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(30) 1997/03/25 (197 12 388.0) DE
(54) **PROCEDE DE SYNTHESE D'OLEFINES AROMATIQUEMENT
SUBSTITUEES**
(54) **METHOD FOR SYNTHESISING AROMATICALLY
SUBSTITUTED OLEFINS**

(57) L'invention concerne un nouveau procédé de synthèse d'oléfines aromatiquement substituées dans lequel on fait réagir les oléfines avec des halogénures d'aryle en présence de catalyseurs constitués de composés de palladium et de sels de tétraarylphosphonium.

(57) The invention relates to a new method for synthesising aromatically substituted olefins, whereby olefins are reacted with aryl halides in the presence of catalysts consisting of palladium compounds and tetraarylphosphonium salts.





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<p>(21) Internationales Aktenzeichen: PCT/EP98/01532 (22) Internationales Anmeldedatum: 17. März 1998 (17.03.98) (30) Prioritätsdaten: 197 12 388.0 25. März 1997 (25.03.97) DE (71) Anmelder (für alle Bestimmungsstaaten ausser US): STU- DIENGESELLSCHAFT KOHLE MBH [DE/DE]; Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz 1, D-45470 Mülheim an der Ruhr (DE). (72) Erfinder; und (75) Erfinder/Anmelder (nur für US): REETZ, Manfred, Theodor [DE/DE]; Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz 1, D-45470 Mülheim an der Ruhr (DE). LOHMER, Gunther [DE/DE]; Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz 1, D-45470 Mülheim an der Ruhr (DE). SCHWICKARDI, Renate [DE/DE]; Kaiser-Wilhelm-Platz 1, D-45470 Mülheim an der Ruhr (DE). (74) Anwälte: VON KREISLER, Alek usw.; Deichmannhaus am Hauptbahnhof, Bahnhofsvorplatz, D-50667 Köln (DE).</p>		<p>(81) Bestimmungsstaaten: CA, JP, US, europäisches Patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Veröffentlicht Mit internationalem Recherchenbericht.</p>
<p>(54) Title: METHOD FOR SYNTHESISING AROMATICALLY SUBSTITUTED OLEFINS (54) Bezeichnung: VERFAHREN ZUR SYNTHESE VON AROMATISCH SUBSTITUIERTEN OLEFINEN (57) Abstract The invention relates to a new method for synthesising aromatically substituted olefins, whereby olefins are reacted with aryl halides in the presence of catalysts consisting of palladium compounds and tetraarylphosphonium salts. (57) Zusammenfassung Es wird ein neues Verfahren zur Synthese von aromatisch substituierten Olefinen beschrieben, in dem Olefine mit Arylhalogeniden in Gegenwart von Katalysatoren aus Palladiumverbindungen und Tetraarylphosphonium-Salzen umgesetzt werden.</p>		

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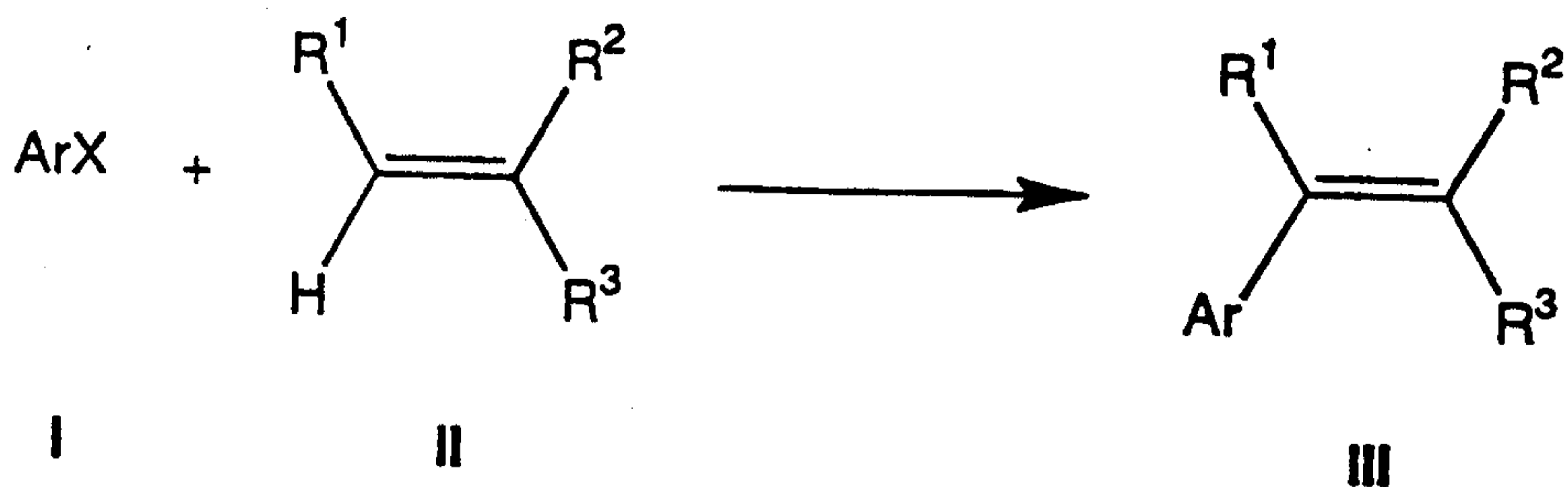
METHOD FOR SYNTHESISING AROMATICALLY SUBSTITUTED OLEFINS

The present invention relates to a novel process for the synthesis of olefins having aromatic substituents using a novel and particularly active palladium-containing catalyst system, optionally in the presence of selectivity-enhancing additives.

In industrial chemistry, olefins having aromatic substituents play an important role, e.g., as starting materials for polymers, sunscreen agents (UV absorbers), fine chemicals and prodrugs.

A known method for the preparation of such olefins is the so-called Heck reaction in which iodo- or bromoaromatics ArX ($\text{X} = \text{I}, \text{Br}$) and, in rare cases, chloroaromatics ($\text{X} = \text{Cl}$) are reacted with olefins in the presence of stoichiometric amounts of a base and catalytic amounts of a palladium compound (F. Heck, "Vinyl Substitutions with Organopalladium Intermediates" in *Comprehensive Organic Syntheses*, Vol. 4, Pergamon Press, Oxford, 1991, p. 833; R.F. Heck, *Palladium Reagents in Organic Syntheses*, Academic Press, London, 1985; R.F. Heck, *Org. React.* (N.Y.) 1982, 27, 345; A. de Meijere, F.E. Meier, *Angew. Chem.* 1994, 106, 2473; J. Tsuji, *Palladium Reagents and Catalysts: Innovations in Organic Synthesis*, Wiley, Chichester, 1995).

- 2 -



However, the Heck reaction has not been used for industrial application to date (B. Cornils, W.A. Herrmann, *Applied Homogeneous Catalysis with Organometallic Compounds*, VCH, Weinheim, 1996). This is due to the fact, inter alia, that the reactivity of haloaromatics ArX decreases very fast in the order $\text{ArI} > \text{ArBr} > \text{ArCl}$. Thus, in the research field, the reactive iodoaromatics are employed usually; for industrial application, however, they are much too expensive or difficult to obtain. The common catalysts and precatalysts, such as palladiumtetrakis(triphenylphosphane) $\text{Pd}(\text{PPh}_3)_4$ or $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ in the presence of excess PPh_3 , give significantly lower yields in the case of bromoaromatics while the reactions of the chloroaromatics, which are available in particularly large amounts in the industry, proceed with completely unsatisfactory yields. As a cause thereof, Heck states the formation of tetraarylphosphonium compounds whereby the catalyst is decomposed with the precipitation of elemental Pd powder (R.F. Heck, *Org. React. (N.Y.)* 1982, 27, 345; C.B. Ziegler, R.F. Heck, *J. Org. Chem.* 1978, 43, 2941). Indeed, catalytic C-C bond formation processes with inert chloroaromatics, especially in terms of Heck reactions, are considered a special challenge (V.V. Grushin, H. Alper, *Chem. Rev.* 1994, 94, 1047; B. Cornils, W.A. Herrmann, *Applied Homogeneous Catalysis with Organometallic Compounds*, VCH, Weinheim, 1996).

The Heck reaction of chlorobenzene with styrene to form trans-stilbene proceeds to 60% when 1 mole % $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ is used in the presence of 2 mole % of the ligand 1,4-bis(diisopropylphosphino)butane (Y. Ben-David, M. Portnoy, M. Gozin, D. Milstein,

Organometallics 1992, 11, 1995). This is among the best results reported in the literature, but it has not been transferred to electron-deficient olefins, such as acrylates, since the highly nucleophilic phosphane initiates undesired polymerizations. Another particular disadvantage is the fact that relatively large amounts of an expensive (or difficult-to-obtain) ligand which is sensitive to oxidation are required. Further, transfer to other substrates was successful only in single cases. Thus, for example, the reaction of styrene with 4-chlorotoluene proceeds to only 50% (Y. Ben-David, M. Portnoy, M. Gozin, D. Milstein, Organometallics 1992, 11, 1995).

The use of Pd salts, such as $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$, in the presence of excess tris(o-tolyl)phosphane $\text{P}(\text{o-Tol})_3$ involves an active catalyst system with which the Heck reaction of bromoaromatics, especially if activated by electron-withdrawing substituents, proceeds with little satisfactory to good yields (20-90%) (A. Spencer, J. Organomet. Chem. 1983, 258, 101; J. Organomet. Chem. 1984, 270, 115; EP 0078768 A1 and EP 0103544 A1). In contrast, activated chloroaromatics react with quite poor yields. At any rate, the fact that $\text{P}(\text{o-Tol})_3$ is an expensive and difficult-to-obtain phosphane is a drawback.

In more recent works, it is reported that certain palladacycles prepared from $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ and $\text{P}(\text{o-Tol})_3$ are unusually active catalysts in the Heck reaction. Thus, even non-activated bromoaromatics, such as bromobenzene or bromoanisole, could be reacted with n-butyl acrylate to form the corresponding Heck products (94-96%) (W.A. Herrmann, C. Broßmer, K. Öfele, C.-P. Reisinger, T. Priermeier, M. Beller, H. Fischer, Angew. Chem. 1995, 107, 1989; DE 4421730 C1 and EP 0725049 A1). However, transfer to chloroaromatics was only partially successful. Only activated chloroaromatics, such as 4-chlorobenzaldehyde, could be reacted with n-butyl acrylate (81%), and only in the presence of a tenfold excess of tetrabutylammonium bromide as an additive. Non-activated chloroaro-

matics, such as chlorobenzene, 4-chloroanisole or chlorotoluene, could not be made to react. Another disadvantage of all these reactions is the fact that the expensive and difficult-to-obtain tris(o-tolyl)phosphane must be employed in the preparation of the catalyst.

Also, there have been numerous attempts to employ Pd-containing heterogeneous catalysts in the Heck reaction. While the results are altogether acceptable for the use of iodoaromatics, no generally satisfactory solution to the problem exists to date in the case of bromo- or chloroaromatics (V.V. Grushin, A. Alper, Chem. Rev. 1994, 94, 1047). Thus, for example, moderate yields are obtained in the reaction of chlorobenzene with styrene using various supported Pd catalysts, even if a tenfold excess of chlorobenzene is used (M. Julia, M. Duteil, C. Grand, E. Kuntz, Bull. Soc. Chim. Fr. 1973, 2791; K. Kaneda, M. Higuchi, T. Imanaka, J. Mol. Catal. 1990, 63, L33). Undesired side-products include benzene and diphenyl.

Thus, it is clear that there is still an urgent need for simple or readily available palladium catalysts for the Heck reaction of chloro- and bromoaromatics.

The present invention provides a solution to the problems described above since it has surprisingly been found that compounds of the type of the above formula III are readily available using a Heck reaction. As catalysts, there are used common palladium(II) salts PdXY or their CH₃CN, PhCN or PPh₃ complexes, wherein typically X = Y = Cl, Br, I, RCO₂ [R = C₁-C₂₂, CF₃, CCl₃, CH₂N(CH₃)₂, C₆H₅] or RSO₃ (R = C₁-C₂₂, CF₃, C₄F₉, CCl₃, C₆H₅, p-CH₃C₆H₄), or typically X = Cl, Br, I, RCO₂ (R = C₁-C₂₂, CF₃, CCl₃, CH₂OCH₃, C₆H₅), and typically Y = C₆H₅, o-, m-, p-CH₃C₆H₄, o-, m-, p-Cl-C₆H₄, o-, m-, p-CHOC₆H₄, o-, m-, p-CN-C₆H₄, o-, m-, p-NO₂-C₆H₄, o-, m-, p-PhCO-C₆H₄, o-, m-, p-F-C₆H₄, 1-C₁₀H₇ or 2-C₁₀H₇, which are mixed with tetraarylphospho-

- 5 -

mium salts $\text{Ar}^1\text{Ar}^2\text{Ar}^3\text{Ar}^4\text{P}^+\text{Z}^-$, wherein Ar^1 , Ar^2 , Ar^3 and Ar^4 represent identical or different aryl residues, typically $\text{Ar} = \text{C}_6\text{H}_5$, o-, m-, p- CH_3 - C_6H_4 , o-, m-, p- Cl - C_6H_4 , o-, m-, p- CHO - C_6H_4 , o-, m-, p- CN - C_6H_4 , o-, m-, p- NO_2 - C_6H_4 , o-, m-, p- PhCO - C_6H_4 , o-, m-, p- F - C_6H_4 , 1- C_{10}H_7 or 2- C_{10}H_7 , and $\text{Z} = \text{Cl}$, Br , RCO_2 ($\text{R} = \text{C}_1$ - C_{22} , CF_3 , CCl_3 , C_6H_5) or RSO_3 ($\text{R} = \text{C}_1$ - C_{22} , CF_3 , C_4F_9 , C_6H_5 , p- $\text{CH}_3\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$). Preferably, PdCl_2 , $\text{PdCl}_2(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2$, $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$, $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PdCl}$ or $\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{PdCl}\cdot\text{PPh}_3$ or their dimeric or oligomeric forms are used in the presence of tetraphenylphosphonium chloride or bromide. The ratio of PdXY to $\text{Ar}^1\text{Ar}^2\text{Ar}^3\text{Ar}^4\text{P}^+\text{Z}^-$ ranges between 1:1 and 1:10, a ratio of 1:6 being preferably selected.

Aprotic dipolar solvents, such as dimethylformamide (DMF), dimethylacetamide (DMA), dimethylsulfoxide, propylene carbonate, 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidinone (DMPU) or 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone (NMP), preferably DMF or NMP, are used as the solvents.

Metal salts, such as sodium, potassium, cesium, calcium or magnesium salts of carboxylic acids, or the corresponding carbonates or bicarbonates, or amines, such as triethylamine or trioctylamine, preferably sodium acetate, are used as the base. The ratio of base to aryl halide ranges between 1:1 and 5:1, preferably 1.5:1 to 2:1.

As selectivity-enhancing additives, there are used nitrogen-containing carboxylic acids, such as common α - or β -amino acids $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{R})\text{CHCO}_2\text{H}$ or $\text{H}_2\text{N}(\text{R})\text{CHCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ [$\text{R} = \text{H}$, CH_3 , C_6H_5 , $\text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_4$, $\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)_2$], or their N-alkylated forms $\text{R}'\text{NH}(\text{R})\text{CHCO}_2\text{H}$ or $\text{R}'\text{NH}(\text{R})\text{CHCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, or $\text{R}'_2\text{N}(\text{R})\text{CHCO}_2\text{H}$ or $\text{R}'_2\text{N}(\text{R})\text{CHCH}_2\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ [$\text{R}' = \text{CH}_3$, C_2H_5 , C_3H_7 , C_4H_9 , or $\text{R}' + \text{R}' = (\text{CH}_2)_4$ or $(\text{CH}_2)_5$], or their sodium or potassium salts, anthranilic acid or N,N-dimethylantranilic acid, or pyridinecarboxylic acids (or their sodium or potassium salts), such as 2-pyridinecarboxylic acid, or aromatic nitrogen-containing heterocycles, such as pyridine, lutidine, 2,2'-dipyridyl or quinoline. Preferably,

- 6 -

N,N-dimethylglycine is used. The ratio of additive to palladium ranges between 100:1 and 1:1, preferably between 50:1 and 1:1. The use of these additives results in a substantial or complete suppression of side-reactions with the undesired formation of reduction or coupling products, such as benzene or diphenyl (both from PhX), usually occurring in the Heck reaction, or undesired double Heck reactions with the olefin. Further, the selectivity for the trans-isomer is increased. The nitrogen-containing compounds may also be directly employed as an additive and at the same time as a base.

Reaction temperatures of between 60 °C and 180 °C may be selected; preferably, the reactions are allowed to proceed between 100 °C and 150 °C.

As to the aryl component ArX, a wide variety of aryl and heteroaryl chlorides, bromides, o-tosylates, o-mesylates or o-triflates may be employed, for example, benzene, naphthalene, pyridine or quinoline derivatives.

In the olefin component of the above formula II, R^1 , R^2 and R^3 are independently hydrogen, alkyl-(C₁-C₈), phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl, vinyl, O-alkyl-(C₁-C₈), O-phenyl, CN, CO₂H, CO₂-alkyl-(C₁-C₈), CO₂-phenyl, CONH₂, CONH-alkyl-(C₁-C₅), CON(alkyl)₂-(C₁-C₅), fluoro, chloro, PO(phenyl)₂, PO(alkyl)₂-(C₁-C₅), CO-phenyl, CO-alkyl-(C₁-C₅), NH-alkyl-(C₁-C₄), SO₃H, PO₃H, SO₃-alkyl-(C₁-C₄) or SO₂-alkyl-(C₁-C₄); further, cyclic derivatives are also possible, namely if $R^1 + R^2 = (CH_2)_n$ or $R^2 + R^3 = (CH_2)_n$, wherein n may be from 2 to 16.

Examples:

The palladium catalysts used may be synthesized separately prior to the actual reaction, or generated in situ.

Example A: Preparation of $(\text{Ph}_4\text{P})_2\text{PdCl}_4$:

70 mg (0.4 mmol) of PdCl_2 and 295.9 mg (0.79 mmol) of $\text{Ph}_4\text{P}\text{Cl}$ in 4 ml of acetonitrile are heated at 115 °C with stirring for some minutes. Upon slowly cooling, 350.4 mg (0.38 mmol) of red-brown needles crystallize from the clear red-brown solution. Yield: 95.7%;

Empirical formula: $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{40}\text{P}_2\text{Cl}_4\text{Pd}$, $M = 927.02$ g/mol

Elemental analysis:

found [%]: 61.64 C, 4.60 H, 6.57 P, 15.83 Cl, 10.84 Pd
calculated [%]: 62.19 C, 4.35 H, 6.68 P, 15.30 Cl, 11.48 Pd

^{31}P NMR: $\delta = 23.4$ ppm (d_7 -DMF)

X-ray crystal structure analysis: Figure 1

Example B: Preparation of $[\text{PPh}_3\text{PdPh}(\mu\text{-Cl})]_2$:

112.3 mg (0.50 mmol) of $\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ and 375.3 mg (1.0 mmol) of $\text{Ph}_4\text{P}\text{Cl}$ are dissolved in 10 ml of acetonitrile to give a red-brown solution which is stirred at room temperature for 30 minutes. After the addition of 0.5 ml of ethanol, the mixture is stirred in a closed vessel at 40 °C for 30 minutes. A light-green fine precipitate forms immediately and grows upon heating. The precipitate is isolated and dried under vacuum.

Yield: 95.2 mg (0.099 mmol, 39.6%)

Empirical formula: $\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{40}\text{P}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{Pd}_2$, $M = 962.54$ g/mol

Elemental analysis:

found [%]: 59.60 C, 4.14 H, 6.77 P, 7.65 Cl, 22.05 Pd
calculated [%]: 59.89 C, 4.19 H, 6.44 P, 7.37 Cl, 22.11 Pd

Example C: [PPh₃PdPh(μ -Cl)]₂ + Na dimethylglycinate

48.3 mg (0.05 mmol) of [PPh₃PdPh(μ -Cl)]₂ and 13.0 mg (0.10 mmol) of Na dimethylglycinate are suspended in 2 ml of DMF. Upon heating to 70 °C, a clear green solution forms.

³¹P NMR: δ = 31.2 ppm (d₇-DMF)

Example D: Preparation of trans-bis(N,N-dimethylglycinato)Pd

2.0 g (19.4 mmol) of dimethylglycine and 0.58 g (1.97 mmol) of sodium tetrachloropalladate are dissolved in 10 ml of water at room temperature. To the solution, which is orange in color, is added 0.473 g (8.43 mmol) of KOH. After 3 hours of stirring, the light yellow solution is concentrated to half its volume at room temperature, upon which yellow crystals precipitate. The crystals are recrystallized from hot methanol.

Yield: 0.403 g (1.2 mmol, 60.9%)

Empirical formula: C₈H₁₄N₄O₄Pd, M = 336.64 g/mol

Elemental analysis:

found [%]: 29.10 C, 4.22 H, 16.80 N, 31.3 Pd
calculated [%]: 28.54 C, 4.19 H, 16.64 N, 19.01 O, 31.61 Pd

X-ray crystal structure analysis: Figure 2

- 9 -

Example E: $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2 + 6 \text{Ph}_4\text{PCl} + 6$ dimethylglycine

25.94 mg (0.1 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$ and 224.89 mg (0.6 mmol) of Ph_4PCl are dissolved in 5 ml of DMF together with 61.87 mg (0.6 mmol) of dimethylglycine. The clear orange solution is stirred at room temperature for 1 hour, the solvent is evaporated and recondensed under vacuum, and the residue is dried under high vacuum to leave 304.2 mg of an orange-brown solid having a Pd content of 3.32%.

Example F: Preparation of the base Ph_4POAc

In a 100 ml round-bottom flask, 0.838 g (2.24 mmol) of phosphonium chloride and 0.365 g (2.19 mmol) of silver acetate are dissolved in 20 ml of water. After 1 hour, the voluminous AgCl precipitate is filtered off, and the water is removed in a rotary evaporator. The crystalline residue is taken up in ethanol and filtered over cotton wool. Half of the ethanol is removed to form a white crystalline solid.

Yield: 637.5 mg (1.6 mmol, 73.1%)

^1H NMR (200 MHz, d_7 -DMF): $\delta = 1.5$ (s), 3H, CH_3 -; 7.4-7.9 (m), 20H, phenyl.

^{13}C NMR (50 MHz, d_7 -DMF): $\delta = 24.5$ (s), CH_3 -; 118.5, 130.9, 135.2, 135.8 (d) phenyl; 173.0 (s) COO -.

Examples with styrene and Br- or Cl-aromatics:

In the following Examples, the reactions were performed in a Schlenk vessel with a Young-Hahn seal, unless otherwise stated.

- 10 -

Example 1:

To a reaction vessel standing on a scale, 5.2 mg (0.02 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$ and 45.1 mg (0.12 mmol) of Ph_4PCl are added, followed by two cycles of evacuation and flushing with argon. Under argon, 164 mg (2 mmol) of anhydrous sodium acetate, 114.8 mg (1.00 mmol) of chlorobenzene and 150.8 mg (1.45 mmol) of styrene are added. After the addition of 1 ml of NMP, the vessel is sealed, and the mixture is stirred first at 120 °C for 45 minutes and then at 150 °C for 11 hours.

After the reaction, the GC standards n-decane and n-hexadecane are added, and 3 ml of diethyl ether is added to the mixture. After filtering off the solids, the filtrate is examined by gas chromatography: With 78.5% conversion of Cl-benzene, an 80% yield of Heck products (86.5% trans-stilbene, 0.3% cis-stilbene, and 13.2% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 2:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that DMF is used as the solvent rather than NMP. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 5.5 hours. With 78.9% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 72.1% yield of Heck products (86.1% trans-stilbene, 0.9% cis-stilbene, and 13.0% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 3:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that DMA is used as the solvent rather than NMP. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 8 hours. With 55.2% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 61.2% yield of Heck products (83.8% trans-stilbene, 1.1% cis-stilbene, and 15.1% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 4:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 10.3 mg (0.04 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$, 59.7 mg (0.16 mmol) of Ph_4PCl , 157.6 mg (1.92 mmol) of anhydrous sodium acetate, 107.1 mg (0.95 mmol) of chlorobenzene and 136.2 mg (1.31 mmol) of styrene in 1 ml of DMF are reacted. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 8 hours. With 95.6% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 70.4% yield of Heck products (84.9% trans-stilbene, 0.7% cis-stilbene, and 14.4% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 5:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 104.2 mg (1.00 mmol) of styrene is used, and the reaction mixture is stirred at 150 °C for 8 hours. With 88.7% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 78% yield of Heck products (86.5% trans-stilbene, 0.3% cis-stilbene, 13.2% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 6:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 102.8 mg (0.99 mmol) of styrene and 164.8 mg (1.46 mmol) of chlorobenzene are used, and the reaction mixture is stirred at 150 °C for 5.5 hours. With 94.6% conversion of Cl-benzene, an 82.1% yield of Heck products (86.7% trans-stilbene, 0.9% cis-stilbene, 12.4% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 7:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 13.9 mg (0.02 mmol) of $(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_2\text{PdCl}_2$ and 29.9 mg (0.08 mmol) of Ph_4PCl in 1 ml of DMF is used as the catalyst. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 5.5 hours. With 77.2% conversion of Cl-

- 12 -

benzene, a 69.6% yield of Heck products (84.7% trans-stilbene, 0.8% cis-stilbene, 14.5% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 8:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 18.5 mg (0.02 mmol) of $(\text{Ph}_4\text{P})_2\text{PdCl}_4$ (preparation as in Example A) to which 0.08 mmol of Ph_4PCl has been added is used as the catalyst in 1 ml of DMF. Stirring is performed at 120 °C for 0.3 hours and at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 80% conversion of Cl-benzene, an 85.1% yield of Heck products (86.1% trans-stilbene, 0.9% cis-stilbene, 13.0% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 9:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 9.6 mg (0.02 mmol) of $[\text{PPh}_3\text{PdPh}(\mu\text{-Cl})]_2$ (preparation as in Example B) to which 44.98 mg (0.121 mmol) of Ph_4PCl has been added is used as the catalyst in 1 ml of NMP. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 86.2% conversion of Cl-benzene, an 86.4% yield of Heck products (84.8% trans-stilbene, 0.9% cis-stilbene, 14.4% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 10:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 5.6 mg (0.02 mmol) of $\text{Pd}(\text{tetramethylethylenediamine})\text{Me}_2$ and 46.0 mg (0.12 mmol) of Ph_4PCl to which 9.9 mg (0.1 mmol) of dimethylglycine has been added is used as the catalyst. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 84.9% conversion of Cl-benzene, an 81.5% yield of Heck products (96.8% trans-stilbene, 0.7% cis-stilbene, 2.5% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

- 13 -

Example 11:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 18.6 mg (0.02 mmol) of Pd(dibenzylideneacetone)₂ and 45.0 mg (0.12 mmol) of Ph₄PCl in 1 ml of DMF is used as the catalyst. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 6 hours. With 26.5% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 34.2% yield of Heck products (84.3% trans-stilbene, 1.4% cis-stilbene, 14.4% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 12:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 195.7 mg (2.04 mmol) of Na propionate in 1 ml of DMF is used as the base. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 73% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 55.1% yield of Heck products (84.0% trans-stilbene, 1.9% cis-stilbene, 14.9% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 13:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 12, except that 1 ml of NMP is used as the solvent. With 75% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 68.0% yield of Heck products (84.2% trans-stilbene, 1.9% cis-stilbene, 14.7% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 14:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 144.3 mg (1.0 mmol) of Na benzoate in 1 ml of DMF is used as the base. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 5.5 hours. With 52.4% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 55.5% yield of Heck products (84.4% trans-stilbene, 1.0% cis-stilbene, 14.7% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 15:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 14, except that 1 ml of NMP is used as the solvent. With 60% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 58.0% yield of Heck products (84.2% trans-stilbene, 1.9% cis-stilbene, 14.7% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 16:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 311.6 mg (2.15 mmol) of Na picolate in 1 ml of DMF is used as the base. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 26.7% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 32.1% yield of Heck products (97.4% trans-stilbene, 1.1% cis-stilbene, 1.5% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 17:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 16, except that 1 ml of NMP is used as the solvent. With 31.5% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 34.0% yield of Heck products (84.2% trans-stilbene, 1.9% cis-stilbene, 14.7% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 18:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 12.5 mg (0.12 mmol) of dimethylglycine is added to the first two educts as an additive. Stirring is performed at 120 °C for 30 minutes and at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 95.6% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 100% yield of Heck products (96.4% trans-stilbene, 0.7% cis-stilbene, 2.9% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 19:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 18, except that 1 ml of DMF is used as the solvent. With 95.2% conversion of Cl-benzene, an 83.6% yield of Heck products (96.4% trans-stilbene, 0.7% cis-stilbene, 2.9% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 20:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 13.9 mg (0.02 mmol) of $(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_2\text{PdCl}_2$ and 29.9 mg (0.08 mmol) of Ph_4PCl in 1 ml of NMP to which 9.9 mg (0.1 mmol) of dimethylglycine has been added is used as the catalyst. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 81.4% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 79.6% yield of Heck products (96.81% trans-stilbene, 0.71% cis-stilbene, 2.5% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 21:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 9.6 mg (0.02 mmol) of $[\text{PPh}_3\text{PdPh}(\mu\text{-Cl})]_2$ to which 44.98 mg (0.12 mmol) of Ph_4PCl has been added is used as the catalyst in 1 ml of NMP to which 9.8 mg (0.1 mmol) of dimethylglycine is added. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 89.2% conversion of Cl-benzene, an 87.4% yield of Heck products (96.9% trans-stilbene, 0.9% cis-stilbene, 2.2% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 22:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 0.02 mmol of the catalyst solution described in Example C to which 44.98 mg (0.12 mmol) of Ph_4PCl has been added is used as the catalyst in 1 ml of NMP. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 82.4% conversion of Cl-benzene, an 83.5% yield

- 16 -

of Heck products (96.9% trans-stilbene, 0.9% cis-stilbene, 2.2% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 23:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 6.7 mg (0.02 mmol) of the catalyst described in Example D to which 45 mg (0.12 mmol) of Ph_4PCl has been added is used as the catalyst in 1 ml of NMP. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 91.5% conversion of Cl-benzene, an 89.7% yield of Heck products (96.7% trans-stilbene, 0.9% cis-stilbene, 2.4% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 24:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 64.1 mg (0.02 mmol) of the catalyst described in Example E is used in 1 ml of NMP. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 98.2% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 97.6% yield of Heck products (97.1% trans-stilbene, 0.9% cis-stilbene, 2.0% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 25:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 18.5 mg (0.02 mmol) of $(\text{Ph}_4\text{P})_2\text{PdCl}_4$ to which 30.0 mg (0.08 mmol) of Ph_4PCl has been added is used as the catalyst in 1 ml of DMF to which 9.6 mg (0.09 mmol) of dimethylglycine is added. Stirring is performed at 120 °C for 0.3 hours and at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 98% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 97.4% yield of Heck products (96.1% trans-stilbene, 0.9% cis-stilbene, 3.0% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

- 17 -

Example 26:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 14.8 mg (0.12 mmol) of picolinic acid is used as the additive, and stirring is performed only at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 65.6% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 70.1% yield of Heck products (96.9% trans-stilbene, 0.9% cis-stilbene, 2.2% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 27:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 26, except that 1 ml of DMF is used as the solvent. With 89.0% conversion of Cl-benzene, an 81% yield of Heck products (96.9% trans-stilbene, 0.9% cis-stilbene, 2.2% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 28:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 50.3 mg of Ph₄PBr (0.12 mmol) is used instead of Ph₄PCl, and 1 ml of DMF is used as the solvent. With 74.8% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 77.3% yield of Heck products (85.9% trans-stilbene, 0.6% cis-stilbene, 13.5% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 29:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 47.8 mg (0.12 mmol) of Ph₄POAc is used as the phosphonium salt in 1 ml of DMF. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 73.5% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 71.9% yield of Heck products (85.7% trans-stilbene, 0.9% cis-stilbene, 13.4% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 30:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 15.7 mg (0.12 mmol) of piperidine-2-carboxylic acid is used as the additive. With 84% conversion of Cl-benzene, an 87% yield of Heck products (96.2% trans-stilbene, 0.8% cis-stilbene, 2.97% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 31:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 14.1 mg (0.12 mmol) of proline is used as the additive, and stirring is performed only at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 69.4% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 71.1% yield of Heck products (94.7% trans-stilbene, 0.1% cis-stilbene, 4.4% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 32:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 31, except that 1 ml of DMF is used as the solvent. With 89.6% conversion of Cl-benzene, an 82.6% yield of Heck products (92.3% trans-stilbene, 0.8% cis-stilbene, 6.8% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 33:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 3.8 mg (0.015 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$ and 34.0 mg (0.09 mmol) of Ph_4PCl as the catalyst and 147.1 mg (1.86 mmol) of pyridine as the additive are reacted. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 20 hours. With 86.4% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 67.9% yield of Heck products (91.6% trans-stilbene, 0.6% cis-stilbene, 7.8% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained.

Example 34:

To a reaction vessel standing on a scale which is sealed with a septum cap, 5.3 mg (0.02 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$, 45 mg (0.12 mmol) of Ph_4PCl and 12.4 mg (0.12 mmol) of dimethylglycine are added, followed by two cycles of evacuation and flushing with argon. Under argon, 657.7 mg (8 mmol) of anhydrous sodium acetate and 1 ml of NMP are added. 452 mg (4.01 mmol) of Cl-benzene and 636 mg (6.11 mmol) of styrene is mixed with 1 ml of NMP and added dropwise in 6 portions within 6 hours, the first portion being added at room temperature and the others at 140 °C. Stirring is performed at 140 °C for a total of 24 h. According to the processing described in Example 1 using 10 ml of diethyl ether, a 64.2% yield of Heck products (97.4% trans-stilbene, 0.6% cis-stilbene, and 2.0% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained with 76.6% conversion of Cl-benzene.

Example 35:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 3.9 mg (0.015 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$, 34.9 mg (0.09 mmol) of Ph_4PCl , 520.9 mg (6.35 mmol) of anhydrous sodium acetate, 499.6 mg (3.118 mmol) of Br-benzene and 489.3 mg (4.7 mmol) of styrene are reacted in 1.5 ml of DMF. Stirring is performed at 130 °C for 5 hours. According to the processing described in Example 1, a 74.8% yield of Heck products (85.0% trans-stilbene, 0.5% cis-stilbene, and 14.5% 1,1-diphenylethene) is obtained with 74.6% conversion of Br-benzene.

Example 36:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 503.5 mg (3.2 mmol) of p-nitrochlorobenzene and 493.9 mg (4.74 mmol) of styrene are reacted in 1.5 ml of DMF. As the catalyst, 3.9 mg (0.015 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$ and 34.9 mg (0.093 mmol) of Ph_4PCl is used. Stirring is performed at 135 °C

- 20 -

for 12 hours. According to the processing described in Example 1, a 15.9% yield of Heck products is obtained with 68.5% conversion of p-nitrochlorobenzene.

Example 37:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 124.7 mg (0.99 mmol) of p-chlorotoluene and 113.7 mg (1.09 mmol) of styrene are reacted in 1 ml of DMF. As the catalyst, 10.4 mg (0.04 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$ and 89.6 mg (0.24 mmol) of Ph_4PCl is used. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 4.3 hours. According to the processing described in Example 1, a 22.9% yield of Heck products is obtained with 70.7% conversion of p-chlorotoluene.

Example 38:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 160.1 mg (1.036 mmol) of p-chloroacetophenone and 125.8 mg (1.21 mmol) of styrene are reacted in 1 ml of NMP. As the catalyst, 5.1 mg (0.02 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$ and 44.8 mg (0.12 mmol) of Ph_4PCl is used. Stirring is performed at 120 °C for 0.5 hours and at 150 °C for 12 hours. According to the processing described in Example 1, a 48.2% yield of Heck products is obtained with 74.6% conversion of p-chloroacetophenone.

Example 39:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 3.9 mg (0.015 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$, 34.9 mg (0.09 mmol) of Ph_4PCl , 496.0 mg (6.05 mmol) of anhydrous sodium acetate, 638.74 mg (3.07 mmol) of 3-bromoquinoline and 427.0 mg (4.1 mmol) of styrene are reacted in 1.5 ml of DMF. Stirring is performed at 130 °C for 5 hours. According to the processing described in Example 1, a 72.5% yield of Heck products (85.1%

- 21 -

trans-stilbene, 0.8% cis-stilbene, and 14.1% 1,1-diphenyl-ethene) is obtained with 78.5% conversion of 3-bromoquinoline.

Examples with acrylates and Br- or Cl-aromatics:

Example 40:

To a reaction vessel standing on a scale, 5.1 mg (0.02 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$ and 45 mg (0.12 mmol) of Ph_4PCl are added, followed by two cycles of evacuation and flushing with argon. Under argon, 147.7 mg (1.8 mmol) of anhydrous sodium acetate, 110.4 mg (0.98 mmol) of chlorobenzene and 184.2 mg (1.0 mmol) of ethylhexyl acrylate are added. After the addition of 1 ml of NMP, the vessel is sealed, and the mixture is stirred first at 120 °C for 60 minutes and then at 150 °C for 20 hours.

After the reaction, the GC standards n-decane and n-hexadecane are added, and 3 ml of diethyl ether is added to the mixture. After filtering off the solids, the filtrate is examined by gas chromatography: With 31.6% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 34.6% yield of Heck product is obtained.

Example 41:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 40, except that 5.0 mg (0.019 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$, 45 mg (0.12 mmol) of Ph_4PCl , 177.2 mg (2.16 mmol) of sodium acetate, 116.4 mg (1.03 mmol) of chlorobenzene, 152.9 mg (1.193 mmol) of butyl acrylate and 1 ml of DMF are used. Stirring is performed at 160 °C for 5.5 hours. With 29.5% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 14.8% yield of Heck product is obtained.

Example 42:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 40, except that 5.3 mg (0.02 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$, 45.2 mg (0.12 mmol) of

- 22 -

Ph_4PCl , 185.4 mg (2.26 mmol) of sodium acetate, 120.3 mg (1.07 mmol) of chlorobenzene, 189.4 mg (1.48 mmol) of tert.-butyl acrylate and 1 ml of NMP are used. Stirring is performed at 120 °C for 1 hour and at 150 °C for 20 hours. With 28.7% conversion of Cl-benzene, a 27.5% yield of Heck product is obtained.

Example 43:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 40, except that 5.1 mg (0.02 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$, 45 mg (0.12 mmol) of Ph_4PCl , 228 mg (2.8 mmol) of sodium acetate, 120.0 mg (1.07 mmol) of chlorobenzene, 337.8 mg (1.70 mmol) of ethylhexyl methacrylate and 1 ml of DMF are used. With 93% conversion of Cl-benzene, an about 40% yield of Heck product is obtained.

Example 44:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 40, except that 1.3 mg (0.005 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$, 11.9 mg (0.032 mmol) of Ph_4PCl , 1.676 g (20.43 mmol) of sodium acetate, 1.54 g (9.81 mmol) of Br-benzene, 1.86 g (14.48 mmol) of butyl acrylate and 5 ml of DMF are used. For the processing, 10 ml of diethyl ether is used. With 100% conversion of Br-benzene, a 92.3% yield of Heck product is obtained.

Example 45:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 40, except that 5.4 mg (0.02 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$, 45 mg (0.12 mmol) of Ph_4PCl , 175 mg (2.13 mmol) of sodium acetate, 196.9 mg (1.05 mmol) of p-Br-anisole, 328.9 mg (1.79 mmol) of ethylhexyl acrylate and 1 ml of NMP are used. With 100% conversion of p-Br-anisole, a 90% yield of Heck product is obtained.

Examples with cyclohexene and haloaromatics:Example 46:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 162.6 mg (1.04 mmol) of bromobenzene and 121.9 mg (1.48 mmol) of cyclohexene are reacted with the same catalyst in 1 ml of NMP to which 14.1 mg (0.14 mmol) of dimethylglycine is added as the additive. Stirring is performed at 140 °C for 8 hours. With 38.5% conversion of bromobenzene, a 30.9% yield of Heck products (double bond isomer ratio of 48.4:51.6) is obtained.

Example 47:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 115.9 mg (1.03 mmol) of chlorobenzene and 120.0 mg (1.4 mmol) of cyclohexene are reacted with the same catalyst in 1 ml of NMP to which 13.0 mg (0.13 mmol) of dimethylglycine is added. Stirring is performed at 150 °C for 12 hours. With 22.3% conversion of chlorobenzene, a 17.7% yield of Heck products (double bond isomer ratio of 28.4:71.6) is obtained.

Example 48:

A reaction is performed as described in Example 1, except that 212.1 mg (1.07 mmol) of bromoacetophenone and 122.7 mg (1.49 mmol) of cyclohexene are reacted with the same catalyst in 1 ml of NMP to which 14.7 mg (0.14 mmol) of dimethylglycine is added. Stirring is performed at 140 °C for 8 hours. With about 10% conversion of bromoacetophenone, a 10.3% yield of Heck products (double bond isomer ratio of 43.7:56.3) is obtained.

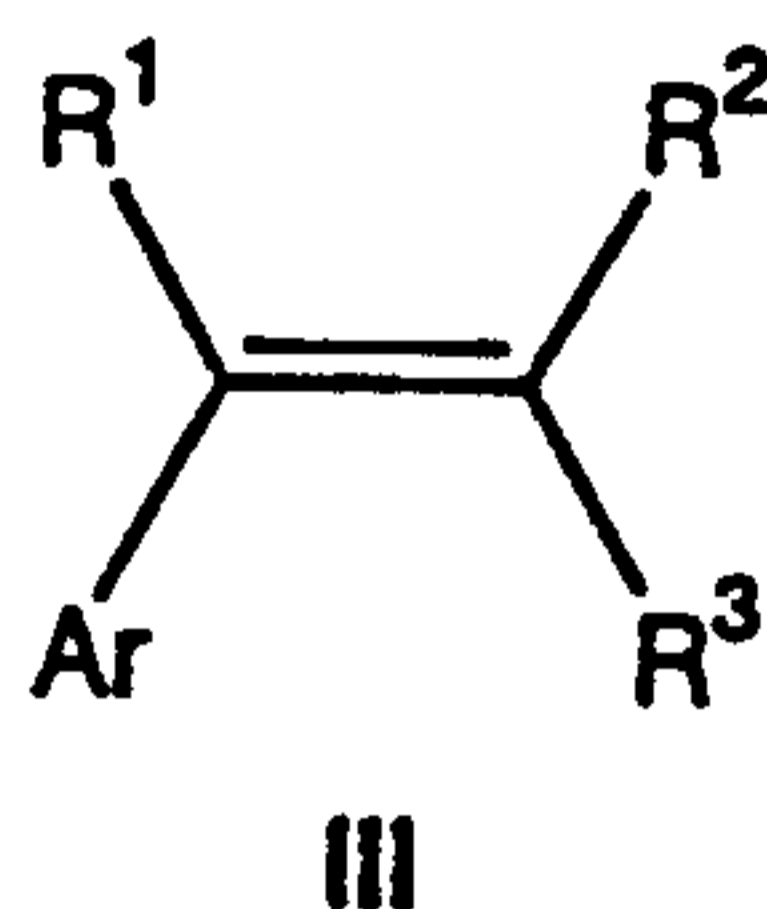
Example with ethylene and haloaromatics:Example 49:

11.85 g (50 mmol) of 2-bromo-6-methoxynaphthalene is dissolved in 50 ml of DMF and transferred to a 100 ml stainless steel autoclave equipped with a magnetic stirrer together with 8.2 g (100 mmol) of NaOAc, 260 mg (1 mmol) of $(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_2\text{PdCl}_2$ and 225.1 mg (6 mmol) of Ph_4PCl . Stirring is performed for 14 hours under an ethylene pressure of 20 bar. Yield of 2-vinyl-6-methoxynaphthalene: 78%.

- 25 -

CLAIMS:

1. A process for the preparation of olefin-substituted aromatics or heteroaromatics of formula III

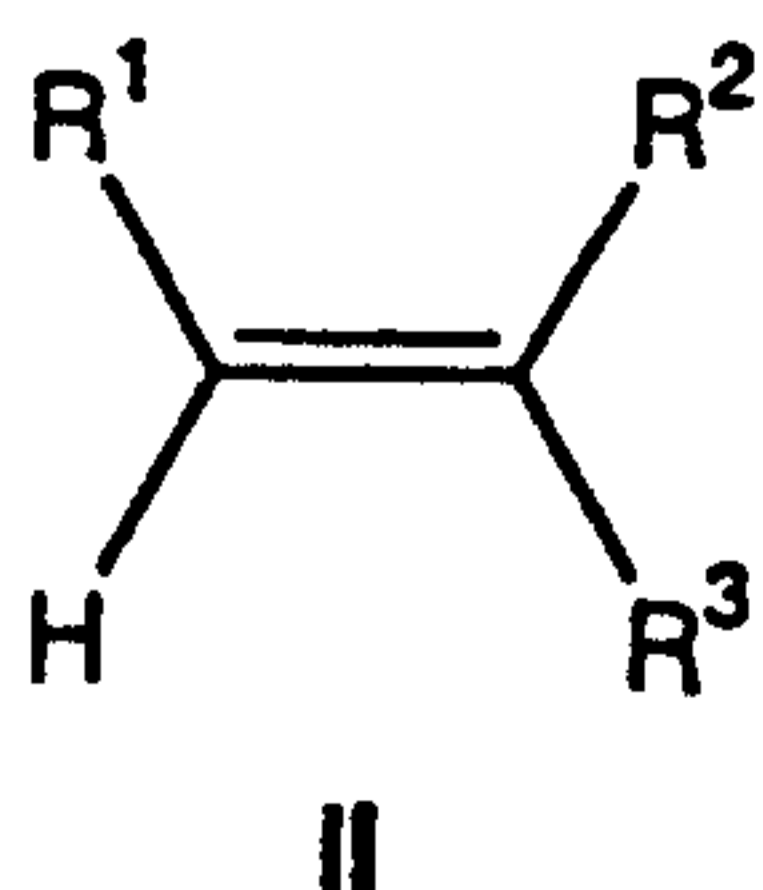


wherein Ar represents substituted or unsubstituted aryl or heteroaryl residues, and R¹, R² and R³ independently represent hydrogen, alkyl-(C₁-C₈), phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl, vinyl, O-alkyl-(C₁-C₈), O-phenyl, CN, CO₂H, CO₂-alkyl-(C₁-C₈), CO₂-phenyl, CONH₂, CONH-alkyl-(C₁-C₅), CON(alkyl)₂-(C₁-C₅), fluoro, chloro, PO(phenyl)₂, PO(alkyl)₂-(C₁-C₅), CO-phenyl, CO-alkyl-(C₁-C₅), NH-alkyl-(C₁-C₄), SO₃H, PO₃H, SO₃-alkyl-(C₁-C₄) or SO₂-alkyl-(C₁-C₄), or R¹ + R² = (CH₂)_n or R² + R³ = (CH₂)_n wherein n = 2-16,

by reacting aromatics or heteroaromatics of formula I



wherein Ar has the same meaning as in formula III and X represents chloro, bromo, OSO₂CH₃, OSO₂-tolyl, OSO₂CF₃ or OSO₂C₄F₉, with olefins of formula II



wherein R^1 , R^2 and R^3 have the same meanings as in formula III, in the presence of palladium catalysts, characterized in that a palladium(II) compound of general formula $PdXY$ or its CH_3CN , C_6H_5CN or $P(C_6H_5)_3$ complexes, wherein $X = Y = Cl, Br, I, RCO_2$ ($R = C_1-C_{22}, CF_3, CCl_3, CH_2OCH_3, C_6H_5$) or RSO_3 ($R = C_1-C_{22}, CF_3, C_4F_9, CCl_3, C_6H_5, p-CH_3C_6H_4$), in the presence of tetraarylphosphonium salts $Ar^1Ar^2Ar^3Ar^4P^+Z^-$, wherein Ar^1, Ar^2, Ar^3 and Ar^4 represent identical or different aryl residues, typically $C_6H_5, o-, m-, p-CH_3-C_6H_4, o-, m-, p-Cl-C_6H_4$ or 1- or 2- $C_{10}H_7$, and $Z = Cl, Br, RCO_2$ ($R = C_1-C_{22}, CF_3, CCl_3, C_6H_5$) or RSO_3 ($R = C_1-C_{22}, CF_3, C_4F_9, C_6H_5, p-CH_3C_6H_4$), is used as the catalyst, and the reaction is performed in the presence of a dipolar aprotic solvent and a base, optionally in the presence of an additive, at temperatures of from 60 °C to 180 °C.

2. The process according to claim 1, characterized in that a palladium(II) compound of general formula $PdXY$ or its CH_3CN, C_6H_5CN or $P(C_6H_5)_3$ complexes in monomeric or oligomeric form, wherein $X = Cl, Br, I, RCO_2$ [$R = C_1-C_{22}, CF_3, CCl_3, CH_2N(CH_3)_2, C_6H_5$] or RSO_3 ($R = C_1-C_{22}, CF_3, C_4F_9, CCl_3, C_6H_5, p-CH_3C_6H_4$), and $Y = C_6H_5, o-, m-, p-CH_3C_6H_4, o-, m-, p-Cl-C_6H_4, o-, m-, p-CHOC_6H_4, o-, m-, p-CN-C_6H_4, o-, m-, p-NO_2-C_6H_4, o-, m-, p-PhCO-C_6H_4, o-, m-, p-F-C_6H_4, 1-C_{10}H_7$ or 2- $C_{10}H_7$, in the presence of tetraarylphosphonium salts $Ar^1Ar^2Ar^3Ar^4P^+Z^-$, wherein Ar^1, Ar^2, Ar^3 and Ar^4 represent identical or different aryl residues, typically $C_6H_5, o-, m-, p-CH_3-C_6H_4, o-, m-, p-Cl-C_6H_4$ or 1- or 2- $C_{10}H_7$, and $Z = Cl, Br, RCO_2$ ($R = C_1-C_{22}, CF_3, CCl_3, C_6H_5$) or RSO_3 ($R = C_1-C_{22}, CF_3, C_4F_9, C_6H_5, p-CH_3C_6H_4$), is used as the catalyst, and the reaction is performed in the presence of a dipolar aprotic solvent and a base, optionally in the presence of an additive, at temperatures of from 60 °C to 180 °C.

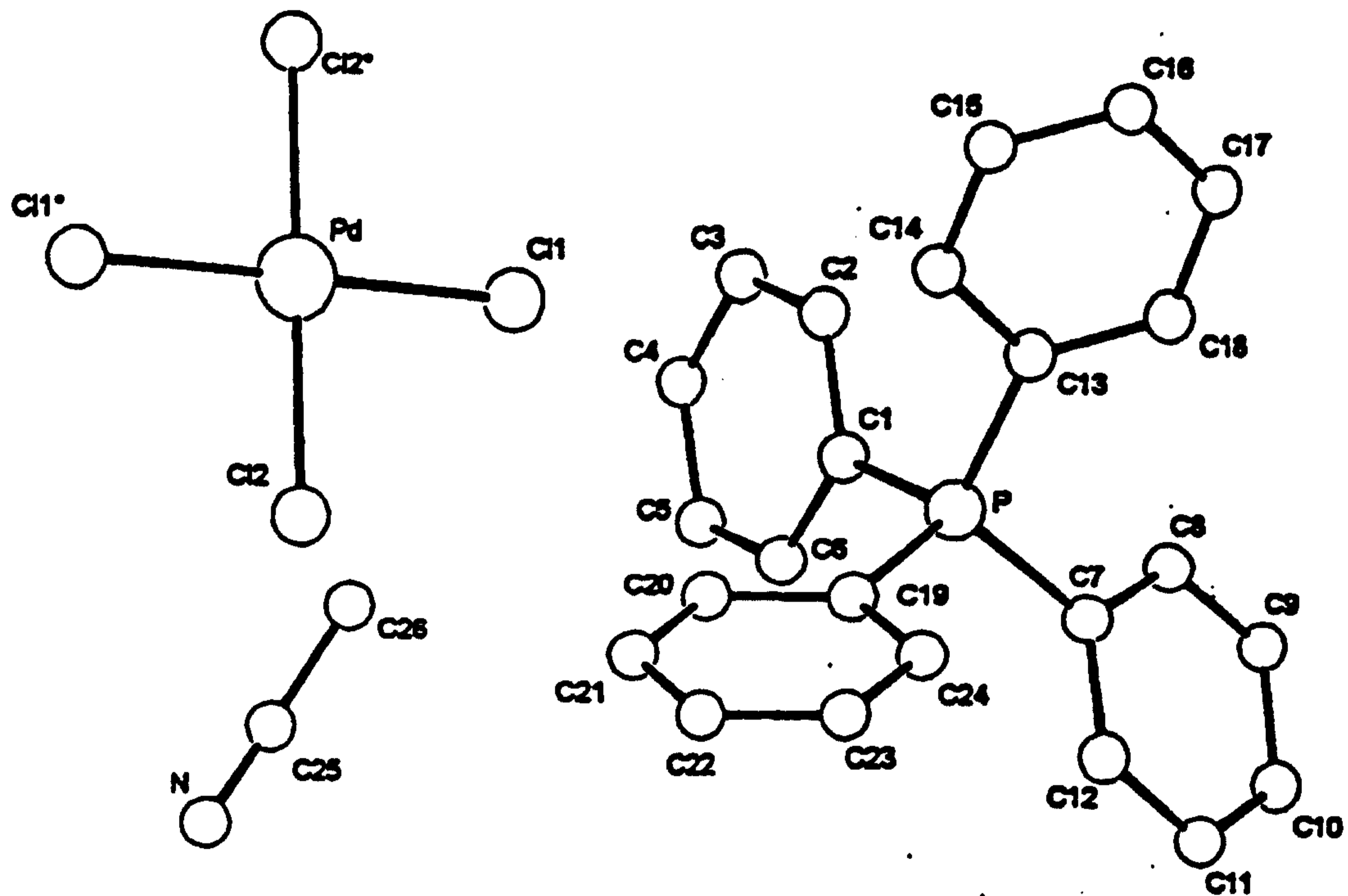
- 27 -

3. The process according to claims 1-2, characterized in that the ratio of PdX_2 or PdXY to the phosphonium salt $\text{Ar}^1\text{Ar}^2\text{Ar}^3\text{Ar}^4\text{P}^+\text{Z}^-$ is from 1:1 to 1:10.
4. The process according to claims 1-3, characterized in that dipolar aprotic solvents such as dimethylsulfoxide, dimethylformamide, dimethylacetamide, 1,3-dimethyl-3,4,5,6-tetrahydro-2(1H)-pyrimidone or N-methylpyrrolidone are used.
5. The process according to claims 1-4, characterized in that an amine, an alkali or alkaline earth metal salt of a carboxylic acid or an alkali or alkaline earth metal carbonate or bicarbonate is used as said base.
6. The process according to claims 1-5, characterized in that the reaction is performed in a temperature range of from 60 to 180 °C.
7. The process according to claims 1-6, characterized in that the reaction is performed in the presence of a selectivity-enhancing nitrogen-containing additive.
8. The process according to claim 7, characterized in that a nitrogen-containing carboxylic acid or its alkali or alkaline earth salt is used as said additive.
9. The process according to claim 7, characterized in that a nitrogen-containing heterocycle is used as said additive.
10. The process according to claim 8, characterized in that N,N-dimethylglycine is used as said additive.
11. The process according to claim 7, characterized in that pyridine is used as said additive.

- 28 -

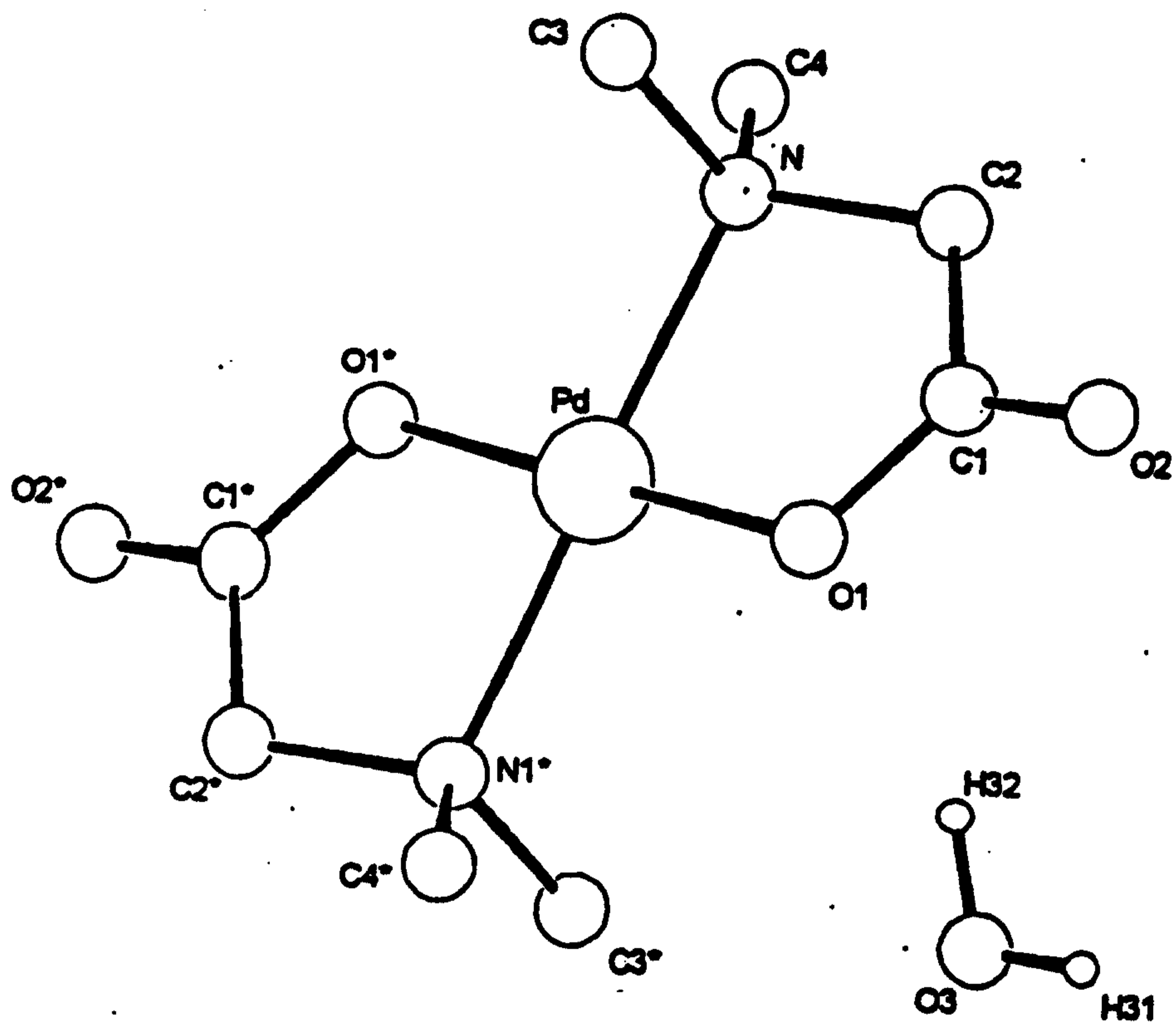
12. The process according to claims 1 to 10, characterized in that said base and said additive are identical.
13. The process according to claims 7 to 11, characterized in that the ratio of PdX_2 or PdXY to the additive is from 1:1 to 1:100.

Figure 1



X-ray crystal structure of $(PPh_4)_2PdCl_4$ from Example A with one molecule of acetonitrile in the crystal.

Figure 2



X-ray crystal structure of trans-bis(N,N-dimethylglycinato)palladium from Example D with one molecule of water in the crystal.