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Elucidation of the Diels–Alder Reaction Kinetics between Diphenylfulvene and Maleimide by Mechanochemistry and in Solution

Lori Gonnet,* Alain Chamayou, Christiane André-Barrès, Jean-Claude Micheau, Brigitte Guidetti, Tohru Sato, Michel Baron, Michel Baltas,* and Rachel Calvet*

ABSTRACT: The Diels–Alder reaction kinetics between diphenylfulvene and maleimide using mechanochemistry and in liquid state is described. This reaction was carried out in solid state using a modified vibratory ball-mill with temperature control and in solution with toluene as solvent. The effect of temperature, ball mass, material, additives, and aging reaction were studied. We reported for the first time the kinetics of a mechanochemical reaction depending on the ratio ball mass/mass of the reagent. A new kinetic model has been established that corresponds well to our experimental data and allows an estimation of the global activation energy. In solution, the retro Diels–Alder reaction was observed. The reaction was second order for the formation of endo and exo and first order for the retro Diels–Alder reaction. The grinding method shows many advantages compared to solution: shorter reaction time, total reaction, and better selectivity.

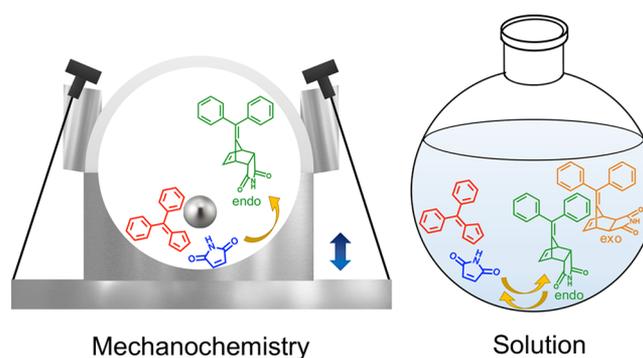
KEYWORDS: *Diels–Alder, Mechanochemistry, Ball-milling, Kinetics, Mechanisms*

INTRODUCTION

One of the main goals of organic synthesis is the research and development of efficient and environmentally safe methods. Since the 2000s a lot of stringent regulations for the chemical and pharmaceutical industries have appeared especially in terms of efficiency, waste management, and energy input. All these issues are now addressed and termed as “Green Chemistry”, a multifaceted field dealing with what we call the 12 principles of Anastas and Warner.¹ Among the most important principles are atom economy, preventing the use of solvents, increase of selectivity, minimization of chemical waste and energy.² In relation to the two latter points, in fact organic reactions and processes are usually conducted in solution (mostly organic) and frequently by introducing thermal energy that we have to balance at the end of the reaction with cooling energy as well.

By focusing on the Green Chemistry aspects, the desire to unveil alternative energy sources for chemical transformations under mild conditions led to the discovery of alternative energy systems,³ among them the mechanochemical synthesis.

Mechanochemical methods deal with chemical transformations induced by mechanical energy, such as compression, shear, or friction.^{4–6} The sophisticated technique of ball-milling or mechano-milling is the adaptation from the traditional grinding methods using a mortar and pestle.



These mechano-milling methods are generally conducted in vibration mills or planetary mills.

In the past decade, minerals, inorganic compounds, and polymers were the main subjects of investigation.⁷ The organic mechanochemistry has remained undeveloped until the pioneering work reported by Toda in the 1980s⁸ and Kaupp.⁹ Due to several advantages, the mechanochemistry area has received significant attention over solution-based chemical methods and process developments. The mechanochemical formation of the carbon–carbon bond (aldol reaction, Michael addition, Morita–Baylis–Hillman, Wittig, Suzuki, cycloaddition reactions), heterocyclic synthesis, carbon–heteroatom formation, multicomponent reactions, and C–H functionalization are popularly known in literature.¹⁰

The mechanistic understanding of the mechanochemical reactions is still unclear. Several models have been proposed, among them: hot spot, magma–plasma, spherical, kinetic, and impulse models are the most well-known. They are supported

by dislocation and phonon and short-live-active center theories.^{11–14} In-situ analyses by X-ray powder diffraction and Raman spectroscopy have allowed a complete quantification of the kinetics to understand the chemo-mechanical reactivity.¹⁵ It has also been reported by us and others that some reactions follow zero-order kinetics.^{16–18} In recent years, different phenomenological models have been applied to ball mill reactions to describe the apparent kinetics of mechanochemical transformations.^{19,20} In their principles these approaches take into account the very efficient stirring of the powder in the milling vessel leading to a global chemical homogeneity. However, depending on the critical loading conditions (CLCs), the activation of the transformation occurs in a small fraction of the powder which is trapped in the colliding zone of the milling media. Improving the description of this active trapped volume (geometry, rheological conditions, and so forth) is a way to obtain more precise modeling. A model taking into account the formation of a rubber-like coating around the milling media has been reported to understand the “snowball” kinetic effect observed during a mechanochemical Knoevenagel condensation carried out in ball mill.²¹

The Diels–Alder reaction involves a conjugated diene and an alkene, also called dienophile. This reaction gives rise to a variety of cyclohexene compounds. Several groups have studied the Diels–Alder reaction by mechanochemistry and in particular the mechanochemical parameters such as the frequency of the grinding apparatus,^{22–24} the nature of the bowls and balls material,^{23,25} the number of balls,²⁵ the ball mass, and ball diameter.²⁵ Finally, we have to mention the studies on the reactivity of retro Diels–Alder reaction by mechanical activation depending on the geometry of the molecules.^{26,27} Except in rare cases,²⁸ all these studies on organic mechanochemistry suffer from poor knowledge of the action of mechanochemical forces on chemical reactants.

In order to elaborate and develop future selection rules for mechanochemical reactions, it is essential to point out the increasing need for a more interdisciplinary approach between experimental, physicochemical, and theoretical chemists.²⁹ In that respect, we wish to report here a detailed model study of a Diels–Alder reaction between diphenylfulvene and maleimide by a mechanochemical method and in solution. The interest for this reaction was warranted by its kinetics. Diels–Alder reaction is a concerted reaction in which bond breaking in reactants and bond making in products occur in a single step involving a transition state A (Figure 1). The possibility of a retro Diels–Alder pathways is also present. The mechanism of a single step reaction appeared easier to study than that of multi-step reactions.

The choice of the diphenylfulvene **1** was oriented essentially because of its melting point (mp 81 °C) that permits us to examine the mechanochemical reaction in a suitable range of temperatures where the reactant can remain solid. In this work, we have examined the following mechanochemical parameters, namely: material and the mass of the ball, temperature, influence of grinding auxiliaries, and/or autocatalysis effect and aging. A mechanochemical kinetic model was proposed. The reaction was conducted in toluene and its kinetics was recorded for mechanistic purposes. A comparison between the reaction in solid state and in solution, at the experimental and mechanistic level, is presented.

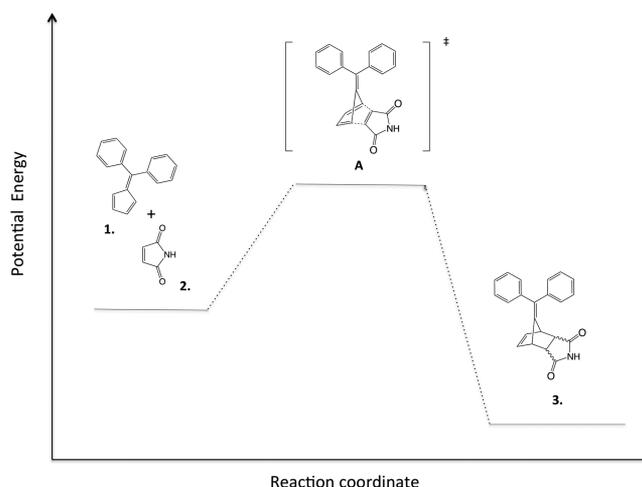


Figure 1. Diels–Alder reaction between diphenylfulvene **1** and maleimide **2**.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Mechanochemical Diels–Alder Reaction. The reactions were carried out in a modified vibratory ball-mill Pulverisette 0 (Fritsch, Germany) equipped with a single ball (Figure S1, Supporting Information, S1). A heating/cooling coil was added to the experimental apparatus around the vessel for the temperature setting. The total powder mass of 2.843 g, i.e., 2 g of diphenylfulvene (1 equiv, 8.68 mmol) and 843 mg of maleimide (1 equiv, 8.68 mmol) was maintained for all experiments. For kinetic sampling, the grinding is stopped after preset grinding periods. Each sample which represents less than 1% of the total amount of powder in the mill is discarded after analysis.

The reaction products were monitored by analytical HPLC and compounds were extensively examined by NMR spectroscopy (Figure 2). The endo **3a** and exo **3b** products were quantified from their two-proton integration multiplets around 3.7 and 3.5 ppm, respectively (see SI Figure S2, for more details).

Influence of Ball Material and Mass. Three types of balls material have been used: brass, copper, and stainless steel. The ball material can influence the kinetics. Higher density balls have been used to obtain higher impact energy.^{24,25} For metal-catalyzed organic reactions, a catalytic effect on the surface of the metals is also possible.³⁰ The characteristics of the balls used for the Figure 3 experiments are displayed in Table 1.

Figure 3 shows that the ball material has no influence on this reaction. On the contrary, a significant effect is observed by changing the ball mass. The reaction proceeds faster when using a heavier ball. Results using a 507 g stainless steel ball in comparison to a 171 and 109 g, respectively, show clearly significant conversion and an increase of the reaction rate. This is in agreement with the fact that grinding can be faster and more effective with a heavier ball.^{17,31} It is important to note that the endo **3a**/exo **3b** ratio (98/2) does not change whatever the operating conditions are.

Influence of Pregrinding of Starting Materials. Diphenylfulvene **1** and maleimide **2** were ground separately during 1 h at 24 °C. Then, they were mixed together, and the Diels–Alder reaction was conducted at the same temperature, using the same experimental protocol and analytical methods (Figure 4).

Comparison of the two graphs shows a significant acceleration when using the preground starting compounds.

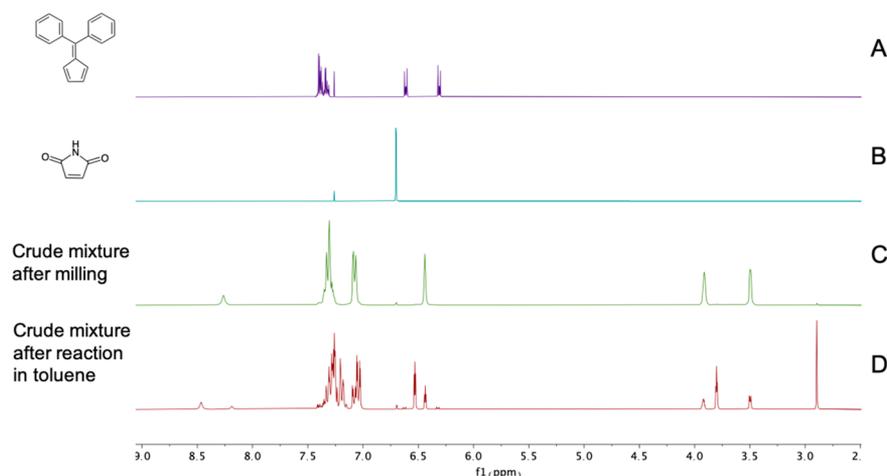


Figure 2. NMR spectra of (A) diphenylfulvene **1**, (B) maleimide **2**, (C) crude mixture after 8 h of milling at 24 °C showing the formation of endo **3a** product, and (D) crude mixture after 1 week in toluene at 105 °C showing the formation of exo **3b** and endo **3a** product.

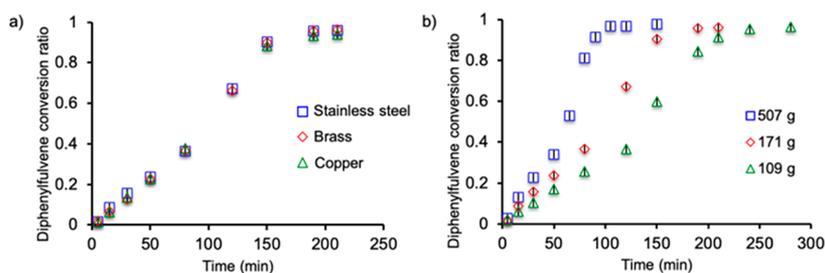


Figure 3. Effect of the ball (a) material and (b) mass (Table 1) on the mechanochemical diphenylfulvene **1**/maleimide **2** Diels–Alder reaction at 44 °C.

Table 1. Milling Balls Used for the Diels–Alder Reaction

milling ball	ball material	ball mass (g) ^a
BR	brass	171
CU	copper	171
SS1	stainless steel	171
SS2	stainless steel	507
SS3	stainless steel	109

^aAll balls have the same diameter (50 mm) and are empty. They are filled with different solids (sand and lead beads) to change their mass.

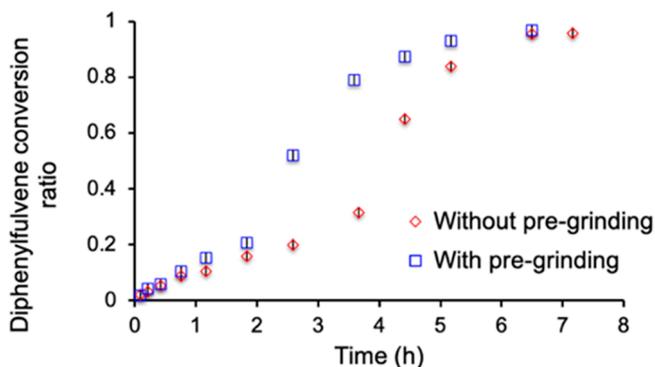


Figure 4. Effect of a pregrinding of starting materials on the mechanochemical diphenylfulvene **1**/maleimide **2** Diels–Alder reaction at 24 °C.

After 3.6 h of grinding, the conversion ratio has reached 80% vs only 30% if not preground. In both cases, the final part of the

two graphs (6–8 h) is similar. The conversion is complete and the endo **3a**/exo **3b** ratio (98/2) remains the same.

Granulometric analyses were carried-out to estimate the effect of grinding on the particle size. As shown in Figure 5, there is no effect on diphenylfulvene **1**, while the particle size distribution of maleimide **2** becomes bimodal. Smaller particle size is observed (<50 μm) but also larger (1000 μm), indicating a potential agglomeration of the smaller particles.

The smaller particles size of the maleimide **2** could lead to an increase of the developed surface. Indeed, the higher contact area could induce an acceleration of the reaction rate.

Influence of the Temperature. The reaction between maleimide and diphenylfulvene was also studied under different milling temperatures, varying from 14 °C to 62 °C (Figure 6). Results show a significant increase of the reaction rate with the temperature. Indeed, while a total reaction was observed after 6.5 h of milling at 24 °C, but only 18 min were needed at 62 °C to achieve completion. In all experiments, the ratio of endo **3a**/exo **3b** (98/2) of the Diels–Alder adduct **3** remained the same in all aliquots examined by analytical HPLC through the whole temperature and time range showing that the high selectivity of the Diels–Alder mechanochemical reaction between diphenylfulvene **1** and maleimide **2** was not so sensitive in the explored temperature range.

For all the experiments shown above, the evolution of the Diels–Alder mechanochemical reaction follows a sigmoidal curve. An induction period (up to 25% conversion) is followed in the second part by an acceleration before the rate decreases again as the reaction goes to completion.³² This sigmoidal kinetic curve is apparently analogous to those encountered in

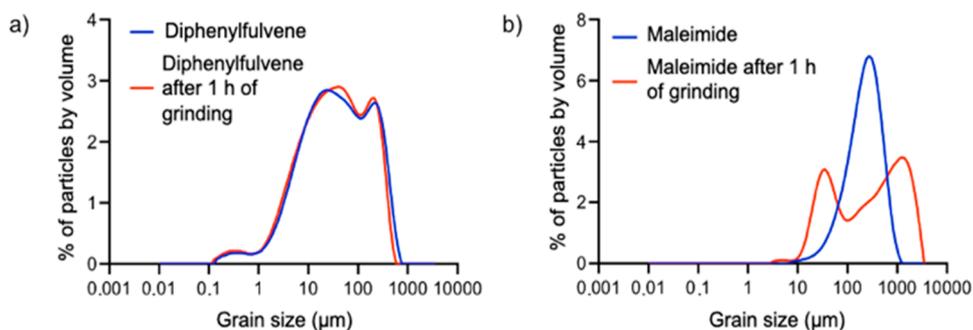


Figure 5. Particle size distribution of (a) diphenylfulvene 1 and (b) maleimide 2 before and after 1 h of grinding.

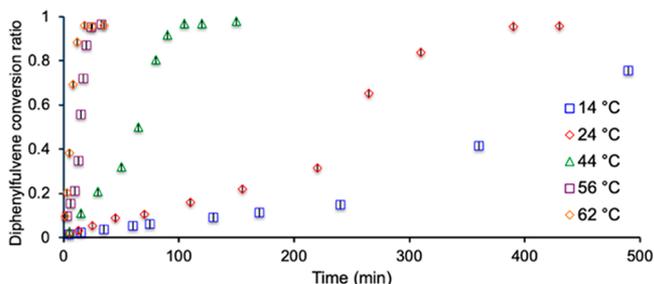


Figure 6. Effect of the temperature on the mechanochemical diphenylfulvene 1/maleimide 2 Diels–Alder reaction.

autocatalysis.³³ This is a strong indication of the presence of some feedback process whose detailed nature remains to be understood. In that respect, we wished to examine if an autocatalysis-like phenomenon issued by the final products might be responsible of the acceleration process. A reaction was thus performed at 24 °C in the presence of 20% of the Diels–Alder adduct 3 corresponding to the amount present after 2 h of grinding during previous experiments.

The results obtained show that the addition of 20% of final product 3 increases the reaction rate and that the sigmoidal shape of the kinetics is lost (no more an acceleration period). A similar result with an even better response has been found in a test experiment conducted by introducing 20% of pyrogenic silica instead of the Diels–Alder adduct 3, always keeping the same total mass (Figure 7). Pyrogenic silica was selected because it has a median diameter d_{50} close to the final product (Table 2) and because it is well-known that silica acts as a catalyst for the Diels–Alder reaction.³⁴ In this way, we could

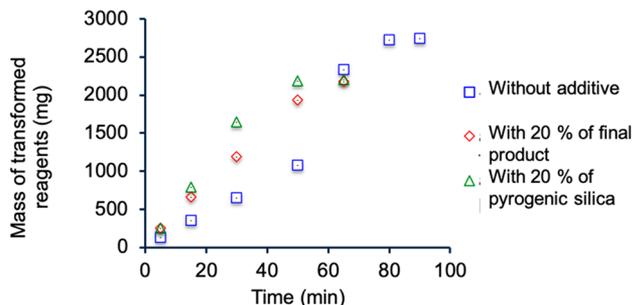


Figure 7. Effect of various additives (final product and grinding auxiliary) on the mechanochemical diphenylfulvene 1/maleimide 2 Diels–Alder reaction. All the experiments were carried out with the same total mass of powder (2.843 g).

Table 2. Comparison of the Grain Sizes of the Various Additives According to Their d_{50} Median Diameter

material	d_{50} (μm) ^a
final product 3	32
sand	246
silica gel	125
pyrogenic silica	37

^a d_{50} : median diameter

be able to know if the final product 3 acts as a catalyst, like silica.

From these experiments, it can be inferred that under mechanochemical conditions a positive feedback mechanism is operating. Such a situation is often encountered in the framework of autocatalyzed reactions.³⁵ However, in this specific case, such autocatalysis-like evolution is not due to a simple molecular mechanism, but more likely to a complex combination of rheological and physicochemical phenomena. From this point of view, the silica acceleration effect is instructive, because it was assumed to originate from a preassociation mechanism resulting from a rigid anchoring of the reaction partners within a critical bonding distance. Under ball-milling, such preassociation could occur in tiny cocrystal phases whose influence or size is slowly increasing as the reaction progresses. Such an assumption is supported by the aging studies where it is shown that the rate increases after previous cogrinding, but above all, that the sigmoidal shape remains if the cogrinding is short, but disappears after longer cogrinding. Traces or seeds of such tiny cocrystal phases are likely to persist within the added Diels–Alder adduct 3, hence the acceleration effect.

Aging. During all the grinding experiments detailed above, it was observed that the Diels–Alder reaction continues even if the grinding stops (aging). Indeed, some chemical reactions can occur spontaneously between solid reagents, in some cases facilitated by humidity, organic vapors, the addition of catalysts, heating, or brief grinding.³⁶ In our case, this phenomenon does not take place when diphenylfulvene and maleimide are simply mixed without previous cogrinding. So, the aging reaction was studied after 15 min and 1 h of grinding at 24 °C (Figure 8). The conversion rates are 4% and 8%, respectively, after 15 min and 1 h of grinding. The reaction mixture was then left at room temperature (22 °C) and its evolution was followed by analytical HPLC. The conversion rate is significantly faster after a longer grinding time. This may be due to the larger creation of a cocrystal after 1 h, in which the molecules are positioned to react. This was also confirmed

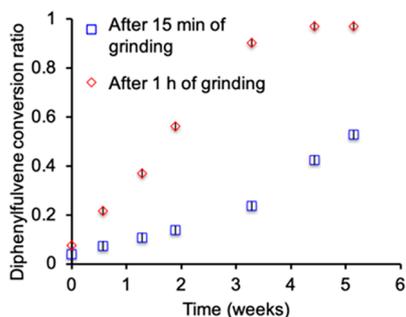


Figure 8. Effect of substrate aging (pregrinding) on the mechanochemical diphenylfulvene 1/maleimide 2 Diels-Alder reaction.

by calorimetric analyses, where a higher heat release was observed after longer grinding times (SI Figure S4).

Kinetics. The reaction kinetics of Diels-Alder by mechanochemistry was then studied to have a better understanding of the mechanism of the transformation during grinding. Experiments concerning the influence of the ball mass and the ratio ball mass/reagent mass lead to the hypothesis that the specific energy brought to the reagents seems to be one of the major parameters of the apparent kinetics of the transformation. In that respect, a preliminary semiempirical model can be proposed and its adequacy will be verified with the set of experimental results. During a reaction by grinding, the ratio ball mass/mass of the reagent influences the rate of the transformation notably through the creation of contact surface around the active grains under the effect of the grinding. The variation of the mass (m) of a reagent can be considered to be dependent on the ratio of the ball mass (M_b) to m (eq 1). This equation has therefore been integrated (eq 2) and reformulated (eq 3) according to the conversion rate X (eq 4).

$$-\frac{dm}{dt} = k \left(\frac{M_b}{m} \right) \quad (1)$$

The integration of eq 1 leads to eq 2:

$$\frac{1}{2}(m_0^2 - m^2) = kM_b t \quad (2)$$

The mass of reagent can be replaced by its expression with the conversion rate X and eq 2 becomes eqs 3 and 4

$$2X - X^2 = 2k \frac{M_b}{m_0^2} t \quad (3)$$

$$2X - X^2 = A_t \text{ with } A = 2k \frac{M_b}{m_0^2} \quad (4)$$

with

$$X = \frac{m_0 - m}{m_0} \quad (5)$$

This simple kinetic model was then applied to our reaction records performed with our mechanochemical apparatus. For all experiments, a linearization of the experimental points was obtained as much as more than 80% of the reaction (Figure 9). This result suggests that this model can be used as a first approximation for the Diels-Alder reaction by mechanochemistry. However, as this model is limited to the early part of the reaction, the slowed-down final part of the curve is not expected to be reproduced. Let us say that such a slow-down of the final part is common to all kinds of kinetics and that its mechanistic information is relatively poor.

The apparent rate constants A delivered by this kinetic model are gathered in Table 3.

Table 3. Apparent Rate Constants at Different Temperatures

entry	grinding temperature (°C)	time (min)	A (min ⁻¹)	R ^{2a}
1	14	5 to 250	1.03×10^{-3}	0.993
2	24	5 to 220	2.24×10^{-3}	0.995
4	44	5 to 80	1.16×10^{-2}	0.992
5	56	1.5 to 13	3.61×10^{-2}	0.966
6	62	1.5 to 8	1.11×10^{-1}	0.996

^aNote the measurement time interval and the good correlation coefficients confirming the linearization by the kinetic model.

The relationship between temperature and reaction rate constant is generally described by the Arrhenius equation (eq 6) and its linearized form (eq 7). The Arrhenius equation can be also valid to determine the activation energy of solid state reactions.^{37,38}

$$k = k_0 e^{-E_a/RT} \quad (6)$$

$$\ln k = \ln k_0 - \frac{E_a}{R} \frac{1}{T} \quad (7)$$

where k the rate constant, k_0 the pre-exponential factor, E_a the activation energy for the reaction, R the universal gas constant, and T the absolute temperature.

According to eq 6, the plot of $\log A$ vs $1/T$ is shown in Figure 10. All points from 14 to 56 °C are nicely aligned.

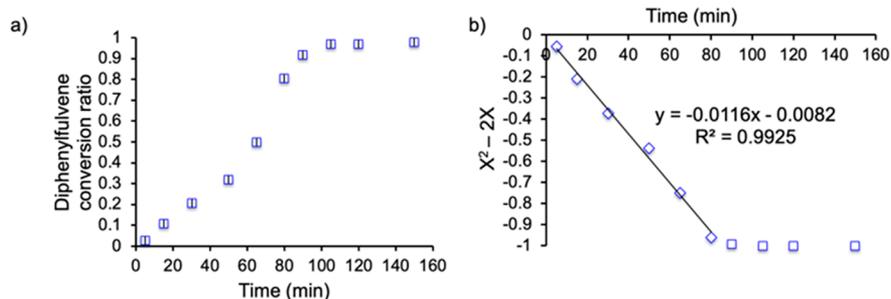


Figure 9. (a) Evolution of the diphenylfulvene conversion rate at 44 °C and (b) linearization by the kinetic model (eq 3a,b). The points are aligned up to approximately $X = 0.88$ (i.e., when $X^2 - 2X = -0.99$).

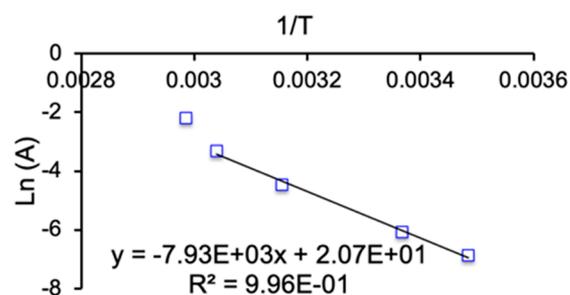


Figure 10. Determination of the activation energy of the mechanochemical diphenylfulvene 1/maleimide 2 Diels–Alder reaction.

However, the last point at 62 °C is a slight departure. This deviation from linearity is significant since all experiments were made in triplicate. One possible explanation could be related to the endothermic effect of the melting of the powder mixture. DSC measurements were performed to find out if a possible contact eutectic melting formation was occurring (Figure 11).

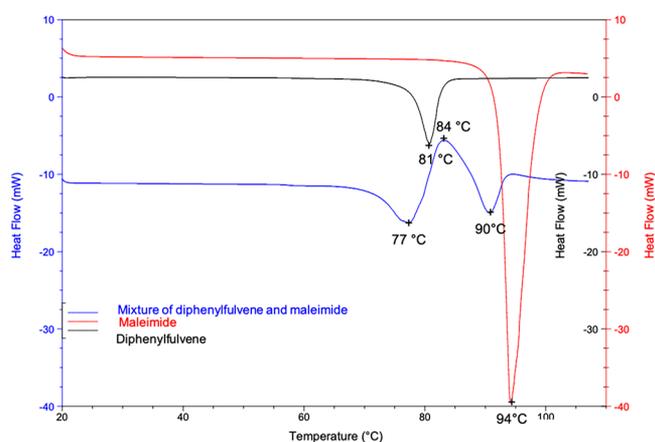


Figure 11. DSC thermograms of diphenylfulvene 1, maleimide 2, and mixture of reagents

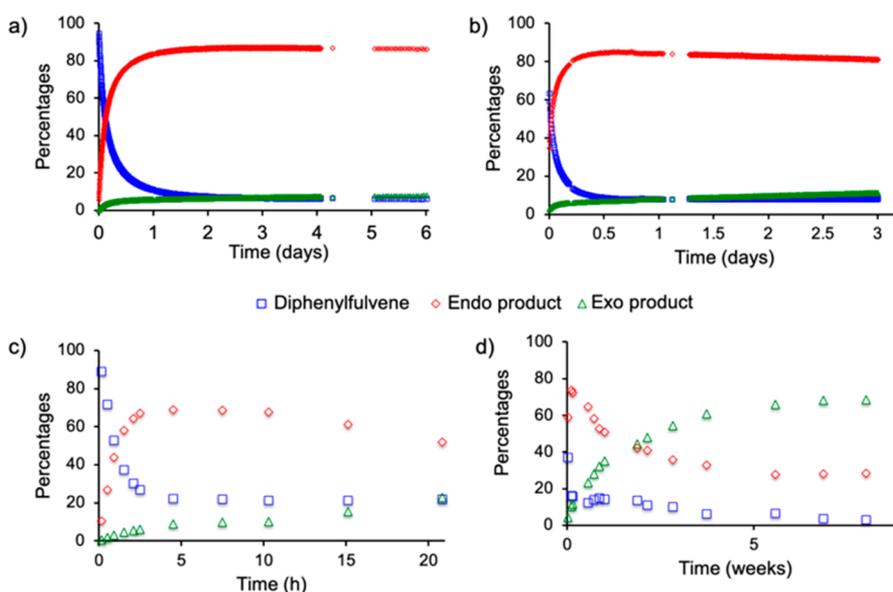


Figure 12. Evolution of diphenylfulvene 1/maleimide 2 Diels–Alder reaction in toluene at different temperatures: (a) 70 °C, (b) 80 °C with NMR monitoring, (c) 105 °C with HPLC monitoring, and (d) 105 °C with NMR monitoring. Note the longer time scale in d.

For diphenylfulvene 1 and maleimide 2, an endothermic peak, corresponding to the melting points, was found (81 °C for diphenylfulvene 1 and 94 °C for maleimide 2). Then the equimolar mixture of the reagents was analyzed. We can observe the beginning of the melting endotherm of diphenylfulvene 1 at 77 °C followed by an exotherm at 84 °C and melting endotherm of maleimide 2 at 90 °C. A slight shift for both melting endothermic peaks is observed because the masses of each of the reagents, diphenylfulvene 1 and maleimide 2, present in the mixture are smaller than those of the same reagents analyzed alone (for each analysis, a total sample mass of 5 mg is analyzed). In addition, the endotherm of diphenylfulvene 1 is not fully visible due to the exothermic peak present at 84 °C. This exothermic peak can be attributed to the start of the reaction and occurs during the fusion of diphenylfulvene 1, i.e., at the moment when the reagents come into contact. In the case of the grinding experiment at 62 °C, the melting temperature of diphenylfulvene (77–81 °C) may be reached locally at the impact point. The melting endotherm is probably confounding the temperature measurements by extracting heat from the system. At lower temperatures (from 14 to 56 °C), the reaction between the solids prevails, as indicated by the straightforward linear decrease of $\ln A$ with $1/T$.

An activation energy of 67 kJ/mol was estimated for the linear range, i.e., up to 56 °C. This value is of the same order of magnitude as that reported in the literature for other mechanochemical Diels–Alder reactions (between 30 and 115 kJ/mol).^{39–41} Previous work on the synthesis of 2,3-diphenylquinoxaline using our mechanochemical apparatus showed an activation energy between 15 and 92 kJ/mol.¹⁷ Quantum calculations are in progress to determine the best transition state geometries.⁴² They will be the subject of a further publication.

Liquid State Diels–Alder Reaction. For comparison purposes, the reaction between diphenylfulvene 1 and maleimide 2 was also carried out in toluene at different temperatures: 70, 80, and 105 °C and monitored by NMR (Figure 12a,b,d) and HPLC (Figure 12c).

At 70 °C (Figure 12a) a sharp decrease of the diphenylfulvene **1** in less than a day and a stabilization at around 10% is witnessed. At 80 °C (Figure 12b), this consumption is faster, the stabilization at 10% is reached in about 10 h of reaction. Simultaneously, it is noteworthy to consider the evolution of the endo **3a**/exo **3b** ratio moving slightly from 93/7 to 91/9 after 6 days at 70 °C and more significantly from 92/8 to 88/12 after 3 days at 80 °C. All these variations suggest the presence of a retro-Diels reaction. A very interesting result is also observed when conducting the reaction at 105 °C (Figure 12 c,d). The NMR monitoring for a more than a 5-week period (Figure 12d) and the HPLC one for more than 20 h (Figure 12c) show a sharp decrease of the starting diphenylfulvene **1** during the first hours of the reaction and then a slight increase before a further decrease (5% present after 5 weeks). At the same time, while the endo adduct **3a** is the major one in the beginning of the reaction, it decreases and becomes the minor one after 15 days. At 105 °C, the endo **3a**/exo **3b** ratio evolves from 88/12 at 20 h to 29/71 after 8 weeks.

These results clearly show that (i) the endo product **3a** is the kinetically controlled adduct, (ii) the reaction is not complete even at the higher temperature after several weeks, and (iii) the retro Diels–Alder reaction is also operating. The following mechanism is assumed for the diphenylfulvene **1**/maleimide **2** Diels–Alder reaction in solution (Figure 13).

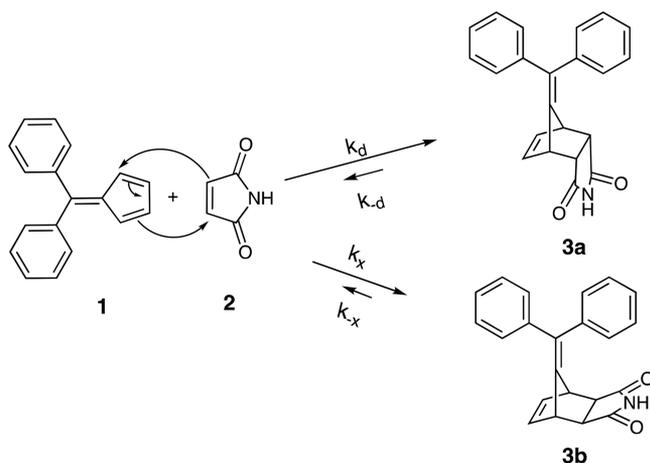


Figure 13. Proposed mechanism for the diphenylfulvene **1**/maleimide **2** Diels–Alder reaction in liquid state.

We assume that the formation of the endo **3a** and exo **3b** products is second order (eq 8) and that the retro Diels–Alder is first order (eqs 9 and 10). The differential equations in agreement with this model are as follows:

$$\frac{d[\text{diph}]}{dt} = \frac{d[\text{mal}]}{dt} = -(k_d + k_x)[\text{diph}][\text{mal}] + k_{-d}[\text{endo}] + k_{-x}[\text{exo}] \quad (8)$$

$$\frac{d[\text{endo}]}{dt} = k_d[\text{diph}][\text{mal}] - k_{-d}[\text{endo}] \quad (9)$$

$$\frac{d[\text{exo}]}{dt} = k_x[\text{diph}][\text{mal}] - k_{-x}[\text{exo}] \quad (10)$$

These differential equations can be numerically integrated with any empirical values of the rate constants. To obtain the experimental rate constants, a homemade iterative optimization software was used.⁴³ This software allows us to simulate

the evolution of the substrate and the products and to adjust the rate constants until the simulated curves exactly fit the experimental kinetic data. The results of the optimization of the kinetics for the reactions at 70 °C, 80 °C, and 105 °C are shown in Figure 14. The experimental points overlap perfectly for the reactions at 70 °C and 80 °C (Figure 14a,b) with the simulated curves. For the experiments at 105 °C, the curves (kinetic model) are very close to the markers but do not fully overlap. Indeed, for the reactions at 70 °C and 80 °C, the reaction monitoring was carried out directly in the NMR tube inside the NMR spectrometer at the desired temperature, whereas for the reactions at 105 °C, the conversion rates were determined for the 8 weeks period by HPLC (Figure 14c) and by NMR analyses but after sampling in a flask. Experiments at 105 °C may thus be subject to more experimental error. The rate constants obtained are listed in Table 4.

These results show that the endo product **3a** is the kinetic one consequently, the exo product **3b** is the thermodynamic one. The equilibration is very slow since it occurs through the retro Diels–Alder reaction. The rate constant k_{-x} is very small and can only be determined precisely from the long-term experiment at 105 °C. However, the reaction at 105 °C for 8 weeks is too long to allow the relatively fast k_d and k_{-d} to be accurately obtained.

Figure 15 shows the application of the Arrhenius equation to the rate constants determined in solution. Table 5 summarizes the activation energies obtained in liquid state and by mechanochemistry.

In mechanochemistry, the apparent rate constants measure the overall rate of this process from the maleimide **2** and diphenylfulvene **1** consumption including grinding, endo **3a**/exo **3b** product formation, and potentially retro-Diels–Alder, thus also resulting in an activation energy E_a value of the overall process. On the contrary, in liquid medium, the rate constants and the E_a have been estimated from the main steps. Therefore, these values cannot be compared directly. In solution, the endo product **3a** is the kinetic one with an activation energy determined at 38 kJ/mol, while the thermodynamically more stable exo product **3b** has an activation energy of 50 kJ/mol (Table 5). The E_a of endo product **3a** for the retro Diels–Alder reaction is quite high (121 kJ/mol). Under mechanochemical conditions detailed before, the Diels–Alder reaction between diphenylfulvene and maleimide is much more efficient (total reaction), faster, and potentially too fast to show any retro Diels–Alder transformations, i.e., no endo/exo equilibration was observed. We think that this lack of mechanochemical equilibration is the consequence the high retro-Diels activation energy (121 kJ/mol). Such a value cannot be attained when using our mechanochemical apparatus. The pre-exponential factor, k_0 , is higher by mechanochemistry. This result means that molecular state encounters are more efficient with this method, which is consistent with a faster transformation rate by mechanochemistry than in solution [total reaction after 18 min at 62 °C using mechanochemistry and reaction equilibrium after 2 days in toluene at 70 °C ($C = 2.9$ mol/L)].

CONCLUSIONS

We reported here a detailed model study of a Diels–Alder reaction between diphenylfulvene **1** and maleimide **2** by a mechanochemical method and in toluene. The effect of the experimental conditions for the mechanochemical reaction were studied (material and mass of the ball, temperature,

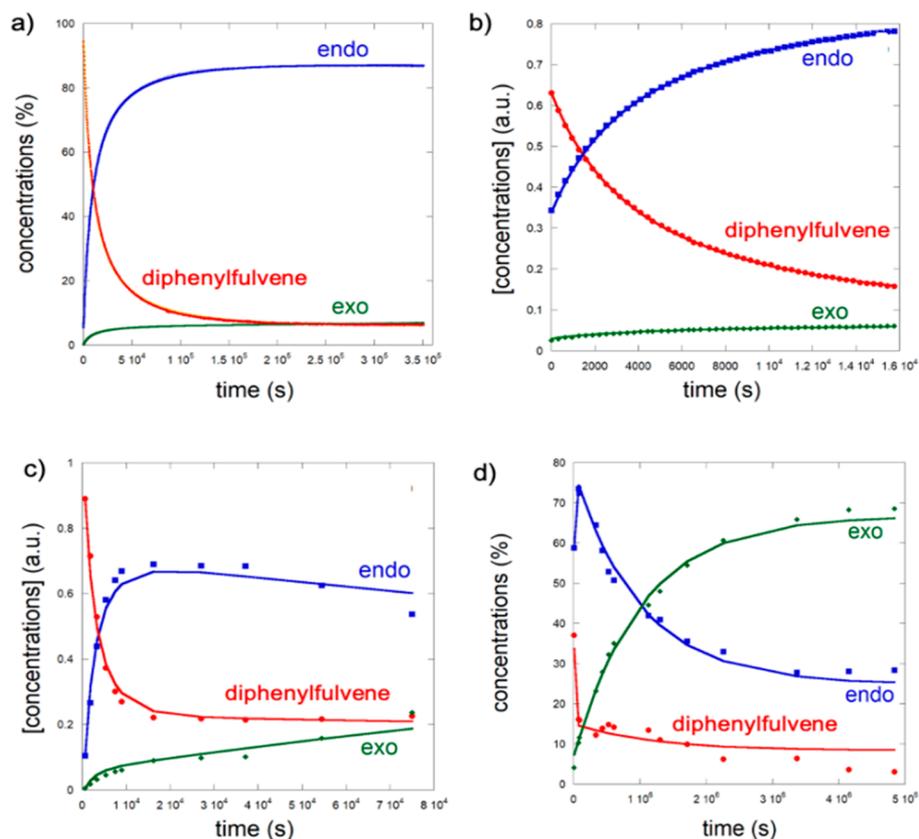


Figure 14. Kinetic modeling of the Diels–Alder reaction (a) evolution at 70 °C for 4 days; (b) at 80 °C for 4 h. Both experiments “a” and “b” were monitored by NMR. Note the perfect correspondence between the experimental points and the simulated model (c) at 105 °C for 2 h and (d) at 105 °C for 8 weeks. Experiment “c” was monitored by HPLC and “d” by NMR. Note the relatively good reproduction of the evolutions by the model.

Table 4. Rate Constants from the Kinetic Analysis of the Diphenylfulvene 1/Maleimide 2 Diels–Alder Reaction in Solution^{a,b}

temperature (°C)	k_d ($M^{-1}\cdot s^{-1}$)	k_{-d} (s^{-1})	k_x ($M^{-1}\cdot s^{-1}$)	k_{-x} ($M^{-1}\cdot s^{-1}$)
70	3.3×10^{-3}	4.3×10^{-7}	2.3×10^{-4}	~ 0
80	5.3×10^{-3}	3.0×10^{-6}	3.2×10^{-4}	~ 0
105 ^a	1.1×10^{-2}	2.5×10^{-5}	1.2×10^{-3}	~ 0
105 ^b	0.7 to 1.2×10^{-1}	5.6 to 10×10^{-4}	9.3×10^{-4}	2.9×10^{-7}

^aShort-term reaction monitored by HPLC. ^bLong-term reaction monitored by NMR.

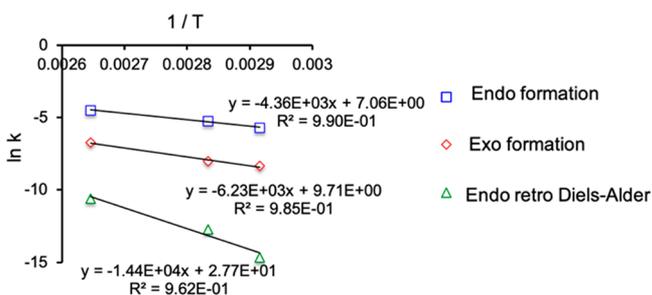


Figure 15. Determination of the activation energies of the liquid state diphenylfulvene 1/maleimide 2 Diels–Alder direct- and retro-reactions.

influence of grinding auxiliaries, and aging). Our results demonstrated the influence of the ball mass, temperature, and an aging phenomenon. Grinding auxiliaries play the same role as the Diels–Alder adducts upon the reaction progress indicating only a positive mechanical role of the adducts/auxiliaries by accelerating the reaction when present at 20%. In

mechanochemistry, the transformation is complete, and the very selective ratio of the Diels–Alder adducts 3 remains unchanged (endo 3a/exo 3b 98/2) through the whole temperature and time range. This is an indication that the Diels–Alder mechanochemical reaction between diphenylfulvene 1 and maleimide 2 is very selective.⁴⁴ The deleterious retro Diels–Alder reaction is inhibited. A kinetic model linking the transformation kinetic to the mechanical energy given to the reactants through the ratio mass of the ball/mass of reactants has been proposed. It fits well with our experimental data up to 88% conversion and allows an estimation of the global activation energy.

In toluene, the reaction is much slower and not complete. The corresponding retro Diels–Alder is occurring. The kinetic endo product 3a is slowly transformed into the thermodynamic exo 3b. The ratio endo 3a/exo 3b evolves during 6 weeks at 105 °C from 88/12 to 29/71. It has been found that the retro-Diels reaction exhibits a high activation energy (121 kJ/mol). We believe that this high value explains why the retro-Diels reaction does not occur in our mechanochemistry

Table 5. Activations Energies of the Diphenylfulvene 1/Maleimide 2 Diels-Alder Direct- and Retro-Reactions by Mechanochemistry and in the Liquid State

		E_a (kJ/mol)	$\ln k_0$
mechanochemistry		67	20
liquid state	endo product formation	38	7
	exo product formation	50	10
	endo product retro Diels–Alder	121	28

apparatus allowing us to obtain the kinetically controlled adduct with very high selectivity.

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge at <https://pubs.acs.org/doi/10.1021/acssuschemeng.0c08314>.

Experimental procedures, computation parameters, DSC, calorimetric measurements, and ¹H and ¹³C spectral data of all compounds (PDF)

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Author Contributions

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Notes

The authors declare no competing financial interest.

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