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Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

NMR Detection of chirality and enantiopurity for amines by using benzene tricarboxamide-based hydrogelators as chiral solvating agents

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Scheme S1. Synthesis of 1D and 1L.



Fig. S1 Photograph of gelation test of gelator 1L (left) and 1D (right) in water (1.0 wt%).



Fig. S2 Photograph of gelation test of gelator 1L+4R (left) and 1D+4S (right) D_2O and $DMSO-d_6$ mixtures (1.0 wt%).



Fig. S3 IR spectra of 1L, 1L with 2S and hydrogel of 1L with 2R.



Fig. S4 Measurements of strain sweep tests at a strain of 0.1 to 1.0% for (A) **1L+2R** (1.5 equiv.) hydrogel, (B) **1D+2S** (1.5 equiv.) hydrogel, (C) **1L+2R** (3.0 equiv.) hydrogel and (D) **1D+2S** (3.0 equiv.) hydrogel.



Fig. S5 Frequency sweep tests (from 0.1 to 100 rad/s) for (A) **1L+2R** (1.5 equiv.) hydrogel, (B) **1D+2S** (1.5 equiv.) hydrogel, (C) **1L+2R** (3.0 equiv.) hydrogel and (D) **1D+2S** (3.0 equiv.) hydrogel.



Fig. S6 Continuous step strain measurements for (A) 1L+2R (1.5 equiv.) hydrogel and (B) 1D+2S (1.5 equiv.) hydrogel.



Fig. S7 Molecular structures and atom numbering of (A) **1L+2R** and (B) **1L+2S** as predicted using DFT calculations.

Relative energy	1L-2R	1L-2S
(kcal/mol)	10.09	0
Bond length (Å)	1L-2R	1L-28
H124-N109	1.53	
O14-H128	1.18	
O70-H127	1.8	
H96-O79	1.8	
O29-H46	1.76	
О25-Н90	1.96	
C52-C4	4.27	
О70-Н123	2.61	
O50-H124		1.81
O14-H129		1.68
O20-H116		1.57
O43-H80		1.91
O59-H112		1.71
029-H92		1.78
C32-C4		5.12
O14-H123		4.45
Bond angles (°)	1L-2R	1L-2S
O14-H128-N111	167.69	
O70-H127-N111	146.39	
H124-N109-H126	107.78	
Н46-О29-Н50	116.08	
O25-H90-N68	148.92	
H96-O79-H100	118.21	
O14-H129-N71		173.33
O50-H124-N69		145.41
Н92-О29-Н96		117.51
O20-H116-O59		154.75
О43-С10-Н81		152.8
O59-H112-O56		153.72

Table S1. Calculated relative energy (kcal/mol), bond lengths (Å) and bond angles (°) of 1L+2R and 1L+2S based on optimization at the B3LYP/6-31+G(d) level.



Fig. S8 Variable temperature (VT) ¹H NMR spectra of (A) 1L with 2R and (B) 1L with 2S as temperature increases in D_2O and DMSO- d_6 mixtures. The left singlet correspond to the aromatic protons of gelator 1L which experience shielding upon aggregation at lower temperatures, while the complex multiplet on the right corresponds to the aromatic protons of 2R (for sub-figure A) or 2S (for sub-figure B).



Fig. S9 Van't Hoff plots of hydrogel (1L+2R).



Fig. S10 Photograph of gelation test of (left) gelator 1L and (right) 1L with racemic mixture of 2R (0.75 equiv.) and 2S (0.75 equiv.) in water (0.1 wt%).



Fig. S11 2D NOESY spectrum (500 MHz, CD₃OD, 323 K) of 1L (2.0 mM) with 2R (1.5 equiv.).



Fig. S12 2D NOESY spectrum (500 MHz, CD₃OD, 323 K) of **1L** (2.0 mM) with **2S** (1.5 equiv.) showing no significant through space coupling between the gelator and the diamine.



Fig. S13 (A) A selected region of 300 MHz ¹H NMR of gelator 1L (20 mM) with various enantiomeric excess (% ee) in the presence of various mixtures of **3R** and **3S** (30 mM) in D₂O/DMSO- $d_6(5/1 \text{ v/v})$; green curves present mixture of proton of **3R** and **3S** amines. (B) Correlation between the theoretical and observed % ee values.



Fig. S14 (A) A selected region of 300 MHz ¹H NMR of gelator **1L** (20 mM) with various enantiomeric excess (% ee) in the presence of various mixtures of **4S** and **4R** (30 mM) in D₂O/DMSO- d_6 (5/1 v/v%). (B) Correlation between the theoretical and observed % ee values.



Fig. S15 ESI-mass spectrum of obtained precipitation from mixtures of 1L with 2S.



Fig. S16 (a) ¹H NMR spectrum of 1D (300 MHz, D_2O). (b) ¹³C NMR spectrum of 1D (75 MHz, D_2O).



Fig. S17 (a) ¹H NMR spectrum of 1L (300 MHz, D_2O). (b) ¹³C NMR spectrum of 1L (75 MHz, D_2O).