

Friedel–Crafts benzylation of arenes with benzylic alcohols using sulfonic-acid-functionalized hyper-cross-linked poly(2-naphthol) as a solid acid catalyst

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Abstract: The porous poly(2-naphthol) was made-up by combining the 2-naphthol, dimethoxymethane as a cross linker in presence of FeCl₃. Furthermore the polymer was functionalized with ClSO₃H to get a dense acid catalyst. The reagent is active for benzylation of arenes with benzylic alcohols irrespective of the nature of substituted arenes. This catalyst is good active compared with other acid catalyst used for Friedel–Crafts benzylation.

Keywords: Heterogeneous acid catalysis; Friedel-Craft benzylation; green chemical method; recyclability.

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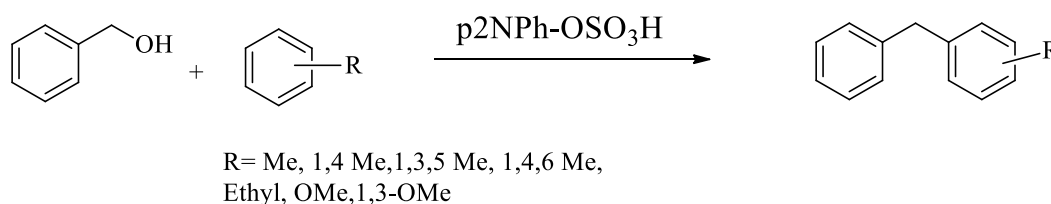
1. Introduction

The use of heterogeneous acid catalysts for Friedel-Crafts reaction through green and sustainable chemistry has attracted considerable attention, and these are preferred over conventional hazardous and corrosive homogeneous acid catalysts¹. Additionally unpolluted and recyclability, solid acid catalysts are fairly cheap, large surface area, good thermal stability, and strongly acidic sites. Yet, so far, the best part of acid catalysts reported is expensive or involve complex synthetic procedures and by products were toxic gas. Examples of these catalysts include sulfated zirconium², heteropoly phosphotungstate³ fluorinated porous polymer⁴. Compared to recently reported heterogeneous porous acid catalysts such as Zeolite ZSM-5⁵, sulfonated zirconium and iron containing metal–organic-framework (MOF), trimetallic Fe(3)–Ce(8)–Zr(12)–SBA-15⁶, and sulfonic acid functionalized hypercrosslinked porous polymers have been extensively studied for Friedel-Crafts reactions and also the catalyst preparation were took long time and need use costly surfactants⁷.

2. Back ground

The enlargement of functionalized porous polymers (FPPs) offers immense potential in catalyst design for efficient large-scale chemical conversions. FPPs with good surface area receiving important attention in the fields of dye degradation, catalysis, adsorption, chromatography, and sensor technology^{8,9}. Owing to the broad importance of FPPs there are various functionalized porous polymers were synthesized by using various chemical modifications, such as amine, ethylenediamine¹⁰, Tröger's base, 4-(N,N-dimethylamino)pyridine^{11,12} and sulfonic acid¹³. Among these the sulfonic acid functionalised various porous polymers with different monomers used as catalyst were used efficiently for the various conversions such as glucose or fructose to furfural, esterification's and trans esterification's, Friedel-Crafts reaction, bis(indolyl)methanes.

The benzylation of aromatic moieties was undergone through Friedel-Crafts reaction is a key for the formation direct C-C bond formation to construct diarylmethanes and their derivatives were potent industrial and pharmaceutical applications. In general Friedel-Crafts reaction takes in between aromatic hydrocarbons and alkyl halides in presence of various Lewis acid catalysts (e.g., FeCl₃ AlCl₃ and H₂SO₄) which does not satisfy the current demand for environmentally benign conditions due to the corrosion, pollution, and difficult for the separation of these homogeneous acid catalysts^{14,15}. Benzyl alcohol is one of the most eco-friendly benzylation reagents to replace alkyl halides in view of green chemical method. There are various environmentally benign catalyst have been studied in benzylation reaction of benzyl alcohol to solve the problems of mineral acid catalysts. However the reports revealed that the self-condensation of benzyl alcohol is more favorable than benzylation of aromatic¹⁶. Furthermore, the mono benzylation of aromatic further react with benzyl alcohol to formation of polybenzylated aromatic at high temperature and strong acidity¹⁷. To prevent for self-condensation and polybenzylated we have used sulfonic acid functionalized poly(2-naphthol) porous polymer (p2NPh-OSO₃H) as catalyst (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1. Benzylation of arenes with benzyl alcohol

3. Experimental

3.1. Chemical and Analysis

Formaldehyde dimethyl acetal (FDA; 98%), 2-Naphthol (2NPh-OH) and obtained from local company, chlorosulfonic acid and various aromatic hydrocarbons and benzyl alcohol (BA) obtained from Merck, anhydrous FeCl₃ (98%) from Acros, 1,2-dichloroethane (DCE) from local company, were used as received. The various characterization techniques methods and data was used in our earlier publication¹⁸. The gas chromatography (GC, Shimadzu GC-2014) equipped with a flame ionization detector and a capillary column (SE-30, 50m×0.25mm×0.6 m).

3.2. General Procedure for Benzylation Reaction

The benzylation reaction of anisole and benzyl alcohol was performed in a 10 mL round-bottom flask armed with a reflux condenser and a magnetic stirrer. In a distinctive run, benzyl alcohol (1mmol), anisole (2 mmol), and catalyst (15 mg) were placed into the flask. The subsequent mixture was heated at 120 °C for 4h. After reaction, ethyl acetate was added to the reaction mixture to separate the catalyst and the reaction mixture was concentrated and the standard THF was added and analyzed by a gas chromatography (GC,

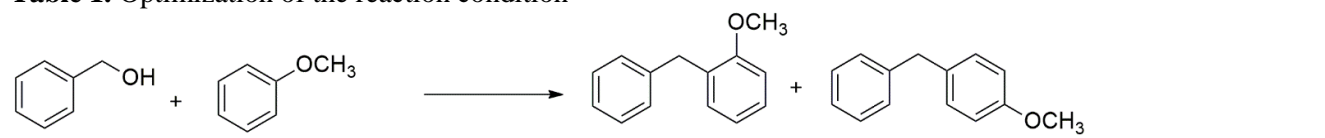
Shimadzu GC-2014) equipped with a flame ionization detector and a capillary column (SE-30, 50m×0.25mm×0.6 m). The major alkylation product including p-directing and o-directing benzyalted products, were detected there is no by product dibenzylether (DBE) was not identified by GC.

4. Present Study

The constructed p2NPh–OSO₃H is fully characterized by IR, XRD, SEM, TGA, BET and XPS the obtained data is identical with our earlier reported work¹⁶. From sustainable chemistry point of view, alkylation's utilizing alcohols are valuable since the only reaction by-product is water. Friedel–Crafts (FC) benzylation is one of the basic approaches for the synthesis of various diaryl alkanes, which are essential intermediates in pharmaceuticals, cosmetics, dyes, petrochemicals, and numerous chemical manufacturing companies. The benzylation reactions are generally synthesized by using homogeneous acid catalysts such as AlCl₃, FeCl₃, ZnCl₂, HF, BF₃, H₂SO₄ and with alkyl halides as alkylating agents¹⁷. However, these catalysts have some problems such as high toxicity, corrosion, handling, and difficulty in separating and recovery of the catalyst. To solve this problem the researchers have been developed various heterogeneous acid catalyst with Ecofriendly nature for alkylation of hydrocarbons^{5,18,19}.

With the aim of highly efficient p2NPh–OSO₃H as a catalyst for the acylation of various functional group, owing to this we have apply the same catalyst for the benzylation of aromatic hydrocarbons with benzyl alcohols using p2NPh–OSO₃H as recyclable catalyst (Scheme 1). To the best of our knowledge, there is no report on the benzylation of aromatic hydrocarbons with benzyl alcohols under sulfonic acid functionalized hypercrosslinked poly2-naphthol catalyst. To optimize the reaction conditions a mixture of benzyl alcohol (4 mmol) and anisole (20 mmol) was allowed to react in the presence of 25 and 15 mg of p2NPh–OSO₃H for 4 h, under solvent free conditions at 120 °C (Table 1). Whereas the ratio between benzyl alcohol (1 mmol) and mesitylene (2 mmol) was allowed to react under same condition the conversion is similar with Table 1 entry 2 and 3. It was seen that the optimum amount of the catalyst and ration between benzyl alcohol and anisole is 15 mg and 1:2. When 25mg of catalyst was used, the obtained results did not show any noticeable differences with respect to the conversion and reaction time. Hence we have used 15 mg of the catalyst for all the reactions to convert alkyl benzenes with 6 hydrocarbons which are available in our list.

Table 1. Optimization of the reaction condition



Entry	Substrate	Benzyl alcohol	Catalyst amount (mg)	Selectivity of Product			DBE	Reaction time (h)
				Mono benzylation	ortho	para		
1	Anisole (20 mmol)	4 (mmol)	25	100	19.16	80.84	0	4
2	Anisole (20 mmol)	4 (mmol)	15	100	19.16	80.84	0	4
3	Anisole (2 mmol)	1 (mmol)	15	100	19.16	80.84	0	4

To study the scope and limitations of this procedure, various hydrocarbons with one, two and three substitutions were reacted with benzyl alcohol, to the optimized reaction conditions, and the results are presented in Table 2. Most of the hydrocarbons with one, two and three substitutions were reacted with benzyl alcohol. The reaction of p-xylene with benzyl alcohols produce only one product of the corresponding diaryl methane but the reaction of anisole, ethylbenzene, toluene, and 1,3-dimethoxybenzene with benzyl alcohols afford the mixture of two products.

Table 2. Benzylation of arenes with benzyl alcohol in presence of p2NPh–OSO₃H^a

Entry	Substrate	Conversion of BA%	Selectivity of Product			DBE
			Monobenzyaltion	Ortho	Para	
1	Anisole	100	100	19.16	80.84	0
2	Ethylbenzene	100	100	40.58	59.42	0
3	Mesitylene	100	100			0
4	Toluene	100	100	47.34	52.66	0
5	P-Xylene	100	99.72	-	-	0
6	1,3-Dimethoxybenzene	100	100	26.45	73.55	0

^aReaction conditions: p2NPh–OSO₃H (15 mg), BA (1 mol), Anisole (2 mmol), 120 °C, 4h

The benefits of p2NPh–OSO₃H were equated with those of other reported heterogeneous and homogeneous catalysts for the benzylation of arenes, and the results are signified in Table 3. In 2017, Recently Radhika et al. [5] reported the synthesis of benzylation of arenes with benzyl alcohol by using zeolite ZSM-5, wherein this method temperature is high and DBE is also forming with small quantity compared with p2NPh–OSO₃H. Wang et al. [7] have been reported the use of HDS and HBS sulfonated hypercrosslinked porous polymer acid catalyst for the construction of benzylation of arenes. This method count on the use of HDS is producing nearly 50 % DBE. Xie et al. [20] reported using brønsted-lewis acidic heteropoly phosphotungstates as a catalyst for the synthesis of benzylation of arenes, in this some of the heteropoly phosphotungstates giving DBE with good yields than that of Ortho and Para directing products. Compared to the above-mentioned catalysts, the p2NPh–OSO₃H termed herein is greater for giving only ortho and para directing products there is no formation of DBE.

Table 3. Comparison of various catalysts used for the benzylation of arenes

Entry	Catalyst (mg)	Time (h)	DBE	Ref.
1	zeolite ZSM-5 (250)	1	2.4	5
2	HDS and HBS (100)	4	48.1	7
3	NH ₂ SO ₃ H (200)	2	74.1	20
4	p2NPh–OSO ₃ H (15)	4	0	This work

In conclusion the catalyst displayed good activities for the benzylation of arenes with benzyl alcohol. The catalyst also showed only ortho and para benzylation there is no polybenzylation and di benzyl ether formation.

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