

# Asymmetric Hydrogenation of Imines with Recyclable Chiral Frustrated Lewis Pair Catalyst

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## Supplementary information

### General

All reactions involving air or moisture-sensitive compounds were carried out under argon using standard Schlenk techniques or a glove box. Solvents for extraction and chromatography were technical grade and distilled prior to use. Solvents used in reactions were dried and distilled prior to use. Unless otherwise noted, all materials were obtained from commercial suppliers and were used without further purification. NMR experiments were performed on a Bruker AV300, AV400 or AV600 spectrometer. <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra are referenced to SiMe<sub>4</sub> or the residual solvent peak. <sup>31</sup>P, <sup>11</sup>B, <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra were referenced externally to 85 % H<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> at 0 ppm, BF<sub>3</sub>·Et<sub>2</sub>O at 0 ppm and CF<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H at -78.5 ppm relative to CFC<sub>2</sub> at 0 ppm, respectively. Chemical shifts are given in ppm and spin-spin coupling constants, J, are given in Hz. Compound **10** has been studied by single crystal X-ray diffraction. Crystal data, parameters of collection and convergence results are listed in (Table 1). Intensity data were collected with a Bruker Smart APEX CCD (Mo-*K*α radiation, λ = 0.71073 Å, multilayer optics monochromator) area detector on a D8 goniometer in the ω scan mode. A temperature of 100(2) K was maintained for all data collections with the help of an Oxford Cryosystems Cryostream 800 cooler. Multi-scan absorption corrections were performed by SADABS.<sup>1</sup> The structures were solved by direct methods (SHELXS97) and refined by full matrix least-squares on *F*<sup>2</sup> (SHELXL97).<sup>2</sup> Non-hydrogen atoms were assigned anisotropic displacement parameters, and H atoms were introduced in their idealized positions and refined using a riding model. The absolute configurations were confirmed by evaluation of the Flack parameter.<sup>3</sup> The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC using a chiral stationary phase column (Column, Chiralcel OD-H and AD-H) or by GC (Chirasil-Dex CB). All imines were prepared according to a general procedure.<sup>4</sup> Imines **11a-11h** and amines **12a-12h** are known compounds and their <sup>1</sup>H-NMR data matched the literature data. (C<sub>6</sub>F<sub>5</sub>)<sub>2</sub>BH was prepared according to literature methods.<sup>5</sup>

**Preparation of 7:**<sup>6</sup> A solution of 1,4-dibromobenzene (15.5 g, 65.7 mmol) in THF (10 ml), was slowly added to magnesium turnings (1.60 g, 65.7 mmol) in THF (50 ml) under an Argon atmosphere. After the initial reaction had subsided, the solution was heated for 30 min. A solution of *R*-(+)-Camphor (4.00 g, 26.3 mmol) in THF (10 ml) was added, and the reaction warmed overnight. The mixture was cooled in an ice/water bath and then quenched with saturated aqueous NH<sub>4</sub>Cl (10 ml). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous phase was extracted with ether (3 × 30 ml). The organics were combined, dried (Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuo. After removal of the solvent, the residue was purified through removal of unreacted camphor and biphenyl by Kugelrohr distillation (high vacuum, 80 °C). The residual oil was dissolved in 20 ml of pyridine, and the mixture was cooled in salt/ice bath (-10 °C). Thionyl chloride (1 ml) was slowly added by syringe, and the mixture stirred at 0 °C for 1 h. The reaction mixture was carefully diluted with water (0°C) and extracted with pentane (3 × 30 ml). The extract was washed with 10 % HCl, saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, and saturated aqueous NaCl. The combined organics were dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. The crude product was purified by column chromatography on silica gel (eluent: pentane) to give **7** as a colorless solid in 45% yield.

<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 0.74 (s, 3H), 0.79 (s, 3H), 0.99 (s, 3H), 1.00 (m, 1H), 1.19 (m, 1H), 1.60 (m, 1H), 1.86 (m, 1H), 2.30 (t, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 5.91 (d, J = 3.2 Hz, 1H), 7.25 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.77 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2 H) ppm.

<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 12.57, 19.60, 19.72, 25.61, 31.90, 51.68, 54.89, 57.18, 120.21, 128.26, 131.15, 132.46, 137.49, 148.76 ppm.

**Preparation of 8:** To a solution of **7** (1.5 g, 5.2 mmol) in THF (5 ml), *t*-BuLi (6.8 ml, 10.4 mmol) was slowly added at -78 °C under an Argon atmosphere. After 1 hour at -30 °C, di-*tert*-butylchlorophosphine (1.0 ml, 5.2 mmol) was added, stirred for 30 minutes at -78 °C, then warmed to room temperature, and stirred overnight. Subsequently, the THF was removed under vacuo, the residue washed with dry pentane (3 × 10 ml), and filtrated under Argon. Then the residual was washed with dry methanol (3 × 5 ml) to yield pure **5** in 60% yield as colorless powder.

$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ ):  $\delta = 0.73$  (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H), 0.99 (s, 3H), 1.00 (m, 1H), 1.21 (d,  $J = 1.8$ , 9H), 1.24 (d,  $J = 2.0$ , 9H), 1.32 (m, 1H), 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.87 (m, 1H), 2.27 (t,  $J = 3.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.96 (d,  $J = 3.9$  Hz, 1H), 7.03 (d,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 2H), 7.33 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2 H) ppm.

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz, Toluene- $\text{D}_8$ ):  $\delta = 12.74$ , 19.75, 19.82, 25.98, 30.58, 30.73, 31.95, 32.18, 32.21, 52.10, 55.10, 57.24, 125.96, 126.05 (d,  $J_{\text{P-C}} = 8.5$  Hz), 132.36, 135.51, 135.75, 136.7 139.44, 150.02 ppm.

$^{31}\text{P-NMR}$  (400 MHz,  $\text{C}_6\text{D}_6$ ):  $\delta = 37.9$  ppm.

**Preparation of 10:** In a 100 ml Schlenk tube with a magnetic stirring bar,  $(\text{C}_6\text{F}_5)_2\text{BH}$  (242.6 mg, 0.70 mmol) and **8** (0.70 mmol) were dissolved in pentane (5 ml) and stirred at  $100^\circ\text{C}$  to yield **9**, which was used without purification. The solution of **9** in pentane was degassed three times with freeze-pump-thaw cycles and refilled with  $\text{H}_2$  (1 bar) at liquid nitrogen temperature. The reaction was allowed to stir at room temperature for 48 hours. The product precipitated during this time as a colorless solid. The supernatant was decanted and the residue was washed with pentane, then purified via column chromatography using silica and dichloromethane as eluent to yield pure **10** (40 % yield). Crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were grown from a dichloromethane/pentane solution.

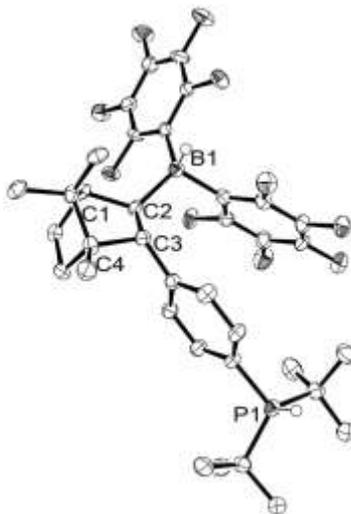
$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (600 MHz,  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ):  $\delta = 0.62$  (s, 3H), 0.91 (s, 3H), 1.13, (m, 1H), 1.38 (s, 3H), 1.41 (m, 1H), 1.49 (d,  $J = 1.6$  Hz, 9H), 1.51 (d,  $J = 1.6$  Hz, 9H), 1.59 (m, 1H), 1.68 (s, 1H), 1.89 (t,  $J = 8.7$  Hz, 1H), 1.96 (m, 1H), 2.85 (br, BH), 3.0 (d,  $J = 9.1$  Hz, 1H), 5.71 (d,  $J_{\text{P-H}} = 477$  Hz, PH), 7.38 (m, 2H), 7.49 (m, 2H) ppm.

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (150 MHz,  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ):  $\delta = 14.57$ , 20.67, 21.99, 27.48, 28.75, 33.10, 34.50, 34.75, 50.29, 50.59, 51.43, 59.47, 107.45(d,  $J_{\text{P-C}} = 75.8$  Hz), 132.06, 157.22 ppm. The carbon bonded to B atom and quaternary carbon of  $\text{C}_6\text{F}_5$  ring was not observed;

$^{31}\text{P}\{^1\text{H}\}$ -NMR (242 MHz,  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ):  $\delta = 53.7$ ;

$^{19}\text{F}\{^1\text{H}\}$ -NMR (376 MHz,  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ):  $\delta = -132.36$  (d,  $J_{\text{F-F}} = 21.9$  Hz, 2F),  $-132.83$  (dm,  $J_{\text{F-F}} = 19.3$  Hz, 2F),  $-165.73$  (t,  $J_{\text{F-F}} = 23.4$  Hz, 1F),  $-165.93$  (t,  $J_{\text{F-F}} = 20.8$  Hz, 1F),  $-167.61$  (m, 2F),  $-167.82$  (m, 2F) ppm.

$^{11}\text{B}$ -NMR (96 MHz,  $\text{CD}_2\text{Cl}_2$ ):  $\delta = -19.3$  (d,  $J_{\text{B-H}} = 81.6$  Hz)



**Fig. 1** Molecular structure of compound **10** in the crystal. Hydrogen atoms and solvent molecules were omitted for clarity except for the hydrogen atoms bonded to boron and phosphorus.

**Table 1** Crystallographic Data

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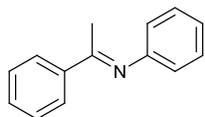
Compound reference	<b>10</b>
Chemical formula	$C_{30}H_{40}BF_{10}P$
Formula Mass	704.28
Crystal system	Monoclinic
$a/\text{\AA}$	15.070(4)
$b/\text{\AA}$	13.208(4)
$c/\text{\AA}$	17.862(5)
$\alpha/^\circ$	90.00
$\beta/^\circ$	97.089(8)
$\gamma/^\circ$	90.00
$V/\text{\AA}^3$	3528.1(18)
Temperature/K	100(2)
Space group	$P2(1)$
$Z$	2
Radiation type	MoK $\alpha$
Absorption coefficient, $\mu/\text{mm}^{-1}$	0.233
No. of reflections measured	31922
No. of independent reflections	14422
$R_{int}$	0.0935
Final $R_I$ values ( $I > 2\sigma(I)$ )	0.0699
Final $wR(F^2)$ values ( $I > 2\sigma(I)$ )	0.1485
Final $R_I$ values (all data)	0.1082
Final $wR(F^2)$ values (all data)	0.1736
Goodness of fit on $F^2$	1.000
Flack parameter	-0.01(9)
CCDC number	

## General procedure for the preparation of imines 11a-11h

Method A<sup>4a</sup>: To a solution of ketone (20 mmol) and aniline (24 mmol) in dry toluene (40 ml) 4 Å molecular sieves (20 ml) were added. After being heated to reflux overnight, the reaction mixture was filtered. Solvent was evaporated and the crude product was purified by Kugelrohr distillation, and subsequent crystallization in dry methanol.

Method B<sup>4b</sup>: To a solution of ketone (20 mmol), aniline (24 mmol), and triethylamine in dichloromethane (50 ml), TiCl<sub>4</sub> (10 mmol) in dichloromethane (15 ml) was added at 0°C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 minutes at 0°C and overnight at room temperature. The resulting suspension was quenched with saturated aqueous K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> solution (60 ml), and then filtered through a Büchner-funnel. The water layer was extracted with ether (3 × 30 ml), and the combined organic layers were washed with brine. The solvent was evaporated, and the imine was recrystallized from ethanol.

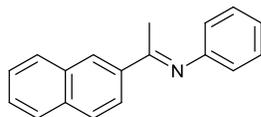
**N-(1-Phenylethylidene)aniline 11a**: Prepared according to method A from acetophenone and aniline, pale yellow solid.



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 2.25 (s, 3H), 6.82 (d, J = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.11 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.36 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.42-7.54 (m, 3H), 8.00 (m, 2H) ppm.

<sup>13</sup>C-NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 14.7, 119.4, 123.3, 127.2, 128.4, 129.0, 130.5, 139.5, 151.7 ppm.

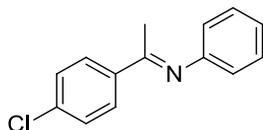
**N-(1-(2-(Naphthyl)ethylidene)aniline 11b**: Prepared according to method B from 2-acetonaphthone and aniline, yellow solid.



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 2.40 (s, 3H), 6.86 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 7.11 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.91 (m, 3H), 8.24 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 8.36 (s, 1H) ppm.

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 17.4, 119.5, 123.4, 124.3, 126.4, 127.2, 127.6, 127.7, 128.1, 129.0, 129.1, 132.9, 134.5, 136.8 ppm.

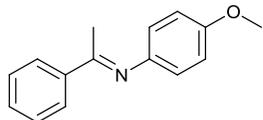
**N-Phenyl-(1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethylidene)aniline 11c:** Prepared according to method B from 4-chlorobenzaldehyde and aniline, yellow solid.



$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 2.21 (s, 3H), 6.83 (d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.14 (t,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.33–7.41 (m, 4H), 7.94 (d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, 2H) ppm.

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 17.6, 119.3, 123.6, 128.5, 129.2, 136.7, 138.1, 151.6, 164.4 ppm.

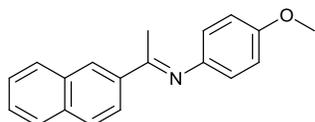
**N-(1-phenylethylidene)-4-methoxyaniline 11d:** Prepared according to method B from acetophenone and 4-methoxyaniline, yellow solid.



$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 2.26 (s, 3H), 3.82 (s, 3H), 6.76 (d,  $J$  = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 6.92 (t,  $J$  = 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.10 (m, 2H), 7.45 (m, 3H), 7.97 (m, 2H) ppm.

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 17.4, 55.5, 114.3, 120.8, 127.1, 128.4, 130.4, 139.7, 144.8, 156.0, 165.8 ppm.

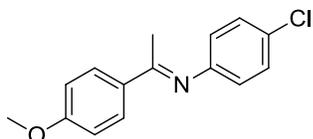
**N-(1-(2-(Naphthyl)ethylidene)-4-methoxyaniline 11e:** Prepared according to method B from 2-acetonaphthone and 4-methoxyaniline, yellow solid.



$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 2.39 (s, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 6.83 (d,  $J$  = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 6.95 (d,  $J$  = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (m, 2H), 7.85–8.00 (m, 3H), 8.24 (d,  $J$  = 8.7 Hz, 1H), 8.34 (s, 1H) ppm.

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 17.3, 55.5, 114.3, 120.8, 124.3, 126.3, 127.1, 127.6, 127.8, 128.0, 128.9, 133.0, 134.4, 137.2, 144.9, 156.1, 165.5 ppm.

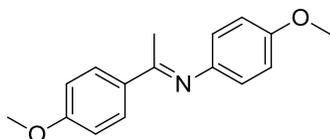
**N-[1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethylidene]-p-anisidine 11f:** Prepared according to method A from 4-methoxyacetophenone and 4-chloroaniline, yellow solid.



$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 2.13 (s, 3H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 6.62 (d,  $J$  = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.81 (d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (d,  $J$  = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.79 (d,  $J$  = 9.2 Hz, 2H) ppm.

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 17.16, 55.47, 114.04, 120.79, 128.51, 129.28, 136.43, 138.18, 144.47, 156.12, 164.6 ppm.

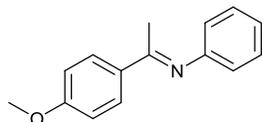
**N-[1-(4-Methoxy)phenyl]ethylidene-4-methoxyaniline 11g:** Prepared according to method A from 4-methoxyacetophenone and 4-methoxyaniline, yellow solid.



$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 2.24 (s, 3 H), 3.82 (s, 3 H), 3.86 (s, 3 H), 6.74 (m, 2 H), 6.95 (m, 2 H), 6.94 (m, 2 H), 7.94 (m, 2 H) ppm.

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 17.2, 55.4, 55.5, 113.5, 114.1, 120.8, 128.6, 132.3, 144.8, 156.12, 164.38 ppm.

**N-(1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)ethylidene)aniline 11h:** Prepared according to method B from 4-methoxyacetophenone and aniline, pale yellow solid.



$^1\text{H-NMR}$  (300 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 2.21 (s, 3H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 6.80 (d,  $J$  = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.10 (d,  $J$  = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.08 (t,  $J$  = 7.3 Hz, 1H), 7.42 (t,  $J$  = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.96 (d,  $J$  = 8.8 Hz, 2H) ppm.

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$  (75 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 17.2, 55.4, 113.6, 119.7, 123.1, 128.8, 128.9, 132.2, 151.9, 161.6, 164.6 ppm.

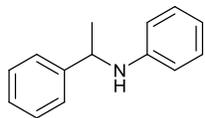
## General procedure for the catalytic hydrogenation of imines **12a-12h**

Under an argon atmosphere, imine (0.5 mmol), catalyst **10** (2.0 mol %), and 1 ml toluene were transferred to a stainless steel autoclave. The autoclave was purged three times with hydrogen and finally pressurized to 25 bar. The reaction mixture was stirred at 65°C for the indicated period of time, and then the hydrogen gas was released. Entry 9, 0.5 mol% catalyst was mixed with (2.0 mmol) imine **11h**. The conversion of the substrate was determined by <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy of the crude reaction mixture, and the product was purified by chromatography with pentane/ethyl acetate (10/1). The enantiomeric excess was determined by HPLC using a chiral stationary phase column (Column, Chiralcel OD-H, and AD-H) or by GC (Chirasil-Dex CB).

## Procedure for catalyst recycling experiments

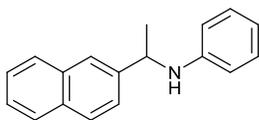
Under an argon atmosphere catalyst **10** (2.5 mol %), imine **11g** (1.42 mmol), and 1 ml toluene were transferred to a stainless steel autoclave. The autoclave was purged three times with hydrogen and finally pressurized to 25bar. The reaction mixture was stirred at 65°C for 24 hours, and then the hydrogen gas was released. Afterwards, 5 ml of pentane were added, the colorless precipitate separated from the supernatant solution, and retransferred to the autoclave for subsequent hydrogenation experiment.

**N-(1-phenylethyl)amine 12a (R):**<sup>8</sup> Conversion: 70%, determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR.



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 1.52 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 3.43 (brs, 1H), 4.48 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 6.52 (m, 2H), 6.65 (m, 1H), 7.04-7.14 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.40 (m, 5H); isolated yield: 63%. The enantiomers were analyzed by GC using a Chirasil-Dex CB, 25 m × 0.25mm, H<sub>2</sub> 2.0 ml/min, 100°C for 5min, 5°C/min to 160°C, 160°C for 15 min, FID temperature 250°C; Major enantiomer: t<sub>r</sub> = 19.46 min, minor enantiomer: t<sub>r</sub> = 19.32 min; 72% ee (*R*).

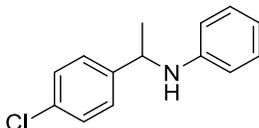
**N-(1-(2-Naphthyl)ethyl)amine 12b (-):**<sup>9</sup> Conversion: 51%, determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR.



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 1.62 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 4.23 (brs, 1H), 4.67 (q, J = 6.5 Hz, 1H), 6.5-6.63 (m, 2H), 6.67 (t, J = 7.3 Hz), 7.11 (t, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.40-7.58 (m, 3H), 7.72-7.92 (m, 4H); isolated yield: 32%.

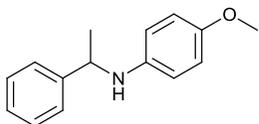
The enantiomers were analyzed by HPLC using a Chiralcel AD-H (n-heptane/2-propanol = 98/2, flow rate=0.5 ml/min, wavelength=240 nm); major enantiomer: t<sub>r</sub> = 15.92 min, minor enantiomer: t<sub>r</sub> = 14.20 min; 76 % ee (-)

**N-Phenyl-1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethylamine 12c (-):**<sup>10</sup> Conversion: 33%, determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR.



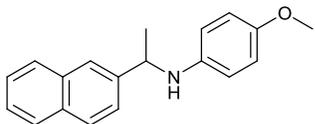
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ = 1.52 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 3H) 4.13 (bs, 1H), 4.48 (dd, J = 6.6 and 13.2 Hz, 1H), 6.51 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 6.67 (t, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.07-7.12 (m, 2H), 7.24-7.35 (m, 4H). The enantiomers were analyzed by HPLC using a Chiralcel OD-H (heptanes/iPrOH: 98/2, flow rat=0.5 mL/min, wavelength=240 nm); major enantiomer: t<sub>r</sub> = 27.56 min. minor enantiomer t<sub>r</sub> = 24.58 min 72 % ee (-)

**N-(1-phenylethyl)-4-methoxyamine 12d (R):**<sup>9</sup> Conversion: >99%, determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR.



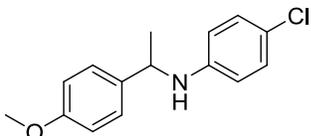
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 1.50 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 3H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.78 (brs, 1H), 4.41 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 6.47 (m, 2H), 6.69 (m, 2H), 7.17-7.42 (m, 5H); isolated yield: 95%. The enantiomers were analyzed by HPLC using a Chiralcel OD-H (n-heptane/2-propanol = 99/1, flow rate=0.5ml/min, wavelength=240 nm); major enantiomer: t<sub>r</sub> = 34.73 min, minor enantiomer: t<sub>r</sub> = 30.59 min; 73 % ee (R).

**N-(1-(2-Naphthyl)ethyl)-4-methoxyamine 12e (+):**<sup>11</sup> Conversion: >99%, determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR.



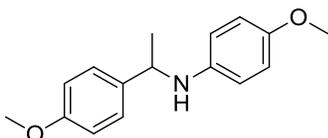
<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 1.48 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 3.58 (s, 3H), 3.79 (brs, 1H), 4.48 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 6.36-6.64 (m, 4H), 7.26-7.46 (m, 3H), 7.64-7.78 (m, 4H); isolated yield: 94%. The enantiomers were analyzed by HPLC using a Chiralcel OD-H (n-heptane/2-propanol = 98/2, flow rate=0.5ml/min, wavelength=240 nm); major enantiomer: t<sub>r</sub> = 31.51 min, minor enantiomer: t<sub>r</sub> = 38.77 min; 76% ee (+).

**N-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-N-(1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethyl)amine 12f (+):**<sup>7</sup> Conversion: 70%, determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR.



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 1.36 (d, J = 6.75 Hz, 3H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 4.07 (brs, 1H), 4.32 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 6.32 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 6.66 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (m, 4H); isolated yield 51%. The enantiomers were analyzed by HPLC using a Chiralcel OD-H (heptanes/iPrOH: 95/5, flow rate=0.5 mL/min, wavelength=250 nm); major enantiomer: t<sub>r</sub> = 21.99 min, minor enantiomer t<sub>r</sub> = 27.05 min; 72% ee (+).

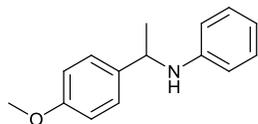
**4-methoxy-N-(1-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl)amine 12g (+):**<sup>12</sup> Conversion: >99%, determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR.



<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>): δ = 1.39 (d, J = 5.10, 3 H), 3.73 (s, 3 H), 3.81 (s, 3 H), 3.82 (brs, 1H), 4.42 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 6.53 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2 H), 6.75 (d, J = 6.2 Hz, 2 H), 6.90 (d, J = 7.8 Hz), 7.33 (d, J = 8.7 Hz); isolated yield 95%. The enantiomers were analyzed by HPLC using a

Chiralcel OD-H (heptanes/iPrOH: 97/3, flow rate=0.5 mL/min, wavelength=220 nm); major enantiomer:  $t_r = 21.88$  min, minor enantiomer  $t_r = 25.23$  min; 76 % ee (+).

**N-(1-(4-methoxyphenyl)ethyl)amine 12h (-):**<sup>10</sup> Conversion: >99%, determined by <sup>1</sup>H-NMR.

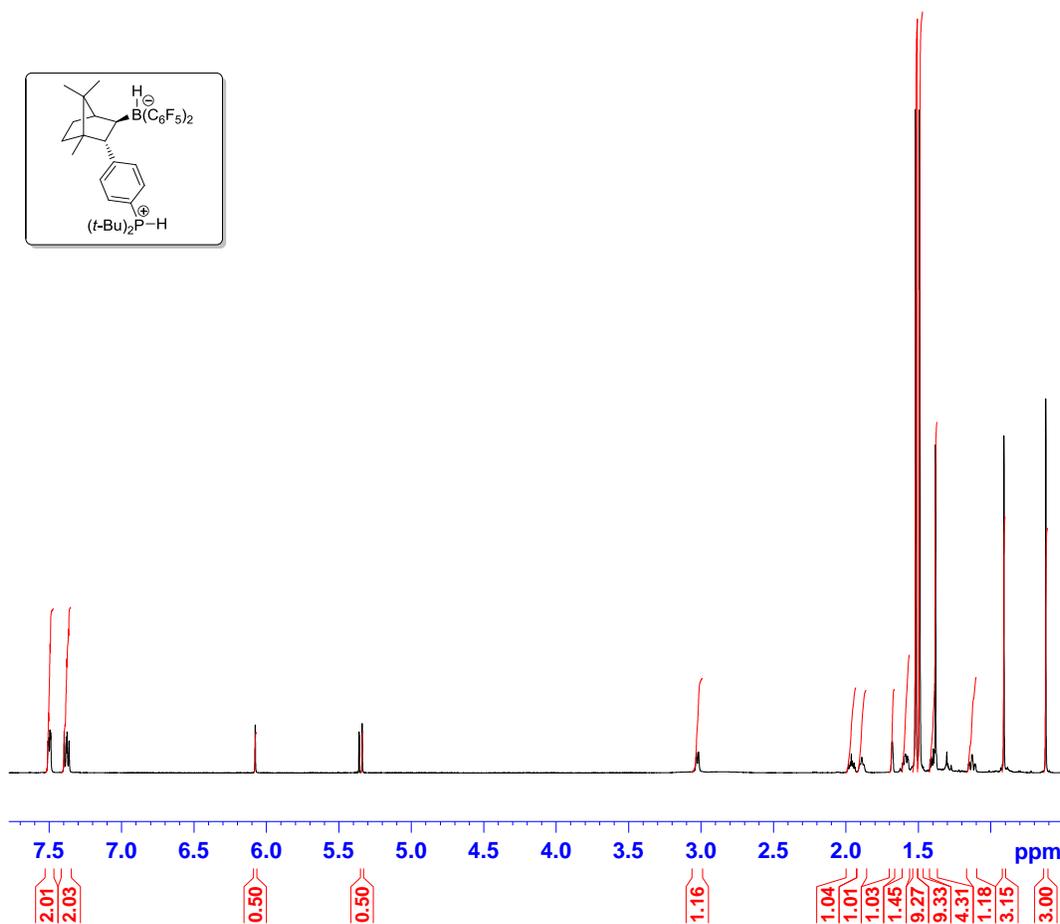
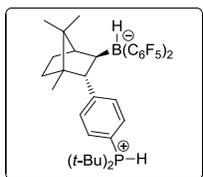


<sup>1</sup>H-NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 1.51$  (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 4.07 (brs, 1H), 4.46 (q, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 6.54 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 6.66 (t, J = 6.7 Hz, 1H), 6.87 (m, 2H), 7.11 (m, 2H), 7.30 (m, 2H); isolated yield: 95 %.

The enantiomers were analyzed by HPLC using a Chiralcel OD-H (n-heptane/2-propanol = 99/1, flow rate=0.5ml/min, wavelength=240 nm); major enantiomer:  $t_r = 22.87$  min, minor enantiomer:  $t_r = 20.56$  min; 70 % ee (-).

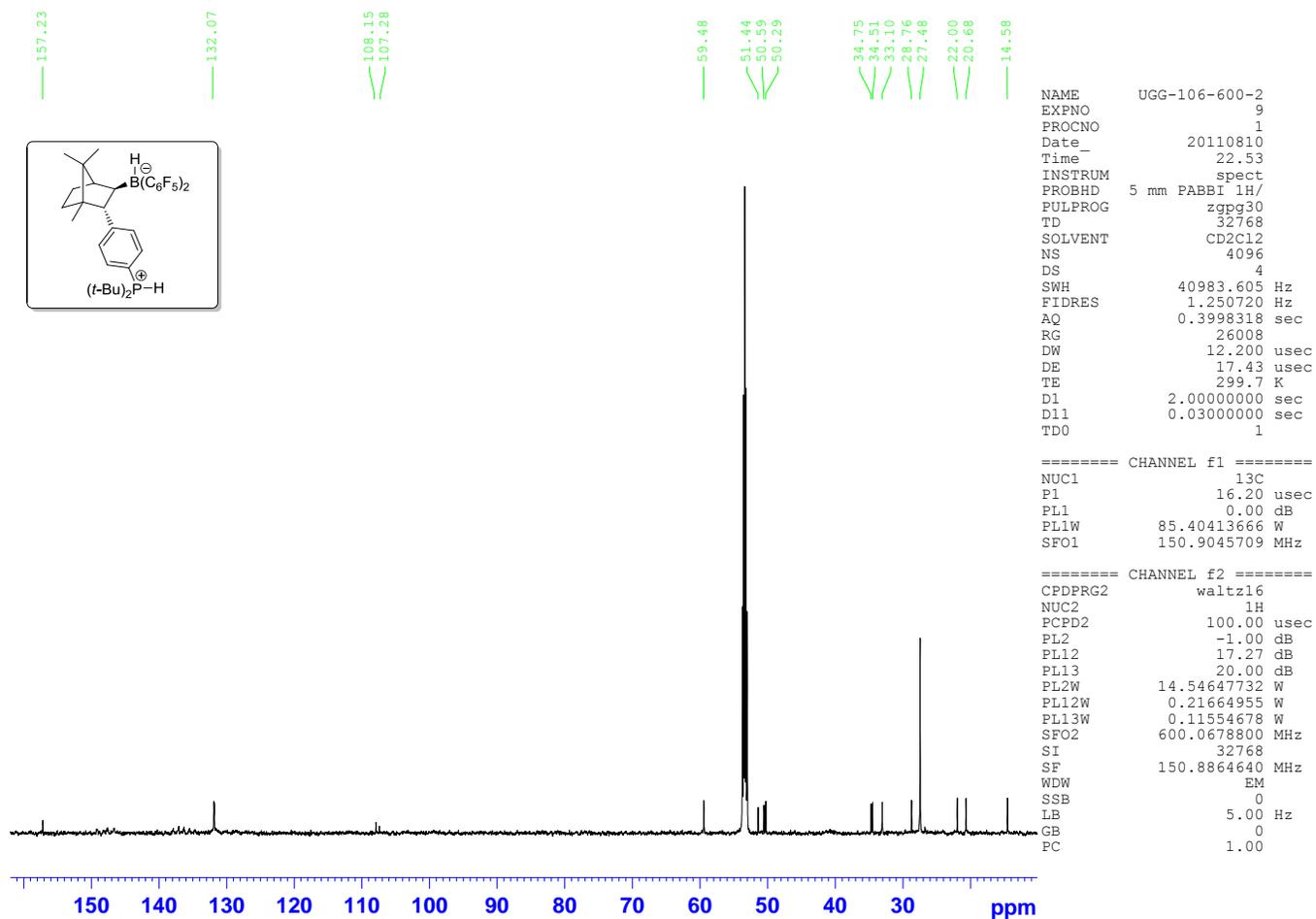
## References

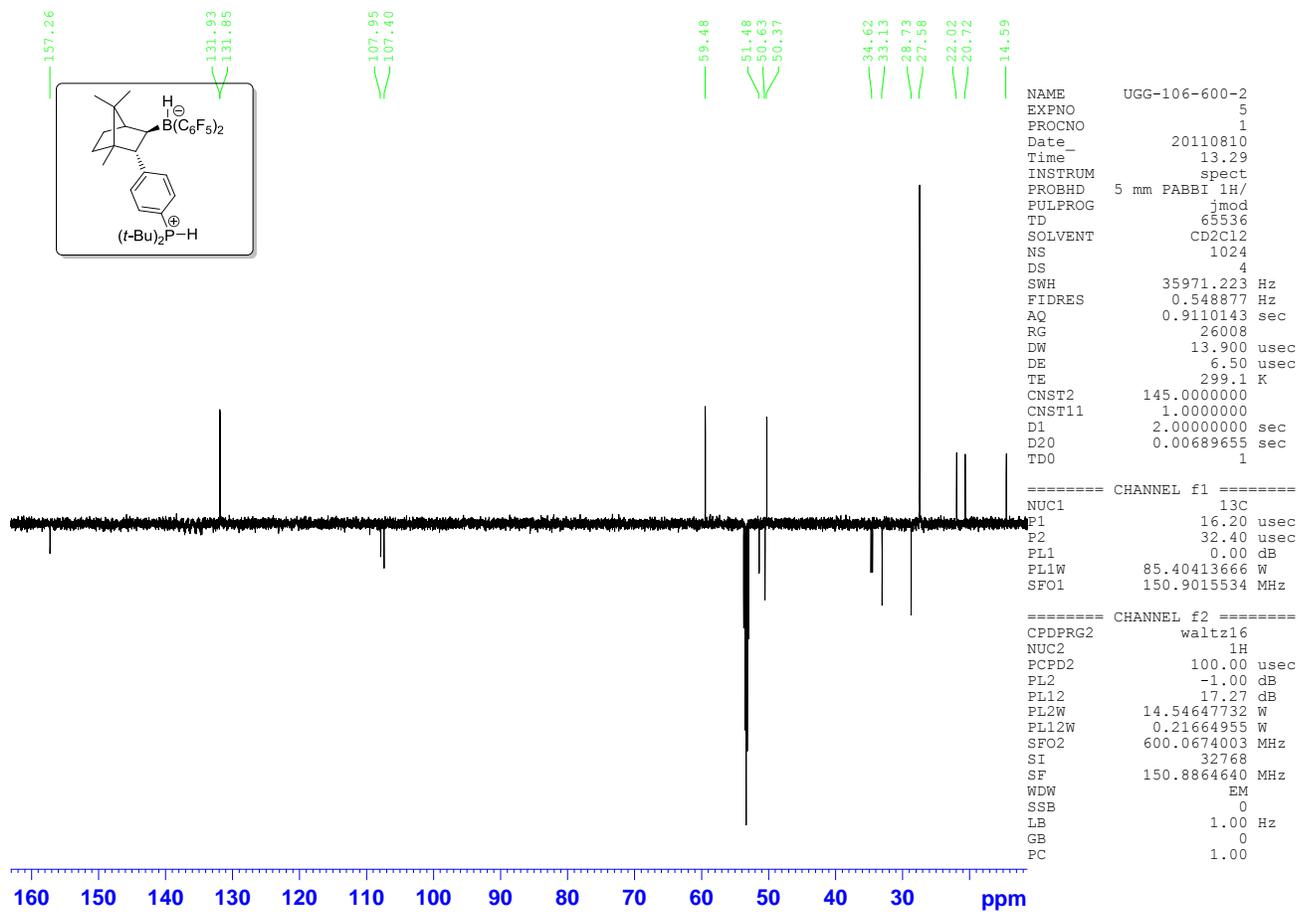
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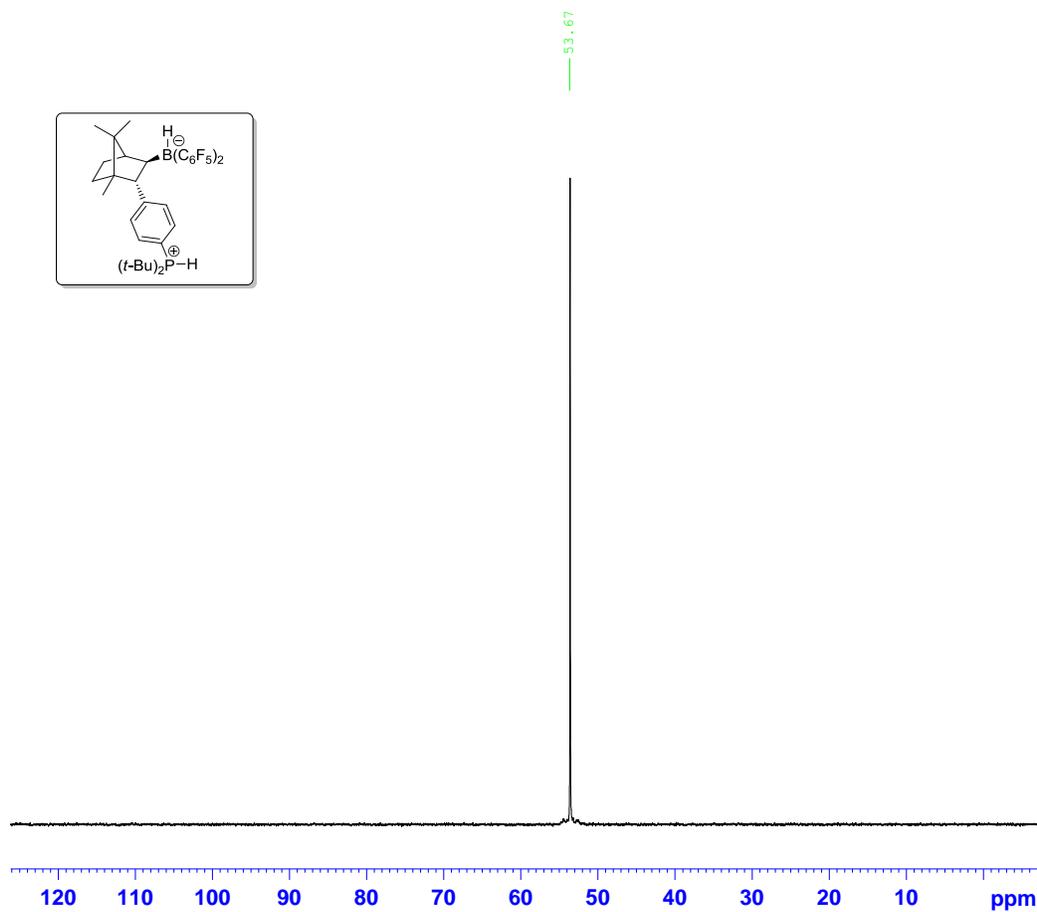
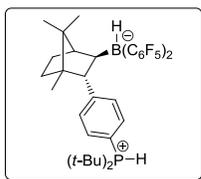


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PROCNO 1  
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TD 32768  
SOLVENT CD2Cl2  
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DS 0  
SWH 10000.000 Hz  
FIDRES 0.305176 Hz  
AQ 1.6385000 sec  
RG 128  
DW 50.000 usec  
DE 6.50 usec  
TE 297.8 K  
D1 4.0000000 sec  
TD0 1

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PL1W 14.54647732 W  
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SI 65536  
SF 600.0650000 MHz  
WDW EM  
SSB 0  
LB 0.10 Hz  
GB 0  
PC 1.00



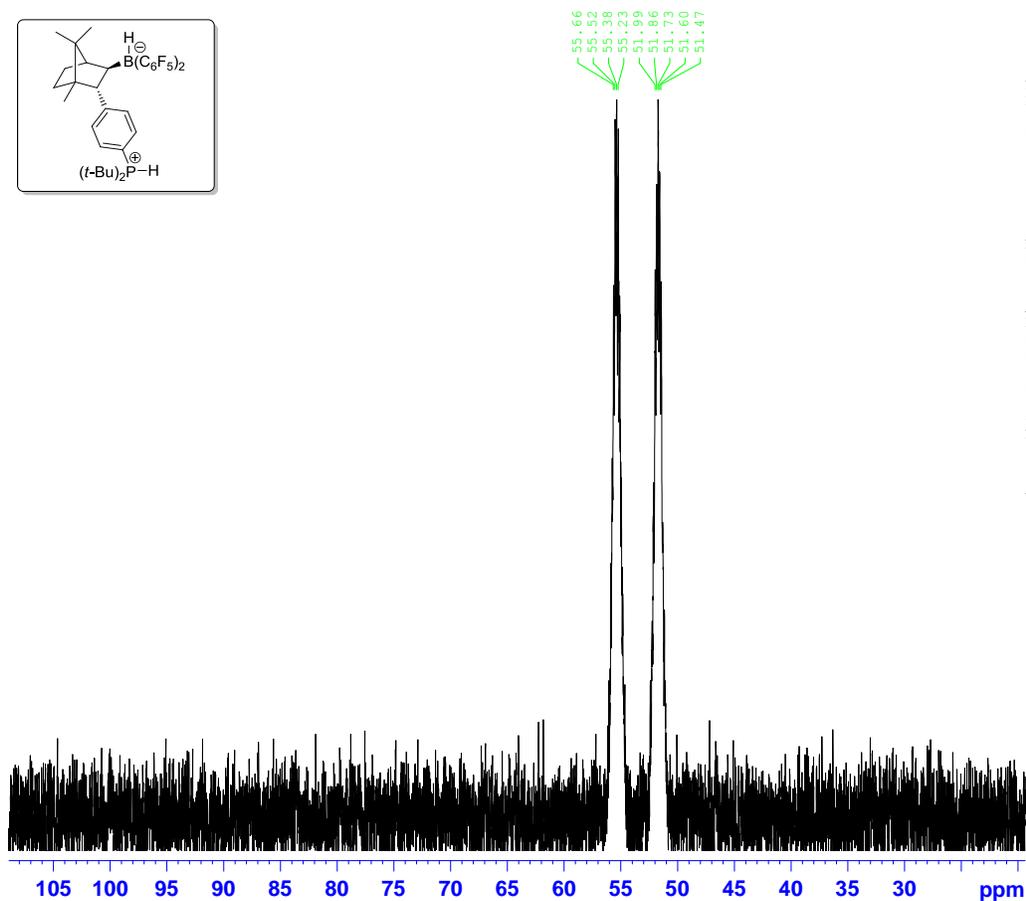
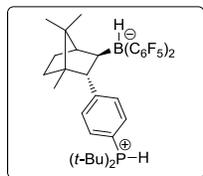




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NS            128
DS            2
SWH           72992.703 Hz
FIDRES        2.227561 Hz
AQ            0.2245176 sec
RG            23170.5
DW            6.850 usec
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TE            298.4 K
D1            2.00000000 sec
D11           0.03000000 sec
TD0           1

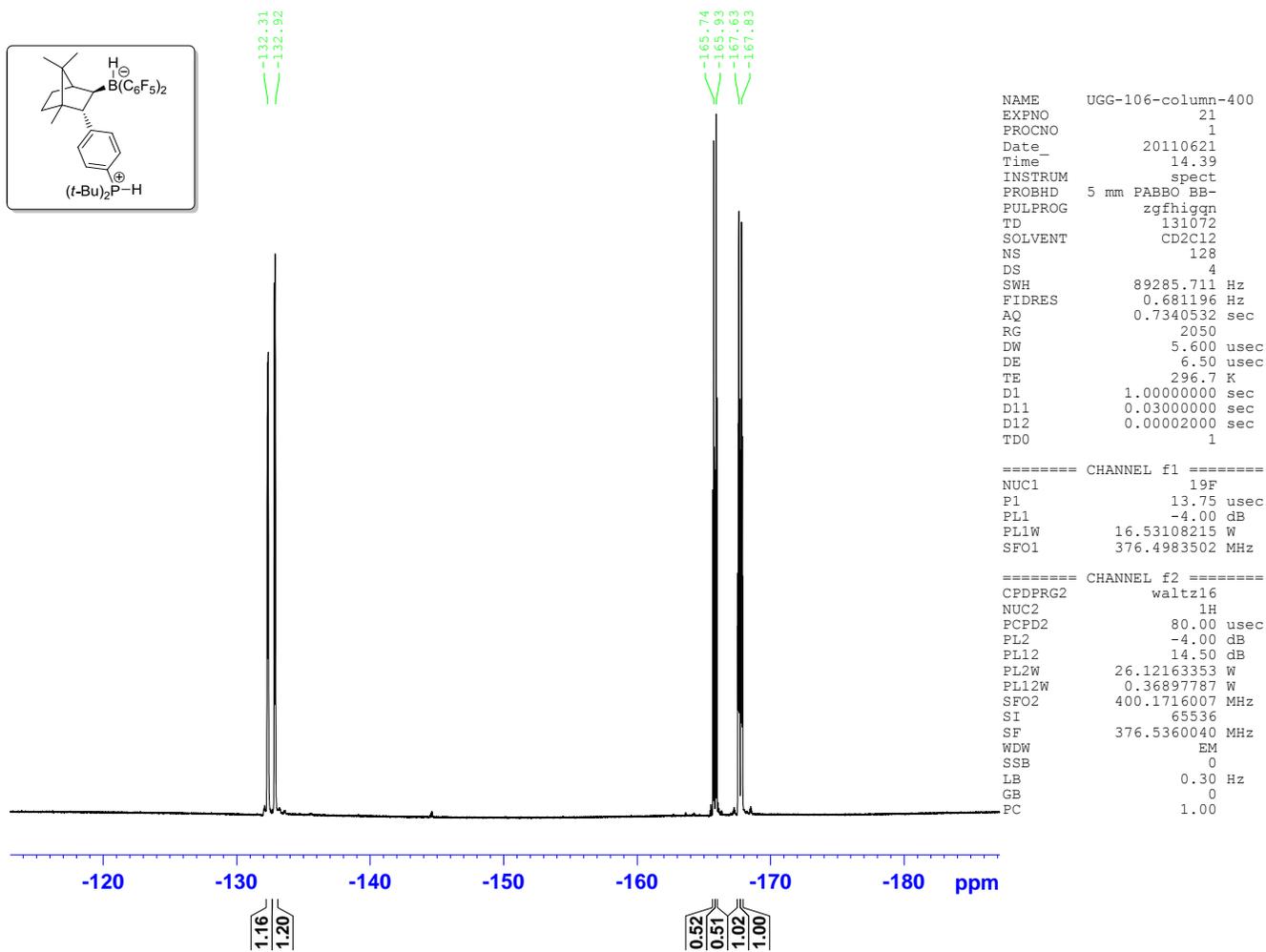
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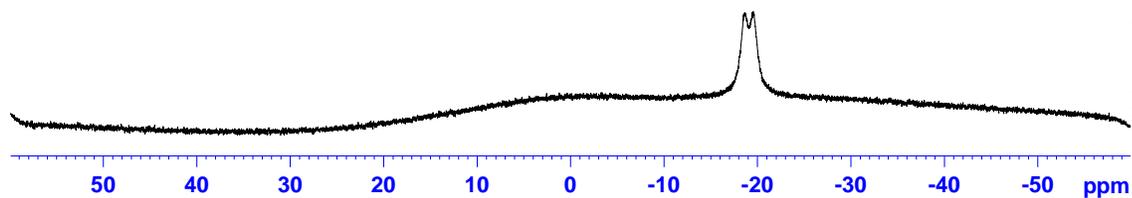
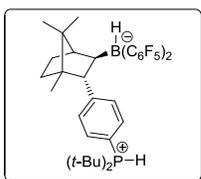
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PL2           -1.00 dB
PL12          17.27 dB
PL13          20.00 dB
PL2W          14.54647732 W
PL12W         0.21664955 W
PL13W         0.11554678 W
SFO2          600.0686604 MHz
SI            65536
SF            242.9107640 MHz
WDW           EM
SSB           0
LB            5.00 Hz
GB            0
PC            1.00
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TD        65536
SOLVENT   CD2Cl2
NS        300
DS        4
SWH       49019.609 Hz
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DE        6.50 usec
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D1        2.0000000 sec
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FIDRES    0.351585 Hz
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RG        1030
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DE        6.50 usec
TE        296.2 K
D1        1.00000000 sec

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P1        13.90 usec
SI        32768
SF        96.1267950 MHz
WDW       EM
SSB       0
LB        1.00 Hz
GB        0
PC        1.40
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