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bis(Trifluoromethane)sulfonimide**

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Communication

3-[2-(Oxiran-2-yl)ethyl]-1-{4-[(2-oxiran-2-yl)ethoxy]benzyl}imidazolium bis(Trifluoromethane)sulfonimide

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Abstract: The synthesis of 3-[2-(oxiran-2-yl)ethyl]-1-{4-[(2-oxiran-2-yl)ethoxy]benzyl}imidazolium bis(trifluoromethane)sulfonimide was achieved in seven steps with an overall yield of 63%. This ionic liquid monomer is based on an imidazolium core containing a phenoxy moiety and aliphatic chains with a reactive epoxide at both ends. This imidazolium was obtained by an efficient, reproducible, and scalable synthesis from inexpensive reagents. In the last step, a powerful oxidative agent was successfully used to generate two epoxy functions with only acetone as a byproduct. The monomer structure and intermediates were analyzed by NMR experiments, infrared, and mass spectra. In addition, the thermal properties of the diepoxide were evaluated by thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) and differential scanning calorimetry (DSC).

Keywords: epoxides; imidazolium; ionic liquid; monomer

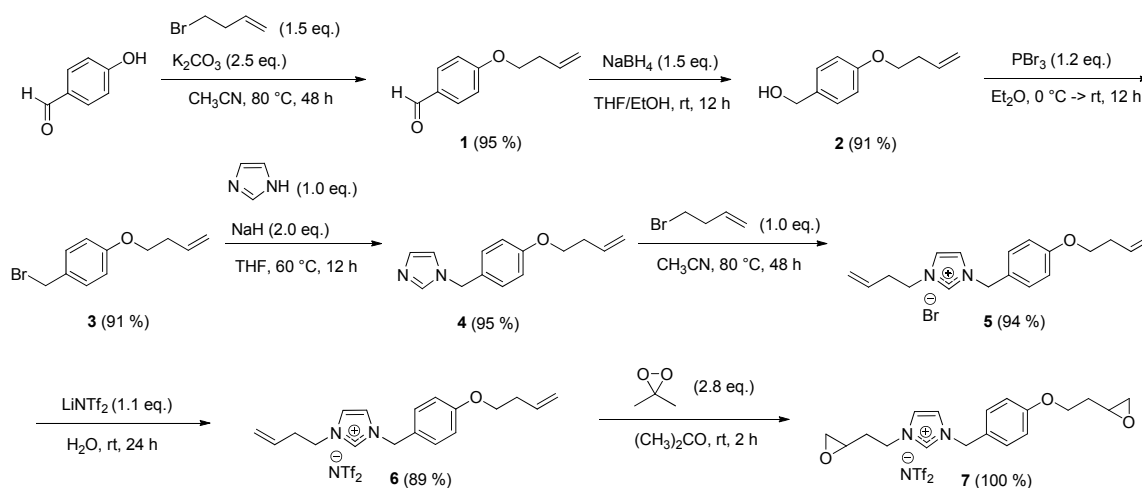
1. Introduction

Discovered as green solvents, ionic liquids (ILs) have become essential tools in many areas of research in chemistry and materials science. These salts are particularly attractive due to their unique properties such as a high thermal and chemical stability combined with a high conductivity, wide electrochemical window, low volatility, and nonflammability [1]. According to these additional characteristics, ionic liquids can be used for specific practical applications as surfactants [2], lubricants, plasticizers, reactive (or non-reactive) additives to polymer matrices, or simply as solvents in electrochemistry [3–5]. In the wide range of ionic liquids reported in the literature, it should be noted that those based on the imidazolium fragment have received increasing attention in recent years [6–8]. These ionic liquids with multifaceted roles can act as initiators in the polymerization of the epoxy prepolymer or directly as liquid monomers to design epoxy networks or polymerized ionic liquids [9,10]. In this field, the addition of terminal epoxides on the ionic liquid skeleton is a real challenge to facilitate access to new polymers with promising properties. To date, epichlorohydrin is the most valuable reagent to incorporate epoxides in these ionic monomers [11]. Unfortunately, this toxic and corrosive alkylating reagent limits the structural diversity of the monomers by adding only a methyloxirane moiety at the end of the sequence. In this context, we describe an easy and effective synthesis of an imidazolium monomer bearing epoxides for the future development of polymerized ionic liquids (PILs) [12].

2. Results

The imidazolium monomer **7** was synthesized in seven steps, as presented in Scheme 1.

In the first part, the commercial 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde was *O*-alkylded in acetonitrile with 4-bromo-1-butene in the presence of potassium carbonate. The aldehyde function of compound **1** was reduced to the alcohol using sodium borohydride in a mixture of tetrahydrofuran and methanol. Then, a bromination of compound **2** was realized with the addition of phosphorus tribromide in diethyl ether. This procedure gave compound **3** for the next step.



Scheme 1. Synthesis of 3-[2-(oxiran-2-yl)ethyl]-1-[4-[(2-oxiran-2-yl)ethoxy]benzyl]imidazolium bis(trifluoromethane)sulfonimide (**7**).

The imidazolium backbone was synthesized in three steps from imidazole. This heterocycle was deprotonated using sodium hydride in tetrahydrofuran and functionalized by alkylation using compound **3** obtained previously. In a second step, the quaternization of compound **4** with 4-bromo-1-butene gave imidazolium bromide **5**. To exchange the bromine, the anion metathesis of this salt was performed in water for 24 h using the bis(trifluoromethane)sulfonimide lithium salt.

Finally, compound **6** was oxidized in the presence of freshly prepared dimethyldioxirane (2.8 eq.) in acetone [13,14] at room temperature. Compound **7** was obtained in quantitative yield after 2 h. Its purity was analyzed and confirmed by 1H -, ^{13}C -, ^{19}F -NMR, infrared, and mass spectra and its thermal behavior was also studied by TGA and DSC (see Supplementary Materials).

3. Discussion

The ionic monomer **7** was synthesized in 63% overall yield from 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde, 4-bromo-1-butene, bis(trifluoromethane)sulfonimide lithium salt, and imidazole. This procedure does not require any purification by silica gel column chromatography during the entire sequence, the final step being the preparation of the epoxides by a mild oxidation using dimethyldioxirane (DMDO). This oxidizing reagent generates diepoxide quantitatively with only inert acetone as the byproduct. This efficient pathway is reproducible and can be performed on a large scale in the laboratory. NMR experiments have confirmed that the monomer structure was obtained with excellent purity (no traces of byproducts have been detected). Thermal analyses were performed to investigate the purity and the thermal behavior of the diepoxide. The thermal stability was carried out by thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) using a Q500 (TA instruments) from 30 to $600^\circ C$ with a heating rate of 10 K min^{-1} under nitrogen atmosphere. The weight loss as a function of temperature was measured to determine the decomposition temperature and the percentage of degradation. Excellent thermal behavior of the epoxy monomer was noticed from the TGA curve (see Supplementary Materials) with a maximal degradation temperature of $453^\circ C$ and a weight loss of only $5\text{ wt}\%$ at $300^\circ C$ and $20\text{ wt}\%$ at

400 °C. Differential scanning calorimetry analysis was also performed to determine the glass transition temperature (T_g) on the DSC thermogram (see Supplementary Materials). Thus, we have observed a T_g of −31 °C during the first heating at a rate of 10 K min^{−1} under a nitrogen flow of 50 mL min^{−1}.

4. Materials and Methods

4.1. General Information

All reagents were purchased from Sigma Aldrich, Alfa Aesar, or TCI and used as received without further purification. Solvents were used in RPE grade without further purification. Anhydrous solvents were obtained from a PURESOLV SPS400 apparatus developed by Innovative Technology Inc. (Hong Kong, China). ¹H-, ¹³C-, and ¹⁹F-NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance III 400 MHz instrument (Wissembourg, France). Samples were dissolved in an appropriate deuterated solvent (CDCl₃). The chemical shifts (δ) are expressed in ppm relative to internal tetramethylsilane for ¹H and ¹³C nuclei, and coupling constants are indicated in Hz. Abbreviations for signal coupling are as follows: s = singlet; d = doublet; ddt = doublet of doublets of triplets; t = triplet; q = quartet; m = multiplet; br = broad signal. To assign the signals to the different proton and carbon atoms, as well as the relative stereochemistry of the cycloadducts, additional 2D NMR experiments (COSY, HSQC, HMBC) and NOESY experiments were performed. High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were performed on Xevo G2-XS Q-TOF WATERS (Milford, MA, USA) by electrospray ionization (ESI) or atmospheric solids analysis probe (ASAP). Infrared (IR) spectra were recorded with a Perkin Elmer 16 PC FTIR ATR spectrometer (Waltham, MA, USA), using the pure product (oil or solid). Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was run on pre-coated aluminum plates of silica gel 60 F-254 (Merck).

4.2. Synthesis of 1

To a solution of 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde (10.0 g, 81.9 mmol, 1.0 eq.) and K₂CO₃ (28.3 g, 204.7 mmol, 2.5 eq.) in CH₃CN (300 mL), 4-bromo-1-butene (12.37 mL, 122.8 mmol, 1.5 eq.) was added. The mixture was refluxed at 80 °C for 48 h (the reaction advancement was monitored by TLC or NMR). After cooling to room temperature, the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The residue was partitioned between CH₂Cl₂ and water and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 × 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water, dried, and concentrated to afford the product **1** [15] as a pale yellow oil (13.77 g, 95%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 9.88 (s, 1H), 7.83 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.00 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.90 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.3, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 5.12–5.21 (m, 2H), 4.10 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.58 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 191.0, 164.1, 134.0, 132.1, 130.1, 117.6, 114.9, 67.7, 33.5. IR (neat) cm^{−1} 3078, 2938, 2739, 1686, 1598, 1576, 1508, 1250, 1157, 1024. HRMS *m/z* (ESI): calcd. for C₁₁H₁₃O₂ [M + H]⁺: 177.0916, found: 177.0917.

4.3. Synthesis of 2

At 0 °C, compound **1** (5.0 g, 28.37 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in a THF/EtOH mixture (1:1 volume ratio, 40 mL) was added dropwise to a stirred solution of NaBH₄ (1.61 g, 42.56 mmol, 1.5 eq.) in a THF/EtOH mixture (1:1 volume ratio, 40 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h then cooled to 0 °C and quenched with aqueous NH₄Cl solution. The volatiles were evaporated and the residue was extracted with EtOAc (2 × 20 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with water (2 × 10 mL), dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product **2** [15] was obtained as a pale yellow oil (4.62 g, 91%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.89 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.91 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.3, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 5.10–5.19 (m, 2H), 4.61 (s, 2H), 4.02 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.55 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.7, 134.5, 133.3, 128.8, 117.2, 114.8, 67.4, 65.2, 33.8. IR (neat) cm^{−1} 3078, 2926, 2872, 1612, 1511, 1241, 1172, 1033, 994, 917. HRMS *m/z* (ASAP): calcd. for C₁₁H₁₄O₂ [M]⁺: 178.0994, found: 178.0993.

4.4. Synthesis of 3

To a stirred solution of compound 2 (4.0 g, 22.44 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in Et₂O (40 mL) at 0 °C was added slowly a solution of PBr₃ (2.56 mL, 26.93 mmol, 1.2 eq.) in Et₂O (20 mL). The mixture was stirred for 6 h at 0 °C and was stirred at room temperature for another 6 h. The reaction mixture was placed in an acetone ice bath, water was added, and the solution was extracted with diethyl ether. The organic extracts were washed with aqueous NaHCO₃ solution, water then dried over MgSO₄. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The product 3 [15] was obtained as a pale yellow liquid (4.94 g, 91%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.31 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.90 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.3, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 5.10–5.20 (m, 2H), 4.50 (s, 2H), 4.01 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.54 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.1, 134.4, 130.6, 130.1, 117.3, 115.0, 67.4, 34.2, 33.7. IR (neat) cm⁻¹ 3077, 2924, 2870, 1610, 1509, 1246, 1174, 1033, 988, 916. HRMS *m/z* (ASAP): calcd. for C₁₁H₁₄OBr [M + H]⁺: 241.0228, found: 241.0229.

4.5. Synthesis of 4

To a solution of imidazole (564 mg, 8.29 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in THF (36 mL), NaH (60%) (664 mg, 16.59 mmol, 2.0 eq.) was added in small portions. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min. A solution of compound 3 (2.0 g, 8.29 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in THF (40 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 60 °C for 12 h. The reaction was quenched with water (91 mL) and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. Dichloromethane (92 mL) was added and the organic layer was thoroughly washed two times with water and then separated. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and the solvent was removed under vacuum to afford the product 4 as a yellow oil (1.79 g, 95%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.52 (s, 1H), 7.00–7.16 (m, 3H), 6.77–6.97 (m, 3H), 5.89 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.3, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.98–5.22 (m, 4H), 4.00 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.54 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.0, 137.4, 134.4, 129.9, 129.0, 128.3, 119.2, 117.3, 115.1, 67.4, 50.5, 33.7. IR (neat) cm⁻¹ 3077, 2928, 2872, 1612, 1512, 1243, 1176, 1074, 1029, 905. HRMS *m/z* (ESI): calcd. for C₁₄H₁₇N₂O [M + H]⁺: 229.1341, found: 229.1343.

4.6. Synthesis of 5

A solution of compound 4 (1.75 g, 7.65 mmol, 1.0 eq.) and 4-bromo-1-butene (0.77 mL, 7.65 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in CH₃CN (50 mL) was stirred at 80 °C. After 48 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and the solvent was removed under reduced pressure. The product 5 was obtained as a yellow oil (2.60 g, 94%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 10.65 (s, 1H), 7.39 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.30–7.34 (m, 1H), 7.21–7.25 (m, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.72–5.94 (m, 2H), 5.48 (s, 2H), 4.99–5.22 (m, 4H), 4.42 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 3.98 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.66 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.52 (q, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 159.9, 137.3, 134.2, 132.3, 130.7, 124.9, 122.1, 121.5, 119.9, 117.4, 115.5, 67.4, 53.1, 49.4, 34.5, 33.6. IR (neat) cm⁻¹ 3075, 2980, 1612, 1559, 1513, 1247, 1179, 1154, 1031, 919. HRMS *m/z* (ESI): calcd. for C₁₈H₂₃N₂O [M]⁺: 283.1810, found: 283.1811.

4.7. Synthesis of 6

To a solution of compound 5 (2.52 g, 6.94 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in H₂O (150 mL), bis(trifluoromethane)sulfonimide lithium salt (2.19 g, 7.64 mmol, 1.1 eq.) was added. The solution was stirred at room temperature for 24 h and then extracted with dichloromethane. The organic layer was washed several times with water, dried over MgSO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The product 6 was obtained as a yellow oil (3.46 g, 89%).

¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.83 (s, 1H), 7.20–7.30 (m, 3H), 7.13–7.17 (m, 1H), 6.92 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 5.89 (ddt, *J* = 17.1, 10.3, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 5.73 (ddt, *J* = 17.0, 10.2, 6.7 Hz, 1H), 4.98–5.28 (m, 6H), 4.26 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 4.01 (t, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 2H), 2.50–2.63 (m, 4H). ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz,

CDCl_3) δ 160.2, 135.7, 134.3, 132.1, 130.6, 124.2, 122.4, 121.9, 120.1, 120.0 (q, $J_{CF} = 322.4$ Hz), 117.4, 115.6, 67.5, 53.4, 49.6, 34.4, 33.6. ^{19}F -NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -78.9 . IR (neat) cm^{-1} 3148, 3086, 2925, 1614, 1562, 1515, 1348, 1178, 1133, 1053. HRMS m/z (ESI): calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2\text{O}$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 283.1810, found: 283.1811.

4.8. Synthesis of 7

To a solution of compound 6 (50 mg, 0.0887 mmol, 1.0 eq.) in acetone (1.00 mL), freshly prepared dimethyldioxirane (0.045 mol/L) (5.52 mL, 0.2484 mmol, 2.8 eq.) was added [15]. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 h (^1H -NMR monitoring). Two drops of DMS was added to quench the reaction mixture and neutralized the excess of dimethyldioxirane. The crude was concentrated under reduced pressure. The product 7 was obtained as a yellow oil (53 mg, 100%).

^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.98 (s, 1H), 7.28–7.33 (m, 3H), 7.11–7.13 (m, 1H), 6.95 (d, $J = 8.7$ Hz, 2H), 5.28 (s, 2H), 4.41 (t, $J = 6.7$ Hz, 2H), 4.09–4.17 (m, 2H), 3.12–3.18 (m, 1H), 2.98–3.04 (m, 1H), 2.78–2.86 (m, 2H), 2.42–2.60 (m, 3H), 2.10–2.20 (m, 1H), 1.75–1.96 (m, 2H). ^{13}C -NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 160.1, 136.2, 130.7, 124.1, 122.8, 121.7, 120.0 (q, $J_{CF} = 322.4$ Hz), 115.7, 65.0, 53.6, 49.7, 49.3, 47.9, 47.3, 46.7, 32.7, 32.5. ^{19}F -NMR (376 MHz, CDCl_3) δ -78.8 . IR (neat) cm^{-1} 3149, 2934, 1613, 1563, 1516, 1348, 1330, 1178, 1132, 1052. HRMS m/z (ESI): calcd. for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2\text{O}_3$ $[\text{M}]^+$: 315.1709, found: 315.1712.

5. Conclusions

In conclusion, we have synthesized an imidazolium monomer incorporating an aromatic ring and terminal epoxides. This diepoxide salt was obtained in seven steps with an excellent overall yield of 63%. After optimization, the final compound was characterized by ^1H -, ^{13}C -, and ^{19}F -NMR, DSC then TGA analyses to confirm its high purity and thermal stability. Further investigations of these imidazolium monomer bearing epoxides are in progress by our research team to explore their potential to create polymerized ionic liquids.

Supplementary Materials: Copies of the NMR spectra for all the compounds and TGA and DSC curves are available online.

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Author Contributions: J.B. and S.L. conceived and designed the project; C.C. performed the experiments and analyzed the IR, MS, and NMR spectral data; S.L. performed the TGA and DSC; all authors (C.C., J.R., S.L. and J.B.) contributed to literature research; C.C. and J.B. wrote the paper.

Conflicts of Interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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