

Electronic Supplementary Information for
Tailor-made synthesis of various backboned-substituted
imidazolinium salts by triflic anhydride mediated intramolecular
cyclisation

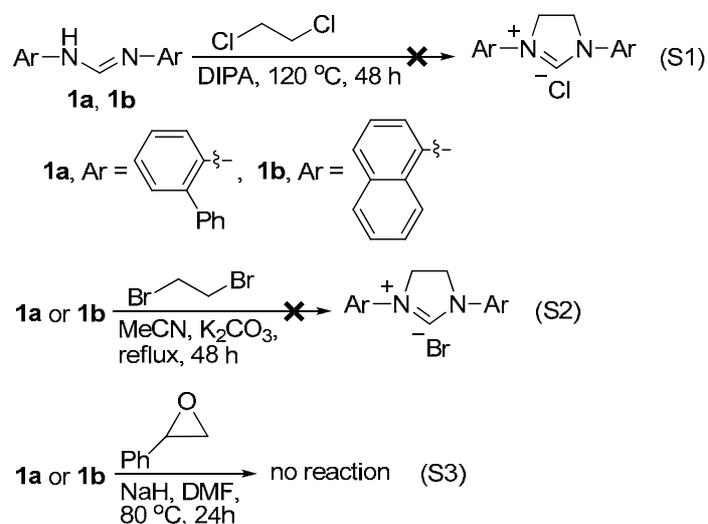
Jun Zhang,^{*a} Xiaolong Su,^a Jun Fu,^a Xinke Qin,^a Meixin Zhao,^a and Min Shi^{*ab}

^a*Key Laboratory for Advanced Materials and Institute of Fine Chemicals, School of Chemistry & Molecular Engineering, East China University of Science and Technology, 130 Mei Long Road, Shanghai 200237, China.*

^b*State Key Laboratory of Organometallic Chemistry, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, 354 Fenglin Road, Shanghai 200032 China
Zhangj@ecust.edu.cn; Mshi@mail.sioc.ac.cn*

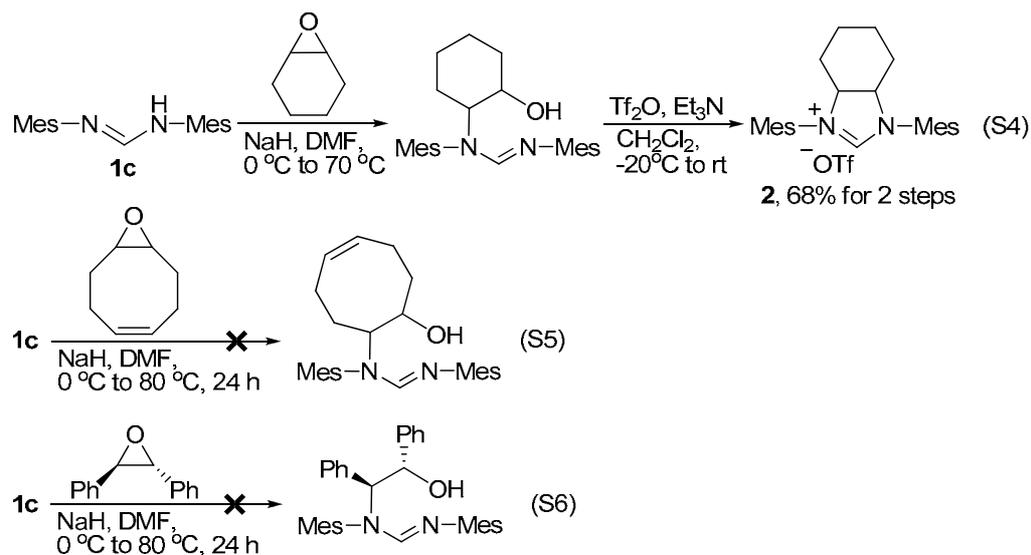
| | |
|---|------------|
| Table of contents | S1 |
| Attempt to synthesize imidazolinium salts from less active formamidine and the imidazolinium salts having a 4,5-disubstituted backbone | S2 |
| General information | S4 |
| Preparation and characterization | S4 |
| NMR spectra | S18 |
| X-Ray crystallography | S50 |

Attempt to synthesize imidazolinium salts from less active formamidines and the imidazolinium salts having a 4,5-disubstituted backbone



We first attempted to use the established methods to synthesize imidazolinium salts from *N,N'*-di(biphenyl-2-yl)formamidine (**1a**) or *N,N'*-di(naphthalen-1-yl)formamidine (**1b**). Regretfully, by the previous methods, such as Grubbs' [Eq. (S1)],¹ Cavell's [Eq. (S2)],² and our previous method [Eq. (S3)],³ both two formamidines cannot react with either 1,2-dihaloethane or epoxides, probably due to the decreasing electron density and reactivity at their nitrogen atoms, which is attributed to more delocalization of the formamidine anion over the biphenyl ring in **1a** or over the naphthalene ring in **1b**, compared with *N,N'*-dimesitylformamidine **1c**.

-
1. K. M. Kuhn and R. H. Grubbs, *Org. Lett.*, 2008, **10**, 2075.
 2. M. Iglesias, D. J. Beetstra, J. C. Knight, L. L. Ooi, A. Stasch, S. Coles, L. Male, M. B. Hursthouse, K. J. Cavell, A. Dervisi and I. A. Fallis, *Organometallics*, 2008, **27**, 3279.
 3. J. Zhang, X. Su, J. Fu and M. Shi, *Chem. Commun.*, 2011, **47**, 12541.



In our previous work, using **1c** and cyclohexene oxide, we succeeded to synthesize 4,5-disubstituted imidazolium salt **2** in 68% overall yield [Eq. (S4)].³ However, our further attempt to prepare other 4,5-disubstituted imidazolium salts, such as 1,5-cyclooctadiene monoepoxide [Eq. (S5)] and trans-stilbene oxide [Eq. (S6)], failed. It is reasonable that cyclohexene oxide has more ring strain than cyclic epoxides with expanded ring, such as 1,5-cyclooctadiene monoepoxide, and less steric hindrance than other acyclic 2,3-disubstituted epoxides, such as trans-stilbene oxide. Thus an alternative method need to be developed for the modular synthesis of 4,5-disubstituted imidazolium salt.

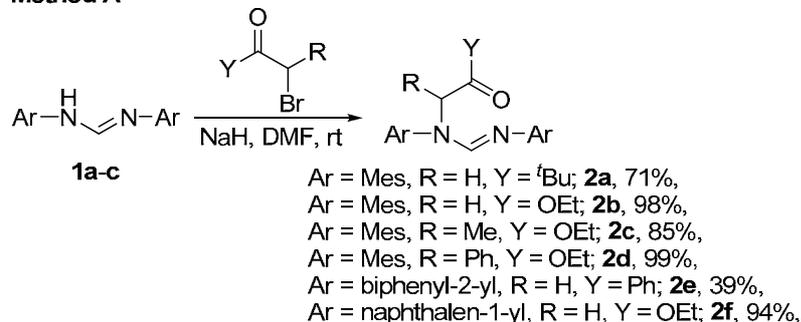
General Information:

Unless otherwise stated, all reactions and manipulations were performed using standard Schlenk techniques. All solvents were purified by distillation using standard methods. Commercially available reagents were used without further purification. NMR spectra were recorded by using a Bruker 400 MHz spectrometer. Chemical shifts are reported in ppm from tetramethylsilane with the solvent resonance as the internal standard (^1H NMR CDCl_3 : 7.26 ppm ; ^{13}C NMR CDCl_3 : 77.0 ppm). Optical rotations were determined at 589 nm (sodium D line) by using a Perkin-Elmer 341 MC digital polarimeter with a 10 cm cell (c given in g per 100 mL) and $[\alpha]_D$ values are given in 10^{-1} deg $\text{cm}^2 \text{g}^{-1}$. Mass spectra were recorded on the HP-5989 instrument by EI/ESI methods. X-ray diffraction analysis was performed by using a Bruker Smart-1000 X-ray diffractometer. Formamidines **1a-e** were prepared as previously reported^{1,4}, and their spectra were consistent with that of the published data.

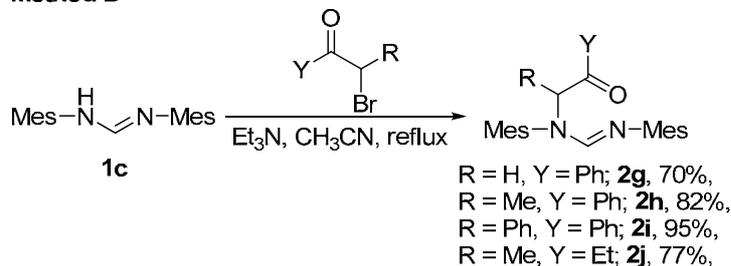
Preparation and characterization

General Procedures for the Synthesis of α -amidino ketone/ester **2a-j**.

Method A



Method B



Method A: NaH (60% suspension in mineral oil, 1.2 eq.) was added to the solution of formamidine (1 eq.) in DMF at 0 °C. After 5 mins, the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 30

4. K. Hirano, S. Urban, W. Congyang and F. Glorius, *Org. Lett.*, 2009, **11**, 1019.

mins. α -Bromo ketone or ethylester (1 eq.) was added slowly at -20 °C. Five mins latter, the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 2-4 h, The reaction progress was monitored by TLC (PE/EA = 8:1). After full consumption of the reagents, H₂O was added and the mixture was extracted with EA, The combined organic layer was washed with brine and dried with anhydrous MgSO₄. After evaporating the solvent, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (PE/EA = 10:1 to 8:1) to afford the product.

Method B: Formamidine (1 eq.) was suspended in acetonitrile. Successively, Et₃N (1.2 eq.) and α -bromo ketone or ethylester (1 eq.) were added and the resulting mixture was refluxed for 2-6 h. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC (PE/EA = 8:1). After full consumption of the reagents, the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (PE/EA = 10:1 to 8:1) to afford the product.

2a: Following the general procedure of method A, **1c** (840 mg, 3.0 mmol), NaH (60% suspension in mineral oil, 145 mg, 3.6 mmol) and 1-bromo-3,3-dimethyl-2-butanone (540 mg, 3.0 mmol) afforded the product **2a** as colourless oil (806 mg, 71%). (Method B afforded a lower yield.) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.21 (s, 1H), 6.93 (s, 2H), 6.84 (s, 2H), 4.55 (s, 2H), 2.40 (s, 6H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.14 (s, 6H), 1.25 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 208.9, 150.9, 147.0, 139.6, 137.1, 136.8, 131.0, 129.5, 129.1, 128.3, 53.2, 43.6, 26.7, 26.3, 20.8, 20.6, 18.6, 18.4.

2b: Following the general procedure of method A, **1c** (840 mg, 3.0 mmol), NaH (60% suspension in mineral oil, 145 mg, 3.6 mmol) and ethyl bromoacetate (500 mg, 3.0 mmol) afforded the product **2b** as colourless oil (1.08 g, 98%). (Method B afforded a lower yield.) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.25 (s, 1H), 6.93 (s, 2H), 6.83 (s, 2H), 4.35 (s, 2H), 4.26-4.20 (m, 2H), 2.34 (s, 6H), 2.29 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 6H), 1.32-1.28 (m, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 169.2, 151.6, 146.5, 139.3, 137.3, 136.6, 131.2, 129.4, 129.0, 128.3, 60.8, 50.5, 20.7, 20.5, 18.5, 18.2, 14.0.

2c: Following the general procedure of method A, **1c** (840 mg, 3.0 mmol), NaH (60% suspension in mineral oil, 145 mg, 3.6 mmol) and ethyl 2-bromopropanoate (543 mg, 3.0 mmol) afforded the product **2c** as colourless oil (970 mg, 85%). (Method B afforded a lower yield.) ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 7.19 (s, 1H), 6.94 (s, 1H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 6.81 (s, 2H), 4.67-4.64 (m, 1H), 4.28-4.19 (m, 2H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.23-2.22 (m, 6H), 2.15 (s, 6H), 1.29 (t, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.18 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz,

3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 173.0, 151.6, 147.0, 139.0, 138.3, 137.6, 136.3, 130.9, 129.3, 128.9, 128.7, 128.2, 60.6, 55.4, 20.7, 20.5, 18.7, 18.6, 18.1, 15.2, 13.9.

2d: Following the general procedure of method A, **1c** (840 mg, 3.0 mmol), NaH (60% suspension in mineral oil, 145 mg, 3.6 mmol) and ethyl 2-bromo-2-phenylacetate (730 mg, 3.0 mmol) afforded the product **2d** as colourless oil (1.31 g, 99%). (Method B afforded a lower yield.) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 7.34-7.28 (m, 4H), 7.15 (s, 2H), 6.82 (s, 3H), 6.56 (s, 1H), 5.70 (s, 1H), 4.23-4.12 (m, 2H), 2.54 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.18-2.14 (m, 9H), 2.05 (s, 3H), 1.17 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 171.0, 152.3, 147.0, 138.5, 137.7, 137.3, 136.8, 133.2, 131.2, 129.8, 129.2, 129.1, 129.0, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 127.8, 66.3, 61.1, 20.8, 20.6, 18.8, 18.7, 18.6, 13.9.

2e: Following the general procedure of method A, **1a** (1.05 g, 3.0 mmol), NaH (60% suspension in mineral oil, 145 mg, 3.6 mmol) and 2-bromoacetophenone (597 mg, 3.0 mmol) afforded the product **2e** as pale yellow powder (546 mg, 39%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 7.77 (s, 1H), 7.68-7.65 (m, 2H), 7.51-7.28 (m, 15H), 7.17-7.04 (m, 5H), 6.43-6.41 (m, 1H), 4.72 (s, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 195.1, 151.4, 147.9, 143.4, 141.8, 140.1, 139.5, 139.3, 137.2, 135.6, 135.2, 132.9, 131.2, 130.3, 130.1, 129.9, 129.0, 128.9, 128.8, 128.7, 128.6, 128.4, 128.3, 128.0, 127.9, 127.5, 127.4, 127.3, 127.1, 126.8, 125.9, 123.4, 120.0, 118.5, 115.5, 54.3.

2f: Following the general procedure of method A, **1b** (890 mg, 3.0 mmol), NaH (60% suspension in mineral oil, 145 mg, 3.6 mmol) and ethyl bromoacetate (500 mg, 3.0 mmol) afforded the product **2f** as colourless oil (1.08 g, 94%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 8.48-8.46 (m, 1H), 8.20-8.18 (m, 1H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.96-7.83 (m, 3H), 7.68-7.51 (m, 7H), 7.39-7.35 (m, 1H), 6.96-6.94 (m, 1H), 5.07 (br, 1H), 4.53 (br, 1H), 4.36 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.37 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 169.4, 151.2, 147.5, 140.3, 134.6, 134.1, 130.1, 129.5, 128.5, 127.9, 127.4, 127.0, 126.5, 126.0, 125.9, 125.6, 125.1, 125.0, 124.3, 123.3, 122.8, 113.2, 61.1, 51.3, 14.2.

2g: Following the general procedure of method B, **1c** (840 mg, 3.0 mmol), Et_3N (365 mg, 3.6 mmol) and 2-bromoacetophenone (597 mg, 3.0 mmol) afforded the product **2g** as white powder (837 mg, 70%). (Method A afforded a lower yield) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 8.09-8.07 (m, 2H),

7.59-7.46 (m, 3H), 7.33 (s, 1H), 6.96 (s, 2H), 6.84 (s, 2H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 2.45 (s, 6H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 2.17 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 194.0, 151.6, 146.6, 139.4, 137.3, 136.8, 136.2, 132.9, 131.3, 129.6, 129.2, 128.5, 128.4, 128.0, 54.6, 20.8, 20.6, 18.6, 18.4.

2h: Following the general procedure of method B, **1c** (840 mg, 3.0 mmol), Et_3N (365 mg, 3.6 mmol) and 2-Bromopropiophenone (640 mg, 3.0 mmol) afforded the product **2h** as pale yellow powder (1.01 g, 82%). (Method A afforded a lower yield) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 8.12-8.10 (m, 2H), 7.53-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.19 (s, 1H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 6.73 (s, 2H), 5.73 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.63 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 2.03 (s, 6H), 1.03 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 199.6, 151.2, 147.0, 139.8, 138.6, 137.8, 136.9, 136.0, 132.1, 130.9, 129.4, 129.1, 128.6, 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 56.2, 20.9, 20.5, 18.6, 18.2, 15.1.

2i: Following the general procedure of method B, **1c** (840 mg, 3.0 mmol), Et_3N (365 mg, 3.6 mmol) and 2-bromo-1,2-diphenylethanone (825 mg, 3.0 mmol) afforded the product **2i** as pale yellow powder (1.35 g, 95%). (Method A afforded a lower yield) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 8.06-8.05 (m, 2H), 7.35-7.30 (m, 6H), 7.07-7.06 (m, 3H), 6.84-6.82 (m, 2H), 6.77 (s, 2H), 6.55 (s, 1H), 2.75 (s, 3H), 2.19 (s, 3H), 2.14 (s, 6H), 2.09 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 196.1, 151.8, 146.9, 138.8, 137.8, 137.2, 137.1, 136.6, 134.8, 132.0, 131.9, 131.0, 130.4, 129.8, 129.4, 129.2, 129.1, 128.9, 128.6, 128.5, 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 127.9, 67.9, 20.7, 20.5, 19.0, 18.7, 18.6.

2j: Following the general procedure of method B, **1c** (840 mg, 3.0 mmol), Et_3N (365 mg, 3.6 mmol) and 2-bromopentan-3-one (495 mg, 3.0 mmol) afforded the product **2j** as pale yellow powder (842 mg, 77%). (Method A afforded a lower yield) ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 7.12 (s, 1H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 6.90 (s, 1H), 6.84 (s, 2H), 4.78 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 3.05-2.99 (m, 1H), 2.70-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.56 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 2.23 (s, 3H), 2.13 (s, 6H), 1.14-1.10 (m, 3H), 1.00 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 209.5, 151.1, 146.9, 139.1, 138.0, 137.4, 135.8, 130.6, 129.1, 128.6, 128.3, 128.1, 59.7, 33.1, 20.5, 20.3, 18.3, 18.2, 17.8, 14.1, 7.4.

General Procedures for the Synthesis of backbone-substituted imidazolinium salts.

Method A: α -Amidino ketone (1 eq.) was dissolved in EtOH, the solution was cooled to 0 °C, and then

NaBH₄ (4 eq.) was added. Five mins latter, the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1-4 h, The reaction progress was monitored by TLC (PE/EA = 8:1). After full consumption of the reagents, H₂O was added and the mixture was extracted with EA, the combined organic layers was washed with brine and dried with anhydrous MgSO₄. After evaporating the solvent, the residue was purified by flash chromatography (PE/EA = 8:1) to give alcohol which was used without characterization. The alcohol was then dissolved in DCM. The solution was cooled to -40 °C and Et₃N (1.1 eq.) was added dropwise. After 5 mins, Tf₂O (1.1 eq.) was added carefully. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 5-8 h. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC (DCM/EtOH = 20:1). The volatiles were removed under vacuum and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (DCM/EtOH = 40:1 to 20:1) to give the product.

Method B: α -Amidino ketone (1 eq.) was dissolved in THF and the solution was added dropwise to the solution of RMgX (2 eq.) in THF at room tempreature. The mixture was refluxed for 2-6 h. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC (PE/EA = 8:1). After full consumption of the ketone, the mixture was quenched with saturated NH₄Cl aqueous solution and extracted with EA, The combined organic layers was washed with brine and dried with anhydrous MgSO₄. After evaporating the solvent, the residue was dissolved in DCM. The solution was cooled to -40 °C and Et₃N (1.1 eq.) was added dropwise. After 5 mins, Tf₂O (1.1 eq.) was added carefully. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 5-8 h. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC (DCM/EtOH = 20:1). The volatiles were removed under vacuum and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (DCM/EtOH = 40:1 to 20:1) to give the product.

Method C: LiAlH₄ (4 eq.) was dissolved in THF and cooled to 0 °C, the solution of α -amidino ester (1 eq.) was added dropwise. The mixture was warmed to room tempreature and stirred for 2-6 h. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC (PE/EA = 8:1). After full consumption of the ester, the mixture was quenched with NaOH (4 mol/L) and extracted with EA, The combined organic layers was washed with brine and dried with anhydrous MgSO₄. After evaporating the solvent, the residue was purified by flash chromatography (PE/EA = 8:1) to give alcohol which was used without characterization. The alcohol was then dissolved in DCM and cooled to -40 °C, Et₃N (1.1 eq.) was added dropwise. After 5 mins, Tf₂O (1.1 eq.) was added carefully. The mixture was warmed to room

temperature and stirred for 5-8 h. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC (DCM/EtOH = 20:1). The volatiles were removed under vacuum and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (DCM/EtOH = 40:1 to 20:1) to give the product.

Method D: α -Amidino ester (1 eq.) in THF was added dropwise to the solution of RMgX (4 eq.) in THF at room temperature. The mixture was refluxed for 2-6 h. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC (PE/EA = 8:1). After full consumption of the ester, the mixture was quenched with saturated NH_4Cl and extracted with EA, The combined organic layers was washed with brine and dried with anhydrous MgSO_4 . After evaporating the solvent, the residue was dissolved in DCM without any purification. The solution was cooled to $-40\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and Et_3N (1.1 eq.) was added dropwise. After 5 mins, Tf_2O (1.1 eq.) was added carefully. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 5-8 h. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC (DCM/EtOH = 20:1). The volatiles were removed under vacuum and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (DCM/EtOH = 40:1 to 20:1) to give the product.

3a: Following the general procedure of method C, **2b** (550 mg, 1.5 mmol) and LiAlH_4 (228 mg, 6.0 mmol) then Et_3N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf_2O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3a** as white powder (397 mg, 58%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 8.20 (s, 1H), 6.98 (s, 4H), 4.51 (s, 4H), 2.53 (s, 12H), 2.31 (s, 6H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 159.3, 140.6, 134.9, 129.9, 120.4 (q, J = 320 Hz), 51.5, 21.0, 17.5; HRMS (EI): m/z $[\text{M} - \text{OTf}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_2^+$: 307.2174, found: 307.2175.

3b: Following the general procedure of method C, **2c** (570 mg, 1.5 mmol) and LiAlH_4 (228 mg, 6.0 mmol) then Et_3N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf_2O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3b** as white powder (402 mg, 57%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 8.33 (s, 1H), 6.98-6.97 (m, 4H), 5.10-5.00 (m, 1H), 4.71 (t, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 3.92 (dd, J = 9.2 Hz, 11.6 Hz, 1H), 2.35-2.30 (m, 18H), 1.47 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 158.8, 140.5, 140.3, 135.4, 135.1, 134.5, 130.3, 130.0, 129.9, 128.4, 120.4 (q, J = 320 Hz), 60.4, 57.9, 21.0, 20.9, 18.3, 17.9, 17.4; HRMS (EI): m/z $[\text{M} - \text{OTf}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{29}\text{N}_2^+$: 321.2331, found: 321.2321.

3c: Following the general procedure of method A, **2d** (598 mg, 1.5 mmol) and NaBH₄ (227 mg, 6.0 mmol) then Et₃N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf₂O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3c** as white powder (478 mg, 60%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.57 (s, 1H), 7.43-7.32 (m, 5H), 7.05 (s, 2H), 6.97 (s, 1H), 6.71 (s, 1H), 5.98 (dd, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 12.8 Hz, 1H), 4.98 (t, *J* = 12.8 Hz, 1H), 4.58 (dd, *J* = 9.2 Hz, 12.8 Hz, 1H), 2.55 (br, 9H), 2.34 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 1.73 (s, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 158.4, 140.7, 140.2, 135.6, 135.0, 133.3, 130.3, 130.1, 130.0, 129.8, 129.3, 128.6, 128.5, 120.4 (q, *J* = 320 Hz), 67.1, 56.5, 53.4, 21.0, 20.9, 18.4, 17.7; HRMS (EI): *m/z* [M – OTf]⁺ calcd. for C₂₇H₃₁N₂⁺: 383.2487; found: 383.2487.

3d: Following the general procedure of method A, **2a** (568 mg, 1.5 mmol) and NaBH₄ (227 mg, 6.0 mmol) then Et₃N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf₂O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3d** as white powder (346 mg, 45%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.54 (s, 1H), 6.98-6.95 (m, 4H), 4.99 (dd, *J* = 10.4 Hz, 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.54 (t, *J* = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.07 (dd, *J* = 10.4 Hz, 12.4 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (s, 6H), 2.36 (s, 6H), 2.30 (s, 6H), 0.96 (s, 9H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 160.7, 140.3, 139.5, 135.0, 134.2, 134.1, 133.5, 131.4, 130.6, 130.4, 129.9, 129.8, 120.4 (q, *J* = 320 Hz), 72.0, 53.2, 34.9, 25.9, 20.8, 20.7, 19.1, 18.7, 17.7, 17.5; HRMS (EI): *m/z* [M – OTf]⁺ calcd. for C₂₅H₃₅N₂⁺: 363.2800, found: 363.2786.

3e: Following the general procedure of method A, **2e** (700 mg, 1.5 mmol) and NaBH₄ (227 mg, 6.0 mmol) then Et₃N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf₂O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3e** as white powder (540 mg, 60%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.54 (s, 1H), 7.80-7.78 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.52 (m, 9H), 7.39-7.13 (m, 11H), 6.87-6.85 (m, 2H), 5.20 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 12.0 Hz, 1H), 4.24 (t, *J* = 12.0 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (dd, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 12.0 Hz, 1H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 157.1, 137.6, 137.4, 137.3, 134.0, 132.9, 131.4, 131.3, 131.2, 130.1, 129.8, 129.6, 129.5, 129.2, 129.1, 129.0, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 127.8, 127.0, 126.5, 120.6 (q, *J* = 320 Hz), 66.4, 58.9; HRMS (EI): *m/z* [M – OTf]⁺ calcd. for C₃₃H₂₇N₂⁺: 451.2174, found: 451.2169.

3f: Following the general procedure of method D, **2f** (574 mg, 1.5 mmol) and PhMgBr (6.0 mL, 1.0 mol/L) then Et₃N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf₂O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3f** as white powder (281 mg, 30%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.72 (s, 1H), 8.24-8.23 (m, 1H),

7.97-7.93 (m, 2H), 7.83-7.73 (m, 4H), 7.64-7.56 (m, 7H), 7.42-7.32 (m, 10H), 5.33 (br, 2H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ = 158.6, 134.2, 133.7, 131.0, 130.8, 130.6, 129.7, 129.4, 129.1, 128.4, 128.3, 128.2, 128.1, 127.2, 126.7, 126.4, 125.9, 125.6, 124.9, 120.7 (q, J = 320 Hz), 120.5, 120.4, 81.7, 66.5; HRMS (EI): m/z $[\text{M} - \text{OTf}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{35}\text{H}_{27}\text{N}_2^+$: 475.2174, found: 475.2181.

3g: Following the general procedure of method A, **2h** (620 mg, 1.5 mmol) and NaBH_4 (227 mg, 6.0 mmol) then Et_3N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf_2O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3g** as white powder (582 mg, 71%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) (A mixture of two isomers with a proportion of cis : trans = 1 : 0.15, chemical shifts differ between them are marked by *maj.* and *min.*) δ = 8.93 (s, 0.15H, *min.*), 8.62 (s, 1H, *maj.*), 7.41-7.33 (m, 5.75H), 7.04-7.00 (m, 2.3H), 6.91 (s, 0.15H, *min.*), 6.84 (s, 2H, *maj.*), 6.72 (s, 0.15H, *min.*), 6.20 (d, J = 12.0 Hz, 1H, *maj.*), 5.40-5.32 (m, 1H, *maj.*), 5.29 (d, J = 10.4 Hz, 0.15H, *min.*), 5.05-4.98 (m, 0.15H, *min.*), 2.52 (s, 0.45H, *min.*), 2.47 (s, 6H, *maj.*), 2.45 (s, 3H, *maj.*), 2.42 (s, 0.9H, *min.*), 2.33 (s, 0.9H, *min.*), 2.32 (s, 6H, *maj.*), 2.20 (s, 3H, *maj.*), 1.86 (s, 0.45H, *min.*), 1.51 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 0.45H, *min.*), 1.04 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H, *maj.*).

3h: Following the general procedure of method A, **2i** (712 mg, 1.5 mmol) and NaBH_4 (227 mg, 6.0 mmol) then Et_3N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf_2O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3h** as white powder (320 mg, 35%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) (A mixture of two isomers with a proportion of trans : cis = 1 : 0.33, chemical shifts differ between them are marked by *maj.* and *min.*) δ = 9.16 (s, 1H, *maj.*), 8.85 (s, 0.33H, *min.*), 7.41-7.33 (m, 10H, *maj.*), 7.12-7.09 (m, 3.3H, *min.*), 6.98 (s, 2H, *maj.*), 6.90 (s, 1.32H, *min.*), 6.76 (s, 2H, *maj.*), 6.61 (s, 0.66H, *min.*), 5.96 (s, 2H, *maj.*), 2.67 (s, 6H, *maj.*), 2.51 (s, 1.98H, *min.*), 2.24 (s, 7.98H), 1.96 (s, 6H, *maj.*), 1.59 (s, 1.98H, *min.*).

3i: Following the general procedure of method A, **2j** (547 mg, 1.5 mmol) and NaBH_4 (227 mg, 6.0 mmol) then Et_3N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf_2O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3i** as white powder (307 mg, 41%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) (A mixture of two isomers with a proportion of trans : cis = 1 : 0.76, chemical shifts differ between them are marked by *maj.* and *min.*) δ = 8.75 (s, 1H, *maj.*), 8.46 (s, 0.76H, *min.*), 6.98 (s, 7.04H), 5.03-4.95 (m, 0.76H, *min.*), 4.85-4.79 (m, 0.76H, *min.*), 4.44-4.37 (m, 1H, *maj.*), 4.16-4.11 (m, 1H, *maj.*), 2.38-2.30 (m, 31.68H), 1.90-1.81 (m, 2H, *maj.*), 1.68-1.63 (m, 1.52H, *min.*), 1.63 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H, *maj.*), 1.35 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2.28H, *min.*),

0.97-0.89 (m, 5.28H); HRMS (EI): m/z $[M - OTf]^+$ calcd. for $C_{24}H_{33}N_2^+$: 349.2644, found: 349.2640.

3j: Following the general procedure of method B, **2g** (598 mg, 1.5 mmol) and EtMgBr (3.0 mL, 1.0 mol/L) then Et₃N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf₂O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3j** as white powder (303 mg, 36%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.77-8.75 (m, 1H), 7.45-7.35 (m, 3H), 7.11-7.10 (m, 2H), 7.02 (s, 3H), 6.69 (s, 1H), 4.98 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.34 (d, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 2.53-2.42 (m, 11H), 2.32 (s, 3H), 2.28 (s, 3H), 1.13 (s, 3H), 0.70 (t, 7.2 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 158.4, 140.5, 140.4, 138.4, 136.3, 134.9, 134.3, 132.3, 130.3, 130.1, 130.0, 129.7, 129.6, 129.2, 129.1, 128.5, 127.3, 126.7, 120.3 (q, J = 320 Hz), 78.6, 58.0, 32.4, 20.9, 20.8, 19.5, 17.8, 17.7, 17.1, 8.0; HRMS (EI): m/z $[M - OTf]^+$ calcd. for $C_{29}H_{35}N_2^+$: 411.2800, found: 411.2809.

3k: Following the general procedure of method D, **2b** (550 mg, 1.5 mmol) and EtMgBr (6.0 mL, 1.0 mol/L) then Et₃N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf₂O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3k** as white powder (269 mg, 37%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.66 (s, 1H), 6.98 (s, 4H), 4.04 (s, 2H), 2.40 (s, 6H), 2.37 (s, 6H), 2.30 (s, 6H), 2.27-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.06-1.97 (m, 2H), 0.86 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 159.0, 140.3, 140.1, 136.4, 134.6, 130.3, 129.9, 129.8, 129.6, 120.3 (q, J = 320 Hz), 77.6, 61.2, 28.8, 20.8, 20.7, 19.5, 17.5, 7.6; HRMS (EI): m/z $[M - OTf]^+$ calcd. for $C_{25}H_{35}N_2^+$: 363.2800, found: 363.2785.

3l: Following the general procedure of method D, **2b** (550 mg, 1.5 mmol) and PhMgBr (6.0 mL, 1.0 mol/L) then Et₃N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf₂O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3l** as white powder (730 mg, 80%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 9.17 (s, 1H), 7.45-7.34 (m, 6H), 7.26-7.23 (m, 4H), 7.00 (s, 2H), 6.76 (s, 2H), 4.94 (s, 2H), 2.43 (s, 6H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 1.84 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 161.5, 140.7, 140.6, 137.6, 137.2, 134.9, 130.5, 130.4, 130.1, 130.0, 129.6, 128.5, 128.3, 120.4 (q, J = 320 Hz), 79.0, 64.1, 20.9, 20.7, 20.3, 18.7; HRMS (EI): m/z $[M - OTf]^+$ calcd. for $C_{33}H_{35}N_2^+$: 459.2800, found: 459.2795.

3m: Following the general procedure of method B, **2h** (620 mg, 1.5 mmol) and MeMgBr (3.0 mL, 1.0 mol/L) then Et₃N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf₂O (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3m** as white powder (278 mg, 33%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 9.10 (s, 1H), 7.66-7.64 (m, 2H),

7.52-7.47 (m, 3H), 7.00-6.96 (m, 3H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 5.02 (q, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 2.50 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.30 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 3H), 1.84 (s, 3H), 1.56 (s, 3H), 0.83 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) $\delta = 161.6, 140.4, 140.0, 136.7, 136.4, 136.2, 135.0, 134.9, 131.5, 130.7, 130.6, 130.3, 129.8, 129.5, 128.6, 128.5, 127.8, 120.4$ (q, $J = 320$ Hz), 74.5, 71.8, 22.4, 21.3, 20.8, 20.6, 20.4, 20.0, 18.8, 12.1; HRMS (EI): m/z $[\text{M} - \text{OTf}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{35}\text{N}_2^+$: 411.2800, found: 411.2796.

3n: Following the general procedure of method B, **2j** (547 mg, 1.5 mmol) and EtMgBr (3.0 mL, 1.0 mol/L) then Et_3N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Ti_2O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3n** as white powder (277 mg, 37%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) $\delta = 8.60$ (s, 1H), 6.98 (s, 4H), 4.52 (q, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.41-2.22 (m, 19 H), 2.16-2.08 (m, 2H), 1.92-1.85 (m, 1H), 1.33 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H), 0.96 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H), 0.67 (t, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) $\delta = 158.1, 140.2, 140.1, 136.5, 136.3, 135.2, 134.9, 130.7, 130.5, 130.2, 130.1, 130.0, 128.4, 120.4$ (q, $J = 320$ Hz), 78.5, 67.4, 29.6, 22.9, 20.8, 20.7, 19.8, 19.2, 18.5, 18.1, 13.5, 7.2, 7.1; HRMS (EI): m/z $[\text{M} - \text{OTf}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{37}\text{N}_2^+$: 377.2957, found: 377.2949.

3o: Following the general procedure of method D, **2c** (570 mg, 1.5 mmol) and PhMgBr (6.0 mL, 1.0 mol/L) then Et_3N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Ti_2O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3o** as white powder (626 mg, 67%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) $\delta = 9.29$ (s, 1H), 7.43-7.26 (m, 7H), 7.26-7.24 (m, 1H), 7.00-6.95 (m, 4H), 6.89 (s, 1H), 6.61 (s, 1H), 5.88 (q, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 6H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 0.83 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) $\delta = 161.9, 140.5, 140.4, 137.8, 137.3, 137.1, 135.5, 134.6, 133.5, 131.2, 130.7, 130.5, 130.4, 129.8, 129.7, 129.5, 129.4, 128.4, 128.2, 127.9, 120.4$ (q, $J = 320$ Hz), 81.1, 67.8, 53.4, 22.3, 20.8, 20.7, 19.8, 19.1, 18.7, 12.3; HRMS (EI): m/z $[\text{M} - \text{OTf}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{34}\text{H}_{37}\text{N}_2^+$: 473.2957, found: 473.2954.

3p: Following the general procedure of method D, **2d** (664 mg, 1.5 mmol) and MeMgBr (6.0 mL, 1.0 mol/L) then Et_3N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Ti_2O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3p** as white powder (395 mg, 47%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) $\delta = 9.01$ (s, 1H), 7.36-7.35 (m, 3H), 7.24-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.05-7.03 (m, 2H), 6.95 (s, 2H), 6.77 (s, 1H), 5.86 (s, 1H), 2.59 (s, 3H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.32-2.31 (m, 6H), 2.21 (s, 3H), 1.63 (s, 3H), 1.15 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz,

CDCl_3) δ = 159.6, 140.2, 139.4, 137.3, 135.8, 133.9, 133.6, 130.7, 130.5, 130.4, 130.3, 129.8, 129.2, 129.0, 128.2, 127.5, 120.4 (q, J = 320 Hz), 77.4, 74.8, 25.7, 22.9, 20.7, 20.6, 19.6, 19.4, 19.0; HRMS (EI): m/z $[\text{M} - \text{OTf}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{29}\text{H}_{35}\text{N}_2^+$: 411.2800, found: 411.2799.

3q: Following the general procedure of method B, **2h** (620 mg, 1.5 mmol) and EtMgBr (3.0 mL, 1.0 mol/L) then Et₃N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf₂O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3q** as white powder (418 mg, 51%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.62 (s, 1H), 7.40-7.36 (m, 5H), 7.02-7.00 (m, 2H), 6.85 (s, 2H), 6.21 (d, J =12.0 Hz, 1H), 5.40-5.32 (m, 1H), 2.47 (s, 6H), 2.45 (s, 3H), 2.32 (s, 6H), 2.20 (s, 3H), 1.04 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 159.1, 140.4, 139.6, 135.6, 135.2, 134.6, 133.8, 130.5, 130.2, 130.1, 129.8, 129.5, 129.3, 128.7, 128.6, 120.5 (q, J = 320 Hz), 70.3, 63.4, 20.9, 20.7, 19.0, 18.1, 13.4; HRMS (EI): m/z $[\text{M} - \text{OTf}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{33}\text{N}_2^+$: 397.2644, found: 397.2628.

3r: Following the general procedure of method B, **2i** (712 mg, 1.5 mmol) and EtMgBr (3.0 mL, 1.0 mol/L) then Et₃N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf₂O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **3r** as white powder (410 mg, 45%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.85 (s, 1H), 7.14-7.07 (m, 10H), 6.91 (s, 4H), 6.61 (s, 2H), 2.51 (s, 6H), 2.24 (s, 6H), 1.58 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 160.3, 139.7, 130.7, 130.6, 130.5, 129.8, 129.4, 128.9, 128.8, 128.7, 128.2, 120.6 (q, J = 320 Hz), 71.1, 20.7, 19.4; HRMS (EI): m/z $[\text{M} - \text{OTf}]^+$ calcd. for $\text{C}_{33}\text{H}_{35}\text{N}_2^+$: 459.2800, found: 459.2795.

General Procedures for the Synthesis of imidazolinium salts from unsymmetrical formamidines.

Method A: Formamidine (1 eq.) was dissolved in DMF, and to the suspension NaH (60% suspension in mineral oil, 1.2 eq.) was added at 0 °C. After 5 mins the resulting mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1-2 h. Then olefin oxide (1 eq.) was added dropwise to the solution at 0 °C. After 5 mins the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 8-12 h. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC (PE/EA = 8:1/4:1). After full conversion of the corresponding olefin oxide, H₂O was added and the mixture was extracted with EA, The combined organic layer was dried over anhydrous MgSO₄. The volatiles were removed under vacuum, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography (PE/EA = 8:1/4:1) to give the alcohol which was used without characterization. The alcohol was then dissolved in DCM and cooled to -40 °C, Et₃N (1.1 eq.) was added dropwise.

After 5 mins, Tf₂O (1.1 eq.) was added carefully. The solution was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 5-8 h. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC (DCM/EtOH = 20:1). The volatiles were removed under vacuum, and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (DCM/EtOH = 40:1 to 20:1) to give the product.

Method B: The mixture of formamidine (1 eq.), α -bromo ketone (1 eq.) and K₂CO₃ (1.2 eq.) in acetone was refluxed for 10-14 h, then filtered. The volatiles were removed under vacuum, and the residue was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel (PE/EA = 8:1/4:1) to give the crude α -amidino ketone which was then dissolved in EtOH without any characterization. The mixture was cooled to 0 °C and NaBH₄ (4 eq.) was added. 5 mins latter, it was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 1-4 h. Then H₂O was added and the mixture was extracted with EA, the combined organic layers was washed with brine and dried with anhydrous MgSO₄. After evaporating the solvent, the residue was dissolved in DCM without any purification. The solution was cooled to -40 °C, and Et₃N (1.1 eq.) was added dropwise. After 5 mins, Tf₂O (1.1 eq.) was added carefully. The mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 5-8 h. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC (DCM/EtOH = 20:1). The volatiles were removed under vacuum, and the residue was purified by chromatography on silica gel (DCM/EtOH = 40:1 to 20:1) to give the product.

4b: Following the general procedure of method B, **1d** (440 mg, 1.5 mmol), 2-bromoacetophenone (300 mg, 1.5 mmol) and K₂CO₃ (250 mg, 1.8 mmol) afforded the crude α -amidino ketone, then NaBH₄ (227 mg, 6.0 mmol) subsequently Et₃N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf₂O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **4b** as white powder (377 mg, 46%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 8.24 (s, 1H), 7.76-7.74 (m, 1H), 7.42-7.35 (m, 7H), 7.32-7.26 (m, 3H), 5.83 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 12.4 Hz, 1H), 5.42 (t, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.74 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 12.4 Hz, 1H), 3.37 (sept, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.53 (s, 3H), 2.48 (sept, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.53 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.31 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.06 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 0.35 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ = 156.4, 147.0, 146.7, 134.0, 132.7, 132.6, 132.1, 131.3, 130.5, 130.4, 129.6, 128.7, 128.4, 127.6, 126.1, 125.4, 124.6, 120.6 (q, J = 320 Hz), 69.2, 57.5, 29.7, 29.0, 28.9, 25.9, 25.3, 24.2, 22.4, 18.0; HRMS (EI): m/z [M – OTf]⁺ calcd. for C₂₈H₃₃N₂⁺: 397.2644, found: 397.2641.

4c: Following the general procedure of method B, **1e** (400 mg, 1.5 mmol), 2-bromoacetophenone (300 mg, 1.5 mmol) and K_2CO_3 (250 mg, 1.8 mmol) afforded the crude α -amidino ketone, then $NaBH_4$ (227 mg, 6.0 mmol) subsequently Et_3N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf_2O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **4c** as white powder (366 mg, 47%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) (A mixture of two enantiomers with a proportion of 1 : 1) δ = 9.02 (s, 1H), 8.14 (s, 1H), 7.49-7.29 (m, 18H), 7.18-7.15 (m, 2H), 6.95 (s, 2H), 6.91 (s, 2H), 5.78 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 12.4 Hz, 1H), 5.12 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.95 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.68 (t, J = 12.4 Hz, 1H), 4.47-4.44 (m, 2H), 3.99-3.89 (m, 2H), 3.96 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 12.4 Hz, 1H), 3.89 (dd, J = 8.4 Hz, 12.4 Hz, 1H), 2.33-2.25 (m, 18H), 1.82 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 1.59 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H).

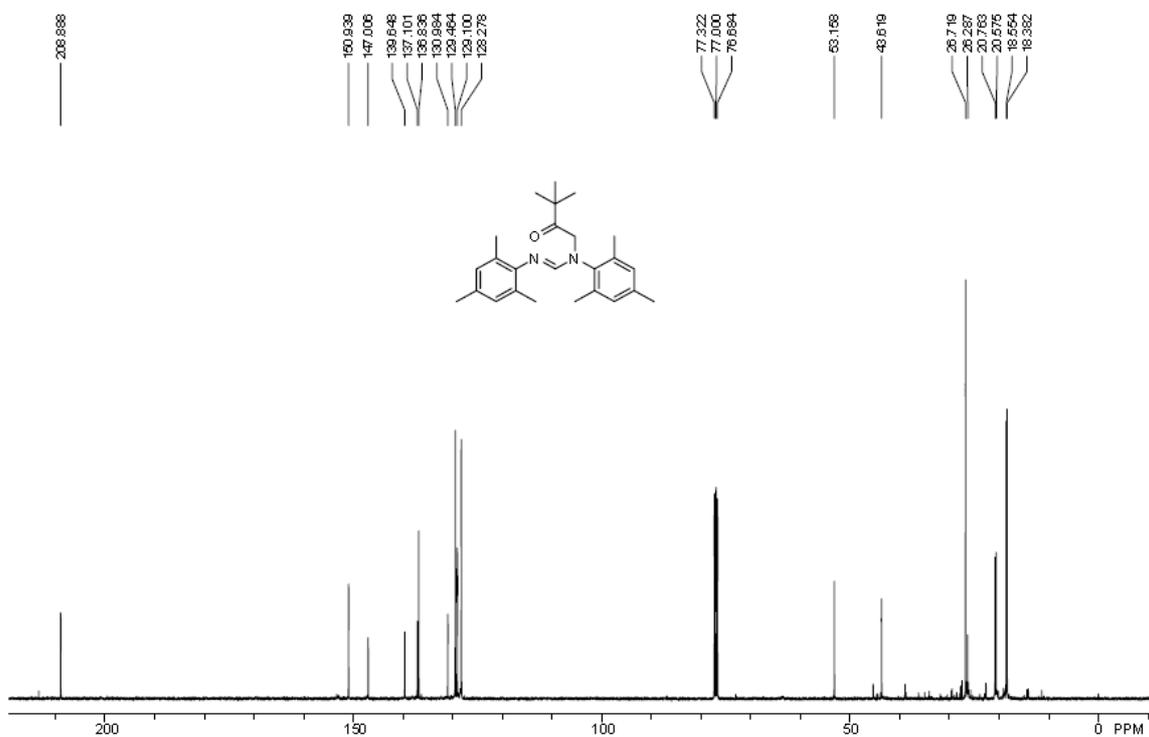
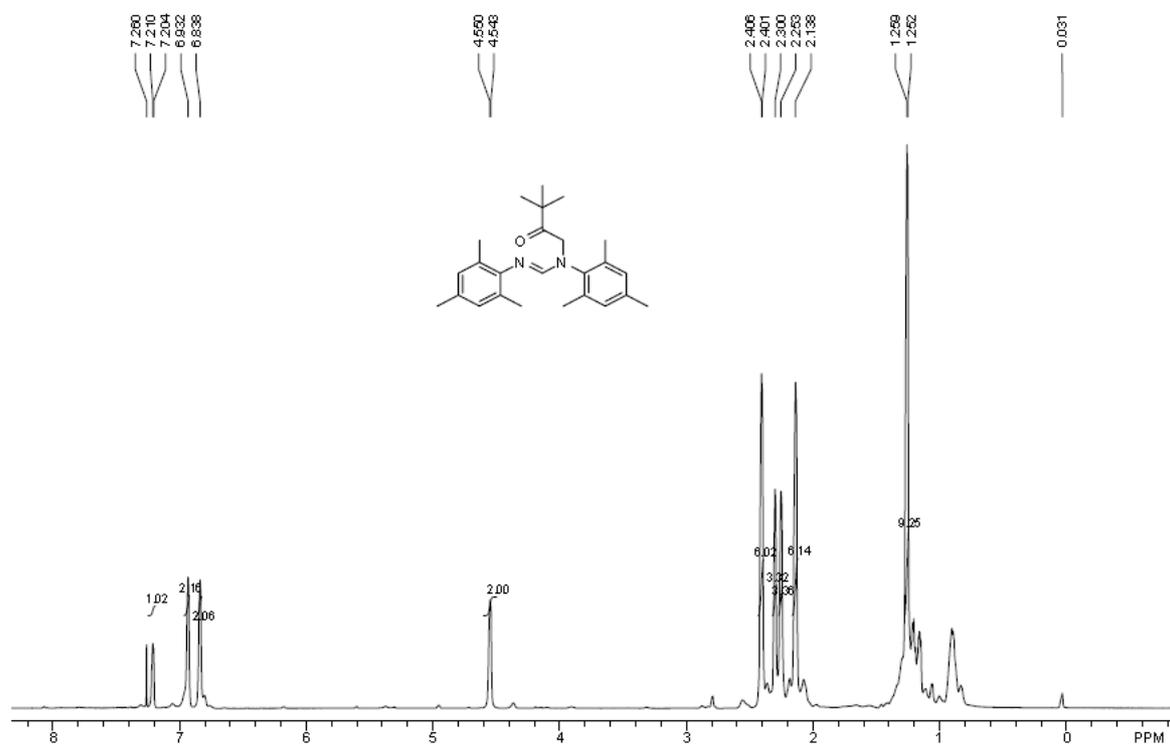
4d: Following the general procedure of method A, **1e** (400 mg, 1.5 mmol), NaH (60% suspension in mineral oil, 72 mg, 1.8 mmol) and styrene oxide (180 mg, 1.5 mmol) then Et_3N (167 mg, 1.65 mmol) and Tf_2O (465 mg, 1.65 mmol) afforded the product **4d** as white powder (303 mg, 39%). 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) (A mixture of two enantiomers with a proportion of 1 : 0.66, chemical shifts differ between them are marked by *maj.* and *min.*) δ = 8.48 (s, 1H, *maj.*), 8.37 (s, 0.66H, *min.*), 7.56-7.45 (m, 8.3H), 7.34-7.19 (m, 4.98H), 7.04-7.02 (m, 1.66H), 6.94-6.90 (m, 3.32H), 6.68-6.66 (m, 1.66H), 5.57 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H, *maj.*), 5.50-5.36 (m, 2.32H), 4.56-4.49 (m, 1.66H), 4.19-4.11 (m, 1.66H), 2.42-2.41 (m, 4.98H), 2.21-2.20 (m, 4.98H), 1.91 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1.98H, *min.*), 1.88 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H, *maj.*), 1.66-1.64 (m, 4.98H).

(S, S)-5a and **(R, S)-5b:** $KHMDS$ (0.6 mL, 1.0 M in hexane) was added dropwise to a suspension of **4d** (260 mg, 0.5 mmol) and CS_2 (152 mg, 2.0 mmol) in THF (5 mL) at $-78^\circ C$. After 10 mins, the mixture was warmed to room temperature and stirred for 4 h. Evacuated the solvent in vacuo and the residue was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (PE/EA = 4:1) to give the product **(S, S)-5a** and **(R, S)-5b** as brownish red powders (**(S, S)-5a** 67 mg, 30%, **(R, S)-5b** 66 mg, 30%). **(S, S)-5a:** 1H NMR (400 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ = 7.62-7.60 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.34 (m, 7H), 6.85 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 5.72 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 4.93 (dd, J = 7.6 Hz, 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.02 (dd, J = 7.6 Hz, 11.6 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (t, J = 11.6 Hz, 1H), 2.52 (s, 3H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.92 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.65 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ = 163.5, 139.3, 138.0, 137.0, 136.2, 136.0, 129.9, 129.8, 129.7, 129.6, 129.0, 128.9, 128.8, 128.2, 127.7, 64.6, 54.5, 48.4, 20.9, 19.3, 19.0, 15.0; HRMS (EI): m/z [M^+] calcd. for $C_{27}H_{28}N_2S_2^+$: 444.1694,

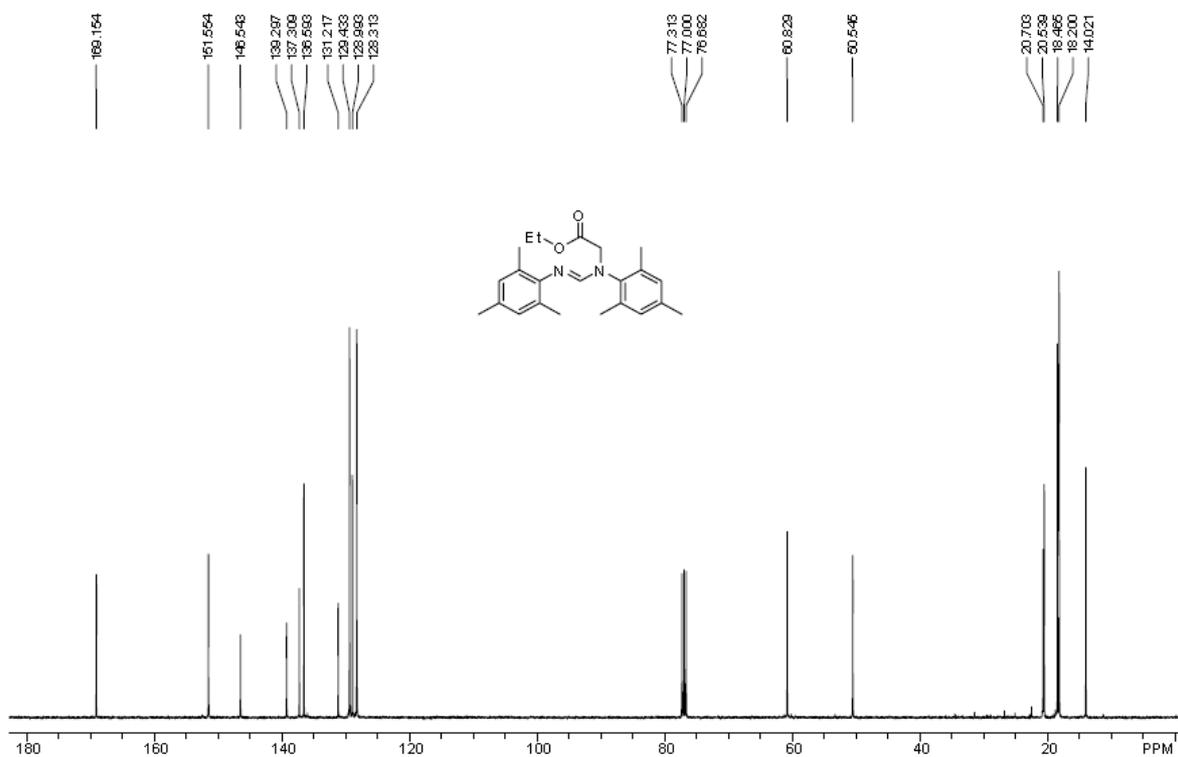
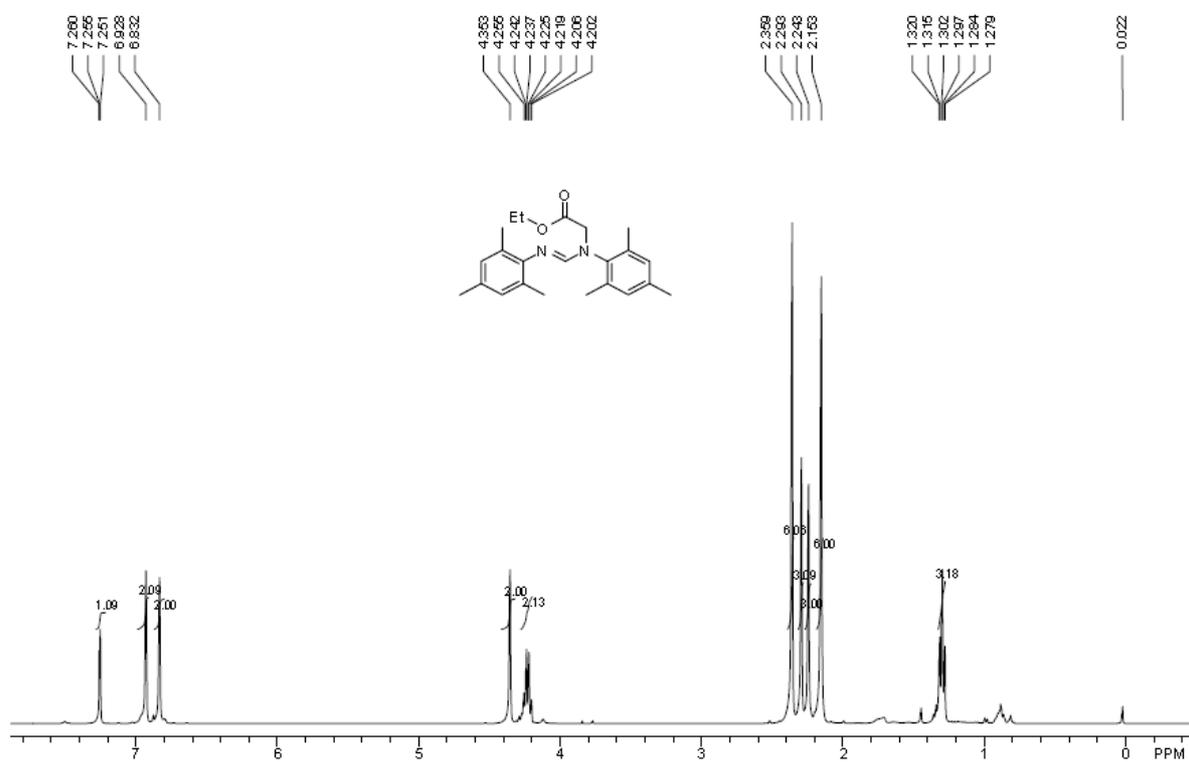
found: 444.1685; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20}$ -218.4 ($c = 1.000$, CHCl_3). (*R, S*)-**5b**: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) $\delta =$ 7.74-7.72 (m, 2H), 7.52-7.40 (m, 3H), 7.33-7.20 (m, 3H), 6.96-6.94 (m, 2H), 6.86 (s, 1H), 6.57 (s, 1H), 5.78 (q, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 4.98 (dd, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 11.6 Hz, 1H), 4.29 (t, $J = 11.6$ Hz, 1H), 3.66 (dd, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 11.6 Hz, 1H), 2.58 (s, 3H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.82 (d, $J = 6.8$ Hz, 1H), 1.56 (s, 3H); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) $\delta =$ 163.5, 139.3, 138.0, 137.0, 136.2, 136.0, 129.9, 129.8, 129.7, 129.6, 129.0, 128.9, 128.8, 128.2, 127.7, 64.6, 54.5, 48.4, 20.9, 19.3, 19.0, 15.0; HRMS (EI): m/z [M^+] calcd. for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{28}\text{N}_2\text{S}_2^+$: 444.1694, found: 444.1692; $[\alpha]_{\text{D}}^{20}$ -92.3 ($c = 0.950$, CHCl_3).

NMR Spectra:

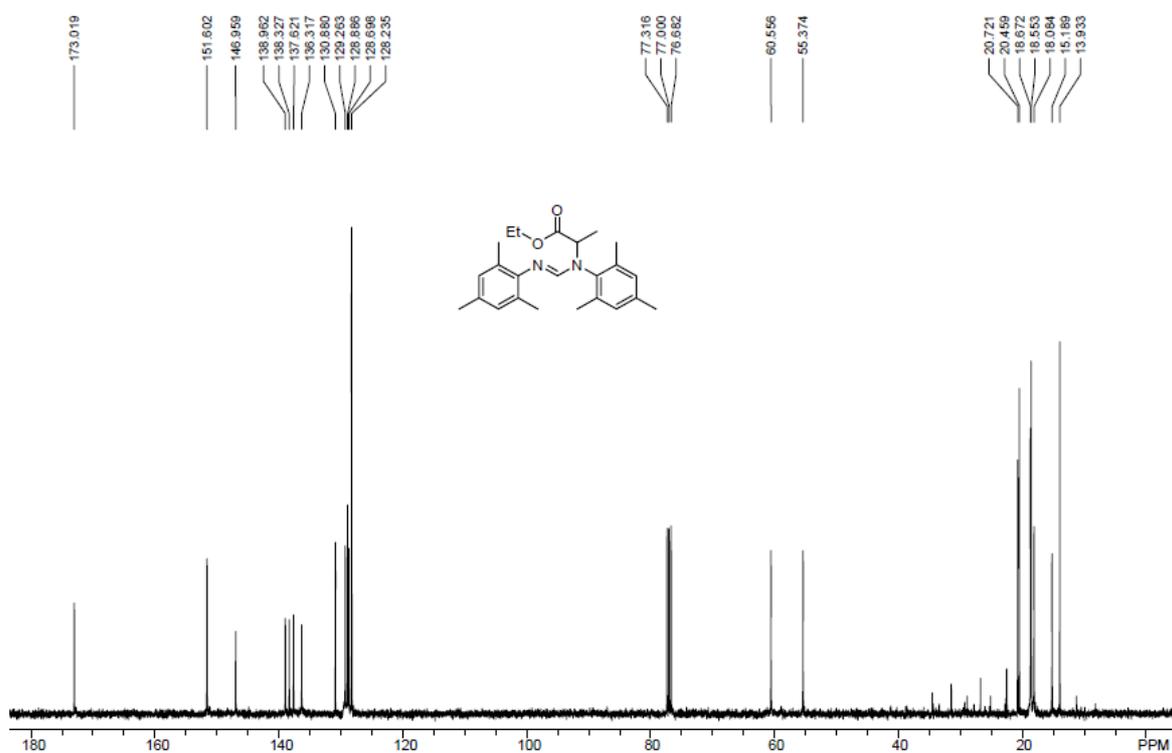
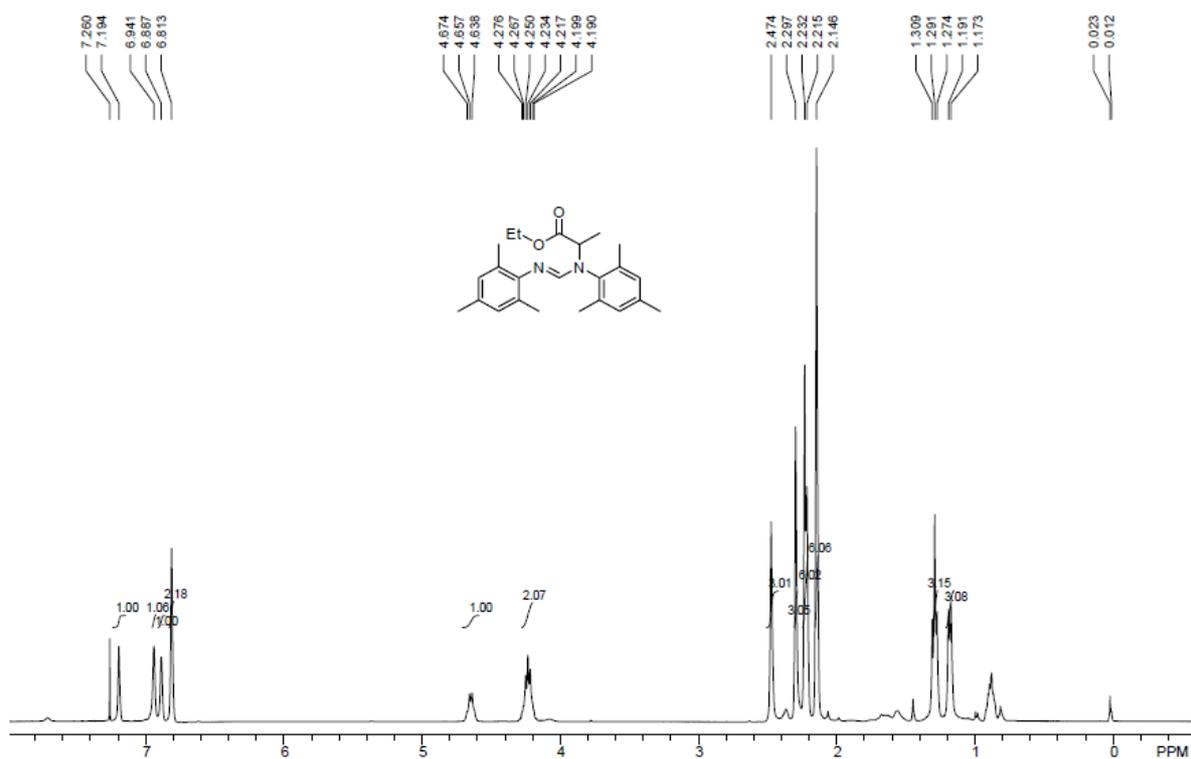
2a



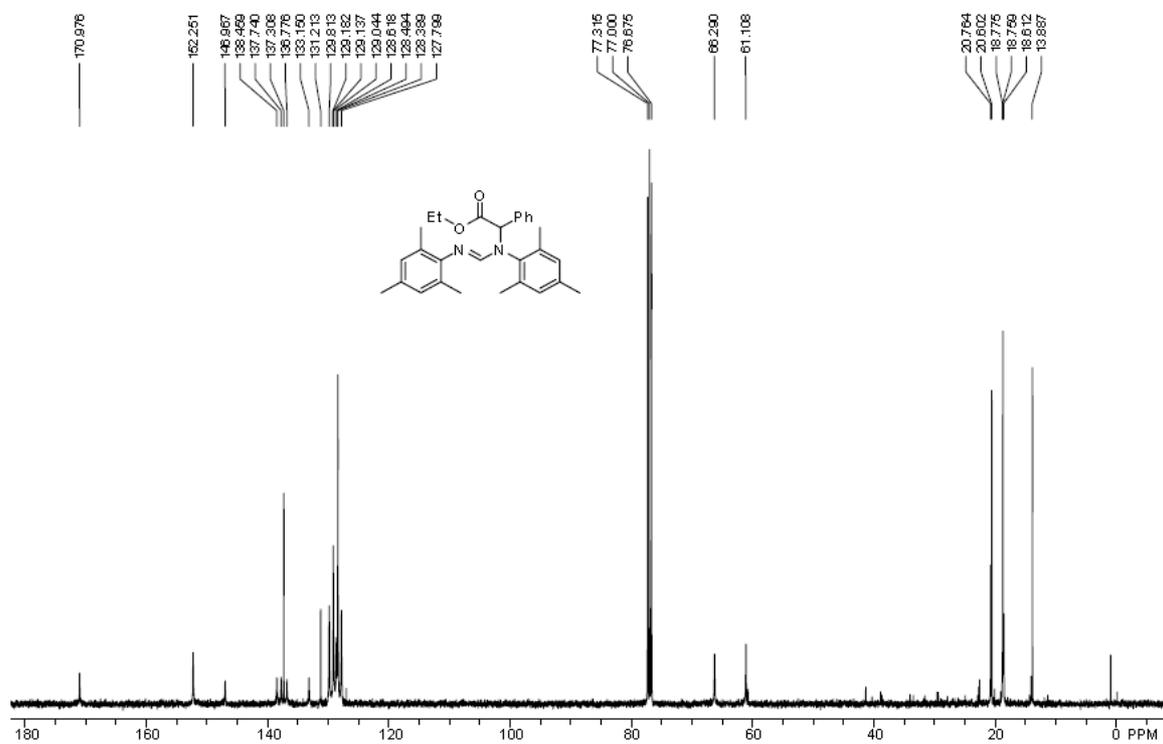
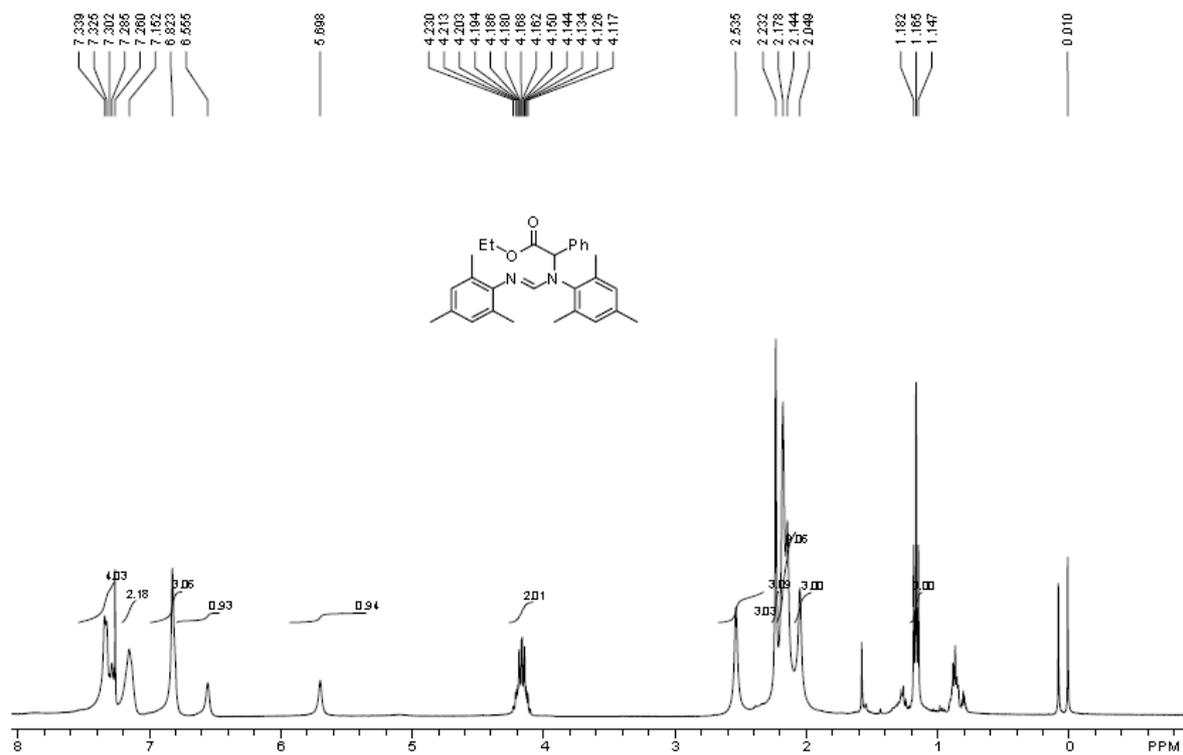
2b



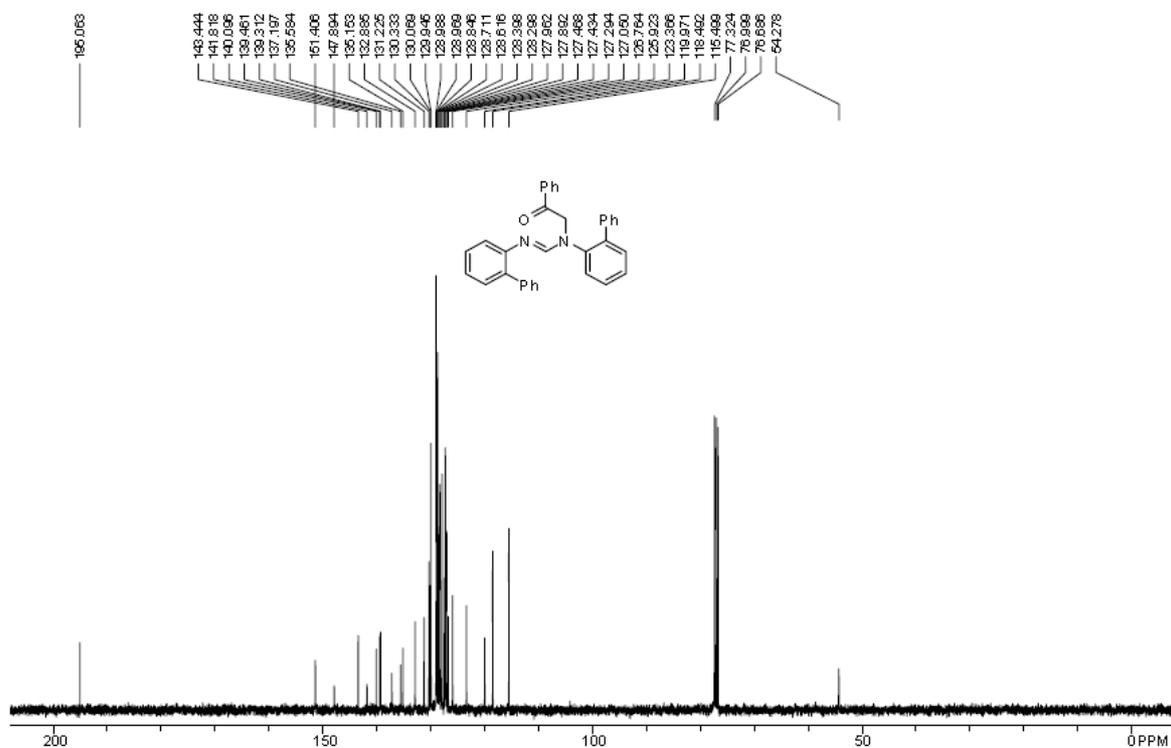
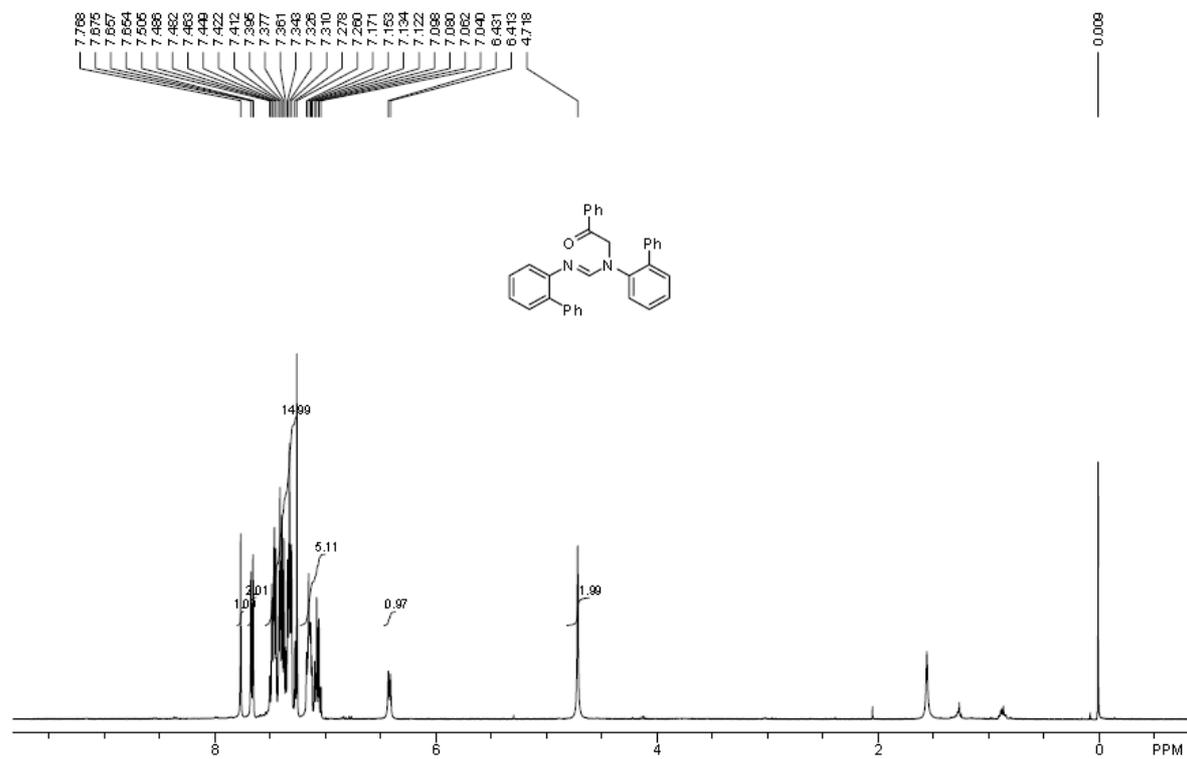
2c



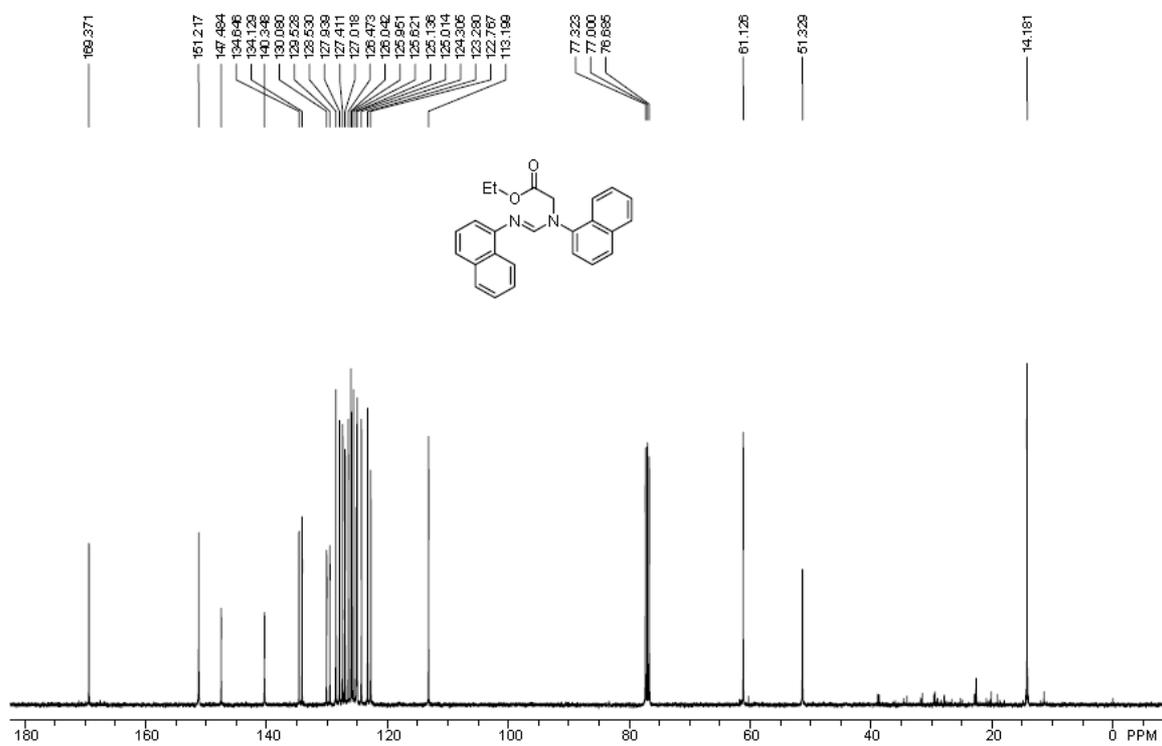
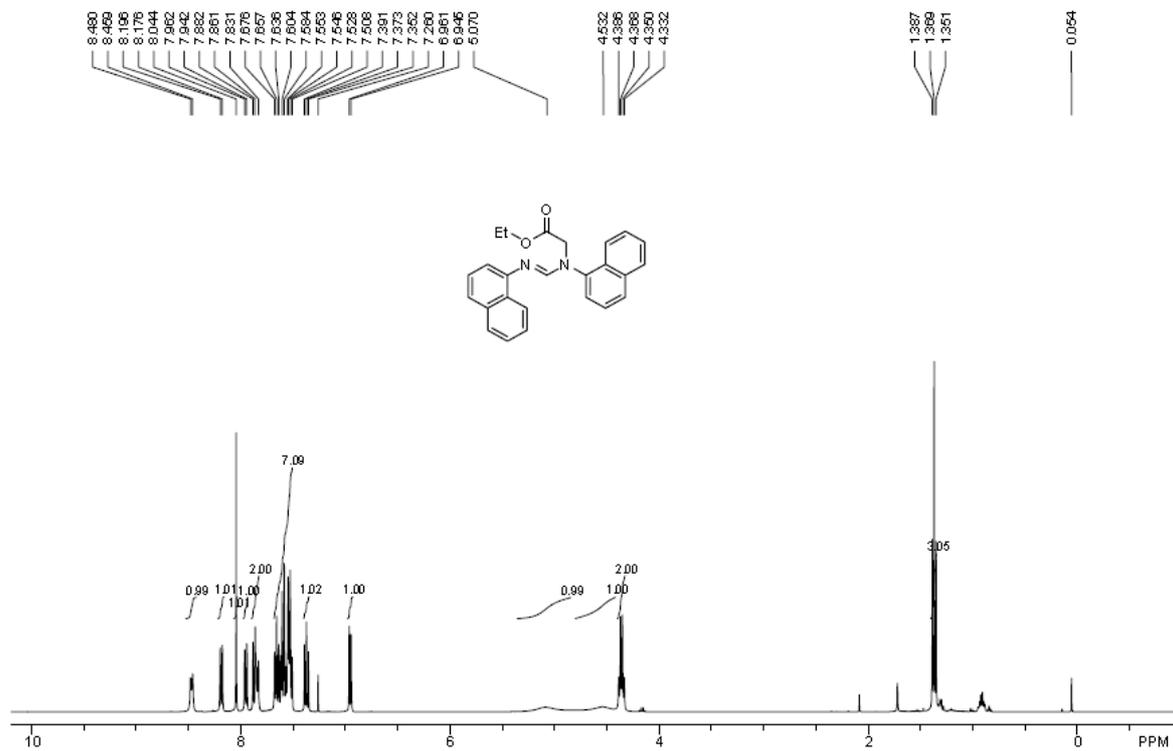
2d



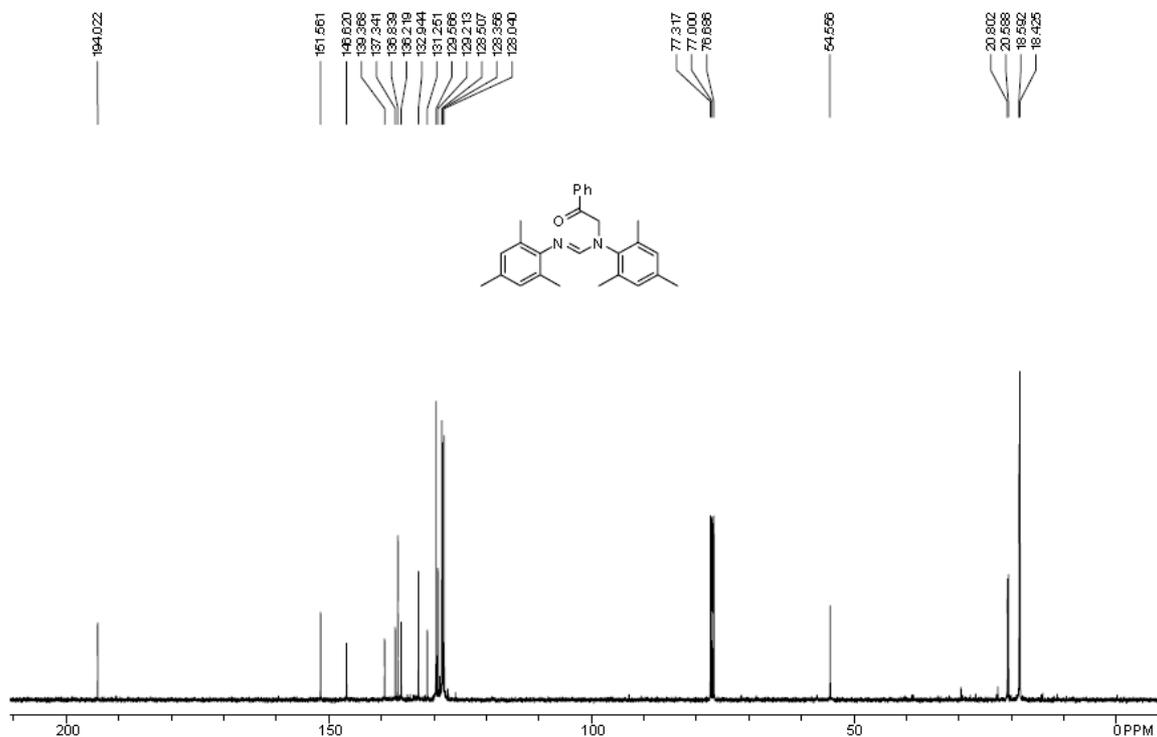
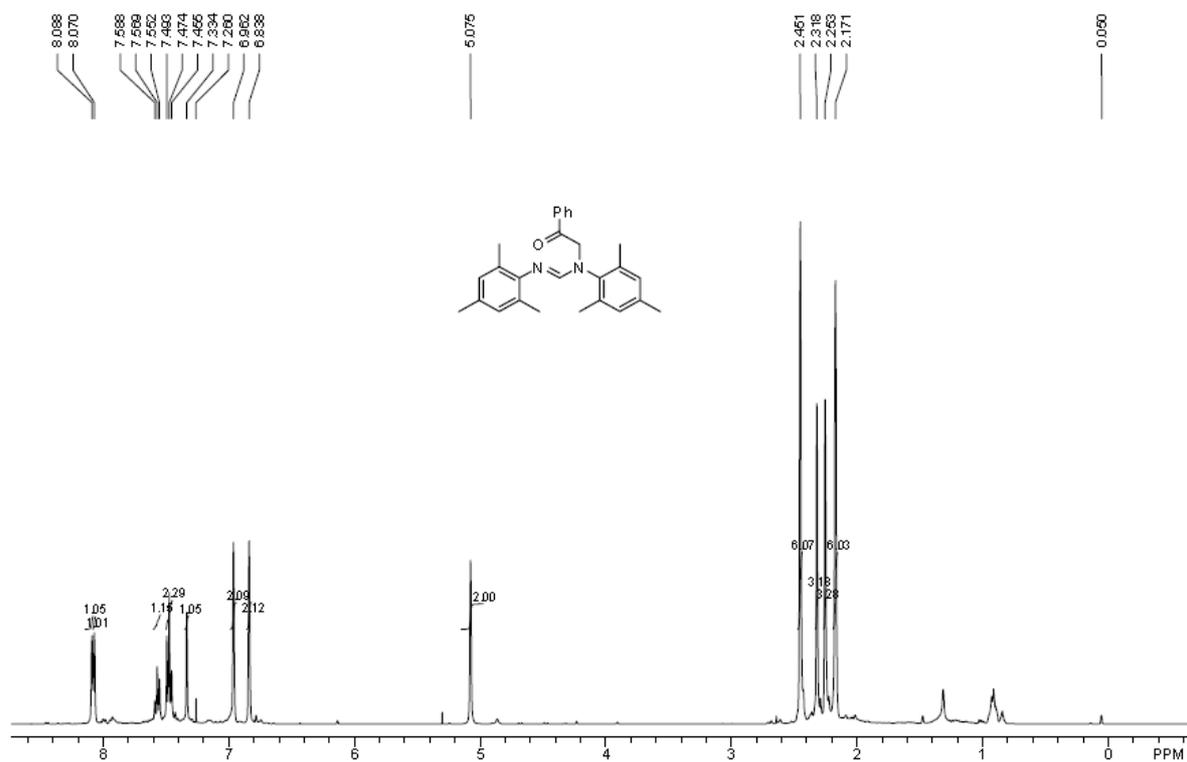
2e



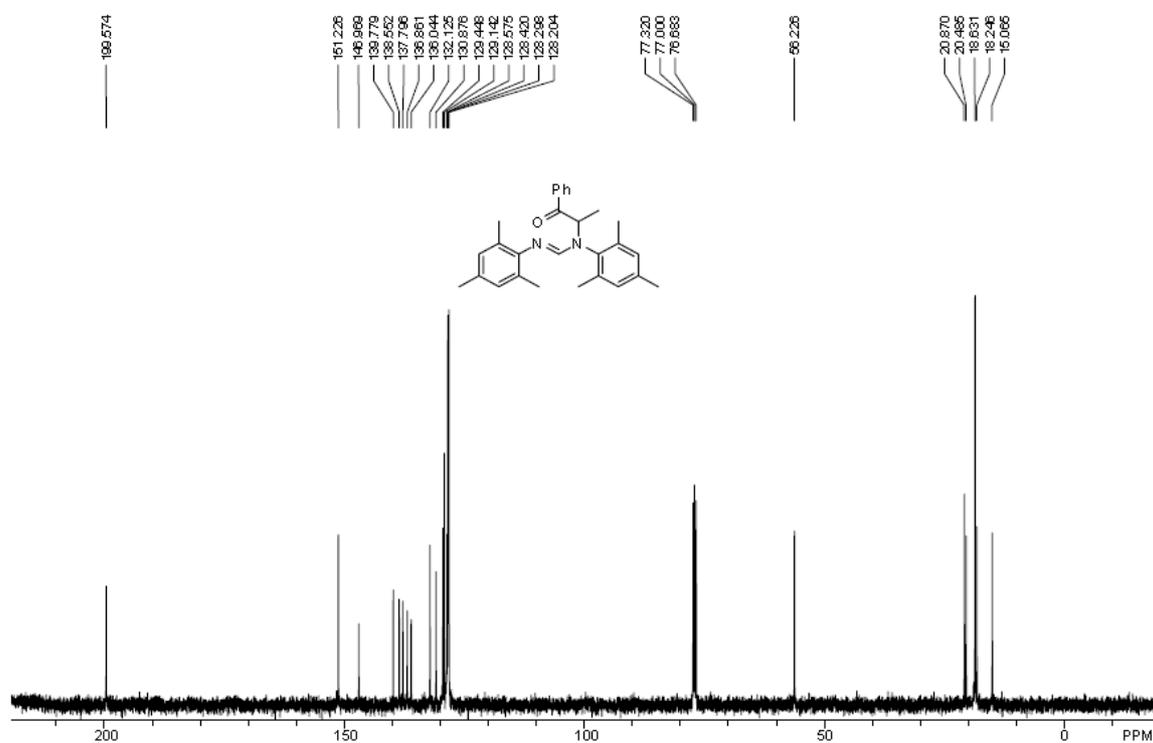
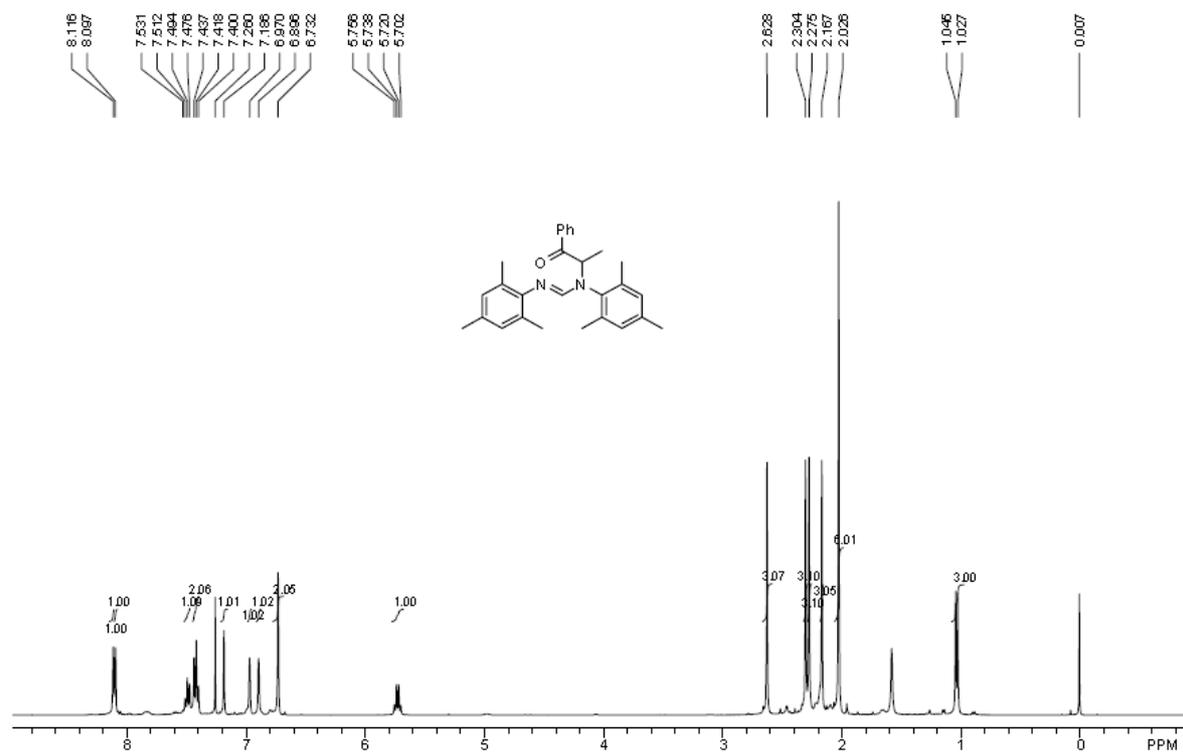
2f



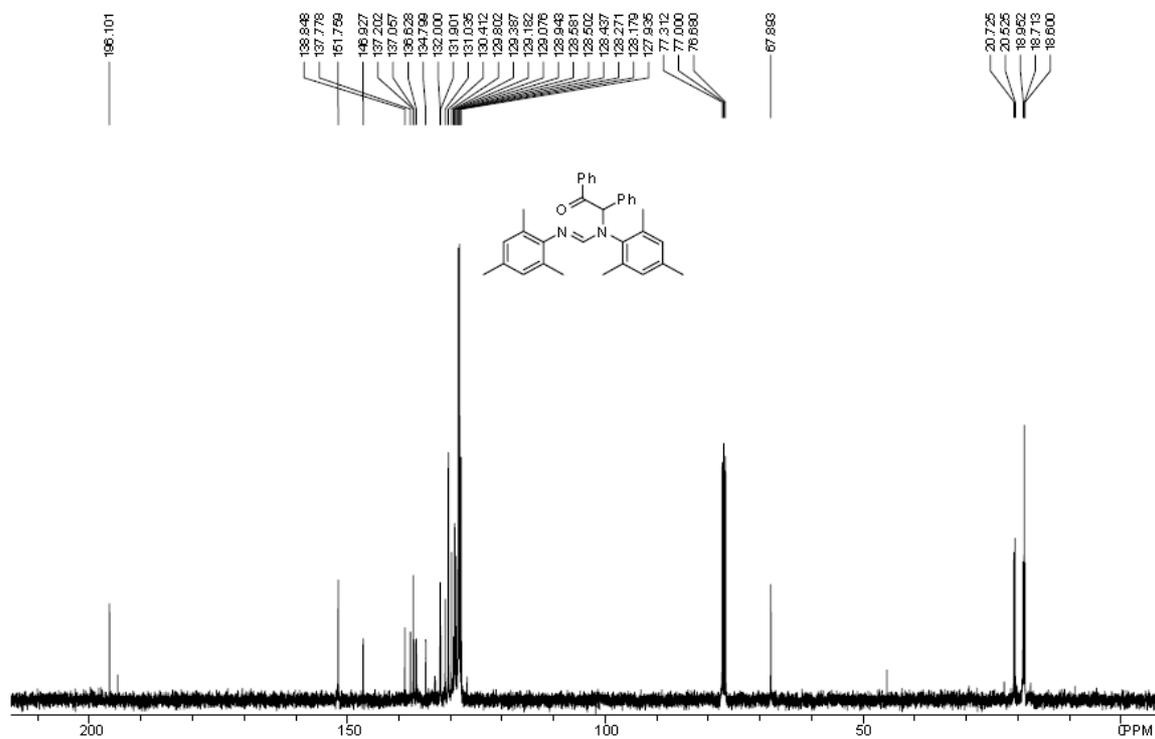
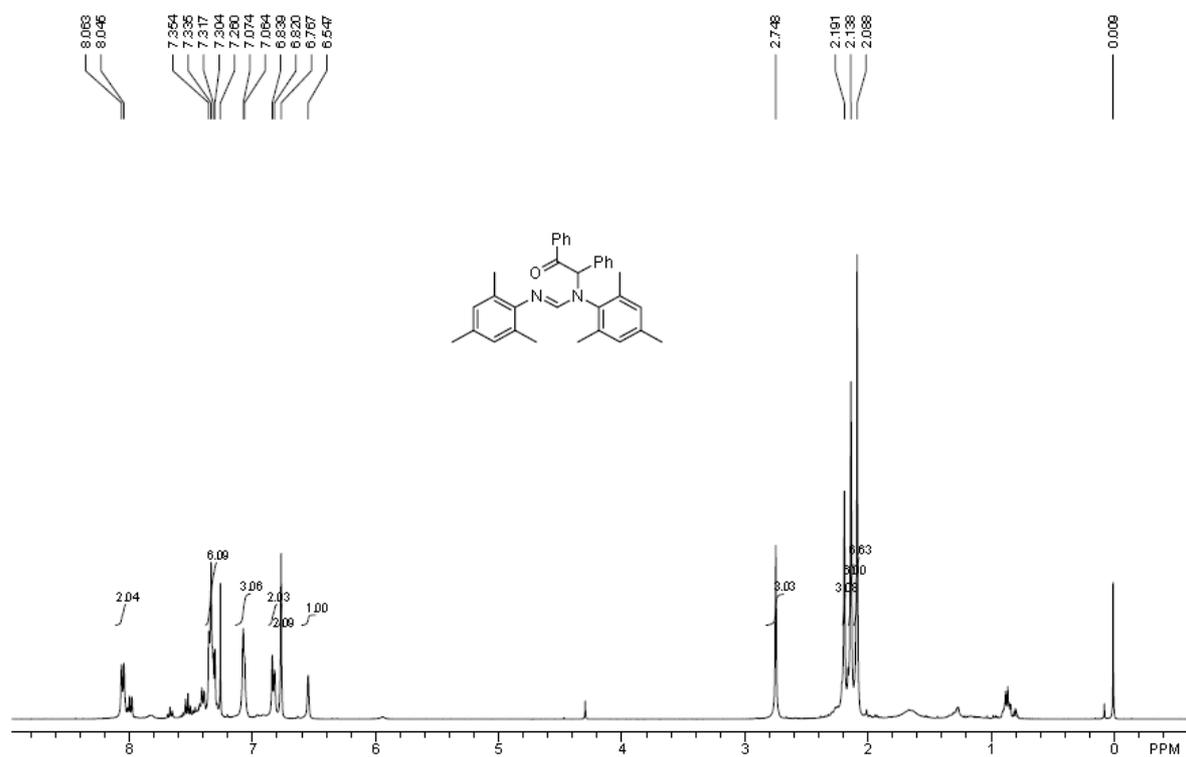
2g



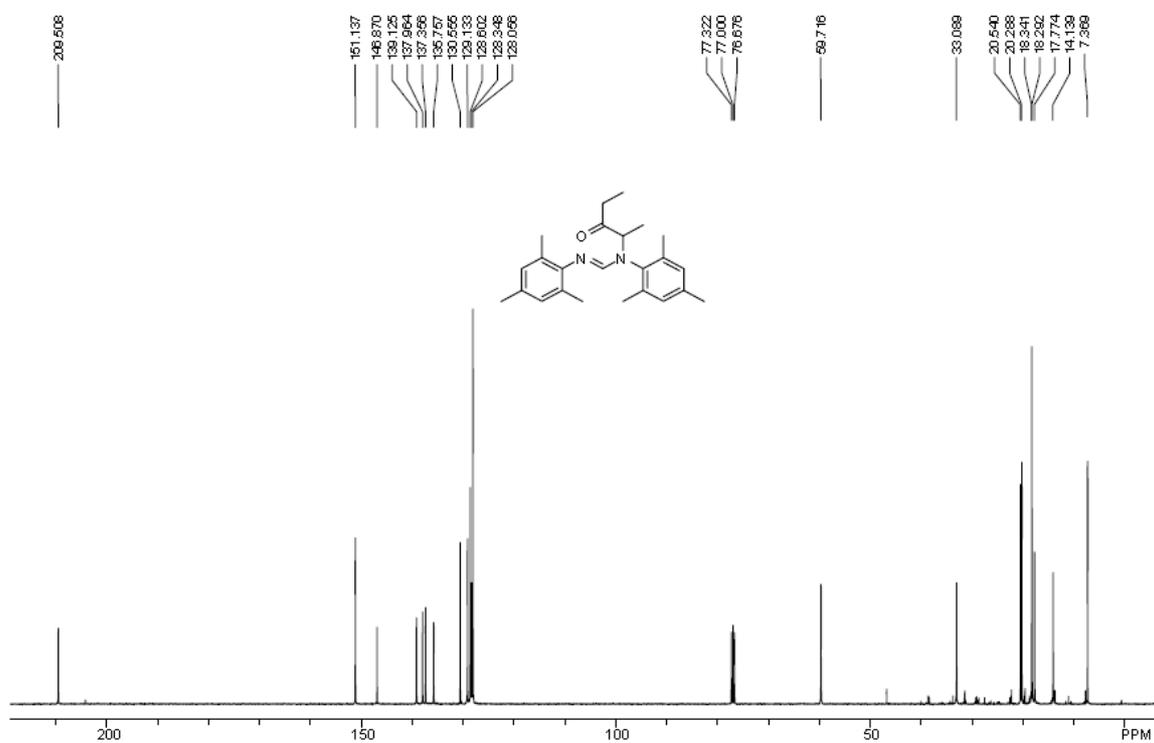
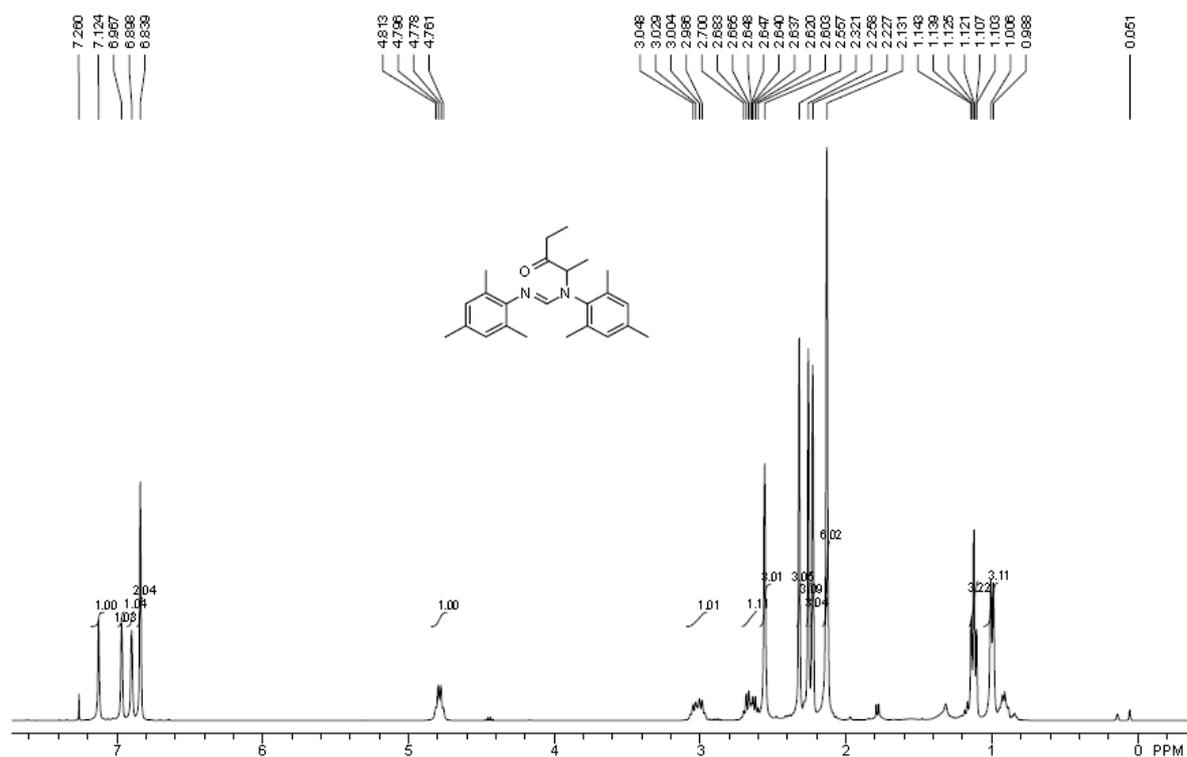
2h



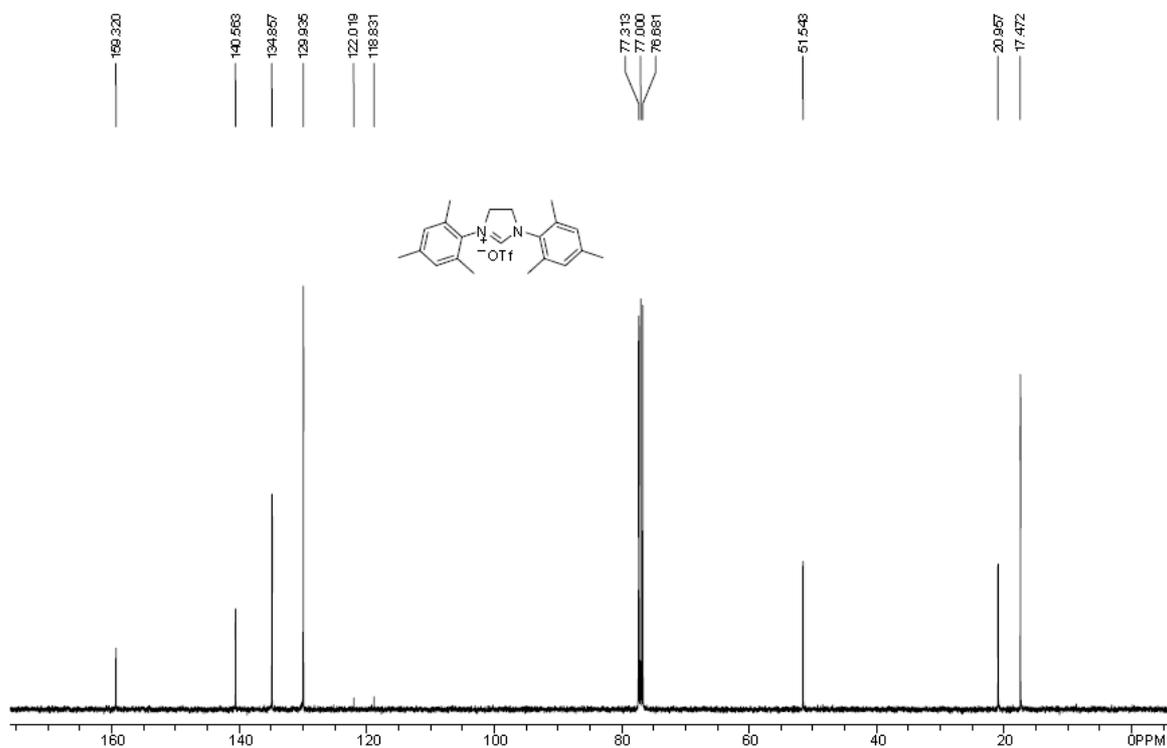
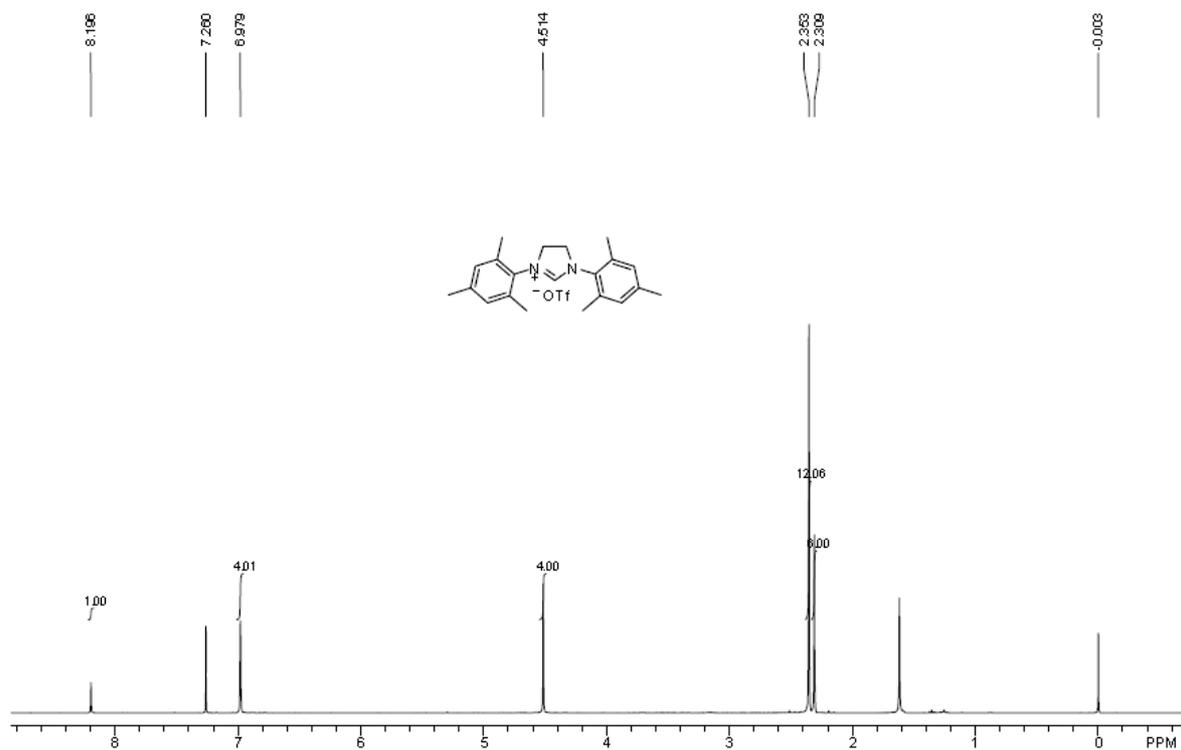
2i



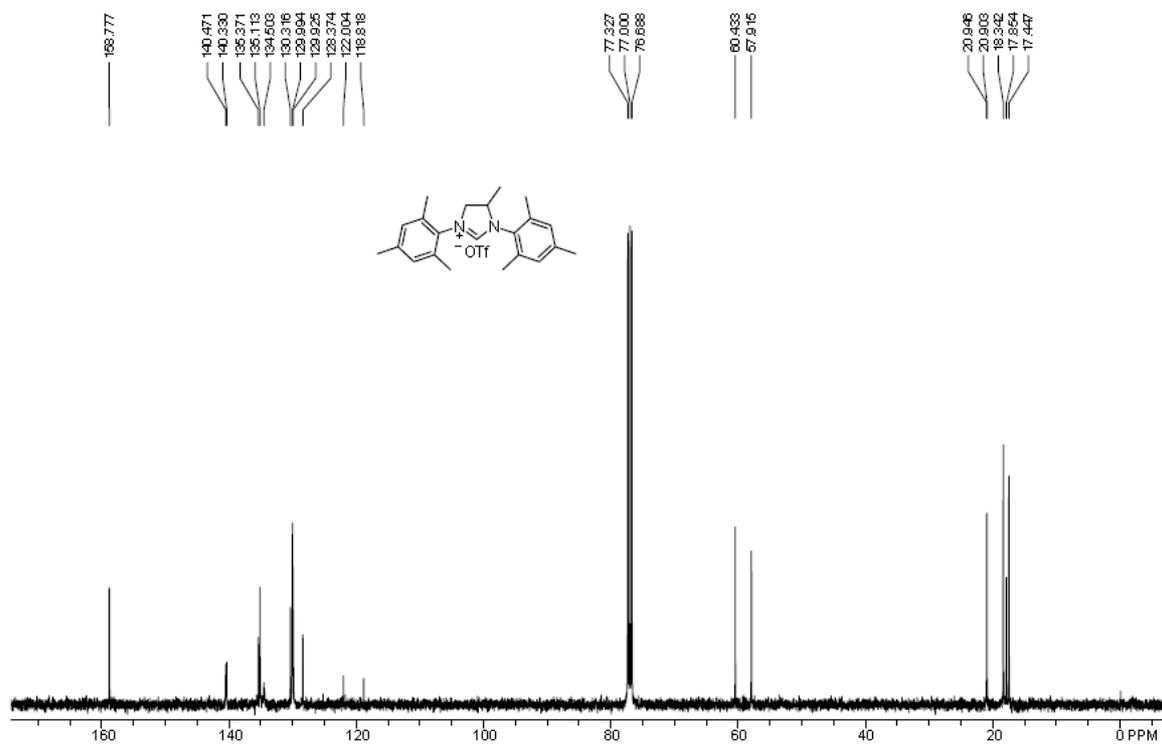
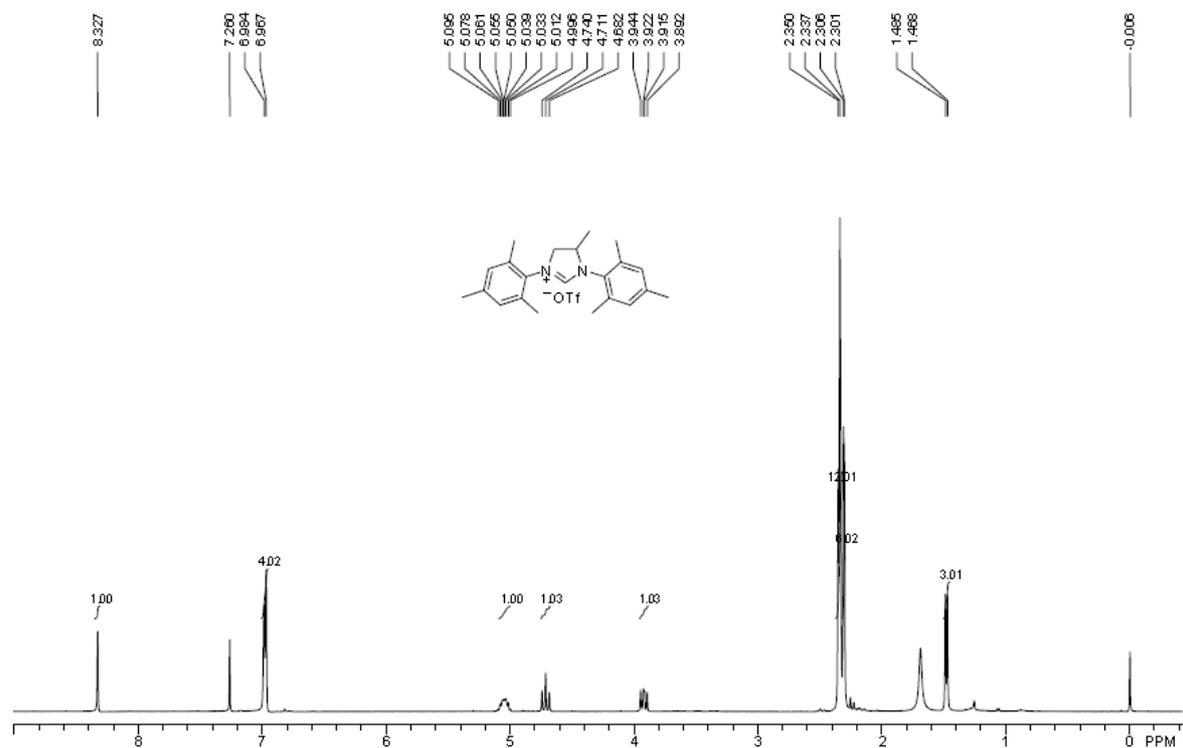
2j



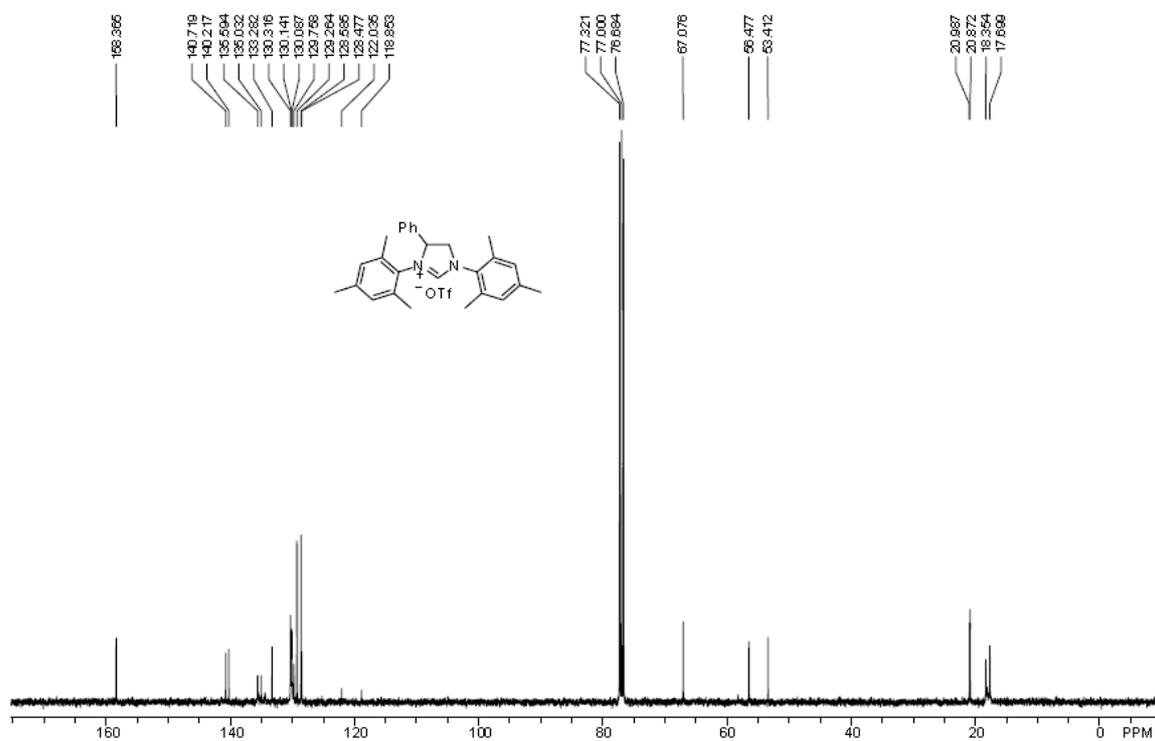
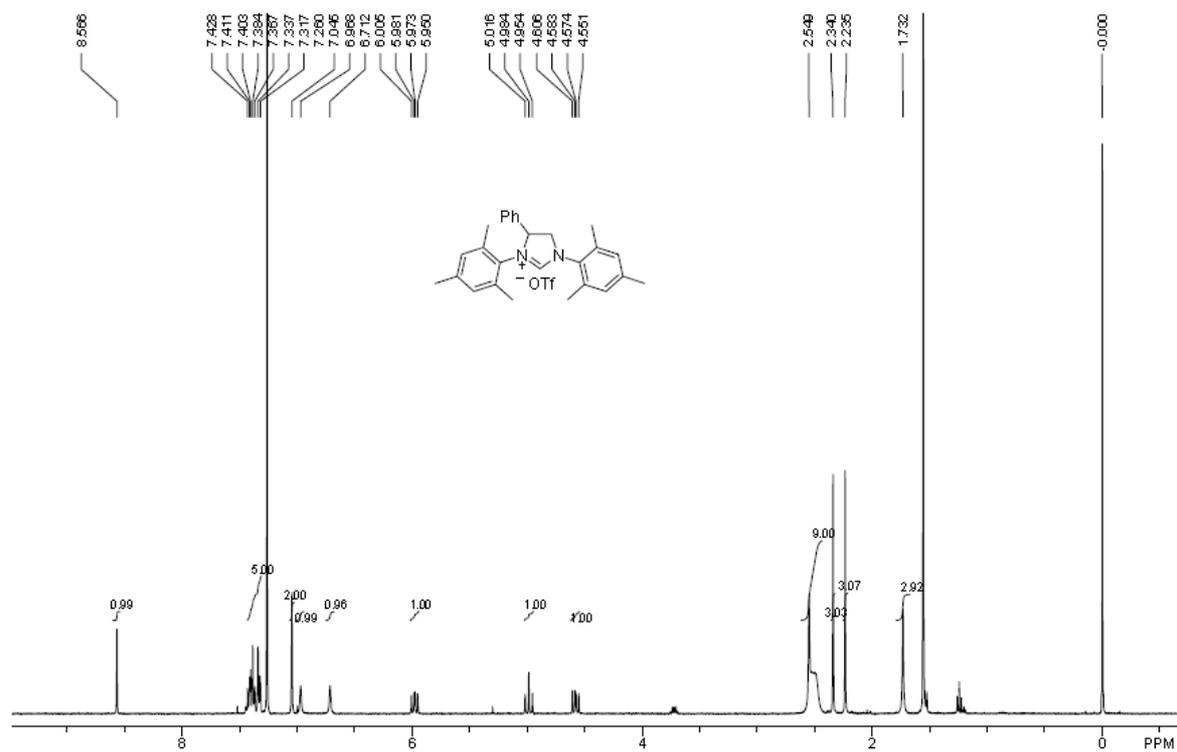
3a



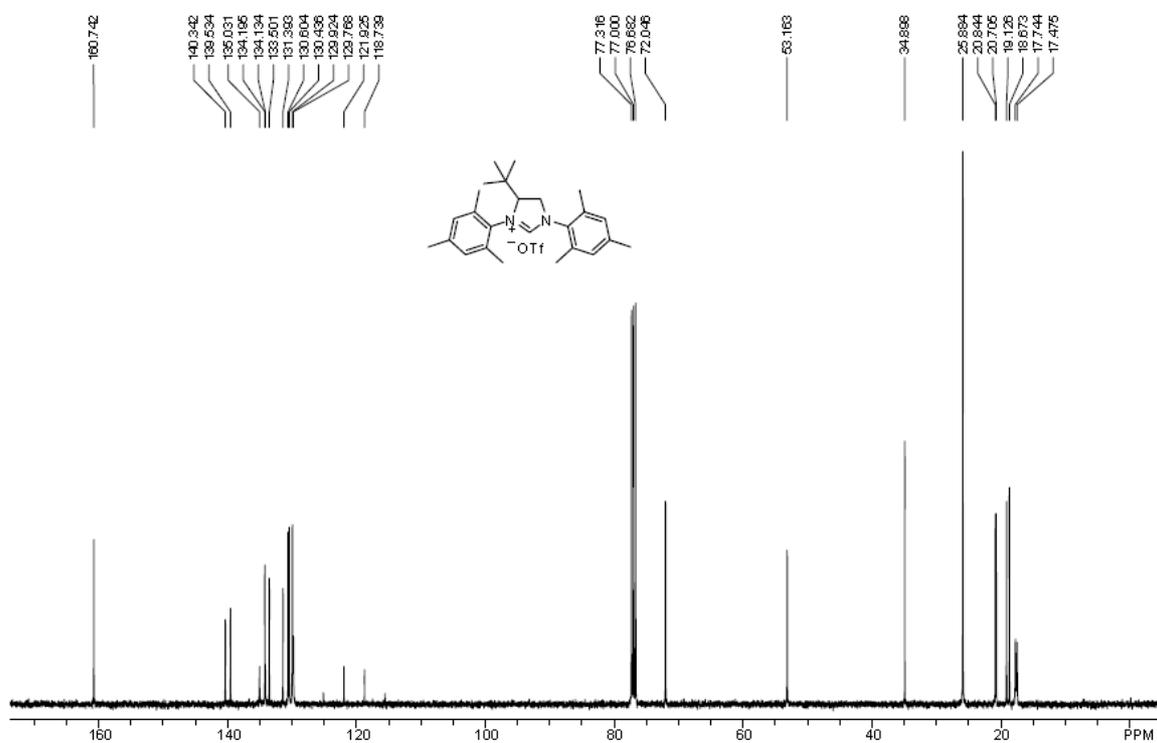
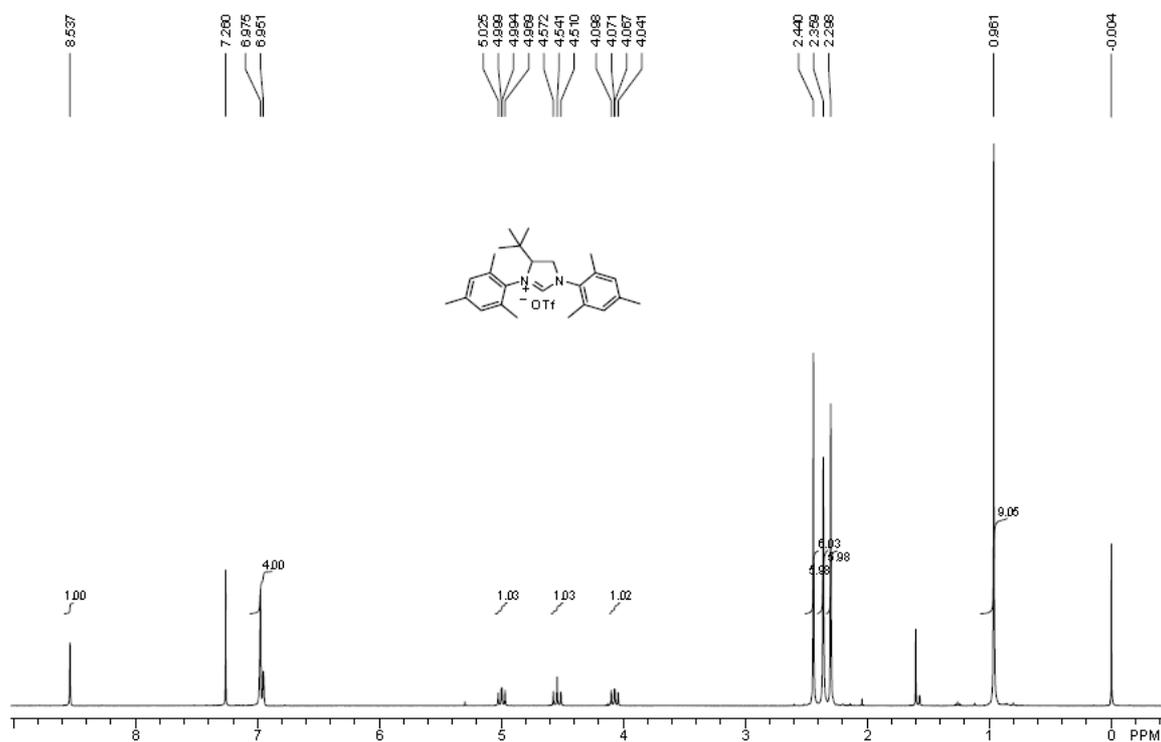
3b



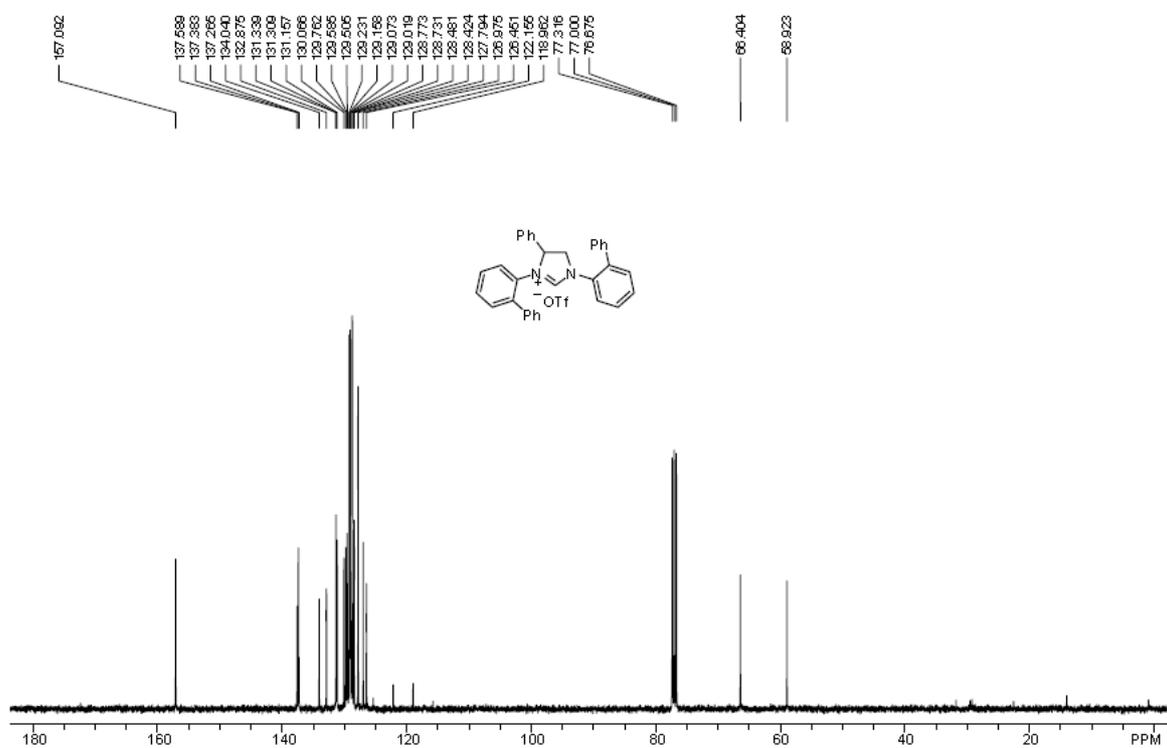
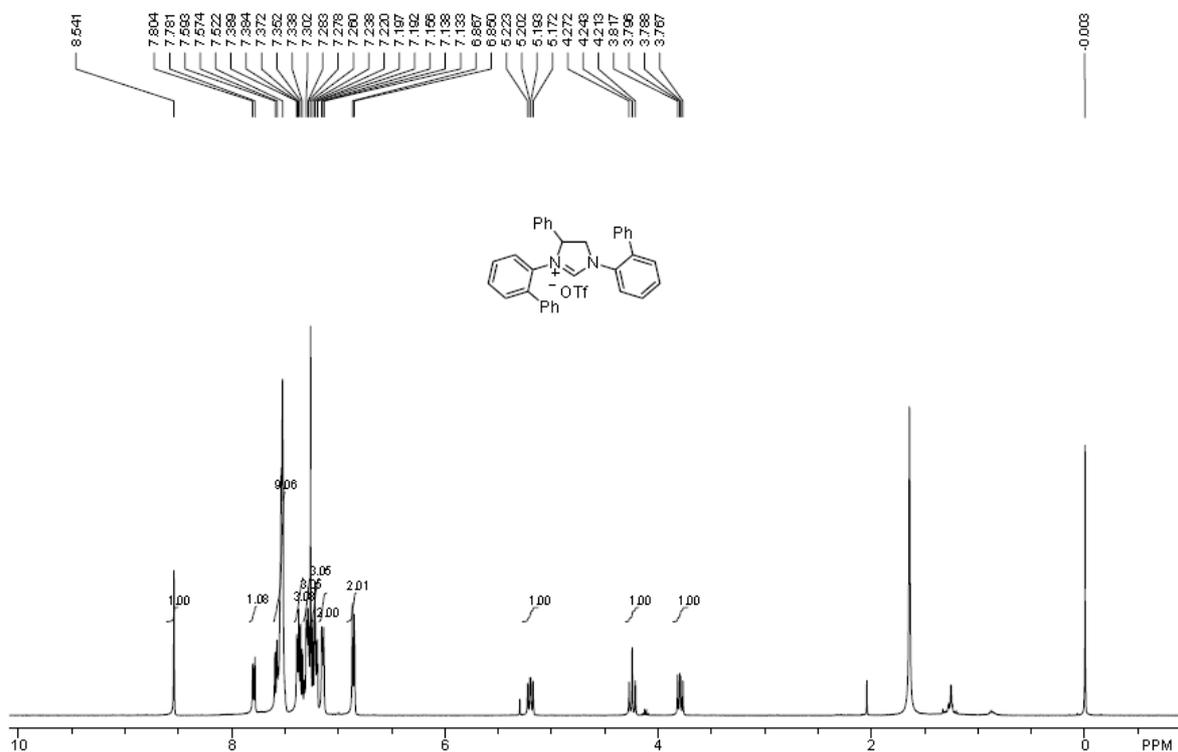
3c



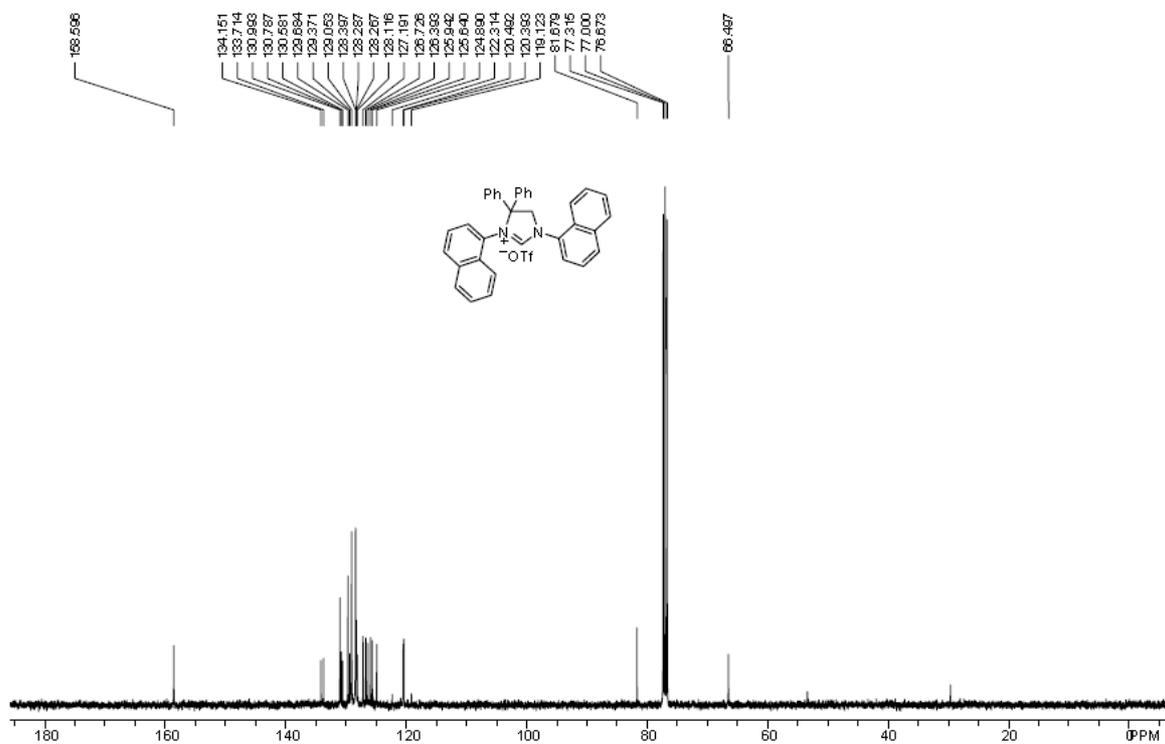
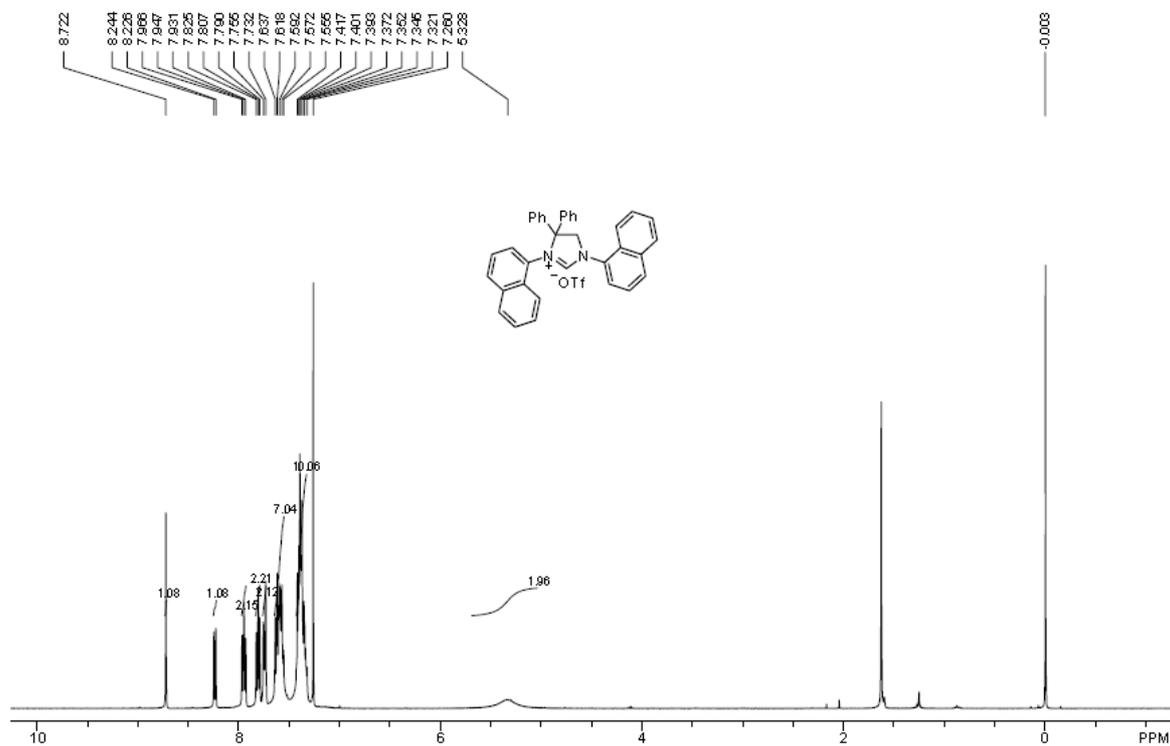
3d



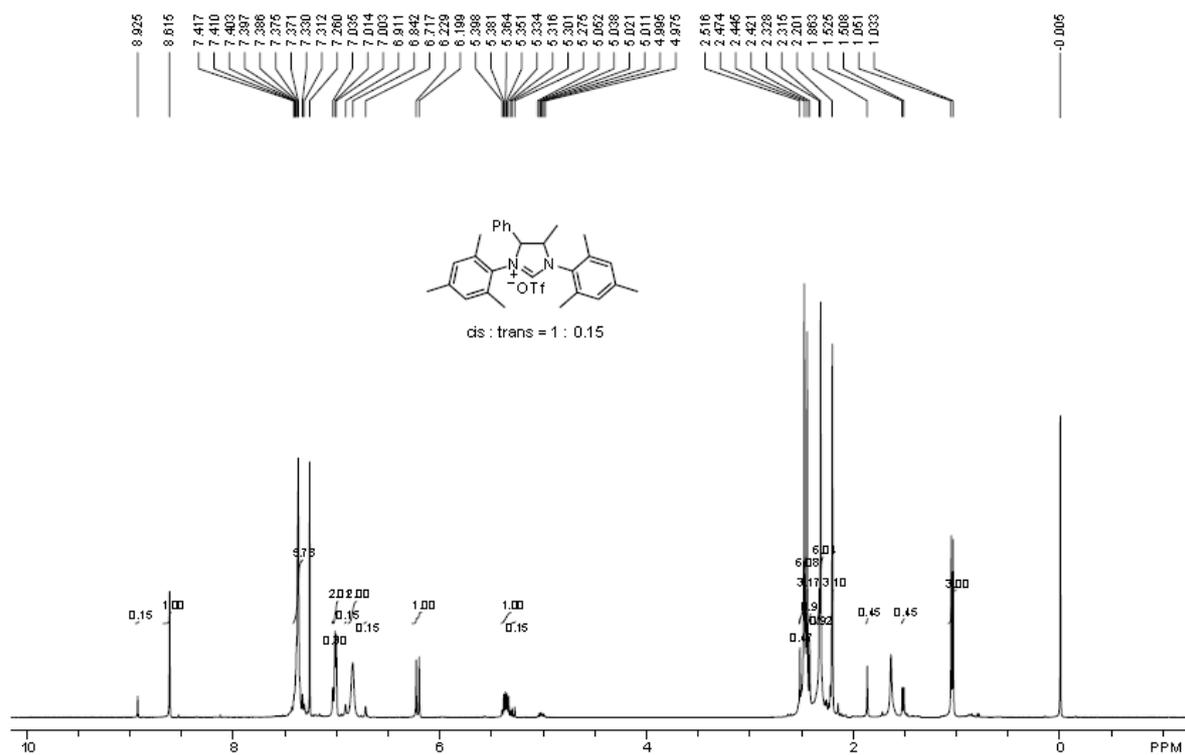
3e



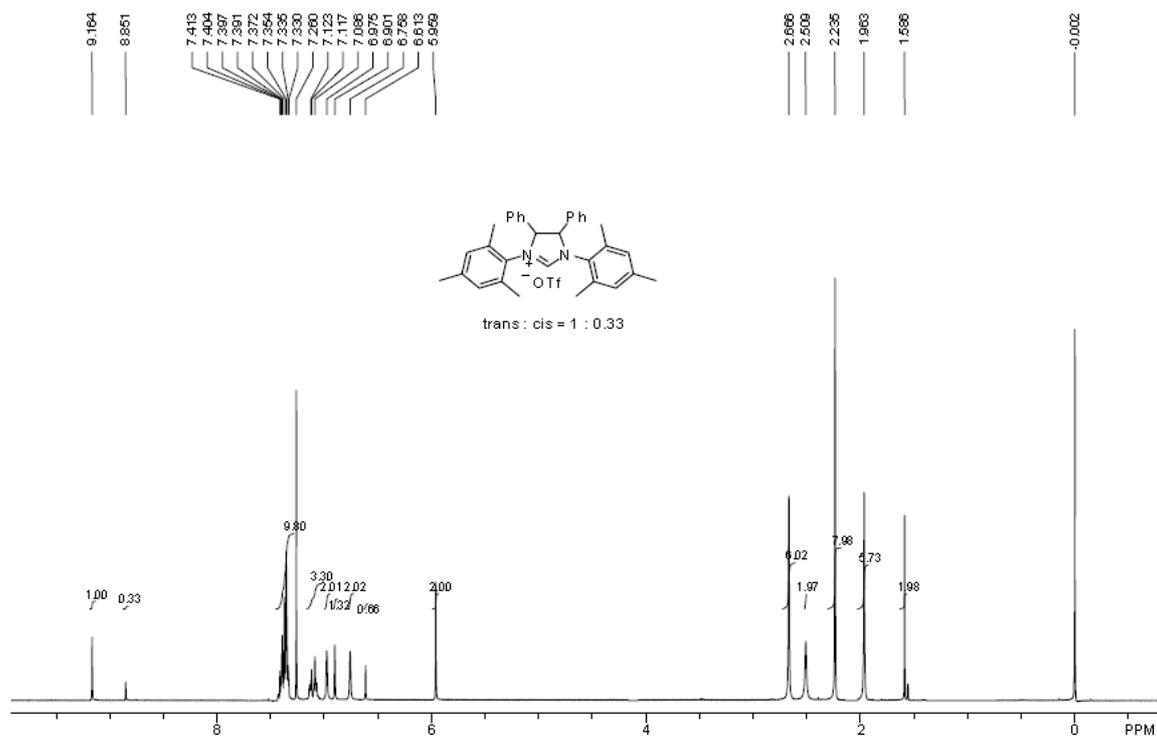
3f



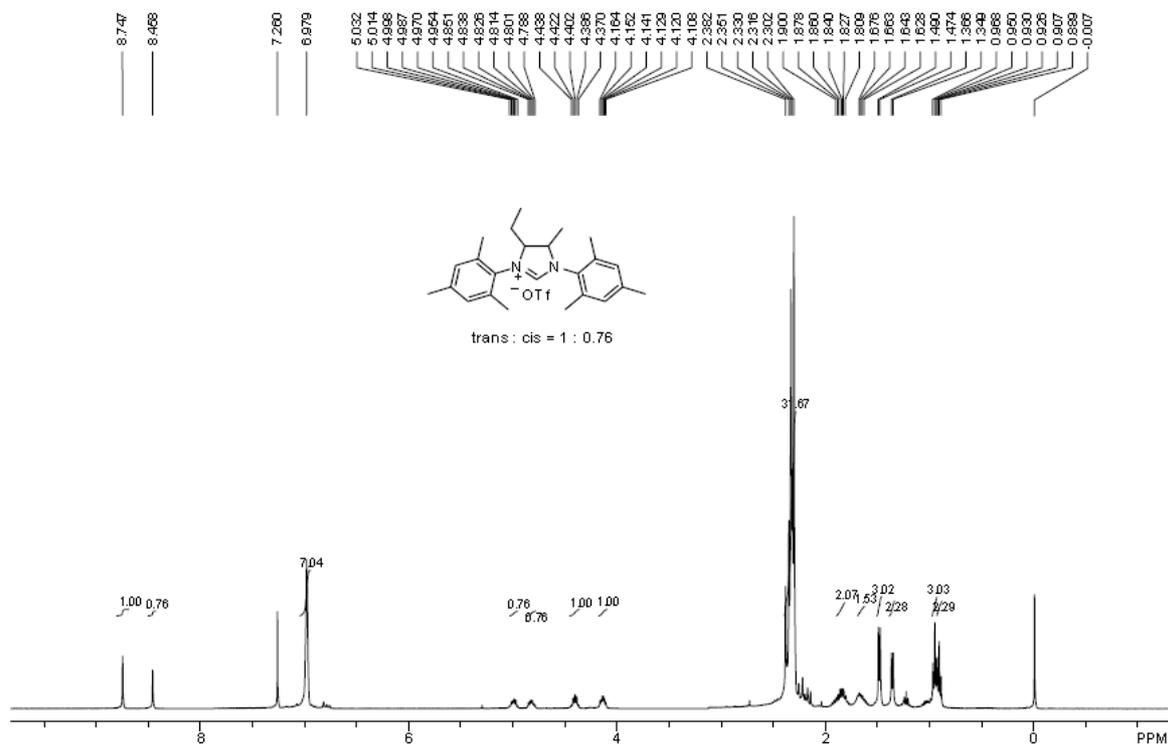
3g



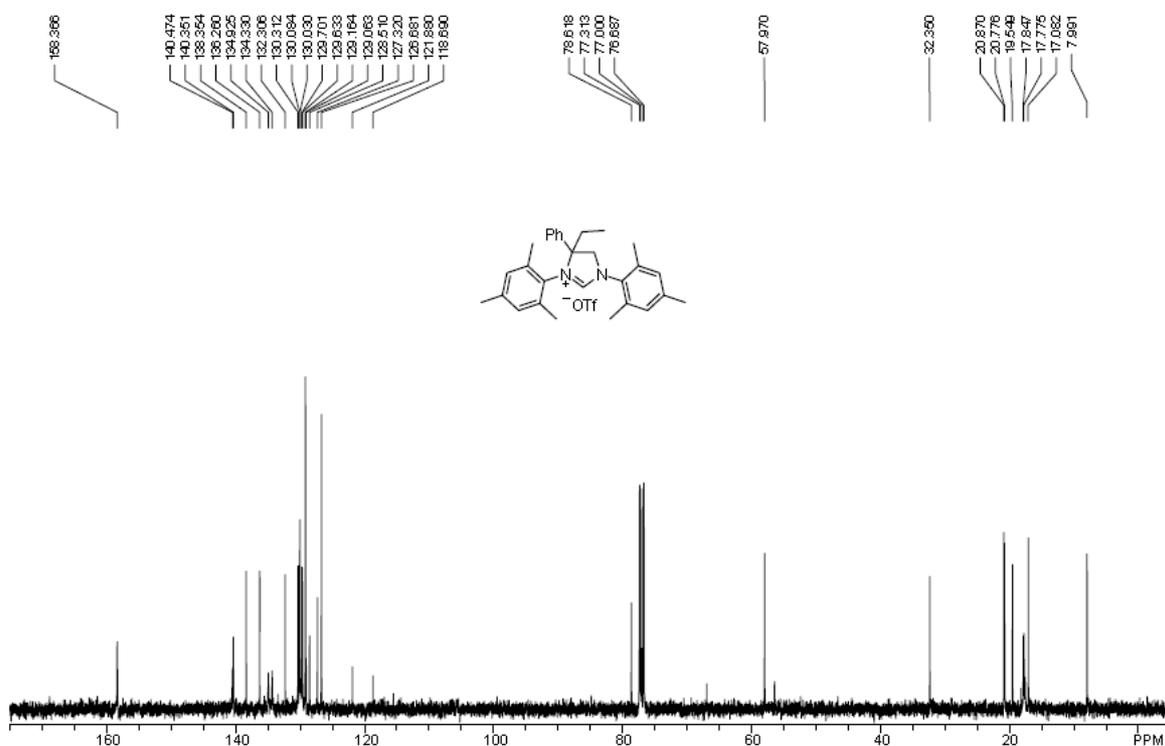
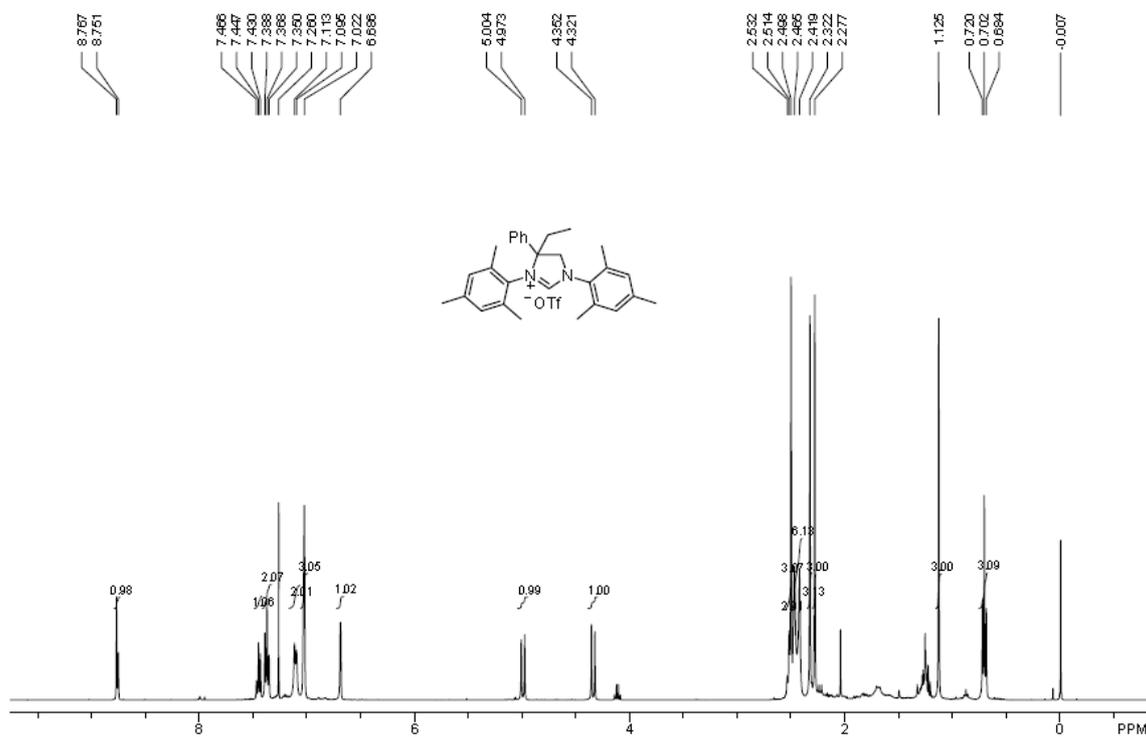
3h



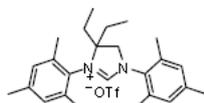
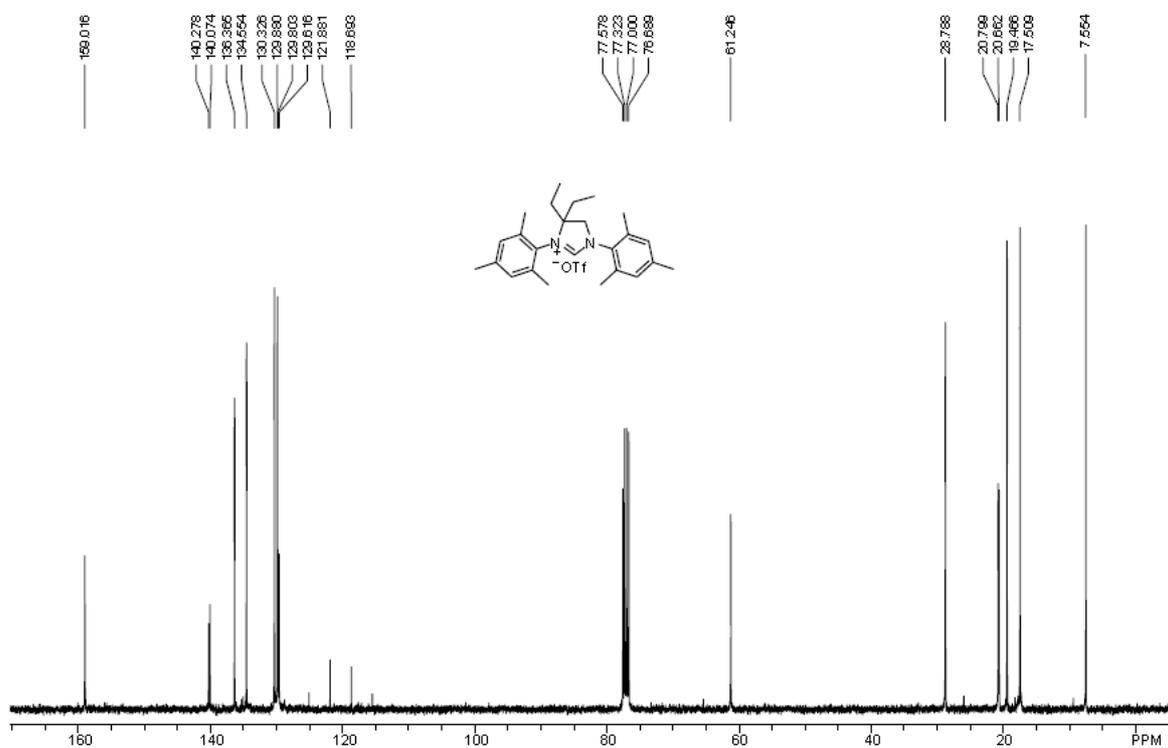
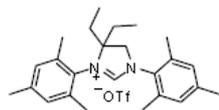
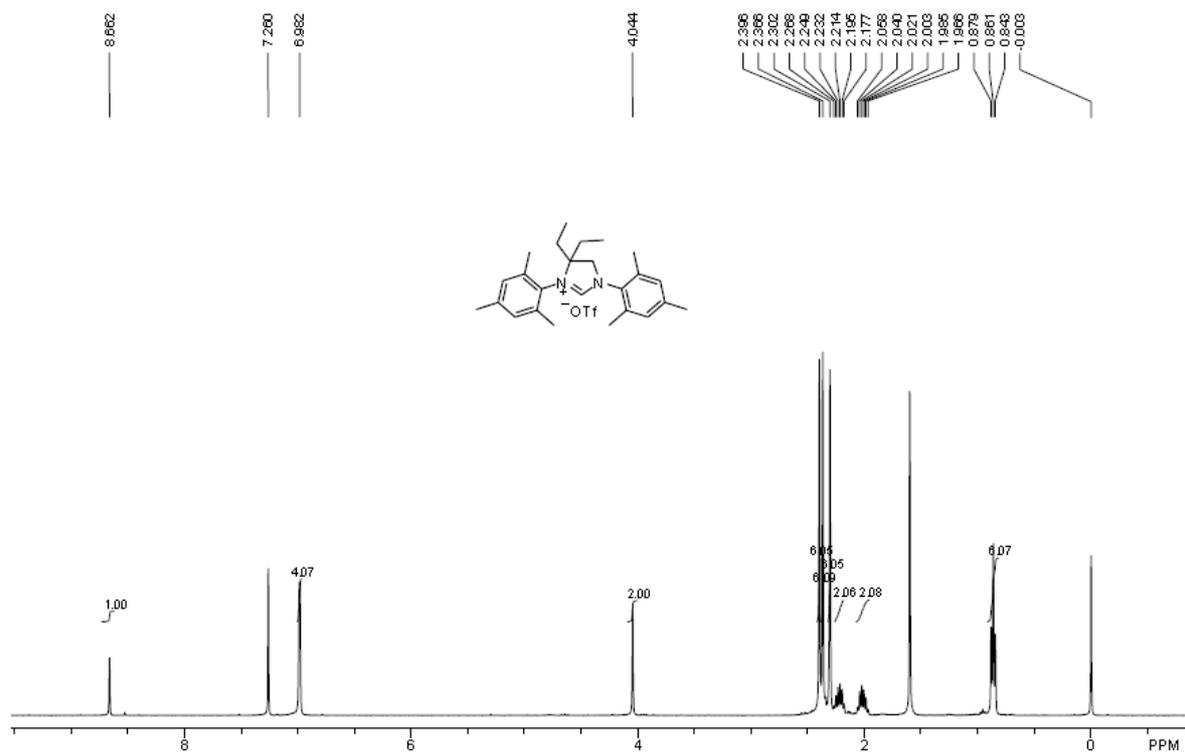
3i



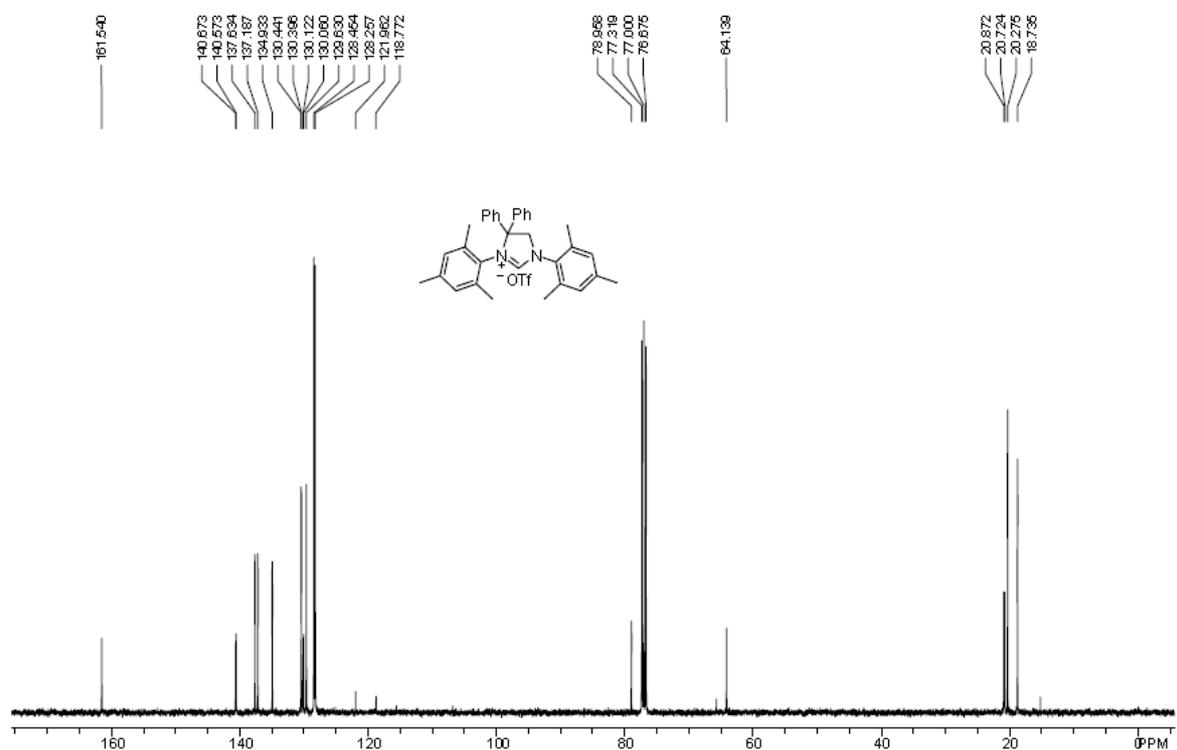
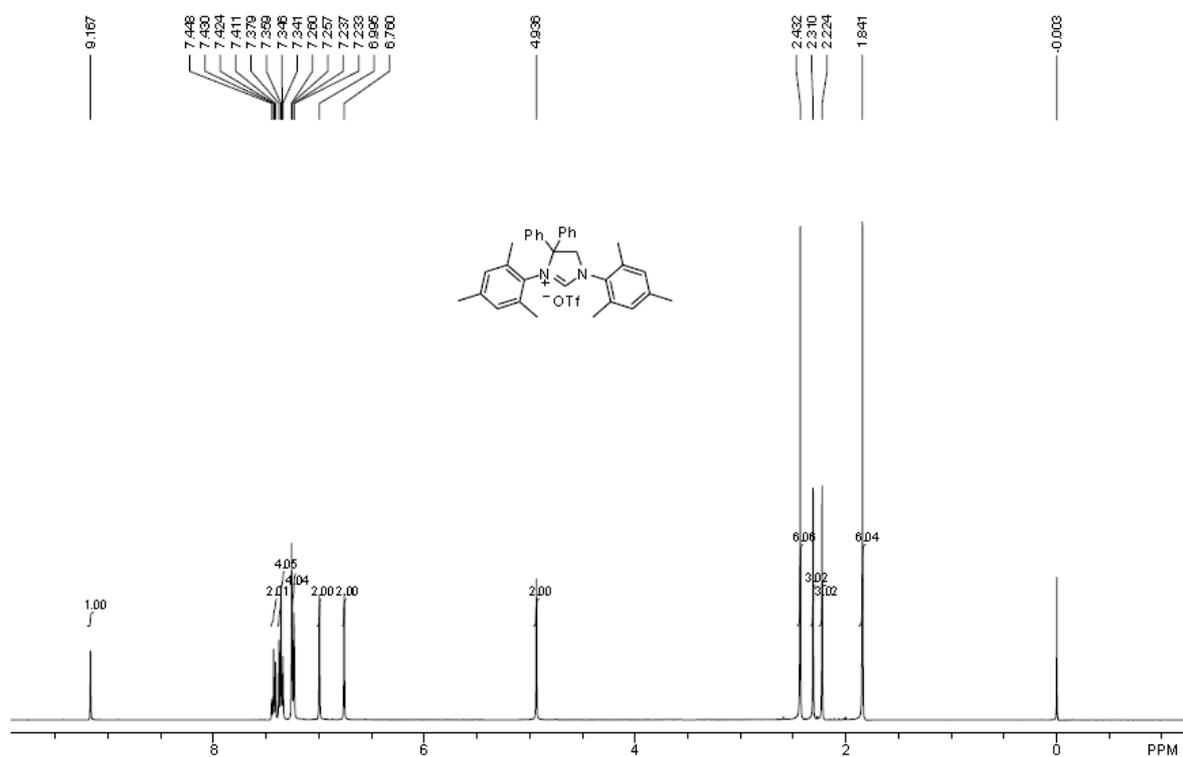
3j



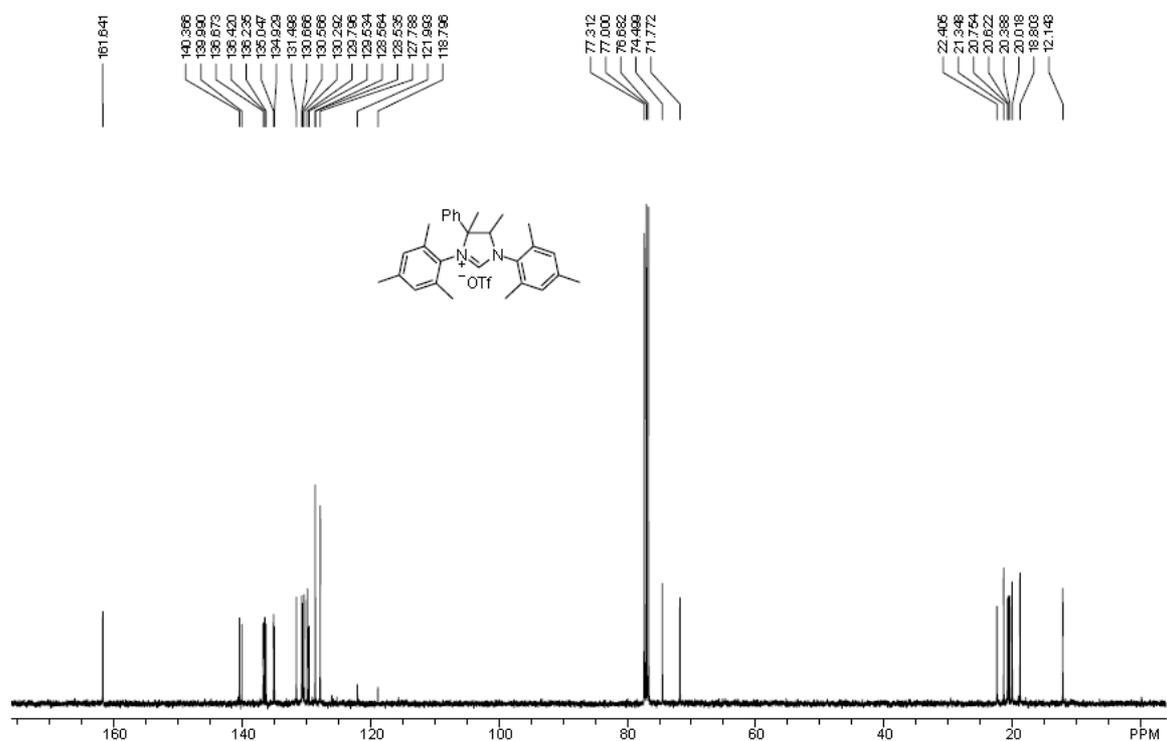
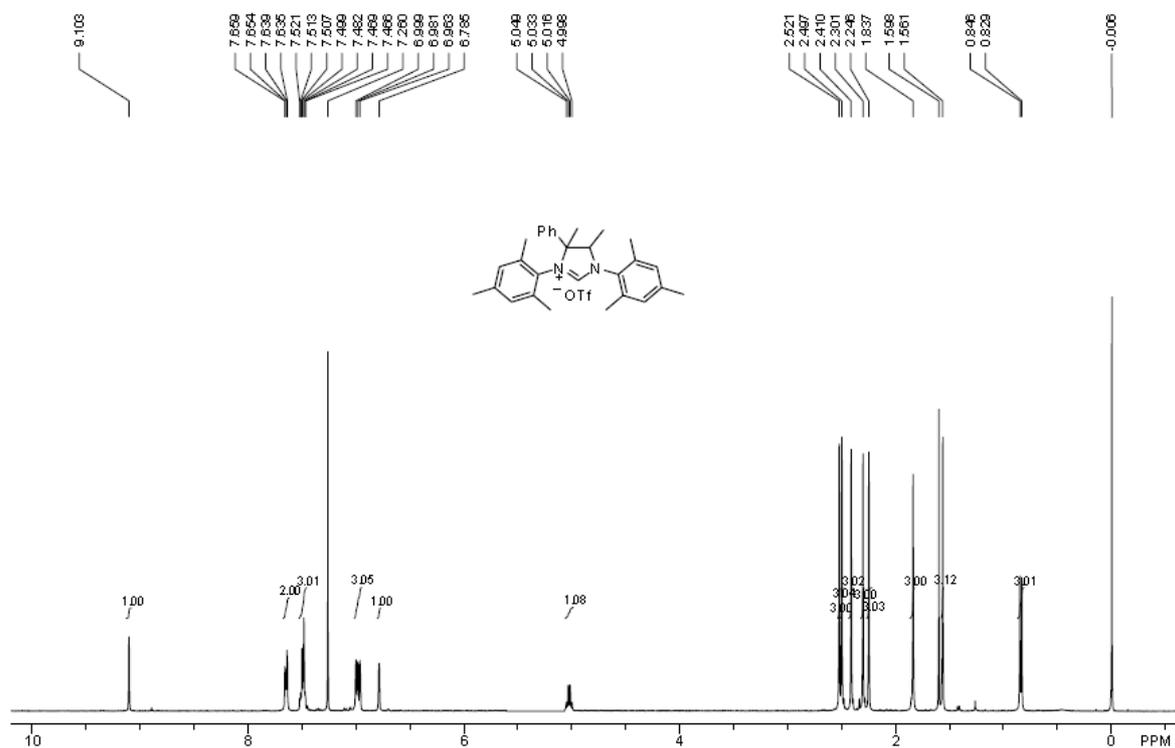
3k



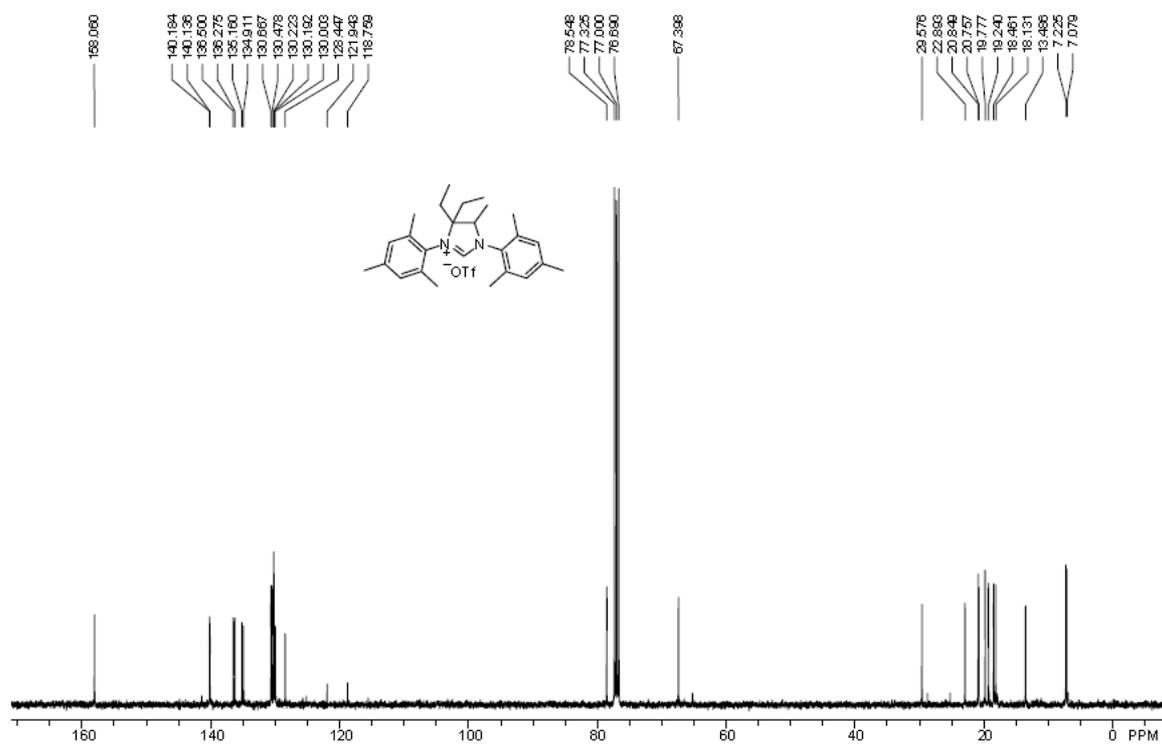
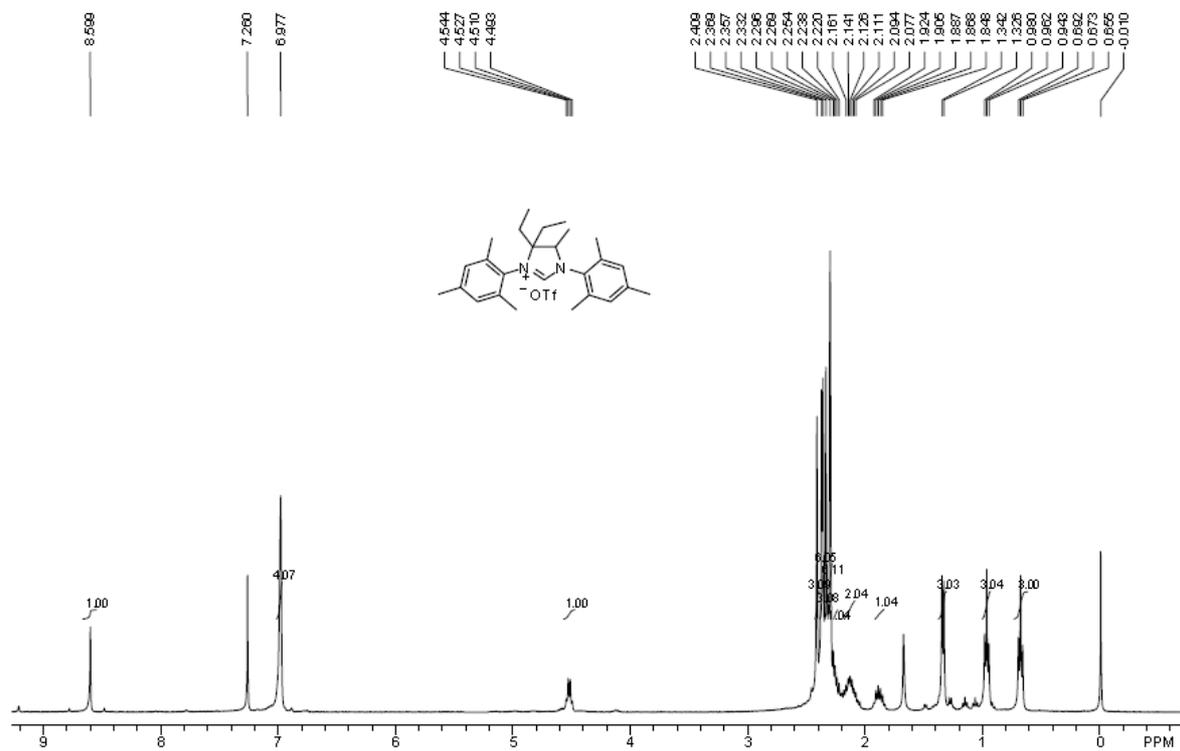
31



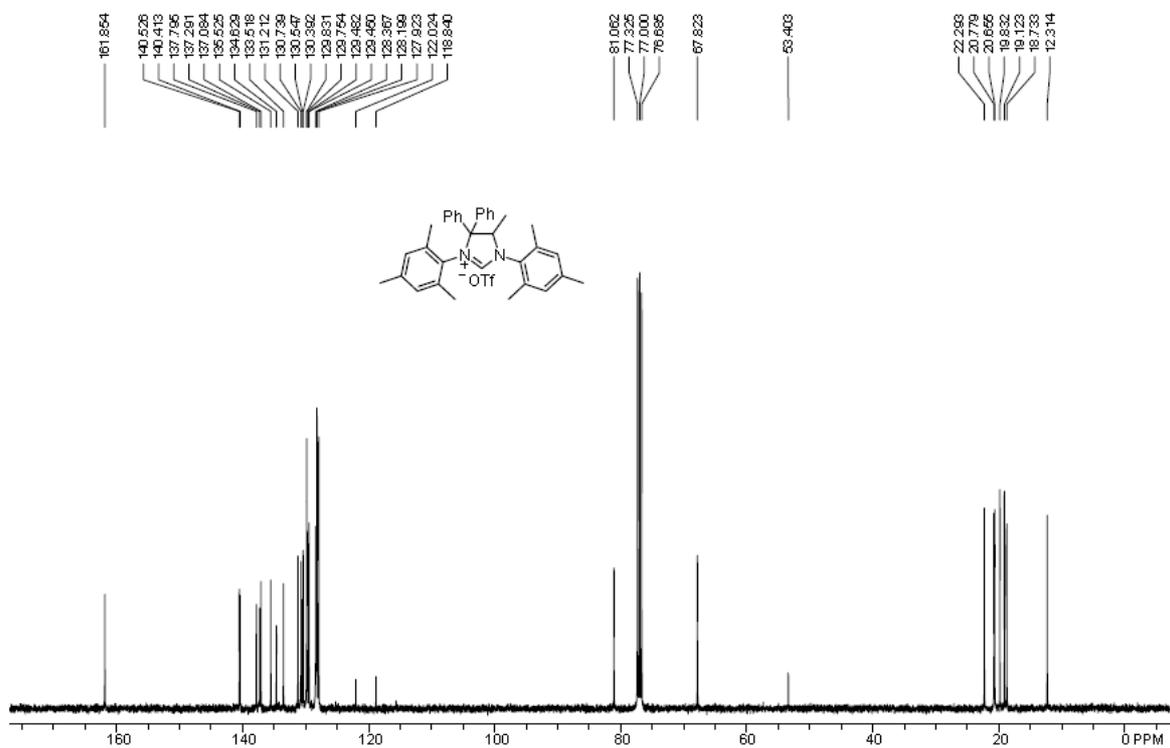
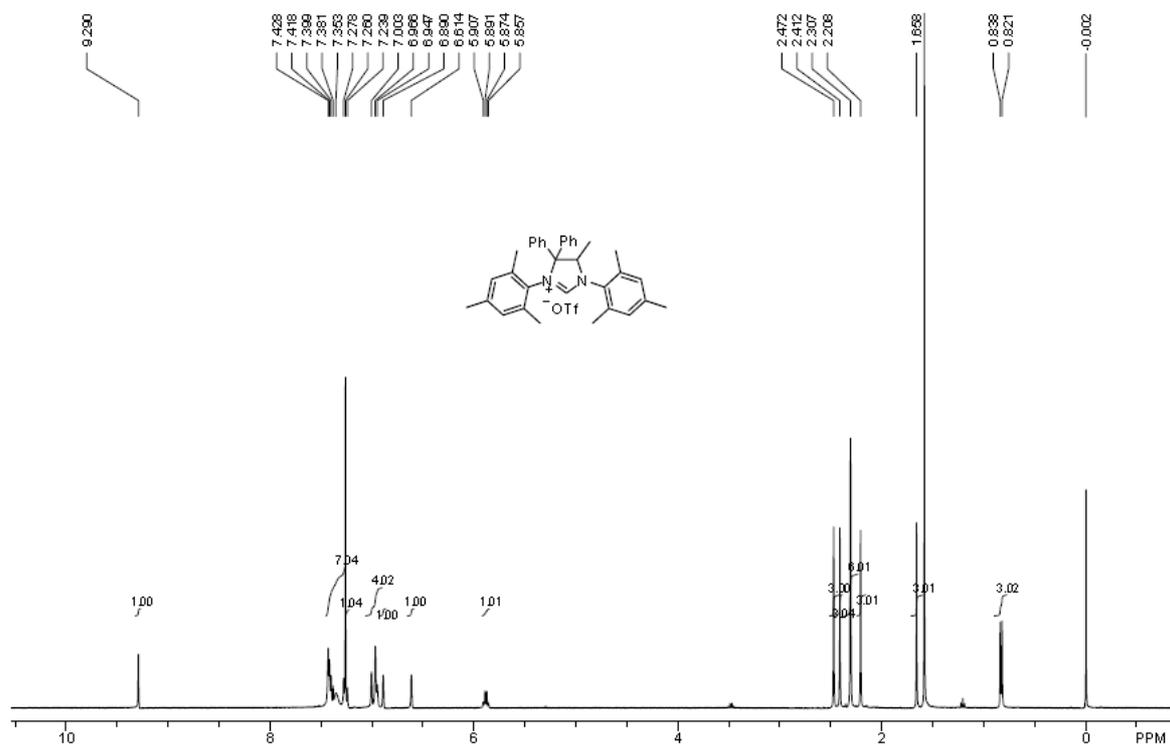
3m



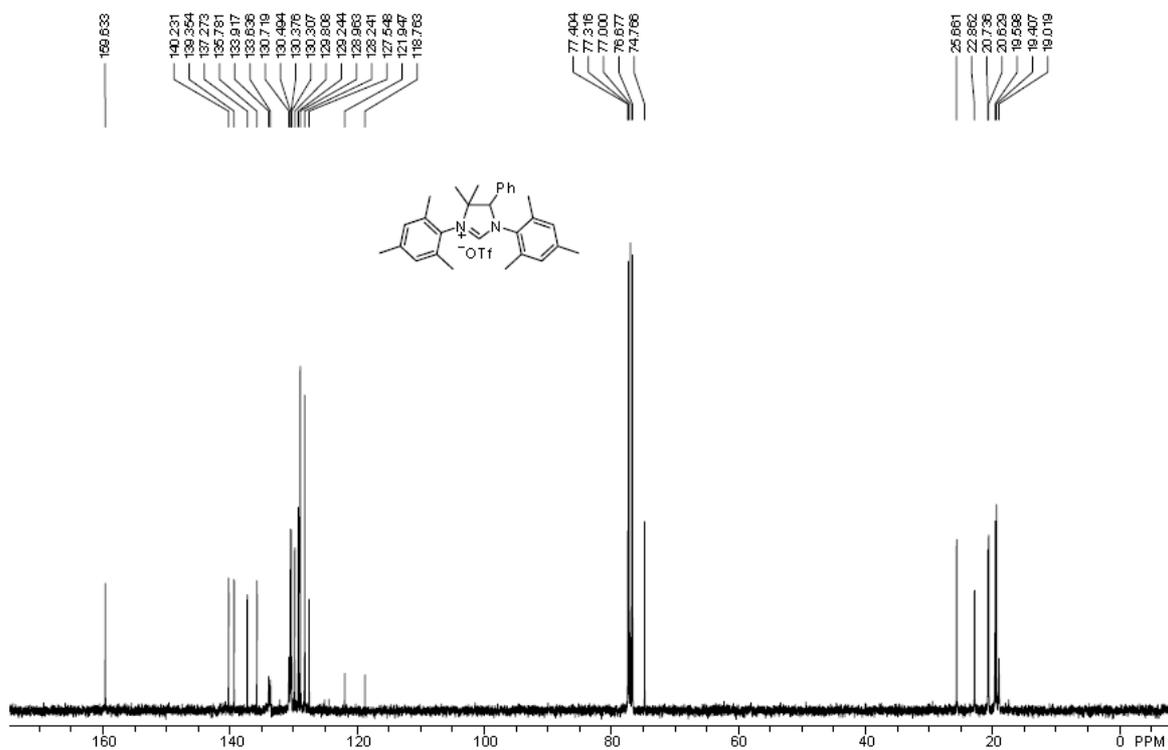
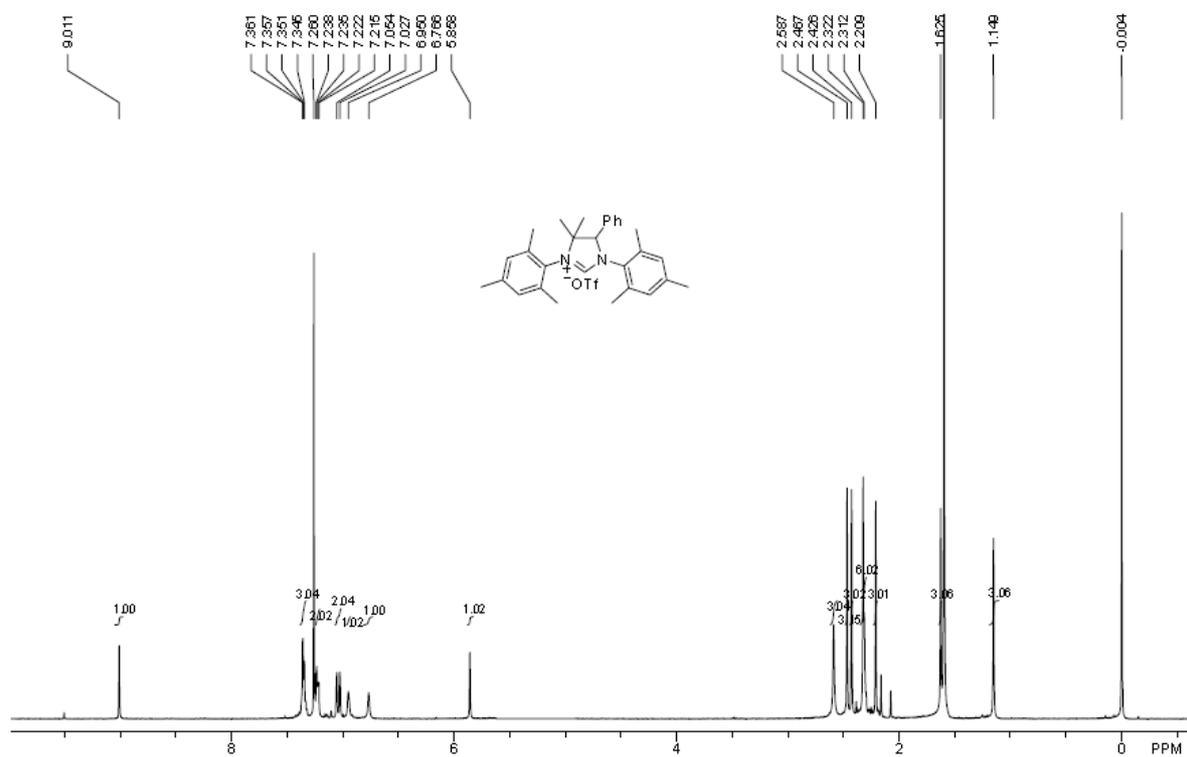
3n



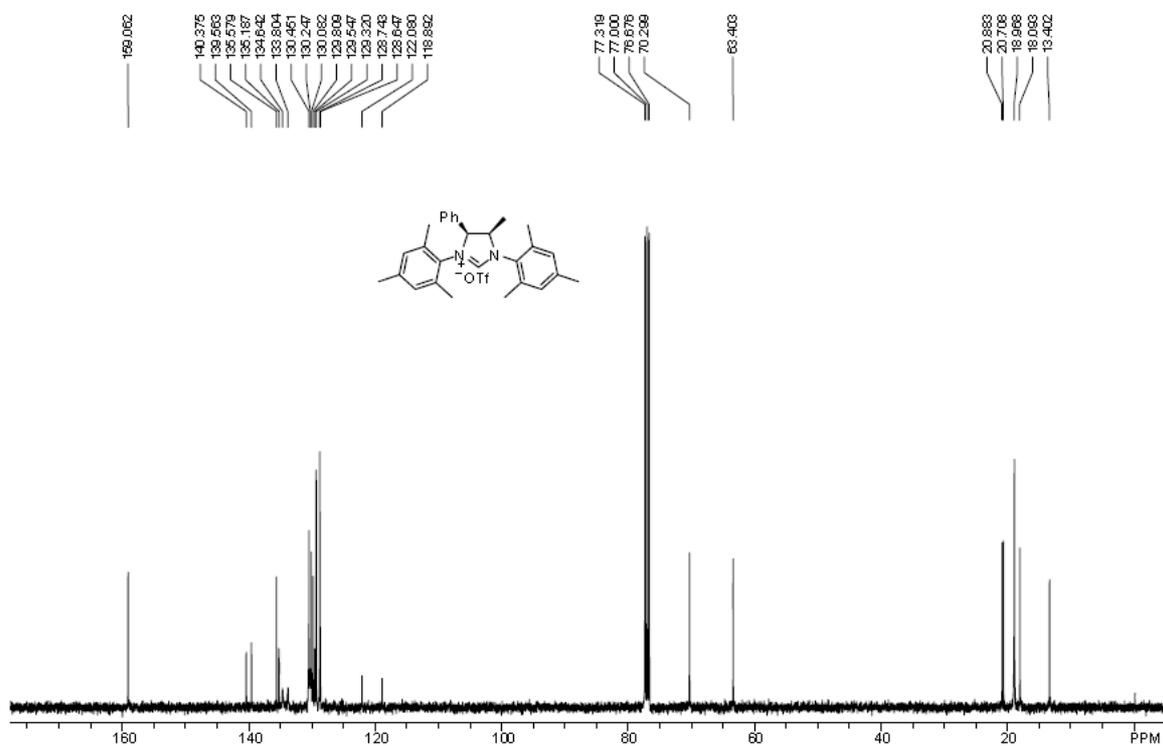
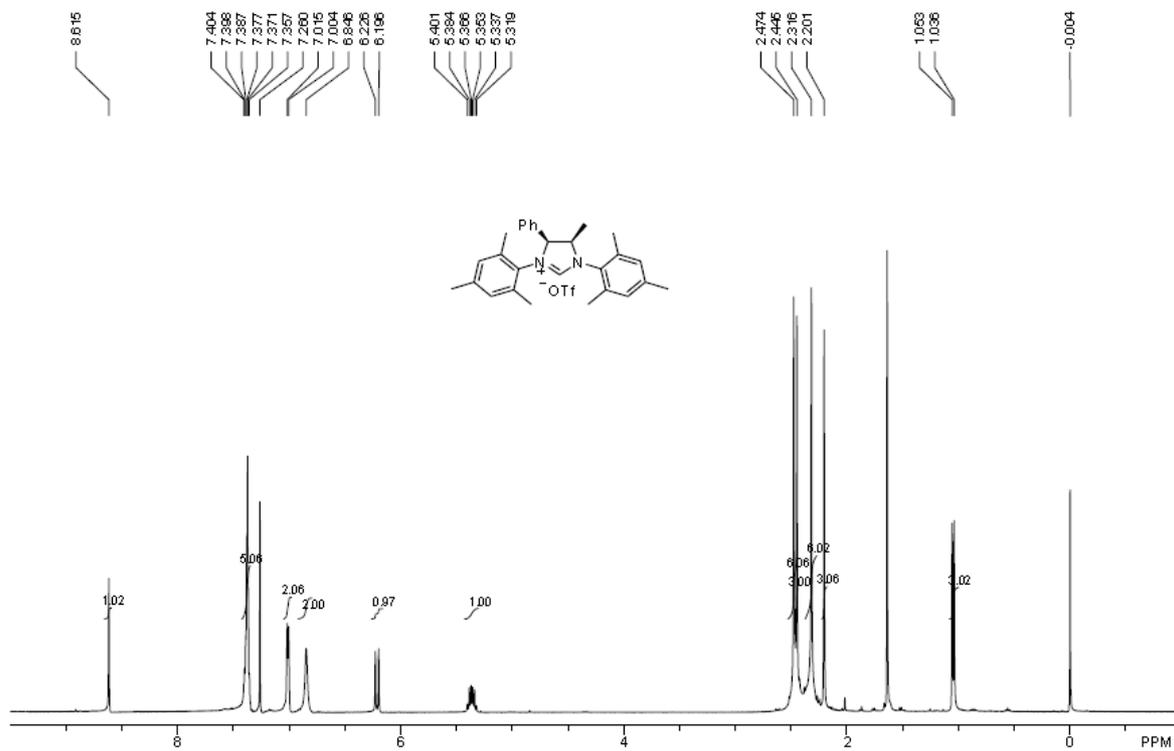
30



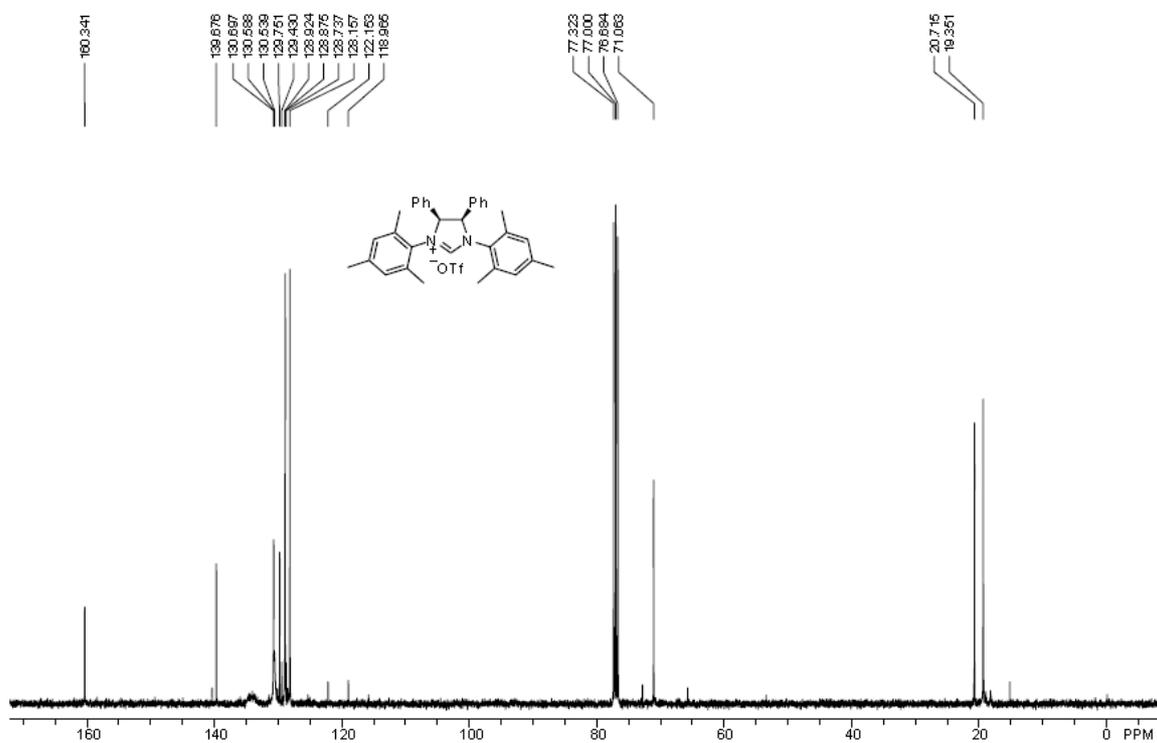
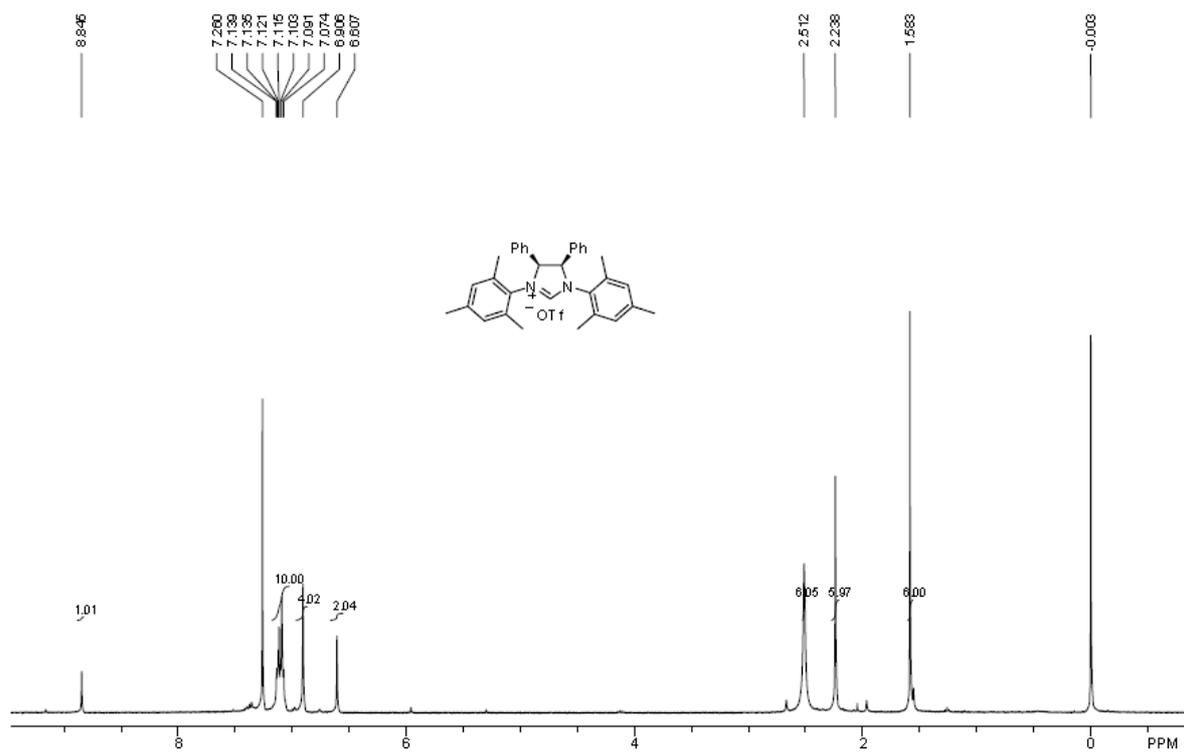
3p



3q



3r



4c

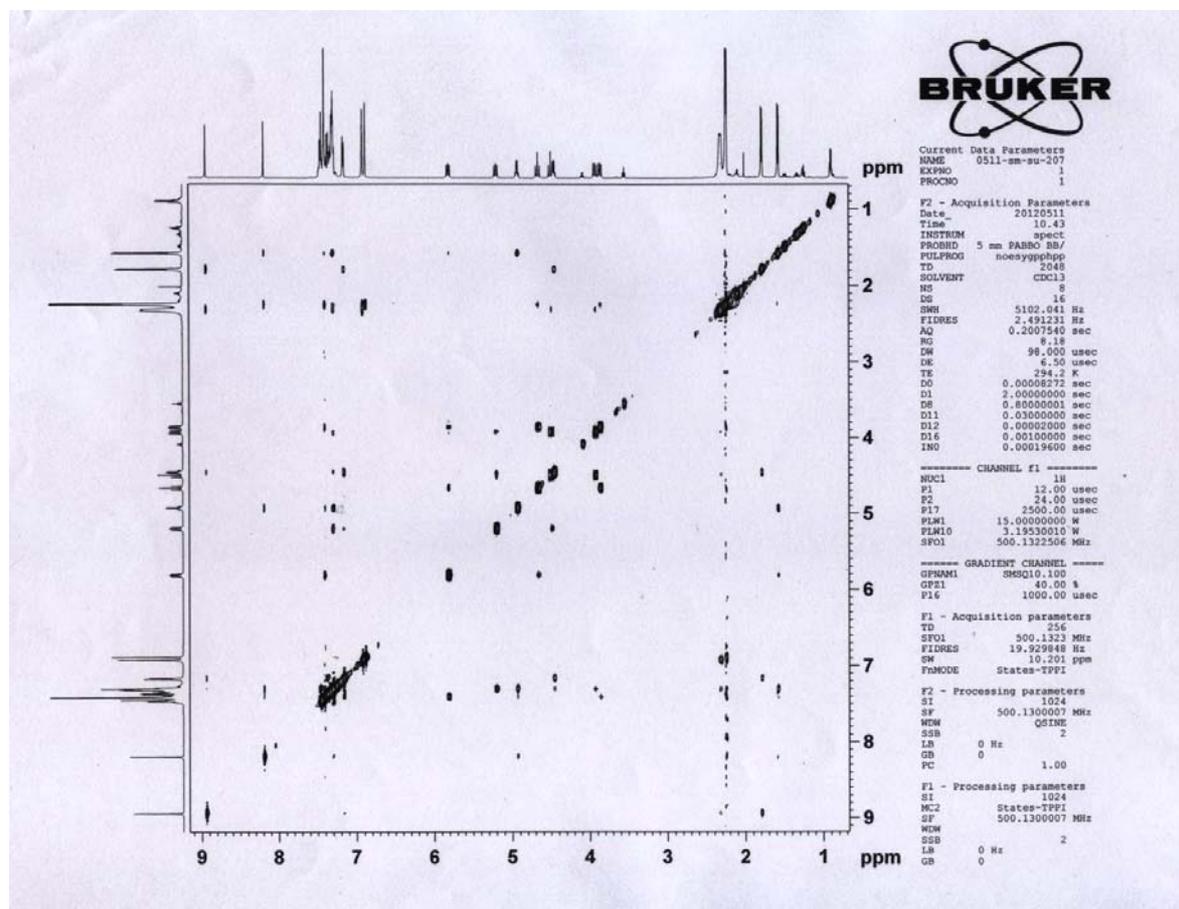
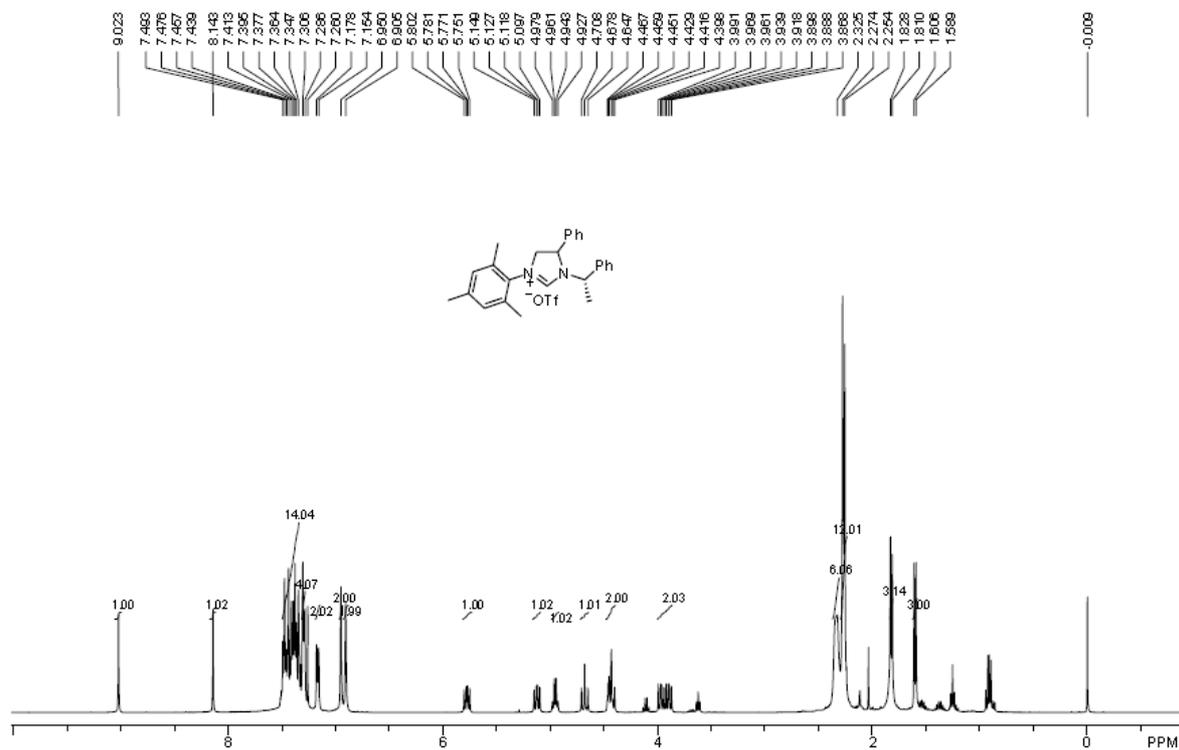
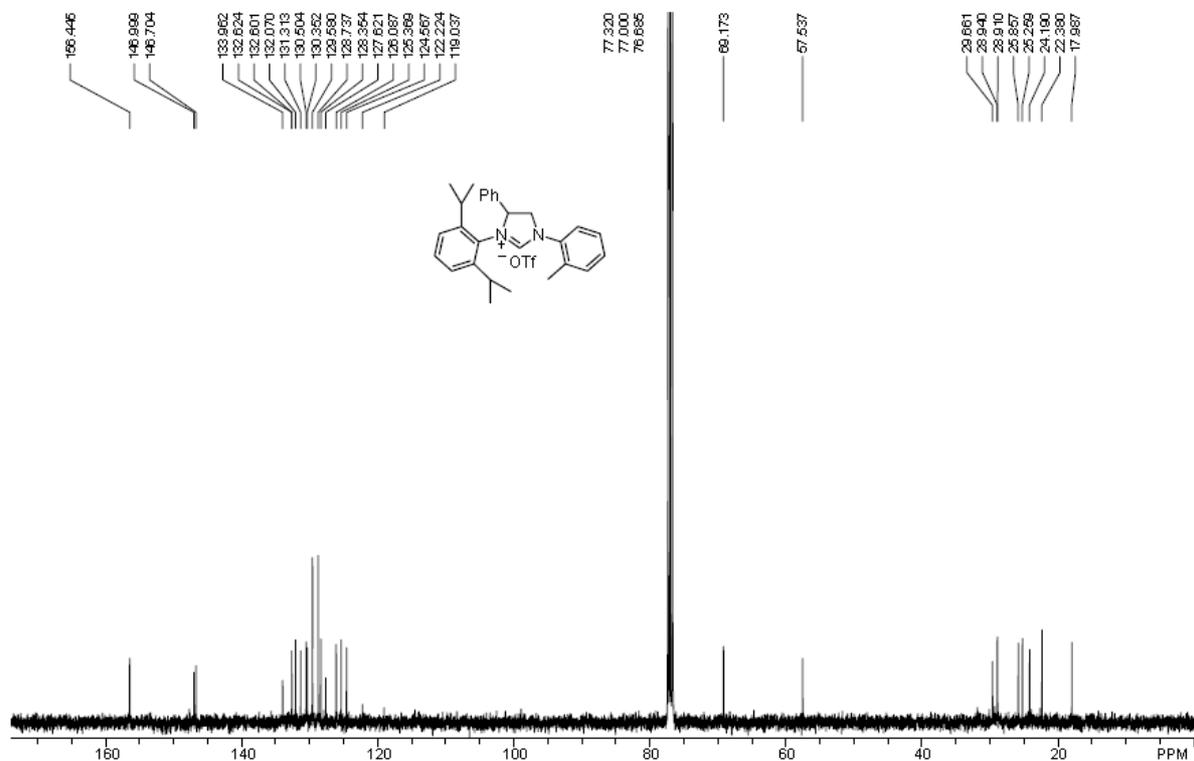
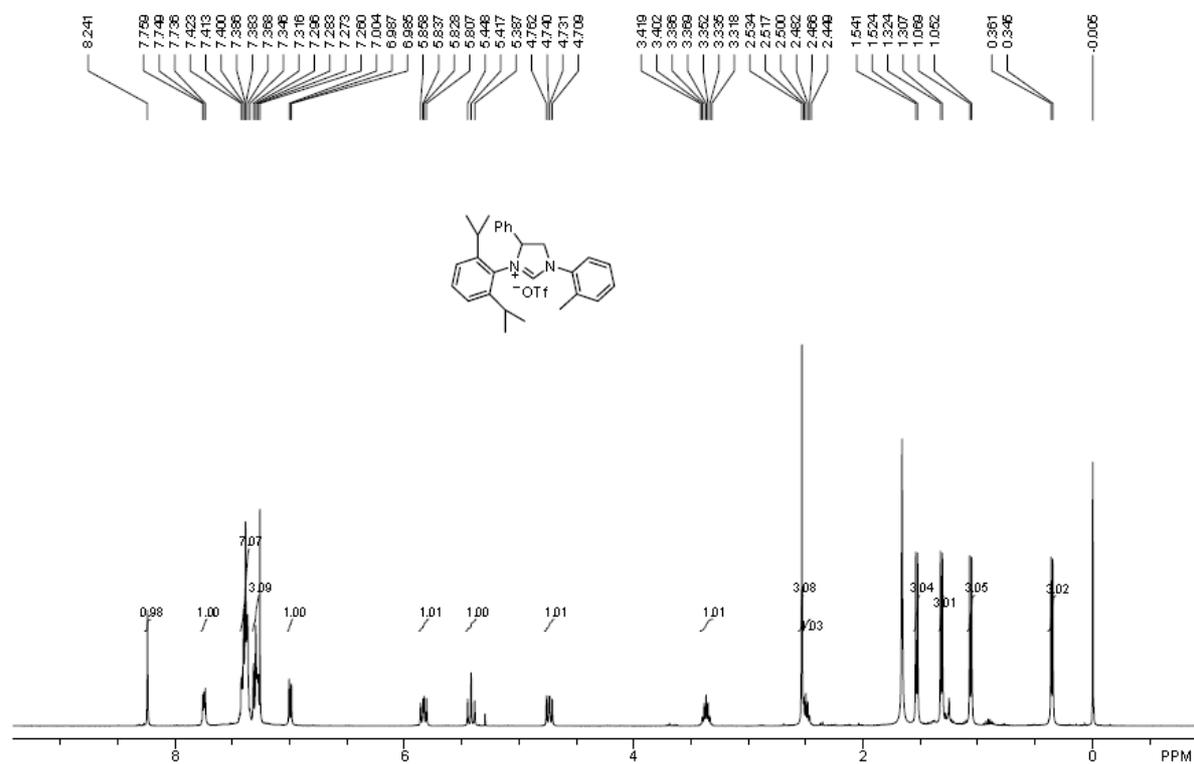
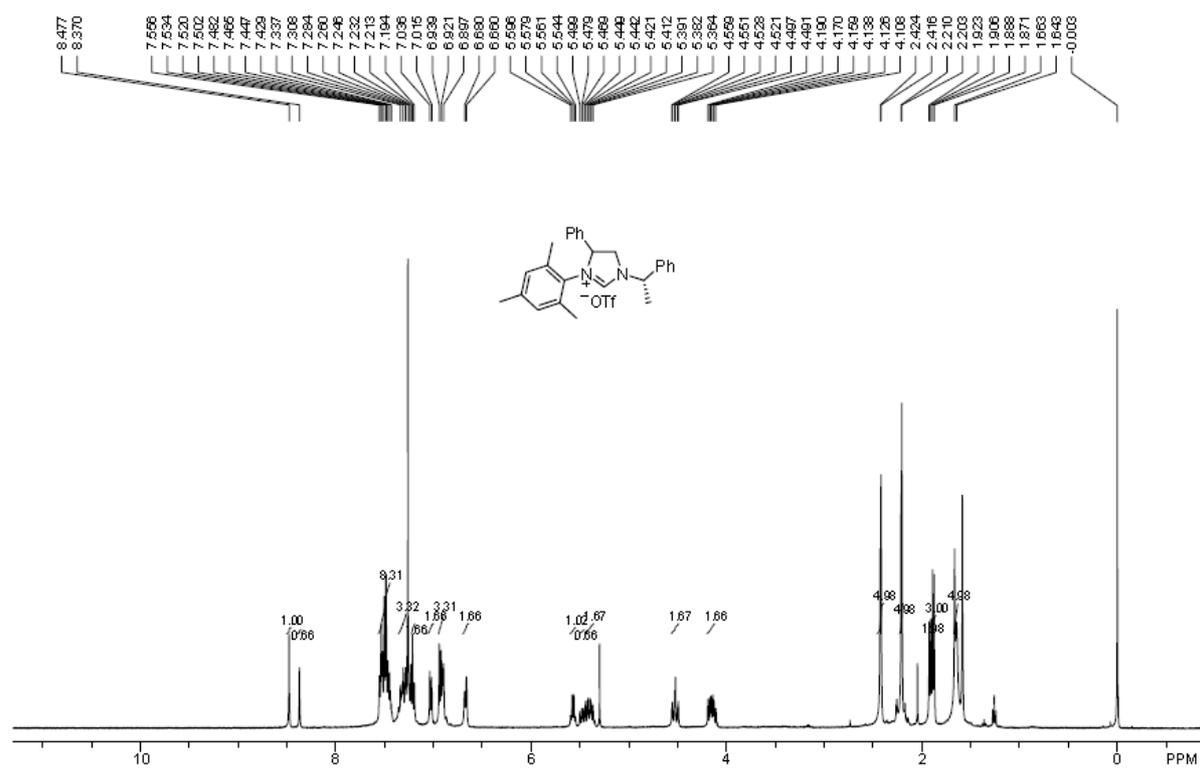


Figure S1. 2D NMR spectrum of 4c

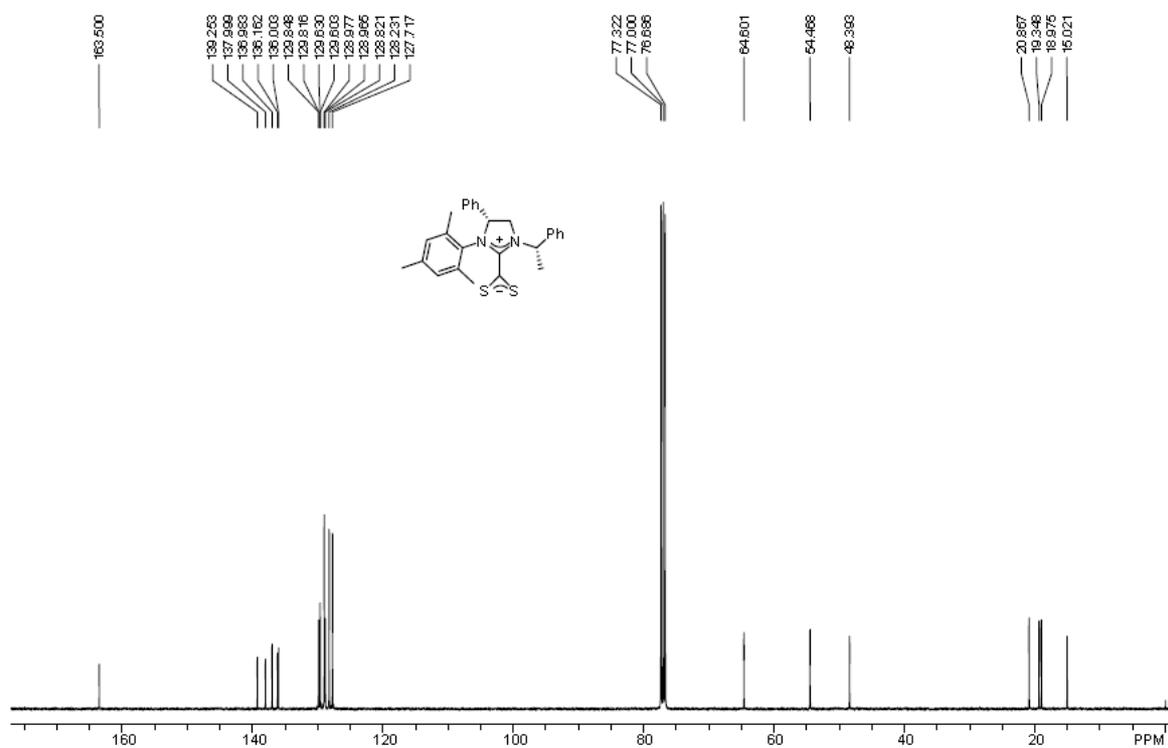
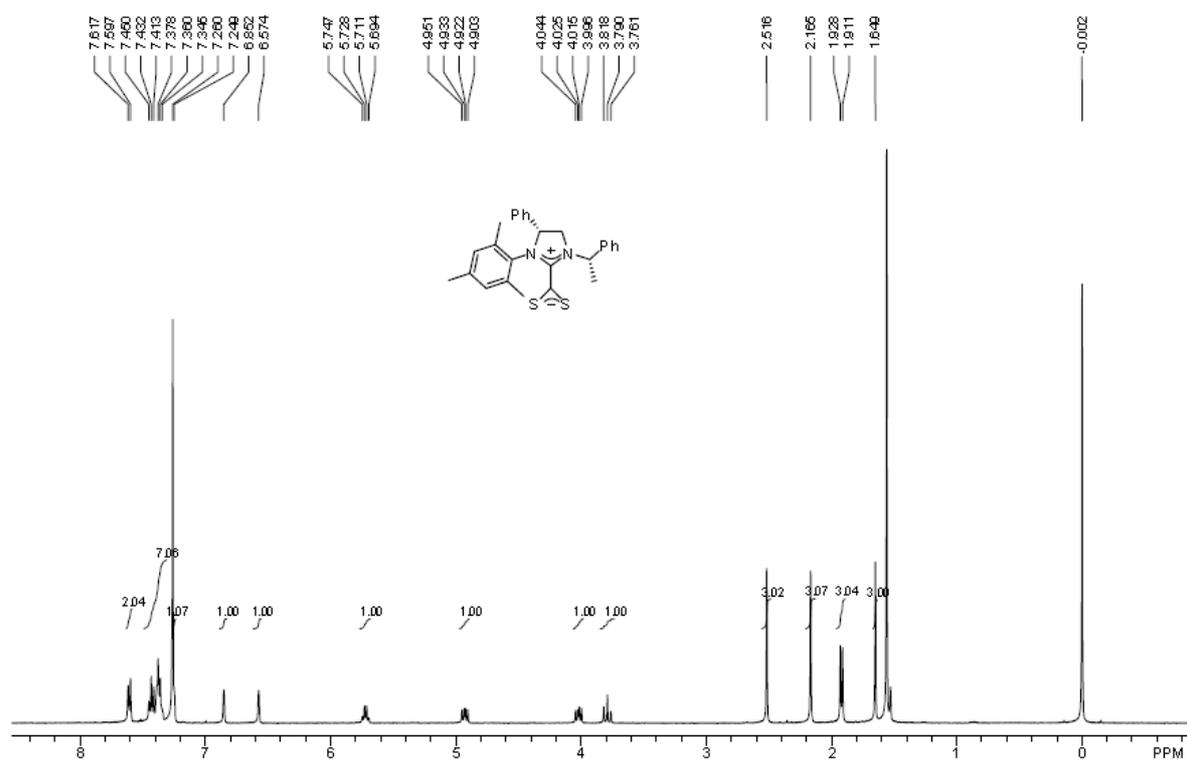
4b



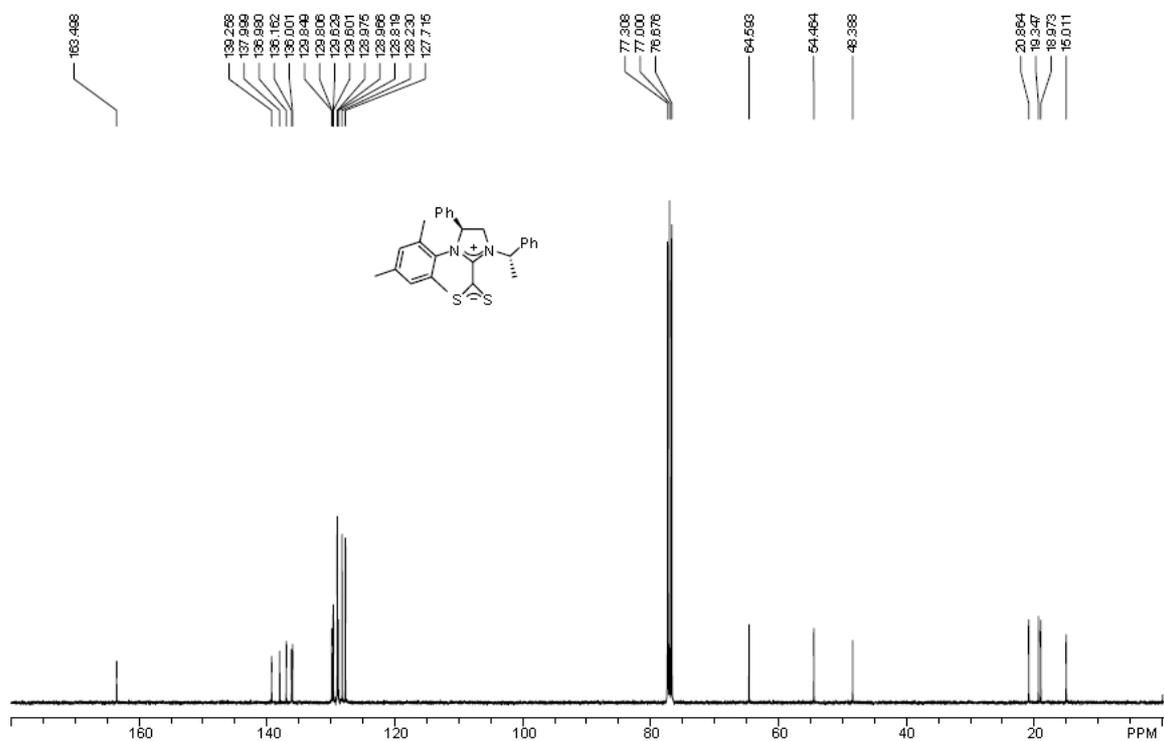
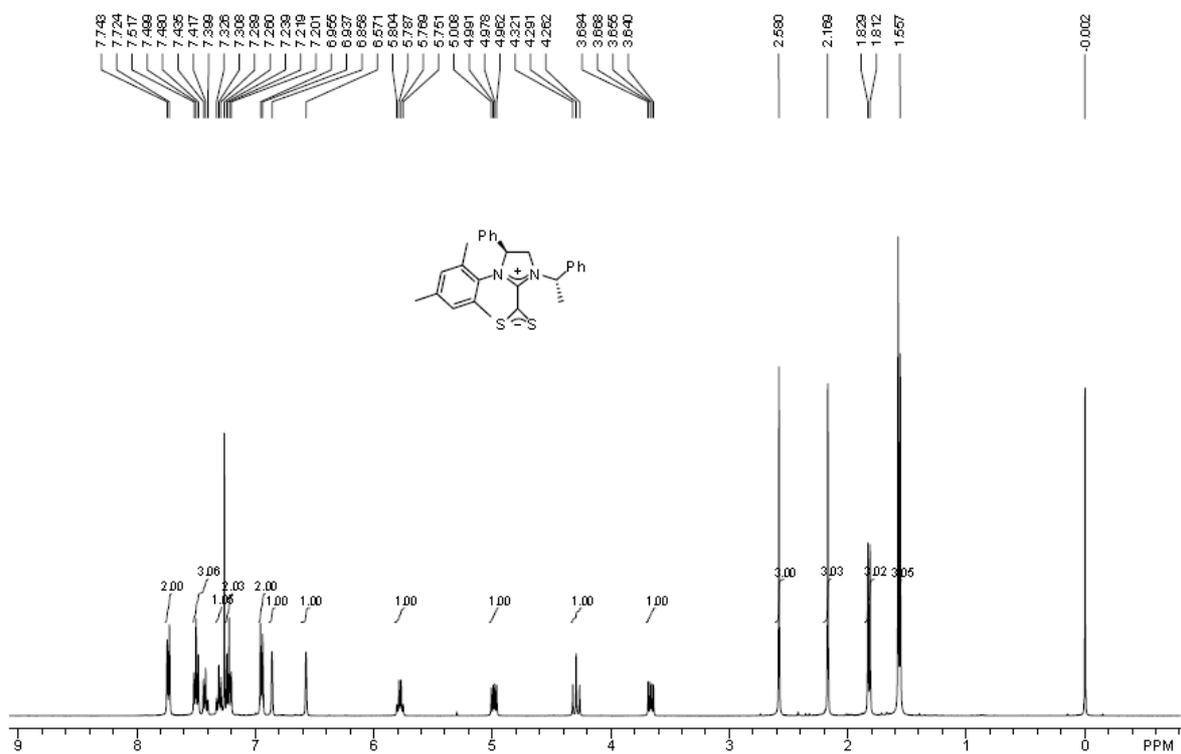
4d



(*S,S*)-5a



(*R,S*)-5b



X-Ray Crystallography.

Crystallographic measurements were made on a Bruker Smart Apex 100 CCD area detector using graphite monochromated Mo-K α radiation ($\lambda_{\text{Mo-K}\alpha} = 0.71073 \text{ \AA}$). The structures were solved by directed methods (SHELXS-97) and refined on F^2 by full-matrix least squares (SHELX-97) using all unique data. All the calculations were carried out with the SHELXTL18 program.⁵

Key details of the crystal and structure refinement data are summarized in Table S1–S2. Further crystallographic details may be found in the respective CIF files, which were deposited at the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Centre, Cambridge, UK. The CCDC reference numbers for **3l**, **3p**, **3q**, **3r**, **4b**, and (*R,S*)-**5b** were assigned as 887382, 887379, 887378, 887383, 887380, and 887381, respectively.

5. G. M. Sheldrick, SHELX-97, Program for crystal structure refinement, University of Göttingen: Göttingen, Germany, 1997.

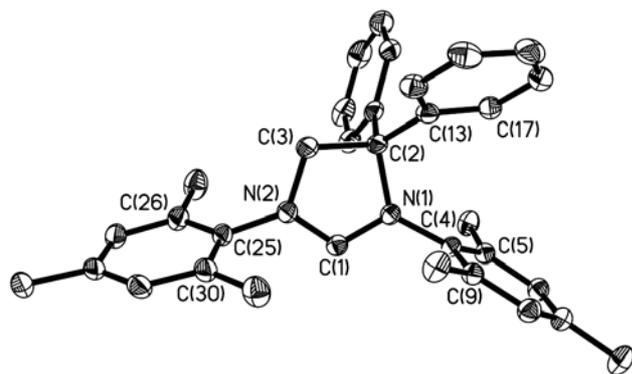


Figure S2. Molecular structure of **3l** with 30% probability ellipsoids. H atoms and the anion (OTf⁻) have been omitted for clarity. Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°): N(1)-C(1) 1.310(4), N(1)-C(4) 1.461(3), N(1)-C(2) 1.527(3), N(2)-C(1) 1.300(4), N(2)-C(25) 1.453(4), N(2)-C(3) 1.476(4), C(2)-C(13) 1.516(4), C(2)-C(3) 1.558(4), C(4)-C(5) 1.394(4), C(25)-C(30) 1.382(4), C(1)-N(1)-C(4) 121.2(2), C(1)-N(1)-C(2) 108.9(2), C(4)-N(1)-C(2) 127.9(2), C(1)-N(2)-C(25) 127.1(2), C(1)-N(2)-C(3) 109.3(2), C(25)-N(2)-C(3) 121.8(2), N(2)-C(1)-N(1) 115.1(3), C(13)-C(2)-N(1) 110.6(2), C(13)-C(2)-C(19) 111.6(2), N(1)-C(2)-C(19) 110.7(2), C(13)-C(2)-C(3) 115.8(2), N(1)-C(2)-C(3) 99.9(2), C(19)-C(2)-C(3) 107.6(2), N(2)-C(3)-C(2) 102.9(2).

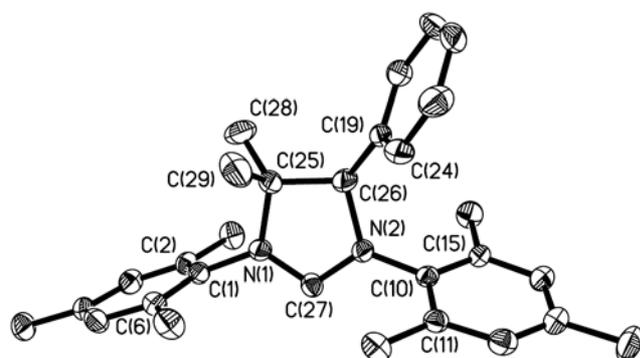


Figure S3. Molecular structure of **3p** with 30% probability ellipsoids. H atoms and the anion (OTf⁻) have been omitted for clarity. Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°): N(1)-C(27) 1.306(7), N(1)-C(1) 1.456(7), N(1)-C(25) 1.505(7), N(2)-C(27) 1.323(6), N(2)-C(10) 1.437(6), N(2)-C(26) 1.497(8), C(1)-C(6) 1.392(8), C(1)-C(2) 1.393(7), C(2)-C(3) 1.370(8), C(19)-C(24) 1.370(9), C(2)-C(7) 1.523(8), C(25)-C(29) 1.471(10), C(25)-C(28) 1.496(11), C(25)-C(26) 1.520(8), C(27)-N(1)-C(1) 125.7(4), C(27)-N(1)-C(25) 110.8(4), C(1)-N(1)-C(25) 123.1(4), C(27)-N(2)-C(10) 126.2(4), C(27)-N(2)-C(26) 108.8(5), C(10)-N(2)-C(26) 124.9(4),

C(2)-C(1)-N(1) 118.6(4), C(28)-C(25)-N(1) 115.0(5), C(29)-C(25)-C(26) 114.0(6),
N(1)-C(25)-C(26) 100.4(4), N(2)-C(26)-C(25) 103.0(5), C(19)-C(26)-C(25) 119.7(5),
N(1)-C(27)-N(2) 112.6(5).

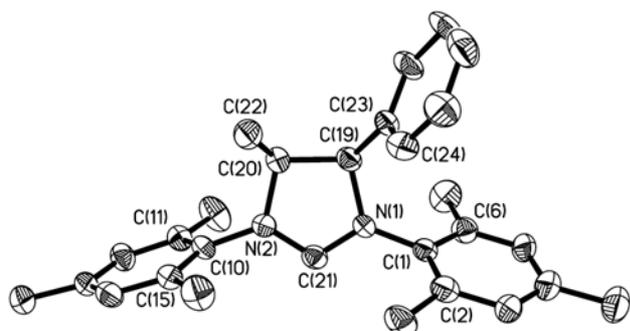


Figure S4. Molecular structure of **3q** with 30% probability ellipsoids. H atoms and the anion (OTf⁻) have been omitted for clarity. Selected bond distances (Å) and angles (°): N(1)-C(21) 1.289(8), N(1)-C(1) 1.433(8), N(1)-C(19) 1.515(8), N(2)-C(21) 1.312(9), N(2)-C(10) 1.439(8), N(2)-C(20) 1.492(9), C(1)-C(2) 1.367(10), C(1)-C(6) 1.41(1), C(2)-C(3) 1.408(12), C(2)-C(9) 1.511(11), C(19)-C(23) 1.512(9), C(3)-C(4) 1.381(13), C(19)-C(20) 1.555(9), C(4)-C(5) 1.354(12), N(1)-C(21)-N(2) 115.0(6), C(21)-N(1)-C(1) 126.2(6), C(21)-N(1)-C(19) 109.7(6), C(1)-N(1)-C(19) 124.1(5), C(21)-N(2)-C(10) 126.9(6), C(21)-N(2)-C(20) 110.4(5), C(10)-N(2)-C(20) 122.6(5), C(2)-C(1)-C(6) 121.2(7), C(2)-C(1)-N(1) 119.6(6), C(6)-C(1)-N(1) 118.9(6), C(1)-C(2)-C(3) 118.2(7), C(1)-C(2)-C(9) 124.0(8), C(3)-C(2)-C(9) 117.5(8), C(4)-C(3)-C(2) 121.3(8), C(23)-C(19)-N(1) 113.4(6), N(1)-C(19)-C(20) 102.2(5).

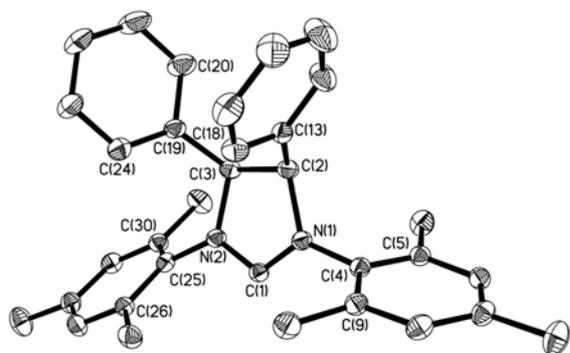


Figure S5. Molecular structure of **3r** with 30% probability ellipsoids. H atoms and the anion (OTf⁻)

Table S1. Crystal Data, Data Collection, and Structure Refinement for **3l**, **3p**, **3q**, and **3r**

| | 3l | 3p | 3q | 3r |
|---|--|--|--|--|
| Identification code | a20104a | z-1659 | z-1649 | a11230a |
| Formula | C ₃₄ H ₃₅ F ₃ N ₂ O ₃ S | C ₃₀ H ₃₅ F ₃ N ₂ O ₃ S | C ₂₉ H ₃₃ F ₃ N ₂ O ₃ S | C ₃₄ H ₃₅ F ₃ N ₂ O ₃ S |
| Formula weight | 608.70 | 560.66 | 510.44 | 608.70 |
| <i>T</i> , K | 293(2) | 296(2) | 173(2) | 293(2) |
| crystal system | Triclinic | Orthorhombic | Orthorhombic | Monoclinic |
| space group | P-1 | P2(1)2(1)2(1) | P2(1)2(1)2(1) | P2(1)/c |
| <i>a</i> , Å | 10.433(4) | 11.5154(5) | 11.6191(11) | 9.301(4) |
| <i>b</i> , Å | 17.320(7) | 14.5123(6) | 14.5312(14) | 16.385(8) |
| <i>c</i> , Å | 19.236(8) | 17.4192(7) | 17.0220(16) | 20.954(10) |
| α , deg | 66.656(5) | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| β , deg | 84.785(5) | 90 | 90 | 101.758(7) |
| γ , deg | 88.956(5) | 90 | 90 | 90 |
| Volume, Å ³ | 3178(2) | 2911.0(2) | 2874.0(5) | 3126(3) |
| <i>Z</i> | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| <i>D</i> _{calc} , Mg / m ³ | 1.272 | 1.279 | 1.263 | 1.293 |
| absorption coefficient, mm ⁻¹ | 0.156 | 0.164 | 0.164 | 0.158 |
| F(000) | 1280 | 1184 | 1152 | 1280 |
| crystal size, mm | 0.45 x 0.30 x 0.21 | 0.36 x 0.18 x 0.12 | 0.46 x 0.32 x 0.22 | 0.25 x 0.15 x 0.15 |
| 2 θ range, deg | 1.34 to 25.01 | 1.83 to 25.01 | 1.84 to 25.01 | 1.59 to 25.01 |
| reflections | 13216 / 10966 | 34247 / 5127 | 32907 / 5056 | 12757 / 5482 |
| collected /unique data / restraints / parameters | [R(int) = 0.0399] 10966 / 14 / 795 | [R(int) = 0.0840] 5127 / 0 / 352 | [R(int) = 0.1089] 5056 / 0 / 343 | [R(int) = 0.0661] 5482 / 1 / 398 |
| goodness of fit on F ² | 1.042 | 1.037 | 1.031 | 0.908 |
| final R indices [I > 2 σ (I)] ^a | R1 = 0.0694, wR2 = 0.2017 | R1 = 0.0797, wR2 = 0.2218 | R1 = 0.0858, wR2 = 0.2280 | R1 = 0.0591, wR2 = 0.1237 |
| R indices (all data) | R1 = 0.0945, wR2 = 0.2275 | R1 = 0.1271, wR2 = 0.2624 | R1 = 0.1654, wR2 = 0.2978 | R1 = 0.1247, wR2 = 0.1472 |
| lgst diff peak and hole, e/Å ³ | 0.620 and -0.429 | 0.494 and -0.347 | 0.565 and -0.235 | 0.284 and -0.191 |

Table S2. Crystal Data, Data Collection, and Structure Refinement for **4b** and (*R,S*)-**5b**

| | 4b | (<i>R,S</i>)- 5b |
|---|--|---|
| Identification code | cd212276 | mo_dm12279_0m |
| Formula | C ₂₉ H ₃₃ F ₃ N ₂ O ₃ S | C ₂₇ H ₂₈ N ₂ S ₂ |
| Formula weight | 546.63 | 444.63 |
| <i>T</i> , K | 293(2) | 173(2) |
| crystal system | Orthorhombic | Orthorhombic |
| space group | Pbca(61) | P2(1)2(1)2(1) |
| <i>a</i> , Å | 16.6967(11) | 10.0291(10) |
| <i>b</i> , Å | 18.3660(12) | 15.1285(15) |
| <i>c</i> , Å | 18.5592(12) | 15.5536(15) |
| α , deg | 90 | 90 |
| β , deg | 90 | 90 |
| γ , deg | 90 | 90 |
| Volume, Å ³ | 5691.2(6) | 2359.9(4) |
| <i>Z</i> | 8 | 4 |
| <i>D</i> _{calc} , Mg / m ³ | 1.276 | 1.251 |
| absorption coefficient, mm ⁻¹ | 0.165 | 0.243 |
| F(000) | 2304 | 944 |
| crystal size, mm | 0.312 x 0.212 x 0.145 | 0.28 x 0.25 x 0.22 |
| 2 θ range, deg | 1.98 to 25.50 | 1.88 to 29.24 |
| reflections | 31583 / 5307 | 21311 / 6400 |
| collected / unique data / restraints / parameters | [R(int) = 0.0539] 5307 / 86 / 420 | [R(int) = 0.0840] 6400 / 0 / 284 |
| goodness of fit on F ² | 1.023 | 1.034 |
| final R indices [I > 2 σ (I)] ^a | R1 = 0.0521, wR2 = 0.1317 | R1 = 0.0303, wR2 = 0.0804 |
| R indices (all data) | R1 = 0.0860, wR2 = 0.1532 | R1 = 0.0347, wR2 = 0.0835 |
| lgst diff peak and hole, e/Å ³ | 0.185 and -0.138 | 0.248 and -0.256 |