Synthetic Organic Photochemistry

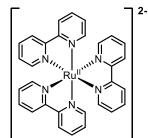
Covered in today's problem class;

- •Underlying physical chemistry principles of photochemistry.
- •The fate of excited states of photoredox catalysts.
- Practical considerations when carrying out photochemical reactions.
- •Common name reactions in synthetic organic photochemistry.

Before starting have a read through the Burns group slideshow that I will circulate. The first 7 slides are very useful.

Principles of Photochemistry

- 1) Draw a Jablonski diagram, labelling each electronic state and the transitions between them.
- 1) Define the following terms: *extinction coefficient, quantum yield, photosensitizer, quencher.*
- 2) How would you determine whether a photochemical reaction/process proceeds through a singlet or a triplet excited state?
- 3) The photo-redox catalyst $[Ru(bpy)_3]Cl_2$ has a $\lambda_{max} = 452$ nm. What is the excited state energy (in kJmol⁻¹) of this transition metal complex?
- 4) Have a look at *Chem. Rev.* **2013**, *113*, 5322-5363 (pages 5323-5324). Explain why the excited state of $[Ru(bpy)_3]Cl_2$ is both a powerful oxidant and reductant, showing the relevant molecular orbitals.



Synthetic Organic Photochemistry

- i) What are the Woodward-Hoffmann rules? How does this change under photochemical control? ii) The $[6\pi]$ electrocyclic reaction below (Moses et al. *Org. Lett.* **2008**, *10*, 4025) is under photochemical
 - iii) What would the be the expected diastereoselectivity under thermal control?

(±)-tridachiahydropyrone

- 7) i) What is the mechanism of the following transformation? (Synth. Commun. 2008, 38, 212-216)
 - ii) What is the role of the tetraphenylporphyrin (TPP)?

control. What is the expected diastereoselectivity?

iii) Suggest some conditions to for the conversion of the Z-alkene to the E-alkene.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{MeO} \\ \text{Me} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Me} \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{Me}_2 \text{S, TPP} \\ \text{CCl}_4 \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{MeO} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{MeO} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{MeO} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{MeO} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{MeO} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{MeO} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \begin{array}{c} \text{MeO} \\ \end{array} \\ \\ \\ \end{array} \\ \\$$

- 8) i) What are Beckwith's rules?
 - ii) Using this information, suggest a mechanism for the following transformation. (Danishefsky et al. *Tetrahedron Lett.* **2008**, 49, 6383-6385)

9) Look up the DeMayo reaction. Suggest a mechanism for the following transformation. (Demuth et al. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. Engl.* **1986**, *25*, 1117-1119.)

10) What is the following name reaction? Provide a mechanism. (Paquette et al. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **1986**, *108*, 3841-3842.)

(time permitting) Using your knowledge of the above name reactions, give a mechanism for the following (hint. Consider the imide in alternative tautomer) (Booker-Milburn et al. *Org. Lett.* **2004**, *6*, 1481-1484.)