Supporting Information

A Simple protocol for determination of enantiopurity of amines using BINOL derivatives as chiral solvating agents *via* ¹H- and ¹⁹F-NMR spectroscopic analysis

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Experimental

All solvents used in the reaction were analytical grade. (S)-BINOL (1), (R)-1,1'-binaphthyl-2,2'divide divide d Pvt. Ltd., India. The enantiopurity of (S)-BINOL (1) was confirmed by high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) analysis (Shimadzu LC-2010HT) using the Chiralpak AD-H column, before using it for the synthesis of chiral solvating agents (S)-2, (S)-3a, (S)-3b, (S)-3c, (S)-3d. The (R)- and (S)- 2-amino-3-phenylpropan-1-ol (6) were synthesized from D-phenylalanine and L-phenylalanine respectively by following the reported procedure.¹ The (R)- and (S)-secondary amines (7-11) were synthesized from (R)-(+)-1-phenylethylamine and *(S)-(-)-1*phenylethylamine respectively by treating with their corresponding aldehydes following the reported procedure.² The D-phenylalanine, L-phenylalanine, (R)-(+)-1-phenylethylamine and (S)-(-)-1-phenylethylamine were purchased from sigma Aldrich. ¹H and ¹³C-NMR, spectra were recorded on Bruker AVANCE NEO 400MHz FT-NMR spectrometers. Tetramethylsilane as an internal reference in the NMR solvent at ambient temperature was used. The reference value used for TMS in deuterated chloroform (CDCl₃) was 0.00 ppm for ¹H-NMR and ¹³C-NMR spectra. The reference values used for residual chloroform in deuterated chloroform (CDCl₃) were 7.26 ppm and 77.0 ppm for ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectra, respectively. The optical rotation was taken using Rudolph digipol polarimeter. HRMS analysis of secondary amines (7-11) was performed on Agilent 6520 Q-TOF Mass spectrometer. UV-vis spectra were recorded on Shimadzu spectrophotometer (UV-2600). The compounds were purified by column chromatography using silica gel (230-400 mesh). All the known compounds (S)-2, (S)-3a, (S)-**3b**, (S)-**3c**, (S)-**3d**, (R/S)-**6**, (R/S)-**7**, (R/S)-**8**, (R/S)-**9**, (R/S)-**10**, (R/S)-**11**, (S)-**12**, (S)-**13**, (S)-**14a**, (S)-14b, (S)-14c, (S)-14d were characterized by ¹H- and ¹³C-NMR spectroscopy.

HPLC Chromatograms

(±)-BINOL (1)

HPLC conditions: Chiralpak AD-H column, hexane/isopropyl alcohol = 80/20, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 230 nm, temperature = 25 °C.



Peak	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Conc.	Area%
1	12.645	6260074	342745	50.188	50.188
2	15.204	6213293	283388	49.812	49.812
Total		12473366	626133	100.000	100.000

(S)-BINOL (1)

HPLC conditions: Chiralpak AD-H column, hexane/isopropyl alcohol = 80/20, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, wavelength = 230 nm, temperature = 25 °C. Enantiomeric excess = >99.99 %: t_R = 15.30 min (major).



Peak	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Conc.	Area%
1	15.308	16776975	748223	100.000	100.000
Total		16776975	748223	100.000	100.000

General procedure for all the experiments

The analyte (0.0125-0.2 mmol) and chiral solvating agent (0.0125-0.1 mmol) were directly mixed in an NMR tube and dissolved in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d*. After shaking the NMR tube for 30 seconds, ¹H-, ¹³C-, and ¹⁹F-NMR spectra were recorded on a 400 MHz NMR spectrometer at 25 °C and well-resolved resonance peaks were observed for both the enantiomers present in an analyte. The enantiopurity was calculated by integrating the resonance peaks observed for each of the enantiomers of an analyte from their respective ¹H-, ¹³C-, and ¹⁹F-NMR spectra.

Primary amines



Figure 1. Partial stacked plot of ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) for the different experiments performed using variable concentrations (A) [0.0125 mmol (a), 0.025 mmol (b), 0.05 mmol (c), and 0.1 mmol (d)] of (*S*)-**3a** with 0.05 mmol of *rac*-**5** and (B) [0.0125 mmol (a), 0.025 mmol (b), 0.05 mmol (c), and 0.1 mmol (d)] of *rac*-**5** with 0.1 mmol of (*S*)-**3a** in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C. Best results for separation of C<u>H</u> resonances of *rac*-**5** are highlighted in wine red colour box.



Figure 2. Partial stacked plot of ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) for free (S)-3a (a), [0.0125 mmol (b), 0.025 mmol (c), 0.05 mmol (d), and 0.1 mmol (e)] of*rac*-5 with 0.1 mmol of (S)-3a and free*rac*-5 (f) in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d*at 25 °C.

Initially, the UV-vis spectra of free (*S*)-**3a** (A_o) was recorded at concentration of 5 X 10⁻⁵ M in CHCl₃ at 25 °C. After then in this fixed concentration of (*S*)-**3a**, the (*R*)-1,2-diphenylethylenediamine (**5**) was added by increasing concentration from 1.25 X 10⁻⁵ M to 10 X 10⁻⁵ M and UV-vis spectra (A) were recorded at 25 °C (Figure 3).



Figure 3. UV-vis titration curve for (*S*)-**3a** at 5 X 10⁻⁵ M concentration with increasing concentrations of (*R*)-1,2diphenylethylenediamine (**5**), 1.25 X 10⁻⁵ M; 2.5 X 10⁻⁵ M; 5 X 10⁻⁵ M; 10 X 10⁻⁵ M in CHCl₃ at 25 °C.

Initially, the UV-vis spectra of free (*S*)-**3a** (A_o) was recorded at concentration of 5 X 10⁻⁵ M in CHCl₃ at 25 °C. After then in this fixed concentration of (*S*)-**3a**, the (*S*)-1,2-diphenylethylenediamine (**5**) was added by increasing concentration from 1.25 X 10⁻⁵ M to 10 X 10⁻⁵ M and UV-vis spectra (A) were recorded at 25 °C (Figure 4).



Figure 4. UV-vis titration curve for (*S*)-**3a** at 5 X 10⁻⁵ M concentration with increasing concentrations of (*S*)-1,2-diphenylethylenediamine (**5**), 1.25 X 10⁻⁵ M; 2.5 X 10⁻⁵ M; 5 X 10⁻⁵ M; 10 X 10⁻⁵ M in CHCl₃ at 25 °C.

With the increase in concentration of (R)/(S)-1,2-diphenylethylenediamine (5), the absorbance was also increased. At λ 341 nm, the difference in absorbance (A-A_o = Δ A) was plotted as double reciprocal plot with increase in concentration [C] of 1,2-diphenylethylenediamine (5). The slope of the plot gives the association constant (K) value (Figure 5).



Figure 5. Benesi-Hildebrand plot for (*S*)-**3a** with (*R*) and (*S*)-1,2-diphenylethylenediamine (**5**) at λ_{abs} 341 nm, linear relationship observed for $1/\Delta A$ versus 1/[C] plot.



Figure 6. Partial stacked plot of ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of the (a) neat *rac*-6 (b) *rac*-6 with (S)-1 (c) *rac*-6 with (S)-3a (d) *rac*-6 with (S)-3b (e) *rac*-6 with (S)-3c (f) *rac*-6 with (S)-3d in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C. CH resonances of *rac*-6 are highlighted in wine red colour box.



Figure 7. Partial stacked plot of ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) for different experiments performed using variable concentrations of *rac*-**6** [0.0125 mmol (a), 0.025 mmol (b), 0.05 mmol (c), 0.075 mmol (d), 0.1 mmol (e), and 0.125 mmol (f)] with 0.1 mmol of (S)-**1** in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C. Best results for separation of C<u>H</u> resonances of *rac*-**6** are highlighted in black colour box.

Secondary amines



Figure 8. Partial stacked plot of ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) for the neat *rac*-7 (a) and the different experiments performed using 0.1 mmol of *rac*-7 with 0.1 mmol of (*S*)-BINOL (b), (*S*)-**3a** (c), and (*R*)-**4** (d) as a CSA in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C. CH, CH₂, and CH₃ resonances of *rac*-7 are highlighted in red colour box.



Figure 9. Partial stacked plot of ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) for the neat *rac*-**8** (a) and the different experiments performed using variable concentrations [0.0125 mmol (b), 0.05 mmol (c), 0.075 mmol (d), 0.1 mmol (e), and 0.2 mmol (f)] of *rac*-**8** with 0.1 mmol of (*R*)-**4** in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C. CH, CH₂, CH₃, and Ar-CH₃ resonances of *rac*-**8** are highlighted in red colour box.

Table 1. The chemical shift difference ($\Delta \delta^{R/S}$) values of clearly baseline resolved ¹H, ¹³C, and ¹⁹F signals of secondary amines (7-11).

Entry	Secondary amines	Chemical shift difference ($\Delta \delta^{R/S}$)(ppm)		
		For ¹ H/ ¹⁹ F signal	For ¹³ C signal	
1	H H ₃ C H N H	CH_2 and CH peaks mix with each other CH_3 : 0.07	CH ₂ : 0.25 CH ₃ : 0.04 CH: 0.30	
2	H H ₃ C N H CH ₃	CH ₂ : no sep CH ₃ : 0.09 CH: 0.16 CH ₃ : 0.13	CH ₂ : 0.50 CH ₃ : 0.10 CH: 0.59 CH ₃ : 0.18	
3	H H ₃ C H N H OCH ₃	CH ₂ and CH peaks mix with each other CH ₃ : 0.11 OCH ₃ : 0.10	CH ₂ : no sep. CH ₃ : 0.06 CH: no sep. OCH ₃ : 0.20	
4	$H H_{3C} H_{N} H_{F}$	CH ₂ : 0.02 CH ₃ : 0.06 CH: 0.09 F: 0.14	CH ₂ : 0.26 CH ₃ : 0.02 CH: 0.30	
5	$H H_{3}C H_{N}$	CH ₂ : no sep. CH ₃ : 0.07 CH: 0.13 CF ₃ : 0.03	CH ₂ : no sep. CH ₃ : 0.10 CH: 0.02 CF ₃ : 0.37	



Figure 10. Partial stacked plot of ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) recorded for the experiment of 0.1 mmol of *rac-7/(R)-7/(S)-7* with 0.1 mmol of (*R*)-4 as a CSA in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C.



Figure 11. Partial stacked plot of ¹³C-NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl₃) recorded for the experiment of 0.1 mmol of *rac-7/(R)-7/(S)-7* with 0.1 mmol of (*R*)-4 as a CSA in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C.



Figure 12. Partial stacked plot of ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) recorded for the experiment of 0.1 mmol of *rac*-**8**/(*R*)-**8**/(*S*)-**8** with 0.1 mmol of (*R*)-**4** as a CSA in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C.



Figure 13. Partial stacked plot of ¹³C-NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl₃) recorded for the experiment of 0.1 mmol of *rac*-8/(*R*)-8/(*S*)-8 with 0.1 mmol of (*R*)-4 as a CSA in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C.



Figure 14. Partial stacked plot of ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) recorded for the experiment of 0.1 mmol of *rac*-9/(R)-9/(S)-9 with 0.1 mmol of (*R*)-4 as a CSA in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C.



Figure 15. Partial stacked plot of ¹³C-NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl₃) recorded for the experiment of 0.1 mmol of *rac*-9/(R)-9/(S)-9 with 0.1 mmol of (*R*)-4 as a CSA in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C.



Figure 16. Partial stacked plot of ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) recorded for the experiment of 0.1 mmol of *rac*-10/(*R*)-10/(*S*)-10 with 0.1 mmol of (*R*)-4 as a CSA in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C.



Figure 17. Partial stacked plot of ¹³C-NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl₃) recorded for the experiment of 0.1 mmol of *rac*-10/(R)-10/(S)-10 with 0.1 mmol of (*R*)-4 as a CSA in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C.



Figure 18. Partial stacked plot of ¹⁹F-NMR spectrum (376 MHz, CDCl₃) recorded for the experiment of 0.1 mmol of *rac*-10/(*R*)-10/(*S*)-10 with 0.1 mmol of (*R*)-4 as a CSA in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C.



Figure 19. Partial stacked plot of ¹H-NMR spectrum (400 MHz, CDCl₃) recorded for the experiment of 0.1 mmol of *rac*-**11**/(*R*)-**11** with 0.1 mmol of (*R*)-**4** as a CSA in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C.



Figure 20. Partial stacked plot of ¹³C-NMR spectrum (100 MHz, CDCl₃) recorded for the experiment of 0.1 mmol of *rac*-11/(*R*)-11/(*S*)-11 with 0.1 mmol of (*R*)-4 as a CSA in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C.



Figure 21. Partial stacked plot of ¹⁹F-NMR spectrum (376 MHz, CDCl₃) recorded for the experiment of 0.1 mmol of *rac*-11/(*R*)-11/(*S*)-11 with 0.1 mmol of (*R*)-4 as a CSA in 0.6 mL chloroform-*d* at 25 °C.

Characterization of chiral solvating agents (CSAs) and analytes

(S)-2,2'-Bis(methoxymethoxy)-1,1'-binaphthalene (12)³



Compound **12** was synthesized by exactly following the reported literature procedure.³ White solid, Yield (12.17 g, 98%); mp: 92-94 °C; $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} = -92.0^{\circ}$ (c = 1.0, THF); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.94$ (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.57 (d, J = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.34 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (t, J = 6.9 Hz, 2H), 7.15 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 5.07 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 4.97 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 3.14 (s, 6H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 152.67$ (2C), 134.04 (2C), 129.90 (2C), 129.41 (2C), 127.88 (2C), 126.31 (2C), 125.57 (2C), 124.08 (2C), 121.33 (2C), 117.32 (2C), 95.24 (2C), 55.84 (2C) ppm.

(S)-3,3'-Diiodo-2,2'-bis(methoxymethoxy)-1,1'-binaphthalene (13)^{4,5}



Compound **13** was synthesized by exactly following the reported literature procedure.⁴ White solid, Yield (951 mg, 75%); mp: 86-88 °C; $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} = -9.5^{\circ}$ (c = 1.0, THF); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 8.52$ (s, 2H), 7.75 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.40 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.29-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.15 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 4.79 (d, J = 5.6 Hz, 2H), 4.67 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.57 (s, 6H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 152.13$ (2C), 140.00, 139.97, 133.79 (2C), 132.18 (2C), 127.08 (2C), 126.71 (2C), 126.48 (2C), 126.21 (2C), 125.82 (2C), 99.38 (2C), 92.43 (2C), 56.50, 56.45, 29.68 (acetone impurity) ppm.

(S)-2,2'-Bis(methoxymethoxy)-3,3'-diphenyl-1,1'-binaphthalene (14a)^{3,6}



A two-necked 100 mL Schlenk flask was oven-dried for 4 h and flushed with argon. The (S)-3,3'-diiodo-2,2'-bis(methoxymethoxy)-1,1'-binaphthalene (13) (700 mg, 1.12 mmol), phenylboronic acid (272 mg, 2.23 mmol), barium hydroxide octahydrate (878 mg, 2.78 mmol) and tetrakis(triphenylphosphine)palladium(0) (129 mg, 0.11 mmol, 10 mol%) were added into it and again the flask was evacuated and backfilled with argon. 10 mL of 1,4-dioxane and 3 mL water was added by syringe to the Schlenk flask and the reaction mixture was heated to 80 °C for 24 h. The reaction progress was monitored by TLC. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and the residue was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 10 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with 1N aqueous hydrochloride solution (2 x 10 mL), brine solution, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained crude product 14a was purified by column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate) (19:1 v/v) and foamy white solid was obtained as pure product 14a in 85% yield.⁶ Foamy white solid, Yield (499 mg, 85%); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.95 (s, 2H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.76 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 4H), 7.47 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 4H), 7.44-7.36 (m, 4H), 7.29 (s, 4H), 4.41 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 2H), 4.37 (d, J = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.34 (s, 6H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 151.32$ (2C), 139.04 (2C), 135.48 (2C), 133.62 (2C), 130.86 (2C), 130.59 (2C), 129.65 (4C), 128.35 (4C), 127.87 (2C), 127.31 (2C), 126.53 (2C), 126.44 (2C), 126.32 (2C), 125.19 (2C), 98.52 (2C), 55.85 (2C) ppm.

(S)-2,2'-Bis(methoxymethoxy)-3,3'-di-*o*-tolyl-1,1'-binaphthalene (14b)⁷



Compound **14b** was synthesized by following the procedure of compound **14a**. White solid, Yield (492 mg, 79%); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.88-7.83 (m, 4H), 7.49-7.25 (m, 14H), 4.44-4.17 (m, 4H), 2.35-2.21 (m, 12H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 152.13, 139.26, 138.90, 137.80, 137.07, 136.22, 135.73, 133.65, 130.81, 130.63, 130.44, 130.35, 130.23, 129.86,

129.71, 127.88, 127.79, 127.66, 127.61, 126.36, 126.25, 126.15, 125.81, 125.59, 125.16, 125.02, 98.54, 98.14, 77.36, 77.04, 76.72, 55.67, 55.52, 20.34, 20.03 ppm.

(S)-2,2'-Bis(methoxymethoxy)-3,3'-di-p-tolyl-1,1'-binaphthalene (14c)⁸



Compound **14c** was synthesized by following the procedure of compound **14a**. White solid, Yield (513 mg, 83%); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.92$ (s, 2H), 7.86 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 4H), 7.41-7.37 (m, 2H), 7.29-7.24 (m, 8H), 4.41 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 4.36 (d, J = 6.0 Hz, 2H), 2.41 (s, 6H), 2.33 (s, 6H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 151.32$ (2C), 137.05 (2C), 136.07 (2C), 135.34 (2C), 133.53 (2C), 130.89 (2C), 130.40 (2C), 129.44 (4C), 129.08 (4C), 127.79 (2C), 126.57 (2C), 126.46 (2C), 126.15 (2C), 125.10 (2C), 98.39 (2C), 55.84 (2C), 21.26 (2C) ppm.

(S)-3,3'-Dimesityl-2,2'-bis(methoxymethoxy)-1,1'-binaphthalene (14d)⁹



Compound **14d** was synthesized by following the procedure of compound **14a**. White solid, Yield (522 mg, 76%); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 7.83 (d, *J* =8.1 Hz, 2H), 7.71 (s, 2H), 7.42-7.27 (m, 6H), 6.96 (s, 4H), 4.31 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 4.27 (d, *J* = 5.7 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (s, 6H), 2.30 (s, 6H), 2.21 (s, 6H), 2.14 (s, 6H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 151.96 (2C),

137.17 (2C), 136.86 (2C), 136.64 (2C), 135.54 (2C), 134.61 (2C), 133.59 (2C), 130.88 (2C), 130.72 (2C), 128.09 (4C), 127.76 (2C), 126.30 (2C), 126.22 (2C), 126.11 (2C), 124.92 (2C), 97.99 (2C), 55.60 (2C), 21.10 (2C), 20.99 (2C), 20.64 (2C) ppm.

(S)-3,3'-diiodo-[1,1'-binaphthalene]-2,2'-diol (2)^{8,3}



The compound **13** (500 mg, 0.798 mmol) was dissolved in 10 mL of tetrahydrofuran and 20 mL of methanol. 10 mL of hydrochloride (12 M) solution was added to the above solution and the resulting reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 9 h. Tetrahydrofuran and methanol was evaporated under reduced pressure and the residue was extracted with dichloromethane (3 x 30 mL). The combined organic layers were washed with 10% aqueous sodium carbonate solution, brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained product was further purified by column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate) (19:1 v/v) and light yellow solid was obtained as pure product **2** in 98% yield.⁸ Light yellow solid, Yield (421 mg, 98%); mp: 280-282 °C; $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} = -90.8^{\circ}$ (c = 1.0, THF); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 9.01$ (s, 2H), 8.57 (s, 2H), 7.85 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 2H), 7.21 (t, J = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 6.76 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 2H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆): $\delta = 152.26$ (2C), 139.62 (2C), 134.17 (2C), 130.50 (2C), 127.51 (2C), 127.28 (2C), 124.44 (2C), 123.86 (2C), 114.82 (2C), 90.97 (2C) ppm.

(S)-3,3'-diphenyl-[1,1'-binaphthalene]-2,2'-diol (3a)^{8,10}



Compound **3a** was obtained after deprotection of compound **14a** under acidic conditions following the procedure of compound **2**. The product **3a** was further purified by column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate) (49:1 v/v) and foamy white solid was obtained as pure product **3a** in 98% yield.⁸ Foamy white solid, Yield (408 mg, 98%); mp: 198-200 °C; $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} = -97.7^{\circ}$ (c = 1, THF); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 8.00$ (s, 2H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.72 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 4H), 7.47 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 4H), 7.40-7.34 (m, 4H), 7.29 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.23-7.20 (m, 2H), 5.34 (s, 2H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 150.16$ (2C), 137.50 (2C), 132.99 (2C), 131.40 (2C), 130.71 (2C), 129.63 (4C), 129.47 (2C), 128.50 (4C), 128.47 (2C), 127.78 (2C), 127.36 (2C), 124.35 (2C), 124.31 (2C), 112.46 (2C) ppm.

(S)-3,3'-di-o-tolyl-[1,1'-binaphthalene]-2,2'-diol (3b)^{7,8}



Compound **3b** was obtained after deprotection of compound **14b** under acidic conditions following the procedure of compound **2**. The product **3b** was further purified by column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate) (49:1 v/v) and foamy white solid was obtained as pure product **3b** in 96% yield.⁸ Foamy white solid, Yield (397 mg, 96%); mp: 94-96 °C; $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} = -139.2^{\circ}$ (c = 0.13, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.88$ (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.85 (s, 2H), 7.40-7.25 (m, 14H), 5.12 (s, 2H), 2.26 (s, 6H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 150.19$ (2C), 137.26 (2C), 136.94 (2C), 133.26 (2C), 131.07 (2C), 130.89 (2C), 130.29 (2C), 130.12 (2C), 129.23 (2C), 128.35 (2C), 128.28 (2C), 127.12 (2C), 126.01 (2C), 124.41 (2C), 124.16 (2C), 112.42 (2C), 20.00 (2C) ppm.

(S)-3,3'-di-p-tolyl-[1,1'-binaphthalene]-2,2'-diol (3c)⁸



Compound **3c** was obtained after deprotection of compound **14c** under acidic conditions following the procedure of compound **2**. The product **3c** was further purified by column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate) (49:1 v/v) and white solid was obtained as pure product **3c** in 98% yield.⁸ White solid, Yield (423 mg, 98%); mp: 150-152 °C; $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} = -94.4^{\circ}$ (c = 0.13, CH₂Cl₂); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.98$ (s, 2H), 7.89 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.61 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 4H), 7.36 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.30-7.28 (m, 6H), 7.22-7.20 (m, 2H), 5.35 (s, 2H), 2.41 (s, 6H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 150.22$ (2C), 137.62 (2C), 134.54 (2C), 132.92 (2C), 131.11 (2C), 130.68 (2C), 129.48 (6C), 129.26 (4C), 128.39 (2C), 127.18 (2C), 124.34 (2C), 124.25 (2C), 112.51 (2C), 21.27 (2C) ppm.

(S)-3,3'-dimesityl-[1,1'-binaphthalene]-2,2'-diol (3d)^{7,8}



Compound **3d** was obtained after deprotection of compound **14d** under acidic conditions following the procedure of compound **2**. The product **3d** was further purified by column chromatography (hexane/ethyl acetate) (49:1 v/v) and white solid was obtained as pure product **3d** in 96% yield.⁸ White solid, Yield (429 mg, 96%); mp: 110-112 °C; $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} = -86.18^{\circ}$ (c = 1, THF); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.87$ (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (s, 2H), 7.38 (t, J = 7.0

Hz, 2H), 7.31 (t, J = 6.8 Hz, 2H), 7.25-7.23 (m, 2H), 7.01 (s, 4H), 5.01 (s, 2H), 2.34 (s, 6H), 2.14 (s, 6H), 2.07 (s, 6H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 150.03$ (2C), 137.78 (2C), 137.17 (2C), 137.10 (2C), 133.44 (2C), 132.93 (2C), 130.68 (2C), 129.47 (2C), 129.45 (2C), 128.54 (2C), 128.46 (2C), 128.27 (2C), 126.84 (2C), 124.57 (2C), 123.87 (2C), 112.96 (2C), 21.17 (2C), 20.56 (2C), 20.46 (2C) ppm.

(S)-2-amino-3-phenylpropan-1-ol (6)¹

NH₂OH

(S)-2-amino-3-phenylpropan-1-ol (6) was prepared from L-phenyl alanine in two steps. Step I: To the ice-cold suspension of L-phenyl alanine (1 g, 6.0 mmol) in ethanol (30 mL), SOCl₂ (0.7 mL, 9.1 mmol) was added dropwise with stirring and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 4 h. Ethanol was evaporated in vacuo and the obtained solid was washed with dry diethyl ether (4 x 60 mL), filtered and dried on vaccum pump. The obtained solid was used as such in second step. Step II: The solution of L-phenylalanine ethyl ester hydrochloride (1.3 g, 5.6 mmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (15 mL) was dropwise added with stirring to the solution of sodium borohydride (934 mg, 24.7 mmol) in 50% aqueous ethanol (15 mL) and the reaction mixture was refluxed for 5 h. Ethanol was evaporated in vacuo and the obtained aqueous solution was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 x 40 mL). The combined organic layer was washed with brine solution, dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄, and concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained product (S)-6 was further purified by passing through a silica gel pad with ethyl acetate as an eluent. The pale yellow solid was obtained as a product (S)-6 in 71% yield.¹ Pale yellow solid, Yield (605 mg, 71%); mp: 84-86 °C; $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} = -25.5$ (*c* = 1, EtOH); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.31-7.28$ (m, 2H), 7.23-7.17 (m, 3H), 3.62 (dd, J = 10.7, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.40-3.36 (m, 1H), 3.11 (quint, J =8.8 Hz, 1H), 2.78 (dd, J = 13.3, 5.1 Hz, 1H), 2.54-2.49 (m, 1H), 2.11 (brs, 3H, OH, NH₂) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ = 138.69, 129.21 (2C), 128.58 (2C), 126.43, 66.26, 54.20, 40.84 ppm. HRMS(ESI): *m/z* calcd. for [M + H]⁺ (C₉H₁₄NO): 152.1075, found: 152.1063. D-Phenylalanine was used to afford the (R)-6 in 72% yield.

General procedure for the synthesis of secondary amines (7-11)²

In a 100 mL round bottom flask equipped with Dean-Stark apparatus, a mixture of (R)-(+)-1phenylethylamine or (S)-(-)-1-phenylethylamine (1.9 mL, 14.9 mmol) and benzaldehydes A'-E' (16.5 mmol) in dry cyclohexane (40 mL) was refluxed for 2-3 h under an argon atmosphere. After cooling the reaction mixture to room temperature, it was concentrated under reduced pressure. The obtained crude imine was dissolved in dry methanol (30 mL) and sodium borohydride (0.8 g, 21.2 mmol) was added in four equal portions in 15 minutes at 0 °C. After 30 minutes, the reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 3-4 h. After then the solution was concentrated under reduced pressure and 30% aqueous ammonium hydroxide solution (50 mL) was added to it. The product was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 30 mL) and the obtained organic layers were washed with brine solution (3 x 40 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The crude product was obtained as a yellow oil so it is further diluted with diethyl ether (100 mL) and 1N aqueous hydrochloride (10 mL) was added to it. The obtained white solid was filtered, washed with diethyl ether and dissolved in 4N aqueous sodium hydroxide solution (40 mL). After then the basic solution was extracted with diethyl ether (3 x 30 mL) and the obtained organic layers were washed with brine (1 x 100 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under reduced pressure. The pure product was obtained as a colorless oil in 92-98% yield.



Scheme 1. Synthesis of secondary amines (7-11) from their corresponding aldehydes and (R)-(+)-1-phenylethylamine or (S)-(-)-1-phenylethylamine.

(R)-N-benzyl-1-phenylethan-1-amine (7)^{2, 11}



Colorless oil, Yield (3.1 g, 98%); $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} = +47.9^{\circ}$ (c = 1.42, CHCl₃); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.35-7.21$ (m, 10H), 3.80 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.66 (d, J = 13.1 Hz, 1H), 3.59 (d, J = 13.2 Hz, 1H), 1.57 (s, 1H), 1.36 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 145.62$, 140.69, 128.51 (2C), 128.41 (2C), 128.17 (2C), 126.97, 126.88, 126.75 (2C), 57.53, 51.70, 24.58 ppm. HRMS(ESI): m/z calcd. for [M + H]⁺ (C₁₅H₁₈N): 212.1439, found: 212.1434. (S)-(-)-1-phenylethylamine was used to afford (S)-7 in 96% yield.

(*R*)-*N*-(2-methylbenzyl)-1-phenylethan-1-amine (8)²



Colorless oil, Yield (3.2 g, 95%); $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} = +40.7^{\circ}$ (c = 1.13, CHCl₃); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.38-7.32$ (m, 4H), 7.26-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.16-7.13 (m, 3H), 3.84 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.60 (s, 2H), 2.26 (s, 3H), 1.47 (brs, 1H, NH), 1.38 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 145.72$, 138.58, 136.40, 130.24, 128.53, 128.42 (2C), 126.91 (2C), 126.69 (2C), 125.85, 58.20, 49.67, 24.57, 18.90 ppm. HRMS(ESI): m/z calcd. for [M + H]⁺ (C₁₆H₂₀N): 226.1595, found: 226.1589. (*S*)-(-)-1-phenylethylamine was used to afford (*S*)-**8** in 93% yield.

(R)-N-(2-methoxybenzyl)-1-phenylethan-1-amine $(9)^2$



Colorless oil, Yield (3.4 g, 94%); $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} = +54.8^{\circ}$ (c = 1.13, CHCl₃); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.37-7.31$ (m, 4H), 7.25-7.20 (m, 2H), 7.16-7.14 (m, 1H), 6.91-6.84 (m, 2H), 3.80-3.74 (m, 4H), 3.70 (d, J = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 3.57 (d, J = 13.3 Hz, 1H), 1.91 (s, 1H), 1.34 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 157.74$, 145.82, 129.98, 128.58, 128.38 (2C), 128.15, 126.87 (2C), 126.83, 120.38, 110.27, 57.19, 55.22, 47.26, 24.61 ppm. HRMS(ESI): m/z calcd. for [M + H]⁺ (C₁₆H₂₀NO): 242.1544, found: 242.1537. (S)-(-)-1-phenylethylamine was used to afford (S)-**9** in 92% yield. (*R*)-*N*-(2-fluorobenzyl)-1-phenylethan-1-amine $(10)^2$



Colorless oil, Yield (3.3 g, 96%); $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} = +54.6^{\circ}$ (c = 1.13, CHCl₃); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.36-7.31$ (m, 4H), 7.28-7.18 (m, 3H), 7.07 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.00 (t, J = 8.9 Hz, 1H), 3.79 (q, J = 6.6 Hz, 1H), 3.72 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 3.64 (d, J = 13.6 Hz, 1H), 1.66 (s, 1H), 1.36 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 161.29$ (d, J = 244 Hz), 145.39, 130.50 (d, J = 5.0 Hz), 128.59 (d, J = 8.0 Hz), 128.51 (2C), 127.48 (d, J = 14 Hz), 127.02, 126.77 (2C), 124.00 (d, J = 3.0 Hz), 115.30 (d, J = 22 Hz), 57.47, 45.32 (d, J = 3.0 Hz), 24.56 ppm. ¹⁹F-NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = -119.31$ (s) ppm. HRMS(ESI): m/z calcd. for [M + H]⁺ (C₁₅H₁₇FN): 230.1345, found: 230.1340. (*S*)-(-)-1-phenylethylamine was used to afford (*S*)-10 in 96% yield.

(R)-1-phenyl-N-(2-(trifluoromethyl)benzyl)ethan-1-amine (11)^{2, 12}



Colorless oil, Yield (4.0 g, 96%); $[\alpha]_{589}^{25} = +30.3^{\circ}$ (c = 1.13, CHCl₃); ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.59$ (t, J = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.49 (t, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 7.38-7.29 (m, 5H), 7.25 (t, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 3.86-3.74 (m, 3H), 1.58 (s, 1H), 1.37 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H) ppm. ¹³C-NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 145.39$, 139.27, 131.83, 130.82, 128.51, 127.05, 126.85, 126.73, 125.85 (q, J = 6.0 Hz), 58.01, 48.03 (q, J = 2.0 Hz), 24.52 ppm. ¹⁹F-NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = -59.52$ (s) ppm. HRMS(ESI): m/z calcd. for [M + H]⁺ (C₁₆H₁₇F₃N): 280.1313, found: 280.1308. (S)-(-)-1-phenylethylamine was used to afford (S)-**11** in 94% yield.

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