

Catalytic performances of cross-linking humic acids supported Pd/Ni bimetallic catalyst for heck reaction

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The cross-linking humic acids (CL-HAs), epichlorohydrin as the cross-linking reagent and the supported Pd/Ni bimetallic catalysts (CL-HAs-Pd/Ni) were prepared and characterized by IR, AAS, XPS, TEM. The effects of reaction time, temperature, base, solvent and the amount of catalyst on the properties of the catalyst were studied. These catalysts could catalyze the Heck reaction of aryl halides and substituted aryl halides with acrylic acids or styrene successfully; the yields were all above 95%.

Keywords: cross-linking humic acid; epichlorohydrin; Pd/Ni bimetallic catalyst; supported catalyst; Heck reaction.

INTRODUCTION

The Heck reaction of aryl halide with vinyl compounds has been widely applied in agrochemistry¹, fine chemistry², chemical intermediate³ etc, and has gradually become an important means in organic synthesis gradually. The homogeneous catalysts were presented by the complexes of phosphorus-palladium in early catalysts of Heck reaction. However, the disadvantages of this kind of catalysts such as instability at high temperature or pollution to the environment, greatly restricted their application of the catalyst in industry. Polymer supported metal catalysts have developed greatly, which can overcome the disadvantages of the homogeneous catalysts. Polymer supported metal catalysts demonstrate high activity and selectivity for the Heck reaction, and can be reused many times. The disadvantages of the synthetic polymers used for catalyst carriers are their high cost and pollution to the environment, and that is not suitable for the application in the field of environmental protection. Fortunately, natural polymers supported metal catalysts have been developed; they are friendly to the environment, biodegradable, and cheaper, and they have gained great attention due to their application prospect. A few papers reported on the application of the natural polymer supported palladium catalysts in the Heck reaction, such as chitosan⁴, sesbania gum⁵, starch^{6,7}, phthalocyanine⁸, cellulose⁹ etc. But most of these catalysts can only catalyze the Heck reaction between iodobenzene and vinyl compounds; few catalysts could catalyze the Heck reaction between bromobenzene and vinyl compounds.

Humic acids (HA), as natural organic macromolecules, arise from the decay of plant and animal residues mainly through biochemistry and geochemistry, and widely exist in peat, lignite, stream, river, wetland, lake, and ground waters. Humic acids, which contain 50%~90% in total organic compounds, 70%~80% in soil, 40%~60% in organic carbon dissolved in water, are the main organic carbon on the surface of the earth. The structures of humic acids contain a carboxyl group (-COOH), a hydroxyl group (-OH), an amino group (-NH₂), a quinonyl group (-C₆H₃O₂), all of which can form functional humic acids by chemical methods. However, humic acids and func-

tional humic acids were mainly used in agriculture, forestry, biopharmaceutical, petroleum additive industry and so on in the past few years, only a few reports on HA were applying in catalyzing organic reaction^{10,11}. In this work, CL-HAs were synthesized by using epichlorohydrin as cross-linking reagent. The Heck reactions of aryl halide with vinyl compounds were studied by using cross-linking humic acid supported Pd/Ni bimetal catalysts. The effects of different conditions on catalytic properties were researched by using the Heck reaction of bromobenzene with acrylic acid. The recyclability of the catalyst and the effect of different reagents on the catalytic properties of catalyst were also investigated.

EXPERIMENTAL

Equipments and reagents

The IR spectra were performed on an Avatar 360 Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectrometer (Nicolet Co., USA). The atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS) was performed on an AA-6601F spectrophotometer (Hitachi Co., Japan). The thermal analysis was performed on an EXSTAR6000 (Seiko Co., Japan) thermal analysis system at a heating rate of 10 °C/min in N₂ atmosphere.

Humic acids, PdCl₂, acrylic acid, styrene, dimethylformamide (DMF), N-methyl-2-pyrrolidone (NMP), 4-iodobenzene(98%), 4-bromobenzene(98%), 4-chlorobenzene(98%), 1-iodo-4-nitrobenzene(98%), 1-bromo-4-nitrobenzene(98%), 1-chloro-4-nitrobenzene(98%), 4-iodotoluene (98%), 4-bromotoluene, *m*-bromo-benzoic acid, *m*-iodo-benzoic acid, 4-methoxyiodobenzene, tetrabutyl ammonium bromides (TBABr) and other reagents were obtained from commercial sources and used as received.

Synthesis of cross-linking humic acids with epichlorohydrin

Humic acids, epichlorohydrin were placed in a 100 mL three neck flask, then 10 mL 5% NaOH solution was added in the mixture. The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h, filtered and washed with distilled water, ethanol, diethyl ether, and dried 50°C in a vacuum

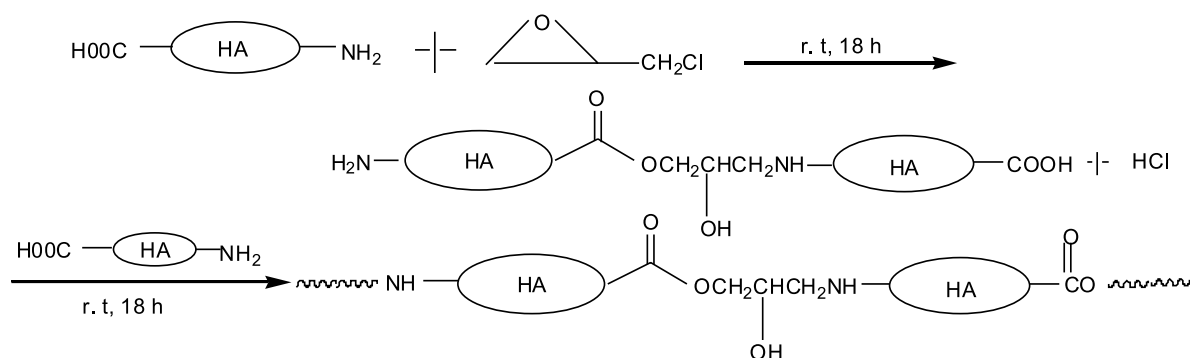


Figure 1. The reaction equation of the cross-linking humic acids with epichlorohydrin

oven for 24 h. The product was characterized by the IR spectrum. The dissolvability properties of HA and CL-HA in water and 3% NaOH solution were investigated respectively. The result revealed that they showed great difference in dissolvability. Humic acid could dissolve in water and 3% NaOH solution easily, but cross-linking humic acid was hard to dissolve. It indicated that CL-HA was more stable in the solvent than the humic acid. The sketch of the cross-linking reaction of humic acid was shown in fig.1.

Synthesis of the cross-linking humic acids supported palladium and nickel complex

The cross-linking humic acids and distilled water were placed in 100 mL three neck flask. After stirring for 10 min, palladium chloride was added to the mixture solution, and the mixture was stirred 85°C for 72 h. Nickel chloride was added to the mixture solution, and the mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 72 h continually. The mixture solution was filtered and washed with plenty of distilled water, and dried at 50°C in the vacuum oven for 24 h. The amounts of palladium and nickel in the complex were 1.45 mmol·g⁻¹ and 2.82 mmol·g⁻¹ by AAS analysis respectively.

The catalytic properties of CL-HA-Pd/Ni bimetallic catalyst

CL-HA-Pd complex (0.038 mmol), acrylic acid (6.0 mmol), aryl halide (5 mmol), tributylamine (6.0 mmol) and TBABr were taken in a three neck flask and stirred in N₂ atmosphere for 12 h. After the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, H₂O (25 mL) and Na₂CO₃ (1.0 g) were added. After being stirred for 10 min, CL-HA-Pd complex was separated by filtration. The filtrate was treated with 3 N HCl (5 mL). The precipitate was filtered, washed with H₂O (2×15 mL) and dried in the air to give *trans*-cinnamic acid. 15 mL ether was added in the reaction flask when the Heck reaction of bromobenzene with styrene was ended and cooled, and then the mixture solution was filtrated, concentrated, washed, dried, and weighed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Characterization

Table 1 showed the XPS data of NiCl₂, Pd, PdCl₂, CL-HA, CL-HA-Pd/Ni. The binding energy of O_{1s} in CL-HA-Pd/Ni catalyst was higher than that in CL-HA. The reason may be that the coordination bond of O and Pd/Ni makes the binding energy of O_{1s} increase (O→Pd²⁺/Ni²⁺). The increase of the binding energy of N_{1s} accounts for the transferring lone electron pair of N_{1s} to Pd/Ni (N→Pd²⁺/Ni²⁺), which leads to the decreasing of the density of electron around N^[4]. The binding energy of Pd (II), Pd (0) and Ni (II) in CL-HA-Pd/Ni was 338.0 eV, 336.0 eV and 856.3 eV respectively.

Various functional groups exist in the molecular structure of HA; these functional groups can be modified by a chemical method. The amine group and the carboxylic group of HA can interact with a chlorine atom and epoxy group of epoxy chloropropane molecule, respectively. The structure of CL-HA is formed. Such CL-HA shows better stability in acid solution or base solution.

The IR spectra of HA (b) and CL-HA (a) are shown in Fig.2. The main features of these spectra and their corresponding assignments, according to Bellamy¹², Mac Carthy and Rice¹³, Stevenson¹⁴ and Fan Kangnian¹⁵, are the following: the peak of methylene in 2914cm⁻¹, this may be absorption peak of methylene of epichlorohydrin after cross-linking reaction of humic acids with epichlorohydrin. There are characteristic peaks of ester: 1733 cm⁻¹ (C=O), 1055 cm⁻¹, 1106 cm⁻¹, 1168 cm⁻¹ (stretching vibration of C-O). The contrast of CL-HA and HA shows that 3400 cm⁻¹ absorption peak in CL-HA is narrower than that in HA. The reason may be that symmetric and anti-symmetric stretching of the primary amine of humic acid turns to the stretching vibration of the secondary amine of the cross-linking humic acid. And the structure of the cross-linking humic acid was steadier than that of humic acid, which was better for the carrier. The amido of humic acid can interact with palladium and nickel to form a steady complex, which was used for catalytic reaction.

Table 1. XPS data for NiCl₂, Pd, PdCl₂, CL-HA, CL-HA-Pd/Ni (eV*)

Samples	Pd _{3d5/2}	Ni _{2p}	O _{1s}	N _{1s}
NiCl ₂		855.6		
Pd	335.3			
PdCl ₂	338.3			
CL-HA			531.9, 535.6	399.5
CL-HA-Pd/Ni	336.0, 338.0	856.3	532.2, 535.9	402.0

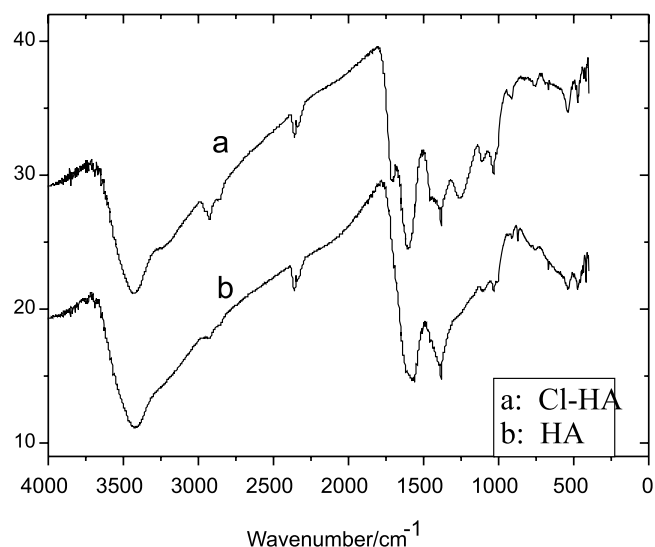


Figure 2. FTIR spectroscopy of HA and CL-HA

The studies on the catalytic properties of the catalyst

The effects of the base and solvent on the catalytic properties were studied by using the Heck reaction of bromobenzene with acrylic acid under N_2 atmosphere. The results were shown in Table 2. Base is important in the reaction process, because it can bind up HBr produced in the reaction process, which can facilitate this reaction. Bu_3N was not only acid acceptor, but was concerned with the regeneration of CL-HA-Pd/Ni catalyst by the reduction elimination reaction of HBr, which was in favor of the recyclability of the catalyst. The yield was 100% by using Bu_3N as base at 120° in the presence of TBABr as the solvent for 12 h. Other bases such as Na_2CO_3 , $NaHCO_3$, Et_3N or no alkali were not as effective as Bu_3N , only afforded moderate to low yields of the coupling products. There was an interesting phenomenon that this catalyst can catalyze the Heck reaction of bromobenzene without the base. We think that there is an equilibrium between TBABr and Bu_3N , $[Bu_4N]Br \rightarrow Bu_3N + BuBr$, so that the yield of the product is 29% in the condition without the base. In addition, the effect of the amount of Bu_3N on the catalytic property was also studied and the results were shown in Fig. 3. The yield was gradually increased as the amount of the base was increased. When the amount of the base was above 0.6 mL, the yield was 100% at $120^\circ C$ in the presence of TBABr as the solvent for 12 h.

The solvent was very important in the reaction process, because it can protect the catalytic activity of the catalyst. TBABr was a better solvent than other solvents such as NMP, DMF, Bu_4I and no solvent. The yield was 100% at 120° in the presence of Bu_3N as the base for 12 h under N_2 atmosphere. The yield was very low at the same condition in the presence of another base. We think that TBABr has the character of ion liquid as a reaction medium, and that is beneficial for the reaction system¹⁷; TBABr can form $[Bu_4N]_2[PdX_3Ph]$ structure with metal

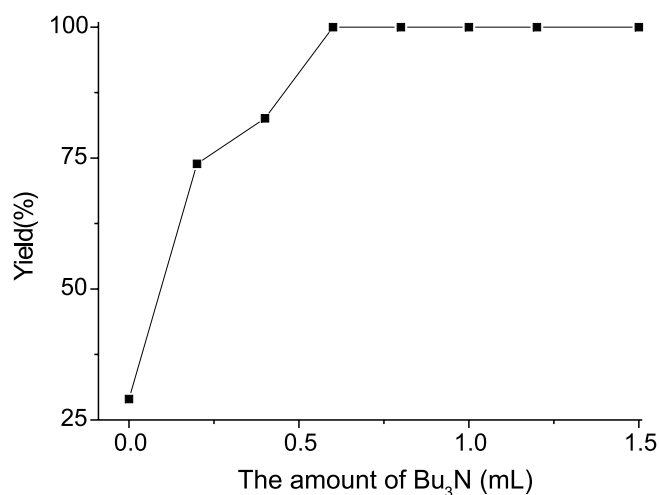


Figure 3. The effect of amount of Bu_3N on catalytic properties

ion, which can prevent the palladium black formed from Pd(0), and increase the catalytic activity of the catalyst¹⁵. The yields were very high in N_2 atmosphere by using the Heck reaction of bromobenzene and acrylic acid, but the yield was 34.8% in air atmosphere in the same condition, because O_2 in air can oxidize Pd(0) to Pd(II), which is bad to the catalytic reaction. In all, the condition of N_2 atmosphere, TBABr and Bu_3N was the best reaction system.

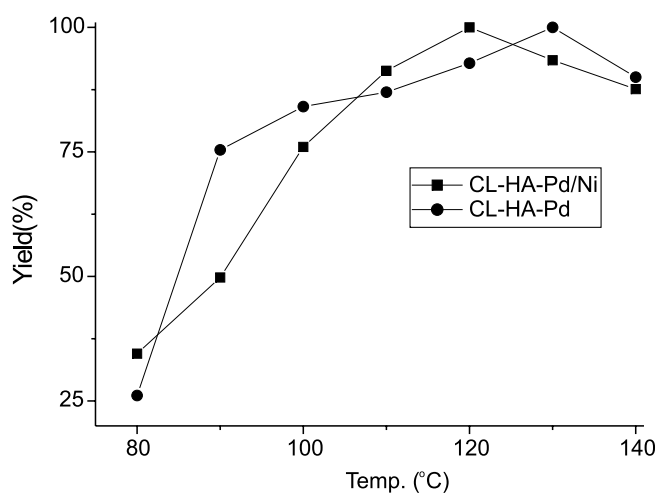


Figure 4. The effect of temperature on the catalytic properties

The effects of temperature and reaction time on the Heck reaction were very important. Many researchers found that the Heck reaction of iodobenzene and vinyl compounds can easily proceed with low temperature ($80^\circ C$) and short time (0.5 h)^{8, 18-20}. The Heck reaction of bromobenzene and vinyl compounds requires higher temperature (more than $140^\circ C$) and longer reaction time (more than 14 h) while the yields were still very low²¹⁻²².

The effects of temperature and reaction time on the catalytic properties of the catalyst were studied by using

Table 2. The effect of the base and the solvent on the catalytic properties^a

Base	-----	$NaHCO_3$	Na_2CO_3	Et_3N	Bu_3N	Bu_3N	Bu_3N	Bu_3N	Bu_3N	Bu_3N^b
Solvent	TBABr	TBABr	TBABr	TBABr	TBABr	NMP	DMF	Bu_4I	-----	TBABr
Yield (%)	29.0	72.5	84.1	91.7	100	11.6	14.5	20.3	31.9	34.8

Reaction condition: bromobenzene 5mmol, acrylic acid 10mmol, TBABr 0.8g, time 12h, temperature 120° , the amount of the catalyst 0.02g; ^a the reaction occurred in N_2 atmosphere, ^b the reaction occurred in the air atmosphere

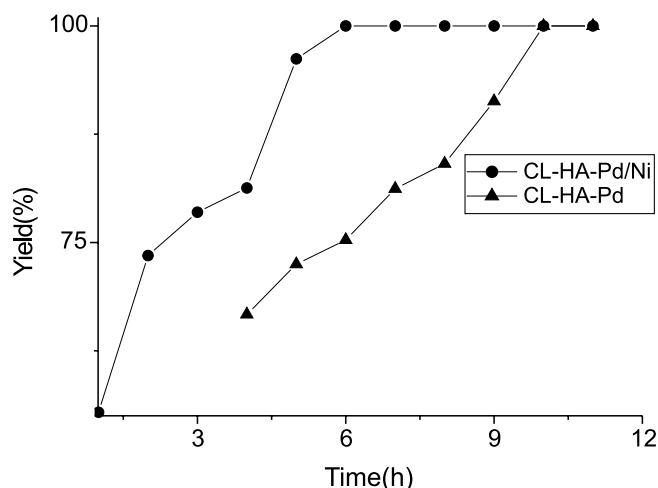


Figure 5. The effect of reaction time on the catalytic properties

the Heck reaction of bromobenzene and acrylic acid in the presence of TBABr as the solvent, Bu_3N as the base, supported Pd/Ni bimetal complex or supported Pd complex as catalyst at 120°C for 12 h, and the ratio of bromobenzene and palladium was 200: 1. The results were shown in Fig.4 and Fig.5.

The CL-HA supported Pd/Ni bimetal catalyst can catalyze the Heck reaction of bromobenzene and acrylic acid at low temperature (80°C), the yield was 100% at 110°C . And the catalyst can catalyze the Heck reaction of bromobenzene and acrylic acid at 120°C in the presence of TBABr as the solvent and Bu_3N as the base for 1 h, the reaction can be almost completed in 5 h. Compared with the Heck reaction of bromobenzene and acrylic acid catalyzed by CL-HA-Pd and CL-HA-Pd/Ni, they can catalyze the Heck reaction in short time, but the rate of the reaction catalyzed by CL-HA-Pd/Ni was higher than that by CL-HA-Pd in Fig.4 and Fig.5. The differences of the two catalysts may be that the synergistic effect of Pd and Ni in the bimetal catalyst can increase the reaction rate, and the results are consistent with that papers reported^{11, 23 - 24}.

Table 3 showed that the yield increases with the increase of the ratio of the catalyst and bromobenzene. The product yield was 100% when the ratio of bromobenzene and palladium was 250: 1, but the product yield decreased with the increment of palladium content. This result was in accordance with that reported by Iweta P¹⁶. The reason may be that the Pd (0) dissolved in the solvent increased with the increasement of the amount of the catalyst, and Pd (0) aggradation also increased, which made the catalyst lose its activity.

The recyclability of the CL-HA-Pd/Ni catalyst was studied by using the Heck reaction of bromobenzene and acrylic acid. The solvent, base and reagents were invariable in the process of the catalyst reused. The results were shown in Table 4. The catalyst can catalyze the Heck reaction after reusing 4 times. The results of AAS showed

Table 3. The effect of the catalyst amount on the catalytic properties

Bromobenzene/Pd (mol/mol)	400: 1	250: 1	200: 1	150: 1
Yield (%)	75.4	100	100	82.0

The reaction condition: bromobenzene 5mmol, acrylic acid 10mmol, time 12h, base Bu_3N 1mL, solvent TBABr 0.9g

that the palladium and nickel content were $1.45 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ and $2.82 \text{ mmol}\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$ respectively. Palladium and nickel were not detected in the solution after reaction, which accounted for that metal ion was not lost in reaction solution, and the catalysts were steady. But the results of TEM showed that metal aggradation was found after reaction, which was the primary reason that the catalyst activity was reduced in the reaction process.

Table 4. The recyclability of CL-HA-Pd/Ni catalyst

Cycle(n)	1	2	3	4
Yield (%)	100	74.3	65.7	31.8

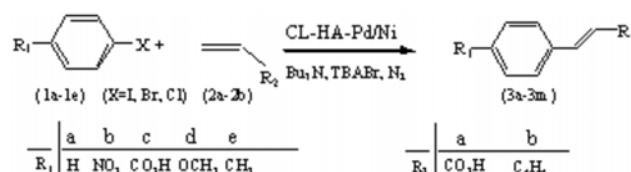


Figure 6. The equation of Heck reaction

We examined the Heck reaction of a variety of aryl halides with acrylic acid or styrene, as figure 6, at 120°C in the presence of 0.8 g TBABr as the solvent, 1 mL Bu_3N as base and 0.02 g catalyst for 12 h. The results were shown in table 5. The CL-HA-Pd/Ni catalyst not only catalyzes the Heck reaction of iodobenzene, bromobenzene, substituted iodobenzene, substituted bromobenzene and acrylic acids or styrene, but also can catalyze the Heck reaction of chlorobenzene, substituted chlorobenzene with acrylic acid or styrene.

Table 5. The effect of different reagents on the catalytic properties

Entry	R ₁	X	R ₂	Products	Yield (%)
1	1a	I	2a	3a	100
2	1b	I	2a	3b	100
3	1c	I	2a	3c	100
4	1d	I	2a	3d	100
5	1e	I	2a	3e	100
6	1a	Br	2a	3f	100
7	1a	Br	2b	3g	100
8	1b	Br	2a	3h	100
9	1c	Br	2a	3i	100
10	1e	Br	2a	3j	96.0
11	1a	Cl	2a	3k	28.9
12	1a	Cl	2b	3l	30.2
13	1b	Cl	2a	3m	36.2

CONCLUSION

In summary, we synthesized the CL-HA-Pd/Ni catalysts, and the catalysts exhibit high catalytic activity by using the Heck reaction of aryl halide with vinyl compounds in the N_2 atmosphere. The catalysts can be reused for several times. The catalysts can also catalyze the Heck reaction of the substituted aryl halide with vinyl compounds.

Acknowledgments

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