

## Telluride-Based Pillar[5]arene: A Potent and Recyclable Catalyst for Alkylation Reactions in Water

Patrick C. Nobre,<sup>1\*</sup> Pâmella Cordeiro,<sup>2</sup> Victor Menezes,<sup>2</sup> Kaila V.S. Santos,<sup>2</sup> Ingrid C. Chipoline,<sup>2</sup> Alix Y. Bastidas Ángel,<sup>3</sup> Eduardo E. Alberto<sup>3</sup> and Vanessa Nascimento<sup>2</sup>
1) Institute of Chemistry, Universidade do Estado do Rio de Janeiro, UERJ, 91501-970
2) SupraSelen Laboratory, Institute of Chemistry, Universidade Federal Fluminense, UFF, 24020-140
3) Department of Chemistry, Federal University of Minas Gerais, UFMG, 31270-901
\*e-mail: patrick.nobre@uerj.br

Keywords: Organic catalysis, Organochalcogen, Supramolecular Catalysis.

## ABSTRACT

Pillar[*n*]arenes are a new generation of supramolecular macrocyclic hosts that can form inclusion complexes with small molecules through various interactions like dipole-dipole, hydrogen bonding, and  $\pi$ - $\pi$  stacking.<sup>1</sup> Due to their short discovery time, the chemistry involving these macrocycles is still little explored, especially as catalysts, despite their ability to catalyze efficiently Heck and Suzuki coupling reactions.<sup>2</sup> In this way, we report the synthesis of chalcogen-based pillar[5]arenes, including new sulfide- and telluride-based pillar[*n*]arenes, and their catalytic activity in promoting alkylation of nucleophiles in aqueous solutions. The optimized protocol showed that using 1 mol% of **P[5]-TePh** is enough to convert benzyl bromide into nitriles or azides employing a variety of substrates containing both EWG/EDG groups and alfa-carbonyl moieties (Scheme 1). We also observed that the yield of the conversion of benzyl bromide to **3a** was not affected on a larger scale. Additionally, for our delight, the catalyst could be reused for 5 cycles with excellent recovery and no reduction in the yield of **4a** formation.



<sup>[a]</sup> Isolated yield. <sup>[b]</sup> Cinnamyl chloride was used as substrate.

Scheme 1.

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We thank the CNPq, CAPES, FAPERJ, FAPEMIG and INCT-Catalysis for the financial support.

REFERENCES

[1] a) Ogoshi, T.; Yamagishi, T.-a.; Nakamoto, Y. Chem. Rev. 2016, 116, 7937-8002; b) Wang, K.; Jordan, J. A.; Velmurugan, K.; Tian, X.; Zuo, M.; Hu, X.-Y.; Wang, L Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. 2021, 60, 9205-9214; c) Zhang, H.; Li, C. RSC Adv. 2020, 10, 18502.
[2] a) Xiao, X.-D.; Bai, Y.-L.; Liu, J.-Q.; Wang, J.-W. Tetrahedron Lett. 2016, 57, 3385-3388; b) Lan, S.; Yang, X.; Shi, K.; Fan, R.; Ma, D. ChemCatChem. 2019, 11, 2864-2869; c) Guo, H.; Ye, J.; Zhang, Z.; Wang, Y.; Yuan, X.; Ou, C.; Ding, Y.; Yan, C.; Wang, J.; Yao, Y. Inorg. Chem. 2020, 59, 11915-11919.