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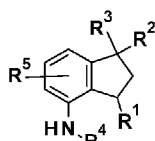
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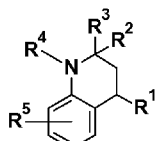
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(54) Title: METHOD FOR PREPARING SUBSTITUTED 4-AMINOINDANE DERIVATIVES



(I)



(II)

(57) Abstract: The present invention relates to a method for preparing substitut-
ed 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I) by rearrangement of com-
pounds of the formula (II) in HF, wherein R¹, R², R³, R⁴, and R⁵ have the defini-
tions as specified in the description.

Method for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives

The present invention relates to a process for preparing substituted aminoindane derivatives by rearrangement of a compound of the formula (II) in anhydrous HF.

4-Aminoindanes and derivatives are important intermediates for the preparation of bioactive compounds which can be used specifically for controlling harmful microorganisms in crop protection.

For instance, it is known that various pyrazole indanyl carboxamides have fungicidal activity (e.g. WO 1992/12970, WO 2012/065947, *J. Org. Chem.* **1995**, 60, 1626 and WO 2012/084812).

It is also known that various pyridine indanyl carboxamides have fungicidal activity (e.g. EP-A 0256503, JP-A 1117864, *J. Pesticide Sci.* **1993**, 18, 245).

In addition, it is known that some benzoyl indanyl amides have fungicidal activity (WO 2010/109301).

Chemical syntheses of 4-aminoindane derivatives have been described in the literature, but only allow the preparation of 4-aminoindanes with very limited substitution patterns (WO 2010/109301, WO 2014/103811, EP 0654464, US 5521317). For instance, the methods described in WO 2010/109301 and in WO 2014/103811 only allow the synthesis of the 1,1,3-trimethyl-4-aminoindane derivative starting from aniline by condensation with acetone and exploit the rearrangement reaction described in EP 0654464 and US 5521317.

A further possibility to prepare 4-aminoindane derivatives is described in WO 2013/167545 and WO 2013/167549. The synthesis is based on a Buchwald-Hartwig amination and thus enables a general synthetic route to substituted 4-aminoindanes. Disadvantages of this method are firstly the cost-intensive use of transition metal catalysts and secondly the problematic synthesis of the corresponding halo-substituted indane precursors. Furthermore, the amino function cannot be introduced directly by free NH₃, but rather requires the use of cost-intensive, protected ammonia derivatives.

EP 0654464 discloses a process for the preparation of 4-amino-1,1,3-trimethylindane, wherein 1-(2-acetoxypropionyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-2,2,4-trimethylquinoline (i.e. 1-oxo-1-(2,2,4-trimethyl-3,4-dihydroquinolin-1(2H)-yl)propan-2-yl acetate) was added over 45 minutes to 98% H₂SO₄ at 25-60°C (exotherm). After stirring for a further 30 minutes at 60°C, water containing acetic acid was cautiously added dropwise and the mixture was heated at 100°C for 3 hours. Petrol (60/80 b.p.) was added and the mixture basified to pH 9 with 35% aqueous ammonia. Separation of the organic layer, drying (MgSO₄) and solvent flash gave the desired product 4-amino-1,1,3-trimethylindane in 69% yield (EP 0654464, Example 1.B (iii)). In view of the achieved yield, this prior art process for producing 4-amino-1,1,3-trimethylindane needs to be improved. Moreover, the process according to EP 0654464 produces high amounts of liquid waste, namely a water solution of ammonium sulfate: H₂SO₄ used during the process

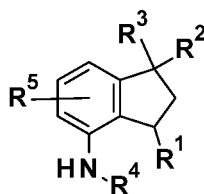
needs to be neutralized with ammonia (as outlined above: 35% aqueous ammonia) in order to isolate the desired aminoindane derivative, since the latter easily forms a water soluble salt with H₂SO₄. Such a waste production is disadvantageous since it is not environmentally friendly.

- 5 Cliffe *et al.* (*J. Chem. Soc. (C)*, **1966**, 514-517: “*The Acid-catalyzed Rearrangement of Tetrahydroquinoline Derivatives*”) disclose a method for preparing substituted aminoindane derivatives by rearrangement of a quinoline compound or a related compound in H₂SO₄ or HNO₃-H₂SO₄ or polyphosphoric acid, wherein the reaction is performed at 100°C over 1 hour. This process is not environmentally friendly since for the isolation of the product from H₂SO₄, the latter should presumably be completely neutralized, producing high amounts of liquid waste similar as outlined above.
- 10 WO 2014/103811 describes the preparation of 4-amino-1,1,3-trimethylindane via isomerization of N-acetyl-2,2,4-trimethyltetrahydroquinoline, “which was heated to 90°, added dropwise to 98 wt.% sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄) and kept at 60°, followed by adding the reaction mixture into hot water (98°C), heating the resulting mixture at 105° for 4 hours, neutralization with 27 wt.% aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (NaOH solution), and extraction with toluene to give a solution. of 4-amino-1,1,3-
- 15 trimethylindane in toluene (190.4 g of a toluene solution containing 39.1 wt.% 4-amino-1,1,3-trimethylindane with 92.6% purity and a yield of 76.4% “ (WO 2014/103811, Reference Example 1-3). This process is not environmentally friendly since for the isolation of the product from H₂SO₄, the latter should be completely neutralized upon addition of NaOH, producing huge amounts of waste.

- With regard to the disadvantages outlined above, there is a demand for a simplified method that can be
- 20 carried out industrially and economically for the general preparation of substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives from an available compound of the formula (II). The substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives obtainable by this desired method should in this case be obtained preferably in high yield and high purity. In particular, the desired method should enable the desired target compounds to be obtained without the need for complex purification methods such as column chromatography. In particular, the
- 25 desired method should enable the desired target compounds to be obtained without producing huge amounts of waste during the isolation of the target compounds, in particular not via the neutralization of H₂SO₄ by addition of NaOH.

- It has now been found, that 4-aminoindane derivatives can be prepared in high selectivity and under very mild conditions upon rearrangement of a compound of the formula (II) in anhydrous hydrogen
- 30 fluoride (HF; CAS Registry Number: 7664-39-3). This is very surprising since no such reaction has been described to date and those skilled in the art would have expected that exposure to anhydrous HF would not lead to the desired 4-aminoindane since anhydrous HF is a weak acid compared to e.g. H₂SO₄. An additional advantage is that after the process is completed the excess of HF can be easily removed from the product using simple distillation at normal pressure and can finally even be recovered and recycled.
- 35 Consequently, the production of huge amounts of waste is prevented by the present new preparation process.

Thus, the present invention relates to a novel process for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I):



(I)

5 in which

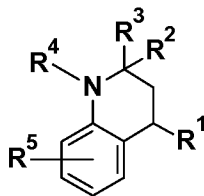
R^1 is hydrogen, (C₁-C₈)-alkyl or (C₃-C₈)-cycloalkyl,

R^2 , R^3 each are mutually independently hydrogen, (C₁-C₈)-alkyl or (C₃-C₈)-cycloalkyl,

R^4 is CO-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

R^5 is hydrogen, halogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

10 characterized in that a compound of the Formula (II)



(II)

is reacted with anhydrous HF, wherein the definitions of the residues R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

15 The present invention also relates to a novel process for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I) as defined above in which

R^1 is methyl,

R^2 , R^3 each are mutually independently hydrogen, (C₁-C₈)-alkyl or (C₃-C₈)-cycloalkyl,

R^4 is CO-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

20 R^5 is hydrogen, halogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl.

characterized in that a compound of the formula (II) as defined above is reacted with anhydrous HF, wherein the definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴, and R⁵ listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

Furthermore, the present invention also relates to a novel process for preparing substituted 4-
5 aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I) as defined above in which

R¹ is (C₂-C₈)-alkyl,

R², R³ each are mutually independently hydrogen, (C₁-C₈)-alkyl or (C₃-C₈)-cycloalkyl,

R⁴ is CO-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

R⁵ is hydrogen, halogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

10 characterized in that a compound of the formula (II) as defined above is reacted with anhydrous HF, wherein the definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴, and R⁵ listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

Preferred, particularly preferred and especially preferred definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formulae (I) and (II) mentioned above are elucidated below.

15 Preferred definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formulae (I) and (II) are:

R¹ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl

R² and R³ each are mutually independently hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

R⁴ is CO-(C₁-C₄-alkyl),

R⁵ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl.

20 Also preferred definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formulae (I) and (II) are:

R¹ is methyl,

R² and R³ each are mutually independently hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

R⁴ is CO-(C₁-C₄-alkyl),

R⁵ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl.

25 Also preferred definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formulae (I) and (II) are:

R¹ is (C₂-C₄)-alkyl,

R^2 and R^3 each are mutually independently hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

R^4 is CO-(C₁-C₄-alkyl),

R^5 is hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl.

Particularly preferred definitions of the residues R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 listed in the formulae (I) and (II) are:

R^1 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl or n-butyl,

R^2 and R^3 each are mutually independently methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl or n-butyl,

R^4 is CO-CH₃ (i.e. acetyl),

R^5 is hydrogen or methyl.

Also particularly preferred definitions of the residues R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 listed in the formulae (I) and (II) are:

R^1 is methyl,

R^2 and R^3 each are mutually independently methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl or n-butyl,

R^4 is CO-CH₃,

R^5 is hydrogen or methyl.

Also particularly preferred definitions of the residues R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 listed in the formulae (I) and (II) are:

R^1 is ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl or n-butyl,

R^2 and R^3 each are mutually independently methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl or n-butyl,

R^4 is CO-CH₃,

R^5 is hydrogen or methyl.

Especially preferred definitions of the residues R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 listed in the formulae (I) and (II) are:

R^1 , R^2 and R^3 each are methyl,

R^4 is CO-CH₃,

R⁵ is hydrogen.

Also especially preferred definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formulae (I) and (II) are:

R¹ is n-propyl,

5 R² and R³ each are methyl,

R⁴ is CO-CH₃

R⁵ is hydrogen.

General definitions

10 In the definitions of the symbols given in the above formulae, collective terms which are generally representative of the following substituents were used:

Halogen: fluorine, chlorine, bromine and iodine and preferably fluorine, chlorine, bromine and more preferably fluorine, chlorine.

15 **Alkyl:** saturated, straight-chain or branched hydrocarbonyl radicals having 1 to 8, preferably 1 to 6 and more preferably 1 to 4 carbon atoms, for example (but not limited to) C₁-C₆-alkyl such as methyl, ethyl, propyl, 1-methylethyl, butyl, 1-methylpropyl, 2-methylpropyl, 1,1-dimethylethyl, pentyl, 1-methylbutyl, 2-methylbutyl, 3-methylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-ethylpropyl, hexyl, 1,1-dimethylpropyl, 1,2-dimethylpropyl, 1-methylpentyl, 2-methylpentyl, 3-methylpentyl, 4-methylpentyl, 1,1-dimethylbutyl, 1,2-dimethylbutyl, 1,3-dimethylbutyl, 2,2-dimethylbutyl, 2,3-dimethylbutyl, 3,3-dimethylbutyl, 1-ethylbutyl, 2-ethylbutyl, 1,1,2-trimethylpropyl, 1,2,2-trimethylpropyl, 1-ethyl-1-methylpropyl and 1-ethyl-2-methylpropyl. This definition also applies to alkyl as part of a composite substituent, for example cycloalkylalkyl, hydroxyalkyl etc., unless defined elsewhere. When the alkyl is at the end of a composite substituent as in alkylcycloalkyl for example, the part of the composite substituent at the start, for example the cycloalkyl, may be mono- or polysubstituted identically or differently and independently by alkyl. The same also applies to composite substituents in which other radicals, for example alkenyl, alkynyl, hydroxyl, halogen, formyl etc., are at the end.

25 **Cycloalkyl:** monocyclic, saturated hydrocarbonyl groups having 3 to 8, preferably 3 to 6 carbon ring members, for example (but not limited to) cyclopropyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl. This definition also applies to cycloalkyl as part of a composite substituent, for example cycloalkylalkyl etc., unless defined elsewhere.

Detailed description of the process

1-Acyl-trialkyl-3,4-dihydro-1H-quinolines of the formula (II) are known and can be prepared according to WO 2014/103811 (Reference Example 1-1 of WO 2014/103811).

5 The present inventive process is generally carried out at a temperature in the range of from -10°C to 80°C, preferably in the range of from 0°C to 50°C, more preferably in the range of from 0°C to 40°C, most preferably in the range of from 0°C to 30°C and especially preferably at a temperature in the range of from 10°C to 20°C.

The process is generally conducted at normal pressure or at elevated pressure in an autoclave.

10 The amount of anhydrous HF may be varied over a wide range but is preferably in the range of 1 to 100 molar equivalents, particularly preferably 5 to 30 molar equivalents and especially preferably 5 to 20 molar equivalents, in each case based on the total amount of compounds of the formula (II).

HF can be used in anhydrous form, as a solution in organic solvents (ethers, such as tetrahydrofuran (THF)) or as aqueous solution. Preferably, the process according to the invention is carried out in anhydrous HF.

15 The processes is preferably carried out without additional organic solvent, using anhydrous HF as a reagent and as solvent. But it is possible to replace a part of anhydrous HF by an organic solvent, in particular by ethers such as THF, dioxane, diethyl ether, diglyme, methyl tert-butyl ether (MTBE), *tert*-amyl methyl ether (TAME), dimethyl ether, 2-methyl-THF; nitriles such as acetonitrile (ACN) or butyronitrile; ketones such as acetone, methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK); aromatic hydrocarbons such as
20 toluene, anisole, xylenes, mesitylene; esters such as ethyl acetate, isopropyl acetate, butyl acetate, pentyl acetate; alcohols such as methanol, ethanol, propanol, butanol, ethylene glycol; carbonates such as ethylene carbonate, propylene carbonate; amides such as N,N-dimethylacetamide (DMAc), N,N-dimethylformamide (DMF), N-methylpyrrolidone; halohydrocarbons and halogenated aromatic hydrocarbons, particularly chlorohydrocarbons such as tetrachloroethylene, tetrachloroethane,
25 dichloropropane, methylene chloride (dichloromethane, DCM), dichlorobutane, chloroform, carbon tetrachloride, trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, pentachloroethane, difluorobenzene, 1,2-dichloroethane, chlorobenzene, bromobenzene, dichlorobenzene, especially 1,2-dichlorobenzene, chlorotoluene, trichlorobenzene; fluorinated aliphatic and aromatic compounds such as trichlorotrifluoroethane, benzotrifluoride or 4-chlorobenzotrifluoride.

30 Preferably, HF is used in anhydrous form, optionally as solution in organic solvents, more preferably HF is used in anhydrous form with a boiling point of 20°C (i.e. without any organic solvents and free of water).

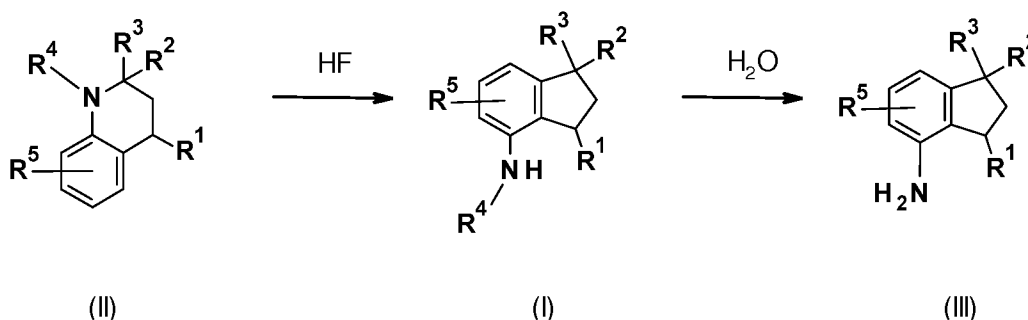
The reaction time in anhydrous HF is not critical and it can generally be varied from 1 to 24 hours (h), preferably from 10 to 22 h.

According to the invention the starting material, i.e. a compound according to formula (II), is mixed with anhydrous HF and stirred for a certain time under a certain temperature as defined above. For the isolation of the product the excess of anhydrous HF preferably is removed using distillation and the (precipitated) product of formula (I) is obtained (filtered off).

Depending on the work up and isolation method of the reaction mixture obtained after reaction of the compound of the formula (II) with anhydrous HF, it is possible to get either a compound of the formula (I), wherein R_4 is CO-(C₁-C₄-alkyl), or a compound of the formula (III), wherein R_4 is hydrogen, i.e. a free amine as illustrated in the process scheme and also in the preparation examples 1 and 2 below.

The compound of the formula (I) wherein R_4 is CO-(C₁-C₄-alkyl) is isolated from the reaction mixture as a solid upon removal of HF via distillation. The solid is washed with cold water (5-10°C) to remove the traces of HF and dried. In order to prepare a compound of the formula (III) wherein R_4 is H, water is added to the precipitate after the removal of HF and this mixture is heated to a temperature in the range of from 50°C to 100°C, preferably in the range of from 60°C to 100°C, especially preferably at a temperature in the range of from 80°C to 100°C for 6 to 10 h. After transformation, the pH of the medium is adjusted to 8 upon addition of aqueous solution of NaOH, the product is filtered off or extracted with organic solvent and dried. The amount of water may be varied over a wide range but is preferably in the range of from 1 to 100 molar equivalents, particularly preferably in the range of from 5 to 30 molar equivalents and especially preferably in the range of from 5 to 20 molar equivalents, in each case based on the total amount of compounds of the formula (I). The work up and isolation is generally conducted at normal pressure.

Process Scheme



wherein in formulae (I), (II) and (III) the substituents R^1 , R^2 , R^3 , R^4 and R^5 each have the general, preferred, particularly preferred or especially preferred meanings which have already been mentioned for these substituents in connection with the description of the compounds of the formulae (I), (II) and (III).

In the following, preferred embodiment of the present invention are described.

A first preferred embodiment is the process for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I) as defined above, in which

R¹ is hydrogen, (C₁-C₈)-alkyl or (C₃-C₈)-cycloalkyl,

5 R², R³ each are mutually independently hydrogen, (C₁-C₈)-alkyl or (C₃-C₈)-cycloalkyl,

R⁴ is CO-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

R⁵ is hydrogen, halogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

characterized in that a compound of the Formula (II) as defined above, is reacted with anhydrous HF at a temperature in the range of from 0°C to 30°C, wherein the definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and

10 R⁵ listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

A second preferred embodiment is the process for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I) as defined above, in which

R¹ is methyl,

R², R³ each are mutually independently hydrogen, (C₁-C₈)-alkyl or (C₃-C₈)-cycloalkyl,

15 R⁴ is CO-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

R⁵ is hydrogen, halogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

characterized in that a compound of the Formula (II) as defined above is reacted with anhydrous HF at a temperature in the range of from 0°C to 30°C, wherein the definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

20 A third preferred embodiment is the process for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I) as defined above, in which

R¹ is (C₂-C₈)-alkyl,

R², R³ each are mutually independently hydrogen, (C₁-C₈)-alkyl or (C₃-C₈)-cycloalkyl,

R⁴ is CO-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

25 R⁵ is hydrogen, halogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

characterized in that a compound of the Formula (II) as defined above is reacted with anhydrous HF at a temperature in the range of from 0°C to 30°C, wherein the definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

5 A fourth preferred embodiment is the process for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I) as defined above, in which

R¹ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl

R² and R³ each are mutually independently hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

R⁴ is CO-(C₁-C₄-alkyl),

R⁵ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

10 characterized in that a compound of the Formula (II) as defined above is reacted with anhydrous HF at a temperature in the range of from 0°C to 30°C, wherein the definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

A fifth preferred embodiment is the process for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I) as defined above, in which

15 R¹ is methyl,

R² and R³ each are mutually independently hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

R⁴ is CO-(C₁-C₄-alkyl),

R⁵ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

20 characterized in that a compound of the Formula (II) as defined above is reacted with anhydrous HF at a temperature in the range of from 0°C to 30°C, wherein the definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

A sixth preferred embodiment is the process for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I) as defined above, in which

R¹ is (C₂-C₄)-alkyl,

25 R² and R³ each are mutually independently hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

R⁴ is CO-(C₁-C₄-alkyl),

R⁵ is hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

characterized in that a compound of the Formula (II) as defined above is reacted with anhydrous HF at a temperature in the range of from 0°C to 30°C, wherein the definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

5 A seventh preferred embodiment is the process for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I) as defined above, in which

R¹ is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl or n-butyl,

R² and R³ each are mutually independently methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl or n-butyl,

R⁴ is CO-CH₃ (i.e. acetyl),

R⁵ is hydrogen or methyl,

10 characterized in that a compound of the Formula (II) as defined above is reacted with anhydrous HF at a temperature in the range of from 0°C to 30°C, wherein the definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

An eighth preferred embodiment is the process for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I) as defined above, in which

15 R¹ is methyl,

R² and R³ each are mutually independently methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl or n-butyl,

R⁴ is CO-CH₃,

R⁵ is hydrogen or methyl,

20 characterized in that a compound of the Formula (II) as defined above is reacted with anhydrous HF at a temperature in the range of from 0°C to 30°C, wherein the definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

A ninth preferred embodiment is the process for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I) as defined above, in which

R¹ is ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl or n-butyl,

25 R² and R³ each are mutually independently methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl or n-butyl,

R⁴ is CO-CH₃,

R⁵ is hydrogen or methyl,

characterized in that a compound of the Formula (II) as defined above is reacted with anhydrous HF at a temperature in the range of from 0°C to 30°C, wherein the definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

5 A tenth preferred embodiment is the process for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I) as defined above, in which

R¹, R² and R³ each are methyl,

R⁴ is CO-CH₃,

R⁵ is hydrogen,

10 characterized in that a compound of the Formula (II) as defined above is reacted with anhydrous HF at a temperature in the range of from 0°C to 30°C, wherein the definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

An eleventh preferred embodiment is the process for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I) as defined above, in which

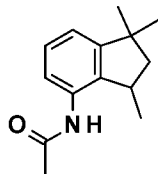
R¹ is n-propyl,

15 R² and R³ each are methyl,

R⁴ is CO-CH₃

R⁵ is hydrogen,

20 characterized in that a compound of the Formula (II) as defined above is reacted with anhydrous HF at a temperature in the range of from 0°C to 30°C, wherein the definitions of the residues R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

Preparation examples:**Example 1: Synthesis of N-(1,1,3-trimethylindan-4-yl)acetamide (a compound of formula (I))**

80 g of anhydrous hydrogen fluoride (HF) was initially charged in a 250 mL teflon reactor and cooled to
5 0°C. 21.7 g (0.1 mol) of 1-(2,2,4-trimethyl-3,4-dihydroquinolin-1-yl)ethanone were added and the
reaction mixture was allowed to warm slowly to 15°C within 1 h. The reaction mixture was stirred at
this temperature for 20 h and 70-75 g of HF was then distilled off and recovered. The solid which
precipitated was filtered off and washed three times with 20 ml of cold water and dried to give 21 g of
N-(1,1,3-trimethylindan-4-yl)acetamide (97% yield) as pale yellow solid with a melting point (m.p.) of
10 115-116°C.

¹H NMR (DMSO) δ: 9.31 (s, 1H), 7.22 (d, 1H), 7.12 (t, 1H), 6.95 (d, 1H), 3.40 (m, 1H), 2.13 (dd, 1H), 2.03 (s, 3H), 1.51 (dd, 1H), 1.28 (s, 3H), 1.18 (d, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H) ppm.

Likewise, the compound N-(1,1-dimethyl-3-propylindan-4-yl)acetamide, wherein R¹ is propyl, could be obtained with this process.

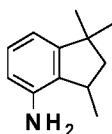
15 Compared to the processes known from EP 0654464 and Cliffe *et al.* (*J. Chem. Soc. (C)*, **1966**, 514-517: "The Acid-catalyzed Rearrangement of Tetrahydroquinoline Derivatives") the process according to the invention leads to a decreased amount of waste:

According to EP 0654464, 55 g of the starting material were used in reaction with 50 ml (i.e. 90 g) of concentrated H₂SO₄. To isolate the product (4-amino-1,1,3-trimethylindane), 50 ml (i.e. 50 g) of water
20 and 150 ml of ammonia (35 % solution in water; i.e. 150 g) were added (to form ammonia sulfate) and the product was isolated upon extraction. In conclusion, for 22 g of the obtained product 290 g liquid waste (water solution of ammonium sulfate) were produced which equals 1 g of desired product per 13 g of liquid waste.

Cliffe *et al.* describe the rearrangement of quinolines into aminoindane derivatives upon heating with
25 H₂SO₄. For the preparation of 1 g of the product 10 g of H₂SO₄ (concentrated) are needed producing after work up at least 50-100 g of diluted H₂SO₄. Although not explicitly disclosed in the document, this diluted H₂SO₄ should be completely neutralized in order to isolate the desired aminoindane derivatives, which easily form a water soluble salt with H₂SO₄. In conclusion, also the process according to Cliffe *et al.* presumably produces higher amounts of liquid waste per unit of product.

Contrary to that, the process according to the present invention consumes maximum 1 equivalent of anhydrous HF based on the total amount of employed reactant and the excess of HF used for the rearrangement can be completely recovered.

Example 2 (reference example): Synthesis of 1,1,3-trimethyl-indan-4-amine (a compound of formula (III))

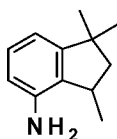


80 g of anhydrous hydrogen fluoride was initially charged in a 250 mL teflon reactor and cooled to 0°C. 21.7 g (0.1 mol) of 1-(2,2,4-trimethyl-3,4-dihydroquinolin-1-yl)ethanone were added and the reaction mixture allowed to warm slowly to 19°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature for 20 h and 70-75 g of HF was then distilled off. 60 g of water were added and the mixture was heated for 6 h at 100°C. Then the pH of the solution was adjusted to 8 with 4-5 ml of 40 % NaOH solution in water and the product extracted with ethylacetate. Organic solvent was evaporated to give 15.7 (90 %) of 1,1,3-trimethyl-indan-4-amine as pale yellow oil.

Mass spectra: m/z 175.

Likewise, the compound 1,1-dimethyl-3-propylindan-4-amine, wherein R¹ is propyl, could be obtained with this process.

Example 3 (reference example): Synthesis of 1,1,3-trimethyl-indan-4-amine (a compound of formula (III)) with HF recovery.

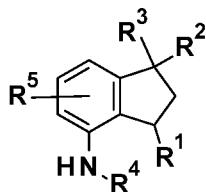


80 g of anhydrous hydrogen fluoride was initially charged in a 250 mL teflon reactor and cooled to 0°C. 21.7 g (0.1 mol) of 1-(2,2,4-trimethyl-3,4-dihydroquinolin-1-yl)ethanone were added and the reaction mixture allowed to warm slowly to 19°C. The reaction mixture was stirred at this temperature for 20 h and 70 ml Toluene were added. HF was then distilled off under normal pressure at 30-40°C collecting (75-78 g) of HF. 60 g of water were added and two phase mixture was heated for 6 h at 100°C. Then the pH of the solution was adjusted to 8 with 2-3 ml of 40 % NaOH solution in water, organic phase separated and toluene removed in vacuum to give 16 g of 1,1,3-trimethyl-indan-4-amine as pale yellow oil.

Mass spectra: m/z 175.

Claims:

1. Process for preparing substituted 4-aminoindane derivatives of the general formula (I)



(I)

5 in which

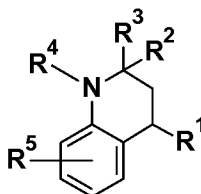
R^1 is hydrogen, (C₁-C₈)-alkyl or (C₃-C₈)-cycloalkyl,

R^2, R^3 each are mutually independently hydrogen, (C₁-C₈)-alkyl or (C₃-C₈)-cycloalkyl,

R^4 is CO-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

R^5 is hydrogen, halogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

10 characterized in that a compound of the Formula (II)



(II)

is reacted with anhydrous hydrogen fluoride, wherein the definitions of the residues R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4 and R^5 listed in the formula (II) are the same as in the formula (I).

15 2. The process according to claim 1, characterized in that

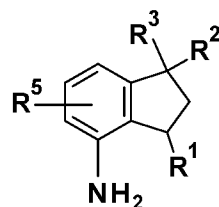
R^1 is hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl

R^2 and R^3 each are mutually independently hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

R^4 is CO-(C₁-C₄)-alkyl,

R^5 is hydrogen or (C₁-C₄)-alkyl.

3. The process according to anyone of the claims 1 or 2, characterized in that
- R^1 is hydrogen, methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl or n-butyl,
- R^2 and R^3 each are mutually independently methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl or n-butyl,
- R^4 is CO-CH₃,
- 5 R^5 is hydrogen or methyl.
4. The process according to anyone of the claims 1 to 3, characterized in that
- R^1 , R^2 and R^3 each are methyl,
- R^4 is CO-CH₃,
- R^5 is hydrogen.
- 10 5. The process according to anyone of the claims 1 to 4, wherein the process is carried out at a temperature in the range of from 0°C and 50°C .
6. The process according to anyone of the claims 1 to 5, wherein the process is carried out at a temperature in the range of from 0°C and 40°C .
7. The process according to anyone of the claims 1 to 6, wherein the process is carried out at a temperature in the range of from 0°C and 30°C .
- 15 8. The process according to anyone of the claims 1 to 7, wherein the process is carried out at a temperature in the range of from 10°C and 20°C .
9. The process according to anyone of the claims 1 to 8, wherein the amount of used hydrogen fluoride is in the range of 1 to 100 molar equivalents, preferably 5 to 30 molar equivalents, especially preferably 5 to 20 molar equivalents based on the total amount of compounds of the formula (II).
- 20 10. The process according to anyone of the claims 1 to 9, wherein the reaction time of hydrogen fluoride with compounds of the formula (II) is between 1 and 24 hours, preferably between 10 and 22 hours.
- 25 11. Process for the preparation of a compound of the formula (III)



(III) ,

5 wherein in formula (III) the substituents R¹, R², R³, R⁴ and R⁵ each have the meaning as defined in any one of the claims 1 to 4, comprising the process according to any one of the claims 1 to 10 and further comprising hydrolyzing the compound of the formula (I) in water to obtain the compound of the formula (III).

12. The process according to claim 11, wherein the process is carried out at a temperature in the range of from 50°C to 100°C.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2018/066396

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
INV. C07C231/12
ADD.

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)
C07C

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data, CHEM ABS Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	<p>W H Cliffe ET AL: "The Acid-catalysed Rearrangement of Tetrahydroquinoline Derivatives By (the late)", SOC. J. dmer. Chem. SOC, 1966, page 185, XP055396103, Retrieved from the Internet: URL:http://pubs.rsc.org/en/content/article/pdf/1966/j3/j39660000514 cited in the application Scheme 1; page 514 Treatment of Quinolines and Related Compounds with Acid; page 517</p> <p style="text-align: center;">----- -/-</p>	1-12



Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.



See patent family annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

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"E" earlier application or patent but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art

"&" document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

2 August 2018

Date of mailing of the international search report

09/08/2018

Name and mailing address of the ISA/

European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2
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Authorized officer

Beligny, Samuel

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No
PCT/EP2018/066396

C(Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 654 464 A1 (SHELL INT RESEARCH [NL]) 24 May 1995 (1995-05-24) cited in the application page 5, line 32 - line 55 page 10; example 1.B(iii) claims 1, 5 -----	1-12
A	Masatsugu Oda ET AL: "Quantitative Structure-Activity Relationships of 2-Chloropyridine-3-carboxamide Fungicides", Journal of Pesticide Science, 1993, pages 49-98, XP055396159, Tokyo Retrieved from the Internet: URL: https://www.jstage.jst.go.jp/article/jpestics1975/17/2/17_2_91/_pdf Route A, preparation of compound (4) from compound (3).; page 92 -----	1-12

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International application No

PCT/EP2018/066396

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP 0654464	A1	24-05-1995	NONE
