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Supplementary Information

for

Decorated Single-Enantiomer Phosphoramide-Based Silica/Magnetic Nanocomposites for Direct Enantioseparation

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-13.35

Figure S1. The ${}^{31}P{}^{1}H{}NMR$ spectrum of P(=O)(NH-*R*-(+)CH(CH₃)C₆H₅)₂(NH(CH₂)₃Si(OCH₃)₃).

Assignments of NMR signals for $P(=O)(NH-R-(+)CH(CH_3)C_6H_5)_2(NH(CH_2)_3Si(OCH_3)_3)$ (PTA(+)) The assignments of NMR signals of $NH(CH_2)_3Si(OCH_3)_3$ and two $NH-R-(+)CH(CH_3)C_6H_5$ fragments in the title compound were carried out by the comparative study of NMR spectra with those in closely related compounds.

The suitable compound for study of $NH(CH_2)_3Si(OCH_3)_3$ segment was not found in the literature; thus, we decided to synthesize a new phosphoramide compound including this fragment, *i.e.* $P(O)(OC_6H_5)_2(NH(CH_2)_3Si(OCH_3)_3)$ (PA). In this compound (figure. S2), the aliphatic groups are merely related to the $NH(CH_2)_3Si(OCH_3)_3$ fragment, which allow to easy assignments of signals related to this silicon-based amine fragment.

The phosphoric triamide $[2,6-F_2-C_6H_3C(O)NH][R-(+)(C_6H_5)CH(CH_3)NH]_2P(O)^{S1}$ (FPTA(+)) was chosen for the assignments of signals related to the chiral amine. In this compound, two sets of signals appear for two chiral amines (for both in ¹HNMR and ¹³C-NMR spectra), typically two triplets for two NH units, similar to what was observed in the title compound.



Figure S2. The chemical structure of $P(O)(OC_6H_5)_2(NH(CH_2)_3Si(OCH_3)_3)$.

According to the aliphatic region of the ¹H-NMR spectrum of PA, the signals at 0.45, 1.45 and 2.90 ppm correspond to the three CH_2 groups and the signals at 3.31 and 4.16 ppm are related to CH_3 and NH groups, respectively. Therefore, the signals at 0.56, 1.57, 2.02, 3.48 and 4.28 ppm in the ¹HNMR spectrum of PTA(+) are respectively assigned to three methylene of $CH_2CH_2CH_2$ segment, methyl and NH. The appearance of NH peaks in both PA and PTA(+) is the same and both of them are broad.

In the ¹³C-NMR spectrum of PA, the signals in the aliphatic region are three singlets at 5.93, 44.01 and 50.18 ppm and a doublet at 24.50 ppm (${}^{3}J_{P-C} = 6.0$ Hz). Comparatively, the two singlets at 6.42 and 46.22 ppm and the doublet at 25.09 ppm (${}^{3}J_{P-C} = 6.5$ Hz) for PTA(+) correspond to the CH₂ carbon atoms of CH₂CH₂CH₂ fragment. The other signal is in the region that the signals of two CH units of two chiral segments also appear (50.10-50.90 ppm).

In the ¹H-NMR spectrum of PTA(+), the remaining signals in the aliphatic region are related to two CH and two CH₃ groups. Therefore, the overlapped signals at 1.38 ppm and within 3.98-4.22 ppm correspond to two CH and two CH₃ groups, respectively. Similar signals in the ¹H-NMR spectrum of FPTA(+) appear at 1.38-1.40 and 4.29-4.45 ppm, respectively. The triplets at 3.40 and 3.88 ppm for PTA(+) assign to two NH protons, in comparison with the triplets at 4.88 and 4.97 ppm in FPTA(+).

In the ¹³C-NMR spectrum of PTA(+), the signals at 21.63 and 23.76 ppm are related to the carbon atoms of two CH₃ groups. Similar signals for FPTA(+) appear as doublets at 24.92 and 25.48 ppm, however in PTA(+) the intensity of signals are low and decision about the fine structure is impossible. The two signals related to two CH units appear in the range of 50.10-50.90 ppm, where the signal of OCH₃ of silicon-based amine fragment also appears. The two CH units in the literature compound appear as singlets at 49.68 and 50.03 ppm. Also, the ¹³C-

NMR of $Fe_3O_4@SiO_2@(-O_2(OCH_3)Si[(CH_2)_3NH_2 in solid state has been confirm the assignment of ¹³C-NMR of PA and PTA.^{S2}$

The assignment of ¹H and ¹³C signals of aromatic segments in the title compound are not difficult, as there is no crowding in this region.

The phosphoramide $P(O)(OC_6H_5)_2(NH(CH_2)_3Si(OCH_3)_3)$ does not show the triethylaminehydrochloride salt in the THF solution, in opposite with this impurity in the solution of $P(=O)(NH-R-(+)CH(CH_3)C_6H_5)_2(NH(CH_2)_3Si(OCH_3)_3)$ phosphoric triamide. The amount of impurity was estimated according to the integration in the ¹H-NMR spectrum. For this aim, the overlapped signals related to two methyl groups of two chiral amines were adjusted for 6H and in this case, the signal of 9 methyl protons of triethylamine shows an integration about 2.30, showing about 13% impurity of triethylamine hydrochloride. The position of one H atom attached to N in Et₃NHCl was not identified, as the integration of about 0.26 probably was overlapped in the aromatic region or exchange with some exchangeable mobile protons.

Synthesis of $P(O)(OC_6H_5)_2(NH(CH_2)_3Si(OCH_3)_3)$

A solution of RMBA (2.5 mmol) and TEA (2.5 mmol) in dry THF (5 ml) was added dropwise to a stirring solution of PO(OC₆H₅)₂Cl (2.5 mmol) in the same solvent (10 ml) at 0°C. After stirring for 4 h, the obtained white solid (triethylamine-hydrochloride salt) was filtered off and the filtrate was concentrated in vacuum, and a few amounts of this solution was directly used for the NMR experiments, after adding two droplets of CDCl₃ to the NMR tube for adjustment requirement. ³¹P{¹H}-NMR (THF/CDCl₃, ppm): -0.23. ¹³C{¹H}-NMR (THF/CDCl₃, ppm): 5.93 (*s*, C₂), 24.50 (*d*, C₃, ³J_{P-C} = 6.0 Hz), 44.01 (*s*, C₄), 50.18 (*s*, C₁), 120.07 (*d*, C₆, ³J_{P-C} = 4.9 Hz), 124.48 (*s*, C₈), 129.36 (*s*, C₇), 150.91 (*d*, C₅, ²J_{P-C} = 6.7 Hz). ¹H-NMR (THF/CDCl₃, ppm): 0.45 (*m*, 2H, CH₂), 1.45 (*m*, 2H, CH₂), 2.90 (*m*, 2H, CH₂), 3.31 (*m*, 9H, CH₃), 4.16 (*b*, 1H, NH), 6.99-7.19 (*m*, 10H, CH_{aromatic}).



Figure S4. The ${}^{13}C{}^{1}H$ NMR spectrum of P(O)(OC₆H₅)₂(NH(CH₂)₃Si(OCH₃)₃).



Figure S5. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of $P(O)(OC_6H_5)_2(NH(CH_2)_3Si(OCH_3)_3)$.



Figure S6. The XRD spectrum and related details of Fe₃O₄.



Figure S7. The XRD spectrum and related details of Fe₃O₄@SiO₂.

No.	2theta [°]	d [Å]	1/10	FWHM	Matched	
1	25.26	3 5254	273 95	0 2400		
2	41 45	2 1786	272 30	0.2400		
3	42.67	2 1192	257 14	0 2400	в	
4	42.07	2 1015	341 21	0.2400	D	
5	43.04	2.1015	260.10	0.2400	٨	
5	43.25	2.0919	269.10	0.2400	A	
6	43.47	2.0820	307.96	0.2400	A,B	
7	43.76	2.0686	253.58	0.2400		
8	48.66	1.8713	197.92	0.2400		
9	53.64	1.7088	214.69	0.2400	A	
10	53.86	1.7022	213.48	0.2400	A	
11	56.95	1.6169	313.45	0.2400		
12	57 19	1 6109	280.91	0 2400	A	
13	57 38	1 6059	376.01	0 2400	Δ	
14	57 75	1 5966	304 10	0.2400		
15	62.21	1 4024	257.02	0.2400		
10	02.21	1.4924	207.92	0.2400	D	
16	62.50	1.4861	263.72	0.2400	в	
17	62.66	1.4827	301.15	0.2400	в	
18	62.76	1.4806	375.95	0.2400		
19	62.88	1.4781	442.34	0.2400	A	
20	63.01	1.4753	287.36	0.2400	A	
21	63.17	1.4720	322.69	0.2400		
22	63.36	1,4681	254.87	0.2400		
23	66 95	1 3977	197 46	0 2400		
24	67.49	1 3878	202 77	0.2400	в	
24	70.27	1 2200	202.11	0.2400	D	
20	70.37	1.3380	200.01	0.2400	В	
26	/1.15	1.3251	216.18	0.2400		
27	72.27	1.3074	228.07	0.2400		
28	73.07	1.2950	232.19	0.2400		
29	73.76	1.2846	213.39	0.2400		
30	74.17	1.2785	252.84	0.2400		
31	75.57	1.2583	220.93	0.2400	A	
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	0	c.nut				
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Figur	e-of-Merit (Fol	M)	0.8830	94		
Total	number of pe	aks	62			
lotar			26			
Peak	s in range					
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Peak Peak Inten	s in range s matched sity scale fact licon Oxide (3	or 8.3 %)	9 1.10			
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Peak Peak Inten B: Si Form Entry	s in range s matched sity scale fact <i>licon Oxide (3</i> ula sum number	or 8.3 %)	9 1.10 Si O2 01-070	-2539		
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B: Sin Form Entry Figur Total Peak	s in range s matched sity scale fact licon Oxide (3 ula sum number e-of-Merit (Fol number of pe s in range s matched	or 8.3 %) M) aks	9 1.10 Si O2 01-070 0.7580 98 28 7	-2539 20		
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Figure S8. The XRD spectrum and related details of $Fe_3O_4@SiO_2@PTA(+)$.



Figure S9. The XRD spectrum and related details of Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@PTA(-).



Figure S10. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of (±)-MBA solution(H_2O/CH_3OH) after enantioseparation.

References

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