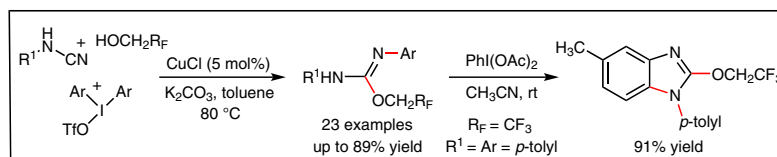


An Efficient Protocol for the Synthesis of *O*-Fluoroalkylisoureas through Copper-Catalysed, Three-Component Reaction of Cyanamides, Fluoroalcohols and Diaryliodonium Triflates

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Abstract A copper-catalysed, three-component reaction involving cyanamides, fluoroalcohols and diaryliodonium triflates is disclosed for the synthesis of *O*-fluoroalkylisoureas. Various *O*-fluoroalkylisoureas were obtained in good yields by using simple and readily available substrates. Moreover, C–H activation of *O*-fluoroalkylisoureas mediated by PhI(OAc)₂ was established to obtain 2-fluoroalkoxybenzimidazoles in high yields at room temperature.

Key words copper-catalysis, three-component reaction, *O*-fluoroalkylisourea, 2-alkoxybenzimidazole, C–H activation

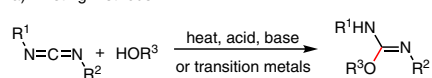
Isoureas, an important class of versatile organic reagent, have been widely used as guanyating and alkylating agents.¹ Additionally, they are key precursors for constructing various bioactive molecules, such as the hypertension drug Candesartan,² glucocerebrosidase inhibitor fused oxazolidin-2-imines and nanomolar enzyme activity enhancer spiro oxazolidin-2-imines.³ Despite their widespread applications, only a limited number of synthetic routes to isoureas have been reported, mainly relying on nucleophilic addition of alcohols to carbodiimides (Scheme 1, a). Initially, thermal acid- or base-promoted reactions were developed by Stieglitz⁴ and Dains,⁵ which are only suitable for the synthesis of *N*-arylisoureas. Subsequently,

copper and zinc catalysts were used to promote the reaction by Däbritz⁶ and Schmidt,⁷ respectively, providing more efficient routes for the preparation of both *N*-arylisoureas and *N*-alkylisoureas. Recently, uranium and thorium amide catalysts have also been applied to the reaction, which is reported by Eisen to be a highly efficient synthetic protocol.⁸ These approaches are all similar, and more diverse methodologies involving simple and easily available starting materials are clearly required for the synthesis of isoureas.

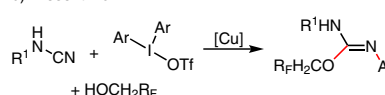
Inspired by our work on transition-metal-catalysed multicomponent reactions for the synthesis of *N*-molecules,⁹ we have recently developed a copper-catalysed, three-component reaction of cyanamides, amines and diaryliodoniums for the synthesis of guanidines. Here, an extension of this methodology to fluoroalcohols was explored for the rapid synthesis of *O*-fluoroalkylisoureas that can be useful synthons for potentially bioactive cyclic fluoro-isoureas¹⁰ (Scheme 1, b).

We started our study by investigating the reaction of *p*-tolylcyanamide (**1a**), di(*p*-tolyl)iodonium triflate (**2a**) and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (**3a**) in the presence of K₂CO₃ using CuCl (5 mol%) as catalyst with bipy (2,2'-bipyridyl) in toluene at 80 °C under N₂ for 2 h (Table 1, entry 1). Gratifyingly, the reaction afforded the desired isourea **4a** in 62% yield, and the reaction under air produced **4a** in 47% yield (entry 2). The reaction conditions including bases, solvents, ligands, and copper catalysts were then screened in detail (Table 1). Other bases such as NaHCO₃, Cs₂CO₃, K₃PO₄,

a) Existing methods:



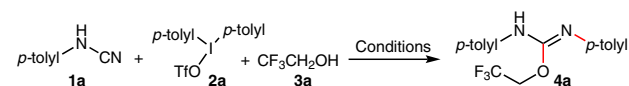
b) Present work:



Scheme 1 Approaches to the synthesis of isoureas

t-BuOK and Et₃N all afforded inferior yields (entries 3–7), and the reaction without base did not produce any product (entry 8).

Table 1 Optimization of Reaction Conditions^a



Entry	Base	Solvent	L	Cat.	Yield (%) ^b
1	K ₂ CO ₃	toluene	Bipy	CuCl	62
2 ^c	K ₂ CO ₃	toluene	Bipy	CuCl	47
3	NaHCO ₃	toluene	Bipy	CuCl	22
4	Cs ₂ CO ₃	toluene	Bipy	CuCl	52
5	K ₃ PO ₄	toluene	Bipy	CuCl	33
6	<i>t</i> -BuOK	toluene	Bipy	CuCl	46
7	Et ₃ N	toluene	Bipy	CuCl	28
8	–	toluene	Bipy	CuCl	0
9	K ₂ CO ₃	dioxane	Bipy	CuCl	26
10	K ₂ CO ₃	DMSO	Bipy	CuCl	20
11	K ₂ CO ₃	H ₂ O	Bipy	CuCl	25
12	K ₂ CO ₃	DMF	Bipy	CuCl	22
13	K ₂ CO ₃	THF	Bipy	CuCl	31
14	K ₂ CO ₃	toluene	1,10-Phen	CuCl	31
15	K ₂ CO ₃	toluene	PPh ₃	CuCl	61
16	K ₂ CO ₃	toluene	–	CuCl	65
17	K ₂ CO ₃	toluene	–	CuBr	54
18	K ₂ CO ₃	toluene	–	CuI	53
19 ^d	K ₂ CO ₃	toluene	–	CuCl	64
20	K ₂ CO ₃	toluene	–	–	0
21 ^e	K ₂ CO ₃	toluene	–	CuCl	51
22 ^f	K ₂ CO ₃	toluene	–	CuCl	48

^a Reaction conditions: *p*-tolylcyanamide **1a** (0.3 mmol), di(*p*-tolyl)iodonium triflate **2a** (0.3 mmol), 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol **3a** (0.2 mmol), copper salt (0.01 mmol), solvent (1.0 mL), stirred under N₂, 80 °C, 2 h.

^b Isolated yield.

^c The reaction was performed under air.

^d CuCl (0.02 mmol) was used.

^e Ratio **1a/2a/3a**=1:1.5:1.5.

^f Ratio **1a/2a/3a**=1:1:1.5.

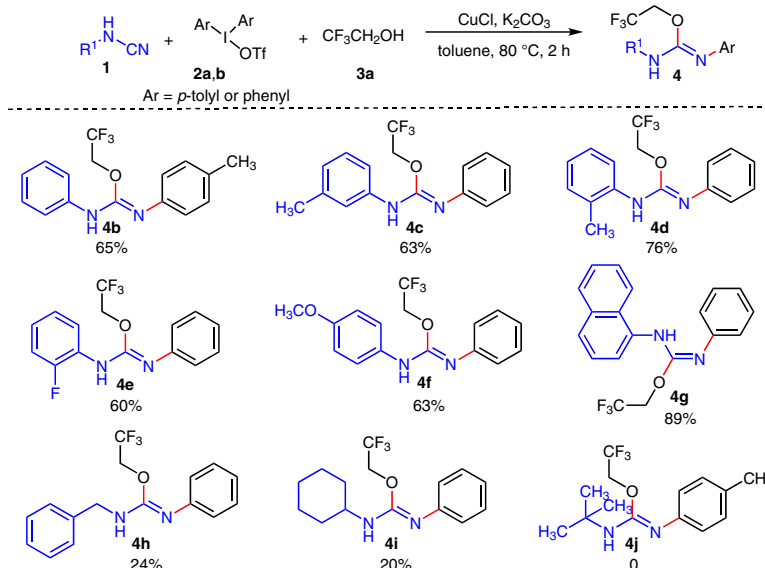
Replacing toluene with other solvents such as dioxane, DMSO, H₂O, DMF or THF did not improve the reaction yield (Table 1, entries 9–13). The reactions with 1,10-phen or PPh₃ as ligands did not provide higher yields (entries 14 and 15), and the reaction without ligand afforded a slightly higher yield (entry 16). Other catalysts such as CuBr and CuI were inferior to CuCl (entries 17 and 18). Increasing the amount of CuCl (10 mol%) did not enhance the reaction yield (entry 19), and the absence of copper catalyst led to no desired isourea formation (entry 20). Finally, the sub-

strate ratios (**1a/2a/3a**=1.5:1.5:1, 1:1.5:1.5, 1:1:1.5) were explored (entries 16, 21 and 22), and the **1a/2a/3a**=1.5:1.5:1 ratio was found to be optimal.

With the optimised reaction conditions in hand, the scope of the reaction with respect to cyanamide was evaluated (Scheme 2). Phenylcyanamide gave 65% yield of **4b**, and *m*- and *o*-tolyl cyanamides also formed the corresponding isoureas **4c** and **4d**, respectively, in good yields. Arylcyanamides with either electron-withdrawing or electron-donating groups likewise provided **4e** and **4f** in comparably good yields. Impressively, 1-nathylcyanamide afforded the desired product **4g** in high yield. Additionally, some aliphatic cyanamides were found to be suitable for the reaction. However, low yields were obtained for aliphatic cyanamides, as the cross-coupling products of the aliphatic cyanamides and di(*p*-tolyl)iodonium triflate were found to be major products.¹¹ For instance, benzylcyanamide and cyclohexylcyanamide both produced the corresponding isoureas **4h** and **4i** with 24% and 20% yield, respectively, and *t*-butylcyanamide did not afford any of desired product **4j**, which is probably due to the extreme steric hindrance of the *t*-butyl group.

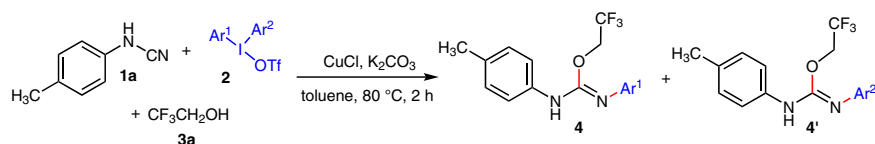
A variety of the diaryliodonium triflates was then examined, as shown in Table 2. Symmetric diaryliodoniums with either electron-poor or electron-rich aryls produced the desired isoureas in good yields (entries 1–4). For example, di(*p*-chlorophenyl)iodonium triflate and di[*p*-(*t*-butyl)phenyl]iodonium triflate gave 63% and 55% yield, respectively (entries 2 and 4). The reactions of sterically hindered di(2,5-dimethylphenyl)iodonium triflate and di(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)iodonium triflate furnished the desired products in higher yields (entries 5 and 6), because the side reactions between cyanamides and sterically hindered diaryliodoniums were reduced. For the unsymmetrical diaryliodonium triflates, the reactions provide good yields comparable to those with symmetrical diaryliodoniums triflates. The phenyliodonium triflates with *p*-(*t*-butyl)phenyl and *p*-iodophenyl both afforded a mixture of products with low chemoselectivities (entries 7 and 8). Interestingly, phenyl(*p*-NO₂-phenyl)iodonium only produced a single product **4q'** in low yield (entry 9). Phenyl(2,5-dimethylphenyl)iodonium triflate yielded two products **4n** and **4n'** in 1.7:1 ratio (entry 10). These results suggest that the more electron-rich and bulkier aryl groups of the unsymmetrical diaryliodoniums were preferable transferred in this three-component reaction.

Finally, the scope of the reaction with respect to alcohol was explored (Scheme 3). We were pleased to find that the protocol was tolerant of many fluorine-substituted alcohols. Both mono- and di-fluoroethanols delivered the corresponding products **4r** and **4s** in 49% and 63% yield, respectively. 1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoro-2-propanol furnished the desired product **4t** in moderate yield (51%).



Scheme 2 Scope of the reaction with respect to cyanamide. *Reagents and conditions:* Cyanamide **1**/diaryliodonium triflate (**2a** or **2b**)/2,2,2-trifluoroethanol **3a** [**1**/**2a** (or **2b**)/**3a**=1.5:1.5:1.0], CuCl (0.05 equiv), K₂CO₃ (2.25 equiv).

Table 2 Scope of the Reaction with Respect to Diaryliodonium Triflate^a



Entry	Ar ¹	Ar ²	4/4' (ratio)	Yield (%) ^b
1	C ₆ H ₅	C ₆ H ₅	4b /– (–)	67
2	4-ClC ₆ H ₄	4-ClC ₆ H ₄	4k /– (–)	63
3	4-BrC ₆ H ₄	4-BrC ₆ H ₄	4l /– (–)	35
4	4-(<i>t</i> -butyl)C ₆ H ₄	4-(<i>t</i> -butyl)C ₆ H ₄	4m /– (–)	55
5	2,5-(CH ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃	2,5-(CH ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃	4n /– (–)	76
6	2,4,6-(CH ₃) ₃ C ₆ H ₂	2,4,6-(CH ₃) ₃ C ₆ H ₂	4o /– (–)	73
7	4-(<i>t</i> -butyl)C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	4m / 4m' (1.5:1) ^c	64
8	4-IC ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	4p / 4p' (1:1.1) ^c	61
9	4-NO ₂ C ₆ H ₄	C ₆ H ₅	4q / 4q' (0:1)	32
10	2,5-(CH ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃	C ₆ H ₅	4n / 4n' (1.7:1)	70

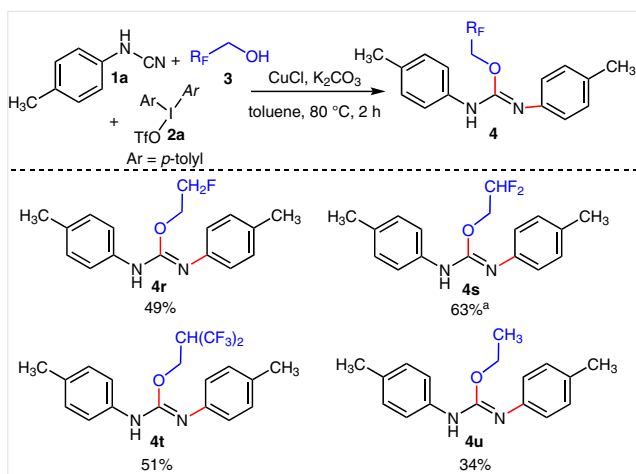
^a Reaction conditions: *p*-tolylcyanamide **1a**/diaryliodonium triflate **2**/2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (**3a**) (**1a**/**2**/**3a**=1.5:1.5:1.0), CuCl (0.05 equiv), K₂CO₃ (2.25 equiv).

^b Isolated yield.

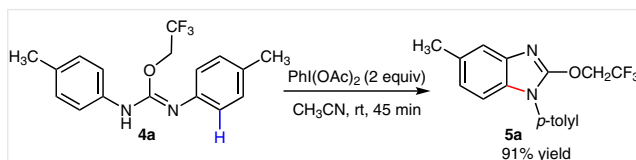
^c Ratio based on ¹H NMR spectroscopic analysis.

Moreover, ethanol was found to be suitable for the reaction, although a low yield of **4u** was obtained (34%), indicating that fluorine plays an important role in activation of the alcohol (**4r** vs. **4s** vs. **4u**). The reaction of phenol was complex, with formation of unidentified products.

Considering 2-alkoxybenzimidazole is the core of the hypertension drug candesartan,² the C–H activation of the isoureas was explored for the synthesis of 2-fluoroalkoxybenzimidazoles, which may have interesting bioactivities (Scheme 4).¹⁰



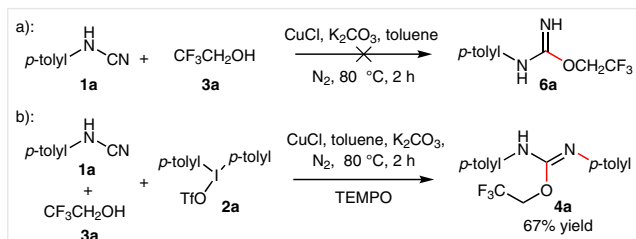
Scheme 3 Scope of the reaction with respect to fluoroalcohol. Reagents and conditions: *p*-tolylcyanamide **1a**/di(*p*-tolyl)iodonium triflate **2a**/alcohol **3** (**1a**/**2a**/**3**=1.5:1.5:1.0), CuCl (0.05 equiv), K₂CO₃ (2.25 equiv). ^a With di(*p*-tolyl)cyanamide, yield based on ¹H NMR spectroscopic analysis.



Scheme 4 PhI(OAc)₂-promoted C–H activation of isoureas for the synthesis of 2-alkoxybenzimidazoles

We were pleased to find that the C–H activation of isourea **4a** can be mediated by PhI(OAc)₂ to form 2-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)benzimidazole **5a** in 91% yield at room temperature. The mild reaction conditions of this protocol mean that it could potentially have wide application.

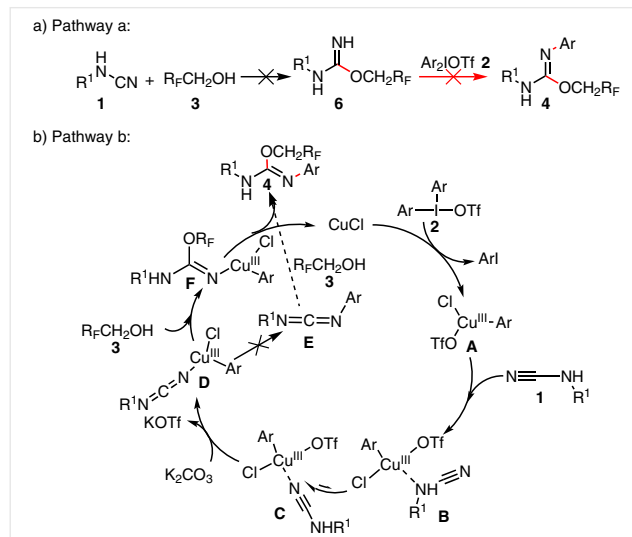
Control experiments were also carried out for mechanistic studies. Nucleophilic addition of *p*-tolylcyanamide (**1a**) and 2,2,2-trifluoroethanol (**3a**) did not take place under the optimal conditions, with most of the *p*-tolylcyanamide being recovered (Scheme 5a).



Scheme 5 Control experiments for mechanistic insight

In addition, the nucleophilic addition product **6** was not detected during the three-component reaction. Together, these results suggest that the reaction pathway involving

nucleophilic addition of cyanamide **1** and fluoroalcohol **3** followed by C–N coupling with diaryliodonium triflate **2** is unlikely (Scheme 6, a).



Scheme 6 Proposed reaction mechanism

The addition of the radical inhibitor 2,2,6,6-tetramethylpiperidine-1-oxyl (TEMPO) did not reduce product formation (Scheme 5, b), ruling out a radical process.¹² Thus, a plausible pathway is proposed (Scheme 6, b), involving oxidative addition of diaryliodonium triflate **2** with CuCl,¹³ followed by coordination with cyanamide **1** and isomerisation promoted by K₂CO₃ to form intermediate **D**. Then, **D** may undergo reductive elimination and nucleophilic addition with fluoroalcohol **3** to generate the desired product **4** via intermediate **E** or **F**. The N-arylation products of diarylcyanamides have been proposed as intermediates for the copper-catalysed, three-component reaction of diarylcyanamides, diaryliodoniums and H₂O.¹⁴ However, the N-arylation product **E** is barely detected in this reaction. Thus, it is reasonable to conclude that the desired product is produced via intermediate **F**.

In summary, an efficient copper-catalysed, three-component reaction of cyanamide, fluoroalcohol and diaryliodonium triflate has been developed for the synthesis of *O*-fluoroalkylisoureas in good yields. The use of simple and readily available starting materials is a major practical advantage of this protocol. In addition, the PhI(OAc)₂-promoted C–H activation of *O*-fluoroalkoxyisoureas provides a convenient access to potentially valuable 2-fluoroalkoxybenzimidazoles. Further exploration of such three-component reactions to expand the diversity of this methodology is under way in our laboratory.

¹H NMR spectra were recorded at 400 MHz or 500 MHz with a Bruker AC-500 spectrometer. ¹³C NMR spectra were similarly recorded at 101 MHz or 125 MHz. Chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) relative to residual proton signals in CDCl₃ (δ = 7.26, 77.00 ppm). Coupling constants (J) are reported in Hertz (Hz) and refer to apparent multiplicities; the following abbreviations are used: s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), quin (quintet), sept (septet), hept (heptet), m (multiplet), br (broad signal). Because of the presence of tautomers, we found that some ¹³C NMR signals were barely detectable for some isoureas, guanidines,¹⁴ and isothioureas;¹⁵ only clear signals are reported. Additionally, the total number of ¹³C NMR signals is more than the total number of non-equivalent carbon atoms in some isoureas, which may be due to the presence of *E/Z* isomers. Mass spectra were obtained either from an LCMS-IT-TOF (ESI or APCI) using positive or negative electron spray (ES⁺ or ES⁻), or from high-resolution mass spectra (HRMS). Flash chromatography was performed using SDS silica gel 60 (35–70 μ m). Preparative thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was carried out on 20 \times 20 cm plates with a layer thickness of 0.5 or 1 mm (SDS Silicage I60 F254).

All reagents were obtained from commercial suppliers unless otherwise stated. When necessary, organic solvents were routinely dried and/or distilled prior to use and stored over molecular sieves under argon. The starting cyanamides¹⁶ and diaryliodonium triflates¹⁷ are known and were prepared according to the reported procedures.

Synthesis of O-Fluoroalkylisoureas through Copper-Catalysed, Three-Component Reaction of Cyanamides, Fluoroalcohols and Diaryliodonium Triflates; General Procedure

To a round-bottom sidearm flask, CuCl (0.01 mmol, 0.05 equiv), cyanamide **1** (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv), diaryliodonium triflate **2** (0.3 mmol, 1.5 equiv), and K₂CO₃ (0.45 mmol, 2.25 equiv) were sequentially added, and the vessel was degassed and backfilled with nitrogen (balloon). Toluene (1 mL) and fluoroalcohol **3** (0.2 mmol, 1 equiv) were added and the mixture was heated to 80 °C, with stirring for 2 h. The mixture was cooled, the reaction was quenched with water and the mixture was extracted with EtOAc. The organic layers were combined, dried over MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure to give a residue that was purified by preparative TLC (SiO₂) to obtain O-fluoroalkylisourea **4**.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl *N,N'*-Di-*p*-tolylcarbamimidate (**4a**)

Yield: 42 mg (65%); colourless waxy solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.18 (d, J = 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.08 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2 H), 7.98 (d, J = 7.4 Hz, 2 H), 7.87 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2 H), 5.90 (br, NH), 4.76 (q, J = 8.6 Hz, 2 H), 2.39–2.27 (m, 6 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 148.66, 143.98, 134.98, 133.49, 132.88, 130.41, 129.48, 122.16, 123.40 (q, J = 277.2 Hz), 121.12, 62.52 (q, J = 36.4 Hz), 20.76, 20.68.

IR: 3405.37, 2923.81, 1672.99, 1610.85, 1509.22, 1358.83, 1270.01, 1165.46, 1101.68, 820.81 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI): m/z [M–H]⁻ calcd for C₁₇H₁₆F₃N₂O: 321.1220; found: 321.1221.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl *N*-Phenyl-*N'*-(*p*-tolyl)carbamimidate (**4b**)

Yield: 40 mg (65%) from phenylcyanamide and di(*p*-tolyl)iodonium triflate; 41 mg (67%) from *p*-tolylcyanamide with diphenyliodonium triflate; colourless waxy solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.81–7.36 (m, 9 H), 5.93–5.97 (m, NH), 4.79 (q, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 148.33, 129.84, 128.98, 124.46, 123.75, 123.38 (q, J = 277.7 Hz), 122.99, 122.34, 121.55, 120.84, 119.13, 117.88, 62.60 (q, J = 36.3 Hz), 21.34.

IR: 3403.27, 2964.35, 2925.31, 1674.50, 1592.52, 1497.72, 1413.23, 1362.41, 1270.90, 1167.92, 1107.64, 766.34, 697.09 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI): m/z [M–H]⁻ calcd for C₁₆H₁₄F₃N₂O: 307.1064; found: 307.1062.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl *N'*-Phenyl-*N*-(*m*-tolyl)carbamimidate (**4c**)

Yield: 39 mg (63%); colourless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.28–7.36 (m, 2 H), 6.81–7.17 (m, 7 H), 5.92–5.97 (m, NH), 4.79 (q, J = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 148.32, 146.55, 139.78, 138.89, 137.54, 137.39, 129.82, 129.64, 128.98, 124.46, 123.73, 123.58, 123.39 (q, J = 279.6 Hz), 123.03, 122.35, 121.55, 120.84, 119.18, 117.88, 62.60 (q, J = 36.3 Hz), 21.34.

IR: 3407.99, 2925.75, 1673.74, 1592.44, 1362.03, 1270.35, 1107.32, 696.42 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI): m/z [M–H]⁻ calcd for C₁₆H₁₄F₃N₂O: 307.1064; found: 307.1064.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl *N'*-Phenyl-*N*-(*o*-tolyl)carbamimidate (**4d**)

Yield: 47 mg (76%); colourless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.93–7.42 (m, 9 H), 5.80–5.86 (m, NH), 4.82–4.90 (m, 2 H), 2.16–2.26 (m, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 147.76, 144.78, 137.48, 128.97, 123.83, 123.71, 123.36 (q, J = 277.4 Hz), 122.31, 121.98, 120.94, 119.20, 62.43 (q, J = 36.4 Hz), 17.67.

IR: 3450.15, 2925.72, 1674.72, 1595.07, 1498.11, 1361.69, 1270.72, 1166.90, 1103.05, 747.11 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI): m/z [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₁₆F₃N₂O: 309.1209; found: 309.1208.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl *N*-(2-Fluorophenyl)-*N'*-phenylcarbamimidate (**4e**)

Yield: 39 mg (60%); pale-yellow oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.97–7.46 (m, 8 H), 6.19 (br, 0.35 H), 5.82 (br, 0.59 H), 4.78 (q, J = 8.4 Hz, 2 H), 2.32 (s, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 149.23, 134.54, 134.18, 130.53, 129.55, 124.98, 124.45, 123.38 (q, J = 276.7 Hz), 122.95, 121.92, 116.68, 116.48, 115.30, 62.86 (q, J = 36.5 Hz), 20.80.

IR: 3411.56, 2925.80, 1674.91, 1610.99, 1513.44, 1415.46, 1363.78, 1272.02, 1167.65, 1103.94, 982.73, 753.19 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI): m/z [M – H]⁻ calcd for C₁₆H₁₃F₄N₂O: 325.0969; found: 325.0971.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl *N*-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-*N'*-phenylcarbamimidate (**4f**)

Yield: 41 mg (63%); pale-yellow waxy solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.26–7.36 (m, 2 H), 6.83–6.70 (m, 7 H), 5.83–5.97 (m, NH), 4.46 (q, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 3.79 (s, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 156.57, 155.99, 148.8, 146.79, 139.46, 137.60, 130.35, 129.79, 128.99, 123.61, 123.44, 123.37 (q, J = 278.0 Hz), 123.15, 122.42, 121.99, 120.72, 115.16, 114.11, 62.52 (q, J = 36.6 Hz), 55.42.

IR: 3403.48, 2931.00, 1670.85, 1512.07, 1362.57, 1269.39, 1238.63, 1164.61, 1101.75, 833.63 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI): *m/z* [M – H]⁻ calcd for C₁₆H₁₄F₃N₂O₂: 323.1013, found: 323.1016.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl *N*-Naphthalen-1-yl-*N'*-(*p*-tolyl)carbamimidate (4g)

Yield: 64 mg (89%) colourless waxy solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 8.09 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.90 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1 H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1 H), 7.47–7.54 (m, 3 H), 7.07–7.11 (m, 3 H), 6.95 (d, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2 H), 5.94 (br, NH), 5.02 (q, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 2 H), 2.32 (s, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 148.56, 142.95, 134.75, 134.68, 133.74, 129.44, 128.09, 128.04, 126.39, 126.28, 125.69, 123.59, 123.44 (q, *J* = 277.7 Hz), 123.39, 121.43, 117.03, 62.56 (q, *J* = 36.1 Hz), 20.65.

IR: 3397.33, 3054.40, 1669.56, 1515.93, 1362.69, 1271.04, 1165.09, 972.13, 775.92 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI): *m/z* [M – H]⁻ calcd for C₂₀H₁₇F₃N₂O: 357.1220; found: 357.1217.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl *N*-Benzyl-*N'*-phenylcarbamimidate (4h)

Yield: 15 mg (24%); colourless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.21–7.35 (m, 7 H), 7.03 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 4.68 (q, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2 H), 4.44 (br, NH), 4.33 (s, 2 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 150.94, 147.19, 138.63, 129.68, 128.64, 127.46, 127.26, 123.43 (q, *J* = 276.0 Hz), 123.07, 122.48, 122.05, 119.33, 62.47 (q, *J* = 36.2 Hz), 45.68.

IR: 3423.05, 2926.02, 1671.45, 1593.31, 1413.82, 1269.32, 1164.93, 1120.28, 698.07 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI): *m/z* [M – H]⁻ calcd for C₁₆H₁₄F₃N₂O: 307.1064; found: 307.1067.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl *N*-Cyclohexyl-*N'*-phenylcarbamimidate (4i)

Yield: 12 mg (20%); colourless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.23–7.30 (m, 2 H), 7.00 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1 H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2 H), 4.80–4.52 (m, 2 H), 3.88 (br, NH), 3.42 (s, 1 H), 1.85 (d, *J* = 11.0 Hz, 2 H), 1.53–1.65 (m, 3 H), 1.23–1.29 (m, 3 H), 0.98–1.08 (m, 2 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 151.13, 147.59, 129.63, 123.55 (q, *J* = 276.7 Hz), 122.82, 122.51, 62.27 (q, *J* = 35.9 Hz), 50.58, 33.77, 25.40, 24.73.

IR: 3420.90, 2931.61, 2855.92, 1669.28, 1269.72, 1166.65, 762.41 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI): *m/z* [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₅H₂₀F₃N₂O: 301.1522; found: 301.1519.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl *N*-(4-Chlorophenyl)-*N'*-(*p*-tolyl)carbamimidate (4k)

Yield: 42 mg (62%); colourless waxy solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.78–7.42 (m, 8 H), 5.81–5.93 (m, NH), 4.75 (q, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1.83 H), 4.56 (q, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 0.13 H), 2.32 (s, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 148.81, 145.28, 130.48, 129.84, 129.54, 129.98, 123.77, 123.29 (q, *J* = 277.4 Hz), 122.02, 121.38, 62.63 (q, *J* = 36.5 Hz), 20.70.

IR: 3404.79, 2925.49, 1672.80, 1492.03, 1360.44, 1270.70, 1167.44, 1096.49, 824.27 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI): *m/z* [M – H]⁻ calcd for C₁₄H₁₃ClF₃N₂O: 341.0674; found: 341.0671.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl *N'*-(4-Bromophenyl)-*N*-(*p*-tolyl)carbamimidate (4l)

Yield: 27 mg (35%); colourless waxy solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.39–7.45 (m, 2 H), 6.71–7.20 (m, 6 H), 5.80–5.92 (m, NH), 4.75 (q, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1.79 H), 4.55 (q, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 0.11 H), 2.31 (s, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 148.66, 132.79, 131.93, 130.41, 129.55, 124.23, 123.24 (q, *J* = 279.0 Hz), 122.32, 121.91, 121.41, 116.34, 62.66 (q, *J* = 36.4 Hz), 20.74.

IR: 3407.63, 2924.93, 1672.11, 1513.56, 1488.70, 1359.04, 1269.88, 1166.53, 821.60 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI): *m/z* [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₄H₁₅BrF₃N₂O: 387.0314; found: 387.0317.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl *N'*-(4-(*tert*-Butyl)phenyl)-*N*-(*p*-tolyl)carbamimidate (4m)

Yield: 40 mg (55%); colourless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.30–7.37 (m, 2 H), 7.08–7.16 (m, 2 H), 6.87–6.98 (m, 4 H), 5.93 (br, NH), 4.77 (q, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2 H), 2.31–2.34 (m, 3 H), 1.32 (s, 9 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 148.56, 130.40, 129.48, 126.67, 125.84, 122.15, 121.84, 121.26, 120.31, 62.51 (q, *J* = 35.9 Hz), 34.26, 31.38, 20.74.

IR: 3405.39, 2962.96, 1673.61, 1609.49, 1513.14, 1361.23, 1270.55, 1166.57, 1103.66, 824.92 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI): *m/z* [M – H]⁻ calcd for C₂₀H₂₂F₃N₂O: 363.1690; found: 363.1693.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl *N'*-(2,5-Dimethylphenyl)-*N*-(*p*-tolyl)carbamimidate (4n)

Yield: 51 mg (76%); colourless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 6.73–7.15 (m, 7 H), 5.75 (br, NH), 4.81–4.87 (m, 2 H), 2.33 (s, 3 H), 3.32 (s, 3 H), 2.08–2.17 (m, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 147.70, 144.76, 136.92, 135.0, 133.64, 130.95, 130.43, 129.54, 127.34, 124.41, 122.47, 122.14, 121.38, 62.39 (q, *J* = 36.4 Hz), 21.02, 20.74, 17.27.

IR: 3408.34, 2924.07, 1673.26, 1611.24, 1514.20, 1358.85, 1270.39, 1166.19, 811.07 cm⁻¹.

HRMS (ESI): *m/z* [M – H]⁻ calcd for C₁₈H₁₈F₃N₂O: 335.1377; found: 335.1378.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl *N'*-Mesityl-*N*-(*p*-tolyl)carbamimidate (4o)

Yield: 51 mg (73%); colourless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.07–7.17 (m, 2 H), 6.85–6.96 (m, 4 H), 5.57 (br, 0.74 H), 5.32 (br, 0.23 H), 4.89 (q, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1.52 H), 4.70 (q, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 0.44 H), 2.29–2.34 (m, 6 H), 2.14–2.18 (m, 6 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 147.01, 140.48, 134.91, 133.58, 132.53, 129.54, 129.20, 127.56, 124.80, 123.42 (q, *J* = 278.6 Hz), 122.26, 121.44, 119.28, 62.20 (q, *J* = 36.4 Hz), 20.68, 20.66, 17.97, 17.80.

IR: 3396.09, 2922.11, 1675.51, 1611.58, 1514.45, 1357.22, 1271.30, 1167.24, 1104.41, 981.66, 820.59 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (ESI): m/z [M - H]⁻ calcd for C₁₉H₂₀F₃N₂O: 349.1533; found: 349.1535.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl N'-(4-(tert-Butyl)phenyl)-N-(p-tolyl)carbamimidate / 2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl N-Phenyl-N'-(p-tolyl)carbamimidate (4m/4m')

Yield: 44 mg (64%); **4m/4m'**=1.5:1; pale-yellow oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.30–7.34 (m, 2.95 H), 7.89–7.17 (m, 10.23 H), 5.94 (br, 1.54 H), 4.78 (m, 3.12 H), 2.33 (br, 5.42 H), 1.33 (s, 9 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 148.54, 143.83, 134.99, 129.83, 128.98, 125.83, 124.76, 122.40, 122.05, 121.24, 120.29, 62.57 (q, J = 36.4 Hz), 62.51 (q, J = 36.4 Hz), 34.25, 31.36, 20.73.

IR: 3404.90, 2963.49, 2928.48, 1674.19, 1607.41, 1513.58, 1414.69, 1362.44, 1270.97, 1167.46, 1104.34, 981.13, 825.09 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (ESI): m/z [M - H]⁻ calcd for C₁₆H₁₄F₃N₂O: 307.1064; found: 307.1067; m/z [M - H]⁻ calcd for C₂₀H₂₂F₃N₂O: 363.1690; found: 363.1693.

2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl N'-(4-Iodophenyl)-N-(p-tolyl)carbamimidate / 2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl N-Phenyl-N'-(p-tolyl)carbamimidate (4p/4p')

Yield: 45 mg (61%); **4p/4p'**=1:1.1; pale-yellow oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.57–7.64 (m, 0.88 H), 7.28–7.36 (m, 0.95 H), 7.67–7.15 (m, 6.39 H), 5.80–5.94 (m, 1 H), 4.72–4.80 (m, 2 H), 2.32 (s, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 148.59, 146.53, 138.82, 137.97, 130.47, 129.86, 129.59, 129.03, 124.82, 123.58, 122.06, 121.92, 121.46, 121.29, 120.82, 86.90, 62.68 (q, J = 36.0 Hz), 62.64 (q, J = 36.3 Hz), 20.79.

IR: 3404.56, 3026.19, 2925.05, 2856.81, 1673.06, 1593.32, 1514.54, 1492.04, 1414.79, 1361.07, 1270.28, 1166.97, 1102.15, 980.08, 812.92 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (ESI): m/z [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₆H₁₆F₃N₂O: 309.1209; found: 309.1207; m/z [M - H]⁻ calcd for C₁₆H₁₄F₃N₂O: 433.0030; found: 433.0031.

2-Fluoroethyl N,N'-Di-p-tolylcarbamimidate (4r)

Yield: 28 mg (49%); colourless oil.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.64 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2 H), 7.09 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 7.00 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 4.41 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 3.99 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 2.35 (s, 3 H), 2.32 (s, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 149.26, 144.84, 137.22, 132.45, 131.55, 129.28, 129.09, 122.94, 118.92, 63.60, 46.5, 20.79, 20.68.

IR: 3425.30, 2920.65, 1673.61, 1606.30, 1508.24, 1400.43, 1312.80, 1201.39, 1101.60, 1041.78, 809.95 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (ESI): no molecular ion peak was found.

2,2-Difluoroethyl N,N'-Di-p-tolylcarbamimidate (4s)

Yield: 52 mg with di(p-tolylcyanamide) (63%); pale-yellow waxy solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.11–7.28 (m, 8 H), 6.22 (tt, J = 55.5, 3.9 Hz, 1 H), 5.95 (br, NH), 4.60 (td, J = 13.6, 3.9 Hz, 2 H), 2.40 (s, 3 H), 2.37 (s, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 149.24, 144.25, 135.18, 133.30, 132.66, 129.41, 122.22, 115.42, 113.03 (t, J = 240.9 Hz), 110.64, 64.55 (t, J = 29.9 Hz), 20.72, 20.67.

IR: 3707.84, 2922.41, 1662.54, 1506.18, 1084.39, 809.14 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (ESI): m/z [M - H]⁻ calcd for C₁₇H₁₇F₂N₂O: 303.1314; found: 303.1315.

1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoropropan-2-yl N,N'-Di-p-tolylcarbamimidate (4t)

Yield: 40 mg (51%); pale-yellow waxy solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.18 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 7.09 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2 H), 6.94 (d, J = 31.8, 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 6.86 (d, J = 31.8, 7.9 Hz, 2 H), 6.56 (hept, J = 12.8, 6.3 Hz, 1 H), 5.94 (br, NH), 2.35 (s, 3 H), 2.31 (s, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 147.30, 142.93, 134.32, 134.17, 133.36, 130.45, 129.58, 121.94, 121.90, 120.92 (q, J = 280.1 Hz), 67.85 (hept, J = 34.2 Hz), 20.79, 20.72.

IR: 3402.97, 2926.74, 1684.92, 1611.36, 1512.87, 1357.28, 1276.98, 1230.50, 1195.80, 1108.88, 821.78 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (ESI): m/z [M + H]⁺ calcd for C₁₈H₁₇F₆N₂O: 391.1240; found: 391.1239.

Ethyl N,N'-Di-p-tolylcarbamimidate (4u)

Yield: 18 mg (34%); colourless waxy solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.19–7.01 (m, 4 H), 6.88–6.94 (m, 4 H), 5.80 (br, NH), 4.40 (q, J = 7.0 Hz, 2 H), 2.31 (s, 6 H), 1.40 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 150.36, 136.07, 132.53, 132.12, 130.25, 129.85, 129.32, 122.52, 120.61, 62.57, 20.74, 20.66, 14.32.

IR: 3412.51, 1657.62, 1610.38, 1510.33, 1381.07, 1327.68, 1232.22, 1064.68, 813.77 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (ESI): m/z [M - H]⁻ calcd for C₁₇H₁₉N₂O: 267.1503; found: 267.1504.

Synthesis of 2-Fluoroalkoxybenzimidazoles through PhI(OAc)₂-Promoted C-H Activation of O-Fluoroalkyl Isooureas; General Procedure

To a round-bottom flask, O-fluoroalkylisourea **4** (0.2 mmol, 1.0 equiv), PhI(OAc)₂ (0.4 mmol, 2 equiv) and acetonitrile (3 mL) were added and the mixture was stirred at r.t. for 45 min, then concentrated under reduced pressure to give a residue, which was purified to obtain 2-fluoroalkoxybenzimidazole **5** after preparative TLC (SiO₂).

6-Methyl-1-(p-tolyl)-2-(2,2,2-trifluoroethoxy)-1H-benzo[d]imidazole (5a)

Yield: 58 mg (91%); pale-yellow waxy solid.

¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.49 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.41–7.30 (m, 4 H), 7.07 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1 H), 7.02 (s, 1 H), 4.96 (q, J = 8.2 Hz, 2 H), 2.46 (s, 3 H), 2.42 (s, 3 H).

¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 154.56, 138.17, 137.05, 134.68, 132.04, 131.45, 130.18, 122.75 (q, J = 277.8 Hz), 125.65, 123.72, 117.70, 109.73, 65.77 (q, J = 37.0 Hz), 21.63, 21.14.

IR: 3446.07, 2962.47, 2924.88, 1630.20, 1547.98, 1517.91, 1442.49, 1273.13, 1169.82, 1091.37, 962.70, 808.55 cm^{-1} .

HRMS (ESI): no molecular ion peak was found.

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Supporting Information

Supporting information for this article is available online at <https://doi.org/10.1055/s-0036-1590828>.

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