

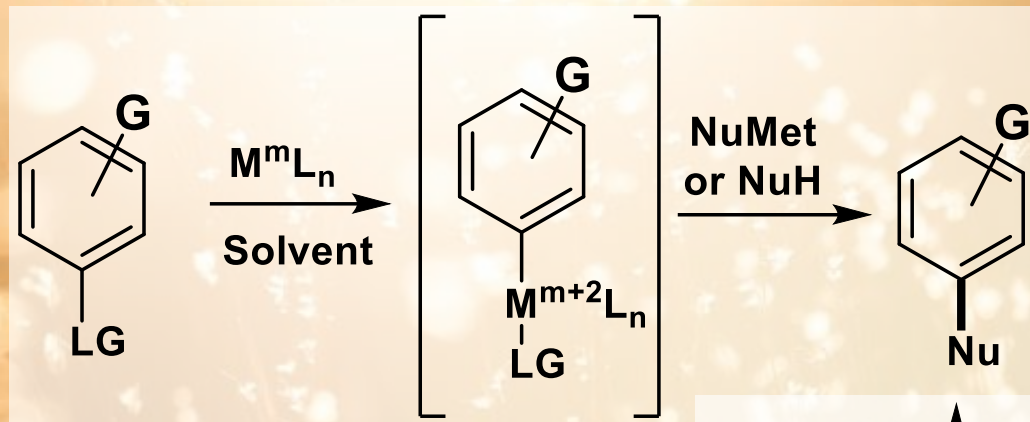


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DI PAVIA

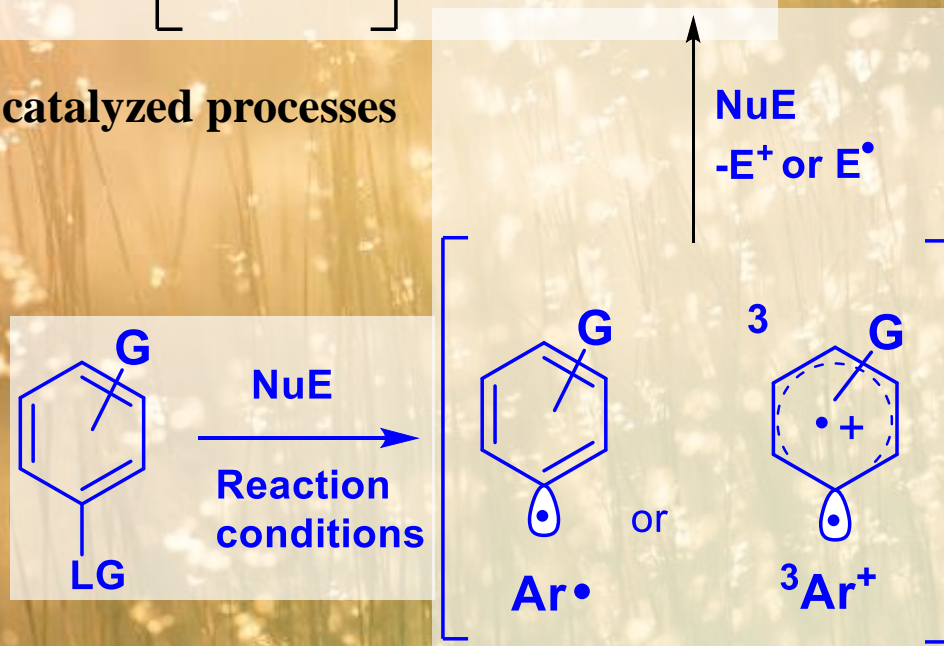
# Photoinduced Sustainable Arylations via Arylazo Sulfones

*PhotoGreen Lab, Department of Chemistry, University of Pavia*

# Arylation reactions

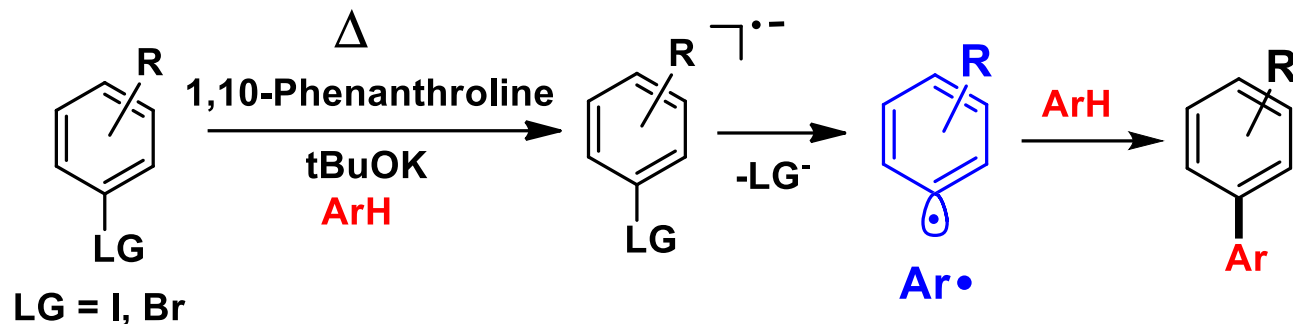


Transition metal catalyzed processes

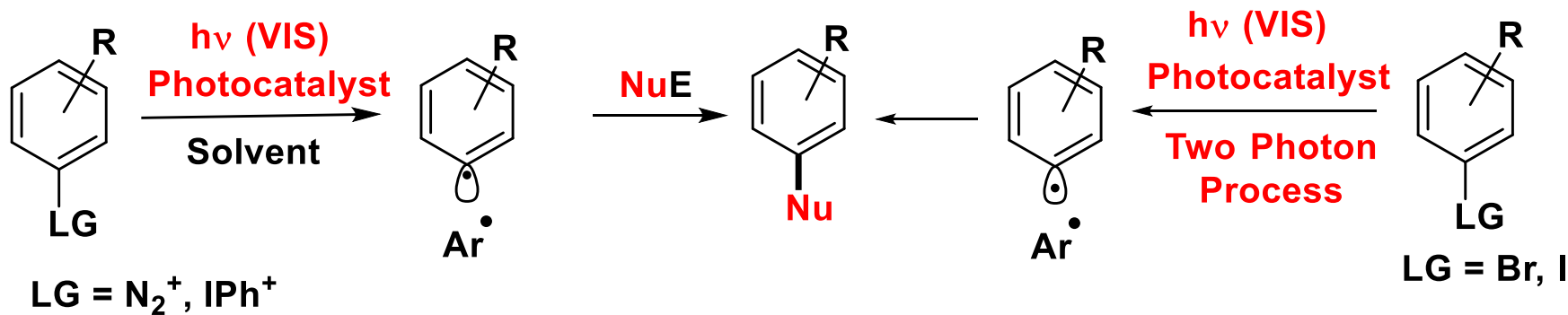


Metal-free arylations

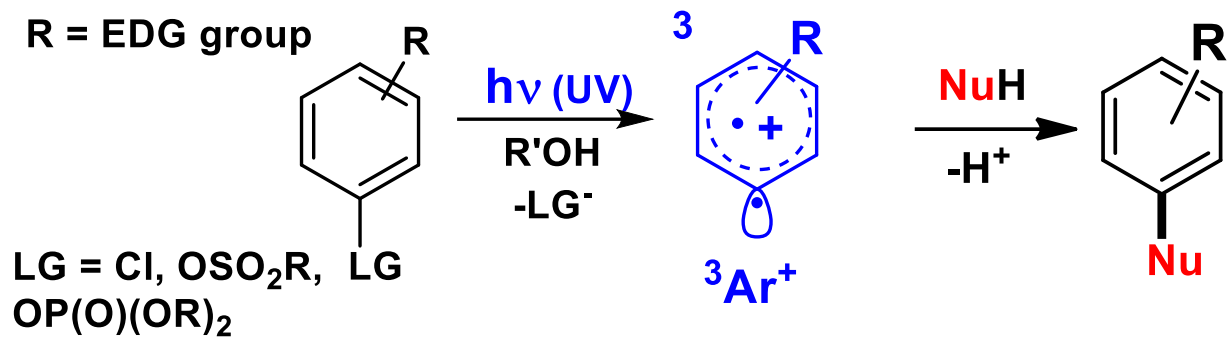
# Metal-free arylations



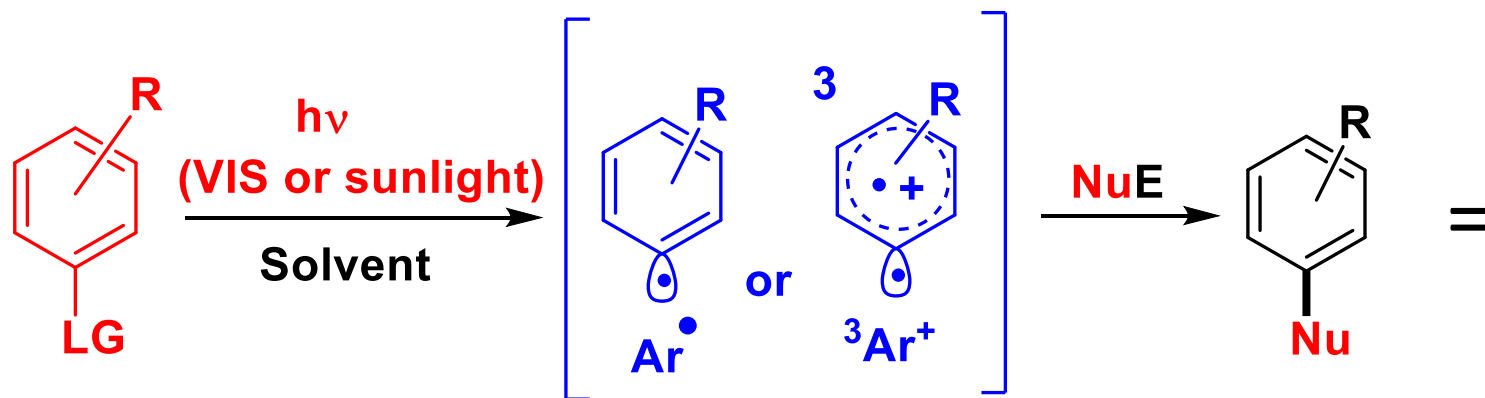
S. Yanagisawa, K. Itami, *ChemCatChem* **2011**, 3, 827.



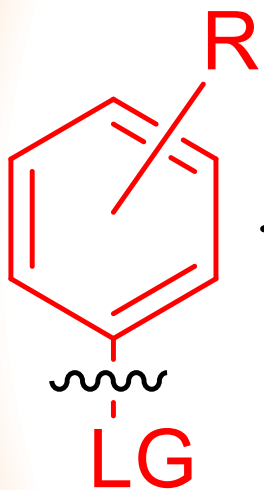
# Metal-free arylations



C. Raviola, D. Ravelli, S. Protti, A. Albini, M. Fagnoni, *Synlett* **2015**, 471



# (Solar) Metal-free arylations



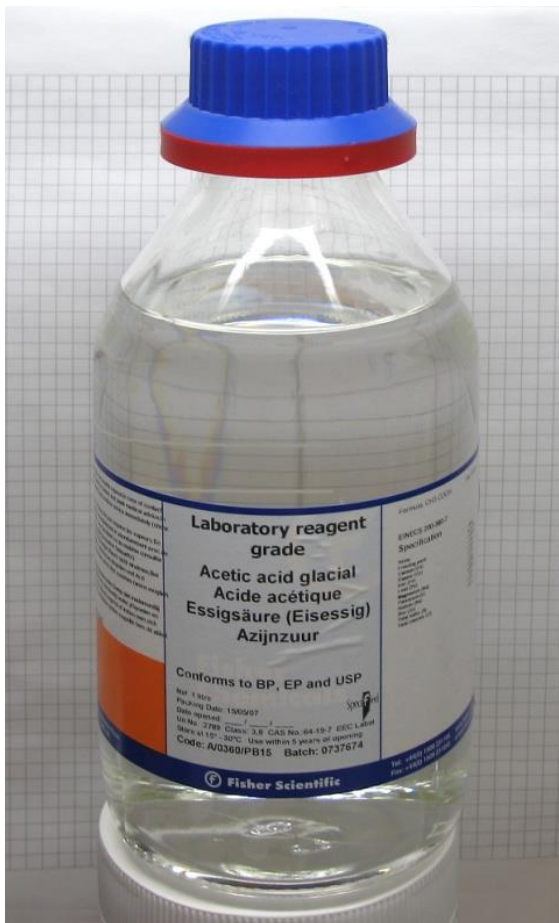
Thermal stability

Photolabile Ar-LG bond

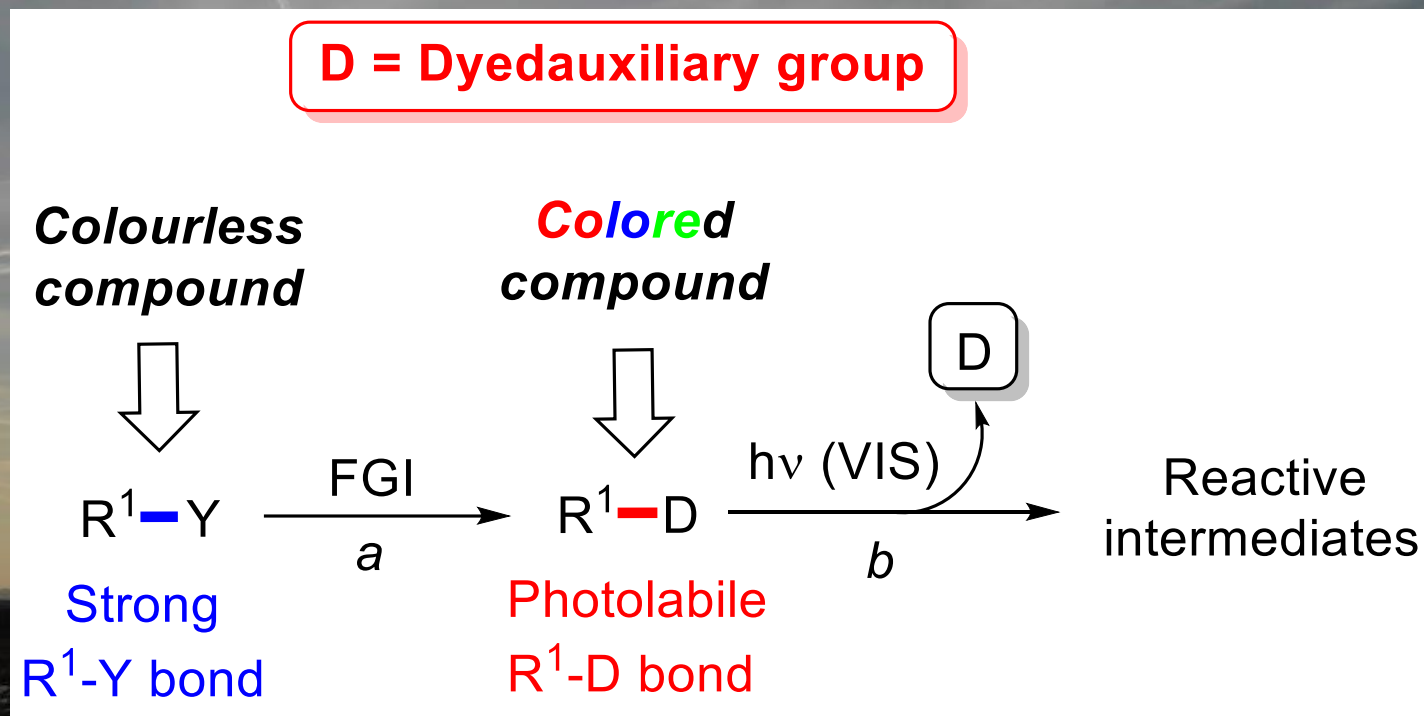
Significant absorption in the sunlight emission spectrum

Reaction mechanism independent from the nature of the aromatic ring.

# Organic compounds: colorless liquids and white solids !



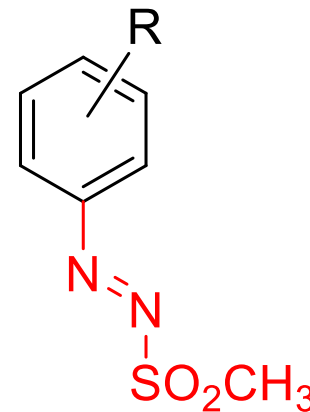
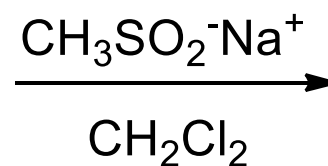
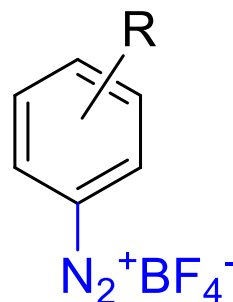
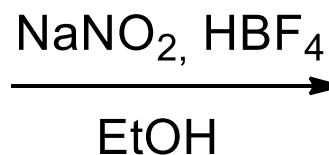
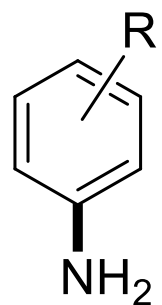
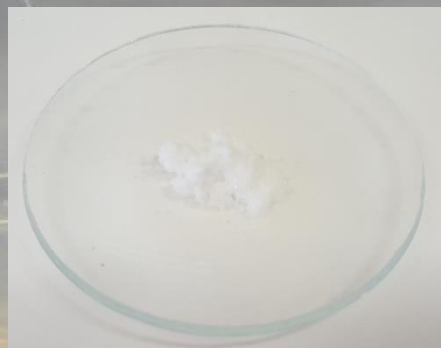
# Dyedauxiliary group: the concept



## Effects imparted by the dyedauxiliary group:

- 1- Makes the compound colored
- 2- Makes the R-D bond labile
- 3- Makes the compound photoreactive

# Azosulfones: a New Dyedauxiliary Group



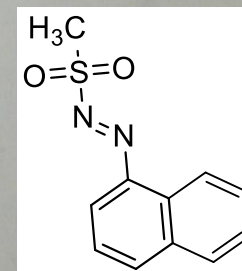
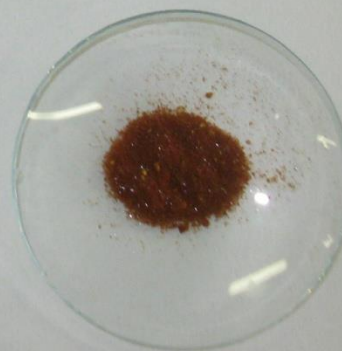
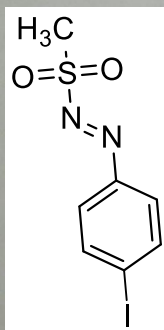
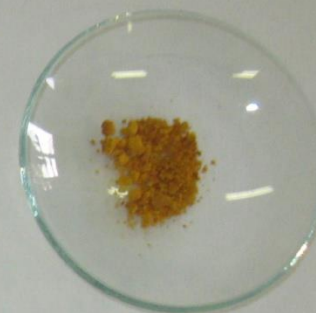
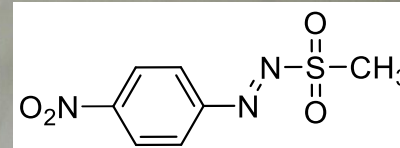
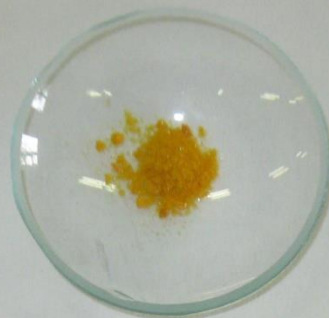
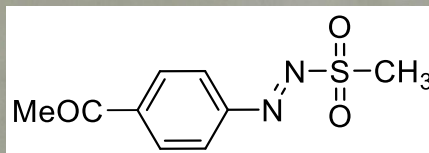
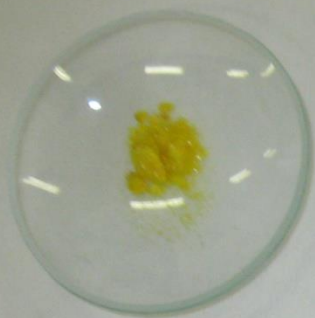
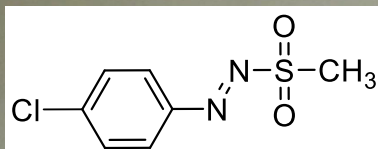
Strong Bond  
Colorless compound

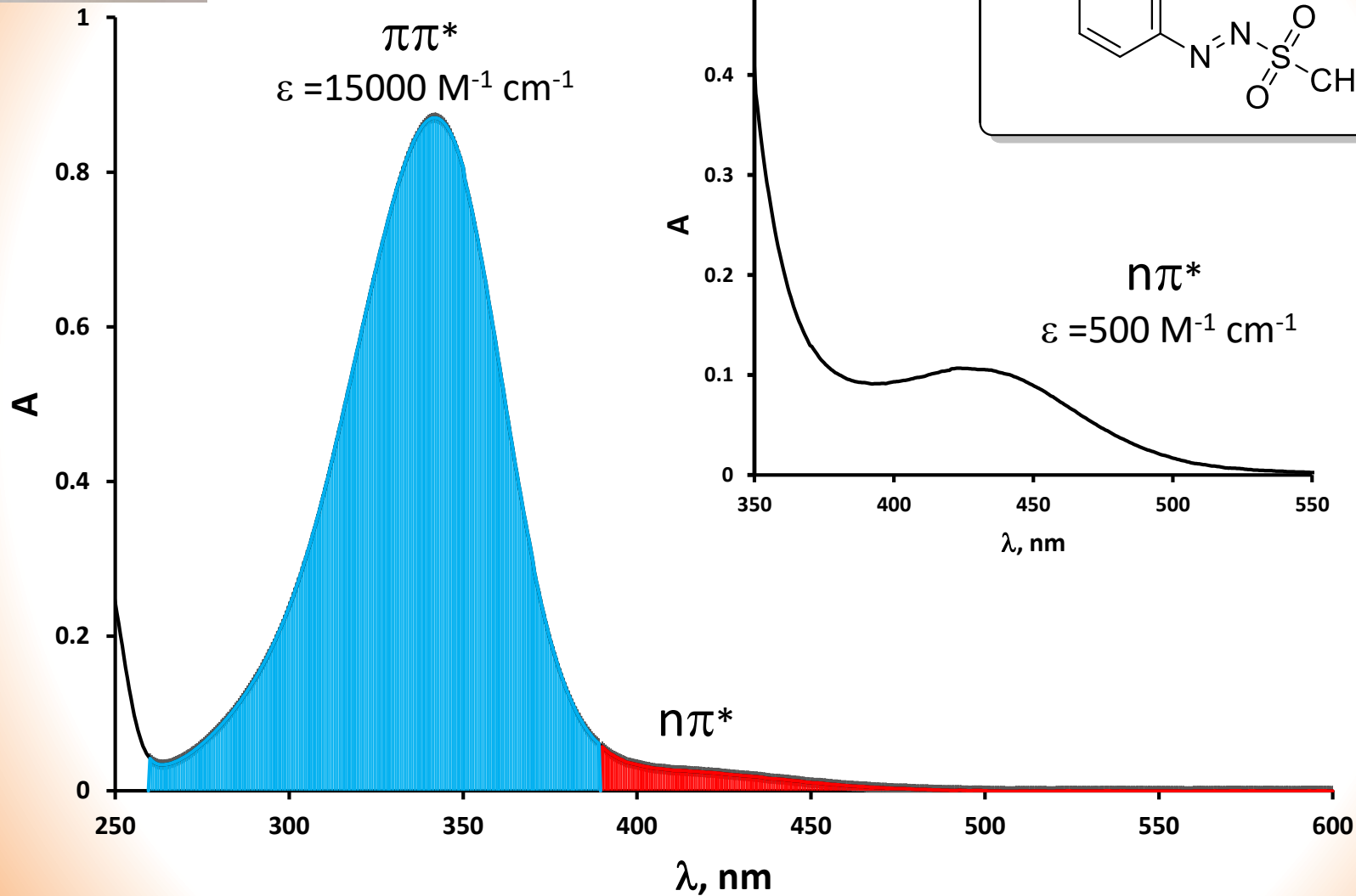
Thermo- and photoLabile bond  
Colorless compound

PhotoLabile moiety  
Colored compound

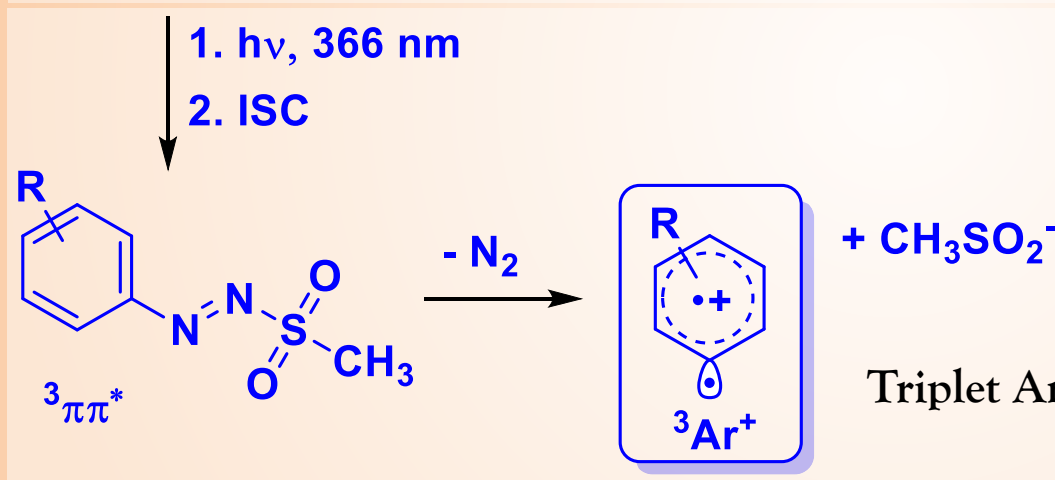
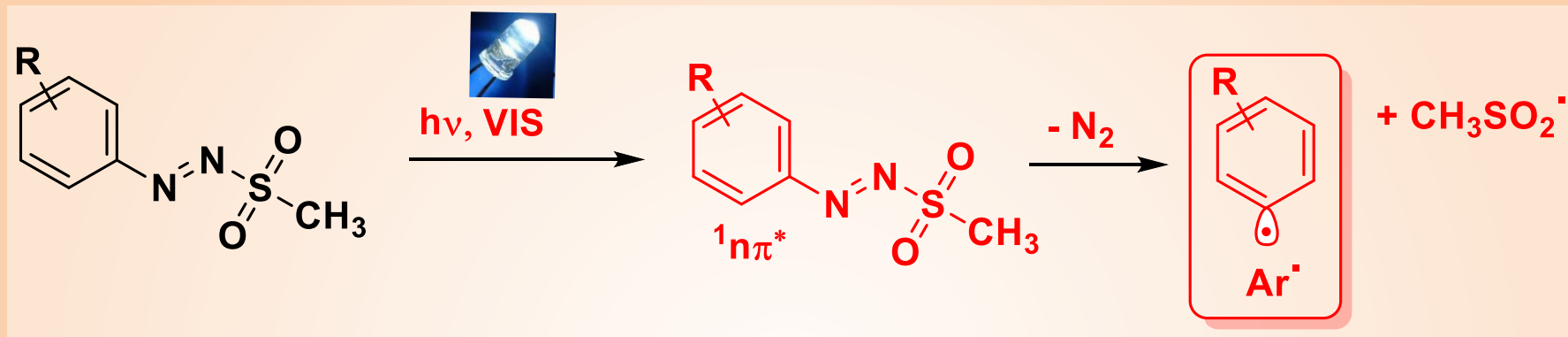


# Different structure, different color.....

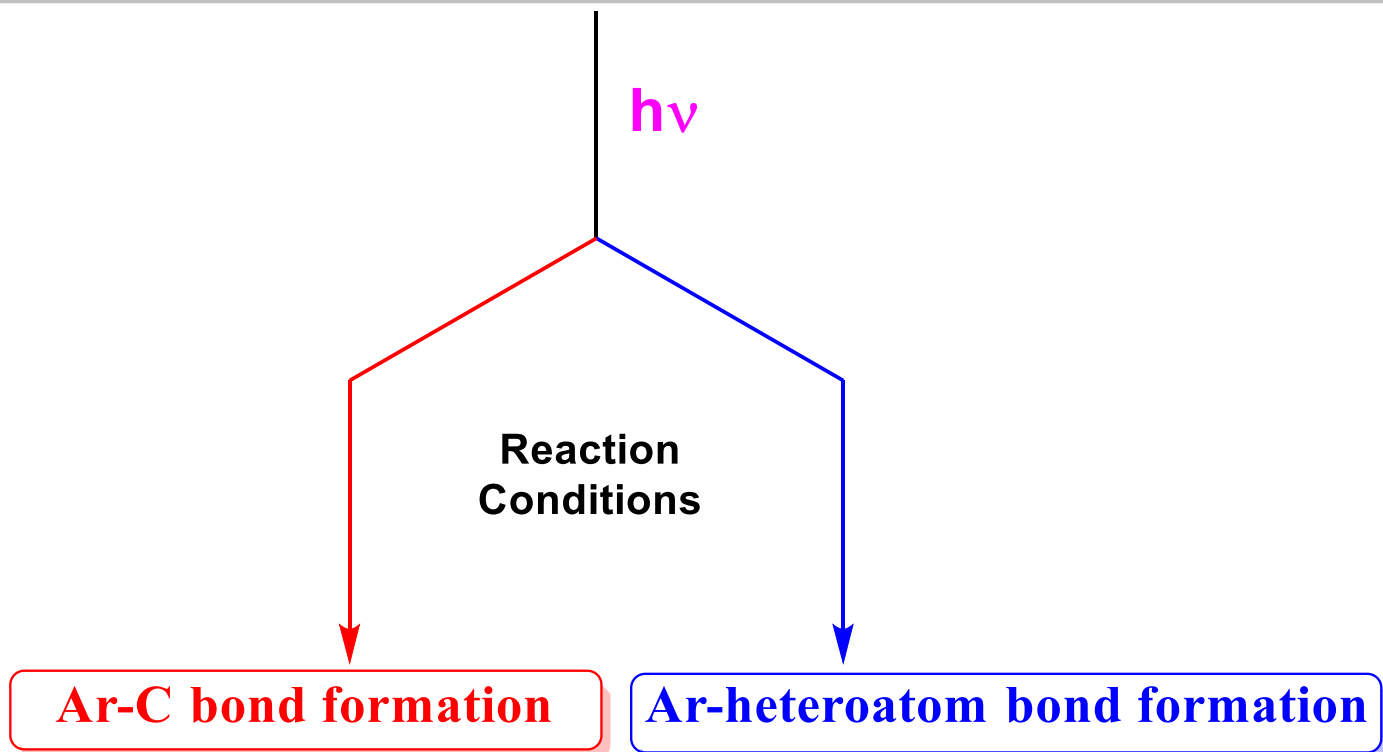




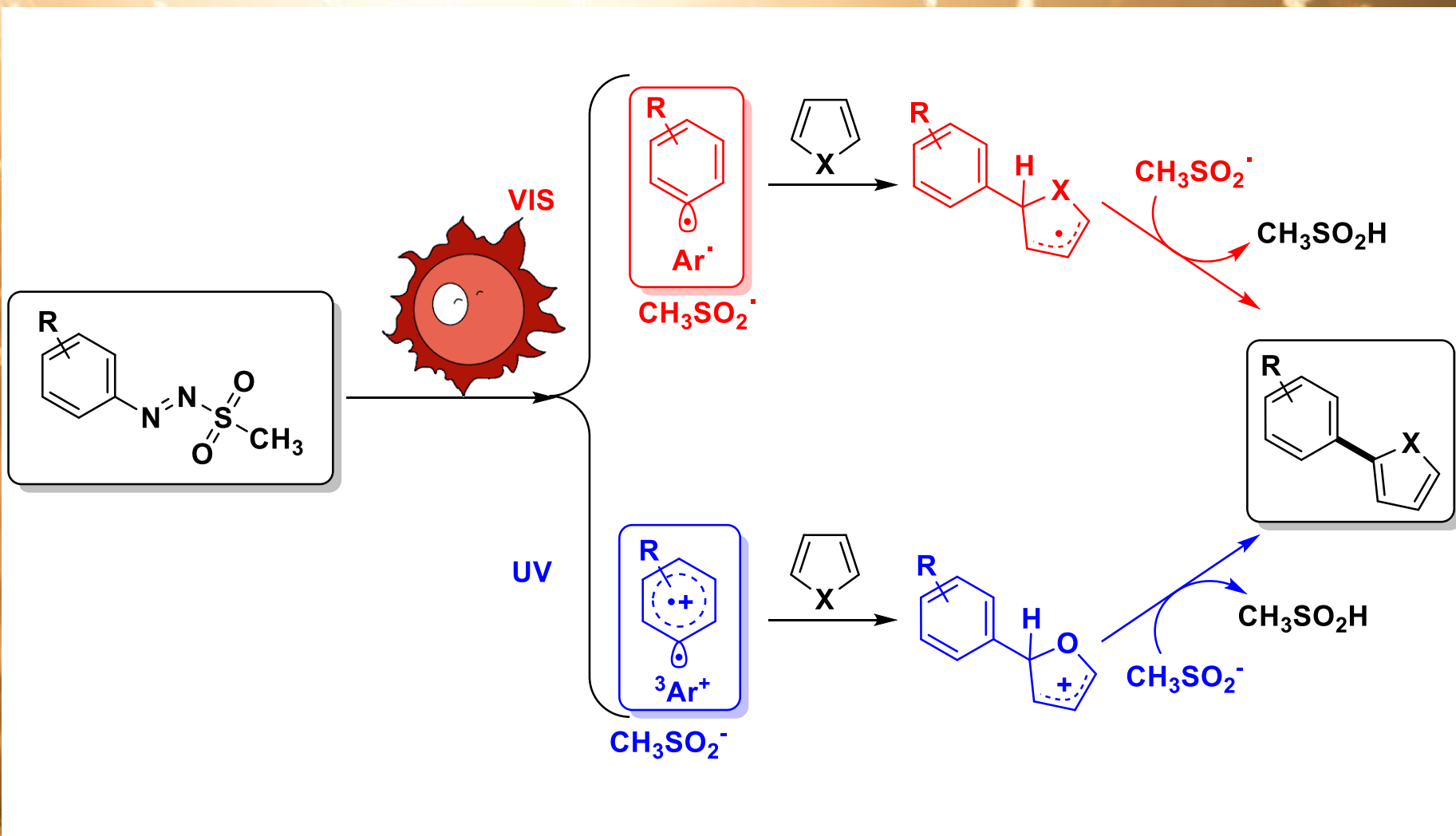
# A wavelength selective reactivity



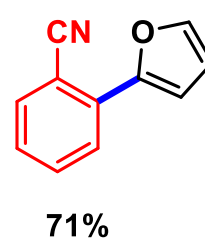
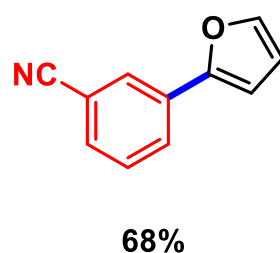
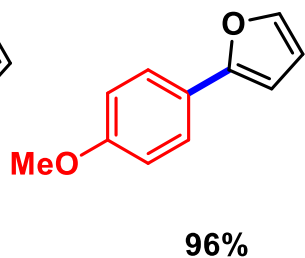
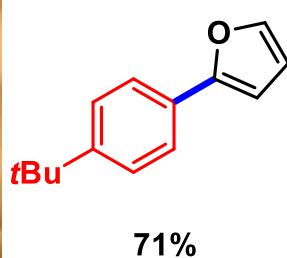
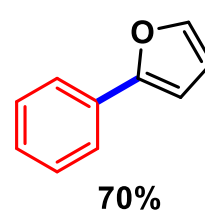
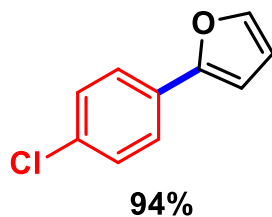
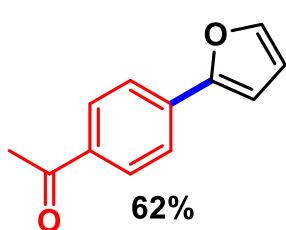
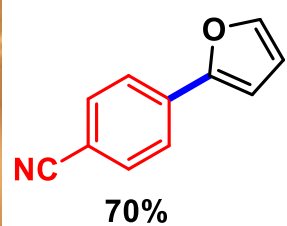
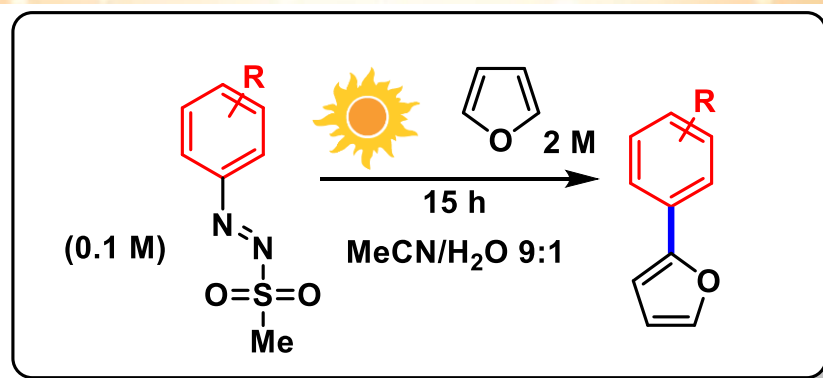
## Arylazo Sulfones: Photoactivatable Substrates For Metal-free Arylations



*Upon solar exposition, both species are generated*



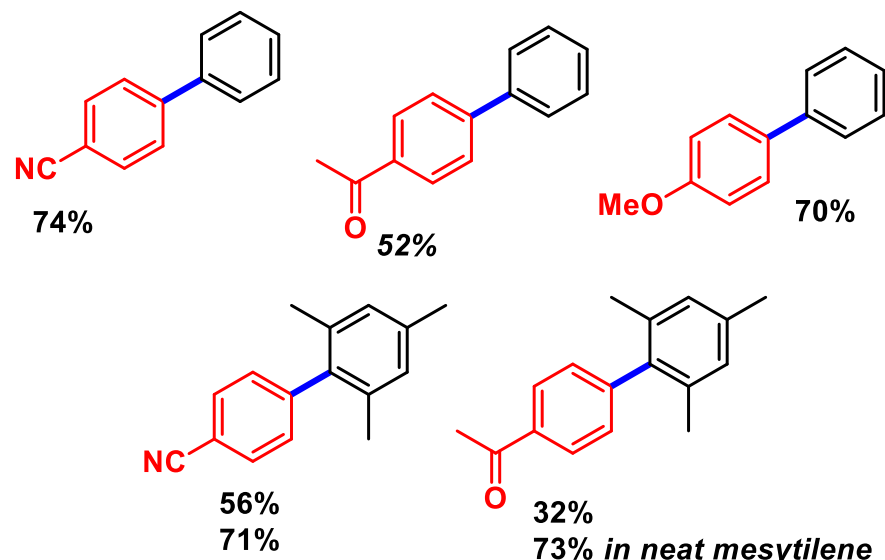
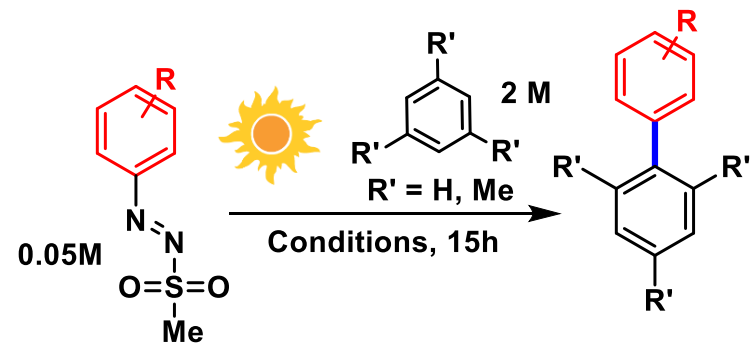
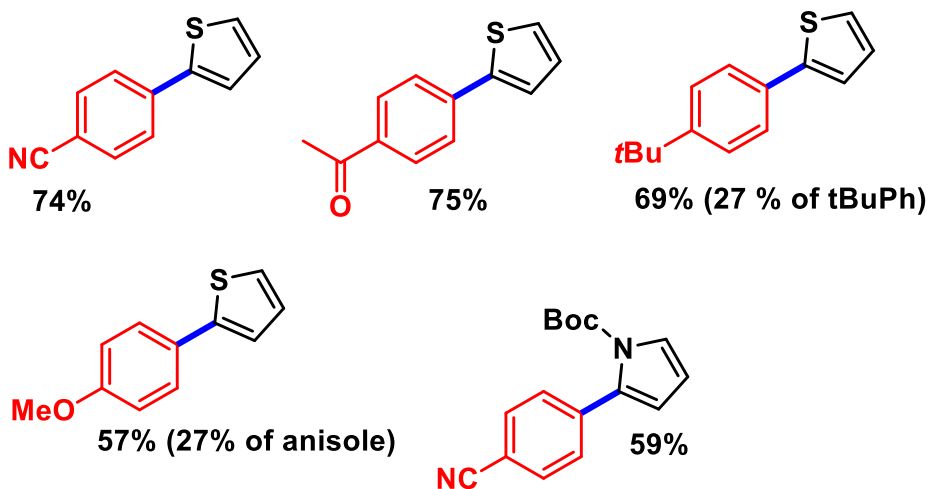
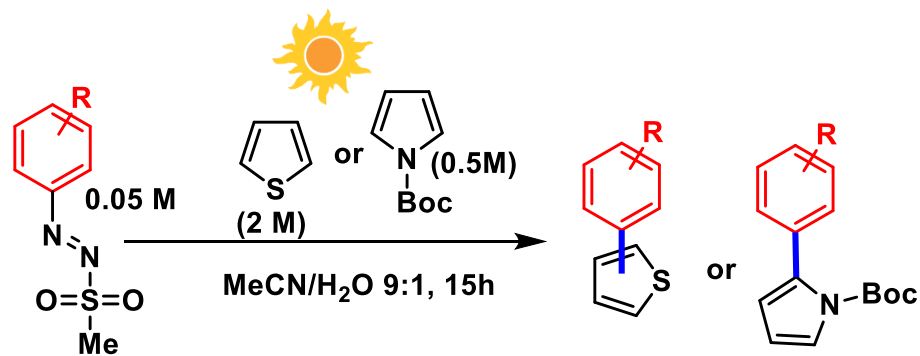
# Solar driven arylations of azosulfones: arylation of furans



Solar box (500 W)  
or Natural Sunlight

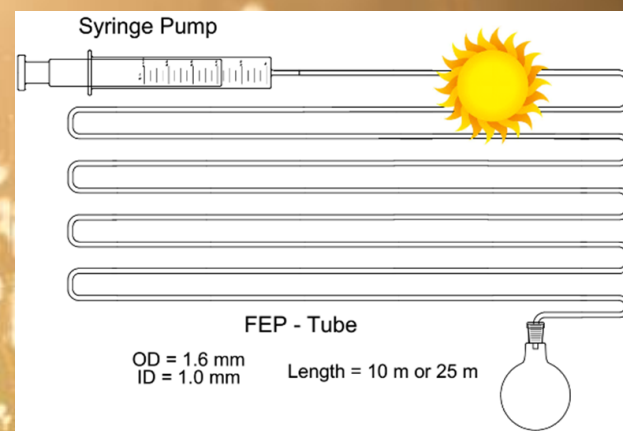
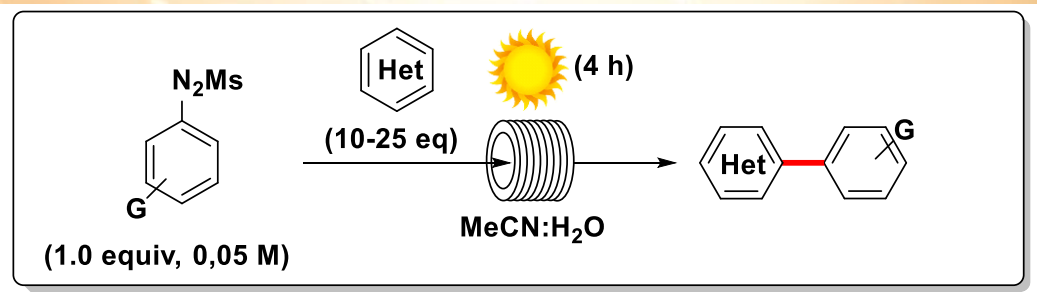


# Solar driven arylations of heterocycles and arenes

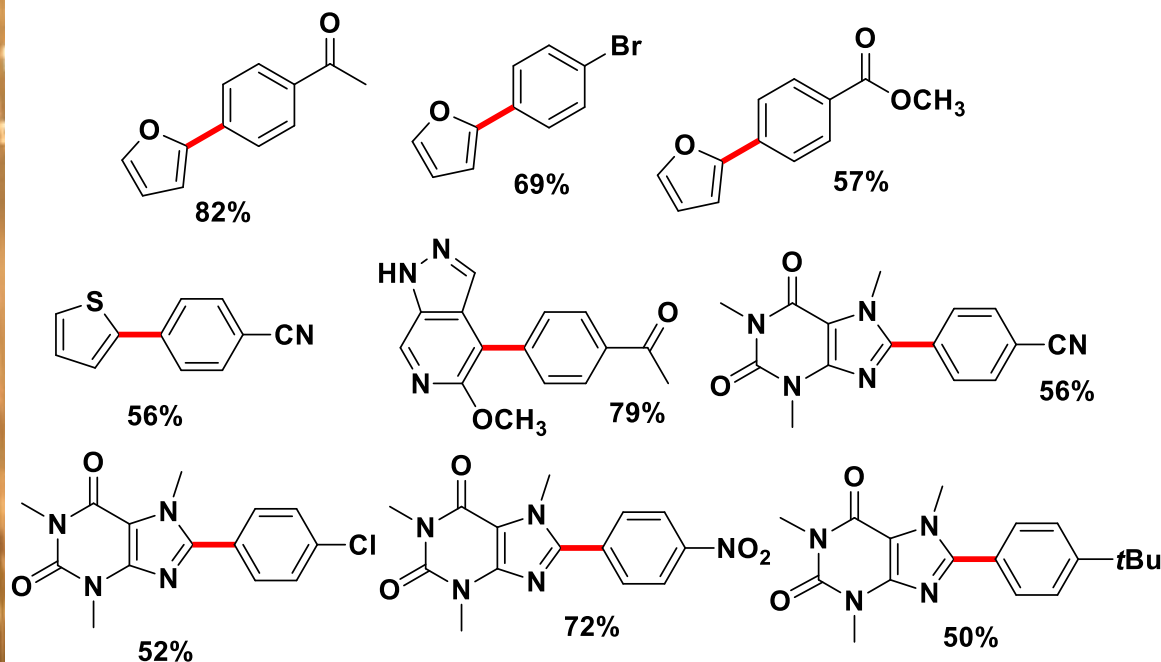


# Stopped flow, solar synthesis of heteroarenes

(with prof. Till Opatz, Mainz University)



## The "Sunflow" Reactor

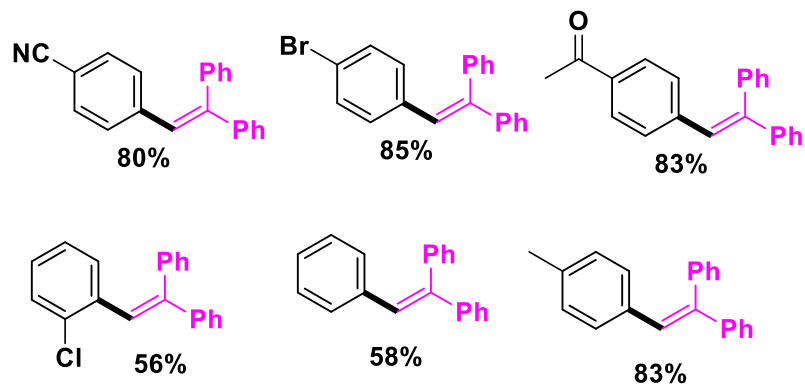
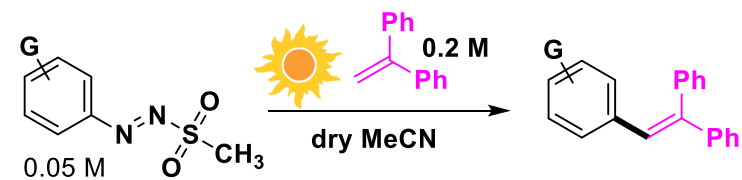
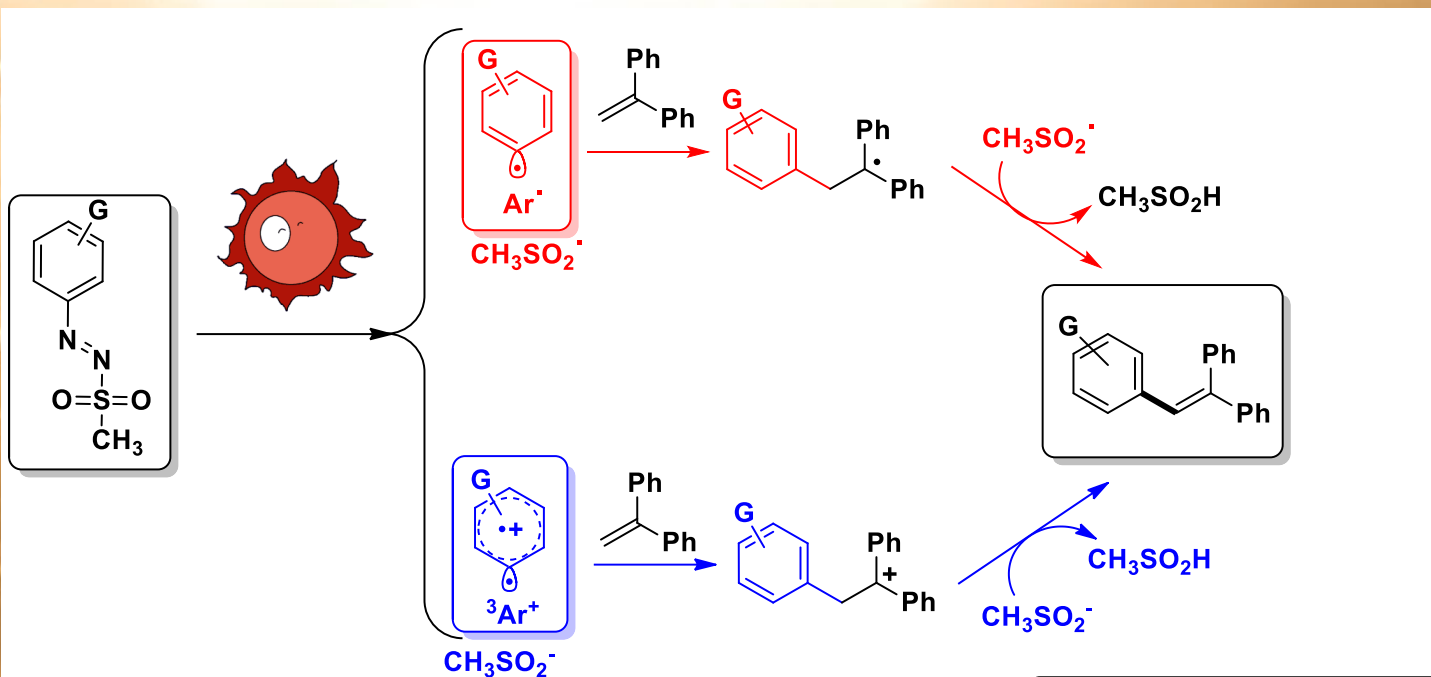


P. E. da Silva Júnior, H. I. M. Amin, A. M. Nauth, F. da Silva Emery, S. Protti, T. Opatz, *ChemPhotoChem*, 2018, 2, 878; H. O. Abdulla, A.

A. Amin, C. Raviola, T. Opatz, S. Protti, M. Fagnoni, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* 2019, DOI: 10.1002/ejoc.201900638

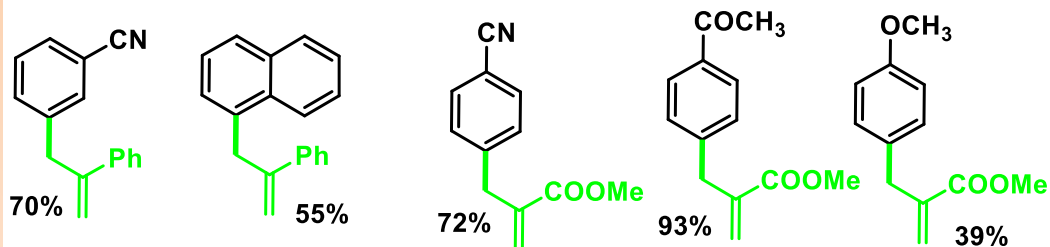
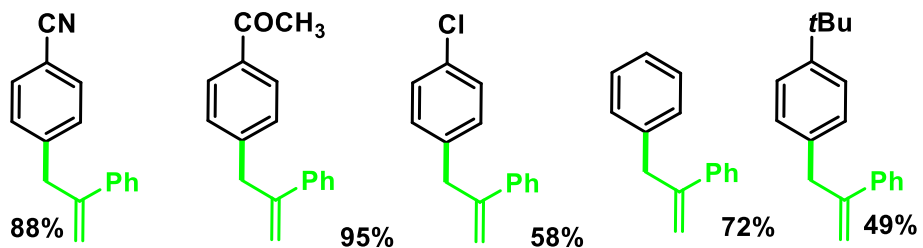
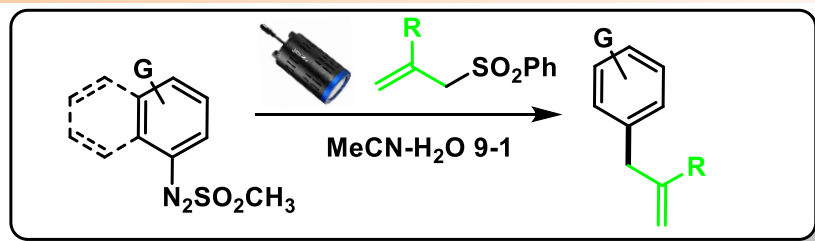
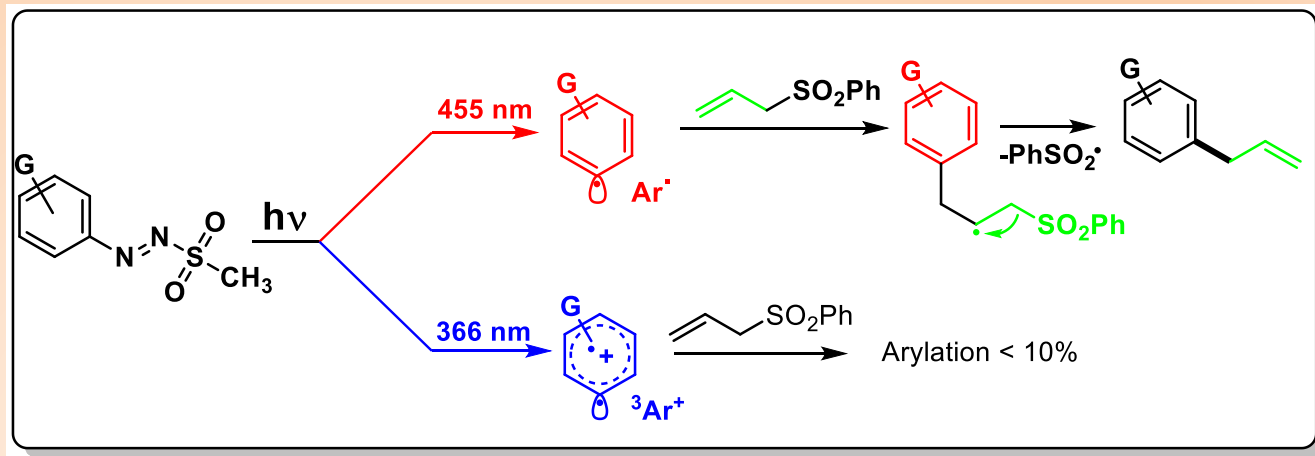


# Synthesis of Triarylethylenes (TAEs)



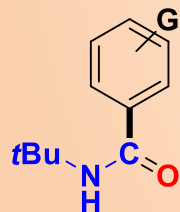
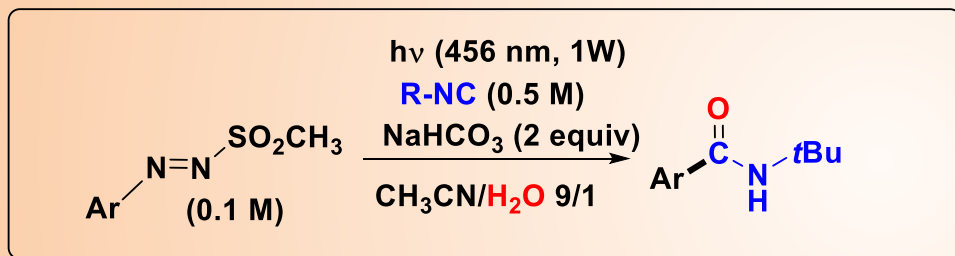
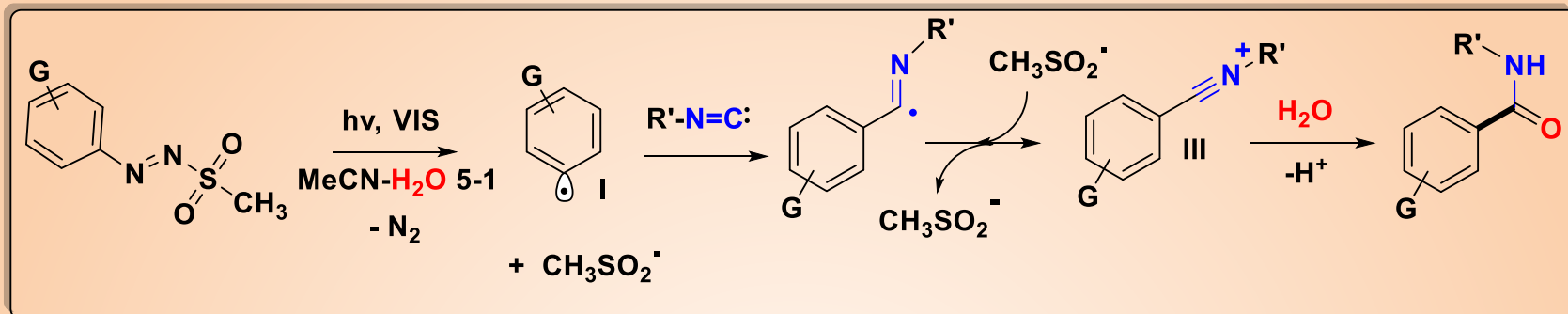
L. Onuigbo, C. Raviola, A. Di Fonzo, S. Protti, M. Fagnoni, *Eur. J. Org. Chem.* **2018**, 5297.

# Synthesis of *allylarenes* upon visible light irradiation



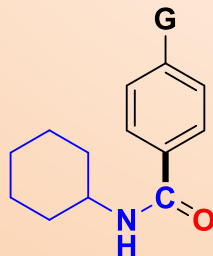
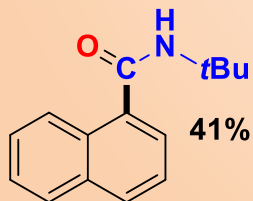
A. Dossena, S. Sampaolesi, A. Palmieri, S. Protti, M. Fagnoni, *J. Org. Chem.* **2017**, *82*, 10687

# Visible light driven synthesis of aromatic amides.

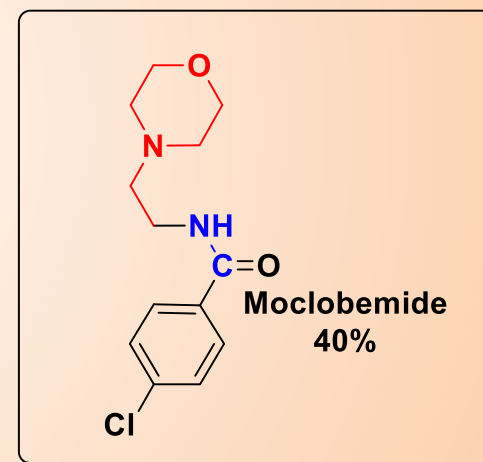


G = 4-NO<sub>2</sub>, 98%  
 G = 4-CN, 70%  
 G = 4-OMe, 77%  
 G = 3-CN, 72%  
 G = 3-NO<sub>2</sub>, 95%  
 G = 3-F, 59%

G = 4-Cl, 70%  
 G = 4-COOMe, 62%  
 G = 4-NMe<sub>2</sub>, 38%  
 G = 2-CN, 71%  
 G = 2-Cl, 64%  
 G = 2,3-F, 52%

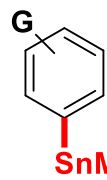
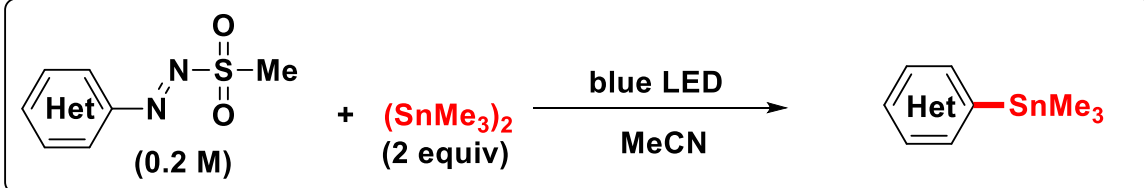


G = COCH<sub>3</sub>, 71%  
 G = NO<sub>2</sub>, 96%  
 G = CN, 81%  
 G = OMe, 29%



M. Malacarne, S. Protti, M. Fagnoni, *Adv. Synth. Catal.* **2017**, 359, 3826

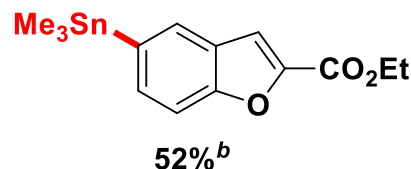
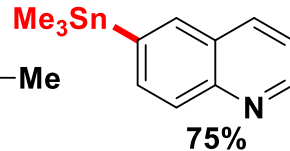
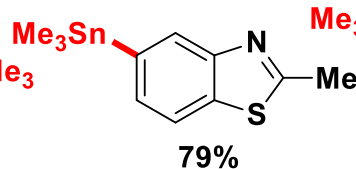
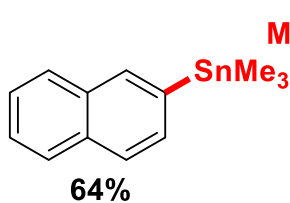
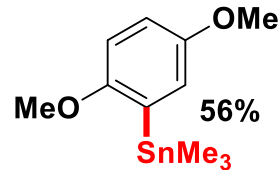
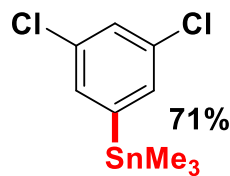
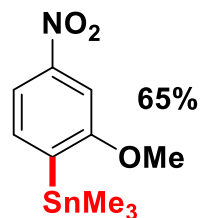
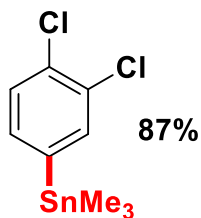
# Visible-Light, transition metal-free preparation of *aryl stannanes*



**G = 4-CO<sub>2</sub>Et, 85%**  
**G = 4-*t*Bu, 71%**  
**G = 4-Bpin, 51%**

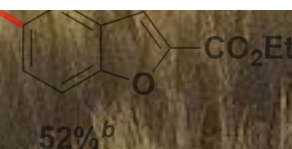
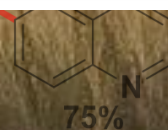
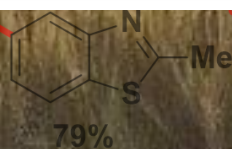
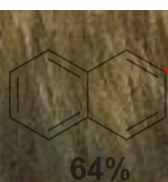
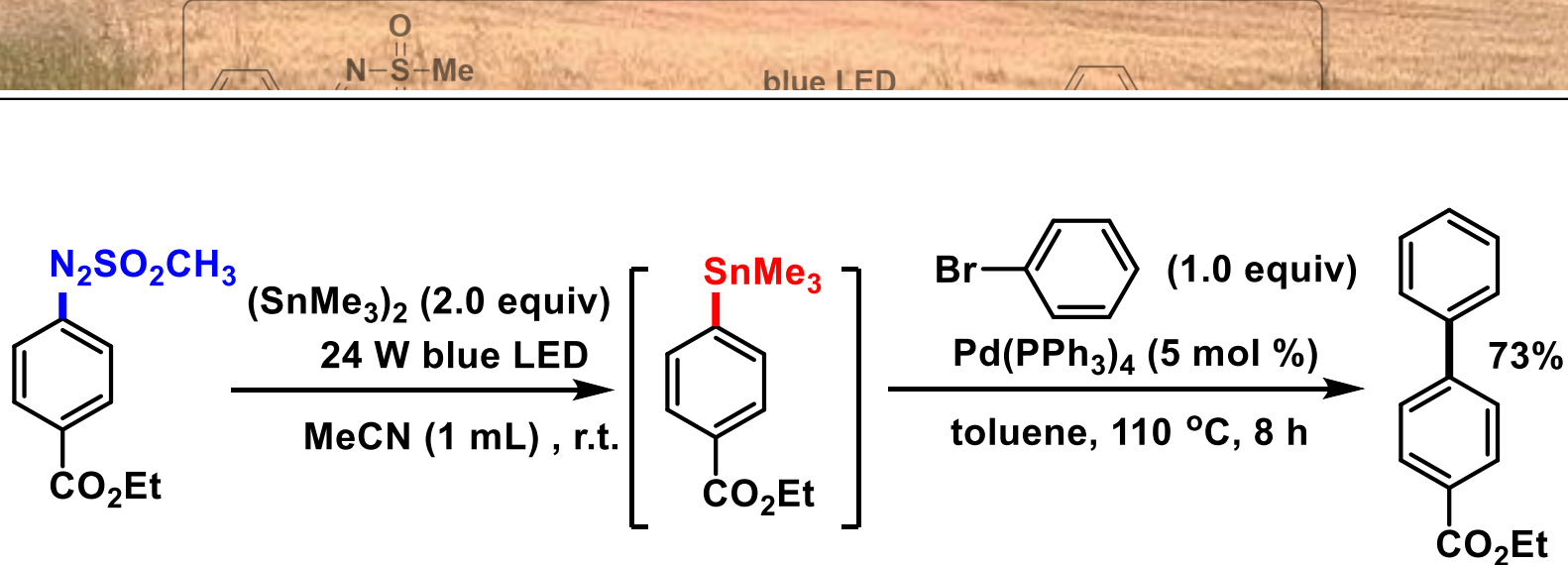
**G = 4-N=N-Ph, 71%**  
**G = 4-CH=CH-CO<sub>2</sub>Et, 52%**  
**G = 4-C=C-TIPS, 71%**

**G = 3-OMe, 74%**  
**G = 3-SMe, 61%**  
**G = 2-F, 64%**  
**G = 2-CN, 40%**



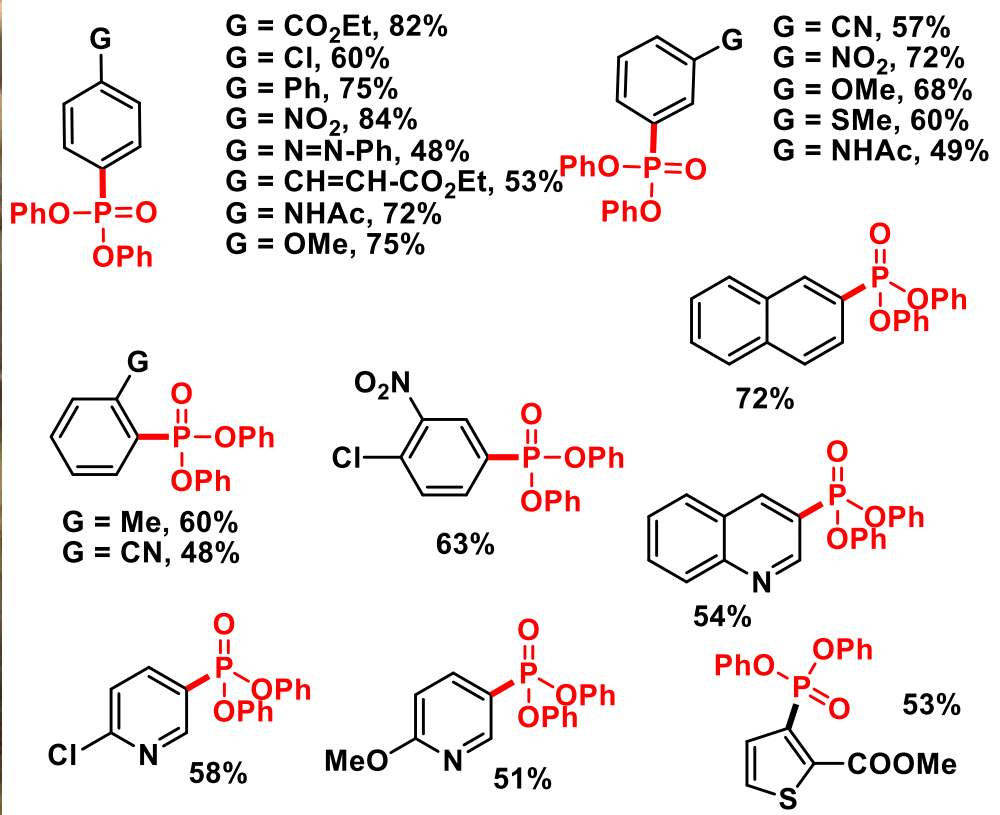
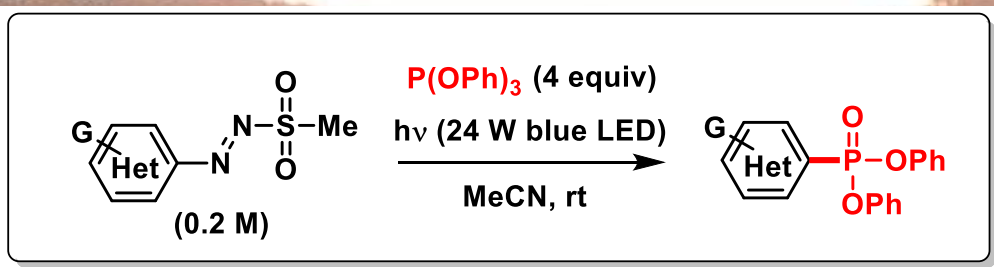
With Prof. Di Qiu and Xia Zhao (Peking University)

# Visible-Light, transition metal-free preparation of *aryl stannanes*



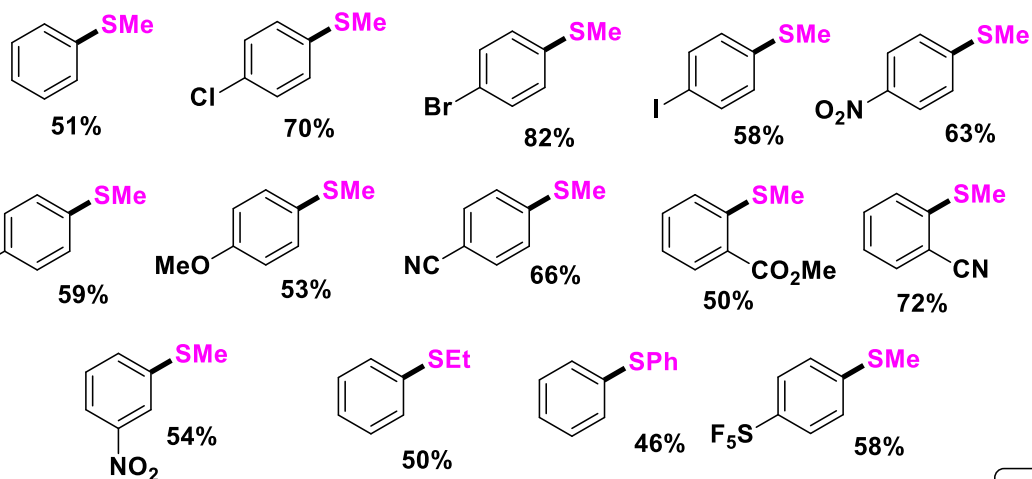
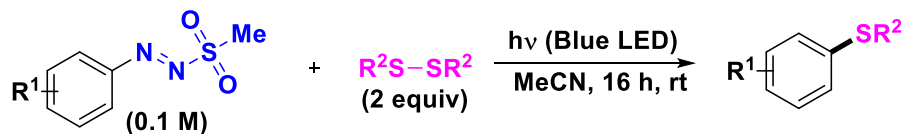
With Prof. Di Qiu and Xia Zhao (Peking University)

# Visible-Light, transition metal-free preparation of aryl phosphonates



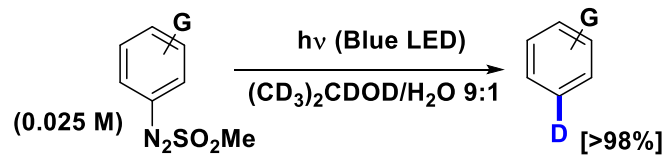
With Prof. Di Qiu (Peking University)

# Visible-Light, transition metal-free preparation of aryl sulfides and deuterated arenes

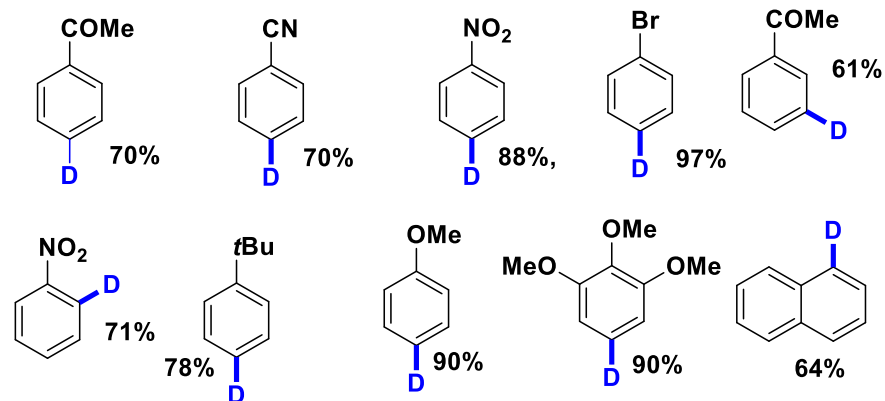


With Prof. Magnus Rueping (Kaust Catalysis Center)

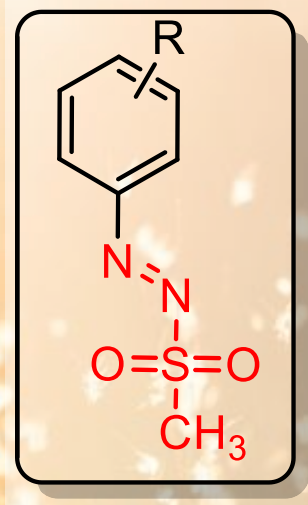
L. Blank, M. Fagnoni, S. Protti, M. Rueping, *Synthesis*, 2019, 51, 1243.



H. I. M. Amin, C. Raviola, B. Mannucci, A. A. Amin, S. Protti, M. Fagnoni, *Molecules*, 2019, 24, 2164



## Aryl azosulfones



- 1. Versatile substrates for the metal-free functionalization of (hetero)arenes.*
- 2. Sunlight or visible light as the only energy source needed to activate the substrates.*
- 3. Reactions carried out at room temperature and neither (photo)catalysts nor additives (e.g. bases) are required.*
- 4. Wavelength selective generation of high energy intermediates (aryl radicals, aryl cations).*