

Deep Eutectic Solvents (*DES*) as New Green and Bio-Renewable Reaction Media for Metal-Catalyzed Organic Reactions

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Keywords: Deep Eutectic Solvents, Homogeneous Catalysis, Isomerization of Allylic Alcohols.

One of the largest areas of consumption of petroleum-based chemicals in a conventional metal-catalyzed organic reaction is the solvent used as reaction media. Despite that the problems associated with conventional volatile organic solvents (*VOC*'s) are well established, the use of green and bio-renewable solvents still remains a lasting challenge.¹ In this sense, the advantages of using Deep Eutectic Solvents (*DES*) as reaction medium is highlighted from the fact that they are bio-degradable, non-toxic, recyclable and could be easily prepared using inexpensive raw materials.²⁻⁶

Although *DES* have been explored in a variety of applications including metal deposition, metal oxide dissolutions, purification of bio-diesel, bio-transformations and different synthetic processes, their application in metal-catalyzed organic reactions has been barely notice, as far as we are aware.⁴

On the other hand, the search for organic reactions proceeding with efficiency, selectivity and atom economy, has emerged as a major goal in synthetic chemistry.⁷⁻⁸ Isomerization reactions are typical examples of atom economic processes as no

by products are generated. In this sense, the redox isomerization of readily accessible allylic alcohols is a useful and straightforward synthetic route to saturated carbonyl compounds, which are very important raw materials in organic chemistry.⁹⁻¹²

In this communication, and following our interest in studying the catalytic activity of ruthenium complexes in organic processes using non-conventional solvents (water and ionic liquids),¹³ we will present, for the first time, the use of different *DES* [comprised of a mixture of a hydrogen bond donor (glycerol (*Gly*) or urea) with a simple halide salt (choline chloride, *ChCl*)], as totally green and bio-renewable solvents in the ruthenium catalyzed redox isomerisation of allylic alcohols,¹⁴ proceeding with efficiency, selectivity and atom economy. It is important to note that this catalytic process displays: *i*) high activity under mild reaction conditions and low catalyst loading; *ii*) high yields in the absence of base, and *iii*) recyclability for four consecutive runs with only partial lost of activity.

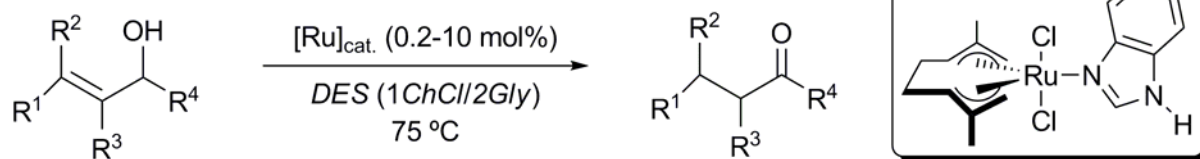


Fig. 1 – Ru(IV)-catalyzed isomerization of allylic alcohols using Deep Eutectic Solvents (*DES*) as green and bio-renewable solvents.

Acknowledgements

We are indebted to the Ministerio de Ciencia e Innovación (MICINN) of Spain (Consolider Ingenio 2010 (CSD2007-00006), CTQ2010-14796/BQU and RYC-2011-08541) for financial support. J.G.-A. thanks the MICINN and the European Social Fund for the award of a "Ramón y Cajal" contract.

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