#### **A True Brønsted Acid Catalyst for the Enantioselective Protonation Reaction**

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#### **General Procedures:**

All reactions were carried out in oven- or flame-dried glassware under an atmosphere of dry argon unless otherwise noted. Except as otherwise indicated, all reactions were magnetically stirred and monitored by analytical thin layer chromatography (TLC) using Whatman pre-coated silica gel flexible plates (0.25 mm) with F254 indicator or Merck pre-coated silica gel plates with F254 indicator. Visualization was accomplished by UV light (254 nm), with combination of potassium permanganate and/or phosphomolybdic acid, solution as an indicator. Flash column chromatography was performed according to the method of Still using silica gel 60 (mesh 230-400) supplied by Silicycle. Yields refer to chromatographically and spectrographically pure compounds, unless otherwise noted.

Commercial grade reagents and solvents were used without further purification except as indicated below. Toluene (anhydrous, 99.8 %, 18 L in Pure-Pac<sup>TM</sup>), dichloromethane (anhydrous, 99.9%, 18L in Pure-Pac<sup>TM</sup>), hexanes (anhydrous, 99.9%, 18L in Pure-Pac<sup>TM</sup>), and THF (anhydrous, 99.9%, 18L in Pure-Pac<sup>TM</sup>) purchased from Aldrich were purified by M. BRAUN solvent purification system (A2 Alumina). Propionitrile was dried over 4 Å MS.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR, <sup>19</sup>F NMR and <sup>31</sup>P NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance 500 (500 MHz <sup>1</sup>H, 125 MHz <sup>13</sup>C, 471 MHz <sup>19</sup>F, 202 MHz <sup>31</sup>P). Tetramethylsilane was used as an internal standard for <sup>1</sup>H NMR (δ: 0.0 ppm), CDCl<sub>3</sub> for <sup>13</sup>C NMR (δ: 77.0 ppm), CFCl<sub>3</sub> for <sup>19</sup>F NMR (δ: 0.0 ppm) as an external standard, and  $H_3PO_4$  for <sup>31</sup>P NMR ( $\delta$ : 0.0 ppm) as an external standard. The proton spectra are reported as follows δ (position of proton, multiplicity, coupling constant *J*, number of protons). Multiplicities are indicated by s (singlet), d (doublet), t (triplet), q (quartet), p (quintet), h (septet), m (multiplet) and br (broad). High-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC) was performed on a Varian ProStar Series equipped with a variable wavelength detector using chiral stationary columns (0.46 cm x 25 cm) from Daicel. Optical rotations were measured on a JASCO DIP-1000 digital polarimeter.

#### **1. Synthesis of Chiral Brønsted Acids**

#### **Synthesis of (***S***)-BINOL derivatives**

All 3,3'-diaryl-2,2'-dihydroxy-1,1'-dinaphthyls were prepared following the reported procedure, except (*S*)-3,3'-bis-(4-*t*-butyl-2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2,2'-dihydroxy-1,1'-dinaphthyl.

#### $(S)$ -3,3'-Di-(2-phenyl)-2,2'-dihydroxy-1,1'-dinaphthyl<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 5.36 (s, 2H), 7.15-7.42 (m, 12H), 7.45 (m, 4H), 7.93 (d, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 8.03 (s, 2H).

## $(S)$ -3,3'-Bis-(2-mesityl)-2,2'-dihydroxy-1,1'-dinaphthyl<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 2.06 (s, 6H), 2.13 (s. 6H), 2.31 (s, 6H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 7.98 (s, 4H), 7.23-7.36 (m, 6H), 7.72 (s, 2H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.1Hz, 2H).

#### **(***S***)-3,3'-Bis-(2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl)-2,2'-dihydroxy-1,1'-dinaphthyl**<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 2.06 (s, 6H), 2.13 (s. 6H), 2.31 (s, 6H), 5.00 (s, 2H), 7.98 (s, 4H), 7.23-7.36 (m, 6H), 7.72 (s, 2H), 7.84 (d, *J* = 8.1Hz, 2H).

#### $(S)$ -3,3'-Bis-(4-(1-admantyl)-2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2,2'-dihydroxy-1,1'-dinaphthyl<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 1.06 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 1.10 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 1.12 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 1.21 (d, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 6H), 1.80 (m, 18H), 1.99 (m, 12H), 2.12 (m, 6H), 2.72 (m, 2H), 2.88 (m, 2H), 4.92 (s, 2H), 7.26 (m, 2H), 7.29 (m, 2H), 7.31 (m, 4H), 7.36 (m, 2H), 7.78 (s, 2H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.1Hz, 2H).

#### **(***S***)-3,3'-Bis-(4-t-butyl-2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2,2'-dihydroxy-1,1'-dinaphthyl**

**1-Bromo-4-***t***-butyl-2,6-diisopropylbenzene** To a mixture of 1,3-diisopropylbenzene (2.91 eq, 170 g, 1.05 mol) and FeCl3 (0.44 eq, 26 g, 0.16 mol) was added *t*-BuCl (1 eq, 33 g, 0.36 mol) dropwise over a period of 60 min at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred at 0 °C for 2 h. After 2 h, H<sub>2</sub>O (200 mL) was carefully added to the reaction mixture at 0 °C. The organic layer was extracted with ethyl acetate (200 mL  $\times$  2), dried over Na2SO4, and concentrated. The dark mixture was distilled under vacuum. Unreacting starting material was first distilled out (69-71  $\degree$ C at 5 mmHg). The desired product (27.2 g, 0.12 mol) was obtained as colorless oil at 98-100 °C at 5 mmHg. The above product  $(1 \text{ eq}, 27.2 \text{ g}, 0.12 \text{ mol})$ , Fe  $(0.19 \text{ eq}, 1.3 \text{ g}, 23 \text{ m})$ mmol) and  $\text{CCl}_4$  (120 mL) were added to a flask, which was wrapped with aluminum foil. A bromine (1.1) eq, 22 g, 136 mmol) in CCl<sub>4</sub> (20 mL) was added to the reaction mixture through an addition funnel over a period of 60 min at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was allowed to stir at 0 °C for additional 3 h. After 3h, 15 % of Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution (100 mL) and CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (50 mL) were added to the reaction mixture. The mixture was stirred until red color disappeared. The aqueous layer was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (100 mL x 2), dried over Na2SO4, and concentrated in vacuo. A brown liquid was distilled under vacuum. Colorless oil was obtained at 130-135 °C at 5 mmHg (25 g, 84 mmol, 23 %).<sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl3, 500 MHz)  $\delta$ : 1.25 (d,  $J = 5.8$  Hz, 12H), 1.32 (s, 9H), 3.49 (m, 2H), 7.15 (s, 2H); MS (EI) Exact mass calcd for C<sub>16</sub>H<sub>25</sub>Br(M+1): 297.2 Found: 297.9.

**(4-***t***-Butyl-2,6-diisopropylphenyl)magnesium bromide.** A three neck round-bottom flask containing Mg (2 eq, 0.82 g, 34 mmol) was equipped with a condenser and an addition funnel. A 5 mL portion of a 1 bromo-4-*t*-butyl-2,6-diisopropylbenzene (1 eq, 5.0 g, 17 mmol) in Et<sub>2</sub>O (30 mL) was added to the flask through the addition funnel. 1,2-Dibromoethane (0.20 mL, 0.002 mmol) was added and waited until the reaction mixture was refluxing. After starting refluxing, the remaining solution was added dropwise over a period of 30 min. The resulting mixture was refluxing under a nitrogen atmosphere for 12 h. The resulting Grignard reagent was titrated and stored in a Schreck tube. (0. 28 M, 30 mL, 8.4 mmol, 50 %).

**(***S***)-{3,3'-Bis-(4-***t***-butyl-2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-2,2'-dihydroxy-1,1'-binaphthyl.** (*S*)-3,3'-Diiodo-2,2' dimethoxy-1,1'-binaphthyl(1 eq, 1.27 g, 2.25 mmol) and  $\text{NiCl}_2(\text{PPh}_3)_{2}$  (0.11 eq, 0.16 g, .25 mmol) were suspended in Et<sub>2</sub>O (20 mL). To this suspension was added the above Grignard reagent (4 eq, 0.28 M, 30) mL, 8.4 mmol) slowly at room temperature. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for 10 min. The resulting dark green solution was refluxed for 24 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to  $0^{\circ}$ C and quenched slowly by the addition of 1*N* HCl solution (10 mL). The aqueous layer was extracted with ether (50 mL) twice, dried over Na2SO4, and concentrated. Without further purification, to a solution of this crude product in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub> (20 mL) was added BBr<sub>3</sub> (1 M in CH<sub>2</sub>Cl<sub>2</sub>) (3 eq, 6.7 mL, 6.7 mmol) slowly at 0 °C. The resulting mixture was allowed to warm up to room temperature and stirred for 6 h. The mixture was then cooled to  $0^{\circ}$ C, and the reaction was quenched by the slow addition of 25 mL water. Aqueous layer was extracted with  $CH_2Cl_2$  (25 mL X 2), dried over  $Na_2SO_4$ , and concentrated. Chromatography on silica (hexanes/EtOAc, 50/1) gave 0.89 g (1.24 mmol, 55 %) of the desired product as an foamy solid. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl3, 500 MHz) δ: 1.03 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 1.08-1.12 (m, 12H), 1.21 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 1.38 (s, 18H), 2.68-2.71 (m, 2H), 2.84-2.88 (m, 2H), 4.91 (s, 2H), 7.28-7.31 (m, 8H), 7.37 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.77 (s, 2H), 7.86 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz) δ: 23.9, 24.1, 24.5, 31.1 (2C), 31.6, 35.1, 113.2, 120.2, 123.9, 124.7, 126.8, 128.4, 129.2 (2C), 130.2, 130.8, 133.6, 147.4 (2C), 150.8, 151.5; [α]<sup>23.9</sup><sub>*D*</sub> = -64.6 (c 1.29, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); MS (APCI) Exact mass calcd for  $C_{52}H_{61}O_2(M-1)$ : 717.4 Found: 717.2.

## **Synthesis of Chiral Brønsted Acids (1-5)**

### $(S)$ -{3,3'-Bis-(2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl)-1,1'-binaphthalen-2,2'-yl}phosphoric acid  $(1)^5$

This compound was prepared following the reported procedure and  ${}^{1}H$  NMR data was in agreement with the literature. After purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes/EtOAc, 1/1), the product in Et<sub>2</sub>O was washed with 4 *N* HCl (aq) twice, dried over anhydrous  $Na_2SO_4$ , and concentrated in vacuo. Foam-like solid was obtained. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 0.92 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 12H), 0.99 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 6H), 1.11 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H), 1.20-1.25 (m, 12H), 2.54-2.60 (m, 4H), 2.81-2.86 (m, 2H), 6.94 (s, 2H), 6.97  $(s, 2H)$ , 7.26-7.32 (m, 4H), 7.47 (t,  $J = 7.8$  Hz, 2H), 7.82 (s, 2H), 7.87 (d,  $J = 8.2$  Hz, 2H); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 202 MHz) δ: 3.68.

#### **(***S***)-{3,3'-Bis-(2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl)-1,1'-binaphthalen-2,2'-yl}thiophosphoric acid (2)**



To a solution of (*S*)-3,3'-bis-(2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl)-2,2'-dihydroxy-1,1'-dinaphthyl in dimethoxyethane was added NaH at  $0^{\circ}$ C. The resultant mixture was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. PSCl<sub>3</sub> was added to the reaction mixture droppwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for  $6$  h. After  $6$  h,  $H<sub>2</sub>O$  was added to the reaction mixture, and the reaction mixture was allowed to reflux for 12 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, quenched with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution, extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O, dried over  $Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>$ , and concentrated. After purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes/EtOAc, 2/1), the product was re-

dissolved in Et<sub>2</sub>O was washed with 4 *N* HCl (aq) twice, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo. Foam-like solid was obtained in 85 % yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 0.86 (d,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, 3H), 0.97-1.00 (m, 6H), 1.04-1.15 (m, 6H), 1.21-1.43 (m, 21H), 2.65-3.02 (m, 4H), 3.33-3.40 (m, 2H), 6.99 (s, 4H), 7.07-7.11 (m, 3H), 7.22-7.34 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.50 (m, 2H), 7.87 (s, 1H), 7.90-7.93 (dd, *J* = 3.8, 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.95 (s, 1H); 13C NMR (CDCl3, 125 MHz) δ: 23.2 (2C), 23.8, 24.0, 24.2 (2C), 25.2 (2C), 26.8, 27.5, 30.4, 30.8, 31.0, 31.1, 31.4, 34.4, 120.2, 120.8, 121.2, 121.6, 122.5, 122.9, 125.7, 125.8, 126.2 (2C), 127.4,

127.6, 128.3, 128.4, 131.1, 131.6, 131.9, 132.3, 132.6, 132.7, 133.0, 145.7, 145.8, 147.0, 147.1, 147.3, 147.9, 148.0, 148.2, 148.4, 148.5; <sup>31</sup>P NMR (202 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 68.4; [α]<sup>24.3</sup><sub>D</sub> = +2.6 (c 1.20, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); MS (APCI) Exact mass calcd for  $C_{50}H_{56}O_3PS(M-1)$ : 767.3 Found: 767.1.

#### **(***S***)-{3,3'-Bis-(2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl)-1,1'-binaphthalen-2,2'-yl}-***N***-triflylphosphoramide (3)**<sup>6</sup>

This compound was prepared following the reported procedure and <sup>1</sup>H NMR data was in agreement with the literature. After purification by Column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes/EtOAc, 2/1), the product in Et<sub>2</sub>O was washed with 4 *N* HCl (aq) twice, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo. Foam-like solid was obtained in high yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 0.94 (d,  $J = 6.5$  Hz, 3H), 0.98 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.16 (t, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 6H), 1.20 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.24- 1.30 (m, 18H), 2.55-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.65-2.80 (m, 3H), 2.90-3.00 (m, 2H), 7.04 (s, 1H), 7.11 (s, 2H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 7.27-7.34 (m, 2H), 7.36 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.97 (s, 2H); <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 202 MHz) δ: -2.57.

**Synthesis of Chiral N-triflylthiophosphamides (4a-4e)** 



General procedures: To a solution of BINOL derivatives in dimethoxyethane was added NaH at 0 °C. The resultant mixture was stirred for 30 min at room temperature. PSCl<sub>3</sub> was added to the reaction mixture dropwise. The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature for 6 h. After 6 h, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution, extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated. The resultant crude mixture was used for amidation reaction without further purification. The resultant crude mixture was dissolved in EtCN. NH<sub>2</sub>Tf, DMAP, and NEt<sub>3</sub> were added into the reaction mixture. The resultant reaction mixture was allowed to reflux for 24 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, quenched with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution, extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated. After purification by column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes/EtOAc, 3/1), the product was re-dissolved in Et<sub>2</sub>O was washed with 4 *N* HCl (x 2), dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo. Foam-like solid was obtained.

#### **(***S***)-{3,3'-diphenyl-1,1'-binaphthalen-2,2'-yl}-***N***-triflyl-thiophosphoramide (4a)**



Thiophosphoramide  $(4a)$  was obtained as a foamy solid in 70 % yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl3, 500 MHz) δ: 7.32-7.38 (m, 4H), 7.41-7.47 (m, 6H), 7.50-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.68 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.74 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 2H), 7.98-8.01 (m, 2H), 8.06 (s, 1H), 8.09 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz) δ: 119.7 (q, J = 322.5 Hz), 123.5 (2C), 123.9 (2C), 126.0, 126.1, 126.6 (2C), 127.2, 127.5, 128.0, 128.2, 128.6 (2C), 130.5, 131.2, 131.4, 131.7, 131.9, 132.3, 132.4, 134.5 (2C),

134.9 (2C), 137.6, 137.8, 144.3, 144.4, 145., 145.8, 164.1; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 471 MHz) δ:-77.44; <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 202 MHz) δ: 64.4; [ $\alpha$ ]<sup>24.3</sup><sub>D</sub> = +223.8 (c 1.25, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); MS (APCI) Exact mass calcd for  $C_{33}H_{20}F_3NO_4PS_2 (M-1)$ : 646.0 Found: 645.8.

## **(***S***)-{3,3'-Bis(2,4,6-trimethylphenyl)-1,1'-binaphthalen-2,2'-yl}-***N***-triflyl-thiophosphoramide (4b)**



Thiophosphoramide (4b) was obtained as a foamy solid in 45  $\%$  yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 2.05 (s, 3H), 2.06 (s, 3H), 2.16 (s, 3H), 2.24 (s, 3H), 2.31 (s, 6H), 6.91-7.00 (m, 4H), 7.27-7.29 (m, 4H), 7.47-7.49 (m, 2H), 7.80 (d,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.90-7.93 (m, 2H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz)  $\delta$ : 20.1, 20.5, 21.3, 22.4, 29.9, 30.5, 123.1 (q, *J* = 112 Hz), 125.7, 125.8, 126.2, 126.5, 127.3, 127.4, 127.7, 127.8, 128.4, 128.6, 128.7, 131.4, 131.5, 131.8, 132.0, 132.2, 132, 3, 133.2 (2C), 133.7, 134.9, 137.1, 137.3, 137.5, 137.6, 145.4, 145.5, 146.8, 147.0; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 471 MHz) δ:-78.43; <sup>31</sup>P NMR

(CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 202 MHz) δ: 67.7; [ $\alpha$ ]<sup>22.7</sup><sub>D</sub> = +72.4 (c 0.27, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); MS (APCI) Exact mass calcd for  $C_{39}H_{32}F_3NO_4PS_2 (M-1)$ : 730.1 Found: 729.9.

#### **(***S***)-{3,3'-Bis(2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl)-1,1'-binaphthalen-2,2'-yl}-***N***-triflyl-thiophosphoramide (4c)**



Thiophosphoramide (4c) was obtained as a foamy solid in 52 % yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl3, 500 MHz) δ: 0.85 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 0.99 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.10 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.15 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.25-1.35 (m, 24H), 2.54-2.59 (m, 1H), 2.69-2.82 (m, 2H), 2.90-3.06 (m, 3H), 7.03 (s, 1H), 7.12-7.18 (m, 4H), 7.26-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.53 (t, *J* = 7 Hz, 2H), 7.95 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 2H), 7.98 (s, 1H), 8.03 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz) δ: 22.4, 23.3, 23.7, 23.8, 24.0 (2C), 24.1, 24.3, 25.3, 25.6, 27.1, 27.6, 30.5, 31.0 (2C), 31.7, 34.6, 34.7, 120.3, 121.3, 121.9, 122.1, 122.2 (q, *J* = 106 Hz), 126.4 (2C), 126.7, 126.9, 127.4, 127.5, 128.5 (2C), 129.8, 130.2 (2C),

130.6, 131.3, 131.5, 132.5, 132.6, 133.0, 133.5, 144.9, 145.0, 146.1, 146.4, 146.5, 147.0, 147.5, 148.7, 149.0, 150.0; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 471 MHz) δ:-75.34; <sup>31</sup>P NMR (202 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 52.7; [α]<sup>24.3</sup><sub>D</sub> = +15.5 (c 1.04, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); MS (APCI) Exact mass calcd for  $C_{51}H_{56}F_3NO_4PS_2(M-1)$ : 898.3 Found: 898.0.

## **(***S***)-{3,3'-Bis(4-***t***-butyl-2,6-diisopropylphenyl)-1,1'-binaphthalen-2,2'-yl}-***N***-triflyl-**

**thiophosphoramide (4d)** 



Thiophosphoramide (4d) was obtained as a foamy solid in 57 % yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz); <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 0.80 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.12-1.25 (m, 18H), 1.28 (s, 9H), 1.31 (s, 9H), 2.59-2.65 (m, 1H), 2.75-2.81 (m, 1H), 3.00-3.06 (m, 1H), 3.10- 3.15 (m, 1H), 7.05-7.10 (m, 2H), 7.16 (s, 1H), 7.23 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 3H), 7.27 (s, 1H), 7.31 (s, 1H), 7.45 (t,  $J = 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.87 (d, J  $= 7.5$  Hz, 2H), 7.89 (s, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz) δ: 21.7, 23.6, 23.9, 24.2, 24.9 (2C), 26.6, 27.3, 30.3, 30.7, 30.8 (2C), 31.1, 31.4, 34.7, 34.8, 118.9, 119.3, 119.8, 120.2, 122.5 (q, J = 153 Hz), 125.3, 125.4,

125.5, 126.0, 126.2, 126.9, 127.0, 128.0, 128.1, 130.6, 130.7, 131.2, 131.4, 131.9, 132.3, 132.4, 132.6, 132.8, 145.5, 145.6, 147.1, 147.2 (2C), 147.3, 147.8, 148.2, 150.4, 151.3; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 471 MHz) δ:-78.37; <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 202 MHz) δ: 67.0;  $[\alpha]^{24.7}$ <sub>D</sub> = +38.5 (c 1.43, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); MS (APCI) Exact mass calcd for  $C_{53}H_{60}F_3NO_4PS_2(M-1)$ : 926.2 Found: 926.1.

# **(***S***)-{3,3'-Bis(4-adamantyl-2,6-diisopropylphenyl-1,1'-binaphthalen-2,2'-yl}-N-triflylthiophosphoramide (4e)**



 Thiophosphoramide (**4e**) was obtained as a foamy solid in 42 % yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 0.81 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.85 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.12 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.17 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.21-1.24 (m, 6H), 1.33 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 6H), 1.66 (s, 3H), 1.68 (s, 3H), 1.76 (s, 6H), 1.91 (s, 6H), 1.94 (s, 6H), 2.01 (s, 3H), 2.08 (s, 3H), 2.57-2.63 (m, 1H), 2.79-2.85 (m, 1H), 3.00-3.12 (m, 2H), 7.05 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.11 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (s, 1H), 7.21- 7.24 (m, 3H), 7.26 (s, 1H), 7.29 (s, 1H), 7.45 (t, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.83 (s, 1H), 7.86-7.88 (m, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 125 MHz) δ: 22.0, 23.5, 23.8, 24.0, 24.4, 25.3, 27.0, 27.5, 29.0, 29.2, 30.5, 31.0, 31.1, 36.7, 37.0, 43.1, 43.3, 118.8, 119.0, 119.6, 119.9, 122.8 (q, J

Exact mass calcd for  $C_{65}H_{72}F_3NO_4PS_2(M-1)$ : 1082.3 Found: 1082.2. = 156 Hz), 125.5, 125.6, 125.7, 126.2, 126.4, 127.2, 128.2, 128.3, 129.0, 130.8, 130.9, 131.2, 131.4, 131.6, 132.1, 132.5, 132.7, 132.9, 133.0, 133.1, 145.6, 145.7, 147.3, 148.3, 148.6, 150.9, 151.9; 19F NMR (CDCl3, 471 MHz) δ:-78.37; <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 202 MHz) δ: 67.0; [α]<sup>25.2</sup><sub>D</sub> = +29.4 (c 1.57, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); MS (APCI)

**(***S***)-{3,3'-Bis-(2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl)-1,1'-binaphthalen-2,2'-yl}-N-triflyl-selenophosphoramide (5)** 





To a solution of PCl<sub>3</sub> in toluene was added NEt<sub>3</sub> at 0  $^{\circ}$ C with vigorous stirring under nitrogen atmosphere. To the resultant solution was added (*S*)-3,3'-bis-(2,4,6-triisopropylphenyl)-2,2'-dihydroxy-1,1'-dinaphthyl in toluene at  $0^{\circ}$ C, the reaction mixture was stirred at the same temperature for 10 min. After the addition of elemental selenium, the mixture was warmed to 110 °C and stirred for an additional 12 h. After 12 h, the reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, quenched with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution, extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O, dried over  $Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>$ , and concentrated.<sup>7</sup> The resultant crude mixture was used for amidation reaction without further purification. The resultant crude

mixture was dissolved in EtCN. NH<sub>2</sub>Tf, DMAP, and NEt<sub>3</sub> were added into the reaction mixture. The resultant reaction mixture was allowed to reflux for 24 h. The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature, quenched with saturated NaHCO<sub>3</sub> aqueous solution, extracted with Et<sub>2</sub>O, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated. After purification by Column chromatography on silica gel (hexanes:EtOAc, 3:1), the product was re-dissolved in Et<sub>2</sub>O was washed with 4 *N* HCl (aq) twice, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated in vacuo. Selenophosphoramide (5) was obtained as a foamy solid in 42 % yield. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl3) δ: 0.78 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 0.84 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.12 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.16 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 3H), 1.21-1.28 (m, 18H), 1.32 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.34 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 2.54-2.60 (m, 1H), 2.79-2.85 (m, 1H), 2.87-2.95 (m, 2H), 2.98-3.04 (m, 1H), 3.12- 3.18 (m, 1H), 7.00 (s, 1H), 7.03-7.08 (m, 2H), 7.10 (s, 1H), 7.13 (s, 1H), 7.20 (s, 1H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.44-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.82 (s, 1H), 7.89 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.92 (s, 1H); 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ: 21.5, 23.7, 23.8, 24.0, 24.2, 24.3, 24.4, 25.0 (2C), 26.8, 27.7, 29.8, 30.5, 30.8, 30.9, 31.0, 33.8, 34.3, 120.1, 120.7, 121.5, 121.6,122.9 (q, J = 180 Hz), 125.5, 125.7, 126.2, 126.6, 127.0, 127.2, 128.2, 128.4, 130.7 (2C), 130.9, 131.6, 132.4 (2C), 132.6, 132.7, 132.9, 133.2 (2C), 145.3, 145.4, 147.4, 147.5, 147.6, 148.4, 148.9, 149.5, 149.60; <sup>19</sup>F NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 471 MHz) δ:-78.7; <sup>31</sup>P NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 202 MHz) δ: 62.4; [ $\alpha$ ]<sup>21.7</sup><sub>D</sub> = +23.6 (c 1.36, CHCl<sub>3</sub>); MS (APCI) Exact mass calcd for  $C_{51}H_{56}F_3NO_4PSSe (M-1)$ : 946.2 Found: 946.0.

## **2. Structure determination by X-ray crystallography**

X-ray crystallographic analysis of **4c** reveals that P-N bond (1.60 Å) is almost as same as the P-N bond  $(1.61 \text{ Å})$  in the phosphoramide.<sup>4</sup> In addition, the observed P-S bond  $(1.92 \text{ Å})$  is much shorter than P-S

bond (2.09 Å) and almost as same as P=S bond (1.93 Å).<sup>8</sup> Thus, as suggested in the molecular structures of 4a-e above, P-S bond has double bond character and the proton is located on the nitrogen atom, instead of the sulfur atom bonded to the phosphorus atom.

#### **3. Synthesis of 2-substituted cyclic ketones**

#### **3-1. Synthesis of 2-aryl cyclic ketones**

All α-aryl cyclic ketones were prepared by  $\alpha$ -arylation of trimethylsilyl (TMS) enol ethers with aryl halides.<sup>9</sup>



**General Procedures:** To a solution of TMS enol ether of cyclic ketone (20 mmol),  $Pd_2(dba)$ <sub>3</sub> (0.23 g, 0.25) mmol), and Bu<sub>3</sub>SnF (6.18 g, 20 mmol) under nitrogen was added a solution of 'Bu<sub>3</sub>P (1.0 M, 0.6 mL) in benzene (40 mL) at room temperature. The resultant mixture was heated to reflux for 24 h. After cooling to room temperature, the reaction mixture was diluted with ether (200 mL) (when tin residue precipitated, it was removed by decantation with ether), washed with 1 *N* aqueous NaOH twice, followed by brine (50 mL)  $x$  2), dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 10/1) on silica gel.



 2-(4-Methylphenyl)cyclohexanone was obtained as a white solid (1.34 g, 72 % yield) and <sup>1</sup>H NMR was in agreement with the literature.<sup>10 1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3,</sub> 500 MHz) δ: 1.78-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.95-2.05 (m, 2H), 2.12-2.17 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.27 (m, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.39-2.56 (m, 2H), 3.56 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 12.0 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 8.0

 $Hz$ , 2H), 7.14 (d,  $J = 8.0$  Hz, 2H).



2-(4-Methoxyphenyl)cyclohexanone was obtained as a white solid (1.34 g, 72 % yield) and <sup>1</sup>H NMR was in agreement with the literature.<sup>9</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3,</sub> 500 MHz) δ: 1.75-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.94-2.02 (m, 2H), 2.10-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.26 (m, 1H), 2.49-2.53 (m, 2H), 3.56 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 12.5 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 6.87 (d, *J*

 $= 8.5$  Hz, 2H), 7.05 (d,  $J = 8.5$  Hz, 2H).



2-(4-Chlorophenyl)cyclohexanone was obtained as a white solid (1.29 g, 62 % yield), and <sup>1</sup>H NMR was in agreement with the literature.<sup>10 1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3,</sub> 500 MHz) δ: 1.79-1.91 (m, 2H), 1.95-2.02 (m, 2H), 2.15-2.28 (m, 2H), 2.41-2.54 (m, 2H), 3.59 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 12.4 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d, *J* = 9.0 Hz,

2H).



2-(2-naphthyl)cyclohexanone was obtained as a white solid (1.54 g, 70 % yield) and <sup>1</sup>H NMR was in agreement with the literature.<sup>11</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3,</sub> 500 MHz) δ: 1.81-1.91 (m, 2H), 2.00-2.07 (m,1H), 2.12-2.21 (m, 2H), 2.31-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.46-2.58 (m, 2H), 3.77 (dd, *J* = 5.6, 12.2 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (dd, *J* = 1.6, 8.4 Hz, 1H),

7.41-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.60 (s, 1H), 7.77-7.83 (m, 3H).



2-(2-Methoxyphenyl)cyclohexanone was obtained as oil (1.02 g, 50 %) and  ${}^{1}$ H NMR was in agreement with the literature.<sup>9</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3,</sub> 500 MHz) δ: 1.73-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.98-2.05 (m, 2H), 2.13-2.21 (m, 2H), 2.44-2.53 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.94 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 12.5 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H), 7,12 (d, *J* = 8 Hz,

1H), 7.24 (t,  $J = 8$  Hz, 1H).



**TMS** 

2-(2-Naphthyl)cyclohexanone was obtained as oil (1.37 g, 57 %). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl3, 500 MHz,) δ: 1.49-1.53 (m, 2H), 1.66-1.73 (m, 1H), 1.99-2.15 (m, 4H), 2.20-2.23 (m, 1H), 2.55-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.72-2.78 (td, *J* = 12.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (dd, *J* = 4.2, 11.4 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (dd, *J* = 1.7, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.42-7.48 (m, 2H),

7.67 (s, 1H), 7.79-7.81 (m, 3H); 13C NMR (CDCl3) δ: 25.5, 28.8, 30.3, 32.1, 43.0, 59.1, 125.9, 126.2, 126.4, 127.8, 128.0, 128.3, 129.8, 132.6, 133.6, 138.0, 213.8; MS (APCI) Exact mass calcd for C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>19</sub>O (M+1): 239.2 Found: 239.1.

#### **3-2. Synthesis of silyl enol ethers of 2-substituted cyclic ketones (6a-j)**

All silyl enol ethers of 2-substituted cyclic ketones were synthesized by the following method, except **6j**.



**General procedures of 6a-i:** To a solution of lithium diisopropylamide (LDA) (4.8 mmol) in THF was added 2-substituted cyclic ketone  $(5.0 \text{ mmol})$  at -78 °C. The reaction mixture was warmed up to room temperature and stirred for 16 h. After 16h, trimethylsilyl chloride (TMSCl) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir for additional 2 h. After then, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with ether, followed by brine, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (hexanes/EtOAc, 20:1) on silica gel.

> The silyl enol ether  $(6a)$  was obtained as oil  $(1.15 \text{ g}, 93 \text{ %})$  and  $\text{H}$  NMR was in agreement with the literature.<sup>12,13</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3,</sub> 500 MHz)  $\delta$ : -0.05 (s, 9H), 1.64

1.77 (m, 4H), 2.15-2.19 (m, 2H), 2.34-2.38 (m, 2H), 7.12-7.15 (m, 1H), 7.25-7.28 (m, 2H), 7.34-7.36 (dd, *J* = 1.3, 8.2 Hz, 2H).



The silyl enol ether  $(6b)$  was obtained as oil  $(1.10 \text{ g}, 84 \text{ %})$  and <sup>1</sup>H NMR was in agreement with the literature.<sup>13</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3,</sub> 500 MHz)  $\delta$ : -0.04 (s, 9H), 1.65-1.76 (m, 4H), 2.15-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 2.32-2.36 (m, 2H), 7.07- 7.09 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 7.25-7.26 (d, *J* = 7.9 Hz, 2H).



The silyl enol ether  $(6c)$  was obtained as oil  $(1.18 \text{ g}, 85 \text{ %})$  and  $\frac{1}{11}$  NMR was in agreement with the literature.<sup>12,13</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3,</sub> 500 MHz)  $\delta$ : 0.04 (s, 9H), 1.65-1.77 (m, 4H), 2.14-2.17 (m, 2H), 2.31-2.35 (m, 2H), 3.80  $(s, 3H)$ , 6.80-6.85 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2H), 7.28-7.31 (d,  $J = 8.8$  Hz, 2H).



The silyl enol ether (6d) was obtained as oil  $(1.13 \text{ g}, 80 \text{ %})$ . <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3,</sub> 500 MHz) δ: -0.02 (s, 9H), 1.67-1.75 (m,4H), 2.15-2.18 (m, 2H), 2.31-2.34 (m, 2H), 7.22-7.24 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 7.30-7.32 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H); 13C NMR (CDCl3, 125 MHz) δ: 0.78, 23.4, 23.5, 29.4, 30.5, 31.2, 114.6, 127.9, 128.4,

128.7, 130.0, 131.1, 140.0, 146.6; MS (EI) Exact mass calcd for  $C_{15}H_{21}ClOSi(M)$ : 280.1 this compound is not stable in this condition. Instead, the corresponding ketone was observed. Exact mass calcd for the ketone C<sub>12</sub>H<sub>14</sub>ClO (M+1):209.1 Found: 209.2.



The silyl enol ether  $(6e)$  was obtained as oil  $(1.24 \text{ g}, 84 \text{ %})$  and <sup>1</sup>H NMR was in agreement with the literature.<sup>12,13</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: -0.06 (s, 9H), 1.72-1.82 (m, 4H), 2.21-2.24 (m, 2H), 2.47-2.49 (m, 2H), 7.38-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.57-7.59 (dd, *J* = 1.7, 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.73-7.80 (m, 4H).



The silyl enol ether (6f) was obtained as oil  $(1.05 \text{ g}, 76 \text{ %})$ . <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3,</sub> 500) MHz)) δ: -0.12 (s, 9H), 1.64-1.68 (m, 2H), 1.74-1.79 (m, 2H), 2.13-2.16 (m, 2H), 2.26-2.28 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 6.84-6.90 (m, 2H), 7.11-7.19 (m, 2H); 13C NMR (CDCl3, 125 MHz) δ: 1.38, 24.3, 24.7, 30.3, 31.9, 56.5, 111.9, 116.5, 121.3, 128.4,

131.7, 132.5, 146.2, 158.3; MS (APCI) Exact mass calcd for  $C_{16}H_{24}O_2Si$  (M): 276.2 this compound is not stable in this condition. Instead, the corresponding ketone was observed. Exact mass calcd for the ketone  $C_{13}H_{17}O_2$  (M+1):205.2 Found: 205.1.



The silyl enol ether  $(6g)$  was obtained as oil  $(1.06 g, 81 \%)$  and  $\frac{1}{1}$  NMR was in agreement with the literature.<sup>12,13 1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz)  $\delta$ : -0.07 (s, 9H), 1.63-1.70 (m, 4H), 1.78-1.82 (m, 2H), 2.42-2.47 (m, 4H), 7.11-7.14 (t, , *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 7.25-7.32 (m, 4H).



The silyl enol ether  $(6h)$  was obtained as a white solid  $(1.12 \text{ g}, 72 \text{ %})$ . <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl3, 500 MHz) δ: -0.09 (s, 9H), 1.67-1.76 (m, 4H), 1.82-1.87 (m, 2H), 2.45-2.50 (m, 2H), 2.56-2.62 (m, 2H), 7.39-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.50-7.54 (d, *J*  $= 8.5$  Hz, 1H), 7.68-7.82 (m, 4H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ: 0.65, 25.4, 27.8, 32.4,

33.3, 36.5, 121.5, 125.1, 125.7, 126.8, 126.9, 127.6, 127.9, 128.0, 131.8, 133.6, 140.6, 151.8; MS (APCI) Exact mass calcd for  $C_{20}H_{26}OSi$  (M): 310.2 this compound is not stable in this condition. Instead, the corresponding ketone was observed. Exact mass calcd for the ketone  $C_{17}H_{19}O (M+1)$ : 239.2 Found: 239.1.



The mixture of thermodynamic (**6i**) and kinetic silyl enol ethers (94:6) was obtained as oil  $(0.60 \text{ g}, 46 \text{ %})$  and <sup>1</sup>H NMR was in agreement with the literature.<sup>14</sup> <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 0.20 (s, 9H), 1.51-1.53 (m, 2H), 1.65-1.68 (m, 2H), 1.87-1.89 (m, 2H), 2.11-2.13 (m, 2H), 3.39 (s, 2H), 7.15-7,19

(m, 3H), 7.25-7.28 (m, 2H ).



The silyl enol ether (**6j**) was synthesized by the method developed by Cazeau *et al.*. 15

To a solution of the ketone (0.90 g, 5 mmol), pyridine (0.49 g, 6.25 mmol), and TMSCl (0.65 g, 6 mmol) in acetonitrile (6 mL) was added NaI (0.94 g, 6.25 mmol)

in acetonitrile (5 mL) at room temperature. Anhydrous pentane (10 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The reaction mixture was allowed to stir at room temperature for 24 h. After 24 h, the reaction mixture was extracted with pentane. The organic layer was collected, washed with  $H_2O$  and brine, dried over Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated under reduced pressure. After column chromatography on silica (pentane:diethyl ether, 40:1), the mixture of thermodynamic and kinetic silyl enol ethers (96:4) was obtained as oil (1.08 g, 85 %). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 0.17 (s, 9H), 1.20-1.30 (m, 6H), 1.42-1.45 (m, 2H), 1.48-1.53 (m, 2H), 1.57-1.62 (m, 2H), 1.71-1.74 (m, 2H), 1.90-1.93 (m, 2H), 2.00-2.03 (m, 2H), 2.58-2.63 (m, 1H).

# 4. **Catalytic Asymmetric Protonation Reactions of Silyl Enol Ethers with Chiral Brønsted Acid**



**General Procedures:** To a solution of catalytic amount of chiral Brønsted acid and achiral Brønsted source (1.1 eq) in toluene was added silyl enol ether dropwise. The reaction mixture was monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC). When the silyl enol ether was completely consumed, the reaction mixture was quenched with saturated aqueous NaHCO<sub>3</sub>, extracted with ether, followed by brine, dried over anhydrous Na<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, and concentrated. The residue was purified by flash column chromatography (EtOAc/hexanes, 1/10) on silica gel. Enantiomeric ratio (e.r.) was determined by HPLC or GC with a chiral column.

#### **Optimization of Reaction Conditions**

#### **1) Solvent effect**



The reactivity and enantioselectivity of **4c** showed dependence on the solvent. High enantioselectivity could be achieved in non-polar solvents, such as toluene, hexanes, and methylene chloride (entries 1,5,6), whereas polar solvents, such as acetonitrile and ether solvent gave rise to lower enantioselectivity (entries 2-4). In addition, the reactivity of **4c** was decreased in ethereal solvents, such as ether and THF (entries 2- 3). Among the various solvents tested, toluene was found to be best in terms of enantioselectivity and reactivity.

#### **2) Survey of Achiral Brønsted Acids**



The steric bulk of the achiral Brønsted acids exhibited a dramatic effect on both reactivity and enantioselectivity. Enantioselectivity increased with the increase in the steric demand of alkyl moiety in alcohols (entries 1-4), whereas bulkier phenols had deleterious effect on both enantioselectivity and reactivity (entries 5-9). Especially, 2,6-di-t-butylphenol gave almost no reaction even after long reaction times (entry 8). Various aliphatic and non-hindered aromatic carboxylic acids showed almost same reactivity and enantioselectivity (entries 10-12). The best enantioselectivity could be achieved with nonhindered phenols and carboxylic acids (entries 5-6, 10-12). Either phenol or acetic acid was suitable as an achiral proton source for asymmetric protonation reaction.

## **3) Survey catalyst loading**



Next, we surveyed the catalyst loading with **4c**. Gratifyingly, we could decrease the catalyst loading to 1 mol% without any loss of enantioselectivity. Such a low catalyst loading was an unprecedented example of phosphoric acid catalysis. Even though high enantioselectivity and high yield could be obtained with only 1 mol% of **4c**, 5 mol% of **4c** was used for next experiments in order to get reasonable reactivity of **4c**.

5 mol% 5 h >99 89:11 (*S*) 10 mol% 3.5 h >99 89:11 (*S*)

**4) Survey of size of silyl groups** 

3 4

$OSiR_3$		4c $(5 \text{ mol } \%)$			
Ph		$CH_3CO_2H (1.1 eq)$		$\mathcal{A}$ Ph	
		toluene, rt		7a	
entry	SiR <sub>3</sub>	time	% yield	er (config.)	
1	<b>TMS</b>	5h	>99	89:11(S)	
2	<b>TBS</b>	8h	>99	82:18(S)	
3	SiMe <sub>2</sub> TMS	6h	>99	88:12(S)	
4	<b>TIPS</b>	12 <sub>h</sub>	>99	76:24(S)	

Next, the effect of silyl groups on the enantioselectivity with **4c** was investigated. The size of silyl group affected the enantioselectivity. Enantioselectivity decreased with the increase in the size of silyl groups (entries 1-4). Hence, TMS group was chosen as a suitable silyl group.



## **5) Survey of substituents at the 3,3'-positions of the binaphthyl scaffold**

With the optimized condition with **4c**, we tested the effect of substituents at the 3,3'-positions of the binaphthyl scaffold. Both enantioselectivity and reactivity highly depended on the substituents at 3,3' position of BINOL scaffold (entries 1-5). We found that alkyl substituents at 2,6-positions of aromatic substituents at 3,3'-position of the binaphthyl scaffold are crucial for enantioselectivity (entries 1-2). In addition, the substituent at 4-position of aromatic substituents could tune the electronic properties of thiophosphoric acids, which had slight influence on the enantioselectivity (entries 3-5). Enantioselectivity as high as 91:1 er was obtained using **4d** as the catalyst (entry 4).

#### **Substrate scope**



The product  $(7a)^{12,13}$  was obtained as a white solid in 97 % yield (17.0 mg; 0.098 mmol) and 91:9 er. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 1.80-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.99-2.05 (m, 2H), 2.14-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.26-2.30 (m, 1H), 2.45-2.55 (m, 2H), 3.59-3.64 (dd, *J* = 5.0, 12.5 Hz, 1H), 7.11-7.16 (d, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 7.23-7.27 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 7.31-7.35 (t, *J* = 7.5

Hz, 2H). Enantiomeric ratio (er) was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OD-H column equipped with an OD-H guard column (hexanes: 2-propanol = 99:1, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$ = 210 nm), t<sub>r</sub>(major, *S*) = 15.7 min.,  $t_r$ (minor,  $R$ ) = 17.8 min.



The product  $(7b)^{12,13}$  was obtained as a white solid in 96 % yield (18.1 mg; 0.096) mmol) and 93:7 er. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 1.78-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.95-2.05 (m, 2H), 2.12-2.17 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.27 (m, 1H), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.39-2.56 (m, 2H), 3.56 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 12.0 Hz, 1H), 7.02 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.14 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H).

Enantiomeric ratio (er) was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OD-H column equipped with an OD-H guard column (hexanes:2-propanol = 95:5, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$ = 210 nm), t<sub>r</sub>(major, *S*) = 14.9 min.  $t_r$ (minor, *R*) = 16.2 min.



The product  $(7c)^{12,13}$  was obtained as a white solid in 98 % yield (20.0 mmol; 0.098 mmol) and 92:8 er. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 1.75-1.85 (m, 2H), 1.94-2.02 (m, 2H), 2.10-2.15 (m, 1H), 2.22-2.26 (m, 1H), 2.49-2.53 (m, 2H), 3.56 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 12.5 Hz, 1H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 6.87 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 2H), 7.05 (d, *J*

 $= 12.2$  min.,  $t_r$ (minor, *R*) = 15.5 min. = 8.5 Hz, 2H). Enantiomeric ratio (er) was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OD-H column equipped with an OD-H guard column (hexanes: 2-propanol = 95:5, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$ = 210 nm), t<sub>r</sub>(major, *S*)



The product  $(7d)^{16}$  was obtained as a white solid in 95 % yield  $(19.9 \text{ mg}; 0.095)$ mmol) and 92:8 er. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 1.79-1.91 (m, 2H), 1.95-2.02 (m, 2H), 2.15-2.28 (m, 2H), 2.41-2.54 (m, 2H), 3.59 (dd, *J* = 5.4, 12.4 Hz, 1H), 7.07 (d,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 2H), 7.30 (d,  $J = 9.0$  Hz, 2H). Enantiomeric ratio (er) was determined

flow rate = 0.7 mL/min,  $\lambda$ = 210 nm), t<sub>r</sub>(major) = 32.3 min., t<sub>r</sub>(minor) = 23.1 min. by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ column equipped with an OJ guard column (hexanes:2-propanol = 90:10,



The product  $(7e)^{12,13}$  was obtained as a white solid in 99 % yield  $(22.2 \text{ mg}; 0.099)$ mmol) and 93:7 er. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, ppm) δ: 1.81-1.91 (m, 2H), 2.00-2.07 (m,1H), 2.12-2.21 (m, 2H), 2.31-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.46-2.58 (m, 2H), 3.77 (dd, *J* = 5.6, 12.2 Hz, 1H), 7.27 (dd, *J* = 1.6, 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.41-7.46 (m, 2H), 7.60 (s,

1H), 7.77-7.83 (m, 3H). Enantiomeric ratio (er) was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OD-H column equipped with an OD-H guard column (hexanes: 2-propanol = 95:5, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$ = 210 nm),  $t_r$ (major, *S*) = 25.9 min.,  $t_r$ (minor, *R*) = 32.1 min.



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The product (**7f**) was obtained as oil in 97 % yield (19.8 mg; 0.097 mmol) and 86:14 er. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 1.73-1.84 (m, 2H), 1.98-2.05 (m, 2H), 2.13-2.21 (m, 2H), 2.44-2.53 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 3.94 (dd, *J* = 5.5, 12.5 Hz, 1H), 6.88 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H), 6.96 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H), 7,12 (d, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H), 7.24 (t, *J* = 8 Hz, 1H);

Enantiomeric ratio (er) was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OD-H column equipped with an OD-H guard column (hexanes: 2-propanol = 95:5, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$  = 210 nm), t<sub>r</sub>(major) = 8.6 min.  $t_r$ (minor) = 14.2 min;  $[\alpha]^{24.3}$ <sub>D</sub> = -14.1 (c 1.20, CHCl<sub>3</sub>)

> The product  $(7g)^{12,13}$  was obtained as oil in 99 % yield (18.6 mg; 0.099 mmol) and 95:5 er. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 1.43-1.48 (m, 2H), 1.60-1.69 (m, 1H), 1.95-2.18 (m, 4H), 2.47-2.54 (m, 1H), 2.67-2.72 (m, 1H), 3.70-3.73 (dd, *J* = 4, 11 Hz, 1H), 7.20-7.26 (m, 3H),  $7.30$ - $7.33$  (t,  $J = 7$  Hz, 2H). Enantiomeric ratio (er) was determined by HPLC

with a Chiralcel AS column equipped with an AS guard column (hexanes: 2-propanol =  $95:5$ , flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$ = 210 nm), t<sub>r</sub>(major, *S*) = 9.8 min., t<sub>r</sub>(minor, *R*) = 7.9 min.



The product (**7h**) was obtained as oil in 98 % yield (23.3 mg; 0.098 mmol) and 95:5 er. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 500 MHz) δ: 1.49-1.53 (m, 2H), 1.66-1.73 (m, 1H), 1.99-2.15 (m, 4H), 2.10-2.23 (m, 1H), 2.55-2.58 (m, 1H), 2.72-2.78 (td, *J* = 12.8, 3.1 Hz, 1H), 3.88 (dd, *J* = 4.2, 11.4 Hz, 1H), 7.37 (dd, *J* = 1.7, 8.5 Hz, 1H),

7.42-7.48 (m, 2H), 7.67 (s, 1H), 7.79-7.81 (m, 3H); Enantiomeric ratio (er) was determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel AS column equipped with an AS guard column (hexanes:2-propanol = 99:1, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min,  $\lambda$  = 230 nm), t<sub>r</sub>(major) = 18.9 min., t<sub>r</sub>(minor) = 15.5 min; [ $\alpha$ ]<sup>24.3</sup> p = -134.0 (c 1.15, CHCl<sub>3</sub>).



The product  $(7i)^{17}$  was obtained as oil in 97 % yield (18.3 mg; 0.097 mmol) and 77:23 er. <sup>1</sup> H NMR (CDCl3, 500 MHz) δ: 1.32-1.38 (m, 1H), 1.54-1.73 (m, 2H), 1.81-1.88 (m, 1H), 2.01-2.08 (m, 2H), 2.30-2.36 (m, 1H), 2.39-2.45 (m, 2H), 2.52- 2.56 (m, 1H), 3.22-3.26 (dd, *J =* 5.0, 14 Hz, 1H); Enantiomeric ratio (er) was

propanol = 95:5, flow rate = 0.7 mL/min,  $\lambda$ = 210 nm), t<sub>r</sub>(major) = 17.1 min., t<sub>r</sub>(minor) = 15.5 min. determined by HPLC with a Chiralcel OJ-H column equipped with an OJ-H guard column (hexanes:2-



The product  $(7j)^{18}$  was obtained as oil in 96 % (17.3 mg; 0.096 mmol) and 82:18 er. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (CDCl3, 500 MHz) δ: 0.68-1.26 (m, 5H), 1.34-1.88 (m, 12H), 1.90-2.02 (m, 1H), 2.07-2.32 (m, 2H); Enantiomeric ratio (er) was determined by GC with a Chlorosil-B column (injection temperature:  $160 °C$ , column temperature:  $140 °C$ , pressure:  $100 \text{kPa}$ ),  $t_r$ (major) = 28.3 min.,  $t_r$ (minor) = 29.4 min. [ $\alpha$ ]<sup>24.3</sup><sub>D</sub> = -38.1 (c 1.58, CH<sub>3</sub>OH).



#### **Survey of the Role of Achiral Brønsted Acids**

Preliminary studies into the mechanism of the Brønsted acid catalyzed asymmetric protonation reaction of silyl enol ethers indicate that achiral proton sources play an important role in determining reactivity. In the absence of an achiral proton source, even though a stoichiometric amount of chiral Brønsted acid was used, no reaction was observed even after 2 days (entry 1). However, when the same reaction was carried out in the presence of stoichiometric amount of  $CH_3CO_2H$  as an achiral proton source, the reaction was completed within 2 h with almost the same enantioselectivity as the catalytic one (entries 2 and 4). When 2,6-di-(*t*-butyl)phenol, sterically hindered achiral Brønsted acid, was used as an achiral proton source, protonation was still very slow, however (entry 3).

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# **Crystal Structure Report for Chch03**   $C_{55}H_{65}F_3NNaO_6PS_2 + 1/2C_6H_{14}$

**Report Prepared for: Cheol Hong Cheon and Mr. H. Yamamoto** 

**May, 2008** 

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## **Crystallographic Experimental Section**

## **Data Collection**

 An irregular broken fragment (0.20 x 0.12 x 0.10 mm) was selected under a stereo-microscope while immersed in Fluorolube oil to avoid possible reaction with air. The crystal was removed from the oil using a tapered glass fiber that also served to hold the crystal for data collection. The crystal was mounted and centered on a Bruker SMART APEX system at 100 K. Rotation and still images showed the diffractions to be sharp. Frames separated in reciprocal space were obtained and provided an orientation matrix and initial cell parameters. Final cell parameters were obtained from the full data set.

 A "full sphere" data set was obtained which samples approximately all of reciprocal space to a resolution of 0.75 Å using  $0.3^{\circ}$  steps in  $\omega$  using 10 second integration times for each frame. Data collection was made at 100 K. Integration of intensities and refinement of cell parameters were done using SAINT [1]. Absorption corrections were applied using SADABS [1] based on redundant diffractions.

## **Structure solution and refinement**

 The space group was determined as P1(bar) based on systematic absences and intensity statistics. Direct methods were used to locate S, P and many C atoms from the E-map. Repeated difference Fourier maps allowed recognition of all expected C, N, O and F atoms. Following anisotropic refinement of all non-H atoms, ideal H-atom positions were calculated. Electron density clearly indicated yet another unexpected atom. Trial and error of occupancy factor indicated that Na was present. One Na bond was to the O atom of  $C_4OH_{10}$  solvent. Another solvent group thought to be  $C_6H_{14}$  was present and yet another disordered solvent molecule was indicated. Program SQUEEZE was uses to remove the contribution from the latter (84e/cell, void  $=$ 115ang<sup>3</sup>). Considerable positional disorder is present as indicated by large displacement parameters on unconstrained terminal groups. Final refinement was anisotropic for all non-H atoms, and isotropic-riding for H atoms. No other anomalous bond lengths or thermal parameters were noted. All ORTEP diagrams have been drawn with 50% probability ellipsoids.

# **Equations of interest:**

 $R_{\text{int}} = \Sigma |F_0^2 - \langle F_0^2 \rangle / \Sigma |F_0^2$ 

$$
R1 = \sum | |F_0| - |F_c| / |\Sigma| |F_0|
$$

 $wR2 = \left[ \Sigma \left[ w \left( F_o^2 - F_c^2 \right)^2 \right] / \Sigma \left[ w \left( F_o^2 \right)^2 \right] \right]^{1/2}$  GooF = S =  $\left[ \Sigma \left[ w \left( F_o^2 - F_c^2 \right)^2 \right] / (n-p)^{1/2} \right]$ where: w = q / $\sigma^2$  (F<sub>o</sub><sup>2</sup>) + (aP)<sup>2</sup>

 $n =$  number of independent reflections; q,  $a, b, P$  as defined in [1] p = number of parameters refined.

## **References**

[1] All software and sources of scattering factors are contained in the SHELXTL (version 5.1) program library (G. Sheldrick, Bruker Analytical X-ray Systems, Madison, WI).











Table 1. Crystal and structure refinement for Chch03.



Table 2. Atomic coordinates [  $\times$  10 $^4$ ] and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters [ $\text{\AA}^2$  x  $10^3$ ] for Chch03. U(eq) is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized  $U_{ij}$  tensor.

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Table 4. Anisotropic displacement parameters  $[\text{\AA}^2 \ \text{x} \ 10^3]$  for Chch03. The anisotropic displacement factor exponent takes the form:  $-2\pi^2[\text{h}^2\text{a}^{*2}\text{U}_{11}+\dots+2\text{hka}^{*}\text{b}^{*}\text{U}_{12}]$ 

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	х	У	Ζ	U(eq)
H(6)	8448	8186	6694	65
H(8)	10317	9131	3217	65
H(9)	11839	9386	3457	80
H(10)	11854	9151	4890	89
H(11)	10341	8656	6088	79
H(14)	5823	6130	8779	99
H(16)	4149	8369	7820	94
H(18)	8118	6430	6820	83
H(19A)	8581	6827	7833	159
H(19B)	9007	5838	7928	159
H(19C)	7925	6043	8645	159
H(20A)	6955	5083	8343	144
H(20B)	7994	4946	7556	144
H(20C)	6842	5335	7373	144
H(22A)	3732	5826	9921	366
H(22B)	3508	6176	8978	366
H(22C)	2630	6407	9794	366
H(23A)	3827	8117	9454	279
H(23B)	4479	7332	10032	279
H(23C)	3167	7377	10322	279
H(24) H(25A)	5987 4073	9099 8995	5669 6110	80 172
H(25B)	4357	9993	5739	172
H(25C)	3900	9486	6787	172
H(26A)	5580	9880	6976	172
H(26B)	5984	10387	5925	172
H(26C)	6775	9644	6399	172
H(31)	8017	9487	1221	66
H(33)	8504	10270	3782	65
H(34)	8687	11678	2799	82
H(35)	8680	12053	1342	90
H(36)	8399	11002	886	83
H(39)	8428	6180	1497	84
H(41)	5433	7395	1730	86
H(43)	9490	7554	2159	91
H(44A)	9673	5771	2301	202
H(44B)	9187	6095	3130	202
H(44C)	10453	6195	2561 700	202 213
H(45A) H(45B)	10086 10974	6961 7189	1023	213
H(45C)	10120	7937	639	213
H(46)	7123	5560	1448	136
H(47A)	6899	5665	303	265
H(47B)	7560	6456	153	265
H(47C)	6301	6620	167	265
H(48A)	5153	5511	1617	309
H(48B)	5284	5746	2396	309
H(48C)	5955	4911	2179	309
H(49)	5841	8908	2581	83
H(50A)	6261	9628	1037	169
H(50B)	5014	9872	1516	169
H(50C)	5286	9185	1020	169
H(51A)	3967	8811	2970	124

Table 5.  $\:$  Hydrogen coordinates [  $\times$  10 $^4$ ] and isotropic displacement parameters  $[\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^3]$  for Chch03.





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