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Towards Greener Mechanochemistry of Functional Calixarenes †

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Abstract: The awareness for sustainability led to an increasing global demand for processes that use lower energy, produce reduced waste, use fewer organic solvents and offer improved selectivity. In this context, mechanochemistry re-emerged as a powerful green methodology. The conventional synthesis and functionalization of calixarenes, both on the upper and lower rim, has been the subject of numerous studies, however only a few were reported using a mechanochemical approach. Herein, we present for the first time new mechanically assisted key synthetic steps towards a more sustainable route to calix[4]arenes functionalized in the lower rim.

Keywords: calixarenes; mechanochemistry; planetary ball mill; sustainability; green chemistry; Sonogashira-Hagihara coupling

1. Introduction

Calixarenes are a well-known class of synthetic macrocycles that possess an intramolecular bowl-shaped cavity capable of accommodate different types of molecular guests. Their synthesis, properties and applications have been extensively reviewed [1,2]. Presenting considerable functional and tuneable diversity, its synthesis and functionalization is still challenging. In the last years, the incorporation of calixarenes into polymeric matrices led to the development of smart materials with interesting sensing properties [3], but calixarenes are expanding in different fields, such as chemotherapeutics [4] and nanosciences [5].

Mechanochemistry is an emergent green technology that proceeds under solventless conditions, at room temperature or by heating originated from the grinding process. Thus, this methodology allows waste reduction and lower energy consumption, without compromising or even enhancing chemical transformations. Besides matching all these requirements, another major advantage and an extraordinary feature of mechanochemistry is the elimination of solubility issues due to the highly energetic elastic, plastic, and shear deformations that lead to chemical reactions. Moreover, mechanochemistry is a truly new synthetic tool, by allowing the access to products otherwise found possible only in classical solution reactions. Nevertheless, and despite great achievements made in the last few years [6], the field of mechanochemistry is still rather unexplored. In particular, synthetic reports of calixarenes prepared by a mechanochemical approach are almost inexistent [7–10]. Hence,

we explored the mechanosynthesis of selected calixarene intermediates, aiming at a greener route for smart calixarene-based materials.

2. Materials and Methods

p-Tert-butylcalix[4]arene (**1**) was synthesised using a reported protocol [11]. KOH, K₂CO₃, 4-iodobenzyl bromide, copper(I) iodide, tetrabutylammonium fluoride hydrate and nitrobenzene were purchased from Aldrich. 18-Crown-6, cyclohexene, ethynyltrimethylsilane and palladium(II) acetate were purchased from Fluka. Triphenylphosphine was purchased from Merck and recrystallized from n-hexane. Triethylamine was purchased from Riedel-de-Haën and used as received. Otherwise noticed the reagents were used as received. Analytical thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on Merck Kieselgel 60, F-254 silica-gel, 0.2-mm-thick plates. Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectra were measured on a Bruker Vertex 70. ¹H NMR (400 MHz) and H-decoupled ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) were recorded on a Bruker ARX 400 spectrometer with CDCl₃ as the solvent and tetramethylsilane as the internal standard. The mechanosynthesis was performed on a PM100 Planetary Ball Mill (Retsch) using a 50 mL stainless-steel or zirconium oxide reactor and 200 stainless-steel or zirconium oxide balls with 5 mm of diameter.

2.1. 25,27-Bis-(4-vinyl-benzyloxy)-26,28-dihydroxy-p-tert-butylcalix[4]arene (**2**)

Calixarene **1** (20 mg, 0.027 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), KOH (3.787 mg, 0.0675 mmol, 2.5 equiv.), 4-vinylbenzyl chloride (9.8 μL, 0.0621 mmol, 2.3 equiv.), nitrobenzene (0.4 μL, 0.027 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and 18-crown-6 (14.5 μL, 0.0675 mmol, 2.5 equiv.) were added to a 50 mL zirconium oxide reactor containing 200 zirconium oxide balls. The reactor was then adjusted into the planetary ball mill. The mixture was grinded for 60 h, at 500 rpm, with rotation inversion cycles of 30 min. (2.5 min. pause between inversion cycles). After this period the reactor was opened and the mixture was analysed by TLC (dichloromethane/hexane 1:1), which showed a mixture of **1** and **2**. The obtained yellowish resin was then dissolved in 50 mL of dichloromethane and filtered by gravity to remove 18-crown-6. After solvent removal to dryness, the yellow residue was dissolved in 50 mL of 5% HCl and extracted with chloroform (3 × 50 mL). The organic phases were collected, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and after solvent removal to dryness the product was dried under vacuum. Calixarene **2** was further recrystallized from chloroform/n-propanol and obtained as an off-white solid in 10% yield (2.2 mg). FT-IR (KBr) ν (cm⁻¹): 3430 (s, OH) 3150 (w, =CH₂), 1629 (m, C=C), 993, 907 (m, H₂C=CH); ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 10.37 (s, 4H, ArOH), 7.64 (4H, d, vinyl-ArH, J = 8.0 Hz) 7.40 (4H, d, vinyl-ArH, J = 8.0 Hz), 7.08 (s, 8H, ArH), 7.05 (4H, s, ArH), 6.80 (4H, s, ArH), 6.77 (1H, dd, CH=CH₂, J = 10.6 and 17.6 Hz), 5.79 (1H, d, CH=CH₂, J = 17.6 Hz), 5.27 (1H, d, CH=CH₂, J = 10.6 Hz), 5.04 (4H, s ArOCH₂Ar), 4.28 (dd, 8H, ArCH₂Ar, J = 13.4 Hz), 3.52 (d, 4H, ArCH₂Ar, J = 13.9 Hz), 3.27 (4H, d, ArCH₂Ar, J = 13.1 Hz), 1.27 (18H, s, C(CH₃)₃), 1.24 (s, 36H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.94 (18H, s, C(CH₃)₃).

2.2. 5,11,17,23-Tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-25,27-bis(4-iodobenzyloxy)-26,28-dihydroxycalix[4]arene (**3**)

Calixarene **1** (50 mg, 0.068 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), K₂CO₃ anhydrous (freshly flared) (35.45 mg, 2.57 mmol, 3.8 equiv.), 4-iodobenzyl bromide (50.19 mg, 0.161 mmol, 2.38 equiv.) were added to a 50 mL zirconium oxide reactor containing 200 zirconium oxide balls. The reactor was then adjusted into the planetary ball mill. The mixture was grinded for 7 h, at 500 rpm, with rotation inversion cycles of 15 min. (5 s pause between inversion cycles). After this period the reactor was opened and the mixture was analysed by TLC (dichloromethane/petroleum ether 1:1), which showed total consumption of **1** and the formation of **3**. The obtained brown residue was then dissolved in 50 mL of dichloromethane and filtered by gravity. After solvent removal to dryness, the light brown residue was extracted with water (3 × 50 mL). The organic phases were collected, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and after solvent removal to dryness the product was dried under vacuum to give a beige solid. Calixarene **3** was further recrystallized from chloroform/methanol and obtained as a white solid in 27.2% yield (19.8 mg). FT-IR (KBr) ν (cm⁻¹): 3530, 3409 (s, OH), 2961 (s, CH, (CH₃)₃), 1594 (m, C=C), 1482 (s, CH, CH₂), 871, 800 (s, =CH). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.72 (4H, d, I-ArH, J = 7.4 Hz), 7.41 (4H, s, I-ArH), 7.10

(2H, s, ArOH), 7.04 (4H, s, ArH), 6.77 (4H, s, I-ArH), 4.99 (4H, s, ArOCH₂Ar), 4.22 (4H, d, ArCH₂Ar, *J* = 13.0 Hz), 3.27 (4H, d, ArCH₂Ar, *J* = 13.0 Hz), 1.29 (18H, s, C(CH₃)₃), 0.93 (18H, s, C(CH₃)₃).

2.3. 5,11,17,23-Tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-25,27-bis[4-(trimethylsilylethynyl)benzyloxy]-26,28-dihydroxycalix[4]arene (4)

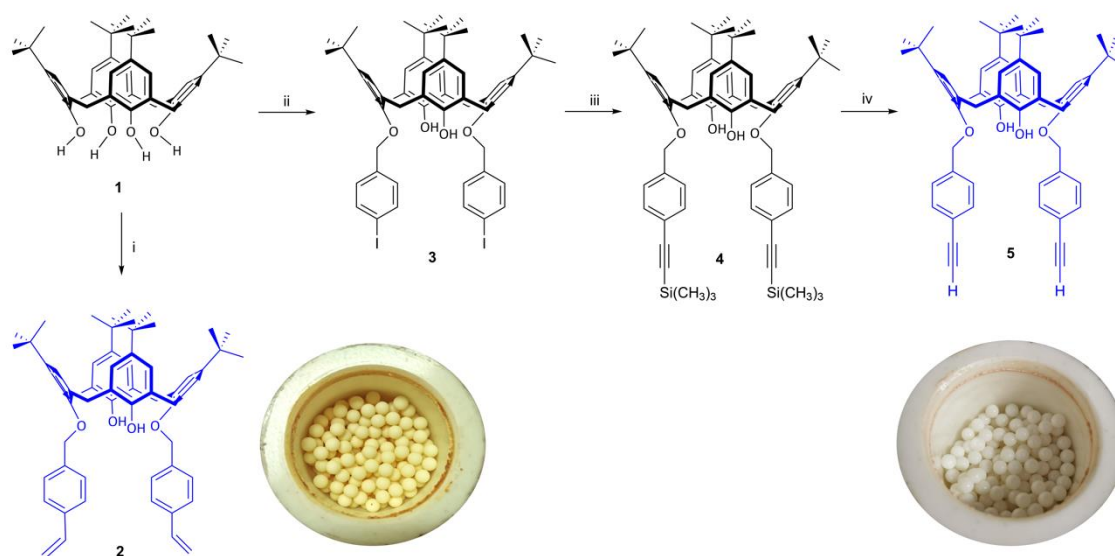
Calixarene **3** (200 mg, 0.185 mmol, 1.0 equiv.), Et₃N (740 μL, 4 mL/mmol), Pd(AcO)₂ (2.077 mg, 9.25 μmol, 5 mol%), CuI (3.5 mg, 18.5 μmol, 10 mol%), PPh₃ (recrystallized from *n*-hexane) (4.85 mg, 18.5 μmol, 10 mol%), ethynyltrimethylsilane (62 μL, 0.44 mmol, 2.4 equiv.), MgSO₄ anhydrous (1 g, 5 equiv./mg, reaction milling auxiliary) and cyclohexene (40 μL, 0.2 μL/mg, catalyst milling auxiliary) were added to a 50 mL zirconium oxide reactor containing 200 zirconium oxide balls. The reactor was then adjusted into the planetary ball mill. The mixture was grinded for 8 h, at 500 rpm, with rotation inversion cycles of 30 min. (2.5 min. pause between inversion cycles). After this period the reactor was opened and the mixture was analysed by TLC (dichloromethane/hexane 1:4, double elution), which showed a mixture of **3** and **4**. The obtained light brown residue was then dissolved in 50 mL of dichloromethane and filtered by gravity to remove MgSO₄. After solvent removal to dryness, the mixture was redissolved in 50 mL of dichloromethane and extracted with a saturated NH₄Cl solution (2 × 50 mL) and water. The organic phases were collected, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and after solvent removal to dryness the product was dried under vacuum. Calixarene **4** was further recrystallized from dichloromethane/methanol and obtained as a light brown solid in 36.9% yield (69.7 mg). FT-IR (KBr) ν (cm⁻¹): 3528, 3427, 3412 (s, OH), 2960 (s, CH, (CH₃)₃), 2158 (C≡C), 1605, 1592 (m, C=C), 1485 (s, CH, CH₂), 1250 (s, Si(CH₃)₃), 872, 867, 806 (s, =CH). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.72 (d, 4H, I-ArH, *J* = 8.3 Hz), 7.49 (s, 8H, (CH₃)₃SiC≡C-ArH), 7.41 (d, 4H, I-ArH, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 7.10 (d, 4H, ArOH), 7.04 (d, 8H, ArH), 6.77 (s, 4H, I-ArH), 6.75 (s, 4H, ArH), 5.01 (s, 4H, ArOCH₂Ar), 4.99 (s, 4H, ArOCH₂Ar), 4.20 (dd, 8H, ArCH₂Ar, *J* = 13.1 Hz), 3.23 (dd, 8H, ArCH₂Ar, *J* = 13.1 Hz), 1.28 (d, 36H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.94 (s, 36H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.27 (s, 18H, Si(CH₃)₃).

2.4. 5,11,17,23-Tetrakis(1,1-dimethylethyl)-25,27-bis(4-ethynylbenzyloxy)-26,28-dihydroxycalix[4]arene (5)

Calixarene **4** (20 mg, 0.19 mmol, 1.0 equiv.) and *n*-Bu₄NF (11.492 mg, 0.043 mmol, 2.1 equiv.) were added to a 50 mL zirconium oxide reactor containing 200 zirconium oxide balls. The reactor was then adjusted into the planetary ball mill. The mixture was grinded for 1 h, at 500 rpm, with rotation inversion cycles of 15 min. (5 s pause between inversion cycles). After this period the reactor was opened and the mixture was analysed by TLC (dichloromethane/hexane 3:1), which showed total consumption of **4** and the formation of **5**. The obtained white residue was then dissolved in 25 mL of dichloromethane and washed with a solution of 10% HCl (25 mL) and water. The organic phases were collected, dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, and after solvent removal to dryness the product was dried under vacuum. Calixarene **5** was further recrystallized from dichloromethane/methanol and obtained as a foamy brown-orange solid in 58.2% yield (10 mg). FT-IR (KBr) ν (cm⁻¹): 3404 (s, OH), 3304, 3282, 3257 (s, ≡CH), 2961 (s, CH, C(CH₃)₃), 2107 (w, C≡C), 1598 (m, C=C), 1485 (s, CH, CH₂), 873, 820, 735 (s, =CH), 618 (s, C≡C). ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ (ppm): 7.60 (d, 4H, C≡C-ArH, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.52 (d, 4H, C≡C-ArH, *J* = 8.0 Hz), 7.12 (s, 2H, ArOH), 7.04 (s, 4H, ArH), 6.77 (s, 4H, ArH), 5.04 (s, 4H, ArOCH₂Ar), 4.24 (d, 4H, ArCH₂Ar, *J* = 13.0 Hz), 3.27 (d, 4H, ArCH₂Ar, *J* = 13.0 Hz), 3.11 (s, 2H, ≡CH), 1.29 (s, 18H, C(CH₃)₃), 0.93 (s, 18H, C(CH₃)₃).

3. Results and Discussion

The green synthesis of functional calix[4]arenes was performed using a mechanochemical approach. Overall, the solventless synthetic route showed important advantages over conventional protocols. In this work, starting from *p*-*tert*-butylcalix[4]arene **1**, two functional calixarenes monomers, bearing aryl vinyl or aryl ethynyl pending units, were successfully prepared (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1. Mechanochemical synthesis of functional calix[4]arenes: (i) calixarene **1** (1.0 equiv.), KOH (2.5 equiv.), 4-vinylbenzyl chloride (2.3 equiv.), nitrobenzene (1.0 equiv.), 18-crown-6 (2.5 equiv.), 500 rpm, 60 h; (ii) calixarene **1** (1.0 equiv.), K₂CO₃ anhydrous (3.8 equiv.), 4-iodobenzyl bromide (2.38 equiv.), 500 rpm, 7 h; (iii) calixarene **3** (1.0 equiv.), Et₃N (4 mL/mmol), Pd(AcO)₂ (5 mol%), CuI (10 mol%), PPh₃ (10 mol%), ethynyltrimethylsilane (2.4 equiv.), MgSO₄ anhydrous (5 equiv./mg), cyclohexene (0.2 μL/mg), 500 rpm, 8 h; (iv) calixarene **4** (1.0 equiv.), *n*-Bu₄NF (2.1 equiv.), 500 rpm, 1 h. The photos show crude mixtures of calixarenes **2** and **5** at the end of the reaction.

The reactions were conducted in a planetary ball mill using both stainless-steel and zirconium oxide reactors, and the reactor was found to influence the reaction outcome. In most cases a low yield or no reaction was observed when the stainless-steel was used.

Calixarene **2** [12] was synthesised in one step using 4-vinylbenzyl chloride, KOH as a base and nitrobenzene as a milling auxiliary (equimolar amount). It is well known that K⁺ ions can be easily trapped in the calixarene cavity, altering the cone configuration, and ultimately decreasing the lower rim reactivity. Therefore, the effect of the addition of 18-crown-6, a ligand with affinity for potassium cations, was investigated. Although a lower yield was observed in comparison with the optimized conventional protocol, 10% vs. 48% yield, the reaction time was reduced from 168 h (reflux in acetonitrile) to 60 h (milling at 500 rpm) (Table 1).

Table 1. Comparison between conventional and mechanochemical-assisted synthesis of functional calix[4]arenes.

Calixarene	Conventional Synthesis			Mechanosynthesis	
	Yield (%)	Time (h)	Solvent	Yield (%)	Time (h)
2	48.0	168	ACN ¹	10.0	60
3	81.1	24	ACN ¹	27.2	7
4	36.9	24	THF ¹	68.1	8
5	49.1	0.5	THF ²	58.2	0.25

¹ Refluxing conditions. ² Reaction at room temperature. ACN= acetonitrile, THF= tetrahydrofuran.

Further reaction optimization to increase the reaction yield is undergoing. Surprisingly, the base selection was also found to be critical. When K₂CO₃ (conventional route base) was used only traces of calixarene **2** were obtained.

Similarly, calixarene **5** [13] was prepared in three steps (Table 1). First, calixarene **1** was reacted with 4-iodobenzyl bromide using K₂CO₃ anhydrous as a base to give calixarene **3** after 7 h of milling at 500 rpm. The yield is much lower than the conventional reaction, 27.2% vs. 81.1% yield, however the reaction time was reduced from 24 to 7 h under solventless conditions. Next calixarene **4** was

obtained from calixarene **3** via a Sonogashira-Hagihara coupling in 8 h of milling at 500 rpm. The reaction yield was optimized by the introduction of MgSO₄ anhydrous as a grinding auxiliary and cyclohexene as an additive. Olefins, and 1,5-cyclooctadiene (COD) in particular, have been reported to remarkably accelerate palladium-catalysed cross-coupling solid-state reactions by acting as efficient molecular dispersants [14]. In this protocol we chose cyclohexene, a much cheaper and less toxic olefin. Under these conditions calixarene **4** was obtained in 36.9% yield after 8 h of grinding, which is quite good if compared with conventional conditions (68.1%), using tetrahydrofuran under reflux for 24 h. Finally, calixarene **5** was obtained in 15 min. by removal of the TMS protecting group using *n*-Bu₄NF. The mechanochemical-assisted deprotection in this case was even higher than the obtained under conventional conditions (58.2% vs. 49.1% yield), avoiding the use of tetrahydrofuran.

4. Conclusions

In summary, we present for the first time the preparation of key calix[4]arenes monomers, precursors of important calixarene-based polymers, by a mechanochemical-assisted protocol. Four calixarenes were synthesised in low to moderate yields (10–58%, after recrystallization), in much faster reaction times under solventless conditions. However, we anticipate that is still room for reactions optimization, namely exploring different bases, grinding auxiliaries, catalytic systems and reaction times. Overall, mechanochemistry is foreseen as a novel, effective, and green strategy for the preparation of advanced calixarenes.

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