

Extreme halophilic alcohol dehydrogenase mediated highly efficient syntheses of enantiopure aromatic alcohols

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Electronic Supplementary Information

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1. Physico-chemical data of the products

(S)-**1a** (1-phenylethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -41.6$ (c 1.1, CHCl₃), Lit. (1): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -39.6$ (c 2.46 CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.54(3H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, CH₃), 2.06 (1H, br, s, OH), 4.93 (1H, q, $J = 6.4$ Hz, CH), 7.28-7.40(5H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 90:10, 0.6 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-1-phenylethanol was 9.7 min.

(S)-**2a** (1-phenyl-2-propanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = +14.0$ (c 1.1, CHCl₃), Lit. (2): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = +42.0$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.23 (3H, d, $J = 6.3$ Hz, CH₃), 1.96 (1H, br, s, OH), 2.77-2.65 (2H, m, CH₂), 4.01-3.97 (1H, m, CH), 7.32-7.17 (5H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 90:10, 1.0 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-1-phenyl-2-propanol was 10.6 min.

(S)-**3a** (4-phenyl-2-butanone): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = +8$ (c 1.3, CHCl₃), Lit. (3): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = +17.4$ (c 1.8, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.23-1.20 (3H, d, $J = 7.1$ Hz, CH₃), 2.00 (1H, br, s, OH), 2.64(2H, m, CH₂), 2.71(2H, m, $J = 7.1$ Hz, CH₂), 3.53(1H, m, CH), 7.44- 7.132 (5H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 97:3, 1.0 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S) 4-phenyl-2-butanol was 8.8 min.

(S)-**4a** (α -methyl-2-naphthalenemethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -19.0$ (c 1.5, ethanol), Lit. (4): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -40.0$ (c 5.0, ethanol). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.55 (3H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, CH₃), 1.88 (1H, br, s, OH), 5 (1H, m, CH), 7.58-7.49 (3H, m, Ar), 7.87-7.80 (4H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 90:10, 1.0 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S) α -methyl-2-naphthalenemethanol was 8.90 min.

(S)-**6b** (1-(4'-chlorophenyl)ethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -29.0$ (c 0.3, CHCl₃), Lit. (1): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -50.1$ (c 7.11, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.50(3H, d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, CH₃), 2.07 (1H, br, s, OH), 4.91(1H, q, $J = 6.4$ Hz, CH), 7.28 (2H, d, $J = 8.25$ Hz, Ar), 7.34 (2H, d, $J = 8.25$ Hz, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 98:2, 0.5 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-1-(4'-chlorophenyl)ethanol was 27.9 min.

(S)-**7b** (1-(4'-fluorophenyl)ethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -50.0$ (c 0.2, CHCl₃), Lit. (5): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -78.6$ (c 0.2, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.50(3H, d, $J = 6.1$ Hz, CH₃), 2.07 (1H, br, s, OH), 4.90 (1H, q, $J = 6.4$ Hz, CH), 7.03-7.07 (2H, m, , Ar), 7.35-7.39(2H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 95:5, 0.6 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-1-(4'-fluorophenyl)ethanol was 12.8 min.

(S)-**8b** (1-(4'-bromophenyl)ethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -37.5$ (c 0.2, CHCl₃), Lit. (1): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -46.2$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.49(3H, d, $J = 5.9$ Hz, CH₃), 2.06(1H, br, s, OH), 4.85(1H, q, $J = 6.2$ Hz, CH), 7.27 (2H, d, $J = 8.1$ Hz, Ar), 7.7.49 (2H, d, $J = 7.7$ Hz, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OD-H column, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 95:5, 1.0 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-1-(4'-bromophenyl)ethanol was

9.0 min.

(S)-**9b** (1-(4'-methylphenyl)ethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -81.5$ (c 0.3, CHCl₃), Lit. (1): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -39.4$ (c 2.72, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.59 (3H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, CH₃), 1.76 (1H, br, s, OH), 2.37 (3H, s, CH₃), 4.89 (1H, q, $J = 6.4$ Hz, CH), 7.19 (2H, d, $J = 8.00$ Hz, Ar), 7.29 (2H, d, $J = 8.05$ Hz, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 210, hexane:isopropanol 90:10, 0.6 ml/min and 25°. Retention time for (S)-1-(4'-methylphenyl)ethanol was 9.8 min.

(S)-**10b** (1-(4'-nitrophenyl)ethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -75.7$ (c 0.3, CHCl₃), Lit. (5): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -25.0$ (c 0.2, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.58 (3H, d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, CH₃), 2.01 (1H, br, s, OH), 5.04 (1H, q, $J = 6.5$ Hz, CH), 7.57 (2H, d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, Ar), 8.23 (2H, d, $J = 8.55$ Hz, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 254, hexane:isopropanol 80:20, 0.5 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-1-(4'-nitrophenyl)ethanol was 15.5 min.

(S)-**12b** (1-(3'-fluorophenyl)ethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -30.0$ (c 0.3, CHCl₃), Lit. (5): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -25.6$ (c 0.2, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.51 (3H, d, $J = 6.2$ Hz, CH₃), 2.06 (1H, br, s, OH), 4.93 (1H, q, $J = 5.9$ Hz, CH), 6.95-6.99 (1H, m, Ar), 7.01-7.11 (2H, m, Ar), 7.14-7.35 (1H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 210, hexane:isopropanol 90:10, 0.6 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-1-(3'-fluorophenyl)ethanol was 8.9 min.

(S)-**13b** (1-(3'-bromophenyl)ethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -40.0$ (c 0.4, CHCl₃), Lit. (1): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -27.6$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.51 (3H, d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, CH₃), 2.07 (1H, br, s, OH), 4.89 (1H, q, $J = 6.4$ Hz, CH), 7.22-7.28 (2H, m, Ar), 7.31-7.33 (1H, m, Ar), 7.41-7.56 (1H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 210, hexane:isopropanol 90:10, 0.6 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-1-(3'-bromophenyl)ethanol was 10.0 min.

(S)-**14b** (1-(3'-methylphenyl)ethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -41.9$ (c 0.3, CHCl₃), Lit. (1): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -30.2$ (c 0.58, EtOH). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.52 (3H, d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, CH₃), 2.07 (1H, br, s, OH), 2.19 (3H, s, CH₃), 4.90 (1H, q, $J = 6.45$ Hz, CH), 7.1-7.12 (1H, m, Ar), 7.18-7.22 (2H, m, Ar), 7.25-7.28 (1H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 210, hexane:isopropanol 90:10, 0.6 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-1-(3'-methylphenyl)ethanol was 9.0 min.

(S)-**15b** (1-(3'-nitrophenyl)ethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -13.33$ (c 0.3, CHCl₃), Lit. (5): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -22.0$ (c 0.2, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.56 (3H, d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, CH₃), 2.06 (1H, br, s, OH), 5.04 (1H, q, $J = 6.5$ Hz), 7.54 (1H, t, $J = 6.4$ Hz), 7.74 (1H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz), 8.28 (s, 1H). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 254, hexane:isopropanol 80:20, 0.6 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-1-(3'-nitrophenyl)ethanol was 12.7 min.

(S)-**16b** (1-(3'-aminophenyl)ethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -40.0$ (c 0.3, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.49(3H, d, $J = 6.45$ Hz, CH₃), 2.07(1H, br, s, OH), 4.83(1H, q, $J = 6.4$ Hz, CH), 6.61-6.63 (1H, m, Ar), 6.75-6.78 (2H, m, Ar), 7.14-7.28 (1H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OD-H column, λ 239, hexane: isopropanol 75:25, 0.6 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-(1-(3'-aminophenyl)ethanol) was 22.8 min.

(S)-**17c** (2-bromo-1-phenylethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = +33.3$ (c 0.4, CHCl₃), Lit. (6): $[\alpha]^{20}_D + 42.3$ (c 1.5, CH₂Cl₂). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.00 (1H, br, s, OH), 4.09 (2H, m, CH₂) 4.85 (1H, m, CH), 7.46-7.60 (5H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 90:10, 0.6 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-2-bromo-1-phenylethanol was 13.8 min.

(S)-**18c** (2-fluoro-1-phenylethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = +14.3$ (c 0.3, CHCl₃), Lit. (7): $[\alpha]^{20}_D + 55.6$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.01 (1H, br, s, OH), 4.37-4.59 (2H, m CH₂) 4.59-5.09 (1H, m, CH), 7.28-7.43(5H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 90:10, 0.6 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-2-fluoro-1-phenylethanol was 15.3 min.

(S)-**19c** (2-chloro-1-phenylethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = +37.9$ (c 0.3, CHCl₃), (R)-**19** Lit. (4): $[\alpha]^{20}_D + 43$ (c 2.8, cyclohexane). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.69 (1H, s, OH), 3.65-3.8(2H, m, CH₂), 4.92-4.95 (1H, m, CH), 7.60-7.28 (5H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 95:5, 0.6 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-2-chloro-1-phenylethanol was 20.1 min.

(S)-**20c** (2-chloro-1-(4'-fluorophenyl)ethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = +47.6$ (c 0.2, CHCl₃), Lit. (8): $[\alpha]^{20}_D + 52.8$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.19 (1H, br, s, OH), 3.66 (1H, m, CH₂), 3.76 (1H, m, CH₂), 4.83 (1H, m, CH), 7.09(1H, m, Ar), 7.36 (1H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OB-H column, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 95:5, 1.0 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-2-chloro-1-(4'-fluorophenyl)ethanol was 14.4 min.

(S)-**21c** (2-chloro-1-(2',4'-difluorophenyl)ethanol): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = +78.3$ (c 0.2, CHCl₃), Lit. (8): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = +38.0$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.02 (1H, br, s, OH), 3.57-3.70 (2H, m, CH₂), 5.2 (1H, m, CH), 6.81-6.84 (1H, m, Ar), 6.85-7.28(1H, m, Ar) , 7.52-7.58 (1H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OD-H column, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 99:1, 0.5 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-2-chloro-1-(2',4'-difluorophenyl)ethanol was 48.0 min.

(S)-**22d** (3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropanenitrile): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -24.1$ (c 0.3, CHCl₃), Lit. (8): $[\alpha]^{20}_D = -61.3$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.96 (1H, br, s, OH), 2.67-2.69 (2H, m, CH₂) 4.93(1H, t, $J = 6.1$ Hz, CH), 7.23-7.47(5H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OD-H column, λ 210, methanol: isopropanol 90:10, 0.4 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropanenitrile was 8.2 min.

(S)-**23d** (3-(4-bromophenyl)-3-hydroxypropanenitrile): $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -22.2$ (c 0.3, CHCl₃), Lit. (8): $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -46.3$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃). (3-hydroxy-3-phenylpropanenitrile): ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.19 (1H, d, $J = 4.0$ Hz CH), 2.78 (2H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz CH₂), 5.05-5.06 (1H, m, OH), 7.28-7.35 (2H, m, Ar), 7.55-7.56 (2H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OD-H column, λ 210, methanol: isopropanol 85:15, 0.6 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-3-(4-bromophenyl)-3-hydroxypropanenitrile was 5.5 min.

(S)-**24e** 1-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethanol: $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -33.3$ (c 0.5, CHCl₃), (R)-1-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl) ethanol Lit. (9): $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +22.7$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.52-1.51(3H, d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, CH₃), 1.99 (1H, br, s, OH), 5.04-5.00 (1H, q, $J = 6.5$ Hz, CH), 7.92- 7.78 (3H, s, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OD-H column, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 98:2, 0.5 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-1-(3,5-bis(trifluoromethyl)phenyl)ethanol was 18.7 min.

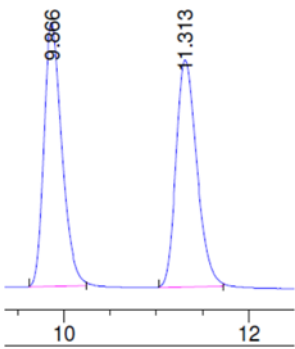
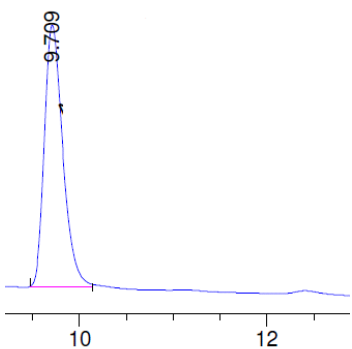

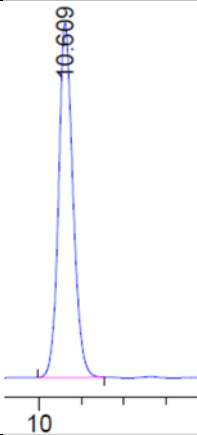
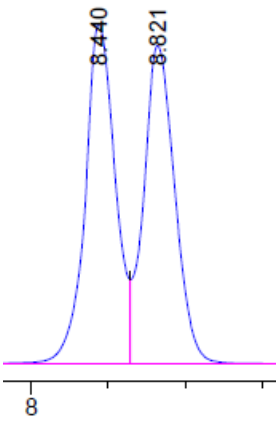
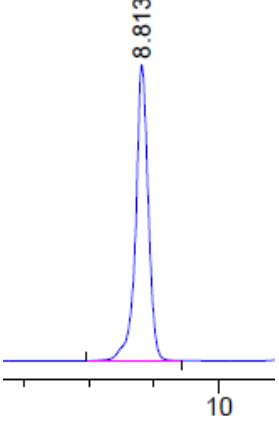
(S)-**26f** 1-(pyrazin-2-yl)ethanol: $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -40.7$ (c 0.2, CHCl₃), Lit. (8): $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -29.4$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.49(3H, d, $J = 5.8$ Hz, CH₃), 2.00 (1H, br, s, OH), 4.92(1H, m, CH), 8.68 (2H, m, Ar), 9.14 (1H, s, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using OD-H column, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 80:20, 0.6 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-1-(pyrazin-2-yl)ethanol was 12.8 min.

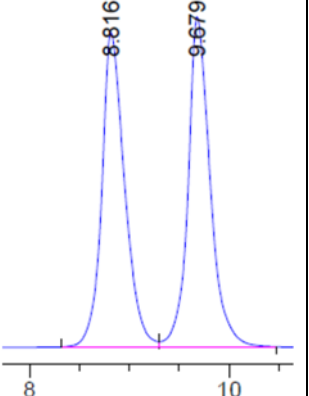
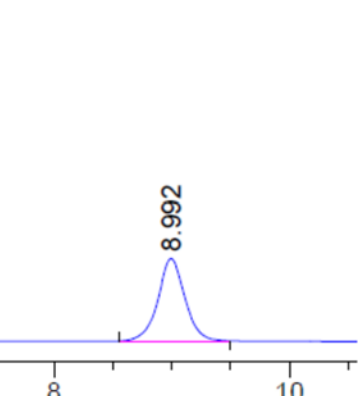
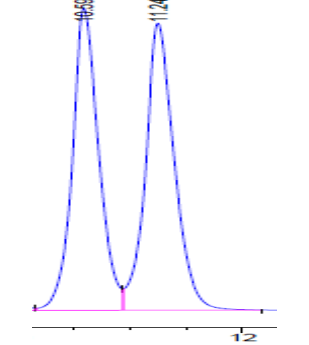
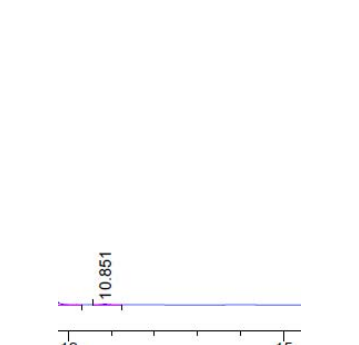
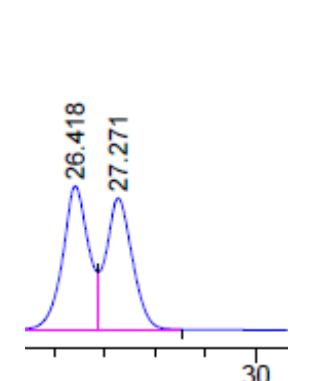
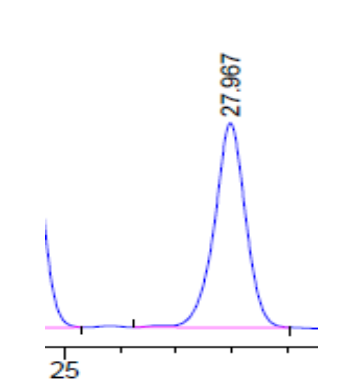
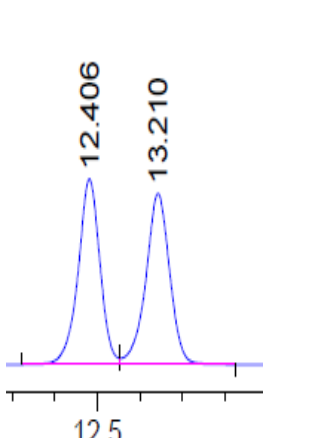
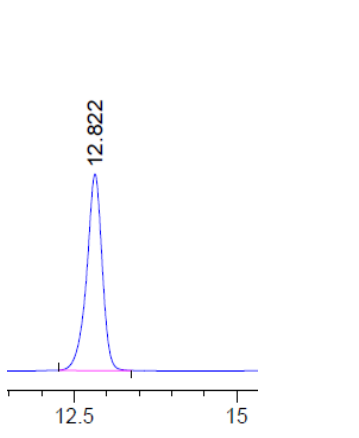
(S)-**27f** 1-(3-methylpyrazin-2-yl)ethanol: $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -55.5$ (c 0.2, CHCl₃), Lit. (8): $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -86.9$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃) ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 1.40(3H, d, $J = 6.4$ Hz, CH₃), 2.52(3H, s, CH₃), 1.98 (1H, br, s, OH), 4.99 (1H, m, CH), 8.42 (1H, m, Ar), 8.53 (1H, m, Ar). The enantiomeric excess (% e.e) was determined by HPLC using Chiralcel OD-H, λ 210, hexane: isopropanol 95:5, 0.6 ml/min and 25°C. Retention time for (S)-1-(3-methylpyrazin-2-yl)ethanol was 16.3 min.

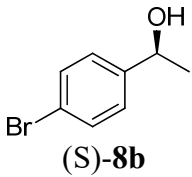
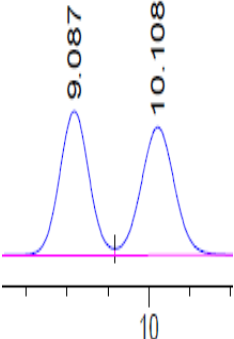
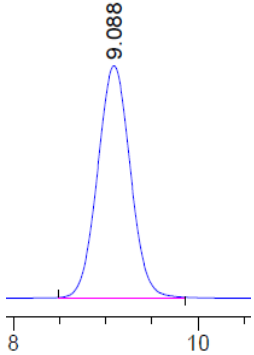
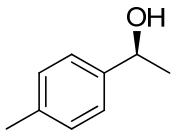
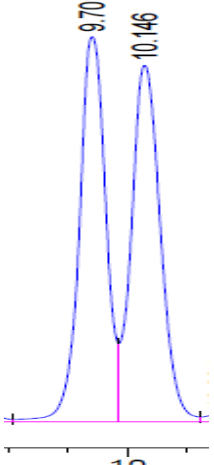
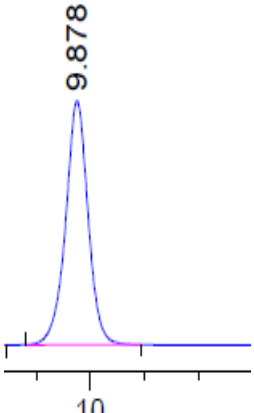
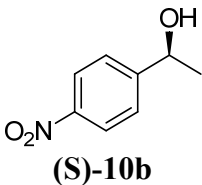
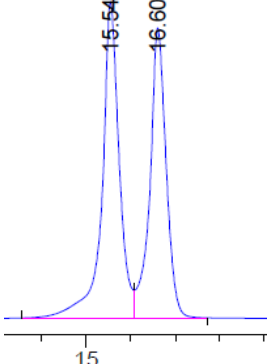
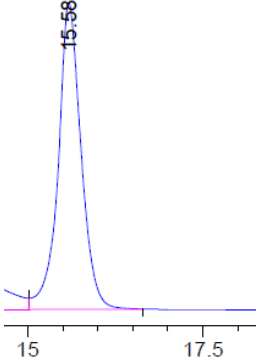
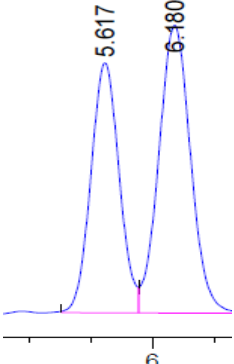
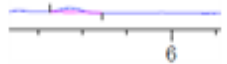
2. HPLC chromatograms

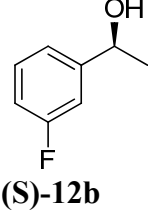
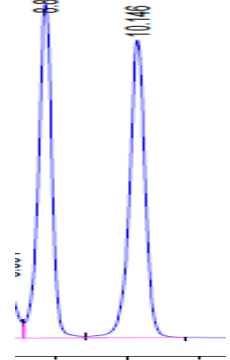
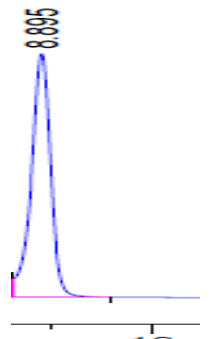
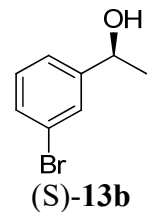
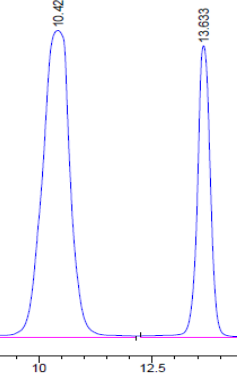
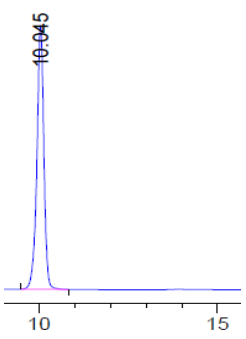
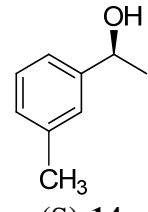
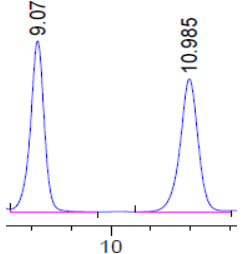
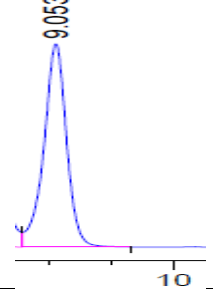
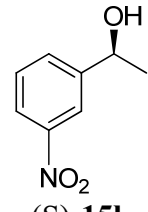
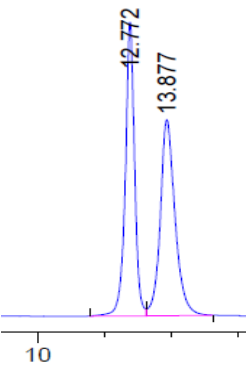
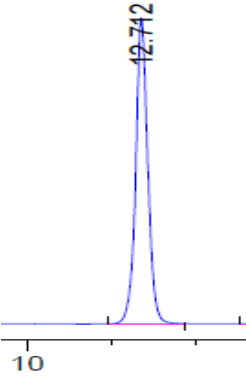
The HPLC chromatograms for *rac*-alcohols and the biocatalyzed alcohols using *HvADH2* are presented in Table S1.

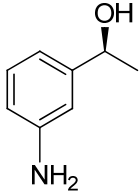
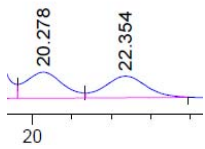
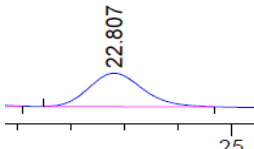
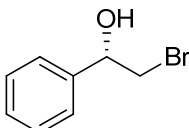
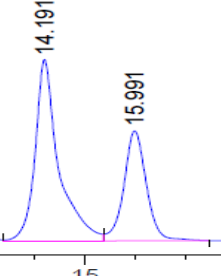
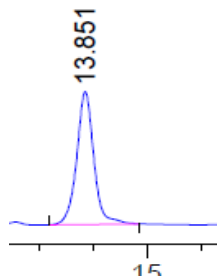
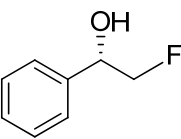
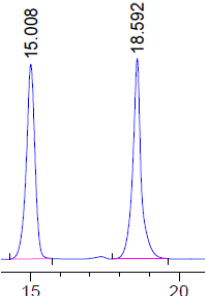
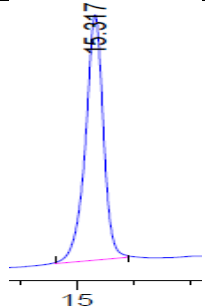
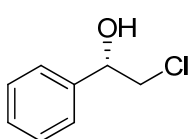
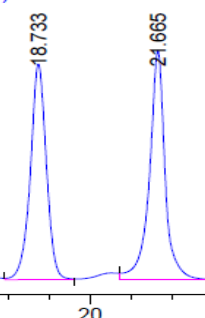
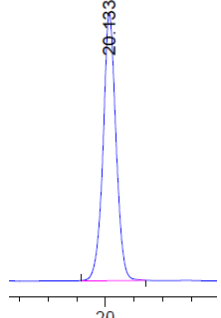
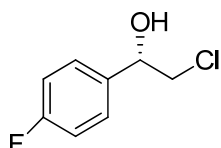
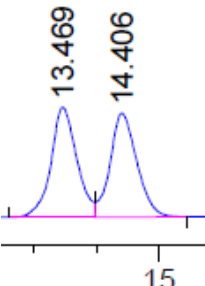
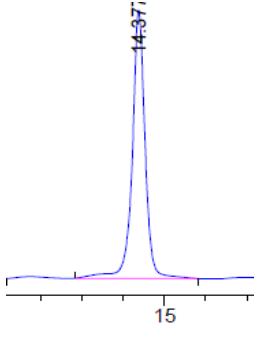
Table S1. The HPLC chromatograms for *rac*-alcohols and the biocatalyzed alcohols using *HvADH2*

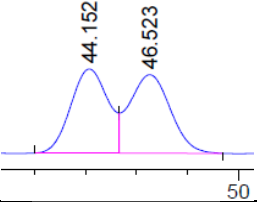
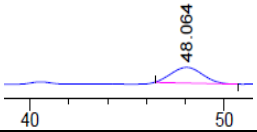
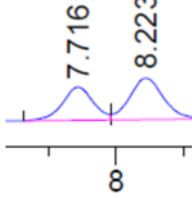
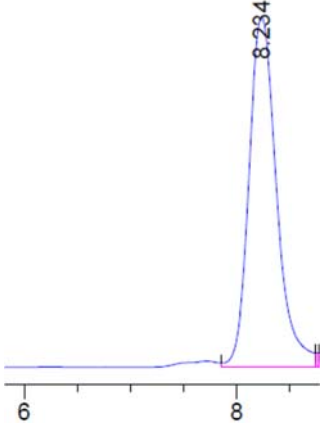
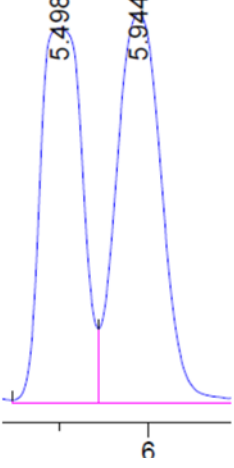
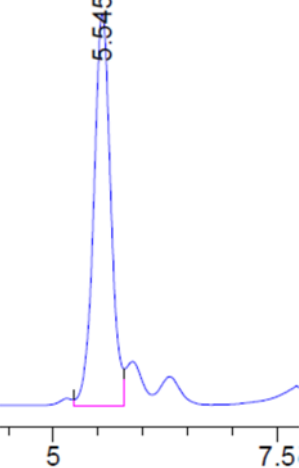
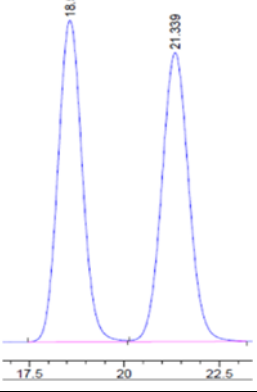
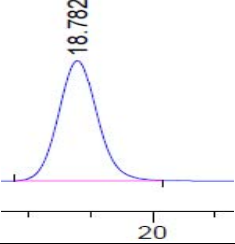
Substrate	Product	<i>rac</i> -alcohol	Biocatalyzed alcohol using <i>HvADH2</i>
1	(S)-1a		
2	(S)-2a		
3	(S)-3a		
Substrate	Product	<i>rac</i> -alcohol	Biocatalyzed alcohol using <i>HvADH2</i>

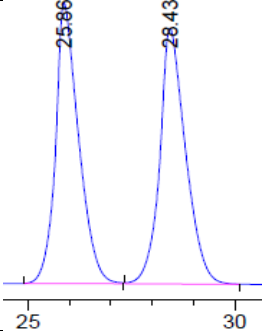
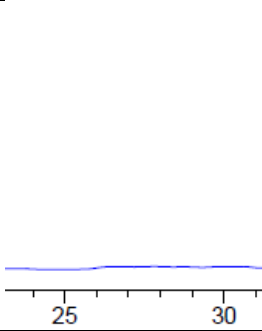
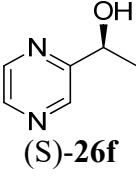
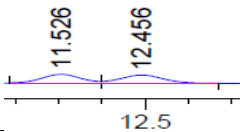
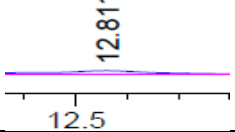

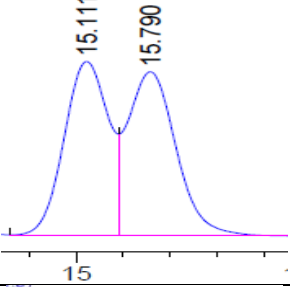
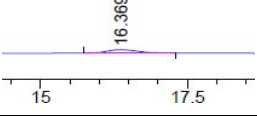
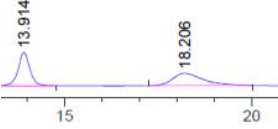
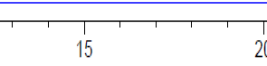
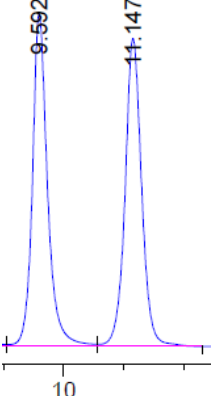
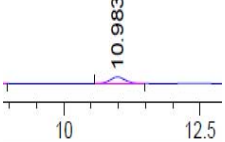
4	(S)-4a		
5	-----		
6	(S)-6b		
7	(S)-7b		
Substrate	Product	<i>rac</i>-alcohol	Biocatalyzed alcohol using <i>Hv</i>ADH2

8	 <p>(S)-8b</p>		
9	 <p>(S)-9b</p>		
10	 <p>(S)-10b</p>		
11	<p>-----</p>		
Substrate	Product	<i>rac</i> -alcohol	Biocatalyzed alcohol using <i>HvADH2</i>

12	 <p>(S)-12b</p>		
13	 <p>(S)-13b</p>		
14	 <p>(S)-14</p>		
15	 <p>(S)-15b</p>		
Substrate	Product	<i>rac</i> -alcohol	Biocatalyzed alcohol using <i>Hv</i> ADH2

16	 <p>(S)-16b</p>		
17	 <p>(S)-17c</p>		
18	 <p>(S)-18c</p>		
19	 <p>(S)-19c</p>		
20	 <p>(S)-20c</p>		
Substrate	Product	<i>rac</i> -alcohol	Biocatalyzed alcohol using <i>Hv</i> ADH2

21	(S)-21c		
22	(S)-22d		
23	(S)-23d		
24	(S)-24e		
Substrate	Product	<i>rac</i> -alcohol	Biocatalyzed alcohol using <i>Hv</i>ADH2

25	-----	 <p>25.86 28.43</p>	
26	 <p>(S)-26f</p>	 <p>11.526 12.456</p>	 <p>12.811</p>
27	 <p>(S)-27f</p>	 <p>15.111 15.790</p>	 <p>16.369</p>
28	-----	 <p>13.914 18.206</p>	
29	-----	 <p>9.592 11.147</p>	 <p>10.983</p>

3. IR spectroscopy study

IR absorption spectra of the ketones were recorded on fourier transform infrared (FT-IR) spectra using KCl disc.

Substrate	C=O band/cm ⁻¹
1	1681.9
2	1712.7
3	1712.8
4	1666.5
5	1681.9
6	1685.8
7	1681.9
8	1674.2
9	1678.1
10	1689.6
11	1647.0
12	1685.7
13	1681.9
14	1681.9
15	1685.9
16	1649.9
17	1689.6
18	1705.1
19	1685.8
20	1697.4
21	1701.2
22	1681.8
23	1678.1

4. Supporting references

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