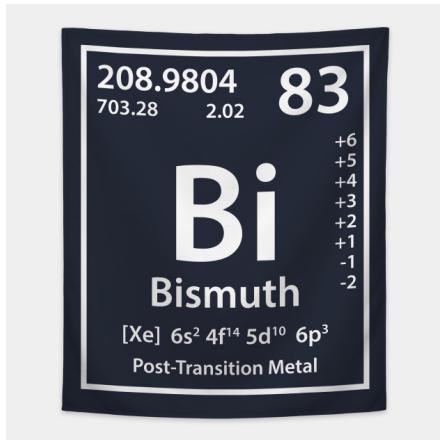
*stomach disorders*

- naturally abundant
- ‘green element’ even less toxic than NaCl
- widely used in industry, antibiotics, radiopaque bone cements, polymers

*Can we discover new reactivity that is unique to bismuth catalysis?*

# *Main-group Elements (Bi) in Catalysis for Organic Synthesis*

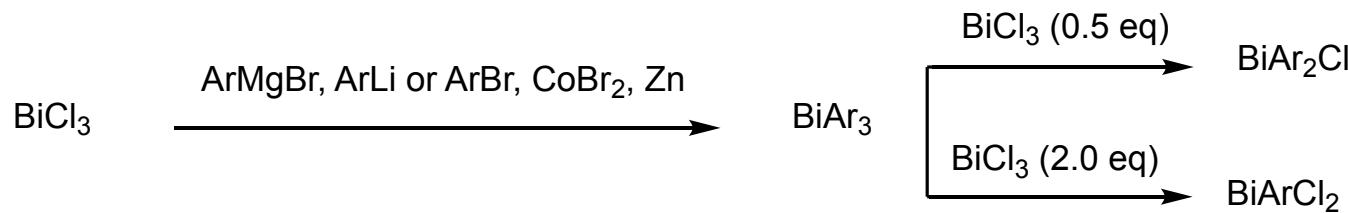
## *Outline*



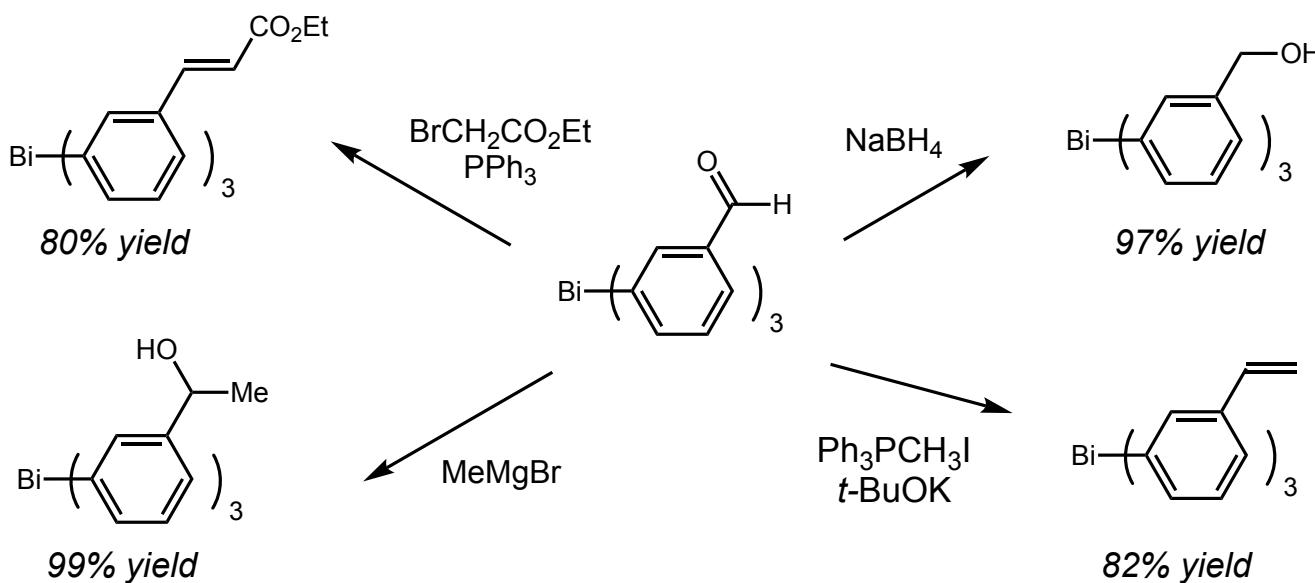
- The facts of bismuth
- Synthesis of organobismuthines
- The application of organobismuthines in organic synthesis
- Redox chemistry of bismuth

## *Synthesis of organobismuthines*

### ■ Synthesis of trivalent organobismuthines

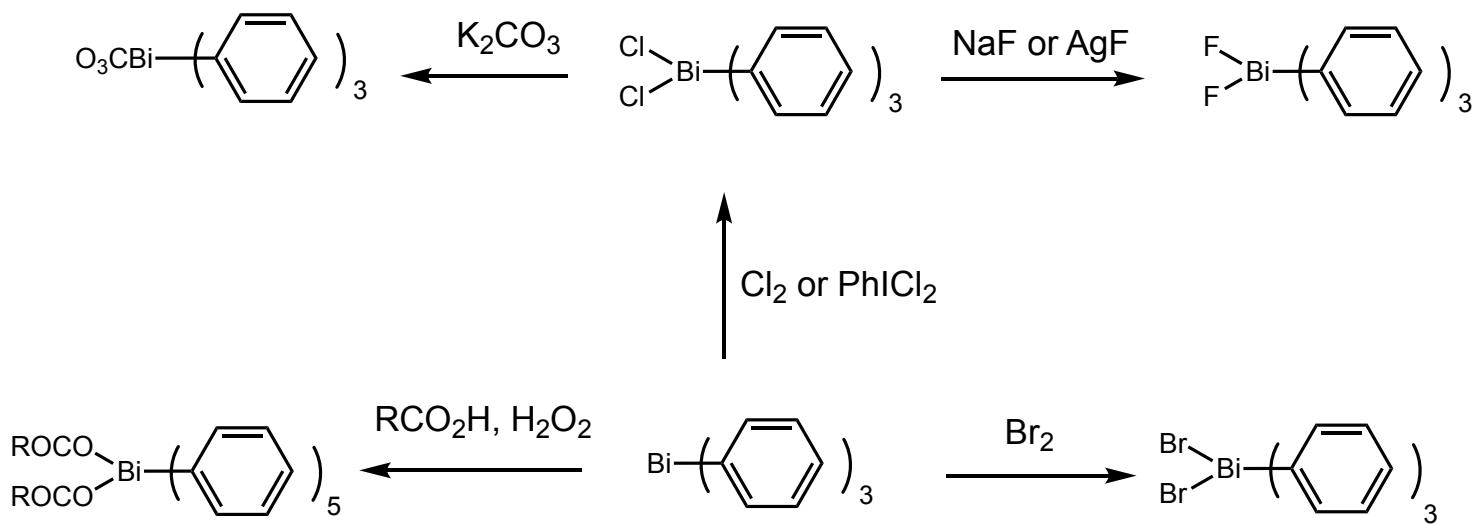


### ■ Synthesis of highly functionalized trivalent organobismuthines



## *Synthesis of organobismuthines*

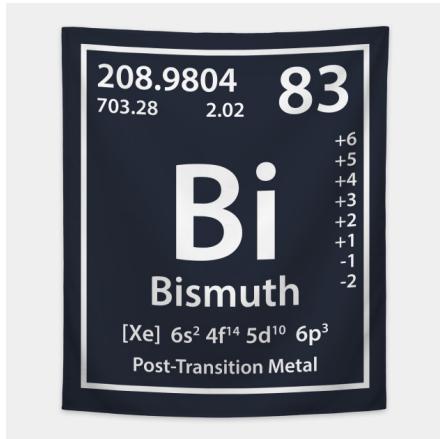
### ■ Synthesis of pentavalent organobismuthines



Michaelis, A. *Ber. Dtsch. Chem. Ges.* **1887**, 20, 52.  
Barton, D. H. R.; Finet, J.-P. *Pure Appl. Chem.* **1987**, 59, 937.

# *Main-group Elements (Bi) in Catalysis for Organic Synthesis*

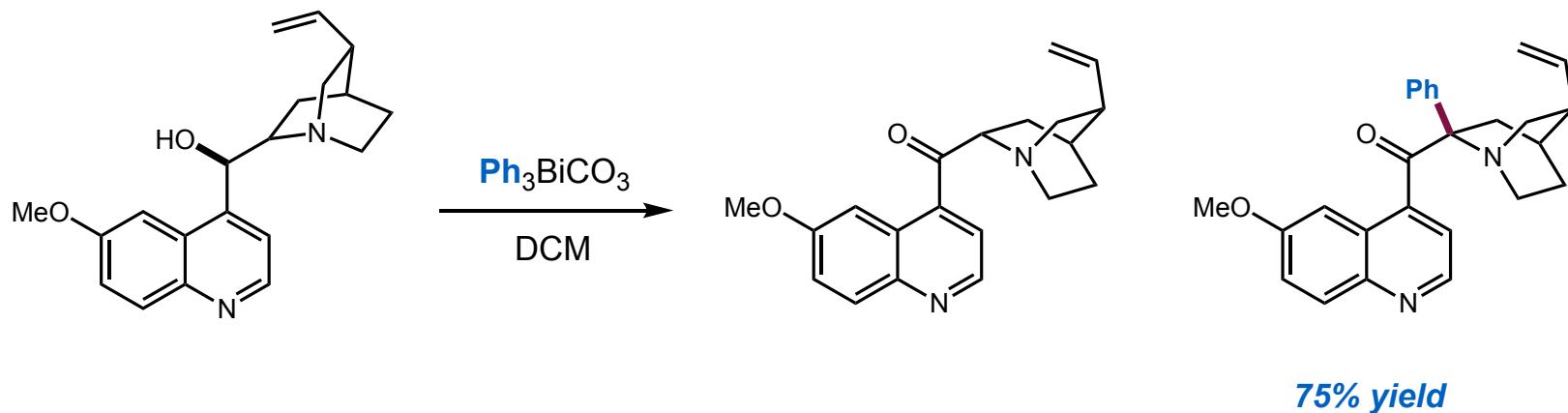
## *Outline*



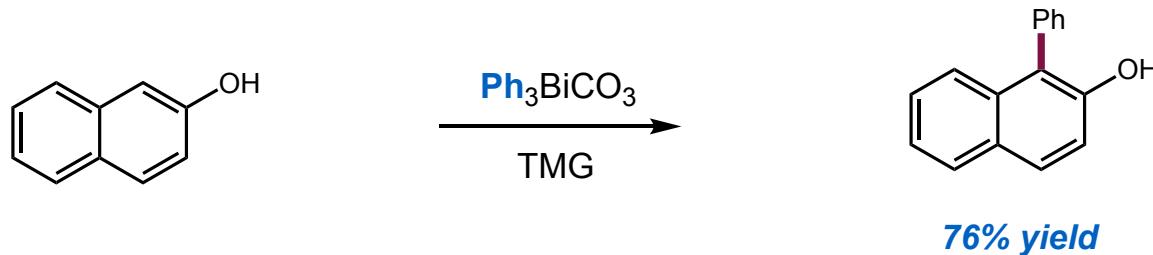
- The facts of bismuth
- Synthesis of organobismuthines
- The application of organobismuthines in organic synthesis
- Redox chemistry of bismuth

## *Organobismuth as arylation reagents*

### ■ The first arylation reaction using organobismuthines

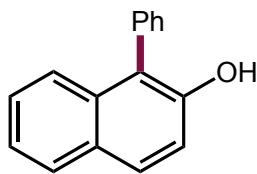
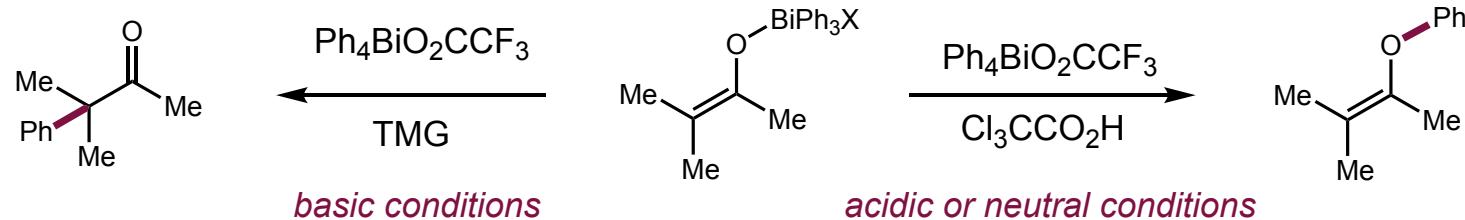


### ■ The first C-arylation of phenols using organobismuthines

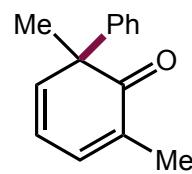


## *Organobismuth as arylation reagents*

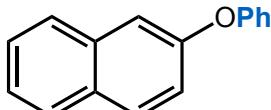
### ■ O-arylation and C-arylation controlled by condition



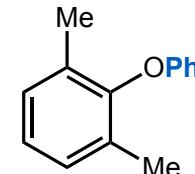
**90% yield**



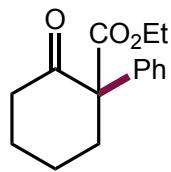
**72% yield**



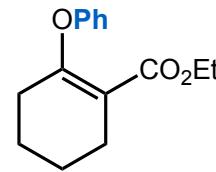
**90% yield**



**58% yield**



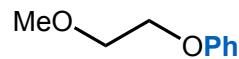
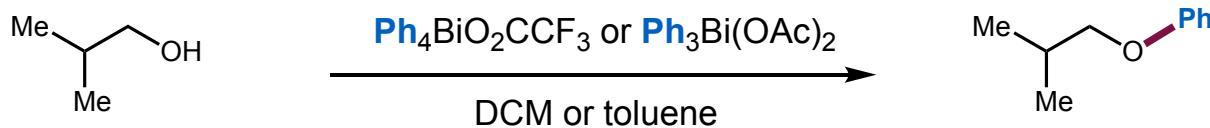
**91% yield**



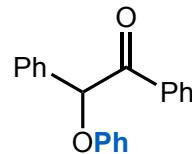
**57% yield**

## *Organobismuth as arylation reagents*

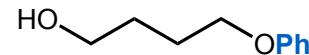
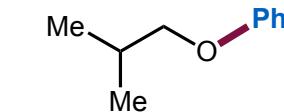
### ■ O-arylation of alcohols, diols, aminoalcohols



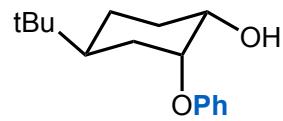
**86% yield**



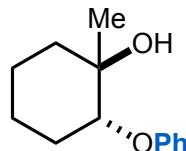
**88% yield**



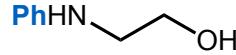
**80% yield**



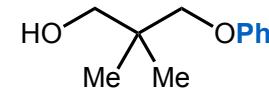
**73% yield**



**88% yield**



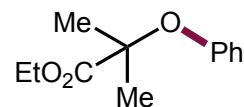
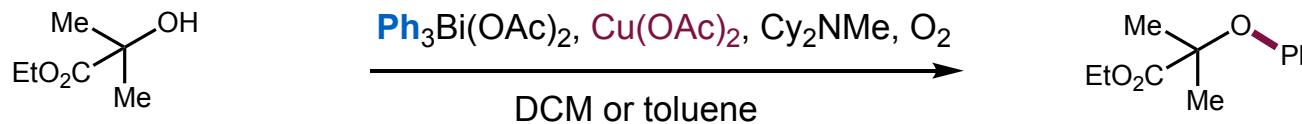
**51% yield**



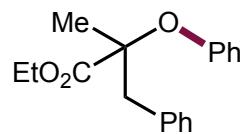
**99% yield**

## *Organobismuth as arylation reagents*

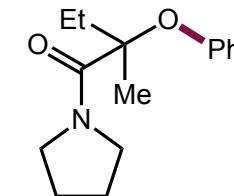
### ■ O-arylation of tertiary alcohols via Cu catalysis



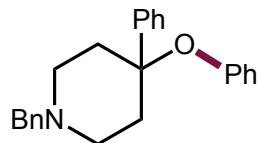
**89% yield**



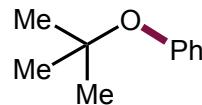
**89% yield**



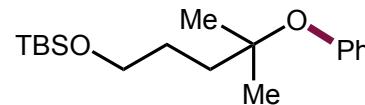
**94% yield**



**88% yield**



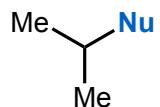
**87% yield**



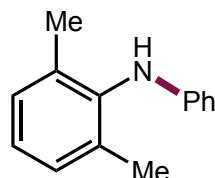
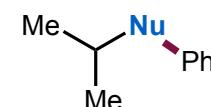
**50% yield**

## *Organobismuth as arylation reagents*

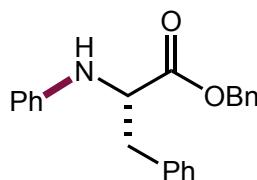
### ■ Cu catalyzed arylation of *N*, *S*-nucleophiles



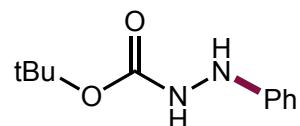
$\text{Ph}_3\text{Bi(OAc)}_2$  or  $\text{Ar}_3\text{Bi}$ ,  $\text{Cu(OAc)}_2$ ,  $\text{O}_2$



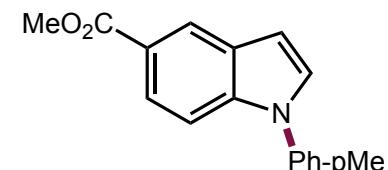
96% yield



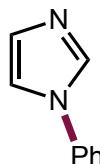
80% yield



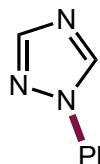
91% yield



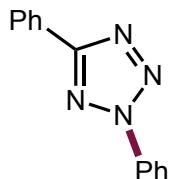
87% yield



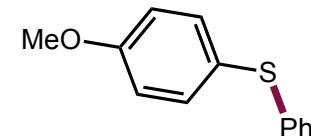
87% yield



60% yield



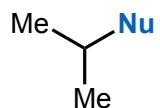
87% yield



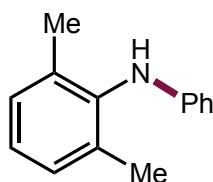
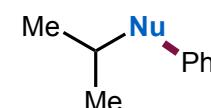
84% yield

## *Organobismuth as arylation reagents*

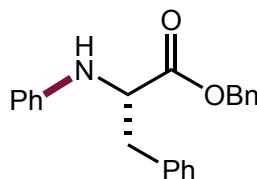
### ■ Cu catalyzed arylation of *N*, *S*-nucleophiles



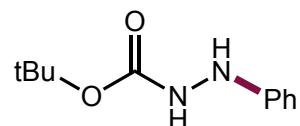
$\text{Ph}_3\text{Bi(OAc)}_2$  or  $\text{Ar}_3\text{Bi}$ ,  $\text{Cu(OAc)}_2$ ,  $\text{O}_2$



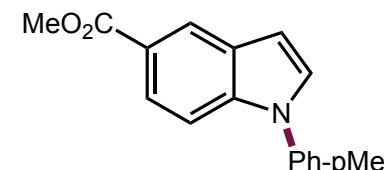
96% yield



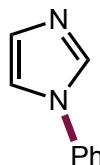
80% yield



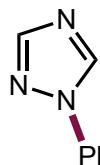
91% yield



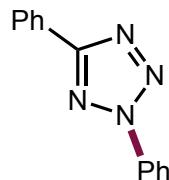
87% yield



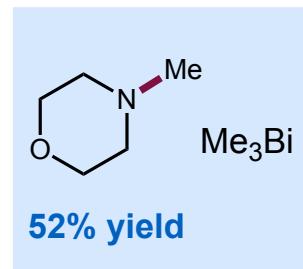
87% yield



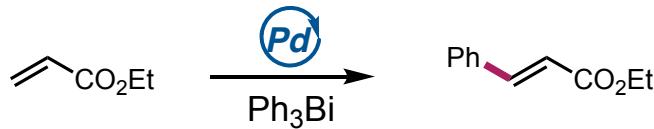
60% yield



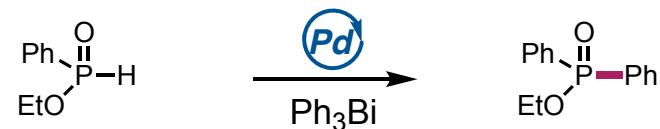
87% yield



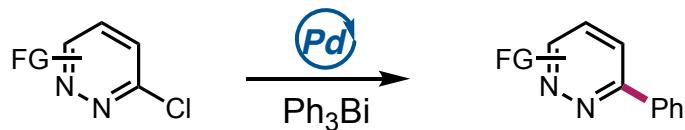
## Cross-coupling using organobismuth



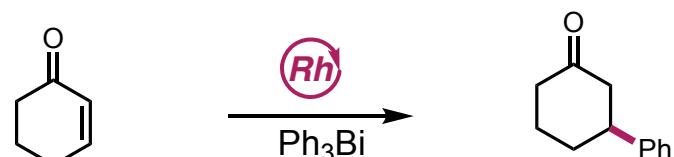
Kawamura, T.; Kikukawa, K.; Takagi, M.; Matsuda, T. *Bull. Chem. Soc. Jpn.* **1977**, 50, 2021.



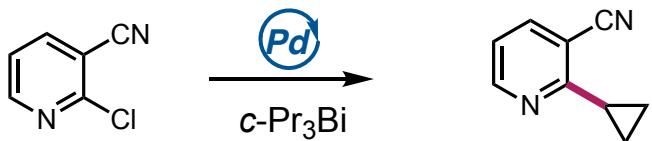
Wang, T.; Sang, S.; Liu, L.; Qiao, H.; Gao, Y.; Zhao, Y. *J. Org. Chem.* **2014**, 79, 608.



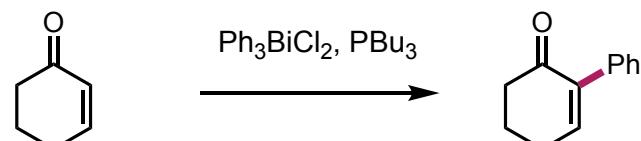
Gagnon, A. *J. Org. Chem.* **2016**, 81, 5401.



Li, C.-J. et. al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2001**, 123, 7451.



Gagnon, A.; Duplessis, M.; Alsabeh, P.; Barabé, F. *J. Org. Chem.* **2008**, 73, 3604.

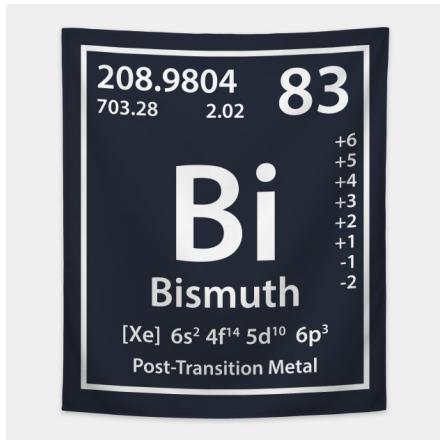


Krische, M. J. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2004**, 126, 5350.

*Bi redox chemistry is unclear with rare examples.*

# *Main-group Elements (Bi) in Catalysis for Organic Synthesis*

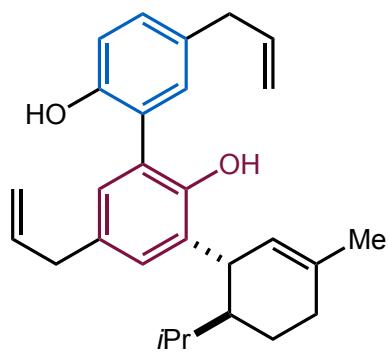
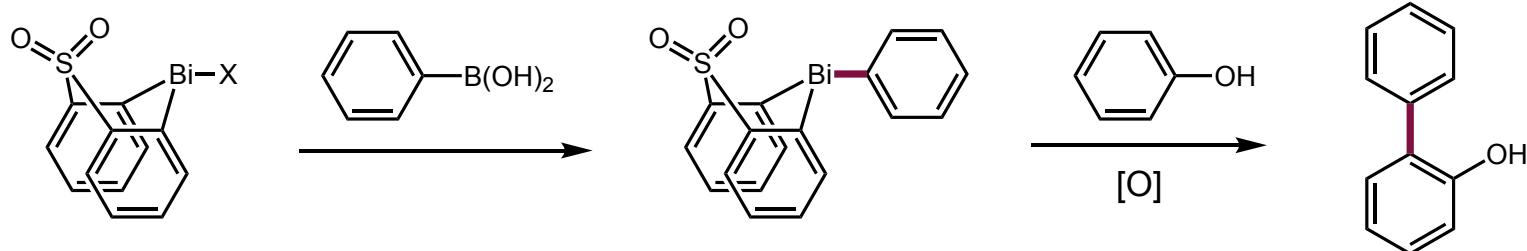
## *Outline*



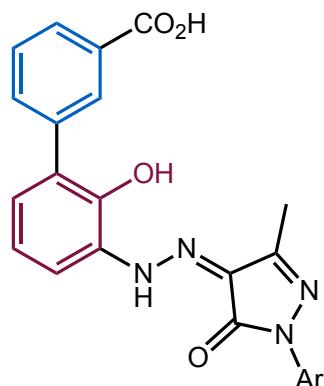
- The facts of bismuth
- Synthesis of organobismuthines
- The application of organobismuthines in organic synthesis
- Redox chemistry of bismuth

## *Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation*

### *ortho-Arylation of phenols via Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation*



**Liganas**  
antibacterial, cytotoxic



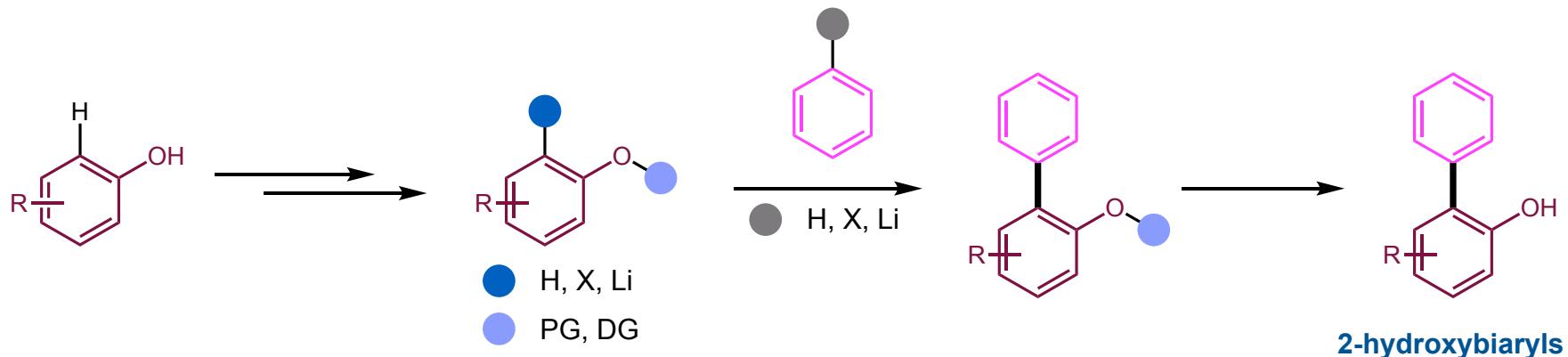
**Pharmaceuticals**  
aplastic anemia



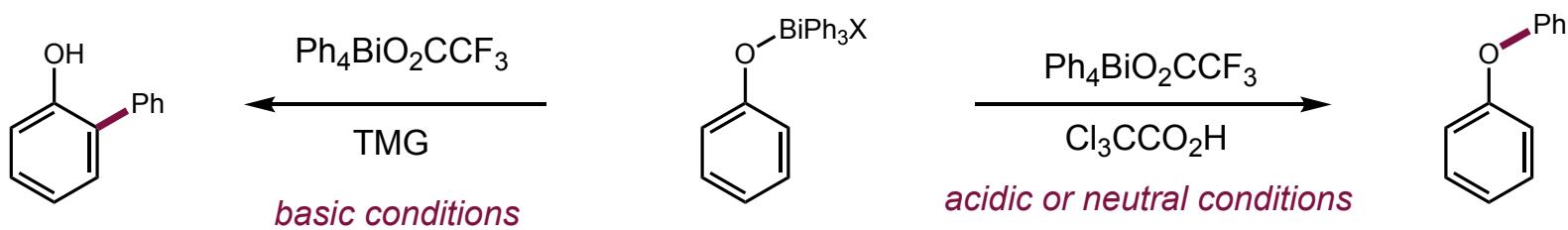
**Agrochemicals**  
herbicide

## *Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation*

### ■ Current approaches for the preparation of 2-hydroxybiaryls



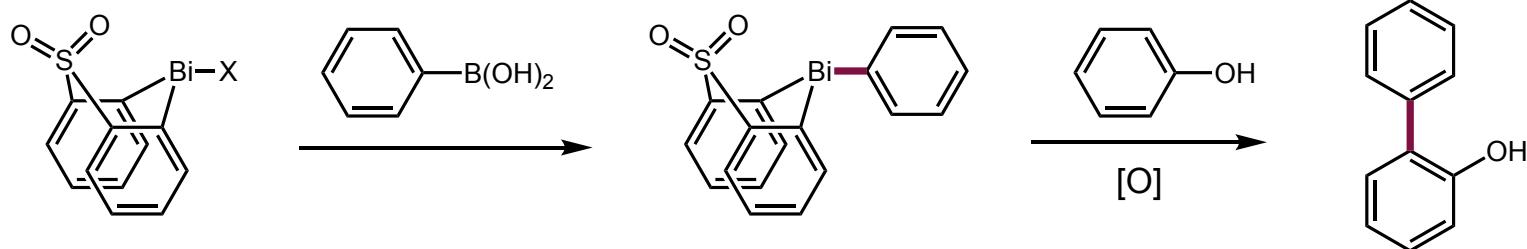
### ■ Barton's pioneer discovery



- O or C arylation is highly dependent on the nature of the organobismuth and reaction conditions
- multistep synthesis of arylbismuth reagents, transfer one of the aryl groups in the organobismuth
- lack of systematic studies of mechanism which impedes practical exploration of the method

## *Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation*

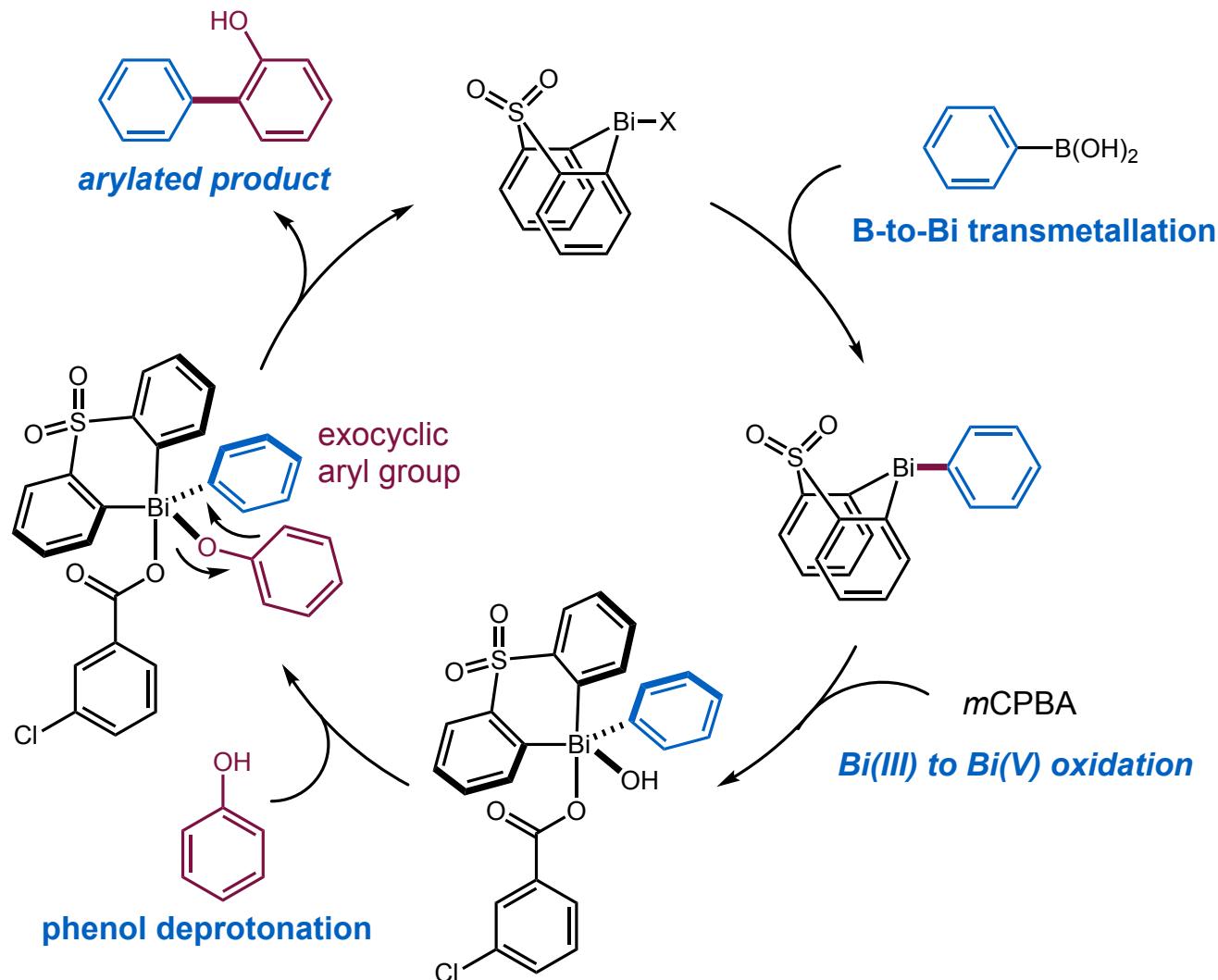
### *ortho-Arylation of phenols via Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation*



- *one-pot boron-to-bismuth transmetallation*
- *commercially available starting materials*
- *completely prevents the formation of O-arylated products*
- *operates under air in non-anhydrous conditions*

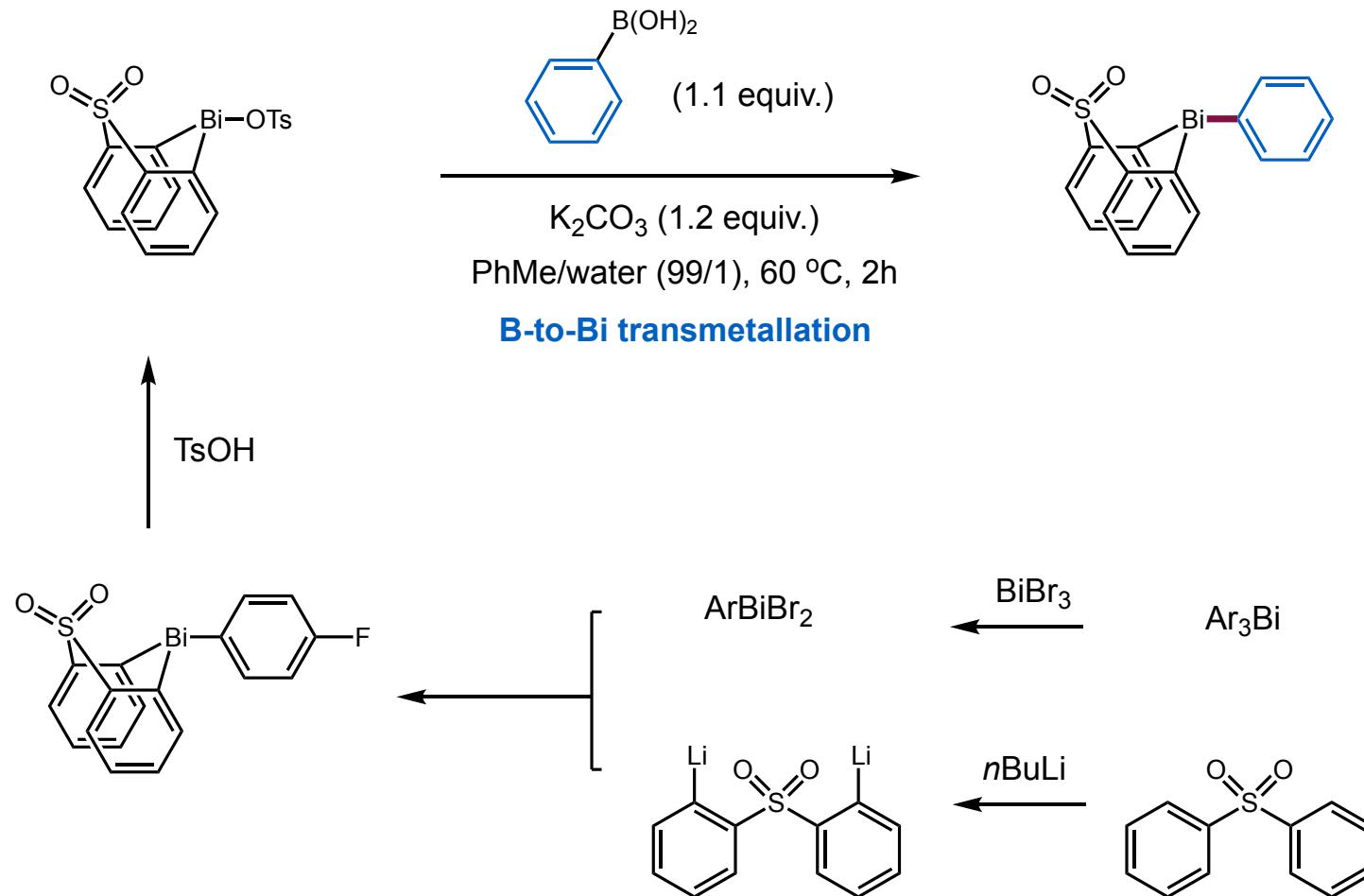
## *Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation for ortho-Arylation of phenols*

### ■ Reaction design



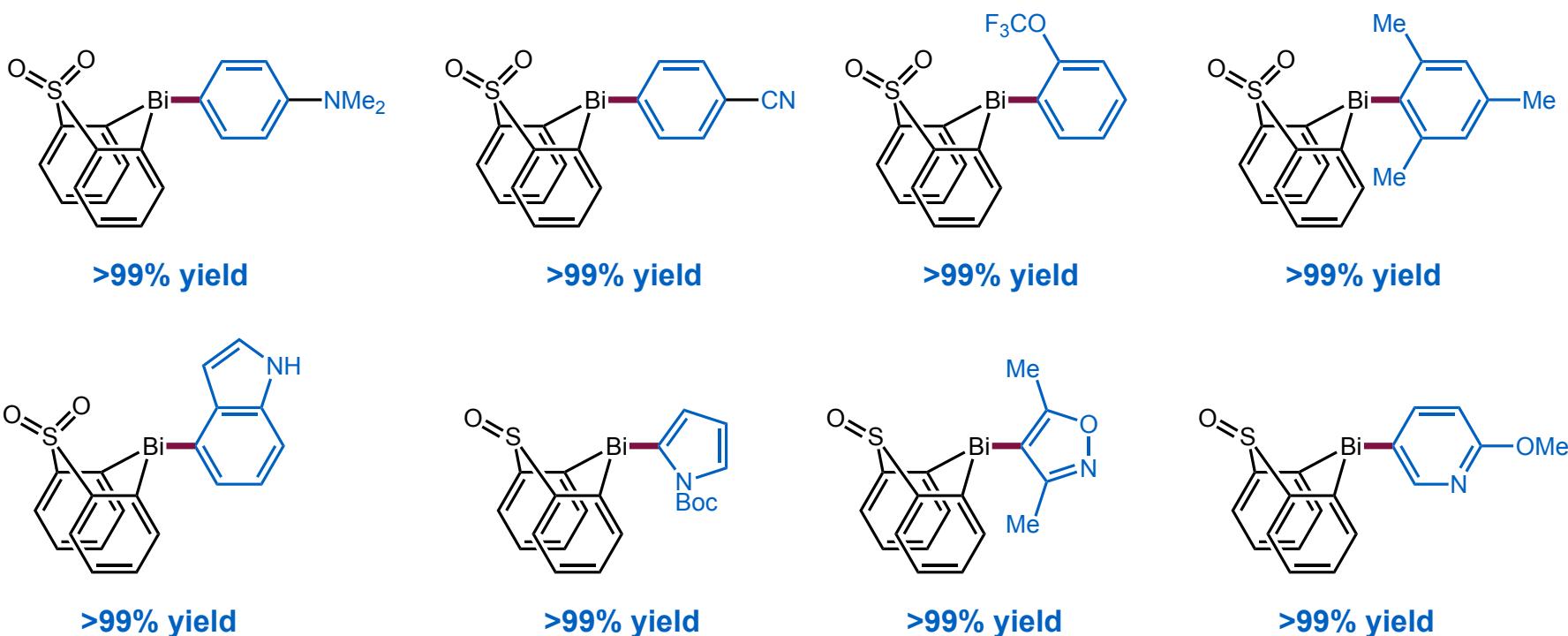
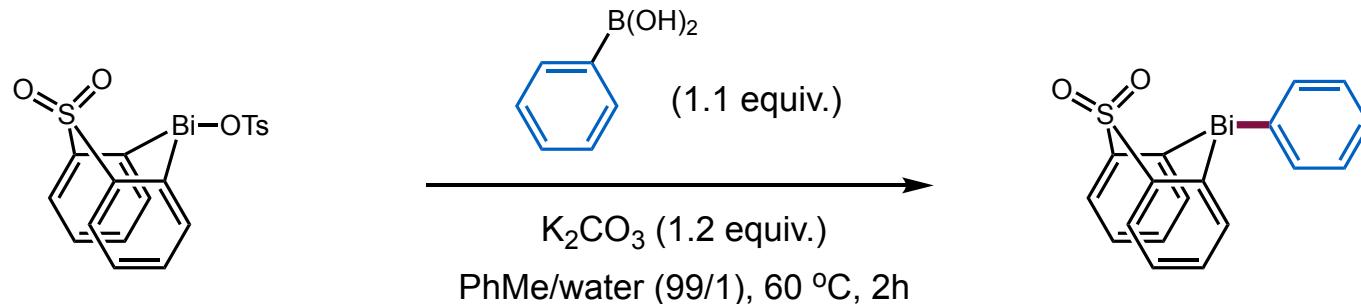
## *Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation for ortho-Arylation of phenols*

### ■ Transmetallation to universal bismacyclic precursor



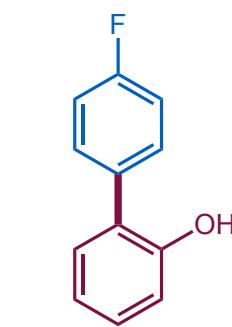
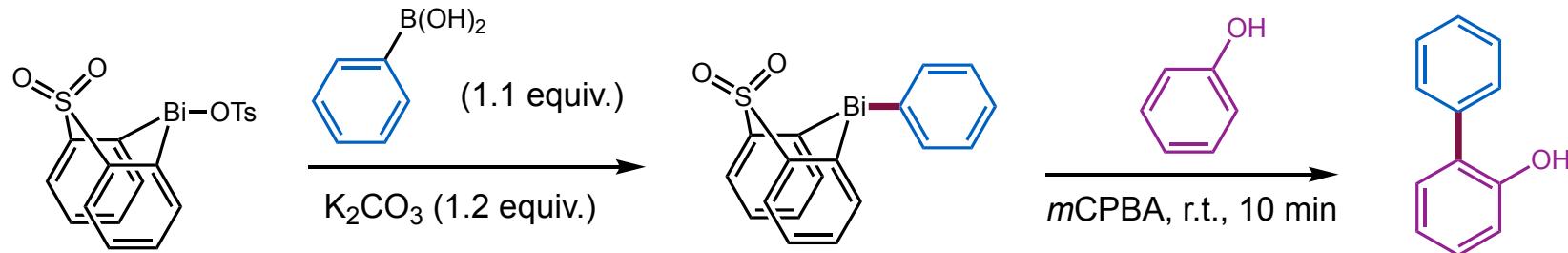
## *Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation for ortho-Arylation of phenols*

### ■ Transmetallation to universal bismacyclic precursor

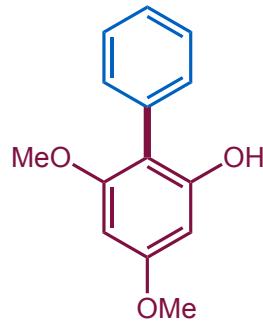


## *Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation for ortho-Arylation of phenols*

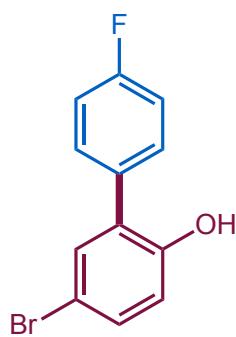
### ■ One-pot, Bi(V)-mediated arylation of phenols and naphthols



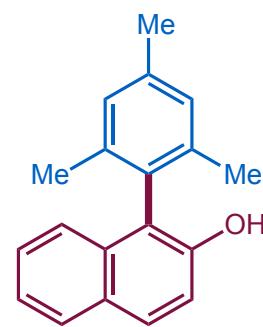
**69% yield**



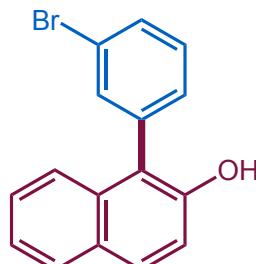
**77% yield**



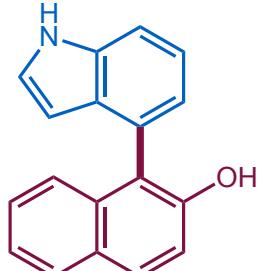
**59% yield**



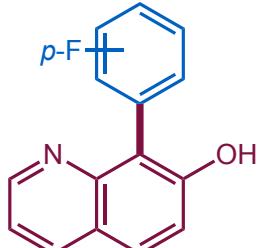
**89% yield**



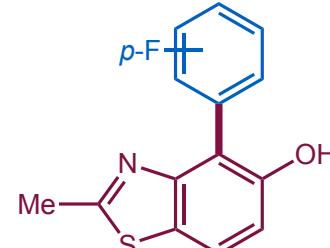
**87% yield**



**59% yield**



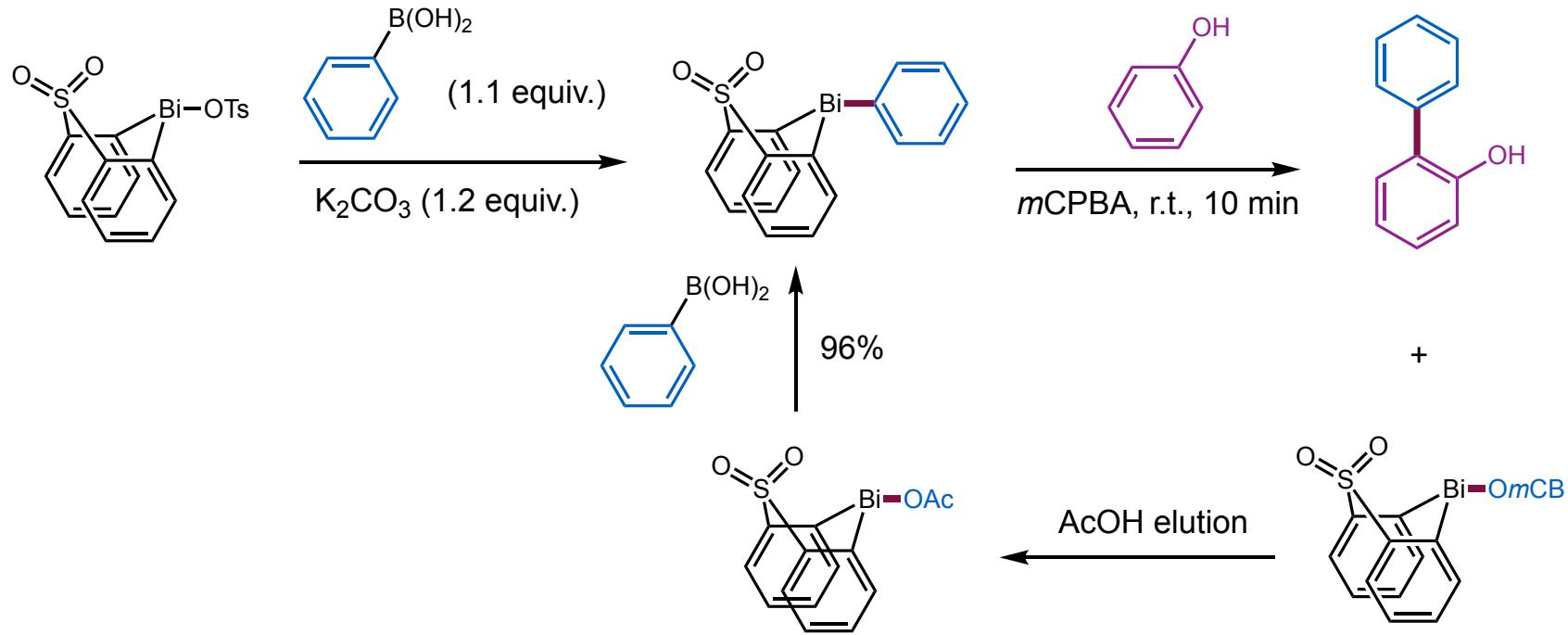
**93% yield**



**90% yield**

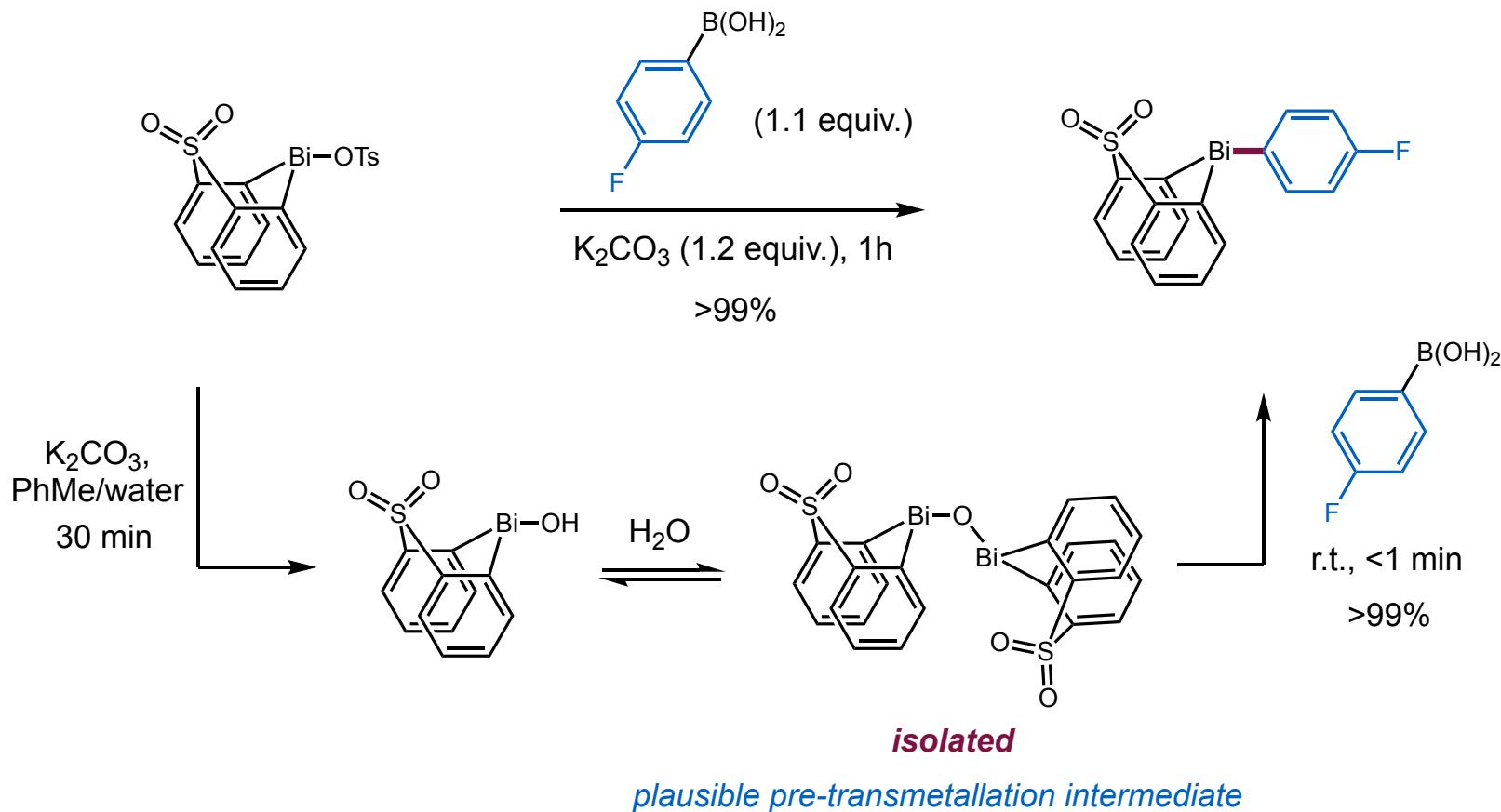
## *Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation for ortho-Arylation of phenols*

### ■ One-pot, Bi(V)-mediated arylation of phenols and naphthols



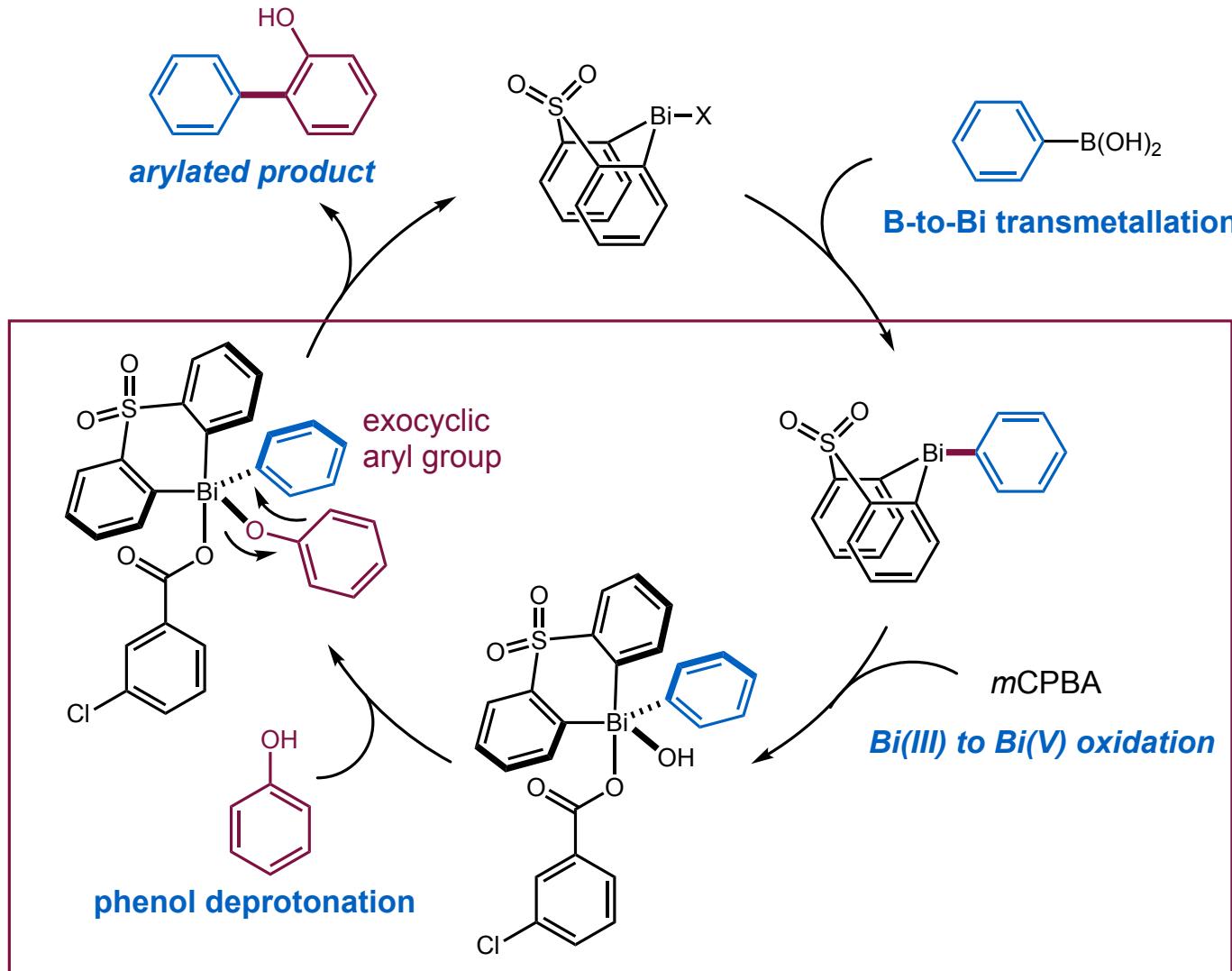
## *Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation for ortho-Arylation of phenols*

### Mechanistic studies for the reaction



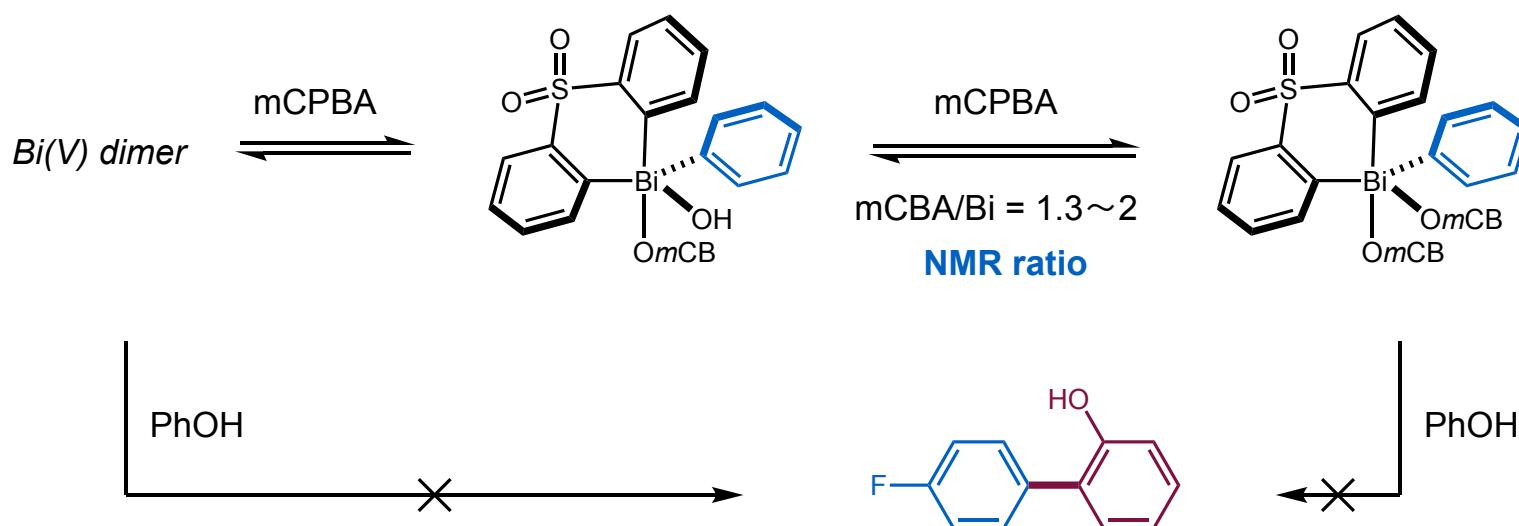
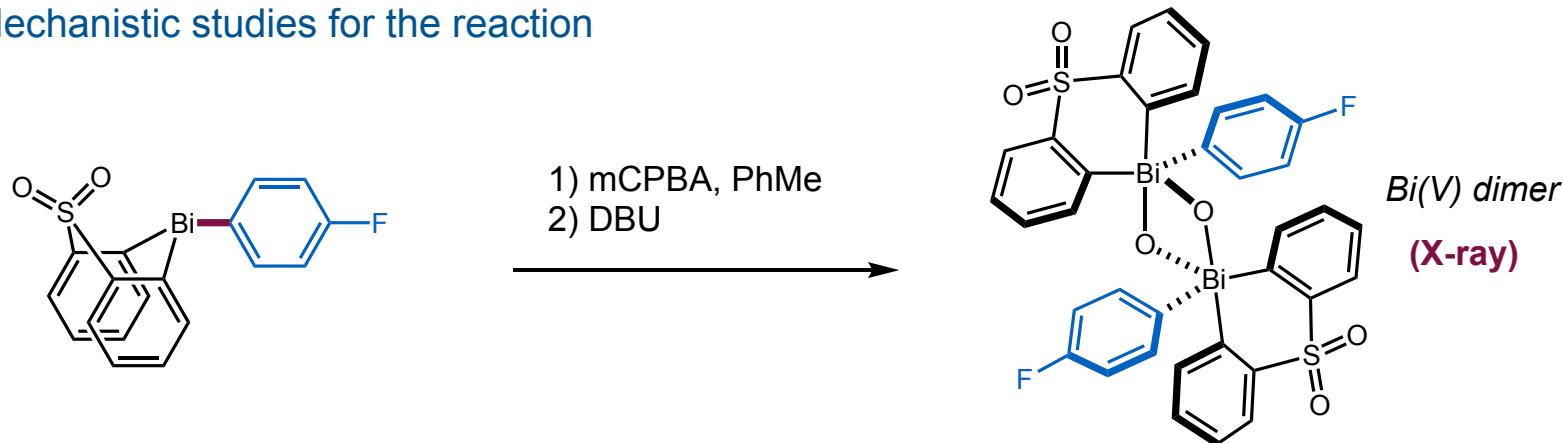
## *Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation for ortho-Arylation of phenols*

### ■ Reaction design



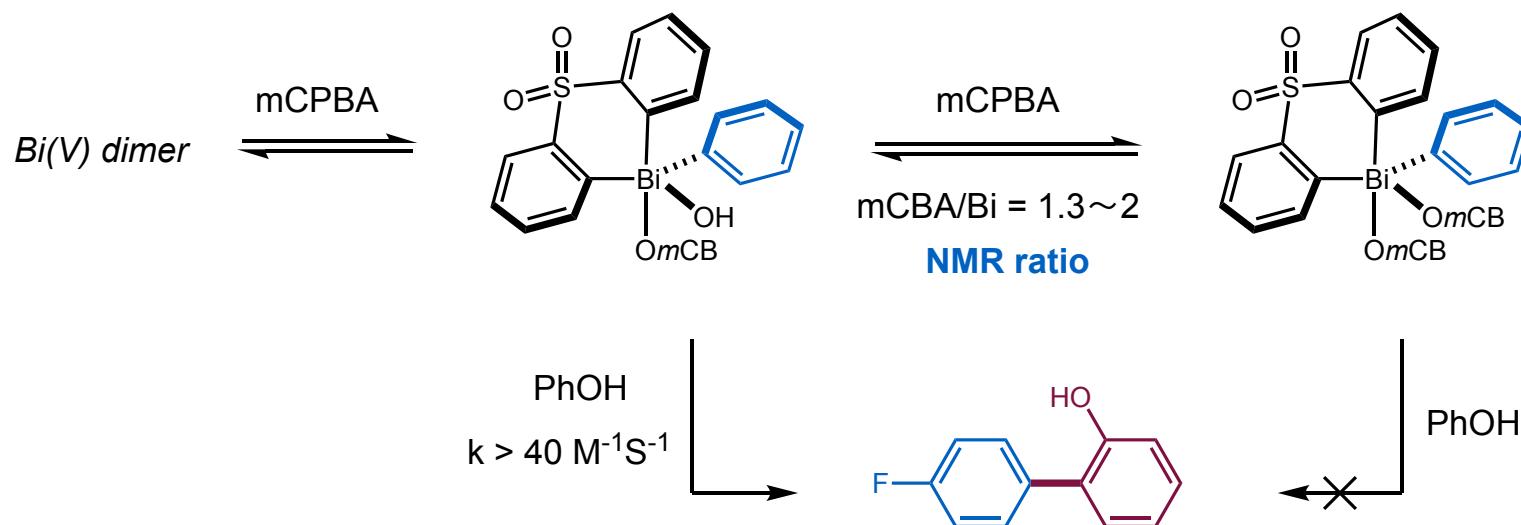
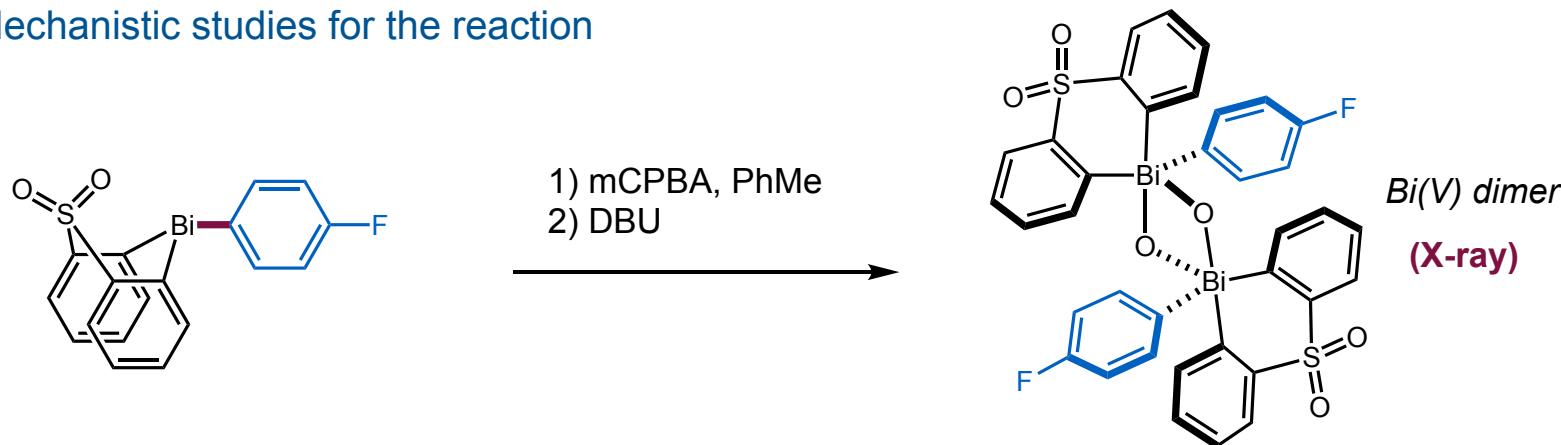
## *Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation for ortho-Arylation of phenols*

### Mechanistic studies for the reaction



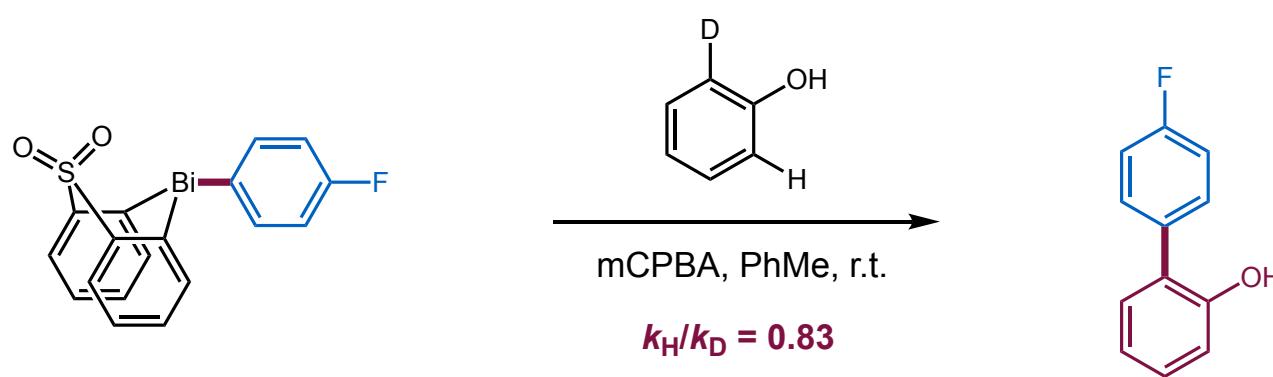
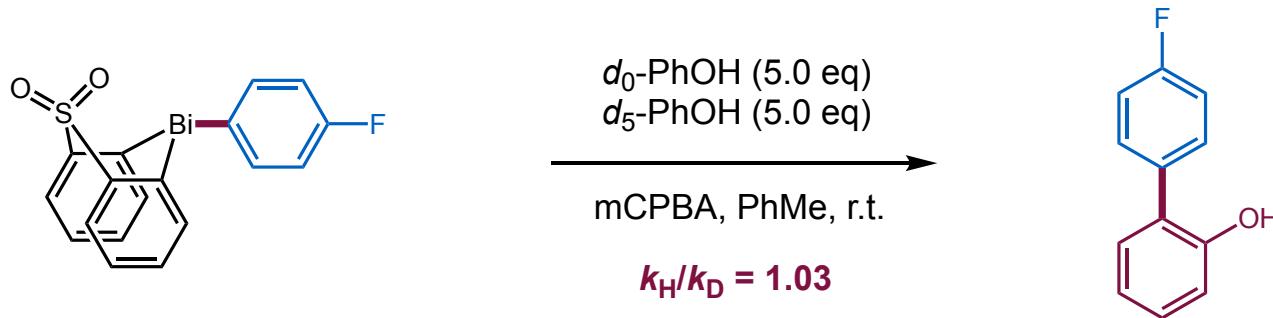
## *Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation for ortho-Arylation of phenols*

### Mechanistic studies for the reaction



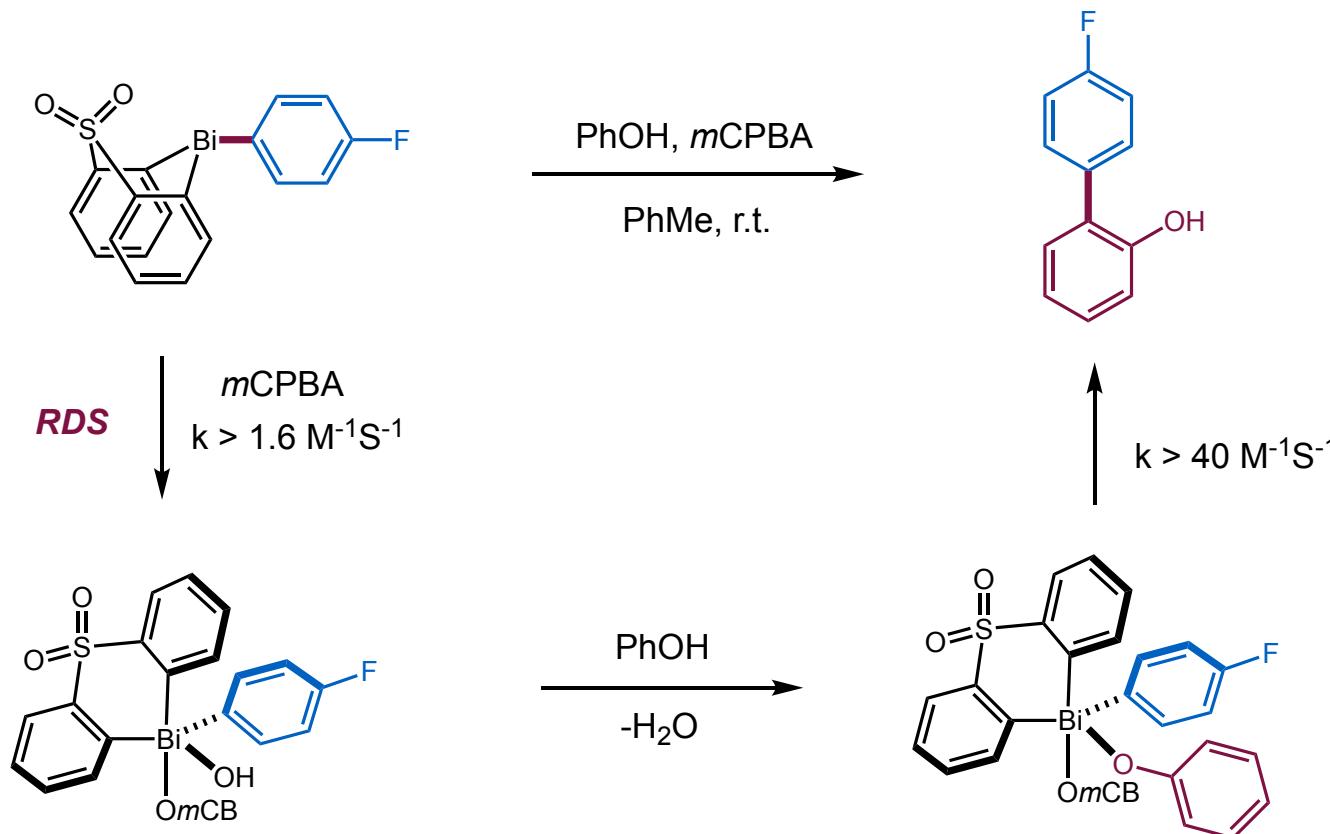
## *Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation for ortho-Arylation of phenols*

### Mechanistic studies for the reaction



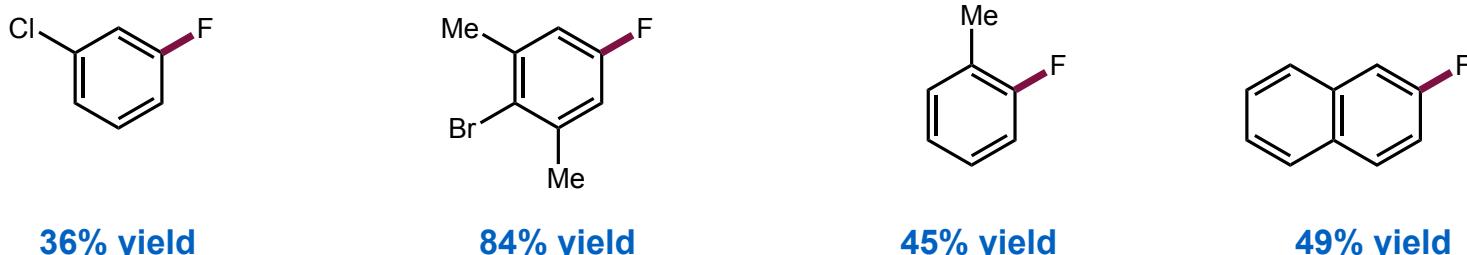
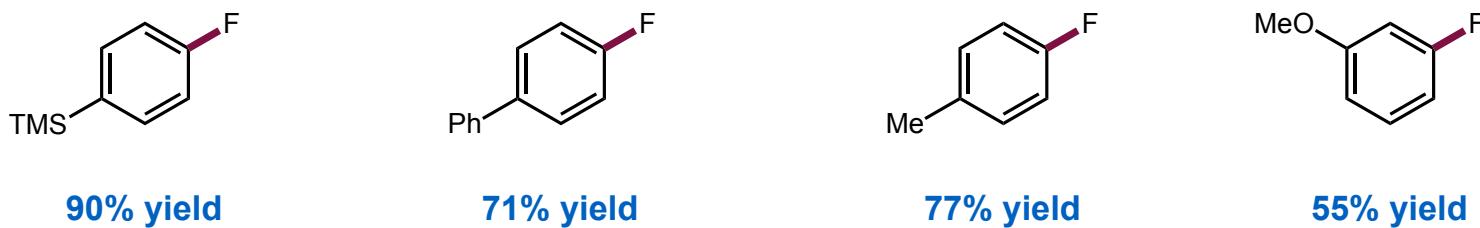
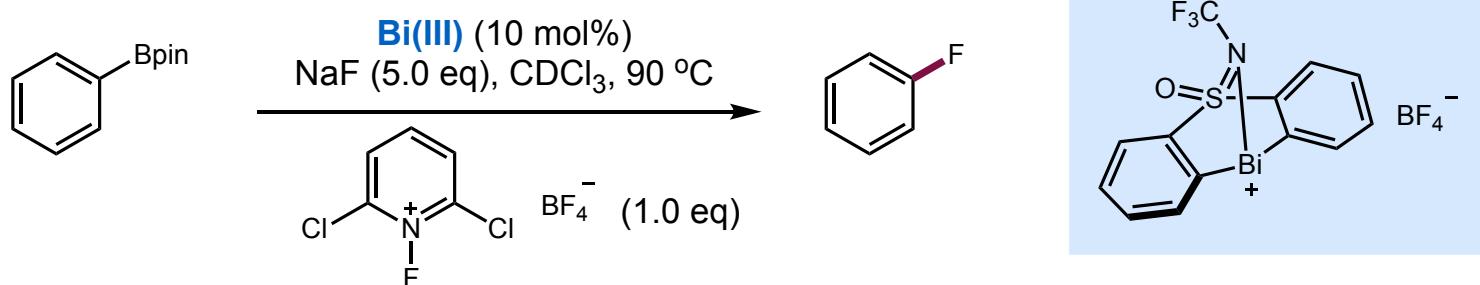
## *Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox activation for ortho-Arylation of phenols*

### Mechanistic studies for the reaction



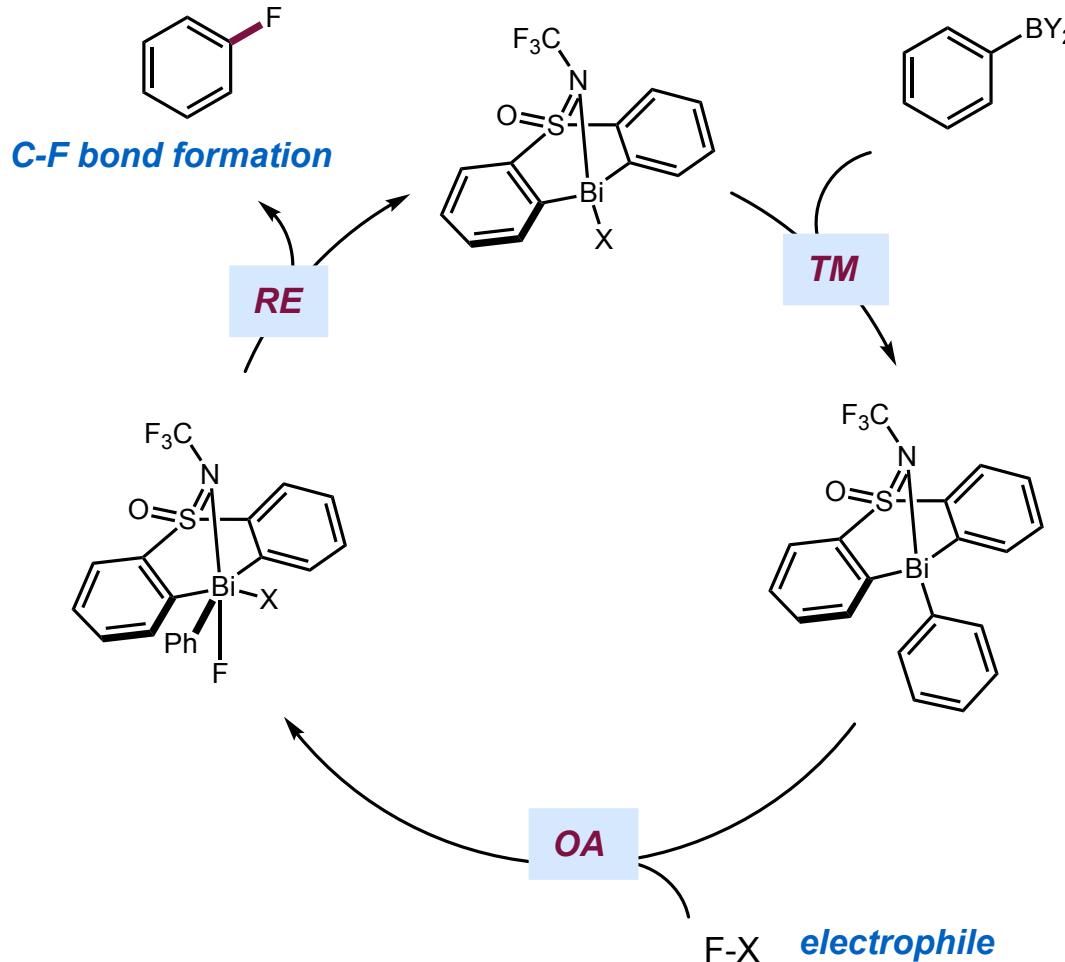
## What about Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis?

### Fluorination of arylboron via Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis



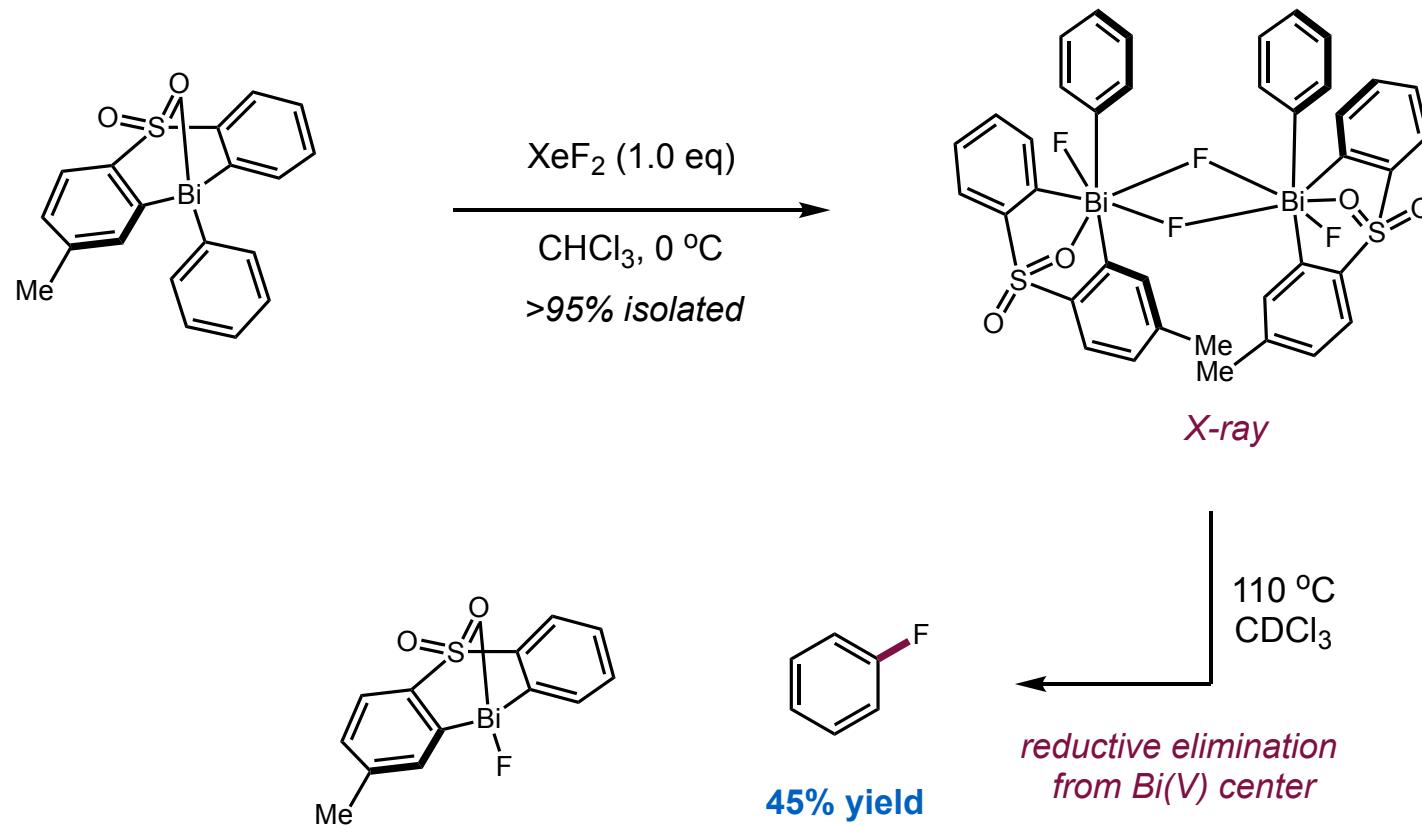
## *Fluorination of arylboron via Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis*

### ■ Proposed mechanism for Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis



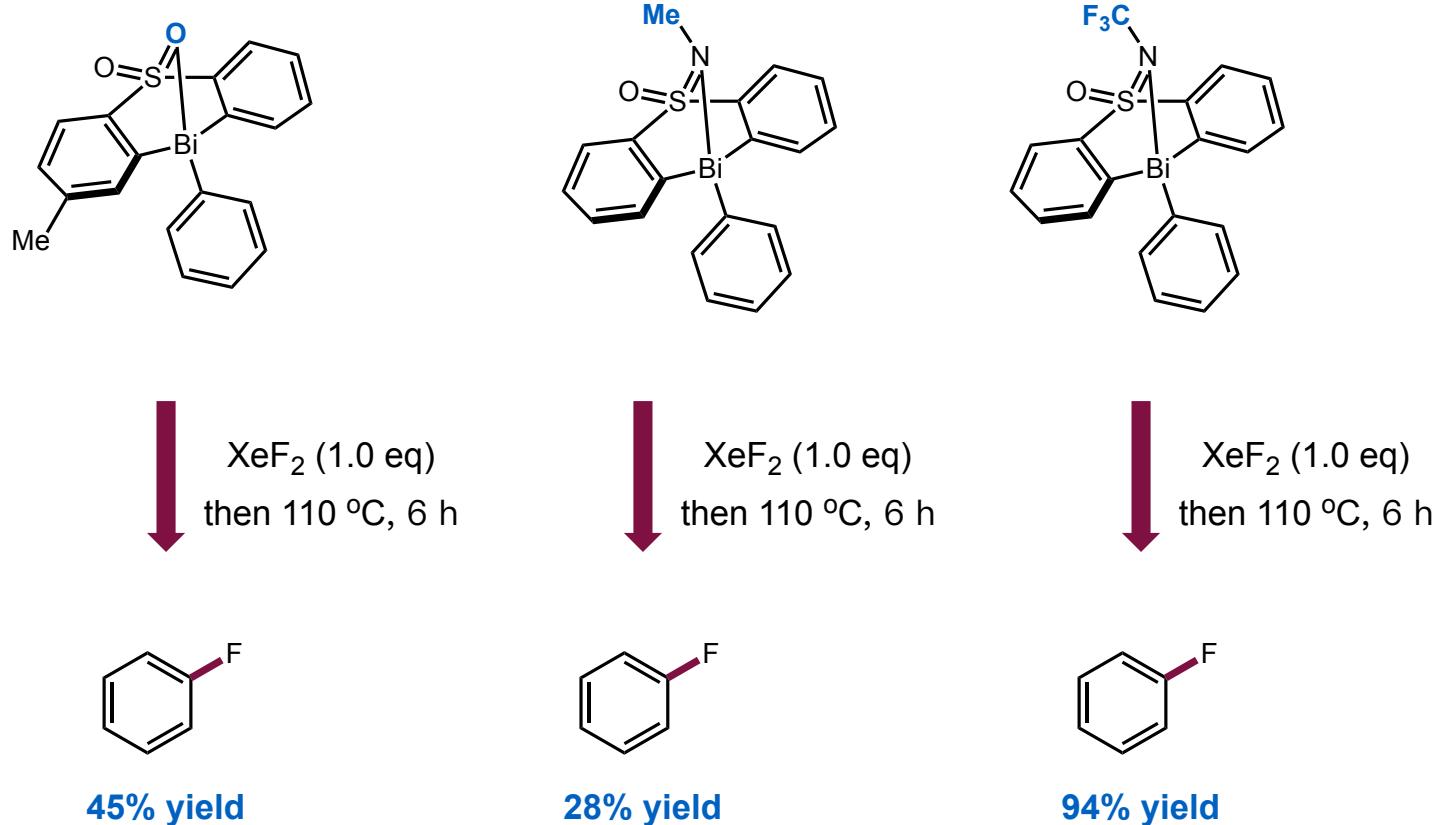
## *Fluorination of arylboron via Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis*

### ■ Proof of concept study



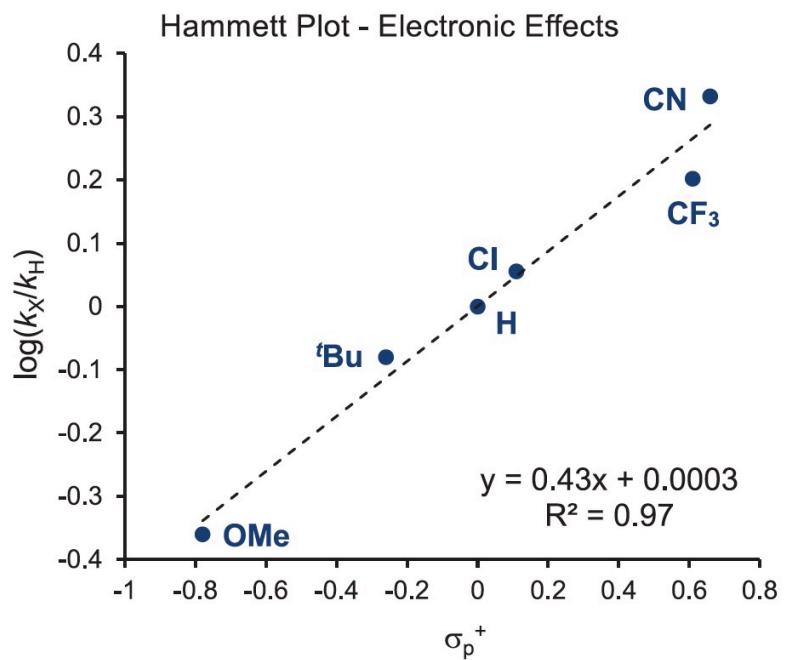
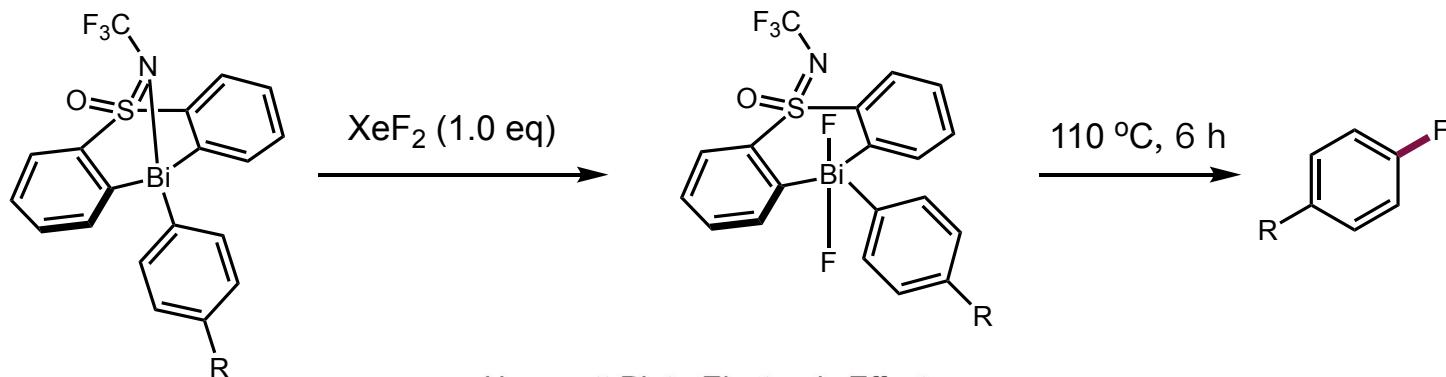
## *Fluorination of arylboron via Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis*

### ■ Ligand effect for the reductive elimination



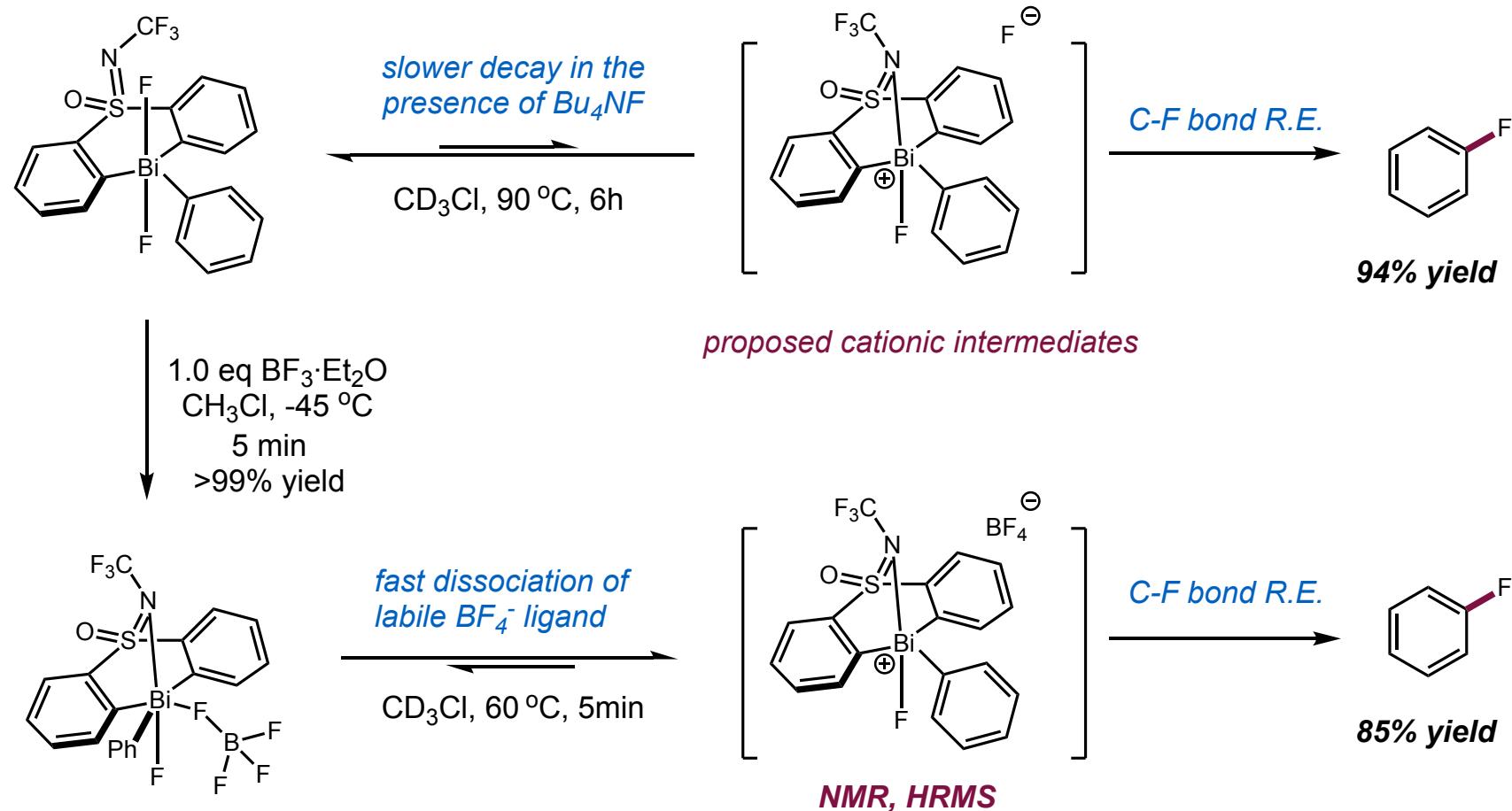
## *Fluorination of arylboron via Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis*

### ■ Kinetic analysis of the reductive elimination



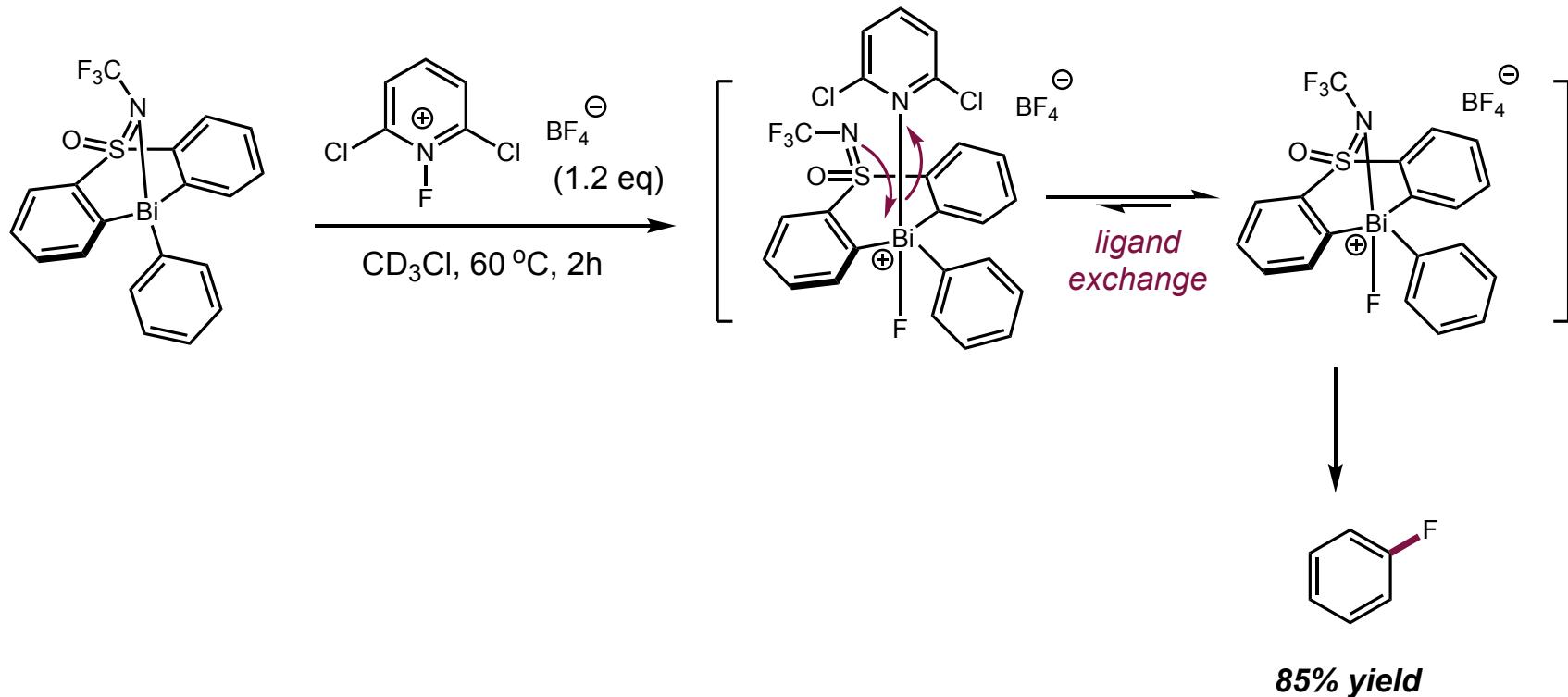
## Fluorination of arylboron via Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis

### Mechanism study of the reductive elimination



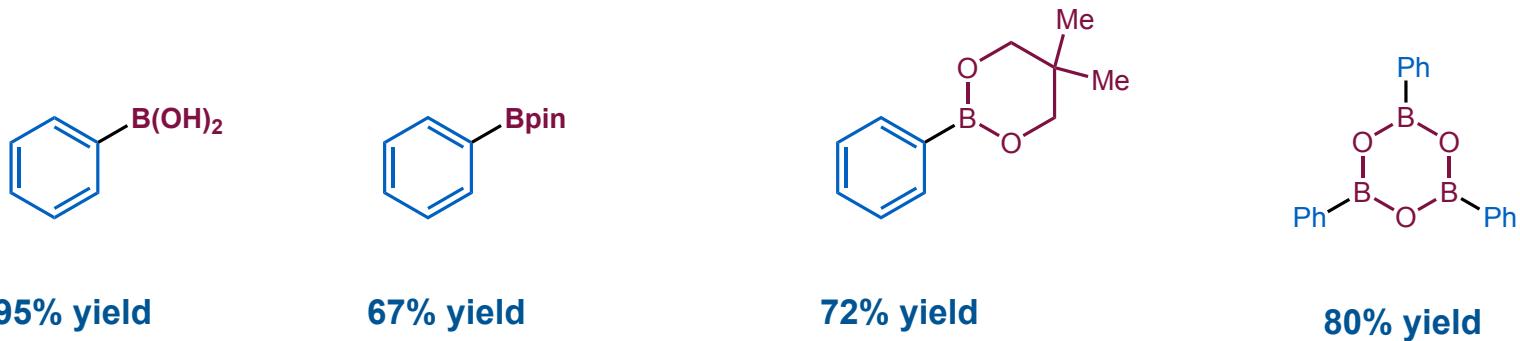
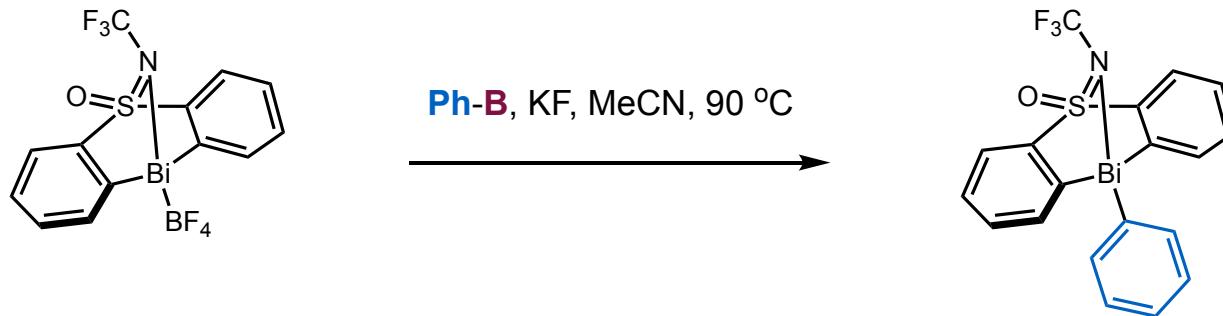
## *Fluorination of arylboron via Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis*

### ■ Fluoropyridinium as fluorinating reagent



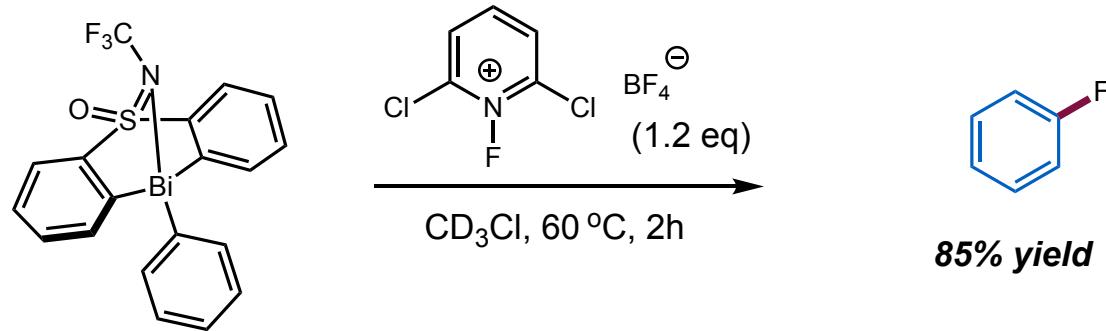
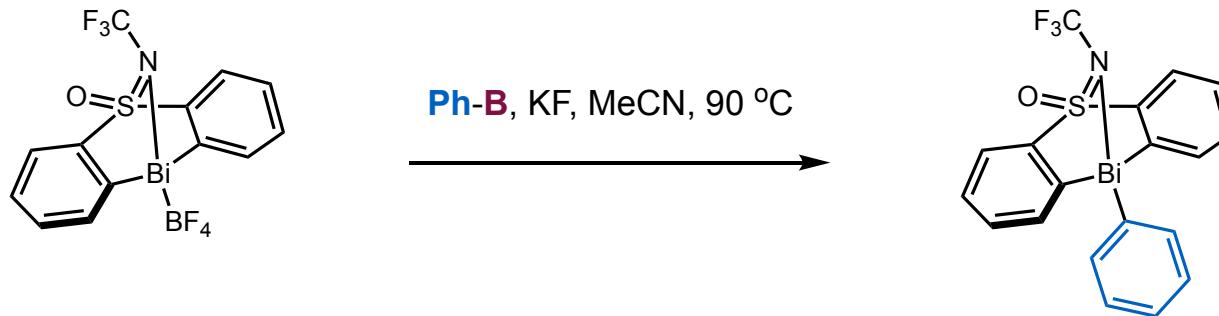
## *Fluorination of arylboron via Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis*

### ■ Transmetallation of arylborone to Bi(III) complex



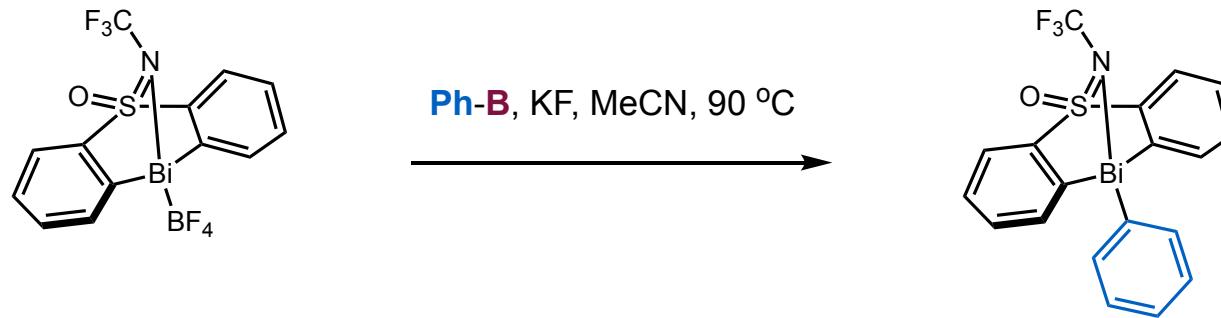
## *Fluorination of arylboron via Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis*

### Merging element steps together for Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis

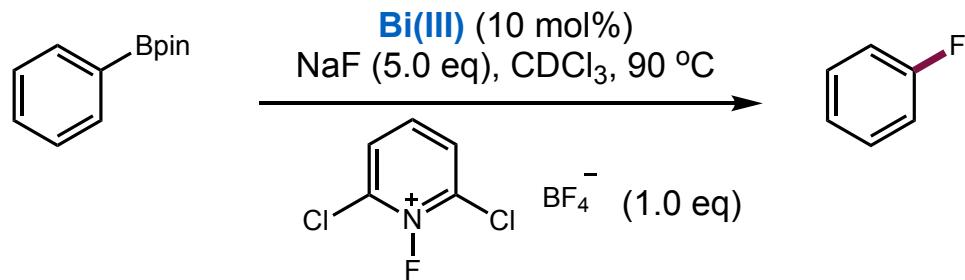


## *Fluorination of arylboron via Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis*

### Merging element steps together for Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis

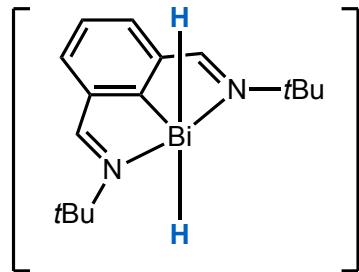
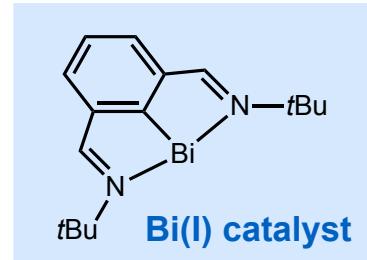
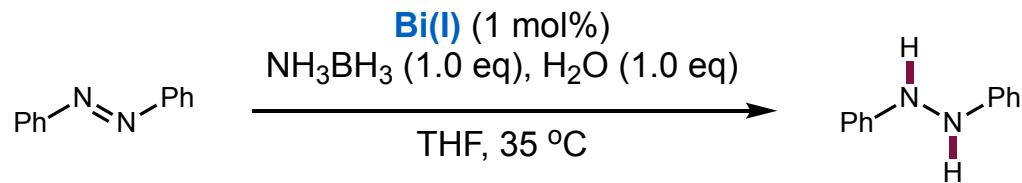


### *First Bi(III)/Bi(V) redox catalysis*



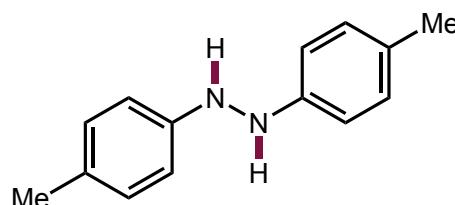
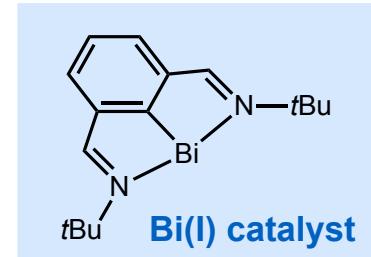
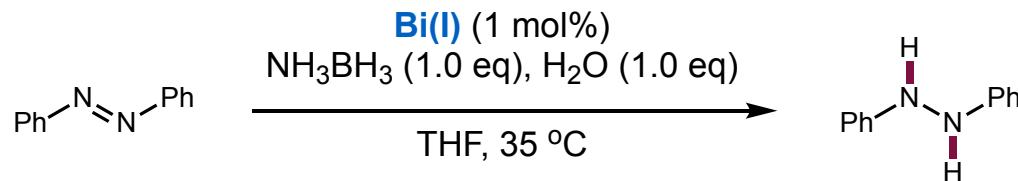
## What about Bi(I)/Bi(III) redox catalysis?

### ■ Bi(I) catalyzed transfer hydrogenation

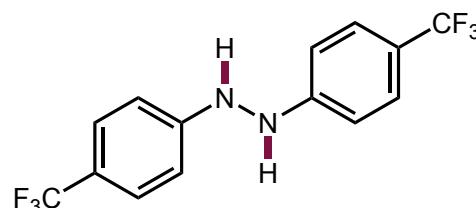


## What about Bi(I)/Bi(III) redox catalysis?

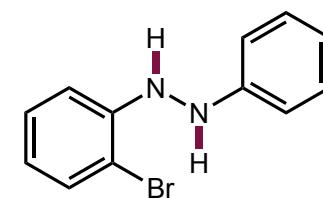
### ■ Bi(I) catalyzed transfer hydrogenation



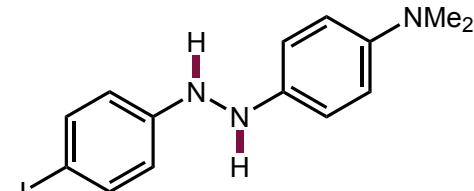
**97% yield**



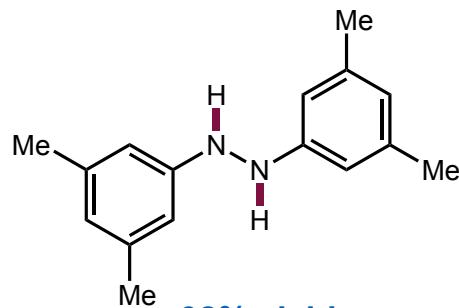
**99% yield**



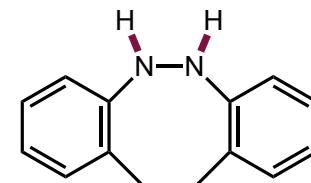
**98% yield**



**99% yield**



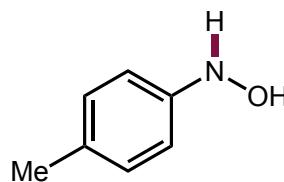
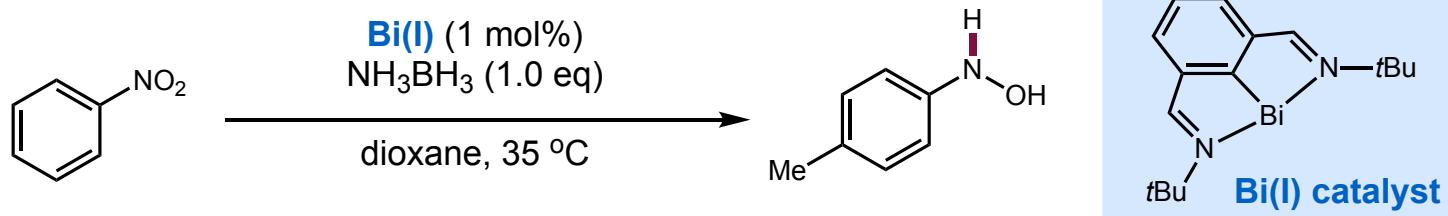
**98% yield**



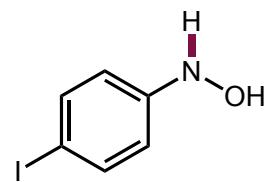
**99% yield**

## *Transfer hydrogenation via Bi(I)/Bi(III) redox catalysis*

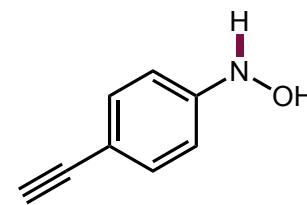
### ■ Bi(I) catalyzed transfer hydrogenation of nitroarenes



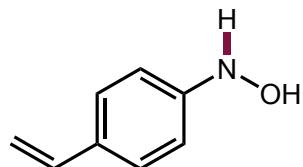
**97% yield**



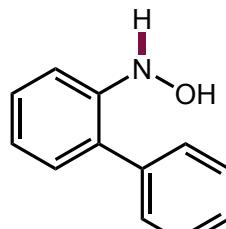
**88% yield**



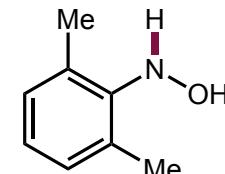
**67% yield**



**82% yield**



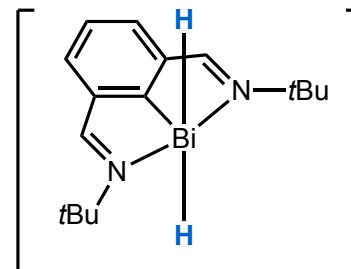
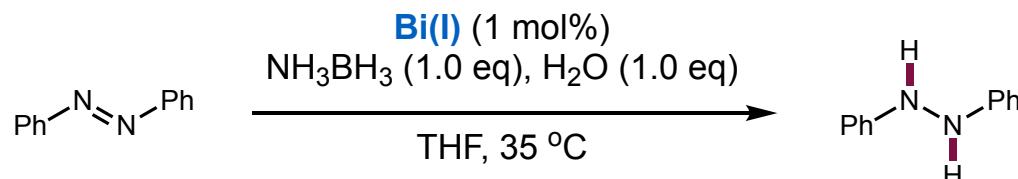
**75% yield**



**22% yield**

## Transfer hydrogenation via Bi(I)/Bi(III) redox catalysis

### Effect of water

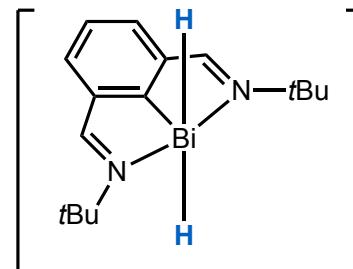
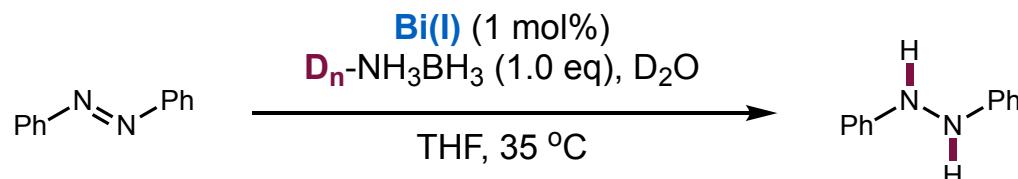


via Bi(III) hydride

	NH <sub>3</sub> BH <sub>3</sub>	NH <sub>2</sub> <b>Me</b> BH <sub>3</sub>	NH <b>Me</b> <sub>2</sub> BH <sub>3</sub>	N <b>Me</b> <sub>3</sub> BH <sub>3</sub>	NH <sub>3</sub> B <b>Et</b> <sub>3</sub>
without H <sub>2</sub> O	57% (16h)	55% (16h)	36% (16h)	10% (16h)	- (16h)
with 1.0 equiv. H <sub>2</sub> O	99% (2h)	97% (7h)	90% (16h)	31% (16h)	- (16h)

## *Transfer hydrogenation via Bi(I)/Bi(III) redox catalysis*

### *KIE experiments*



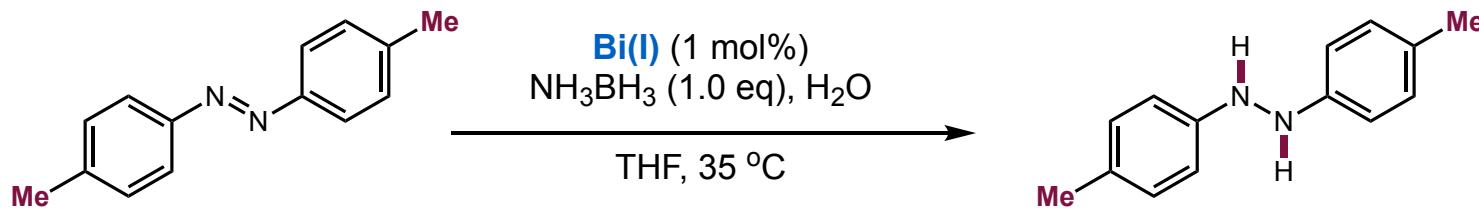
**via Bi(III) hydride**

	ND <sub>3</sub> BH <sub>3</sub>	NH <sub>3</sub> BD <sub>3</sub>	ND <sub>3</sub> BD <sub>3</sub>
<b>Kinetic Isotope Effect</b>	1.63	3.94	7.05

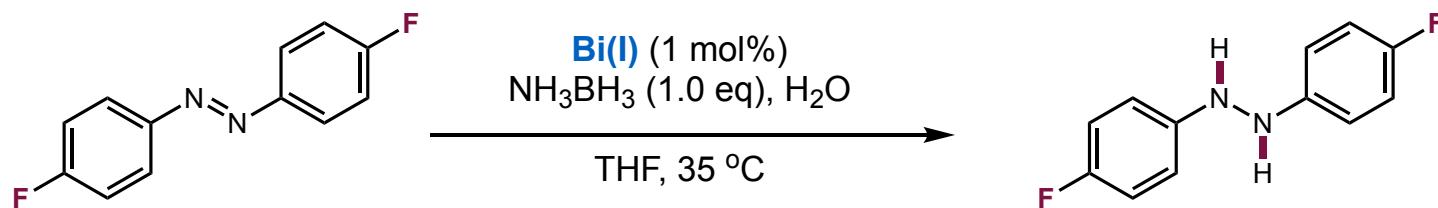
*Both N-H and B-H bonds are cleaved in the rate-determining step*

## *Transfer hydrogenation via Bi(I)/Bi(III) redox catalysis*

### *Competition experiment study*



*Product 1:1 ratio observed*

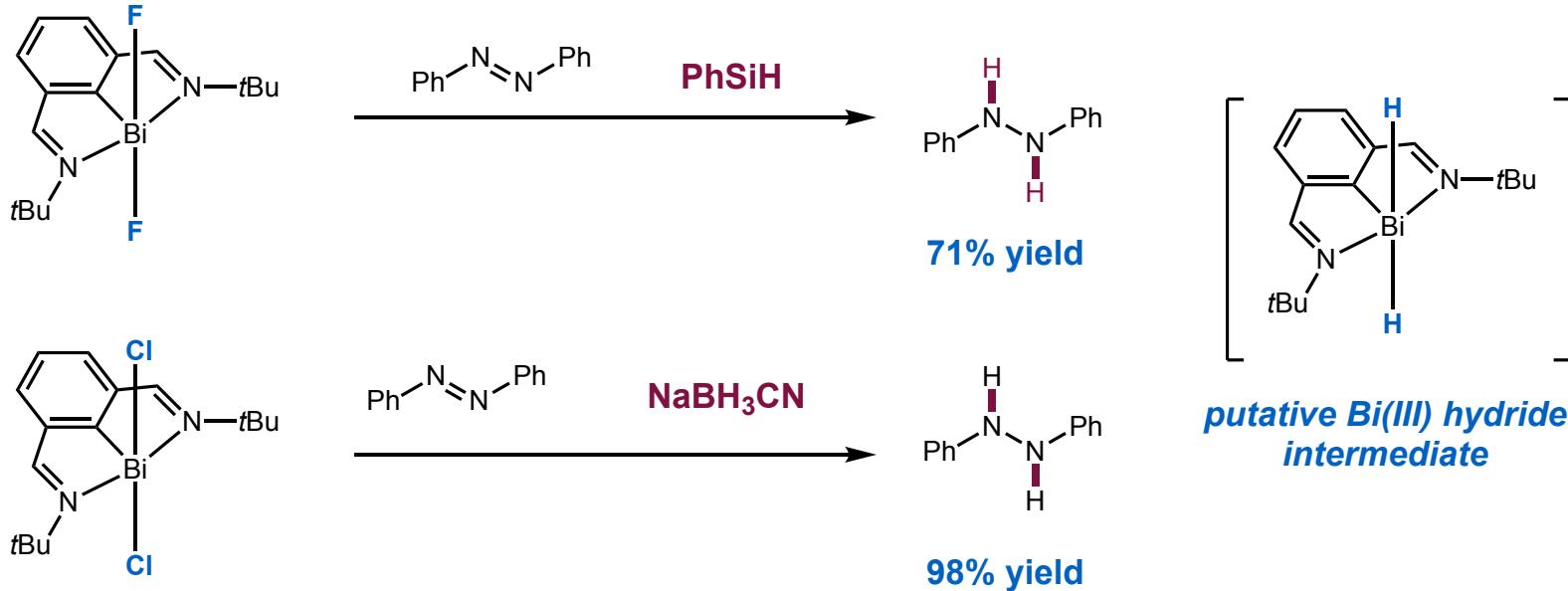


■ azoarenes are not participating in the RDS of this transformation

■ Bi(I) and AB are both involved in the RDS

## *Transfer hydrogenation via Bi(I)/Bi(III) redox catalysis*

### ■ Stoichiometric study for Bi(III)—H species



- Bi(I) and H<sub>2</sub> was detected during the reaction
  - proton is from hydridic sources

## *Transfer hydrogenation via Bi(I)/Bi(III) redox catalysis*

### ■ Mass-spectrometry study for Bi(III)—H species

