

## Pd- and Cu-catalyzed selective Arylation of Benzotriazole by Diaryliodonium salts in Water.

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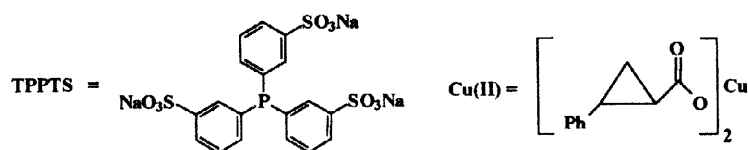
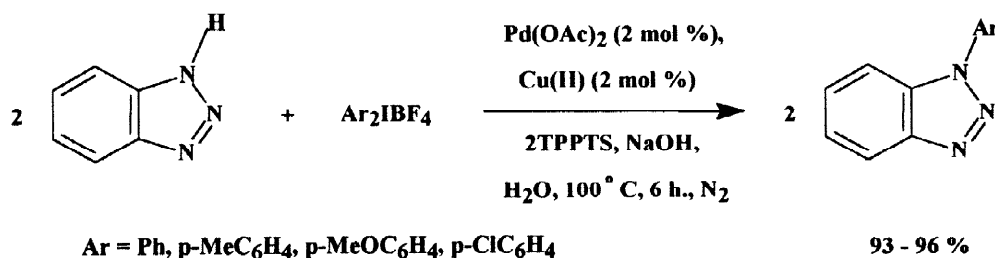
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Received 12 February 1998; revised 20 May 1998; accepted 22 May 1998

**Abstract:** Palladium(0)-catalyzed arylation of 1H-1,2,3-benzotriazole (BTA) in water at 100° C with diaryliodonium salts proceeds in the presence of copper salt regioselectively at N-1 position. Best result has been obtained with the Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub>(tppts)<sub>2</sub> as catalyst and the Cu(II) phenylcyclopropylcarboxylate as co-catalyst. Both aryl groups from diaryliodonium salt participate in the reaction.

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Earlier we have carried out the direct regioselective Pd-catalyzed arylation of BTA by ArI in the presence of copper salts and base under solid/liquid phase transfer conditions in reflux DMF using PdCl<sub>2</sub>(dppe) as precursor of catalyst.<sup>1</sup> However we failed to perform this reaction in water for PhI in the presence of water soluble ligand and even for water soluble ArI. Herein we have shown that BTA can be arylated in water by Ar<sub>2</sub>IBF<sub>4</sub> in the presence TPPTS<sup>2</sup> and Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub>:



As in the case of ArI<sup>1</sup> the reaction leads to the mixture of N-1 and N-2 isomers (Table, entry 1), but in the presence of Cu(II)-salt (copper phenylcyclopropylcarboxylate) gives only N-1 isomer (entries 2-5) with quantitative yields for both electron-donor and electron-acceptor substituents in aryl groups. This Cu(II)-salt easily decomposes under heating (100°C) and produces low valent Cu-species most likely responsible for the selectivity. Both aryl groups participate into the reaction, although ArI does not react with BTA under these

conditions. This result suggest that ArI does not exist in a free form under such reaction conditions, always remaining in the coordination sphere of palladium.

Earlier diaryliodonium salts<sup>3</sup> were used for arylation of N-containing heterocycles in noncatalytic reactions.<sup>4</sup> However these reactions proceed nonselectively for ambident anions<sup>4c</sup> and with participation of only one aryl group in all cases.

Table . The Arylation of BTA catalyzed by Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub>(tppts)<sub>2</sub> (2 mol %) and Cu(II)-salt (2 mol %) in Water in the presence of NaOH (2 mol %) at 100 °C.<sup>5</sup>

NN	Arylation agent	Yield N-1 % <sup>c,d</sup>	Yield N-2 % <sup>c,d</sup>
1 <sup>a</sup>	Ph <sub>2</sub> IBF <sub>4</sub>	60	21.5
2	Ph <sub>2</sub> IBF <sub>4</sub>	96	-
3	( <i>p</i> -CH <sub>3</sub> C <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> IBF <sub>4</sub>	93	-
4	( <i>p</i> -CH <sub>3</sub> OC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> IBF <sub>4</sub>	93	-
5	( <i>p</i> -ClC <sub>6</sub> H <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> IBF <sub>4</sub>	95	-
6 <sup>b</sup>	Ph <sub>2</sub> IBF <sub>4</sub>	~50	-

<sup>a</sup>Without Cu(II)-salt. <sup>b</sup> Without Pd-catalyst. <sup>c</sup> N-1/N-2 ratio and yields of the products were obtained after the separation of the reaction mixture aliquots by TLC spectroscopically (UV-Vis). <sup>d</sup> All products were characterized by NMR, MS and elemental analysis.

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- Synthetic procedure** The mixture of Na-BTA, obtained from 0.002 mol of BTA and 0.002 mol of NaOH, 2 mol % Pd(OAc)<sub>2</sub>, 4 mol % of TPPTS, 2 mol % of Cu(II)-salt and 0.001 mol of Ar<sub>2</sub>IBF<sub>4</sub> was heated in 25 ml. of water under N<sub>2</sub> for 6 h. ( TLC control ). Reaction mixture was extracted by EtOAc. Extract was washed by water, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, passed through layer of silica and evaporated. The residue was recrystallized from appropriate solvent.
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Acknowledgement: Financial support from grant INTAS-93-1482-ext. is gratefully acknowledged.