

Supporting Information

for

Enantioselective regiospecific addition of propargyltrichlorosilane to aldehydes catalyzed by biisoquinoline *N*,*N*'-dioxide

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Experimental details, characterization data, spectra, and HPLC traces

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1. General Information

All reactions were carried out in oven- or flame-dried glassware under an atmosphere of dry argon or nitrogen unless otherwise noted. Except as otherwise indicated, all reactions were magnetically stirred and monitored by analytical thin-layer chromatography using EMD Millipore pre-coated silica gel plates with F₂₅₄ indicator. Visualization was accomplished by UV light (254 nm), with a combination of potassium permanganate, *p*-anisaldehyde, and/or cerium molybdate solution as an indicator. Chiral HPLC analysis was performed on Varian Polaris HPLC system with a diode array detector using analytical chiral columns (250 × 4.6 mm, L × I.D.) purchased from CHIRAL TECHNOLOGIES, INC. (CHIRALCEL[®] OD-H, CHIRALPAK[®] AD-H, and CHIRALPAK[®] AS-H). Flash column chromatography was performed according to the method of Still [1] using silica gel 60 (mesh 230–400) supplied by SiliCycle[®] Inc. Isolated yields refer to chromatographically and spectroscopically pure compounds, unless otherwise stated.

Commercial grade reagents and solvents were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich, Alfa-Aesar, Acros, Fisher, TCI, and VWR, and were used as received without further purification except as indicated below. Aldehydes were freshly distilled over CaH₂ in vacuo prior to use. Et₂O was freshly distilled over sodium/benzophenone under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen prior to use. CH₂Cl₂ was freshly distilled over CaH₂ under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen prior to use. *N*,*N*-Diisopropylethylamine was distilled over KOH under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen, stored over NaOH in a Schlenk flask, and used from there. All ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were obtained using a Bruker 400 Ultrashield or an Oxford AS400 Spectrometer (¹H 400 MHz, ¹³C 100 MHz) at ambient temperature in CDCl₃ purchased from Cambridge Isotope Laboratories, Inc. Chemical shifts in ¹H NMR spectra are reported in parts per million (ppm) respective to tetramethylsilane (δ 0.00 ppm) unless otherwise noted. The proton spectra are reported as follows δ (multiplicity, coupling constant *J*, number of protons). Multiplicities are indicated by s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), m (multiplet), and br (broad). Chemical shifts in ¹³C NMR spectra are reported in ppm respective to CDCl₃ (δ 77.0 ppm). All ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded with complete proton decoupling. HRMS data were obtained at USF Mass Spec and Peptide Core Facility in Department of Chemistry at University of South Florida. Optical rotations were measured using a Jasco P2000 Polarimeter at 589 nm and were reported as [α] $_{D}^{T \circ C}$, where *C* is reported in g/100 mL.

2. Experimental procedures

2.1. Synthesis and distillation of propargyltrichlorosilane

A 500 mL Schlenk round-bottomed flask equipped with a 60 mL addition funnel was charged with CuF₂ (254 mg, 2.5 mmol), freshly distilled Et₂O (80 mL), propargyl bromide (3.8 mL, 50.0 mmol), and *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine (17.5 mL, 100.0 mmol). The resulting mixture was cooled to 0 °C in an ice bath, and then treated dropwise with a solution of HSiCl₃ (11.1 mL, 110.0 mmol) in freshly distilled Et₂O (20 mL) through the addition funnel. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 12 h.

To this stirring mixture was added freshly distilled CH₂Cl₂ (3.2 mL, 50.0 mmol) as an internal standard for ¹H NMR analysis. Magnetic stirring was stopped to allow all solids to settle down at the bottom of the reaction flask. A small aliquot of the supernatant was transferred to a flame-dried NMR tube with a septum by a gas-tight syringe and diluted with anhydrous CDCl₃ (ca. 0.7 mL) that was dried over activated 4 Å molecular sieves. The ¹H NMR analysis of the reaction mixture indicated that 21.5 mmol of propargyltrichlorosilane (43% yield) formed and 4.8 mmol of *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine remained in the solution. There were no signs of allenyltrichlorosilane and propargyl bromide observable by ¹H NMR in the reaction mixture.

The reaction mixture was treated with a solution of HCl in Et₂O (1.0 M, 4.8 mL) and stirred for 5 min at room temperature. Magnetic stirring was stopped to allow all solids to settle down at the bottom of the reaction flask, and a small aliquot of the supernatant was analyzed by ¹H NMR in the same manner as above. The analysis confirmed that there was no N,N-diisopropylethylamine present in the reaction mixture, and no loss of propargyltrichlorosilane. The reaction mixture was filtered into another 500 mL Schlenk round-bottomed flask through a filter tube containing a short pad of oven-dried Celite[®]. The resulting clear solution was fractionally distilled as following. A short path distillation head with a 500 mL receiving flask was attached to the Schlenk flask containing the filtrate. Then, the Schlenk flask was immersed in an oil bath at 28 °C and the receiving flask was immersed in liquid nitrogen. Et₂O and other volatiles were distilled by gradually increasing the vacuum from 150 to 10 mmHg till bubbling was no longer seen at the bottom of the Schlenk flask. Then, the vacuum was released by dry nitrogen gas. The 500 mL receiving flask containing volatile distillates was replaced with a 50 mL receiving flask under an atmosphere of dry nitrogen. Propargyltrichlorosilane was then distilled into the 50 mL receiving flask immersed in liquid nitrogen in vacuo (0.5 mmHg) to give clear liquid (0.93 g, 25%). Propargyltrichlorosilane:allenyltrichlorosilane = 200:1 by ¹H NMR. Propargyltrichlorosilane (0.93 g, 5.4 mmol) was diluted with freshly distilled CH₂Cl₂ up to the total volume of 3.6 mL (1.5 M solution), transferred to a 10 mL Schlenk flask, and used from there. For storage, we put the 10 mL Schlenk flask in a Mason jar containing a small amount of indicating Drierite and stored the jar in the regular freezer (ca. -20 °C) to minimize the evaporation of CH₂Cl₂. So far, we have used the propargyltrichlorosilane solution in allenylation reactions up to four months without any noticeable changes. All spectral data were identical to literature values [2]. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 2.42 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 2H), 2.11 (t, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H).

2.2. Synthesis of catalysts 3–8

(*S*)-3,3'-Dimethyl-2,2'-biquinoline N,N'-dioxide (**3**) and (*S*)-1,1'-biisoquinoline N,N'-dioxide (**8**) were prepared by following the procedures reported by Nakajima [3]. (*S*)-3,3'-Bis(4-methylphenyl)-1,1'-biisoquinoline N,N'-dioxide (**4**), (*S*)-3,3'-bis(3,5dimethylphenyl)-1,1'-biisoquinoline N,N'-dioxide (**5**), and (*S*)-3,3'-dibromo-1,1'- biisoquinoline N, N'-dioxide (**7**) were prepared as we previously reported [4]. (*S*)-3,3'-Bis-(1-benzyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazole-4-yl)-1,1'-biisoquinoline N,N'-dioxide (**6**) was prepared as we previously reported [5].

2.3. General procedure for allenylation of aldehydes

A small test tube containing a magnetic stirring bar was charged with activated 4 Å molecular sieves powder (100 mg), (*S*)-biisoquinoline *N*,*N'*-dioxide (2.9 mg, 0.01 mmol), a solution of aldehyde in CH₂Cl₂ (1.0 M, 100 μ L), and CH₂Cl₂ (200 μ L). The resulting mixture was cooled to -78 °C, and then treated with a solution of propargyltrichlorosilane in CH₂Cl₂ (1.5 M, 100 μ L). The reaction mixture was stirred at -78 °C for 12 h, poured into saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ solution (20 mL) cooled to 0 °C, and stirred at room temperature for 30 min. The resulting heterogenous mixture was filtered through a short pad of Celite[®] and extracted three times with CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL × 3). The combined organic layers were washed with brine, dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and condensed in vacuo. The resulting crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica gel using EtOAc and hexanes as eluents.

(R)-1-Phenylbuta-2,3-dien-1-ol (2a)

OH

Prepared as described in general procedure using aldehyde **1a** (10.6 mg, 0.1 mmol) to give the title compound in 99% NMR yield. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica using 15% EtOAc in hexanes as eluent to afford a pale yellow oil (14.6mg, 99%). All spectra data were identical to literature values [6,7].

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): *δ* 7.42-7.35 (m, 4H), 7.32-7.28 (m, 1H), 5.46 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.30-5.28 (m, 1H), 4.96-4.93 (m, 2H), 2.13 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H).

The (*R*)-absolute stereochemistry was assigned by HPLC analysis [9]. er = 88:12; $t_{\rm R}$ (R) 18.6 min; (S) 25.3 min, (Daicel Chiralcel[®] OD-H with an OD-H guard column, hexanes/2-propanol = 95/5, 0.5 mL/min, 214 nm).

 $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ = +6.20 (c = 0.67, CH₂Cl₂).

(R)-1-(4-Chlorophenyl)buta-2,3-dien-1-ol (2b)



Prepared as described in general procedure using aldehyde **1b** (14.1 mg, 0.1 mmol) to give the title compound in 99% NMR yield. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica using 15% EtOAc in hexanes as eluent to afford a viscous oil (17.1 mg, 95%). All spectra data were identical to literature values [6].

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.36-7.33 (m, 4H), 5.41 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.28-5.23 (m, 1H), 4.95-4.93 (m, 2H), 2.17(br, 1H).

The (*R*)-absolute stereochemistry was assigned by HPLC analysis [9]. er = 90:10; $t_{\rm R}$ (R) 55.7 min; (S) 59.5 min, (Daicel Chiralcel[®] OD-H with an OD-H guard column, hexanes/2-propanol = 99/1, 0.5 mL/min, 214 nm).

 $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -14.60$ (c = 0.76, CH₂Cl₂).

(R)-1-(3-Chlorophenyl)buta-2,3-dien-1-ol (2c)



Prepared as described in general procedure using aldehyde **1c** (14.1 mg, 0.1 mmol) to give the title compound in 99% NMR yield. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica using 15% EtOAc in hexanes as eluent to afford a viscous oil (17.9 mg, 99%). All spectra data were identical to literature values [7]. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.41 (s, 1H), 7.30-7.26 (m, 3H), 5.42 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.27-5.25 (m, 1H), 4.98-4.96 (m, 2H), 2.13 (d, *J* = 4.0 Hz, 1H). The (*R*)-absolute stereochemistry was assigned by HPLC analysis [9]. er = 92:8; *t*_R (R) 18.0 min; (S) 19.2 min, (Daicel Chiralcel[®] OD-H with an OD-H guard column, hexanes/2-propanol = 95/5, 0.5 mL/min, 214 nm).

 $[\alpha]_D^{21} = -17.51 \text{ (c} = 0.80, \text{ CH}_2\text{Cl}_2\text{)}.$

(R)-1-(2-Chlorophenyl)buta-2,3-dien-1-ol (2d)



Prepared as described in general procedure using aldehyde **1d** (14.1 mg, 0.1 mmol) to give the title compound in 99% NMR yield. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica using 15% EtOAc in hexanes as eluent to afford a viscous oil (18 mg, 99%). All spectra data were identical to literature values [8].

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.58 (dd, *J* = 7.6, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.36-7.28 (m, 2H) 7.25-7.22 (m, 1H), 5.70-5.64 (m, 1H), 5.48 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (dd, *J* = 6.4, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 2.32 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H).

The (*R*)-absolute stereochemistry was assigned by HPLC analysis [8]. er = 88:12; $t_{\rm R}$ (R) 47.2 min; (S) 54.9 min, (Daicel Chiralcel[®] OD-H with an OD-H guard column, hexanes/2-propanol = 99/1, 0.5 mL/min, 214 nm). [α]_D²¹ = +14.56 (c = 0.85, CH₂Cl₂).

(R)-1-(4-(Trifluoromethyl)phenyl)buta-2,3-dien-1-ol (2e)



Prepared as described in general procedure using aldehyde **1e** (17.4 mg, 0.1 mmol) to give the title compound in 97% NMR yield. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica using 15% EtOAc in hexanes as eluent to afford a viscous oil (19 mg, 89%). All spectra data were identical to literature values [8].

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): *δ* 7.62 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.52 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.41 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.37-5.32 (m, 1H), 4.97-4.95 (m, 2H), 2.24 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H).

The (R)-absolute stereochemistry was assigned by HPLC analysis [8]. er = 86.5:13.5;

 $t_{\rm R}$ (R) 32.5 min; (S) 36.5 min, (Daicel Chiralpak[®] AD-H with an AD-H guard column, hexanes/2-propanol = 98/2, 0.5 mL/min, 214 nm).

 $[\alpha]_D^{21} = -7.53$ (c = 0.6, CH₂Cl₂).

(R)-1-(4-Bromophenyl)buta-2,3-dien-1-ol (2f)



Prepared as described in general procedure using aldehyde **1f** (18.5 mg, 0.1 mmol) to give the title compound in 99% NMR yield. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica using 15% EtOAc in hexanes as eluent to afford a viscous oil (21.3 mg, 95%). All spectra data were identical to literature values [6].

¹H NMR (CDCl₃): *δ* 7.49 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 5.39 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.27-5.22 (m, 1H), 4.96-4.93 (m, 2H), 2.15 (d, *J* = 3.6 Hz, 1H).

The (*R*)-absolute stereochemistry was assigned by HPLC analysis [8]. er = 89.5:10.5;

 $t_{\rm R}$ (R) 79.5 min; (S) 88.9 min, (Daicel Chiralpak[®] AD-H with an AD-H guard column, hexanes/2-propanol = 99/1, 0.5 mL/min, 214 nm).

 $[\alpha]_D^{21}$ = +6.16 (c = 0.64, CH₂Cl₂).

(R)-1-(p-Tolyl)buta-2,3-dien-1-ol (2g)



Prepared as described in general procedure using aldehyde **1g** (12.0 mg, 0.1 mmol) to give the title compound in 77% NMR yield. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica using 20% EtOAc in hexanes as eluent to afford a viscous oil (11.4 mg, 71%). All spectra data were identical to literature values [6]. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.30 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 5.43 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.27-5.22 (m, 1H), 4.95-4.92 (m, 2H), 2.35 (s, 3H), 2.10 (d, *J* = 4 Hz, 1H). The (*R*)-absolute stereochemistry was assigned by HPLC analysis [9]. er = 88:12; *t*_R (R) 21.4 min; (S) 24.2 min, (Daicel Chiralpak[®] AD-H with an AD-H guard column, hexanes/2-propanol = 95/5, 0.5 mL/min, 214 nm). [α] $_D^{20}$ = -1.25 (c = 0.50, CH₂Cl₂). (R)-1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)buta-2,3-dien-1-ol (2h)



Prepared as described in general procedure using aldehyde **1h** (13.6 mg, 0.1 mmol) to give the title compound in 45% NMR yield. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica using 20% EtOAc in hexanes as eluent to afford a pale yellow oil (7.3 mg, 41%). All spectra data were identical to literature values [6]. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃): δ 7.33 (d, *J* = 8.8, 2H), 6.90 (d, *J* = 8.8, 2H), 5.44 (q, *J* = 6.4, 1H), 5.27-5.21 (m, 1H), 4.95-4.92 (m, 2H), 3.81 (s, 3H), 2.06 (d, *J* = 4 Hz, 1H). The (*R*)-absolute stereochemistry was assigned by HPLC analysis [9]. er = 91:9;

 $t_{\rm R}$ (R) 26.0 min; (S) 33.9 min, (Daicel Chiralpak[®] OD-H with an OD-H guard column, hexanes/2-propanol = 95/5, 0.5 mL/min, 214 nm).

 $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +20.44$ (c = 0.32, CH₂Cl₂).

(R)-1-(Furan-2-yl)buta-2,3-dien-1-ol (2i)



Prepared as described in general procedure using aldehyde **1i** (9.6 mg, 0.1 mmol) to give the title compound in 34% NMR yield. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica using 20% EtOAc in hexanes as eluent to afford a viscous oil (3 mg, 22%). All spectra data were identical to literature values [9]. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.41 (br s, 1H), 6.35-6.34 (m, 1H), 6.31 (d, *J* = 3.2 Hz, 2H), 5.54 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.30-5.25 (m, 1H), 4.99-4.97 (m, 2H), 2.16 (d, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H). The (*R*)-absolute stereochemistry was assigned by HPLC analysis [9]. er = 67.5:32.5; *t*_R (S) 32.5 min; (R) 27.0 min, (Daicel Chiralcel[®] OD-H with an OD-H guard column, hexanes/2-propanol = 95/5, 0.5 mL/min, 214 nm). [α] ρ^{21} = +17.3 (c = 0.10, CH₂Cl₂). (S,E)-1-Phenylhexa-1,4,5-trien-3-ol (2j)



Prepared as described in general procedure using aldehyde **1**j (13.2 mg, 0.1 mmol) to give the title compound in 43% NMR yield. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica using 20% EtOAc in hexanes as eluent to afford a viscous oil (7.5 mg, 44%). All spectra data were identical to literature values [6]. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.40 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.32 (t, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.26 (t, *J* = 5.2 Hz, 1H), 6.65 (d, *J* = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 6.28 (dd, *J* = 16.0, 6.4 Hz, 1H), 5.38 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.94 (dd, *J* = 6.4, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 4.90-4.84 (m,1H), 1.89 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H). The (*S*)-absolute stereochemistry was assigned by HPLC analysis [9]. er = 61:39; *t*_R (S) 13.0 min; (R) 14.5 min, (Daicel Chiralpak[®] AS-H with an AS-H guard column, hexanes/2-propanol = 90/10, 0.5 mL/min, 214 nm). [α]p²¹ = +13.29 (c = 0.23, CH₂Cl₂).

(S)-1-Phenylhexa-4,5-dien-3-ol (2k)



Prepared as described in general procedure using aldehyde **1k** (13.4 mg, 0.1 mmol) to give the title compound in 38% NMR yield. The crude mixture was purified by flash chromatography on silica using 15% EtOAc in hexanes as eluent to afford a viscous oil (8.6 mg, 49%). All spectra data were identical to literature values [6]. ¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ 7.27-7.17 (m, 5H), 5.28 (q, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 1H), 4.89 (dd, *J* = 6.4, 2.4 Hz, 2H), 4.25-4.16 (m,1H), 2.78-2.7 (m, 2H), 1.93-1.87 (m, 2H), 1.67 (d, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 1H). The (*S*)-absolute stereochemistry was assigned by HPLC analysis [9]. er = 74:26; *t*_R (S) 23.4 min; (R) 34.8 min, (Daicel Chiralcel[®] OD-H with an OD-H guard column, hexanes/2-propanol = 95/5, 0.5 mL/min, 214 nm). [α] p^{21} = +5.97 (c = 0.33, CH₂Cl₂).

3. Computations

All calculations were performed using the Gaussian 16 software package [10]. All structures were optimized using the M06-2X [11] functional and 6-311G(d) [12] basis set as implemented in Gaussian 16. Hessians were calculated with the same level of theory as the optimizations. The final energies were further improved by performing single point calculations with 6-311++g(d,p) [12,13] basis set on optimized structures. To simulate experimentally used *N*,*N*-diisopropylethylamine solvent, diethylamine was used in self-consistent reaction field-SMD implicit solvent model (SCRF-SMD) [14]. The dispersion corrections were included by performing single point calculations using Grimme D3 function [15]. Zero-point vibrational (unscaled), thermal (at 298.15 K and 1 atm), solvent, dispersion, and entropy corrections (at 298.15 K) were added to the final energies of the optimized structures.

4. References

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NB-I 182 isolated



NB-I 180 isolated





NB-I 179







NB-I 178 isolated









Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	17.92	49.68	59.9	38.7	49.681
2	UNKNOWN	24.08	50.32	55.1	39.2	50.319
Total			100.00	115.0	77.9	100.000

ОН (±)-2а



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	18.63	87.57	129.6	106.9	87.570
2	UNKNOWN	25.29	12.43	20.2	15.2	12.430
Total			100.00	149.8	122.1	100.000

ОН 2а



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	55.11	50.80	50.5	68.9	50.799
2	UNKNOWN	58.84	49.20	47.8	66.7	49.201
Total			100.00	98.3	135.6	100.000

ŎН 1.1 CI (±)-**2**b



Quantity Height Area [% Area] [mAU] [mAU.Min] Index Name Time Area Area % [Min] [%] UNKNOWN 55.71 89.85 1 57.2 74.9 89.852 UNKNOWN 59.51 2 10.15 7.2 8.5 10.148 Total 100.00 64.4 83.3 100.000





Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	18.01	49.44	152.3	95.0	49.437
2	UNKNOWN	19.23	50.56	148.8	97.2	50.563
Total			100.00	301.1	192.2	100.000

ŌН / CI (±)-2c



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	17.97	92.40	18.1	8.4	92.402
2	UNKNOWN	19.24	7.60	1.8	0.7	7.598
Total			100.00	19.9	9.1	100.000

ŌН CI 2c



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	48.25	49.68	82.1	167.0	49.681
2	UNKNOWN	55.76	50.32	76.6	169.2	50.319
Total			100.00	158.7	336.2	100.000



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	47.17	87.56	165.3	400.8	87.560
2	UNKNOWN	54.93	12.44	27.3	56.9	12.440
Total			100.00	192.6	457.8	100.000

ŌН 2d



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	32.28	50.24	46.3	34.4	50.237
2	UNKNOWN	36.23	49.76	43.4	34.1	49.763
Total			100.00	89.6	68.4	100.000

ŎН F₃C (±)-**2e**



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	32.49	86.54	20.1	16.9	86.540
2	UNKNOWN	36.47	13.46	3.3	2.6	13.460
Total			100.00	23.4	19.6	100.000

F₃C 2e



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	78.16	50.15	61.9	96.2	50.155
2	UNKNOWN	87.80	49.85	55.6	95.6	49.845
Total			100.00	117.5	191.9	100.000

ŌН Br (±)-**2f**



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	79.45	89.49	88.9	157.9	89.492
2	UNKNOWN	88.88	10.51	11.4	18.5	10.508
Total			100.00	100.3	176.5	100.000

OH Br 2f



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	21.20	49.89	73.5	34.2	49.888
2	UNKNOWN	24.03	50.11	64.0	34.3	50.112
Total			100.00	137.5	68.5	100.000

OH (±)-2g



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	21.41	87.94	151.5	87.8	87.937
2	UNKNOWN	24.21	12.06	25.1	12.0	12.063
Total			100.00	176.6	99.8	100.000

ŌН 1 2g



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	26.08	50.32	37.1	24.2	50.322
2	UNKNOWN	33.85	49.68	34.2	23.9	49.678
Total			100.00	71.2	48.2	100.000

он / MeO (±)-**2h**



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	26.00	91.09	65.7	49.0	91.093
2	UNKNOWN	33.88	8.91	7.8	4.8	8.907
Total			100.00	73.4	53.7	100.000

QН 1.1 MeO 2h



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	21.92	47.55	121.3	71.7	47.546
2	UNKNOWN	26.23	52.45	116.4	79.1	52.454
Total			100.00	237.7	150.8	100.000

OH (±)-**2i**



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	22.49	32.47	22.8	12.9	32.468
2	UNKNOWN	27.00	67.53	40.7	26.8	67.532
Total			100.00	63.4	39.6	100.000

OH

2i



Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	12.93	50.86	171.7	86.4	50.861
2	UNKNOWN	14.33	49.14	170.9	83.5	49.139
Total		- 1 	100.00	342.5	169.9	100.000





Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	13.03	60.65	153.1	62.9	60.653
2	UNKNOWN	14.45	39.35	116.6	40.8	39.347
Total			100.00	269.7	103.7	100.000





Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	22.76	50.04	54.3	33.4	50.041
2	UNKNOWN	33.99	49.96	43.7	33.3	49.959
Total			100.00	98.0	66.7	100.000





Index	Name	Time [Min]	Quantity [% Area]	Height [mAU]	Area [mAU.Min]	Area % [%]
1	UNKNOWN	23.40	73.88	56.7	33.7	73.875
2	UNKNOWN	34.79	26.12	17.3	11.9	26.125
Total		-	100.00	74.1	45.7	100.000