



Direct C(sp²)-H Borylation of Arenes Using Ir-bpy Porous Organic Polymers

Bennedsen, Niklas R.; Yang, Faliu; Goodarzi, Farnoosh; Kramer, Søren; Kegnæs, Søren

Published in:
Topics in Catalysis

Link to article, DOI:
[10.1007/s11244-023-01820-9](https://doi.org/10.1007/s11244-023-01820-9)

Publication date:
2023

Document Version
Publisher's PDF, also known as Version of record

[Link back to DTU Orbit](#)

Citation (APA):
Bennedsen, N. R., Yang, F., Goodarzi, F., Kramer, S., & Kegnæs, S. (2023). Direct C(sp²)-H Borylation of Arenes Using Ir-bpy Porous Organic Polymers. *Topics in Catalysis*, 66, 1451–1456. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11244-023-01820-9>

General rights

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

- Users may download and print one copy of any publication from the public portal for the purpose of private study or research.
- You may not further distribute the material or use it for any profit-making activity or commercial gain
- You may freely distribute the URL identifying the publication in the public portal

If you believe that this document breaches copyright please contact us providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.



Direct C(sp²)-H Borylation of Arenes Using Ir-bpy Porous Organic Polymers

Niklas R. Bennedsen¹ · Faliu Yang¹ · Farnoosh Goodarzi¹ · Søren Kramer¹ · Søren Kegnæs¹

Accepted: 19 April 2023
© The Author(s) 2023

Abstract

Organoboron compounds are important building blocks in organic chemistry for a variety of key transformations in the production of compounds in the pharmaceutical and agricultural industries. Direct C–H borylation provides many advantages over more traditional transformation via halide groups that lead to stoichiometric waste. In the direct C(sp²)-H borylation of arenes, Ir-bipyridine systems have shown excellent performance. However, to make the formation of borylated products more benign and greener, transformations catalyzed by heterogeneous catalysts are appealing as they provide easier recovery and reuse of the catalyst. In this study, two different porous organic polymers (POPs) based on polystyrene-bearing bipyridine (bpy) ligands were synthesized. These POPs can, upon metal ligation in situ create an active catalyst that is capable of borylation twice per B₂pin₂ molecule. Our Ir systems were tested with different arenes, and a preliminary mechanistic investigation was performed. The system was recyclable for up to three consecutive recycles, albeit, the polymer backbone had indications of being borylated during the reaction.

Keywords Porous organic polymers · C–H functionalization · Heterogeneous catalysis · C(sp²)-H borylation · Iridium catalysis

1 Introduction

Organoboron compounds have played a key role in the development of organic chemistry and have a central role in the industry [1–5]. However, the formation of the C–B bond has classically been through halides with the potential use of stoichiometric lithium or magnesium, resulting in poor atom efficiency. Thus, the benign production of organoboron compounds directly from C–H bonds is highly attractive. In organic chemistry, the direct, selective functionalization of alkyl, alkenyl, and aryl C–H bonds is demanding. A lot of focus has therefore been on the catalyzed borylation reactions of C–H bonds in alkanes, alkenes, and arenes in high yields and with high selectivity. A challenge has been the functionalization of arenes without the need for directing groups. Functionalization of arenes without directing groups

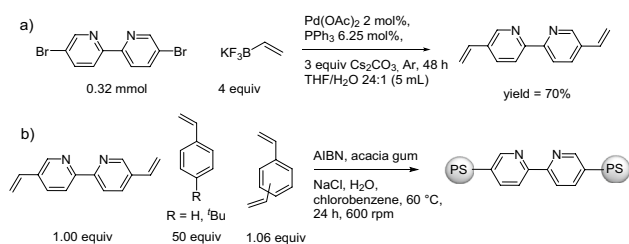
can provide products with complementary regioselectivity [6]. Furthermore, it provides a single-step functionalization of the arenes compared to the more classical multistep synthesis. Additionally, the borylation of arenes eliminates the need for halogenated arene precursors to arylboron compounds. Overall, the borylation generates less waste and reduces the need of prehalogenation in line with the principles of green chemistry [6]. Hartwig et al. demonstrated the first direct C(sp²)-H via a photocatalytic Re complex and later, Miyaura and Hartwig et al. showcased the potential of an Ir/bpy-complex without the need for light [7, 8]. Their work has led to many different derivatives of Ir-bpy catalytic systems over the past two centuries [9–19]. Especially the report from Smith et al. has truly derived many important trends in the Ir-catalyzed borylation of arenes [20].

Heterogeneous catalysts in organic synthesis are highly attractive in the industry due to their easier recovery and reuse [21–29]. Heterogeneous molecular catalysts have demonstrated high potential in the direct C(sp²)-H borylation of arenes with examples of silica grafting, metal–organic frameworks (MOFs), covalent organic frameworks (COFs), and porous organic polymers (POPs) [30–42]. Especially, the formation of molecular catalysts using POPs has been

✉ Søren Kramer
sokr@kemi.dtu.dk

✉ Søren Kegnæs
skk@kemi.dtu.dk

¹ Department of Chemistry, Technical University of Denmark, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby, Denmark



Scheme 1: Synthetic pathway for the formation of bpy-POPs

an appealing strategy in many transformations, in particular with their ability to mimic homogeneous catalysts while still keeping the property of easy separation known from heterogeneous catalysts [43–46]. Due to the swelling properties of POP-based catalysts in certain organic solvents, they can provide a quasi-homogeneous catalyst environment while still displaying the benefits of a solid catalyst, such as easy removal by filtration [43–46]. This is unlike other types of solid catalysts. Sawamura et al. [47] have already demonstrated the potential of swollen POPs in the direct $C(sp^2)$ –H functionalization of alkenes. Yet, the reports of direct borylation of arenes are more sparse, and especially polystyrene (PS)-based POPs have been reported to be completely inactive in the transformation [34]. Nevertheless, we would like to report examples of in situ-created molecular Ir-bpy catalysts anchored to polystyrene-based POPs. Two different POP materials were synthesized. One is based on ordinary styrene, and the other is based on the bulkier 4-*tert*-butyl styrene as a building block. The latter could constrain the bpy moiety, which has been shown to improve the catalytic performance [20]. The systems demonstrate good catalytic performance as they are capable of borylation twice per B_2pin_2 molecule and borylate different arenes. The reaction pathway was examined by competitive experiments, kinetic isotope effect, change of boron source, and a time study. The system was recyclable up to three times without a significant drop-in activity observed.

The formation of styrene (bpy-PS-POP) and 4-*tert*-butyl styrene (bpy-*t*BuPS-POP) based polymer materials containing bpy was done by radical polymerization. The radical polymerization required the formation of vinylated bpy. Fortunately, the formation of 4,4'-divinyl-2,2'-bipyridine proceeded effortlessly by a Suzuki coupling with potassium trifluorovinylborate and commercially available 4,4'-dibromo-2,2'-bipyridine. An emulsion methodology was applied to successfully create spherical polymer particles using either styrene or 4-*tert*-butylstyrene as a co-building block showcased with the full synthesis in Scheme 1 and with corresponding images and SEM images in Figure S1 and Figure S4. We have previously shown that similar materials possess excellent swelling properties that can improve the catalytic performance, and these POPs were no exception

as they swelled in benzene, toluene, xylene, THF, and dioxane [48, 49]. These swelling properties made them promising candidates for direct arene borylation with the formation of a quasi-homogeneous environment in the swollen POP. A reference material was made as well without the addition of bpy to the polymer backbone (abbreviated PS-POP).

2 Experimental

2.1 Materials

All chemicals were reagent grade and used as received without further purification. NaCl and benzene were purchased from TCI. B_2pin_2 and 4,4'-dibromo-2,2'-bipyridine were obtained from Fluorochem. Toluene was obtained from a solvent purification system (Puresolv MD-7). The remaining chemicals were obtained from Sigma Aldrich; [Ir(cod)Cl] $_2$, [Ir(cod)OMe] $_2$, HBpin, anisole, trifluorotoluene, fluorobenzene, chlorobenzene, iodobenzene, 1-methylpyrrole, benzofuran, d_6 -benzene, potassium vinyltrifluoroborate, PPh_3 , $Pd(OAc)_2$, Cs_2CO_3 , acacia gum, styrene, divinylbenzene, 4-*tert*-butylstyrene, and 0.2 M AIBN in toluene.

Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) images were taken on a Quanta 200 ESEM FEG microscope operating at 20 kV. Samples were placed on carbon tape and coated with gold for 60 s at 20 nA current in an argon atmosphere. X-ray photoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analysis was done with a spot size of 400 μm with an Al alpha X-ray source with 10 scans per element. X-ray Fluorescence (XRF) analysis was conducted on a PANalytical Epsilon3 system. N_2 -physisorption was conducted on a Micrometrics 3Flex instrument at 77 K. Samples for N_2 -physisorption were degassed overnight before the analysis in a Micrometrics VacPrep 061 Sample Degas System at room temperature. Thermogravimetric Analyzer (TGA) was performed on a Mettler Toledo TGA/DSC 1 STARe System under a synthetic gas atmosphere. Liquid 1H NMR was measured on a Bruker Ascend 400 (400 Hz). ^{11}B MAS NMR experiments were conducted using a Bruker Avance III spectrometer ($B_0 = 11.75$ T, $\nu_L(^{11}B) = 192.546$ MHz) equipped with a 4 mm CP/MAS Probe. The spectra were acquired with the Hahn echo pulse sequence ($\pi/2 - \tau - \pi - \tau - ACQ$) using a spinning frequency of 8000 Hz, a “solid $\pi/2$ ” pulse of 3 μs ($\pi/2(NaBH_4) = 6 \mu s$), and an interscan delay of 30 s. High-power SPINAL64 1H decoupling was applied during the acquisition. Chemical shifts are reported relative to $F_3B \cdot O(C_2H_5)$ ($\delta_{iso} = 0$ ppm) using neat $NaBH_4$ as a secondary reference ($\delta_{iso} = -42.06$ ppm). An ^{11}B spectrum of an empty rotor has been subtracted for all presented spectra to eliminate any background signals from the probe. The Topspin module SOLA was used for simulating the quadrupolar line shapes.

2.2 Vinylation of 4,4'-dibromo-2,2'-bipyridine

Synthesis adapted from Nie et al. [50], 4,4'-dibromo-2,2'-bipyridine (0.32 mmol, 100 mg), potassium vinyltrifluoroborate (1.27 mmol, 170 mg), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.0064 mmol, 1.4 mg), PPh₃ (0.020 mmol, 5.0 mg), and Cs₂CO₃ (0.96 mmol, 311 mg) were weighed into a Schlenk tube where a magnetic stir bar was added. The mixture was made inert by 3 vacuum/N₂ cycles. Next, degassed THF (4.8 mL) and degassed H₂O (0.2 mL) were added to the solids, and inside a N₂-filled plastic bag, the Schlenk tube was sealed. The reaction mixture was heated to 85 °C for 48 h behind a blast shield. Next, the mixture was cooled down to rt., and H₂O (15 mL) was added before the organic phase was extracted with dichloromethane (20 mL) four times. The organic phase was washed with brine (50 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed, and the product was purified over silica gel chromatography in a mixture of hexane, EtOAc, and Et₃N (90:10:2), providing a white powder (48 mg, 70% yield).

2.3 Polymerization procedure

Polymerization methodology adapted from Iwai et al. [51], H₂O (60 mL), NaCl (26 mmol, 1.5 g), and acacia gum (2.4 g) were mixed into a 250 mL round-bottom flask with a magnetic stir bar. The mixture was stirred to create a clear solution and before being bubbled with N₂. In a 10 mL round-bottom flask, 4,4'-divinyl-2,2'-bipyridine (0.31 mmol, 65 mg), styrene (15 mmol, 1.71 mL, 1.55 g), or 4-*tert*-butylstyrene (15 mmol, 2.75 mL, 2.4 g), divinylbenzene (0.31 mmol, 43.5 µL, 39.7 mg), and chlorobenzene (3 mL) were mixed, and a magnetic stir bar was added. The mixture was sealed with a rubber septum and bubbled with N₂. After being bubbled, 0.2 M AIBN in toluene (0.3 mmol, 1.5 mL) was added, and the whole content was mixed with the aqueous mixture in the 250 mL round-bottom flask by a syringe. The combined mixture was emulsified by stirring the mixture at 600 rpm for 1 h before being heated to 80 °C in an oil bath to start the polymerization. The mixture was left to stir overnight at 80 °C. The next day, the POP was collected on a glass funnel and washed 3 × times with H₂O (50 mL), methanol (50 mL), THF (50 mL), and toluene (50 mL) before being dried in a vacuum oven. The procedure yielded white/off-white small beads, see figure S1.

In the polymerization of PS-POP, 4,4'-divinyl-2,2'-bipyridine is replaced with divinylbenzene (to a total of 0.62 mmol, 87 µL, 79.4 mg) to ensure the same cross-linking effect.

3 Result and Discussion

3.1 Characterization

TGA analysis was performed to evaluate the thermal stability of the materials. The POPs showed high thermal stability with no mass loss up to 300 °C (Figure S2). N₂-physisorption analysis isotherms revealed no inherent porosity demonstrating the requirement of swelling to make the bpy-sites accessible (Figure S3) [48, 49]. Table S1 provides a summary of textural properties for the POPs calculated from the physisorption, confirming very low surface areas and total pore volumes of < 5 m²/g and < 0.1 cm³/g, respectively, for all synthesized materials.

3.2 Catalytic Activity

Under optimized reaction conditions, the active catalysts were formed by in-situ ligation of [Ir(cod)Cl]₂ using 5 mol% bpy with B₂pin₂ (0.1 mmol) and applying benzene as solvent (0.1 M) at 60 °C for 6 h (see Table S2 for optimization). The combination of [Ir(cod)Cl]₂ and a bpy-based ligand has shown to be very robust towards moisture, ligand loading, and highly active with B₂pin₂ as the boron source is ideal for further investigation [9–19]. Under these conditions, the reaction proceeds smoothly, providing quantitative yields with two borylated products per B₂pin₂. Albeit, substituted arenes required a reaction time of 24 h to reach adequate yields, as seen in Table 1. Toluene and anisole proceeded smoothly using both POPs favoring borylation in the meta-position (Table 1, entries 1–4). Fluorobenzene provided excellent yield for bpy-PS-POP and more sluggish for bpy-^tBuPS-POP where the borylation occurred both in ortho, meta, and para position (entries 5–6). Chlorobenzene gave high yields with a product distribution favoring borylation meta to the chloro group (entries 7–8). A similar trend was seen for iodobenzene, albeit with lower yields (entries 9–10). Applying m-xylene as a substrate required a temperature increase to 100 °C to proceed with a decent yield for bpy-PS-POP. These results showcase that the bulkier bpy-^tBuPS-POP is less active than bpy-PS-POP, and the introduction of more bulkiness at the bpy site does not give any regioselectivity as the product distribution follows the substrate rather than the POP.

These conditions demonstrate good robustness as the reaction could be scaled up to 2.0 mmol B₂pin₂ reaching up to 83% of isolated yield using toluene with a statistic distribution of *meta*- and *para*- borylated products (2:1) (see Figures S5 and S6). A more significant drop in yield was seen for bpy-^tBuPS-POP with 47% isolated yield.

Competition experiments between benzene and different mono-substituted arenes demonstrate that

Table 1 Screening of different arenes using POP-based catalysts

solvent (0.1M) 0.1 mmol				
Entry ^a	POP		Yield ^b	Product distribution <i>para:meta:ortho</i>
1	bpy-PS-POP		100%	1:2.0:0
2	bpy- ^t BuPS-POP		87%	1:2.2:0
3	bpy-PS-POP		96%	1:3.6:0
4	bpy- ^t BuPS-POP		83%	1:3.5:0
5	bpy-PS-POP		92%	1:2.7:1.8
6	bpy- ^t BuPS-POP		53%	1:1.4:1.2
7	bpy-PS-POP		98%	1:2.2:0
8	bpy- ^t BuPS-POP		86%	1:2.2:0
9	bpy-PS-POP		61%	1:1.4:0
10	bpy- ^t BuPS-POP		38%	1:1.5:0
11	bpy-PS-POP		9% (50%) ^c	
12	bpy- ^t BuPS-POP		8% (24%) ^c	

^aThe iridium and POP are premixed for 5 min in the solvent before the addition of B₂pin₂

^bYields are quantified by NMR using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as standard

^cReaction done at 100 °C with the yield shown in parentheses

electron-deficient arenes react faster than benzene, whereas electron rich have a slower reaction rate than benzene (Table 2). These observations are similar to other reported examples of Ir-bpy-based systems [8, 38, 39].

As a consequence of B₂pin₂ being capable of reacting twice per molecule, the release of hydrogen should occur. Thus, the headspace volume of a reaction was analyzed by a GC-FID to verify the presence of molecular hydrogen (Figs. 1a and S7). To confirm that the released hydrogen does not react with the POP and thereby drives the reaction to completion, XPS analysis of the C1s of fresh and recovered POP was carried out. The XPS spectra did not showcase any significant change between the fresh and used POP (Figure S8). Similarly, the reaction proceeded nicely with the use of homogeneous 2,2'-bipyridine, demonstrating that the POP is not a requirement for the reaction to occur under these conditions (Fig. 1b).

Replacing B₂pin₂ either partially or completely with HBpin proceeded smoothly for bpy-PS-POP whereas a small loss in yield was observed for bpy-^tBuPS-POP (Figure S9). However, it has been demonstrated previously, that catalytic systems with [Ir(cod)Cl]₂ and bpy perform better with B₂pin₂ than HBpin [20].

Table 2 Competition studies between benzene and different arenes

<p>1 : 1 solvent (0.1M)</p> <p>B₂pin₂ 0.1 mmol</p> <p>1 mol% [Ir(cod)Cl]₂ 5 mol% POP 24 h, 60°C</p> <p>1 2</p>				
Entry ^a	POP	R	Combined yield ^b (%)	Ratio (1:2)
1	bpy-PS-POP	CH ₃	100	1:0.3
2	bpy- ^t BuPS-POP	CH ₃	91	1:0.3
3	bpy-PS-POP	OMe	100	1:0.4
4	bpy- ^t BuPS-POP	OMe	83	1:0.4
5	bpy-PS-POP	F	88	1:3.0
6	bpy- ^t BuPS-POP	F	65	1:4.2
7	bpy-PS-POP	Cl	100	1:2.6
8	bpy- ^t BuPS-POP	Cl	42	1:2.5

^aThe iridium and POP are premixed for 5 min in the solvent before the addition of B₂pin₂

^bYields are quantified by NMR using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as standard

A simple time study using bpy-PS-POP revealed an induction period of approximately 1.3 h where no catalytic activity was observed matching other reports (Figure S10) [8, 20]. The reaction profile is sigmoidal, indicating that the catalytic active species is formed in situ. For deuterated benzene, a primary kinetic isotope effect of 3.7 was observed, which is identical to that previously reported [8]. These observations combined with the detection of H₂, the success of using B₂pin₂ and HBpin as reagents, and the competition studies suggest that the reaction proceeds through an IrIII/IrV catalytic cycle where the IrI-precatalyst ([Ir(cod)Cl]₂) is activated initially. A similar pathway has been reported for other Ir/bpy-based catalytic systems [2, 3, 20, 33].

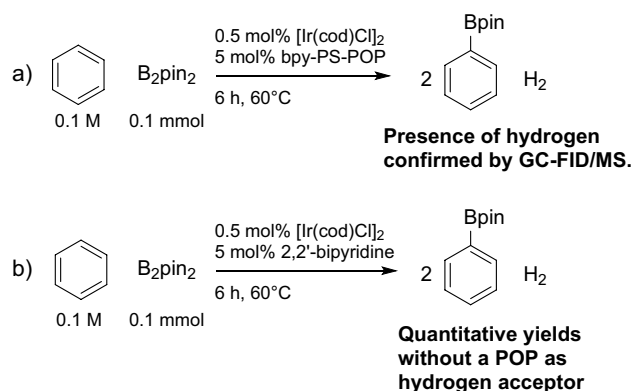


Fig. 1 **a** Experiment confirming the presence of hydrogen released from the reaction. **b** The reaction proceeds when bpy-POP is replaced with homogeneous bpy

Table 3 Recycling of the Ir/bpy-PS-POP using benzene as substrate

Entry ^a	Recycles	Yield ^b (%)
1	0	100
2	1	100
3	2	100
4	3	2
5	4	0

^a The iridium and POP are premixed for 5 min in the solvent before the addition of B₂pin₂

^b Yields are quantified by NMR using 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as standard

The Ir-bpy-PS-POP system was recovered and recycled inside an argon-filled glovebox, where it was possible to successfully reuse the catalyst three times with quantitative yields (Table 3). However, upon further usage, the catalytic activity dropped, and no activity was observed at the fifth consecutive reaction. The deactivation could be due to exposure to atmospheric air or moisture which is known to influence some iridium catalysts for the borylation reaction [20]. The potential deactivation by metal leaching was analyzed by XRF, which revealed an iridium concentration of 0.09 mM and could potentially explain the diminishing activity upon multiple reactions, which corresponds to around 9% of the original iridium concentration. To demonstrate that the activity does not originate from the leached iridium, a filtration experiment was done where a reaction mixture was filtered after 1 h and 40 min and stirred at 60 °C for an additional 1 h and 20 min. Fortunately, the activity stopped completely with the removal of the POP from the reaction.

A potential drawback in the usage of PS-based POPs is the possibility of the borylation occurring on the polymer backbone instead of the substrate. Thus, recovered POP was analyzed by ¹¹B MAS NMR (see Figure S12 for the spectra). The analyses revealed boron species that did not originate from B₂pin₂ and indicate undesired borylation of the backbone. However, the intensity was higher for bpy-PS-POP than bpy-^tBuPS-POP showcasing that the bulkier POP is less exposed.

4 Conclusion

Here, we have reported the first example of a polystyrene-based POP active in the direct C(sp²)-H borylation of arenes. The in situ-made system was active using different

arenes, and competition studies showed that electron-deficient arenes react faster than electron rich. A possible IrIII/IrV catalytic cycle was believed to occur for the system where the IrI-precatalyst ([Ir(cod)Cl]₂) had to be activated, explaining the observed induction period. The system was recyclable and provided quantitative yields over the first three consecutive reactions, albeit the activity was lost upon further usage, believed to originate from metal leaching.

Supplementary Information The online version contains supplementary material available at <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11244-023-01820-9>.

Acknowledgements The authors are grateful for funding from the Independent Research Fund Denmark (Grant Nos. 6111-00237 and 0217-00146B), from Villum fonden (Grant No. 13158), and from Hal-dor Topsøe A/S. S. Kramer is deeply appreciative of generous financial support from the Lundbeck Foundation (Grant No. R250-2017-1292) and the Technical University of Denmark. The authors thank Dr. Kasper Enemark-Rasmussen at the DTU NMR center supported by the Villum foundation for aid with solid-state NMR.

Funding Open access funding provided by Royal Danish Library.

Open Access This article is licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 International License, which permits use, sharing, adaptation, distribution and reproduction in any medium or format, as long as you give appropriate credit to the original author(s) and the source, provide a link to the Creative Commons licence, and indicate if changes were made. The images or other third party material in this article are included in the article's Creative Commons licence, unless indicated otherwise in a credit line to the material. If material is not included in the article's Creative Commons licence and your intended use is not permitted by statutory regulation or exceeds the permitted use, you will need to obtain permission directly from the copyright holder. To view a copy of this licence, visit <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>.

References

- Hall DG (2005) Boronic Acids: Preparation Applications in Organic Synthesis and Medicine. Wiley-VCH Verlag GmbH & Co. KGaA, pp 1–99
- Hartwig JF (2011) Chem Soc Rev 40:1992–2002
- Xu L, Wang G, Zhang S, Wang H, Wang L, Liu L, Jiao J, Li P (2017) Tetrahedron 73:7123–7157
- Wang M, Shi Z (2020) Chem Rev 120:7348–7398
- Wang F, Mielby J, Richter FH, Wang G, Prieto G, Kasama T, Weidenthaler C, Bongard H-J, Kegnæs S, Fürstner A, Schüth F (2014) Angew Chem Int Ed 53:8645–8648
- Mkhalid IAI, Barnard JH, Marder TB, Murphy JM, Hartwig JF (2010) Chem Rev 110:890–931
- Chen H, Hartwig JF (1999) Angew Chem Int Ed 38:3391–3393
- Ishiyama T, Takagi J, Ishida K, Miyaoura N, Anastasi NR, Hartwig JF (2002) J Am Chem Soc 124:390–391
- Tran LD, Daugulis O (2012) Angew Chem Int Ed 51:5188–5191
- Sun WW, Cao P, Mei RQ, Li Y, Ma YL, Wu B (2014) Org Lett 16:480–483
- Lee LC, He J, Yu JQ, Jones CW (2016) ACS Catal 6:5245–5250
- He G, Wang B, Nack WA, Chen G (2016) Acc Chem Res 49:635–645
- Bisht R, Haldar C, Hassan M-M, Hoque M-E, Chaturvedi J, Chattopadhyay B (2022) Chem Soc Rev 51:5042–5100

14. Hassan M-M, Mondal B, Singh S, Halder C, Chaturvedi J, Bisht R, Sunoj R-B, Chattopadhyay B (2022) *J Org Chem* 87:4360–4375
15. Halder C, Hoque M-E, Chaturvedi J, Hassan M-M, Chattopadhyay B (2021) *Chem Commun* 57:13059–13074
16. Chaturvedi J, Halder C, Bisht R, Pandey G, Chattopadhyay B (2021) *J Am Chem Soc* 143:7604–7611
17. Hoque M-M, Hassan MM-M, Chattopadhyay B (2021) *J Am Chem Soc* 143:5022–5037
18. Hoque M-E, Bisht R, Halder C, Chattopadhyay B (2017) *J Am Chem Soc* 139:7745–7748
19. Bisht R, Chattopadhyay B (2016) *J Am Chem Soc* 138:84–87
20. Preshlock SM, Ghaffari B, Maligres PE, Kraska SW, Ma-liczka RE, Smith MR (2013) *J Am Chem Soc* 135:7572–75821
21. Copéret C, Chabanas M, Saint-Arroman R, Basset J-M (2003) *Angew Chem Int Ed* 42:157–181
22. Thomas J, Raja R, Lewis D (2005) *Angew Chem Int Ed* 44:6465–6482
23. Astruc D, Lu F, Aranzas J (2005) *Angew Chem Int Ed* 44:7852–7872
24. Kramer S, Hejjo F, Rasmussen KH, Kegnæs S (2018) *ACS Catal* 8:754–759
25. Witham C, Huang W, Tsung C-K, Somorjai G, Toste F (2010) *Nat Chem* 2:36–41
26. Magano J, Dunetz J (2011) *Chem Rev* 111:2177–2255
27. Rupp-rechter G (2017) *Nat Chem* 9:833–834
28. Buendia MB, Kegnæs S, Kramer S (2020) *Adv Synth Catal* 362:5506–5512
29. Poreddy R, García-Suárez EJ, Riisager A, Kegnæs S (2014) *Dalton Trans* 43:4255–4259
30. Kawamorita S, Ohmiya H, Hara K, Fukuoka A, Sawamu-ra M (2009) *J Am Chem Soc* 131:5058–5059
31. Yamazaki K, Kawamorita S, Ohmiya H, Sawamura M (2010) *Org Lett* 12:3978–3981
32. Grüning WR, Siddiqi G, Safonova OV, Copéret C (2014) *Adv Synth Catal* 356:673–679
33. Wu F, Feng Y, Jones CW (2014) *ACS Catal* 4:1365–1375
34. Waki M, Maegawa Y, Hara K, Goto Y, Shirai S, Yamada Y, Mizoshita N, Tani T, Chun WJ, Muratsugu S, Tada M, Fukuoka A, Inagaki S (2014) *J Am Chem Soc* 136:4003–4011
35. Maegawa Y, Inagaki S (2015) *Dalt Trans* 44:13007–13016
36. Li Y, Kanbur U, Cui J, Wang G, Kobayashi T, Sadow A-D, Qi L (2022) *Angew Chem* 134:e202117394
37. Mamlouk H, Suriboot J, Manyam P-K, AlYazidi A, Bergbreiter D, Madrahimov S-T (2018) *Catal Sci Technol* 8:124–127
38. Manna K, Zhang T, Lin W (2014) *J Am Chem Soc* 136:6566–6569
39. Syed ZH, Chen Z, Idrees KB, Goetjen TA, Wegener EC, Zhang X, Chapman KW, Kaphan DM, Delferro M, Farha OK (2020) *Organometallics* 39:1123–1133
40. Tahir N, Muniz-Miranda F, Everaert J, Tack P, Heugebaert T, Leus K, Vincze L, Stevens CV, Van Speybroeck V, Van Der Voort P (2019) *J Catal* 371:135–143
41. Vardhan H, Pan Y, Yang Z, Verma G, Nafady A, Al-Enizi AM, Alotaibi TM, Almaghrabi OA, Ma S (2019) *APL Mater* 7:101111
42. Kimura A, Hayama H, Hasegawa JY, Nageh H, Wang Y, Naga N, Nishida M, Nakano T (2017) *Polym Chem* 8:7406–7415
43. Kaur P, Hupp J, Nguyen S (2011) *ACS Catal* 1:819–835
44. Zhang Y, Riduan N (2012) *Chem Soc Rev* 41:2083–2094
45. Sun Q, Dai Z, Meng X, Xiao F-S (2015) *Chem Soc Rev* 44:6018–6034
46. Kramer S, Bennedsen N, Kegnæs S (2018) *ACS Catal* 8:6961–6982
47. Iwai T, Harada T, Hara K, Sawamura M (2013) *Angew Chem Int Ed* 52:12322–12326
48. Bennedsen NR, Kramer S, Kegnæs S (2020) *Catal Sci Technol* 10:7697–7705
49. Bennedsen NR, Christensen DB, Mortensen RL, Wang R, Kramer S, Kegnæs S (2021) *ChemCatChem* 13:1781–1786
50. Nie HJ, Yao J, Zhong YW (2011) *J Org Chem* 76:4771–4775
51. Iwai T, Harada T, Shimada H, Asano K, Sawamura M (2017) *ACS Catal* 7:1681–1692

Publisher's Note Springer Nature remains neutral with regard to jurisdictional claims in published maps and institutional affiliations.