

## 界面電子移動を活かしたアリールビニルエーテルのラジカルカチオン付加環化反応

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 Photochemical Radical Cation Cycloadditions of Aryl Vinyl Ethers Utilizing Interfacial Electron Transfer (1. *Tokyo Univ. of Agriculture and Technology*, 2. *Advanced Industrial Science and Technology*) ○Sota Adachi<sup>1</sup>, Genki Horiguchi<sup>2</sup>, Hidehiro Kamiya<sup>1</sup>, Yohei Okada<sup>1</sup>

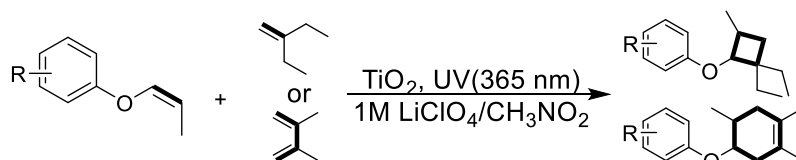
Titanium dioxide has attracted attention for its high oxidation ability since its photocatalytic function was discovered by Honda and Fujishima. Our research group has been developing radical cation cycloaddition reactions using titanium dioxide. Electron-rich alkenes are used as radical cation precursors, which are generally conjugated styrenes. Non-conjugated enol ethers are also used, but the reactivity of their radical cations is more difficult to control than those generated from styrene derivatives. In this study, we developed cycloaddition reactions using aryl vinyl ethers as radical cation precursors, which are non-conjugated and relatively easy to control the reactivity.

UV irradiation to the aryl vinyl ethers with butene or butadiene in lithium perchlorate/nitromethane solution in the presence of titanium dioxide gave the desired ring compound in high yields, respectively. While an oxygen atmosphere was essential for the four-membered ring formation, the six-membered rings were obtained in high yields under air.

*Keywords* : Photochemistry, Radical cation, Cycloaddition, Aryl vinyl ether, Titanium dioxide

酸化チタンは本多・藤嶋によって光触媒機能を見出されて以来、その酸化力の高さに注目が集まった<sup>1)</sup>。我々の研究グループはこれを利用したラジカルカチオン付加環化反応の開発を行ってきた<sup>2)</sup>。電子豊富なアルケンがラジカルカチオン前駆体として用いられ、一般的に共役系のスチレン類が挙げられる。非共役系ではエノールエーテルが挙げられるが、ラジカルカチオンの反応性制御はスチレン誘導体に比べて難しい。そこで本研究では非共役系で比較的反応性を制御しやすいアリールビニルエーテルについて付加環化反応を開発した。

アリールビニルエーテルとブテン、もしくはブタジエンを、過塩素酸リチウム/ニトロメタン溶液中、酸化チタン存在下で紫外光照射すると、目的の環化合物が高収率で得られた。四員環形成反応では酸素雰囲気が必要であったが、六員環形成反応では空気下であっても目的化合物が高収率で得られた。



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