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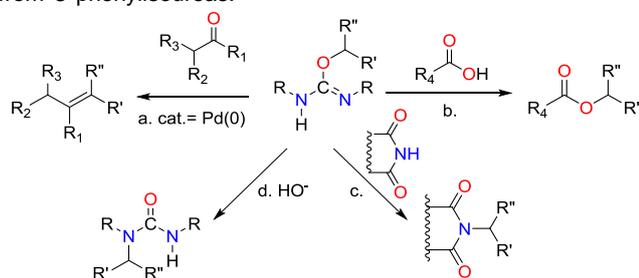
Metal-free and Alkali-metal-catalyzed Synthesis of Isooureas from Alcohols and Carbodiimides

Arnaud Imberdis, Guillaume Lefèvre, Pierre Thuéry, and Thibault Cantat^[a]

Dedicated to Dr. Michel Ephritikhine on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

Abstract: The first addition of alcohols to carbodiimides catalyzed by transition metal-free compounds is reported, using 1,5,7-triazabicyclo[4.4.0]dec-5-ene (TBD) and its alkali metal salts. Isooureas are obtained in short reaction times and high yields, using TBDK. Control of the coordination sphere of potassium with exogenous chelating ligands, combined with mechanistic DFT calculations, demonstrates the role and positive influence of the alkali cation on the kinetics.

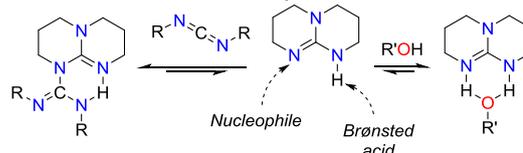
Isomers of ureas, isooureas are common organic compounds used in agriculture (herbicidal activity^[1a] or stimulating growth^[1b]), medicine (stimulating effect on smooth muscles^[1c], anti-inflammatory drugs^[1d]), chemical physics (surfactants^[1e]) and biochemistry^[1f-g]. While ureas are quite acidic ($pK_a = 1$), isooureas are stronger Brønsted bases and their pK_a s range from 6 to 10. Their unique and rich reactivity has been exploited in the palladium-catalyzed olefination of ketones, in the presence of phosphines, and in the *O*- and *N*-alkylation of weak nucleophiles, such as carboxylic acids and imides, respectively (Scheme 1).^[2] Chapman rearrangements enable the formation of *N*-phenylureas from *O*-phenylisooureas.^[2c]



Scheme 1. C-alkylation reaction between isooureas and ketones catalyzed by Pd⁰ in the presence of 1 equiv. PPh₃ (a), *O*-alkylation of carboxylic acids (b), *N*-alkylation of imides (c), Chapman rearrangement (d).

The synthesis of isooureas by addition of an alcohol onto a carbodiimide $RN=C=NR$ has the advantage of being atom efficient and of utilizing readily available starting materials. Yet, carbodiimides are less electrophilic than other heterocumulenes such as isocyanates. Whereas alcohols react at room temperature with isocyanates (to provide carbamates), their reaction with carbodiimides requires a thermal activation or a catalyst. State-of-the-art catalysts are based on transition metal and actinide complexes. Copper (CuCl, CuCl₂, Cu₂O)^[3a-f] and zinc (ZnCl₂) salts^[3g] are reported to act as Lewis acids, able to

enhance the electrophilicity of the carbodiimide reagent. In 2016, Eisen reported new actinide complexes^[4] $[U(N(SiMe_3)_2)_3]$ and $[(Me_3Si)_2N]_2An[k^2(N,C)-CH_2Si(CH_3)_2N(SiMe_3)]$ (An = Th or U)) able to catalyze the formation of isooureas under mild conditions. Mechanistic data suggested that the actinide complexes increase the nucleophilicity of the alcohol reagent by deprotonation, in the coordination sphere of the U^{IV} or Th^{IV} ion. Capitalizing on these mechanistic trends, we describe herein the first transition metal-free catalysts able to promote the addition of alcohols to carbodiimides, using 1,5,7-triazabicyclo[4.4.0]dec-5-ene (TBD) and its alkali metals salts TBDNa and TBDK. Control of the coordination sphere of the alkali metal with exogenous ligands, combined with DFT calculations, offers a new vision on the active role of alkali metal cations in catalysis.

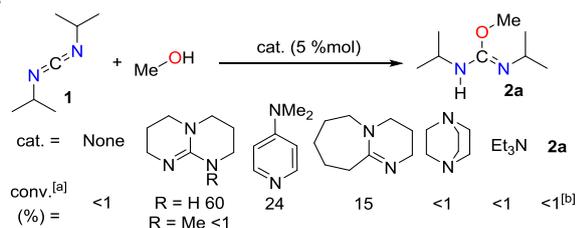


Scheme 2. Ambiphilic activation of alcohols and carbodiimides by TBD.

TBD is a symmetric guanidine combining a nucleophilic N-center and a Lewis acidic N-H group. Hedrick, Waymouth *et al.* showed that TBD can efficiently catalyze the addition of amines onto esters, leading to the formation of amides.^[5a] Interestingly, Méreau *et al.* exemplified, based on DFT calculations, how the ambiphilicity of TBD plays a crucial role in the ring opening reaction of cyclic carbonates.^[5b] Several reports also highlighted the importance of bifunctional H-bonded adducts (involving for example an alcohol, Scheme 2) as key intermediates in guanidine-catalyzed systems, such as Strecker,^[5c] Michael,^[5d] or phospho-Michael^[5e] reactions.^[5f] TBD is also an ideal candidate for the activation of both alcohols and carbodiimides and our group reported the activation of alcohols and their subsequent addition to CO₂, under stoichiometric conditions.^[6a] In addition, TBD reacts with a variety of heterocumulenes, including carbodiimides, to yield stabilized adducts (Scheme 2).^[6b] The potential of TBD to serve as a catalyst in the formation of isooureas from alcohols and carbodiimides was hence tested by reacting methanol and diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC), in the presence of 5.0 mol% TBD, in benzene. After 24 h at 75 °C, the *O*-methylisoourea **2a** was formed in 60 % yield, according to the ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of the crude mixture. This result represents the first example of a metal-free catalytic synthesis of isooureas. In contrast, no conversion of the starting materials was noticed in the absence of TBD (Scheme 3). **2a** displayed no catalytic activity, showing that the process is not autocatalytic. Tertiary amines DABCO and Et₃N provided only traces of **2a**, while DMAP and DBU afforded **2a** in low 15-24 % yields. Interestingly, the N-H functionality of TBD is crucial to maintain the catalytic activity as

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the methylated congener Me-TBD did not catalyze the formation of **2a**.^[7]



Scheme 3. Catalyst screening for the addition of methanol onto DIC. Reaction conditions: 0.5 mmol DIC, 0.5 mmol MeOH, 25 μ mol catalyst (5 mol%), 600 μ L C₆D₆, 24 h, 75 °C. [a] Determined by ¹H NMR of the crude reaction mixture. [b] Reaction time: 3 days.

Table 1. Catalytic reactions of DIC (**1**) and DTC (**3**) with alcohols, mediated by TBD^[a]

| Entry | R | R'OH | Time | Conv. (%) ^[b] |
|-------|-------------------|---------------------|------------|--------------------------|
| 1 | iPr | MeOH | 24 h (3 d) | 60 (90) (2a) |
| 2 | | EtOH | 24 h (3 d) | 14 (2b) |
| 3 | | iPrOH | 24 h (3 d) | 5 (9) (2c) |
| 4 | (1 , DIC) | tBuOH | 3 d | <1 (2d) |
| 5 | | PhOH ^[c] | 6 h | 50 (2e) |
| 6 | pTolyl | MeOH | 24 h (3 d) | 73 (94) (4a) |
| 7 | | EtOH | 24 h (3 d) | 57 (86) (4b) |
| 8 | | iPrOH | 24 h (3 d) | 43 (68) (4c) |
| 9 | (3 , DTC) | tBuOH | 3d | <1 (4d) |
| 10 | | PhOH | 6 h | 93 (4e) |

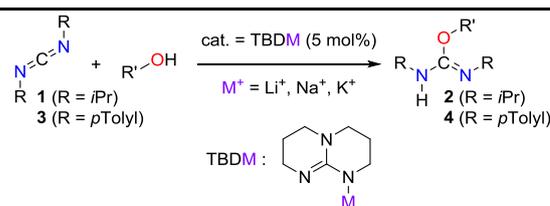
[a] Reaction conditions: 0.25 mmol carbodiimide, 0.25 mmol alcohol, 13 μ mol TBD (5 mol%), 600 μ L C₆D₆, 75 °C. [b] Determined by ¹H NMR of the crude reaction mixture. [c] 44% yield was observed without catalyst in 6 h and 50% maximum yield was observed at 75 °C overnight, in agreement with the formation of the adduct [**2eH**]⁺[PhO⁻], as observed by Lloyd-Jones *et al.*^[2c]

The scope of the reaction was further explored with two representative carbodiimides: diisopropylcarbodiimide (DIC) and N,N'-1,3-di-*p*-tolylcarbodiimide (DTC) (Table 1). The aromatic carbodiimide DTC is more reactive than DIC, due to its greater electrophilicity and, for example, isourea **4a** was obtained in 73 % yield after 24 h at 75 °C (vs 60 % yield for **2a**). The reaction is sensitive to the steric congestion on the alcohol and the yield decreased from 73 % to 57 and 43 % upon addition of DTC to methanol, ethanol and isopropanol, respectively. Nonetheless, increased reaction times (3 days) enabled the formation of **4a-c** in good yields (68-94 %). The isopropyl congeners **2a-c** were obtained in 9-90 % yield. tBuOH was found unreactive under the applied reaction conditions, regardless the nature of the carbodiimide (Entries 4 and 9 in Table 1). The formation of both DIC- and DTC-derived O-phenylisoureas (resp. **2e** and **4e**) using phenol was performed with moderate to excellent yields (50% and 93%, Entries 5 and 10, Table 1).

As TBD has a pK_a of 26 (in acetonitrile) somewhat lower than aliphatic alcohols, the catalytic activity of the parent alkali salts (TBDM, M = Li, Na, K) was thus tested, reasoning that these

stronger bases would facilitate the activation of the alcohol. Interestingly, while TBDM salts have been used as ligands in coordination chemistry, they have not been utilized as catalysts so far.^[8] To our delight, tBuOH was converted to **2d** in 55 % yield, after 3 days, when reacted with DIC, in the presence of TBDLi. The sodium and potassium salts TBDNa and TBDK exhibited an increased reactivity, enabling the formation of **2d** in >57 % yield after only 5 h at 75 °C (Entries 2 and 3 in Table 2).

Table 2. Catalytic reactions of DIC and DTC with alcohols mediated by alkali TBD salts^[a]



| Entry | R | R'OH | Catalyst (TBDM) | Time | Conv. (%) ^[b] |
|-------|----------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | iPr | (1, DIC) | TBDLi | 5 h | <1 (55 ^[d]) (2d) |
| 2 | | | TBDNa | 5 h | 58 (2d) |
| 3 | | | TBDK | 5 h | 57 (2d) |
| 4 | | | [TBD][(18-C-6)K] | 5 h | 55 (2d) |
| 5 | | | [TBD][(2,2,2-B)K] | 5 h | 4 (2d) |
| 6 | iPr | MeOH | TBDK | 1 h | 93 (2a) |
| 7 | | EtOH | TBDK | 1 h | 97 (2b) |
| 8 | | iPrOH | TBDK ^[c] | 2 h | 97 (2b) |
| 9 | (1, DIC) | iPrOH | TBDK | 1 h | 98 [82] (2c) |
| 10 | | PhOH | TBDK | 6 h | 50 (2e) |
| 11 | | nC ₁₂ H ₂₅ OH | TBDK | 1 h | 99 (2f) |
| 12 | pTolyl | MeOH | TBDK | 1 h | 92 (4a) |
| 13 | | EtOH | TBDK | 1 h | 91 (4b) |
| 14 | | iPrOH | TBDK | 1 h | 88 (4c) |
| 15 | (3, DTC) | tBuOH | TBDK | 6 h | 80 [76] (4d) |
| 16 | | PhOH | TBDK | 1 h | 78 (4e) |

[a] Reaction conditions: 0.25 mmol carbodiimide, 0.25 mmol R'OH, 13 μ mol catalyst (5 mol%), 600 μ L C₆D₆, 75 °C. [b] Determined by ¹H NMR of the crude reaction mixture, isolated yield in square brackets. [c] Only 1 mol% of TBDK was used. [d] Reaction time: 3 d.

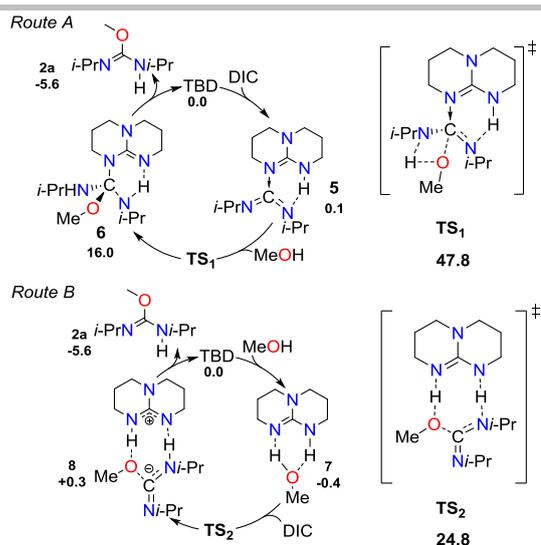
Overall, TBDK exhibited an excellent catalytic activity in the conversion of the investigated alcohols, both with DIC and DTC, and isoureas **2a-d**, **2f**, and **4a-e** were obtained in >78 % yield within hours at 75 °C (Table 2). This transition metal-free catalyst hence displays a somewhat greater catalytic activity than the uranium and thorium silylamides. For instance, the O-ethylisourea **2b** is formed in 97 % yield from ethanol and DIC, in the presence of 1 mol% TBDK, after 2 h at 75 °C. Under the same conditions, a yield of 83 % was measured with U[N(SiMe₃)₂]₃ as a catalyst (1 mol%) and a reaction time of 12 h.^[4b] The activity of TBDK prompted us to investigate the synthesis of a guanidine by addition of diethylamine onto DIC. A modest 21 % yield was noted after 24h, which is in the same range than the yields reported by Eisen with actinide-based catalysts (23-31%).^[4b]

The difference in reactivity between TBDLi and TBDK suggests that the alkali cation plays a significant role in the catalytic activity. Although alkali metal salts are rarely used as catalysts, MeONa,

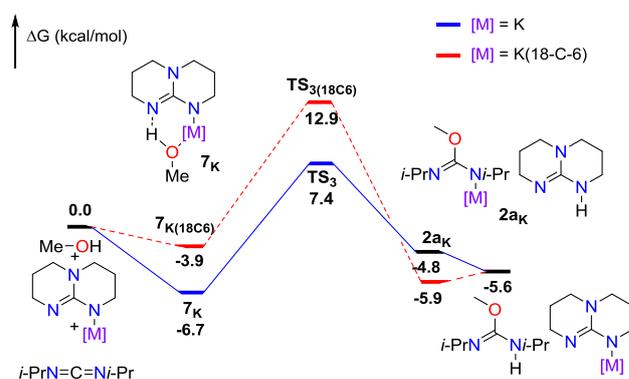
MeOK, and NaOH have been reported to catalyze transamidation and transesterification reactions^[9] and the Meerwein-Ponndorf-Verley hydrogen transfer^[10]. Yet, the catalytic role of alkali cations is generally overlooked. It is arguable that alkali cations are not simple spectator counter ions and Walsh *et al.* recently exploited cation- π interactions to control the regiochemistry of cross-coupling reactions with bimetallic Pd/K catalysts.^[11] In this context, the influence of chelating ligands, namely the 18-C-6 crown ether and the 2,2,2-B cryptand, was investigated to tune the coordination environment of potassium and modify its Lewis acidity. Both 18-C-6 and 2,2,2-B form stable complexes with K⁺ ($K > 10^6$).^[12] Yet, 2,2,2-B saturates the coordination sphere of K⁺ (coordination number CN=8), when the (18-C-6)K⁺ complex has a CN of 6. Interestingly, while the addition of the 18-C-6 crown did not impact the activity of TBDK, the presence of the 2,2,2-B cryptand completely cancels it out (Entry 5 in Table 2), thereby demonstrating the positive influence of the Lewis acidity of K⁺ on the kinetics.

From a mechanistic perspective, two pathways may account for the catalytic behaviour of TBD (Scheme 4). In a first option (Route A), the nitrogen base forms an adduct with the carbodiimide prior to the addition of the alcohol. Experimentally, the formation of a stable bis-guanidine **5** has indeed been characterized recently by our group from DIC and TBD.^[6b] Nonetheless, DFT calculations suggest a high energy barrier of $\Delta G^\ddagger = 47.8$ kcal.mol⁻¹ for this route, *via* **TS**₁ (see SI for computation details). This activation energy is incompatible with a catalytic reaction proceeding at 75 °C and it is higher in energy than the non-catalytic path ($\Delta G^\ddagger = 35.8$ kcal.mol⁻¹, see SI). Alternatively, a catalytic cycle based on the activation of methanol (**7**) and the subsequent addition to DIC (Route B) only involves an activation barrier of $\Delta G^\ddagger = 25.2$ kcal.mol⁻¹. In the corresponding transition state (**TS**₂), the O-H functionality is activated by the basic N-center of guanidine while an H-bond forms between the N-H group of TBD and the DIC electrophile. **TS**₂ connects to the zwitterion **8** which in turns releases the O-methylisourea **2a** and TBD, with an overall energy balance of -5.6 kcal.mol⁻¹.^[13] This chemical behavior explains the need for an ambiphilic catalyst, as noted from the comparison of TBD and Me-TBD (Scheme 3). This highlights again the key role of H-bonded bifunctional adducts in the course of guanidine-catalyzed systems (Scheme 2).^[5c-f]

Replacing the N-H group of TBD with an N-K functionality significantly boosted the catalytic activity. Addition of TBDK to methanol was computed to form a stable adduct, **7**_K ($\Delta G = -6.7$ kcal.mol⁻¹), whereas the deprotonation of MeOH with TBDK is endergonic ($\Delta G = 3.5$ kcal.mol⁻¹) (Scheme 5 and Figure S37).^[14] Reaction of **7**_K with DIC then proceeds *via* **TS**₃, which lies 7.4 kcal.mol⁻¹ above the reactants. The resulting energy span is thus low, at 14.1 kcal.mol⁻¹, *i.e.* 10.7 kcal.mol⁻¹ smaller than the corresponding span with TBD. Experimentally, the quantitative formation of **7**_K was observed by ¹H and ¹³C NMR when MeOH was added to a benzene-*d*₆ solution of TBDK. Interestingly, no reaction occurs when one equiv. of DIC was added, in line with the potential energy surface depicted in Scheme 5, which shows that **7**_K is more stable than isourea **2a**. Catalytic conditions must thus be utilized to observe turnover and addition of a second equiv. methanol indeed resulted in the formation of **2a** along with **7**_K within 1 h (see SI).



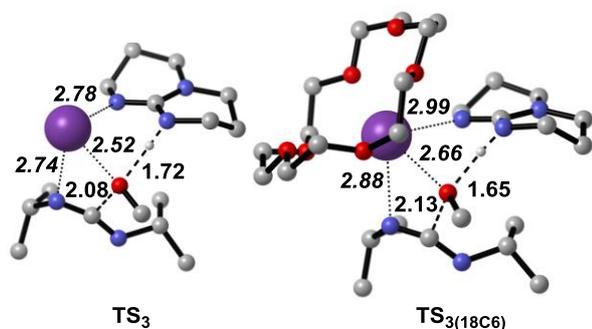
Scheme 4. Insertion of MeOH onto DIC catalyzed by TBD. Computed Gibbs free energies in kcal.mol⁻¹ at the M052x/6-311++G** / PCM level of theory.



Scheme 5. Insertion of MeOH onto DIC catalyzed by TBDK in the presence or the absence of 18-C-6 crown ether. Computed free energies in kcal.mol⁻¹ at the M052x/6-311++G** (C, H, O, N); 6-31+G* (K) / PCM level of theory.

TS₃ shows that the guanidinate catalyst activates the O-H bond of the alcohol, thereby increasing its nucleophilicity. At the same time, the potassium cation coordinates to the three main reagents, TBD⁻, MeOH and DIC and facilitates the formation of the O-C bond. This ambiphilic behavior requires three coordination sites on the alkali metal. To determine the influence of the Lewis acidity of the alkali cation on the position of **TS**₃, calculations were reproduced with a (18-C-6)K⁺ environment (Scheme 5). The decreased Lewis acidity of (18-C-6)K⁺ leads to longer O-K and N-K bonds (Scheme 6) and results in a somewhat higher transition state at 12.9 kcal.mol⁻¹ but also in a destabilization of the adduct between TBDK(18-C-6) and MeOH ($\Delta G = -3.9$ kcal.mol⁻¹). In consequence, the corresponding span remains low, at 16.8 kcal.mol⁻¹. In contrast, when the potential energy surface is computed in the absence of K⁺ the span increases to 37.9 kcal.mol⁻¹, *i.e.* 2.1 kcal.mol⁻¹ higher than the non-catalytic reaction (see SI). These calculations clearly explain the influence of chelating ligands on the catalytic activity of TBDK: while 18-C-6 doesn't affect the efficiency of the transformation, saturation of the coordination sphere of K⁺ with the cryptand 2,2,2-B quenches the activity of TBDK.^[15]

In conclusion, we have described the first transition metal-free catalysts able to promote the formation of isoureas by addition of alcohols to carbodiimides. The TBD guanidine and its alkali metal salts are efficient catalysts and their ambiphilic character enables the activation of the alcohol nucleophile through H-bonding to the basic guanidine and activation of the carbodiimide electrophile, by coordination to the alkali cation or the proton of TBD.



Scheme 6. Computed transition states with TBDK in the presence or the absence of 18-C-6 crown ether. Bond lengths in the coordination sphere of K⁺ are in italics. Distances in Angstrom (Å). Graphic representation by CYLview.^[16]

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Keywords: organocatalysis • alkali metals • isoureas • density functional theory calculations • carbodiimides

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- [13] The hypothesis of an auto-catalytic reaction implying an isourea as a proton shuttle was also ruled out due to a high barrier ($\Delta G^\ddagger = 30.6 \text{ kcal.mol}^{-1}$, see SI), in line with the experimental results (Scheme 3).
- [14] Kinetic studies monitored by ¹H NMR spectroscopy revealed that the rate-determining step of the overall process follows a first-order behavior in catalyst (see SI), which led us to consider one active TBDK in the DFT computational analysis.
- [15] In order to take into account a possible role of benzene coordination on the K⁺ cation in the TBDK-catalyzed pathways, the corresponding surfaces involving the solvated ($\eta^6\text{-C}_6\text{H}_6$)K⁺ cation have been computed (see SI). Benzene coordination only led to a negligible increase of the energy span by 0.8 kcal.mol⁻¹.
- [16] C. Y. Legault, CYLview, 1.0b, Université de Sherbrooke, **2009**, <http://www.cylview.org>.