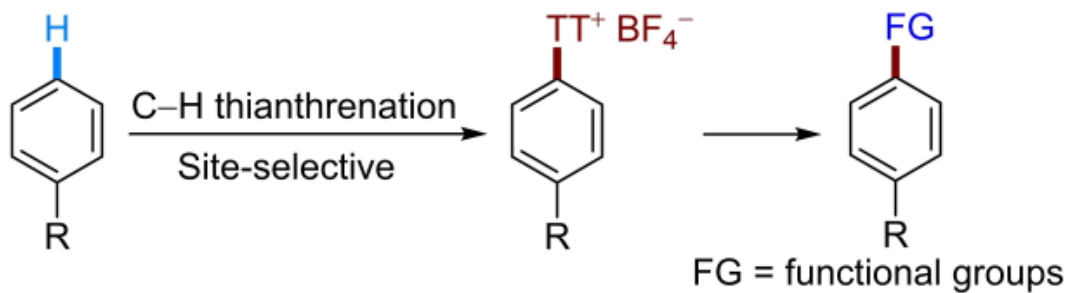




# Late-Stage Aromatic Functionalization via Aryl Sulfonium Salts



Lili Zhang

2022.12.9

# Author Introduction



**Tobias Ritter**

**2015-至今** 教授，德国马克斯普朗克煤炭研究所；  
**2006 – 2015** 助理教授，副教授，教授，哈佛大学；  
**2004 – 2006** 博士后，加州理工学院，**Robert H. Grubbs**教授；  
**2004** 博士，瑞士苏黎世联邦理工学院，**Erick M. Carreira**教授；  
**1999** 硕士，德国布伦瑞克工业大学；  
**1975** 出生于德国。

## Research Topics:

- 有机氟化学
  - 复杂分子的后期官能化
- Late-Stage Functionalization
  - Late-Stage Fluorination
  - Unappreciated redox reactivity of palladium



# 目 录

## ◆ 背景

◆ 光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应

◆ 无光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应

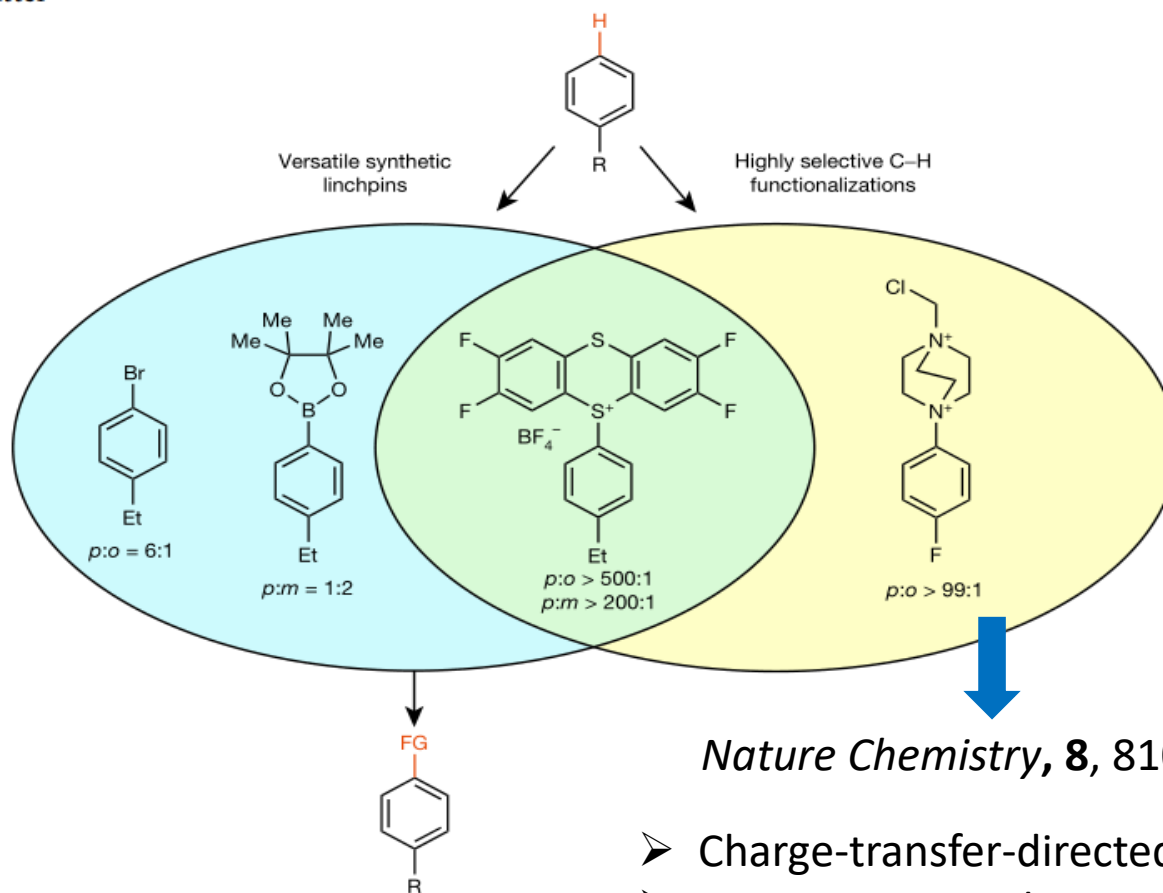
◆ 其他课题组的相关工作

◆ 总结与展望

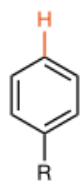
# 1. 背景

## Site-selective and versatile aromatic C–H functionalization by thianthrenation Nature.2019, 567, 223–228

Florian Berger<sup>1</sup>, Matthew B. Plutschack<sup>1</sup>, Julian Riegger<sup>1</sup>, Wanwan Yu<sup>1</sup>, Samira Speicher<sup>1</sup>, Matthew Ho<sup>1</sup>, Nils Frank<sup>1</sup> & Tobias Ritter<sup>1\*</sup>

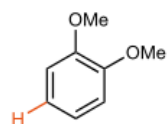
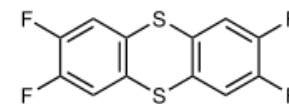
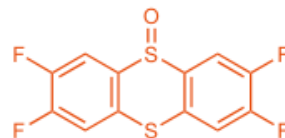
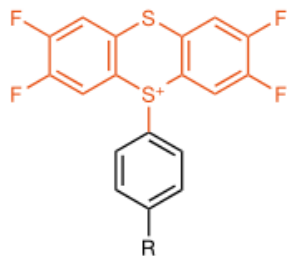


- Charge-transfer-directed radical substitution;
- Giving a para:ortho ratio of  $p:o > 99:1$ ;
- Aryl-TEDAs are of low synthetic value.

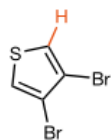


1–3 mol% **2**  
1.0 equiv. **1**  
3.0 equiv.  $(CF_3CO)_2O$   
1.1–4.5 equiv.  $HBF_4 \cdot OEt_2$

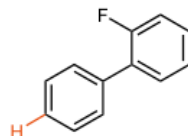
MeCN, 0–25 °C, 1–24 h



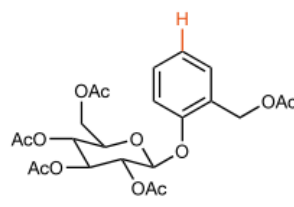
**3**  
76%<sup>a</sup>



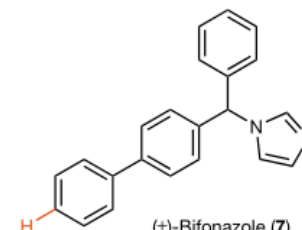
**4**  
68%



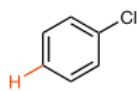
**5**  
85%



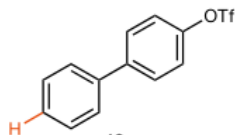
Salicin pentaacetate (**6**)  
94%<sup>b</sup>



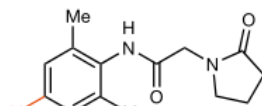
(±)-Bifonazole (**7**)  
87%<sup>c</sup>



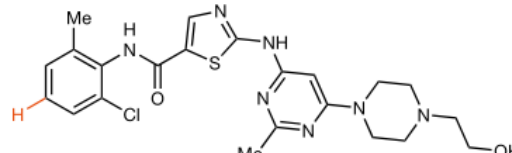
**18**  
86%<sup>c</sup>



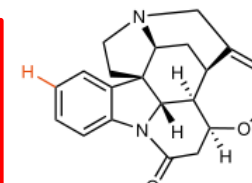
**19**  
66%



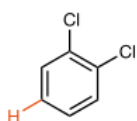
Nefiracetam (**20**)  
63%<sup>b</sup>



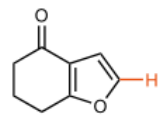
Dasatinib (**21**)  
80%<sup>c</sup>



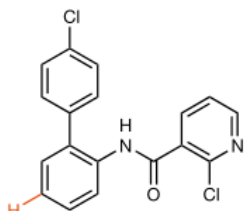
Strychnine (**22**)  
64%



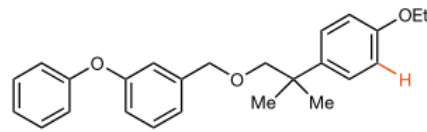
**23**  
20%<sup>c</sup>



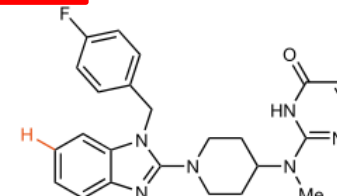
**24**  
64%



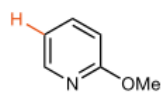
Boscalid (**25**)  
95%



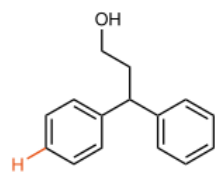
Etofenprox (**26**)  
84%<sup>a</sup>



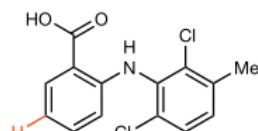
Mizolastine (**27**)  
62%<sup>a</sup>



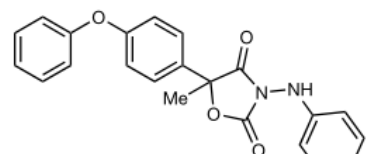
**28**  
87%<sup>e</sup>



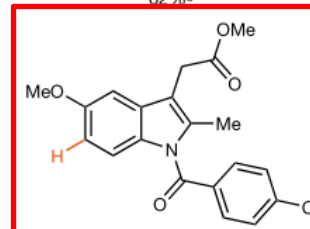
**29**  
76%<sup>f</sup>



Meclofenamic acid (**30**)  
87%<sup>a</sup>

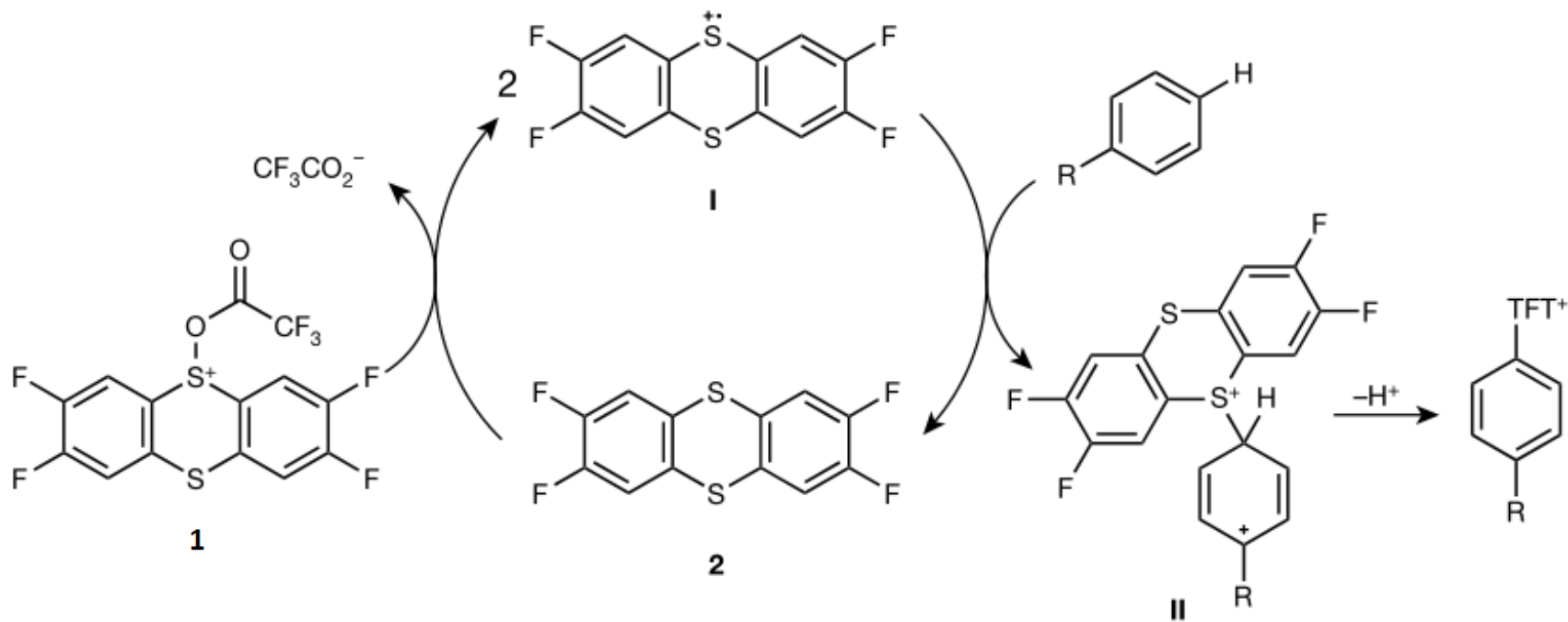


(±)-Famoxadone (**31**)  
81%<sup>a</sup>



Indometacin methylester (**32**)  
85%<sup>a</sup>

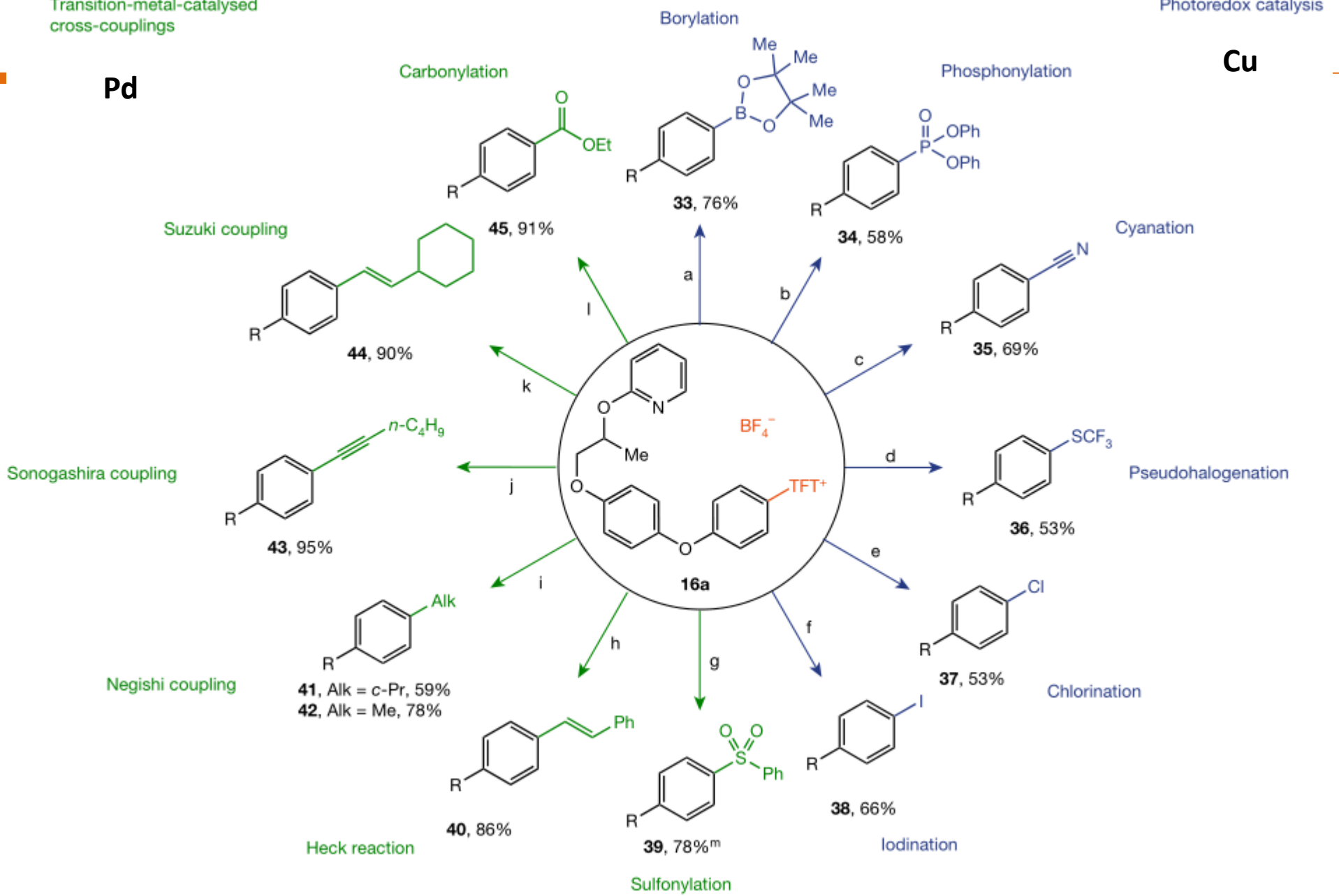
# Proposed Mechanism



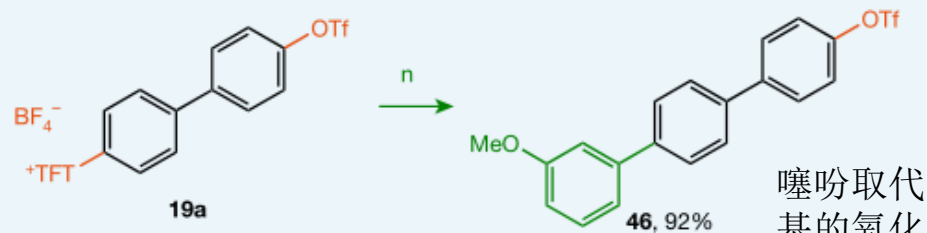
1. TFT 氧化物**1**和TFT **2**歧化产生自由基阳离子
2. 自由基加成生成过渡态**II**
3. **II**歧化或**II**被**I**单电子氧化后脱质子化

**Pd**

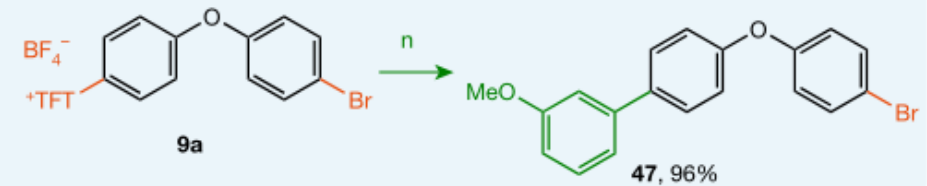
**Cu**



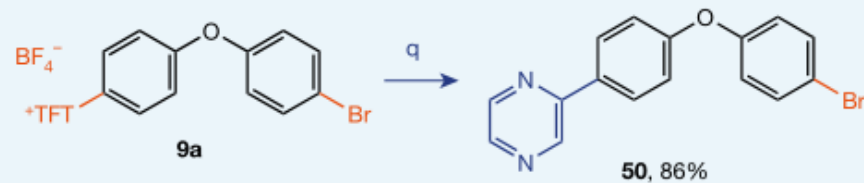
Competition with (pseudo-) halides in Suzuki coupling



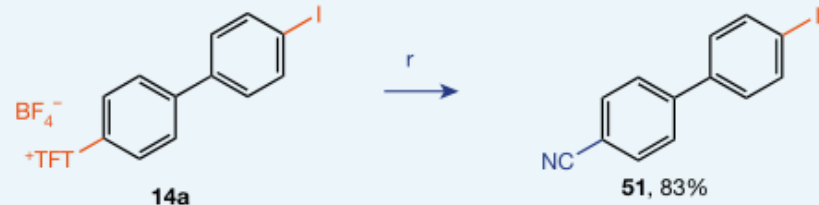
噻吩取代  
基的氧化  
加成更快



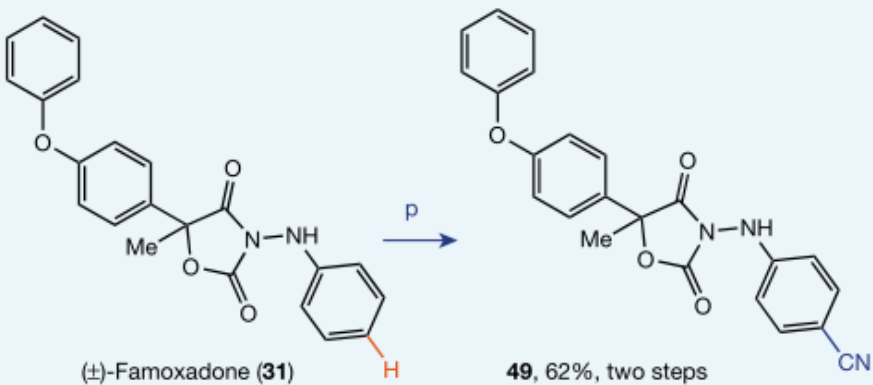
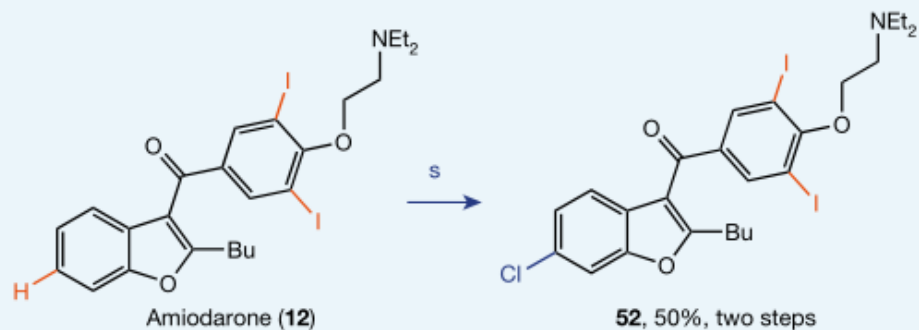
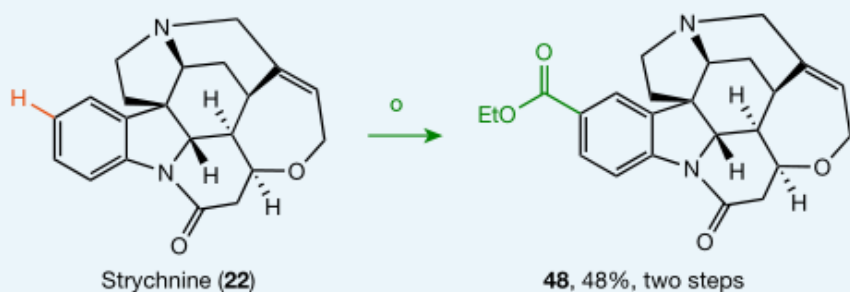
Minisci-type C-H arylation



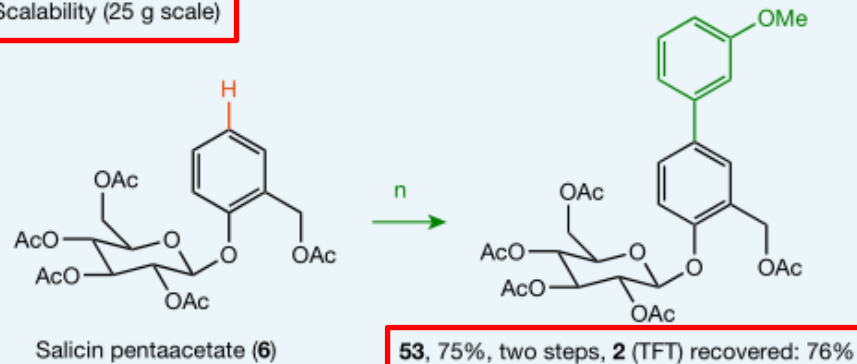
Competition with arylodides in photoredox catalysis



Functional-group tolerance



Scalability (25 g scale)





# 1. 背景

## High Site Selectivity in Electrophilic Aromatic Substitutions: Mechanism of C–H Thianthrenation

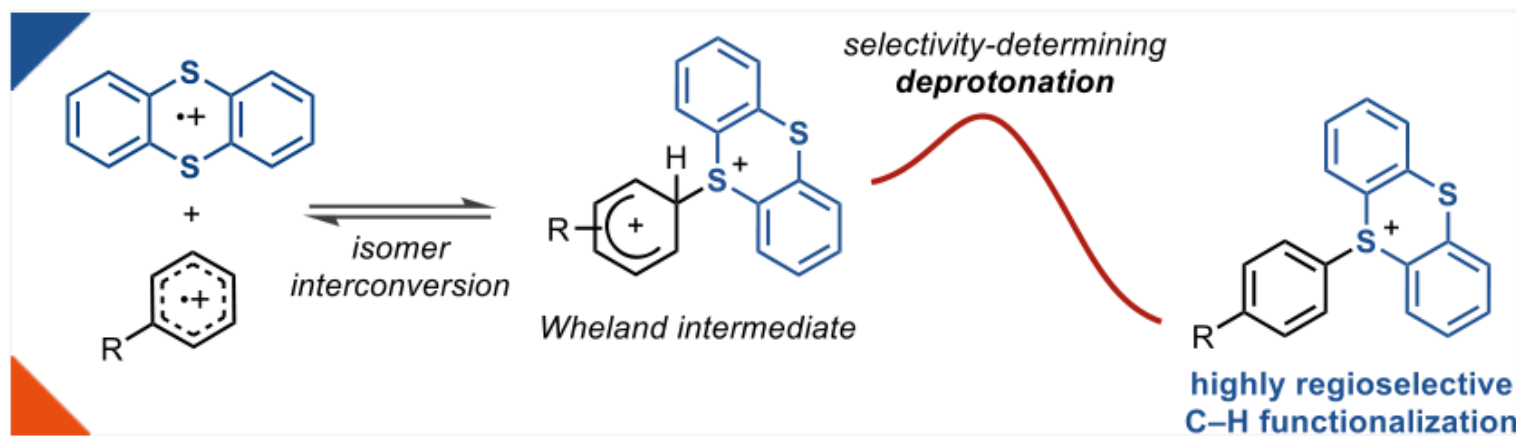
Fabio Juliá,<sup>§</sup> Qianzhen Shao,<sup>§</sup> Meng Duan,<sup>§</sup> Matthew B. Plutschack, Florian Berger, Javier Mateos, Chenxi Lu, Xiao-Song Xue, K. N. Houk,\* and Tobias Ritter\*



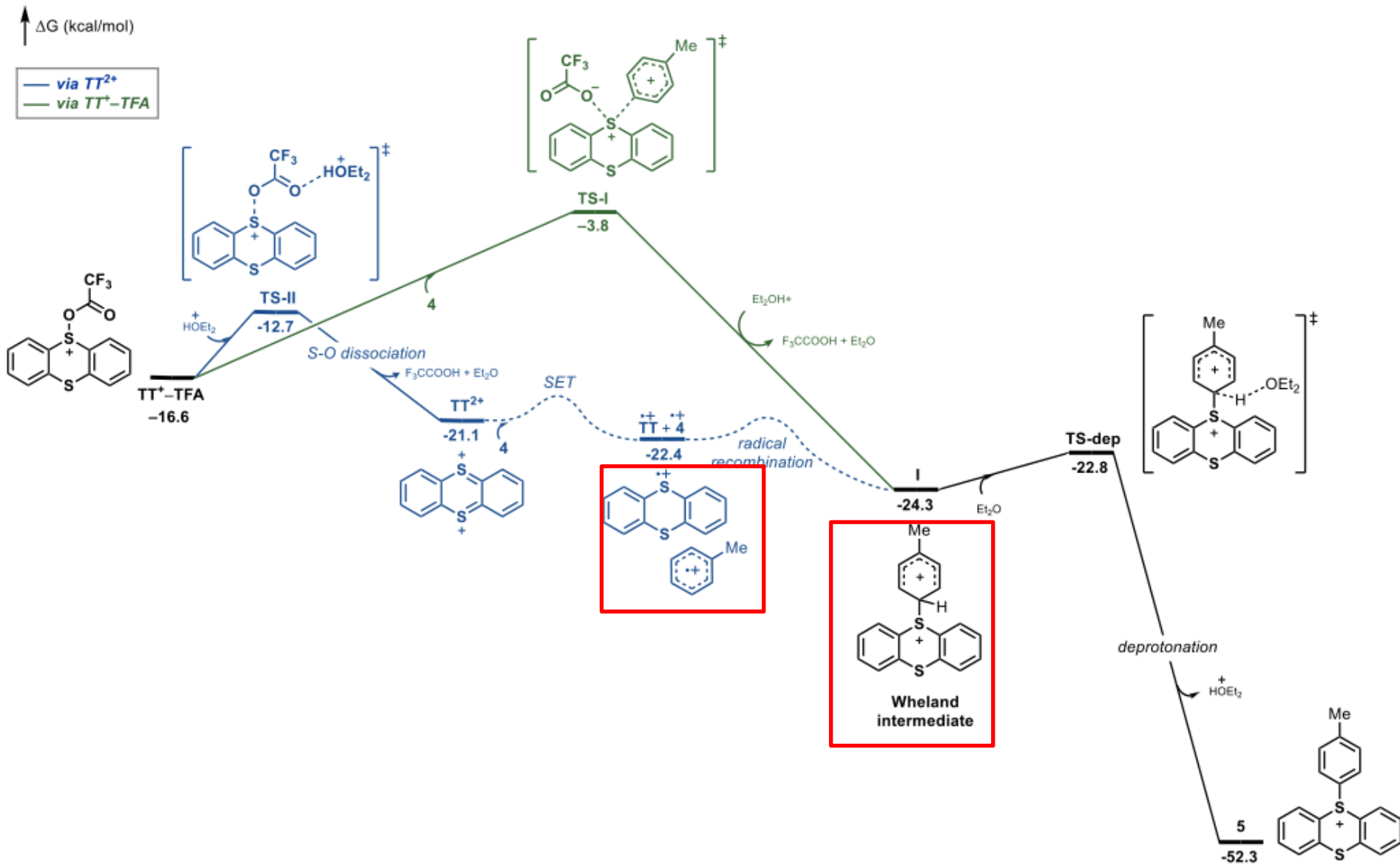
Cite This: *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2021, 143, 16041–16054



Read Online



在不可逆脱质子化之前，不同的惠兰型中间体的可逆相互转化是高区域选择性的原因





# 目 录

## ◆ 背景

## ◆ 光参与的芳基硫酸盐的官能化反应

## ◆ 无光参与的芳基硫酸盐的官能化反应

## ◆ 其他课题组的相关工作

## ◆ 总结与展望

## 2. 光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2019, 141, 13346–13351

**J | A | C | S**  
JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

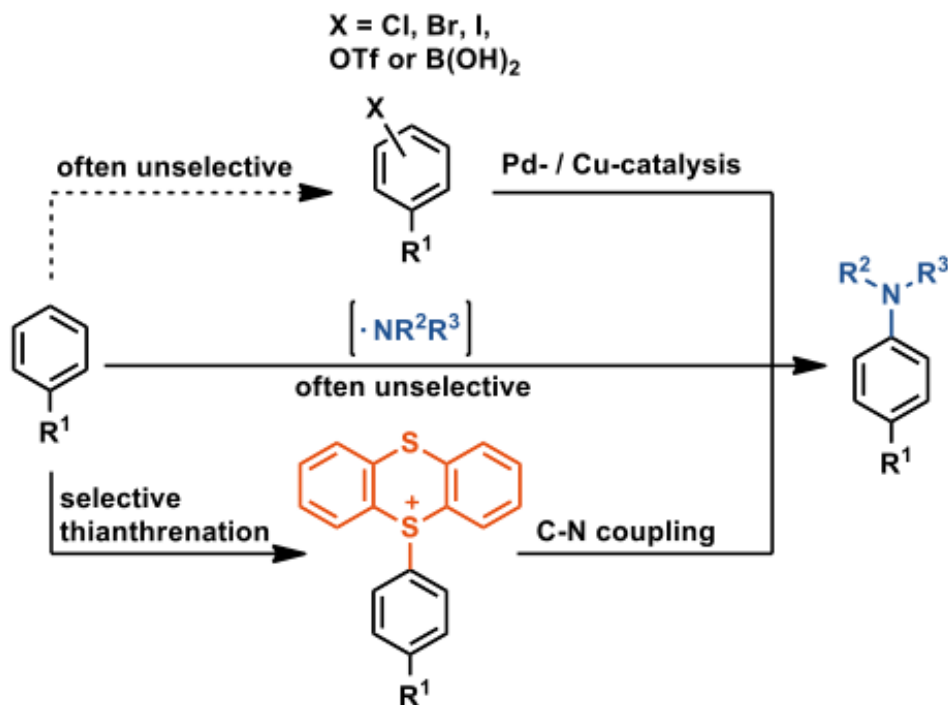
Cite This: *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2019, 141, 13346–13351

Communication

pubs.acs.org/JACS

### C–N Cross-Couplings for Site-Selective Late-Stage Diversification via Aryl Sulfonium Salts

Pascal S. Engl,<sup>‡</sup> Andreas P. Häring,<sup>‡</sup> Florian Berger, Georg Berger, Alberto Pérez-Bitrián, and Tobias Ritter\*<sup>Ⓜ</sup>



传统方法:

Buchwald–Hartwig couplings

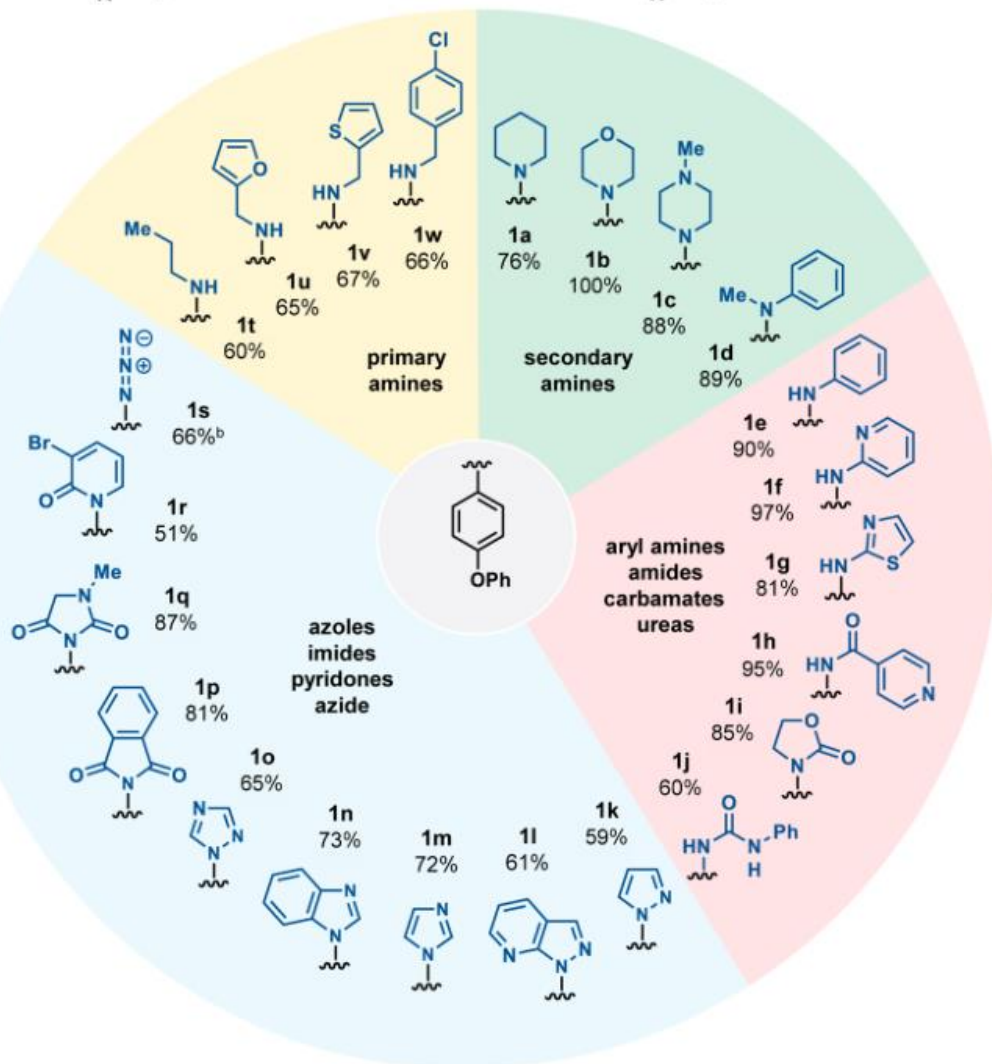
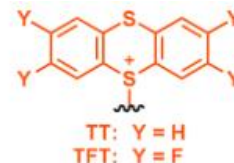
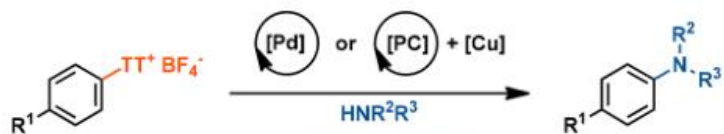
Ullmann-type couplings

Chan–Lam couplings

Minisci reaction

选择性差

# Scope of Substrates



## Method A

1 mol%  $[\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3]$   
 2 mol% RuPhos  
 1.5 equiv.  $\text{HNR}^2\text{R}^3$   
 2 equiv.  $\text{Cs}_2\text{CO}_3$   
 DMF, 90 °C, 20 h

## Method B

1 mol%  $[(\text{PdAlPhos})_2\text{COD}]$   
 1.5 equiv.  $\text{HNR}^2\text{R}^3$   
 2 equiv. DBU  
 THF, 70 °C, 16 h

## Method C

5 mol%  $[\text{Ru}(\text{bipy})_3](\text{PF}_6)_2$   
 1 equiv.  $[\text{Cu}(\text{MeCN})_4]\text{BF}_4$   
 3 equiv.  $\text{HNR}^2\text{R}^3$   
 3 equiv.  $\text{NMe}_4\text{OH}$  or NaH  
 MeCN:DMSO (1:1)  
 blue LED (60W), 15 °C, 8 h

## Method D

3 mol%  $[\text{Ir}(\text{ppy})_3]$   
 1 equiv.  $[\text{Cu}(\text{MeCN})_4]\text{BF}_4$   
 1.5 equiv.  $\text{HNR}^2\text{R}^3$   
 2 equiv.  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$   
 MeCN, blue LED (60W)  
 15 °C, 8 h

- 伯烷基胺
- 仲烷基胺
- 芳基胺
- 酰胺
- 氨基酯类
- 含氮杂环

当量铜

## 2. 光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应

### Trifluoromethylation

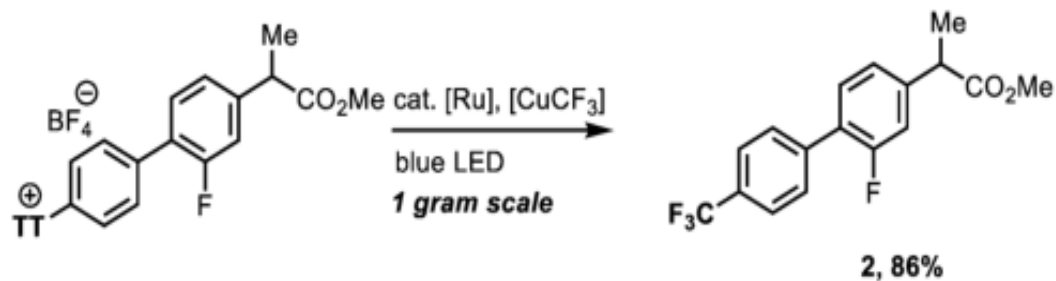
International Edition: DOI: 10.1002/anie.201906672

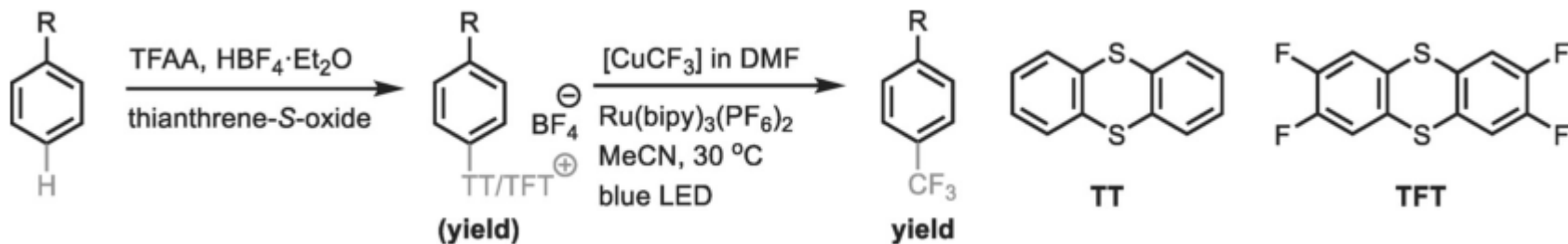
German Edition: DOI: 10.1002/ange.201906672

### Aryl Sulfonium Salts for Site-Selective Late-Stage Trifluoromethylation

Fei Ye, Florian Berger, Hao Jia, Joseph Ford, Alan Wortman, Jonas Börgel, Christophe Genicot, and Tobias Ritter\*

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2019, 58, 14615 –14619

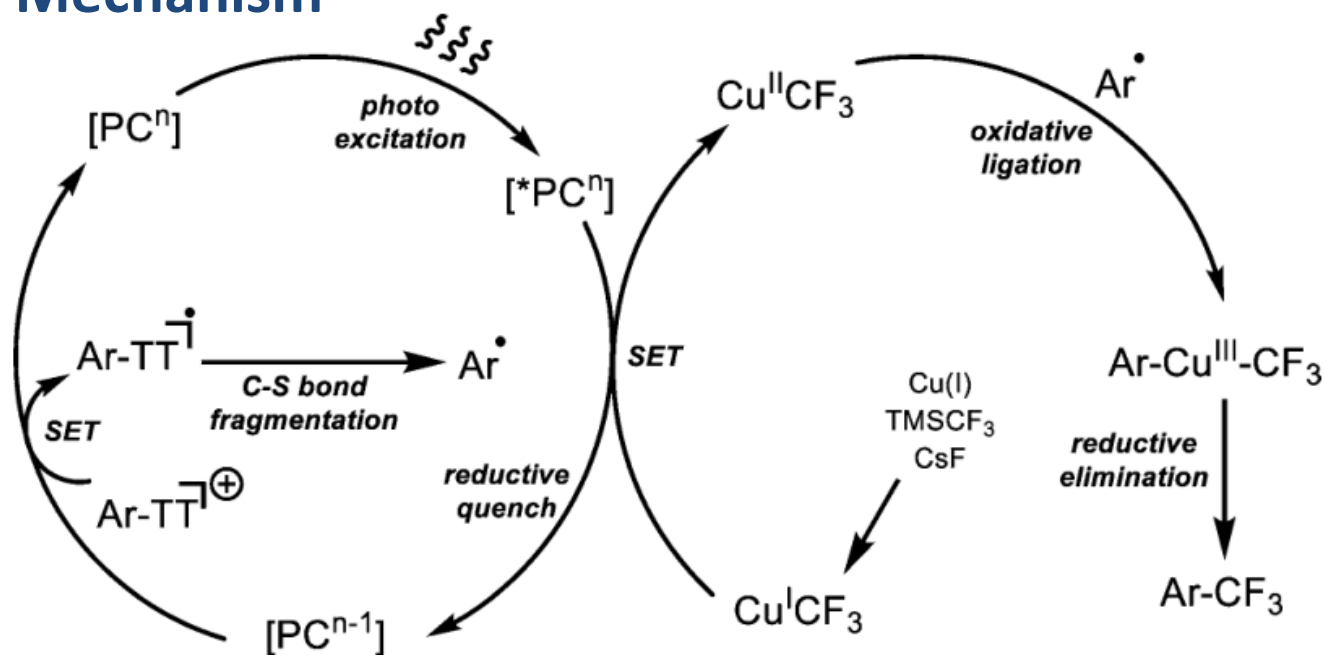




Reaction conditions for the second step:

CuSCN (1.5 equiv), CsF (2.0 equiv), TMSCF<sub>3</sub> (1.5 equiv) in DMF (c = 0.3m) at 23°C for 30 min, followed by addition of aryl (tetrafluoro)thianthrenium salts (0.2–0.3 mmol), Ru(bipy)<sub>3</sub>(PF<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (2 mol %) in MeCN (c = 0.2m), blue LED (34 W), 30°C, 3 h. 当量Cu

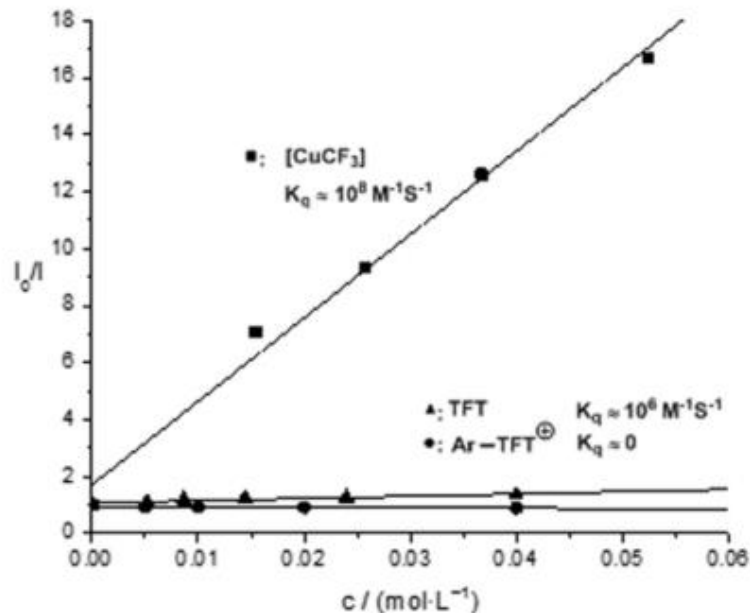
## Proposed Mechanism



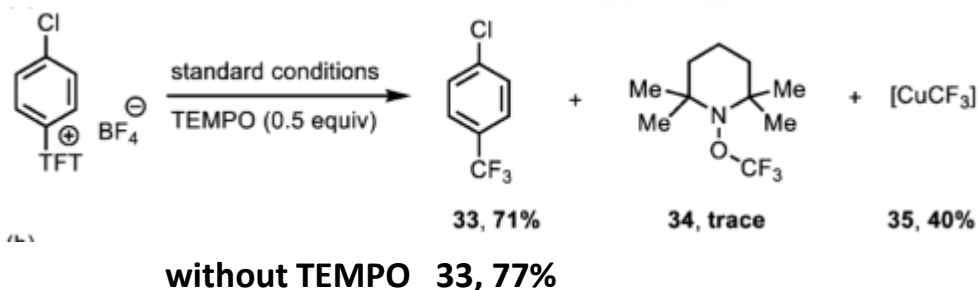
# Mechanistic Investigation

## ➤ Stern–Volmer analysis

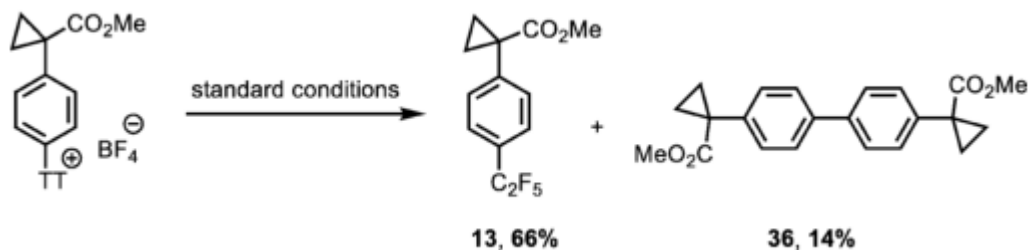
光激发的PC催化剂被  
[CuCF<sub>3</sub>]试剂猝灭得更快



## ➤ TEMPO trapping experiments



## ➤ Biaryl formation from aryl thianthrenium salt





## 2. 光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2019, 58, 16161–16166



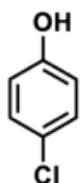
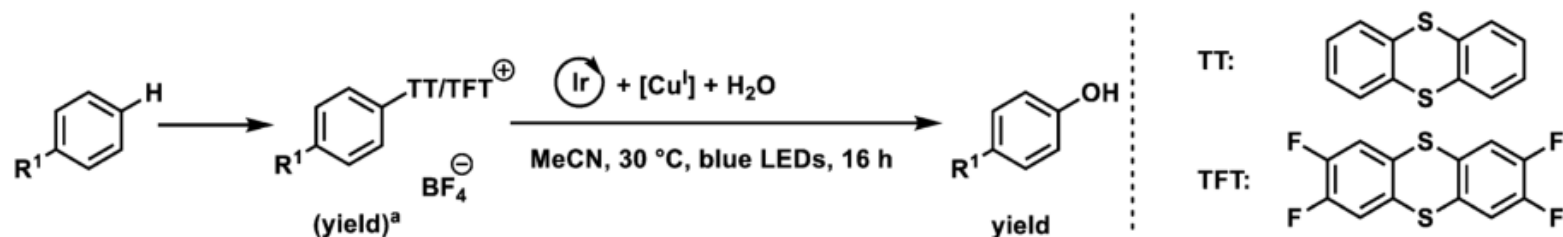
C–H Functionalization Hot Paper

International Edition: DOI: 10.1002/anie.201908718

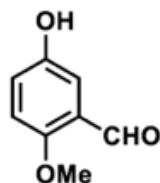
German Edition: DOI: 10.1002/ange.201908718

### Site-Selective C–H Oxygenation via Aryl Sulfonium Salts

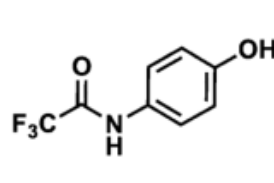
Ruocheng Sang, Stamatis E. Korkis<sup>+</sup>, Wanqi Su<sup>+</sup>, Fei Ye, Pascal S. Engl, Florian Berger, and Tobias Ritter\*



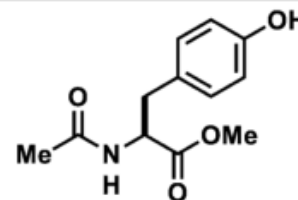
2, (92%)<sup>d</sup>, 75%<sup>b</sup>



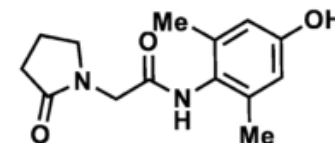
3, (90%), 79%<sup>b</sup>



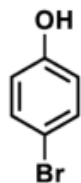
4, (82%), 67%<sup>b</sup>



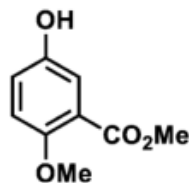
5, (89%), 80%<sup>c</sup>



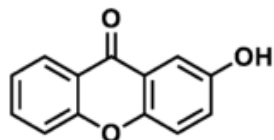
Hydroxy-nefiracetam 6,  
(63%)<sup>d</sup>, 54%<sup>b</sup>



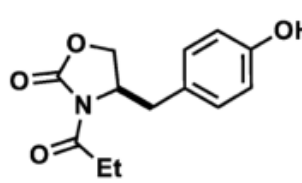
7, (85%), 70%<sup>b</sup>



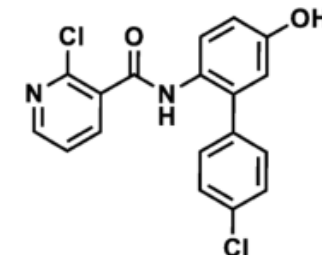
8, (67%), 85%<sup>b</sup>



9, (60%), 66%<sup>b</sup>



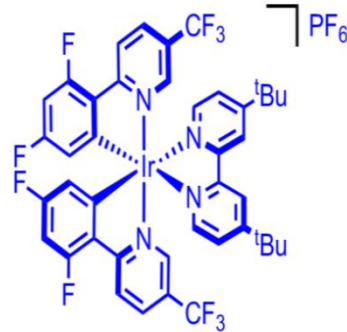
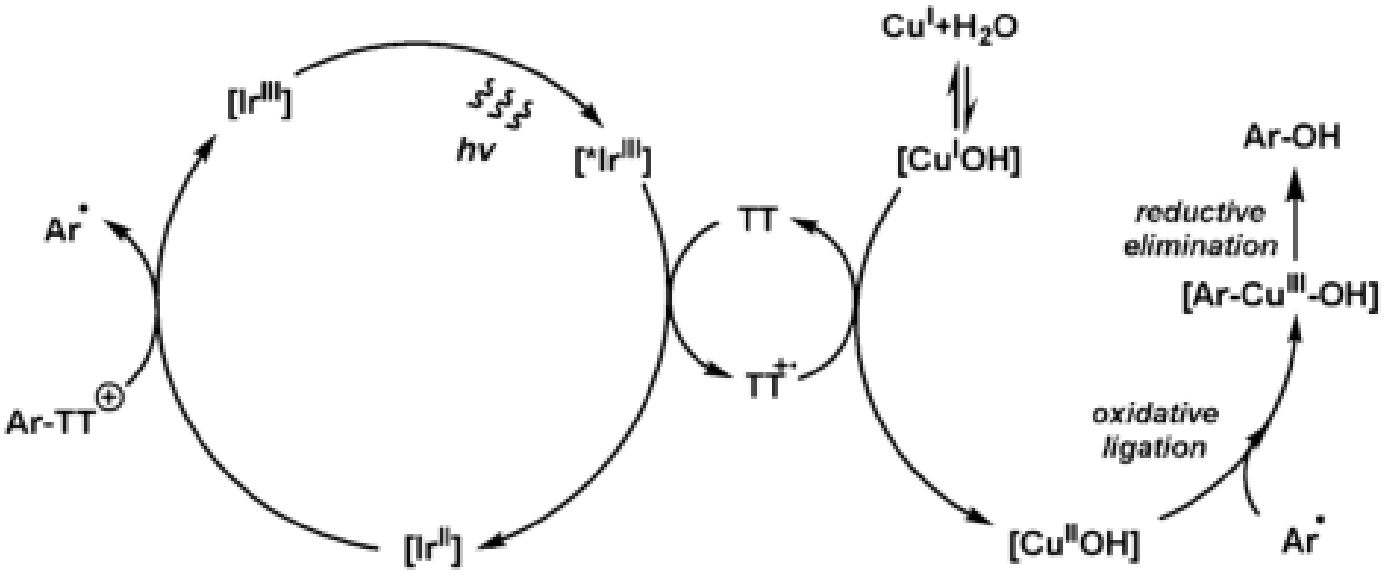
10, (87%)<sup>d</sup>, 74%<sup>c</sup>



Hydroxy-boscalid 11, (95%)<sup>d</sup>, 57%<sup>b</sup>

thianthrenium salt (1.0 equiv), [Ir(dF(CF<sub>3</sub>)ppy)<sub>2</sub>(dtbpy)]PF<sub>6</sub> (1 mol %), CuTC (1.5 equiv), H<sub>2</sub>O (20 equiv), MeCN, blue LED(34 W), 30°C, 16 h.

# Proposed Mechanism



[Ir{dF(CF<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>ppy}<sub>2</sub>(dtbbpy)]PF<sub>6</sub>

MW: 1121.9114

Reductive Quenching	Oxidative Quenching
$E_{1/2}(\text{P}^+/\text{P}^\bullet)$ : +1.21 V	$E_{1/2}(\text{P}^+/\text{P}^\bullet)$ : -0.89 V
$E_{1/2}(\text{P}/\text{P}^\bullet)$ : -1.37 V	$E_{1/2}(\text{P}^\bullet/\text{P})$ : +1.69 V

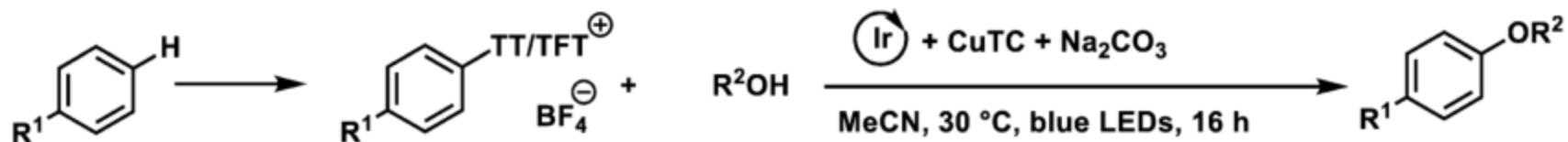
Stern–Volmer实验显示，噻蒽对激发态PC的还原猝灭比噻蒽盐的氧化猝灭快。并且，形成的铈（II）对于芳基噻蒽鎊盐的还原具有合适的还原电位。

## ◆ Radical trapping experiment

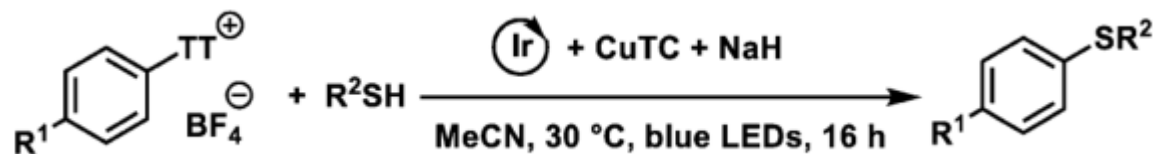


# 醚化反应和硫醚化反应

## ◆ Site-selective etherification of arenes



## ◆ Site-selective thioetherification of arenes



## 2. 光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应

ARTICLES

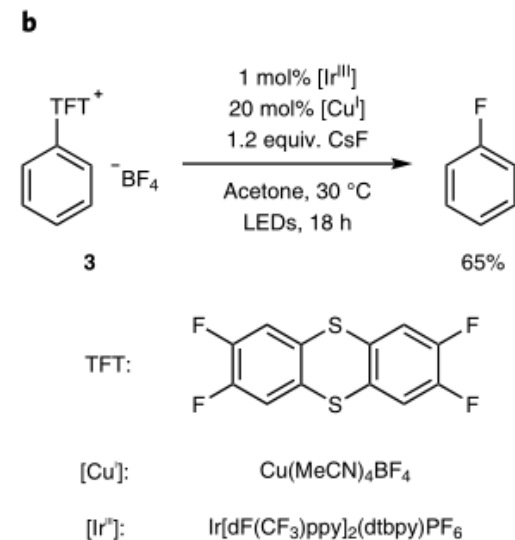
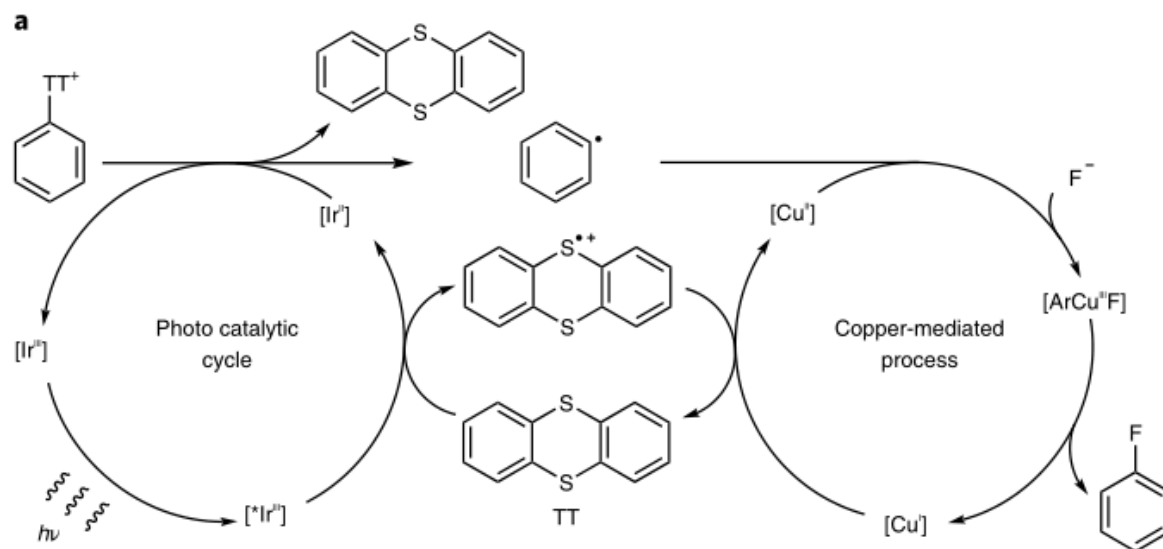
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41557-019-0353-3>

nature  
chemistry

Ritter.NC.2020.56-62

# Photoredox catalysis with aryl sulfonium salts enables site-selective late-stage fluorination

Jiakun Li<sup>1</sup>, Juntong Chen<sup>1</sup>, Ruocheng Sang<sup>1</sup>, Won-Seok Ham<sup>1</sup>, Matthew B. Plutschack<sup>1</sup>, Florian Berger<sup>1</sup>, Sonia Chhabra<sup>2</sup>, Alexander Schnegg<sup>2</sup>, Christophe Genicot<sup>3</sup> and Tobias Ritter<sup>1\*</sup>



## 2. 光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应

ARTICLES

<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41597-022-00597-7>

Nature Chemistry.14.2022.898–904

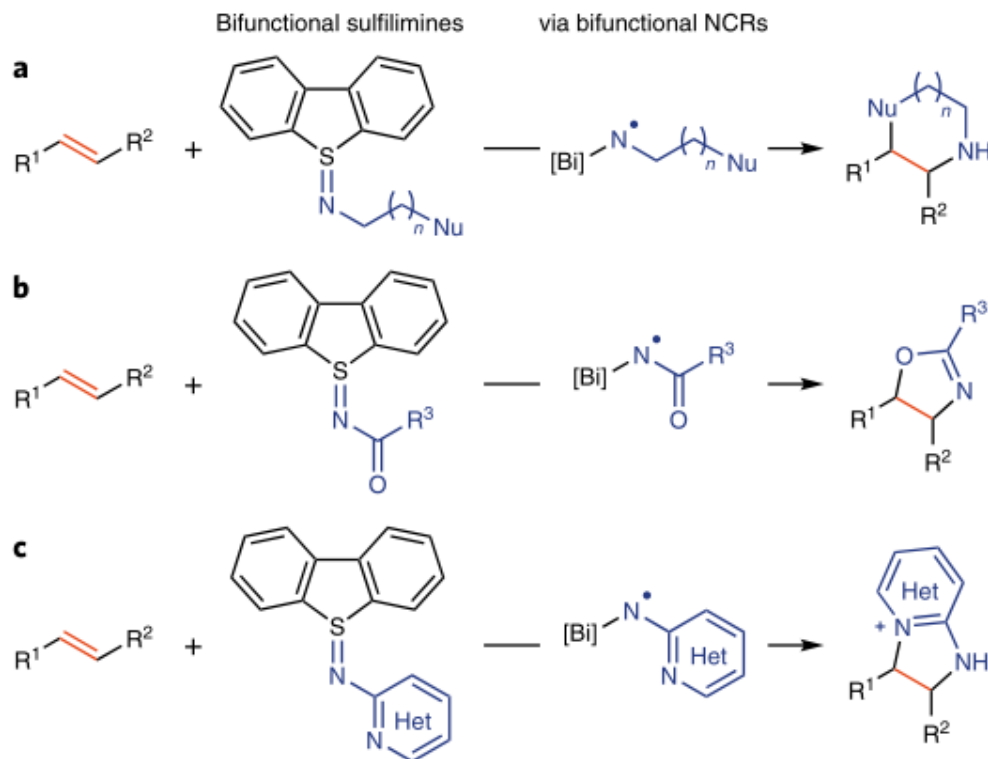
nature  
chemistry



OPEN

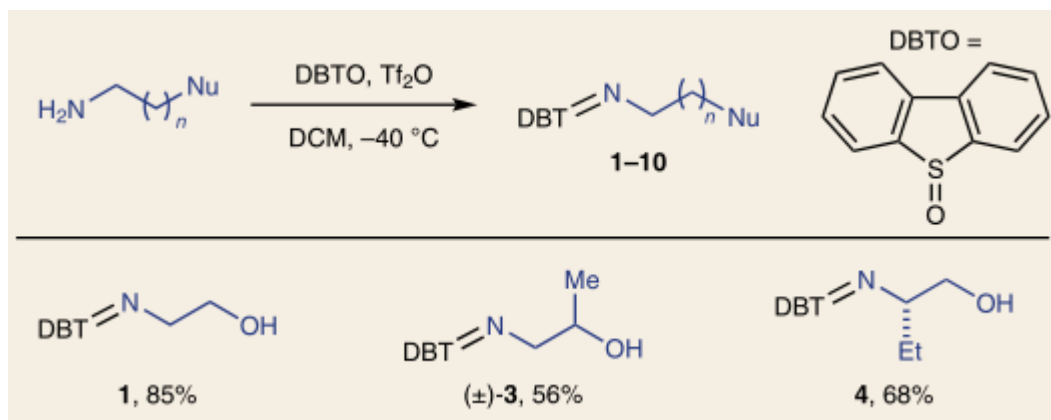
# Bifunctional sulfilimines enable synthesis of multiple N-heterocycles from alkenes

Qiang Cheng<sup>1</sup>, Zibo Bai<sup>1</sup>, Srima Tewari<sup>1,2</sup> and Tobias Ritter<sup>1,2</sup> ✉

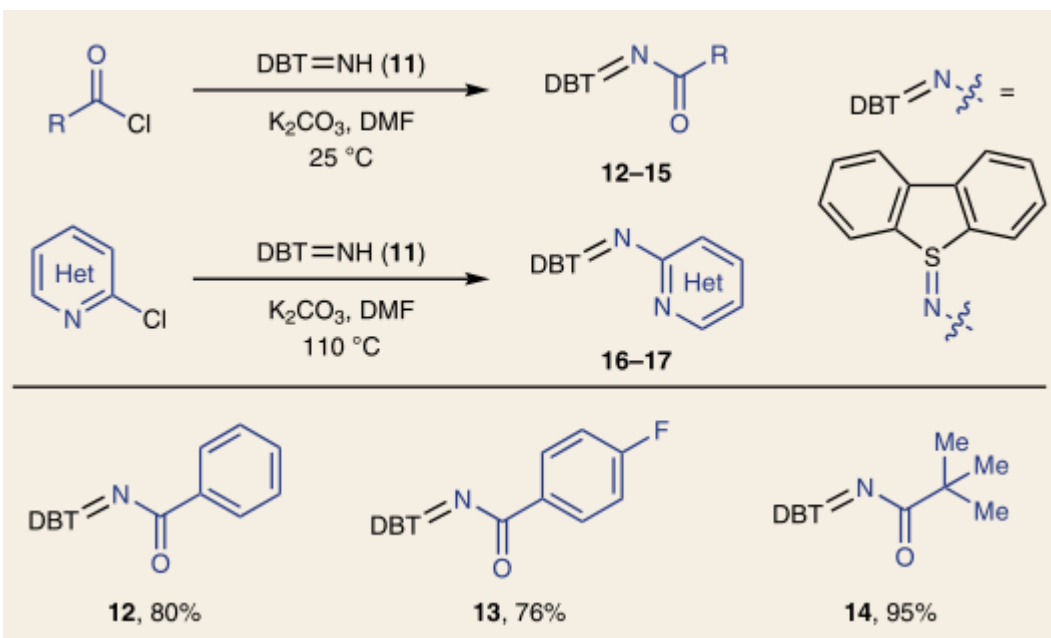


# 亚胺类化合物的合成

伯胺

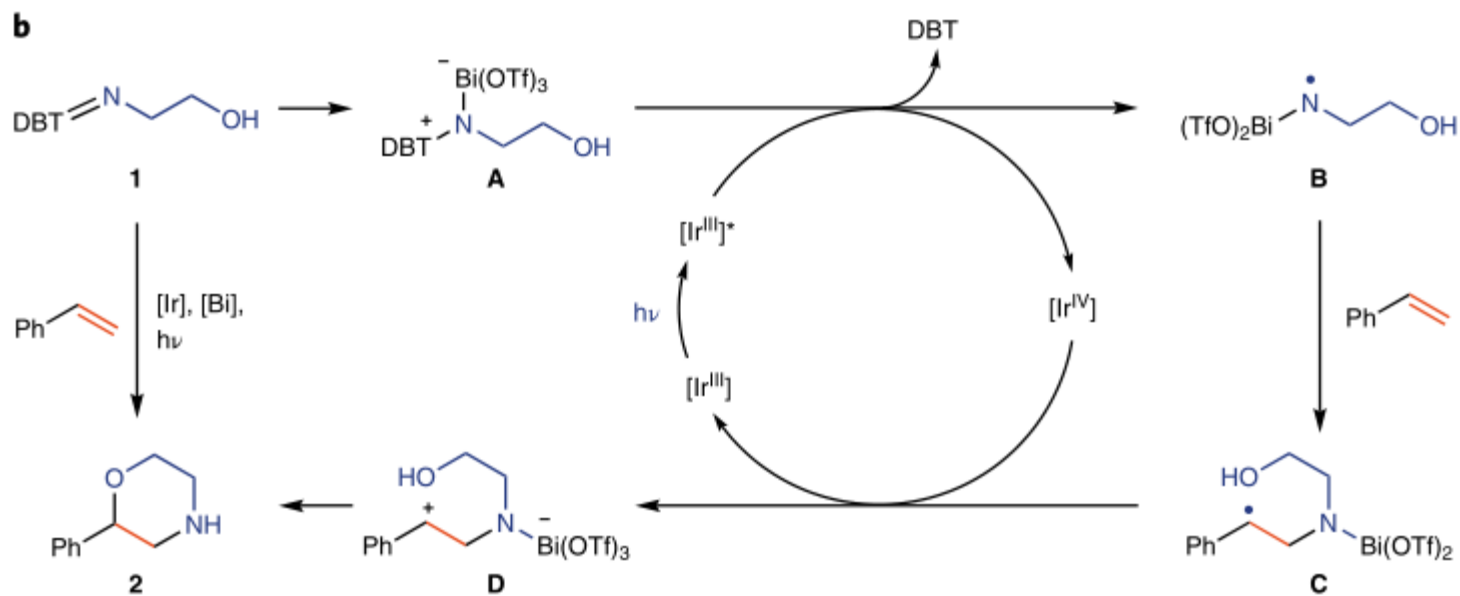
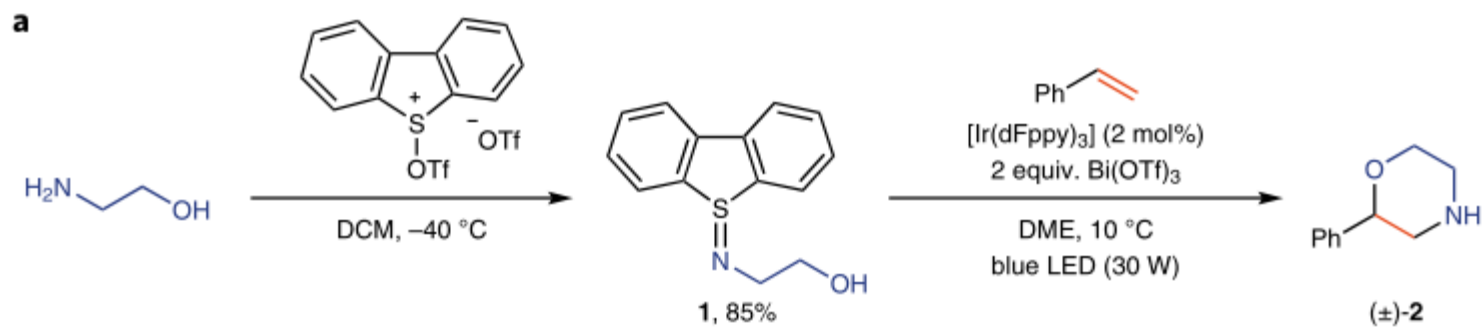


酰氯

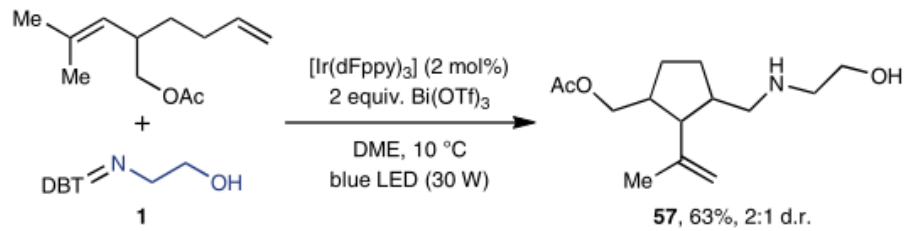
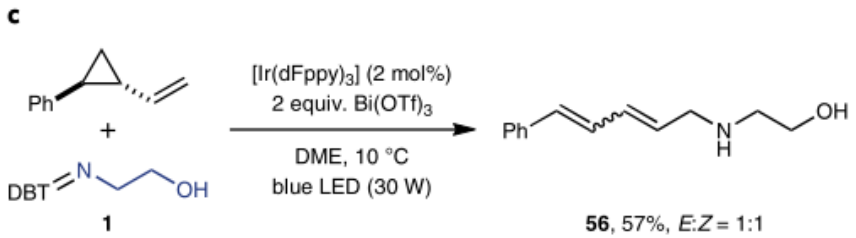
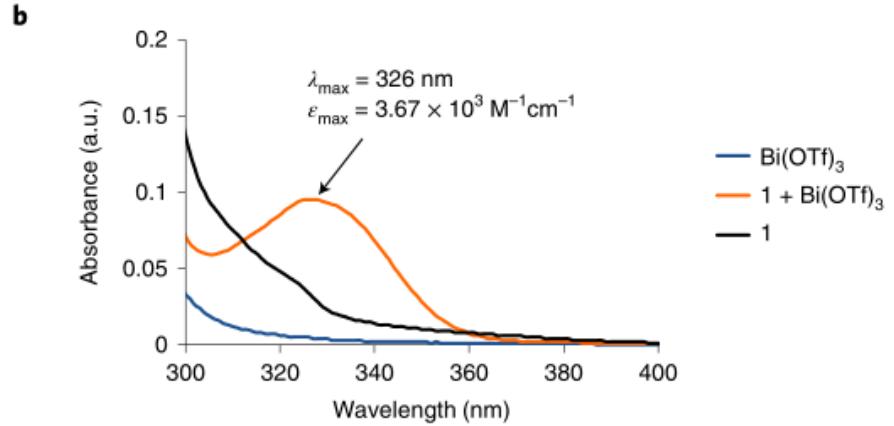
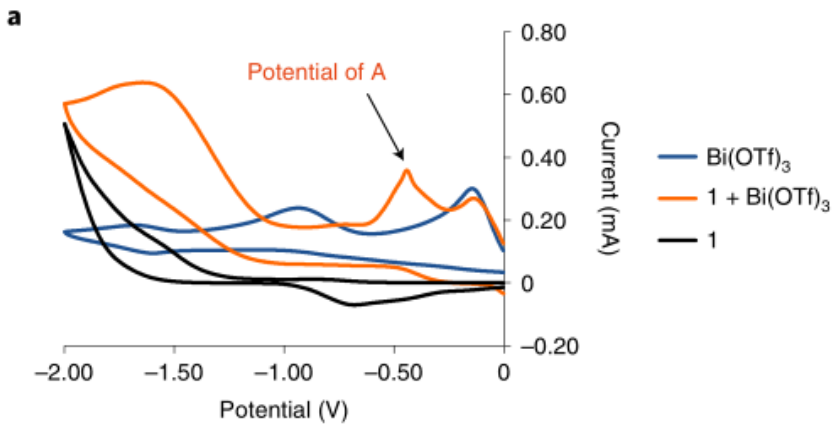


芳基氯

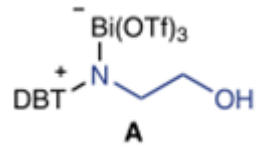
# Proposed Mechanism



# Mechanistic Investigations



- A:** 循环伏安法，1+Bi(OTf)<sub>3</sub>在Ep=-0.4V vs.Ag/AgCl有峰；
- B:** 紫外-可见光谱326 nm处有吸收峰，证明加合物A的存在；
- C:** 自由基钟实验证明氮自由基的存在。







## 目 录

- ◆ 背景
- ◆ 光参与的芳基硫酸盐的官能化反应
- ◆ 无光参与的芳基硫酸盐的官能化反应
- ◆ 其他课题组的相关工作
- ◆ 总结与展望

### 3. 无光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应

#### 无金属参与的芳基硫盐氟化反应

##### Fluorination

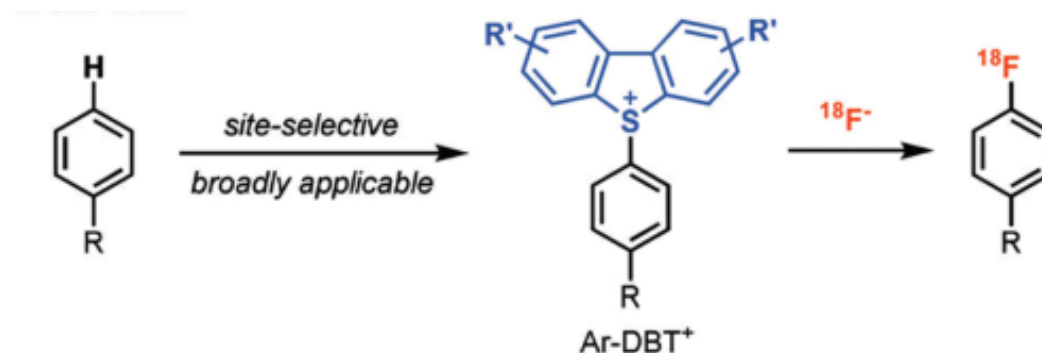
International Edition: DOI: 10.1002/anie.201912567

German Edition: DOI: 10.1002/ange.201912567

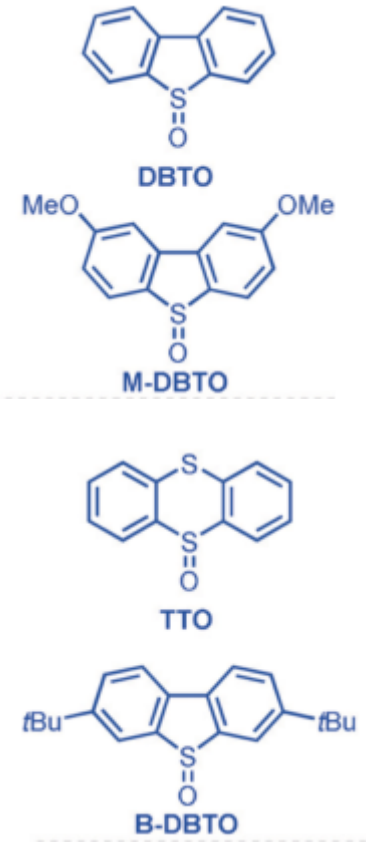
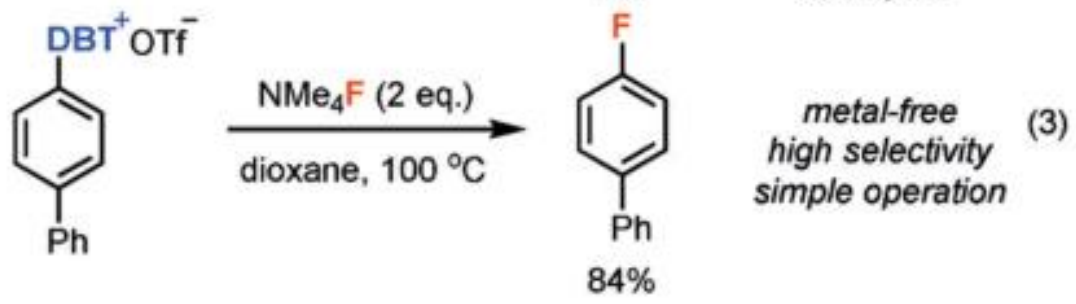
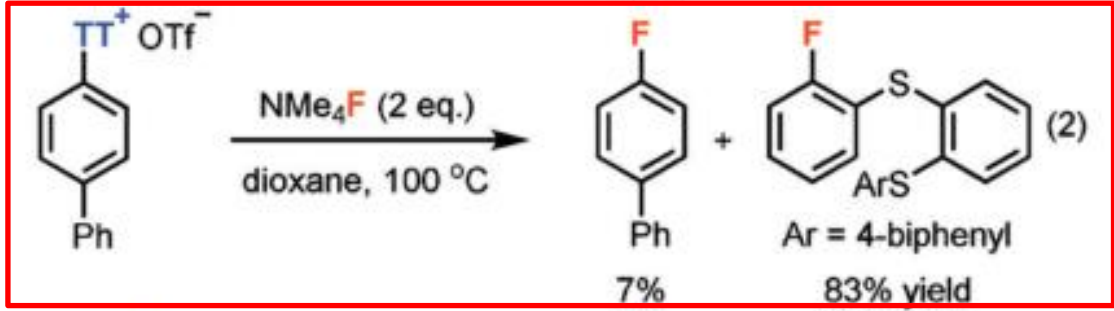
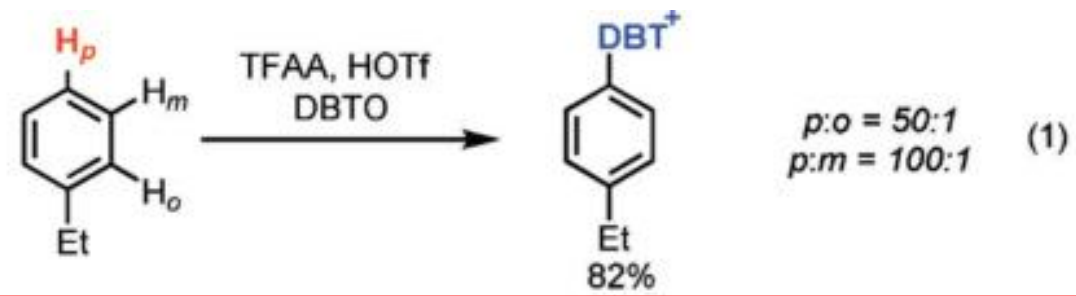
#### Site-Selective Late-Stage Aromatic [<sup>18</sup>F]Fluorination via Aryl Sulfonium Salts

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2020, 59, 1956–1960

Peng Xu<sup>+</sup>, Da Zhao<sup>+</sup>, Florian Berger, Aboubakr Hamad, Jens Rickmeier, Roland Petzold, Mykhailo Kondratiuk, Kostiantyn Bohdan, and Tobias Ritter\*



# 无金属参与的芳基硫盐氟化反应



### 3. 无光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应

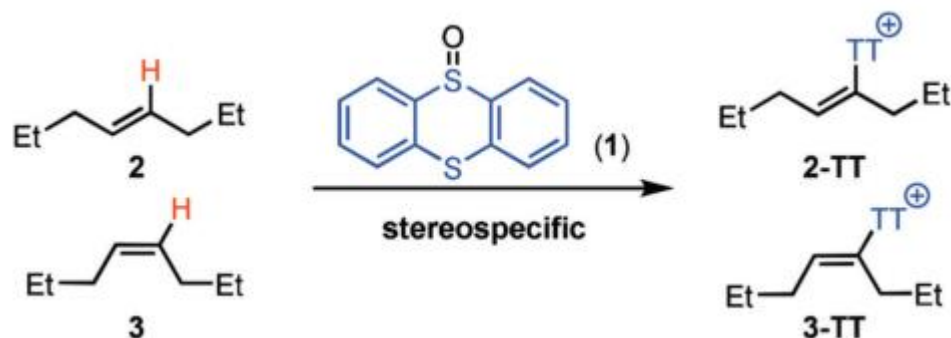
VIP **C-H Functionalization** *Very Important Paper*

International Edition: DOI: 10.1002/anie.201914215

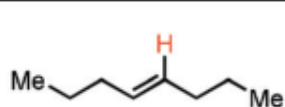
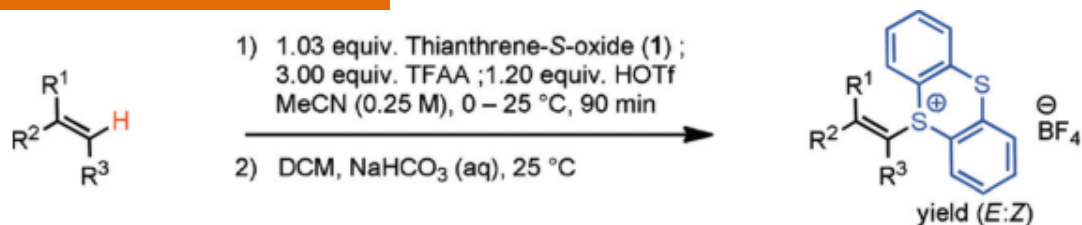
German Edition: DOI: 10.1002/ange.201914215

#### **Regio- and Stereoselective Thianthrenation of Olefins To Access Versatile Alkenyl Electrophiles** *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* 2020, 59, 5616–5620

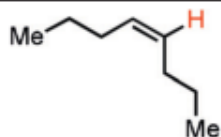
*Junting Chen, Jiakun Li, Matthew B. Plutschack, Florian Berger, and Tobias Ritter\**



# Regioselective C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-H thianthrenation of unactivated alkenes



2, 95% (<1:50)



3, 98% (>49:1)<sup>b</sup>



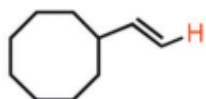
4, 93% (20:1)<sup>b</sup>



5, 76% (17:1)



6, 80% (13:1)



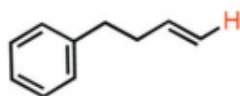
7, 64% (>50:1)



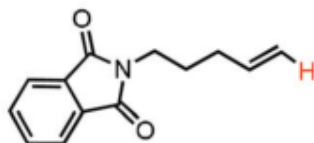
8, >99% (17:1)



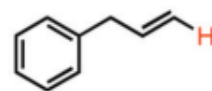
9, 71% (16:1)<sup>b,c</sup>



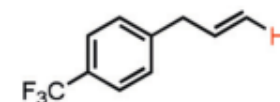
10, 72% (22:1)



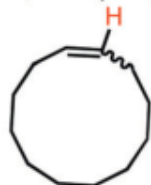
11, 72% (>50:1)<sup>d,e</sup>



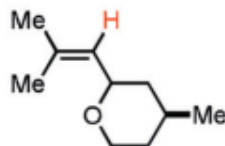
12, 76% (>50:1)



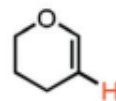
13, 77% (>50:1)



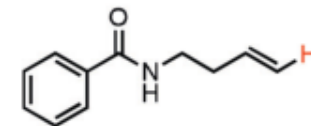
14, 68%<sup>f,h</sup> (≈1:1)



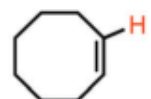
15, 75%<sup>g</sup>



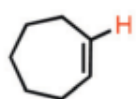
16, 88%<sup>g</sup>



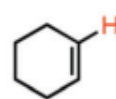
17, 68% (>50:1)



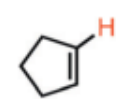
18, 74%<sup>e,g,h</sup>



19, 75%<sup>g</sup>



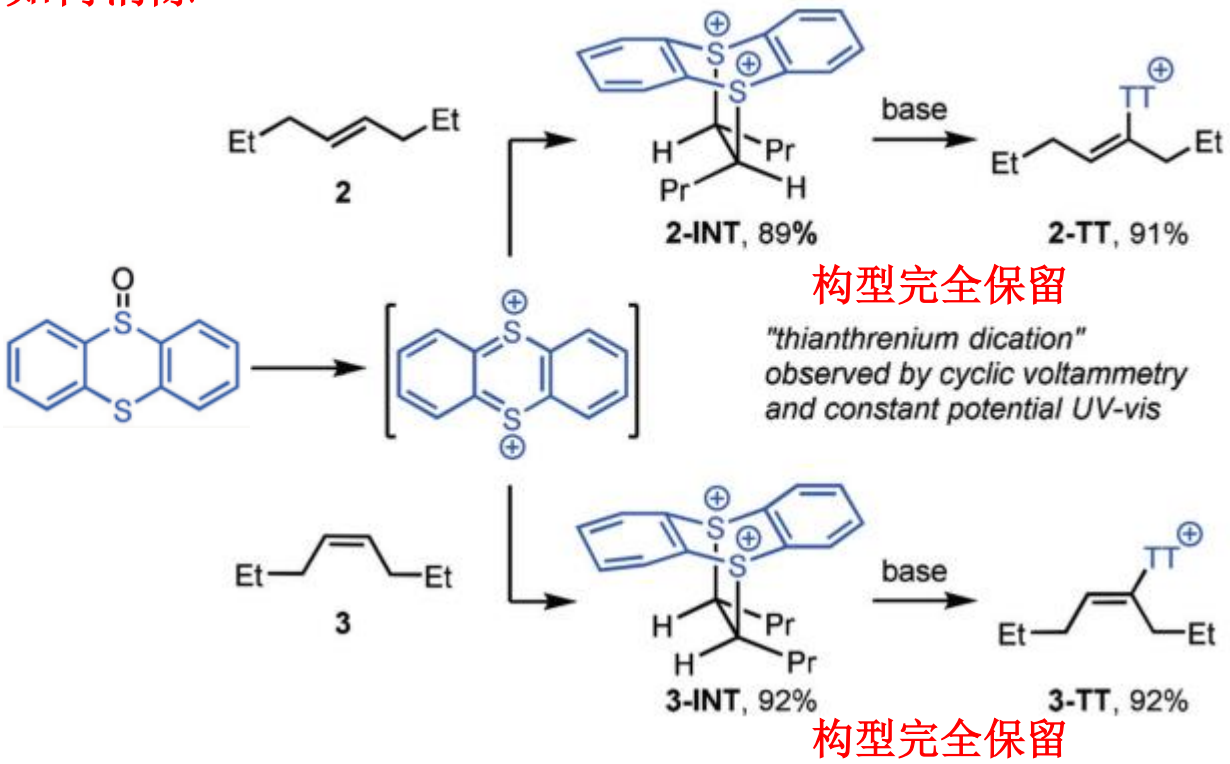
20, 60%<sup>g,h</sup>



21, 74%<sup>g,h</sup>

# Proposed Mechanism

噻蒽二价离子or噻蒽自由基阳离子?  
 如何环加成?  
 如何消除?

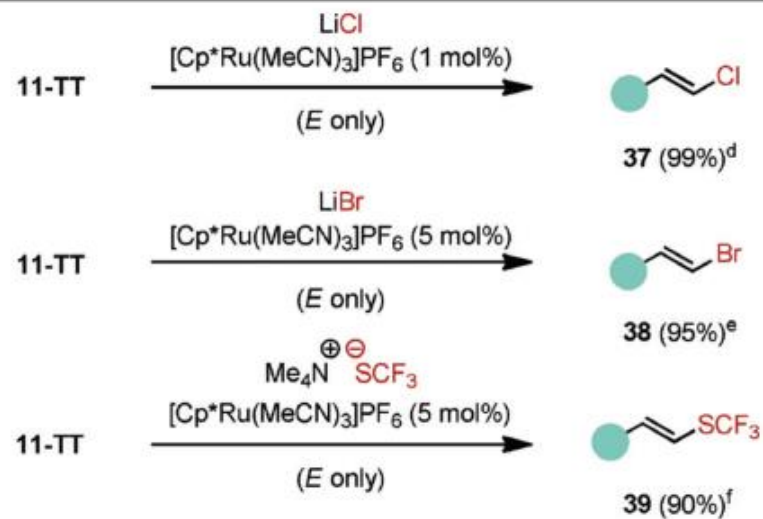
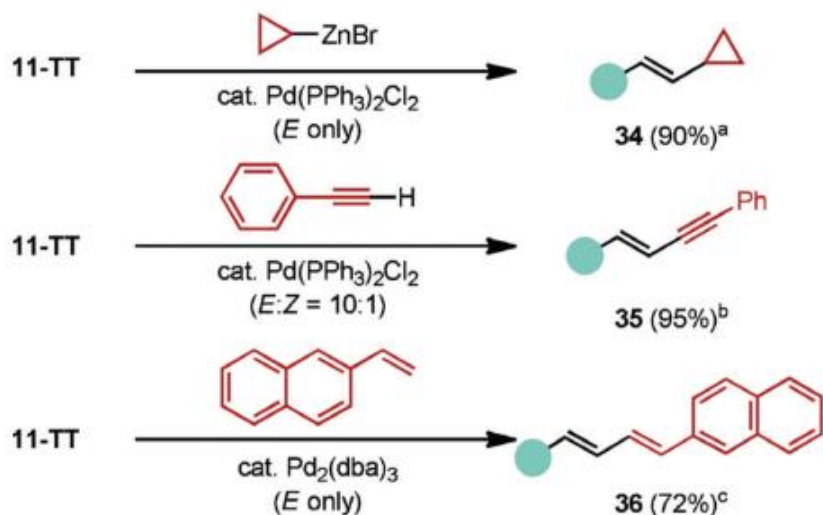
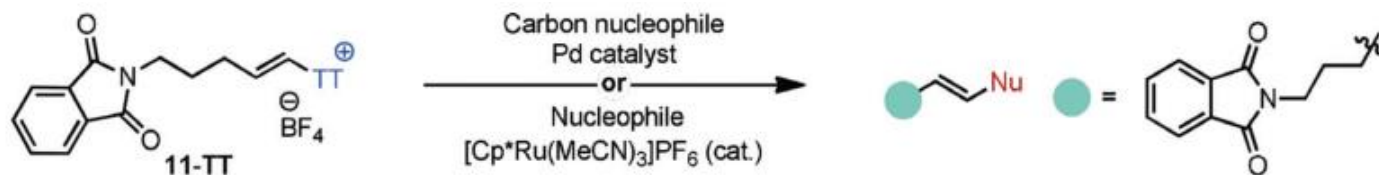


E2?  
 不符合反式共平面规则

E1?  
 构型完全保留

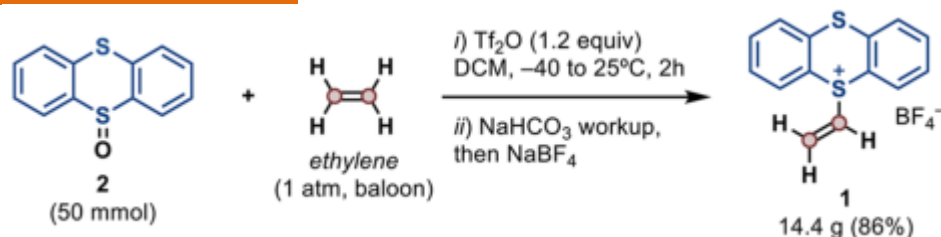
Consistent with all data is an E1cBirr (单分子共轭碱消除) mechanism where rate-determining deprotonation is followed by a rapid elimination.

# Derivatizations of alkenyl thianthrenium salts



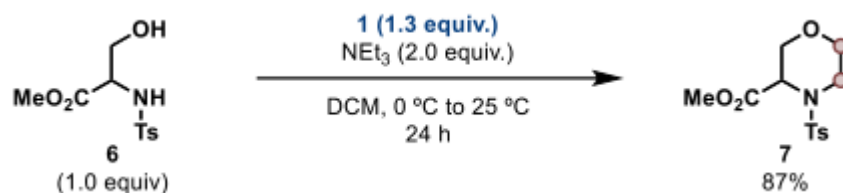
### 3. 无光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应

J. Am. Chem. Soc. 2021, 143, 12992–12998

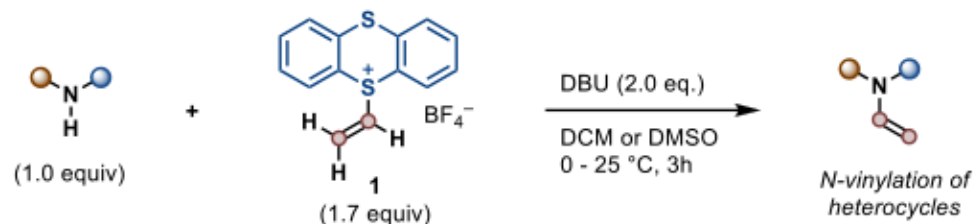


**multigram scale**

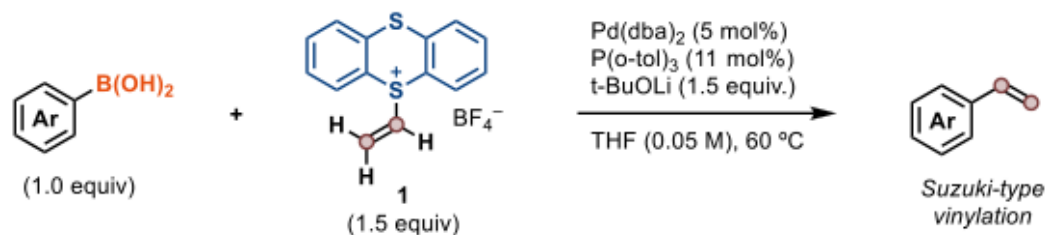
#### ◆ The Annulation of Heterocycles.



#### ◆ Vinylation of N-Heterocycles



#### ◆ Suzuki-Type Vinylation





### 3. 无光参与的芳基硫盐后期官能化反应



Heteroarylation Hot Paper

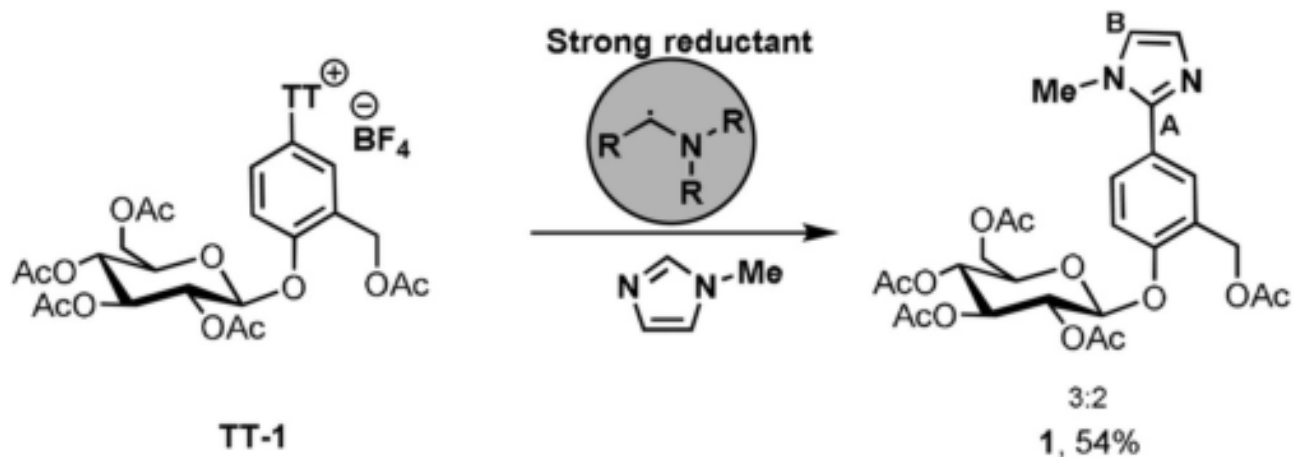
How to cite: *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2021**, *60*, 13609–13613

International Edition: [doi.org/10.1002/anie.202103085](https://doi.org/10.1002/anie.202103085)

German Edition: [doi.org/10.1002/ange.202103085](https://doi.org/10.1002/ange.202103085)

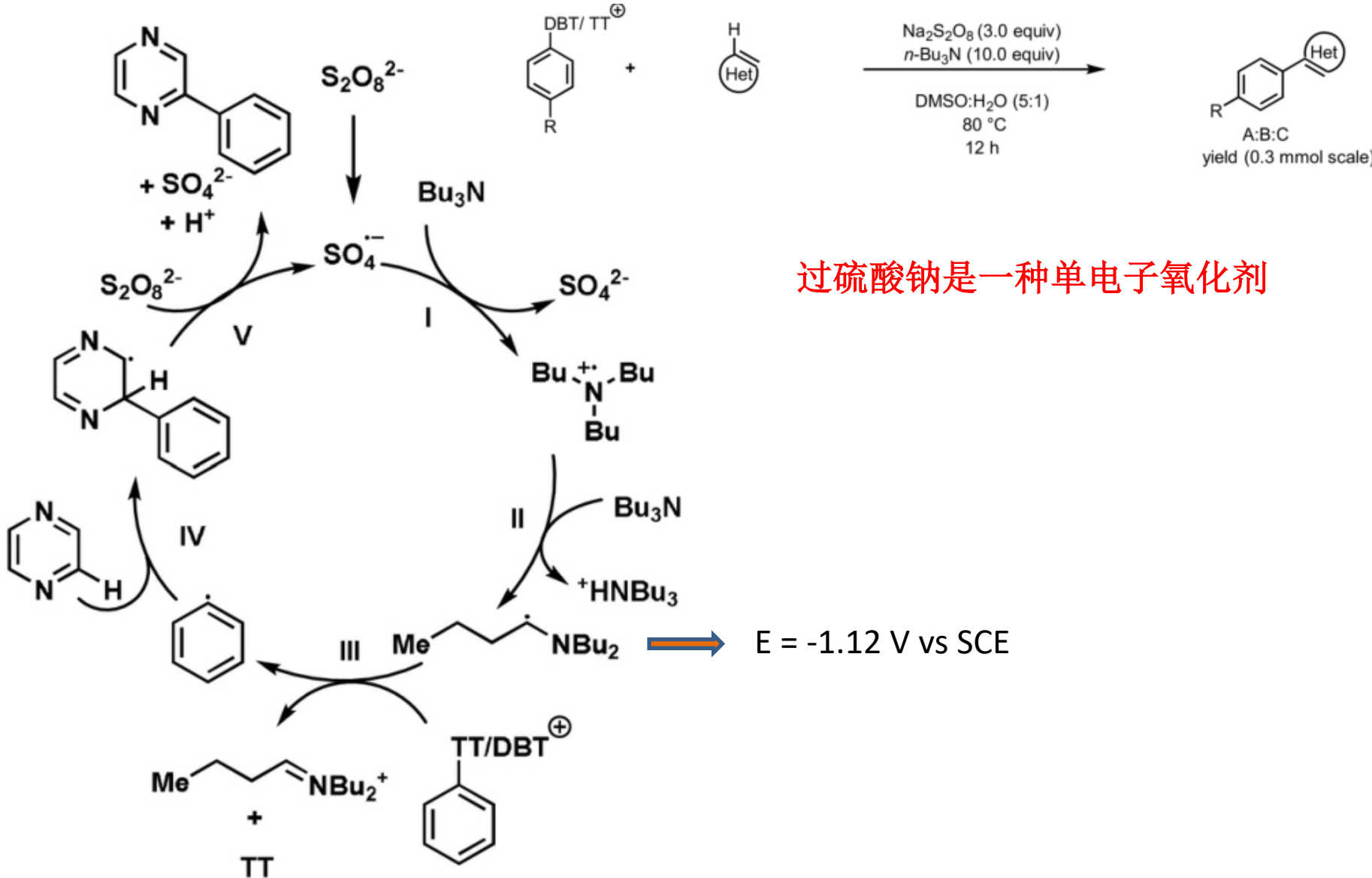
## Late-Stage Heteroarylation of Hetero(aryl)sulfonium Salts Activated by $\alpha$ -Amino Alkyl Radicals

*Eva Maria Alvarez, Teresa Karl, Florian Berger, Luca Torkowski, and Tobias Ritter\**



- New mode of activation of sulfonium salts
- Operationally simple
- No transition metal catalyst
- Air and moisture insensitive

# Proposed Mechanism



### 3. 无光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应

## Site-Selective C–H alkylation of Complex Arenes by a Two-Step Aryl Thianthrenation-Reductive Alkylation Sequence

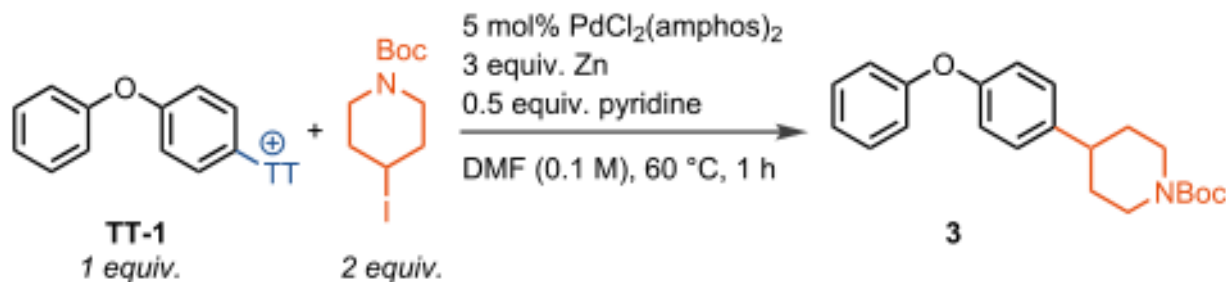
Beatrice Lansbergen, Paola Granatino, and Tobias Ritter\*



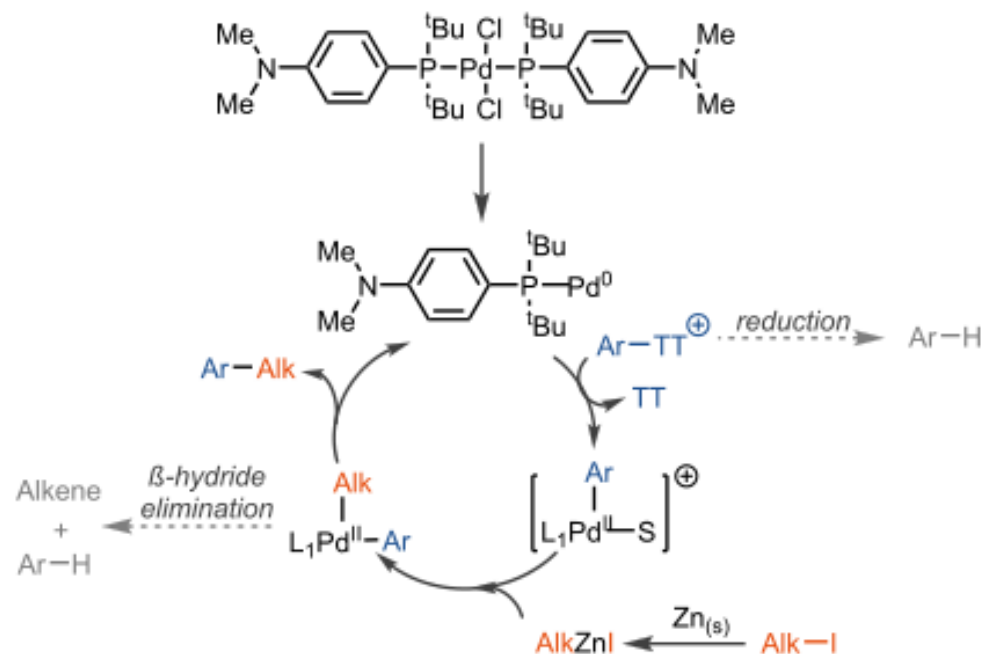
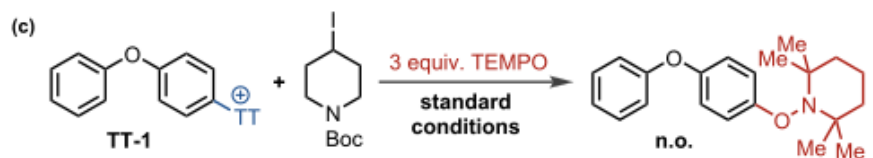
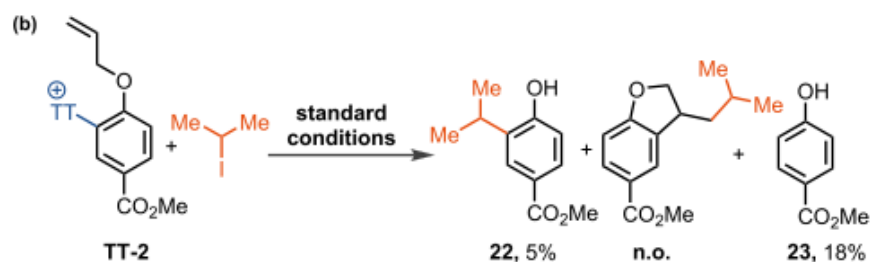
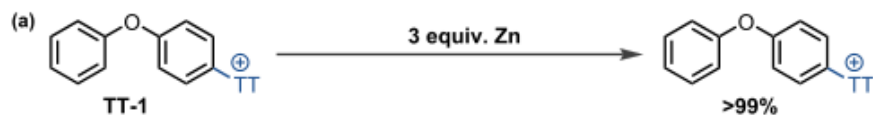
Cite This: *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* 2021, 143, 7909–7914



Read Online



# Mechanistic Investigation and Proposed Mechanism



$$E(\text{PhTT}^{\oplus\bullet}/\text{PhTT}^{\bullet}) = -1.5 \text{ V vs SCE}$$

$$E(\text{Zn}^{2+}/\text{Zn}) = -0.76 \text{ V vs SCE}$$

$$E(\text{n-BuI}/\text{BuI}^{\bullet}) = -2.5 \text{ V vs SCE}$$

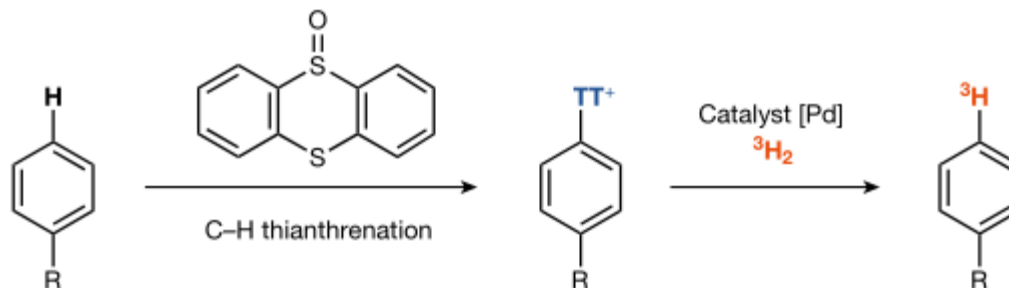
锌存在下烷基碘在5分钟内加氢脱卤，  
转化率为90%

### 3. 无光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应

#### Article

## Tritiation of aryl thianthrenium salts with a molecular palladium catalyst

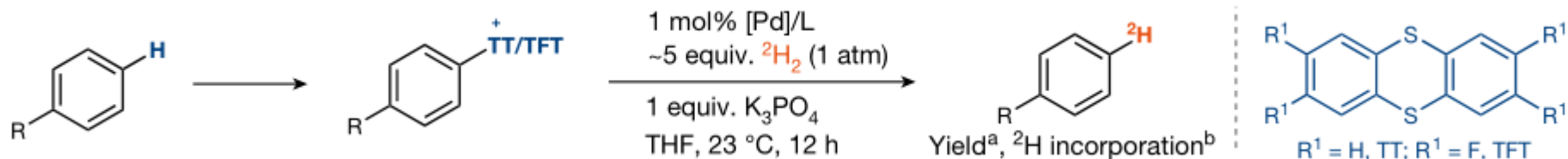
<https://doi.org/10.1038/s41586-021-04007-y> Da Zhao<sup>1</sup>, Roland Petzold<sup>1</sup>, Jiyao Yan<sup>1,2</sup>, Dieter Muri<sup>3</sup> & Tobias Ritter<sup>1</sup>✉



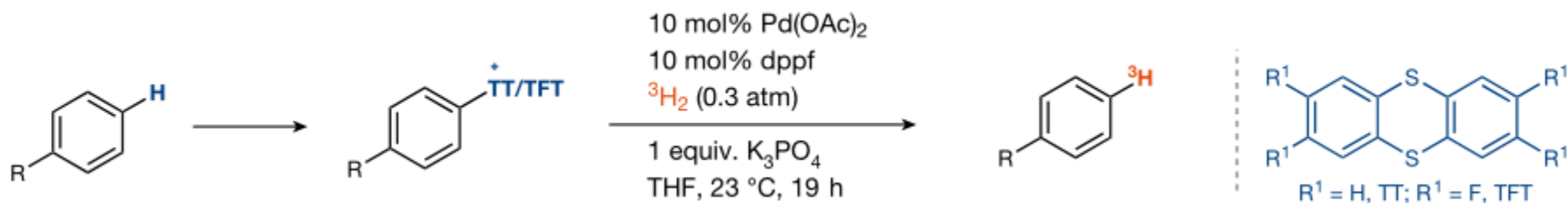
- 氚标记是研究药物的药代动力学和药效学特性、放射自显影、受体结合和受体占有率研究的关键工具；
- 氚气是制备标记分子的首选氚源；
- 均相钯催化剂用于氢解反应；
- 不需要惰性气氛或干燥条件。

# Scope of Substrates

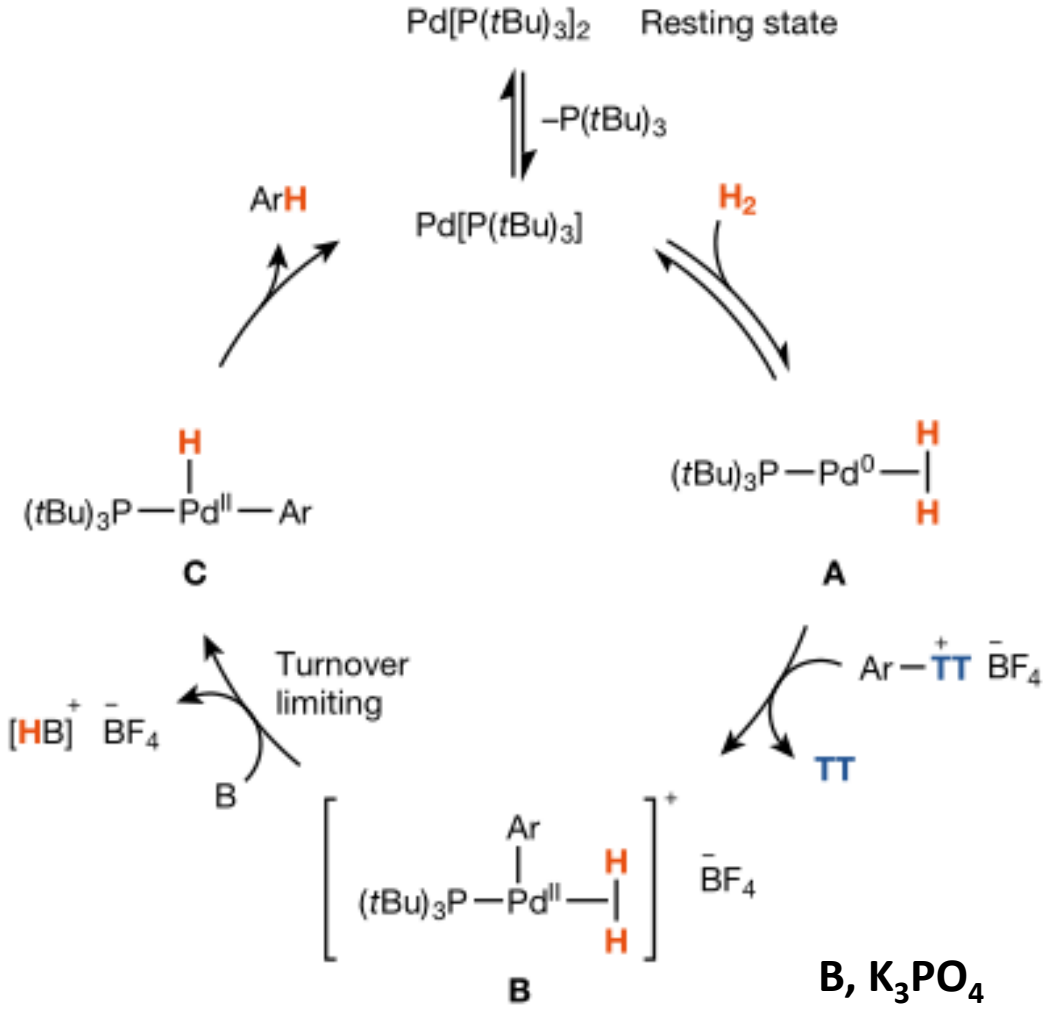
## ◆ Reductive deuteration of thianthrenium salts



## ◆ Reductive tritiation of thianthrenium salts



# Proposed Mechanism



$$Rate = k[Pd(P(tBu)_3)_2]^{1/2} [Ar-TT^+][H_2]$$

# 3. 无光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应

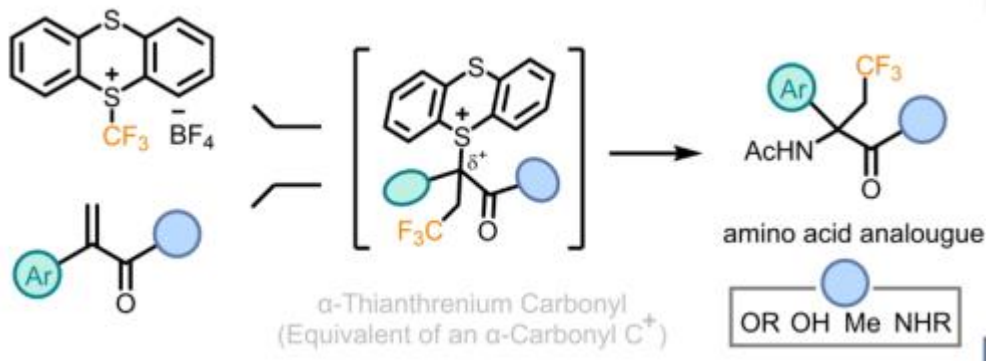
Synthetic Methods

How to cite: *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2022**, 61, e202208978  
International Edition: doi.org/10.1002/anie.202208978  
German Edition: doi.org/10.1002/ange.202208978

## $\alpha$ -Thianthrenium Carbonyl Species: The Equivalent of an $\alpha$ -Carbonyl Carbocation

Hao Jia and Tobias Ritter\*

Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2022, 61, e202208978



$\alpha$ -噻蒎羰基化合物

↕ 等价物

$\alpha$ -羰基碳阳离子

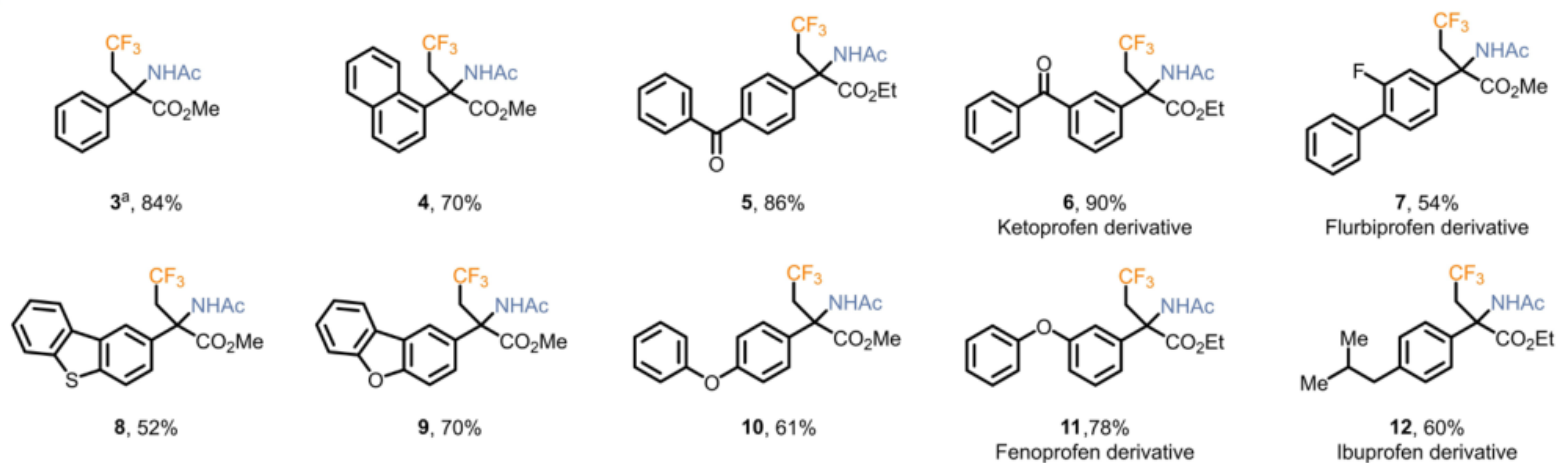


# Scope of Substrates

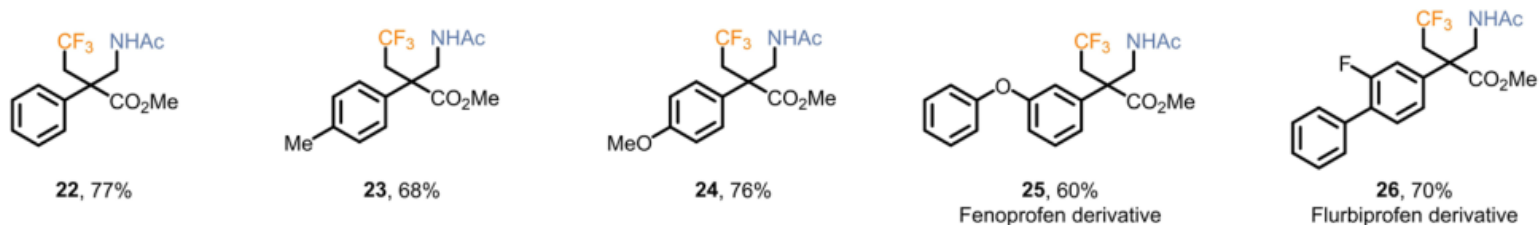


## 1,2-芳基迁移

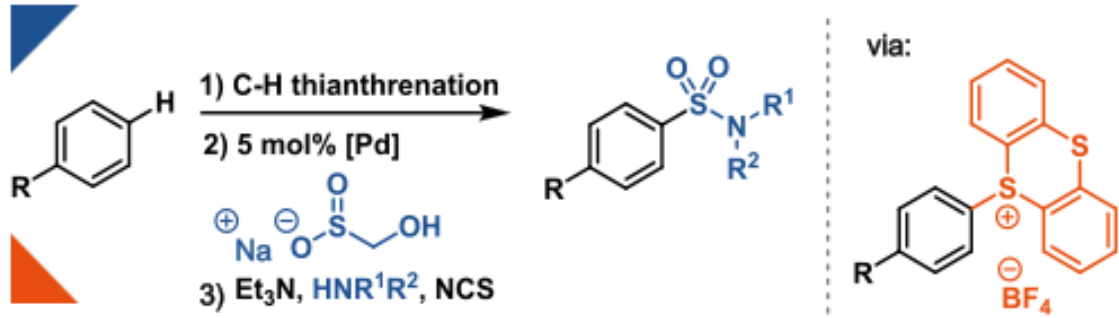
C<sup>α</sup>-tetrasubstituted  $\alpha$ -amino acid analogues



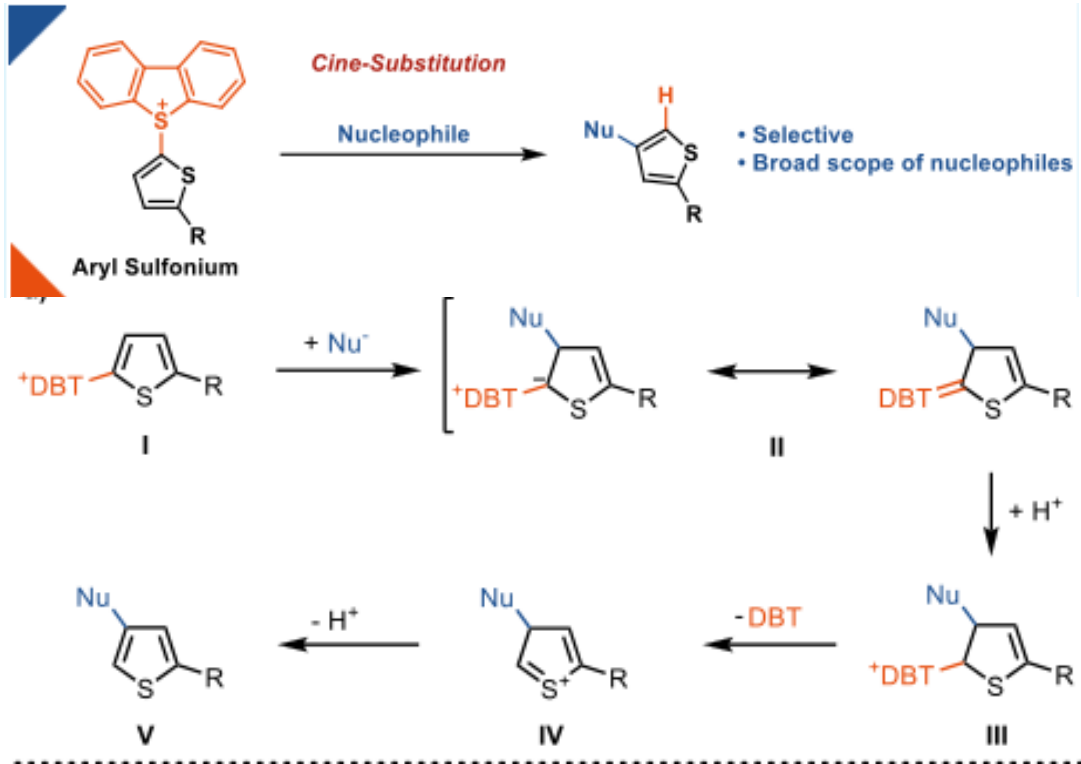
C<sup>β</sup>-tetrasubstituted  $\beta$ -amino acid analogues



### 3. 无光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应



Org. Lett. 2020, 22, 4593–4596



Org. Lett. 2020, 22, 5671–5674

亲核试剂：  
酰亚胺、三唑、吡唑、咪唑、乙内酰脲和吡啶酮



## 目 录

- ◆ 背景
- ◆ 光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应
- ◆ 无光参与的芳基硫盐的官能化反应
- ◆ 其他课题组的相关工作
- ◆ 总结与展望

## 4. 其他课题组的相关工作



pubs.acs.org/OrgLett

Letter

### Photoinduced Copper-Catalyzed Site-Selective C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-C(sp) Cross-Coupling via Aryl Sulfonium Salts

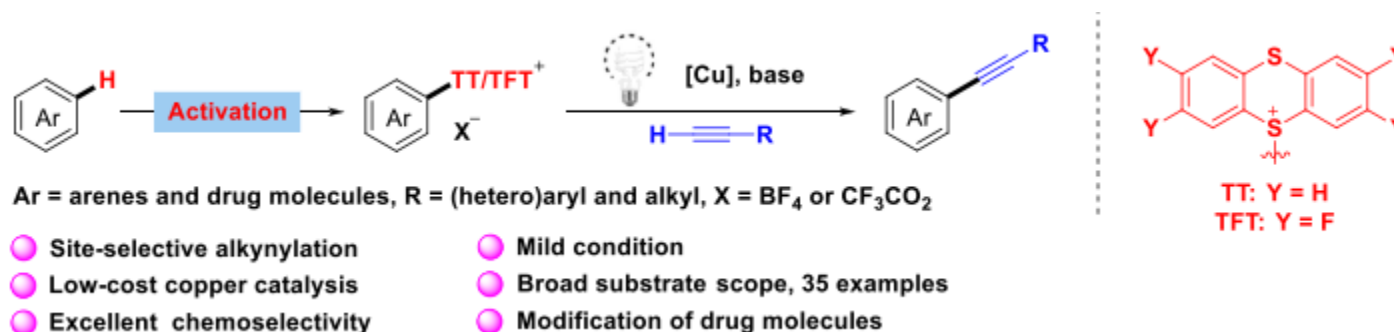
Lei Liang,\* Hong-Ying Niu,\* Ren-Long Li, Yao-Fei Wang, Jin-Kai Yan, Chang-Gong Li, and Hai-Ming Guo



Cite This: *Org. Lett.* 2020, 22, 6842–6846



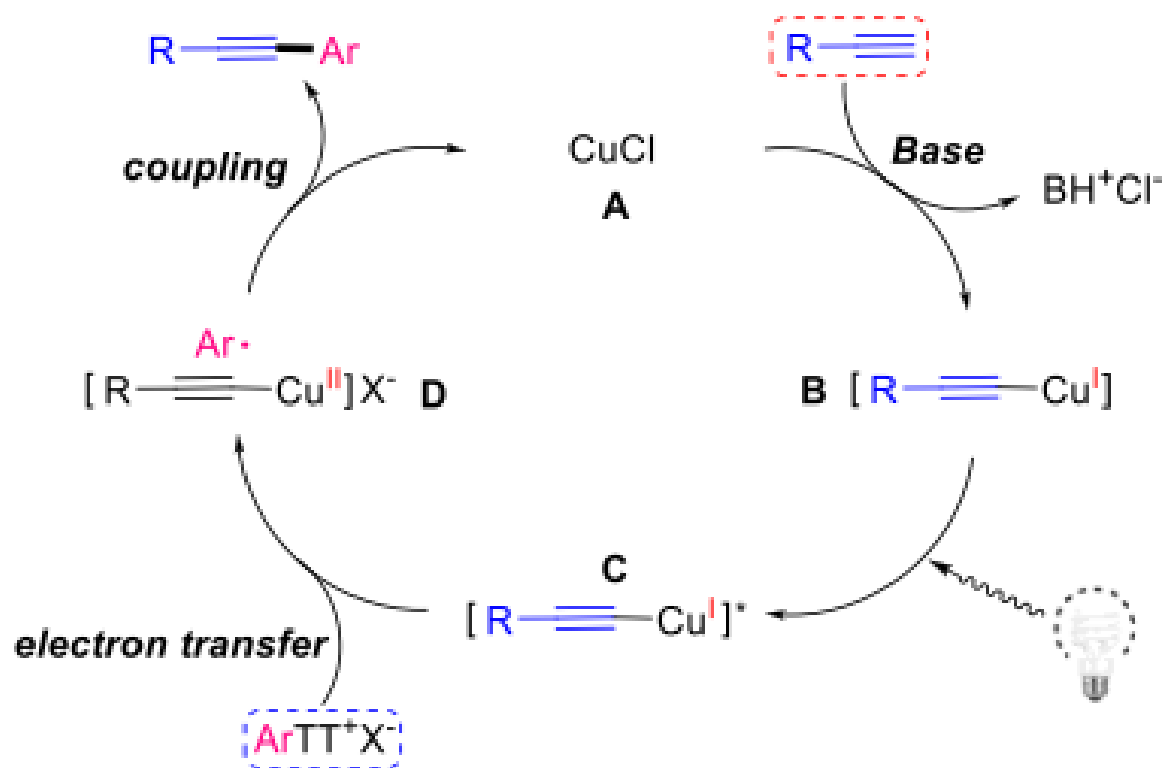
Read Online



Cu-catalyzed Sonogashira-type reaction

Lei Liang,\* Hai-Ming Guo. *Org. Lett.* 2020, 22, 6842–6846

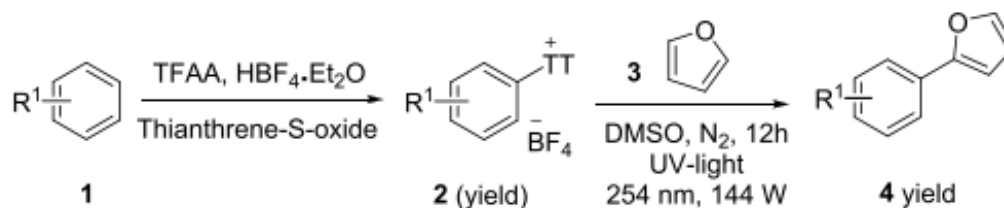
# Proposed Mechanism



## 4. 其他课题组的相关工作

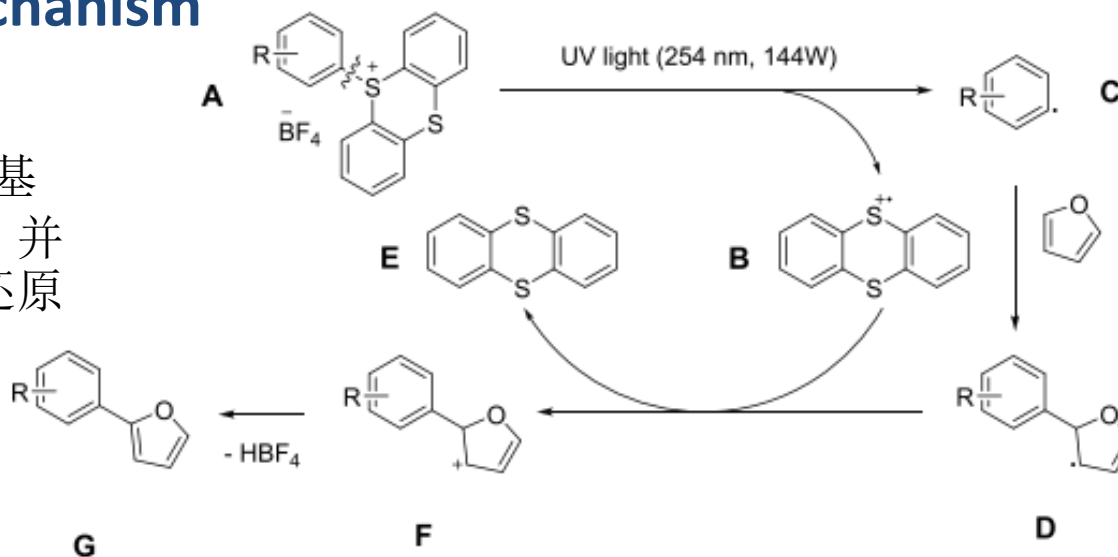
### Photochemical (Hetero-)Arylation of Aryl Sulfonium Salts

Yue Zhao, Congjun Yu, Wenjing Liang, and Frederic W. Patureau\*



### Proposed Mechanism

UV light 激发芳基  
硫盐发生均裂，并  
未发生单电子还原



## 4. 其他课题组的相关工作

GDCh

Communications

Angewandte  
International Edition  
Chemie  
www.angewandte.org



Carboxylation Reactions Hot Paper

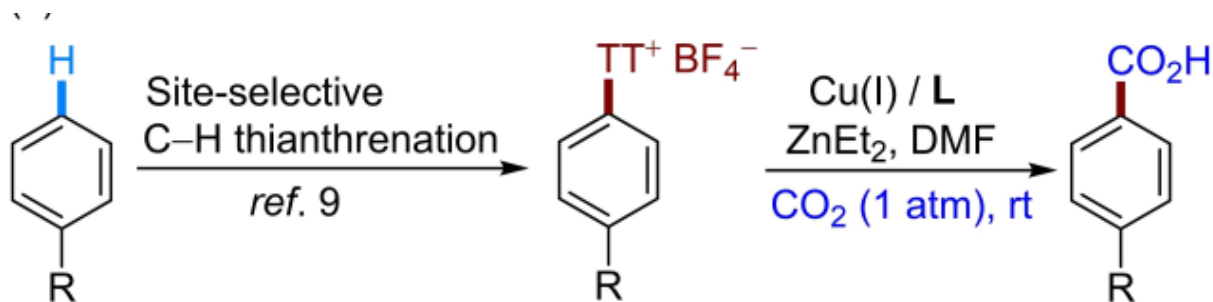
How to cite:

International Edition: doi.org/10.1002/anie.202212975

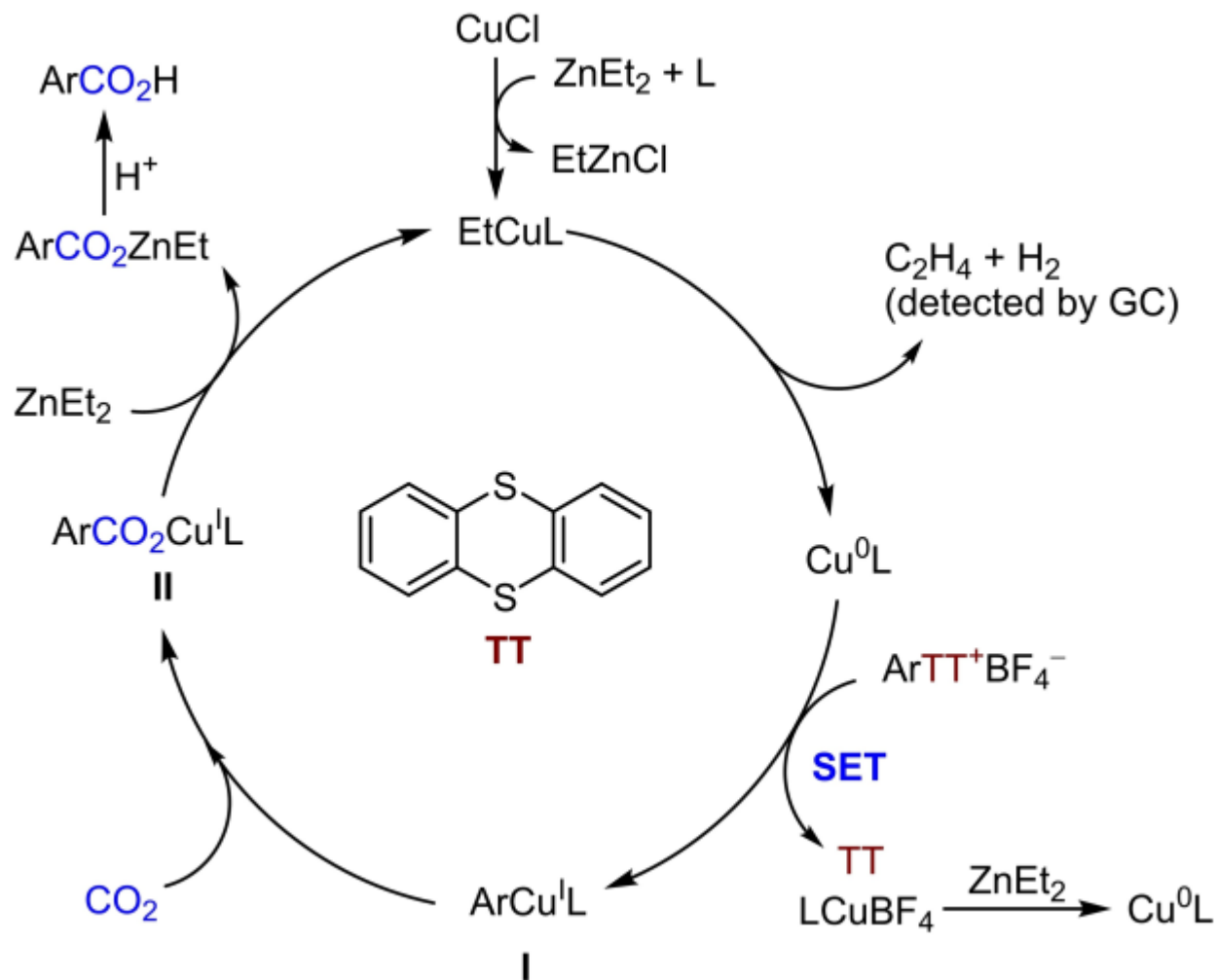
German Edition: doi.org/10.1002/ange.202212975

### Copper-Catalyzed Carboxylation of Aryl Thianthrenium Salts with $\text{CO}_2$

*Shibiao Tang, Xiaobo Zhao, Lidong Yang, Bin Li, and Baiquan Wang\**

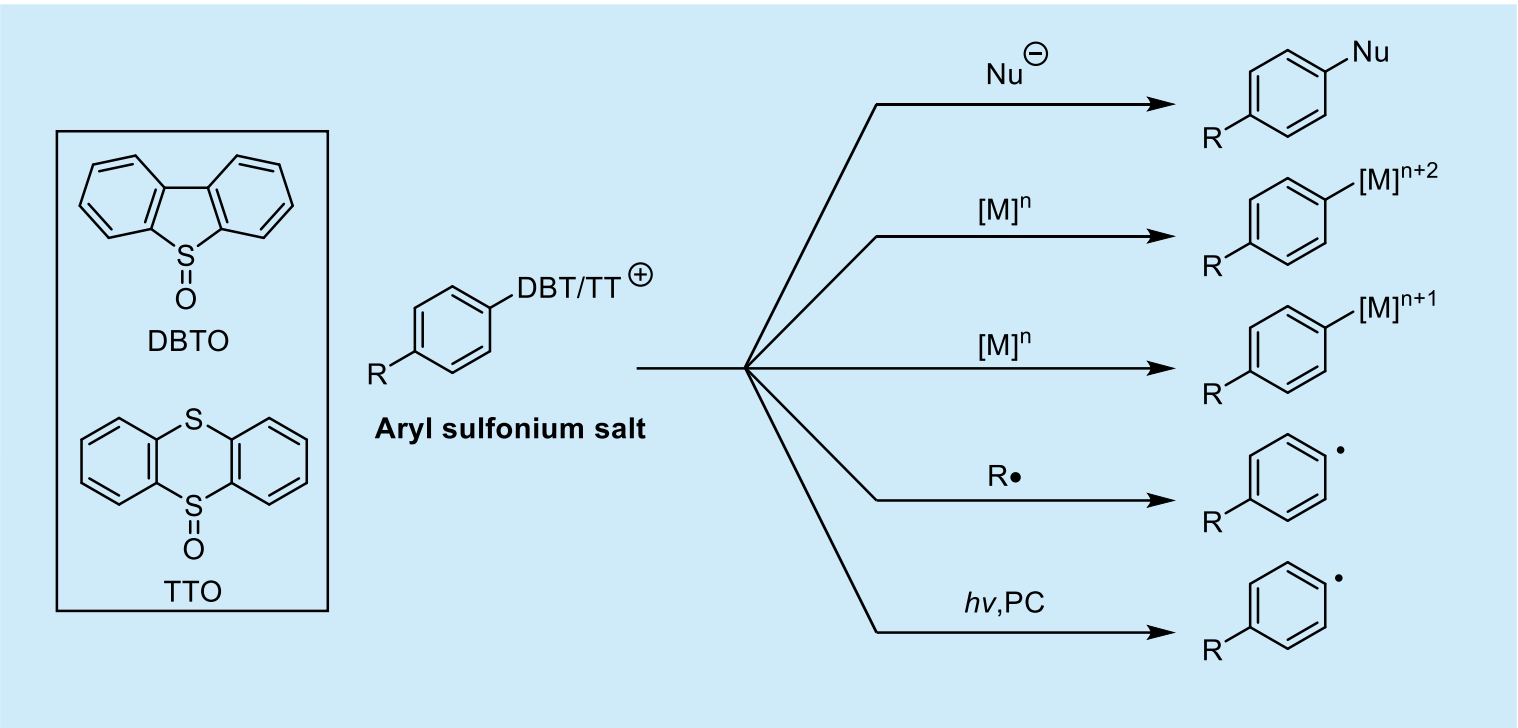


# Proposed Mechanism





# 5.总结



---

Thanks!