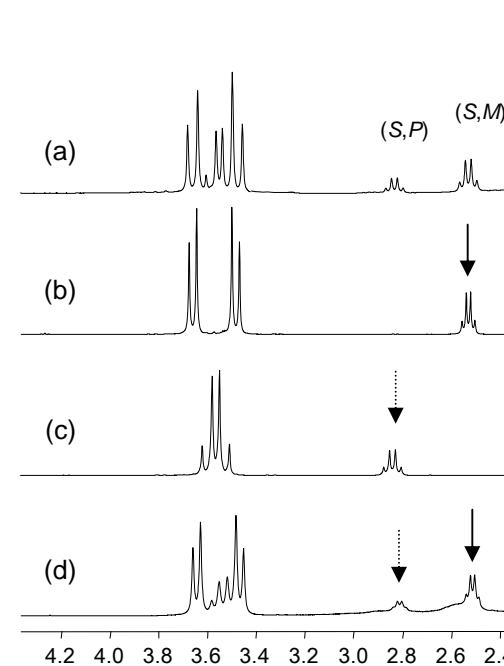
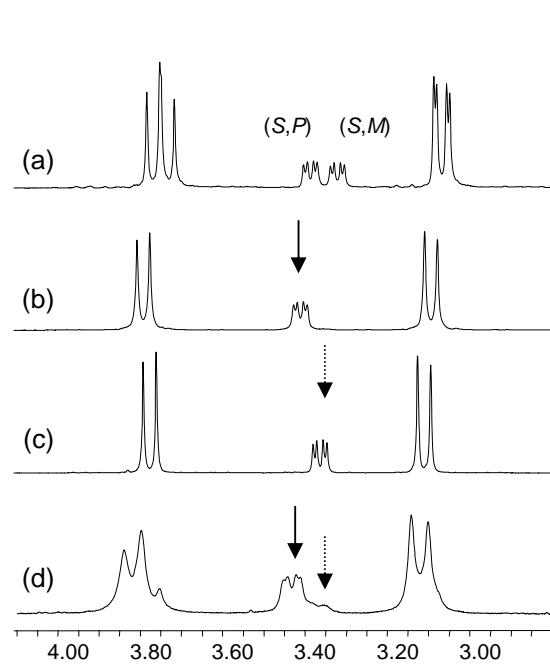
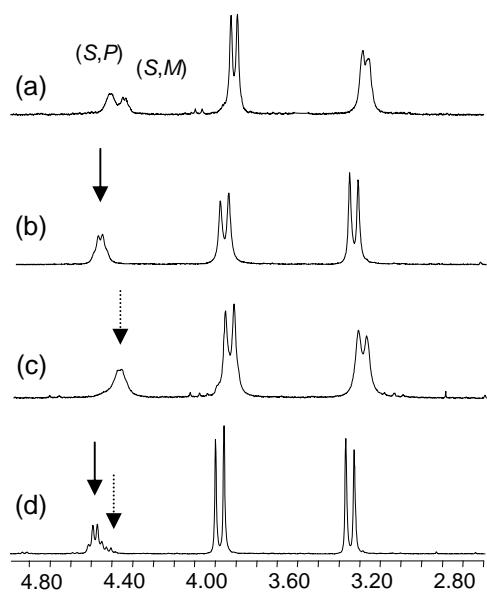


Ratios: (a) right after the synthesis; (b) first eluted (major) diastereomer; (c) second eluted (minor) diastereomer; (d) after 20 h at 80 °C (benzene)

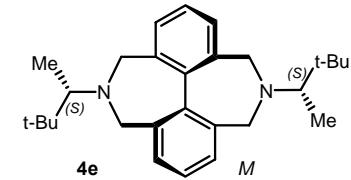
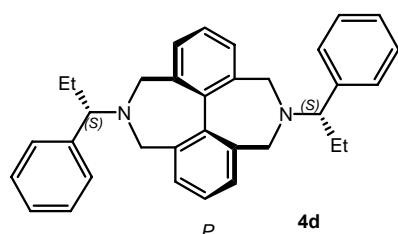
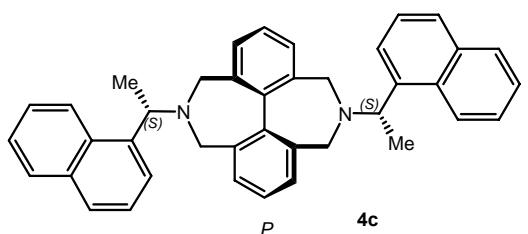


d.r. (S,*P*):(S,*M*) : (a) 1.4 : 1; (b) > 49 : 1;
(c) > 1 : 49; (d) 4.3 : 1

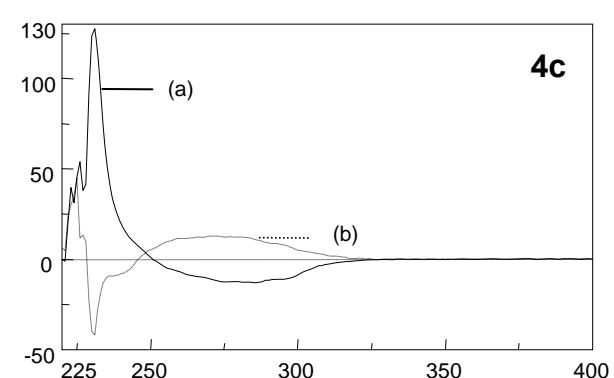
d.r. (S,*P*):(S,*M*) : (a) 1.1 : 1; (b) > 49 : 1;
(c) > 1 : 49; (d) 4.2 : 1

d.r. (S,*M*):(S,*P*) : (a) 2.4 : 1; (b) > 49 : 1;
(c) > 1 : 49; (d) 2.5 : 1

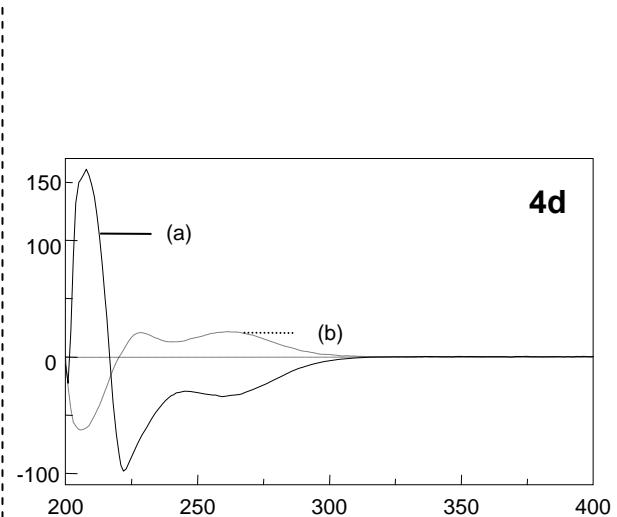
Circular Dichroism spectra of isolated diastereomers by chromatography (SiO_2)



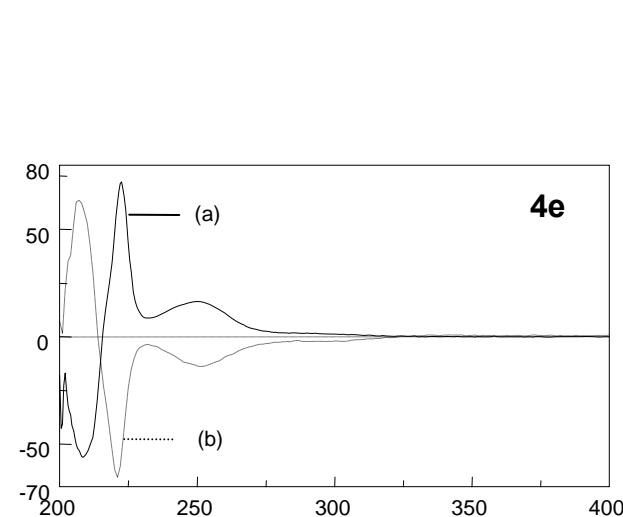
(a, plain) first eluted (major) diastereomer and (b, dashed) second eluted (minor) diastereomer



($c = 1.10^{-5} \text{ M}, \text{CH}_2\text{Cl}_2$)

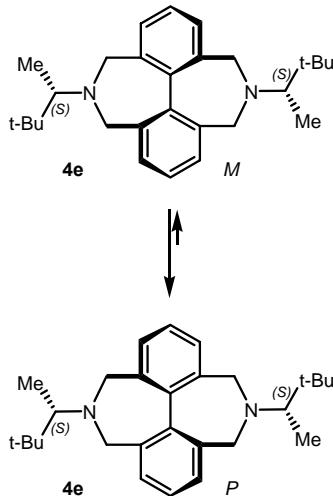


($c = 1.10^{-5} \text{ M}, \text{MeOH}$)

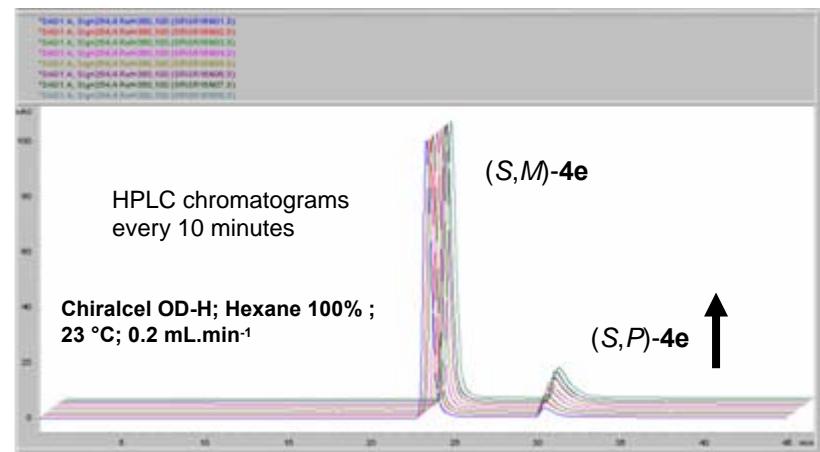


($c = 1.10^{-5} \text{ M}, \text{MeOH}$)

Kinetics of isomerisation of (*S,M*)-4e to (*S,P*)-4e – Exemple of determination of the kinetic constant at 60 °C



■ Experimental monitoring (HPLC) of the isomerisation (60 °C)

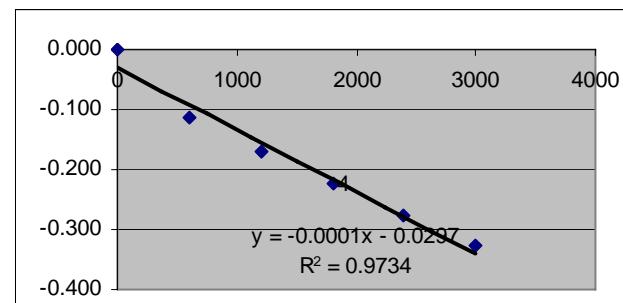


■ First-Order kinetics : $\ln ([a]/[a_0]) = -k t$ [a] is the concentration of the major diastereomer
k is the kinetic constant and easily determined by the slope of the equation

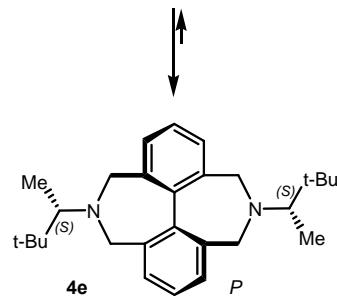
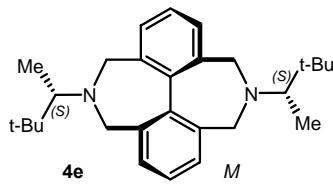
Température: 60 °C 333.15 K

Entrée	t [min]	t [s]	Maj	Min	d.e.	[a]/[a ₀]	ln ([a]/[a ₀])
0	0	0	100.00	0.00	100.00	1.00	0.000
1	10	600	94.60	5.40	89.20	0.89	-0.114
2	20	1200	92.16	7.84	84.32	0.84	-0.171
3	30	1800	90.02	9.98	80.04	0.80	-0.223
4	40	2400	87.93	12.07	75.86	0.76	-0.276
5	50	3000	86.01	13.99	72.02	0.72	-0.328

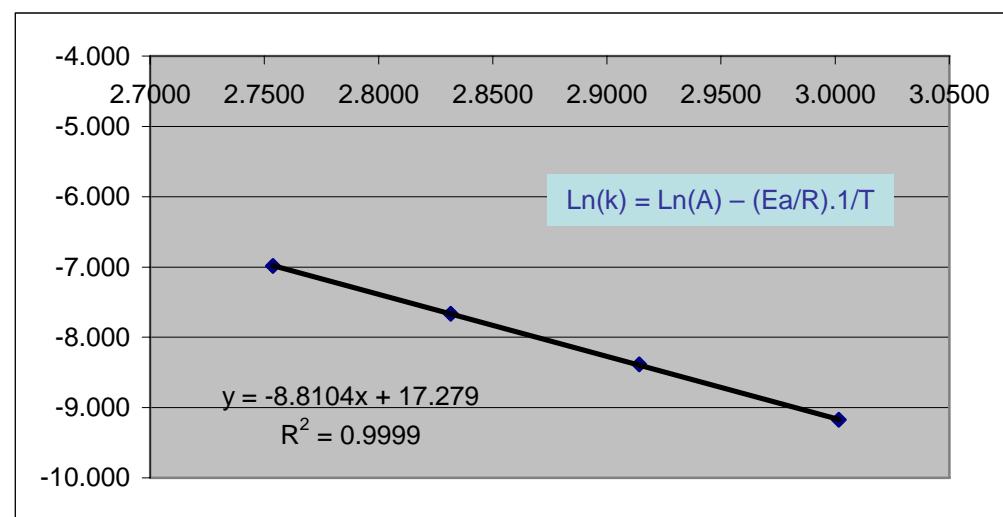
slope = -1.038E-04
DG = 107.308 kJ/mol
t_{1/2} = 6.68E+03 s
R-square value = 0.97339



Kinetics of isomerisation of (*S,M*)-**4e** to (*S,P*)-**4e**



	T [K]	1000/T	k[s ⁻¹]	ln(k)
60 °C	333	3.002	1.04E-04	-9.173
70 °C	343	2.914	2.28E-04	-8.386
80 °C	353	2.832	4.68E-04	-7.667
90 °C	363	2.754	9.25E-04	-6.986



Arrhenius Equation:

$$k = A \cdot \exp(-E_a/RT)$$

$$\text{Ln}(k) = \text{Ln}(A) - (\text{Ea}/\text{R}) \cdot 1/\text{T}$$

Eyring Equation:

$$\Delta H^\ddagger = E_a - RT$$

$$\Delta S^\ddagger = R[\ln(h.A/k_B.T) - 1]$$

$$\Delta G^\ddagger = \Delta H^\ddagger - T\Delta S^\ddagger$$

$$\text{ln}(k) = f(1000/T)$$

$$\begin{array}{ll} \text{slope} = & -8.810 \\ \text{intercept} = & 17.279 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (-E_a/R) \\ (\text{Ln}(A)) \end{array}$$

$$T \quad 20 \text{ °C}$$

$$E_a \quad 73.479 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

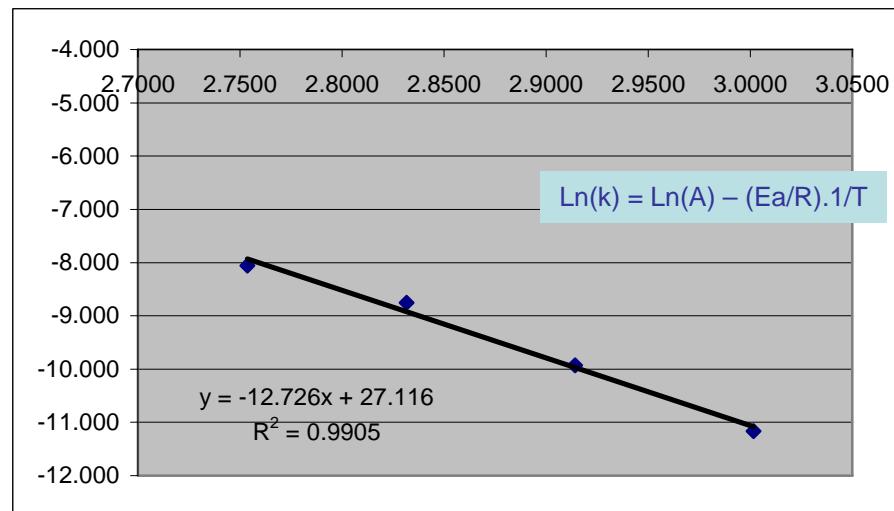
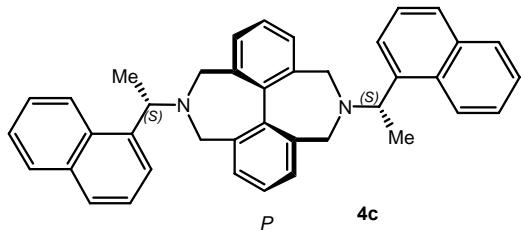
$$A \quad 3.19E+07 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$R^2 = 0.999$$

$\Delta H^\ddagger = E_a - RT$	16.994	kcal/mol
$\Delta S^\ddagger = R[\ln(h.A/k.T) - 1]$	-26.178	cal/(mol.K)
ΔG^\ddagger	24.668	kcal/mol

Kinetics of isomerisation of (*S,P*)-**4c** to (*S,M*)-**4c**

T [K]	1000/T	k [s ⁻¹]	ln(k)
333	3.002	1.42E-05	-11.164
343	2.914	4.87E-05	-9.929
353	2.832	0.000158	-8.754
363	2.754	0.000316	-8.059



Arrhenius Equation:

$$k = A \cdot \exp(-Ea/RT)$$

$$\ln(k) = \ln(A) - (Ea/R) \cdot 1/T$$

Eyring Equation:

$$\Delta H^\ddagger = Ea - RT$$

$$\Delta S^\ddagger = R[\ln(h.A/k_B.T) - 1]$$

$$\Delta G^\ddagger = \Delta H^\ddagger - T\Delta S^\ddagger$$

$$\ln(k) = f(1000/T)$$

slope =	-12.726	(- Ea/R)
intercept =	27.116	(ln(A))

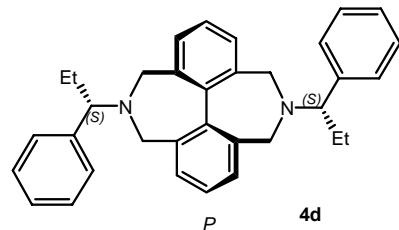
$$T = 20 \text{ } ^\circ\text{C}$$

$$Ea = 106.138 \text{ kJ/mol}$$

$$A = 5.97E+11 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$R^2 = 0.991$$

$\Delta H^\ddagger = Ea - RT$	24.807	kcal/mol
$\Delta S^\ddagger = R[\ln(h.A/k_B.T) - 1]$	-6.614	cal/(mol.K)
ΔG^\ddagger	26.746	kcal/mol

**Arrhenius Equation:**

$$k = A \cdot \exp(-E_a/RT)$$

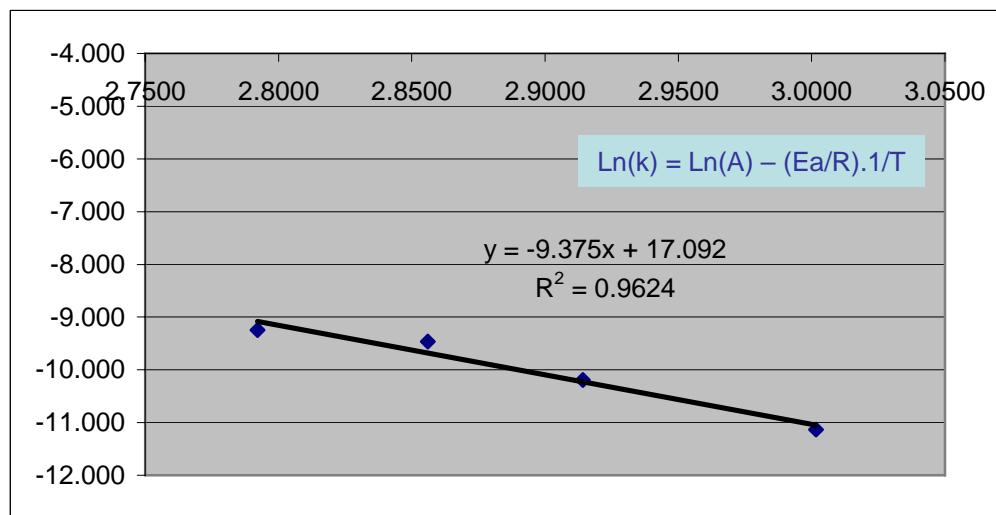
$$\ln(k) = \ln(A) - (E_a/R) \cdot 1/T$$

Eyring Equation:

$$\Delta H^\ddagger = E_a - RT$$

$$\Delta S^\ddagger = R[\ln(h \cdot A / k_B \cdot T) - 1]$$

$$\Delta G^\ddagger = \Delta H^\ddagger - T \Delta S^\ddagger$$



$$\ln(k) = f(1000/T)$$

$$\text{slope} = -9.374959 \quad (-E_a/R)$$

$$\text{intercept} = 17.09232 \quad (\ln(A))$$

T 20 °C

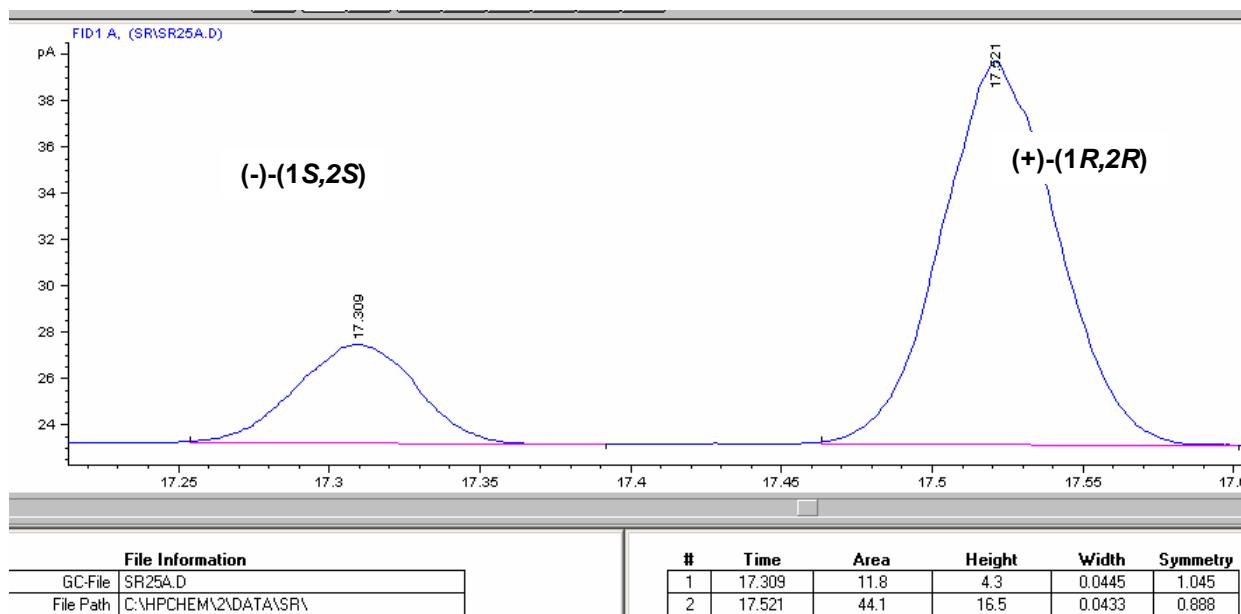
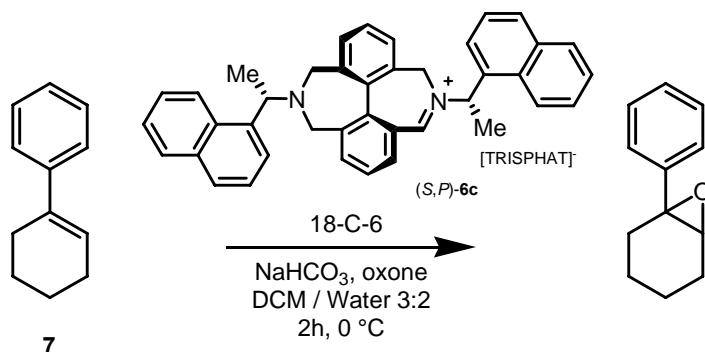
Ea 78.187 kJ/mol

A 2.64E+07 s⁻¹

$$R^2 = 0.962$$

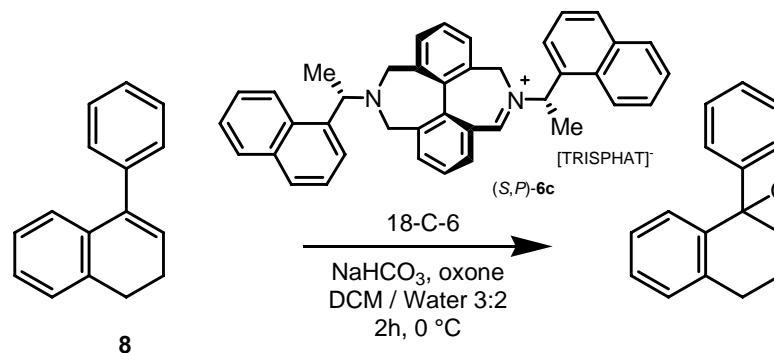
$\Delta H^\ddagger = E_a - RT$	18.120	kcal/mol
$\Delta S^\ddagger = R[\ln(h \cdot A / k_B \cdot T) - 1]$	-26.550	cal/(mol.K)
ΔG^\ddagger	25.903	kcal/mol

Determination of the enantiomeric excess of the epoxide of olefin 7

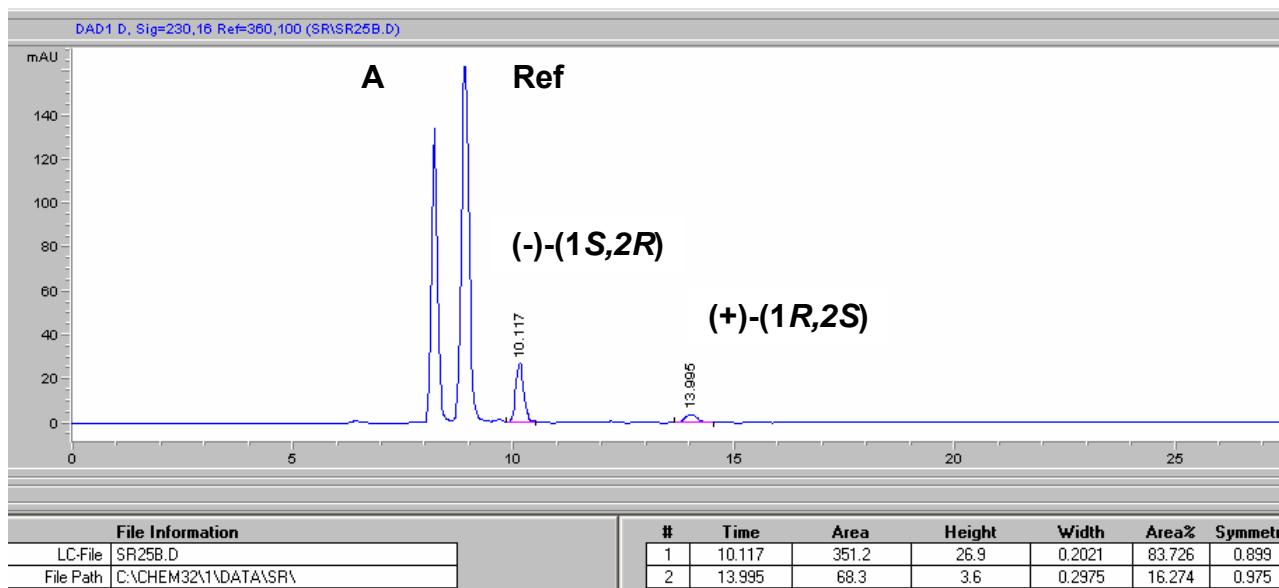


Determined by CSP-GC (Chiraldex Hydrodex β -3P), T_{inj} 250 $^\circ\text{C}$, $P = 0.842$ bar;
 Conditions: 80 $^\circ\text{C}$, 5 min, then progression to 180 $^\circ\text{C}$ in 20 min, then 180 $^\circ\text{C}$ for 5 min.

Determination of the enantiomeric excess of the epoxide of olefin **8**

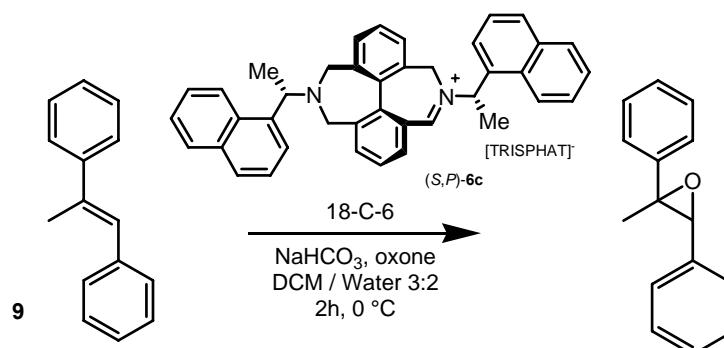


A: Alkene, Ref: naphthalene

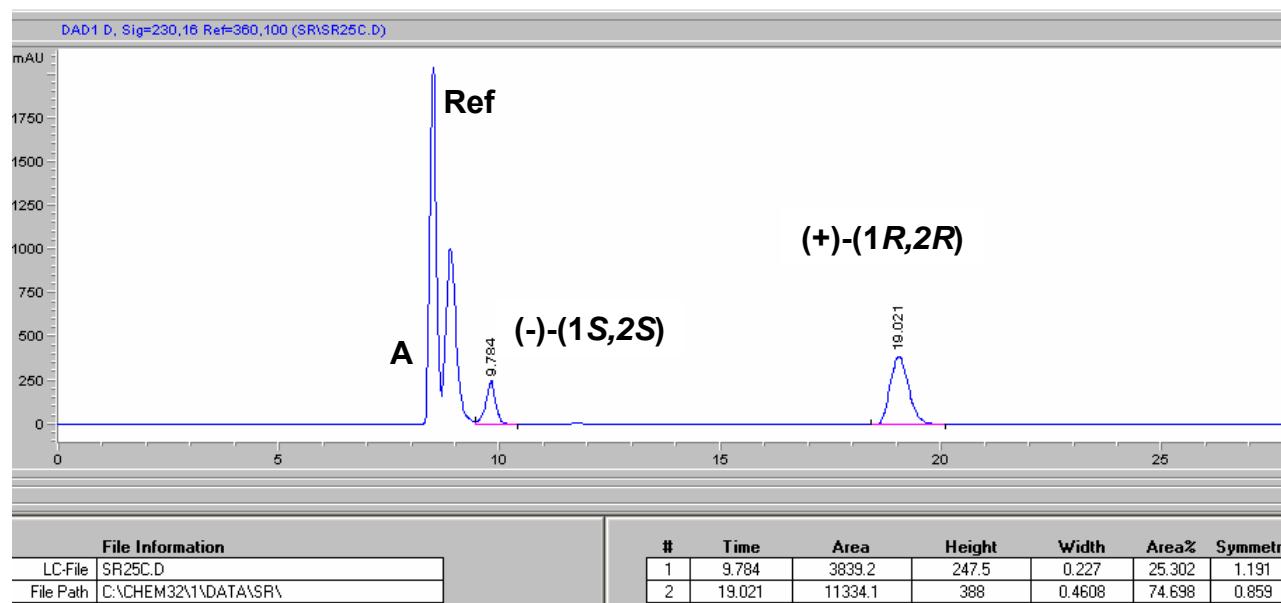


Determined by CSP-HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H); Hexane / iPrOH 95 : 5 ; 0.5 mL·min⁻¹

Determination of the enantiomeric excess of the epoxide of olefin **9**

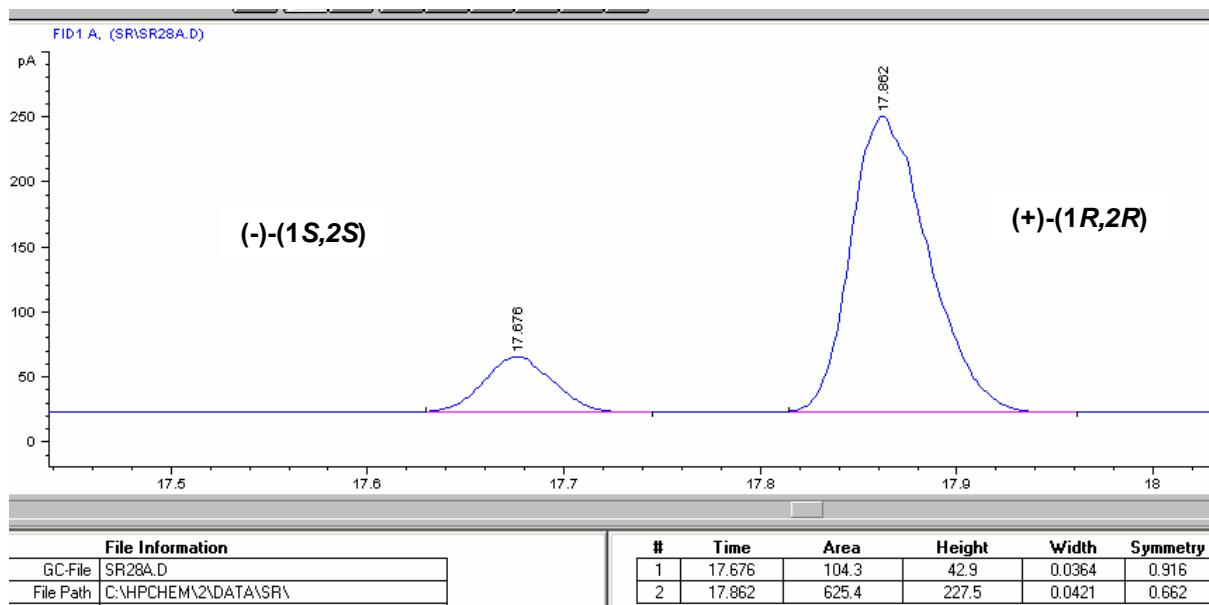
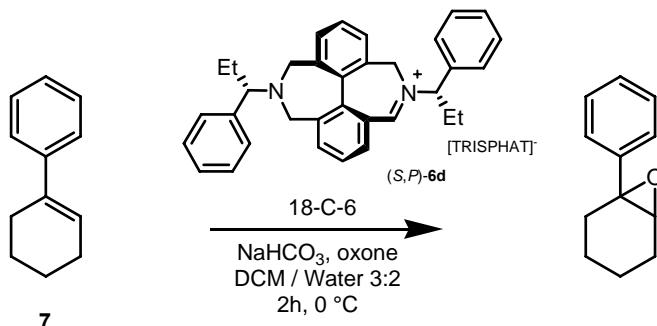


A: Alkene, Ref: naphthalene

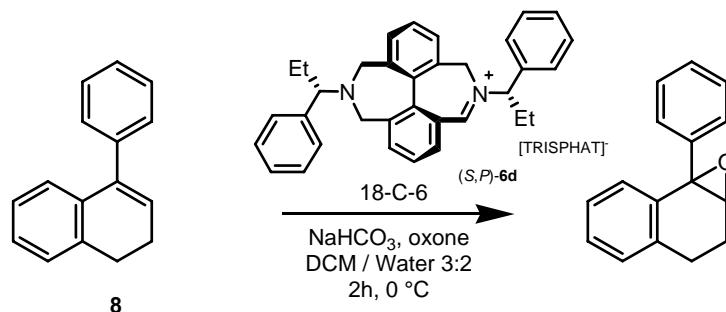


Determined by CSP-HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H); Hexane / iPrOH 95 : 5 ; 0.5 mL.min⁻¹

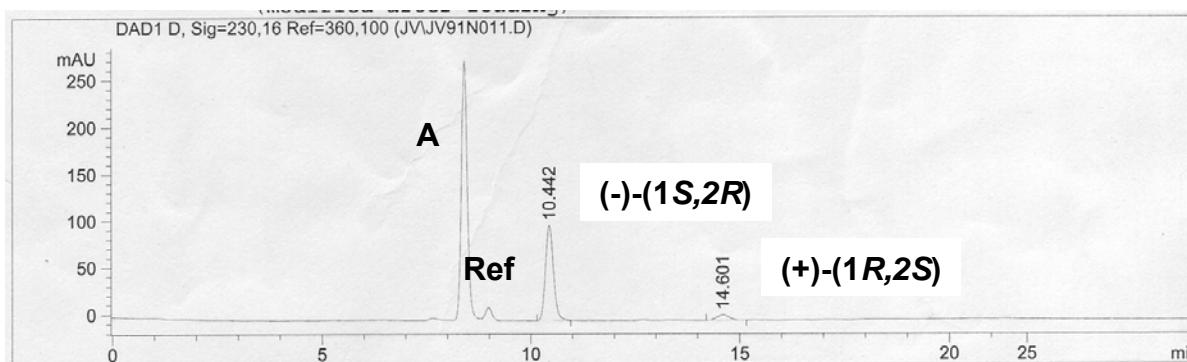
Determination of the enantiomeric excess of the epoxide of olefin 7



Determined by CSP-GC (Chiraldex Hydrodex β-3P), T_{inj} 250 °C, P = 0.842 bar;
 Conditions: 80 °C, 5 min, then progression to 180 °C in 20 min, then 180 °C for 5 min.



A: Alkene, Ref: naphthalene

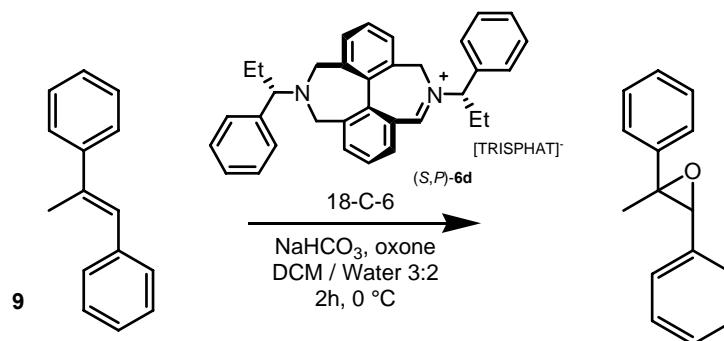


Signal 1: DAD1 D, Sig=230,16 Ref=360,100

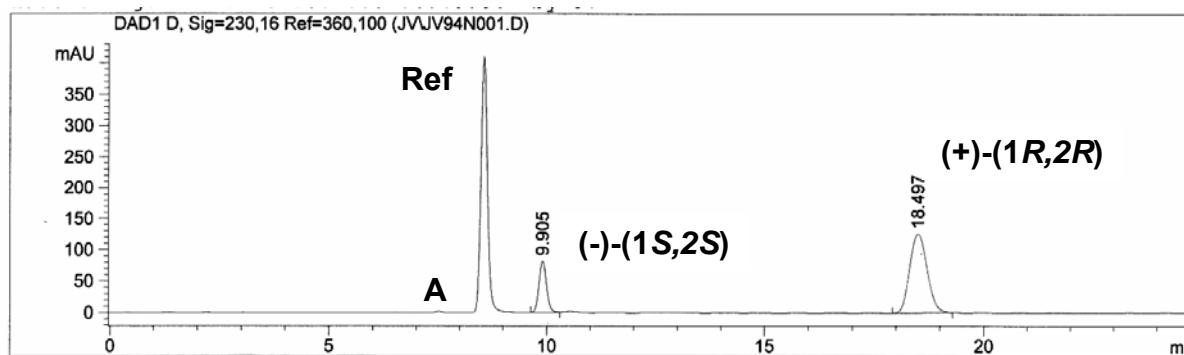
Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	10.442	BB	0.2070	1347.62756	101.43116	92.2391
2	14.601	PP	0.3161	113.38863	5.69863	7.7609
Totals :					1461.01620	107.12979

Determined by CSP-HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H); Hexane / iPrOH 95 : 5 ; 0.5 mL·min⁻¹

Determination of the enantiomeric excess of the epoxide of olefin **9**



A: Alkene, Ref: naphthalene



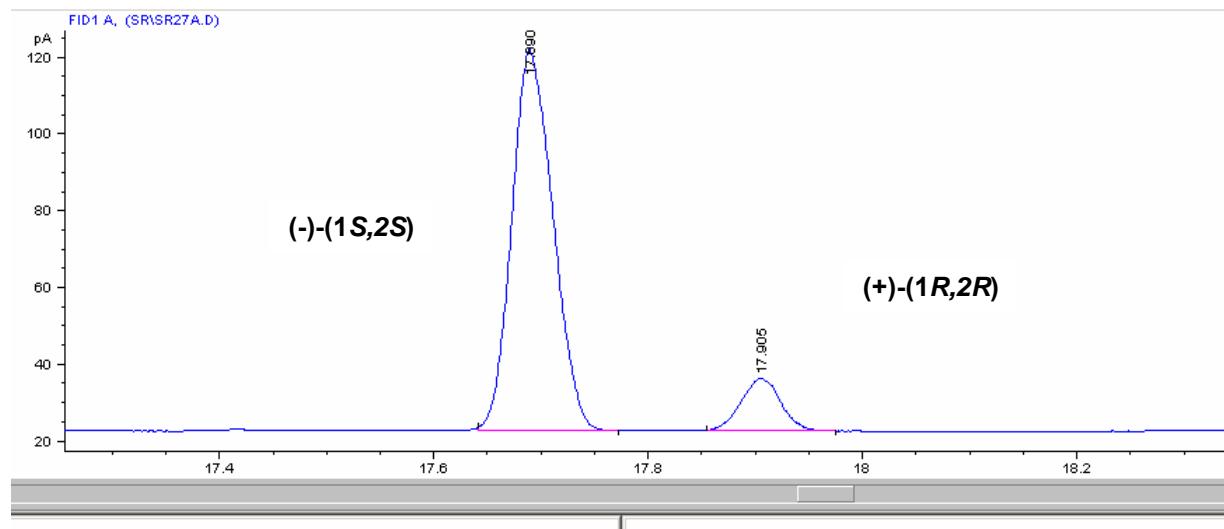
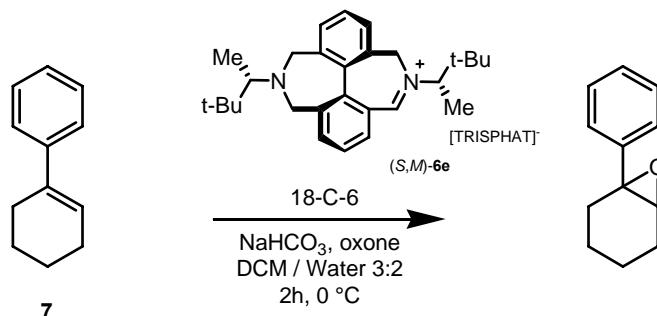
Signal 1: DAD1 D, Sig=230,16 Ref=360,100

Peak #	RetTime [min]	Type	Width [min]	Area [mAU*s]	Height [mAU]	Area %
1	9.905	BB	0.1896	994.71185	81.93610	22.3244
2	18.497	PB	0.4368	3460.99536	125.86764	77.6756

Totals : 4455.70721 207.80373

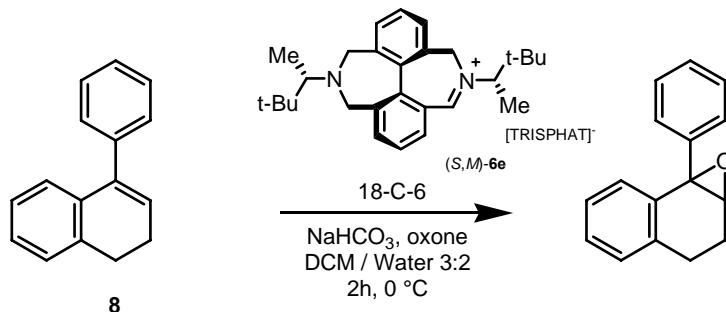
Determined by CSP-HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H); Hexane / iPrOH 95 : 5 ; 0.5 mL·min⁻¹

Determination of the enantiomeric excess of the epoxide of olefin 7

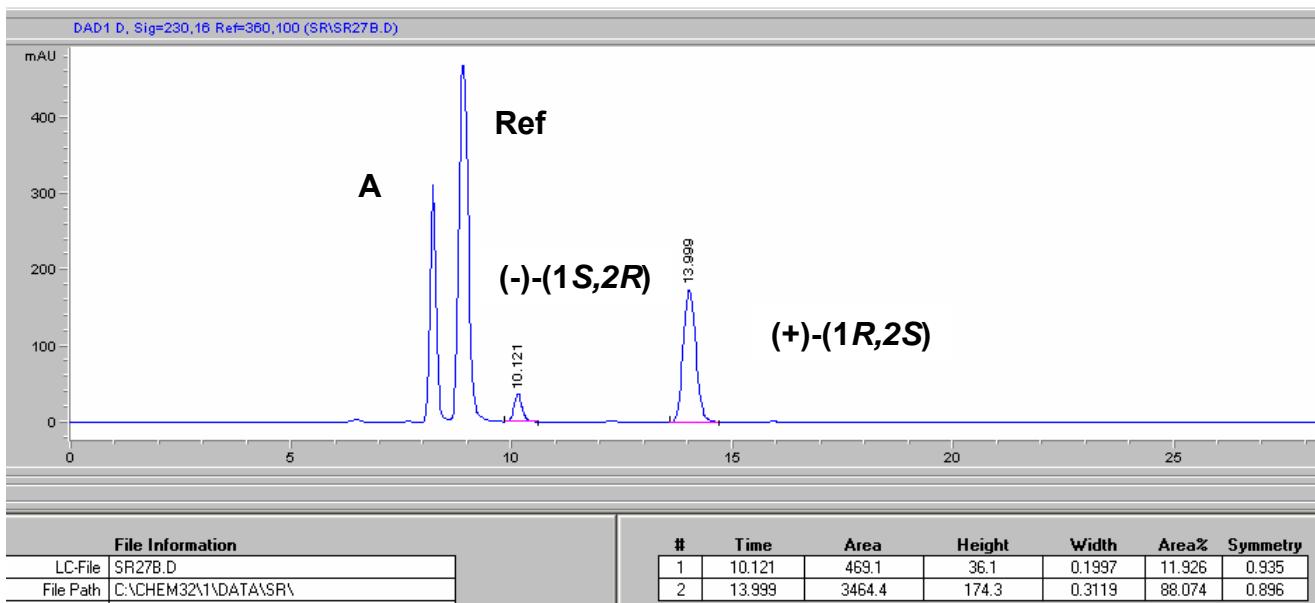


Determined by CSP-GC (Chiraldex Hydrodex β-3P), T_{inj} 250 °C, P = 0.842 bar;
 Conditions: 80 °C, 5 min, then progression to 180 °C in 20 min, then 180 °C for 5 min.

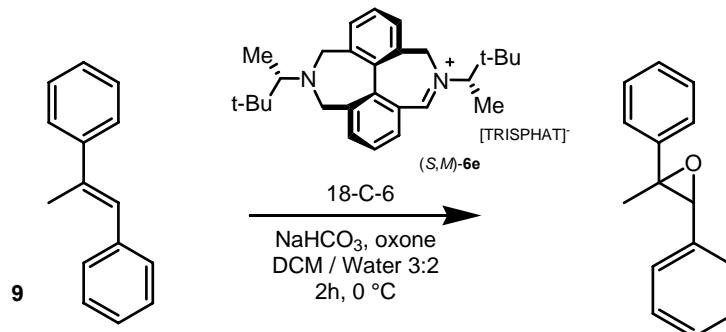
Determination of the enantiomeric excess of the epoxide of olefin **8**



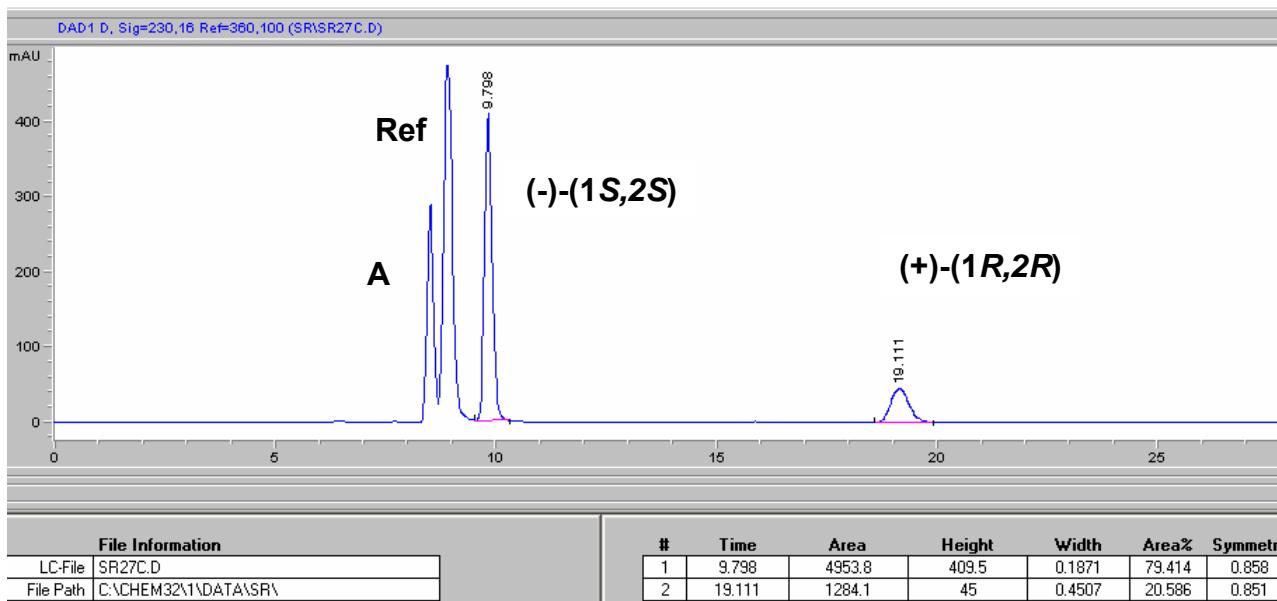
A: Alkene, Ref: naphthalene



Determined by CSP-HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H); Hexane / iPrOH 95 : 5 ; 0.5 mL·min⁻¹

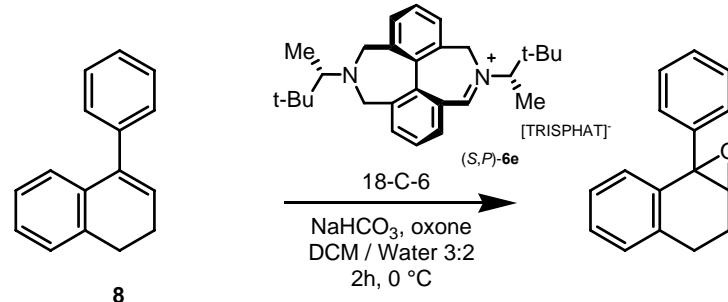


A: Alkene, Ref: naphthalene

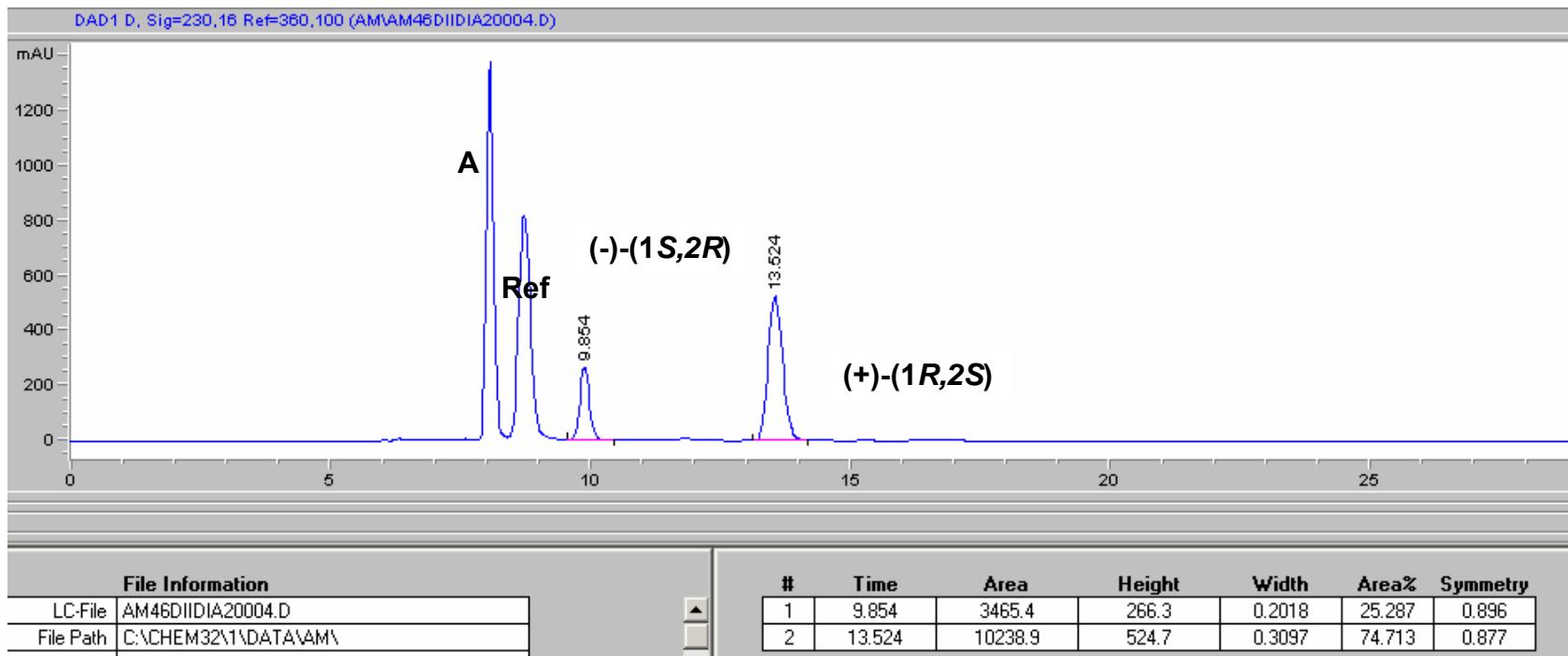


Determined by CSP-HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H); Hexane / iPrOH 95 : 5 ; 0.5 mL.min⁻¹

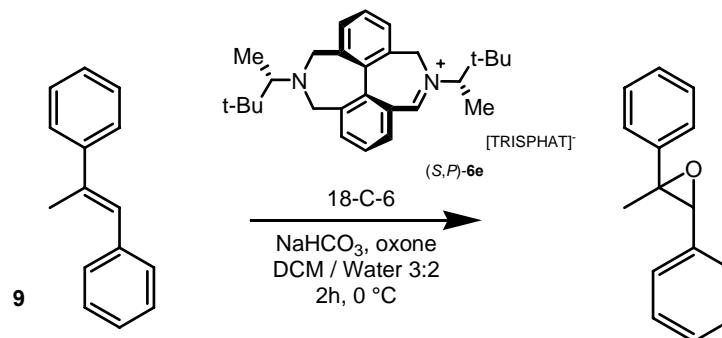
Determination of the enantiomeric excess of the epoxide of olefin **8**



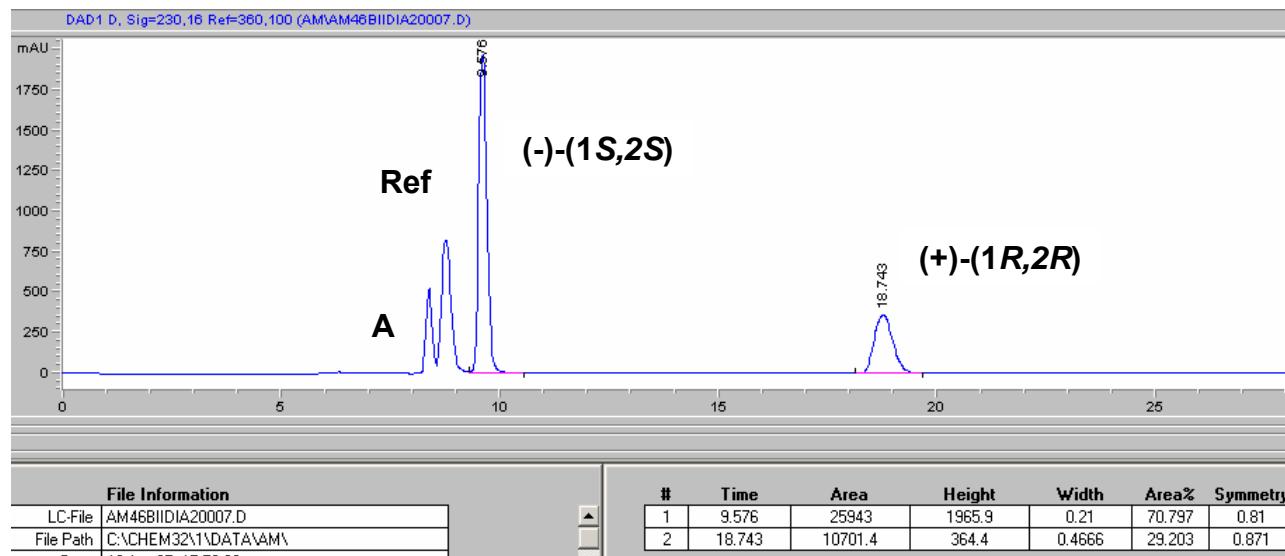
A: Alkene, Ref: naphthalene



Determined by CSP-HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H); Hexane / iPrOH 95 : 5 ; 0.5 mL·min⁻¹



A: Alkene, Ref: naphthalene



Determined by CSP-HPLC (Chiralcel OD-H); Hexane / iPrOH 95 : 5 ; 0.5 mL·min⁻¹