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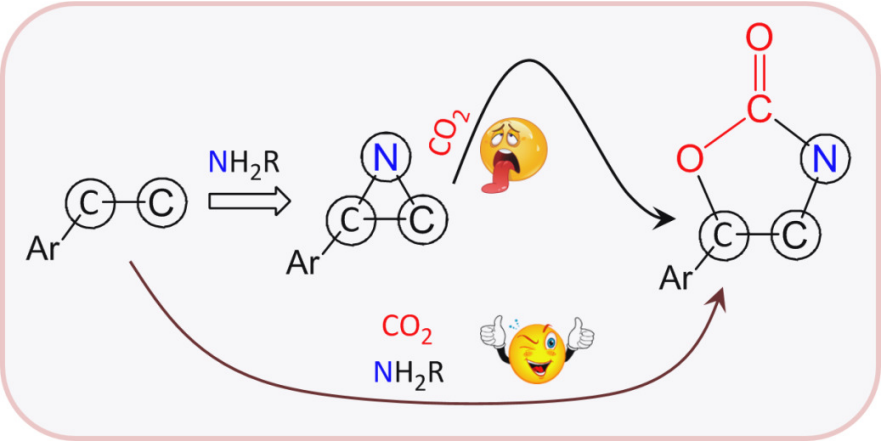
The largely investigated catalytic process affording 5-aryl-2-oxazolidinones by the two-step assembly of a C_2 precursor with primary amine and carbon dioxide is replaced by the catalyst-free, direct addition of the amine/CO_2 adduct to the C_2 unit in isopropanol or water.



Bypassing the Inertness of Aziridine/CO_2 Systems to Access 5-Aryl-2-Oxazolidinones: Catalyst-Free Synthesis Under Ambient Conditions

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Abstract

The development of sustainable synthetic routes to access valuable oxazolidinones via CO_2 fixation is an active research area, and the aziridine/carbon dioxide coupling has aroused a considerable interest. This reaction is featured by a high activation barrier, so to require a catalytic system, and may present some other critical issues. Here, we describe the straightforward gram-scale synthesis of a series of 5-aryl-2-oxazolidinones at ambient temperature and atmospheric CO_2 pressure, in the absence of any catalyst/co-catalyst. The key to this innovative procedure consists in the direct transfer of the pre-formed amine/CO_2 adduct (carbamate) to common aziridine precursors (dimethylsulfonium salts), replacing the classical sequential addition of amine (intermediate isolation of aziridine) and then CO_2. The reaction mechanism has been investigated by NMR spectroscopy and DFT calculations applied to model cases.

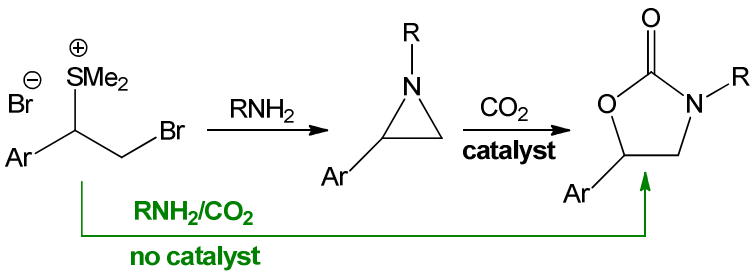
Keywords: carbon dioxide activation; sustainability; catalyst free organic synthesis; oxazolidinones; aziridines.

Introduction

Carbon dioxide is a nontoxic and ubiquitous substance associated to environmental issues, and its utilization as a C_1 synthon for organic synthesis, replacing hazardous compounds, is an ultimate goal of research, in the perspective of a sustainable world.[1] In particular, oxazolidinones are five-membered heterocyclic compounds that find important applications for their biological activity [2] and as synthetic precursors to various natural and bioactive compounds.[3] The recent years have witnessed an intense investigation aimed to develop new straightforward synthetic processes to access such fine chemicals exploiting CO_2 fixation routes.[1b,f,2a,4] All of the reported methods require the use of a catalyst unless high CO_2 pressure or supercritical carbon dioxide is employed.[5] Thus, unsaturated amines,[6,7]

haloamines [8] and amino-alcohols [6d,9] have been investigated for their cyclization reactions with CO_2 to afford 2-oxazolidinones; even three-component systems may be effective, and in this regard, several epoxide/amine,[10] alkyne/amine,[11] and alkene/amine [12] combinations have been considered. Repo and co-workers demonstrated that a series of N-aryl-2-oxazolidinones are accessible from the one-pot carboxylation of aniline/1,2-dibromoethane in organic solvents under mild conditions.[13] In this scenario, the coupling of CO_2 with aziridines remains an intriguing and intensively investigated approach.[1b,g,6d,14] However, this reaction is featured by a high activation barrier,[15] therefore both metal[16] and organic catalysts [17] have been explored for this purpose. It should be remarked that the engagement of pressurized carbon dioxide is usually necessary, instead examples of efficient aziridine/CO_2 coupling at ambient temperature and pressure are rare and inevitably associated to either a catalyst,[18] specialized equipment [19] or limited substrate scope.[20] Furthermore, the catalytic systems may present some critical issues in terms of catalyst loading and the need for a halide co-catalyst (Lewis base) and toxic solvents.[14] It is quite common in the literature that aziridines employed for the cyclization reaction with CO_2 are prepared with a convenient procedure whereby a sulfonium bromide salt, derived from styrene or related ring-substituted species, provides the C_2 unit of the three membered heterocycle (Scheme 1).[16a-b,17a-c,21] This protocol allows to access a variety of 2-aryl-aziridines, and the catalysed conversion into the corresponding aryl-oxazolidinones follows. In principle, two possible regioisomers can be finally obtained, bearing the substituted ring carbon bound to either oxygen (5-aryl-2-oxazolidinone) or nitrogen (4-aryl-2-oxazolidinone), and full regioselectivity is not often realisable.[14,16a-b,22] Looking at the synthetic route in Scheme 1, we wondered whether the two-step incorporation of the carbamato unit {OC(=O)NR}[23] (from RNH_2 and CO_2) within the final five-membered ring could occur in one pot, avoiding the intermediate aziridine step. Our idea stemmed from the largely documented evidence that carbon dioxide and amines easily form carbamato adducts.[24] Thus, the present work describes a novel and simple CO_2-fixation strategy to synthesize 5-aryl-2-oxazolidinones bypassing the inertness of the aziridine/carbon dioxide system: exceptional

simplicity and increased sustainable value with respect to existing procedures are guaranteed by operating at ambient conditions (ambient temperature, atmospheric CO_2 pressure) and the complete absence of any catalyst/co-catalyst.



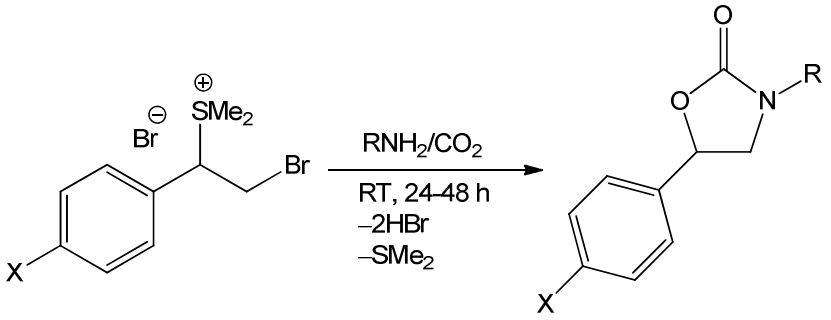
Scheme 1. Black: widely investigated two-step synthetic pathway to 5-aryl-2-oxazolidinones via aziridine/CO_2 coupling using a variety of catalytic systems and operating at variable reaction conditions; Green: procedure described in this work (ambient temperature and CO_2 pressure; solvent = isopropanol or water; absence of metal/catalyst/nucleophile; full regioselectivity).

Results and discussion

1. Synthesis and characterization of compounds.

In order to obtain 5-aryl-2-oxazolidinones (gram-scale synthesis), deaerated isopropanol saturated with carbon dioxide was left reacting with the primary amine up to completion. Following addition of the sulfonium salt (**1-7**) in an optimal 1:4 molar ratio with respect to the amine, the mixture was stirred for 24-48 hours at ambient temperature under CO_2 atmosphere from a balloon. The desired products **8-14**, except **8g**, **8h** and **10g**, were generally isolated after work-up in good to excellent yields (Table 1). In comparison, the use of water as solvent required 6 equivalents of the amine and longer reaction times to achieve satisfying yields (see Table S1 in the Supporting Information for details). Nonetheless, water revealed to be the appropriate choice to incorporate hydrazine and ethylenediamine, since the carbamates of these amines are not soluble in isopropanol, and thus **8g**, **8h** and **10g** were obtained. The reaction leading to **8b** was selected as a model one to test further reaction solvents, and isopropanol resulted to be the best option (see SI, page S10). A comparative view of yields after variable times (Table S1) suggests that electronic and steric factors associated to the amine R substituent are

influencing, and the best results are achieved with a compromise of electron donor properties and bulkiness. For instance, R = Me is beneficial compared to R = H, while lower yields have been achieved with R = Cy, and our attempts to obtain oxazolidinones from tert-butylamine and aniline were not successful.



	X	*R*		*Time (h)*	*Yield% [a]*
1	H	H	**8a**	48	62
		CH_3	**8b**	24	96
		CH_2CH_3	**8c**	48	91
		$CH(CH_3)_2$	**8d**	48	65
		Cy	**8e**	48	60
		CH_2Ph	**8f**	48	74
		NH_2	**8g**	48	87[b]
		$CH_2CH_2NH_2$	**8h**	48	71[b]
		CH_2CH_2OH	**8i**	48	95
2	CH_3	H	**9a**	48	58
		CH_3	**9b**	24	68
		CH_2CH_3	**9c**	48	84
		$CH(CH_3)_2$	**9d**	48	50
		Cy	**9e**	48	44
		CH_2Ph	**9f**	48	68
3	Cl	H	**10a**	48	67
		CH_3	**10b**	24	92
		CH_2CH_3	**10c**	48	87
		$CH(CH_3)_2$	**10d**	48	79
		Cy	**10e**	48	69
		CH_2Ph	**10f**	48	87
		NH_2	**10g**	48	88[b]
		$CH(CH_2)_2CH_3$	**10h**	48	88
4	F	H	**11a**	48	65
		CH_3	**11b**	24	92
		$CH(CH_3)_2$	**11d**	48	72
		$CH(CH_2)_2CH_3$	**11h**	48	82
5	OMe	CH_3	**12b**	24	98
		CH_2CH_3	**12c**	48	92
6	NO_2	CH_3	**13b**	24	98
		CH_2CH_3	**13c**	48	92

7	CO_2Me	CH_3	**14b**	24	89
		CH_2CH_3	**14c**	48	67

Table 1. Direct synthesis of 5-aryl-2-oxazolidinones from (2-bromo-1-arylethyl)dimethylsulfonium bromide, primary amines (4 eq. with respect to **1-7**; Cy = cyclohexyl, C_6H_{11}) and CO_2 in isopropanol. T = 298 K, pCO_2 = 1 atm. [a]Yields referred to isolated products. [b]Solvent H_2O, 6 eq. of amines with respect to **1**,**3**.

All the compounds **8-14** were fully characterized by elemental analysis, IR and multinuclear NMR spectroscopy. According to the respective ^1H NMR spectra, **8-14** are exclusively obtained as a single regioisomer (no traces of 4-aryl-2-oxazolidinones). In addition, the molecular structures of **10a** and **10e** were elucidated by single-crystal X-ray diffraction studies; the representative structure of **10e** is shown in Figure 1, while a view of **10a** is supplied as Supporting Information (Figure S1).

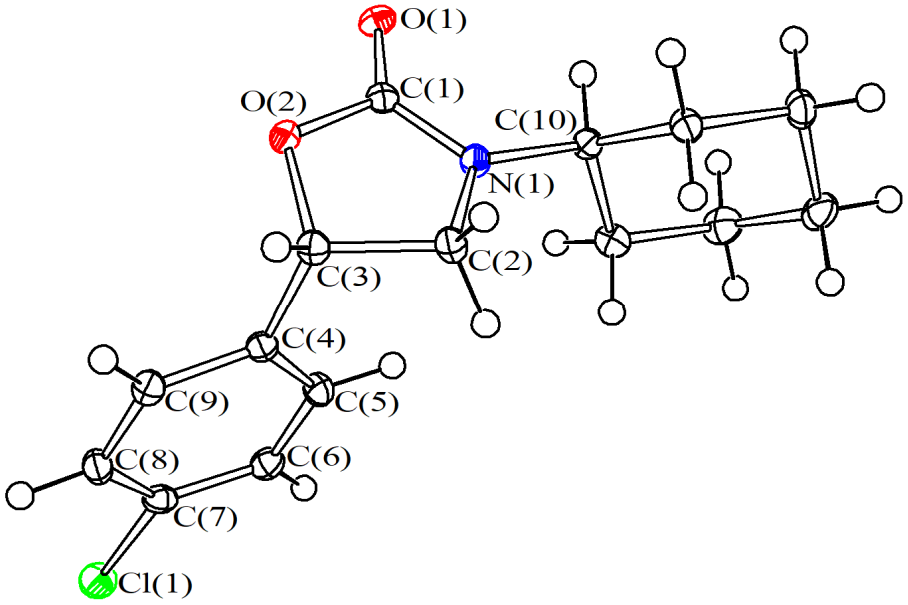


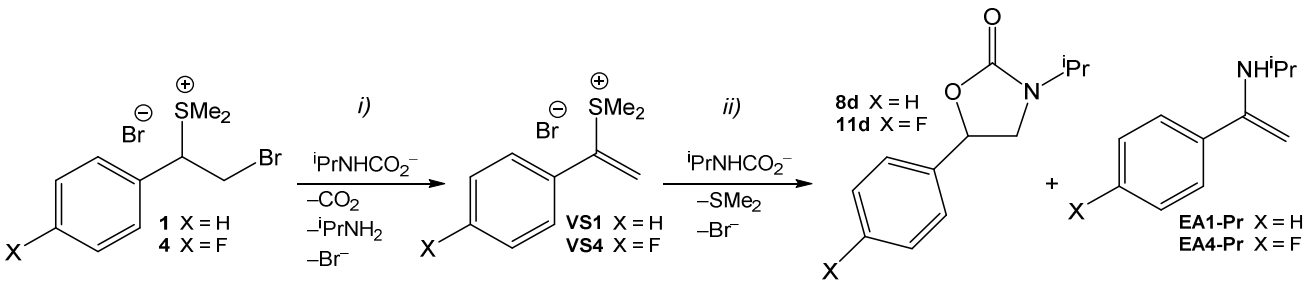
Figure 1. Molecular structure of **10e**, with labelling. Displacement ellipsoids are at the 50% probability level. H-atoms have been omitted for clarity. Main bond distances (Å) and angles (°): C(1)-O(1) 1.2124(19), C(1)-O(2) 1.3663(18), C(1)-N(1) 1.3465(19), N(1)-C(2) 1.4522(18), C(3)-O(2) 1.4695(18), C(2)-C(3) 1.534(2), C(3)-C(4) 1.507(2), C(7)-Cl(1) 1.7429(15), N(1)-C(10) 1.4633(19), O(2)-C(1)-N(1) 121.39(13), C(1)-N(1)-C(2) 112.21(12), N(1)-C(2)-C(3) 101.24(12), C(2)-C(3)-O(2) 103.56(11), C(3)-O(2)-C(1) 109.09(11), C(2)-C(3)-C(4) 116.07(13).

Note that **8a-g**, **9a-c**, **9e**, **10a-c**, **10e, 10h** and **11a-b**, **12b-c** and **14b** were all previously synthesized by means of a catalytic system, often under not mild conditions; here, synthesis and characterization of

these compounds are provided as Supporting Information. Instead, **8h-i**, **9d**, **9f**, **10d**, **10f-g**, **11d**, **11h, 13b-c** and **14c** are reported here for the first time (see Experimental). In particular, the classical procedure to access **8h-i** may be challenging due to elaborated protocols required for the preparation of the respective aziridine precursors,[25] or side polymerization reactions favoured by the presence of the alcohol function.[26]

The route reported here consists in the preliminary formation of a CO_2/amine adduct (carbamate), followed by assembly of the latter with the C_2 unit supplied by the (2-bromo-1-aryl)dimethylsulfonium bromide reagent.[27] This direct synthesis of 5-aryl-2-oxazolidinones from **1-7** appears more convenient than the two-step route via isolation of aryl-aziridines and subsequent catalysed aziridine/CO_2 coupling (Scheme 1),[21b,28] since it avoids high temperature and pressure conditions, saves solvents and materials otherwise necessary for the synthesis of a catalyst and the isolation/purification of the intermediate aziridine, and may be favourable in terms of E-factor metric. For sake of comparison, calculated E-factor for the synthesis of **8c** from **1**/NH_2Et in isopropanol is approximately 2.2, while it is ca. 2.6 following the procedure recently reported by North and co-workers[16b] (see SI for details).

In order to investigate mechanistic and kinetic aspects, the reactions leading to **8d** and **11d** were monitored by NMR spectroscopy (see NMR studies in the SI). Thus, an excess of carbamate (from $NH_2{}^iPr/CO_2$) in aqueous solution was added to the precursor (**1** and **4**, respectively) in D_2O in an NMR tube. ^1H and 2D-HMBC experiments revealed the progressive formation of (1-arylvinyl)dimethylsulfonium salts (**VS1**, **VS4**),[29] promoted by the basicity of the carbamate (Scheme 2, step *i*). This finding is in alignment with previous reports on the reactivity of **1** with Brönsted bases.[30]



Scheme 2. NMR-detected steps of the reaction of (2-bromo-1-aryl)dimethylsulfonium bromide with *N*-isopropyl carbamate in D_2O or DMSO-d_6. In D_2O, **EA** are not detected and **8d**/**11d** separate as an oily phase.

Due to severe resonance broadening determined by the separation of an organic phase containing the oxazolidinone product from the aqueous medium,[31] we repeated the NMR study in DMSO-d_6, where **8d** and **11d** are soluble. Thus, the reaction of **1**/**4** with $NH_2{}^iPr/CO_2$ proceeded much faster than in D_2O, affording almost immediately **VS1**/**VS4** (Figures S2-S5), which then slowly converted into two different species (Scheme 2, step *ii*): one corresponded to **8d**/**11d**, while the second species was identified as an enamine (**EA1-Pr**/**EA4-Pr)**. Such enamines are featured by two diagnostic ^{1}H NMR signals (*e.g.* for **EA4-Pr** at 5.49 and 4.98 ppm) correlating with the same carbon in the ^{13}C spectrum (107.4 ppm); in addition, a 2D HMBC experiment highlighted that the amino-substituent is geminal with respect to the phenyl ring, without any other long-range contact (Figures S6-S10). The kinetic profile for the reaction leading to **11d** (in DMSO-d_6) could be elucidated by ^{19}F NMR spectroscopy in the 297-319 K temperature range. The trend of [**11d**] and [**EA4-Pr**] concentrations as a function of time is fitted as an exponential growth ($R^2 > 0.920$ in every case; Figures 2A and S11a-d), providing the values of the reaction kinetic constants at different temperatures (Table 2). Fitting the data with the Eyring equation, the linearity is quite good ($R^2 > 0.958$; Figure 2B), and the activation enthalpies and entropies are comparable for the two products (**11d**: $\Delta H^{\ddagger}$ = 10.4 ± 1.1 kcal mol^{-1}, $\Delta S^{\ddagger}$ = –38 ± 6 cal mol^{-1} K^{-1}; **EA4-Pr**: $\Delta H^{\ddagger}$ = 10.2 ± 1.0 kcal mol^{-1}, $\Delta S^{\ddagger}$ = –40 ± 7 cal mol^{-1} K^{-1}).

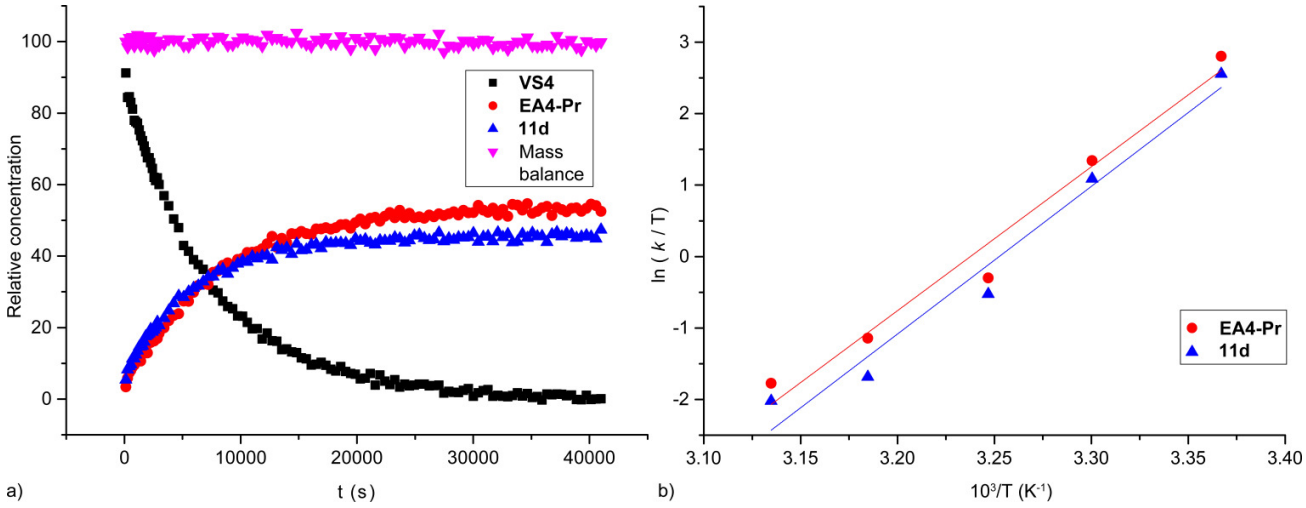


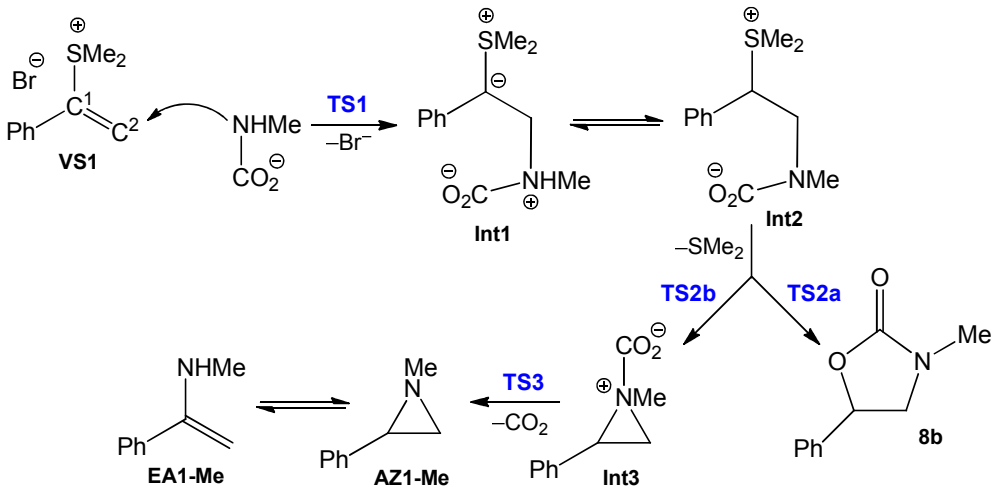
Figure 2. a) Concentration of intermediate (**VS4**) and products (**11d** and **EA4-Pr**) along the reaction of **4** with $NH_2{}^iPr/CO_2$ in DMSO-d_6, as a function of time (T = 297 K); b) Eyring plot related to **11d** and **EA4-Pr** (R^2 = 0.964 and 0.959, respectively).

Table 2. Kinetic reaction constants at different temperatures (solvent: DMSO-d_6).

T (K)	k_{8c} (s^{-1})	$k_{EA4\text{-}Pr}$ (s^{-1})
297	4900 ± 230	3800 ± 150
303	1160 ± 25	900 ± 25
308	228 ± 24	182 ± 7
313	100 ± 5	58 ± 2
319	54 ± 4	42 ± 3

DFT calculations.

The reaction affording **8b**, via the preliminary formation of **VS1**,[32] was chosen as a model for detailed DFT calculations, and the overall, proposed pathway is shown in Scheme 3.



Scheme 3. Proposed DFT mechanism for the reaction of dimethyl(1-phenylvinyl)sulfonium salt **VS1** (from **1**, see Scheme 2) with NH_2Me/CO_2; relevant transition states in blue; water as solvent (conductor-like polarisable continuum model).

According to the DFT-computed energies (Figure 3), the rate determining step is the initial nucleophilic addition of the carbamato nitrogen to the less hindered alkenic carbon of **VS1** (C^2), featured by an activation enthalpy of 9.6 kcal mol^{-1}. Limited to this key step, the calculation was repeated on the reaction of **VS4** with $^{i}PrNHCO_2^-$ (DMSO as solvent, Scheme 2): the activation enthalpy resulted 12.9 kcal mol^{-1}, i.e. in reasonable agreement with the experimental value (10.4 ± 1.1 kcal mol^{-1}, see above).[33] While any alternative attack to C^1 is prohibitive ($\Delta G^{\ddagger}$ = 35 kcal mol^{-1}), C^2-O coupling involving one carbamato oxygen is theoretically possible ($\Delta H^{\ddagger}$ = 9.1 kcal mol^{-1}), but the resulting species seems unable to evolve to any product. The intramolecular proton transfer converting **Int1** into **Int2** occurs through a high-energy transition state ($\Delta G^{\ddagger}$ = 40.3 kcal mol^{-1}), therefore it is presumably assisted by the excess of carbamate in the solution. The subsequent C-O bond forming cyclization (**TS2a**) yields **8b** and resembles a previously proposed cyclization for the formation of oxazolidinones from alkenes, chloramine-T and CO_2.[34] The competitive, presumable formation of the enamine **EA1-Me** from **Int2** parallels the experimentally observed formation of **EA1-Pr** and **EA4-Pr** in DMSO (Scheme 2), and may be explained with a ring closure by the nitrogen atom (**TS2b**). The

resulting aziridine **AZ1-Me** can rearrange to **EA1-Me** ($\Delta G^{\ddagger}$ = 22 kcal mol^{-1}). In general, the route via **TS2b** in water is probably disfavoured since the various equilibria are shifted toward the oxazolidinone product, separating as an oily phase from the aqueous reaction medium where instead enamines of the type CH_2=C(Ar)(NHR) are expected to be soluble.[35] According to ^{1}H NMR analyses of the crude mixtures, a minor amount of the relevant aziridine (<5%) is generally a side-product of the formation of **8-14**, however this fact might be most properly related to the direct reaction of the amine with **1-7**.

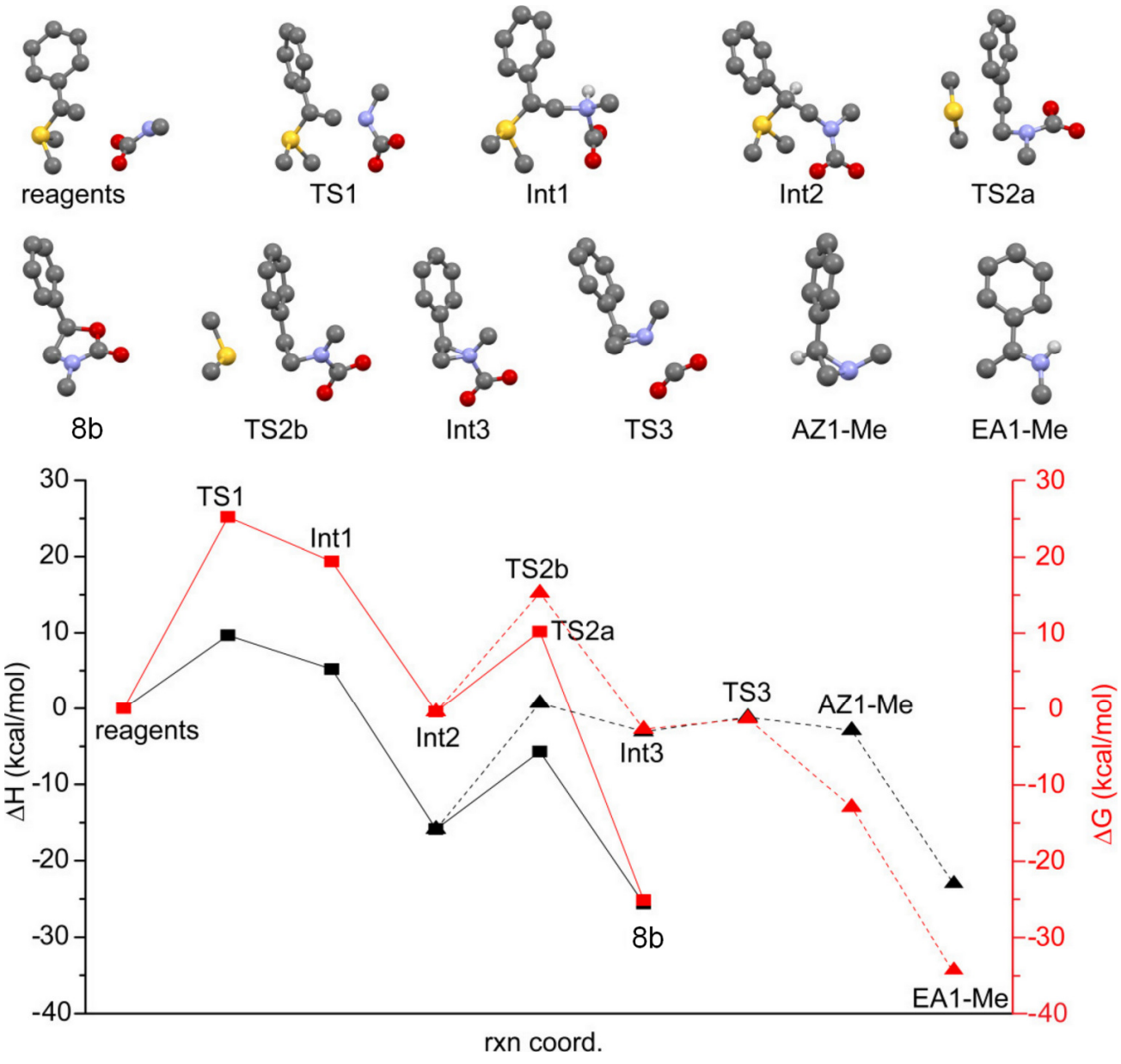


Figure 3. (Down) DFT-computed energy paths for the formation of **8b** and **EA1-Me** from **VS1** and NH_2Me/CO_2. (Up) DFT-optimized geometries of the species involved in the mechanism; for the sake of clarity, most of hydrogen atoms have been omitted.

Alternative, hypothetical reaction pathways were carefully examined by DFT calculations (Scheme S1): all of them exhibit higher activation barriers and are thus ruled out at ambient temperature (Figures S12-S14).

Conclusions

The synthesis of valuable oxazolidinones from the coupling of aziridines with CO_2 has aroused a notable interest: the use of a catalytic system has been usually taken for granted, often associated to high CO_2 pressure and/or high temperature, and many efforts have been addressed to develop suitable metal catalysts pointing towards a more sustainable process. Herein, we have reported a novel method to access thirty-three 5-aryl-oxazolidinones (twelve reported for the first time) in a gram-scale, consisting in the preliminary facile fixation of CO_2 with NH_2R, and subsequent reaction of the resulting carbamate with a C_2 synthon. The latter is widely employed in the literature to obtain aryl-oxazolidinones, but through a two-step route with the intermediate isolation of 2-aryl-aziridines. Our innovative method overcomes the inertness of the aziridine/CO_2 system, and therefore does not require any type of promoter (catalyst or ring-opening nucleophile) and allows to operate under ambient temperature and atmospheric CO_2 pressure. Moreover, avoiding the aziridine-forming step is beneficial even considering that aziridines are toxic, potentially carcinogenic chemicals.[14,36]

Experimental

1. Materials and methods. CO_2 (99.99%) was purchased from Rivoira, while organic reactants (TCI Europe or Merck) were commercial products of the highest purity available, stored under N_2 atmosphere as received. Compounds **1-7** were prepared according to the literature,[29] and their NMR

characterization is provided as Supporting Information. Chromatographic separations were carried out on silica gel (TCI Europe; pore size 60 Å, 70 – 230 mesh). Infrared spectra of solid samples (650-4000 cm^{-1}) were recorded on a Perkin Elmer Spectrum One FT-IR spectrometer, equipped with a UATR sampling accessory. NMR spectra were recorded at 298 K on a Bruker Avance II DRX400 instrument equipped with a BBFO broadband probe. Chemical shifts (expressed in parts per million) are referenced to the residual solvent peaks (^{1}H, ^{13}C),[37] or to external standard (^{19}F, $CFCl_3$). ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were assigned with the assistance of ^{1}H-^{13}C (*gs*-HSQC and *gs*-HMBC) correlation experiments.[38] Elemental analyses were performed with a Vario MICRO cube instrument (Elementar).

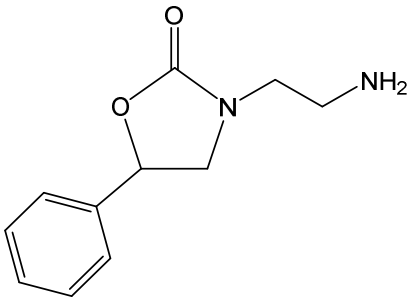
2. Synthesis and characterization of new 5-aryl-oxazolidin-2-ones.

Procedure A. A round bottom flask (volume = 100 mL) containing 30 mL of isopropanol was evacuated and then filled with CO_2. The selected amine (4.0 eq. respect to **1-7**) was added. The mixture was stirred until gas absorption ceased, and **1-7** was subsequently added. A balloon (volume = ca. 1 L) filled with CO_2 was connected to the flask, thus the mixture was stirred for 24-48 hours under a constant pressure of CO_2. The solvent was removed under reduced pressure and the oily residue was dissolved in the minimum volume of ethyl acetate, and this solution was charged on a silica column. A mixture of ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (40–60°C) (from 1:10 to 1:6 v/v), added of triethylamine (5% v/v), was used as eluent to collect the fraction corresponding to the desired product.

Procedure B. A round bottom flask (volume = 100 mL) containing 30 mL of H_2O was evacuated and then filled with CO_2. The selected amine (6.0 eq. respect to **1-7**) was added. The mixture was stirred until gas absorption ceased, and **1-7** was subsequently added. A balloon (volume = 1 L) filled with CO_2 was connected to the flask, thus the mixture was stirred for 24-96 hours under a constant pressure of CO_2. Formation of an oily phase occurred. The oil was extracted with ethyl acetate (2 x 15 mL), the organic phases being collected and dried over $MgSO_4$. The solvent was eliminated under reduced

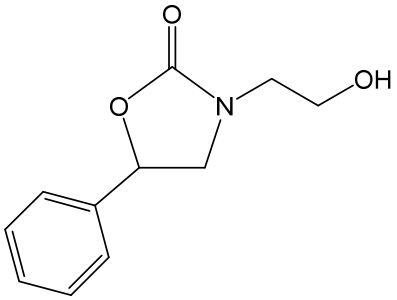
pressure, affording a colourless/pale-yellow oil which was charged on a silica column. A mixture of ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (40–60°C) (from 1:10 to 1:6 v/v), added of triethylamine (5% v/v), was used as eluent to collect the fraction corresponding to the desired product.

3-(2-aminoethyl)-5-phenyloxazolidin-2-one, 8h.



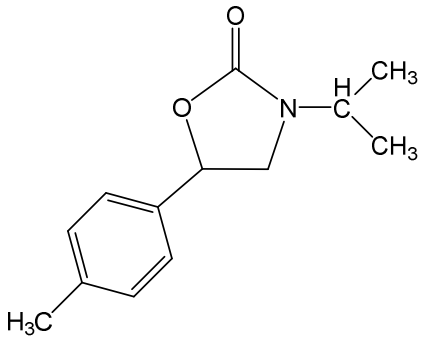
Colourless solid, from **1** (3.4 mmol) and $NH_2CH_2CH_2NH_2$. ***Procedure B***: yield 71%, reaction time = 48 hours. Anal. calcd. for $C_9H_{10}N_2O_2$: C, 64.06; H, 6.84; N, 13.58. Found C, 64.20; H, 6.80; N, 13.53. IR (solid state): $\tilde{\upsilon}$ = 3365w (N–H), 2939vw, 1724vs (C=O), 1478w-m, 1435m, 1333w, 1244w-m, 1195w, 1195w, 1158w, 1087w, 1017m, 946w-m, 890w, 757s, 698s cm^{-1}. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 7.40-7.31 (m, 5H, Ph); 5.49 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.2 Hz, 1H, CH); 3.97, 3.47 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.3 Hz, 2H, CH_2); 3.42-3.36, 3.31-3.24 (m, 2H, NC*H*$_2$CH$_2$); 2.87 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 6.2 Hz, 2H, NCH$_2$C*H*$_2$); 1.37 (s, 2H, NH_2) ppm. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 158.5 (C=O); 138.7, 128.9, 125.6 (Ph); 74.6 (CH); 52.7 (CH_2); 47.3 (N*C*H$_2$CH$_2$); 39.9 (NCH$_2$*C*H$_2$) ppm.

3-(2-hydroxyethyl)-5-phenyloxazolidin-2-one, 8i.



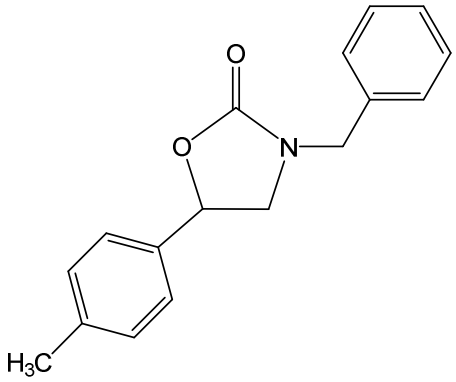
Colourless solid, from **1** (3.4 mmol) and $NH_2CH_2CH_2OH$. ***Procedure A***: yield 95%, reaction time = 48 hours; ***procedure B***: yield 62%, reaction time = 48 hours. Anal. calcd. for $C_9H_{10}N_2O_2$: C, 63.76; H, 6.32; N, 6.76. Found C, 63.50; H, 6.38; N, 6.66. IR (solid state): ϋ = 3419br (O–H), 2930vw, 2881vw, 1722vs (C=O), 1489w, 1440w-m, 1366w, 1332w, 1251w-m, 1195vw, 1118vw, 1028m-s, 960w, 864vw, 758s, 698s cm^{-1}. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 7.39-7.32 (m, 5H, Ph); 5.50 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.2 Hz, 1H, CH); 4.05, 3.56 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.3 Hz, 2H, CH_2); 3.79 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 5.1 Hz, 2H, NCH_2CH_2); 3.53-3.46, 3.39-3.33 (m, 2H, NCH_2CH_2); 3.11 (br, 1H, OH) ppm. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 158.8 (C=O); 138.6, 129.0, 125.8 (Ph); 75.1 (CH); 60.4 (NCH_2CH_2); 53.2 (CH_2); 46.8 (NCH_2CH_2) ppm.

3-isopropyl-5-(p-tolyl)oxazolidin-2-one, 9d.



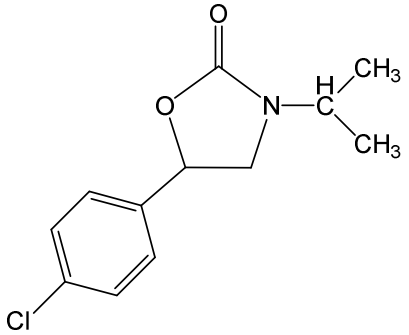
Pale-pink solid, from **2** (2.5 mmol) and $NH_2{}^iPr$. ***Procedure A***: yield 50%, reaction time = 48 hours; ***procedure B***: yield 68%, reaction time = 72 hours. Anal. calcd. for $C_{13}H_{17}NO_2$: C, 71.21; H, 7.81; N, 6.39. Found C, 71.25; H, 7.86; N, 6.35. IR (solid state): ϋ = 2973w-m, 2933w, 2878w, 1813vw, 1737vs (C=O), 1616vw, 1517w-m, 1488m, 1424m, 1368w-m, 1239m-s, 1184w, 1129w-m, 1071m, 1018s, 950w, 882vw, 817s, 763m-s, 721vw cm^{-1}. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 7.22-7.15 (m, 4H, C_6H_4); 5.39 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.9 Hz, 1H, CH); 4.12 (m, 1H, $CHMe_2$); 3.81 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.8 Hz, 1H, CH_2), 3.32 (dd, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.0 Hz, 1H, CH_2); 2.32 (s, 3H, $C_6H_4CH_3$); 1.18, 1.12 (d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 6.7 Hz, 6H, $CHMe_2$) ppm. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 157.3 (C=O); 138.6, 136.0, 129.5, 125.6 (Ph); 74.6 (CH); 47.4 (CH_2); 44.9 ($CHMe_2$); 21.2 ($C_6H_4CH_3$); 20.0, 19.6 ($CHMe_2$) ppm.

3-benzyl-5-(p-tolyl)oxazolidin-2-one, 9f.



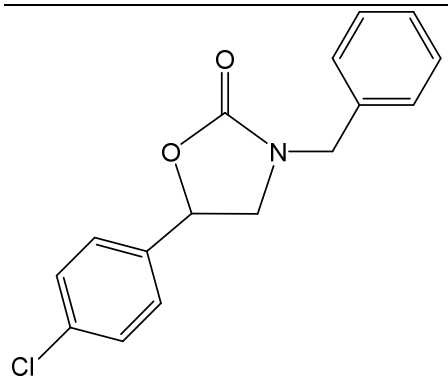
Pale-yellow solid, from **2** (5.9 mmol) and NH_2Bn. ***Procedure A***: yield 68%, reaction time = 48 hours; ***procedure B***: yield 70%, reaction time = 48 hours. Anal. calcd. for $C_{17}H_{17}NO_2$: C, 76.38; H, 6.41; N, 5.24. Found C, 76.25; H, 6.56; N, 5.20. IR (solid state): $\tilde{\upsilon}$ = 3030vw, 2922vw, 1740vs (C=O), 1615vw, 1518w, 1491w-m, 1425m, 1363m, 1332m, 1248m-s, 1204m, 1182m, 1100m, 1020m-s, 947m, 813s, 755m-s, 699s, 668m-s cm^{-1}. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 7.40–7.31 (m, 5H, Ph); 7.23–7.16 (m, 4H, C_6H_4); 5.44 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.3 Hz, 1H, CH); 4.55, 4.44 (d, $^2J_{HH}$ = 14.8 Hz, 2H, C*H*$_2$Ph); 3.76, 3.32 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.3 Hz, 2H, CH_2); 2.32 (s, 3H, C_6H_4C*H*$_3$) ppm. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 158.0 (C=O); 138.6, 135.7, 135.5, 129.4, 128.8, 128.1, 127.9, 125.6 (Ph); 74.5 (CH); 51.5 (CH_2); 48.3 (*CH*$_2$Ph); 21.1 (C_6H_4*CH*$_3$) ppm.

5-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one, 10d.



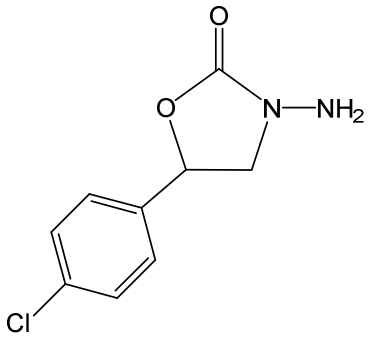
Pale-yellow solid, from **3** (5.3 mmol) and $NH_2{}^iPr$. ***Procedure A***: yield 79%, reaction time = 48 hours; ***procedure B***: yield 60%, reaction time = 72 hours. Anal. calcd. for $C_{12}H_{14}ClNO_2$: C, 60.13; H, 5.89; N, 5.84. Found C, 59.80; H, 5.78; N, 5.73. IR (solid state): ῡ = 2973w-m, 2935vw, 2879vw, 1738vs (C=O), 1599vw, 1493m, 1460w, 1426m, 1368w-m, 1350w-m, 1238m-s, 1129w, 1088m, 1032m-s, 1012s, 952w-m, 882w, 828m, 761m-s cm^{-1}. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 7.33, 7.26 (d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.4 Hz, 4H, C_6H_4); 5.42 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.8 Hz, 1H, CH); 4.10 (m, 1H, C*H*Me_2), 3.85, 3.29 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.8 Hz, 2H, CH_2); 1.18, 1.12 (d, $^3J_{HH}$ = 6.8 Hz, 6H, CH*Me*$_2$) ppm. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 156.9 (C=O); 137.6, 134.6, 129.1, 126.9 (C_6H_4); 73.8 (CH); 47.3 (CH_2); 45.0 (*CH*Me_2); 20.0, 19.6 (CH*Me*$_2$) ppm.

3-benzyl-5-(4-chlorophenyl)oxazolidin-2-one, 10f.



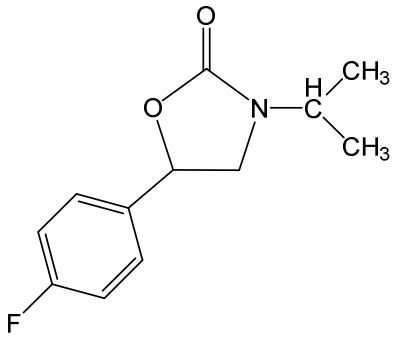
Pale-yellow solid, from **3** (5.6 mmol) and NH_2Bn. ***Procedure A***: yield 87%, reaction time = 48 hours; ***procedure B***: yield 72%, reaction time = 48 hours. Anal. calcd. for $C_{16}H_{14}ClNO_2$: C, 66.79; H, 4.90; N, 4.87. Found C, 66.82; H, 4.88; N, 4.85. IR (solid state): ῡ = 3028w, 2925w, 1742vs (C=O), 1618vw, 1522w, 1491w-m, 1430m, 1360m-s, 1335m, 1246m-s, 1204m, 1182m, 1101m-s, 1019m, 947m, 815s, 754m-s, 696s, 672s cm^{-1}. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 7.37-7.22 (m, 9H, C_6H_4 + Ph); 5.43 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.4 Hz, 1H, CH); 4.52, 4.41 (d, $^2J_{HH}$ = 14.7 Hz, 2H, CH_2); 3.77, 3.26 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.5 Hz, 2H, C*H*$_2$Ph) ppm. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 157.5 (C=O); 137.0, 135.4, 134.3, 128.8, 128.7, 127.9, 126.8 (C_6H_4 + Ph); 73.6 (CH); 51.1 (CH_2); 48.1 (*CH*$_2$Ph) ppm.

3-amino-5-(4-chlorophenyl)oxazolidin-2-one, 10g.



Colourless solid, from **3** (3.8 mmol) and NH_2NH_2 (60% aqueous solution). ***Procedure B***: yield 88%, reaction time = 48 hours. Anal. calcd. for $C_9H_9ClN_2O_2$: C, 50.84; H, 4.27; N, 13.17. Found C, 50.90; H, 4.26; N, 13.08. IR (solid state): ῡ = 3242w (N–H), 3189w (N–H), 2974vw, 1739vs (C=O), 1583m, 1487m, 1441w-m, 1416w-m, 1361w-m, 1287w, 1287vw, 1203vw, 1178vw, 1109m-s, 1089m, 977s, 844m-s, 804m, 765m-s cm^{-1}. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 7.41-7.29 (m, 4H, C_6H_4); 5.42 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.2 Hz, 1H, CH); 4.08-4.01 (m, 3H, CH_2 + NH_2); 3.54 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.3 Hz,1H, CH_2) ppm. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 159.1 (C=O); 136.3, 135.2, 129.3, 127.3 (C_6H_4); 73.4 (CH); 55.9 (CH_2) ppm.

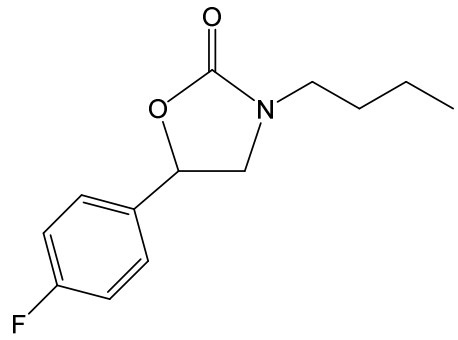
5-(4-fluorophenyl)-3-isopropyloxazolidin-2-one, 11d.



Colourless solid, from **4** (2.9 mmol) and $NH_2{}^iPr$. ***Procedure A***: yield 72%, reaction time = 48 hours; ***procedure B***: yield 61%, reaction time = 72 hours. Anal. calcd. for $C_{12}H_{14}FNO_2$: C, 64.56; H, 6.32; N, 6.27. Found C, 64.54; H, 6.27; N, 6.31. IR (solid state): ῡ = 2975w, 1737vs (C=O), 1607w-m, 1512m-s, 1417m, 1353w-m, 1224s, 1159m, 1014m-s, 952w, 837m-s, 760m cm^{-1}. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ = 7.33-

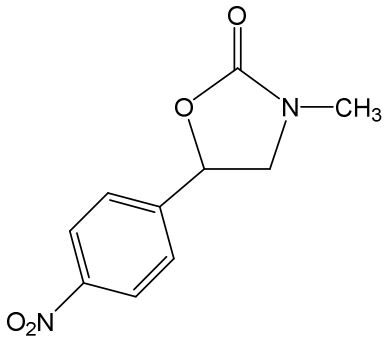
7.29, 7.07 – 7.02 (m, 4H, C_6H_4); 5.43 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.1 Hz, 1H, CH); 4.13 (sept, $^3J_{HH}$ = 6.8 Hz, 1H, NCH); 3.84, 3.32 (t, 2H, CH_2, J = 8.6 Hz); 1.16 (dd, $^1J_{HH}$ = 19.9 Hz, $^3J_{HH}$ = 6.8 Hz, 6H, CH*Me₂*) ppm. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 162.8 (d, $^1J_{CF}$ = 248.2 Hz, *C*–F); 156.9 (C=O); 134.8 (d), 127.5 (d), 115.8 (d) (C_6H_4); 73.9 (CH); 47.4 (CH_2); 44.9 (NCH); 19.9, 19.5 (CH*Me₂*) ppm. $^{19}F\{^1H\}$ NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = –112.9 (s) ppm.

3-butyl-5-(4-fluorophenyl)oxazolidin-2-one, 11h.



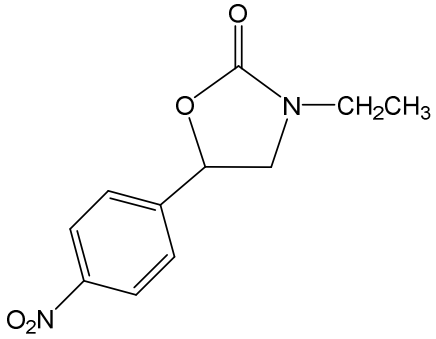
Pale yellow solid, from **4** (4.2 mmol) and $NH_2{}^nBu$. ***Procedure A***: yield 82%, reaction time = 48 hours; ***procedure B***: yield 80%, reaction time = 72 hours. Anal. calcd. for $C_{13}H_{16}FNO_2$: C, 65.81; H, 6.80; N, 5.90. Found C, 65.85; H, 6.77; N, 5.95. IR (solid state): ῡ = 2960w, 2874vw, 1739vs (C=O), 1607w-m, 1512m-s, 1419m, 1334vw, 1226s, 1159w, 1024m, 955vw, 838m-s, 754m cm^{-1}. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ = 7.34-7.30, 7.09 – 7.04 (m, 4H, C_6H_4); 5.44 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.2 Hz, 1H, CH); 3.87 (t, 2H, CH_2, J = 8.6 Hz); 3.40-3.26 (m, 3H, CH_2 + $NCH_2{}^{Bu}$); 1.53 (m, 2H, $CH_2{}^{Bu}$); 1.38 (m, 2H, $CH_2{}^{Bu}$); 0.92 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.4 Hz, 3H, $CH_3{}^{Bu}$) ppm. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 162.9 (d, $^1J_{CF}$ = 248.1 Hz, *C*–F); 157.8 (C=O); 134.8, 127.5 (d), 116.6 (d), (C_6H_4); 73.8 (CH); 52.2 (CH_2); 44.0 ($NCH_2{}^{Bu}$); 29,5, 19.9 ($CH_2{}^{Bu}$); 13.7 ($CH_3{}^{Bu}$) ppm. $^{19}F\{^1H\}$ NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = –112.8 (s) ppm.

3-methyl-5-(4-nitrophenyl)oxazolidin-2-one, 13b.



Pale yellow solid, from **6** (2.3 mmol) and NH_2Me (40% aqueous solution). ***Procedure A***: yield 98%, reaction time = 24 hours. Anal. calcd. for $C_{10}H_{10}N_2O_4$: C, 54.05; H, 4.54; N, 12.61. Found C, 54.35; H, 4.77; N, 12.45. IR (solid state): $\tilde{\upsilon}$ = 2944w, 1746vs (C=O), 1597w-m, 1515s, 1431m, 1341s, 1280m, 1110w-m, 1025s, 851m, 735m-s cm^{-1}. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ = 8.23, 7.53 (m, 4H, C_6H_4); 5.58 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.2 Hz, 1H, CH); 4.01, 3.41 (t, 2H, CH_2, J = 8.7 Hz); 2.91 (s, 3H, NCH_3) ppm. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 157.6 (C=O); 148.1, 146.0, 126.4, 124.2 (C_6H_4); 72.9 (CH); 54.0 (CH_2); 31.2 (NCH_3) ppm.

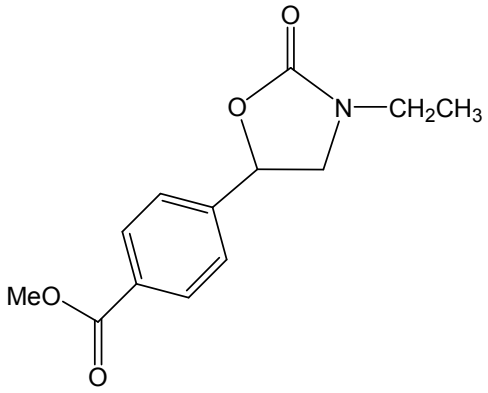
3-ehtyl-5-(4-nitrophenyl)oxazolidin-2-one, 13c.



Pale brown solid, from **6** (2.3 mmol) and NH_2Et (2M tetrahydrofuran solution). ***Procedure A***: yield 92%, reaction time = 48 hours. Anal. calcd. for $C_{11}H_{12}N_2O_4$: C, 55.93; H, 5.12; N, 11.86. Found C, 55.85; H, 5.27; N, 11.95. IR (solid state): $\tilde{\upsilon}$ = 2937w, 1742vs (C=O), 1600w-m, 1514vs, 1435m, 1344vs, 1252m, 1110w-m, 1045m-s, 855s, 754m-s cm^{-1}. ^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ = 8.23, 7.53 (m, 4H, C_6H_4); 5.61 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.2 Hz, 1H, CH); 4.04 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.3 Hz, 1H, CH_2); 3.42-3.27 (m, 3H, CH_2 +

NCH_2); 1.16 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.3 Hz, 3H, CH_2CH_3) ppm. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 157.8 (C=O); 148.0, 146.1, 126.3, 124.2 (C_6H_4); 73.0 (CH); 51.2 (CH_2); 39.0 (NCH_2); 12.5 (CH_2CH_3) ppm.

Metyl 4-(3-ethyl-2-oxooxazolidin-5-yl)benzoato, 14c.



Pale orange solid, from **7** (2.9 mmol) and NH_2Et (2M tetrahydrofuran solution). ***Procedure A***: yield 67%, reaction time = 48 hours. Anal. calcd. for $C_{13}H_{15}NO_4$: C, 62.64; H, 6.07; N, 5.62. Found C, 62.45; H, 6.05; N, 5.68. IR (solid state): ϑ = 2975w, 2937vw, 2880vw, 1742s (C=O), 1736vs (C=O), 1612w-m, 1516m-s, 1424w-m, 1297m, 1248s, 1025m, 968w, 838m, 804w, 758w cm^{-1}.^1H NMR ($CDCl_3$) δ = 7.27-7.23, 6.90-6.86 (m, 4H, C_6H_4); 5.39 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.1 Hz, 1H, CH); 3.84 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 8.3 Hz, 1H, CH_2); 3.77 (s, 3H, OMe); 3.40-3.27 (m, 3H, CH_2 + NCH_2); 1.15 (t, $^3J_{HH}$ = 7.3 Hz, 3H, CH_2CH_3) ppm. ^{13}C NMR ($CDCl_3$): δ = 159.9 (MeO*C*); 157.7 (NC=O); 130.6, 127.2, 114.1 (C_6H_4); 74.3 (CH); 55.2 (OMe); 51.4 (CH_2); 38.8 (NCH_2); 12.5 (CH_2CH_3) ppm.

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Acknowledgements

We gratefully thank the University of Pisa for financial support (*Fondi di Ateneo 2018*).

Supporting Information Available

NMR characterization of **1-7**; X-ray crystallography; NMR studies; DFT calculations; E-factor calculations; NMR and IR spectra of products. Cartesian coordinates of the DFT structures are collected in a separated .xyz file. CCDC reference numbers 1967793 (**10a**) and 1967794 (**10e**) contain the supplementary crystallographic data for the X-ray studies reported in this paper. These data can be obtained free of charge at www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html (or from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, 12, Union Road, Cambridge CB2 1EZ, UK; fax: (internat.) +44-1223/336-033; e-mail: deposit@ccdc.cam.ac.uk).

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