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Enantioselective Functionalizations of Alkenes Using Chiral Phosphoric Acids

By

Jeffrey Wu

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction of the

requirements for the degree of

Doctor of Philosophy

in

Chemistry

in the

Graduate Division

of the

University of California, Berkeley.

Committee in charge:

Professor F. Dean Toste, Chair

Professor Peter Vollhardt

Professor Ben de Lumen

Fall 2013

Enantioselective Functionalizations of Alkenes Using Chiral Phosphoric Acids

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Jeffrey Wu

Abstract

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Jeffrey Wu

Doctor of Philosophy in Chemistry

University of California, Berkeley

Professor F. Dean Toste, Chair

New organocatalytic enantioselective reactions were developed, focusing on using new modes of reactivity with chiral phosphoric acids. Prochiral alkenes and styrenes were explored as substrates for various transformations, including enyne cycloisomerization, hydroamination, halocyclization, and fluorination. The enantioenriched chiral products generated by these methods include heterocycles and allylic fluorides.

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Thanks to former colleagues Greg and Vivek for friendship, and teaching me so much.

The Lins, babies and all! You've all been great family.

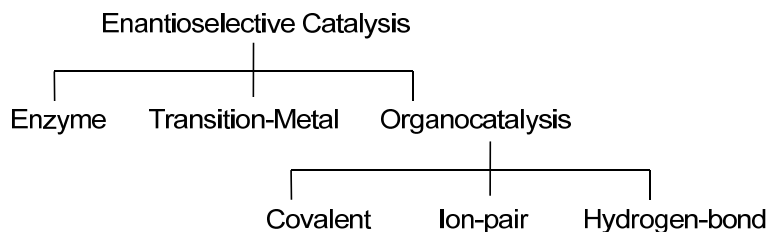
Oz, you're a great friend and the nicest person I know, and I enjoyed being able to talk to someone about chemistry who is outside of the Berkeley bubble. I hope you move back to the bay area sometime!

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Preface

Enantioselective catalysis continues to advance since the transformations developed by pioneers such as Knowles, Noyori, and Sharpless, who each received the Nobel prize in chemistry in 2001 for their efforts in this field.¹ The ability to distinguish between two enantiotopic faces for the formation of either *R* or *S* (left or right handed) chiral centers has been achieved by biological systems and nature, but only relatively recently has it become within the repertoire of synthetic chemists. Continuing advancements driven by industrial demands as well as academic pursuits have evolved the field into an increasingly diverse and fruitful one. The applications of enantioselective catalysis are diverse, and arguably the most important has been in agrochemicals and pharmaceuticals. Currently, methods identified as useful are often relevant to the construction of moieties commonly found in the molecules desired by these particular industries. The distinctions chemists commonly use to classify the myriad methods can be based on identity of the catalyst, mode of reactivity, or chemical transformation. Historically, transition-metal and enzyme catalysis were the two common branches. The field of enantioselective transition-metal catalysis is further divided depending on the identity of the metal and where it lies on the periodic table; or whether it acts as a Lewis acid, a π -acid, a redox-active cross-coupling catalyst; or by the transformation from substrate to product.²



Scheme 1. A general breakdown of the different classes of enantioselective catalysis.

The advent of enantioselective organocatalysis as the third branch in the field has created a new type of reaction which are distinguished by the *lack* of metals (Scheme 1).³ Within organocatalysis, several structures and scaffolds have been developed, including but not limited to amines, thioureas, Brønsted acids, N-heterocyclic carbenes, and peptides (Figure 1). They operate *via* hydrogen-bonding interactions, covalent interactions, and ionic interactions.

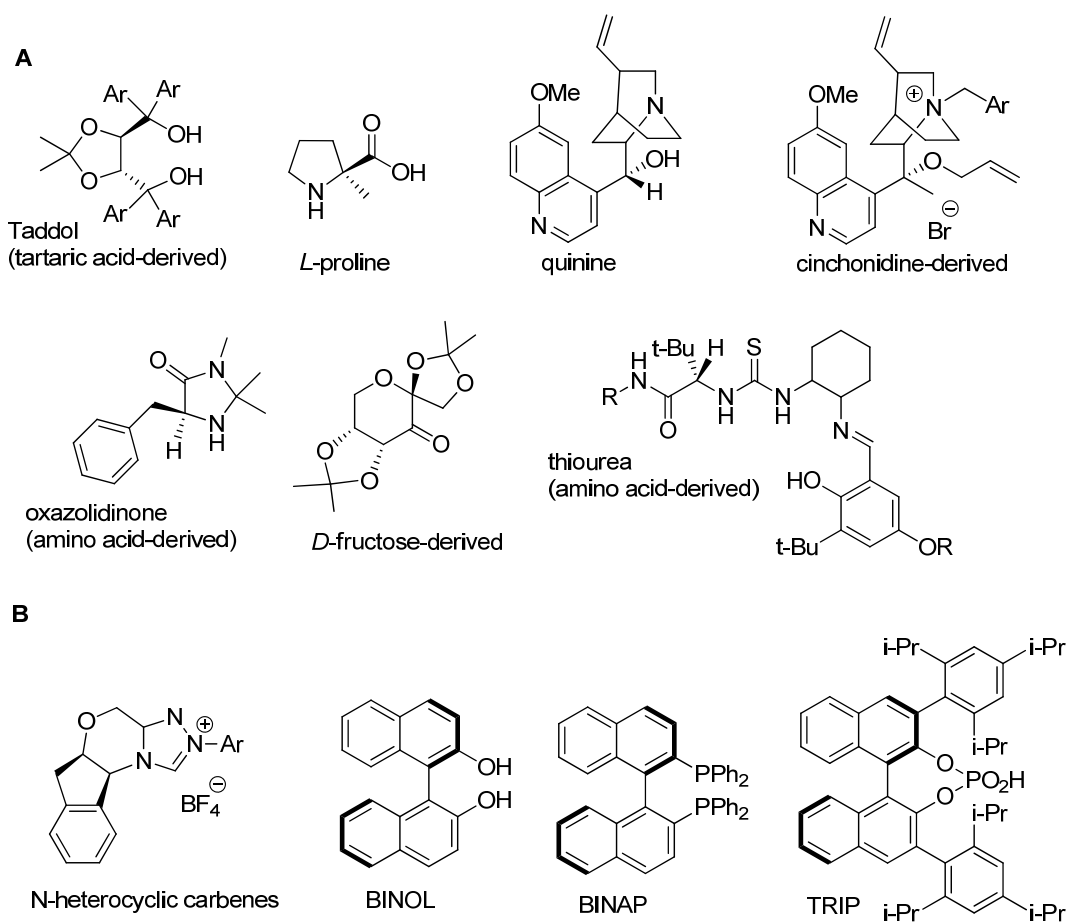


Figure 1. A: Chiral-pool-derived organocatalysts. **B:** Synthetic (resolved) chiral organocatalysts.

Generally, the benefits of organocatalysis from a practical perspective include the avoidance of expensive metals and concomitant contamination, favorable functional group compatibility, stability to air and moisture, and the potential for being more economical.

A broad generalization of enantioselective transition-metal catalyzed methods and enantioselective organocatalytic methods reveals that while seminal examples of the former involve the functionalization of alkenes' unsaturated C-C pi bonds, oxidation, or reduction, seminal examples of the latter involve activation and reaction with unsaturated carbon-heteroatom bonds.^{2,3} This is largely the result of organocatalysis's reliance on hydrogen-bonding interactions or polar ionic interactions, which makes carbon-heteroatom bonds more reasonable substrates. This also presents a limitation in that these interactions are almost impossible to achieve with alkenes.⁴ One reasonable solution to the problem of scope, which exists for all types of methods, is the combination of different approaches applied to one method or transformation.⁵ For example more recently in our own group, organocatalysts have been used in conjunction with transition-metals, and supramolecular clusters in conjunction with enzymes, allowing for transformations not possible with just one type of catalysis.⁶ I explore using an organocatalyst in palladium-catalyzed reactions in the first chapter. However, another approach to solving this problem is to stay within organocatalysis and further develop the catalysts and applications. In the rest of my work, I explore the idea that design of new organocatalysts, and

implementation of new approaches with known organocatalysts can successfully functionalize alkenes enantioselectively without the use of metals.

My work has centered on the use of chiral BINOL-derived phosphoric acids. Chiral phosphoric acids have been widely developed and utilized in the last decade, most well represented by the success of TRIP, a commercially available variant first discovered by List and coworkers.⁷ Although the first BINOL-derived chiral phosphoric acid catalysts were reported by Terada and Akiyama, TRIP has proved to be the most versatile analog, owing to the 2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl groups in the 3,3'-positions.⁸ The initial and still predominant use of these phosphoric acids has been as chiral Brønsted acids, focusing on LUMO lowering of imine and carbonyl groups *via* protonation and resultant hydrogen-bonding with the heteroatom. Many reports have validated this approach to achieving enantioselective nucleophilic attack onto such functional groups. One key in the success is the ability of the phosphate to interact with the protonated substrate as well as the incoming nucleophile, both *via* hydrogen-bonding interactions (Figure 2A).⁹

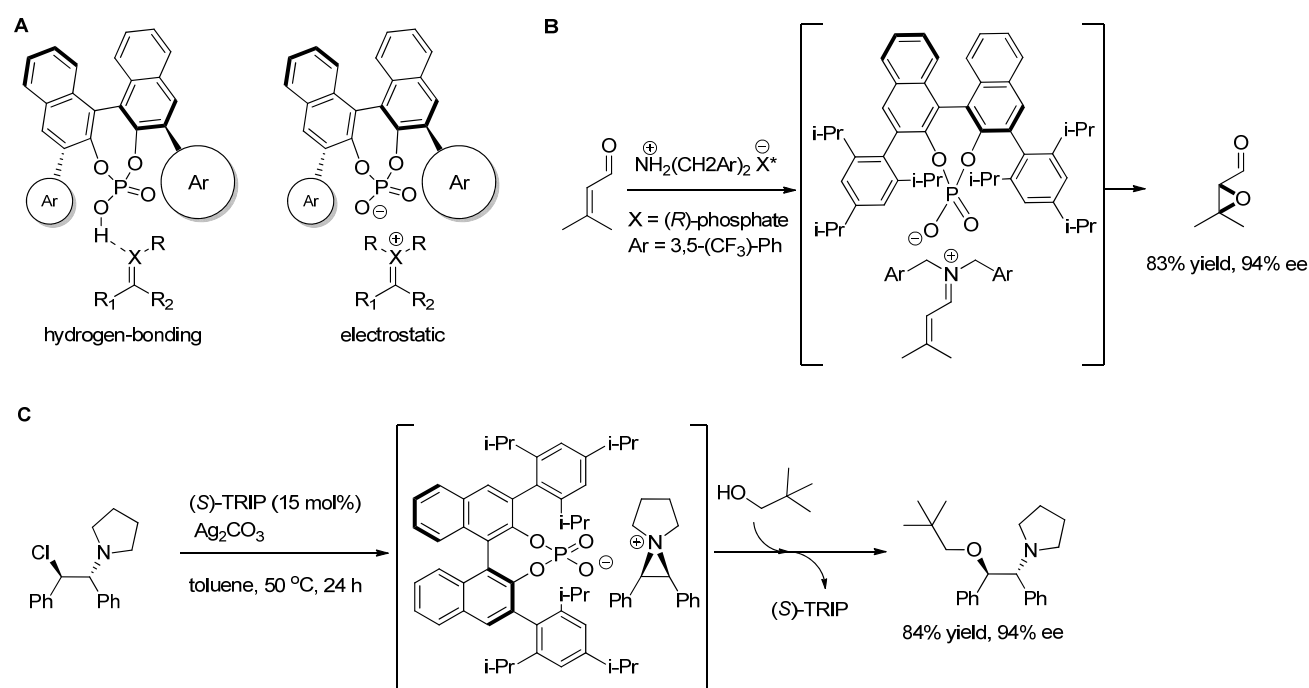


Figure 2. **A:** Two well-precedented activation modes of C-X double bonds. **B:** An example of asymmetric counteranion direct catalysis – an enantioselective epoxidation of enals *via* iminium chiral ion pair. **C:** Toste's TRIP counteranion ion paired with meso-aziridinium intermediate.

In the last five years, an extension in terms of modes of enantioinduction with chiral phosphoric acids has been developed, to rely on ion-pairing of cationic intermediates with chiral phosphates. Generally when used in this fashion, the counteranion phosphate is referred to as a chiral anion (Figure 2B, 2C).¹⁰ However, alkene functionalization is still outside the scope of these transformations because with the necessity of hydrogen-bonding replaced with electrostatic interactions, polar groups are still required. This sub-field of chiral anion catalysis is an important development in the ability to use these organocatalysts in a variety of reactions. In the combination of organocatalysis with transition-metal catalysis, the distinction has been made that

the chiral anion in these cases is not necessarily a ligand on the metal, but rather a counterion which is typically achiral such as a halide or borate. Arguably, the genesis for the Toste group's interest in TRIP and its derivatives was Greg Hamilton's project using a chiral counteranion with gold-catalyzed reactions.^{6b} An important further development was work by the same colleagues, who showed that a phase-transfer reaction with chiral phosphate solubilizing an achiral silver salt, allowing for chiral ion pairing with a cationic aziridinium intermediate. This was an example of chiral anion catalysis which did not rely on transition-metal reactivity.

These successes were indication that exploring the potential expansion of the roles these types of catalysts play in the reaction could be very fruitful. From there, the Toste group has developed many successful organocatalytic reactions in the last few years, marking a new area of focus. So, as we have found out, chiral phosphoric acids and the derivative phosphate anion can be very versatile in synthesis, and exploitation of their privileged C-2 symmetric structure and bifunctional phosphate group can be achieved with relatively small changes to the catalyst. In short, I aimed to work on these developments, with a thought process which predominantly considers the mode of reactivity, activation, and mechanism, rather than the classification of transformation, product class, or end-user applications. (Of course, working with air- and water-tolerant reactions is highly desirable for any chemist.) As shown in the figure below, I have been able to apply and develop chiral phosphoric acids as catalysts in new methods which incorporate new approaches. Most of these methods continue to utilize the chiral counteranion of chiral phosphoric acids (the *phosphate*). These methods also feature either use as chiral ligands in palladium-catalysis, newly designed covalent catalysts, new halogenating phase-transfer reagents, and directing groups for allylic fluorination (Figure 3).

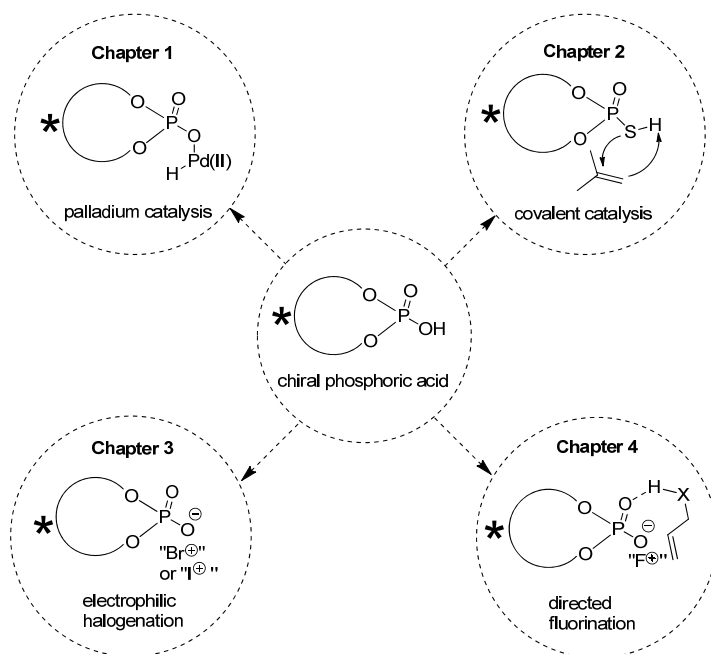


Figure 3. Projects revolving around chiral phosphoric acids includes covalent catalyst design, halogenation reagent design, and implementation of directing groups to interact with chiral phosphates.

Herein I describe the specifics of my work toward further increasing the types of reactions possible with these catalysts for enantioselective reactions with alkenes.¹¹ Each project chapter will contain a separate introduction which will address more specific precedent based on the transformation developed, and explain how it relates to the general goals described above.

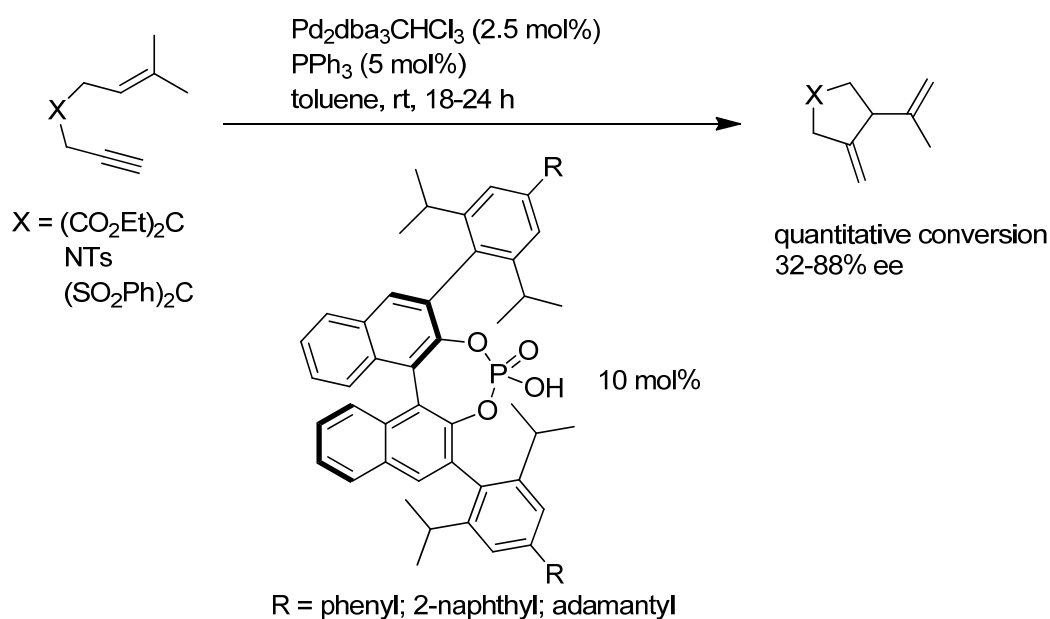
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CHAPTER 1: DESIGN OF NEW CHIRAL PHOSPHORIC ACIDS FOR PALLADIUM CATALYZED 1,6-ENYNE CYCLOISOMERIZATION

Abstract

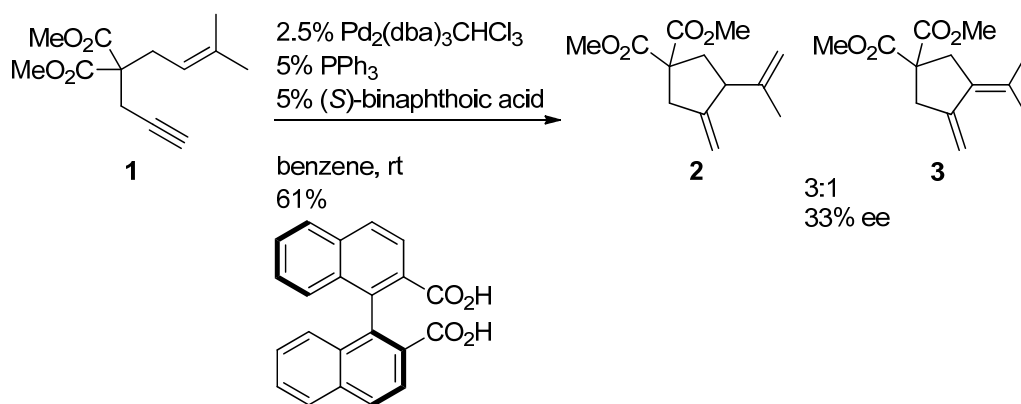
The combination of a chiral phosphoric acid organocatalyst with a palladium (0) source was found to undergo formal oxidative addition, creating a chiral palladium(II) catalyst for 1,6-enyne cycloisomerization, providing chiral carbocycles in good yield and moderate to high enantioselectivity. The development of novel chiral phosphoric acids was instrumental in achieving higher enantioselectivity across a number of substrates. However, the methodology suffered similar disadvantages as previously reported versions of this reaction. Thus, although this approach did not necessarily produce significant progress for this particular transformation, the concept of applying chiral phosphoric acids to palladium catalysis was validated.



Introduction

Although the use of chiral Brønsted acids with palladium catalysis was reported by Trost and co-workers for 1,6-enyne cycloisomerization with encouraging results, developments in chiral Brønsted acid catalysis have not been applied to this reaction. Trost had employed several chiral carboxylic Brønsted acids, of which binaphthoic acid provided **2** with an enantiomeric excess of 33% (Scheme 1).¹ While this concept was applied to the use of TRIP as a counteranion to palladium-intermediates by List and coworkers, examples of the combination of metal-catalysis and organocatalysis are relatively rare.² The ability to utilize chiral organocatalysts as ligands or counterions in metal-catalyzed reactions should in theory expand the possibilities for creating catalysts with new or improved reactivity and chiral induction. In our lab, we have explored the use of TRIP in gold-catalysis as a chiral counteranion with impressive results.³ Interestingly, there was a cooperative effect in choice of chiral ligand and chiral counteranion, which opens the door to finding matched dual-sources of chirality as a viable option for difficult transformations. We saw an opportunity to utilize the aforementioned chiral phosphoric acids to render the cycloisomerization reaction more highly enantioselective, and provide another demonstration of the benefits of combining transition-metal catalysis and organocatalysts.

Due to their abundance in biologically interesting natural products, extensive efforts have been made to develop an efficient method for the synthesis of chiral 5-membered ring structures. Trost reported a 1,6-enyne cycloisomerization reaction that provides an atom-economical and powerful method for the synthesis of cyclic and bicyclic structures. A representative reaction scheme is shown below (Scheme 1). Both ruthenium and palladium catalysts have been investigated, and several methods have been developed to catalyze the reaction efficiently and with a substrate scope that includes 5-membered and 6-membered carbo- and heterocycles.⁴



Scheme 1. Chiral binaphthoic acid induces enantioselectivity.

One plausible mechanism proposed by Trost proceeds *via* hydropalladation of the palladium-enyne complex (Figure 1).⁵ First, palladium (0) undergoes formal oxidative addition with the Brønsted acid, generating a catalytically active palladium(II)-hydride species. Complexation of an enyne substrate is followed by hydropalladation of the alkyne, and migratory insertion generates the 5-membered ring structure and the chiral center. Finally, β-hydride elimination may take place with either of two adjacent hydrogens, providing either the 1,3- or 1,4-diene product.

Since Trost's initial report, other methods of inducing enantioselectivity have been developed, mostly by identifying effective chiral phosphine ligands. Much of the work has been done by Mikami, who has reported high enantioselectivities using axially chiral ligands such as Segphos and other modified BINAP ligands (Figure 2).⁶

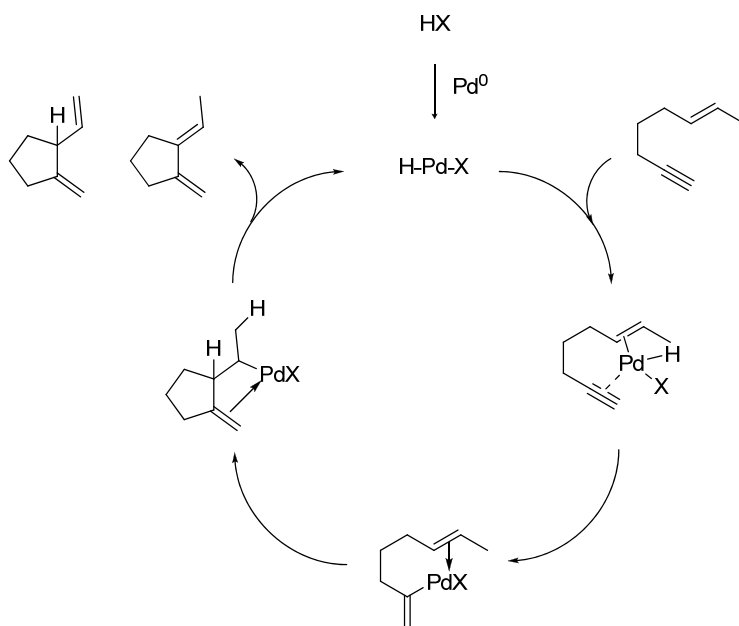


Figure 1. Proposed hydropalladation reaction pathway.

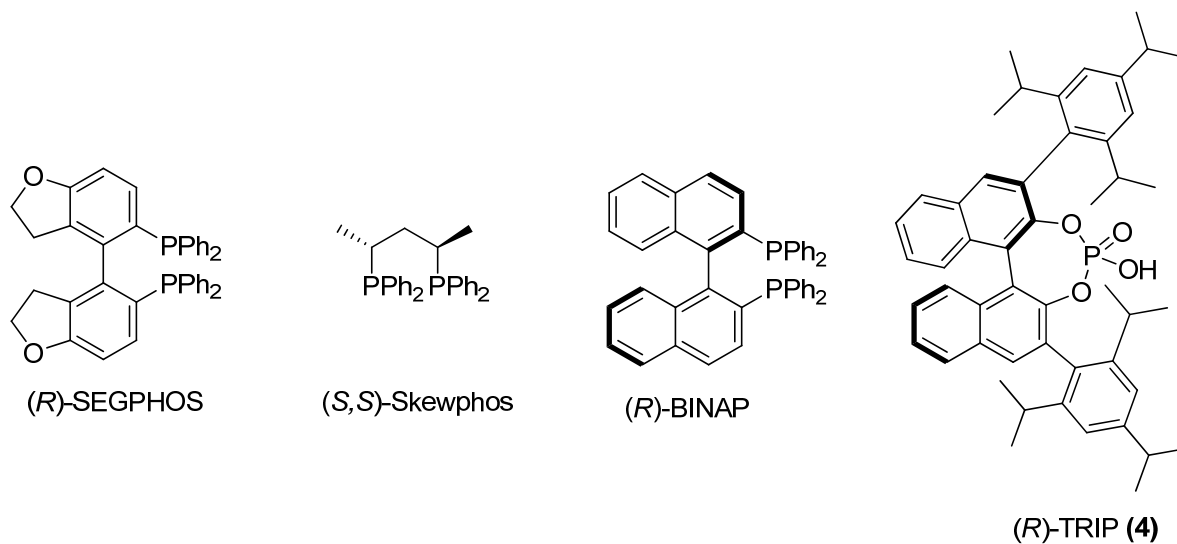
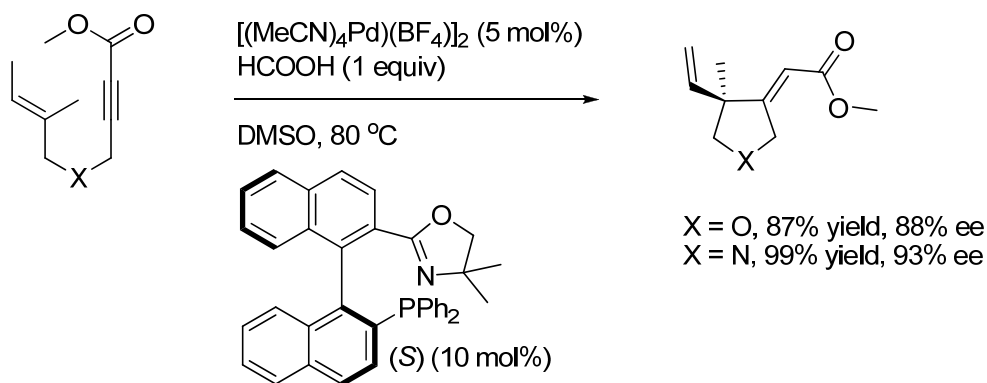


Figure 2. Chiral ligands used in 1,6-enyne cycloisomerization reactions.

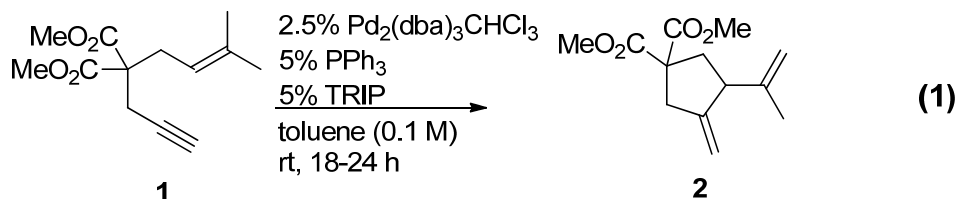


Scheme 2. N,P-ligand as a chiral ligand, achieving high enantioselectivity but limited substrate scope.

In addition, N,P- and Skewphos ligands both provide high enantioselectivity (Scheme 2).⁷ However, these methods require highly specific substrates to obtain selectivity, therefore limiting the scope of the reaction. In addition, Ito utilized a chiral diphosphane-palladium complex which achieved enantioselectivity ranging from 34% to 95%, also with a high dependency on the substrate substitution pattern.⁹

Results and Discussion

Since Trost's initial report does not contain a detailed experimental procedure, our studies were initiated by examining the effect of prolonging the stirring time prior to addition of substrate (pre-stirring, Table 1). The combination of palladium (0) pre-catalyst, phosphine ligand, and Brønsted acid, according to the proposed mechanism (Figure 1), generates the catalytically active palladium (II) species. We hypothesized that the some reaction time would be required to generate the chiral active catalyst, and addition of substrate too early might affect the reactivity and selectivity of the transformation.



entry	pre-stir time (min)	conv (%) ^a	ee (%) ^b
1	2	25	- ^c
2	5	50	70
3	20	68	81 ^d
4	30	12	- ^c
5	45	14	- ^c

^a Conversion determined by NMR. ^b Enantiomeric excess determined by chiral HPLC. ^c Not determined due to low amount of product. ^d Average of two experiments

Table 1. Dependence on stirring catalyst and ligands prior to addition of substrate.

To test this hypothesis, we performed the cycloisomerization of **1** with different pre-stirring times. Indeed, significantly different results were obtained in experiments performed with 2, 5, 20, 30 and 45 minute pre-stirring times (Table 1). Surprisingly, the reaction was much less successful with a 30 minute or longer stirring time. From these results, a pre-stirring time of 20 minutes was from here on incorporated into our procedure.

The effects of various solvents and palladium sources were investigated (Table 2), which included halogenated, ethereal, and aromatic solvents. Within each class of solvents we obtained different results. However, in all cases, the reaction proceeded with moderate to good conversion, and with moderate to good enantioselectivity. For example, using toluene instead of benzene increased the yield and enantiomeric excess significantly.

entry	solvent	cat.	conv (%) ^b	ee (%) ^c
1	m-xylene	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ CHCl ₃	76	80
2	toluene	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ CHCl ₃	68	81
3	benzene	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ CHCl ₃	35	65
4	MTBE	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ CHCl ₃	53	70
5	p-dioxane	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ CHCl ₃	95	78
6	DCE	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ CHCl ₃	43	- ^d
7	chloroform	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ CHCl ₃	17	- ^d
8	DCM	Pd ₂ (dba) ₃ CHCl ₃	76	55
9 ^e	toluene	Pd(PPh ₃) ₄	76	76
10 ^e	m-xylene	Pd(PPh ₃) ₄	99	84
11 ^e	p-dioxane	Pd(PPh ₃) ₄	67	74
12	toluene	Pd(OAc) ₂	99	33

^a Conditions: Pd (5 mol%), PPh₃ (5 mol%), TRIP (5 mol%), rt, 18-24 h.

^b Conversion determined by NMR. ^c Enantiomeric excess determined by chiral HPLC. ^d Not determined due to low amount of product. ^e PPh₃ was not added.

Table 2^a. Solvent and palladium catalyst optimization of (**1**).

In our hands, benzene was one of the worst performing solvents for this reaction, despite being the preferred solvent in previously reported studies.¹ With Pd₂(dba)₃CHCl₃ as a catalyst, m-xylene and p-dioxane demonstrated increased reactivity compared to toluene; however, they were not beneficial for enantioselectivity. Pd(OAc)₂ catalyzed the reaction efficiently but with low enantioselectivity. Interestingly, Pd(PPh₃)₄ proved more effective both in reactivity and selectivity, providing the desired product in quantitative yield and 84% ee in m-xylene. Using Pd(PPh₃)₄ also has other advantages - for example, no phosphine ligand is added, and therefore no pre-stirring is necessary. We reasoned that when using Pd₂(dba)₃CHCl₃, the dibenzylideneacetone needed to be displaced by the phosphine ligand, which is what occurred in the pre-stirring. Interestingly, using a greater than 1:1 ratio of PPh₃ to Pd₂(dba)₃CHCl₃ shut down the reaction. When using an old bottle of Pd(PPh₃)₄, we obtained quantitative yield and 85% ee in toluene. Unfortunately, we were not able to reproduce this result using a new bottle of Pd(PPh₃)₄. This made us cautious of using Pd(PPh₃)₄ because there may be trace unidentified palladium species which are catalyzing the reaction. In addition, our initial substrate scope studies demonstrated that Pd(PPh₃)₄ did not effectively catalyze the cycloisomerization on substrates with different functional groups. Therefore, all further studies were performed with Pd₂(dba)₃CHCl₃ in toluene.

Next, we examined the effect of concentration and amount of chiral phosphoric acid used (Table 3). As the reaction concentration was increased, the reactivity increased dramatically, but

with a slightly decreased enantiomeric excess. Doubling the chiral acid loading to 0.10 equivalents increased enantioselectivity from 75% to 85%, which was the optimal result. Thus, both changes in concentration and chiral acid loading provided modest increases in enantioselectivity.

entry	concentration (M)	TRIP (equiv)	conv (%) ^b	ee (%) ^c
1	0.05	0.05	53	81
2	0.10	0.05	74	75
3	0.20	0.05	99	77
4	0.10	0.075	99	78
5	0.10	0.10	99	85

^a Conditions: Pd₂(dba)₃CHCl₃ (2.5 mol%), PPh₃ (5 mol%), toluene, rt, 18-24 h.

^b Conversion determined by NMR. ^c Enantiomeric excess determined by chiral HPLC

Table 3^a. Concentration and catalyst loading optimization of (**1**).

However, we continued efforts to keep the chiral-inducing element at a low amount, and pursued higher selectivity by exploring novel phosphoric acids which may be more efficient than TRIP. It is unclear whether the low enantioselectivity was a result of undesired background reaction with racemic palladium species, or whether the chiral environment is not discerning between the two diastereomeric transition-states. The increase in enantioselectivity with higher catalyst loading does indicate that the former is probably true.

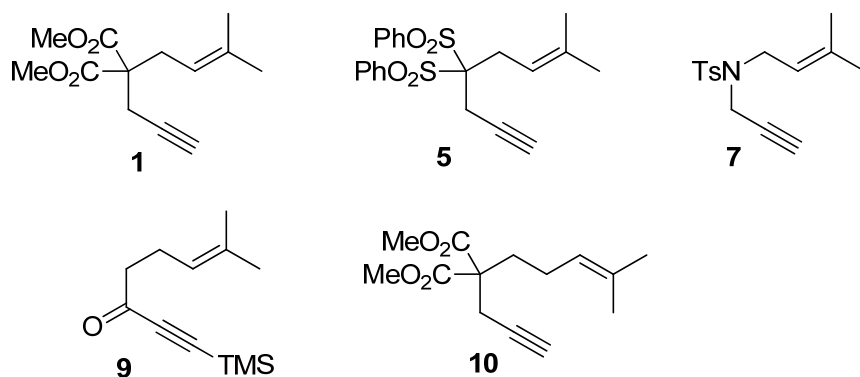
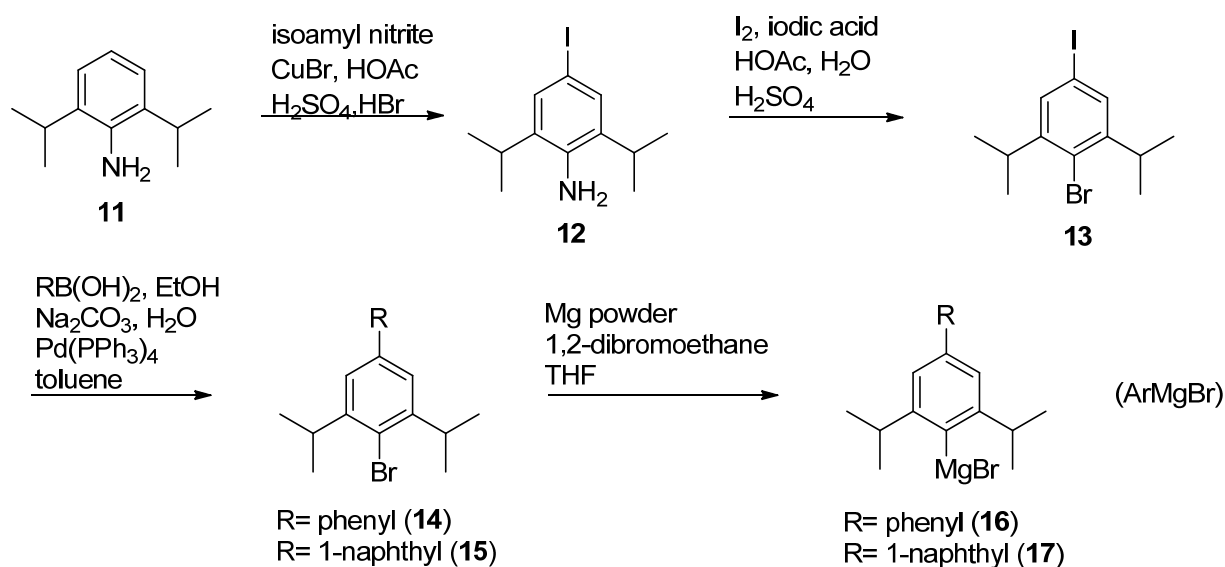


Figure 4. Substrates synthesized for 1,6-enyne cycloisomerization.

With these optimized reaction conditions, we decided to study the substrate scope of this system. Substrates (Figure 4) with different linkers were synthesized following previously reported procedures and subjected to the standard reaction conditions. Initial studies with substrates **9** and **10** were not promising – formation of desired product was not observed in either case when acetic acid was used as the proton source (following Trost's original racemic reaction procedure). The results of the substrate scope study are summarized in Table 4. Both substrates **5** and **7** did not react with high enantioselectivity, achieving only 53% and 17% ee, respectively.

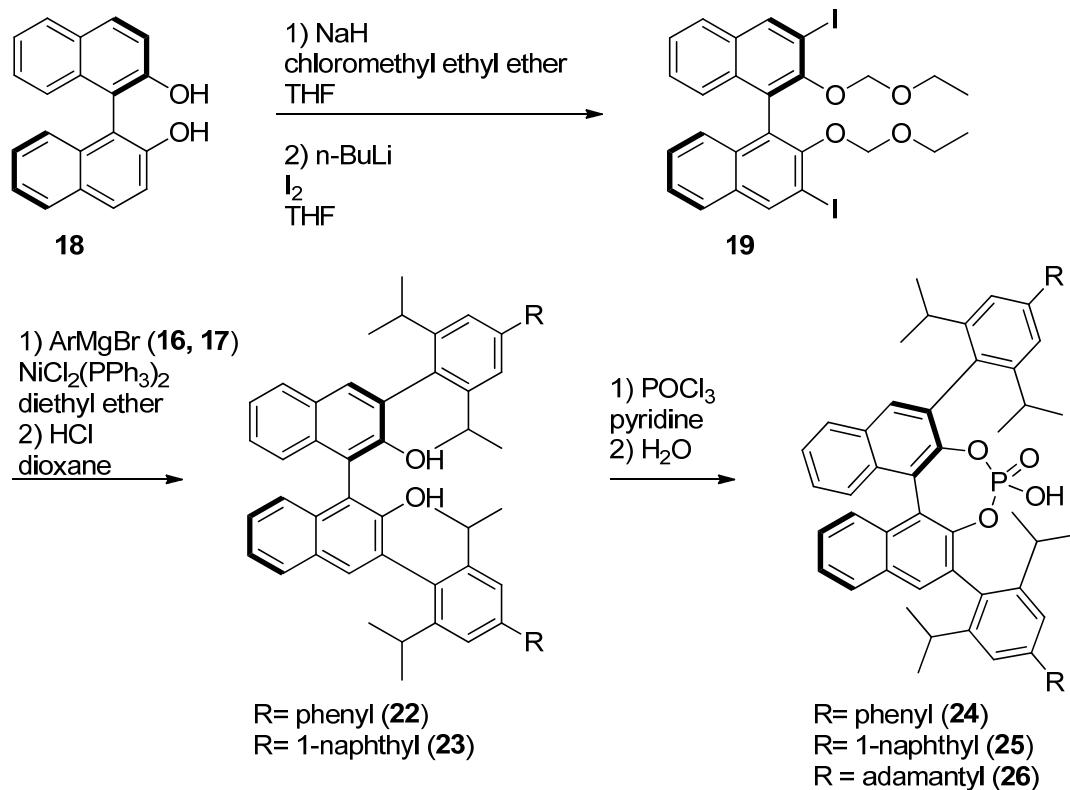
This was not a promising result because our method encountered the same problems as others - specifically, limited substrate scope with regard to substitution patterns on the alkene as well as functional groups in the central tether position. Thus, the TRIP phosphate ligand is not necessarily more versatile than phosphine ligands which were somewhat effective in previous reports.

To address this problem, novel chiral phosphoric acids were synthesized to investigate the effect of minor changes in steric and electronic properties of the chiral phosphoric acid on enantioselectivity and substrate scope. We aimed to extend the chiral information from the 3,3'-positions on the BINOL scaffold and project steric bulk further from the phosphate center. The ionic nature of the phosphate is important for interactions with the metal; however, the phosphate is not interacting with the substrate itself, and thus may be further away from the actual bond-forming event. To this end, analogs of TRIP were synthesized that contained different para-position substitutions (Scheme 4; **24**, **25**). A synthetic scheme that utilized an efficient Suzuki coupling reaction, followed by a Kumada coupling reaction, was seen as an expedient way to explore electronic and steric effects at that position.



Scheme 3. Synthesis of aryl Grignard reagents **16** and **17**.

This approach took advantage of the many diversely substituted phenylboronic acids that are commercially available, thereby allowing us to prepare chiral phosphoric acids with substituents of varying steric size without significantly changing the electronic properties. Conversely, we could explore electron-donating and electron-withdrawing substituents without significantly changing the steric properties. For example, comparing a 4-methoxyphenyl substitution with a phenyl substitution keeps the size of the phenyl group but provides a substituent with significantly different electronics. We began by synthesizing para-phenyl and para-1-naphthyl substituted phosphoric acids. The common Suzuki coupling partner **13** was synthesized from commercially available 2,6-diisopropylaniline in two steps. Reaction of **13** with either phenyl boronic acid or 1-naphthyl boronic acid followed by treatment with Mg powder generated aryl Grignard reagents (Kumada coupling partners) **16** and **17** (Scheme 3).

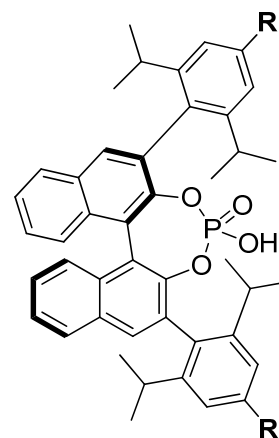


Scheme 4. Synthetic route toward novel chiral phosphoric acids.

These aryl Grignard reagents were coupled with **19**, which was prepared from (*R*)-BINOL **18** in two steps (Scheme 4). The Kumada coupling products were deprotected with HCl to reveal the respective diols (**22**, **23**). The phosphoric acids were then obtained by subjecting each diol to $POCl_3$ followed by hydrolysis. With these two novel catalysts (**24**, **25**) in hand, we proceeded with substrates **1**, **5**, and **7** to determine the impact on substrate scope of phenyl and 1-naphthyl substitutions in the para-position.

Phenyl substituted chiral acid **24** demonstrated an approximately 17% increase in enantioselectivity for substrates with three different linkers. However, the bulkier naphthyl **25** provided similar enantioselectivity as the isopropyl substituted TRIP. Therefore, we have demonstrated that changing the size of the substituent at the para-position does have an effect on enantioselectivity, despite being distant from the phosphoric acid proton.

entry	substrate	chiral acid	R	ee ^a (%)
1	1	4	i-Pr	83
2	3	4	i-Pr	53
3	5	4	i-Pr	17
4	1	24	Ph	79
5	3	24	Ph	66
6	5	24	Ph	32
7	1	25	naphthyl	73
8	3	25	naphthyl	53
9	5	25	naphthyl	26
10	1	26	adamantyl	- ^b
11	3	26	adamantyl	49
12	5	26	adamantyl	19

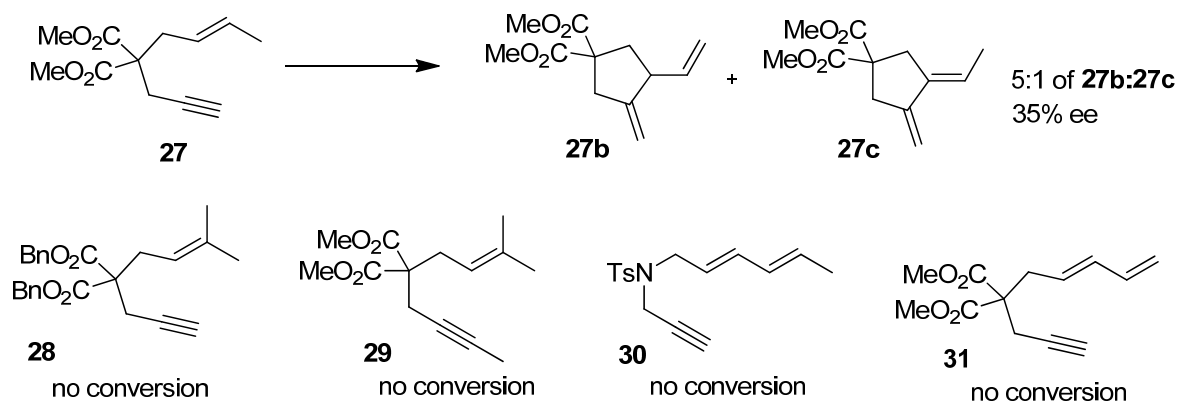


^a Enantiomeric excess determined by chiral HPLC. ^b Reaction did not proceed.

Table 4. Enantioselectivity of reaction (**1**) using various chiral phosphoric acids.

Installation of the bulky adamantyl group helped probe the steric space at the para-position, while being readily prepared *via* our current synthetic approach. Catalyst **26** was prepared in similar yields and provided enantioselectivity, except in the case of substrate **1** where low conversion was observed. In addition, adamantyl was the sole nonaromatic substituent in the catalyst.

In addition to the substrates reported above, there were diverse compounds found in the literature which did not work for our reaction. Shown below in Figure 5 are substrates which did not undergo the desired cyclization reaction – thus the effective substrate scope is limited to what is presented above. Small changes to the alkene substitution pattern and linker between the alkene and alkyne were not tolerated with our catalytic system, as was the case in most precedented reports of this reaction.



^a Conditions: $\text{Pd}_2(\text{dba})_3\text{CHCl}_3$ (2.5 mol%), TRIP (10 mol%), PPh_3 (5 mol%), toluene, rt, 18–24 h.

^b Conversion determined by NMR.

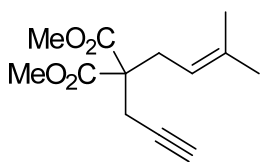
Figure 5^{a,b,c}. Additional substrates explored revealed scope limitations.

It is important to note that more recently a report has been published which utilized TRIP as a counterion in iridium-catalyzed cycloisomerization reactions. Although a different metal was used, a similar goal in the combination of BINOL-derived phosphoric acids with the π -activation of metals for inducing enantioselectivity in enyne cycloisomerization reactions was achieved. In our work, analogs of TRIP were synthesized, and we demonstrated that substitutions in the para-position of the 3,3'-aromatic rings have the potential to improve enantioselectivity. These results are further evidence that BINOL-derived phosphoric acids are not only versatile Brønsted acids, but can also act as sterically and electronically tunable ligands in transition-metal chemistry.

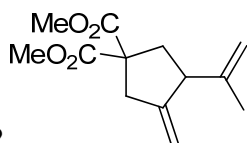
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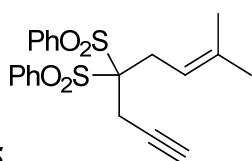
Supporting Information



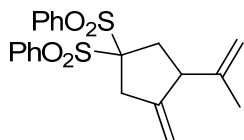
1 **1** was prepared following previously reported methods.¹ Spectroscopic data are consistent with previously reported values. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 4.909-4.857 (m, 1H), 3.724 (s, 6H), 2.782-2.760 (m, 4H), 1.991 (t, 1H, *J* = 2.7 Hz), 1.683 (s, 3H), 1.639 (s, 3H).



2 Pd₂(dba)₃CHCl₃ (0.027 g, 0.0053 mmol, 0.05 equiv), triphenylphosphine (0.0014 g, 0.0053 mmol, 0.05 equiv), and (*S*)-TRIP (0.0048 g, 0.0053 mmol, 0.05 equiv) were stirred in toluene (0.60 mL) for 20 min. A solution of **1** (0.025 g, 0.105 mmol, in 0.4 mL of toluene) was then added by syringe, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 18-24 h at rt. The reaction mixture was purified by silica gel chromatography (3.5% ethyl acetate in hexanes) to afford **2** and starting material **1** as an inseparable mixture. Spectroscopic data is consistent with previously reported values.¹ ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.02 (bs, 1H), 4.84 (bs, 2H), 4.80 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 3.75-3.72 (m, 6H), 3.31-3.26 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.06 (m, 1H), 2.95-2.90 (m, 1H), 2.55-2.50 (m, 1H), 2.16-2.13 (m, 1H), 1.65 (s, 3H). % ee was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-H column (99.9% hexane: 0.01% 2-propanol), *t*_r = 8.752 min for major enantiomer, *t*_r = 8.016 min for minor enantiomer.

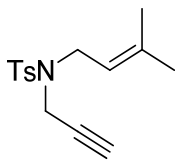


5 Compound **5** was prepared following previously reported methods.¹ Spectroscopic data is consistent with previously reported values. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.14-8.12 (m, 4H), 7.74-7.70 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.57 (m, 4H), 5.40 (t, 1H, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 3.18 (d, 2H, *J* = 2.4 Hz), 3.05 (d, 2H, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 2.11 (t, 1H, *J* = 2.8 Hz), 1.77 (s, 3H), 1.58 (d, 3H, *J* = 2.4 Hz).

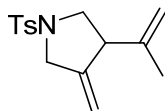


6 Compound **6** was prepared following the procedure described for **2**. Spectroscopic data is consistent with previously reported values.² ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.08-8.02 (m, 4H), 7.75-7.68 (m, 2H), 7.62-7.57 (m, 4H), 4.951 (d, 1H, *J* = 2.1 Hz), 4.86-4.77 (m, 3H), 3.53-3.46 (m, 1H), 3.44-3.15 (m, 2H), 2.64 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.9 Hz), 1.57 (s, 3H). % ee was

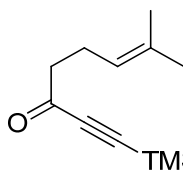
determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-H column (90% hexane: 10% 2-propanol), $t_r = 18.453$ min for major enantiomer, $t_r = 19.941$ min for minor enantiomer.



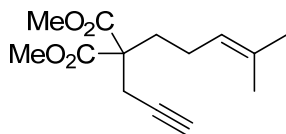
7 Compound **7** was prepared following previously reported methods.³ Spectroscopic data is consistent with previously reported values. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.74 (d, 2H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.30 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 5.11 (t, 1H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 4.07 (d, 2H, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 3.82 (d, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 2.43 (s, 3H), 1.98 (t, 1H, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 1.73 (s, 3H), 1.68 (s, 3H).



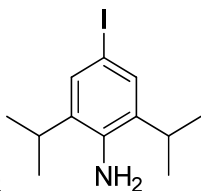
8 Compound **8** was prepared following the procedure described for **2**. Spectroscopic data is consistent with previously reported values.³ ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.70 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.33 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 5.01-4.99 (m, 1H), 4.87-4.80 (m, 3H), 3.88 (d, 1H, $J = 13.8$ Hz), 3.81-3.75 (m, 1H), 3.48-3.43 (m, 1H), 3.30 (bt, 1H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 3.14-3.08 (m, 1H), 2.43 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 3H). % ee was determined by HPLC with a Chiralpak AD-H column (95% hexane: 5% 2-propanol), $t_r = 10.955$ min for major enantiomer, $t_r = 12.485$ min for minor enantiomer.



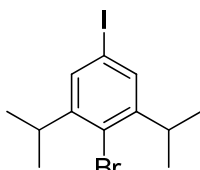
9 Compound **9** was prepared following previously reported methods.³ Spectroscopic data is consistent with previously reported values. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.08 (t, 1H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 2.59 (t, 2H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 2.36 (q, 2H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 1.69 (s, 3H), 1.63 (s, 3H), 0.25 (s, 9H).



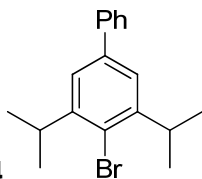
10 Compound **10** was prepared following previously reported methods.⁴ Spectroscopic data is consistent with previously reported values. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 5.12-5.08 (m, 1H), 3.74 (s, 6H), 2.86 (d, 2H, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 2.11-2.07 (m, 2H), 2.01 (bs, 1H), 1.92-1.86 (m, 2H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.59 (bs, 3H).



12 Iodine (4.81 g, 1.90 mmol, 0.40 equiv) and iodic acid (1.76 g, 1.02 mmol, 0.215 equiv) were combined in HOAc (75 mL), H₂O (2.0 mL), and H₂SO₄ (conc., 0.50 mL) at rt and stirred for 10 min, followed by addition of 2,6-dimethylaniline (8.40 g, 47.4 mmol). The reaction mixture was heated at 70 °C for 5 h, then returned to room temperature and quenched with 200 mL of K₂CO₃ (sat aq). The reaction mixture was diluted with ethyl acetate and the organic layer was washed with sodium bisulfite (aq), then brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄ and concentrated in vacuo. The crude oil was filtered with a plug of silica gel to provide **12** (12.0 g, 84%). Spectroscopic data is consistent with previously reported values.⁵ ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.27 (s, 2H), 3.73 (bs, 2H), 2.83 (septet, 2H, *J* = 6.9 Hz), 1.23 (d, 12H, *J* = 6.9 Hz).

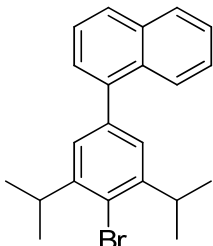


13 Aniline **12** (5.00 g, 16.5 mmol), HOAc (40 mL), and H₂SO₄ (16.5 mL) were stirred at 0 °C for 10 min, followed by dropwise addition of isoamyl nitrite (3.57 g, 30.5 mmol, 1.85 equiv). This mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 30 min and was added to a stirring solution of CuBr (3.31 g, 23.1 mmol, 1.40 equiv) in HBr (reagent grade, 48%, 60mL) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 18 h, then poured into ice water. This mixture was extracted with hexanes (3 x 75 mL), and the combined organic layers were sequentially washed with sodium bisulfite (sat aq), HCl (10% v/v aq), then brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered through Celite, and concentrated in vacuo. The crude product was purified by silica gel chromatography (100% hexanes) to provide oil **13** (4.05 g, 66%). Spectroscopic data is consistent with previously reported values.⁶ ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40 (s, 2H), 3.43 (septet, 2H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 1.23 (d, 12H, *J* = 6.8 Hz).

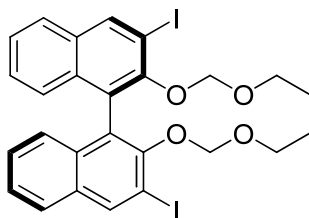


14 Solutions of Na₂CO₃ (0.432 g, 4.08 mmol, 3.0 equiv) in H₂O (2.0 mL) and phenylboronic acid (0.249 g, 2.04 mmol, 1.5 equiv) in ethanol (2.5 mL) were added to **13** (0.500 g, 1.36 mmol) in toluene (6.5 mL) at rt. The reaction mixture was then heated at 70 °C for 18 h, then cooled to rt and partitioned between diethyl ether and H₂O. The aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether and the organic layers were combined and washed with NaOH (1 M, aq), then brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered through filter paper, and concentrated in vacuo. Silica gel chromatography (100% hexanes) afforded oil **14** (0.40 g, 93%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.58-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.44 (t, 2H, *J* = 7.8 Hz), 7.38-7.31(m, 3H), 3.52 (septet, 2H,

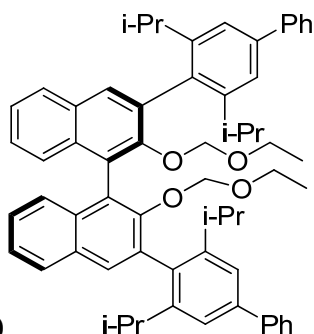
$J = 6.9$ Hz), 1.29 (d, 12H, $J = 6.0$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 148.18, 141.22, 140.58, 128.90, 127.49, 127.28, 125.96, 123.25, 34.82, 23.25. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{21}\text{Br}$ 316.0827, found 316.0824.



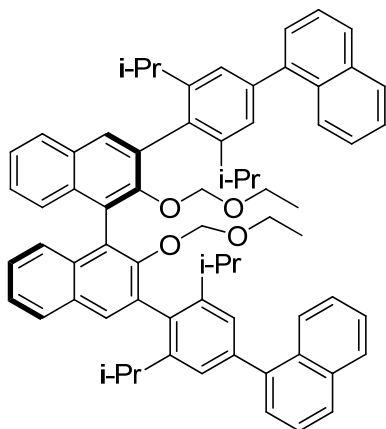
15 Compound **15** was prepared following the procedure described for **14**. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.94-7.85 (m, 3H), 7.56-7.44 (m, 4H), 7.27 (s, 2H), 3.60 (q, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 1.29 (d, 12H, $J = 6.8$ Hz). ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 147.65, 139.95, 139.76, 133.85, 133.45, 131.54, 128.38, 127.89, 127.78, 126.84, 126.19, 126.03, 125.89, 125.84, 125.60, 125.40, 34.70, 23.15. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{23}\text{Br}_1$ 366.0983, found 366.0988.



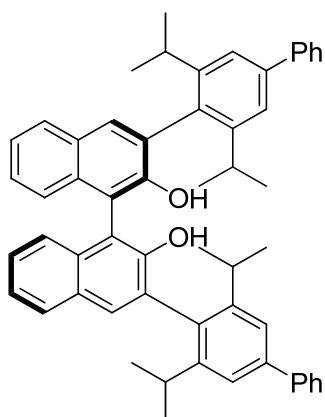
19 To a -78 °C solution of protected (*R*)-BINOL (4.0 g, 9.9 mmol) in THF (35 mL) was added BuLi (2.5 M in hexanes, 13.9 mL, 13.4 mmol, 3.5 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 1 h, then cooled to -78 °C. Iodine (9.40 g, 37.1 mmol, 3.75 equiv) was added and the reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C for 45 min. The reaction was then quenched with Na_2CO_3 (sat aq), and the aqueous layer was extracted with diethyl ether. The combined organic layers were washed with Na_2CO_3 (sat aq), then brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO_4 , filtered through filter paper, and concentrated in vacuo to afford crude **19** (90% clean by NMR, 3.60 g, 56%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.55 (s, 2H), 7.79 (d, 2H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.44-7.40 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.18 (m, 2H), 7.18-7.16 (m, 2H), 4.89 (d, 2H, $J = 5.6$ Hz), 4.73 (d, 2H, $J = 6.0$ Hz), 3.12-3.04 (m, 2H), 2.72-2.64 (m, 2H), 0.68-0.66 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 152.23, 139.98, 133.75, 132.19, 127.19, 126.83, 126.46, 126.07, 125.81, 98.12, 92.70, 65.01, 14.41. HRMS calcd for $\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_4\text{I}_2$ 653.9764, found 653.9763.



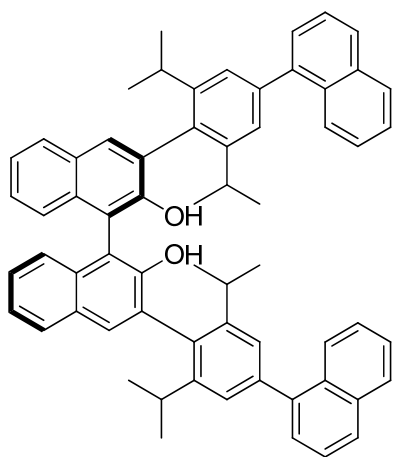
20 To a flame-dried flask, magnesium powder (0.035 g, 1.4 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and THF (2.0 mL) were added, followed by **14** (1 drop) and 1,2-dibromoethane (4 drops). After 5 min, the remainder of **14** (0.430 g, 1.39 mmol) was added dropwise, and the reaction mixture heated at 65 °C for 16 h. The resulting Grignard solution was cooled to rt and added by syringe to a solution of **19** (0.150 g, 0.23 mmol), NiCl₂(PPh₃)₂ (0.018 g, 0.023 mmol, 0.1 equiv) in diethyl ether (3.0 mL), and stirred for 4 h. Solid NH₄Cl was added to the reaction mixture, which was stirred for 5 min, and filtered with Celite. Silica gel chromatography (30-50% methylene chloride in hexanes) afforded **20** (0.110 g, 55%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.96-7.94 (m, 2H), 7.89 (s, 2H), 7.74-7.72 (m, 4H), 7.55-7.39 (m, 16H), 4.40 (s, 4H), 3.00 (septet, 4H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 2.66-2.47 (m, 4H), 1.44-1.25 (m, 18H), 1.11-1.10 (m, 6H), 0.54 (t, 6H, *J* = 6.8 Hz). ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 152.44, 148.34, 147.62, 142.09, 140.90, 135.10, 133.86, 133.79, 130.90, 130.43, 128.73, 127.92, 127.24, 127.10, 126.33, 126.22, 126.10, 124.98, 121.95, 121.59, 96.61, 63.75, 31.11, 30.97, 26.00, 25.31, 23.35, 23.20, 14.38.



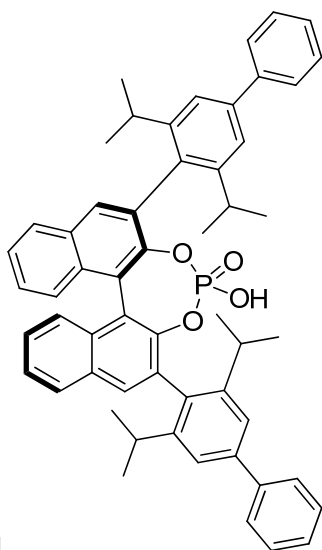
21 Compound **21** was prepared following the procedure described for preparation of **20**. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.18-8.16 (m, 2H), 8.06-7.99 (m, 8H), 7.68-7.46 (m, 18H), 4.55 (q, 4H, *J* = 5.2 Hz), 3.16-3.11, 3.14 (sextet, 4H, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 2.88-2.77 (m, 4H), 1.48-1.36 (m, 18H), 1.25-1.19 (m, 6H), 0.76-0.72 (m, 6H). ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 152.46, 147.95, 147.18, 141.16, 140.29, 134.93, 134.12, 134.01, 133.93, 131.79, 131.11, 130.55, 128.46, 128.04, 127.56, 126.97, 126.48, 126.25, 126.22, 126.14, 126.04, 125.80, 125.54, 125.10, 124.93, 124.58, 96.74, 63.96, 34.75, 31.17, 31.05, 26.06, 25.37, 25.32, 23.44, 23.34, 14.67.



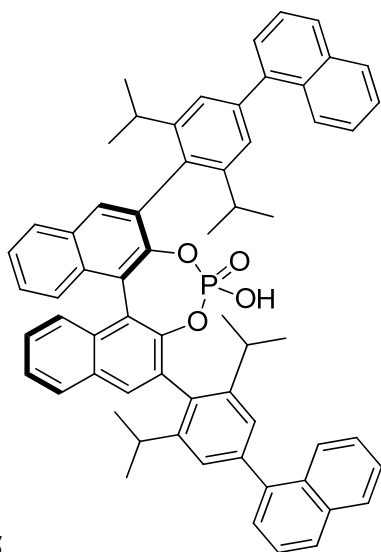
22 To a stirring solution of **20** (0.110 g, 0.126 mmol) in dioxane (2.5 mL) was added HCl (conc., 0.35 mL). The reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C for 8 h, then cooled to rt. The reaction mixture was diluted with methylene chloride, and the organic layer washed with sodium bicarbonate (sat aq), and then brine. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to afford crude **22** (0.100 g, 0.132 mmol). This material was used as is in the next step. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.00-7.98 (m, 2H), 7.90 (s, 2H), 7.76-7.74 (m, 4H), 7.59-7.36 (m, 16H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 3.01 (quintet, 2H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 2.86 (quintet, 2H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 1.385-1.18 (m, 21H), 0.98-0.91 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.67, 148.48, 148.42, 141.80, 141.73, 133.49, 132.45, 130.89, 128.16, 128.83, 128.75, 128.41, 127.35, 127.30, 126.97, 124.50, 124.07, 122.22, 122.18, 112.88, 31.08, 31.05, 24.38, 24.31, 23.94, 23.77, 22.84, 22.71. HRMS calcd for C₅₆H₅₄O₂Li₁ 765.4278, found 765.4294.



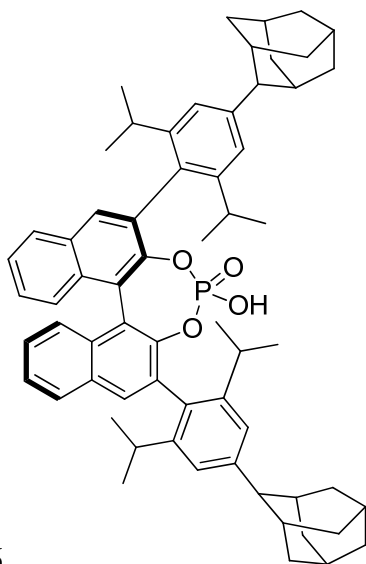
23 Compound **23** was prepared following the procedure described for preparation of **22**. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.06-8.04 (m, 2H), 7.97-7.88 (m, 7H), 7.60-7.38 (m, 15H), 7.27 (s, 4H), 5.08 (s, 2H), 2.99 (m, 2H), 2.83 (m, 2H), 1.28-1.26 (m, 9H), 1.20-1.16 (m, 9H), 1.12-1.11 (m, 3H), 0.89-0.84 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 150.73, 148.00, 147.93, 141.04, 140.79, 133.95, 133.50, 132.18, 131.69, 130.89, 129.21, 128.95, 128.43, 128.40, 127.64, 127.01, 126.18, 126.08, 125.79, 125.49, 125.11, 124.50, 124.10, 113.00, 34.71, 31.06, 24.35, 24.00, 23.80. HRMS calcd for C₆₄H₅₈O₂Li₁ 865.4591 found 865.4607.



24 To a solution of **22** (0.100 g, 0.132 mmol) in pyridine (0.50 mL) was added by syringe POCl₃ (0.040 g, 0.26 mmol, 2.0 equiv), and the reaction mixture was heated at 60 °C for 15 h. The reaction mixture was then cooled to 0 °C, charged with 0.1 mL of H₂O, and returned to heating at 60 °C for 7 h. After cooling to rt, the reaction mixture was diluted with methylene chloride, and washed with HCl (10% v/v aq) two times. The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo. Silica gel chromatography (0% MeOH in 1:1 methylene chloride: hexanes to 5% MeOH in 1:1 methylene chloride : hexanes) provided a white powder which was then dissolved in methylene chloride and washed with HCl (10% v/v aq). The organic layer was dried over MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated in vacuo to provide **24** (0.070 g, 65%). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.96-7.94 (m, 2H), 7.88 (s, 2H), 7.55-7.54 (m, 6H), 7.40-7.26 (m, 14H), 6.07 (brs, 2H), 2.66-2.57 (m, 4H), 1.10 (d, 6H, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 0.99 (d, 6H, *J* = 6.4 Hz), 0.91 (d, 6H, *J* = 6.8 Hz), 0.71 (d, 6H, *J* = 6.4 Hz). ¹³C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 148.61, 148.12, 145.71, 145.62, 141.85, 141.02, 132.85, 132.51, 132.35, 131.78, 130.97, 127.51, 128.24, 127.33, 127.26, 126.98, 126.36, 125.76, 122.24, 122.01, 121.22, 31.07, 30.76, 26.38, 24.88, 23.18, 22.71. ³¹P NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 2.96. FTMS calcd for C₅₆H₅₂O₄P₁ 819.36, found 819.3603.



25 Compound **25** was prepared following the procedure described for preparation of **24**. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.00-7.96 (m, 6H), 7.86-7.79 (m, 4H), 7.57-7.54 (m, 4H), 7.40-7.22 (m, 14H), 6.72 (brs, 2H), 2.75-2.67 (m, 4H), 1.12-1.10 (m, 6H), 1.03-1.02 (m, 6H), 0.92-0.91 (m, 6H), 0.73 (brs, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 148.21, 147.60, 145.81, 145.72, 140.77, 140.42, 133.75, 132.70, 132.39, 131.85, 131.57, 131.03, 128.22, 128.07, 127.34, 126.92, 126.44, 126.29, 125.98, 125.82, 125.55, 125.25, 125.18, 124.13, 122.10, 31.10, 30.77, 26.35, 24.91, 23.26, 22.83. ^{31}P NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.93. FTMS calcd for $\text{C}_{64}\text{H}_{56}\text{O}_4\text{P}_1$ 919.39, found 919.3893.



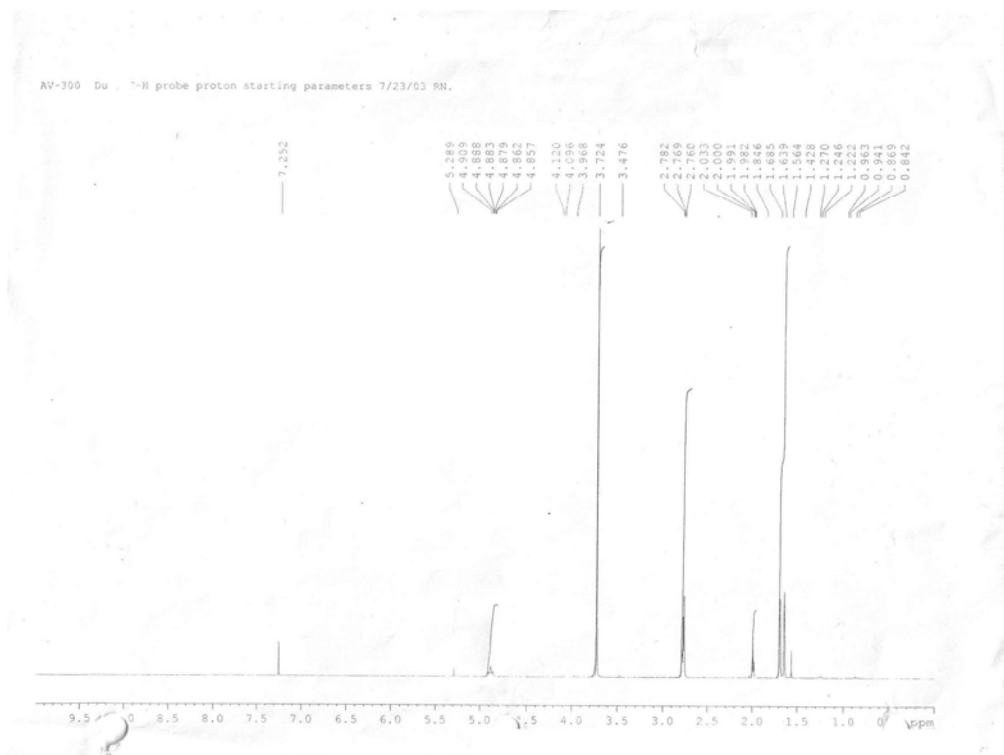
26 Compound **26** was prepared following the procedure described for preparation of **24**. ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): 7.90(m, 2H), 7.88(s, 2H), 7.53-7.52(m, 2H), 7.40-7.36(m, 4H), 7.11-7.06(m, 4H), 2.67-2.52(m, 4H), 2.10 (brs, 6H), 1.92(brs, 12H), 1.75(brs, 6H), 1.05-0.94(m, 18H). ^{13}C NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 150.6, 147.5, 146.9, 145.9, 145.8, 132.5, 132.4, 131.1, 130.9, 128.1, 127.4, 126.1, 125.6, 122.1, 119.4, 118.4, 43.1, 36.9, 36.3, 31.1, 30.8, 29.7, 29.0, 26.4, 25.1, 23.4, 22.6. ^{31}P NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 2.48.

Compounds **27-31**, see references below.

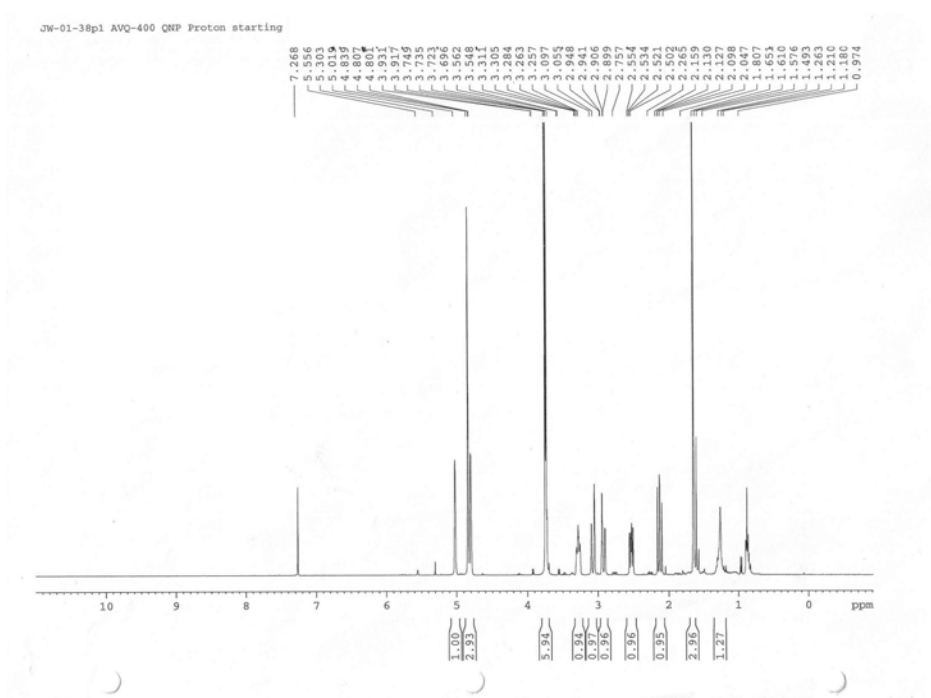
References

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2. Porcel S., Echavarren A. M. *Angew. Chem. Int. Ed.* **2007**, *46*, 2672-2676.
3. Trost B. M., Toste F. D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2002**, *124*, 5025-5036.
4. Nishizawa M., Yadav V. K., Skwarczynaki M., Takao H., Imagawa H., Sugihara T. *Org. Lett.* **2003**, *5*, 1609-1611.
5. Knox J. R., Toia R. F., Casida J. E. *J. Agric. Food Chem.* **1992**, *40*, 909-913.
6. Sasaki S., Yoshifuji M. *J. Organomet. Chem.* **2005**, *690*, 2664-2672.

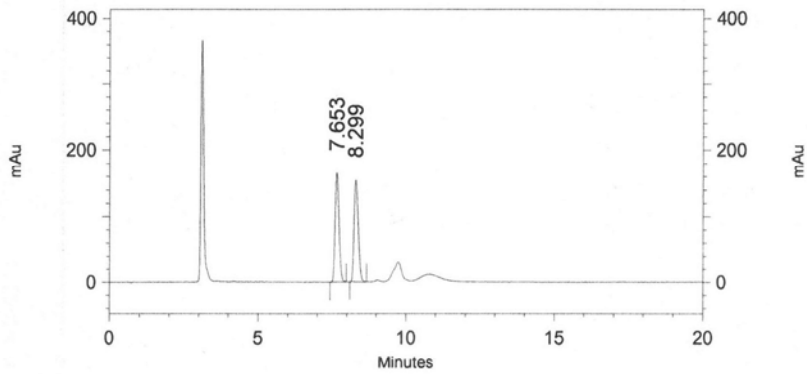
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2 ¹H NMR



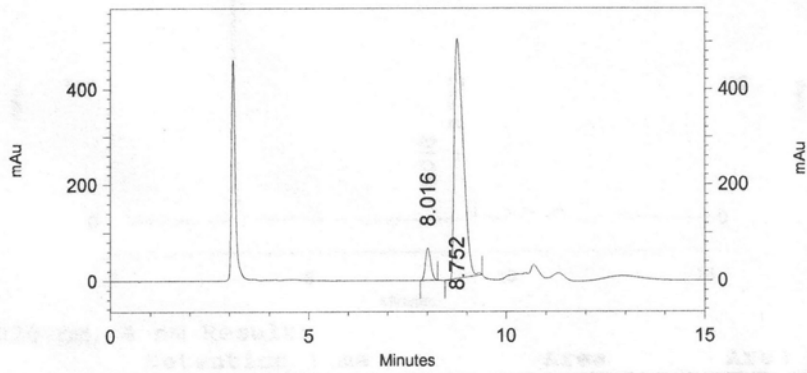
2 HPLC 99.9% Hexanes, 0.01% Isopropylalcohol, Racemic



1: 215 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
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8.299	1540918	49.987

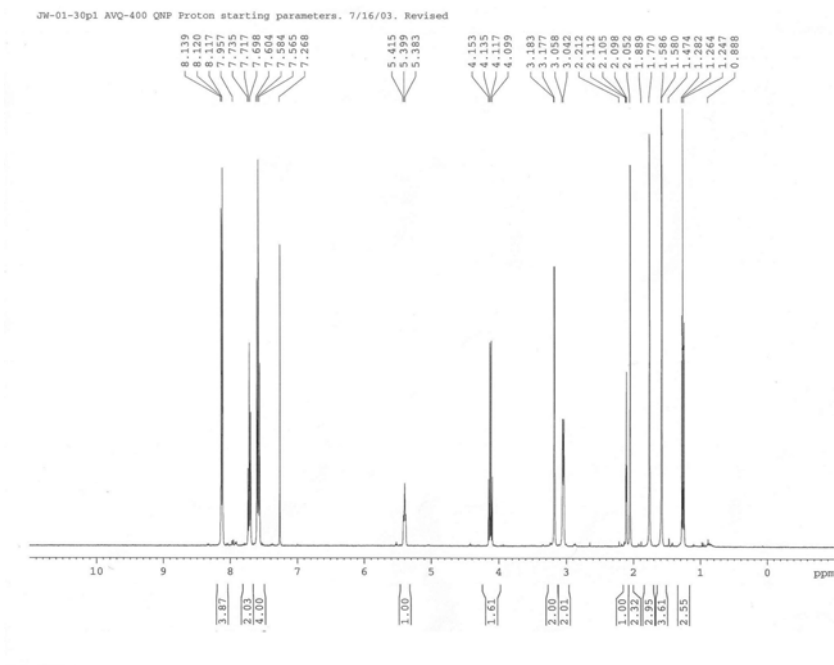
2 HPLC 99.9% Hexanes, 0.01% Isopropylalcohol, Chiral



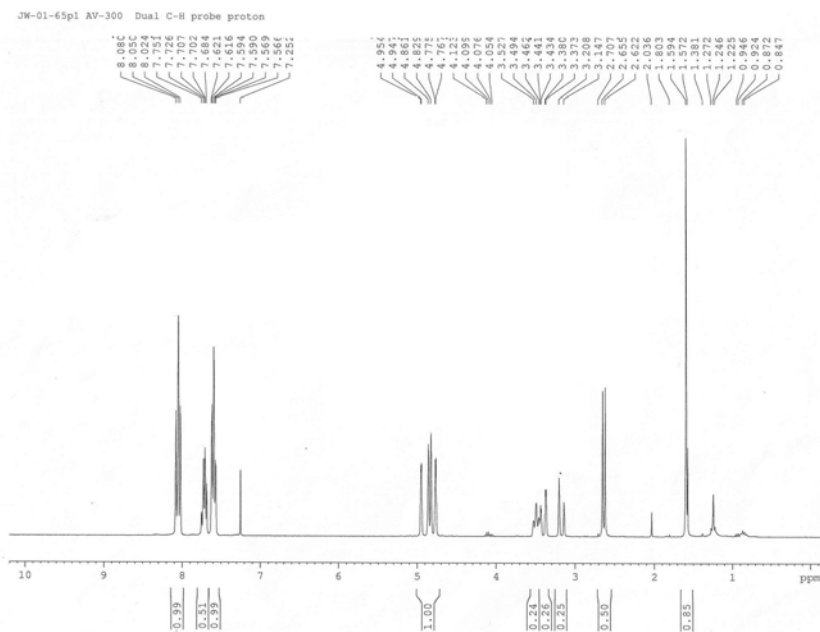
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8.752	7839740	92.637

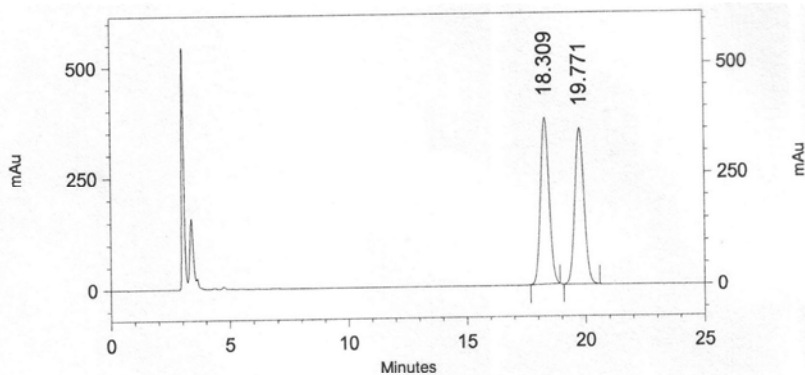
5 ¹H NMR



6 ¹H NMR



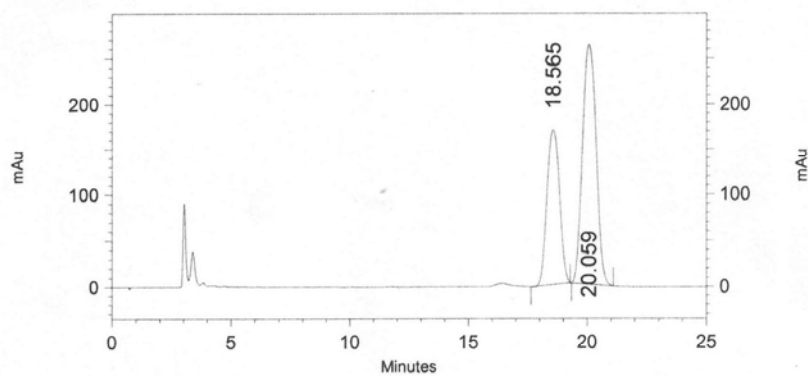
6 HPLC 90% Hexanes, 10% Isopropylalcohol, Racemic



1: 215 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
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19.771	9428334	50.248

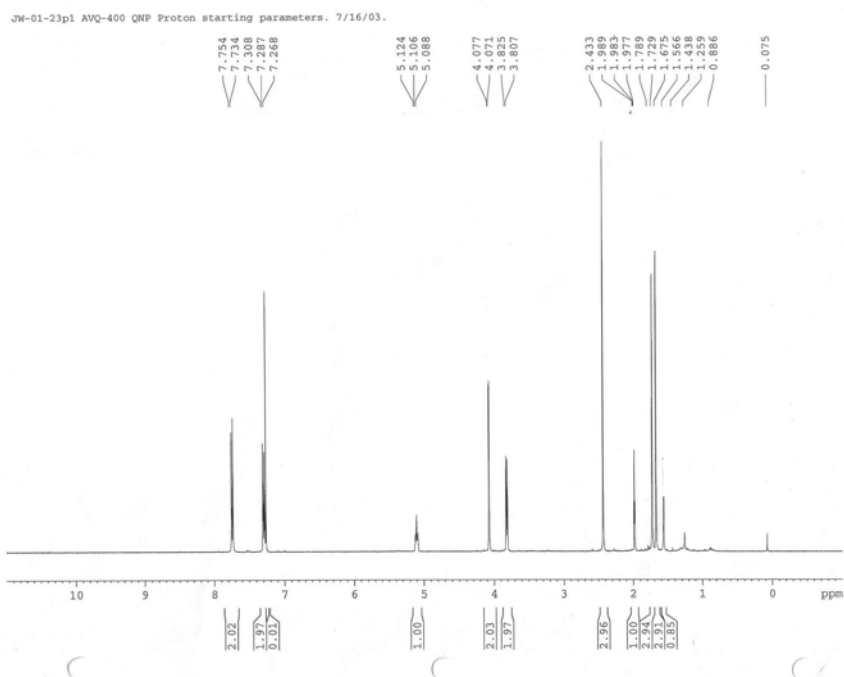
6 HPLC 90% Hexanes, 10% Isopropylalcohol, Chiral



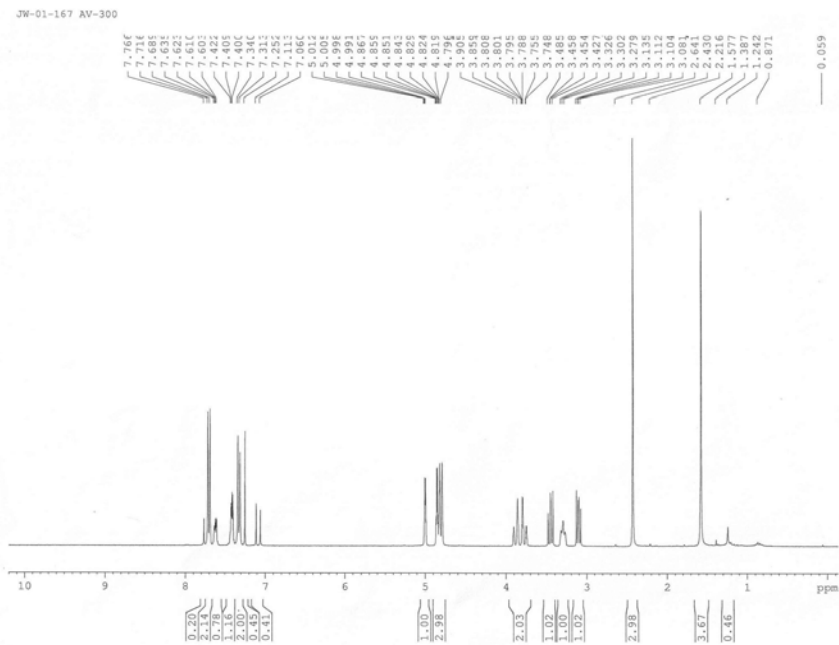
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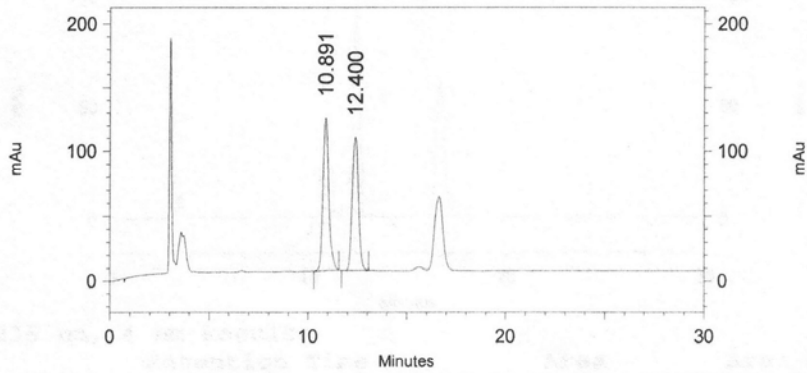
7 ¹H NMR



8 ¹H NMR



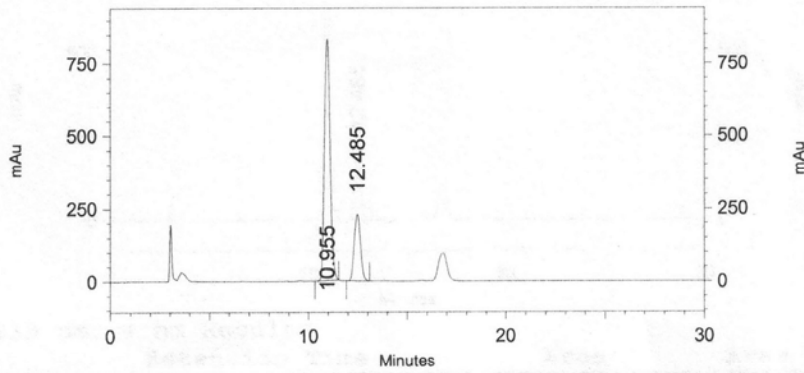
8 HPLC 95% Hexanes, 5% Isopropylalcohol, Racemic



1: 211 nm, 4 nm Results

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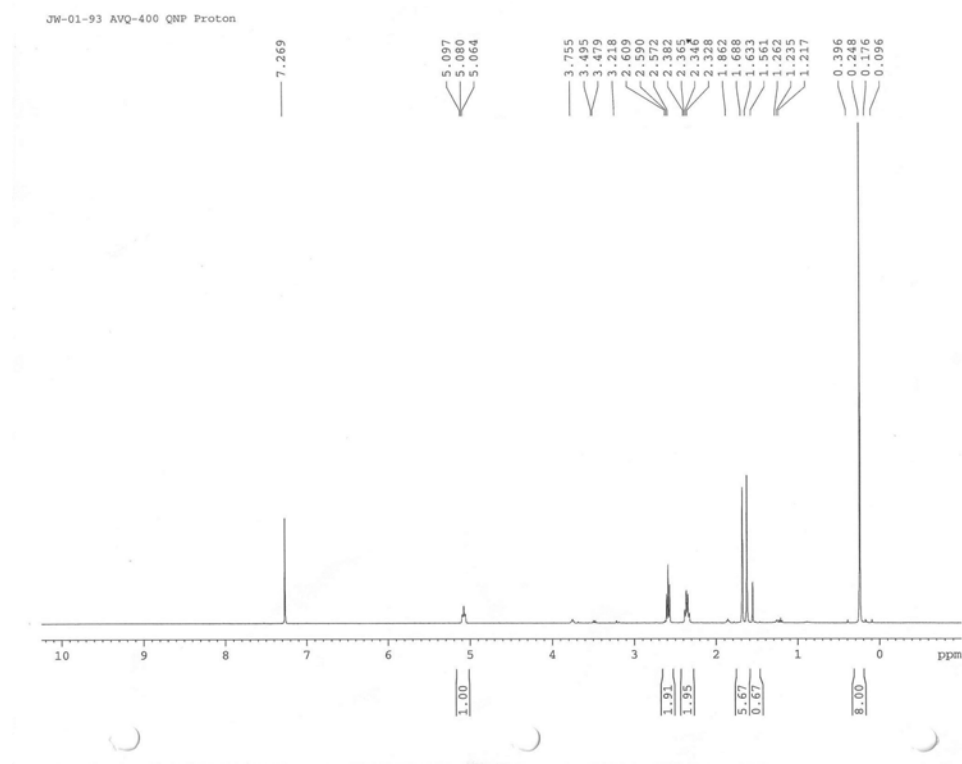
8 HPLC 95% Hexanes, 5% Isopropylalcohol, Chiral



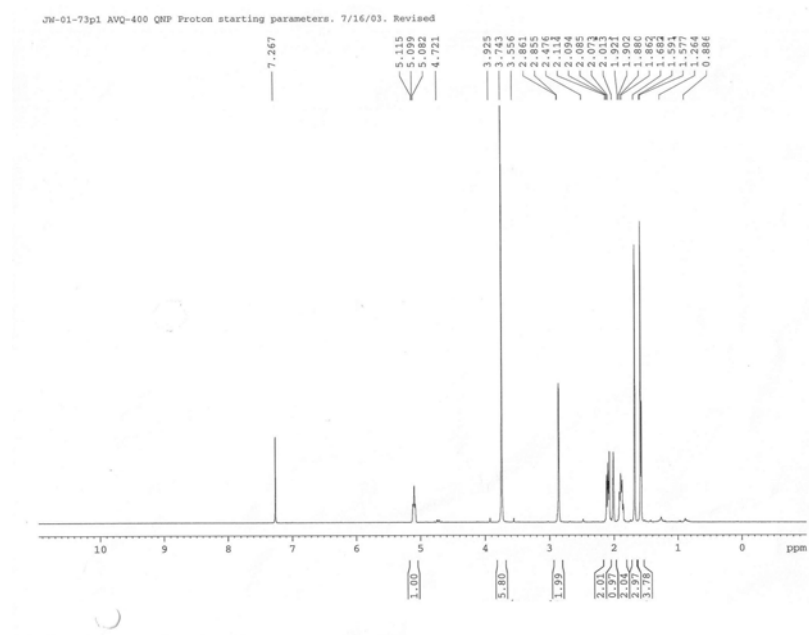
1: 210 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
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12.485	5113217	23.413

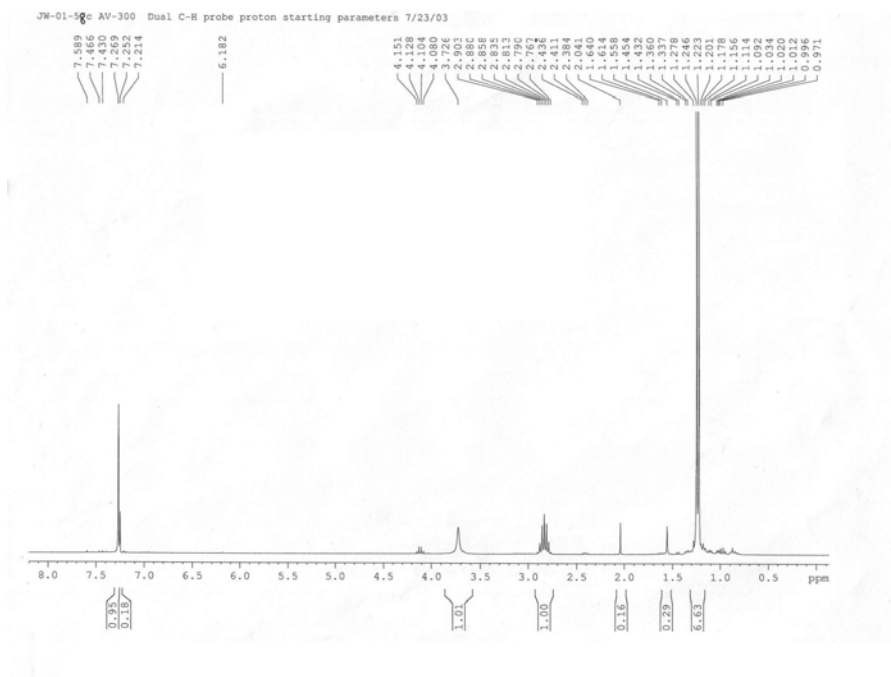
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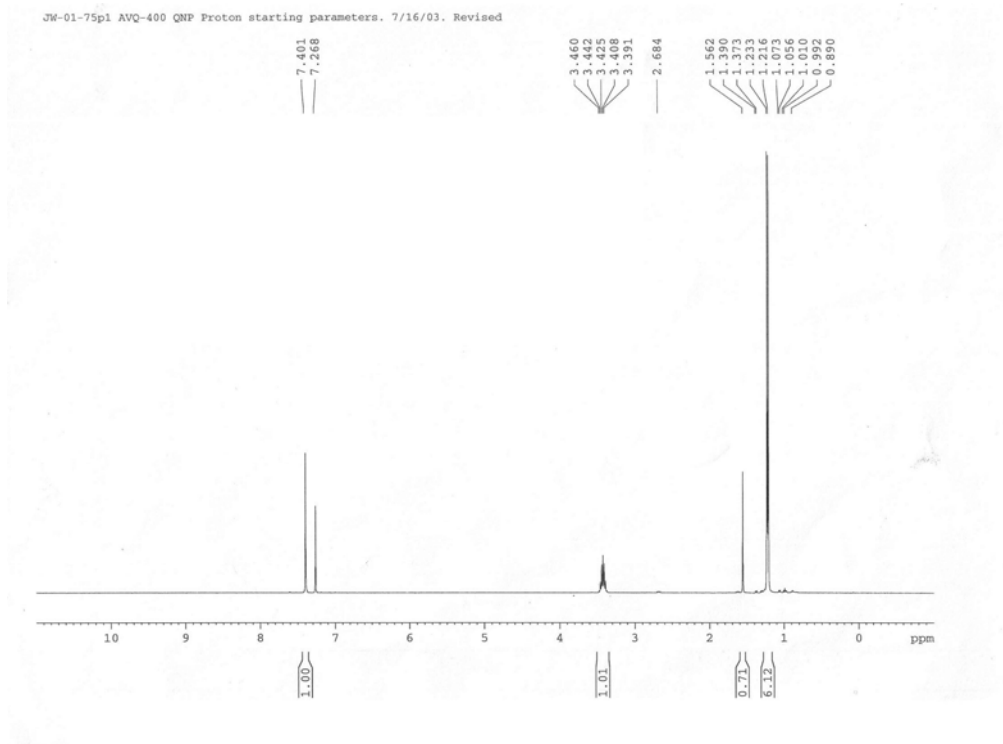
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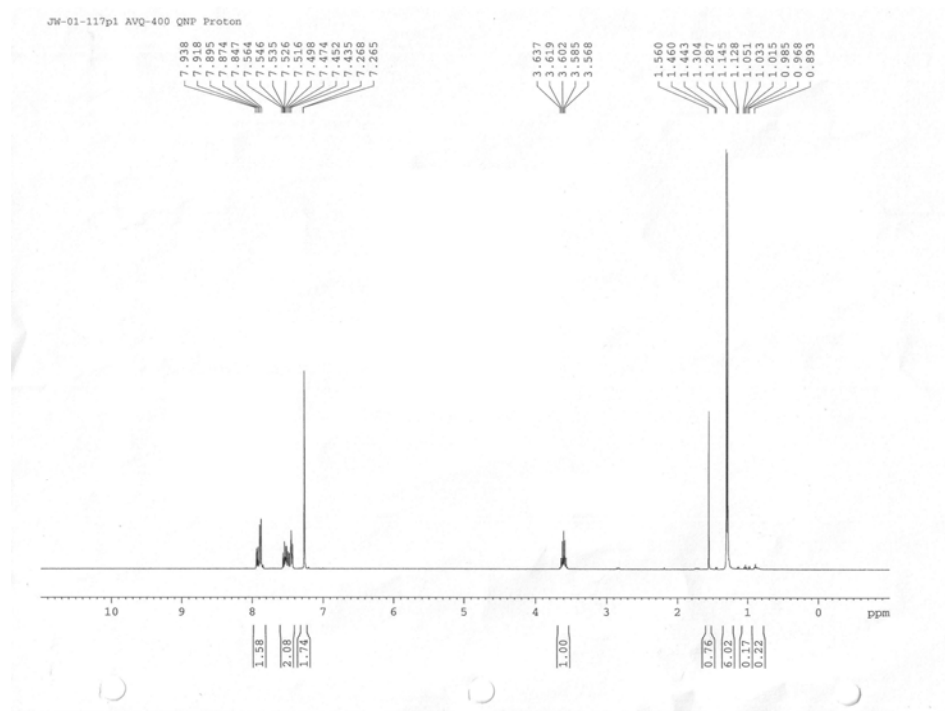
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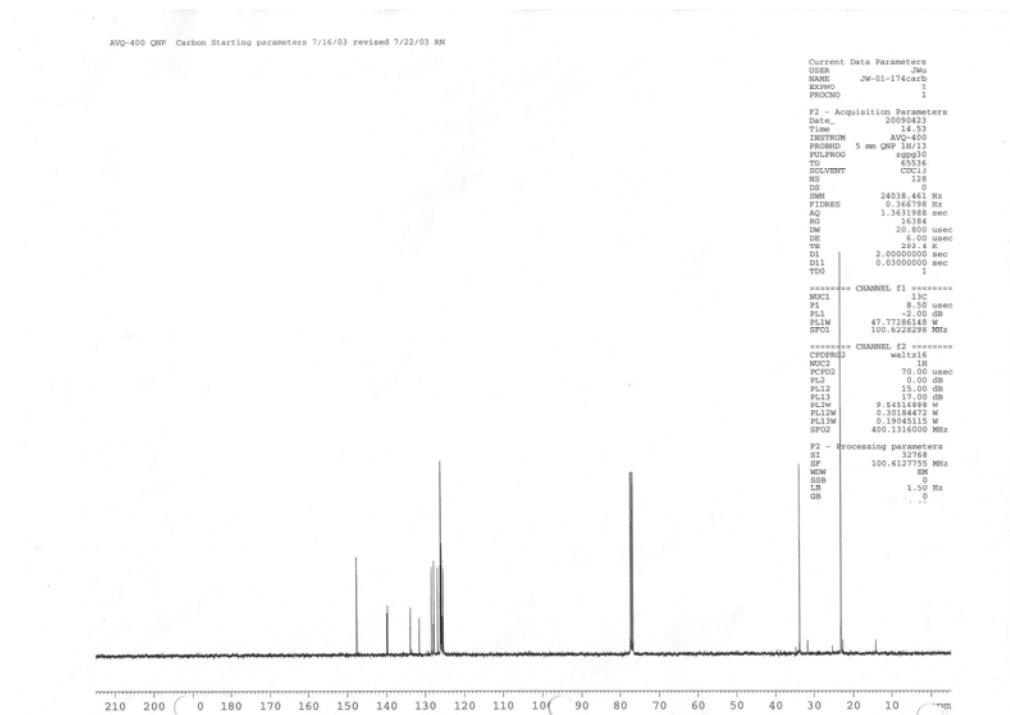
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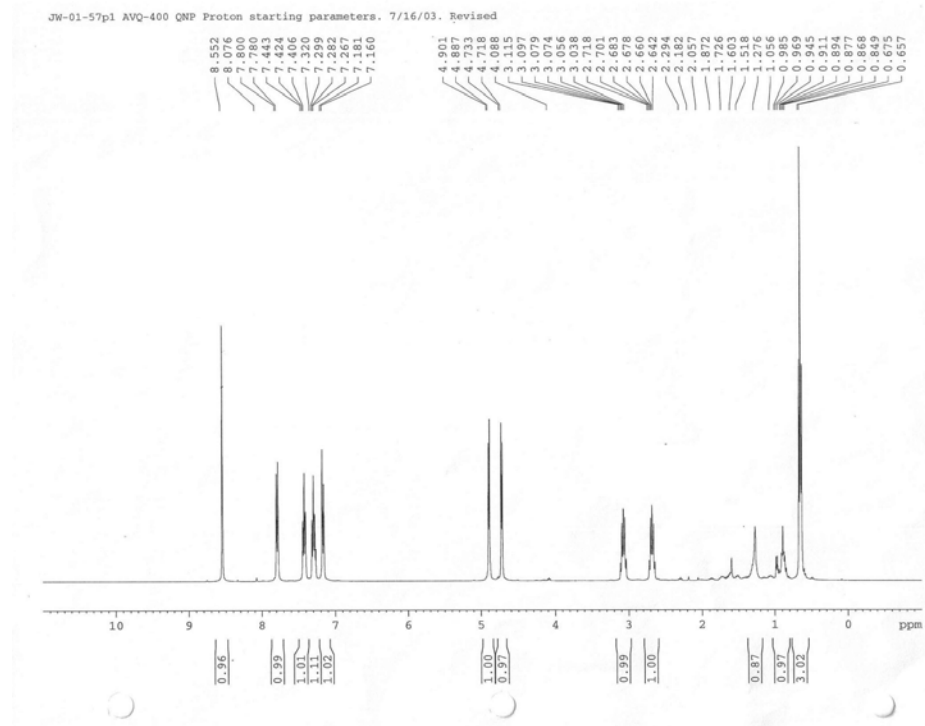
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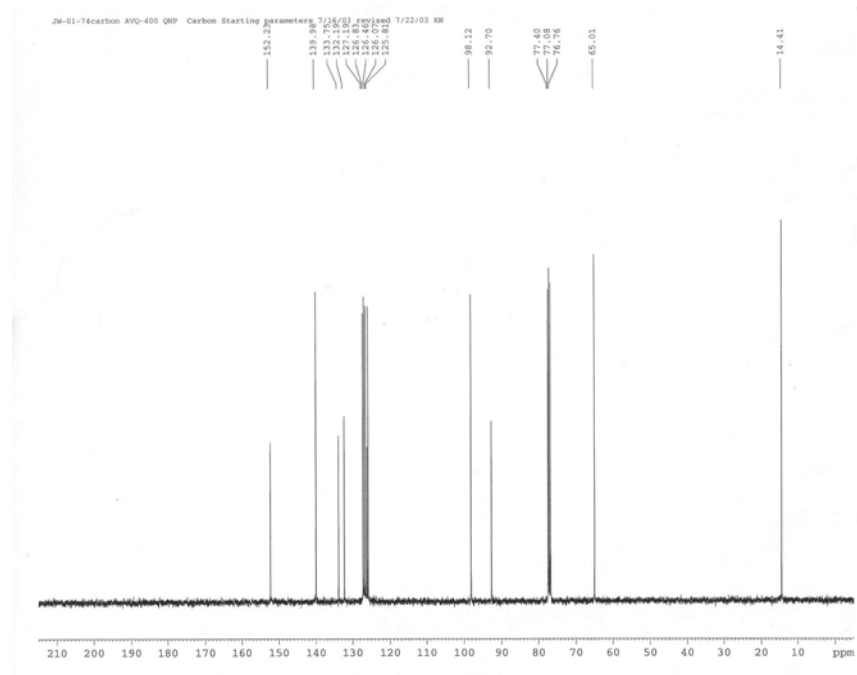
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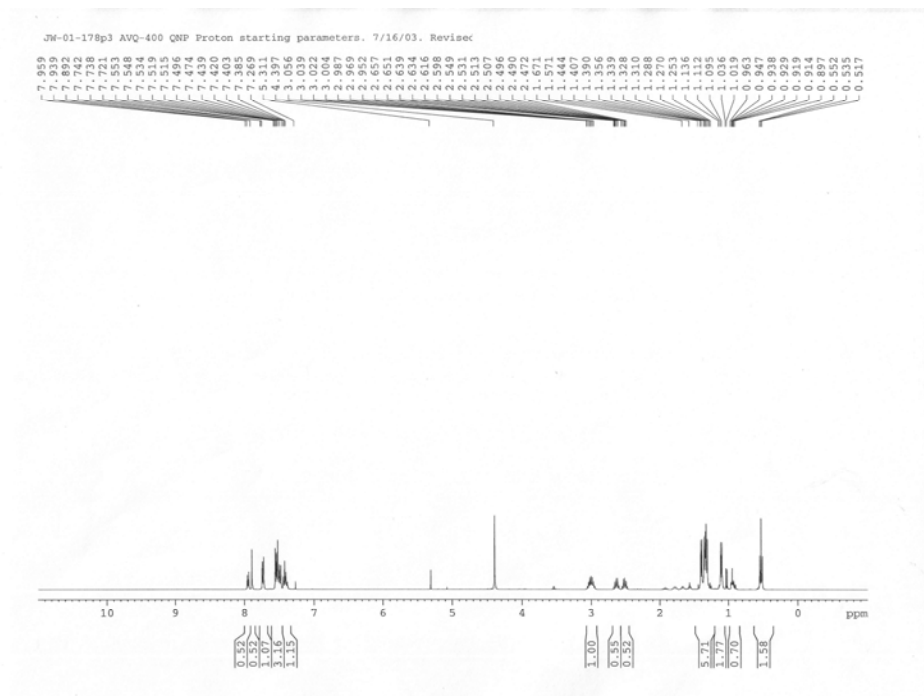
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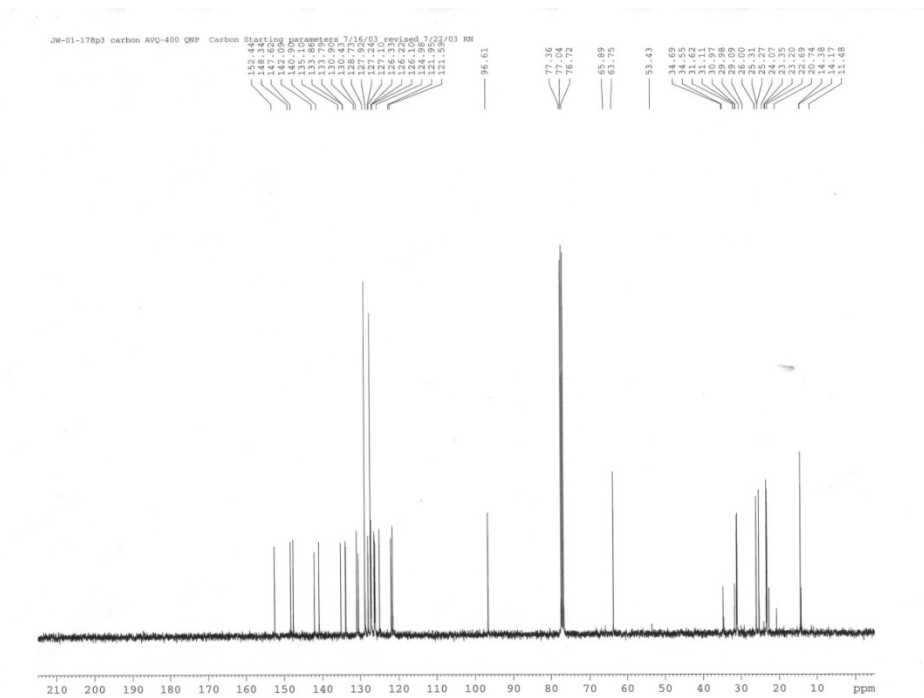
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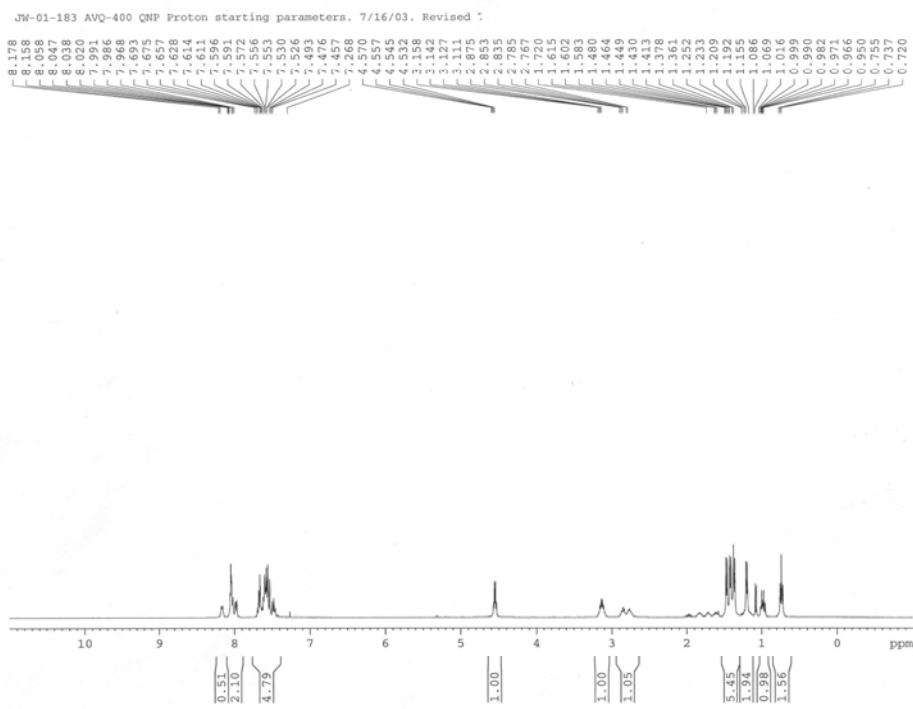
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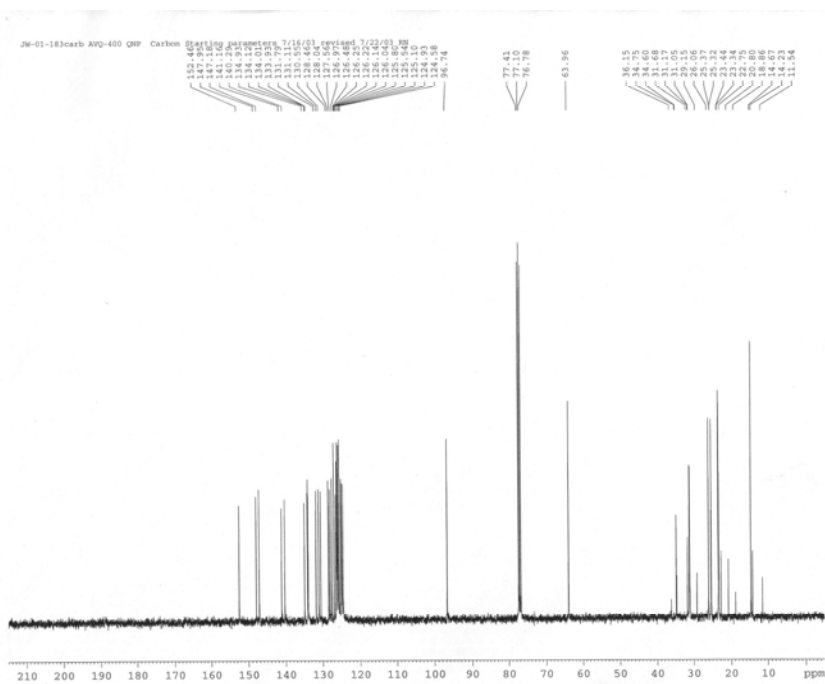
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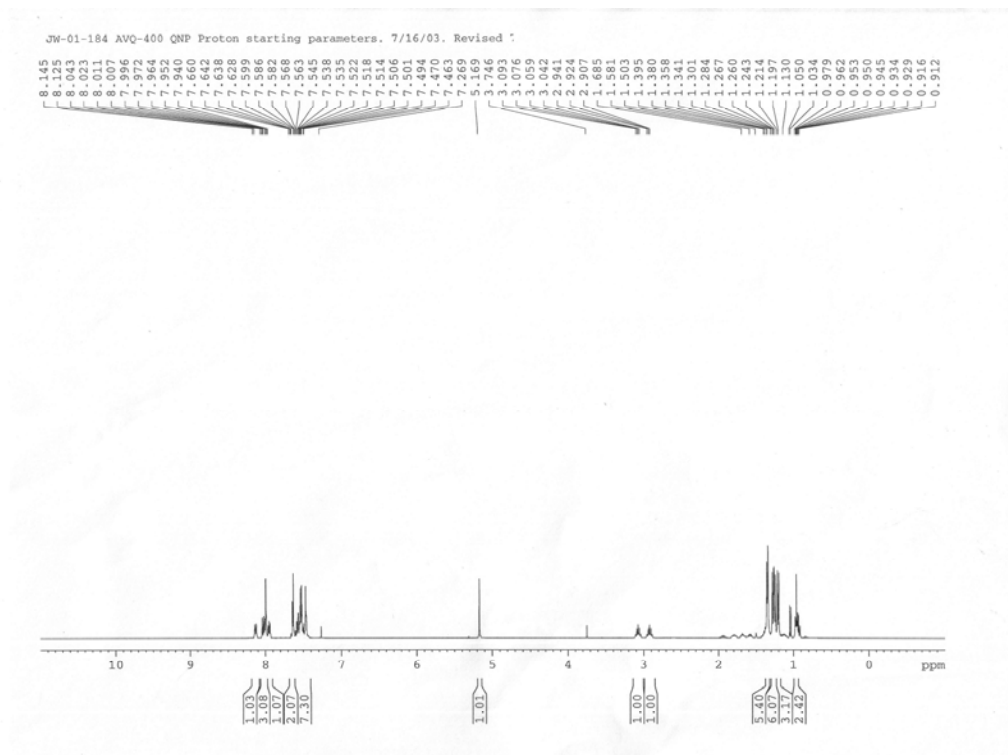
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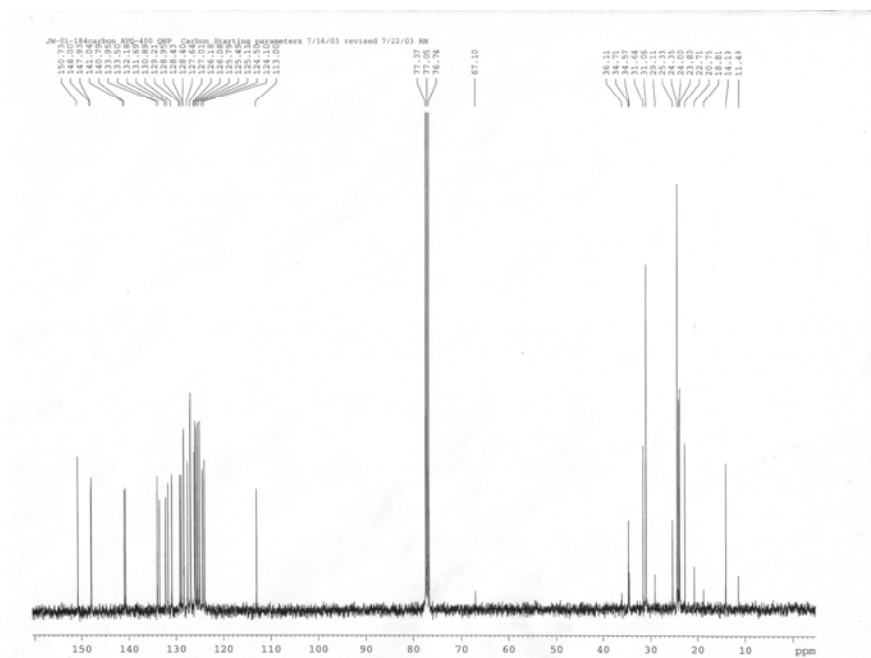
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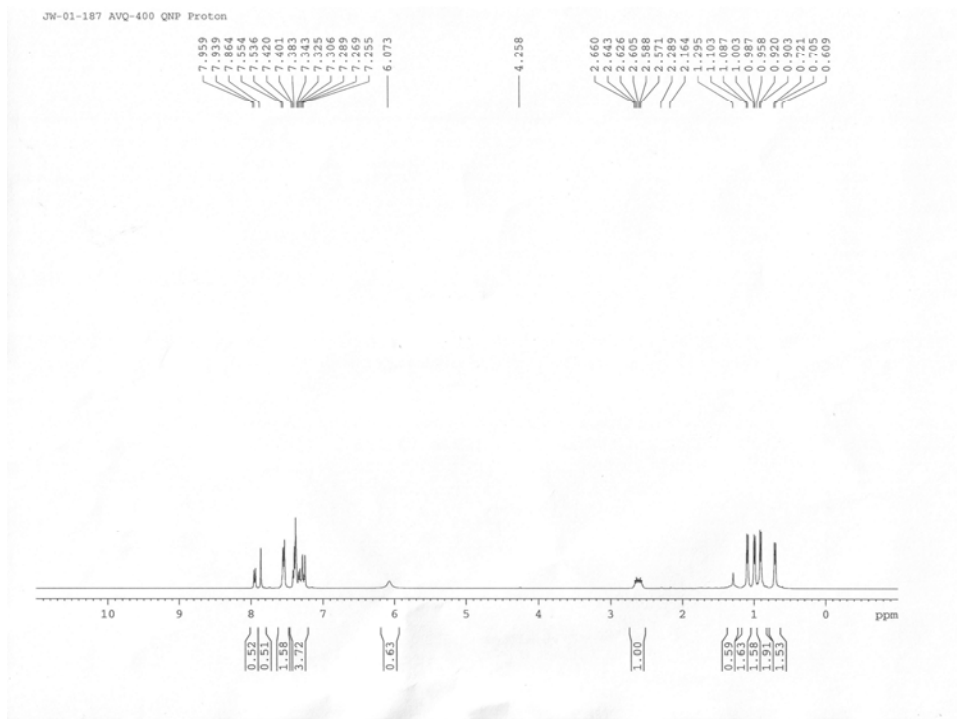
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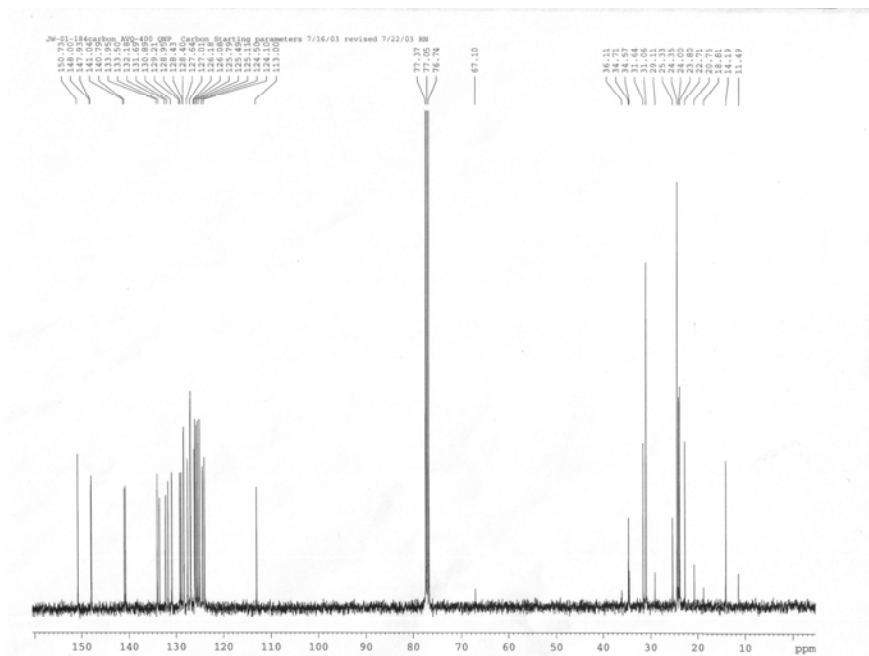
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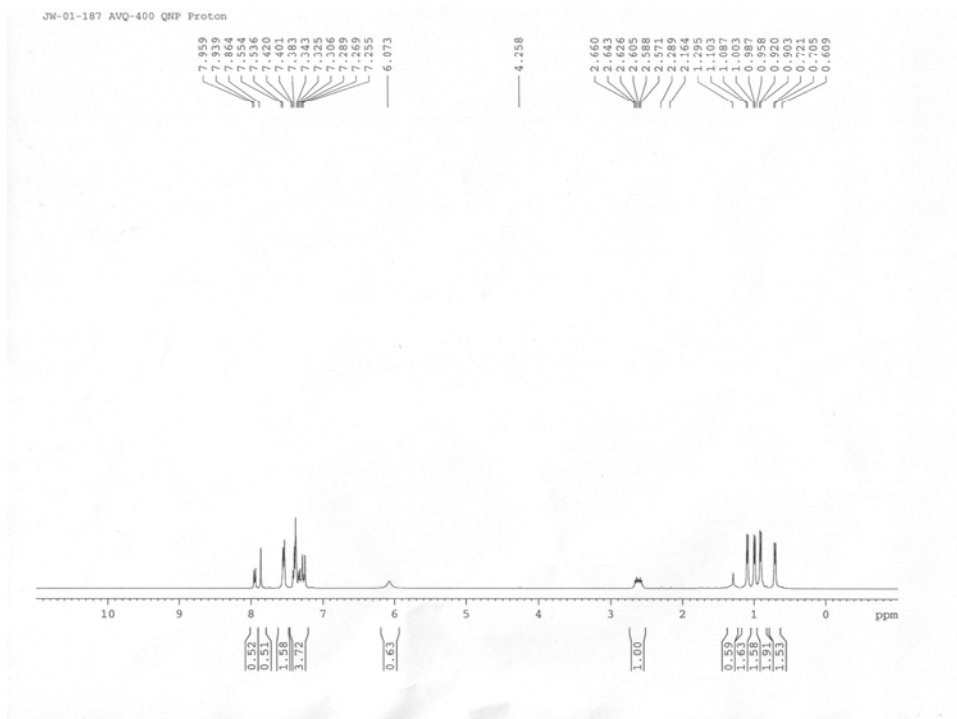
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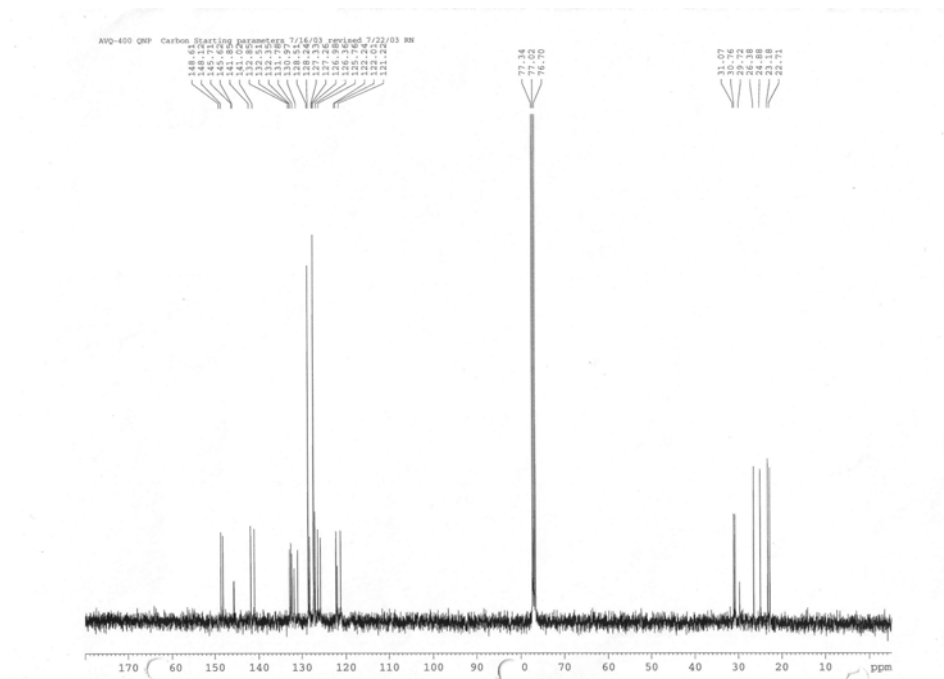
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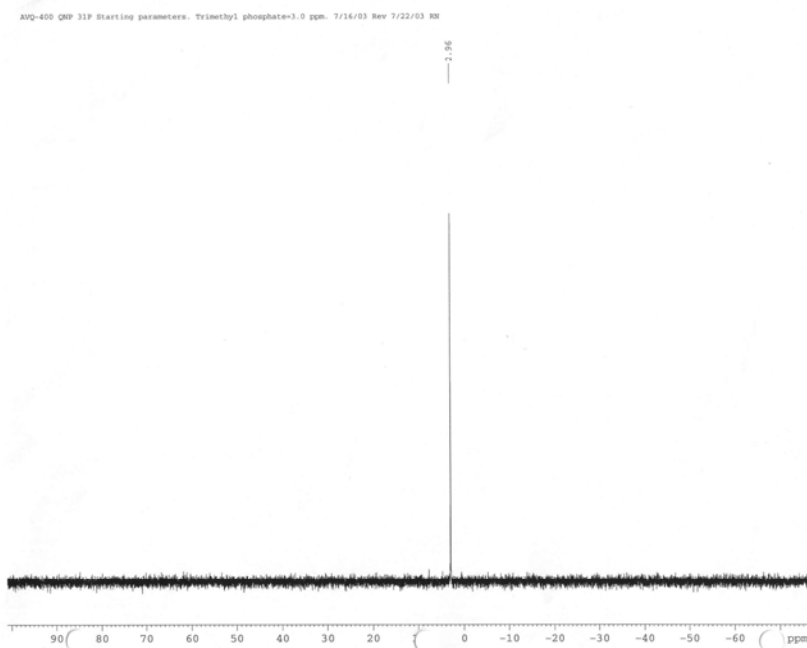
24 ^1H NMR



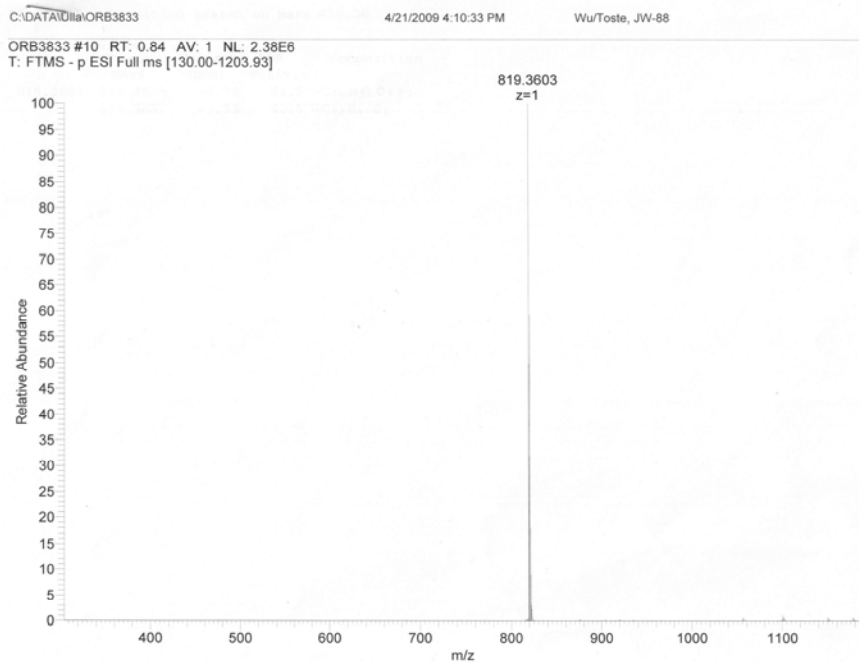
24 ^{13}C NMR



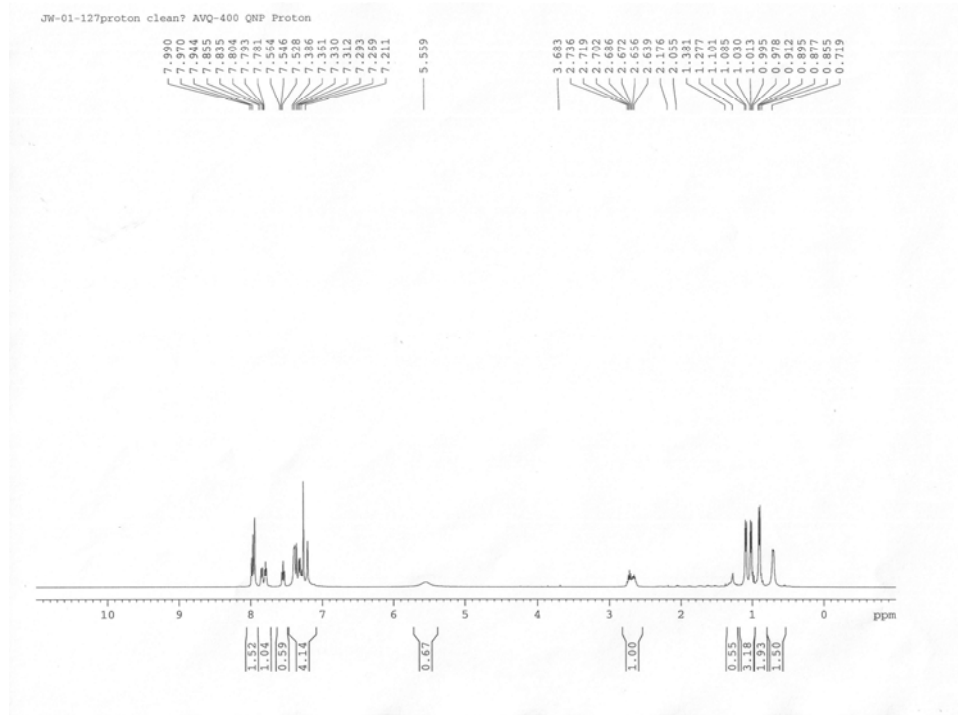
24 ^{31}P NMR



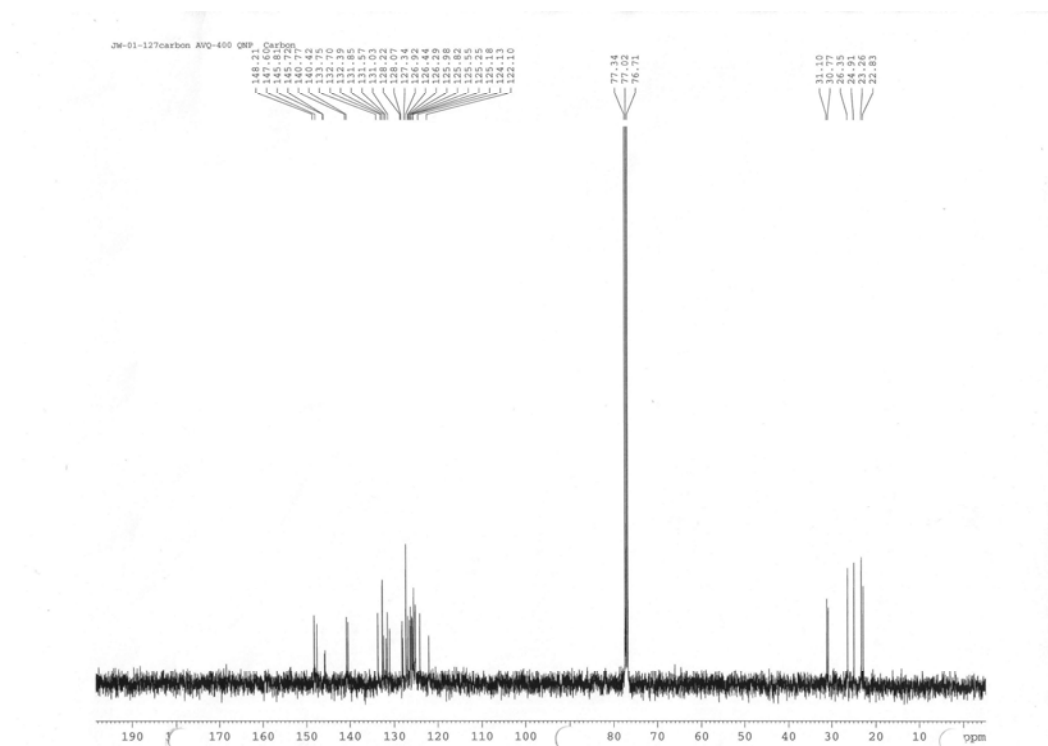
24 FTMS



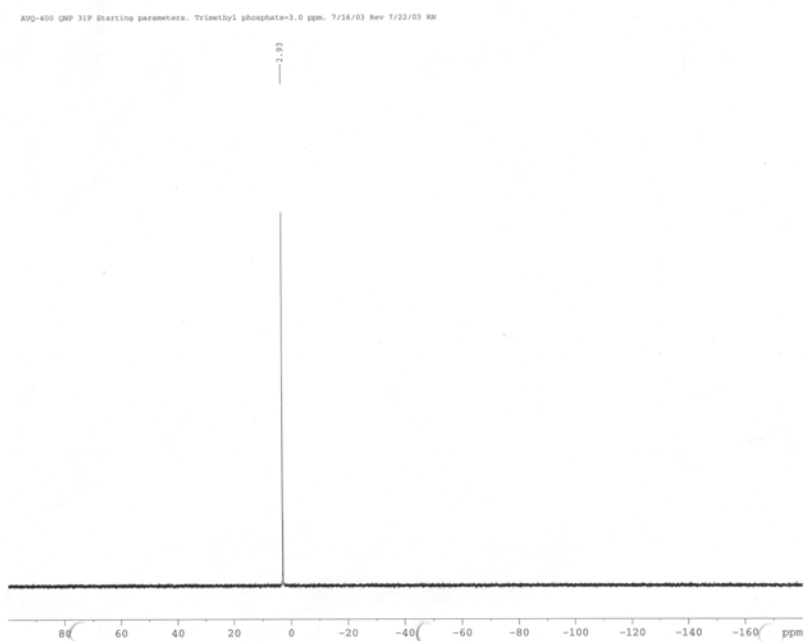
25 ^1H NMR



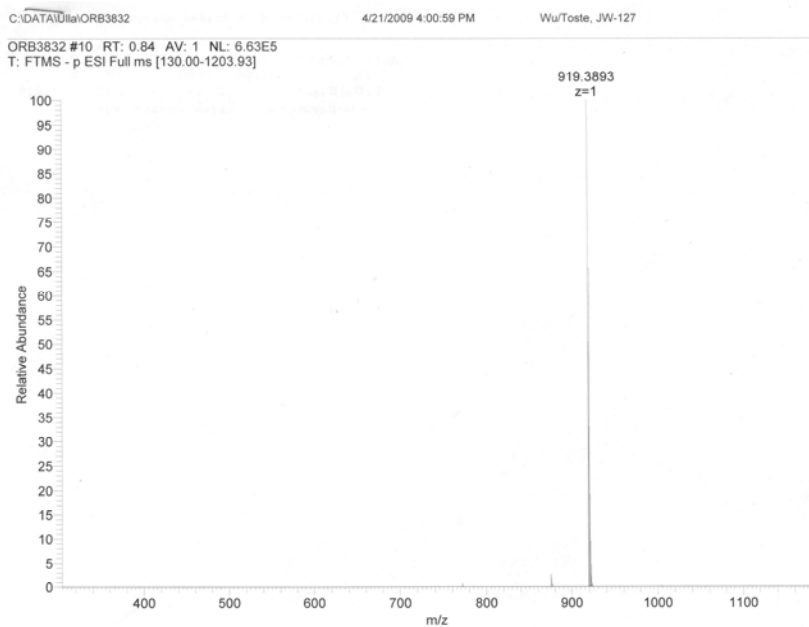
25 ^{13}C NMR



25 ^{31}P NMR



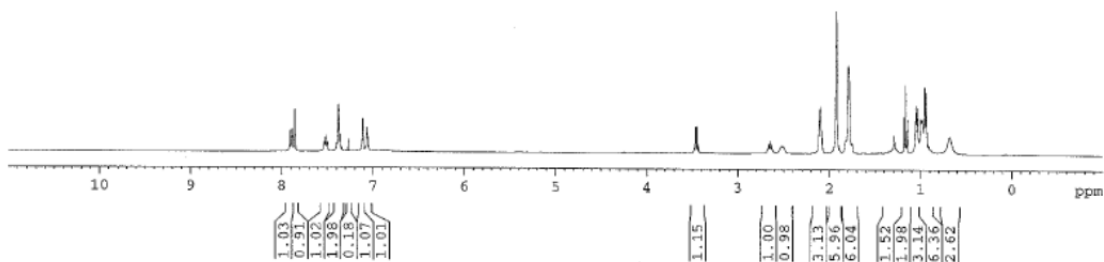
25 FTMS



JW-01-199 AVQ-400 QNP Proton starting parameters. 7/16/03. Revised :

7.904
7.884
7.855
7.532
7.517
7.457
7.397
7.378
7.363
7.341
7.268
7.110
7.064

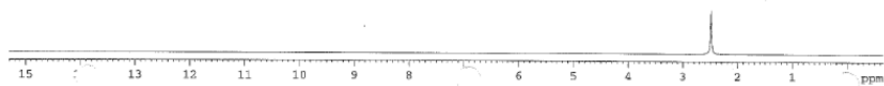
3.482
3.464
3.447
3.429
2.666
2.649
2.632
2.517
2.099
1.923
1.790
1.752
1.580
1.181
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1.146
1.048
1.032
0.994
0.979
0.854
0.837
0.908
-0.681



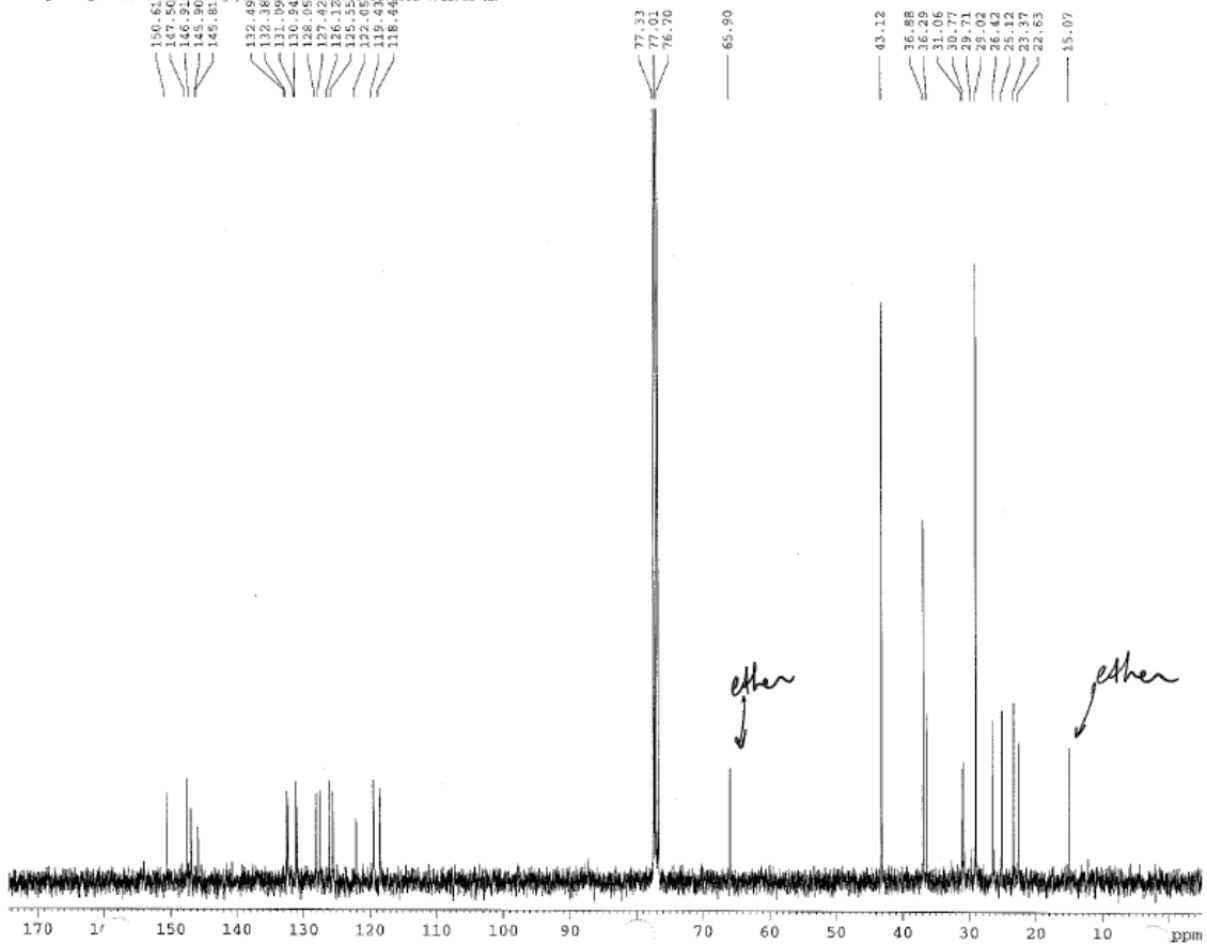
26

JW-01-199phos AVQ-400 QNP 31P Starting parameters. Trimethyl phosphate:3.0 ppm.

3.48



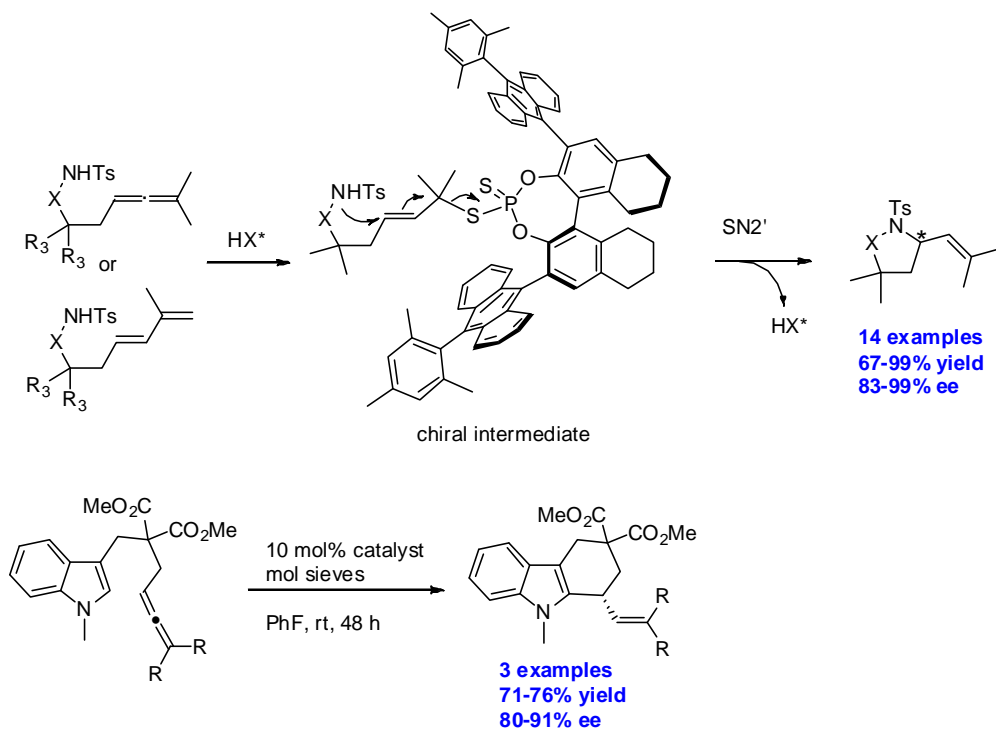
AUG-400 QNP Carbon Starting parameters 7/16/93 revised 7/22/93 NN



CHAPTER 2: DITHIOPHOSPHORIC ACIDS AS COVALENT CATALYSTS FOR HYDROAMINATION AND HYDROARYLATION OF ALKENES

Abstract

The first organocatalytic enantioselective hydroamination was achieved with newly designed dithiophosphoric acid catalysts. Markovnikov ionic addition of the Brønsted acid catalyst to alkenes resulted in covalent intermediates which then underwent intramolecular enantioselective nucleophilic attack. The substrate scope includes dienes and styrenes, with both amine and carbon nucleophiles. These reactions provided various heterocycles in good to high yield and enantioselectivity, while it was found that probably due to mechanistic and steric considerations, dienes were more successful than styrenes as substrates. However, we believe that the concepts revealed in this work will prove applicable to other asymmetric functionalizations of unsaturated systems.



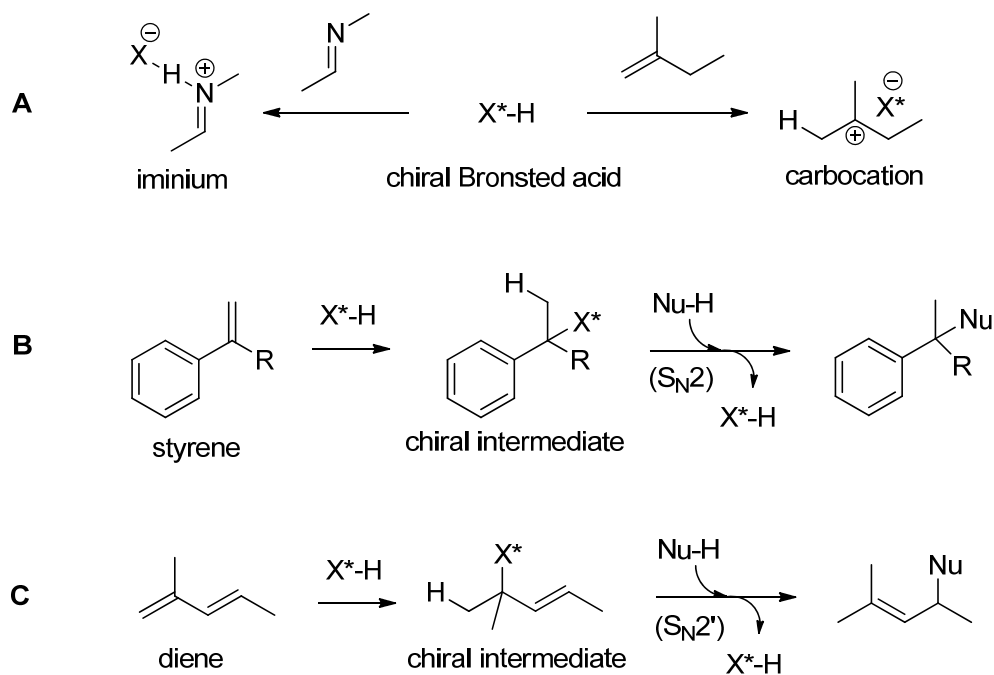
Introduction

Transition-metal catalysis, through the use of chiral ligands, has mediated functionalization of olefins with high enantioselectivity. In addition, the use of racemic Brønsted acids has also been utilized to catalyze the addition of alcohols and other nucleophiles to olefins. However, the expansion of their reactivity to produce enantioselective products from olefins has been a long-standing challenge. As an illustration of the challenge, the only application toward this type of reaction resulted in low enantioselectivity (17% ee).¹ Organocatalytic methods have become highly desirable because they avoid the use of toxic and expensive metals and are generally insensitive to air and moisture.² An organocatalyst capable of achieving asymmetric hydroamination of unactivated olefins would represent not only a potential practical improvement for this important reaction, but also an expansion of the range of transformations amenable to organocatalysis. Typically polar unsaturated bonds are activated by chiral acids, due to the increased basicity as well as the potential for hydrogen bonding. At the time we began work to realize this concept, the general consensus from the organocatalysis community was that chiral Brønsted acids require hydrogen-bonding interaction between the protonated substrate and the conjugate base in order to attain selectivity.³ A significantly different approach – most likely the design of new catalyst – was needed to achieve the desired enantioselective additions to olefins. There are two main roadblocks to this type of reactivity. First, the acid must be very acidic, such as triflic acid (pKa = -5.9). Second, the intermediate carbocation is planar and generally lacks sufficient attractive interactions with the chiral source and thus cannot provide an energy difference between the two diastereomeric transition states. The first issue of increasing acidity has been previously explored in the design of new catalysts, which are more acidic than the well-precedented BINOL-derived chiral phosphoric acid such as TRIP. Reactions requiring more acidic catalysts have been rendered enantioselective by Yamamoto and others using *N*-triflylphosphoramides and sulfonic acid derivatives.⁴ However, these stronger acids have still only been utilized to more highly activate polar functional groups derived from ketones and aldehydes. Instead of solely increasing acidity, we envisioned also increasing the nucleophilicity of the conjugate base, in order to perform an ionic Brønsted acid addition to an alkene to form a covalent intermediate. Ideally this intermediate would mimic the known addition of many simple Brønsted acids such as hydrobromic acid to olefins (Figure 1B). This intermediate with a tethered nucleophile could then undergo intramolecular S_N2 or S_N2' attack, depending on whether a styrene or diene is reacting. Because the chiral catalyst is directly bound to the substrate in the nucleophilic addition step, we hypothesized that the key intermediate is now chiral and could undergo an intramolecular reaction with high enantioselectivity. Although enamine and iminium catalysis also take advantage of covalent catalysis mechanisms, they are a result of condensation with ketones, a mechanism significantly different from addition of a Brønsted acid to an alkene.⁵

The approach we took to increasing the nucleophilicity of the counteranion was to use dithiophosphoric acids. The counterion is expected to be more nucleophilic due to polarizability because of its size.⁶ It is precedented that simple dithiophosphoric acids add to dienes efficiently, and chiral dithiophosphoric acids have been synthesized but have not been shown to catalyze any reactions with high enantioselectivity (the best example to date: 7:3 dr, 63% ee).^{7,8}

Furthermore, we aimed to extend this type of covalent catalysis to substrates which bear no hydrogen-bond donors. To demonstrate the lack of reliance on hydrogen-bonding and the vastly

different requirements of this type of catalysis, we aimed to look at carbon nucleophiles in the formation of C-C bonds. This type of reaction is even less well-precedented in organocatalysis due to the non-hydrogen bonding nature of both reactive functional groups. We postulated that the chiral intermediate featuring a chiral leaving group could provide enough differentiation between the enantiotopic faces to facilitate highly enantioselective nucleophilic additions.



Scheme 1. Mechanistic distinctions between precededented chiral phosphoric acid activation reactions and our hypothesis for alkene functionalization: **A:** Protonation of an imine with a chiral Brønsted acid leads to a hydrogen-bonded iminium, while protonation of an olefin results in a carbocation which cannot form a hydrogen bond. **B:** Proposed new mechanism where a novel Brønsted chiral acid adds to styrene, then undergoes enantioselective S_N2 displacement. **C:** Proposed new mechanism where a Brønsted chiral acid adds to a diene, then undergoes enantioselective S_N2' displacement.

Results and discussion

The initial foray involved the intramolecular hydroamination reaction of styrenes with nitrogen nucleophiles. The substrate design was straightforward and similar to other hydroamination substrates used in the past by our group and others for metal-catalyzed enantioselective variants; it relied on a benzylic carbocationic intermediate and its potential interaction with the chiral dithiophosphate counteranion. Initial experiments with hydroamination were attempted with a 4-methoxystyrene substrate, with hopes that an electron-donating group would facilitate the initial protonation and interaction with catalyst. In addition to using **7** as a substrate, intermediates **4**, **5**, and **6** were subjected to dithiophosphoric acid catalyst, with **5** providing quantitative conversion and 6% ee while **4** was formed with no enantioselectivity. After obtaining hydroamination in quantitative yield and 7% ee with **7**, unactivated styrenyl substrates (without the methoxy-substituent) were explored.

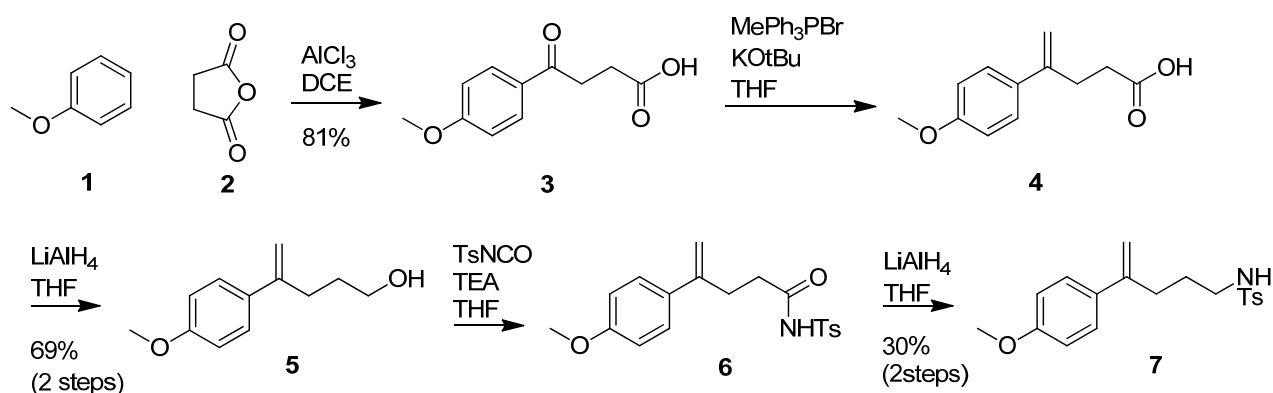
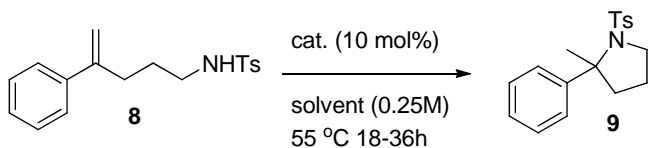


Figure 1. Straight-forward synthesis of styrene substrates for intramolecular hydroamination.

The optimization of the reaction continued with the parent phenyl compound, synthesized in a similar fashion. However, it was found that the methoxy-substitution did indeed provide a larger effect than we anticipated and with the parent compound **8**, heat was required to drive the reaction to completion. Even with slight heating the pyrrolidine product was obtained in 13% ee in benzene. A solvent screen revealed that fluorobenzene as solvent increased enantioselectivity to 19% ee. Various dithiophosphoric acid catalysts were investigated (Table 1). With 3,3'-substituents identical to TRIP, we obtained 7% ee, and with anything larger the reaction was sluggish or did not proceed. This may be due to steric crowding of the quaternary carbon center where nucleophilic attack must occur. In the case of these substrates, it is likely that there is actually not a stable covalent adduct formed, but rather a strongly stabilized benzylic carbocation is ion-paired with the counteranion thiophosphate. Other tethered nucleophiles were explored including alcohol, carboxylic acid, and N-tosylamide. It is common to see the Thorpe-Ingold effect used to improve reactivity in intramolecular reactions; however, in our case the use of dimethyl-substituted linkers was detrimental for reactivity, probably due to the two contiguous quaternary centers in the desired product.



entry ^a	solvent	cat.	ee (%) ^b
1	benzene	10	13
2	fluorobenzene	10	19
3	fluorobenzene	11	- ^c
4	fluorobenzene	12	7

^a Reactions run to >90% completion, monitored by TLC. ^b Enantiomeric excess determined by chiral HPLC. ^c Not determined due to low amount of product.

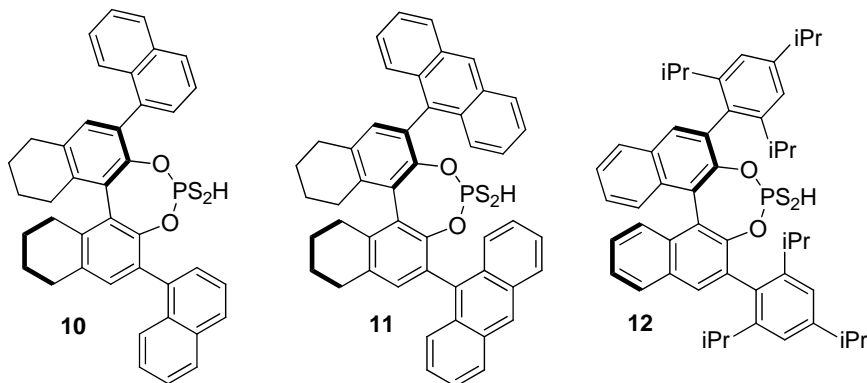


Table 1. Optimization of reaction conditions and catalyst.

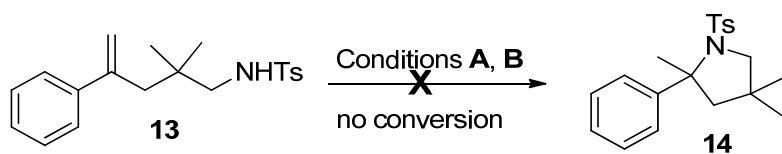
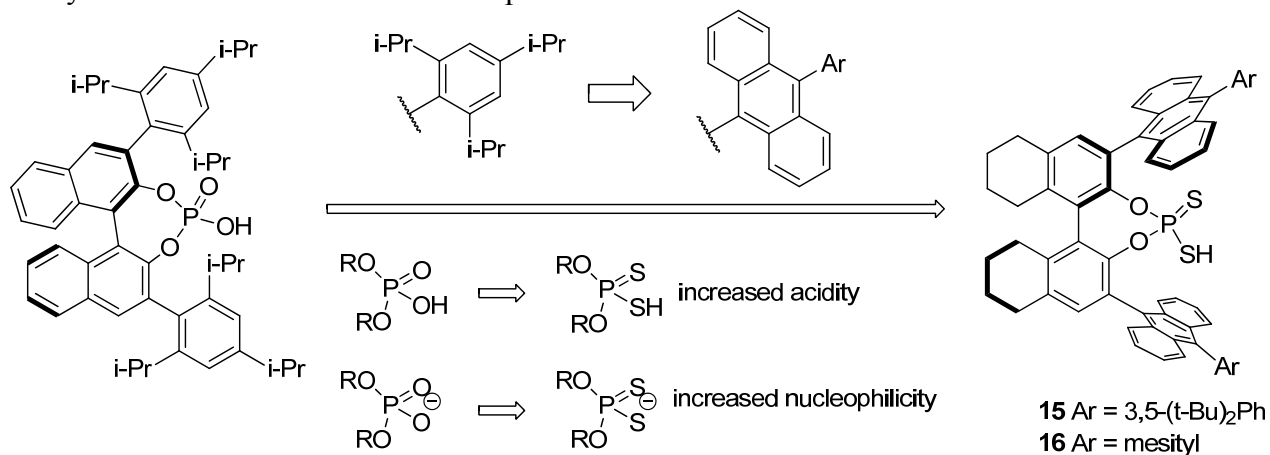


Figure 2. Conditions **A**: Triflic acid in methylene chloride, at room temperature. Conditions **B**: Dithiophosphoric acid catalyst (10 mol%) in fluorobenzene at 55 °C.

From here, I began working on dienes rather than styrenes (Scheme 1B vs. Scheme 1C). Work on 1,3-diene substrates included using fluorobenzene as solvent, and lowering the temperature of the reaction to 15 °C. Unlike the previous styrene substrates, changing the 3,3' substituents to anthracenyl groups led to a substantial boost in enantioselectivity, presumably because the projection of chiral information is required due to the less proximal S_N2' attack. Along these lines, the addition of aryl substituents to the 10-position of the anthracene further increased enantioselectivity in this reaction. The H8-type BINOL backbone also provided improvements in selectivity (entry 5). Thus, we postulate that the change in mechanism (from S_N2 to S_N2') is critical for success in this type of reaction, because S_N2 displacements are very

unlikely at quaternary carbon centers. Notably, both mesityl catalyst **16** and 3,5-t-butylphenyl catalyst **15** provided exceptional enantioselectivity even at room temperature. Both of these catalysts were used in the substrate scope studies.



Scheme 2. Overall modification to design new catalysts includes transition to a more acidic dithiophosphoric acid, and the extension of the 3,3'-position groups.

Various substrates, including modifications to the diene alkyl substituents, and changes in the Thorpe-Ingold linker, were synthesized (Table 2). We found that spirocyclic products as well as dienes with cyclic alkyl substitutions performed well under optimized reaction conditions. In addition, the protecting sulfonyl group could be changed to nosyl.

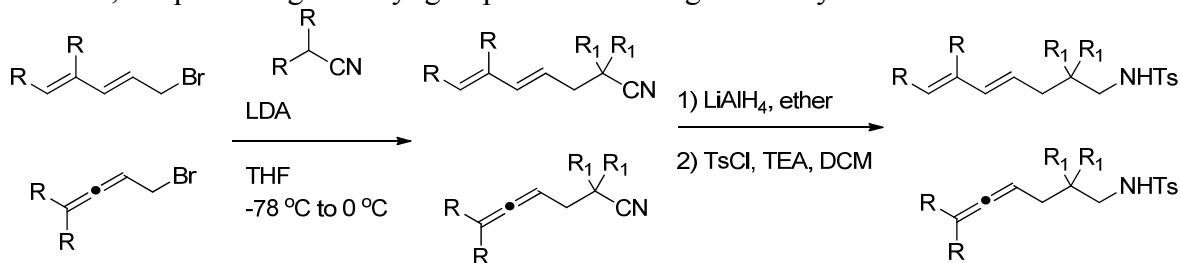


Figure 3. Synthesis of substrates.

		yield (%)	ee (%)		yield (%)	ee (%)
18a	R = SO ₂ -(3,5-CH ₃) ₂ C ₆ H ₃	99	92	18i	67	92
18b	R = SO ₂ -(4-Cl)C ₆ H ₄	99	95			
18c	R = Ts	99	95	18j	70	90
18d	R = Ns	81	90			
18e	R = POPh ₂	99	83	18k	75	99 (Z) 91 (E)
18f		91 (1:3.6)	99 (Z) 91 (E)	18l	99	96
18g		67	97	18m	91	97
18h		70	94			

Table 2. Substrate scope of hydroamination.

With 1,3- and 1,2-dienes (allenes), we expected similar results, which indeed was observed. They should proceed *via* a common intermediate, which is the chiral covalent adduct. This observation helps verify our mechanistic hypothesis. In addition, we were able to change the nucleophile to hydroxylamines to generate isoxazolidine heterocycles with high enantioselectivity. This stronger nucleophile (due to the alpha-effect) was required in the lone substrate without the gem-dialkyl linker.

To further confirm that the reaction is proceeding by our proposed mechanism, we aimed to observe the covalent intermediate which demonstrates that the dithiophosphoric acid is acting as a covalent chiral Brønsted acid catalyst. Gratifyingly, following the course of the transformation by TOF-MS allowed us to directly observe the covalent intermediate. This work was done with the assistance of the mass spectrometry facility in Stanley Hall. The formation of this intermediate is also supported by literature precedent which has observed addition of dithiophosphoric acids to alkenes and dienes.⁷ One possible mechanism consists of a covalent intermediate is being formed, followed by formation of a tight ion pair, which may not be observed. We cannot discount this process, but whether the covalent intermediate is directly converted to product or proceeding *via* a more reactive intermediate, the transformation proceeds by a reaction mechanism unprecedented in enantioselective organocatalysis.

As mentioned earlier, we investigated carbon nucleophiles to further demonstrate the potential for this type of transformation. We chose to work with indoles, which are highly nucleophilic, heteroaromatic, and generally alkylate at the 2- or 3-positions, when the nitrogen is protected. Additions of indoles to alkenes have not been demonstrated with organocatalysts.⁹ A few substrates were designed and synthesized with similar structural characteristics as the substrates described above. They contained a gem-dimethyl linker in order to keep the Thorpe-Ingold effect, and an indole and allene were tethered to either side. We were gratified to find that indoles do react with high efficiency to form tetrahydrocarbazoles in high yield and enantioselectivity (Figure 3). Notably, there are no hydrogen-bond donors on the nucleophile in this case. Thus the interaction between chiral catalyst and substrate in the form of a covalent bond provides sufficient differentiation between the two diastereomeric transition states. This is a rare example of an enantioselective transformation using chiral Brønsted acids without any hydrogen-bonding capability on either reaction partner. The analogous covalent intermediate between the indole substrate and catalyst was similarly detected by MS studies (See supporting information).

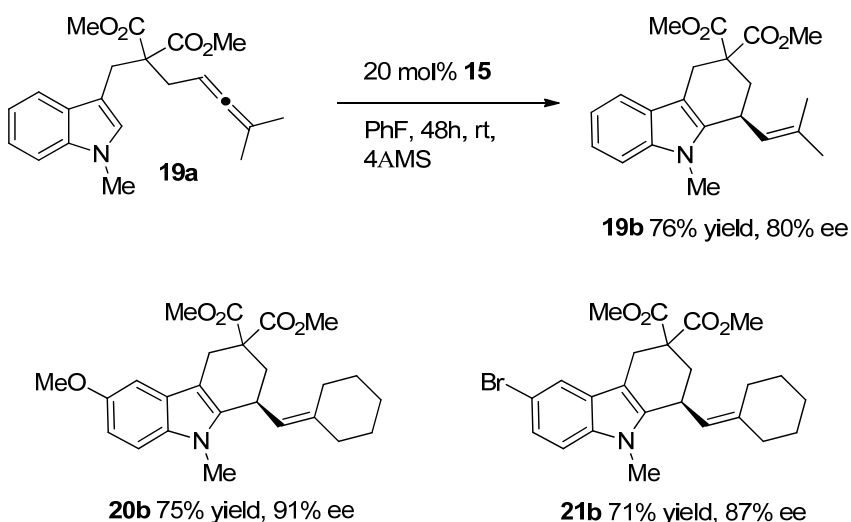


Figure 4. Dithiophosphoric acid catalyzed hydroarylation of indole derivatives.

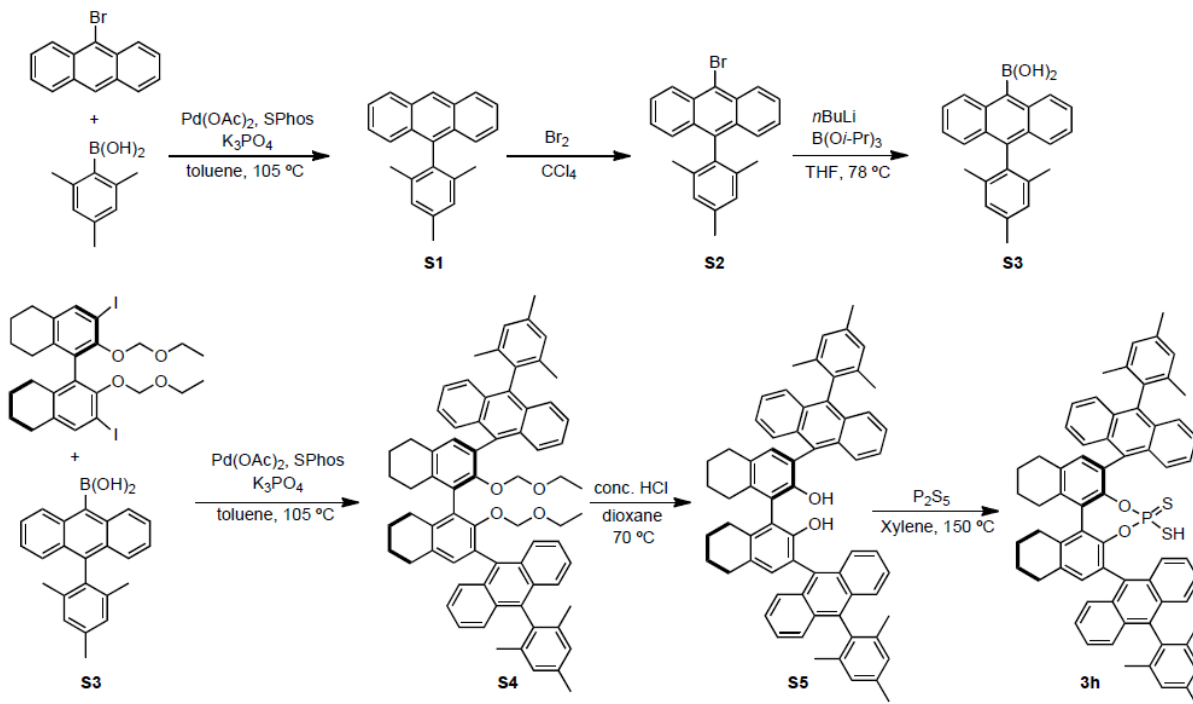
We have demonstrated that with the design of dithiophosphoric acid catalysts, we were able to achieve organocatalytic hydroamination and hydroarylation. The reaction proceeds *via* a covalent intermediate which is produced in similar fashion as classic Brønsted acid addition to alkenes. This intermediate then undergoes intramolecular nucleophilic attack generating heterocycles in high enantioselectivity. The value in this method is mainly in the demonstration of a new mechanism for chiral Brønsted acid catalysis, allowing for the functionalization of alkenes rather than imines or carbonyls. The further evolution of chiral Brønsted acids, based on the well-precedented TRIP, was explored by using dithiophosphoric acids rather than phosphoric acids, and extension of the 3,3-substituents to a bulkier substituent.

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Supporting Information

General procedure for acid-catalyzed enantioselective hydroamination reaction. To a 1-dram screw cap vial was added the diene or the allene substrate (0.1 mmol, 1.0 equiv) followed by the dithiophosphoric acid catalyst (0.01 mmol, 0.1 equiv) and activated 4 Å molecular sieves (20 mg). To the mixture was added fluorobenzene 0.5 mL at room temperature. The vial was sealed and allowed to stand at room temperature for 48 h at the indicated temperature. After the reaction was complete, the entire mixture was loaded onto silica gel and the product was eluted with EtOAc/hexanes.



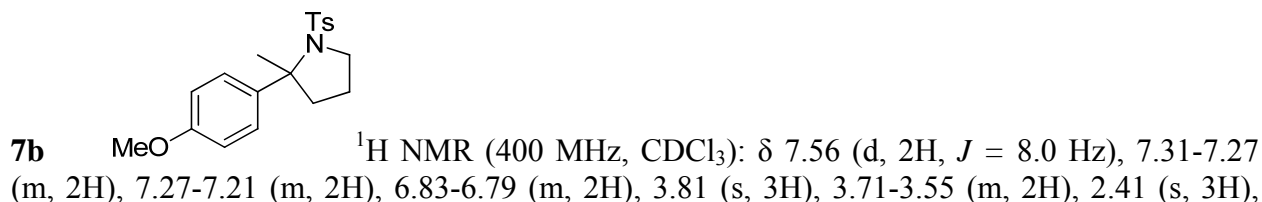
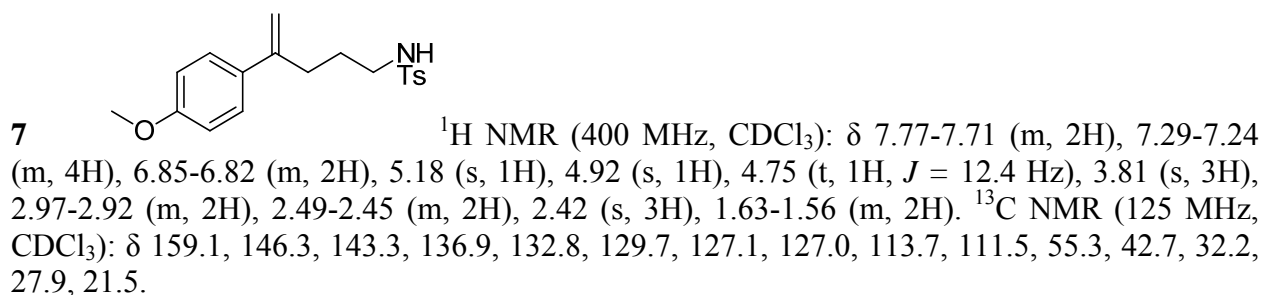
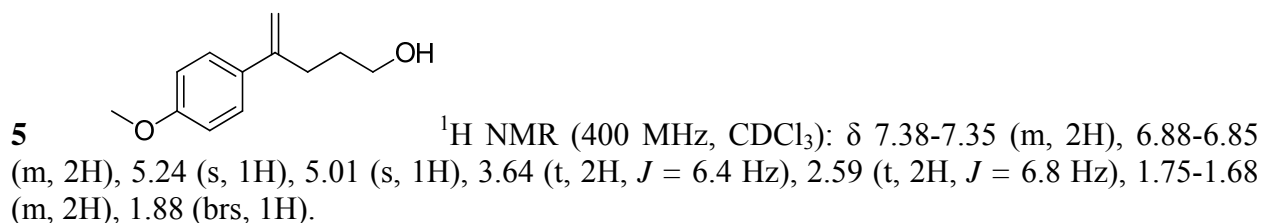
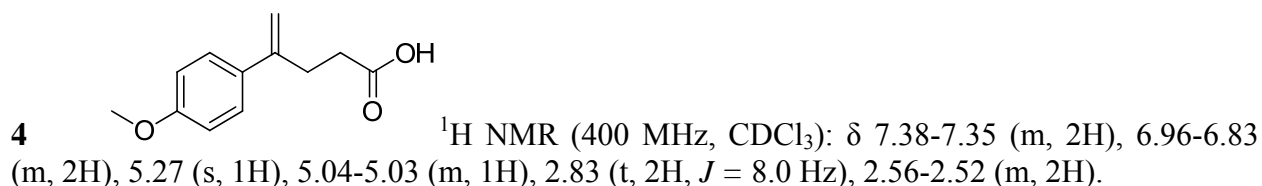
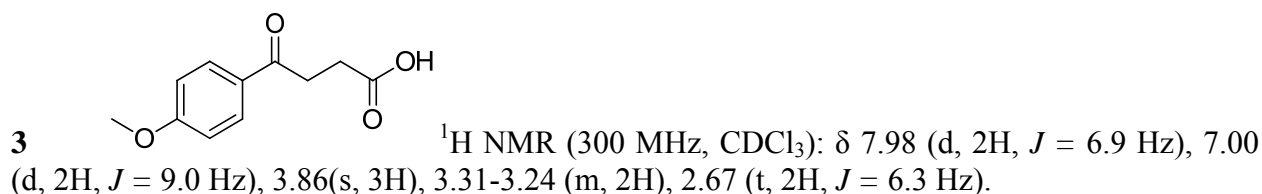
S1: A 100 mL flame-dried round-bottom flask was charged with 9-bromoanthracene (3.81 g, 15 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 2,4,6-trimethylphenylboronic acid (3.69 g, 22.5 mmol, 1.5 equiv), Pd(OAc)₂ (101.02 mg, 0.45 mmol, 0.03 equiv), SPhos (369.5 mg, 0.90 mmol, 0.06 equiv), K₃PO₄ (7.96 g, 37.5 mmol, 2.5 equiv), and anhydrous toluene (120 mL). The resulting mixture was subjected to freeze-pump-thaw cycles (3x) and heated at 105 °C for 18 h. After this time, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and poured over water (50 mL). The organic layer was separated, and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 X 50 mL). The organic extracts were combined and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting dark reddish-brown semi-solid was dissolved in minimal amount of CH₂Cl₂ and triturated with MeOH. The desired product **S1** precipitated as a reddish-brown solid, and was filtered and washed with ice-cold MeOH. The solid mass was dried under high vacuum for 2 h until a constant mass of 4.22 g (96% yield) was obtained. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.48 (s, 1H), 8.06 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.4 Hz), 7.50-7.43 (m, 4H), 7.35-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.10 (s, 2H), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.71 (6H, s). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 137.6, 137.1, 135.7, 134.5, 131.6, 129.7, 128.6, 128.2, 126.0, 126.0, 125.5, 125.1, 21.2, 20.0.

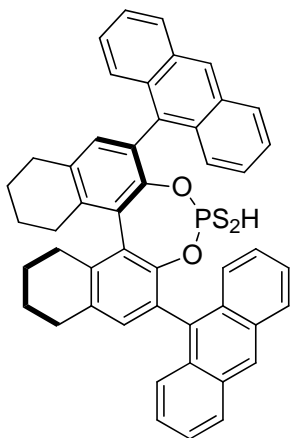
S2: To a flame-dried 250 mL flask was added 9-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-anthracene (**S1**) (3.20 g, 10.8 mmol, 1.0 equiv) and CCl₄ (40 mL). To the resulting solution was added dropwise over 5 minutes Br₂ (612 μL, 11.9 mmol, 1.1 equiv). The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 15 min at room temperature and quenched with saturated Na₂SO₃ (30 mL). The biphasic mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 X 50 mL) and the combined organic layers were dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered and concentrated *in vacuo*. The product **S2** (3.24 g, 73% yield) was obtained by recrystallization from CH₂Cl₂/MeOH as a dark green solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.63 (d, 2H, *J* = 9.0 Hz), 7.63-7.58 (m, 2H), 7.51 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz), 7.40-7.35 (m, 2H), 7.11 (s, 2H), 2.47 (s, 3H), 1.71 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 137.4, 137.4, 136.6, 134.1, 130.5, 130.5, 128.3, 128.1, 127.0, 126.4, 125.9, 122.2, 21.2, 20.0.

S4: A 100 mL flame-dried round-bottom flask was charged with (*R*)-3,3'-diiodo-5,5',6,6',7,7',8,8'-octahydro-2,2'-bis(ethoxymethoxy)-1,1'-binaphthyl¹ (818 mg, 1.24 mmol, 1.0 equiv), 9-(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)10-anthracenylboronic acid (**S3**, 6.0 equiv, prepared by metallation of the bromide precursor (7.41 mmol) using *n*BuLi (18.5 mmol, 2.5 equiv), THF 250 mL, B(O-*i*Pr)₃ (22.2 mmol, 3.0 equiv) and used as crude material), Pd(OAc)₂ (27.8 mg, 0.124 mmol, 0.1 equiv), SPhos (101.5 mg, 0.25 mmol, 0.2 equiv), K₃PO₄ (1.31 g, 6.18 mmol, 2.5 equiv), and anhydrous toluene (25 mL). The resulting mixture was subjected to 3 freeze-pump-thaw cycles and heated at 105 °C for 18 h. After this time, the reaction mixture was brought to room temperature and poured over water (25 mL). The organic layer was separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (2 X 50 mL). The organic extracts were combined and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo* and the crude product was purified by flash chromatography (5-40% CH₂Cl₂/hexanes) to yield 950.5 mg of **S4** in 77% yield as faint yellow solid. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 8.10 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.7 Hz), 8.00-7.96 (m, 2H), 7.68-7.60 (m, 4H), 7.57-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.46-7.33 (m, 8H), 7.29 (s, 2H), 7.22 (s, 4H), 4.54-4.50 (m, 4H), 2.99 (br, 6H), 2.62-2.45 (m, 12H), 2.01 (m, 8H), 1.90 (s, 6H), 1.87 (s, 6H), 0.70 (t, 6H, *J* = 7.2 Hz). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 151.2, 137.6, 137.3, 137.1, 137.0, 135.6, 134.8, 133.9, 133.1, 131.6, 130.4, 130.4, 129.4, 129.3, 129.3, 128.2, 127.7, 127.5, 126.0, 125.8, 125.3, 125.1, 96.5, 77.2, 63.8, 29.5, 27.9, 23.4, 23.0, 21.2, 20.1, 20.0, 14.5.

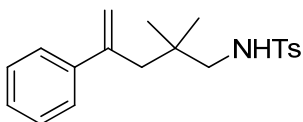
S5: Compound **S4** (840 mg, 0.84 mmol) was suspended in dioxane (50 mL). To the mixture was added conc. HCl (5 mL) and the mixture was heated to 70 °C for 2 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature and concentrated *in vacuo*. The resulting semi-solid was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (70 mL) and washed with water (25 mL) and saturated NaHCO₃ (25 mL) and dried over anhydrous MgSO₄, filtered, and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by recrystallization from CH₂Cl₂/hexanes to yield 789 mg (94% yield) of the desired product **F** as a faint yellow solid. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.92 (d, 2H, *J* = 8.8 Hz), 7.80-7.78 (m, 2H), 7.53-7.46 (m, 6H), 7.40-7.36 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.27 (m, 4H), 7.21 (s, 2H), 7.13 (brs, 4H), 4.70 (s, 2H), 3.72 (s, 2H), 2.90 (m, 4H), 2.80-2.62 (m, 4H), 2.48 (s, 6H), 1.95-1.89 (m, 8H), 1.80 (s, 6H), 1.75 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 149.3, 137.7, 137.6, 137.1, 136.4, 134.7, 133.2, 131.4, 130.6, 130.5, 129.9, 129.6, 128.3, 126.9, 126.4, 126.2, 125.7, 125.5, 125.5, 125.4, 122.5, 121.0, 67.1, 29.3, 27.5, 23.4, 23.1, 21.3, 20.1, 20.1. HRMS (ESI) calc. for [M+H]⁺ (C₆₆H₅₉O₂) 883.4510, found 883.4493.

3h: The following procedure is representative for all the dithioacid catalysts used in this study. A flame dried flask was charged with diol **S5** (650 mg, 0.74 mmol, 1.0 equiv), P₂S₅ (81.9 mg, 0.37 mmol, 0.5 equiv), and anhydrous m-xylene (10 mL). The flask was equipped with a condenser and placed in an oil-bath preheated to 150 °C. The progress of the reaction was monitored by disappearance of the phenolic protons (¹H NMR). After 2 h, the reaction was judged complete and allowed to cool to room temperature. The solution was decanted into a flame-dried 100 mL flask and the solvent was evaporated *in vacuo*. The crude product was dissolved in anhydrous CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL) and treated with hexanes (50 mL). At this point, a fine precipitate was observed. The solvent was then partially evaporated until about 2 to 3 mL solvent was left. The precipitate was then collected by filtration and washed with ice-cold hexanes. Following this procedure, the product **16** (617 mg) was obtained as a faint-yellow powder in 85% yield.

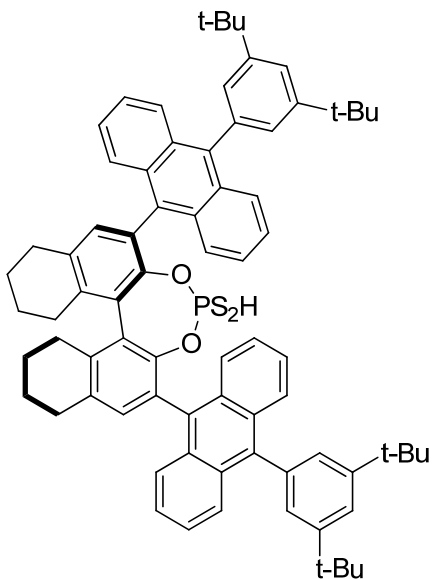




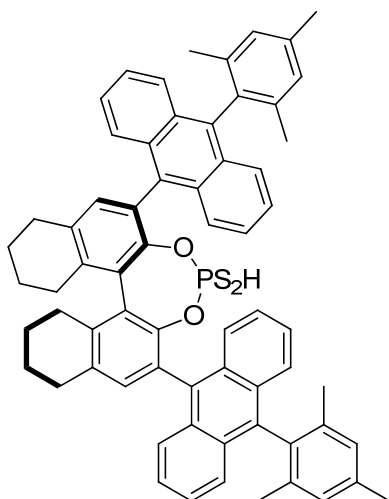
11 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.47 (s, 2H), 8.04-7.97 (m, 6H), 7.68 (d, 2H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.49-7.27 (m, 10H), 3.13-2.68 (m, 6H), 2.05-1.78 (m, 10H). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 90.9. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{48}\text{H}_{38}\text{O}_2\text{PS}_2$) 741.2045, found 741.2057.



13 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.55 (d, 2H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.41-7.25 (m, 7H), 5.27 (s, 1H), 5.03 (s, 1H), 4.52 (t, 1H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 2.58-2.52 (m, 2H), 2.50 (s, 2H), 2.48 (s, 3H), 0.79 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 154.4, 146.0, 143.3, 143.1, 136.8, 129.6, 128.5, 128.3, 127.4, 126.9, 126.4, 117.6, 55.9, 44.8, 35.2, 25.6, 21.5.



15 ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.11 (d, 2H, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 7.76-7.72 (m, 4H), 7.68 (d, 2H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.56 (s, 2H), 7.46 (s, 2H), 7.37 (t, 2H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.29-7.14 (m, 10H), 3.15-2.96 (m, 6H), 2.78-2.68 (m, 2H), 2.15-1.73 (m, 8H), 1.41 (s, 18H), 1.38 (s, 18H). ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 91.5. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{76}\text{H}_{78}\text{O}_2\text{PS}_2$) 1117.5175, found 1117.5185.



16 ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 8.09 (d, 2H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.77 (d, 2H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.51-6.99 (m, 18H), 3.13-3.05 (m, 6H), 2.77-2.72 (m, 2H), 2.46 (s, 6H), 2.07-2.01 (m, 8H), 1.83 (s, 6H), 1.60 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 137.3, 137.0, 136.7, 135.7, 134.9, 134.3, 131.0, 130.7, 129.9, 129.6, 129.1, 128.3, 128.1, 128.0, 126.8, 126.1, 126.0, 125.9, 125.6, 125.1, 125.0, 124.5, 29.4, 28.4, 22.8, 22.8, 21.3, 21.2, 20.1, 19.8. ^{31}P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 89.7. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{66}\text{H}_{58}\text{O}_2\text{PS}_2$) 977.3610, found 977.3617.

Substrates were prepared by the methods of Widenhoefer and coworkers² according to the general scheme shown in Supporting Figure 2. Dienyl bromides were prepared by the method of Ollis and coworkers³.

17c: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.76 (d, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 7.30 (d, 2H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 6.09 (d, 1H, $J = 15.2$ Hz), 5.53 (dt, 1H, $J = 15.2, 7.8$ Hz), 5.03 (t, 1H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 4.88 (s, 1H), 4.86 (s, 1H), 2.66 (d, 2H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 2.00 (d, 2H, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 1.78 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 6H).

^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.7, 141.8, 135.9, 131.4, 129.2, 125.8, 115.0, 114.2, 55.6, 52.8, 42.7, 34.6, 25.0, 18.7.

17a: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.50 (s, 2H), 7.17 (s, 1H), 6.09 (d, 1H, $J = 15.3$ Hz), 5.55 (dt, 1H, $J = 15.3, 7.8$ Hz), 5.22 (t, 1H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 4.87 (s, 1H), 4.85 (s, 1H), 2.67 (d, 2H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 2.36 (s, 3H), 2.01 (d, 2H, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 1.78 (s, 3H), 0.87 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 142.1, 139.9, 139.3, 136.2, 134.5, 126.2, 124.8, 115.3, 53.1, 43.0, 35.0, 25.2, 21.5, 19.0. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{28}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$) 322.1835, found 322.1832.

17b: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.80 (d, 2H, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 7.46 (d, 2H, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 6.08 (d, 1H, $J = 15.6$ Hz), 5.51 (dt, 1H, $J = 15.6, 7.8$ Hz), 5.21 (t, 1H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 4.87 (s, 1H), 4.85 (s, 1H), 2.66 (d, 2H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 1.98 (d, 2H, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 1.76 (s, 3H), 0.85 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 142.0, 139.3, 138.7, 136.4, 129.7, 128.8, 125.8, 115.5, 53.1, 42.9, 35.0, 25.2, 18.9. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{23}\text{ClNO}_2\text{S}$) 328.1133, found 328.1136.

17h: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.74 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.27 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 5.94 (d, 1H, $J = 15.6$ Hz), 5.59 (bs, 1H), 5.37 (dt, 1H, $J = 15.6, 7.5$ Hz), 5.09 (t, 1H, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 2.63 (d, 2H, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.12-1.98 (m, 4H), 1.94 (d, 2H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 1.68-1.50 (m, 4H), 0.82 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 143.1, 136.8, 136.5, 135.3, 129.5, 127.8, 127.0, 121.3, 52.7, 42.7, 34.5, 25.6, 24.9, 24.5, 22.5, 22.4, 21.4. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$) 348.1992, found 348.1988.

17k: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.73 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.27 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 5.98 (d, 1H, $J = 15.3$ Hz), 5.45-5.31 (m, 2H), 4.91 (t, 1H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 2.64 (d, 2H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 2.40 (s, 3H), 1.95 (d, 2H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 1.68 (d, 3H, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 1.64 (s, 3H), 0.83 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 143.1, 137.8, 136.8, 134.1, 129.6, 127.0, 125.3, 121.8, 52.7, 42.7, 34.5, 24.9, 21.4, 13.6, 12.0. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{28}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$) 322.1835, found 322.1831.

17k-2: Isolated as about a 6:1 mixture of *E* and *Z* olefin isomers. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.75 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.30 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 6.03 (d, 1H, $J = 15.9$ Hz), 5.63-5.53 (m, 1H), 4.96-4.86 (m, 2H), 2.66 (d, 2H, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.16 (q, 2H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 1.98 (d, 2H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 1.05 (t, 3H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 0.89 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 147.4, 143.2, 136.8, 135.2, 129.6, 127.0, 124.8, 112.9, 52.8, 42.8, 34.6, 24.9, 24.8, 21.5, 12.6.

17f: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.76 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.31 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 6.02 (d, 1H, $J = 15.6$ Hz), 5.62 (dt, 1H, $J = 15.6, 7.8$ Hz), 4.96 (T, 1H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 4.90 (app s, 2H), 3.63 (t, 2H, $J = 6.3$ Hz), 2.67 (d, 2H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 2.43 (s, 3H), 2.22 (t, 2H, $J = 7.7$ Hz), 2.00 (d, 2H, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 1.67 (app quintet, 2H, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 0.90 (s, 9H), 0.87 (s, 6H), 0.06 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 145.9, 143.5, 137.2, 135.4, 130.0, 127.3, 125.5, 114.4, 63.0, 53.7, 53.2, 43.1, 35.0, 31.7, 28.6, 26.2, 25.2, 21.8, 18.6, -5.0. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}-\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{42}\text{NO}_3\text{SSi}$) 464.2649, found 464.2650.

17i: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.74 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.27 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 6.09 (d, 1H, $J = 15.6$ Hz), 5.46 (dt, 1H, $J = 15.6, 7.5$ Hz), 5.06 (t, 1H, $J = 6.7$ Hz), 4.85 (s, 1H), 4.83 (s, 1H), 2.70 (d, 2H, $J = 6.8$ Hz), 2.39 (s, 3H), 2.09 (d, 2H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 1.72 (s, 3H), 1.60-1.45 (m, 4H), 1.45-1.30 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 145.5, 142.1, 137.0, 136.0, 130.0, 127.4, 126.7, 115.3, 50.5, 46.3, 40.8, 35.5, 25.1, 21.8, 18.9. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{28}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$) 334.1835, found 334.1834.

17m: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.73 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.27 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 6.09 (d, 1H, $J = 15.6$ Hz), 5.47 (dt, 1H, $J = 15.6, 7.8$ Hz), 5.89-5.78 (m, 3H), 2.70 (d, 2H, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 2.40 (s, 3H), 2.05 (d, 2H, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 1.73 (s, 3H), 1.42-1.20 (m, 10H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 143.5, 142.1, 137.0, 136.1, 129.9, 127.4, 125.7, 115.4, 53.7, 49.5, 39.4, 37.1, 33.7, 26.3, 21.8, 21.6, 18.9. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$) 348.1992, found 348.1987.

17c-2: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.73 (d, 2H, $J = 7.7$ Hz), 7.29 (d, 2H, $J = 7.7$ Hz), 4.81 (m, 1H), 4.60 (t, 1H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 2.71 (d, 2H, $J = 7.1$ Hz), 2.42 (s, 3H), 1.83 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.60 (s, 3H), 0.86 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 203.3, 143.3, 137.2, 129.7, 127.1, 94.2, 84.2, 52.5, 39.8, 34.5, 24.8, 21.5, 20.5. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$) 308.1679, found 308.1685.

17d: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.13-8.07 (m, 1H), 7.88-7.82 (m, 1H), 7.76-7.71 (m, 2H), 5.31 (t, 1H, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 4.88-4.79 (m, 1H), 2.88 (d, 2H, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 1.88 (d, 2H, $J = 7.8$ Hz), 1.63 (s, 3H), 1.62 (s, 3H), 0.90 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 203.4, 147.9, 133.5, 132.7, 131.0, 125.2, 94.2, 83.7, 52.9, 39.6, 34.6, 24.6, 20.4. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$) 339.1373, found 339.1377.

17e: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.93-7.86 (m, 4H), 7.52-7.40 (m, 6H), 4.88-4.79 (m, 1H), 2.88 (br, 1H), 2.76 (t, 2H, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 1.88 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 1.59 (s, 3H), 1.58 (s, 3H), 0.90 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 203.1, 133.4, 132.1, 132.0, 131.7, 128.5, 128.3, 94.0, 84.3, 50.4, 39.9, 34.9, 34.8, 24.7, 20.4. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{29}\text{NOP}$) 354.1981, found 354.1988.

17g: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.79 (d, 2H, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 6.96 (d, 2H, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 4.90-4.81 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 2.68 (d, 2H, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 2.04-1.98 (m, 4H), 1.84 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 1.57-1.43 (m, 6H), 0.86 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 199.8, 162.6, 131.6, 129.0, 114.1, 101.3, 83.9, 55.5, 52.3, 40.1, 34.4, 31.4, 27.2, 25.9, 24.6. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$) 364.1941, found 364.1950.

17i: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.81 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.33 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.07 (s, 1H), 4.87 (app septet, 1H, $J = 3.0$ Hz), 3.79 (s, 2H), 2.49 (s, 3H), 1.65 (s, 3H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 0.97 (s, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 200.0, 144.7, 133.7, 129.6, 128.6, 97.3, 96.5, 86.1, 35.8, 25.0, 21.6, 20.6. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{24}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$) 310.1471, found 310.1478.

18j: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.81 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.33 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.03 (s, 1H), 4.92-4.86 (m, 1H), 4.01 (t, 2H, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.25 (q, 2H, $J = 6.9$ Hz), 2.08-2.02 (m, 4H), 1.60-1.46 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 199.0, 144.7, 133.5, 129.6, 128.5, 103.0, 84.1, 31.5, 28.2, 27.3, 26.0, 21.6.

20a: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.14 (d, 1H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 7.03 (d, 1H, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 6.84 (m, 2H), 4.96 (m, 1H), 3.85 (s, 3H), 3.70 (s, 3H), 3.66 (s, 3H), 3.44 (s, 2H), 2.65 (d, 2H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 2.13 (m, 4H), 1.60 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 200.5, 171.6, 153.8, 132.0, 128.8, 111.7, 109.8, 107.8, 102.4, 100.9, 83.1, 58.8, 55.9, 52.3, 32.8, 32.7, 31.5, 27.4, 27.1, 26.0.

21a: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.66 (s, 1H), 7.25 (d, 1H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.11 (d, 1H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 6.90 (s, 1H), 4.90 (m, 1H), 3.71 (s, 3H), 3.68 (s, 6H), 3.41 (s, 2H), 2.62 (d, 2H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 2.15 (m, 4H), 1.60 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 200.7, 171.3, 135.2, 130.1, 129.5, 124.2, 121.6, 112.4, 110.7, 108.0, 102.5, 82.9, 58.5, 52.4, 32.9, 32.7, 31.6, 27.2, 27.1, 26.0.

19a: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.57 (d, 1H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.27 (m, 1H), 7.19 (dt, 1H, $J = 7.2$, 0.8 Hz), 7.09 (dt, 1H, $J = 8.0$, 0.8 Hz), 6.86 (s, 1H), 4.96 (m, 1H), 3.73 (s, 3H), 3.67 (s, 6H), 3.48 (s, 2H), 2.63 (d, 2H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 1.73 (s, 3H), 1.73 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 203.8, 171.5, 136.6, 128.6, 128.1, 121.4, 118.9, 118.8, 109.1, 108.4, 95.2, 83.4, 58.9, 52.2, 32.6, 32.6, 27.6, 20.6.

18c: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.65 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.26 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 5.00 (d, 1H, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 4.34 (app q, 1H, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 3.20 (d, 1H, $J = 9.9$ Hz), 3.10 (d, 1H, $J = 9.9$ Hz), 2.40 (s, 3H), 1.74 (dd, 1H, $J = 12.6$, 7.2 Hz), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.61 (s, 3H), 1.40 (dd, 1H, $J = 12.6$, 8.5 Hz), 1.03 (s, 3H), 0.77 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 143.1, 136.8, 133.1, 129.5, 127.7, 126.8, 61.2, 58.0, 48.1, 37.7, 26.7, 26.3, 26.0, 21.8, 18.2. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{26}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$) 308.1679, found 308.1675. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak AD-H column, 98:2 hexanes/ethanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 8.9 min (minor), 11.6 min (major). Absolute configuration was assigned by comparison with a previous report, and the rest of the products were assigned by analogy⁴.

18a: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.38 (s, 2H), 7.15 (s, 1H), 5.01 (d, 1H, $J = 9$ Hz), 4.36 (dd, 1H, $J = 16.2$, 9 Hz), 3.24 (d, 1H, $J = 9.9$ Hz), 3.10 (d, 1H, $J = 9.9$ Hz), 2.36 (s, 6H), 1.75 (dd, 1H, $J = 12.3$, 7.2 Hz), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.41 (dd, 1H, $J = 12.3$, 9 Hz), 1.04 (s, 3H), 0.81 (s, 3H). NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 139.1, 138.4, 133.8, 132.8, 126.4, 124.9, 60.8, 57.7, 47.8, 37.3, 26.4, 25.9, 25.6, 21.2, 17.9. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{28}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$) 322.1835, found 322.1830. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak AS-H column, 99.5:0.5 hexanes/ethanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 11.5 min (minor), 14.5 min (major).

18b: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.72 (dt, 2H, $J = 8.7$, 2.1 Hz), 7.45 (dt, 2H, $J = 8.7$, 2.1 Hz), 4.91 (doublet of septets, 1H, $J = 9.3$, 1.2 Hz), 4.43 (ddd, 1H, $J = 9.3$, 8.7, 7.5 Hz), 3.29 (dd, 1H, $J = 9.9$, 1.2 Hz), 3.09 (d, 1H, $J = 9.9$ Hz), 1.80 (ddd, 1H, $J = 12.6$, 7.5, 1.2 Hz), 1.68 (d, 3H, $J = 1.2$ Hz), 1.62 (d, 3H, $J = 1.2$ Hz), 1.42 (dd, 1H, $J = 12.6$, 8.7 Hz), 1.06 (s, 3H), 0.88 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 138.9, 138.8, 133.9, 129.1, 129.0, 126.2, 61.1, 58.1, 48.1, 37.8, 26.5, 26.3, 25.9, 18.2. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak AS-H column, 99:1 hexanes/ethanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 14.1 min (minor), 15.5 min (major).

18h: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.69 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.28 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 4.99 (d, 1H, $J = 9$ Hz), 4.41 (dd, 1H, $J = 16.2$, 8.7 Hz), 3.24 (d, 1H, $J = 9.9$ Hz), 3.13 (d, 1H, $J = 9.9$ Hz),

2.42 (s, 3H), 2.30-2.05 (m, 2H), 2.05-1.95 (m, 2H), 1.80-1.32 (m, 8H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 0.79 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 142.8, 140.6, 136.5, 129.2, 127.4, 123.2, 61.0, 56.9, 37.4, 36.8, 29.0, 28.1, 27.5, 26.7, 26.4, 26.0, 21.5. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$) 348.1992, found 348.1988. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak AS-H column, 99:1 hexanes/ethanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 13.4 min (minor), 14.9 min (major).

18k: Using **4d** as starting material, **5d** was isolated as a 4.7:1 mixture of olefin isomers favoring the *E* isomer. Using **4e** as starting material, the product was isolated as a 2:1 mixture of isomers favoring the *Z* isomer. NMR data are reported for the 4.7:1 mixture. The *E* and *Z* isomers were assigned on the basis of a 2D ^1H - ^1H NOESY experiment. ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.67 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.30-7.25 (m, 2H), 5.02-4.96 (m, 1H), 4.45-4.35 (m, 1H), 3.30-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.17-3.09 (m, 1H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.24-2.14 (m, 0.18H), 2.07-1.87 (m, 0.18H), 1.91 (q, 1.48H, $J = 7.4$ Hz), 1.76 (ddd, 0.82H, $J = 12.6, 8.4, 1.2$ Hz), 1.80-1.70 (m, 0.18H), 1.67 (d, 2.46H, $J = 0.9$ Hz), 1.62 (d, 0.54H, $J = 1.2$ Hz), 1.47-1.35 (m, 1H), 1.06 (s, 2.46H), 1.05 (s, 0.54H), 1.01 (t, 0.54H, $J = 7.5$ Hz), 0.91 (t, 2.46H, $J = 7.4$ Hz), 0.82 (s, 2.46H), 0.80 (s, 0.54H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 142.8, 137.9, 136.7, 129.2, 127.3, 124.8, 60.9, 57.6, 47.9, 37.4, 32.0, 26.4, 26.0, 21.5, 16.3, 12.0. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{28}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$) 322.1835, found 322.1832. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak AD-H column, 99.5:0.5 hexanes/ethanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 15.5 min (*Z* diastereomer, minor enantiomer), 17.0 min (*E* diastereomer, minor enantiomer), 18.5 min (*Z* diastereomer, major enantiomer), 26.4 min (*E* diastereomer, major enantiomer).

18f: Isolated as a 78:22 mixture of olefin isomers. ^1H NMR (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.68-7.64 (m, 2H), 7.28-7.26 (m, 2H), 5.05-5.02 (m, 1H), 5.04 (m, 0.22H), 4.41-4.35 (m, 1H), 3.60 (t, 0.44H, $J = 6.3$ Hz), 3.57 (t, 1.56H, $J = 6.6$ Hz), 3.25-3.20 (m, 1H), 3.14-3.10 (m, 1H), 2.41 (s, 3H), 2.32-2.25 (m, 0.22H), 1.97-1.92 (m, 1.77H), 1.78-1.73 (m, 1.23H), 1.67 (d, 2.34H, $J = 0.6$ Hz), 1.63 (d, 0.66H, $J = 0.6$ Hz), 1.61-1.47 (m, 2H), 1.45-1.39 (m, 1H), 1.05 (s, 2.34H), 1.04 (s, 0.66H), 0.892 (s, 7.02H), 0.888 (s, 1.98H), 0.80 (s, 2.34H), 0.79 (s, 0.66H), 0.06 (s, 4.68H), 0.06 (s, 1.32H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.3, 142.8, 136.5, 136.1, 129.2, 127.4, 127.2, 62.9, 60.8, 57.3, 48.2, 37.4, 31.4, 28.3, 26.4, 25.9, 23.2, 21.5, 18.3, -5.3. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{44}\text{NO}_3\text{SSi}$) 466.2806, found 466.2805. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis after deprotection of the alcohol with tetrabutylammonium fluoride (Regis Technologies Whelk-O1 column, 97:3 hexanes/ethanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 51.4 min (*Z* diastereomer, minor enantiomer), 57.1 min (*Z* diastereomer, major enantiomer), 73.1 min (*E* diastereomer, minor enantiomer), 83.3 min (*E* diastereomer, major enantiomer).

18l: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.67 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.28 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 5.06 (d, 1H, $J = 8.3$ Hz), 4.30 (app q, 1H, $J = 8.3$ Hz), 3.26 (d, 1H, $J = 9.9$ Hz), 3.20 (d, 1H, $J = 9.9$ Hz), 2.42 (s, 3H), 1.84 (dd, 1H, $J = 12.3, 7.2$ Hz), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.63-1.45 (m, 7H), 1.25-1.15 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 143.1, 136.6, 133.0, 129.5, 127.7, 126.9, 59.8, 58.3, 48.9, 46.4, 37.2, 36.7, 26.0, 24.9, 24.8, 21.8, 18.3. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{28}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$) 334.1835, found 334.1832. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak AS-H column, 99:1 hexanes/ethanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 20.7 min (minor), 28.1 min (major).

18m: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.67 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 7.28 (d, 2H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 5.06 (d, 1H, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 4.30 (app q, 1H, $J = 8.5$ Hz), 3.36 (d, 1H, $J = 10.2$ Hz), 3.10 (d, 1H, $J = 10.2$ Hz), 2.42 (s, 3H), 1.83 (dd, 1H, $J = 12.63, 7.2$ Hz), 1.67 (s, 3H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.48-1.22 (m, 9H), 1.10-1.00 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 143.1, 136.4, 132.9, 129.5, 127.7, 126.9, 58.7, 57.3, 46.1, 41.4, 36.8, 34.7, 26.2, 26.0, 24.0, 23.2, 23.2, 21.8, 18.3. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{28}\text{NO}_2\text{S}$) 334.1992, found 334.1990. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak AS-H column, 99:1 hexanes/ethanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 22.1 min (minor), 28.5 min (major).

18d: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.93-7.87 (m, 1H), 7.63-7.55 (m, 3H), 4.72-4.62 (m, 2H), 3.57 (dd, 1H, $J = 10.5, 0.6$ Hz), 3.16 (d, 1H, $J = 10.2$ Hz), 1.89-1.82 (m, 1H), 1.64 (s, 3H), 1.48-1.44 (m, 1H), 1.39 (s, 3H), 1.09 (s, 3H), 1.07 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 147.7, 135.4, 135.2, 132.8, 131.0, 130.8, 124.5, 123.7, 61.3, 57.8, 47.8, 44.4, 37.5, 25.5, 25.4, 17.7. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{23}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4\text{S}$) 339.1373, found 339.1376. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak IA column, 98:2 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 11.7 min (major), 12.6 min (minor).

18e: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.95-7.81 (m, 4H), 7.44-7.31 (m, 6H), 5.08 (d, 1H, $J = 9.3$ Hz), 4.39 (app quintet, 1H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 3.05-2.88 (m, 2H), 3.16 (d, 1H, $J = 10.2$ Hz), 1.82 (dd, 1H, $J = 12.3, 7.5$ Hz), 1.42 (dd, 1H, $J = 12.6, 8.7$ Hz), 1.36 (s, 3H), 1.17 (s, 3H), 1.04 (s, 3H), 0.92 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 134.3, 133.6, 132.8, 132.6, 132.3, 131.9, 131.5, 131.1, 131.0, 128.3, 128.2, 127.9, 127.7, 60.1, 56.3, 48.6, 38.8, 26.1, 25.2, 16.7. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{29}\text{NOP}$) 354.1981, found 354.1988. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak IA column, 98:2 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 34.5 min (major), 42.4 min (minor).

18g: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.79-7.71 (m, 2H), 7.00-6.92 (m, 2H), 5.00 (d, 9H), 4.39 (dd, 1H, $J = 16.2, 9$ Hz), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.23 (d, 1H, $J = 9.9$ Hz), 3.13 (d, 1H, $J = 9.9$ Hz), 2.30-1.96 (m, 4H), 1.80-1.33 (m, 8 H), 1.05 (s, 3H), 0.79 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.5, 140.4, 131.3, 129.4, 123.3, 113.7, 61.0, 56.8, 55.5, 48.4, 37.3, 36.9, 29.0, 28.2, 27.5, 26.7, 26.4, 26.0. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{30}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$) 364.1941, found 364.1934. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak AS-H column, 98:2 hexanes/ethanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 25.0 min (minor), 30.1 min (major).

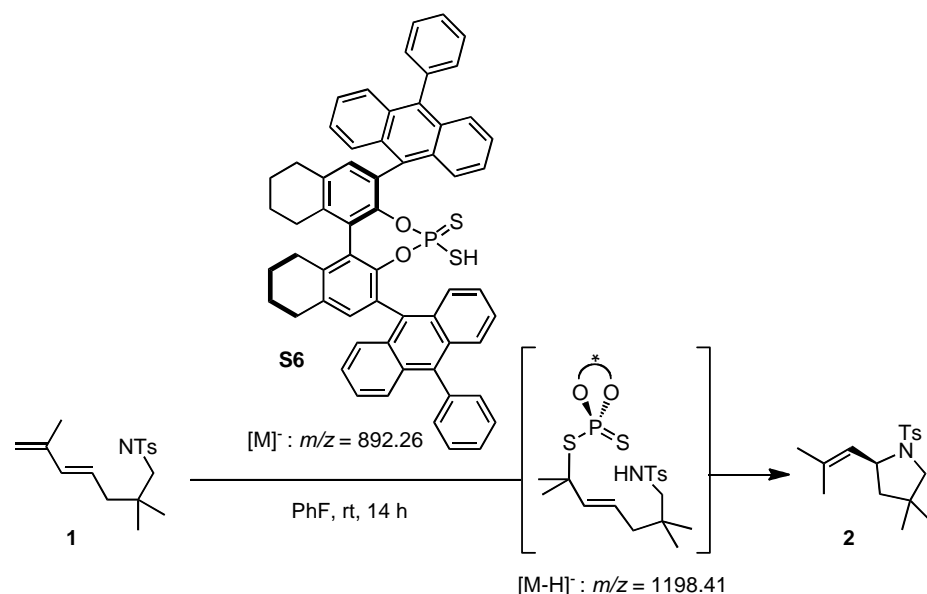
18i: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.88 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.37 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 5.21 (d, 1H, $J = 9.6$ Hz), 4.17 (d, 1H, $J = 9.6$ Hz), 3.57 (d, 1H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 3.42 (d, 1H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 2.46 (s, 3H), 1.83 (s, 3H), 1.76 (s, 3H), 1.08 (s, 3H), 0.94 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 144.8, 137.4, 132.3, 129.6, 129.4, 119.2, 80.3, 66.4, 47.7, 26.3, 21.7, 21.1, 18.3. HRMS (ESI) calc. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]^+$ ($\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{24}\text{NO}_3\text{S}$) 310.1471, found 310.1468. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak AS-H column, 99:1 hexanes/ethanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 16.3 min (minor), 19.1 min (major).

18j: ^1H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.85 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.34 (d, 2H, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 5.13 (d, 1H, $J = 8.7$ Hz), 5.05-4.97 (m, 1H), 4.08-3.96 (m, 2H), 2.44 (s, 3H), 2.41-1.96 (m, 6H), 1.63-1.55 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 144.9, 144.0, 133.4, 129.7, 129.3, 120.4, 70.1, 56.7, 37.0, 36.7, 29.3, 28.4, 27.7, 26.7, 21.8. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak AS-H column, 98:2 hexanes/ethanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 14.2 min (minor), 29.7 min (major).

20b: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.11 (d, 1H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 6.97 (d, 1H, $J = 2.4$ Hz), 6.83 (dd, 1H, $J = 8.8, 2.4$ Hz), 5.06 (d, 1H, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 4.11 (q, 1H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 3.86 (s, 3H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.55 (s, 3H), 3.45 (d, 1H, $J = 15.6$ Hz), 3.23 (dd, 1H, $J = 15.2, 1.6$ Hz), 2.66 (ddd, 1H, $J = 13.6, 6.4, 1.6$ Hz), 2.35 (m, 2H), 2.14 (m, 2H), 1.98 (dd, 1H, $J = 13.6, 9.2$ Hz), 1.61 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 172.2, 171.4, 153.7, 141.1, 136.9, 133.0, 126.7, 123.1, 110.8, 109.2, 105.8, 100.3, 56.0, 54.3, 52.7, 52.6, 37.0, 36.8, 30.3, 28.9, 28.5, 27.7, 27.6, 26.8. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak IA column, 98:2 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 19.7 min (minor), 27.2 min (major).

21b: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.61 (d, 1H, $J = 2.0$ Hz), 7.23 (dd, 1H, $J = 8.8, 2.0$ Hz), 7.08 (d, 1H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 5.04 (d, 1H, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 4.11 (q, 1H, $J = 9.6$ Hz), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.65 (s, 3H), 3.56 (s, 3H), 3.41 (d, 1H, $J = 15.2$ Hz), 3.19 (dd, 1H, $J = 15.6, 2.0$ Hz), 2.65 (dd, 1H, $J = 11.6, 4.8$ Hz), 2.34 (m, 2H), 2.13 (m, 2H), 1.97 (dd, 1H, $J = 13.6, 9.2$ Hz), 1.61 (m, 6H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 172.0, 171.2, 141.7, 137.6, 136.3, 128.1, 123.7, 122.5, 120.6, 112.0, 110.0, 106.0, 54.1, 52.8, 52.7, 37.0, 36.8, 30.4, 30.3, 28.9, 28.4, 27.7, 27.4, 26.7. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak IA column, 98:2 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 11.4 min (minor), 21.5 min (major).

19b: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.54 (d, 1H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 7.29 (d, 1H, $J = 8.0$ Hz), 7.22 (t, 1H, $J = 7.2$ Hz), 7.13 (t, 1H, $J = 7.6$ Hz), 5.16 (d, 1H, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 4.11 (q, 1H, $J = 8.8$ Hz), 3.81 (s, 3H), 3.69 (s, 3H), 3.59 (s, 3H), 3.51 (d, 1H, $J = 8.4$ Hz), 3.30 (dd, 1H, $J = 15.6, 2.0$ Hz), 2.73 (ddd, 1H, $J = 13.6, 6.4, 1.6$ Hz), 2.02 (dd, 1H, $J = 13.2$ Hz, 9.2 Hz), 1.88 (s, 3H), 1.81 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 172.3, 171.3, 137.7, 136.2, 133.3, 126.5, 126.4, 121.0, 118.8, 118.0, 108.6, 106.3, 54.2, 52.7, 52.6, 36.3, 31.2, 30.0, 27.5, 25.6, 17.8. Enantiopurity was determined by HPLC analysis (Chiralpak AS-H column, 99:1 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 mL/min) t_{R} 8.4 min (major), 9.7 min (minor).



Supporting Figure 3. Reaction analyzed by mass spectrometry.

Studies of reaction intermediate by TOF-MS

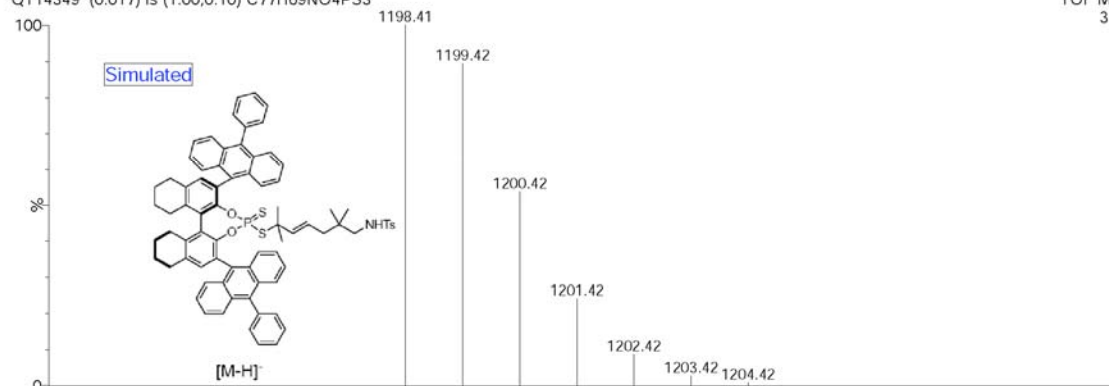
A one-dram screw cap vial was charged with catalyst **S6** (0.01 mmol), substrate **1** (0.1 mmol), and fluorobenzene (0.2 mL). The mixture was stirred for 14 h. 0.1 mL of the mixture was diluted with 1 mL CH₃CN, and this solution was analyzed by TOFMS⁻ (negative mode). A peak fully consistent with the proposed intermediate was observed at 1198.43. The peak had an isotopic distribution in excellent agreement with the theoretical pattern (Supporting Figure 4). This species was then subjected to further ionization (TOFMSMS⁻), which revealed a fragment corresponding to the regenerated catalyst as the sole negative ion with mass of 892.26 (Supporting Figure 5).

VRT-157 in acetonitrile

QT14349 (0.017) Is (1.00,0.10) C₇₇H₆₉NO₄PS₃

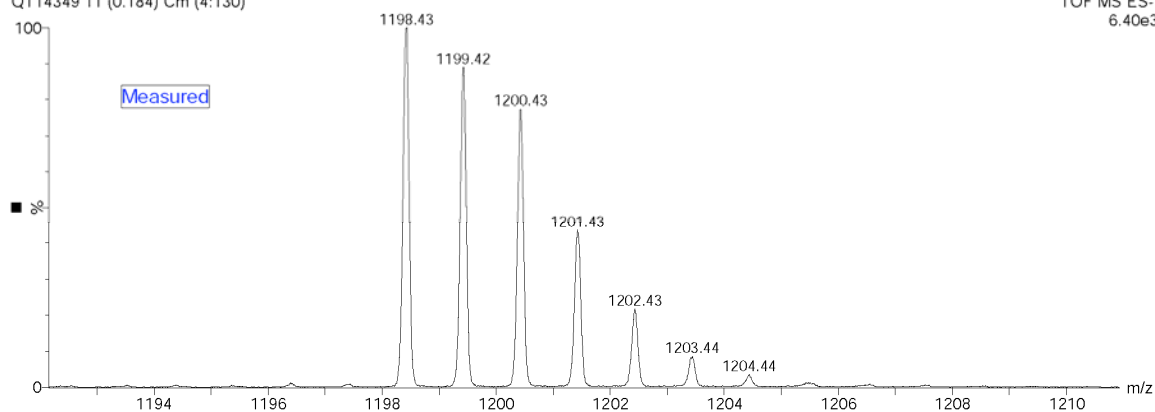
16-Mar-2010

TOF MS ES-
3.58e12

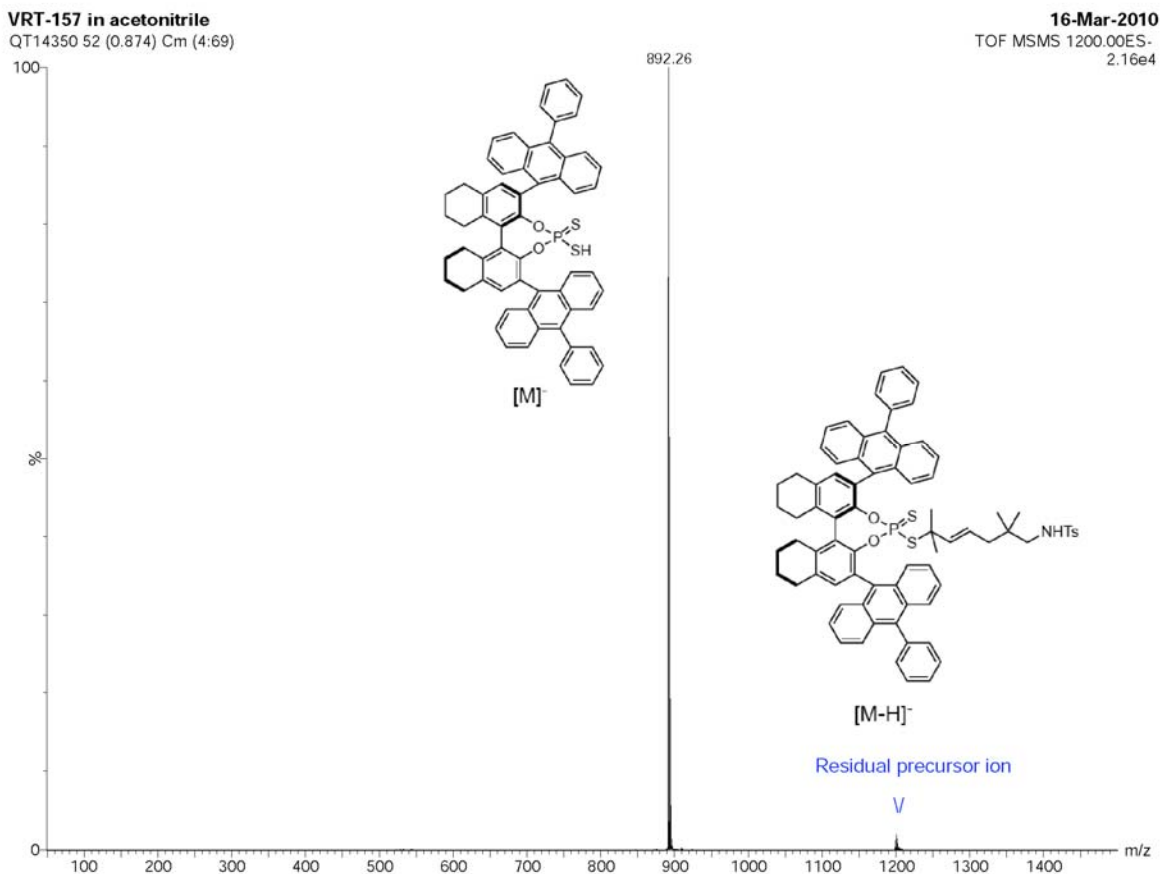


QT14349 11 (0.184) Cm (4:130)

TOF MS ES-
6.40e3



Supporting Figure 4. Comparison of measured and theoretical isotopic mass distributions for the observed intermediate.



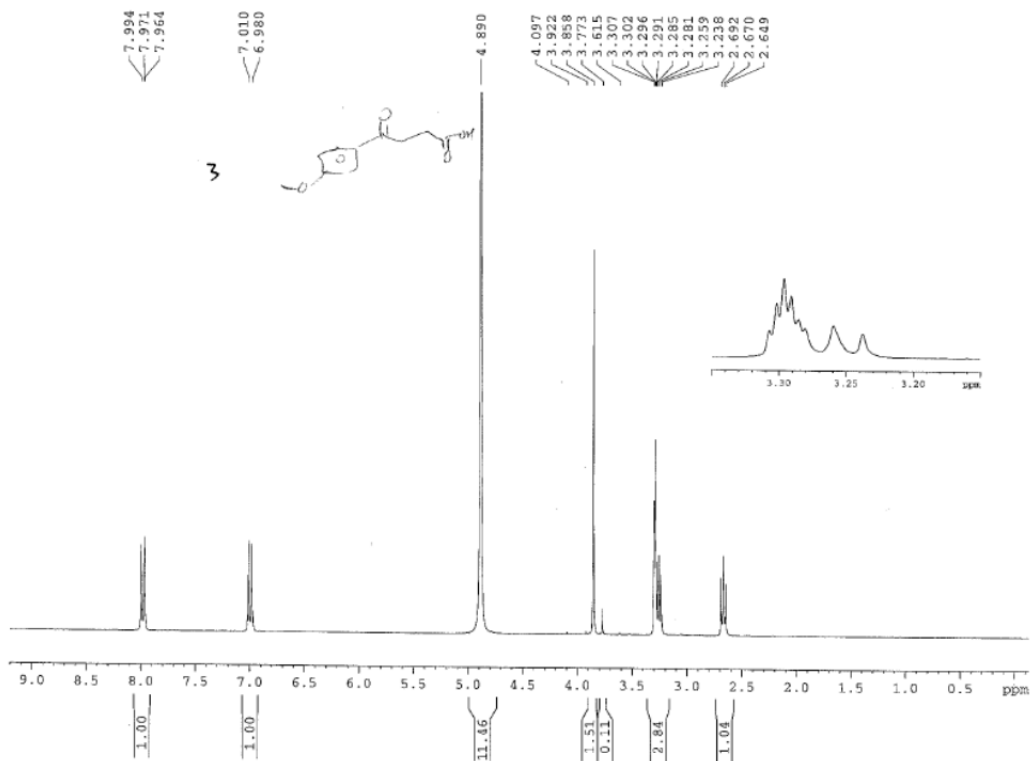
Supporting Figure 5. MS/MS of the intermediate ion yields a fragmentation peak corresponding to reformed catalyst.

References

1. Sattely E. S., Meek S. J., Malcolmson S. J., Schrock R. R., Hoveyda A. H. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2009**, *131*, 943–953.
2. Zhang Z., Bender C. F., Widenhoefer R. A. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 14148–14149.
3. a) Laird T., Ollis W. D., Sutherland I. O. *J. Chem. Soc., Perkin Trans.* **1980**, *1*, 2033–2048. b) LaLonde, R. L., Sherry B. D., Kang E. J., Toste F. D. *J. Am. Chem. Soc.* **2007**, *129*, 2452–2453.
4. Gironès J., Duran J., Polo A., Real J. *Chem. Commun.* **2003**, 1776–1778.

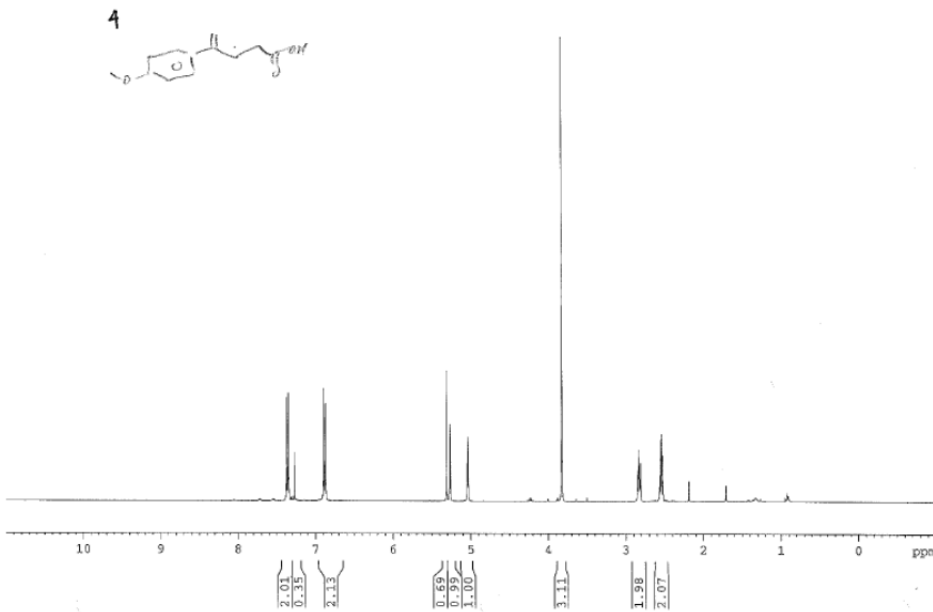
3 ¹H NMR

JW-02-171 AV-300 Dual C-H probe starting parameters 7/23/03



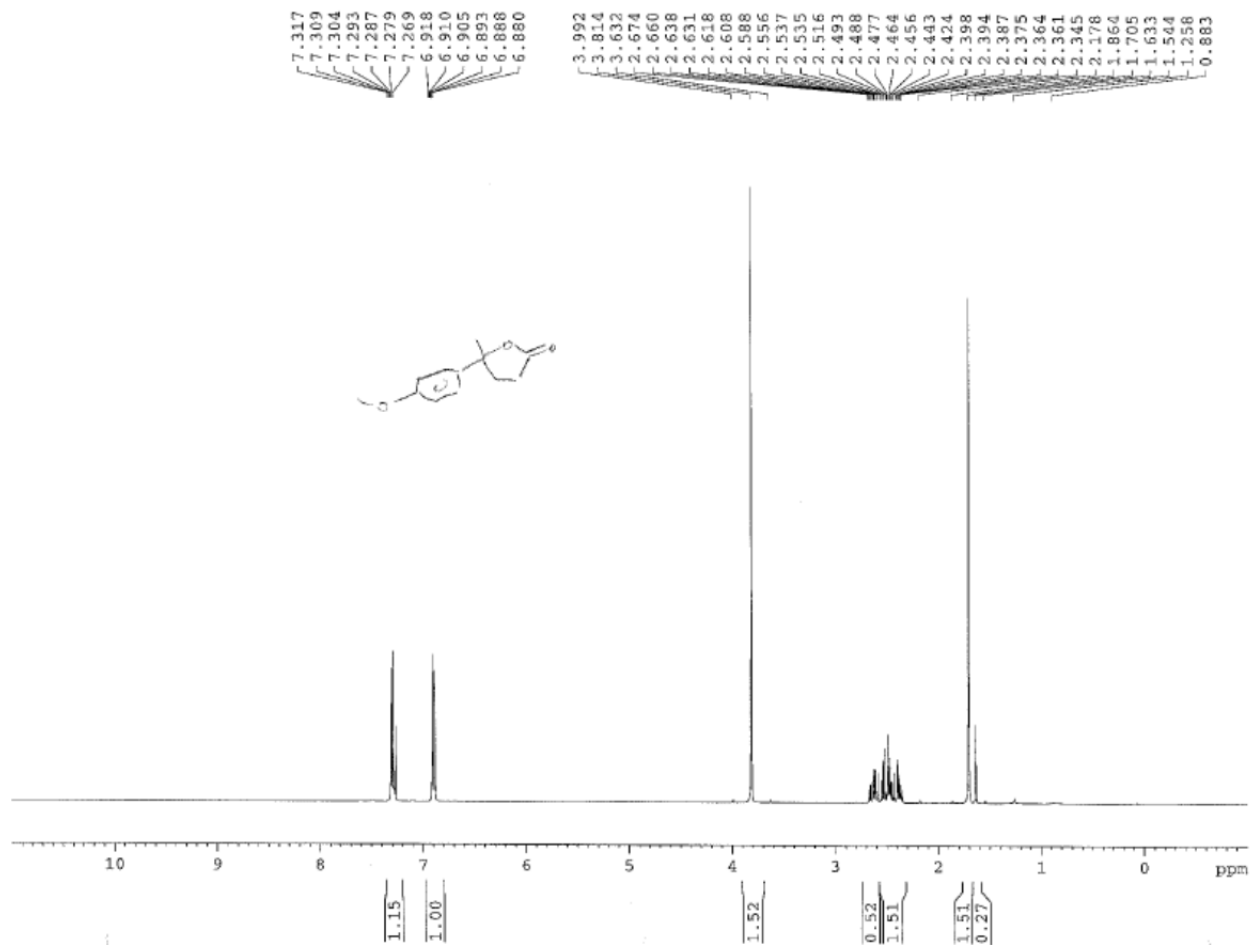
JW_02-176clean AVQ-400 QNP Proton starting parameters. 7/16/03. Rev1

7.731, 7.713, 7.709, 7.553, 7.545, 7.539, 7.531, 7.377, 7.360, 7.353, 7.348, 7.340, 7.314, 7.292, 7.288, 7.233, 7.233, 6.960, 6.938, 6.917, 6.900, 6.893, 6.891, 6.891, 6.871, 6.863, 6.832, 5.307, 5.266, 5.036, 4.248, 4.248, 4.231, 4.215, 4.002, 3.885, 3.825, 3.803, 3.643, 2.850, 2.832, 2.812, 2.647, 2.618, 2.502, 2.496, 2.542, 2.523, 2.498, 2.482, 2.468, 2.398, 2.378, 2.378, 1.717, 1.711, 1.451, 1.439, 1.422, 1.405, 1.320, 1.266, 1.266, 0.931, 0.913, 0.907.



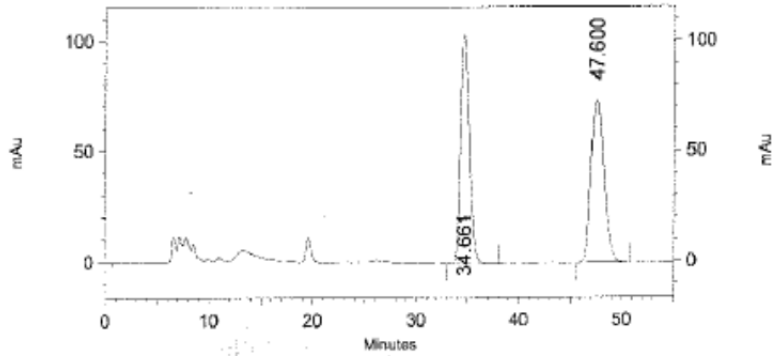
4b ¹H NMR

JW-02-190p1 AVQ-400 QNP Proton starting parameters. 7/16/03. Revised



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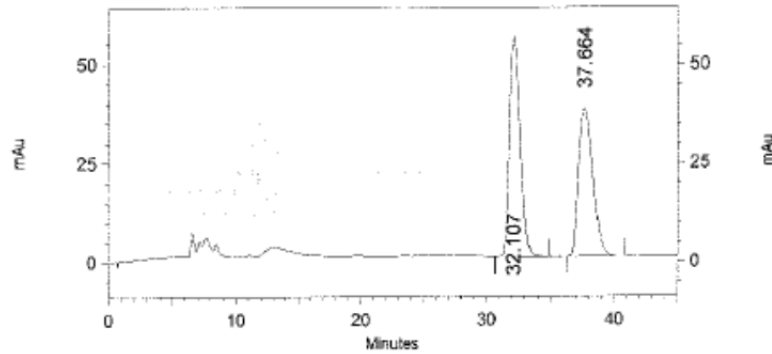
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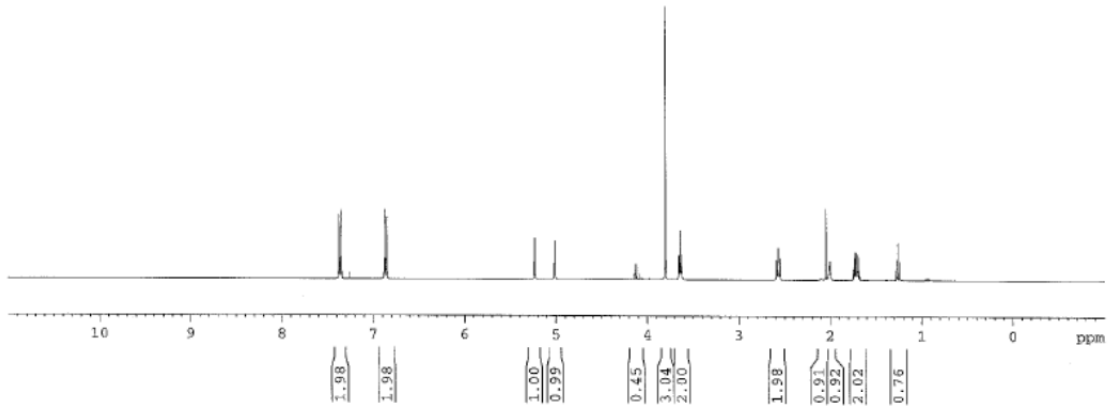
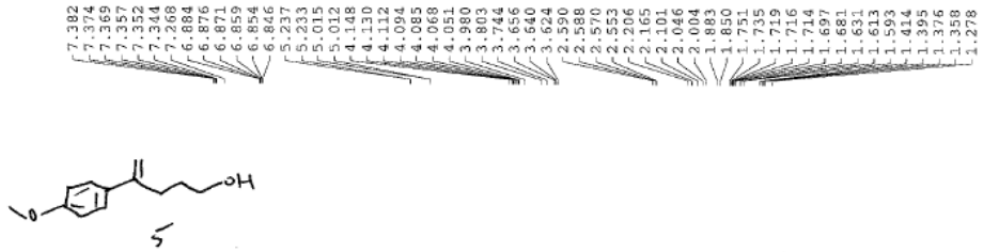
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Injection volume: 5 uL



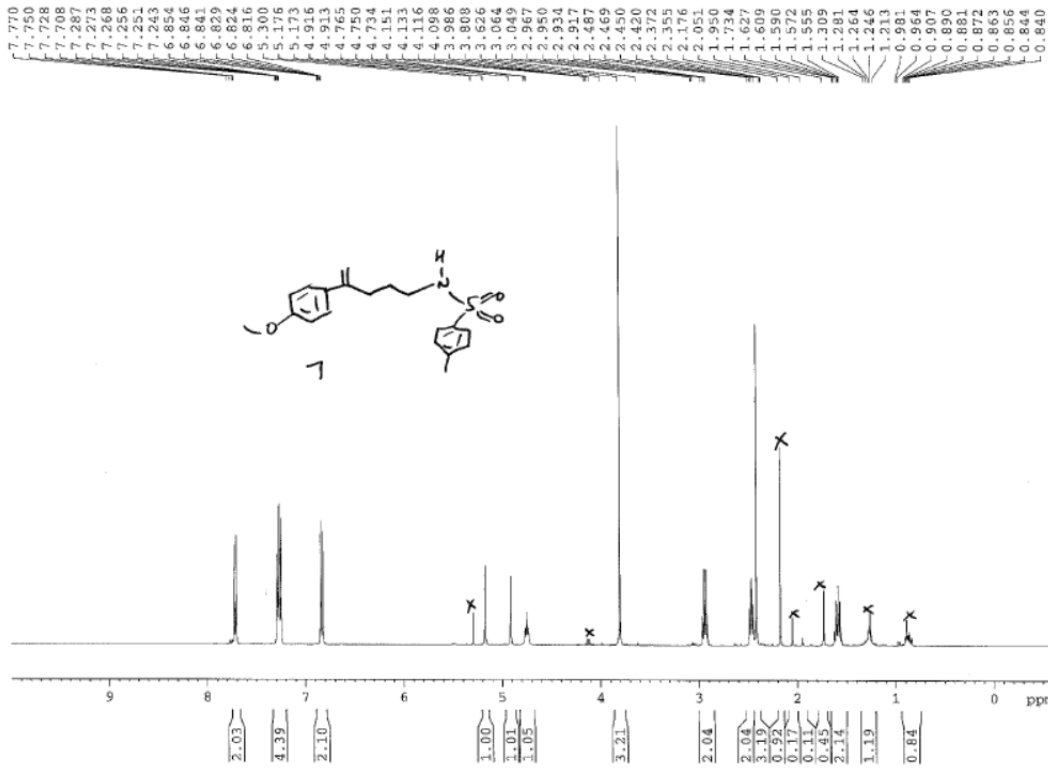
3: 230 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
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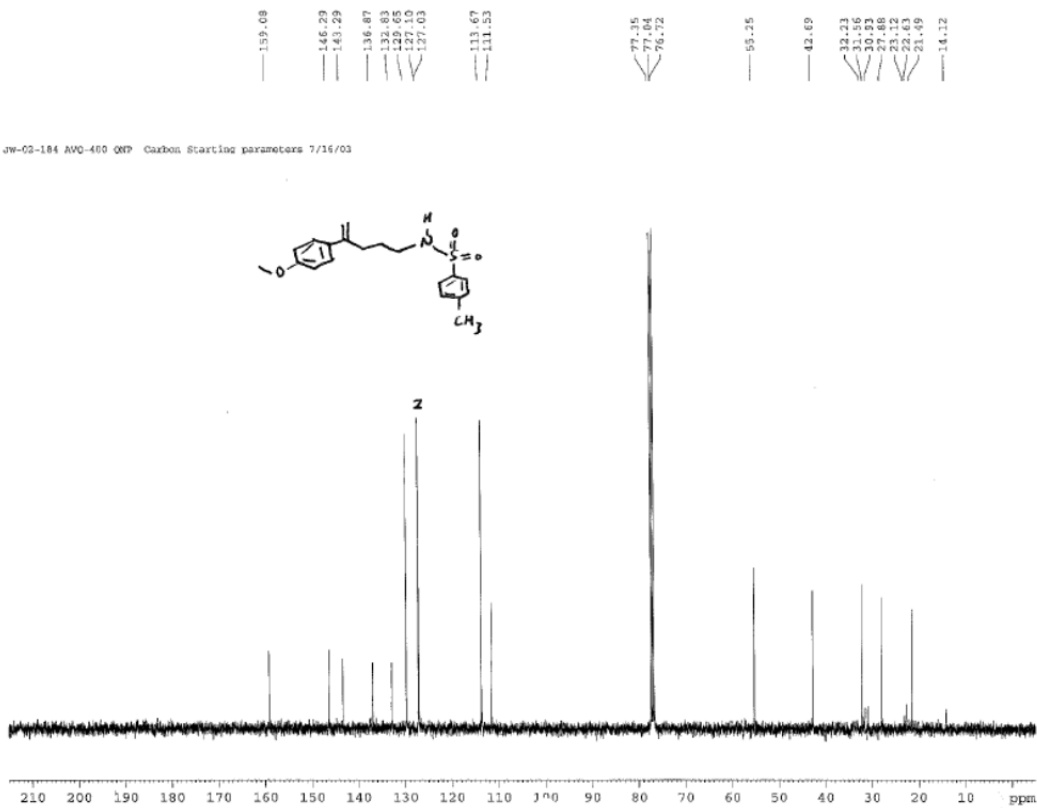
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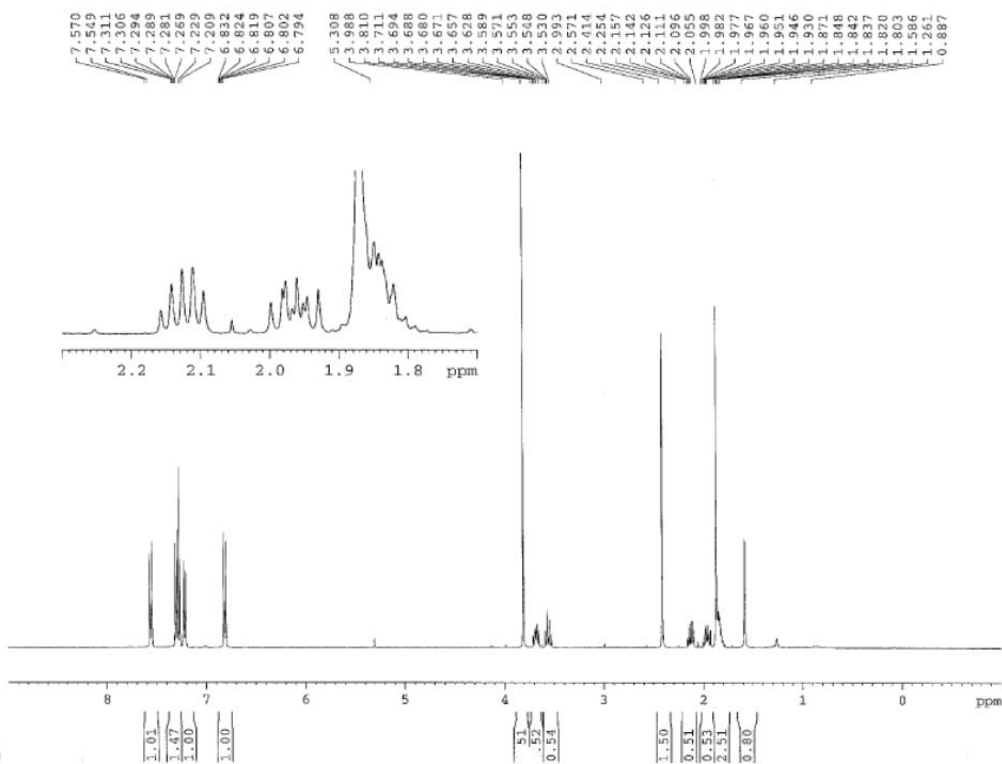
JW-02-184pl AVQ-400 QNP Proton starting parameters. 7/16/03. Revised



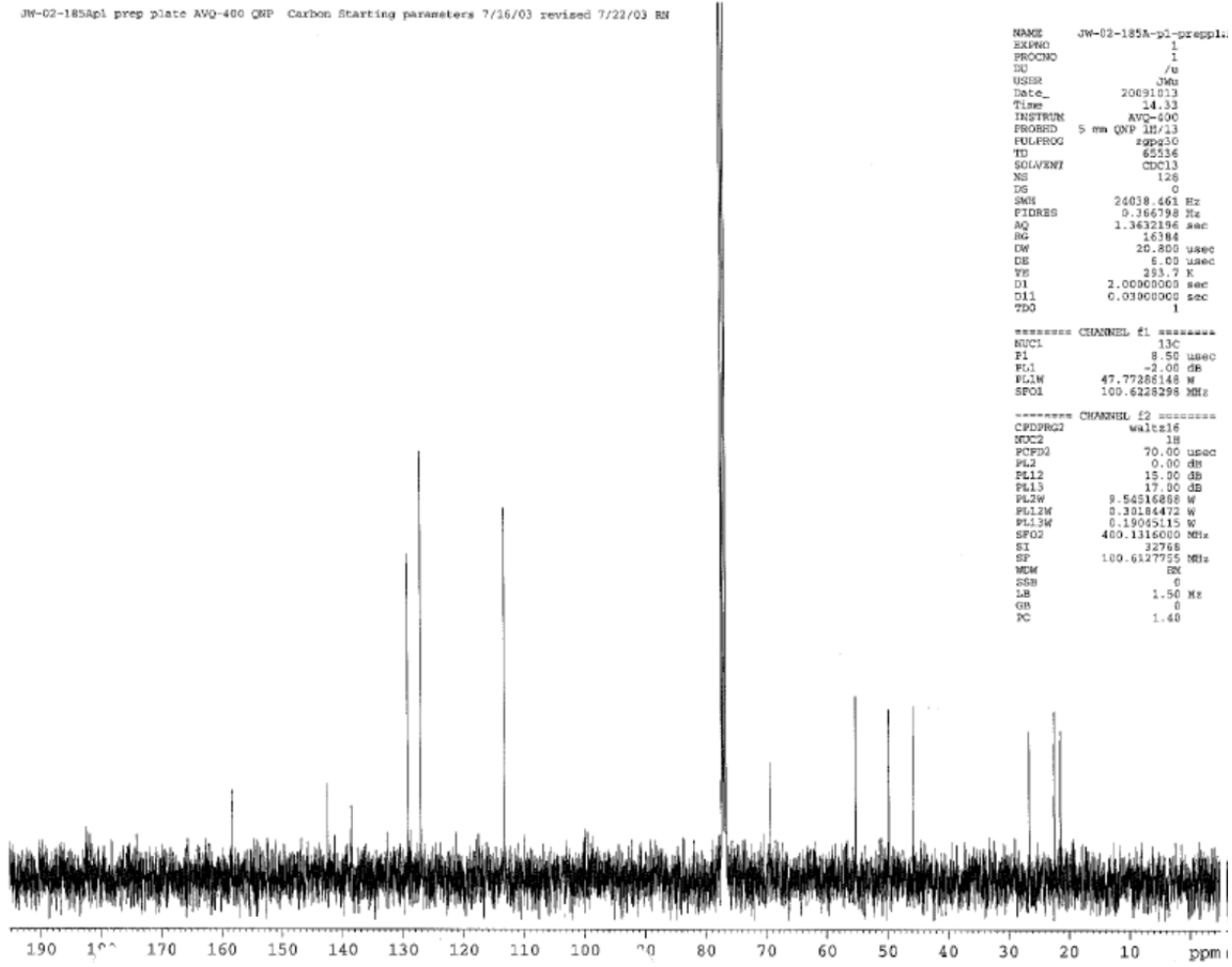
JW-02-184 AVO-400 QNP Carbon Starting parameters 7/16/03



JW-02-185Ap1 prep plate AVO-400 QNP Proton starting parameters. 7/16



7b



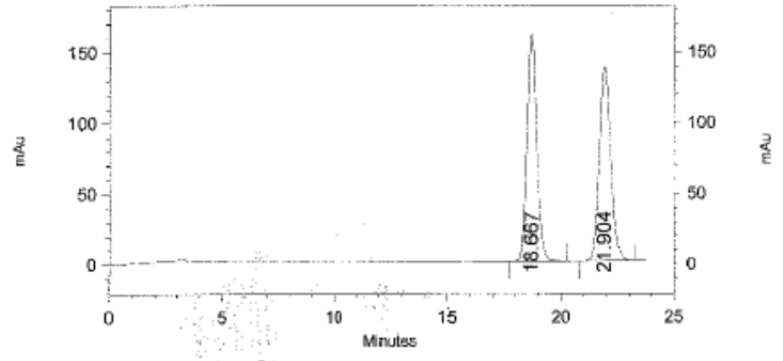
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PROCNO 1
SI 1
USER JMa
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SOLVENT CDCl3
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FIDRES 0.366798 Hz
AQ 1.3832186 sec
RG 16384
DW 20.800 usec
DE 8.00 usec
TE 303.2 K
D1 2.0090000 sec
D11 0.0390000 sec
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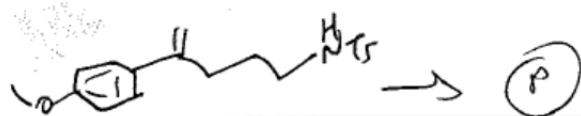
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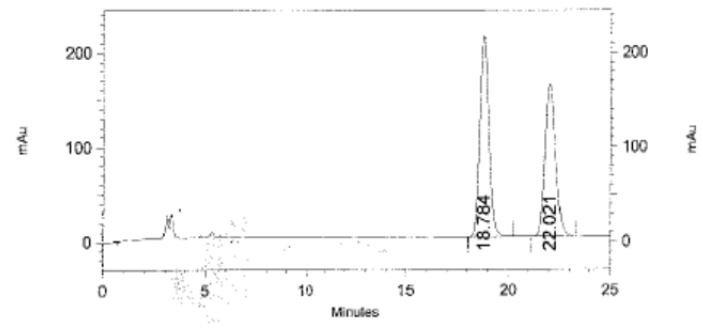
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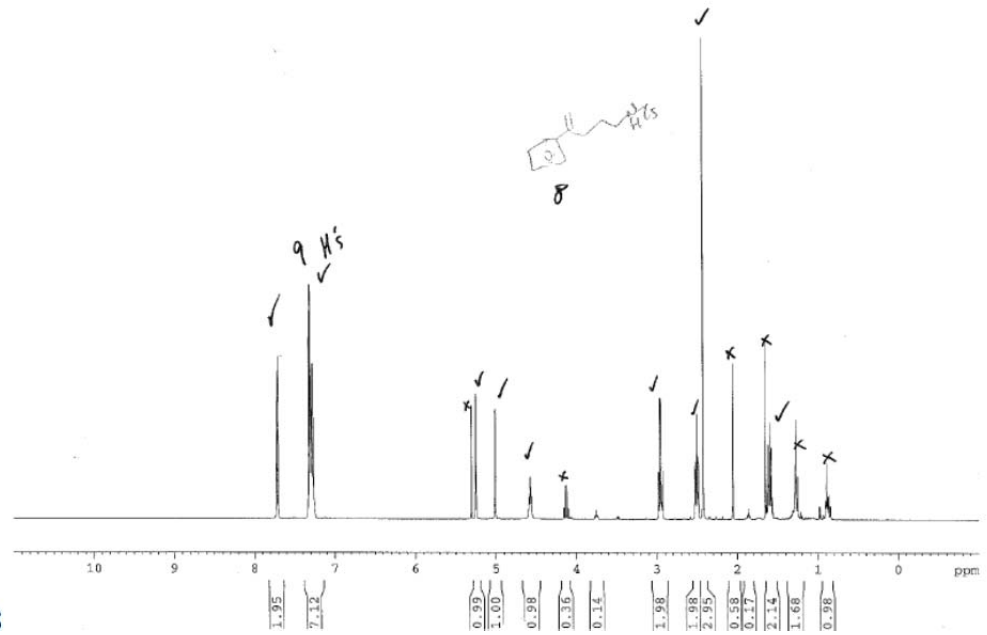


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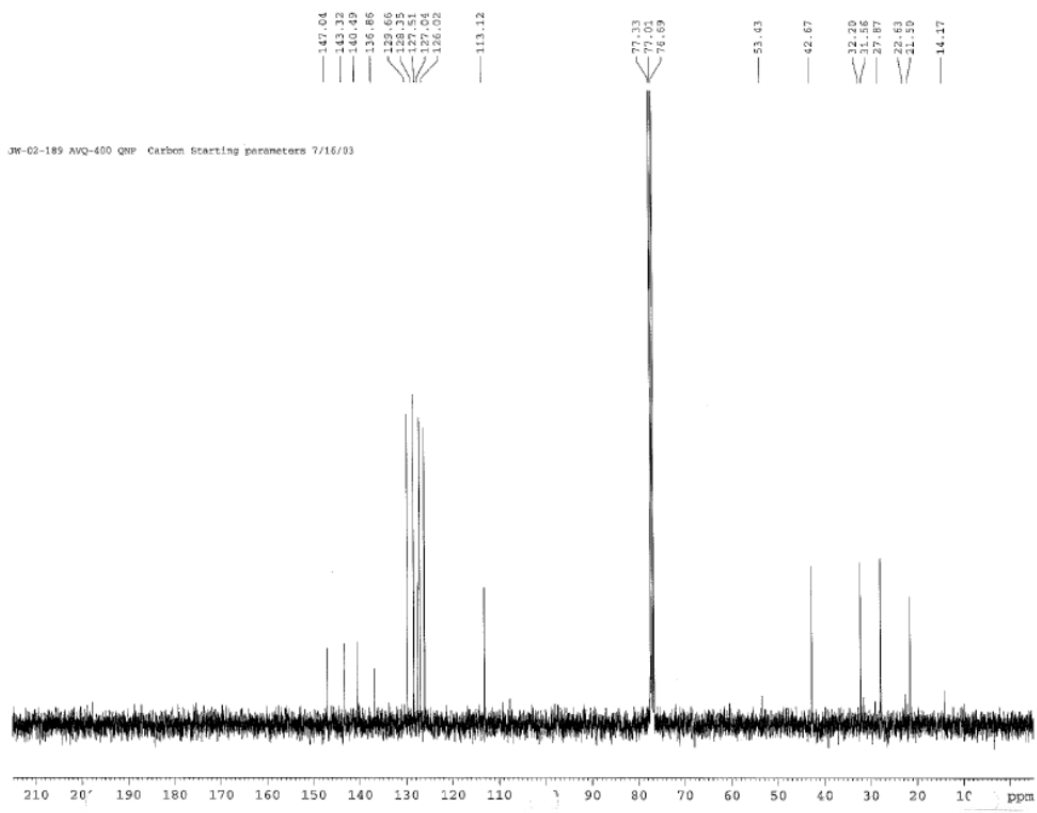
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22.021	5839511	46.866

JW-02-189 AVQ-400 QNP Proton starting parameters. 7/16/03. Revised :

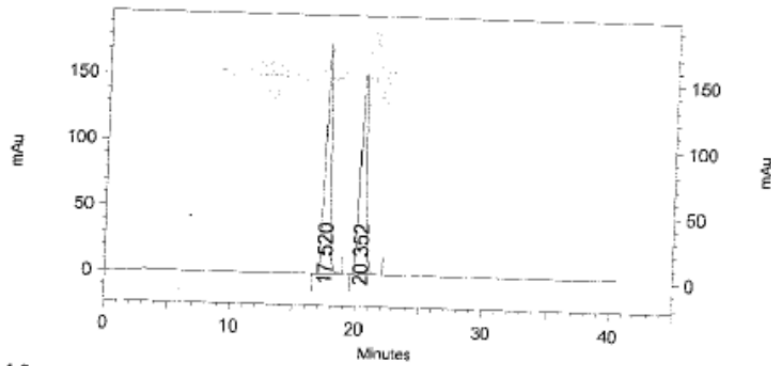
7.726
 7.706
 7.320
 7.312
 7.309
 7.283
 7.259
 7.269
 7.245
 5.305
 5.252
 5.249
 5.010
 5.007
 4.574
 4.559
 4.155
 4.137
 4.119
 4.101
 4.072
 3.753
 3.497
 3.490
 2.963
 2.946
 2.929
 2.583
 2.524
 2.506
 2.487
 2.426
 2.347
 2.180
 2.054
 1.860
 1.651
 1.633
 1.615
 1.596
 1.578
 1.311
 1.311
 1.285
 1.267
 1.249
 1.234
 1.217
 1.199
 1.146
 0.983



8

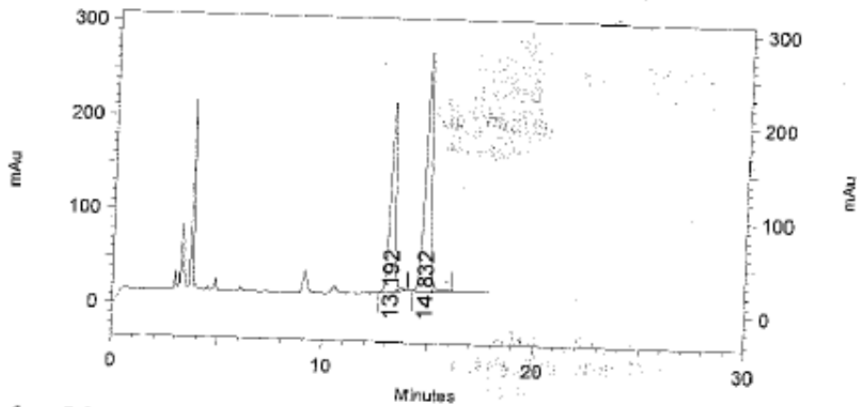


Sample ID: JW-02-199
Filename: C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\JWu\JW-02-199_AD9208IP_45min.met10-19-2009
Method: 5-15-06 PM.dat
Injection volume: 5 uL
Method: C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\glh\AD\glh_AD9505IP_45min.met



3: 240 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
17.520	4871277	49.974
20.352	4876313	50.026

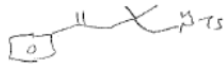


1: 195 nm, 4 nm Results

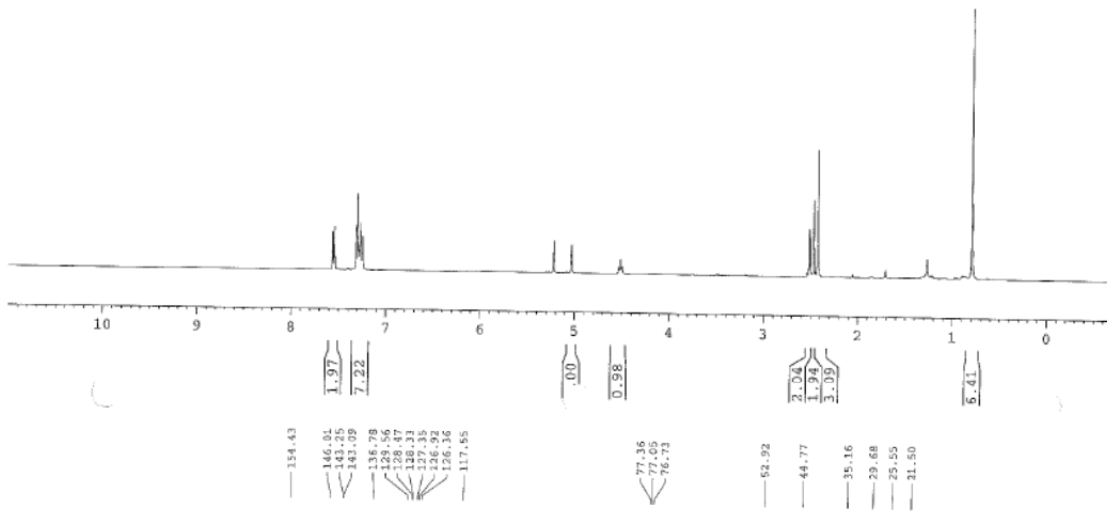
Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Lambda Max
13.192	3606233	41.371	207
14.832	5110670	58.629	207

dw-03-26 P₁

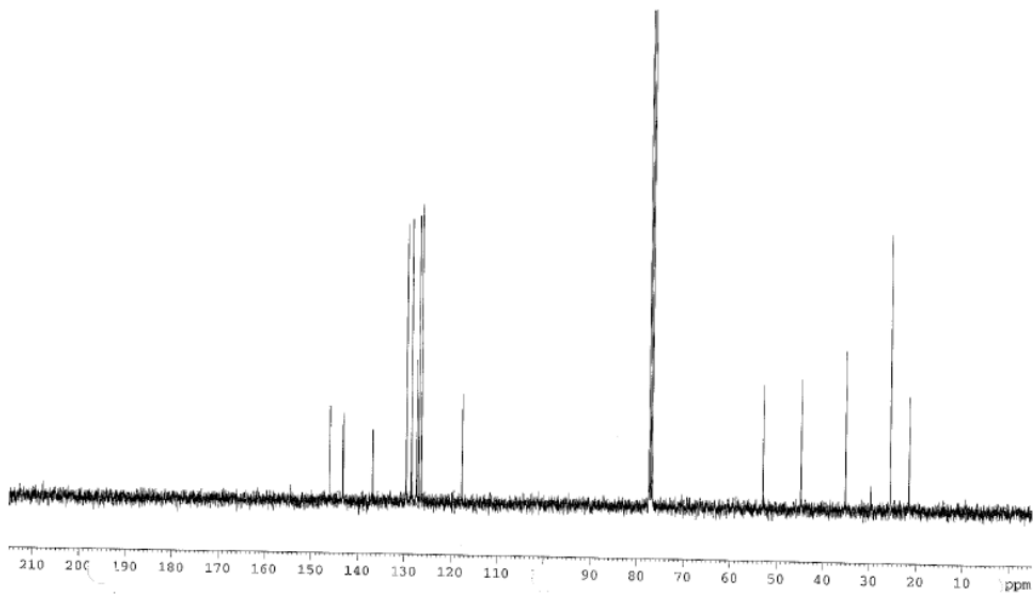
7.561
7.540
7.411
7.393
7.308
7.305
7.299
7.282
7.272
7.266
7.245
5.298
5.267
5.223
5.219
5.087
5.032
4.532
4.525
4.497
4.138
4.120
3.750
3.498
3.478
3.186
2.981
2.941
2.921
2.903
2.467
2.424
2.454
2.177
2.053
1.858
1.708
1.268
1.235
1.217
1.200
0.985
0.968
0.947
0.894
0.867
0.792
0.633

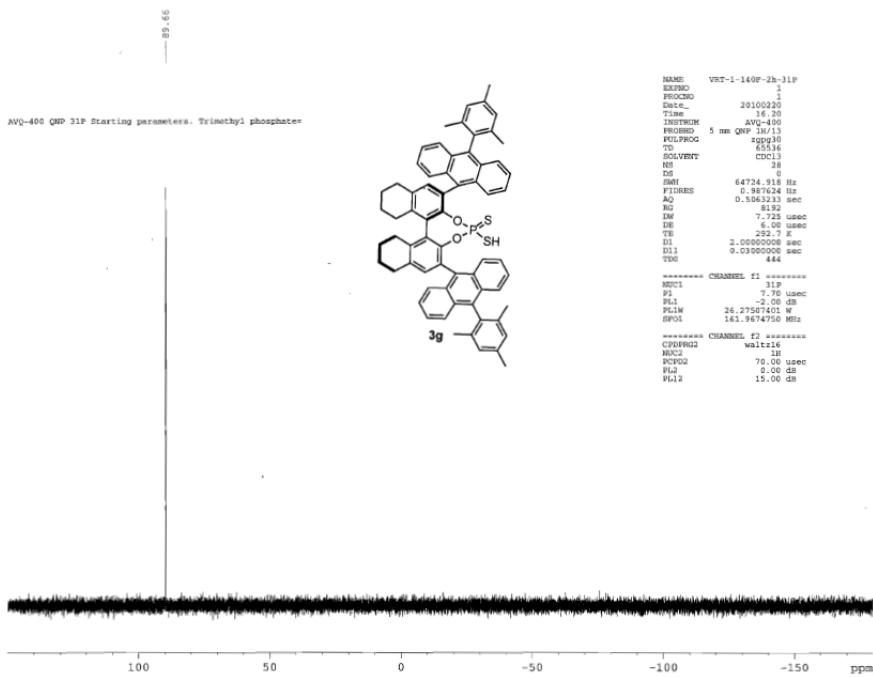
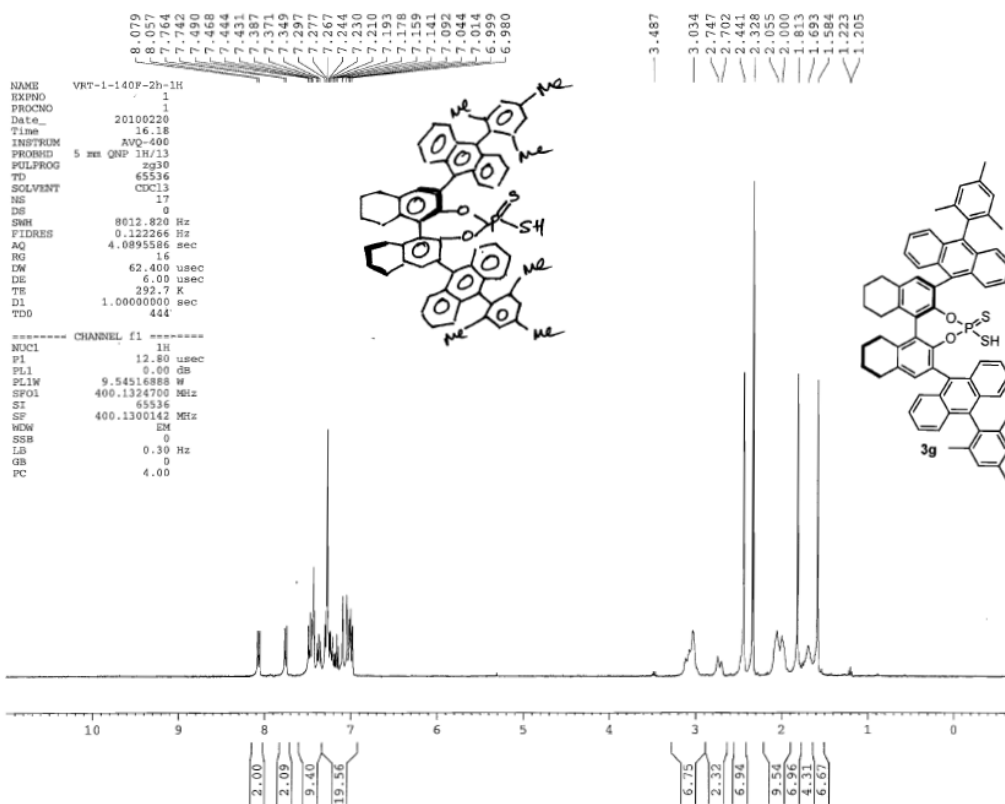


13



dw-03-26pl AVO-400 QNP Carbon



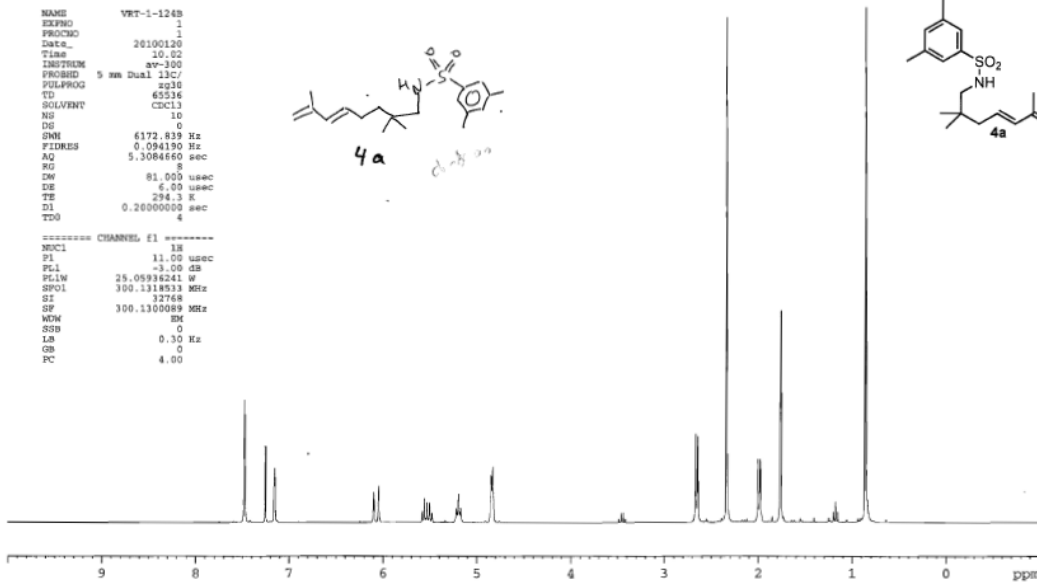
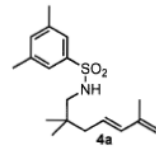
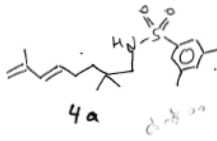


AV-300 Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23/03 RM.

7.476
7.418
7.350
7.154
6.098
6.046
5.859
5.853
5.258
5.202
5.181
5.181
5.178
5.164
5.139
5.114
5.220
5.220
5.197
5.174
5.131
5.106
5.083
5.011
4.989
4.911
4.848
4.832
4.766
3.486
3.463
3.439
3.416
2.666
2.643
2.578
2.550
2.530
2.493
2.480
2.340
2.249
2.231
2.178
2.148
2.126
2.006
1.981
1.915
1.890
1.854
1.764
1.647
1.620
1.553
1.533
1.438
1.408
1.249
1.201
1.178
1.135
1.060
0.938
0.938
0.909
0.853
0.642

```

NAME      VRT-1-1248
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20100120
Time      10.02
INSTRUM   av-300
PROBHD    5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG   zg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         0
DS         0
SFO1      6172.839 Hz
FIDRES     0.094190 Hz
AQ         5.3084650 sec
RG          8
DM         81.000 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         294.3 K
D1         0.20000000 sec
TD0        4
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1       1H
P1         11.00 usec
PL1        -3.00 dB
PL1W       25.05936241 W
SFO1       300.1318533 MHz
SF         300.1300089 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB         0
LB         0.30 Hz
GB          0
PC          4.00
    
```



17a

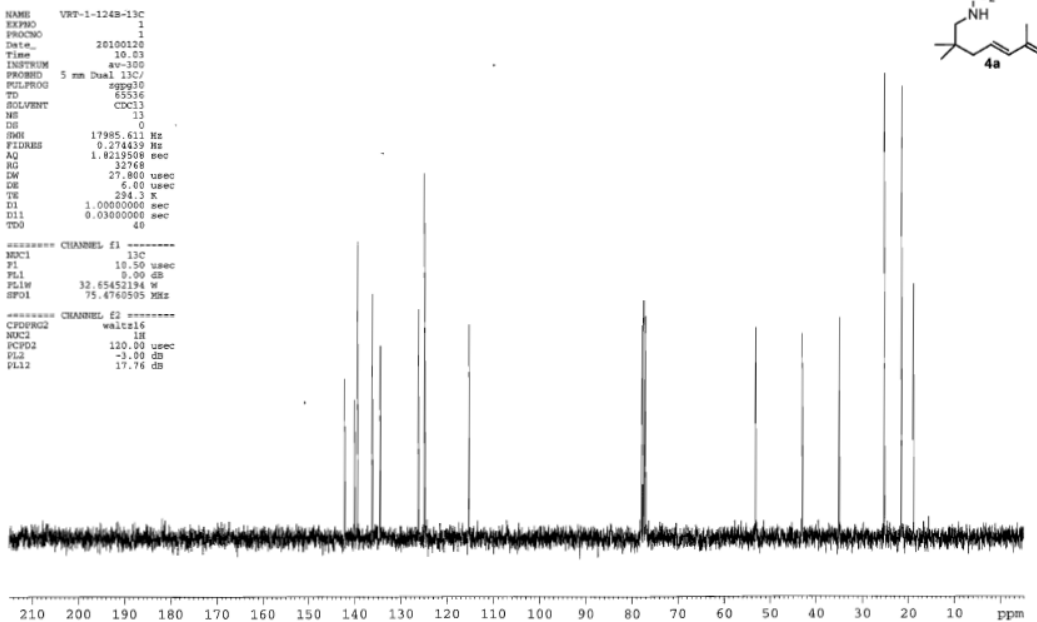
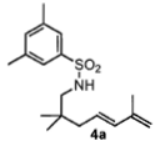
2.00
1.00
0.95
0.95
1.00
1.94
2.07
6.13
1.97
3.00
6.10

142.08
138.91
136.15
134.47
126.17
124.81
112.26
77.82
77.60
76.37
53.12
42.95
34.98
25.21
21.50
18.95

AV-300 Dual C-H probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03

```

NAME      VRT-1-1248-13C
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20100120
Time      10.03
INSTRUM   av-300
PROBHD    5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         0
DS         0
SFO1      17905.611 Hz
FIDRES     0.2744339 Hz
AQ         1.8219508 sec
RG         32768
DM         27.800 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         294.3 K
D1         1.00000000 sec
D11        0.03000000 sec
TD0        40
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1       13C
P1         10.50 usec
PL1        0.00 dB
PL1W       32.65452194 W
SFO1       75.4760505 MHz
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2   waltz16
NUC2       1H
PCPD2     120.00 usec
PL2        -3.00 dB
PL12      17.76 dB
    
```



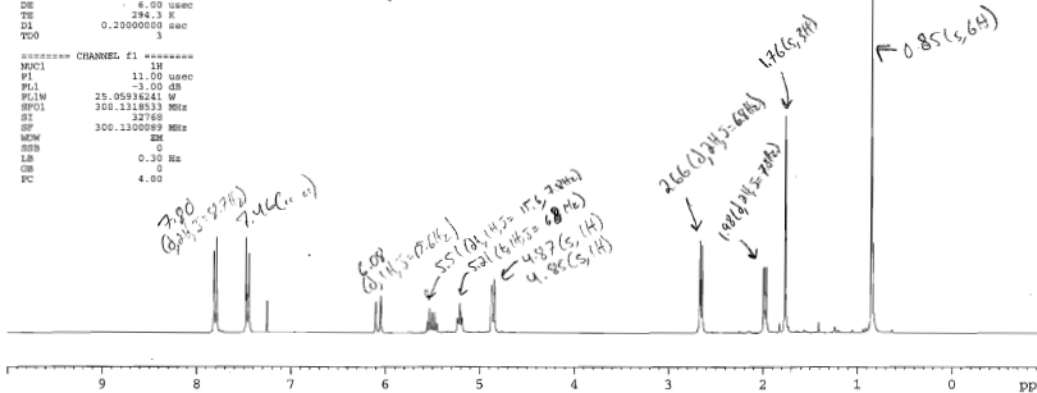
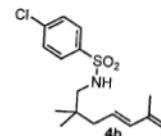
17a

AV-300 Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23/03 RM.

7.812
7.783
7.759
7.721
7.645
7.617
7.551
6.960
6.954
6.100
6.048
5.965
5.555
5.530
5.505
5.479
5.453
5.360
5.340
5.232
5.210
5.188
5.130
5.105
5.009
4.976
4.923
4.872
4.845
4.766
4.895
2.872
2.667
2.644
2.575
2.529
2.522
2.433
2.400
2.251
2.226
2.199
2.163
2.138
2.092
1.966
1.897
1.871
1.826
1.762
1.736
1.650
1.631
1.563
1.536
1.454
1.410
1.239
1.201
1.181
1.158
1.053
0.938
0.907
0.845
0.654

NAME VWT-1-124C
EXPRO 1
PROCNO 1
DATE_ 20100120
Time 10.05
INSTRUM av-300
PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 7
DS 8
SWH 6172.839 Hz
FIDRES 0.094190 Hz
AQ 5.308460 sec
RG 8
DE 81.000 usec
TE 294.3 K
D1 0.20000000 sec
TD0 3

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 11.00 usec
PL1 -3.00 dB
PL1W 25.05936241 W
SFO1 300.1318533 MHz
SI 32768
SF 300.1300089 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00



17b proton

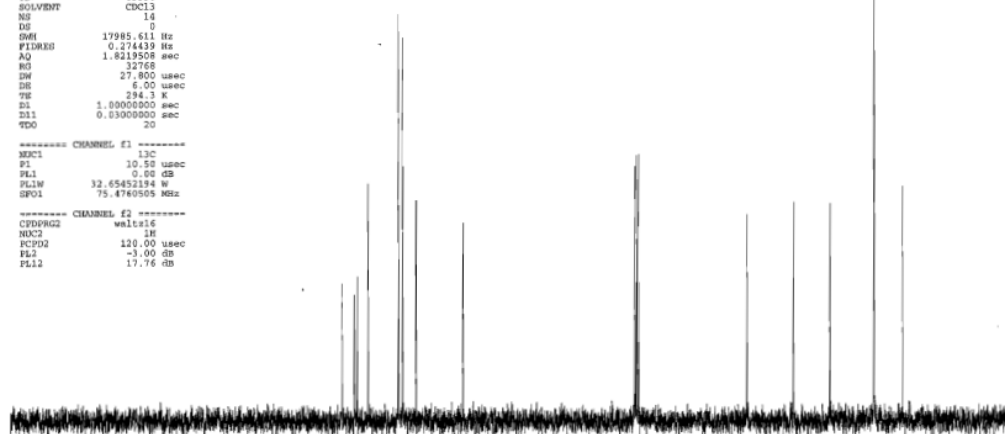
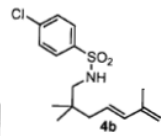
142.00
139.30
138.65
136.35
129.48
128.78
125.88
115.52
77.79
77.36
76.94
51.10
42.91
34.95
25.23
18.94

AV-300 Dual C-H probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03

NAME VWT-1-124C-13C
EXPRO 1
PROCNO 1
DATE_ 20100120
Time 10.06
INSTRUM av-300
PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 14
DS 0
SWH 17985.611 Hz
FIDRES 0.274439 Hz
AQ 1.8219508 sec
RG 32768
DE 27.800 usec
TE 294.3 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 20

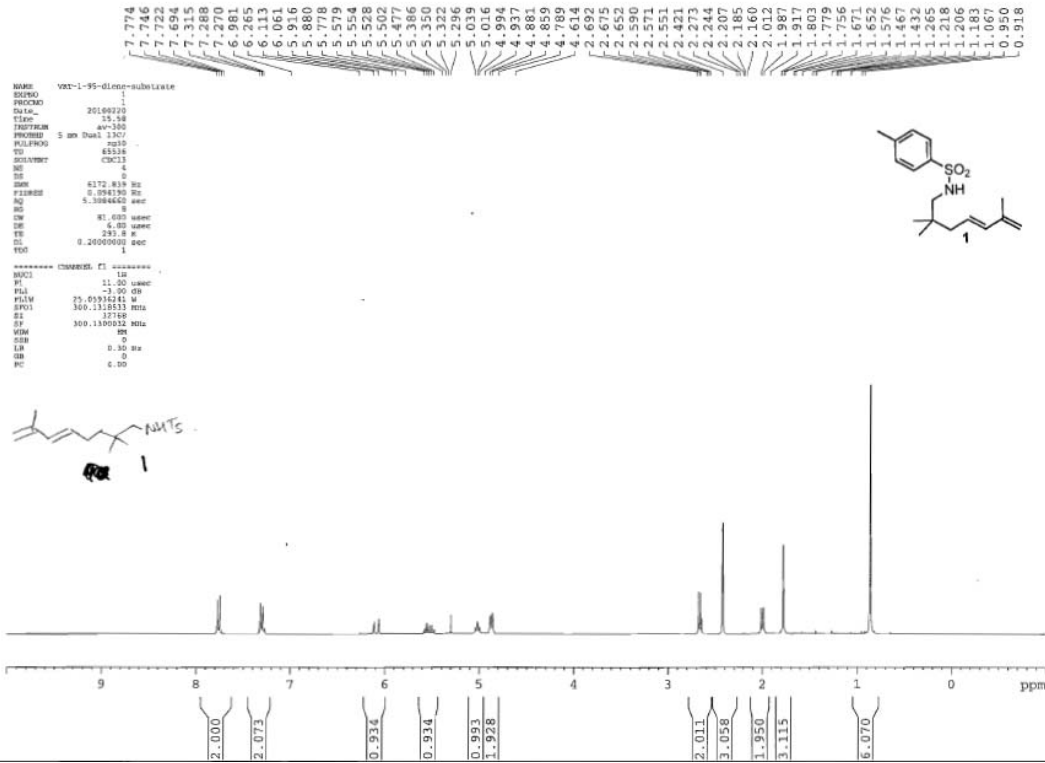
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 10.50 usec
PL1 0.50 dB
PL1W 32.65452194 W
SFO1 75.4760505 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 120.00 usec
PL2 -3.00 dB
PL12 17.76 dB

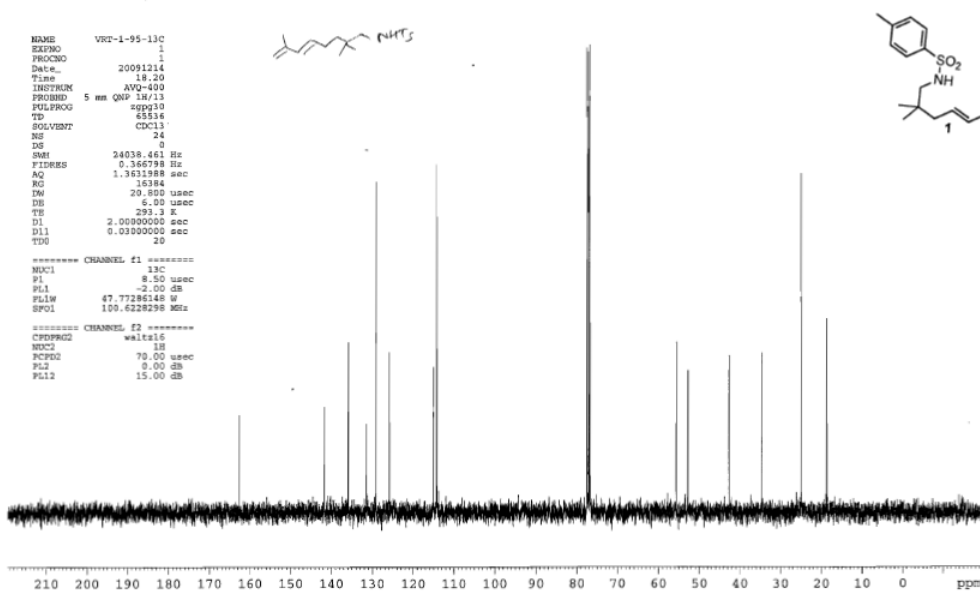


17b carbon

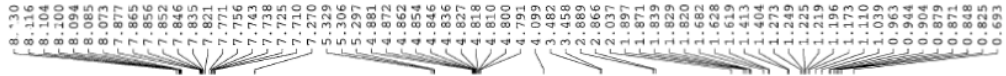
Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23



AVQ-400 QNP Carbon Starting parameters 7/16/03 revised 7



AV-300 Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23/03 RN.



```

NAME VR-1-153H-0M-1H
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20100322
Time 12.44
INSTRUM av-300
PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 6172.839 Hz
FIDRES 0.094199 Hz
AQ 5.3084660 sec
RG 8
IN 81.000 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.8 K
D1 0.20600000 sec
D11 44
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 11.00 usec
PL1 -3.00 dB
PL1W 25.05936241 W
SFO1 300.118533 MHz
SI 32768
SF 300.1300933 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.90
  
```

Handwritten note: $\gamma = \text{NH, H}_2\text{S}$ 4j

17d proton

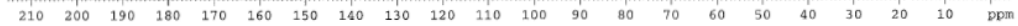


AV-300 Dual C-H probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03

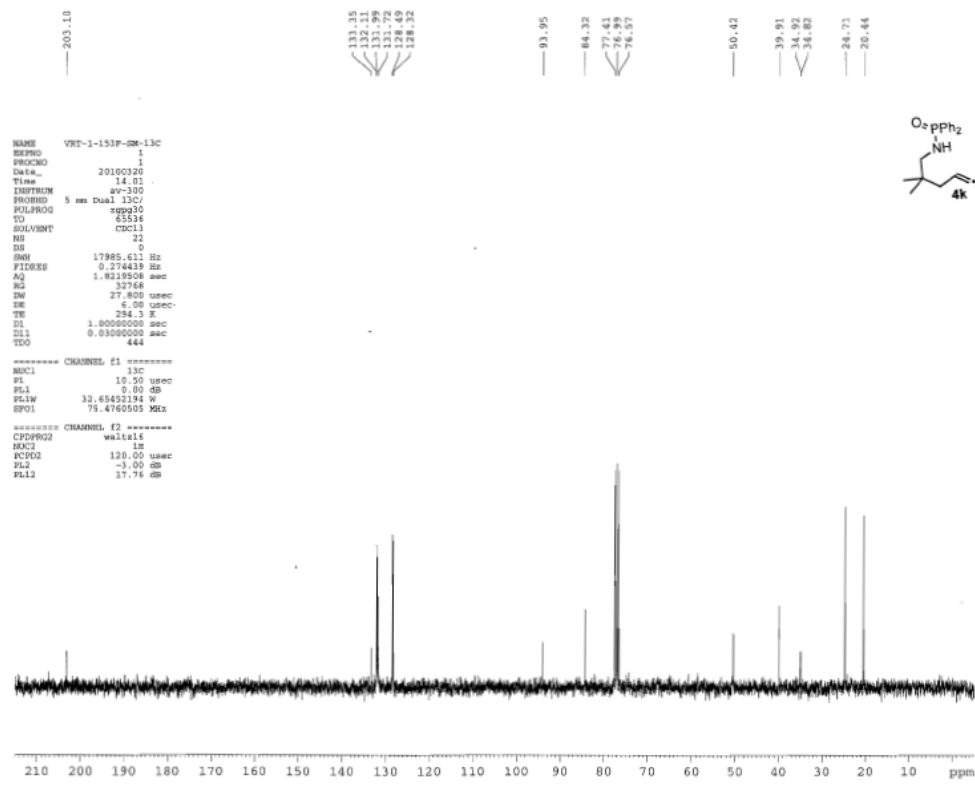
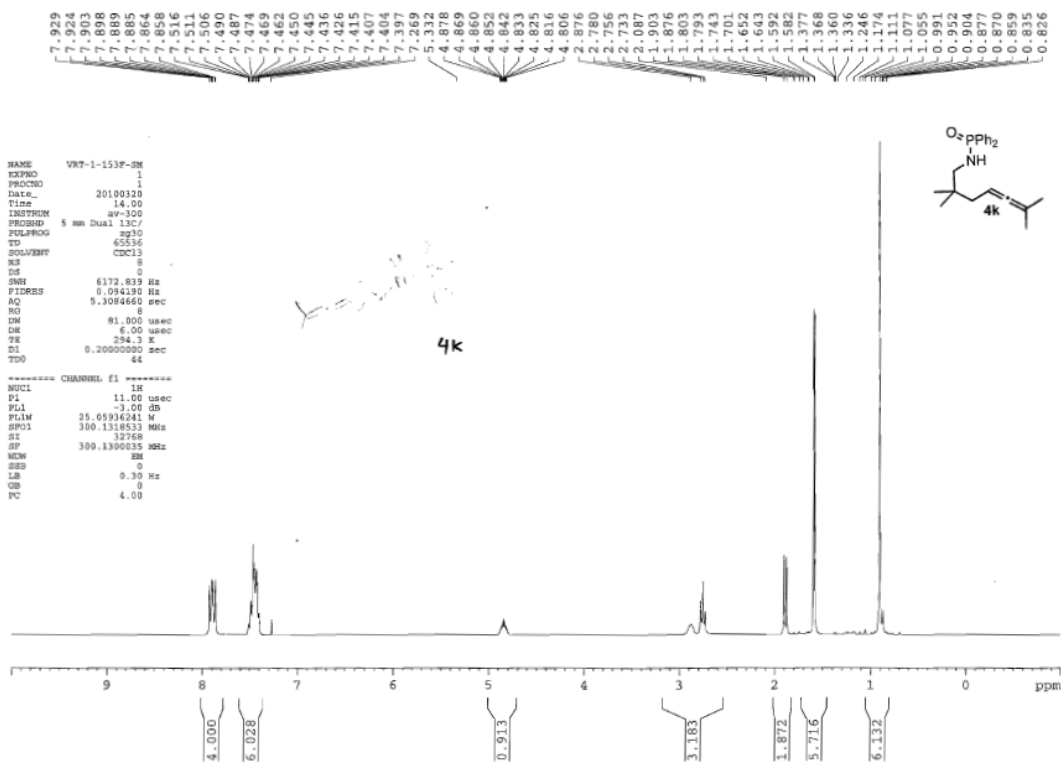
```

NAME VR-1-153H-SM-13C
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20100322
Time 12.45
INSTRUM av-300
PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 18
DS 0
SWH 17985.411 Hz
FIDRES 0.274439 Hz
AQ 1.8219508 sec
RG 32768
IN 27.800 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.8 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
D12 44
===== CHANNEL F1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 10.50 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
PL1W 32.6565184 W
SFO1 75.4766505 MHz
===== CHANNEL F2 =====
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 120.00 usec
PL2 -3.00 dB
PL2W 17.76 dB
  
```

17d carbon



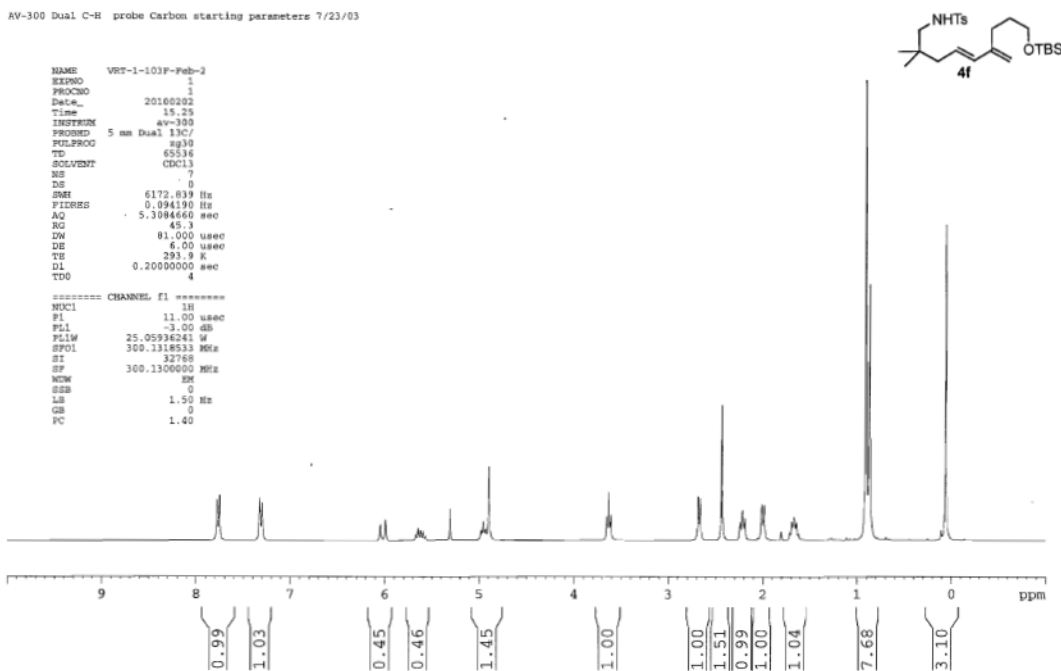
Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23



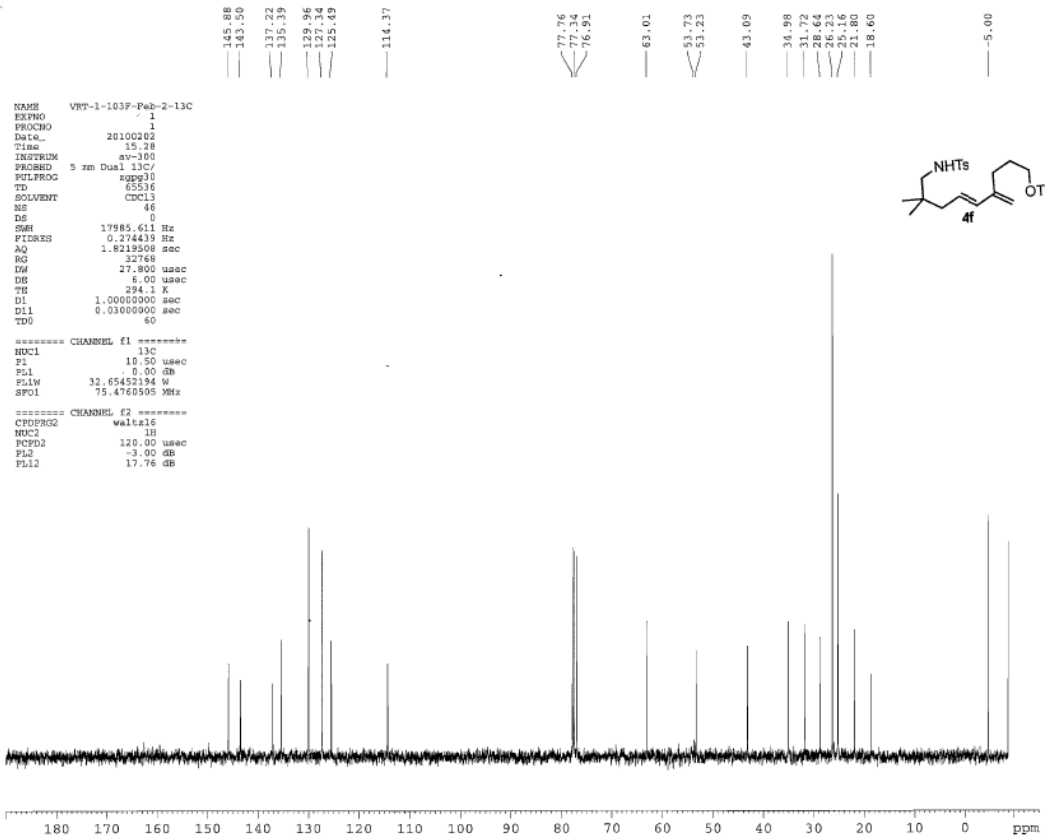
AV-300 Dual C-H probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03

```

NAME VBT-1-103P-Feb-3
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20100202
Time 15.25
INSTRUM av-300
PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 7
DS 0
SMEI 6172.839 Hz
FIDRES 0.094190 Hz
AQ 5.1984660 sec
RG 45.3
DW 81.000 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.9 K
D1 0.20000000 sec
TDO 4
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 11.00 usec
PL1 -3.00 dB
PL1W 25.05936241 W
SFO1 300.1318533 MHz
SI 32768
SF 300.1300000 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.50 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40
  
```

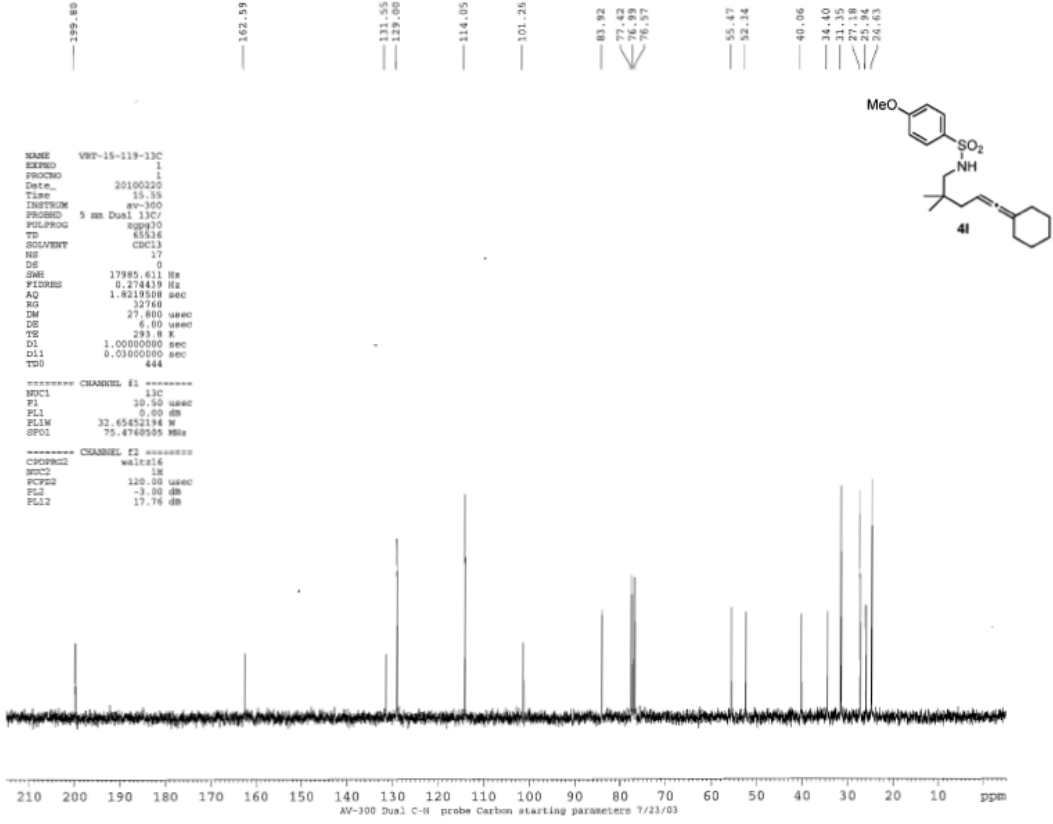
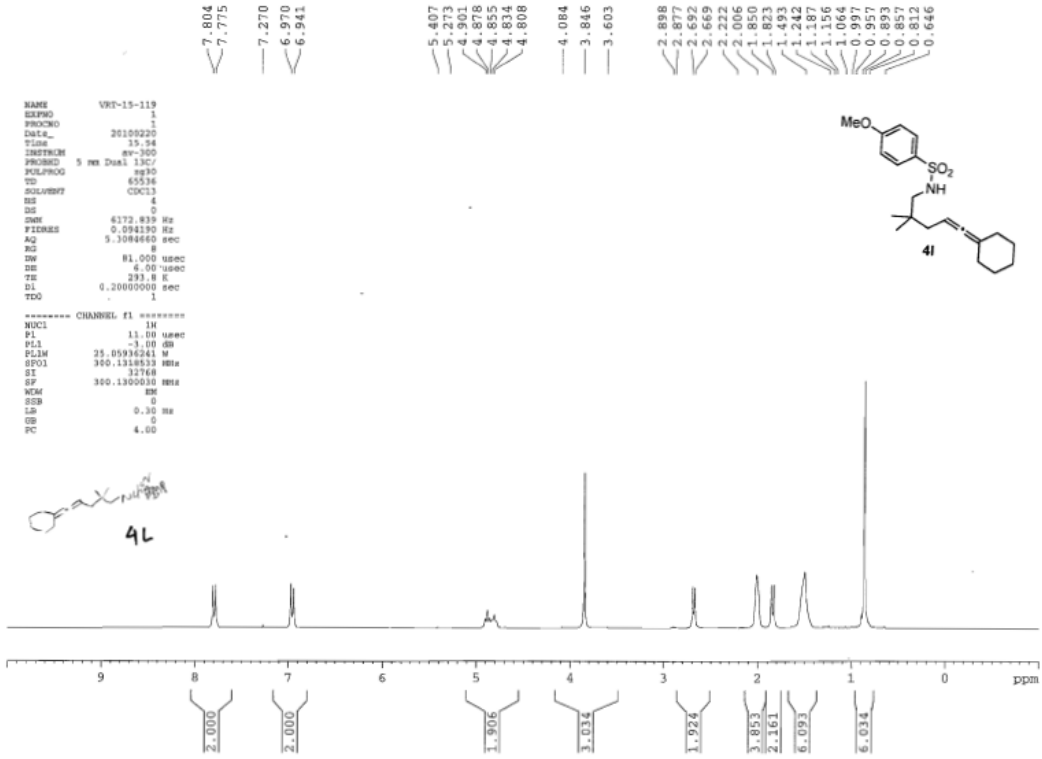


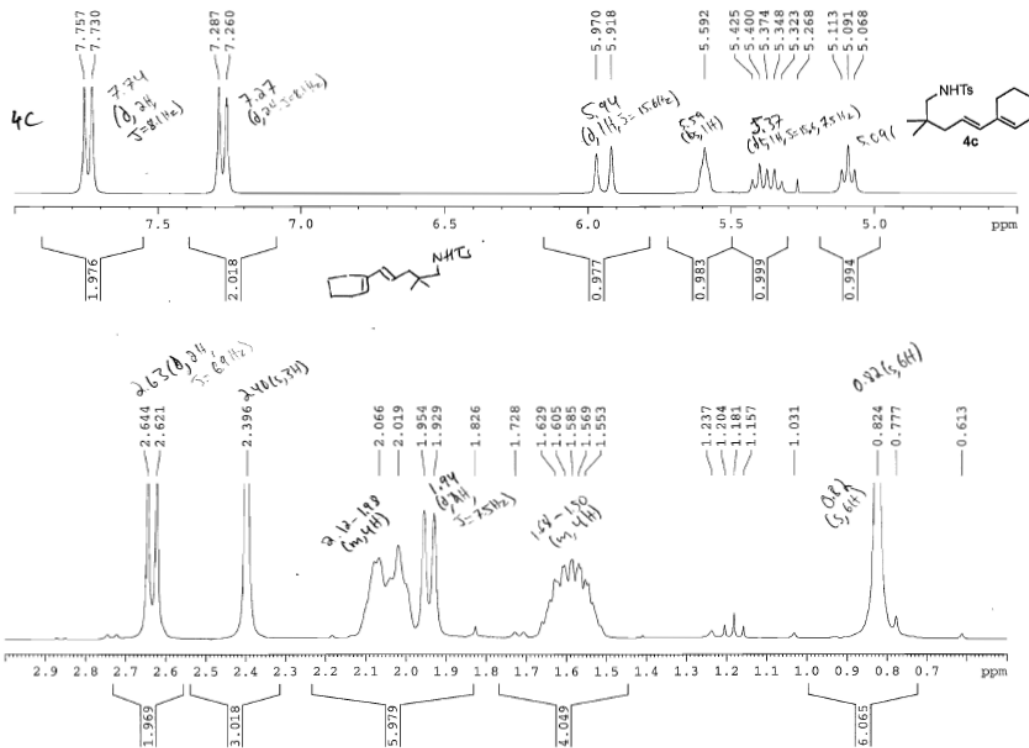
17f proton



17f carbon

Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23



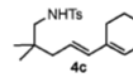
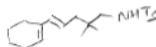


17h proton



```

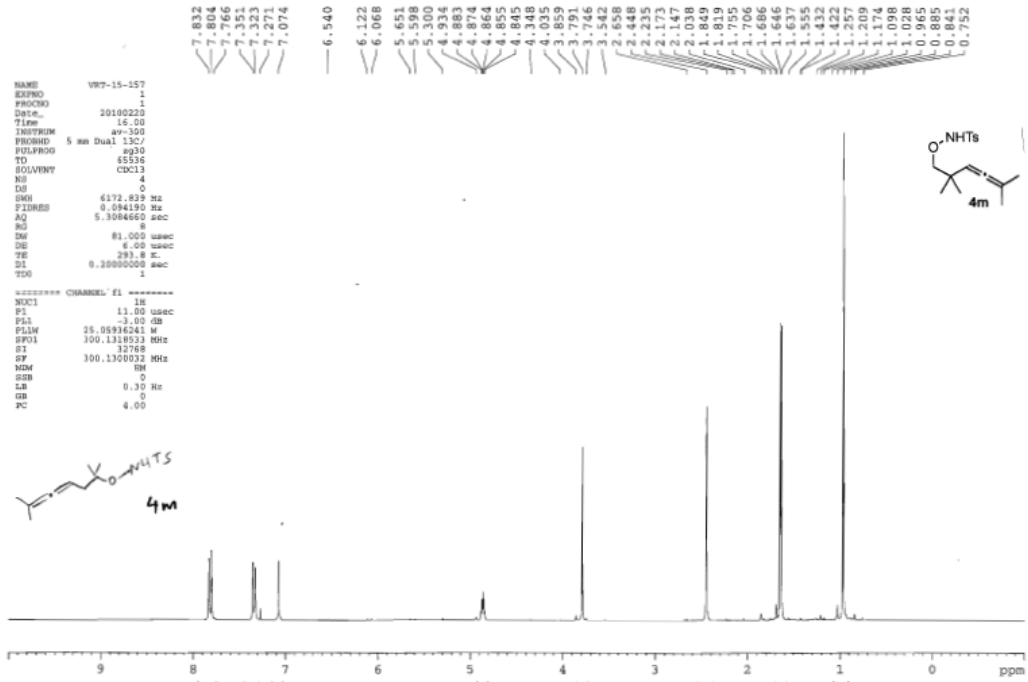
NAME VRT-1-1050-13C
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20091222
Time 19.07
INSTRUM av-300
PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT ccd13
NS 27
DS 0
SHE 17985.611 Hz
FIDRES 0.274439 Hz
AQ 1.8219508 sec
RG 32768
DM 27.800 usec
DR 6.00 usec
TR 284.3 s
D1 1.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
D12 10
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 10.50 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
PL1W 32.65452184 W
SFO1 75.4760505 MHz
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
C1P2PRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 120.00 usec
PL2 -3.00 dB
PL12 17.76 dB
    
```



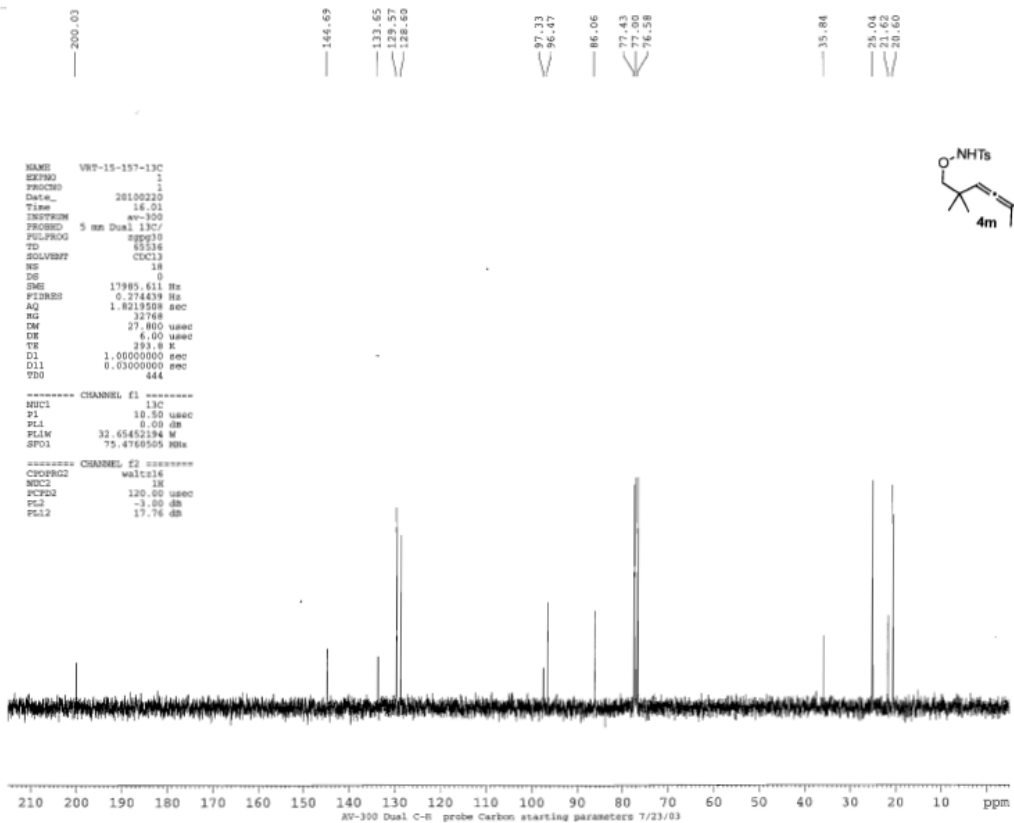
17h carbon



Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23

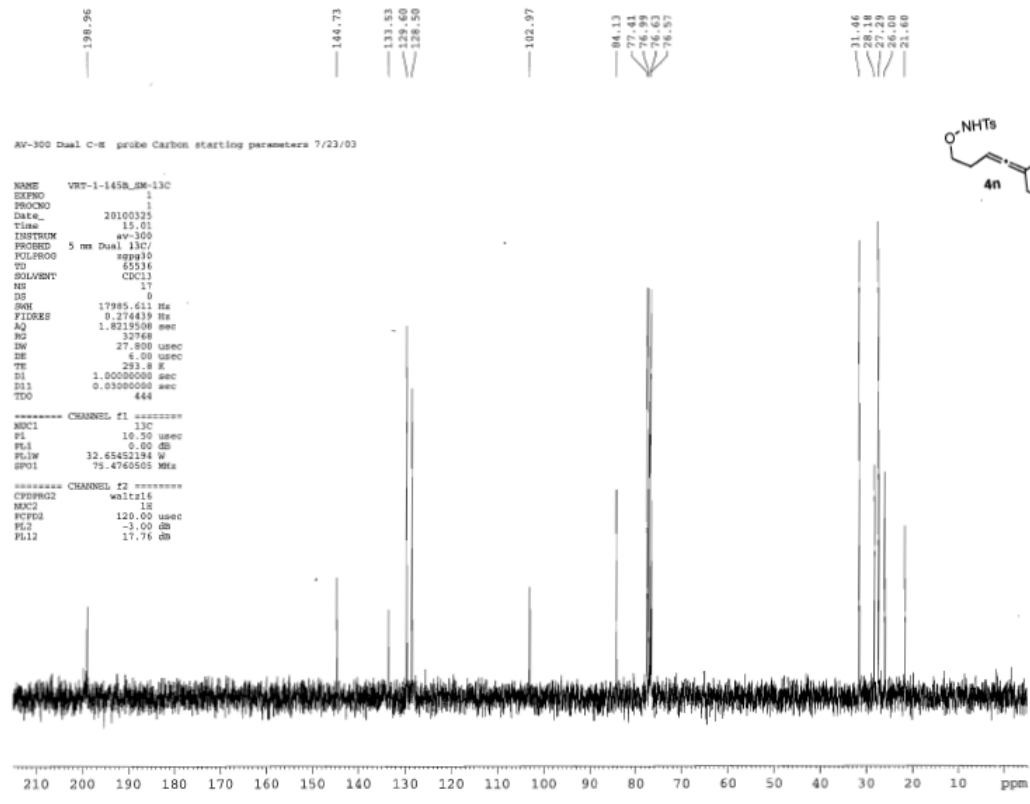
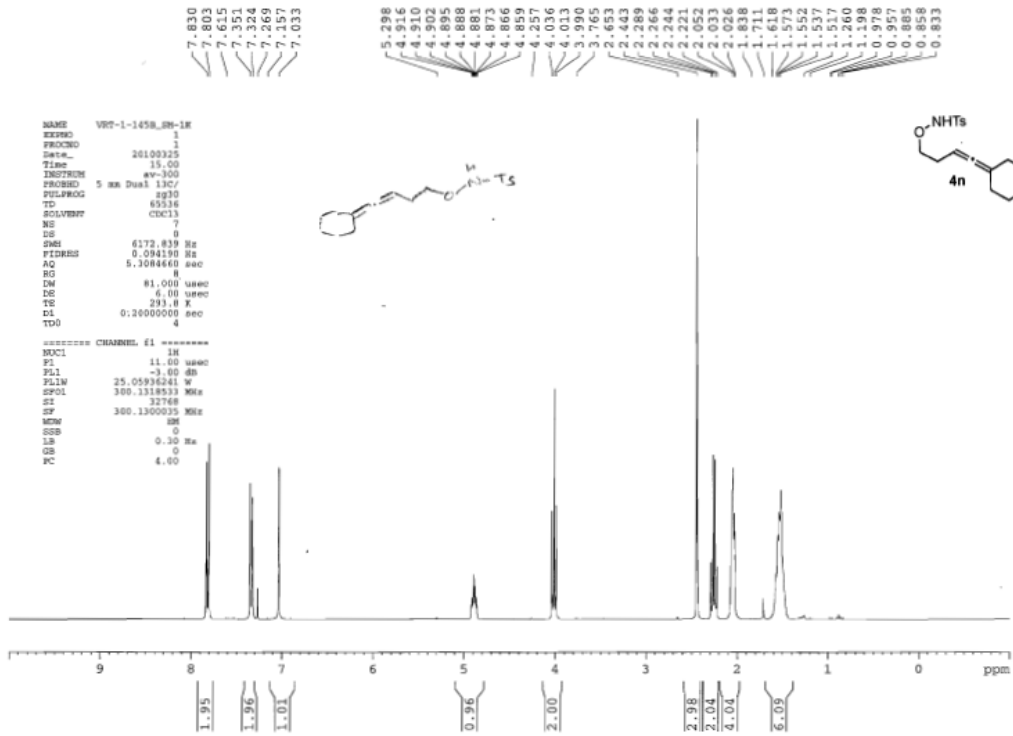


17i proton

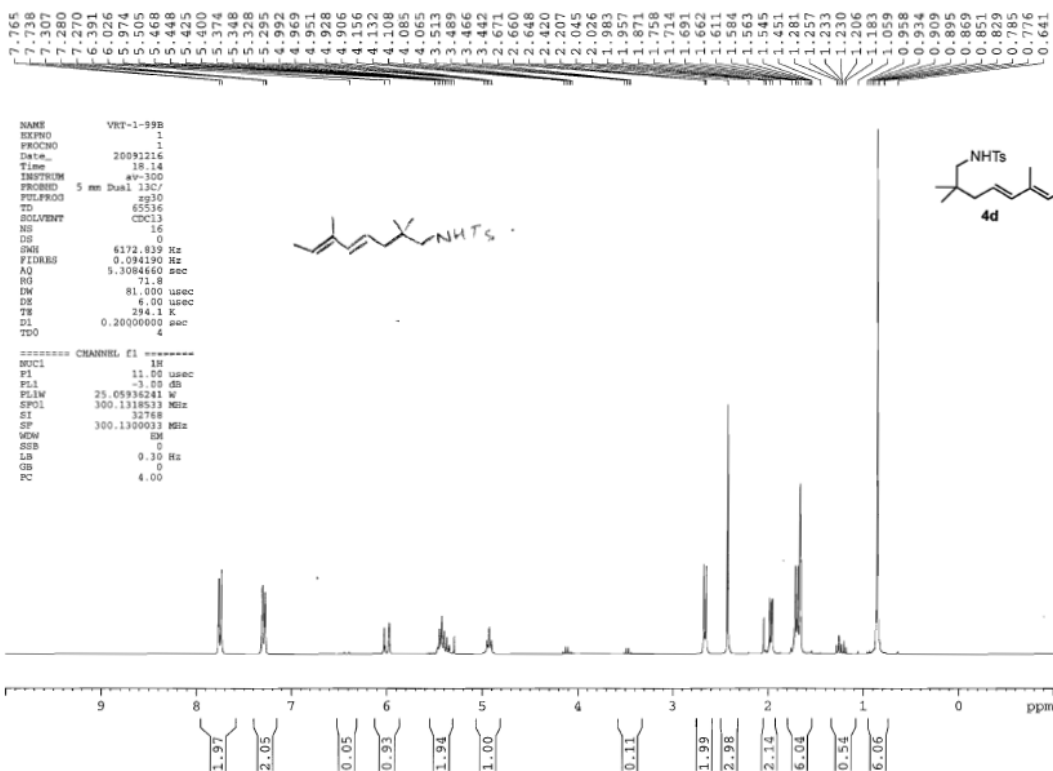


17i carbon

AV-300 Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23/03 RN.



AV-300 Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23/03 RN.

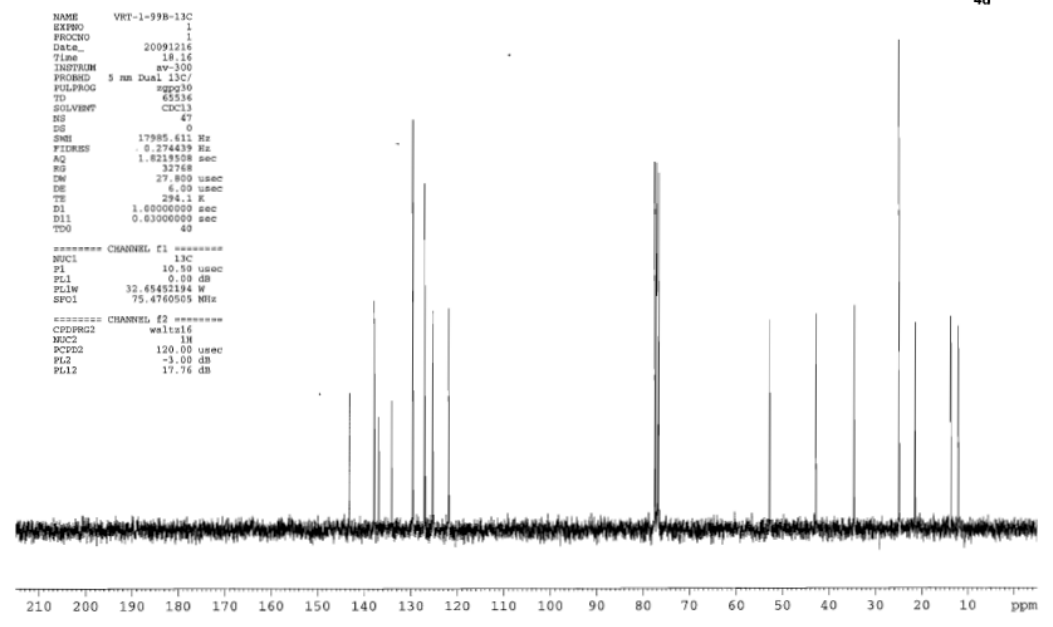


17k proton



17k carbon

AV-300 Dual C-H probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03



WV-300 Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23/03 RN.

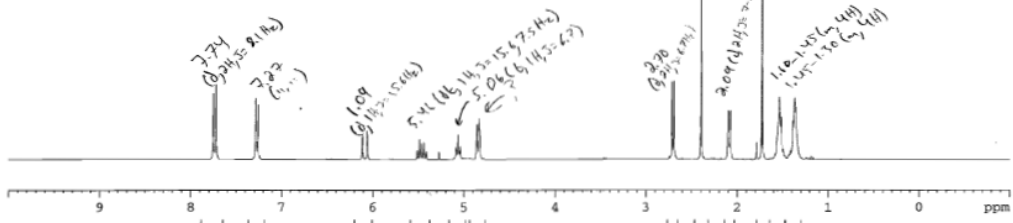
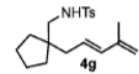
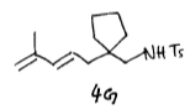


```

NAME      WVT-1-122A-cyclopentyl-convale
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20100115
Time      19.34
INSTRUM   av-300
PROBHD    5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         31
DS         0
SWH        17985.411 Hz
FIDRES     0.274439 Hz
AQ         1.4219508 sec
RG         32768
AW         27.800 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         294.4 K
D1         1.0000000 sec
D11        0.0300000 sec
TDO        20

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1       13C
P1         10.50 usec
PL1        0.00 dB
PL1W       32.65452184 W
SFO1       75.4760505 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2    waltz16
NUC2       1H
PCPD2      120.00 usec
PL2        -3.00 dB
PL12       17.76 dB
    
```



171 proton



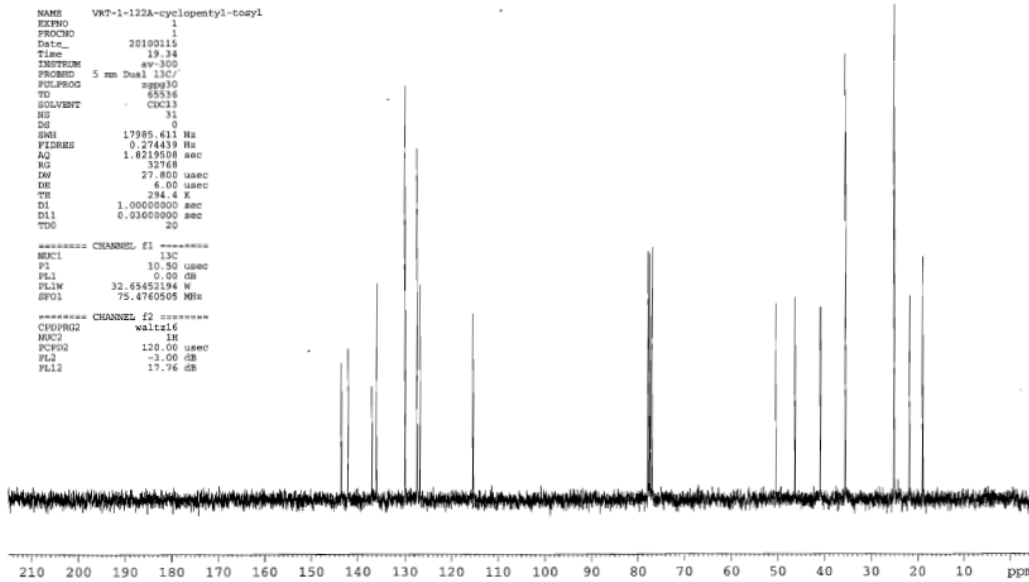
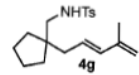
AV-300 Dual C-H probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03

```

NAME      WVT-1-122A-cyclopentyl-convale
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20100115
Time      19.34
INSTRUM   av-300
PROBHD    5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         31
DS         0
SWH        17985.411 Hz
FIDRES     0.274439 Hz
AQ         1.4219508 sec
RG         32768
AW         27.800 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         294.4 K
D1         1.0000000 sec
D11        0.0300000 sec
TDO        20

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1       13C
P1         10.50 usec
PL1        0.00 dB
PL1W       32.65452184 W
SFO1       75.4760505 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2    waltz16
NUC2       1H
PCPD2      120.00 usec
PL2        -3.00 dB
PL12       17.76 dB
    
```



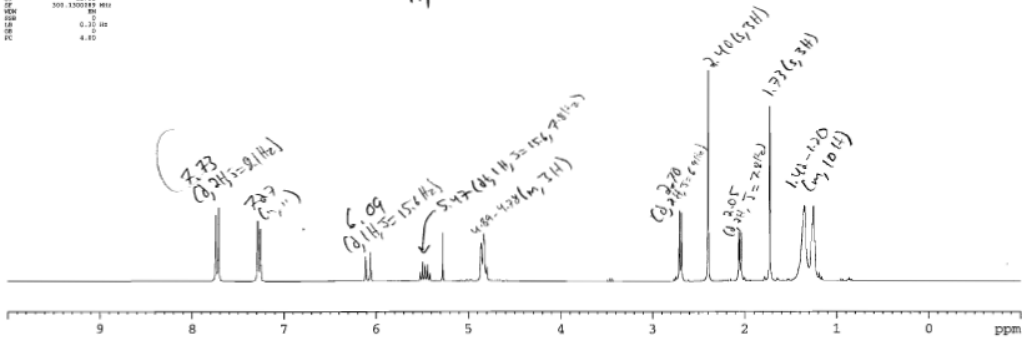
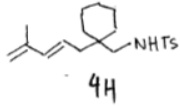
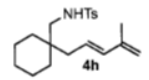
171 carbon



```

NAME VRT-1-1228-cyclohexyl-tosylate
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20100115
Time 19.42
INSTRUM avo-100
PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 32
DS 0
SWH 17985.611 Hz
FIDRES 0.274639 Hz
AQ 1.8219508 sec
RG 32768
DQ 27.860 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 294.4 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 20
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 10.50 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
PL1W 32.65452194 W
SFO1 75.4760505 MHz
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 120.00 usec
PL2 -3.00 dB
PL2 17.76 dB

```



17m proton

17m carbon

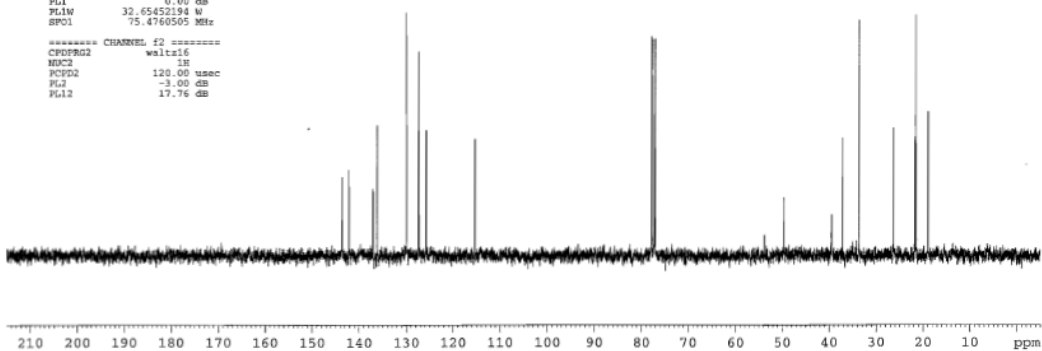
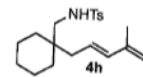


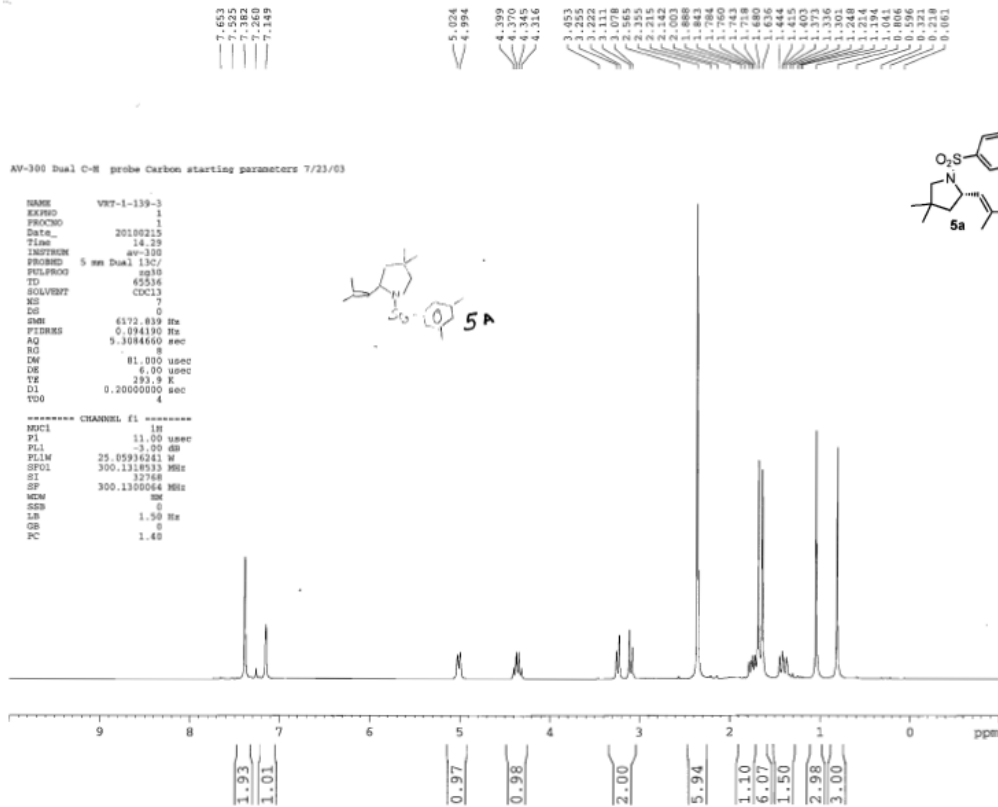
AV-300 Dual C-13 probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03

```

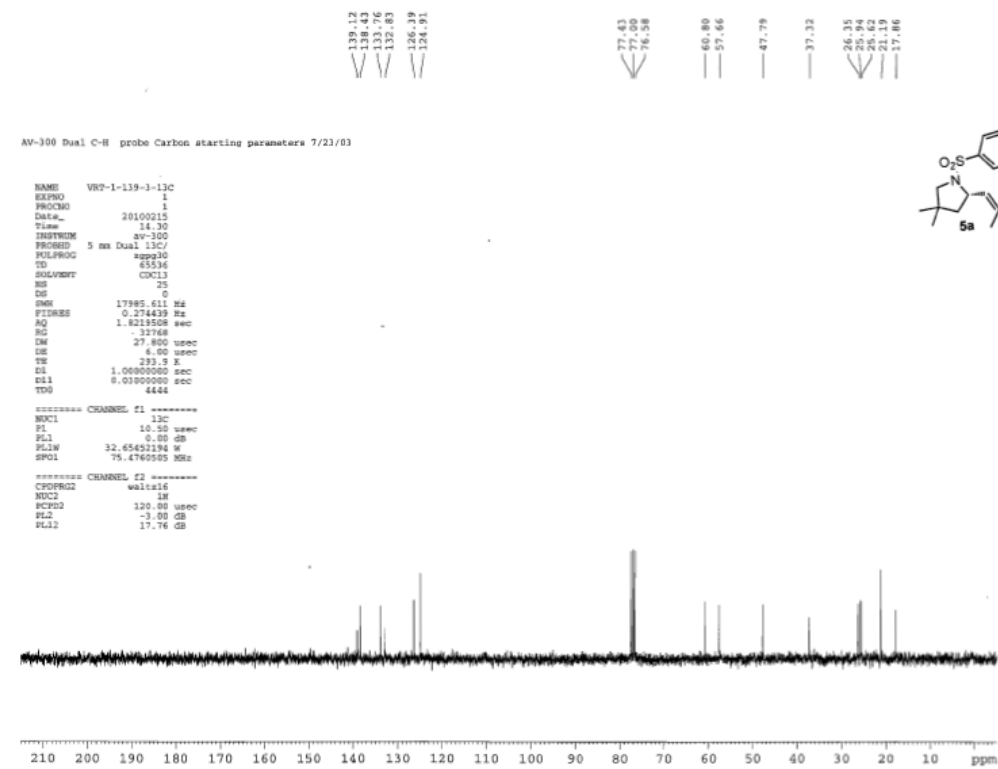
NAME VRT-1-1228-cyclohexyl-tosyla
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20100115
Time 19.42
INSTRUM avo-100
PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 32
DS 0
SWH 17985.611 Hz
FIDRES 0.274639 Hz
AQ 1.8219508 sec
RG 32768
DQ 27.860 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 294.4 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 20
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 10.50 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
PL1W 32.65452194 W
SFO1 75.4760505 MHz
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 120.00 usec
PL2 -3.00 dB
PL2 17.76 dB

```





18a proton

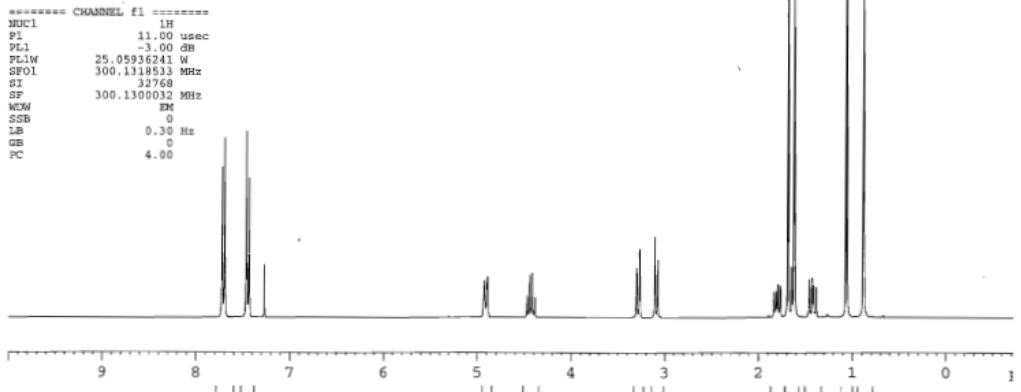
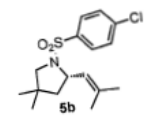
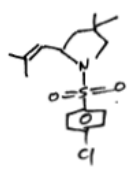


18a carbon


```

NAME      VRT-1-132A
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20100204
Time      19:50
INSTRUM   av-300
PROBHD    5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG   zg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         16
DS         0
SWH        6172.839 Hz
FIDRES     0.094190 Hz
AQ         5.3084660 sec
RG         8
SW         81.000 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         294.0 K
D1         0.20000000 sec
TD0        4

```



18b proton

138.91
138.76
133.91
129.11
128.98
128.19

77.74
77.26
76.89

61.05
58.85

48.10

37.83

26.51
26.28
25.93

18.23

AV-300 Dual C-13 probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03

```

NAME      VRT-1-132A-13C
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20100204
Time      19:52
INSTRUM   av-300
PROBHD    5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         21
DS         0
SWH        17985.611 Hz
FIDRES     0.2744039 Hz
AQ         1.8219508 sec
RG         32768
SW         37.800 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         294.0 K
D1         1.00000000 sec
D11        0.03000000 sec
TD0        44

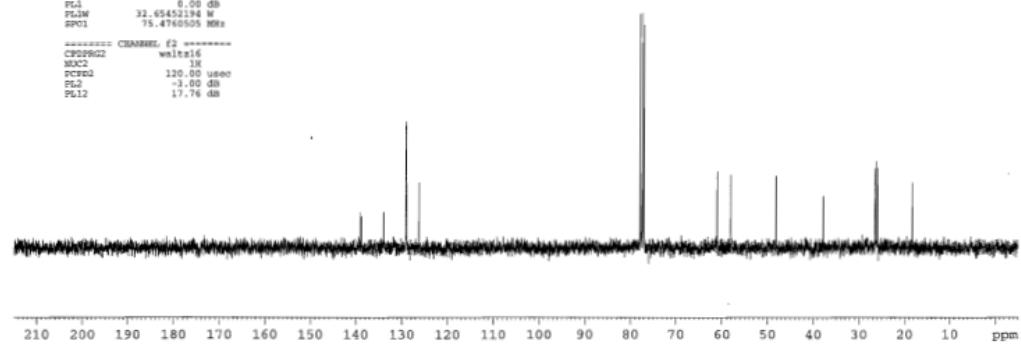
```

```

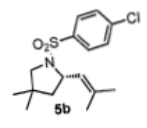
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1      13C
P1        10.50 usec
PL1       0.00 dB
PL1W      32.65452194 W
SFO1      75.4760505 MHz

----- CHANNEL f2 -----
CPCPRG2   waltz16
NUC2      1H
PCPD2     120.00 usec
PL2       -3.00 dB
PL12      17.76 dB

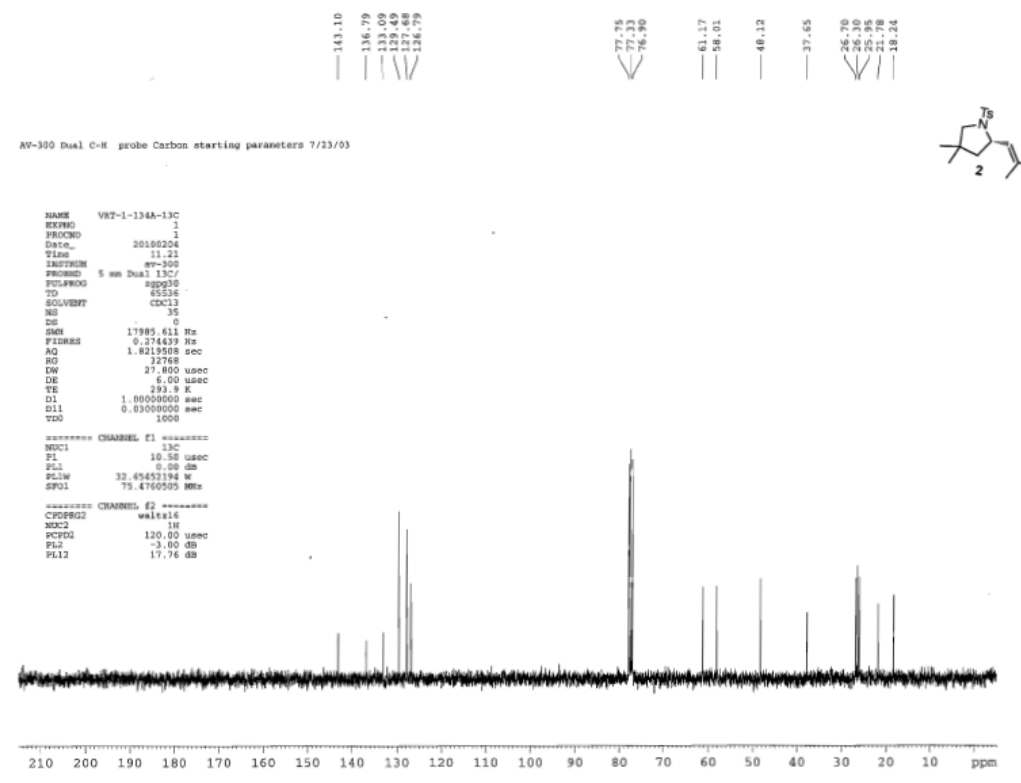
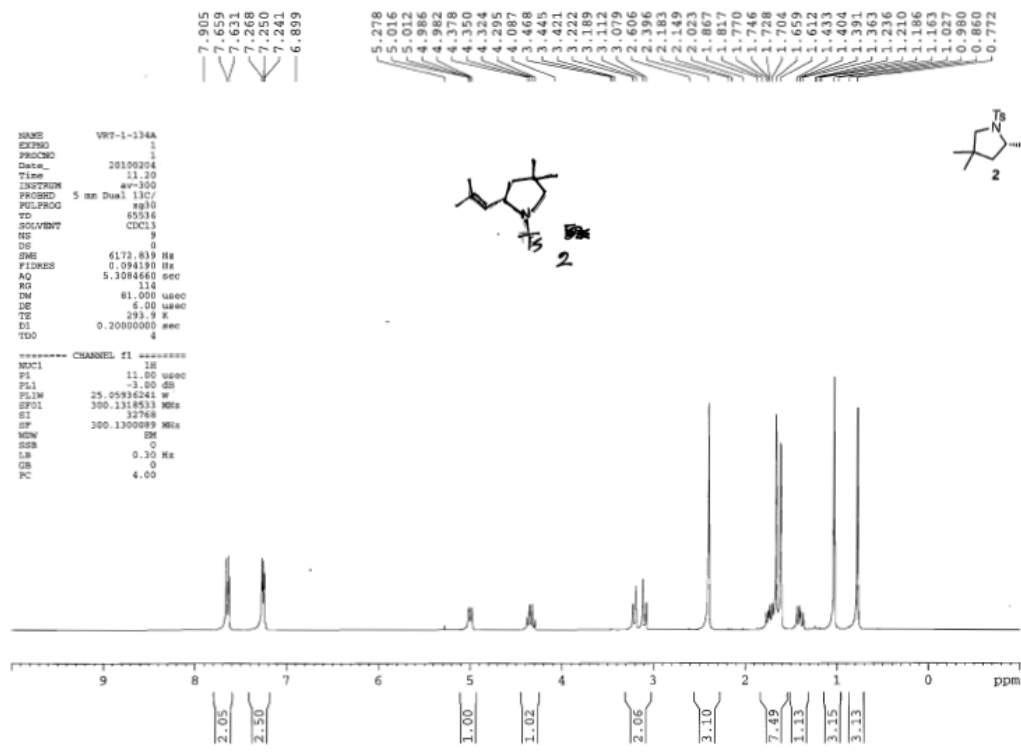
```

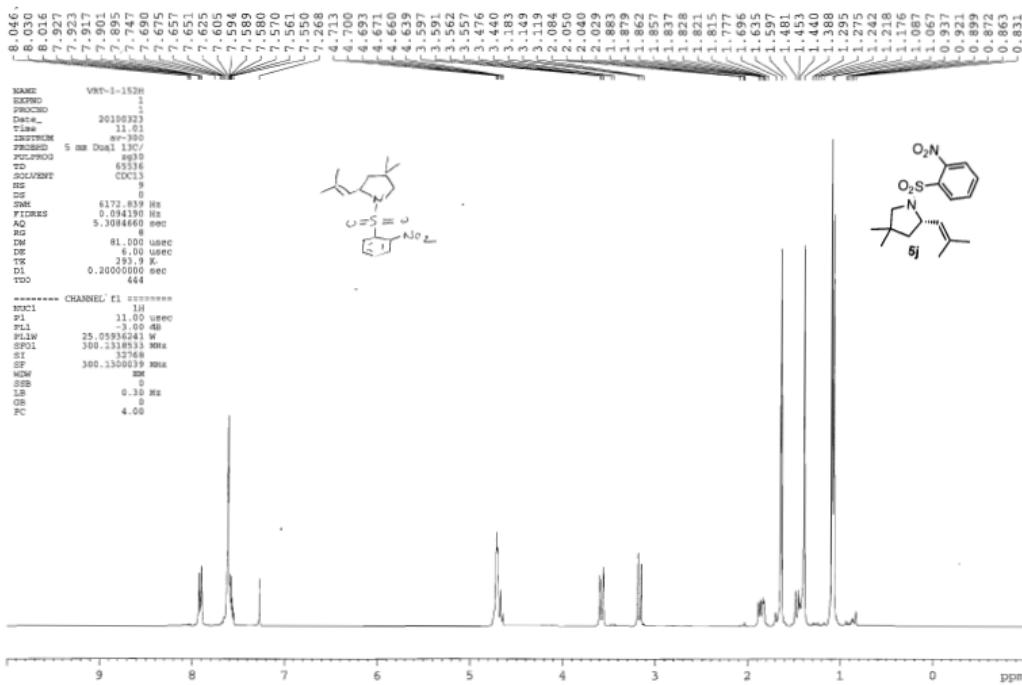


18b carbon

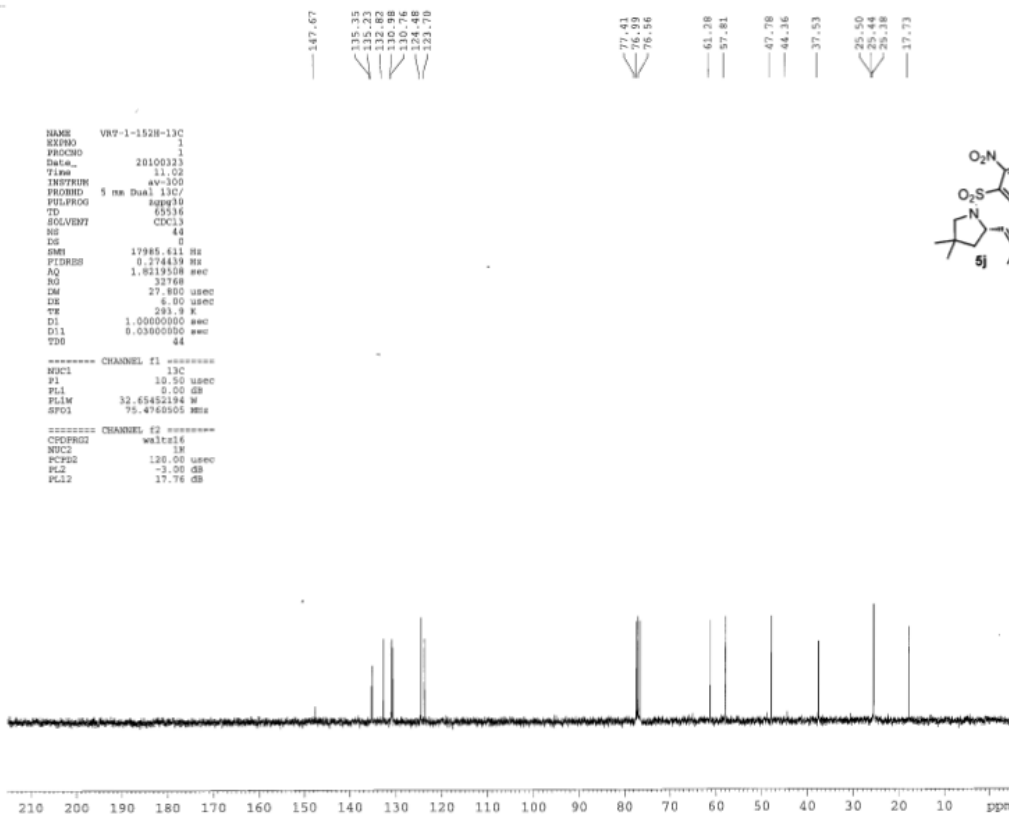


AV-300 Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23/03 RN.

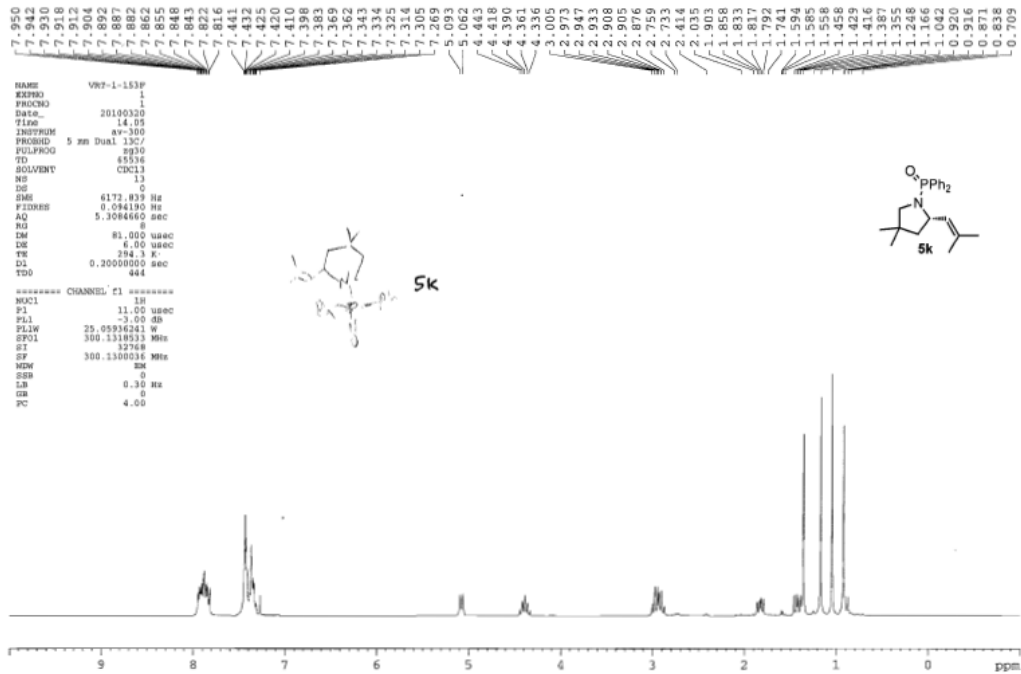




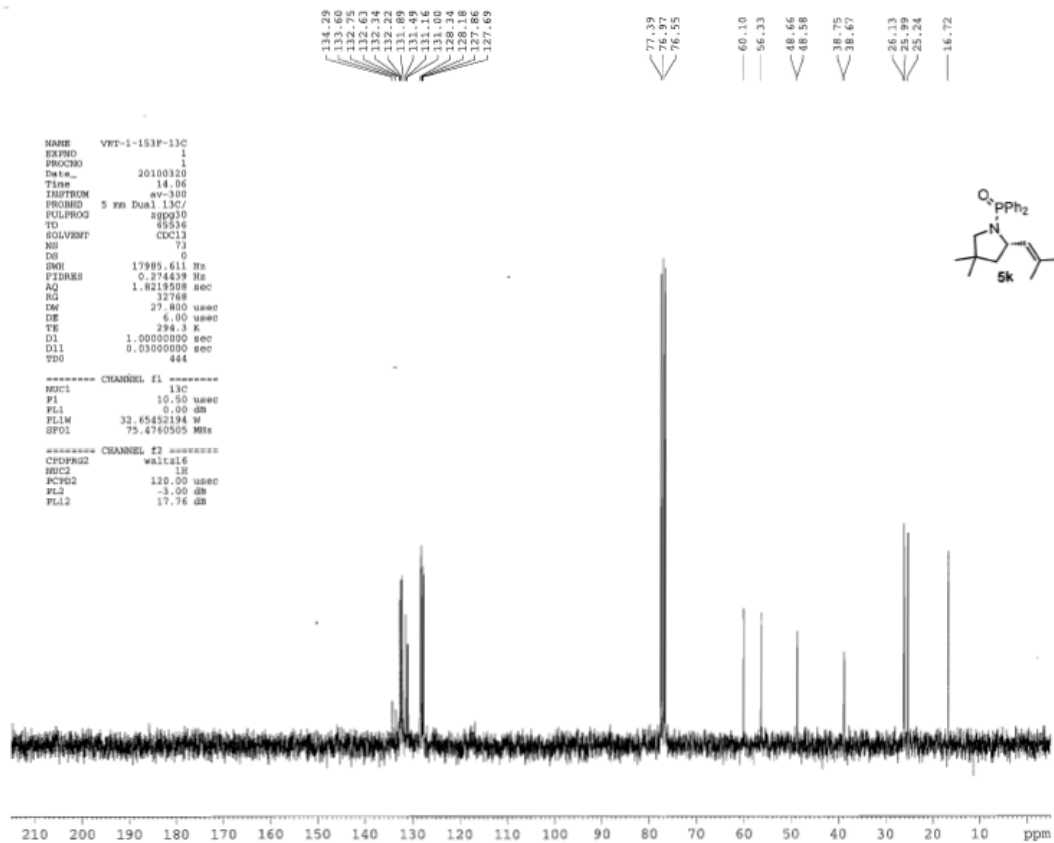
18d proton



18d carbon



18e proton



18e carbon

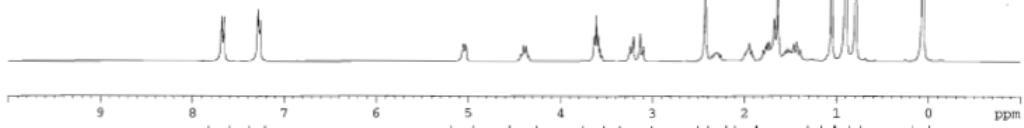
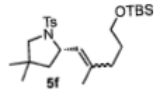
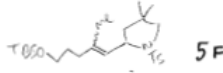


AV-300 Dual C-M probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03

```

NAME VRT-1-139-10
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20100215
Time 14.16
INSTRUM av-300
PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 16
DS 0
SHE 6172.839 Hz
FIDRES 0.094190 Hz
AQ 5.3084660 sec
RG 32768
DM 01.000 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.2 K
D1 0.20000000 sec
TDO 4

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 11.00 usec
PL1 -3.00 dB
PL1W 25.0935241 W
SFO1 100.1318513 MHz
SI 32768
SF 300.1360030 MHz
WENW KW
SBR 1.50 Hz
LS 0
GB 0
PC 1.40
  
```



18f proton

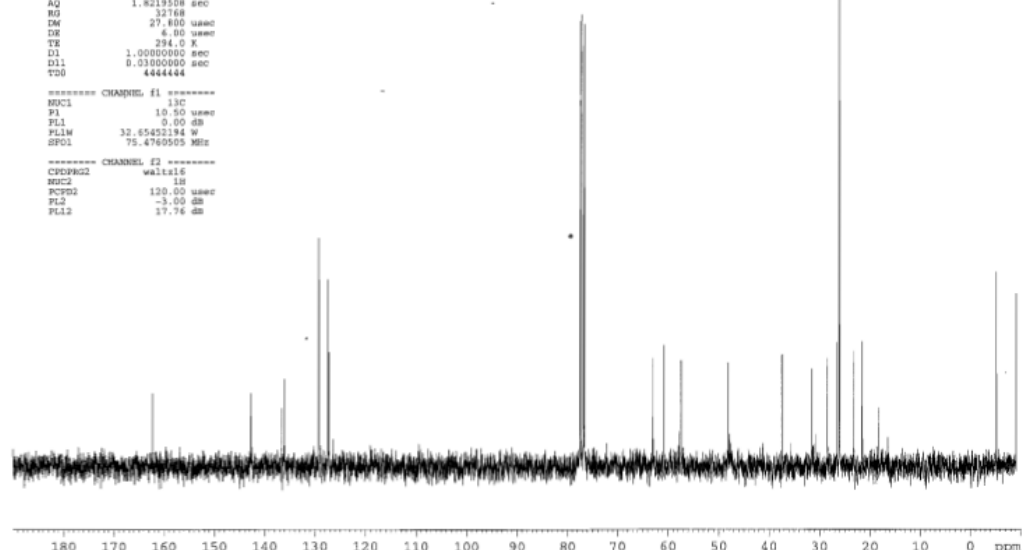
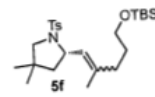


```

NAME VRT-1-139-10-13C
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20100215
Time 14.20
INSTRUM av-300
PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 67
DS 0
SHE 17985.411 Hz
FIDRES 0.274439 Hz
AQ 1.8219508 sec
RG 32768
DM 27.800 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 294.0 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TDO 4444444

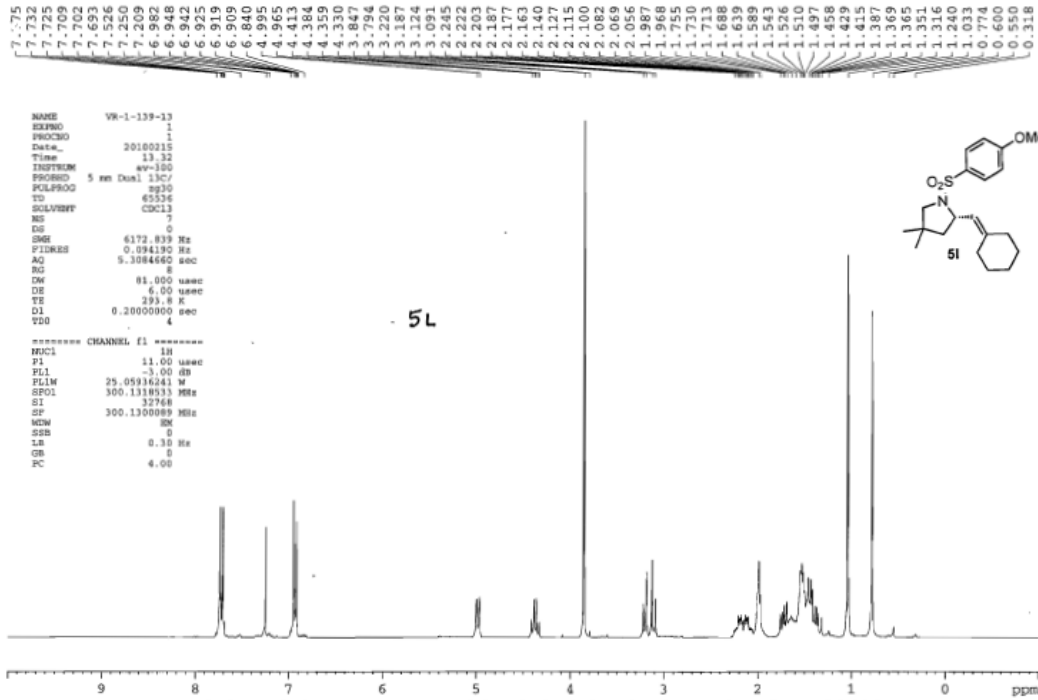
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 10.50 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
PL1W 32.65452194 W
SFO1 75.4760505 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 120.00 usec
PL2 -3.00 dB
PL2 17.76 dB
  
```

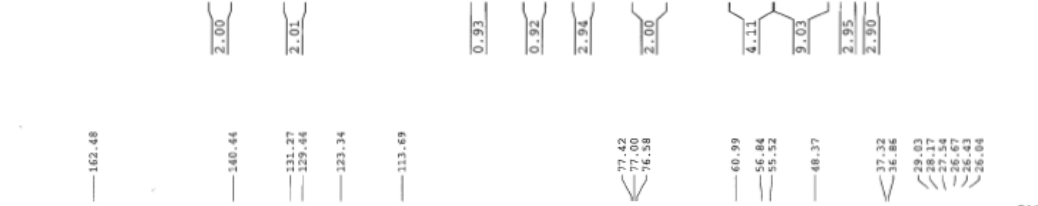


18f carbon

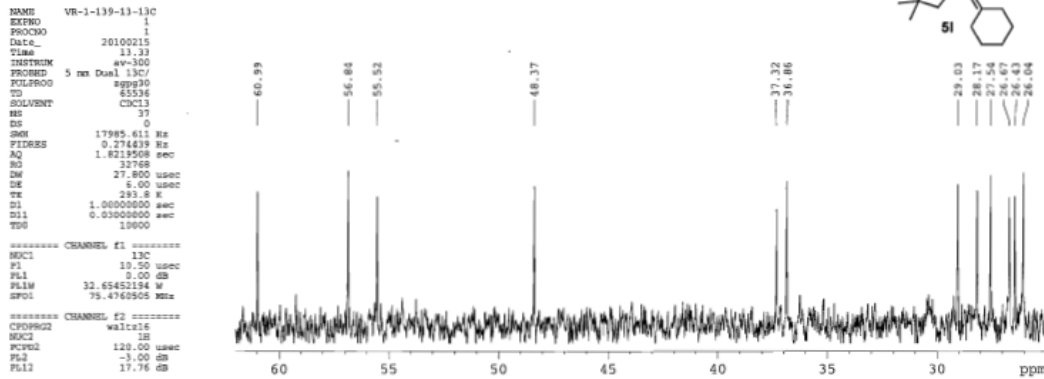
AV-300 Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23/03 RN.



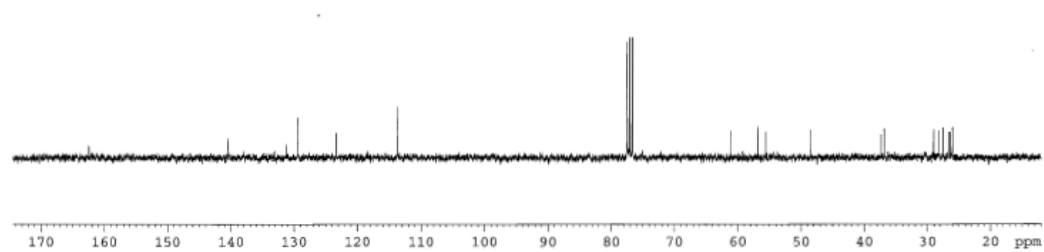
18g proton

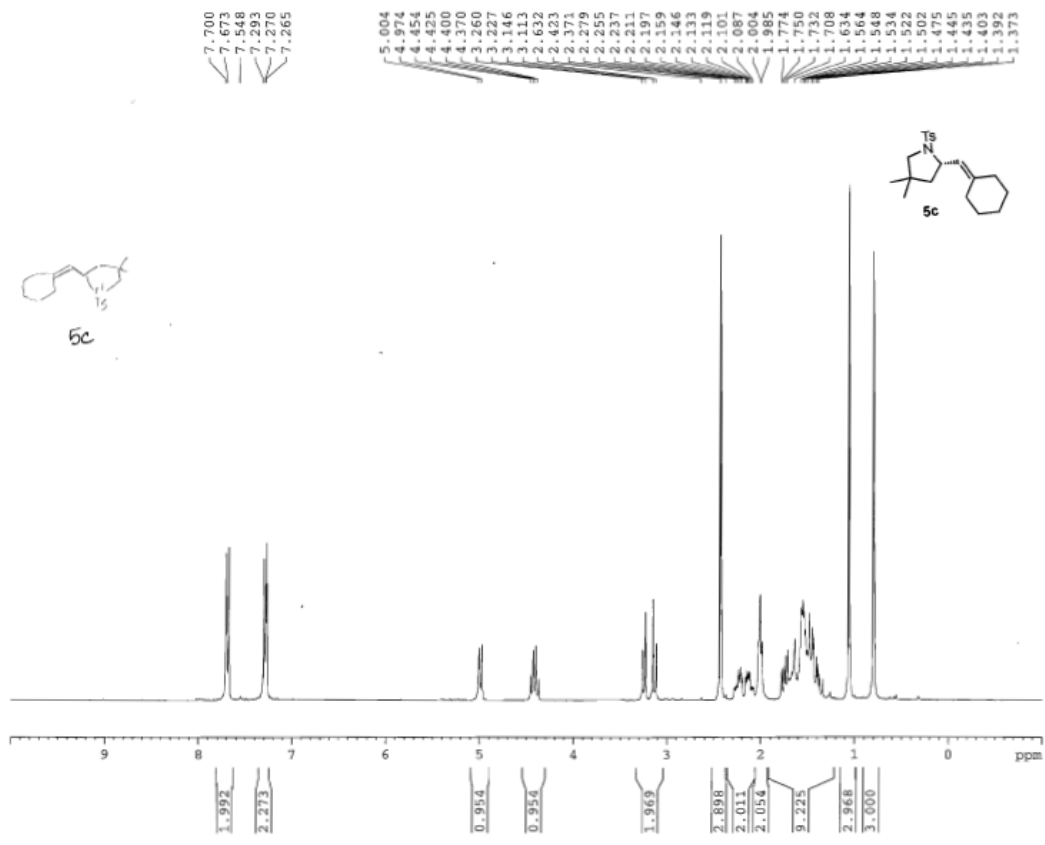


AV-300 Dual C-H probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03

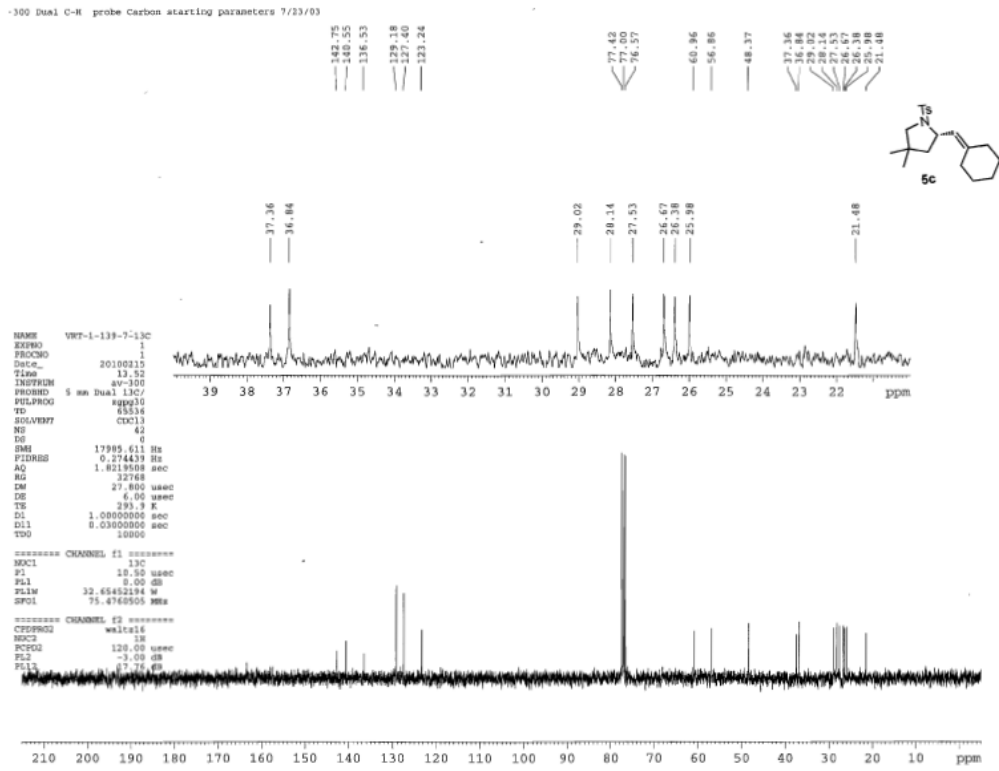


18g carbon





18h proton

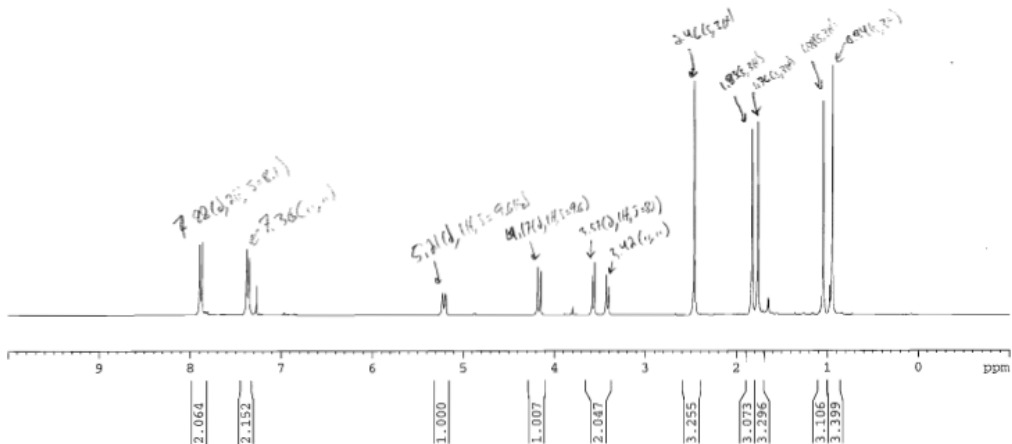
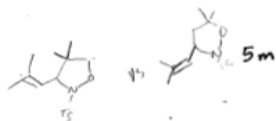


18h carbon

7.889
7.862
7.835
7.817
7.797
7.774
7.747
7.720
6.965
6.853

5.224
5.192
4.870

4.181
4.149
3.888
3.799
3.582
3.555
3.429
3.402
2.668
2.458
2.244
2.031
1.869
1.863
1.763
1.708
1.651
1.642
1.354
1.258
1.163
1.088
1.043
0.971
0.940
0.847
0.727



18i proton

144.80
137.38
132.30
129.56
129.42
119.20

80.33
77.00
76.58
66.37
47.71

26.26
21.04
18.25

AV-300 Dual C-13 probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03

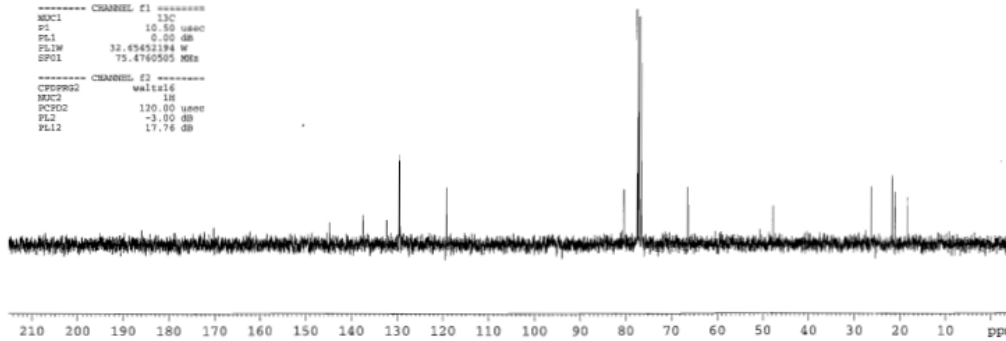
```

NAME      VWF-1-135C-13C
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20100215
Time      14.54
INSTRUM   av-300
PROBHD    5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         41
DS         0
SWH        17981.611 Hz
FIDRES     0.274439 Hz
AQ         1.6219508 sec
RG         32768
DM         27.800 usec
DE         4.00 usec
TE         293.9 K
D1         1.00000000 sec
d11        0.03000000 sec
TD0        1000

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1       13C
P1         10.50 usec
PL1        0.00 dB
PL1W       32.45452194 W
SFO1       75.4750005 MHz

----- CHANNEL f2 -----
CPDPRG2    waltz16
NUC2       1H
PCPD2      130.80 usec
PL2        -3.00 dB
PL2W       17.76 dB

```

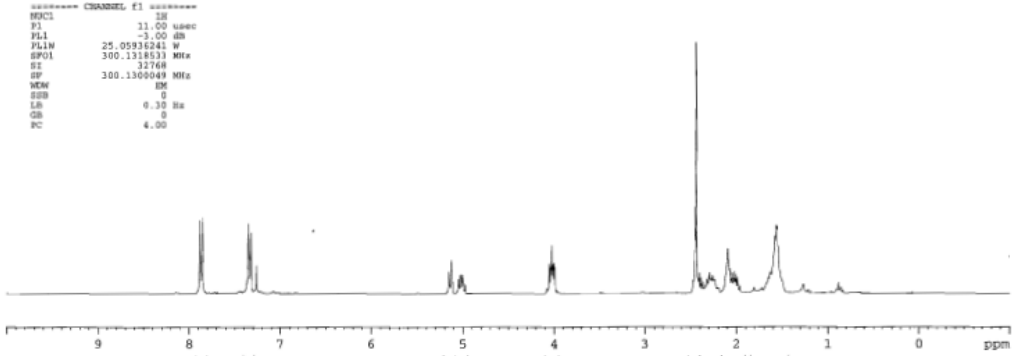
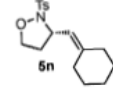
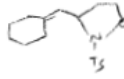


18i carbon

AV-300 Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23/03 RN.

7.848
7.445
7.352
7.325
7.298
7.298
7.082
5.149
5.120
5.047
5.029
5.004
4.993
4.975
4.078
4.053
4.039
4.027
4.027
4.002
3.997
3.971
2.471
2.439
2.414
2.406
2.390
2.382
2.365
2.337
2.320
2.295
2.264
2.264
2.232
2.214
2.214
2.199
2.095
2.072
2.054
2.046
2.028
2.019
2.014
2.005
1.988
1.879
1.862
1.820
1.774
1.674
1.648
1.630
1.579
1.565
1.554
1.269
1.233
1.210
1.186
0.978
0.956
0.884
0.854
0.832

NAME VMT-1-145n-IN
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20100325
Time 14.57
INSTRUM av-300
PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13c/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65516
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 11
DS 0
SWH 6172.839 Hz
FIDRES 0.094190 Hz
AQ 5.3084660 sec
RG 8
DM 81.000 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 303.2 K
D1 0.20000000 sec
TD0 444



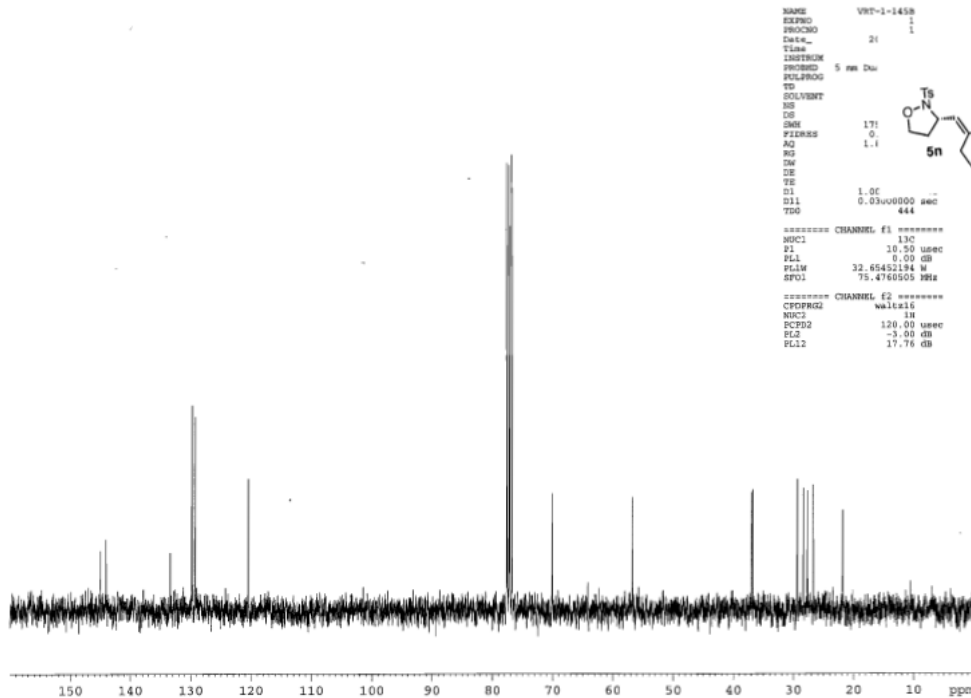
18j proton

144.90
144.03
133.35
129.27
129.27
120.44

77.57
77.55
76.72
70.06

56.72

36.87
36.73
29.33
28.36
26.68
26.68
21.79

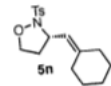


18j carbon

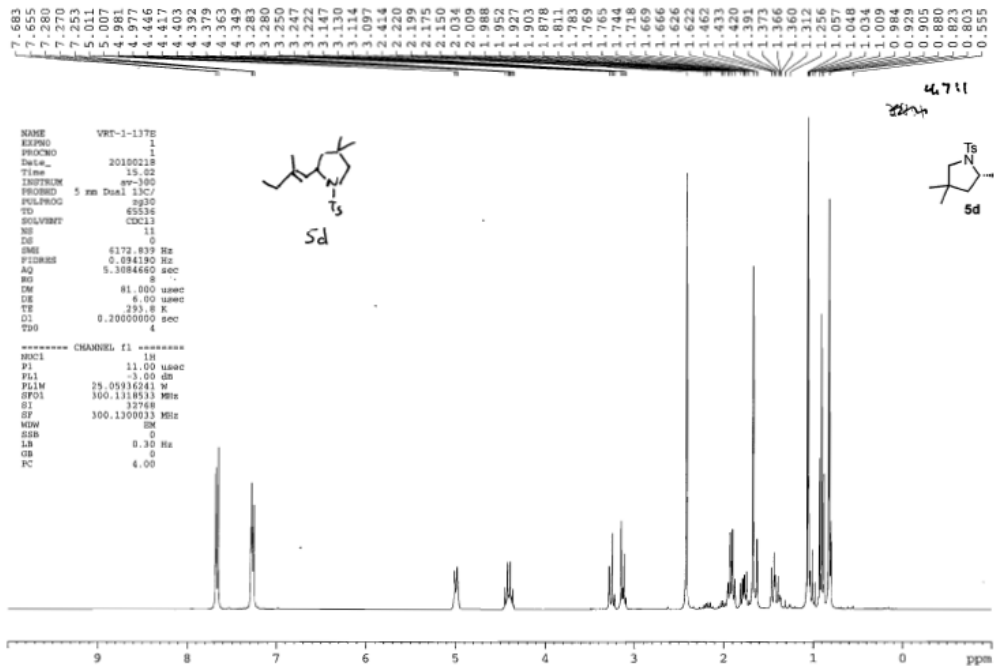
NAME VMT-1-145n
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 21
Time
INSTRUM
PROBHD 5 mm Du
PULPROG
TD
SOLVENT
NS
DS
SWH 171
FIDRES 0.
AQ 1.1
RG
DM
DE
TE
D1 1.00
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 444

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1 13C
P1 10.00 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
PL1M 32.65452194 W
SFO1 75.4760505 MHz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****
CFOPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 120.00 usec
PL2 -3.00 dB
PL2 17.76 dB

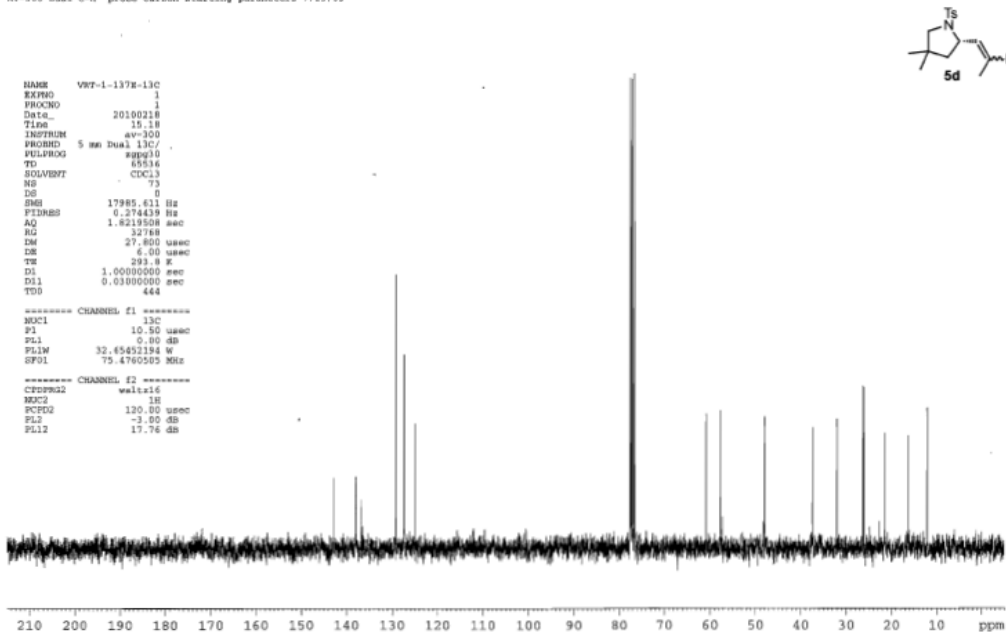


AV-300 Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23/03 RM.



18k proton

AV-300 Dual C-H probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03

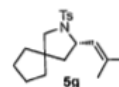
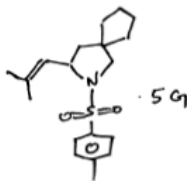


18k carbon

```

NAME      VRT-1-133B
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1
Date_    20100204
Time     19.29
INSTRUM  av-300
PROBHD   5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG  zgpg30
TD       65536
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS       7
DS       0
SWH      6172.839 Hz
FIDRES   0.094190 Hz
AQ       5.3084660 sec
RG       8
DW       81.000 usec
DE       6.00 usec
TE       294.0 K
D1       0.20000000 sec
TDO      4

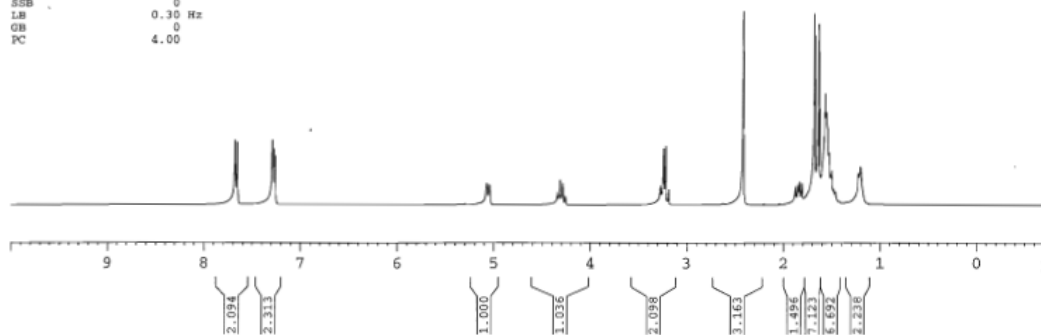
```



```

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1     1H
P1       11.00 usec
PL1      -3.00 dB
PL1W     25.05936241 W
SFO1     300.1318533 MHz
SI       32768
SF       300.1300026 MHz
WDW      EM
SSB      0
LB       0.30 Hz
GB       0
PC       4.00

```



18l proton



AV-300 Dual C-13 probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03

```

NAME      VRT-1-133B-13C
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1
Date_    20100204
Time     19.30
INSTRUM  av-300
PROBHD   5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG  zgpg30
TD       65536
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS       44
DS       0
SWH      17985.611 Hz
FIDRES   0.274439 Hz
AQ       1.8219508 sec
RG       32768
DW       27.800 usec
DE       6.00 usec
TE       294.0 K
D1       1.00000000 sec
D11      0.03000000 sec
TDO      4444

```

```

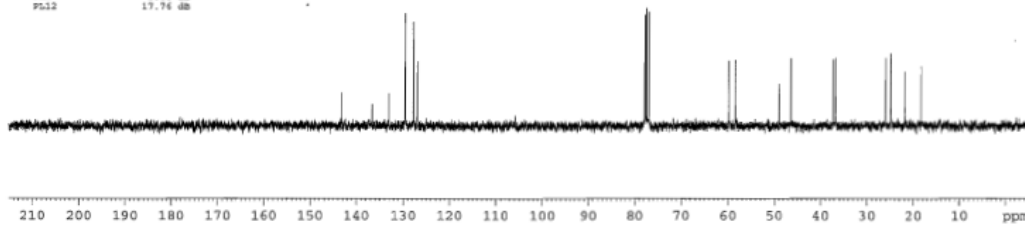
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1     13C
P1       10.50 usec
PL1      0.00 dB
PL1W     32.65452194 W
SFO1     75.4760505 MHz

```

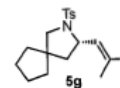
```

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2  waltz16
NUC2     1H
PCPD2   120.00 usec
PL2     -3.00 dB
PL12    17.76 dB

```



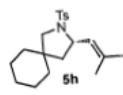
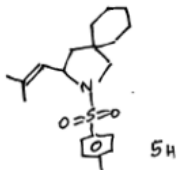
18l carbon



```

NAME      VRT-1-133A
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1
Date_    20100208
Time     19.24
INSTRUM  av-300
PROBHD   5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG  zgpg30
TD        65536
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS        7
DS        0
SMA      6172.839 Hz
FIDRES   0.094190 Hz
AQ        5.3084660 sec
RG         8
DM        81.000 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE        293.0 K
D1        0.20000000 sec
TD0       4

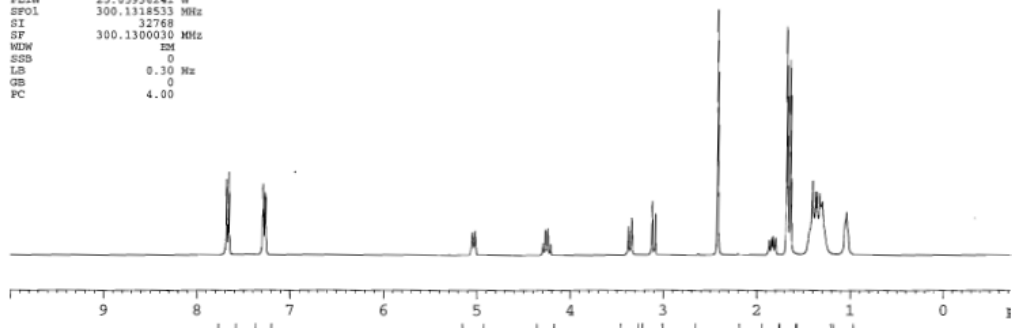
```



```

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1      1H
P1        11.00 usec
PL1       -3.00 dB
PL1M      25.05936743 W
SFO1      300.1318533 MHz
SI        32768
SF        300.1300030 MHz
WDW       EM
SSB       0
LB        0.30 Hz
GB        0
PC        4.00

```



18m proton

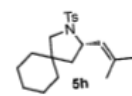


AV-300 Dual C-13 probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03

```

NAME      VRT-1-133A-13C
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1
Date_    20100208
Time     19.24
INSTRUM  av-300
PROBHD   5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG  zgpg30
TD        65536
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS        9
DS        0
SMA      17985.611 Hz
FIDRES   0.274439 Hz
AQ        1.8219508 sec
RG        32768
DM        27.800 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE        294.0 K
D1        1.00000000 sec
D11       0.03000000 sec
YD0       444

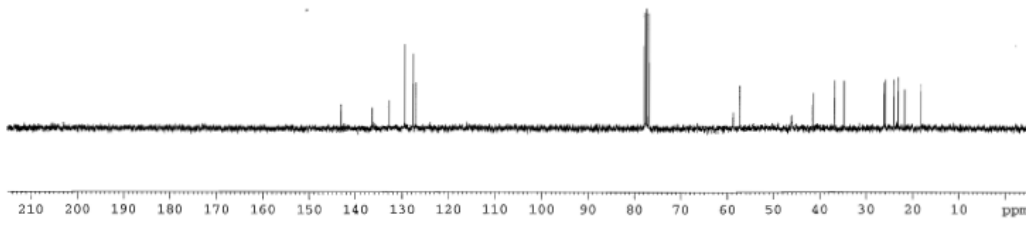
```



```

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1      13C
P1        10.50 usec
PL1       0.00 dB
PL1M      32.65452194 W
SFO1      75.4760505 MHz
***** CHANNEL f2 *****
CPOPRG2  waltz16
NUC2      1H
PCPRG2   120.00 usec
PE2       -3.00 dB
PL12      17.76 dB

```

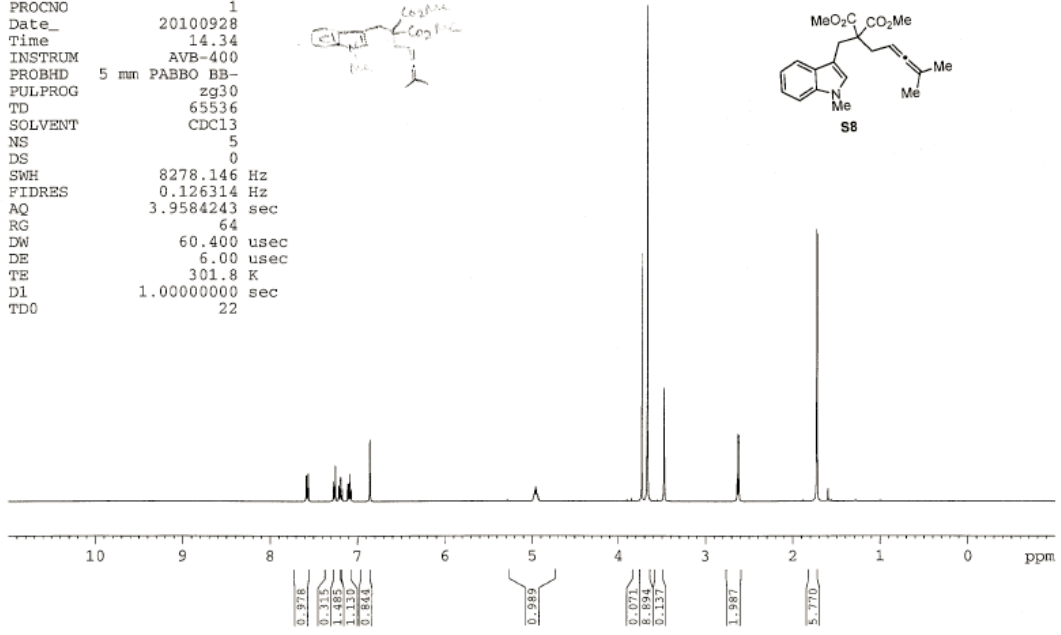
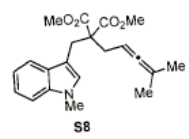
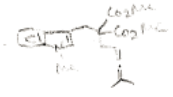


18m carbon

7.884
7.864
7.449
7.365
7.164
7.254
7.215
7.213
7.197
7.177
7.175
7.113
7.110
7.093
7.092
7.073
6.996
6.894
6.860
6.832
6.632
5.487
5.287
4.996
4.989
4.977
4.974
4.970
4.963
4.956
4.949
4.944
4.937
4.930
4.922
3.852
3.734
3.706
3.693
3.671
3.671
3.596
3.559
3.479
3.417
2.958
2.806
2.787
2.759
2.640
2.640
2.471
2.471
2.452
2.058
1.989
1.892
1.892
1.859
1.859
1.842
1.734
1.727
1.602
1.602
1.572
1.565
1.447
1.410
1.394
1.286
1.286
1.228
1.008
0.991
0.308

Proton starting parameters

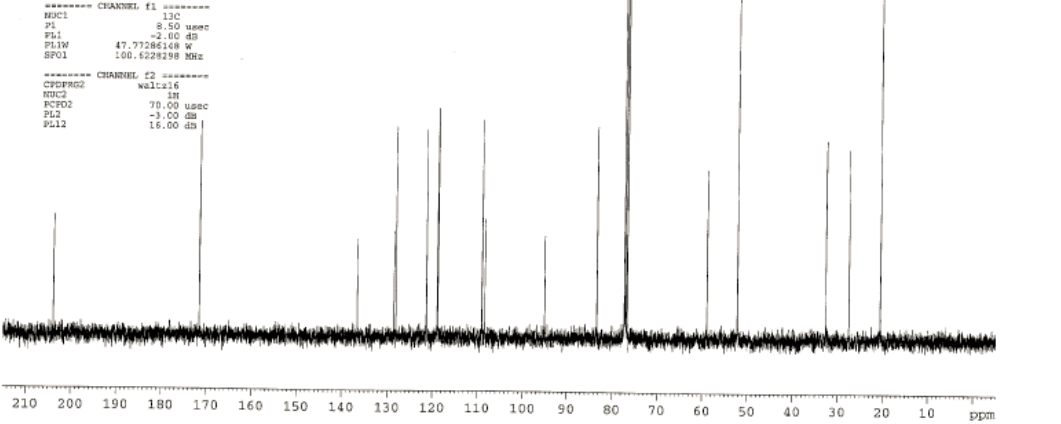
NAME VRT-2-108-1H
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20100928
Time 14.34
INSTRUM AVB-400
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 5
DS 0
SWH 8278.146 Hz
FIDRES 0.126314 Hz
AQ 3.9584243 sec
RG 64
DW 60.400 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 301.8 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TDO 22



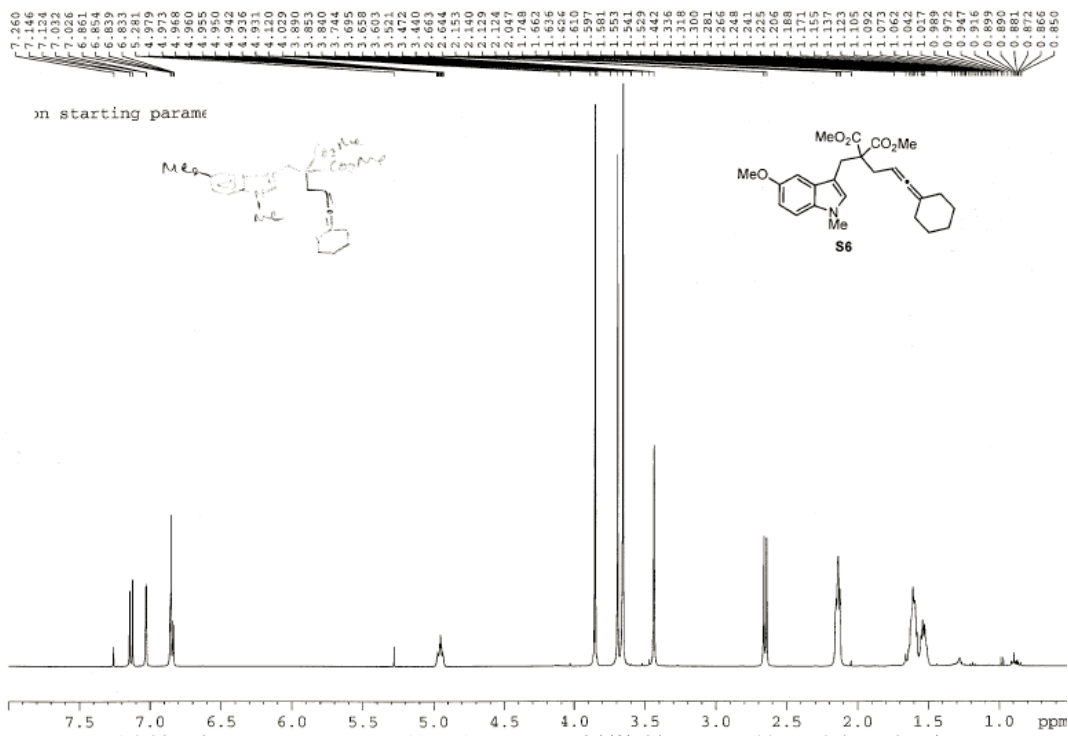
19a proton



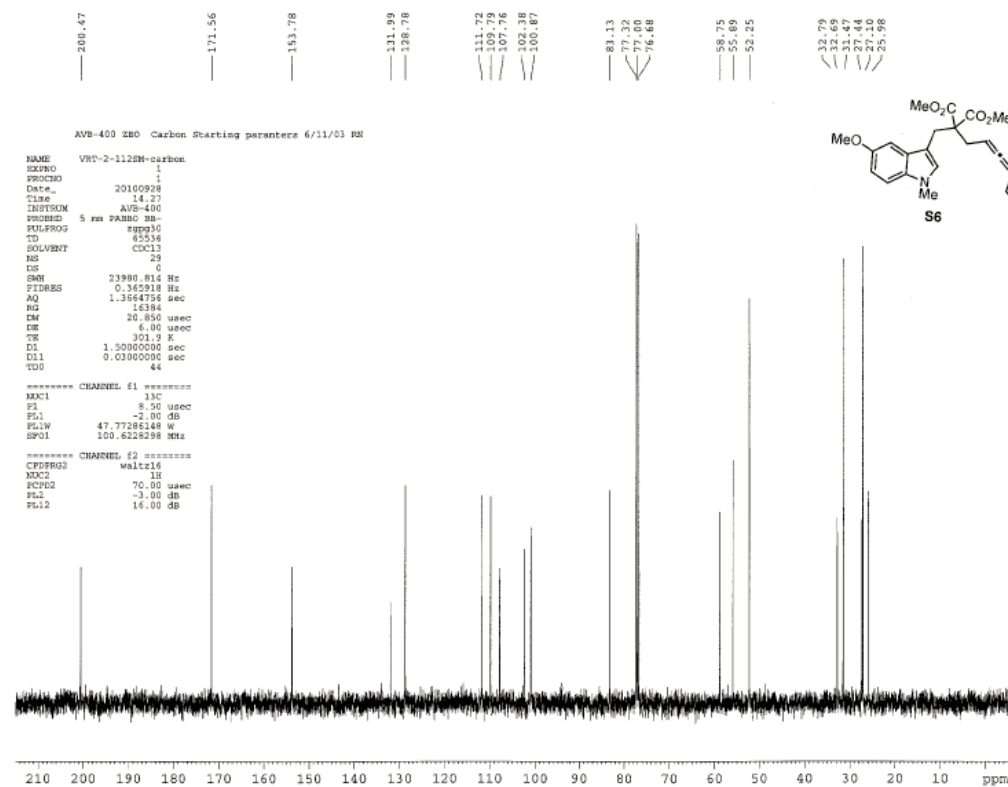
AVB-400 Z80 Carbon Starting parameters 6/11/03 BX
NAME VRT-2-108-13C
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20100928
Time 14.36
INSTRUM AVB-400
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 43
DS 0
SWH 23980.814 Hz
FIDRES 0.365918 Hz
AQ 1.3664756 sec
RG 16386
DW 30.800 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 301.8 K
D1 1.50000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TDO 2222



19a carbon



20a proton



20a carbon

AVS-400 Z80 Carbon Starting parameters 6/11/03 RM

```

NAME VRT-2-1125M-carbon
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20100928
Time 14.27
INSTRUM AVS-400
PULPROG 5 mm PABBO BB-
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 29
DS 6
SFO1 23980.814 Hz
FIDRES 0.362918 Hz
AQ 1.1684756 sec
RG 16384
EM 20.850 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 301.3 K
D1 1.5000000 sec
D11 0.0300000 sec
TD0 44

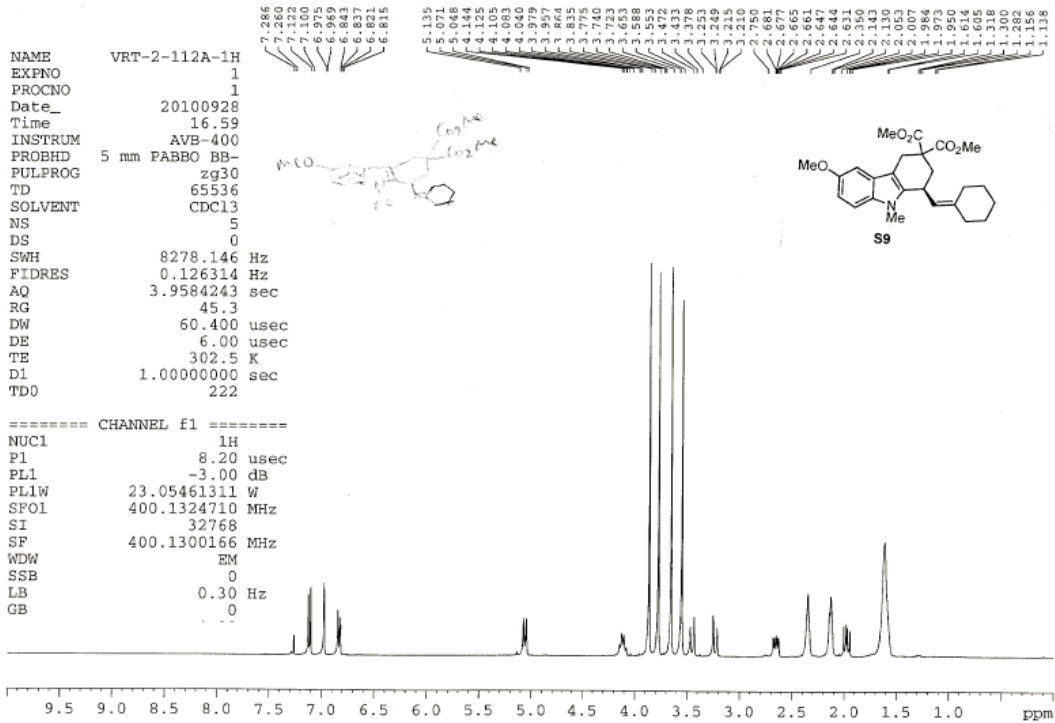
```

```

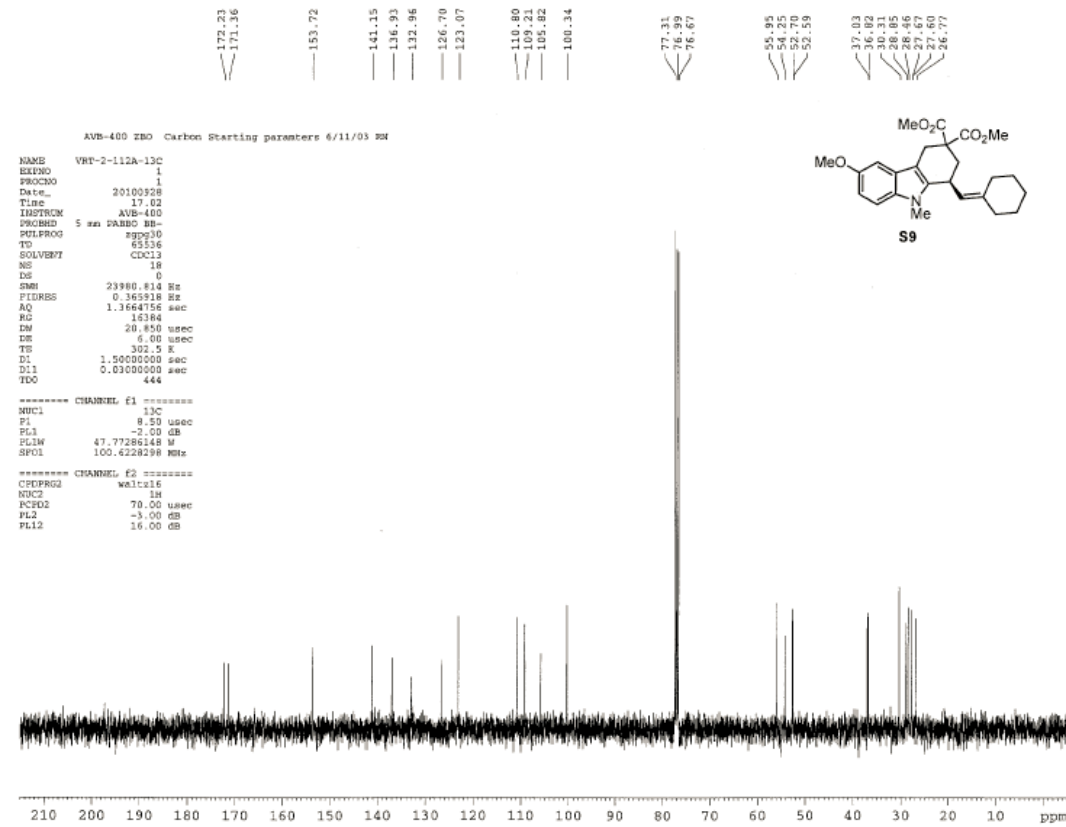
***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1 13C
P1 8.50 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
RG1W 47.7728248 W
SFO1 100.628298 Mhz

***** CHANNEL f2 *****
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 70.00 usec
PL2 -3.00 dB
RG2 16.00 dB

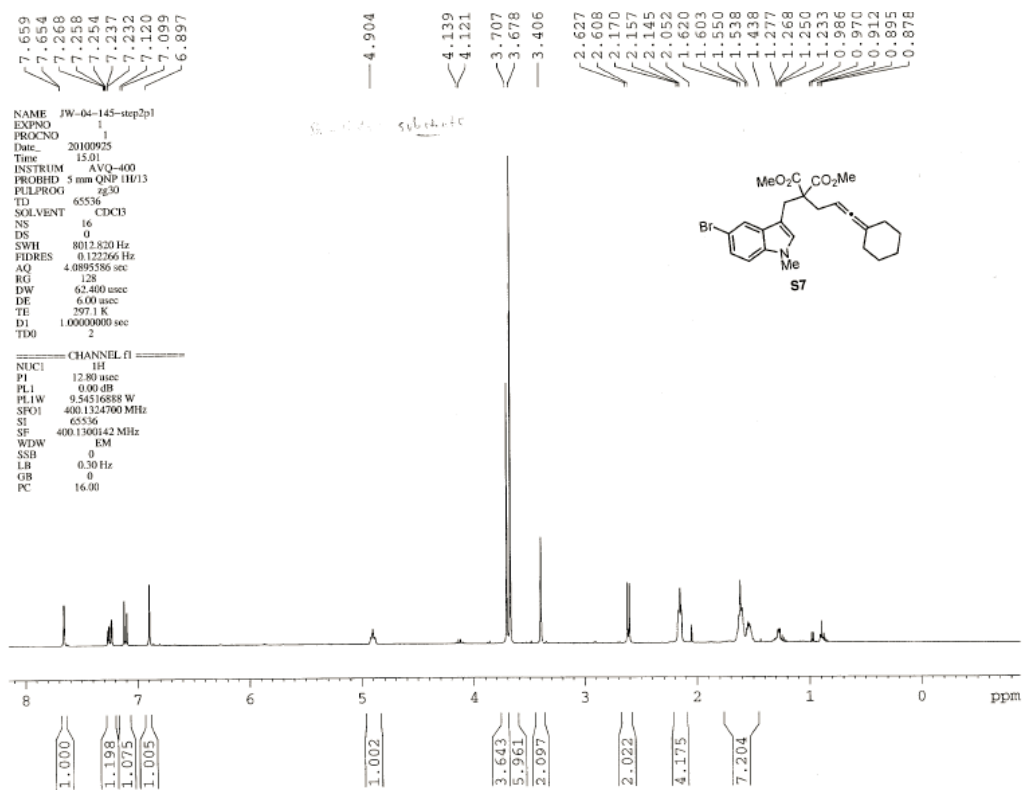
```



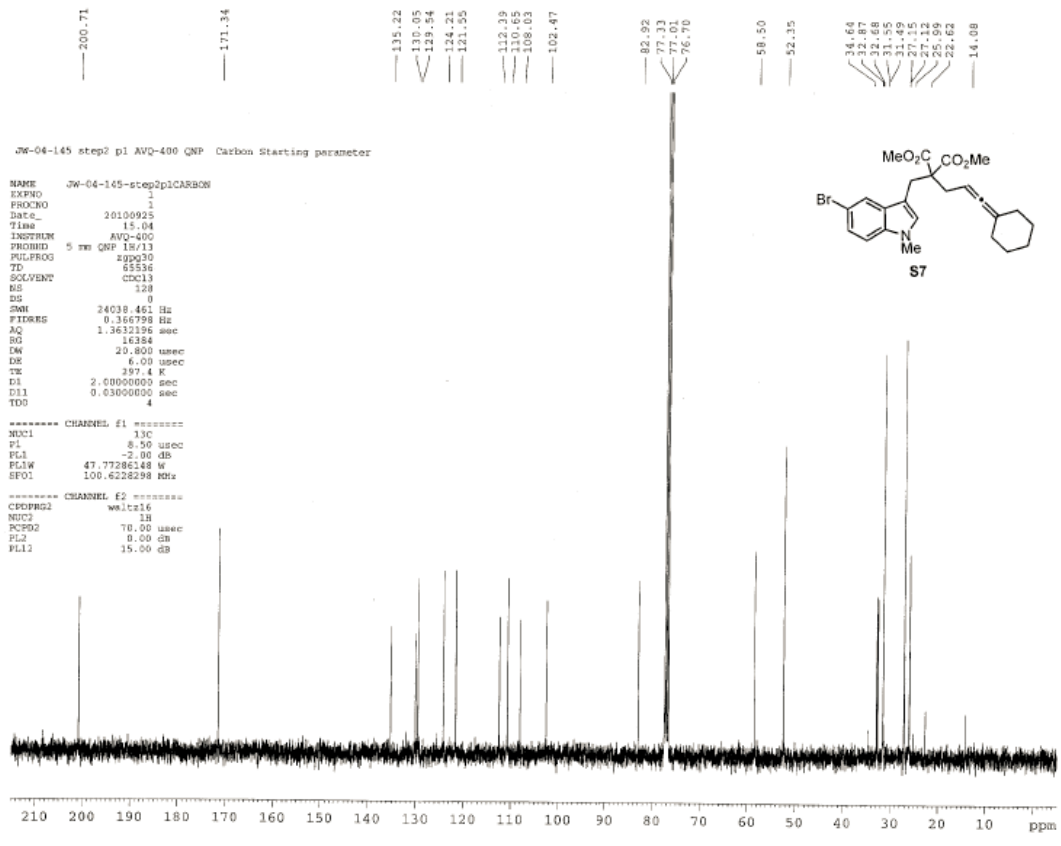
20b proton



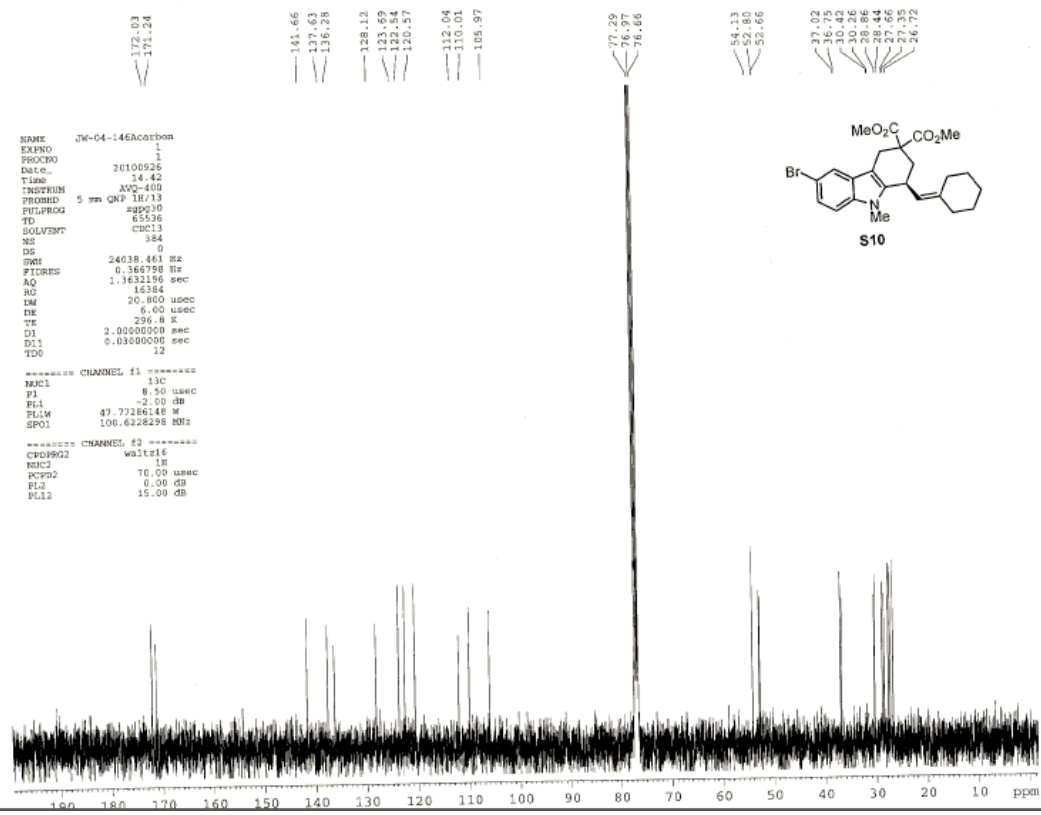
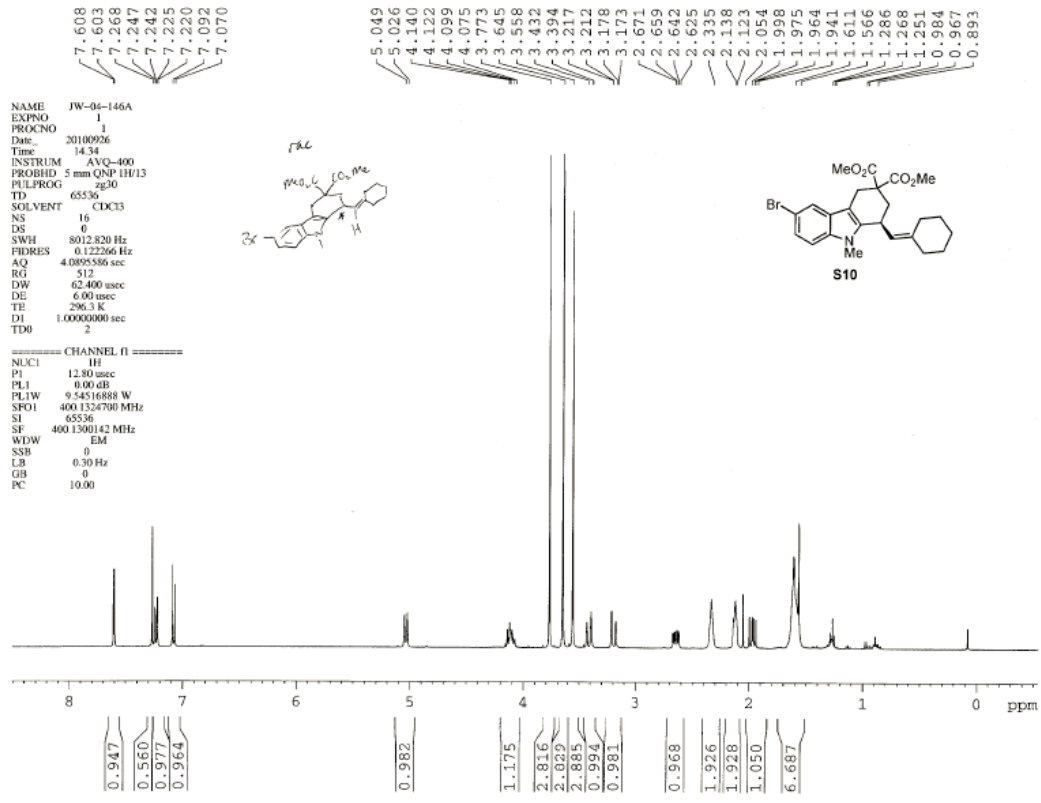
20b carbon



21a proton



21a carbon

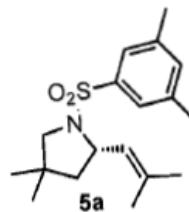
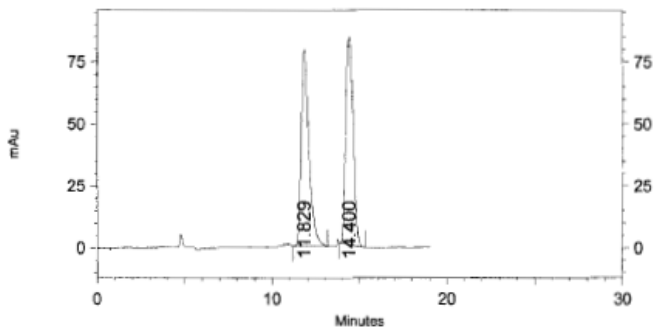


Copies of HPLC traces (racemic on top)

18a

Sample ID: VRT-1-152D-Rac
 Filename:
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\Vivek\Hydroamination\VRT-1-152D_Rac-AS99505-30min.met
 3-19-2010 4-15-43 PM.dat Method:
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\Vivek\AS99505ET-30min.met
 Injection volume: 1 uL

Description: {Data Description}

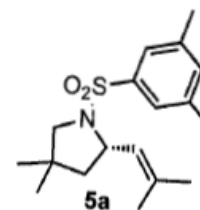
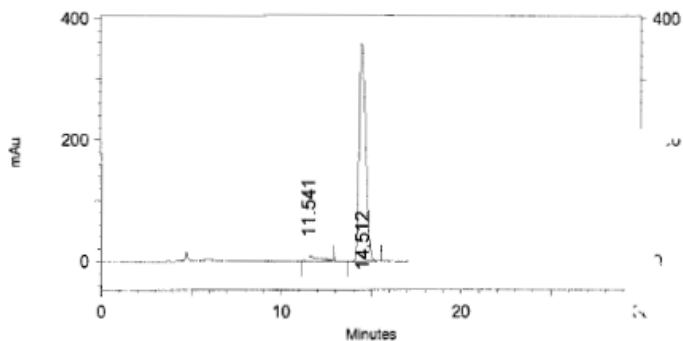


1: 230 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
11.829	2417646	49.976
14.400	2419995	50.024

Sample ID: VRT-1-152D
 Filename:
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\Vivek\Hydroamination\VRT-1-152DAS99505-30min.met
 3-19-2010 4-36-34 PM.dat Method:
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\Vivek\AS99505ET-30min.met
 Injection volume: 2 uL

Description: {Data Description}



4: 220 nm, 4 nm Results

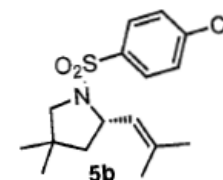
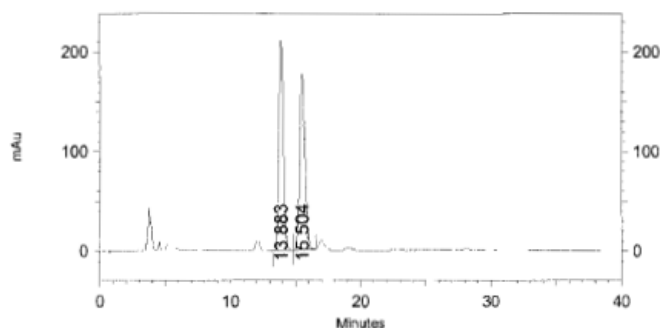
Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
11.541	408348	4.370
14.512	8936979	95.630

18b

Sample ID: JW-03-107D
Filename:
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\JWu\JW-03-107D_AS9901ET_40min.met3-16-2010
 12-34-05 AM.dat **Method:**
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\Vivek\AS9901ET-40min.met
Injection volume: 5 uL

Description: {Data Description}

p-Cl

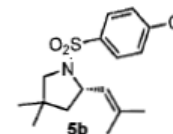
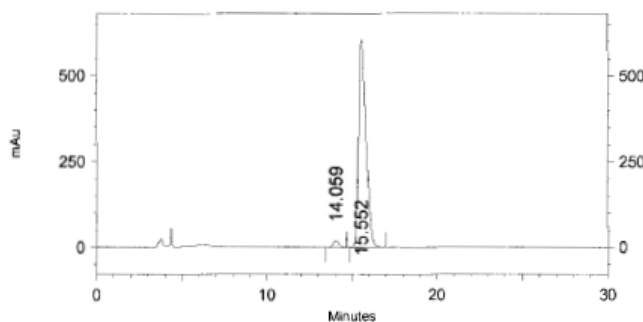
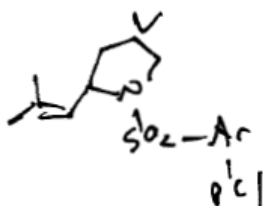


1: 210 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
13.883	4987608	50.023
15.504	4982970	49.977

Sample ID: JW-03-107Dchiral
Filename:
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\JWu\JW-03-107Dchiral_AS9901ET_30min.met3-16-2010 1-19-42 PM.dat **Method:**
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\Vivek\AS9901Et-30min.met
Injection volume: 5 uL

Description: {Data Description}



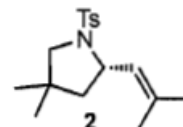
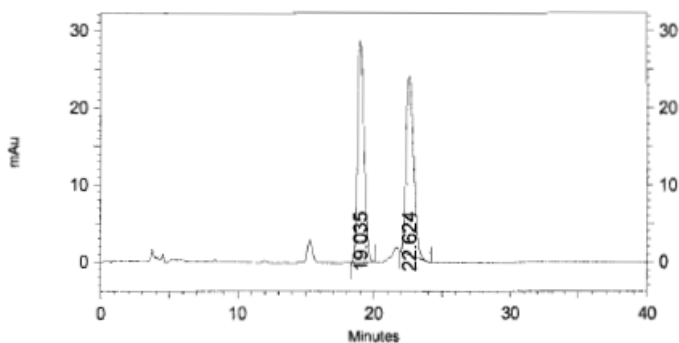
1: 210 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
14.059	454706	2.420
15.552	18335038	97.580

18c

Sample ID: JW-03-107B
Filename:
C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\JWu\JW-03-107B_AS9901ET_40min.met3-15-2010
11-20-55 PM.dat Method:
C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\Vivek\AS9901ET-40min.met
Injection volume: 5 uL

Description: {Data Description}



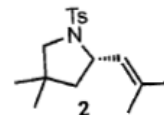
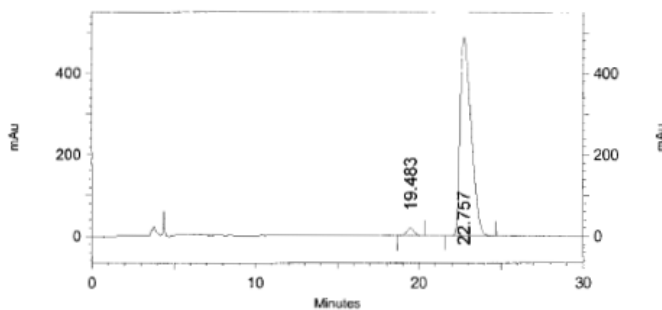
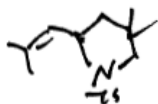
2: 254 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
19.035	948215	51.478
22.624	893783	48.522

check w/ Jeff

Sample ID: JW-03-107Bchiral
Filename:
C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\JWu\JW-03-107Bchiral_AS9901ET_30min.met3-16-2010 12-16-41 PM.dat Method:
C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\Vivek\AS9901Et-30min.met
Injection volume: 5 uL

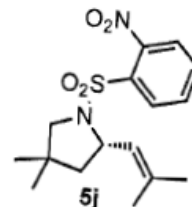
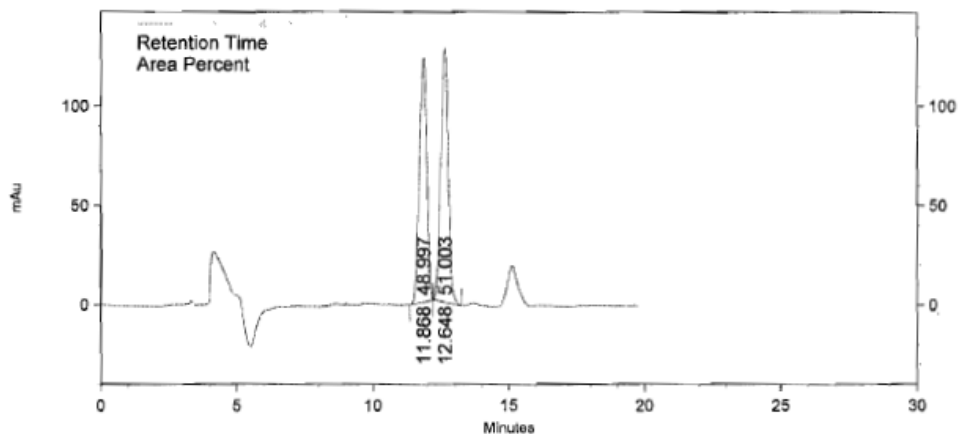
Description: {Data Description}



1: 210 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
19.483	591399	2.547
22.757	22628378	97.453

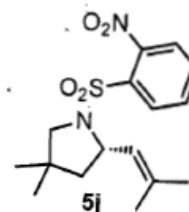
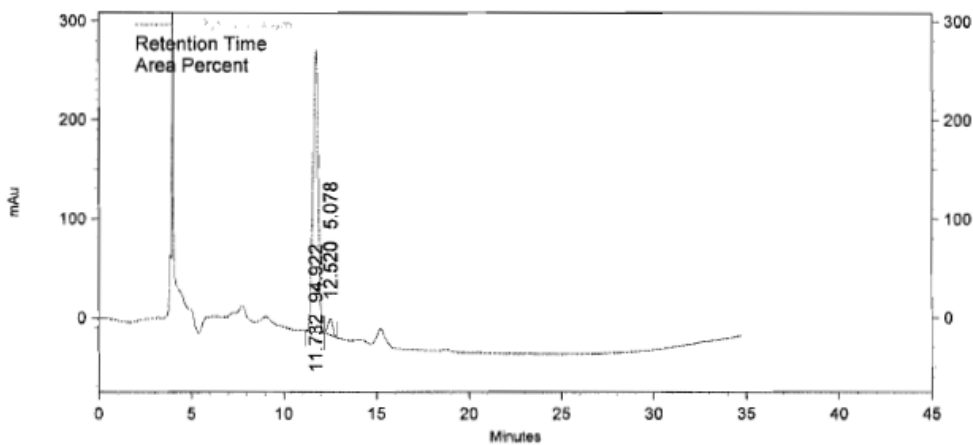
18d



3: 280 nm, 4 nm
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	11.868	48.997	200
2	12.648	51.003	201

C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\glh\VRT-152G_IA995005Et_50min.met3-18-2010
10-51-12 PM.dat

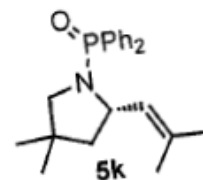
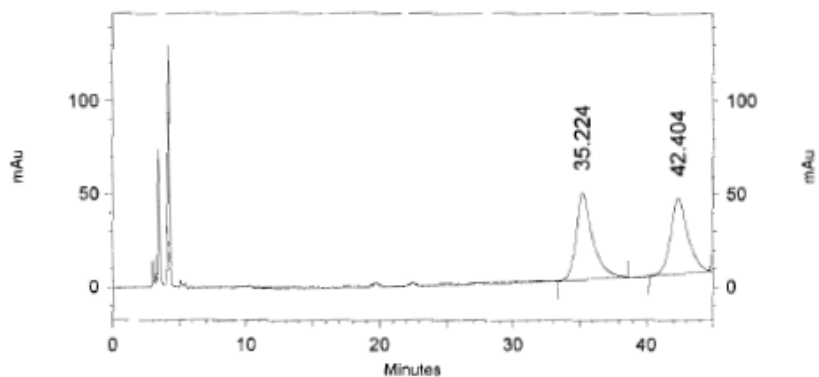


1: 255 nm, 4 nm
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	11.732	94.922	202
2	12.520	5.078	205

18e

JW-03-107C
C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\wataru\IC 100%D 1ml min 60min.met
3/17/2010 9:07:14 AM
C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\Jeff\JW-03-107C_IA9802IP_45min3-16-2010
4-38-51 PM.dat



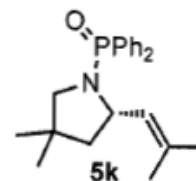
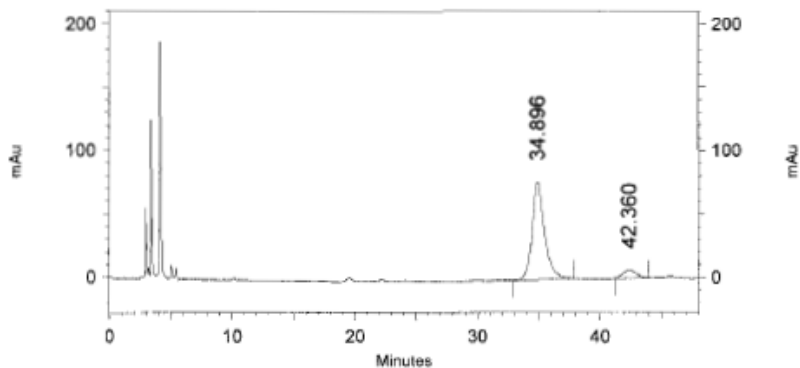
1: 195 nm, 4

nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Lambda Max
35.224	4058715	52.359	206
42.404	3692945	47.641	205

JW-03-107Cchiral

C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\wataru\IC 100%D 1ml min 60min.met
3/17/2010 2:59:32 PM
C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\Jeff\JW-03-107Cchiral.dat



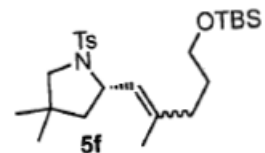
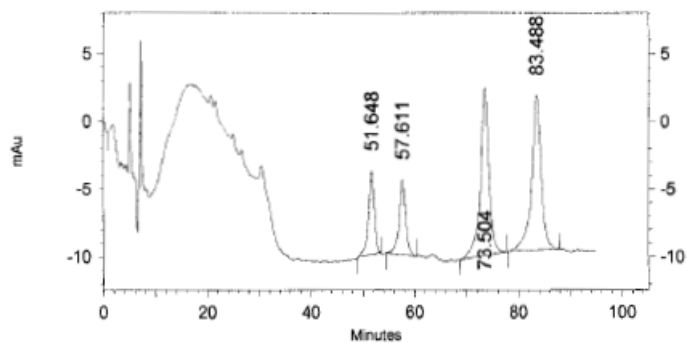
1: 195 nm, 4

nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Lambda Max
34.896	5426707	91.713	206
42.360	490326	8.287	205

Sample ID: VRT-1-133C-Racemic
Filename:
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\Vivek\Hydroamination\VRT-1-133C-RacemicWH9703ET-90min.met3-20-2010 3-50-04 PM.dat **Method:**
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\Vivek\WH9703ET-90min.met
Injection volume: 1 uL

Description: {Data Description}

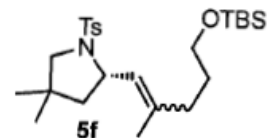
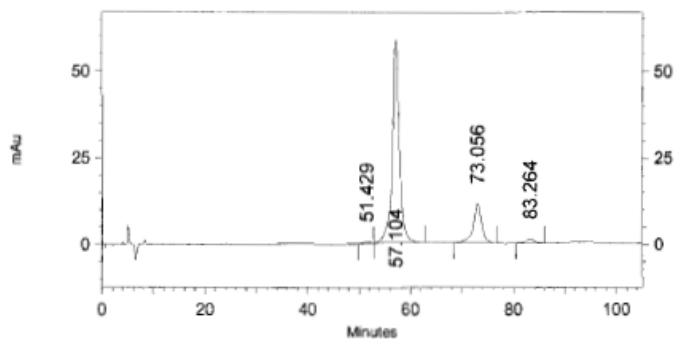


1: 230 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
51.648	475163	12.333
57.611	487115	12.644
73.504	1420619	36.874
83.488	1469762	38.149

Sample ID: VRT-1-152F
Filename:
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\Vivek\Hydroamination\VRT-1-152FWH9703ET-90min.met3-20-2010 5-26-36 PM.dat **Method:**
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\Vivek\WH9703ET-90min.met
Injection volume: 1 uL

Description: {Data Description}



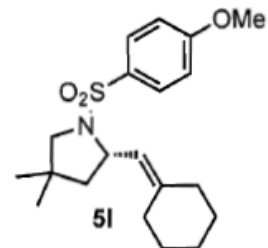
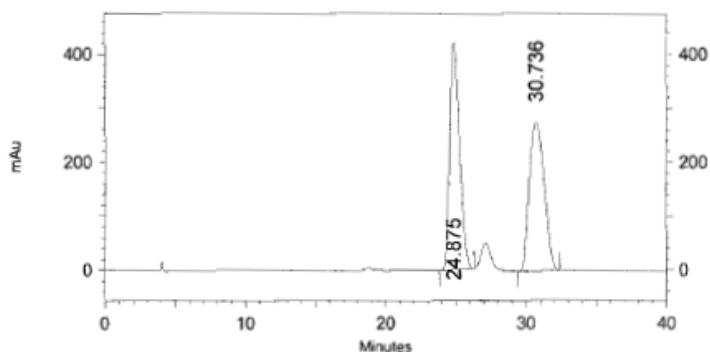
1: 230 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
51.429	35226	0.505
57.104	5525286	79.170
73.056	1279889	18.339
83.264	138592	1.986

18g

Sample ID: VRT-1-154C-Racemic
Filename:
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\Vivek\Hydroamination\VRT-1-154C-RacemicAS98
 02-40min.met3-19-2010 1-35-31 PM.dat **Method:**
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\Vivek\AS9802-40min.met
Injection volume: 2 uL

Description: {Data Description}

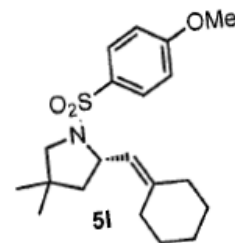
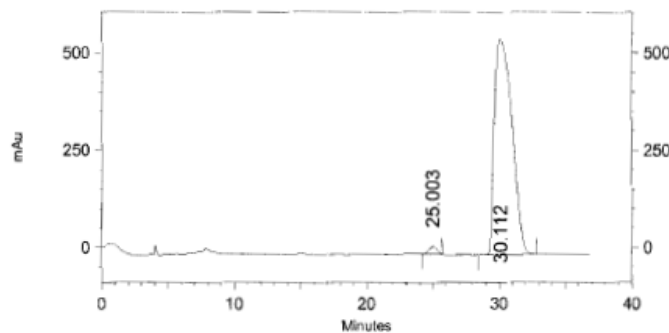
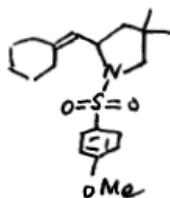


1: 230 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
24.875	20418087	50.126
30.736	20315717	49.874

Sample ID: VRT-1-154C
Filename:
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\Vivek\Hydroamination\VRT-1-154C-AS9802-40mi
 n.met3-19-2010 2-17-34 PM.dat **Method:**
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\Vivek\AS9802-40min.met
Injection volume: 2 uL

Description: {Data Description}



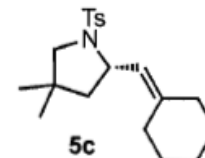
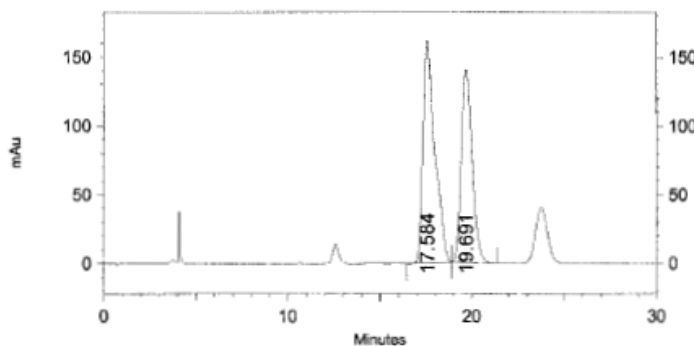
1: 230 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
25.003	759114	1.467
30.112	50996378	98.533

18h

Sample ID: VRT-1-139-7-rac
Filename:
C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\Vivek\Hydroamination\VRT-1-139-7-racAS9901Et-30min.met2-15-2010 7-40-36 PM.dat Method:
C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\Vivek\AS9901Et-30min.met
Injection volume: 5 uL

Description: {Data Description}

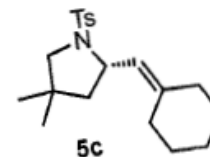
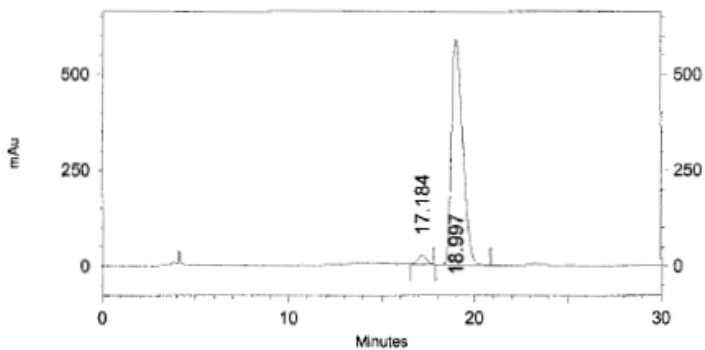


1: 230 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
17.584	7213123	55.650
19.691	5748433	44.350

Sample ID: VRT-1-139-7
Filename:
C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\Vivek\Hydroamination\VRT-1-139-7AS9901Et-30min.met2-15-2010 8-12-29 PM.dat Method:
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Injection volume: 5 uL

Description: {Data Description}

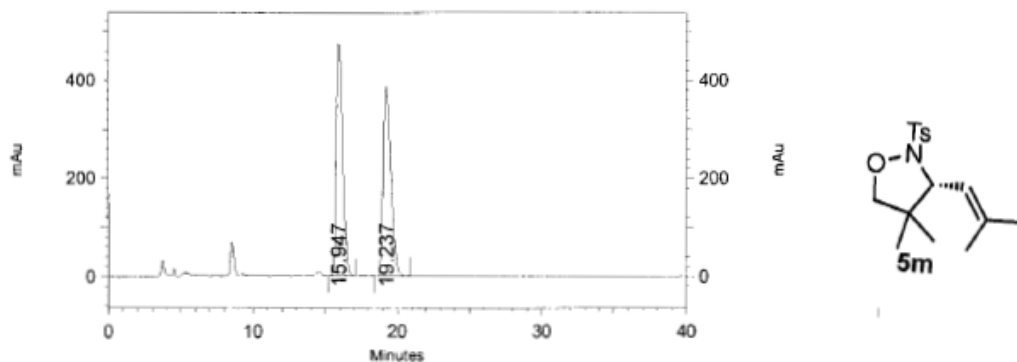


1: 230 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
17.184	724444	2.884
18.997	24397158	97.116

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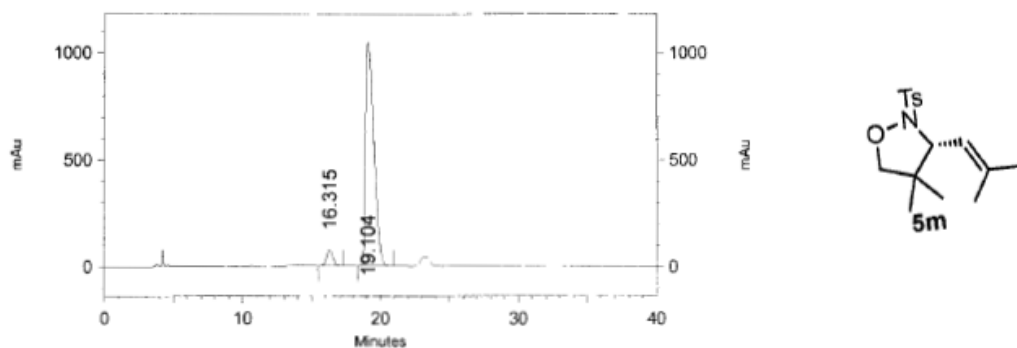


1: 210 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
15.947	14518430	50.435
19.237	14268032	49.565

Sample ID: JW-03-108Cchiral
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Description: {Data Description}



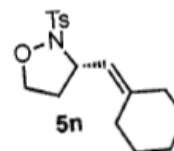
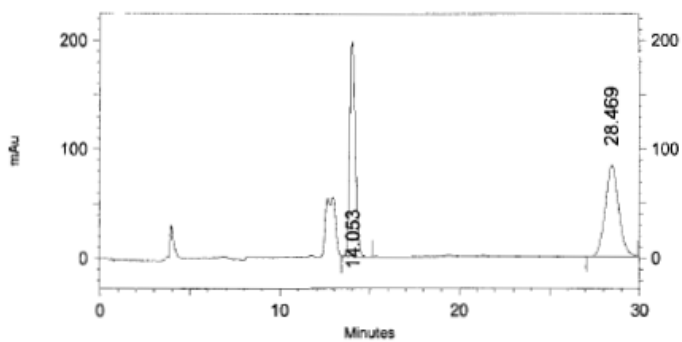
1: 210 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
16.315	2249590	4.827
19.104	44353893	95.173

18j

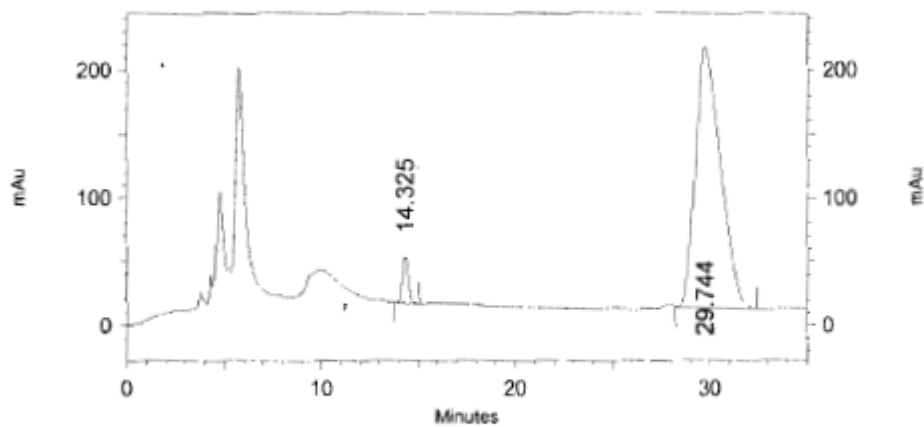
Sample ID:	VRT-1-145B-Rac
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Injection volume:	5 uL

Description: {Data Description}



4: 210 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
14.053	4325748	50.024
28.469	4321597	49.976



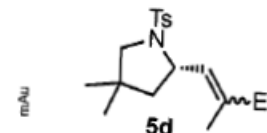
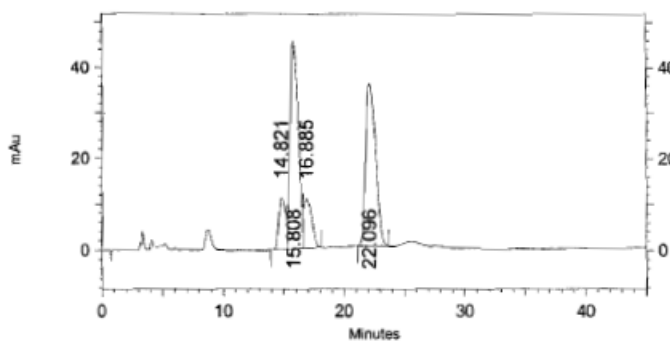
2: 220 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
14.325	760475	4.006
29.744	18222910	95.994

18k

Sample ID: 15-174A
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Injection volume: 4 uL

Description: {Data Description}

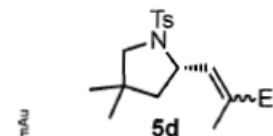
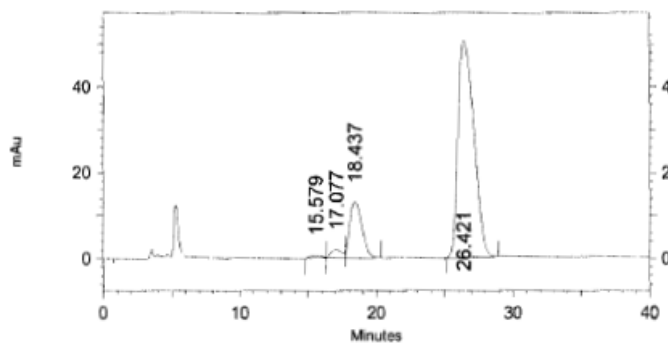


1: 230 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
14.821	443995	8.802
15.808	2067084	40.980
16.885	494466	9.803
22.096	2038556	40.415

Sample ID: VRT-1-137E
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Injection volume: 2 uL

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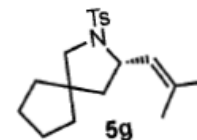
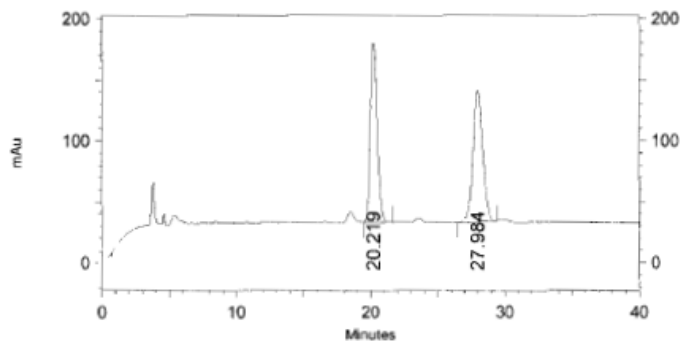


1: 230 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
15.579	39375	0.781
17.077	107920	2.139
18.437	803826	15.935
26.421	4093302	81.145

Sample ID: JW-03-108A
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Injection volume: 5 uL

Description: {Data Description}

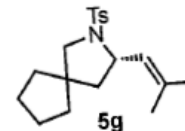
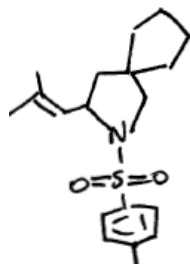
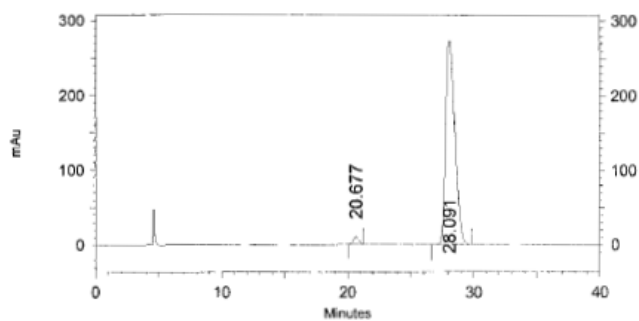


1: 210 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
20.219	5234845	48.972
27.984	5454555	51.028

Sample ID: VRT-1-152B
Filename:
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 in.met3-10-2010 10-10-04 PM.dat **Method:**
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\Vivek\AS9901ET-40min.met
Injection volume: 5 uL

Description: {Data Description}



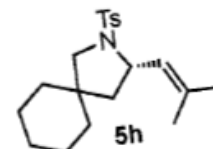
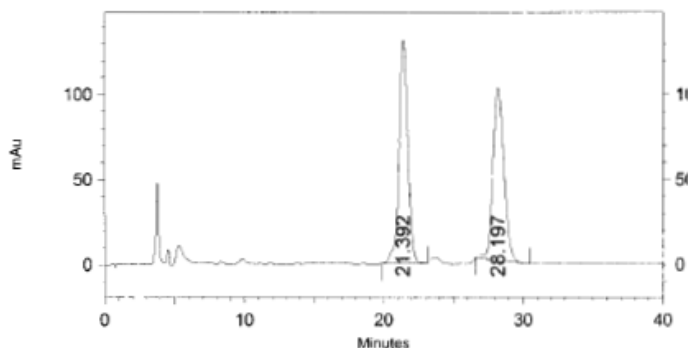
1: 230 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
20.677	314407	2.202
28.091	13964418	97.798

18m

Sample ID: JW-03-108B
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9-10-05 PM.dat Method:
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Injection volume: 5 uL

Description: {Data Description}

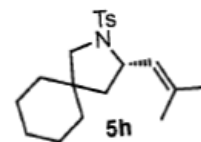
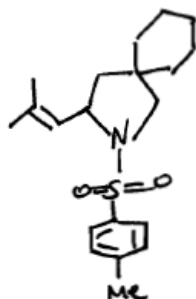
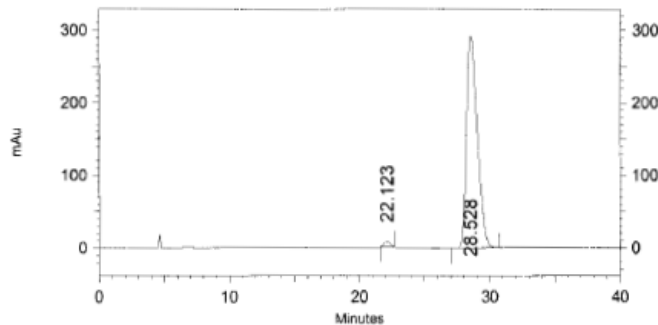


1: 210 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
21.392	5735548	50.661
28.197	5585924	49.339

Sample ID: VRT-1-152A
Filename:
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Injection volume: 5 uL

Description: {Data Description}



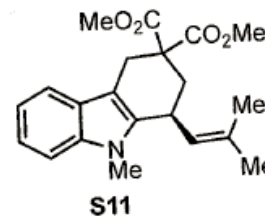
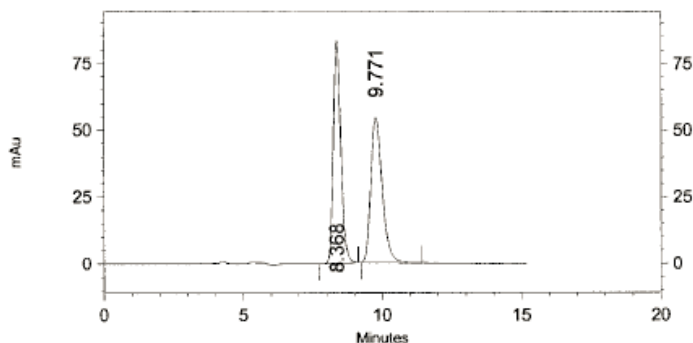
6: 240 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
22.123	250463	1.455
28.528	16963043	98.545

19b

Sample ID: VRT-2-109-Rac
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Injection volume: 1 uL

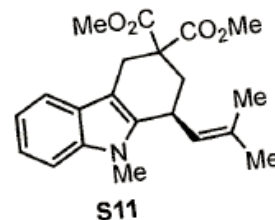
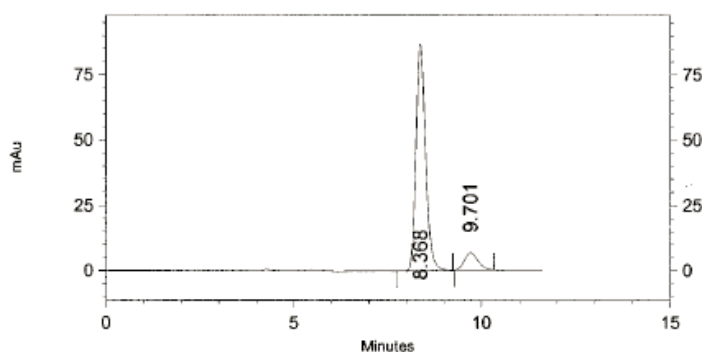
Description: {Data Description}



3: 277 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
8.368	1580236	50.323
9.771	1559957	49.677

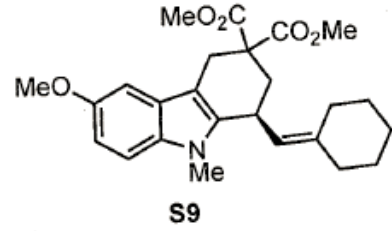
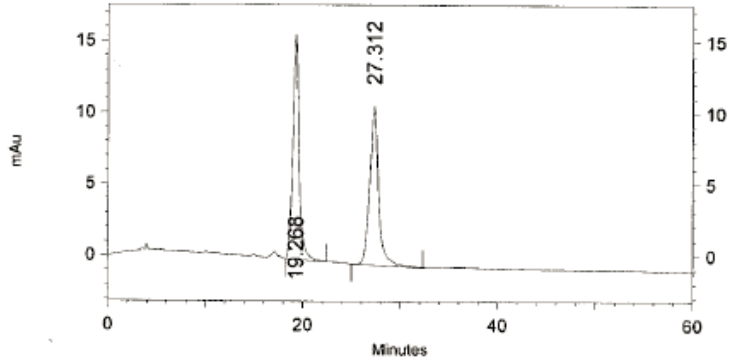
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Injection volume: 1 uL



3: 277 nm, 4 nm Results

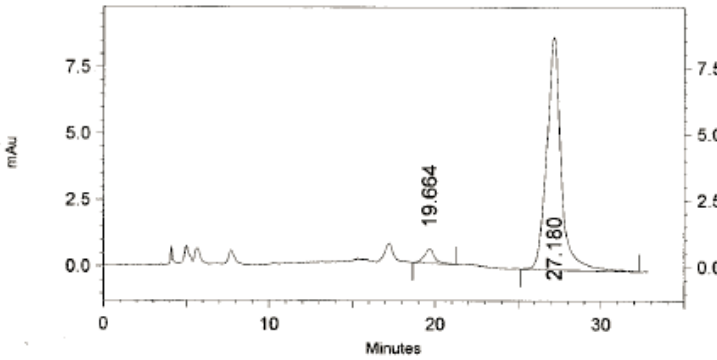
Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
8.368	1534917	90.022
9.701	170135	9.978

20b



3: 309 nm, 4
nm Results

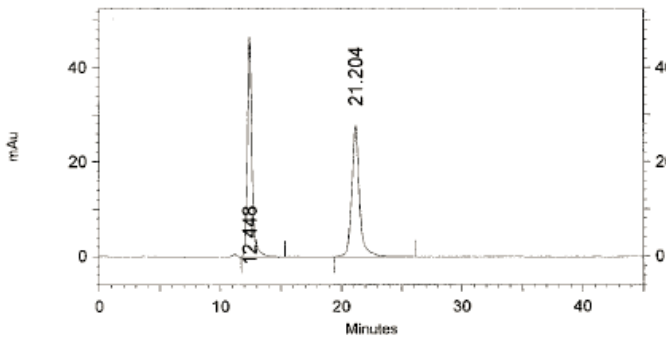
Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Lambda Max
19.268	695041	49.344	206
27.312	713517	50.656	230



3: 309 nm, 4
nm Results

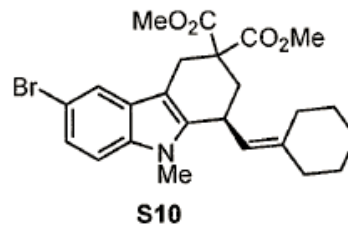
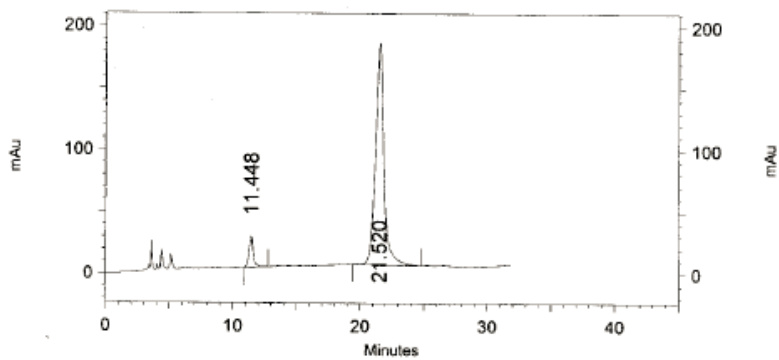
Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Lambda Max
19.664	24025	4.328	205
27.180	531135	95.672	205

21b



2: 300 nm, 4
nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Lambda Max
12.448	1221545	49.602	234
21.204	1241156	50.398	234



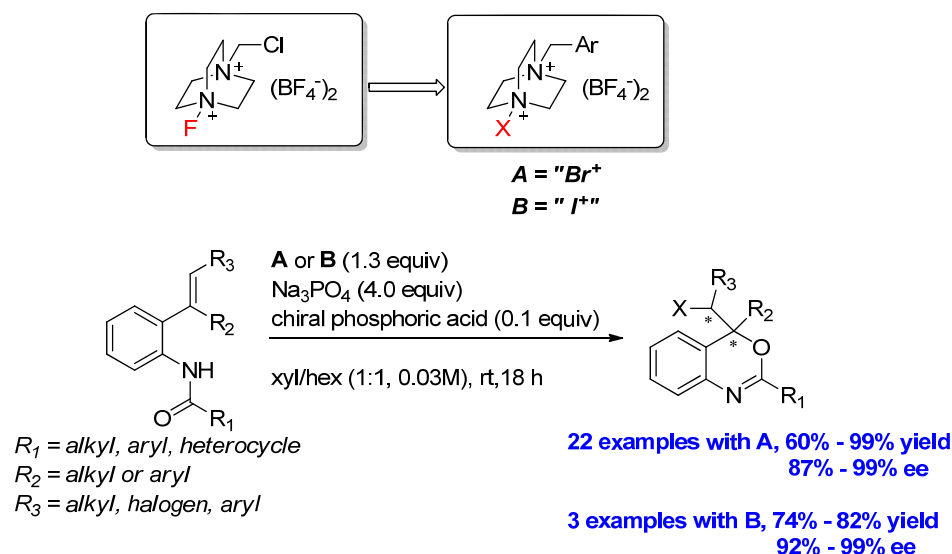
4: 207 nm, 4
nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Lambda Max
11.448	573334	6.490	235
21.520	8260898	93.510	235

CHAPTER 3: NEW HALOGENATION REAGENTS DESIGNED FOR CHIRAL ANION PHASE-TRANSFER CATALYSIS: HALOCYCLIZATION

Abstract

New electrophilic halogenation reagents have been designed specifically for use in chiral anion phase-transfer catalysis. The key characteristics of these reagents include low solubility in nonpolar organic solvents, the ability to undergo ion-exchange with chiral phosphates, and bench stability. These ionic reagents include both brominating and iodinating reagents and were shown to react with various alkenes to generate benzoxazines with high enantioselectivity. The amide nucleophile tethered to the arene core is essential for interactions with the chiral ion pair which is generated in-situ by the phase-transfer process. Very wide substrate scope was demonstrated with a variety of alkene substitution patterns. An impressive demonstration of low catalyst loading (0.1 mol%) is also presented, which is generally unseen in organocatalytic reactions.

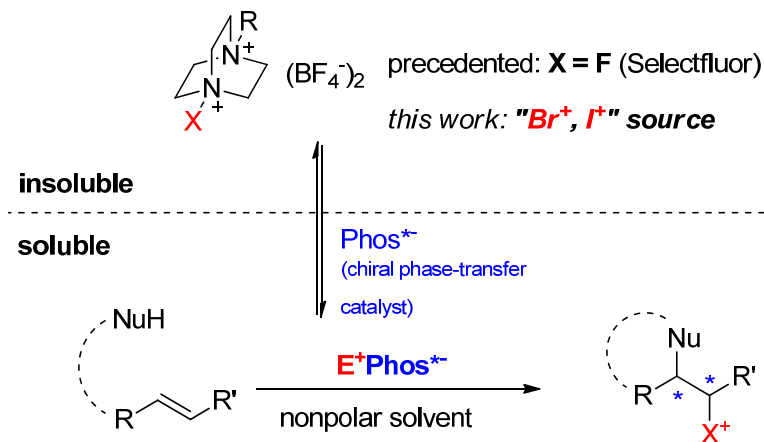


Introduction

In addition to exploring catalyst modifications for enantioselective functionalization of alkenes, this project focused on the development of new reagents for precedented catalytic systems. We demonstrate that while the generation of new modes of reactivity can be achieved by modifications to the catalyst (as shown in chapter 2), new reactions and methods can also be developed by the design of new reagents. Due to the high presence of halogenated chiral motifs in natural products, and importance as synthetic intermediates, we chose to investigate halogenations.^{1,2} This work is largely based on the fluorination reactions developed in the Toste group, which rely on the same chiral anion phase-transfer catalytic cycle. However, known bromination and iodination reagents were not found to be amenable in the system – thus, the design of new reagents was required. These transformations present a different challenge from fluorination due to the increased reactivity and electrophilicity of bromination and iodination reagents, which makes achieving enantioselectivity more difficult.

There are a few precedented examples of enantioselective electrophilic addition reactions.³ Among these types of transformations, metal-catalyzed variants have been developed.⁴ Meanwhile, organocatalytic methods generally rely on hydrogen-bonding activation of the electrophilic reagent by chiral hydrogen-bonding catalysts: cinchona alkaloids, chiral diaminocyclohexane derivatives, C₃-symmetric imidazoline derivatives, peptides, and phosphoric acids.⁵⁻⁹ The success of these methods is due to the increased reactivity of the reagent when in the presence of the catalyst compared with the background racemic reaction which occurs when the substrate and reagent react in the absence of the chiral catalyst. In order to overcome this small difference in reactivity between catalyzed (chiral) and uncatalyzed (racemic) reaction, long reaction times and low temperatures are often employed.

A look at the chiral anion phase-transfer catalytic system that has been developed shows that there is the possibility for “plugging in” various electrophilic salts in place of Selectfluor to achieve a wider range of transformations. Presumably, these reagents would have to have similar characteristics as Selectfluor in terms of solubility and interactions with chiral phosphates.¹⁰ With this in mind, we began the design of new reagents using a DABCO scaffold in order to mimic the reactivity and favorable properties of Selectfluor.



Scheme 1. Proposed expansion of chiral anion phase transfer catalysis from fluorination to bromination and iodination (E^+ = electrophile, $Phos^{*-}$ = chiral phosphate anion).

Results and Discussion

Beginning with DABCO as a simple modifiable scaffold, and preceded amine-bromine complexes which have been used as brominating and oxidation reagents, we subjected monoalkylated DABCO salts to bromine (Figure 1).¹¹

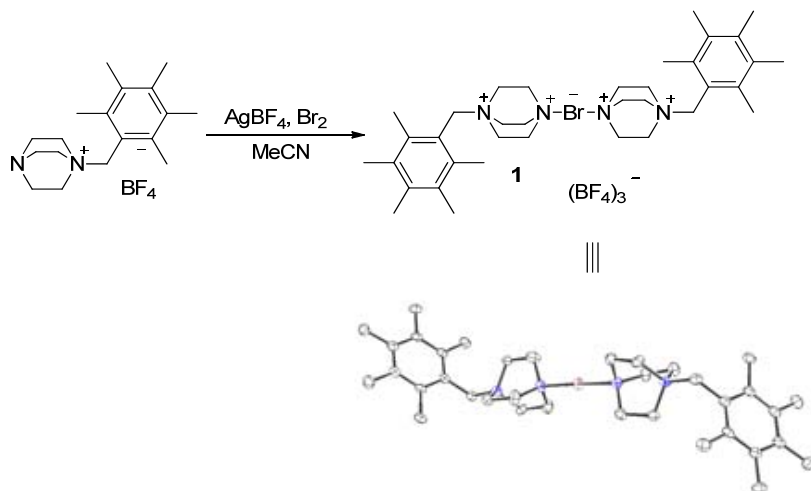
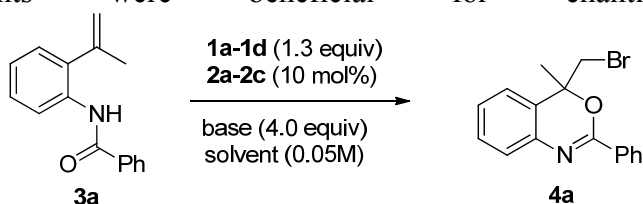


Figure 1. Preparation of reagent **1** and confirmation of structure by X-ray crystallography (ellipsoids at 50% probability level, counterions and H's omitted for clarity).

The bench stability was found to be slightly worse than Selectfluor, and the powder was kept in vials in the $-20\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ refrigerator for months. Similar to homogeneous reactions with Selectfluor, reagent **1** was subjected to **3a** and promoted cyclization in high yield and short reaction time. Running the reaction with **3a** in nonpolar solvents such as hexane, toluene, and methylene chloride in the absence of phase-transfer catalyst demonstrated that the insolubility of **1** prevented any background (racemic) reaction. When run in the presence of chiral phase-transfer catalyst **2a**, however, we observed formation of desired product. With these results in hand, we were ready to optimize the reagent and catalyst.

Lipophilicity and electrophilicity were tuned with various changes to the alkyl substituents on the DABCO framework. We postulated that electron-withdrawing substituents could inductively increase electrophilicity of the reagent. Further, highly lipophilic reagent **1d** was found to improve enantioselectivity probably due to increased solubility in the presence of phase-transfer catalyst (Table 1, entries 1-4). Changes to the solvent choice showed that more hydrophobic

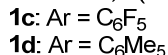
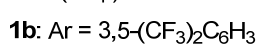
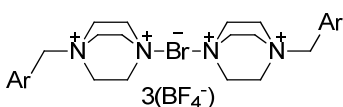
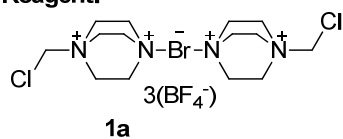
solvents were beneficial for enantioselectivity (entries 5, 6).



entry	reagent	catalyst	solvent	base	time	conv. ^a	ee ^b
1	1a	2a	toluene	Na ₂ CO ₃	1 d	82%	59%
2	1b	2a	toluene	Na ₂ CO ₃	1 d	67%	70%
3	1c	2a	toluene	Na ₂ CO ₃	1 d	30%	20%
4	1d	2a	toluene	Na ₂ CO ₃	1 d	67%	83%
5	1d	2a	<i>p</i> -xylene	Na ₂ CO ₃	16 h	62%	86%
6	1d	2a	<i>p</i> -xyl/hex (1:1)	Na ₂ CO ₃	16 h	90%	89%
7	1d	2a	hexanes	Na ₂ CO ₃	16 h	21%	60%
8	1d	2b	<i>p</i> -xyl/hex (1:1)	Na ₂ CO ₃	17 h	90%	89%
9	1d	2c	<i>p</i> -xyl/hex (1:1)	Na ₂ CO ₃	17 h	90%	91%
10	1d	2c	<i>p</i> -xyl/hex (1:1)	Na ₂ CO ₃ ^c	17 h	100%	90%
11	1d	2c	<i>p</i> -xyl/hex (1:1)	Na ₃ PO ₄ ^c	17 h	100%	92%
12	1d ^d	2c ^e	<i>p</i> -xyl/hex (1:1) ^f	Na ₃ PO ₄ ^c	4 h	100% ^g	94%

^aDetermined by ¹H NMR of crude product after workup. ^bDetermined by chiral HPLC. ^cFinely ground and dried. ^dReprecipitated from MeNO₂. ^e5 mol%. ^f0.025 M. ^g82% isolated yield.

Reagent:



Catalyst:

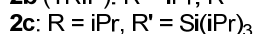
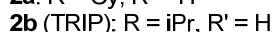
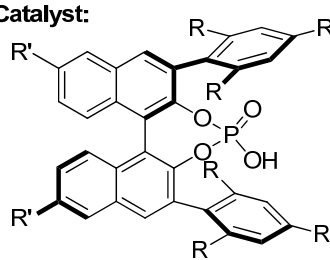


Table 1. Optimization of bromocyclization conditions.

Commonly used phosphoric acid catalyst TRIP (**2b**) provided high enantioselectivities, while the inclusion of 6,6'-TIPS substituents (**2c**, TIPS-TRIP) provided improvements (entries 8, 9) due either to increased solubility in nonpolar solvent, or a slightly different angle between the naphthyl substituents.

After optimization of reaction conditions, we proceeded to investigate the substrate scope by first varying substitutions on the alpha- positions of the styrene. In terms of functional group tolerance, substrates containing silyl ether or alcohol did not undergo side reactions or lack reactivity. In addition, pyridine rather than phenyl derivatives could be subjected to reaction conditions, providing product in high yield and enantioselectivity. Heterocyclic substituents were also well-tolerated, although more polar solvent mesitylene was used in these cases after noticing that results improved when changing the solvent from benzene to toluene to xylene.



Figure 2. Synthesis of trisubstituted alkenes *via* vinyl chloride and subsequent Suzuki reaction.

We next explored substrates bearing substitution at both α and β positions of the styrenyl system. The vinyl chloride formed *via* a Wittig reaction provided a versatile compound for diversification at the alkene and at the amine. This route was used for compounds **4g** – **4i**. Despite forming more than one stereocenter, only one diastereomer was observed in all of these cases. A wide variety of steric and electronic changes were well-tolerated. Thus, although only one type of nucleophile was employed, resulting in only one type of heterocycle, the ability to change every other moiety on the substrate demonstrates a wide tolerance in this reaction regarding with respect to functional groups, steric bulk, and electronic changes.

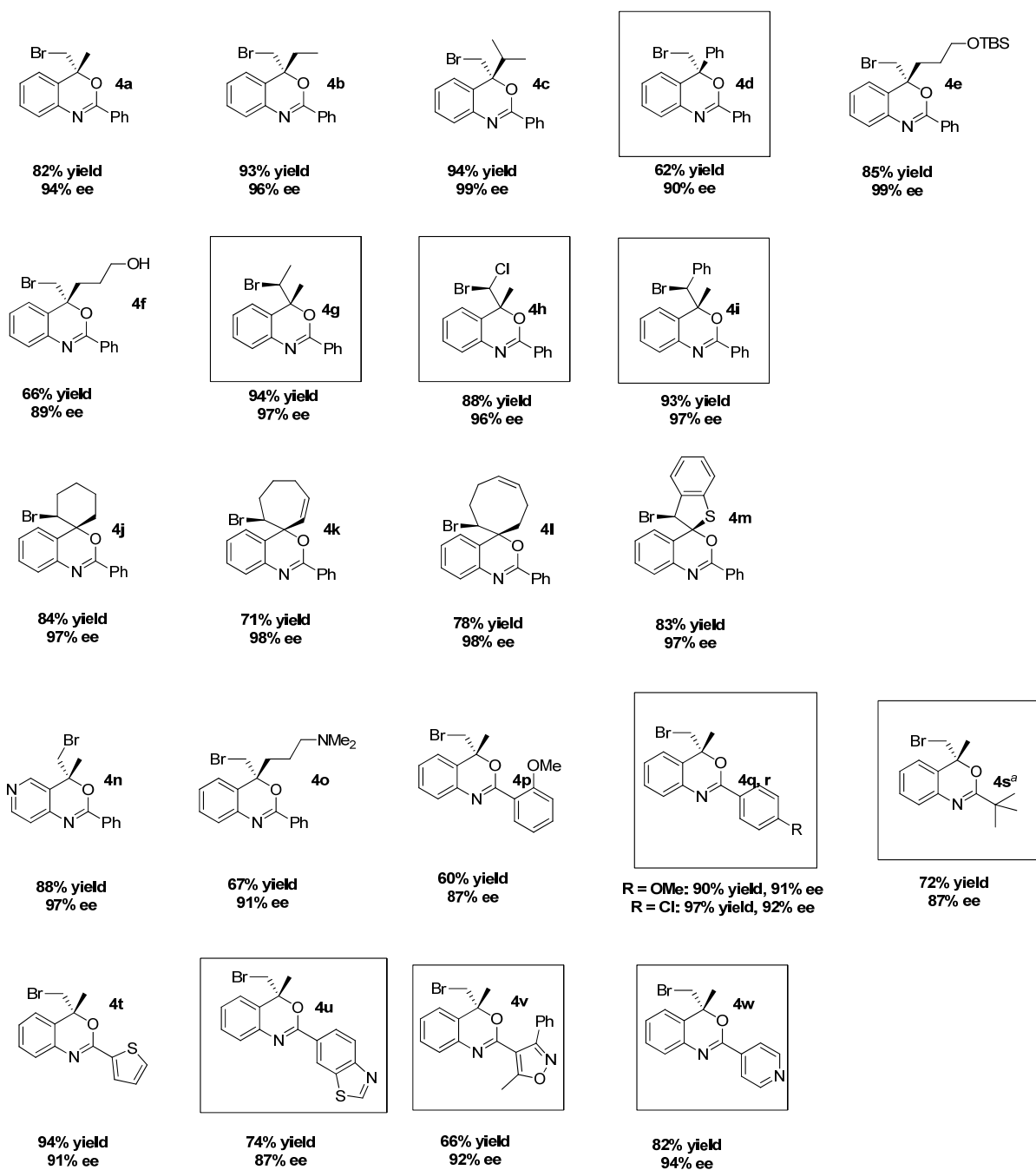
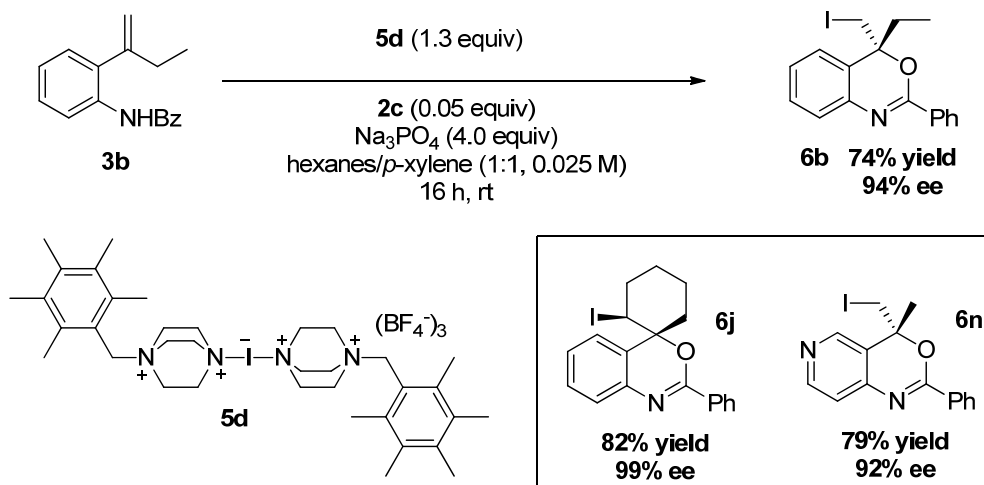


Table 2. Substrate scope of bromocyclization with new reagent **1d**. Conditions: **1d** (1.3 equiv), TIPS-TRIP (5 mol%), Na₃PO₄ (4.0 equiv), *p*-xylene/hexanes (1:1, 0.025 M), 4 h. Enantioselectivities determined by chiral HPLC. ^a1.5 equiv **1d** in mesitylene/hexanes (1:1).

The generation of iodination reagents was achieved following a protocol similar to that employed in the synthesis of bromination reagent **1**. After the synthesis of **5d** we investigated various substrates representing a wide range of structures. Without modification of the reaction conditions, we were able to attain iodocyclization products in similar yields and enantioselectivities as the bromocyclization reaction (Scheme 2). This analogous study further

demonstrates the ability to design new reagents in a straight-forward manner for use in the chiral anion phase-transfer system.



Scheme 2. Analogous enantioselective electrophilic iodination.

New reagents were designed and synthesized for phase-transfer halocyclization reactions. High enantioselectivities and yields were demonstrated for a variety of compounds including heterocyclic and spirocyclic substrates, and a variety of substitution patterns on the alkene. These reactions were run under air and without the exclusion of moisture, and offers an efficient organocatalytic method for the formation of benzoxazines. The use of a new iodination reagent further highlights the ability to change the reagent in the phase-transfer system without loss of enantioselectivity and yield. Future work in this area may include the design of new electrophilic reagents for non-halogenation reactions, possibly achievable for trifluoromethylation.

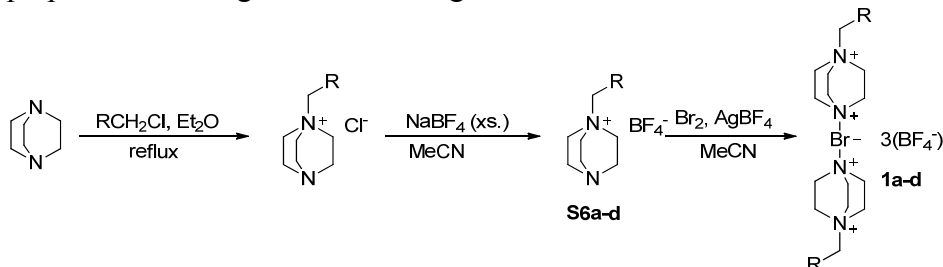
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Supporting Information

Synthesis of bromination reagents 1a-d and iodination reagent 5d. Reagents 1a-d were prepared according to the following scheme.



S6d: A solution of 2,3,4,5,6-pentamethylbenzyl chloride (8.61 g, 43.8 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and 1,4-diazabicyclo[2.2.2]octane (4.91 g, 43.8 mmol, 1.00 equiv) in diethyl ether (200 mL) was heated under reflux for 18 h. The resultant white solid was isolated by filtration and washed repeatedly with diethyl ether, air-dried overnight, and used directly in the next step.

The crude product from above and sodium tetrafluoroborate (24.0 g, 219 mmol, 4.99 equiv) were suspended in acetonitrile (300 mL) in an Erlenmeyer flask and sonicated for 2 h with occasional swirling. The reaction mixture was filtered and washed with acetonitrile, and the filtrate was evaporated to dryness. The crude product was purified by recrystallization (EtOH/MeCN) to give the title product (11.6 g, 32.2 mmol, 74%) as a white solid.

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃NO₂, ¹H res. δ 4.33) δ 4.79 (s, 2H), 3.39-3.30 (m, 6H), 3.19-3.09 (m, 6H), 2.38 (s, 6H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.26 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CD₃NO₂, δ 60.5) δ 126.8, 135.0, 133.5, 120.2, 62.6, 51.2, 44.2, 43.5, 17.4, 15.0. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CD₃NO₂) δ -151.9, -152.0. Anal. calcd. for C₁₉H₂₉BF₄N₂: C, 60.01; H, 8.11; N, 7.78, found: C, 60.19; H, 7.79; N, 7.80.

1d: As a precaution, the following procedure was performed with fume hood lights turned off. To an open-flask, stirred solution of **S6d** (1.00 g, 2.78 mmol, 1.00 equiv) and silver tetrafluoroborate (298 mg, 1.53 mmol, 0.55 equiv) in acetonitrile (100 mL) was added bromine (275 mg, 1.72 mmol, 0.62 equiv) in acetonitrile (10 mL) *via* Pasteur pipette over 3 min. The flask was capped, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 5 min after addition was completed, and then vacuum-filtered through a fritted funnel (fine porosity), which was rinsed with additional acetonitrile (50 mL). To the homogeneous filtrate was added dichloromethane (100 mL) and hexanes (200 mL). The resultant suspension was sonicated for 5 min and vacuum-filtered. The precipitate was washed with hexanes and dried by suction for a few minutes to give a very slightly yellow cake of solid. This material may be used directly for bromocyclization without adversely affecting yield or enantioselectivity, although longer reaction times were required. To further purify the reagent, the cake was broken up with a spatula and nitromethane (25 mL) was added to the filter funnel to redissolve the solid. The resultant slightly cloudy solution was vacuum-filtered, and the residue was rinsed with additional nitromethane (25 mL). To the colorless homogeneous filtrate was added dichloromethane (75 mL) and hexanes (100 mL). The resultant suspension was sonicated for 5 min and vacuum-filtered. The precipitate was washed with dichloromethane and then washed thoroughly with hexanes and dried under high vacuum to afford the title product as a colorless and odorless fluffy solid (910 mg, 1.03

mmol, 74%). Crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction were obtained by cooling a saturated solution in nitromethane to -20 °C overnight. *Note:* Reagent **1d** can be stored at -20 °C for at least a month in a tightly sealed vial. However, solutions of **1d** in acetonitrile or nitromethane start to degrade after several hours at room temperature.

¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃NO₂, ¹H res. δ 4.33) δ 4.95 (s, 2H), 3.86 - 3.56 (m, 12H), 2.36 (s, 6H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (151 MHz, CD₃NO₂, δ 60.5) δ 137.7, 135.1, 134.0, 119.2, 63.5, 51.6, 49.6, 17.2, 15.2, 15.0. ¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CD₃NO₂) δ -151.7, -151.8.

Bromination reagents **1a** – **1c** were prepared analogously.

1a: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃NO₂, ¹H res. δ 4.33) δ 5.22 (s, 2H), 4.10 - 3.75 (m, 12H).

1b: ¹H NMR (600 MHz, CD₃NO₂, ¹H res. δ 4.33) δ 8.23 (s, 4H), 8.16 (s, 2H), δ 4.85 (s, 2H), 3.95 - 3.70 (m, 12H).

1c: ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CD₃NO₂, ¹H res. δ 4.33) δ 4.80 (s, 2H), 4.05 - 3.70 (m, 12H).

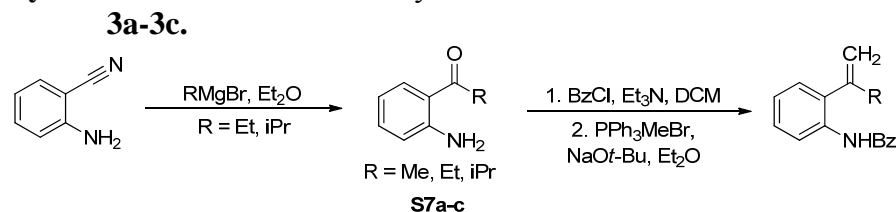
Iodination reagent **5d** was prepared in analogy to bromination reagent **5d**, starting from **S6d** (1.00 g, 2.78 mmol, 1.00 equiv), silver tetrafluoroborate (296 mg, 1.53 mmol, 0.55 equiv), and iodine (424 mg, 1.67 mmol, 0.60 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred for 15 min, instead of 5 min for the preparation of **1d**. After an identical workup procedure, **5d** was obtained as a very slightly yellow solid (980 mg, 1.05 mmol, 75%), pure enough for use in the iodocyclization reactions. Analytically pure product could be obtained as colorless crystals by cooling a saturated solution of **5d** in nitromethane to -20 °C overnight. Use of the crude product was not detrimental to yield or enantioselectivity of the iodocyclization reactions.

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CD₃NO₂, ¹H res. δ 4.33) δ 4.93 (s, 2H), 3.89 - 3.55 (m, 12H), 2.35 (s, 6H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.25 (s, 6H). ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CD₃NO₂, δ 60.5) δ 137.6, 135.1, 133.9, 119.1, 63.8, 51.7, 51.0, 17.2, 15.2, 15.0.

General procedure for halocyclizations. Prior to use in halocyclization reactions, sodium phosphate was stirred overnight at 60 °C under high vacuum. To a 4 mL vial was added substrate (0.0421 mmol, 1.00 equiv), **2c** (2.2 mg, 0.00207 mmol, 0.05 equiv), and sodium phosphate (28.0 mg, 0.171 mmol, 4.07 equiv). Solvent (0.84 mL hexanes and 0.84 mL *p*-xylene) was added, followed by **1d** (45.0 mg, 0.0507 mmol, 1.20 equiv), and the reaction was stirred using a 1/2'' x 1/8'' octagonal stirbar at 700 rpm. After 4 h (16 h for iodocyclization), the reaction mixture was filtered through Celite with hexanes, and solvent was evaporated under a stream of nitrogen. (More polar products **4f**, **4n**, and **4o** were filtered through silica with ethyl acetate instead.) The residue was purified by preparative thin-layer chromatography to afford the bromocyclization product. Iodocyclization was carried out in an analogous manner.

Halocyclization of 3j with 0.1 mol % catalyst loading. Sodium phosphate was dried and ground as described above immediately before performing the reaction. A stock solution of 2.0 mg **2c** / 2.0 mL hexanes was made, of which 50 μL (0.0469 μmol) was added to **3j** (13.0 mg, 0.0469 mmol), sodium phosphate (31.0 mg), hexanes (0.94 mL), and *p*-xylene (0.89 mL). Brominating reagent **1d** (53.0 mg) was added, and the reaction mixture was stirred for 16 h. Workup as described above afforded **4j** in 86-88% yield (2 runs) and 90-93% ee (4 runs).

Synthesis of substrates. The synthesis of substrates is summarized below.

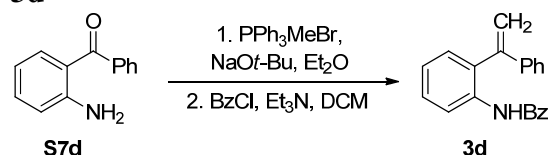


To a stirred solution of Grignard reagent (3.0 equiv; 3.0 M EtMgBr, 1.0 M iPrMgBr) in diethyl ether at 0 °C was added anthranilonitrile (1.0 equiv, 10 - 20 mmol scale) as a solid. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and was stirred overnight. Saturated aqueous NH₄Cl was then cautiously added dropwise by syringe until gas evolution ceased. The reaction mixture was then diluted with water and dichloromethane. Standard aqueous workup (CH₂Cl₂) followed by flash column chromatography (20:1 to 10:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded the ketone product **S7b** and **S7c**. 2-Aminoacetophenone (**S7a**) was available commercially and was used as received.

To a solution of **S7a-c** (1.00 equiv) in DCM (0.3 M) was added sequentially triethylamine (1.50 equiv) and benzoyl chloride (1.05 equiv). Water was added after 30 min. Subsequent standard aqueous workup (DCM) followed by recrystallization (EtOAc for **S7a**, **S7b**; hex/EtOAc for **S7c**) afforded the amide product.

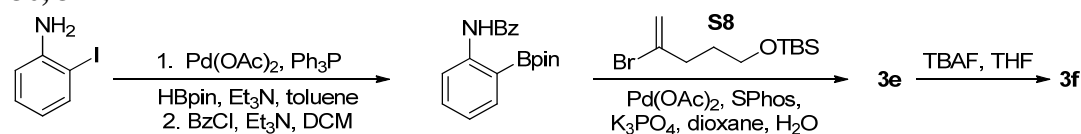
To a stirred suspension of methyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (1.30 equiv) in dry diethyl ether (100 mL for 1.50 g phosphonium salt) at 0 °C was added sodium *t*-butoxide (2.60 equiv). The reaction mixture was stirred for 30 min after which the amide product from above (1.00 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and then heated at reflux overnight. Saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (5 mL) was added dropwise. Dilution with water and EtOAc, followed by standard aqueous workup (EtOAc) and column chromatography (20:1 to 10:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded substrates **3a-3c**.

3d



Amide **3d** was prepared from 2-aminobenzophenone by Wittig olefination followed by benzylation, using the procedures described for **3a-3c** above.

3e, 3f



To a stirred, degassed solution of 2-iodoaniline (1.00 g, 4.56 mmol), palladium acetate (51 mg, 5 mol%), triphenylphosphine (240 mg, 20 mol%), and triethylamine (2.5 mL, 4.0 equiv) in toluene (5 mL) was added pinacolborane (1.75 g, 3.0 equiv) dropwise by syringe (hydrogen evolution!). Upon cessation of bubbling, the reaction mixture was heated to 90 °C for 2 h. Upon cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica (EtOAc

eluent), and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. Column chromatography (1:1 hexanes/DCM to DCM) afforded 2-aminophenylboronic acid pinacol ester (550 mg, 55%) as an orange solid.

To a solution of the boronic acid pinacol ester from above (550 mg, 1.0 equiv) in DCM (100 mL) was added sequentially triethylamine (0.7 mL) and benzoyl chloride (0.31 mL, 1.05 equiv). After 10 min, water (100 mL) was added. Standard aqueous workup (DCM) followed by crystallization (hexanes/toluene) afforded 2-benzamidophenylboronic acid pinacol ester as a yellow solid.

A mixture of the amide from above (323 mg, 1.0 equiv), **S8** (335 mg, 1.2 equiv), SPhos (41 mg, 10 mol%), potassium phosphate (849 mg, 4.0 equiv), dioxane (5.0 mL), and water (0.5 mL) was degassed. Palladium acetate (11 mg, 5 mol%) was added, and the reaction mixture was once again degassed and then stirred and heated at 90 °C. After 30 min, the reaction mixture was filtered through a plug of silica (DCM eluent), and the filtrate was concentrated to dryness. Column chromatography (20:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded **3e** as a yellow oil (321 mg, 81%).

To a stirred solution of amide **3e** (663 mg, 1.0 equiv) in THF (30 mL) at 0 °C was added TBAF (1.84 mL, 1.0 M solution in THF, 1.1 equiv). The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature and stirring was continued for 30 min. The reaction mixture was diluted with water. Standard aqueous workup (EtOAc) followed by column chromatography (1:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded **3f** (460 mg, 96%) as a yellow oil.

3g-3i

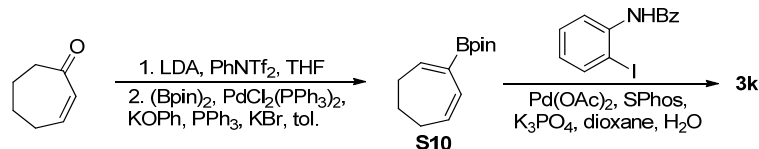
To a stirred solution of diisopropylamine (3.5 mL, 2.5 equiv) in THF (100 mL) was added a 2.5 M *n*-BuLi solution in hexane (10 mL, 2.5 equiv) at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was warmed to 0 °C in an ice bath for 15 min and then cooled back to -78 °C. Chloromethyltriphenylphosphonium bromide (9.78 g, 2.5 equiv) was added, and the reaction mixture was warmed to room temperature for 15 min. The reaction mixture was again cooled to -78 °C, and 2-aminoacetophenone (1.35 g, 10 mmol) was added dropwise. After 18 h, aqueous saturated ammonium chloride was added. Standard aqueous workup (Et₂O) followed by column chromatography afforded (*E*)-2-(1-chloroprop-1-en-2-yl)aniline (**S9**) as a single isomer by NMR.

Triethylamine (1.5 equiv) and benzoyl chloride (0.35 mL, 1.02 equiv) were added dropwise to **S9** (0.5 g, 2.98 mmol) in THF (15 mL) at 0 °C. After 30 min of stirring at room temperature the reaction mixture was filtered and then partitioned between ether and water. The organic layer was dried with magnesium sulfate and concentrated. The crude solid was washed with hexane to provide **3h** as a white solid (0.51g, 63%).

A mixture of amide **3h** (0.1 g, 0.368 mmol), palladium acetate (8 mg, 0.1 equiv), SPhos (0.030 g, 0.2 equiv), phenylboronic acid (0.135 g, 3.0 equiv), and potassium phosphate (finely powdered, 0.39 g, 5 equiv) in toluene (2.5 mL) was degassed, and then stirred vigorously at 70 °C for 18 h. The reaction mixture was then filtered with Celite and partitioned between water and EtOAc and extracted (EtOAc). The combined organic layers were washed with brine and dried with MgSO₄. Column chromatography (0-10% ethyl acetate in hexane) provided a product which was suspended in hexane and filtered to provide **3i** as a white solid (0.060 g, 55%).

Amide **3g** was prepared in analogy to **3i**, with trimethylboroxine (2.5 equiv) in place of phenylboronic acid.

3k

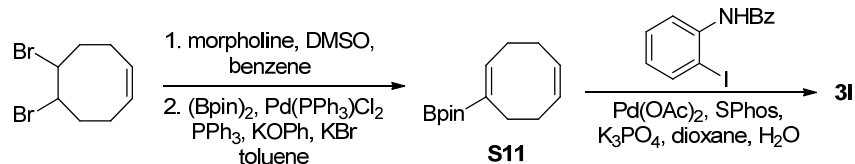


A solution of LDA was prepared by addition of *n*-BuLi (3.40 mL, 1.10 equiv, 2.5 M solution in hexanes) to a stirred solution of diisopropylamine (1.20 mL, 1.10 equiv) in THF (20 mL) at 0 °C and allowing deprotonation to occur over 30 min. The LDA solution was cooled to -78 °C, and a solution of cyclohept-2-en-1-one (0.853 g, 1.00 equiv) in THF (2 mL) was added dropwise. Stirring was continued for 2 h at -78 °C, whereupon a solution of phenyl bistriflimide (2.77 g, 1.00 equiv) was added dropwise. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, with stirring continued for an additional 4 h. Solvent was removed and the residue was extracted with pentane. Column chromatography (pentane) afforded the triflate as a colorless oil (1.3 g).

A mixture of bis(pinacolato)diboron (839 mg, 1.1 equiv), bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium dichloride (63 mg, 3 mol%), triphenylphosphine (47 mg, 6 mol%), potassium phenolate (595 mg, 1.5 equiv), potassium bromide (535 mg, 1.5 equiv), and toluene (20 mL) was degassed, and a solution of the triflate prepared above (727 mg, 1.0 equiv) in toluene (5 mL) was added dropwise by syringe. The reaction mixture was stirred vigorously and heated at 50 °C for 2 h. The crude product was filtered through a short plug of silica (pentane) to afford **S10** (377 mg, 57%), which was essentially pure by ¹H NMR (¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.81- 6.66 (m, 1H), 6.22 - 6.00 (d, *J* = 11.7 Hz, 1H), 5.92 - 5.74 (m, 1H), 2.52 - 2.37 (m, 2H), 2.35 - 2.24 (m, 2H), 1.92 - 1.74 (m, 2H), 1.27 (s, 12H)).

A mixture of **S10** (470 mg, 1.5 equiv), SPhos (58 mg, 0.10 equiv), 2-iodobenzamide (460 mg, 1.0 equiv), and potassium phosphate (1.2 g, 4 equiv), dioxane (25 mL), and water (5 mL) was degassed. Palladium acetate (16 mg, 0.05 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was again degassed and stirred vigorously at 90 °C for 14 h. The reaction mixture was then filtered through a short plug of silica (EtOAc). Solvent was removed, and the residue was purified by column chromatography (10:1 to 6:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to afford **3k** as a yellow oil (270 mg, 66%).

3l

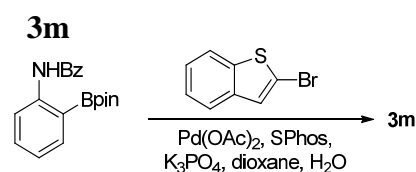


1-Bromo-1,5-cyclooctadiene was prepared by heating a mixture of 5,6-dibromo-1-cyclooctene (16.3 g), DMSO (36 g), and morpholine (26 g) in benzene (40 mL) at reflux for 18 h. The crude reaction mixture was taken up in DCM (100 mL) and washed twice with water (200 mL). Concentration followed by short-path vacuum distillation afforded the diene (1.5 g).

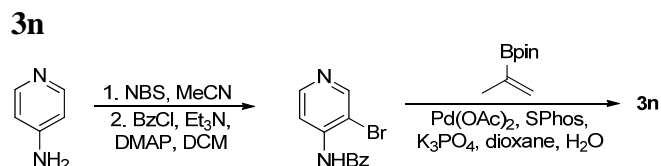
A mixture of the diene prepared above (660 mg), bis(pinacolato)diboron (985 mg), potassium phenolate (700 mg), triphenylphosphine (55 mg) and potassium bromide (628 mg) in toluene was briefly degassed. Bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium dichloride (125 mg) was added.

The reaction mixture was again degassed and stirred vigorously at 60 °C for 7 h. The reaction mixture was then concentrated and subjected directly to column chromatography (pentane to 10:1 pentane:Et₂O) to afford **S11** (ca. 90% pure, 414 mg) as a colorless oil (¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.60 - 6.40 (m, 1H), 5.66 - 5.44 (m, 2H), 2.59 - 2.51 (m, 2H), 2.51 - 2.27 (m, 6H), 1.25 (s, 12H)).

A mixture of **S11** from above (414 mg, ca. 90% pure, 1.35 equiv), SPhos (32 mg, 0.06 equiv), 2-iodobenzamide (420 mg, 1.0 equiv), and potassium phosphate (1.10 g, 4.0 equiv), dioxane (5 mL), and water (0.5 mL) was degassed. Palladium acetate (9 mg, 0.03 equiv) was added. The reaction mixture was again degassed and stirred vigorously at 90 °C for 13 h. The reaction mixture was then filtered through a short plug of silica (EtOAc). Solvent was removed, and the residue was purified by column chromatography (10:1 to 8:1 hexanes/EtOAc) to afford **3l** as a yellow oil (237 mg, 60%).



A mixture of 2-bromobenzothiophene (426 mg, 2.0 equiv), 2-benzamidophenylboronic acid pinacol ester (323 mg, 1.0 equiv), SPhos (41 mg, 10 mol%), potassium phosphate (849 mg, 4.0 equiv), dioxane (5 mL), and water (0.5 mL) was degassed. Palladium acetate (11 mg, 5 mol%) was added, and the reaction mixture was degassed again and heated at 90 °C with vigorous stirring. After 0.5 h, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and was filtered through a short plug of Celite. Column chromatography (10:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded **3m** (242 mg, 73%) as a yellow oil.

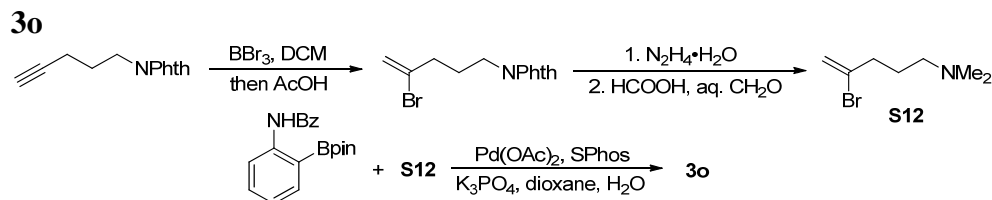


To a stirred solution of 4-aminopyridine (3.00 g, 31.8 mmol) in acetonitrile (150 mL) was added freshly recrystallized NBS (5.67 g, 31.8 mmol) in the dark. The reaction mixture was stirred in the dark for 36h, whereupon solvent was removed, and the resultant residue was partitioned between water and EtOAc. Standard aqueous workup (EtOAc), followed by column chromatography (5:1 to 1:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded 4-amino-3-bromopyridine as a colorless solid (2.0 g).

To a stirred solution of 4-amino-3-bromopyridine (1.00 g) in DCM (50 mL) was added sequentially triethylamine (2 mL), benzoyl chloride (812 mg, 1.00 equiv), and DMAP (71 mg, 10 mol%). After 15 min, water was added. Standard aqueous workup (DCM), recrystallization (hexanes/toluene), and column chromatography (2:1 to 1:2 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded the benzoylated product as a white solid (400 mg), which was still slightly impure and used without in the next step without further purification.

A mixture of the amide from above (400 mg), isopropenylboronic acid pinacol ester (364 mg, 1.5 equiv), SPhos (60 mg, 10 mol%), potassium phosphate (1.22 g, 4.0 equiv), dioxane (10 mL) and water (1 mL) was degassed. Palladium acetate (16 mg, 5 mol%) was added, and the

reaction mixture was again degassed and heated at 90 °C with vigorous stirring for 16 h. The reaction mixture was then allowed to cool, and filtered through a short plug of silica (EtOAc eluent). Removal of solvent, followed by column chromatography (1:1 to 4:7 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded **3n** (216 mg) as a yellow solid.



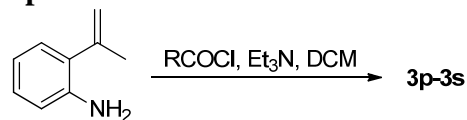
To a stirred solution of 5-phthalimidopent-1-yne (0.778 g, 1.00 equiv) in DCM (10 mL) at -78 °C was added boron tribromide (0.34 mL, 1.00 equiv) over 5 min. The reaction mixture was allowed to warm to room temperature, with stirring continued for 1 h, after which water (3 mL) was added. The reaction mixture was stirred for a further 5 min. Standard aqueous workup (DCM) afforded the crude boronic acid as a yellow-orange oil, which was suspended in hexanes (20 mL) and heated with acetic acid (1 mL) with vigorous stirring at 50 °C overnight. Removal of solvent, followed by column chromatography (20:1 hexanes/EtOAc) afforded the vinyl bromide as a colorless oil.

The vinyl bromide from above and hydrazine hydrate (1.0 mL) were heated at 50 °C in THF (5 mL) with vigorous stirring for 4 h. Gravity filtration with additional THF to remove the hydrazide byproduct and removal of solvent afforded the primary amine as a yellow oil which was used directly in the next step.

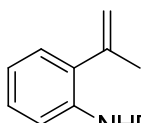
A stirred solution of the primary amine from above, formic acid (1.0 mL), and formalin (1.0 mL) in water (5.0 mL) was heated at 90 °C overnight. The reaction mixture was carefully neutralized with saturated NaHCO₃ (5.0 mL). Standard aqueous workup (EtOAc) afforded tertiary amine **S12** as a yellow oil (250 mg, 36% over 3 steps), which was essentially pure by ¹H NMR (¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.73 - 5.50 (m, 1H), 5.45 - 5.34 (m, 1H), 2.46 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.34 - 2.10 (m, 8H), 1.80 - 1.61 (m, 2H)).

A mixture of **S12** (250 mg, 1.3 equiv), 2-benzamidophenylboronic acid pinacol ester (323 mg, 1.0 equiv), SPhos (41 mg, 10 mol%), potassium phosphate (849 mg, 4.0 equiv), dioxane (10 mL), and water (1.0 mL) was degassed. Palladium acetate (11 mg, 5 mol%) was added, and the reaction mixture was degassed again and heated at 90 °C with vigorous stirring. After 6 h, the reaction mixture was allowed to cool and was filtered through a short plug of Celite. Column chromatography (EtOAc to MeOH gradient) afforded the crude product as a black oil containing only trace impurities (likely palladium). Further purification was achieved by filtration through a short plug of NH silica gel (~3 g, EtOAc eluent) to afford **3o** (200 mg) as a yellow oil.

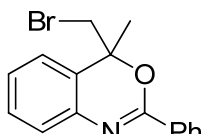
3p-3s



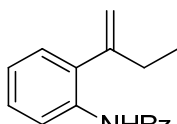
Substrates **3p-3s** were prepared by acylation with the appropriate acyl chloride as outlined in the syntheses for substrates **3a-3c**.



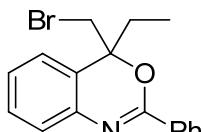
3a $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.53 - 8.44 (m, 2H), 7.84 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.58-7.53 (m, 1H), 7.52 - 7.47 (m, 2H), 7.36 - 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.21 - 7.16 (m, 1H), 7.15 - 7.10 (m, 1H), 5.49 (s, 1H), 5.13 (s, 1H), 2.12 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.2, 143.5, 135.3, 134.2, 133.6, 132.0, 129.0, 128.2, 127.8, 127.1, 124.0, 120.8, 117.0, 24.9. HRMS (ESI⁺): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{ON}+\text{H}]^+$: 238.1226, found: 238.1223.



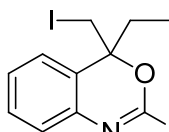
4a $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.26 - 2.19 (m, 2H), 7.54 - 7.49 (m, 1H), 7.49 - 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.40 - 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.28 - 7.22 (m, 1H), 7.20 - 7.16 (m, 1H), 3.78 (d, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.56 (d, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.94 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.4, 139.2, 132.4, 131.8, 129.8, 128.4, 127.2, 127.0, 125.7, 123.4, 78.2, 39.9, 25.0 (1 resonance missing). HRMS (ESI⁺): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{ONBr}+\text{H}]^+$: 316.0332, found: 316.0327.



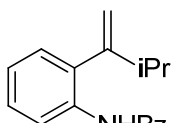
3b $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.55 - 8.49 (m, 1H), 8.44 (s, 1H), 7.84 - 7.76 (m, 2H), 7.58 - 7.43 (m, 3H), 7.36 - 7.30 (m, 1H), 7.17 - 7.08 (m, 2H), 5.48 - 5.45 (m, 1H), 5.13 (s, 1H), 2.45 - 2.36 (m, 2H), 1.10 - 1.00 (m, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.1, 149.4, 135.2, 134.6, 133.1, 131.9, 129.0, 128.2, 128.1, 127.0, 123.9, 120.5, 115.1, 31.3, 12.7. HRMS (ESI⁺): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{ON}+\text{H}]^+$: 252.1383, found: 252.1380.



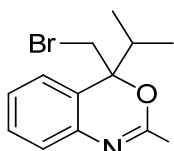
4b $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.23 - 8.15 (m, 2H), 7.55 - 7.41 (m, 3H), 7.37 - 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.27 - 7.19 (m, 1H), 7.12 - 7.07 (m, 1H), 3.79 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.65 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.45 - 2.28 (m, 1H), 2.19 - 2.02 (m, 1H), 0.95 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.3, 140.0, 132.5, 131.6, 129.5, 128.4, 128.2, 126.8, 125.9, 124.9, 123.7, 81.6, 40.3, 31.0, 8.3. HRMS (ESI⁺): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{ONBr}+\text{H}]^+$: 330.0488, found: 330.0483.



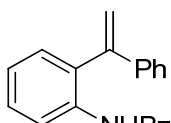
6b $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.22 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.51 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.47 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.40 - 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.25 - 7.18 (m, 1H), 7.08 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.67 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.57 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.35 (dq, $J = 14.5, 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.11 (dq, $J = 14.5, 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 0.94 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.2, 139.8, 132.5, 131.6, 129.4, 128.4, 128.3, 126.8, 125.9, 125.3, 123.6, 81.1, 32.6, 16.4, 8.7.



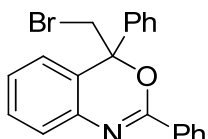
3c $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.52 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.40 (s, 1H), 7.85-7.78 (m, 2H), 7.60-7.45 (m, 3H), 7.38-7.31 (m, 1H), 7.15-7.09 (m, 2H), 5.48-5.44 (m, 1H), 5.14-5.07 (m, 1H), 2.61 (sept, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.10 (d, $J = 6$ Hz, 6H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.0, 153.9, 135.2, 134.9, 133.3, 131.9, 129.0, 128.4, 128.1, 127.0, 123.7, 120.5, 113.8, 35.6, 21.6. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{ON}+\text{H}]^+$: 266.1539, found: 266.1540.



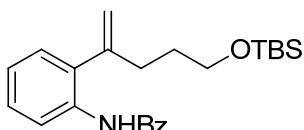
4c $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.20-8.12 (m, 2H), 7.55 - 7.41 (m, 3H), 7.36 - 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.25 - 7.17 (m, 1H), 7.14 - 7.06 (m, 1H), 3.95 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.80 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.48 (sept, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.15 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H), 0.96 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.9, 139.7, 132.5, 131.5, 129.2, 128.4, 127.9, 126.5, 125.7, 125.1, 123.9, 84.3, 39.7, 37.2, 18.1, 16.1. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{18}\text{ONBr}+\text{H}]^+$: 344.0645, found: 344.0640.



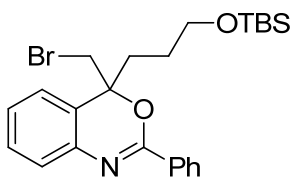
3d $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.50 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.79 (s, 1H), 7.54 - 7.24 (m, 12H), 7.20 (td, $J = 7.5, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.92 (d, $J = 0.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.44 (d, $J = 0.5$ Hz, 1H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.1, 146.5, 139.1, 135.6, 135.0, 131.8, 131.7, 130.7, 129.2, 129.1, 128.9, 128.7, 126.9, 126.8, 124.4, 121.1, 117.9. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{17}\text{ON}+\text{H}]^+$: 300.1383, found: 300.1385.



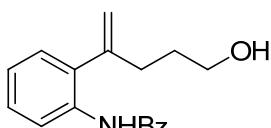
4d $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.42 - 8.20 (m, 2H), 7.58 - 7.42 (m, 5H), 7.42 - 7.29 (m, 5H), 7.29 - 7.17 (m, 1H), 7.16 - 7.04 (m, 1H), 4.25 - 3.99 (m, 2H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.1, 140.3, 139.6, 132.3, 131.8, 129.8, 128.8, 128.7, 128.5, 128.4, 126.7, 126.5, 126.1, 125.8, 125.0, 82.3, 37.3. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{16}\text{ONBr}+\text{H}]^+$: 378.0488, found: 378.0489.



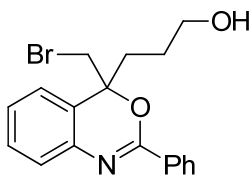
3e $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.52 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.44 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, $J = 10.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.57 - 7.54 (m, 1H), 7.51 - 7.47 (m, 2H), 7.35 - 7.31 (m, 1H), 7.17 - 7.09 (m, 2H), 5.49 (s, 1H), 5.15 (s, 1H), 3.59 (t, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.58 - 2.42 (m, 2H), 1.67 - 1.59 (m, 2H), 0.85 (s, 9H), 0.01 (s, 6H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.1, 147.6, 135.2, 134.7, 132.8, 131.9, 129.0, 128.2, 128.1, 127.0, 123.9, 120.6, 116.3, 62.5, 34.7, 31.2, 26.0, 18.4, -5.2. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{33}\text{O}_2\text{NSi}+\text{Na}]^+$: 418.2173, found: 418.2172.



4e $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.20 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 - 7.32 (m, 1H), 7.53 - 7.48 (m, 2H) 7.47 - 7.43 (m, 2H), 7.24 - 7.20 (m, 1H), 7.12 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.78 (d, $J = 11$ Hz, 1H), 3.65 - 3.58 (m, 3H), 2.44 - 2.35 (m, 1H), 2.24 - 2.15 (m, 1H), 1.69 - 1.61 (m, 1H), 1.58 - 1.48 (m, 1H), 0.88 (s, 9H), 0.01 (d, $J = 4$ Hz, 6H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.2, 139.9, 132.5, 131.6, 129.6, 128.4, 128.3, 126.9, 125.9, 125.1, 123.8, 81.3, 62.7, 40.6, 34.3, 27.4, 26.1, 18.4, -5.1₈, -5.2₁. HRMS (ESI⁺): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{32}\text{O}_2\text{NBrSi}+\text{H}]^+$: 474.1458, found: 474.1466.



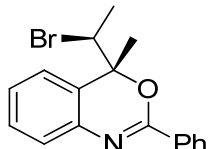
3f $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.52 (s, 1H), 8.45 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 - 7.80 (m, 2H), 7.54 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.48 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.36 - 7.30 (m, 1H), 7.16 (dd, $J = 7.5, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.12 (td, $J = 7.5, 1.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.49 (s, 1H), 5.15 (s, 1H), 3.64 (t, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.61 - 2.42 (m, 2H), 1.74 - 1.59 (m, 2H), 1.45 (s, 1H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.3, 147.3, 135.2, 134.7, 133.0, 131.9, 129.0, 128.3, 128.1, 127.1, 124.1, 121.3, 116.4, 62.6, 34.9, 30.8. HRMS(ESI⁺): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{19}\text{O}_2\text{N}+\text{Na}]^+$: 304.1308, found: 304.1310.

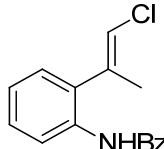


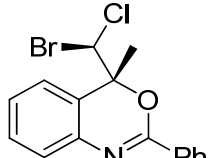
4f $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.19 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 - 7.49 (m, 1H), 7.49 - 7.40 (m, 2H), 7.39 - 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.28 - 7.17 (m, 1H), 7.12 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.78 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.70 - 3.57 (m, 2H), 2.49 - 2.36 (m, 1H), 2.26 - 2.14 (m, 1H), 1.76 - 1.64 (m, 1H), 1.64 - 1.37 (m, 2H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.1, 139.8, 132.4, 131.7, 129.7, 128.4, 128.3, 127.0, 126.0, 124.9, 123.7, 81.2, 62.6, 40.4, 34.3, 27.3. HRMS (ESI⁺): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_2\text{N}+\text{H}]^+$: 360.0594, found: 360.0597.

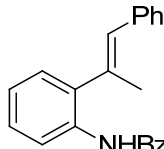


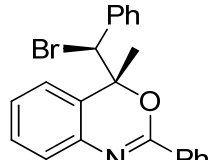
3g $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.48 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.58 - 7.46 (m, 3H), 7.35 - 7.27 (m, 1H), 7.18 - 7.07 (m, 2H), 5.55 (q, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.00 (s, 3H), 1.87 (d, $J = 6.5$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.0, 135.7, 135.3, 134.5, 133.9, 131.8, 129.0, 128.4, 127.7, 126.9, 126.5, 124.0, 120.6, 18.0, 14.2. HRMS (ESI⁺): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{17}\text{ON}+\text{H}]^+$: 252.1383, found: 252.1383.

4g  $^1\text{H NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.25 - 8.20 (m, 2H), 7.55 - 7.43 (m, 3H), 7.37 - 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.24 - 7.18 (m, 1H), 7.18 - 7.11 (m, 1H), 4.44 (q, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.94 (s, 3H), 1.66 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 156.4, 138.9, 132.3, 131.7, 129.4, 128.5, 128.2, 126.8, 126.7, 125.7, 124.1, 81.6, 57.0, 27.7, 21.0. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{17}\text{H}_{16}\text{ONBr}+\text{H}]^+$: 330.0488, found: 330.0484.

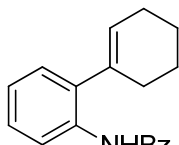
3h  $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.36 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.61 - 7.55 (m, 1H), 7.54 - 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.40 - 7.35 (m, 1H), 7.19 - 7.13 (m, 2H), 6.22 (s, 1H), 2.16 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.3, 136.7, 134.8, 134.8, 132.2, 131.8, 129.1, 129.1, 128.9, 127.0, 124.7, 121.9, 118.8, 19.0. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{14}\text{ONCl}+\text{H}]^+$: 272.0837, found: 272.0837.

4h  $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.22 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 - 7.51 (m, 1H), 7.49 - 7.45 (m, 2H), 7.43 - 7.39 (m, 1H), 7.38 - 7.32 (m, 2H), 7.28 - 7.24 (m, 1H), 5.91 (s, 1H), 2.08 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.9, 139.2, 131.9_a, 131.8_o, 130.3, 128.5, 126.8, 125.7₁, 125.6₇, 124.7, 81.7, 65.2, 23.3 (1 resonance missing). HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{13}\text{ONBrCl}+\text{H}]^+$: 349.9942, found: 349.9937.

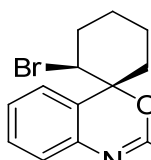
3i  $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.50 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.45 (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 - 7.50 (m, 1 H), 7.46 - 7.35 (m, 7H), 7.33 - 7.27 (m, 2H), 7.20 - 7.16 (m, 1H), 6.65 (s, 1H), 2.26 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.1, 136.9, 135.9, 135.7, 135.0, 134.3, 131.9, 131.6, 129.0, 128.9, 128.5, 128.3, 128.1, 127.3, 126.9, 124.3, 121.2, 20.1. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{19}\text{ON}+\text{H}]^+$: 314.1539, found: 314.1539.

4i  $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.09 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 - 7.49 (m, 1H), 7.46 - 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.29 - 7.10 (m, 7H), 7.06 - 7.01 (m, 2H), 5.52 (s, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.7, 138.8, 136.8, 132.3, 131.6, 129.9, 129.5, 128.7, 128.3, 128.2,

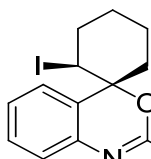
127.70, 126.4, 125.5, 124.9, 82.0, 61.9, 27.5 (1 resonance missing). HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[C_{22}H_{18}ONBr+H]^+$: 392.0645, found: 392.0636.



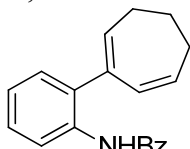
3j 1H NMR (300 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.62 - 8.43 (m, 2H), 7.92 - 7.76 (m, 2H), 7.63 - 7.44 (m, 3H), 7.37 - 7.23 (m, 1H), 7.21 - 7.05 (m, 2H), 5.96 - 5.78 (m, 1H), 2.39 - 2.13 (m, 4H), 1.94 - 1.64 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 164.9, 136.2, 135.3, 134.6, 134.4, 131.9, 129.0₀, 128.9₆, 128.3, 127.8, 126.9, 123.9, 120.2, 30.3, 25.6, 23.2, 22.2. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[C_{19}H_{19}ON+H]^+$: 278.1539, found: 278.1541.



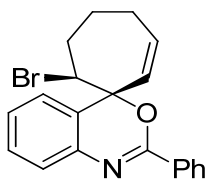
4j 1H NMR (600 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.22 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.56 - 7.44 (m, 3H), 7.40 - 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.24 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 4.54 (app. s, 1H), 2.81 (td, $J = 13.5, 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.50 - 2.41 (m, 1H), 2.21 - 2.05 (m, 2H), 2.04 - 1.91 (m, 1H), 1.91 - 1.82 (m, 1H), 1.78 - 1.69 (m, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (151 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 155.6, 138.9, 132.6, 131.7, 129.3, 128.6, 127.9, 127.8, 126.5, 126.1, 124.9, 79.3, 53.7, 30.1, 29.7, 20.8, 19.7. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[C_{19}H_{18}ONBr+H]^+$: 356.0645, found: 356.0647.



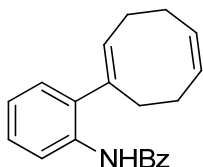
6j 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.22 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.56 - 7.44 (m, 3H), 7.41 - 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.26 - 7.20 (m, 1H), 4.81 (app. s, 1H), 2.88 (td, $J = 13.0, 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.44 - 2.31 (m, 1H), 2.24 - 2.09 (m, 2H), 2.01 - 1.73 (m, 4H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 155.9, 138.9, 132.6, 131.8, 129.3, 128.8, 128.6, 127.9, 126.7, 125.9, 124.8, 79.3, 37.0, 31.9, 30.3, 21.5, 21.1. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[C_{19}H_{18}ONI+H]^+$: 404.0506, found: 404.0508.



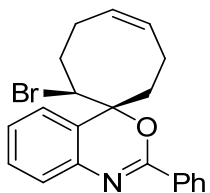
3k 1H NMR (500 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 8.49 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.29 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.47 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.33 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.19 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.10 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.13-6.02 (m, 2H), 5.88 (d, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 1H), 2.51 - 2.43 (m, 4H), 2.07 - 1.98 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (126 MHz, $CDCl_3$) δ 165.0, 136.2, 136.0, 135.4, 135.3₇, 135.3₅, 135.0, 131.8, 129.1, 128.9, 128.5, 128.1, 127.0, 124.1, 120.4, 31.8, 30.6, 28.1. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[C_{20}H_{19}ON+H]^+$: 290.1539, found: 290.1539.



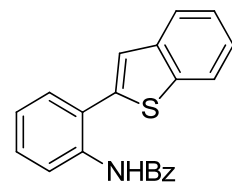
4k $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.24 – 8.17 (m, 2H), 7.54 – 7.35 (m, 5H), 7.35 - 7.30 (m, 1H), 7.24 (dd, $J = 7.5, 1.5$ Hz, 1H), 6.26 - 6.19 (m, 1H), 6.09 (dd, $J = 12.0, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 4.57 (dd, $J = 6.5, 3.0$ Hz, 1H), 2.77 - 2.66 (m, 1H), 2.66 - 2.57 (m, 1H), 2.50 - 2.40 (m, 1H), 2.22 – 2.06 (m, 2H), 1.88 - 1.77 (m, 1H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.5, 139.1, 136.3, 132.6, 131.8, 131.7, 129.6, 128.6, 128.0, 127.2, 126.7, 126.1, 125.4, 83.2, 58.4, 33.7, 28.0, 23.3. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{18}\text{ONBr}+\text{H}]^+$: 368.0645, found: 368.0638.



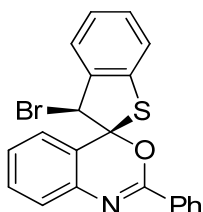
3l $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.50 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.46 (s, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.47 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.29 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.16 - 7.03 (m, 2H), 5.71 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.59 - 5.51 (m, 1H), 5.50 - 5.41 (m, 1H), 2.70 - 2.53 (m, 4H), 2.51 - 2.35 (m, 4H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.6, 137.9, 135.9, 135.4, 135.0, 131.8, 130.4, 129.6, 129.2, 128.7, 128.6, 127.7, 127.4, 123.7, 120.3, 34.0, 28.4, 27.6, 27.2. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{21}\text{ON}+\text{H}]^+$: 304.1696, found: 304.1695.



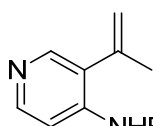
4l $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.15 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.54 - 7.40 (m, 3H), 7.40 - 7.30 (m, 2H), 7.23 (t, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.89 - 5.78 (m, 1H), 5.73 - 5.63 (m, 1H), 4.87 (dd, $J = 12.0, 4.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.10 - 2.90 (m, 2H), 2.85 - 2.72 (m, 1H), 2.53 - 2.42 (m, 2H), 2.39 - 2.29 (m, 1H), 2.28 – 2.10 (m, 2H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.4, 139.9, 132.9, 132.5, 131.4, 129.5, 128.4, 127.9, 126.3, 126.0, 125.1, 124.5, 124.2, 85.2, 61.5, 39.1, 34.8, 25.6, 25.2. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{20}\text{ONBr}+\text{H}]^+$: 382.0788, found: 382.0794.



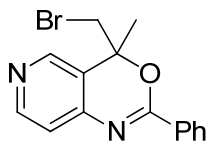
3m $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.55 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.48 (s, 1H), 7.89 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.76 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.55 - 7.45 (m, 3H), 7.45 - 7.35 (m, 5H), 7.23 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.4, 140.5, 140.2, 139.8, 135.7, 134.7, 132.0, 131.1, 129.9, 129.0, 127.2, 125.0, 125.0, 124.9, 124.6, 124.1, 123.9, 122.5, 121.9. HRMS (ESI+): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{15}\text{ONS}+\text{H}]^+$: 330.0947, found: 330.0947.



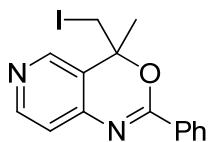
4m $^1\text{H NMR}$ (600 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.94 - 7.89 (m, $J = 8.3$, 2H), 7.71 (dd, $J = 7.5$, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 7.49 - 7.44 (m, 2H), 7.44 - 7.34 (m, 6H), 7.29 - 7.22 (m, 2H), 5.73 (s, 1H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (151 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.5, 139.2, 138.4, 137.2, 132.1, 131.7, 131.2, 130.3, 128.6, 128.2, 127.9, 127.0, 126.6, 126.4, 125.4, 123.2, 122.2, 102.6, 58.6. HRMS (ESI⁺): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{14}\text{ONBrS}+\text{H}]^+$: 408.0052, found: 408.0050.



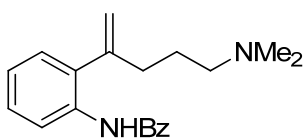
3n $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.57 (s, 1H), 8.51 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.48 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 7.81 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.59 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.51 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 5.61 (s, 1H), 5.21 (s, 1H), 2.16 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) 165.6, 149.9, 148.8, 141.3, 140.1, 134.3, 132.6, 129.2, 127.7, 127.1, 119.0, 113.6, 24.8. HRMS (ESI⁺): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{14}\text{ON}_2+\text{H}]^+$: 239.1179, found: 239.1176.



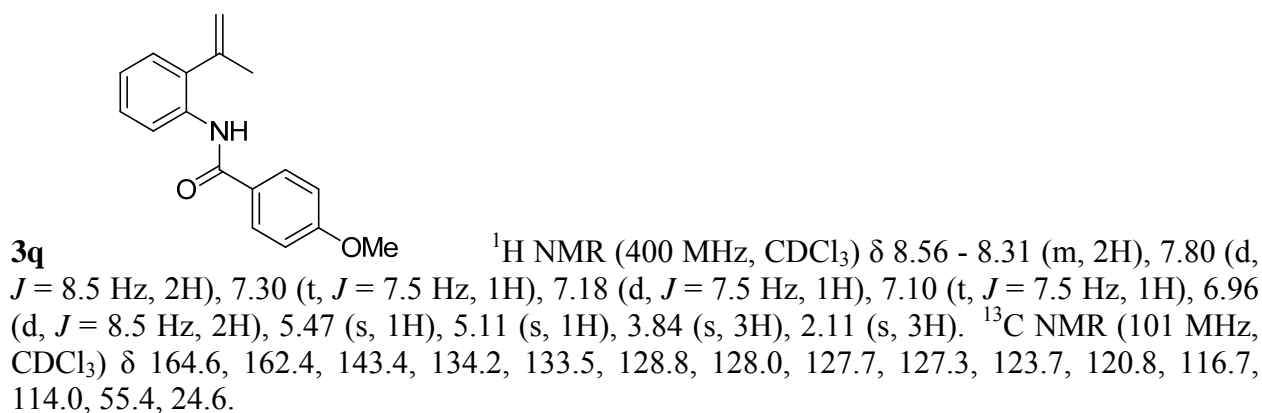
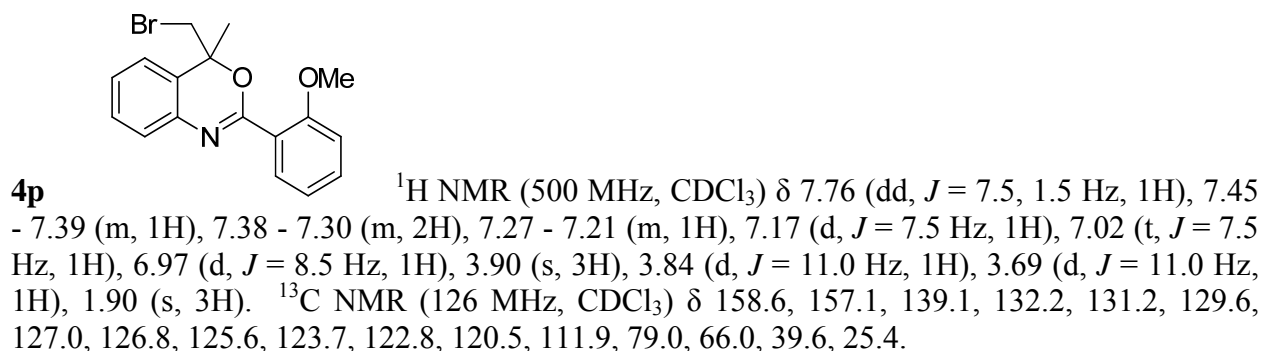
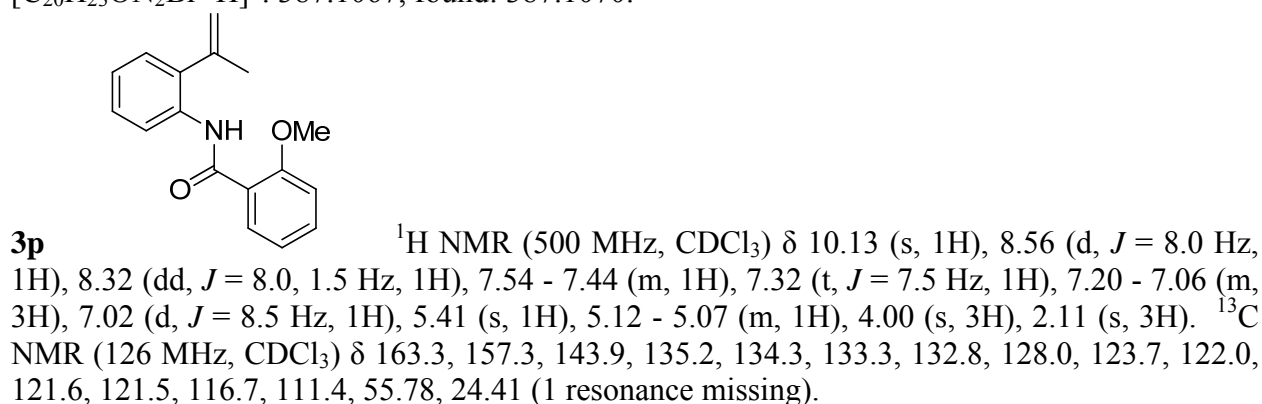
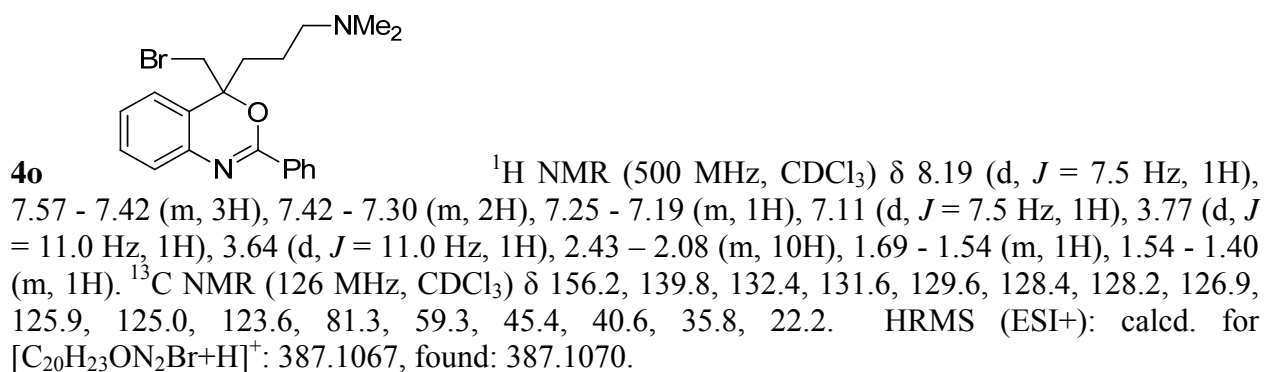
4n $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.57 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.43 (s, 1H), 8.22 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.59 - 7.51 (m, 1H), 7.48 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.21 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.77 (d, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.62 (d, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.98 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 160.2, 151.7, 146.0, 145.1, 132.8, 131.6, 128.9, 128.6, 122.6, 119.3, 77.8, 39.6, 25.4. HRMS (ESI⁺): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{ON}_2\text{Br}+\text{H}]^+$: 317.0284, found: 317.0286.

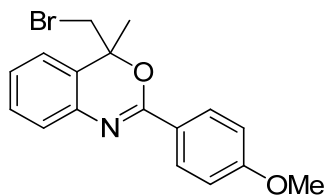


6n $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.56 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.42 (s, 1H), 8.25 (dd, $J = 8.5$, 1.5 Hz, 2H), 7.64 - 7.54 (m, 1H), 7.48 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.20 (d, $J = 5.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.67 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.54 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.98 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 160.1, 151.6, 145.8, 145.0, 132.7, 131.5, 129.0, 128.6, 122.7, 119.4, 26.9, 15.0 (1 resonance missing). HRMS (ESI⁺): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{15}\text{H}_{13}\text{ON}_2\text{I}+\text{H}]^+$: 365.0145, found: 365.0137.

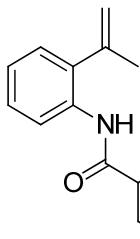


3o $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.47 (s, 1H), 8.11 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.84 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.56 - 7.43 (m, $J = 27.3$, 3H), 7.34 - 7.27 (m, 1H), 7.18 - 7.11 (m, 2H), 5.44 (s, 1H), 5.18 (s, 1H), 2.86 - 2.77 (m, 2H), 2.53 (s, 6H), 2.47 (t, $J = 7.3$ Hz, 2H), 1.88 - 1.76 (m, 2H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 165.6, 145.2, 134.5, 134.3, 133.8, 132.1, 129.3, 128.5, 128.4, 127.1, 125.0, 123.3, 117.5, 57.4, 43.0, 34.6, 22.8. HRMS (ESI⁺): calcd. for $[\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{24}\text{ON}_2+\text{H}]^+$: 309.1961, found: 309.1956.

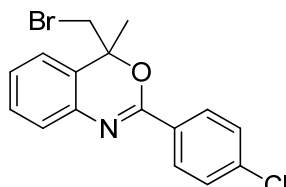




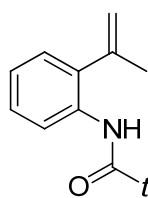
4q $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.17 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.39 - 7.28 (m, 2H), 7.24 - 7.14 (m, 2H), 6.96 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 2H), 3.87 (s, 3H), 3.76 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.53 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.92 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 162.6, 156.3, 139.5, 130.3, 129.7, 127.1, 126.5, 125.4, 124.8, 123.3, 113.8, 78.0, 55.6, 39.8, 24.8.



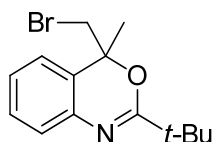
3r $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.57 - 8.31 (m, 2H), 7.76 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.47 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.33 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.20 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.13 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.48 (s, 1H), 5.11 (s, 1H), 2.12 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 164.1, 143.4, 138.2, 133.9, 133.6₁, 133.5₉, 129.3, 128.5, 128.2, 127.8, 124.3, 120.8, 117.0, 24.8.



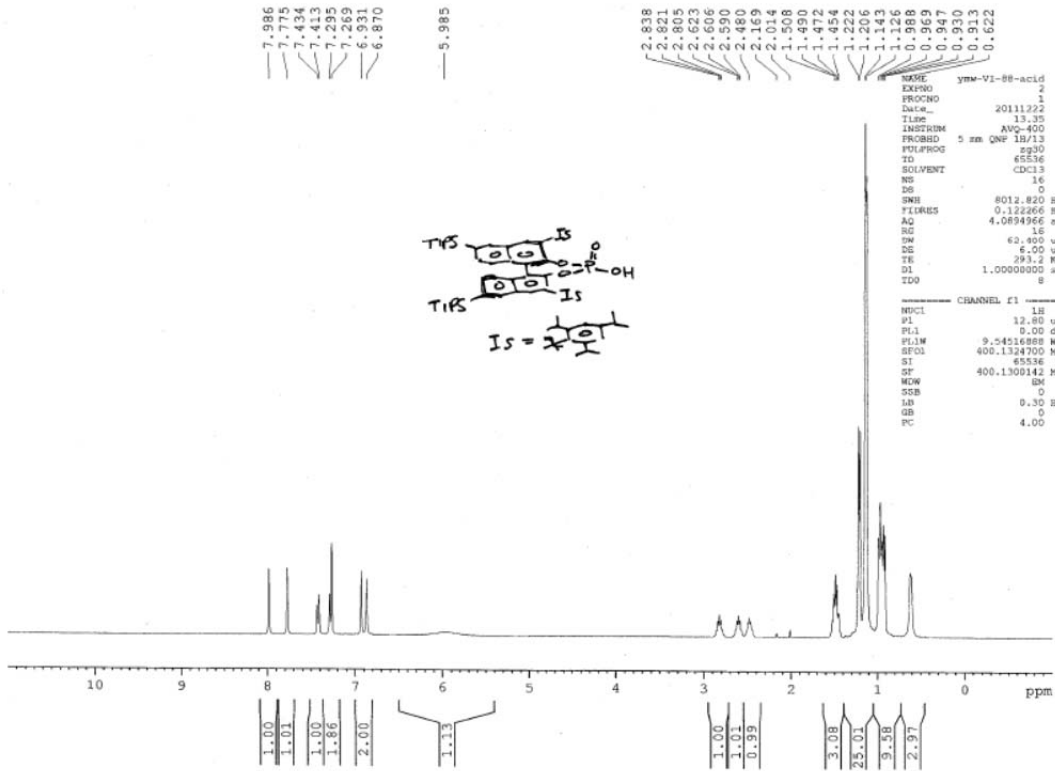
4r $^1\text{H NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.21 - 8.10 (m, 2H), 7.46 - 7.41 (m, 2H), 7.41 - 7.31 (m, 2H), 7.29 - 7.21 (m, 1H), 7.17 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.75 (d, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.54 (d, $J = 11.5$ Hz, 1H), 1.93 (s, 2H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (126 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 155.4, 139.0, 138.0, 130.9, 129.8, 129.8, 128.7, 127.2, 127.1, 125.7, 123.4, 78.4, 39.9, 24.9.



3s $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.34 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 7.30 - 7.23 (m, 1H), 7.13 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.06 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 5.43 (s, 1H), 5.06 - 5.00 (m, 1H), 2.07 (s, 3H), 1.28 (s, 9H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 176.4, 143.4, 134.3, 133.3, 128.0, 127.6, 123.6, 120.5, 116.8, 40.2, 27.7, 24.6.



4s $^1\text{H NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.36 - 7.25 (m, 1H), 7.24 - 7.14 (m, 2H), 7.08 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 3.64 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 3.51 (d, $J = 11.0$ Hz, 1H), 1.78 (s, 3H), 1.29 (s, 9H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 167.4, 139.0, 129.4, 126.5₄, 126.5₁, 125.3, 123.3, 39.9, 37.6, 27.8, 25.4 (1 resonance missing).



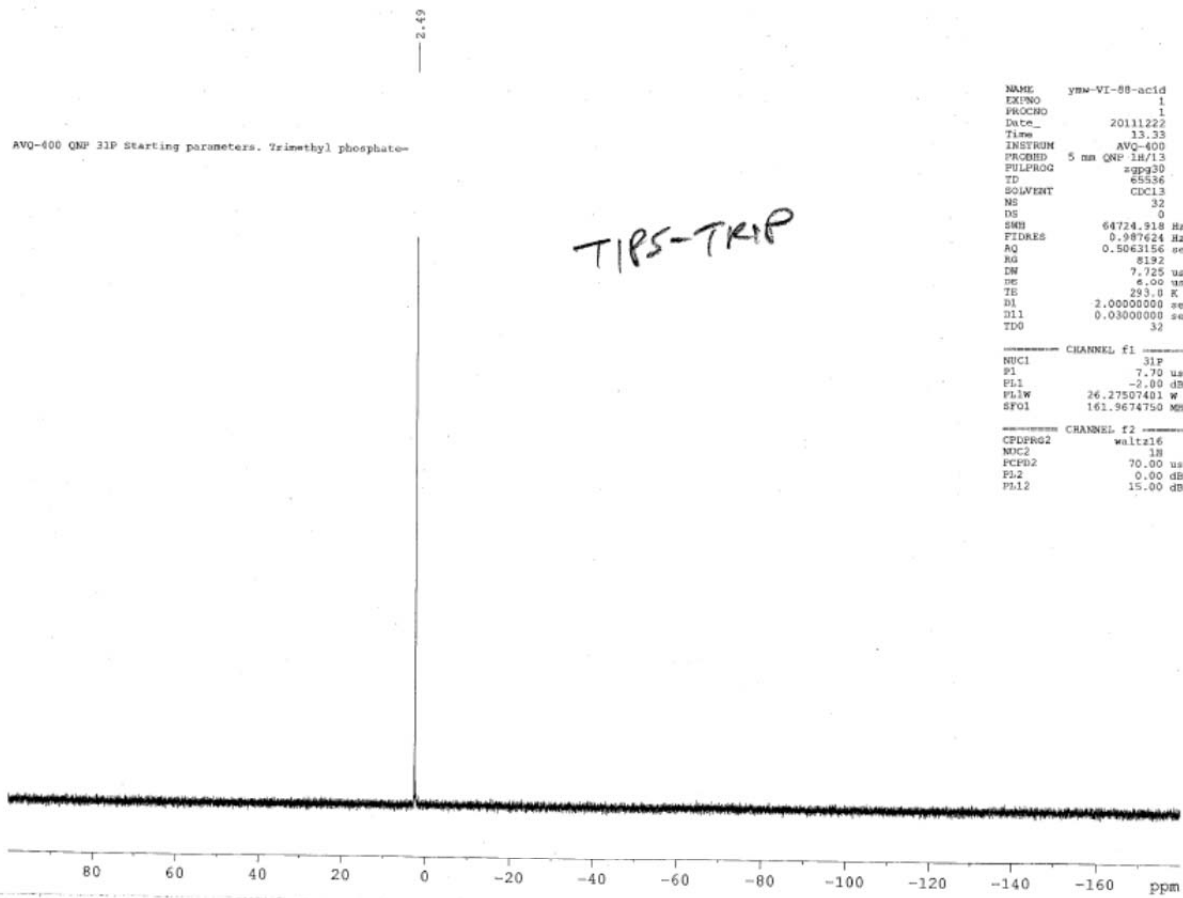
AVQ-400 QNP 31P Starting parameters. Trimethyl phosphate-

NAME ymw-VI-88-acid
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20111222
 Time 13.33
 INSTRUM AVQ-400
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 32
 DS 0
 SWH 64724.918 Hz
 FIDRES 0.987624 Hz
 AQ 0.5063156 sec
 RG 8192
 DM 7.725 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 293.0 K
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 D11 0.0300000 sec
 TD0 32

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
 NUC1 31P
 P1 7.70 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 PL1W 26.27507401 W
 SFO1 161.9674750 MHz

----- CHANNEL f2 -----
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 NSC2 18
 PCPD2 70.00 usec
 PL2 0.00 dB
 PL12 15.00 dB

TIPS-TRIP



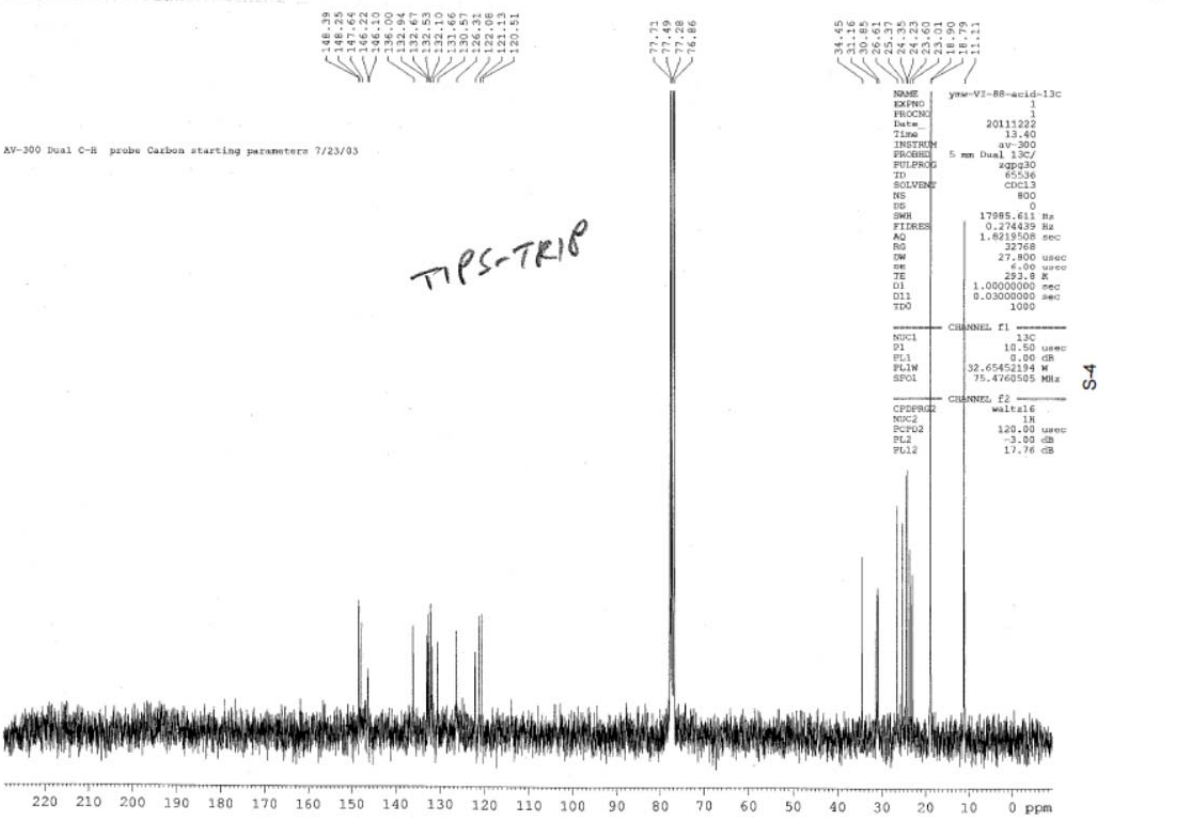
AV-300 Dual C-13 probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03

NAME ymw-VI-88-acid-13C
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 PROCNO 1
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 PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13C/
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 800
 DS 0
 SWH 17985.611 Hz
 FIDRES 0.274439 Hz
 AQ 1.4219508 sec
 RG 32768
 DM 27.800 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 293.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 D11 0.0300000 sec
 TD0 1000

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
 NUC1 13C
 P1 18.50 usec
 PL1 0.00 dB
 PL1W 32.65452194 W
 SFO1 75.4760505 MHz

----- CHANNEL f2 -----
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 NSC2 18
 PCPD2 120.00 usec
 PL2 -3.00 dB
 PL12 17.76 dB

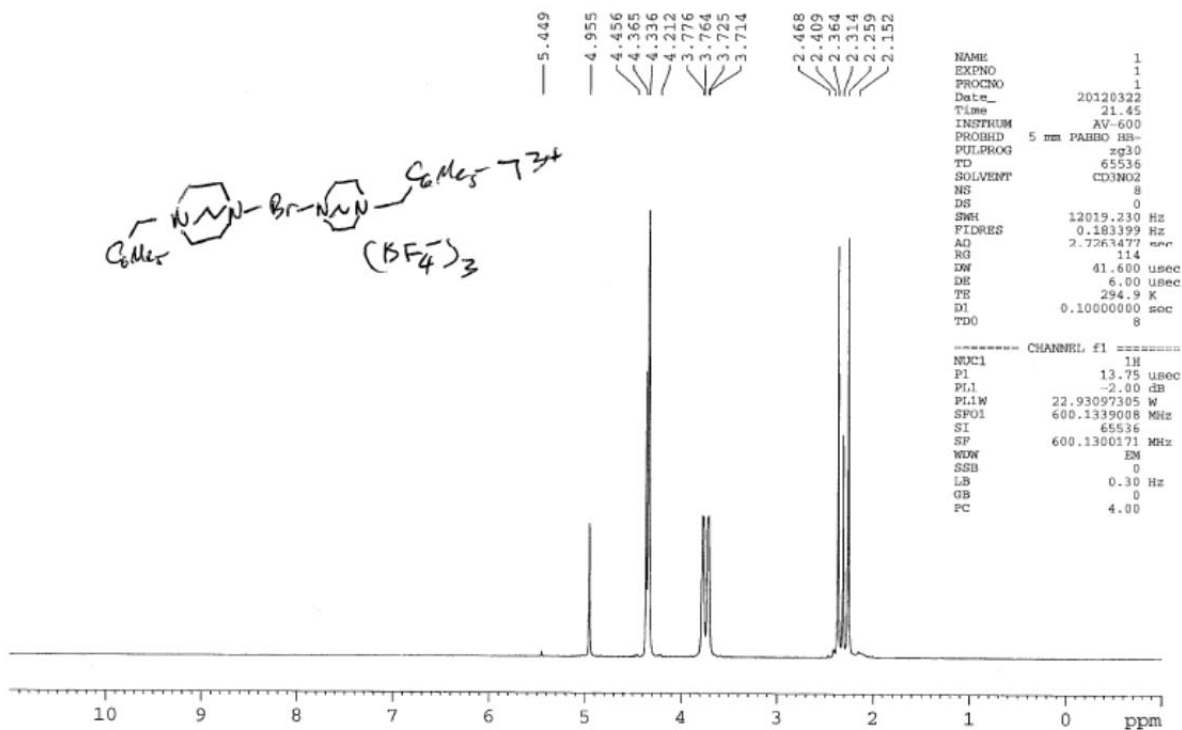
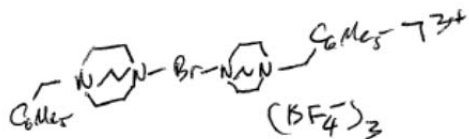
TIPS-TRIP



CS

SA

AV-600 ZBO proton starting parameters 11/16/08 RN

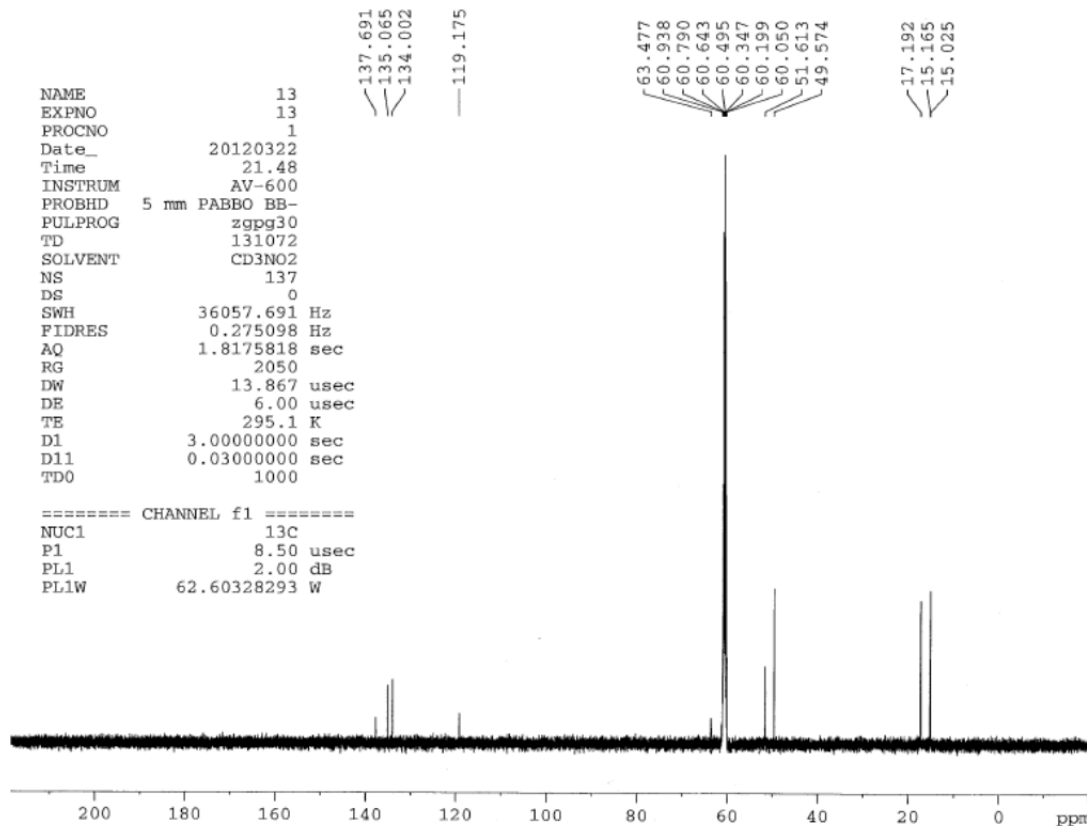


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PROCNO    1
Date_     20120322
Time      21.45
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PROBHD    5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG   zg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CD3NO2
NS         8
DS         0
SWH        12019.230 Hz
FIDRES     0.181399 Hz
AQ         2.7263477 sec
RG         114
DE         6.00 usec
TE         294.9 K
D1         0.10000000 sec
TDO        8

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      1H
P1         13.75 usec
PL1        -2.00 dB
PL1W       22.93097305 W
SFO1       600.1339008 MHz
SI         65536
SF         600.1300171 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB        0
LB         0.30 Hz
GB         0
PC         4.00
    
```

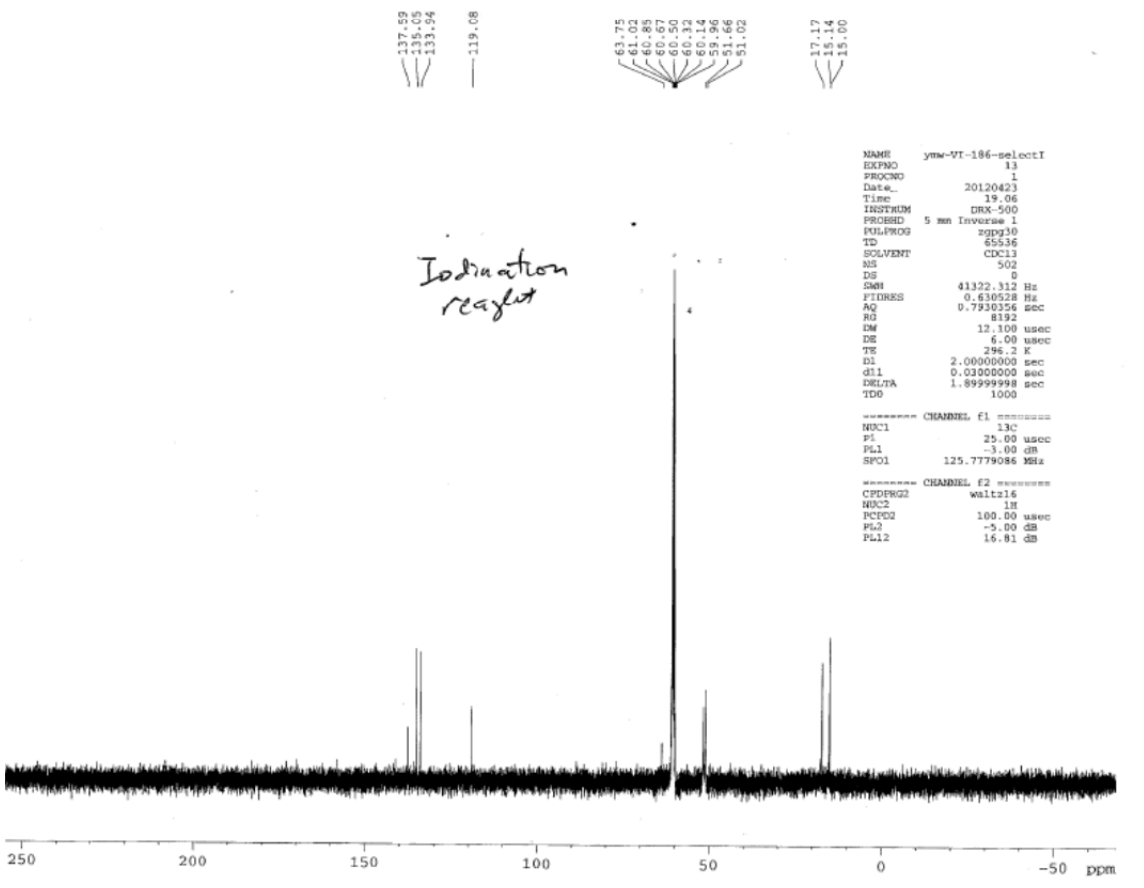
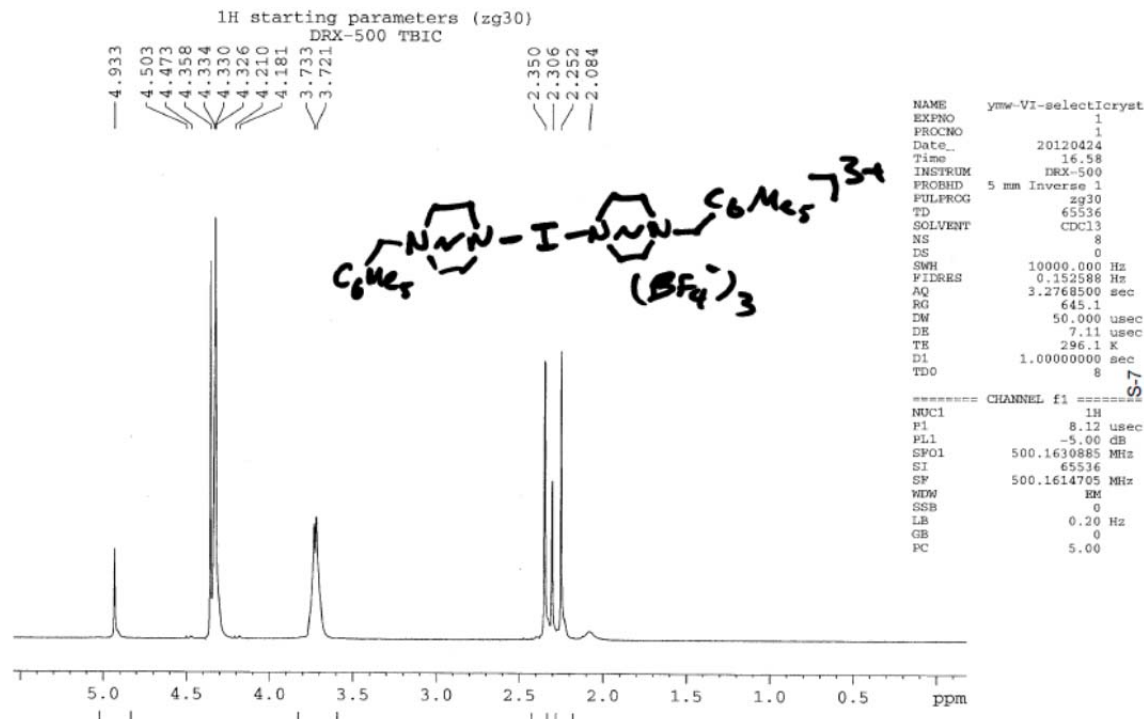
S-5



```

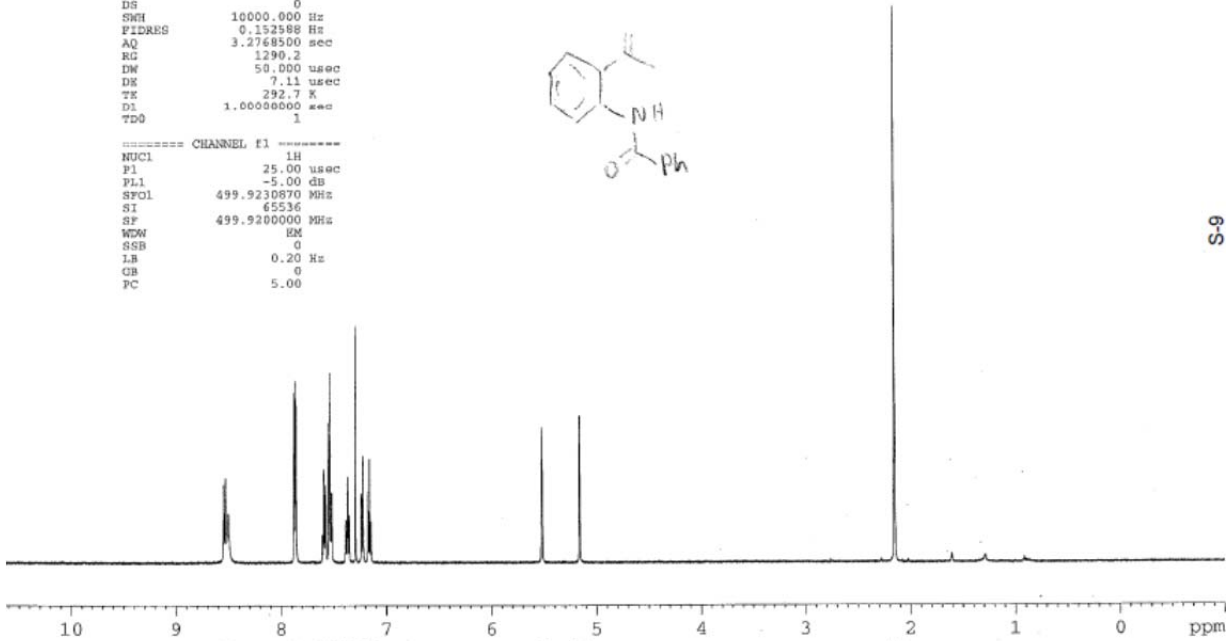
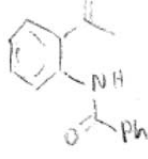
NAME      13
EXPNO     13
PROCNO    1
Date_     20120322
Time      21.48
INSTRUM   AV-600
PROBHD    5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         131072
SOLVENT   CD3NO2
NS         137
DS         0
SWH        36057.691 Hz
FIDRES     0.275098 Hz
AQ         1.8175818 sec
RG         2050
DE         13.867 usec
TE         6.00 usec
TE         295.1 K
D1         3.00000000 sec
D11        0.03000000 sec
TDO        1000

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      13C
P1         8.50 usec
PL1        2.00 dB
PL1W       62.60328293 W
    
```



NAME ymw-VI-97C
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120216
 Time 15.44
 INSTRUM DRX-500
 PROCID 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 0
 DS 0
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
 AQ 3.2768500 sec
 RG 1290.2
 DM 50.000 usec
 DE 7.11 usec
 TE 292.7 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 25.00 usec
 PL1 -5.00 dB
 SFO1 499.9230870 MHz
 SI 65536
 SF 499.9200000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.20 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 5.00

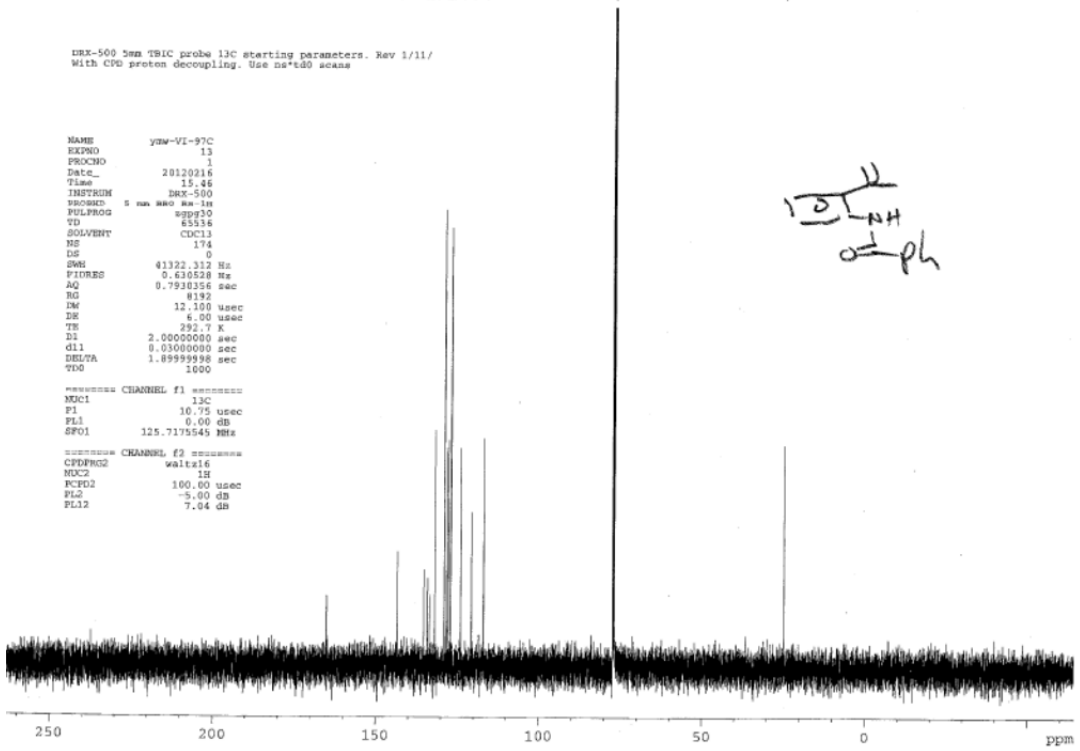
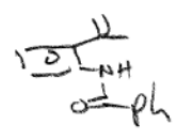


DRX-500 5mm WBH probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
 With CVD proton decoupling. Use ns*t60 scans

NAME ymw-VI-97C
 EXPNO 13
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120216
 Time 15.46
 INSTRUM DRX-500
 PROCID 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 174
 DS 0
 SWH 41322.312 Hz
 FIDRES 0.438528 Hz
 AQ 0.7920356 sec
 RG 8192
 DM 12.100 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 292.7 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 d11 0.03000000 sec
 DELTA 1.89999998 sec
 TD0 1600

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 10.75 usec
 PL1 0.00 dB
 SFO1 125.7175545 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 -3.00 dB
 PL12 7.04 dB



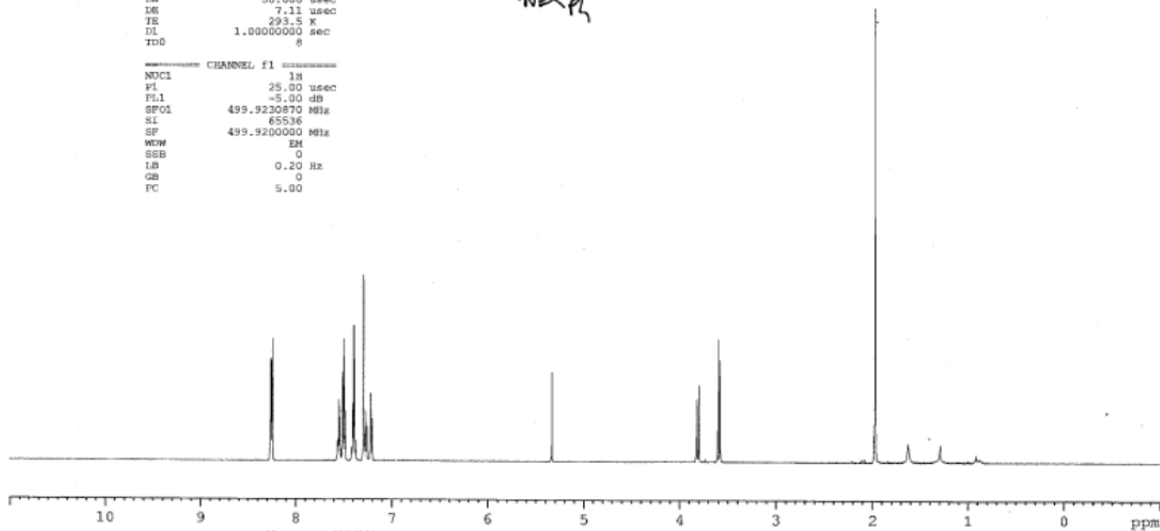
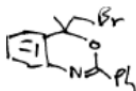
S-9

1H starting parameters (zg30)
 DRX-500 TBIC

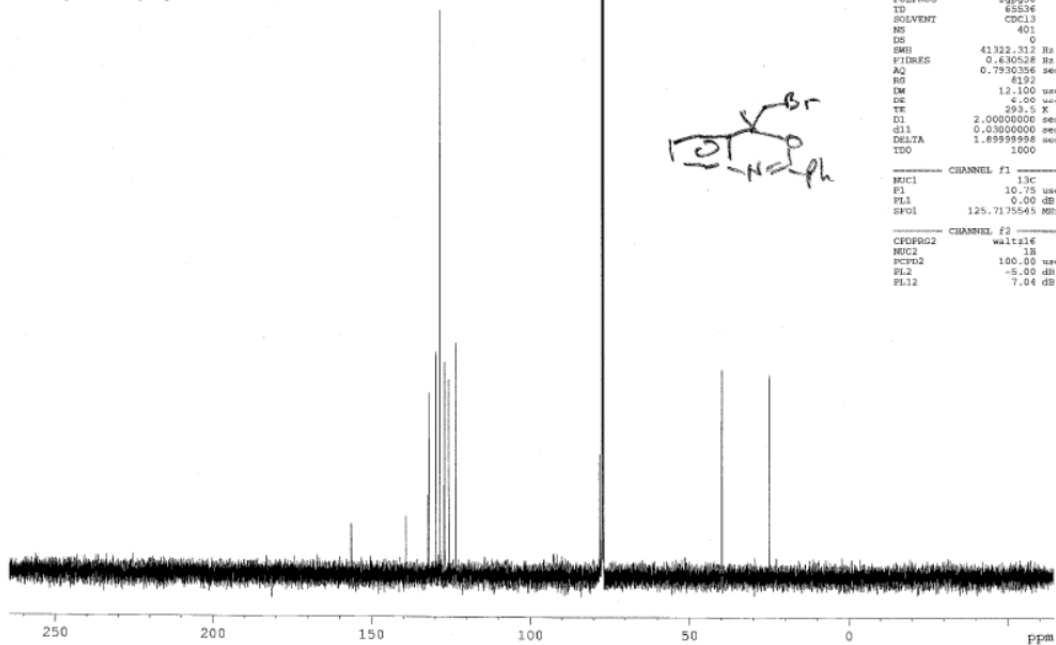
18

```

NAME ymw-VI-126-parentpd
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120217
Time 21.25
INSTRUM drx-500
PROBHD 5 mm HBO BB-1H
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 10000.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
AQ 3.2768500 sec
RG 1024
DM 50.000 usec
DE 7.11 usec
TE 293.5 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
D11 0
TDO 0
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1 1H
P1 25.00 usec
PL1 -5.00 dB
SFO1 499.9230870 MHz
SI 65536
SF 499.9200000 MHz
WWSW EM
SSB 0
IB 0.20 Hz
GB 0
PC 5.00
  
```

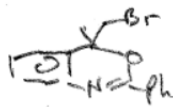


DRX-500 5mm TBIC probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
 With CPD proton decoupling. Use n*td0 scans

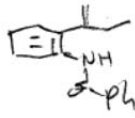


```

NAME ymw-VI-126-parentpd
EXPNO 13
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120217
Time 21.26
INSTRUM drx-500
PROBHD 5 mm HBO BB-1H
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 401
DS 0
SWH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
AQ 0.7930356 sec
RG 8192
DM 12.100 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.5 K
D1 2.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
DELTA 1.8999996 sec
TDO 1000
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
MUC1 13C
P1 10.75 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
SFO1 125.7175545 MHz
----- CHANNEL f2 -----
CFORPG2 waltz16
MUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -5.00 dB
PL12 7.04 dB
  
```



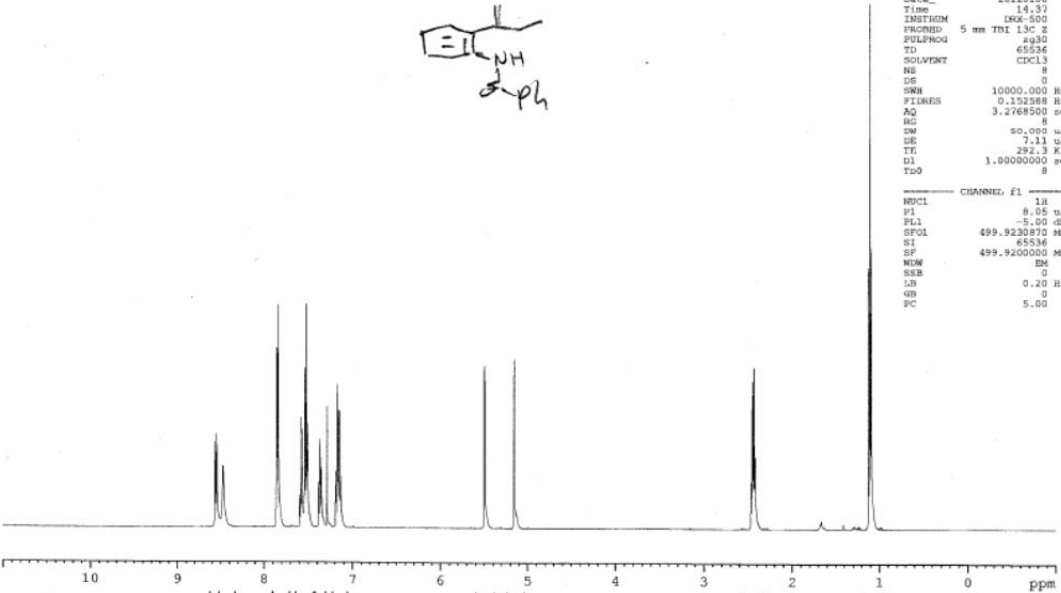
1H starting parameters (zg30)
 DRX-500 IBIC



```

NAME ymw-VI-92-ethylub
EXPNO 2
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120106
Time 14.37
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm TBI 13C Z
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 10000.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.122888 Hz
AQ 3.2768500 sec
RG 64
SM 80.000 usec
DE 7.11 usec
TE 292.2 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TDO 8

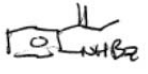
CHANNEL F1
NUC1 13
P1 8.05 usec
PL1 -5.00 dB
SFO1 499.9230870 MHz
SI 65536
SF 499.9200000 MHz
RGW 0
SEB 0
LB 0.20 Hz
GB 0
PC 5.00
  
```



Integration values: 0.91, 1.02, 1.99, 2.99, 1.01, 1.98, 1.00, 1.00, 2.02, 3.06

Peak list (ppm): 164.96, 149.26, 135.12, 134.54, 132.99, 132.92, 128.92, 128.06, 127.95, 126.90, 126.77, 120.47, 114.96, 77.22, 77.07, 76.81, 31.17, 12.56

DRX-500 5mm TBI13C probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 12/15
 With CPD proton decoupling. Use ns*td0 scans

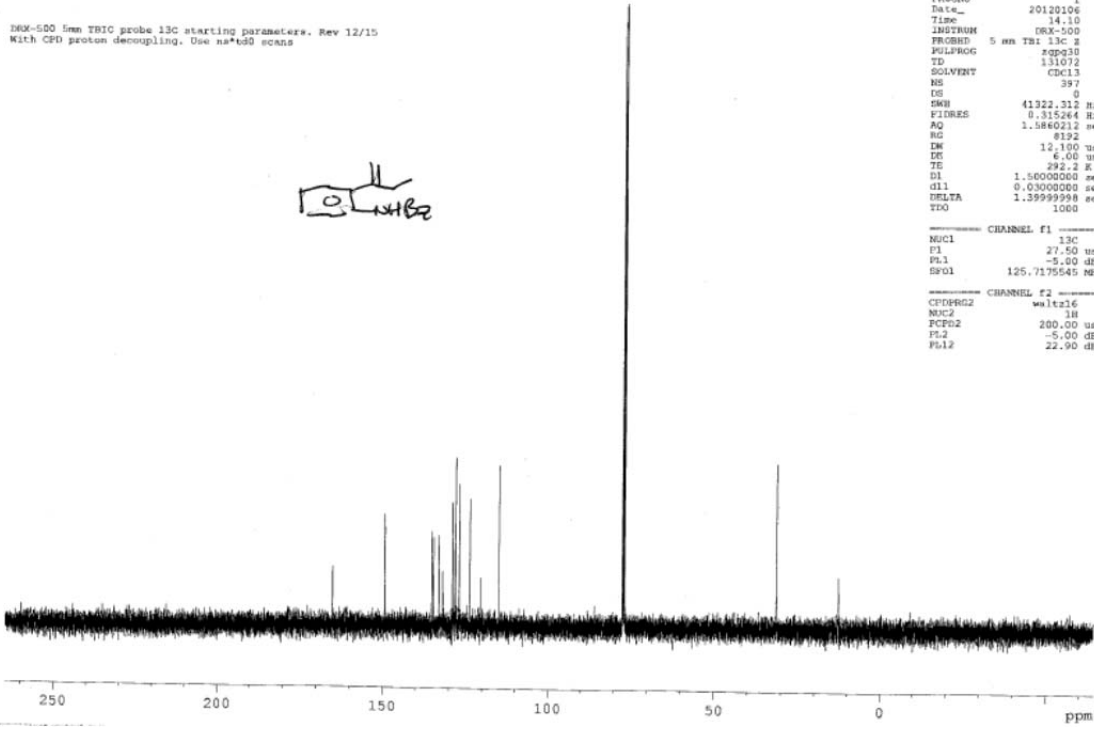


```

NAME ymw-VI-92-ethylub
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120106
Time 14.10
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm TBI 13C Z
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 131072
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 387
DS 0
SWH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.315264 Hz
AQ 1.5880212 sec
RG 6192
SM 12.100 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 292.2 K
D1 1.50000000 sec
d11 0.03000000 sec
DELTA 1.39999998 sec
TDO 1000

CHANNEL F1
NUC1 13C
P1 27.50 usec
PL1 -5.00 dB
SFO1 125.7175545 MHz

CHANNEL F2
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 200.00 usec
PL2 -5.00 dB
PL12 22.90 dB
  
```

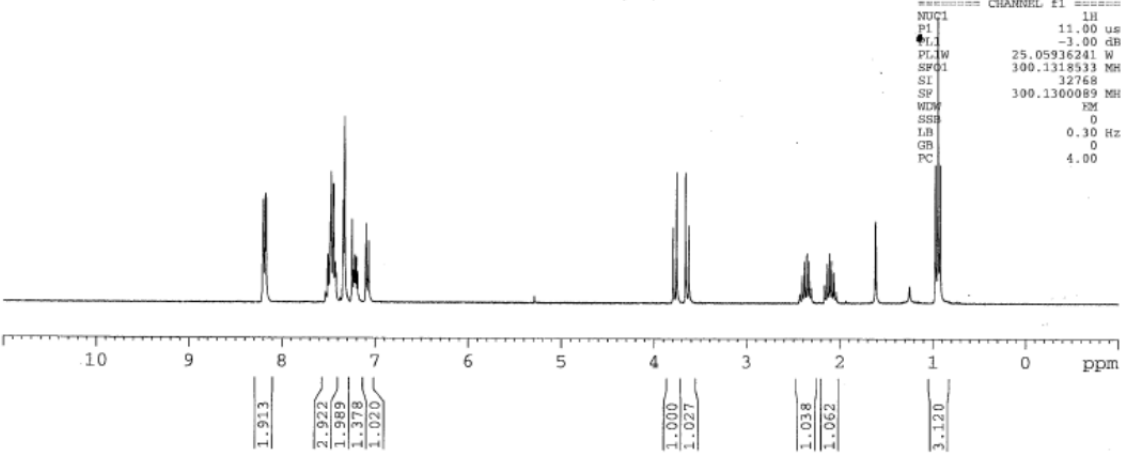
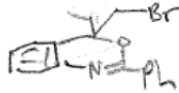


) Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23/0

8.182
8.177
7.534
7.509
7.500
7.487
7.477
7.452
7.430
7.424
7.346
7.333
7.252
7.235
7.229
7.221
7.206
7.192
7.100
7.075
— 5.290

3.796
3.759
3.663
3.626
2.431
2.406
2.382
2.358
2.334
2.309
2.164
2.138
2.114
2.090
2.066
2.041
1.616
1.250
0.948
0.923

NAME ymw-VI-103A-ptlc
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120120
Time 15.52
INSTRUM av-300
PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 6172.839 Hz
FIDRES 0.094190 Hz
AQ 5.3084660 sec
RG 8
IN 81.000 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 294.2 K
DI 0.20000000 sec
TD0 8



===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
PI 11.00 usec
PL1 -3.00 dB
PL1W 25.05936241 W
SFO1 300.1318533 MHz
SI 32768
SF 300.1300089 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00

DMX-500 5mm TBC probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
With CPD proton decoupling. Use no*50 scans

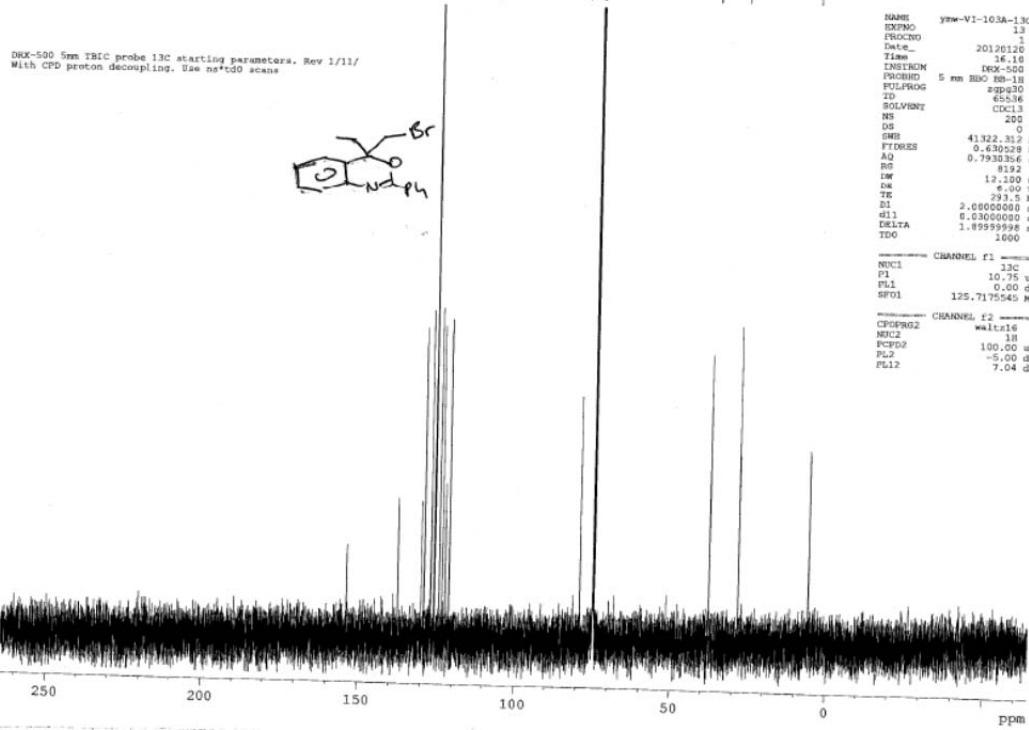
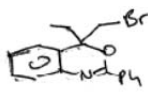
153.57
137.45
134.78
132.78
128.89
126.79
125.80
125.60
124.05
123.15
122.18
121.10

78.90
74.45
74.18

37.58

28.25

5.60

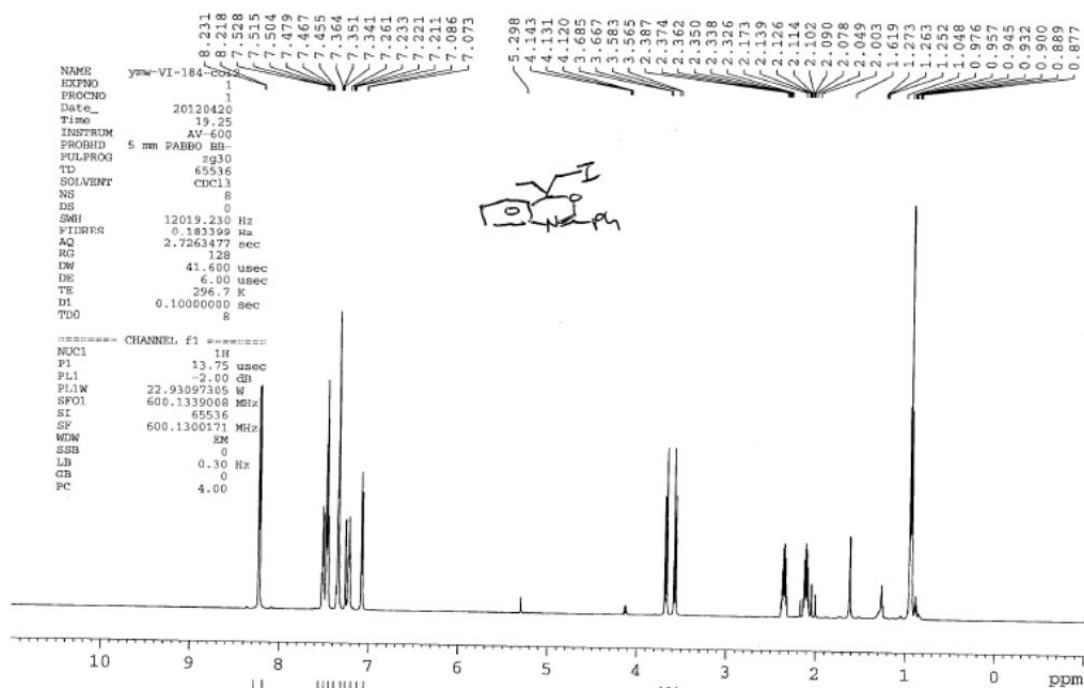


NAME ymw-VI-103A-13C
EXPNO 13
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120120
Time 16.16
INSTRUM DMX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 200
DS 0
SWH 41322.352 Hz
FIDRES 0.630028 Hz
AQ 0.7930356 sec
RG 8192
IN 12.100 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.5 K
DI 2.08000000 sec
DELTA 0.03000000 sec
TDO 1.83999998 sec

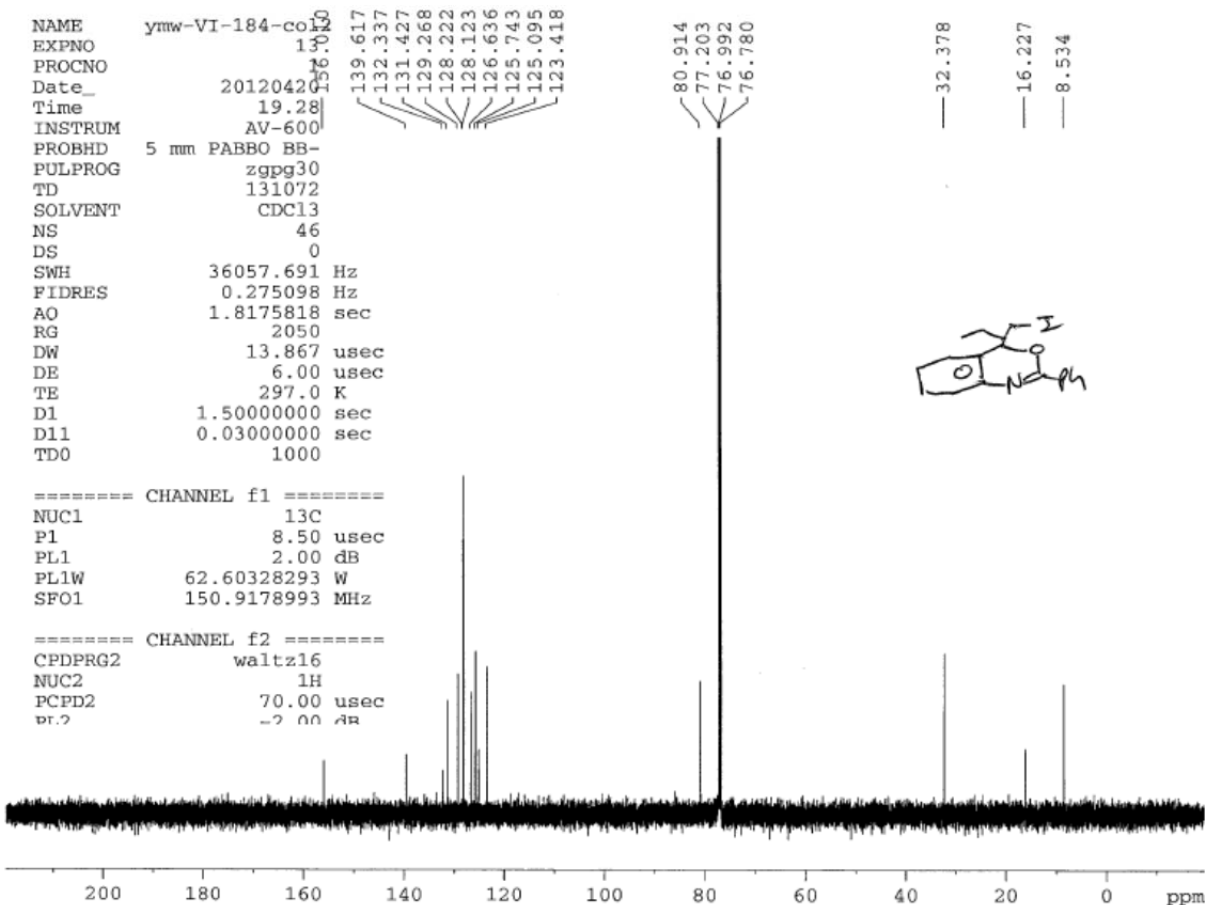
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
PI 10.75 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
SFO1 125.7175545 MHz
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -5.00 dB
PL12 7.04 dB

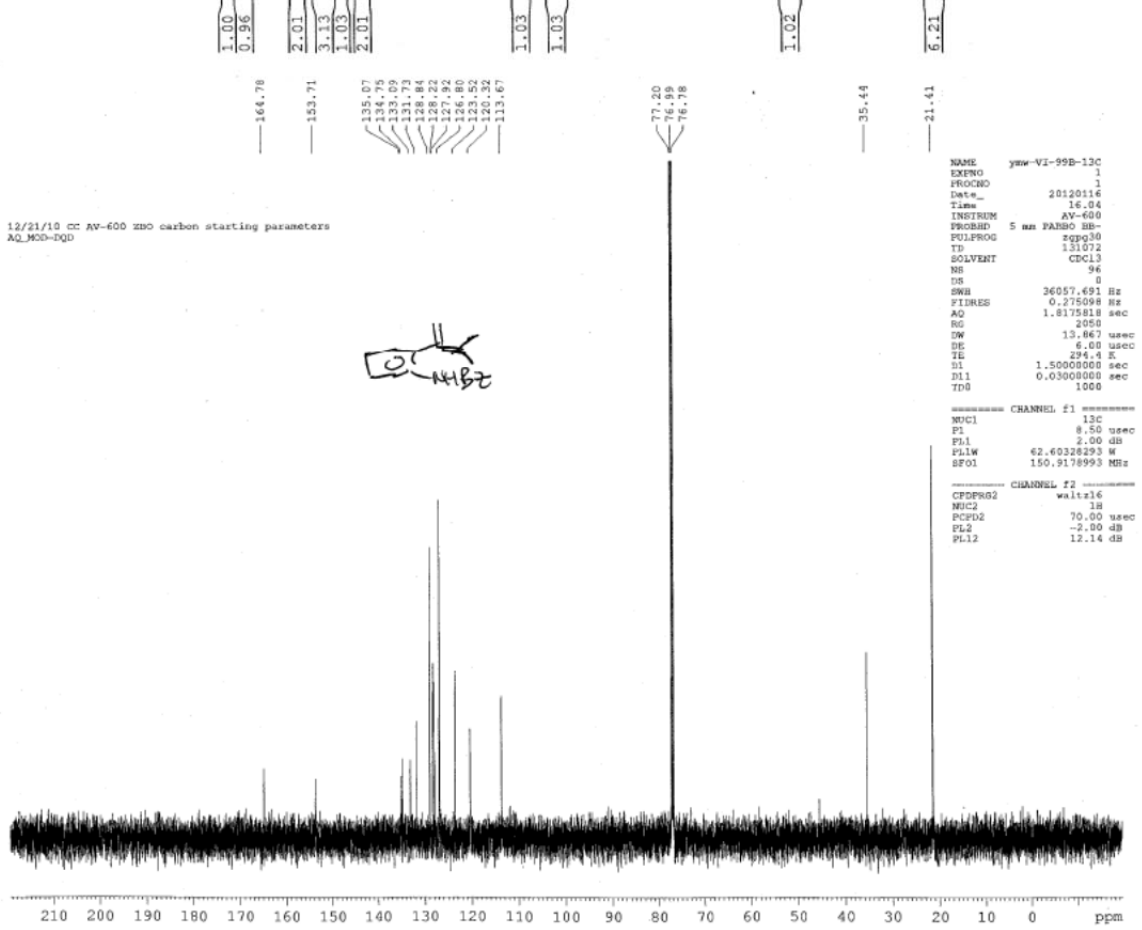
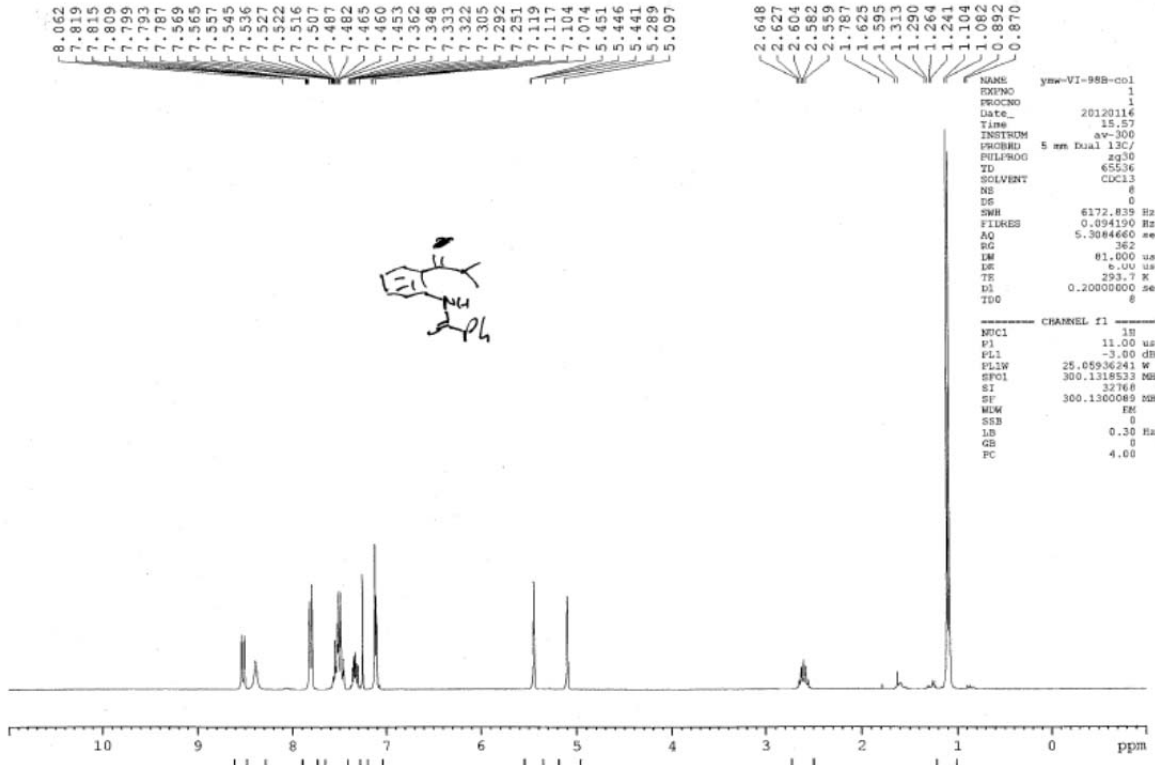
STG

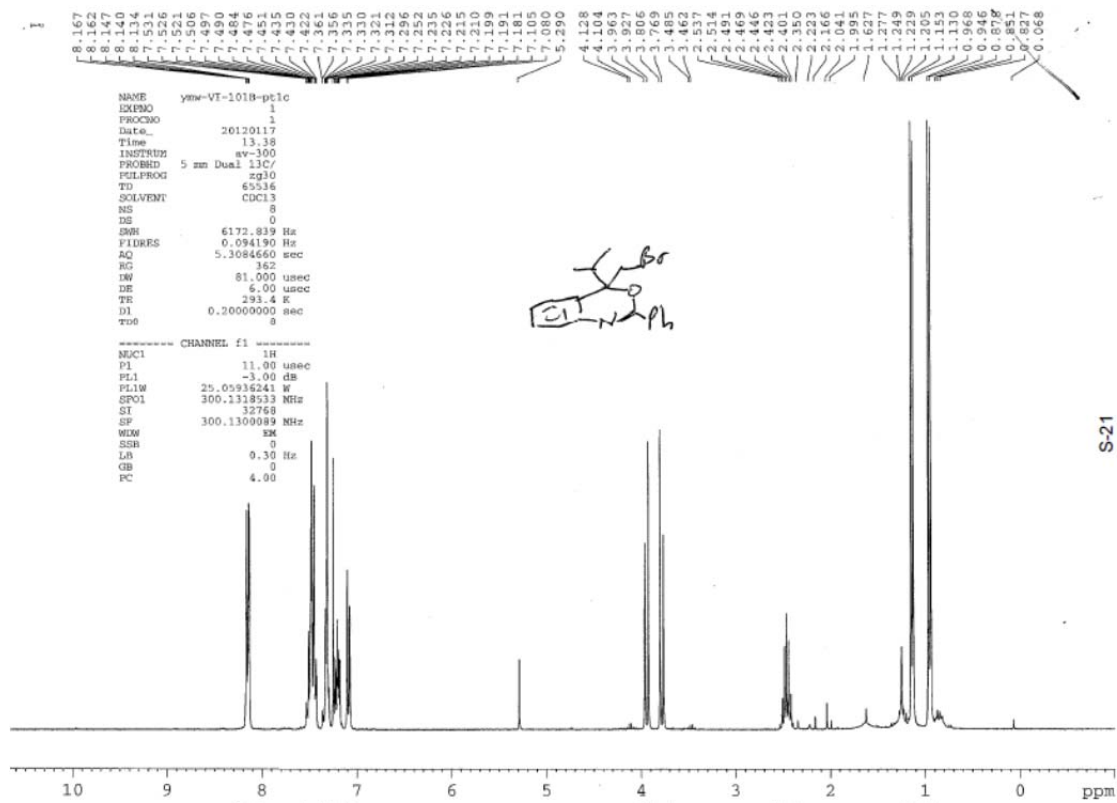
AV-600 ZBO proton starting parameters 11/16/08 RN



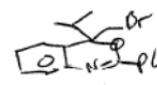
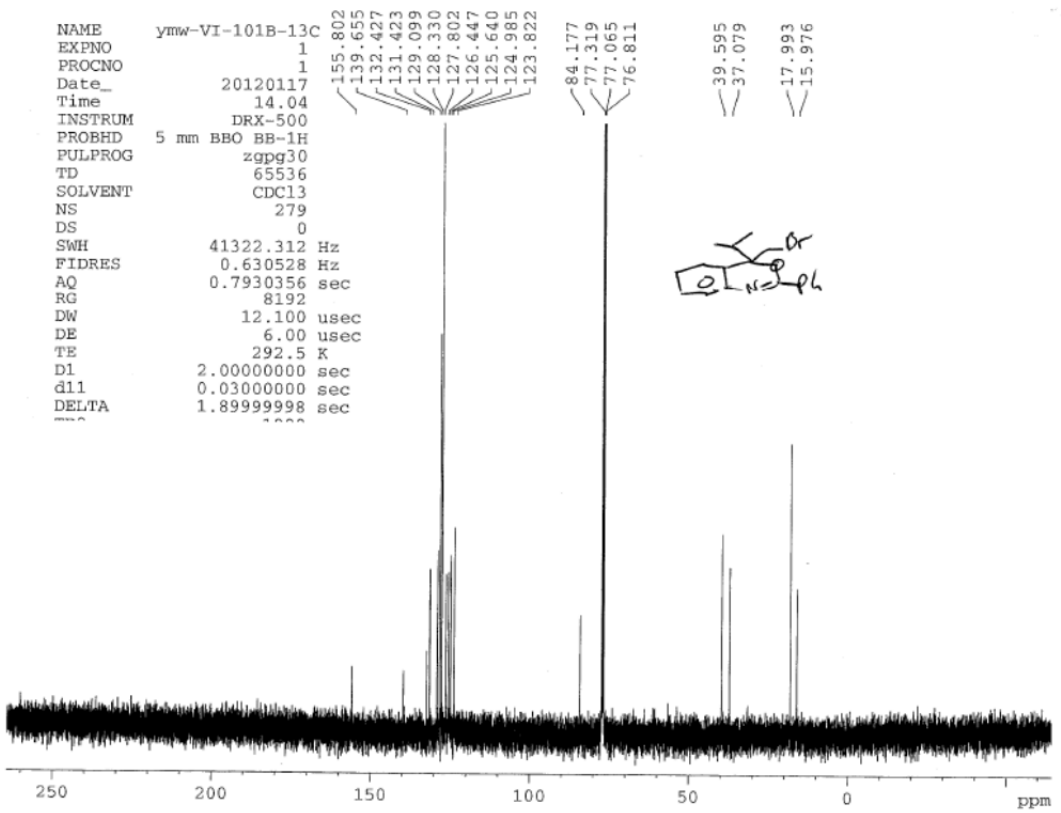
S-17







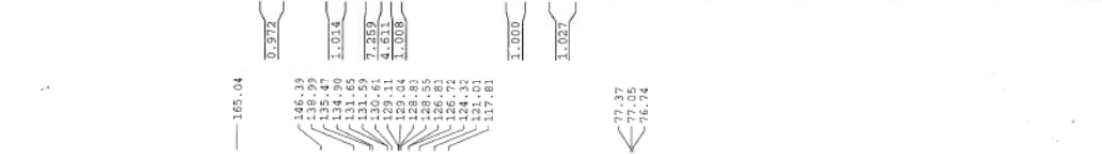
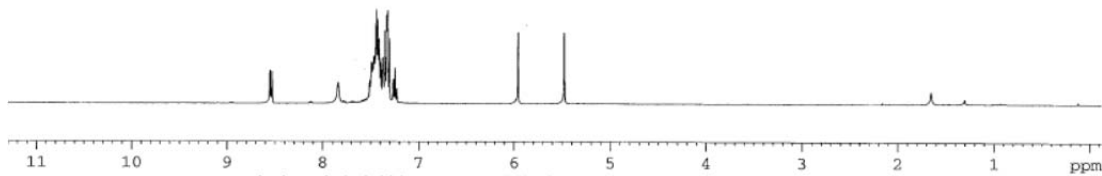
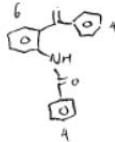
S-21



8.500
8.450
8.400
8.350
8.300
8.250
8.200
8.150
8.100
8.050
8.000
7.950
7.900
7.850
7.800
7.750
7.700
7.650
7.600
7.550
7.500
7.450
7.400
7.350
7.300
7.250
7.200
7.150
7.100
7.050
7.000
6.950
6.900
6.850
6.800
6.750
6.700
6.650
6.600
6.550
6.500
6.450
6.400
6.350
6.300
6.250
6.200
6.150
6.100
6.050
6.000
5.950
5.900
5.850
5.800
5.750
5.700
5.650
5.600
5.550
5.500
5.475

NAME JW-08-155-2-columnpl
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120402
Time 10.54
INSTRUM AVB-400
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 16
DS 0
SFO 8278.146 Hz
FIDRES 0.126314 Hz
AQ 3.9584243 sec
RG 181
DM 60.400 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 297.2 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
r10 2

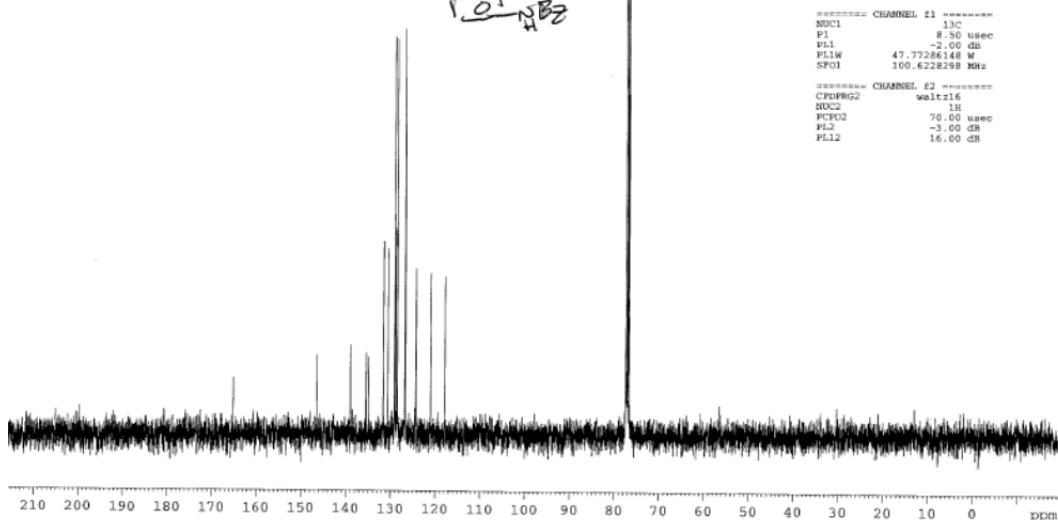
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 8.20 usec
PL1 -3.00 dB
PL1W 23.05461311 M
SFO1 400.1324719 MHz
SI 32768
SF 400.13000000 MHz
MCH
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 18.00



155-2 AVB-400 Z80 Carbon Starting parameters 6/11/03 RN

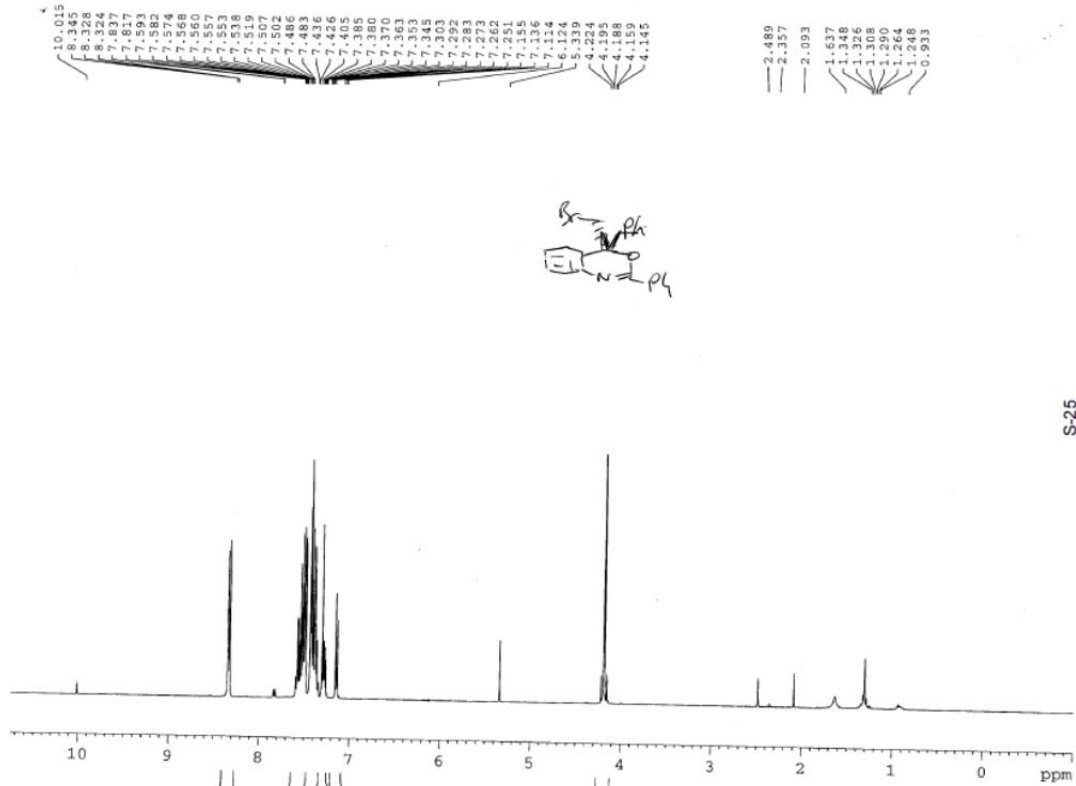
NAME JW-08-155-2-columnpl
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120402
Time 10.54
INSTRUM AVB-400
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 161
DS 0
SFO 23980.814 Hz
FIDRES 0.365918 Hz
AQ 1.3644756 sec
RG 16384
DM 20.850 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 297.2 K
D1 1.50000000 sec
r11 0.05000000 sec
TD0 1000

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 8.50 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
PL1W 49.77286148 M
SFO1 100.6228288 MHz
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CFDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
P2 70.00 usec
PL2 -3.00 dB
PL12 16.00 dB

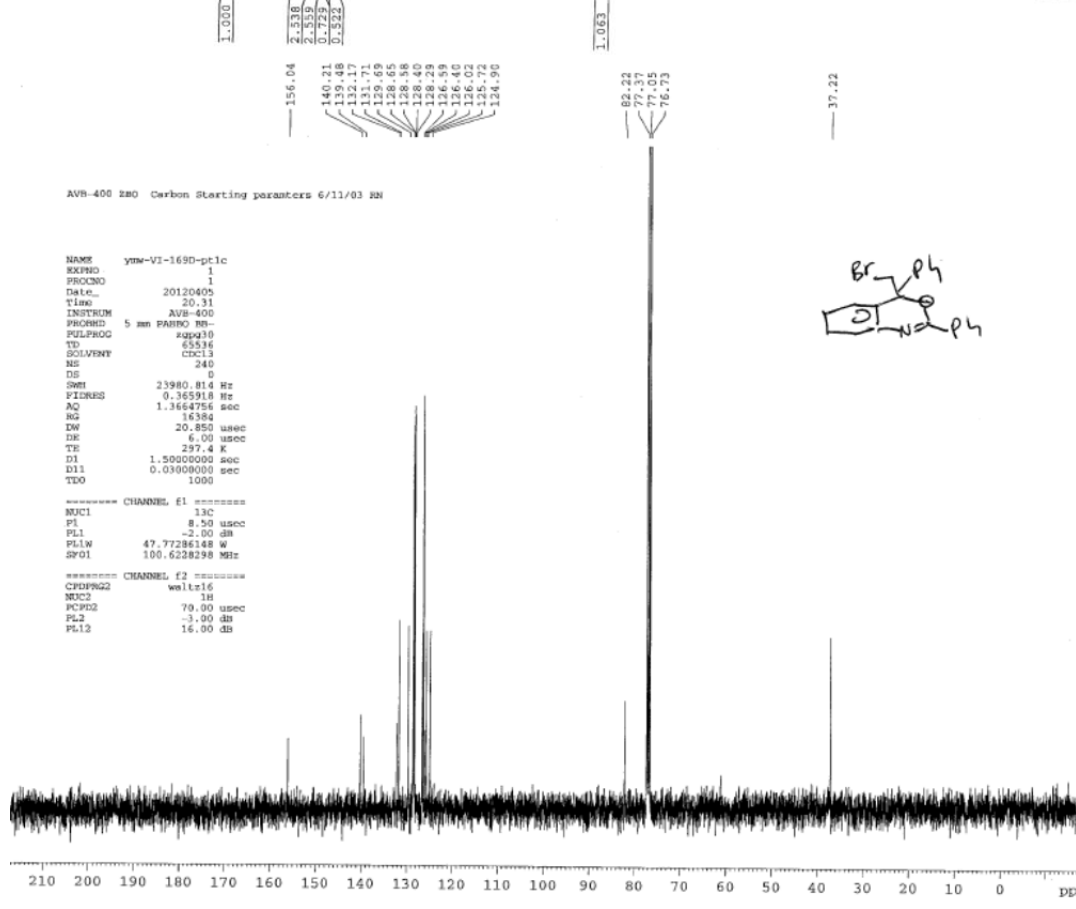


1.655
1.305
0.123

S-23



S-25



AVB-400 280 Carbon Starting parameters 6/11/03 BH

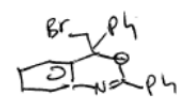
```

NAME ymw-VI-1690-ptlc
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120405
Time 20.31
INSTRUM AVB-400
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BH-
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 248
DS 0
SWH 23980.814 Hz
FREQD 0.365918 Hz
AQ 1.3664756 sec
RG 16384
DW 20.850 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 297.4 K
D1 1.5000000 sec
D11 0.0300000 sec
TD0 1000

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 8.50 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
PL1W 47.77286148 W
SFO1 100.6228238 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CNP222 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 70.00 usec
PL2 -3.00 dB
PL12 16.00 dB

```



1H starting parameters (zg30)
 DRX-500 TB1C

NAME ymw-VI-103-co1
 EXNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120119
 Time 21.10
 INSTRM DRX-500
 PROBE 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 0
 SFR 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
 AQ 3.2768500 sec
 RG 8
 IM 50.000 usec
 DE 7.11 usec
 TE 293.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 TDO

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
 NU1 1H
 P1 25.00 usec
 PL1 -5.00 dB
 SF01 499.9230870 MHz
 SI 65536
 SF 499.9200900 MHz
 MDW 1M
 SSB 0
 LB 0.20 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 5.00

6.802
 6.797
 6.792
 7.804
 7.600
 7.595
 7.570
 7.539
 7.524
 7.509
 7.362
 7.368
 7.354
 7.293
 7.195
 7.183
 7.163
 7.148
 7.134
 5.523
 5.184

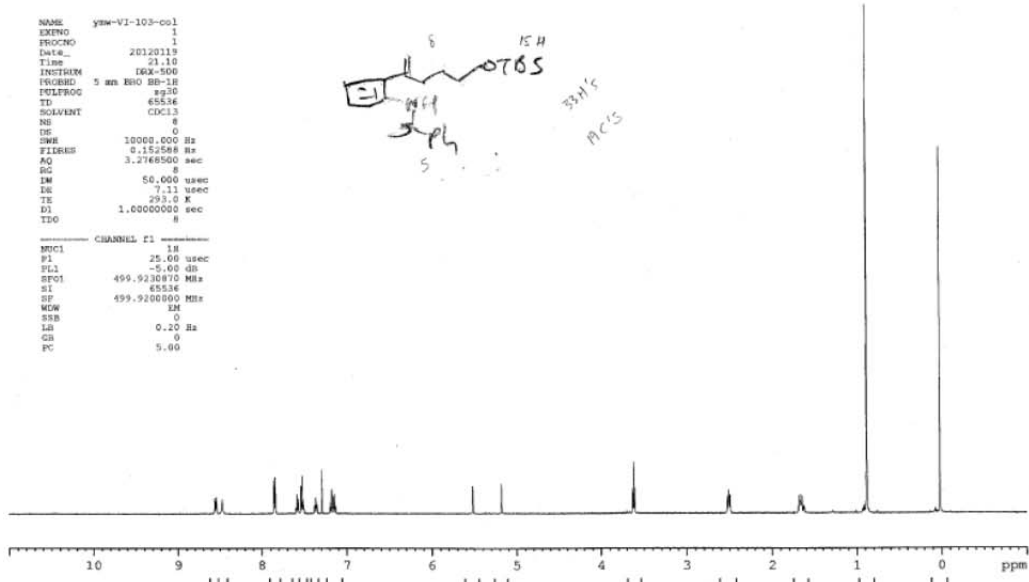
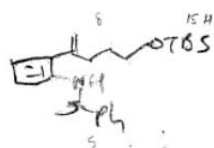
3.636
 3.624
 3.611

2.527
 2.532
 2.496

1.695
 1.683
 1.667
 1.632

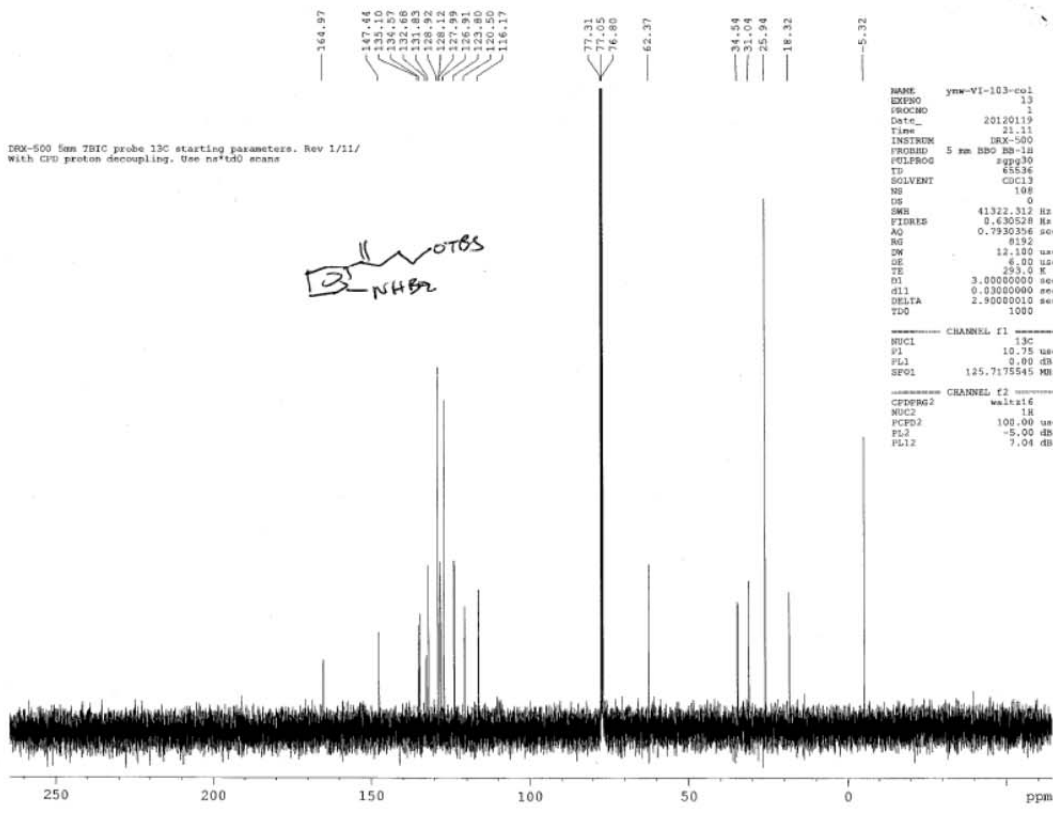
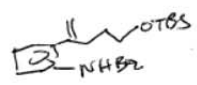
1.627
 1.623
 0.819
 0.884

0.072
 0.021



S-27

DRX-500 5mm TB1C probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
 With CPD proton decoupling. Use ns*td0 scans



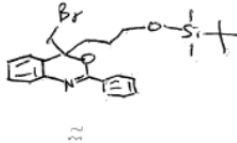
NAME ymw-VI-103-co1
 EXNO 13
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120119
 Time 21.11
 INSTRM DRX-500
 PROBE 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 108
 DS 0
 SFR 41322.312 Hz
 FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
 AQ 0.783036 sec
 RG 8192
 IM 12.100 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 293.0 K
 D1 3.0000000 sec
 d11 0.0300000 sec
 DELTA 2.9000010 sec
 TDO 1000

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
 NU1 13C
 P1 10.75 usec
 PL1 0.00 dB
 SF01 125.7175545 MHz

----- CHANNEL f2 -----
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 NU2 1H
 PCD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 -5.00 dB
 PL12 7.04 dB

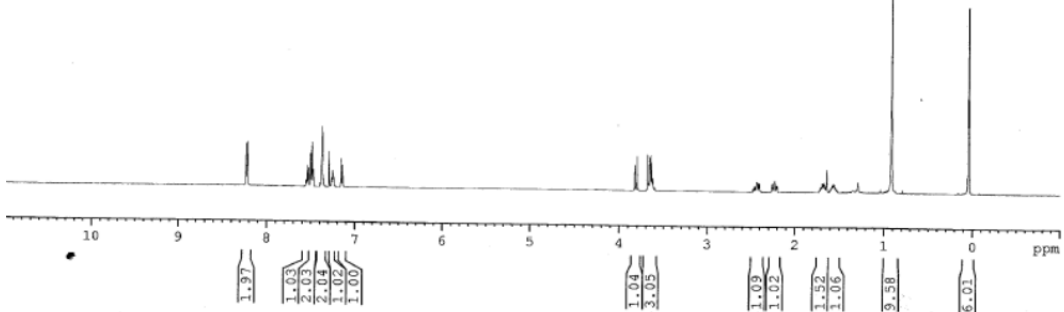
S-28

1H starting parameters (zg30)
 DRX-500 TBIC



```

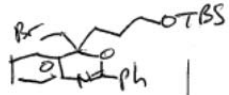
NAME ymw-VI-105D-ptlc
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
DATA_ 20120121
Time 12.40
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 10000.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
AQ 3.2768500 sec
RG 408.4
DE 7.11 usec
TE 293.0 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
D0 8
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
PI 25.00 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
SFO1 499.9230870 MHz
SI 65536
SF 499.9200000 MHz
MEM EM
SSB 0
LB 0.20 Hz
GB 0
PC 5.00
  
```



136.12
 139.78
 131.54
 129.47
 128.29
 128.17
 126.75
 126.06
 123.72

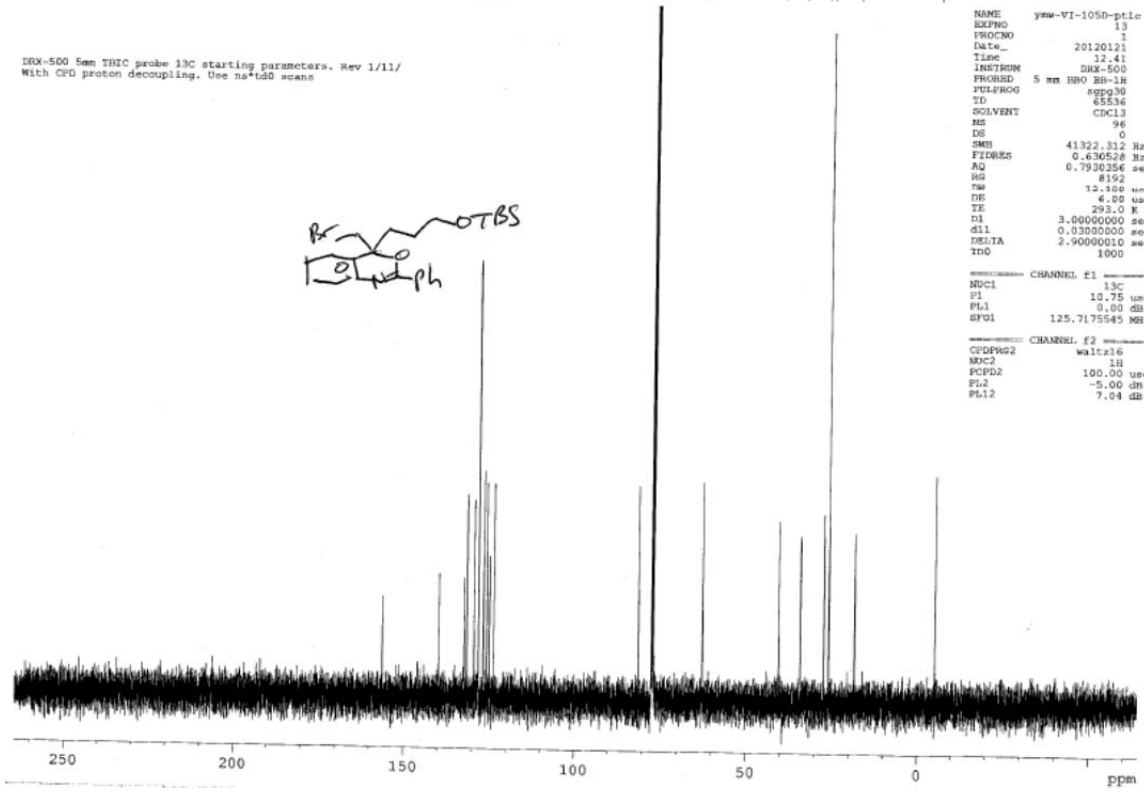
81.14
 77.31
 76.80
 62.57
 40.45
 34.17
 27.33
 25.96
 18.32

DRX-500 5mm THIC probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
 With CPD proton decoupling. Use ns*td0 means



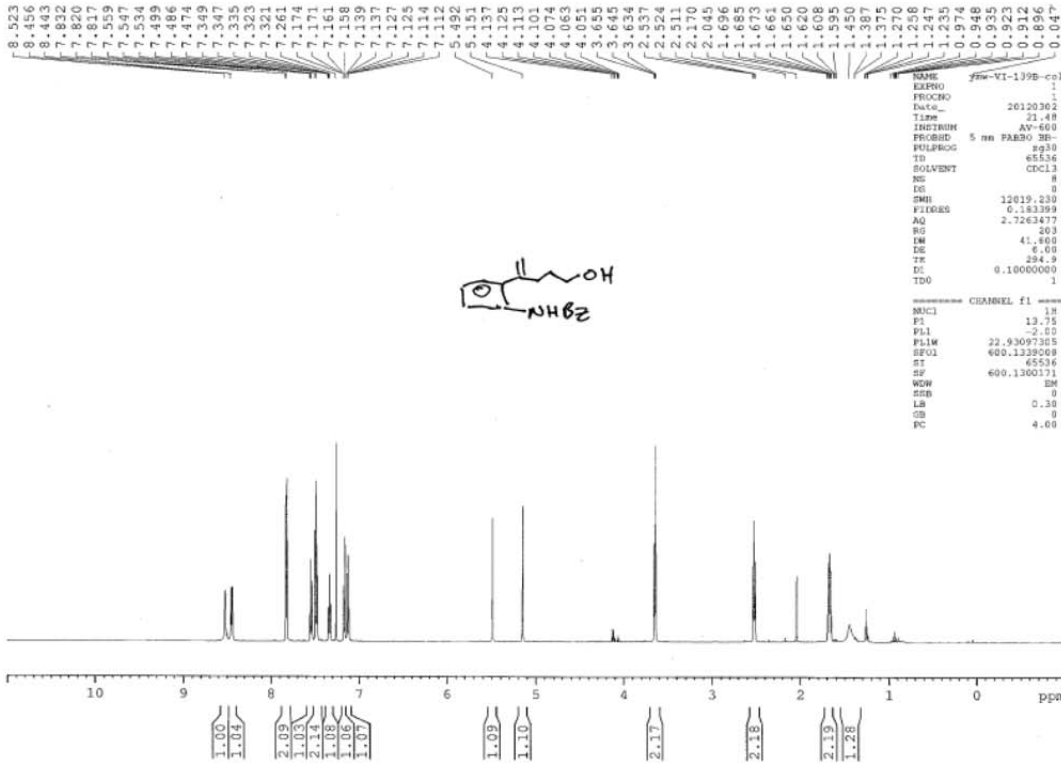
```

NAME ymw-VI-105D-ptlc
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120121
Time 12.41
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 96
DS 0
SWH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
AQ 0.7930356 sec
RG 8192
DE 12.108 usec
TE 293.0 K
D1 3.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
DELTA 2.90000010 sec
TD0 1000
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
PI 10.75 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
SFO1 125.7175545 MHz
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2 waltz16
MPC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -5.00 dB
PL12 7.04 dB
  
```



S-30

AV-600 ZBO proton starting parameters 11/16/08 RN

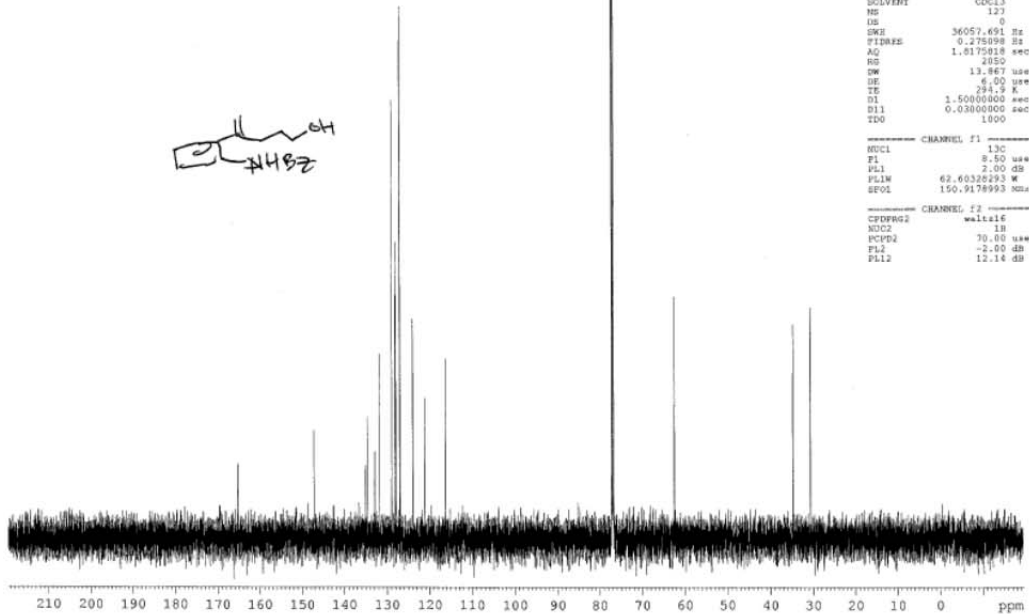


```

NAME ymw-VI-139B-col
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120302
Time 21.48
INSTRUM AV-600
PROBHD 5 mm F400 BB-
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 131072
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 0
DS 0
AQ 2.7263477 sec
RG 203
SM 41.800 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 294.2 K
D1 0.10000000 sec
TDO 1
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 13.75 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
PLM 22.93097305 W
SFO1 400.133000 MHz
SI 65536
SF 600.1360171 MHz
SOLV CDCl3
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
NUC2 13C
P1 8.50 usec
PL1 2.00 dB
PLM 62.60320293 W
SFO1 150.9178993 MHz
===== CHANNEL f3 =====
NUC3 1H
P1 70.00 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
PLM 12.14 dB
  
```

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12/21/10 CC AV-600 ZBO carbon starting parameters
AQ_MGD-DQ0



```

NAME ymw-VI-139B-col
EXPNO 13
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120302
Time 21.48
INSTRUM AV-600
PROBHD 5 mm F400 BB-
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 131072
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 0
DS 0
AQ 3.6057491 sec
RG 203
SM 13.867 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 294.2 K
D1 1.50000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TDO 1900
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 8.50 usec
PL1 2.00 dB
PLM 62.60320293 W
SFO1 150.9178993 MHz
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
NUC2 13C
P1 70.00 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
PLM 12.14 dB
  
```

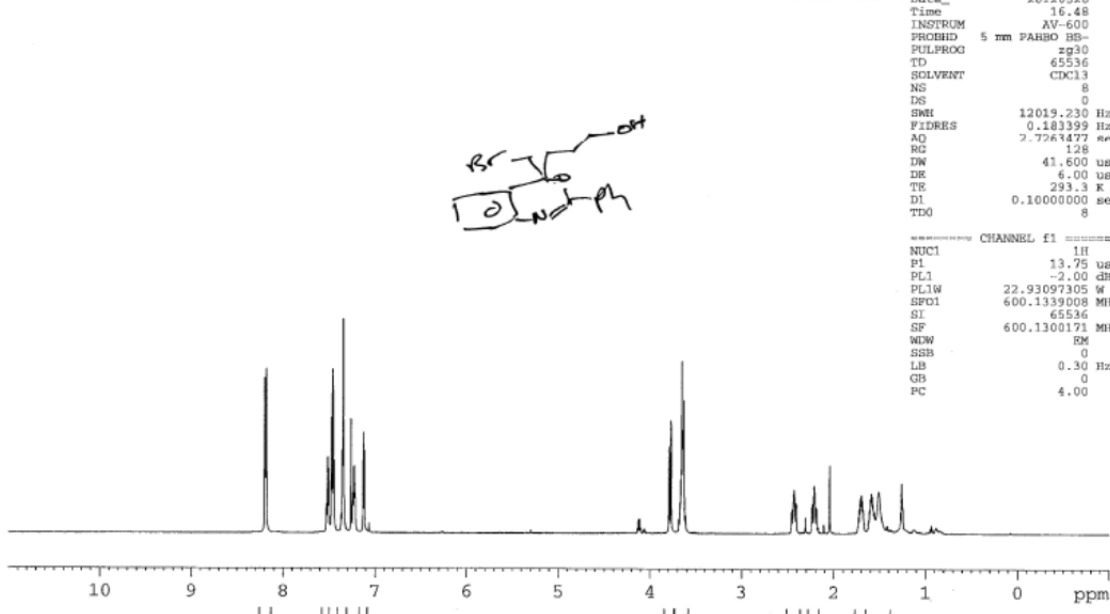
S-32

AV-600 ZBO proton starting parameters 11/16/08 RN

8.197
8.184
7.526
7.514
7.504
7.502
7.472
7.460
7.447
7.369
7.356
7.346
7.261
7.242
7.229
7.219
7.129
7.116
7.067
4.126
4.114
4.103
4.103
3.792
3.773
3.684
3.674
3.666
3.652
3.643
3.633
3.614
2.459
2.451
2.434
2.416
2.408
2.309
2.239
2.232
2.214
2.195
2.188
2.173
2.110
2.047
1.731
1.721
1.710
1.699
1.689
1.680
1.621
1.611
1.602
1.591
1.581
1.571
1.560
1.510
1.421
1.412
1.371
1.359
1.345
1.335

```

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      1H
P1         13.75 usec
PL1        -2.00 dB
PL1W       22.93097305 W
SFO1       600.1339008 MHz
SI         65536
SF         600.1300171 MHz
NUW
SSB        0
LB         0.30 Hz
GB         0
PC         4.00
    
```

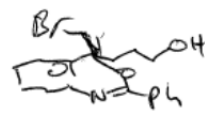


1.824
0.887
1.365
1.883
1.537
0.964
1.000
2.917
0.994
1.015
1.058
2.856

```

NAME      ymw-VI-198C-pt1
EXPNO     13
PROCNO    1
Date_     20120528
Time      16.50
INSTRUM   AV-600
PROBHD    5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD        131072
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS        132
DS        0
SWH       36057.691 Hz
FIDRES    0.275098 Hz
AQ        1.8175818 sec
RG        2050
DW        13.867 usec
DE        6.00 usec
TE        293.4 K
D1        1.50000000 sec
D11       0.03000000 sec
TD0       1000
    
```

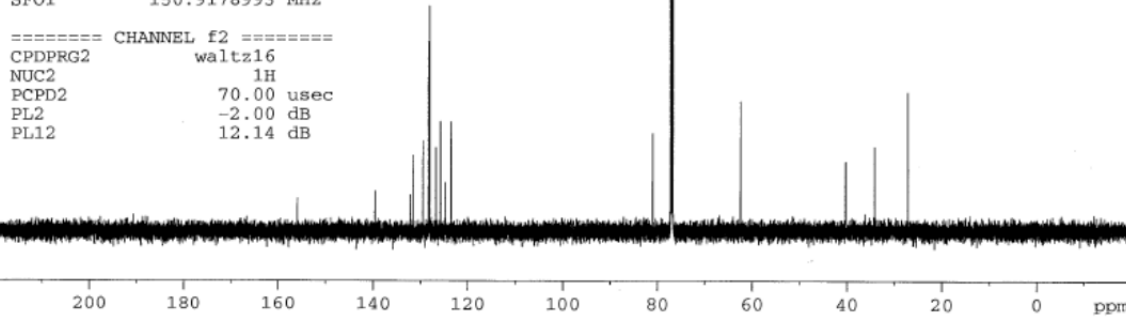
81.015
77.201
76.989
76.778
62.427
40.259
34.167
27.171



```

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      13C
P1         8.50 usec
PL1        2.00 dB
PL1W       62.60328293 W
SFO1       150.9178993 MHz

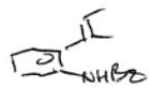
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2   waltz16
NUC2      1H
PCPD2     70.00 usec
PL2       -2.00 dB
PL12      12.14 dB
    
```



```

NAME
EXPNO
PROCNO
Date_ 20120113
Time 14.25
INSTRUM AVB-400
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO HS-
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 8278.146 Hz
FIDRES 0.126314 Hz
AQ 3.9584243 sec
RG 71.8
DM 60.400 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 296.4 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
TD0 1

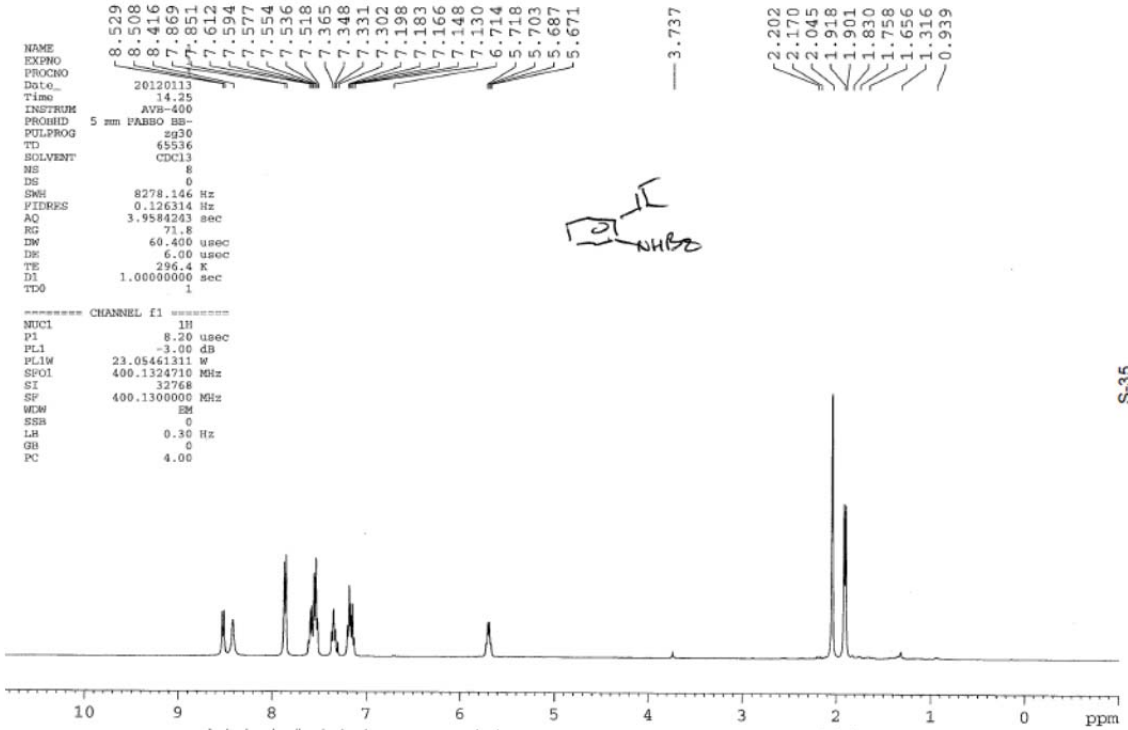
```



```

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1 1H
P1 8.20 usec
PL1 -3.00 dB
PL1W 23.05461311 W
SFO1 400.1324710 MHz
SI 32768
SF 400.1300000 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00

```

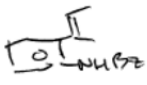


Integration values: 1.036, 0.962, 2.030, 3.033, 1.162, 2.000, 0.981, 3.026, 3.073

```

NAME 13
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120113
Time 14.40
INSTRUM av-300
PROBHD 5 mm Dual 13C/
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 17985.613 Hz
FIDRES 0.274439 Hz
AQ 1.6219508 sec
RG 32768
DM 27.800 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.7 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
D11 0.0300000 sec
TD0 100

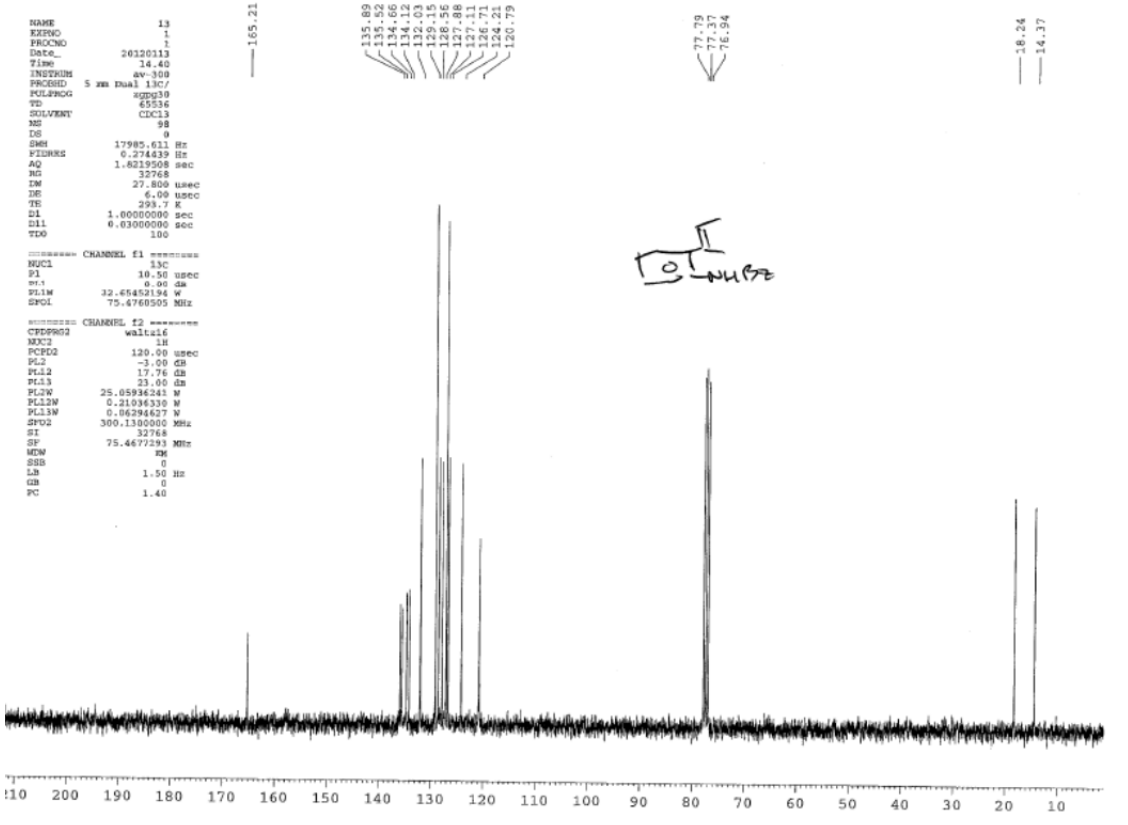
```



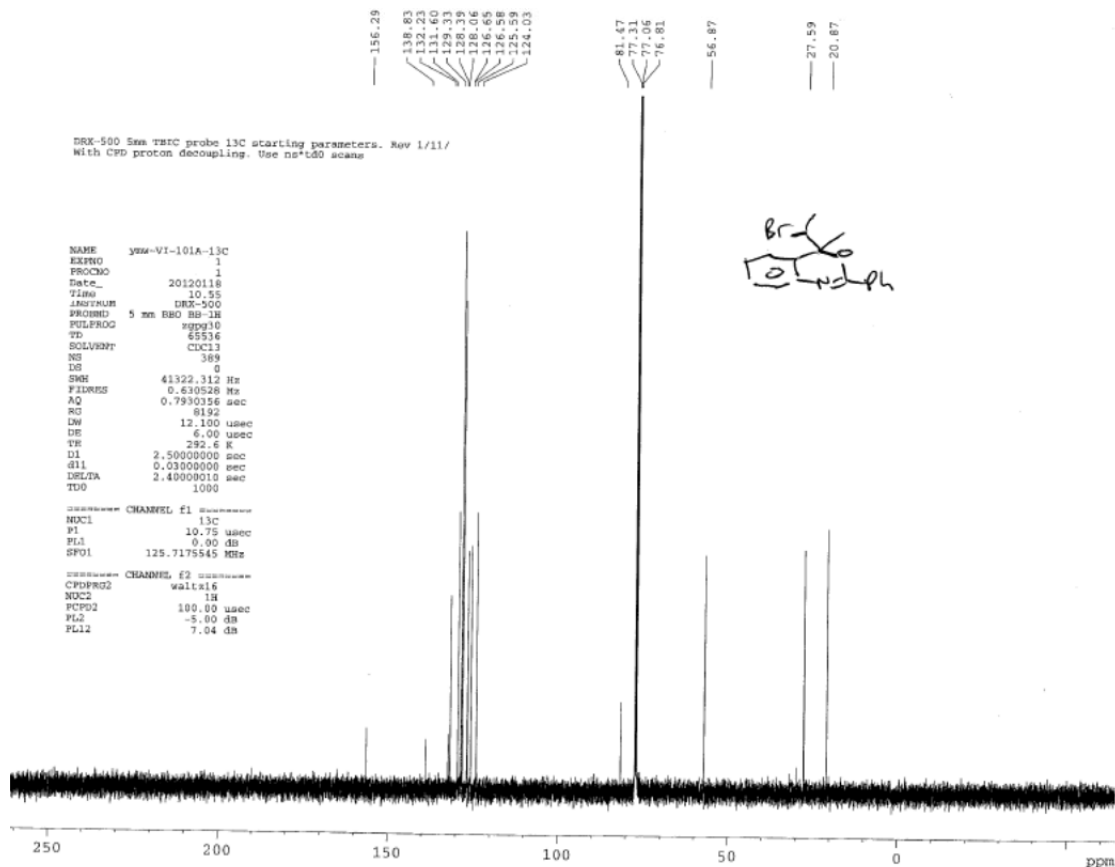
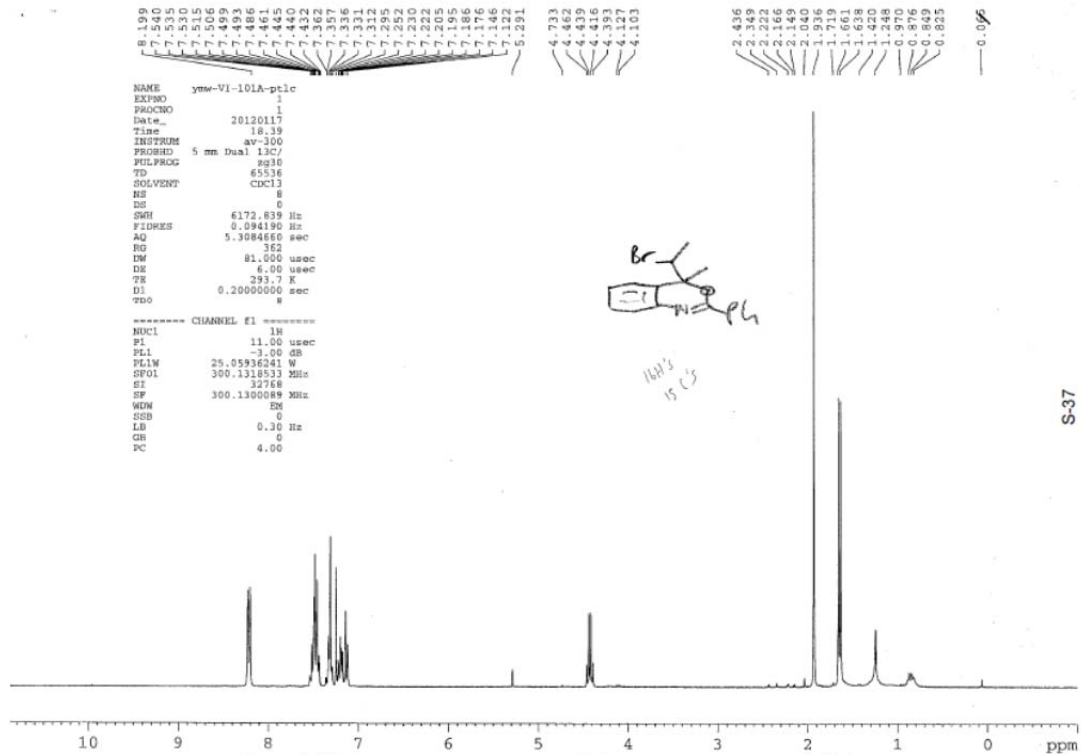
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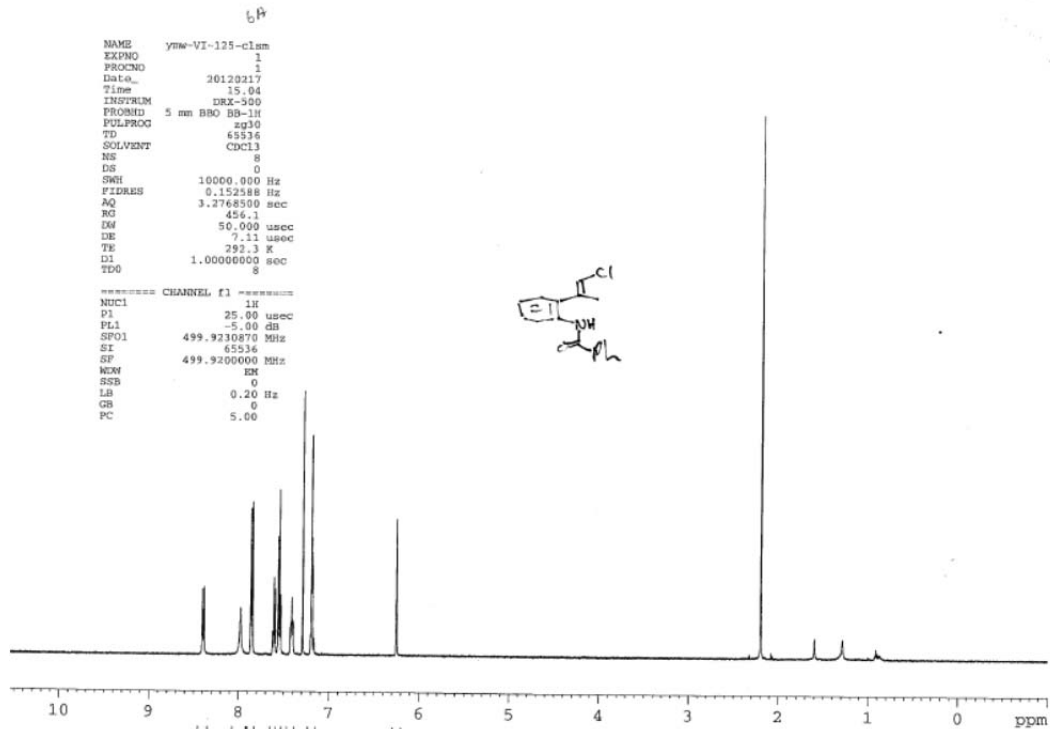
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1 13C
P1 10.50 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
PL1W 32.65482194 W
SFO1 75.4768505 MHz
----- CHANNEL f2 -----
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 120.00 usec
PL2 -3.00 dB
PL12 17.76 dB
PL13 33.00 dB
PL1W 25.05936241 W
PL12W 0.21936350 W
PL13W 0.06296457 W
SFO2 300.1380000 MHz
SI 32768
SF 75.4672293 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.50 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

```

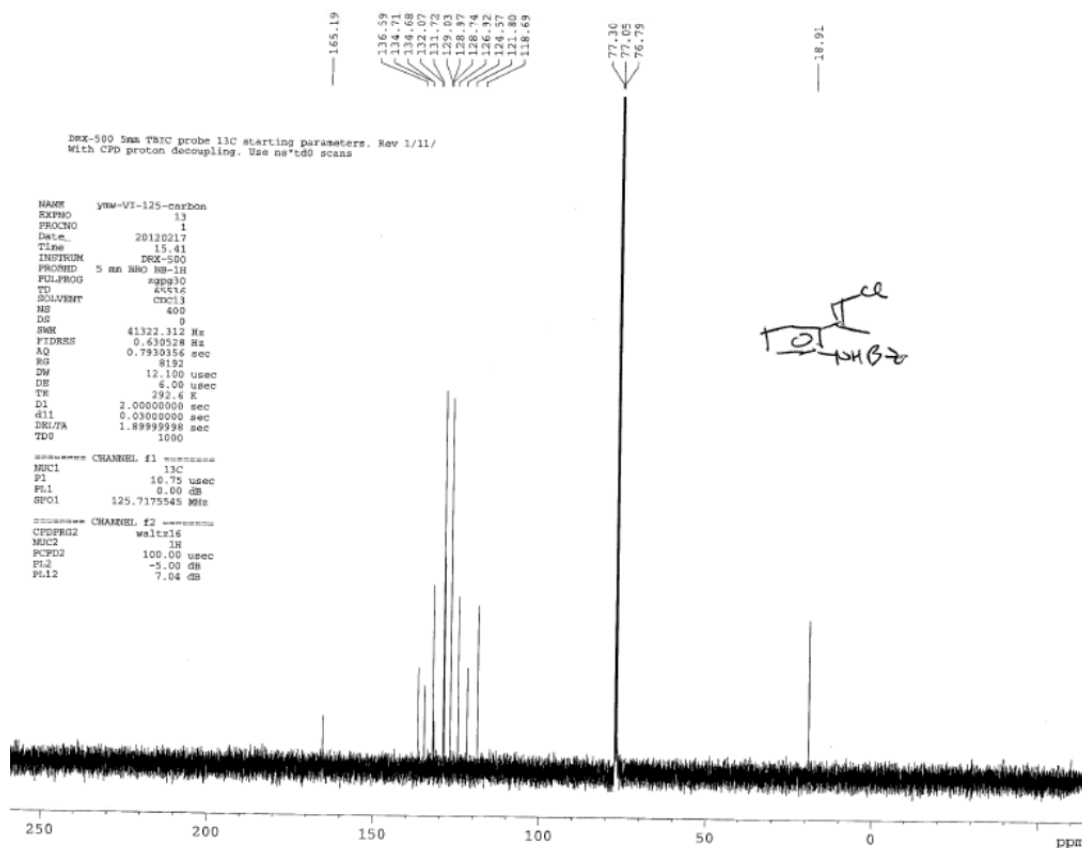


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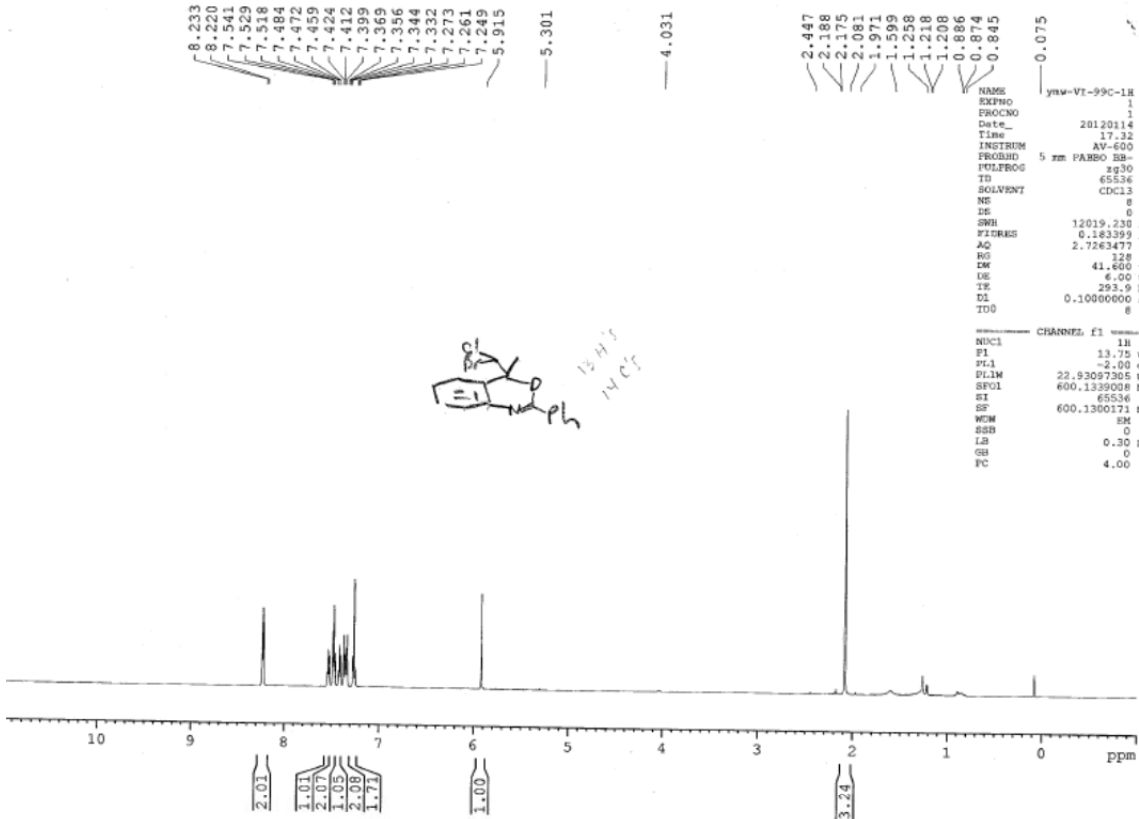




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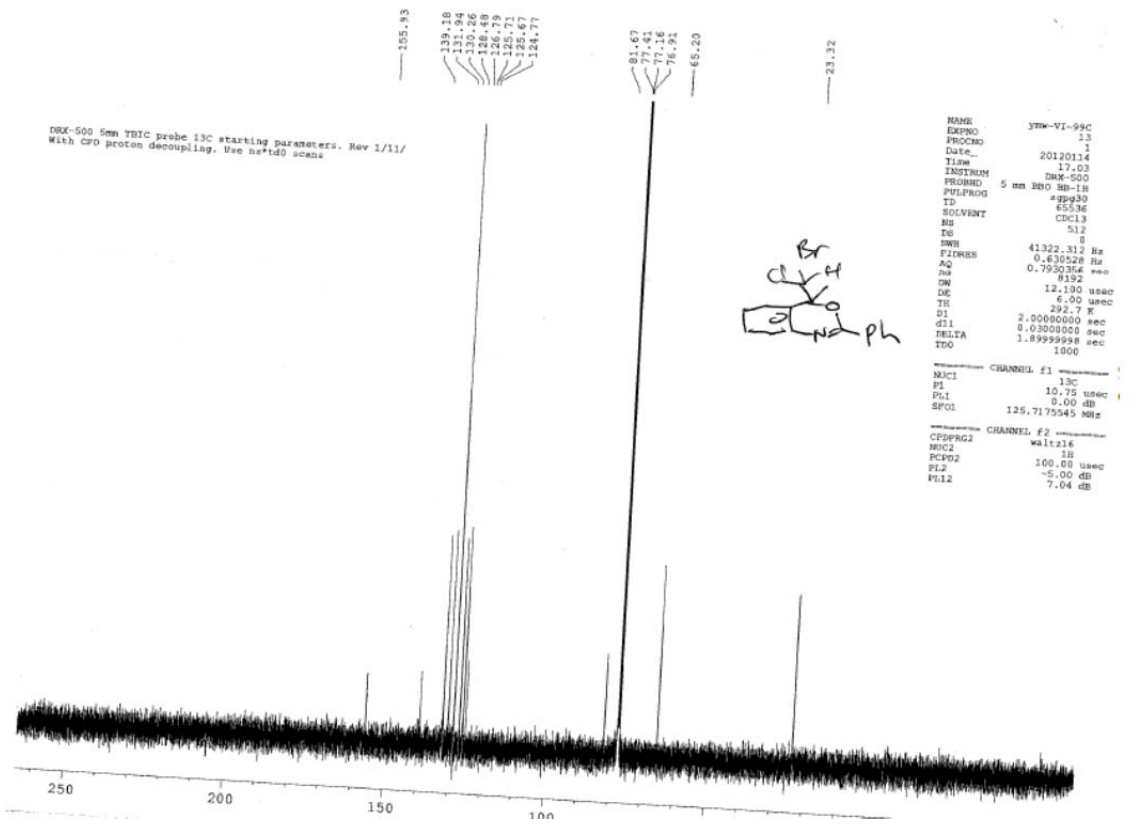


AV-600 ZBO proton starting parameters 11/16/08 RM



```

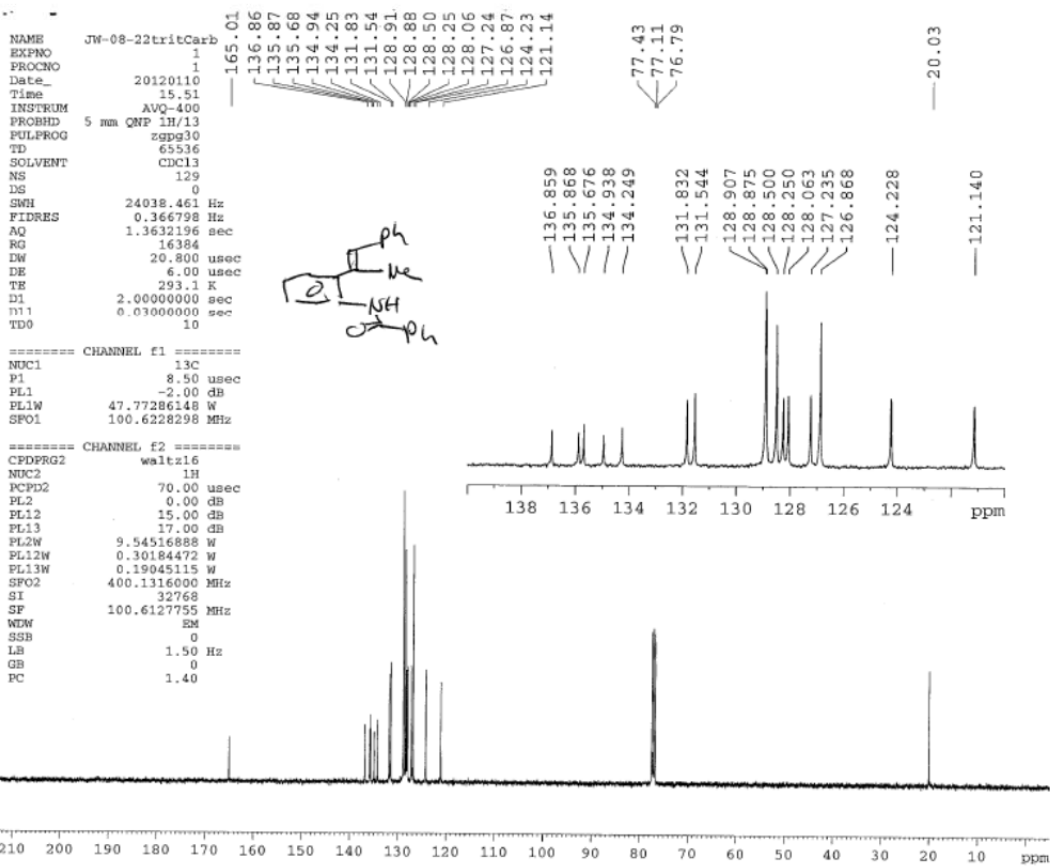
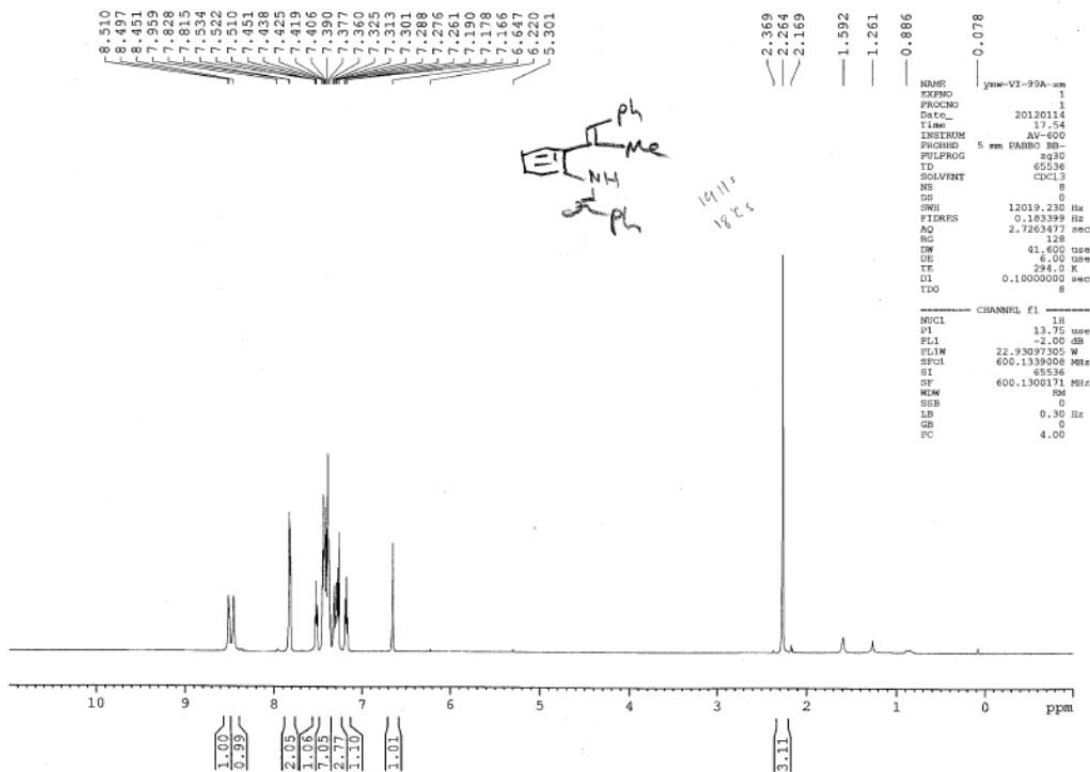
NAME ymw-VI-99C-1H
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120114
Time 17.32
INSTRUM AV-600
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 0
DS 0
SWH 12019.230 Hz
FIDRES 0.183399 Hz
AQ 2.7583477 sec
RG 128
DM 41.600 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.2 K
DL 0.10000000 sec
TDO 0
-----
CHANNEL f1
NUC1 1H
P1 13.75 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
P1LM 22.83097305 W
SFO1 600.139908 MHz
SI 65536
SF 600.1300171 MHz
WEN 0
SBB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00
  
```



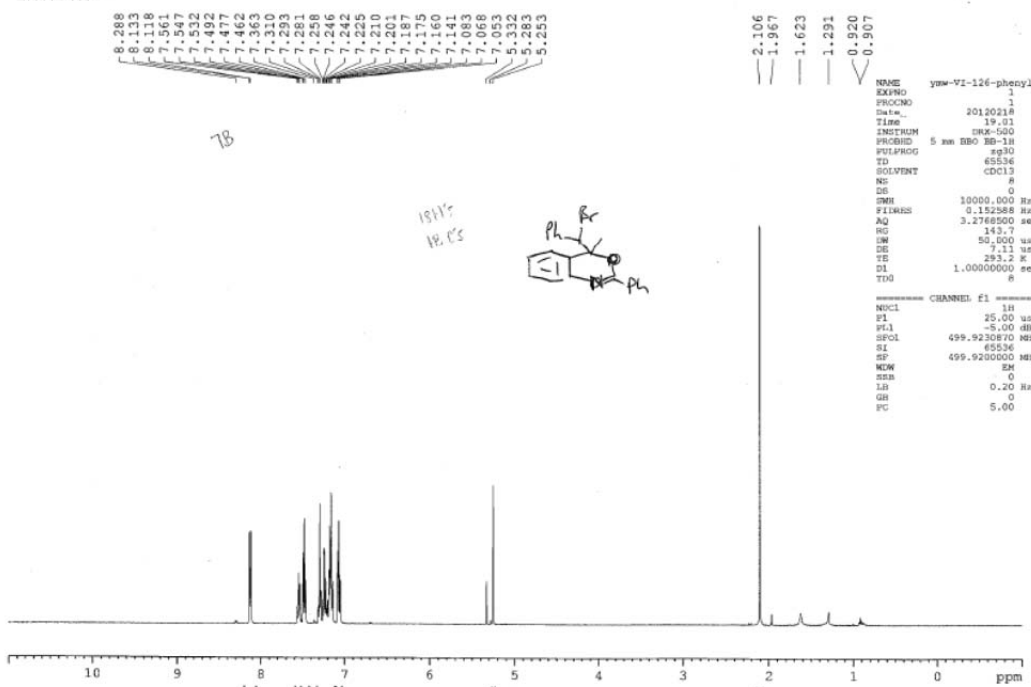
DMX-500 5mm TBOC probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
With CPO proton decoupling. Use hz*td0 scans

```

NAME ymw-VI-99C
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120114
Time 17.03
INSTRUM DMX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 0
DS 0
SWH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
AQ 0.7930364 sec
RG 8192
DM 12.100 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 292.7 K
TR 2.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
DELTA 1.89999998 sec
TDO 1000
-----
CHANNEL f1
NUC1 13C
P1 10.72 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
SFO1 125.7175545 MHz
-----
CHANNEL f2
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -6.00 dB
PL12 7.04 dB
  
```

1H starting parameters (zg30)
 DRX-500 TB1C



8.288
8.113
8.118
7.561
7.547
7.532
7.452
7.477
7.462
7.370
7.350
7.293
7.281
7.258
7.246
7.242
7.225
7.210
7.201
7.187
7.175
7.160
7.141
7.083
7.068
7.053
5.382
5.253

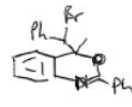
2.106
1.967
1.623
1.291
0.920
0.907

NAME ymw-VI-126-phenylp
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120218
 Time 19.01
 INSTRUM DRX-500
 PQCBD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 0
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
 AQ 3.2768500 sec
 RG 143.7
 LW 50.000 usec
 DE 7.11 usec
 TE 293.2 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec
 TDS 8

CHANNEL F1
 NUCL1 1H
 P1 25.00 usec
 PL1 -5.00 dB
 SFO1 499.9230870 MHz
 SI 65536
 SF 499.9230870 MHz
 NMR EM
 NS 0
 LB 0.20 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 5.00

7B

18.1%
18.1%



S45



158.58
157.71
156.72
152.19
151.46
149.75
149.34
148.56
148.11
147.64
146.26
145.42
144.78

61.74
27.37

DRX-500 5mm TB1C probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
 With CPD proton decoupling. Use ns*td0 scans

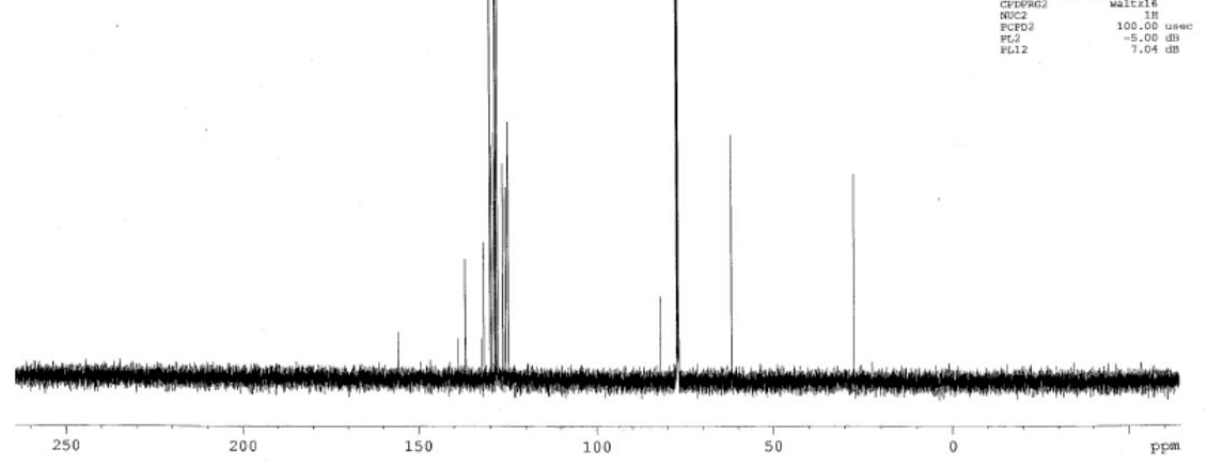


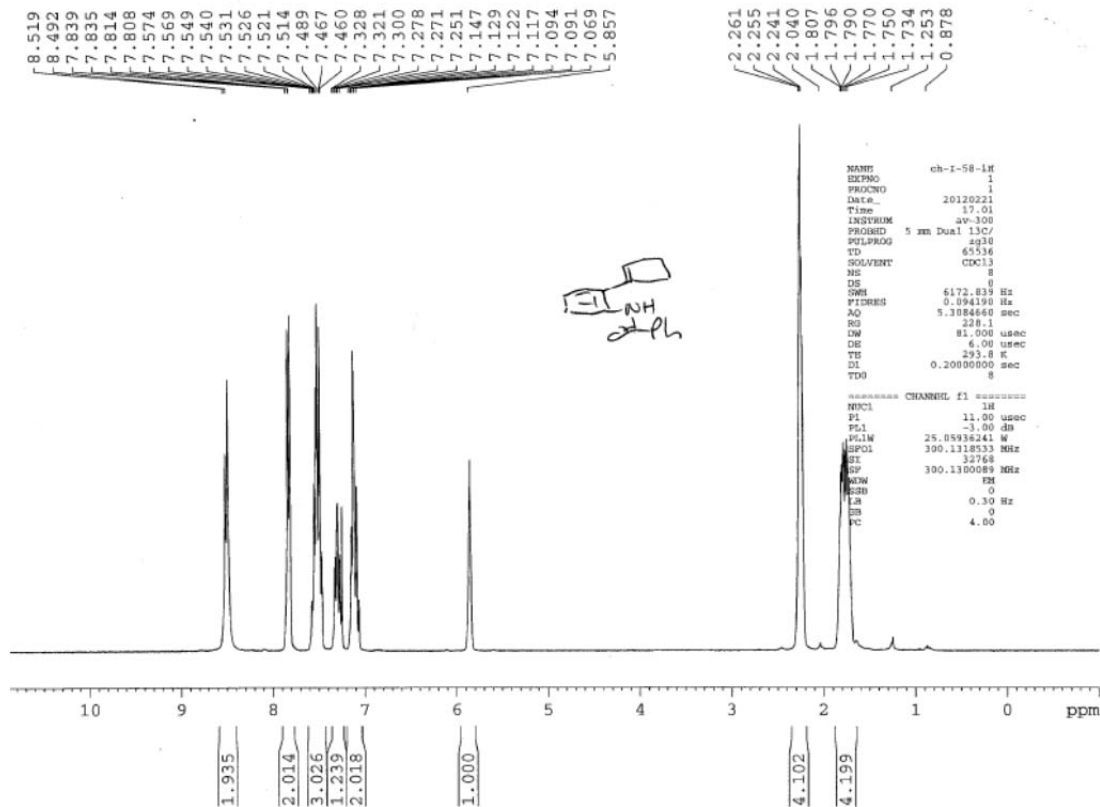
NAME ymw-VI-126-phenylpdt
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120218
 Time 19.03
 INSTRUM DRX-500
 PQCBD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 0
 SWH 41322.312 Hz
 FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
 AQ 0.7930356 sec
 RG 8192
 LW 12.100 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 293.2 K
 D1 2.0000000 sec
 d11 0.0300000 sec
 DELTA 1.8999999 sec
 TDS 1800

CHANNEL F1
 NUCL1 13C
 P1 10.75 usec
 PL1 0.00 dB
 SFO1 125.7175545 MHz

CHANNEL F2
 CPDPRG2 Waltz16
 NUCL2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 -5.00 dB
 RG12 7.04 dB

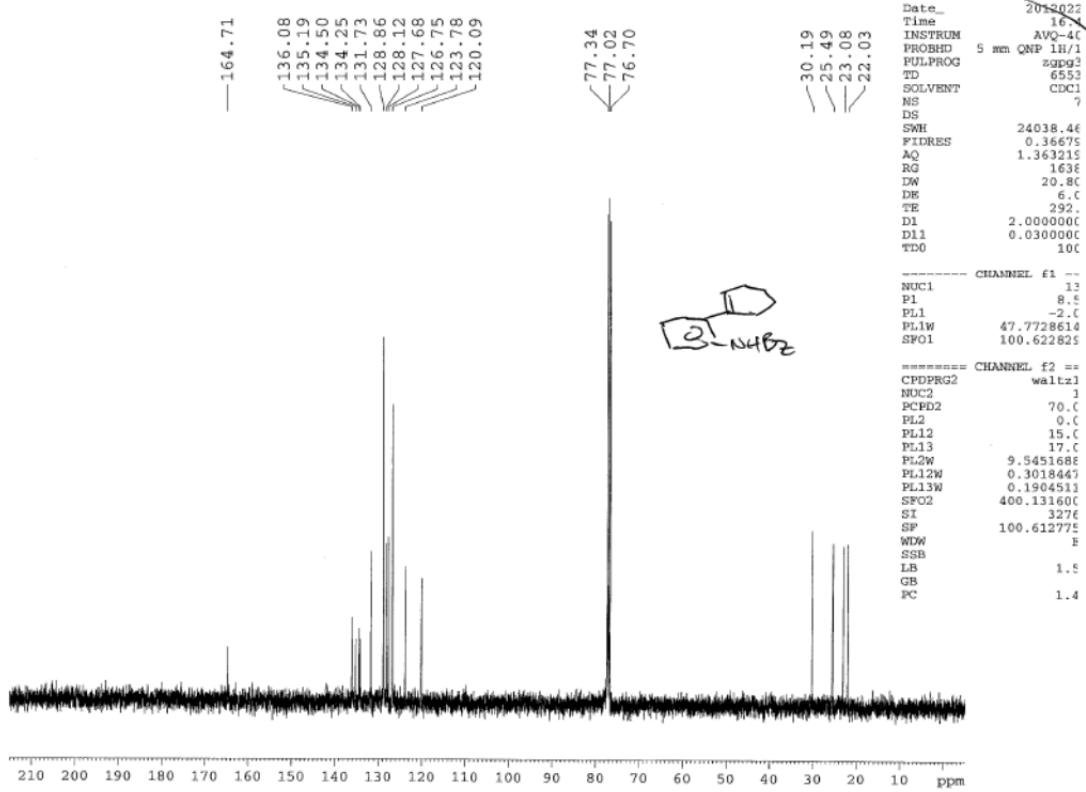
S46





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AVQ-400 QNP Carbon Starting parameters 7/16/03 revis

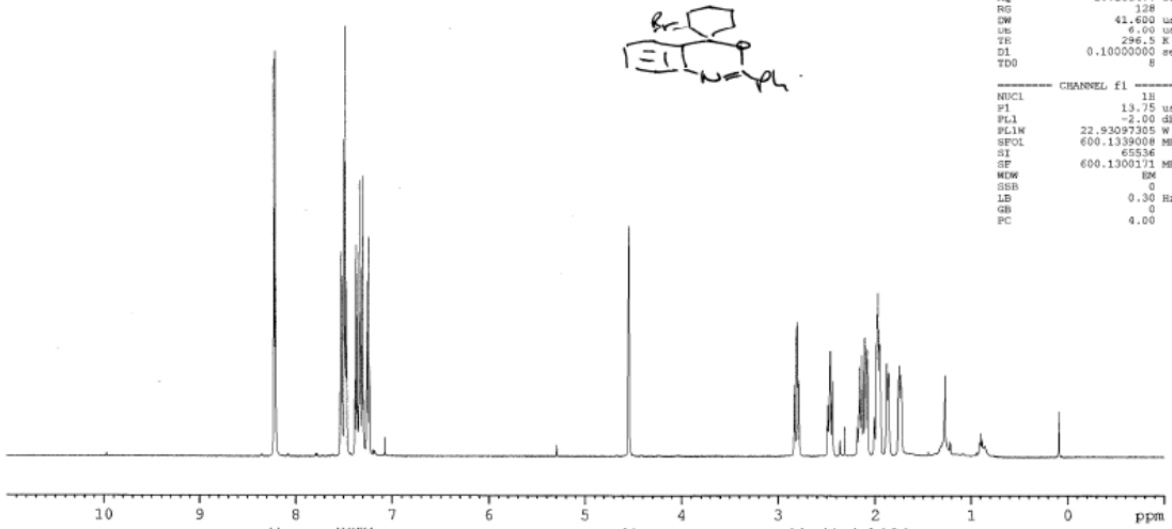


AV-600 ZBO proton starting parameters 11/16/08 RN

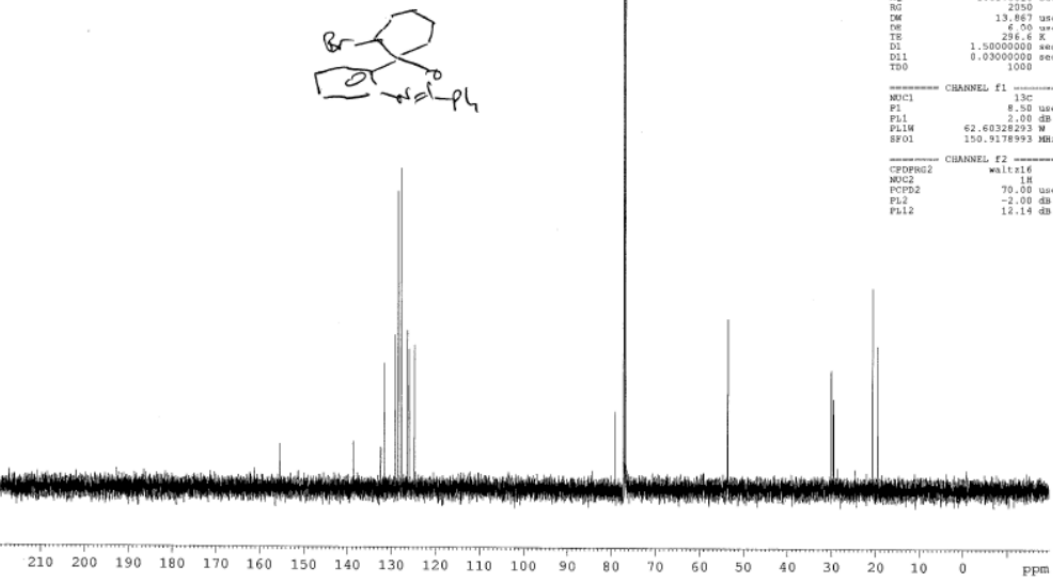
8.226
8.213
7.540
7.528
7.516
7.495
7.482
7.470
7.384
7.371
7.359
7.340
7.327
7.312
7.300
7.261
7.256
7.244
7.232
7.191
7.074
5.238
4.943
2.834
2.827
2.812
2.805
2.790
2.782
2.494
2.488
2.463
2.446
2.441
2.365
2.317
2.184
2.168
2.162
2.156
2.147
2.140
2.134
2.119
2.108
2.083
2.110
2.004
1.988
1.981
1.972
1.966
1.958
1.952
1.949

```

NAME      ch-I-61-co1
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20120312
Time      20.58
INSTRUM   AV-600
PROBHD    5 mm FAMB0 BB-
PULPROG   zg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         8
DS         0
SWH        12019.230 Hz
FIDRES     0.183399 Hz
AQ         2.7263473 sec
RG         128
SFO        600.1300171 MHz
PC         4.00
  
```



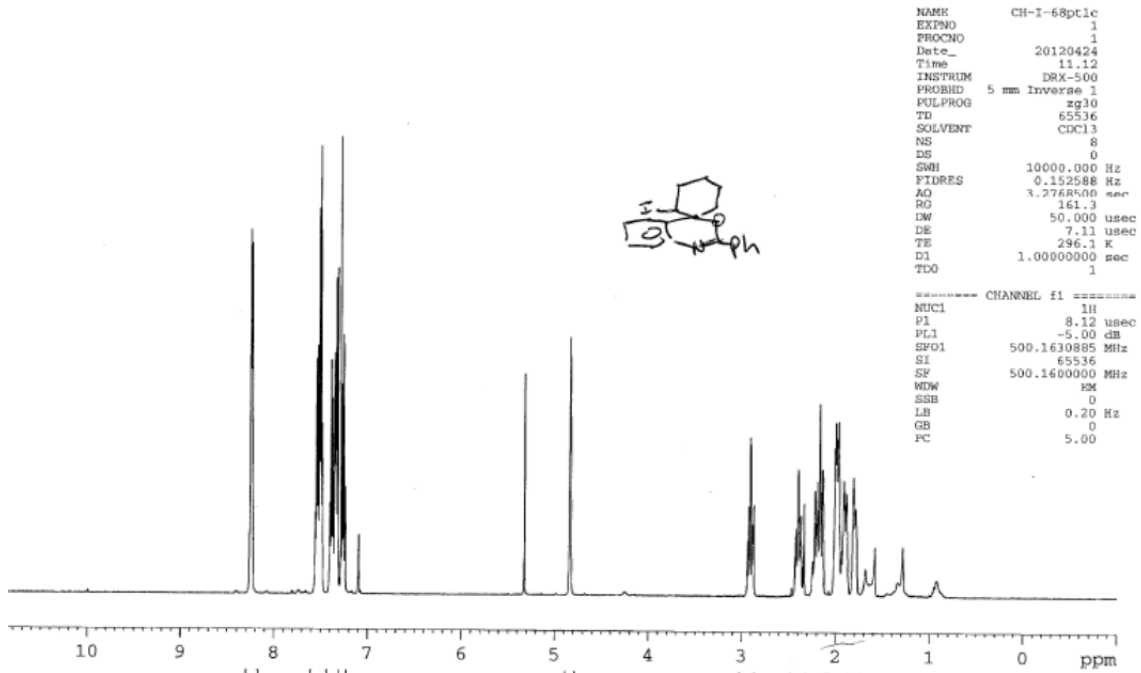
12/21/10 CC AV-600 ZBO carbon starting parameters
AQ_M03-DQD



```

NAME      ch-I-61-co1
EXPNO     13
PROCNO    1
Date_     20120312
Time      20.59
INSTRUM   AV-600
PROBHD    5 mm FAMB0 BB-
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         131072
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         155
DS         0
SWH        36057.691 Hz
FIDRES     0.275098 Hz
AQ         1.8175818 sec
RG         2350
SFO        600.1300171 MHz
PC         13.987 usec
DE         4.00 usec
TE         296.2 K
D1         1.50000000 sec
D11        0.03000000 sec
TDO        1000
  
```

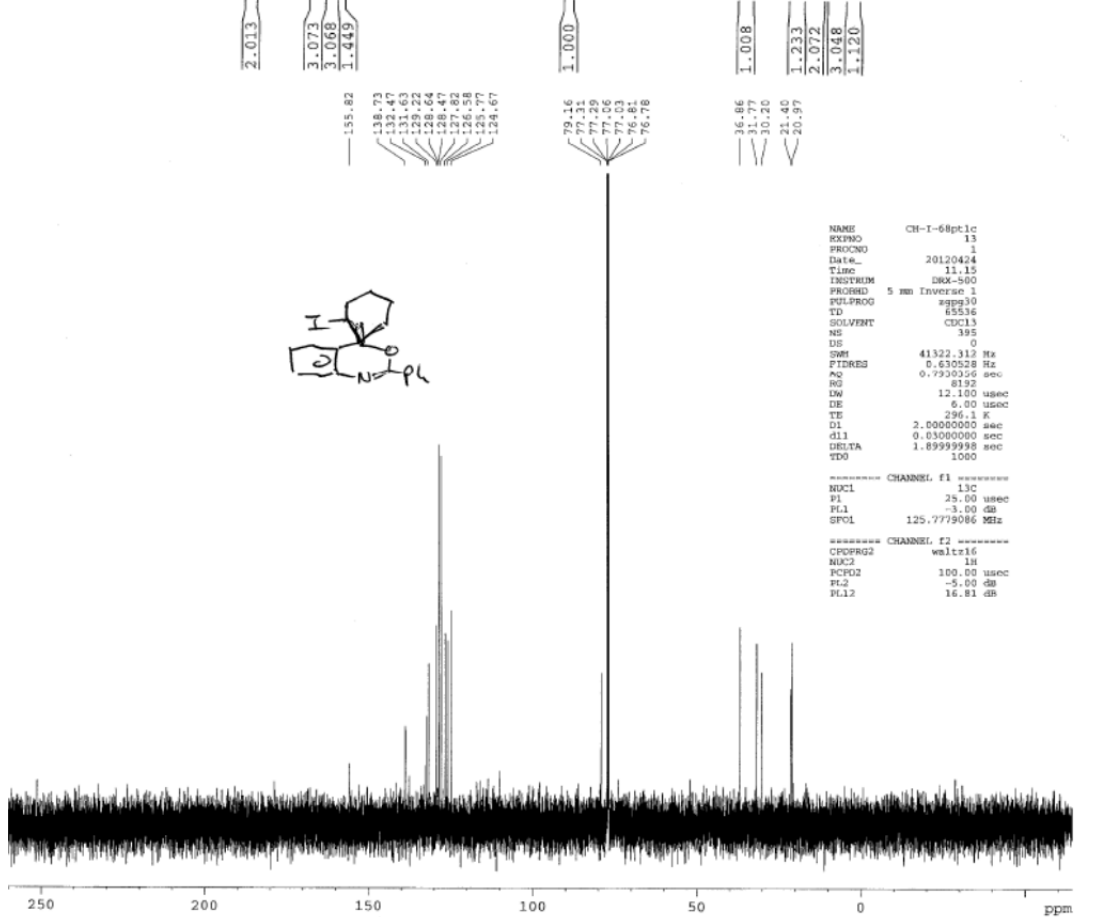
1H starting parameters (zg30)
DRX-500 TBIC



```

NAME      CH-I-68ptic
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20120424
Time      11.12
INSTRUM   DRX-500
PROBHD    5 mm Inverse 1
PULPROG   zg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         8
DS         0
SWH        10000.000 Hz
FIDRES     0.152588 Hz
AQ         3.2768500 sec
RG         161.3
DW         50.000 usec
DE         7.11 usec
TE         296.1 K
D1         1.0000000 sec
TDO        1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      1H
P1         8.12 usec
PL1        -5.00 dB
SFO1      500.1630885 MHz
SI         65536
SF         500.1600000 MHz
WDW        RM
SSB         0
LB         0.20 Hz
GB         0
FC         5.00
    
```



```

NAME      CH-I-68ptic
EXPNO     13
PROCNO    1
Date_     20120424
Time      11.15
INSTRUM   DRX-500
PROBHD    5 mm Inverse 1
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         395
DS         0
SWH        41322.312 Hz
FIDRES     0.630528 Hz
AQ         0.7930320 sec
RG         8152
DW         12.100 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         296.1 K
D1         2.0000000 sec
d11        0.0300000 sec
DELTA      1.89999998 sec
TDO        1000

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      13C
P1         25.00 usec
PL1        -3.00 dB
SFO1      125.7779086 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
PCPRG2    waltz16
NUC2      1H
PCPD2     100.00 usec
PL2        -5.00 dB
PL12       16.81 dB
    
```

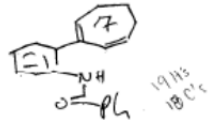
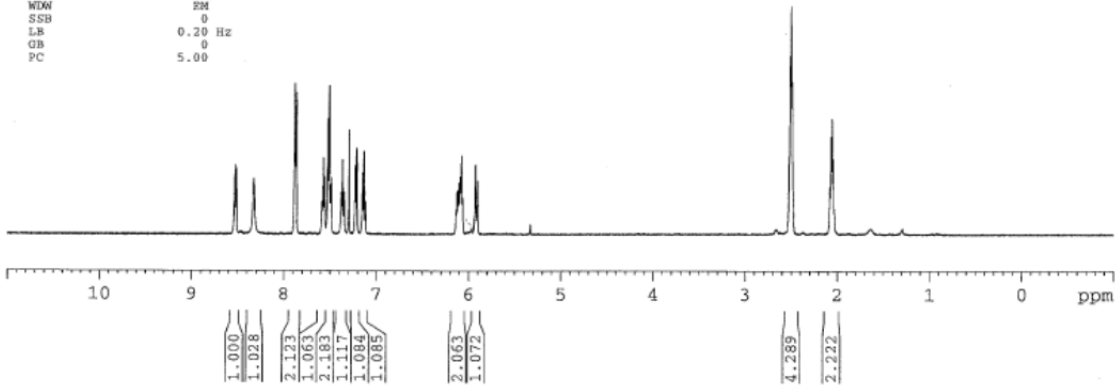
1H starting parameters (zg30)
DRX-500 TBIC

```

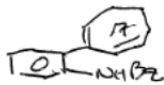
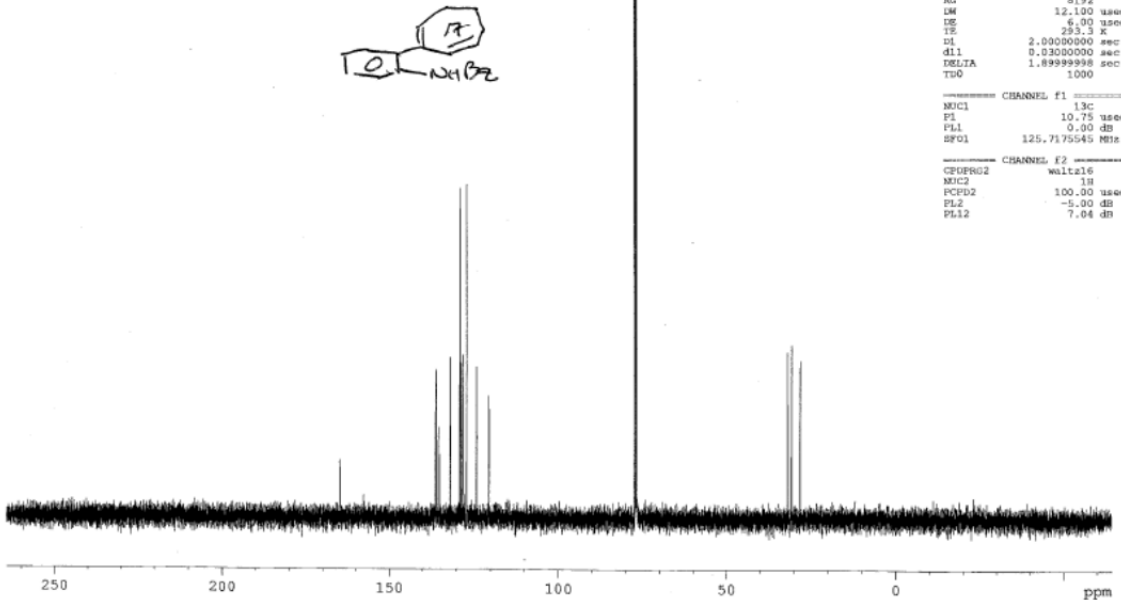
NAME ymw-VI-126-col
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120217
Time 19.07
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 10000.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
AQ 3.2768500 sec
RG 645.1
IM 50.000 usec
DE 7.11 usec
TE 293.3 K
DL 1.00000000 sec
TDO 8
  
```

```

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1 1H
P1 25.00 usec
PL1 -5.00 dB
SFO1 499.9230870 MHz
SI 65536
SF 499.9200000 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.20 Hz
GB 0
PC 5.00
  
```



DRX-500 5mm TBIC probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
With CPD proton decoupling. Use ns*t0 scans



```

NAME ymw-VI-126-col
EXPNO 13
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120217
Time 19.09
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 200
DS 0
SWH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.630558 Hz
AQ 0.7930356 sec
RG 8192
IM 12.100 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.3 K
DL 2.00000000 sec
d11 0.03000000 sec
DELTA 1.89999998 sec
TDO 1000
  
```

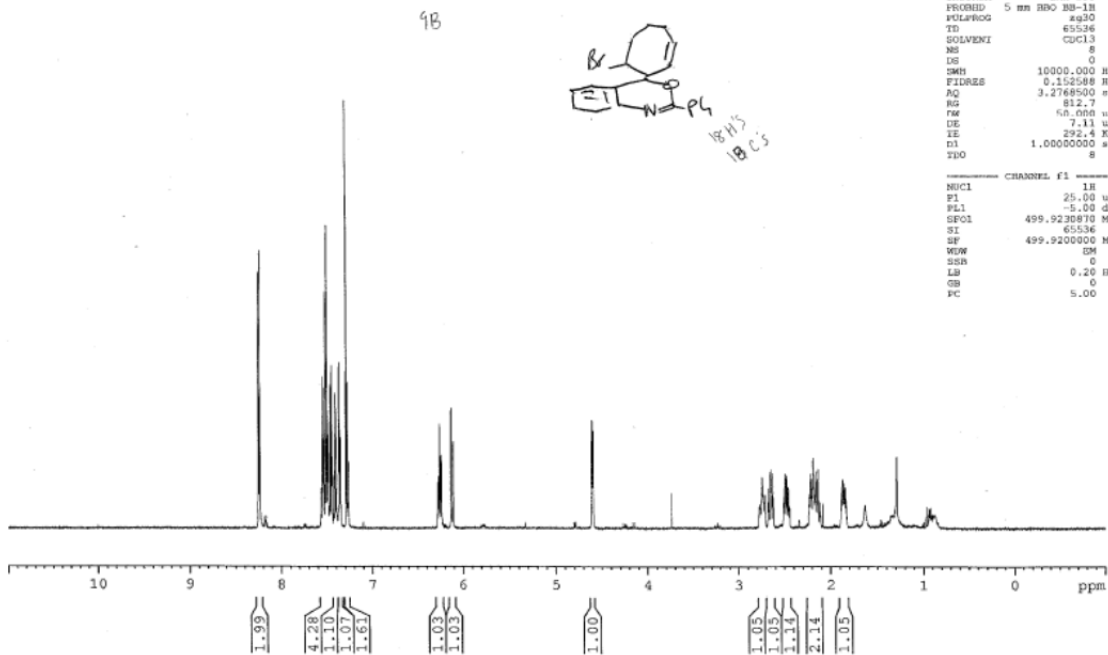
```

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1 13C
P1 10.75 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
SFO1 125.7675645 MHz
  
```

```

***** CHANNEL f2 *****
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -5.00 dB
PL12 7.04 dB
  
```

1H starting parameters (zg30)
 DRX-500 TBIC



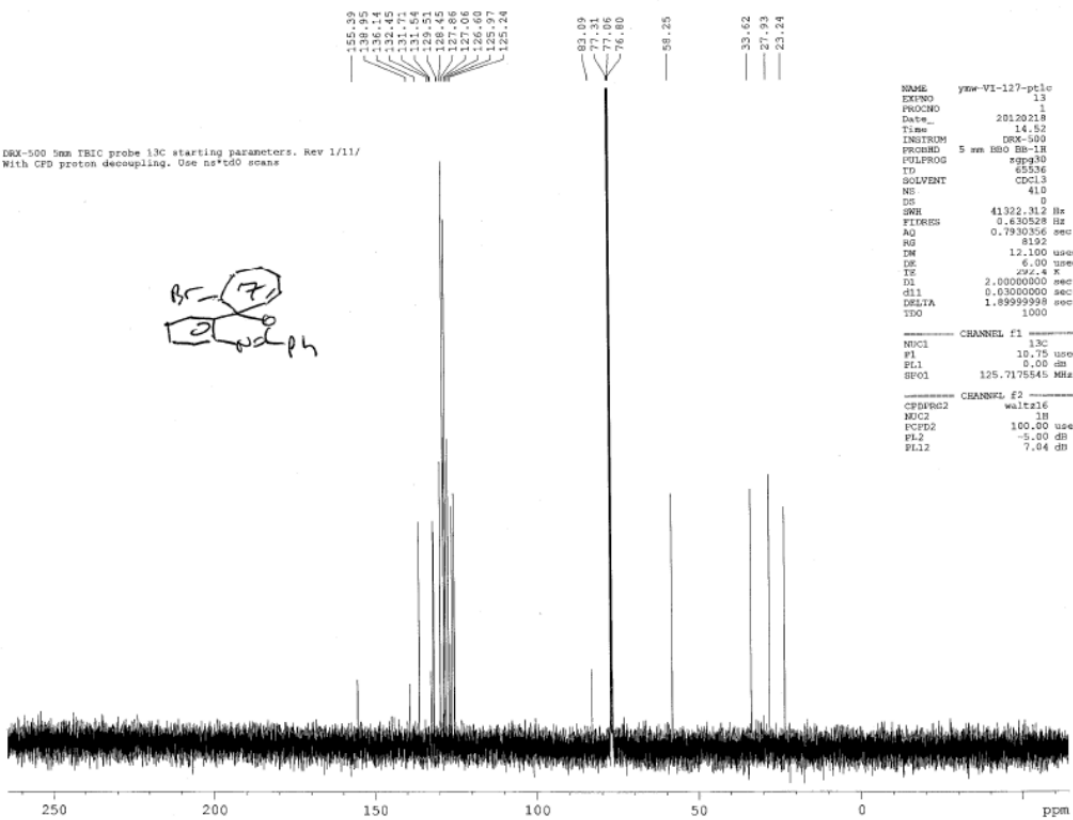
```

NAME ymw-VI-127-ptlc
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120218
Time 14:51
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SMH 10000.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
AQ 3.2768500 sec
RG 812.7
FM 60.000 usec
DE 7.13 usec
IE 292.4 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
TD0 8
  
```

```

CHANNEL F1
NUC1 1H
P1 25.00 usec
PL1 -5.00 dB
SFO1 499.9230970 MHz
SI 65536
SF 499.9200000 MHz
WDW DM
SSB 0
LB 0.20 Hz
GB 0
PC 5.00
  
```

DRX-500 5mm TBIC probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
 With CPD proton decoupling. Use n*gd scans



```

NAME ymw-VI-127-ptlc
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120218
Time 14:52
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 410
DS 0
SMH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
AQ 0.7930356 sec
RG 8192
FM 12.100 usec
DE 6.00 usec
IE 292.4 K
D1 2.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
DELTA 1.8999998 sec
TD0 1000
  
```

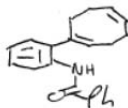
```

CHANNEL F1
NUC1 13C
P1 10.75 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
SFO1 125.7175545 MHz
  
```

```

CHANNEL F2
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -5.00 dB
PL12 7.64 dB
  
```

1H starting parameters (zg30)
 DRX-500 TBIC

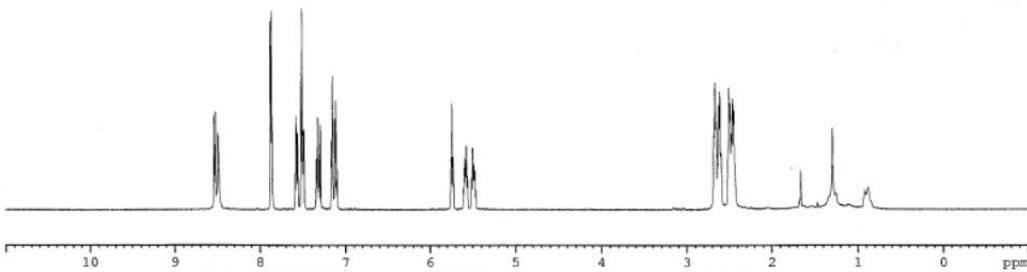


```

NAME ymw-VI-121-co1
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
DATE_ 20120210
Time 15.10
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 0
DS 0
SWH 10000.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.154588 Hz
AQ 3.2748500 sec
RG 574.7
DM 50.000 usec
DE 7.11 usec
TE 293.7 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
D11 0
TDO 8
  
```

```

CHANNEL f1
NUC1 1H
P1 29.00 usec
PL1 -5.00 dB
SFO1 499.9230970 MHz
SI 6536
SF 499.9200000 MHz
WDM 1M
SSB 0
LB 0.20 Hz
GB 0
PC 5.00
  
```



1.94
2.00
2.00
2.03
1.36
2.01

1.00
1.04
1.00

4.01
4.19

165.48
137.77
135.81
135.27
134.86
131.73
129.54
129.11
128.56
128.51
127.28
123.64
120.21

77.32
77.07
76.81

33.95
28.26
27.49
27.12

DRX-500 5mm TBIC probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
 With CPD proton decoupling. Use n*td0 scans



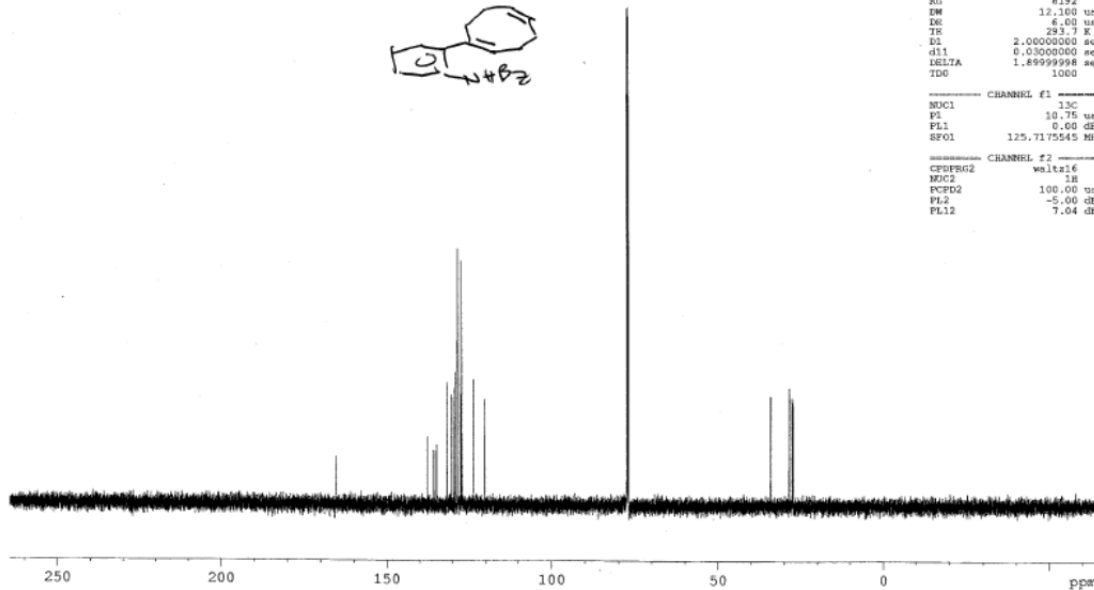
```

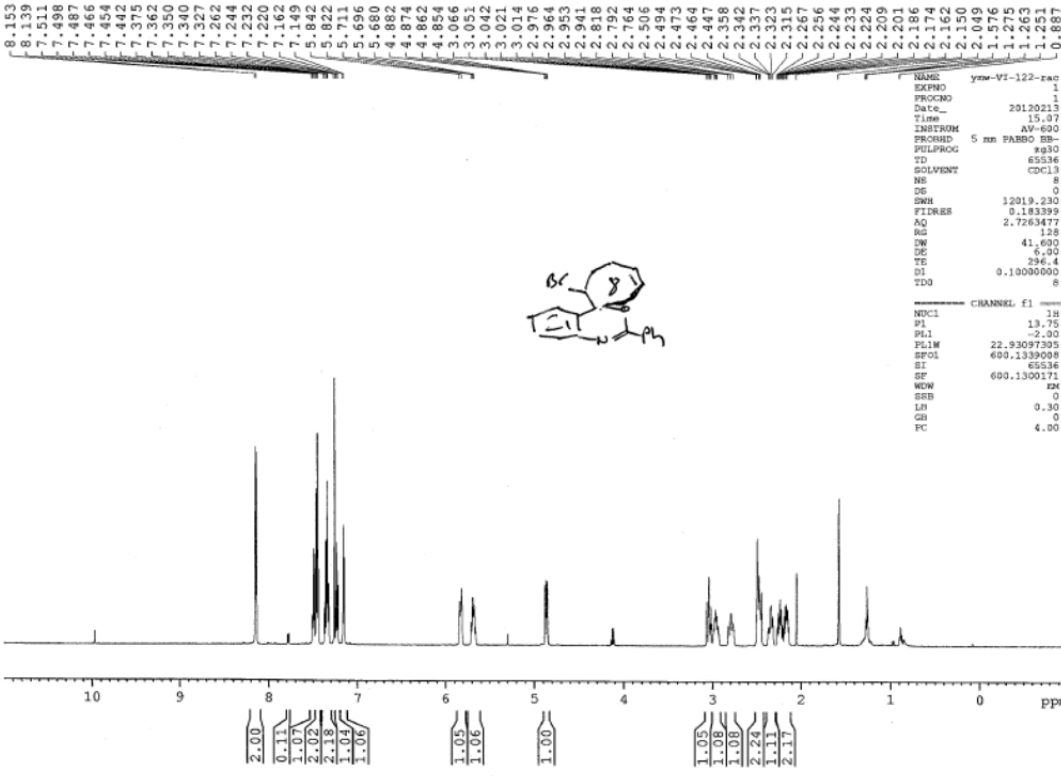
NAME ymw-VI-121-co1
EXPNO 13
PROCNO 1
DATE_ 20120210
Time 15.11
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 64
DS 0
SWH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
AQ 0.7930356 sec
RG 8192
DM 12.100 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.7 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
d11 0.03000000 sec
DELTA 1.49999996 sec
TDO 1000
  
```

```

CHANNEL f1
NUC1 13C
P1 10.75 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
SFO1 125.7175545 MHz

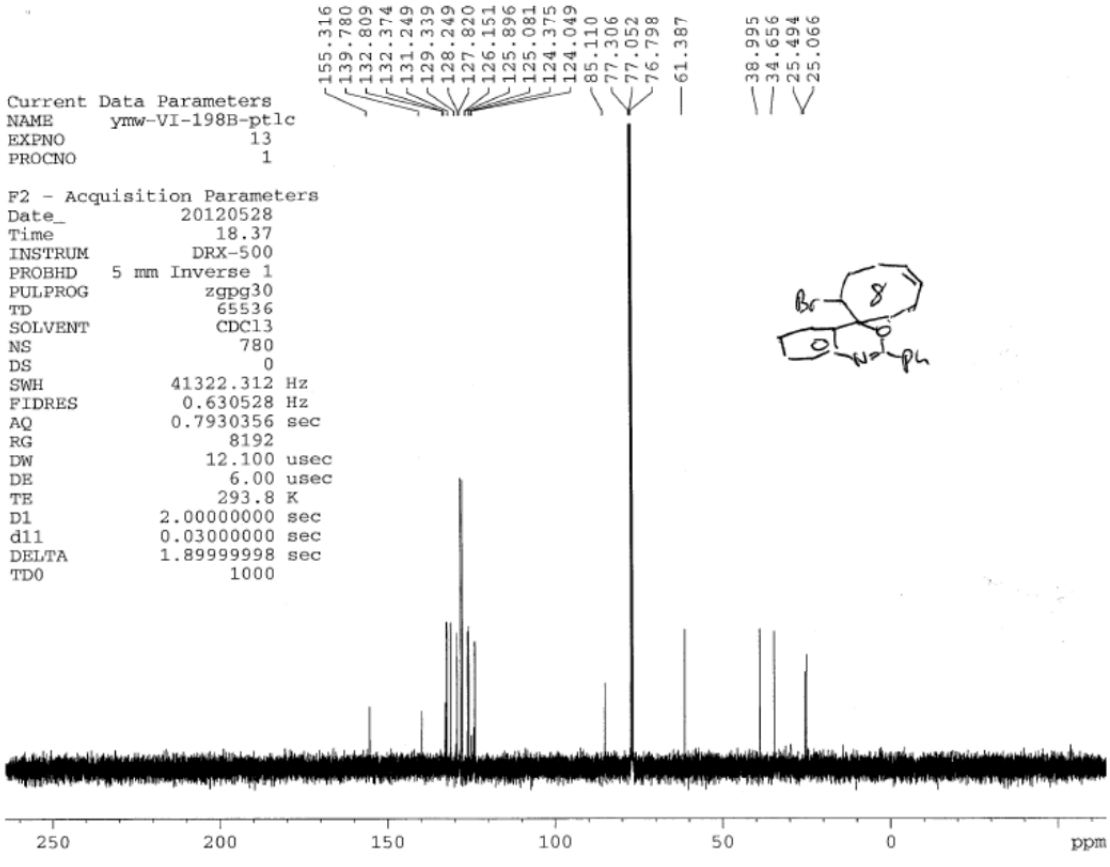
CHANNEL f2
CPUPROG waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -5.00 dB
PL12 7.04 dB
  
```



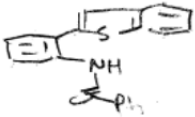


Current Data Parameters
NAME ymw-VI-198B-ptlc
EXPNO 13
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20120528
Time 18.37
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm Inverse 1
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDC13
NS 780
DS 0
SWH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
AQ 0.7930356 sec
RG 8192
DW 12.100 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.8 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
d11 0.03000000 sec
DELTA 1.89999998 sec
TDO 1000

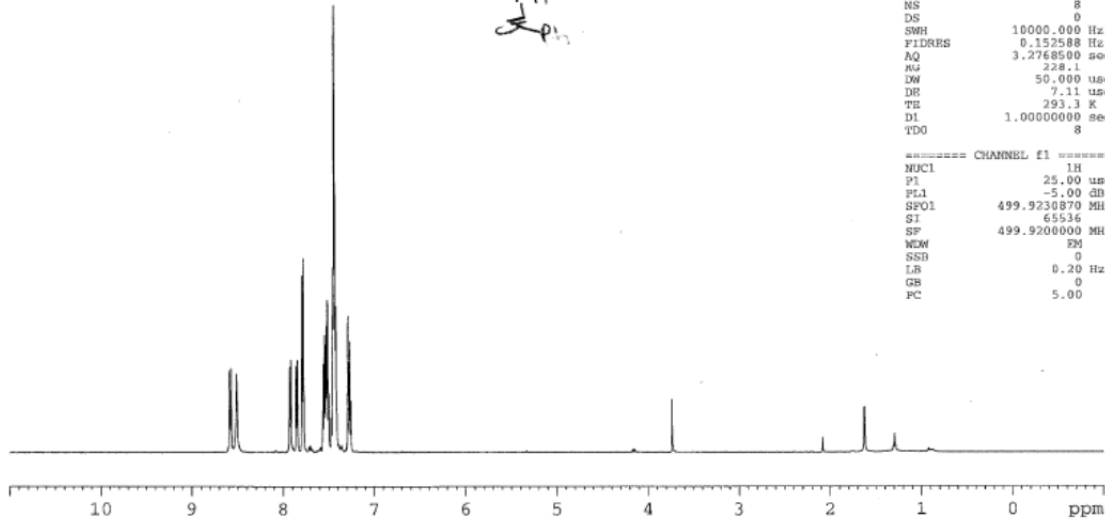


1H starting parameters (zg30)
DRX-500 TBIC



```

NAME ymw-VI-108B-col
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120124
Time 9.33
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 10000.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
AQ 3.2748500 sec
RG 228.1
DW 50.000 usec
DE 7.11 usec
TE 293.1 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TDO 8
  
```



1.000
0.991
1.018
0.996
2.019
2.063
3.110
3.110
3.553

165.269
140.351
140.048
139.656
135.571
134.625
131.929
131.020
129.776
128.883
127.060
124.926
124.890
124.842
124.515
123.995
123.840
122.355
121.792
77.315
77.061
76.807

```

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 25.00 usec
PL1 -5.00 dB
SFO1 499.9230870 MHz
S1 65536
SF 499.9200000 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.20 Hz
GB 0
PC 5.00
  
```

```

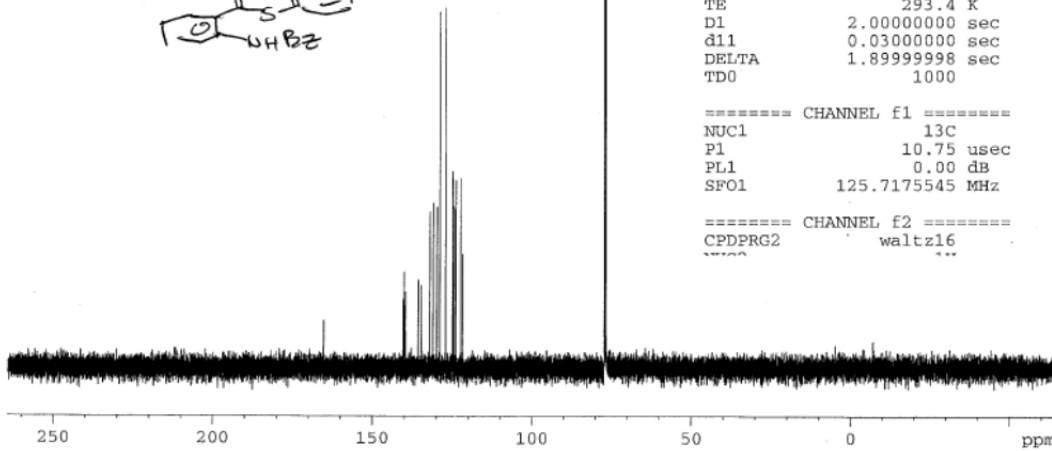
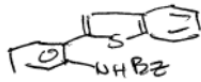
NAME ymw-VI-108B-col
EXPNO 13
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120124
Time 9.36
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 155
DS 0
SWH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
AQ 0.7930356 sec
RG 8192
DW 12.100 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.4 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
d11 0.03000000 sec
DELTA 1.89999998 sec
TDO 1000
  
```

```

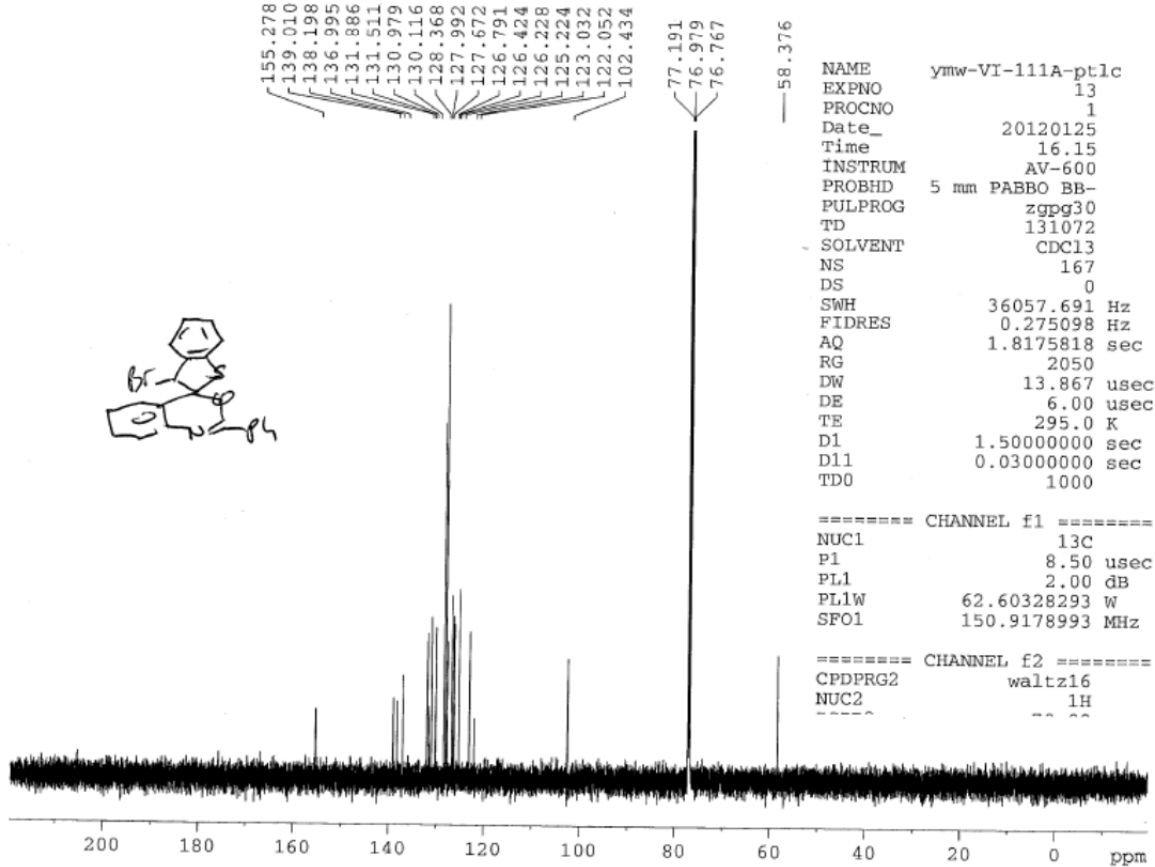
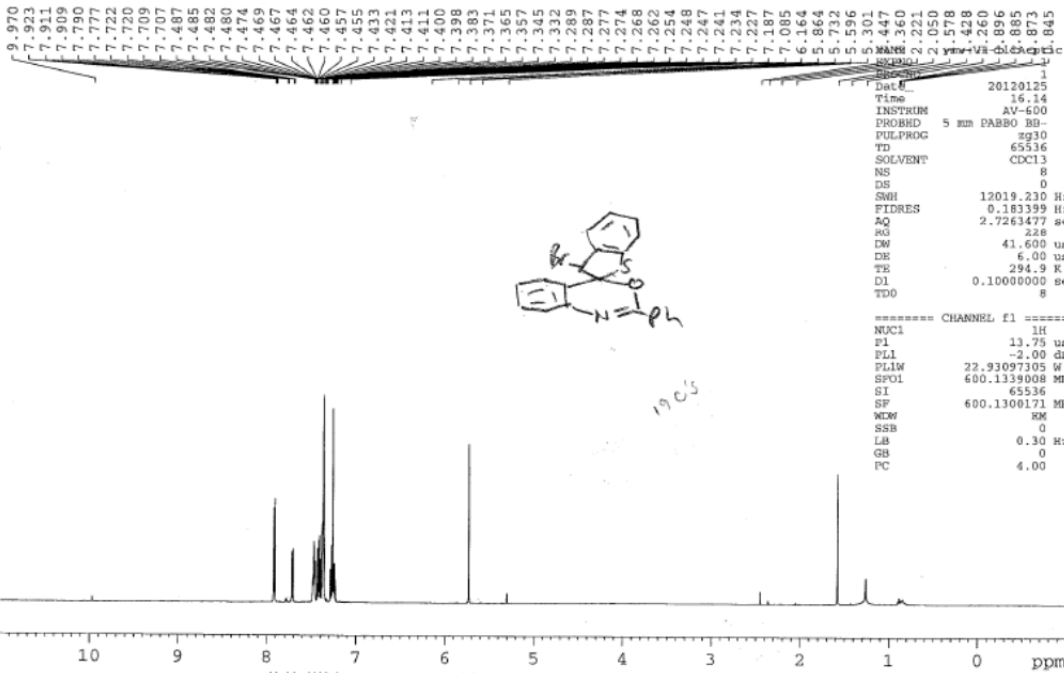
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 10.75 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
SFO1 125.7175545 MHz
  
```

```

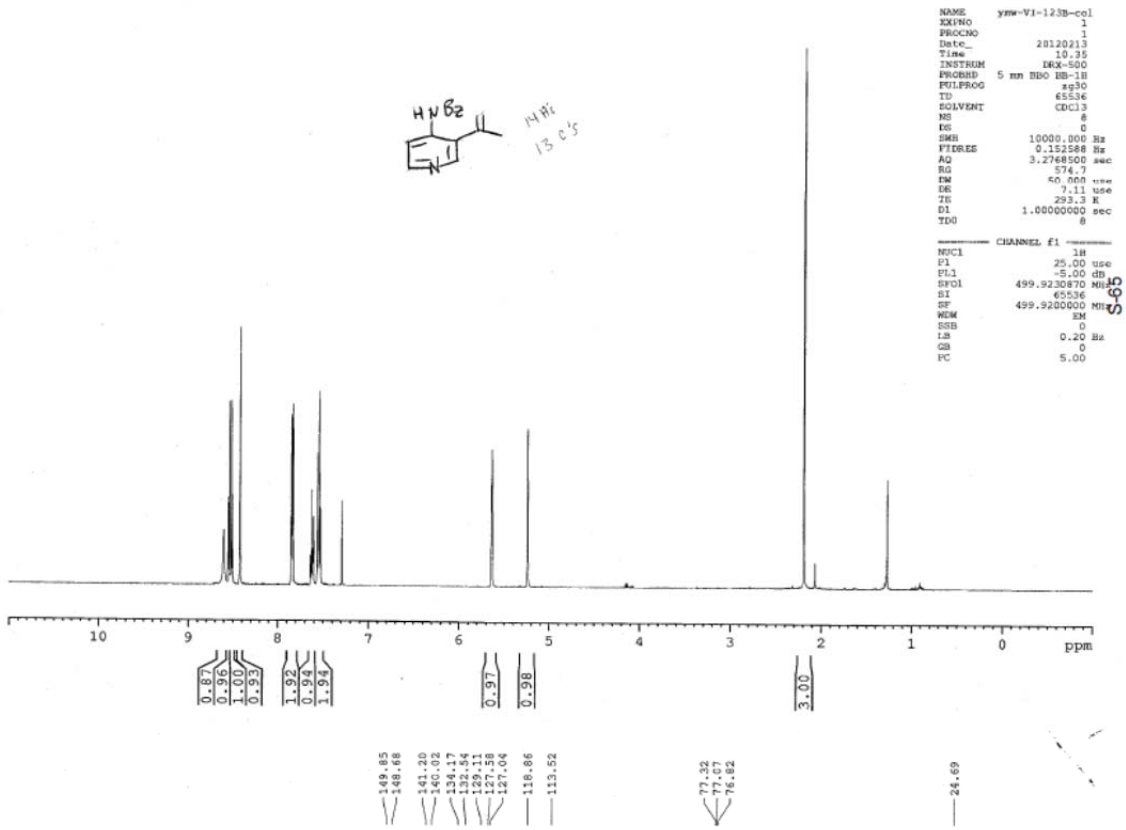
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2 waltz16
  
```



AV-600 ZBO proton starting parameters 11/16/08 RN



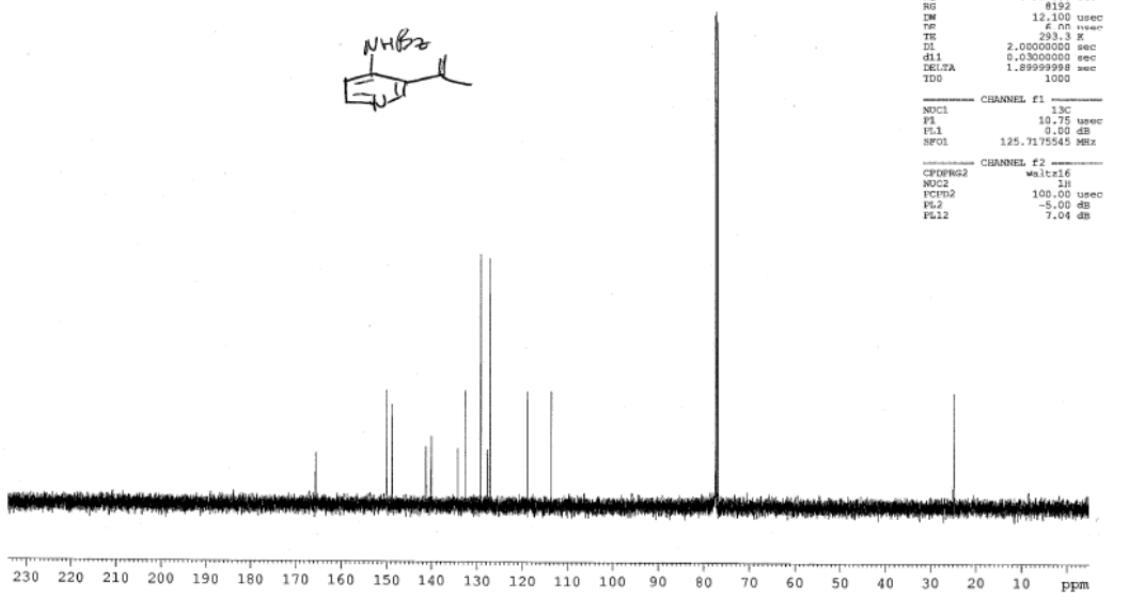
1H starting parameters (zg30)
 DRX-500 TBIC
 011113 000



```

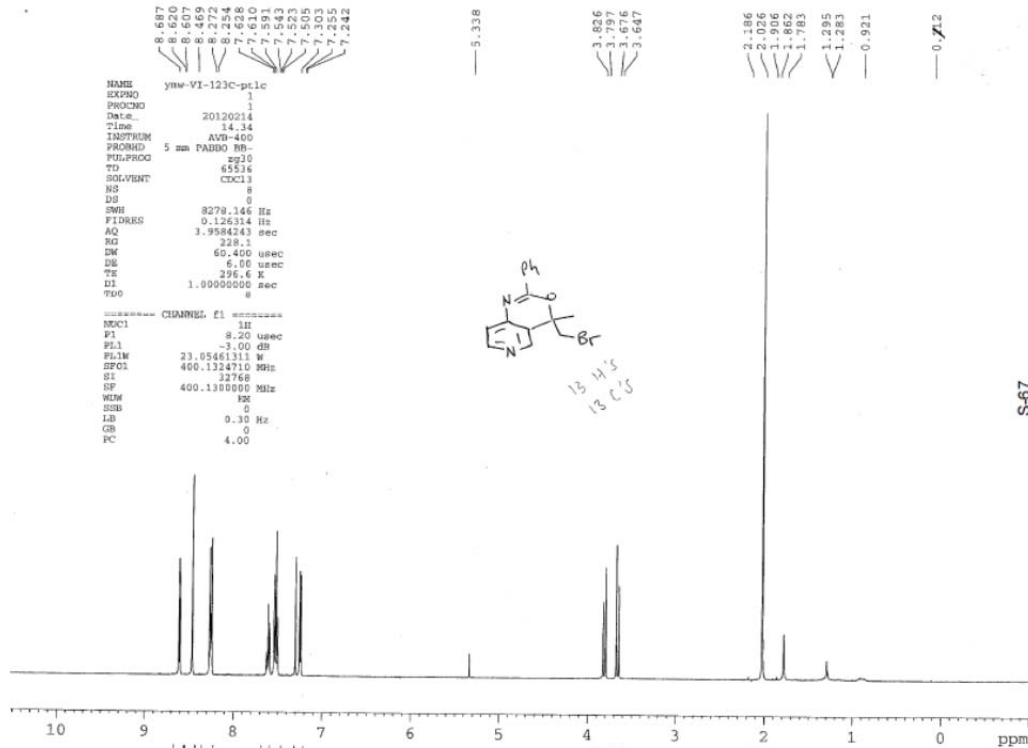
NAME ymw-VI-123B-col
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120213
Time 10.35
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 10000.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
AQ 3.2768500 sec
RG 574.7
SM 40.000 usec
DE 7.11 usec
TE 293.3 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TDO 8
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1 1H
P1 25.00 usec
PL1 -5.00 dB
SFO1 499.9230870 MHz
SI 65536
SF 499.9200000 MHz
WWSW 0
SSB 0
LB 0.20 Hz
GB 0
PC 5.00
  
```

DRX-500 5mm TBIC probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
 With CPD proton decoupling. Use n*td0 scans

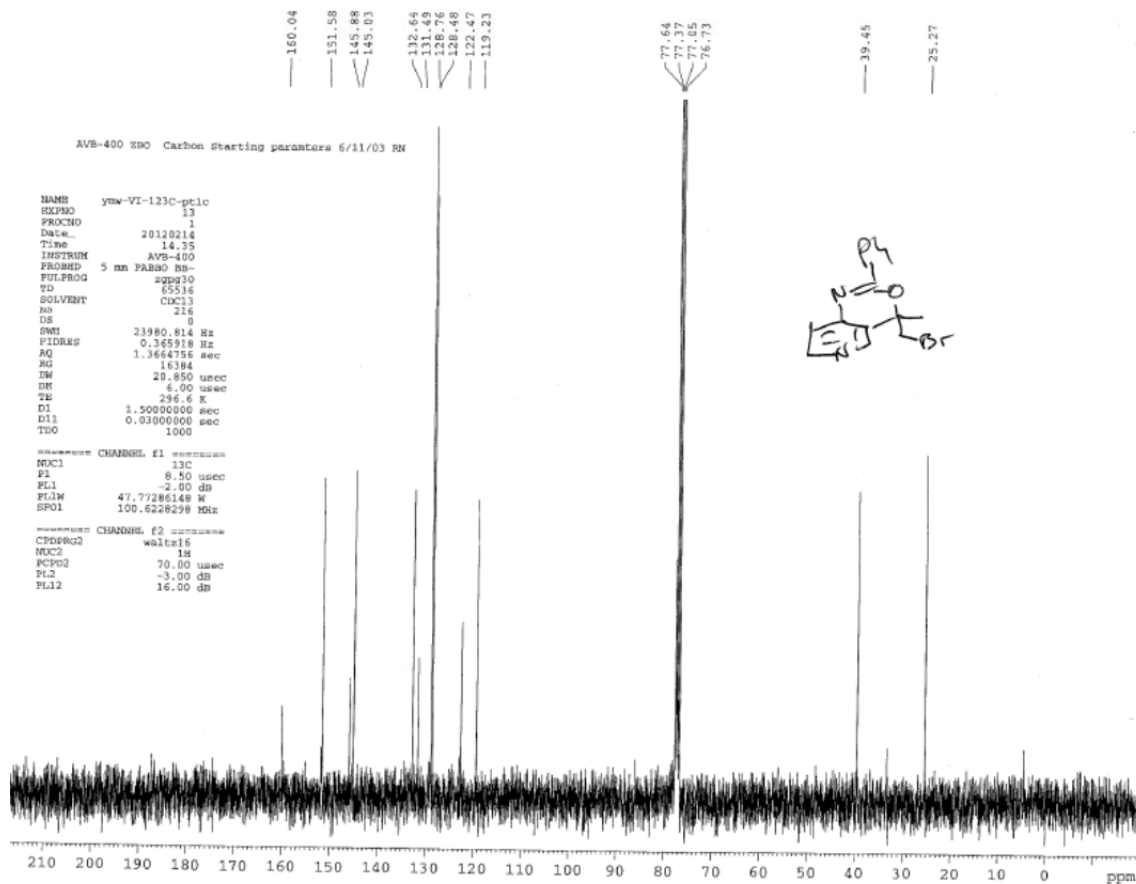


```

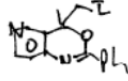
NAME ymw-VI-123B-col
EXPNO 13
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120213
Time 10.36
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 32
DS 0
SWH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.630526 Hz
AQ 0.7933356 sec
RG 8192
SM 12.100 usec
TE 293.3 K
DE 4.00 usec
TR 2.0000000 sec
D1 0.0300000 sec
DELTA 1.89999998 sec
TDO 1000
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1 13C
P1 10.75 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
SFO1 125.7175545 MHz
----- CHANNEL f2 -----
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -5.00 dB
PL12 7.04 dB
  
```



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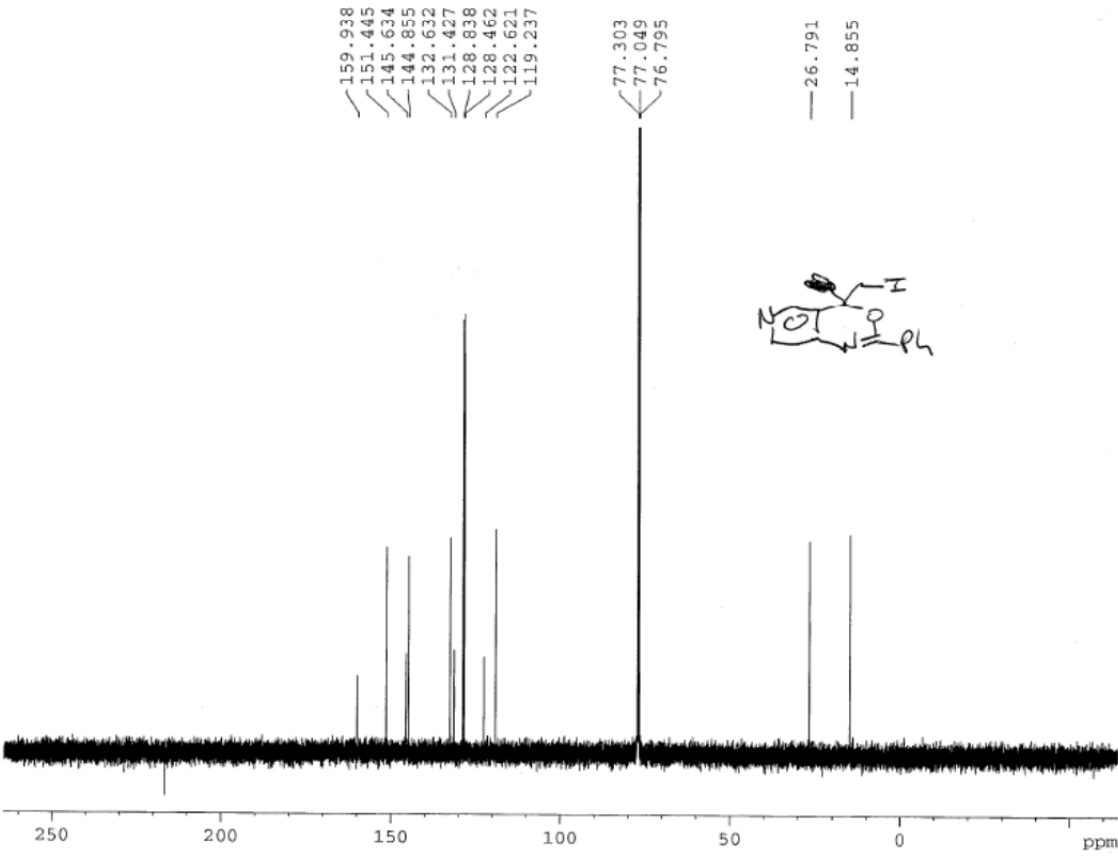
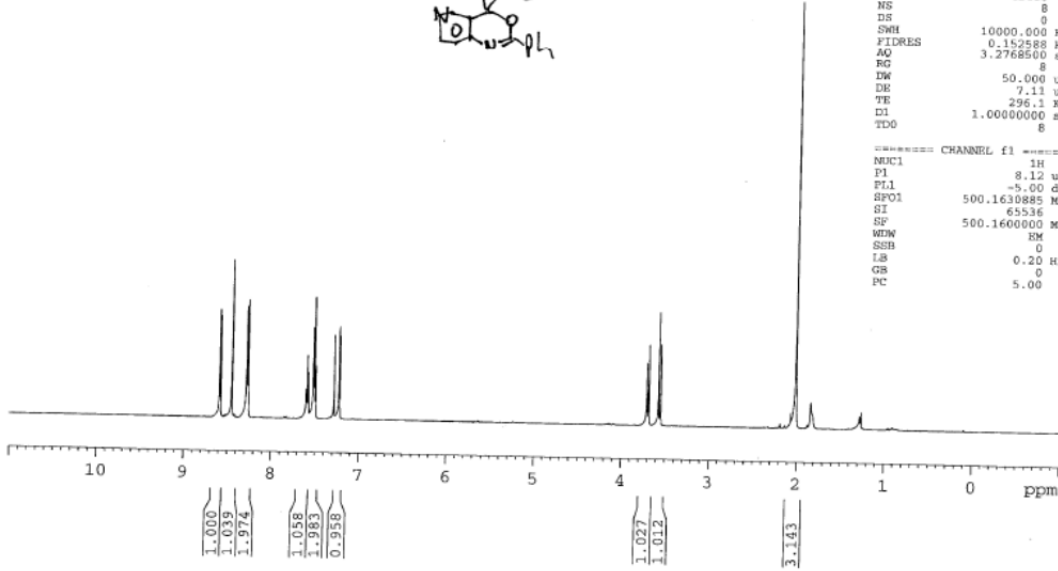
1H starting parameters (zg30)
DRX-500 TBIC

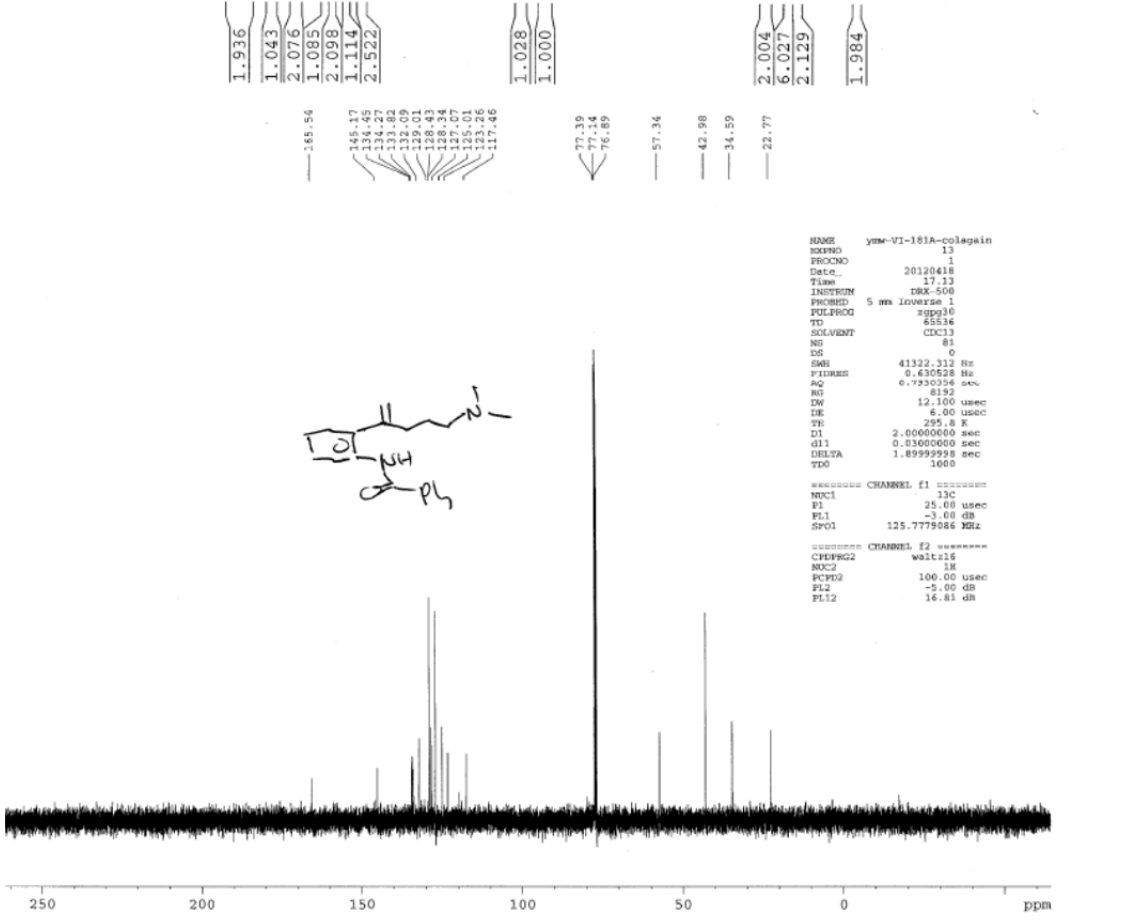
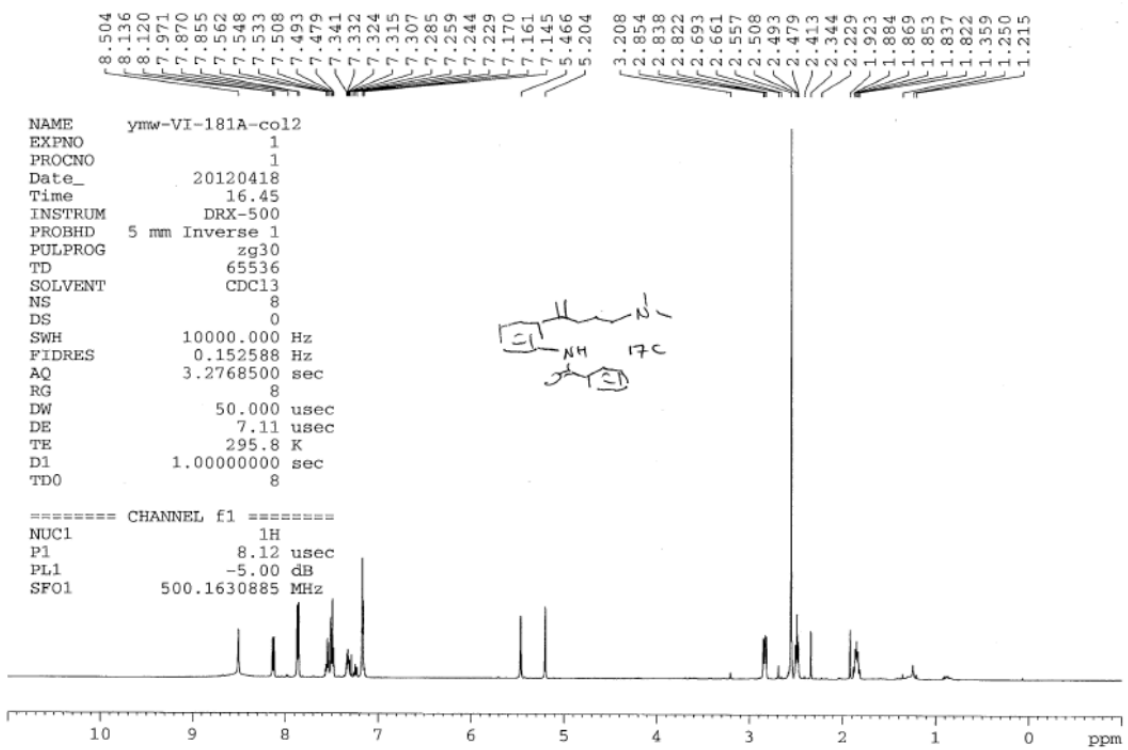


```

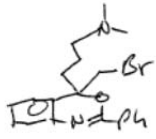
NAME      yme-VI-187-ptlc
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1
Date_    20120425
Time     11.46
INSTRUM  DRX-500
PROBHD   5 mm Inverse 1
PULPROG  zg30
TD        65536
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS        8
DS        0
SWH       10000.000 Hz
FIDRES   0.152588 Hz
AQ        3.2768500 sec
RG        8
DW        50.000 usec
DE        7.11 usec
TE        295.1 K
D1        1.0000000 sec
TDO       8

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      1H
P1        8.12 usec
PL1       -5.00 dB
SFO1     500.1630885 MHz
SI        65536
SF        500.1600000 MHz
WDW       EM
SSB       0
LB        0.20 Hz
GB        0
PC        5.00
  
```

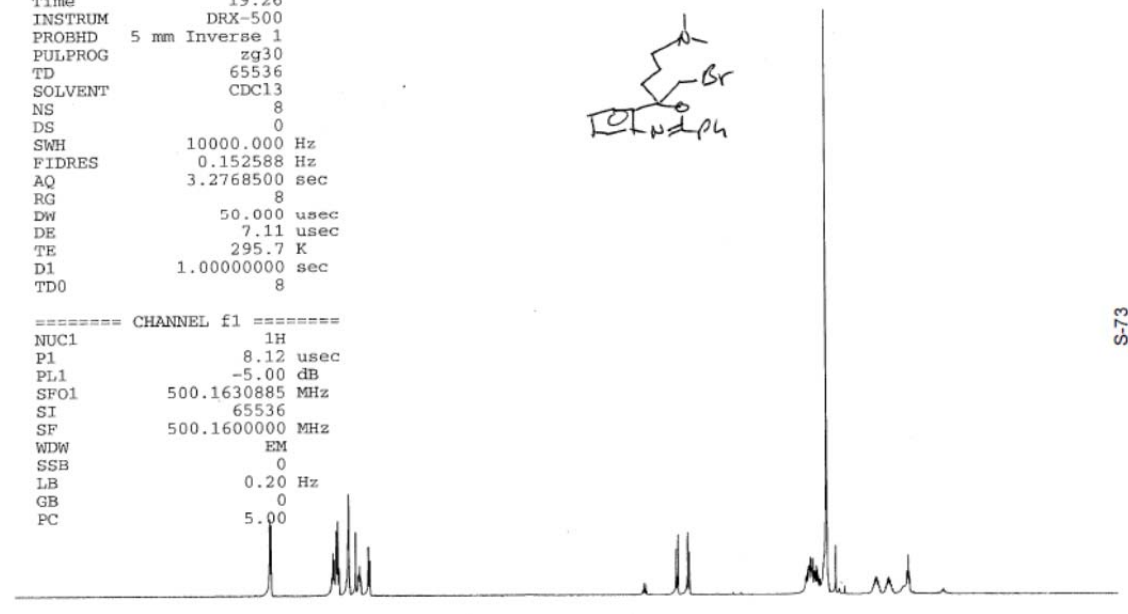




NAME ymw-VI-181-rac
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120418
 Time 19.26
 INSTRUM DRX-500
 PROBHD 5 mm Inverse 1
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 8
 DS 0
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
 AQ 3.2768500 sec
 RG 8
 DW 50.000 usec
 DE 7.11 usec
 TE 295.7 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 8



===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 8.12 usec
 PL1 -5.00 dB
 SFO1 500.1630885 MHz
 SI 65536
 SF 500.1600000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.20 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 5.00



10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 ppm

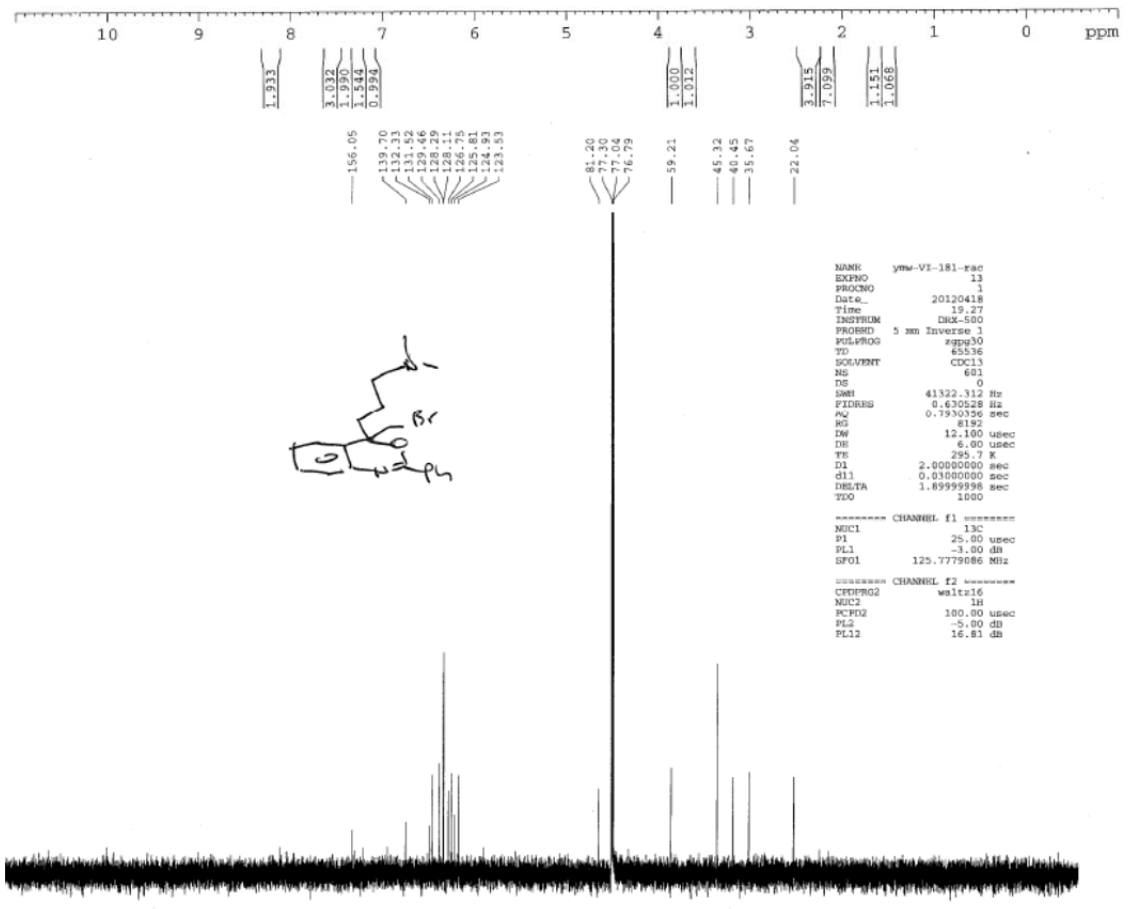
1.933
3.032
1.970
1.944
0.128

1.000
1.012

3.915
7.059
1.151
1.068

156.05
139.70
132.33
132.32
132.32
128.29
128.11
126.75
126.81
123.83

81.20
77.30
76.79
59.21
45.32
40.45
35.67
22.04



250 200 150 100 50 0 ppm

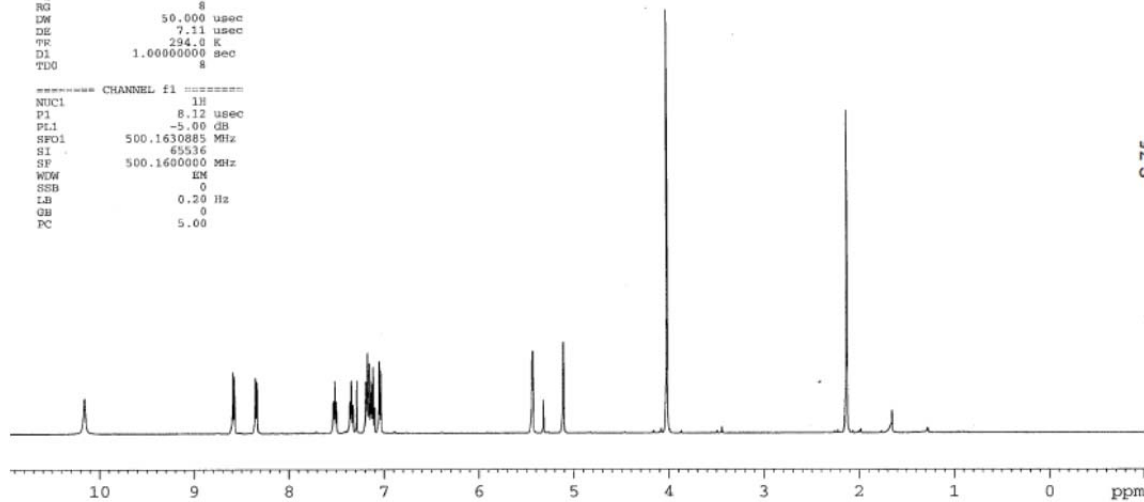
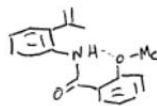
NAME ymw-VI-181-rac
 EXPNO 13
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120418
 Time 19.27
 INSTRUM DRX-500
 PROBHD 5 mm Inverse 1
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 601
 DS 0
 SWH 41322.312 Hz
 FIDRES 0.430528 Hz
 AQ 0.7930356 sec
 RG 8182
 DW 12.100 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.7 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 d11 0.83680000 sec
 DELTA 1.89999996 sec
 TD0 1000

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 25.00 usec
 PL1 -3.00 dB
 SFO1 125.7779086 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPMPRG2 waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 -5.00 dB
 PL12 16.81 dB

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NAME ymw-VI-188-orthoMe
 EXPRO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120516
 Time_ 19.26
 INSTRUM DRX-500
 PROBHD 5 mm Inverse 1
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 0
 SMI 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
 AQ 3.2768500 sec
 RG 8
 LW 50.000 usec
 DE 7.11 usec
 TR 294.0 K
 DI 1.00000000 sec
 TDO 8

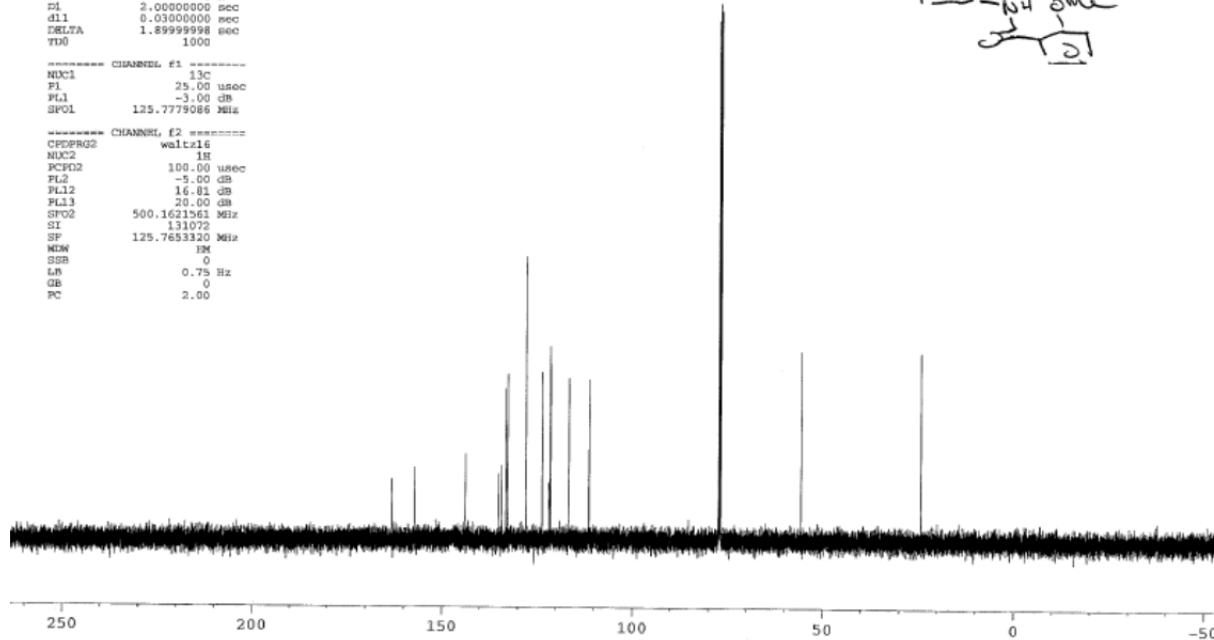
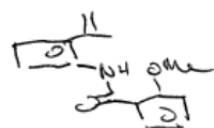


===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 8.12 usec
 PL1 -5.00 dB
 SFO1 500.1630885 MHz
 SI 65536
 SF 500.1600000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.20 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 5.00

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0.939
 0.961
 0.960
 0.994
 1.016
 2.983
 1.035
 0.995
 0.990
 3.000
 2.992
 163.17
 157.20
 143.83
 135.08
 134.24
 133.19
 132.69
 127.95
 125.04
 121.31
 121.40
 116.63
 111.32
 77.31
 77.06
 76.80
 55.68
 24.30

NAME ymw-VI-188-orthoMe
 EXPRO 13
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120516
 Time_ 19.31
 INSTRUM DRX-500
 PROBHD 5 mm Inverse 1
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 402
 DS 0
 SMI 41322.312 Hz
 FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
 AQ 0.7930356 sec
 RG 8192
 LW 12.100 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TR 294.0 K
 DI 2.00000000 sec
 d11 0.03000000 sec
 ELTA 1.89999998 sec
 TDO 1000

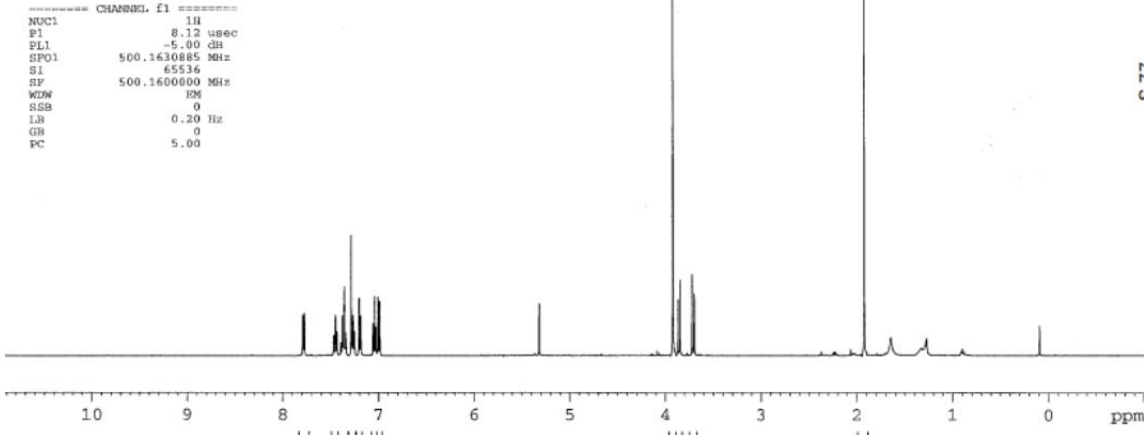
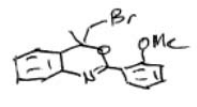


===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 25.00 usec
 PL1 -3.00 dB
 SFO1 125.7779086 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 100.00 usec
 PL2 -5.00 dB
 PL12 16.81 dB
 PL13 20.00 dB
 SFO2 500.1621561 MHz
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7653320 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.75 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 2.00

```

NAME yme-VI-189B-ptlc
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120517
Time 17.47
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm Inverse 1
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 8
SWH 10000.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
AQ 3.2768500 sec
RG 8
DW 50.000 usec
DE 7.11 usec
TE 293.2 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
TD0 8

```



```

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1 1H
P1 8.12 usec
PL1 -5.00 dB
SFO1 500.1630485 MHz
SI 65536
SF 500.1600000 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.20 Hz
GB 0
PC 5.00

```

1.000
1.020
2.071
1.746
1.057
1.017
1.011

3.078
1.040
1.045

3.103

```

NAME yme-VI-189B-ptlc
EXPNO 12
PROCNO 12
Date_ 20120517
Time 18.01
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm Inverse 1
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 556
DS 0
SWH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
AQ 0.7930356 sec
RG 8192
DW 12.100 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.2 K
D1 2.0000000 sec
d11 0.0300000 sec
DELTA 1.89999998 sec
TD0 1000

```

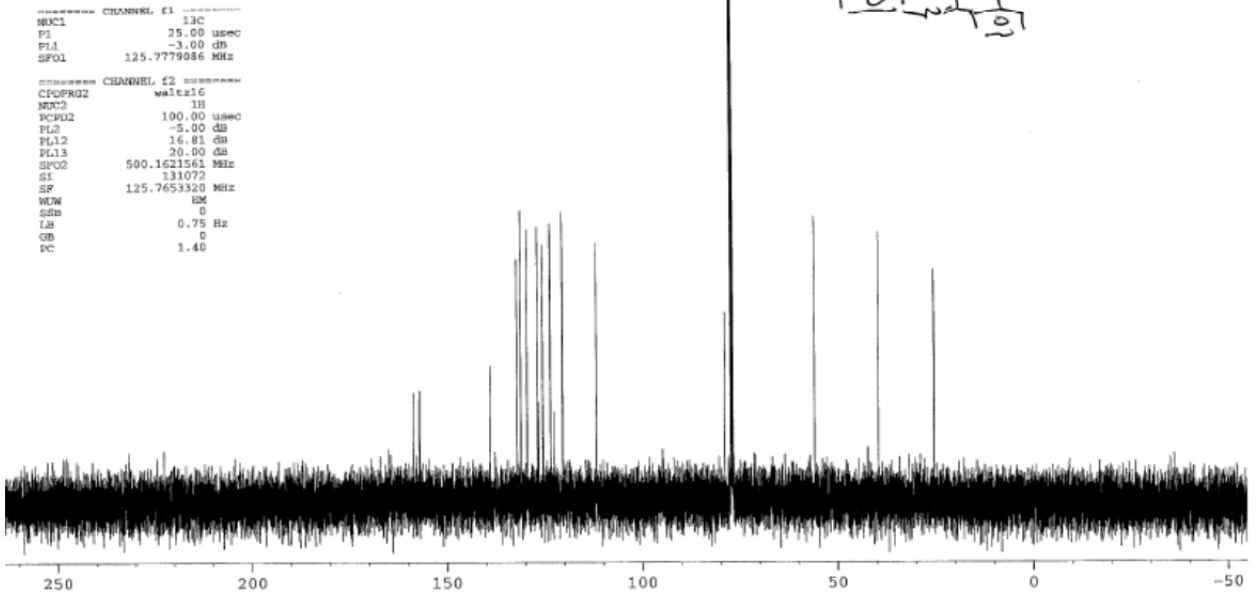
158.54
156.99
138.95
132.11
131.11
129.46
128.65
128.48
123.57
122.69
120.43
111.79

78.90
77.30
77.05
76.79

55.88

39.53

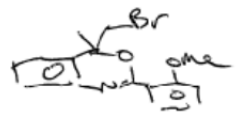
25.33



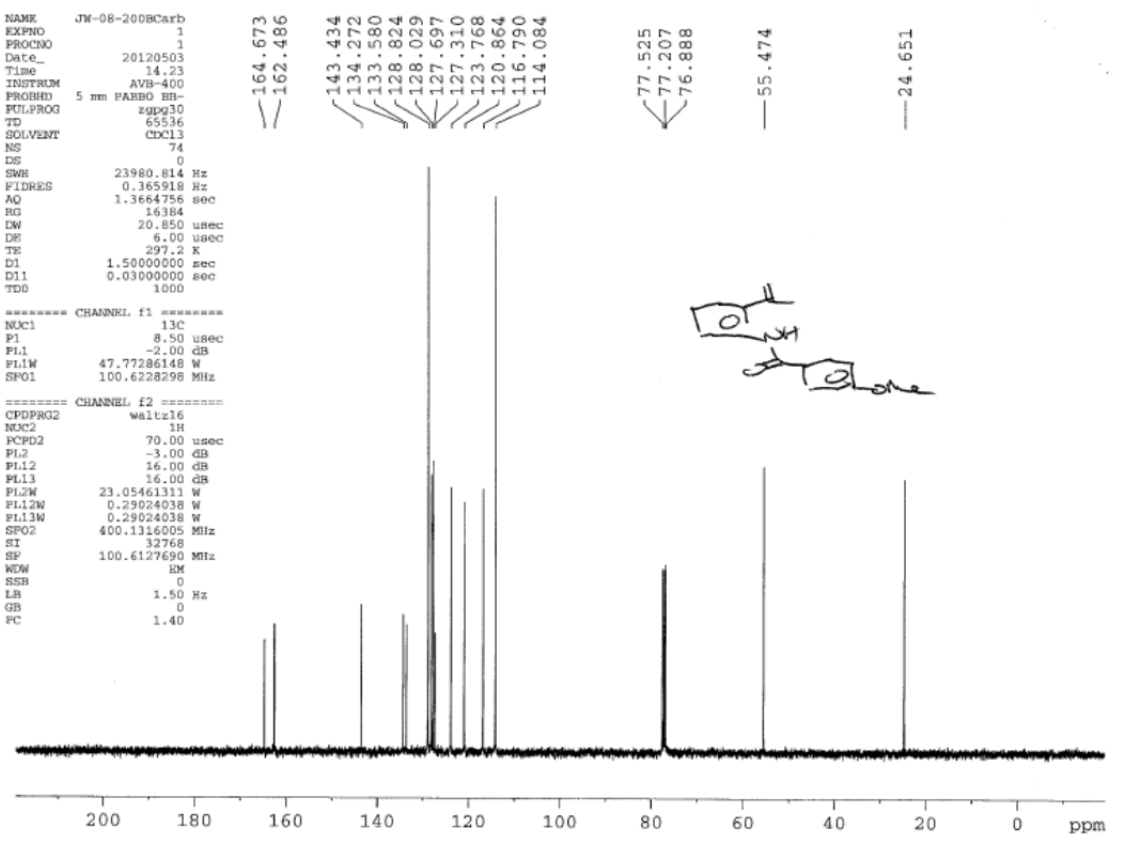
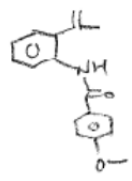
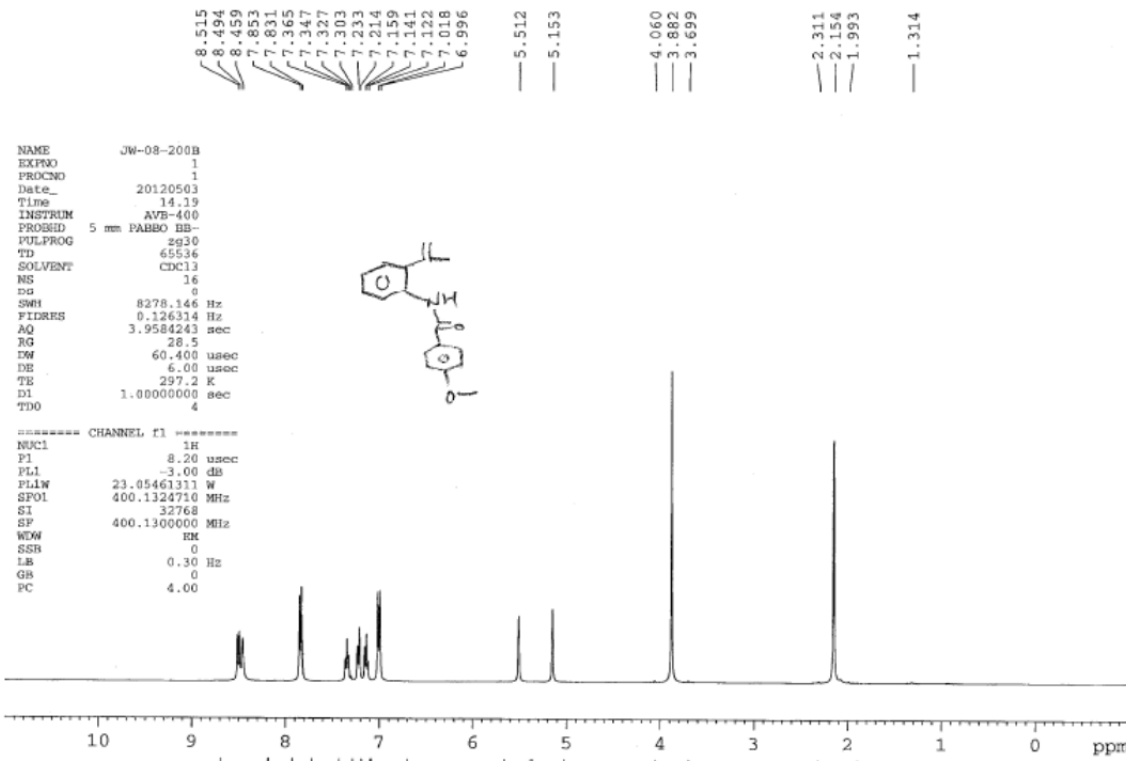
```

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1 13C
P1 25.00 usec
PL1 -3.00 dB
SFO1 125.7779086 MHz
----- CHANNEL f2 -----
CPOPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -5.00 dB
PL12 16.81 dB
PL13 20.00 dB
SFO2 500.1621561 MHz
SI 331072
SF 125.7653320 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.75 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

```



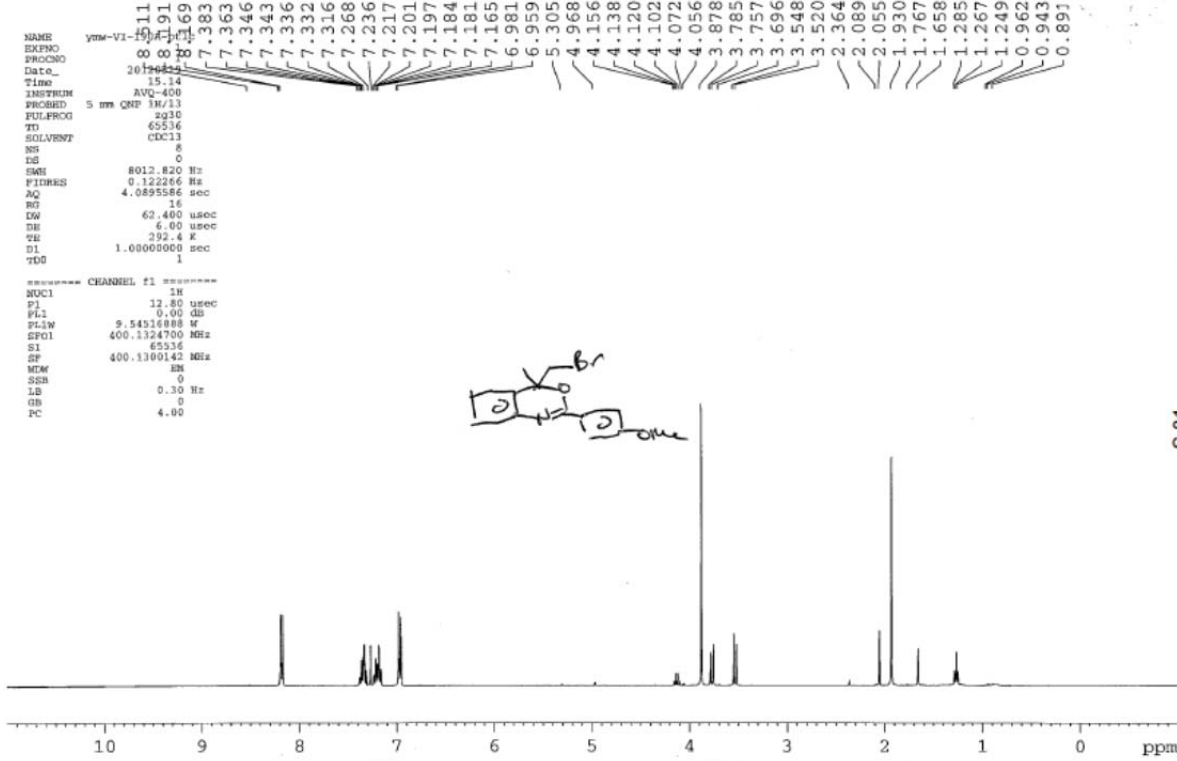
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```

NAME ymw-VI-190A-1
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20130511
Time 15.14
INSTRUM AVQ-400
PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 8012.820 Hz
FIDRES 0.122286 Hz
AQ 4.0895586 sec
RG 16
DN 62.480 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 292.4 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
TD0 1
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1 1H
P1 12.80 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
PL1W 9.54516888 M
SFO1 400.1324700 MHz
SI 65536
SF 400.1300142 MHz
EN
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00

```

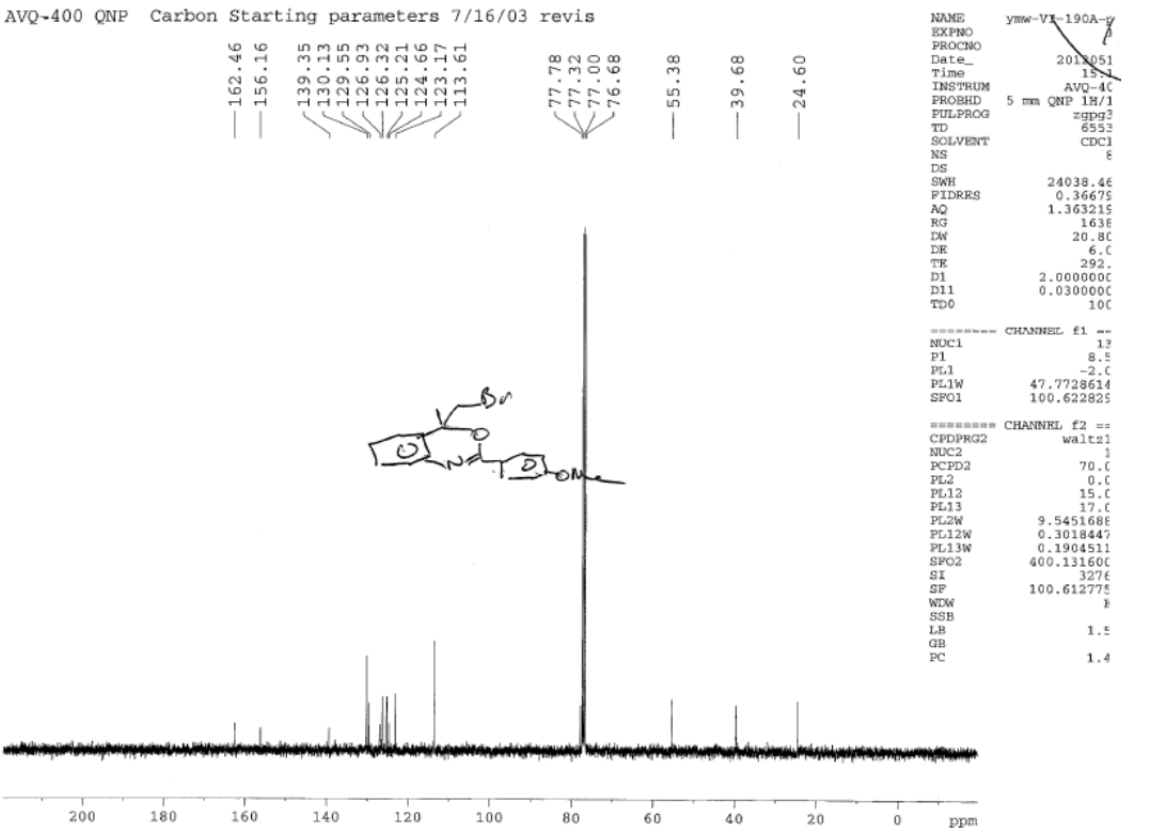


-AVQ-400 QNP Carbon Starting parameters 7/16/03 revis

```

---162.46
---156.16
  139.35
  130.13
  129.55
  126.93
  126.32
  125.21
  124.66
  123.17
  113.61
  77.78
  77.32
  77.00
  76.68
  55.38
  39.68
  24.60

```



```

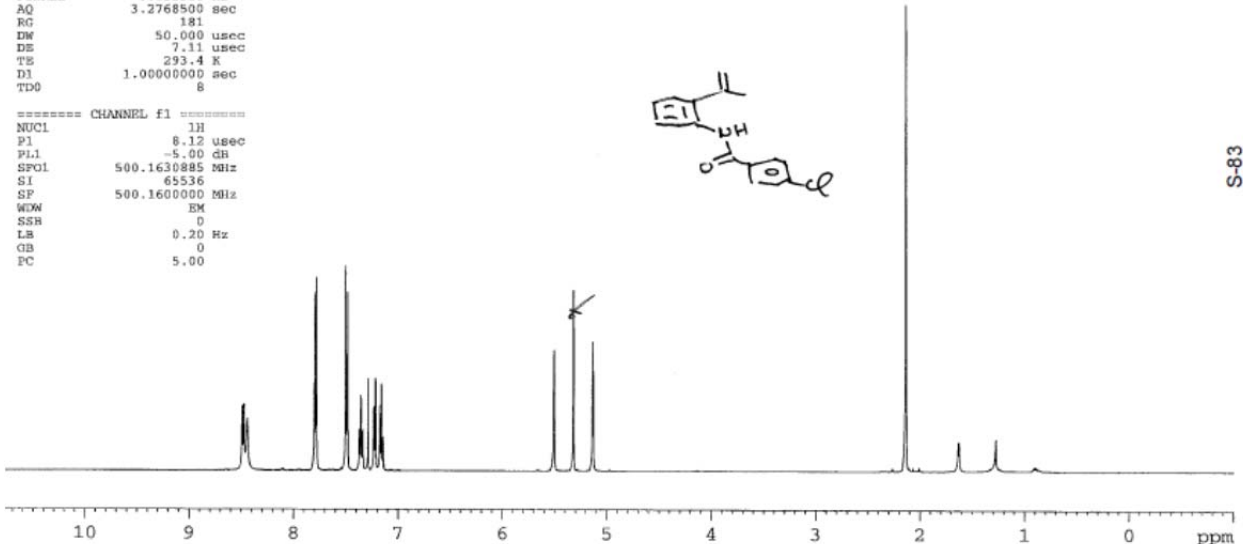
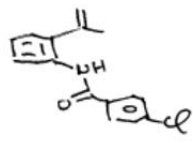
NAME ymw-VI-190A-1
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20130511
Time 15.14
INSTRUM AVQ-4C
PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 24038.46
FIDRES 0.36675
AQ 1.363215
RG 1638
DN 20.80
DE 6.00
TE 292.2
D1 2.0000000
D11 0.0300000
TD0 100
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1 13
P1 8.5
PL1 -2.0
PL1W 47.7728614
SFO1 100.622825
----- CHANNEL f2 -----
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1
PCPD2 70.0
PL2 0.0
PL12 15.0
PL13 17.0
PL2W 9.5451688
PL12W 0.3018447
PL13W 0.1904511
SFO2 400.131600
SI 3276
SF 100.612775
WDW 8
SSB 0
LB 1.5
GB 1.4
PC 1.4

```

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NAME yzw-VI-chloroamide2
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120531
 Time 14.49
 INSTRUM DRX-500
 PROBHD 5 mm Inverse 1
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 0
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
 AQ 3.2768500 sec
 RG 181
 DM 50.000 usec
 DE 7.11 usec
 TE 293.4 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 8

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 8.12 usec
 PL1 -5.00 dB
 SFO1 500.1630885 MHz
 SI 65536
 SF 500.1600000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSR 0
 LB 0.20 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 5.00

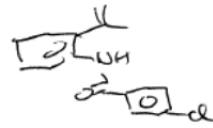
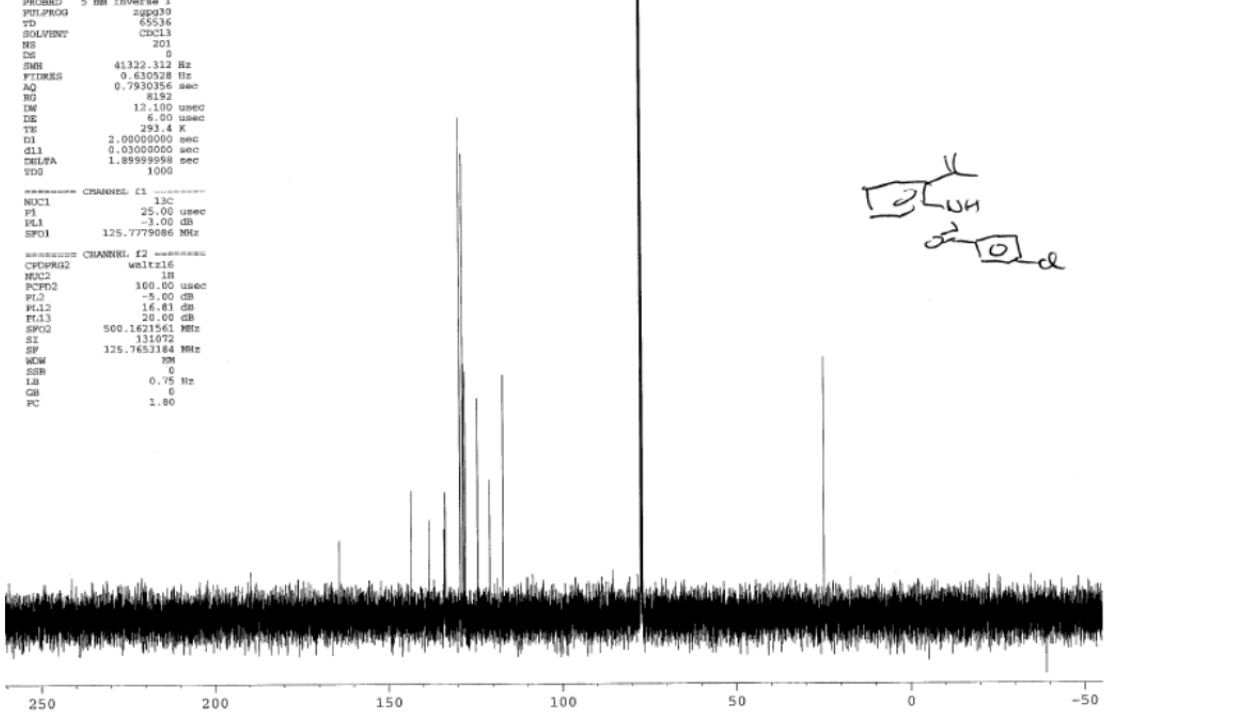


10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 ppm
 1.901 1.933 1.934 0.969 1.920 0.978 0.983 3.001

NAME yzw-VI-chloroamide2
 EXPNO 13
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120531
 Time 14.50
 INSTRUM DRX-500
 PROBHD 5 mm Inverse 1
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 201
 DS 0
 SWH 41322.312 Hz
 FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
 AQ 0.7930356 sec
 RG 8192
 DM 12.100 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 293.4 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 d11 0.03000000 sec
 DELTA 1.88999998 sec
 TD0 1000

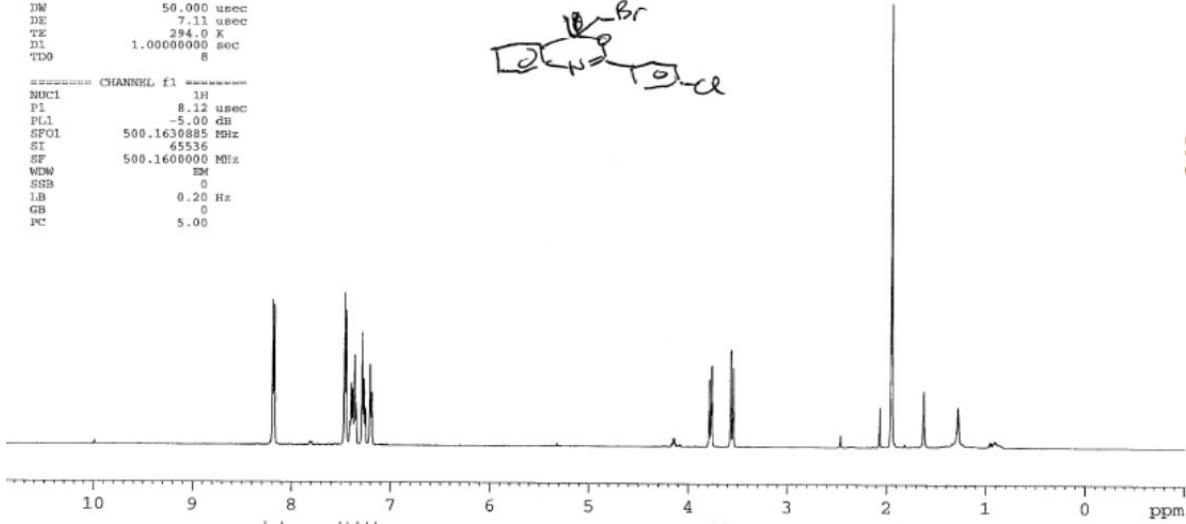
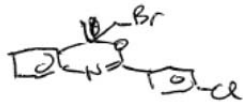
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 25.00 usec
 PL1 -3.00 dB
 SFO1 125.7779086 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 F1P2 100.00 usec
 PL2 -5.00 dB
 PL12 16.81 dB
 PL13 20.00 dB
 SFO2 500.1621561 MHz
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7653184 MHz
 WDW RM
 SSR 0
 LB 0.75 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.80

164.14 103.44 130.24 131.88 132.61 129.77 128.74 127.82 124.76 120.81 117.00 77.42 77.16 76.91 24.84



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NAME ymw-VI-190B-ptlc
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120519
 Time 16.37
 INSTRUM DRX-500
 PROBHD 5 mm Inverse 1
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 0
 SWH 10000.000 Hz
 FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
 AQ 3.2768500 sec
 RG 114
 DW 50.000 usec
 DE 7.11 usec
 TE 294.0 K
 DL 1.00000000 sec
 TDO 8



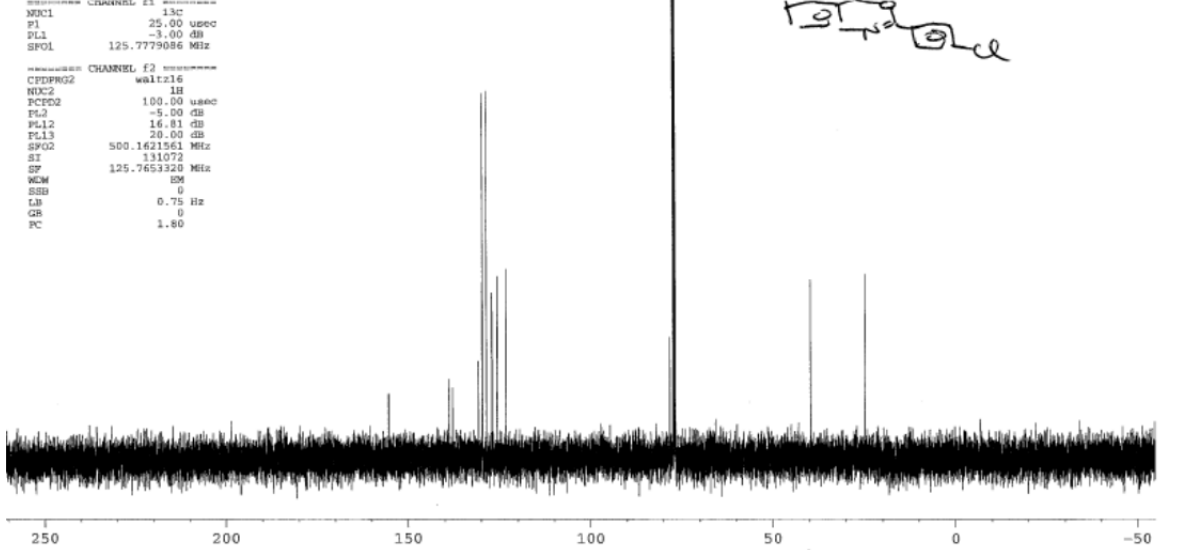
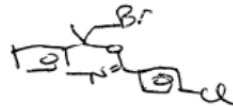
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===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 8.12 usec
 PL1 -5.00 dB
 SFO1 500.1630885 MHz
 SI 65536
 SF 500.1600000 MHz
 WDM EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.20 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 5.00

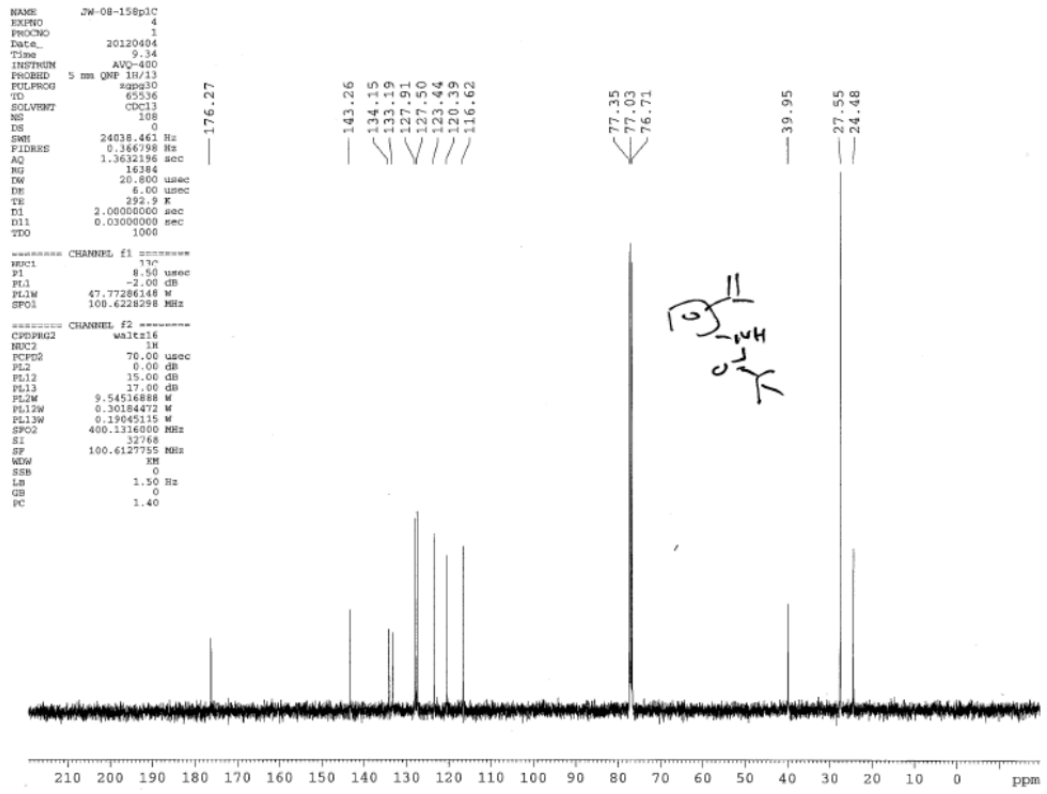
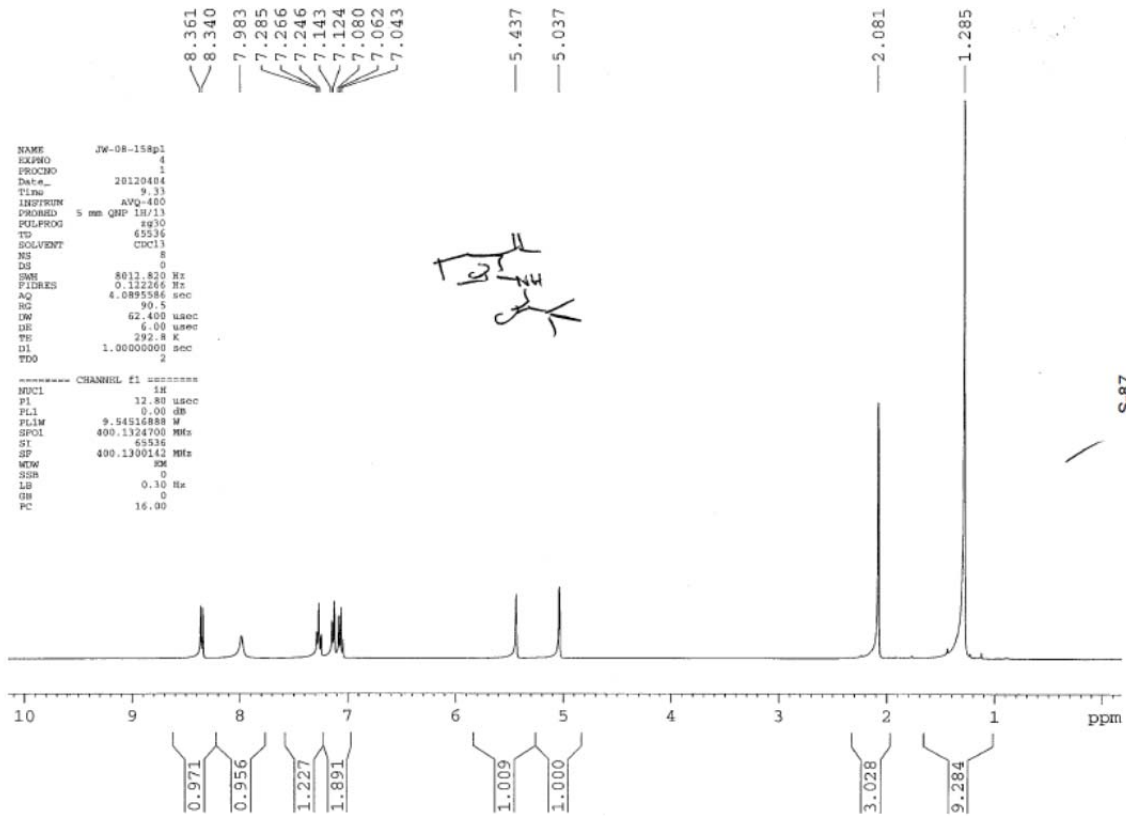
NAME ymw-VI-190B-ptlc
 EXPNO 13
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120519
 Time 16.38
 INSTRUM DRX-500
 PROBHD 5 mm Inverse 1
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 392
 DS 0
 SWH 41322.312 Hz
 FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
 AQ 0.7930356 sec
 RG 1192
 DW 12.100 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 294.1 K
 DL 2.00000000 sec
 d11 0.03903000 sec
 DELTA 1.89999998 sec
 TDO 1000

155.31
 138.86
 137.84
 130.98
 129.72
 129.40
 127.56
 126.58
 125.60
 123.27

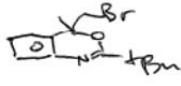
76.26
 77.05
 76.79
 39.76
 34.83



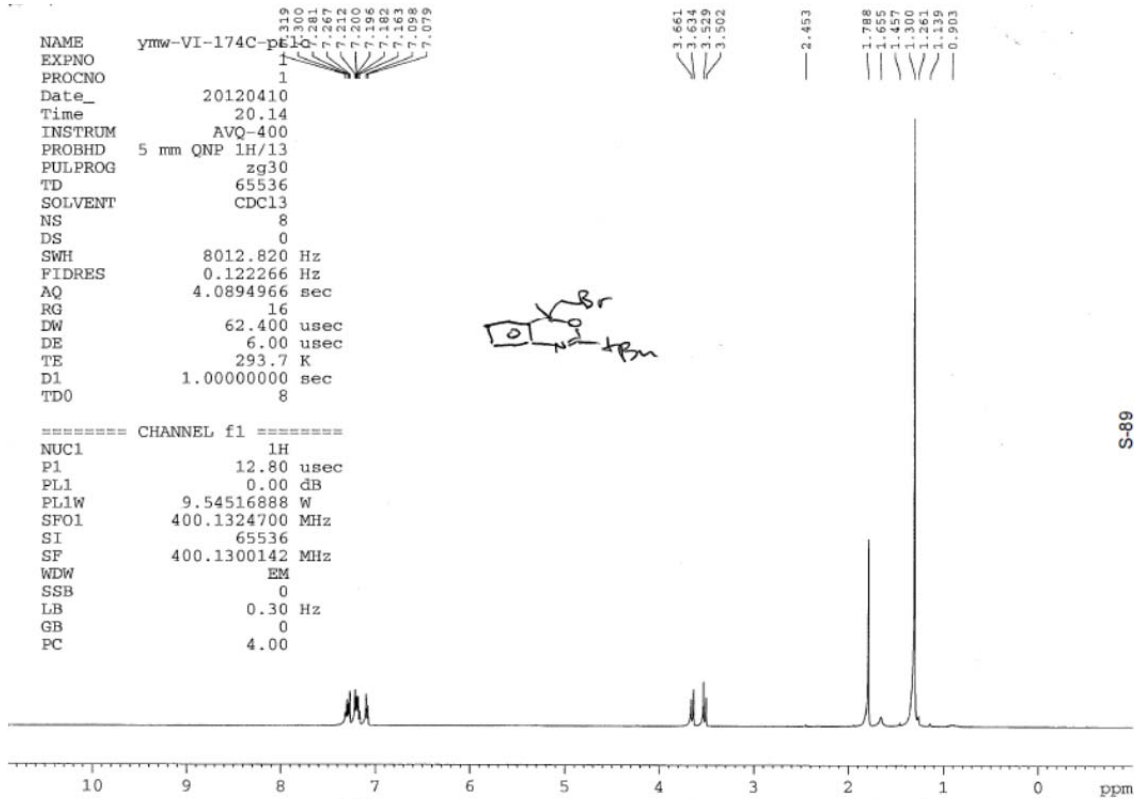
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 25.00 usec
 PL1 -3.00 dB
 SFO1 125.7779086 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 P2 100.00 usec
 PL2 -5.00 dB
 PL12 16.81 dB
 PL13 20.00 dB
 SFO2 500.1621561 MHz
 SI 131072
 SF 125.7653320 MHz
 WDM EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.75 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.80



NAME ymw-VI-174C-p1c
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120410
 Time 20.14
 INSTRUM AVQ-400
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 8
 DS 0
 SWH 8012.820 Hz
 FIDRES 0.122266 Hz
 AQ 4.0894966 sec
 RG 16
 DW 62.400 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 293.7 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TD0 8



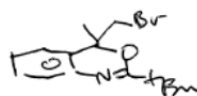
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 12.80 usec
 PL1 0.00 dB
 PLLW 9.54516888 W
 SFO1 400.1324700 MHz
 SI 65536
 SF 400.1300142 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 4.00



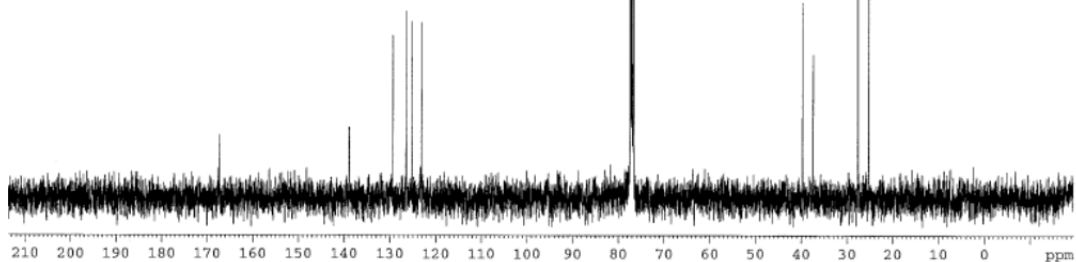
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 ppm
 1.467
 1.965
 1.000
 138.81
 129.27
 126.34
 125.22
 123.11
 37.30
 36.80
 36.67
 0.999
 1.013
 39.71
 37.38
 37.57
 35.23
 3.044
 5.654

AVQ-400 QNP Carbon Starting parameters 7/16/03 revised 7

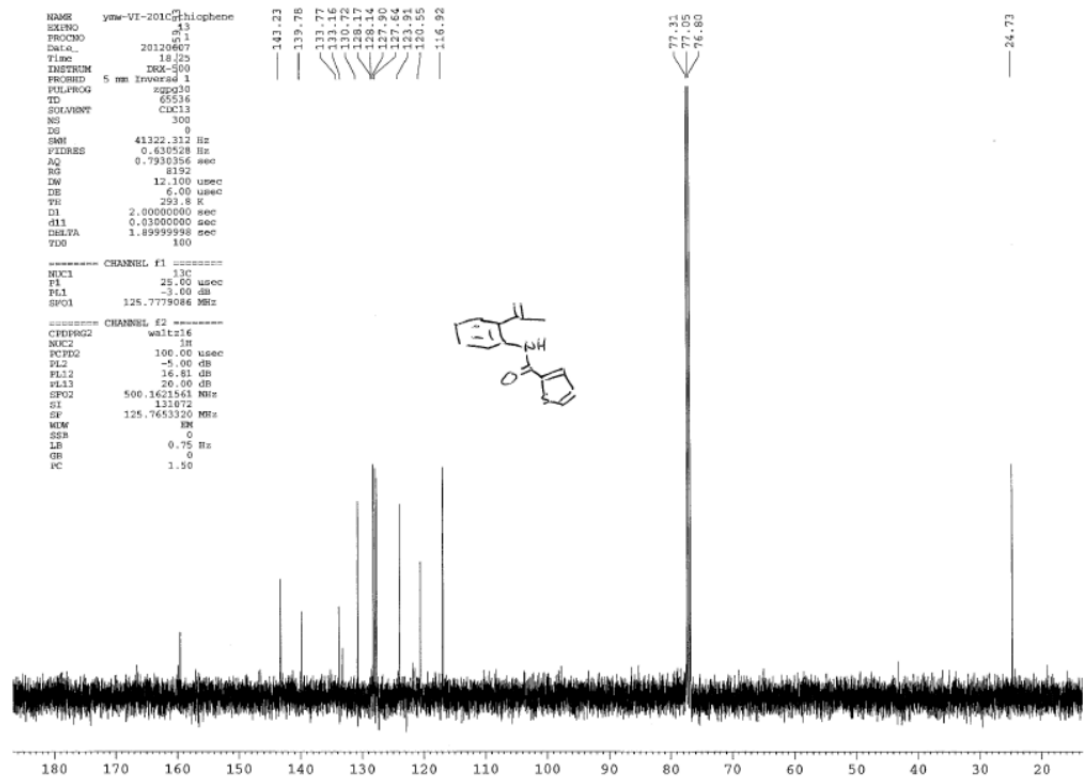
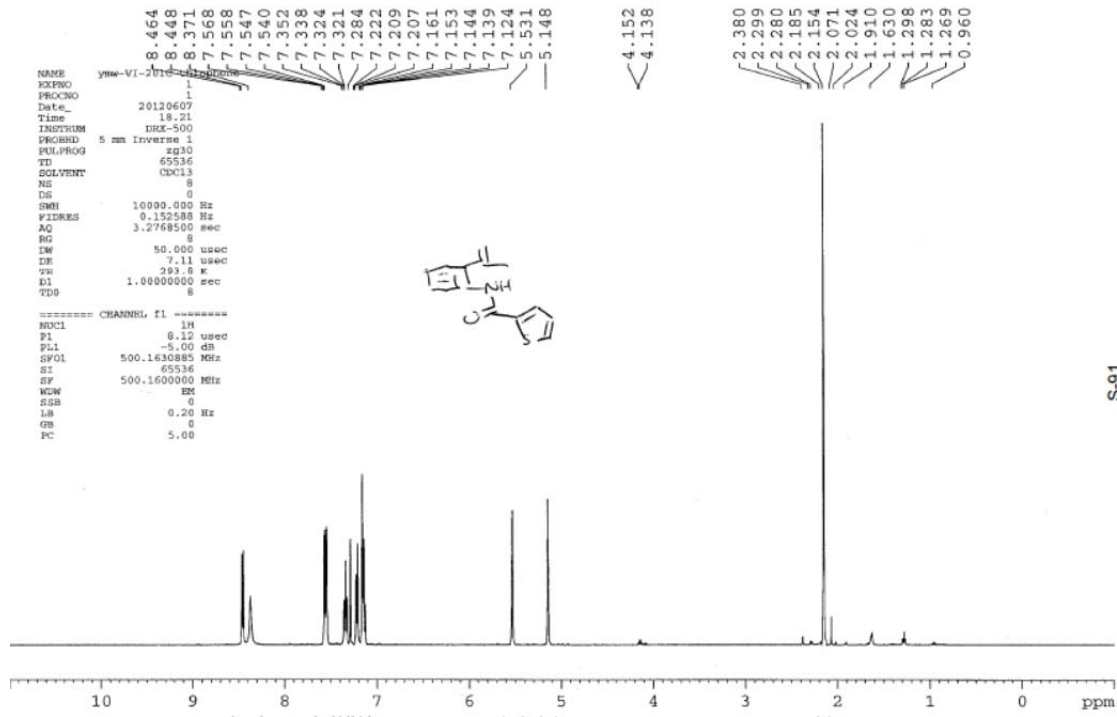
NAME ymw-VI-174C-p1c
 EXPNO 13
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120410
 Time 20.16
 INSTRUM AVQ-400
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 261
 DS 0
 SWH 24038.461 Hz
 FIDRES 0.368788 Hz
 AQ 1.3611988 sec
 RG 16384
 LW 20.800 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 293.7 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1000



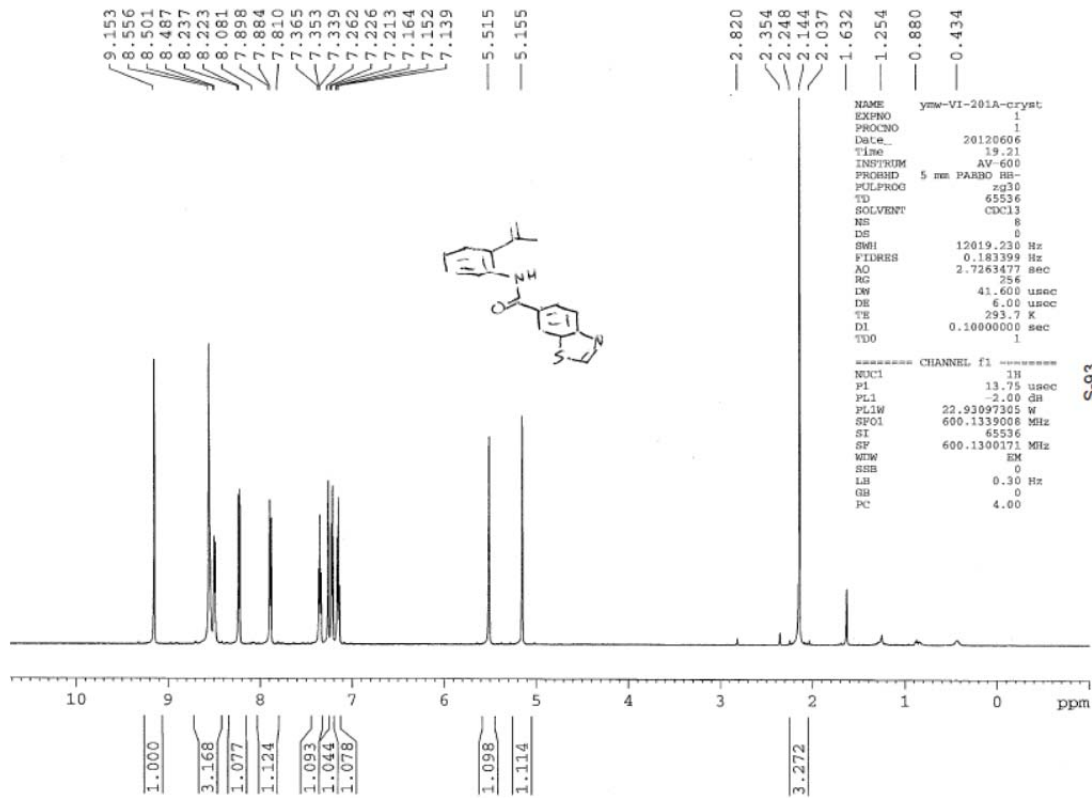
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 8.50 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 PLLW 47.72286148 W
 SFO1 100.628258 MHz
 ===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 70.00 usec
 PL2 0.00 dB
 PL12 15.00 dB



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```

NAME ymw-VI-201A-cryst
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120606
Time 19.21
INSTRUM AV-600
PROBHD 5 mm PARBO BB-
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 12019.230 Hz
FIDRES 0.183399 Hz
AQ 2.7263477 sec
RG 256
DW 41.600 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.7 K
D1 0.10000000 sec
TD0 1

```

----- CHANNEL f1 -----

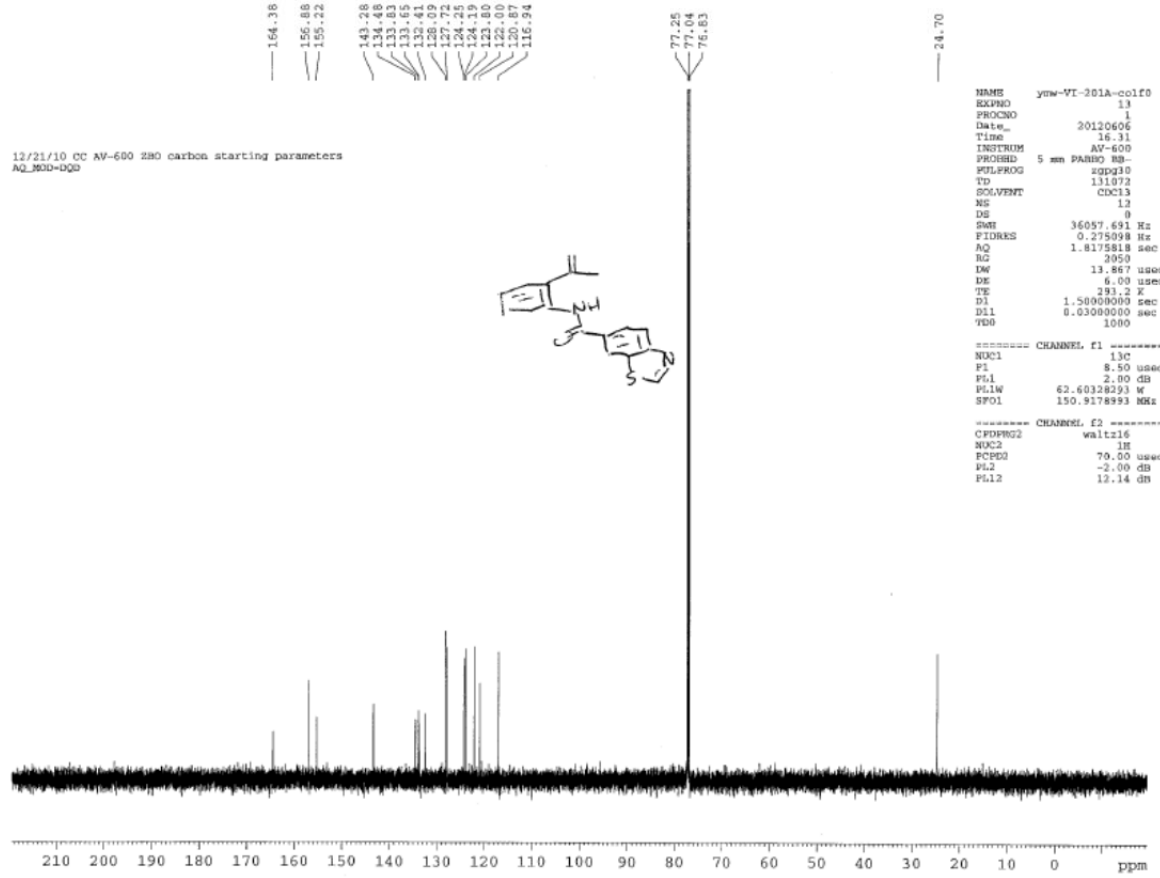
```

NUC1 1H
P1 13.75 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
PL1W 22.93097305 W
SFO1 600.1339008 MHz
SI 65536
SF 600.1300171 MHz
WDW EM
SFB 0
GB 0
PC 4.00

```

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12/21/10 CC AV-600 2B0 carbon starting parameters
A2_800-000



```

NAME ymw-VI-201A-cryst
EXPNO 13
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120606
Time 16.31
INSTRUM AV-600
PROBHD 5 mm PARBO BB-
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 131072
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 12
DS 0
SWH 36057.691 Hz
FIDRES 0.275098 Hz
AQ 1.8175818 sec
RG 2050
DW 13.867 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.2 K
D1 1.50000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1000

```

----- CHANNEL f1 -----

```

NUC1 13C
P1 8.50 usec
PL1 2.00 dB
PL1W 62.60328293 W
SFO1 150.9178993 MHz

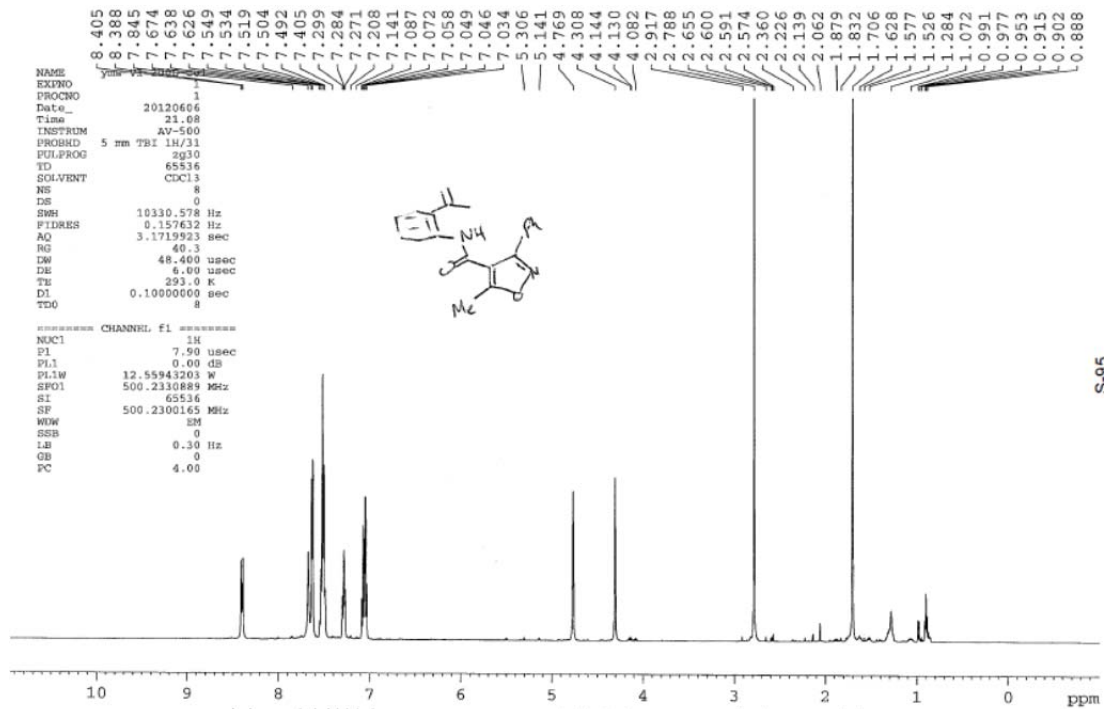
```

----- CHANNEL E2 -----

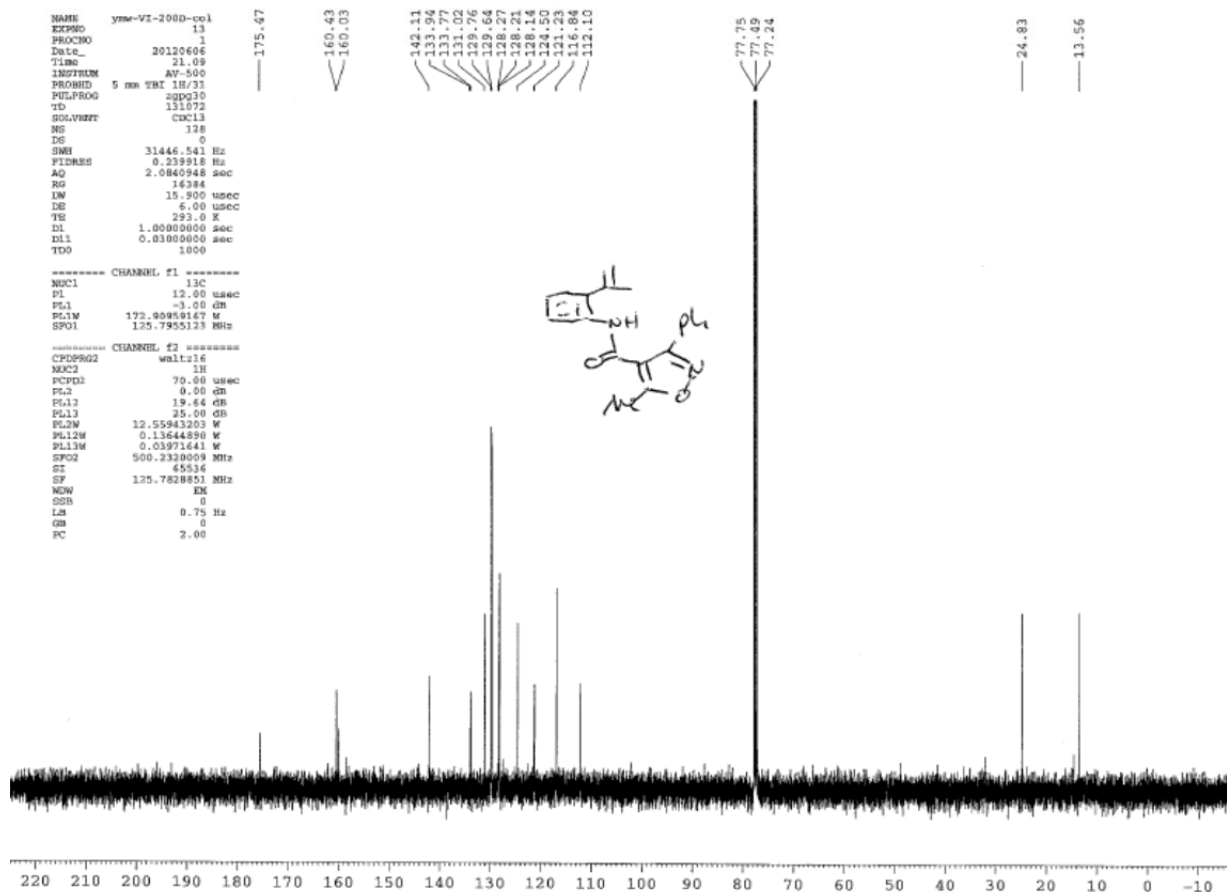
```

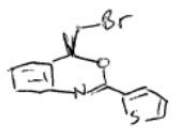
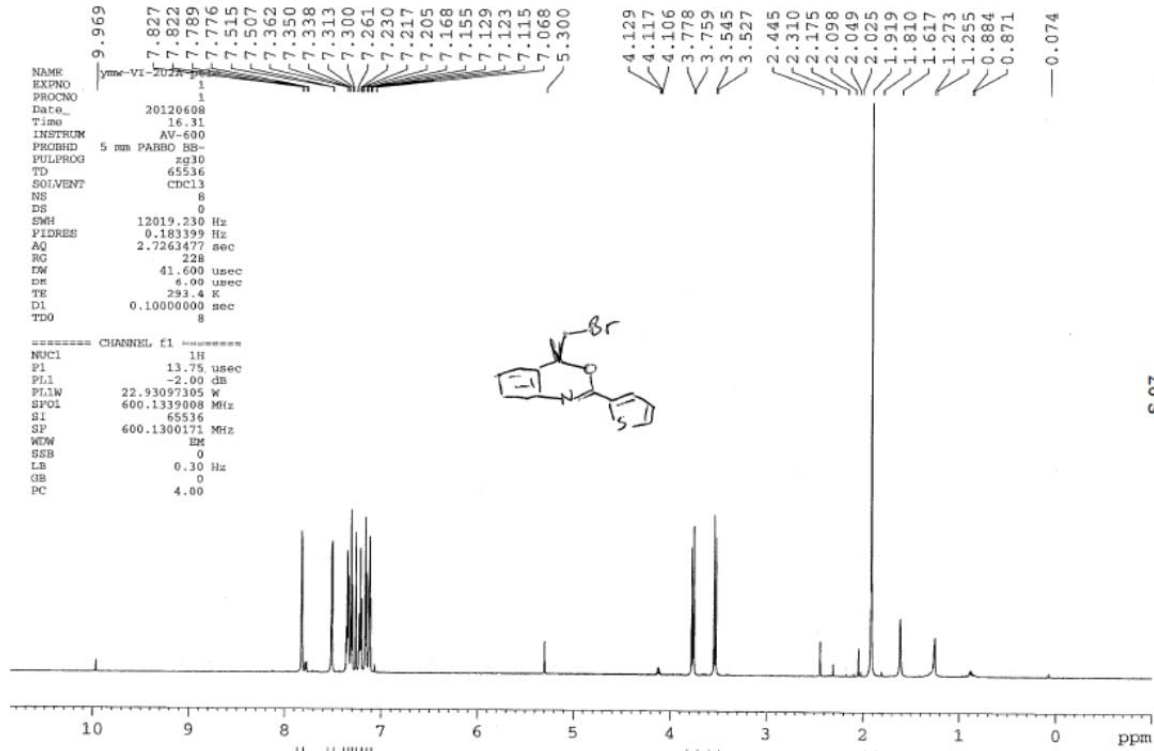
CFDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD0 70.00 usec
PL2 -2.00 dB
PL12 12.14 dB

```

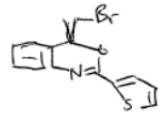
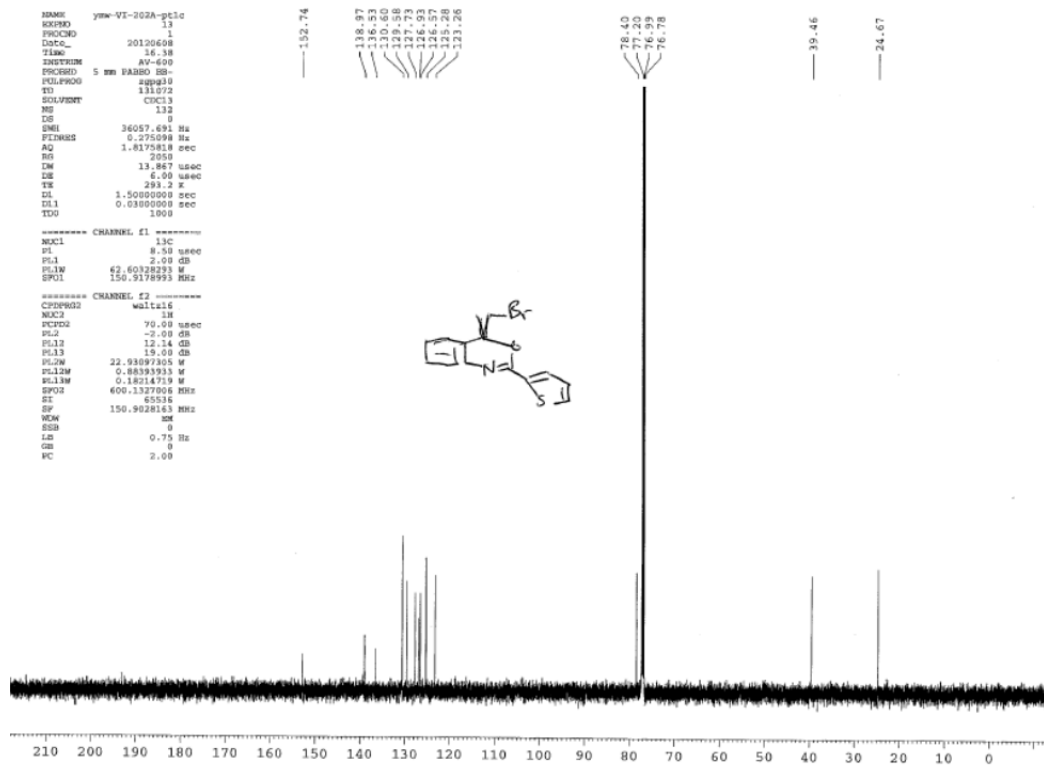


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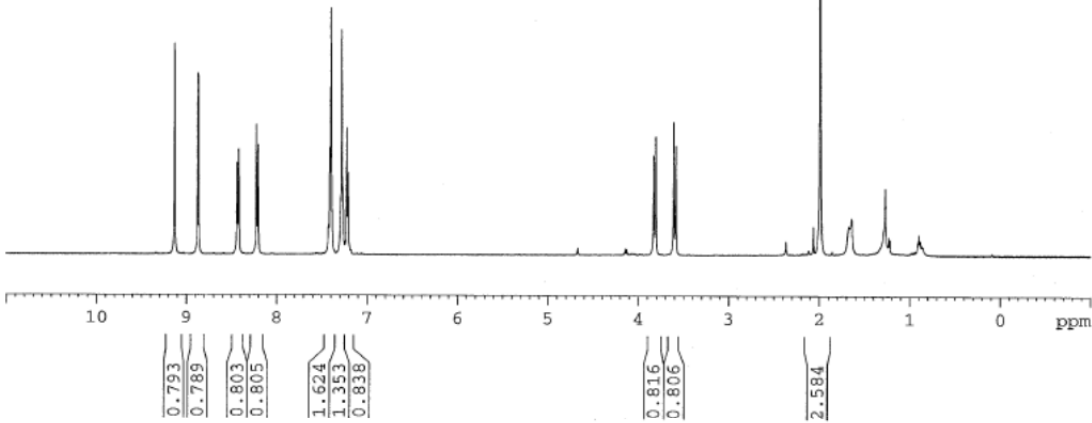
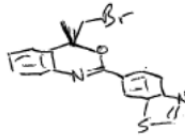


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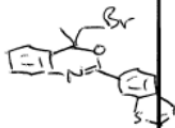
Current Data Parameters
 NAME ymw-VI-200d-benzothiazole
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20120608
 Time 18.59
 INSTRUM AV-500
 PROBHD 5 mm TBI 1H/31
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 8
 DS 0

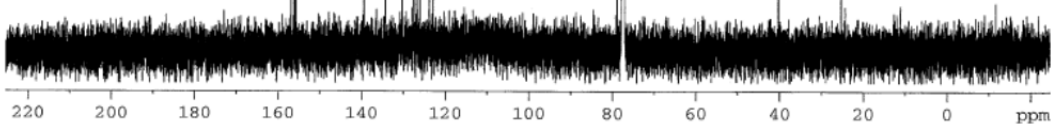


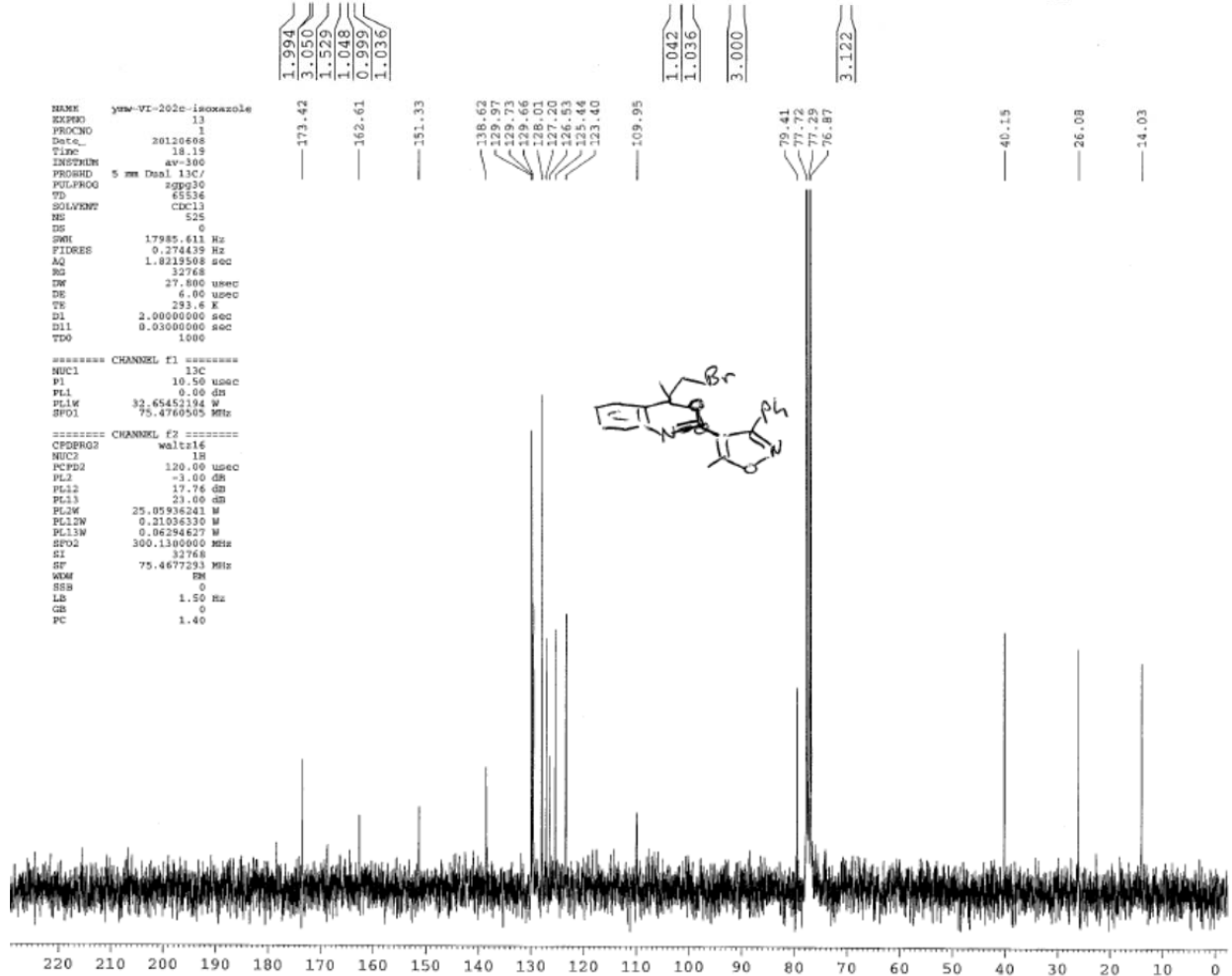
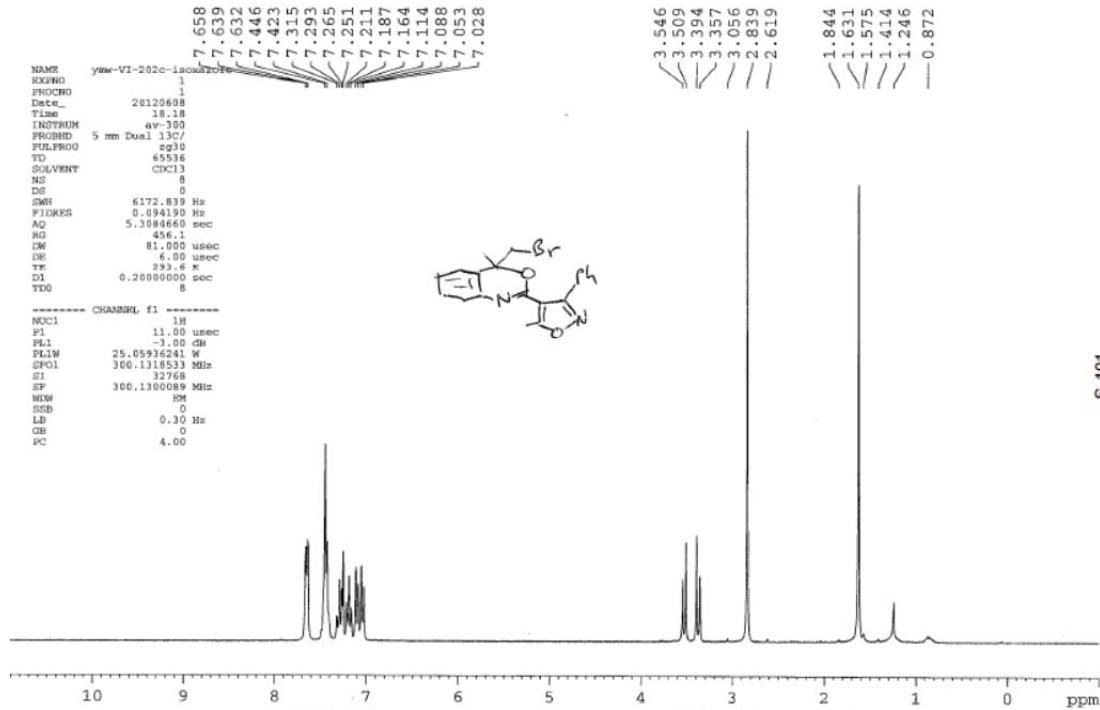
Current Data Parameters
 NAME ymw-VI-200d-benzothiazole
 EXPNO 13
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20120608
 Time 19.01
 INSTRUM AV-500
 PROBHD 5 mm TBI 1H/31
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 131072
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 1601
 DS 0
 SWH 31446.541 Hz
 FIDRES 0.239918 Hz
 AQ 2.0840948 sec
 RG 16384
 DW 15.900 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 292.7 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TD0 1000



==== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 12.00 usec
 PL1 -3.00 dB
 PL1W 172.90959167 W
 SFO1 125.7955123 MHz





Determination of enantioselectivity:

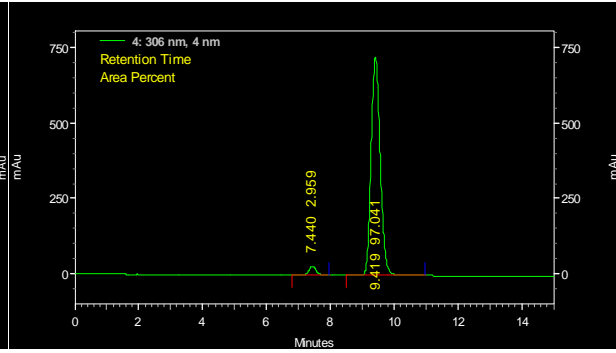
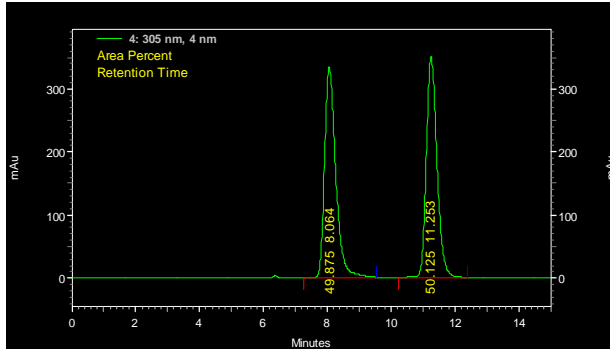
Enantioselectivity was determined by chiral HPLC using Daicel OD-H, AD-H, OJ-H, IA, IB, and IC and the Regis WHELK-O1 columns (0.46 x 25 cm). With the exception of **4f**, **4k**, **4l**, and **4o**, racemic product was generally prepared by reaction with reagent **1d** in acetonitrile under homogeneous conditions. The racemic products **4f**, **4k**, **4l**, and **4o**, we generated by using *rac*-TRIP in place of (*R*)-TIPS-TRIP using the phase-transfer conditions given in “General procedure for halocyclizations.”

Chiral HPLC separation conditions and retention times for products:

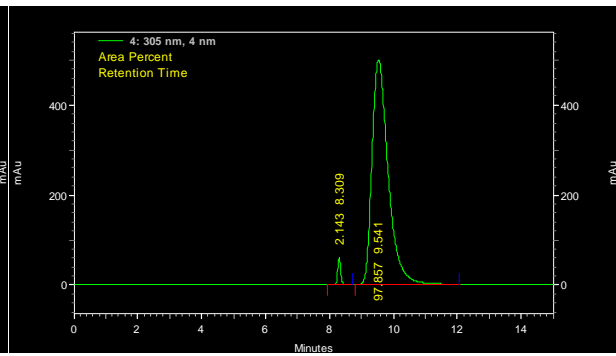
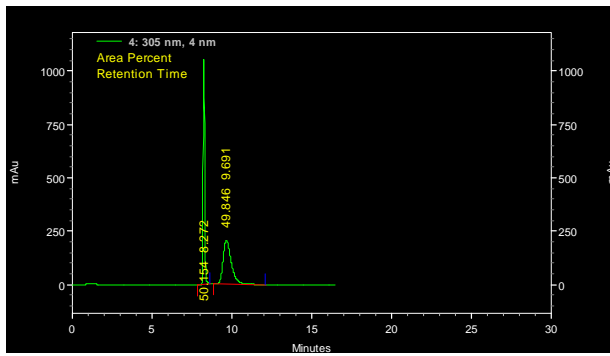
- 4a:** OD 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 7.4$ min, $t_M = 9.4$ min.
4b: OD 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 8.3$ min, $t_M = 9.5$ min.
4c: OD 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 8.5$ min, $t_M = 9.7$ min.
4d: Two WHELK columns in series, 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 0.5 ml/min, $t_m = 19.6$ min, $t_M = 18.0$ min.
4e: OD 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 6.4$ min, $t_M = 6.9$ min.
4f: OD 92:08 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 13.5$ min, $t_M = 15.3$ min.
4g: OD 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 14.7$ min, $t_M = 16.6$ min.
4h: OD 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 7.1$ min, $t_M = 9.6$ min.
4i: OD 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 8.5$ min, $t_M = 11.8$ min.
4j: OD 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 7.3$ min, $t_M = 6.5$ min.
4k: Two WHELK columns in series, 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 0.5 ml/min, $t_m = 14.7$ min, $t_M = 15.8$ min.
4l: OD 99:01 hexanes/*n*-butanol, 0.5 ml/min, $t_m = 14.8$ min, $t_M = 11.8$ min.
4m: OD 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 17.5$ min, $t_M = 9.9$ min.
4n: IB 95:05 (80:1 hexanes/*n*-butylamine)/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 12.7$ min, $t_M = 10.8$ min.
4o: OJ 97:03 (80:1 hexanes/*n*-butylamine)/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 7.9$ min, $t_M = 11.8$ min.
4p: OD 97:03 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 6.6$ min, $t_M = 18.2$ min.
4q: OD 98:02 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 8.9$ min, $t_M = 13.3$ min.
4r: OD 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 6.2$ min, $t_M = 7.1$ min.
4s: OD 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 4.6$ min, $t_M = 5.2$ min.
6b: OD 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 7.1$ min, $t_M = 8.5$ min.
6j: AD 99:01 hexanes/isopropanol, 0.5 ml/min, $t_m = 6.2$ min, $t_M = 7.5$ min.
6n: IB 95:05 (80:1 hexanes/*n*-butylamine)/isopropanol, 1 ml/min, $t_m = 12.9$ min, $t_M = 11.6$ min.

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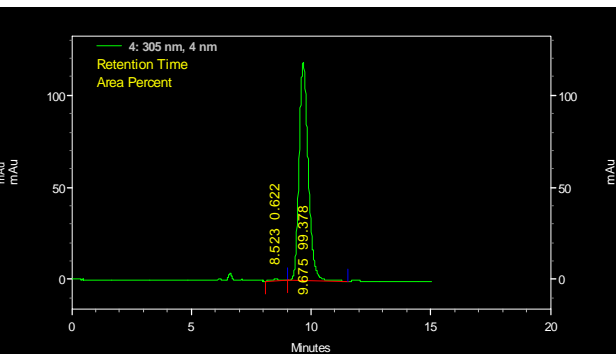
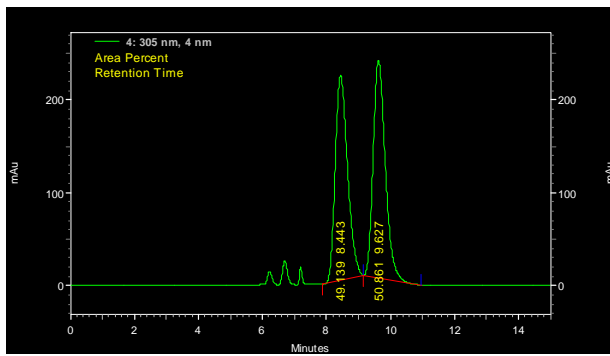
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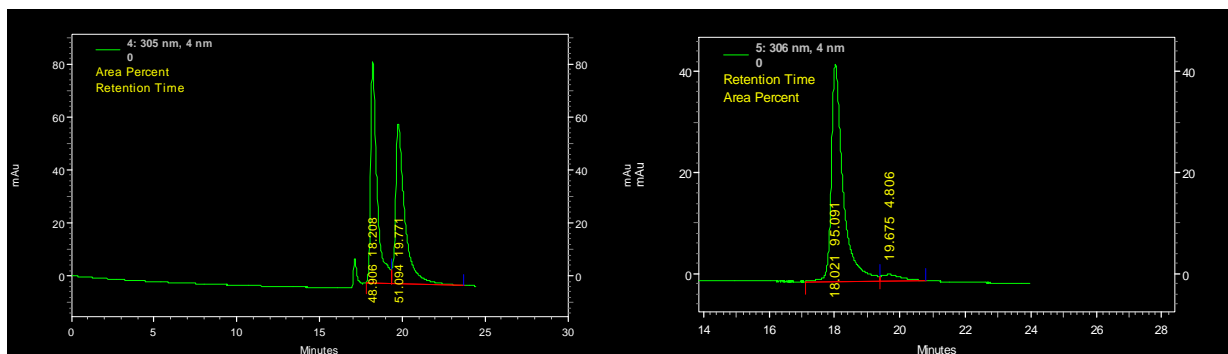
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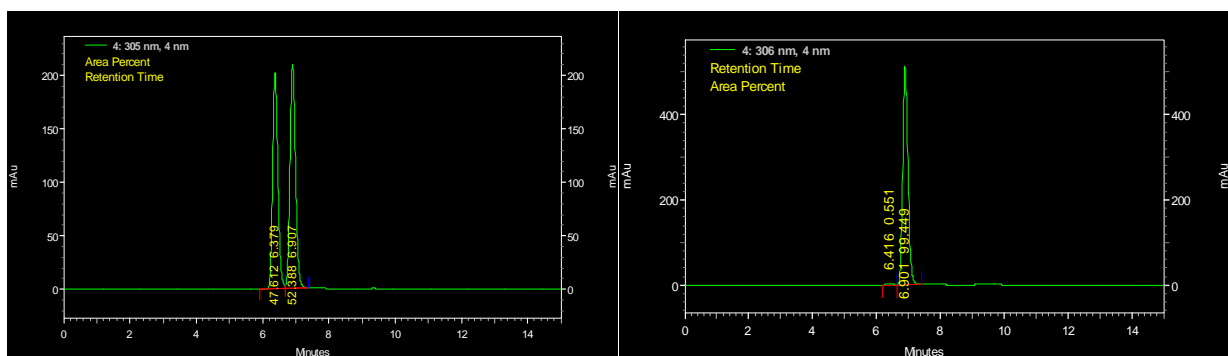
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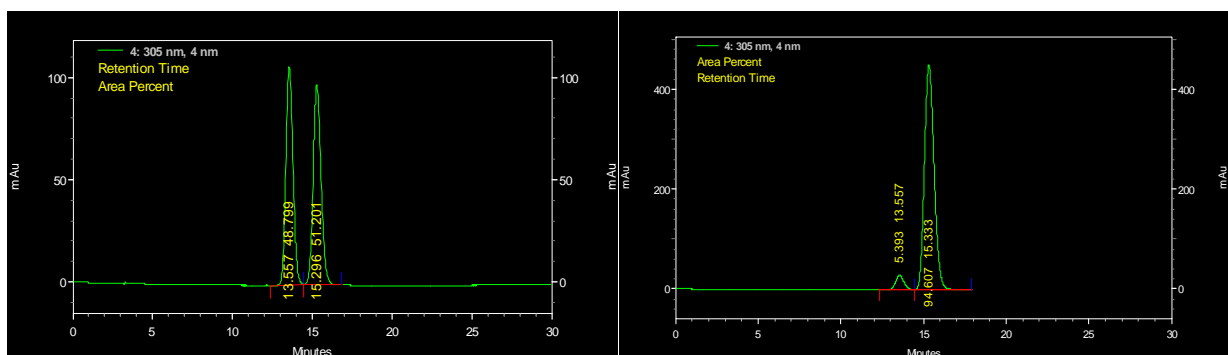
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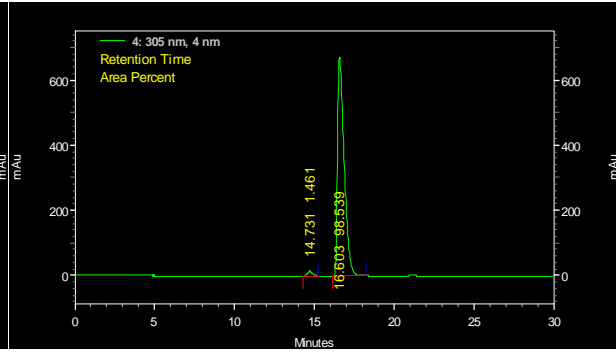
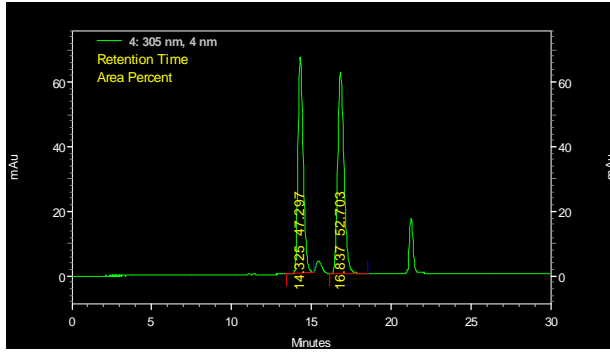
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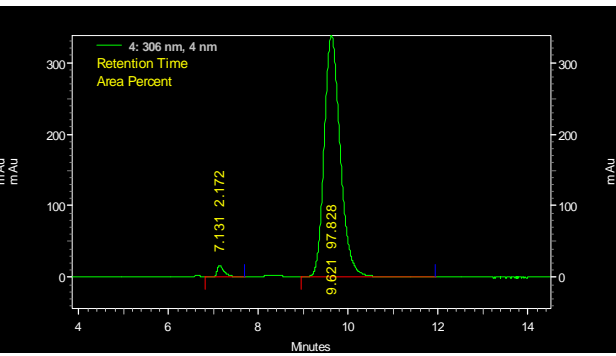
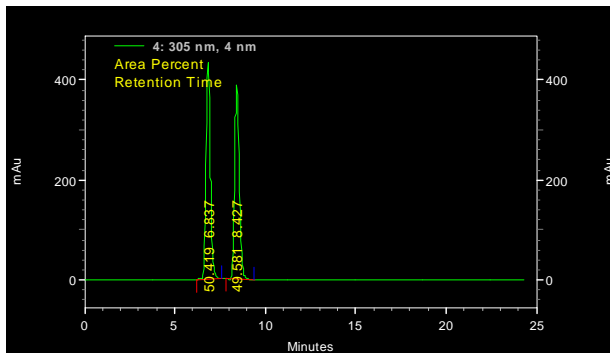
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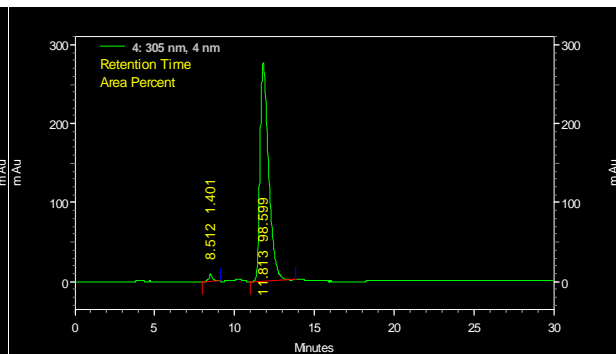
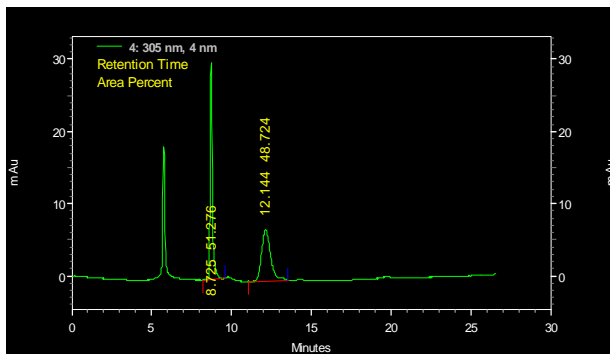
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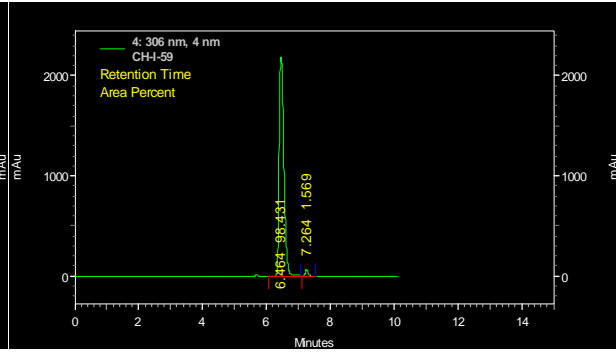
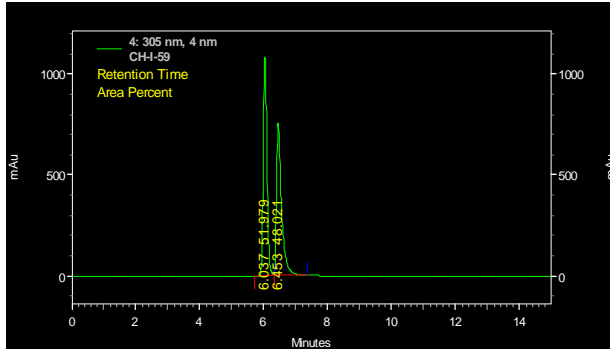
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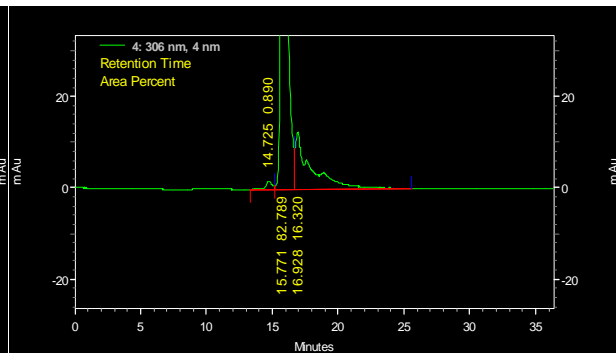
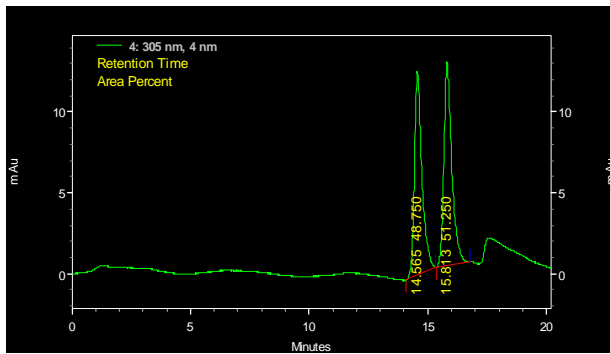
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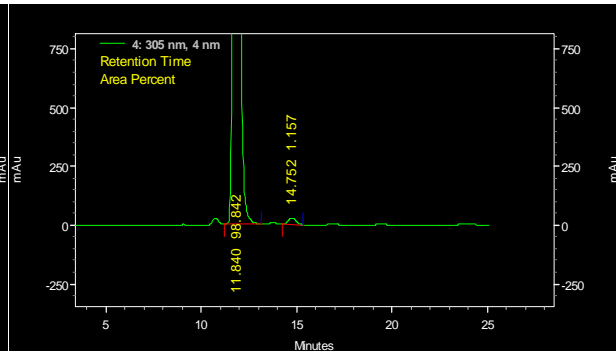
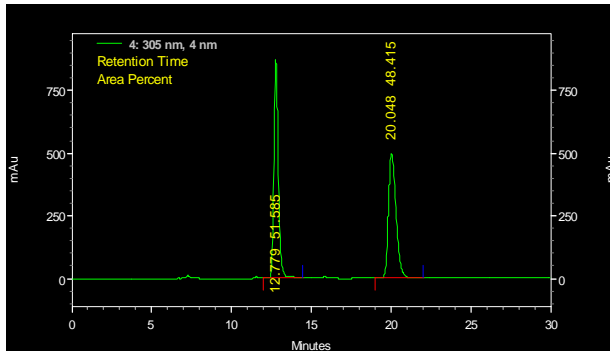
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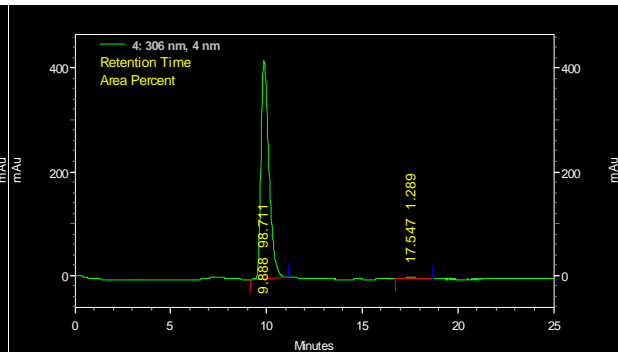
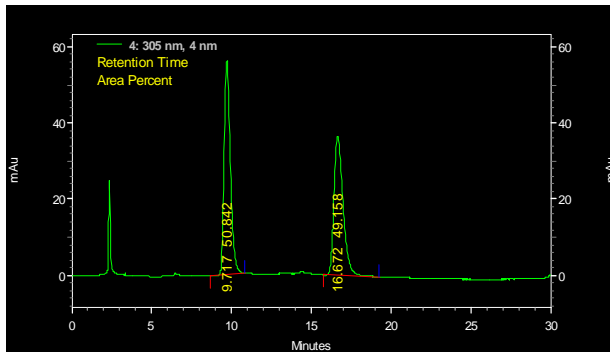
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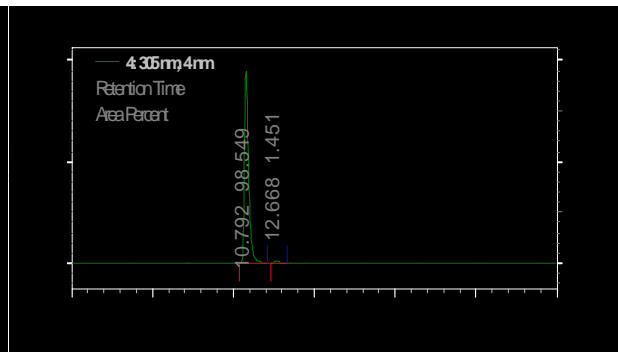
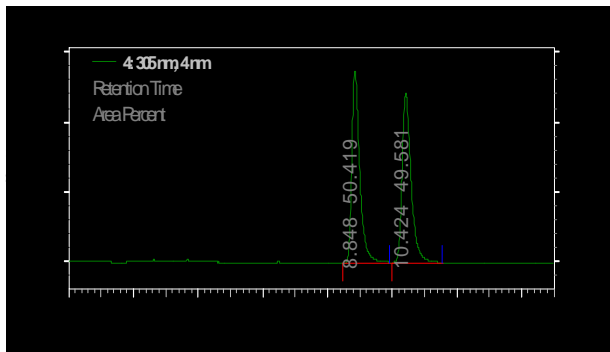
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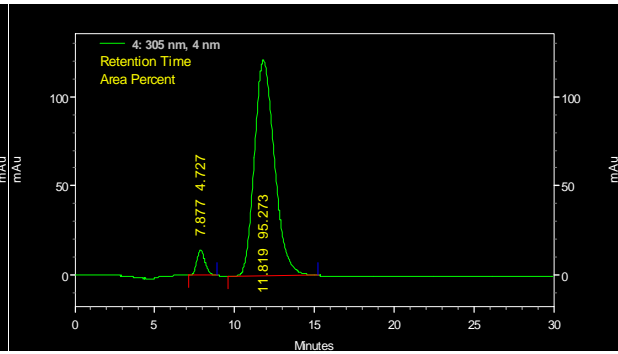
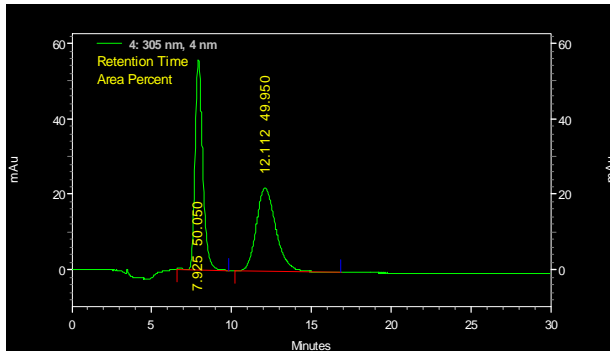
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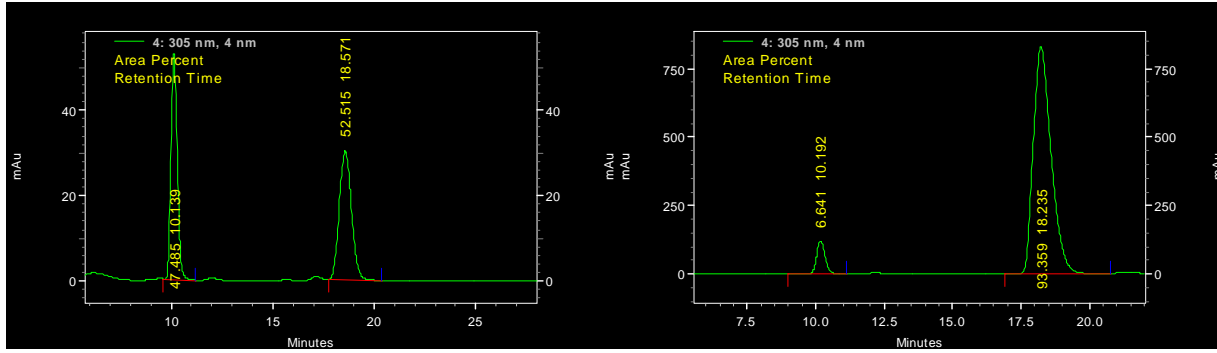
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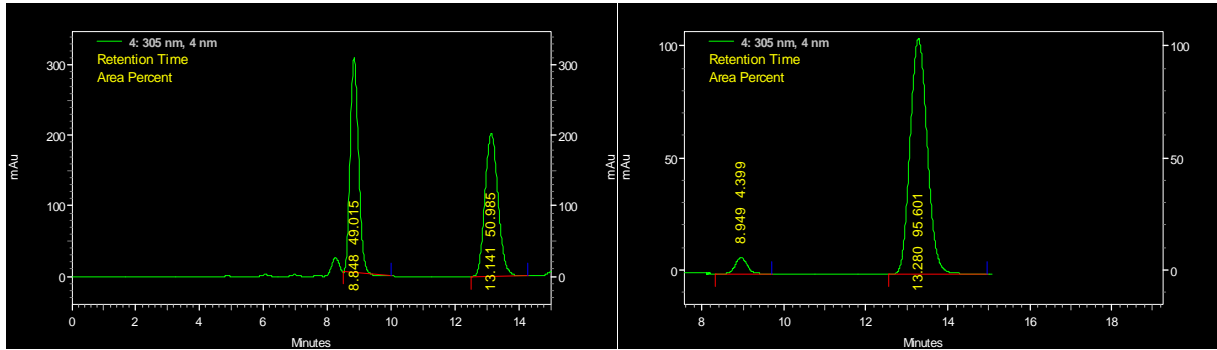
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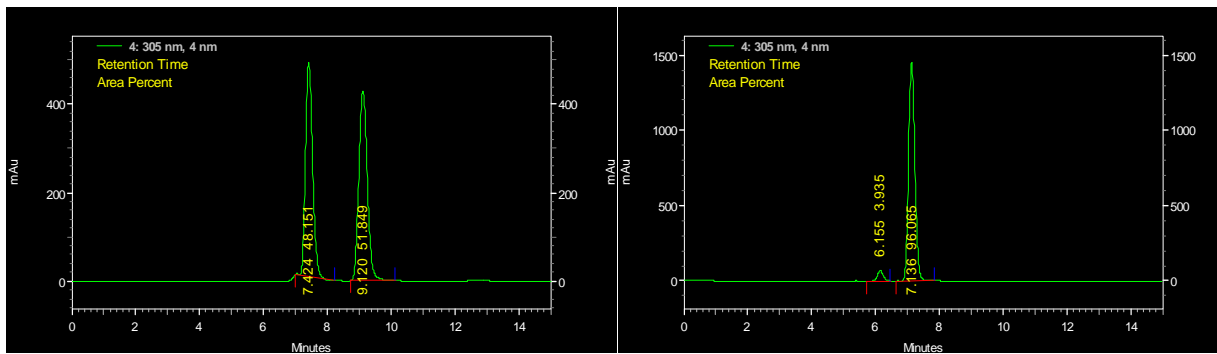
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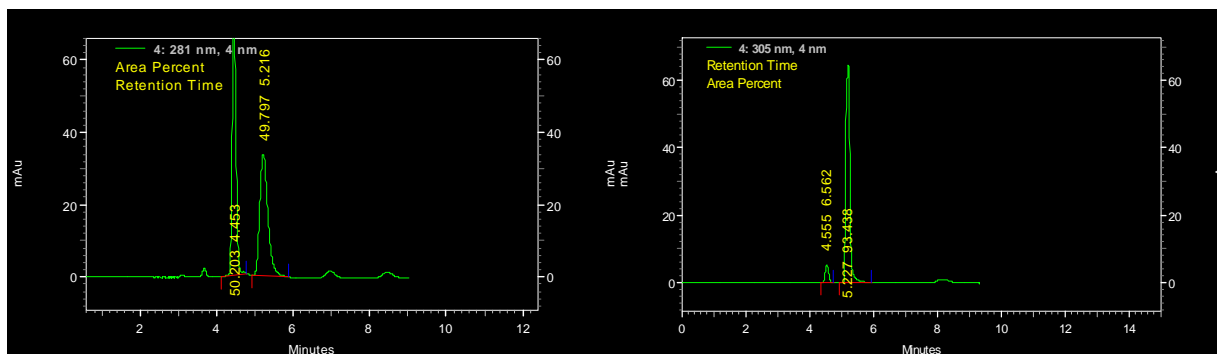
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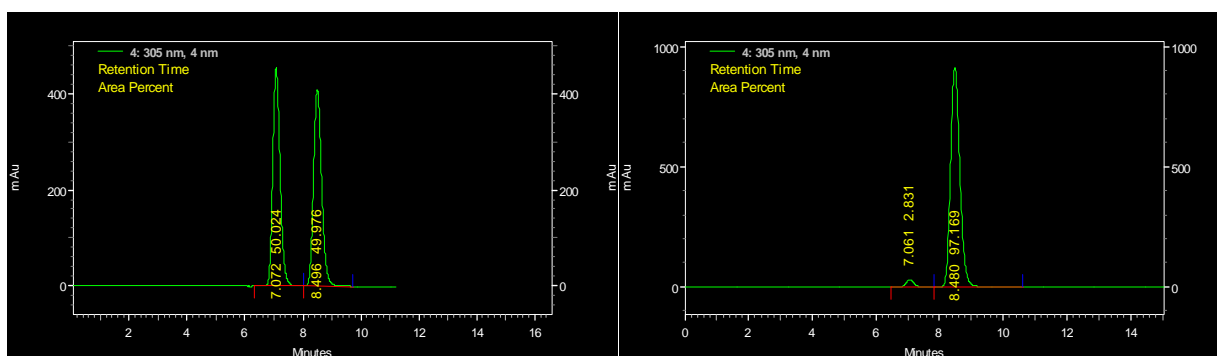
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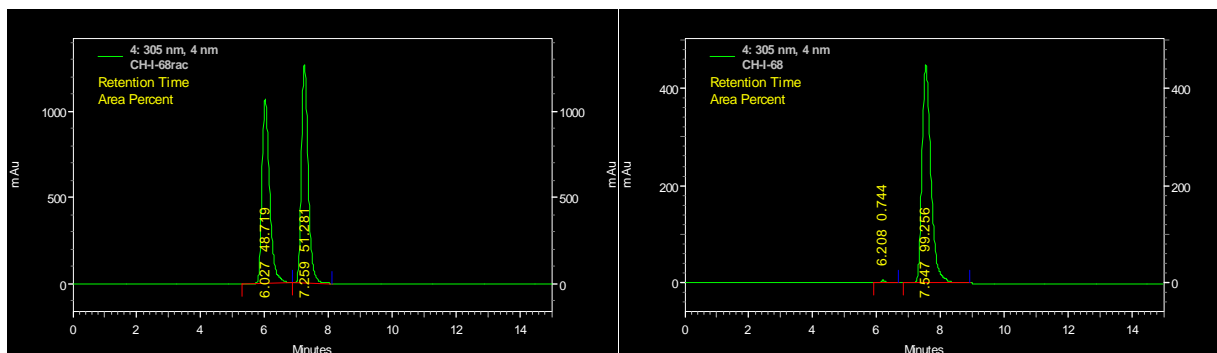
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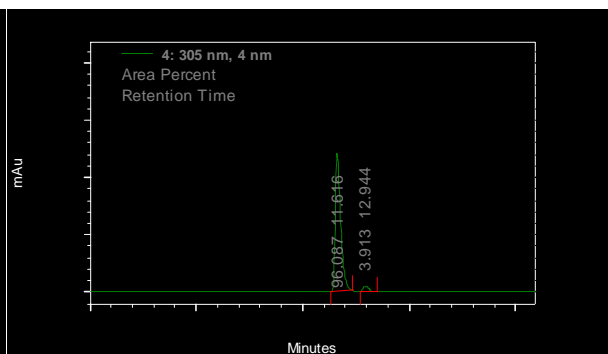
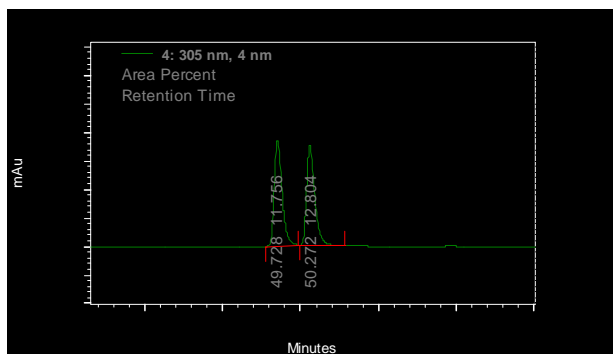
6b:



6j:



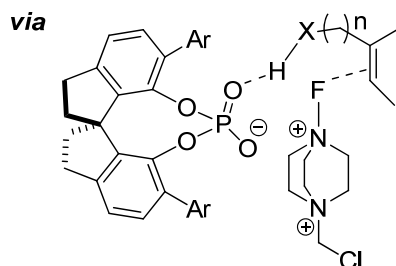
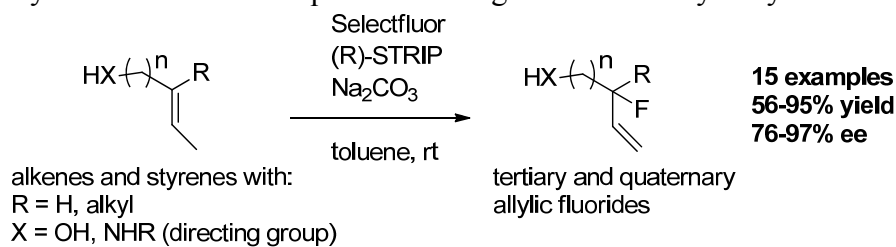
6n:



CHAPTER 4: COMBINATION OF CHIRAL ANION PHASE-TRANSFER CATALYSIS AND DIRECTING GROUPS FOR ALKENE FLUORINATION

Abstract:

The combination of directing groups and chiral anion phase-transfer catalysis allows chiral phosphoric acids to catalyze the direct fluorination of alkenes to generate tertiary and quaternary C(sp³)-F bonds, and β-amino- and β-aryl- allylic fluoride moieties. Essentially, a reactive electrophilic chiral ion pair *interacts* with a hydrogen-bond donor directing group but *fluorinates* a remote alkene. A variety of heterocyclic, carbocyclic, and acyclic allylic fluoride products were provided with good to excellent yields and high enantioselectivity. Further, by using two electrophilic salts of differing reactivity, we were able to perform a one-pot, two-step dihalogenation-cyclization reaction sequence utilizing the same catalytic cycle twice.



directing group interaction with chiral
electrophilic fluorinating reagent generated *in-situ*

Introduction

Organocatalysts have largely been developed around the idea that hydrogen-bonding can act as a strong attractive interaction between substrate and catalyst, allowing the creation of a pair of diastereomeric transition states. However, the use of hydrogen-bonding in organocatalysis has not been extended to directing groups (DG). Instead, almost all examples have relied on hydrogen-bonding directly with the reactive functional group. Directing groups (DGs) have been used both in the field of enantioselective transition-metal catalysis and for C-H activation.¹⁻⁶ DGs provide the ability to functionalize non-polar bonds (such as alkenes), while maintaining beneficial polar interactions between the substrate and chiral source, by following a similar reactivity model as that described in previous reports of directed reactions (Figure 1).

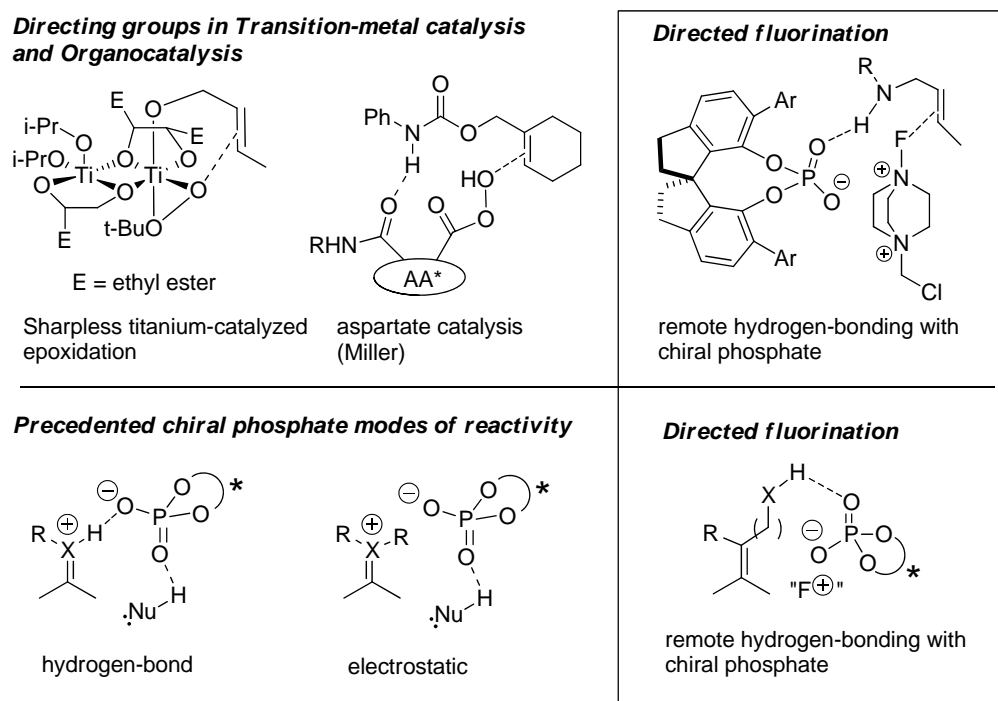


Figure 1. Top: Substrate-catalyst interactions in precedented metal-catalyzed and organocatalytic directed enantioselective reactions with alkenes. Bottom: Modes of activation of polar groups in chiral phosphoric acid catalysis, compared to this work - directed interaction with alkenes.

Within organocatalysis, the Miller research group has developed an enantioselective epoxidation reaction of allylic alcohols using amino acid catalysts featuring aspartate, capable of hydrogen-bonding with a remote alcohol DG (Figure 1).⁷ In another mode of catalysis, the Tan group has designed bifunctional *covalent* catalysts which are capable of scaffolding and organizing the transition state to provide enantioselectivity.⁸⁻¹⁰

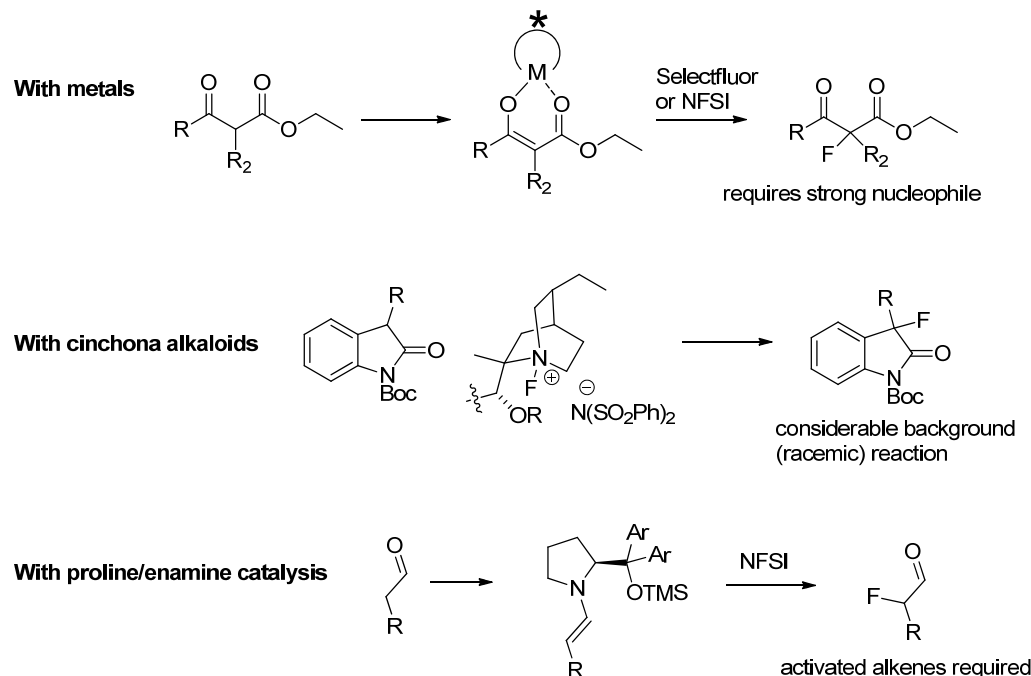


Figure 2. Modes of enantioinduction in electrophilic fluorination.

Both these modes of activation achieve enantioselectivity with catalysts which organize the reactants in the transition state (Figure 1), rather than LUMO-lowering protonation or hydrogen-bonding, which has generally been utilized for substrates containing carbon-heteroatom unsaturated bonds such as carbonyls or imines.¹¹⁻¹³ Generally, chiral phosphoric acids have been predominantly used as Brønsted acids in LUMO-lowering activation of a polar electrophile. It is notable that hydrogen bonding to the incoming nucleophile has also been implicated as a key component of achieving enantioselectivity.¹⁴ Based on the well-established ability of phosphoric acids to hydrogen-bond with substrates, we saw an opportunity to combine transition-state organization catalysis with chiral anion phase-transfer catalysis which was introduced in chapter 3. The hypothesis here is that a remote hydrogen-bonding DG could effectively direct an ion-paired chiral phosphate species for the enantioselective fluorination of alkenes (Figure 1, Bottom).

In-situ formation of a chiral Electrophilic fluorine source

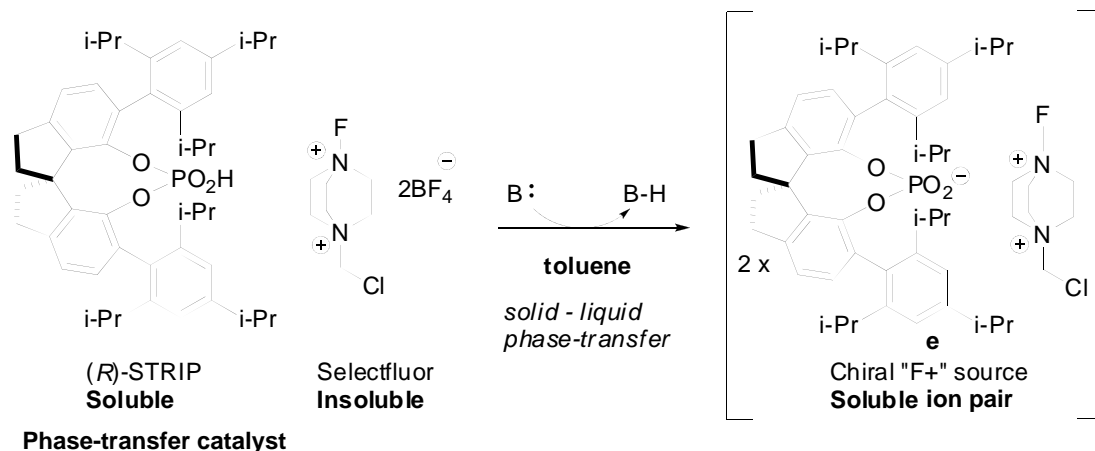


Figure 3. Both solubility and chirality are provided by the organophosphate, when it is ion-paired with the DABCO-derived electrophilic fluorine moiety. In the presence of base, the phosphate is generated in-situ to act as the active catalyst.

Compared with nucleophilic fluorinating reagents which can be used for stereospecific reactions, electrophilic reagents are easier to handle, have a range of reactivity, and are more commonly used in the development of enantioselective fluorination methods (Figure 2). Our recent enantioselective halocyclization methods utilized chiral anion phase-transfer catalysis, in which ion exchange between an insoluble electrophilic salt (such as Selectfluor) and a soluble chiral lipophilic phosphate anion derived from catalysts such as TRIP generates in-situ a chiral electrophilic salt (Figure 3).^{15,16} In addition, our reports of enantioselective fluorinations demonstrated that activated alkenes such as enamides react with high enantioselectivity and yield using the same phase-transfer system.^{17,18} In both examples, hydrogen-bonding between the reacting functional group (amide) and the phosphate catalyst is hypothesized to facilitate the reaction. The enantioselective synthesis of allylic fluorides has been recently achieved by a few research groups - allylic chlorides undergo palladium-catalyzed nucleophilic fluorination in the presence of silver fluoride, while allylsilanes undergo electrophilic fluorination with NFSI in the presence of cinchona alkaloid catalysts (Figure 4).¹⁹⁻²³ While these are useful advancements in the synthesis of these moieties, they suffer limitations such as the requirement of pre-functionalizing the alkene, as well as the use of transition-metals, and long reaction times – at times requiring up to a week for completion.

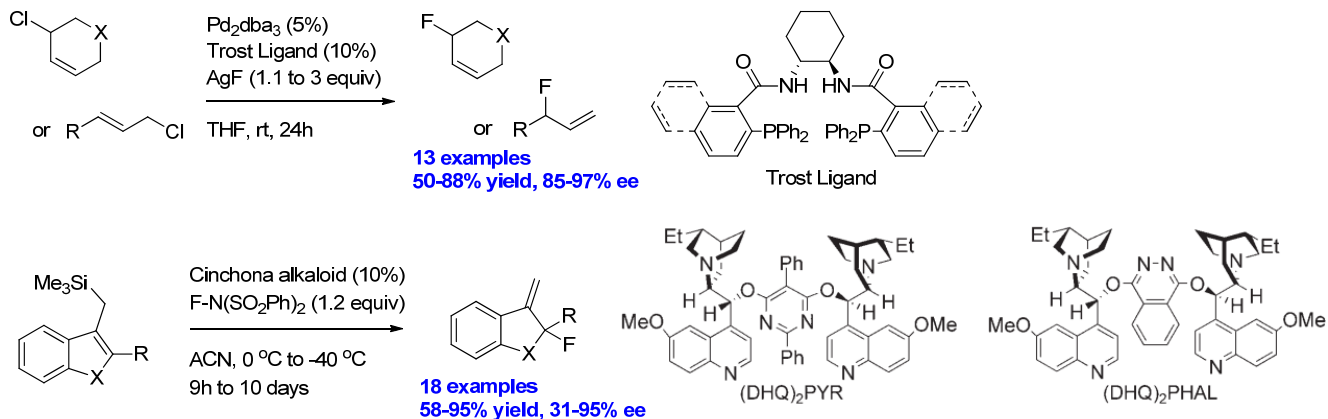


Figure 4. Top: Enantioselective transformation of allylic chlorides to allylic fluorides using palladium-catalysts. Bottom: Organocatalytic enantioselective allylic fluorination using cinchona alkaloids.

On the other hand, the desirable direct fluorination of a variety of alkenes was reported in racemic fashion by Loh and co-workers (Figure 5).²⁴ This homogeneous reaction required heating, demonstrating the relatively low reactivity of the unactivated alkene toward Selectfluor. Nevertheless, we envisioned that this reaction could be rendered enantioselective by taking advantage of a DG capable of participating in hydrogen-bonding with the phosphate phase-transfer catalyst.

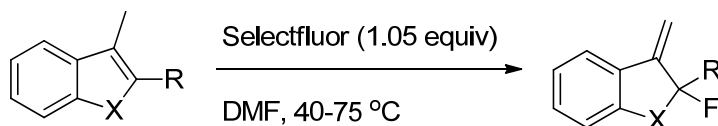
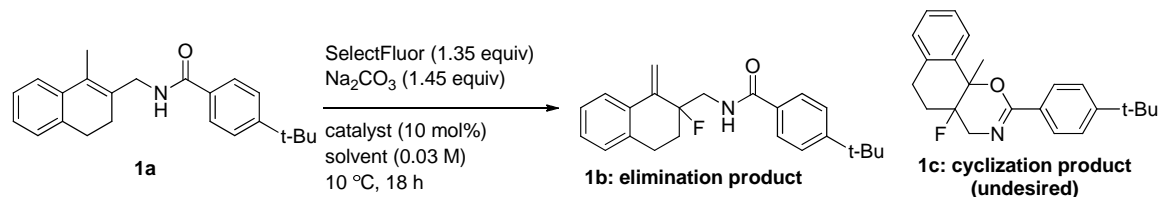


Figure 5. Racemic direct fluorination of alkenes with Selectfluor under homogeneous conditions.

Results and Discussion

Based on the previous success with benzamides in our phase-transfer system, we initially investigated their ability to act as DGs for direct alkene fluorination. Furthermore, we saw this as an opportunity to access enantioenriched tertiary β -fluoroamines, which has been an outstanding challenge for synthetic chemists, while being useful for the development of drug candidates.²⁵⁻²⁹ Enantioselective fluorination of substrates with no hydrogen-bond donor containing directing group was attempted with poor results, verifying our initial hypothesis that a directing group with hydrogen-bonding capabilities would be required and beneficial.²⁴



entry	catalyst	solvent	yield (%)	1b:1c	ee (%) 1b (ee (%) 1c)
1	(S)- 2	PhF	82	5:1	85 (48)
2	(S)- 2	tol	95	8:1	89
3 ^a	(S)- 2	tol	95	8:1	88
4	(R)- 3	tol	95	10:1	90
5	4	MeCN	98	1:4	-
6	-	MeCN	98	1:4	-

^a 3.0 equiv Na₂CO₃

Catalysts:

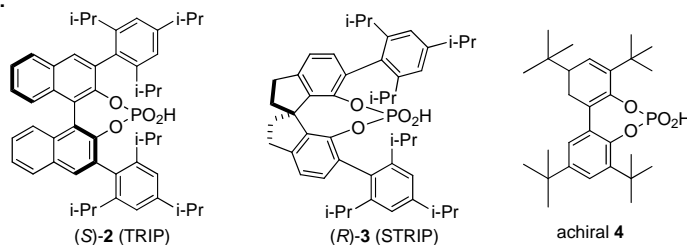


Table 1. Optimization of product distribution and enantioselectivity by catalyst and solvent screening.

Specifically, enantioselectivities no higher than 10% ee were obtained. After the installation of a pendant amide group, fluorination proceeded to provide product **1b** in 82% yield and 85% ee (Table 1, entry 1). Also in accord with our hypothesis that a remote hydrogen-bond donor may be essential to direct fluorination, *N*-methylated amide analog of **1a** gave less than 10% conversion under identical conditions (Figure 6). Interestingly, this is evidence of the amide N-H participating in increasing reactivity as well as selectivity. This is in-line with such observations from covalent catalysis, often referred to as induced-intramolecularity. In principle, the transition-state organization provided by attractive and stabilizing interactions increases reactivity (Figure 6). In other words, it seems like the hydrogen-bonding DG improves both enantioselectivity and reactivity. When the phase-transfer catalyst was left out of the reaction

mixture, the fluorination did not proceed, thus verifying that a phase-transfer process is indeed essential, and that there is no background reaction with Selectfluor.

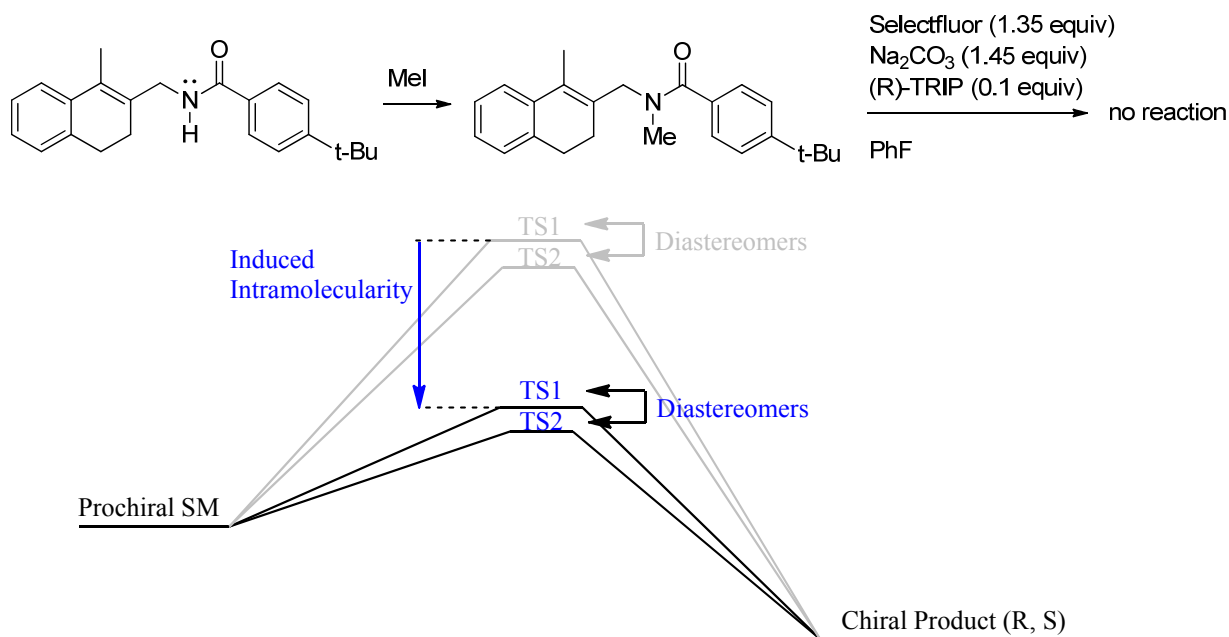


Figure 6. The amide N-H participates in lowering the activation barrier, inducing intramolecularity by hydrogen-bonding. The amide also directs the chiral reagent and is essential for enantioselectivity.

A solvent screen revealed that changing the solvent to toluene helped increase selectivity for the desired allylic fluoride product at the expense of side product **1c** (resulting from nucleophilic attack by the amide) (entry 2). Allylic fluorination and cyclization products could be produced from a common fluorinated carbocationic intermediate as a result of deprotonation or nucleophilic attack. As formation of the C-F bond is presumably enantiodetermining for both, the significantly lower enantioselectivity observed for the cyclization product **1c** (48% ee; Table 1, entry 1) suggest that there is no shared cationic intermediate and that the two reaction pathways are divergent at an earlier stage. In addition we showed that the allylic fluoride could not be produced in greater enantioselectivity through a kinetic resolution (by an elimination reaction of **1c**) in an experiment where we resubjected **2b** to reaction conditions with no observed conversion (Figure 7).

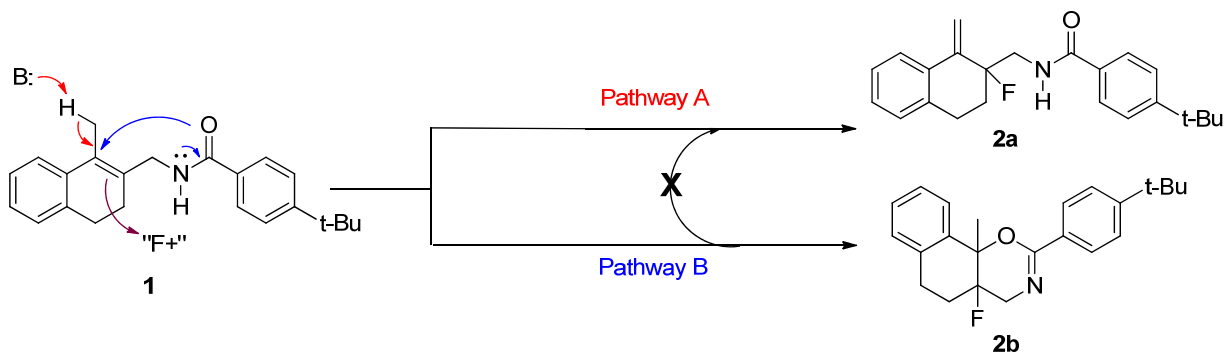
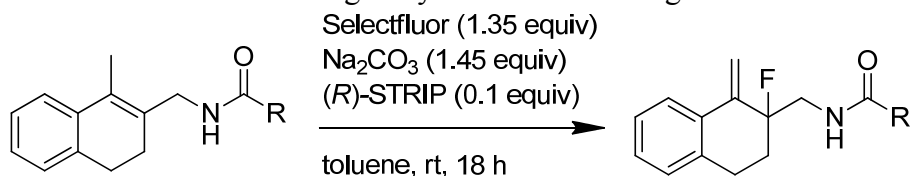


Figure 7. Product does not ring-open to form **2a**, and the two pathways are distinct (no common benzylic carbocation exists).

A catalyst screen revealed that STRIP provided improvements over the commercially available TRIP.³⁰ The role of the phosphate-directing group interaction is further confirmed by the observation that the undesired cyclization pathway predominates when the reaction was run in acetonitrile under homogeneous conditions (Table 1, entries 5-6). The reactivity under phase-transfer conditions differs greatly from under homogeneous conditions.



entry	R=	ee (%)	entry	R=	ee (%)
1	Me	30	5	CF ₂ H	30
2	i-Pr	51	6	CF ₃	82
3	t-Bu	75	7	CCl ₃	93
4	Ph	92 (76 °)			

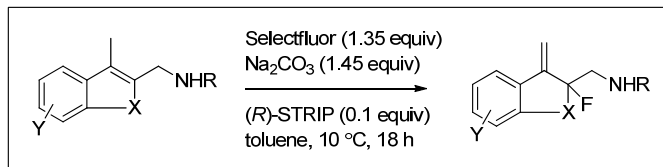
a) ee (%) determined by chiral HPLC. b) Conversion determined by NMR
 >90% for all entries c) With (*S*)-TRIP rather than (*R*)-STRIP

Table 2. Studies on electronic and steric factors using amide DGs. Enantioselectivity generally increased with steric bulk on the amide.

While we were exploring substrate scope with the tetralone core and other modifications, we undertook a study to determine whether steric and electronic factors were at play in the

preferential reactivity of benzamides. In addition, we hoped that the understanding would also help in finding a cleavable directing group rather than being solely able to use benzamides. The ability to use non-benzamide DG would be a step forward for chiral anion phase-transfer catalysis in the Toste group, as well as for this particular method. Various substrates were synthesized with electronic and steric variations (Table 2). Chlorinated and fluorinated acetyl derivatives provided insight into the influence of electronegativity, while increasingly bulky alkyl derivatives revealed the effect of changes in steric bulk. Predictably, increased enantioselectivity tracked well with increased steric bulk (t-Bu > i-Pr > Me; entries 1-3). Identical enantioselectivities were achieved with CH₃ and CHF₂ substituents (entries 1 and 5), but one additional fluorine increased enantioselectivity from 30% to 82% ee (entry 5 vs. 6). We postulate that the rotation of the CHF₂ group can minimize steric interactions which are not possible with the symmetrically bulky CF₃. A further increase in size to CCl₃ (TCA), while decreasing the electron-withdrawing ability, improved enantioselectivity to a synthetically useful 93% ee. In addition, comparison of entries 3 and 4 indicate that a phenyl group, due to either electron-withdrawing or pi-stacking interactions, improves enantioselectivity. We found this to be beneficial also in the development of alcohol derived DGs. Unfortunately, more substantial changes such as the use of p-toluenesulfonamide as the directing group provided product with 67% conversion by NMR analysis and only 18% ee – hence we decided not to investigate any other classes of DG. In addition to being highly efficient for the desired transformation, the TCA group was readily hydrolyzed with potassium hydroxide to provide free amine in 90% yield with no racemization of the fluorinated stereocenter (determined by derivatization of the amine), thus allowing access to primary β-fluoroamines and ability to access a number of amine derivatives not necessarily containing the DGs we have optimized (Figure 10).

Table 3 sums up the various changes we made to the core and amide DG. Good yields and high enantioselectivities were maintained with medium-sized rings (entries 3 and 4). The method tolerates electron-withdrawing and electron-donating groups on the fused benzene ring, even when in an electronically significant (by resonance donation/activation) position (entry 8). Chromanone-derived heterocyclic substrates **9a** and **14a** were fluorinated with good yield and high enantioselectivity (96% ee and 97% ee, respectively) to generate heterocyclic fluorinated products.



entry	product	entry	product	entry	product
1 ^b	 5b 88% yield, 92% ee	4	 8b 65% yield, 95% ee	8	 12b 60% yield, 92% ee
2	 6b 72% yield, 93% ee	5 ^a	 9b 57% yield, 96% ee	9 ^a	 13b 63% yield, 96% ee
3 ^{a,c}	 7b 92% yield, 93% ee	6	 10b 64% yield, 97% ee	10 ^a	 14b 60% yield, 97% ee
		7 ^b	 11b 66% yield, 89% ee		

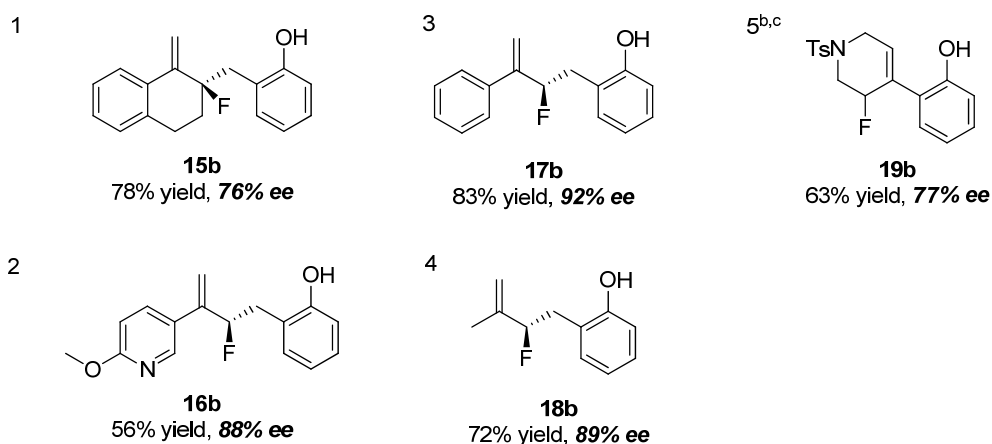
a) Reaction run at room temperature. b) Product isolated with cyclized by-product in 10:1 ratio.
c) Reaction run for 36 h. d) All stereochemistry defined in analogy to compound **14b** (see Supporting information for crystallography details)

Table 3. Scope of amide DG substrates.

As seen in the amide DGs, pi-stacking or some other electronic effects from an aromatic ring does have an effect. We had recently observed that phenol acts as a competent hydrogen-bond donor in enantioselective fluorination and dearomatization reactions.³¹ Specifically, compound **18a** was found to direct fluorination with high enantioselectivity by Robert Phipps, who was exploring dearomatization. Thus, in addition to amides, 2-hydroxyphenyl was serendipitously discovered to be a DG which promotes enantioselective fluorination of a variety of alkenes under identical reaction conditions (Table 4). In the examples shown here, we observe that the presence of more highly substituted double bonds changes the chemoselectivity, and fluorination of the alkene is seen exclusively rather than fluorination of the phenol. Both β -phenolic tertiary and quaternary fluorides with alkyl, aryl, or heteroaryl substituents were

obtained with good to high enantioselectivity and yield. Compound **23a**, which contains both an allyl and 3,3-dimethylallyl group ortho- to the hydroxyl, reacts specifically to provide the allylic fluoride in 53% ee, which is a surprising result due to the relatively similar steric bulk of the two faces of the compound. Further, fluorinated piperidine **19b** was obtained in moderate yield and enantioselectivity - a facile synthesis of a scaffold which has been explored in therapeutic agents.³² This was achieved with a change in catalyst to one previously reported by Du and co-workers – use of TRIP or STRIP with this substrate provided no reactivity. Interestingly, when the hydroxyl group was shifted to be meta- to the alkene, no reaction was seen. In addition, the use of benzamides in the place of the hydroxyl did not provide desired product. The ideal location of the hydroxyl donor is specific, and different from the ideal location of the benzamide donor. In agreement with previous results, conversion was severely diminished (< 10%) when the phenoxy group was methylated, presumably due to the inability of the methyl ether moiety to effectively participate in hydrogen-bonding with the catalysts. Even with these requirements in DG position and identity, we anticipate that the enantioselective construction of β -amino and β -aryl sp³-C-F bonds will still be valuable in drug discovery.³³

Phenol DG Substrates^{a, d}



a) Selectfluor (1.35 equiv), Na₂CO₃ (1.45 equiv), (*R*)-STRIP (0.1 equiv), toluene, rt, 18 h. b) Reaction run 36 h. c) Du catalyst (Ref 34) used instead of (*R*)-STRIP. d) All stereochemistry defined in analogy to compound **17b** (see Supporting information for crystallography details).

Table 4. 2-Hydroxyphenyl DG effective for various alkenes.

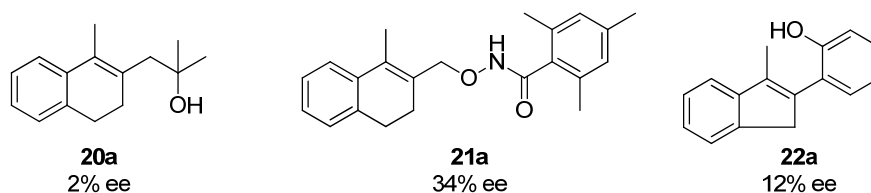


Figure 8. Various hydroxyl-DGs explored. Reaction conditions identical to Table 3. Conversion was followed by NMR, and reactions were run for 24-48 h or until starting material had been completely consumed.

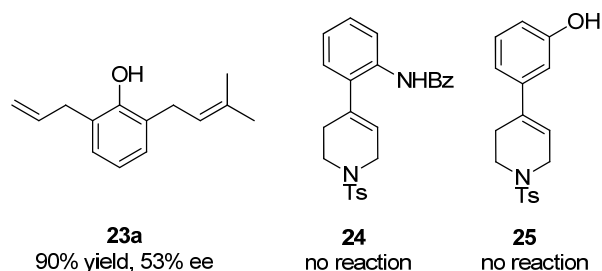
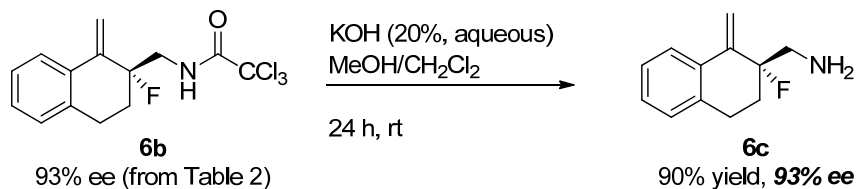


Figure 9. Substrate with similar ortho-substituents reacted regioselectively and with moderate enantioselectivity. Shift of the hydroxyl-DG, or replacement with benzamide, are both detrimental to reactivity.

Some effort and serendipity was required to identify a suitable DG which was not amine-derived. In the Toste group at this point all of the phase-transfer fluorinations required benzamides. Efforts in expanding this focused on hydroxyl (O-H) based DGs. However, initial results indicated that simple alcohols did not provide high enantioselectivity, maybe due to its small steric parameters or lack of rigidity. First, a bulkier alcohol DG on substrate **15** was found to be ineffective for providing enantioselectivity. Next, benzoylated hydroxylamines were explored in order to mask an alcohol (which would be revealed by deprotection by hydrogenation) as a functional group with the previously successful amide moiety. However, the extended tether length in these cases was detrimental and enantioselectivity was not improved. The incorporation of phenol was investigated with substrate **22** (Figure 8). We explored whether alcohols and amide DG could be interchangeable in analogous substrates **19** and **24**; where a hydroxyl group promoted the reaction, a benzamide with the acidic hydrogen in the exact same position did not promote the reaction. When the hydroxyl-DG was moved from ortho- to meta-, the reaction also did not proceed. Thus, there is specificity regarding hydrogen-bond donor location (Figure 9). Another observation of the difference in reactivity between directing groups was that acyclic substrates were not amenable to amide-directed fluorination - with the benzamide DG, exclusively cyclized product was observed, while with TCA no reaction was observed. Thus, only phenol DG was capable of creating tertiary fluorine-containing carbon centers with these types of substrates.

A tandem reaction was achieved using our previously reported electrophilic bromination reagent **28** to further functionalize the product from the fluorination reaction.¹⁶ This reaction proceeds in two steps, using the same catalytic cycle and phase-transfer process. The important factor is the orthogonal reactivity of the two reagents - Selectfluor does not do the halocyclization, while reagent **28** does. The experiment consisted of subjecting **8a** to the standard fluorination conditions for 18 h (“F⁺”) described above, followed by addition of **28** (“Br⁺”) and an equivalent of base, under air.

Deprotection of TCA directing group



One-pot dihalogenation: electrophilic fluorination and bromination

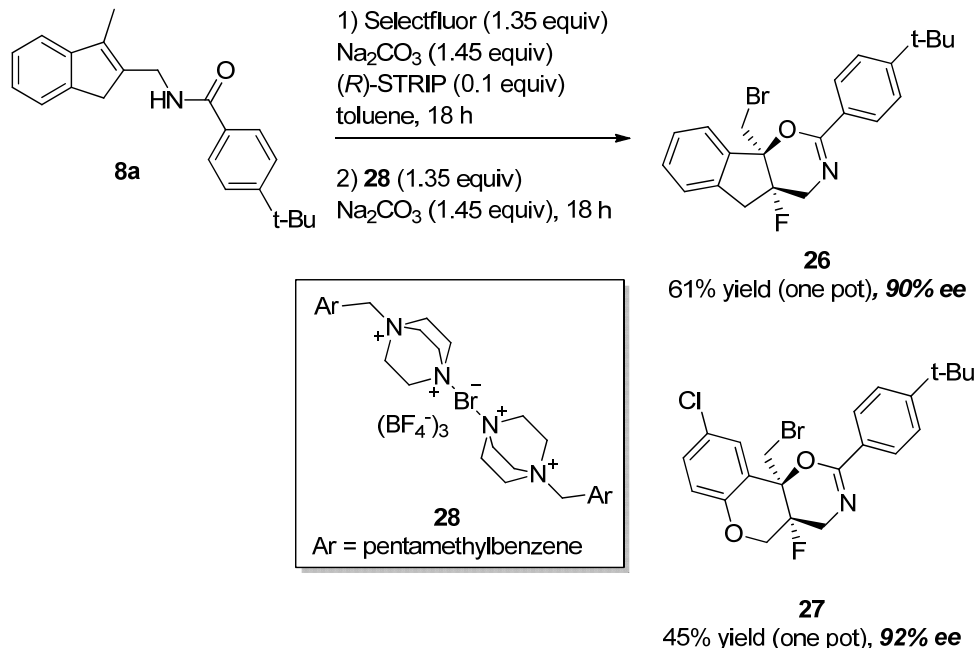


Figure 10. Reactions with enantioenriched allylic fluoride products.

Complex heterocyclic framework of **20** formed in good yield and high diastereo- and enantioselectivity, including two adjacent stereocenters and the incorporation of two different halogen atoms (Figure 10).

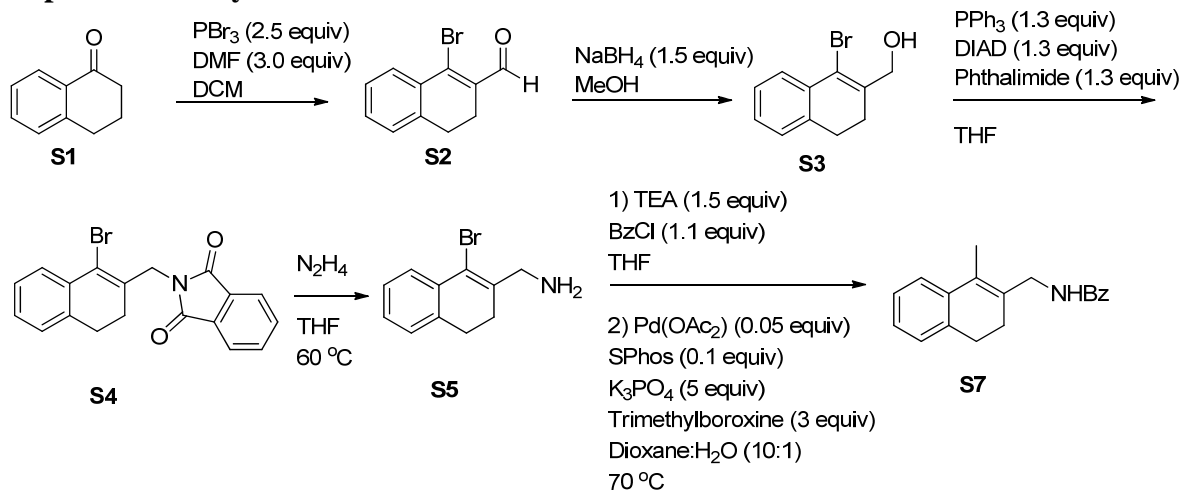
An enantioselective allylic fluorination has been achieved through the combination of DG and phase-transfer catalysis. The phosphoric acid catalyst acts both as a phase-transfer catalyst and a hydrogen-bonding catalyst, and allows the chiral electrophilic fluorine source to react with an unactivated alkene. The attractive hydrogen-bonding interaction requires a hydrogen-bond donor DG on the substrate, which we identified as either an amide or phenol. Various substrates were subjected to these reaction conditions with good results – tertiary, quaternary, cyclic and acyclic substrates were successful. Finally, the application of two electrophilic salts in two sequential reactions was achieved in one-pot to generate highly functionalized compounds in high diastereoselectivity and enantioselectivity.

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Supporting Information

Representative synthesis of substrates



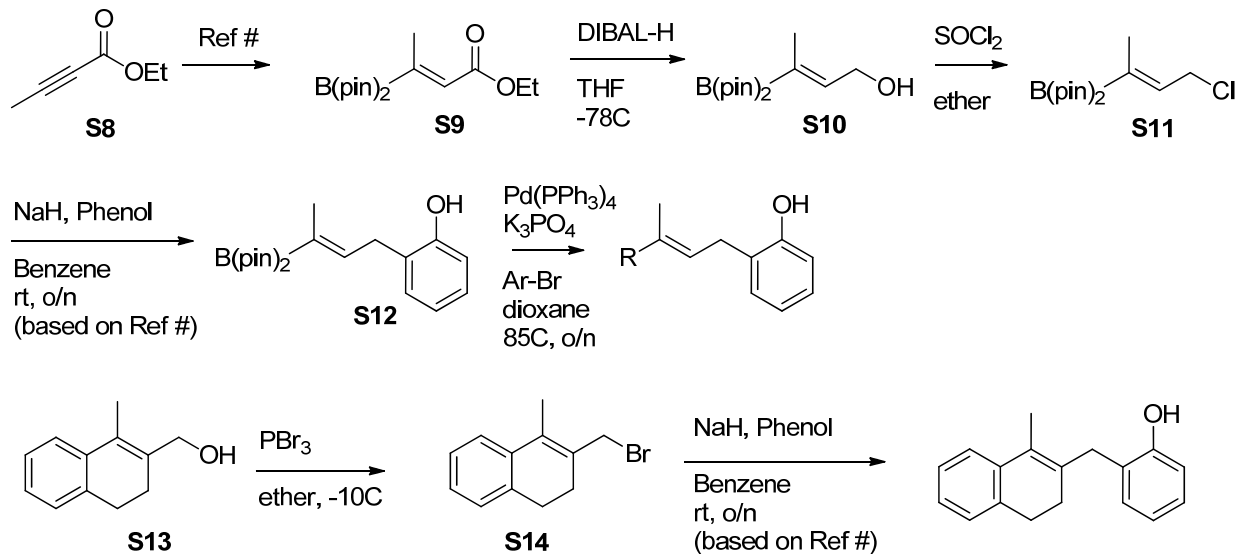
PBr_3 (8mL, 2.5 equiv) was added to DMF (7.8mL, 3.0 equiv) in DCM (150 mL) at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ then warmed to room temperature for 1.5 h. Starting material tetralone (5g, 33.7mmol) was added as a solution in DCM (15mL), then the mixture was refluxed. The reaction was quenched with water at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ followed by 20 min of stirring and extraction with DCM. The organic phase was washed with brine and dried with magnesium sulfate. NaBH_4 (0.19g, 1 equiv) was added to **S2** (4.94mmol) in MeOH (30mL) at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ and stirred for one hour. The reaction was warmed up to room temperature and stirred another hour before evaporation of the solvent. The crude mixture was partitioned between methylene chloride and water, and the organic layer separated, dried with magnesium sulfate, and chromatographed (EtOAc: Hex; 3:1) to provide white solid **S3** (88% yield).

S3 was combined with PPh_3 (1.3 equiv) and phthalimide (1.3 equiv) in THF and cooled to $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, followed by slow addition (over 30 min.) of DIAD (1.3 equiv). The reaction was warmed up to room temperature and stirred another 2 h, followed by direct silica-gel chromatography (EtOAc: Hex, 4:1) to provide solid **S4** (57%).

Hydrazine hydrate (7 equiv) was added to **S4** in THF and heated to $60\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 16 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with methylene chloride and filtered with Celite. The organic layer was washed with water, then brine, and dried with magnesium sulfate to provide amine **S5** (95%).

Triethylamine and benzoyl chloride were added to **S5** in THF at $0\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$, and warmed up to room temperature immediately. The reaction was stirred for 8 h followed by filtration with Celite. The filtrate was partitioned between ethyl acetate and water, and the organic layer was separated, washed with brine, and dried with magnesium sulfate. Silica gel chromatography (EtOAc: Hex, 4:1) provided **S6** (85%).

$\text{Pd}(\text{OAc})_2$ (0.05 equiv), SPhos (0.1 equiv), K_3PO_4 (5 equiv), and trimethylboroxine (3 equiv) were added to **S6** in dioxane: H_2O (10:1, 0.2M) at room temperature, then heated to $70\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$ for 18 h. The reaction mixture was filtered with Celite, followed by extraction with ethyl acetate. The organic layer was washed with ammonium chloride (sat. aq.), followed by water, then brine, and then dried with magnesium sulfate. Chromatography (EtOAc: Hex, 4:1) provided **S7** (80%).



same procedures as above

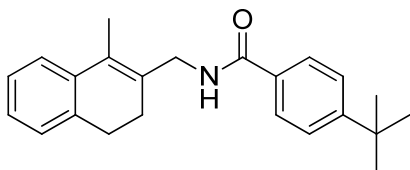
S9 was prepared from **S8** by a precedented method. Dropwise DIBAL-H addition to a THF solution of **S9** at -78°C followed by stirring for 2 h, the reaction was warmed up to 0°C and quenched with sodium sulfate decahydrate. Vigorous stirring followed by filtration with Celite provided **S10** as an oil. Purification was done with silica gel column chromatography (0-30% EtOAc in Hexanes); fractions visualized by iodine stain.

Thionyl chloride was added dropwise to **S10** in ether at 0°C and the reaction was stirred for 3 h. The reaction was quenched with sodium bicarbonate (saturated aqueous solution) and extracted with ether. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate and used without further purification.

Phenol and sodium hydride were combined at 0°C in benzene as a slurry. After 15 minutes of stirring, allylic chloride **S11** was added as a solution in benzene. The reaction stirred at rt for 18 h followed by evaporation of solvent, followed by aqueous workup as described in reference X. **S12** was subjected to $\text{Pd(PPh}_3)_4$, K_3PO_4 , and ArBr in dioxane under nitrogen at 85°C for 18 h, followed by filtration with Celite. Silica gel column chromatography (0-25% EtOAc in Hexanes) provided substrates.

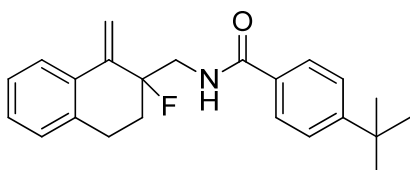
SOCl_2 was added as a solution in DCM to **S13** (which was prepared with procedures described on the previous page) in diethyl ether at 0°C . The reaction was quenched after 3 h at room temperature, with sodium bicarbonate (saturated aqueous solution), then extracted with ether. The organic layer was washed with brine, dried with magnesium sulfate, concentrated and used without further purification.

S14b were prepared following the procedure used with intermediate **S11**.



1a $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.73 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.47 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.34-7.14 (m, 4H), 6.06 (s, 1H), 4.35 (d, $J = 5$ Hz, 2H), 2.77 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.37-2.34 (m, 2H), 2.18 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 167.7, 155.0, 136.4, 135.8, 131.9, 131.7, 129.2, 127.2, 126.9, 126.7, 126.5, 125.5, 123.3, 42.2, 35.0, 31.2, 28.5, 26.9, 14.3.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd. $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{28}\text{ON}$: 334.2165; found: 334.2170.

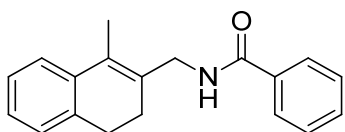


1b $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.75 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.63 (d, $J = 7$ Hz, 1H), 7.49 (d, $J = 8.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.28-7.21 (m, 2H), 7.16-7.15 (m, 1H), 6.47 (s, 1H), 5.75 (s, 1H), 5.50 (s, 1H), 4.24-4.13 (m, 1H), 3.48-3.42 (m, 1H), 3.16-3.12 (m, 1H), 2.99-2.94 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.14 (m, 2H), 1.36 (s, 9H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 167.3, 155.2, 143.9, 143.8, 134.9, 132.5, 131.3, 128.9, 128.4, 128.0, 126.8, 126.5, 125.6, 125.1, 124.8, 109.0, 108.9, 97.4, 95.6, 44.8, 44.6, 34.92, 31.1, 30.4, 30.2, 27.0, 26.9. $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376.4 MHz) δ (ppm) -161.0 - -161.2 (m).

HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{27}\text{ONF}$: 352.2071; found: 352.2074.

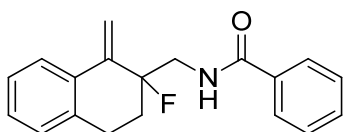
HPLC (ChiralPak IC column) 92:08 (hexane:*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (22.172 min), T_{minor} (25.260 min)

Catalysts **2-4** are either commercially available or previously reported.



5a $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.79 (d, $J = 7.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.54-7.44 (m, 3H), 7.34-7.32 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.19 (m, 1H), 7.18-7.14 (m, 2H), 6.10 (brs, 1H), 4.36 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.78 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.37 (t, $J = 7$ Hz, 2H), 2.18 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 167.7, 136.3, 135.8, 134.6, 131.6, 131.5, 129.5, 128.7, 127.2, 126.9, 126.8, 126.5, 123.3, 42.4, 28.5, 27.0, 14.3.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ $\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{ON}$ 278.1539, found: 278.1547.

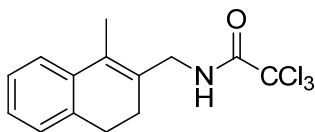


5b $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.81 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 7.63 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.56-7.53 (m, 1H), 7.49-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.26-7.21 (m, 2H), 7.16-7.15 (m, 1H), 6.49 (brs, 1H), 5.75 (s, 1H), 5.51 (s, 1H), 4.23-4.13 (m, 1H), 3.50-3.43 (m, 1H), 3.19-3.12 (m, 1H), 2.99-2.96 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.12 (m, 2H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 167.5, 143.9 (d, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 16.3$ Hz), 134.9, 134.3, 132.5, 131.7, 129.0, 128.7, 128.5, 128.1, 127.1 (d, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 19.0$ Hz), 126.6, 124.9, 109.0 (d, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 11.3$ Hz), 97.2, 95.8, 44.8 (d, $J_{\text{C-F}} = 25.0$ Hz).

Hz), 30.4 (d, $J_{C-F} = 21.3$ Hz), 27.0 (d, $J_{C-F} = 11.3$ Hz). ^{19}F -NMR (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) – 150.03 – -150.06 (m).

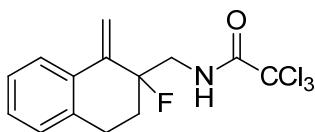
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}] \text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{20}\text{ON}$ 296.1445; found: 296.1452.

HPLC (ChiralPak IC column) 92:08(hexane:*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (18.224 min), T_{minor} (19.572 min)



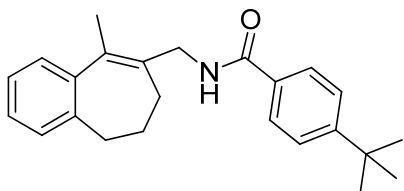
6a ^1H -NMR (500MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.34-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.21-7.15 (m, 2H), 6.67 (brs, 1H), 4.27 (d, $J = 5.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.79 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.32 (t, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 2H), 2.17 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 162.1, 136.0, 135.7, 130.6, 129.7, 127.3, 127.1, 126.6, 123.5, 92.7, 43.8, 28.4, 26.8, 14.3.

Elemental analysis (CHN) est: 52.77% C, 4.43% H, 4.4% N; found: 52.49% C, 4.53% H, 4.51% N.



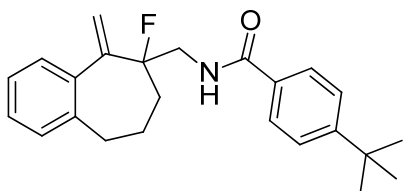
6b ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.64 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 7.30-7.24 (m, 2H), 7.19-7.17 (m, 1H), 7.03 (brs, 1H), 5.78 (d, $J = 3.2$ Hz, 1H), 5.52 (s, 1H), 4.01-3.89 (m, 1H), 3.56-3.47 (m, 1H), 3.10-3.02 (m, 2H), 2.28-2.16 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 162.2, 143.2, 143.0, 134.5, 132.2, 132.2, 128.9, 128.6, 126.8, 125.0, 124.9, 109.6, 109.5, 96.7, 94.9, 92.5, 46.2, 46.0, 30.6, 30.4, 26.9, 26.8. ^{19}F -NMR (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) – 150.59 (m). Elemental analysis (CHN) est: 49.95% C, 3.89% H, 4.16% N; found: 48.96% C, 4.11% H, 3.81% N.

HPLC (ChiralPak IC column) 98:02 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (9.50 min), T_{minor} (10.90 min).



7a ^1H -NMR (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.73 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.46 (d, $J = 8.2$ Hz, 2H), 7.28-7.24 (m, 2H, overlaps CDCl_3), 7.17 (d, $J = 2.4$ Hz, 2H), 6.11 (s, 1H), 4.33 (d, $J = 5.3$ Hz, 2H), 2.55 (t, $J = 7.1$ Hz, 2H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 2.13 – 2.02 (m, 2H), 1.93 – 1.86 (m, 2H), 1.34 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 167, 155.0, 143.2, 140.0, 133.5, 132.6, 131.8, 128.5, 126.7, 126.7, 126.5, 126.1, 125.6, 42.2, 35.0, 34.6, 32.1, 31.2, 28.6, 18.3.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}] \text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{30}\text{ON}$: 348.2322; found: 348.2330.



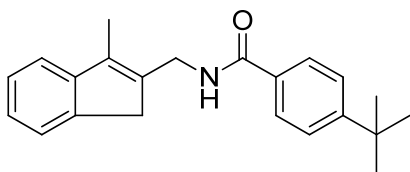
7b ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.93 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz,

2H), 7.70 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.22-7.09 (m, 4H), 6.29 (brs, 1H), 5.64 (s, 1H), 5.22-5.21 (m, 1H), 3.81-3.70 (m, 1H), 3.58-3.45 (m, 1H), 2.82-2.76 (m, 2H), 2.22-1.63 (overlapping multiplets, 4H), 1.35 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 167.13, 155.11, 151.40, 151.21, 139.54, 139.54, 138.83, 138.78, 131.55, 129.28, 128.88, 128.34, 128.02, 126.76, 126.73, 125.60, 125.30, 114.71, 114.59, 99.07, 97.30, 45.098, 44.89, 38.70, 38.47, 34.96, 31.19, 23.60, 23.49.

^{19}F -NMR (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -147.2 (broad multiplet), -149.2 (m), -151.36-151.42 (m); possibly rotamers.

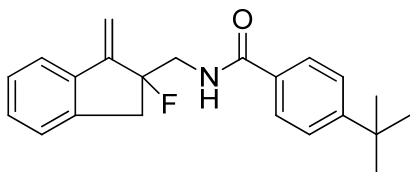
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}] \text{C}_{24}\text{H}_{29}\text{ONF}$: 366.2228; found: 366.2229.

HPLC (ChiralPak IB column) 95:05 (hexane: *i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (9.540 min), T_{minor} (8.808 min).



8a ^1H -NMR (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.72-7.69 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.38 (m, 3H), 7.31-7.30 (m, 2H), 7.20-7.18 (m, 1H), 4.51 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz, 2H), 3.42 (s, 2H), 2.17 (s, 3H), 1.32 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 167.3, 155.0, 146.4, 142.5, 137.3, 136.2, 131.5, 126.7, 126.3, 125.5, 124.8, 123.4, 118.9, 39.6, 37.5, 34.9, 31.1, 10.4.

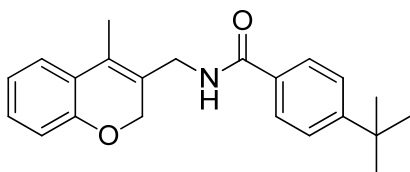
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{ON}$: 320.201; found: 320.2015.



8b ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.71 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.53-7.46 (m, 3H), 7.27-7.24 (3H), 6.48 (brs, 1H), 5.78 (d, $J = 4.0$ Hz, 1H), 5.44 (s, 1H), 4.16-4.04 (m, 1H), 3.79-3.72 (m, 1H), 3.42-3.21 (m, 2H), 1.35 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 167.6, 155.3, 149.2, 149.1, 140.7, 137.9, 137.8, 131.3, 129.7, 127.4, 126.9, 125.6, 125.5, 121.1, 107.7, 107.6, 102.7, 100.8, 46.1, 45.8, 40.8, 40.6, 35.0, 31.2. ^{19}F -NMR (376.4 MHz) δ (ppm) -144.78 - -144.81 (m).

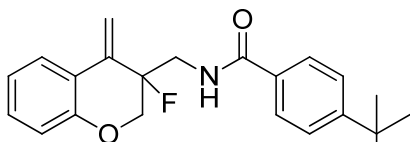
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{25}\text{ONF}$: 338.1915; found: 352.1923.

HPLC (ChiralPak IC column) (90:10 hexane:*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (22.436 min), T_{minor} (20.620 min).



9a ^1H -NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.72 (d, 8.4Hz, 2H), 7.45 (d, 8.4Hz, 2H), 7.27-7.13 (m, 2H), 6.97-6.93 (m, 1H), 6.83 (d, 7.6Hz, 1H), 6.18 (s, 1H), 4.71 (s, 2H), 4.25 (d, 5.6Hz, 2H), 2.11 (s, 3H), 1.33 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 167.8, 155.2, 153.8, 131.2, 128.9, 127.4, 126.9, 125.6, 125.4, 124.7, 123.9, 121.4, 115.8, 67.0, 38.7, 35.0, 31.2, 12.9.

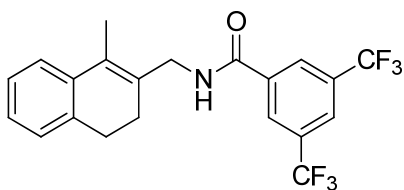
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}] \text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{26}\text{O}_2\text{N}$: 336.1958; found: 336.1963.



9b $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.75 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.62-7.60 (m, 1H), 7.50 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.30-7.25 (m, 1H), 7.04-6.96 (m, 2H), 6.43 (brs, 1H), 5.811 (s, 1H), 5.50 (s, 1H), 4.37-4.33 (m, 1H), 4.24-4.12 (m, 2H), 3.82-3.72 (m, 1H), 1.38 (s, 9H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 167.4, 155.3, 152.9, 138.6, 138.4, 131.2, 130.2, 126.9, 125.6, 124.7, 122.0, 119.3, 117.6, 107.4, 107.3, 68.1, 67.8, 43.4, 43.2, 35.0, 31.2. $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376.4 MHz) δ (ppm) -166.28 - -166.40 (m).

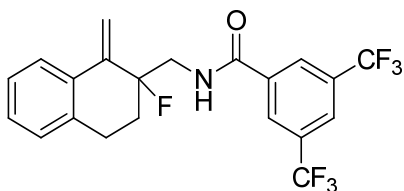
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{25}\text{O}_2\text{NF}$: 354.1864; found: 354.1874.

HPLC (ChiralPak IC column) 90:10 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (28.140 min), T_{minor} (31.536 min)



10a $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 8.24 (s, 2H), 8.032 (s, 1H), 7.66 -7.64 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.20 (m, 1H), 7.13-7.11 (m, 1H), 6.51 (brs, 1H), 4.56-4.55 (m, 2H), 2.86 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.57 (ts, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 1.57 (s, 3H).

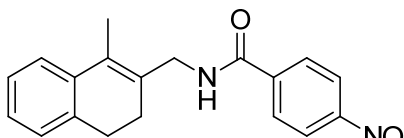
$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 164.8, 136.5, 136.0, 135.7, 132.7, 132.4, 132.1, 131.8, 130.5, 130.2, 127.3, 127.0, 126.6, 125.1, 125.1, 125.0, 125.0, 124.0, 123.4, 121.8, 42.8, 28.4, 27.1, 14.4. HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{18}\text{ONF}_6$: 414.1287, found: 414.1303.



10b $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 8.23 (s, 2H), 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.63-7.61 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.15 (m, 4H), 6.58 (brs, 1H), 5.76 (s, 1H), 5.50 (s, 1H), 4.21 - 4.08 (m, 1H), 3.59-3.51 (m, 1H), 3.13-2.89 (m, 2H), 2.23-2.21 (m, 2H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 164.6, 143.7, 143.5, 136.3, 134.6, 132.5, 132.3, 132.2, 129.0, 128.6, 127.4, 126.7, 125.3, 124.9, 109.3, 109.2, 96.93, 95.50, 45.2, 45.0, 30.6, 30.4, 26.9, 26.85. $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -62.1 (s), -150.0 (m).

HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ $\text{C}_{21}\text{H}_{17}\text{ONF}_7$: 432.119; found: 432.121.

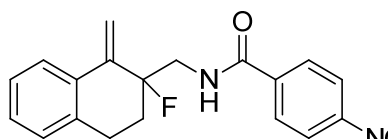
HPLC (ChiralPak IB column) 99:01 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (21.40 min), T_{minor} (24.99min).



11a $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 8.33-8.29 (m, 2H), 8.00-7.94 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.28 (m, 1H), 7.26-7.14 (m, 3H), 6.23 (brs, 1H), 4.38-4.37 (m, 2H), 2.87 (t, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 2.38-2.35 (m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 165.7,

149.6, 140.1, 136.1, 135.7, 130.7, 130.0, 128.2, 127.3, 127.0, 126.6, 123.8, 123.4; 42.7, 28.4, 27.1, 14.3.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for [M+H] C₁₉H₁₉O₃N₂: 323.139; found: 323.1402.

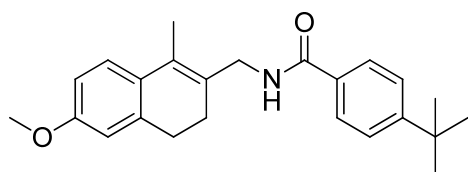


11b ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 8.32 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.62-7.60 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.15 (m, 4H), 6.50 (brs, 1H), 5.74 (m, 1H), 5.49 (s, 1H), 4.19-4.07 (m, 1H), 3.58-3.48 (m, 1H), 3.19-2.97 (m, 2H), 2.23-2.16 (m, 2H).

¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 165.5, 149.7, 143.6 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 16.3 Hz), 139.8, 134.6, 132.3 (d, *J*_{C-F} = 16.3 Hz), 128.97-128.61, 128.2, 126.7, 124.9, 124.0, 109.2 (11.3), 96.9, 95.5, 45.1, 44.9, 30.7, 30.5, 27.0, 26.9. ¹⁹F-NMR (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -150.31 (m).

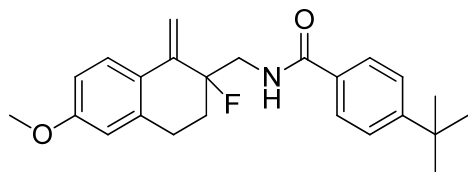
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for [M+H] C₁₉H₁₈O₃N₂F: 341.1296; found: 341.1307.

HPLC (ChiralPak IA column) 90:10 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (15.868 min), T_{minor} (18.700 min).



12a ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 7.74 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.44-7.42 (m, 2H), 7.27-7.21 (m, 1H), 6.75-6.70 (m, 2H), 6.33 (brs, 1H), 4.41-4.29 (m, 2H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 2.74-2.7 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 2.33-2.31 (m, 2H), 2.12 (s, 3H), 1.33 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 167.6, 158.3, 154.8, 137.6, 131.7, 129.4, 129.3, 128.8, 126.8, 125.4, 124.5, 113.3, 111.0, 55.2, 42.2, 34.9, 31.1, 28.9, 26.8, 14.2.

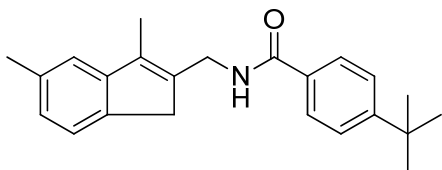
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For C₂₄H₃₀O₂N: 364.227; found: 364.228.



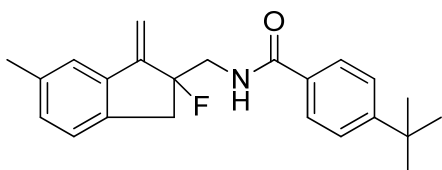
12b ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 7.77 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.58 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.52-7.50 (m, 2H), 6.83-6.81 (m, 1H), 6.67 (s, 1H), 6.48-6.47 (m, 1H), 5.63-5.62 (m, 1H), 5.40 (s, 1H), 4.27-4.14 (m, 1H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 3.50-3.41 (m, 1H), 3.21-3.14 (m, 1H), 2.96-2.92 (m, 1H), 2.27-2.13 (m, 2H), 1.39 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 167.4, 159.7, 155.3, 143.5, 136.4, 131.4, 126.8, 126.3, 125.6, 125.4, 113.6, 112.7, 106.7, 106.6, 55.3, 44.8, 44.6, 35.0, 31.2, 30.3, 30.2, 27.3, 27.2. ¹⁹F-NMR (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -150.3 (m).

HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for [M+H] C₂₄H₂₉O₂NF: 383.2177; found: 382.2187.

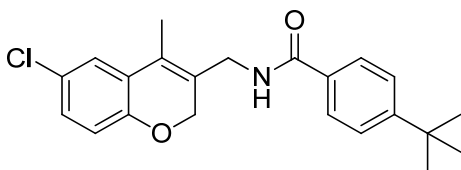
HPLC (ChiralPak IC column) 96:04 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (60.28 min), T_{minor} (64.92 min).



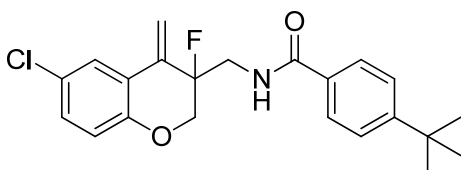
13a $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.72 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.44 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 7.13 (s, 1H), 7.02-7.01 (m, 1H), 6.26 (brs, 1H), 4.51 (d, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.38 (s, 2H), 2.42 (s, 3H), 2.15 (s, 3H), 1.33 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 167.3, 155.0, 146.6, 139.5, 137.5, 136.2, 135.9, 131.5, 126.7, 125.6, 125.5, 123.1, 119.7, 39.18, 37.6, 34.9, 31.1, 21.5, 10.4.
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For $\text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{28}\text{ON}$: 334.2165, found: 334.2176.



13b $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.72 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.47 ($J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.33 (s, 1H), 7.11 (s, 2H), 5.75 (d, $J = 4$ Hz, 1H), 5.40 (d, $J = 4$ Hz, 1H), 4.14-4.02 (m, 1H), 3.77-3.7- (m, 1H), 3.36-3.16 (m, 2H), 2.37 (s, 3H), 1.35 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 167.5, 155.2, 149.2, 149.0, 137.8, 137.7, 137.1, 131.3, 130.7, 126.8, 125.6, 125.1, 121.5, 107.2, 107.1, 102.9, 46.0, 45.8, 40.4, 40.2, 34.9, 31.1, 21.3. $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -144.83 - -145.01(m).
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}] \text{C}_{23}\text{H}_{27}\text{ONF}$: 352.2071; found: 352.2084.
HPLC (ChiralPak IC column) 96:04 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (33.86 min), T_{minor} (37.06 min).

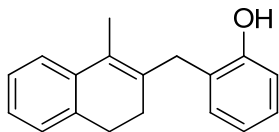


14a $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.70 (d, $J = 6.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.43 (d, $J = 8.1$ Hz), 7.14 (s, 1H), 7.08-7.05 (m, 1H), 6.75-6.72 (m, 1H), 6.21 (brs, 1H), 4.68 (s, 2H), 4.23 (d, $J = 5.7$ Hz), 2H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 1.32 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 168.0, 155.6, 152.6, 131.3, 128.7, 127.1, 127.0, 126.8, 126.5, 126.4, 125.9, 124.1, 117.3, 67.4, 38.9, 35.2, 31.4, 13.1.
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. For $[\text{M}+\text{H}]\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_2\text{NCl}$: 370.1587; found: 370.1580.



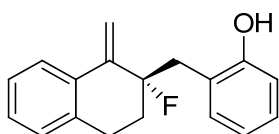
14b $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.71 (d, $J = 9$ Hz, 2H), 7.51-7.44 (m, 3H), 7.18-7.14 (m, 1H), 6.38 (brs, 1H), 5.75 (s, 1H), 5.48 (s, 1H), 4.31-25 (m, 1H), 4.19-4.03 (m, 2H), 3.77-3.64 (m, 1H), 1.33 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 167.38, 155.45, 151.53, 137.58, 137.4, 131.1, 130.1, 127.2, 126.9, 125.6, 124.3, 120.8, 119.1, 108.8, 108.66, 68.13, 67.82, 43.2, 43.0, 35.0, 31.2. $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -166.27 - -166.39 (m).
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{24}\text{O}_2\text{NClF}$: 388.1493; found: 388.1488.

HPLC (ChiralPak IC column) 90:10 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (20.832 min), T_{minor} (23.336 min).



15a ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 7.41-7.40 (m, 1H), 7.32-7.29 (m, 1H), 7.27-7.15 (m, 4H), 6.95-6.93 (m, 1H), 6.88-6.83 (m, 1H), 5.31 (s, 1H), 3.73 (s, 2H), 2.81 (t, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 2.26-2.23 (t and s overlap, 5H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 154.4, 136.7, 135.8, 133.8, 130.2, 127.9, 127.6, 127.2, 126.5, 126.3, 125.6, 123.1, 120.9, 116.0, 115.5, 34.4, 28.6, 28.1, 14.5.

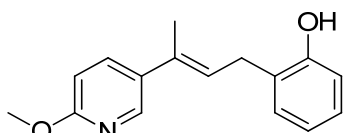
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for [M] C₁₈H₁₈O: 250.1352; found: 250.1351.



15b ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 7.63-7.61 (m, 1H), 7.29-7.13 (m, 4H), 6.97-6.94 (m, 2H), 6.87-6.84 (m, 1H), 5.93 (d, *J* = 21 Hz, 1H), 5.62 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H), 5.35 (s, 1H), 3.23-2.99 (m, 4H), 2.22-2.11 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 155.0, 144.9, 144.8, 134.5, 133.1, 133.1, 132.6, 128.8, 128.77, 128.3, 125.13, 125.11, 121.9, 120.6, 117.0, 108.9, 108.8, 100.2, 98.8, 39.0, 38.8, 32.2, 32.0, 27.0, 26.9. ¹⁹F-NMR (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -137.1 - -137.3 (m).

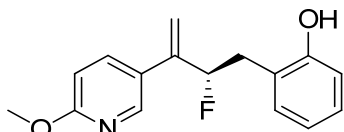
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for [M] C₁₈H₁₆OF: 267.1191; found: 267.1192.

HPLC (ChiralPak IC column) 98:02 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (7.72 min), T_{minor} (8.80 min).



16a ¹H-NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 8.22 (s, 1H), 7.66 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H), 7.19-7.11 (m, 2H), 6.90-6.81 (m, 2H), 6.71 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 5.93 (t, *J* = 3.5 Hz, 1H), 5.60 (s, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H), 3.57 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.13 (s, 3H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 163.1, 153.9, 143.6, 135.3, 133.0, 132.2, 130.0, 127.5, 126.7, 125.4, 120.8, 115.4, 110.1, 53.5, 29.6, 15.7.

HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for [M+H] C₁₆H₁₈O₂N: 256.1332; found: 256.1325.



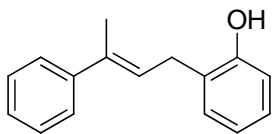
16b ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 8.26 (s, 1H), 7.70 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.14-7.04 (m, 2H), 6.87-6.75 (m, 3H), 5.79 (s, 1H), 5.73-5.58 (m, 1H), 5.40 (s, 2H), 3.96 (s, 3H), 3.16-2.84 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 163.8, 154.1, 144.8, 143.7, 143.5, 137.4, 131.7, 128.3, 127.2, 123.2, 120.7, 115.6, 114.7, 114.6, 110.6, 95.0, 93.3, 53.6, 36.4, 36.2.

¹⁹F-NMR (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -174.3 - -174.6 (m).

HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for [M+H] C₁₆H₁₇O₂NF: 274.1230; found: 274.1238.

HPLC (ChiralPak IC) 98:02 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (9.228 min), T_{minor} (10.452 min).

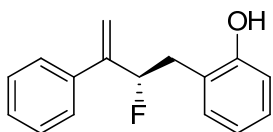
min)



17a $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.43-7.10 (m, 7H), 6.90 (t, $J = 9.8$ Hz, 1H), 6.80 (d, $J = 10.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.96 (t, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 3.57 (d, $J = 9.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.19 (s, 3H);

$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 154.0, 143.4, 136.9, 130.1, 128.3, 127.6, 127.0, 126.8, 125.8, 125.5, 121.0, 115.6, 29.9, 16.1.

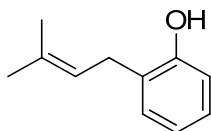
HRMS (EI) Calcd. for [M] $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{16}\text{O}$: 224.1201; found: 224.1204.



17b $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.45-7.35 (m, 5H), 7.15 (t, $J = 7.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.03 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 6.89-6.82 (m, 2H), 5.77-5.66 (m, 1H), 5.44 (d, $J = 12$ Hz, 2H), 5.21 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H), 3.15-2.93 (m, 2H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 154.1, 146.7, 146.5, 138.2, 131.7, 128.5, 128.3, 128.1, 126.8, 123.4, 120.8, 115.9, 114.6, 114.5, 95.6, 93.9, 36.4, 36.2, 29.7. $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -173.9 - -174.2 (m).

HRMS (EI) Calcd. for [M] $\text{C}_{16}\text{H}_{15}\text{OF}$: 242.1107; found: 242.1110.

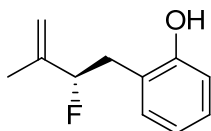
HPLC (ChiralPak IC) 94:06 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (4.384 min), T_{minor} (4.612 min).



18a $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.15-7.12 (m, 2H), 6.84-6.82 (m, 1H), 6.76 (d, $J = 8$ Hz, 1H), 5.37-5.34 (m, 1H), 5.16 (s, 1H), 3.39 (d, $J = 7$ Hz, 2H), 1.81-1.80 (m, 6H).

$^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 154.2, 134.5, 130.1, 127.6, 127.3, 122.1, 120.9, 115.8, 29.6, 25.9, 17.9.

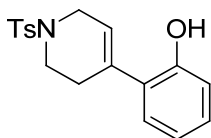
HRMS (EI) Calcd. for [M] $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{14}\text{O}$: 162.1045; found: 162.1048.



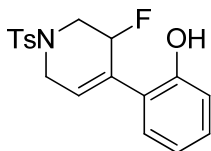
18b $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.17-7.13 (m, 2H), 6.91-6.82 (m, 2H), 5.32 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.2 (m, 1H), 4.99 (d, $J = 21.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.09-2.96 (m, 2H), 2.19 (s, 1H), 1.83 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 154.1, 142.8, 142.7, 131.5, 128.3, 123.6, 120.9, 116.0, 113.1, 113.0, 97.5, 95.8, 35.6, 35.4, 17.5, 17.5. $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -173.2 - -173.5 (m).

HRMS (EI) Calcd. for [M] $\text{C}_{11}\text{H}_{13}\text{OF}$: 180.0950; found: 180.0949.

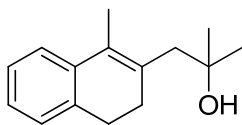
HPLC (ChiralPak IC) 99:01 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (19.892 min), T_{minor} (24.844 min).



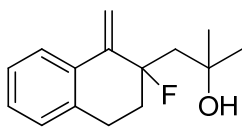
19a $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.77 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.39 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.19 (t, $J = 6.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.04-7.02 (m, 1H), 6.93-6.89 (m, 2H), 5.83 (s, 1H), 5.19 (s, 1H), 3.82-3.81 (m, 2H), 3.40 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.58 (s, 2H), 2.22 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 152.2, 143.9, 134.0, 133.1, 129.8, 128.9, 128.3, 127.8, 122.5, 121.1, 120.6, 115.8, 115.5, 45.0, 43.2, 29.4, 21.6.
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $[\text{M}-1]$ $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{18}\text{O}_3\text{NS}$: 328.1013; found: 328.1009.



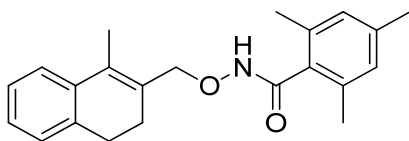
19b $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.77 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.40 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.26-7.21 (m, 1H), 7.11-7.09 (m, 1H), 6.95-6.88 (m, 2H), 6.15-6.14 (m, 1H), 5.46-5.34 (m/brs overlap, 2H), 4.16-4.08 (m, 1H), 3.99-3.92 (m, 1H), 3.66-3.53 (m, 1H), 3.31-3.21 (m, 1H), 2.49 (s, 3H). $^{13}\text{C NMR}$ (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 153.1, 144.2, 133.2, 132.7, 132.5, 129.9, 129.8, 129.7, 129.6, 129.56, 127.8, 125.0, 120.8, 116.1, 85.85, 84.14, 65.9, 47.7, 47.4, 44.9, 21.6.
 $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -168.97 (m)
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $[\text{M}-1]$ $\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{17}\text{O}_3\text{NSF}$: 346.0919; found: 346.0913.
HPLC (ChiralPak IA) 80:20 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; Tmajor (12.38 min), Tminor (14.87 min).



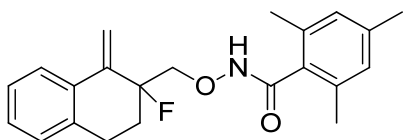
20a $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.33-7.22 (m, 2H), 7.16-7.14 (m, 2H), 2.76-2.73 (m, 2H), 2.56 (s, 2H), 2.35 (brm, 2H), 2.11-2.107 (m, 3H), 1.33 (s, 6H).



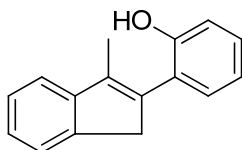
20b $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.54-7.52 (m, 1H), 7.24-7.19 (m, 2H), 7.13-7.11 (m, 1H), 5.54 (d, $J = 4.4$ Hz, 1H), 5.47 (s, 1H), 3.03-3.00 (m, 2H), 2.38-2.31 (m, 1H), 2.18-2.10 (m, 1H), 2.02 (s, 2H), 1.28-1.25 (m, 6H). $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -147.57 (s).
HPLC (ChiralPak IA column) 96:04 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; Tmajor (7.22 min), Tminor (8.77 min).



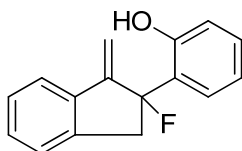
21a $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (500 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 8.37 (s, 1H), 7.45 (d, $J = 7.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.36-7.23 (m, 4H), 6.81 (s, 2H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 3.55 (s, 2H), 2.25 (s, 6H), 2.20 (s, 3H).



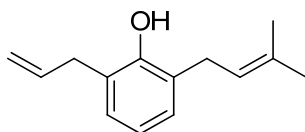
21b $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 8.60 (s, 1H), 7.53 (d, $J = 7.2$ Hz, 1H), 7.34-7.30 (m, 4H), 6.89 (brs, 2H), 5.82-5.81 (m, 1H), 5.47-5.46 (m, 1H), 4.44-4.23 (m, 2H), 3.75-3.70 (m, 1H), 3.42-3.31 (m, 1H), 2.36 (s, 6H), 2.32 (s, 3H). $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -168.45 - -168.53 (m).
HPLC (ChiralPak OD column) 96:04 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 0.5mL/min; T_{major} (44.7min), T_{minor} (40.5 min).



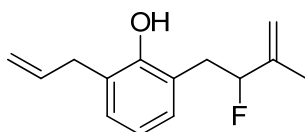
22a $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.40-7.37 (m, 1H), 7.30-7.20 (m, 4H), 7.11-7.10 (m, 1H), 7.00-6.93 (m, 2H), 5.14 (s, 1H), 2.96-2.91 (m, 2H), 2.59-2.46 (m, 2H), 1.98 (s, 3H).



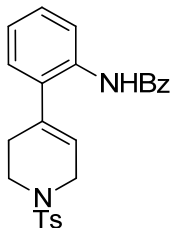
22b $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.72-7.70 (m, 1H), 7.59-7.55 (m, 2H), 7.45-7.19 (m, 5H), 5.85-5.84 (m, 1H), 5.11-5.10 (m, 1H), 4.71-4.67 (m, s overlap, 3H total), 3.19-3.11 (m, 1H), 2.96-2.90 (m, 1H), 2.77-2.72 (m, 1H). $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -134.9-135.0 (m).
HPLC (ChiralPak IB column) 90:10 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (6.78 min), T_{minor} (6.28 min).



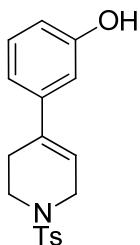
23a $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.02-7.00 (m, 2H), 6.85-6.81 (m, 1H), 6.07-6.02 (m, 1H), 5.33-5.30 (m, 2H), 5.18-5.13 (m, 2H), 3.42-3.36 (m, 4H), 1.79 (s, 6H).



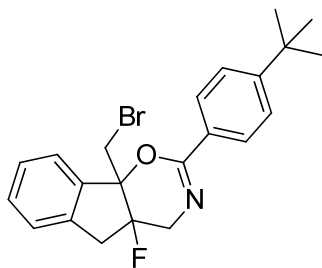
23b $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.06-7.03 (m, 2H), 6.87-6.83 (m, 1H), 6.08-5.98 (m, 1H), 5.44-5.42 (m, 1H), 5.20-5.17 (m, 3H), 5.02 (s, 1H), 4.95 (s, 1H), 3.44 (d, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 2H), 3.07-2.96 (m, 2H), 1.83 (s, 3H). $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -173.62-173.86 (m).
HPLC (ChiralPak IA column) 99:01 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (8.66 min), T_{minor} (9.02 min).



24 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 8.33 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 8.19 (s, 1H), 7.82-7.80 (m, 2H), 7.72-7.70 (m, 2H), 7.59-7.49 (m, 3H), 7.35-7.31 (m, 3H), 7.14-7.04 (m, 2H), 5.80 (s, 1H), 3.77 (d, $J = 3.2$ Hz, 2H), 3.34 (t, $J = 5.6$ Hz, 2H), 2.52 (brs, 2H), 2.45 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 165.1, 143.9, 134.9, 134.6, 134.4, 133.1, 132.4, 132.0, 129.8, 129.0, 128.5, 128.0, 127.7, 126.9, 124.4, 123.8, 121.6, 45.0, 43.1, 30.2, 24.8, 21.5.



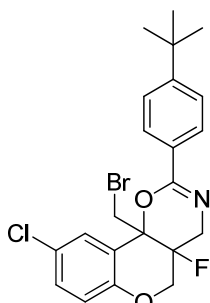
25 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 7.72 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.34 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 2H), 7.18 (t, $J = 7.6$ Hz, 1H), 6.88-6.86 (m, 1H), 6.79 (s, 1H), 6.78-6.72 (m, 1H), 5.96 (brs, 1H), 5.01 (s, 1H), 3.76-3.74 (m, 2H), 3.32-3.29 (m, 2H), 2.60-2.57 (m, 2H), 2.44 (s, 3H).



26 $^1\text{H-NMR}$ (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 8.02 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 2H), 7.63 (d, $J = 8.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.47-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 4.12 (t, $J = 16$ Hz, 1H), 4.00-3.83 (m, 2H), 3.60-3.46 (m, 2H), 3.28-3.22 (m, 1H), 1.34 (s, 9H). ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm) 156.4, 154.5, 141.1, 137.1, 137.06, 130.3, 129.7, 127.6, 127.3, 125.5, 125.4, 125.2, 94.49, 85.25, 85.05, 49.97, 49.71, 40.94, 40.70, 35.19, 35.08, 34.85, 31.16, 30.97. $^{19}\text{F-NMR}$ (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -168.45 - -168.53 (m).

HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for $[\text{M}+\text{H}]$ $\text{C}_{22}\text{H}_{24}\text{ONFBr}$: 416.1013; found: 416.1020.

HPLC (ChiralPak IB column) 99:01 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (11.26 min), T_{minor} (9.252 min).

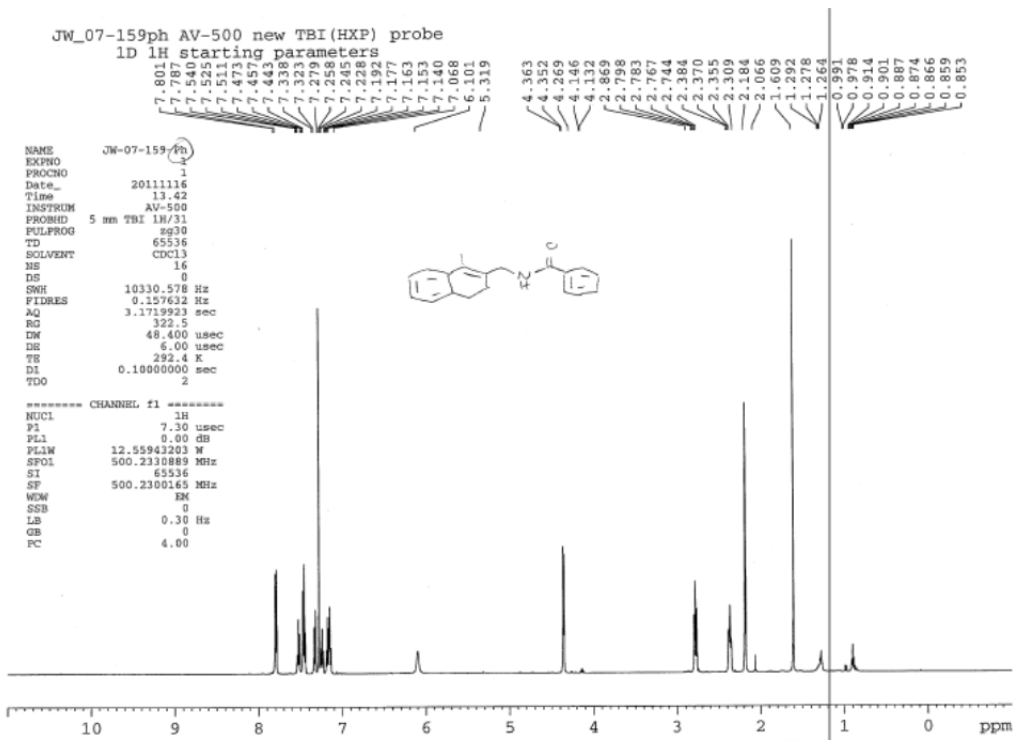
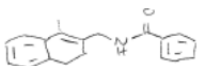


27 ¹H-NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 8.02(d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.53-7.48 (m, 3H), 7.26-7.25 (m, 1H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 4.63-4.58 (m, 1H), 4.27-4.25 (m, 1H), 4.21-4.10 (m, 1H), 3.95-3.70 (m, 3H), 1.36 (s, 9H). ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ (ppm) 154.9, 153.0, 150.5, 131.2, 129.5, 127.5, 127.2, 126.7, 125.5, 123.4, 118.5, 85.8, 84.6, 48.7, 48.6, 36.0, 35.9, 35.1, 31.3. ¹⁹F-NMR (376.5 MHz) δ (ppm) -175.20- -175.33 (m).
HRMS (ESI) Calcd. for [M+H] C₂₂H₂₄O₂NFBrCl: 466.0575; found: 466.0579.
HPLC (ChiralPak IC column) 98:02 (hexane/*i*PrOH) 1mL/min; T_{major} (6.28 min), T_{minor} (5.66 min).

JW_07-159ph AV-500 new TBI (HXP) probe
1D 1H starting parameters

NAME JW_07-159-Ph
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20111116
Time 13.42
INSTRUM AV-500
PROBHD 5 mm TBI 1H/31
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 16
DS 0
SWH 10330.578 Hz
FIDRES 0.127632 Hz
AQ 3.1719923 sec
RG 322.5
DM 48.400 usec
DE 8.00 usec
TE 292.4 K
D1 0.18000000 sec
TDO 2

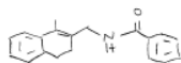
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NUC1 1H
P1 7.30 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
PL12 12.55943203 W
SFO1 500.2330889 MHz
SI 65536
SF 500.2300165 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00



DMX-500 5mm TBI probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
With CPO proton decoupling. Use ns*td0 scans

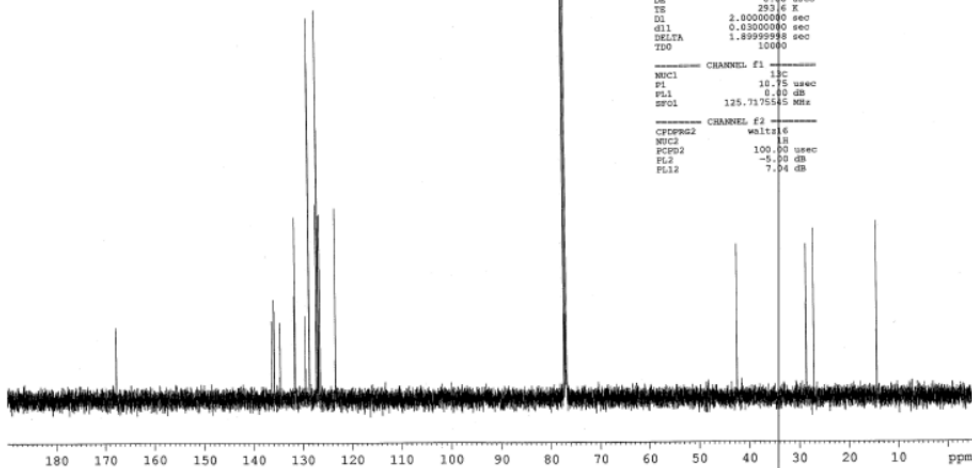
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135.79
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131.54
129.47
127.23
126.54
126.40
123.33

77.22
76.67
76.62
42.37
26.41
26.28
14.29



NAME AD-JM-7-158C
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120220
Time 11.46
INSTRUM DMX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-MH
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 154
DS 0
SWH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
AQ 0.7930396 sec
RG 8132
DM 12.130 usec
DE 6.40 usec
TE 293.6 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
d11 0.03000000 sec
DECTA 1.89999999 sec
TDO 10000

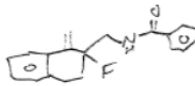
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1 13C
P1 10.15 usec
PL1 0.40 dB
SFO1 125.7175545 MHz
----- CHANNEL f2 -----
CPOW2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -5.00 dB
PL12 7.04 dB



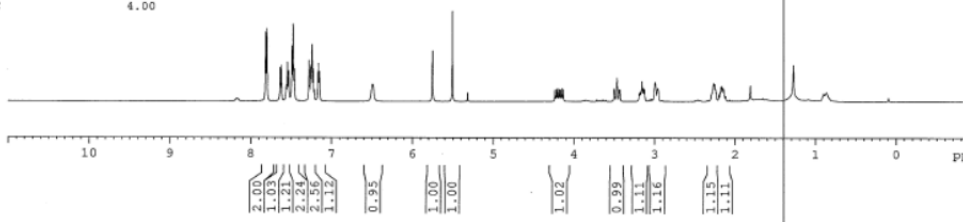
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7.811
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7.491
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7.281
7.241
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7.161
7.141
6.481
5.751
5.741
5.501
5.231
4.211
4.201
4.181
4.171
4.151
4.141
4.131
3.641
3.501
3.461
3.431
3.431
3.191
3.181
3.151
3.151
3.141
3.131
3.121
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2.251
2.241
2.181
2.171
2.161
2.151
2.141
2.111
2.061
1.011
1.011
0.901
0.861

JW-0879 AV-500 new TBI(HXP) probe
1D 1H starting parameters

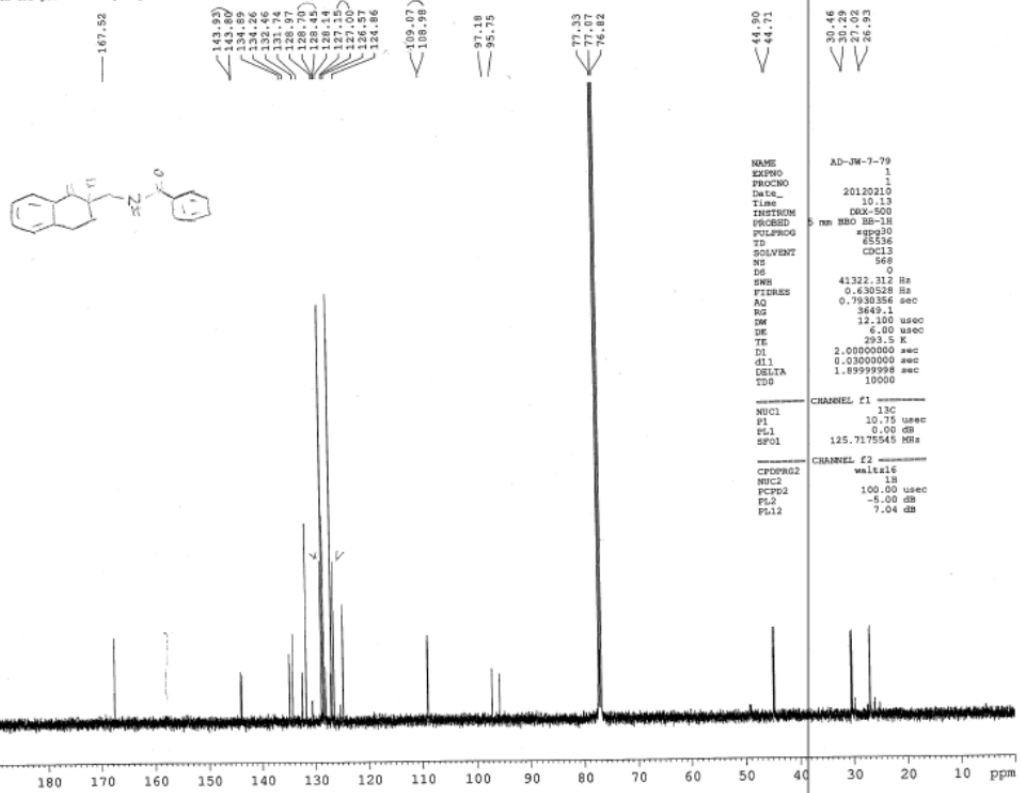
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EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120518
Time 11.08
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PROBHD 5 mm TBI 1H/31
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TD 65536
SOLVENT CDC13
NS 16
DS 0
SWH 10330.578 Hz
FIDRES 0.157632 Hz
AQ 3.1720407 sec
RG 128
DW 48.400 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 292.8 K
D1 0.10000000 sec
TD0 4



===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 7.30 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
PL1W 12.55943203 W
SF01 500.2330889 MHz
SI 65536
SF 500.2300165 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00



DMX-500 5mm TBIHC probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
With CPD proton decoupling. Use n*td0 scans



NAME AD-JW-7-79
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120210
Time 10.13
INSTRUM DMX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDC13
NS 568
DS 0
SWH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
AQ 0.7930356 sec
RG 3649.1
DW 12.100 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.5 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
d11 0.03000000 sec
DELTA 1.89999998 sec
TD0 10000

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 10.75 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
SF01 125.7175245 MHz
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -5.00 dB
PL12 7.04 dB

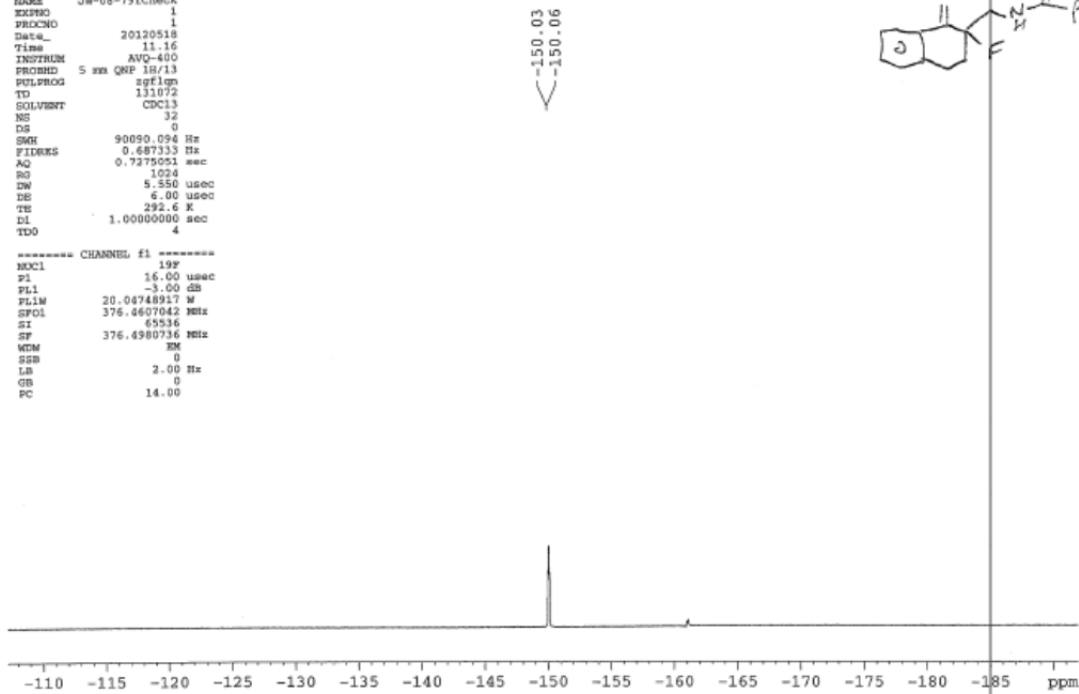
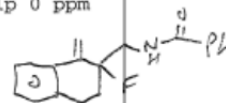
9check AVQ-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters (revised P1, 2/12)
 chemical shifts relative to CFC13 at 0 ppm (082103 HvH)
 sw 239.28 ppm; olp 0 ppm

```

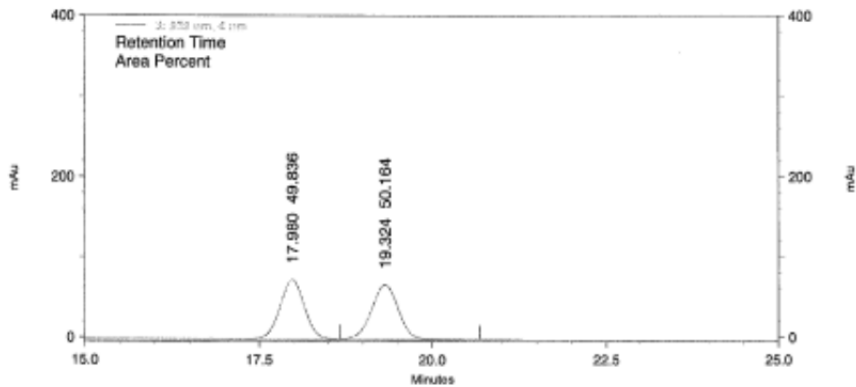
NAME      JW-08-79Check
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20120518
Time      11.16
INSTRUM   AVQ-400
PROBHD    5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         131072
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         32
DS         0
SMH        90090.094 Hz
FIDRES    0.687333 Hz
AQ         0.7279051 sec
RG         1024
DW         5.550 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         292.6 K
DL         1.00000000 sec
TDO        4
  
```

```

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1      19F
P1        16.00 usec
PL1       -3.00 dB
PL1M      20.04748917 W
SFOL      376.0607042 MHz
SI        65536
SF        376.4980736 MHz
WDW        RM
SSB        0
GB         2.00 Hz
LB         0
GB         0
PC         14.00
  
```

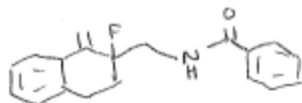


JW-08-79rac / 07-162

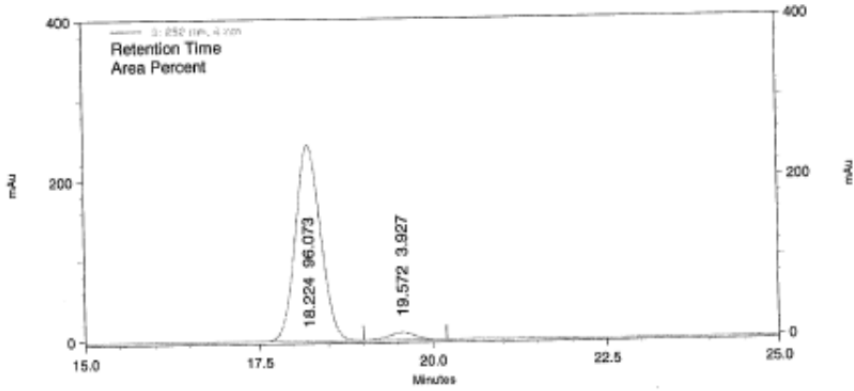


3: 252 nm, 4 nm
 Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	17.980	49.836	287
2	19.324	50.164	204



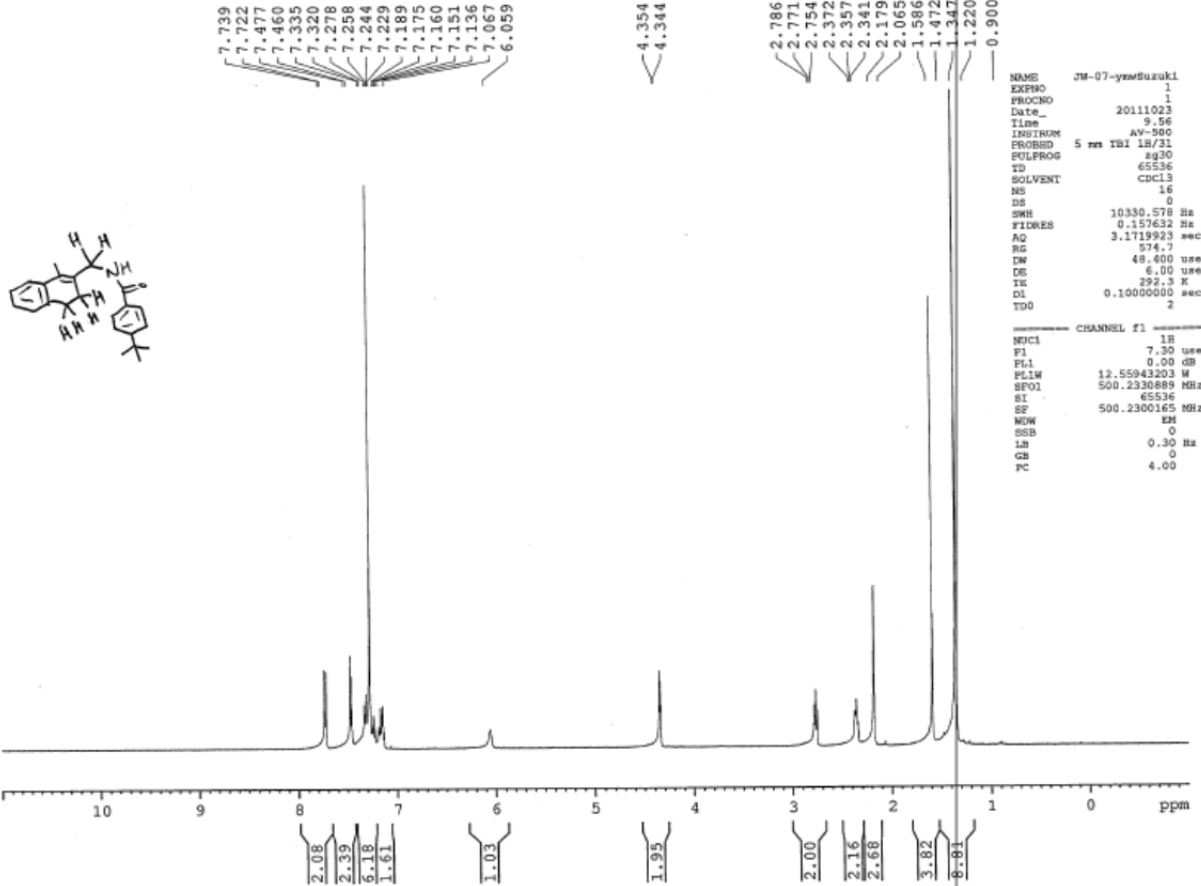
JW-08-79



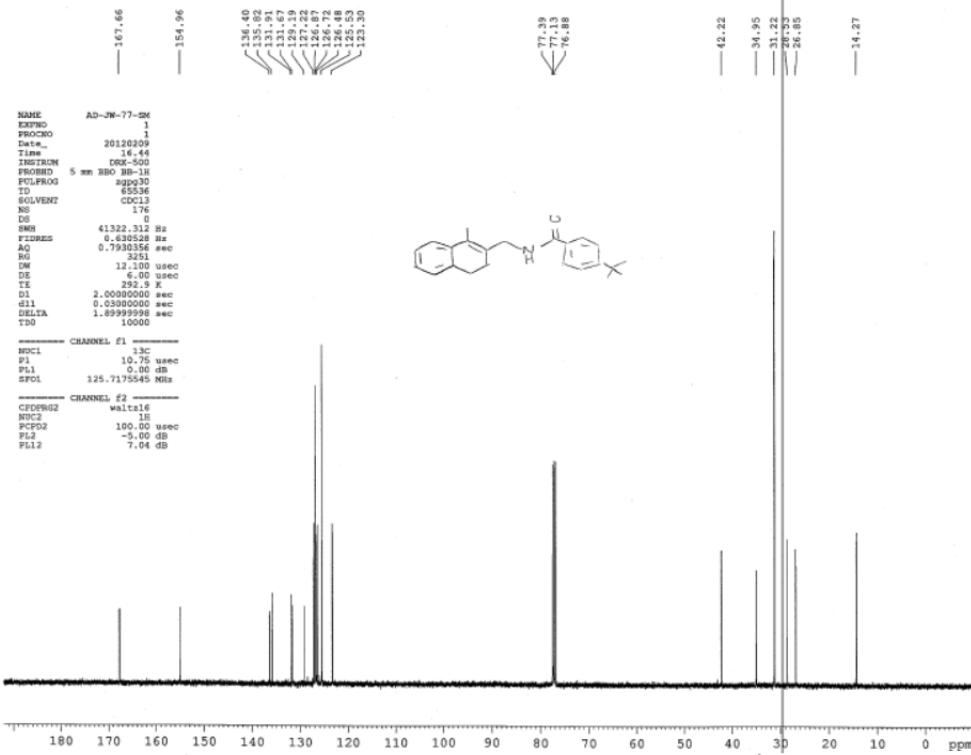
3: 252 nm, 4 nm
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	18.224	96.073	482
2	19.572	3.927	205

JW-07-yzw substrate suzuki AV-500 new TBI(HXP) probe
1D 1H starting parameters



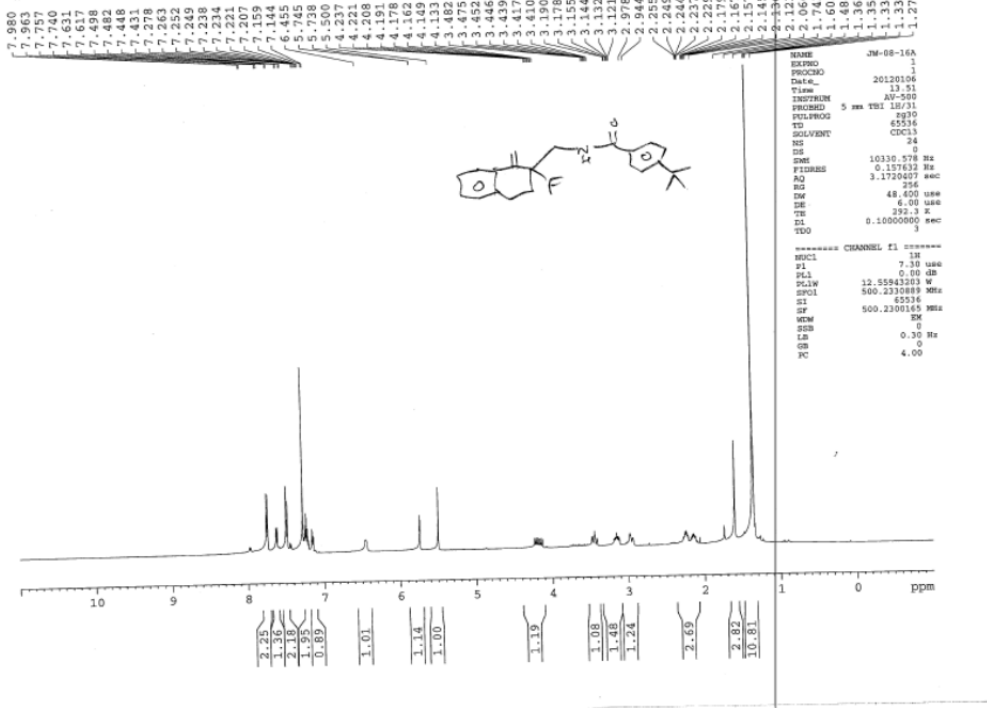
DEK-500 5mm TBC probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
With CPD proton decoupling. Use ns*td0 scans



NAME AD-JW-77-SM
EXPRO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120209
Time 14:44
INSTRUM DEK-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 176
DS 0
SWH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.483028 Hz
AQ 0.7930356 sec
RG 3251
DM 11.100 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 292.2 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
d11 0.03000000 sec
DELTA 1.8999998 sec
TDO 10000

----- CHANNEL F1 -----
NUC1 13C
P1 10.75 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
SFO1 125.717545 MHz
----- CHANNEL F2 -----
CFDPRG2 wait16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -5.00 dB
PL12 7.04 dB

JW-08-16A AV-500 new TBI (HXP) probe
1D 1H starting parameters



NAME JW-08-16A
EXPRO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120104
Time 13:51
INSTRUM AV-500
PROBHD 5 mm TBI 1H/31
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 24
DS 24
SWH 10330.578 Hz
FIDRES 0.157632 Hz
AQ 3.1720407 sec
RG 256
DM 48.400 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 292.2 K
D1 0.10000000 sec
TDO 3

----- CHANNEL F1 -----
NUC1 1H
P1 7.30 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
SFO1 500.230889 MHz
SI 65536
SF 500.230889 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00

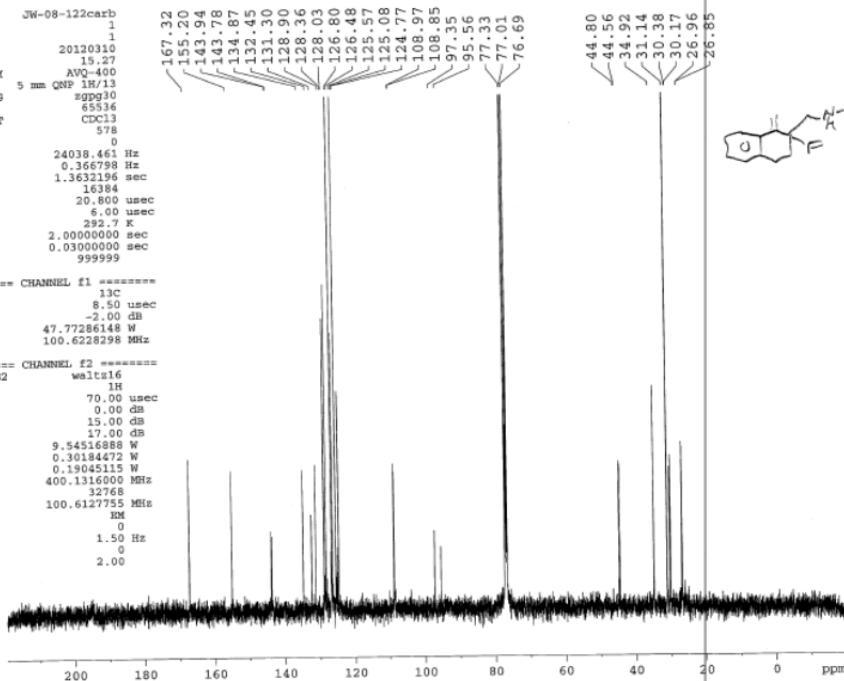
122 AVQ-400 QNP Carbon Starting parameters 7/16/03 r

```

NAME JW-08-122carb
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120310
Time 15.27
INSTRUM AVQ-400
PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDC13
NS 0
DS 24038.461 Hz
SWH 0.366798 Hz
FIDRES 1.3632196 sec
RG 16384
DM 20.800 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 292.7 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 999999

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13c
P1 8.50 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
PL1W 47.77286148 W
SFO1 100.6228298 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 70.00 usec
PL2 0.00 dB
PL12 15.00 dB
PL13 17.00 dB
PL2W 9.54516888 W
PL12W 0.30184472 W
PL13W 0.19045115 W
SFO2 400.1316000 MHz
SI 12768
SF 100.6127755 MHz
WDW RM
SSB 0
LB 1.50 Hz
GB 0
PC 2.00
  
```

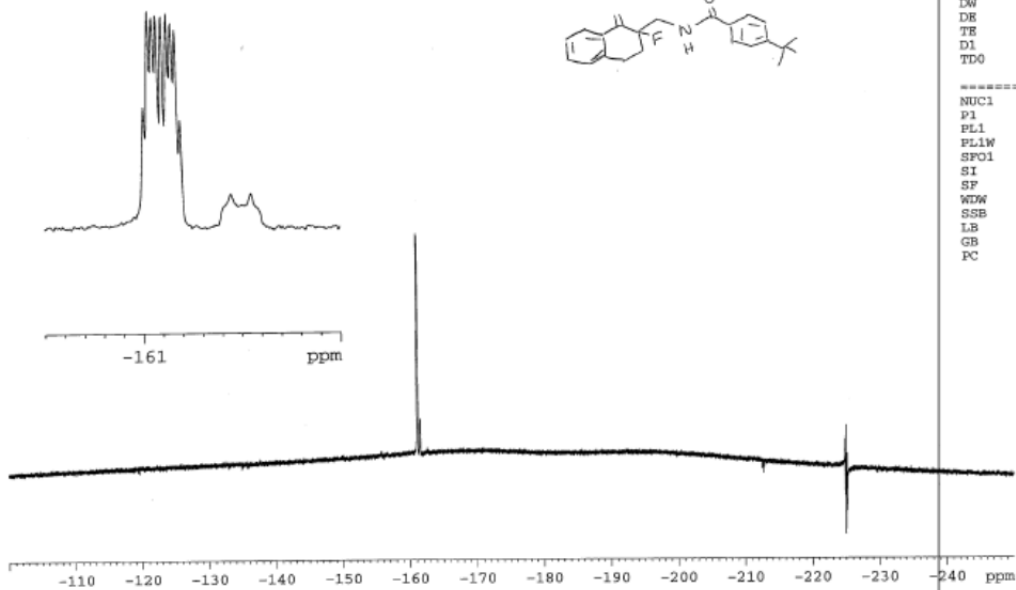


AVQ-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (revised P chemical shifts relative to CFC13 at 0 ppm (082103 Hv

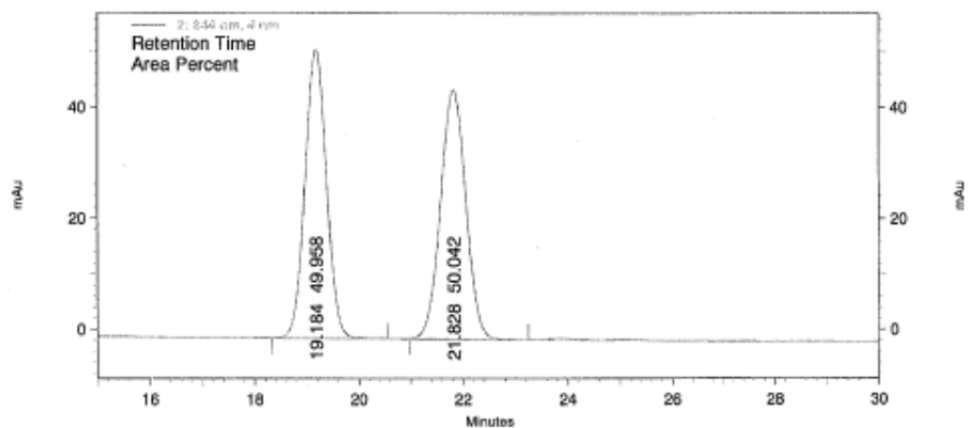
```

NAME JW-07-117RacF
EXPNO
PROCNO
Date_ 2011102
Time 7.5
INSTRUM AVQ-4C
PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/1
PULPROG zgfg
TD 13107
SOLVENT CDC1
NS 2
DS
SWH 90090.05
FIDRES 0.68733
AQ 0.72750E
RG 2E
DM 5.5E
DE 6.0
TE 292.
D1 1.000000C
TD0

===== CHANNEL f1 ==
NUC1 19F
P1 16.0
PL1 -3.0
PL1W 20.0474891
SFO1 376.441875
SI 6553
SF 376.498072
WDW F
SSB
LB 2.0
GB
PC 4.0
  
```



JW-07-119rac_IC9208_30min

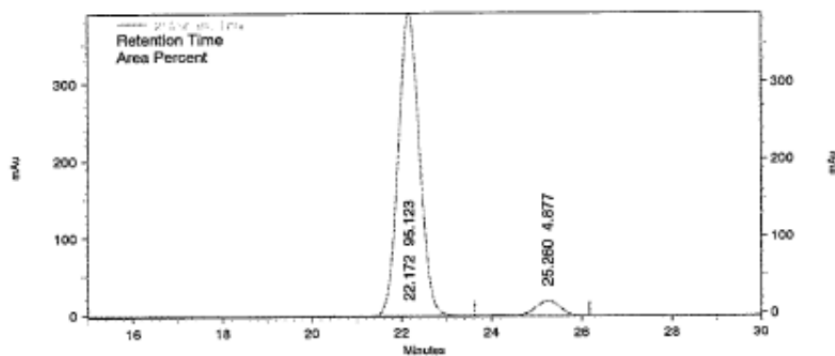


2: 244 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	19.184	49.958	205
2	21.828	50.042	205

JW-08-16a

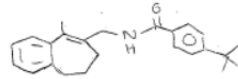


2: 252 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	22.172	95.123	191
2	25.260	4.877	205

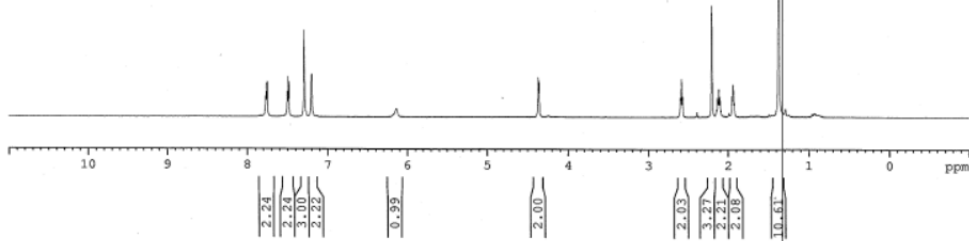
1H starting parameters (zg30)
 DRX-500 TBIC



```

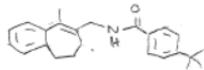
NAME yw-VI-1000-7amide
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120119
Time 15.08
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zg30
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 10000.000 Hz
FIDRES 0.152588 Hz
AQ 3.276850 sec
RG 149.4
DW 50.000 usec
DE 7.11 usec
TE 292.2 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
TDO 8

=====
CHANNEL F1
NUC1 13
P1 25.00 usec
PL1 -5.00 dB
SFO1 499.920070 MHz
SI 6536
SF 499.9200000 MHz
SWH 0
SSB 0
LB 0.20 Hz
GB 0
PC 5.00
  
```



157.55
 154.97
 140.35
 140.05
 133.52
 132.57
 128.54
 126.73
 126.69
 126.10
 122.60
 77.31
 77.03
 76.80
 42.26
 34.96
 34.62
 32.06
 28.64
 18.26

DRX-500 5mm TBIC probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
 With CPD proton decoupling. Use ns*LS0 scans

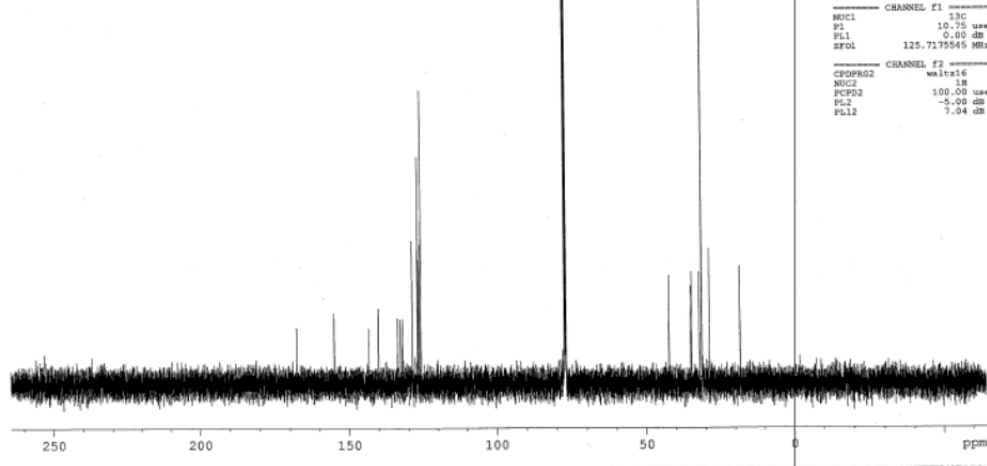


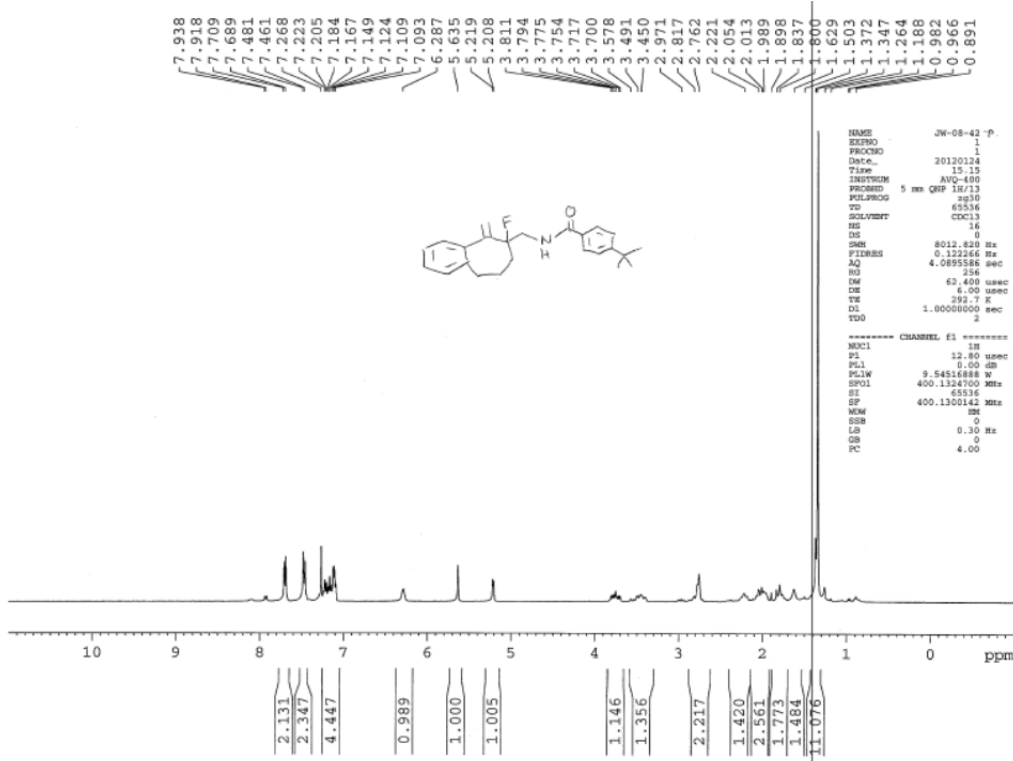
```

NAME yw-VI-1000-7amide
EXPNO 13
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120119
Time 15.10
INSTRUM DRX-500
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zg30
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 266
DS 0
SWH 41322.312 Hz
FIDRES 0.630528 Hz
AQ 0.7930364 sec
RG 6192
DW 12.100 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.0 K
D1 3.0000000 sec
d11 0.0200000 sec
DELTA 2.90000010 sec
TDO 1000

=====
CHANNEL F1
NUC1 13C
P1 10.75 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
SFO1 125.7175945 MHz

=====
CHANNEL F2
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 100.00 usec
PL2 -5.00 dB
PL12 7.04 dB
  
```

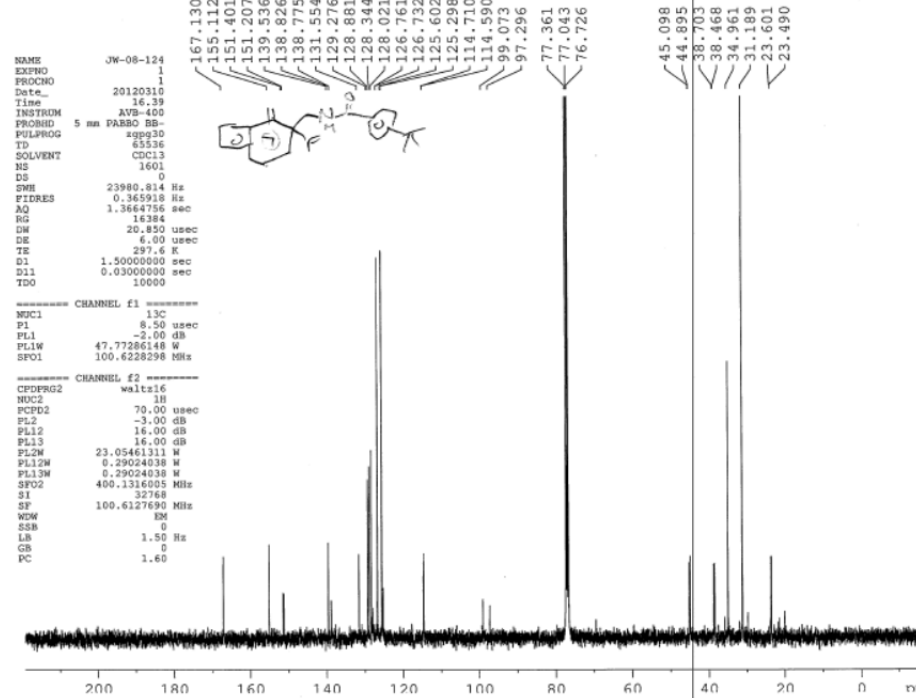




NAME JW-08-42 P
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120114
 Time 15.15
 INSTRUM AVB-400
 PULPROG 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 ID 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 0
 SWE 8012.620 Hz
 FIDRES 0.122246 Hz
 AQ 4.0895586 sec
 RG 256
 DW 62.400 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 292.7 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TDO 2

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
 NUC1 1H
 P1 12.80 usec
 PL1 0.00 dB
 PL1W 9.54816888 W
 SFO1 400.1324700 MHz
 SF 65536
 SFO2 400.1301142 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 4.00

JW-08-124 AVB-400 ZBO Carbon Starting paramters 6/11/03 RN



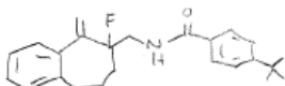
NAME JW-08-124
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120310
 Time 16.39
 INSTRUM AVB-400
 FPROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
 PULPROG zgpg30
 ID 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 1601
 DS 0
 SWE 23980.814 Hz
 FIDRES 0.365918 Hz
 AQ 1.3664756 sec
 RG 16384
 DW 20.850 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 297.6 K
 D1 1.50000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TDO 10000

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
 NUC1 13C
 P1 8.50 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 PL1W 47.77286148 W
 SFO1 100.6228298 MHz

----- CHANNEL f2 -----
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 P2 70.00 usec
 PL2 -3.00 dB
 PL12 16.00 dB
 PL13 16.00 dB
 PL2W 23.05461311 W
 PL12W 0.29024038 W
 PL13W 0.29024038 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 SF 32768
 SF 100.6127690 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.50 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.60

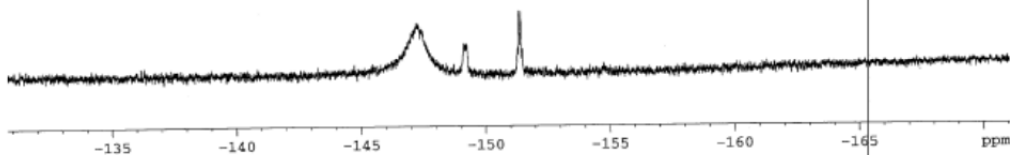
JW-08-42 AVQ-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (chemical shifts relative to CFC13 at 0 ppm (082103 Hv

| -147.23
 | -149.15
 < -151.36
 < -151.42

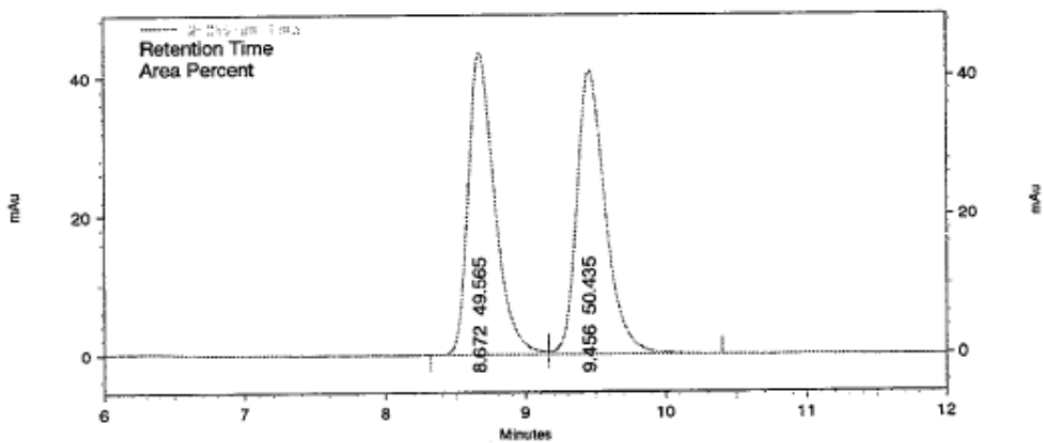


NAME JW-08-42
 EXPNO
 PROCNO
 Date_ 2012012
 Time 15.1
 INSTRUM AVQ-400
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/1
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 13107
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 2
 DS
 SWH 90090.05
 FIDRES 0.68733
 AQ 0.727505
 RG 5160.
 DW 5.55
 DE 6.0
 TE 292.
 D1 1.000000
 TDO

===== CHANNEL f1 ==
 NUCL1 15
 P1 16.0
 FL1 -3.0
 FL1W 20.0474891
 SFO1 376.460704
 SI 6552
 SF 376.498072
 WDW 3
 SSB
 LB 2.0
 GB
 PC 4.0



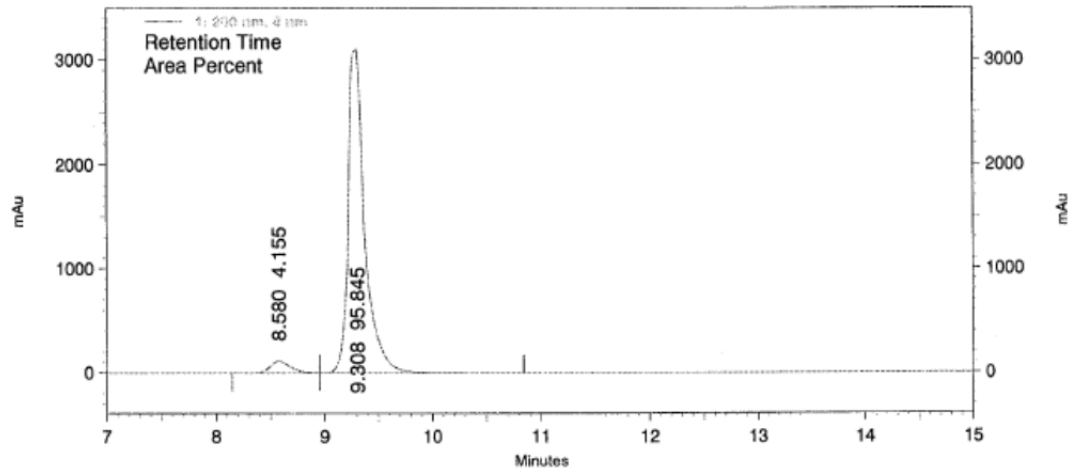
JW-08-42-rac (ad)



2: 255 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	8.672	49.565	205
2	9.456	50.435	205

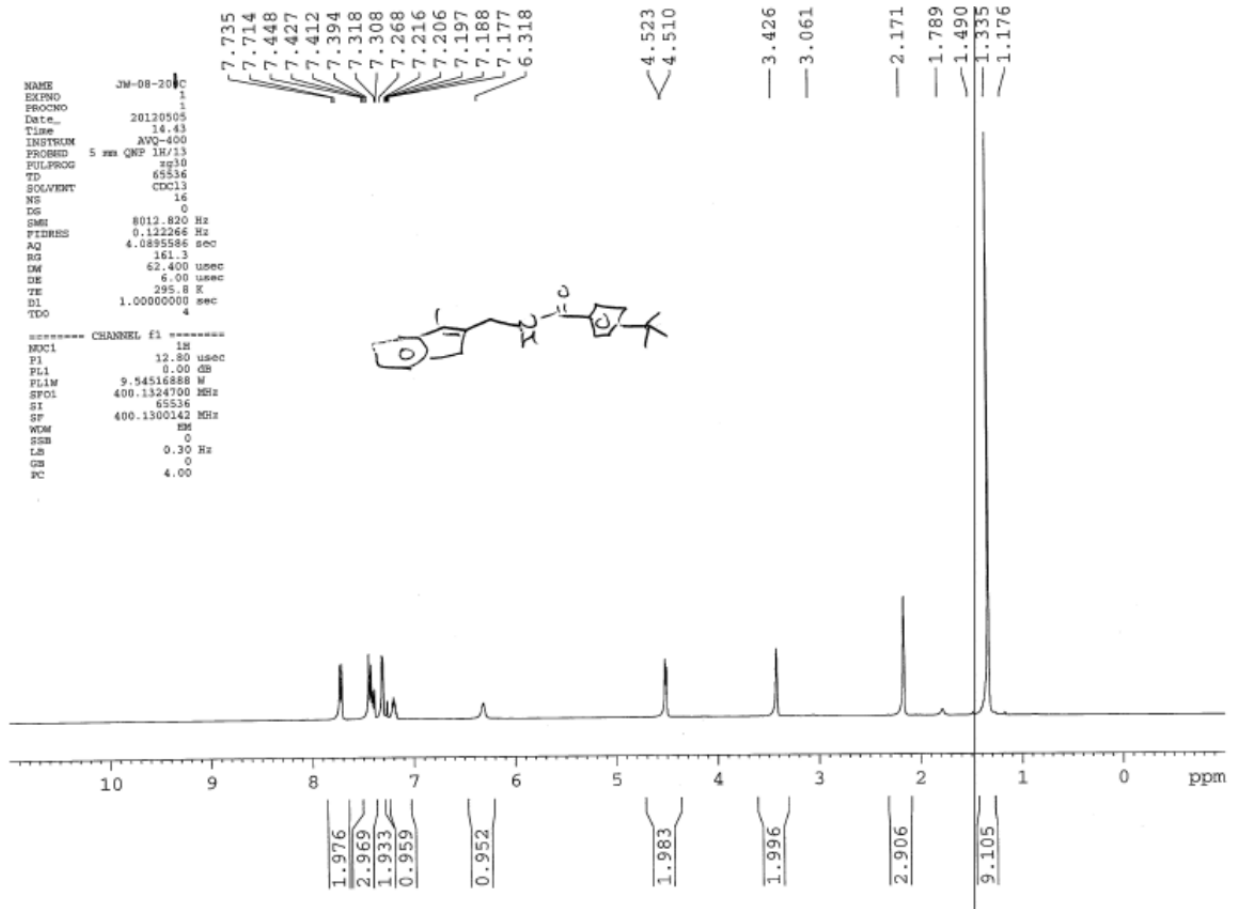
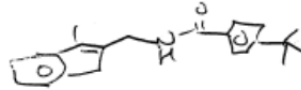


1: 200 nm, 4 nm
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	8.580	4.155	205
2	9.308	95.845	202

```

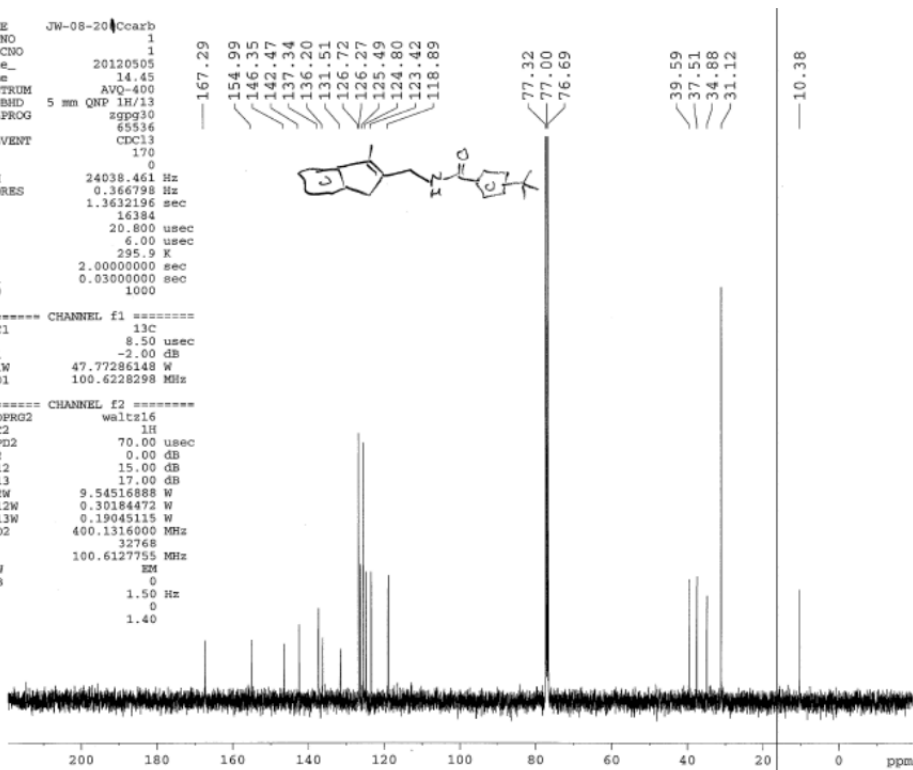
NAME      JW-08-201C
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20120505
Time      14.43
INSTRUM   AQC-400
PROBHD    5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG   zg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         16
DS         0
SHE       8012.820 Hz
FIDRES    0.122266 Hz
AQ         4.0895586 sec
RG         161.3
SWH        62.400 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         295.8 K
D1         1.0000000 sec
TDO        4
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1      13C
P1        12.80 usec
PL1       0.00 dB
PL1W      9.54516888 M
SFO1      400.1324700 MHz
SI        65536
SF        400.1300142 MHz
WOM       0
SSB       0
LB        0.30 Hz
GB        0
PC        4.00
    
```



NAME JW-08-20 Ccarb
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120505
 Time 14.45
 INSTRUM AVQ-400
 PROBRD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 170
 DS 0
 SWH 24038.461 Hz
 FIDRES 0.366798 Hz
 AQ 1.3632196 sec
 RG 16384
 DW 20.800 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 295.9 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TDO 1000

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13c
 P1 8.50 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 PL1W 47.77286148 W
 SFO1 100.6228298 MHz

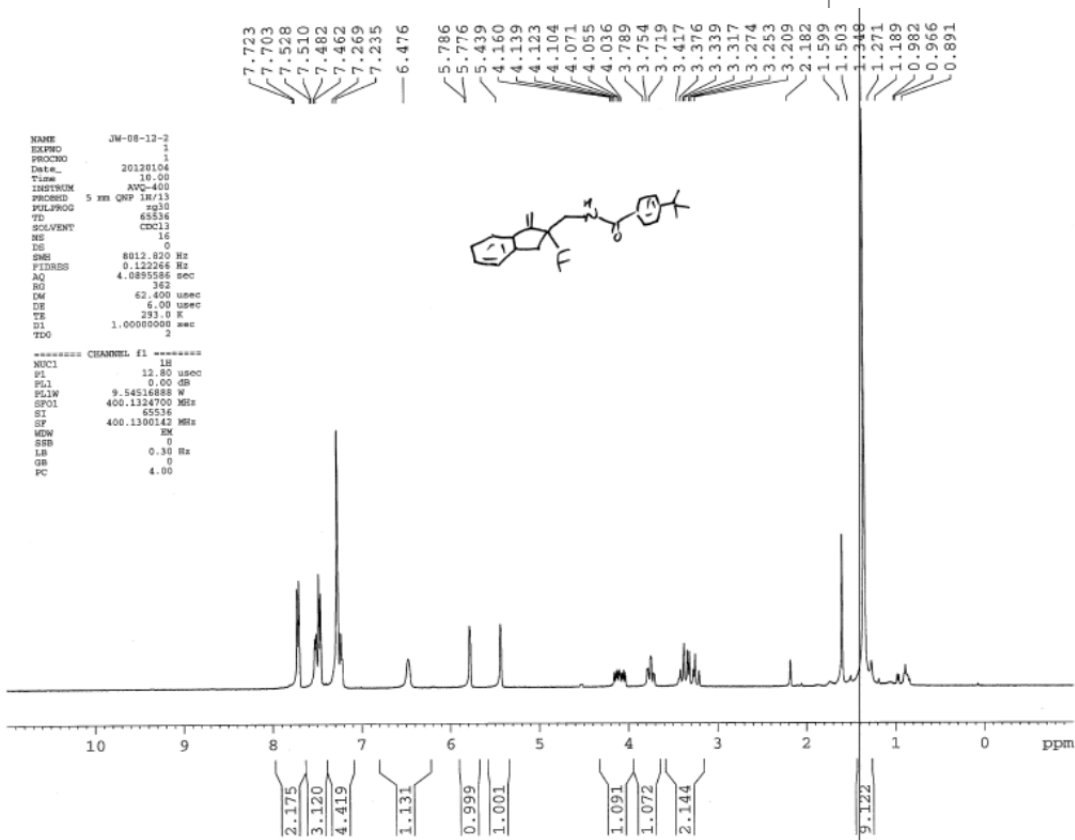
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 70.00 usec
 PL2 0.00 dB
 PL12 15.00 dB
 PL13 17.00 dB
 PL2W 9.54516888 W
 PL12W 0.30184472 W
 PL13W 0.19045115 W
 SFO2 400.1316000 MHz
 SI 32768
 SF 100.6127755 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.50 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40



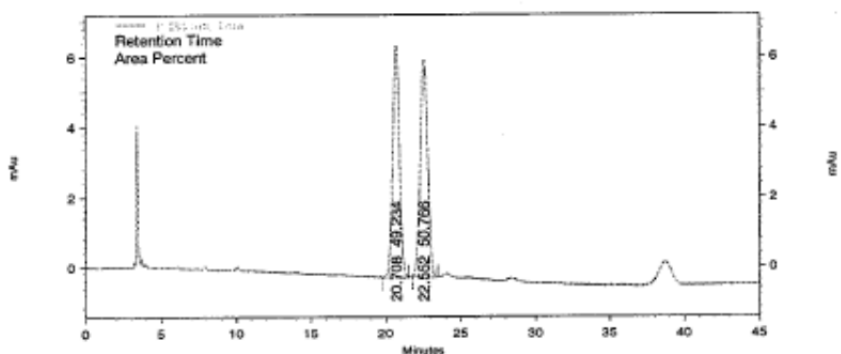
7.723
 7.703
 7.528
 7.510
 7.482
 7.462
 7.269
 7.235
 6.476
 5.786
 5.776
 5.439
 4.160
 4.139
 4.123
 4.104
 4.071
 4.055
 4.036
 3.789
 3.754
 3.719
 3.417
 3.376
 3.339
 3.317
 3.274
 3.253
 3.209
 2.182
 1.599
 1.503
 1.348
 1.271
 1.189
 0.982
 0.966
 0.891

NAME JW-08-12-2
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120104
 Time 18.50
 INSTRUM AVQ-400
 PROBRD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDC13
 NS 16
 DS 0
 SWH 8012.820 Hz
 FIDRES 0.122266 Hz
 AQ 4.089586 sec
 RG 382
 DW 62.400 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 293.0 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TDO 2

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 12.80 usec
 PL1 0.00 dB
 PL1W 9.54516888 W
 SFO1 400.1324700 MHz
 SI 65536
 SF 400.1300142 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 4.00



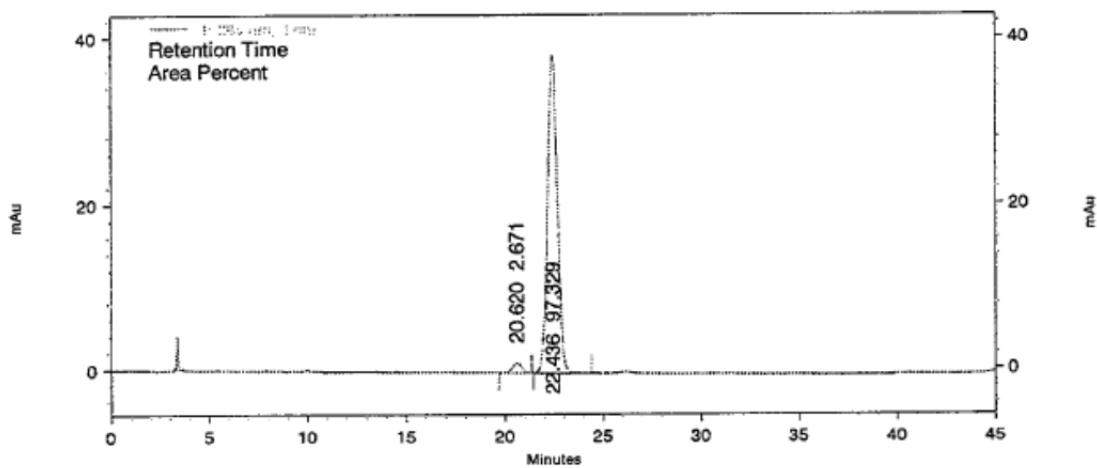
JW-08-31



1: 285 nm, 4 nm

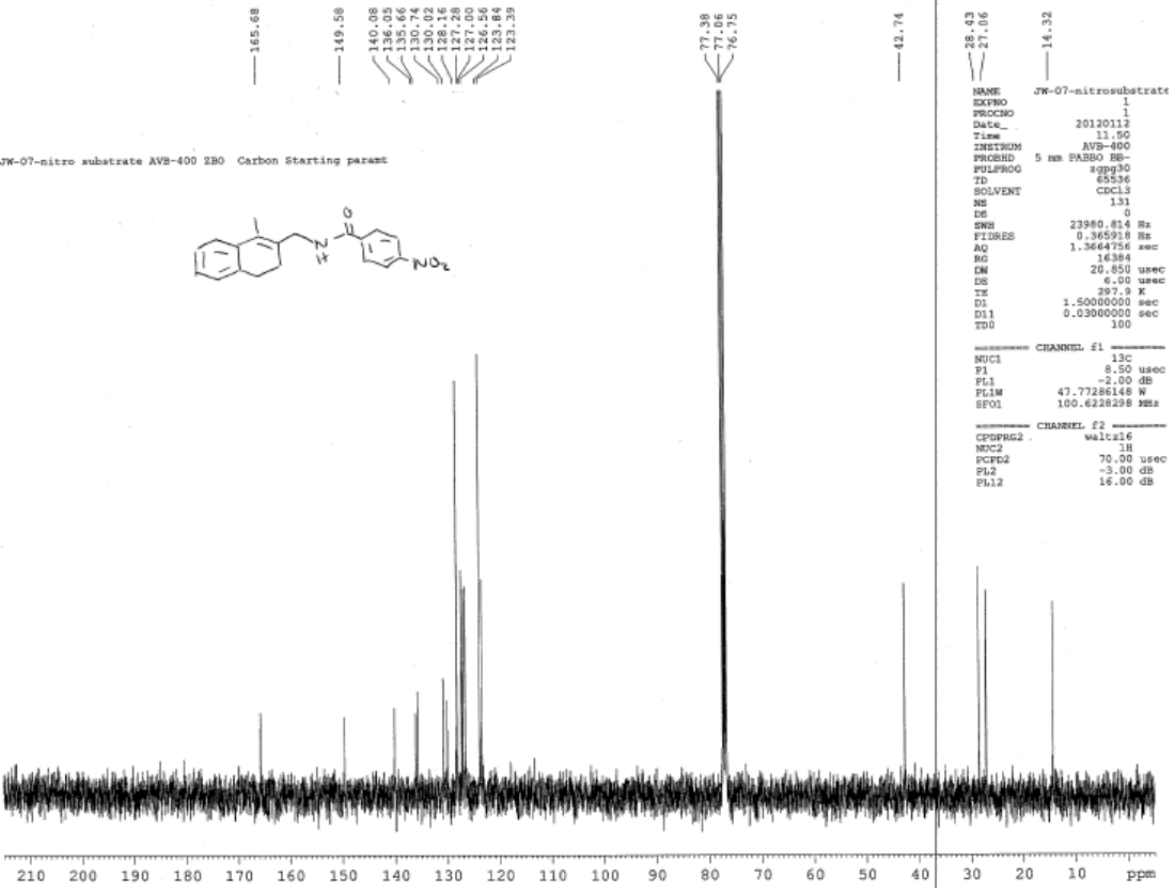
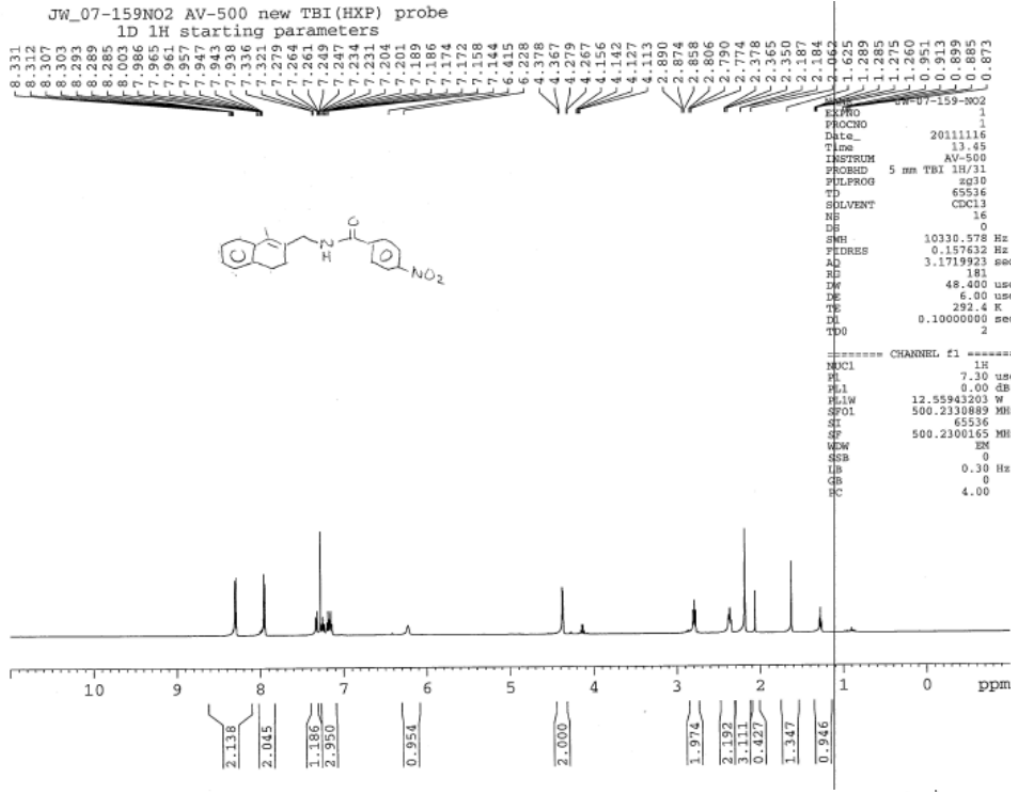
Results	Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
	1	20.708	49.234	205
	2	22.552	50.766	205

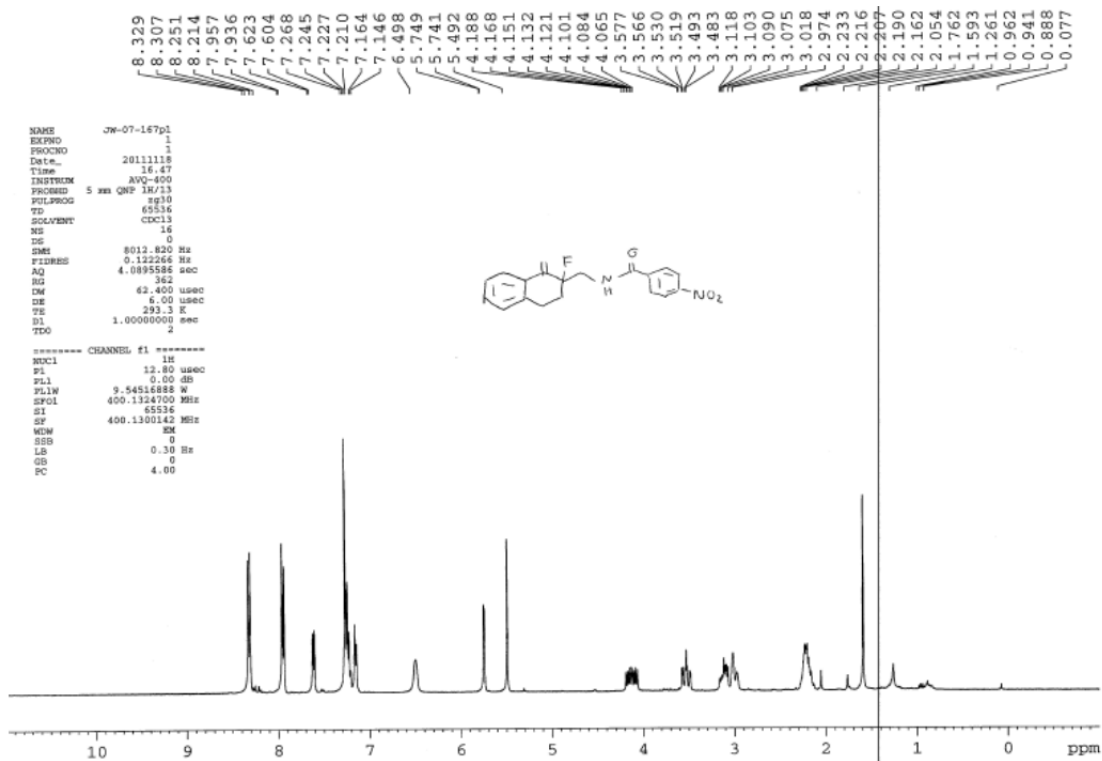
JW-08-31



1: 285 nm, 4 nm

Results	Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
	1	20.620	2.671	205
	2	22.436	97.329	204

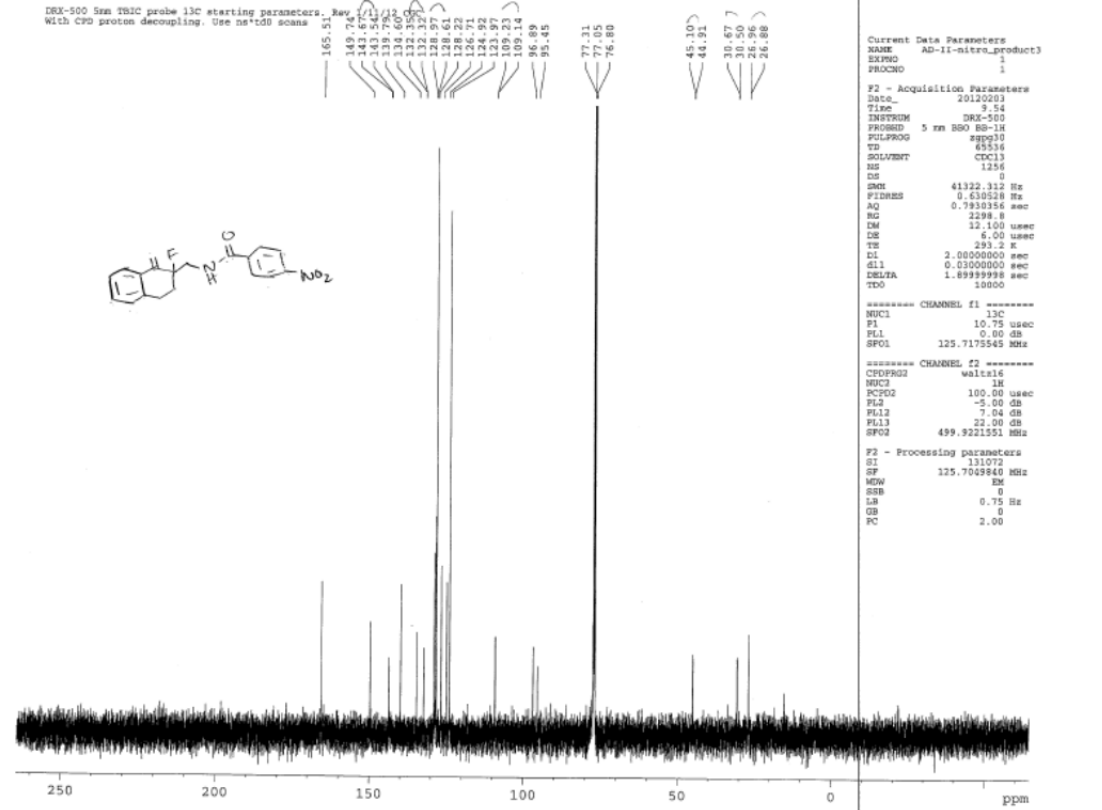




```

NAME      JW-07-167p1
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1
Date_    20111118
Time     16.47
INSTRUM  AXC-600
PROBHD   5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG  zgpg30
TD        65536
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS        16
DS        0
SHE      8012.820 Hz
FIDRES   0.122266 Hz
AQ        4.0895586 sec
RG        362
DM        62.400 usec
DE        6.00 usec
TE        293.2 K
D1        1.00000000 sec
TDO       2
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1      13C
P1        12.80 usec
PL1       0.00 dB
PL12      9.5451688 Hz
SFO1      400.1324700 MHz
SI        65536
SF        400.1300142 MHz
WDW       EM
SBB       0
LB        0.30 Hz
GB        0
PC        4.00

```



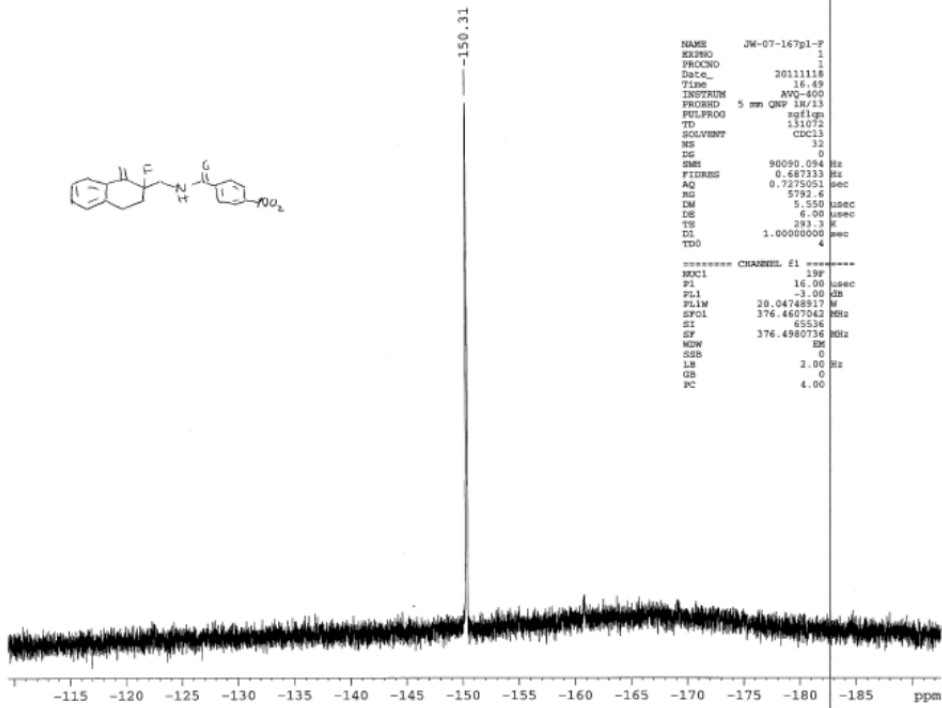
DRX-500 5mm TBC probe 13C starting parameters. May
With CPD proton decoupling. Use ns'td0 soans

```

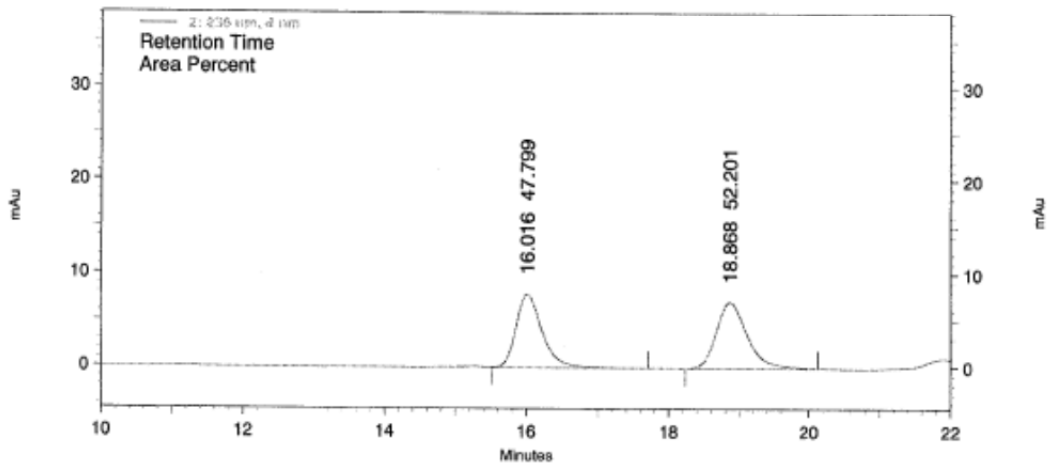
Current Data Parameters
NAME      AD-II-nitro_product3
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_    20120203
Time     9.54
INSTRUM  DRX-500
PROBHD   5 mm BBO BB-1K
PULPROG  zgpg30
TD        65536
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS        1256
DS        0
SHE      41322.312 Hz
FIDRES   0.630528 Hz
AQ        0.7920356 sec
RG        239.8
DM        12.100 usec
DE        6.00 usec
TE        293.2 K
D1        2.00000000 sec
d11      0.03000000 sec
DELTA    1.89999998 sec
TDO       10000
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1      13C
P1        10.75 usec
PL1       0.00 dB
SFO1      125.7175545 MHz
----- CHANNEL f2 -----
CPDPRG2  waltz16
NUC2      13C
PCPD2    100.00 usec
PL2       -5.00 dB
PL12      7.04 dB
PL13      22.00 dB
SFO2      499.9221551 MHz
F2 - Processing parameters
SI        131072
SF        125.7059840 MHz
WDW       EM
SBB       0
LB        0.75 Hz
GB        0
PC        2.00

```

00 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (revised
ical shifts relative to CFC13 at 0 ppm (082103

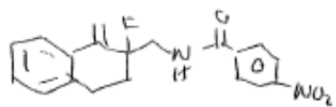


JW-08-35p

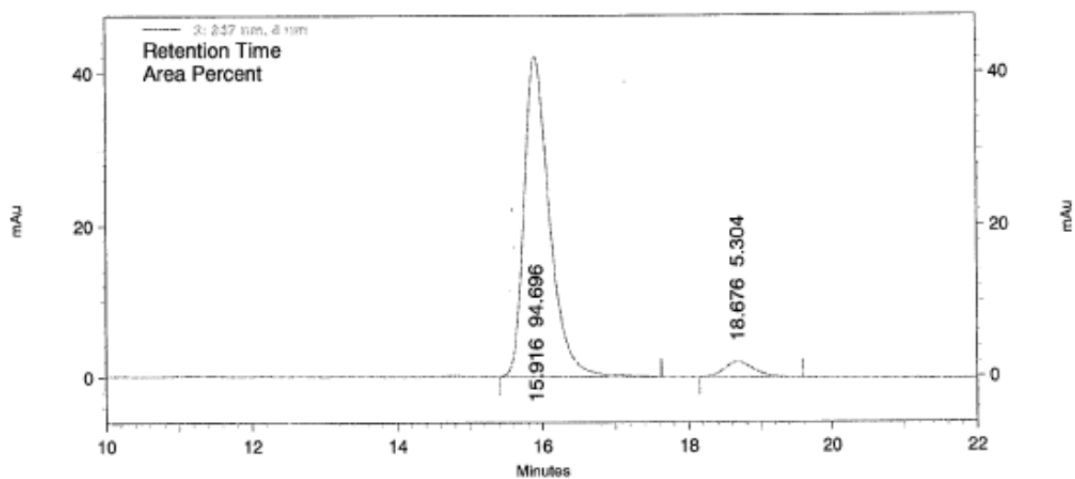


2: 236 nm, 4 nm
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	16.016	47.799	208
2	18.868	52.201	208



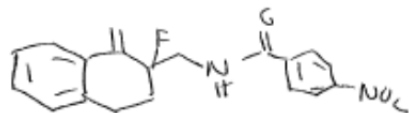
JW-08-35p



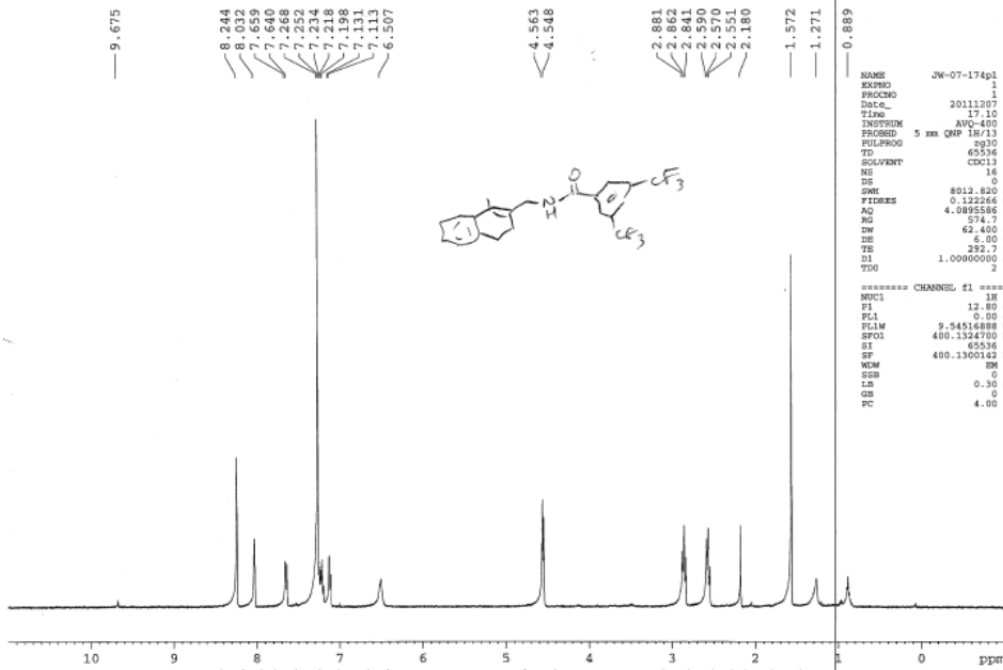
3: 247 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	15.916	94.696	208
2	18.676	5.304	206



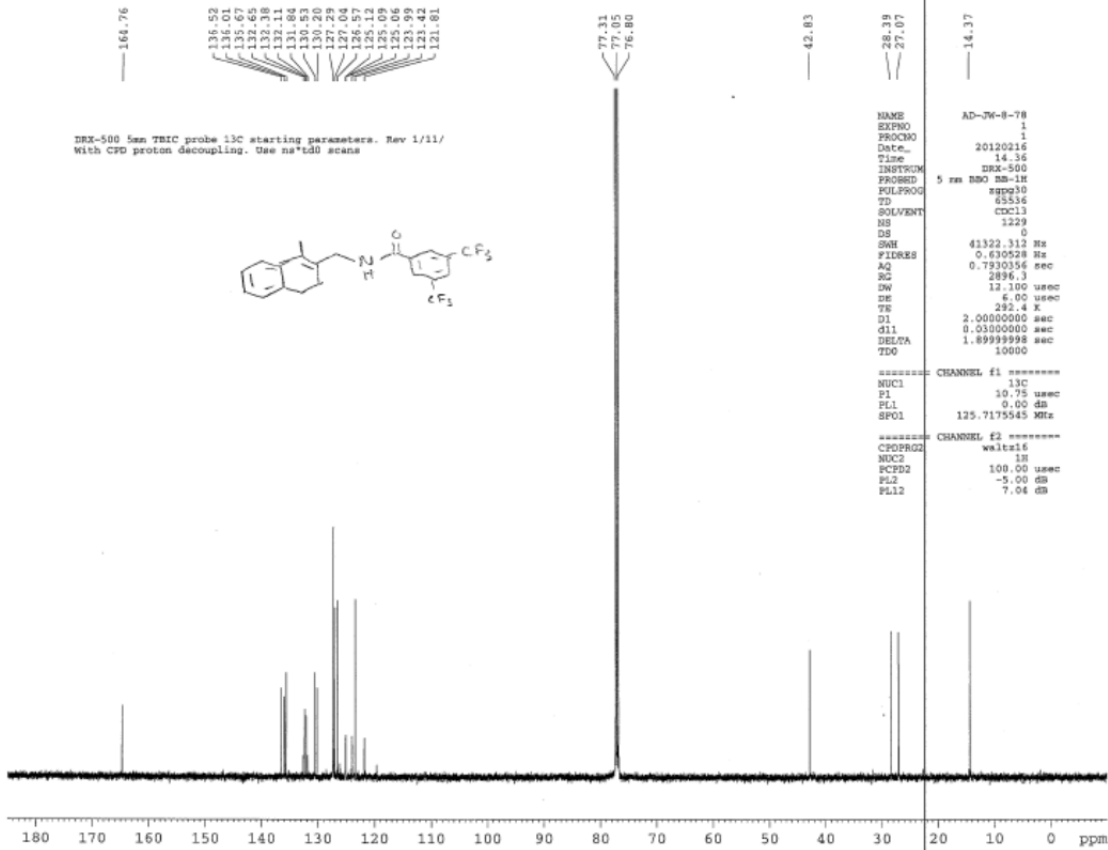
JW-07-174pl AVQ-400 QNP Proton starting parameters. 7/16/03. Revised



```

NAME      JW-07-174pl
EXPNO    1
PROCNO    1
Date_    20111207
Time     17.10
INSTRUM   AVQ-400
PROBHD    5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG   zg30
TD        65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS        16
DS        0
SWH       8012.820 Hz
FIDRES    0.122266 Hz
AQ        4.0895586 sec
RG        574.7
DSW       62.400 usec
DE        6.00 usec
TE        282.2 K
D1        1.00900000 sec
TD0       2
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      1H
P1        12.80 usec
PL1       0.00 dB
PL12      9.5451688 W
SFO1      400.1324700 MHz
SI        65536
SF        400.1300142 MHz
WCM       0
SGB       0
LB        0.30 Hz
GB        0
PC        4.00
    
```

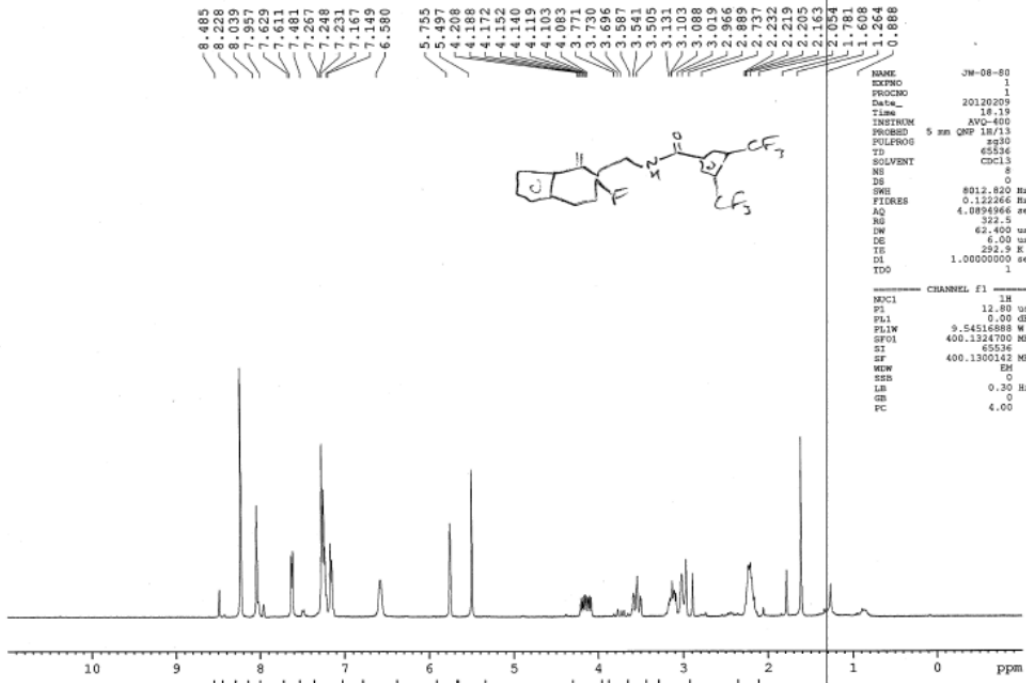
DRX-500 5mm TRIC probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
With CPD proton decoupling. Use na*td0 scans



```

NAME      AD-JW-8-78
EXPNO    1
PROCNO    1
Date_    20120216
Time     14.36
INSTRUM   DRX-500
PROBHD    5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD        65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS        1229
DS        0
SWH       41322.312 Hz
FIDRES    0.610528 Hz
AQ        0.7930356 sec
RG        2896.3
DSW       12.100 usec
DE        6.00 usec
TE        292.4 K
D1        2.00000000 sec
d11       0.03000000 sec
DELTA     1.899999998 sec
TD0       10000
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      13C
P1        10.75 usec
PL1       0.00 dB
PL12      125.7175545 MHz
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2   waltz16
NUC2      1H
PCPD2     100.00 usec
PL2       -5.00 dB
PL12      7.04 dB
    
```

AVQ-400 QNP Proton starting parameters. 7/16/03. Revised 7/22/03 RM

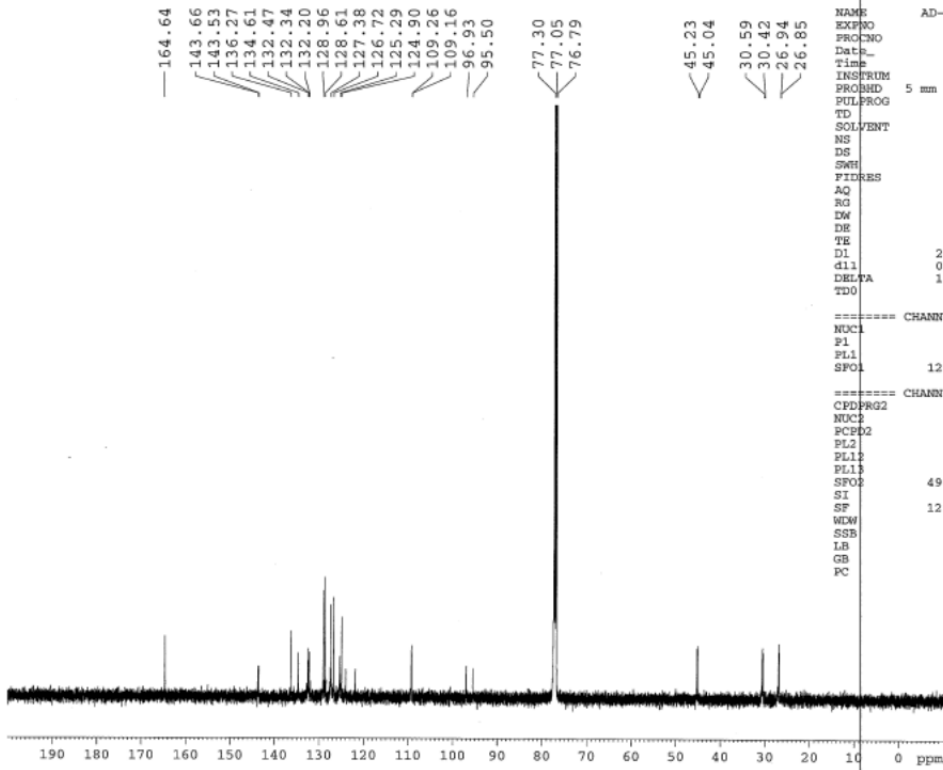


```

NAME      JN-08-80
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1
Date_    20120209
Time     18.19
INSTRUM  AVQ-400
PROBHD   5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG  zgpg30
TD       65536
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS       0
DS       0
SWH      8012.820 Hz
FIDRES   0.122366 Hz
AQ       4.0894966 sec
RG       322.5
DW       62.400 usec
DE       6.00 usec
TE       292.2 K
D1       1.00000000 sec
TD0      1

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      13
P1        12.88 usec
PL1       0.00 dB
PL1W      9.5451688 W
SFO1      400.1324700 MHz
SI        65536
SF        400.1300142 MHz
WDW       EM
SSB       0
LB        0.30 Hz
GB        0
PC        4.00
    
```

DRX-500 5mm TBIC probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1
With CPD proton decoupling. Use ns*td0 scans



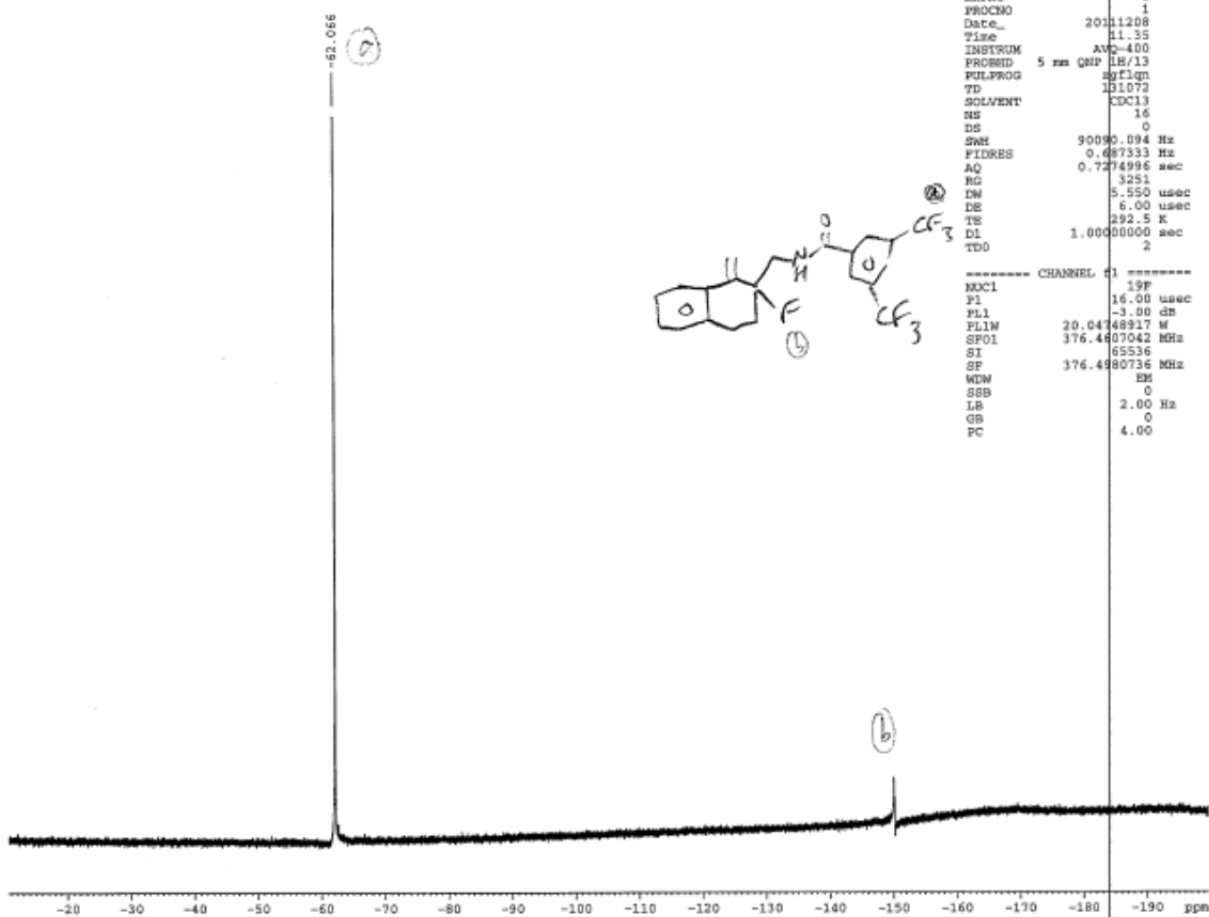
```

NAME      AD-JW-80-CF3
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1
Date_    20120210
Time     14.05
INSTRUM  DRX-500
PROBHD   5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG  zgpg30
TD       65536
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS       1099
DS       0
SWH      41322.312 Hz
FIDRES   0.830528 Hz
AQ       0.7930477 sec
RG       8192
DW       12.100 usec
DE       6.00 usec
TE       293.4 K
D1       2.00000000 sec
d11      0.03000000 sec
DELTA    1.89999998 sec
TD0      10000

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      13C
P1        10.75 usec
PL1       0.00 dB
SFO1      125.7175545 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2  waltz16
NUC2      1H
PCPD2    100.00 usec
PL2       -5.00 dB
PL12     7.04 dB
PL13     22.00 dB
SFO2     499.9221551 MHz
SI        131072
SF        125.7049840 MHz
WDW       EM
SSB       0
LB        0.75 Hz
GB        0
PC        2.40
    
```

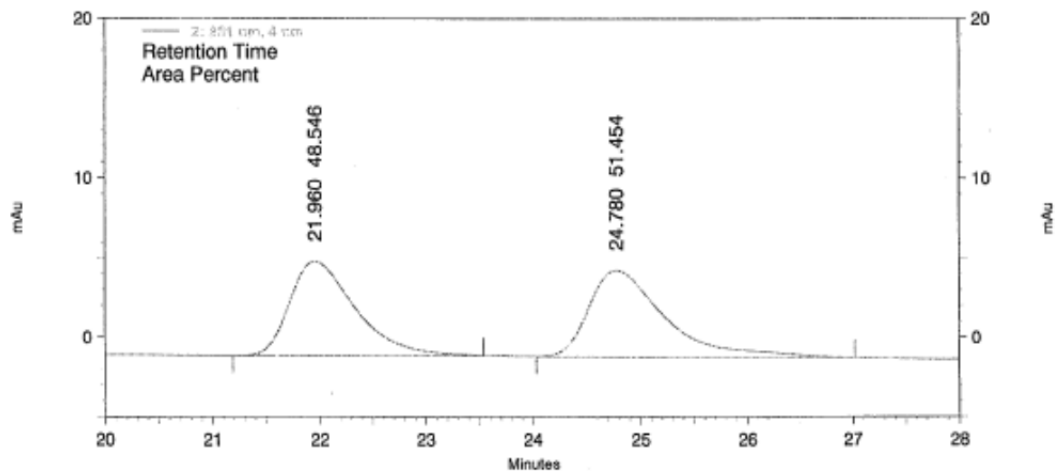
198-pl AVQ-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (revise chemical shifts relative to CFC13 at 0 ppm (082103 MHz) sw 239.28 ppm; o1p 0 ppm)



```

NAME      JW-07-198-plF
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20111208
Time      11.35
INSTRUM   AVQ-400
PROBHD    5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         131072
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         16
DS         0
SWH        90090.094 Hz
FIDRES     0.487333 Hz
AQ         0.7274996 sec
RG         3251
DN         5.550 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         292.5 K
D1         1.0000000 sec
TD0        2
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1       19F
P1         14.00 usec
PL1        -1.00 db
PL1W       20.04748917 W
SFO1       376.4807042 MHz
SI         65536
SF         376.480736 MHz
RGW        0
SFB        0
LB         2.00 Hz
GB         0
PC         4.00
  
```

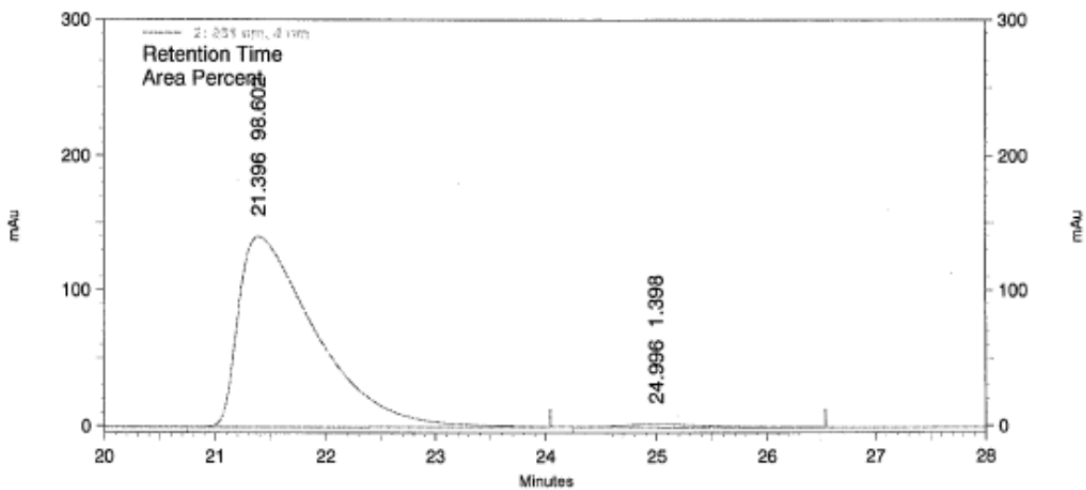
JW-08-80rac



2: 251 nm, 4 nm
 Results

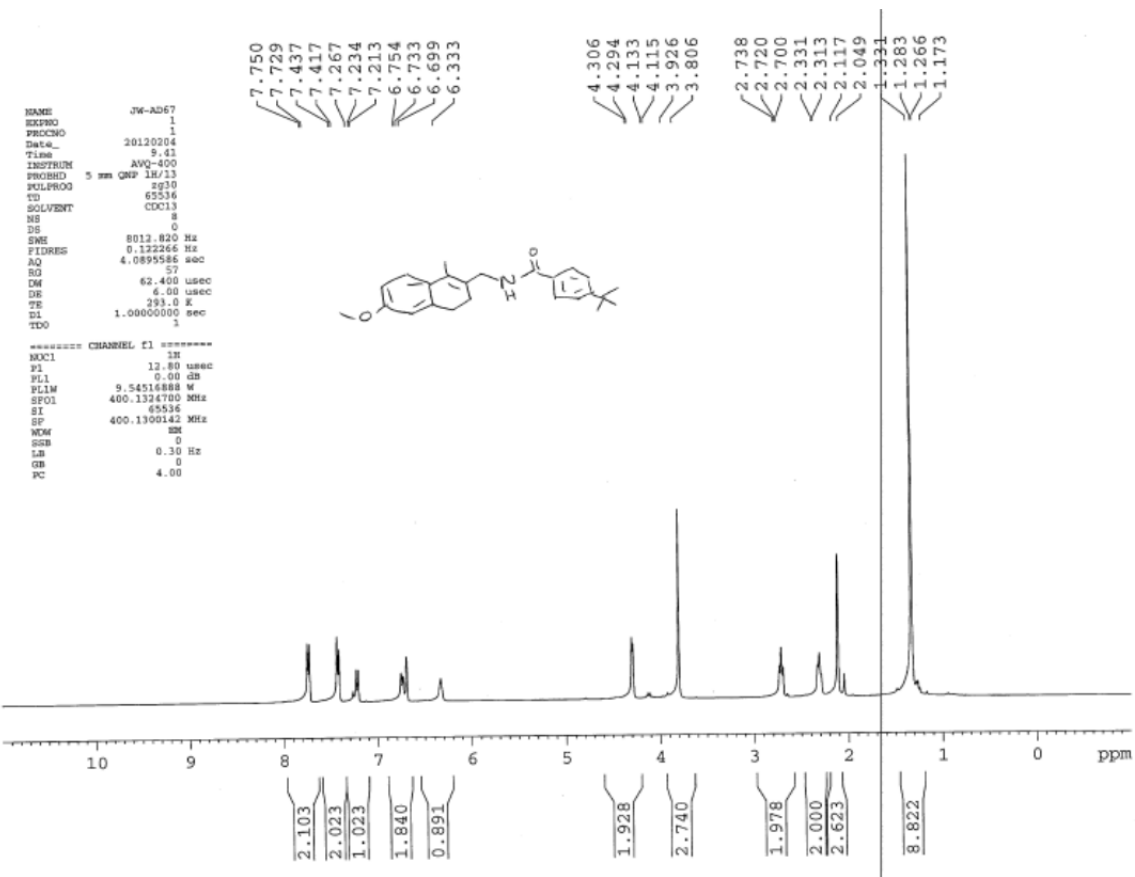
Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	21.960	48.546	213
2	24.780	51.454	213

JW-08-80rep-IB9901-30min



2: 251 nm, 4 nm
Results

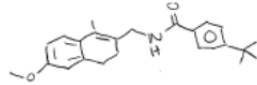
Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	21.396	98.602	209
2	24.996	1.398	214



JW-AD 67 AVQ-400 QNP Carbon Starting parameters 7/16

```

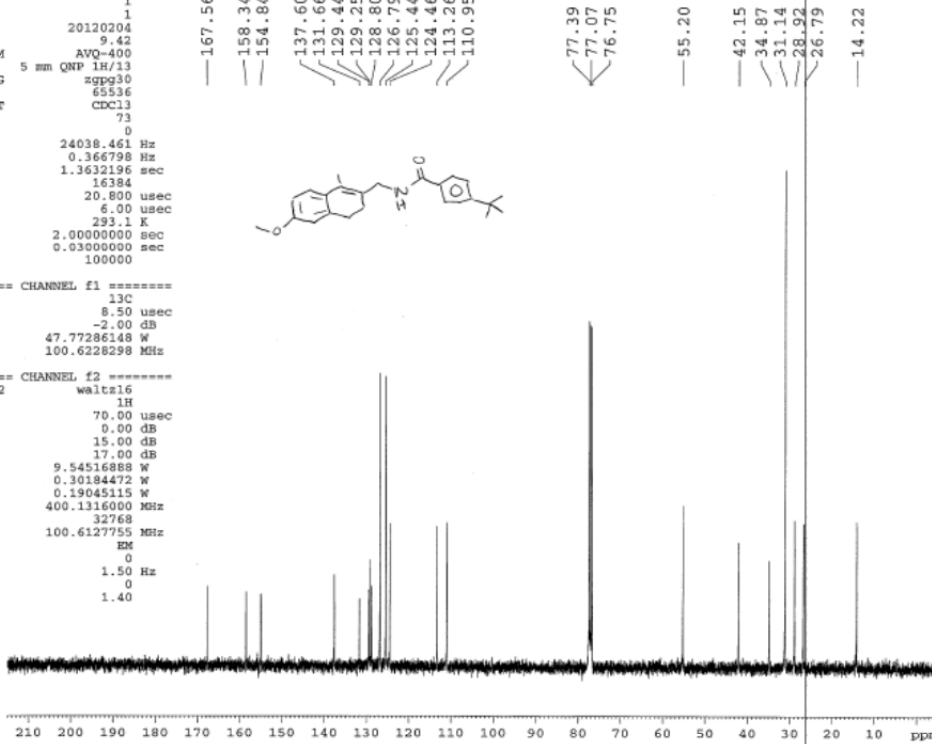
NAME      JW-AD67C
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20120204
Time      9.42
INSTRUM   AVQ-400
PROBHD    5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         73
DS         0
SWH        24038.461 Hz
FIDRES    0.366798 Hz
AQ         1.3632196 sec
RG         16384
DM         20.800 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         293.1 K
D1         2.00000000 sec
D11        0.03000000 sec
TDO        100000
    
```



```

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      13C
P1        8.50 usec
PL1       -2.00 dB
PL1W      47.77286148 W
SFO1      100.6228298 MHz

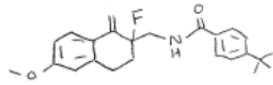
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2   waltz16
NUC2      1H
PCPD2     70.00 usec
PL2       0.00 dB
PL12      15.00 dB
PL13      17.00 dB
PL2W      9.54516888 W
PL12W     0.30184472 W
PL13W     0.19045115 W
SFO2      400.1316000 MHz
SI         32768
SF         100.6127755 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB        0
LB         1.50 Hz
GB         0
PC         1.40
    
```



JW-08-76-1 AVB-400 ZBO Proton starting parameters. 6/11/03 RN

```

7.986
7.965
7.784
7.763
7.597
7.565
7.522
7.502
7.463
7.442
7.303
6.832
6.826
6.810
6.804
6.782
6.461
6.450
5.629
5.622
5.403
4.272
4.251
4.235
4.214
4.198
4.175
4.157
4.140
3.841
3.800
3.501
3.492
3.456
3.448
3.420
3.411
3.212
3.197
3.182
3.168
3.153
3.132
3.124
2.962
2.919
2.272
2.263
2.256
2.249
2.240
2.231
2.217
2.216
2.196
2.181
2.168
2.143
2.142
2.140
2.136
2.088
1.658
1.386
1.374
1.320
1.303
1.283
    
```

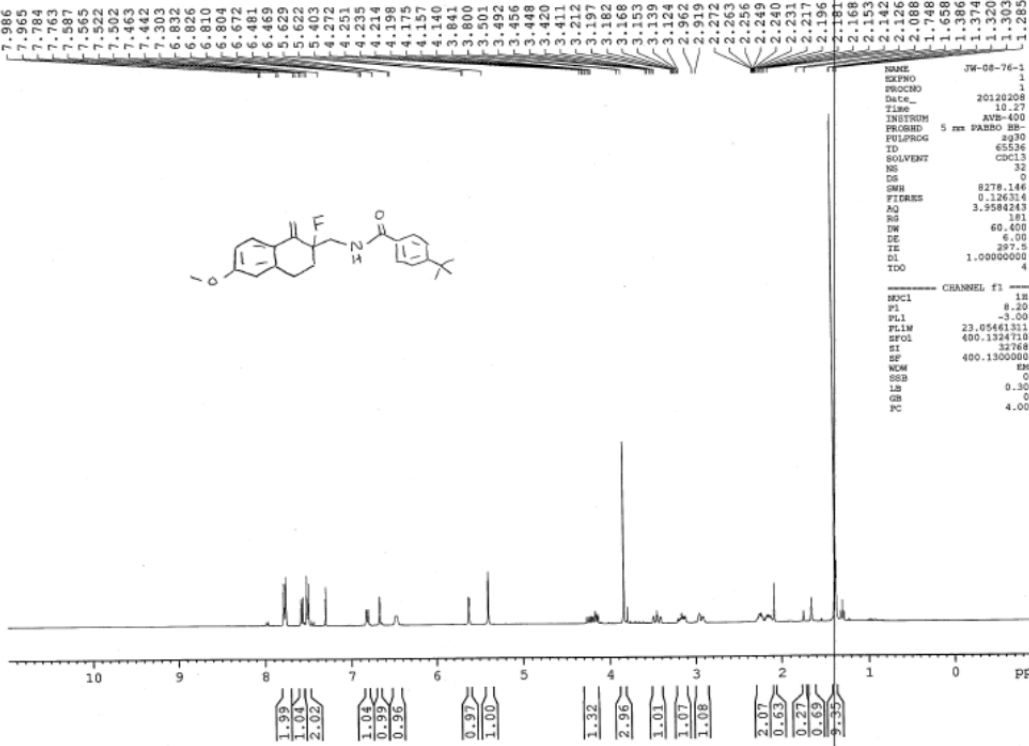


```

NAME      JW-08-76-1
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20120208
Time      10.27
INSTRUM   AVB-400
PROBHD    5 mm PARBO WB
PULPROG   zg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         32
DS         0
SWH        8278.146 Hz
FIDRES    0.126316 Hz
AQ         3.2584243 sec
RG         181
DM         60.400 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         297.5 K
D1         1.00000000 sec
TDO        4
    
```

```

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1      1H
P1        8.20 usec
PL1       -3.00 dB
PL1W      23.05461313 W
SFO1      400.1324710 MHz
SI         32768
SF         400.1300000 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB        0
LB         0.30 Hz
GB         0
PC         4.00
    
```



DRX-500 5mm WBIC probe 13C starting parameters. Rev 1/11/
 With CPD proton decoupling. Use n*td0 scans

167.36
 159.71
 155.26
 143.50
 136.37
 131.35
 126.84
 125.63
 125.35
 113.60
 112.67
 106.72
 106.62

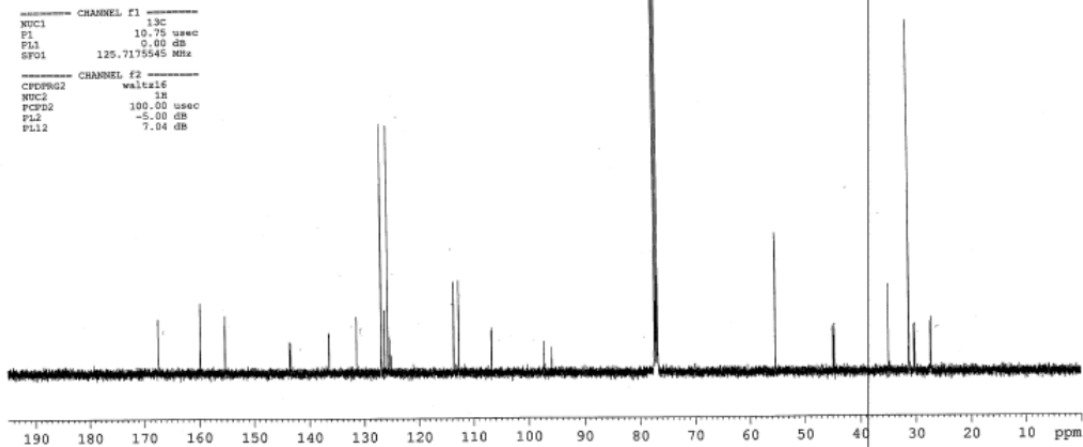
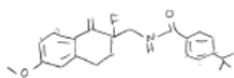
77.31
 77.06
 76.80

55.31

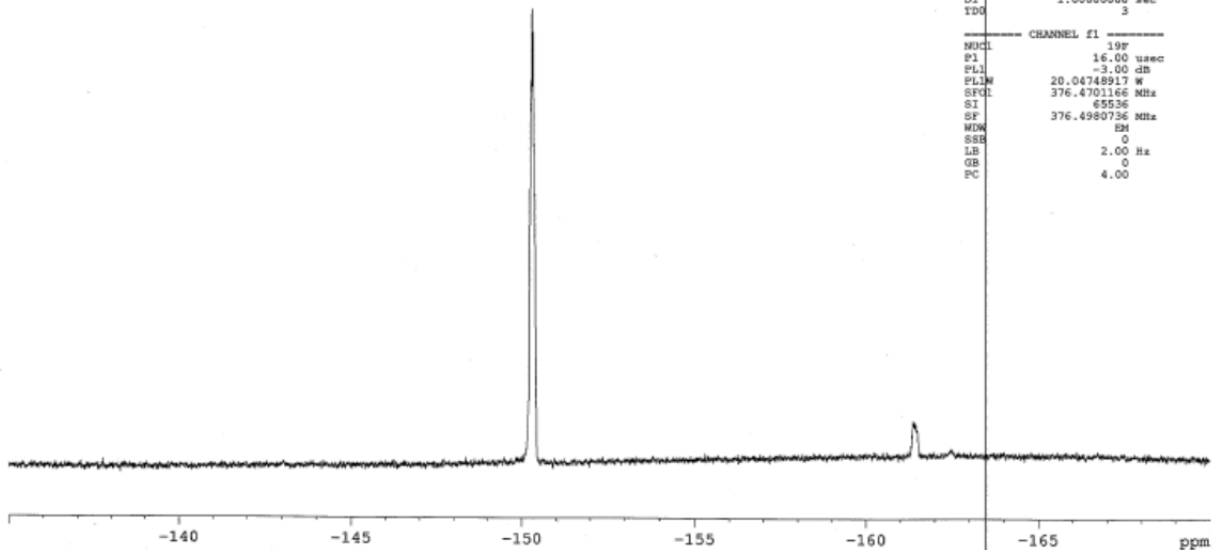
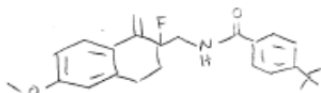
44.81
 44.62

34.39
 31.19
 30.74
 27.31
 27.22

NAME AD-JN-76-ome
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120209
 Time 16.04
 INSTRUM DRX-500
 PROCD 5 mm BBO WB-18
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65336
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 750
 DS 0
 SSB 41322.312 Hz
 FIDRES 0.438528 Hz
 AQ 0.7930356 sec
 RG 8192
 DW 12.108 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 292.2 K
 DL 2.0000000 sec
 d11 0.0300000 sec
 DELTA 1.8999999 sec
 TDO 10000



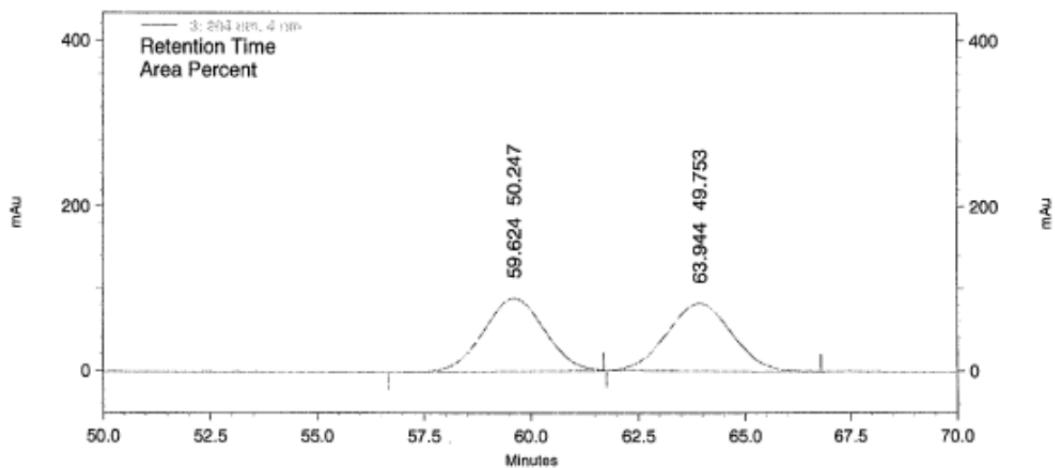
AVQ-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (revised P1, 2
 chemical shifts relative to CFCl3 at 0 ppm (082103 BvB)
 sw 239.28 ppm; o1p 0 ppm



```

NAME      AD-JW-76-osa-F
EXPNO    1
PROCNO   1
DaCq_    20120209
Time     16.48
INSTRUM  AVQ-400
PROBHD   5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG  zgpg30
TD        131072
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS        24
DS        0
SWH       90090.094 Hz
FIDRES   0.687333 Hz
AQ        0.7274996 sec
RG        4597.6
DW        5.550 usec
DE        6.00 usec
TE        292.2 K
D1        1.0000000 sec
TD0       3
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1      19F
P1        16.00 usec
PL1       -3.00 dB
PL1W      28.04748917 W
SF01      376.4701166 MHz
SI        65536
SF        376.4980736 MHz
NUC2      13C
SSB       0
LB        2.00 Hz
GB        0
PC        4.00
  
```

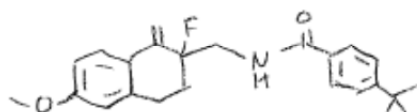
AD-2-68rac-ic9604-70min



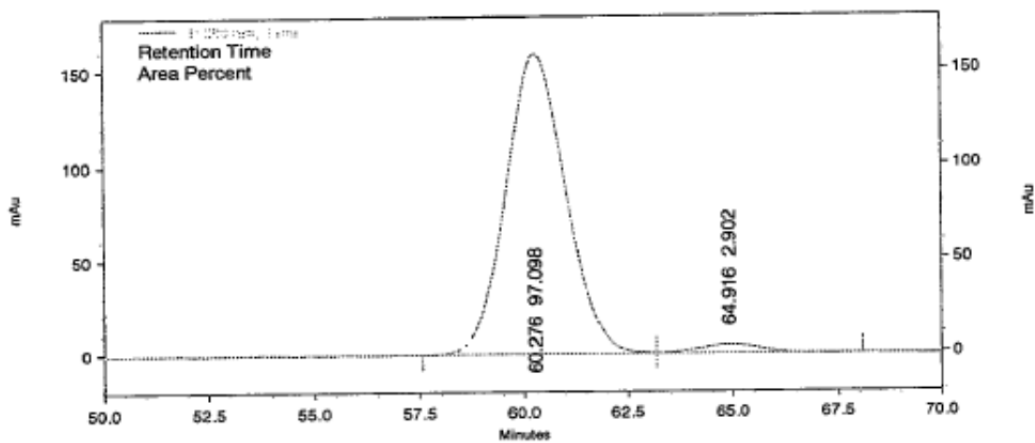
3: 204 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	59.624	50.247	204
2	63.944	49.753	204



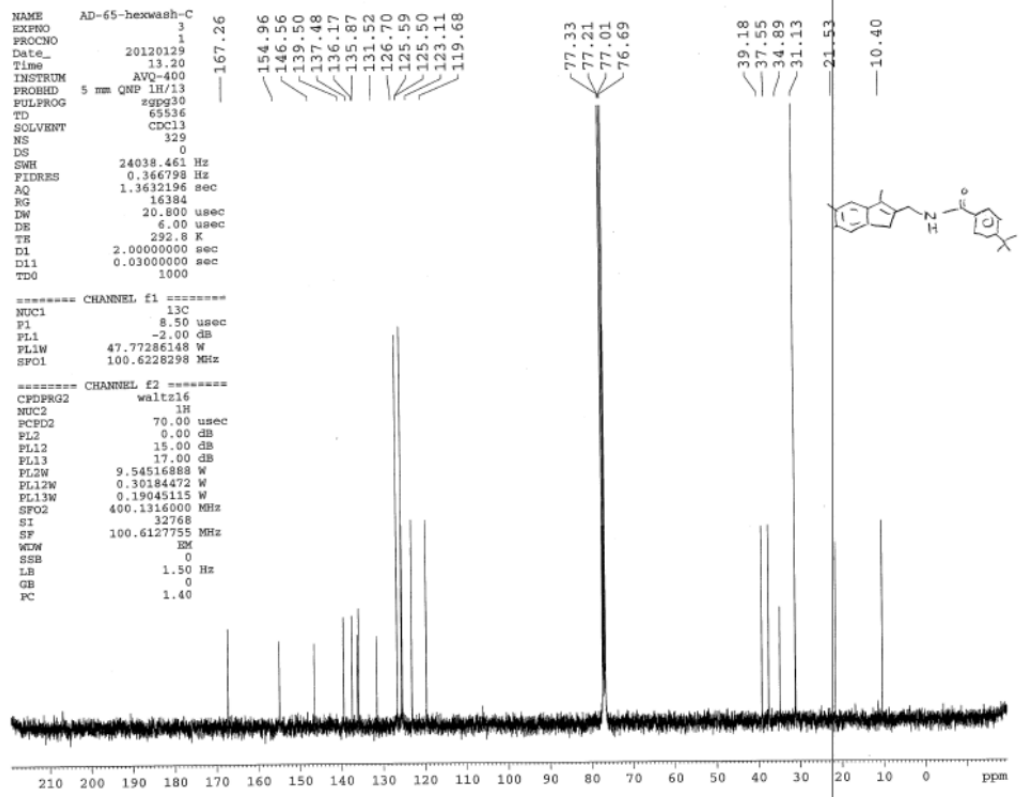
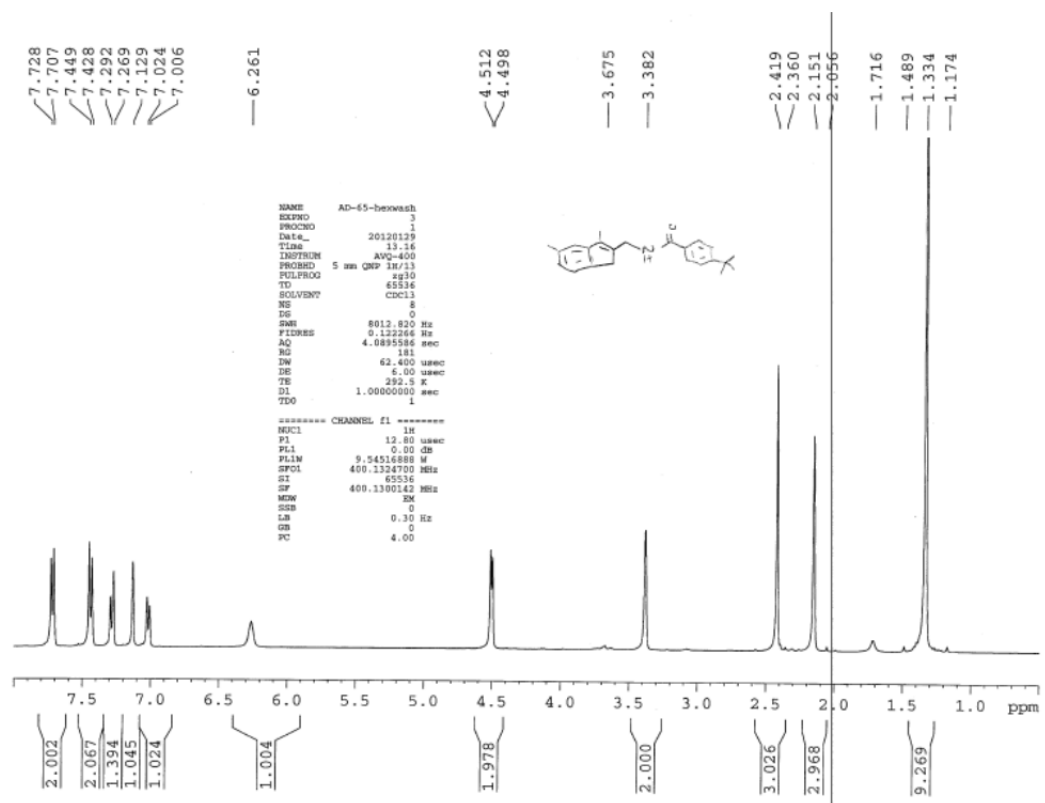
JW-08-76

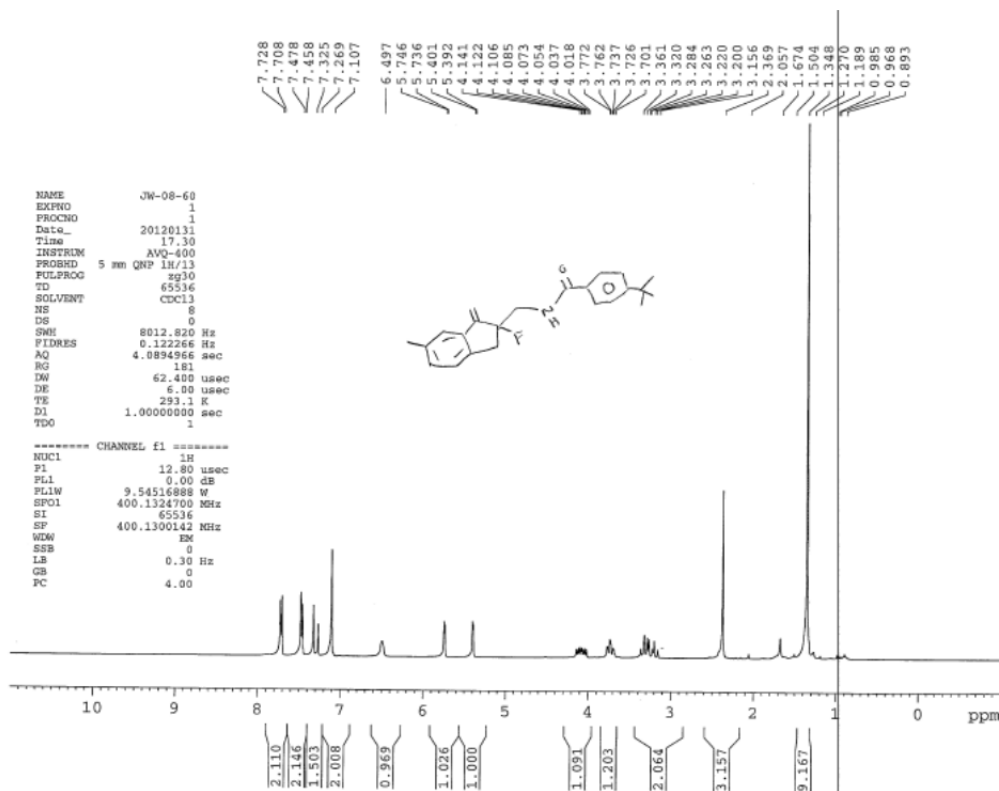


1: 208 nm, 4 nm

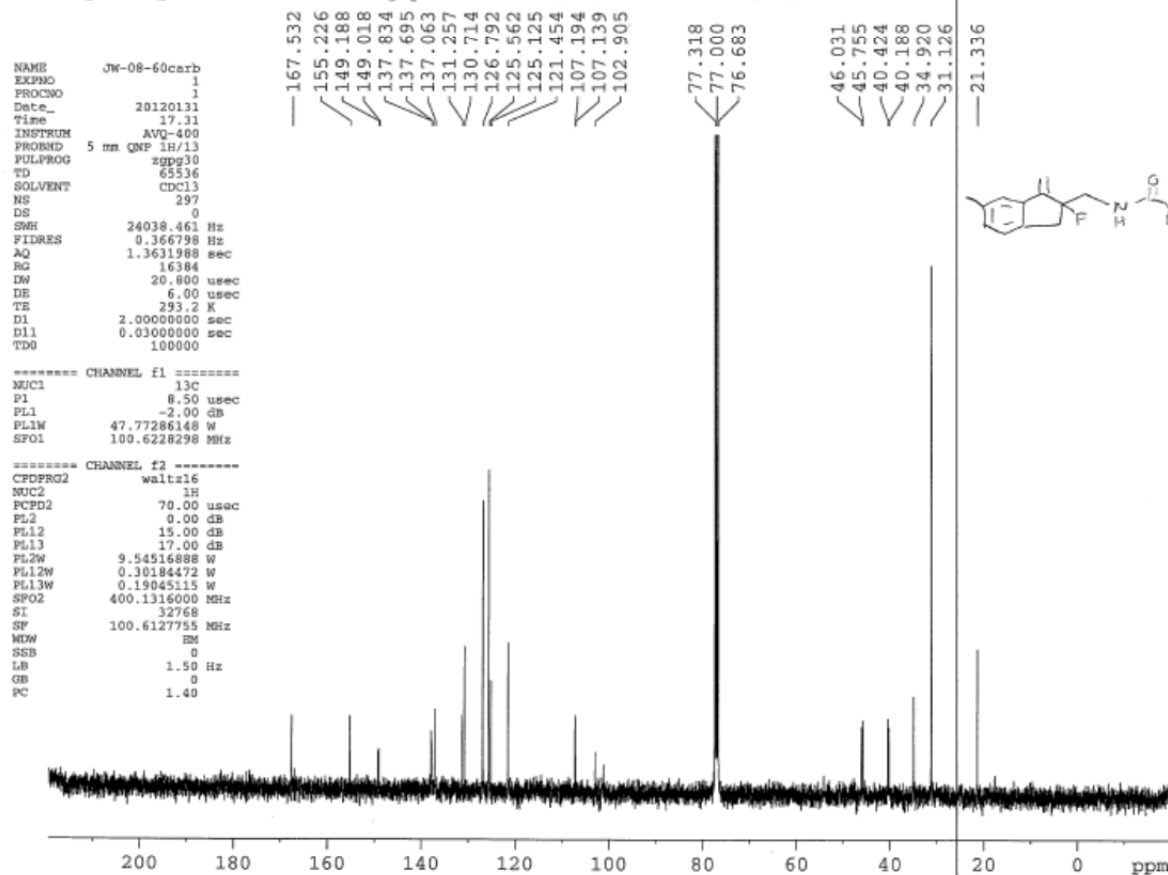
Results

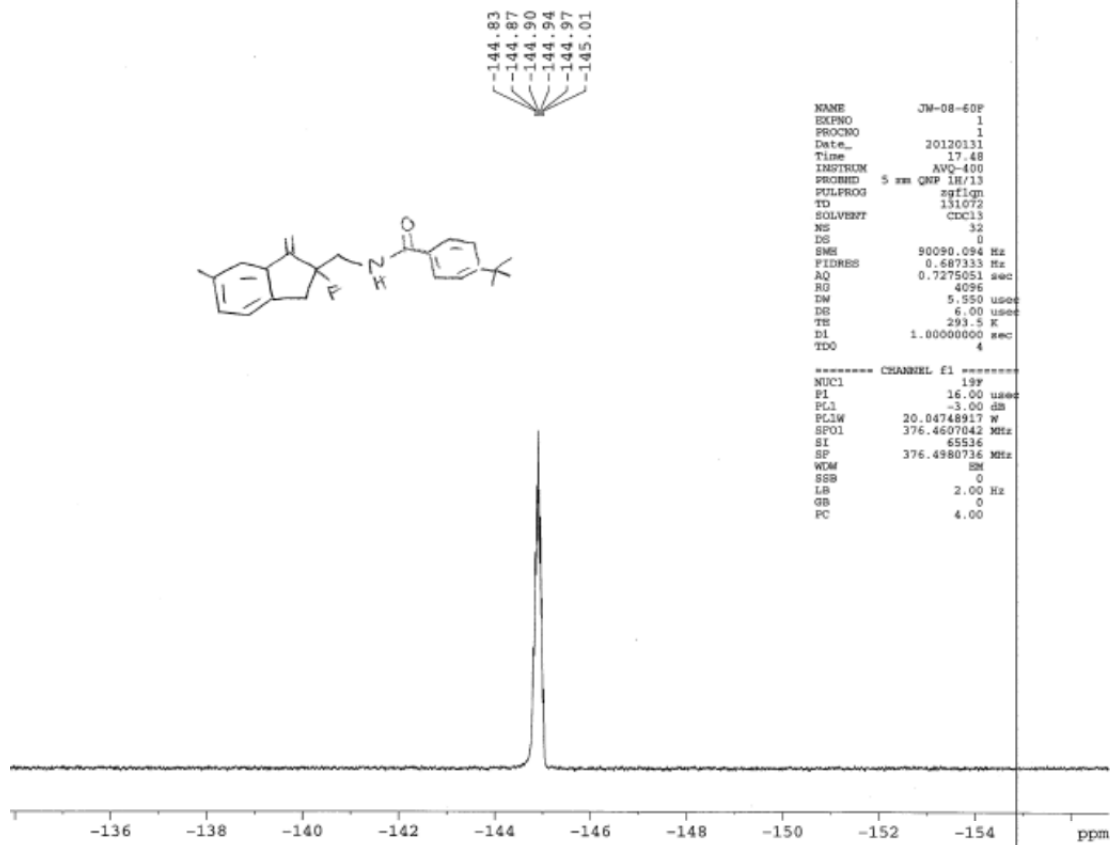
Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	60.276	97.098	203
2	64.916	2.902	204



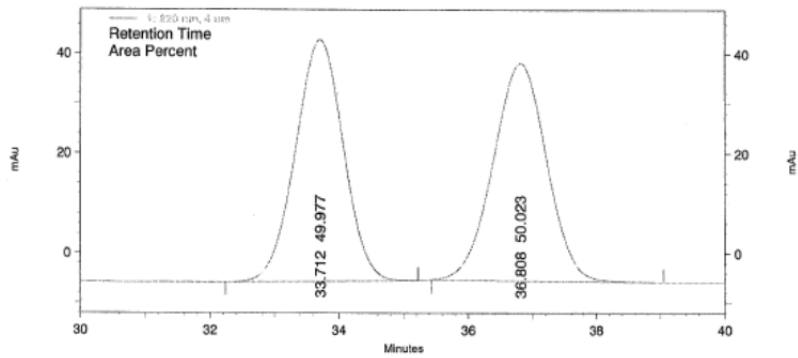


AVQ-400 QNP Carbon Starting parameters 7/16/03 revised 7/22/03 RN





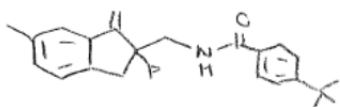
JW-08-60rac/ADII-66



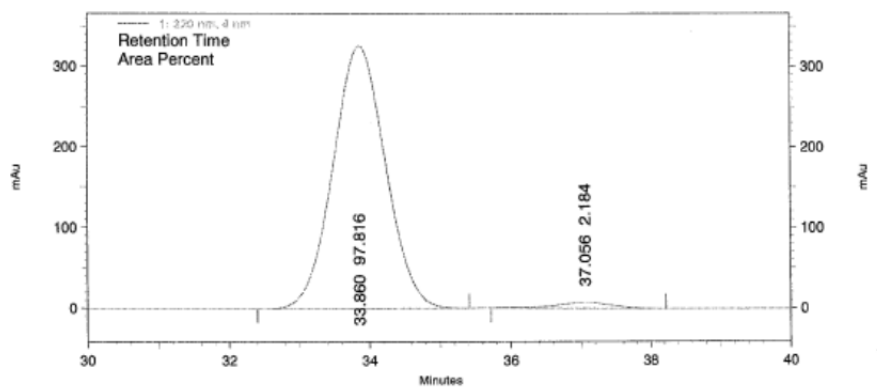
1: 220 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	33.712	49.977	204
2	36.808	50.023	204



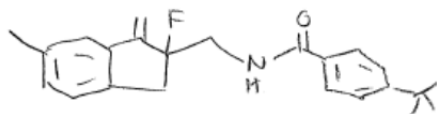
JW-08-60



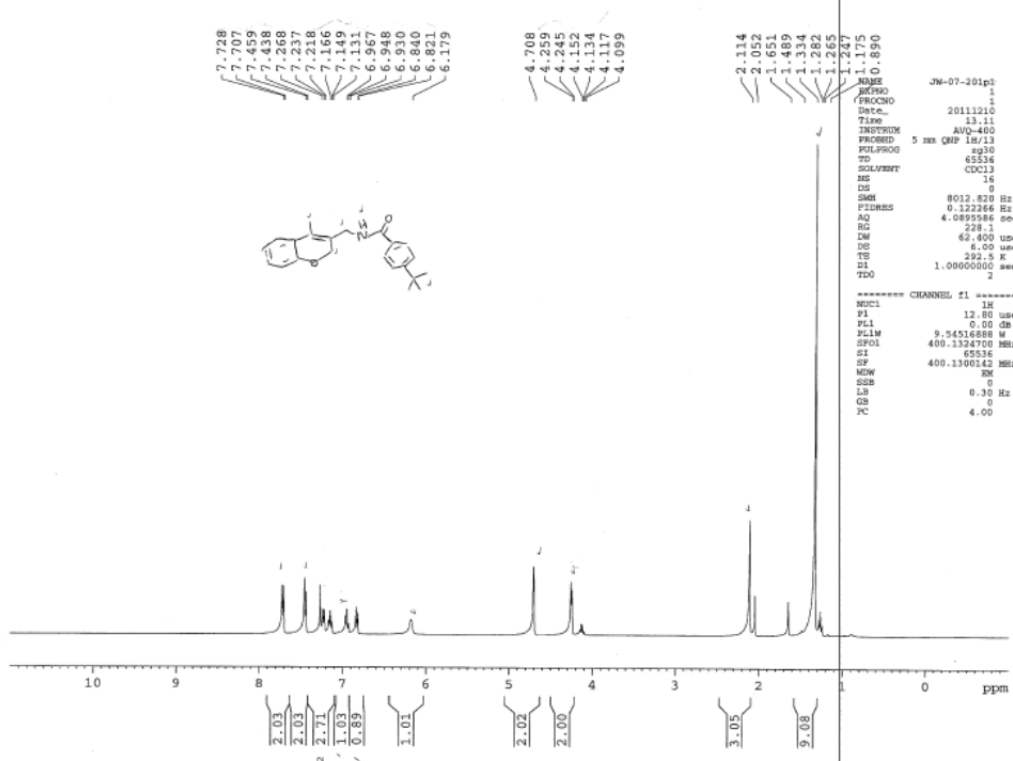
1: 220 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	33.860	97.816	202
2	37.056	2.184	204



201pl AVQ-400 QNP Proton starting parameters. 7/16/03. Revised 7/22,



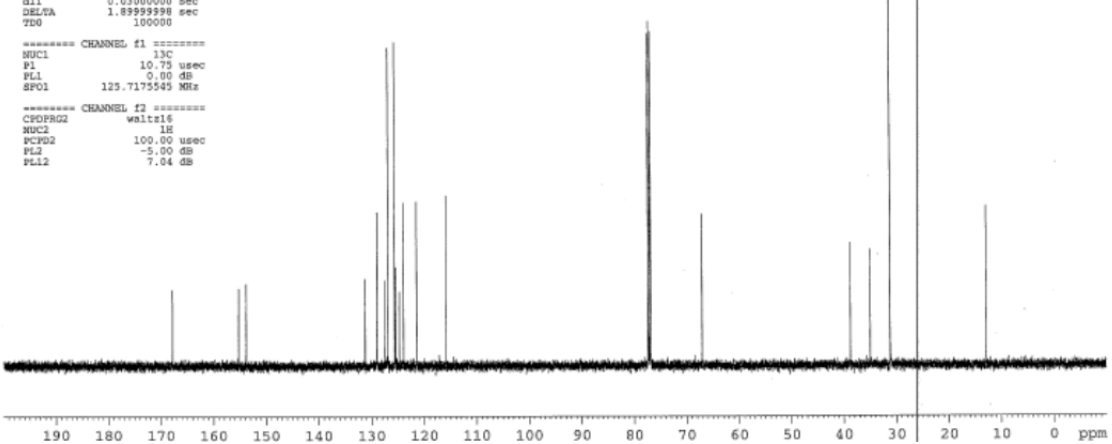
```

NAME      JW-07-201pl
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20111210
Time      13.11
INSTRUM   AVQ-400
PROBHD    5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT    CDCl3
NS         16
DS         0
SWH        8012.828 Hz
FIDRES     0.122266 Hz
AQ         4.0895384 sec
RG         258.1
RW         62.400 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         292.2 K
D1         1.0000000 sec
DELTA     1.0000000 sec
TDO
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1      1H
P1        12.80 usec
PL1       0.00 dB
PL1W      9.54516888 W
SFO1      400.1324708 MHz
SI         65536
SF         400.1300142 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB        0
LB         0.30 Hz
GB         0
PC         4.00
  
```

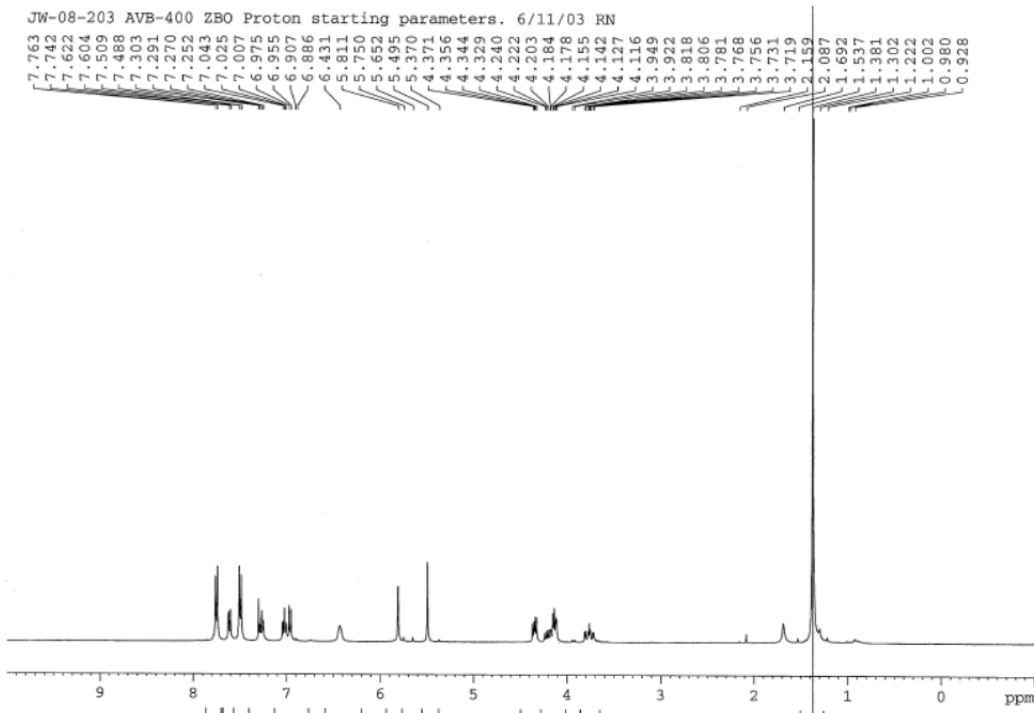


```

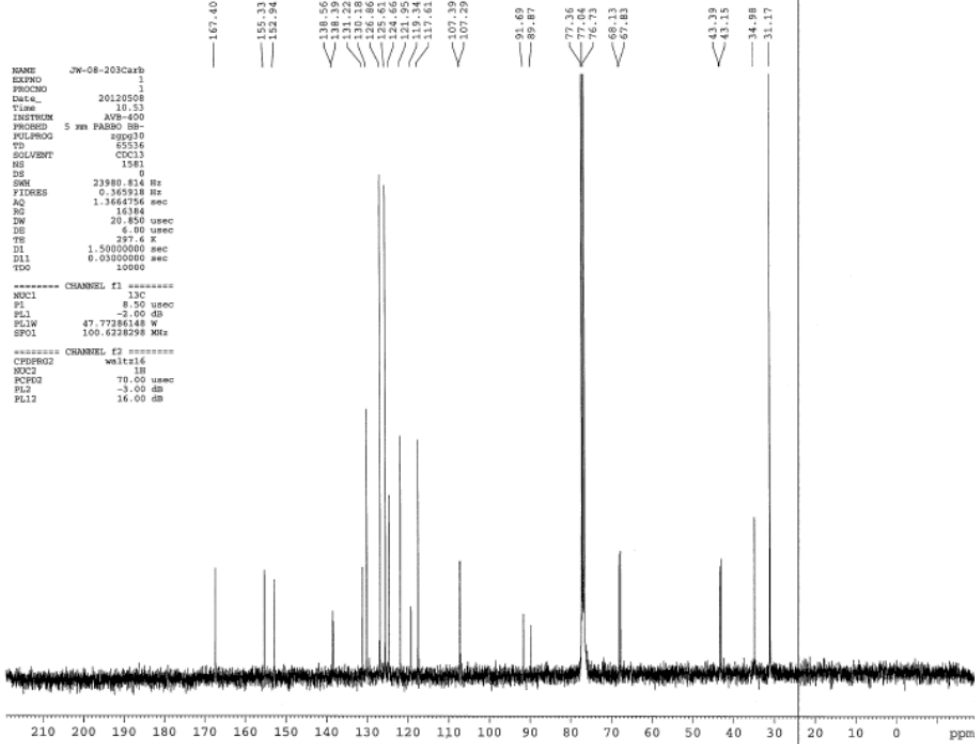
NAME      AD-JW-8-48
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20120216
Time      14.25
INSTRUM   DRX-500
PROBHD    5 mm BBO 5H-1H
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT    CDCl3
NS         153
DS         0
SWH        41322.312 Hz
FIDRES     0.4305288 Hz
AQ         0.7930356 sec
RG         8192
RW         12.100 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         292.4 K
D1         2.0000000 sec
d11        0.0300000 sec
DELTA     1.89999999 sec
TDO
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1      13C
P1        10.75 usec
PL1       0.00 dB
SFO1      125.717545 MHz
----- CHANNEL f2 -----
CPDPRG2   waltz16
NUC2      1H
PCPD2     100.00 usec
PL2       5.00 dB
PL12      7.04 dB
  
```



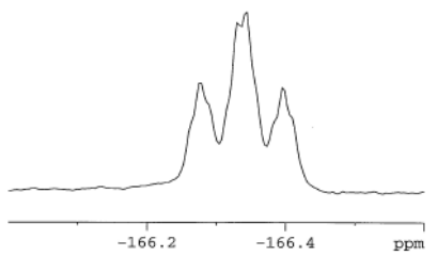
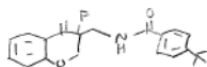
JW-08-203 AVB-400 ZBO Proton starting parameters. 6/11/03 RN



JW-08-203 AVB-400 ZBO Carbon Starting parameters 6/11/03 RN



204p2 AVQ-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (rev
 chemical shifts relative to CFC13 at 0 ppm (082103 Hv



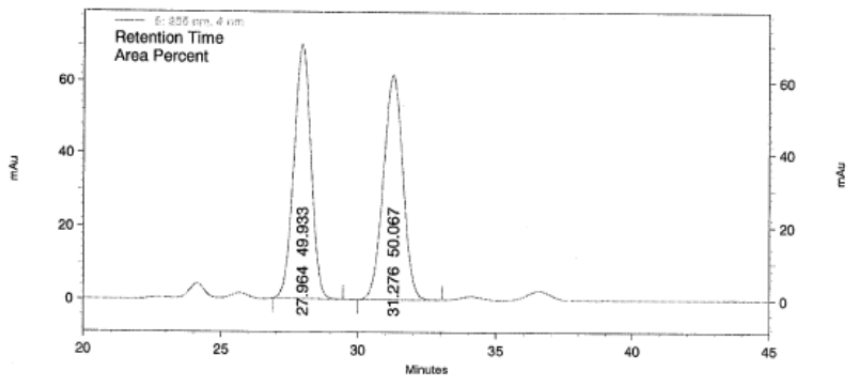
-166.28
 -166.34
 -166.40

```

NAME      JW-07-204p2
EXPNO    2011121
PROCNO   10.2
Date_    2011121
Time     10.2
INSTRUM  AVQ-4C
PROBHD   5 mm QNP 1H/1
PULPROG  zgpg30
TD       13107
SOLVENT  CDCl3
NS       2
DS       2
SWH      90090.05
FIDRES   0.68733
AQ       0.72750E
RG       1149.
DW       5.5E
DE       6.0
TE       292.
D1       1.000000C
TDO

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1     19F
P1       16.0
PL1     -3.0
PL1W    20.0474891
SFO1    376.460704
SI       6552
SF      376.498073
WVW     1
SSB     0
LB      2.0
GB      0
PC      4.0
  
```

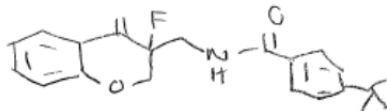
JW-08-59rac/07-204rac



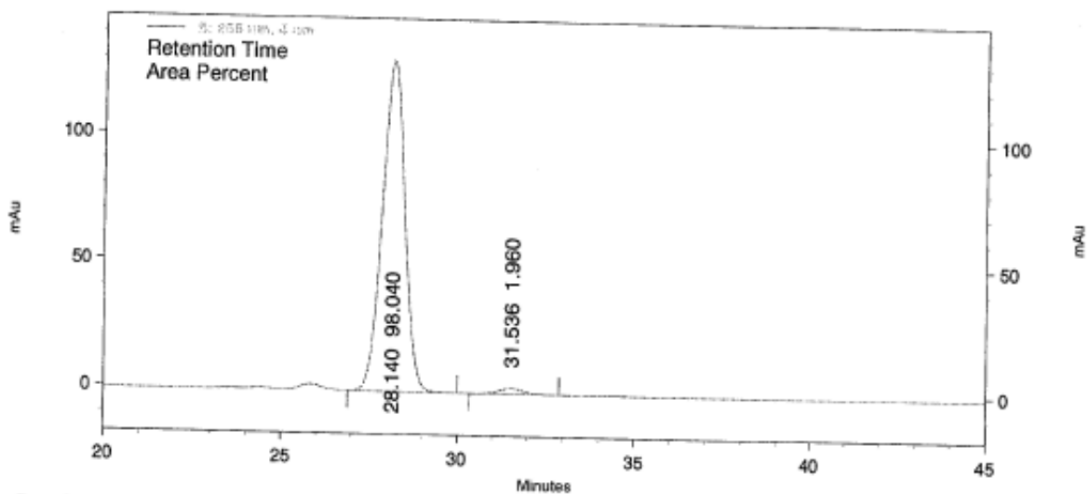
5: 255 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	27.964	49.933	204
2	31.276	50.067	204



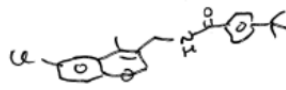
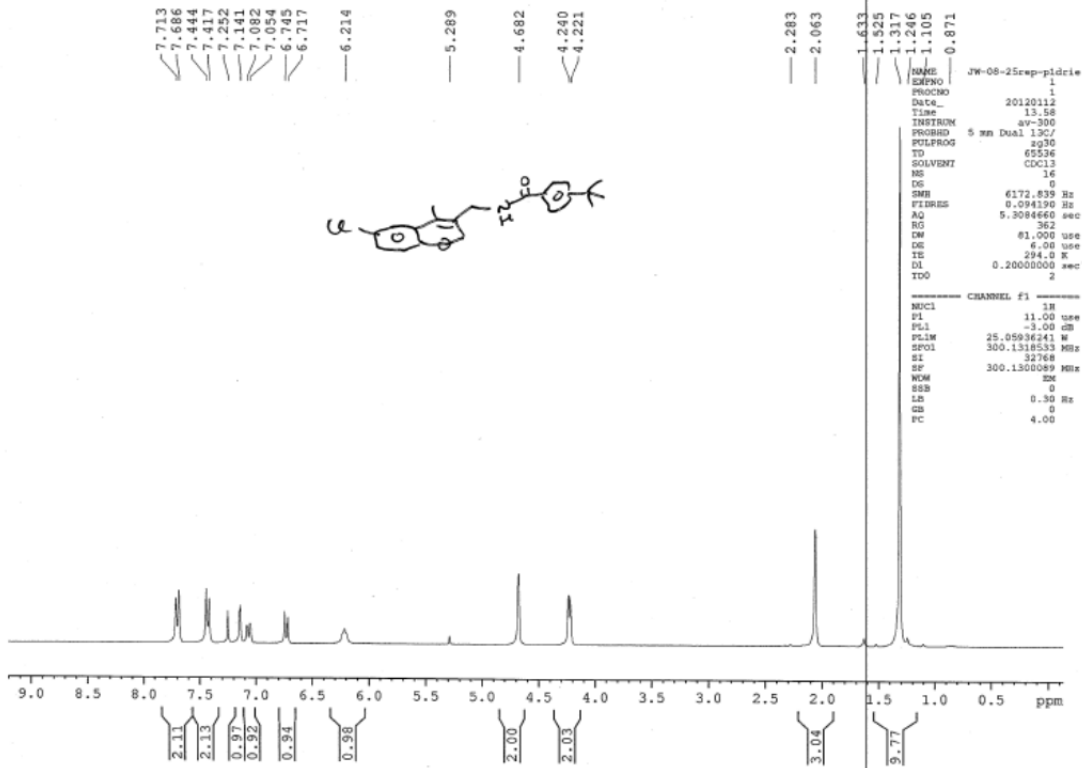
JW-08-59



5: 255 nm, 4 nm
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	28.140	98.040	204
2	31.536	1.960	205

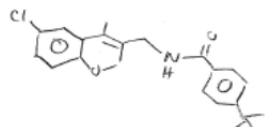
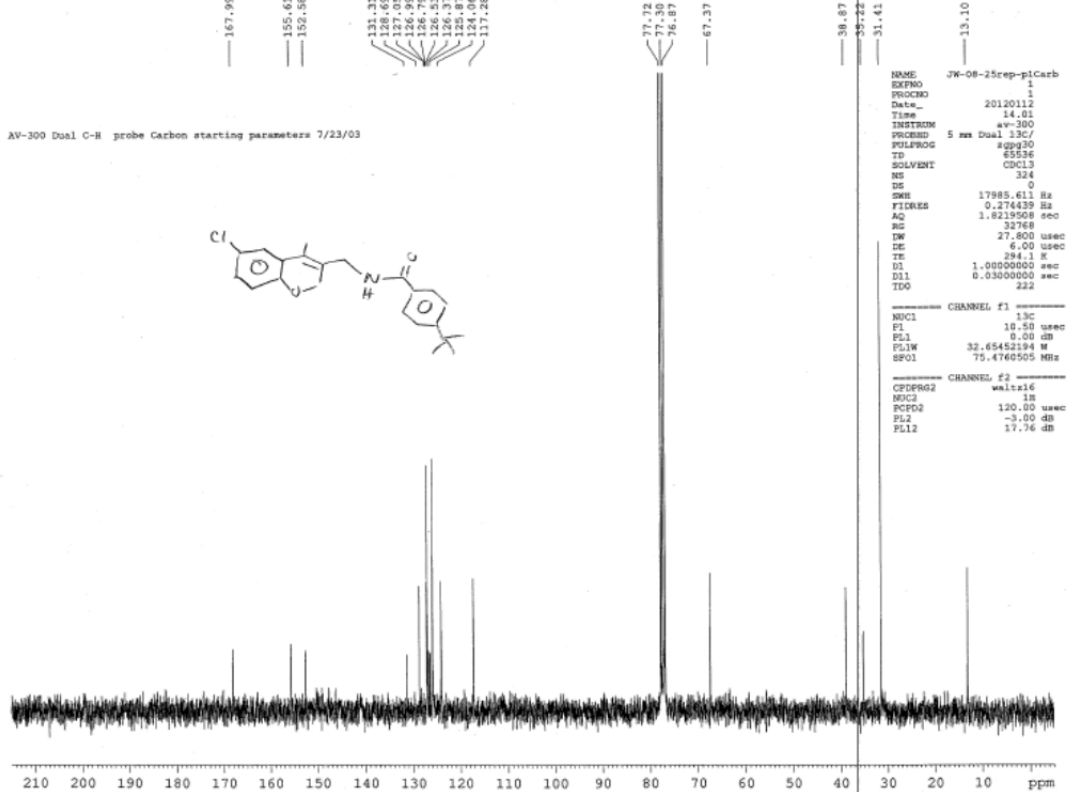
JW-08-25pl dry AV-300 Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/:



NAME JW-08-25rep-pidrie
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120112
 Time 13.58
 INSTRUM av-300
 PULPROG 5 ms Dual 13c/
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 0
 SMR 6172.839 Hz
 FIDRES 0.094190 Hz
 AQ 5.3094660 sec
 RG 362
 DM 61.000 use
 DE 6.00 use
 IE 294.0 K
 D1 0.20000000 sec
 TDO

CHANNEL f1
 NUCL1 1H
 P1 11.00 use
 PL1 -3.00 dB
 PL1W 25.05936241 W
 SFO1 300.1318533 MHz
 SI 32768
 SF 300.1300089 MHz
 NQM 2m
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 4.00

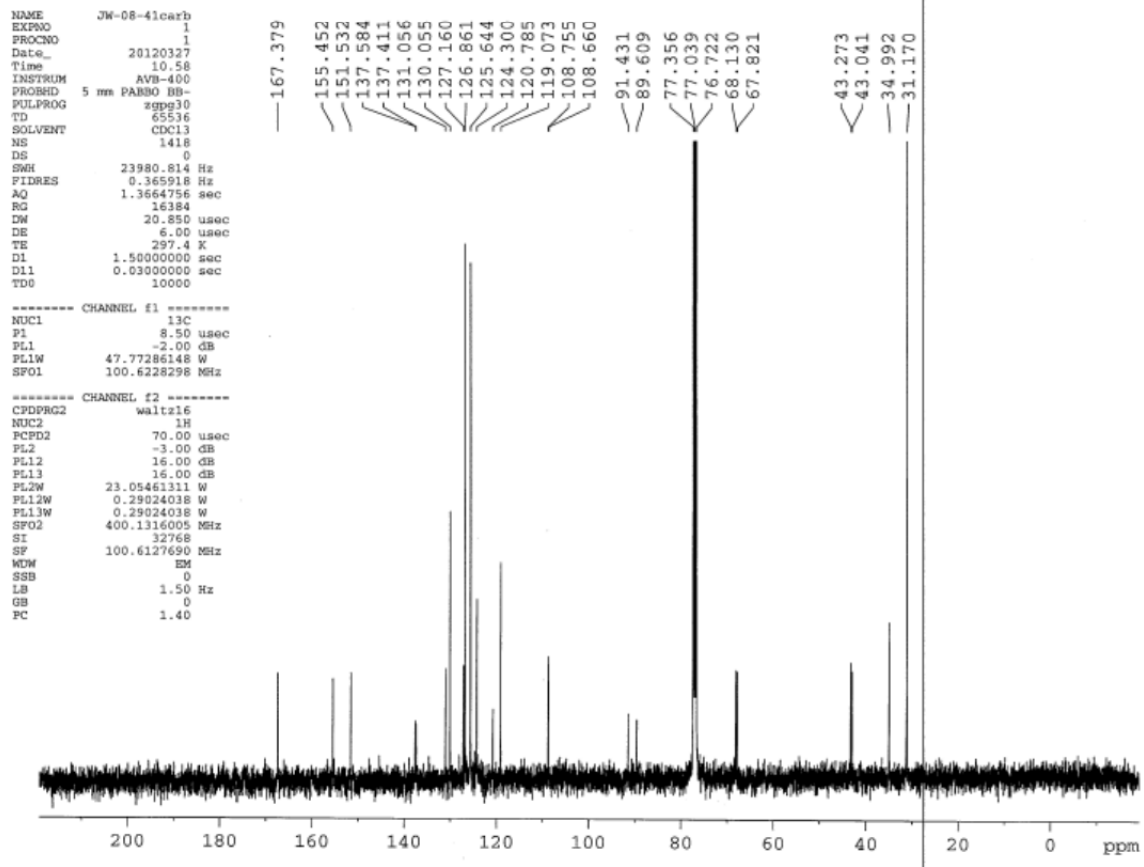
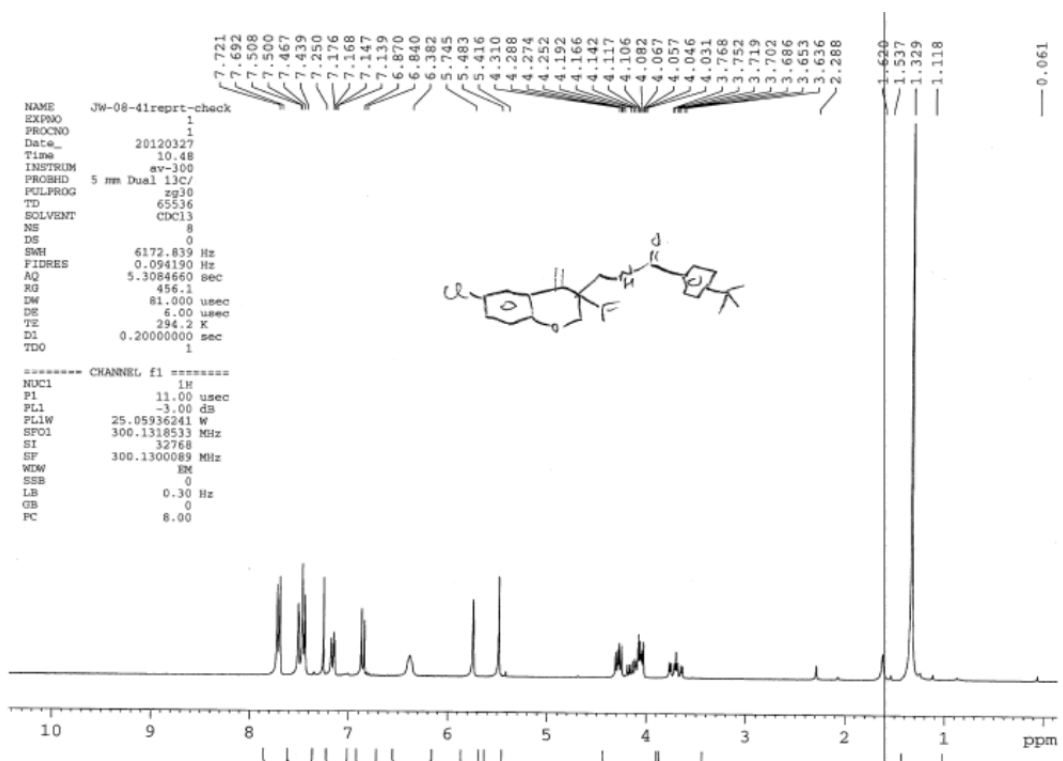
AV-300 Dual C-H probe Carbon starting parameters 7/23/03



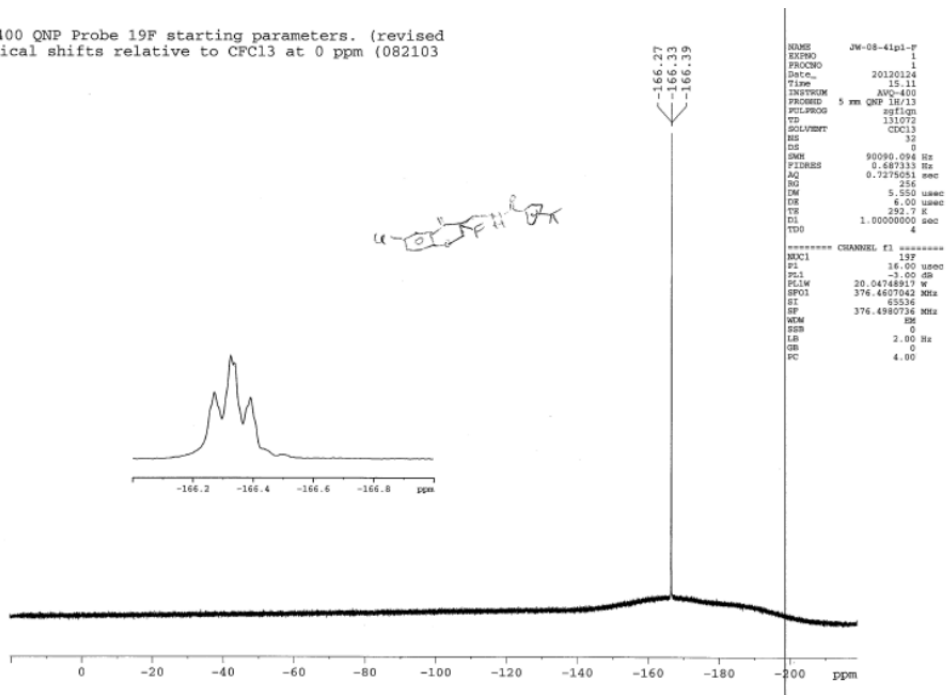
NAME JW-08-25rep-plCarb
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120112
 Time 14.01
 INSTRUM av-300
 PULPROG 5 ms Dual 13c/
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 324
 DS 0
 SMR 17985.611 Hz
 FIDRES 0.374439 Hz
 AQ 1.6219508 sec
 RG 32768
 DM 27.800 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 IE 294.1 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 D11 0.03000000 sec
 TDO

CHANNEL f1
 NUCL1 13C
 P1 10.50 usec
 PL1 0.50 dB
 PL1W 32.65452194 W
 SFO1 75.4760505 MHz

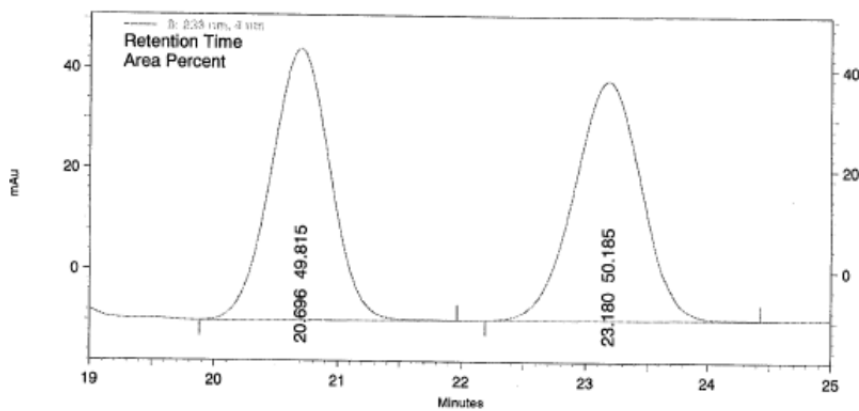
CHANNEL f2
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 NUCL2 1H
 PCPD2 120.00 usec
 PL2 -3.00 dB
 PL12 17.76 dB



100 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (revised)
 ical shifts relative to CFC13 at 0 ppm (082103)



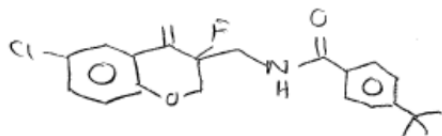
JW-08-28rac

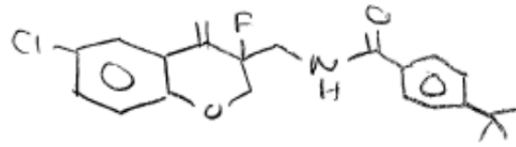


5: 233 nm, 4 nm

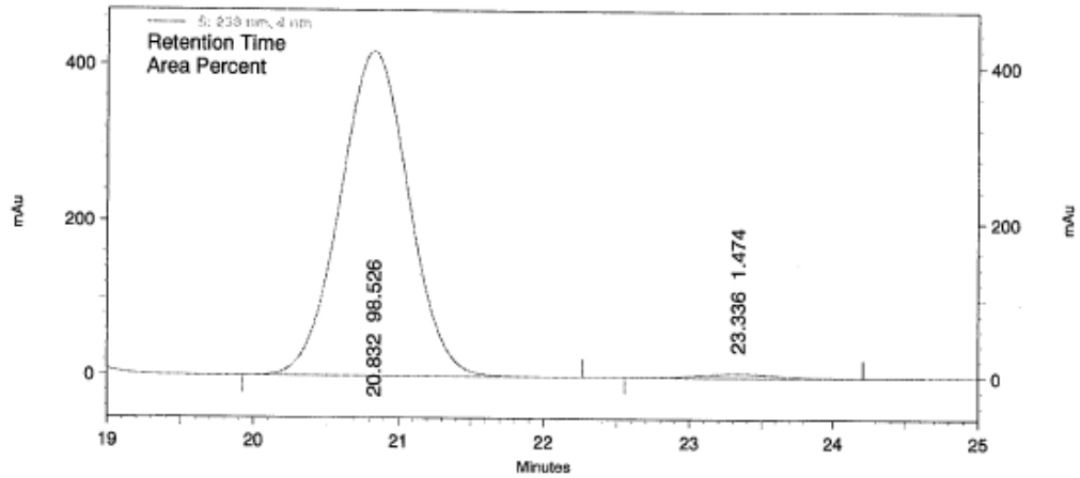
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	20.696	49.815	202
2	23.180	50.185	202





JW-08-41rt



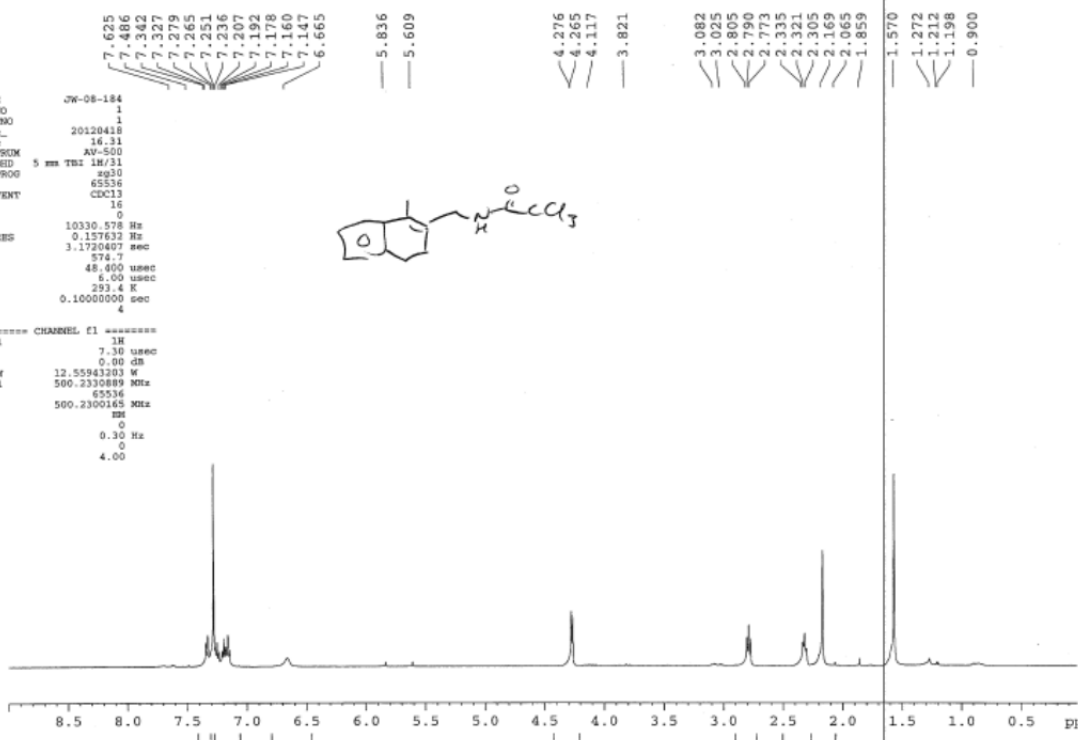
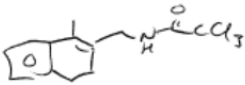
5: 233 nm, 4 nm
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	20.832	98.526	226
2	23.336	1.474	204

JW-08-184 AV-500 new TBI(HXP) probe
 1D 1H starting parameters

NAME JW-08-184
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120418
 Time 16.31
 INSTRUM AV-500
 PROBD 5 mm TBI 1H/31
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 0
 SWH 10330.578 Hz
 FIDRES 0.137632 Hz
 AQ 3.1720407 sec
 RG 574.7
 DM 48.400 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 293.4 K
 D1 0.1000000 sec
 TDO 4

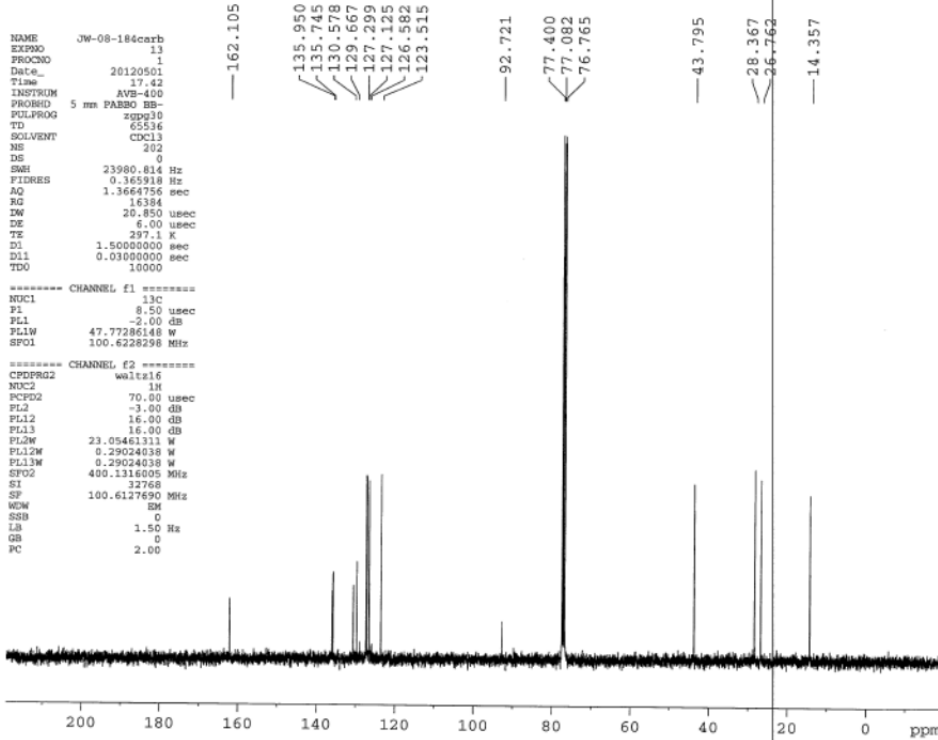
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 7.36 usec
 PL1 0.00 dB
 PL1W 12.55943203 W
 SFO1 500.2330889 MHz
 SI 65536
 SF 500.2300165 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 4.00



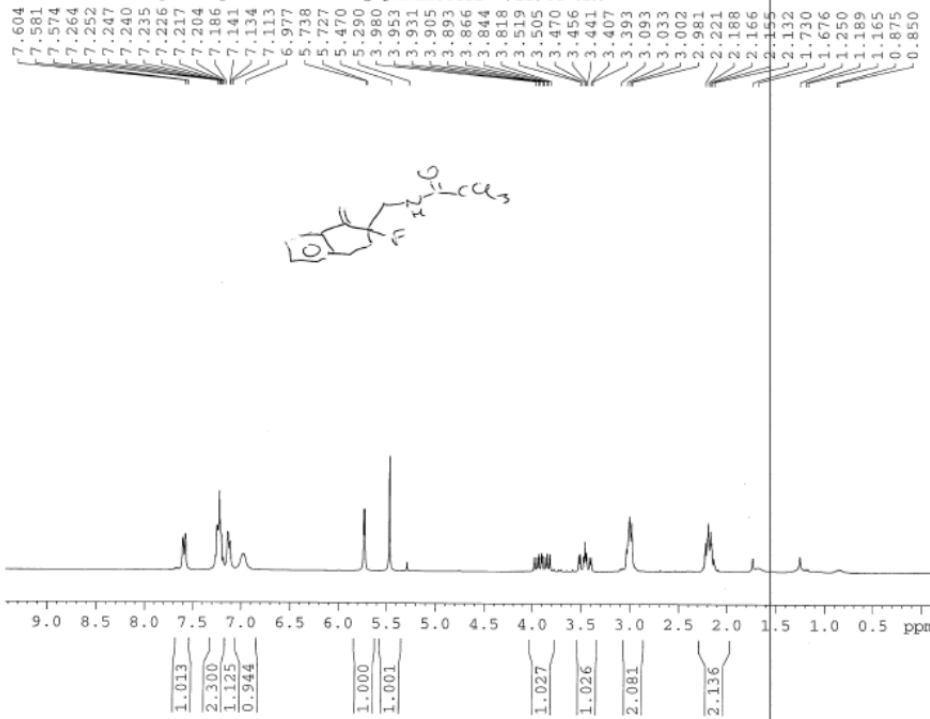
NAME JW-08-184carb
 EXPNO 13
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120501
 Time 17.42
 INSTRUM AVB-400
 PROBD 5 mm PABBO BB-
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 202
 DS 0
 SWH 23980.814 Hz
 FIDRES 0.365918 Hz
 AQ 1.3644756 sec
 RG 16384
 DM 20.850 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 297.1 K
 D1 1.5000000 sec
 D11 0.0300000 sec
 TDO 10000

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 8.50 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 PL1W 47.77286148 W
 SFO1 100.6228298 MHz

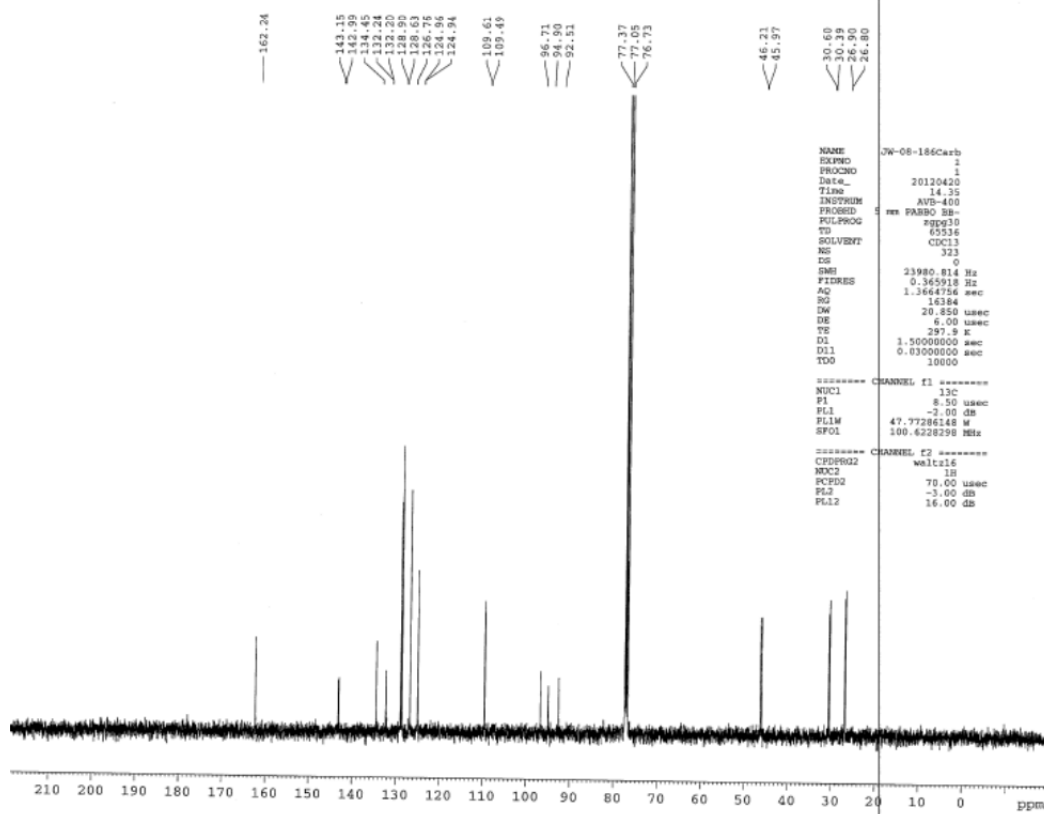
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 FPCF2 70.00 usec
 PL2 -3.00 dB
 PL12 16.00 dB
 PL13 16.00 dB
 PL2W 23.05461311 W
 PL12W 0.29024038 W
 PL13W 0.29024038 W
 SFO2 400.1316005 MHz
 SI 32768
 SF 100.6127690 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.50 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 2.00



AV-300 Dual C-H probe proton starting parameters 7/23/03 RN.



186 AVB-400 Z80 Carbon Starting paramters 6/11/03 RN

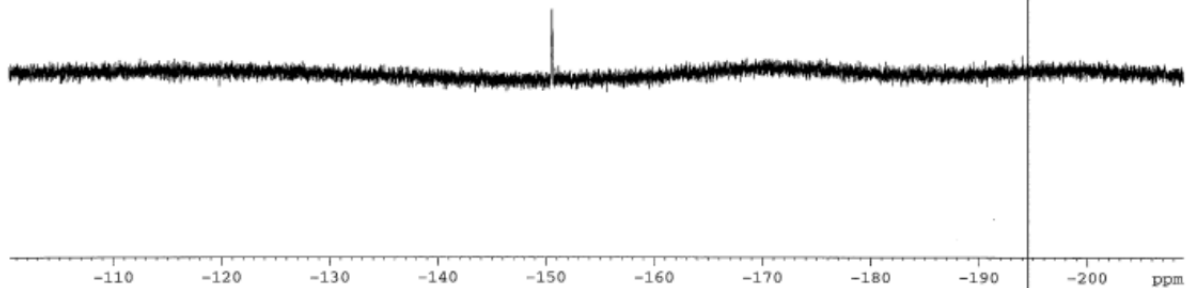
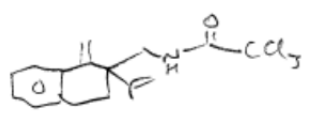


3 p AVQ-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (revised P1, 2/12/04
 chemical shifts relative to CFC13 at 0 ppm (082103 HvH)
 sw 239.28 ppm; olp 0 ppm

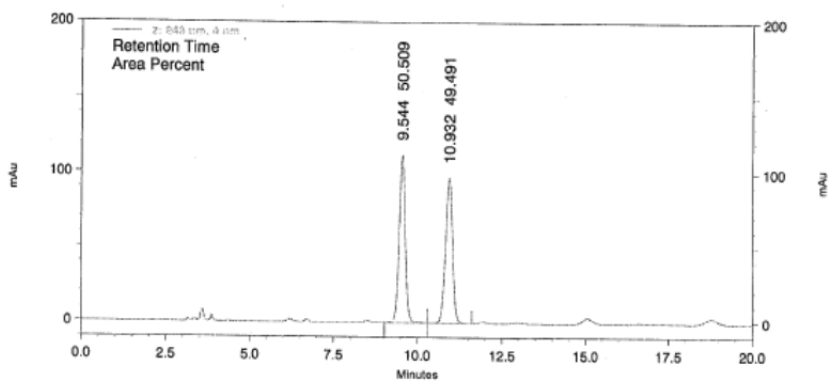
NAME JW-Abcd13p-F
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120518
 Time 11.20
 INSTRUM AVQ-400
 PROBRD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TO 131072
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 32
 DS 0
 SMH 90096.094 Hz
 FIDRES 0.487133 Hz
 AQ 0.7275051 sec
 RG 256
 DW 5.550 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 292.6 K
 D1 1.00000000 sec
 TDO 4

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
 NUC1 19F
 P1 16.00 usec
 PL1 -3.00 dB
 PL1W 20.04748917 W
 SFO1 376.4607042 MHz
 SI 65536
 SF 376.4980736 MHz
 NDW BK
 SSB 0
 LB 2.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 4.00

-150.59



JW-08-117rac IC9802_30min



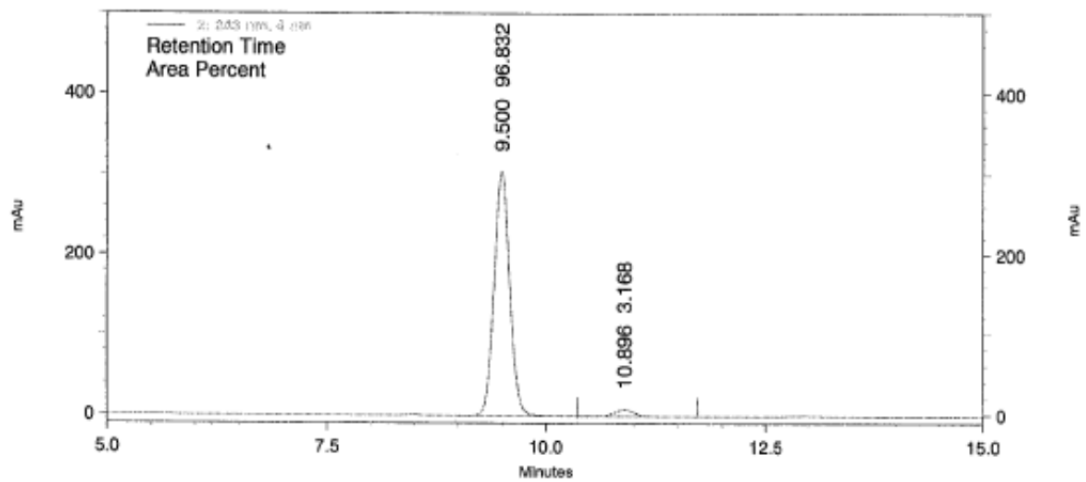
2: 243 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	9.544	50.509	209
2	10.932	49.491	209



JW-08-121 IC9802_30min

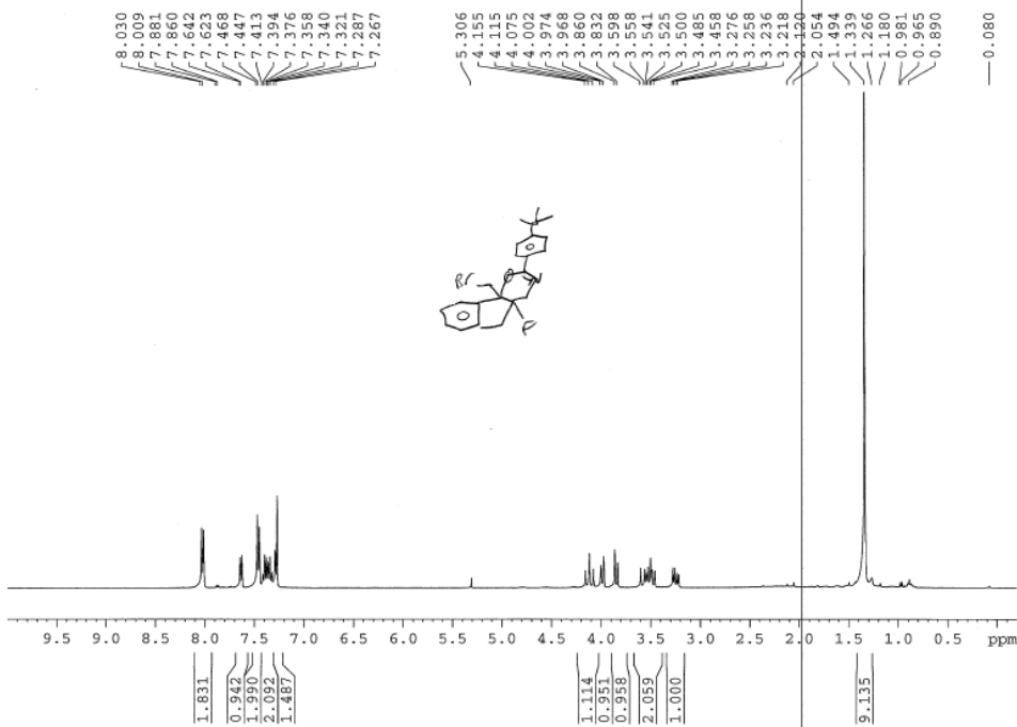


2: 243 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	9.500	96.832	209
2	10.896	3.168	210

8-202A AVQ-400 QNP Proton starting parameters. 7/16/03. Revised 7/22/0



202AC AVQ-400 QNP Carbon Starting parameters 7/16/03

```

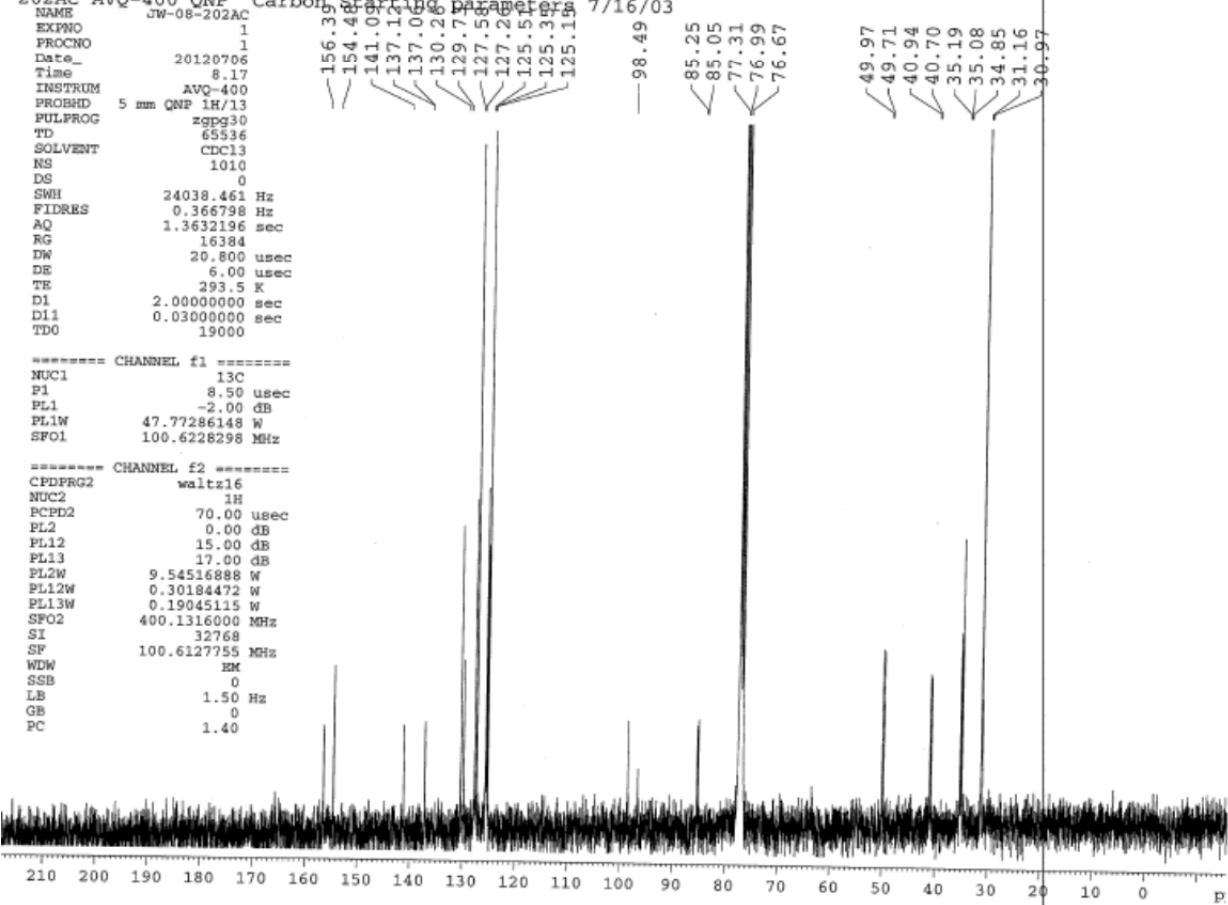
NAME      JW-08-202AC
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20120706
Time      8.17
INSTRUM   AVQ-400
PROBHD    5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         1010
DS         0
SWH        24038.461 Hz
FIDRES     0.366798 Hz
AQ         1.3632196 sec
RG         16384
DW         20.800 usec
DE         5.00 usec
TE         293.5 K
D1         2.00000000 sec
D11        0.03000000 sec
TD0        19000
    
```

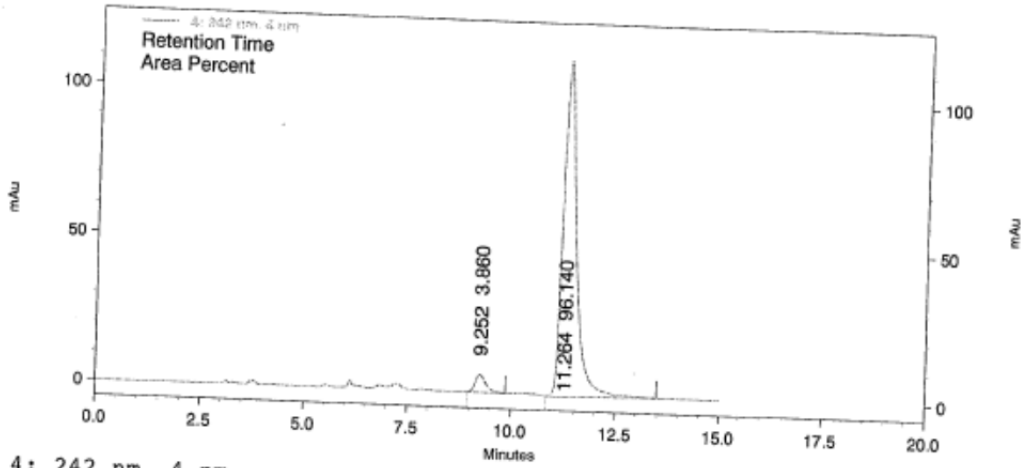
```

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1       13C
P1         8.50 usec
PL1        -2.00 dB
PL1W       47.77286148 W
SFO1       100.6228298 MHz
    
```

```

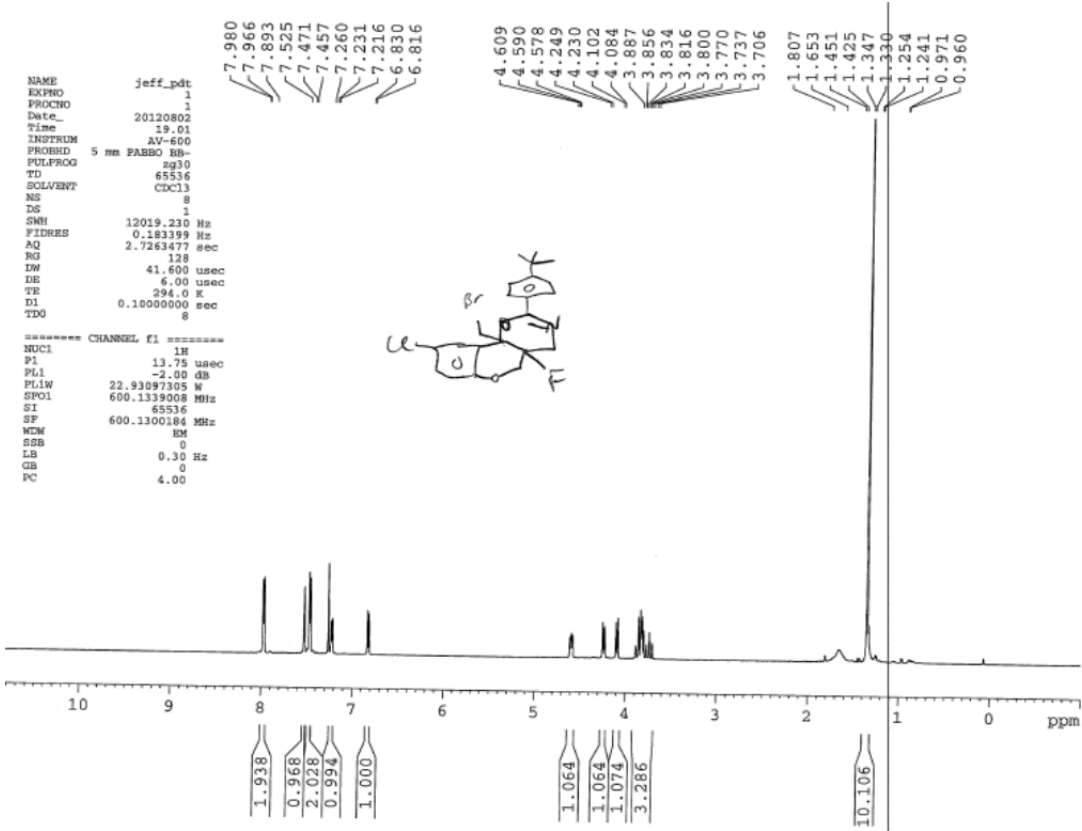
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2   waltz16
NUC2       1H
PCPD2     70.00 usec
PL2        0.00 dB
PL12       15.00 dB
PL13       17.00 dB
PL2W       9.54516888 W
PL12W      0.30184472 W
PL13W      0.19045115 W
SFO2       400.1316000 MHz
SI         32768
SF         100.6127755 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB        0
LB         1.50 Hz
GB         0
PC         1.40
    
```

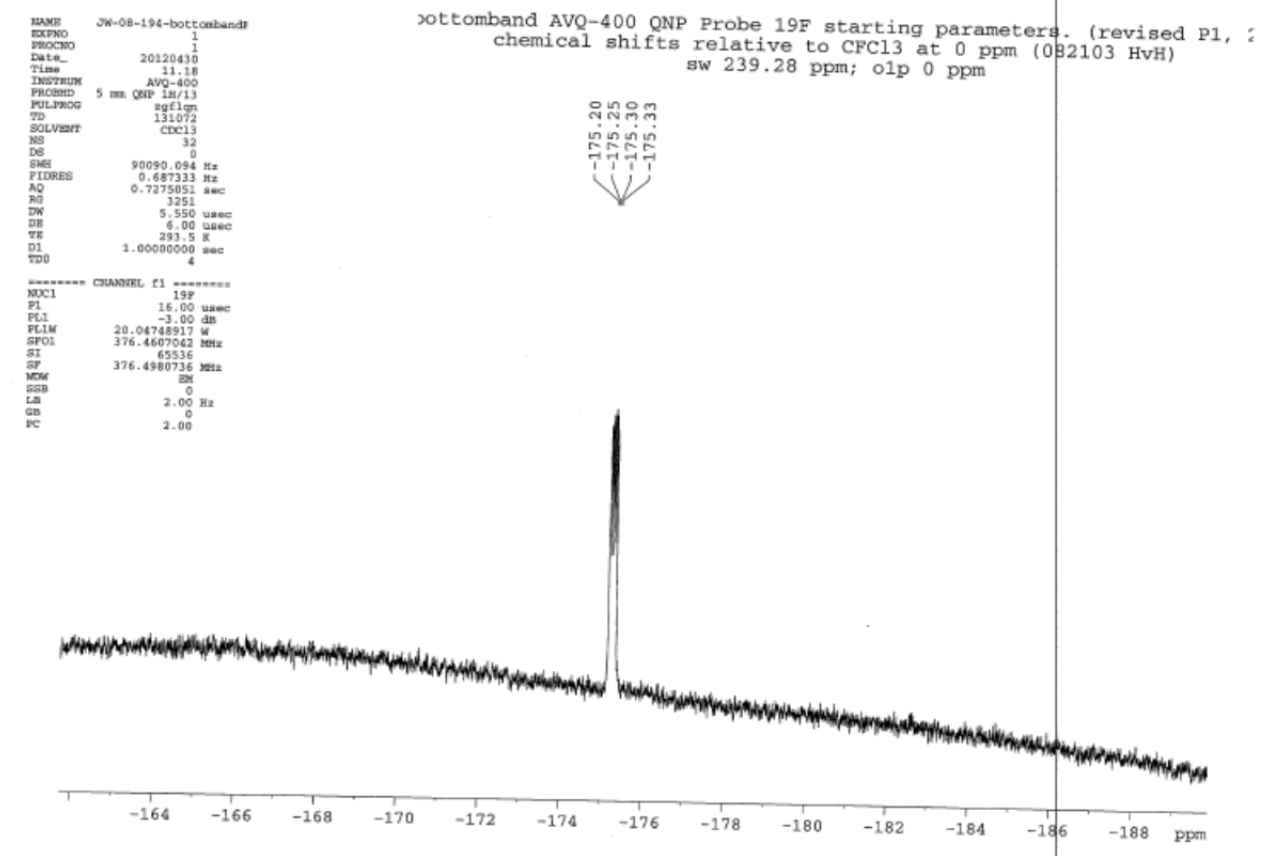
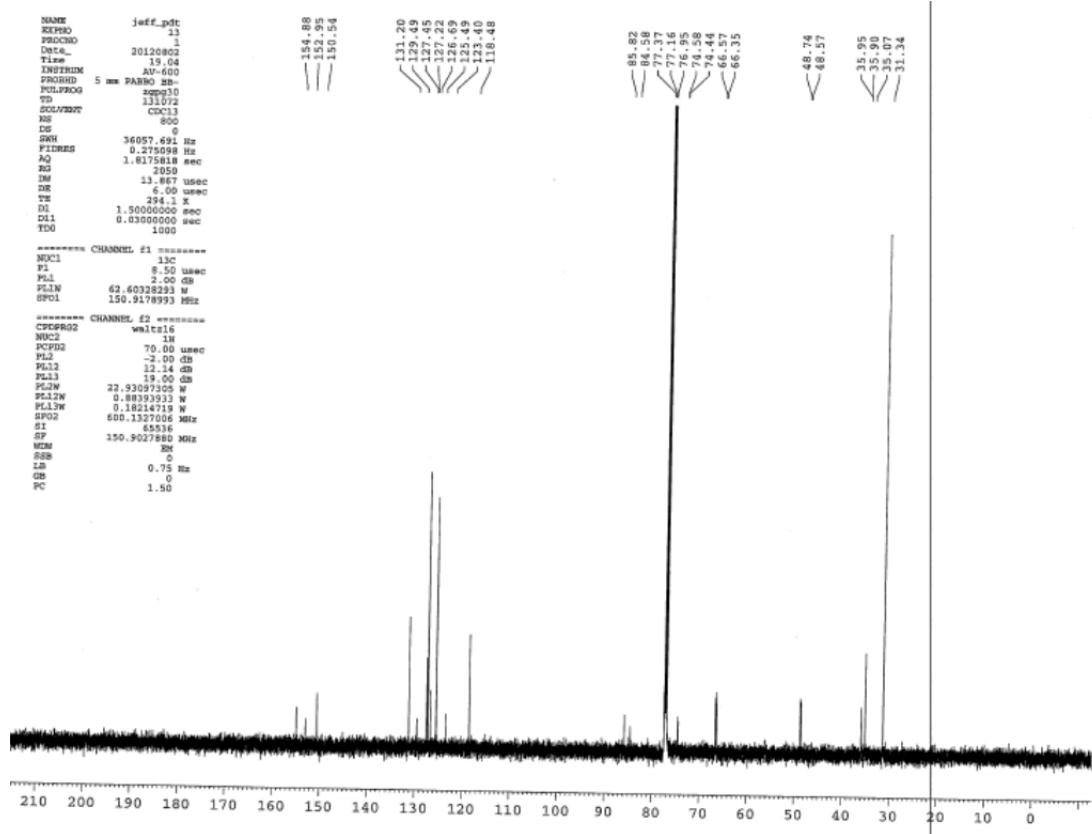




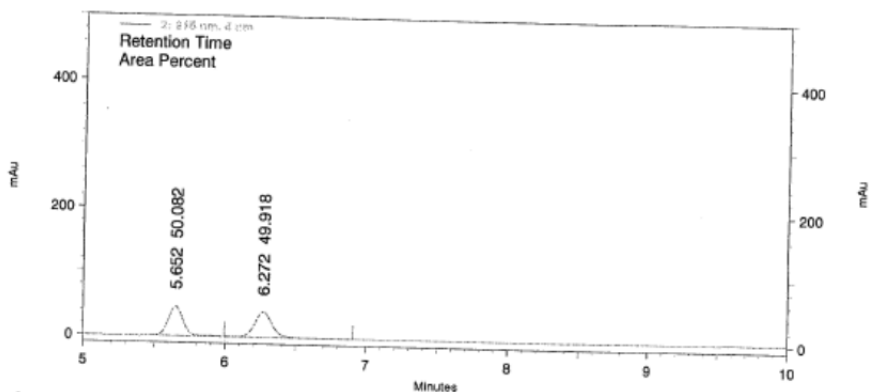
4: 242 nm, 4 nm
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	9.252	3.860	209
2	11.264	96.140	203





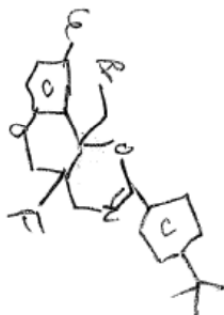
JW-08-194rac IC9802_30min



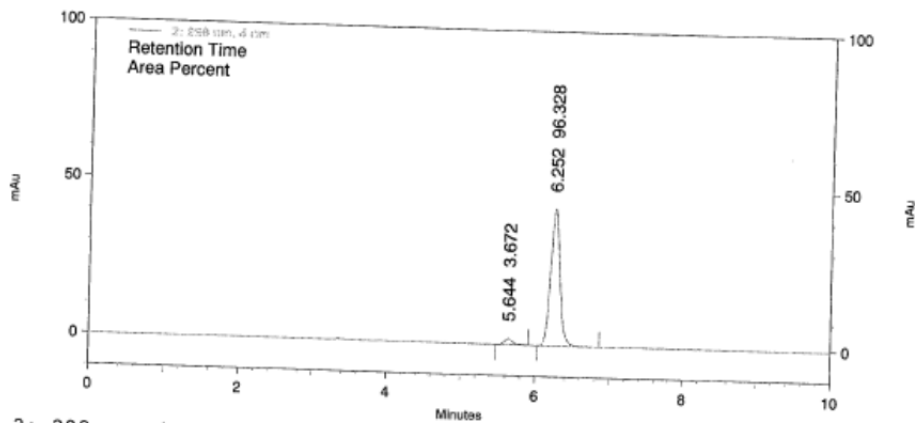
2: 215 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	5.652	50.082	204
2	6.272	49.918	204



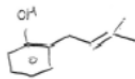
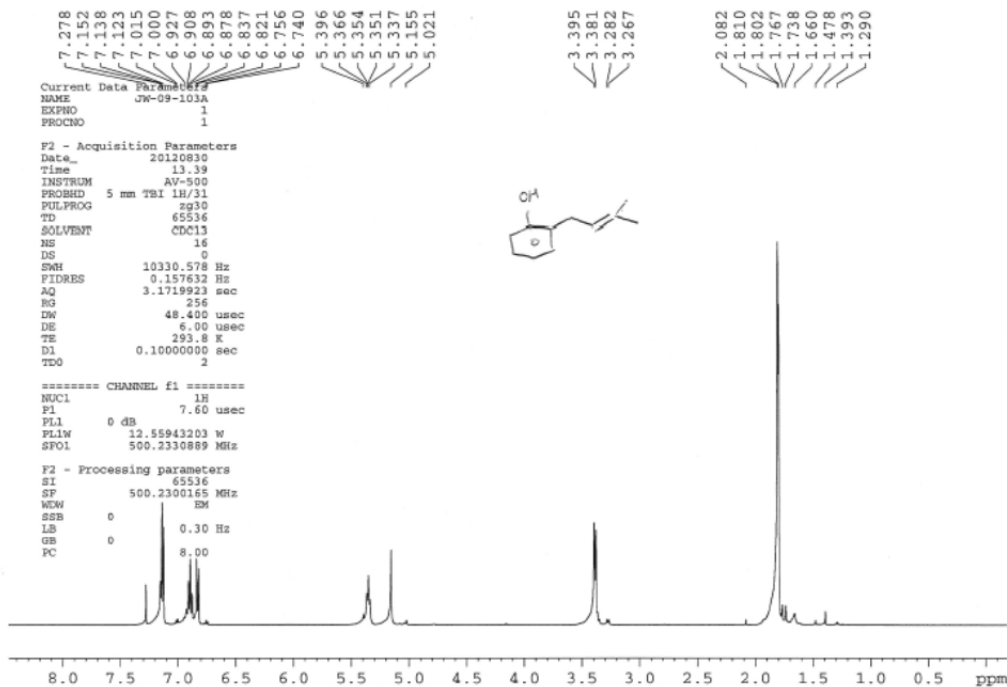
JW-09-6 IC9802_15min



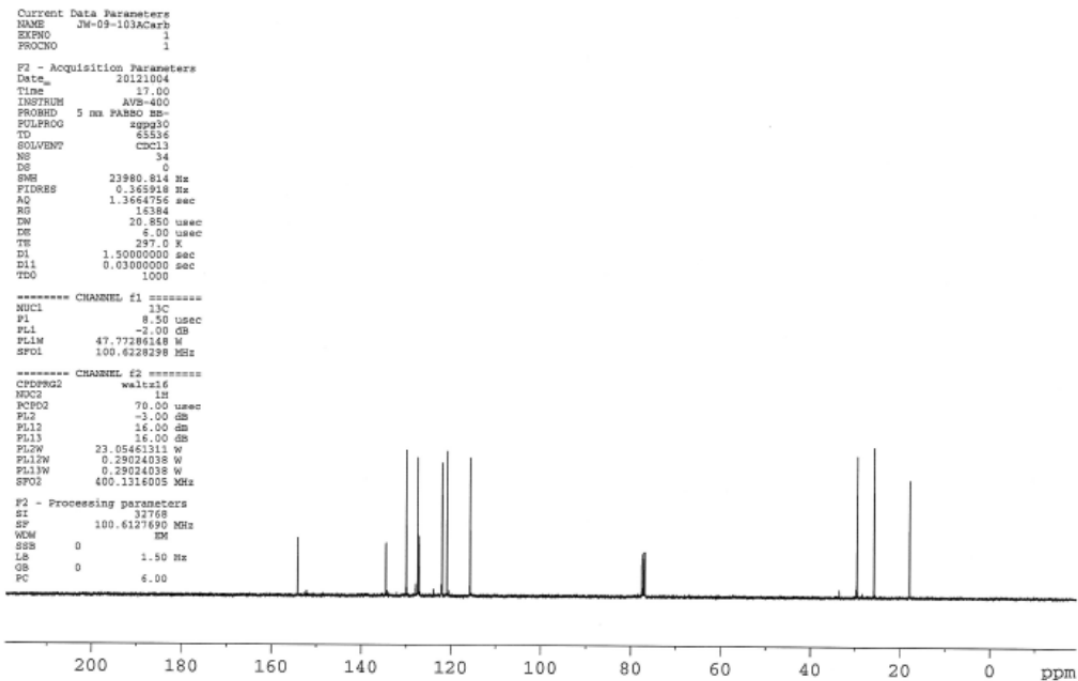
2: 298 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	5.644	3.672	204
2	6.252	96.328	205

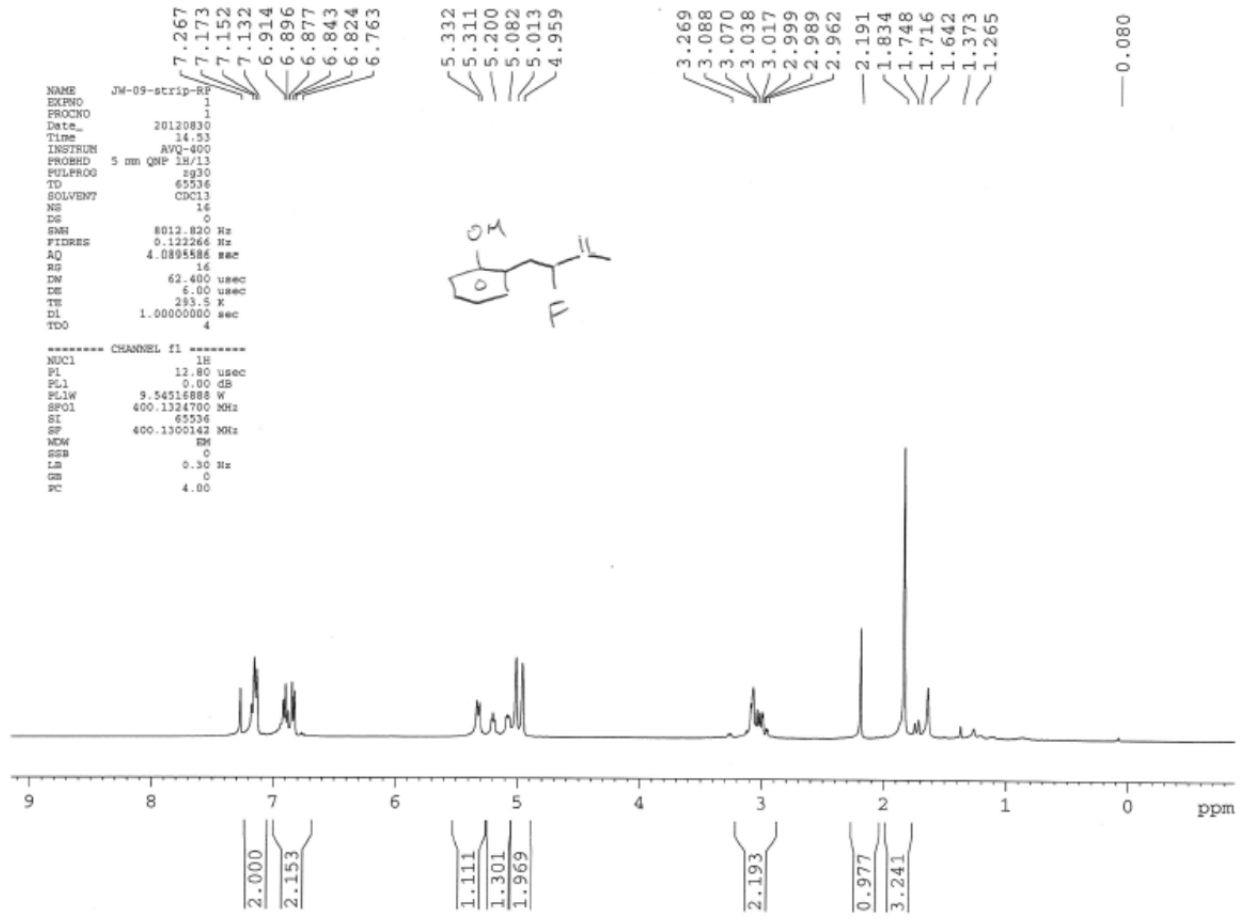
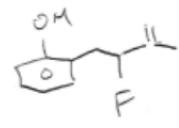


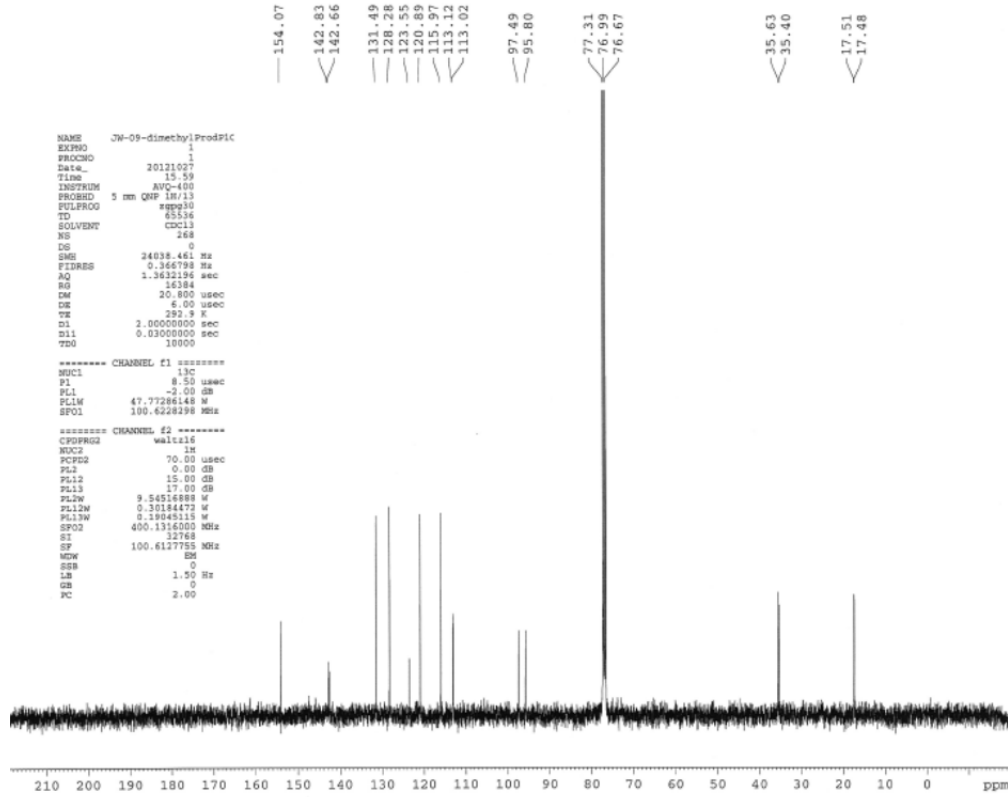
103A AVB-400 ZBO Carbon Starting paramters 6/11/03 RN



NAME JM-09-strip-RP
 EXPNO 1
 PROCNO 1
 Date_ 20120830
 Time 14:53
 INSTRUM AVQ-400
 PROBRD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zg30
 TO 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 16
 DS 0
 SSI 8012.820 Hz
 FIDRES 0.122266 Hz
 AQ 4.0895586 sec
 RG 16
 DM 62.400 usec
 DE 5.00 usec
 TE 293.5 K
 DL 1.00000000 sec
 TDO 4

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
 NUC1 1H
 P1 12.80 usec
 PL1 0.00 dB
 PL1W 9.54516888 W
 SFO1 400.1324700 MHz
 SI 65536
 SF 400.1300142 MHz
 MCM RM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 4.00



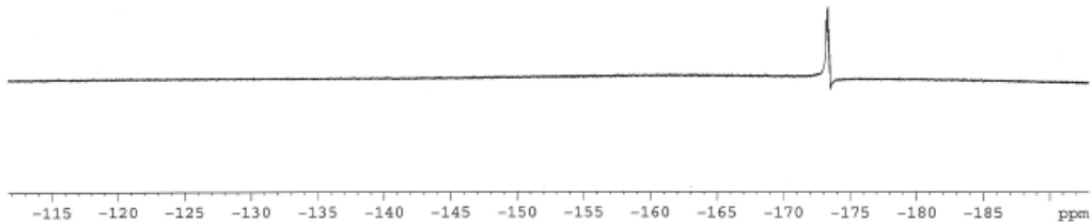


AVQ-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (revised P1, 2/12/04 RN)
 chemical shifts relative to CFC13 at 0 ppm (082103 HvH)
 sw 239.28 ppm; o1p 0 ppm

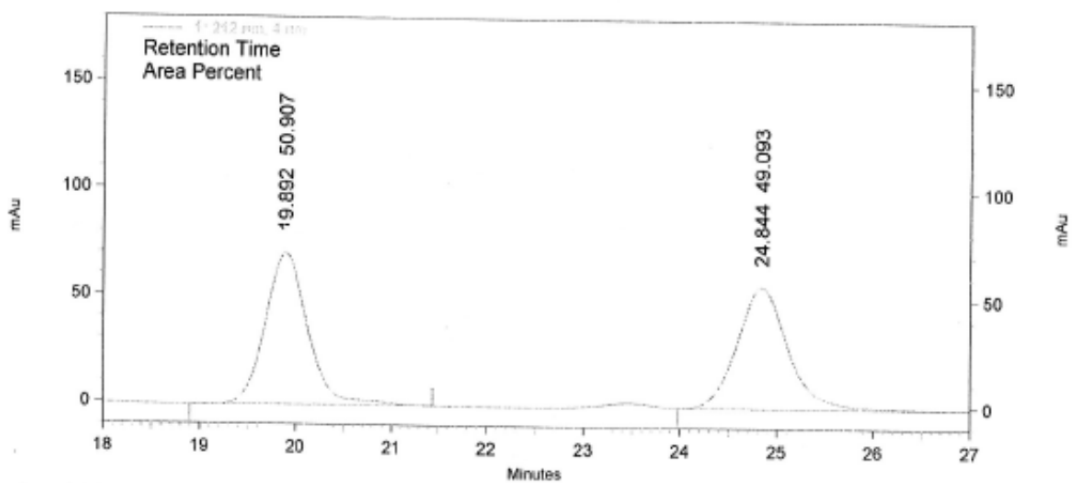
```

NAME JW-09-strip-RP-V-100
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120830
Time 14.57
INSTRUM AVQ-400
PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG zgpg10m
TD 131072
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 16
DS 0
SMB 90090.094 Hz
FIDRES 0.687333 Hz
AQ 0.7175951 sec
RG 3649.1
DM 5.950 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 291.4 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TD0 2

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1 19F
P1 16.00 usec
PL1 -3.00 dB
PL1W 20.04748917 W
SFO1 376.4607042 MHz
SI 45536
SF 376.4980736 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 2.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00
  
```



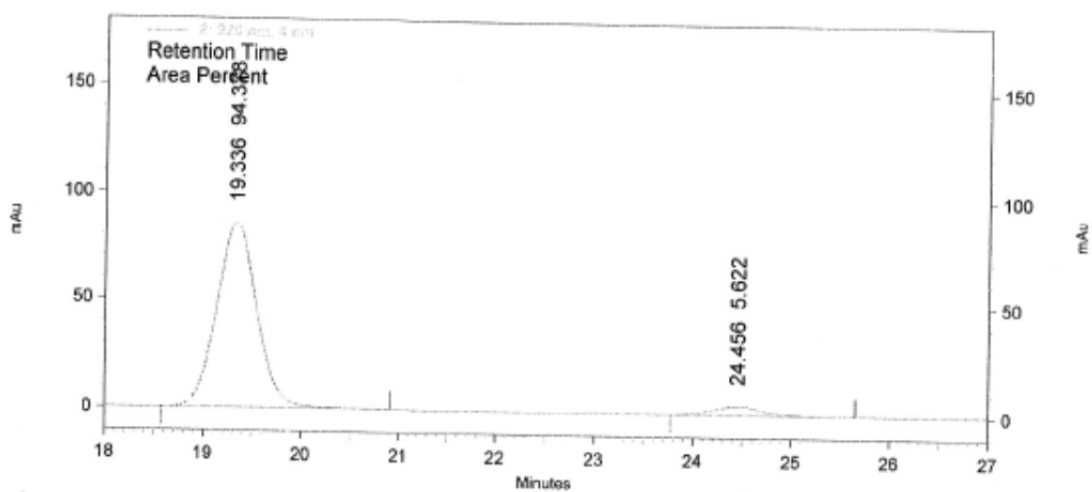
JW-09-102rac ic9901-45



1: 212 nm, 4 nm
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	19.892	50.907	200
2	24.844	49.093	200

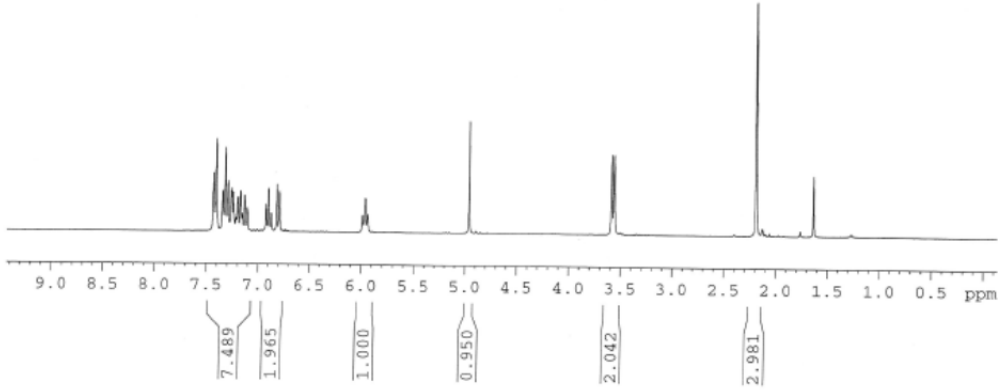
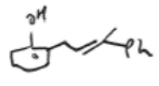
JW-09-102strip ic9901-45



2: 220 nm, 4 nm
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	19.336	94.378	200
2	24.456	5.622	217

7.427
7.403
7.340
7.316
7.291
7.261
7.252
7.237
7.213
7.195
7.170
7.156
7.130
7.104
7.006
6.971
6.920
6.896
6.871
6.816
6.790
6.731
6.704
5.983
5.962
5.937
4.955
4.891
4.848
4.781
3.586
3.562
3.498
3.348
2.398
2.188
2.130
2.101
2.062
1.977
1.764
1.634
1.268



AVB-400 ZBO Carbon Starting parameters 6/11/03 RN

Current Data Parameters
NAME JN-09-114
EXPRO 1
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date 20111104
Time 17.05
INSTRUM AVB-400
PROBHD 5 mm FANNO MS-
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT cdc13
NS 73
DS 0
SMT 23980.814 Hz
FIDRES 0.365918 Hz
AQ 1.3664756 sec
RG 16384
DM 20.850 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 397.1 K
D1 1.50000000 sec
d11 0.03000000 sec
TD 1000

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1 13C
P1 8.50 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
PL1W 47.77286148 W
SFO1 100.6228298 MHz

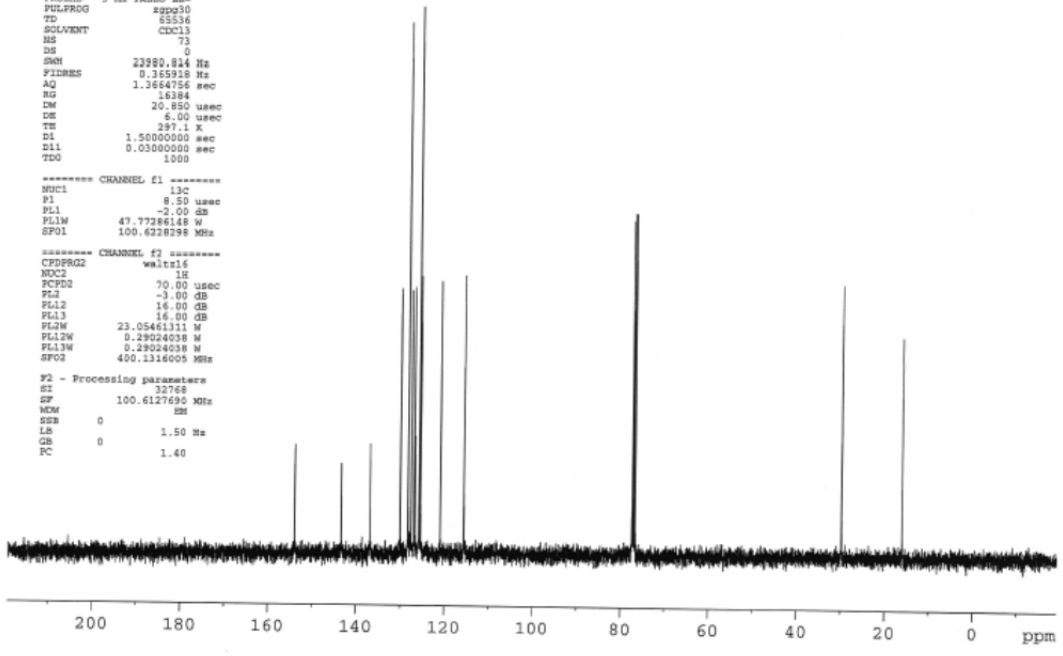
----- CHANNEL f2 -----
CPDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 70.00 usec
PL2 -3.00 dB
PL12 16.00 dB
PL13 16.00 dB
PL2W 23.05461311 W
PL12W 0.29024038 W
PL13W 0.29024038 W
SFO2 400.1316005 MHz

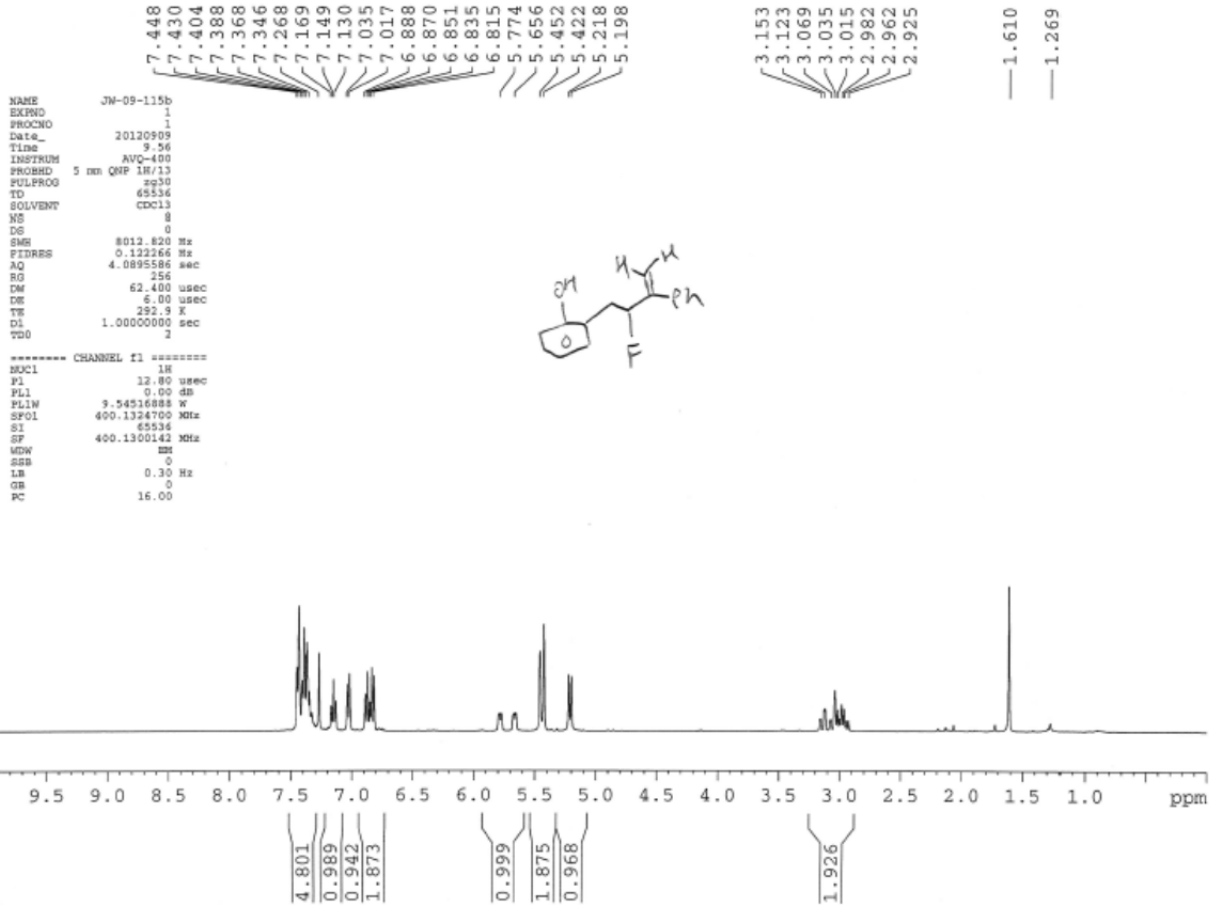
F2 - Processing parameters
SI 32768
SF 100.6127690 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.50 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40

153.963
143.414
136.928
130.106
128.309
127.628
126.995
126.800
125.827
125.523
121.005
115.636

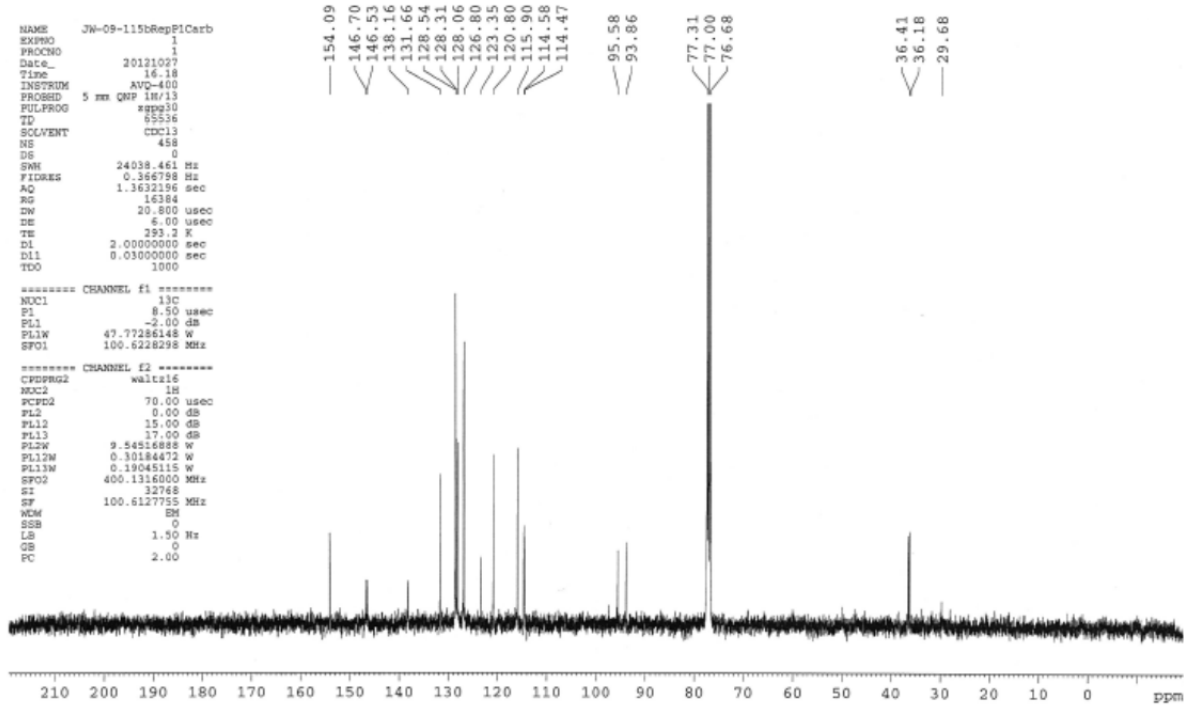
77.444
77.127
76.809

29.895
16.071





55b rep AVQ-400 QNP Carbon Starting parameters 7/16/03 revised 7/2



AVO-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (revised P
 chemical shifts relative to CFC13 at 0 ppm (082103 Hv

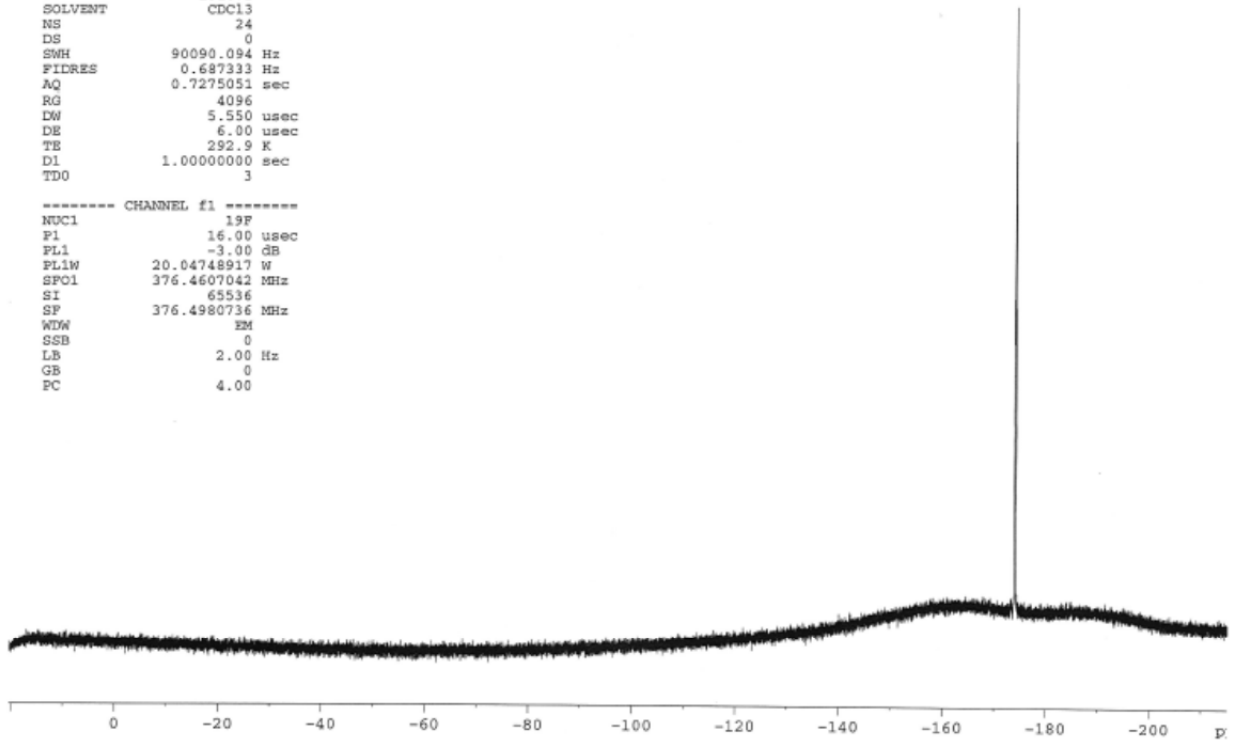
```

NAME          115rac
EXPNO         1
PROCNO        1
Date_         20120909
Time          9.58
INSTRUM       AVO-400
PROBHD        5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG       zgpg30
TD            131072
SOLVENT       CDCl3
NS            24
DS            0
SWH           90090.094 Hz
FIDRES        0.687333 Hz
AQ            0.7275051 sec
RG            4096
DW            5.550 usec
DE            6.00 usec
TE            292.9 K
D1            1.00000000 sec
TDO           3
  
```

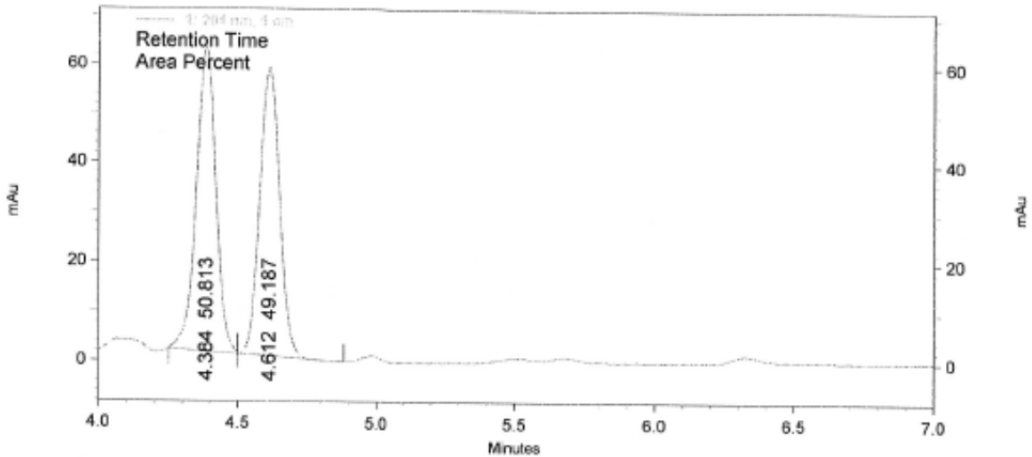
```

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1          19F
P1            16.00 usec
PL1           -3.00 dB
PL1W         20.04748917 W
SFO1         376.4607042 MHz
SI            65536
SF           376.4980736 MHz
WDW           EM
SSB           0
LB            2.00 Hz
GB            0
PC            4.00
  
```

-173.87
 -173.89
 -173.93
 -173.95
 -174.02
 -174.08
 -174.10
 -174.14
 -174.16

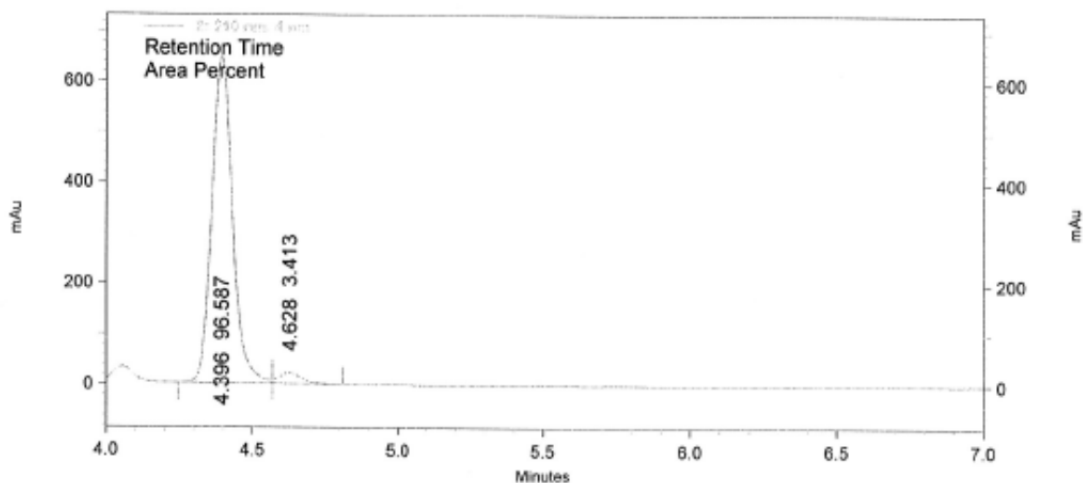


JW-09-115rac- IC9406



1: 204 nm, 4 nm
 Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	4.384	50.813	205
2	4.612	49.187	205



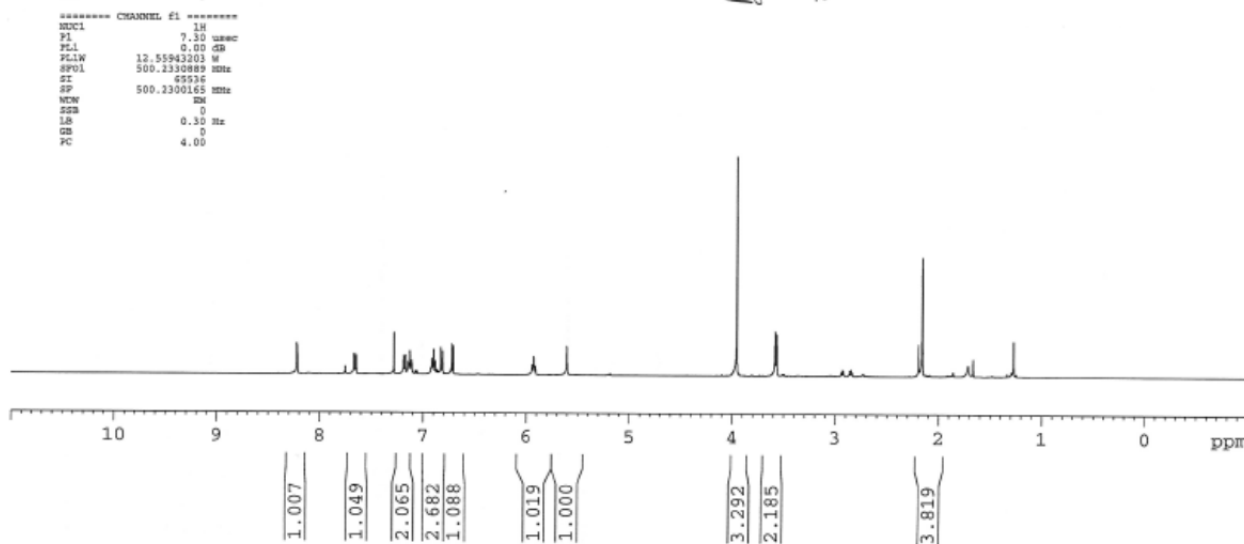
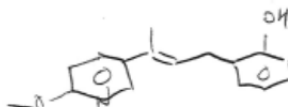
2: 210 nm, 4 nm
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	4.396	96.587	205
2	4.628	3.413	205



```

NAME      JW-09-17491
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
DATE_     20111024
TIME      11.41
INSTRUM   AV-500
FREQ      5 nm TBI 1M/31
PULPROG   zg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         24
DS         0
SHE       10330.578 Hz
F2RES     0.137623 Hz
AQ         3.1719923 sec
RG         128
INW        48.400 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         293.7 K
DL         0.10000000 sec
TDO        3
    
```



163.13
153.93
143.64
136.28
132.28
126.66
127.51
126.66
125.36
120.75
115.39
110.14

77.30
76.99
76.67

53.53

29.63

15.72

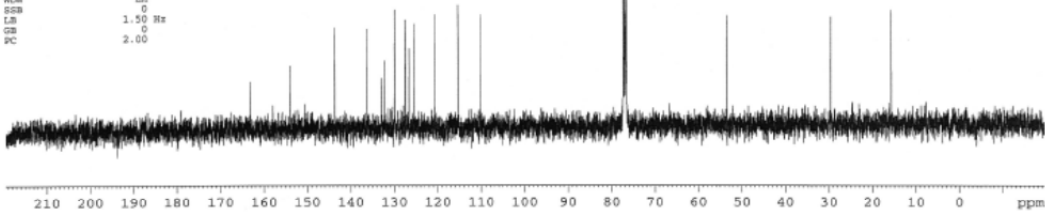
AVQ-400 QNP Carbon Starting parameters 7/16/03 revised 7/22/03 RN

```

NAME      JM-09-174carbon
EXPNO    1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20121024
Time      12.41
INSTRUM   AVQ-400
PROBHD    5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         161
DS         0
SWH        24038.461 Hz
FIDRES     0.366798 Hz
AQ         1.1632196 sec
RG         16384
DM         20.800 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         294.0 K
D1         2.00000000 sec
D11        0.03000000 sec
TDO        1200

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1       13C
P1         8.50 usec
PL1        -2.00 dB
PL1W       47.77286148 W
SF01       100.6228298 MHz

----- CHANNEL f2 -----
CPDPRG2    waltz16
NUC2       1H
PCPD2      70.00 usec
PE2        0.00 dB
PD12       15.00 dB
PL13       17.00 dB
PL1W       9.54516888 W
PL12W      0.19045115 W
SF02       400.1316000 MHz
SI         32768
SF         100.6127755 MHz
WCM        EM
SSB        0
LB         1.50 Hz
GB         0
PC         2.00
  
```



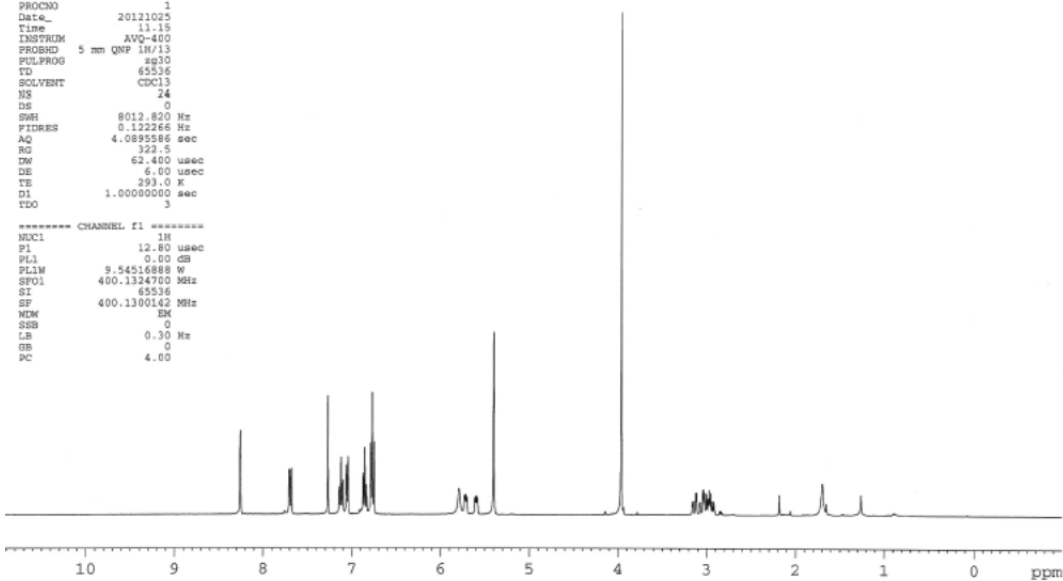
210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90 80 70 60 50 40 30 20 10 0 ppm

8.257
8.252
7.756
7.706
7.700
7.685
7.679
7.668
7.138
7.120
7.110
7.061
7.043
6.912
6.873
6.854
6.836
6.789
6.770
6.750
5.792
5.731
5.722
5.711
5.702
5.613
5.604
5.593
5.583
5.399
4.143
3.964
3.935
3.779
3.160
3.150
3.123
3.114
3.080
3.070
3.044
3.034
3.022
3.001
2.986
2.975
2.965
2.954
2.938
2.918
2.854
2.837
2.182
2.060
1.697
1.653
1.262

```

NAME      JM-09-176ent
EXPNO    1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20121025
Time      11.15
INSTRUM   AVQ-400
PROBHD    5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         24
DS         0
SWH        8012.820 Hz
FIDRES     0.122266 Hz
AQ         4.0895986 sec
RG         322.5
DM         62.400 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         293.0 K
D1         1.00000000 sec
TDO        3

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1       1H
P1         12.80 usec
PL1        0.00 dB
PL1W       9.54516888 W
SF01       400.1324700 MHz
SI         65536
SF         400.1300142 MHz
WCM        EM
SSB        0
LB         0.30 Hz
GB         0
PC         4.00
  
```



1.000
1.021
2.084
3.053
0.811
1.146
1.943
2.945
2.081

176 AVQ-400 QNP Carbon Starting parameters

```

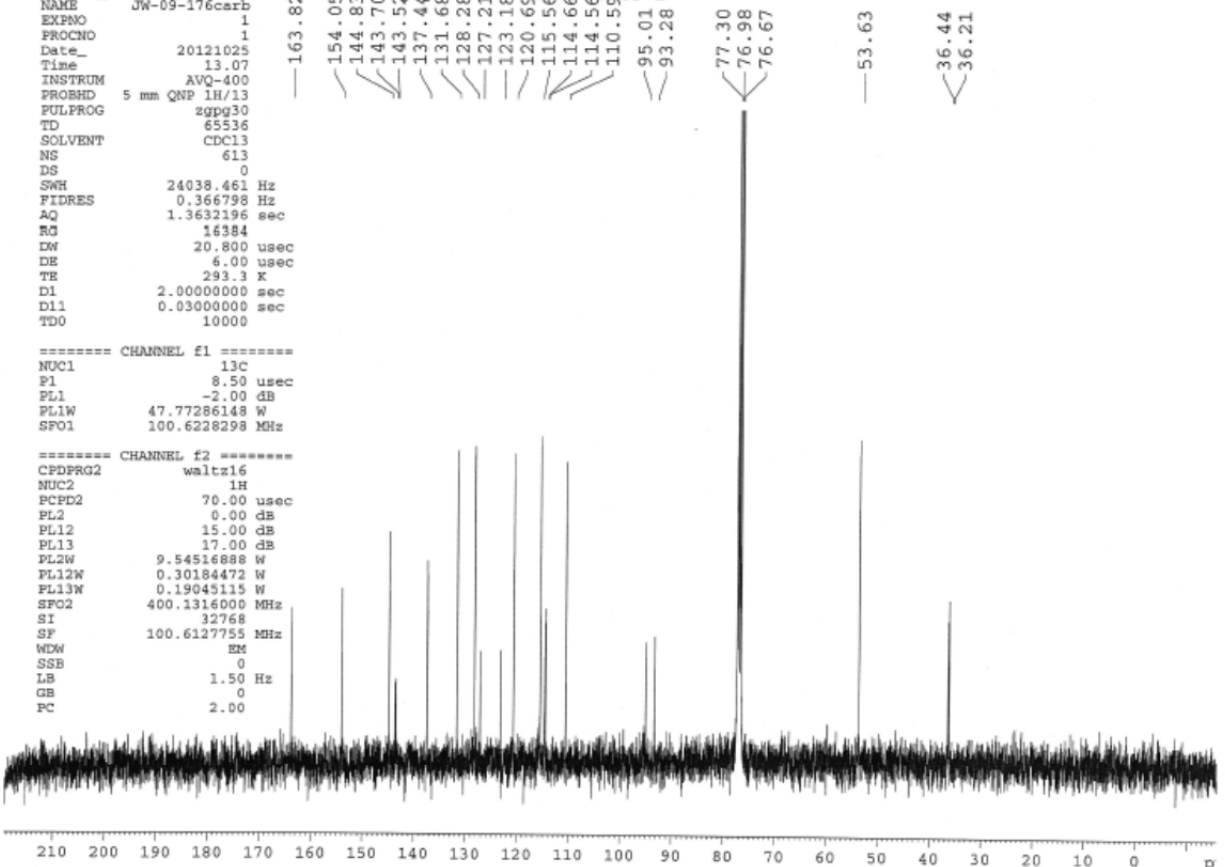
NAME JW-09-176carb
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20121025
Time 13.07
INSTRUM AVQ-400
PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 613
DS 0
SWH 24038.461 Hz
FIDRES 0.366798 Hz
AQ 1.3632196 sec
RG 16384
DW 20.800 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.3 K
D1 2.00000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TDO 10000
    
```

```

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 8.50 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
PL1W 47.77286148 W
SFO1 100.6228298 MHz
    
```

```

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CFDPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 70.00 usec
PL2 0.00 dB
PL12 15.00 dB
PL13 17.00 dB
PL2W 9.54516888 W
PL12W 0.30184472 W
PL13W 0.19045115 W
SFO2 400.1316000 MHz
SI 32768
SF 100.6127755 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.50 Hz
GB 0
PC 2.00
    
```



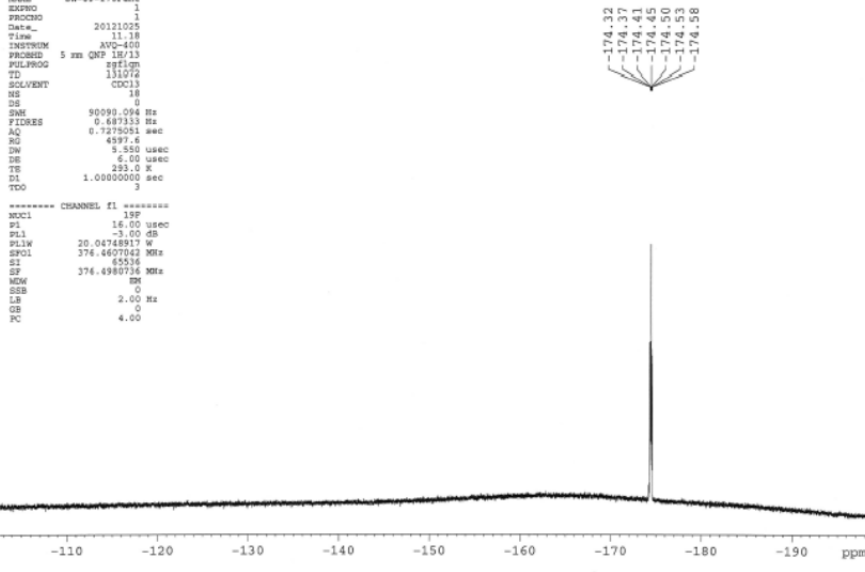
AVQ-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (revised Pl, 2/12/04 RN)
 chemical shifts relative to CFCl3 at 0 ppm (082103 HVH)
 sw 239.28 ppm; oip 0 ppm

```

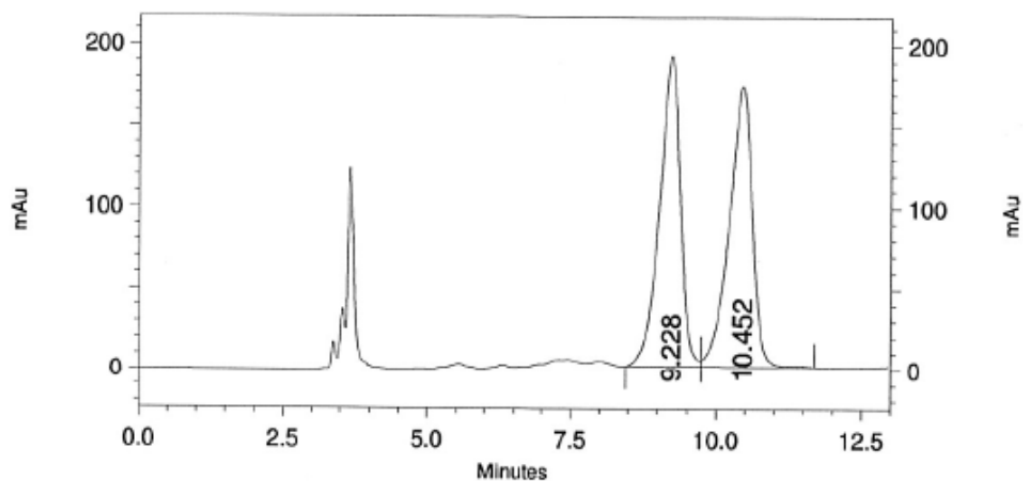
NAME JW-09-176Pent
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20121025
Time 11.18
INSTRUM AVQ-400
PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 131072
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 18
DS 0
SWH 80099.094 Hz
FIDRES 0.487333 Hz
AQ 0.7275051 sec
RG 4997.6
DW 5.550 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.3 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TDO 3
    
```

```

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 19F
P1 16.00 usec
PL1 -3.00 dB
PL1W 20.04748917 W
SFO1 376.4607042 MHz
SI 65536
SF 376.4980736 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 2.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00
    
```



JW-09-176rac

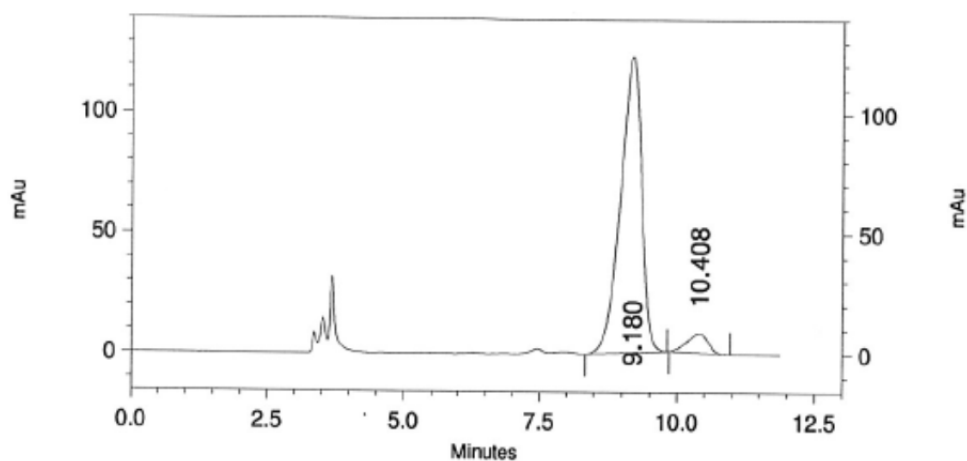


1: 222 nm, 4

nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Lambda Max
9.228	4754400	50.011	205
10.452	4752224	49.989	205

JW-09-176ent

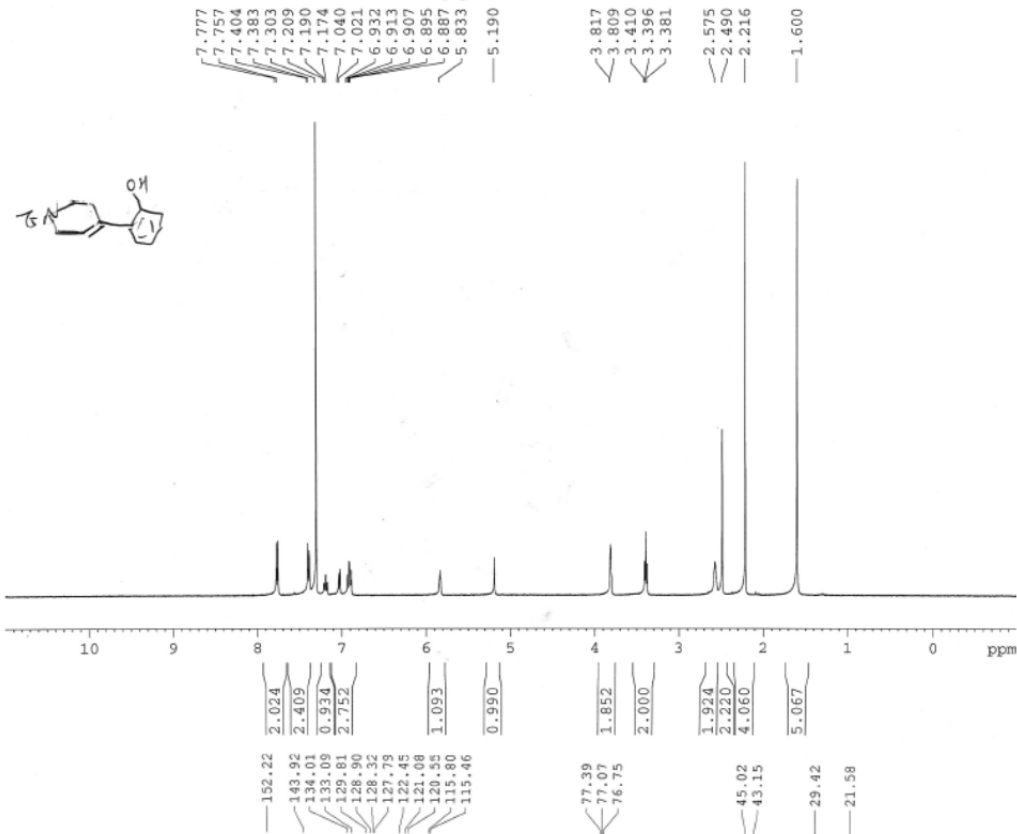


1: 222 nm, 4

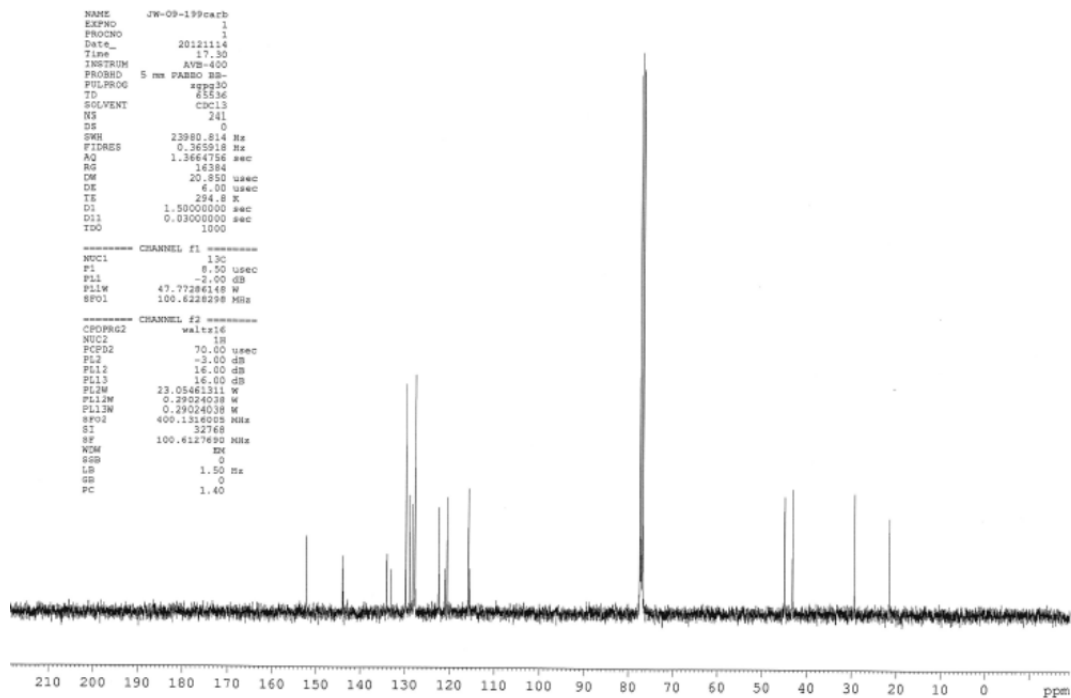
nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Lambda Max
9.180	3250038	93.910	245
10.408	210767	6.090	246

195 trit AVB-400 ZBO Proton starting parameters. 6/11/03 RN



199 AVB-400 ZBO Carbon Starting parameters 6/11/03

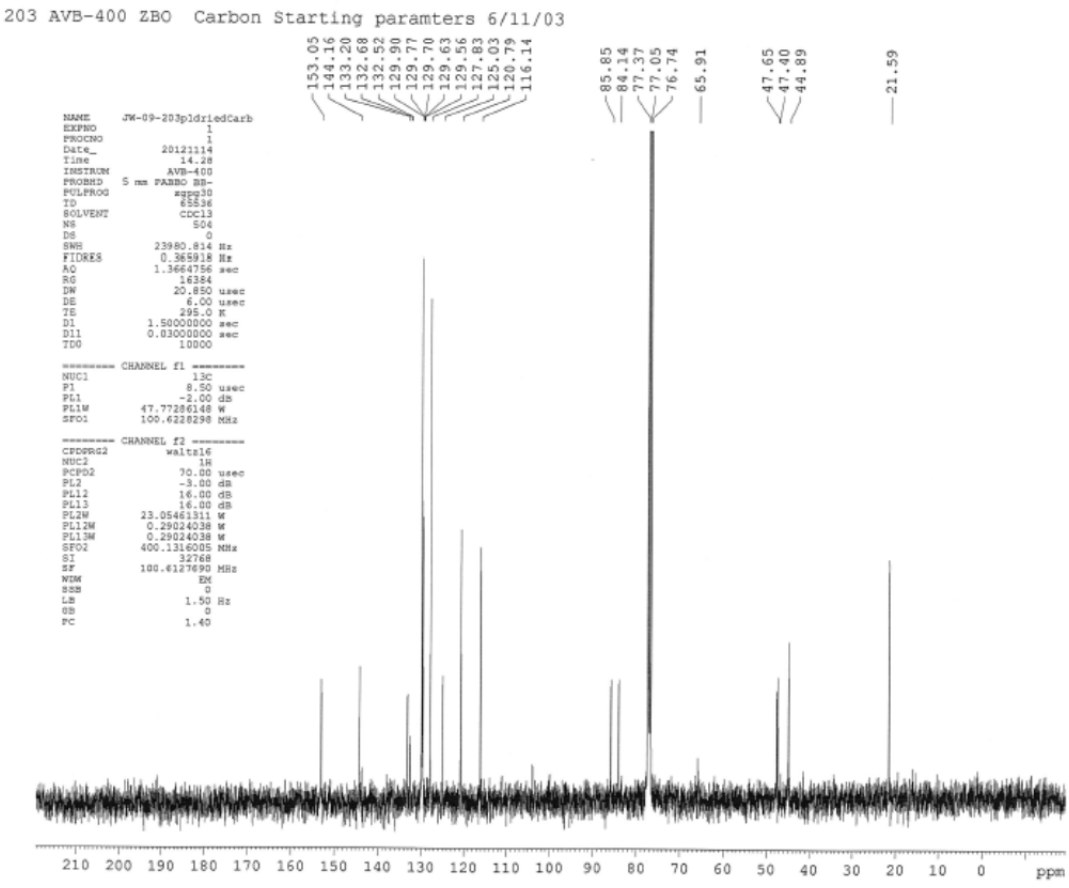
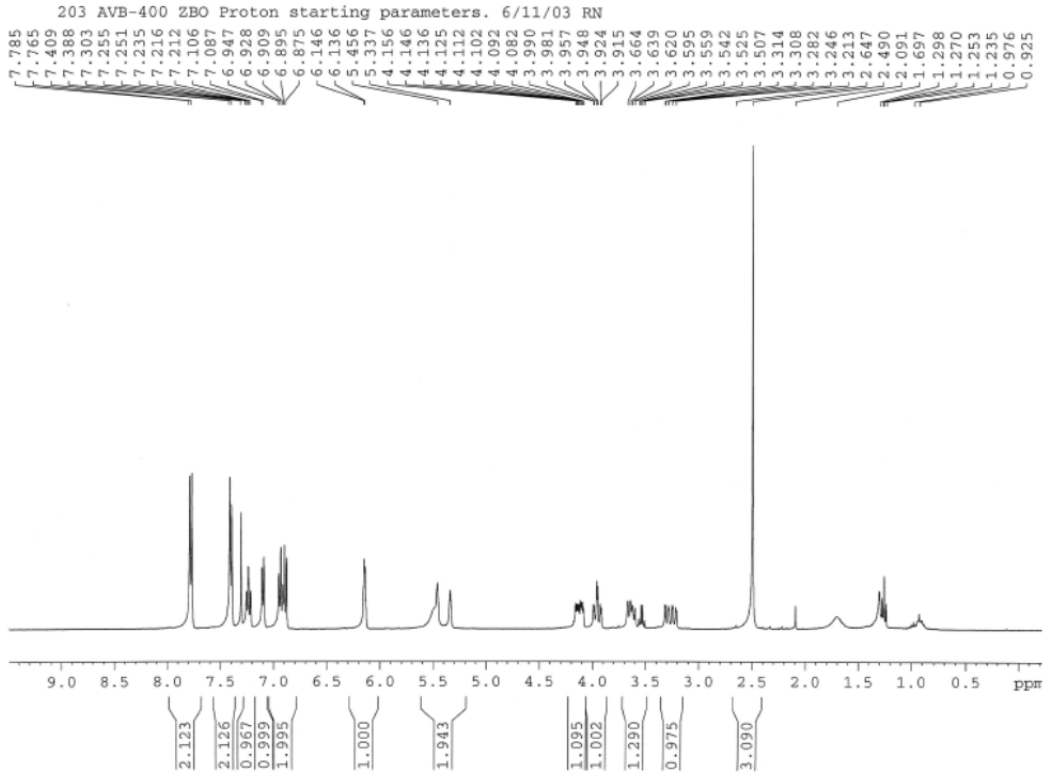


```

NAME JW-09-199carb
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20121114
Time 17:30
INSTRUM AVB-400
PROBHD 5 mm PABBO BB-
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 241
DS 0
SWH 23980.814 Hz
FIDRES 0.365818 Hz
AQ 1.3664756 sec
RG 16384
DM 20.850 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 294.8 K
D1 1.50000000 sec
D11 0.03000000 sec
TD0 1000

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 13C
P1 8.50 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
RF1W 47.77286148 W
SF01 100.6228229 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPOPRG2 waltz16
NUC2 1H
PCPD2 70.00 usec
PL2 2.00 dB
PL12 16.00 dB
PL13 16.00 dB
PL1W 23.05461311 W
RF12W 0.29024028 W
RF13W 0.29024028 W
SF02 400.1314053 MHz
SI 32768
SE 100.6127890 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 1.50 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.40
    
```



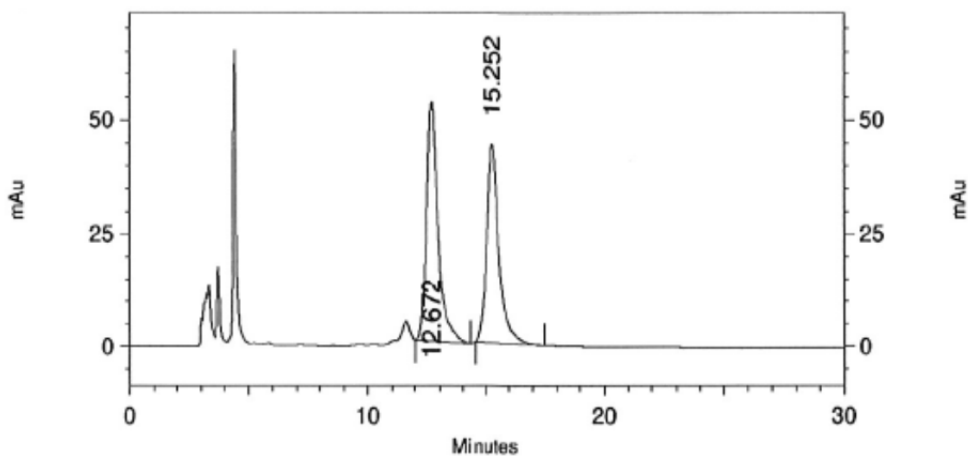
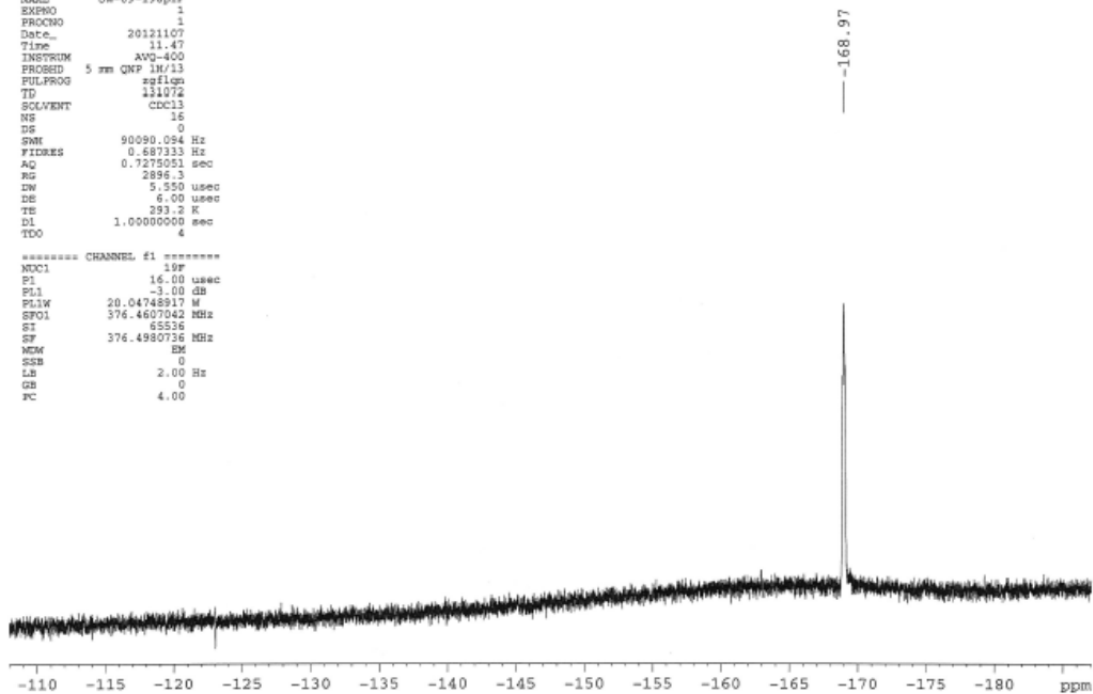
AVQ-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (revised P1, 2/12/04 RN)
 chemical shifts relative to CFC13 at 0 ppm (082103 HvH)
 sw 239.28 ppm; olp 0 ppm

```

NAME      JW-09-198p1F
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20121107
Time      11.47
INSTRUM   AVQ-400
PROBHD    5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD        131072
SOLVENT   cdcl3
NS         16
DS         0
SWH        90090.094 Hz
FIDRES     0.687333 Hz
AQ         0.7275051 sec
RG         2896.3
LW         5.550 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         293.2 K
D1         1.0000000 sec
TDO        4
  
```

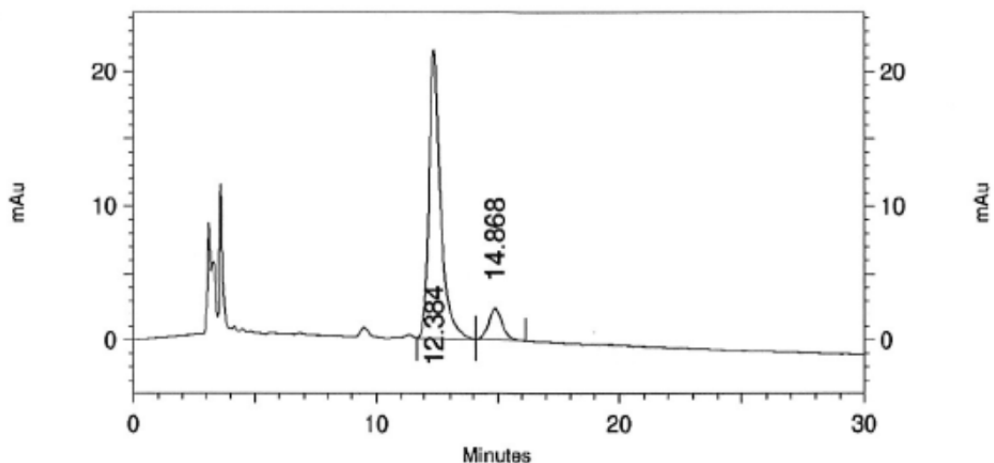
```

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1      19F
P1        16.00 usec
PL1       -3.00 dB
PL1W      20.04748917 M
SFO1      376.4607042 MHz
SI         65536
SF        376.4980736 MHz
MSK       EM
SSB        0
LB         2.00 Hz
GB         0
PC         4.00
  
```



1: 223 nm, 4
 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Lambda Max
12.672	1731570	50.077	208
15.252	1726247	49.923	208



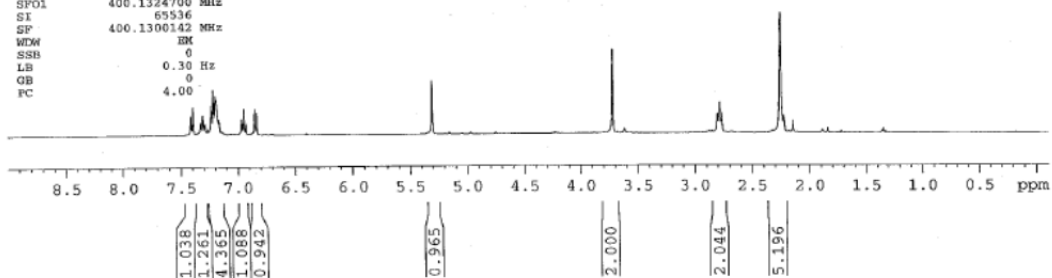
1: 223 nm, 4
nm Results

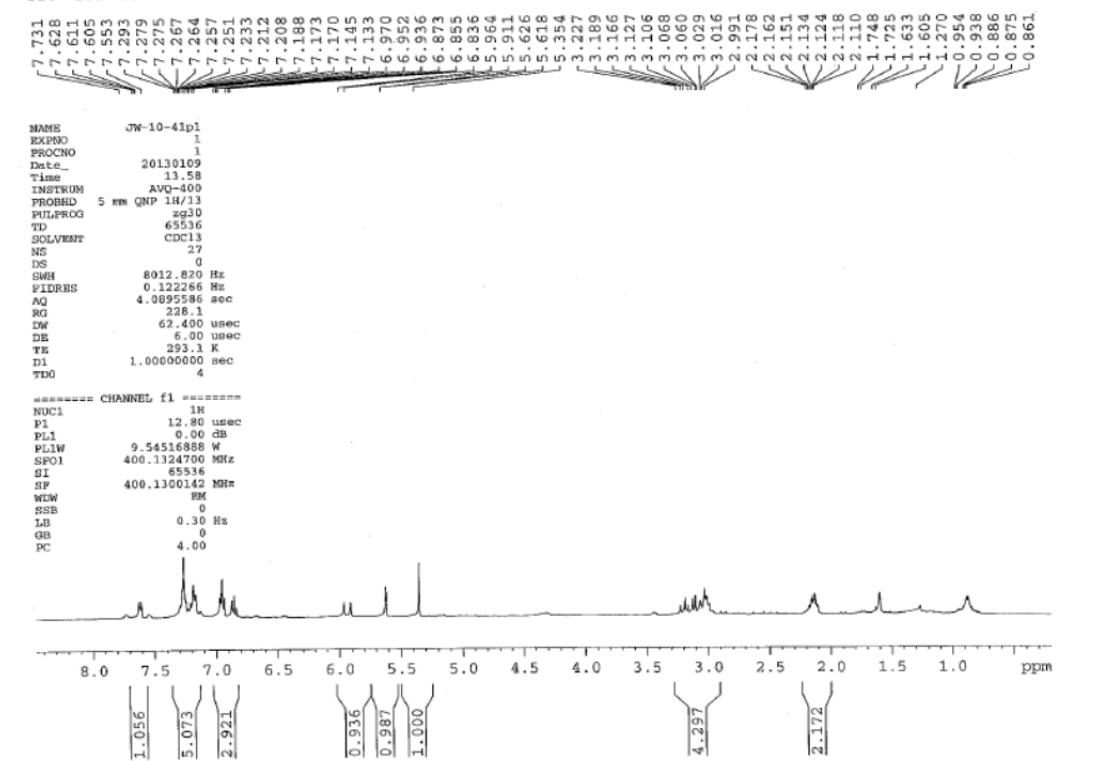
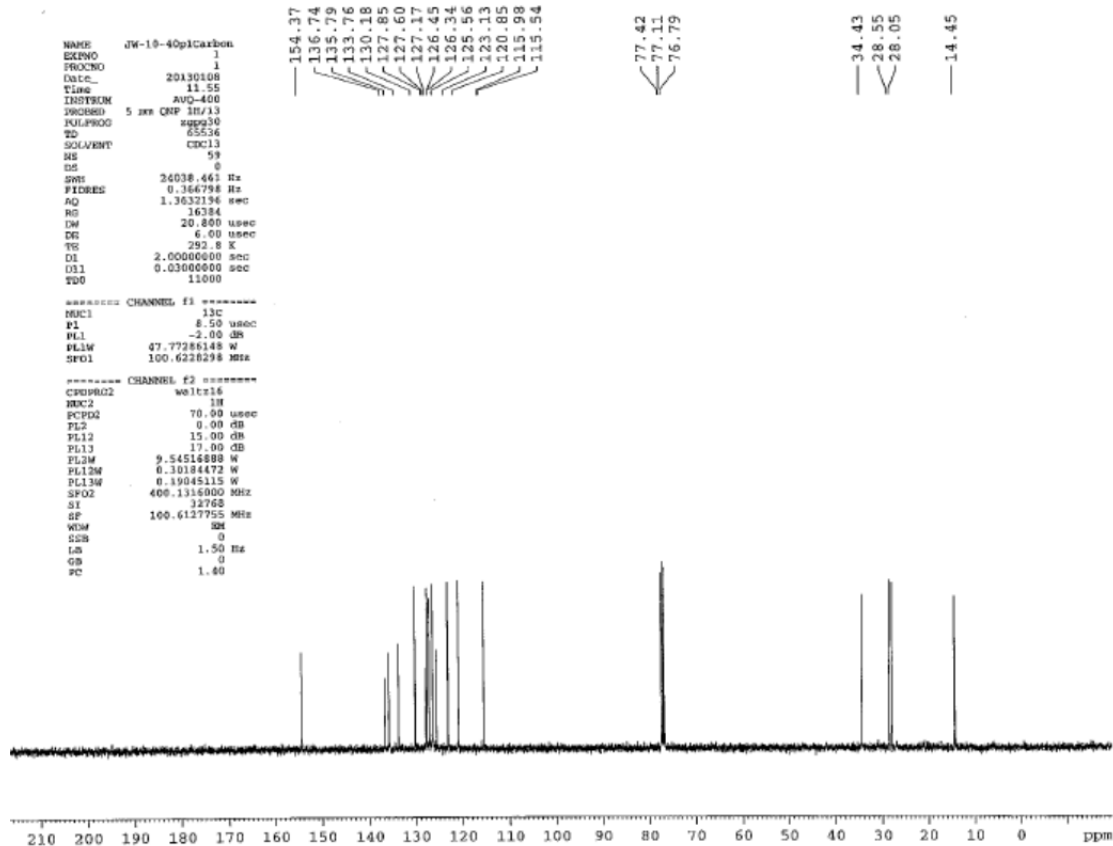
Retention Time	Area	Area Percent	Lambda Max
12.384	685715	88.375	207
14.868	90201	11.625	206

7.411
7.392
7.384
7.307
7.287
7.268
7.234
7.215
7.197
7.167
7.145
7.063
7.046
6.965
6.946
6.927
6.903
6.884
6.852
6.832
6.709
6.398
5.309
5.196
5.156
4.969
4.757
4.235
4.218
3.726
3.688
3.620
2.895
2.874
2.853
2.806
2.787
2.768
2.677
2.594
2.413
2.323
2.256
2.228
2.180
2.148
1.889
1.843
1.725
1.693
1.674
1.595
1.364
1.347
1.329
1.057
1.050
0.977

NAME JW-10-40-pH
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20130108
Time 11.43
INSTRUM AVQ-400
PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 8
DS 0
SWH 8012.820 Hz
FIDRES 0.122266 Hz
AQ 4.0895586 sec
RG 45.3
DW 62.400 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 292.8 K
D1 1.00000000 sec
TD0 2

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 12.80 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
FLW 9.54516888 W
SFO1 400.1324700 MHz
SI 65536
SF 400.1300142 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00





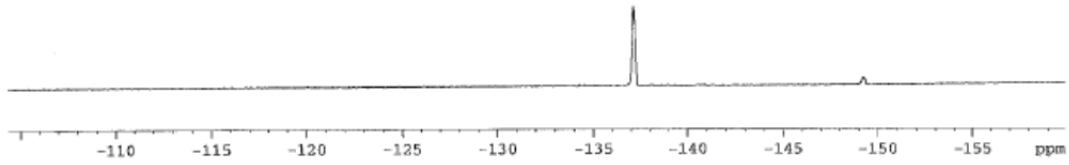
AVQ-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (revised P1, 2/12/04 RN)
 chemical shifts relative to CFCl3 at 0 ppm (082103 HvH)
 sw 239.28 ppm; olp 0 ppm

```

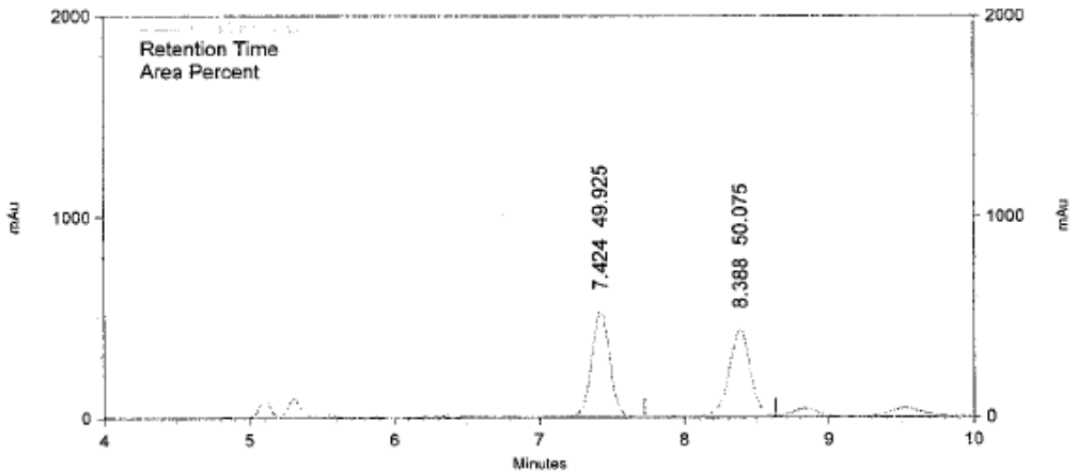
NAME JW-10-41P1F-100
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20130109
Time 11.55
INSTRUM AVQ-400
PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG zgpg30
TD 131072
SOLVENT cnc13
NS 32
DS 0
SHE 90090.094 Hz
FIDRES 0.687333 Hz
AQ 0.7275051 sec
RG 3251
EM 5.550 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.1 K
D1 1.0000000 sec
YD0 4
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
NUC1 19F
P1 16.00 usec
PL1 3.00 dB
PULP1 20.04748917 usec
SFO1 376.4607042 MHz
SI 65536
SF 376.4980736 MHz
MW 24
SBB 0
LB 2.00 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00
  
```

```

  137.12
  137.15
  137.18
  137.21
  137.26
  -----
  149.25
  
```



JW-10-41rac

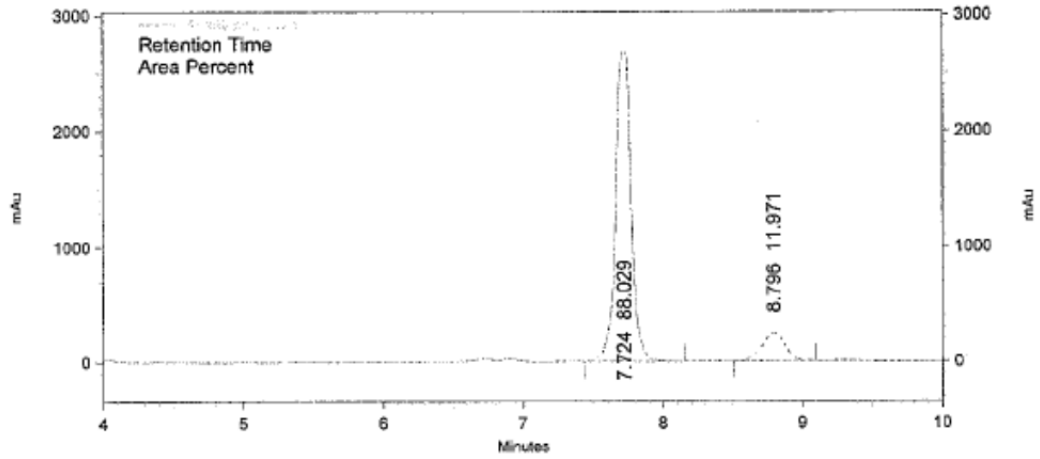


1: 190 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	7.424	49.925	203
2	8.388	50.075	203

JW-10-41



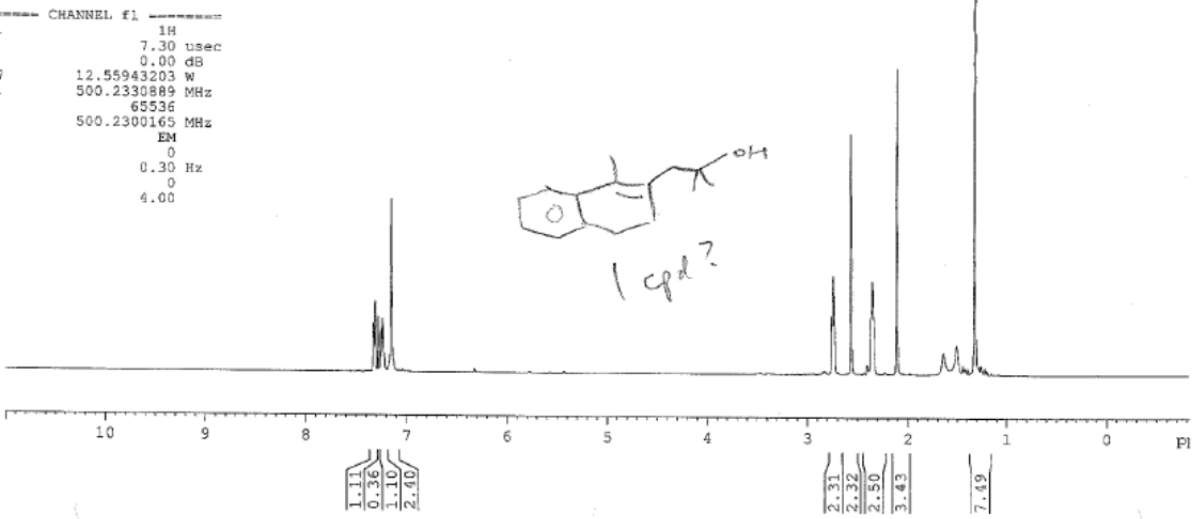
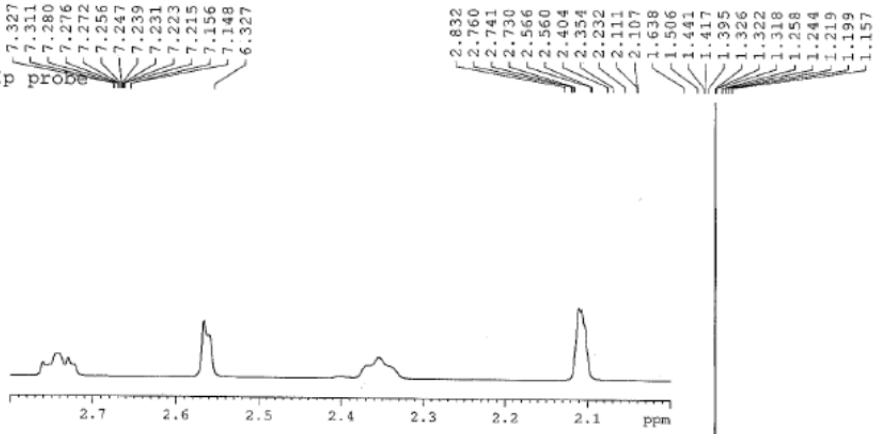
l: 190 nm, 4 nm
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	7.724	88.029	247
2	8.796	11.971	203

JW-09-44p1 AV-500 new TBip probe
1D 13C{1H} on BB-channel

NAME JW-09-44p1rep
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20120628
Time 11.31
INSTRUM AV-500
PROBHD 5 mm TBI 1H/31
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 20
DS 0
SWH 10330.578 Hz
FIDRES 0.157632 Hz
AQ 3.1720407 sec
RG 90.5
DW 48.400 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 292.7 K
D1 0.10000000 sec
TD0 8

==== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1 1H
P1 7.30 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
PL1W 12.55943203 W
SF01 500.2330889 MHz
SI 65536
SF 500.2300165 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00



```

NAME          JW-09-46
EXPNO         1
PROCNO        1
Date_         20120629
Time          16.33
INSTRUM       AVQ-400
PROBHD        5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG       zg30
TD            65536
SOLVENT       CDCl3
NS            16
DS            0
SWH           8012.820 Hz
FIDRES        0.122266 Hz
AQ            4.889386 sec
RG            362
DW            62.400 usec
DE            6.00 usec
TE            293.2 K
D1            1.00000000 sec
TDO           4

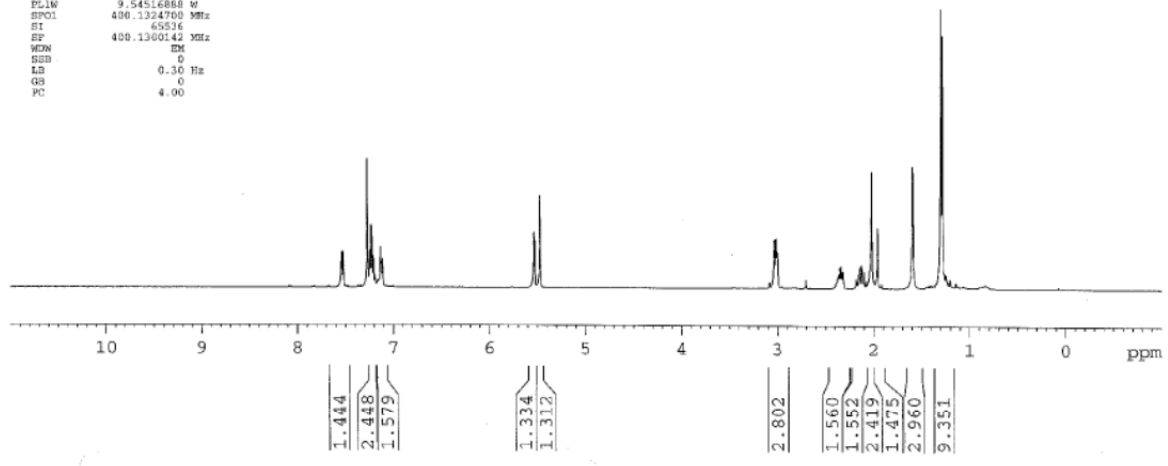
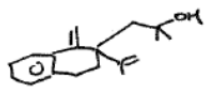
```

```

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1          13C
P1            12.80 usec
PL1           0.00 dB
PL1W          9.54516888 W
SFO1          400.1304700 MHz
SI            65536
SF            400.1300142 MHz
WDW           EM
SSB           0
LB            0.30 Hz
GB            0
PC            4.00

```

7.538
7.520
7.268
7.241
7.228
7.223
7.208
7.189
7.131
7.112
5.537
5.526
5.471
3.082
3.034
3.023
3.010
3.000
2.703
2.380
2.369
2.360
2.350
2.339
2.329
2.320
2.310
2.178
2.152
2.128
2.097
2.073
2.017
1.958
1.952
1.914
1.592
1.301
1.283
1.246
1.226
1.203
1.142



46 AVQ-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (revised P1, 2/12/04
chemical shifts relative to CFC13 at 0 ppm (082103 HvH)
sw 239.28 ppm; o1p 0 ppm

```

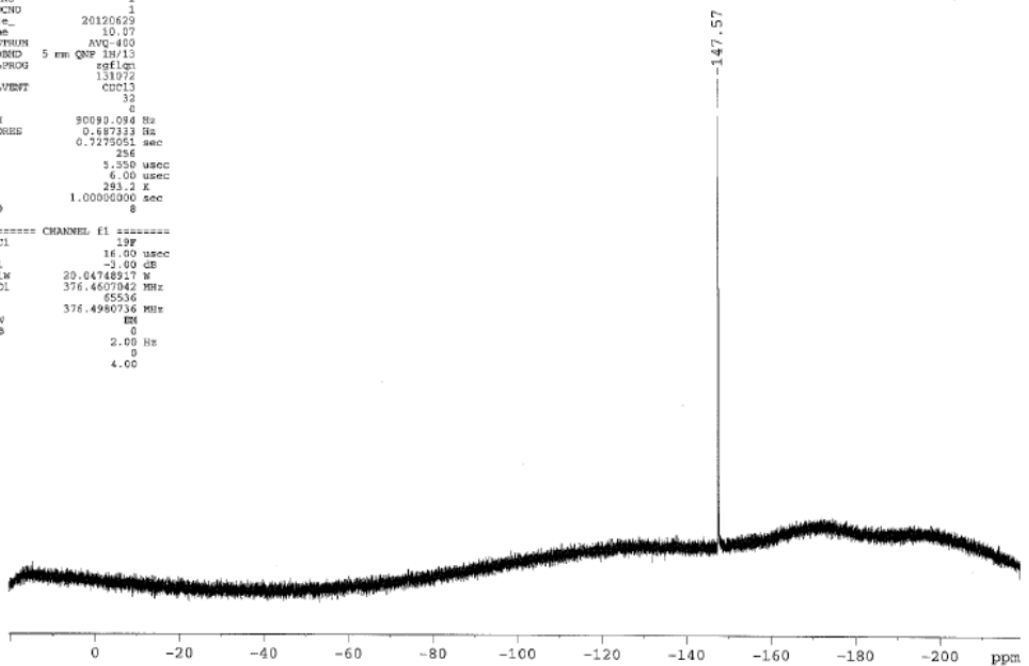
NAME          JW-09-06F
EXPNO         1
PROCNO        1
Date_         20120629
Time          10.07
INSTRUM       AVQ-400
PROBHD        5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG       zgpg30
TD            131072
SOLVENT       CDCl3
NS            32
DS            0
SWH           80090.094 Hz
FIDRES        0.687333 Hz
AQ            0.72790551 sec
RG            384
DW            5.350 usec
DE            6.00 usec
TE            293.2 K
D1            1.00000000 sec
TDO           8

```

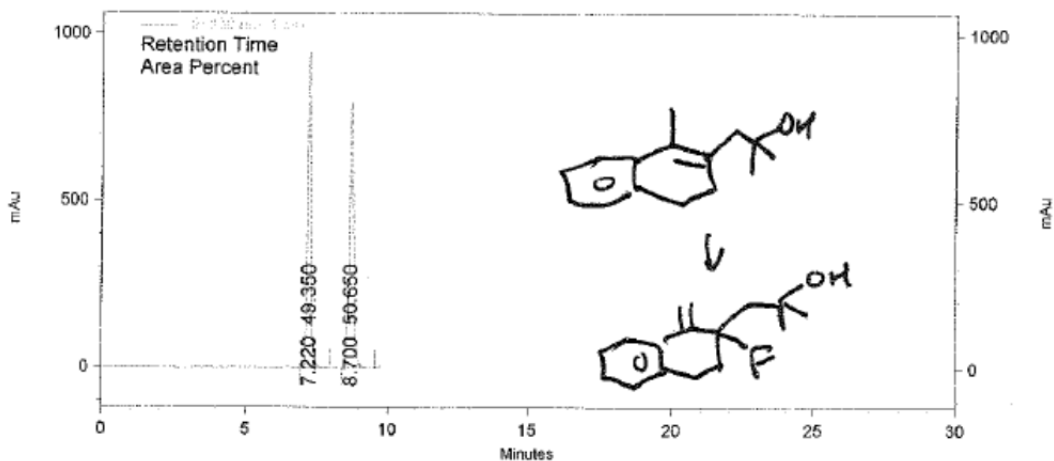
```

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1          19F
P1            16.00 usec
PL1           -3.00 dB
PL1W          20.04748917 W
SFO1          376.4607042 MHz
SI            65536
SF            376.4980736 MHz
WDW           EM
SSB           0
LB            2.00 Hz
GB            0
PC            4.00

```



09-46ent ia9604

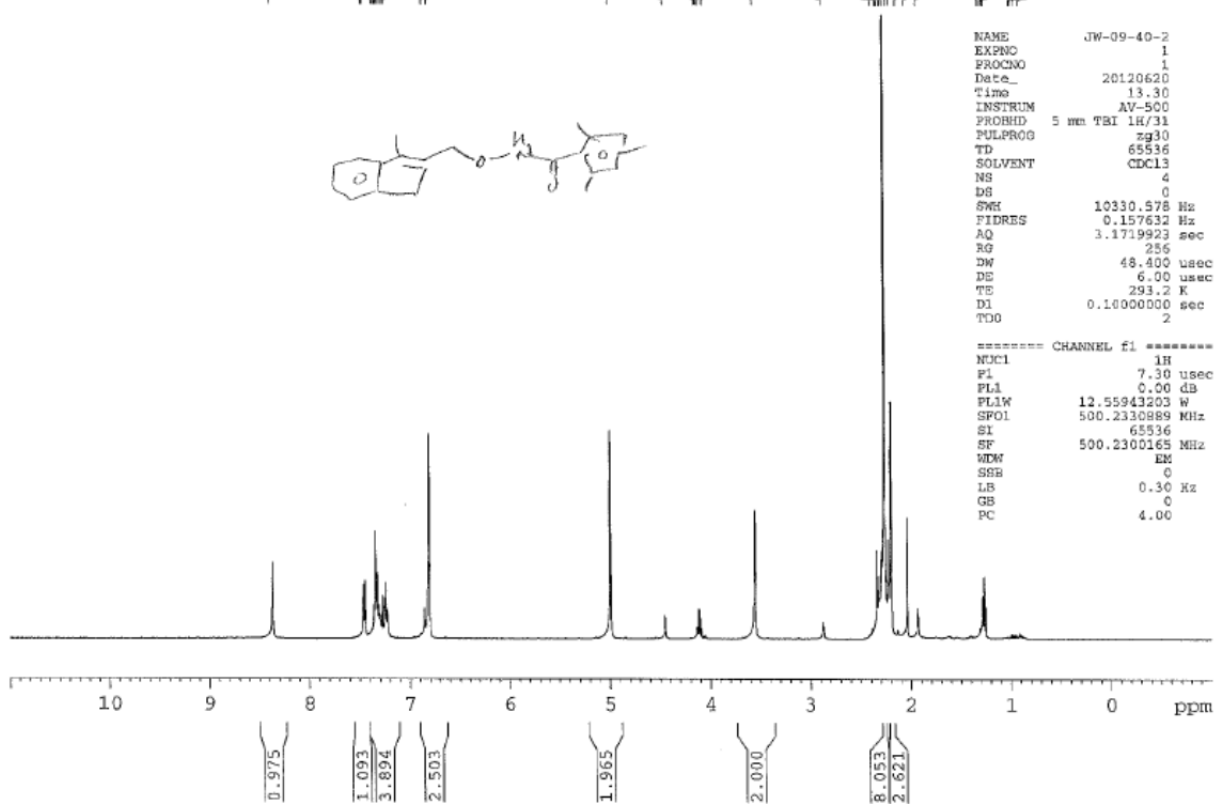


2: 239 nm, 4 nm
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	7.220	49.350	202
2	8.700	50.650	199

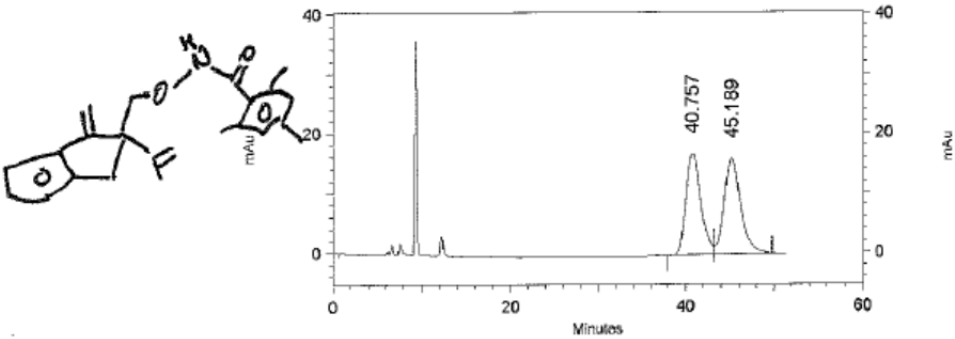
40-2 AV-500 new TBI(HXP) probe
1D 1H starting parameters

8.370 7.463 7.448 7.358 7.343 7.326 7.311 7.298 7.277 7.256 7.241 7.227 6.857 6.809
4.998 4.453 4.134 4.120 4.106 4.091 4.058 3.554 2.874 2.389 2.342 2.323 2.293 2.264 2.227 2.201 2.136 2.041 1.933 1.309 1.281 1.267 1.253 0.997 0.984 0.955 0.908



Sample ID: JW-09-41rac
Filename:
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\JWu\JW-09-41rac_OD9604_60halfflow.met6-22-2
 012 1-17-59 PM.dat **Method:**
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\Yiming\OD9604IP_pt5flow_60min.met
Injection volume: 5 uL

Description: {Data Description}

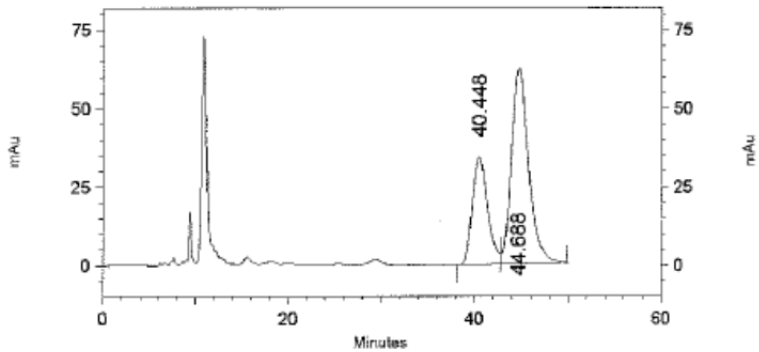


2: 250 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
40.757	1973761	48.733
45.189	2076433	51.267

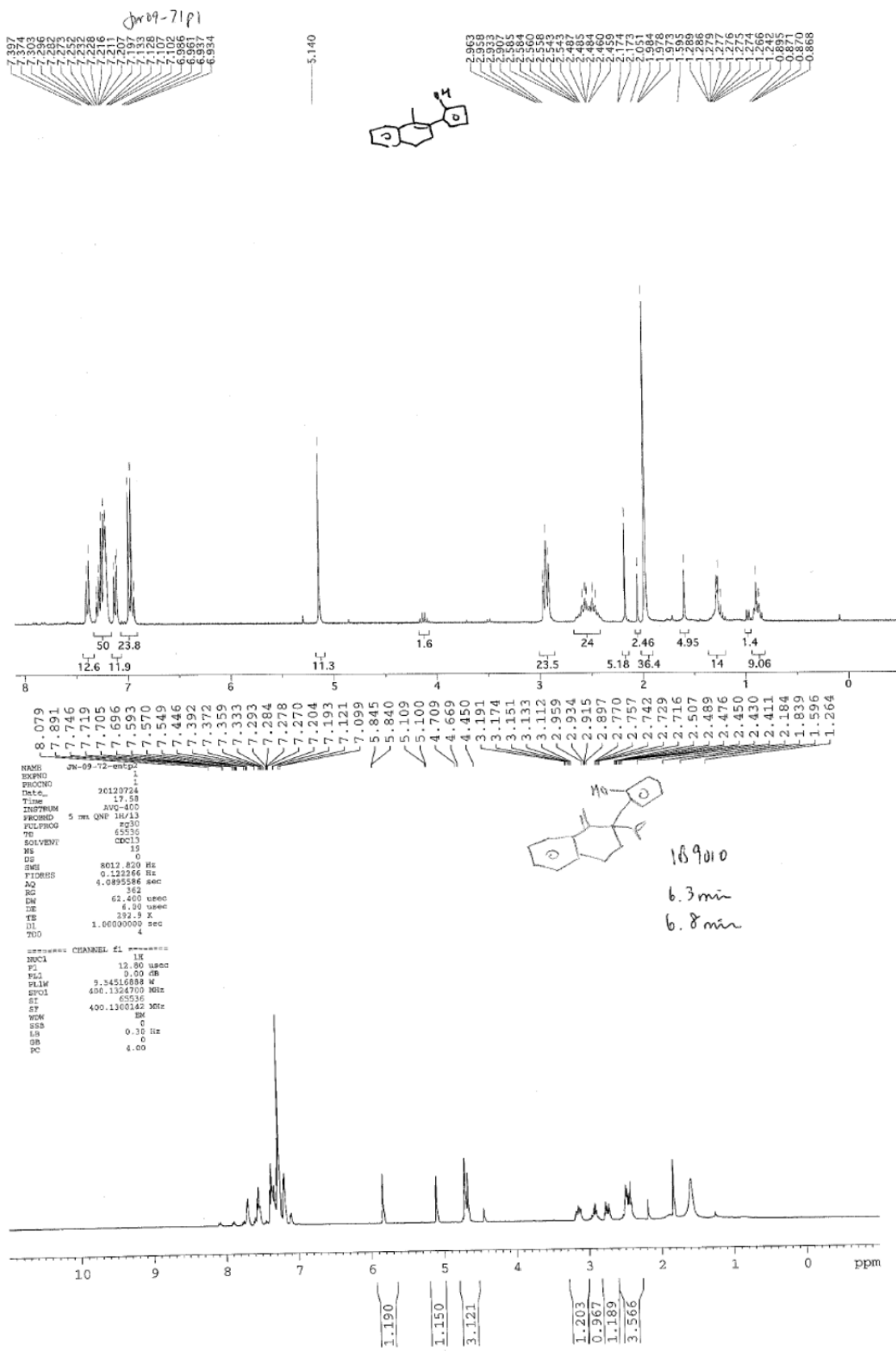
Sample ID: JW-09-41ent
Filename:
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Data\JWu\JW-09-41ent_OD9604_60halfflow.met6-22-2
 012 2-35-51 PM.dat **Method:**
 C:\EZStart\Projects\Default\Method\Yiming\OD9604IP_pt5flow_60min.met
Injection volume: 5 uL

Description: {Data Description}



2: 250 nm, 4 nm Results

Retention Time	Area	Area Percent
40.448	3814523	32.696
44.688	7852100	67.304



sw-09-72 p2

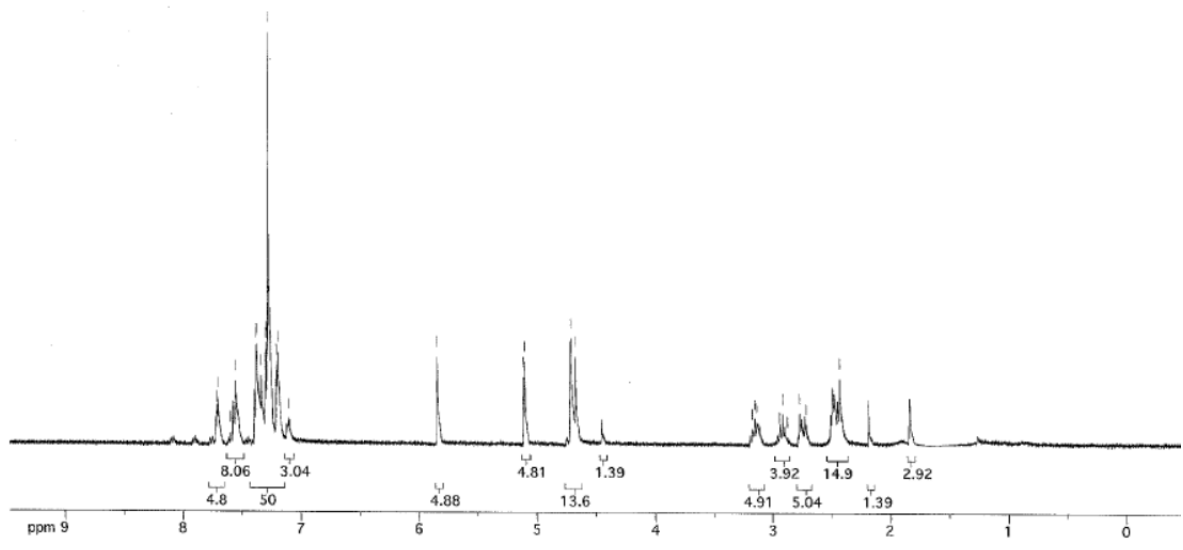
7.710
7.606
7.593
7.549
7.374
7.372
7.333
7.284
7.278
7.270
7.262
7.252
7.204
7.193
7.099

5.840

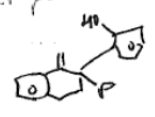
5.108
5.100

4.707
4.669

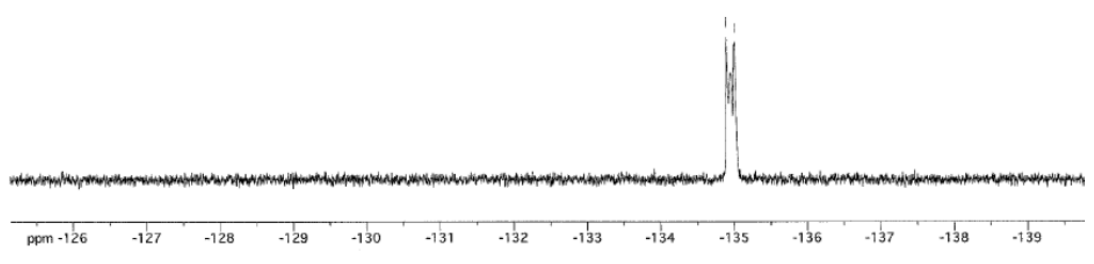
2.75
2.72
2.70
2.640
2.616
2.615
2.610
2.491
2.431



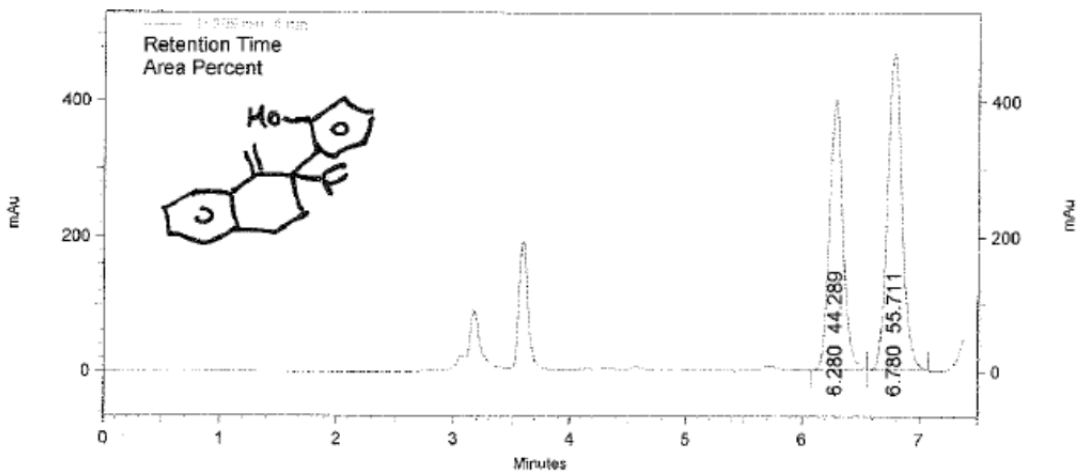
sw-09-72.F p2



134.915
135.022



09-72ent 189010

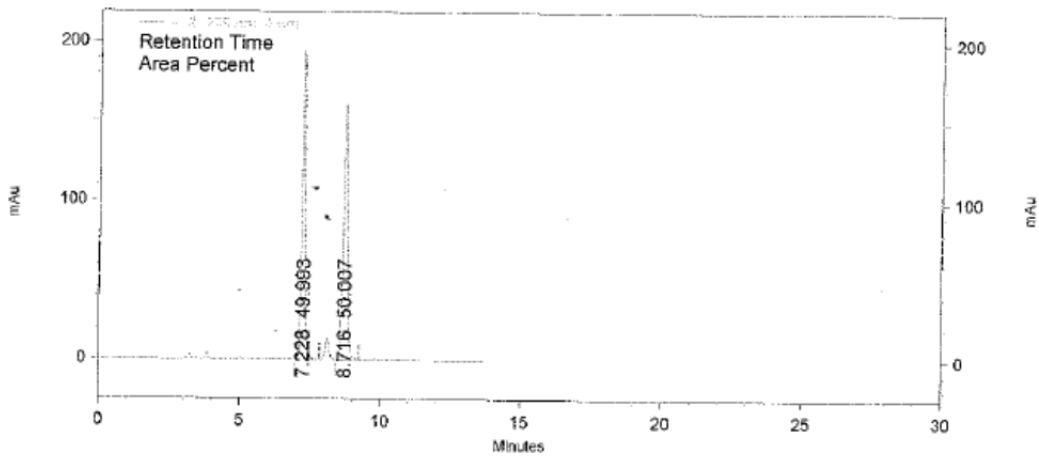


1: 205 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	6.280	44.289	208
2	6.780	55.711	208

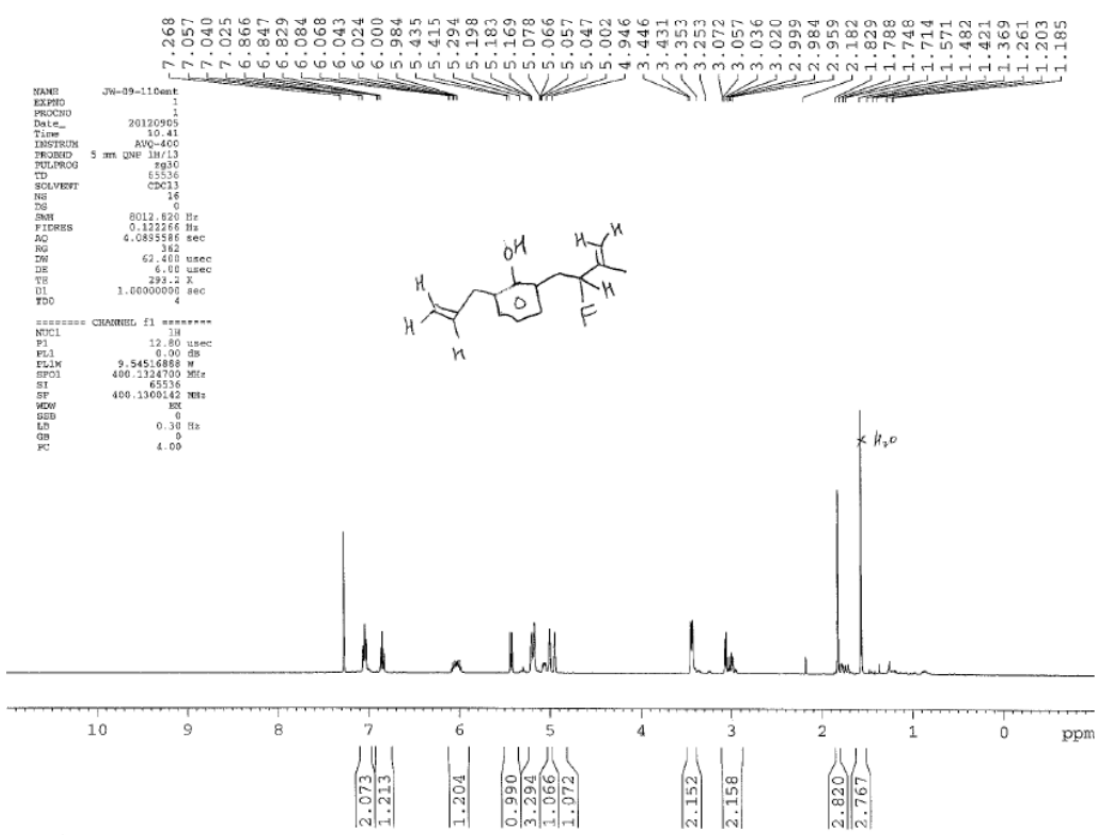
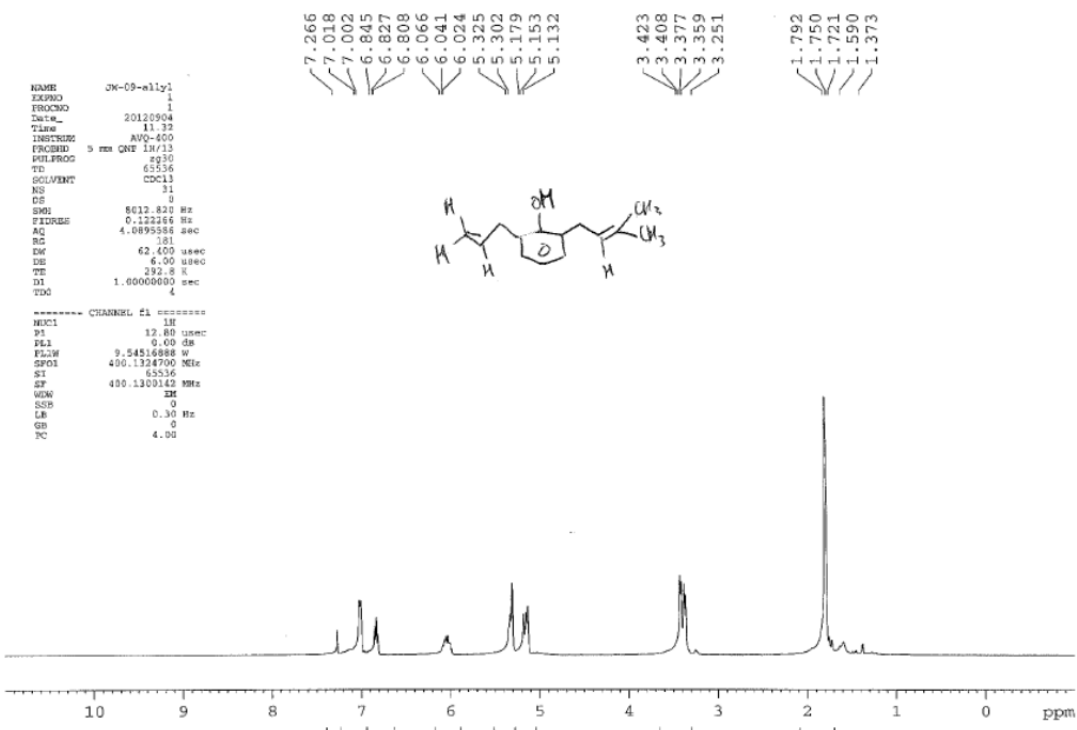
09-45rac



2: 239 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	7.228	49.993	210
2	8.716	50.007	210



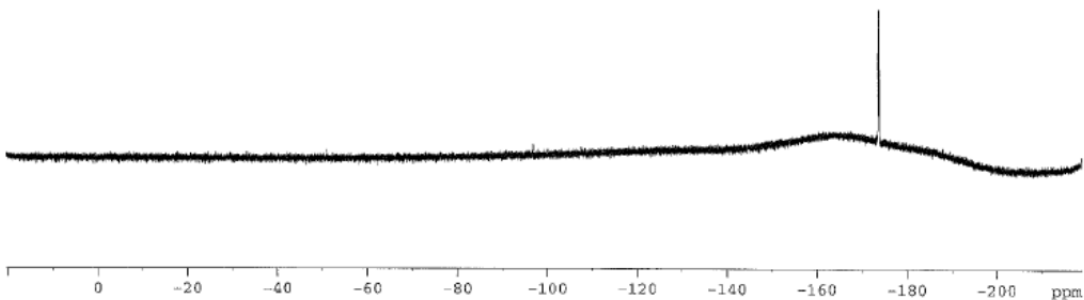
AVQ-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameters. (revised P1, 2/12/04 RN)
 chemical shifts relative to CFC13 at 0 ppm (082103 HvH)
 sw 239.28 ppm; oip 0 ppm

```

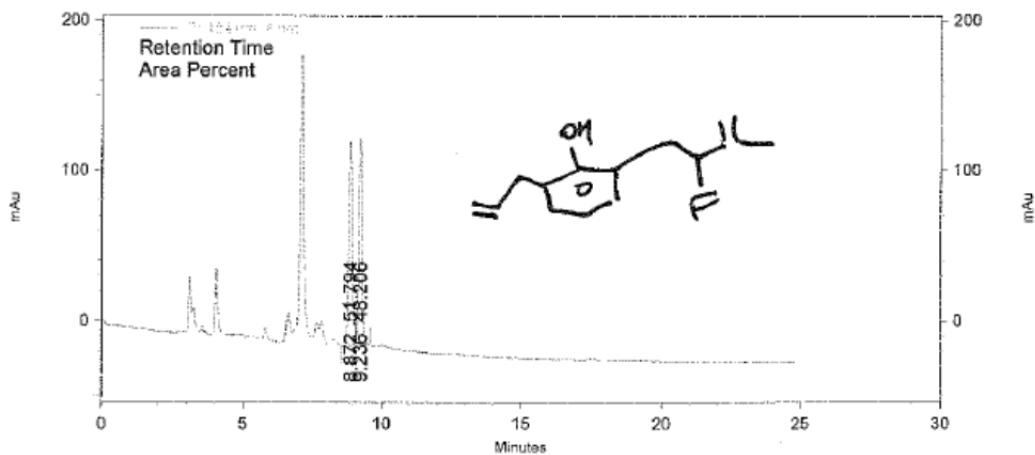
NAME      JW-09-110entF
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
DATE_     20120905
TIME      10.44
INSTRUM   AVQ-400
PROBHD    5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         131072
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         24
DS         0
SWH        90090.094 Hz
FIDRES     0.687313 Hz
AQ         0.7279851 sec
RG         4597.6
LW         5.530 usec
DE         5.00 usec
TE         293.2 K
D1         1.00000000 sec
TDO        3
  
```

```

      173.62
      173.68
      173.75
      173.81
      173.86
  
```



09-110rac

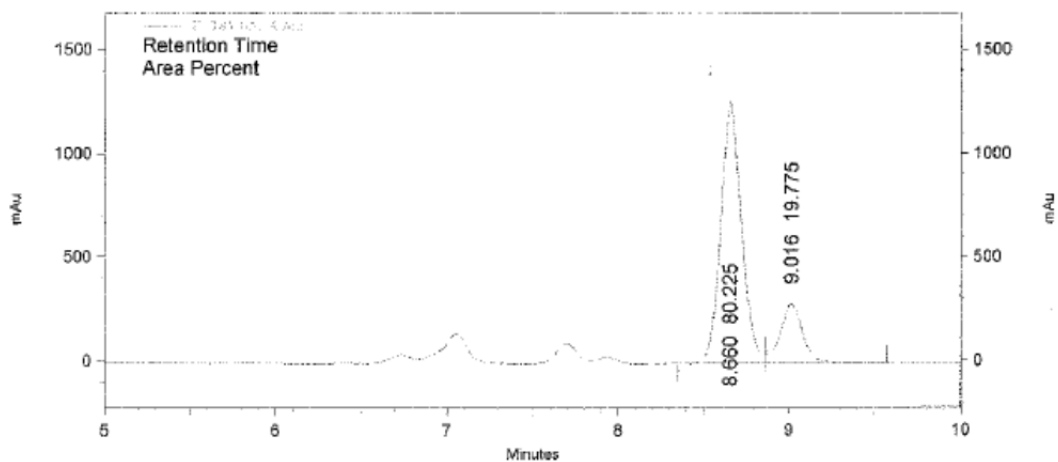


2: 194 nm, 4 nm

Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	8.872	51.794	203
2	9.236	48.206	203

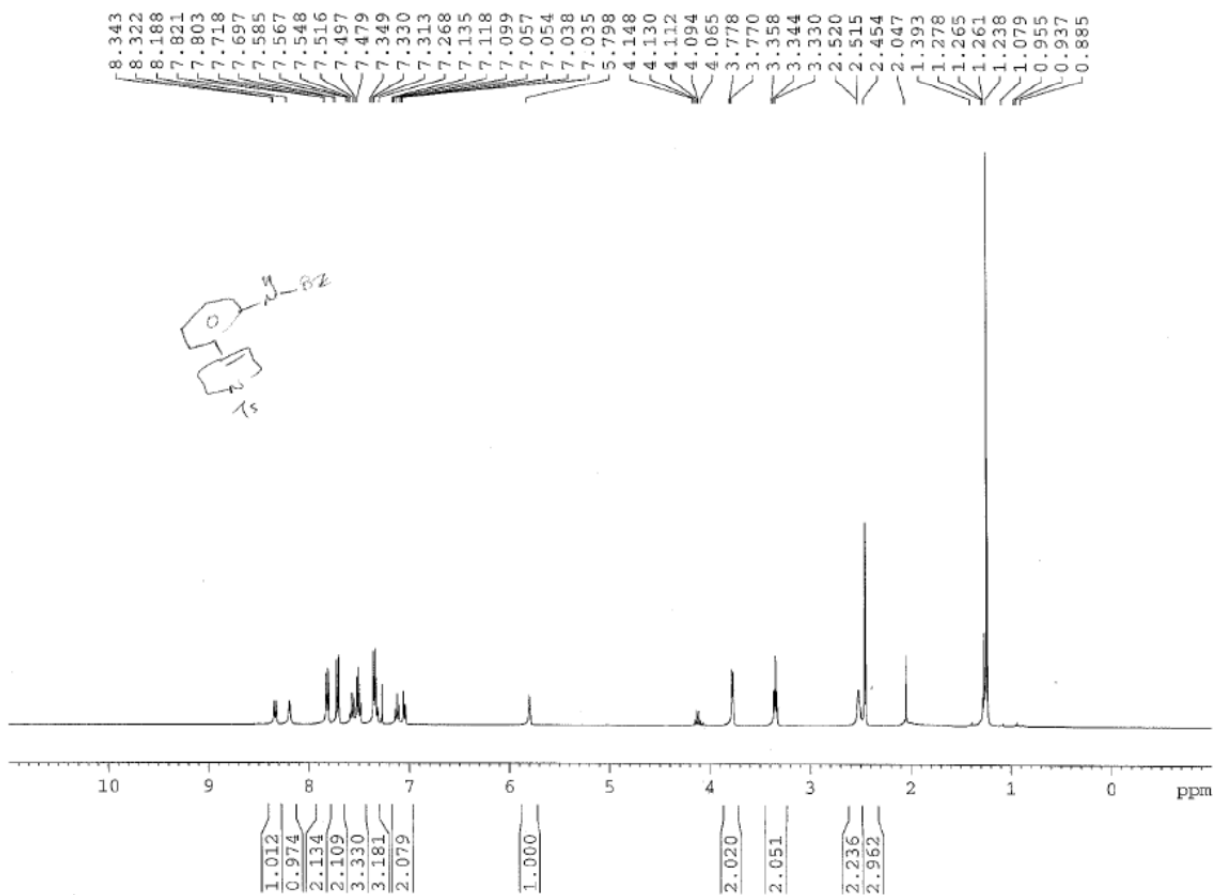
09-110-IA9901



2: 194 nm, 4 nm
Results

Pk #	Retention Time	Area Percent	Lambda Max
1	8.660	80.225	203
2	9.016	19.775	203

JW-09-204 AVQ-400 QNP Proton starting parameters. 7/16/03. Revised 7/22/03 RN



204 AVQ-400 QNP Carbon Starting parameters 7/16/03 r

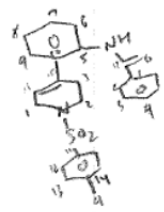
```

NAME      JW-09-204picarb
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20121114
Time      11.41
INSTRUM   AVQ-400
PROBHD    5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         65536
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         162
DS         0
SWH        24038.461 Hz
FIDRES     0.366798 Hz
AQ         1.3632196 sec
RG         16384
DW         20.800 usec
DE         6.00 usec
TE         292.9 K
D1         2.00000000 sec
D11        0.03000000 sec
TD0        1000

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1       13C
P1         8.50 usec
PL1        -2.00 dB
PL1W       47.77286148 W
SFO1       100.6228298 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
CPDPRG2   waltz16
NUC2       1H
PCPD2     70.00 usec
PL2        0.00 dB
PLL2       15.00 dB
PL13       17.00 dB
PL2W       9.54516888 W
PL12W      0.30184472 W
PL13W      0.19045115 W
SFO2       400.1316000 MHz
SI         32768
SF         100.6127755 MHz
WDW        EM
SSB        0
LB         1.50 Hz
GB         0
PC         1.40
    
```

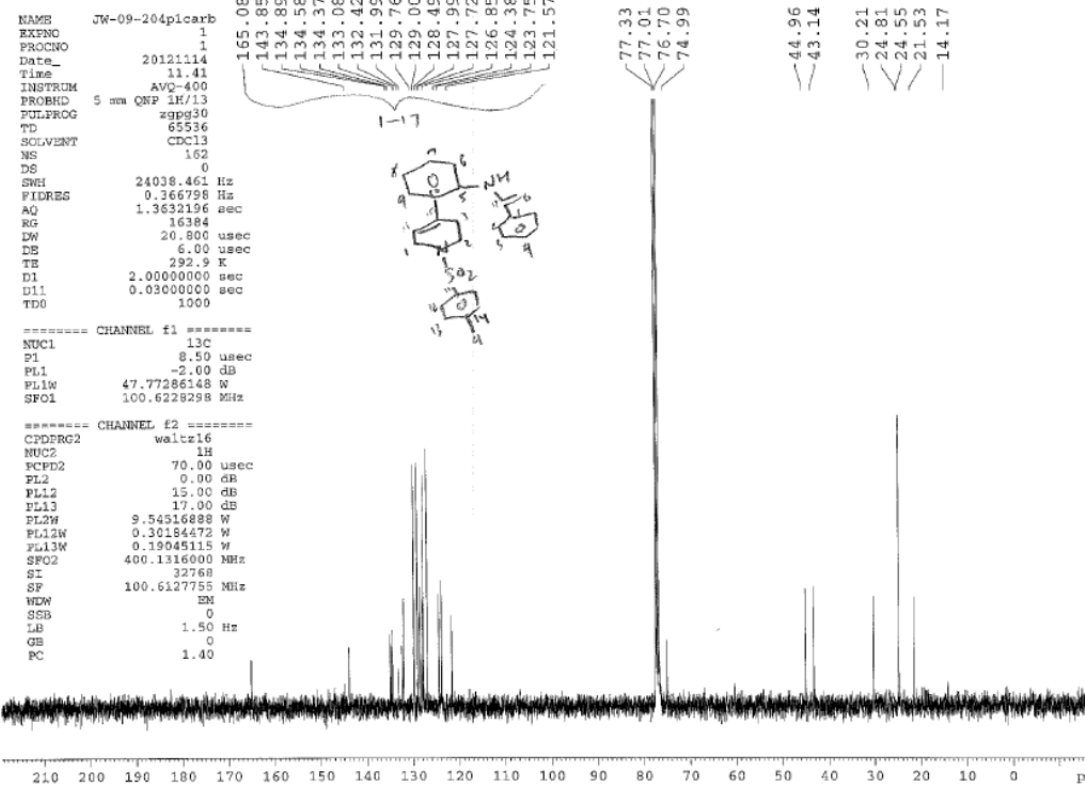
165.08
143.85
134.89
134.58
134.37
133.08
132.42
131.99
129.76
129.00
128.49
127.99
127.72
126.85
124.38
123.75
121.57



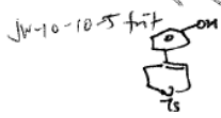
77.33
77.01
76.70
74.99

44.96
43.14

30.21
24.81
24.55
21.53
14.17



165.08
143.85
134.89
134.58
134.37
133.08
132.42
131.99
129.76
129.00
128.49
127.99
127.72
126.85
124.38
123.75
121.57

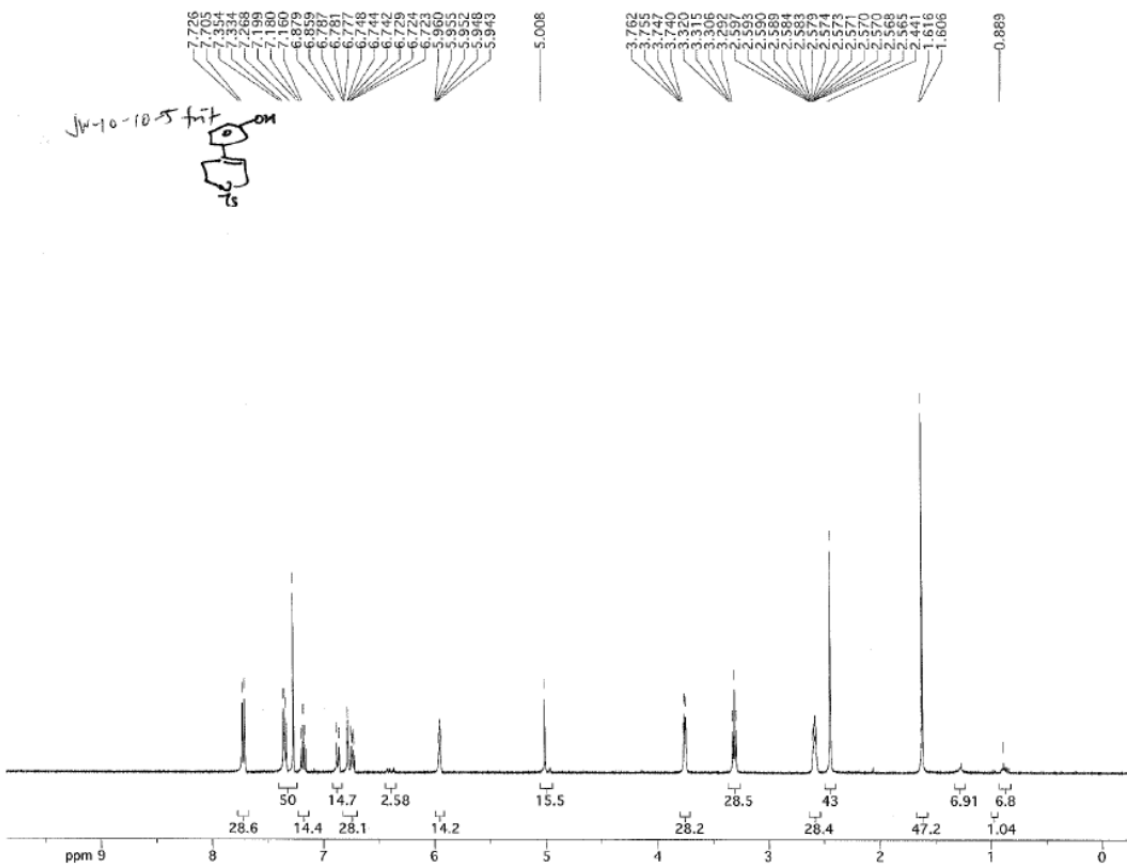


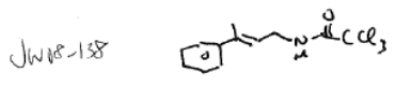
76.52
75.55
74.99
74.74
74.30
73.06
72.52
72.00
71.50
70.99
70.44
69.99
69.54
69.07
68.57
68.00
67.44
67.42
67.29
67.23
65.90
65.35
64.94
64.53

5.008

3.62
3.55
3.49
3.43
3.37
3.31
3.25
3.19
3.13
3.07
3.01
2.95
2.89
2.83
2.77
2.71
2.65
2.59
2.53
2.47
2.41
2.35
2.29
2.23
2.17
2.11
2.05
1.99
1.93
1.87
1.81
1.75
1.69
1.63
1.57
1.51
1.45
1.39
1.33
1.27
1.21
1.15
1.09
1.03
0.97
0.91
0.85
0.79
0.73
0.67
0.61
0.55
0.49
0.43
0.37
0.31
0.25
0.19
0.13
0.07
0.01

0.889

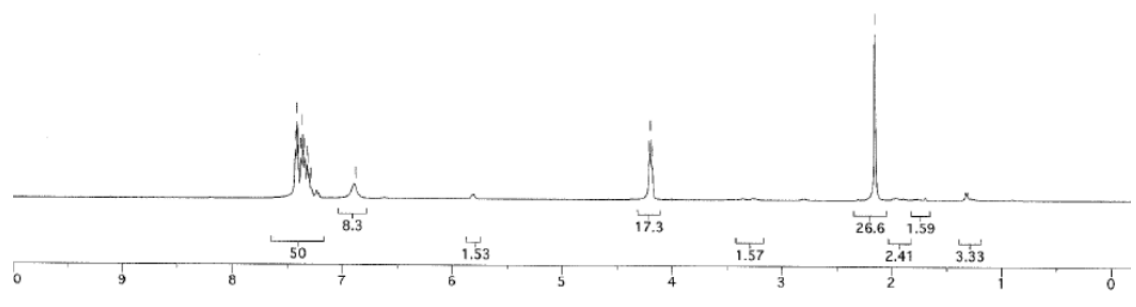




7.421
7.388
7.386
7.371
7.353
7.335
7.297
7.285
7.283
7.280
6.679
6.672

4.205
4.191
4.176

2.150



JW08-138c

161.839

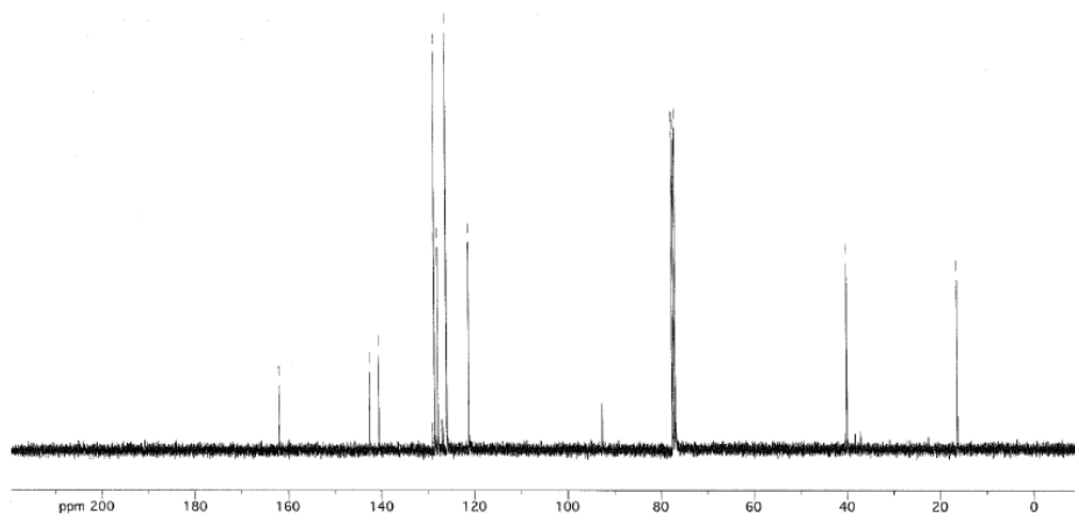
148.345
140.300

128.275
127.645
125.800
121.054

77.398
77.080
76.782

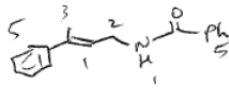
39.948

16.269

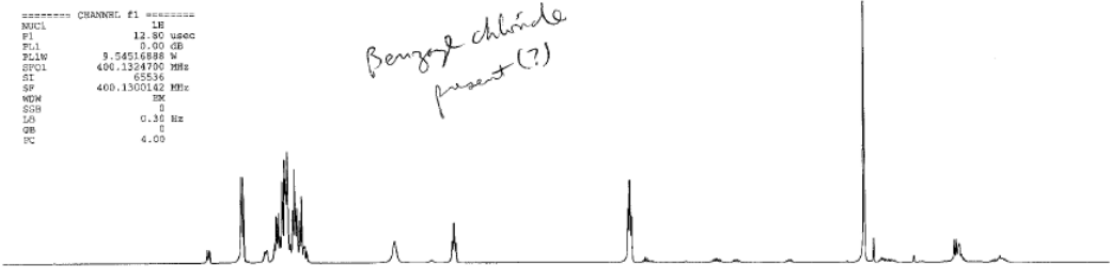


8.128
8.116
7.817
7.795
7.751
7.604
7.588
7.511
7.491
7.481
7.464
7.441
7.421
7.411
7.394
7.377
7.348
7.331
7.311
7.281
7.268
7.241
7.221
7.221
6.421
6.084
5.894
5.874
5.851
4.281
4.271
4.251
4.131
4.111
4.071
3.511
3.501
3.481
3.461
3.451
3.321
3.311
3.291
3.281
2.831
2.131
2.051
1.971
1.961
1.941
1.911
1.891
1.681
1.311
1.291
1.271
1.251
1.221
0.961
0.891

NAME JW-07-169p1
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20111118
Time 13.25
INSTRUM AVQ-500
PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 17
DS 6
SWH 8012.820 Hz
FIDRES 0.12256 Hz
AQ 4.0895986 sec
RG 114
DW 62.400 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 293.1 K
EI 1.0000000 sec
TDO 4



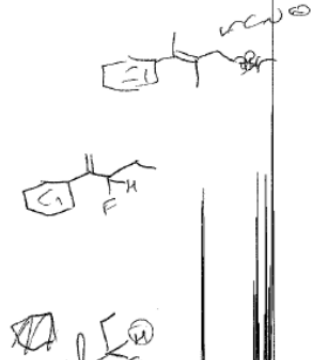
Benzyl chloride present (?)



9.5 9.0 8.5 8.0 7.5 7.0 6.5 6.0 5.5 5.0 4.5 4.0 3.5 3.0 2.5 2.0 1.5 1.0 0.5 ppm

JW-07-171-p1 AV-500 new TBI(HXP) probe
1D 1H starting parameters

8.132
8.117
8.114
7.532
7.516
7.511
7.505
7.502
7.489
7.481
7.469
7.466
7.455
7.452
7.449
7.384
7.371
7.367
7.355
7.352
7.352
7.352
7.311
7.303
7.300
7.292
7.289
7.285
7.279
7.275
5.319
5.071
5.066
5.061
4.974
4.970
4.965
3.833
3.829
3.803
3.798
3.793
3.767
3.763
3.386
3.381
3.350
3.344
3.304
3.282
3.252
3.202
2.607
1.818
1.814
1.606
1.411
1.278
1.273
0.901
0.887



prob.
read:

NAME JW-07-171-p1
EXPNO 1
PROCNO 1
Date_ 20111121
Time 16.12
INSTRUM AV-500
PROBHD 5 mm TBI 1H/13
PULPROG zg30
TD 65536
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 25
DS 6
SWH 10330.578 Hz
FIDRES 0.157632 Hz
AQ 3.1719923 sec
RG 222.5
DW 68.400 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 292.4 K
EI 0.1000000 sec
TDO 6

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1 1H
P1 7.30 usec
PL1 0.00 dB
PL1W 12.55943263 W
SFO1 500.2300165 MHz
SF 500.2300165 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 4.00

10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 ppm

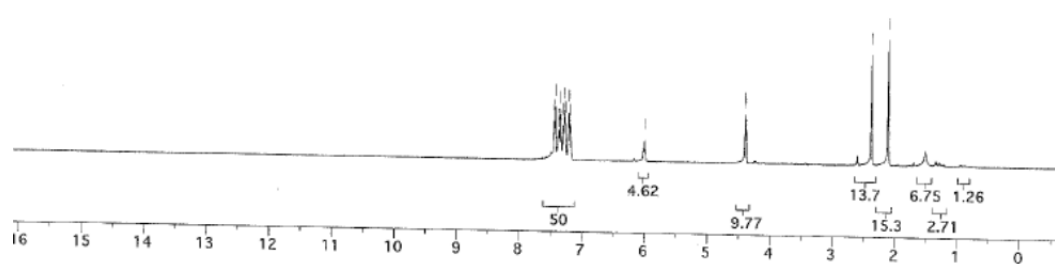
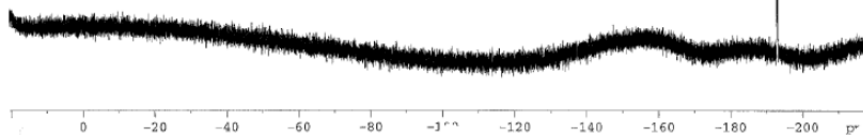
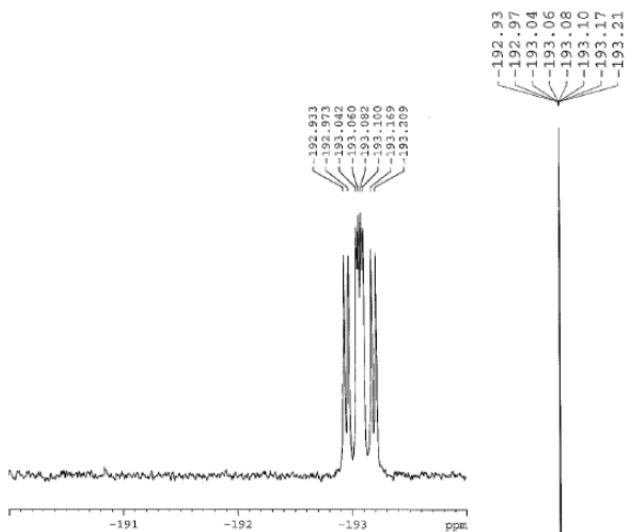
1.938
3.106
4.586
1.996
1.031
1.051
1.042
3.189
1.361

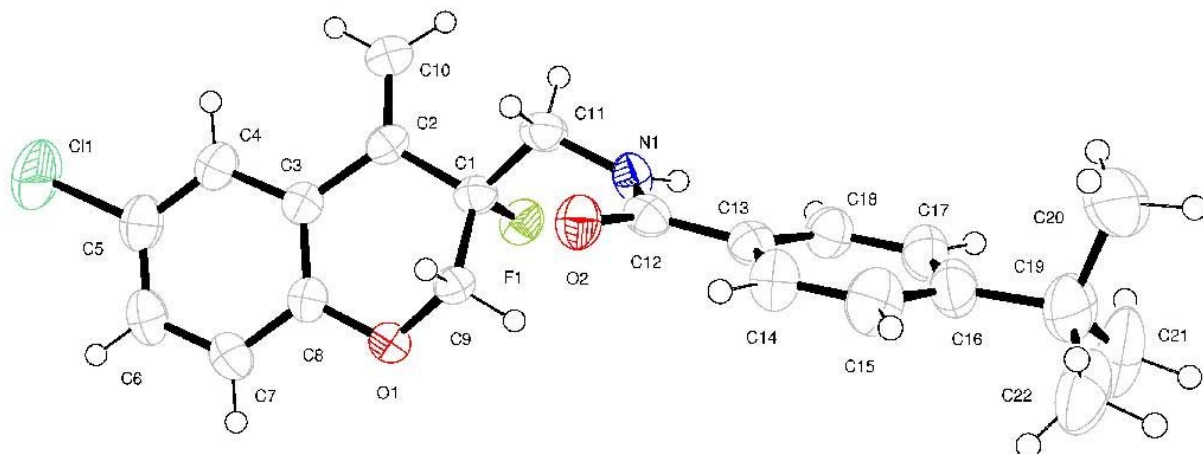
JW-07-171-p1 AVQ-400 QNP Probe 19F starting parameter
 chemical shifts relative to CFC13 at 0 ppm (082103 Hv)

```

NAME      JW-07-171p1-F
EXPNO     1
PROCNO    1
Date_     20111121
Time      16:39
INSTRUM   AVQ-400
PROBHD    5 mm QNP 1H/13
PULPROG   zgpg30
TD         131072
SOLVENT   CDCl3
NS         24
DS         0
SWH        90090.094 Hz
FIDRES     0.687333 Hz
AQ          0.7275051 sec
RG          1149.4
DW          5.550 usec
DE          6.00 usec
TE          292.7 K
D1          1.0000000 sec
TD0         3

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
NUC1       19F
P1         16.00 usec
PL1        -1.00 dB
PL1W       20.04748917 W
SFO1       376.4607042 MHz
SI          65536
SF          376.4980736 MHz
WDW         EM
SSB         0
LB          2.00 Hz
GB          0
PC          4.00
  
```





A colorless plate 0.10 x 0.06 x 0.03 mm in size was mounted on a Cryoloop with Paratone oil. Data were collected in a nitrogen gas stream at 100(2) K using phi and omega scans. Crystal-to-detector distance was 60 mm and exposure time was 10 seconds per frame using a scan width of 1.0°. Data collection was 98.3% complete to 67.00° in \square . A total of 22020 reflections were collected covering the indices, $-8 \leq h \leq 9$, $-14 \leq k \leq 14$, $-23 \leq l \leq 23$. 6821 reflections were found to be symmetry independent, with an R_{int} of 0.0431. Indexing and unit cell refinement indicated a primitive, monoclinic lattice. The space group was found to be P2(1) (No. 4). The data were integrated using the Bruker SAINT software program and scaled using the SADABS software program. Solution by direct methods (SIR-2008) produced a complete heavy-atom phasing model consistent with the proposed structure. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically by full-matrix least-squares (SHELXL-97). All hydrogen atoms were placed using a riding model. Their positions were constrained relative to their parent atom using the appropriate HFIX command in SHELXL-97. Absolute stereochemistry was unambiguously determined to be *R* at C1 and C23, respectively.

Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for toste52.

X-ray ID	toste52	
Sample/notebook ID	JW-08-41	
Empirical formula	C ₂₂ H ₂₃ Cl F N O ₂	
Formula weight	387.86	
Temperature	100(2) K	
Wavelength	1.54178 Å	
Crystal system	Monoclinic	
Space group	P2(1)	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 8.4882(3) Å	∠ = 90°.
	b = 11.8855(5) Å	∠ = 96.216(3)°.
	c = 19.4286(8) Å	∠ = 90°.
Volume	1948.56(13) Å ³	
Z	4	
Density (calculated)	1.322 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	1.953 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	816	
Crystal size	0.10 x 0.06 x 0.03 mm ³	
Crystal color/habit	colorless plate	
Theta range for data collection	4.37 to 67.86°.	
Index ranges	-8 ≤ h ≤ 9, -14 ≤ k ≤ 14, -23 ≤ l ≤ 23	
Reflections collected	22020	
Independent reflections	6821 [R(int) = 0.0431]	
Completeness to theta = 67.00°	98.3 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents	
Max. and min. transmission	0.9437 and 0.8287	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	
Data / restraints / parameters	6821 / 1 / 493	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.044	
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0730, wR2 = 0.1882	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0832, wR2 = 0.2001	
Absolute structure parameter	-0.01(3)	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.798 and -0.438 e.Å ⁻³	

Table 2. Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$)

for *toste52*. $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{ij} tensor.

	x	y	z	$U(\text{eq})$
C(1)	4214(5)	4439(3)	4535(2)	37(1)
C(2)	4829(5)	4120(4)	3852(2)	38(1)
C(3)	4754(5)	5039(4)	3328(2)	39(1)
C(4)	5340(6)	4891(5)	2687(3)	51(1)
C(5)	5186(7)	5740(6)	2204(3)	62(1)
C(6)	4413(7)	6725(5)	2311(3)	56(1)
C(7)	3870(6)	6904(4)	2953(2)	47(1)
C(8)	4050(5)	6071(4)	3456(2)	40(1)
C(9)	4262(5)	5694(3)	4652(2)	35(1)
C(10)	5316(6)	3090(4)	3738(3)	50(1)
C(11)	5087(6)	3825(4)	5147(2)	43(1)
C(12)	5296(5)	4865(3)	6234(2)	37(1)
C(13)	4874(5)	4903(4)	6955(2)	40(1)
C(14)	5710(6)	5647(5)	7422(3)	51(1)
C(15)	5458(7)	5665(6)	8101(3)	63(1)
C(16)	4361(6)	4971(5)	8368(3)	57(1)
C(17)	3520(6)	4244(5)	7900(3)	54(1)
C(18)	3750(6)	4219(4)	7214(3)	48(1)
C(19)	4109(9)	4941(7)	9146(3)	80(2)
C(20)	5199(19)	4005(11)	9475(4)	166(6)
C(21)	2355(11)	4761(9)	9229(4)	102(3)
C(22)	4550(10)	6092(8)	9482(3)	91(2)
C(23)	-804(5)	6703(3)	4348(2)	38(1)
C(24)	-615(5)	6248(4)	3630(2)	39(1)
C(25)	-157(5)	7111(4)	3131(2)	43(1)
C(26)	-32(6)	6841(5)	2436(3)	52(1)
C(27)	451(7)	7658(6)	1998(3)	62(1)
C(28)	776(7)	8751(5)	2218(3)	60(1)
C(29)	658(6)	9025(4)	2896(3)	54(1)
C(30)	180(5)	8219(4)	3351(3)	45(1)
C(31)	247(5)	7702(3)	4524(2)	41(1)
C(32)	-856(6)	5180(4)	3472(2)	49(1)
C(33)	-581(5)	5820(3)	4927(2)	38(1)
C(34)	586(5)	6545(3)	6039(2)	38(1)
C(35)	264(5)	7014(3)	6729(2)	38(1)
C(36)	-1125(5)	7571(4)	6829(2)	40(1)
C(37)	-1360(5)	7994(4)	7466(3)	45(1)
C(38)	-229(6)	7874(4)	8035(3)	51(1)

C(39)	1176(6)	7332(4)	7931(2)	49(1)
C(40)	1433(5)	6907(4)	7288(2)	43(1)
C(41)	-506(7)	8293(6)	8763(3)	65(2)
C(42)	-837(15)	7315(12)	9203(4)	141(5)
C(43)	-2152(13)	8927(12)	8735(5)	134(5)
C(44)	778(11)	8987(12)	9071(5)	131(4)
N(1)	4551(4)	4093(3)	5807(2)	41(1)
N(2)	-712(4)	6278(3)	5599(2)	39(1)
O(1)	3480(3)	6295(2)	4071(2)	38(1)
O(2)	6346(3)	5460(3)	6043(2)	45(1)
O(3)	39(4)	8557(2)	4013(2)	48(1)
O(4)	1930(3)	6439(3)	5883(2)	44(1)
F(1)	2601(3)	4115(2)	4492(1)	44(1)
F(2)	-2405(3)	7101(2)	4316(1)	46(1)
Cl(1)	5951(3)	5539(2)	1412(1)	94(1)
Cl(2)	678(3)	7284(2)	1137(1)	92(1)

Table 3. Bond lengths [\AA] and angles [$^\circ$] for toste52.

C(1)-F(1)	1.416(5)	C(20)-H(20C)	0.9800
C(1)-C(9)	1.509(5)	C(21)-H(21A)	0.9800
C(1)-C(11)	1.519(6)	C(21)-H(21B)	0.9800
C(1)-C(2)	1.526(6)	C(21)-H(21C)	0.9800
C(2)-C(10)	1.318(6)	C(22)-H(22A)	0.9800
C(2)-C(3)	1.490(6)	C(22)-H(22B)	0.9800
C(3)-C(8)	1.399(6)	C(22)-H(22C)	0.9800
C(3)-C(4)	1.400(6)	C(23)-F(2)	1.434(5)
C(4)-C(5)	1.374(8)	C(23)-C(31)	1.502(6)
C(4)-H(4)	0.9500	C(23)-C(24)	1.521(6)
C(5)-C(6)	1.369(8)	C(23)-C(33)	1.535(6)
C(5)-Cl(1)	1.751(5)	C(24)-C(32)	1.317(7)
C(6)-C(7)	1.394(7)	C(24)-C(25)	1.492(6)
C(6)-H(6)	0.9500	C(25)-C(26)	1.403(7)
C(7)-C(8)	1.388(6)	C(25)-C(30)	1.404(7)
C(7)-H(7)	0.9500	C(26)-C(27)	1.383(8)
C(8)-O(1)	1.364(5)	C(26)-H(26)	0.9500
C(9)-O(1)	1.435(5)	C(27)-C(28)	1.385(9)
C(9)-H(9A)	0.9900	C(27)-Cl(2)	1.763(6)
C(9)-H(9B)	0.9900	C(28)-C(29)	1.370(8)
C(10)-H(10A)	0.9500	C(28)-H(28)	0.9500
C(10)-H(10B)	0.9500	C(29)-C(30)	1.394(7)
C(11)-N(1)	1.441(6)	C(29)-H(29)	0.9500
C(11)-H(11A)	0.9900	C(30)-O(3)	1.364(6)
C(11)-H(11B)	0.9900	C(31)-O(3)	1.419(5)
C(12)-O(2)	1.226(5)	C(31)-H(31A)	0.9900
C(12)-N(1)	1.347(6)	C(31)-H(31B)	0.9900
C(12)-C(13)	1.485(6)	C(32)-H(32A)	0.9500
C(13)-C(18)	1.389(7)	C(32)-H(32B)	0.9500
C(13)-C(14)	1.403(7)	C(33)-N(2)	1.429(6)
C(14)-C(15)	1.358(8)	C(33)-H(33A)	0.9900
C(14)-H(14)	0.9500	C(33)-H(33B)	0.9900
C(15)-C(16)	1.387(8)	C(34)-O(4)	1.218(5)
C(15)-H(15)	0.9500	C(34)-N(2)	1.358(6)
C(16)-C(17)	1.394(8)	C(34)-C(35)	1.504(6)
C(16)-C(19)	1.550(8)	C(35)-C(36)	1.384(6)
C(17)-C(18)	1.368(7)	C(35)-C(40)	1.395(6)
C(17)-H(17)	0.9500	C(36)-C(37)	1.370(7)
C(18)-H(18)	0.9500	C(36)-H(36)	0.9500
C(19)-C(21)	1.529(11)	C(37)-C(38)	1.391(7)
C(19)-C(20)	1.541(11)	C(37)-H(37)	0.9500
C(19)-C(22)	1.545(12)	C(38)-C(39)	1.390(7)
C(20)-H(20A)	0.9800	C(38)-C(41)	1.541(7)
C(20)-H(20B)	0.9800	C(39)-C(40)	1.388(7)

C(39)-H(39)	0.9500	C(43)-H(43A)	0.9800
C(40)-H(40)	0.9500	C(43)-H(43B)	0.9800
C(41)-C(44)	1.444(11)	C(43)-H(43C)	0.9800
C(41)-C(42)	1.487(13)	C(44)-H(44A)	0.9800
C(41)-C(43)	1.583(11)	C(44)-H(44B)	0.9800
C(42)-H(42A)	0.9800	C(44)-H(44C)	0.9800
C(42)-H(42B)	0.9800	N(1)-H(1)	0.8800
C(42)-H(42C)	0.9800	N(2)-H(2)	0.8800
F(1)-C(1)-C(9)	106.7(3)	N(1)-C(11)-H(11A)	108.6
F(1)-C(1)-C(11)	107.6(3)	C(1)-C(11)-H(11A)	108.6
C(9)-C(1)-C(11)	110.7(3)	N(1)-C(11)-H(11B)	108.6
F(1)-C(1)-C(2)	107.5(3)	C(1)-C(11)-H(11B)	108.6
C(9)-C(1)-C(2)	111.8(4)	H(11A)-C(11)-H(11B)	107.6
C(11)-C(1)-C(2)	112.2(3)	O(2)-C(12)-N(1)	120.9(4)
C(10)-C(2)-C(3)	123.9(4)	O(2)-C(12)-C(13)	121.7(4)
C(10)-C(2)-C(1)	121.3(4)	N(1)-C(12)-C(13)	117.2(4)
C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	114.8(4)	C(18)-C(13)-C(14)	117.0(4)
C(8)-C(3)-C(4)	117.9(4)	C(18)-C(13)-C(12)	124.7(4)
C(8)-C(3)-C(2)	120.6(4)	C(14)-C(13)-C(12)	118.2(4)
C(4)-C(3)-C(2)	121.5(4)	C(15)-C(14)-C(13)	121.1(5)
C(5)-C(4)-C(3)	119.9(5)	C(15)-C(14)-H(14)	119.5
C(5)-C(4)-H(4)	120.1	C(13)-C(14)-H(14)	119.5
C(3)-C(4)-H(4)	120.1	C(14)-C(15)-C(16)	122.4(5)
C(6)-C(5)-C(4)	122.4(5)	C(14)-C(15)-H(15)	118.8
C(6)-C(5)-Cl(1)	118.6(4)	C(16)-C(15)-H(15)	118.8
C(4)-C(5)-Cl(1)	118.9(5)	C(15)-C(16)-C(17)	116.2(5)
C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	118.5(5)	C(15)-C(16)-C(19)	123.2(6)
C(5)-C(6)-H(6)	120.8	C(17)-C(16)-C(19)	120.5(5)
C(7)-C(6)-H(6)	120.8	C(18)-C(17)-C(16)	122.1(5)
C(8)-C(7)-C(6)	119.9(5)	C(18)-C(17)-H(17)	118.9
C(8)-C(7)-H(7)	120.0	C(16)-C(17)-H(17)	118.9
C(6)-C(7)-H(7)	120.0	C(17)-C(18)-C(13)	121.1(5)
O(1)-C(8)-C(7)	117.1(4)	C(17)-C(18)-H(18)	119.5
O(1)-C(8)-C(3)	121.8(4)	C(13)-C(18)-H(18)	119.5
C(7)-C(8)-C(3)	121.2(4)	C(21)-C(19)-C(20)	113.8(9)
O(1)-C(9)-C(1)	111.8(3)	C(21)-C(19)-C(22)	105.9(7)
O(1)-C(9)-H(9A)	109.3	C(20)-C(19)-C(22)	110.9(7)
C(1)-C(9)-H(9A)	109.3	C(21)-C(19)-C(16)	110.2(5)
O(1)-C(9)-H(9B)	109.3	C(20)-C(19)-C(16)	106.3(6)
C(1)-C(9)-H(9B)	109.3	C(22)-C(19)-C(16)	109.8(6)
H(9A)-C(9)-H(9B)	107.9	C(19)-C(20)-H(20A)	109.5
C(2)-C(10)-H(10A)	120.0	C(19)-C(20)-H(20B)	109.5
C(2)-C(10)-H(10B)	120.0	H(20A)-C(20)-H(20B)	109.5
H(10A)-C(10)-H(10B)	120.0	C(19)-C(20)-H(20C)	109.5
N(1)-C(11)-C(1)	114.6(4)	H(20A)-C(20)-H(20C)	109.5

H(20B)-C(20)-H(20C)	109.5	C(24)-C(32)-H(32A)	120.0
C(19)-C(21)-H(21A)	109.5	C(24)-C(32)-H(32B)	120.0
C(19)-C(21)-H(21B)	109.5	H(32A)-C(32)-H(32B)	120.0
H(21A)-C(21)-H(21B)	109.5	N(2)-C(33)-C(23)	113.1(3)
C(19)-C(21)-H(21C)	109.5	N(2)-C(33)-H(33A)	109.0
H(21A)-C(21)-H(21C)	109.5	C(23)-C(33)-H(33A)	109.0
H(21B)-C(21)-H(21C)	109.5	N(2)-C(33)-H(33B)	109.0
C(19)-C(22)-H(22A)	109.5	C(23)-C(33)-H(33B)	109.0
C(19)-C(22)-H(22B)	109.5	H(33A)-C(33)-H(33B)	107.8
H(22A)-C(22)-H(22B)	109.5	O(4)-C(34)-N(2)	122.5(4)
C(19)-C(22)-H(22C)	109.5	O(4)-C(34)-C(35)	121.7(4)
H(22A)-C(22)-H(22C)	109.5	N(2)-C(34)-C(35)	115.8(4)
H(22B)-C(22)-H(22C)	109.5	C(36)-C(35)-C(40)	118.7(4)
F(2)-C(23)-C(31)	106.6(3)	C(36)-C(35)-C(34)	122.8(4)
F(2)-C(23)-C(24)	105.7(3)	C(40)-C(35)-C(34)	118.5(4)
C(31)-C(23)-C(24)	111.8(4)	C(37)-C(36)-C(35)	120.8(4)
F(2)-C(23)-C(33)	107.3(3)	C(37)-C(36)-H(36)	119.6
C(31)-C(23)-C(33)	110.5(4)	C(35)-C(36)-H(36)	119.6
C(24)-C(23)-C(33)	114.4(3)	C(36)-C(37)-C(38)	121.7(4)
C(32)-C(24)-C(25)	123.8(4)	C(36)-C(37)-H(37)	119.2
C(32)-C(24)-C(23)	121.8(4)	C(38)-C(37)-H(37)	119.2
C(25)-C(24)-C(23)	114.4(4)	C(39)-C(38)-C(37)	117.4(4)
C(26)-C(25)-C(30)	118.3(4)	C(39)-C(38)-C(41)	120.2(5)
C(26)-C(25)-C(24)	121.3(4)	C(37)-C(38)-C(41)	122.4(5)
C(30)-C(25)-C(24)	120.3(4)	C(40)-C(39)-C(38)	121.4(4)
C(27)-C(26)-C(25)	119.3(5)	C(40)-C(39)-H(39)	119.3
C(27)-C(26)-H(26)	120.4	C(38)-C(39)-H(39)	119.3
C(25)-C(26)-H(26)	120.4	C(39)-C(40)-C(35)	120.0(4)
C(26)-C(27)-C(28)	122.1(5)	C(39)-C(40)-H(40)	120.0
C(26)-C(27)-Cl(2)	118.4(5)	C(35)-C(40)-H(40)	120.0
C(28)-C(27)-Cl(2)	119.4(4)	C(44)-C(41)-C(42)	112.9(8)
C(29)-C(28)-C(27)	119.1(5)	C(44)-C(41)-C(38)	112.4(6)
C(29)-C(28)-H(28)	120.5	C(42)-C(41)-C(38)	109.4(6)
C(27)-C(28)-H(28)	120.5	C(44)-C(41)-C(43)	111.5(8)
C(28)-C(29)-C(30)	120.2(5)	C(42)-C(41)-C(43)	99.8(8)
C(28)-C(29)-H(29)	119.9	C(38)-C(41)-C(43)	110.2(5)
C(30)-C(29)-H(29)	119.9	C(41)-C(42)-H(42A)	109.5
O(3)-C(30)-C(29)	117.2(4)	C(41)-C(42)-H(42B)	109.5
O(3)-C(30)-C(25)	121.9(4)	H(42A)-C(42)-H(42B)	109.5
C(29)-C(30)-C(25)	120.9(5)	C(41)-C(42)-H(42C)	109.5
O(3)-C(31)-C(23)	112.4(4)	H(42A)-C(42)-H(42C)	109.5
O(3)-C(31)-H(31A)	109.1	H(42B)-C(42)-H(42C)	109.5
C(23)-C(31)-H(31A)	109.1	C(41)-C(43)-H(43A)	109.5
O(3)-C(31)-H(31B)	109.1	C(41)-C(43)-H(43B)	109.5
C(23)-C(31)-H(31B)	109.1	H(43A)-C(43)-H(43B)	109.5
H(31A)-C(31)-H(31B)	107.9	C(41)-C(43)-H(43C)	109.5

H(43A)-C(43)-H(43C)	109.5
H(43B)-C(43)-H(43C)	109.5
C(41)-C(44)-H(44A)	109.5
C(41)-C(44)-H(44B)	109.5
H(44A)-C(44)-H(44B)	109.5
C(41)-C(44)-H(44C)	109.5
H(44A)-C(44)-H(44C)	109.5
H(44B)-C(44)-H(44C)	109.5
C(12)-N(1)-C(11)	121.7(4)
C(12)-N(1)-H(1)	119.1
C(11)-N(1)-H(1)	119.1
C(34)-N(2)-C(33)	121.8(3)
C(34)-N(2)-H(2)	119.1
C(33)-N(2)-H(2)	119.1
C(8)-O(1)-C(9)	114.5(3)
C(30)-O(3)-C(31)	115.6(3)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for toste52. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2 \square^2 [h^2 a^* 2 U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$

	U11	U22	U33	U23	U13	U12
C(1)	36(2)	32(2)	42(2)	-3(2)	4(2)	0(2)
C(2)	31(2)	42(2)	40(2)	-4(2)	5(2)	3(2)
C(3)	38(2)	42(2)	37(2)	-1(2)	5(2)	0(2)
C(4)	60(3)	56(3)	40(2)	-2(2)	14(2)	6(2)
C(5)	78(4)	75(4)	33(2)	2(2)	14(2)	3(3)
C(6)	67(3)	63(3)	39(2)	11(2)	7(2)	-6(2)
C(7)	51(3)	46(2)	44(2)	9(2)	2(2)	0(2)
C(8)	41(2)	45(2)	35(2)	0(2)	6(2)	-2(2)
C(9)	31(2)	36(2)	40(2)	1(2)	7(2)	5(2)
C(10)	56(3)	44(2)	53(3)	-2(2)	14(2)	11(2)
C(11)	51(2)	33(2)	46(2)	-2(2)	5(2)	6(2)
C(12)	29(2)	37(2)	44(2)	5(2)	-2(2)	1(2)
C(13)	32(2)	43(2)	42(2)	2(2)	0(2)	4(2)
C(14)	48(3)	61(3)	44(2)	-2(2)	4(2)	-13(2)
C(15)	60(3)	80(4)	45(3)	-10(3)	-8(2)	-9(3)
C(16)	56(3)	72(3)	44(3)	13(2)	9(2)	8(2)
C(17)	52(3)	61(3)	48(3)	6(2)	12(2)	-2(2)
C(18)	48(3)	50(3)	48(3)	-1(2)	8(2)	-3(2)
C(19)	98(5)	103(5)	36(3)	3(3)	-3(3)	21(4)
C(20)	286(16)	170(10)	42(4)	25(5)	12(6)	136(11)
C(21)	126(7)	131(7)	54(4)	-3(4)	40(4)	-34(6)
C(22)	93(5)	138(7)	41(3)	-9(4)	10(3)	1(5)
C(23)	34(2)	38(2)	43(2)	-2(2)	10(2)	3(2)
C(24)	38(2)	40(2)	41(2)	0(2)	6(2)	6(2)
C(25)	38(2)	47(2)	43(2)	2(2)	2(2)	6(2)
C(26)	56(3)	57(3)	41(2)	-1(2)	1(2)	-9(2)
C(27)	62(3)	84(4)	40(3)	9(3)	1(2)	-9(3)
C(28)	62(3)	65(3)	52(3)	21(2)	1(2)	-5(2)
C(29)	59(3)	47(2)	55(3)	9(2)	5(2)	8(2)
C(30)	43(2)	44(2)	48(3)	0(2)	3(2)	6(2)
C(31)	47(2)	34(2)	42(2)	-4(2)	9(2)	-1(2)
C(32)	58(3)	49(3)	39(2)	-6(2)	11(2)	1(2)
C(33)	35(2)	39(2)	42(2)	-4(2)	10(2)	-1(2)
C(34)	36(2)	33(2)	46(2)	5(2)	11(2)	0(2)
C(35)	41(2)	36(2)	39(2)	1(2)	9(2)	-7(2)
C(36)	36(2)	39(2)	45(2)	0(2)	7(2)	-4(2)
C(37)	38(2)	48(2)	51(3)	-3(2)	13(2)	-2(2)
C(38)	64(3)	48(2)	44(3)	3(2)	19(2)	-1(2)
C(39)	53(3)	59(3)	35(2)	3(2)	5(2)	4(2)
C(40)	37(2)	46(2)	46(2)	2(2)	5(2)	0(2)
C(41)	75(4)	85(4)	35(3)	-5(2)	12(2)	11(3)

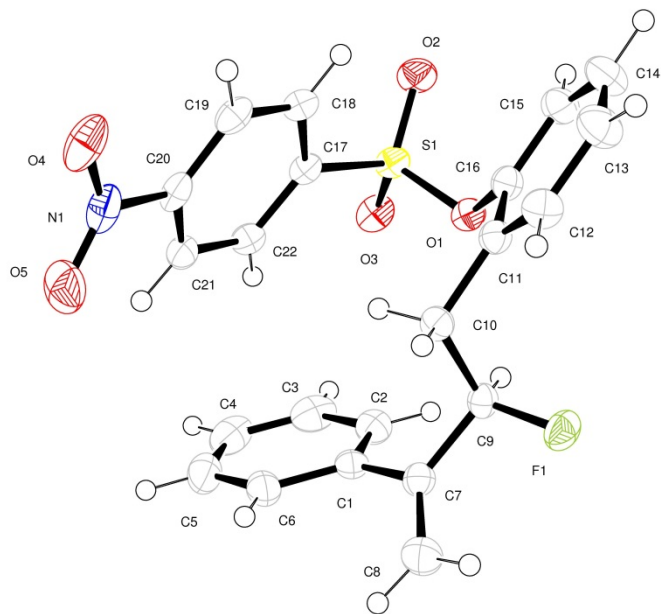
C(42)	187(10)	194(12)	49(4)	-25(6)	45(5)	-94(9)
C(43)	121(7)	212(13)	68(5)	-45(7)	2(5)	60(8)
C(44)	99(6)	200(12)	97(6)	-83(7)	22(5)	-26(7)
N(1)	48(2)	39(2)	36(2)	6(2)	6(1)	-7(2)
N(2)	33(2)	41(2)	43(2)	-1(2)	11(1)	-1(1)
O(1)	41(2)	35(1)	40(2)	3(1)	7(1)	2(1)
O(2)	36(2)	54(2)	44(2)	2(1)	6(1)	-8(1)
O(3)	63(2)	31(1)	54(2)	2(1)	19(2)	0(1)
O(4)	33(2)	52(2)	46(2)	-8(1)	6(1)	-2(1)
F(1)	41(1)	43(1)	48(1)	-7(1)	11(1)	-7(1)
F(2)	42(1)	44(1)	53(2)	0(1)	10(1)	7(1)
Cl(1)	120(1)	122(2)	47(1)	4(1)	35(1)	10(1)
Cl(2)	122(2)	117(2)	38(1)	2(1)	12(1)	-22(1)

Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for toste52.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
H(4)	5842	4205	2586	61
H(6)	4251	7273	1954	67
H(7)	3376	7597	3047	57
H(9A)	3743	5874	5071	42
H(9B)	5379	5944	4733	42
H(10A)	5644	2898	3301	60
H(10B)	5337	2539	4093	60
H(11A)	4969	3005	5069	52
H(11B)	6229	4007	5168	52
H(14)	6464	6145	7261	61
H(15)	6056	6173	8404	75
H(17)	2762	3750	8063	64
H(18)	3130	3725	6910	58
H(20A)	5012	3310	9207	250
H(20B)	4972	3876	9952	250
H(20C)	6308	4233	9473	250
H(21A)	2057	3986	9103	152
H(21B)	1712	5283	8926	152
H(21C)	2173	4899	9711	152
H(22A)	4014	6182	9901	136
H(22B)	4217	6695	9154	136
H(22C)	5700	6131	9605	136
H(26)	-276	6103	2268	62
H(28)	1077	9303	1904	72
H(29)	902	9767	3055	64
H(31A)	13	8015	4974	49
H(31B)	1367	7454	4575	49
H(32A)	-739	4920	3018	58
H(32B)	-1146	4669	3813	58
H(33A)	-1388	5222	4831	46
H(33B)	475	5468	4925	46
H(36)	-1925	7660	6451	48
H(37)	-2319	8379	7520	54
H(39)	1978	7251	8309	59
H(40)	2406	6543	7227	52
H(42A)	-756	7550	9689	211
H(42B)	-65	6718	9148	211
H(42C)	-1909	7034	9062	211

H(43A)	-2414	9058	9208	202
H(43B)	-2980	8465	8484	202
H(43C)	-2081	9649	8498	202
H(44A)	415	9431	9448	197
H(44B)	1125	9494	8719	197
H(44C)	1665	8507	9253	197
H(1)	3716	3743	5934	49
H(2)	-1660	6391	5730	46

17b (nosyl-derivative)



A colorless rod 0.060 x 0.040 x 0.040 mm in size was mounted on a Cryoloop with Paratone oil. Data were collected in a nitrogen gas stream at 100(2) K using phi and omega scans. Crystal-to-detector distance was 60 mm and exposure time was 5 seconds per frame using a scan width of 1.0°. Data collection was 100.0% complete to 67.000° in \square . A total of 43179 reflections were collected covering the indices, $-8 \leq h \leq 8$, $-16 \leq k \leq 16$, $-26 \leq l \leq 26$. 3685 reflections were found to be symmetry independent, with an R_{int} of 0.0226. Indexing and unit cell refinement indicated a primitive, orthorhombic lattice. The space group was found to be P 21 21 21 (No. 19). The data were integrated using the Bruker SAINT software program and scaled using the SADABS software program. Solution by direct methods (SIR-2011) produced a complete heavy-atom phasing model consistent with the proposed structure. All non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically by full-matrix least-squares (SHELXL-2012). All hydrogen atoms were placed using a riding model. Their positions were constrained relative to their parent atom using the appropriate HFIX command in SHELXL-2012. Absolute stereochemistry was unambiguously determined to be *R* at C9.

Table 1. Crystal data and structure refinement for toste72.

X-ray ID	toste72	
Sample/notebook ID	JW-10-NS	
Empirical formula	C ₂₂ H ₁₈ F N O ₅ S	
Formula weight	427.43	
Temperature	100(2) K	
Wavelength	1.54178 Å	
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	
Space group	P 21 21 21	
Unit cell dimensions	a = 6.8101(4) Å	∠ = 90°.
	b = 13.2958(8) Å	∠ = 90°.
	c = 22.2494(14) Å	∠ = 90°.
Volume	2014.6(2) Å ³	
Z	4	
Density (calculated)	1.409 Mg/m ³	
Absorption coefficient	1.817 mm ⁻¹	
F(000)	888	
Crystal size	0.060 x 0.040 x 0.040 mm ³	
Crystal color/habit	colorless rod	
Theta range for data collection	3.873 to 68.334°.	
Index ranges	-8 ≤ h ≤ 8, -16 ≤ k ≤ 16, -26 ≤ l ≤ 26	
Reflections collected	43179	
Independent reflections	3685 [R(int) = 0.0226]	
Completeness to theta = 67.000°	100.0 %	
Absorption correction	Semi-empirical from equivalents	
Max. and min. transmission	0.929 and 0.841	
Refinement method	Full-matrix least-squares on F ²	
Data / restraints / parameters	3685 / 0 / 271	
Goodness-of-fit on F ²	1.065	
Final R indices [I > 2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0209, wR2 = 0.0555	
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0211, wR2 = 0.0557	
Absolute structure parameter	-0.002(3)	
Extinction coefficient	n/a	
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.178 and -0.217 e.Å ⁻³	

Table 2. Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$)

for toste72. $U(\text{eq})$ is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{ij} tensor.

	x	y	z	$U(\text{eq})$
C(1)	5215(3)	12126(1)	1663(1)	26(1)
C(2)	7181(3)	11910(1)	1538(1)	32(1)
C(3)	8374(3)	11480(2)	1974(1)	41(1)
C(4)	7629(4)	11262(2)	2537(1)	47(1)
C(5)	5687(4)	11489(2)	2669(1)	45(1)
C(6)	4491(3)	11913(1)	2238(1)	35(1)
C(7)	3880(3)	12562(1)	1204(1)	26(1)
C(8)	2574(4)	13271(2)	1330(1)	40(1)
C(9)	4009(2)	12090(1)	588(1)	24(1)
C(10)	2945(2)	11083(1)	574(1)	25(1)
C(11)	3181(3)	10524(1)	-11(1)	26(1)
C(12)	1647(3)	10472(1)	-420(1)	33(1)
C(13)	1859(3)	9973(2)	-964(1)	41(1)
C(14)	3613(3)	9505(2)	-1105(1)	42(1)
C(15)	5178(3)	9548(2)	-710(1)	34(1)
C(16)	4936(3)	10053(1)	-170(1)	27(1)
C(17)	5427(2)	8871(1)	1041(1)	24(1)
C(18)	3986(3)	8253(1)	795(1)	26(1)
C(19)	2288(3)	8086(1)	1122(1)	28(1)
C(20)	2111(2)	8537(1)	1679(1)	27(1)
C(21)	3567(3)	9120(1)	1935(1)	28(1)
C(22)	5266(3)	9288(1)	1610(1)	26(1)
N(1)	245(2)	8409(1)	2005(1)	36(1)
O(1)	6555(2)	10168(1)	228(1)	27(1)
O(2)	7819(2)	8428(1)	168(1)	36(1)
O(3)	8948(2)	9643(1)	936(1)	33(1)
O(4)	-903(2)	7769(1)	1825(1)	45(1)
O(5)	-55(3)	8961(1)	2434(1)	51(1)
F(1)	3122(2)	12724(1)	160(1)	34(1)
S(1)	7421(1)	9220(1)	582(1)	26(1)

Table 3. Bond lengths [Å] and angles [°] for toste72.

C(1)-C(2)	1.397(3)	C(12)-H(12)	0.9500
C(1)-C(6)	1.401(2)	C(13)-C(14)	1.383(3)
C(1)-C(7)	1.484(2)	C(13)-H(13)	0.9500
C(2)-C(3)	1.388(3)	C(14)-C(15)	1.381(3)
C(2)-H(2)	0.9500	C(14)-H(14)	0.9500
C(3)-C(4)	1.383(3)	C(15)-C(16)	1.388(2)
C(3)-H(3)	0.9500	C(15)-H(15)	0.9500
C(4)-C(5)	1.388(4)	C(16)-O(1)	1.422(2)
C(4)-H(4)	0.9500	C(17)-C(22)	1.387(2)
C(5)-C(6)	1.377(3)	C(17)-C(18)	1.391(2)
C(5)-H(5)	0.9500	C(17)-S(1)	1.7613(17)
C(6)-H(6)	0.9500	C(18)-C(19)	1.383(3)
C(7)-C(8)	1.326(3)	C(18)-H(18)	0.9500
C(7)-C(9)	1.512(2)	C(19)-C(20)	1.383(3)
C(8)-H(8A)	0.9500	C(19)-H(19)	0.9500
C(8)-H(8B)	0.9500	C(20)-C(21)	1.381(3)
C(9)-F(1)	1.4080(19)	C(20)-N(1)	1.474(2)
C(9)-C(10)	1.523(2)	C(21)-C(22)	1.383(3)
C(9)-H(9)	1.0000	C(21)-H(21)	0.9500
C(10)-C(11)	1.507(2)	C(22)-H(22)	0.9500
C(10)-H(10A)	0.9900	N(1)-O(5)	1.221(2)
C(10)-H(10B)	0.9900	N(1)-O(4)	1.224(2)
C(11)-C(12)	1.387(3)	O(1)-S(1)	1.6002(12)
C(11)-C(16)	1.395(3)	O(2)-S(1)	1.4237(13)
C(12)-C(13)	1.389(3)	O(3)-S(1)	1.4214(14)
C(2)-C(1)-C(6)	118.51(18)	C(8)-C(7)-C(1)	122.97(17)
C(2)-C(1)-C(7)	122.03(16)	C(8)-C(7)-C(9)	121.68(17)
C(6)-C(1)-C(7)	119.45(17)	C(1)-C(7)-C(9)	115.22(14)
C(3)-C(2)-C(1)	120.44(19)	C(7)-C(8)-H(8A)	120.0
C(3)-C(2)-H(2)	119.8	C(7)-C(8)-H(8B)	120.0
C(1)-C(2)-H(2)	119.8	H(8A)-C(8)-H(8B)	120.0
C(4)-C(3)-C(2)	120.3(2)	F(1)-C(9)-C(7)	109.85(13)
C(4)-C(3)-H(3)	119.8	F(1)-C(9)-C(10)	108.04(13)
C(2)-C(3)-H(3)	119.8	C(7)-C(9)-C(10)	110.80(14)
C(3)-C(4)-C(5)	119.7(2)	F(1)-C(9)-H(9)	109.4
C(3)-C(4)-H(4)	120.2	C(7)-C(9)-H(9)	109.4
C(5)-C(4)-H(4)	120.2	C(10)-C(9)-H(9)	109.4
C(6)-C(5)-C(4)	120.4(2)	C(11)-C(10)-C(9)	113.52(14)
C(6)-C(5)-H(5)	119.8	C(11)-C(10)-H(10A)	108.9
C(4)-C(5)-H(5)	119.8	C(9)-C(10)-H(10A)	108.9
C(5)-C(6)-C(1)	120.7(2)	C(11)-C(10)-H(10B)	108.9
C(5)-C(6)-H(6)	119.7	C(9)-C(10)-H(10B)	108.9
C(1)-C(6)-H(6)	119.7	H(10A)-C(10)-H(10B)	107.7

C(12)-C(11)-C(16)	117.14(16)
C(12)-C(11)-C(10)	120.75(16)
C(16)-C(11)-C(10)	122.10(16)
C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	121.20(18)
C(11)-C(12)-H(12)	119.4
C(13)-C(12)-H(12)	119.4
C(14)-C(13)-C(12)	120.12(19)
C(14)-C(13)-H(13)	119.9
C(12)-C(13)-H(13)	119.9
C(15)-C(14)-C(13)	120.30(17)
C(15)-C(14)-H(14)	119.8
C(13)-C(14)-H(14)	119.8
C(14)-C(15)-C(16)	118.60(18)
C(14)-C(15)-H(15)	120.7
C(16)-C(15)-H(15)	120.7
C(15)-C(16)-C(11)	122.61(17)
C(15)-C(16)-O(1)	119.96(16)
C(11)-C(16)-O(1)	117.27(14)
C(22)-C(17)-C(18)	122.60(16)
C(22)-C(17)-S(1)	119.03(13)
C(18)-C(17)-S(1)	118.13(13)
C(19)-C(18)-C(17)	118.58(16)
C(19)-C(18)-H(18)	120.7
C(17)-C(18)-H(18)	120.7
C(20)-C(19)-C(18)	118.27(16)
C(20)-C(19)-H(19)	120.9
C(18)-C(19)-H(19)	120.9
C(21)-C(20)-C(19)	123.46(16)
C(21)-C(20)-N(1)	118.69(16)
C(19)-C(20)-N(1)	117.83(16)
C(20)-C(21)-C(22)	118.35(16)
C(20)-C(21)-H(21)	120.8
C(22)-C(21)-H(21)	120.8
C(21)-C(22)-C(17)	118.64(16)
C(21)-C(22)-H(22)	120.7
C(17)-C(22)-H(22)	120.7
O(5)-N(1)-O(4)	124.62(17)
O(5)-N(1)-C(20)	117.37(17)
O(4)-N(1)-C(20)	118.00(17)
C(16)-O(1)-S(1)	120.46(11)
O(3)-S(1)-O(2)	120.81(8)
O(3)-S(1)-O(1)	103.36(7)
O(2)-S(1)-O(1)	109.54(7)
O(3)-S(1)-C(17)	110.26(8)
O(2)-S(1)-C(17)	109.08(8)
O(1)-S(1)-C(17)	102.05(7)

Symmetry transformations used to generate equivalent atoms:

Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for toste72. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form: $-2 \square^2 [h^2 a^* 2 U^{11} + \dots + 2 h k a^* b^* U^{12}]$

	U11	U22	U33	U23	U13	U12
C(1)	32(1)	21(1)	26(1)	-4(1)	-1(1)	-5(1)
C(2)	31(1)	32(1)	33(1)	-2(1)	-6(1)	-4(1)
C(3)	37(1)	35(1)	52(1)	-6(1)	-19(1)	-3(1)
C(4)	68(2)	33(1)	42(1)	1(1)	-32(1)	-9(1)
C(5)	70(2)	37(1)	27(1)	1(1)	-9(1)	-19(1)
C(6)	46(1)	31(1)	28(1)	-4(1)	2(1)	-12(1)
C(7)	26(1)	25(1)	28(1)	1(1)	4(1)	-2(1)
C(8)	43(1)	38(1)	38(1)	-1(1)	6(1)	10(1)
C(9)	22(1)	27(1)	24(1)	4(1)	-1(1)	2(1)
C(10)	21(1)	27(1)	27(1)	0(1)	4(1)	1(1)
C(11)	27(1)	24(1)	27(1)	1(1)	5(1)	-2(1)
C(12)	30(1)	34(1)	35(1)	-1(1)	-1(1)	2(1)
C(13)	43(1)	47(1)	34(1)	-7(1)	-8(1)	0(1)
C(14)	52(1)	45(1)	29(1)	-10(1)	4(1)	0(1)
C(15)	36(1)	34(1)	33(1)	-3(1)	12(1)	1(1)
C(16)	28(1)	27(1)	27(1)	2(1)	3(1)	-3(1)
C(17)	19(1)	20(1)	32(1)	2(1)	2(1)	1(1)
C(18)	27(1)	21(1)	32(1)	0(1)	-1(1)	0(1)
C(19)	23(1)	23(1)	39(1)	6(1)	-5(1)	-3(1)
C(20)	23(1)	23(1)	36(1)	11(1)	3(1)	1(1)
C(21)	32(1)	24(1)	28(1)	3(1)	3(1)	2(1)
C(22)	26(1)	22(1)	31(1)	0(1)	-2(1)	-2(1)
N(1)	29(1)	35(1)	44(1)	17(1)	7(1)	3(1)
O(1)	23(1)	25(1)	32(1)	0(1)	5(1)	0(1)
O(2)	33(1)	31(1)	44(1)	-4(1)	11(1)	6(1)
O(3)	20(1)	32(1)	46(1)	4(1)	2(1)	-1(1)
O(4)	27(1)	42(1)	66(1)	21(1)	3(1)	-6(1)
O(5)	45(1)	58(1)	49(1)	6(1)	22(1)	2(1)
F(1)	38(1)	29(1)	34(1)	6(1)	-11(1)	1(1)
S(1)	20(1)	24(1)	35(1)	0(1)	5(1)	2(1)

Table 5. Hydrogen coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3$) for toste72.

	x	y	z	U(eq)
H(2)	7705	12059	1152	38
H(3)	9708	11334	1884	50
H(4)	8443	10958	2833	57
H(5)	5179	11352	3058	54
H(6)	3162	12062	2333	42
H(8A)	2462	13522	1728	48
H(8B)	1750	13527	1021	48
H(9)	5420	11986	479	29
H(10A)	3450	10657	905	30
H(10B)	1529	11199	648	30
H(12)	429	10782	-325	40
H(13)	797	9954	-1241	50
H(14)	3743	9153	-1474	50
H(15)	6394	9238	-808	41
H(18)	4165	7953	412	32
H(19)	1270	7672	967	34
H(21)	3405	9397	2326	33
H(22)	6301	9681	1773	32