

Supplementary Information

for

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

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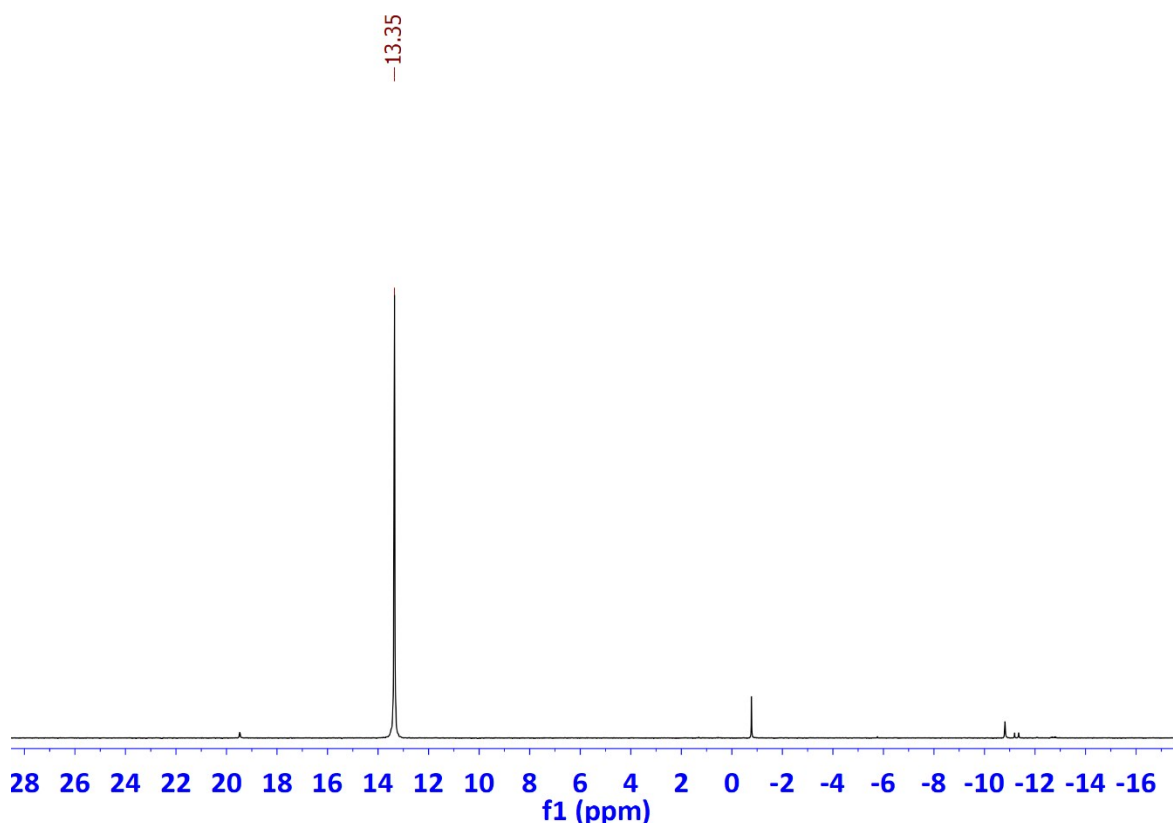


Figure S1. The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of $\text{P}(=\text{O})(\text{NH}-R-(+)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3)$.

Assignments of NMR signals for $\text{P}(=\text{O})(\text{NH}-R-(+)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3)$ (PTA(+))

The assignments of NMR signals of $\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$ and two $\text{NH}-R-(+)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5$ 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 $\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$ segment was not found in the literature; thus, we decided to synthesize a new phosphoramidate compound including this fragment, *i.e.* $\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3)$ (PA). In this compound (figure. S2), the aliphatic groups are merely related to the $\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3$ fragment, which allow to easy assignments of signals related to this silicon-based amine fragment.

The phosphoric triamide $[2,6\text{-F}_2\text{-C}_6\text{H}_3\text{C}(\text{O})\text{NH}][R-(+)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{NH}]_2\text{P}(\text{O})^{\text{S1}}$ (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 ^1H NMR and ^{13}C -NMR spectra), typically two triplets for two NH units, similar to what was observed in the title compound.

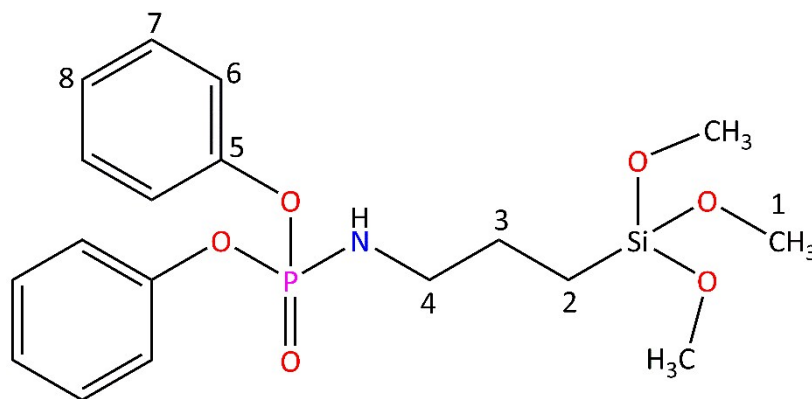


Figure S2. The chemical structure of $P(O)(OC_6H_5)_2(NH(CH_2)_3Si(OCH_3)_3)$.

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 ^{13}C -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 ($^3J_{P-C} = 6.0$ Hz). Comparatively, the two singlets at 6.42 and 46.22 ppm and the doublet at 25.09 ppm ($^3J_{P-C} = 6.5$ Hz) for PTA(+) correspond to the CH_2 carbon atoms of $CH_2CH_2CH_2$ 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 CH_3 groups. Therefore, the overlapped signals at 1.38 ppm and within 3.98-4.22 ppm correspond to two CH and two CH_3 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 ^{13}C -NMR spectrum of PTA(+), the signals at 21.63 and 23.76 ppm are related to the carbon atoms of two CH_3 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 OCH_3 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 ^{13}C -

NMR of $\text{Fe}_3\text{O}_4@\text{SiO}_2@(-\text{O}_2(\text{OCH}_3)\text{Si}[(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{NH}_2]$ in solid state has been confirm the assignment of ^{13}C -NMR of PA and PTA.⁵²

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

The phosphoramidate $\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3)$ does not show the triethylamine-hydrochloride salt in the THF solution, in opposite with this impurity in the solution of $\text{P}(\text{=O})(\text{NH}-R-(+)\text{CH}(\text{CH}_3)\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3)$ 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 Et_3NHCl 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 $\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3)$

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 $\text{PO}(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5)_2\text{Cl}$ (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 CDCl_3 to the NMR tube for adjustment requirement. $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ -NMR (THF/ CDCl_3 , ppm): -0.23 . $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ -NMR (THF/ CDCl_3 , ppm): 5.93 (*s*, C_2), 24.50 (*d*, C_3 , $^3J_{\text{P-C}} = 6.0$ Hz), 44.01 (*s*, C_4), 50.18 (*s*, C_1), 120.07 (*d*, C_6 , $^3J_{\text{P-C}} = 4.9$ Hz), 124.48 (*s*, C_8), 129.36 (*s*, C_7), 150.91 (*d*, C_5 , $^2J_{\text{P-C}} = 6.7$ Hz). ^1H -NMR (THF/ CDCl_3 , ppm): 0.45 (*m*, 2H, CH_2), 1.45 (*m*, 2H, CH_2), 2.90 (*m*, 2H, CH_2), 3.31 (*m*, 9H, CH_3), 4.16 (*b*, 1H, NH), 6.99-7.19 (*m*, 10H, $\text{CH}_{\text{aromatic}}$).

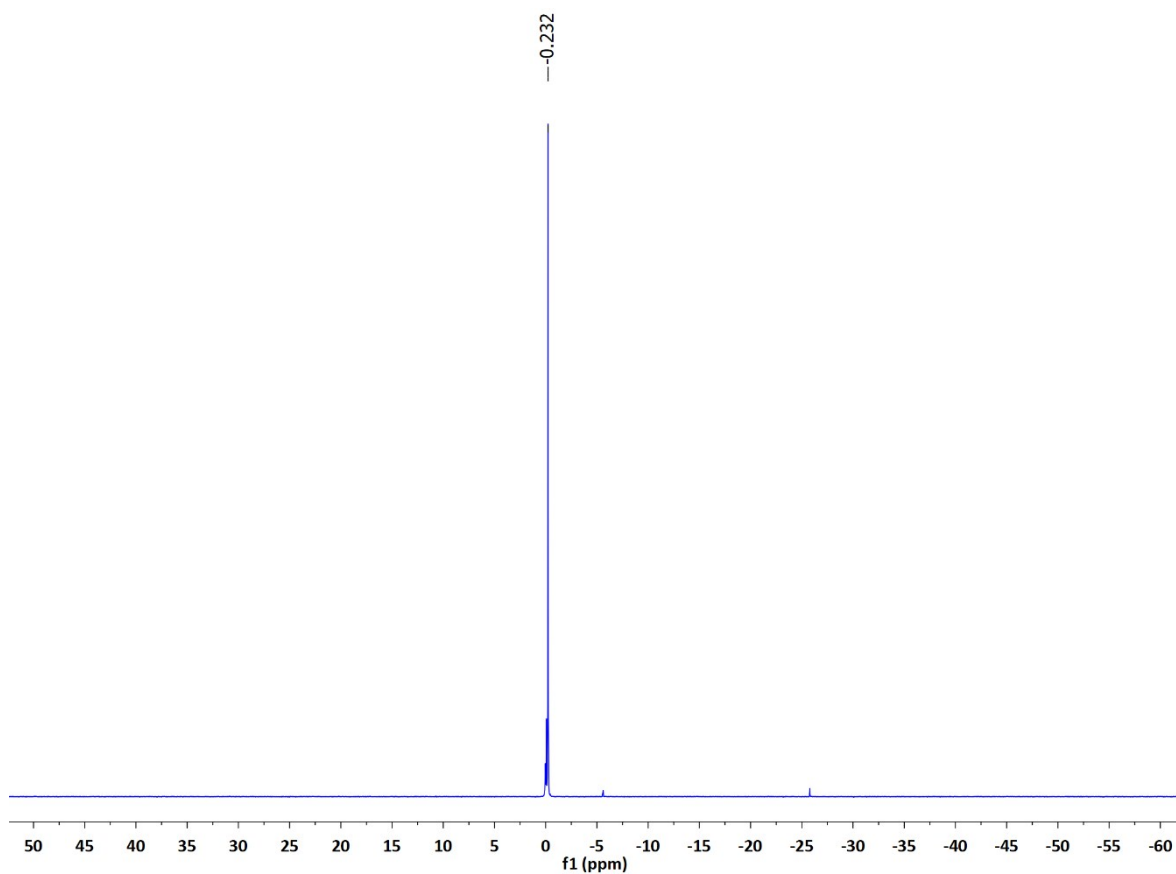


Figure S3. The $^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of $\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3)$

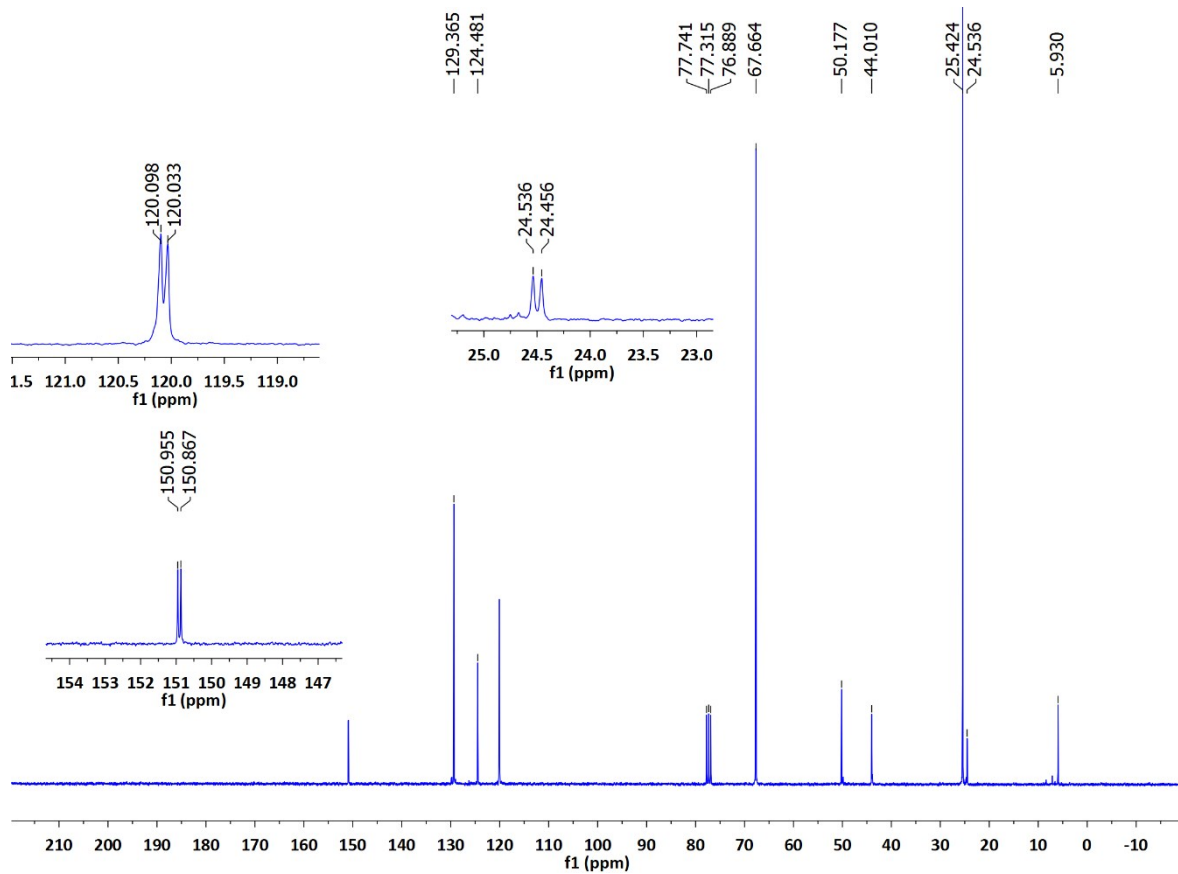


Figure S4. The $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR spectrum of $\text{P}(\text{O})(\text{OC}_6\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NH}(\text{CH}_2)_3\text{Si}(\text{OCH}_3)_3)$.

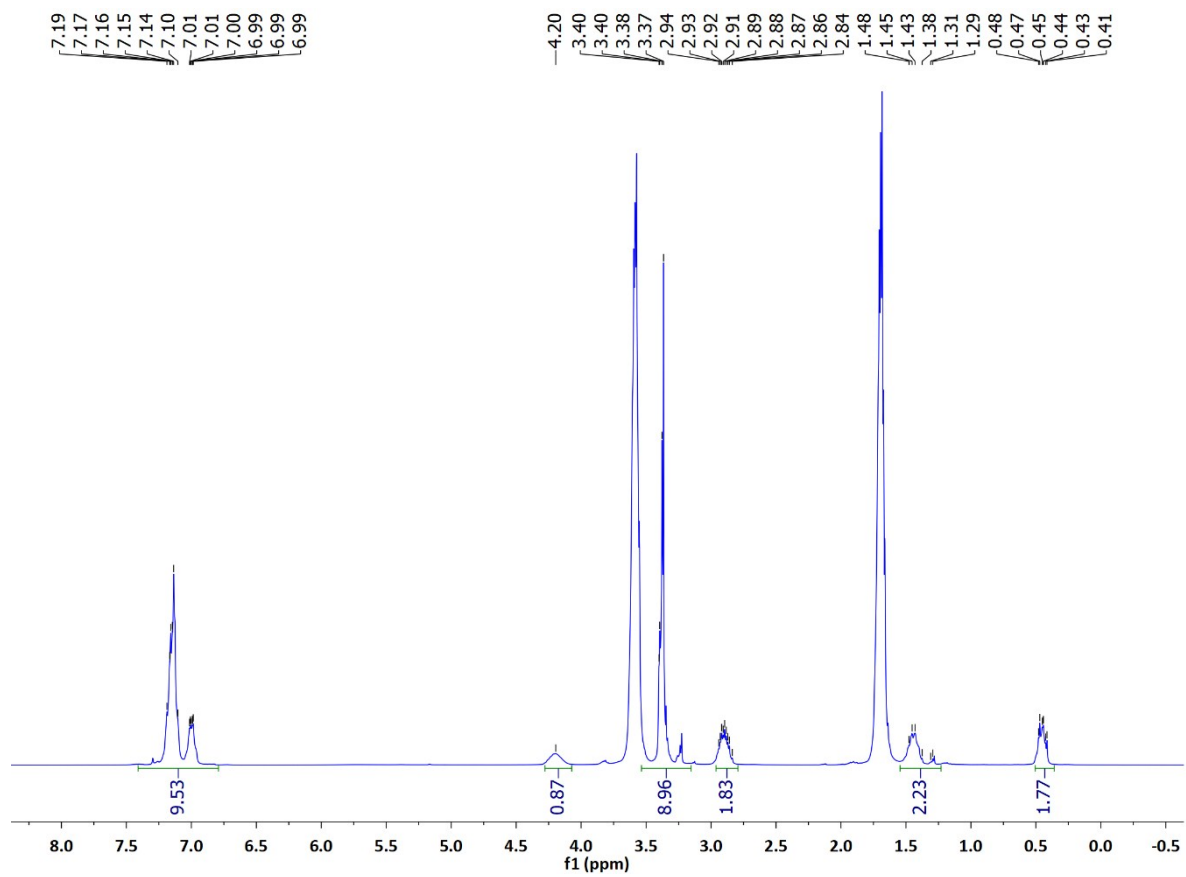


Figure S5. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of $\text{P(O)(OC}_6\text{H}_5)_2(\text{NH(CH}_2)_3\text{Si(OCH}_3)_3)$.

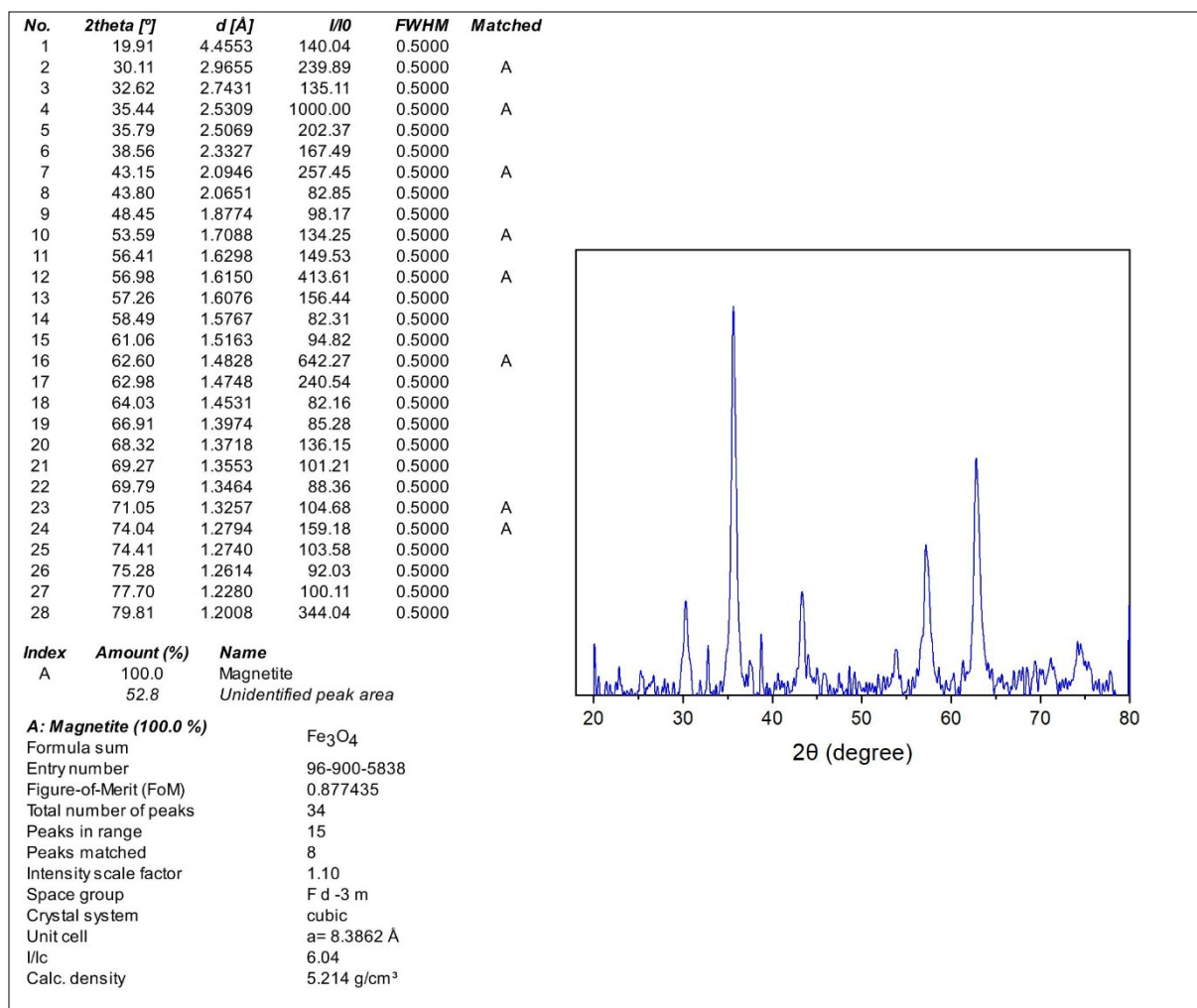


Figure S6. The XRD spectrum and related details of Fe₃O₄.

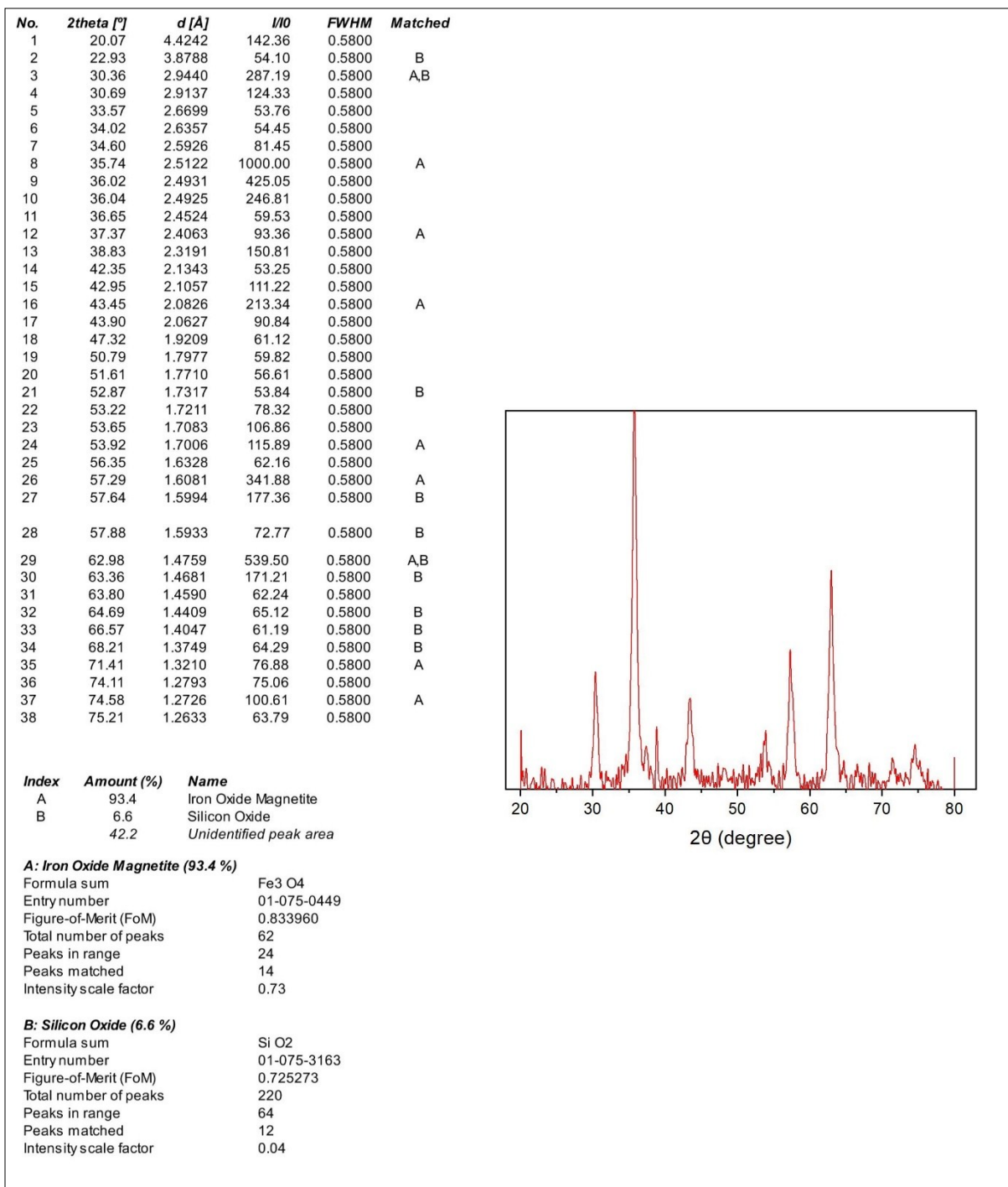


Figure S7. The XRD spectrum and related details of Fe₃O₄@SiO₂.

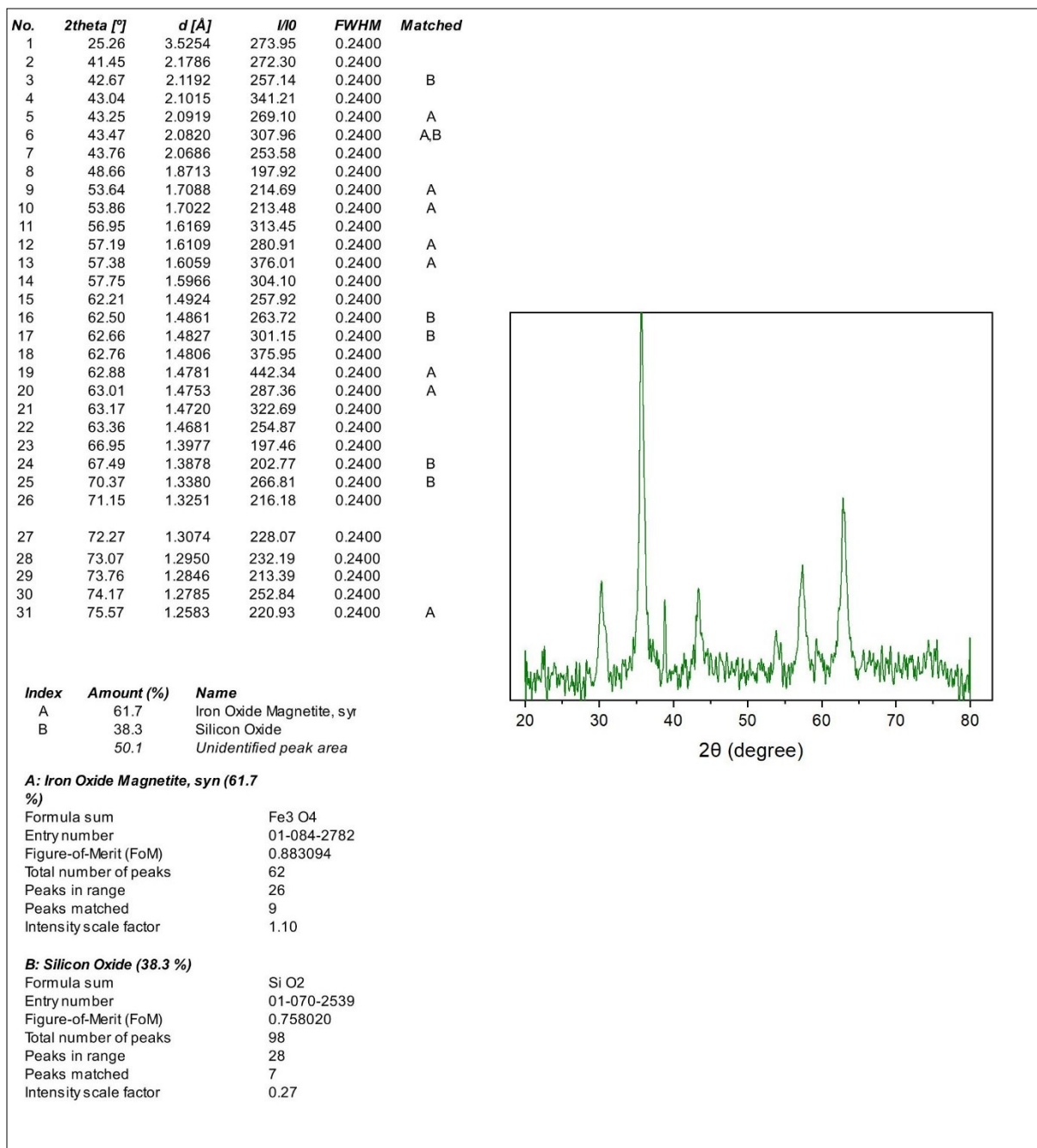


Figure S8. The XRD spectrum and related details of Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@PTA(+).

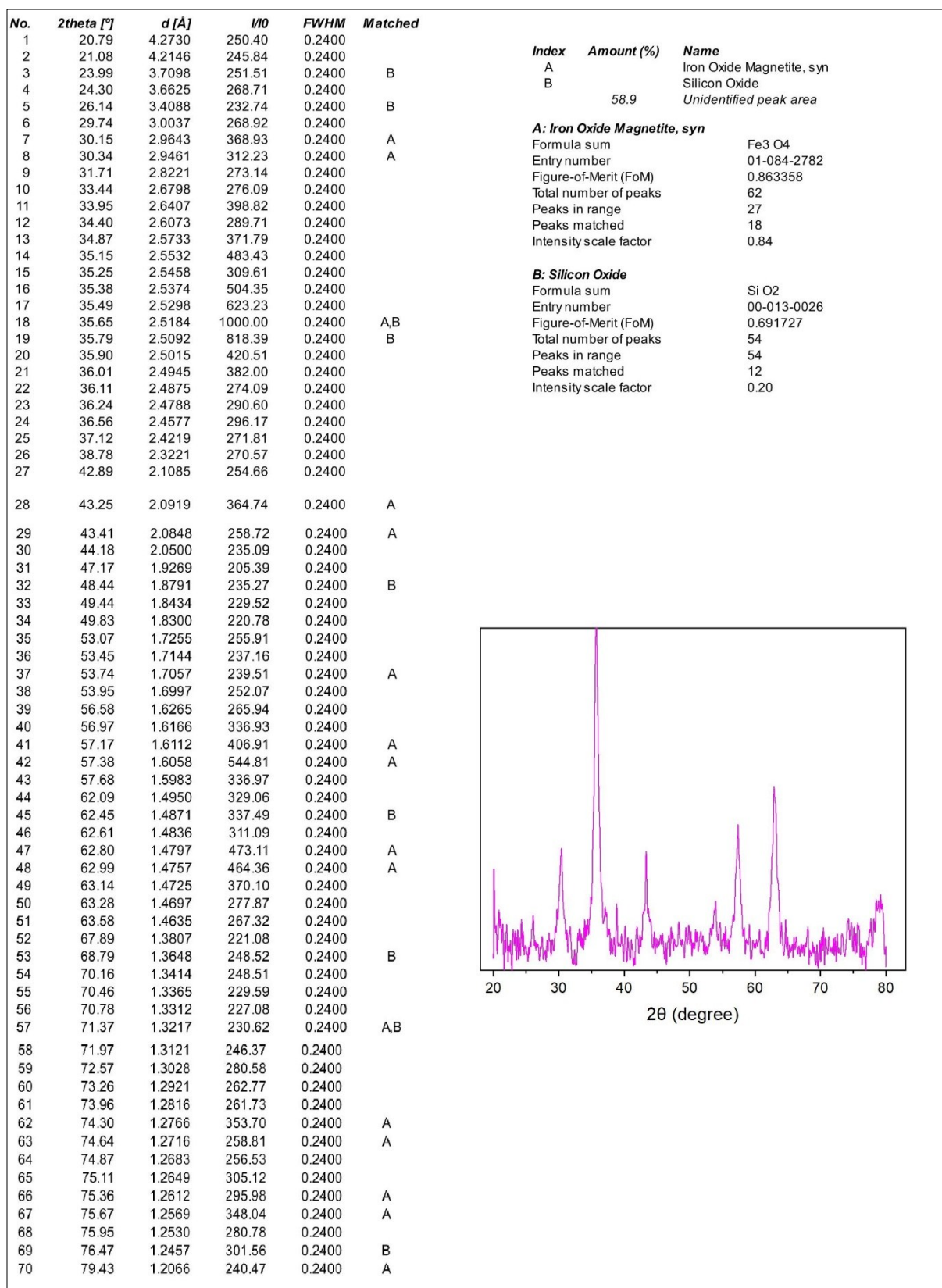


Figure S9. The XRD spectrum and related details of Fe₃O₄@SiO₂@PTA(-).

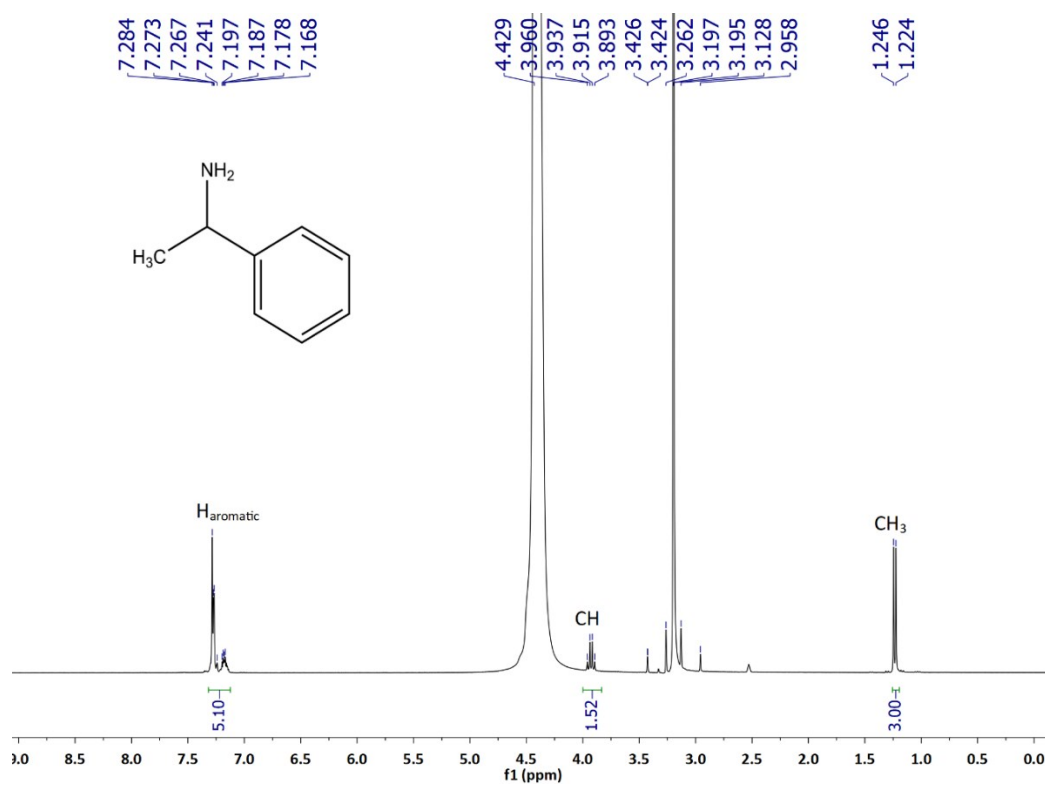


Figure S10. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of (±)-MBA solution(H₂O/CH₃OH) after enantioseparation.

References

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- S2 S. Radi, S. Tighadouini, M. Bacquet, S. Degoutin, F. Cazier, M. Zaghrioui and Y. N. Mabkhot, *Molecules*, 2013, **19**, 247–262.