SYNTHETIC PHOTOELECTROCHEMISTRY ORIENTED TO THE **OBTENTION OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS. C-H BONDS OXIDATIVE ACTIVATION**

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ABSTRACT

The development of sustainable methodologies for the synthesis of organic compounds is a fundamental challenge in modern organic chemistry. This project is focused on advancing the fields of photoredox catalysis (PRC) and synthetic photoelectrochemistry, exploring their applications in oxidative C-H substitution reactions. In the first place, we propose the synthesis and characterization of novel photoredox catalysts derived from naphthalene diimides, targeting their ability to form stable radical ions under visible light irradiation. Additionally, the project aims to evaluate the catalytic activity of these catalysts in model reactions, employing consecutive photoinduced electron transfer (conPET) and electro-photoredox catalysis (e-PRC) mechanisms, where the formation of the excited state of radical ions is the key catalytic step. The ultimate goal is to optimize reaction conditions through the exploration of environmentally friendly solvents, thereby expanding the applicability of these strategies. This work seeks to contribute to the development of efficient catalytic systems for selective and sustainable organic transformations, highlighting the potential of visible light and electricity as clean, versatile reagents.

OBJECTIVES

(electro)photoredox 1. Synthesis catalysts of derived form **naphtalene diimides (NDI)** with electron donor groups.

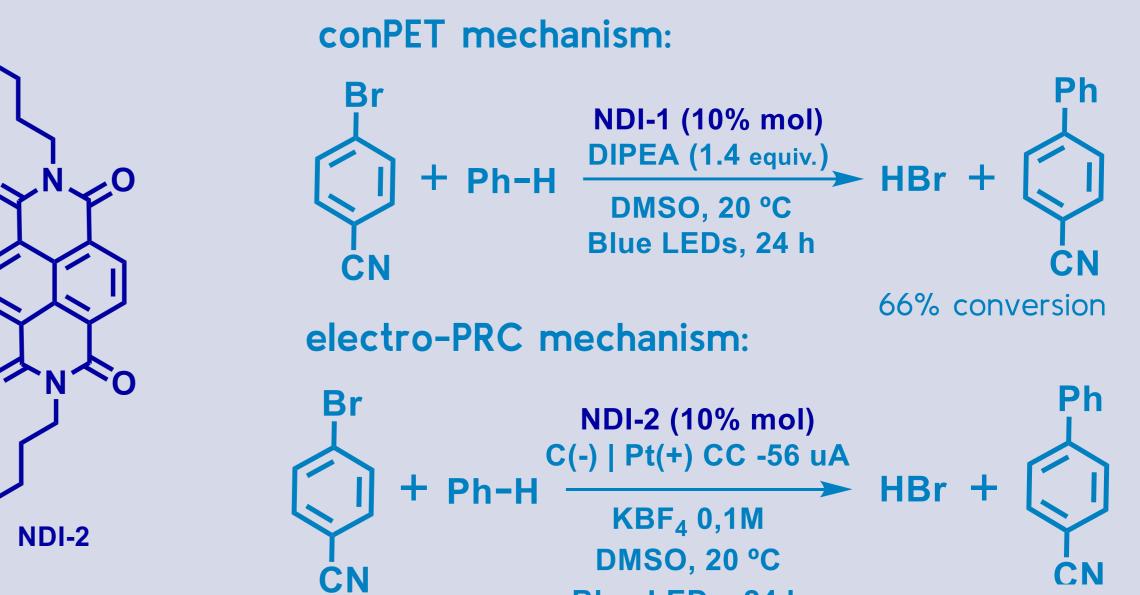
2. Characterization of NDI photocatalyst through spectroscopic and electrochemical techniques.

3. Evaluate the activity of NDI (electro)photocatalyst in C-H oxidative activation reactions.

PREVIOUS REPORTS

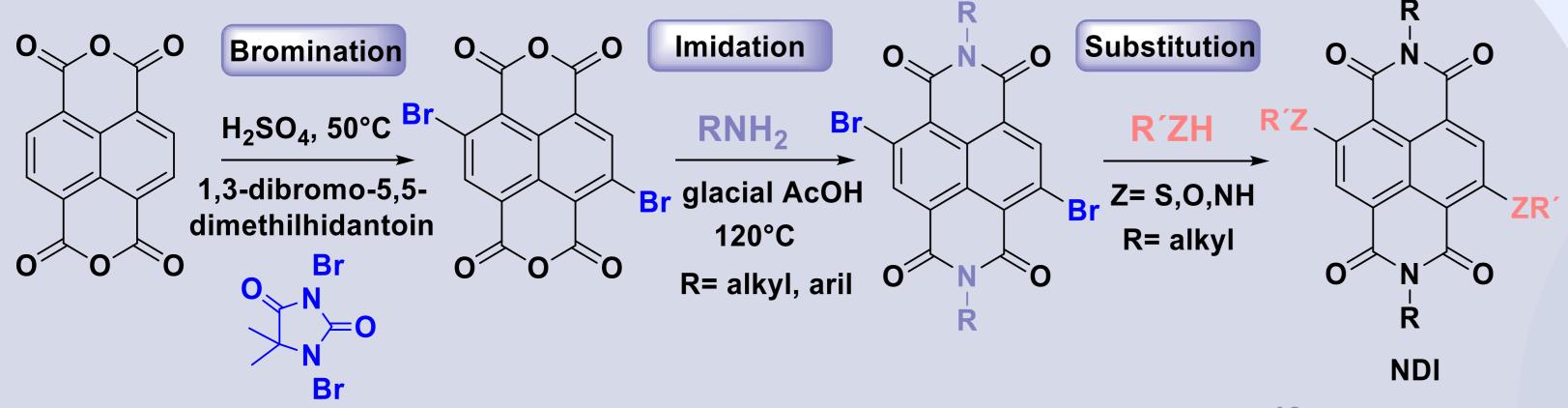
1. Synthesis of catalysts derived form naphtalene diimides (NDI).

2. Evaluation of NDI as (electro)photocatalysts in C-C coupling reaction.



MATERIALS and METHODS

1. Synthesis of catalysts derived form naphtalene diimides (NDI).



The synthetic sequence follows previously reported protocols^{1,2}. Further optimization is needed to minimize the use of hazardous reagents, such as concentrated H_2SO_4 , and to avoid <u>high-temperature conditions</u>.

2. Characterization of synthesized NDI catalysts.

- UV-Visible and Stationary Fluorescence Spectroscopy
- Time-Resolved Fluorescence Spectroscopy. •
- Cyclic Voltammetry.
- Spectro-electrochemical studies.

Caby et al., ChemCatChem, 2021, 13, 3001- 3009

3. Evaluation of NDI as (electro)photocatalysts in C-H activation model reactions.

Decarboxilation reaction:

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Nucleophilic Substitution reaction:

Evaluation of con-PET and electro-PRC approaches

- Excitation wavelenght (LEDs).
- Working potential.
- Solvents and co-solvents (alkylcarbonates and water).
- Cell type, electrode materials, supporting electrolyte.

REFERENCES

2, 693- 791.

¹ Sasikumar, M. et al. Asian JOC. 2013,



NDI-1

Characterization of neutral and radical ion forms of NDI

