## **Supporting Information**

## A high-performance chiral <sup>19</sup>F-labeled probe with an increased structural twisting

Chenyang Wang,<sup>1,2</sup> Guangxing Gu,<sup>2</sup> Wei Zhang,<sup>2</sup> Jian Wu,<sup>3</sup> and Yanchuan Zhao<sup>1,2,3\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Education Ministry Key Lab of Resource Chemistry and Shanghai Key Laboratory of Rare Earth Functional Materials, Shanghai Normal University, Shanghai 200234, China

<sup>2</sup>Key Laboratory of Fluorine and Nitrogen Chemistry and Advanced Materials, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai 200032, China

<sup>3</sup>Instrumental Analysis Center, Shanghai Institute of Organic Chemistry, Chinese Academy of Sciences, Shanghai, 200032, China

\*Correspondence: zhaoyanchuan@sioc.ac.cn.

### Content

General Methods and MaterialsS3
Procedure for the Preparation of Ligand
Procedure for the Preparation of Probe-2S6
Multicomponent Detection via Probe-2
Evaluation of Enantiomeric Excess Values with Probe-2
Differentiation of Chiral Amines Using Probe-2
Evaluation of Enantiomeric Excess Values of Crude Reaction Product
Evaluation of Influence of the Presence of Ligand L1/L2 on Chiral Discrimination
of Nitriles
Comparison Between the Performance of Probe-2 and Probe-3 Both Labeled with
a <sup>19</sup> F AtomS24
DFT Calculation of Probe-1 and Probe-2S25
References
<sup>1</sup> H, <sup>19</sup> F, and <sup>13</sup> C{ <sup>1</sup> H} NMR Spectra of All New Compounds

#### **General Methods and Materials**

**Material:** All reactions were carried out under nitrogen using standard Schlenk techniques unless otherwise noted. All solvents were of ACS reagent grade or better unless otherwise noted. **Probe-1** and **probe-3** were synthesized according to literature procedures.<sup>1,2</sup> Silica gel (60  $\mu$ m) was purchased from SiliCycle Inc. All reagent-grade materials were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification.

**Infrared Spectroscopy:** Infrared spectra were recorded on an HP5973 Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer (FT-IR).

**Mass Spectrometry:** High-resolution mass spectra (HRMS) were obtained at the SIOC Instrumentation Facility employing ESI or EI as the ionization technique.

**NMR Spectroscopy:** <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>19</sup>F, and <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectra for products characterization were recorded by Agilent-400, Bruker Avance-400, or Bruker Avance-600 spectrometer, chemical shifts ( $\delta$ ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) and referenced with TMS or solvent residue for <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR, and CFCl<sub>3</sub> for <sup>19</sup>F NMR. The solutions used for analysis were prepared by mixing the probe and analyte in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance neo 600 NMR spectrometer (565 MHz for <sup>19</sup>F nucleus) using a scan number of 64.

**DFT Calculation:** Structures of probe-1 and probe-2 were calculated using Spartan' 20,<sup>3</sup> the  $\omega$ B97X-D function and the 6-31G\* & LANL2DZ>Kr basis set were used for structure optimization.

#### General procedure for NMR experiment:

**Preparation of NMR Samples.** For Figure 1, precise quantities of analytes were dissolved in deuterated chloroform (CDCl<sub>3</sub>) to prepare stock solutions at the desired concentration (51 mM for  $A_1$ - $A_7$ ; 17 mM for  $A_8$ - $A_{19}$ ). Additionally, stock solutions of **probe-1** (8.5 mM, corresponding to 42 mg in 10 mL of CDCl<sub>3</sub>) and **probe-2** (17 mM, equivalent to 75 mg in 10 mL of CDCl<sub>3</sub>) were prepared. For the analysis involving **probe-1**, a mixture consisting of 200 µL of the **probe-1** solution (containing 0.8 mg of **probe-1**), 100 µL of the analyte solution (containing 0.2–1.1 mg of the analyte), and 100 µL of pure CDCl<sub>3</sub> was prepared and transferred to an NMR tube for <sup>19</sup>F NMR measurements. Similarly, for the experiments with **probe-2**, 200 µL of the **probe-2** solution (containing 1.5 mg of **probe-2**) and 200 µL of the analyte solution (containing between 0.5–1.0 mg of the analyte) were combined and placed into an NMR tube for <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectroscopy.

For the studies represented in Figure 3, approximately 1.5 mg of **probe-2** was mixed with the raw reaction mixture in CDCl<sub>3</sub> and then transferred into an NMR tube to conduct <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F NMR measurements.

**NMR Measurements.** For Figure 1, <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance neo 600 NMR spectrometer (565 MHz for <sup>19</sup>F nucleus) at 298 K, using a default relaxation delay (D1) of 1 s and a scan number of 64. For Figures S2, <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance neo 600 NMR spectrometer (565 MHz for <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F nucleus)

at 298 K, using a default relaxation delay (D1) of 1 s and a scan number of 256. For Figure S3, S16, S19 and S20, <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance neo 600 NMR spectrometer (565 MHz for <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F nucleus at 298 K, using a default relaxation delay (D1) of 1 s and a scan number of 32.

#### **General Procedures for the Preparation of Fluorinated Ligands**

a) amidation



Figure S1. Synthetic Route for <sup>19</sup>F-labeled Cyclopalladium Probe-2



A solution of 8-Fluoro-2-quinolinecarboxylic acid (100 mg, 0.523 mmol, 1.0 equiv) in SOCl<sub>2</sub>(2 mL) was heated to 80 °C for 2 hours, and then SOCl<sub>2</sub> was removed by vacuum pumping, resulting in the precipitated of a white solid in the reaction vessel. To dissolve the white solid, 20 ml toluene was added in the reaction flask, and after 5 minutes, (*R*)-Phenylethylamine (127 mg, 1.05 mmol, 2 equiv) was introduced into the solution. The reaction mixture was stirred at 120 °C for 4 hours. The organic layer was then concentrated under reduced pressure. The resulting residue was subjected to purification through silica gel column chromatography (EtOAc /hexane = 1/4) to give ligand **4** as a white solid (103 mg, yield: 69%). M.P.: 130 – 132 °C.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  8.54 (d, *J* = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 8.34 (q, *J* = 9.0, 7.3 Hz, 2H), 7.65 (d, *J* = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.54 (m, *J* = 7.9, 4.9 Hz, 1H), 7.48 – 7.40 (m, 3H), 7.35 (t, *J* = 7.7 Hz, 2H), 7.31 – 7.23 (t, 1H), 5.37 (m, *J* = 7.2 Hz, 1H), 1.68 (d, *J* = 6.8 Hz, 3H). <sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  –124.18 (dd, *J* = 10.7, 5.0 Hz). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)  $\delta$  163.20, 158.07 (d, *J* = 258.9 Hz), 149.92, 143.25, 137.30 (d, *J* = 3.1 Hz), 136.86 (d, *J* = 12.4 Hz), 130.81 (d, *J* = 1.9 Hz), 128.72, 127.81 (d, *J* = 8.1 Hz), 127.36, 126.26, 123.39 (d, *J* = 4.8 Hz), 119.94, 114.12 (d, *J* = 18.6 Hz), 49.03, 22.15. IR (KBr): 3387, 3325, 3087, 3061, 3028, 2958, 2926, 2853, 1935, 1753, 1676, 1626, 1602, 1570, 1530, 1498, 1470, 1448, 1428, 1376, 1327, 1314, 1292, 1239, 1264, 1207, 1190, 1160, 1131, 1111, 1078, 1061, 1045, 1020, 993, 970, 927, 912, 893, 882, 860, 841, 816, 772, 740, 716, 698, 602, 590, 569, 558, 529, 500, 479 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI): C<sub>18</sub>H<sub>16</sub>FN<sub>2</sub>O<sup>+</sup> [M+H]<sup>+</sup> calc. 295.12412, found: 295.12363.

#### **Procedures for the Preparation of probe-2**



Ligand 4 (100 mg, 0.34 mmol, 1.0 equiv) was added to a solution of  $Pd(OAc)_2$  (84 mg, 0.37 mmol, 1.1 equiv) in acetonitrile (15 mL). The resulting mixture was stirred at 80 °C for 4 h, and filtered through a 0.22 µm syringe filter. The filtrate was concentrated to give the crude product which was transferred to a filter funnel and washed extensively with water and hexane. The yellow powder was then dried under vacuum to give **probe-2** as a yellow solid (140 mg, yield: 94%). M.P.: 180 – 182 °C.

<sup>19</sup>F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ –117.93 (dd, J = 11.5, 4.5 Hz). <sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 8.37 (s, 2H), 7.67 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (td, J = 8.0, 4.4 Hz, 1H), 7.47 – 7.37 (m, 1H), 7.05 (t, J = 8.1 Hz, 2H), 6.98 – 6.83 (m, 2H), 5.30 – 5.22 (m, 1H), 2.39 (s, 3H), 1.58 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) δ 167.69, 161.63, 159.93, 156.08 (d, J = 258.6 Hz), 141.70, 139.20 (d, J = 2.9 Hz), 135.93 (d, J = 11.4 Hz), 133.11, 131.70, 127.06 (d, J = 7.8 Hz), 125.01, 124.43, 124.35 (d, J = 4.7 Hz), 122.53 (d, J = 15.4 Hz), 117.21, 115.16 (d, J = 19.9 Hz), 63.15, 23.45, 3.29. IR (KBr): 3048, 2962, 2922, 2855, 1732, 1689, 1616, 1556, 1507, 1456, 1433, 1389, 1373, 1308, 1253, 1199, 1167, 1123, 1084, 1053, 1023, 946, 919, 888, 854, 813, 748, 726, 660, 642, 626, 572, 244, 482, 447, 426, 403 cm<sup>-1</sup>. HRMS (ESI): C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>17</sub>FN<sub>3</sub>OPd<sup>+</sup> [M+H]<sup>+</sup> calc. 440.0385, found: 440.0393.

#### **Multicomponent Detection via probe-2**



**Figure S2.** <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra of mixtures of **probe-2** (ca. 3.5 mg), and 8 pairs of enantiomers (each ca. 0.8–4.5 mg) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance neo 600 NMR spectrometer (565 MHz for <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F nucleus) using a scan number of 256.

#### **Evaluation of Enantiomeric Excess Values with Probe-2**



#### a) <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra for measurement of enantiocomposition

**Figure S3.** Evaluation of the *ee* values of enantioenriched 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1carbonitrile ( $A_7$ ). <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectrum of a mixture of **probe-2** (ca. 1.5 mg) and  $A_7$  (ca. 2.4 mg) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker AVANCE NEO 600 NMR spectrometer (565 MHz for the <sup>19</sup>F nucleus) using a scan number of 64.



Figure S4. A plot depicting the linear relationship between measured ee using probe-2 versus the actual ee. Measurements were taken in CDCl<sub>3</sub> using a mixture of probe-2 (ca. 1.5 mg) and  $A_7$  (ca. 1.0 mg).



b) HPLC Traces corresponding to the samples described in Figure S2

**Figure S5.** Evaluation of the *ee* values of enantioenriched 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1carbonitrile ( $A_7$ ) via HPLC. HPLC analysis of Samples with different ee values: Chiralpak OJ–H column, hexane/isopropanol = 95/5; 0.7 mL/min; detected at 214 nm. Retention time ( $T_R$ ) for *R* and *S* enantiomers are 7.15 min (minor) and 7.97 min (major), and peak areas of *S* and *R* enantiomers are 49.75 % and 50.25 % respectively. The *ee* value measured by HPLC is -0.5 %.



**Figure S6.** Evaluation of the *ee* values of enantioenriched 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1carbonitrile ( $A_7$ ) via HPLC. HPLC analysis of Samples with different ee values: Chiralpak OJ–H column, hexane/isopropanol = 95/5; 0.7 mL/min; detected at 214 nm. Retention time ( $T_R$ ) for *R* and *S* enantiomers are 7.18 min (minor) and 7.97 min (major), and peak areas of *R* and *S* enantiomers are 45.44 % and 54.56 % respectively. The *ee* value measured by HPLC is 9.1 %.



**Figure S7** Evaluation of the *ee* values of enantioenriched 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1carbonitrile (A<sub>7</sub>) via HPLC. HPLC analysis of Samples with different ee values: Chiralpak OJ–H column, hexane/isopropanol = 95/5; 0.7 mL/min; detected at 214 nm. Retention time (T<sub>R</sub>) for *R* and *S* enantiomers are 7.21 min (minor) and 8.01 min (major), and peak areas of *R* and *S* enantiomers are 43.31 % and 56.69 % respectively. The *ee* value measured by HPLC is 13.4 %.



**Figure S8.** Evaluation of the *ee* values of enantioenriched 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1carbonitrile ( $A_7$ ) via HPLC. HPLC analysis of Samples with different ee values: Chiralpak OJ–H column, hexane/isopropanol = 95/5; 0.7 mL/min; detected at 214 nm. Retention time ( $T_R$ ) for *R* and *S* enantiomers are 7.21 min (minor) and 8.01 min (major), and peak areas of *R* and *S* enantiomers are 36.93 % and 63.07 % respectively. The *ee* value measured by HPLC is 26.1 %.



**Figure S9.** Evaluation of the *ee* values of enantioenriched 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1carbonitrile ( $A_7$ ) via HPLC. HPLC analysis of Samples with different ee values: Chiralpak OJ–H column, hexane/isopropanol = 95/5; 0.7 mL/min; detected at 214 nm. Retention time ( $T_R$ ) for *R* and *S* enantiomers are 7.21 min (minor) and 8.01 min (major), and peak areas of *R* and *S* enantiomers are 32.48 % and 67.52 % respectively. The *ee* value measured by HPLC is 35.0 %.



**Figure S10**. Evaluation of the *ee* values of enantioenriched 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1carbonitrile ( $A_7$ ) via HPLC. HPLC analysis of Samples with different ee values: Chiralpak OJ–H column, hexane/isopropanol = 95/5; 0.7 mL/min; detected at 214 nm. Retention time ( $T_R$ ) for *R* and *S* enantiomers are 7.19 min (minor) and 7.96 min (major), and peak areas of *R* and *S* enantiomers are 25.26 % and 74.74 % respectively. The *ee* value measured by HPLC is 49.0 %.



**Figure S11**. Evaluation of the *ee* values of enantioenriched 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1carbonitrile ( $A_7$ ) via HPLC. HPLC analysis of Samples with different ee values: Chiralpak OJ–H column, hexane/isopropanol = 95/5; 0.7 mL/min; detected at 214 nm. Retention time ( $T_R$ ) for *R* and *S* enantiomers are 7.20 min (minor) and 7.96 min (major), and peak areas of *R* and *S* enantiomers are 23.29 % and 76.71 % respectively. The *ee* value measured by HPLC is 53.4 %.



NO.	Ret. Time	Peak Name	пеідпі	Area	Rel.Area	Amount	туре
	min		mAU	mAU*min	%		
1	7.21	n.a.	218.361	39.806	16.96	n.a.	BM *
2	7.96	n.a.	815.846	194.966	83.04	n.a.	MB*
Total:			1034.208	234.772	100.00	0.000	

**Figure S12.** Evaluation of the *ee* values of enantioenriched 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1carbonitrile ( $A_7$ ) via HPLC. HPLC analysis of Samples with different ee values: Chiralpak OJ–H column, hexane/isopropanol = 95/5; 0.7 mL/min; detected at 214 nm. Retention time ( $T_R$ ) for *R* and *S* enantiomers are 7.21 min (minor) and 7.96 min (major), and peak areas of *R* and *S* enantiomers are 16.96 % and 83.04 % respectively. The *ee* value measured by HPLC is 66.1 %.



**Figure S13**. Evaluation of the *ee* values of enantioenriched 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1carbonitrile ( $A_7$ ) via HPLC. HPLC analysis of Samples with different ee values: Chiralpak OJ–H column, hexane/isopropanol = 95/5; 0.7 mL/min; detected at 214 nm. Retention time ( $T_R$ ) for *R* and *S* enantiomers are 7.22 min (minor) and 7.95 min (major), and peak areas of *R* and *S* enantiomers are 12.01 % and 87.99 % respectively. The *ee* value measured by HPLC is 76.0 %.



**Figure S14.** Evaluation of the *ee* values of enantioenriched 1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene-1carbonitrile ( $A_7$ ) via HPLC. HPLC analysis of Samples with different ee values: Chiralpak OJ–H column, hexane/isopropanol = 95/5; 0.7 mL/min; detected at 214 nm. Retention time ( $T_R$ ) for *R* and *S* enantiomers are 7.22 min (minor) and 7.97 min (major), and peak areas of *R* and *S* enantiomers are 7.39 % and 92.61 % respectively. The *ee* value measured by HPLC is 85.2 %.

#### **Differentiation of Chiral Amines Using Probe-2**



**Figure S15.** Detection of racemic amine using **probe-2** (a-f). <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra of mixtures of **probe-2** (1.5 mg), various racemic analytes and enantiopure (0.3–0.6 mg) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>; The red chromatogram represents the racemic analyte, the green chromatogram represents the analyte in the single configuration. Spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance-600 NMR spectrometer using a scan number of 64.

#### **Evaluation of Enantiomeric Excess Values of Crude Reaction Product**

Under a nitrogen atmosphere, an oven-dried 25 mL Schlenk tube was charged with Cu(acac)<sub>2</sub> (7.6 mg, 0.029 mmol, 10 mol%), chiral ligand L1/L2 (0.043 mmol, 15 mol%) and 1.0 mL of solvent (DMF was used in conditions using ligand L1, and acetone was used for conditions using ligand L2). After stirring at room temperature for 5 minutes, the 2-(4-isobutylphenyl)propanoic acid (60 mg, 0.29 mmol), PhI=O (128 mg, 0.58 mmol, 2.0 equiv), K<sub>2</sub>HPO<sub>4</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O (76 mg, 0.44 mmol, 1.5 equiv), TMSCN (57 mg, 0.58 mmol, 2.0 equiv), and 4 mL of solvent were added and the resulting solution was stirred at 30 °C in oil bath for 15 h. Taking 0.5 mL of the reaction solution, extracted with EtOAc/H<sub>2</sub>O, removing the solvent under vacuum, and then mixing it with 1.5 mg of the **probe-3** in 0.5 mL of CDCl<sub>3</sub>. The solution was filtered through a syringe filter (0.22  $\mu$ m) before <sup>19</sup>F NMR analysis. The spectra were recorded on a Bruker Avance-600 NMR neo spectrometer (32 scans). Enantiomeric excess values determined based on the integrations of the <sup>19</sup>F NMR signals corresponding to the enantiomers.



**Figure S16.** Evaluation of the enantioselectivity of an asymmetric cyanation reaction using probe-2. (a) <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectrum of a mixture of **probe-2** (1.5 mg) and racemic  $A_{20}$  (ca. 1.0 mg) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. (b, c) <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra of mixtures of **probe-2** (1.5 mg) and crude reaction products obtained under different conditions (conditions 1: ligand L1 was used with DMF serving as the solvent; conditions 2: ligand L2 was used with acetone serving as the solvent).



**Figure S17.** HPLC analysis of reaction mixture under the reaction conditions using ligand L1 with DMF serving as the solvent. HPLC analysis of Samples with different ee values: Chiralpak OJ–H column, hexane/isopropanol = 95/5; 0.7 mL/min; detected at 214 nm. Retention time ( $T_R$ ) for *S* and *R* enantiomers are 4.51 min (minor) and 4.84 min (major), and peak areas of *R* and *S* enantiomers are 92.47 % and 7.53 % respectively. The *ee* value measured by HPLC is 84.9 %.



No.	Ret.Time		Peak Name	Height	Area	Rel.Area	Amount	Туре
	min			mAU	mAU*min	%		
1	4.56	n.a.		66.517	7.607	9.25	n.a.	BMB
2	4.93	n.a.		544.610	74.633	90.75	n.a.	BMB
Total:				611.127	82.240	100.00	0.000	

**Figure S18.** HPLC analysis of reaction mixture under the reaction conditions using ligand L2 with acetone serving as the solvent. HPLC analysis of Samples with different ee values: Chiralpak OJ–H column, hexane/isopropanol = 95/5; 0.7 mL/min; detected at 214 nm. Retention time ( $T_R$ ) for *S* and *R* enantiomers are 4.56 min (minor) and 4.93 min (major), and peak areas of *R* and *S* enantiomers are 90.75 % and 9.25 % respectively. The *ee* value measured by HPLC is 81.5 %.

**Evaluation of Influence of the Presence of Ligand L1/L2 on Chiral Discrimination of Nitriles.** 



**Figure S19.** Evaluation of influence of the presence of ligand L1/L2 on chiral discrimination of nitriles. (a) <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectrum of a mixture of **probe-2** (1.5 mg) and racemic  $A_{20}$  (ca. 1.0 mg) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. (b,c) <sup>1</sup>H-decoupled <sup>19</sup>F NMR spectra of mixtures of **probe-2** (1.5 mg), L1 or L2 (0.6 mg) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>.

#### b OMe а С OMe $A_3$ $A_2$ A₁ R<sub>S</sub> = 0.6 $R_{\rm S}=0$ $R_{\rm S}=0$ probe-3 -68.30 -68.34 -68.9 -69.0 -68.3 ppm ppm -68.1 ppm $R_{\rm S} = 4.1$ $R_{\rm S} = 4.6$ $R_{\rm S} = 3.2$ probe-2 pṗm -115.2 -115.3 ppm -116.6 -116.7 ppm -117.2 -117.3 f d е CN g CF<sub>3</sub> NC сN $A_4$ A<sub>27</sub> $R_{\rm S} = 0$ $R_{\rm S}$ = 0 $R_s = 0$ R<sub>s</sub> = 0.9 -68.80 -68.85 ppm -68.9 -68.9 -69.0 ppm -69.20 ppm -68.8 ppm -69.15 R<sub>S</sub> = 9.0 R<sub>s</sub> = 4.8 R<sub>S</sub> = 9.6 R<sub>s</sub> = 6.8 -117.1 -117.2 ppm -117.0 -117.2 ppm -116.5 -116.6ppm -117.1 -117.3 ppm

# Comparison Between the Performance of Probe-2 and Probe-3 Both Labeled with a <sup>19</sup>F Atom.

**Figure S20.** (a-g) <sup>19</sup>F{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectra of mixtures containing <sup>19</sup>F-labeled probes and various analytes dissolved in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. <sup>19</sup>F{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR spectra associated with **probe-3** are presented in deep green and were obtained using **probe-3** (0.6 mg) and analytes (0.6–1.5 mg) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>, while those corresponding to **probe-2** are presented in dark red and were obtained using **probe-2** (1.5 mg) and analytes (0.6–1.5 mg) in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. All <sup>19</sup>F NMR measurements were conducted using a Bruker Avance Neo 600 MHz (565 MHz for the <sup>19</sup>F nucleus) NMR spectrometer, with each spectrum obtained from 32 scans.

### Determination of the Degree of Twisting by DFT Calculations



Figure S21. Optimized structures of probe-2 or probe-1 through DFT calculation.

probe-2			
Pd	0.23803	-0.49931	0.27668
0	-1.77288	2.32063	2.41519
Ν	-0.44031	0.54737	1.80029
Ν	-0.36529	1.48481	-0.73806
Ν	0.81420	-1.74027	-1.27780
Н	1.12143	-3.56412	0.51900
Н	1.24320	-5.10589	2.43363
Н	0.61481	-4.32607	4.70710
Н	-2.65553	3.56111	0.55363
Н	-2.79707	4.30598	-1.85622
Н	-0.12652	-1.98841	5.04574
Н	-1.34193	0.04257	3.61430
Н	1.62660	0.77694	3.54480
Н	0.70634	0.37309	5.01160
Н	0.28787	1.82916	4.08025
Н	1.37844	1.42437	-4.92535
Н	-0.28004	3.10644	-5.75715
Н	-1.90631	4.10956	-4.18140
Н	0.55647	-3.66449	-3.76450

Н	2.08189	-4.09216	-2.95118
Н	2.01397	-2.67210	-4.02452
F	1.52530	0.57146	-2.52597
С	0.43044	-1.88606	1.68454
С	0.84727	-3.20496	1.50601
С	0.91692	-4.08065	2.58856
С	0.56689	-3.64465	3.86244
С	0.15101	-2.33087	4.05107
С	0.07954	-1.44669	2.97560
С	-0.34968	-0.01169	3.14501
С	-1.15478	1.64944	1.58394
С	-1.16744	2.08618	0.12668
С	-2.04614	3.13276	-0.23310
С	-2.10605	3.53083	-1.53617
С	-1.23466	2.94482	-2.48966
С	-0.34840	1.93654	-2.02599
С	0.63228	0.79463	4.00321
С	0.59952	1.43509	-2.95606
С	0.62461	1.83547	-4.26292
С	-0.30490	2.79512	-4.71814
С	-1.20787	3.34780	-3.84811
С	1.09167	-2.42049	-2.16375
С	1.45714	-3.26332	-3.29322

### probe-1

Pd	0.17206	-0.11406	-0.93792
0	3.14301	1.64095	1.26191
Ν	1.22111	0.57819	0.57650
Ν	2.11849	0.56419	-1.98812
Ν	-1.00830	-0.90534	-2.44162
Н	-2.85918	-1.04291	-0.70344
Н	-4.44343	-1.10537	1.16526
Н	4.65899	2.16818	-0.51084
Н	5.52696	2.16379	-2.89535
Н	0.80162	1.37738	2.45765
Н	1.37790	-1.60908	2.11549
Н	1.03631	-0.83589	3.67556
Н	2.49914	-0.38331	2.76795
Н	4.11231	1.07474	-4.65324
Н	-3.06240	-1.22185	-4.81393
Н	-2.83051	-2.85348	-4.13480
Н	-1.61172	-2.16524	-5.23861

Н	-4.96921	-0.69710	3.52617
Н	-4.28776	0.06458	5.77480
Н	-1.96158	0.87182	6.15800
Н	-0.33753	0.88884	4.33459
F	2.28747	-0.11469	-5.48986
F	0.53271	0.55037	-4.42167
F	1.41916	-1.37257	-3.96430
С	-1.19513	-0.31533	0.48747
С	-2.53115	-0.73873	0.28470
С	-3.42095	-0.77069	1.32583
С	-3.03418	-0.35687	2.62540
С	-1.69646	0.07834	2.84409
С	-0.77579	0.06825	1.75178
С	0.67861	0.42594	1.92337
С	2.41093	1.14595	0.40012
С	2.88003	1.14152	-1.04511
С	4.11111	1.72654	-1.33499
С	4.57286	1.71547	-2.63800
С	3.79148	1.11302	-3.62044
С	2.57973	0.55533	-3.24513
С	1.44886	-0.67088	2.67580
С	-1.60504	-1.36194	-3.31375
С	1.69833	-0.10040	-4.28415
С	-2.32345	-1.93552	-4.44151
С	-3.95263	-0.35633	3.70811
С	-3.57543	0.06753	4.95503
С	-2.25451	0.52120	5.17262
С	-1.34283	0.52544	4.14857

#### References

1. Gu, G.; Yue, Y.; Wang, C.; Zhang, W.; Wu, J.; Li, Y.; Zhao, Chiral Discrimination of Nitrile Compounds Using a <sup>19</sup>F-Labeled Palladium Probe. *Org. Lett.* **2023**, *25*, 4819–4824.

2. Gu, G.; Zhao, C.; Zhang, W.; Weng, J.; Xu, Z.; Wu, J.; Xie, Y.; He, X.; Zhao, Y. Chiral Discrimination of Acyclic Secondary Amines by <sup>19</sup>F NMR. *Anal. Chem.* **2024**, *96*, 730–736.

3. Spartan' 20, Wavefunction, Inc. Irvine, CA

## <sup>1</sup>H, <sup>19</sup>F, and <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR Spectra of All New Compounds







0 -20 -40 -60 -80 -100 -120 -140 -160 -180

















