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# Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> promoted mechanochemical nucleophilic aromatic substitution†

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An auxiliary mediated solventless mechanochemical methodology for the nucleophilic aromatic substitution of aryl fluorides by nitrogen nucleophiles without the aid of any base has been developed. The excellent affinity of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> for hydrogen fluoride is the key for this process. Thanks to the use of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> as a milling auxiliary yields of up to 99% were achieved, and the easily processable crude derived from the milling jar allowed a simple and fast work-up procedure, making this method very attractive.

## Introduction

Nucleophilic aromatic substitution (S<sub>N</sub>Ar) has played an important role in organic synthesis for a long time.<sup>1,2</sup> Indeed, the possibility of introducing functional groups on aromatic substrates by replacing a leaving group (often halogen atoms, in particular fluorine) is successfully exploited in pharmaceutical chemistry and in industry,<sup>3–5</sup> thanks to its simplicity, cheapness, and effectiveness, and the absence of traces of metal catalysts in the final products. However, these processes often require high temperature, long reaction time (up to days) and high-boiling polar aprotic solvents, such as dimethylformamide, which are difficult to eliminate and environmentally unfriendly.

In recent years, mechanochemical synthetic methodologies have been constantly gaining importance as a valid alternative to conventional solution processes,<sup>6–17</sup> and can address the problem of the use of toxic solvents and high temperature by exploiting mechanical energy furnished by the impacts inside the reactor (jar). In this context, the effectiveness of mechanochemistry applied to S<sub>N</sub>Ar reactions has been recently demonstrated, providing a substantial advantage in the reaction kinetics compared to the classical procedures in solution.<sup>18</sup> However, a common issue in mechanochemical procedures is the recovery of the crude from the jar. Indeed, especially when organic and inorganic reagents are involved together, a sticky dough remains at the end of the reaction and its recovery requires a huge amount of solvent, compromising the benefits of a solvent-free procedure.<sup>18,19</sup> This issue can be addressed using a grinding auxiliary, *i.e.*, an inert material to be added into the reactor together with the reagents, since this often allows the obtainment of a final solid dispersion that is easy to

recover and process.<sup>20</sup> Besides, the auxiliary can also be effective in switching the reaction selectivity towards the desired products,<sup>21,22</sup> affecting also the yields depending on its peculiar features.<sup>23,24</sup> The main drawbacks of grinding auxiliary addition are the dispersion of mechanical energy and the less close contact among the reactants resulting in worsening the reaction kinetic and yield. For these reasons, the individuation of auxiliaries that are able to promote selected transformations is particularly appealing.

Aiming to develop a grinding auxiliary assisted mechanochemical methodology for the S<sub>N</sub>Ar of aromatic fluorides, we found impressive differences in reaction outputs depending on the nature of the auxiliary used.

## Results and discussion

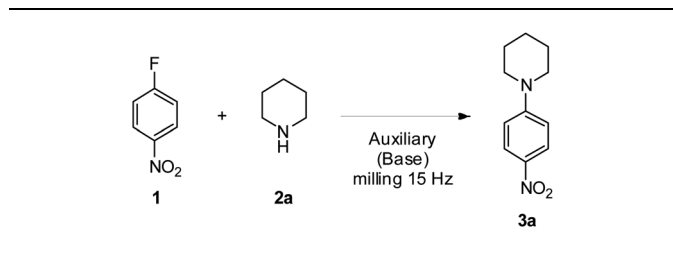
We selected 4-fluoronitrobenzene **1** and piperidine **2a** as a model substrate and model nucleophile to set up the milling auxiliary mediated S<sub>N</sub>Ar reaction (Table 1), as these reagents have already proved to be effective under the auxiliary free milling conditions.<sup>18</sup> The more commonly used grinding auxiliary, *i.e.*, silica (SiO<sub>2</sub>), was firstly tested. At a 1 : 1 **1/2a** ratio results were not good both without and in the presence of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> as a base, affording **3a** in only 3% and 4% yields, respectively (Table 1, entries 1 and 2). Yield increased to a still unsatisfactory 24% only using a large excess of **2a** (Table 1, entry 4). However, the powdery crudes derived from these preliminary attempts were easily recovered, allowing also an easy and fast purification on a silica pad (Fig. S1 and S2†). Indeed, thanks to the significant difference in retention factors of **2a**, **3a** and **1**, respectively, and the absence of by-products, the vacuum-aided dry column chromatography methodology<sup>25</sup> with a limited quantity of selected eluent was able to afford pure **3a** even if the yields were extremely low, a significant improvement if compared with the hard to process sticky dough observed in the case of the reported auxiliary-free procedure.<sup>18</sup>

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**Table 1** Optimization of mechanochemical  $S_NAr$  between 1-fluoro-4-nitrobenzene **1** and piperidine **2a**<sup>a</sup>



Entry	<b>1</b> : <b>2a</b>	Auxiliary	Base	Time (min)	<b>3a</b> Isolated yield (%)
1	1 : 1	SiO <sub>2</sub>	—	60	3
2	1 : 1	SiO <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	60	4
3	1 : 1.5	SiO <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	60	5
4	1 : 5	SiO <sub>2</sub>	—	60	24
5	1 : 1	TiO <sub>2</sub>	—	60	44
6	1 : 1	TiO <sub>2</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	60	67
7	1 : 1	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	—	60	83
8	1 : 1	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	60	83
9	1 : 1	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	—	30	88
10	1 : 1.25	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	—	30	91

<sup>a</sup> Reactions were performed using a 50 mL grinding reactor (ZrO<sub>2</sub>) and 4 milling balls (1 cm diameter, ZrO<sub>2</sub>) at a shaking frequency of 15 Hz, on 2 mmol of **1**, using 5 g of auxiliary and 2 equiv. of base (when employed).

The use of a base in  $S_NAr$  reactions is generally considered essential and credited to a strong catalytic effect, even though several reports raise doubts on this belief,<sup>26,27</sup> and looking to a recent high throughput screening of  $S_NAr$  the absence of such a catalytic effect is evident.<sup>28</sup> This was confirmed in herein reported preliminary tries. It is our opinion that the role of the base is primary to intercept the HF produced during the  $S_NAr$  reaction, which, in turn, can protonate the nucleophile making it unreactive. In fact, the use of two equivalents of nucleophile can provide the same results of base addition,<sup>29,30</sup> and in particular cases, when the base could interfere with the non-bonding interactions required to achieve the transformation, the use of two equivalents of nucleophile is mandatory.<sup>31,32</sup>

Keeping in mind the concept of intercepting HF, our attention was drawn to costless materials showing also a good affinity for HF, to be used as milling auxiliaries in our procedures. Widely used metal oxides, *i.e.*, titania (TiO<sub>2</sub>) and alumina (Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>), caught our attention; indeed, both have been reported to have an excellent affinity for HF. In the case of TiO<sub>2</sub> this behaviour is mainly exploited as a functionalization strategy to improve the photoelectric and photocatalytic properties of titania-based devices and materials,<sup>33–36</sup> whereas the alumina–fluorine affinity has been studied in catalysis,<sup>37–39</sup> in biological systems,<sup>40</sup> and in industrial applications to scavenge F<sup>−</sup> ions.<sup>41</sup> Moreover, hydrogen fluoride adsorption on alumina has been investigated by computational methods by Teng and co-workers in 2011.<sup>42</sup>

First, TiO<sub>2</sub> was tested with our experimental setup at a 1 : 1 **1** / **2a** ratio without a base for 60 min of milling, affording **3a** in 44% yield (Table 1, entry 4). This result confirmed our suppositions on the HF sequestering ability of titania; under the same

conditions with SiO<sub>2</sub> as an auxiliary the yield was only 3% (Table 1, entry 1). Addition of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> as a base increased the yield to 67% (Table 1, entry 6), suggesting a cooperative HF sequestration; thus, TiO<sub>2</sub> showed a good but non-optimal HF sequestering ability.

Next, Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> was experimented with at a 1 : 1 **1** / **2a** ratio without a base for 60 min of milling, and under these conditions an astonishing 83% yield of pure **3a** was achieved (Table 1, entry 7). Right after, we repeated the experiment in the presence of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (Table 1, entry 8), and base addition had no improving effect achieving the same 83% yield. This confirmed the optimal Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>–HF affinity to be exploited in the auxiliary mediated mechanochemical  $S_NAr$ . Further optimization, *i.e.*, reduction of milling time to 30 min and a 1 : 1.25 **1** / **2a** ratio, allowed the isolation of **3a** with a good yield of 91% (Table 1, entry 10).

With these optimized conditions for the Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> mediated mechanochemical  $S_NAr$ , we tested the procedure with different amines (**2b–l**, Table 2). The effect of milling time was re-evaluated with morpholine **2b** (Table 2, entries 1, 2 and 3), and 60 min was found to be the best option since a longer reaction time resulted in a slight advantage in yield; consequently, this parameter was not modified in the subsequent experiments. Increasing the excess of **2b** had a more positive impact on the **3b** isolated yield, going from 60% to 70% to 96% for **1** / **2b** ratios of 1 : 1, 1 : 1.5 and 1 : 2, respectively (Table 2, entries 3, 4 and 5). The same behaviour was observed for 3-pyrrolidinol **2c** (Table 2, entries 6 and 7), 4-amino-1-butanol **2h** (Table 2, entries 12 and 13) and 2-aminoethanol **2i** (Table 2, entries 14 and 15), whereas for the more reactive piperidine **2a** a 25% excess was sufficient to exceed 90% yield. The choice for less reactive nucleophiles should be at least a 1 : 1.5 substrate/amine ratio. As a matter of fact, an amine excess is a strategy often used in  $S_NAr$  methodologies.<sup>43</sup>

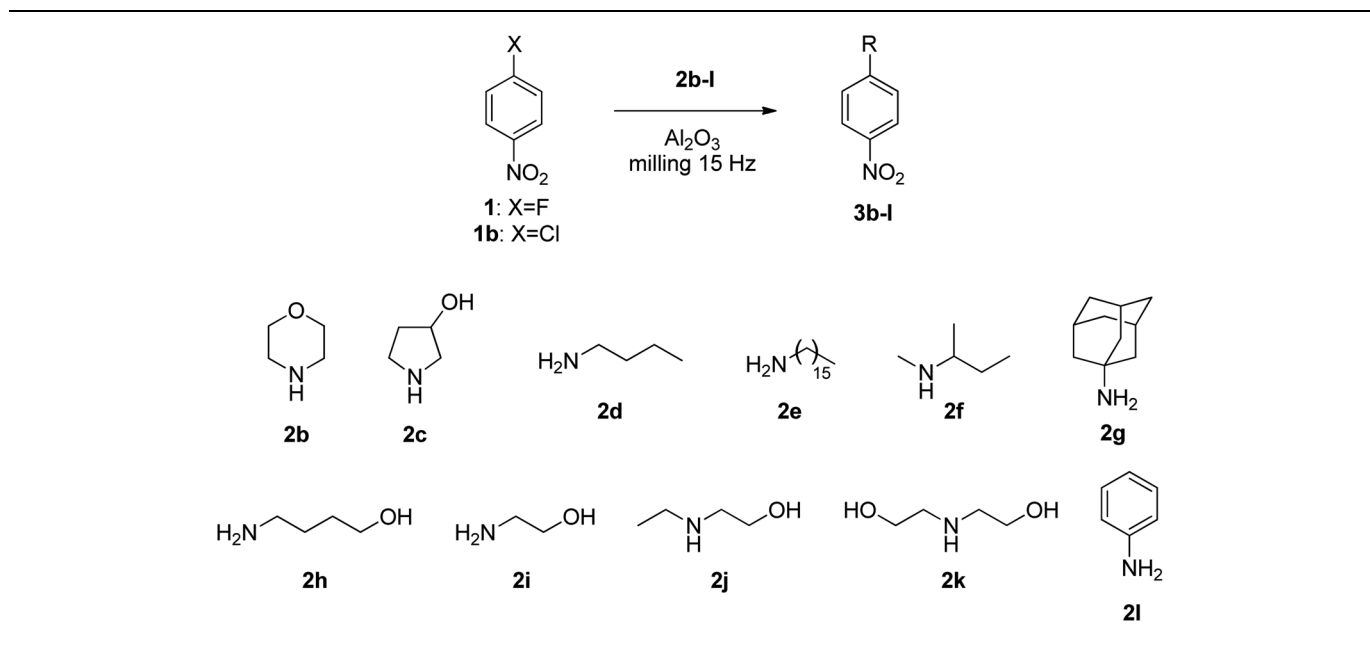
Primary alkylamines were less prone to react with respect to cyclic secondary amines; indeed, **3d** was achieved in a modest 32% yield (Table 2, entry 8). Driven by the hypothesis that the lower reactivity was caused by the volatility of butylamine **2d**, we experimented with a much heavier alkyl amine, *i.e.*, hexadecylamine **2e**, yet the result was significantly worse, and product **3e** was isolated in only 3% yield (Table 2, entry 9).

Non-cyclic secondary amines were ineffective; thus, **2f** and **2k** afforded only barely detectable traces of  $S_NAr$  products (Table 2, entries 10 and 17), and *N*-ethylethanolamine **2j** gave **3j** in poor 4% yield (Table 2, entry 16).

It is evident that steric hindrance around the nucleophilic site plays a crucial role in  $S_NAr$  type reactions; in fact, when hindered primary amine **2g** (adamantylamine) was experimented, no traces of expected product **3g** were detected (Table 2, entry 11). A particular discussion on this point must be reserved for cyclic amines. Even though they should be more hindered at the nitrogen with respect to linear primary amines, their particular conformation makes the nitrogen lone pair sensibly more prone to carry out a nucleophilic attack; indeed, their nucleophilicity is more pronounced.<sup>44,45</sup>

In the presence of an OH group on the amine nucleophile (*i.e.*, **2c** and **2h–k**) *N*- vs. *O*-selectivity was complete, and no *O*-substitution products were observed. It is worth noticing that



Table 2 Scope of nucleophiles in the Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> promoted mechanochemical S<sub>N</sub>Ar<sup>a</sup>

Entry	Substrate	Nucleophile	1 : Nu	Time (min)	Product	Isolated yield (%)
1	1	2b	1 : 1	30	3b	55
2	1	2b	1 : 1	60	3b	60
3	1	2b	1 : 1	120	3b	62
4	1	2b	1 : 1.5	60	3b	70
5	1	2b	1 : 2	60	3b	96
6	1	2c	1 : 1	60	3c	48
7	1	2c	1 : 2	60	3c	80
8	1	2d	1 : 2	60	3d	32
9	1	2e	1 : 1.5	60	3e	3
10	1	2f	1 : 1.5	60	3f	Traces
11	1	2g	1 : 1	60	3g	—
12	1	2h	1 : 1	60	3h	29
13	1	2h	1 : 2	60	3h	52
14	1	2i	1 : 1	60	3i	17
15	1	2i	1 : 2	60	3i	62
16	1	2j	1 : 2	60	3j	4
17	1	2k	1 : 1	60	3k	Traces
18	1	2l	1 : 1	60	3l	—
19	1b	2a	1 : 1	60	3a	15
20 <sup>b</sup>	1b	2a	1 : 1	60	3a	4

<sup>a</sup> Reactions were performed using a 50 mL grinding reactor (ZrO<sub>2</sub>) and 4 milling balls (1 cm diameter, ZrO<sub>2</sub>) at a shaking frequency of 15 Hz, on 2 mmol of 1 or 1b, using 5 g of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. <sup>b</sup> 2 equiv. of K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> were added.

2h and 2i afforded *N*-substitution products 3h and 3i in 52% and 62% yield, respectively (Table 2, entries 13 and 15); hence, their reactivity was unexpectedly much better with respect to butylamine 2d, whose yield was limited to 32% (Table 2, entry 8). Since the nucleophilic reactivity of 2h and 2i is lower than that of 2d,<sup>44</sup> we hypothesized a non-bonding interaction between OH and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> which somehow favours the S<sub>N</sub>Ar reaction.<sup>46</sup> The low nucleophilicity of the aromatic nitrogen makes aniline 2l unreactive; indeed, no traces of (4-nitrophenyl)phenylamine 3l were detected (Table 2, entry 18). Yet, even in solution this kind of reaction is challenging, requiring very long time at high temperature and/or insanely high pressures.<sup>47,48</sup>

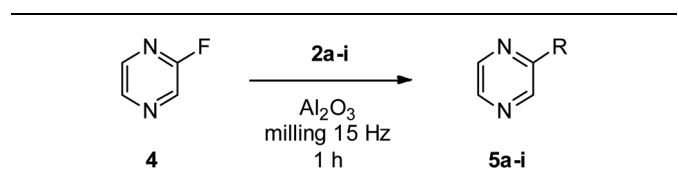
At last, we experimented under the same conditions with 1-chloro-4-nitrobenzene 1b as a substrate with the more reactive amine nucleophile, *i.e.*, piperidine 2a. However, 3a was achieved in only 15% yield (Table 2, entry 19), and even in a worse 4% yield upon adding 2 equiv. of base (Table 2, entry 20). Of course, aryl chlorides are far less reactive than aryl fluorides in S<sub>N</sub>Ar; accordingly, with a big increase of the milling time improvements could be observed, but long reaction times in mechanochemical procedures are not convenient; furthermore, it is reported that Cl<sup>-</sup> adsorption on Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> is much less effective compared to that of F<sup>-</sup>;<sup>49</sup> thus, we decided to not further investigate aryl chlorides with our methodology.



In order to explore the generality of the method, we used 2-fluoropyrazine **4** as a substrate employing the more efficient amine nucleophiles from previous experiments (Table 3). In this case too, the best results were achieved with cyclic secondary amines, *i.e.*, piperidine **2a**, morpholine **2b** and 3-pyrrolidinol **2c**; thus, we prepared pure **5a**, **5b**, and **5c** in good yields of 84, 69 and 86%, respectively (Table 3, entries 2, 4 and 5). Good results were obtained also in the synthesis of **5h** from 4-amino-1-butanol **2h** and **5i** from 2-aminoethanol **2i** with a 63 and 61% isolated yield, respectively (Table 3, entries 7 and 8). Conversely, reaction with butylamine **2d** afforded only barely detectable traces of expected product **5d**. *N*- versus *O*-selectivity was complete even in these cases, and we did not observe any presence of *O*-substituted products.

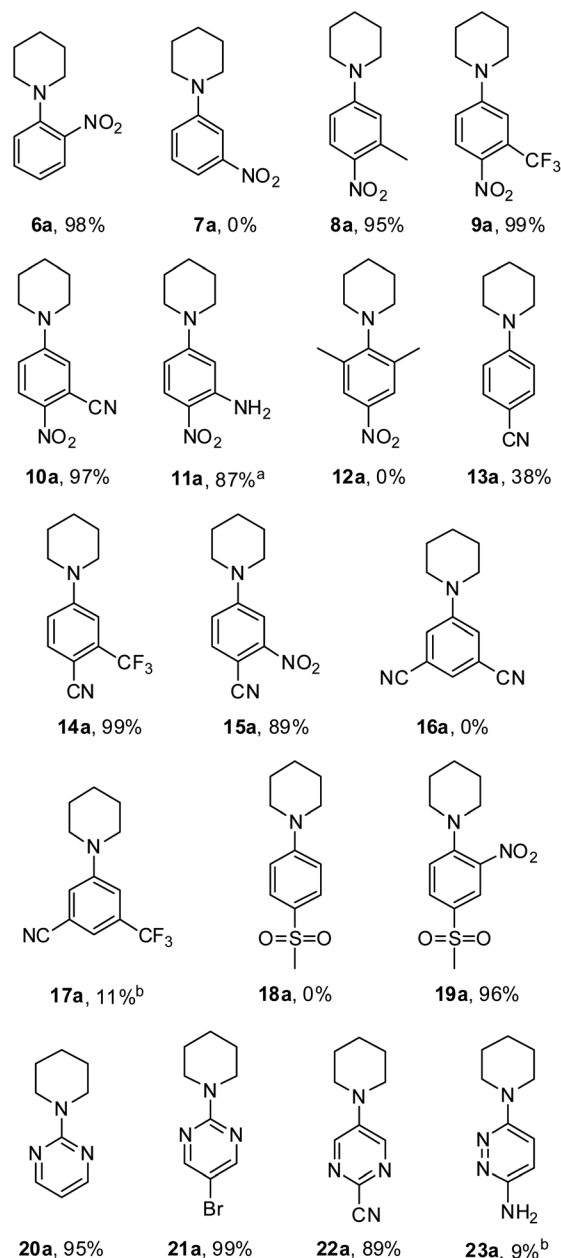
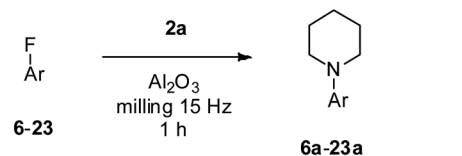
Next, we tested our methodology with a selection of commercially available fluoroaryl and fluoroheteroaryl substrates in the reaction with piperidine **2a** (Scheme 1). First, the effect of the nitro group position in fluoronitrobenzenes was investigated. It is well known that the electronic effect of the activating group in *ortho* and *para* positions with respect to the leaving group is far more pronounced than the steric effect in  $S_NAr$  reactions;<sup>1</sup> indeed, 1-(2-nitrophenyl)piperidine **6a** was achieved in an excellent 98% yield; conversely, no traces of 1-(3-nitrophenyl)piperidine **7a** were detected when 1-fluoro-3-nitrobenzene **7** was reacted under the same conditions. Subsequently, different substituted *p*-fluoronitrobenzenes (**8–12**, Scheme 1) were experimented with. Methyl substituted **8a** was obtained in 95% yield, and the presence of an additional electron-withdrawing group, *i.e.*,  $CF_3$  in **9** and  $CN$  in **10**, allowed us to achieve **9a** and the key intermediate for the synthesis of antimalarial and antibacterial antimetabolites **10a**,<sup>50</sup> in almost quantitative yields. Noteworthy, the presence of an  $NH_2$  group on substrate **11** did not prevent the preparation of compound **11a** with a good isolated yield of 87%. The latter is a useful intermediate for the synthesis of ferroptosis inhibitors,<sup>51</sup> AMP-activated protein kinase activators,<sup>52</sup> fibroblast growth factor receptor

Table 3 Mechanochemical  $S_NAr$  between 2-fluoropyrazine **4** and nucleophiles<sup>a</sup>



Entry	Nucleophile	4 : Nu	Product	Isolated yield (%)
1	<b>2a</b>	1 : 1	<b>5a</b>	73
2	<b>2a</b>	1 : 1.25	<b>5a</b>	84
3	<b>2b</b>	1 : 1.5	<b>5b</b>	55
4	<b>2b</b>	1 : 2	<b>5b</b>	69
5	<b>2c</b>	1 : 2	<b>5c</b>	86
6	<b>2d</b>	1 : 2	<b>5d</b>	Traces
7	<b>2h</b>	1 : 2	<b>5h</b>	63
8	<b>2i</b>	1 : 2	<b>5i</b>	61

<sup>a</sup> Reactions were performed using a 50 mL grinding reactor ( $ZrO_2$ ) and 4 milling balls (1 cm diameter,  $ZrO_2$ ) at a shaking frequency of 15 Hz for 1 h, on 2 mmol of **4**, using 5 g of  $Al_2O_3$  as an auxiliary.



Scheme 1 Scope of substrates in the  $Al_2O_3$  promoted mechanochemical  $S_NAr$ . Reagents and conditions: substrate (2 mmol), piperidine (3 mmol),  $Al_2O_3$  (5 g), milling (15 Hz), 1 h. <sup>a</sup> 8 g of  $Al_2O_3$  were used to avoid dough formation. <sup>b</sup> Determined by  $^1H$  NMR.

inhibitors,<sup>53</sup> and antitumor agents.<sup>54,55</sup> Substrate **12** was recovered unreacted from the milling attempt due to the high steric hindrance caused by the two methyl groups *ortho* to fluorine.

At this point, we experimented with fluorobenzenes bearing less powerful activating groups, *i.e.*,  $CN$  and  $SO_2Me$  (**13–19**,



Scheme 1).<sup>1</sup> By reacting 4-fluorobenzonitrile **13** under our conditions 4-(1-piperidiny)benzonitrile **13a** was isolated in a modest 38%. However, the presence of an electron-withdrawing group *ortho* to the CN sensibly improved the outcome of the milling reaction; indeed, **14a** and **15a** were achieved in 99% and 89% isolated yield, respectively. It is worth noting that the quantitative yield obtained for the pharmacologically significant nonsteroidal androgen receptor antagonist **14a**<sup>56</sup> outperformed the yields reported to date in the literature, which were limited to 75%.<sup>56,57</sup> As expected, when the CN activating groups are placed *meta* to the leaving fluorine the S<sub>N</sub>Ar reaction was unfruitful, and no traces of product **16a** were detected, while a useless 11% yield of **17a** was identified by <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis of the eluted residue. When 1-fluoro-4-(methylsulfonyl)benzene **18** was employed the S<sub>N</sub>Ar product **18a** was not observed, while the simultaneous presence of SO<sub>2</sub>Me and NO<sub>2</sub> groups in the activating positions enabled the synthesis of **19a** in an excellent 96% isolated yield.

Finally, pyrimidinyl and pyridazyl fluorides were investigated. Pyrimidine substrates **20** and **21** in which the leaving fluorine is located in the favourable position 2 were successfully transformed into piperidine substituted **20a** (an effective anti-oxidant for the coadjuvant treatment of neurodegenerative diseases)<sup>58</sup> and **21a** with an excellent isolated yield of 95% and 99%, respectively. Pyrimidine compounds which bear the fluorine in the less favourable position 5 are not expected to react in S<sub>N</sub>Ar, nevertheless, the presence of the CN activating group in the right position in **22** allowed the isolation of pure **22a** in 89% yield. 3,6-Diaminopyridazines are key intermediates for the production of pharmaceutically important compounds;<sup>59</sup> thus, 6-fluoro-3-pyridazinamine **23** was tested; however, <sup>1</sup>H NMR analysis revealed a poor 9% yield of **23a**. It is worth underlining that the powdery crude residues from all experiments were recovered and processed really easily, allowing the isolation of the desired product in pure form in a short time.

To prove the scalability of our methodology we tried a reaction with 10 mmol of aryl substrate. Obviously to maintain the same level of mechanical energy a jar with greater volume should be used, as increasing the quantity of the reagent and auxiliary results in muffling the impacts, and therefore the reaction output could be worse. Nevertheless, **6** (10 mmol), **2a** (15 mmol) and Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (15 g) were charged in a 50 mL reactor (ZrO<sub>2</sub>) with 4 milling balls (1 cm diameter, ZrO<sub>2</sub>), and the mixture was shaken at 15 Hz for 1 h. After the usual fast purification by vacuum-aided chromatography on silica gel product **6a** was achieved in pure form in a good yield of 91% (Fig. S3†).

## Experimental

The detailed synthetic procedures, the characterization of all synthesized compounds and copies of NMR and IR spectra are available in the ESI.†

## Conclusions

In summary, we have described a new simple and convenient solventless mechanochemical procedure for the nucleophilic aromatic substitution of aryl fluorides. The HF scavenging

properties of Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> were the key factor, allowing the use of any base to be avoided. Using it as grinding auxiliary facilitated an easy and fast preparation of several amino substituted aryls and heteroaryls in good yields, greatly decreasing the quantity of organic solvent in the work-up step and avoiding the production of aqueous waste that is costly to treat. Cyclic secondary amines and properly activated substrates gave the best results, as expected for this kind of transformation.

## Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

## Acknowledgements

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