

**EXPLORATION OF OXIDATIVE COUPLING AND
MULTI-COMPONENT REACTIONS FOR THE
SYNTHESIS OF FUSED AROMATICS AND
HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUNDS**

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**DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY
INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI
JUNE 2019**

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by

VIJAY

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

Submitted

in fulfilment of the requirements of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy

to the



INDIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY DELHI

JUNE 2019

Dedicated to my beloved parents

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the thesis entitled, “**Exploration of Oxidative Coupling and Multi-Component Reactions for the Synthesis of Fused Aromatics and Heterocyclic Compounds**”, being submitted by **Mr. Vijay** to the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi for the award of the degree of **Doctor of Philosophy** in Chemistry is a record of bonafide research work carried out by him. Mr. Vijay worked under my guidance and supervision and has fulfilled the requirements for the submission of this thesis, which to my knowledge has reached the requisite standard.

The results contained in this dissertation have not been submitted in part or full to any other University or Institute for the award of any degree or diploma.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*The journey of this doctoral dissertation is very challenging, tough, exciting, but interesting and to reach the end of this journey become possible with the support of several people. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to all of them. First and foremost I want to thank my advisor **Dr. Ravi P. Singh**. It has been an honor to be his Ph.D. student. Without his support, encouragement, enthusiasm, and continuous optimism this thesis would hardly have been completed. I am also very grateful to him for his scientific advice, knowledge and many insightful discussions and suggestions. He showed me different ways to approach a research problem and the need to be persistent to accomplish any goal. His advice on both research as well as on my career have been invaluable.*

I would like to thank the members of my SRC committee: Prof. Anil J. Elias, Prof. S. Nagendran, and Prof. K. K. Pant for their helpful suggestions and advice in general. I also thank all the past and the present Heads of the Department of Chemistry, for the academic support and the facilities provided to carry out my research work. I would also like to thank Prof. J. D. Singh (Chairman, DRC) for streamlining curricular formalities. I would especially like to express my gratitude towards Prof. N. G. Ramesh for their timely encouragement and support. I gratefully acknowledge all the faculty members and non-teaching staffs for providing the necessary facilities to pursue my research activities. I would also like to thank Dr. Neetu Singh, for her kind and generous nature, constant support and encouragement. I would like to thank CSIR, India, for providing the research fellowship which allowed me to undertake this research program.

A healthy environment and a support system are crucial for staying and surviving in a working place. I am blessed to be a part of what we like to call as “CCSL Group”. The foundation stone of this group was laid down by my senior lab mates Dr. Amol and Dr. Bhaskara Rao. They created a cordial working environment in the lab. Their guidance and countless support to me were very helpful in completing my research projects. I feel very lucky to have such seniors in my life and I express my special thank of gratitude to them.

I am forever thankful to my colleagues in the lab for their friendship and support. Their presence was very important in a process that is often felt as tremendously solitaire. I heartily thank my lab mate Krishna Nand Tripathi with whom I had pleased to work and impeccable blendings. He is having nicest persona who always helped and supported me throughout my tenure. His companionship has imprinted unforgettable moments. I am highly thankful to all my colleagues (past and present) Dr. Abhijeet Srivastava, Dr. Devalina Ray, Dr. (Md.) Belal, Krishna Kumar, Pradeep Singh, Arup, Manish, Amjad, Soumyadip, Sanjay, Ravneet, Aarti, Manju, Bhuvnesh, Rajesh, Priyankar, Khushboo, Neha, Shrikesh, Ashima, Shweta and Deepak. At the final stage of my thesis, Dr. Abhijeet helped and supported me a lot and I really appreciate it. I also regard the support and contributions from Satish Kumar Pandey and Debashish Sahu, not only with the projects but in many ways.

It would be pleasure to give undue thank to my friends at IIT Delhi including Dr. Venketeswar, Dr. Rahul, Vimal, Dr. Jatinder, Dr. Mayuk, Dr. Lakhbeer, Dr. Ashish, Dr. Awadh, Dr. Anil, Dr. Ayesha, Dr. Pooja, Dr. Sonal, Dr. Chandrashekhar, Rituraj, Jagriti, Poonam, Shahil, Vartika, Smita, Jasneet, Balvinder and Shubhrima. I am grateful to Preeti Jha who always encouraged, guided, and motivated me during my depression, sorrow time and also helped me a lot during my thesis writing. I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Dharmendra and Sonu Gupta for mounting and solving my crystal data, selflessly.

I am thankful to Ankesh Kumar, Nishant Roy and especially to Swapnil Mishra from department of civil engineering (IIT Delhi), I owe my deepest gratitude for her kind support, motivation and help in compilation of my thesis with whom I met in final year of Ph.D.

I would like to thank all my friends at Delhi University, including Digvijay, Vipin, Urvashi, Vishal and Preeti Singh for their personal and scholarly interactions with me. I am also greatly indebted to many teachers in the past including Prof. A. K. Verma, Prof. Rajeev Gupta, Prof. Vibha Tandon, Prof. A. K. Prasad, Dr. Sunita Hooda, Dr. Pooja Bhagat, Dr. Manisha Jain, Dr. Neeti Mishra, and Dr. Seema Gupta for creating my interest in Chemistry and further in the research field.

Words cannot express how grateful I am to my family: my parents Mr. Kailash and Mrs. Shanti for educating me the best possible way, the love and affection they shower on me is simply unmatched, for unconditional support, blessings, constant love and encouragement to pursue my interests, for good moral values and many other valuable lessons for life, without them, none of this would ever have been possible. I express my deepest gratitude to my brothers Sunil, Sagar and sisters Sangeeta, Manju, and Sneha for giving me love, care, for believing in me, and for selflessly encouraging me to explore new directions in life and seek my own destiny. Credit to smiles on my face goes to Shivam, Harsh and Amaira my nephews and niece, who has been the light of our life and has given me the extra strength and motivation to get things done.

Last, but not the least, I would like to thank the almighty God for showers of blessings and for providing me strength and courage to face the challenges laid out before me.

Vijay

ABSTRACT

The thesis entitled “**Exploration of Oxidative Coupling and Multi-Component Reactions for the Synthesis of Fused Aromatics and Heterocyclic Compounds**” deals with the development of new methodology for the synthesis of extended π -conjugated aromatic compounds and stereoselective reactions for the synthesis of spatially organized functionalized scaffolds. Fused aromatic compounds are useful in material sciences as well as in biological sciences. Different stereoisomers can show varied response towards human senses such as smell and taste, behaviour of insects and most importantly pharmacological activity in human body. Thus, it is very important to selectively synthesize the desired diastereomer and enantiomer through meticulous choice of catalysts and reaction conditions. We have developed CAN-mediated oxidative coupling for fused aromatics, and the diastereoselective MCR and organocatalysed asymmetric vinylogous Michael reactions for synthesis of heterocyclic compounds.

This thesis is divided into five chapters. **Chapter 1** is introduction about various types of oxidative coupling reactions employed in C-C bond formation with main emphasis on dehydrogenative coupling of aromatic compounds. It also precludes stereoselective multicomponent reactions which include organocatalysis, their activation modes such as covalent and non-covalent organocatalysis.

Chapter 2 describes inter/intramolecular oxidative coupling of aromatic compounds for the synthesis of phenanthrene derivatives. Phenanthrene ring is an important core of biologically active natural alkaloids such as phenanthroindolizidine and phenanthroquinolizidine. Various oxidants have been reported for the preparation of phenanthrene ring, unfortunately most of them are toxic in nature, low yielding and poor substrate scope. Here, a methodology for the construction of 9-substituted phenanthrene derivatives *via* intramolecular oxidative dehydrogenative coupling of 2,3-diphenyl acryl compounds using oxidant cerium(IV) ammonium nitrate at ambient temperature has been developed. This protocol is easy to execute, environmental friendly, and cost effective.

In **chapter 3**, intramolecular oxidative cyclodehydrogenation of the aromatic compounds for the synthesis of triphenylenes and their heteroanalogous have been described. Triphenylene is an important core of discotic liquid crystals which have wide applications in

making electronic appliances. Most of the literature reports are limited for the synthesis of triphenylene derivatives and have not been much explored for the synthesis of *N*-heterocyclic fused aromatic compounds. It has been a challenge to achieve fused heteroaromatics by direct oxidative coupling of their corresponding precursors which we have tried to overcome. A CAN-mediated oxidative cyclodehydrogenation of *o*-terphenyls for the synthesis of alkoxy substituted triphenylenes have been realized. This methodology was further explored to achieve *N*-heterocyclic fused heteroaromatics such as imidazole fused triphenylenes, pyrazine fused triphenylene and phenanthro[9,10-*d*]pyrazines.

Chapter 4 describes stereoselective multi-component reaction for the synthesis of heterocyclic 2-amino-4*H*-chromene derivatives. Due to biological importance of such moieties, earlier numerous other heterocyclic rings such as dimedones, indoles, pyrazolones etc. have been incorporated into 2-amino-4*H*-chromene either in one-pot or in step-wise manner. In multicomponent reaction, more than two components react in one-pot so it is always a challenge to control the regio- and stereo-chemical outcomes of the reaction. A novel methodology to for the synthesis of 2-amino-4-(2-furanone)-4*H*-chromene-3-carbonitriles has been developed. In this protocol, salicylaldehydes, malononitriles and butenolides reacted all together in one-pot in the presence of base sodium *tert*-butoxide to afford 2-amino-4-(2-furanone)-4*H*-chromene-3-carbonitriles. Herein, we have achieved chemoselectivity and regioselectivity along with diastereoselectivity.

Chapter 5 describes organocatalytic diastereo- and enantioselective vinylogous Michael addition of β,γ -butenolide with various 2-iminochromenes. Chiral γ -butenolide and their derivatives are present in numerous natural products and are important building blocks for the synthesis of biologically active compounds. We have demonstrated a quinine-derived organocatalysed *syn*-selective asymmetric vinylogous Michael reaction of α -Angelica lactone to 2-iminochromenes. Incorporation of butenolide scaffold in 2-amino-4*H*-chromene will allow to access to highly functionalized chiral cores, which might have higher bioactivities than the parent scaffolds.

सार

हकदार थीसिस मे "फ्यूज्ड एरोमेटिक्स और हेटेरोसाइक्लिक यौगिकों के संश्लेषण के लिए ऑक्सीडेटिव युग्मन और बहु-घटक प्रतिक्रियाओं की खोज" विस्तारित π -संयुग्मित एरोमैटिक यौगिकों के संश्लेषण के लिए नई कार्यप्रणाली के विकास के साथ और स्थानिक रूप से व्यवस्थित स्कैफोल्ड्स के संश्लेषण के लिए स्टिरियोसेलेक्टिव प्रतिक्रियाओं की चर्चा की गई है। फ्यूज्ड एरोमैटिक यौगिक भौतिक विज्ञान के साथ-साथ जैविक विज्ञान में भी उपयोगी हैं। अलग-अलग स्टीरियोआइसोमर मानव इंद्रियों जैसे गंध और स्वाद, कीड़े के व्यवहार और मानव शरीर में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण औषधीय गतिविधि के प्रति विभिन्न प्रतिक्रिया दिखा सकते हैं। इस प्रकार, उत्प्रेरक और प्रतिक्रिया स्थितियों के सावधानीपूर्वक विकल्प के माध्यम से वांछित डाइस्टीरियोमर और इनानसीयोमर को चुनिंदा रूप से संश्लेषित करना बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। हमने फ्यूज्ड एरोमेटिक्स के लिए CAN-मध्यस्थता ऑक्सीडेटिव युग्मन विकसित किया है, और डायस्टेरोसेलेक्टिव MCR और ओर्गेनो-केटेलाईज़्ड असिमेट्रिक विनाइलोगस माइकल अभिक्रियाएँ हेट्रोसाइक्लिक यौगिकों के संश्लेषण के लिए की हैं।

यह थीसिस पाँच अध्यायों में विभाजित है। **अध्याय 1** विभिन्न प्रकार के ऑक्सीडेटिव युग्मन प्रतिक्रियाओं के बारे में बता रहा है, जो C-C बॉन्ड गठन में एरोमैटिक यौगिकों के निर्जलीकरणीय युग्मन पर मुख्य जोर देते हैं। यह स्टिरियोसेलेक्टिव मल्टीकोम्पोनेंट प्रतिक्रियाओं को भी शामिल करता है जिसमें ओर्गेनोकेटेलिसिस, उनके सक्रियण तरीके जैसे सहसंयोजक और गैर-सहसंयोजक ओर्गेनोकेटेलिसिस शामिल हैं।

अध्याय 2 में फेनानथ्रिन डेरिवेटिव के संश्लेषण के लिए एरोमैटिक यौगिकों के इंटर/इंट्रामोलिक्युलर ऑक्सीडेटिव युग्मन का वर्णन किया गया है। फेनानथ्रिन रिंग फेनथ्रोइंडोलिज़िडीन और फेनांथ्रोक्विनोलिज़िडिन जैसे जैविक रूप से सक्रिय प्राकृतिक अल्कलॉइड का एक महत्वपूर्ण कोर है। फेनानथ्रिन रिंग के संश्लेषण के लिए विभिन्न ऑक्सीडेंट्स की सूचना दी गई है, उनमें से ज्यादातर प्रकृति में विषाक्त हैं, कम उपज और खराब सबस्ट्रेट गुंजाइश हैं। यहां, परिवेशी तापमान के लिए ऑक्सीडेंट सेरियम(IV) अमोनियम नाइट्रेट का उपयोग करके 2,3-डायफिनाइल एक्राइल यौगिकों के इंट्रामोलिक्युलर ऑक्सीडेटिव निर्जलीकरणीय युग्मन के माध्यम से 9-प्रतिस्थापित फेनानथ्रिन डेरिवेटिव के निर्माण की एक पद्धति विकसित की गई है। इस प्रोटोकॉल को निष्पादित करना आसान है, पर्यावरण के अनुकूल, और लागत प्रभावी है।

अध्याय 3 में, ट्राइफिनाइल्स के संश्लेषण के लिए एरोमैटिक यौगिकों के इंटरमोलिक्युलर ऑक्सीडेटिव साइक्लोडिहाइड्रोजिनेशन और उनके हेट्रोएनालॉग्स का वर्णन किया गया है। ट्राइफिनाइलीन एक महत्वपूर्ण कोर है डिस्कोटिक लिक्विड क्रिस्टल, जिसका इलेक्ट्रॉनिक उपकरणों को बनाने में व्यापक अनुप्रयोग हैं। साहित्य की अधिकांश रिपोर्टें ट्राइफिनाइलीन डेरिवेटिव के संश्लेषण के लिए सीमित हैं और *N*-हेटेरोसायक्लिक फ्यूज एरोमैटिक यौगिकों के संश्लेषण के लिए बहुत अधिक नहीं पता लगाया गया है। यह उनके संबंधित अग्रदूतों के प्रत्यक्ष ऑक्सीडेटिव युग्मन द्वारा फ्यूज्ड हेटेरोएरोमैटिक्स को प्राप्त करने के लिए एक चुनौती है जिसे हमने दूर करने का प्रयास किया है। अल्कोक्सी के प्रतिस्थापन के लिए *o*-ट्रिफिनाइल्स के CAN-मध्यस्थता ऑक्सीडेटिव साइक्लोडिहाइड्रोजिनेशन को महसूस किया जा सकता है। इस पद्धति को आगे *N*-हेटेरोसायक्लिक फ्यूज्ड हेटेरोएरोमैटिक्स जैसे कि इमीडाजोल फ्यूज्ड ट्राइफिनाइलीन, पाइराजिन फ्यूज्ड ट्राइफिनाइलीन और फेनांथ्रो[9,10-*d*]पाइरेज़िन को प्राप्त करने के लिए खोजा गया था।

अध्याय 4 में विषमलैंगिक 2-अमीनो-4*H*-क्रोमिन डेरिवेटिव के संश्लेषण के लिए स्टीरियोसेलेक्टिव-मल्टीकंपोनेंट प्रतिक्रिया का वर्णन किया गया है। इस तरह के मोएटीज के जैविक महत्व के कारण, पहले कई अन्य हेट्रोसाइक्लिक रिंग जैसे डाइमेडोन्स, इंडोल्स, पाइरोजोलोन्स आदि को 2-अमीनो-4*H*-क्रोमिन में एक-पॉट में या चरण-वार तरीके से शामिल किया गया है। मल्टीकंपोनेंट प्रतिक्रिया में, दो से अधिक घटक एक-पॉट में प्रतिक्रिया करते हैं, इसलिए यह प्रतिक्रिया के रिजिओ- और स्टीरियो-केमिकल परिणामों को नियंत्रित करने के लिए हमेशा एक चुनौती होती है। 2-अमीनो-4-(फ्युरेन-2-आइल)-4*H*-क्रोमिन-3-कार्बोनाइट्राइल के संश्लेषण के लिए एक नॉवल पद्धति विकसित की गई है। इस प्रोटोकॉल में, सैलिसिलेडिहाइड, मैलोनोनाइट्राइल्स और ब्यूटेनोलाइड्स ने बेस सोडियम टर्ट-ब्यूटॉक्साइड की उपस्थिति में एक साथ एक-पॉट में प्रतिक्रिया ने 2-अमीनो-4-(फ्युरेन-2-आइल)-4*H*-क्रोमिन-3-कार्बोनाइट्राइल दिया। इस प्रकार, हमने डाइस्टीरियोसेलेक्टिविटी के साथ-साथ कीमोसेलेक्टिविटी और रिजिओसेलेक्टिविटी प्राप्त की है।

अध्याय 5 में विभिन्न 2-इमिनोक्रोमीन्स के साथ ऑर्गेनाकैटलिटिक डाइस्टीरियो- और इनानसीयोसेलेक्टिव विनाइलोगस माइकल β,γ -ब्यूटेनोलाइड का वर्णन किया गया है। काइरल γ -ब्यूटेनोलाइड और उनके डेरिवेटिव कई प्राकृतिक उत्पादों में मौजूद हैं और जैविक रूप से सक्रिय

यौगिकों के संश्लेषण के लिए महत्वपूर्ण निर्माण ब्लॉक हैं। हमने α -एंजेलिका लैक्टोन से 2-इमिनोक्रोमीन के लिए एक कुनीन-व्युत्पन्न ओर्गेनोकेटेलाईज़्ड *syn*-चयनात्मक असममित विनाइलोगस माइकल प्रतिक्रिया का प्रदर्शन किया है। 2-अमीनो-4*H*-क्रोमीन में ब्यूटेनोलाइड स्कैफोल्ड का समावेश उच्च कार्यात्मक काइरल कोर तक पहुंचने की अनुमति देगा, जो कि मूल स्कैफोल्ड की तुलना में उच्चतर बायोएक्टिविटीज हो सकता है।

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	Full form
Å	Angstrom
AcOH	Acetic acid
AIBN	Azobisisobutyronitrile
Ar	Aryl
atm	Atmosphere
BDD	Boron-Doped Diamond
Bn	Benzyl
°C	Degrees Celsius
CAN	Ceric Ammonium Nitrate
CDCl ₃	Deuterated chloroform
CH ₂ Cl ₂	Dichloromethane
cm ⁻¹	Wavenumbers
d	Doublet
DABCO	1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane
DBU	1,8-Diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene
DCE	1,2-Dichloroethane
dd	Doublet of doublets
DDQ	2,3-Dichloro-5,6-dicyanobenzoquinone
DFT	Density Functional Theory
DIPEA	<i>N, N</i> -Diisopropylethylamine
DMA	Dimethylacetamide
DMAP	<i>N, N</i> -Dimethylpyridin-4-amine
DME	1,2-Dimethoxyethane
DMF	Dimethylformamide
DMSO	Dimethyl sulfoxide
DMSO- <i>d</i> ₆	Deuterated dimethyl sulfoxide
<i>dr</i>	Diastereomeric ratio
DTBP	Di- <i>tert</i> -butyl peroxide

<i>ee</i>	Enantiomeric excess
EPR	Electron Paramagnetic Resonance
equiv	Equivalent
<i>er</i>	Enantiomeric ratio
ESI	Electrospray ionization
Et ₂ O	Diethyl ether
Et ₃ N	Triethylamine
EtOAc	Ethyl acetate
EtOH	Ethanol
FTIR	Fourier Transform Infrared
<i>g</i>	Lande Factor
GC-MS	Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry
h	Hour
HFIP	1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoroisopropanol
HMPA	Hexamethylphosphoramide
HPLC	High Performance Liquid Chromatography
HRMS	High Resolution Mass Spectrometry
<i>i</i> Pr ₂ S	Diisopropylsulfide
<i>J</i>	Coupling constant
m	Multiplet
<i>m</i> -CPBA	<i>meta</i> -Chloroperoxybenzoic acid
MCR	Multi-Component Reaction
MeOD	Deuterated methanol
MeOH	Methanol
mg	Milligram
MHz	Megahertz
min	Minute
ml	Milliliter
MS	Mass Spectrometry
MS	Molecular Sieve
PAHs	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons
PIFA	Bis(trifluoroacetoxy)iodobenzene
PivOH	Pivalic acid

POPI	potassium phthalimide
r.t.	Room Temperature
s	Singlet
TBAF	Tetra- <i>n</i> -butylammonium fluoride
TBDMS	<i>tert</i> -Butyldimethylsilyl
TBHP	<i>tert</i> -Butyl hydroperoxide
^t Bu	<i>tert</i> -Butyl
TFA	Trifluoroacetic acid
TfOH	Triflic acid
THF	Tetrahydrofuran
TMS	Tetramethylsilane
TsCl	4-Toluenesulfonyl chloride
TTFA	Thalium Trifluoroacetate
UV- vis	Ultraviolet-visible
δ	Chemical shift
λ	Wavelength
μ L	Microliter