Supporting Information for

Ferrocenyl Chiral Bisphosphorus Ligands for Highly

Enantioseletive Asymmetric Hydrogenation via the Noncovalent

Ion Pair Interaction

Caiyou Chen, ^a Heng Wang, ^a Zhefan Zhang, ^a Shicheng Jin, ^a Songwei Wen, ^a Jianjian Ji, ^a Lung Wa Chung, ^b Xiu-Qin Dong*^a, and Xumu Zhang*^{a, b}

^a College of Chemistry and Molecular Sciences, Wuhan University, Wuhan, Hubei, 430072, P. R. China ^b Department of Chemisty, South University of Science and Technology of China, Shenzhen, 518055, P.R. China.

Contents

General Remarks2
Synthesis ligands L1-L52
Data obtained under other reaction conditions
General procedure for the hydrogenation of 2-aryl and 2-alkyl acrylic acids
ç
Characterization data of compounds 3a-3m
NMR Spectra16
HPLC and GC results of compounds 3a-3m40
References

General Remarks

All reactions were performed in the argon-filled glovebox or under nitrogen using standard Schlenk techniques, unless otherwise noted. Solvents were dried with standard procedures and degassed with N₂. Column chromatography was performed using 200~400 mesh silica gel. Thin layer chromatography (TLC) was performed on EM reagents 0.25 mm silica 60-F plates. ¹H, ¹³C, ³¹P NMR spectrum were recorded on Bruker-400, with CDCl₃ as the solvent and tetramethylsilane (TMS) as the internal standard. Chemical shifts were reported in ppm, upfield to TMS (0.00 ppm) for and relative to CDCl₃ (7.26 ppm, 77.3 ppm) for ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR. HPLC analysis was conducted on an Agilent 1260 Series instrument. GC analysis was carried out on SHIMADZU Lab Solution using achiral capillary columns. High resolution mass spectrum was obtained on Thermo LTQ XL Orbitrap. Unless otherwise noted, all reagents and solvents were purchased from commercial suppliers and used without further purification. Substrates **2a** and **2j** were commercially available. Substrates **2b-2i**^[1], **2k**^[2], **2l**^[3], **2m**^[4], **4**^[5] and **5**^[6] were prepared according to the literature procedures.

Synthesis ligands L1-L5

1. Synthesis of intermediate 1a



To an oven dried schlenk flask was added (*S*)-ugi's amine (10 mmol, 2.5715 g) and 20 mL of dry Et₂O under N₂ atmosphere. The resulting solution was cooled to -78 $\$ and *t*-BuLi (11 mmol, 1.5 M in pentane, 7.6 mL) was added carefully and dropwise. After the addition, the solution was allowed to warm to room temperature (rt) and stirred for 1.5 h. The schlenk flask was cooled to -78 $\$ and PCl₃ (10 mmol, 1.0 mL) was added in one portion. The suspension was allowed to warm to rt and

for 1.5 The schlenk stirred h. flask was cooled to -78 C and (2-bromophenyl)magnesium mmol, chloride (11)prepared by treating 1-bromo-2-iodobenzene with *i*-PrMgCl in an 1:1 molar ratio under -40 °C for 1 h in Et₂O) was added dropwise and the resulting suspension was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 1.5 h. The schlenk flask was cooled to -78 °C again and CH₃MgCl (11 mmol, 3 M in Et₂O, 3.7 mL) was added dropwise. The resulting suspension was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 3 h. Water (20 mL) was added into the schlenk flask and the solution was stirred for 10 min. The organic phase was seprated and the water phase was extracted by ethyl acetate (50 mL X 3). The organic phases were combined, dried and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give the desired product **1a** as a yellow solid (2.79 g, 61% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.46-7.42 (m, 1H), 7.04-7.00 (m, 2H), 6.91 (d, J = 7.6 Hz, 1H), 4.42-4.37 (m, 3H), 4.16 (s, 5H), 4.12-4.06 (m, 1H), 1.69 (s, 6H), 1.56 (d, J = 4.4 Hz, 3H), 1.22 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 144.85 (d, J = 13.5 Hz), 132.93, 131.75 (d, J = 2.9 Hz), 128.71, 127.72, 127.40, 126.42, 76.50 (d, J = 7.9 Hz), 70.10, 69.90 (d, J = 3.8 Hz), 69.73, 69.49 (d, J = 4.8 Hz), 68.24, 57.11 (d, J = 7.1 Hz), 39.07, 11.21 (d, J = 10.5 Hz) ppm; ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -40.787 ppm. HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₁H₂₆BrFeNP⁺ [M + H⁺]: 458.0330; found: 458.0330.

2. Synthesis of intermediate 1b



To an oven dried schlenk flask was added (*S*)-ugi's amine (10 mmol, 2.5715 g) and 20 mL of dry Et₂O under N₂ atmosphere. The resulting solution was cooled to -78 $\$ and *t*-BuLi (11 mmol, 1.5 M in pentane, 7.6 mL) was added carefully and dropwise. After the addition, the solution was allowed to warm to room temperature (rt) and stirred for 1.5 h. The schlenk flask was cooled to -78 $\$ and PCl₃ (10 mmol,

1.0 mL) was added in one portion. The suspension was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 1.5 h. The schlenk flask was cooled to -78 °C and PhMgCl (11 mmol, 2 M, 5.5 mL) was added dropwise. The schlenk flask was cooled to -78 °C and (2-bromophenyl)magnesium chloride (11 mmol, prepared by treating 1-bromo-2-iodobenzene with *i*-PrMgCl in an 1:1 molar ratio under -40 °C for 1 h in Et₂O) was added dropwise and the resulting suspension was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 1.5 h. The resulting suspension was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 3 h. Water (20 mL) was added into the schlenk flask and the solution was stirred for 10 min. The organic phase was seprated and the water phase was extracted by ethyl acetate (50 mL X 3). The organic phases were combined, dried and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give the desired product **1a** as a yellow solid (2.96 g, 57% yield). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.70 (s, 1H), 7.35 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 1H), 7.27 – 7.07 (m, 7H), 4.45 (s, 1H), 4.37 (s, 1H), 4.09 (s, 2H), 4.03 (s, 5H), 1.91 (s, 6H), 1.35 (d, *J* = 6.7 Hz, 3H), ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 141.87 (d, J = 11.4 Hz), 141.12 (d, J = 12.0 Hz), 137.84, 133.08 (d, J = 3.7 Hz), 132.33 (d, J = 18.8 Hz), 131.89 (d, J = 39.1 Hz), 130.61, 127.64 (d, J = 5.8 Hz), 127.16 (d, J = 18.2 Hz), 97.73 (d, J = 25.0 Hz), 75.86 (d, J = 15.1 Hz), 71.36 (d, J = 2.7 Hz), 69.95, 69.63 (d, J = 4.2 Hz), 69.16, 56.91 (d, J = 8.3 Hz), 39.90, 11.31 ppm; ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -22.86 (s) ppm. HRMS (ESI) calculated for $C_{26}H_{28}BrFeNP^+$ [M + H⁺]: 520.0487; found: 520.0487.

3. General procedure for the synthesis of ligands L1-L5



To an oven dried schlenk flask was added intermediate **1a** (3.0 mmol, 1.3746 g) or **1b** (3.0 mmol, 1.56 g), TMEDA (N¹, N¹, N², N²-tetramethylethane-1, 2-diamine, 3.3 mmol, 383.5 mg) and 20 mL of dry Et₂O under N₂ atmosphere. The resulting solution was cooled to -78 $\$ and *n*-BuLi (3.3 mmol, 2.3 M, 1.4 mL) was added dropwise.

The resulting solution was stirred at -78 $^{\circ}$ C for 1 h. The corresponding phosphine chloride was added dropwise at -78 $^{\circ}$ C and the resulting solution was allowed to warm to rt and stirred for 3 h. Water (20 mL) was added into the schlenk flask and the solution was stirred for 10 min. The organic phase was seprated and the water phase was extracted by ethyl acetate (30 mL X 3). The organic phases were combined , dried and concentrated under reduced pressure. The residue was purified by column chromatography to give the desired ligands **L1-L5** as yellow solid.

L1: Yellow solid, 1.40 g, 83% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +1.3$ (c 0.4, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.40 - 7.21 (m, 11H), 7.17 - 7.02 (m, 3H), 6.98 - 6.89 (m, 1H), 4.393 - 4.343 (m, 3H), 4.12 (s, 5H), 4.07 (dd, J = 6.7, 2.8 Hz, 1H), 1.66 (s, 6H), 1.30 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 3H), 1.26 (d, J = 6.3 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ

134.14 (d, J = 19.5 Hz), 133.65 (d, J = 19.2 Hz), 133.33 (d, J = 6.6 Hz), 131.42 (d, J = 9.7 Hz), 128.38 (d, J = 3.0 Hz), 128.35 (d, J = 16.3 Hz), 128.22, 127.46, 77.52 (d, J = 52.7 Hz), 69.71, 69.59 (d, J = 4.9 Hz), 68.06 (d, J = 2.6 Hz), 56.85, 39.68, 12.70 (dd, J = 10.2, 1.8 Hz) ppm; ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -16.79 (d, J = 164.5 Hz), -50.76 (d, J = 164.1 Hz) ppm. HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₃₃H₃₆FeNP₂⁺ [M + H⁺]: 564.1667; found: 564.1667.

 $(S_{C}, R_{FC}, S_{P}) L2$

L2: Yellow solid, 1.47 g, 85% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -53.0$ (c 0.4, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.43 – 7.35 (m, 1H), 7.13 (td, J =7.4, 1.2 Hz, 1H), 7.04 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 6.91 (dt, J = 6.5, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 4.43 (s, 1H), 4.40 (t, J = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 4.30 (s, 1H), 4.15 (s, 5H), 3.98 (dd, J = 6.7, 3.2 Hz, 1H), 1.77 (s, 6H), 1.64 (d, J = 4.2

Hz, 4H), 1.32 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 3H), 1.27 – 2.06 (m, 10H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 153.23 (dd, J = 31.9, 14.4 Hz), 137.77 (dd, J = 26.9, 14.9 Hz), 131.73, 131.14 (d, J = 8.9 Hz), 127.85, 126.43, 97.48 (d, J = 25.3 Hz), 78.08 (dd, J = 14.3, 12.0 Hz), 70.22 (dd, J = 4.6, 2.6 Hz), 69.68, 68.34, 60.44, 56.77 (d, J = 8.4 Hz), 40.31, 36.26 (dd, J = 13.8, 3.0 Hz), 33.97 (dd, J = 12.5, 5.1 Hz), 30.82 – 30.48 (m), 30.28 (d,

J = 11.7 Hz), 28.72 (d, J = 5.6 Hz), 27.40 (dd, J = 7.5, 2.8 Hz), 27.34 (d, J = 41.4 Hz), 27.25, 26.49 (d, J = 7.2 Hz), 21.11, 14.24, 13.49 (dd, J = 10.1, 5.9 Hz), 11.81 ppm; ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -13.73 (d, J = 147.0 Hz), -48.37 (d, J = 147.1 Hz) ppm. HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₃₃H₄₈FeNP₂⁺ [M + H⁺]: 576.2606; found: 576.2606.

L3: Yellow solid, 707 mg, 45% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +34.1$ (c 0.4, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.34 (td, J = 7.7, 1.7 Hz, P(t-Bu)₂ CH₃ 2H), 7.19 - 7.15 (m, 2H), 4.35 (dd, J = 8.6, 1.4 Hz, 2H), 4.30 -Me 4.20 (m, 4H), 4.17 (dd, J = 2.2, 1.0 Hz, 1H), 4.14 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, (S_C, R_{FC}, S_P) L3 1H), 4.08 (dd, J = 6.7, 2.3 Hz, 1H), 1.68 (s, 6H), 1.58 (d, J = 4.5 Hz, 3H), 1.20 (dd, J = 14.0, 11.2 Hz, 21H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 143.40 (d, J = 10.7 Hz), 134.99 (d, J = 21.1 Hz), 131.47 (d, J = 19.0 Hz), 127.40 (d, J = 7.1 Hz), 127.33, 77.69 (d, J = 8.3 Hz), 74.09 (d, J = 12.9 Hz), 73.29 (d, J = 10.8 Hz), 72.74 (dd, J = 3.0, 1.5 Hz), 72.45 – 72.25 (m), 71.54, 71.31 (d, J = 3.7 Hz), 70.82 (d, J = 5.6 Hz), 70.09, 69.72, 57.02 (d, J = 6.5 Hz), 38.68, 32.75 (dd, J = 20.4, 6.7 Hz), 30.84 (dd, J = 13.1, 10.4 Hz), 13.16 (dd, J = 9.3, 1.6 Hz) ppm; ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 26.96 (s), -44.92 (s) ppm. HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₂₉H₄₄FeNP₂⁺ [M + H⁺]: 524.2293; found: 524.2293.

L4: Yellow solid, 1.28 g, 72% yield. $[\alpha]_D{}^{20} = +25.5$ (c 0.2, $(CHCl_3)$. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.24 - 7.01 (m, 11H), $(S_C, R_{FC}, S_P) L4$ $(S_C, R_{FC}, S_P) L4$ L4: Yellow solid, 1.28 g, 72% yield. $[\alpha]_D{}^{20} = +25.5$ (c 0.2, (HCl_3) . ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ 7.24 - 7.01 (m, 11H), $(S_C, R_{FC}, S_P) L4$ $(S_C, R_{FC}, S_P) L4$ $(S_C, R_{FC}, S_P) L4$ $(S_C, R_{FC}, S_P) L4$

138.33, 135.09 (dd, J = 11.5, 8.7 Hz), 134.71 (dd, J = 9.9, 2.9 Hz), 134.34 (d, J = 19.7 Hz), 133.91 (d, J = 19.4 Hz), 133.44 (d, J = 6.4 Hz), 131.62 (dd, J = 7.7, 2.4 Hz), 129.45 (t, J = 7.0 Hz), 128.41, 127.70, 78.13 (dd, J = 23.5, 11.6 Hz), 70.69, 70.40, 69.98, 69.83 (dd, J = 4.8, 1.8 Hz), 68.41, 57.17 (d, J = 7.6 Hz), 40.03, 21.60 (d, J = 4.5 Hz), 13.04 (dd, J = 10.4, 1.7 Hz) ppm; ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -18.51 (d, J = 5.5 Hz), 13.04 (dd, J

= 165.2 Hz), -51.64 (d, J = 164.9 Hz) ppm. HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₃₅H₄₀FeNP₂⁺ [M + H⁺]: 592.1980; found: 592.1980.

L5: Yellow solid, 1.41 g, 75% yield. $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +220.0$ (c 0.4, CHCl₃). ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.41 (td, J = 7.5, 1.7 Hz, ^P//_{Ph} 1H), 7.25-7.26 (m, 2H), 7.21 – 7.02 (m, 4H), 7.01 – 6.90 (m, 1H), 6.76-6.80 (m, 1H), 4.39 (s, 1H), 4.29 – 4.19 (m, 1H), 3.95 (s, 2H), 3.80 (s, 1H), 1.76 (s, 3H), 1.30 – 1.15 (m, 2H) ppm; ¹³C NMR

(101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 140.35, 139.99 (d, J = 14.9 Hz), 138.92 (dd, J = 13.0, 8.0 Hz), 137.78, 136.69 (dd, J = 11.4, 2.8 Hz), 135.84 (d, J = 20.9 Hz), 134.45 (d, J = 4.8 Hz), 133.65 (dd, J = 29.4, 19.2 Hz), 132.95 (d, J = 8.4 Hz), 128.43, 128.37, 128.13, 128.09, 128.06, 128.02, 127.97, 127.90, 127.82, 72.74 (dd, J = 5.1, 2.4 Hz), 69.92, 69.82 (d, J = 3.9 Hz), 68.39, 57.33 (d, J = 7.8 Hz), 39.54, 29.97 ppm; ³¹P NMR (162 MHz, CDCl₃): δ -17.08 (d, J = 168.2 Hz), -30.35 (d, J = 165.1 Hz) ppm. HRMS (ESI) calculated for C₃₈H₃₈FeNP₂⁺ [M + H⁺]: 626.1823; found: 626.1823.

Data obtained under other reaction conditions

C	OH $\frac{S/C = 100}{H_2(1 \text{ bar})}$	Rh(NBD) ₂ BF ₄ /Wudaphos $\frac{S/C = 100, \text{ Solvent}}{H_2(1 \text{ bar}), 6 \text{ h, rt}}$				
Entry	Solvent	Conv.% ^b	EE% ^c			
1	MeOH	> 99	97			
2	EtOH	> 99	98			
3	<i>i</i> -PrOH	> 99	97			
4	CF ₃ CH ₂ OH	> 99	95			
5	CH ₂ Cl ₂	56	89			
6	CICH ₂ CH ₂ CI	12	34			
7	CH ₃ CI	0	-			
8	THF	70	3			
9	CH ₃ CN	58	95			
10	EA	14	42			
11	Toluene	15	47			

Table 1. Screening of solvents using 2a as the standard substrate ^a

^{*a*}The reaction was conducted in 0.1 mmol scale in 1 mL of solvents, $[Rh(NBD)_2]BF_4$ (NBD = norbornadiene) was used as metal precursor, Wudaphos was used as the ligand, S/C = 100, L/Rh = 1.1:1, temperature = rt, H₂ pressure = 10 bar, reaction time = 6 h. ^{*b*}Substrate conversion, determined by ¹H NMR. ^{*c*}Enantiomeric excess of **3a**, determined by chiral HPLC after treating **3a** with CH₂N₂.

Table 2. Screening of metal precursors and H₂ pressure using 2a as

the standard substrate ^a

Ĉ	е 2a	[M]/L2 tOH,rt, 6	h Ja	℃оон
Entry	Metal precursor	P (bar) ^b	Conversion (%) ^c	Ee (%) ^d
1	[Rh(NBD) ₂]BF ₄	10	>99	98
2	[Rh(COD) ₂]BF ₄	10	>99	97
3	[Rh(COD)Cl] ₂	10	>99	97
4	[lr(COD)Cl] ₂	10	66	-5
5	RuCl₂Ph	10	>99	16
6	[Rh(NBD) ₂]BF ₄	20	>99	98
7	[Rh(NBD) ₂]BF ₄	1	>99	98

^{*a*}The reaction was conducted in 0.1 mmol scale in 1 mL of sovents EtOH, Wudaphos was used as the ligand, L/M = 1.1:1, S/C = 100, temperature = rt, reaction time = 6 h. ^{*c*}Substrate conversion, determined by ¹H NMR. ^{*d*}Enantiomeric excess of **3a**, determined by chiral HPLC after treating the **3a** with CH₂N₂.

Using Wudaphos as the optimized ligand, solvent effects were investigated using 2a as the standard substrate. As depicted in Table 1, solvent has a significant influence on the reactivity and enantioselectivity for the hydrogenation of 2a. It was found that only the polar protic alcohol solvents give excellent results in high activity and enantioselectivity (Table 1, entries 1-4). For the other polar aprotic or nonpolar aprotic solvents, low activity and eantioselectivity were observed (Table1, entries 5-11). These results suggested that there probably existed the hydrogen bond effect among the protic solvent, the acid substrate and the ligand (Scheme 1). And the interaction of the substrate and ligand could be adjusted by the hydrogen bond effect to give the high efficiency of the catalyst; otherwise, unsatisfactory results were obtained. Subsequently, metal precursors and H₂ pressure were also screened in order to determine the optimized reaction conditions. The results were listed in table 2.

 $[Rh(NBD)_2]BF_4$ was selected as the optimized precursor for the slightly better *ee* obtained compared with the other two rhodium precursors. We further found that H₂ pressure had little effect on both the conversion and *ee* when the reaction was conducted using 1 mol% catalyst loading. The reaction proceeded smoothly with 1 bar of H₂ pressure with excellent *ee*. As a result, conditions in entry 7, Table 2 was selected as the optimized for the further investigations.

General procedure for the hydrogenation of 2-aryl and 2-alkyl acrylic acids

In an argon-filled glove box, $[Rh(NBD)_2]BF_4$ (0.01 mmol) and Wudaphos (0.011 mmol) were dissolved in EtOH (1 mL) and stirred for 30 min. 0.1 mL of the resulting solution was transferred by syringe into the vials charged with different substrates (0.1 mmol for each). Additional EtOH was added to bring the total reaction volume to 1 mL. The vials were subsequently transferred into an autoclave which was charged with hydrogen (1 bar). The reaction was then stirred at rt for 6 h. The hydrogen gas was released slowly and carefully in a well-ventilated hood. The solution was passed through a short column of silica gel (eluent: EtOAc) to remove the metal complex and concentrated to give compounds **3**. The ee values of compounds **3** were then determined by HPLC analysis on a chiral stationary phase after treating the products by using CH₂N₂.

Characterization data of compounds 3a-3m

According to the above mentioned procedure, compounds **3a-3m** can be obtained. Characterization data are as follows.

(S)-2-phenylpropanoic acid, 3a



>99% conv., 98% ee, white solid,; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +69.2$ (c 0.322, CHCl₃) $[[\alpha]_D^{20} = +71.5$ (c 2.0, CHCl₃) for optically pure S-isomer]⁸; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.31-7.25$ (m, 5H), 3.73 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.50 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 180.85, 140.11, 128.95, 127.89, 127.64, 45.69, 18.41. The enantiomeric excess of **3a** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis on Chiralpak OJ-H column after esterification with CH₂N₂. Conditions: hexane/isopropanol = 99 :1, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, uv-vis detection at $\lambda = 205$ nm, t_R = 15.0 min (major), 18.9 min (minor).

(S)-2-(p-tolyl)propanoic acid, **3b**



>99% conv., 98% ee, colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +57.3$ (c 0.26, CHCl₃) $[[\alpha]_D^{20} = +66.4$ (c 0.71, CHCl₃) for 100% ee, *S*-isomer]⁹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 8.98$ (s, br, 1H), 7.19 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.12 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.68 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 2.31 (s, 3H), 1.47 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 180.95, 137.27, 137.22, 129.62, 127.74, 45.29, 21.32, 18.43 ppm. The enantiomeric excess of **3b** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis on Chiralpak OJ-H column after esterification with CH₂N₂. Conditions: hexane/isopropanol = 99 :1, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, uv-vis detection at $\lambda = 220$ nm, t_R = 14.3 min (minor), 16.9 min (major).

(S)-2-(m-tolyl)propanoic acid, 3c



>99% conv., 98% ee, colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D{}^{20} = +61.3$ (c 0.256, CHCl₃) $[[\alpha]_D{}^{24} = +64.0$ (c 1.0, CHCl₃) for 92% ee, *S*-isomer]¹². ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃); δ : 7.21-7.18 (m, 1H); 7.11-7.06 (m, 3H); 3.68 (ddd, $J_1 = J_2 - J_3 = 7.5$ Hz, 1H); 2.33 (s, 3H); 1.48 (d, *J*=7.5 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 180.93, 140.12, 138.60, 128.84, 128.61, 128.39, 124.89, 45.66, 21.68, 18.42 ppm. The enantiomeric

excess of **3c** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis on Chiralpak OJ-H column after esterification with CH₂N₂. Conditions: hexane/isopropanol = 99 :1, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, uv-vis detection at $\lambda = 220$ nm, t_R = 11.7 min (major), 17.1 min (minor).

(S)-2-(4-(tert-butyl)phenyl)propanoic acid, 3d



>99% conv., 97% ee, white solid; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +35.2$ (c 0.352, CHCl₃) $[[\alpha]_D^{25} = +129.0$ (c 0.25, CHCl₃) for 90% ee, *S*-isomer]¹³; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO): 12.27 (br, 1H), 7.34-7.32 (m, 2H), 7.25-7.23 (m, 2H), 3.79 (q, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 1H), 1.48 (d, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H), 1.30 (s, 9H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 180.98, 150.46, 137.05, 127.52, 125.84, 45.20, 34.73, 31.61, 18.37 ppm. The enantiomeric excess of **3d** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis on Chiralpak OJ-H column after esterification with CH₂N₂. Conditions: hexane/isopropanol = 99 :1, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, uv-vis detection at $\lambda = 220$ nm, t_R = 7.2 min (minor), 8.7 min (major).

(S)-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)propanoic acid, 3e



>99% conv., 98% ee, white solid; $[\alpha]_D{}^{20} = +45.1$ (c 0.264, CHCl₃) $[[\alpha]_D{}^{20} = -76.3$ (c 1.02, CHCl₃) for 95% ee, *R*-isomer]¹⁰; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.82$ (s, br, 1H), 7.22 (d, *J* = 8.8 Hz, 2H), 6.84 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 3.77 (s, 3H), 3.66 (q, *J* = 5.6 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 181.05, 159.08, 132.36, 128.88, 114.31, 55.52, 44.88, 18.48 ppm. The enantiomeric excess of **3e** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis on Chiralpak OJ-H column after esterification with CH₂N₂. Conditions: hexane/isopropanol = 99 :1, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, uv-vis detection at $\lambda = 220$ nm, t_R = 27.3 min (major), 30.1 min (minor).

(S)-2-(4-chlorophenyl)propanoic acid, 3f



>99% conv., 96% ee, white solid; $[\alpha]_D{}^{20} = +45.3$ (c 0.316, CHCl₃) $[[\alpha]_D{}^{20} = +66.3$ (c 0.9, CHCl₃) for 98% ee, *S*-isomer]⁹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.28-7.24$ (m, 2H), 7.01-6.98 (m, 2H), 3.69 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.47 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 180.81, 163.35, 161.39, 135.83, 135.80, 129.48, 129.42, 115.85, 115.68, 44.99, 18.52 ppm. The enantiomeric excess of **3f** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis on Chiralpak OJ-H column after esterification with CH₂N₂. Conditions: hexane/isopropanol = 99 :1, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, uv-vis detection at $\lambda = 210$ nm, t_R = 10.7 min (minor), 11.7 min (major).

(S)-2-(3-chlorophenyl)propanoic acid, 3g



>99% conv., 98% ee, white solid; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +49.8$ (c 0.312, CHCl₃) $[[\alpha]_D^{20} = +53.9$ (c 1.2, CHCl₃) for 97% ee, *S*-isomer]⁹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.29-7.17$ (m, 4H), 3.67 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.46 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 180.21, 142.11, 134.72, 130.15, 128.14, 127.82, 126.16, 45.53, 18.34 ppm. The enantiomeric excess of **3g** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis on Chiralpak OJ-H column after esterification with CH₂N₂. Conditions: hexane/isopropanol = 99 :1, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, uv-vis detection at $\lambda = 210$ nm, t_R = 8.8 min (major), 9.3 min (minor).

(S)-2-(4-fluorophenyl)propanoic acid, **3h**



>99% conv., 96% ee, white solid; $[\alpha]_D{}^{20} = +40.7$ (c 0.256, CHCl₃) $[[\alpha]_D{}^{20} = +53.5$ (c 0.62, CHCl₃) for 98% ee, *S*-isomer]⁹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 8.27$ (s, br, 1H), 7.28-7.25 (m, 2H), 7.01-6.97 (m, 2H), 3.70 (q, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.47 (d, J = 7.2

Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 180.75, 162.36 (d, J = 245.8 Hz), 135.85 (d, J = 3.0 Hz), 129.44 (d, J = 8.0 Hz), 115.75 (d, J = 21.4 Hz), 45.00, 18.52 ppm. The enantiomeric excess of **3h** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis on Chiralpak OJ-H column after esterification with CH₂N₂. Conditions: hexane/isopropanol = 99 :1, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, uv-vis detection at $\lambda = 220$ nm, t_R = 10.8 min (major), 11.5 min (minor).

(S)-4-methoxy-2-methyl-4-oxobutanoic acid, 3i

>99% conv., 92% ee, colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = -8.3$ (c 0.202, CHCl₃) $[[\alpha]_D^{20} = +9.0$ (c 0.9, CHCl₃) for 97% ee, *R*-isomer]⁷; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) 9.36 (brs, 1H), 3.70 (s, 3H, CH₃), 2.96 (sextet, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.74 (dd, *J* = 16.4 and 8.0 Hz, 1H), 2.43 (dd, *J* = 16.4 and 6.0 Hz, 1H), 1.26 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 181.77, 172.51, 52.12, 37.29, 35.90, 17.09 ppm. The enantiomeric excess of **3i** was determined by chiral GC analysis on Chiral β-dex225 column after esterification with CH₂N₂. Conditions: oven temperature = 250 °C, column temperature = 80-220 °C, programming rate = 5 °C/min, detector temperature = 260 °C, N₂ flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, t_R = 13.6 min (major), 14.0 min (minor).

(S)-2-methyl-3-phenylpropanoic acid, 3j

>99% conv., 80% ee, colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +20.1$ (*c* 0.358, CHCl₃) $[[\alpha]_D^{25} = -27.0$ (*c* 1.00, CHCl3) for 98% ee, *R*-isomer]⁷; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 9.47$ (s, br, 1H), 7.33-7.21 (m, 5H), 3.12 (dd, *J* = 13.2, 6.0 Hz, 1H), 2.82-2.78 (m, 1H), 2.72-2.68 (m, 1H), 1.21 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 182.73, 139.38, 129.29, 128.69, 126.68, 41.61, 39.61, 16.75 ppm. The enantiomeric excess of **3j** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis on Chiralpak OJ-H column after esterification with CH₂N₂. Conditions: hexane/isopropanol = 99 : 1, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, uv-vis detection at $\lambda = 205$ nm, $t_R = 9.1$ min (minor), 9.9 min (major).

(S)-2-(4-isobutylphenyl)propanoic acid, 3k



>99% conv., 97% ee, white solid; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +49.8$ (*c* 0.368, CHCl₃) $[[\alpha]_D^{20} = -45.4$ (*c* 1.00, CHCl₃) for 82% ee, *R*-isomer]¹¹; ¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.21$ (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.09 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 3.70 (q, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 2.44 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 1.89-1.78 (heptet, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.49 (d, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 3H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 6H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (126 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 180.77, 140.77, 137.15, 129.37, 127.30, 45.06, 30.16, 22.40, 18.16 ppm. The enantiomeric excess of **3k** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis on Chiralpak OJ-H column after esterification with CH₂N₂. Conditions: hexane/isopropanol = 99 : 1, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, uv-vis detection at $\lambda = 210$ nm, $t_R = 7.2$ min (major), 7.9 min (minor).

(S)-2-(6-methoxynaphthalen-2-yl)propanoic acid, 3l



>99% conv., 99% ee, white solid; $[\alpha]_D^{20} = +49.5$ (*c* 0.41, CHCl₃) $[[\alpha]_D^{20} = +65.0$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃) for optically pure *S*-isomer]⁷; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): $\delta = 7.70$ (s, 1H), 7.67 (s, 2H), 7.40 (dd, J = 8.4, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 7.12 (dd, J = 8.8, 2.4 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, J = 2.0 Hz, 1H), 3.90 (s, 3H), 3.86 (q, J = 6.8 Hz, 1H), 1.57 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H) ppm; ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 181.15, 157.93, 135.12, 134.06, 129.57, 129.13, 127.49, 126.46, 126.41, 119.31, 105.81, 55.56, 45.54, 18.38 ppm. The enantiomeric excess of **31** was determined by chiral HPLC analysis on Chiralpak OJ-H column after esterification with CH₂N₂. Conditions: hexane/isopropanol = 90:10, flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, uv-vis detection at $\lambda = 210$ nm, $t_R = 25.3$ min (minor), 26.2 min (major).

(S)-3-hydroxy-2-methylpropanoic acid, 3m

>99% conv., 95% ee, colorless oil; $[\alpha]_D{}^{20} = +10.1$ (c 0.186, CHCl₃) $[[\alpha]_D{}^{20} = +$ 12.72 (*c* 12.5, EtOH) for optically pure *S*-isomer]¹⁴; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) $\delta =$ 4.16-3.95 (m, 2H), 2.59-2.51 (m, 1H), 1.18 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 3H). The enantiomeric excess of **3i** was determined by chiral GC analysis on Chiral CB column after esterification with CH₂N₂. Conditions: oven temerature = 230 °C, column temperature = 90-190 °C (rate = 5 °C/min), detector temperature = 240 °C, N₂ flow rate = 1.0 mL/min, t_R = 6.4 min (major), 6.6 min (minor).

NMR Spectra













140 110 80 60 40 20 0 -30 -60 -90 -130 -170 -210 f1 (ppm)





 (S_C, R_{FC}, S_P) L4













































Signal 1: DAD1 B, Sig=220,4 Ref=off

Peak	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	8
1	7.204	VB	0.2182	1.04017e4	739.05127	49.7660
2	8.650	BV	0.2775	1.04995e4	590.20929	50.2340



2.09012e4 1329.26056



Peak	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	8
1	7.222	MM	0.2103	559.78986	44.36273	1.5895
2	8.665	BB	0.2925	3.46586e4	1850.28870	98.4105
Total	s:			3.52184e4	1894.65142	







Peak	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	양
1	10.686	BB	0.1847	7755.68506	642.89801	50.0583
2	11.743	BB	0.2048	7737.62402	575.71167	49.9417

Totals :

1.54933e4 1218.60968





Peak	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	90
1	10.717	MM	0.2130	529.84058	41.46698	1.8751
2	11.651	BB	0.2394	2.77274e4	1763.71790	98.1249
Total	ls :			2.82572e4	1805.18487	



Totals :



Totals :

<Sample Information>



<Peak Table>

FID1							
Peak#	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Conc.	Unit	Mark	Name
1	13.649	1917091	374530	50.065			
2	13.931	1912150	277825	49.935		SV	
Total		3829241	652354				

FID1

20.0 min

<Sample Information>

Sample Name : ccy-5-205-4 Sample ID : Data Filename : ccy-5-205-4.gcd Method Filename : b-dex225-250-80-220-260-70min.gcm <Chromatogram>

uV



<Peak Table>

FID1

Pea	ak#	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Conc.	Unit	Mark	Name
	1	13.636	3894209	673999	95.903		V	
	2	14.013	166372	23066	4.097		SV	
T	otal		4060580	697065				







Peak	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	00
1	9.066	VB	0.1639	1.18696e4	1117.72522	49.6954
2	10.045	BB	0.1841	1.20151e4	1008.02130	50.3046

```
Totals :
```

2.38846e4 2125.74652





Totals : 3.36984e4 2473.28406



```
S50
```







Peak	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	8
1	25.269	BV	0.4861	1909.86865	60.86845	49.4233
2	26.248	VB	0.5143	1954.44250	58.41681	50.5767



3864.31116 119.28525





Peak	RetTime	Туре	Width	Area	Height	Area
#	[min]		[min]	[mAU*s]	[mAU]	90
1	25.319	MM	0.3943	27.02372	1.14234	0.5766
2	26.207	VB	0.5129	4659.44189	140.49760	99.4234

```
Totals :
```

4686.46562 141.63995

<Sample Information>

Sample Name : ccy-6-72-2 Sample ID : Data Filename : ccy-6-72-2.gcd Method Filename : CB-230-6=90-190-240-30min.gcm <Chromatogram> uV



<Peak Table>

FIDI							
Peak#	Ret. Time	Area	Height	Conc.	Unit	Mark	Name
1	6.427	30264	6416	50.201			
2	6.595	30022	5916	49.799		V	
Total		60286	12331				

<Sample Information>

Sample Name : ccy-6-72-1 Sample ID : Data Filename : ccy-6-72-1.gcd Method Filename : CB-230-6=90-190-240-30min.gcm <Chromatogram>

uV



<Peak Table>

FID1 Height 14458 Peak# Ret. Time Area Conc. Unit Mark Name 97.609 6.384 68848 1 2.391 2 6.568 1687 356 М 70534 Total 14814

References

- (a) S. Ghosh, S. N. Pardo, R. G. Salomon, J. Org. Chem., 1982, 47, 4693; (b) F. X.
 Felpin, K. Miqueu, J. M. Sotiropoulos, E. Fouquet, O. Ibarguren, J. Laudien, Chem. Eur. J., 2010, 16, 5191.
- 2. R. R. Kurtz, D. J. Houser, J. Org. Chem., 1981, 46, 202.
- 3. F. Bellezza, A. Cipiciani, G. Ricci, R. Ruzziconi, Tetrahedron, 2005, 61, 8005
- 4. T. Mendgen, T. Scholz, C. D. Klein, Bioorg. Med. Chem. Lett. 2010, 20, 5757
- 5. A. Takemiya, J. F. Hartwig, J. Am. Chem. Soc., 2006, 128, 6042.
- 6. X. Sun, L. Zhou, C.-J. Wang, X. Zhang, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 2007, 46, 2623.
- S.-F. Zhu, Y.-B. Yu, S. Li, L.-X. Wang, Q.-L. Zhou, Angew. Chem. Int. Ed., 2012, 51, 8872.
- E. Boyd, E. Coulbeck, G. S. Coumbarides, S. Chavda, M. Dingjan, J. Eames, A. Flinn, M. Motevalli, J. Northend, Y. Yohannes, *Tetrahedron: Asymmetry*, 2007, 18, 2515.
- 9. Z.-L. Wu, Z.-Y. Li, Tetrahedron: Asymmetry, 2001, 12, 3305.
- 10. O. Hiromichi, Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 1993, JP 05176778 A 19930720.
- 11. O. Piccolo, F. Spreafico, G. Visentin, J. Org. Chem., 1987, 52, 10.
- 12. C. E. Stivala, A. Zakarian, J. Am. Chem. Soc, 2011, 133, 11936.
- P. C. B. Page, M. J. McKenzie, S. M. Allin, S. S. Klair, *Tetrahedron*. **1997**, *53*, 13149.
- 14. S. Wang, Z. Wang, L. Yang, J. Dong, C. Chi, D. Sui, Y. Wang, J. Ren, M. Hung, Y. Jiang, *Journal of Molecular Catalysis A: Chemical*, 2007, 264, 60.