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Electronic Supplemental Information (ESI)

P-Trifluoromethyl ligands derived from *Josiphos* in the Ir-catalysed hydrogenation of 3,4-dihydroisoquinoline hydrochlorides

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NMR spectra of the:

- Applied ligands
- Applied complexes
- Amides
- DHIQ species
- Racemic THIQ chlorides

HPLC traces of the racemic and enantioenriched samples

General procedures

Amides

All amides were synthesized following a general procedure, adding the corresponding acid chloride to a solution of the corresponding 2-phenylethanamine and triethylamine in DCM at 0 °C. The amides could all be precipitated as pure compounds by dropwise addition of an alkane (hexane, pentane) or ether (diethyl ether, tert. butylmethyl ether) to a solution of the crude amide in DCM or chloroform under stirring.

DHIQ*HC1 / HI / HPF₆

All DHIQs investigated in this work were isolated starting from the amides, applying either a mixture of POCl₃ and P_2O_5 or following Movassaghis procedure applying Tf₂O in presence of 2-chloropyridine.¹ The crude reaction products were immediately protonated by hydrogen chloride in diethyl ether, hydrogen iodide or hexafluorophosphoric acid in water and purified by crystallization, precipitation or chromatography.

Racemic THIQ*HCl

To establish analytics for the screening samples, all racemic THIQ chlorides were prepared. The direct reduction of the DHIQ chlorides was achieved in a few cases by palladium on charcoal under hydrogen atmosphere. The pure product was conveniently obtained by filtration and evaporation of the solvent. Unfortunately, in several cases a sluggish conversion was observed even at 100 bar hydrogen pressure overnight. Hence, most samples were reduced by sodium borohydride, requiring subsequent reprotonation.

Standard screening experiment

A standard screening experiment for the enantioselective hydrogenation of 1-substituted 3,4-dihydroisoquinolinium chlorides was conducted as follows:

A 3 mL flat bottomed glas tube with a magnetic stirring bar was charged with 500 μ mol of the substrate and 2.5 μ mol (0.5 mol-%) of the precatalyst as [Ir(L)(cod)X]. The tube was purged with argon by means of three vacuum/argon cycles. 1 mL crown-capped solvent was added and the suspension (calculated to result a ~0.5 M solution) stirred for ten minutes under an argon atmosphere.

For the hydrogenation, the tube was closed by a screw cap with a hole for gas exchange. After tightly closing the autoclaves, the atmosphere was first inertized by three cycles of five bar nitrogen and subsequent pressure release. To change the atmosphere to hydrogen, ten bar hydrogen were applied and pressure released before the autoclaves were set to target reaction pressure. Then, stirring was switched on and the autoclaves heated to target temperature by external jacket heater.

After the reaction, heating was switched off and the autoclaves were kept under pressure for at least 30 minutes to cool below 30 °C. Thereafter, pressure was released and the autoclaves set under nitrogen again.

Analysis of the screening samples

To the samples was added 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene (150 μ mol) as internal standard and methanol until a clear homogeneous solution was obtained. Around 0.2 mL of this solution was directly evaporated to dryness in NMR tubes for determination of conversion and yield by integration of well separated signals (one scan, zero dummy scans).

Around 0.1 mL of the same solution was partitioned between NaOH (2 M in water, 1 mL) and hexane (1 mL). The hexane phase was separated, dried over Na_2SO_4 and filtered over a syringe filter. The clear colorless solutions were directly injected in HPLC for determination of *ee*.

Acetamidation of reaction products

If the enantiomers of the free tetrahydroisoquinoline were not separable or potentially overlapping with side products, internal standard or starting material, the reaction products were derivatized to their acetamide.

After determining conversion and yield by NMR spectroscopy, the remaining sample solution was evaporated to dryness. Acetic anhydride (0.5 mL) and triethylamine (1 mL) were added and the dark samples stirred overnight. After removing all volatiles under HV, the residue was filtered over silica before a sample was prepared for HPLC analysis.

Derivatization of 1-methyl-THIQ 13b for GC analysis

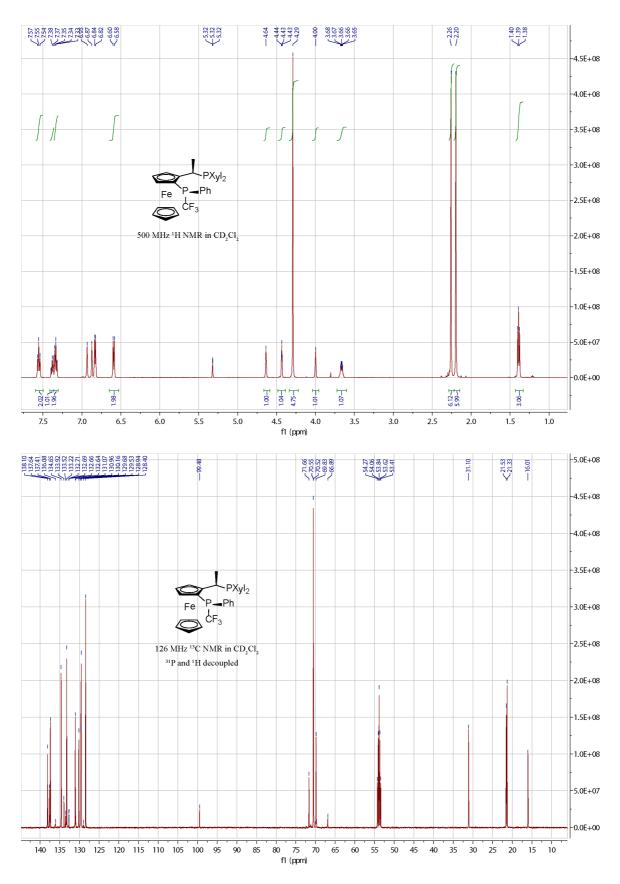
Derivatization for GC analysis: 1-Methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-2-ium chloride **13b***HCl (3.0 mg, 16.33 µmol, 1.0 eq.) was dissolved in acetonitrile (1 mL), triethylamine (30 µL, 21.78 mg, 215.24 µmol, 13.2 eq.) and (-)-(R)-menthyl chloroformate (20 µL, 20.4 mg, 93.27 µmol, 5.7 eq.) were added and the solution shaken for some minutes. This solution was directly injected into GC.²

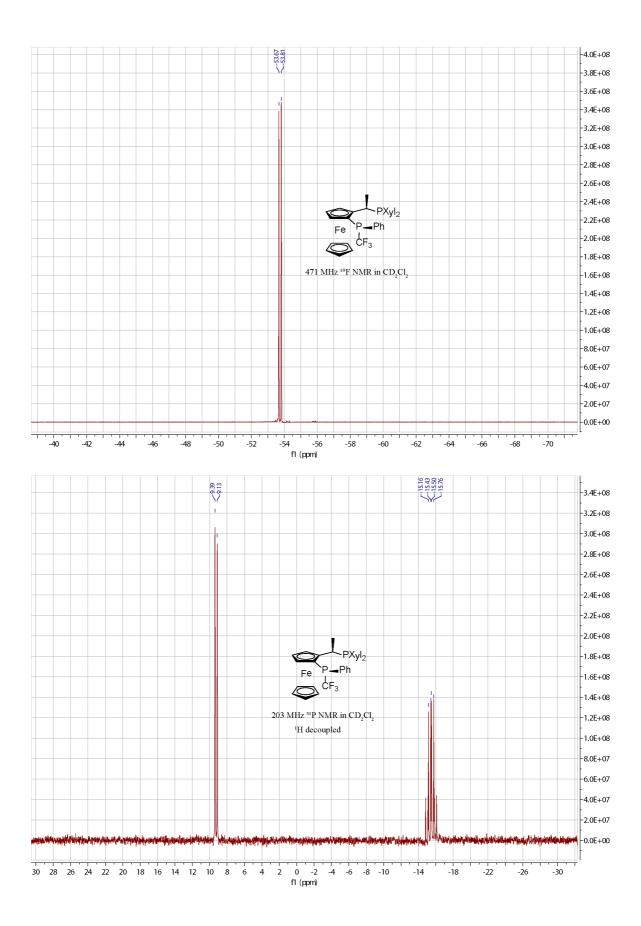
Determination of optical rotation sign

To assign the HPLC peaks to the corresponding enantiomers, the hydrogenation sample with the highest observed *ee* was purified and dissolved as hydrochloride in chloroform with a concentration of around 0.5 g/100 mL. The derivatized sample (acetamide) was used for determination of optical rotation where applicable. The optical rotations of these samples were recorded at 589 nm, in a 10 cm measuring cell at 20 °C. The assignment of the major peak in HPLC with the observed sign was possible in all the cases, although some of the observed optical rotation angles were rather small.

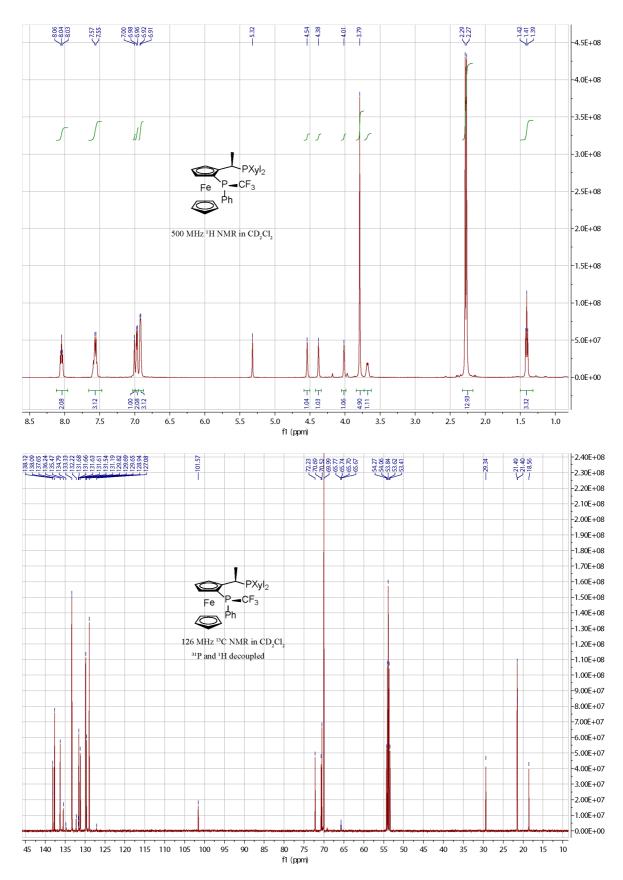
Ligands

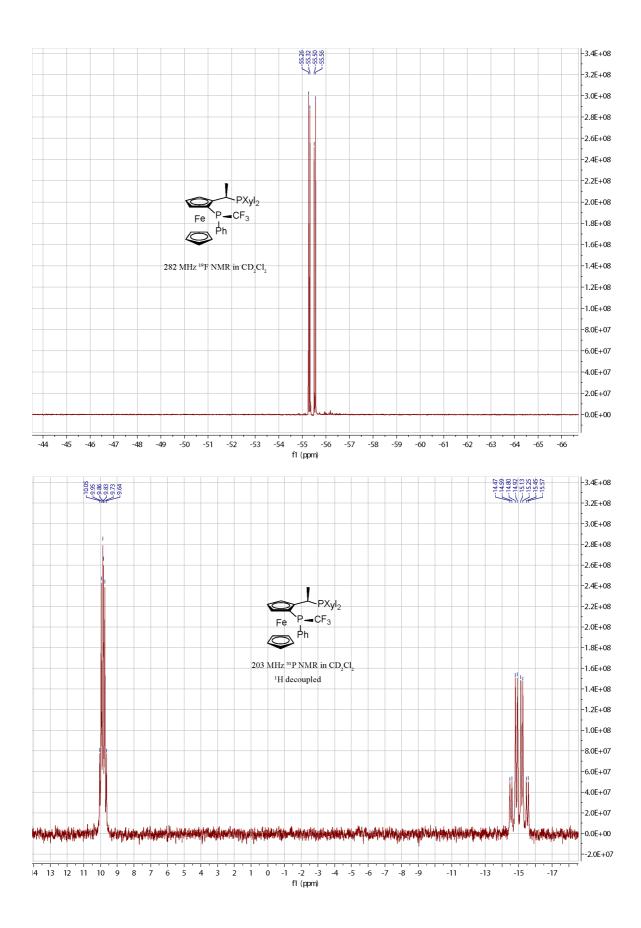
(S_P) -(CF₃)Ph-Xyliphos (S_P) -5





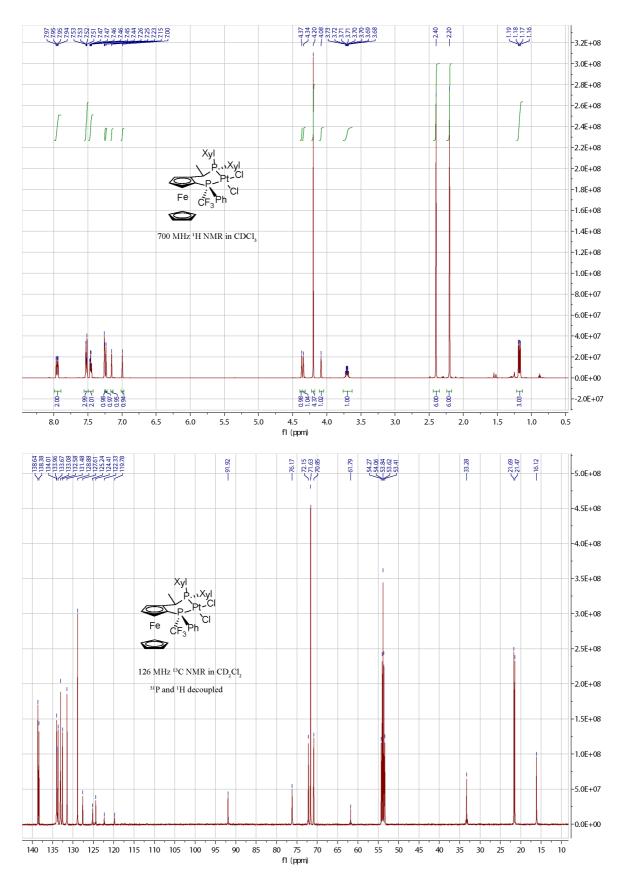
(R_P) -(CF₃)Ph-Xyliphos (R_P) -5

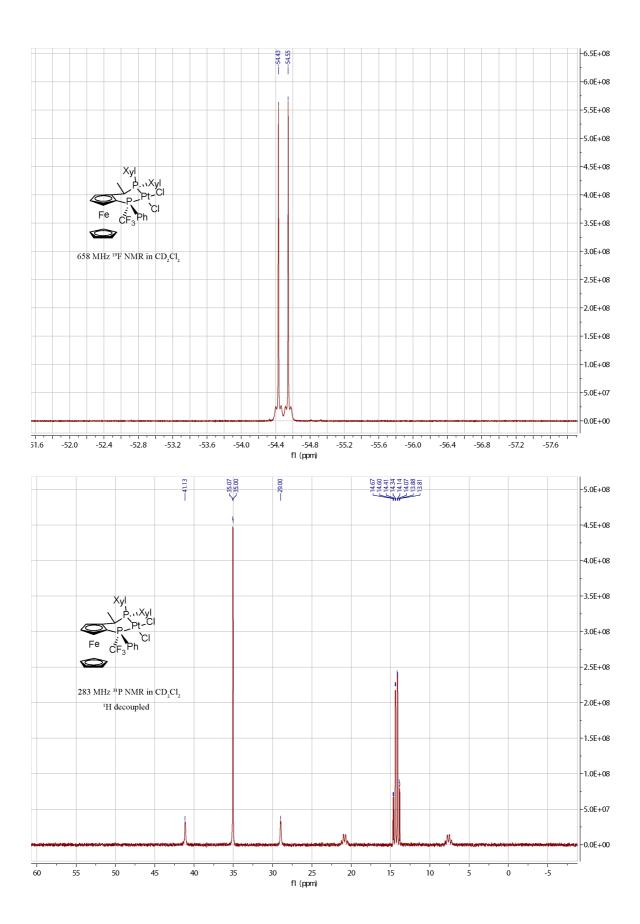




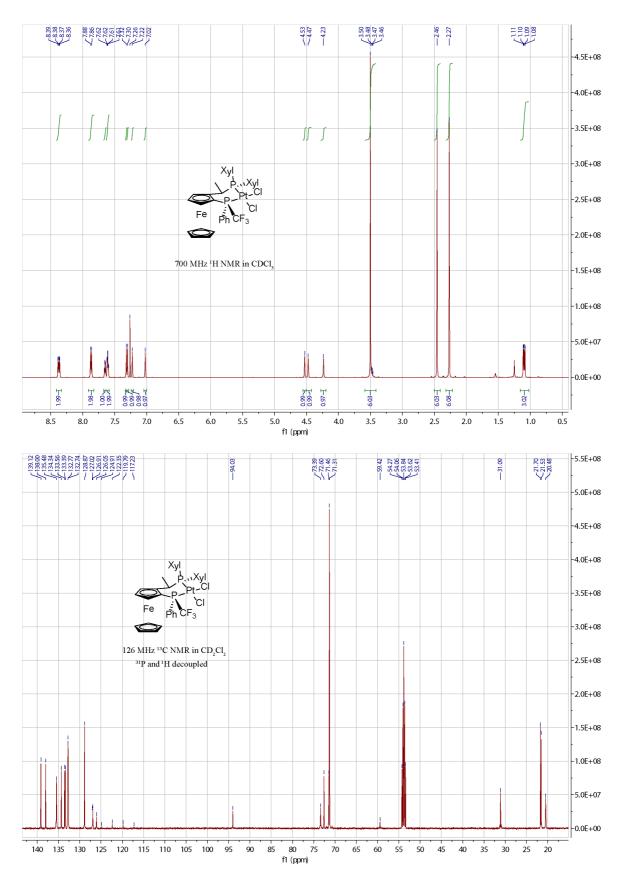
Complexes

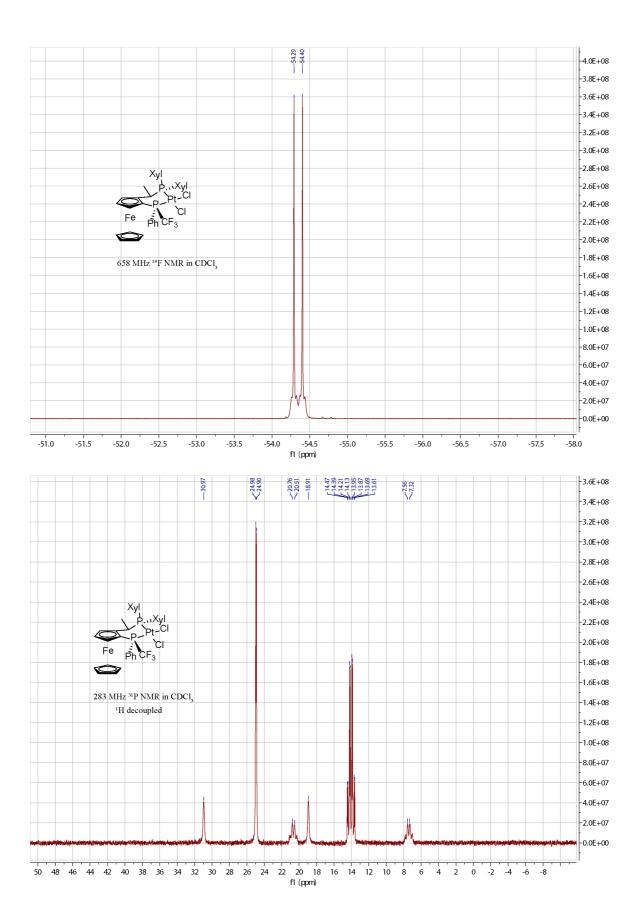
$[Pt((S_P)-(CF_3)Ph-Xyliphos)Cl_2](S_P)-11$

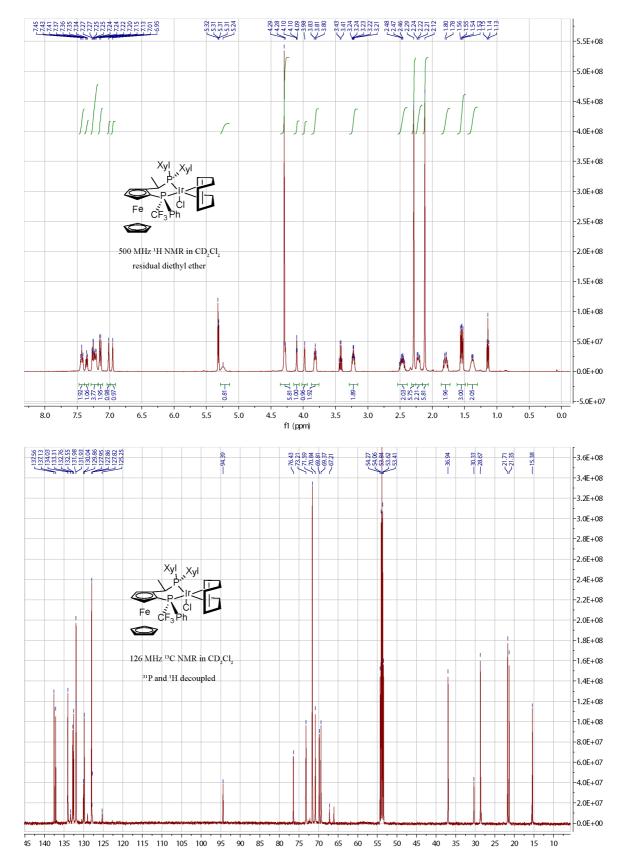




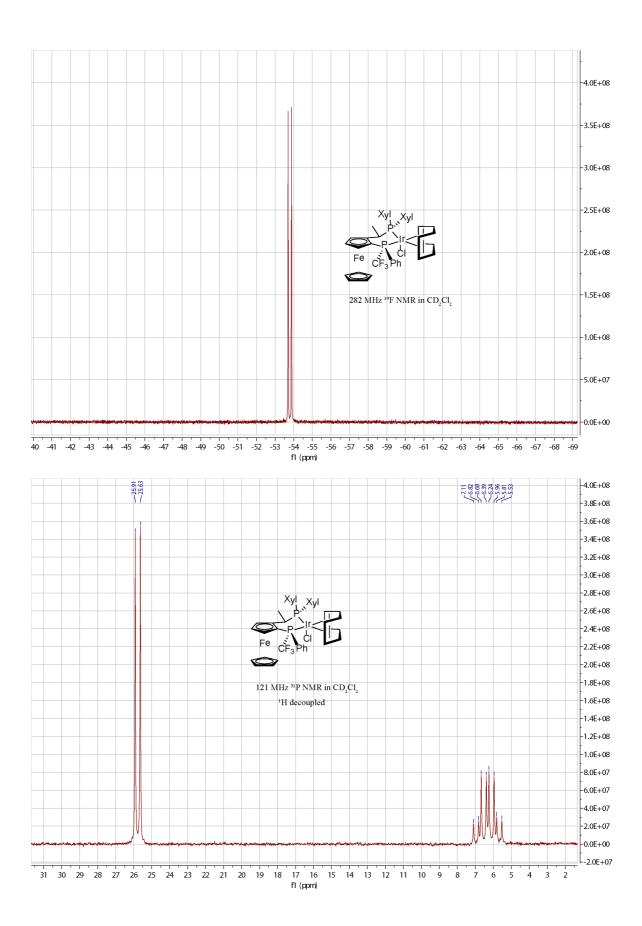
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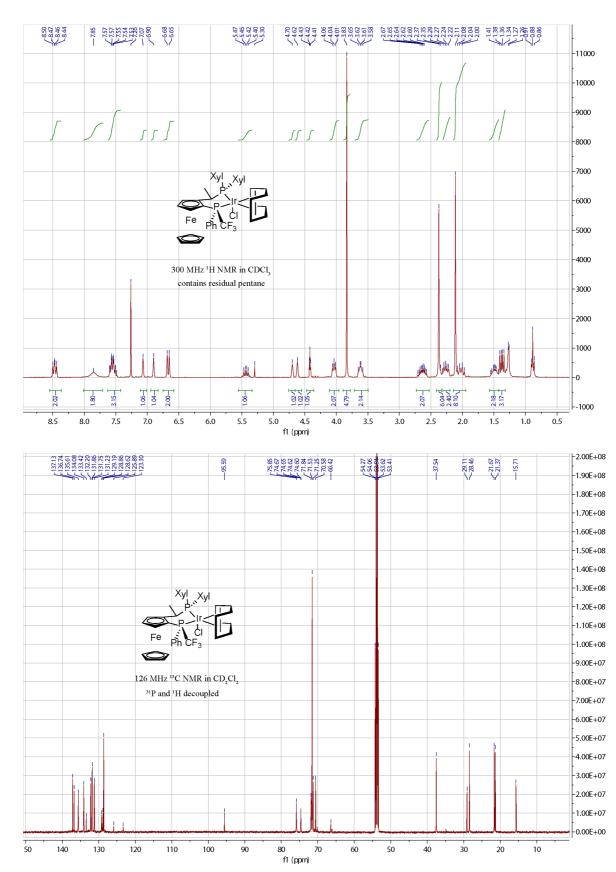




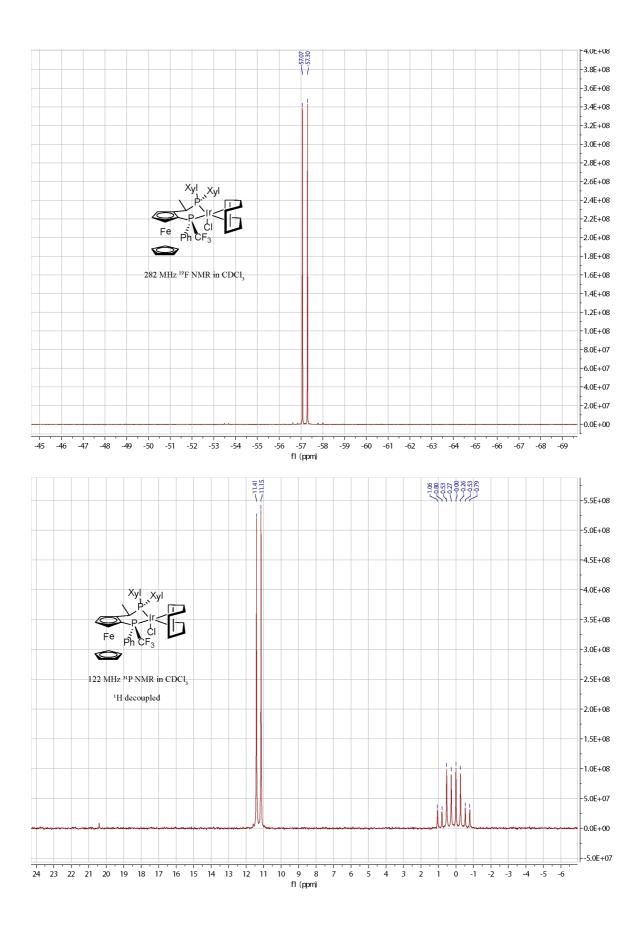


[Ir((S_P)-(CF₃)Ph-Xyliphos)(cod)Cl] (S_P)-9Cl

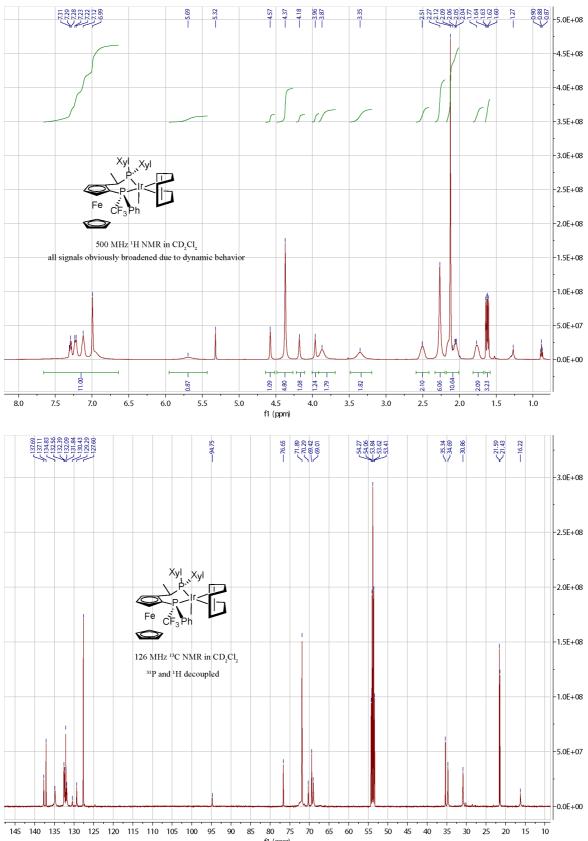




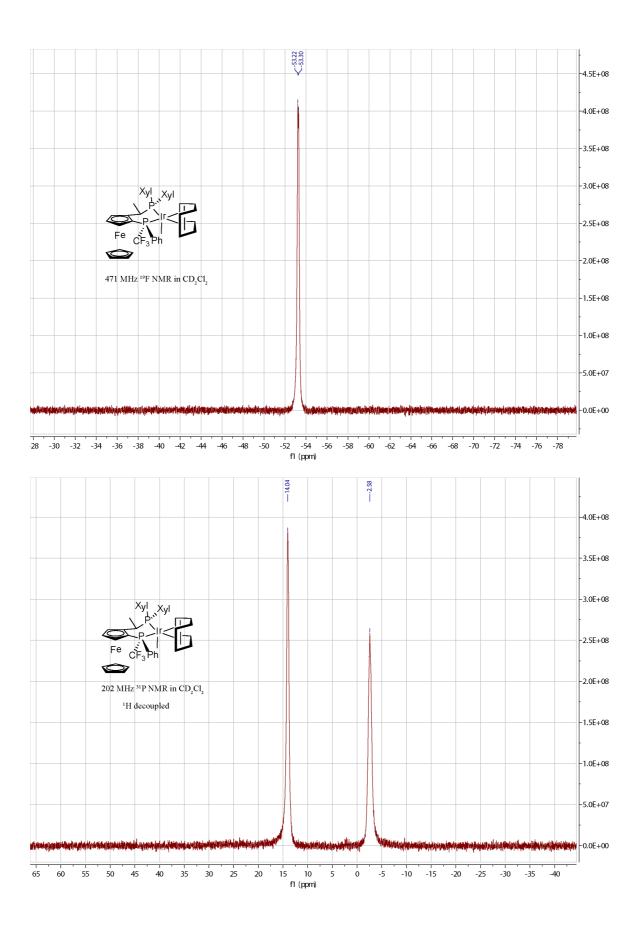
$[Ir((R_P)-(CF_3)Ph-Xyliphos)(cod)Cl](R_P)-9Cl$

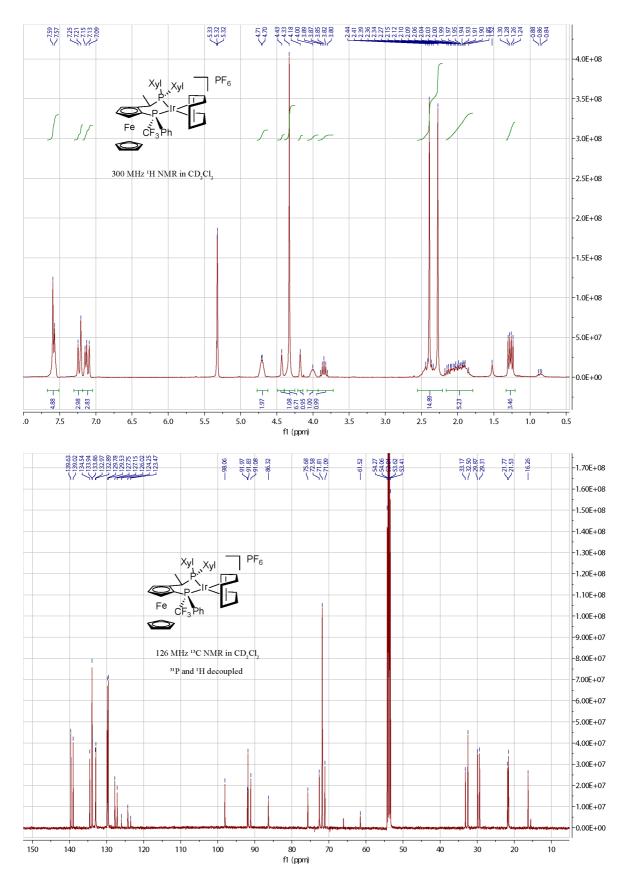


 $[Ir((S_P)-(CF_3)Ph-Xyliphos)(cod)I](S_P)-9I$

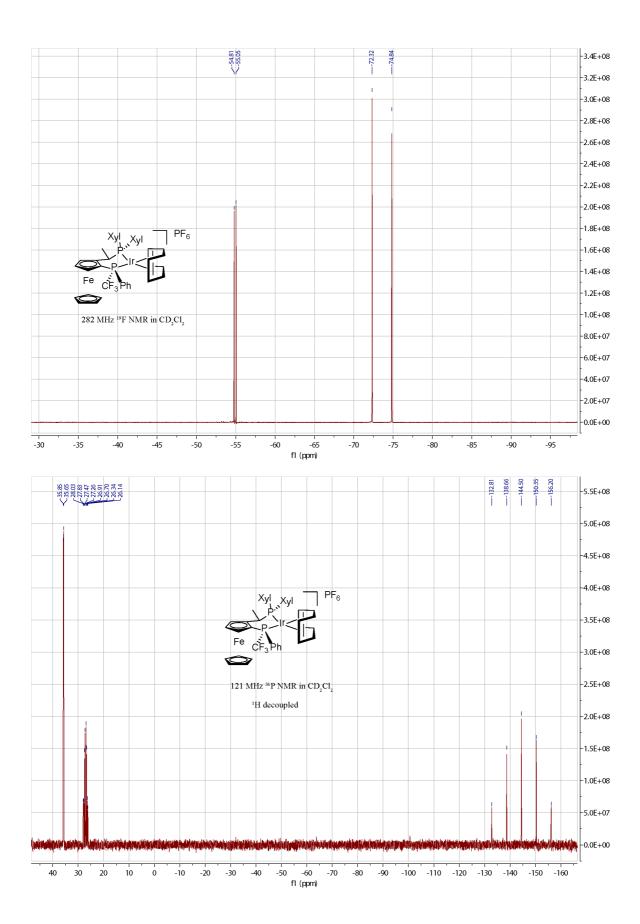


f1 (ppm)

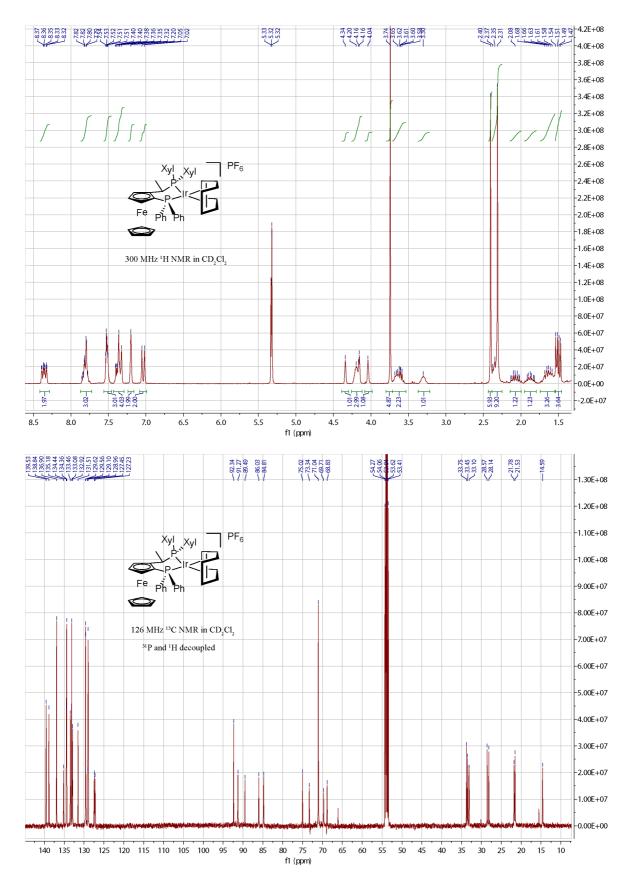


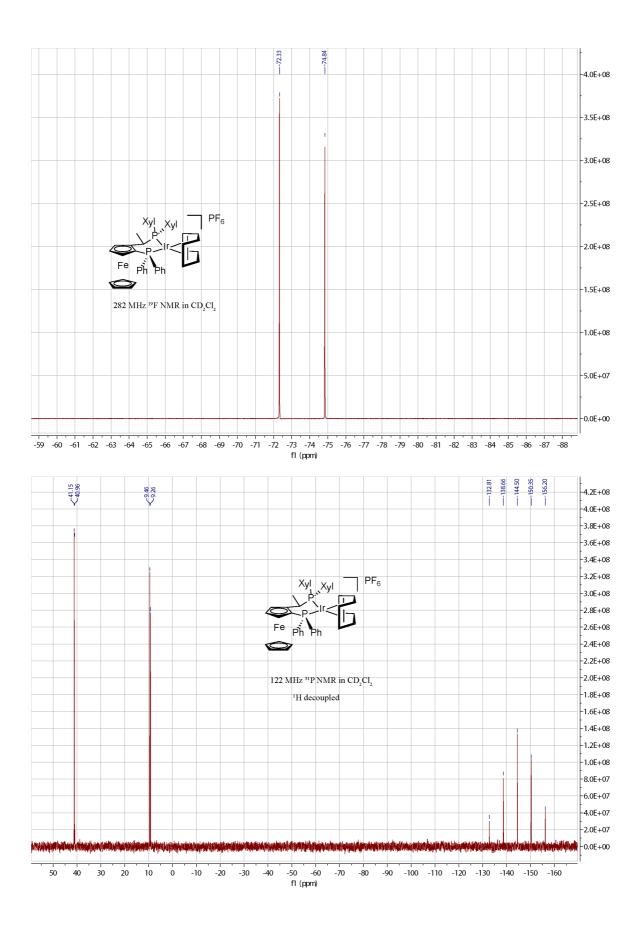


$[Ir((S_P)-(CF_3)Ph-Xyliphos)(cod)]PF_6(S_P)-9PF_6$

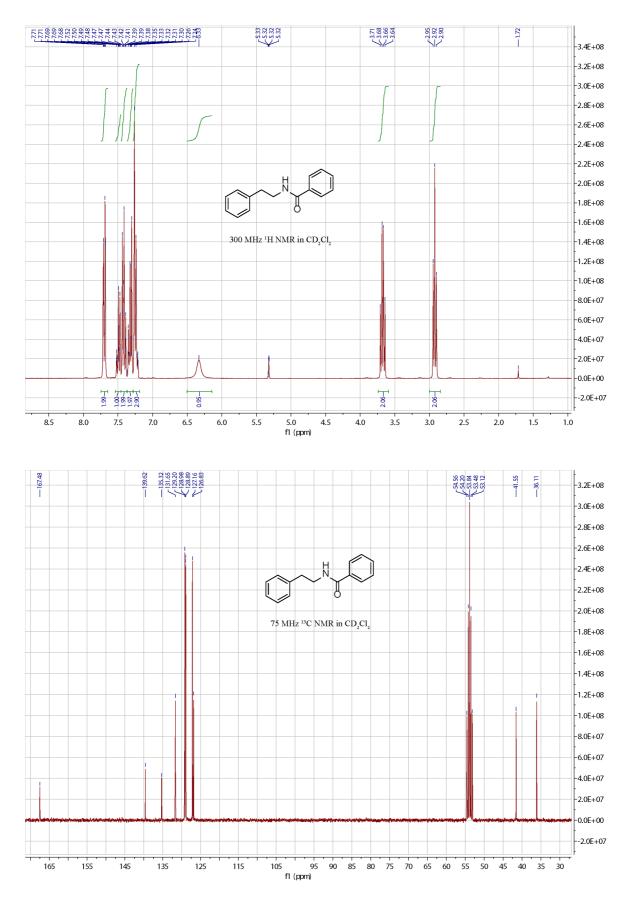


[Ir((*R*,*S*)-Xyliphos)(cod)]PF₆ **10**PF₆

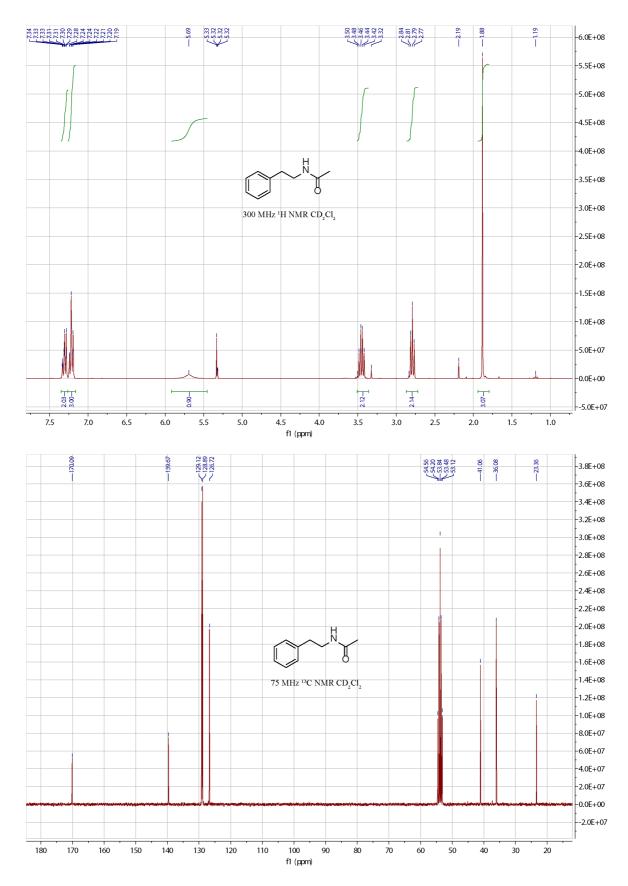




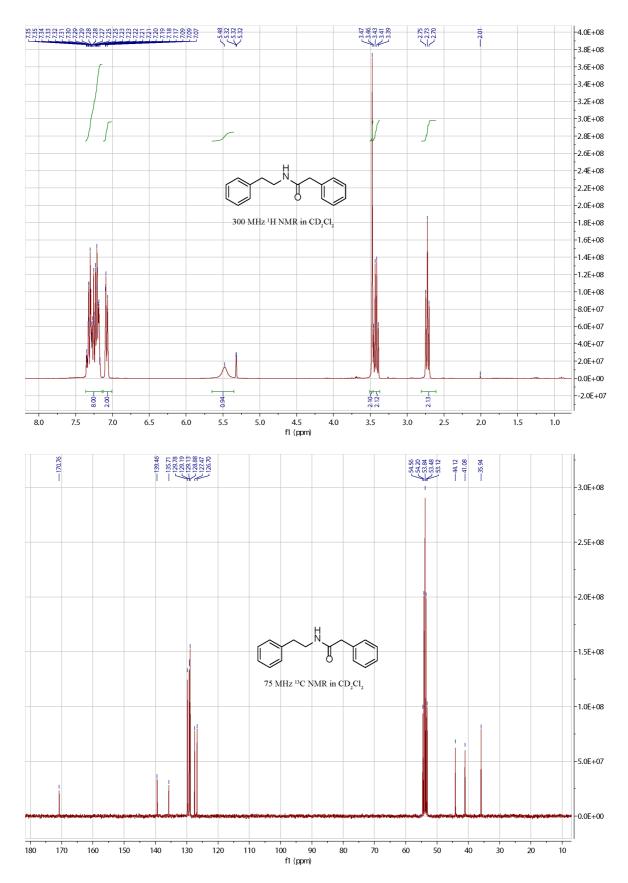
Ph-Amide



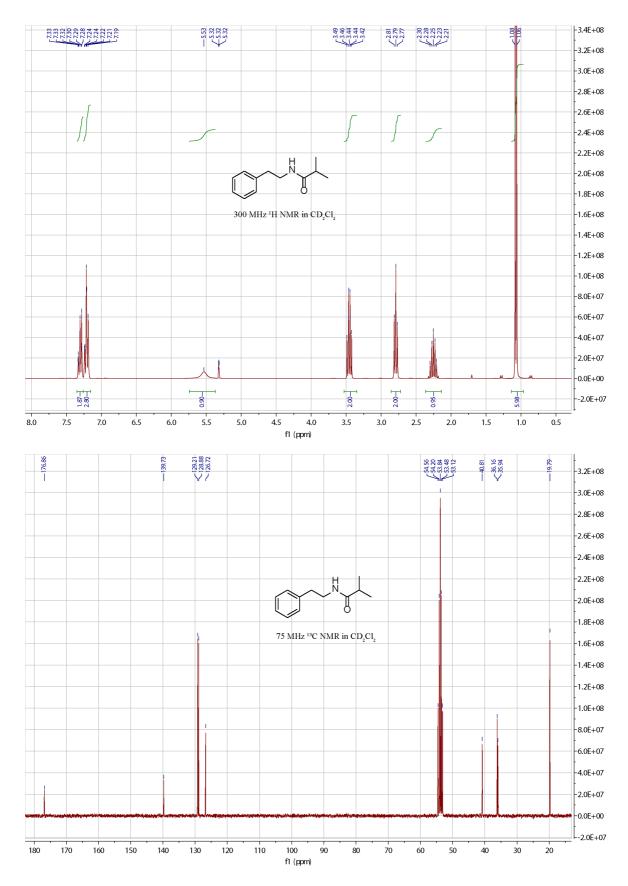
Me-Amide



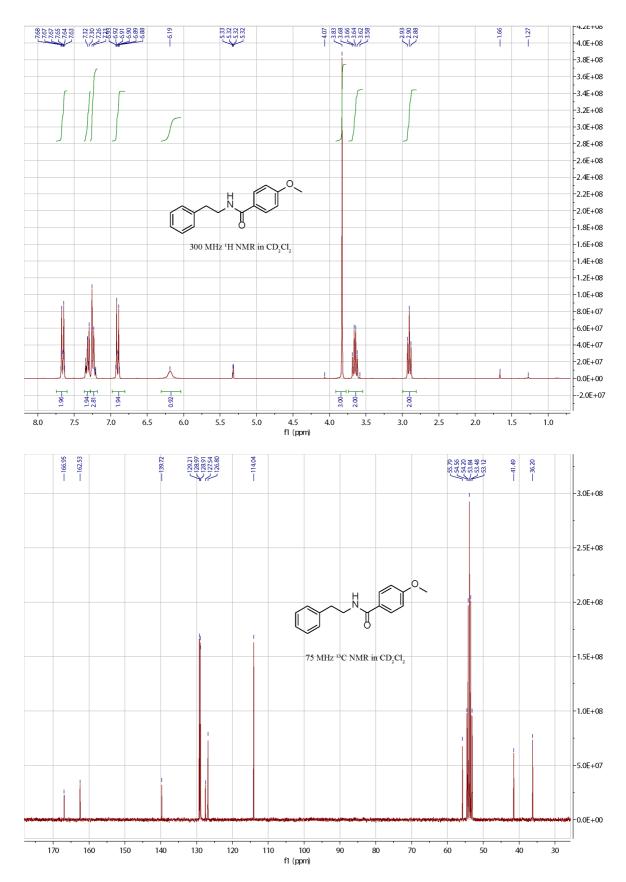
Bn-Amide



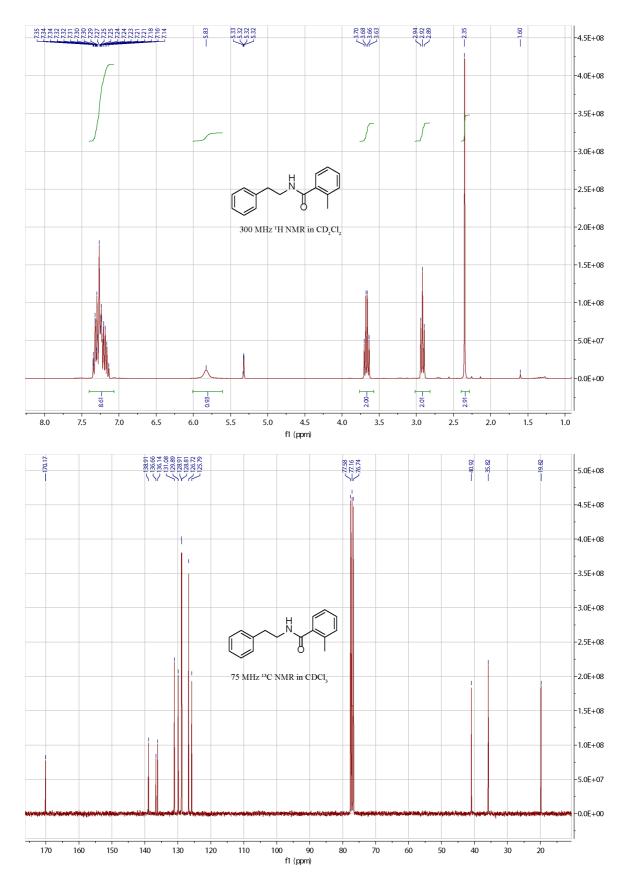
*i*Pr-Amide



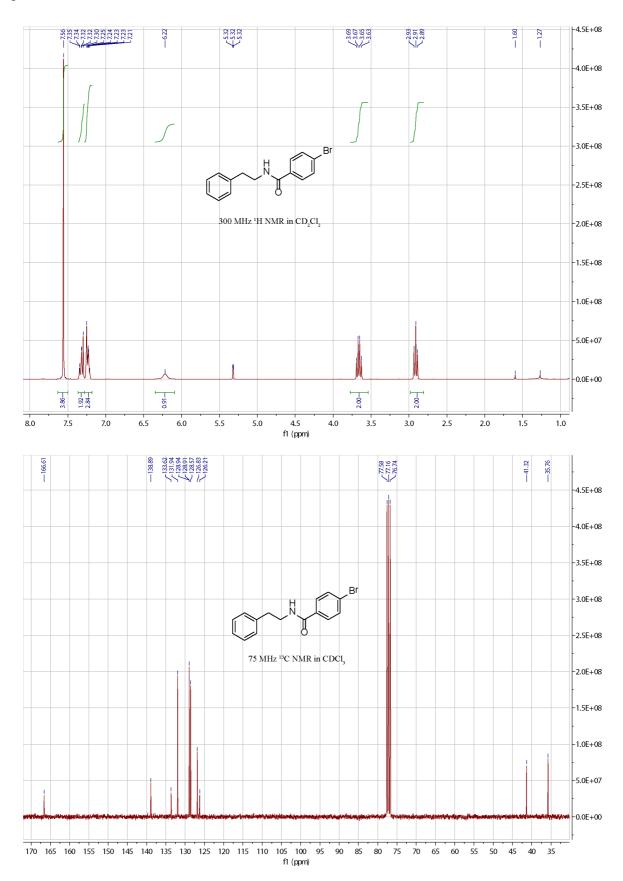
pOMePh-Amide



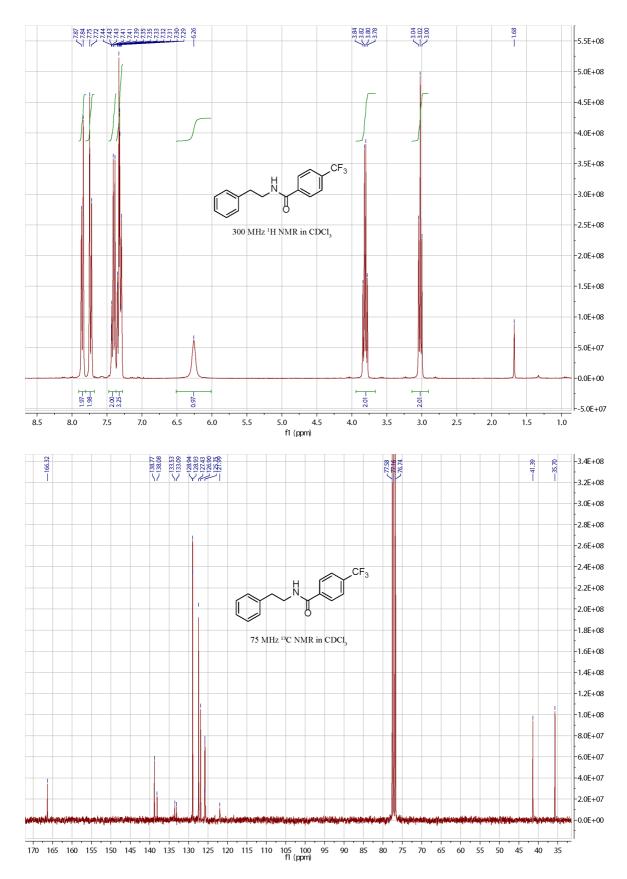
oTol-Amide

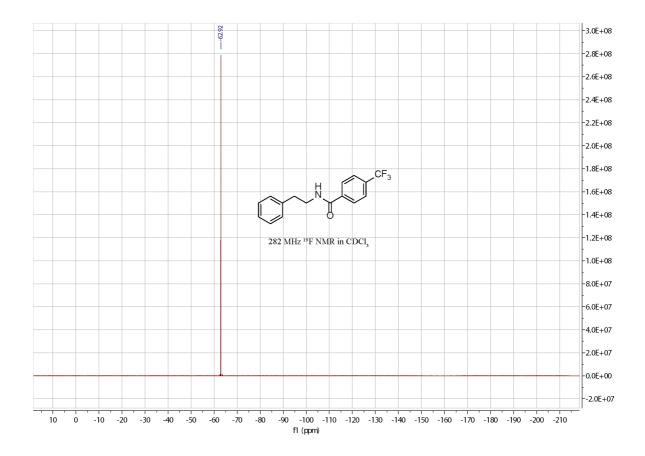


pBrPh-Amide

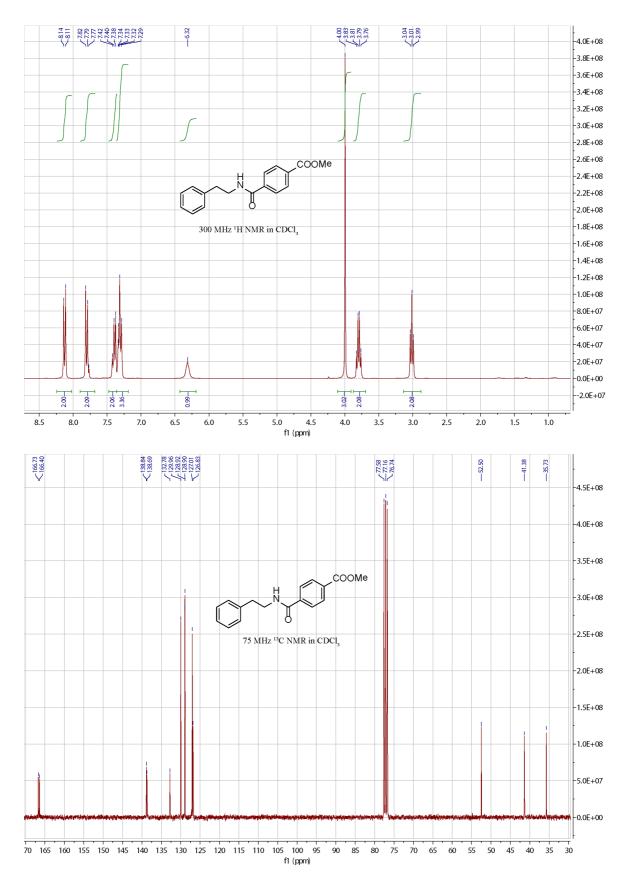


pCF₃Ph-Amide

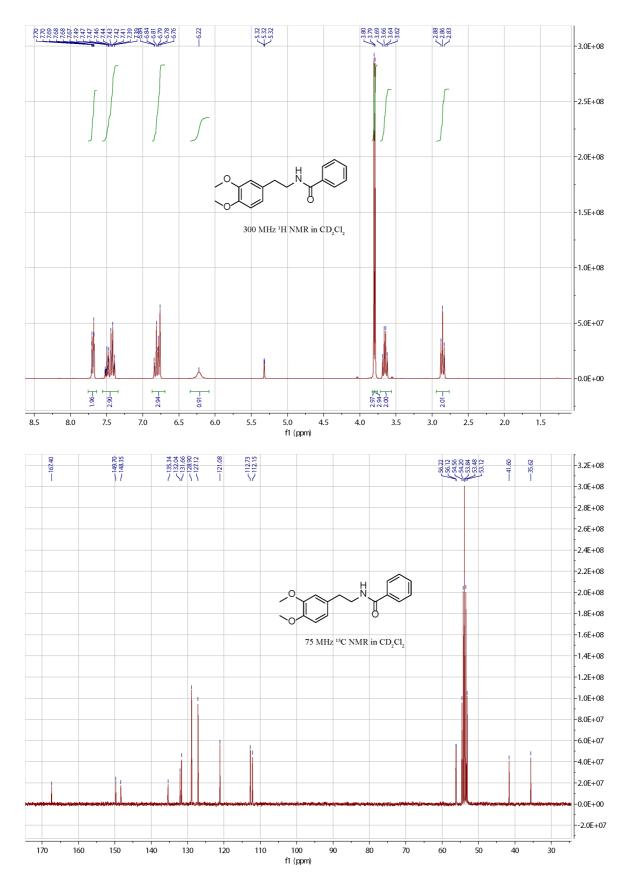




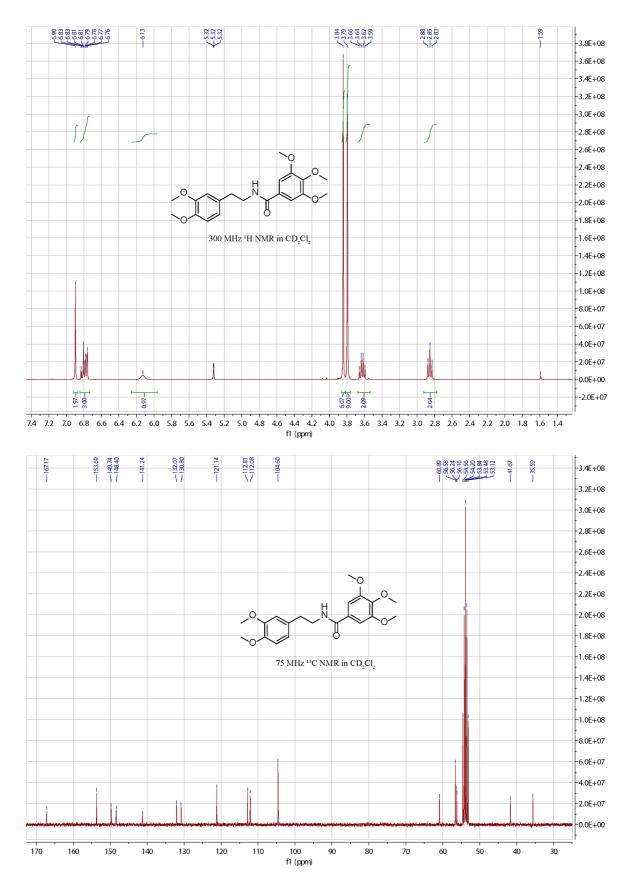
pCOOMePh-Amide



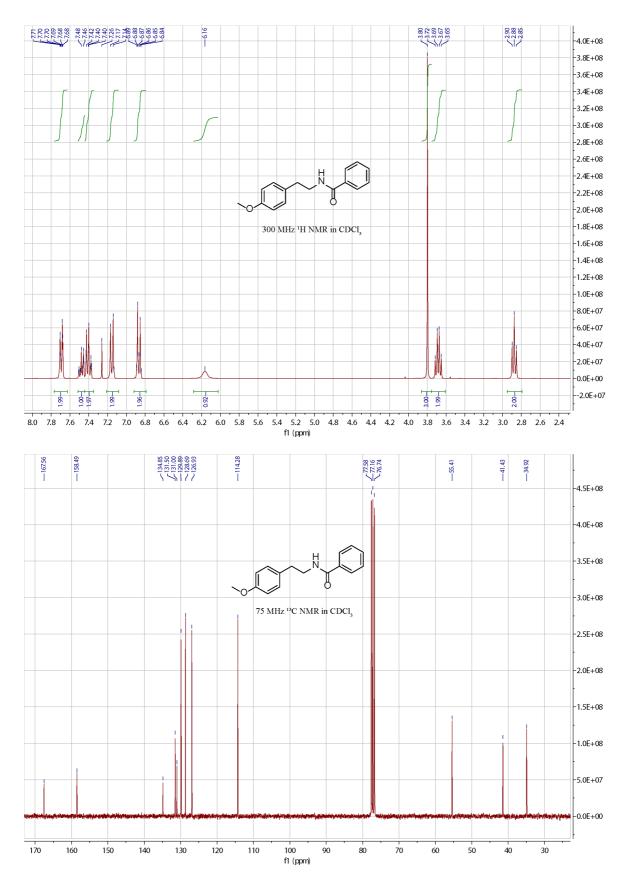
6,7-OMe-Amide



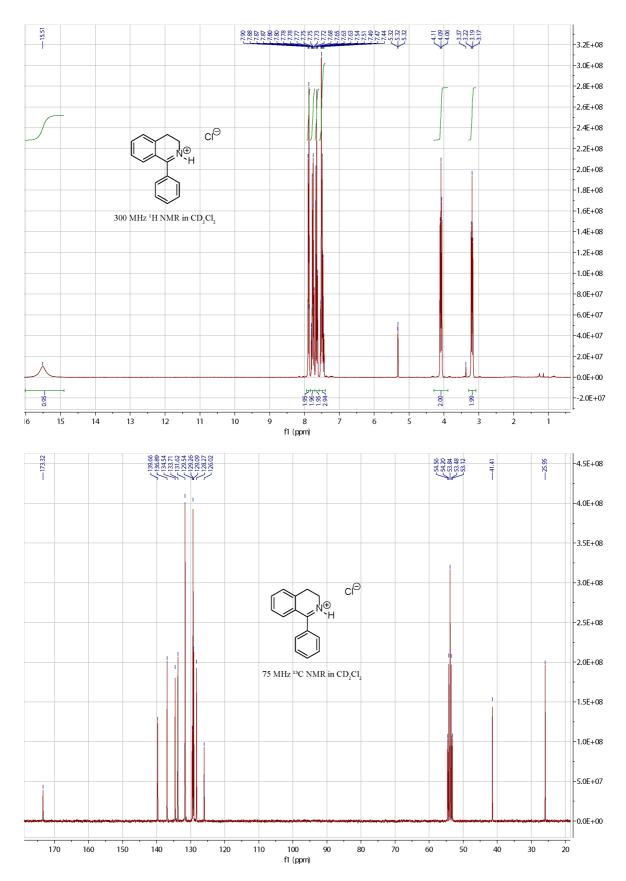
Penta-OMe-Amide



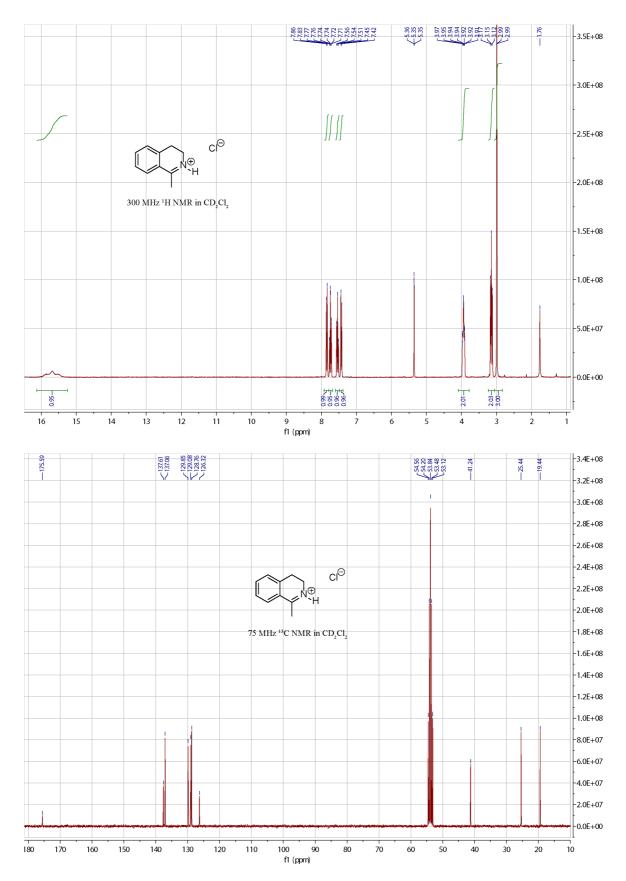
7-OMe-Amide



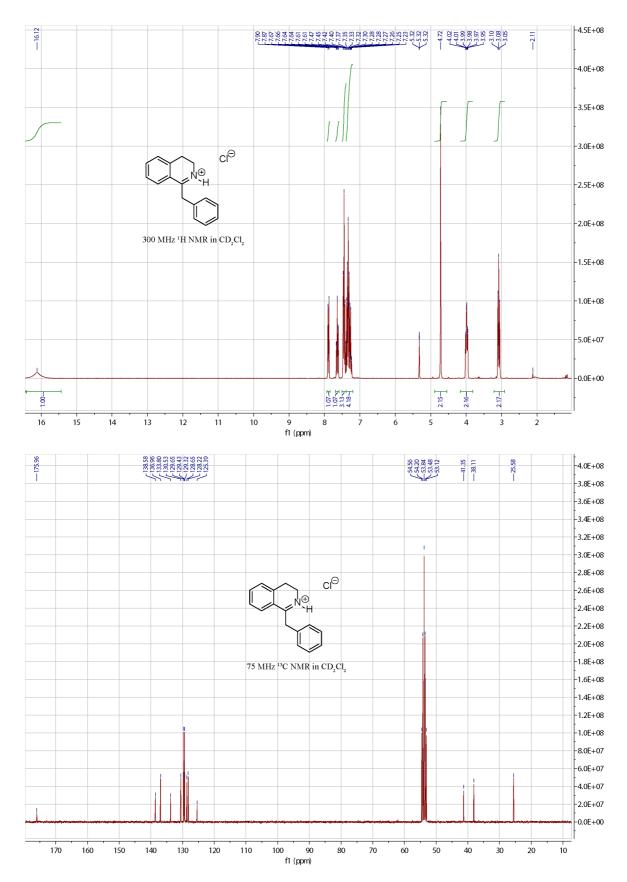
1-Ph-DHIQ*HCl 12a*HCl



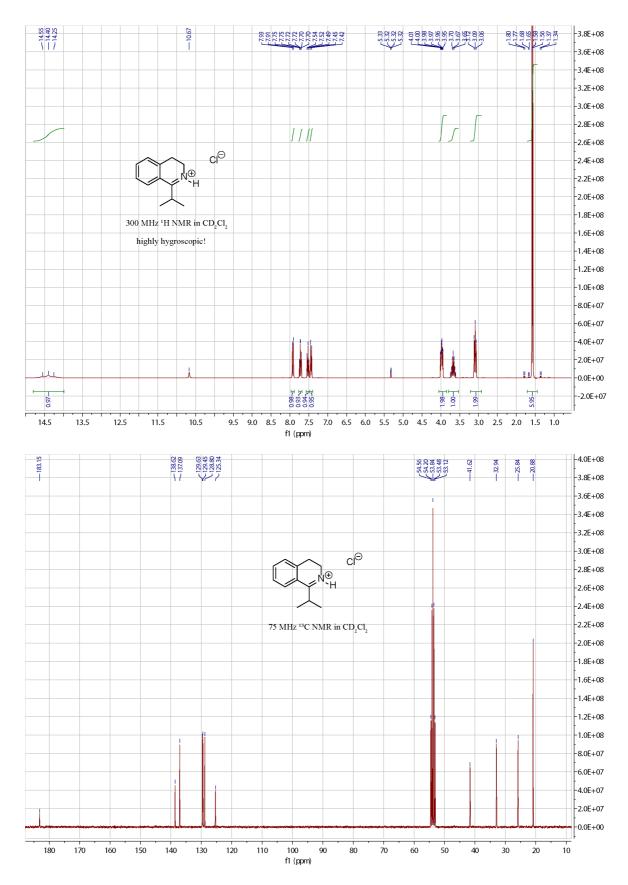
1-Me-DHIQ*HCl 12b*HCl



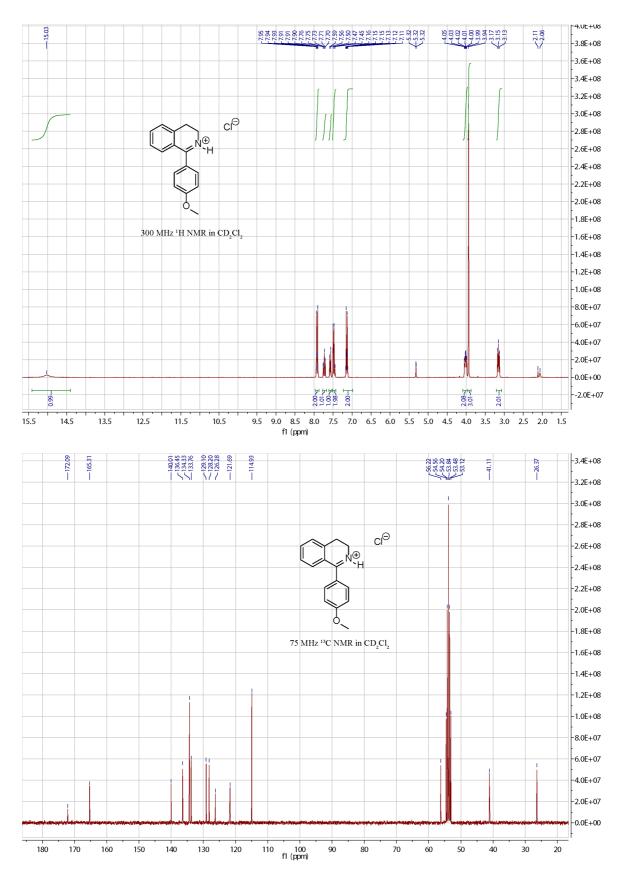
1-Bn-DHIQ*HCl 12c*HCl



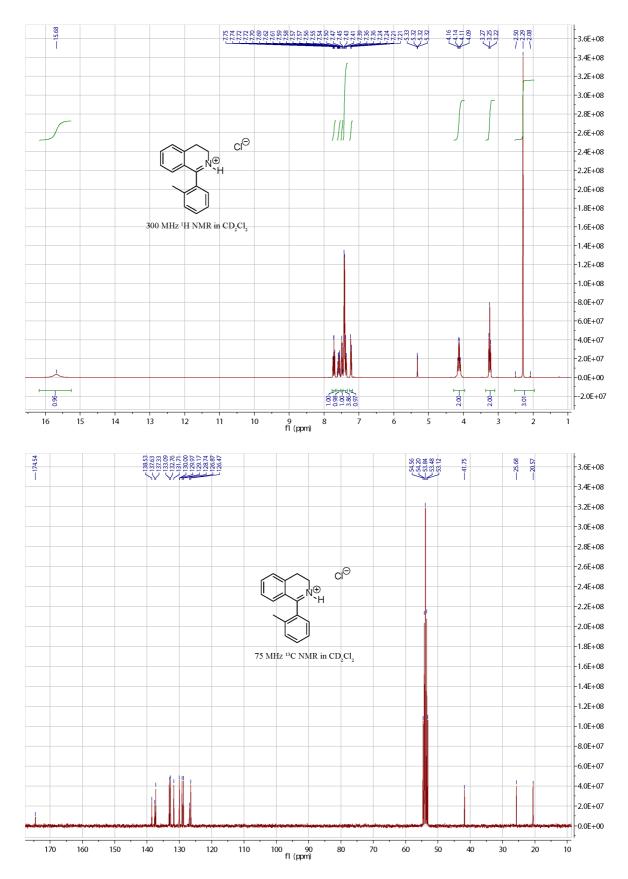
1-*i*Pr-DHIQ*HCl **12d***HCl



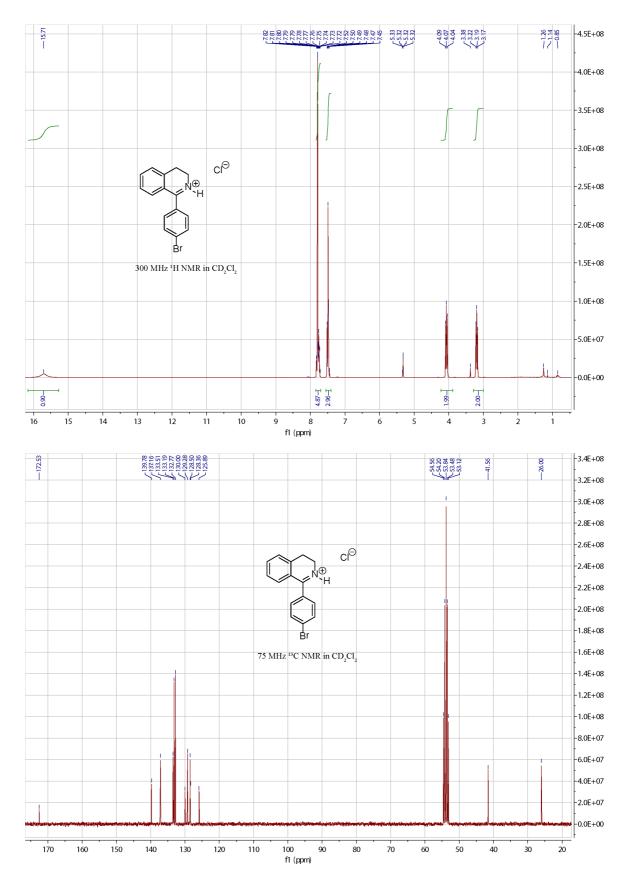
1-pOMePh-DHIQ*HCl 12e*HCl



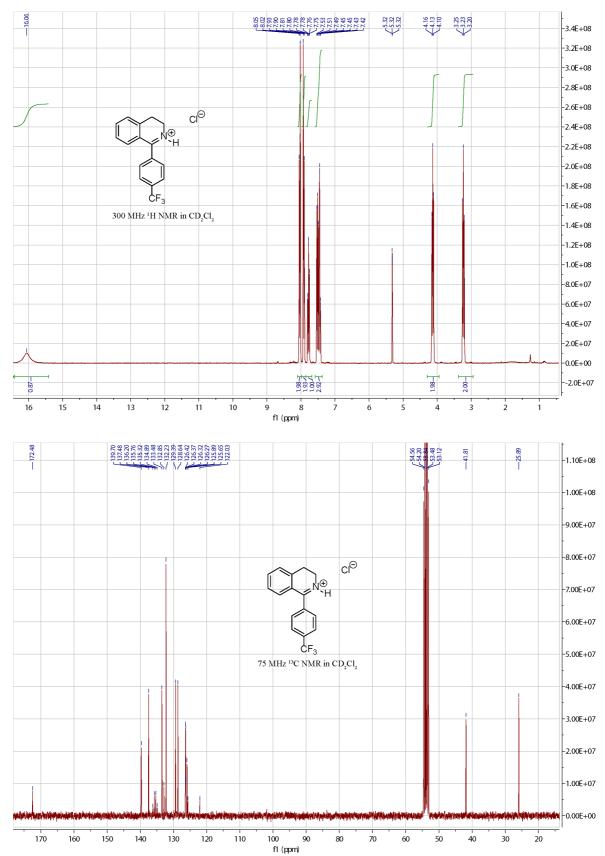
1-oTol-DHIQ*HCl 12f*HCl

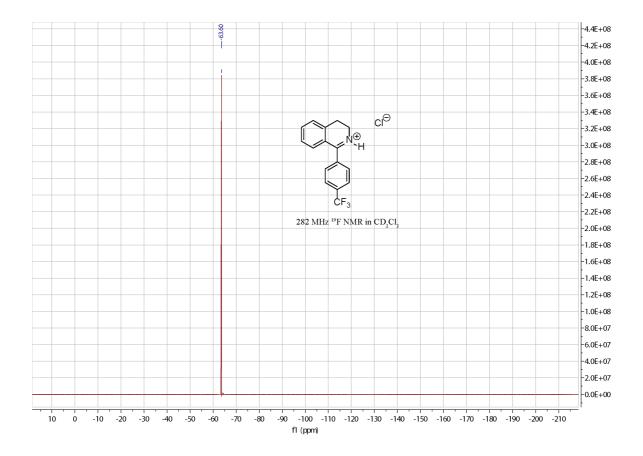


1-pBrPh-DHIQ*HCl 12g*HCl

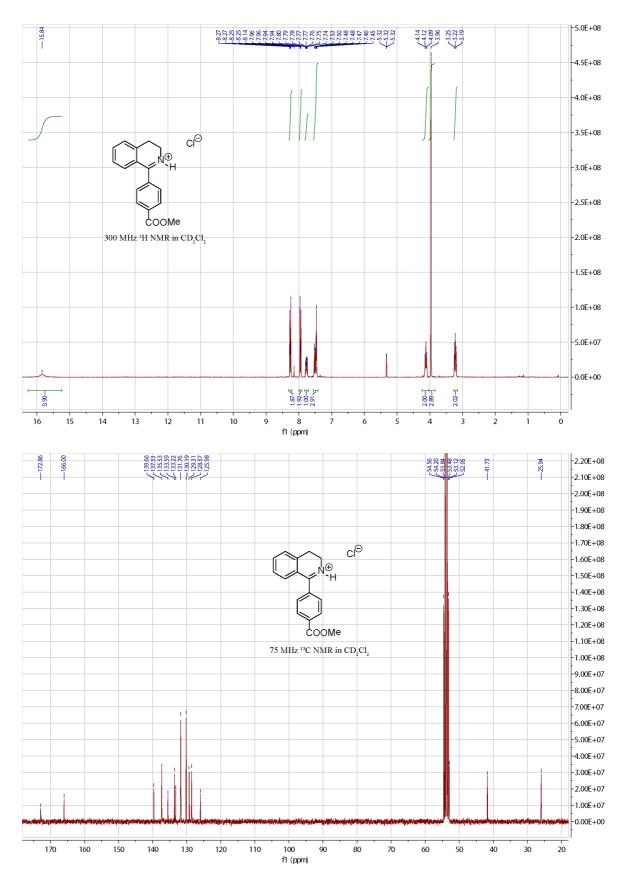


1-*p*CF₃Ph-DHIQ*HCl **12h***HCl

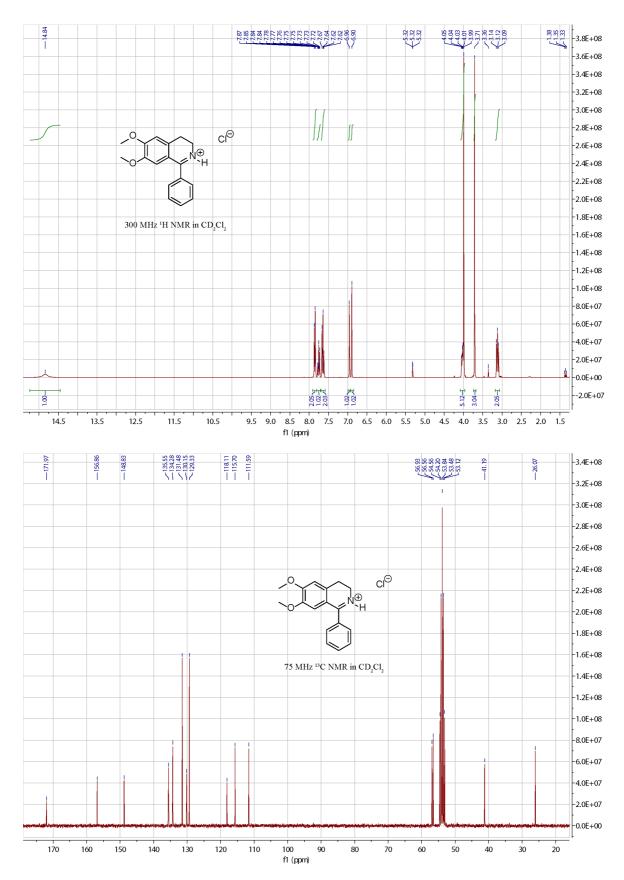




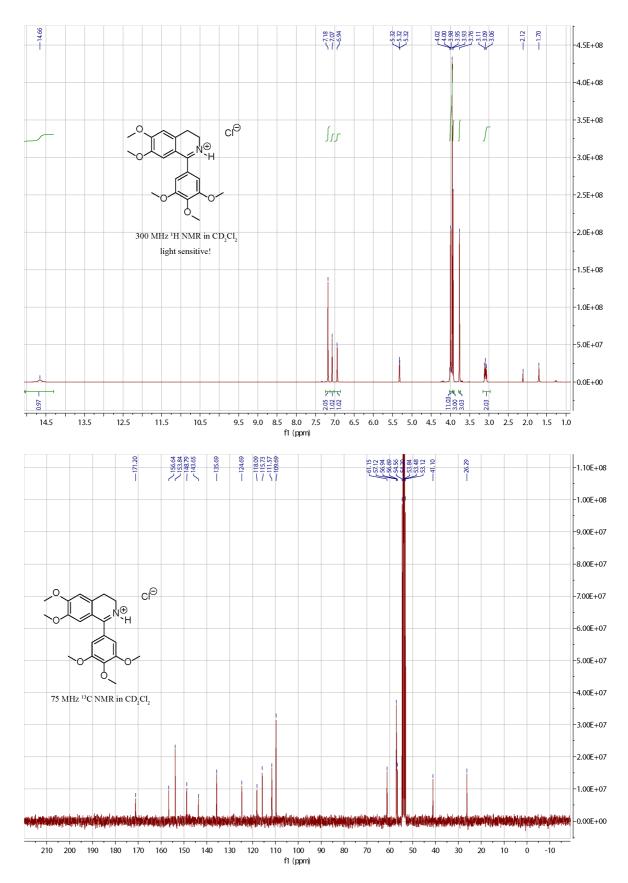
1-pCOOMePh-DHIQ*HCl 12i*HCl



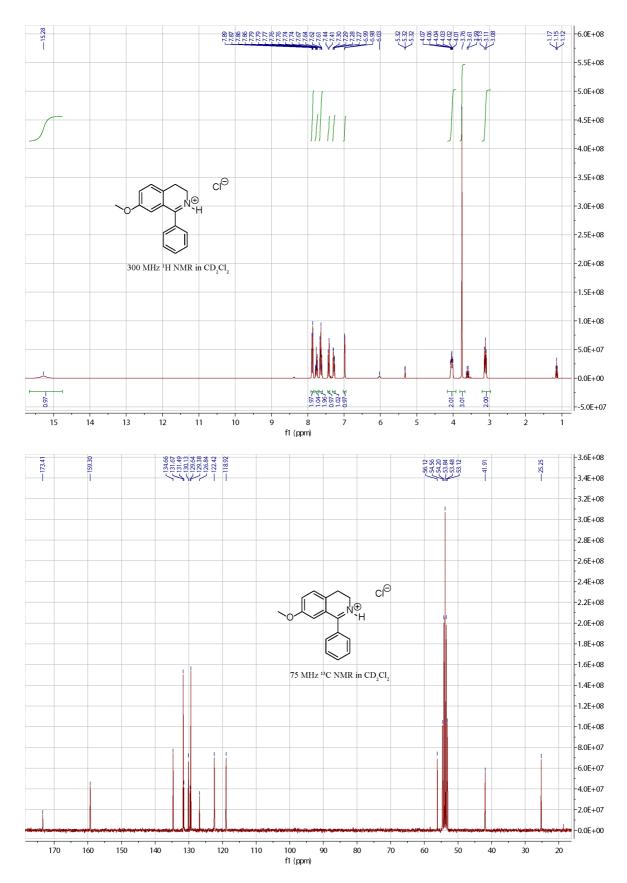
1-Ph-6,7-OMe-DHIQ*HCl 12j*HCl



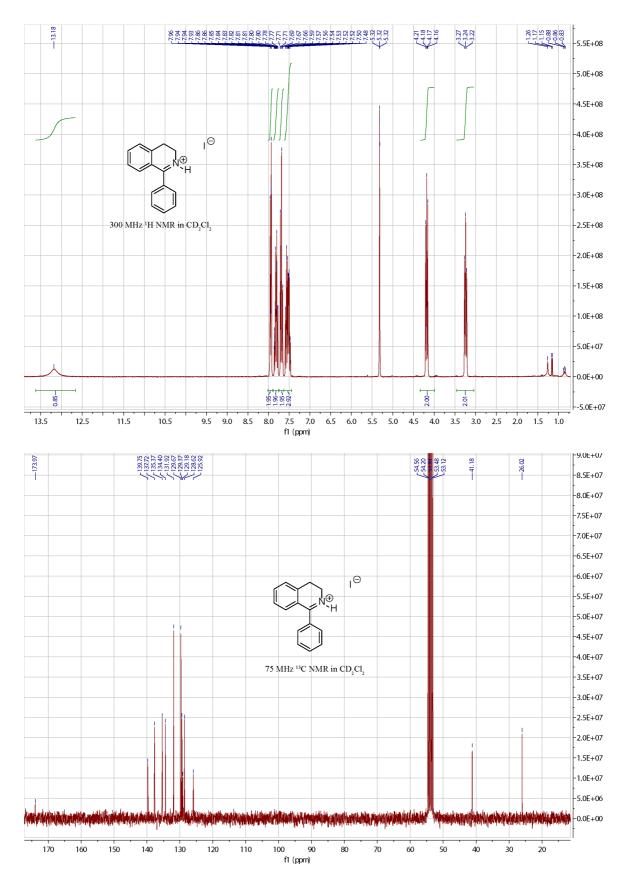
Penta-OMe-DHIQ*HCl 12k*HCl



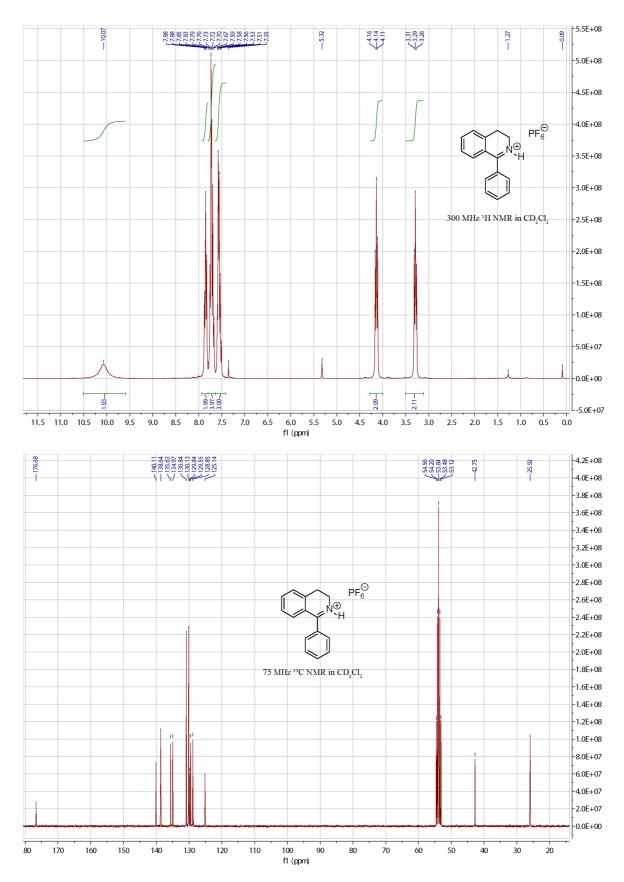
1-Ph-7-OMePh-DHIQ*HCl 12l*HCl

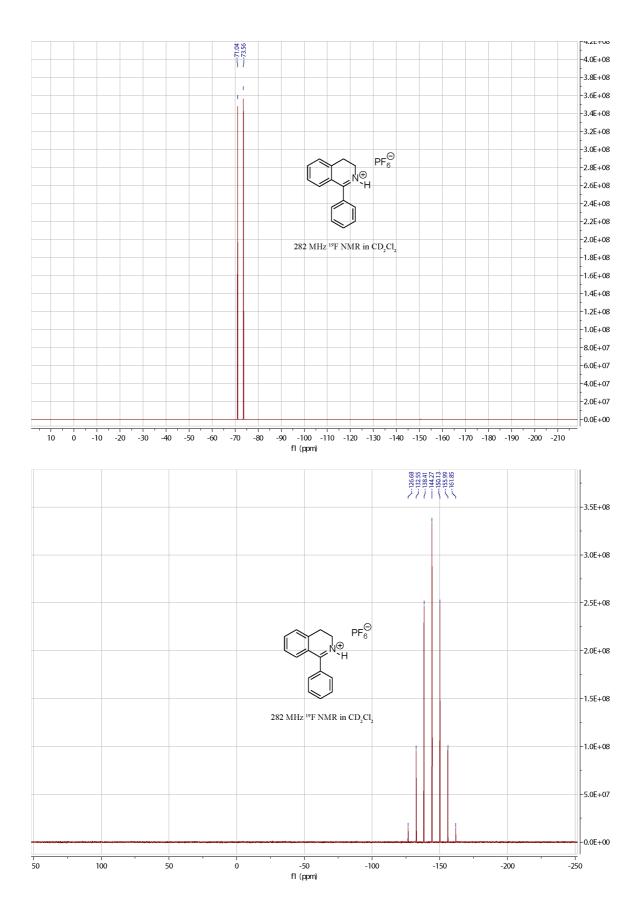


1-Ph-DHIQ*HI 12a*HI

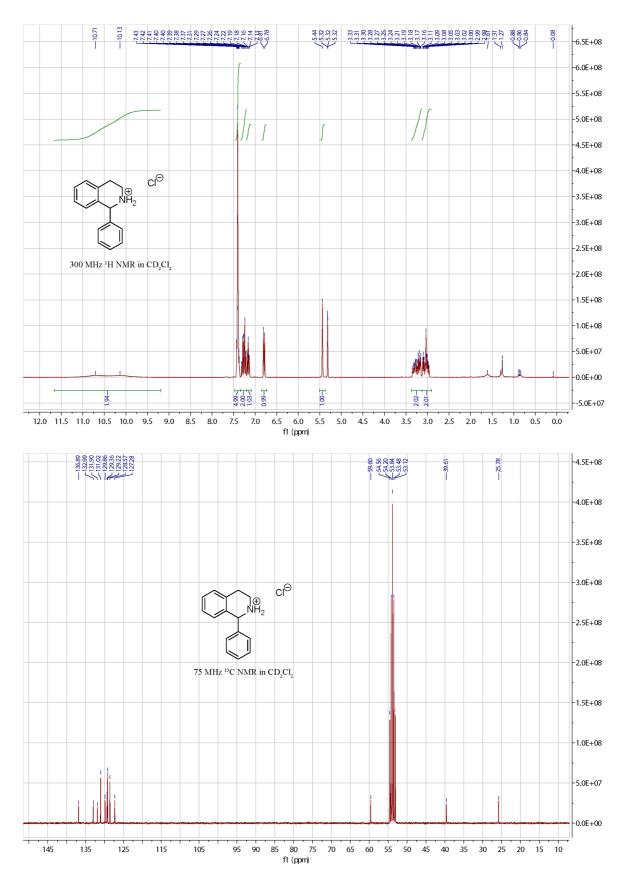


1-Ph-DHIQ*HPF₆ 12a*HPF₆

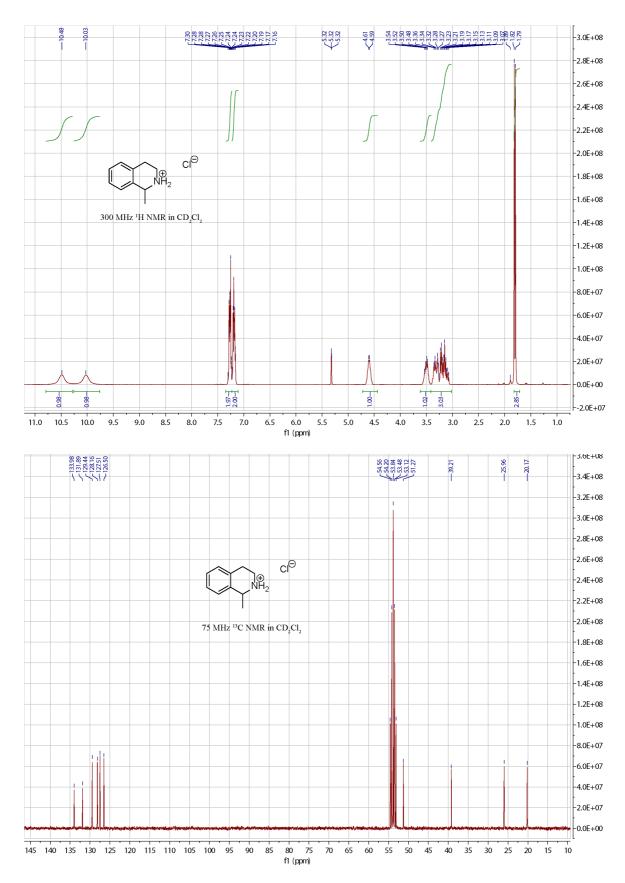




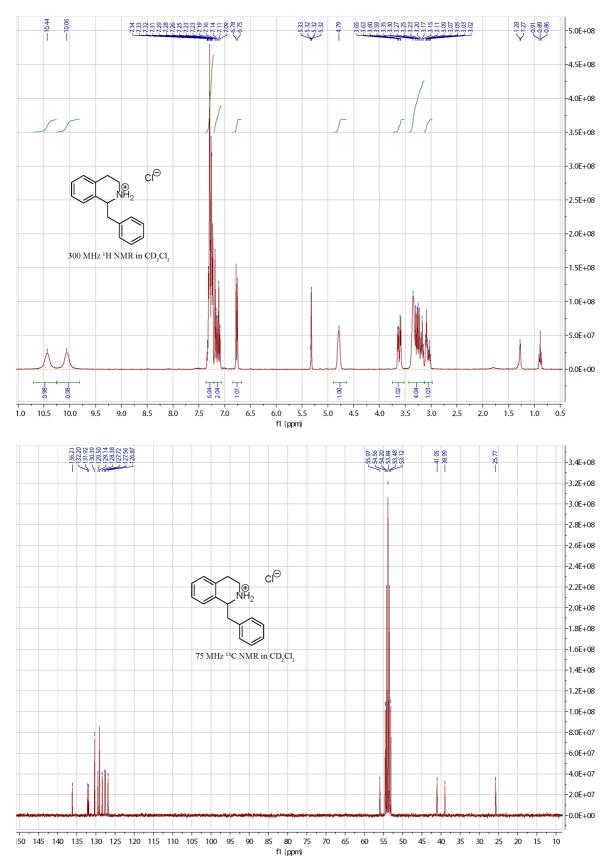
1-Ph-THIQ*HCl 13a*HCl



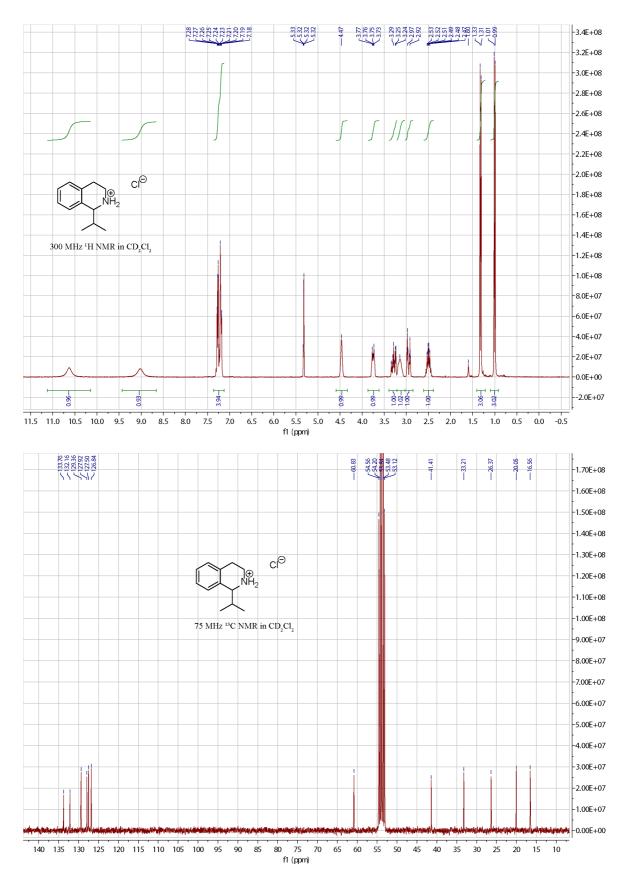
1-Me-THIQ*HCl 13b*HCl



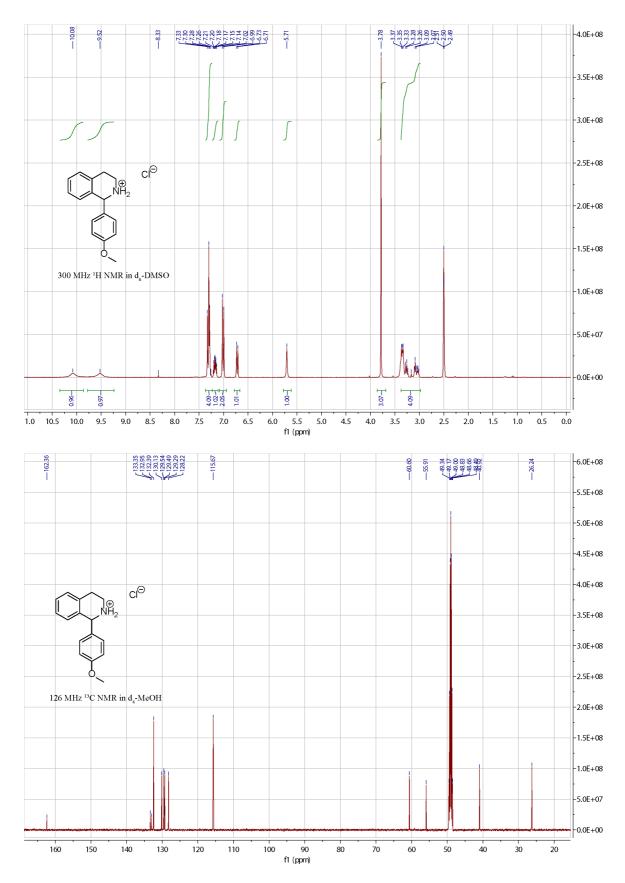
1-Bn-THIQ*HCl 13c*HCl



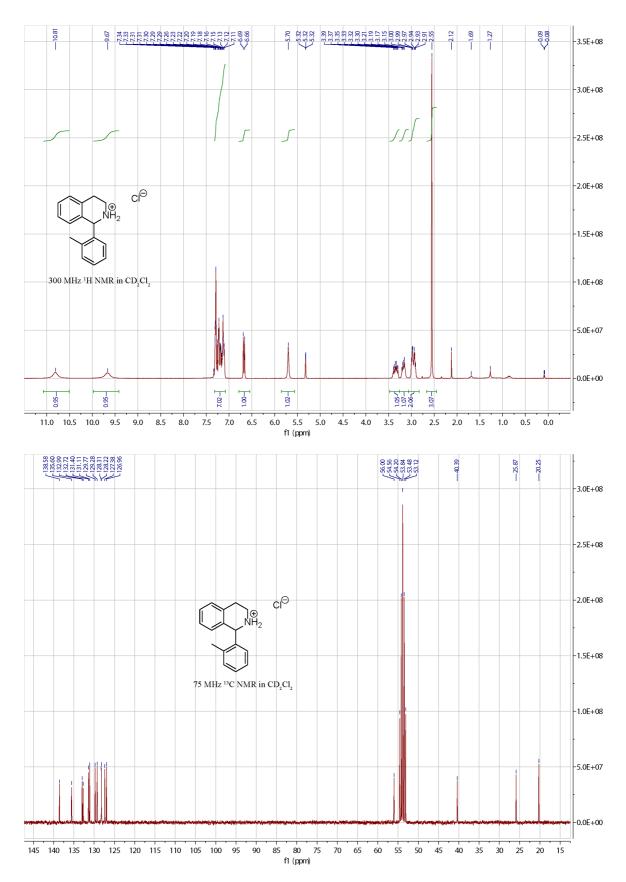
1-*i*Pr-THIQ*HCl 13d*HCl



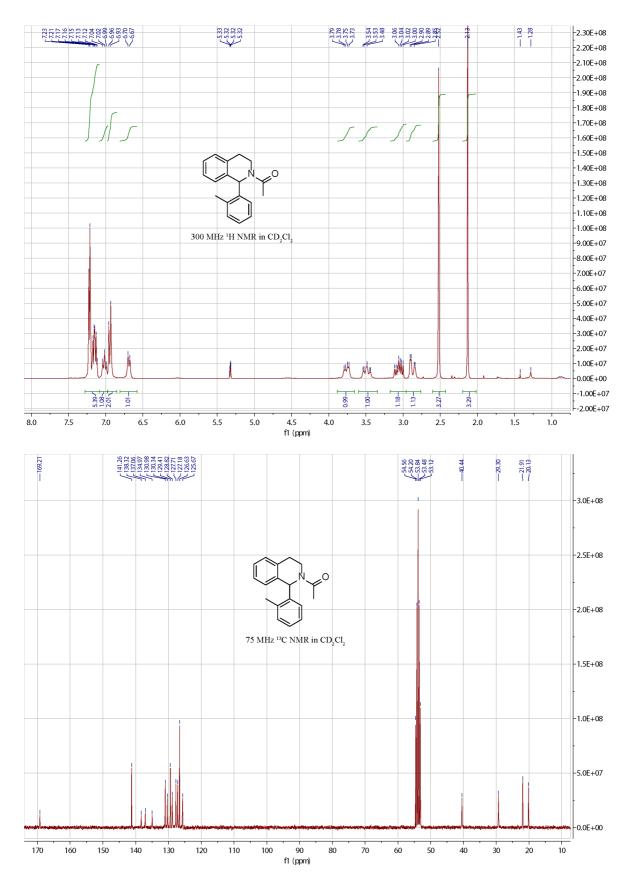
1-pOMePh-THIQ*HCl 13e*HCl



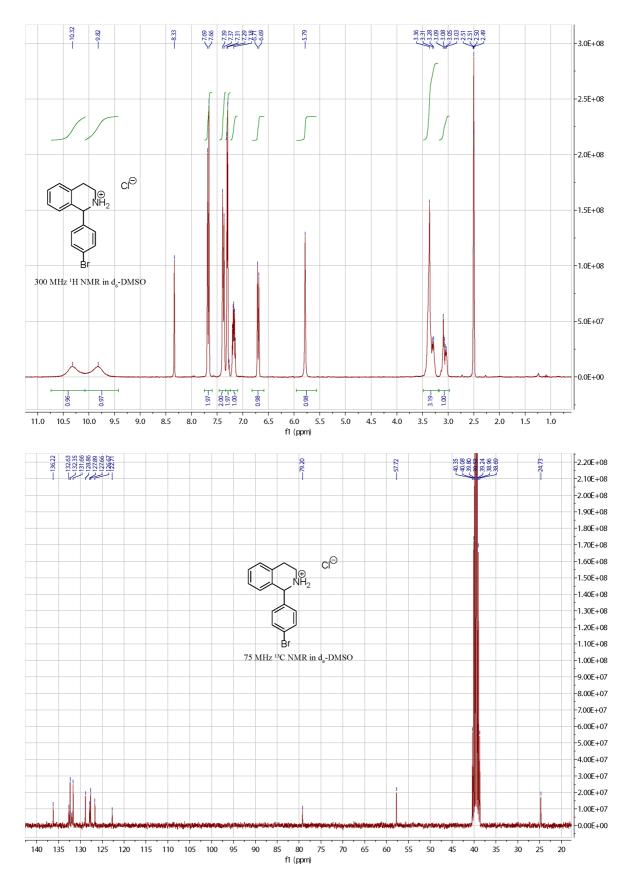
1-*o*Tol-THIQ*HCl **13f***HCl



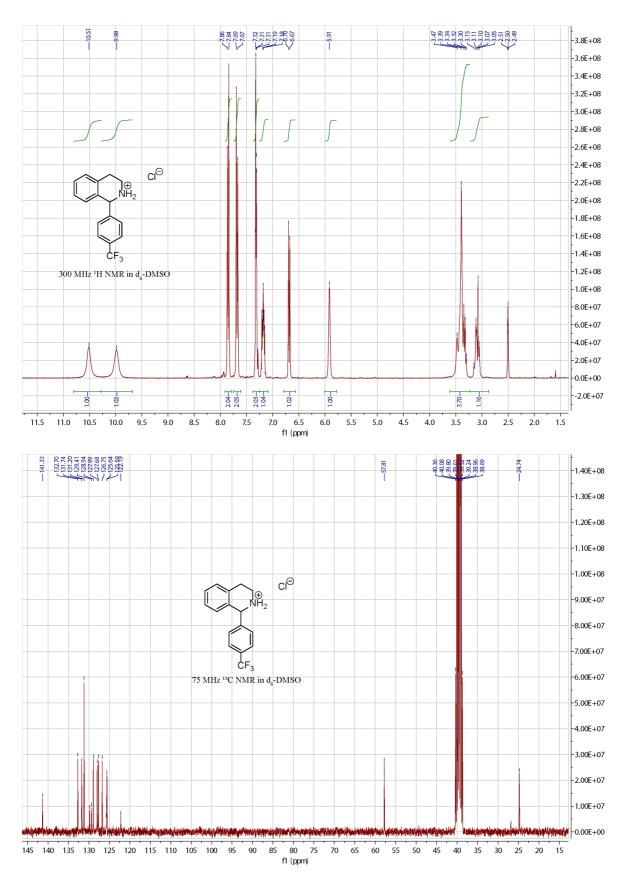
1-oTol-THIQ acetamide **13f** acetamide

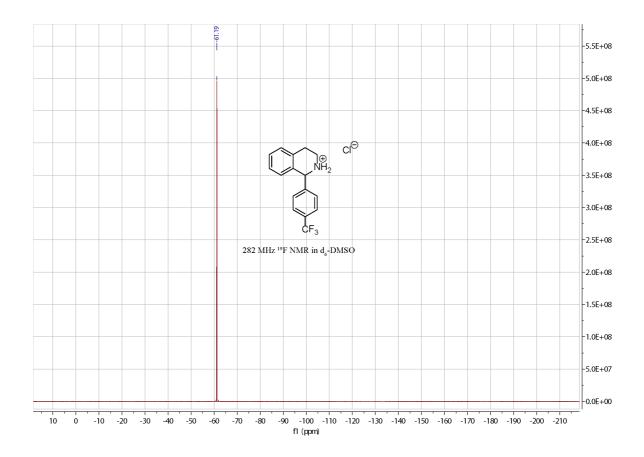


1-pBrPh-THIQ*HCl 13g*HCl

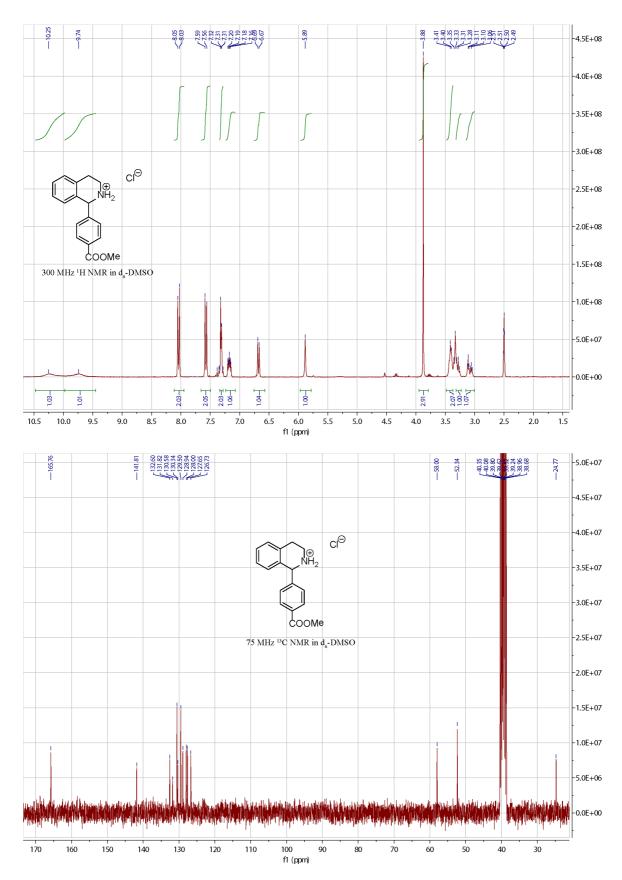


1-*p*CF₃Ph-THIQ*HCl **13h***HCl

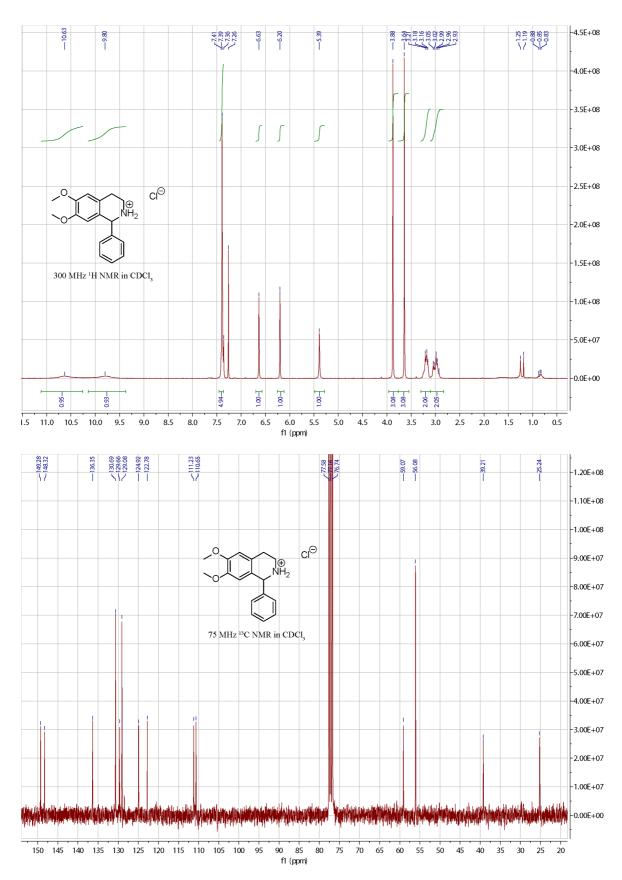




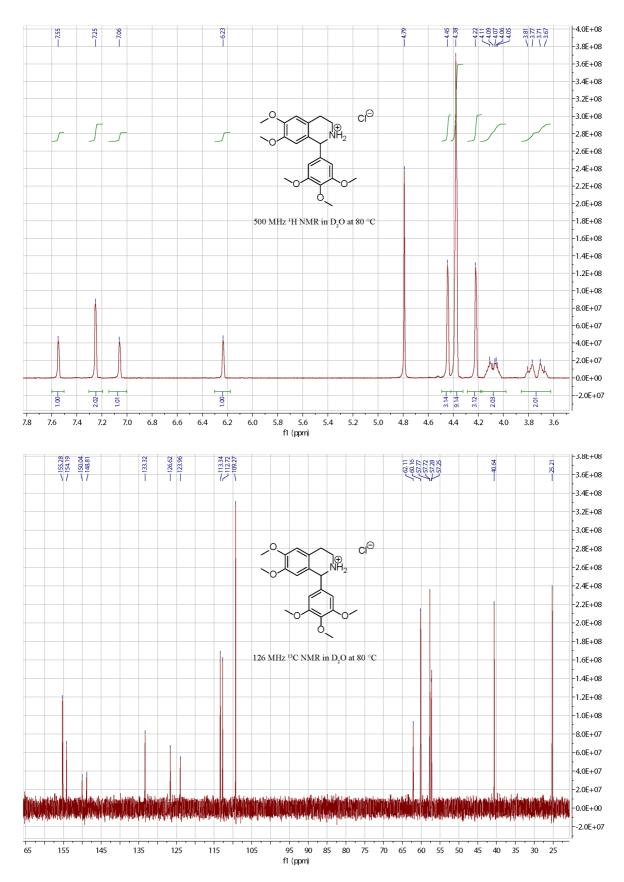
1-pCOOMePh-THIQ*HCl 13i*HCl



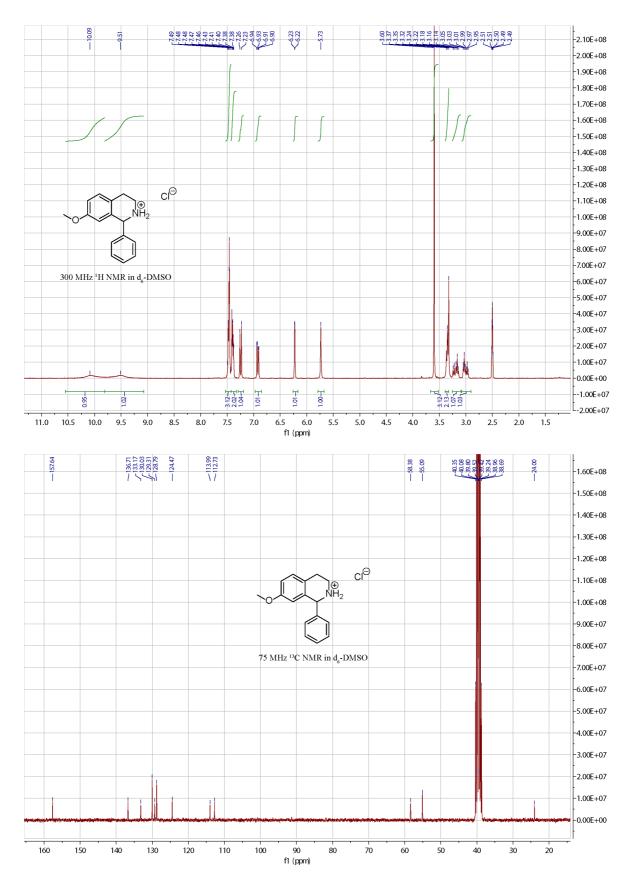
1-Ph-6,7-OMe-THIQ*HCl 13j*HCl



Penta-OMe-THIQ*HCl 13k*HCl

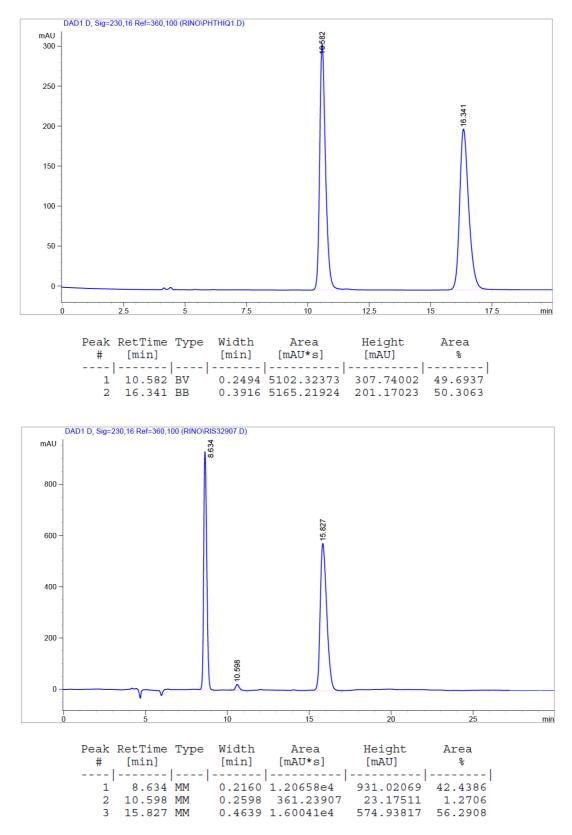


1-Ph-7-OMe-THIQ*HCl 13l*HCl



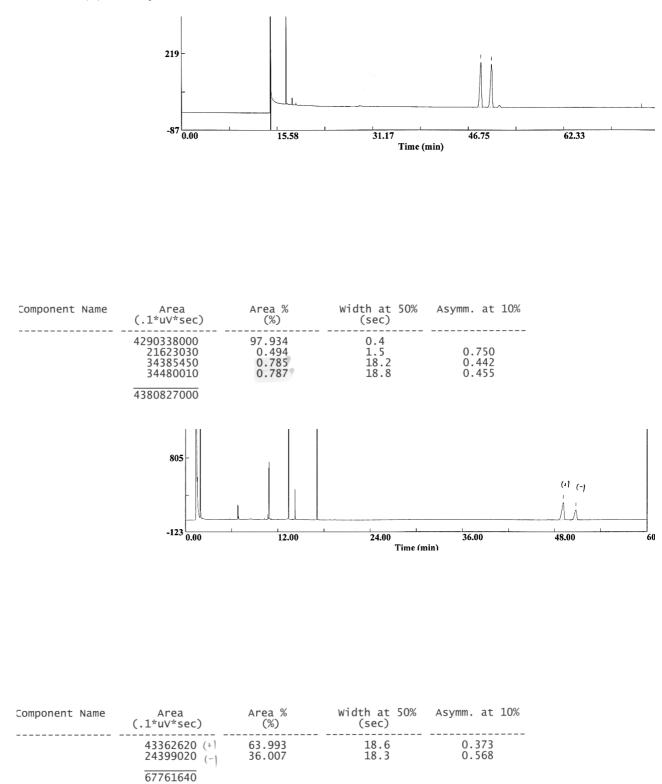
HPLC traces

1-Ph-THIQ 13a



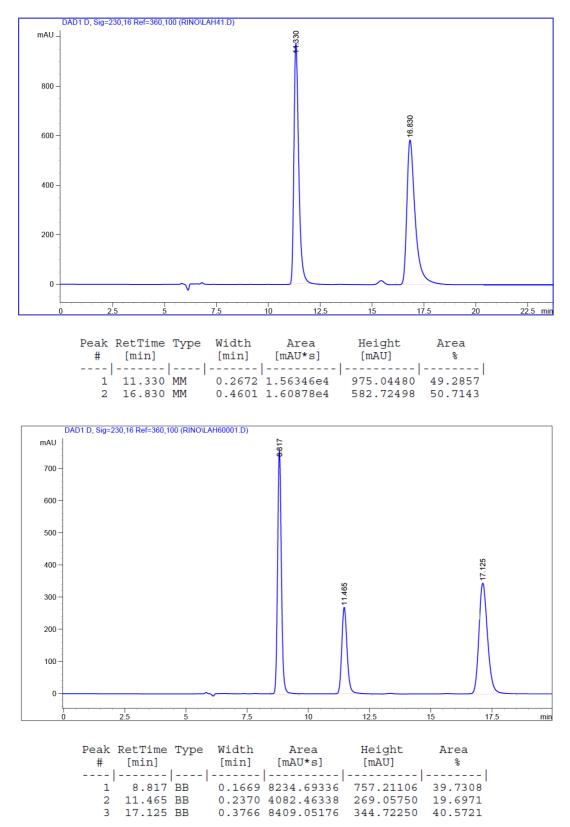
HPLC (OD-H, hexane:2-propanol 95:5, 0.7 mL/min, 30 °C): $t_R(+) = 10.4$ min and $t_R(-) = 15.8$ min, $t_{DHIQ} = 11.4$ min.

1-Me-THIQ 13b (R)-menthyl carbamate



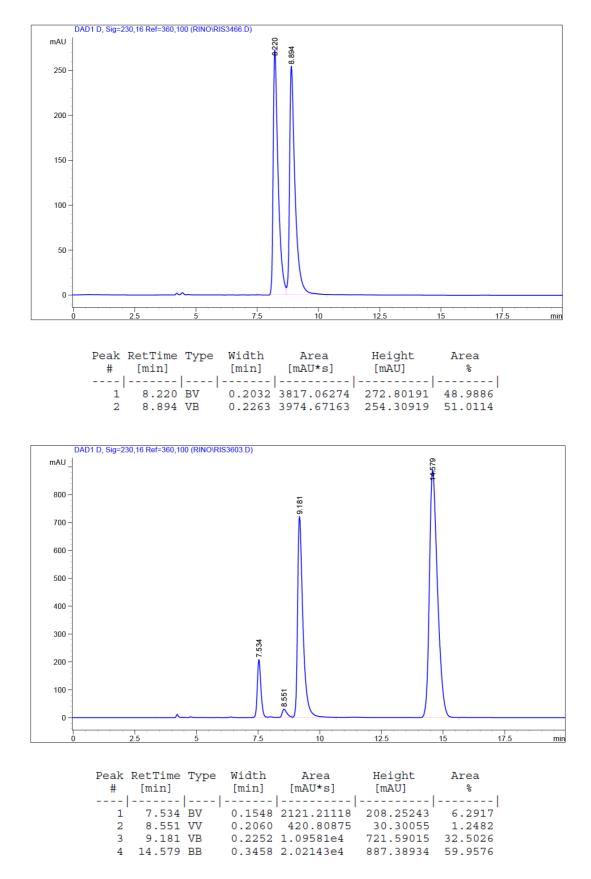
GC (OPTIMA-5, 30 m x 0.25 mm, 0.5 μ m coating, 80 °C, 5 min, 10 °C/min, 200 °C, 43 min): t_R(+) = 48.6 min and t_R(-) = 50.4 min, t_{DHIQ} = 13 min, the stated sign for optical rotation corresponds to the underivatized 1-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydroisoquinolin-2-ium chloride.

1-Bn-THIQ 13c



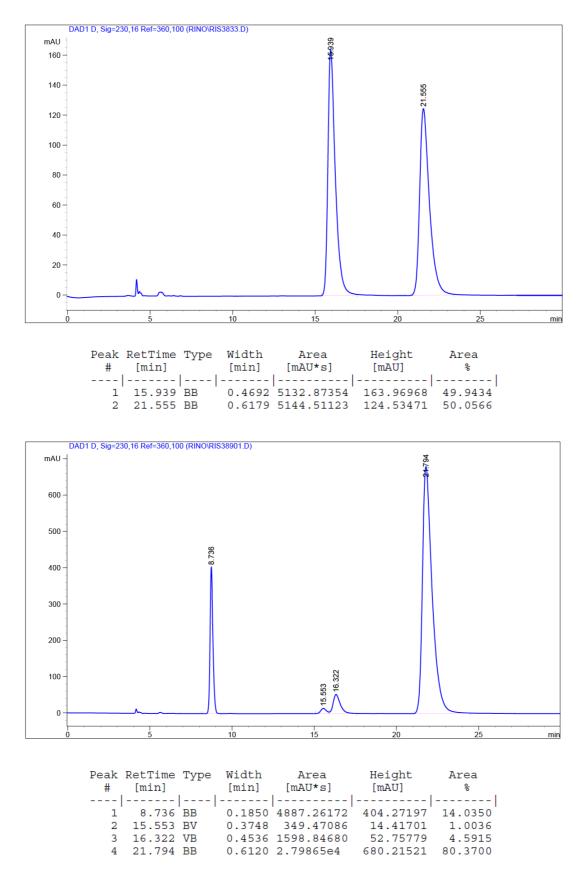
HPLC (AD-H, hexane:2-propanol 90:10, 0.5 mL/min, 25 °C): $t_R(+) = 11.3$ min and $t_R(-) = 16.9$ min, $t_{DHIQ} = 13.8$ min.

*i*Pr-THIQ 13d



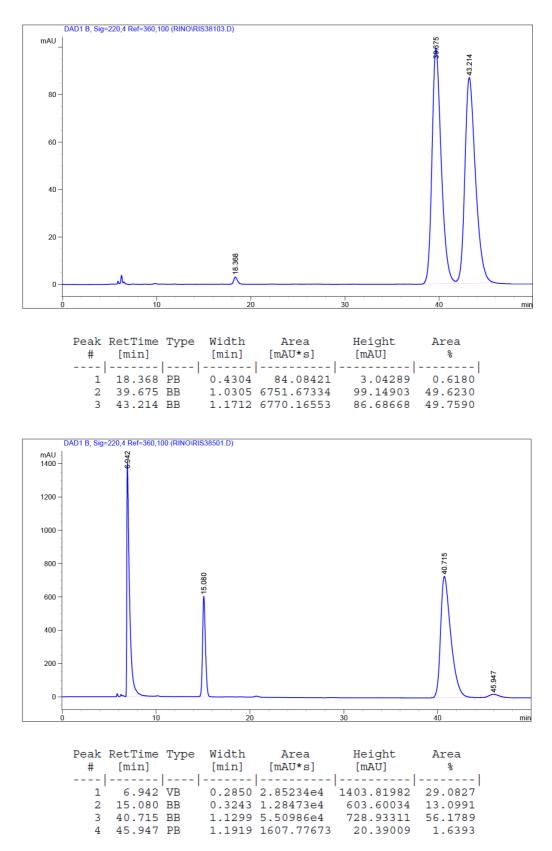
HPLC (OD-H, hexane:2-propanol 99.5:0.5, 0.7 mL/min, 30 °C): $t_R(-) = 8.2 \text{ min}$ and $t_R(+) = 8.9 \text{ min}, t_{DHIQ} = 7.5 \text{ min}.$

1-pOMePh-THIQ 13e



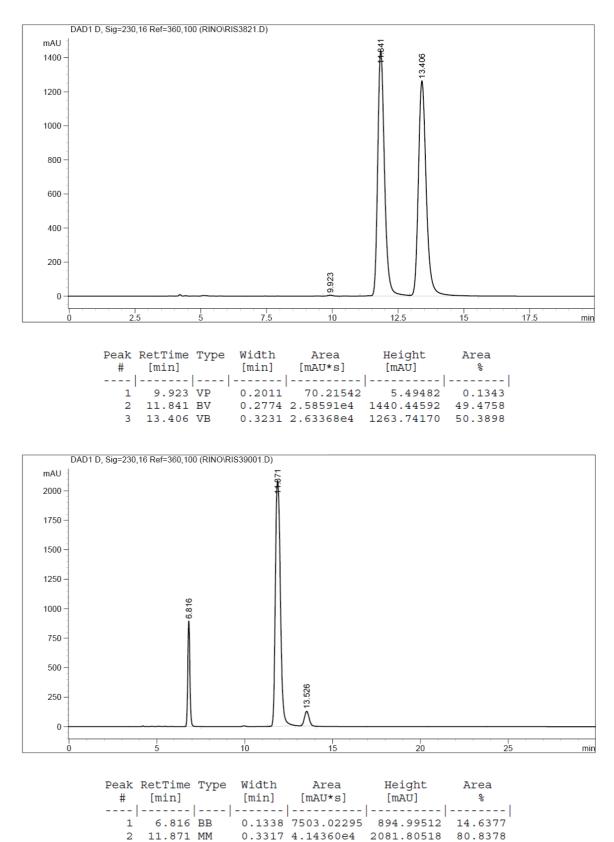
HPLC (OD-H, hexane:2-propanol 95:5, 0.7 mL/min, 25 °C): $t_R(+) = 15.9$ min and $t_R(-) = 21.6$ min, $t_{DHIQ} = 14.8$ min.

1-*o*Tol-THIQ **13f** acetamide



HPLC (OD-H, hexane:2-propanol 98:2, 0.5 mL/min, 25 °C): $t_R(-) = 39.7$ min and $t_R(+) = 43.2$ min, $t_{DHIQ} = 18.4$ min, signs were determined for the acetamide.

1-pBrPh-THIQ 13g



HPLC (AD-H, hexane:2-propanol 98:2, 0.7 mL/min, 25 °C): $t_R(-) = 11.8 \text{ min and } t_R(+) =$ 13.4 min, $t_{DHIQ} = 9.8$ min.

0.3095 2319.18359 124.88968

2081.80518

4.5245

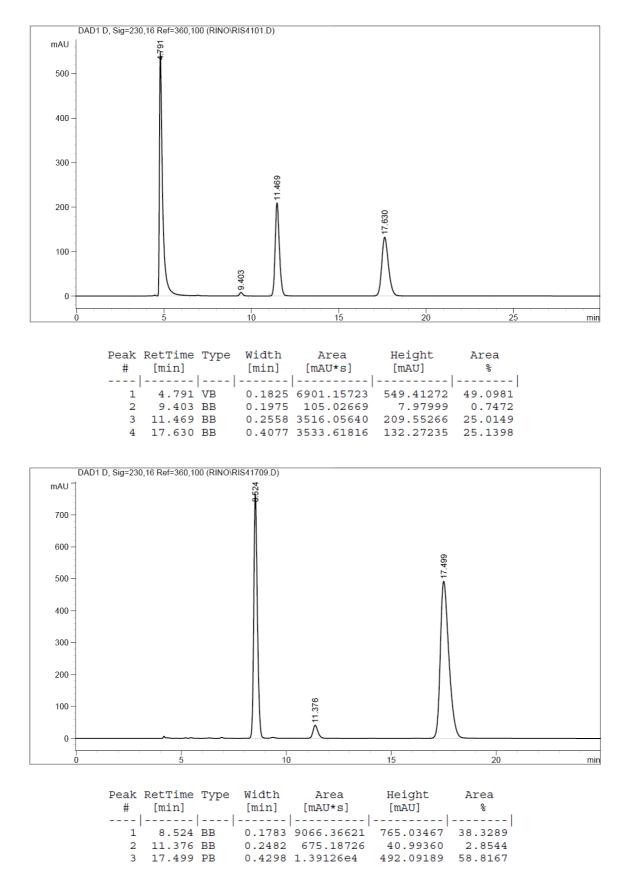
2

3

11.871 MM

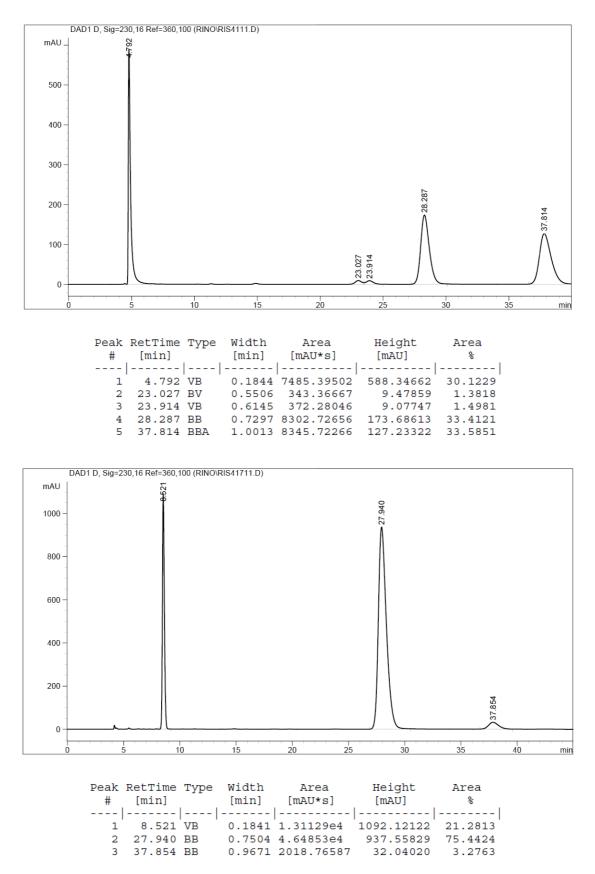
13.526 MM

1-*p*CF₃Ph-THIQ **13h**



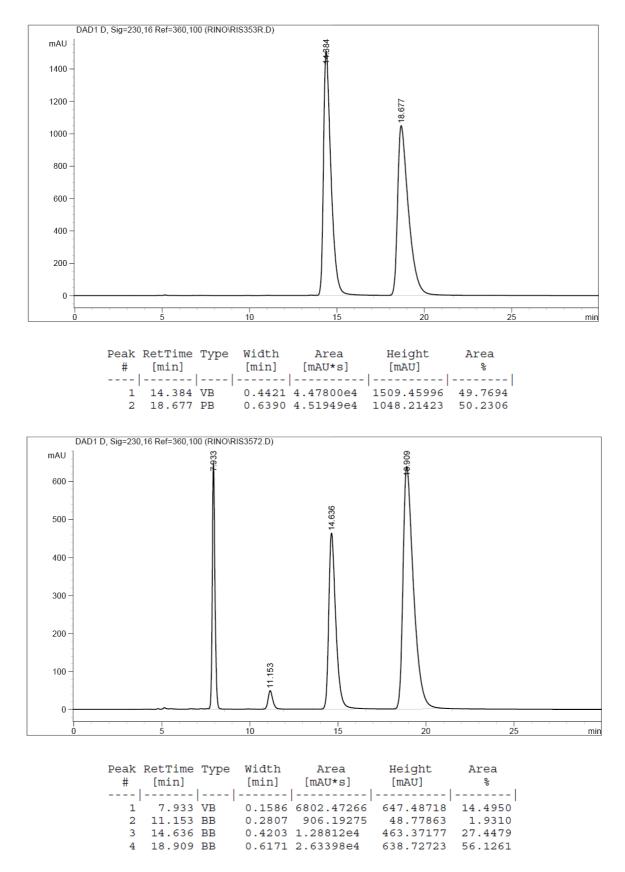
HPLC (OD-H, hexane:2-propanol 95:5, 0.7 mL/min, 30 °C): $t_R(+) = 11.5$ min and $t_R(-) = 17.6$ min, $t_{DHIQ} = 6.9$ min.

1-pCOOMePh-THIQ 13i



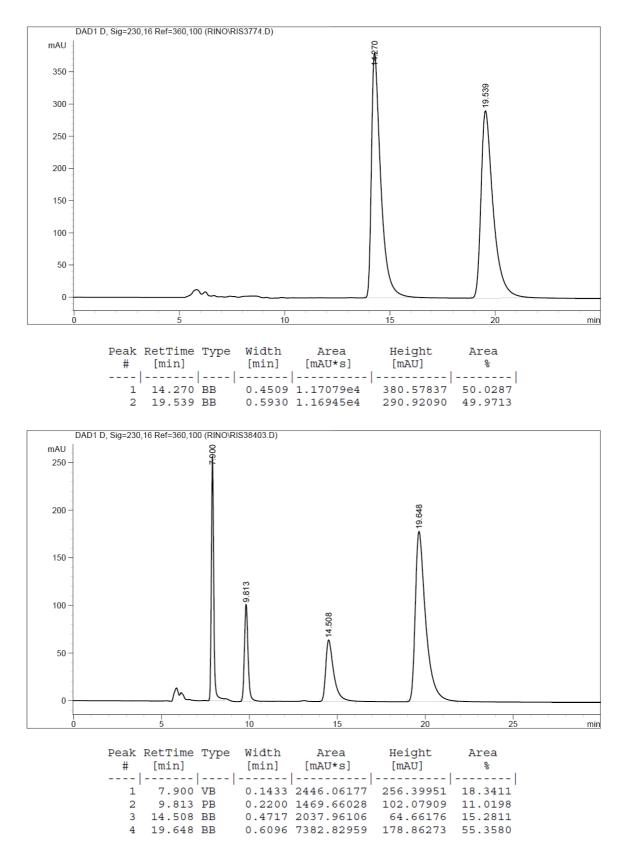
HPLC (OD-H, hexane:2-propanol 95:5, 0.7 mL/min, 30 °C): $t_R(-) = 28.3$ min and $t_R(+) = 37.8$ min, $t_{DHIQ} = 11.3$ min.

1-Ph-6,7-OMe-THIQ 13j



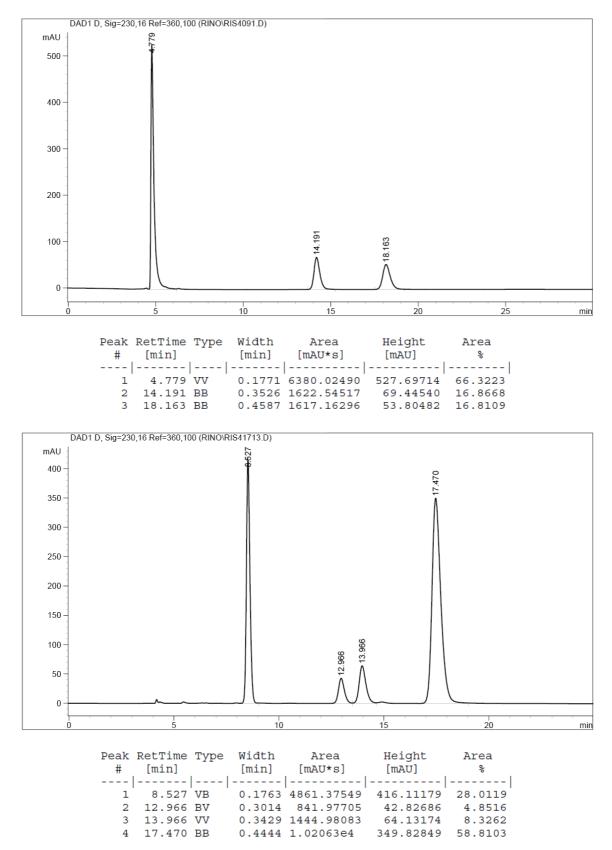
HPLC (OD-H, hexane:2-propanol 80:20, 0.6 mL/min, 30 °C): $t_R(+) = 14.4$ min and $t_R(-) = 18.7$ min, $t_{DHIQ} = 11.0$ min.

Pent-OMe-THIQ 13k



HPLC (AD-H, hexane:2-propanol 60:40, 0.5 mL/min, 25 °C): $t_R(-) = 14.3$ min and $t_R(+) = 19.5$ min, $t_{DHIQ} = 9.8$ min.

1-Ph-7-OMe-THIQ 131



HPLC (OD-H, hexane:2-propanol 95:5, 0.7 mL/min, 30 °C): $t_R(-) = 14.2 \text{ min}$ and $t_R(+) = 18.2 \text{ min}$, $t_{DHIO} = 12.9 \text{ min}$.

Literature

- (1) M. Movassaghi, M. D. Hill, Org. Lett. 2008, 10, 3485-3488.
- J. Přech, V. Matoušek, J. Václavík, J. Pecháček, K. Syslová, P. Šot, J. Januščák, B. Vilhanová, M. Kuzma, J. Toman, P. Kačer, Am. J. Anal. Chem. 2013, 04, 125-133.