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## ROUTES TO FLUOROAROMATICS

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Tetrabutylammonium fluoride can be easily converted into a form which contains significantly less than one mole equivalent of water. In this 'anhydrous' state, the compound is a hygroscopic oil which is soluble in many simple solvents and can itself dissolve many compounds. Resulting systems are extremely potent sources of nucleophilic fluorine. Both halogen exchange and fluorodenitration reactions can be accomplished under appreciably milder conditions than normal. The fluorodenitration route to fluoroaromatics is especially effective. Thus 1,2-dinitrobenzene for example, reacts with 'anhydrous' tetrabutylammonium fluoride in tetrahydrofuran at room temperature to give a quantitative yield of 2-fluoronitrobenzene.