### **Supplementary Information**

## Concise synthesis of chiral tfb ligands and their application to rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric arylation of aldehydes

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#### General

All anaerobic and moisture-sensitive manipulations were carried out with standard Schlenk techniques under predried nitrogen or glovebox techniques under argon. NMR spectra were recorded on a JEOL JNM LA-500 spectrometer (500 MHz for <sup>1</sup>H, 125 MHz for <sup>13</sup>C). Chemical shifts are reported in  $\delta$  (ppm) referenced to an internal SiMe<sub>4</sub> standard or the residual peak of dichloromethane-*d*<sub>2</sub> (CDHCl<sub>2</sub>,  $\delta$  5.32) for <sup>1</sup>H NMR, and chloroform-*d* ( $\delta$  77.00) for <sup>13</sup>C NMR. The following abbreviations are used; s, singlet, d, doublet, t, triplet, q, quartet, m, multiplet, br, broad. Optical rotations were measured on a JASCO P-2200 polarimeter. High-resolution mass spectra were obtained with a Bruker micrOTOF spectrometer. Preparative recycling gel permeation chromatography was performed with JAI LC-908 equipped with JAIGEL-1H and -2H using chloroform as eluent.

#### Materials

All solvents were deoxygenized by bubbling N<sub>2</sub>. 1,4-Dioxane was distilled over benzophenone ketyl under N<sub>2</sub>. Methanol was distilled over Mg turnings under N<sub>2</sub>. CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> were distilled over CaH<sub>2</sub> under N<sub>2</sub>. 2-Propanol and *tert*-butyl alcohol were purchased and used as received. 1,4-Diisopropoxybenzne was purchased and distilled over CaH<sub>2</sub> under vacuum. Rhodium complex [RhCl(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub><sup>1</sup> and ligands, **1b**,<sup>2</sup> **1c**,<sup>3</sup> and (*R*,*R*)-Ph-bod\*(**4**),<sup>4</sup> were prepared according to the reported procedures. The starting aldehydes were purchased and solid aldehydes were used as received. Liquid aldehydes were distilled under reduced pressure before use. Arylboronic acids **6s** [127972-00-3],<sup>5</sup> **6t** [23112-96-1],<sup>6</sup> and **6u** [5980-97-2]<sup>7</sup> were prepared according to the reported procedures. Other arylboronic acids were purchased and used as received. Diarylmethanols except for **7an**, **7ap**, **7as**, **7at**, **7bu**, **7eu**, and **9** are reported compounds.

#### Preparation of chiral diene ligands



<sup>(1)</sup> R. Cramer, Inorg. Synth., 1974, 15, 14.

<sup>(2)</sup> T. Nishimura, M. Nagaosa and T. Hayashi, Chem. Lett. 2008, 37, 860.

<sup>(3)</sup> T. Nishimura, Y. Yasuhara, M. Nagaosa and T. Hayashi, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry*, 2008, **19**, 1778.

<sup>(4) (</sup>a) N. Tokunaga, Y. Otomaru, K. Okamoto, K. Ueyama, R. Shintani and T. Hayashi, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2004, 126,

<sup>13584. (</sup>b) Y. Otomaru, K. Okamoto, R. Shintani and T. Hayashi, J. Org. Chem., 2005, 70, 2503.

<sup>(5)</sup> C. J. Davies, A. Gregory, P. Griffith, T. Perkins, K. Singh and G. A. Solan, Tetrahedron, 2008, 64, 9857.

<sup>(6)</sup> T. Fukuda, E. Sudo, K. Shimokawa and M. Iwao, Tetrahedron, 2008, 64, 328.

<sup>(7)</sup> P. Wipf and J.-K. Jung, J. Org. Chem., 2000, 65, 6319.

**Compound 3** [27282-42-4]:<sup>8</sup> To a solution of pentafluorobenzene (1.68 g, 10.0 mmol) and 1,4-diisopropoxybenzene (30 mL) in hexane (20 mL) was slowly added BuLi (1.65 M in hexane, 6.1 mL, 10 mmol) at -20 °C with vigorous stirring over 15 min, and the mixture was stirred at this temperature for 1 h. Stirring was further continued at 0 °C for 6 h. After the mixture was warmed up to room temperature, it was filtered through a pad of Celite<sup>®</sup> eluted with hexane, and the filtrate was concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The residue was further concentrated under vacuum (120 °C, ca. 20 Pa) for removal of unreacted 1,4-isopropoxybenzene. The residue was dissolved in THF (20 mL) and 50% (v/v) aqueous trifluoroacetic acid (10 mL), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 h. Aqueous Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> was added for neutralization, and the mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The crude product was chromatographed on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate (4/1) and further purified by GPC with chloroform to give diketone *dl*-3 (1.04 g, 4.0 mmol, 40%) as a white solid. Optical resolution was carried out by use of a chiral stationary phase column [Chiralpak IA (2.0 cm I.D.  $\times$  25 cm), hexane/ethyl acetate = 3/2, flow 8 mL/min,  $t_1 = 10$  min for (-)-3,  $t_2 = 14$  min for (+)-3] to give both enantiomers (-)-3 and (+)-3. An injection of 120 mg of dl-3 in hexane/ethyl acetate (3/2) (4.5 mL) gave (-)-3 and (+)-3, quantitatively. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.52 (dd, J = 19.1, 3.2 Hz, 2H), 2.75 (dd, J = 19.1, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 4.27 (dd, J = 3.2, 2.4 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  36.1 (2C), 46.1 (2C), 118.8–119.1 (m, 2C), 139.2–144.9 (m, 4C), 202.7 (2C).  $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$  –529 (*c* 1.00, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for (*S*,*S*)-**3**.



**Compound 2**: To a solution of diketone **3** (516 mg, 2.00 mmol) and *N*-(2-pyridyl)triflimide (1.72 g, 4.80 mmol) in THF (30 mL) was slowly added KN(SiMe<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (0.5 M in toluene, 9.2 mL, 4.6 mmol) at -78 °C over 1 h, and the mixture was stirred for further 30 min.<sup>9</sup> The mixture was quenched with aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl at -78 °C. The aqueous layer was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O, and the combined organic layer was washed with brine, dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The crude product was chromatographed on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate (97/3) to give **2** (816 mg, 1.56 mmol, 78%) as colorless oil. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.09 (dd, *J* = 6.7, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 6.80 (dd, *J* = 6.7, 2.7 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  43.5 (2C), 118.4 (q, *J*<sub>F-C</sub> = 321 Hz, 2C), 124.1 (2C), 126.6–126.9 (m, 2C), 137.3–143.7 (m, 4C), 163.9 (2C). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>14</sub>H<sub>4</sub>F<sub>4</sub>NaO<sub>6</sub>S<sub>2</sub> (M+Na<sup>+</sup>) 544.9182, found 544.9164. [ $\alpha$ ]<sup>20</sup><sub>D</sub>

<sup>(8) (</sup>a) Hankinson, B and Heaney, H. *Tetrahedron Lett.*, 1970, **16**, 1335. (b) P. C. Buxton, N. J. Hales, B. Hankinson, H. Heaney, S. V. Lay and R. P. Sharma, *J. Chem. Soc. Perkin Trans.* 1, 1974, 2681.

<sup>(9)</sup> K. Vandyck, B. Matthys, M. Willen, K. Robeyns, L. Van Meervelt and J. Van der Eycken, Org. Lett., 2006, 8, 363.

+4 (*c* 0.82, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for (*S*,*S*)-2.



**Compound 1d** [1067879-52-0]:<sup>3</sup> To a solution of **2** (261 mg, 0.50 mmol), Fe(acac)<sub>3</sub> (8.8 mg, 0.025 mmol), and NMP (0.25 mL) in THF (5 mL) was added PhCH<sub>2</sub>MgCl (0.8 M in Et<sub>2</sub>O, 2.5 mL, 2.0 mmol) at 0 °C over 10 min, and the mixture was stirred for 0.5 h.<sup>10</sup> Aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl was added, and the mixture was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The residue was subjected to column chromatography on silica gel with hexane to give Bn-tfb\* (1d) (154 mg, 0.38 mmol, 76%).



**Compound 1e**: A mixture of **2** (261 mg, 0.50 mmol), PhB(OH)<sub>2</sub> (244 mg, 2.00 mmol), PdCl<sub>2</sub>(IPr)(3-chloropyridine)<sup>11</sup> (13.6 mg, 0.020 mmol), and K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (346 mg, 2.50 mmol) in dioxane (2 mL) was heated at 60 °C for 8 h. The mixture was passed through a short silica gel column with Et<sub>2</sub>O/hexane (1/1), and it was concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The residue was subjected to column chromatography on silica gel with hexane to give Ph-tfb\* (**1e**) (177 mg, 0.47 mmol, 94%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  5.76 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 7.03 (dd, *J* = 6.1, 2.0 Hz, 2H), 7.25–7.30 (m, 2H), 7.33–7.38 (m, 4H), 7.41–7.46 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  44.2 (2C), 124.7 (4C), 128.1 (2C), 128.8 (4C), 129.3–129.8 (m, 2C), 132.8 (2C), 136.0 (2C), 136.3–142.9 (m, 4C), 153.3 (2C). HRMS (APCI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>24</sub>H<sub>14</sub>F<sub>4</sub> (M<sup>+</sup>) 378.1026, found 378.1016. [ $\alpha$ ]<sup>20</sup><sub>D</sub>+12 (*c* 1.18, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for (*R*,*R*)-**1e**.

<sup>(10) (</sup>a) B. Scheiper, M. Bonnekessel, H. Krause and A. Fürstner, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2004, **69**, 3943. (b) G. Berthon-Gelloz and T. Hayashi, *J. Org. Chem.*, 2006, **71**, 8957.

<sup>(11)</sup> C. J. O'Brien, E. A. B. Kantchev, C. Valente, N. Hadei, G. A. Chass, A. Lough, A. C. Hopkinson and M. G. Organ, *Chem. –Eur. J.*, 2006, **12**, 4743.



**Compound 1f**: To a solution of ferrocene (3.57 g, 19.2 mmol) in THF (20 mL) was slowly added *t*-BuLi (1.77 M in pentane, 9.5 mL, 16.8 mmol) at -50 °C, and the mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, and it was stirred for 2 h.<sup>12</sup> To the mixture was added ZnCl<sub>2</sub> (2.29 g, 16.8 mmol) in THF (10 mL), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 0.5 h. After the mixture was concentrated to ca. 30 mL under the flow of dry N<sub>2</sub>, Pd(PPh<sub>3</sub>)<sub>4</sub> (231 mg, 0.21 mmol) and ditriflate **2** (1.05 g, 2.01 mmol) in THF (5 mL) were added, and the mixture was stirred at 50 °C for 15 h. The mixture was poured into aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl, and it was extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O. The organic layer was dried over MgSO<sub>4</sub>, filtered, and concentrated on a rotary evaporator. The crude product was subjected to column chromatography on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate (19/1) and further purified by GPC with chloroform to give Fc-tfb\* (1f) (1.04 g, 1.76 mmol, 88%) as a red solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  4.10 (s, 10H), 4.30 (s, 4H), 4.42 (s, 4H), 5.33 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 6.64 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  44.1 (2C), 65.3 (2C), 65.5 (2C), 68.7 (10C), 69.4 (2C), 69.5 (2C), 81.2 (2C), 126.7 (2C), 129.3–129.6 (m, 2C), 136.3–142.5 (m, 4C), 151.4 (2C). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>32</sub>H<sub>22</sub>F<sub>4</sub>Fe (M<sup>+</sup>) 594.0352, found 594.0351. [ $\alpha$ ]<sup>20</sup><sub>D</sub> +173 (*c* 0.50, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for (*S*,*S*)-1f.

#### Preparation of rhodium/chiral diene complexes



[RhCl((*R*,*R*)-1d)]<sub>2</sub>: A mixture of (*R*,*R*)-Bn-tfb\* (1d) (103 mg, 0.25 mmol) and [RhCl(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> (54 mg, 0.14 mmol, 0.28 mmol of Rh) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL) was stirred at room temperature for 12 h. After concentration of the mixture, the residue was subjected to column chromatography on silica gel with hexane/ethyl acetate (9/1) to give the pure complex as a yellow solid (134 mg, 0.12 mmol, 98% yield). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.84 (d, *J* = 14.3 Hz, 4H), 3.58 (d, *J* = 14.3 Hz, 4H), 3.62 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 4H), 5.32 (d, *J* = 5.8 Hz, 4H), 7.08–7.22 (m, 20H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR

<sup>(12)</sup> M. Enders, G. Kohl and H. Pritzkow, J. Organomet. Chem., 2001, 622, 66.

(CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  41.7 (4C), 44.8 (d,  $J_{F-C}$  = 3.1 Hz, 4C), 49.4 (d,  $J_{Rh-C}$  = 11.4 Hz, 4C), 69.7 (d,  $J_{Rh-C}$  = 12.4 Hz, 4C), 125.2–125.6 (m, 4C), 126.8 (4C), 128.5 (8C), 128.9 (8C), 136.1 (4C), 136.9–140.2 (m, 8C). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>52</sub>H<sub>36</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub>Rh<sub>2</sub> (M+Cl<sup>-</sup>) 1122.9870, found 1122.9841. [ $\alpha$ ]<sup>20</sup><sub>D</sub> +78 (*c* 0.26, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for [RhCl((*R*,*R*)-1d)]<sub>2</sub>.

[RhCl((*R*,*R*)-1e)]<sub>2</sub>: This compound was prepared by the reaction of (*R*,*R*)-Ph-tfb\* (1e) (93 mg, 0.25 mmol) with [RhCl(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> (53 mg, 0.14 mmol, 0.28 mmol of Rh) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (5 mL) at room temperature for 12 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with CHCl<sub>3</sub>/ethyl acetate (19/1) to give the pure complex (121 mg, 0.12 mmol, 95% yield) as a orange solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  3.59 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 4H), 6.10 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 4H), 7.35–7.42 (m, 12H), 7.54–7.60 (m, 8H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  42.7 (d, *J*<sub>F-C</sub> = 3.6 Hz, 4C), 43.4 (d, *J*<sub>Rh-C</sub> = 11.4 Hz, 4C), 65.7 (d, *J*<sub>Rh-C</sub> = 10.9 Hz, 4C), 125.6–126.9 (m, 4C), 127.2 (8C), 128.5 (4C), 128.7 (8C), 136.9 (4C), 137.8–141.2 (m, 8C). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>48</sub>H<sub>28</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>F<sub>8</sub>NaRh<sub>2</sub> (M+Na<sup>+</sup>) 1054.9443, found 1054.9399. [ $\alpha$ ]<sup>20</sup><sub>D</sub> –1118 (*c* 0.13, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for [RhCl((*R*,*R*)-1e)]<sub>2</sub>.

[RhCl((*S*,*S*)-1f)]<sub>2</sub>: This compound was prepared by the reaction of (*S*,*S*)-Fc-tfb\* (1f) (297 mg, 0.50 mmol) with [RhCl(C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sub>2</sub> (107 mg, 0.28 mmol, 0.55 mmol of Rh) in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (10 mL) at room temperature for 12 h. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel with CHCl<sub>3</sub>/ethyl acetate (19/1) to give the pure complex (352 mg, 0.24 mmol, 96%) as a red solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 3.13 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 4H), 3.89 (s, 20H), 4.08 (br s, 4H), 4.27 (br s, 4H), 4.45 (br s, 4H), 4.79 (br s, 4H), 5.61 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 39.9 (d, *J*<sub>Rh-C</sub> = 11.4 Hz, 4C), 43.5 (4C), 65.5 (d, *J*<sub>Rh-C</sub> = 10.3 Hz, 4C), 67.8 (4C), 68.3 (4C), 69.4 (20C), 69.9 (4C), 70.2 (4C), 83.0 (br, 4C), 125.5–126.0 (m, 4C), 137.6–141.0 (m, 8C). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>64</sub>H<sub>44</sub>Cl<sub>3</sub>F<sub>8</sub>Fe<sub>4</sub>Rh<sub>2</sub> (M+CΓ) 1498.7903, found 1498.7956.  $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$  –831 (*c* 0.048, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for [RhCl((*S*,*S*)-1f)]<sub>2</sub>.



 $Rh((S,S)-1f)[(\eta^6-C_6H_5)BPh_3]$ : To a solution of  $[RhCl((S,S)-1f)]_2$  (29.3 mg, 0.020 mmol) in  $CH_2Cl_2$  (1.0 mL) was added a solution of NaBPh<sub>4</sub> (16.4 mg, 0.048 mmol) in MeOH (1 mL). The mixture was stirred at room temperature for 1 h, and the solvent was removed under

vacuum. The residue was triturated with MeOH, and the mixture was filtered. The resulting solid was washed with MeOH and dried under vacuum to give the complex Rh((*S*,*S*)-**1f**)[( $\eta^6$ -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)BPh<sub>3</sub>] (38.0 mg, 0.037 mmol, 93%). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CD<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>)  $\delta$  3.23 (br s, 2H), 3.62 (s, 10 H), 3.72 (br s, 2H), 4.20 (br s, 2H), 4.34 (br s, 2H), 4.68 (br s, 2H), 5.02 (t, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 5.25 (d, *J* = 6.1 Hz, 2H), 5.62 (br s, 2H), 6.33 (d, *J* = 6.3 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (br s, 1H), 7.07 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 3H), 7.21 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 6H), 7.37 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 6H). HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>56</sub>H<sub>42</sub>BF<sub>4</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>NaRh (M+Na<sup>+</sup>) 1039.0973, found 1039.0963. [ $\alpha$ ]<sup>20</sup><sub>D</sub> –92 (*c* 0.12, CHCl<sub>3</sub>). Orange crystals of Rh((*S*,*S*)-**1f**)[( $\eta^6$ -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)BPh<sub>3</sub>] suitable for X-ray crystallographic analysis were obtained by recrystallization from CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>/MeOH. The ORTEP drawing of Rh((*S*,*S*)-**1f**)[( $\eta^6$ -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)BPh<sub>3</sub>] is shown in Figure S1. The crystal structure has been deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre (deposition number: CCDC734763). The data can be obtained free of charge via www.ccdc.cam.ac.uk/data\_request/cif. The crystal data are summarized in Tables S1–S3.



**Figure S1**. ORTEP illustration of Rh((*S*,*S*)-**1f**)[( $\eta^6$ -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)BPh<sub>3</sub>] with thermal ellipsoids drawn at 50% probability level. The solvent molecule (CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) and hydrogens are omitted for clarity. Crystal data for Rh((*S*,*S*)-**1f**)[( $\eta^6$ -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)BPh<sub>3</sub>]·(CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>): C<sub>57</sub>H<sub>44</sub>BCl<sub>2</sub>F<sub>4</sub>Fe<sub>2</sub>Rh, *Mw* = 1101.28, space group P2<sub>1</sub> (#4), *a* = 11.067(4) Å, *b* = 9.614(2) Å, *c* = 22.413(6) Å, β = 104.655(12)°, *V* = 2307.2(11) Å<sup>3</sup>, *Z* = 2, *D*<sub>caled</sub> = 1.585 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, *T* = 123 K, *R* = 0.0429 (I>2.00σ(I)), *wR*<sub>2</sub> = 0.1089, GOF = 1.056, Flack Parameter = -0.009(16), 22685 reflections measured, 10496 unique (*R*<sub>int</sub> = 0.048).

The structure was solved by direct methods<sup>13</sup> and expanded using Fourier techniques.<sup>14</sup> The non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically. Hydrogen atoms were refined using the riding model. The final cycle of full-matrix least-squares refinement on F<sup>2</sup> was based on 10496 observed reflections and 605 variable parameters and converged (largest parameter shift was 0.00 times its esd) with unweighted and weighted agreement factors of:  $R_1 = 0.0429$ ,  $wR_2 = 0.1089$ .

The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 1.06. Unit weights were used. The maximum and minimum peaks on the final difference Fourier map corresponded to 2.34 and  $-1.14 \text{ e}^{-}/\text{Å}^{3}$ , respectively. The absolute structure was deduced based on Flack parameter, -0.009(16), using 4903 Friedel pairs.<sup>15</sup>

Neutral atom scattering factors were taken from Cromer and Waber.<sup>16</sup> Anomalous dispersion effects were included in  $F_{calc}$ ;<sup>17</sup> the values for  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  were those of Creagh and McAuley.<sup>18</sup> The values for the mass attenuation coefficients are those of Creagh and Hubbell.<sup>19</sup> All calculations were performed using the CrystalStructure<sup>20</sup> crystallographic software package except for refinement, which was performed using SHELXL-97.<sup>21</sup>

**Table S1.** Crystal data of Rh((*S*,*S*)-1f)[( $\eta^6$ -C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>5</sub>)BPh<sub>3</sub>]

Empirical Formula	$C_{57}H_{44}BF_4Fe_2RhCl_2$
Formula Weight	1101.28
Crystal Color, Habit	orange, prism
Crystal Dimensions	$0.30 \times 0.15 \times 0.05 \text{ mm}$
Crystal System	monoclinic
Lattice Type	Primitive
Indexing Images	3 oscillations at 60.0 seconds
Detector Position	127.40 mm
Pixel Size	0.100 mm
Lattice Parameters	a = 11.067(4)  Å
	b = 9.614(2)  Å
	c = 22.413(6)  Å
	b = 104.655(12) °
	$V = 2307.2(11) Å^3$
Space Group	P2 <sub>1</sub> (#4)

<sup>13</sup> SIR2004: M. C. Burla, R. Caliandro, M. Camalli, B. Carrozzini, G. L. Cascarano, L. De Caro, C. Giacovazzo, G. Polidori and R. Spagna (2005).

<sup>14</sup> DIRDIF99: P. T.Beurskens, G. Admiraal, G. Beurskens, W. P. Bosman, R. de Gelder, R. Israel and J. M. M. Smits, (1999). The DIRDIF-99 program system, Technical Report of the Crystallography Laboratory, University of Nijmegen, The Netherlands.

<sup>15</sup> H. D. Flack, Acta Cryst., 1983, A39, 876.

<sup>16</sup> D. T. Cromer and J. T. Waber, "International Tables for X-ray Crystallography", Vol. IV, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, Table 2.2 A (1974).

<sup>17</sup> J. A. Ibers and W. C. Hamilton, Acta Crystallogr., 1964, 17, 781.

<sup>18</sup> D. C. Creagh and W. J. McAuley, "International Tables for Crystallography", Vol C, (A.J.C. Wilson, ed.), Kluwer Academic Publishers, Boston, Table 4.2.6.8, pages 219 (1992).

<sup>19</sup> D. C. Creagh and J. H. Hubbell, "International Tables for Crystallography", Vol C, (A.J.C. Wilson, ed.), Kluwer Academic Publishers, Boston, Table 4.2.4.3, pages 200 (1992).

<sup>20</sup> CrystalStructure 3.8: Crystal Structure Analysis Package, Rigaku and Rigaku Americas (2000-2007).

<sup>21</sup> SHELX97: G. M. Sheldrick (1997).

Z value	2
D <sub>calc</sub>	$1.585 \text{ g/cm}^3$
F <sub>000</sub>	1116.00
μ(MoKa)	$11.445 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

#### Table S2. Intensity measurements

Diffractometer Radiation

Detector Aperture Data Images  $\omega$  oscillation Range ( $\chi$ =45.0,  $\phi$ =0.0) Exposure Rate  $\omega$  oscillation Range ( $\chi$ =45.0,  $\phi$ =180.0) Exposure Rate Detector Position Pixel Size  $2\theta_{max}$ No. of Reflections Measured

Corrections

# **Table S3.** Structure solution and refinement Structure Solution Refinement

Function Minimized Least Squares Weights

 $2\theta_{max}$  cutoff Anomalous Dispersion No. Observations (All reflections) No. Variables Reflection/Parameter Ratio Residuals: R (All reflections) Residuals: R<sub>1</sub> (I>2.00 $\sigma$ (I)) Residuals: wR<sub>2</sub> (All reflections) Goodness of Fit Indicator Flack Parameter (Friedel pairs = 4903) Max Shift/Error in Final Cycle Maximum peak in Final Diff. Map Minimum peak in Final Diff. Map Rigaku RAXIS-RAPID MoK $\alpha$  ( $\lambda = 0.71075$  Å) graphite monochromated  $280 \text{ mm} \times 256 \text{ mm}$ 44 exposures 130.0–190.0° 360.0 sec./° 0.0–160.0°  $360.0 \text{ sec.}/^{\circ}$ 127.40 mm 0.100 mm 55.0° Total: 22685 Unique: 10496 (R<sub>int</sub>= 0.041) Friedel pairs: 4903 Lorentz-polarization Absorption (trans. factors: 0.482-0.944)

Direct Methods Full-matrix least-squares on F<sup>2</sup>  $\Sigma w (Fo^2 - Fc^2)^2$  $w = 1/[\sigma^2(Fo^2) + (0.0532 \cdot P)^2]$ + 2.7630· P] where  $P = (Max(Fo^2, 0) + 2Fc^2)/3$ 55.0° All non-hydrogen atoms 10496 605 17.35 0.0471 0.0429 0.1089 1.056 -0.009(16)0.002 2.34 e<sup>-</sup>/Å<sup>3</sup>  $-1.14 \text{ e}^{-}/\text{Å}^{3}$ 

A typical procedure for rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric phenylation of aldehyde 1a (Table 2, entry 1). To a mixture of  $[RhCl((S,S)-Fc-tfb* (1f))]_2$  (1.8 mg, 1.75 µmol, 2.5 µmol of Rh), phenylboronic acid (6m) (61.0 mg, 0.50 mmol), powdered KOH (25 mg, 0.38 mmol, assay; 85%, pellets) was added *tert*-butyl alcohol (1 mL), and the mixture was stirred at room temperature for 2 min. 1-Naphthaldehyde (5a) (39.0 mg, 0.25 mmol) was added to the mixture, and it was stirred at 30 °C for 3 h. The mixture was diluted with hexane, and it was passed through a short column of silica gel with Et<sub>2</sub>O as eluent. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was subjected to column chromatography on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate, 9/1) to give compound 7am (55.6 mg, 0.24 mmol, 95%). The absolute configurations of known diarylmethanols 7 produced by use of (*S*,*S*)-Fc-tfb\* (1f) were determined by comparison of its specific rotation and the retention time of the chiral HPLC analysis with those reported previously. For others, they were assigned by consideration of the stereochemical pathway.



**Compound 7am** (86% ee, (*S*); [1517-61-9] for (*S*)-**7am**):<sup>22</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 0.8 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 4/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 11.1 min (*S*),  $t_2$  = 21.6 min (*R*)).



**Compound 7bm** (84% ee (*S*); [16071-25-3] for (*S*)-7**bm**):<sup>23</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 0.8 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 19/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 16.5 min (*R*),  $t_2$  = 20.2 min (*S*)).



**Compound 7cm** (84% ee (*S*); [143880-86-8] for (*S*)-7cm):<sup>24</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 1.0 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 9.2 min (*R*),  $t_2$  = 12.1 min (*S*)).

<sup>(22)</sup> H.-F. Duan, J.-H. Xie, W-J. Shi, Q. Zhang and Q.-L. Zhou, Org. Lett. 2006, 8, 1479.

<sup>(23)</sup> X. Wu, X. Liu and G. Zhao, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry*, 2005, **70**, 1093.

<sup>(24)</sup> J.-X. Ji, J. Wu, T. T.-L. Au-Yeung, C.-W. Yip, R. K. Haynes and A. S. C. Chan, J. Org. Chem., 2005, 70, 1093.



**Compound 7dm** (85% ee (*S*); [123436-08-8] for (*S*)-7dm):<sup>25</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 1.0 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 20.5 min (*S*),  $t_2$  = 23.6 min (*R*)).



**Compound 7em** (86% ee (*S*); [1517-59-5] for (*S*)-7em):<sup>26</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OB-H column, flow 1.0 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 19/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 20.3 min (*R*),  $t_2$  = 24.1 min (*S*)).



**Compound 7fm** (80% ee (*S*); [137474-27-2] for (*S*)-**7fm**):<sup>17</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OB-H column, flow 1.0 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 16.8 min (*R*),  $t_2$  = 30.6 min (*S*)).



**Compound 7gm** (78% ee (*S*); [24218-12-0] for (*S*)-**7gm**):<sup>15</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OB-H column, flow 1.0 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 12.2 min (*R*),  $t_2$  = 14.3 min (*S*)).



**Compound 7hm** (78% ee (*S*); [73773-07-6] for (*S*)-**7hm**):<sup>17</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OB-H column, flow 1.0 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 16.5 min (*R*),  $t_2$  = 23.1 min (*S*)).

<sup>(25)</sup> M.-C. Wang, X.-D. Wang, X. Ding, Z.-K. Liu, Tetrahedron, 2008, 64, 2559.

<sup>(26)</sup> J. Shannon, D. Bernier, D. Rawson and S. Woodward, Chem. Commun., 2007, 3945.



**Compound 7im** (82% ee (*S*); [99412-45-0] for (*S*)-7im):<sup>14</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 1.0 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 15.4 min (*S*),  $t_2$  = 18.3 min (*R*)).



**Compound 7jm** (79% ee (*S*); [929214-02-8] for (*S*)-**7jm**):<sup>16</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OB-H column, flow 0.8 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 4/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 31.7 min (*R*),  $t_2$  = 45.7 min (*S*)).



**Compound 7km** (85% ee (*S*); [57884-64-7] for (*R*)-**7km**):<sup>27</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 1.0 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 11.2 min (*R*),  $t_2$  = 17.0 min (*S*)).



**Compound 7an**: The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 0.8 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 14.1 min (*S*),  $t_2$  = 28.3 min (*R*)).  $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$  +34 (*c* 1.81, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for (*S*)-7an (87% ee). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.24 (s, 6H), 2.39 (br d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.39 (d, *J* = 2.6 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (s, 1H), 6.98 (s, 2H), 7.36–7.47 (m, 3H), 7.61 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.80–7.86 (m, 1H), 7.97–8.02 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  21.3, 73.5, 123.9, 124.4, 124.8, 125.3, 125.5, 1260, 128.2, 128.7, 129.3, 130.7, 133.8, 138.0, 138.9, 143.1. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NaO (M+Na<sup>+</sup>) 285.1250, found 281.1256.

<sup>(27)</sup> R. J. Kloetzing, M. Lotz and P. Knochel, Tetrahedron: Asymmetry, 2003, 14, 255.



**Compound 7ao** (85% ee (*S*); [1002328-13-3] for (*S*)-**7ao**):<sup>28</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 1.0 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 4/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 8.1 min (*S*),  $t_2$  = 16.6 min (*R*)).



**Compound 7ap**: The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 1.0 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 13.5 min (*S*),  $t_2$  = 28.7 min (*R*)).  $[\alpha]^{20}{}_{\rm D}$  -34 (*c* 1.81, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for (*S*)-**7ap** (87% ee). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.27 (s, 3H), 2.47 (br s, 1H), 6.40 (s, 1H), 7.04 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.10–7.20 (m, 3H), 7.35–7.46 (m, 3H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  21.4, 73.5, 123.9, 124.1, 124.5, 125.3, 125.5, 126.0, 127.7, 128.31, 128.34, 128.4, 128.7, 130.7, 133.8, 138.1, 138.8, 143.0. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>NaO (M+Na<sup>+</sup>) 271.1093, found 271.1090.



**Compound 7aq** (91% ee (*S*); [186407-92-1] for (*S*)-7**aq**):<sup>29</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 1.0 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 14.0 min (*S*),  $t_2$  = 24.0 min (*R*)).



**Compound 7ar** (86% ee (*R*); [42074-40-8] for *rac*-7**ar**): The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OF column, flow 0.8 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 14.1 min (*S*),  $t_2$  = 16.1 min (*R*)).  $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$  +30 (*c* 1.40, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for (*R*)-7**ar** (86% ee).

<sup>(28)</sup> F. Schmidt, J. Rudolph and C. Bolm, Adv. Synth. Catal., 2007, 349, 703.

<sup>(29)</sup> N. M. Maier and G. Uray, *Chirality*, 1996, **8**, 496.



**Compound 7as**: The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 0.8 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 13.8 min (*R*),  $t_2$  = 20.5 min (*S*)).  $[\alpha]^{20}_{D}$  –15 (*c* 0.42, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for (*R*)-**7as** (85% ee). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.12 (s, 3H), 3.01 (br s, 1H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 6.79 (d, *J* = 2.2 Hz, 1H), 6.83 (s, 1H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (dd, *J* = 8.3, 2.2 Hz, 1H), 7.39–7.47 (m, 2H), 7.48 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.64 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 1H), 7.80 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.82–7.88 (m, 1H), 7.98–8.04 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  20.5, 55.6, 68.3, 110.5, 124.15, 124.18, 125.3, 125.4, 125.9, 128.0, 128.6, 128.9, 129.2, 130.0, 130.96, 131.00, 133.7, 138.2, 154.8. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NaO<sub>2</sub> (M+Na<sup>+</sup>) 301.1199, found 301.1189.



**Compound 7at**: The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralpak IA column, flow 0.8 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 4/1, 224 nm,  $t_1 = 10.0 \text{ min } (S)$ ,  $t_2 = 13.1 \text{ min } (R)$ ).  $[\alpha]^{20}{}_{D} -102 (c 0.93, CHCl_3)$  for (*R*)-7at (84% ee). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl\_3)  $\delta$  3.79 (s, 6H), 4.55 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 6.69 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.06 (d, *J* = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.28–7.35 (m, 2H), 7.52 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.61 (dd, *J* = 7.0, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.78 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.88 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 8.63 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl\_3)  $\delta$  55.7, 67.0, 104.5, 117.8, 124.0, 124.9, 125.3, 125.4, 125.9, 128.1, 128.4, 129.0, 132.1, 134.0, 138.4, 158.2. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>19</sub>H<sub>18</sub>NaO<sub>3</sub> (M+Na<sup>+</sup>) 317.1148, found 317.1149.



**Compound 7au** (94% ee (*R*); [186407-89-6] for (*R*)-7au):<sup>20</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralpak AD-H column × 2, flow 0.5 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 19/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 50.2 min (*S*),  $t_2$  = 53.6 min (*R*)).



Compound 7bu: The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 0.8 mL/min,

hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 7.5 min (*S*),  $t_2$  = 9.1 min (*R*)).  $[\alpha]^{20}_D$  +42 (*c* 0.96, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for (*S*)-7**bu** (94% ee). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.23 (s, 6H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.43 (br s, 1H), 6.34 (s, 1H), 6.83 (s, 2H), 7.16–7.24 (m, 2H), 7.30–7.36 (m, 1H), 7.42–7.47 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  20.8, 21.0, 70.4, 126.4, 128.5, 129.0, 129.7, 130.1, 133.0, 134.0, 137.1, 137.3, 139.9. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>17</sub>ClNaO (M+Na<sup>+</sup>) 283.0860, found 283.0860.



**Compound 7eu**: The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 0.8 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 4/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 7.4 min (*R*),  $t_2$  = 9.8 min (*S*)).  $[\alpha]^{20}_D$  +28 (*c* 0.99, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for (*R*)-7eu (93% ee). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  1.97 (br s, 1H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.20 (s, 6H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 6.23 (s, 1H), 6.83 (s, 2H), 7.09–7.18 (m, 3H), 7.33–7.36 (m, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  19.5, 20.8, 21.0, 70.9, 125.5, 126.8, 127.2, 130.2, 130.6, 135.2, 136.1, 136.9, 137.1, 140.2. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>20</sub>NaO (M+Na<sup>+</sup>) 263.1406, found 263.1407.



**Compound 7cq** (86% ee (*S*); [1029874-77-8] for *rac*-7cq): The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 0.8 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 13.9 min (*R*),  $t_2$  = 34.3 min (*S*)).  $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$  -11 (*c* 2.10, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for (*S*)-7cq (86% ee).



**Compound 7ku** (84% ee (*S*); [118034-73-4] for *rac*-7ku): The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 0.8 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 14.8 min (*S*),  $t_2$  = 20.3 min (*R*)).  $[\alpha]_{D}^{20}$  -172 (*c* 2.26, CHCl<sub>3</sub>) for (*S*)-7ku (84% ee).



**Compound 7kq** (86% ee (*S*); [221527-96-4] for (*R*)-**7kq**):<sup>18</sup> The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H column, flow 0.5 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 19/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 25.0 min (*R*),  $t_2$  = 26.9 min (*S*)).

A procedure for rhodium-catalyzed asymmetric double arylation of isophthalaldehyde (8) (Scheme 4). A mixture of  $[RhCl((S,S)-Fc-tfb* (1f))]_2$  (5.5 mg, 3.75 µmol, 7.5 µmol of Rh), mesitylboronic acid (6u) (123 mg, 0.75 mmol), isophthalaldehyde (8) (33.5 mg, 0.25 mmol), and aqueous KOH (1.5 M, 0.50 mL, 0.75 mmol) in *tert*-butyl alcohol (2.0 mL) was stirred at 30 °C for 6 h. The mixture was diluted with hexane, and it was passed through a short column of silica gel with Et<sub>2</sub>O as eluent. After evaporation of the solvent, the residue was subjected to PTLC on silica gel (hexane/ethyl acetate, 2/1) to give compound 9 (70.5 mg, 0.19 mmol, 75%, *dl/meso* = 85/15). The ee was measured by HPLC (Chiralpak AS-H column, flow 0.8 mL/min, hexane/2-propanol = 9/1, 224 nm,  $t_1$  = 8.3 min (*S*,*S*),  $t_2$  = 17.1 min (*R*,*R*), (t = 10.4 min for *meso*-9)). *dl*-9 (98% ee (*R*,*R*)): <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.07 (br s, 2H), 2.20 (s, 12H), 2.27 (s, 6H), 6.30 (s, 2H), 6.83 (s, 4H), 7.00 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.46 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  20.5, 20.8, 71.0, 123.0, 123.8, 127.9, 136.4, 136.9, 137.1, 143.2. HRMS (ESI-TOF) calcd for C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>30</sub>NaO<sub>2</sub> (M+Na<sup>+</sup>) 397.2138, found 397.2131. *meso*-9: <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  2.07 (br s, 2H), 2.20 (s, 12H), 2.27 (s, 6H), 6.30 (s, 2H), 6.82 (s, 4H), 7.00 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.16 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 7.40 (s, 1H).







1e



S-20



[RhCl((R,R)-1d)]<sub>2</sub>



[RhCl((R,R)-1e)]2



[RhCl((S,S)-1f)]2



```
Rh((S,S)-1f)[(\eta^6-C_6H_5)BPh_3]
```

























S-36















7as



























