

Supporting Information

**Chiroptical phenolic resins grown on chiral silica bonding amine
residues**

Seiji Tsunega, Patcharapon Kongpitak, and Ren-Hua Jin*

¹Department of Material and Life Chemistry, Kanagawa University, 3-2-7 Rokkakubashi,
Yokohama 221-8686, Japan

E-mail: Ren-Hua Jin - rhjin@kanagwa-u.ac.jp

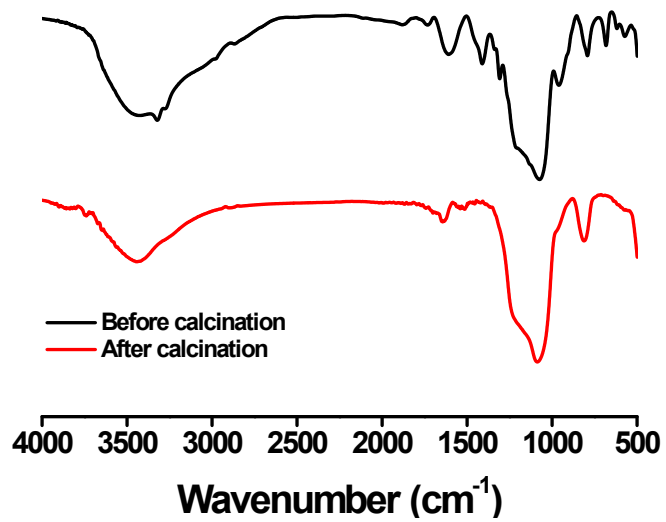


Fig. S1 FT-IR spectra of before (black line) and after (red line) calcination samples of SiO₂@D-PEI/tart

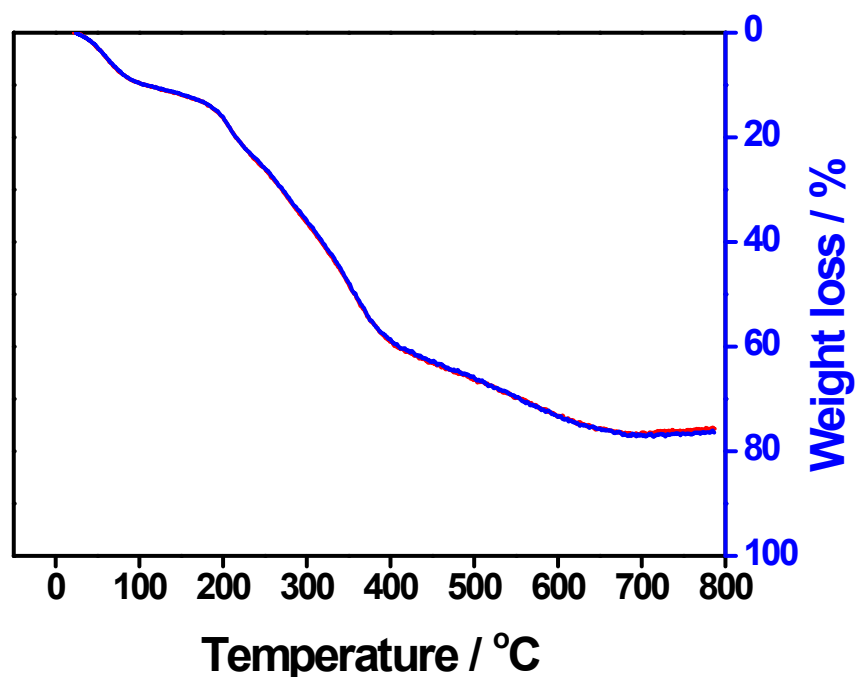


Fig. S2 TGA curves of D- (red line) and L- (blue line) SiO₂@PEI/tart.

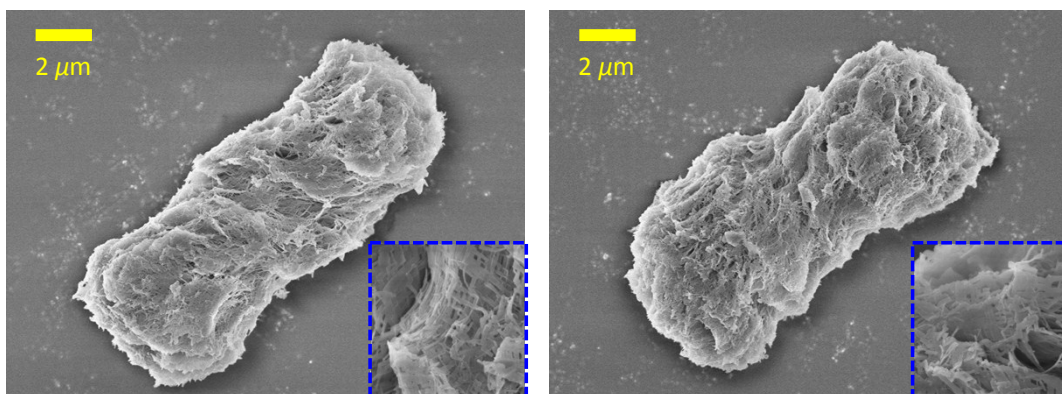


Fig. S3 SEM images of L- (left) and D-(right) SiO₂@PEI/tart.

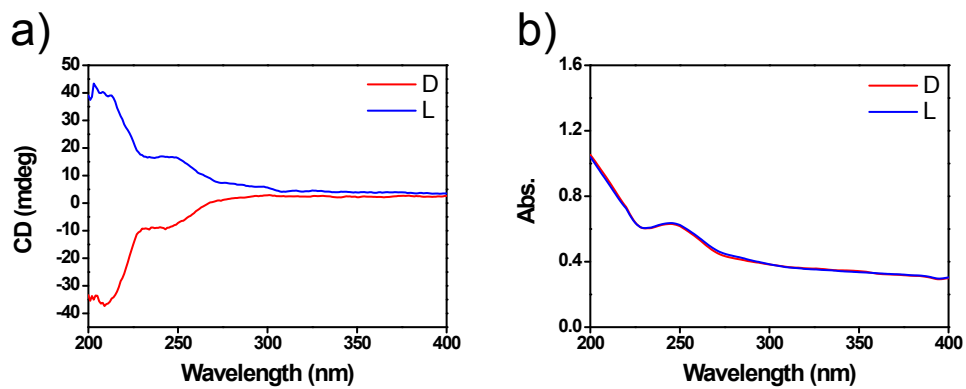


Fig. S4 a) DRCD and b) UV-Vis spectra of D- and L-SiO₂@PEI/tart.

Table S1. Nitrogen contents* of SCA-SiO₂

SCA-SiO ₂ (L-form)	Weight loss (%)	Nitrogen content (10 ⁻⁶ mol/g)
1°P-SiO ₂	16.4	2.77
2°P-SiO ₂	13.7	1.87
3°P-SiO ₂	14.2	1.63
Im-SiO ₂	21.1	3.76

*Calculated from TGA curves

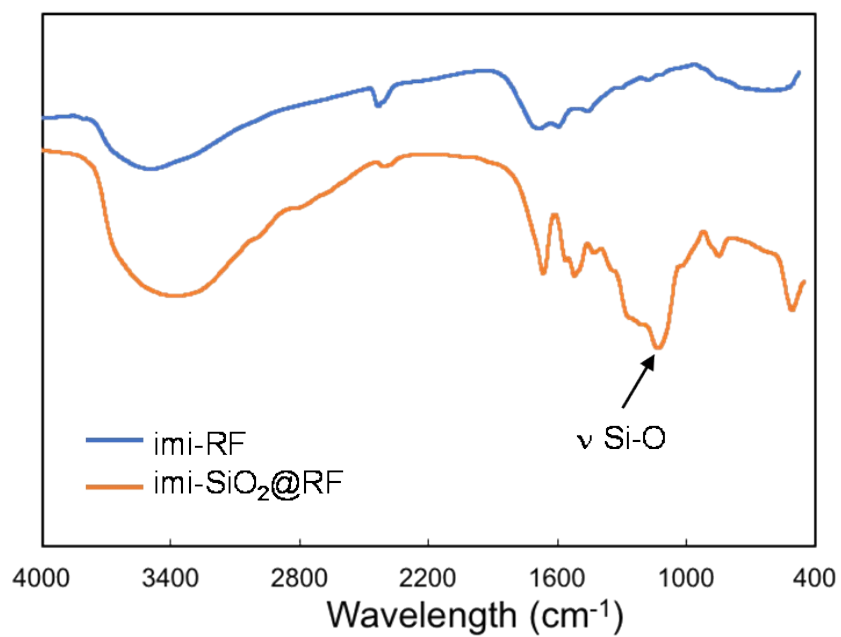


Fig. S5 FT-IR spectra of Im-SiO₂@RF (orange line) and after HF treatment of Im@RF (blue line).

Table S2. Mass ratio of organic and inorganic components in SCA@RF

SCA@RF (L-form)	Mass ratio %	
	Inorganics	Organics
1°P@RF	5.5	94.5
2°P@RF	4.2	95.8
3°P@RF	3.7	96.3
Im@RF	8.8	91.2

*Calculated from TGA curves

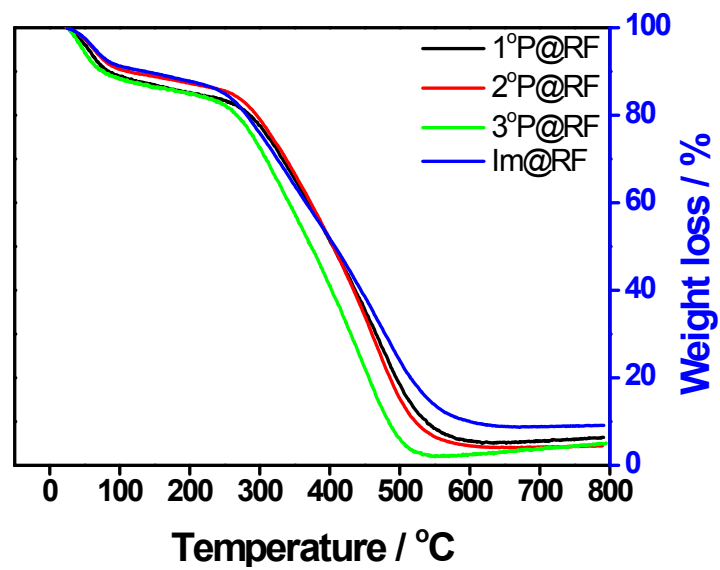


Fig. S6 TGA curves of 1°P@RF (black line), 2°P@RF (red line), 3°P@RF (green line) and Im@RF (blue line).

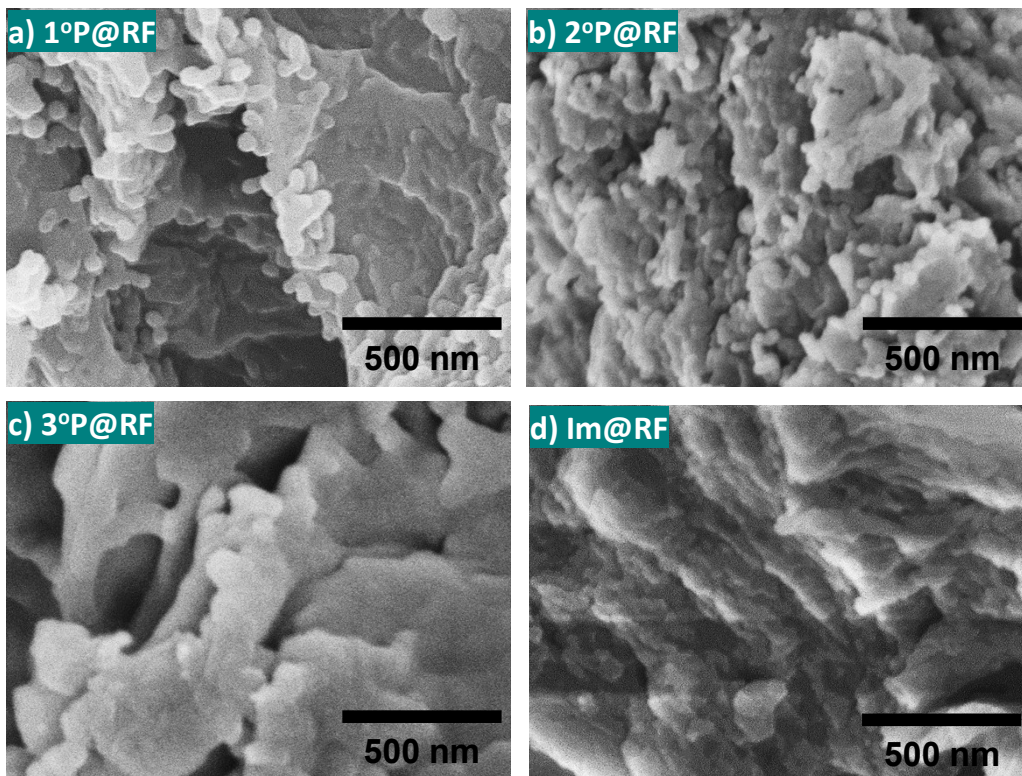


Fig. S7 SEM images of a) 1°P@RF, b) 2°P@RF, c) 3°P@RF and d) Im@RF (all the samples were L-form).

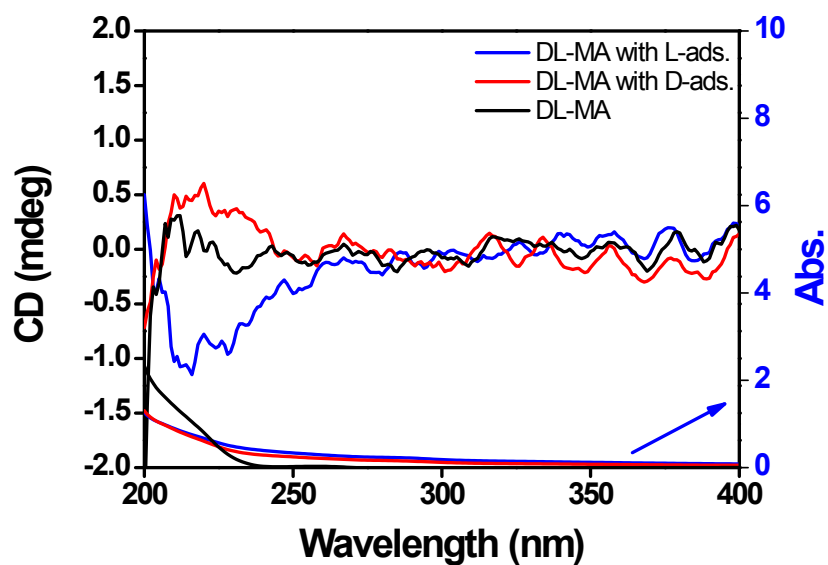


Fig. S8 CD spectra of supernatants prepared by a) DL-mandelic acid with chiral adsorbents and 24 h stirring: blue line, DL-mandelic acid with L- 1° P-SiO₂@R4F; red line, D- 1° P-SiO₂@R4F; black line, DL-mandelic acid without adsorbent.