

Visible Light Enabled Catalysis

Prof. Corey R. J. Stephenson

Boston University, Massachusetts (USA)

Thursday 27th June, 2013. ICIQ Auditorium, 12 p.m.



Professional career

Corey was born in 1974 in Collingwood, Ontario, Canada and studied chemistry at the University of Waterloo. After receiving his B.Sc. in 1998, he began graduate studies under the direction of Professor Peter Wipf at the University of Pittsburgh. His doctoral studies involved investigations into new C-C bond forming reactions of alkenylzirconocenes and cascade reaction sequences which were initiated by this bond formation. Following his departure from Pittsburgh, he began post-doctoral studies at the ETH in Zürich, Switzerland under the direction of Professor Erick M. Carreira where he was involved in projects related to asymmetric catalysis and alkaloid total synthesis. In September 2007, he joined the Department of Chemistry at Boston University as an Assistant Professor and co-PI in the Center for Methodologies and Library Development (CMLD-BU). In February, 2013 he was promoted to Associate Professor. In July 2013, he will begin a new position as Associate Professor of chemistry at the University of Michigan. Since 2007 Corey has been the recipient of the Thieme Synlett/Synthesis Journal Award (2009), the Boehringer-Ingelheim New Investigator Award (2010), an NSF CAREER award (2011-2016), the Alfred P. Sloan Research Fellowship (2011-2013), the Amgen Young Investigator Award (2011), the Novartis Early Career Award in Organic Chemistry (2012-2015), the Eli Lilly Grantee Award (2013-2015) and the Camille Dreyfus Teacher-Scholar Award (2013).

Research Interests

His research endeavors to develop environmentally conscious chemical methods which enable the activation of chemical bonds under mild reaction conditions. Specifically, they focus their efforts in three areas: (1) the development of new methods based upon visible light initiated electron transfer reactions; (2) applications of these methods to complex natural product synthesis and materials science; and (3) technology-enabled reaction discovery and photocatalysis using mesoflow and microfluidics chemistry.