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## SYNFACTS Highlights in Chemical Synthesis

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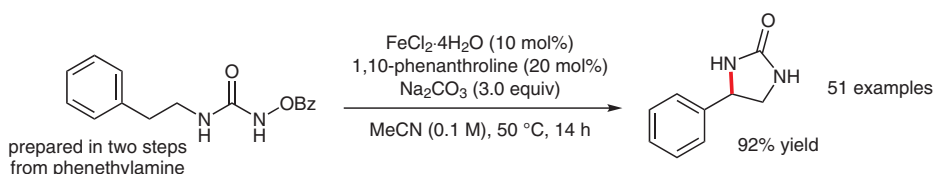
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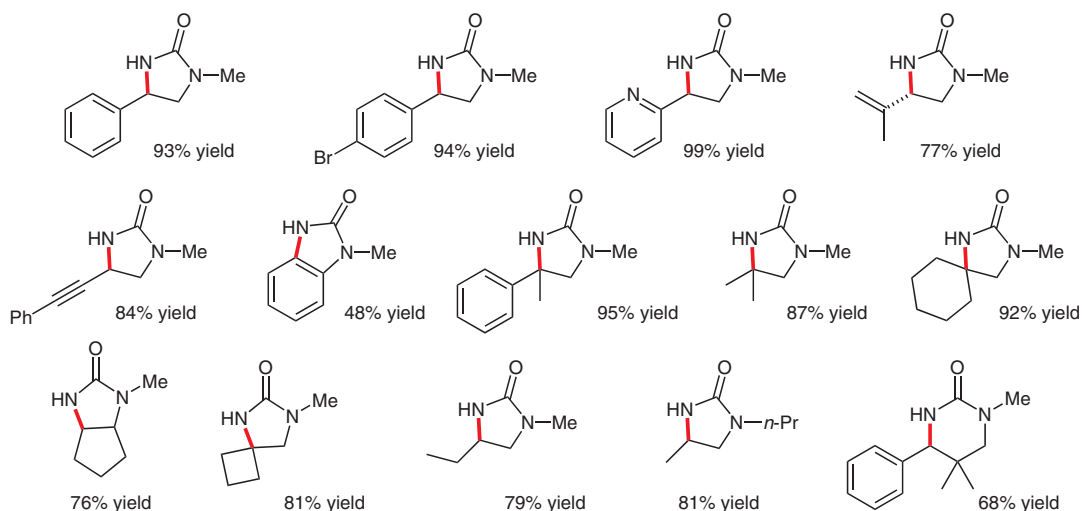
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Efficient Amination of Activated and Non-Activated C(sp<sup>3</sup>)-H Bonds with a Simple Iron-Phenanthroline Catalyst  
*Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2021**, *60*, 6314–6319, DOI: 10.1002/anie.202013687.

## Preparation of Imidazolidine-2-ones from N-Benzoyloxyureas by C–H Amination



### Representative examples:



**Significance:** An iron-catalyzed method for the intramolecular amination of C–H bonds to form imidazolidine-2-ones from N-benzoyloxyureas is described. This report is the first example of an iron-catalyzed C–H amination employing N-benzoyloxyureas, which are prepared in two steps from the corresponding amines. The reaction is postulated to proceed through an iron nitrenoid intermediate that undergoes a 1,5-hydrogen atom transfer followed by a radical rebound to form the new C–N bond. Related iron-catalyzed C–H amination reactions are known but often require the use of organic azides, elaborate ligands, and/or hypervalent iodide reagents. The present method is very practical; the iron source and ligand are both inexpensive and readily available, and the reaction is insensitive to air or moisture and is scalable to 1 mmol.

**Comment:** Imidazolidin-2-ones are structural features of many pharmaceuticals, and new efficient methods for their construction are of interest. This method exhibits a broad scope in terms of the types of C–H bonds that will engage in the C–H amination process, providing access to a wide variety of imidazolidine-2-one products. For example, in addition to C(sp<sup>3</sup>)-H bonds activated by a  $\pi$ -system (secondary and tertiary benzylic, allylic, or propargylic), non-activated secondary and tertiary C(sp<sup>3</sup>)-H bonds as well as a C(sp<sup>2</sup>)-H bond also performed well in this reaction. Additionally, the mild reaction conditions are tolerant of a variety of functional groups, including esters, an unprotected N–H, aryl halides, and a pyridine.

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