Green Chemistry

COMMUNICATION

ROYAL SOCIETY OF CHEMISTRY

View Article Online View Journal | View Issue

Cite this: Green Chem., 2014, 16, 2438 Received 12th January 2014,

Accepted 5th February 2014 DOI: 10.1039/c4gc00058g

www.rsc.org/greenchem

Efficient visible light-mediated crossdehydrogenative coupling reactions of tertiary amines catalyzed by a polymer-immobilized iridium-based photocatalyst[†]

Woo-Jin Yoo and Shū Kobayashi*

The immobilization of an iridium-based heterogeneous photocatalyst *via* a radical polymerization process is described, and its catalytic activity was evaluated for the aerobic phosphonylation reaction of N-aryl tetrahydroisoquinolines under visible light irradiation.

The direct use of carbon-hydrogen (C-H) bonds in cross-coupling reactions is an exciting and challenging area of research that has the potential to streamline synthetic methods by reducing the amount of materials and energy required to make complex organic molecules.¹ Despite the challenges associated with the low reactivity and selectivity in C-H bond functionalization, various successful carbon-carbon (C-C) and carbonheteroatom (C-X) bond formation reactions have been realized with C-H bonds as reagents. The cross-dehydrogenative coupling (CDC) reaction of the α -C-H bond of nitrogen atoms represents one of the most successful examples of mild and selective C-C and C-X bond formations derived from C-H bonds.² Although initial protocols relied heavily upon the use of stoichiometric amounts of strong oxidants,³ the rapid progress in this field has led to CDC reactions that can be performed under mild aerobic conditions.⁴

The use of sunlight, as a renewable and clean source of energy to facilitate organic transformations, represents a new frontier for environmentally sustainable organic chemistry. Recently, ruthenium- and iridium-based polypyridyl complexes, well-known organometallic compounds that absorb strongly in the visible light spectrum to produce long-lived photoexcited states, have emerged as efficient catalysts for organic transformations that are mediated by single-electron transfer (SET) processes.⁵ For instance, the strong oxidative potential of these photoexcited metal chromophores has been exploited to facilitate the CDC reaction of tertiary amines under ambient conditions in air.⁶ However, despite their emergence as efficient catalysts for a wide range of bond formation processes, the relative cost associated with ruthenium- and iridium-based photocatalysts limits their practical use. In this context, the development of easily recoverable and reusable heterogeneous visible light photocatalysts would be desirable. However, only limited examples of immobilized rutheniumand iridium-based photocatalysts have been reported thus far.⁷

In this communication, we wish to report a suspension polymerization protocol to access an immobilized iridiumbased polypyridyl complex, and its evaluation, as a heterogeneous visible light photocatalyst, by examining the aerobic phosphonylation reaction of *N*-aryl tetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives.

Based on our interest in the CDC reaction of tertiary amines,^{6c,8} and Stephenson's initial report on the use of an iridium-based photocatalyst for the oxidative aza-Henry reactions of *N*-aryl tetrahydroisoquinolines,^{6l} we targeted $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (ppy: 2-phenylpyridyl and dtbbpy: 4,4'-di*tert*-butyl-2,2'-dipyridyl) for immobilization. Our strategy involved the synthesis of $Ir(vppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ (vppy: 2-(4-vinylphenyl)pyridyl) (1), with the assumption that the introduction of the aliphatic substituent would not adversely affect the photocatalytic activity of the immobilized iridium complex (Scheme 1).

The synthesis of the photoredox active monomer **1** began with the preparation of 2-(4-vinylphenyl)pyridine *via* a Suzuki-Miyaura cross-coupling reaction.⁹ Following the literature procedure for the synthesis of $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$,¹⁰ the desired polypyridyl iridium complex **1** was obtained, albeit with some impurities that could not be separated. Despite this setback, the crude **1** was subjected to the heterogeneous radical polymerization process, with the understanding that the impurities would not be immobilized, with various well-established monomeric feedstocks (Scheme 2).

Our initial suspension polymerization protocol was based on our previously reported conditions,¹¹ with a small

Department of Chemistry, School of Science, The University of Tokyo, Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Tokyo 113-0033, Japan. E-mail: shu_kobayashi@chem.s.u-tokyo.ac.jp; Fax: +81-3-5634-0033; Tel: +81-3-5841-4794

 $[\]dagger$ Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: General procedures for the suspension polymerization and the aerobic phosphonylation reaction of *N*-aryl tetrahydroisoquinoline derivatives, characterization data (¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, ³¹P NMR, ¹⁹F NMR, IR, high-resolution MS) for all new compounds. See DOI: 10.1039/c4gc00058g



Scheme 1 Synthesis of monomeric iridium complex 1 based on $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$.



modification with respect to the solvent choice. In general, these cationic iridium-based photocatalysts are soluble in solvents that are often miscible with water, thus unsuitable for suspension polymerization. Chlorinated solvents were found to dissolve **1** well, but inhibited the radical polymerization reaction. Fortuitously, benzotrifluoride (BTF), known as an excellent solvent for radical reactions,¹² was found to be the most suitable solvent for our immobilization efforts. With a polymerization protocol in hand, various monomers were utilized to immobilize **1**, and these heterogeneous cross-linked co-polymers **3** were evaluated as catalysts for the aerobic CDC reaction of *N*-phenyl tetrahydroisoquinoline (**4a**) with diethyl phosphite (**5a**) (Table **1**).¹³

We found that the performance of the immobilized photocatalysts was affected by the monomer choice for the visible light-mediated CDC reaction, with the acrylate-based crosslinked copolymer **3c** providing the best results (entries 1–3). However, when we evaluated the effectiveness of our immobilization strategy, we found that small amounts of iridium leaching occurred. We hypothesized that an additional layer of polymer might help minimize metal leaching, and when we subjected **3c** to the radical polymerization process with **2c**, we found that the resulting polymer-supported iridium photocatalyst **3d** was an effective photocatalyst for the aerobic phosphonylation reaction with lower levels of iridium leaching (entry 4).

Next, we examined the substrate scope of the visible lightmediated aerobic CDC reaction of *N*-aryl tetrahydroisoquinolines 4a-e with various phosphites 5a-d and secondary





^{*a*} Reaction conditions: amine **4a** (0.25 mmol), phosphite **5a** (0.25 mmol), and PS-Ir **3** (0.0025 mmol, 1 mol%) in MeOH (0.8 mL) at room temperature for 12 h under a balloon of dry air and 7.1 W white LED illumination. ^{*b*} Ir levels were determined by inductive coupled plasma (ICP) analysis of the acid-digested PS-Ir **3**. ^{*c*} Yield based on **4a** and determined by ¹H NMR analysis using 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane as an internal standard. ^{*a*} Ir levels were determined by ICP analysis of the crude reaction filtrate. ^{*e*} PS-Ir **3***c* was subjected to the polymerization protocol with **2c**. ^{*f*} The reaction time was extended to 14 h.

phosphine oxides 5e-j (Table 2). We initially examined various N-aryl tetrahydroisoquinolines (4a-e) and found that the substituents on the aromatic ring influenced the CDC reaction (entries 1-5). In particular, we found that the strong electrondonating methoxy group caused the oxidative coupling reaction to become sluggish, and a longer reaction time and a high catalyst loading were required for complete conversion of 4c (entry 3). On the other hand, when halogen-substituted tertiary amines 4d-e were utilized as substrates, side-product formation caused a decrease in the overall yields of the desired CDC adducts (entries 4 and 5). We then examined various aliphatic phosphites 5a-d as nucleophiles, and found that with the exception of the more bulky diisopropyl phosphite (5d), the yields of the desired oxidative coupled products were excellent (entries 6-8). We also utilized our immobilized Ir photocatalyst 3d for the CDC-type reaction using secondary phosphine oxides 5e-j as P-based nucleophiles (entries 9-14). In general, the phosphine oxides were found to be excellent partners for the aerobic coupling reactions, and good to excellent yields of the expected CDC products were obtained.

Finally, we examined the viability of recovering and reusing the cross-linked co-polymer **3d** for the aerobic phosphonylation reaction. It was found that the catalyst could be reused at least four times without a noticeable loss of catalytic activity with minimal levels of iridium leaching (Scheme 3).

Table 2Substrate scope for the aerobic oxidative coupling reactionbetween N-aryl tetrahydroisoquinolines4a-e with P-H nucleophiles $5a-j^a$







^{*a*} Reaction conditions: amine **4** (0.50 mmol), phosphite/phosphine oxide **5** (0.50 mmol), and PS-Ir **3d** (0.005 mmol, 1 mol%) in MeOH (1.6 mL) at room temperature for 14 h under a balloon of dry air and 7.1 W white LED illumination. ^{*b*} Yield of isolated product **6** was based on **4**. ^{*c*} Reaction conditions: amine **4c** (0.50 mmol), phosphite **5a** (0.50 mmol), and PS-Ir **3d** (0.010 mmol, 2 mol%) in MeOH (1.6 mL) at room temperature for 24 h under a balloon of dry air and 7.1 W white LED illumination.



In conclusion, we successfully immobilized an iridiumbased polypyridyl complex, through the use of the well-established suspension polymerization method, and demonstrated its effectiveness as a visible light photocatalyst for the aerobic CDC reaction between *N*-aryl tetrahydroisoquinolines and various P–H nucleophiles under visible light irradiation. The synthetic utility of this heterogeneous photocatalyst was established through the recovery and reuse studies, which showed that the catalyst could be reused up to four times without loss of reactivity. We anticipate that the immobilization strategy described in this report could be easily adopted to access multitudes of heterogeneous visible light photocatalysts derived from metal polypyridyl complexes.

This work was partially supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Science Research from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS), the Global COE Program (Chemistry Innovation through Cooperation of Science and Engineering), The University of Tokyo, the Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), and the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), Japan.

Notes and references

- For representative reviews on C-H bond functionalization, please see: (a) J. Yamaguchi, A. D. Yamaguchi and K. Itami, *Angew. Chem., Int. Ed.*, 2012, **51**, 8960; (b) D. Y.-K. Chen and S. W. Youn, *Chem.-Eur. J.*, 2012, **18**, 9452; (c) S. H. Cho, J. Y. Kim, J. Kwak and S. Chang, *Chem. Soc. Rev.*, 2011, **40**, 5068; (d) C. Liu, H. Zhang, W. Shi and A. Lei, *Chem. Rev.*, 2011, **111**, 1780; (e) C. S. Yeung and V. M. Dong, *Chem. Rev.*, 2011, **111**, 1215.
- 2 For representative reviews on the CDC reactions with tertiary amines, please see: (a) S. A. Girard, T. Knauber and C.-J. Li, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 2014, 53, 74; (b) C. Zhang, C. Tang and N. Jiao, Chem. Soc. Rev., 2012, 41, 3464; (c) C. J. Scheuermann, Chem.-Asian J., 2010, 5, 436; (d) C.-J. Li, Acc. Chem. Res., 2009, 42, 335; (e) S.-I. Murahashi and D. Zhang, Chem. Soc. Rev., 2008, 37, 1490.
- 3 (a) T. Nobuta, N. Tada, A. Fujiya, A. Kariya, T. Miura and A. Itoh, Org. Lett., 2013, 15, 574; (b) L. Huang, X. Zhang and Y. Zhang, Org. Lett., 2009, 11, 3730; (c) L. Chu, X. Zhang and F.-L. Qing, Org. Lett., 2009, 11, 2197; (d) C. M. R. Volla and P. Vogel, Org. Lett., 2009, 11, 1701; (e) X. Xu and X. Li, Org. Lett., 2009, 11, 1027; (f) O. Baslé and C.-J. Li, Org. Lett., 2008, 10, 3661; (g) M. Niu, Z. Yin, H. Fu, Y. Jiang and Y. Zhao, J. Org. Chem., 2008, 73, 3961; (h) Z. Li, D. S. Bohle and C.-J. Li, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. U. S. A., 2006, 103, 8928; (i) S.-I. Murahashi, N. Komiya and H. Terai, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 2005, 44, 6931; (j) Z. Li and C.-J. Li, Eur. J. Org. Chem., 2005, 3173; (k) Z. Li and C.-J. Li, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2005, 127, 6968; (l) Z. Li and C.-J. Li, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2005, 127, 3672; (m) Z. Li and C.-J. Li, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2004, 126, 11810.
- 4 (a) M. O. Ratnikov, X. Xu and M. P. Doyle, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2013, 135, 9475; (b) J. Dhineshkumar, M. Lamani, K. Alagiri and K. R. Prabhu, Org. Lett., 2013, 15, 1092; (c) Q.-Y. Meng, Q. Liu, J.-J. Zhong, H.-H. Zhang, Z.-J. Li,

B. Chen, C.-H. Tung and L.-Z. Wu, Org. Lett., 2012, 14, 5992; (d) G. Zhang, Y. Ma, S. Wang, Y. Zhang and R. Wang, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2012, 134, 12334; (e) E. Boess, C. Schmitz and M. Klussmann, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2012, 134, 5317; (f) E. Boess, D. Sureshkumar, A. Sud, C. Wirtz, C. Farès and M. Klussmann, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2011, 133, 8106; (g) L. Huang, T. Niu, J. Wu and Y. Zhang, J. Org. Chem., 2011, 76, 1759; (h) O. Baslé, N. Borduas, P. Dubois, J. M. Chapuzet, T.-H. Chan, J. Lessard and C.-J. Li, Chem.-Eur. J., 2010, 16, 8162; (i) O. Baslé and C.-J. Li, Chem. Commun., 2009, 4124; (j) S.-I. Murahashi, T. Nakae, H. Terai and N. Komiya, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2008, 130, 11005; (k) O. Baslé and C.-J. Li, Green Chem., 2007, 9, 1047; (l) S.-I. Murahashi, N. Komiya, H. Terai and T. Nakae, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2003, 125, 15312.

- ⁵ For reviews on visible light photocatalysis, please see:
 (a) T. P. Yoon, ACS Catal., 2013, **3**, 895; (b) Y. Xi, H. Yi and A. Lei, Org. Biomol. Chem., 2013, **11**, 2387; (c) C. K. Prier, D. A. Rankic and D. W. C. MacMillan, Chem. Rev., 2013, **113**, 5322; (d) J. Xuan and W.-J. Xiao, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 2012, **51**, 6828; (e) M. A. Ischay and T. P. Yoon, Eur. J. Org. Chem., 2012, 3359; (f) L. Shi and W. Xia, Chem. Soc. Rev., 2012, **41**, 7687; (g) N. Hoffmann, ChemSusChem, 2012, **5**, 352; (h) J. W. Tucker and C. R. J. Stephenson, J. Org. Chem., 2012, **77**, 1617; (i) J. M. R. Narayanam and C. R. J. Stephenson, Chem. Soc. Rev., 2011, **40**, 102; (j) T. P. Yoon, M. A. Ischay and J. Du, Nat. Chem., 2010, **2**, 527.
- 6 (a) J. Xie, Q. Xue, H. Jin, H. Li, Y. Cheng and C. Zhu, Chem. Sci., 2013, 4, 1281; (b) X. Ju, D. Li, W. Li, W. Yu and F. Bian, Adv. Synth. Catal., 2012, 354, 3561; (c) W.-J. Yoo, A. Tanoue and S. Kobayashi, Chem.-Asian J., 2012, 7, 2764; (d) S. Cai, X. Zhao, X. Wang, Q. Liu, Z. Li and D. Z. Wang, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 2012, 51, 8050; (e) D. A. DiRocco and T. Rovis, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2012, 134, 8094; (f) J. W. Tucker, Y. Zhang, T. F. Jamison and C. R. J. Stephenson, Angew. Chem., Int. Ed., 2012, 51, 4144; (g) M. Rueping, R. M. Koenigs, K. Poscharny, D. C. Fabry, D. Leonori and C. Vila, Chem.-Eur. J., 2012, 18, 5170; (h) D. B. Freeman, L. Furst, A. G. Condie and C. R. J. Stephenson, Org. Lett., 2012, 14, 94; (i) M. Rueping, S. Zhu and R. M. Koenigs, Chem. Commun., 2011, 47, 12709; (j) M. Rueping, D. Leonori and T. Poisson, Chem. Commun., 2011, 47, 9615; (k) M. Rueping, S. Zhu and R. M. Koenigs, Chem. Commun., 2011, 47, 8679; (l) A. G. Condie, J. C. González-Gómez and C. R. J. Stephenson, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2010, 132, 1464.
- 7 (a) N. Priyadarshani, Y. Liang, J. Suriboot, H. S. Bazzi and D. E. Bergbreiter, ACS Macro. Lett., 2013, 2, 571;
 (b) C. Wang, K. E. deKrafft and W. Lin, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2012, 134, 7211; (c) C. Wang, Z. Xie, K. E. deKrafft and W. Lin, ACS Appl. Mater. Interfaces, 2012, 4, 2288;
 (d) J.-L. Wang, C. Wang, K. E. deKrafft and W. Lin, ACS Catal., 2012, 2, 417; (e) C. Wang, Z. Xie, K. E. deKrafft and W. Lin, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2011, 133, 13445;
 (f) H. Shimakoshi, M. Nishi, A. Tanaka, K. Chikama and Y. Hisaeda, Chem. Commun., 2011, 47, 6548; (g) Z. Xie,

C. Wang, K. E. deKrafft and W. Lin, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2011, 133, 2056.

- 8 A. Tanoue, W.-J. Yoo and S. Kobayashi, *Adv. Synth. Catal.*, 2013, 355, 269.
- 9 H. Mizuno, J. Takaya and N. Iwasawa, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2011, 133, 1251.
- 10 Y. Miyake, K. Nakajima and Y. Nishibayashi, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **134**, 3338.
- 11 H. Miyamura, G. C. Y. Choo, T. Yasukawa, W.-J. Yoo and S. Kobayashi, *Chem. Commun.*, 2013, **49**, 9917.
- 12 (a) J. J. Maul, P. J. Ostrowski, G. A. Ublacker, B. Linclau and D. P. Curran, *Top. Curr. Chem.*, 1999, **206**, 79; (b) A. Ogawa and D. P. Curran, *J. Org. Chem.*, 1997, **62**, 450.
- 13 Upon a reviewer's suggestion, we also examined the aerobic phosphonylation reaction between *N*-phenyl tetrahydroisoquinoline (4a) and diethyl phosphite (5a) using $Ir(ppy)_2(dtbbpy)PF_6$ as a catalyst under our optimized reaction conditions. We found that the reaction proceeds, albeit with undesired side reactions, to provide the desired CDC adduct in 55% yield.