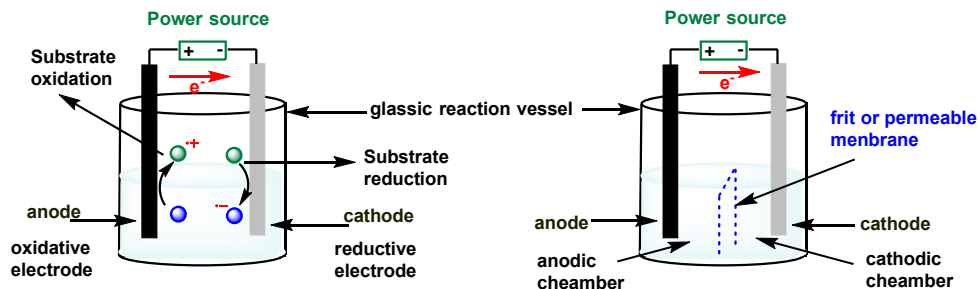


Concept of Organic Electrochemistry

Basic components of an electrochemical cell



Electrodes: Pt, graphite, Ni, RVC, Zn, Mg....
 Electrolyte: Li^+ , $n\text{Bu}_4\text{N}^+$ / I^- , Br^- , BF_4^- , PF_6^- , ClO_4^-
 Solvent: THF, DCM, acetone, MeOH, ACN, DMF, H_2O
 Reaction time: $t \text{ (s)} = Q \times 96485 \text{ (c/mol)} \times n \text{ (mol)} / I \text{ (A)}$.

Advantages

- electron as a traceless reagent in place of the generally used reactive oxidants/reductants
- mild condition, high atom/step efficiency
- lower both the risk and the cost of synthetic protocols
- unique chemo- and regioselectivity

Disadvantages

- poor repeatability of electrochemical reaction
- diverse electrochemical set-up, lack of standard set-up, expensive

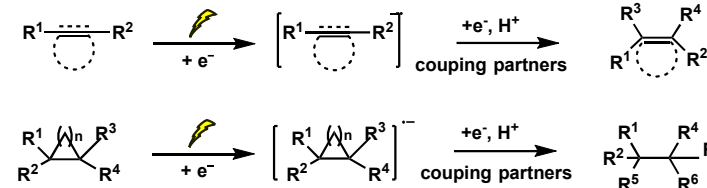
Must-Read Reviews:

- Acc. Chem. Res. 2020, 53, 72 - 83
- Chem. Rev. 2017, 117, 13230.
- Chem. Soc. Rev. 2021, 50, 7941-8002
- eScience 2 (2022) 243-277

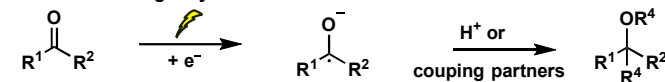
There is a large and increasing body of literature on oxidative electrosynthesis, reductive electro-chemical reactions are substantially less reported

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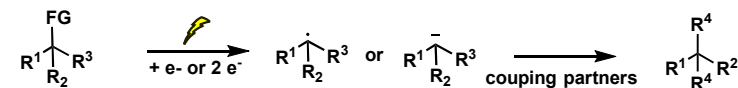
1. reaction involving anionic radical from unsaturated hydrocarbons and strained ring



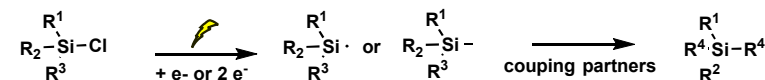
2. reaction involving ketyl radicals



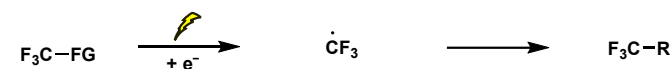
3. Reaction involving alkyl radicals



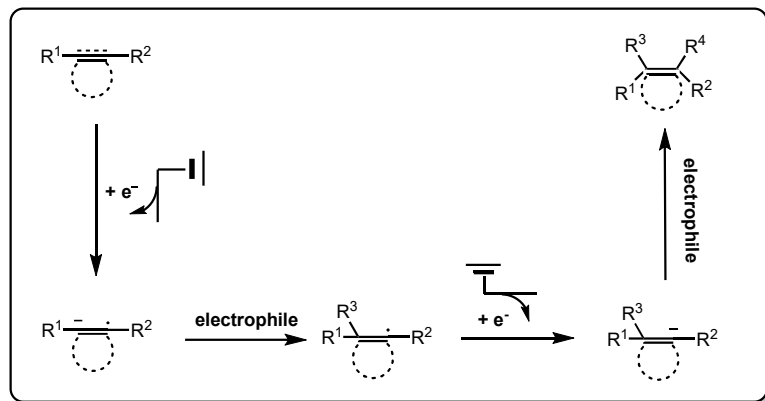
4. reaction involving silyl radicals



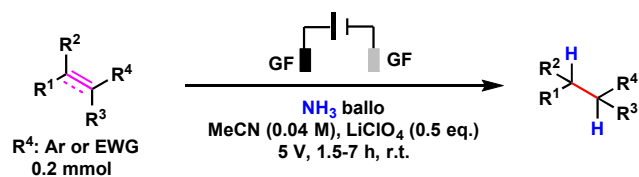
5. reaction involving trifluoromethyl radicals



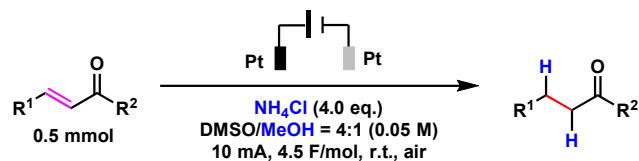
1. Reaction involving anionic radical from unsaturated hydrocarbons



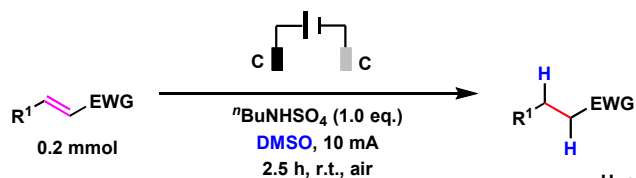
1.1 Electroreductive hydrogenation (deuteration)



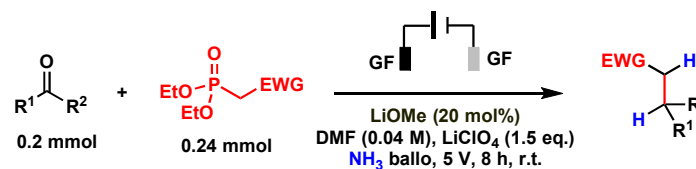
Cheng ACIE 2019, 58, 1759



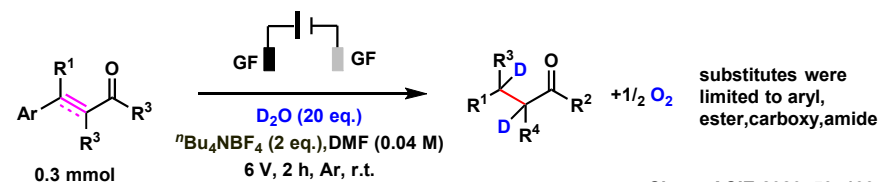
Xia CC 2019, 55, 6731



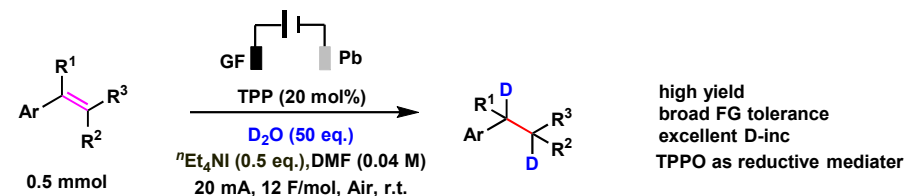
Huang OCF 2020, 7, 1817



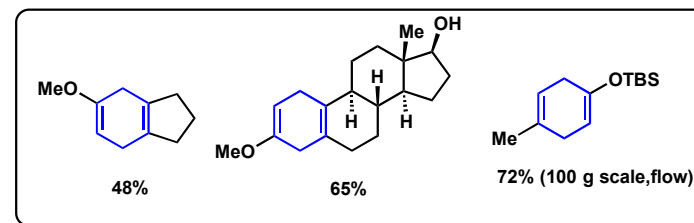
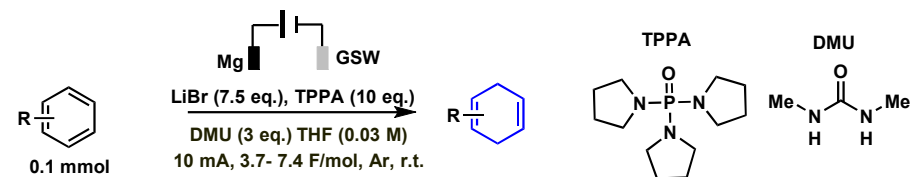
Cheng JOC 2021, 86, 16016



Cheng ACIE 2020, 59, 13962



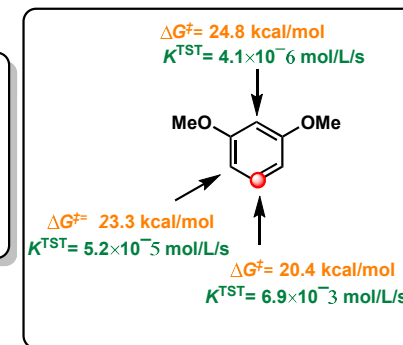
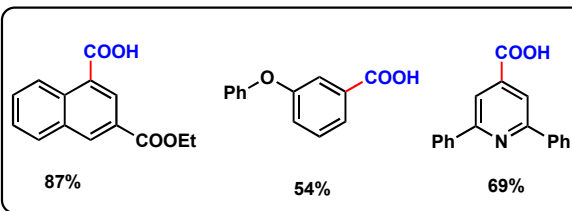
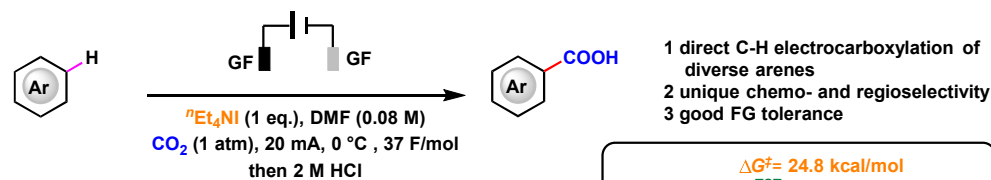
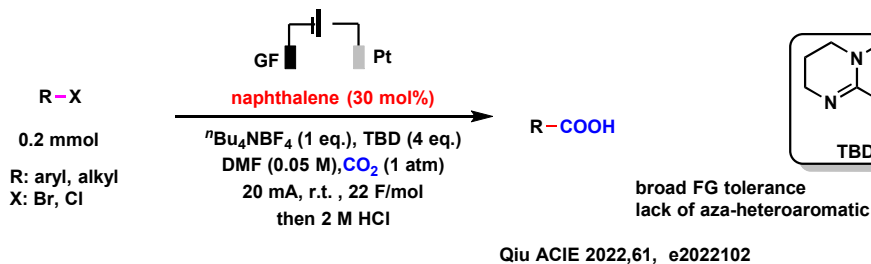
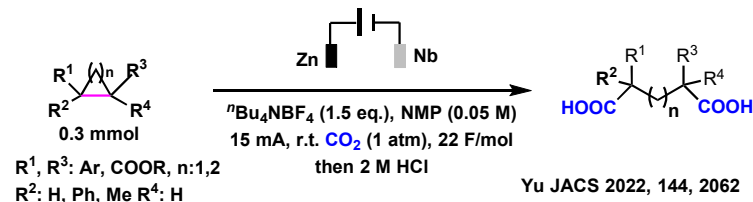
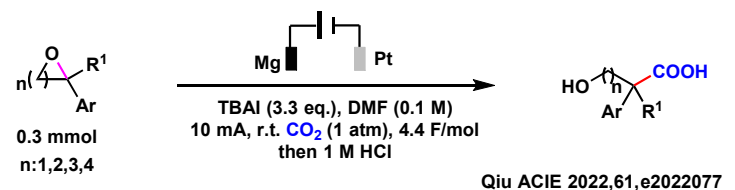
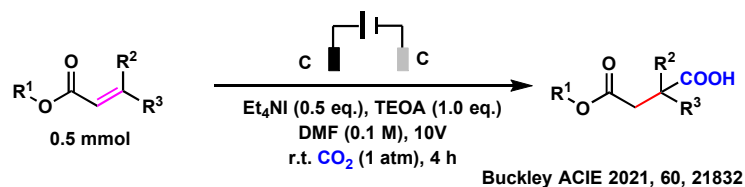
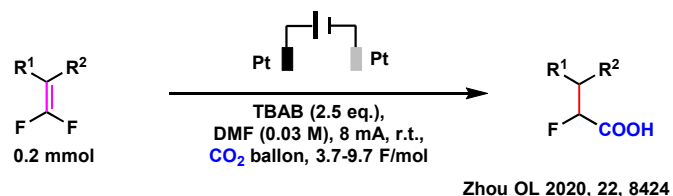
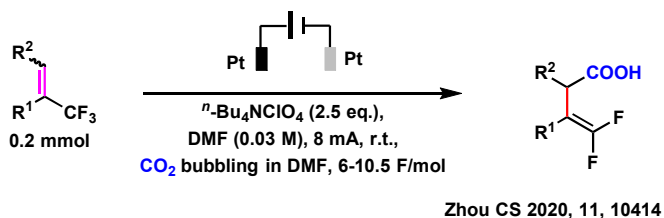
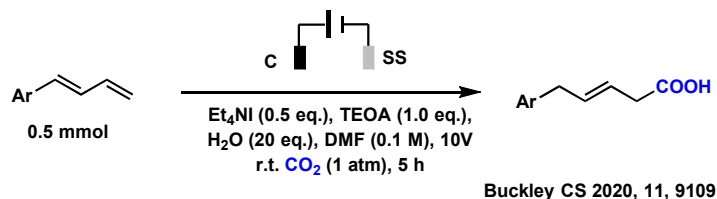
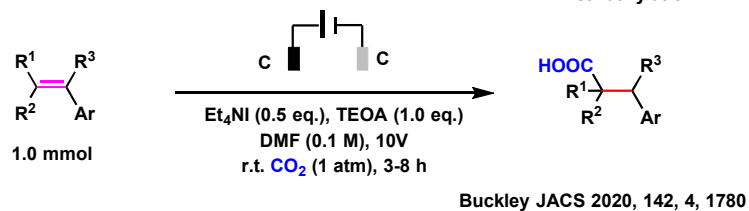
Qiu ACIE 2023, e202312803



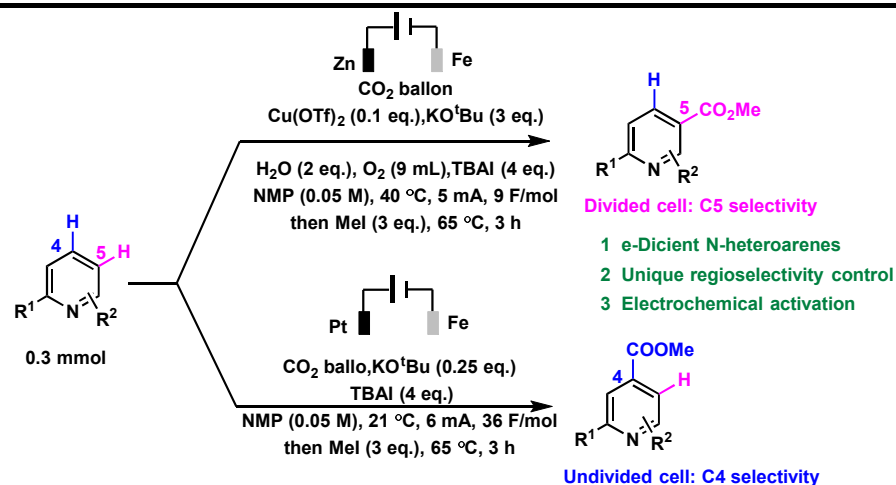
Baran Science 2019, 363, 838

1.2 Electroreductive Carboxylation

traditional method: strong base, expensive transition metal, toxic reagent, Friedel-Crafts carboxylation

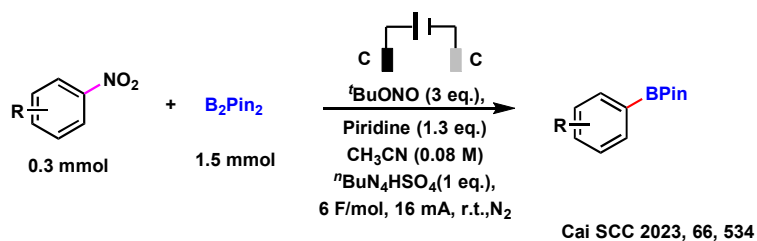


Qiu ACIE 2023, 62, e2022147

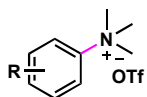


Lin Nature 2023, 615, 67.

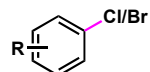
1.3 Electrochemical borylation of arenes



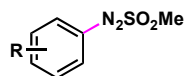
Aryl radical precursors



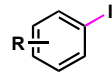
Xu OCF 2021, 8, 702



Lin JACS 2020, 142, 2087

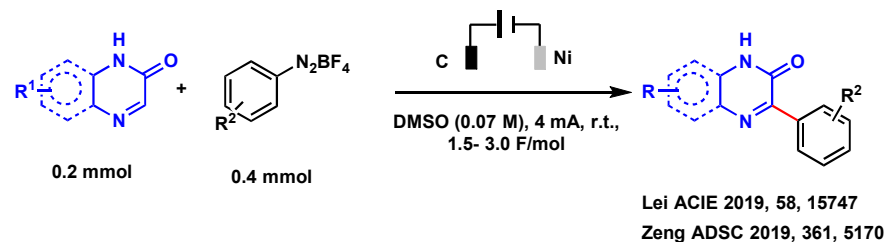


Yi ADSC 2021, 363, 1904

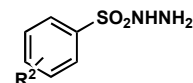


Mo CJC 2019, 37, 347

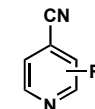
1.4 Electrochemical Minisci-type arylation



Aryl radical precursors

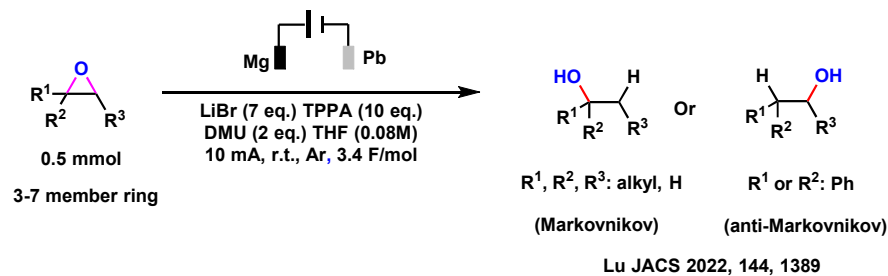
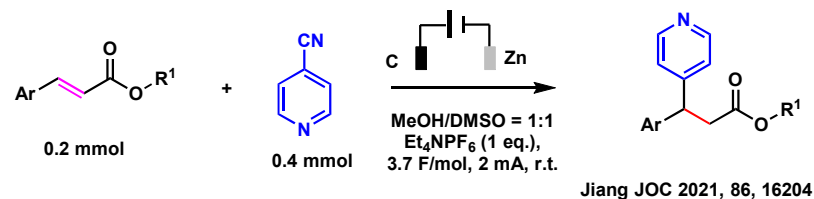


Lei CC 2019, 55, 11091

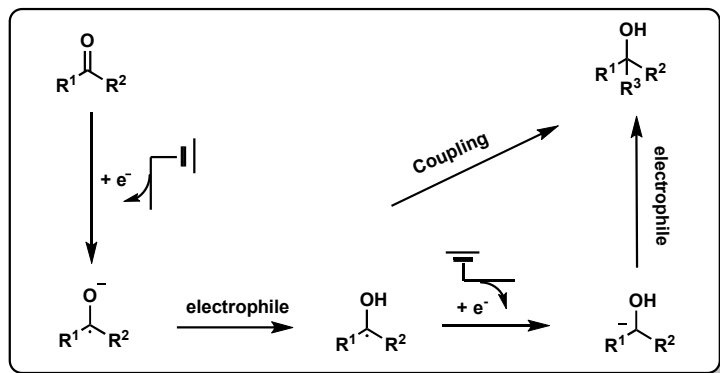


Yang OL 2021, 23, 1081

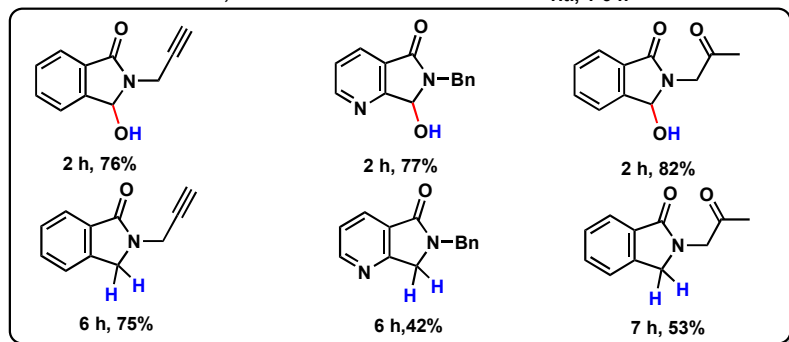
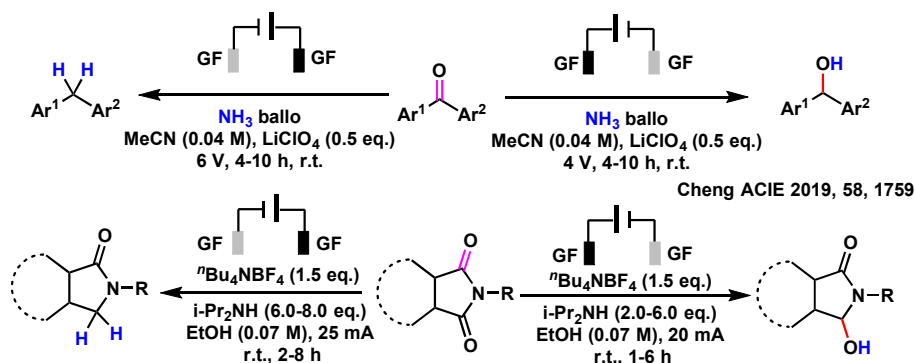
1.5 Miscellaneous eletroreduction involving anion radical



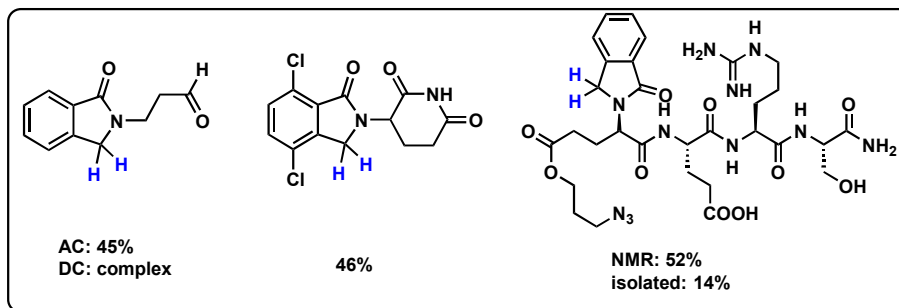
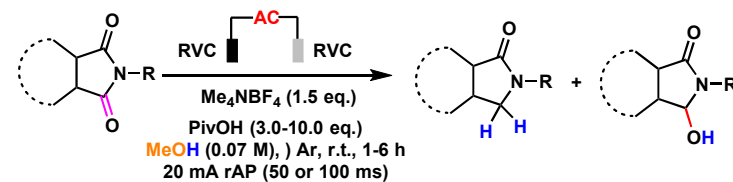
2. Reaction involving ketyl radical



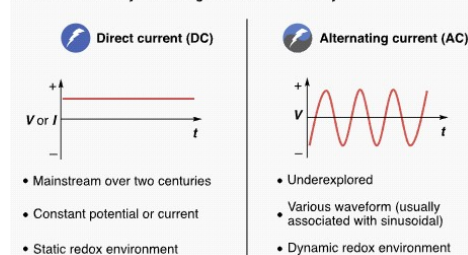
2.1 Reductive hydrogenation



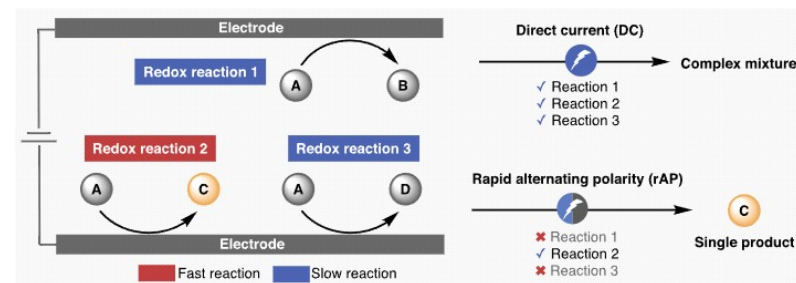
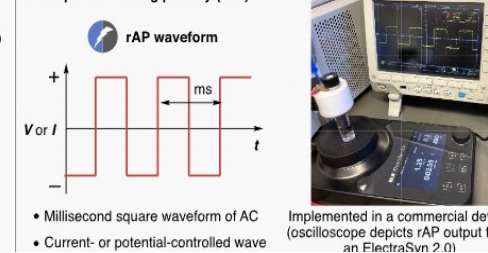
Org. Lett. 2021, 23, 2298-2302



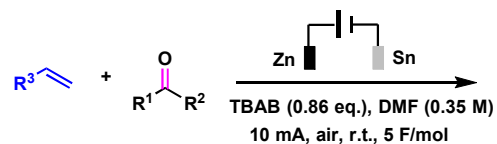
A. Waveforms in synthetic organic electrochemistry



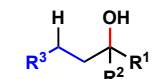
B. Rapid alternating polarity (rAP)

Baran *JACS* 2021, 143, 16580

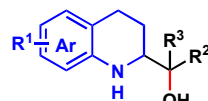
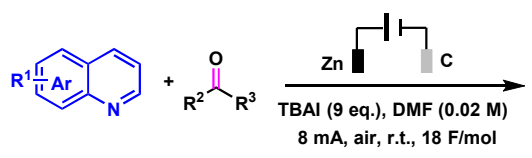
2.2 Electroreductive cross-coupling



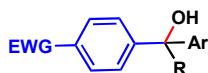
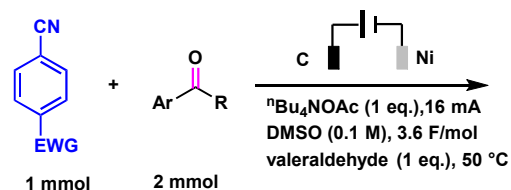
traditional method: strong base,
organometallic reagent



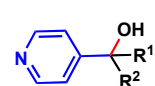
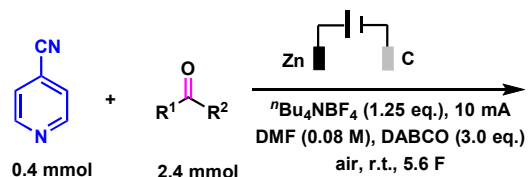
Baran JACS 2020, 142, 50, 20979



Zhang JACS 2023, 145, 20, 10967



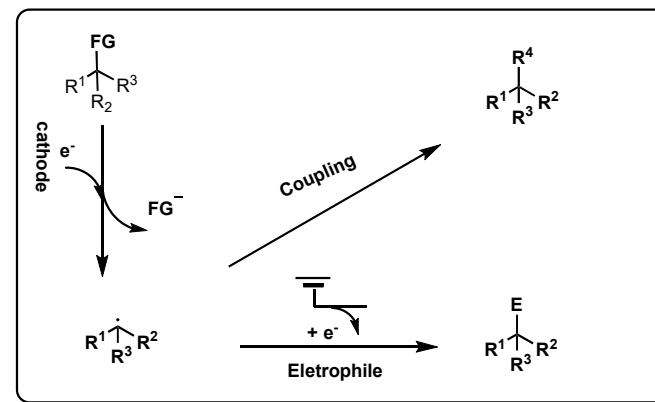
Zhang ACIE 2021, 60, 7275



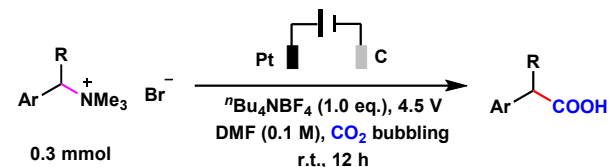
Xia OL 2021,23,3472

R^1 = Aryl, Alkyl
 R^2 = H, Me

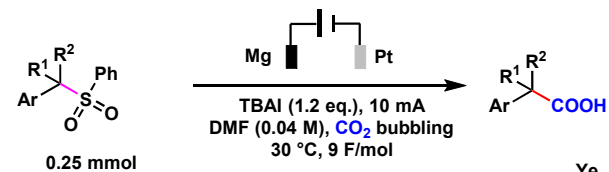
3. Reaction involving alkyl radical



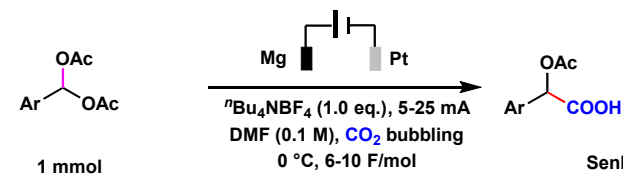
3.1 Electroreductive Carboxylation



ACS Catal. 2019, 9, 5, 4699-4705

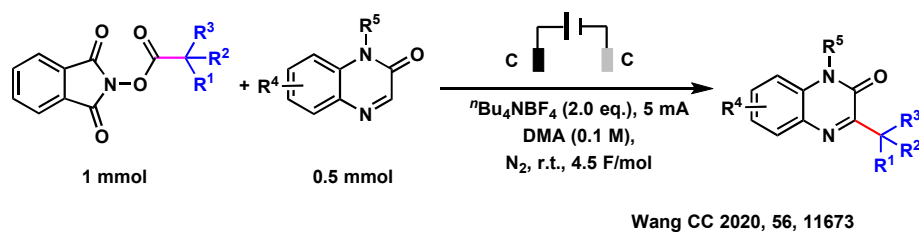
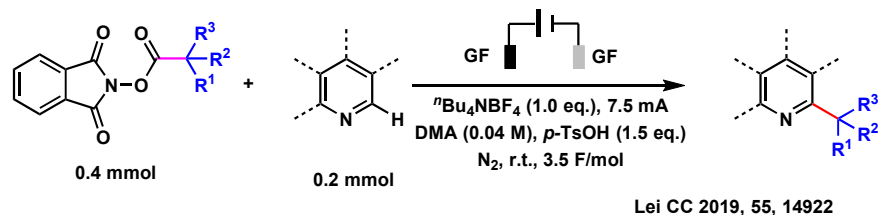


Ye JOC 2021, 86, 16162

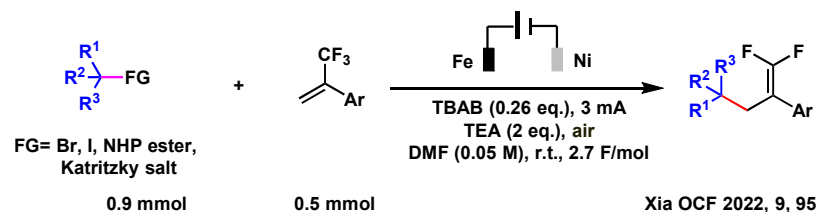
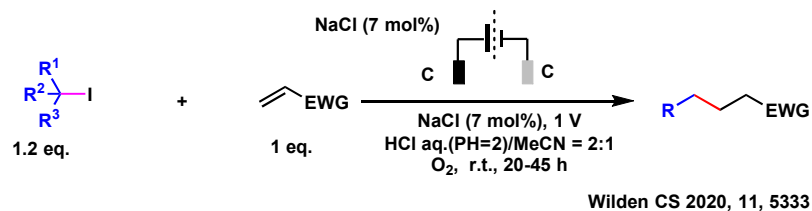
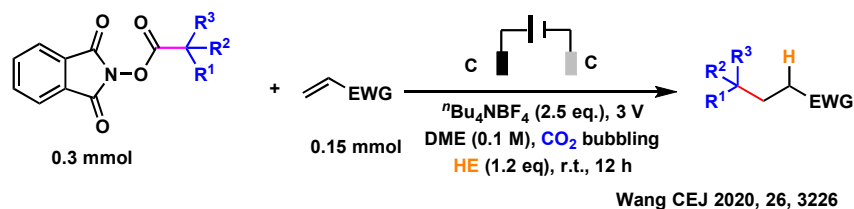


Senboku CEC 2019, 6, 4158

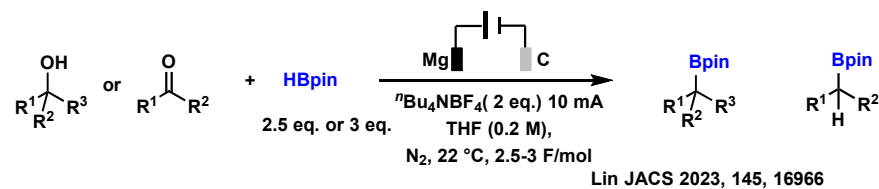
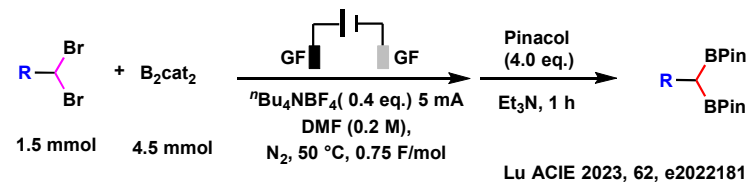
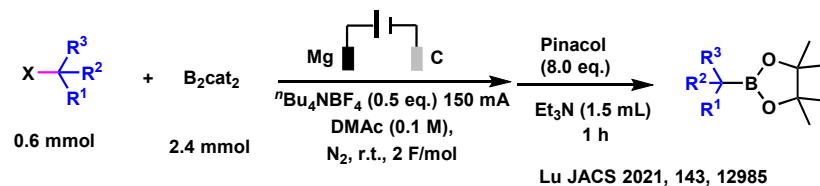
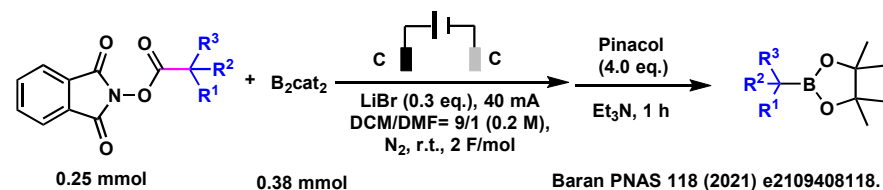
3.2 Electrochemical Minisci-type alkylation



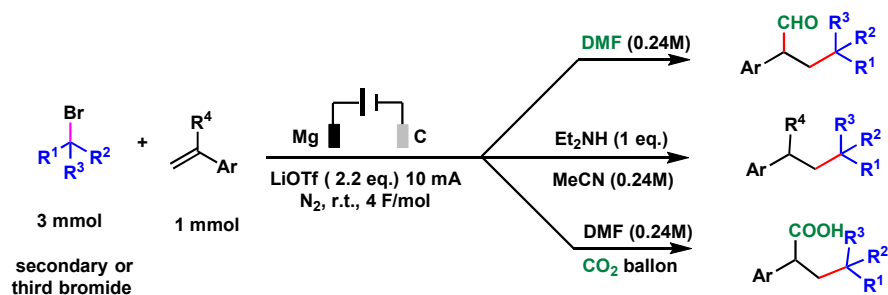
3.3 Electrochemical Giese-type reaction



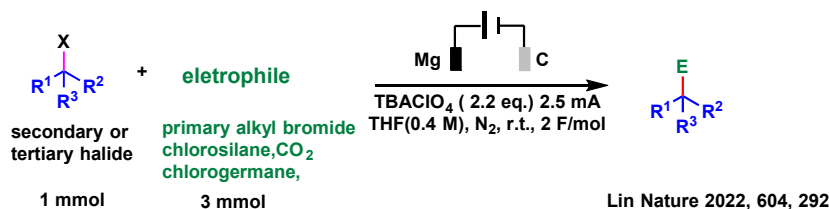
3.4 Electrochemical alkyl borylation



3.5 Electroreductive Cross-Electrophile Coupling involving alkyl halides

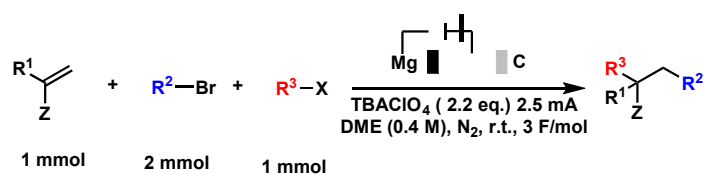


Lin JACS 2020, 142, 20661



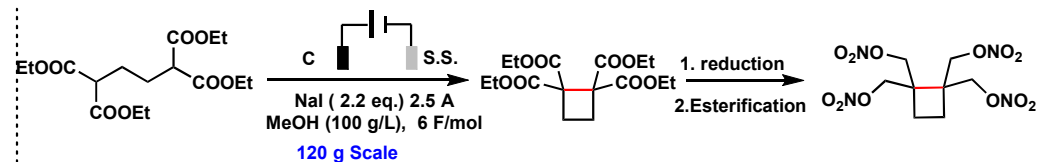
Lin Nature 2022, 604, 292

1. Introducing an anion-stabilizing substituents(boryl, aryl, vinyl, alkynyl and silyl) to lower the potential for the second reduction.
2. This stabilization effect also further augments the reduction potential difference between the two alkyl halide couplingpartners and, thus, ensures highchemoselectivity.



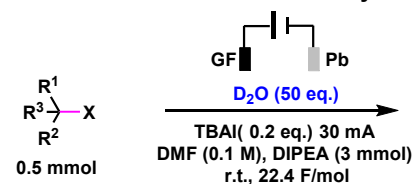
Lin JACS 2023, 145, 41, 22298

Z: radical/anion-stabilizing group
 R²: secondary/tertiary alkyl
 R³: primary alkyl, methyl; X: Br, OTs



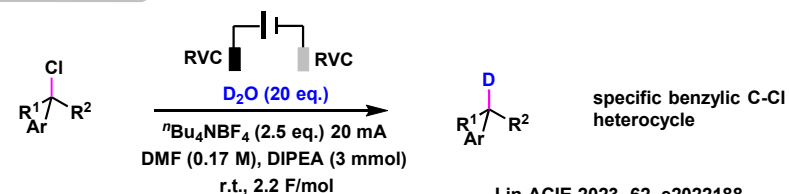
Baran OPRD 2021, 25, 2639

3.6 Electrochemical deuteration of alkyl halides



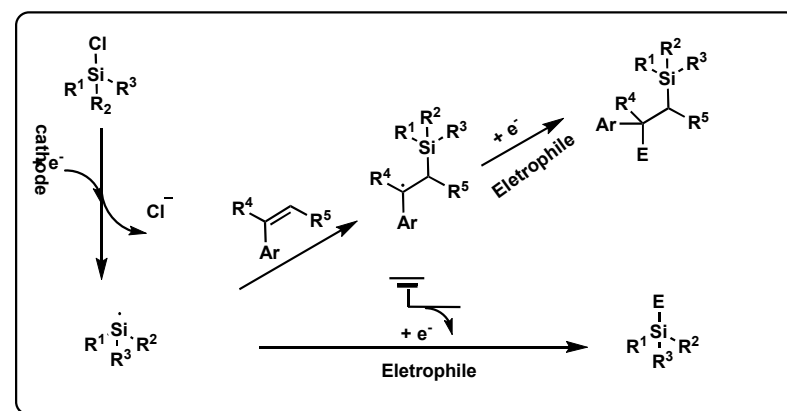
X = Cl, Br, I, OTs
 Alkyl = 1°, 2°, 3°

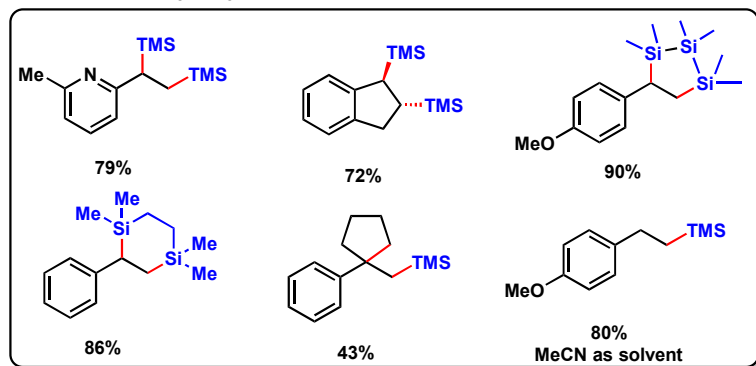
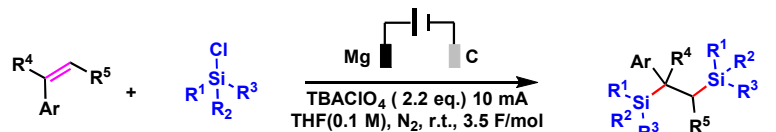
Qiu NC 2022, 13, 3774



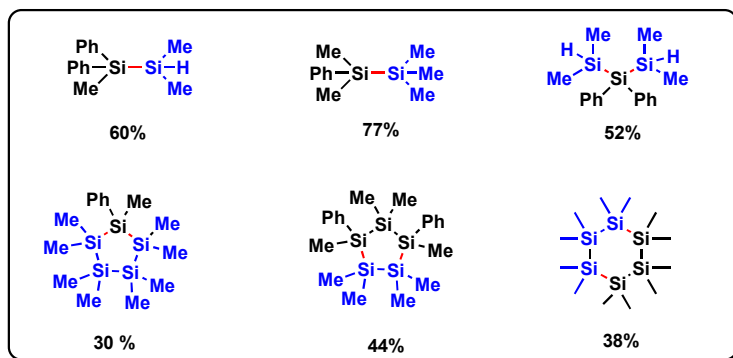
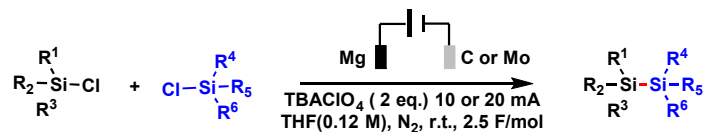
Lin ACIE 2023, 62, e2022188

4 Reaction involving silyl radicals via electroreduction





Lin JACS 2020, 142, 21272



distinct electronic and steric properties of chlorosilanes with different structures

Lin ACIE 2023,62, e2023035

5 Reaction involving trifluoromethyl radicals via electroreduction

