Ullmann Homocoupling in Water or Molten TBAOAc with Gold Nanoparticles

**Significance:** Gold nanoparticles, generated in situ from Au(OAc)₃ and glucose, catalyzed the Ullmann homocoupling of aryl iodides or β-bromostyrene in aqueous tetrabutylammonium hydroxide (TBAOH) or in molten tetrabutylammonium acetate (TBAOAc) at 90 °C to afford the corresponding coupling products in up to 98% yield (10 examples) or in up to 96% yield (10 examples), respectively.

**Comment:** The gold nanoparticles were characterized with TEM, UV/Vis, DLS, and XPS. The particle size of the nanoparticles was about 1 nm in aqueous TBAOH and 20 nm in TBAOAc, respectively. The smaller nanoparticles showed higher catalytic activity because of their larger surfaces.

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*SYNFACTS* 2013, 9(1), 0118 Published online: 17.12.2012

DOI: 10.1055/s-0032-1317910; Reg-No. Y13812SF