Calcium, Barium and Strontium Apatites: A New Generation of Catalysts in the Biginelli Reaction

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Abstract

We describe herein the use of Calcium, Barium and Strontium hydroxyapatites (CaHAp, BaHAp and SrHAp) as well as CaHAp containing Magnesium, Copper, Zinc and Palladium (MgHAp, CuHAp, ZnHAp and PdHAp) as catalysts in the Biginelli reaction. The efficiency of CaHAp and SrHAp is very low, leading to the expected 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one in poor yields. Mixed Ba\textsubscript{5}Sr\textsubscript{5}HAp and Ba\textsubscript{10}HAp show interesting catalytic properties, especially Ba\textsubscript{10}HAp leading to pure isolated reaction products in good yields. The use of modified CaHAp seems to be of interest in regard to the yield obtained. Nevertheless the release of Mg, Cu, Zn and Pd ions in the solution during the catalytic process makes the use of such modified apatites less effective.

1. Introduction

Apatites, mostly hydroxyl- and fluorapatites are materials of considerable interest in a large research area [1, 2], including for catalytic applications. Some reviews are devoted to describe their efficiency as catalysts [3-6]. Among these catalytic properties, the C-C bond formation is of first importance in organic synthesis [7]. Pursuing our research in this area we report the use and efficiency of calcium, barium, and strontium hydroxyapatites as catalysts in the Biginelli reaction.
The Biginelli reaction is an one pot three components coupling reaction between an aldehyde (1), a 1,3-dicarbonyl compound (2) and urea (3), affording 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one (Scheme 1). This reaction was discovered by Pietro Biginelli in 1891 [8, 9].

![Scheme 1. The Biginelli reaction: One pot synthesis of 3,4-dihydropyrimidinones](image)

Originally, the Biginelli reaction was carried out by refluxing a mixture of the benzaldehyde, ethyl acetoacetate and urea in ethanol in the presence of HCl as catalyst. The process has been improved significantly over the years and several examples of this reaction were reported with high product yields using different catalysts and ligands [10-12]. The influence of polar and non-polar solvent has also been studied [13].

These compounds, also called “Biginelli compounds”, have attracted attention as important structural motifs in medicinal chemistry because of their significant biological activities, such as antiviral, antimicrobial, antitumor, antibacterial, and anti-inflammatory properties [14,15]. Many of them are pharmacologically used as potent calcium channel blockers, antihypertensive agents, and neuropeptide antagonists [16].

Other efficient heterogeneous catalysts have been reported for the Biginelli reaction [17-19], they have all in common an acidic nature. Contrary to acidic catalysts there are only a few papers describing basic catalysts [20].

The mechanism of the Biginelli reaction, using acidic Brönnsted or Lewis catalysts, was discussed by several authors [13, 21, 22]. Kappe [23, 24], re-examining this question concluded that the first step in this mechanism:” involves the acid-catalysed formation of an N-acyliminium ion precursor from and aldehyde and urea component”. 
Conditions that support the formation and reaction of \(N\)-acyliminium ion provide one route to improving the Biginelli reaction.

Since it is important to produce less chemical waste and to strive towards greener chemistry, there are several examples of solvent-free reaction conditions using different types of catalysts [25-27]. They all have in common a slight excess of urea and a catalyst loading of less than 10 % mol. Some examples of modified and non-modified apatite-catalysed Biginelli reactions can be found in the literature. The use of a Bi- and Na-modified HAp in neat conditions results in high isolated yields of the product (70%) in half an hour [28]. It has also been shown that non-modified hydroxy- and fluorapatites are less active than modified apatites for the Biginelli reaction in refluxing toluene [29, 30]. For example, modified apatites with Lewis acids (ZnCl\(_2\), CuCl\(_2\), CoCl\(_2\) and NiCl\(_2\)) have a better catalytic activity and lead to isolated yields up to 90%. However, the leaching of the metal is often a resulting problem.

Hydroxyapatite Ca\(_{10}\)(PO\(_4\))\(_6\)(OH)\(_2\) (HAp) is a mineral and its surface of which has acidic (Ca\(^{2+}\), PO\(_2\)H) and basic (OH\(^-\), PO\(_4^{3-}\)) sites [31]. Due to its diverse properties, it can be used as a heterogeneous catalyst for various reactions, such as Knoevenagel condensation [32], Diels-Alder reaction [33], Friedel-Crafts reaction [34], oxidation of propargylic alcohols [34], aldol reaction [36]. We have previously shown its application in Michael addition [37] and Glaser coupling reactions [38]. The catalytic activity of apatite can be modified by partial replacement of Ca\(^{2+}\) ions with other cations, including Zn\(^{2+}\), Cu\(^{2+}\), Co\(^{2+}\), Ru\(^{3+}\), Pd\(^{2+}\), and La\(^{3+}\) [39-44]. Increased reactivity of metal-modified apatite is often reached but the recovery of the catalyst is less convenient because of the potential leaching of metallic cations in the solution.

2. Results and discussion

First, we examined the catalytic effect of various apatites on the Biginelli reaction. A mixture of aldehyde (1), ethyl acetoacetate (2), urea (3) and catalyst (Scheme 1) was stirred over a period of time mentioned in Table 1. The experiment was performed at reflux conditions in the presence of different solvents. The reaction conditions and the results obtained can be seen in Table 1.

We studied the influence of solvents on the HAp-catalysed Biginelli reaction (Table 1). The reaction between benzaldehyde (1), ethyl acetoacetate (2) and urea (3) afforded dihydropyrimidinone (4) in the presence of 10 mol% of catalyst. The apatites HAp1, HAp2 and HAp3, HAp4 used for the reaction differ from each other in terms of their specific surface area (SSA), which depends on the synthetic method used for their preparation (see experimental 4.2.1).
Using HAp as catalyst, the reaction was extremely slow when refluxing methanol. The isolated yield of dihydropyrimidinone 4 after four days was only 4% (Table 1, entry 1). In THF the yield was only slightly higher (Table 1, entry 2) and no reaction occurred in water (Table 1, entry 3). Upon changing the ratio of the starting material to 1:1:3 and using toluene as solvent, an isolated yield of 10% was obtained after three days (entry 4). These results revealed that non-modified HAp1 is not a suitable catalyst for the Biginelli reaction in protic and aprotic, as well as in polar and nonpolar solvents.

According to the Brönsted acid or Lewis catalytic pathway mechanisms [13] the inefficiency of calcium apatite is not very surprising. As it is well known, apatite surfaces possess basic sites, namely OH⁻ and PO₄³⁻ and acidic ones, Ca²⁺ and POH acting as Lewis and Brönsted acidic centres respectively [31, 32]. If their specific activity is low, it increases during acid-base catalysis as it is the case in the Michael reaction [37].

Sebti et al. have shown that the use of metal halide modified hydroxyapatites or fluoroapatites [29, 30] as catalysts for the Biginelli reaction in toluene increases the yield of the product up to 90%. In this case, the catalyst is the Lewis acid metallic salt supported by the apatite and not the apatite itself.

Buvaneswari et al [28] have replaced Ca²⁺ by the couple Na⁺-Bi³⁺ and observed that the catalytic activity is better by introducing a highly charged ion Bi³⁺ into the apatitic lattice, which then in turn enhances the acidic character of the material.
According to these results, hydroxyapatites with different Cu\(^{2+}\), Zn\(^{2+}\), Pd\(^{2+}\) and Mg\(^{2+}\) cationic substitutions were tested in the Biginelli reaction (Table 1, entries 5-7). These cations were chosen since they are better Lewis acids than Ca\(^{2+}\) due to a smaller ionic radius (IR) as it is shown in Table 2.

**Table 2.** Ionic radii for the Ca\(^{2+}\), Cu\(^{2+}\), Zn\(^{2+}\), Pd\(^{2+}\) and Mg\(^{2+}\) cations [45]

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cations</th>
<th>Ca(^{2+})</th>
<th>Cu(^{2+})</th>
<th>Zn(^{2+})</th>
<th>Pd(^{2+})</th>
<th>Mg(^{2+})</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ionic radius (IR) In (Å)</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.73</td>
<td>0.74</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>0.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The best results were obtained when using Pd-modified HAp2 (an isolated yield of 65%, entry 7). Unfortunately leaching of the Pd-ions was observed. The molar ratio of Pd/Ca in the catalyst before and after the reaction was 0.24 and 0.14 respectively (detected by energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy). The next best result was obtained with CuHAp3 (40%, Table 1, entry 5) and the use of ZnHAp2 did not lead to high yields (20%, Table 1, entry 6).

The yields obtained in this paper were lower than those described by Sebti *et al* [29]. However, there was a substantial difference in the process of modifying the apatite catalyst. Sebti *et al* mixed a water solution of a metal salt with apatite and water was evaporated. This approach does not exclude catalysis by Lewis acids that were not incorporated into the apatite structure. In our case non-incorporated metal salts were washed out with water and the only metal ions present were those in the apatite structure [46, 47]. Although metal-modified apatites had higher catalytic activity than non-modified hydroxyapatite the reaction rate remained slow. Next, a solvent-free apatite-catalysed Biginelli reaction was studied (Table 3).

**Table 3.** Solvent-free Biginelli reaction\(^a\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>Catalyst</th>
<th>Time (h)</th>
<th>Yield (%)(^b)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>HAp3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>CuHAp3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>HAp3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>CuHAp3</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) Reaction conditions: benzaldehyde 1 (1 equiv.), ethyl acetoacetate 2 (5 equiv.), urea 3 (1 equiv.), catalyst (10 mol%), 80 °C. \(^b\) Isolated yield of 4.

A considerable increase in the reaction rate was observed in solvent-free conditions. When carrying the reaction out neat, after half an hour, the reaction mixture thickened which indicated that the product was forming rapidly. Therefore, an excess of ethyl acetoacetate 2 was used to keep the mixture in a liquid phase. As these results were promising, as a next step, non-modified and Cu-modified apatites were investigated as catalysts. The isolated yield of product 4 in the presence of HAp3 was 50% after 5 h (Table 3, entry 1). When using CuHAp3, the isolated yield was higher (70%,
Table 3, entry 2). It shows that higher isolated yields of the product can be obtained by modifying the hydroxyapatite with Cu. However, under these harsh conditions leaching of the metal was detected. According to the atom absorption spectroscopy measurement results, the concentration of copper ions in apatite was reduced (before the reaction 4.1% and after the reaction 3.2% of Cu). When the reaction time was increased to 24h, the isolated yields of the product in the presence of unmodified HAp3 and Cu-modified HAp3 increased only by 35% and 15% respectively, resulting in an isolated yield of 85% in both cases (Table 3, entry 3 and 4). Thus, there is no need to use Cu-modified apatite for the Biginelli reaction in solvent-free conditions. Isolation of product 4 is troublesome due to its low solubility in organic solvents. There are several examples of re-crystallization, which mostly use water and ethanol [25]. Therefore, we used a method of double-filtration. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and filtrated first with cold heptane to remove the unreacted starting materials. As a second step, hot methanol was used to isolate the product from the catalyst.

Comparing the obtained isolated yields with the specific surface area (SSA) of the catalyst, the specific surface area seemed to play no significant role in the outcome of the reaction. For example, the PdHAp2 and ZnHAp2 had the same SSA (109 m²/g), but the isolated yields of the products differed greatly (Table 1, entries 6 and 7). This means that the cation used to modify the apatite is more important than the SSA value and influences the formation of the product to a greater extent. Nevertheless, the use of modified Cu-, Zn-, Pd- and MgHAp is made impossible by a more or less important release of such cations from the structure of the apatite into the solution during the reaction.

We explore another way to enhance the efficiency of apatites as catalysts in the Biginelli reaction by tuning the basic properties of the apatite surfaces. The idea was to increase the surface hydroxyl group activity. Such an increase in the surface hydroxyl activity in the apatitic structure can be achieved by the presence of cations like Sr²⁺ (IR 1.18 Å) or Ba²⁺ (IR 1.35 Å) which are bigger than Ca²⁺ (IR 1.0 Å) and consequently less acidic, exalting the basicity of the surface hydroxyl ions located near them [32].

Then, the abilities of SrHAp, BaHAp and mixed SrBaHAp to catalyze the Biginelli reaction were tested. The reaction was conducted in refluxing methanol and the yields are calculated for isolated pure crystallized final products. The results obtained are presented in Table 4.
Table 4. Calcium, Strontium and Barium Apatites catalyzed synthesis of different dihydropyrimidinones under reflux condition using methanol and toluene as solvent

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Entry</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>Solvent</th>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Yield (%)</th>
<th>Melting point (Mp) (°C)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Found</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4a</td>
<td>H</td>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>HAp4, SrHAp, CaSrHAp, BaHAp, BaSrHAp</td>
<td>8, 5, 12, 65, 35</td>
<td>200-202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4b</td>
<td>OCH₃</td>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>BaHAp, BaSrHAp</td>
<td>54, 30</td>
<td>201-202</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4c</td>
<td>N(CH₃)₂</td>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>BaHAp, BaSrHAp</td>
<td>65, 40</td>
<td>256-258</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4d</td>
<td>NO₂</td>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>BaHAp, BaSrHAp, SrHAp</td>
<td>0, 37, 0</td>
<td>205-208</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Toluene, BaHAp</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4f</td>
<td>F</td>
<td>Methanol</td>
<td>SrHAp, BaHAp, BaSrHAp</td>
<td>0, 0, 0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Toluene, BaHAp</td>
<td>0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SrHAp (5% yield for 4a) or mixed SrCaHAp (12% yield for 4a) are not better catalysts than CaHAp (8% yield for 4a). The better results are obtained for BaHAp when starting from benzaldehyde (65% Yield), 4-methoxybenzaldehyde (54% yield) and 4-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde (65% yield). No reaction occurred using 4-fluorobenzaldehyde or 4-nitrobenzaldehyde as starting material. These results highlight that neutral or donor 4-substituent groups favor the reaction whereas attractive ones disfavor the reaction. These results remain the same when changing the solvent from methanol to toluene. The results obtained using a mixed BaSrHAp are generally not better than for pure BaHAp. The only exception is the nitro compounds, 4c obtained with a 37% yield.

3. Conclusion

In conclusion, we have developed and shown the use of apatites as catalysts in the Biginelli reaction. Actually, stoichiometric calcium apatites are not efficient catalysts for this reaction since they afford products in low yield and with a low reaction rate. However, under solvent-free conditions non-modified HAp-s were efficient enough to catalyse the Biginelli reaction. In addition, the use of non-modified catalysts avoids the release of cations in the solution. The catalyst could be repeatedly used...
in several consecutive runs. It could be activated simply by heating and used again without loss of activity. The simplicity of the procedure makes the protocol potentially useful for other HAp-catalysed reactions.

Using modified apatites obtained by substituting calcium ions with more acidic ones (Mg, Cu, Zn and Pd) enhance significantly the final yield in “Biginelli product”. Nevertheless, leaching of such cations in the solution during the reaction process is often a resulting problem. The better results in yields, but not in reaction rate are obtained by using a stoichiometric barium apatite. We assume than the increase in activity of this apatite can be correlated with the enhancement of the OH activity at the surface of the material.

4. Experimental section

4.1. General

All chemicals were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Co and were used without further purification. $^1$H NMR and $^{13}$C NMR spectra were obtained from solution CDCl$_3$ and DMSO-d$_6$ with TMS as internal standard using BRUKER AVANCE III (400 MHz) spectrometer. Melting points were determined using a Stuart.SMP11 instrument. The infrared (IR) adsorption analysis were obtained using a Spectrum Two 104462 IR spectrophotometer equipped with a diamond Attenuated Total reflectance (ATR) setup in the range 4000-400 cm$^{-1}$. The content of Cu$^{2+}$ and Zn$^{2+}$ ions in HAp before and after reaction was determined by Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy (AAS) after dissolution of the apatite in HNO$_3$ solution. The content of Pd$^{2+}$ in HAp2 before and after reaction was detected by energy-dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) carried out on Oxford Instruments INCA- Energy system using Pent FET x3 analyzer. Quantitative analysis was carried out using factory-defined standards. The phosphorus, magnesium and calcium contents were obtained by ICP-OES on a Horiba Jobin Yvon modele active. X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis of catalysts were carried out by means of a X’Pert Pro Panalytical X-pert diffractometer using Cu-Kα radiation ($\lambda=1.5418$ Å, with 0-0 geometry, equipped with an XCelerator solid detector and a Ni filter). The 2θ range was from 20 to 70° with a step size $\Delta2θ=0.0167^\circ$. The experimental patterns were compared to standards compiled by the Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction and Standards (JCPDS cards) using the X’Pert High- Score Plus software [51]. Specific surface area (SSA) was determined by the BET-method (adsorptive gas N$_2$, carrier gas He, heating temperature 150 °C) with Costech instruments Sorbtometer KELVIN 1042.

ESI-MS experiments were carried out using a LTQ-Orbitrap XL from Thermo Scientific (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Courtaboeuf, France) and operated in positive ionization mode, with a spray voltage at 3.6 kV. Sheath and auxiliary gas were set at a flow rate of 45 and 15 arbitrary units (a.u.), respectively. Applied voltages were 20 and 70 V for the ion transfer capillary and the tube lens, respectively. The ion transfer capillary was held at 275°C. Detection was achieved in the Orbitrap with
a resolution set to 60,000 (at m/z 400) and a m/z range between 110-1200 in profile mode. Spectrum was analyzed using the acquisition software XCalibur 2.1 (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Courtaboeuf, France). The automatic gain control (AGC) allowed accumulation of up to 2.10^5 ions for FTMS scans. Maximum injection time was set to 300 ms and 1 µscan was acquired. 5µL was injected using a Thermo Finnigan Surveyor HPLC system (Thermo Fisher Scientific, Courtaboeuf, France) with a continuous infusion of methanol at 100 µL.min^{-1}.

4.2. Synthesis of the catalysts

4.2.1 Synthesis of HAp

The apatites were synthesised according to known wet precipitation methods [52]. For HAp1 synthesis, the starting materials were CaO and H₃PO₄. CaO was mixed with deionized water (1g in 30 mL) under an N₂ atmosphere with magnetic stirring for 1 h and then 0.4 M H₃PO₄ solution was added at a rate of 0.3 mL/min with continuous mixing at room temperature. The mixing was continued for 24 h then the slurry mixture was filtrated and dried at 110 °C.

HAp2, HAp3 and HAp4 were synthesised by adding Ca(NO₃)₂ and (NH₄)₂HPO₄ solutions (0.5 M and 0.3 M, respectively) simultaneously with a rate of 5 mL/min into water–NH₄OH solution at 23 °C at a Ca/P molar ratio of 1.67 (corresponding to a stoichiometric hydroxyapatite). The pH was maintained between 9 and 11 in the case of HAp2 and between 8 and 9 in the case of HAp3 by the discontinuous addition of concentrated aqueous NH₃. The formed dispersion was continuously stirred for 3 h, aged at 23 °C for 24 h, then filtrated and washed several times with deionized water. HAp were dried at 110 °C under vacuum, and ground in agate mortar.

4.2.2 Synthesis of SrHAp, CaSrHAp, BaHAp and BaSrHAp

The synthesis of BaHAp, SrHAp, CaSrHAp and BaSrHAp were carried out by a double decomposition method [53]. In nitrogen atmosphere, a solution of different metal cations Ca(NO₃)₂·4H₂O, Ba(NO₃)₂, or Sr(NO₃)₂ (0.2 M, 150 mL) was added dropwise to a solution of (NH₄)₂HPO₄ (0.2 M, 250 mL), maintained at boiling temperature, under stirring. The pH value of the mixture was adjusted to 10 with regular addition of NH₄OH. The resulting precipitate was maintained in contact with the reaction solution for 1 h, then filtered and repeatedly washed with hot distilled water. The final product was dried at 120 °C overnight.

4.2.3 Synthesis of Mg, Cu, Zn and Pd modified HAp
The Mg modified apatite (MgHAp) has been synthesized using the hydrothermal method [54]. A demineralized aqueous solution (14 mL, 0.75 M) of a mixture of the two nitrates Ca(NO$_3$)$_2$.4H$_2$O and Mg(NO$_3$)$_2$.6H$_2$O in the desired proportions is added to a (NH$_4$)$_2$HPO$_4$ aqueous solution (25mL, 0.25 M). The final pH of the solution is adjusted to 9 by adding a NH$_4$OH solution (d = 0.89, 28%). The final mixture is transferred to an autoclave and is maintained there at 120°C for 20h. After filtration and washing using hot demineralized water, the final product is dried at 120°C.

The Cu and Zn-modified apatites were obtained by mixing 100 mg of the HAp3 with 50 mL of Cu(CH$_3$COO)$_2$ solution (0.01 M) and HAp2 with 50 mL of Zn(NO$_3$)$_2$ solution (0.002 M), respectively. The suspension (pH = 6) was stirred at 25°C for 24 h. The obtained slurry was filtered, washed with deionised water, and dried overnight at 110 °C.

Pd-modified apatite (PdHAp) was obtained by mixing 200 mg of the HAp2 with 250 mL of Pd(NO$_3$)$_2$.2H$_2$O solution (0.001M). The suspension (pH = 5.4) was stirred at 25°C for 24 h. The obtained slurry was filtered, washed with deionized water, and dried overnight at 110 °C. The content of Ca and P of the apatites was measured by standard chemical analytical methods after dissolution of the sample in HCl (1:1). Chemical composition and SSA of the synthesized apatites are shown in Table 5.

4.3. Synthesis of 3,4-dihydropyrimidin-2(1H)-one

A mixture of aldehyde (10 mmol), ethyl acetoacetate (10 mmol), urea (10 mmol) and catalyst (2.5 mol%) were mixed by stirring over a period of time shown in Table 1. The experiment was performed at reflux conditions in the presence of solvents such as methanol, ethanol and toluene (12 mL).

After the completion of the reaction (monitored by thin layer chromatography), the catalyst was separated from the reaction mixture by filtration and then the liquid part was poured into water. The obtained solid product was filtered and dried. The crude product was purified by recrystallization in methanol.

4.4. Identification of the catalysts

4.4.1 Chemical composition and SSA of the HAp

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Samples</th>
<th>Atom ratio (Cation$^{2+}$/P)</th>
<th>SSA (m$^2$/g)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Table 5. Chemical composition and SSA of the apatites
<p>| | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HAp1</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>82.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAp2</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>109</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAp3</td>
<td>1.57</td>
<td>77.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HAp4</td>
<td>1.68</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SrHAp</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BaHAp</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BaSrHAp</td>
<td>1.64</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CaSrHAp</td>
<td>1.66</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MgHAp</td>
<td>1.65</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.4.2. CaHAp Infra-red spectra

FTIR ATR analysis of the products revealed slightly carbonated (~1 % CO₂) hydroxyapatites. The sorption of Mg, Cu, Zn or Pd ions did not change the structure of apatite. IR spectra for these apatites are shown in Figure 1 and 2. All the IR spectra displayed the characteristic absorption bands of calcium apatite [55]. The P–O bands in the range 1089.2-1026.0 cm⁻¹ and 600.7-661.4 cm⁻¹ are attributed to the asymmetric stretching and bending vibrations of PO₄³⁻ respectively. The peaks at 962.5 cm⁻¹ and 471.7 cm⁻¹ correspond to the symmetric stretching and bending vibrations of PO₄³⁻ respectively. The libration hydroxyl band is observed at 630.7 cm⁻¹ and the –OH stretching vibration at 3570 cm⁻¹ [56, 57].
Fig.1. IR spectra of HAp1 (1), HAp2 (2), HAp3 (3), HAp4 (4), CuHAp3 (5), ZnHAp2 (6), MgHAp (7) and PdHAp2 (8)

Fig.2. IR spectra of CaSrHAp (1), SrHAp (2), BaHAp (3) and BaSrHAp (4)

4.4.3. X-ray data

Powder X-ray diffraction analysis of the samples HAp4, CaSrHAp, SrHAp, BaHAp and MgHAp indicates single phase and good crystallinity. The X-ray diffraction patterns are shown in Figure 3. All the peaks of every motive were indexed in the hexagonal system (P63/m space group) based on the hydroxyapatite model Ca_{10} (PO_4)_6 (OH)_2 (JCPDS 01-084-1998).
Fig. 3. X-ray diffractograms for HAp4, CaSrHAp, SrHAp, BaHAp an MgHAp

4.5. Spectral data of the obtained products $R = H$ (4a), $O-CH_3$ (4b), $N(CH_3)_2$ (4c), and $NO_2$ (4d)

*Ethyl 6-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate* (4a)

$^1$H NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta = 7.62$ (s, 1H, NH), 7.24 (m, 5H, C$_6$H$_5$), 5.51 (s, 1H, NH), 5.31 (s, 1H, CH), 4.02 (q, J=7.2Hz, 2H, OCH$_2$CH$_3$), 2.26 (s, 3H, CH$_3$), 1.05 (t, J=7.2Hz, 3H, CH$_3$).

$^{13}$C NMR (CDCl$_3$): $\delta = 165.6, 153.2, 146.2, 143.7, 128.7, 127.9, 126.5, 101.3, 60.0, 55.7, 18.6, 14.1$.

IR: cm$^{-1}$ 3230, 3110, 1725, 1700, 1638.

HRMS (ESI, [M+Na]$^+$): $C_{14}H_{16}N_2O_3Na$, Calculated 283.1053, Experimental: 283.1050; 1.1 ppm.

*Ethyl 4-(4-methoxyphenyl)-6-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate* (4b)
^1H NMR (CDCl\textsubscript{3}): $\delta$ = 8.06 (s, 1H, NH), 7.18–6.72 (m, 4H, C\textsubscript{6}H\textsubscript{4}), 5.66 (s, 1H, NH), 5.25 (s, 1H, CH), 3.98 (q, J=7.2Hz, 2H, OCH\textsubscript{2}CH\textsubscript{3}), 3.71 (s, 3H, OCH\textsubscript{3}), 2.26 (s, 3H, CH\textsubscript{3}), 1.08 (t, J=7.2Hz, 3H, CH\textsubscript{3}).

^13C NMR (CDCl\textsubscript{3}): $\delta$ = 165.6, 159.2, 153.2, 145.8, 136.1, 127.8, 113.9, 101.6, 59.9, 55.3, 55.2, 18.6, 14.1.

IR: cm\textsuperscript{-1} 3240, 3110, 1725, 1710, 1655.

HRMS (ESI, [M+Na]\textsuperscript{+}): C\textsubscript{14}H\textsubscript{28}N\textsubscript{2}O\textsubscript{4}Na, Calculated 313.1159, Experimental: 313.1155; 1.2 ppm.

**Ethyl 4-(4-(dimethylamino)phenyl)-6-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (4c)**

^1H NMR (CDCl\textsubscript{3}): $\delta$ = 7.21 (s, 1H, NH), 7.10 (d, J=8.2Hz, 2H, C\textsubscript{6}H\textsubscript{4}), 6.58(d, J=8.3Hz, 2H, C\textsubscript{6}H\textsubscript{4}), 5.28 (s, 1H, NH), 5.22 (s, 1H, CH), 4.00 (q, J=7.2Hz, 2H, OCH\textsubscript{2}CH\textsubscript{3}), 2.85 (s, 6H, N(CH\textsubscript{3})\textsubscript{2}), 2.25 (s, 3H, CH\textsubscript{3}), 1.12 (t, J=7.2Hz, 3H, CH\textsubscript{3}).

^13C NMR (CDCl\textsubscript{3}): $\delta$ = 165.9, 152.8, 150.0, 147.7, 133.2, 127.4, 112.4, 100.4, 59.4, 53.9, 43.4, 18.2, 14.5.

IR: cm\textsuperscript{-1} 3340, 3190, 2976, 1706, 1648, 1528.

HRMS (ESI, [M+H]\textsuperscript{+}): C\textsubscript{16}H\textsubscript{22}N\textsubscript{3}O\textsubscript{3}, Calculated 304.1656, Experimental: 304.1653; 0.9 ppm.

**Ethyl 4-(4-nitrophenyl)-6-methyl-2-oxo-4-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydropyrimidine-5-carboxylate (4d)**

^1H NMR (CDCl\textsubscript{3}): $\delta$ = 8.12 (d, J=9.6Hz, 2H, C\textsubscript{6}H\textsubscript{4}), 7.87 (s, 1H, NH), 7.40 (d, J=9.6Hz, 2H, C\textsubscript{6}H\textsubscript{4}), 5.49 (s, 1H, NH), 5.42 (s, 1H, CH), 4.02 (q, J=7.2Hz, 2H, OCH\textsubscript{2}CH\textsubscript{3}), 2.30 (s, 3H, CH\textsubscript{3}), 1.12 (t, J=7.2Hz, 3H, CH\textsubscript{3}).

^13C NMR (CDCl\textsubscript{3}): $\delta$ = 165.1, 152.6, 150.3, 147.5, 146.9, 127.5, 124.1, 100.6, 60.4, 55.2, 18.9, 14.1.

IR: cm\textsuperscript{-1} 3320, 3085, 2986, 1730, 1694, 1588.

HRMS (ESI, [M+Na]\textsuperscript{+}): C\textsubscript{16}H\textsubscript{15}N\textsubscript{3}O\textsubscript{4}Na, Calculated 328.0899, Experimental: 328.0899; 1.5 ppm.

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[51] PANalytical X’Pert Hight Score Plus version 2.0.