

Supporting Information for

Stereoselective Synthesis of (*E*)-3,3-diaryl and (*E*)-3-aryl-3-aryloxy Allylamines and Allylalcohols from *trans*-Cinnamyl chloride and alcohol

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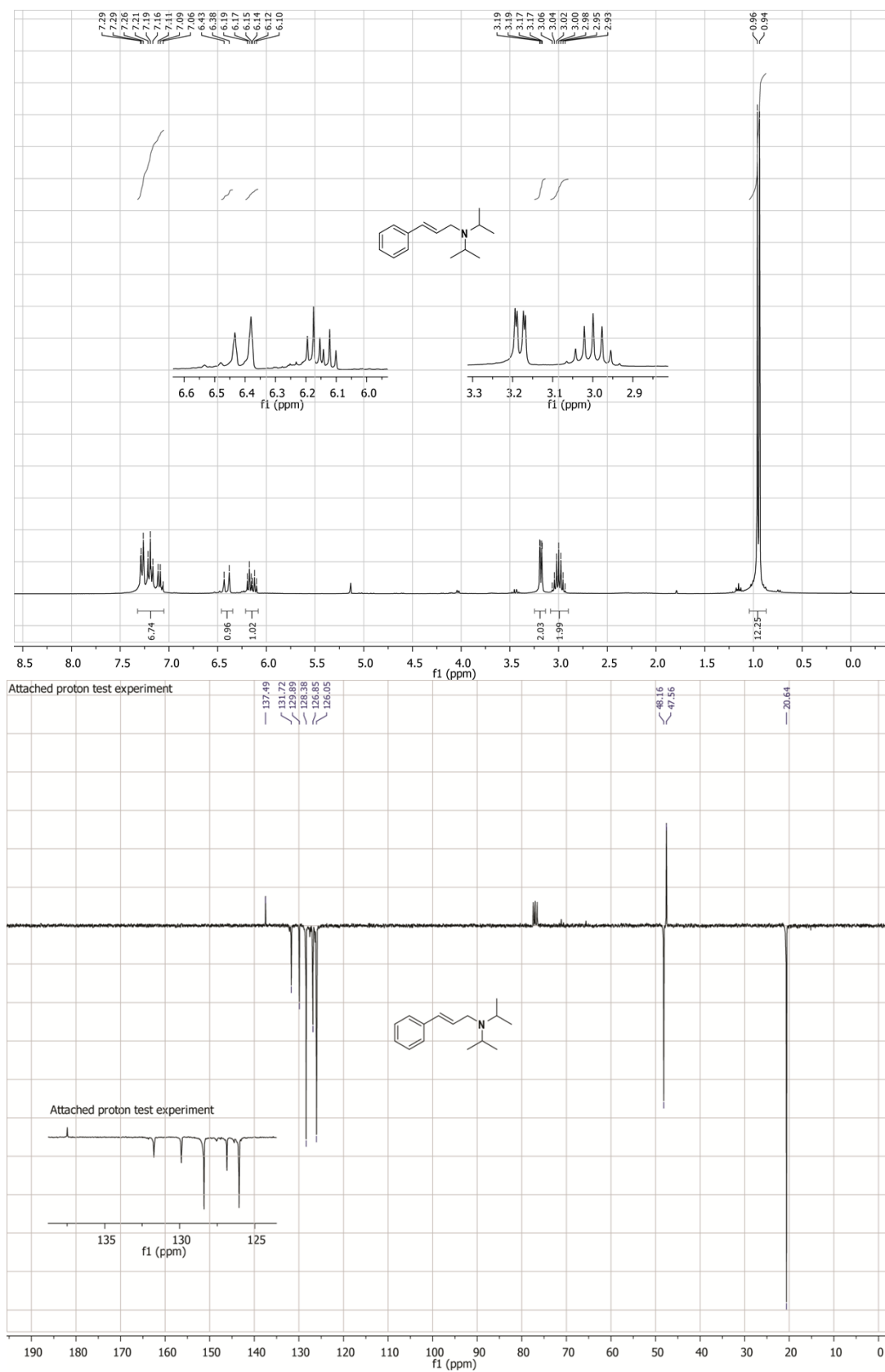
1. Dehydrobromination optimization

Table S1: Optimization of 4a dehydrobromination conditions

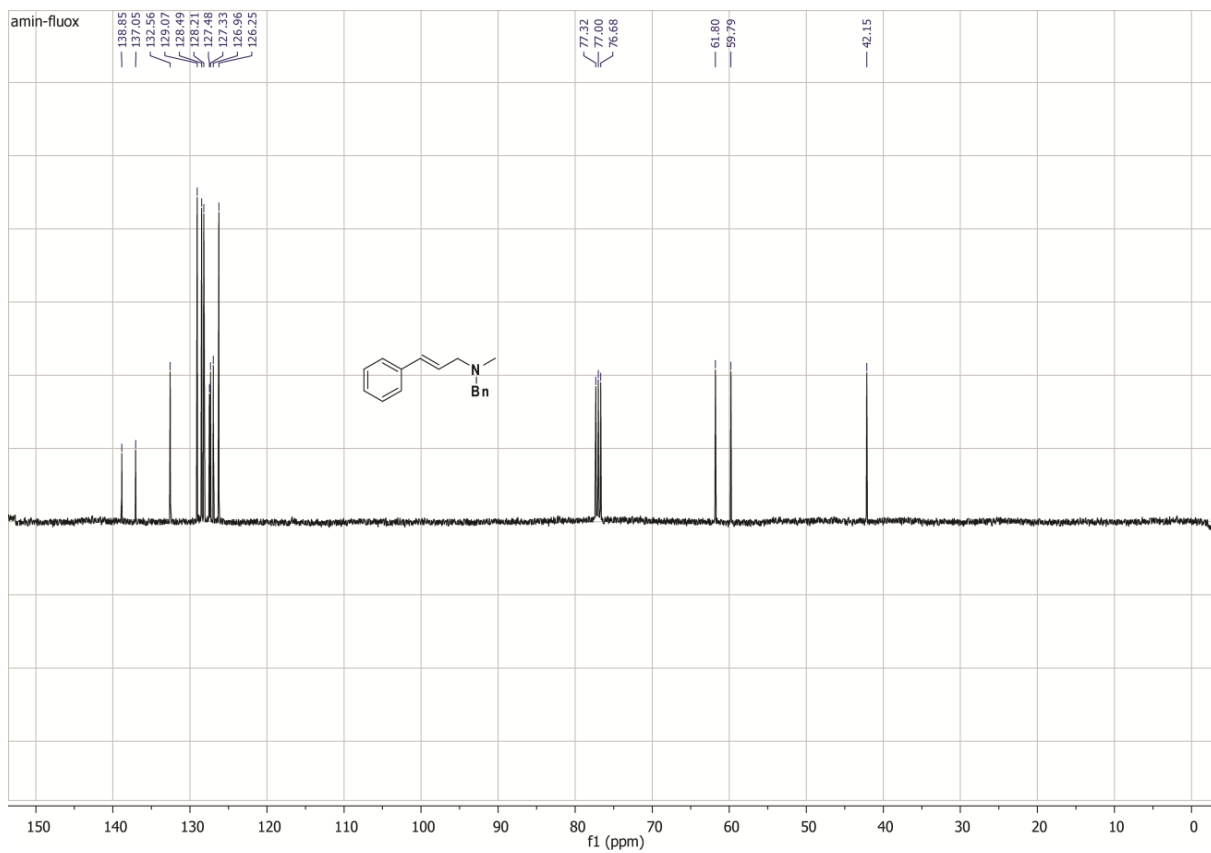
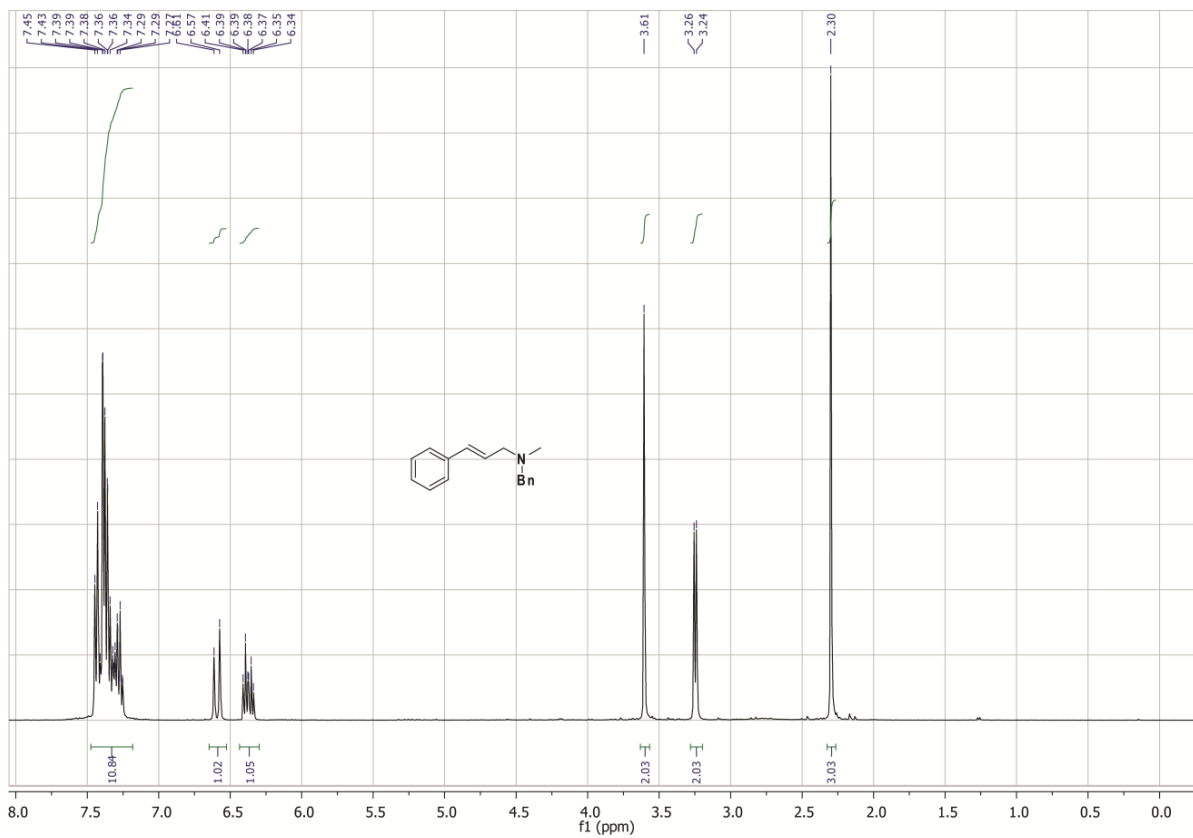
Entry	Temp. (°C)	Solvent	Base	Conversion (%)	Seletivity 5a (%)
1 ^a	60	MeOH/THF	K ₂ CO ₃	39	72
2 ^a	60	THF/MeOH	KOH	33	76
3 ^a	60	THF	K ₂ CO ₃	38	51
4 ^a	60	THF	KOH	37	53
5 ^a	25	THF	KOH	40	98
6 ^b	35	THF	KOH	100	97 (88)

Conditions: **4a** (1 mmol), base (2 mmol), solvent (8 ml). Internal standard: undecane. ^a 16 h, ^b 48 h. the value in brackets corresponds to isolated yield. Conversion determined by ¹H-NMR and the isomer distribution (selectivity) determined by GC and GC-MS.

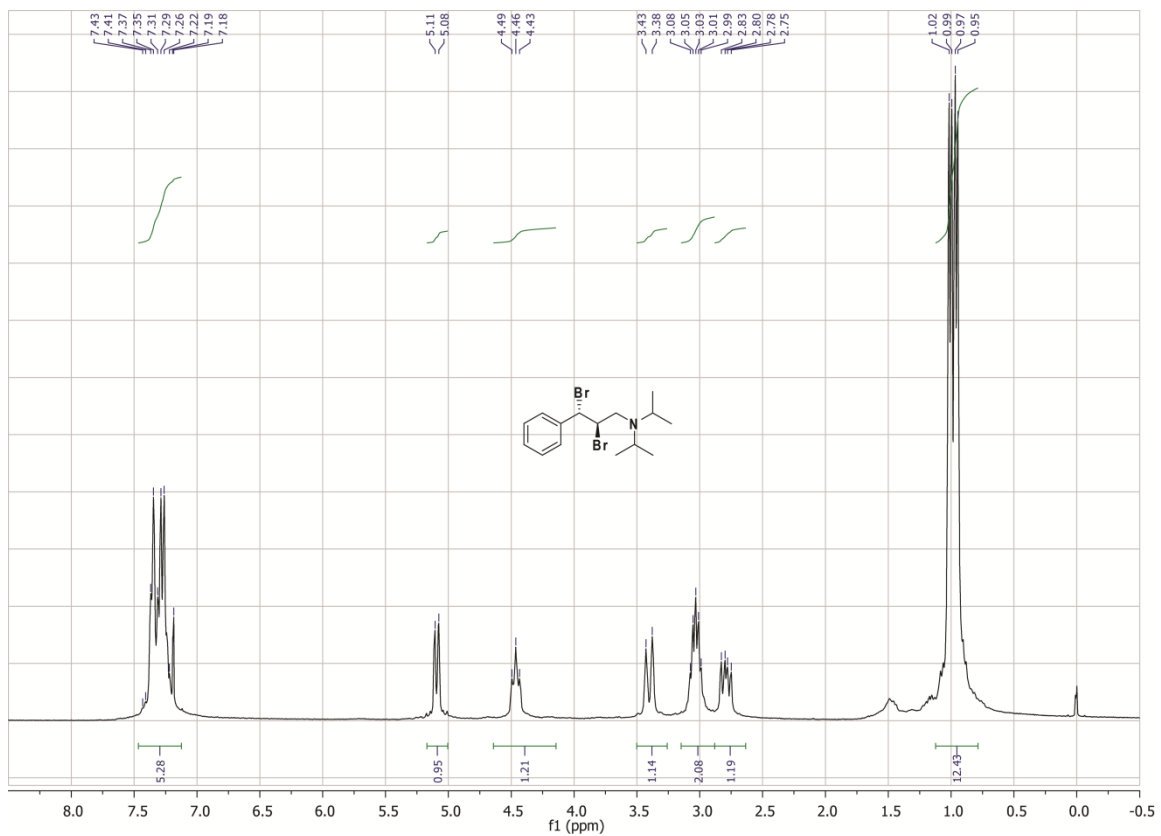
2. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ and $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ Compounds Spectra



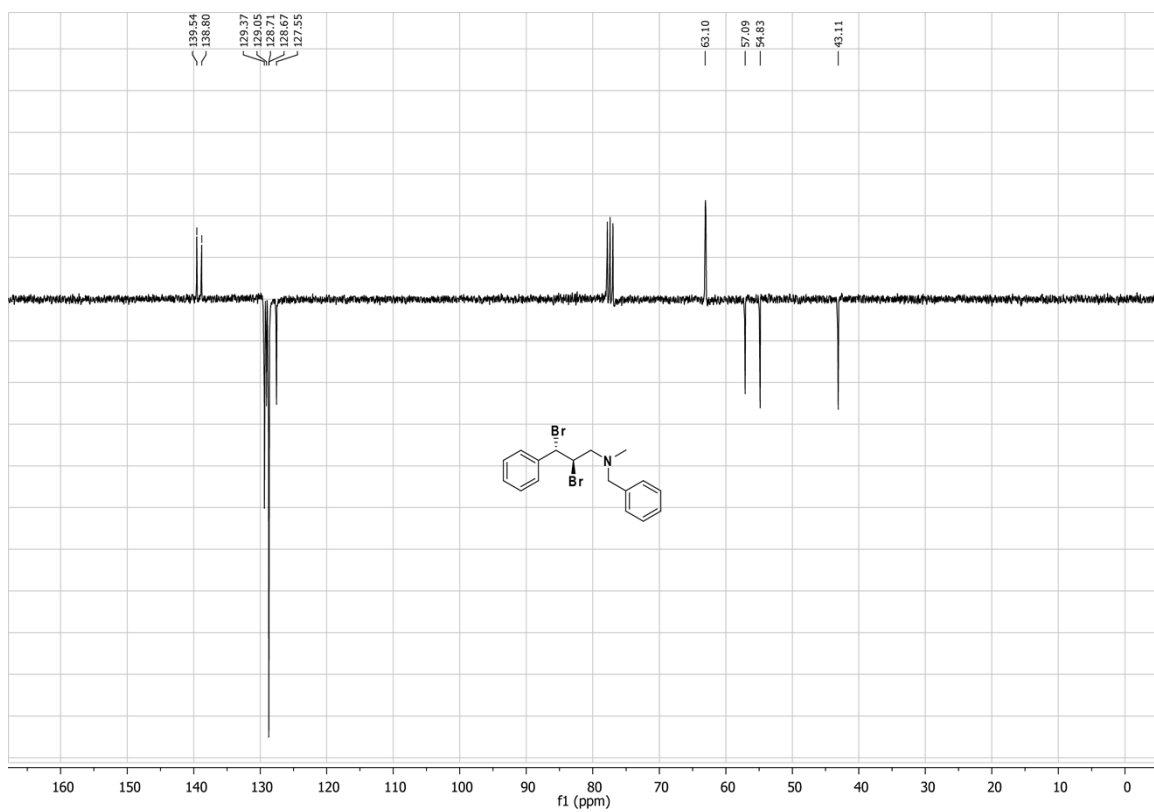
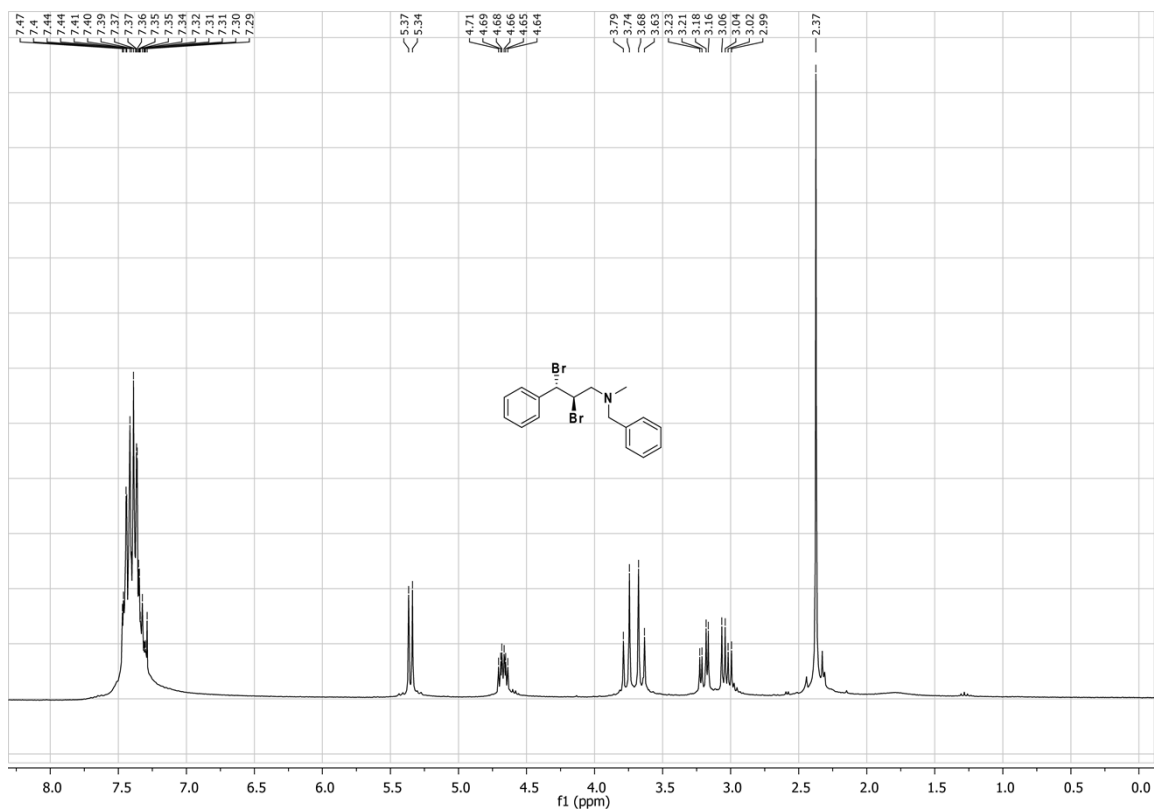
Compound 3a



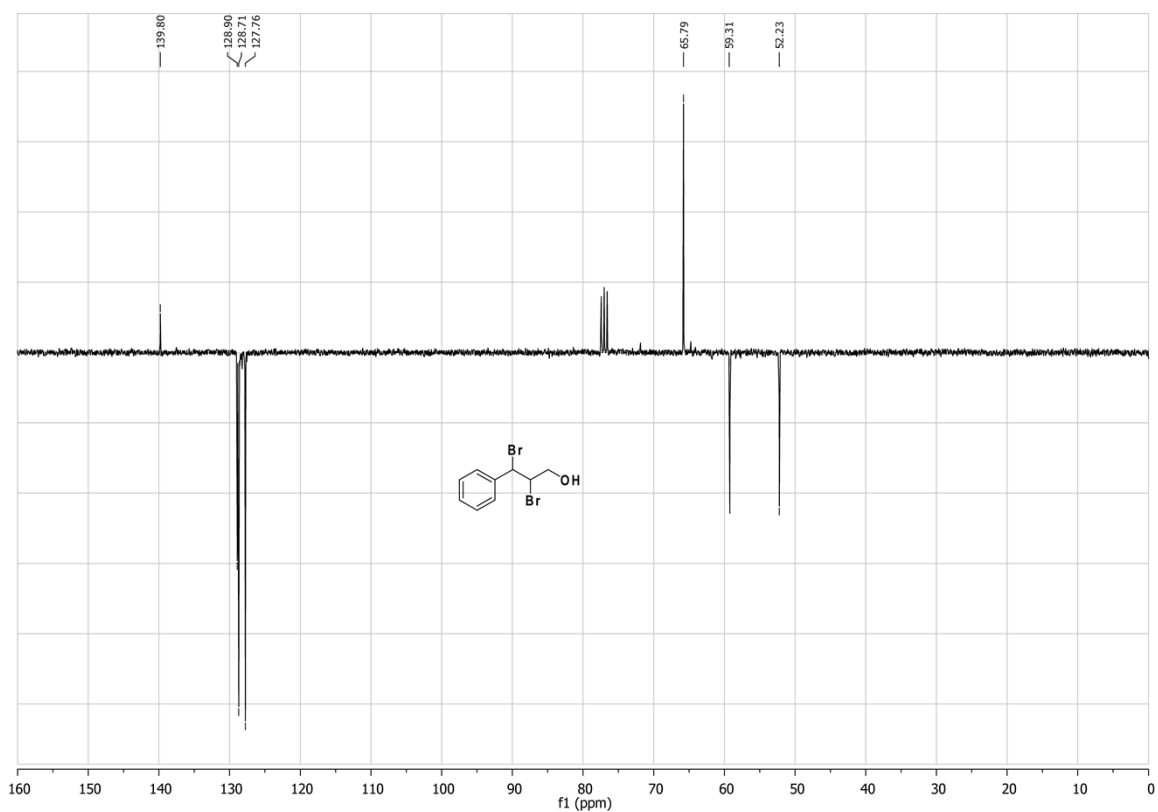
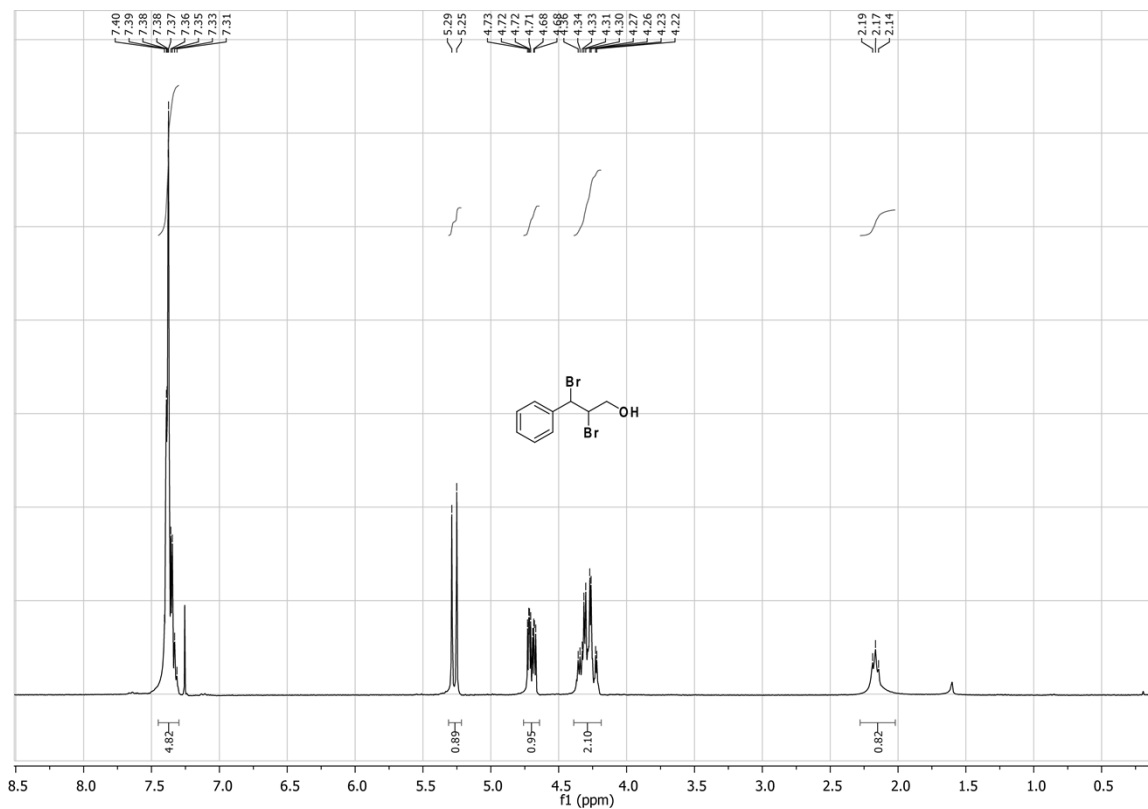
Compound 3b



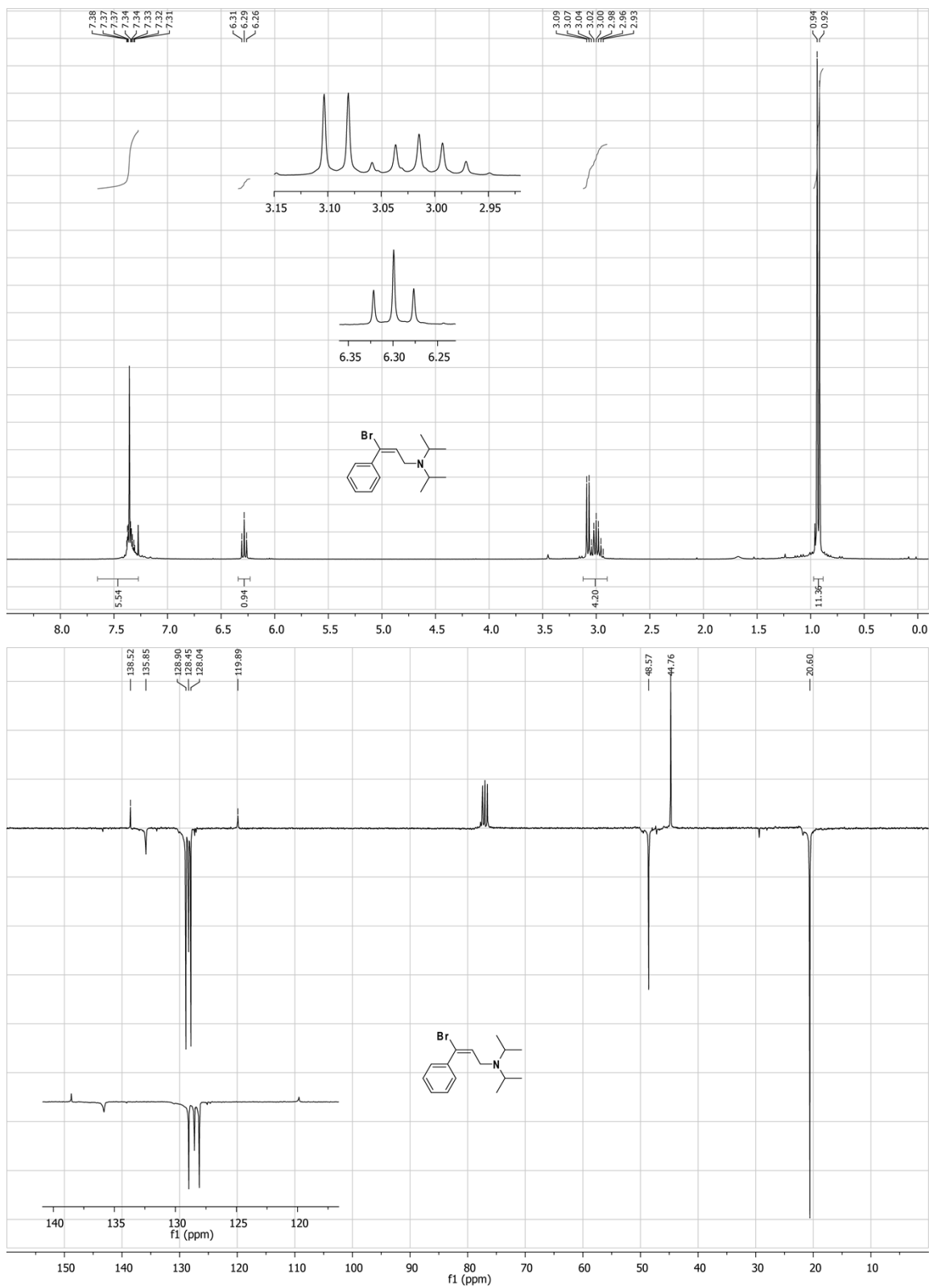
Compound 4a



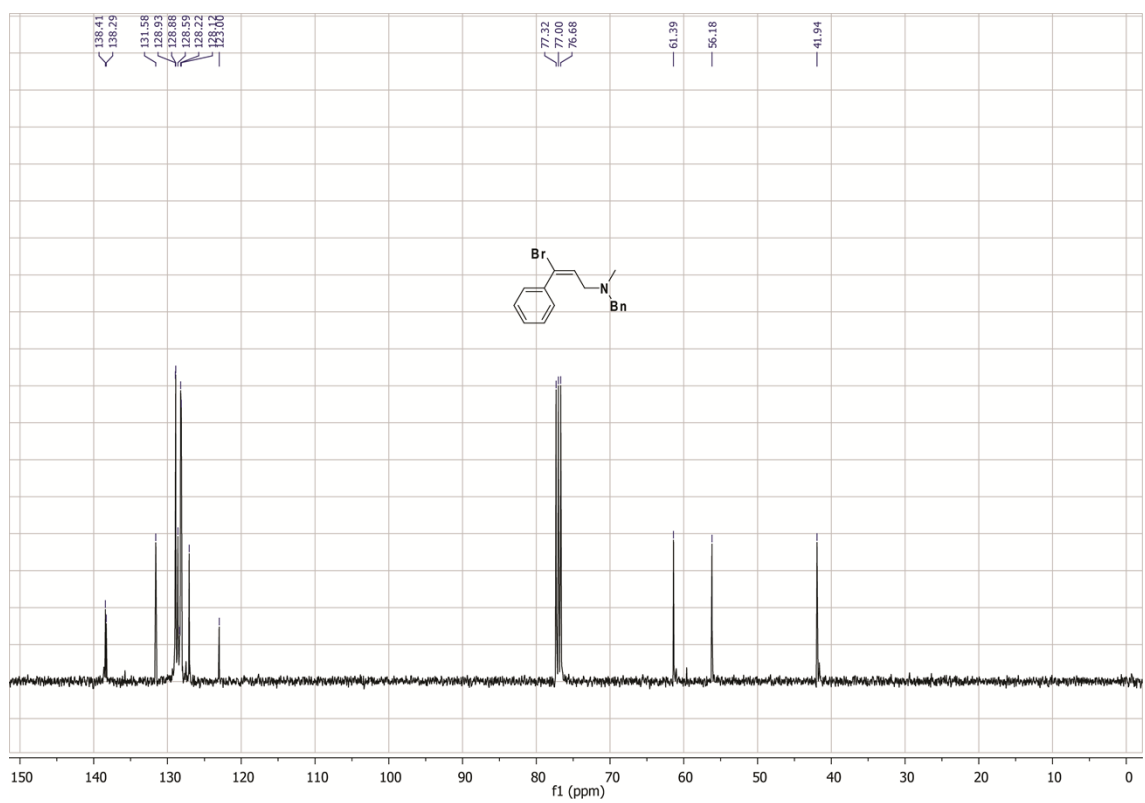
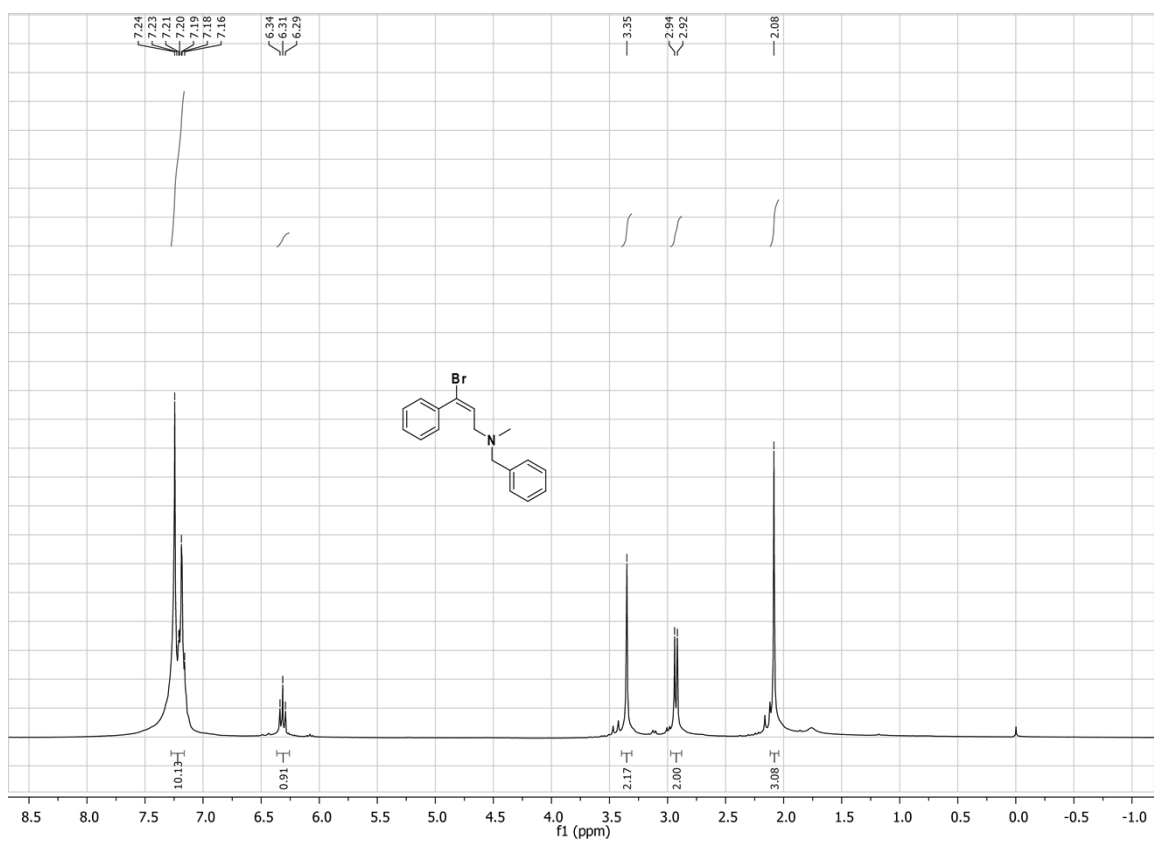
Compound 4b



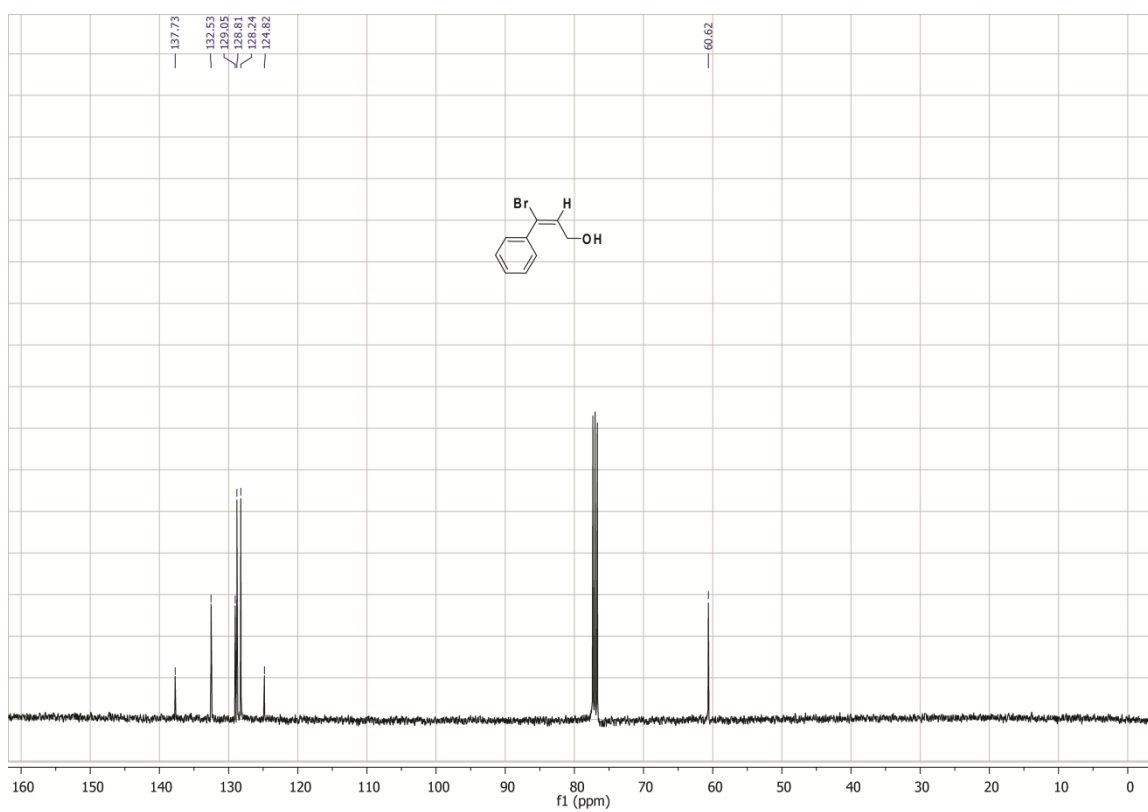
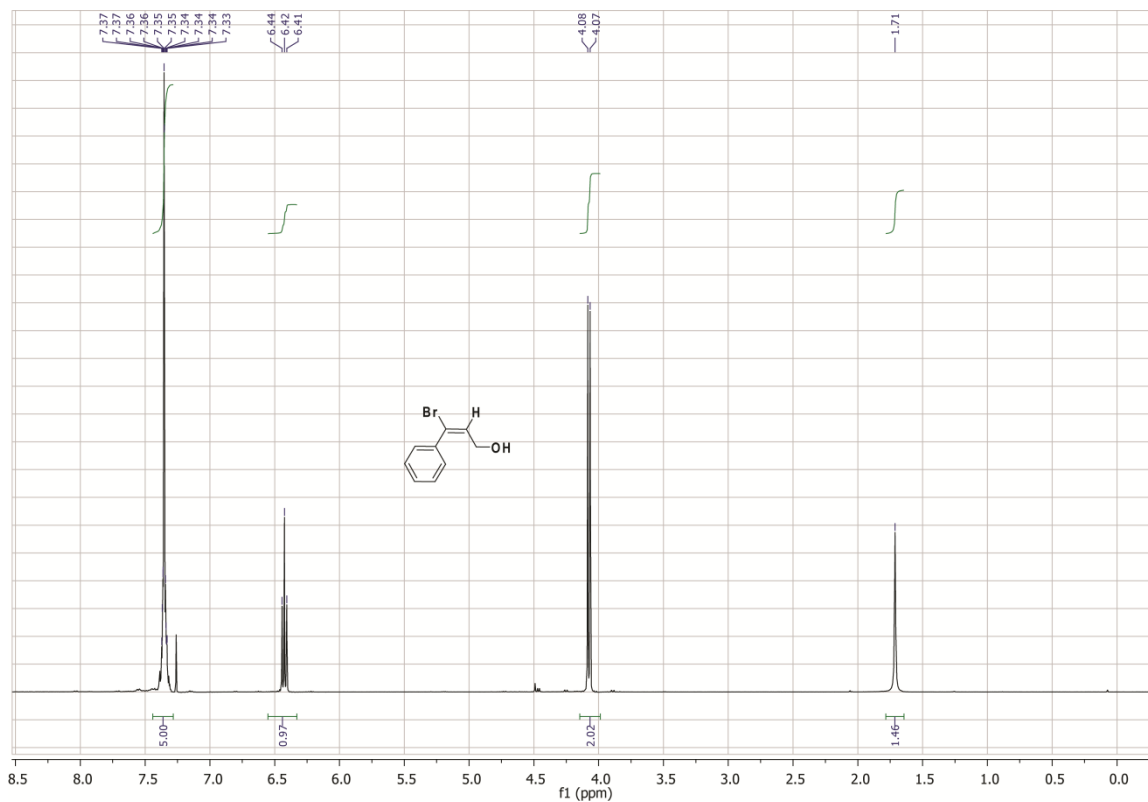
Compound 4c



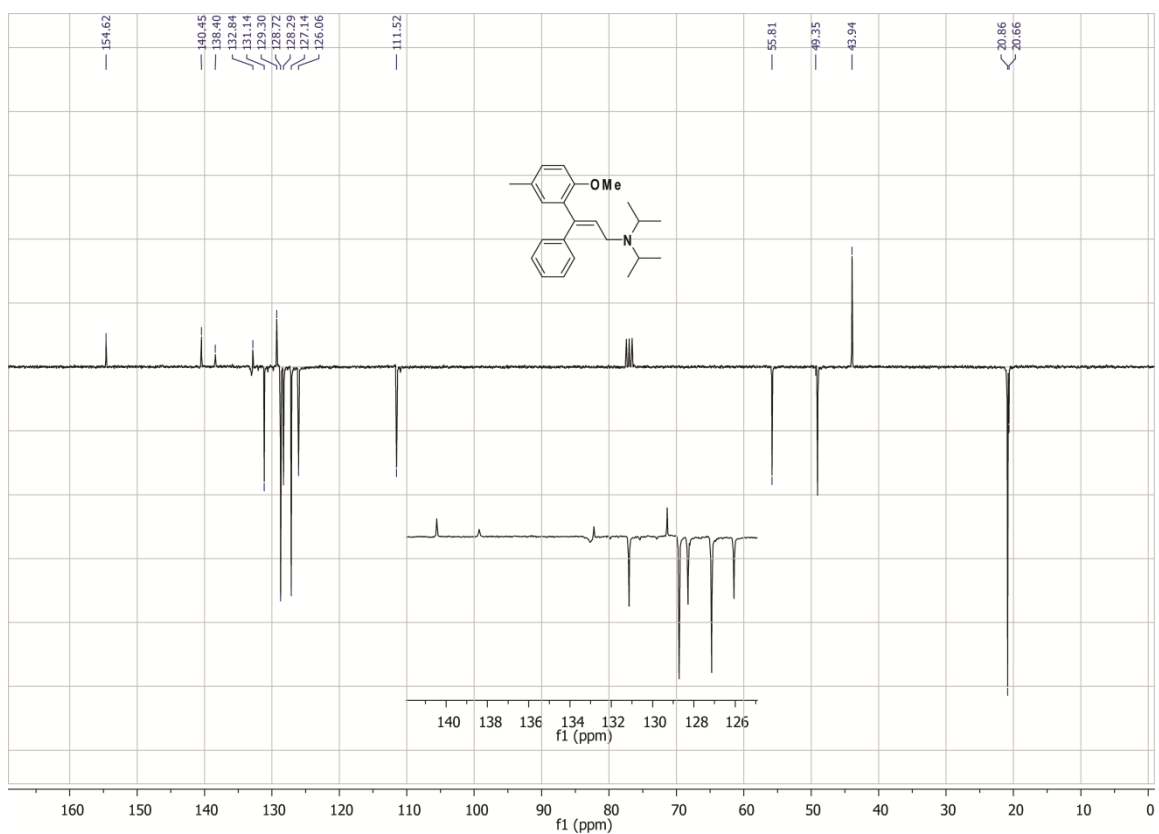
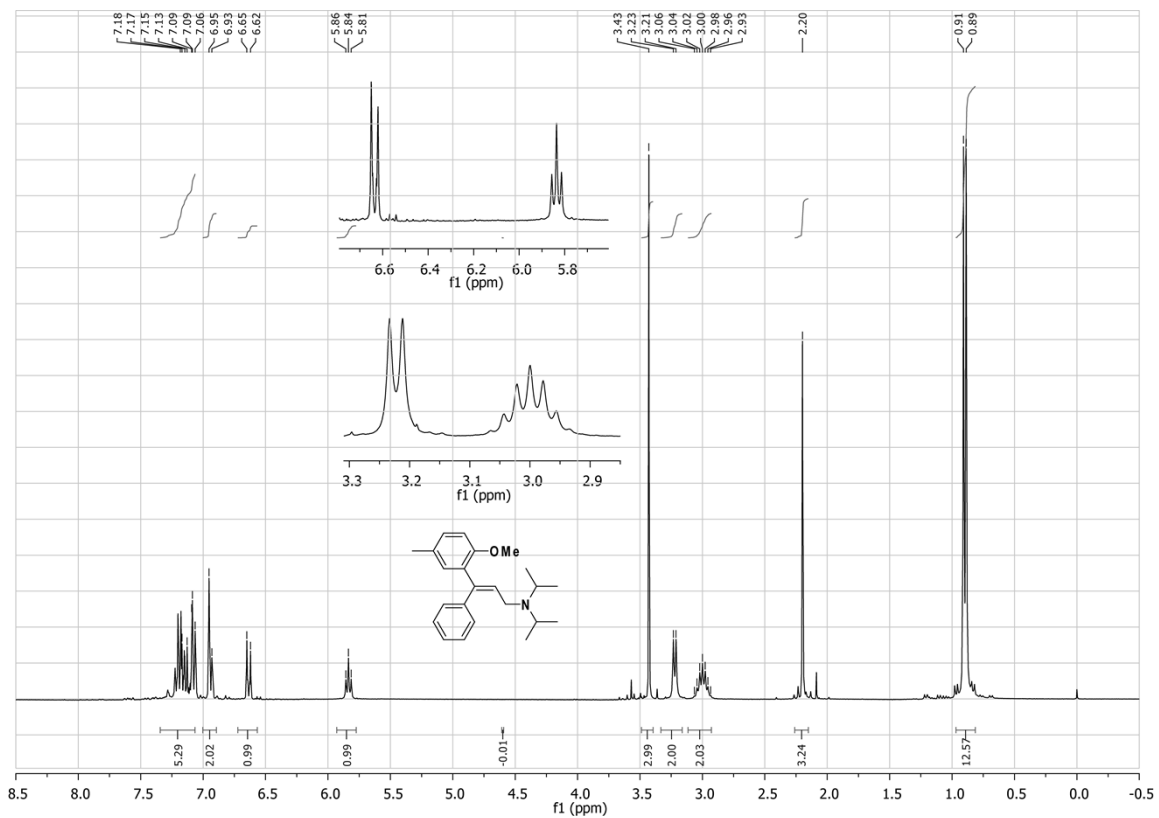
Compound 5a



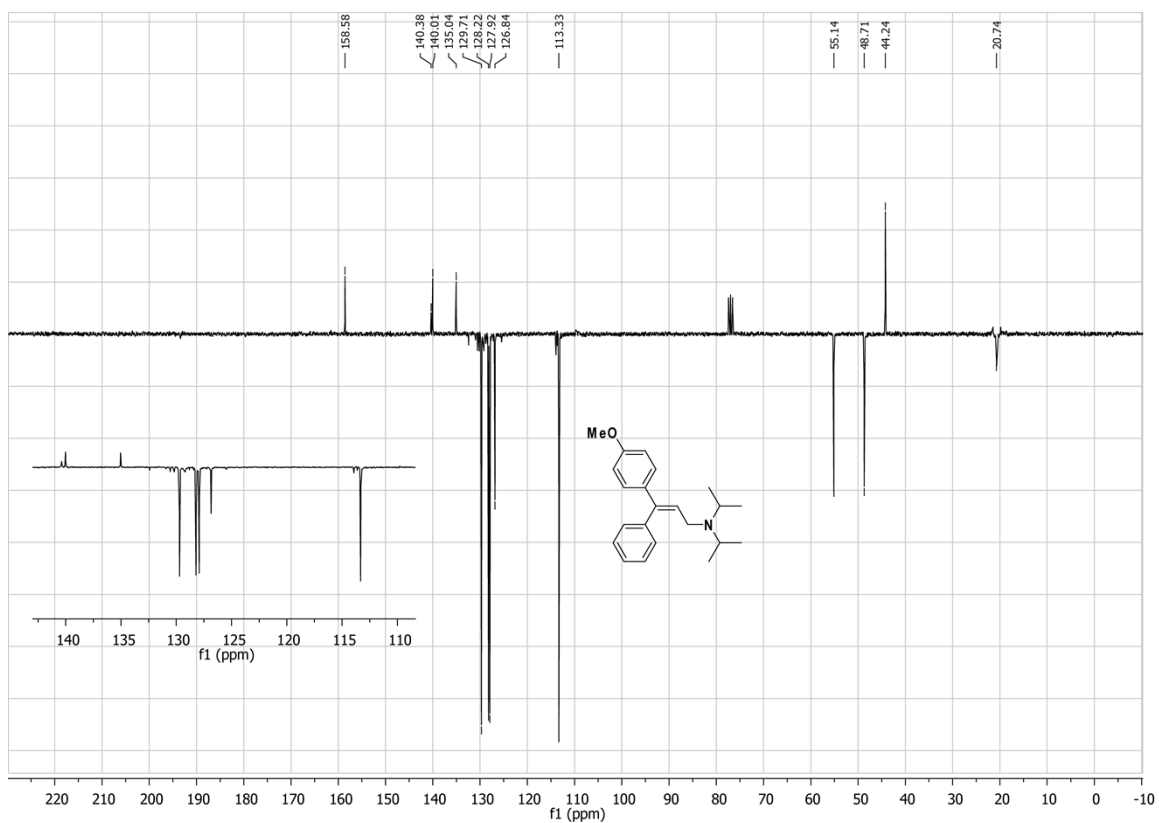
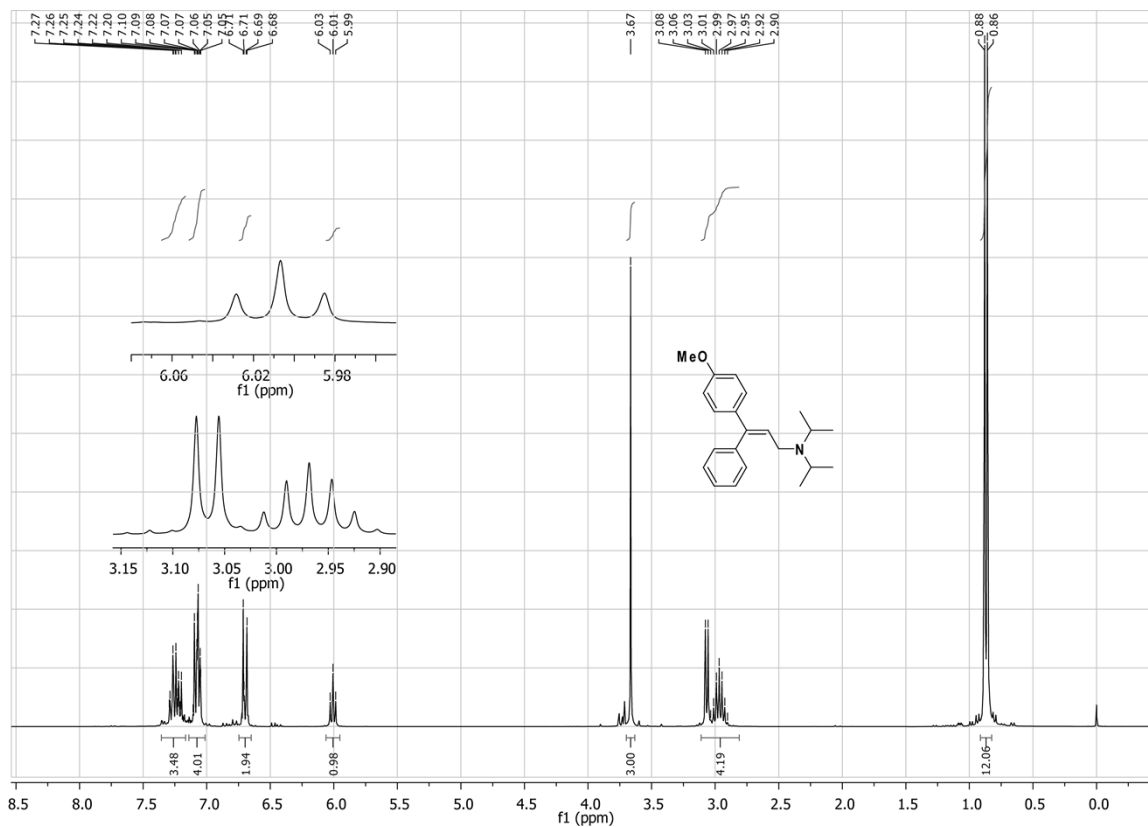
Compound 5b



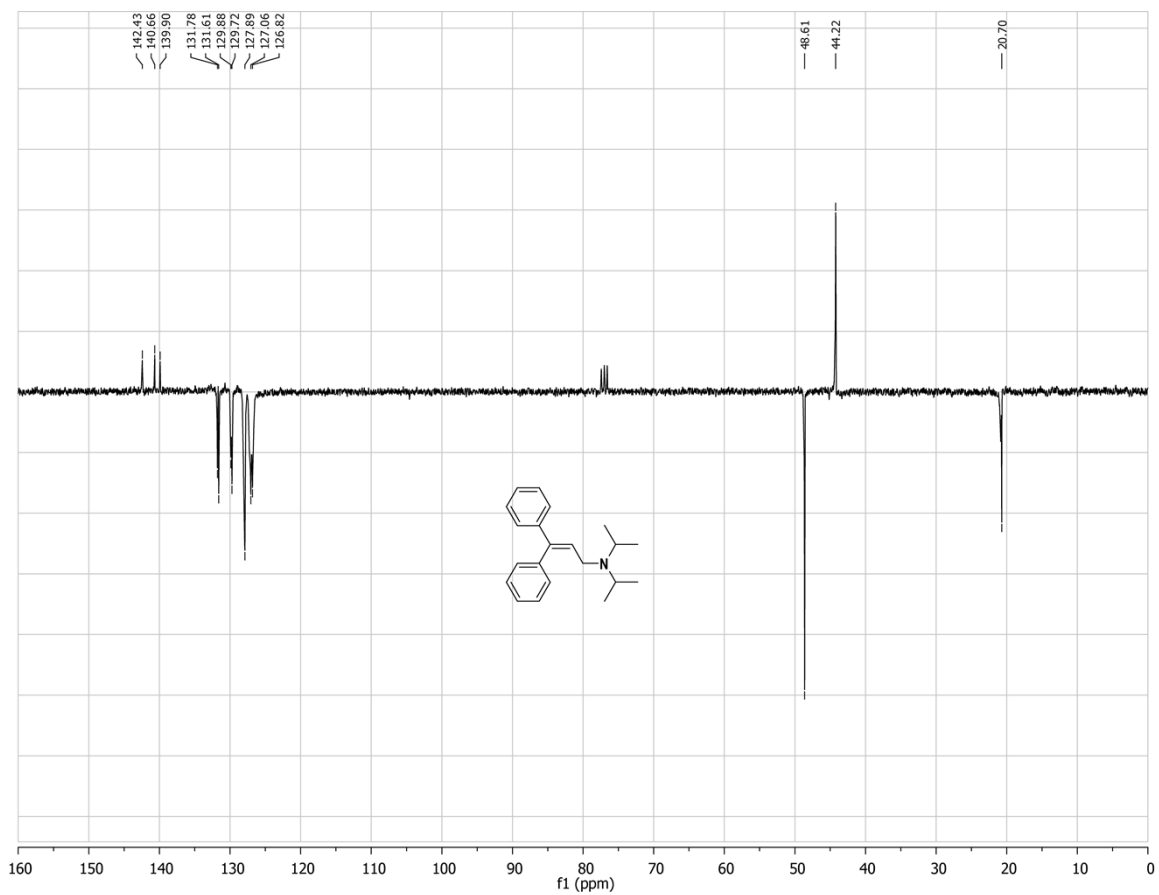
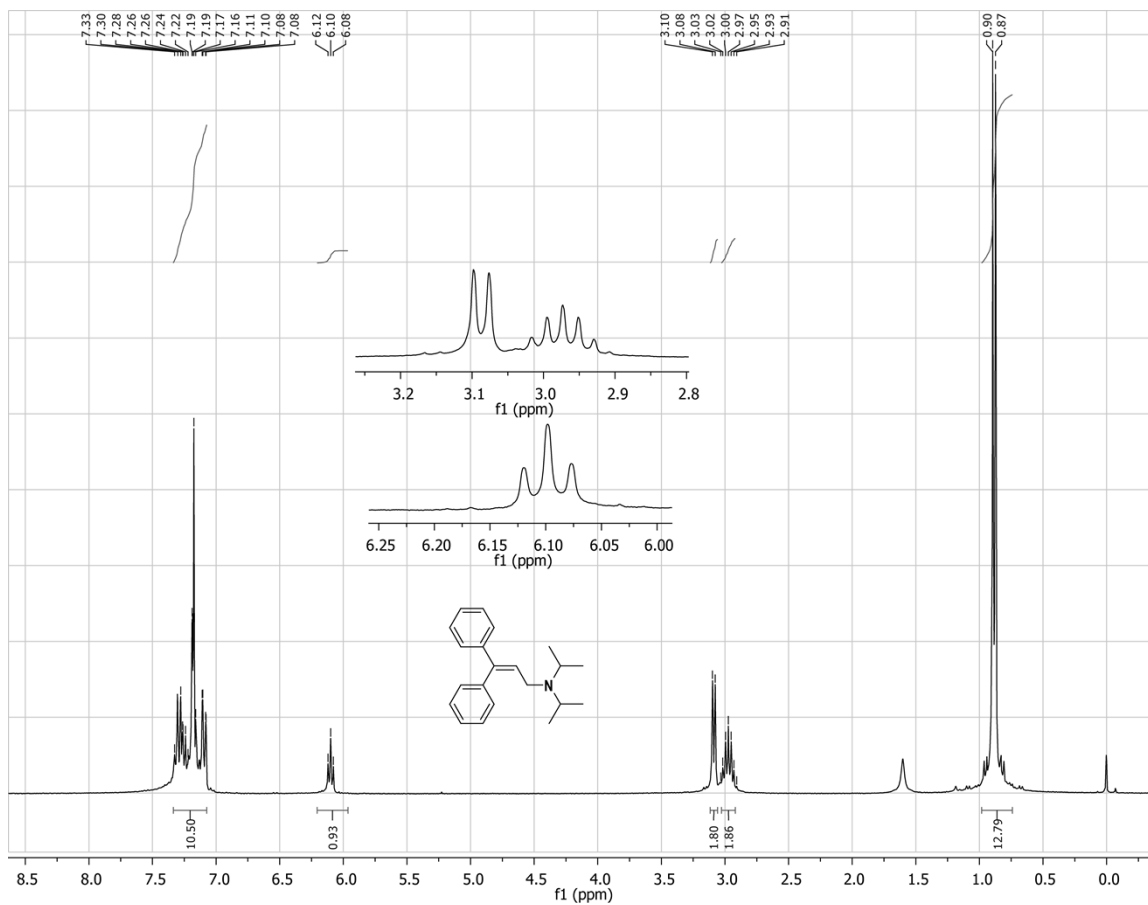
Compound 5c



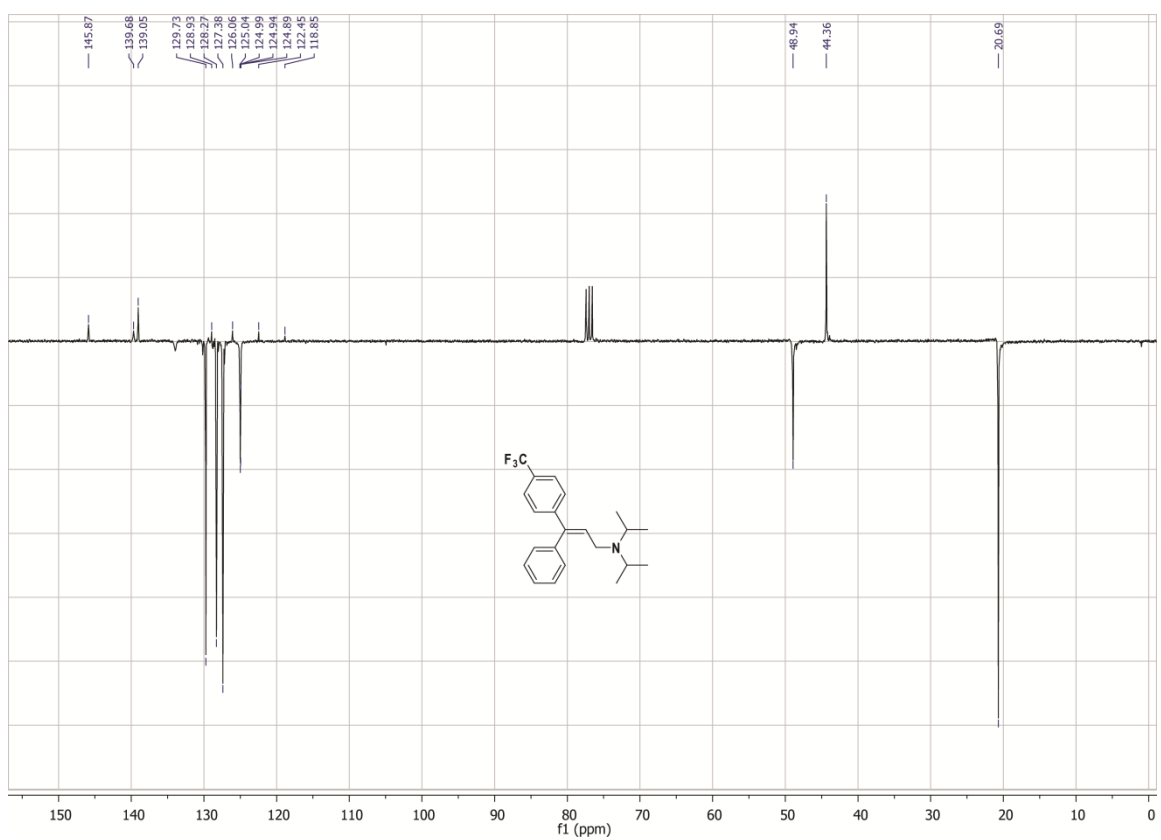
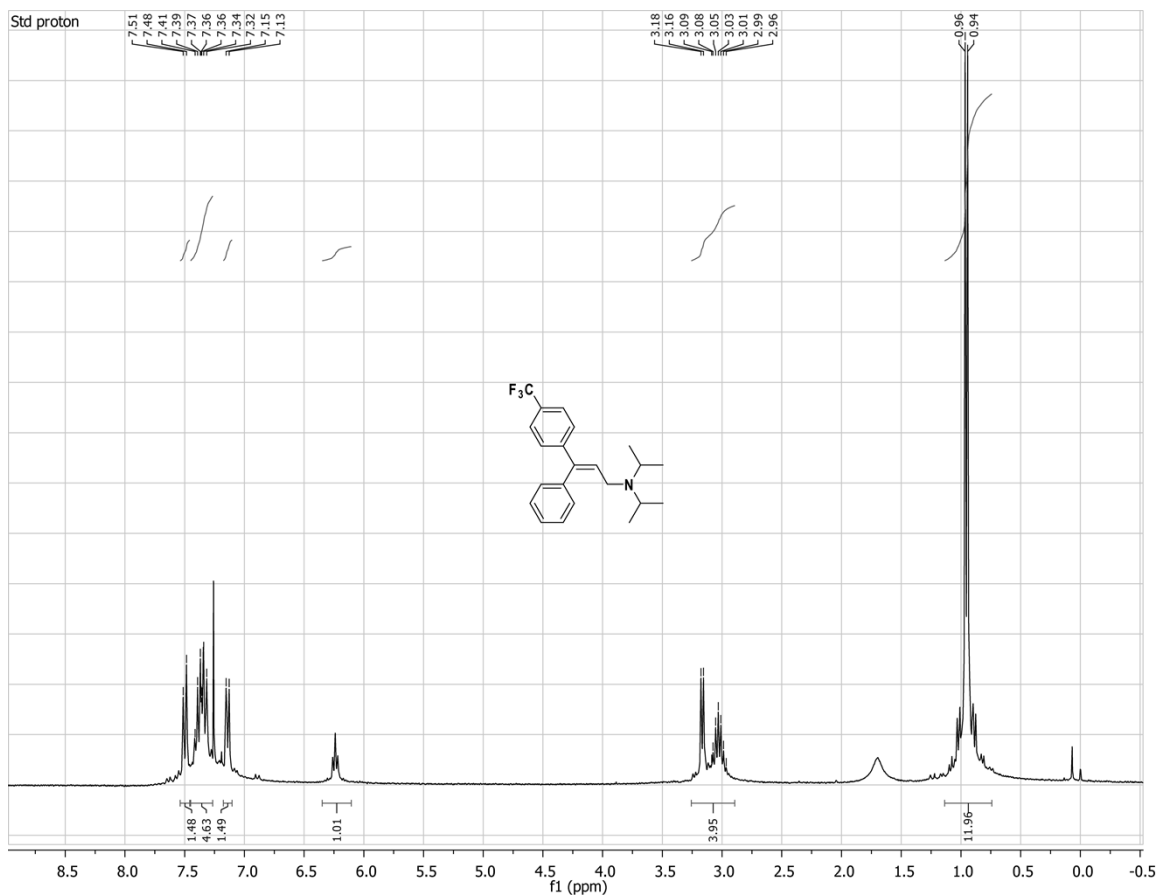
Compound 6a



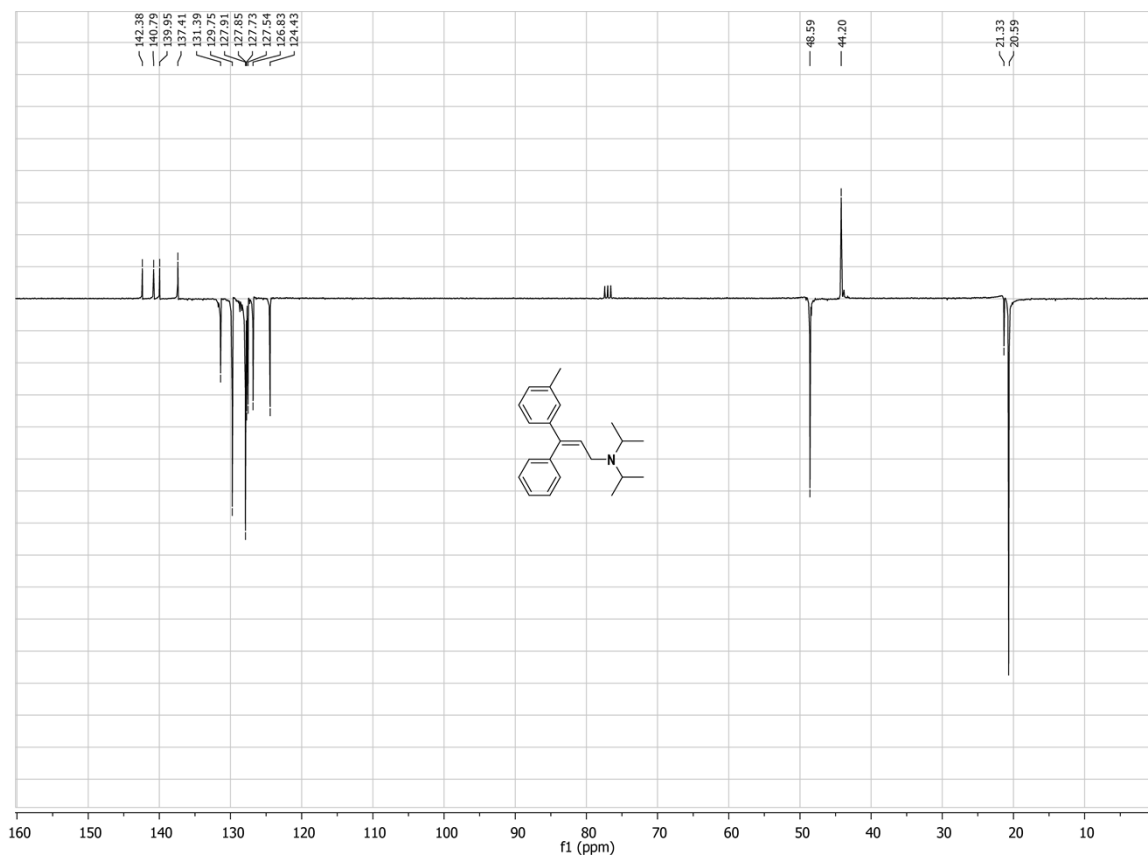
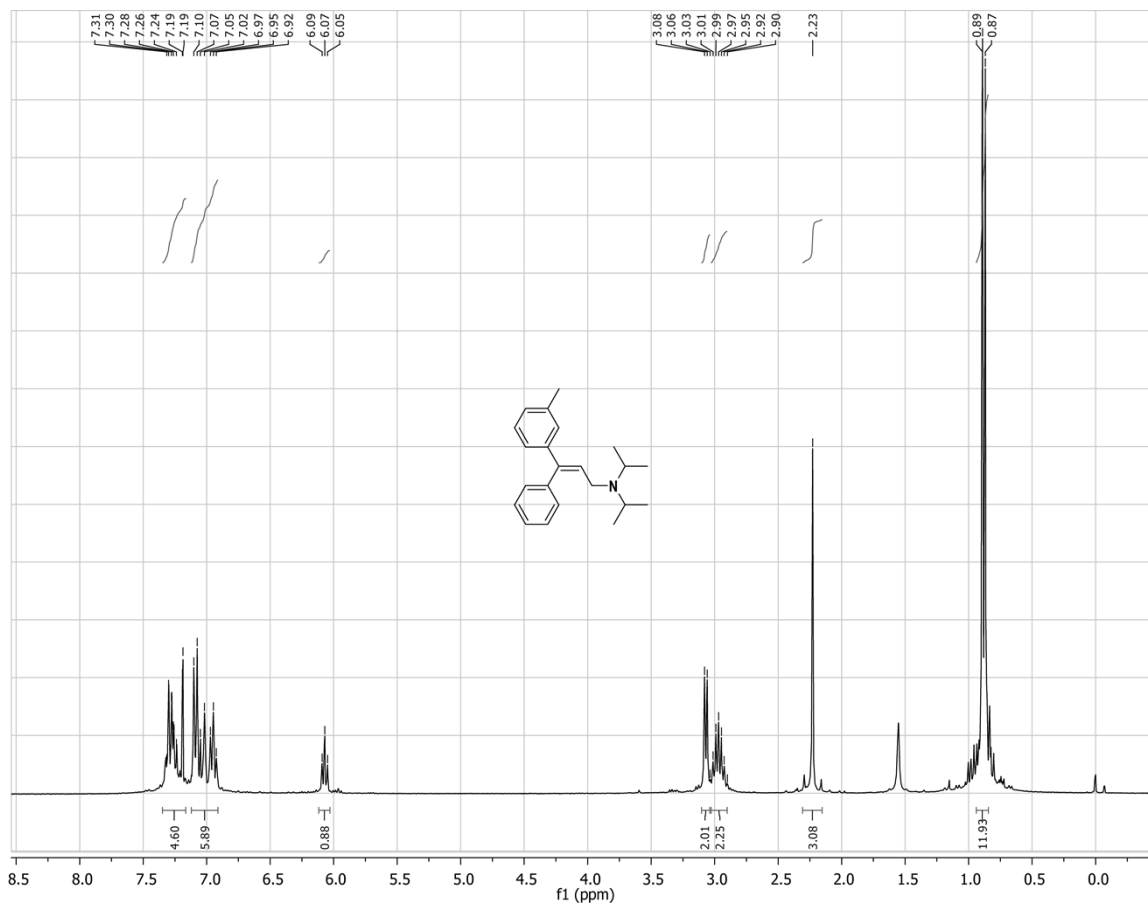
Compound 7a



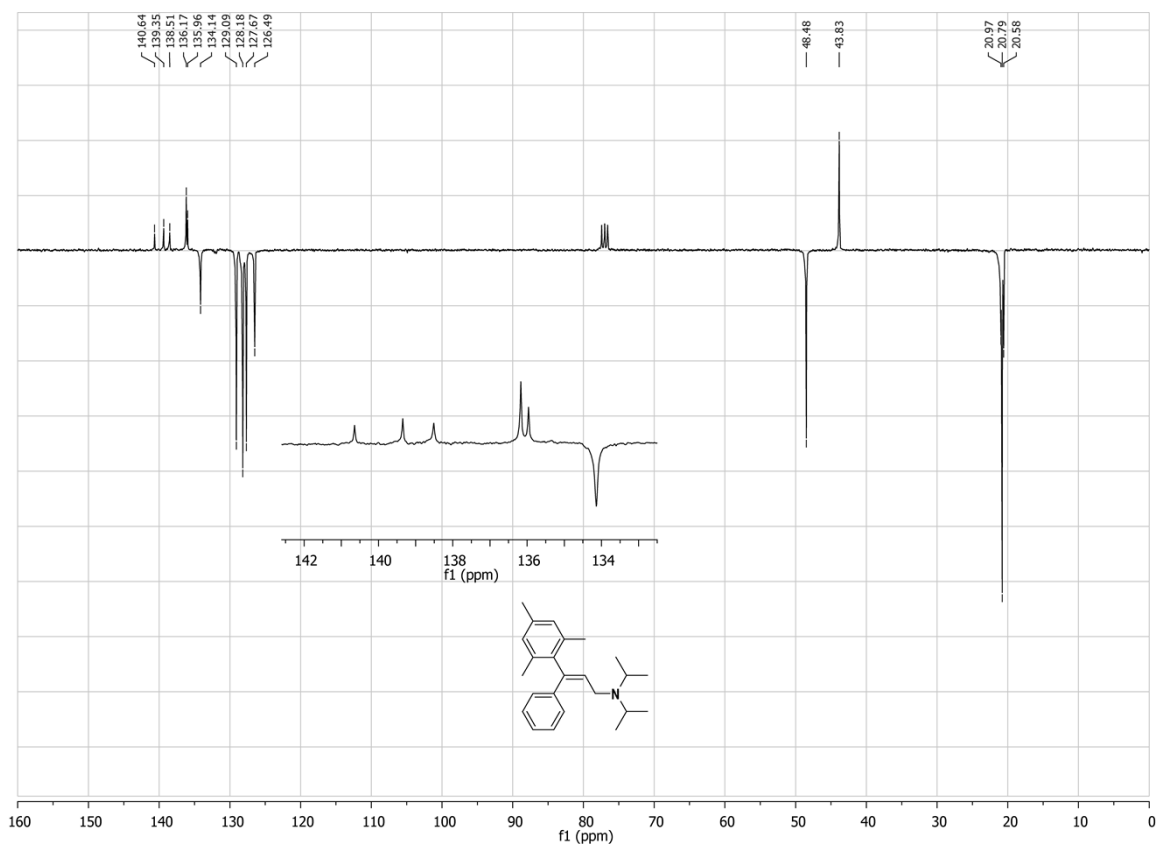
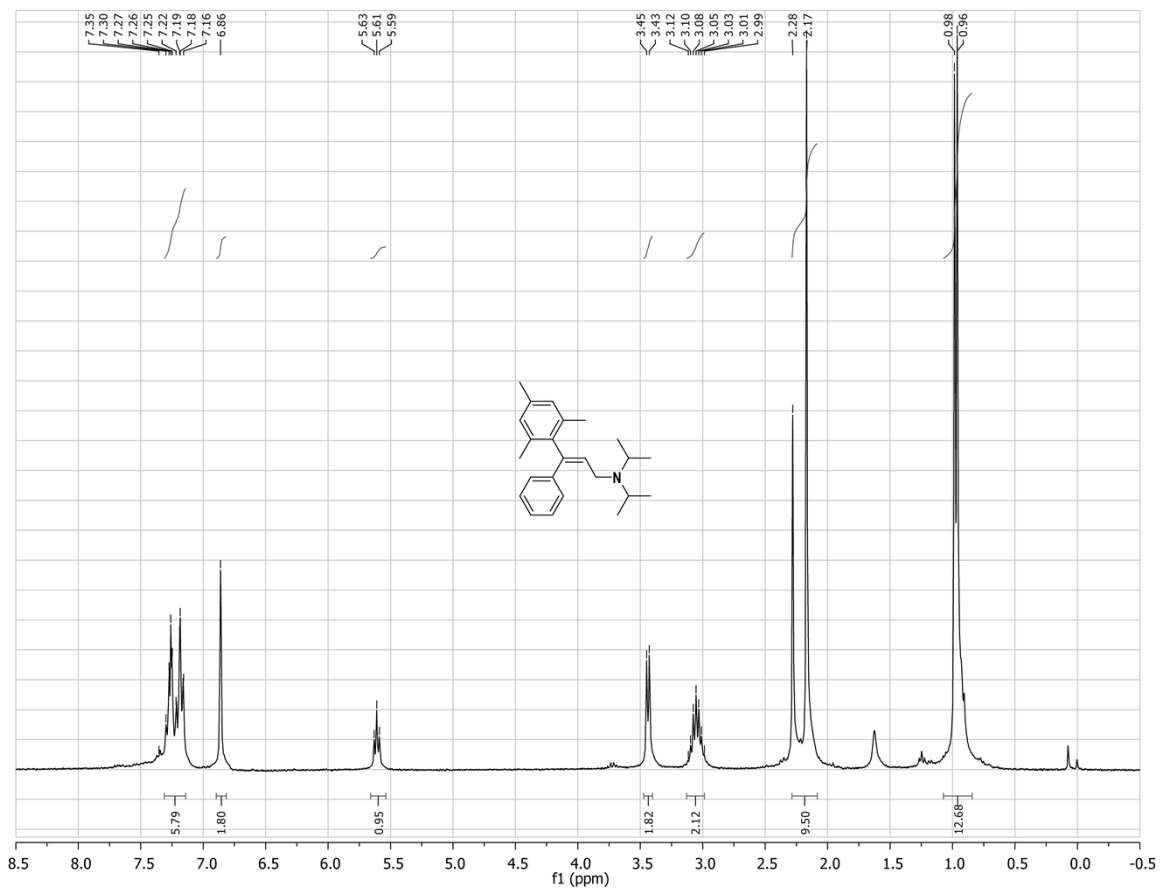
Compound 8a



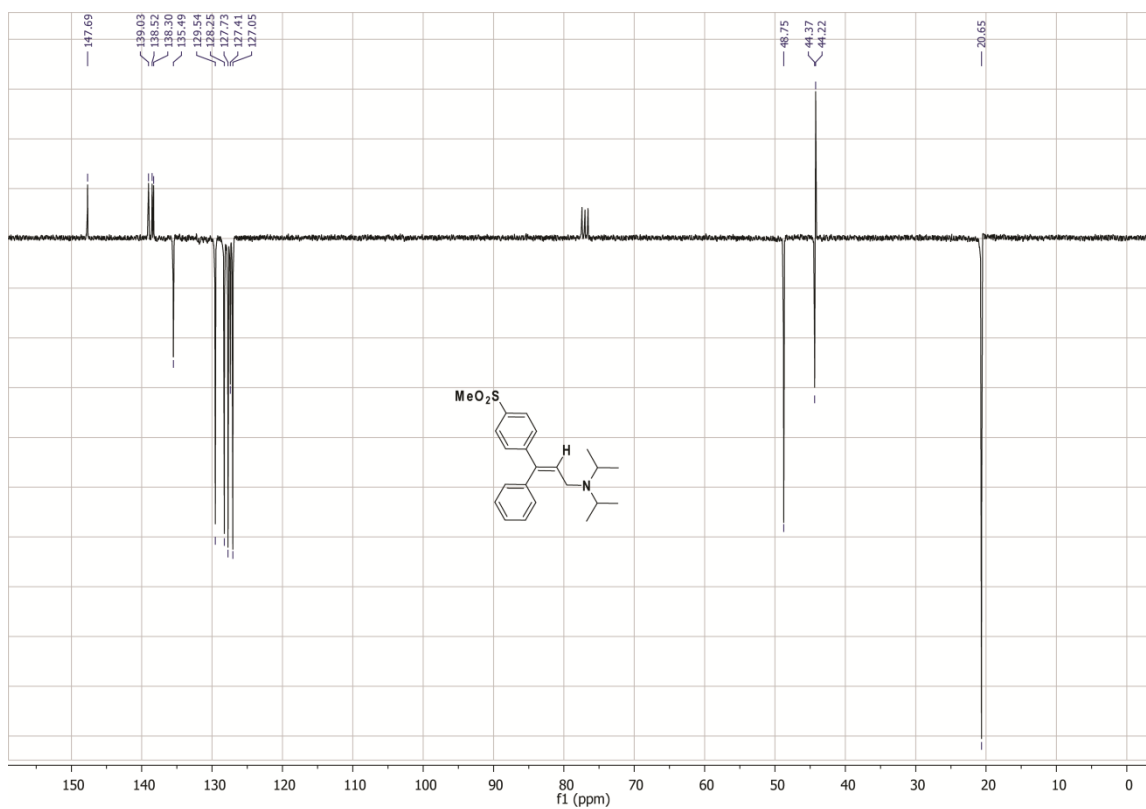
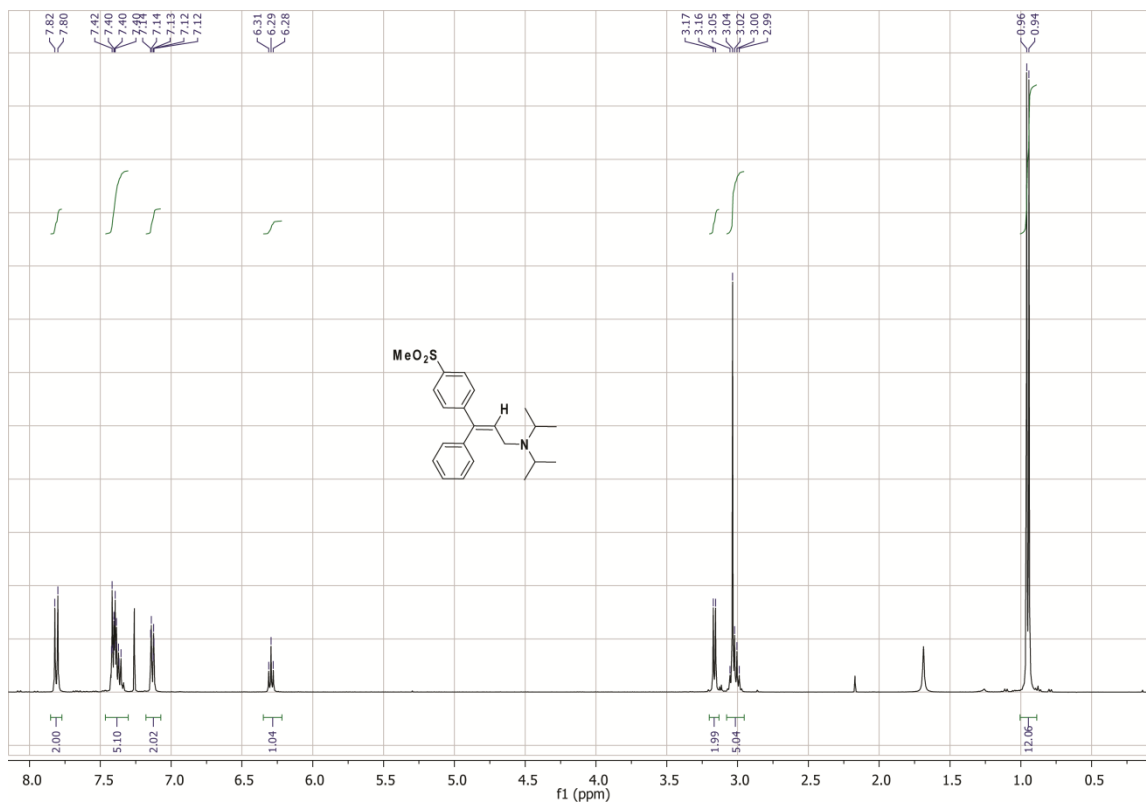
Compound 9a



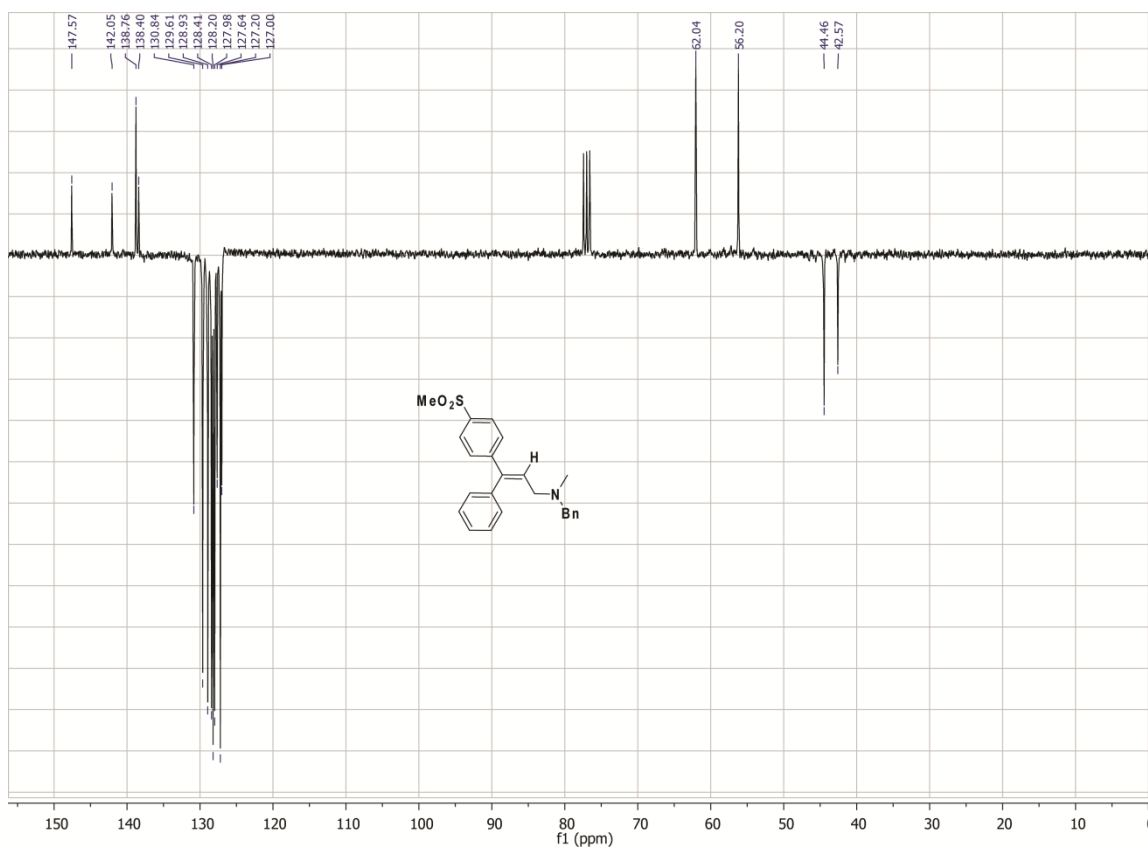
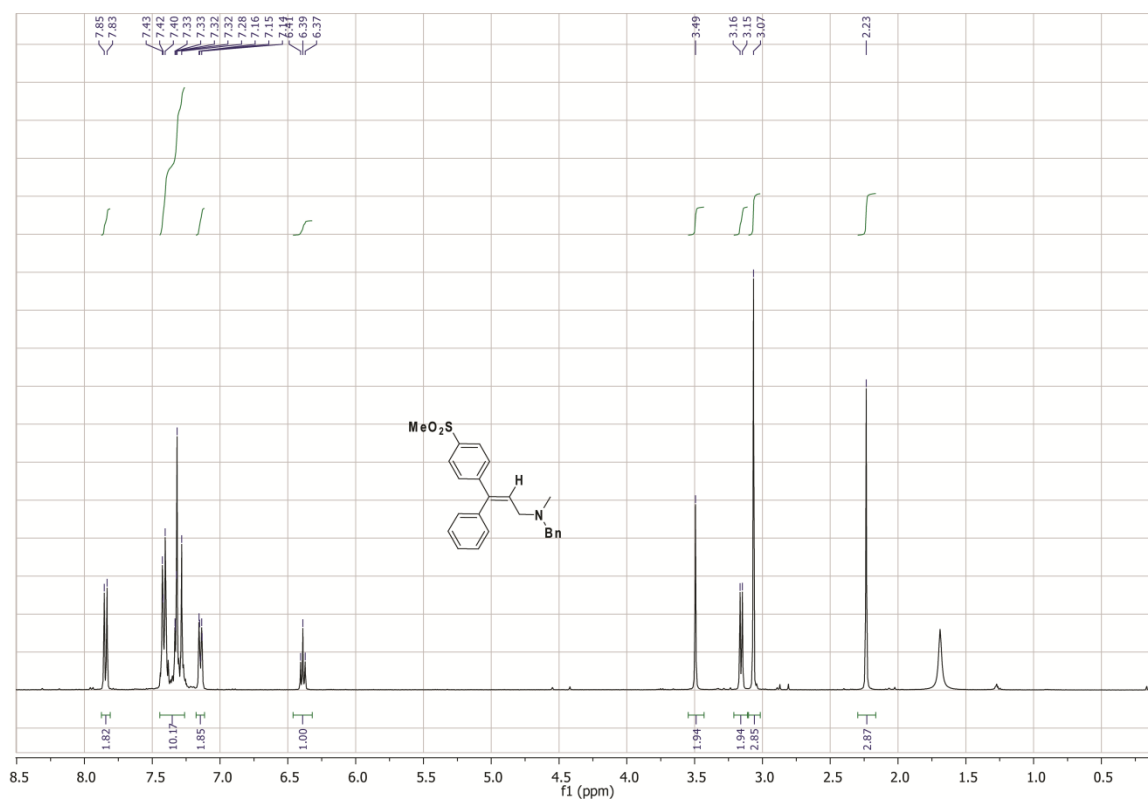
Compound 10a



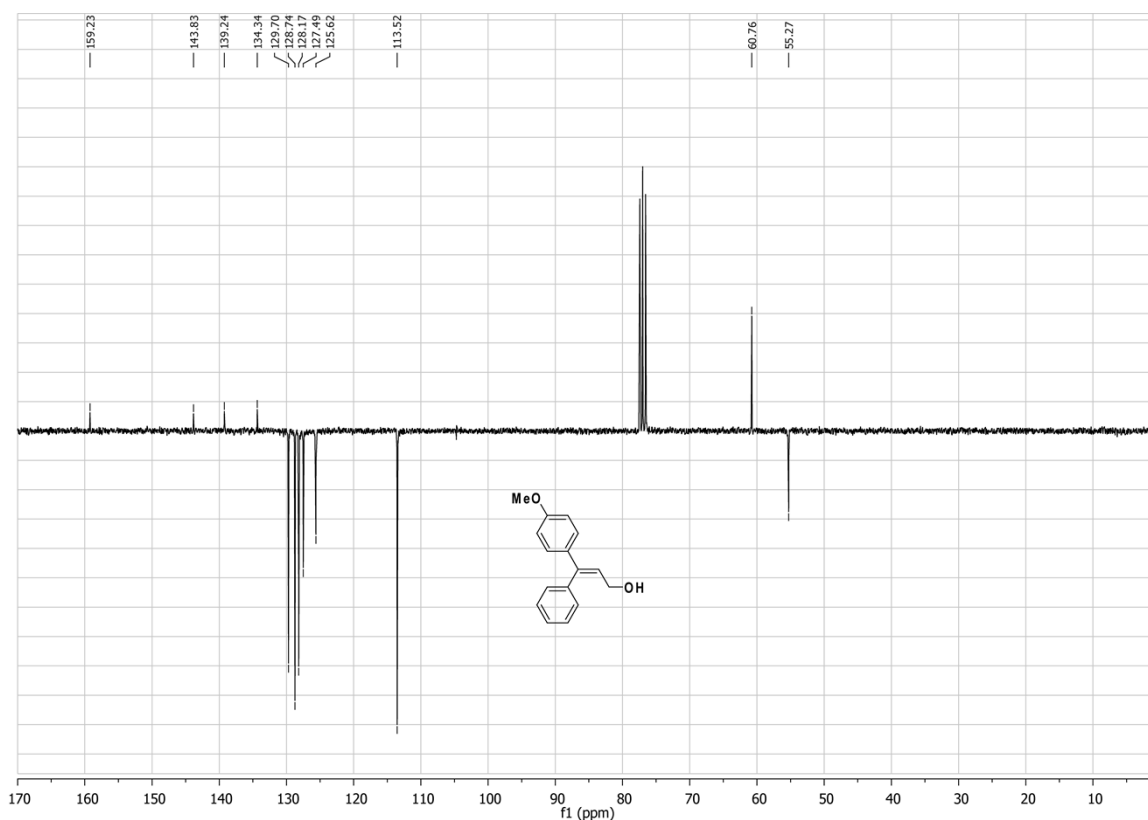
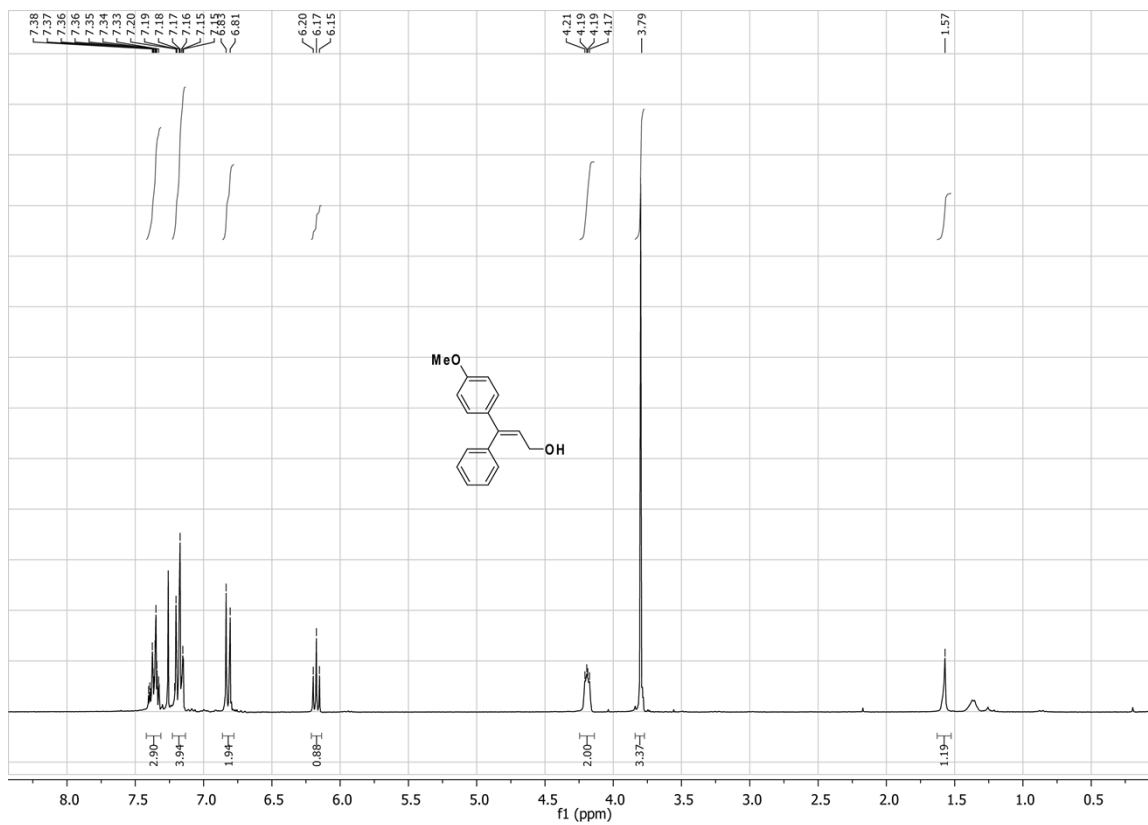
Compound 11a



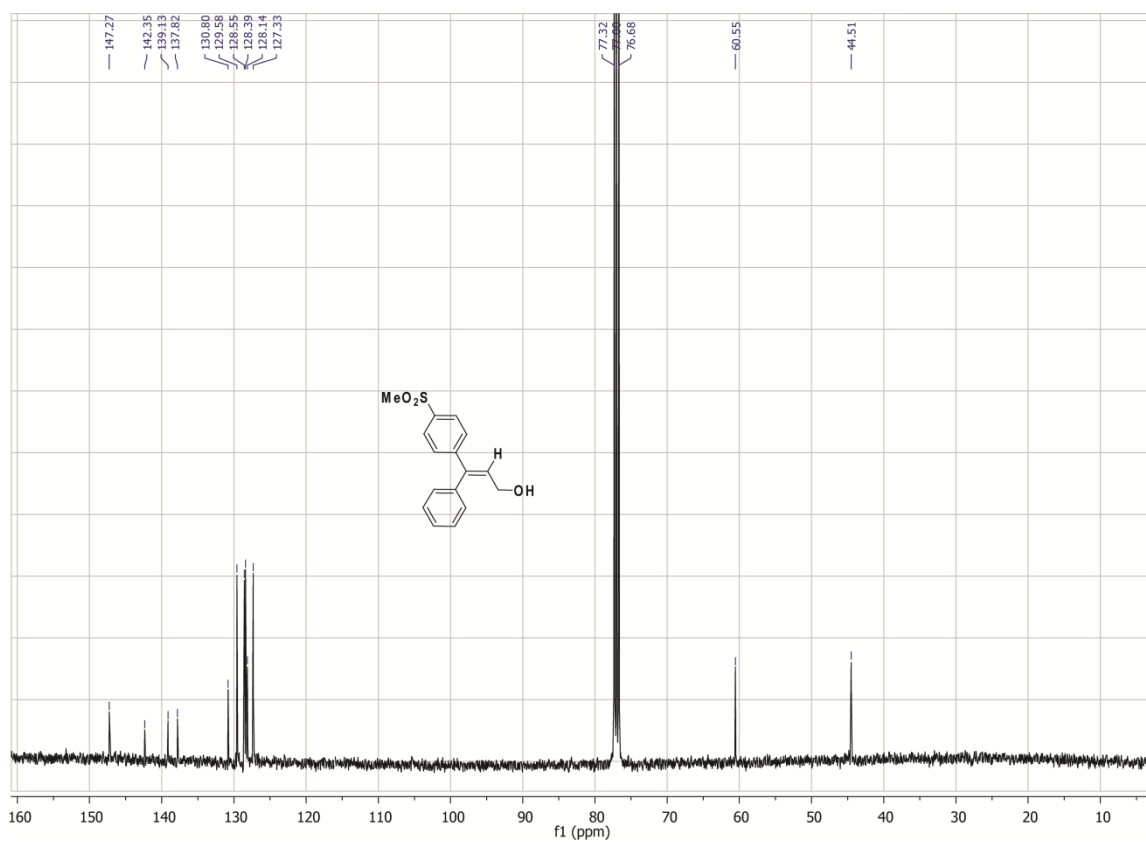
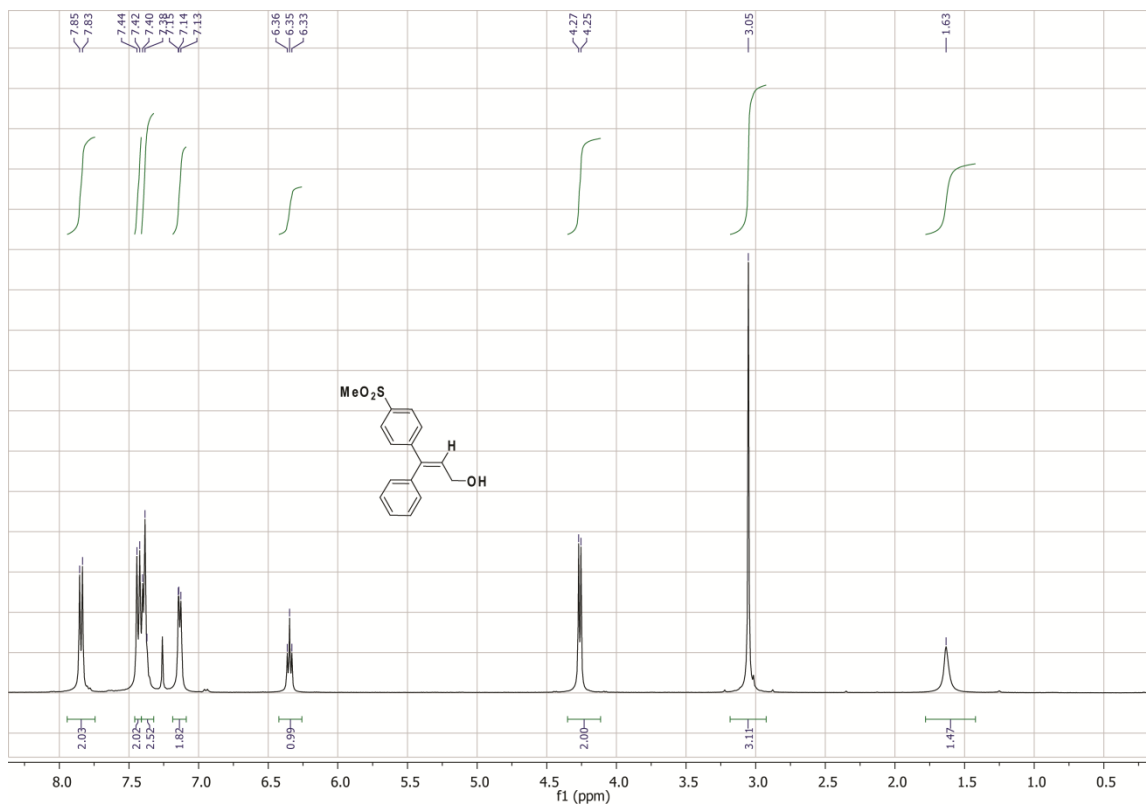
Compound 12a



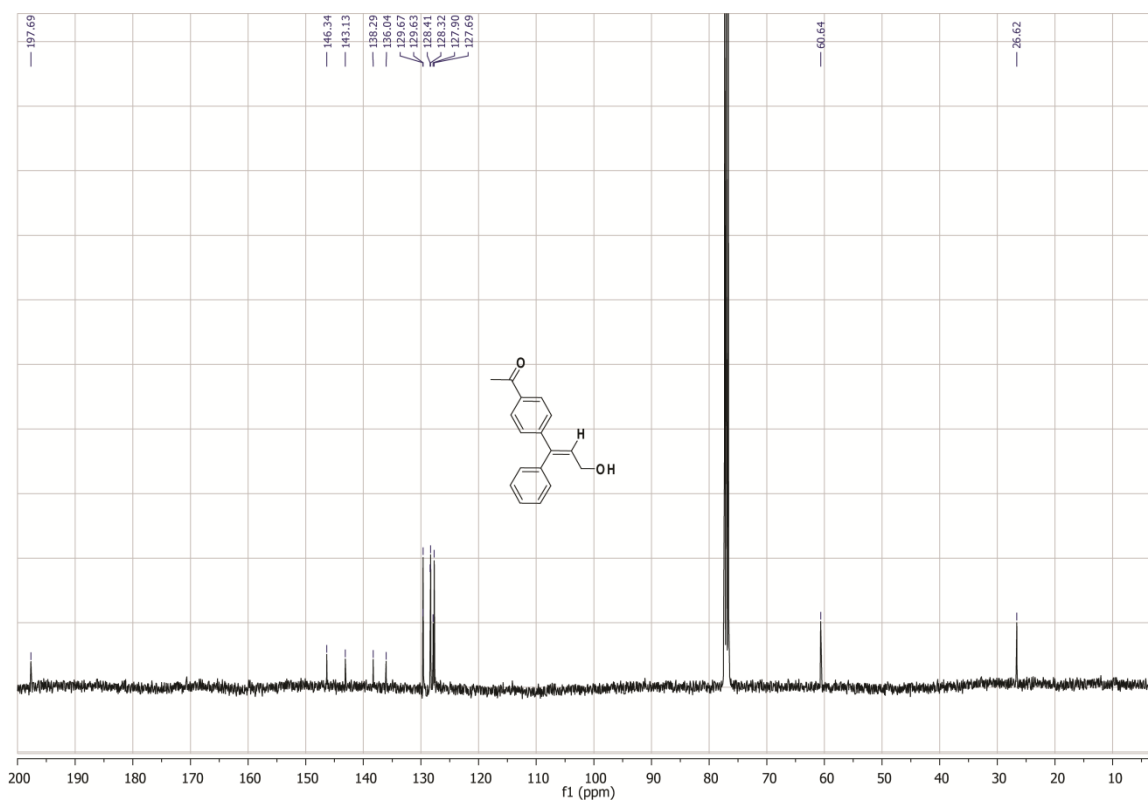
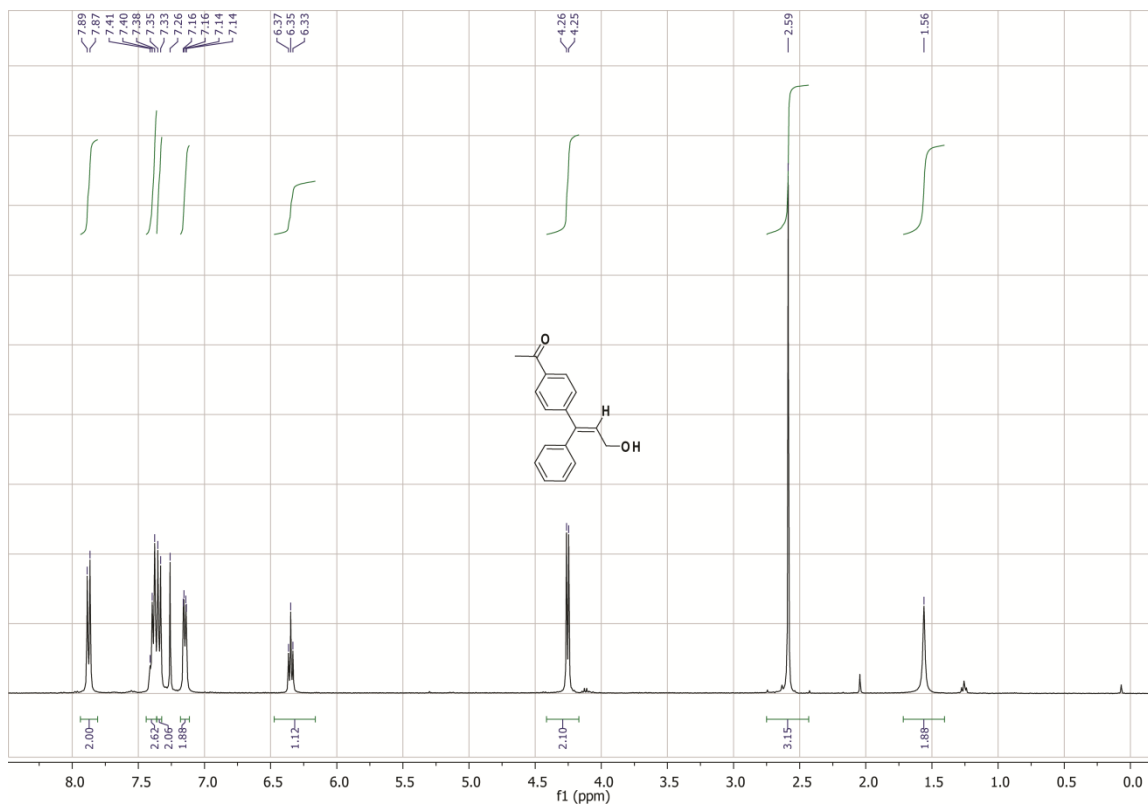
Compound **6b**



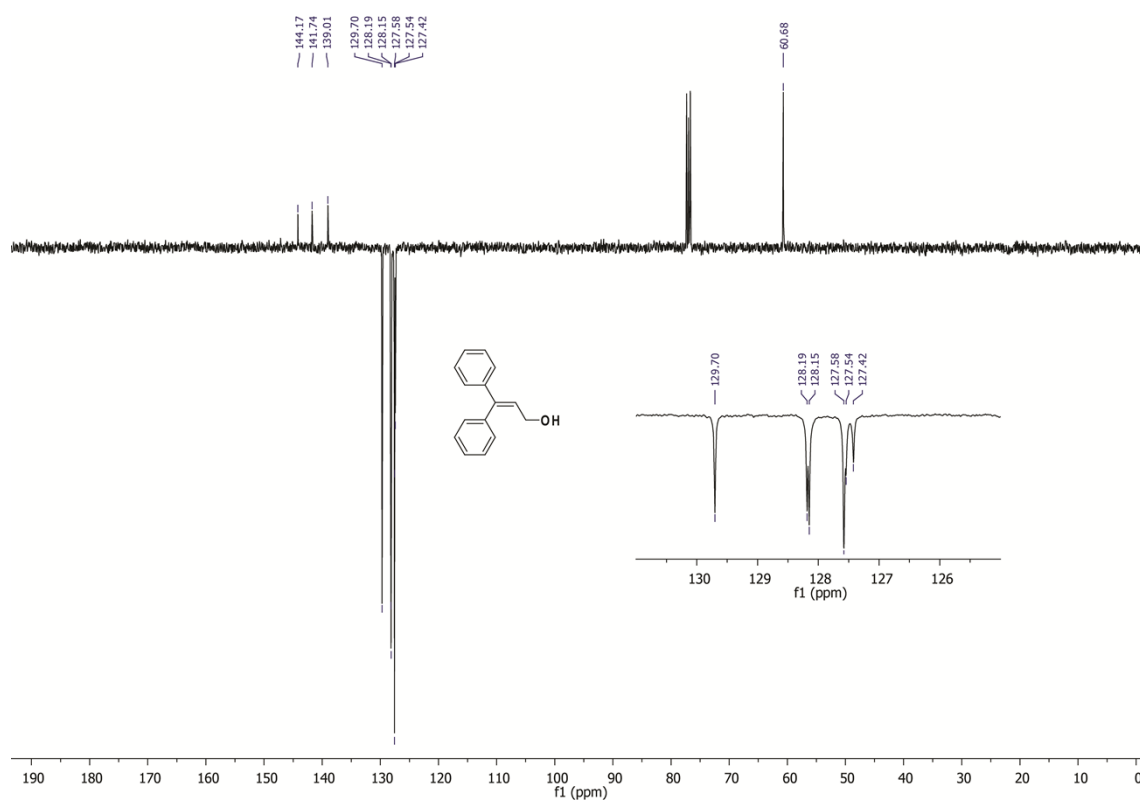
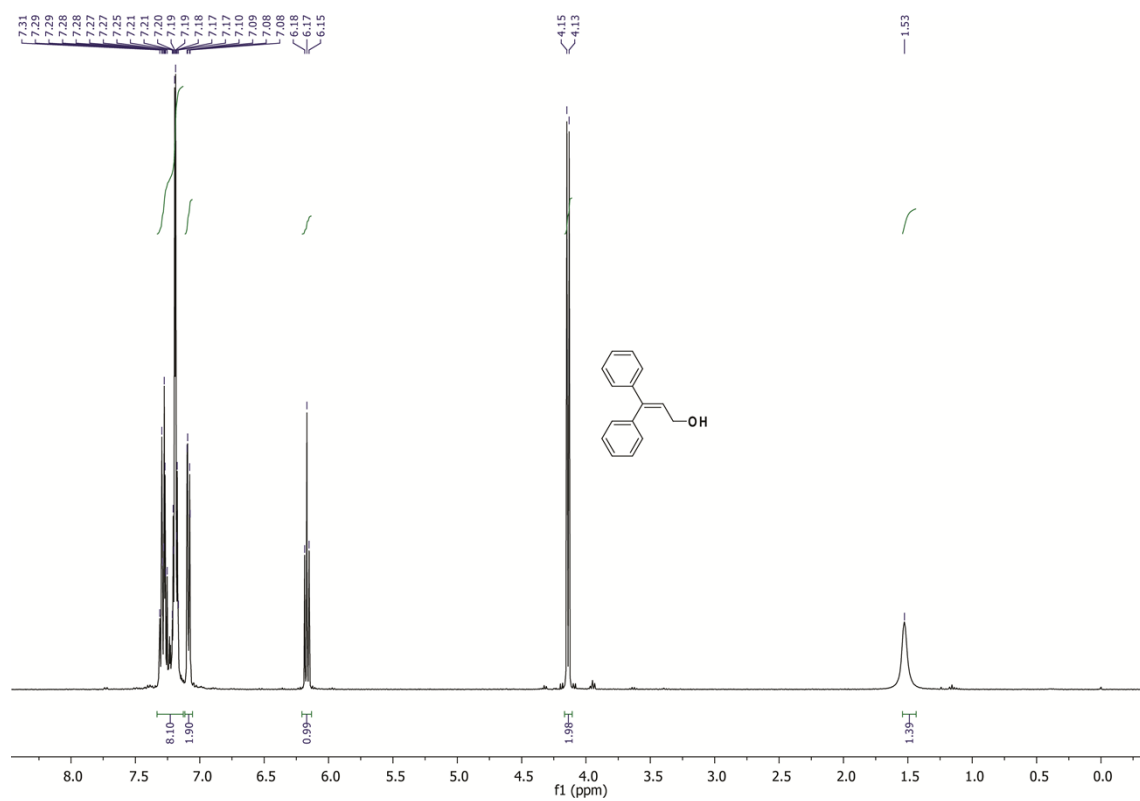
Compound 6c



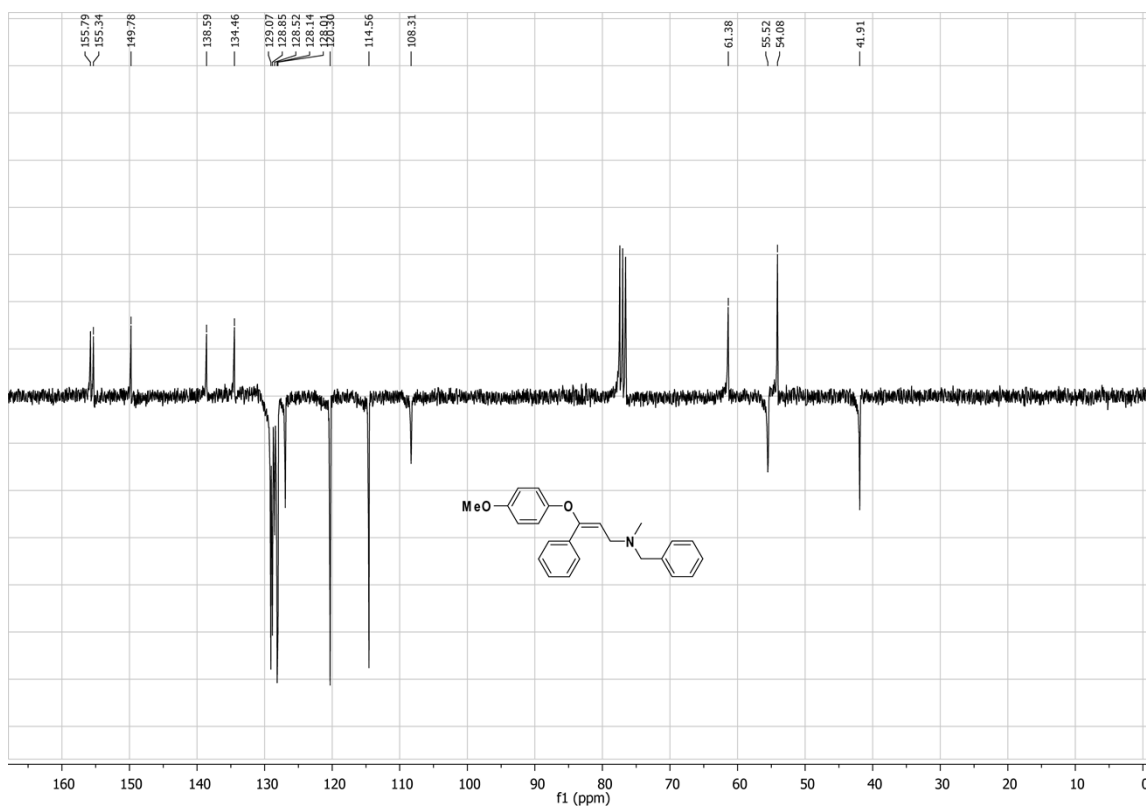
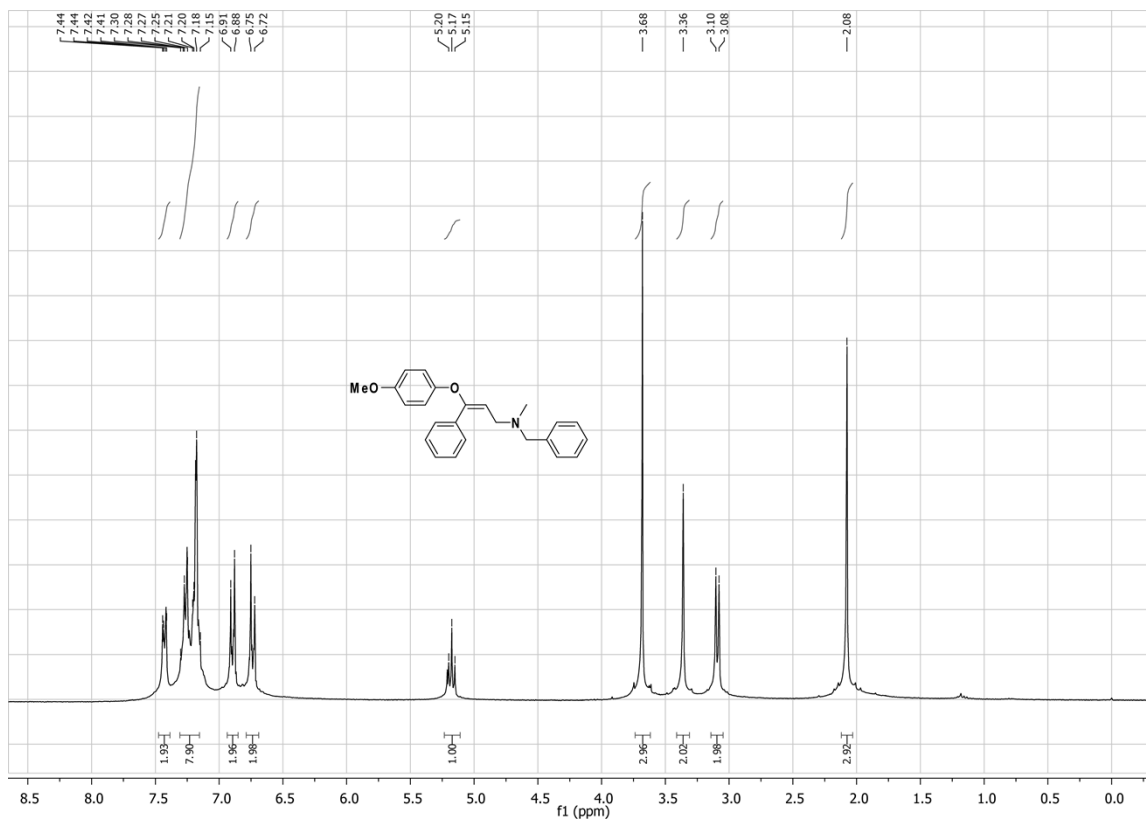
Compound 7c



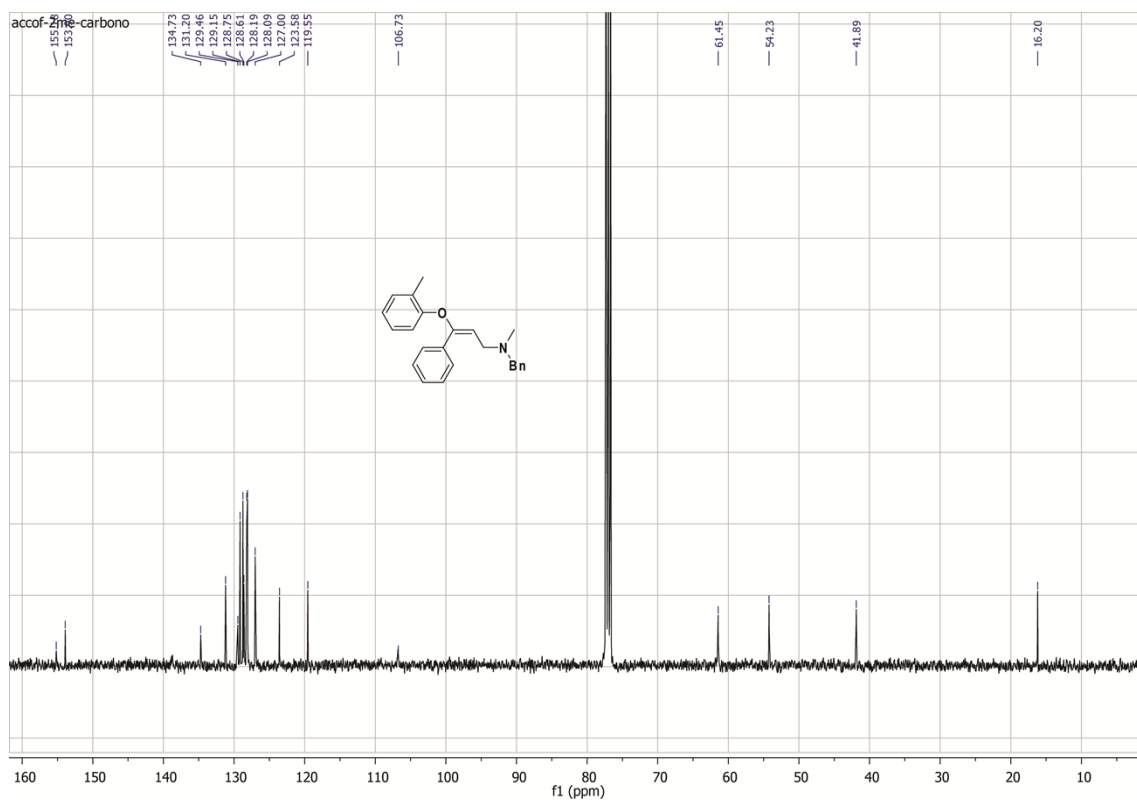
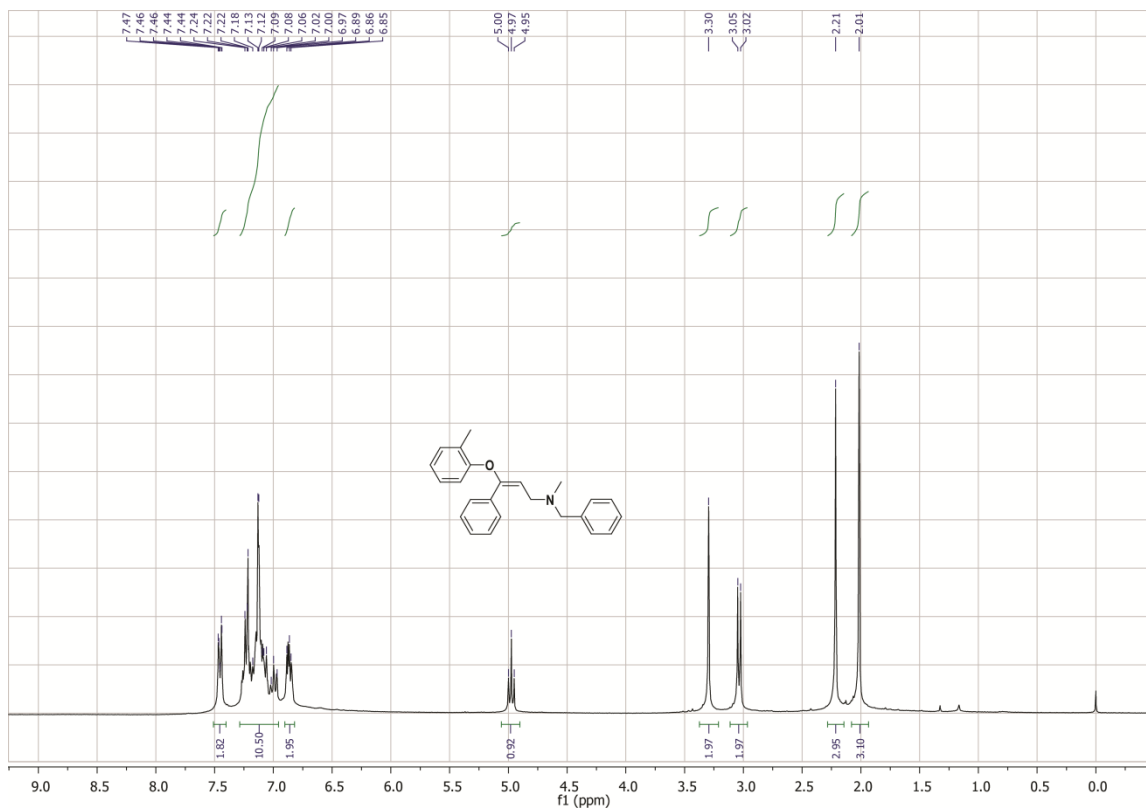
Compound 8c



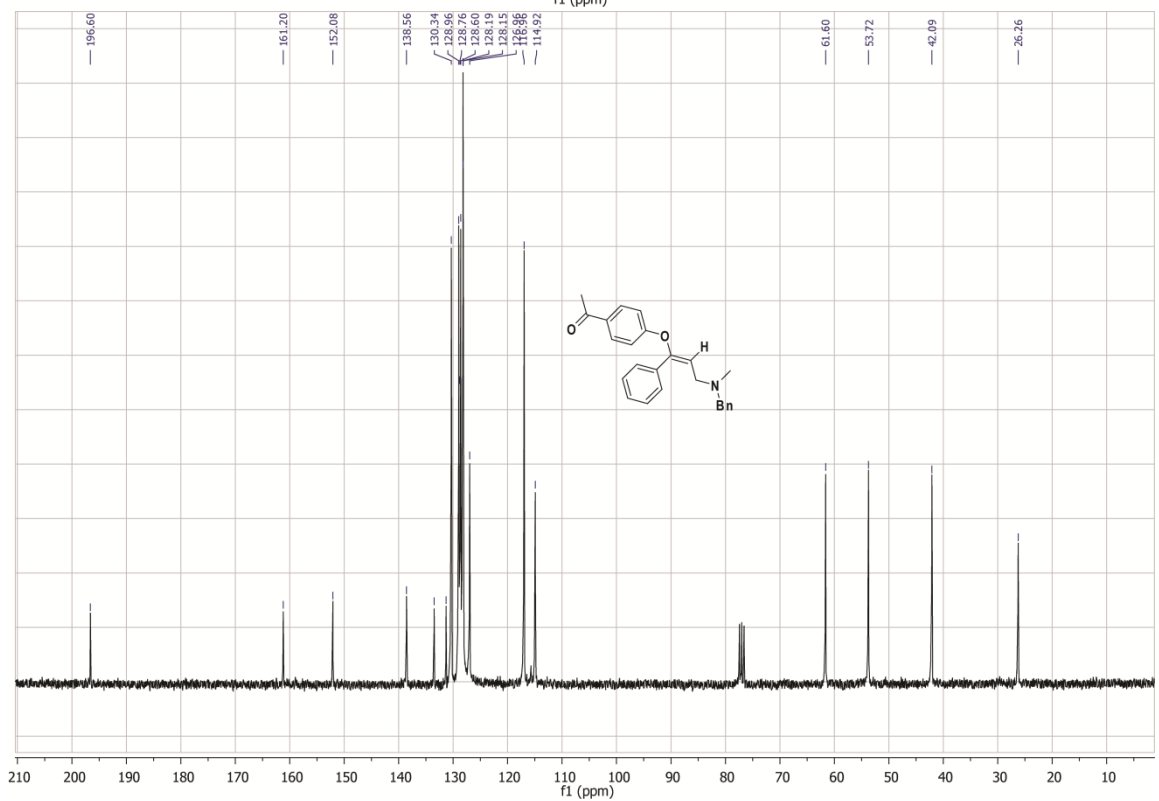
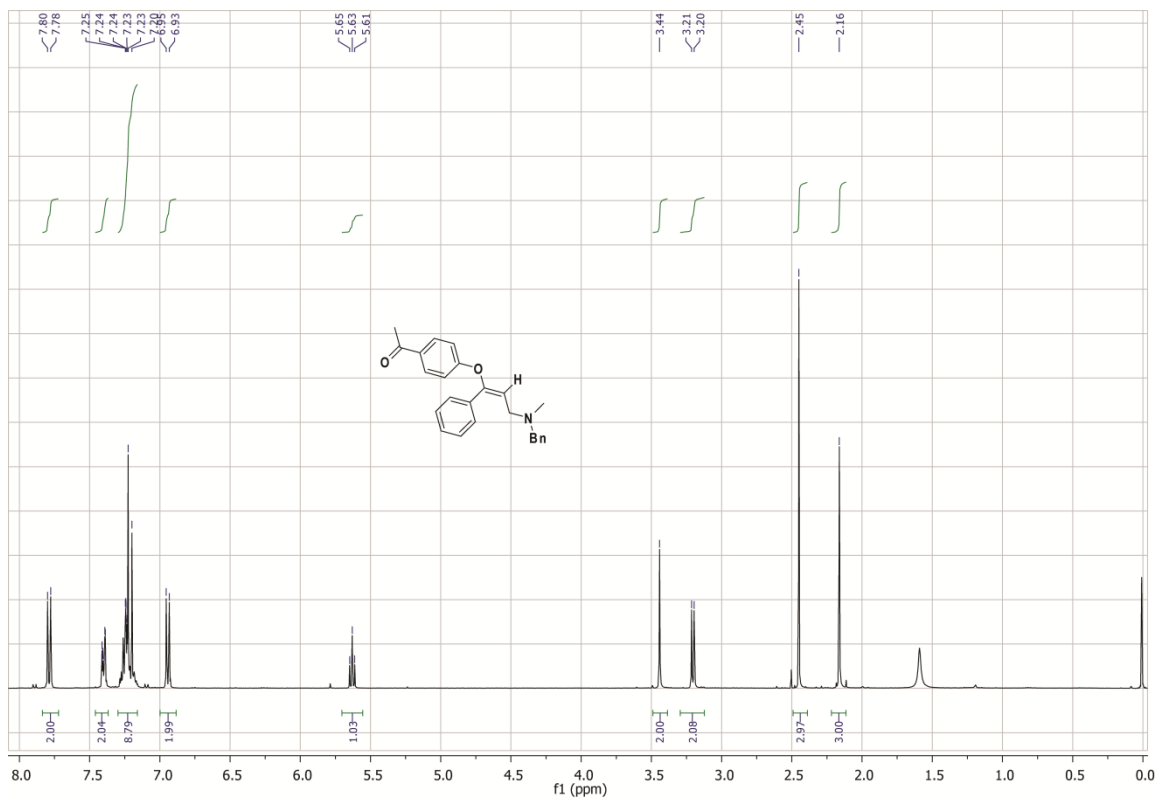
Compound 9c



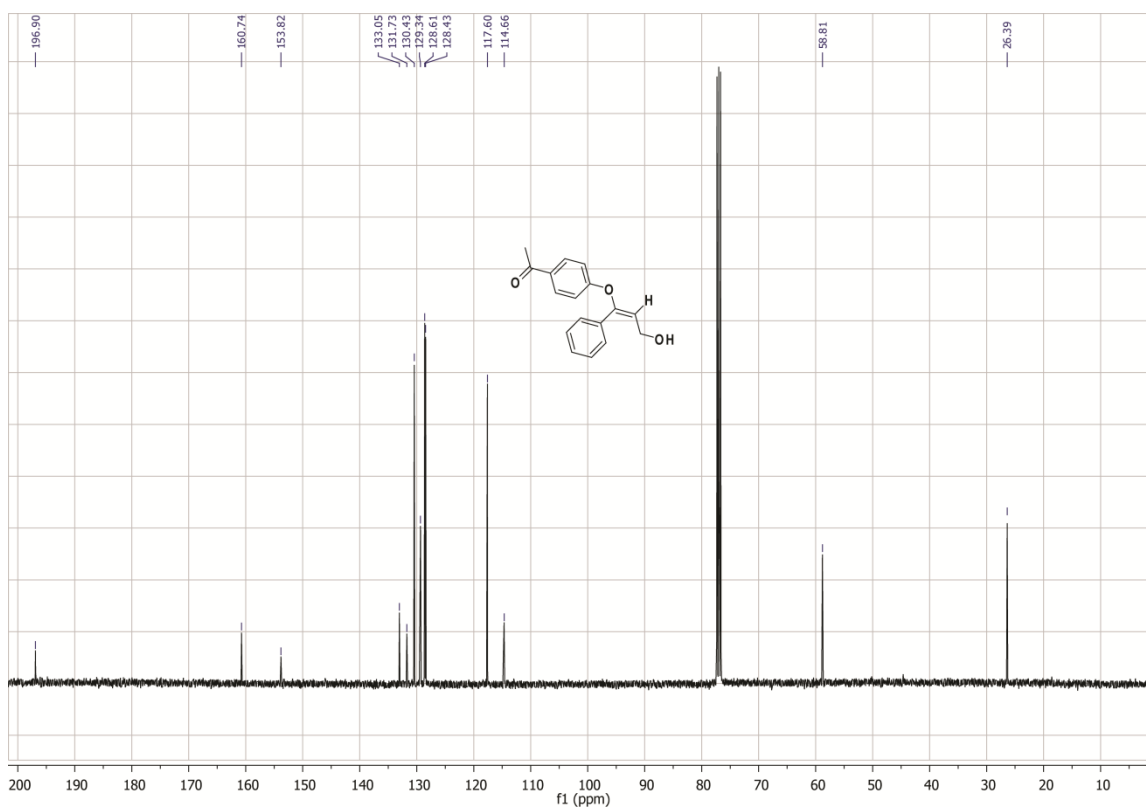
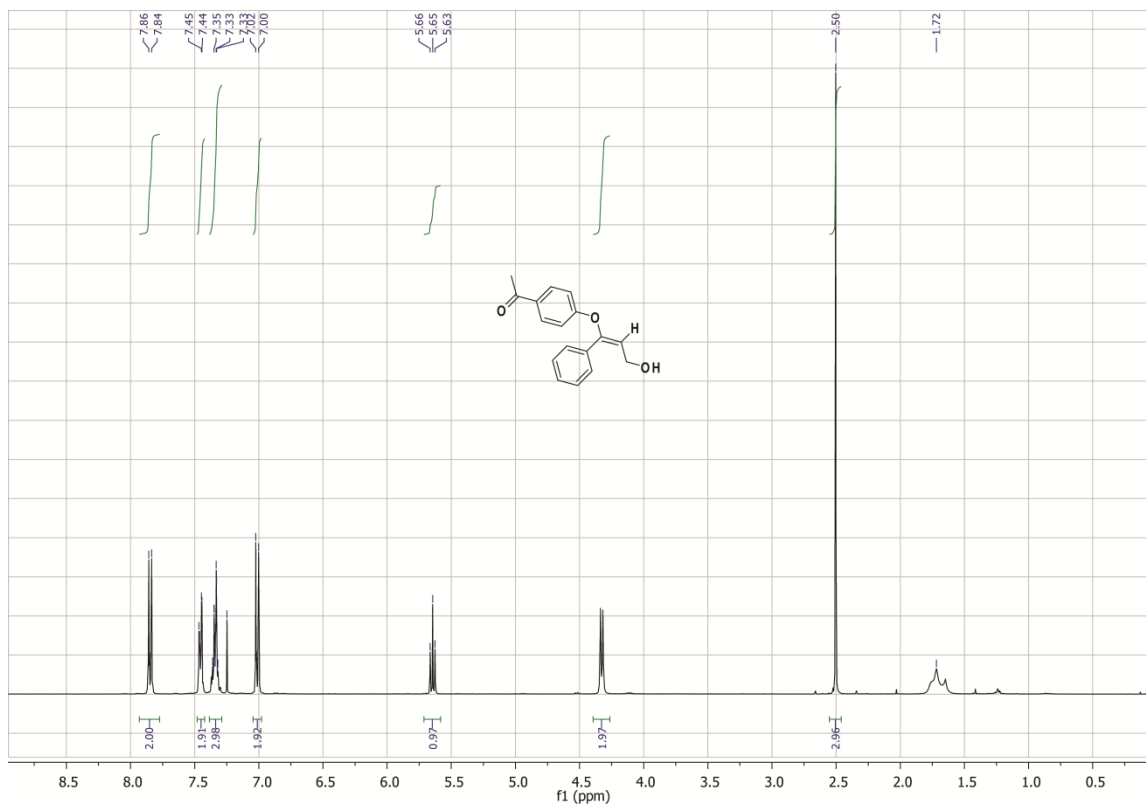
Compound 8b



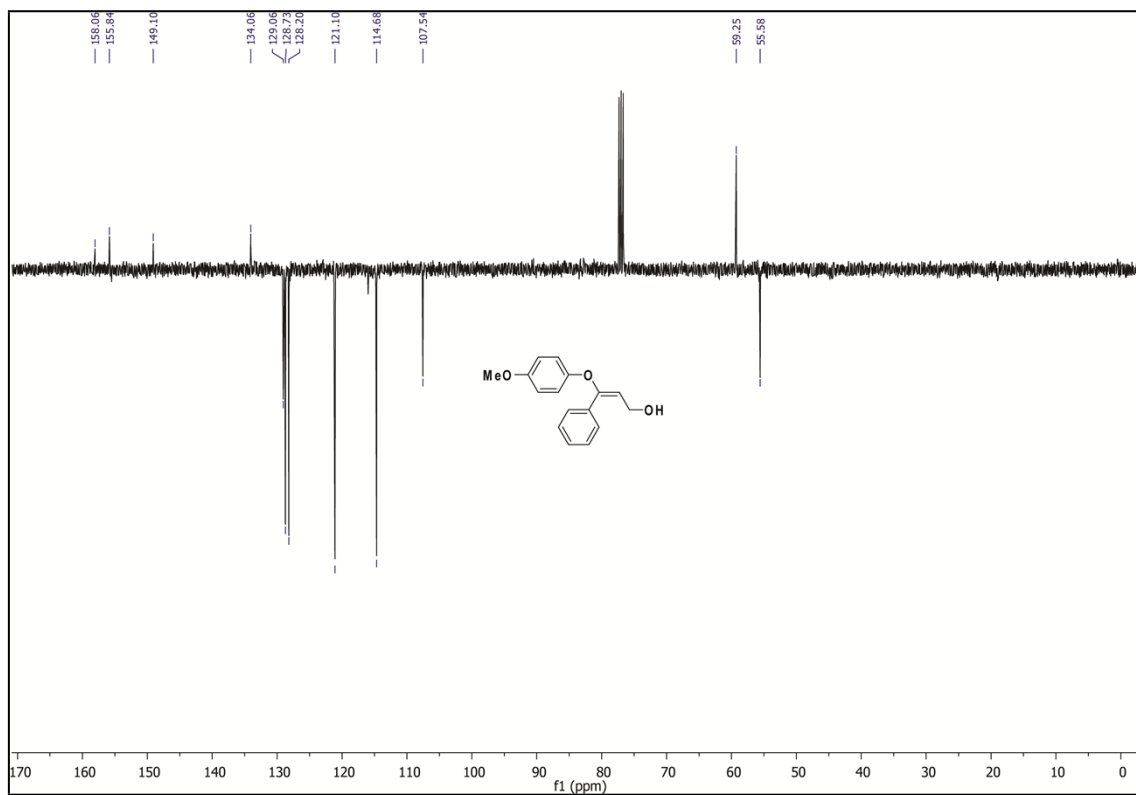
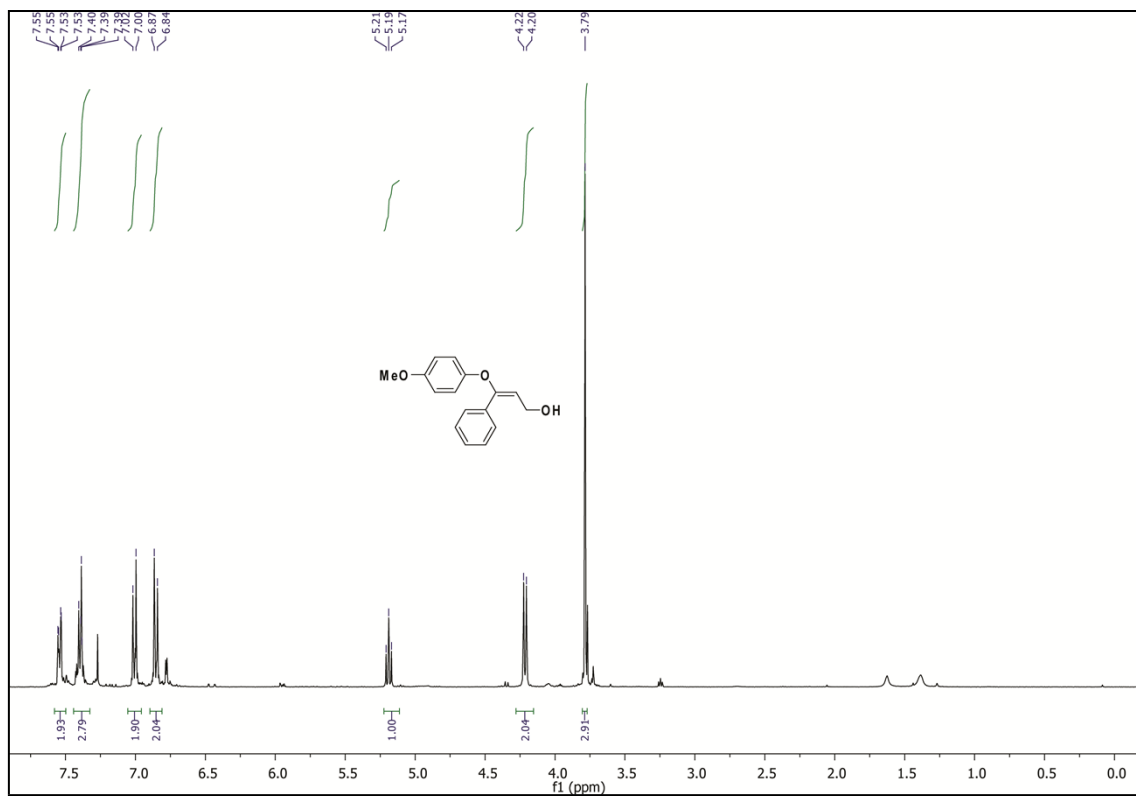
Compound 9b



Compound 10b

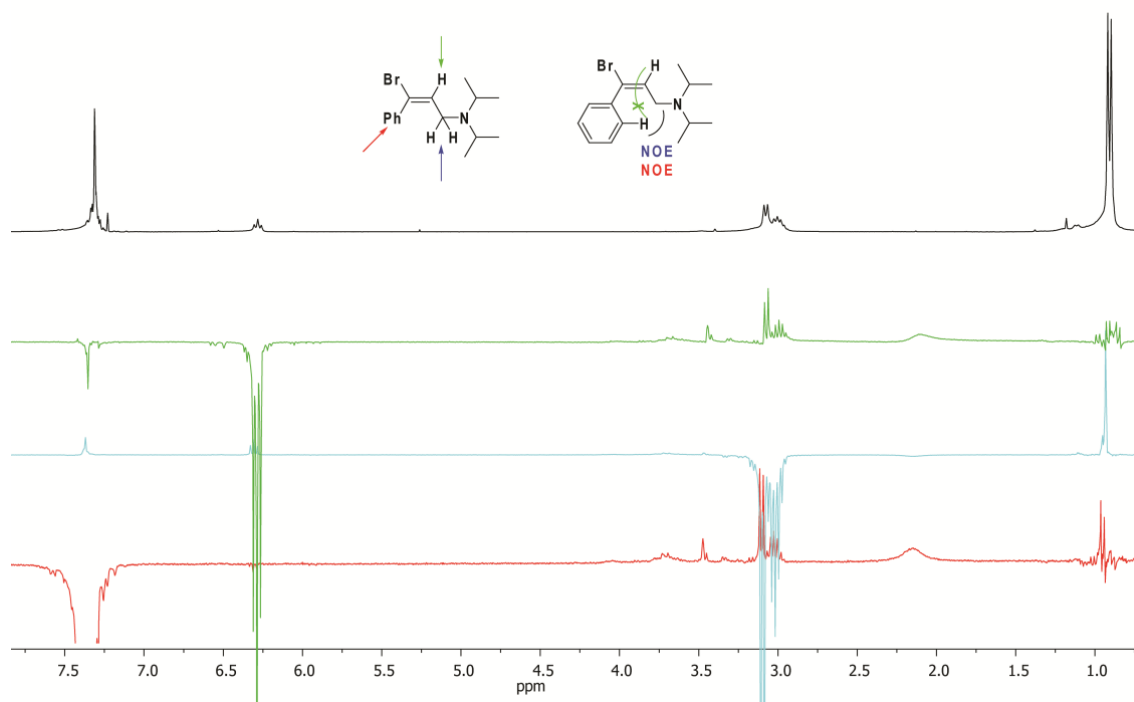


Compound 10c

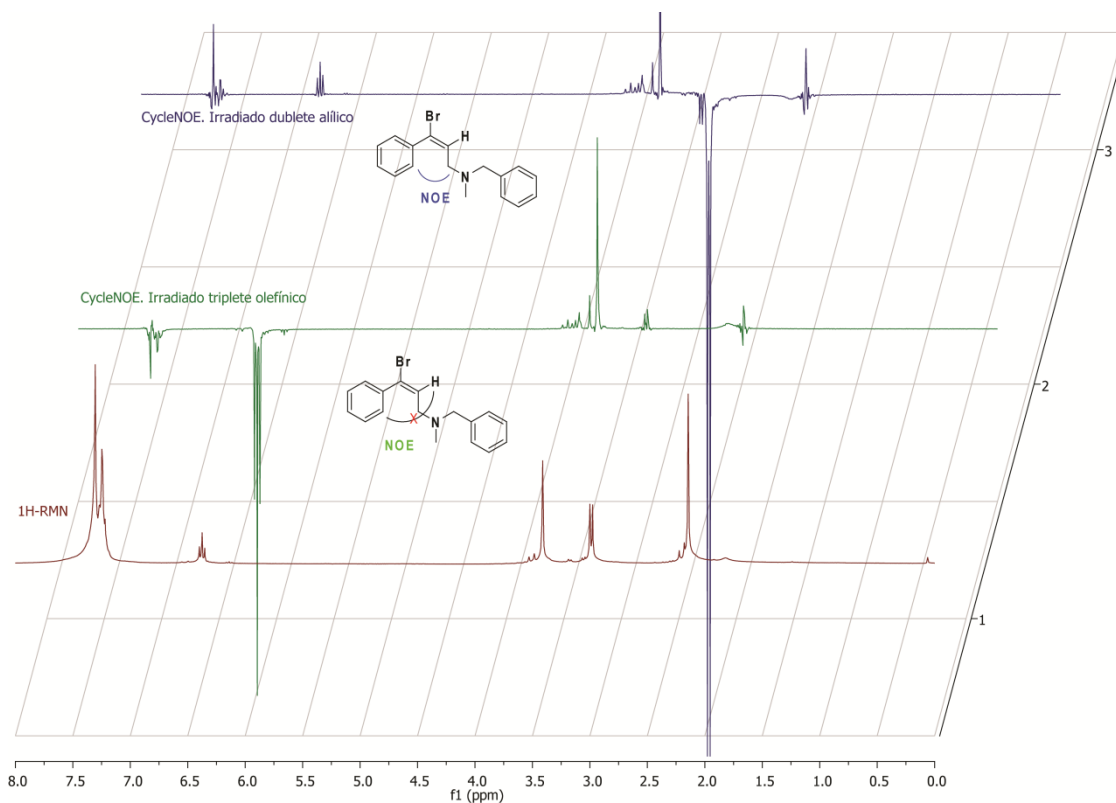


Compound 11c

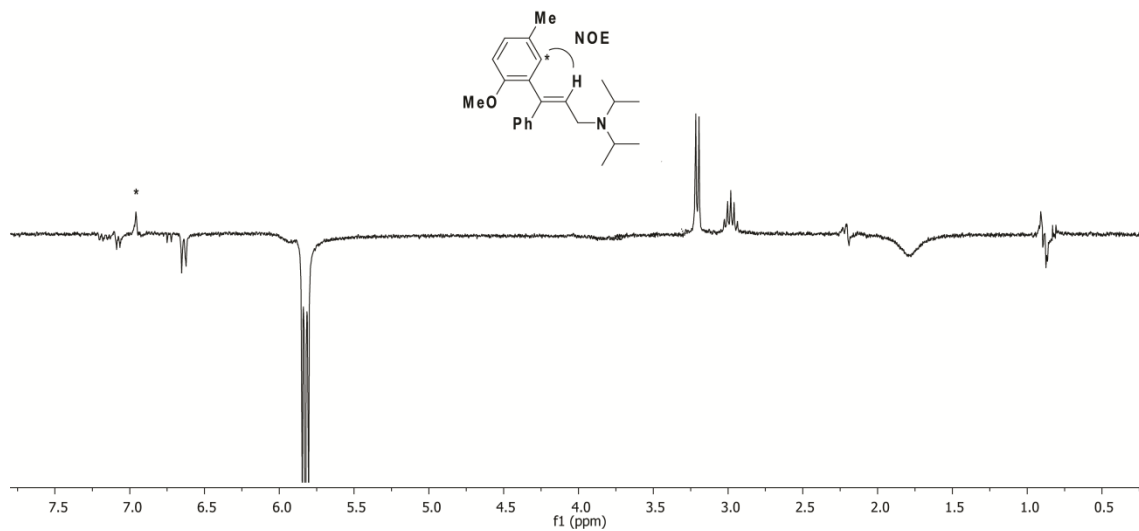
3. NOE Experiments For determination of (*E*)-Configuration of Trissubstituted Products



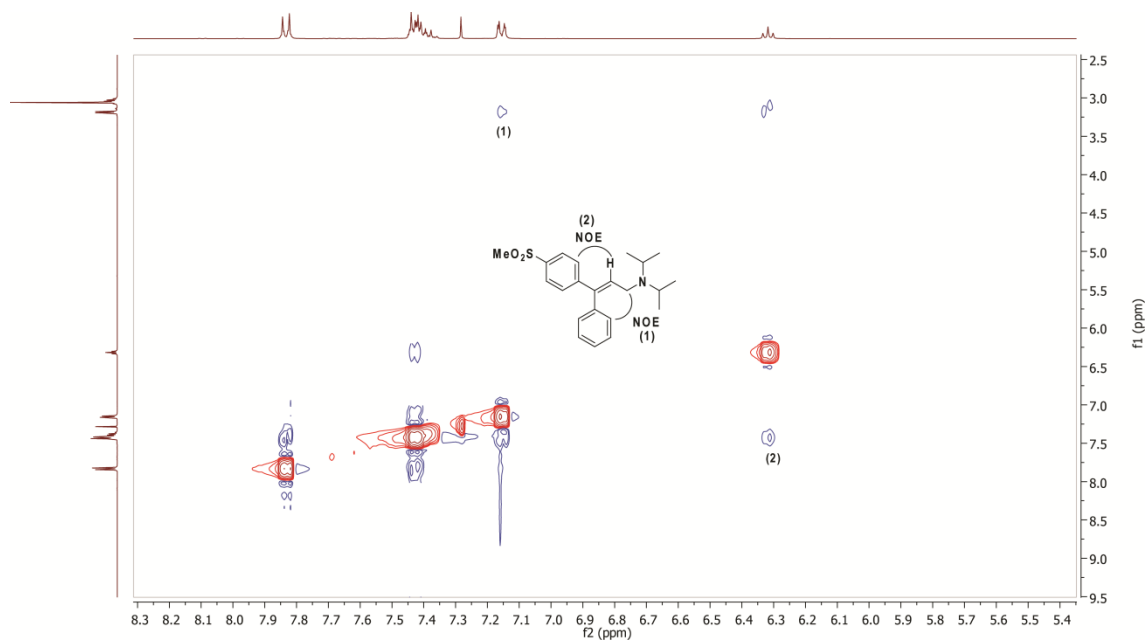
NOE-1D (CycloNoe – Varian 300MHz) Experiment to determine the *E*-configuration of vinyl bromides **5**. When the aromatic hydrogens are saturated, is possible to see NOE correlation with allylic CH₂ (red). When allylic CH₂ is saturated, is possible to see NOE correlation with aromatic hydrogens (blue). When olefinic hydrogen is saturated, no NOE correlation with aromatic is observed.



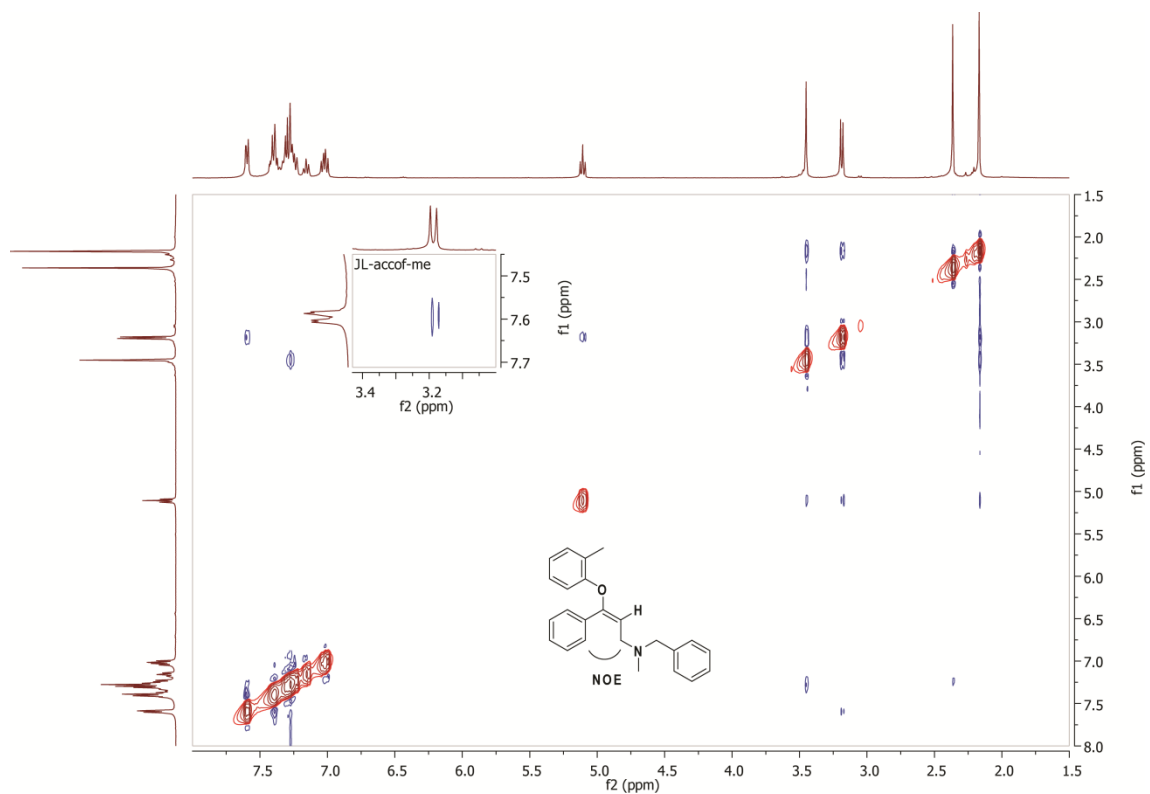
NOE-1D (CycloNoe – Varian 300 MHz) experiment to determine the *E*-configuration of the vinyl bromides **5**. With the saturation of allylic CH₂ is possible to see NOE correlation with aromatic hydrogens (blue). With saturation of olefinic hydrogens, no NOE correlation is observed with aromatics. (green).



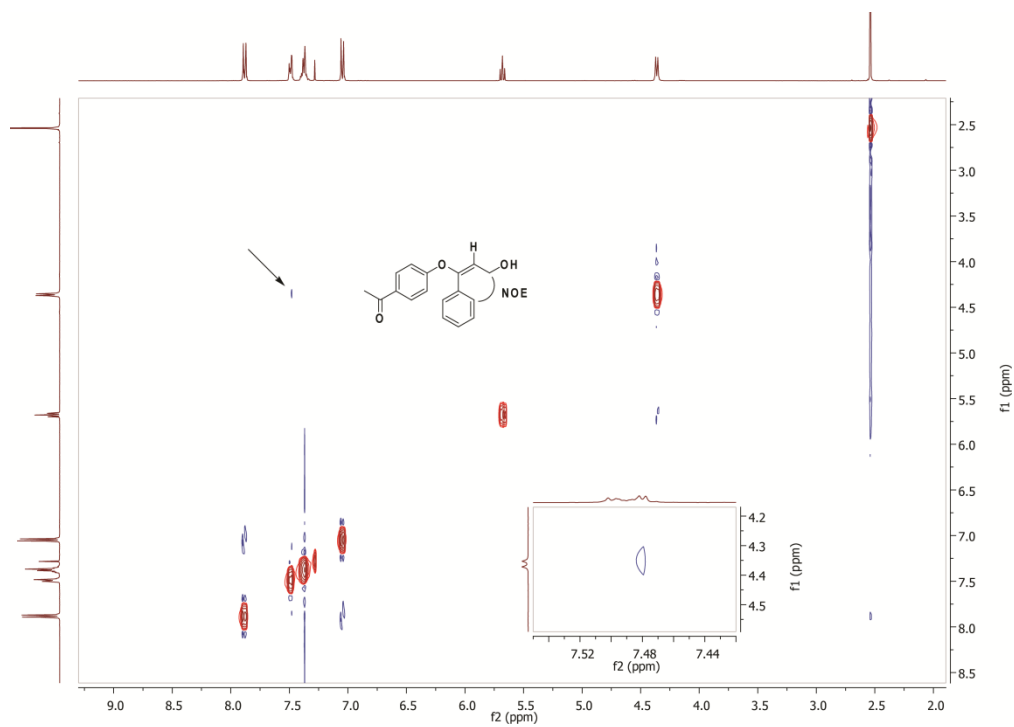
NOE-1D (CycloNoe – Varian 300 MHz) experiment to determine the *E*-configuration of the trisubstituted olefins. With the saturation of the olefinic hydrogen it is possible to note NOE correlation with the aromatic hydrogen singlet ortho-methyl.



NOE-2D (Varian 400, mixing time 600 ms) experiment to determine the *E*-configuration of the trisubstituted olefins. It is possible to observe NOE correlation between the hydrogens of the SO₂Me substituted aryl group with the olefinic hydrogen **(2)**. It is also possible to note NOE correlation of phenyl hydrogens and allylic CH₂ **(1)**.



NOE-2D (Varian 400, mixing time 600 ms) experiment to determine the *E*-configuration of the trisubstituted vinyl-ethers. It is possible to observe NOE correlation between allylic CH₂ and hydrogens of the phenyl ring near to oxygen.



NOE-2D (Varian 400, mixing time 600 ms) experiment to determine the *E*-configuration of the trisubstituted vinyl-ethers. It is possible to observe NOE correlation between allylic CH₂ and hydrogens of the unsubstituted phenyl ring.