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1,3-DIBROMO-5,5-DIMETHYLHYDANTOIN AS A NEW IMIDAZOLIDINE DEHYDROGENATING AGENT: SYNTHESIS OF 4,5-DIHYDRO-1*H*-IMIDAZOLIUM SALTS

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Abstract – A study about the scope of the method for the attainment of 4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium salts by dehydrogenation of *N*,*N*′-dibenzyl- and *N*-aryl-*N*′-benzylimidazolidines is presented. Employed dehydrogenating agents were *N*-bromoacetamide (NBA), *N*-bromosuccinimide (NBS), carbon tetrachloride and 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (DBDMH). DBDMH was the choice reagent due to the purity of the attained products, lowest reaction times and highest yields.

INTRODUCTION

4,5-Dihydro-1H-imidazolium salts with different types of substitution have been used as suitable models of the coenzyme N^5 , N^{10} -methenyltetrahydrofolic acid, promoting biochemical transfer of one carbon unit at the oxidation level of formic acid. Thus, in attempts to mimic the biological process chemically reproducing the transfer of C-2, reactions of various N, N disubstituted salts with suitable nucleophilic reagents have been studied. Furthemore, the value of 4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazolium salts as synthetic precursors has been demonstrated. Additionally, 4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazolium salts have been studied owing to their surfactant activity and employed in various metal-catalysed reactions and as catalysts in the opening of epoxides.

Attainment of 4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazolium salts has been developed by different synthetic routes, depending on the required substitution pattern. Thus, N-alkyl substituted salts were classically synthesized by quaternization of the corresponding 4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazole. The method is limited by the precursor imidazole synthesis and the nature of the alkylating agent determined by the mechanism, a typically S_N2

pathway. Reaction of electron-rich alkenes (bisimidazolidinylidene derivatives) in acid media 12 and the N-formyl-N, N -diarylethylenediamines cyclization, 13 have been employed to the attainment of 2-unsubstituted 1,3-diaryl-4,5-dihydro-1H-imidazolium salts. On the other hand, synthesis of N, N -disubstituted salts by cyclocondensation of N, N -dialkylethylenediamines with carboxylic acids and derivatives has been little studied. 14,15

Synthesis of 4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium salts by dehydrogenation of imidazolidines results a highly attractive method due to the easy preparation of precursor aminals by condensation of aldehydes with properly substituted ethylenediamines.¹⁶ The synthesis of 1,3-diaryl- and 1,2-diaryl-3-alkyldihydro-imidazolium salts with NBA, NBS and carbon tetrachloride among other dehydrogenating agents has been previously studied by us.¹⁷

Continuing ongoing research on the synthesis and study of 4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium salts^{5-7,17} we present in this work the synthesis of a series of *N*-benzyl- and *N*,*N*′-dibenzyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium salts (1) by dehydrogenation of the corresponding imidazolidines (2) (Scheme 1). In order to determine the scope of application of the method, reactions of compounds (2a-u) with the reagents mentioned above as well as with 1,3-dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin (DBDMH, a *N*-haloamide closely related to NBS and NBA) were assayed.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Precursor imidazolidines (2) were easily obtained by condensation of N-aryl-N'-benzylethylenediamines (3, R_1 =Ar, R_3 =Bn) and N, N'-dibenzylethylenediamines (3, R_1 = R_3 =Bn) with aldehydes in ethanol under reflux. Synthesis of compounds (3) had been previously optimized by us by reaction of ethylenediamine or N-arylethylenediamines with benzaldehydes promoted by microwave irradiation, and further reduction of the formed imines. ¹⁸

Scheme 1
$$R_{1}-N N-R_{3}$$

$$R_{2}-H \qquad b$$

$$R_{1}-N N-R_{3}$$

$$R_{1}NH \qquad + R_{2}-C \qquad R_{2} \qquad X$$

$$R_{1}-N \qquad + N-R_{3}$$

$$R_{2} \qquad X$$
a: Ethanol, b: NBA, NBS, DBDMH or CCl₄

$$X=Br, Cl$$

Table 1: 4,5-Dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium salts (1), imidazolidines (2) and ethylenediamines (3)

Compounds	R_1	R_2	R_3	
1,2,3				
a	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂	Н	C ₆ H ₅ CH ₂	
b	$4-CH_3OC_6H_4CH_2$	Н	4-CH3OC6H4CH2	
c	$4-C1C_6H_4CH_2$	Н	4-ClC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	
d	$3,4-Cl_2C_6H_3CH_2$	Н	$3,4-Cl_2C_6H_3CH_2$	
e	4-CH3OC6H4CH2	CH_3	4-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	
${f f}$	$C_6H_5CH_2$	C_6H_5	$C_6H_5CH_2$	
g	4-CH3OC6H4CH2	C_6H_5	4-CH3OC6H4CH2	
h	4-ClC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	C_6H_5	4-ClC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	
i	$3,4-Cl_2C_6H_3CH_2$	C_6H_5	$3,4-Cl_2C_6H_3CH_2$	
j	4-ClC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	$4-C1C_6H_4$	4-ClC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	
k	4-ClC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	4-CH3OC6H4	4-ClC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	
1	4-ClC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	$3,4-Cl_2C_6H_3$	4-ClC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	
m	4-ClC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	$3-C1C_6H_4$	4-ClC ₆ H ₄ CH ₂	
n	$4-CH_3C_6H_4$	Н	$C_6H_5CH_2$	
0	$4-C1C_6H_4$	Н	$C_6H_5CH_2$	
p	$4-NO_2C_6H_4$	Н	$C_6H_5CH_2$	
\mathbf{q}	4-CH3OC6H4	Н	$C_6H_5CH_2$	
r	$4-CH_3C_6H_4$	C_6H_5	$C_6H_5CH_2$	
s	$4-C1C_6H_4$	C_6H_5	$C_6H_5CH_2$	
t	$4-NO_2C_6H_4$	C_6H_5	$C_6H_5CH_2$	
u	4-CH ₃ OC ₆ H ₄	C_6H_5	$C_6H_5CH_2$	

Dehydrogenations of **2** with NBS, NBA and DBDMH were carried out at room temperature by stirring a mixture of the imidazolidine and the oxidant in THF. In this medium, salts generally precipitated as long as they were formed; otherwise precipitation was induced by adding ether. NBS and NBA promoted dehydrogenation of 2-unsubstituted *N*,*N*′-dibenzylimidazolidines (**2a-d**) in times which varied between 1 and 3 h, with yields of 50-70%, being in general highest with NBA (Table 2). For the C-2 substituted imidazolidines (**2e-m**) reaction times increased to 2-5 h and yields decreased in approximately a 10%.

For unsymmetrically N,N'-disubstituted imidazolidines (**2n-u**), reaction yields decreased with both reagents to 30-40% and reaction times varied between 4.5-5 h for 2-unsubstituted compounds (**2n-q**) and increased up to 6-6.5 h for 2-phenyl substituted compounds (**2r-u**).

Reactions with carbon tetrachloride were carried out by refluxing solution of imidazolidines. Reaction times varied between 2-8 h. The prolonged heating promoted the formation of by-products and/or decomposition of the desired compounds, so as product purity and reaction yields strongly diminished in comparison with the above *N*-haloamides.

Reactions with DBDMH were carried out in the same conditions as those with NBS and NBA. In all cases, dehydrogenation of imidazolidines (2a-u) with DBDMH occurred in a much faster rate than with the other reagents and requires under 5 min for imidazolidines (2a-m) (1,3-dibenzyl) and under 15 min for the rest of compounds. Reaction yields increased to 60-70 % in the synthesis of salts (1n-u) and to 70-90% for the synthesis of N,N'-symmetrically substituted compounds (2a-m).

Table 2: Summary of dehydrogenations (2→1) using, NBA, NBS, DBDMH and CCl₄

substrate	NE	BA	NI	BS	DBD	МН	CC	Cl ₄
	Time	Yield	Time	Yield	Time	Yield	Time	Yield
	(h)	(%)	(h)	(%)	(min)	(%)	(h)	(%)
2a	1.5	68	2.5	57	2	89	2	38
2b	1.5	70	2	55	2	86	2.5	38
2 c	1	69	2	52	1	78	3	32
2d	2	65	3	50	1	77	4	21
2e	3	60	4	45	4	85	7	30
2f	2.5	59	3	50	3	87	6	35
2g	2.5	55	2.5	47	4	78	6	25
2h	3.5	58	4	43	3	85	7.5	25
2i	3.5	57	4.5	49	2	88	5.5	30
2 j	4.2	52	5	40	4	85	8	32
2k	3.5	59	4	41	3	86	6.5	30
21	3	55	4.5	50	2	79	4	29
2m	3	59	4	45	2	87	6.5	29
2n	4	32	4.5	30	8	65	6.5	22
20	4.5	40	5	35	7	63	6	22
2 p	4.5	38	5	31	12	69	6.5	19
2 q	4.5	39	5	31	10	68	5	20
2r	5.5	37	6	32	10	69	7	25
2 s	6	39	6.6	34	15	64	7.5	20
2t	6.5	37	6.5	30	8	66	6.5	23
2u	6	36	6.5	30	10	65	6.5	21

Although dehydrogenation process could theoretically continue until reaching the aromatic imidazolium salt, no secondary product with these features was observed in the studied cases.

In order to determine if reaction with DBDMH occurs by a ionic or radical mechanism, as it was proposed for other *N*-haloamides, reactions were repeated in the same conditions but with a radical promoting reagent (benzoyl peroxide) and a radical inhibitor (BHT). In both cases yields and reaction times did not

vary. Thus, a ionic mechanism is proposed, which probably involves bromination of imidazolidine nitrogen followed by deprotonation and displacement of a bromide anion.

Scheme 2

$$R_1$$
 R_2
 R_3
 R_4
 R_4
 R_5
 R_6
 R_7
 R_8
 R_8
 R_9
 R_9

Melting points and spectroscopic data of compounds ($\mathbf{1a-u}$) are given in Table 3. As it arose from structural and physical features N-aryl-N'-benzyldihydroimidazolium salts ($\mathbf{1n-u}$), belong to a new family of ionic liquids. ¹⁹

Table 3: Data for products (1a-u) (X=Br)

Product	mp (°C)	1 H NMR (DMSO- d_{6} /TMS). δ, J (Hz)
1a	163-165	8.95 (s, 1 H, NCHN), 7.45-7.35 (m, 10 H, aromatics), 4.70 (s, 4 H, CH ₂), 3.89
		$(s, 4 H, CH_2-CH_2)$
1b	172-174	10.17 (s, 1 H, NCHN), 7.30 (d, 4 H, aromatics, <i>J</i> =8.6), 6.89 (d, 4 H, aromatics,
		<i>J</i> =8.6), 4.76 (s, 4 H, CH ₂), 3.78 (s, 6 H, CH ₃), 3.68 (s, 4 H, CH ₂ -CH ₂)
1c	190-192	8.79 (s, 1H, NCHN), 7.45 (d, 4 H, aromatics, <i>J</i> =8.1), 7.40 (d, 4 H, aromatics.,
		<i>J</i> =8.1),4.61 (s, 4 H, CH ₂), 3.70 (s, 4H, CH ₂ -CH ₂)
1d	158-160	8.70 (s, 1 H, NCHN), 7.70-7.85 (m, 4 H, aromatics), 7.45-7.50 (m, 2 H,
		aromatics), 4.66 (s, 4 H, CH ₂), 3.72 (s, 4 H, CH ₂ -CH ₂)
1e	hygroscopic	7.26 (d, 4 H, aromatics, <i>J</i> =8.5), 6.90 (d, 4 H, aromatics, <i>J</i> =8.5), 4,72 (s, 4 H,
		CH ₂), 3.90 (s, 4 H, CH ₂ -CH ₂), 3.80 (s, 6 H, OCH ₃), 2.60 (s, 3 H, CH ₃)
$1f^{20}$	165-167	7.72-7.60 (m, 5 H, aromatics), 7.31-7.39 (m, 10 H, aromatics), 4.40 (s, 4 H,
		CH ₂), 3.89 (s, 4 H, CH ₂ -CH ₂)
1 g	hygroscopic	7.90 (dd, 2 H, aromatics, J_i =7.2, J_2 =2.0), 7.63-7.65 (m, 3 H, aromatics), 7.10
		(d, 4 H, aromatics, J=8.1), 6.81 (d, 4 H, aromatics, J=8.1), 4.42 (s, 4 H, CH ₂),
		4.02 (s, 4 H, CH ₂ -CH ₂), 3.73 (s, 6 H, CH ₃)
1h	180-182	7.80-7.69 (m, 5 H, aromatics), 7.47 (d, 4 H, aromatics, <i>J</i> =8.2), 7.35 (d, 4 H,
		aromatics, J=8.2), 4.38 (s, 4 H, CH ₂), 3.87 (s, 4 H, CH ₂ -CH ₂)

1i	198-199	7.70-7.60 (m, 9 H, aromatics), 7.40 (s, 2 H, aromatics), 4.42 (s, 4 H, CH ₂), 3.92
		(s, 4H, CH2-CH2)
1j	173-174	7.79 (d, 2 H, aromatics, <i>J</i> =8.9), 7.72 (d, 2 H, aromatics, <i>J</i> =8.9), 7.46 (d, 4 H,
		aromatics, J=8.3), 7.38 (d, 4 H, aromatics, J=8.3), 4.40 (s, 4 H, CH ₂), 3.88 (4 H,
		CH_2 - CH_2)
1k	167-169	7.61 (d, 2 H, aromatics, J =9.1), 7.46 (d, 4H, aromatics, J =8.5), 7.36 (d, 4H,
		aromatics, J=8.5), 7.21 (d, 2 H, aromatics, J=9.1), 4.45 (s, 4 H, CH ₂), 3.87 (s, 4
		H, CH ₂ -CH ₂), 3.81 (s, 3 H, CH ₃)
11	192-194	7.90-8.10 (m, 2 H, aromatics), 7.60-7.70 (m, 1 H, aromatics), 7.45 (d, 4 H,
		aromatics, J=9.1), 7.34 (d, 4 H, aromatics, J=9.1), 4.41 (s, 4 H, CH ₂), 3.87 (s, 4
		H, CH_2-CH_2
1m	119-120	7.90-7.60 (m, 4 H, aromatics), 7.37 (d, 4 H, aromatics, <i>J</i> =8.3), 7.19 (d, 4 H,
		aromatics, J=8.3), 4.60 (s, 4 H, CH ₂), 4.15-4.00 (m, 4 H, CH ₂ -CH ₂)
1n	oil	9.75 (s, 1 H, NCHN), 7.60-7.30 (m, 9 H, aromatics), 5.22 (s, 2 H, CH ₂ C ₆ H ₅),
		4.42-4.30 (m, 2 H, CH ₂ N), 3.85-3.70 (m, 2 H, CH ₂ N), 2.10 (s, 3 H, CH ₃)
10	210	11.3 (s, 1 H, NCHN), 7.60-7.20 (m, 9 H, aromatics), 5.20 (s, 2 H, $CH_2C_6H_5$),
		4.35 (bs, 2 H, CH ₂ N), 4.10 (bs, 2 H, CH ₂ N)
1p	oil	9.85 (s, 1 H, NCHN), 8.39 (d, 2 H, aromatics, <i>J</i> =9.1), 7.56 (d, 2 H, aromatics,
		J =9.1), 7.50-7.30 (m, 5 H, aromatics), 4.88 (s, 2 H, $CH_2C_6H_5$), 4.40 (t, 2 H,
		CH_2N , $J=9.0$), 3.90 (t, 2 H, CH_2N , $J=9.0$)
1q	oil	9.70 (s, 1 H, NCHN), 7.60-7.30 (m, 9 H, aromatics), 5.00 (s, 2 H, $CH_2C_6H_5$),
		4.32 (m, 2 H, CH ₂ N), 3.80 (m, 2 H, CH ₂ N), 3.64 (s, 3 H, OCH ₃)
1r	oil	7.65-7.50 (m, 4 H, aromatics), 7.48-7.30 (m, 6 H, aromatics), 7.20-7.05 (m, 4
		H, aromatics), 4.52 (s, 2 H, $CH_2C_6H_5$), 4.44 (t, 2 H, $J=9.8$, CH_2N), 4.04 (t, 2 H,
		J=9.8, CH ₂ N), 2.20 (s, 3 H, CH ₃)
1s	oil	7.65-7.20 (m, 14 H aromatics), 4.75 (s, 2 H, $CH_2C_6H_5$), 4.55(t, 2 H, CH_2N , $J=$
		10.0), 4.27(t, 2 H, CH_2N , $J=10.0$)
1t	oil	8.10-7.20 (m, 14 H aromatics), 4.75 (s, 2 H, $CH_2C_6H_5$), 4.65 (t, 2 H, CH_2N , $J=$
		9.3), 4.37 (t, 2 H, CH_2N , $J=9.3$)
1u	oil	7.70-7.52 (m, 5 H aromatics), 7.47-7.32 (m, 5 H aromatics), 7.26 (dd, 2 H
		aromatics, J_1 =6.9, J_2 =1.8), 6.88 (dd, 2 H aromatics, J_1 =6.9, J_2 =1.8), 4.53 (s,
		$2 \text{ H}, \text{CH}_2\text{C}_6\text{H}_5), 4.41 \text{ (t, } 2 \text{ H}, \text{CH}_2\text{N}, J=9.7), } 4.04 \text{ (t, } 2 \text{ H}, \text{CH}_2\text{N}, J=9.7), } 3.67 \text{ (s, } 2 \text{ H}, \text{CCM})$
		3 H, OCH ₃)

In summary, DBDMH was the choice reagent for *N*-benzyl-*N*′-aryl- and *N*,*N*′-dibenzylimidazolidine dehydrogenation. The method is operationally simple, with very low reaction times, easy work-up procedure and high reaction yields, also being the reagent a cheap commercially available chemical.

EXPERIMENTAL

Melting points were determined with a Büchi capillary apparatus and are uncorrected. 1 H NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker MSL 300 MHz spectrometer using DMSO- d_6 . Standard Concentration of the samples was 20 mg/mL. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm (δ) relative to TMS as an internal standard. D₂O was employed to confirm exchangeable protons (ex). MS (EI) were recorded with a GC-MS Shimadzu QP-1000 spectrometer operating at 20 eV. TLC analyses were carried out on aluminium sheets silica gel 60 F₂₅₄ using benzene-methanol (9:1) as the solvent. Column chromatography was performed on silica gel 60 (0.063-0.200 mesh) with typically 30-50 g of stationary phase per gram substance.

N,N'-Disubstituted ethylenediamines (3).

Compounds (**3a,b,c,o,p,q**¹⁸ and **3d**)²¹ were prepared following literature procedure. The physical data and elemental analyses of the new compounds are as follows:

N-Benzyl-*N*′-4(methylphenyl)ethylenediamine (3n)

Yield: 60%. ¹H NMR: δ = 7.50-7.20 (m, 9 H, aromatics), 3.81 (s, 2 H, C H_2 Ar), 3.25 (t, J=6.1 Hz, 2 H, C H_2 NAr,), 2.85 (t, J=6.1 Hz, 2 H, C H_2 NBn,), 2.30 (s, 3 H, C H_3), 1.90 (bs, 1 H, NH). MS: m/z= 240 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd. for C₁₆H₂₀N₂: C, 79.96; H, 8.39, N, 11.66. Found: C, 79.89; H, 8.37; N, 11.68.

Imidazolidines (2).

Compounds (2) were obtained by reaction of the corresponding *N,N'*-disubstituted ethylenediamines (3) and aldehydes in ethanol. Compounds (2a, 22 2b,g,e, 6 2f, 23 2h,i.j, 24 2m, 18 2o, 25 2p, 25 2s, 26 2t, 18) were previously described in the literature. The physical data and elemental analyses of the new compounds are as follows.

1,3-Di-(4-chlorobenzyl)imidazolidine (2c)

Yield: 81%. mp: 173-175°C (ethanol). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.15 (d, J= 6.7 Hz, 4 H, aromatics), 7.10 (d, J=6.7 Hz, 4 H, aromatics), 3.64 (s, 4 H, CH₂Ar), 3.36 (s, 2 H, NCH₂N), 2.80 (s, 4 H, CH₂N). MS: m/z= 320 (32%), M⁺; 322 (20%), (M+2)⁺. Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₈N₂Cl₂: C; 63.56, H; 5.62, N; 8.72. Found: C; 63.62, H; 5.60, N; 8.70.

1,3-Di-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)imidazolidine (2d)

Yield: 83%. mp: 158-160°C (ethanol). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.50 (s, 2 H, aromatics), 7.34-7.45 (m, 2 H, aromatics), 7.15-7.18 (dd, J_I = 8.0 Hz, J_2 = 1.9 Hz, 2 H, aromatics), 3.64 (s, 4 H, CH₂Ar), 3.37 (s, 2 H, NCH₂N), 2.82 (s, 4 H, CH₂N). MS: m/z= 388 (42%), M⁺⁻; 390 (56%), (M+2)⁺⁻; 392 (27%), (M+4)⁺⁻. Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₆N₂Cl₄: C; 52.34, H; 4.13, N; 7.18. Found: C; 52.30, H; 4.15, N; 7.16.

1,3-Di-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-2-phenylimidazolidine (2i)

Yield: 78%. mp: 81-83°C (ethanol). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.59-7.56 (m, 2 H, aromatics), 7.43-7.25 (m, 7 H, aromatics), 7.06 (dd, J_I = 8.1 Hz, J_2 = 1.6 Hz, 2 H, aromatics), 3.81 (s, 1 H, NCHN), 3.68 (d, J=13.3 Hz, 2 H, CH₂Ar,), 3.21-3.10 (m, 4 H, CH₂Ar and CH₂N), 2.49-2.44 (m, 2 H, CH₂N). MS: m/z= 464 (35%), M⁺; 466 (44%), (M+2)⁺; 468 (23%), (M+4)⁺. Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₀N₂Cl₄: C, 59.25; H, 4.32; N, 6.01. Found: C; 59.32, H; 4.30, N; 5.99.

1,3-Di-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-(4-metoxyphenyl)imidazolidine (2k)

Yield: 83%. mp: 110-111°C (ethanol). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.5 (dd, J_1 =6.7 Hz, J_2 =2.1 Hz, 2 H, aromatics), 7.30-7.15 (m, 8 H, aromatics), 6.91 (dd, J_1 =6.7 Hz, J_2 =2.1 Hz, 2 H, aromatics), 3.89 (s, 1 H, NCHN), 3.82 (s, 3 H, OCH₃), 3.89 (d, J=13.8, 2 H, CHHAr), 3.20-3.05 (m, 4 H, CHHAr, CH₂N), 2.43 (m, 2 H, CH₂N). MS: m/z=426 (38%), M⁺⁻; 428 (25%), (M+2)⁺⁻. Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₂₄N₂OCl₂: C; 67.45, H; 5.66, N; 6.55. Found: C; 67.56, H; 5.68, N; 6.56.

1-Benzyl-3-(4-methylphenyl)imidazolidine (2n)

Yield: 74%. mp: 67-69°C (ethanol). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.41-7.32 (m, 5 H, aromatics), 7.02 (dd, J_I = 6.6 Hz, J_2 = 2.0 Hz, 2 H, aromatics), 6.40 (dd, J_I = 6.6 Hz, J_2 = 2.0 Hz, 2 H, aromatics), 3.99 (s, 2 H, NCH₂N), 3.77 (s, 2 H, CH₂Ar), 3.42 (t, J=6.4 Hz, 2 H CH₂NAr,), 3.02 (t, J= 6.4 Hz, 2 H, CH₂NBn), 2.25 (s, 3 H, CH₃). MS: m/z= 252 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₂₀N₂: C; 80.91, H; 7.99, N; 11.10. Found: C; 80.86, H; 8.01, N; 11.14.

1-Benzyl-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)imidazolidine (2q)

Yield: 74%. mp: 78-80°C (ethanol). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.32-7.28 (m, 5 H, aromatics), 6.90 (d, J=8.6 Hz, 2 H, aromatics), 6.43 (d, J=8.6 Hz, 2 H, aromatics), 3.80 (s, 2 H, NCH₂N), 3.78 (s, 3 H, OCH₃), 3.67 (s, 2 H, CH₂Ar), 3.40 (t, J= 6.2 Hz, 2 H CH₂NAr,), 3.01 (t, J=6.2 Hz, 2 H, CH₂NBn). MS: m/z= 268 (M⁺·). Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₂₀N₂O: C; 76.09, H; 7.51, N; 10.44. Found: C; 76.15, H; 7.53, N; 10.47.

1-Benzyl-3-(4-methylphenyl)-2-phenylimidazolidine (2r)

Yield: 72%. mp: 113-114°C (ethanol). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.36-7.23 (m, 10 H, aromatics), 6.94 (d, J= 8.6 Hz, 2 H, aromatics), 6.41 (d, J= 8.6 Hz, 2 H, aromatics), 5.01 (s, 1 H, NCHN), 3.75 (d, 1 H, J= 12.9 Hz, CHHAr), 3.52 (d, 1 H, J= 12.9 Hz, CHHAr), 3.22-3.14 (m, 2 H, CH₂NAr), 2.91-2.85 (m, 2 H, CH₂NBn), 2.20 (s, 3 H, CH₃). MS: m/z= 328 (M⁺·). Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₄N₂: C; 84.11, H; 7.36, N; 8.53. Found: C; 84.20, H; 7.34, N; 8.56.

1-Benzyl-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-phenylimidazolidine (2u)

Yield: 78%. mp: 101-103°C (ethanol). ¹H NMR: δ = 7.40-7.20 (m, 10 H, aromatics), 6.74 (dd, J_I =6.9 Hz, J_Z = 2.3 Hz, 2 H, aromatics), 6.44 (dd, J_I =6.9 Hz, J_Z =2.3 Hz, 2 H, aromatics), 4.95 (s, 1 H, NCHN), 3.73 (d, J= 12.8 Hz, 1 H, CHHAr), 3.70 (s, 3 H, OCH₃), 3.48 (d, J=12.8 Hz, 1 H, CHHAr), 3.22-3.14 (m, 2 H, CH₂N), 2.89-2.82 (m, 2 H, CH₂N). MS: m/z= 344 (M⁺). Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₄N₂O: C; 80.20, H; 7.02, N; 8.13. Found: C; 80.29, H; 7.04, N; 8.10.

Synthesis of 1*H*-4,5-Dihydroimidazolium Salts (1).

Reaction of Imidazolidines (2) with *N*-Bromosuccinimide, *N*-Bromoacetamide or 1,3-Dibromo-5,5-dimethylhydantoin. General Procedure.

To a stirred solution of compounds (2) (10 mmol) in THF (30 mL), the corresponding dehydrogenating agent (12 mmol) was added in portions while the reaction was monitoried by TLC. After complete disappearance of starting material, salts precipitate in variable times (Table 2); otherwise precipitation was induced by adding ethyl ether. The solid products were collected and recrystallized from anhydrous methanol and the oils were purified by chromatographyc method using chloroform-methanol (8:2) as the solvent.

Melting points and ¹H-NMR data are given in Table 3. Elemental analyses of the new compounds are as follows.

1,3-Dibenzyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1a)

Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₉N₂Br: C; 61.64, H; 5.78, N; 8.40. Found: C; 61.73, H; 5.80, N; 8.38.

1,3-Di-(4-methoxybenzyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide. (1b)

Anal. Calcd for C₁₉H₂₃N₂O₂Br: C; 58.32, H; 5.92, N; 7.16. Found: C; 58.42, H; 5.91, N; 7.18.

1,3-Di-(4-chlorobenzyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1c)

Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₇N₂BrCl₂: C; 51.03, H; 4.28, N; 7.00. Found: C; 51.10, H; 4.26, N; 7.02.

1,3-Di-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-4,5dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1d)

Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₅N₂BrCl₄: C; 43.53, H; 3.22, N; 5.97. Found: C; 43.48, H; 3.23, N; 5.99.

1,3-Di-(4-methoxybenzyl)-2-methyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1e)

Anal. Calcd for C₂₀H₂₅N₂OBr₂: C; 59.26, H; 6.22, N; 6.91. Found: C; 59.37, H; 6.21, N; 6.93.

1,3-Di-(4-methoxybenzyl)-2-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide. (1g)

Anal. Calcd for C₂₅H₂₇N₂O₂Br: C; 64.24, H; 5.82, N; 5.99. Found: C; 64.15, H; 5.83, N; 6.01.

1,3-Di-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1h)

Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₁N₂BrCl₂: C; 58.01, H; 4.44, N; 5.88. Found: C; 58.11, H; 4.45, N; 5.86.

1,3-Di-(3,4-dichlorobenzyl)-2-phenyl-4,5dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1i)

Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₁₉N₂BrCl₄: C; 50.68, H; 3.51, N; 5.14. Found: C; 50.59, H; 3.52, N; 5.15.

1,3-Di-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-(4-chlorophenyl) -4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1j)

Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₀N₂BrCl₃: C; 54.09, H; 3.95, N; 5.49. Found: C; 54.20, H; 3.96, N; 5.47.

1,3-Di-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1k)

Anal. Calcd for C₂₄H₂₃N₂OBrCl₂: C; 56.94, H; 4.58, N; 5.53. Found: C; 57.03, H; 4.60, N; 5.51.

1,3-Di-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-(3,4-dichlorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (11)

Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₁₉N₂BrCl₄: C; 50.68, H; 3.51, N; 5.14. Found: C; 50.77, H; 3.49, N; 5.13.

1,3-Di-(4-chlorobenzyl)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1m)

Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₀N₂BrCl₃: C; 54.09, H; 3.95, N; 5.49. Found: C; 53.98, H; 3.97, N; 5.51.

1-Benzyl-3-(4-methylphenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1n)

Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₉N₂Br: C; 61.64, H; 5.78, N; 8.46. Found: C; 61.71, H; 5.76, N; 8.45.

1-Benzyl-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (10)

Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₆N₂BrCl: C, 54.65; H, 4.59; N, 7.97. Found: C; 54.72, H; 4.57, N; 7.96.

1-Benzyl-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1p)

Anal. Calcd for C₁₆H₁₆N₃O₂Br: C; 53.05, H; 4.45, N; 11.60. Found: C; 53.15, H; 4.44, N; 11.59.

1-Benzyl-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1q)

Anal. Calcd for C₁₇H₁₉N₂OBr: C; 58.80, H; 5.51, N; 8.07. Found: C; 58.71, H; 5.53, N; 8.08.

1-Benzyl-3-(4-methylphenyl)-2-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1r)

Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₃N₂Br: C; 67.82, H; 5.69, N; 6.88. Found: C; 67.91, H; 5.67, N; 6.87.

1-Benzyl-3-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1s)

Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₀N₂BrCl: C; 61.77, H; 4.71, N; 6.55. Found: C; 61.83, H; 4.70, N; 6.54.

1-Benzyl-3-(4-nitrophenyl)-2-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1t)

Anal. Calcd for C₂₂H₂₀N₃O₂Br: C; 60.28, H; 4.60, N; 9.59. Found: C; 60.38, H; 4.59, N; 9.57.

1-Benzyl-3-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1*H*-imidazolium bromide (1u)

Anal. Calcd for C₂₃H₂₃N₂OBr: C; 65.25, H; 5.48, N; 6.62. Found: C; 65.19, H; 5.50, N; 6.64.

Reaction of Imidazolidines (2) with Carbon Tetrachloride. General Procedure.

A solution of imidazolidine (0.5 mmol) in carbon tetrachloride (100 mL) was refluxed, and the reaction was monitored by TLC, until disappearance of the starting material (1-6 h). The resulting solids were filtered and recrystallized from methanol.

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