


 Cite this: *RSC Adv.*, 2023, 13, 23359

Site-selective and metal-free C–H phosphonation of arenes *via* photoactivation of thianthrenium salts†

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Aryl phosphonates are prevalent moieties in medicinal chemistry and agrochemicals. Their chemical synthesis normally relies on the use of precious metals, harsh conditions or aryl halides as substrates. Herein, we describe a sustainable light-promoted and site-selective C–H phosphonation of arenes *via* thianthrenation and the formation of an electron donor–acceptor complex (EDA) as key steps. The method tolerates a wide range of functional groups including biomolecules. The use of sunlight also promotes this transformation and our mechanistic investigations support a radical chain mechanism.

 Received 6th July 2023
 Accepted 27th July 2023

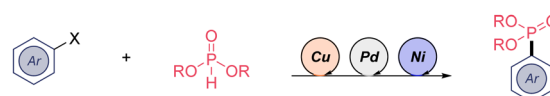
DOI: 10.1039/d3ra04512a

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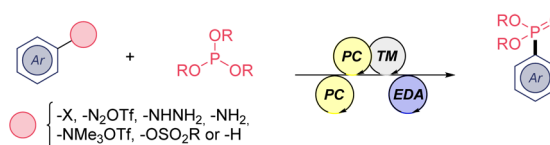
Organophosphorus compounds are ubiquitous compounds in pharmaceutical and agrochemical fields due to their interesting bioactivities. For example, aryl phosphonates can serve as suitable non-hydrolyzable phosphate mimics in biomedical chemistry.¹ Thus, the preparation of such organic architectures has received great attention by synthetic organic chemists. Classically, the aryl phosphonate moiety can be accessed *via* Grignard or organolithium reagents and through transition-metal catalyzed processes (Scheme 1A).² However, in recent years the implementation of electrocatalytic³ and visible light-mediated⁴ methods as a milder strategy for the preparation of phosphonates have been applied with success. In this field, photo-,⁵ metallaphotoredox⁶ and electron-donor–acceptor (EDA) methods⁷ (Scheme 1A) have been employed using different aryl radical precursors, such as aryl halides, aminated arenes, or aryl sulfonates through homolytic cleavage of C(sp²)–heteroatom bonds.⁸ In addition, two examples of light induced direct C(sp²)–H phosphonation have been reported in the same year. One of them, developed by König functionalizes electron-rich arenes by means of a ruthenium photocatalyst in combination with ammonium persulfate as sacrificial oxidant,⁹ while the second reported by Lei group uses a dual catalytic system composed of acridinium photosensitiser and a Co co-catalyst.^{6c} Indeed, the development of direct C(sp²)–H phosphonation

A) Reported Methods for the Phosphonation of Arenes

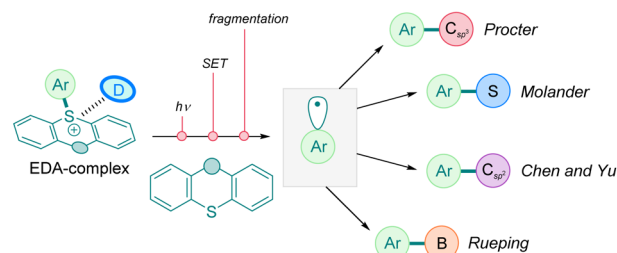
Transition-metal catalyzed C–X bond



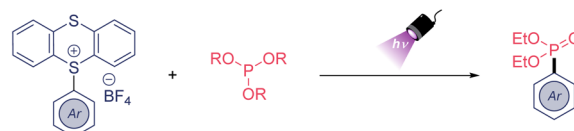
Photocatalytic mediated protocols



B) Aryl Radical Generation from Sulfonium Salts via EDA - 2022



This work: Site-selective Metal-free Photoinduced Phosphonation of Arenes via Thianthrenation



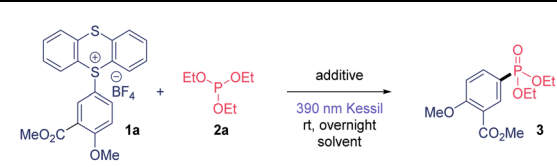
Scheme 1 Top: (A) strategies for the preparation of aryl phosphonates. (B) Precedents using sulfonium salts as electron-acceptors in EDA complex strategies. Bottom: this work.

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† Electronic supplementary information (ESI) available: Characterization of compounds, mechanistic investigation, and spectroscopic data. See DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1039/d3ra04512a>

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Table 1 Optimization of the reaction conditions^a


Entry	Equiv. 2a	Solvent	Additive	Light	Yield ^b (%)
1	10	DMA	None	390 nm	65
2	10	DMA	K ₂ CO ₃	390 nm	82 (75) ^c
3	10	DMA	DABCO	390 nm	80
4	10	Acetone	K ₂ CO ₃	390 nm	81
5	10	MeCN	K ₂ CO ₃	390 nm	88
6	10	DCM	K ₂ CO ₃	390 nm	85
7	10	MeCN	K ₂ CO ₃	390 nm	87
8	10	MeCN	K ₃ PO ₄	390 nm	84
9	10	MeCN	KHCO ₃	390 nm	90
10	10	MeCN	KHCO ₃	Dark	<10
11	5	MeCN	KHCO ₃	390 nm	89
12	2.5	MeCN	KHCO ₃	390 nm	75
13	5	MeCN	KHCO ₃	390 nm	87 ^d
14	5	MeCN	KHCO ₃	456 nm	88
15	5	Wet MeCN	KHCO ₃	390 nm	53 ^d

^a Reaction conditions: 0.1 mmol of TT salt **1a**, 0.1 mmol of the corresponding additive, indicated amounts of phosphite **2a** and 0.1 M in the indicated dry solvent. ^b Determined by ¹H NMR using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as internal standard. ^c Isolated yield from 0.5 mmol of **1a**. ^d 30 minutes reaction time.

methods are highly desirable, and although these latter synthetic methods are efficient, their environmental footprint is far from desirable. The use of transition metals, organic dyes, or excess sacrificial agents remain challenges towards a more sustainable green synthesis of these medicinally relevant backbones.

The photoactivation of electron donor-acceptor (EDA) complexes has emerged as a complementary tool for the generation of carbon- and heteroatom-centered radicals avoiding the use of exogenous photocatalysts.¹⁰ This mild mode of reactivity to generate open-shell species is very attractive from an environmental point of view.

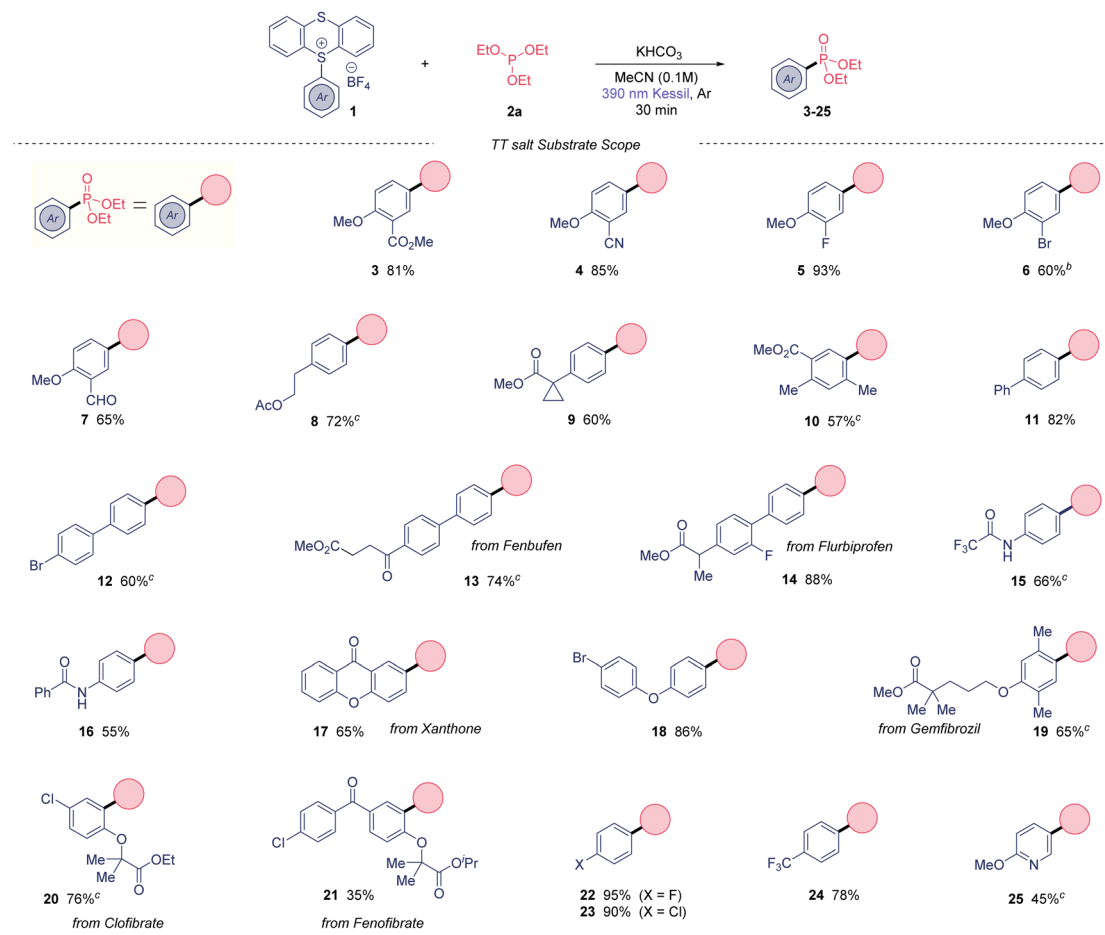
The C(sp²)-H thianthrenation of arenes provides high site-selective functionalization avoiding the use of directing groups, yielding the so-called thianthrenium salts (TTS).¹¹ Ritter and co-workers have exploited the aryl radical generation of TTS *via* metallaphotoredox catalysis.¹² During the last year, different research groups have shown the potential of TTS to generate new molecular aggregates in the ground state in combination with suitable electron-donor molecules (Scheme 1B).¹³ Appropriate photoirradiation of these new molecular aggregates triggers a single electron transfer (SET) event yielding a radical ion pair. Subsequently, it undergoes an irreversible homolytic fragmentation to deliver thianthrene (TT) and the high-energy aryl radical species, which can be engaged in various transformations (Scheme 1B) including C(sp²)-B/C/S bond-forming reactions. The formation of C(sp²)-P bonds through this mode of reactivity is less known.¹⁴

Herein, we extend the range of electron-donor substrates in sulfonium salt EDA complex chemistry, using an organophosphorus reagent as electron-donor for the first time. A high site-selective C-H phosphonation reaction of arenes proceeding through the formation of TTS as key intermediates and using phosphites as electron-donor molecules is presented (Scheme 1, bottom). The generation of a reactive aryl radical intermediate in a regulated fashion collapses with the phosphite affording the desired aryl phosphonate and recovering the TT, which can be recycled. While preparing the submission of this manuscript, the Yang group presented the first C(sp²)-P bonds synthesis from TTS and a diamine external electron-donor.¹⁵ Interestingly, this work is highly complementary to our approach, relying on the formation of a different EDA complex and providing a distinct mechanistic pathway.

We began the optimization studies of this C(sp²)-P bond formation by selecting TTS **1a** and triethylphosphite **2a** as model substrates (Table 1). We were delighted to observe a 65% yield using dimethylacetamide (DMA) as solvent under 390 nm Kessil® overnight light irradiation (Table 1, entry 1). The use of an organic or inorganic salt provided better reactivity (Table 1, entries 2 and 3). We explored further the use of other more volatile solvents such as acetone, acetonitrile (MeCN) and dichloromethane (DCM), and they also proved to be competent solvents for this transformation (Table 1, entries 4–6). Then, we selected acetonitrile as solvent, which in combination with KHCO₃ provided **3** in excellent yield (Table 1, entry 9). The necessity of light irradiation was confirmed because we detected only traces of product when conducting this transformation under dark conditions (Table 1, entry 10). Finally, we could decrease both the equivalents of **2a** and the reaction time, observing same yields after only 30 minutes of illumination (Table 1, entry 13). The use of other wavelengths also proved to be suitable for this transformation, although it required longer reaction times. Finally, the use of non-dried solvent provided worst results. The presence of traces of water in the reaction mixture decreases the efficiency of this transformation due to the generation of highly reactive aryl radical intermediates as well as the presence of the moisture sensitive phosphite. Thus, anhydrous solvent is required to synthesize this aryl phosphonates in high yield.

With suitable reaction conditions in hand, the scope of the presented photoinduced reaction was investigated (Table 2). First, we used triethylphosphite as organophosphorus coupling partner. A range of 2-substituted anisoles were amenable to this transformation, obtaining 2-nitrile (**4**), 2-halogenated (**5** and **6**) and 2-aldehyde (**7**) derivatives in high yields. Arenes containing alkylated substitutions were also competent substrates (**8–10**), yielding the desired aryl phosphonates from moderate to good yields. Biphenyls were used as coupling partners with success including biphenyl (**11**) and 4-bromophenyl (**12**), which the presence of the bromide allows subsequent post-functionalization. Notably, the phosphonate derivatives of the anti-inflammatories Fenbufen and Flurbiprofen were isolated in 74 and 88%, respectively. In general, the method also tolerates aryl amides, obtaining the bifunctional molecules **15** and **16** in good yields. The phosphonate derivative from the



Table 2 Substrate scope evaluation^a

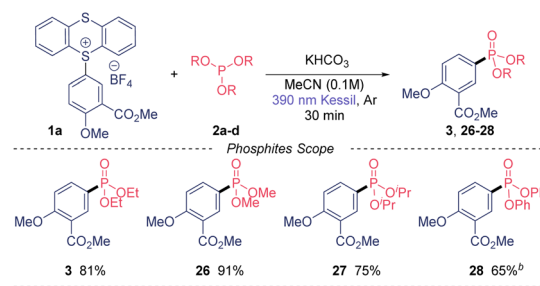
^a Reaction conditions: 0.5 mmol of the corresponding TT salt, 2.5 mmol of **2a**, 0.5 mmol of KHCO_3 in MeCN (0.1 M) under 390 nm Kessil@ irradiation for 30 minutes. ^b 2.5 equiv. of **2a** used. ^c Light irradiation for 12 h.

insecticide Xanthone was also isolated in a 65% yield (**17**). A wide range of ether-substituted arenes were tested under the reaction conditions (**18–21**) from good to excellent yields, including relevant bioactive molecules such Gemfibrozil (65%) or Clofibrate (76%). Of note, we could extend this method to electron-deficient monohalogenated arenes, in contrast to other photochemical C(sp²)-H phosphonations.^{6c,9} Thus, fluoro- (**22**) and chlorobenzene (**23**) derivatives were isolated in outstanding yields (95 and 90%, respectively). Additionally, **24** was prepared in excellent yield. Lastly, our method not only works for arenes, but also heteroaromatic **25** was synthesized in good yield.

Overall, this method presents high functional group tolerance, and it allows to carry halides through the photochemical process, in contrast to previously reported methods.^{5–7} Importantly, the thianthrene unit beyond acting as a leaving group, it is responsible to form the EDA complex with the phosphite as electron donor molecule.

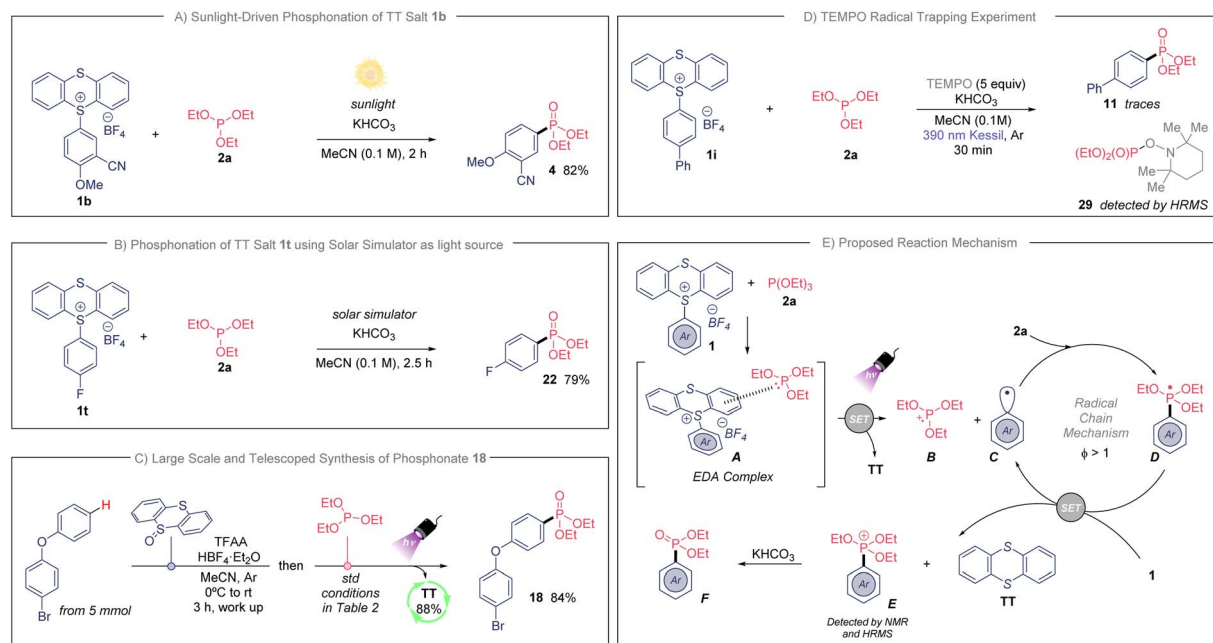
Of note, we could also recover the TT leaving group in high purity in all cases in excellent yield (85–90%). Next, we moved our attention to the phosphites substrate scope (Table 3). Trimethyl phosphite also gave excellent yield (**26**) when using our

model TT salt **1a**, as well as the bulkier triisopropyl phosphite, which provide the desired phosphonate **27** in 75% yield. Notably, the use of triphenylphosphite also was amenable to this transformation, although the reaction required longer time to be completed.

Table 3 Substrate scope using TT salt **1a** and different phosphites^a

^a Reaction conditions: 0.5 mmol of TT salt **1a**, 2.5 mmol of the corresponding phosphite, 0.5 mmol of KHCO_3 in MeCN (0.1 M) under 390 nm Kessil@ irradiation for 30 minutes. ^b Overnight irradiation.





Scheme 2 (A) Light-promoted synthesis of **4** under standard conditions from natural sunlight. (B) Photoinduced preparation of **22** using the standard conditions and a solar light simulator. (C) Large and telescoped synthesis of **18**, see ESI† for additional details. (D) TEMPO radical trapping experiment. (E) Proposed reaction mechanism.

Because of the efficiency of the developed photochemical process, we further examined the adaptability of this transformation when natural sunlight was used as illumination source (Scheme 2A). To our delight, we isolated compound **4** in 82% yield during only 2 hours of sunlight exposure (see ESI† for details). This experiment highlights the practicality of this transformation. Additionally, we prepared fluorinated phosphonate **22** in an excellent 79% yield when using a solar simulator as light source (see Scheme 2B and ESI†). Finally, to highlight the usefulness of this synthetic approach we studied the direct C–H phosphonation sequence for the provision of bifunctional aryl phosphonate **18**, directly from unfunctionalized 4-bromophenoxybenzene (Scheme 2C). This telescoped synthesis was also accomplished in large scale (from 5 mmol), and we were delighted to isolate **18** in an excellent 84% yield. Importantly, we did not detect any side-product when scaling-up the reaction. The TT was recovered as well in an 88%, which makes this protocol sustainable with minimum waste.

Next, we sought to study the operative mechanism of this transformation. First, the analysis by UV/vis absorption of the individuals and mixtures of the reaction components in MeCN showed that TTS **1a** meets **2a** in a new molecular aggregate (EDA complex, Scheme 2E). TTS **1a** and reagent **2a** present an absorption band near ultraviolet range, while the mixture of both exhibits a bathochromic shift within the visible-light absorption (see ESI†). These changes are apparent to eye since the independent solutions of **1a** and **2a** stay colorless, while the mixture of both changed to a slightly pale-yellow color (see ESI†). Secondly, the addition of TEMPO (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidinyloxy) under the standard reaction conditions totally inhibited the preparation of the phosphonated arene (Scheme

2D), detecting unreacted **1i**. Additionally, the detection of the TEMPO adduct **29** indicates the involvement of the phosphite as electron-donor molecule. Moreover, the photochemical quantum yield (Φ) of this reaction was measured ($\Phi = 118$, see ESI†). This high value indicates that this mechanism operates through an efficient radical chain pathway.¹⁶

With the experimental evidences described above, a plausible mechanism for the phosphonation of arenes is shown in Scheme 2E. The association of TTS with the phosphite involves the formation of a new EDA complex intermediate that induces a radical chain. The newly generated EDA complex **A** undergoes single electron transfer (SET) upon irradiation, providing the cationic radical species **B**, thianthrene (TT) and the highly transient aryl radical **C**. The generated radical **C** reacts with the corresponding phosphite **2a** via radical addition affording the radical intermediate **D**. Next, we propose a SET event between radical **D** ($E_{\text{ox}}^0 \approx -1.80$ V vs. SCE)³⁸ and TT salt **1** ($E_{\text{red}}^0 \approx -1.05$ V vs. SCE for **1b**),¹⁷ producing the aryl radical **C**, which enters in the chain cycle, as well as TT and the phosphonium intermediate **E**. Of note, the proposed intermediate **E** was confirmed by bidimensional $^1\text{H}/^{31}\text{P}$ HMBC NMR, as well as by HRMS when the reaction was done in the absence of KHCO_3 (see ESI† for details). Further, the phosphonium **E** follows an ionic Arbuzov-like pathway providing the desired aryl phosphonate.

Conclusions

We have reported a practical, sustainable, and scalable $\text{C}(\text{sp}^2)\text{--H}$ phosphonation of arenes avoiding the use of directing groups, stoichiometric oxidants, or harsh conditions. This transformation is enabled by the generation of thianthrenium



salts as key intermediates, and it is completed within minutes using phosphites as electron-donors. The thianthrene unit beyond simply acting as a leaving group, it serves as the electron-accepting component regardless of the electronic nature of the rest of the electron-acceptor substrate. Moreover, the TT unit could be recovered in all the reactions in both high purity and yield, which can be reused for more TTS production.^{11,18} Simple electron-rich and electron-deficient arenes were phosphonated from moderate to excellent yields, as well as complex biomolecules. The presented method could serve as an efficient tool for late-stage phosphonation. Mechanistic investigations are in agreement with the formation of an intermediate EDA complex that induces an efficient radical chain mechanism.

Author contributions

Albert Gallego-Gamo and Albert Granados optimized the reaction conditions. Albert Gallego-Gamo, David Reyes-Mesa, Axel Guinart-Guillem and Albert Granados explored the scope, and the mechanism of the reaction. Albert Granados, Carolina Gimbert-Suriñach and Adelina Vallribera supervised the project. Roser Pleixats, Carolina Gimbert-Suriñach and Adelina Vallribera acquired financial support for the development of this project. The manuscript was written by Albert Gallego, Roser Pleixats, Carolina Gimbert-Suriñach, Adelina Vallribera and Albert Granados.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

We thank Dr Eva Monteagudo (SeRMN) and Dr Pau Nolis (SeRMN) for their assistance in the bidimensional NMR studies. Support for this work under grants PID2021-124916NB-I00, RED2022-134287-T, RYC2019-027423-I and PID2021-128496OB-I00 from the MICINN (Spain) and 2021SGR00064 from AGAUR-Generalitat de Catalunya are gratefully acknowledged.

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