

Acid Treatment Halloysite Nanoclay: Eco-Friendly Heterogeneous Catalyst for the Synthesis of Pyrrole Derivatives [†]

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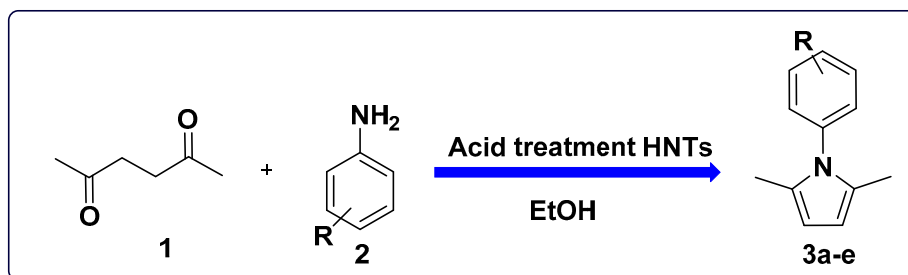
Abstract: In this study, halloysite nanotubes (HNTs) as a green and available nano-mineral were used. The hydroxyl groups of HNTs were increased by acid treatment. So, the efficiency of HNTs was improved. The catalyst application of acid treatment HNTs was investigated in the synthesis of pyrrole as an important heterocycle compound. The catalyst was characterized by Fourier transforms infrared spectroscopy (FT-IR). Easy and simple method, high efficiency and eco-friendly are the advantages of this report.

Keywords: halloysite nanotubes; acid treatment; nanocatalyst; pyrrole

1. Introduction

Halloysite ($\text{Al}_2\text{Si}_2\text{O}_5(\text{OH})_4 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$) is a subset of aluminosilicate minerals. Halloysite nanotubes (HNTs) were mined from natural deposits in countries like China, New Zealand, America, Brazil, and France. Nanotube structure, availability, eco-friendliness, and porosity are very important features for HNTs [1]. HNTs are used as a catalyst application in different reaction [2,3]. The external and internal surfaces of HNTs are composed of silicon-oxygen tetrahedron and alumina oxygen octahedrons, respectively. The reaction of acid with both the outer and inner surfaces of the nanotubes cause the AlO_6 octahedral layers to dissolve and the occurrence of dealumination [4]. The acid treatment of halloysite is used as a traditional chemical activation method for improving the performance of its catalytic activity. Nowadays, nanocatalysts have attracted much attention as a beneficial strategy in green chemistry [5].

Nitrogen-based heterocyclic compounds have been widely used in the pharmaceutical industry [6]. Therefore, pyrrole as a nitrogen-based heterocyclic with biological activities is more considerable by scientists [7]. Several methods and catalysts were reported for the synthesis of this important framework [8]. In continuation of our research [9–14] and due to the importance of pyrrole scaffold, herein, an efficient synthesis of pyrrole derivatives was carried out in the presence of a catalytic amount of acid treatment halloysite nanocatalyst in ethanol at room temperature in high yields. The solid nanocatalyst can be recovered easily and reused without any significant loss of the catalytic activity (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1. The synthesis of pyrroles in the presence of halloysite nanoclay catalyst.

2. Experimental

2.1. General

All raw materials and solvents required were provided from Merck and Aldrich. The FT-IR spectrum of the product was taken by Shimadzu IR-470 spectrometer on KBr pellet. Melting points were measured with an Electrothermal 9100 apparatus and are uncorrected.

2.2. Synthesis of Acid Treatment HNTs

At first, 0.5 g of halloysite was added to a 10 mL deionized water. The mixture was stirred for 10 min and the uniform solution was achieved. Then, 50 mL of HCl solution (3 M) was added to the halloysite solution, and the mixture was stirred for 3 h. The nanoclay powder was washed with distilled water twice. Finally, the obtained nanocomposite was dried at 100 °C for 4 h.

2.3. General Procedure for the Synthesis of Pyrrole Derivatives 3a–e

Acetonylacetone (1 mmol, 0.114 g), aniline (1 mmol, 0.093 g), and catalyst (0.06 g) were mixed in ethanol. The mixture was stirred in an air atmosphere at room temperature for 1 h. After the completion of the reaction, as indicated by TLC, the catalyst was removed easily by filtration. The crude product was filtered and recrystallized from ethanol to obtain products in good to high yields.

3. Results and Discussion

FT-IR spectroscopy was used to confirm the synthesis of acid treatment HNTs (Figure 1). The bands at 1035, 794, 792, and 692 cm^{-1} were attributed to the stretching vibrations of Si-O in both HNTs and acid treatment HNTs. As shown in the HNTs' spectrum, the peak at 912 cm^{-1} was assigned to the bending vibration of Al-OH, while, this peak was disappeared in acid treatment HNTs. Also, acid treatment increased the hydroxyl groups. The broad and intense band around 3000 cm^{-1} can confirm this result.

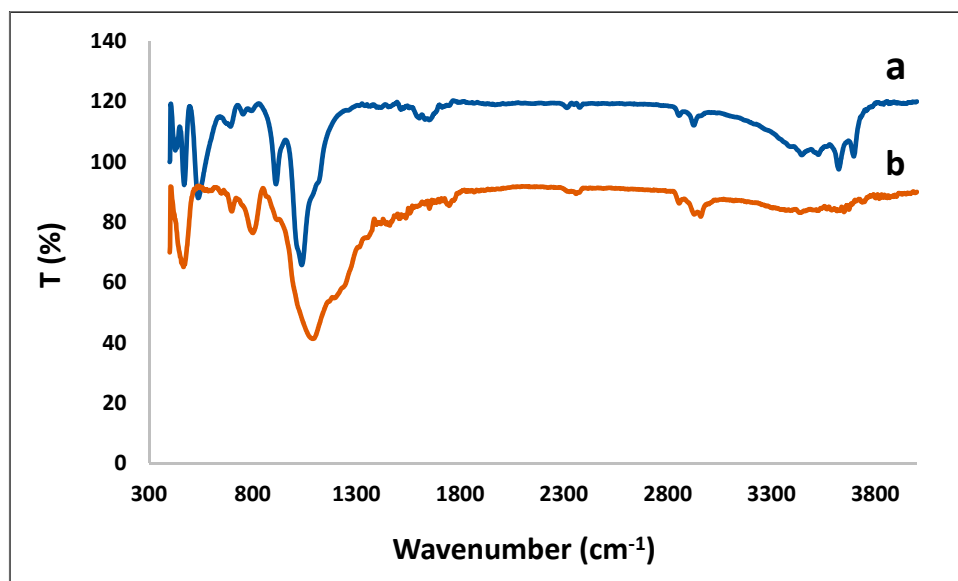


Figure 1. FT-IR spectra of: (a) HNTs and (b) acid treatment HNTs.

4. Conclusions

In summary, the green, eco-friendly, available, and efficient nanocatalyst base on HNTs nanoclay was introduced. The acid treatment HNTs with high performance was used in the synthesis of pyrrole derivatives. High yield, green media, and short reaction time are the benefits of this study. This research is under progress in our research laboratory.

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