

N-Heterocyclic Carbene Acyl Anion Organocatalysis by Ball-Milling

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The ability to conduct N-heterocyclic carbene-catalysed acyl anion chemistry under ball-milling conditions is reported for the first time. This process has been exemplified through applications to intermolecular-benzoin, intramolecular-benzoin, intermolecular-Stetter and intramolecular-Stetter reactions including asymmetric examples and demonstrates that this mode of mechanistically complex organocatalytic reaction can operate under solvent-minimised conditions.

Mechanochemistry is characterised by the input of mechanical energy into chemical bonds to initiate reactivity of those bonds.^[1] Chemical reactions brought about by ball-milling constitute an area of mechanochemistry. That a reaction takes place under ball-milling conditions does, however, not necessarily mean that the process is mechanically driven. Indeed, ball-milling reactions also typically feature solvent-free or solvent-minimised, high-concentration and occasionally high-instantaneous/bulk-temperature conditions. Many of these factors are inextricably linked and may never be fully delineated. Nonetheless, the fields of mechanochemistry and ball-milling, in combination with reactive extrusion, are capable of delivering a more sustainable approach to some aspects of chemical synthesis and chemical manufacturing.^[2] Given the complex inter-related nature of parameters, one approach to gain a better insight into these techniques is through attrition, that is, gaining many experimental data points and building a picture of understanding as a whole. In recent years the community in this area has been building towards this vision.^[3] In several instances there have emerged trends and conceptual frameworks, and in others there is simply a translation to a solvent-minimised process. However, perhaps the most exciting aspect of this approach is the increased opportunity for serendipitous discoveries by exploring this uncharted chemical reactor environment.^[4]

As part of this process the field has recently been moving towards assessing the possibility of running complex catalytic reactions and enantioselective processes under milling conditions.^[5]

The area of organocatalysis is one such area where the proposed reaction pathways require several discrete steps and enantioselectivity rests on the organisation of complex transition states. Of the many areas of organocatalysis (some of which are shown in Figure 1 A), only secondary amine systems have been well studied under milling conditions, with pioneering contributions from Bolm and co-workers.^[6] It has been established that several reaction manifolds accessible by secondary amine organocatalysis in solution can also operate under milling conditions.^[7] Given the wealth of transformations and activation modes we were intrigued by the prospect of conducting nucleophilic heterocyclic carbene (NHC) catalysis under milling conditions. NHC organocatalysis has been rapidly

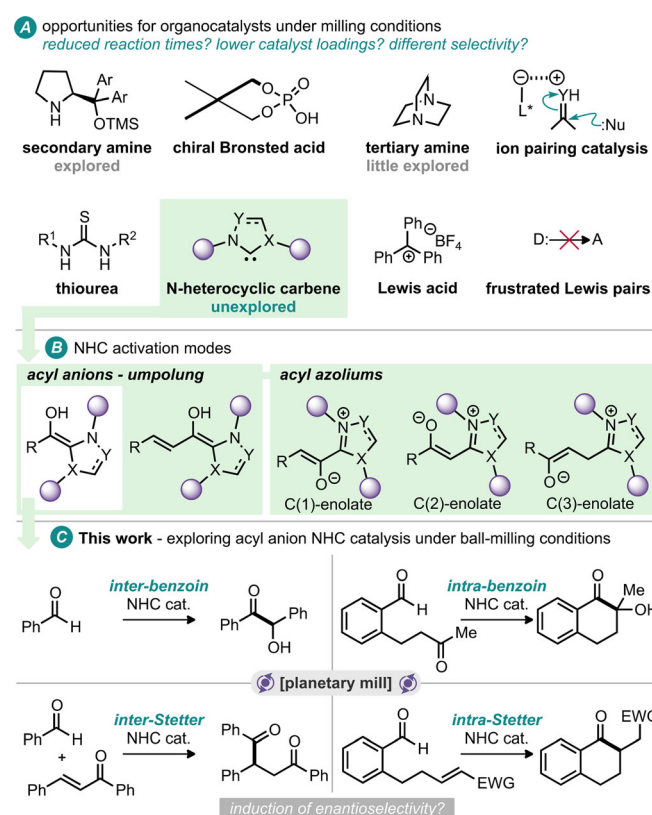


Figure 1. (a) Some areas of organocatalysis; (b) example activation modes of NHC catalysis; (c) this work: NHC acyl anion organocatalysis under ball-milling conditions.

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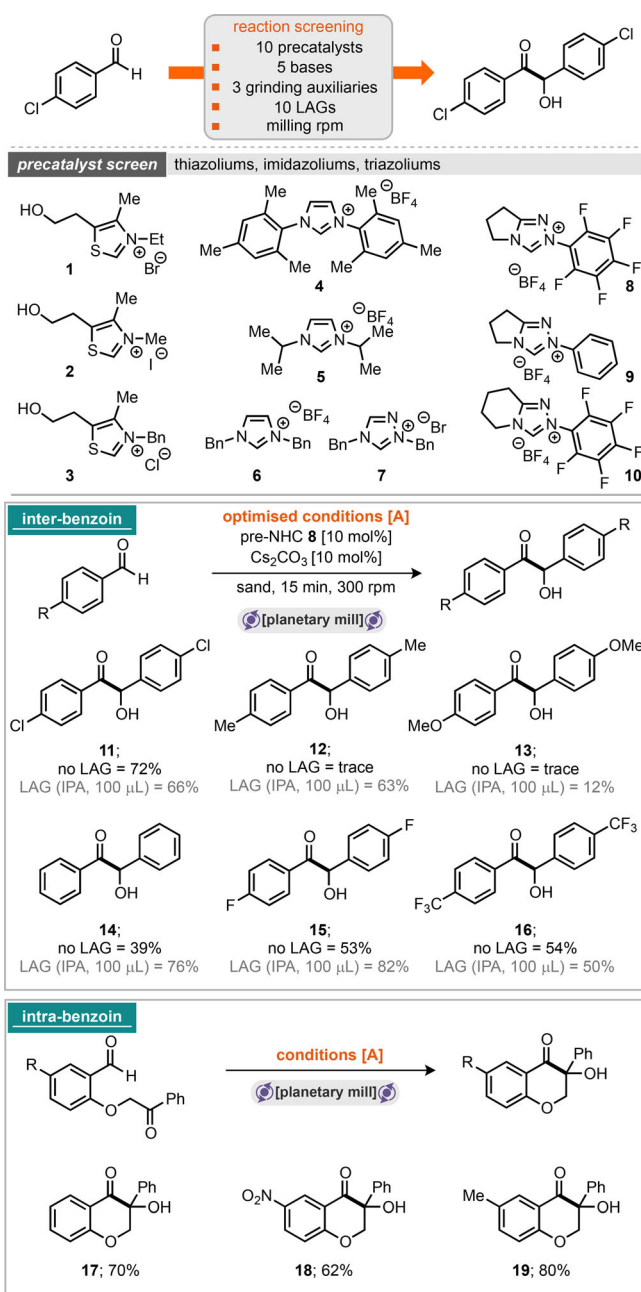
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established as a key area for catalyst-mediated synthesis, with many activation modes established for a wide range of substrates (Figure 1B).^[8] The first established activation mode of acyl anions stemmed from the pioneering work of Breslow on thiamine-catalysed reactions and has led to numerous examples across a range of carbonyl functional groups.^[9] These include benzoin, Stetter and hydroacylation reactions, with demonstration of homo-, cross-, inter- and intramolecular examples. Herein we report the first results of combining this NHC activation mode with ball-milling (Figure 1C).^[10]

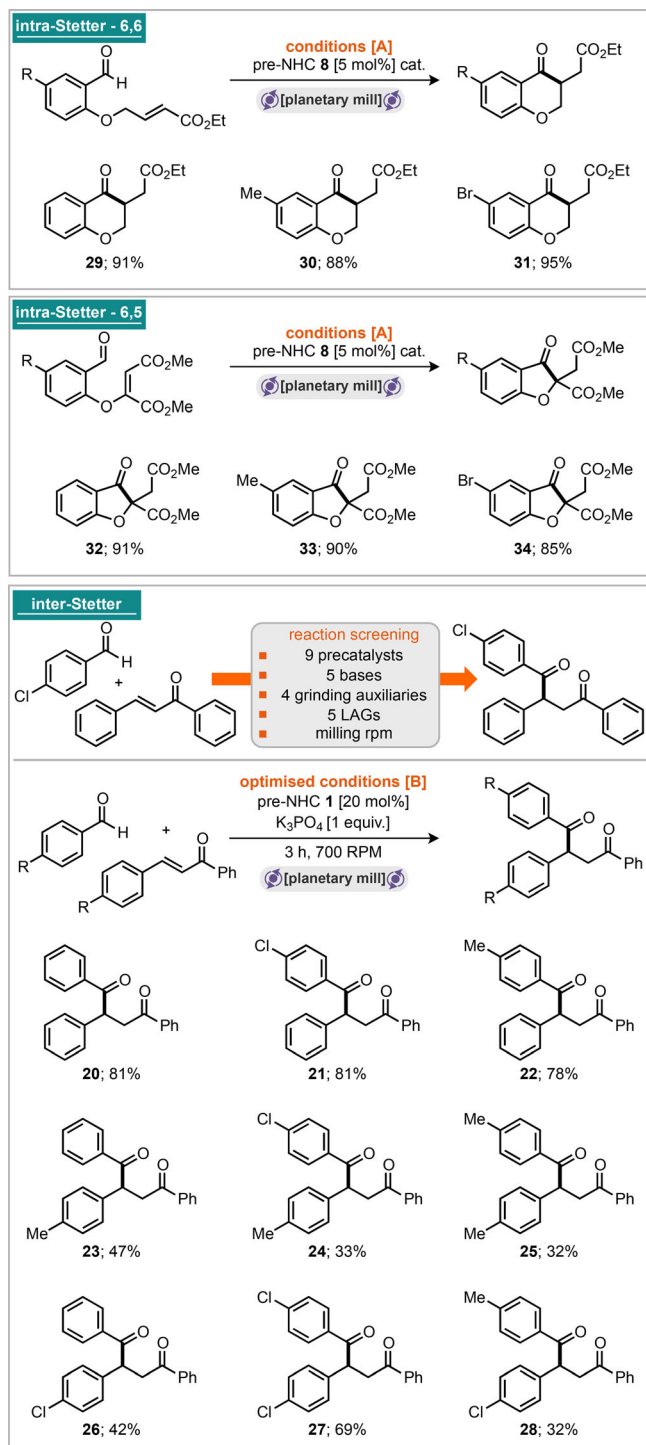
Our initial investigations commenced with the intermolecular homo-benzoin reaction of 4-chlorobenzaldehyde under planetary milling conditions. A range of ten NHC precatalysts based on thiazolium, imidazolium and triazolium heterocycles were screened, along with five bases [K_3PO_4 , K_2CO_3 , CS_2CO_3 , 1,8-diazabicyclo[5.4.0]undec-7-ene (DBU) and Et_3N] and three grinding auxiliaries.^[11] Pleasingly, it was found that the pentafluorophenyl bearing triazolium tetrafluoroborate NHC precatalyst **8** was the most effective at 10 mol% loading.

Combining the 4-chlorobenzaldehyde with the precatalyst, CS_2CO_3 , sand (as a grinding auxiliary) and grinding in a planetary mill at 300 rpm for 15 min furnished the homo-benzoin product **11** in 72% isolated yield (Scheme 1, conditions A). However, extending these conditions to a small range of substrates did not return positive outcomes in every case. The literature concerning NHC-catalysed benzoin reactions demonstrates that several of the reaction steps can be equilibrium processes, in which the reversibility of individual steps is highly dependent on the catalyst and substrate combinations.^[12] We hypothesised that the presence of liquids/solvents may help to stabilise or drive reactions forward, and, in the solid state, crystal lattice enthalpies may also play a critical role in determining the position of equilibrium for reactions featuring solid products and/or starting materials (notably, 4-chlorobenzaldehyde is a solid, and other benzaldehyde derivatives are liquids). With this in mind, we screened the addition of 100 μ L of several LAG (Liquid-Assisted Grinding) materials, including EtOAc, tetrahydrofuran (THF), dichloromethane (DCM), hexafluoroisopropanol (HFIP), isopropanol (IPA), EtOH, dimethylformamide (DMF), MeCN, dimethylacetamide (DMA) and dimethyl sulfoxide (DMSO). It was found that addition of IPA was optimal and permitted 76% isolated yield of **14** (in the case of benzaldehyde) and 63% yield of **12** (in the case of 4-tolaldehyde). With these conditions in hand, a total of six aldehydes were then assessed under “no LAG” and “IPA LAG” (100 μ L) conditions (Scheme 1, inter-benzoin). It appears that milling with LAG gives the most robust conditions, that is, those that permit the greatest chances of success under this milling protocol. As common in many solvent-based approaches, it too was found that the reaction is highly dependent on the purity of the aldehyde introduced into the reaction; trace carboxylic acid appears to have a disproportionately negative effect on the outcome of the reaction. Pleasingly, the “no LAG” conditions could also be directly applied to the intra-cross-benzoin reaction of tethered ketone-aldehyde substrates to yield α -hydroxychromanone products in good yields (Scheme 1, intra-benzoin). With confirmation in hand of carbene generation



Scheme 1. NHC-catalysed benzoin reaction under milling conditions.

and its engagement in catalysis through acyl anion activation, our attention turned to demonstrating this reactivity also in the case of the Stetter reaction. Application of previously optimised conditions A to a model inter-Stetter reaction featuring 4-chlorobenzaldehyde and chalcone did not return favourable yields of the desired product. However, conditions A (5 mol% precatalyst) were applicable to a range of intramolecular Stetter reactions to furnish the corresponding chromanones and 3-oxo-2,3-dihydrobenzofurans in good-to-excellent yields (Scheme 2, intra-Stetter 6,6 and intra-Stetter 6,5). Indeed, further reaction screening was required to deliver the intermolecular Stetter reaction under milling conditions. Again, screening a range of precatalysts, bases, grinding auxiliaries, LAGs and



Scheme 2. NHC-catalysed Stetter reaction under milling conditions.

milling speeds delivered optimal results. We were pleased to find that the archetypal thiazolium catalysts were highly effective under these conditions with K₃PO₄ serving as base (and likely the grinding auxiliary). Thiazolium pre-NHC 1 was optimal and afforded conditions B (Scheme 2), requiring 3 h milling at 700 rpm. With these conditions in hand, a sample of nine intermolecular Stetter reactions was explored. A combination of three aldehydes with three different chalcone derivatives af-

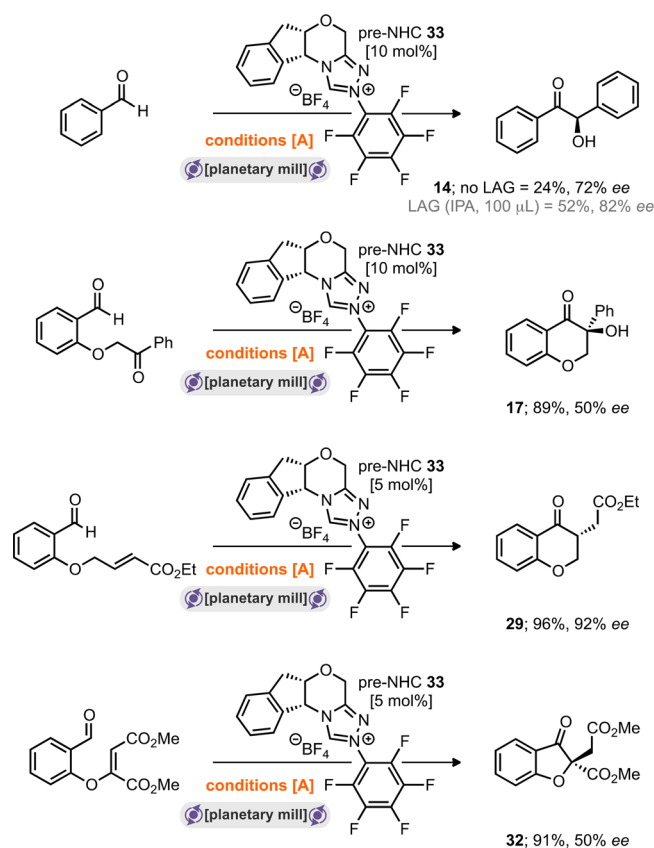
forded moderate-to-good yields in all nine cases. Attention was then turned to exploring if enantioselectivity could be imparted to this reaction manifold under milling conditions. Conditions A were chosen to be explored, and the pentafluorophenyl bearing triazolium pre-NHC 8 was switched for the privileged aminoindane-based triazolium pre-NHC 33, reported by Kerr and Rovis.^[13] Three of the reaction modes were explored, including intra-benzoin, inter-benzoin and both the 6,6- and 6,5-intra-Stetter reactions. All experiments were run with 10 mol% catalyst loading, and preliminary results show that it is indeed possible to transmit enantioselectivity under these conditions (Scheme 3). For the intra-benzoin reaction, it was found that addition of IPA as LAG permitted the reaction to return increased yield and slightly increased enantiomeric excess (24% yield, 72% ee without LAG vs. 52% yield and 82% ee with LAG). The 6,6-intra-molecular Stetter reaction returned the highest ee of 92% (with an isolated yield of 96%).

Despite these results, some of the ee values are lower than those reported under solution conditions, perhaps pointing towards poorer temperature control of the milled process.^[5k] However, these are complex reactions, and clearly the balance of all reaction parameters requires significant fine-tuning to deliver optimal conditions for maximum enantioselectivity, and this would have to be compared directly with a fully optimized solution protocol. Thus, the conclusion proposed here is that imparting enantioselectivity of NHC-catalysed reactions under ball-milling is possible and can deliver excellent results, although how these compare directly against solution-phase conditions is not yet clear. Nonetheless, it is particularly notable that carbenes can be used catalytically in complex reaction pathways and also impart stereocontrol in the absence of solvent and under milling conditions.

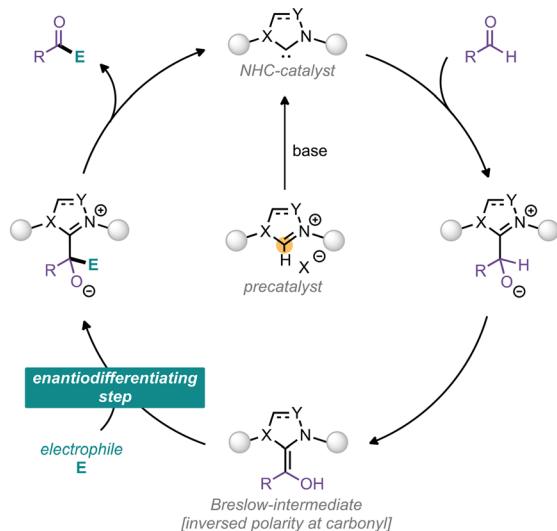
In summary, ball-milling has been used as a technique to conduct NHC catalysis for the first time. A range of catalysts, bases and grinding auxiliaries have been screened to reach general conditions for the acyl anion activation mode, which has been demonstrated in four application areas: intermolecular-benzoin, intramolecular-benzoin, intermolecular-Stetter and intramolecular-Stetter. Notably, these reactions are run without precaution to obscure air and moisture from the reaction vessel, and in general this works well, although, in some instances, increased catalyst loadings compared to solvent-based techniques are used. Notably, among all catalysts screened, perhaps the simplest and longest-known thiazolium pre-NHC 1 is the most optimal catalyst for the intermolecular Stetter reaction under ball-milling conditions. Finally, it has been demonstrated that several of the reaction modes can also be rendered asymmetric under milling conditions.

Experimental Section

Information about the data that underpins the results presented in this article, including how to access them, can be found in the Cardiff University data catalogue at <http://doi.org/10.17035/d.2019.0087455694>. Further experimental details can be found in the Supporting Information.



Generally accepted mechanism for NHC mediated acyl-anion chemistry

**Scheme 3.** Overview of asymmetric NHC-mediated acyl anion chemistry under milling conditions.

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Conflict of interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest

Keywords: acyl anion • ball milling • mechanochemistry • N-heterocyclic carbenes • organocatalysis

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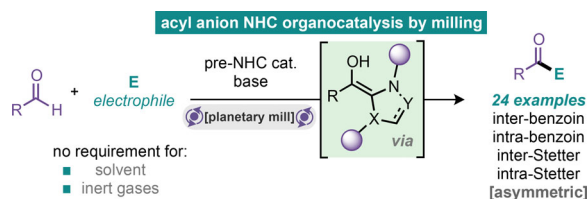
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COMMUNICATIONS

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