

Electronic Supplementary Information for

Catalytic intramolecular hydroamination of aminoallenes using titanium and tantalum complexes of sterically encumbered chiral sulfonamides

Fanrui Sha[†], Emily A. Shimizu[†], Hannah S. Slocumb[†], Sydney E. Towell[†], Yi Zhen[†], Hanna Z. Porter[†], Michael K. Takase[‡], and Adam R. Johnson^{†,*}

[†]Harvey Mudd College, 301 Platt Blvd., Claremont, CA 91711

[‡]Beckman Institute, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, CA 91125

1. Complete thermal ellipsoid drawing of L-H ₂ Ph1	S2
2. Hydrogen bonding network of L-H ₂ Ph1	S3
3. Complete thermal ellipsoid drawing of TiPh3 {Ti(Ph3)(NMe ₂) ₂ (HNMe ₂)}	S4
4. Table S1: Crystal data and refinement for L-H ₂ Ph1 , TiPh3 , TaPh1 , TaPh2 and TaPh3	S5
5. Complete thermal ellipsoid drawing of TaPh1 {Ta(Ph1)(NMe ₂) ₃ }	S6
6. Complete thermal ellipsoid drawing of TaPh2 {Ta(Ph2)(NMe ₂) ₃ }	S7
7. Derivation and explanation of DOSY equations	S8
8. NMR (¹ H, ¹³ C, ¹⁹ F, chiral shift) and IR spectra of ligands	S9-S22
9. NMR spectra (¹ H, ¹³ C) of metal complexes	S23-S43
10. DOSY NMR spectra for Ti/Ta complexes	S44-S51
11. GC analyses for hydroamination reactions	S52-S68
12. References.....	S69

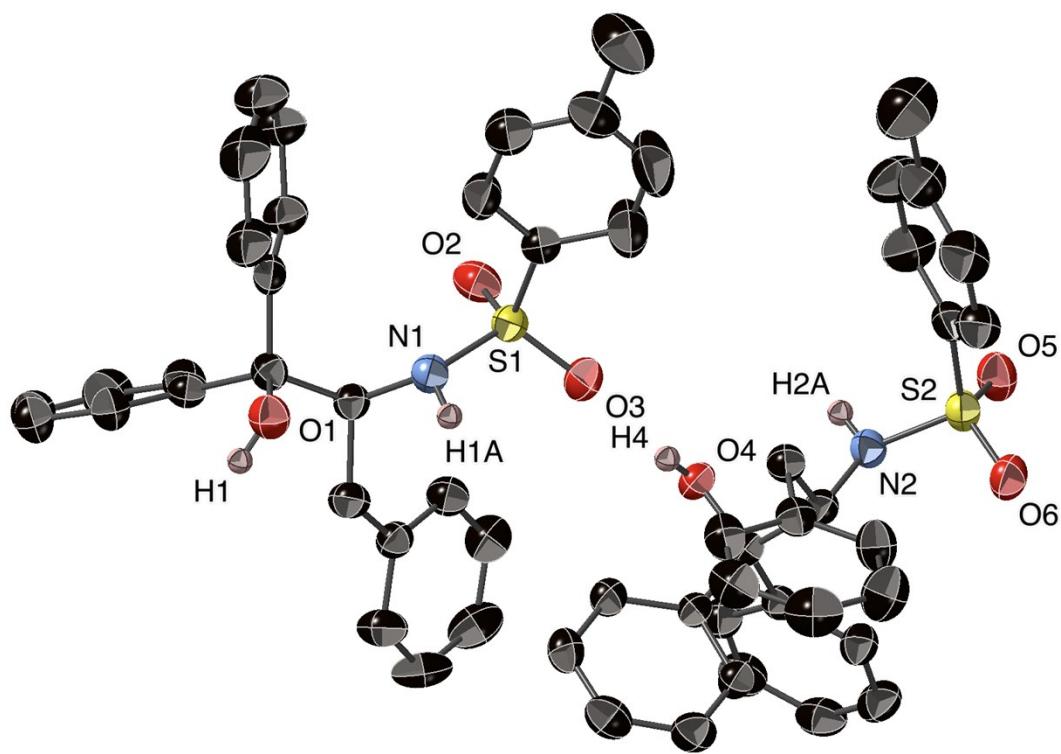


Figure S1 Thermal ellipsoid drawing of L-H₂Ph1 (hydrogen atoms except H(1), H(1A), H(2A) and H(4) are omitted for clarity; ellipsoids shown at 50% probability).

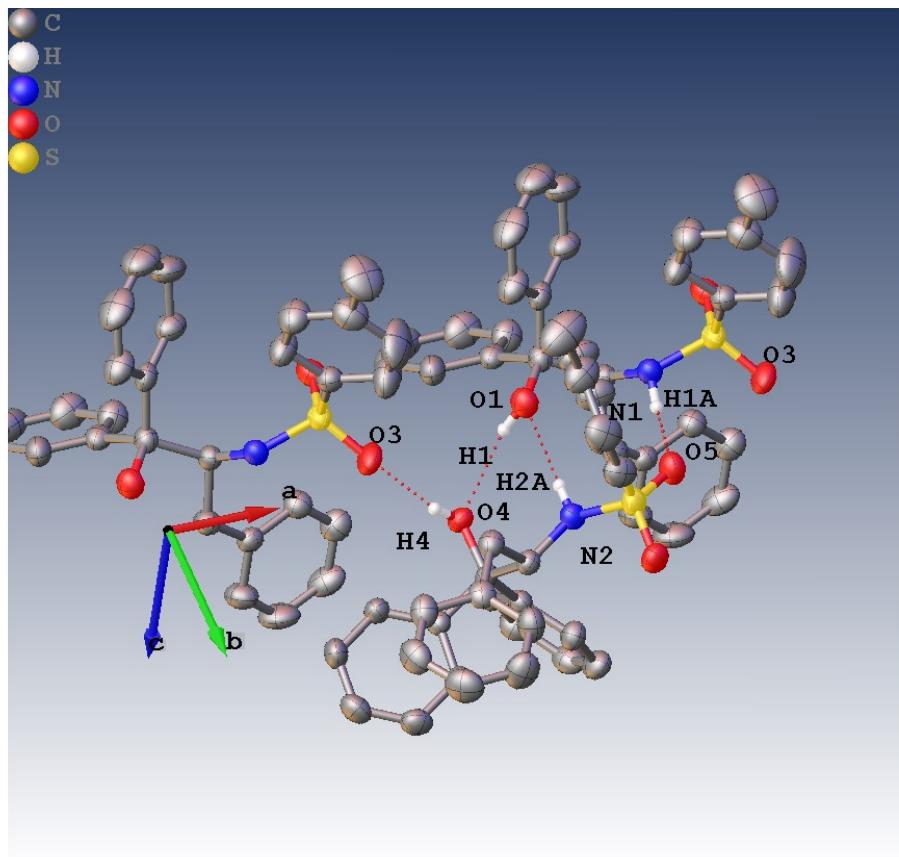


Figure S2 Thermal ellipsoid drawing of L-H₂Ph1 (hydrogen atoms except H(1), H(1A), H(2A) and H(4) are omitted for clarity; ellipsoids shown at 50% probability).

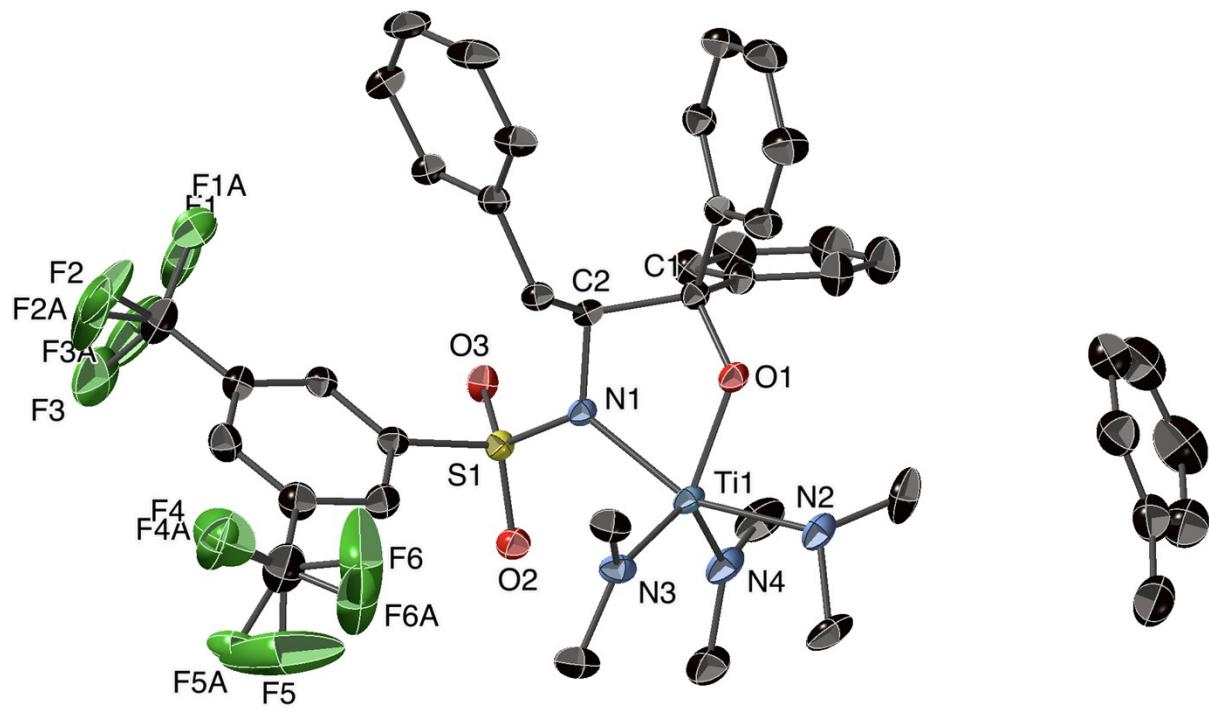


Figure S3 Thermal ellipsoid drawing of complex **TiPh₃** showing one solvent molecule of toluene (hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity; thermal ellipsoids are shown at 50% probability). F(1), F(2) and F(3) are modeled at 0.56 occupancy; F(1A), F(2A) and F(3A) are modeled at 0.44 occupancy; F(4), F(5) and F(6) are modeled at 0.52 occupancy; F(4A), F(5A) and F(6A) are modeled at 0.48 occupancy.

Table S1. Crystal data and structure refinement for L-H₂**Ph1**, **TiPh3**, **TaPh1**, **TaPh2** and **TaPh3**.

Compound	L-H ₂ Ph1	TiPh3	TaPh1	TaPh2	TaPh3
CCDC code	1970364	1970810	1970808	1970809	1970811
Formula	C ₂₈ H ₂₇ NO ₃ S	C ₄₂ H ₄₈ F ₆ N ₄ O ₃ STi	C ₃₄ H ₄₃ N ₄ O ₃ STA	C ₃₄ H ₄₀ F ₃ N ₄ O ₃ STA	C ₃₅ H ₃₉ F ₆ N ₄ O ₃ STA
Formula weight	457.56	850.8	768.73	822.71	890.71
Temperature, K	293(2)	100(2)	100(2)	100(2)	100(2)
Wavelength, Å	0.71073	1.54178	0.71073	0.71073	1.54178
Space group	P ₂ ₁	P ₂ ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P ₂ ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P ₂ ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁	P ₂ ₁ 2 ₁ 2 ₁
a, Å	9.1955(3)	8.1293(8)	13.3873(10)	10.0894(10)	8.8756(13)
b, Å	15.8730(5)	21.067(2)	15.0633(13)	11.9917(13)	11.4888(11)
c, Å	16.3458(5)	24.630(2)	16.5240(13)	28.308(3)	34.989(5)
α, °	90	90	90	90	90
β, °	92.775(3)	90	90	90	90
γ, °	90	90	90	90	90
Volume, Å ³	2383.03(14)	4218.1(7)	3332.2(5)	3424.9(6)	3567.8(8)
Z	4	4	4	4	4
Density (calcd) Mg/m ³	1.275	1.340	1.532	1.596	1.658
μ, mm ⁻¹	0.166	2.776	3.400	3.326	6.865
θ range for data collection, °	1.8710 to 24.1390°.	2.760 to 74.427°.	1.829 to 36.392°.	1.439 to 36.399°.	2.526 to 74.559°.
Reflections measured	72070	52021	72114	73514	41686
Independent observed reflns. [I>2σ]	14398	8503	15757	16612	7123
Data / restraints / parameters	14398 / 1 / 603	8503 / 272 / 580	15757 / 267 / 450	16612 / 66 / 449	7123 / 0 / 457
Rint	0.0548	0.0479	0.0400	0.0496	0.0459
Final R indices [I>2σ(I)]	R1 = 0.0562, wR2 = 0.0993	R1 = 0.0326, wR2 = 0.0828	R1 = 0.0180, wR2 = 0.0375	R1 = 0.0236, wR2 = 0.0419	R1 = 0.0205, wR2 = 0.0506
R indices (all data)	R1 = 0.0947, wR2 = 0.1117	R1 = 0.0349, wR2 = 0.0847	R1 = 0.0201, wR2 = 0.0380	R1 = 0.0290, wR2 = 0.0430	R1 = 0.0205, wR2 = 0.0506
Goodness-of-fit on F ₂	1.016	1.037	0.993	1.016	1.082
Flack parameter	-0.01(3)	0.056(3)	0.007(2)	0.012(2)	0.084(4)
Largest diff. peak and hole, e Å ⁻³	0.30 and -0.28	0.487 and -0.219	0.533 and -1.202	0.928 and -1.624	0.494 and -1.376

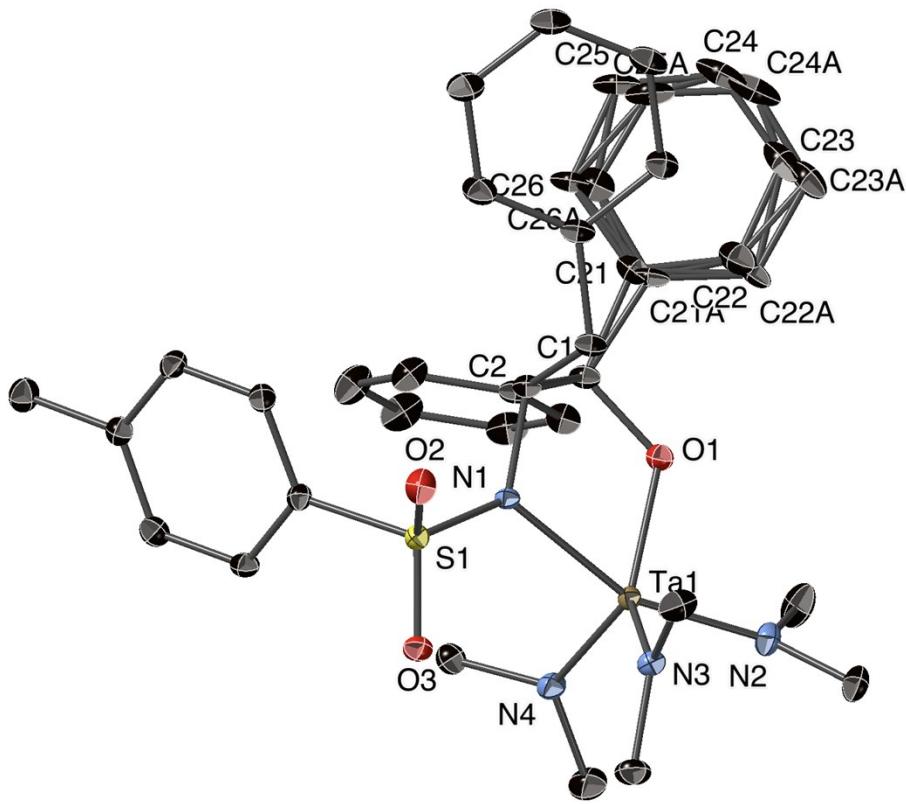


Figure S4 Thermal ellipsoid drawing of complex **TaPh1** (hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity; thermal ellipsoids are shown at 50% probability). C(21)-C(26) are modeled at 0.58 occupancy; C(21A)-C(26A) are modeled at 0.42 occupancy. Selected bond distances (\AA) and angles ($^{\circ}$): Ta(1)-N(3) 1.9452(18), Ta(1)-N(4) 1.9558(17), Ta(1)-O(1) 1.9649(15), Ta(1)-N(2) 1.9859(17), Ta(1)-N(1) 2.1952(15), N(3)-Ta(1)-N(4) 112.57(8), N(3)-Ta(1)-O(1) 130.78(7), N(4)-Ta(1)-O(1) 116.32(7), N(3)-Ta(1)-N(2) 93.03(8), N(4)-Ta(1)-N(2) 95.72(7), O(1)-Ta(1)-N(2) 87.69(7), N(3)-Ta(1)-N(1) 91.92(6), N(4)-Ta(1)-N(1) 101.48(6), O(1)-Ta(1)-N(1) 73.47(6), N(2)-Ta(1)-N(1) 158.68(7).

The geometry around the tantalum center in **TaPh1** is best described as a distorted trigonal bipyramidal with $R_c(x)$ parameter of 9.39 for trigonal bipyramidal and 18.71 for square pyramidal.¹ The τ parameter is 0.47.² The TBP axis is between the ligand nitrogen N(1) and the NMe₂ nitrogen N(2) (Figure 3). One of the phenyl groups was disordered over two positions. Comparing to ligand structure in (Figure 1), the O-C-C-N dihedral angle reorients upon coordination to rotate the CPh₂ group by approximately 120° bringing the oxygen into a five-membered ring along with Ta(1), N(1), C(2), and C(1). The ArSO₂ substituent on the sulfonamide also rotates away to prevent steric interactions between the tolyl group and the Ta(NMe₂)₃ portion of the molecule.

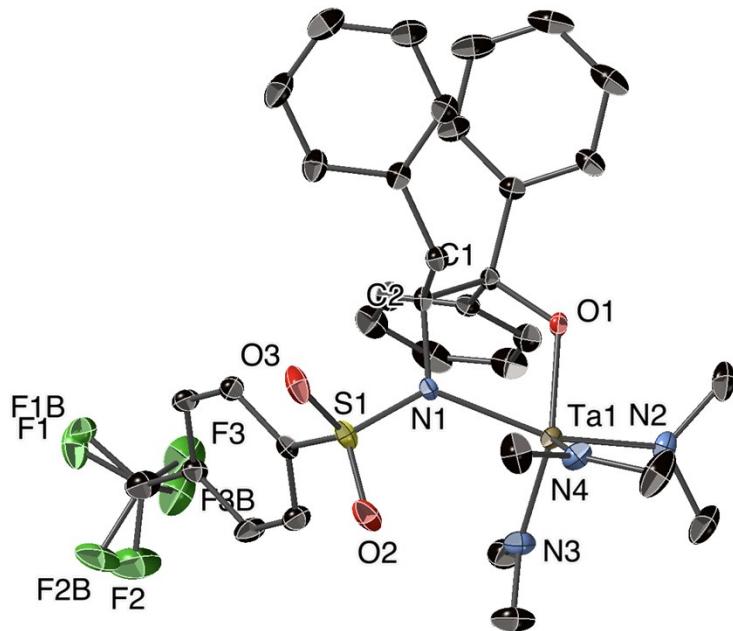


Figure S5 Thermal ellipsoid drawing of complex **TaPh2** (hydrogen atoms are omitted for clarity; thermal ellipsoids are shown at 50% probability). F(1), F(2) and F(3) are modeled at 0.54 occupancy; F(1B), F(2B) and F(3B) are modeled at 0.46 occupancy. Selected bond distances (\AA) and angles ($^{\circ}$): Ta(1)-N(3) 1.948(2), Ta(1)-N(4) 1.960(2), Ta(1)-O(1) 1.9705(17), Ta(1)-N(2) 1.993(2), Ta(1)-N(1) 2.1720(19), N(3)-Ta(1)-N(4) 106.34(10), N(3)-Ta(1)-O(1) 137.55(8), N(4)-Ta(1)-O(1) 116.03(8), N(3)-Ta(1)-N(2) 93.35(10), N(4)-Ta(1)-N(2) 96.56(9), O(1)-Ta(1)-N(2) 84.67(8), N(3)-Ta(1)-N(1) 95.53(9), N(4)-Ta(1)-N(1) 102.11(9), O(1)-Ta(1)-N(1) 73.85(7), N(2)-Ta(1)-N(1) 156.12(8).

The geometry around the tantalum center in **TaPh2** is best described as a distorted trigonal bipyramidal with $R_c(x)$ parameter of 11.35 for trigonal bipyramidal and 17.21 for square pyramidal.¹ The τ parameter is 0.31.² The TBP axis is between the ligand nitrogen N(1) and the NMe₂ nitrogen N(2). The CF₃ group was disordered over two positions.

Derivation of DOSY equations

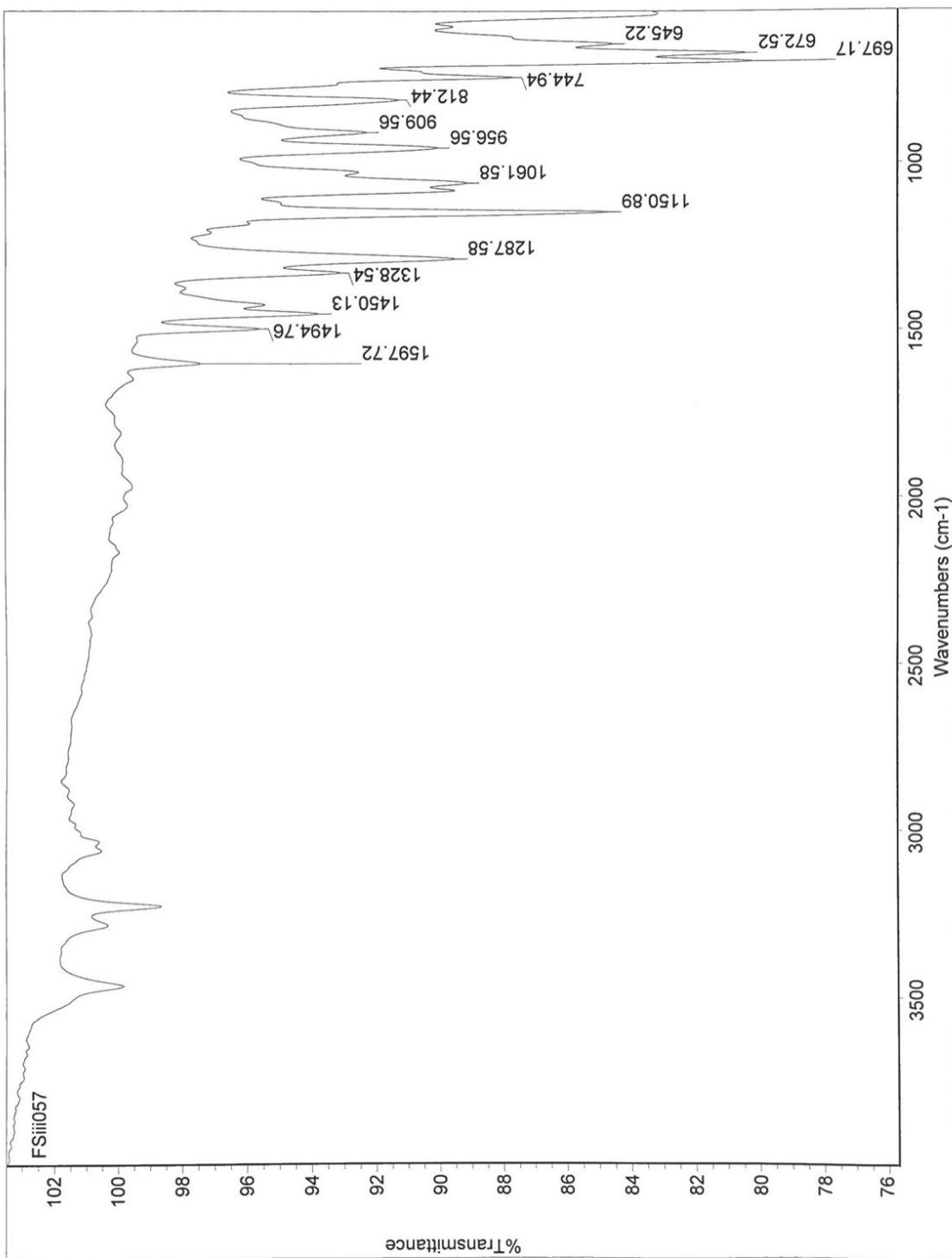
Solutions of all eight Ti and Ta complexes were prepared in C₆D₆ and their diffusion constants were determined as an average value calculated from fits to the signal intensity for two regions of the spectra: an aryl signal and an NMe₂ signal. Intensity was found to decay as a function of delay time according to the Stejskal-Tanner equation (eq. 1),³⁻⁴ where g is the gyromagnetic ratio, g is gradient strength, d and Δ are delays and D is the diffusion constant. The resulting diffusion constants are reported units of m² sec⁻¹ using the Bruker TopSpin 3.0 software package.

$$I = I_o e^{-(\gamma g \delta)^2 D (\Delta - \frac{\delta}{3})} \quad \text{Eq 1.}$$

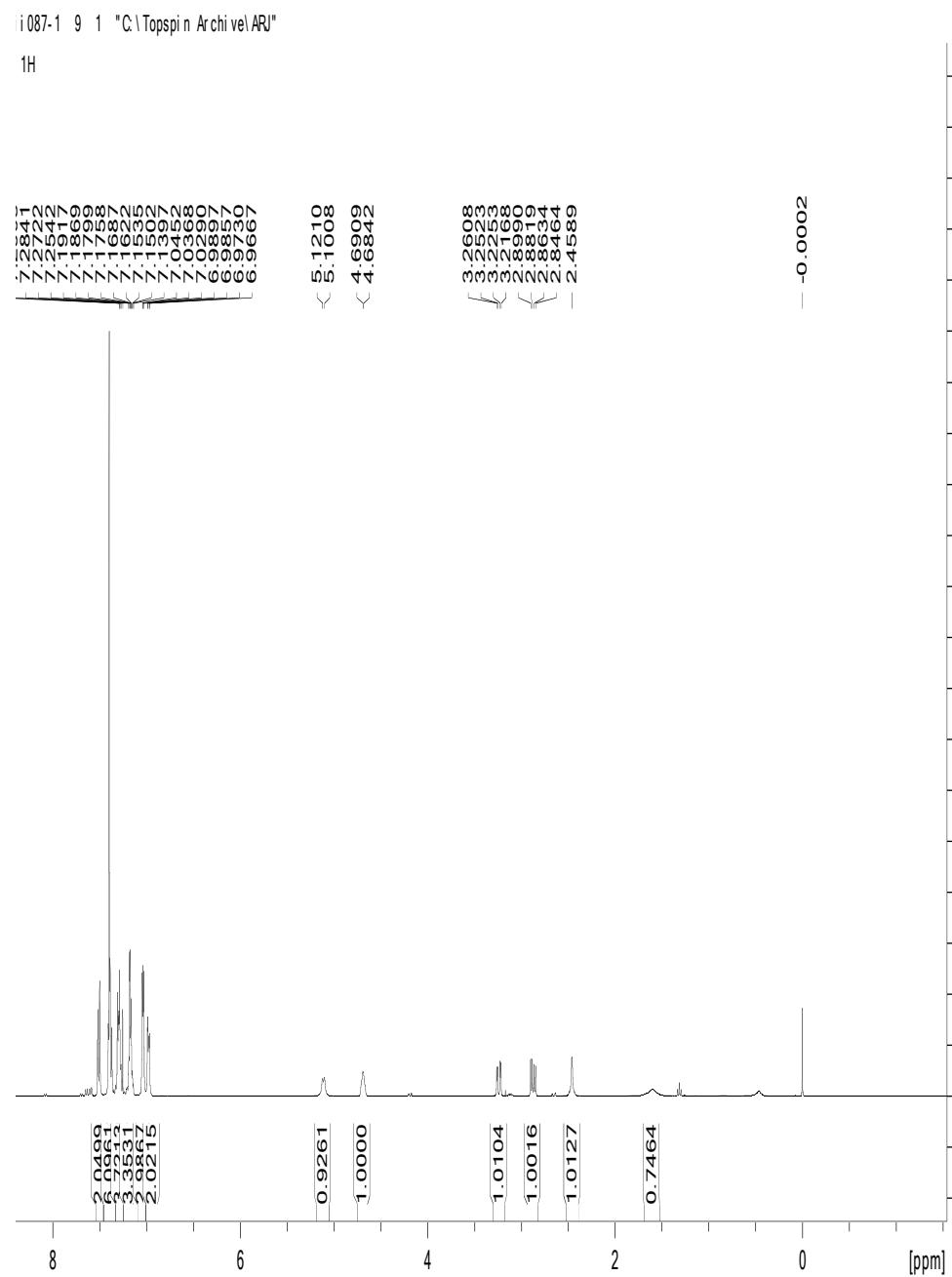
Hydrodynamic radii (r_h) were calculated from the diffusion constants using the Stokes-Einstein equation (equation 2), where k_B is Boltzmann's constant, and h is the solvent viscosity. These r_h values are reported in Table 2. This derivation assumes spherical particles that are larger than the solvent molecules. Systematic errors in the calculated radii can be reasonably assumed to be similar for this set of 8 complexes given their similar solid-state structures and chemical constitution.

$$r_h = \frac{k_B T}{6\pi\eta D} \quad \text{Eq 2.}$$

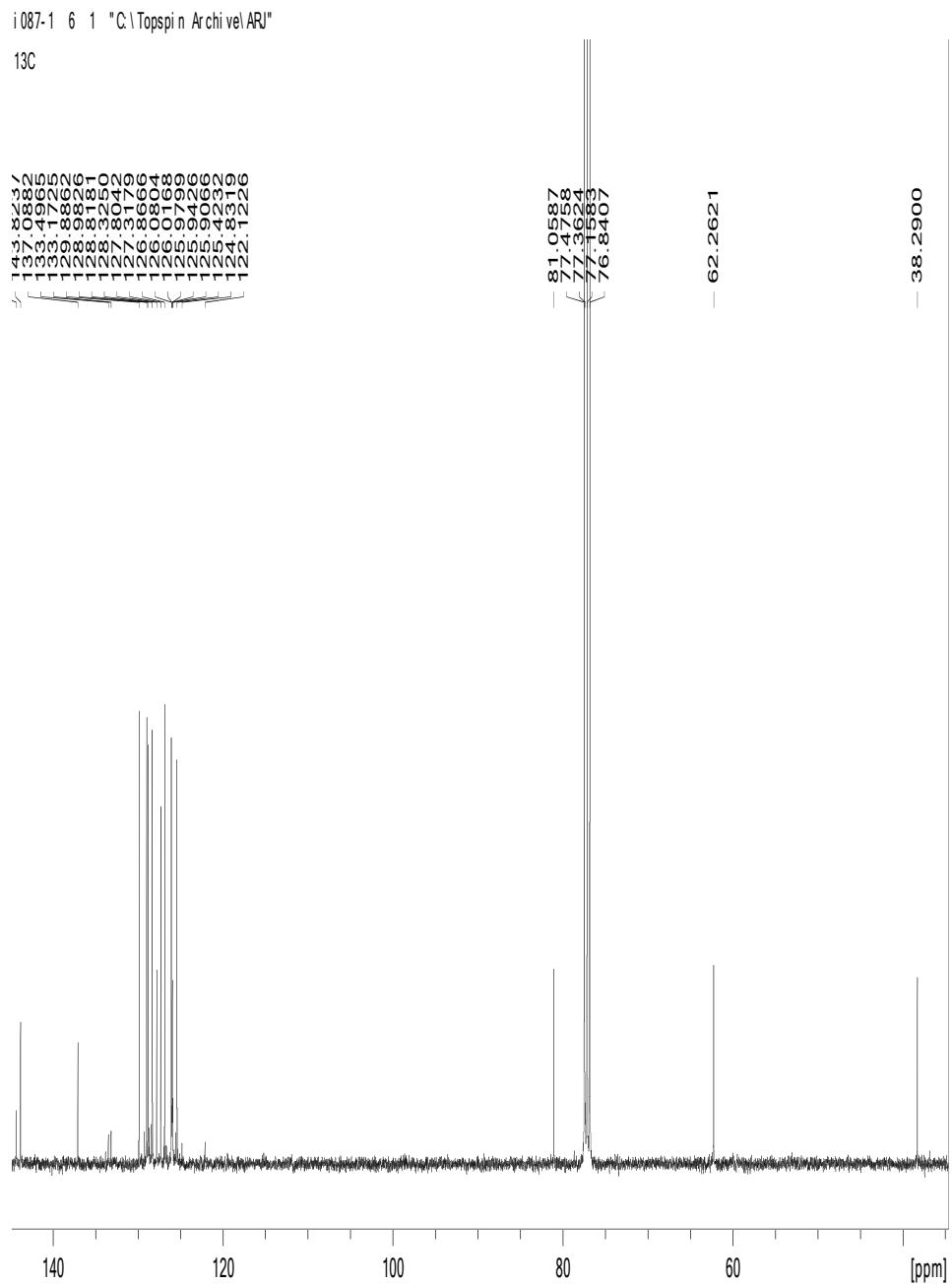
IR (diamond ATR) of L-H₂**Ph1**



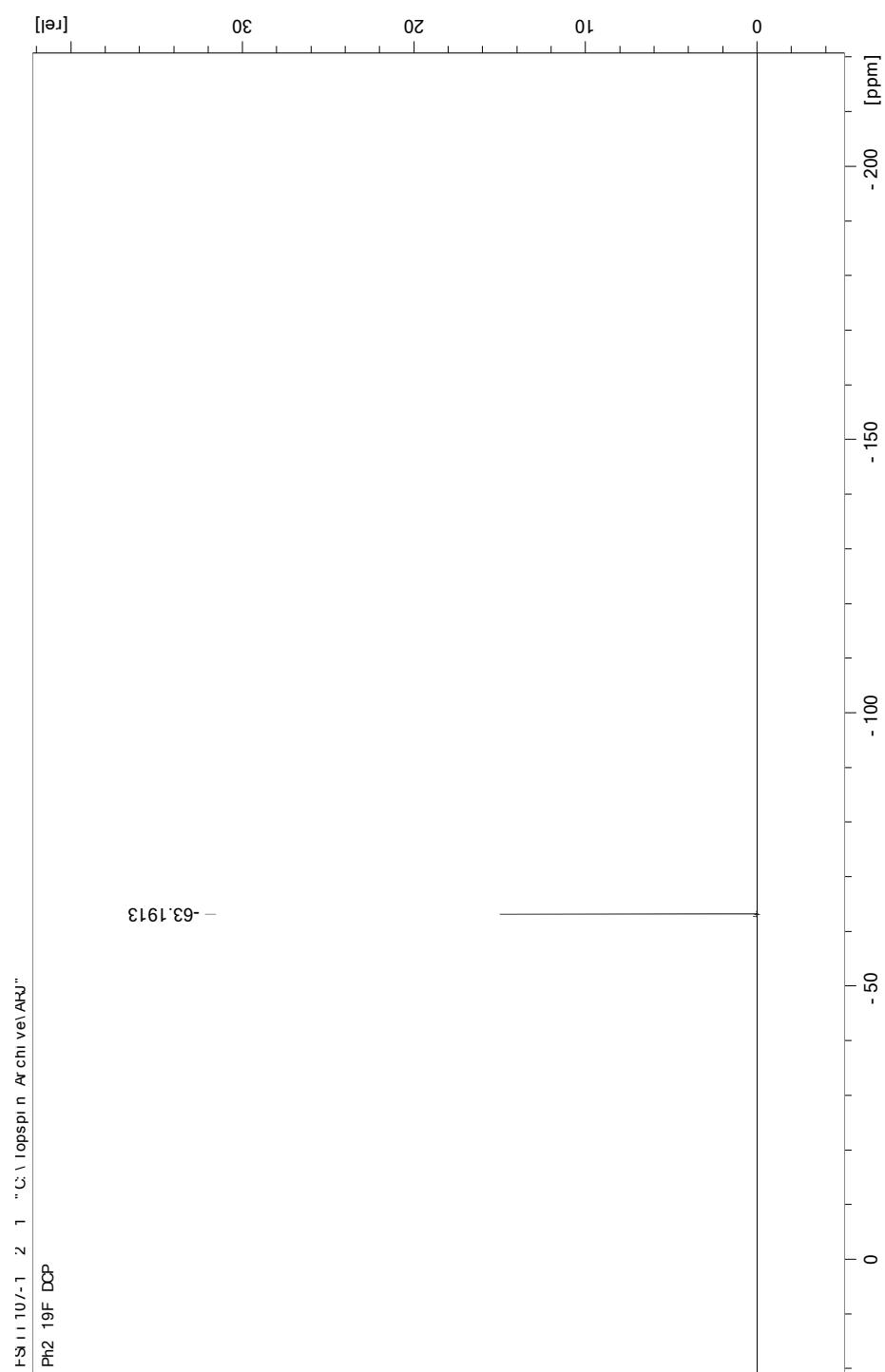
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of L-H₂Ph2



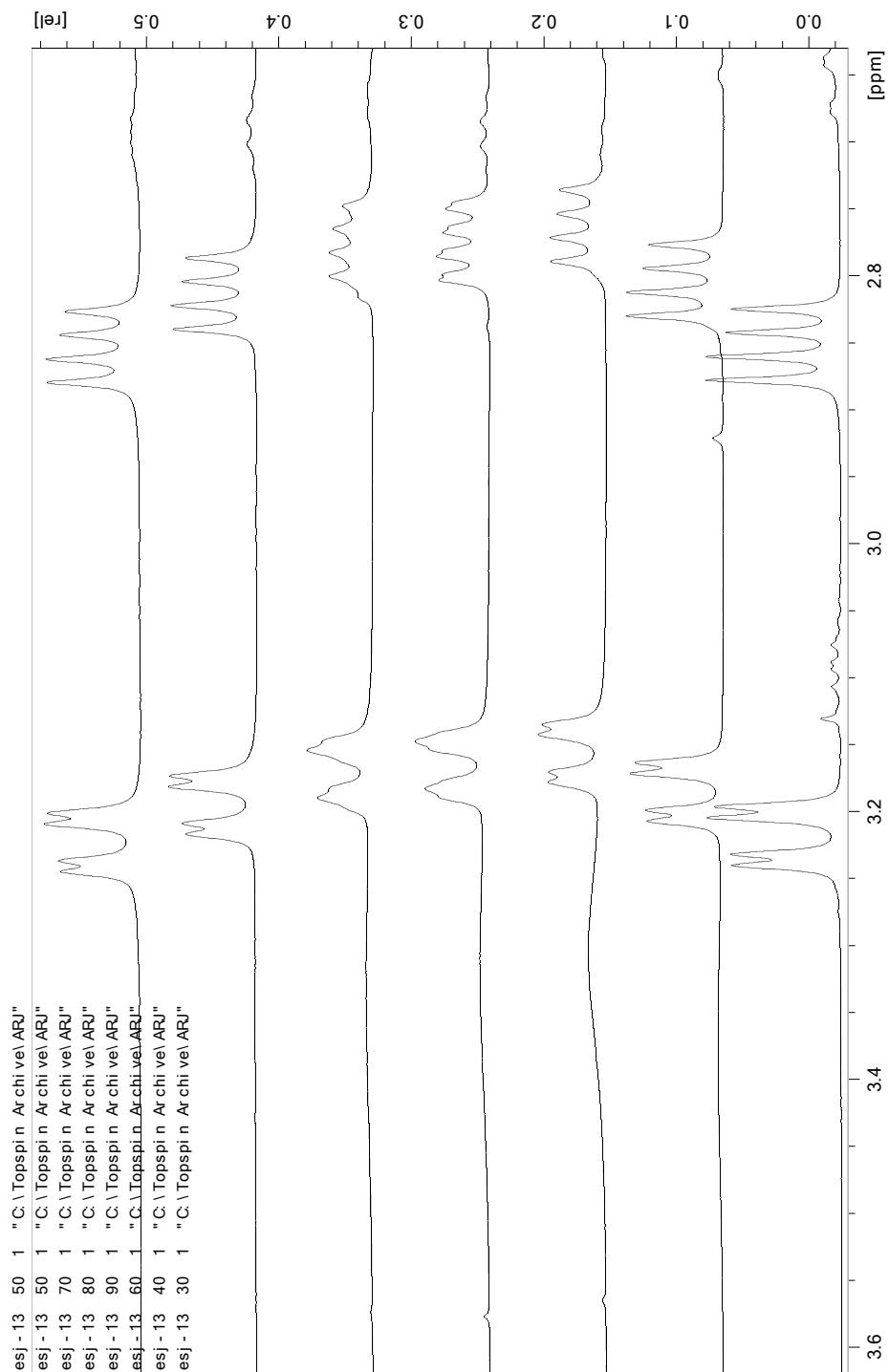
¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) of L-H₂Ph2



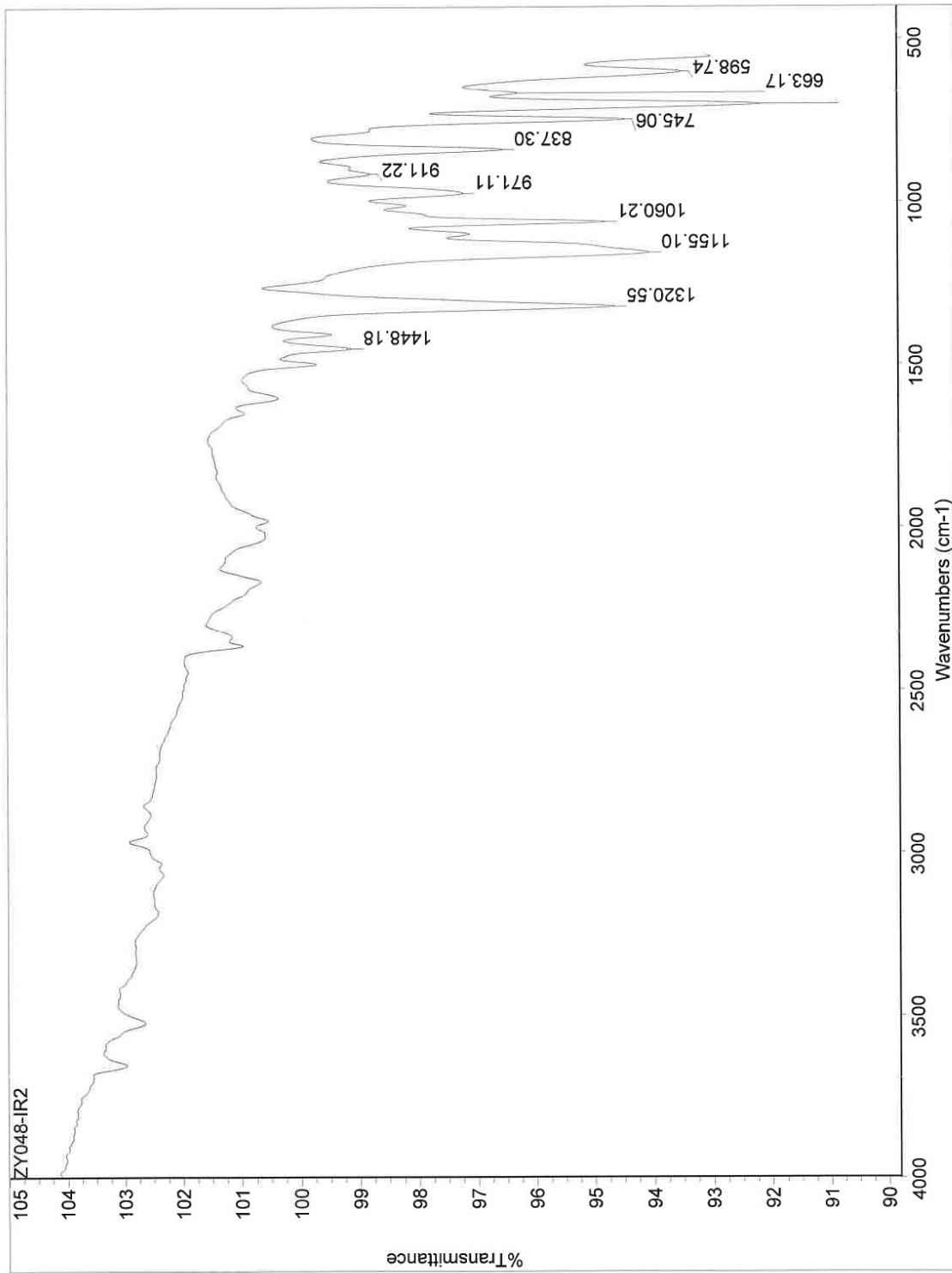
¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) of L-H₂Ph2



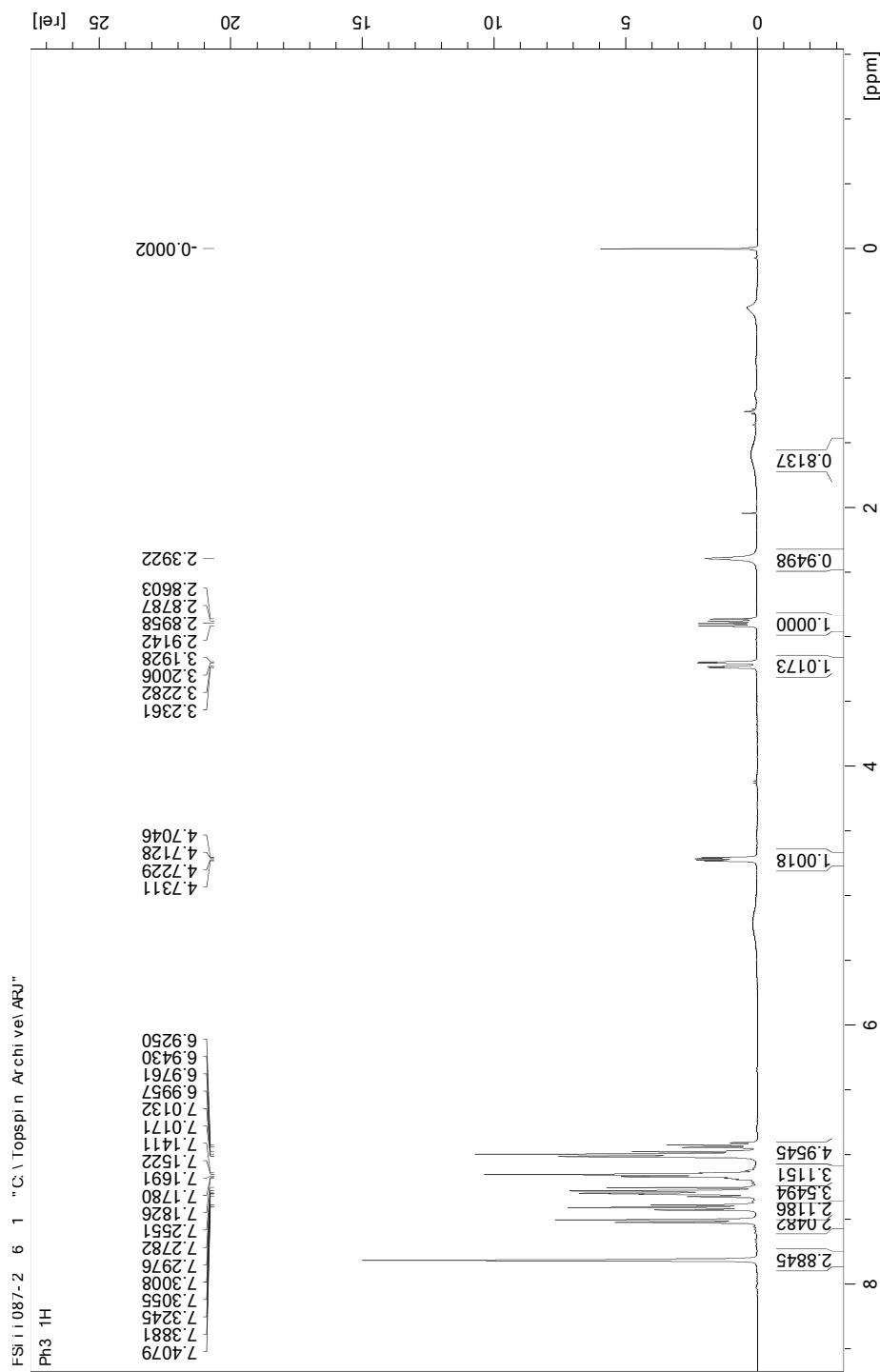
Chiral contact shift ^1H NMR experiment (400 MHz, CDCl_3) for D- and L- $\text{H}_2\text{Ph2}$



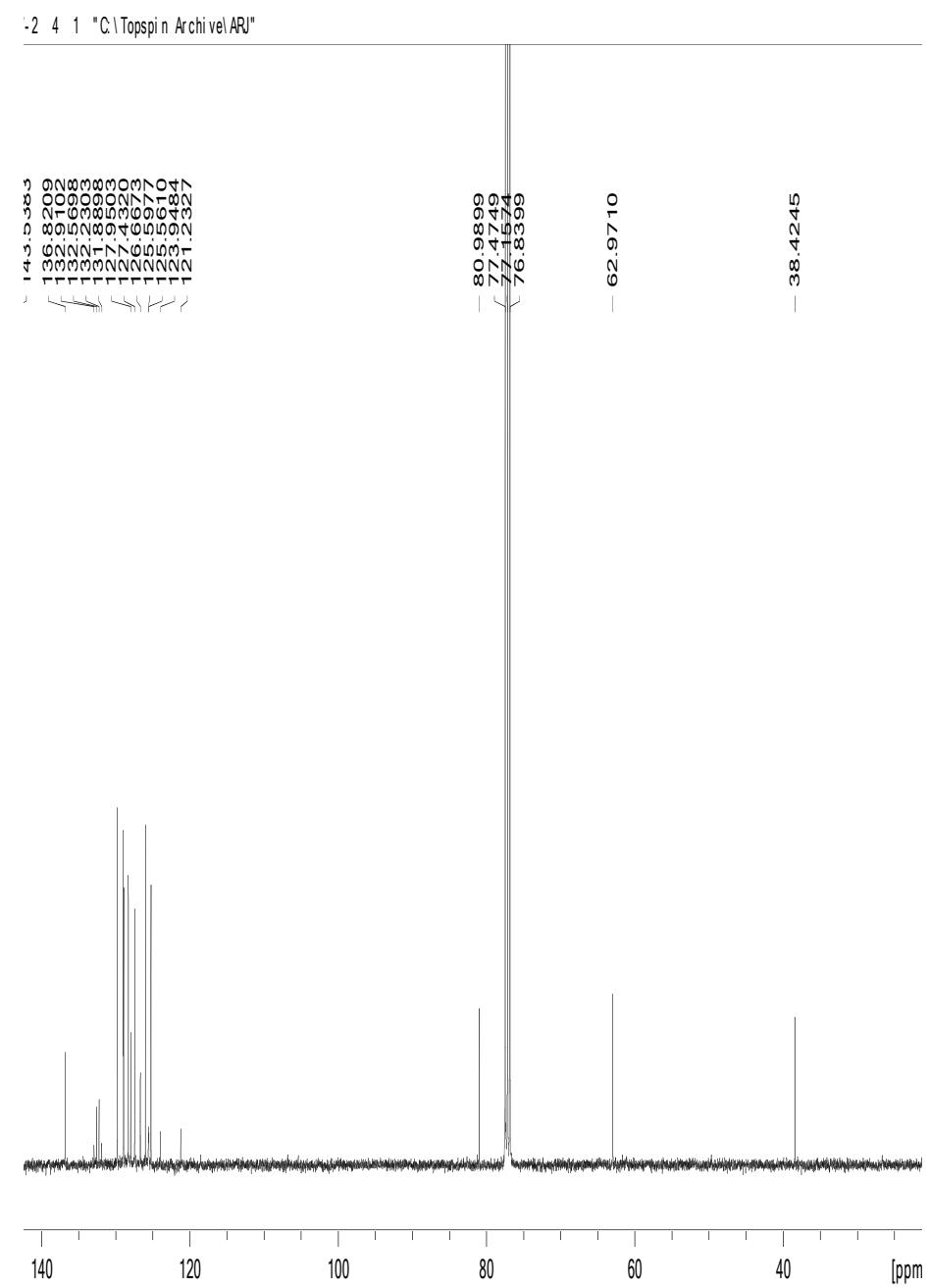
IR (diamond ATR) of L-H₂**Ph2**



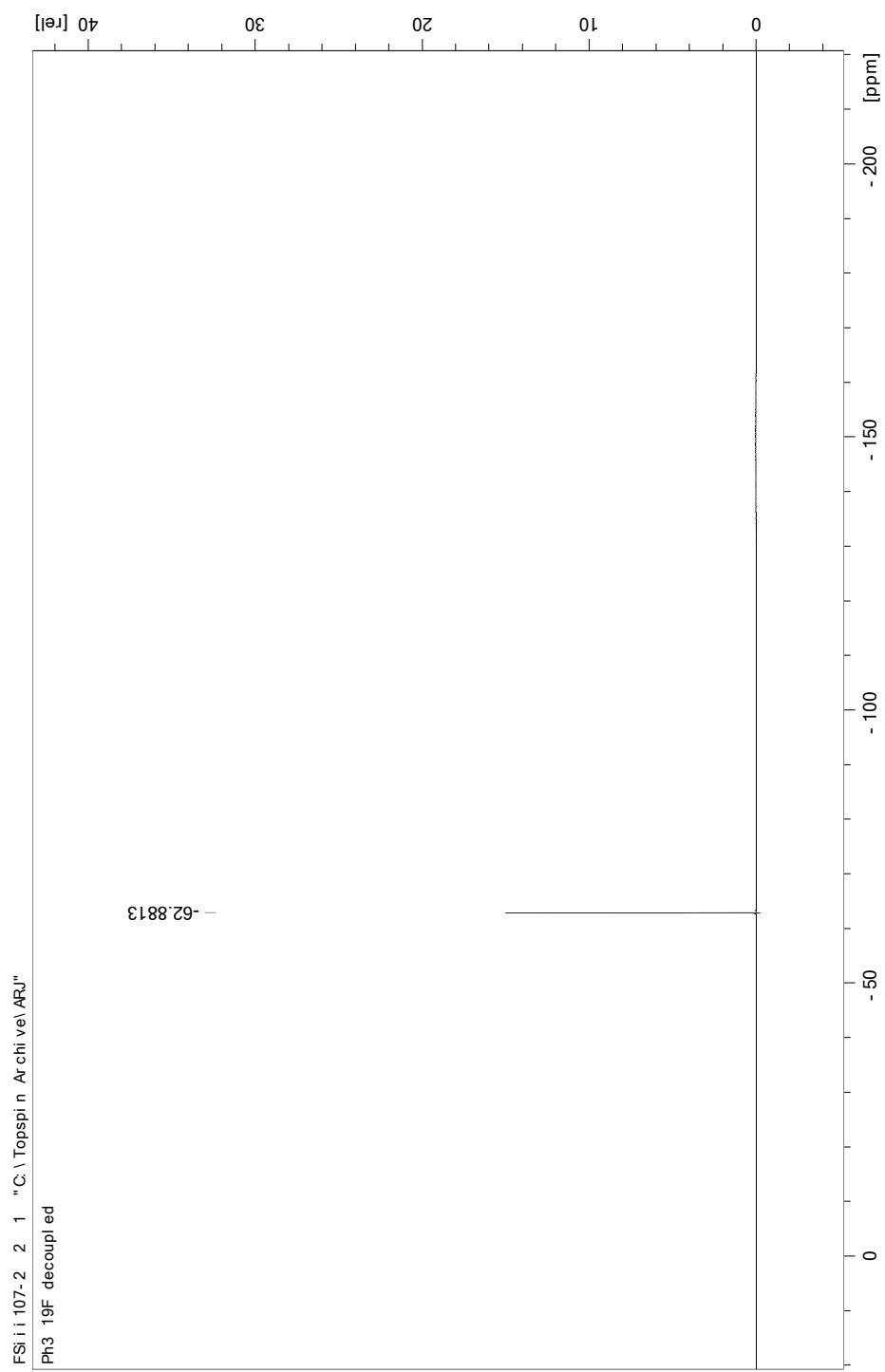
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of L-H₂Ph3



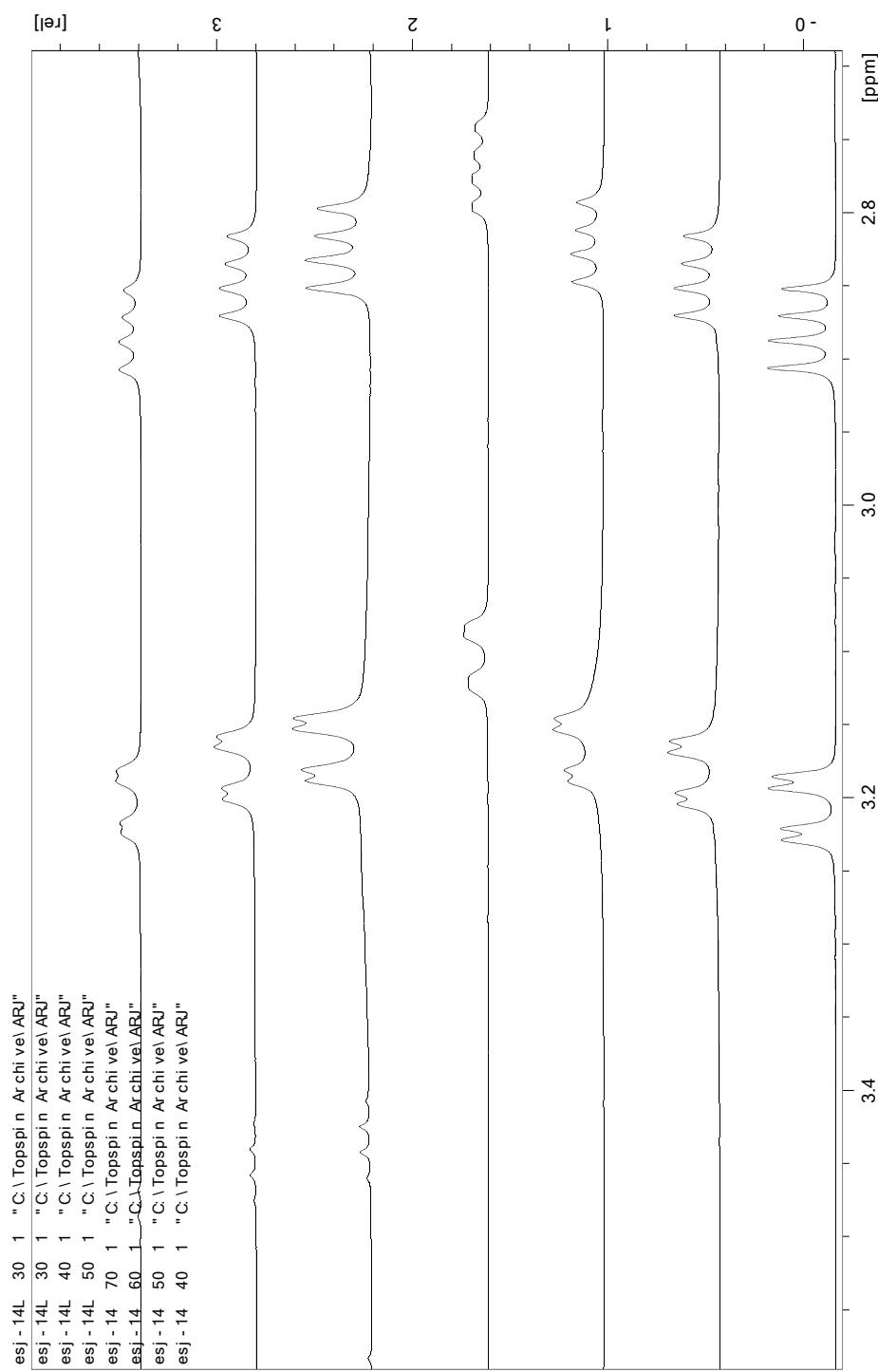
¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) of L-H₂Ph3



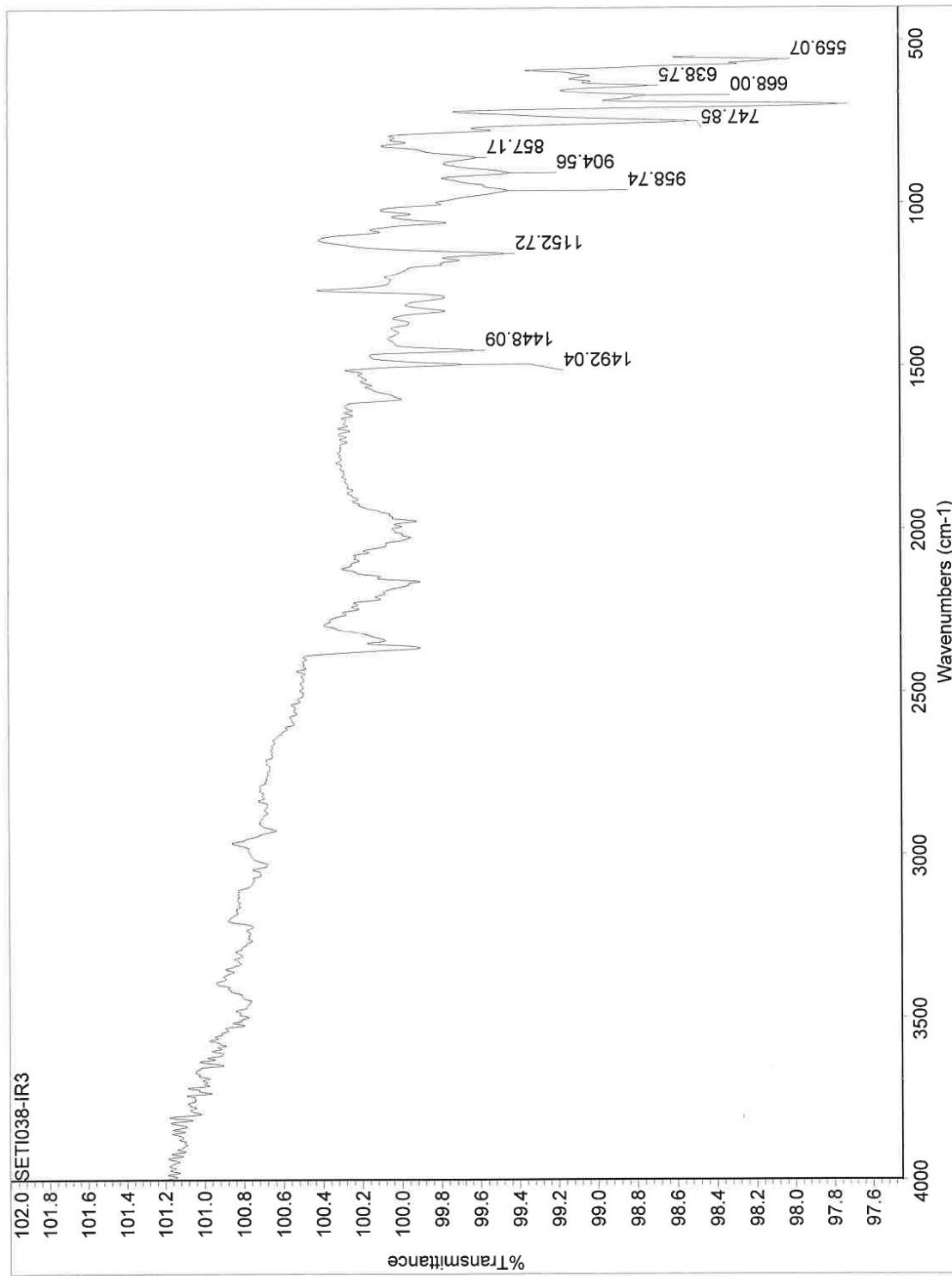
¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, CDCl₃) of L-H₂Ph3



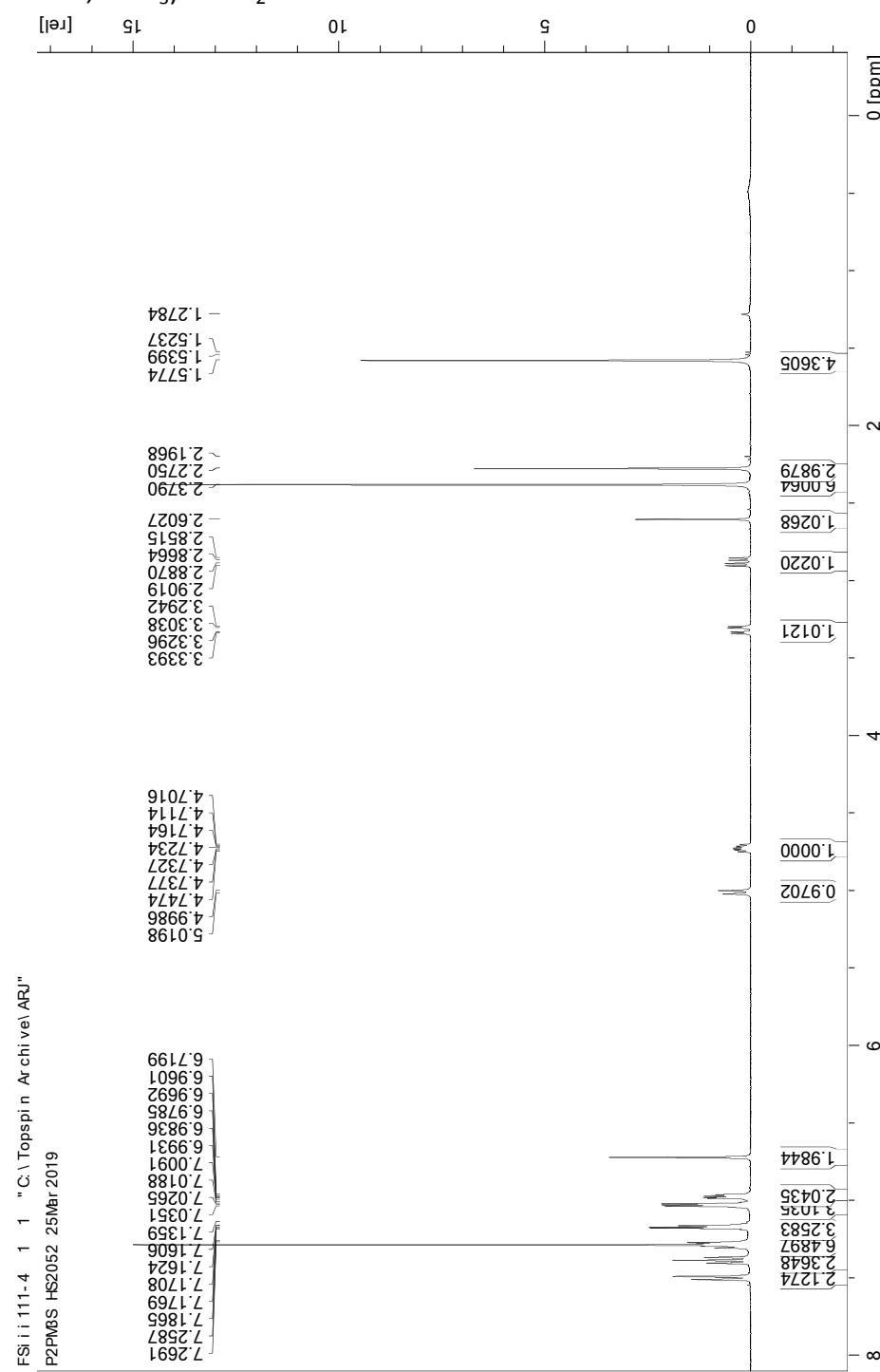
Chiral contact shift ^1H NMR experiment (400 MHz, CDCl_3) for D- and L-H₂**Ph3**



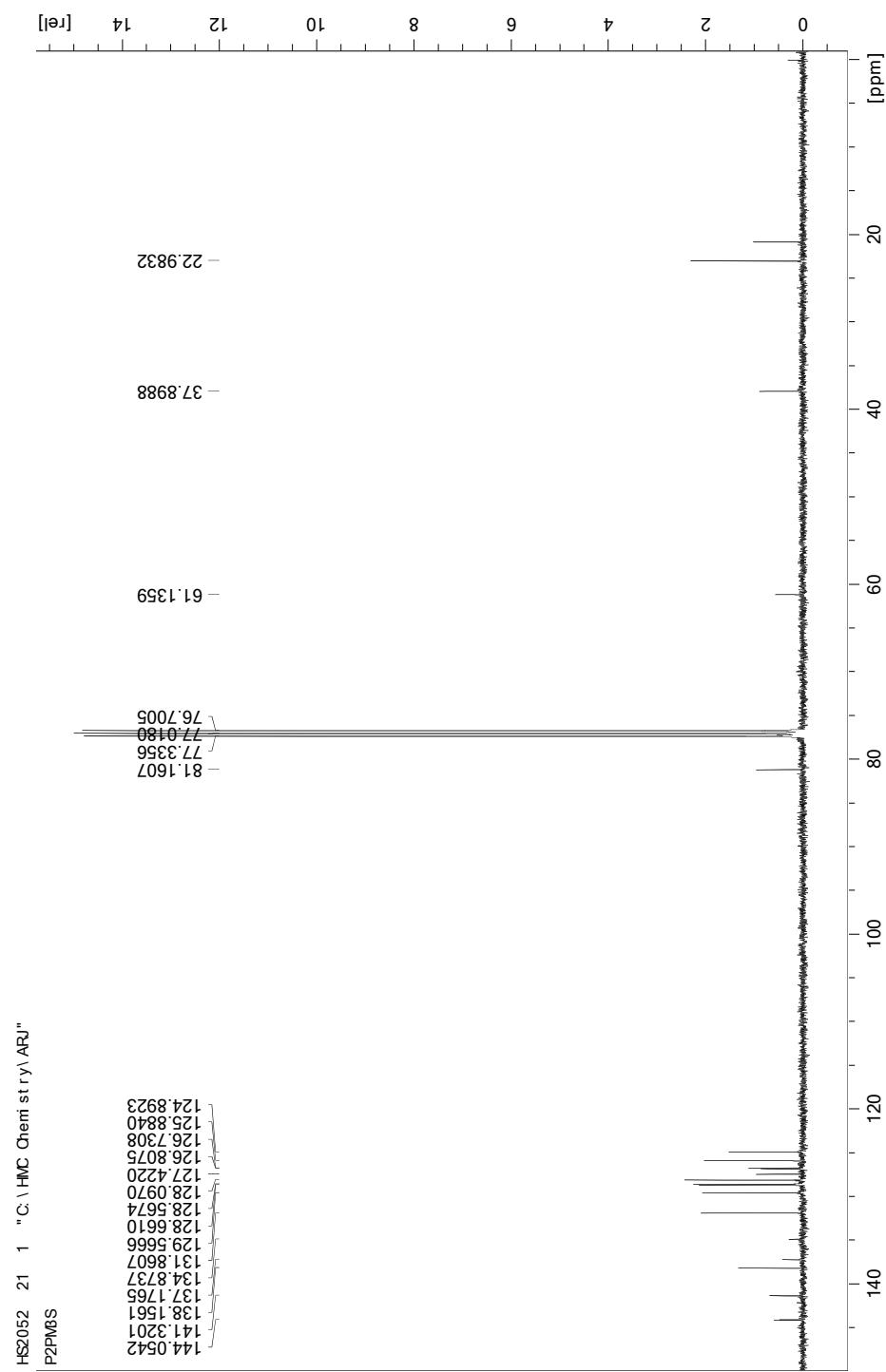
IR (diamond ATR) of L-H₂**Ph3**



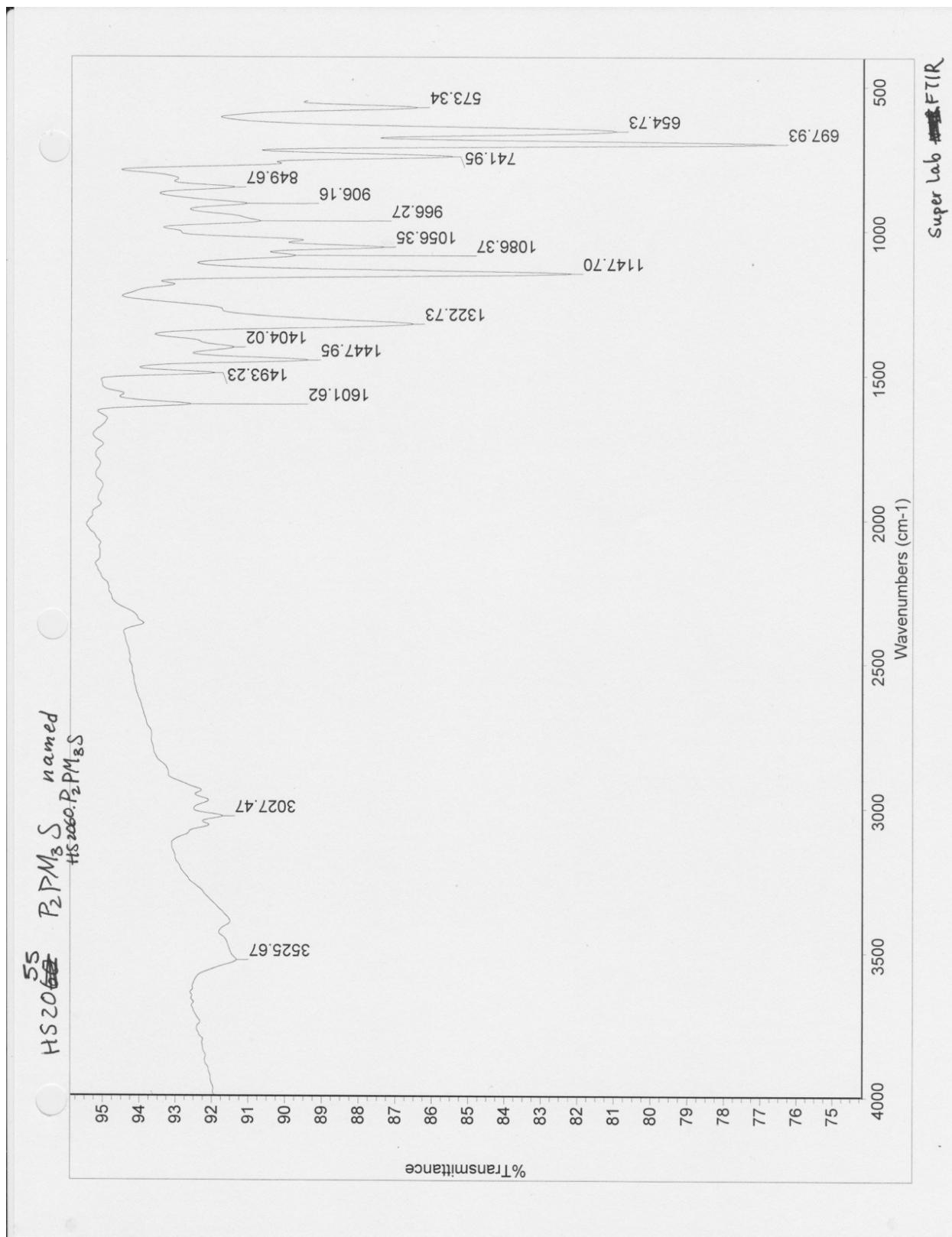
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) of L-H₂Ph4

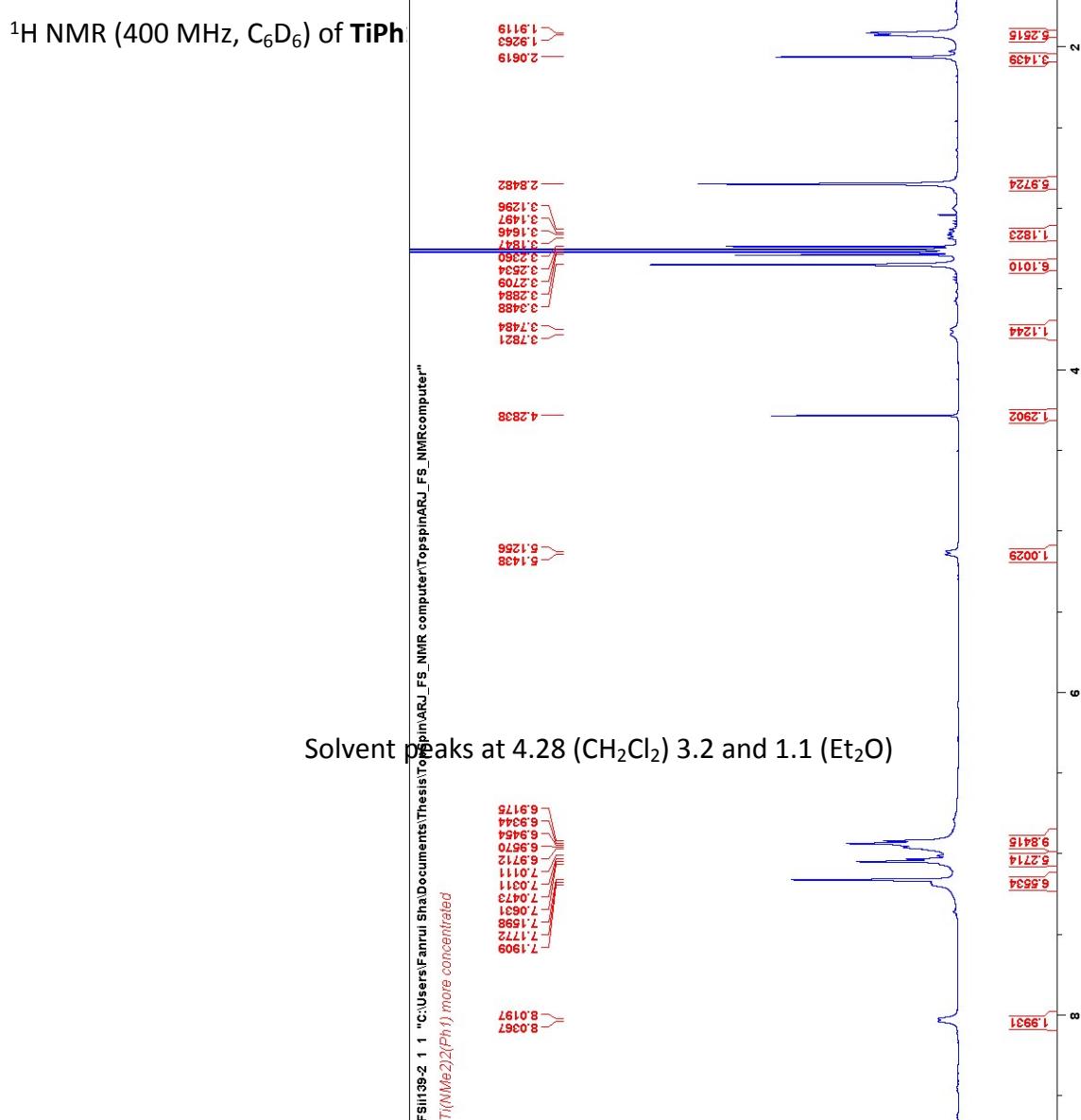


¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) of L-H₂Ph4

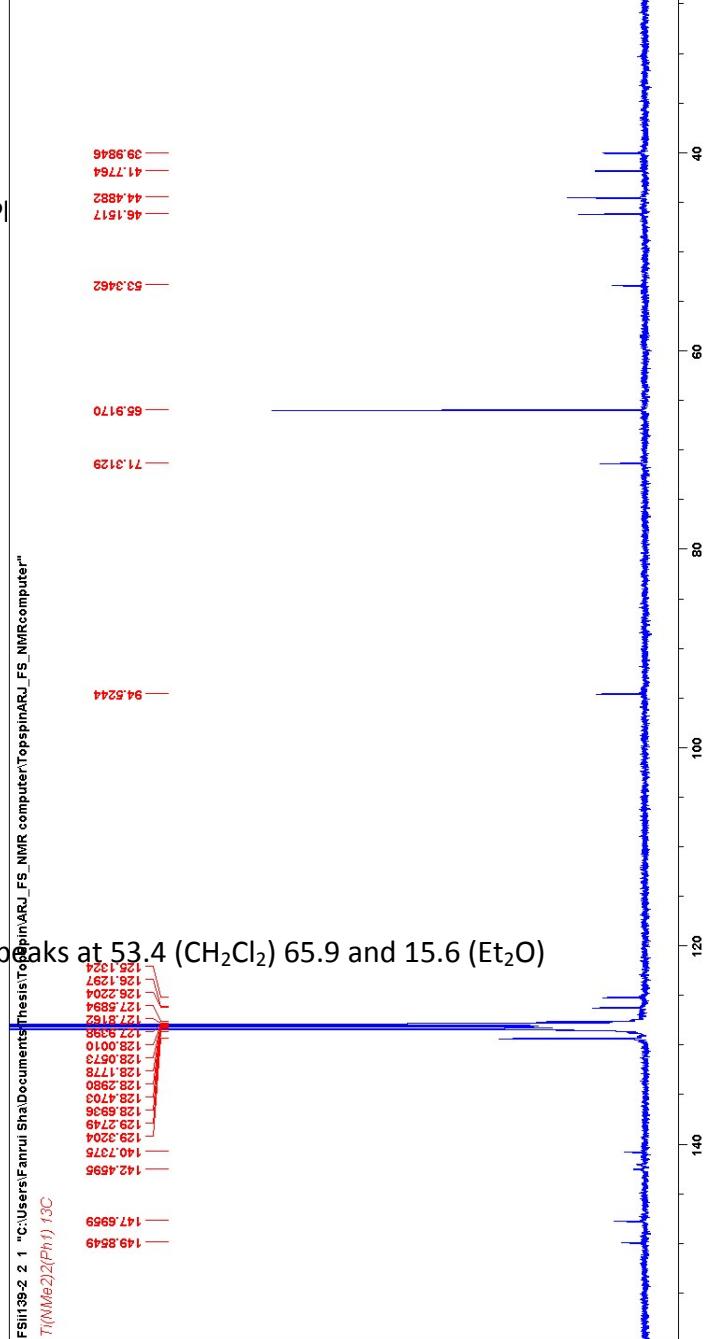


IR (diamond ATR) of L-H₂**Ph4**

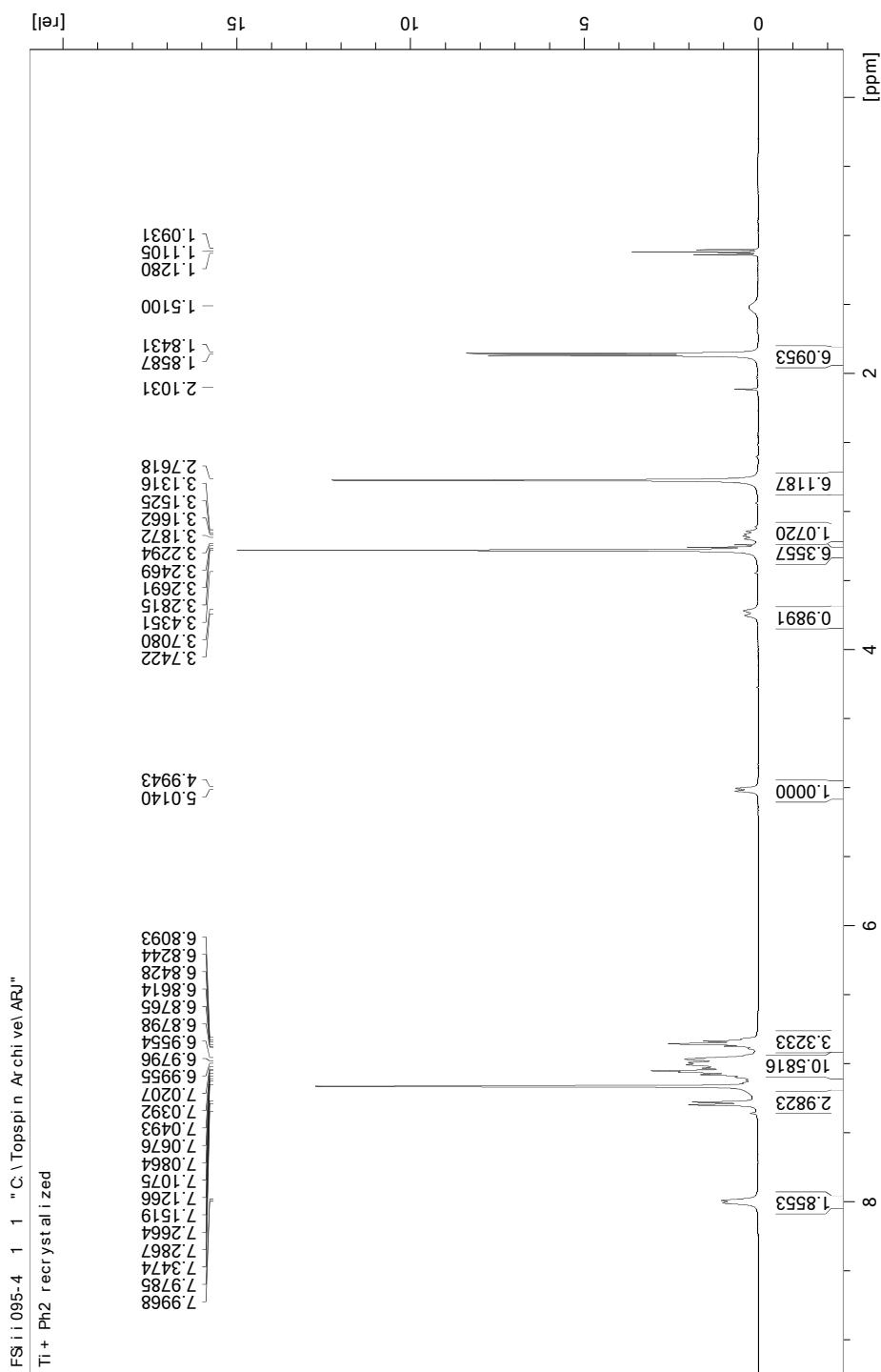




^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, C_6D_6) of TiPI

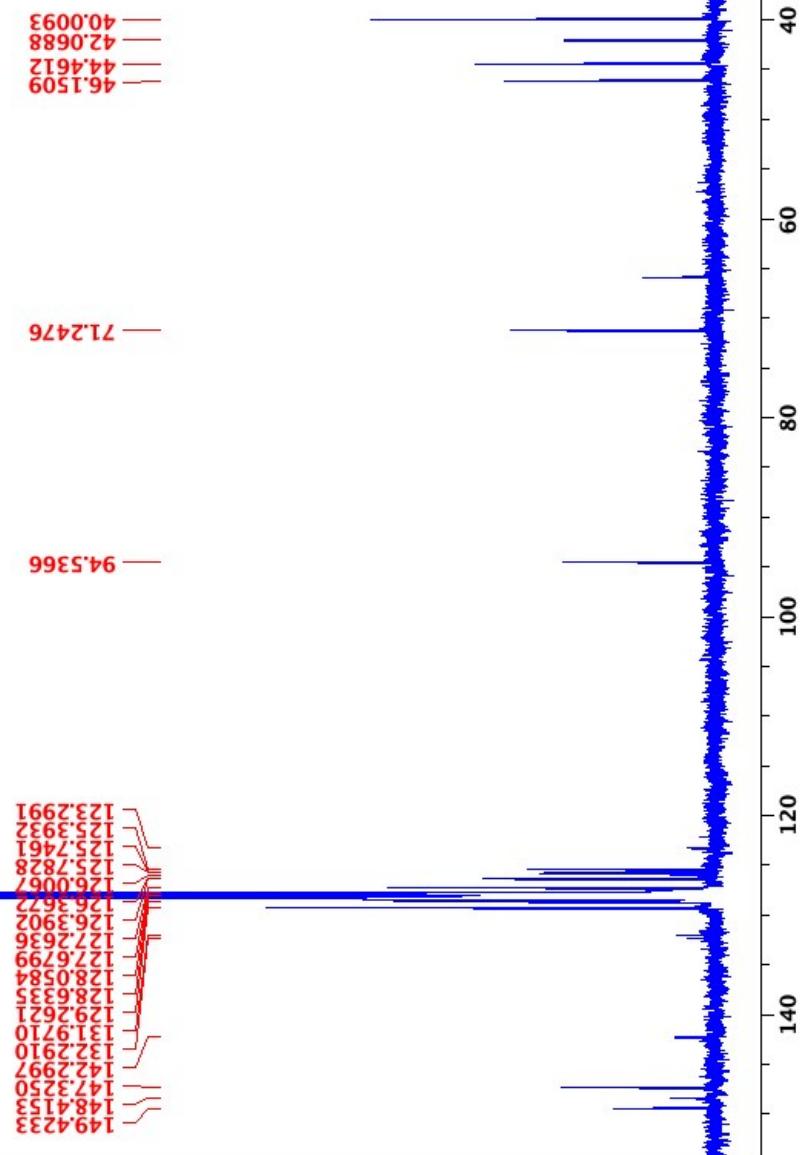


¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) of **TiPh2** {Ti(Ph2)(NMe₂)₂}

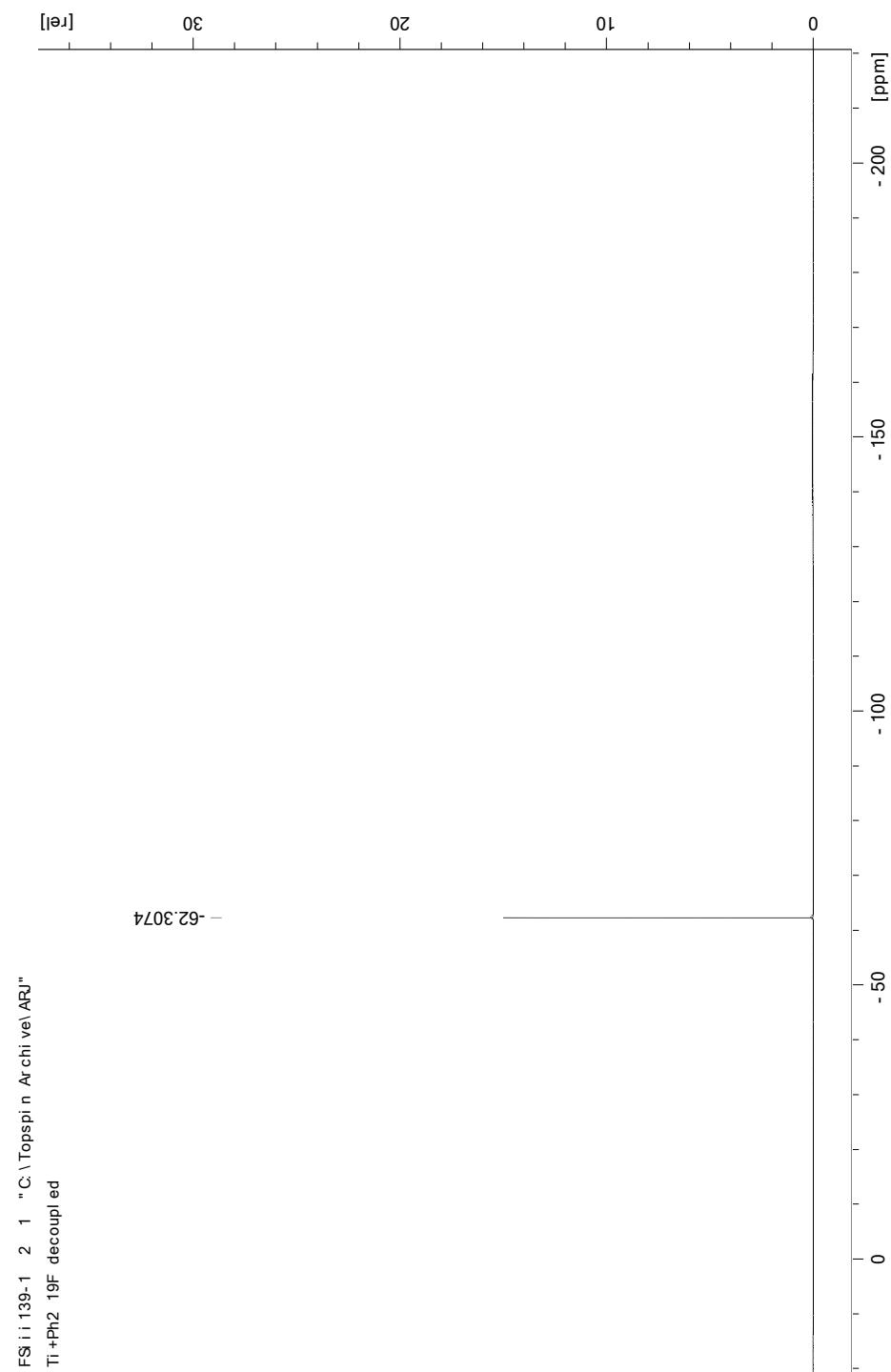


^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, C_6D_6)

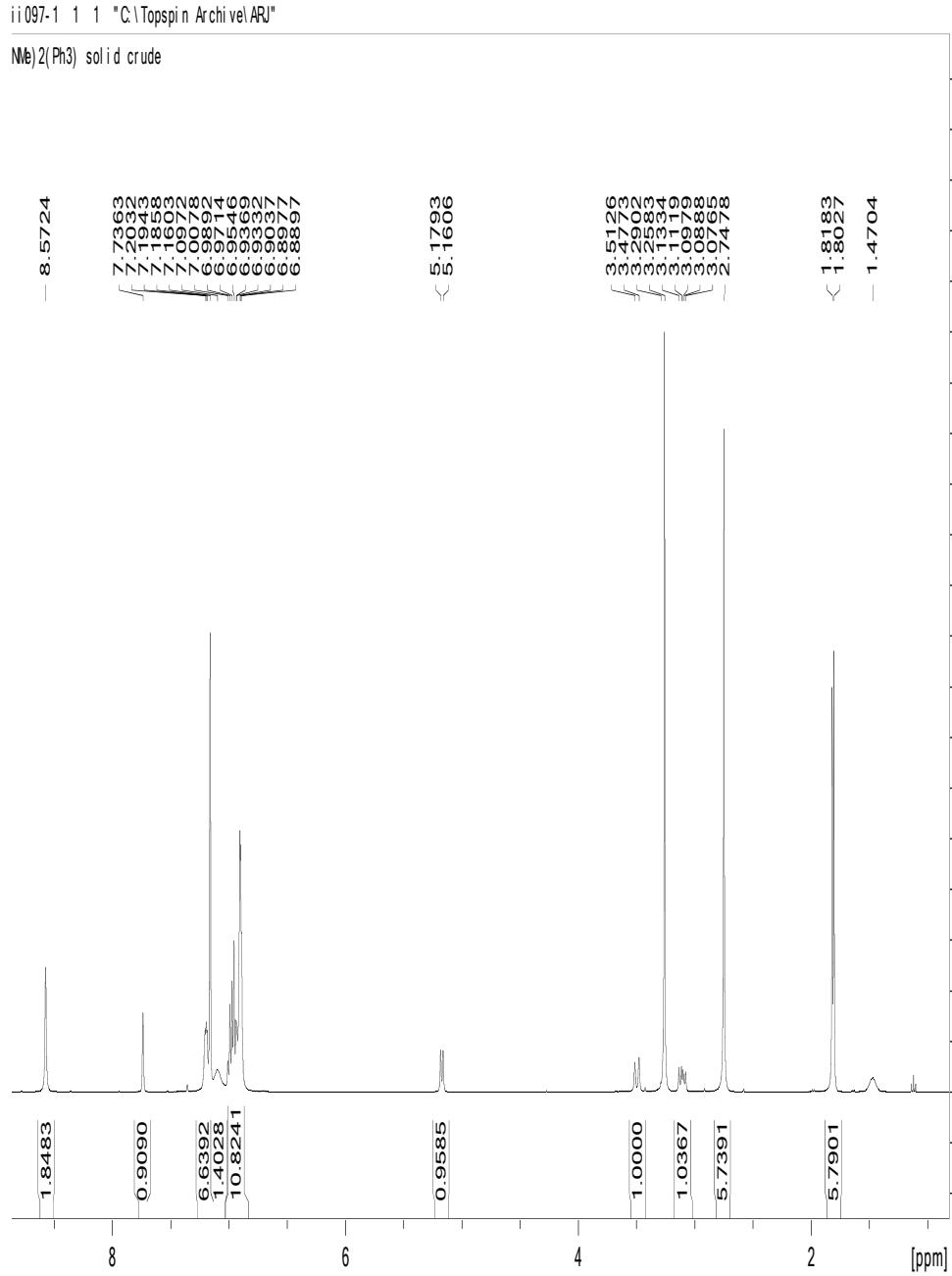
F:\iii095-4\2\1\Users\j.johnson\Documents\research\research\NMRdata
T1+Ph2 13C



¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, C₆D₆) of **TiPh2** {Ti(Ph₂)(NMe₂)₂}

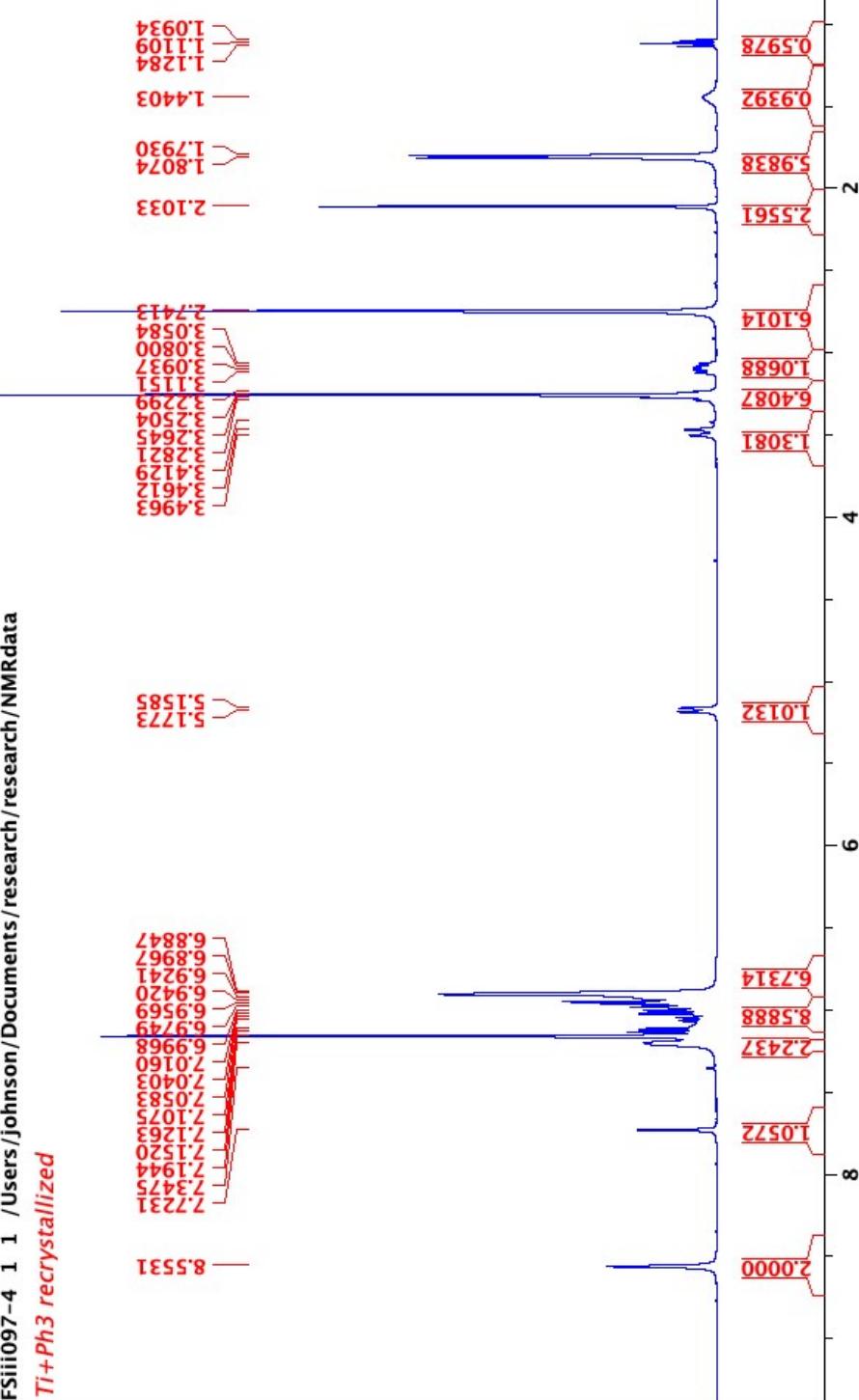


Crude ^1H NMR (400 MHz, C_6D_6) of **TiPh3** {Ti(Ph₃)(NMe₂)₂(HNMe₂)}
Me)₂(Ph₃) solid crude



¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) δ

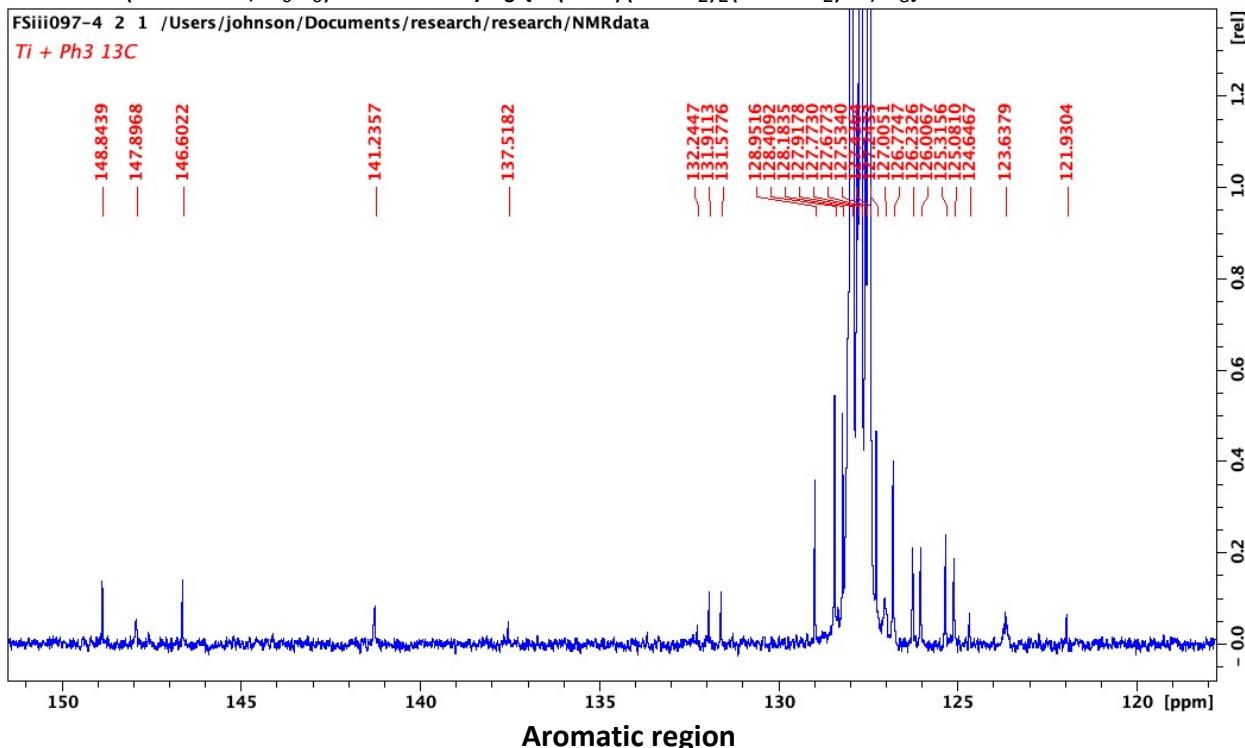
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Ti+Ph3 recrystallized



¹³C NMR (100 MHz, C₆D₆) of TiPh₃·C₇H₈ {Ti(Ph₃)(NMe₂)₂(HNMe₂)·C₇H₈}

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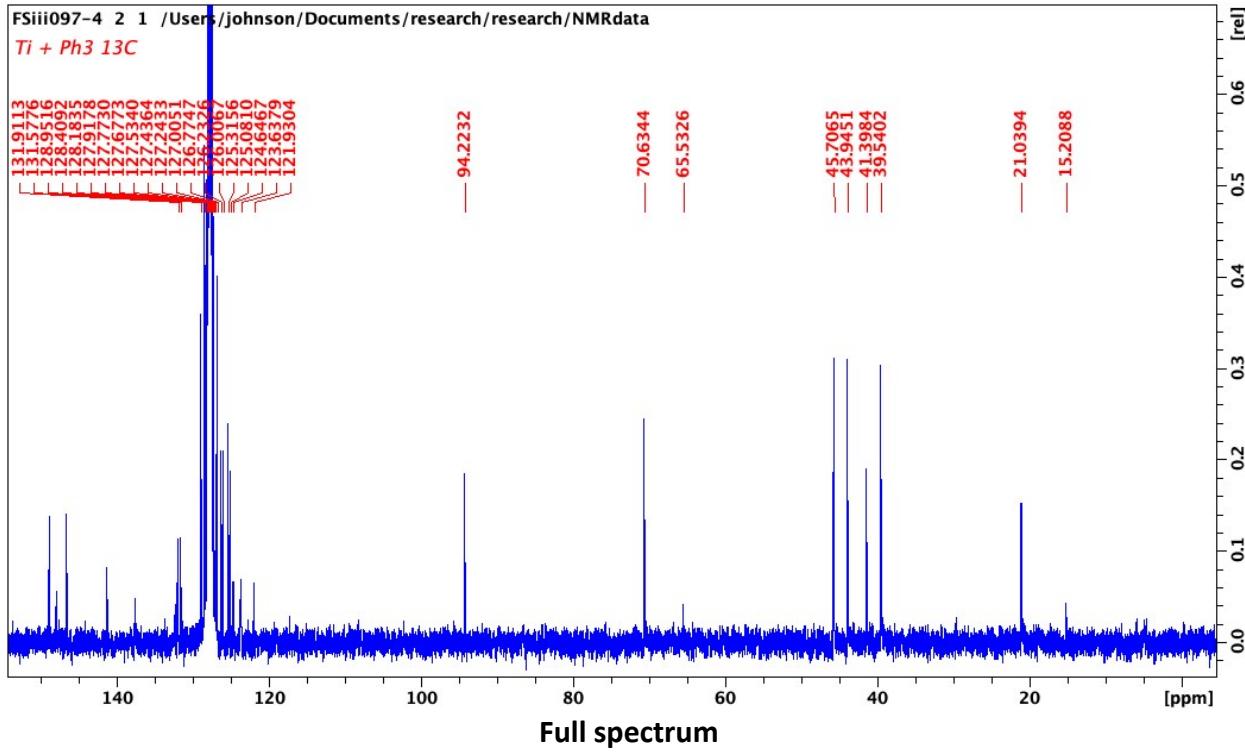
Ti + Ph3 13C



Aromatic region

FSiii097-4 2 1 /Users/johnson/Documents/research/research/NMRdata

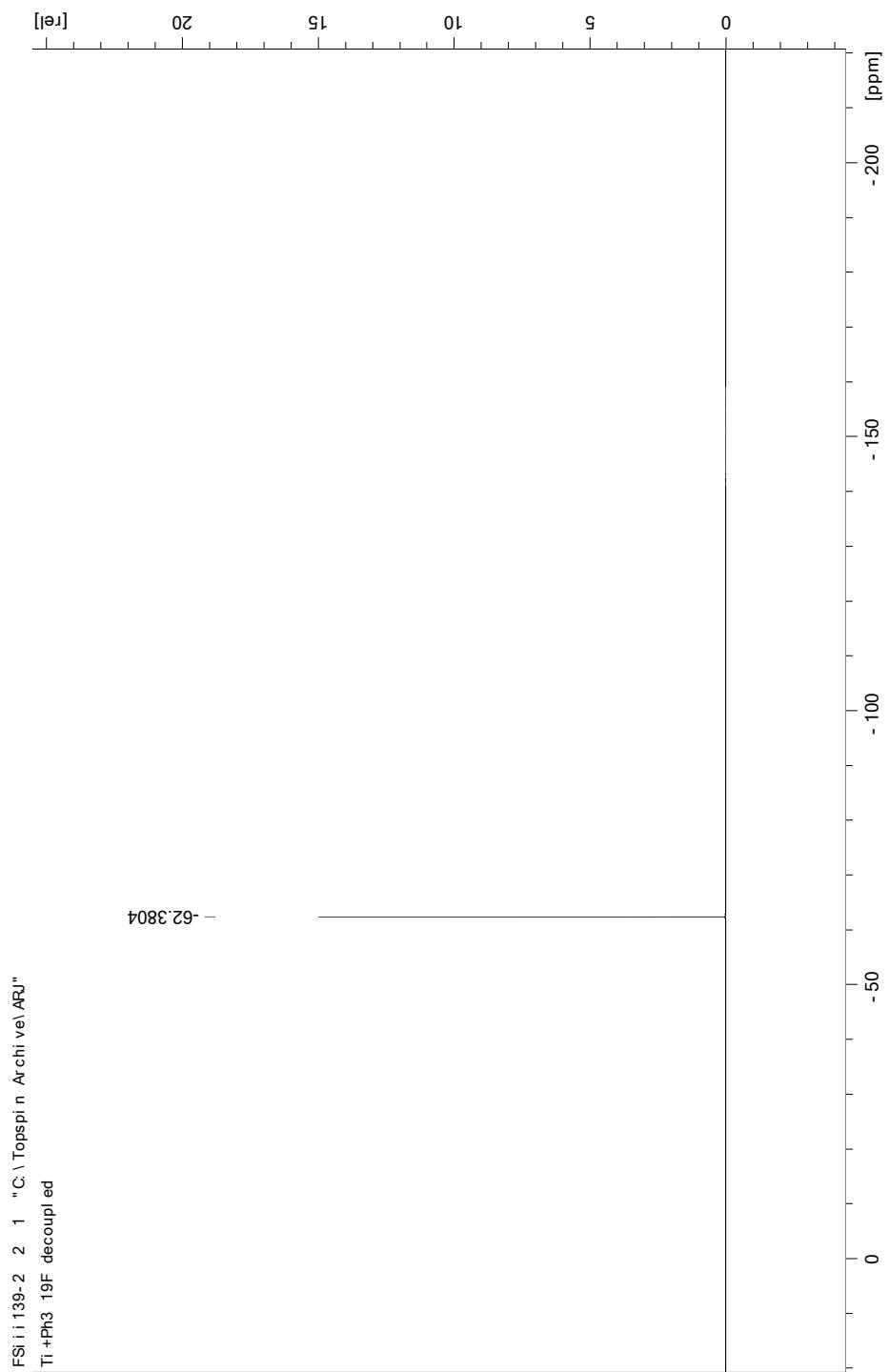
Ti + Ph3 13C

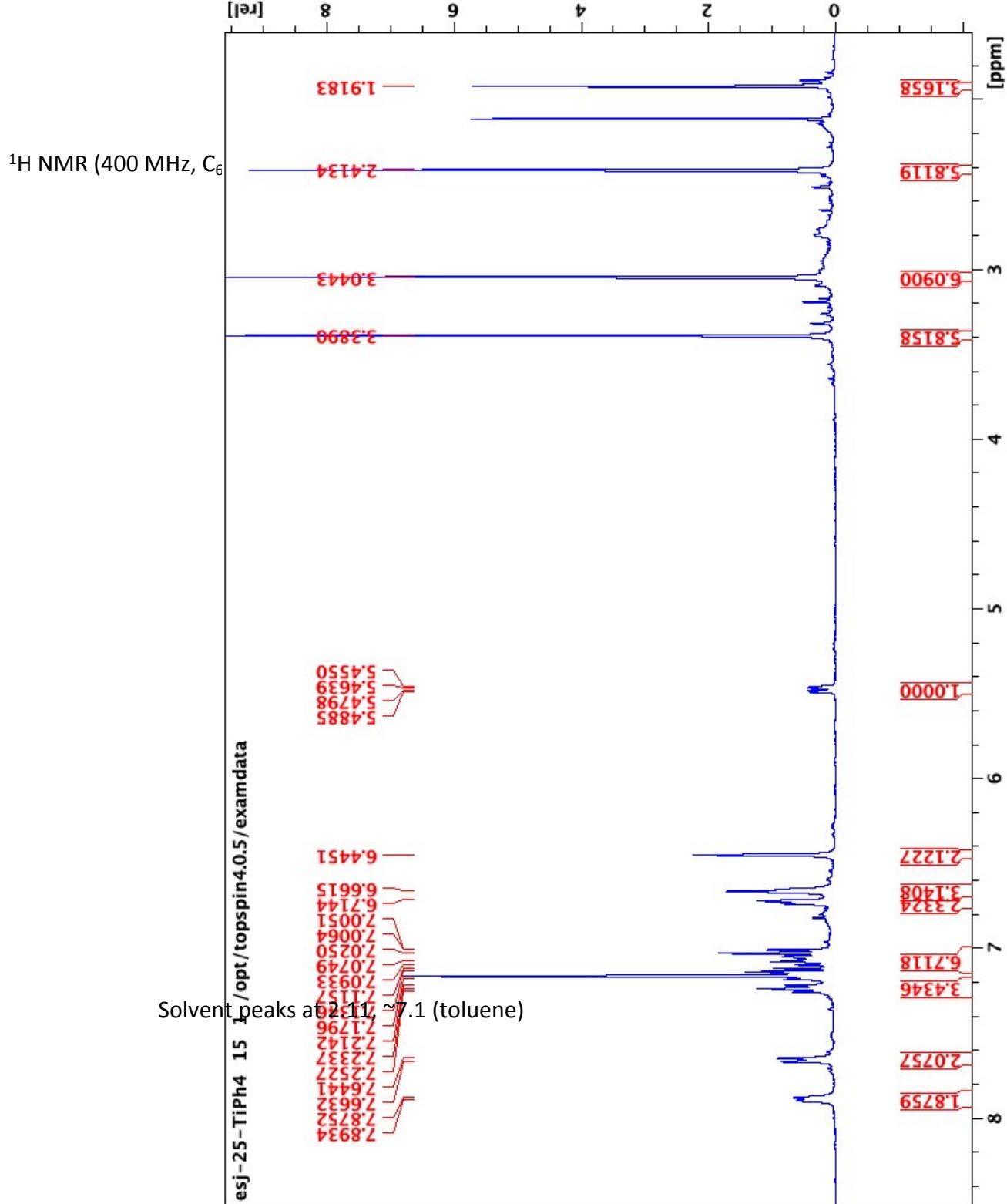


Full spectrum

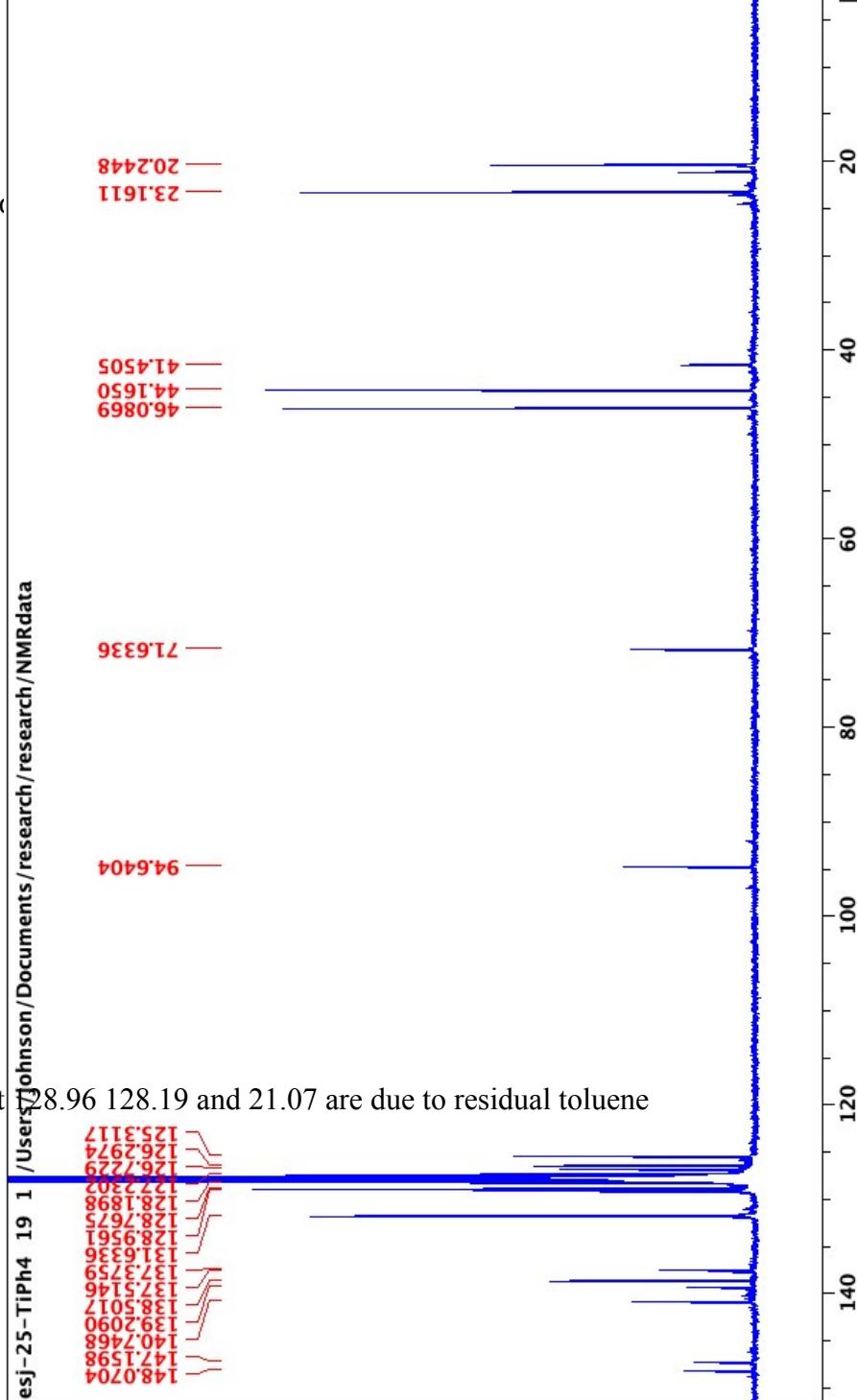
Solvent peaks at 53.4 (CH_2Cl_2) 65.5 and 15.2 (Et_2O)

¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, C₆D₆) of TiPh₃·C₇H₈ {Ti(Ph₃)(NMe₂)₂(HNMe₂)·C₇H₈}

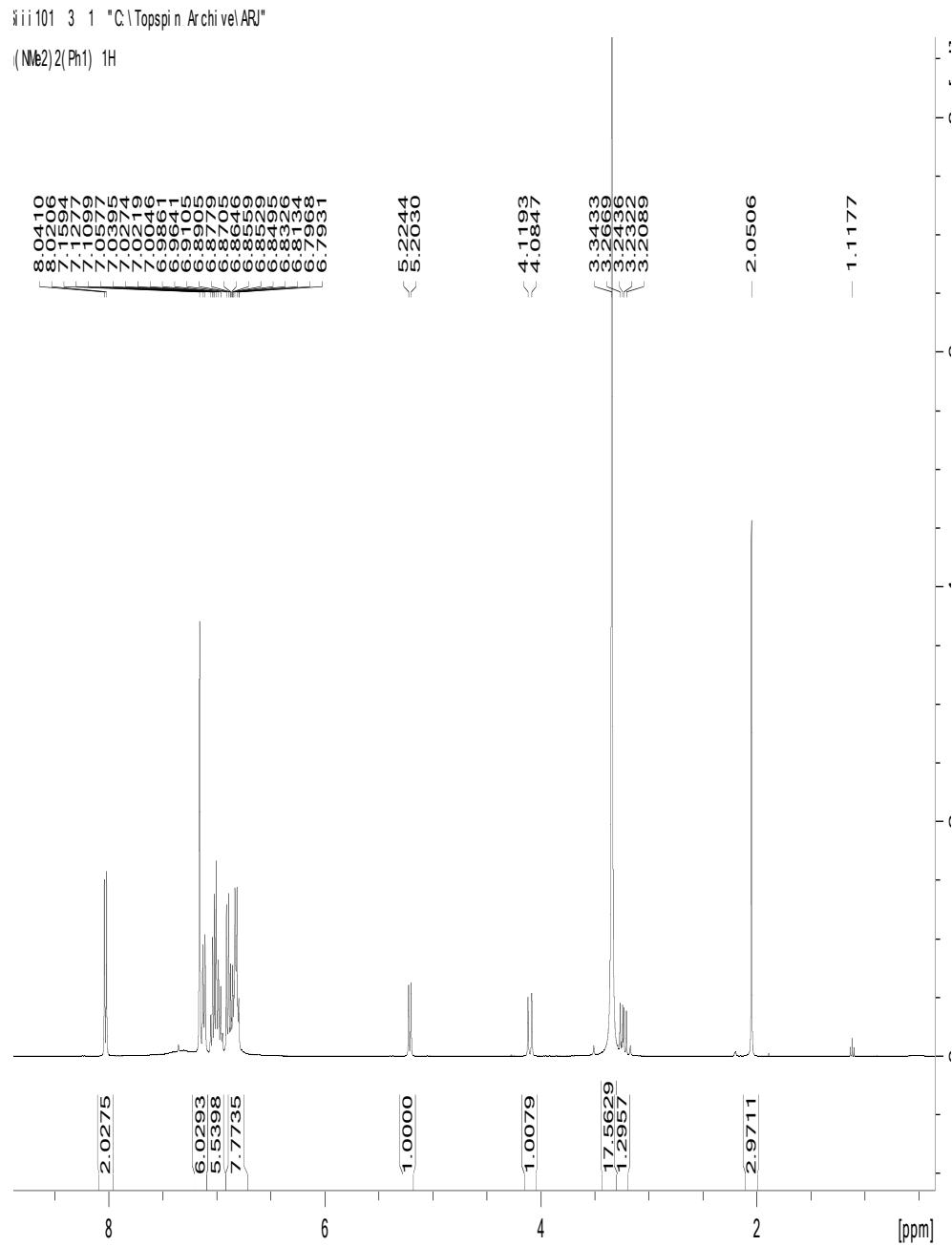




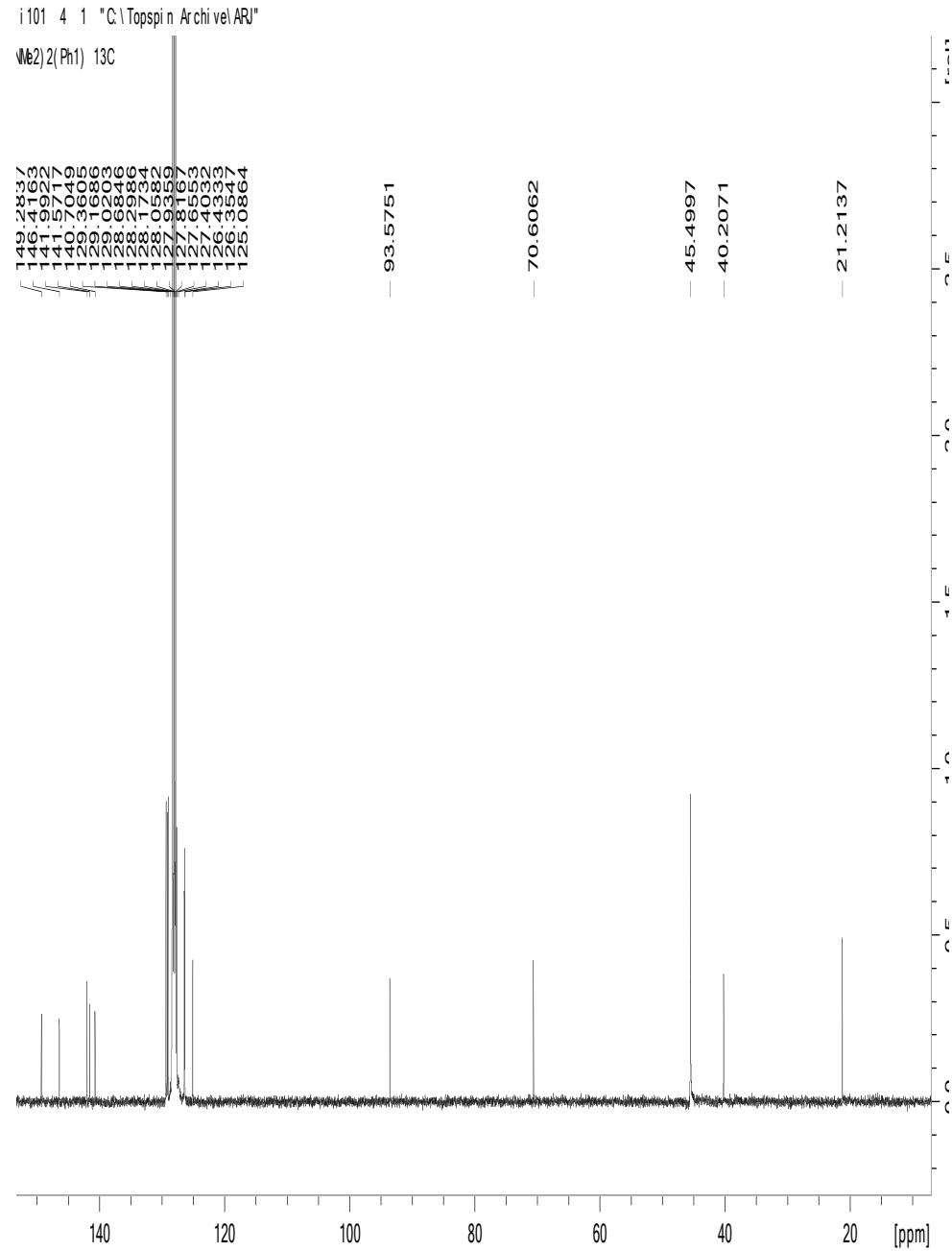
¹³C NMR (100 MHz, C₆D₆)



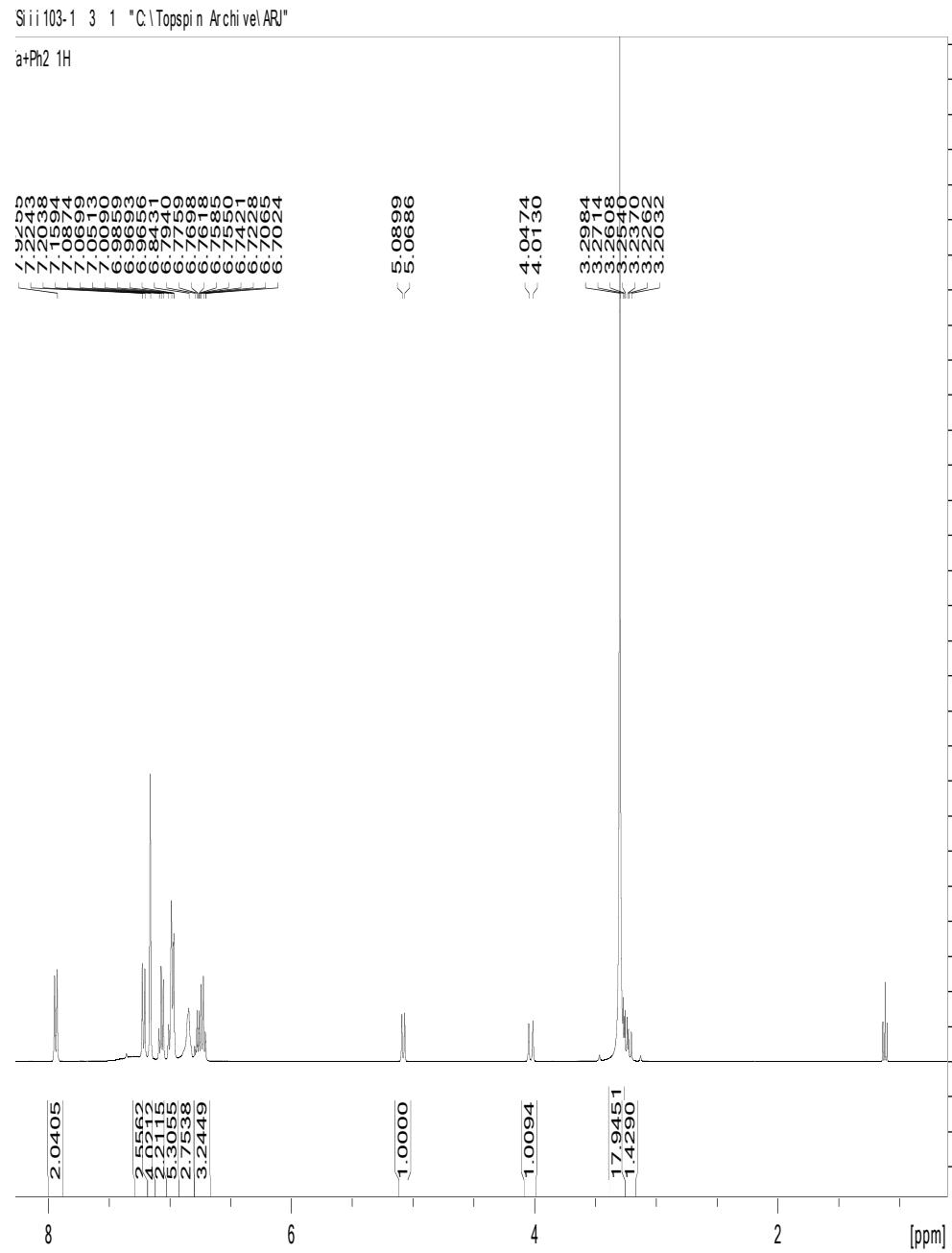
¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) of TaPh1 {Ta(Ph1)(NMe₂)₃}



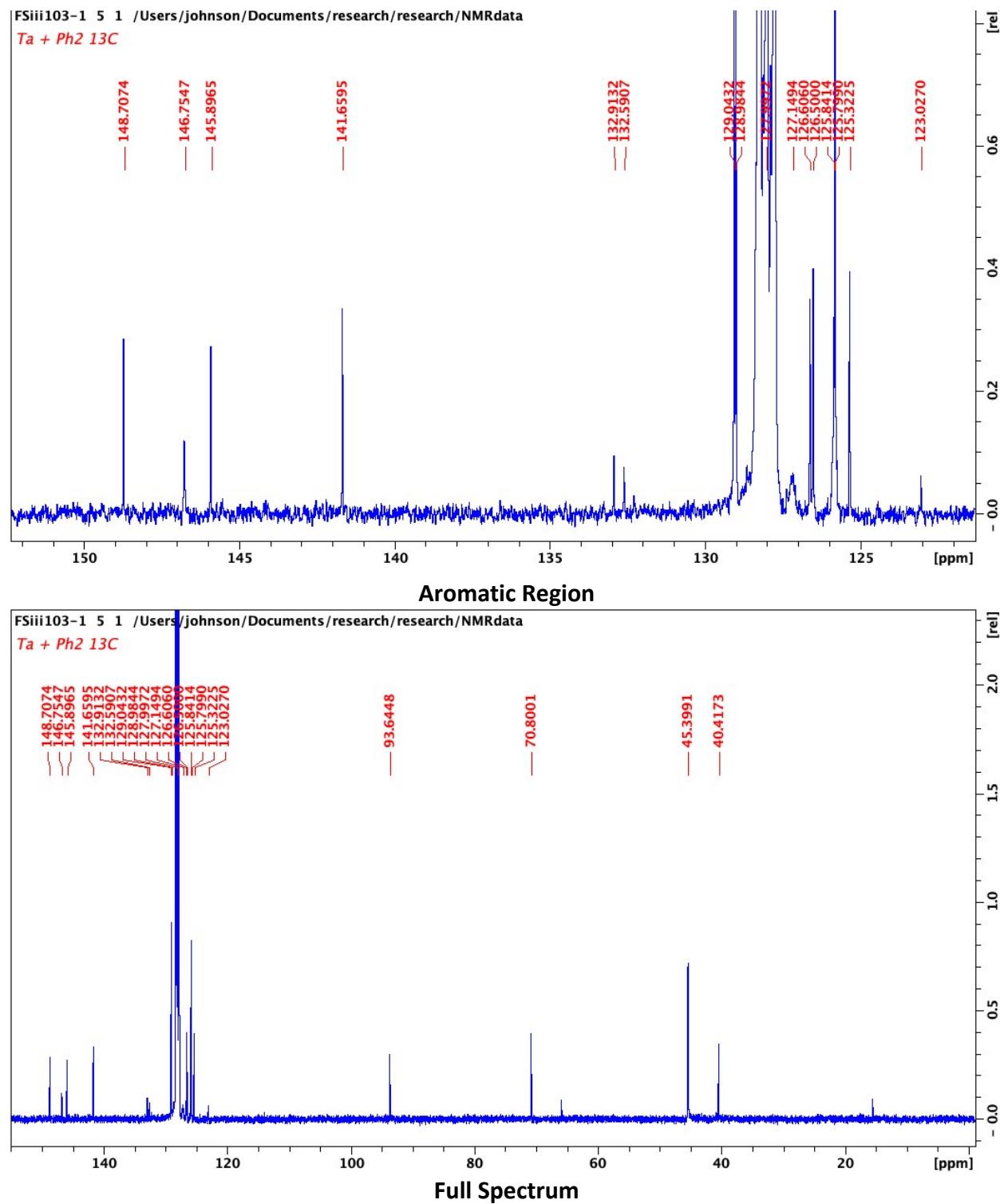
¹³C NMR (100 MHz, C₆D₆) of **TaPh1** {Ta(Ph1)(NMe₂)₃}



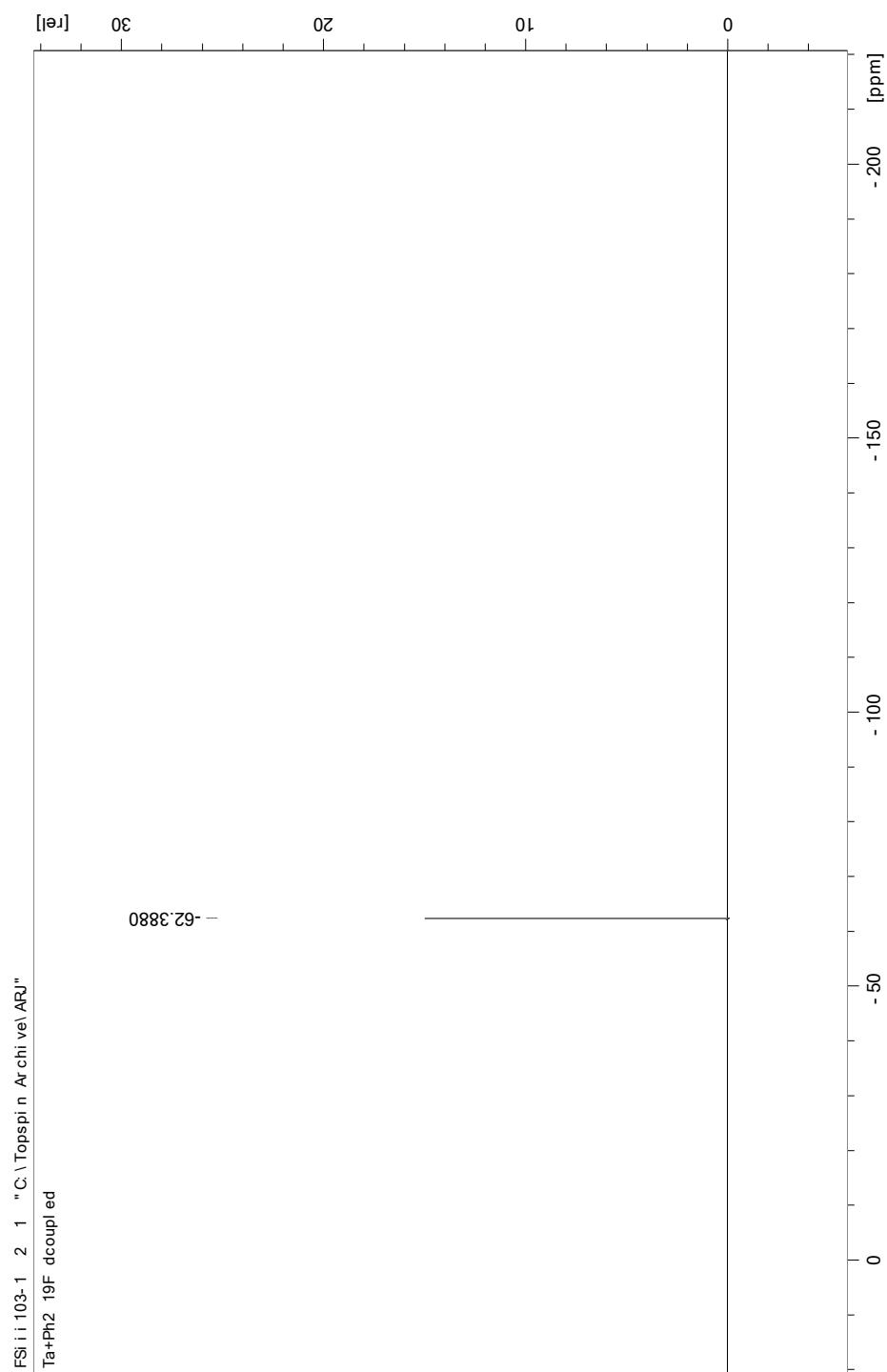
¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) of TaPh2 {Ta(Ph2)(NMe₂)₃}



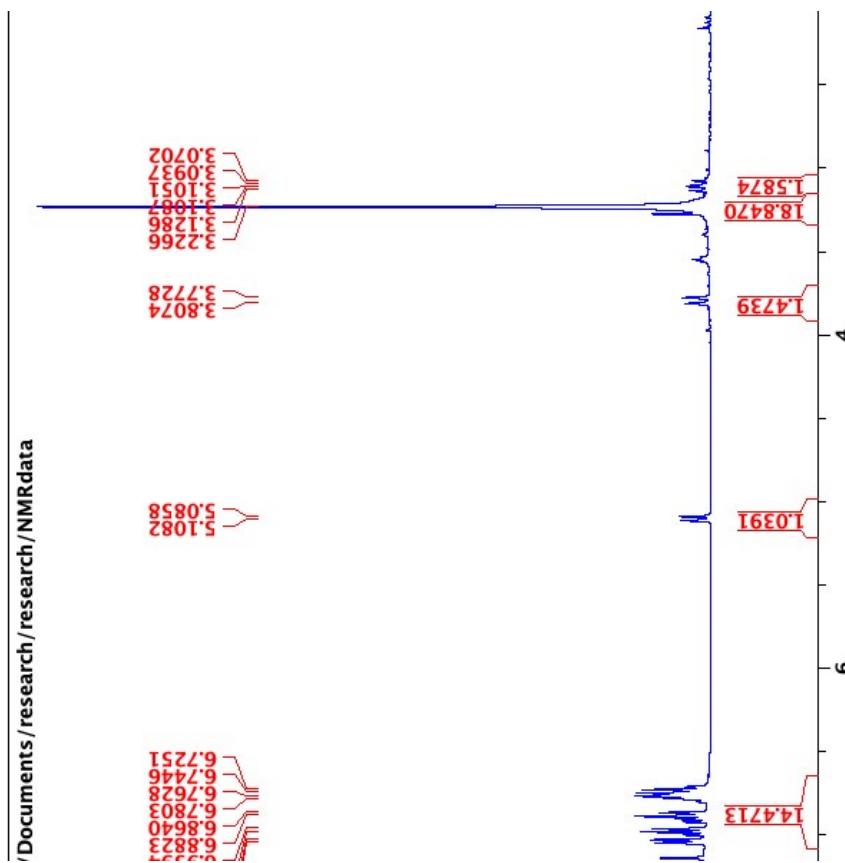
^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, C_6D_6) of **TaPh2** {Ta(Ph2)(NMe₂)₃}



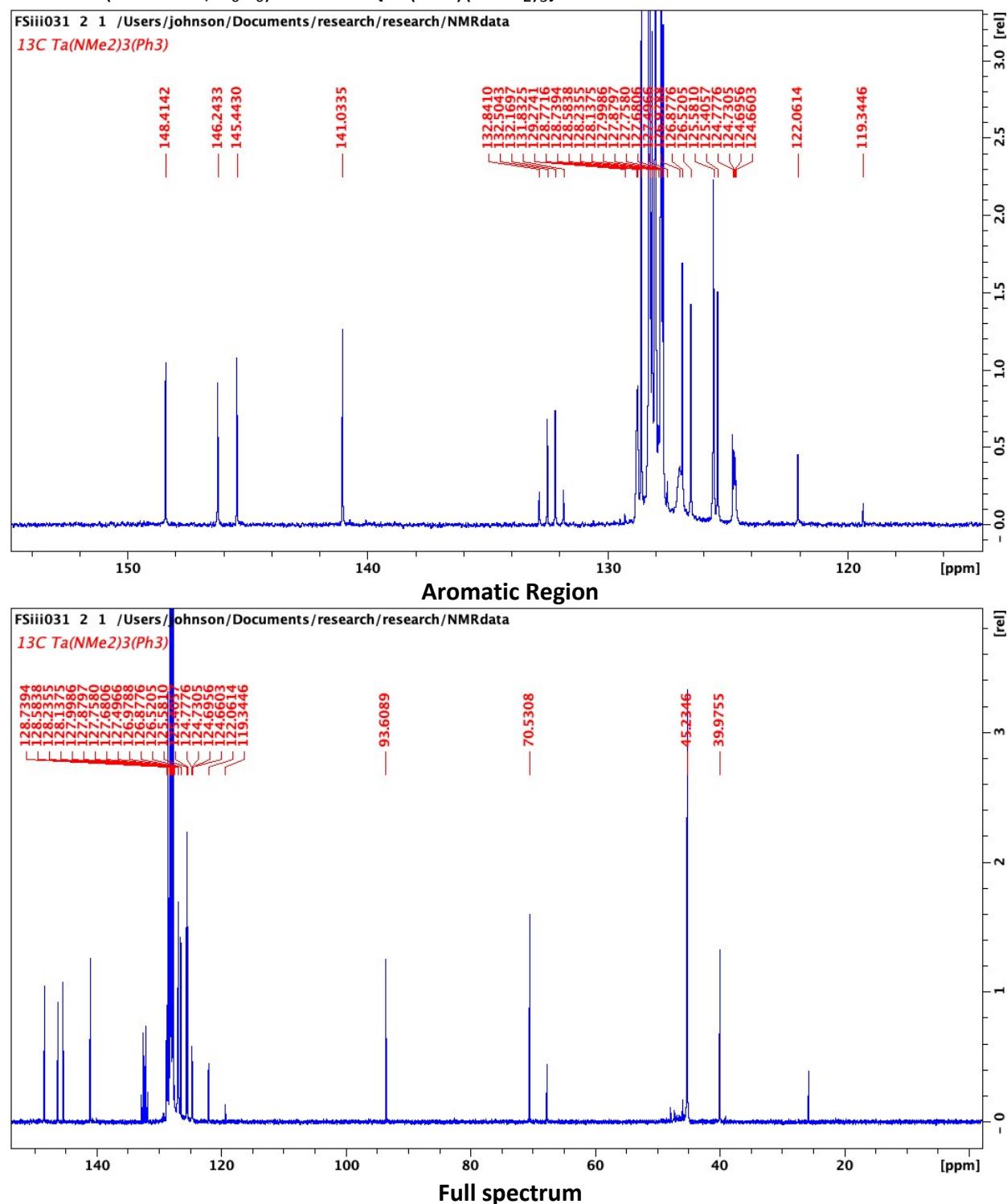
¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, C₆D₆) of **TaPh3** {Ta(Ph₃)(NMe₂)₃}



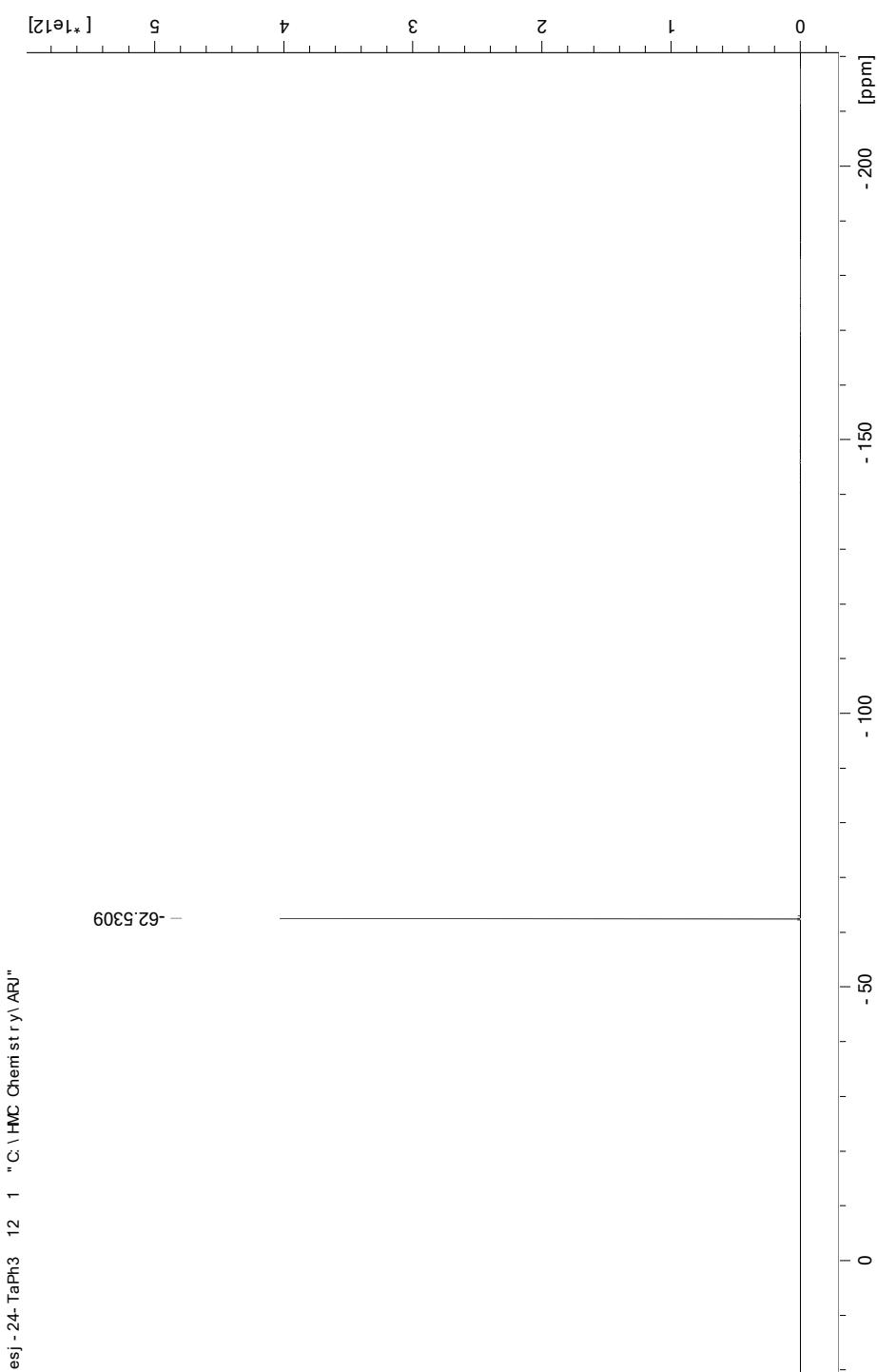
¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) of TaPh₃ {Ta(Ph₃)(NMe₂)₃}



^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, C_6D_6) of **TaPh3** {Ta(Ph3)(NMe₂)₃}



¹⁹F NMR (376 MHz, C₆D₆) of **TaPh3** {Ta(Ph₃)(NMe₂)₃}

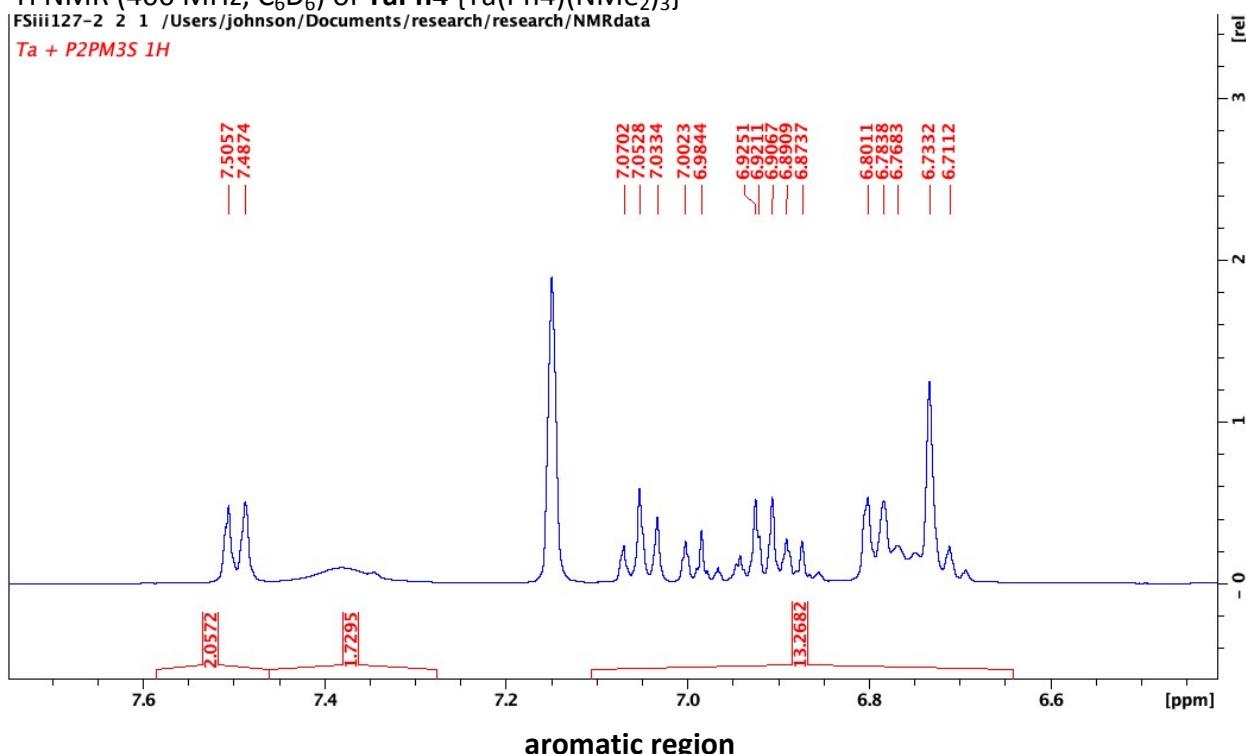


esj - 24- TaPh3 12 1 "C:\HMC Chemistry\ARJ"

¹H NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) of TaPh₄ {Ta(Ph₄)(NMe₂)₃}

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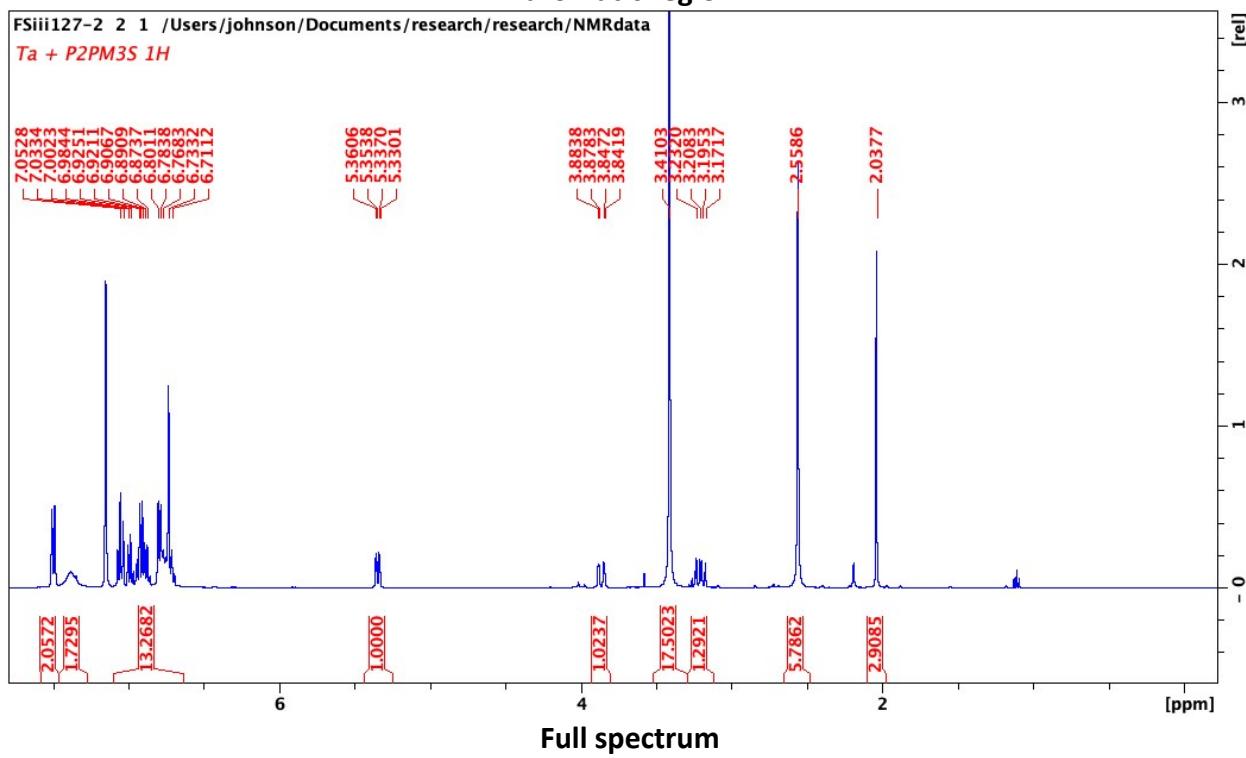
Ta + P2PM3S 1H



aromatic region

FSiii127-2 2 1 /Users/johnson/Documents/research/research/NMRdata

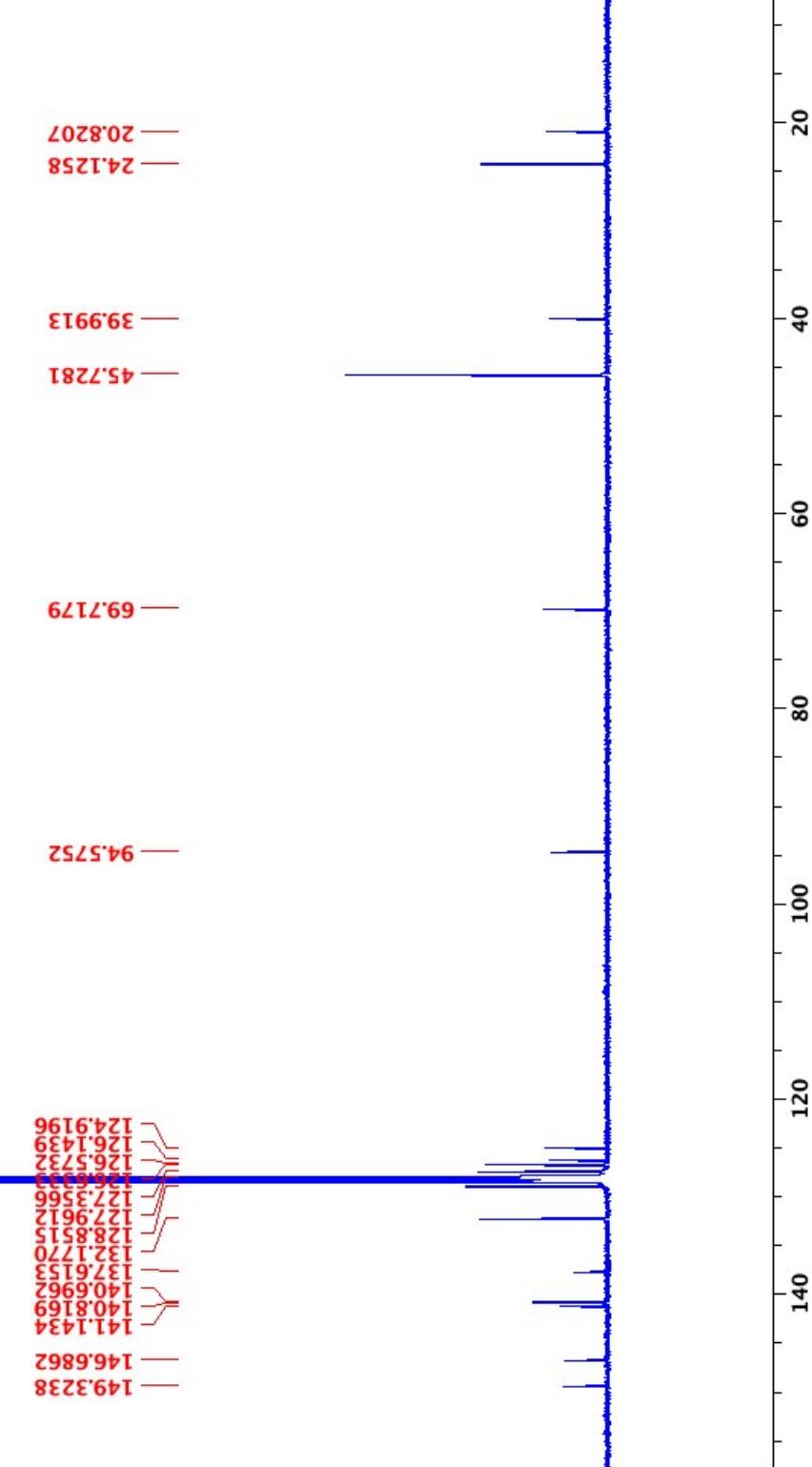
Ta + P2PM3S 1H



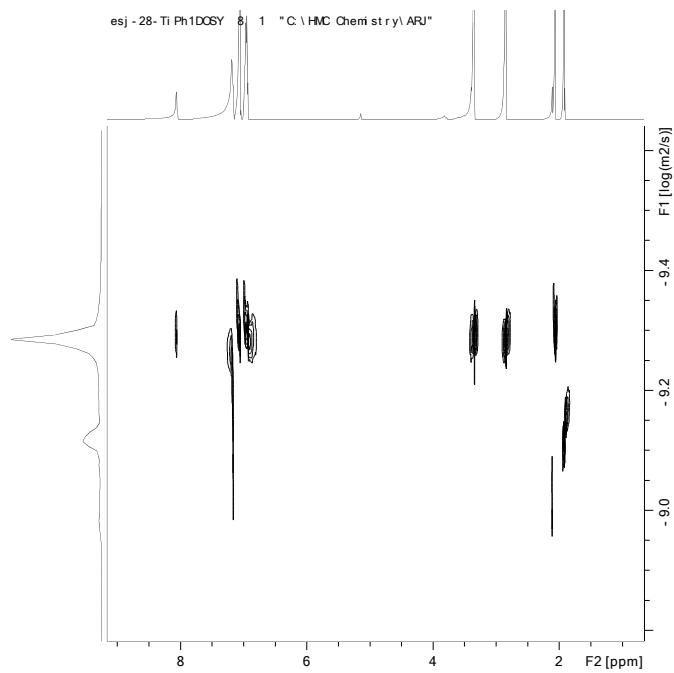
Full spectrum

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, C_6D_6) of

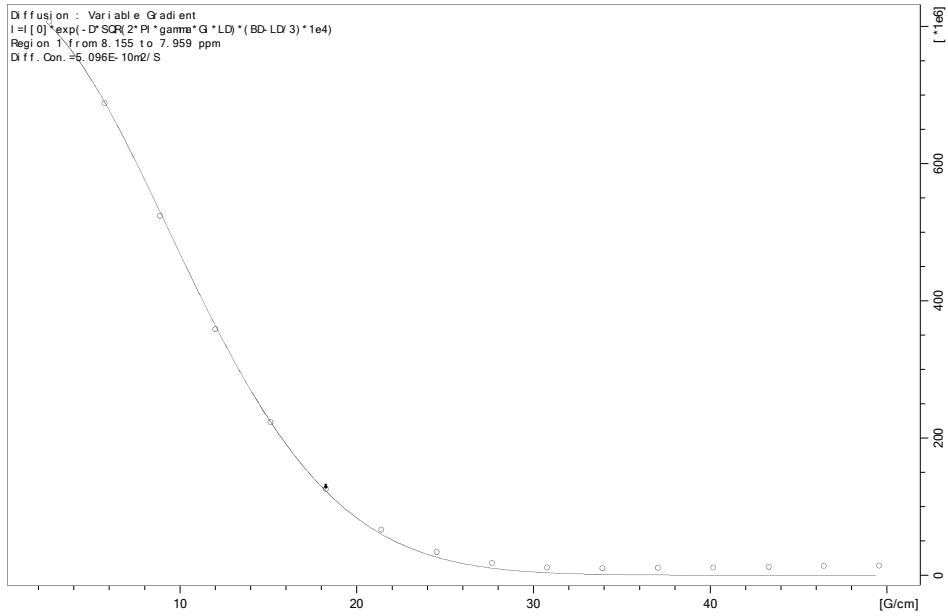
FSiii127-2 3 1 /Users/johnson/Documents/research/research/NMRdata
 $T\alpha + P2PM3S$ ^{13}C



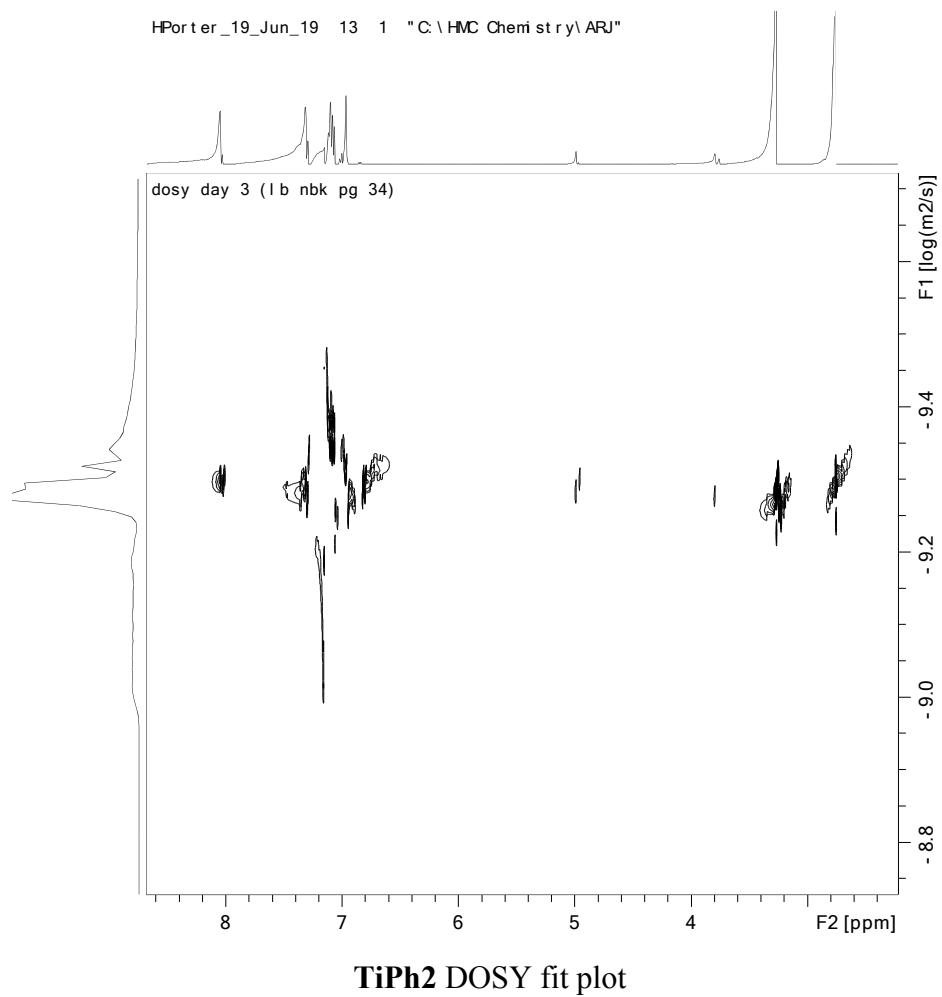
DOSY NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) of **TiPh1** {Ti(Ph1)(NMe₂)₂(HNMe₂)}¹



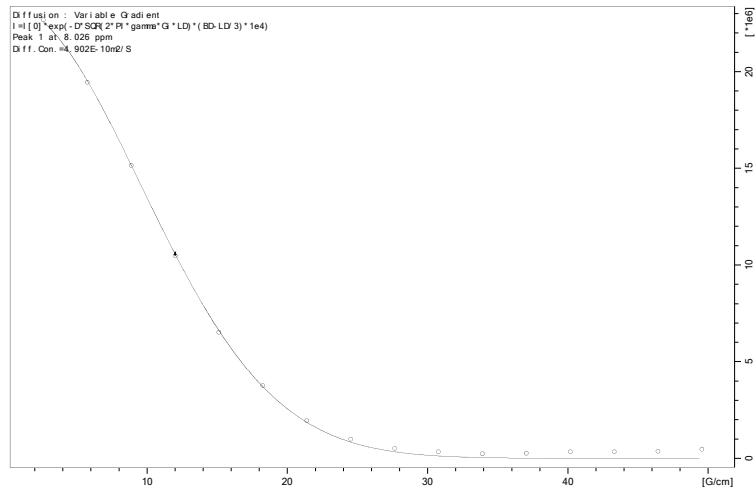
TiPh1 DOSY fit plot



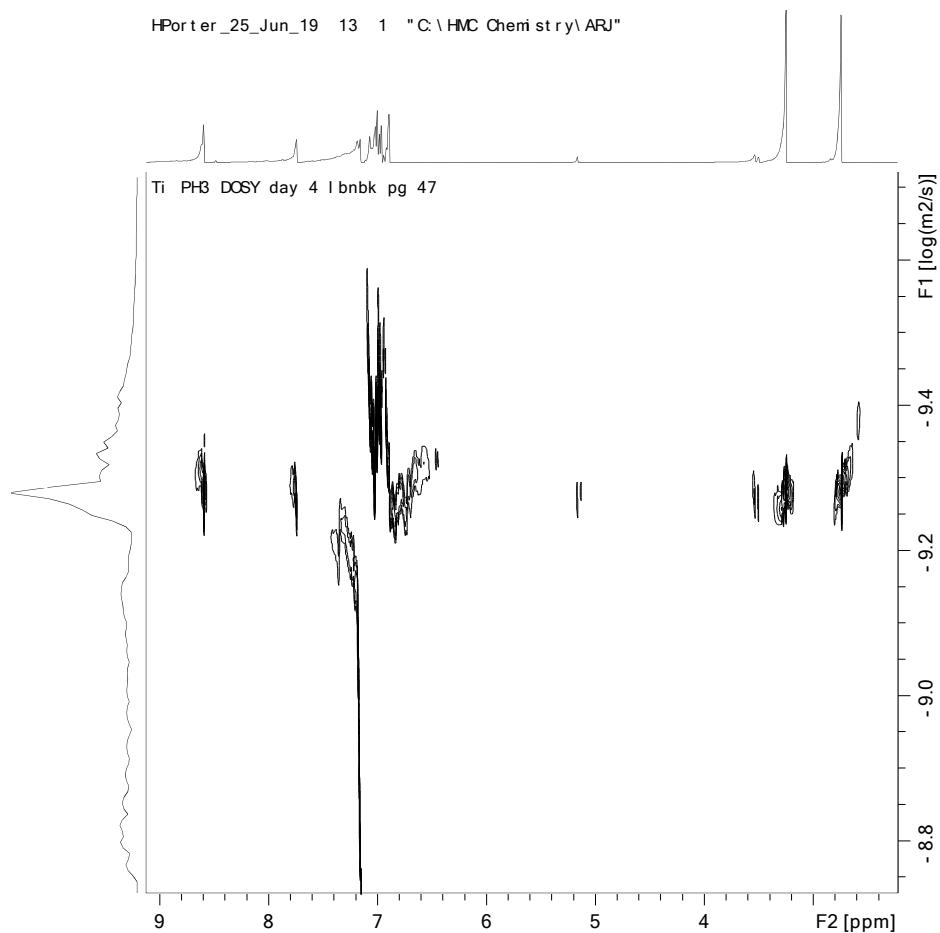
DOSY NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) of **TiPh2** {Ti(Ph₂)(NMe₂)₂(HNMe₂)}
HPorter_19_Jun_19 13 1 "C:\HMC Chemistry\ARJ"



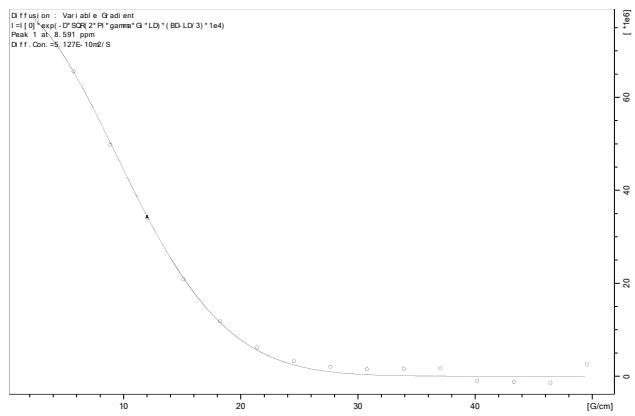
TiPh2 DOSY fit plot



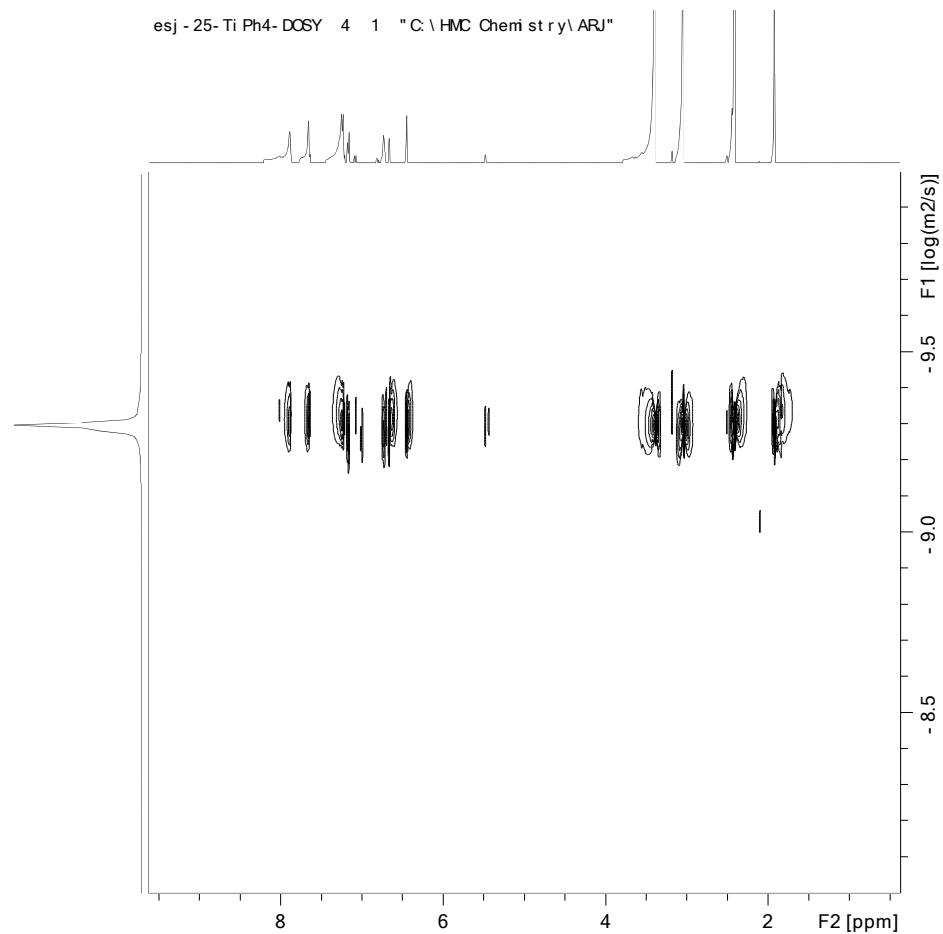
DOSY NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) of **TiPh3** {Ti(Ph₃)(NMe₂)₂(HNMe₂)}¹



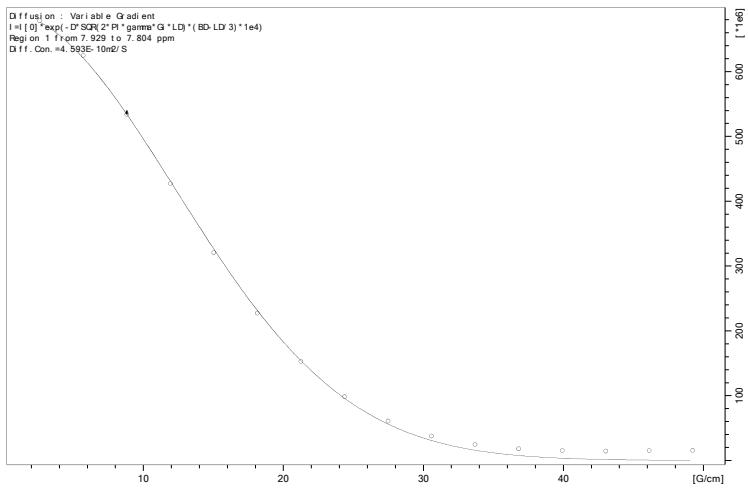
TiPh3 DOSY fit plot



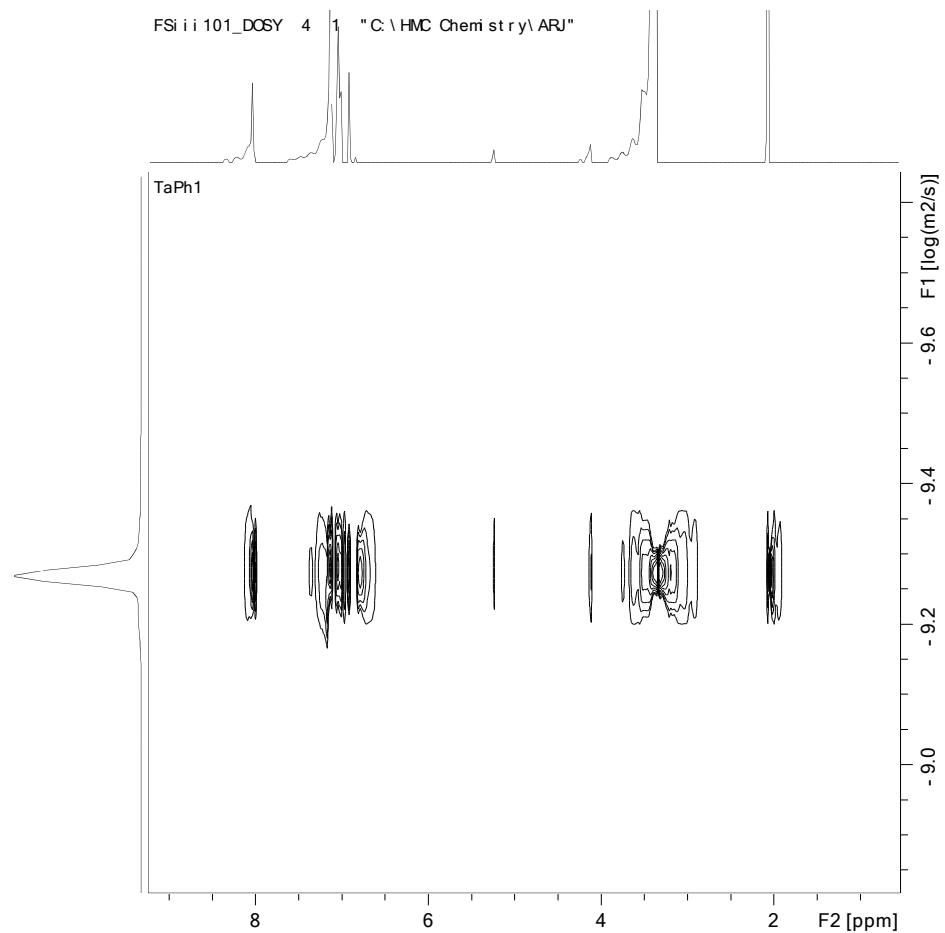
DOSY NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) of **TiPh4** {Ti(Ph₄)(NMe₂)₂}



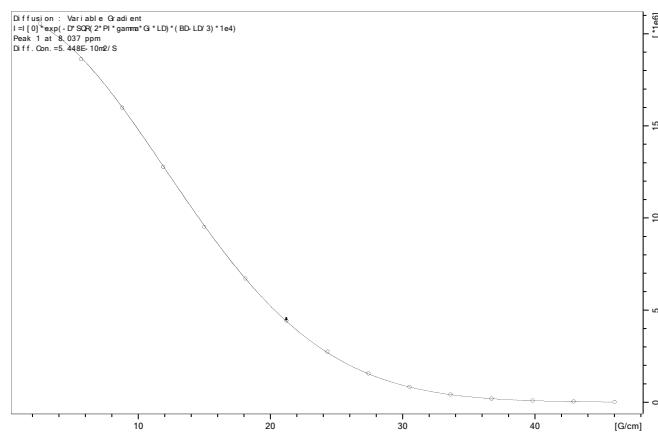
TiPh4 DOSY fit plot



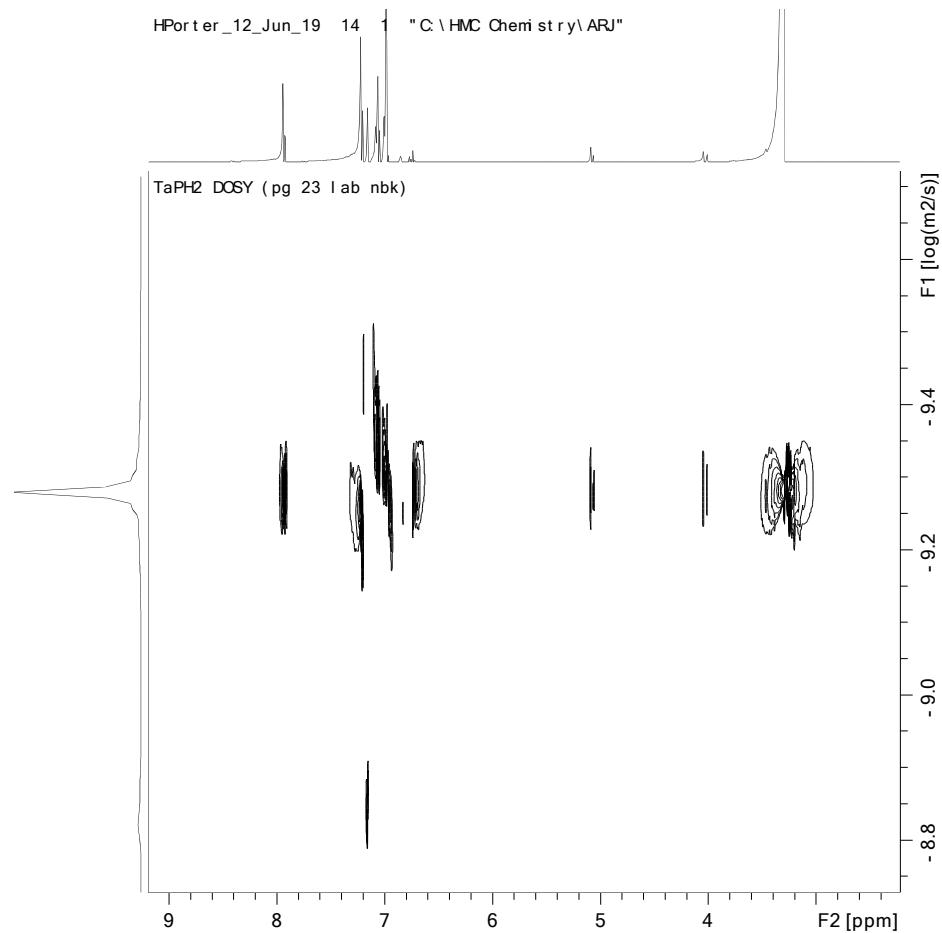
DOSY NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) of **TaPh1** {Ta(Ph1)(NMe₂)₃}



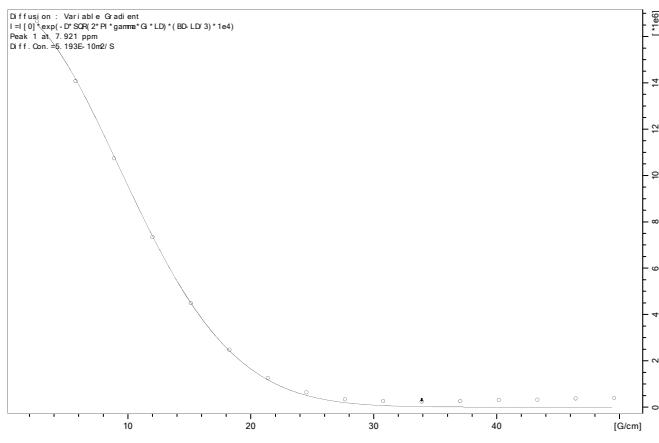
TaPh1 DOSY fit plot



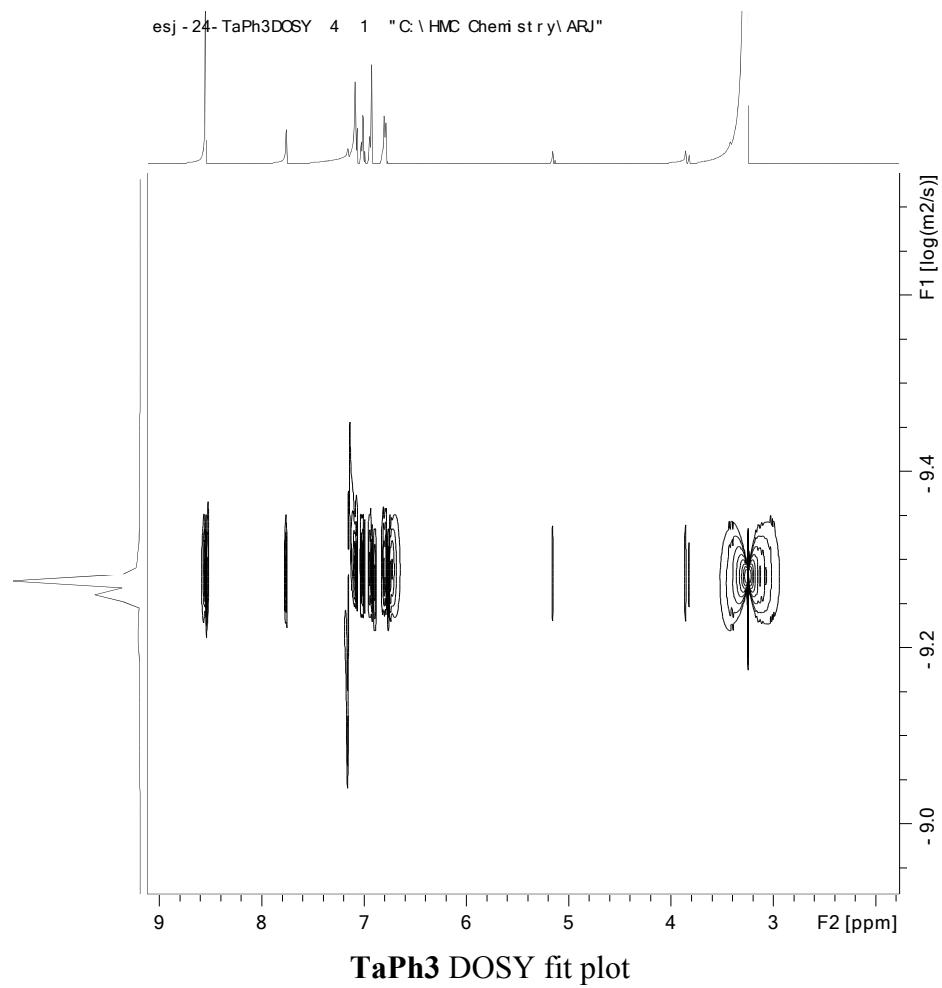
DOSY NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) of **TaPh2** {Ta(Ph₂)(NMe₂)₃}

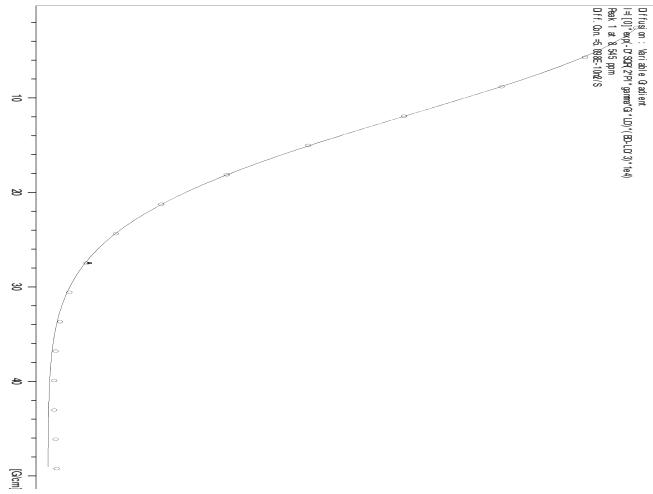


TaPh2 DOSY fit plot

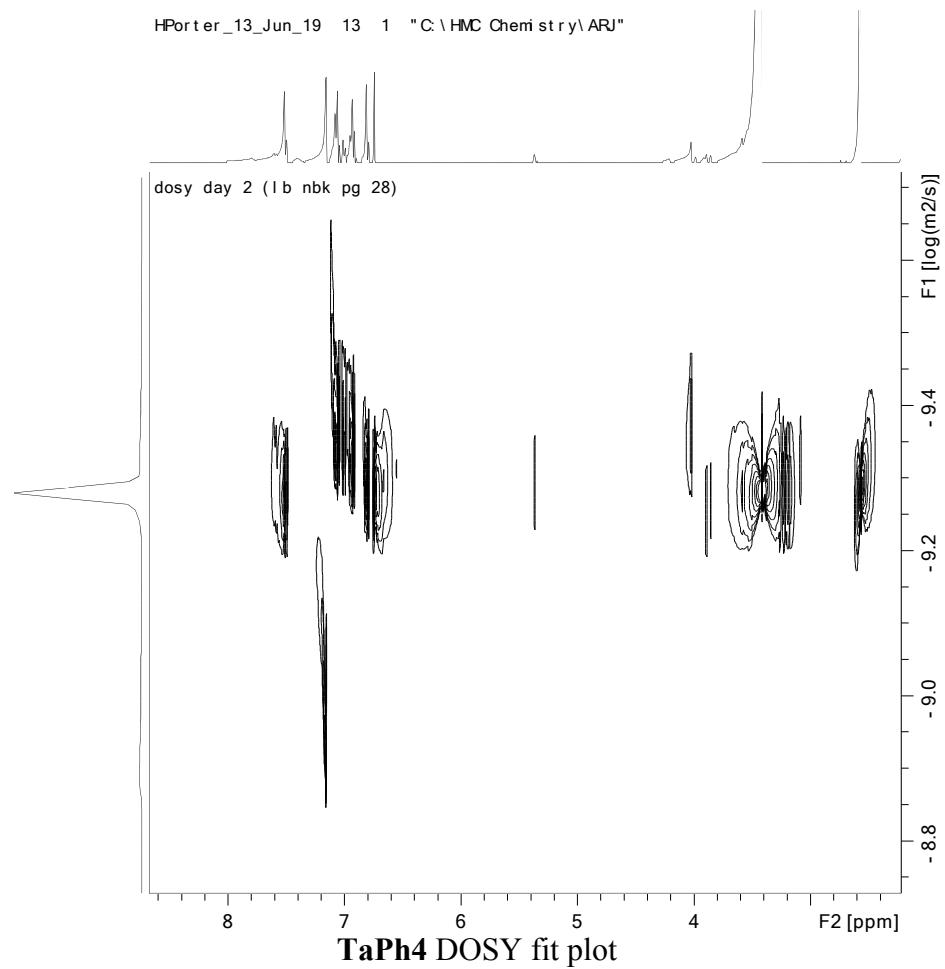


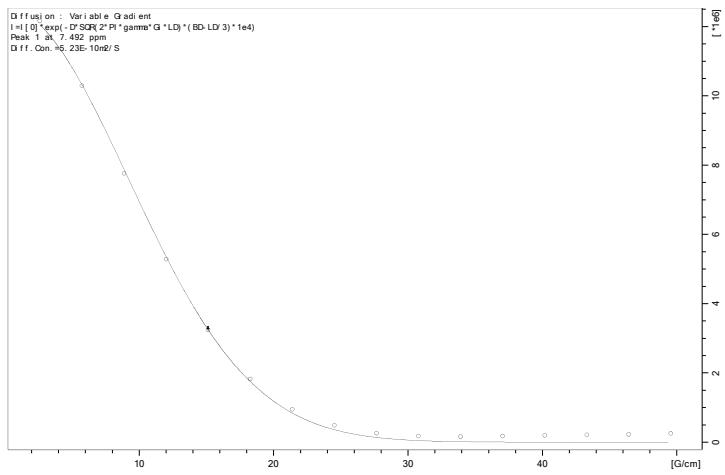
DOSY NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) of **TaPh3** {Ta(Ph₃)(NMe₂)₃}



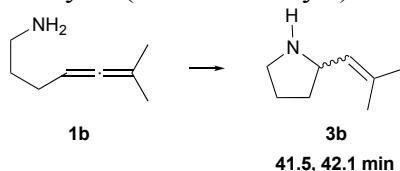


DOSY NMR (400 MHz, C₆D₆) of **TaPh4** {Ta(Ph₄)(NMe₂)₃}

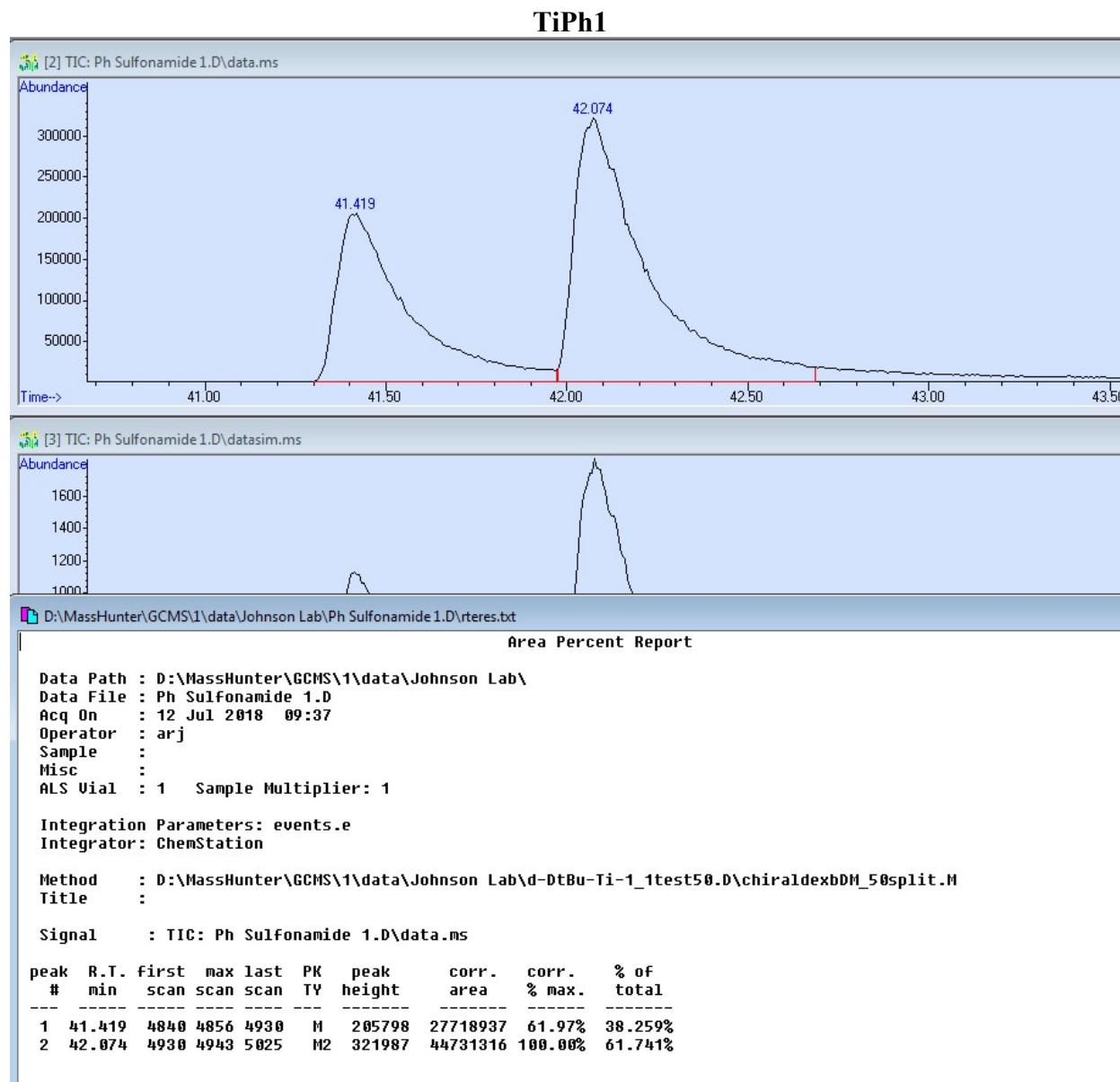




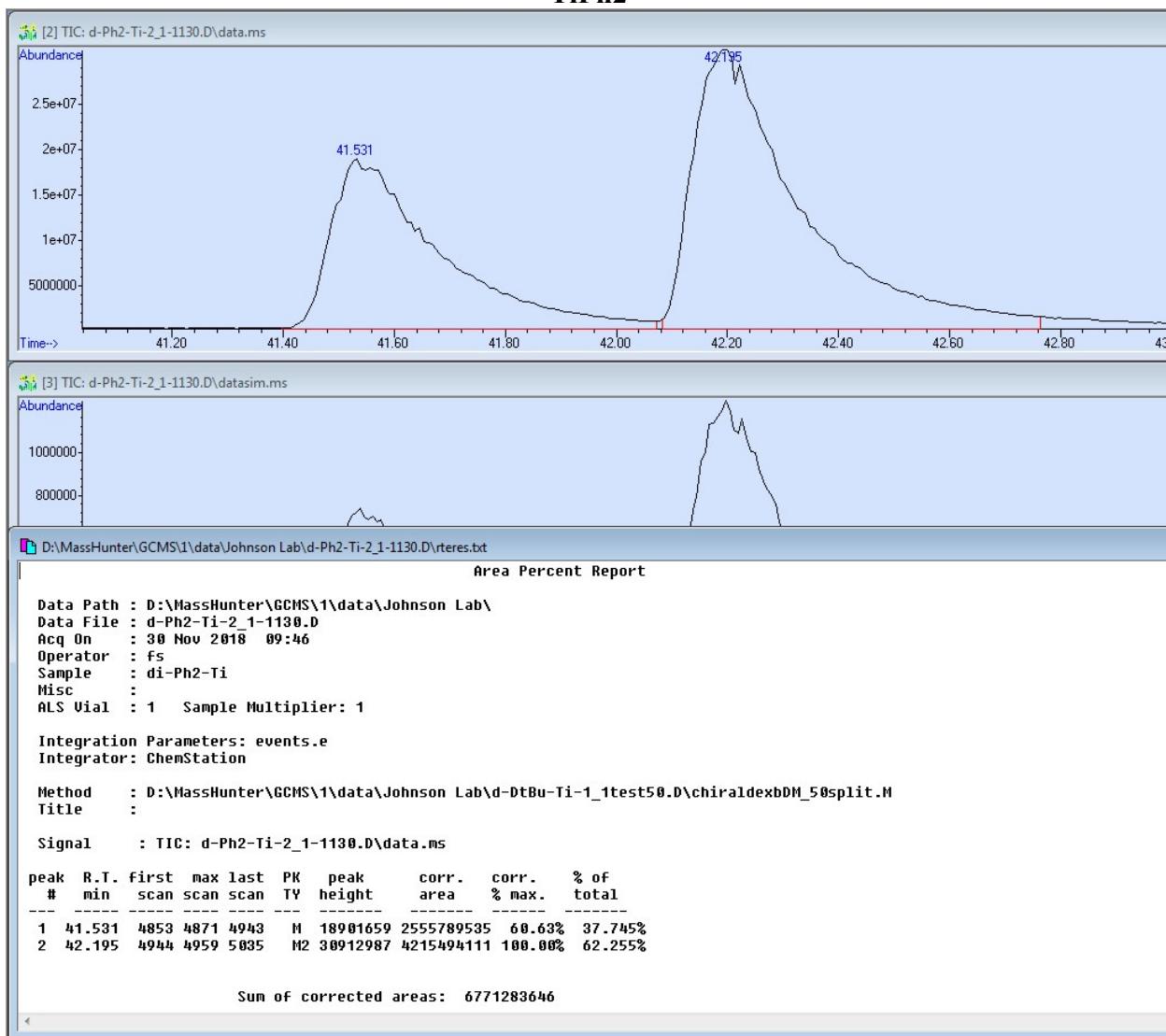
GC traces for the hydroamination of 6-methyl-hepta-4,5-dienylamine 1b at 135 °C with *in situ* catalysts (5 mol% catalyst). Retention times are ± 0.3 min from run to run.



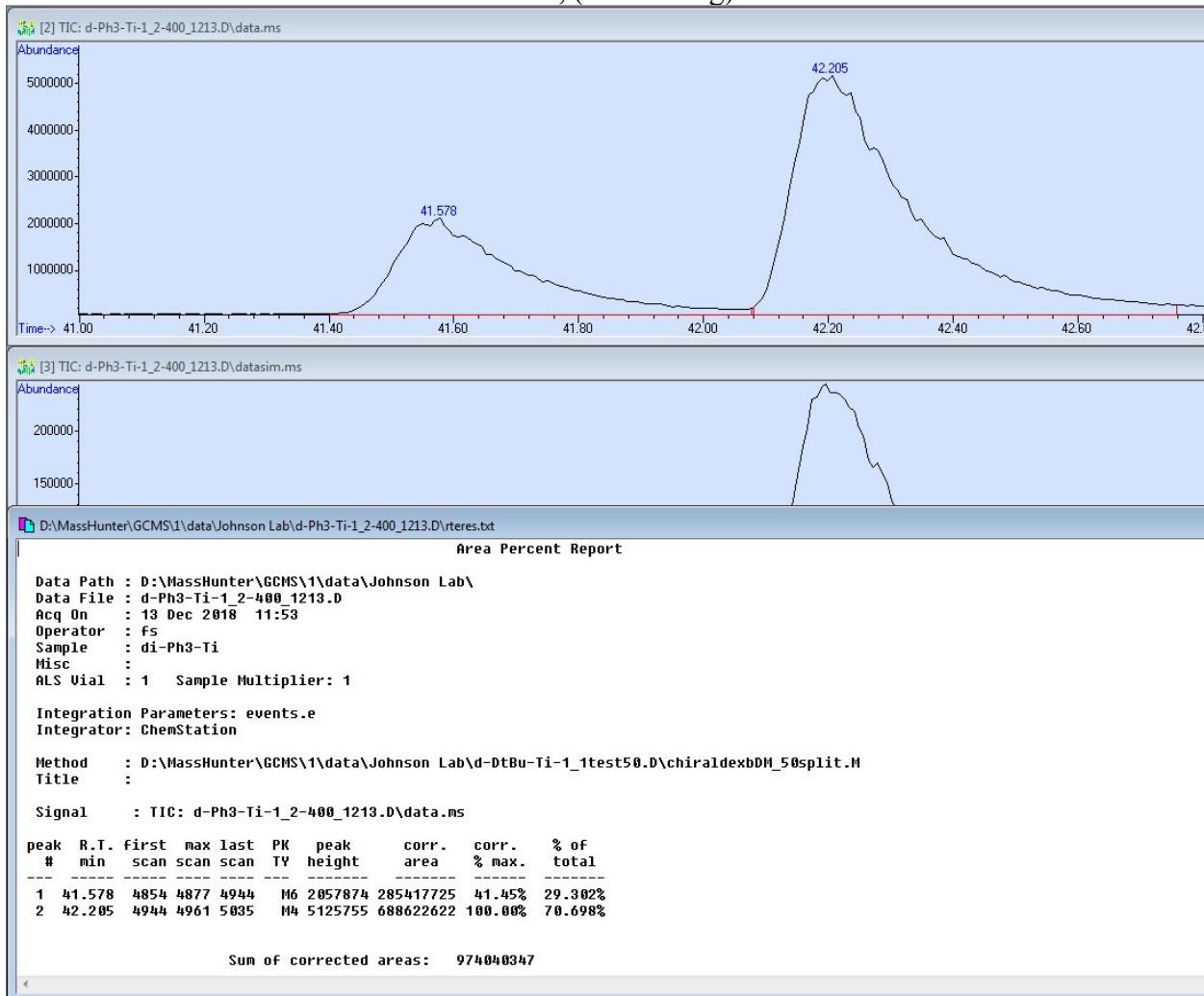
Representative GC traces are shown; each ee is an average of 2 injections for each of 2 runs.



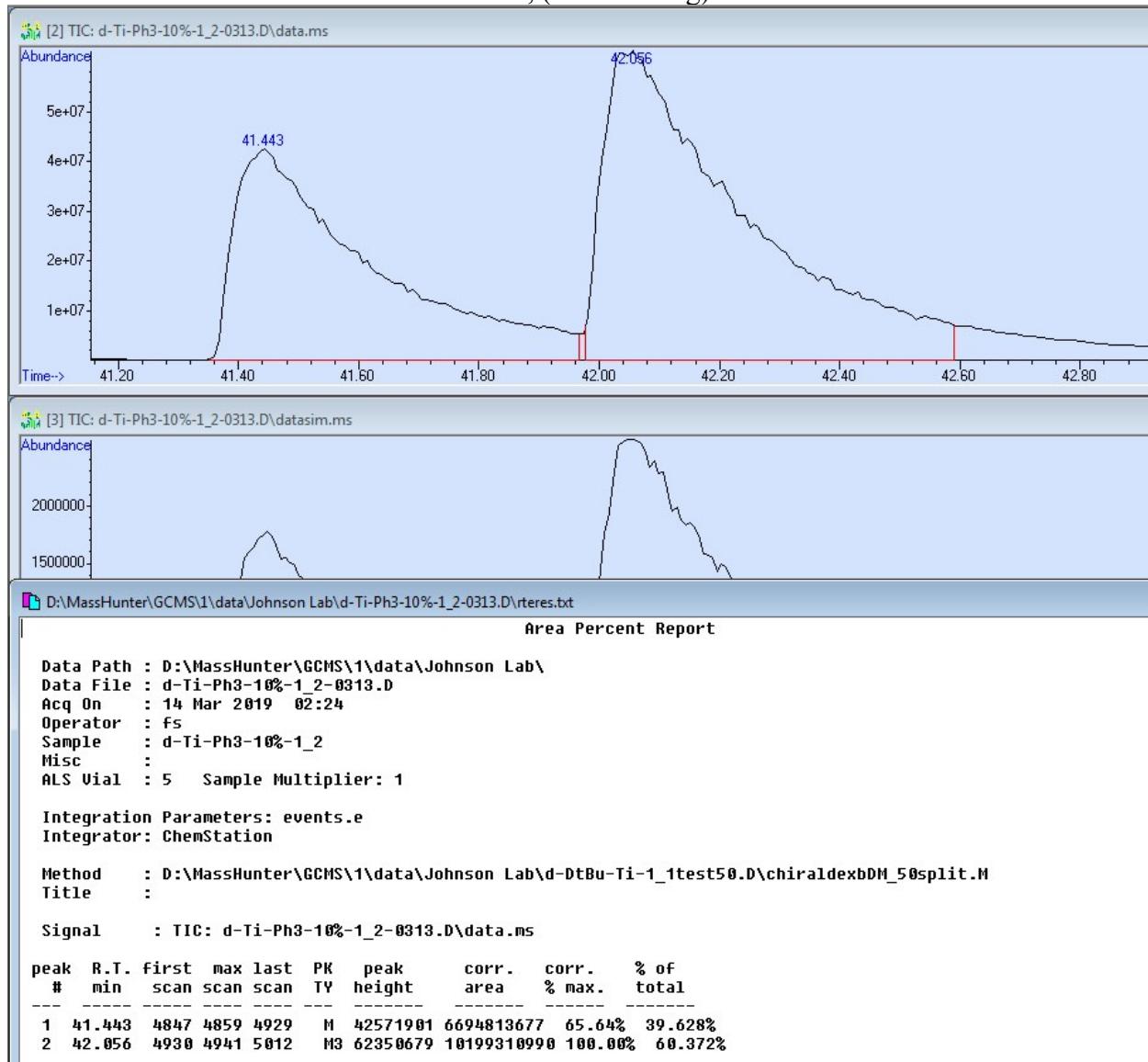
TiPh2



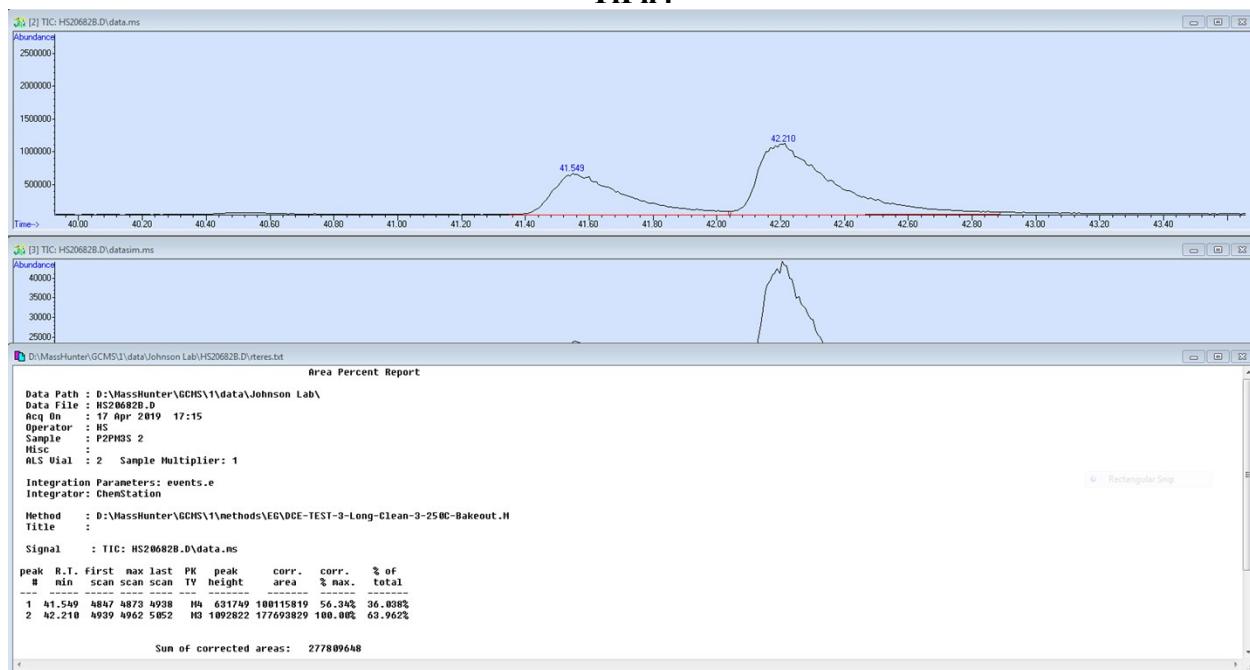
TiPh3, (5% loading)



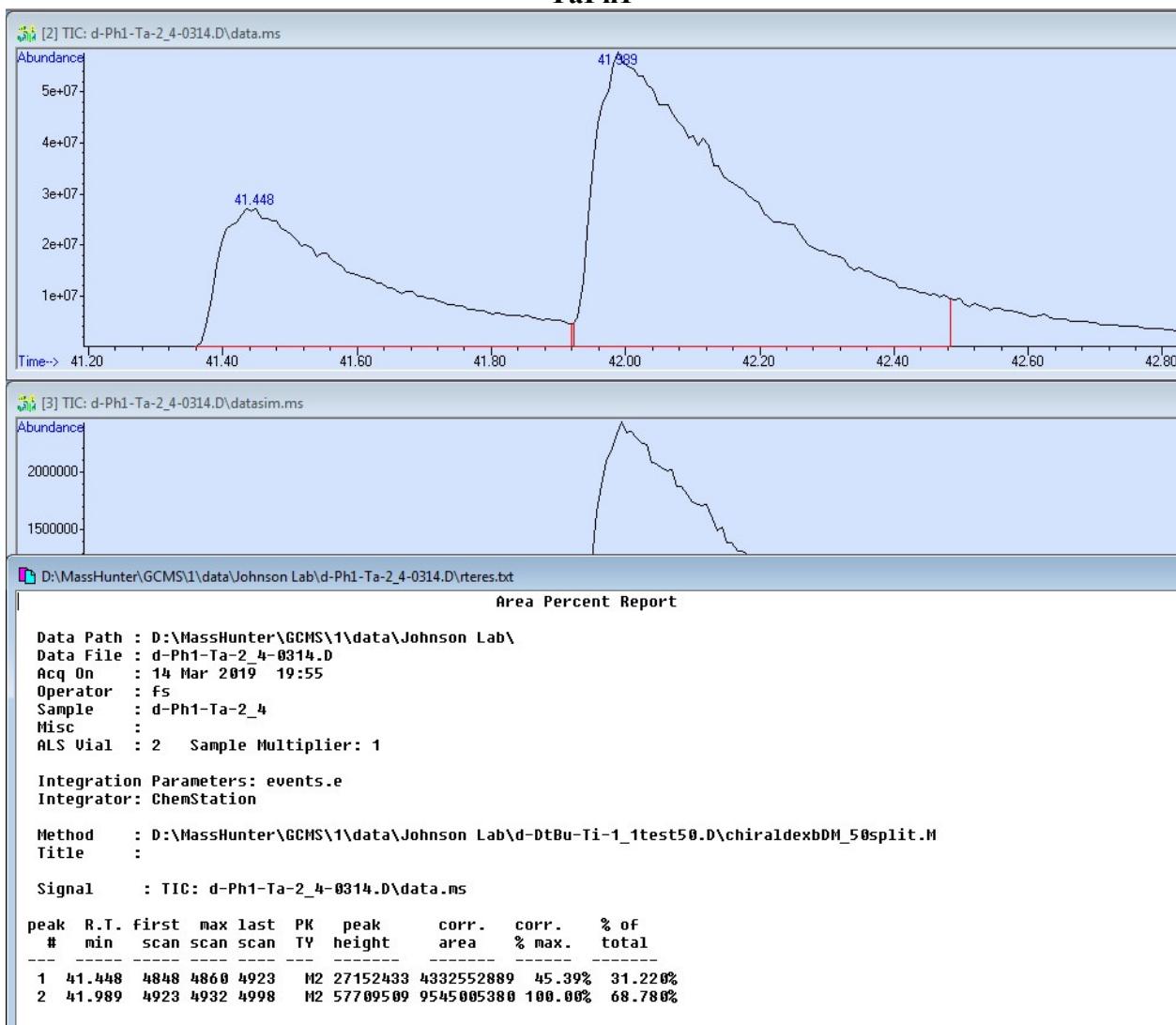
TiPh3, (10% loading)



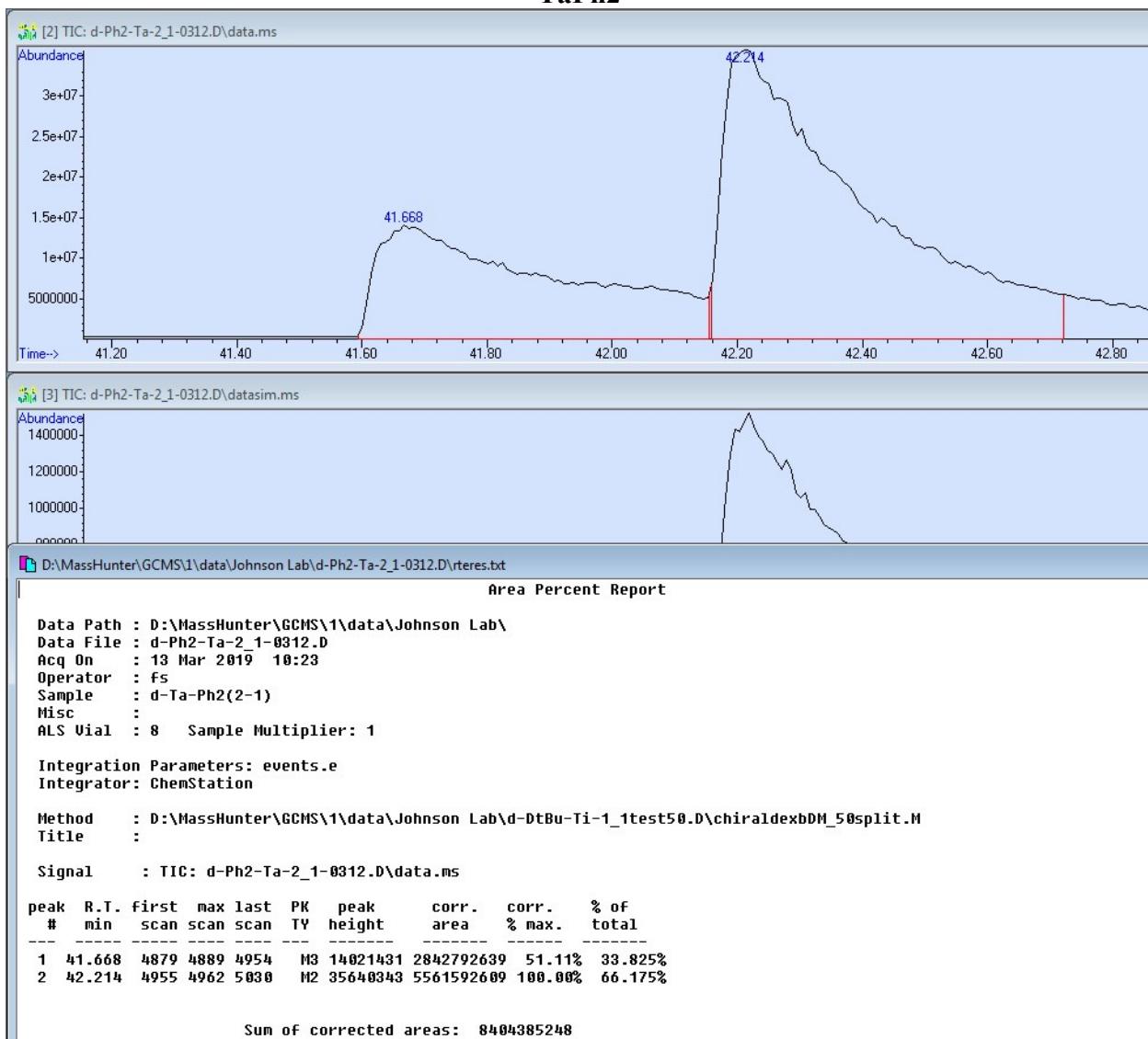
TiPh4



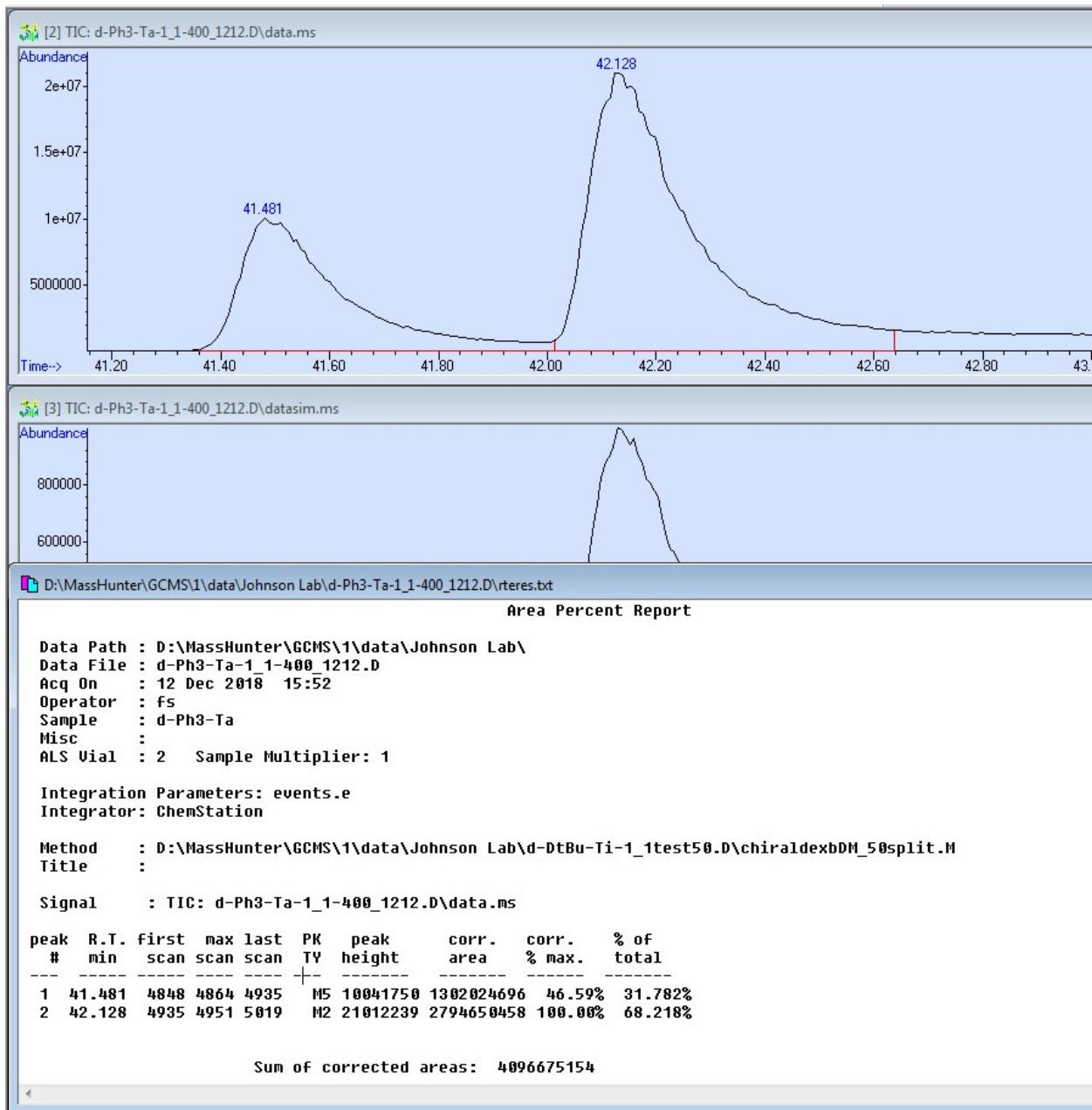
TaPh1



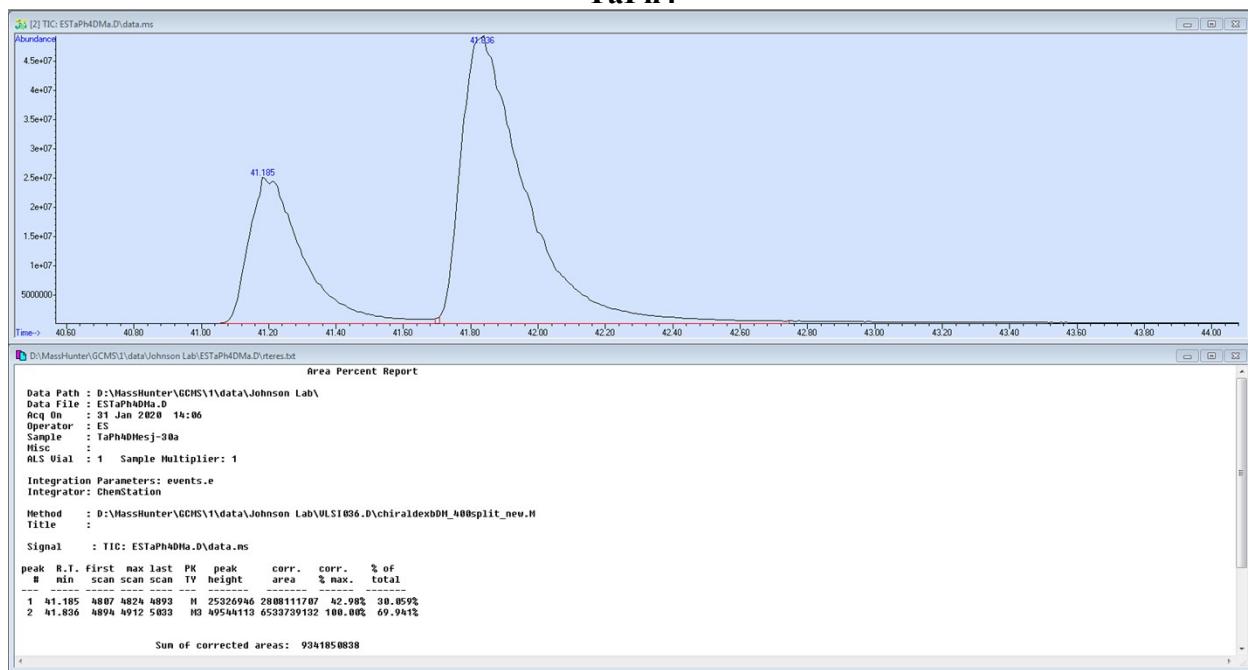
TaPh2



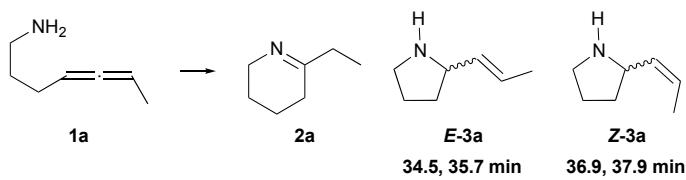
TaPh3



TaPh4

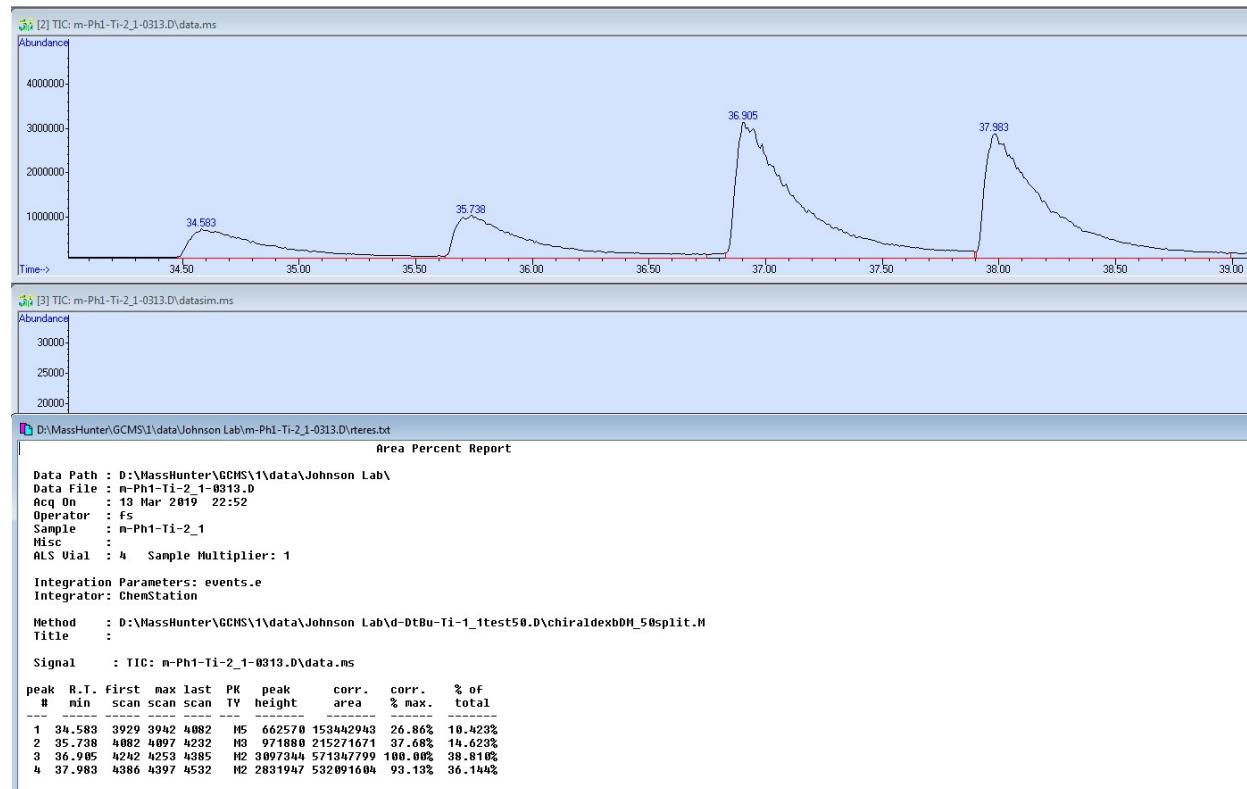


Hydroamination of hepta-4,5-dienylamine at 110 °C with *in situ* catalysts (5 mol% catalyst) to give tetrahydropyridine **2a**, Z- or E- α -vinylpyrrolidines **Z-3a** and **E-3a**. Retention times are ± 0.3 min from run to run.

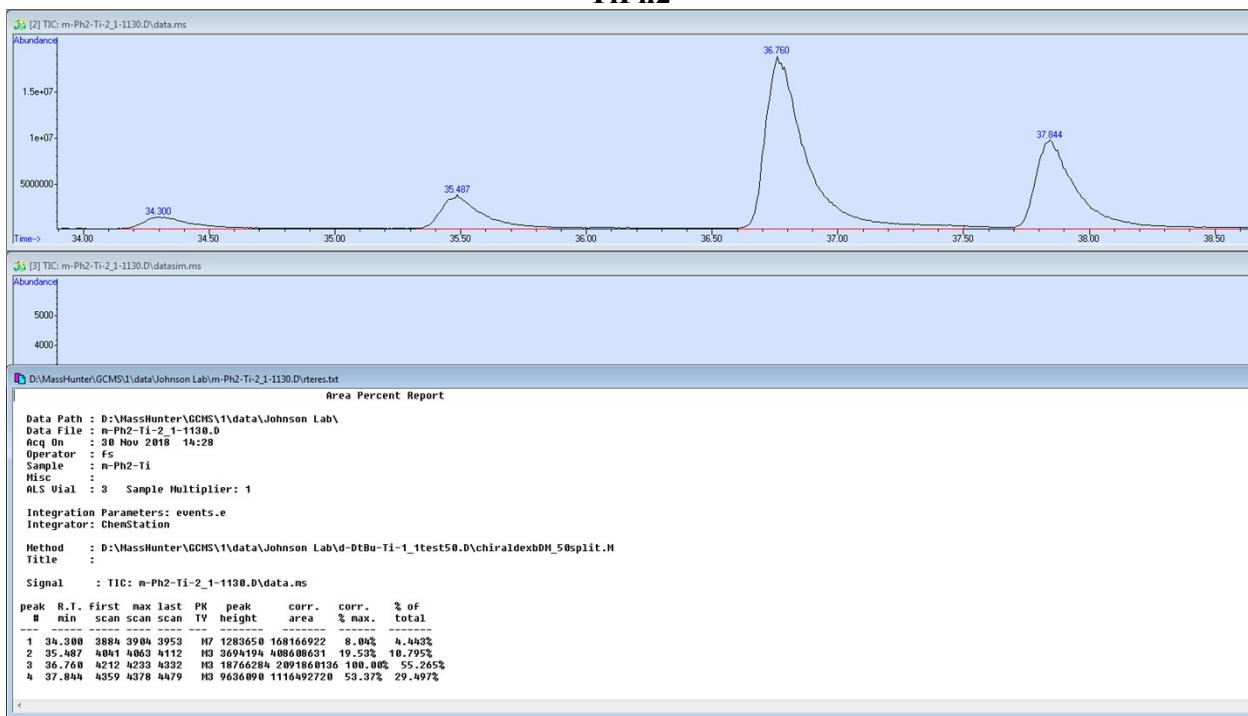


Representative GC traces are shown; each ee is an average of 2 injections for each of 2 runs.

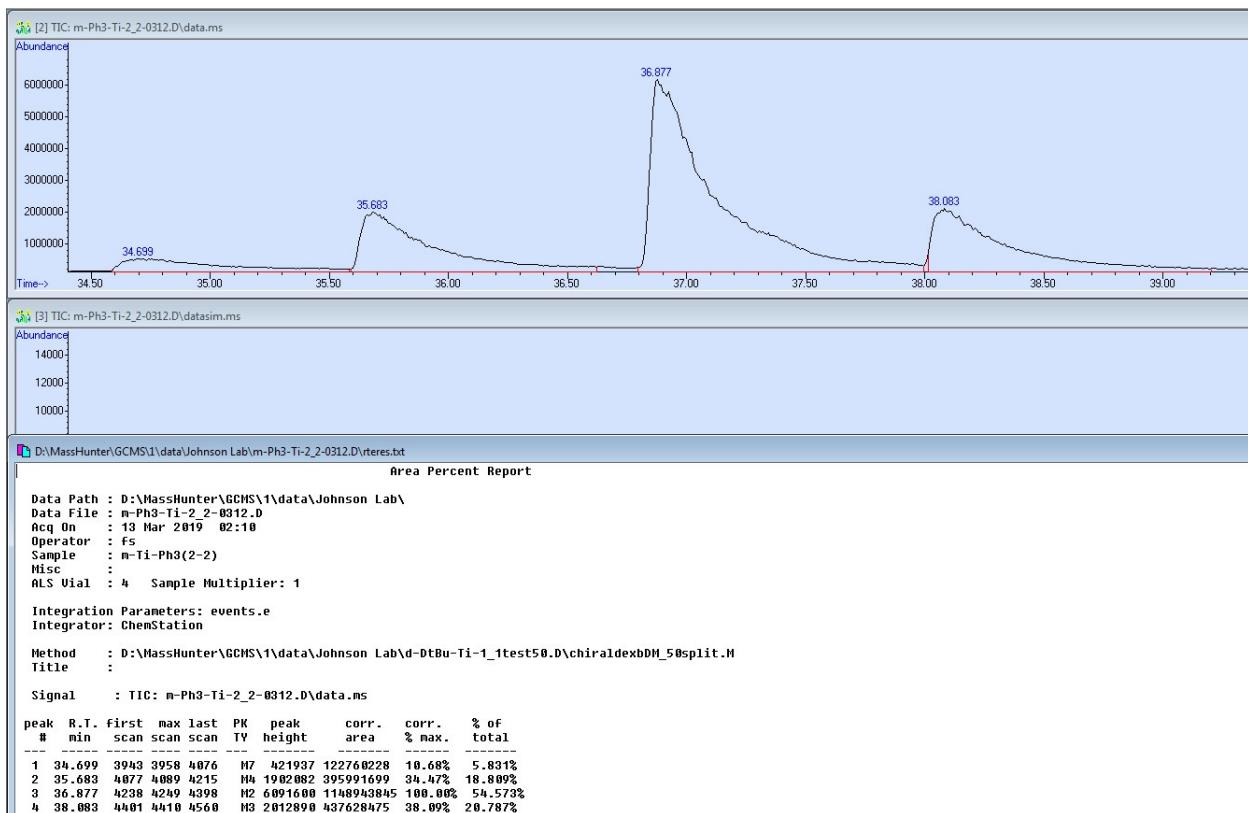
TiPh1



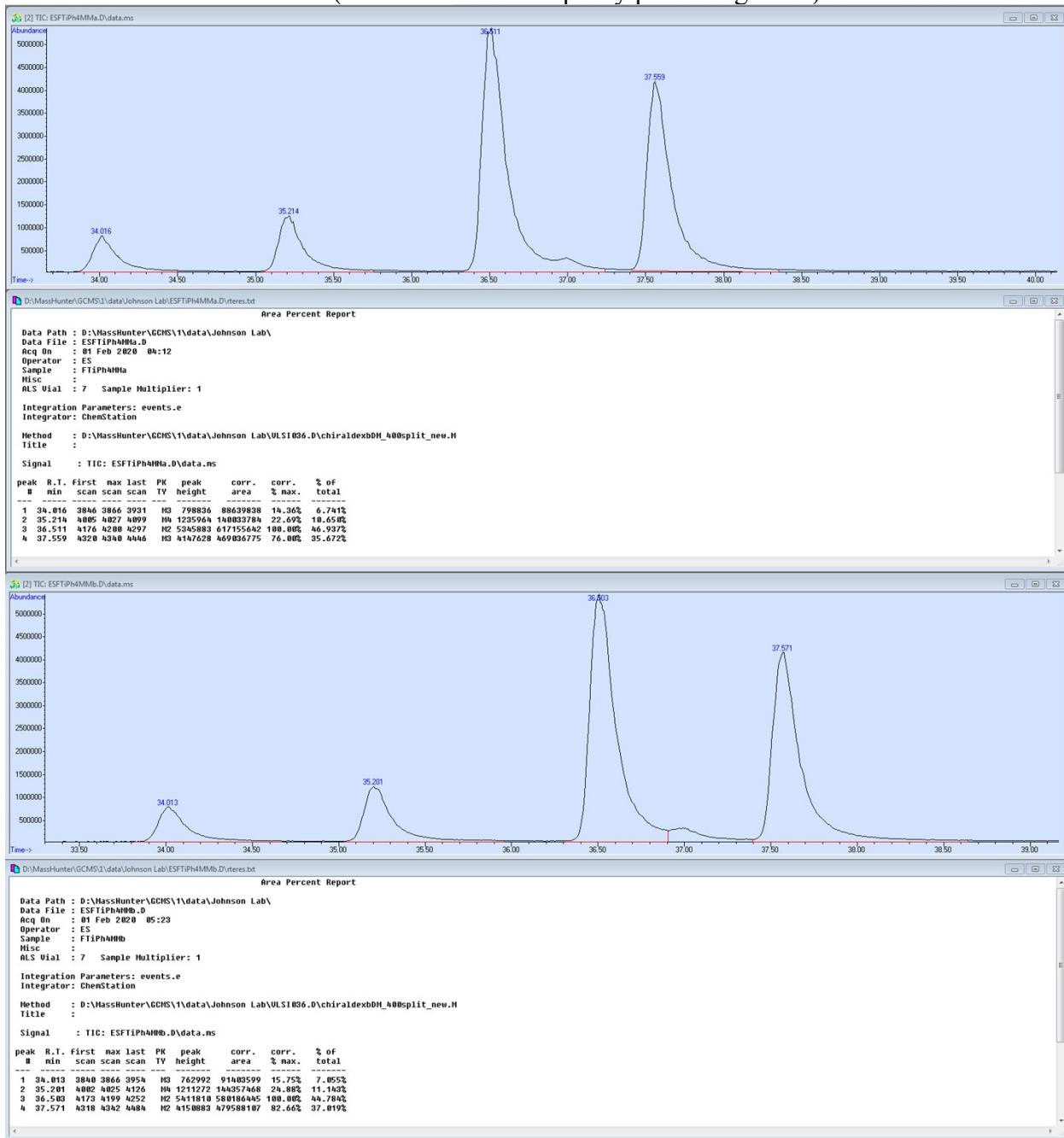
TiPh2



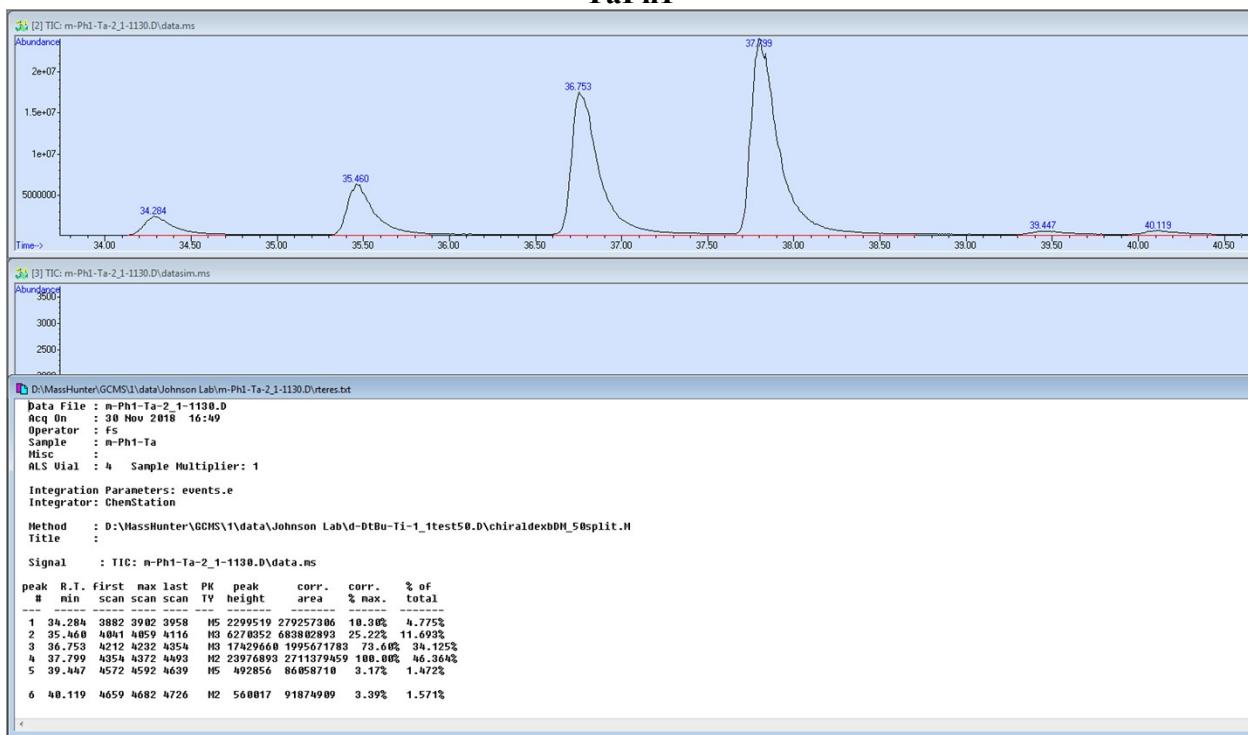
TiPh3



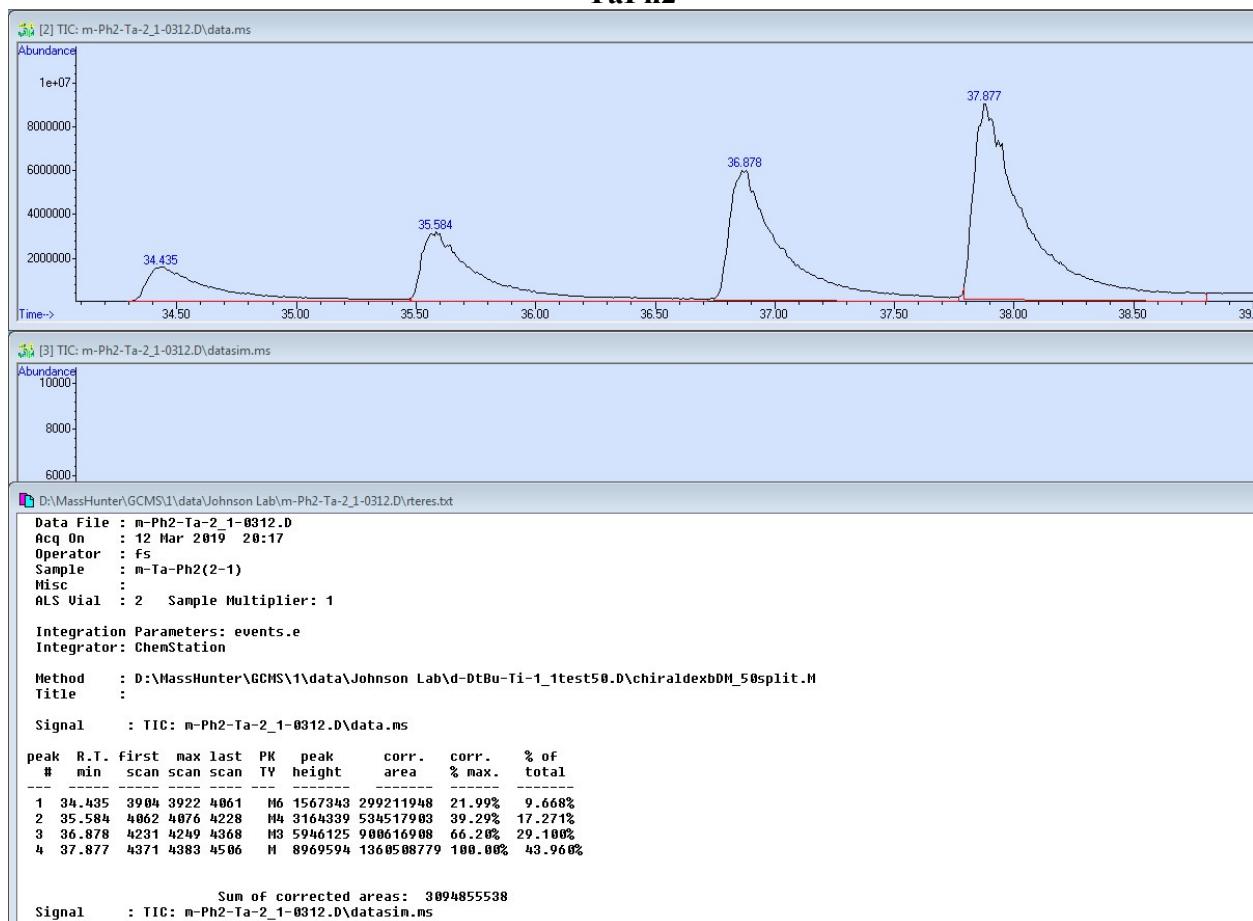
TiPh4 (with and without impurity peak integration)



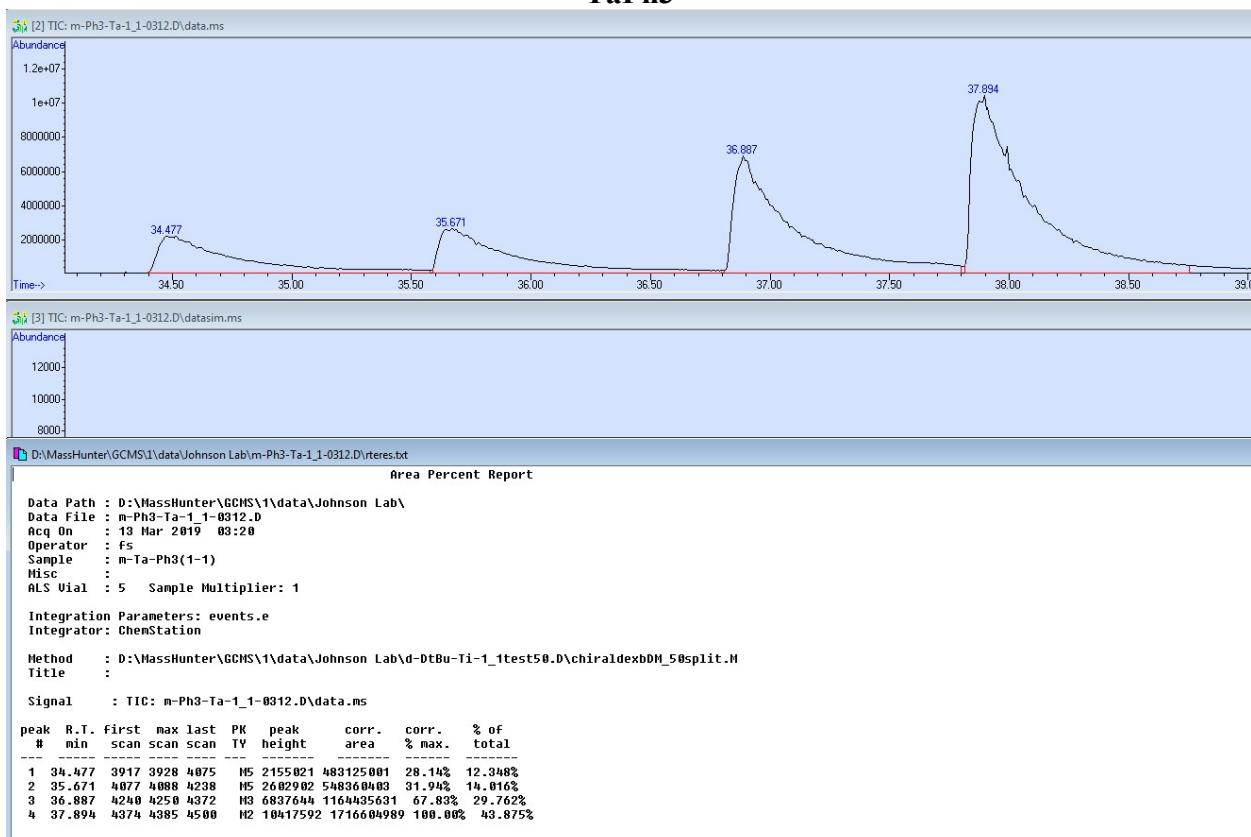
TaPh1



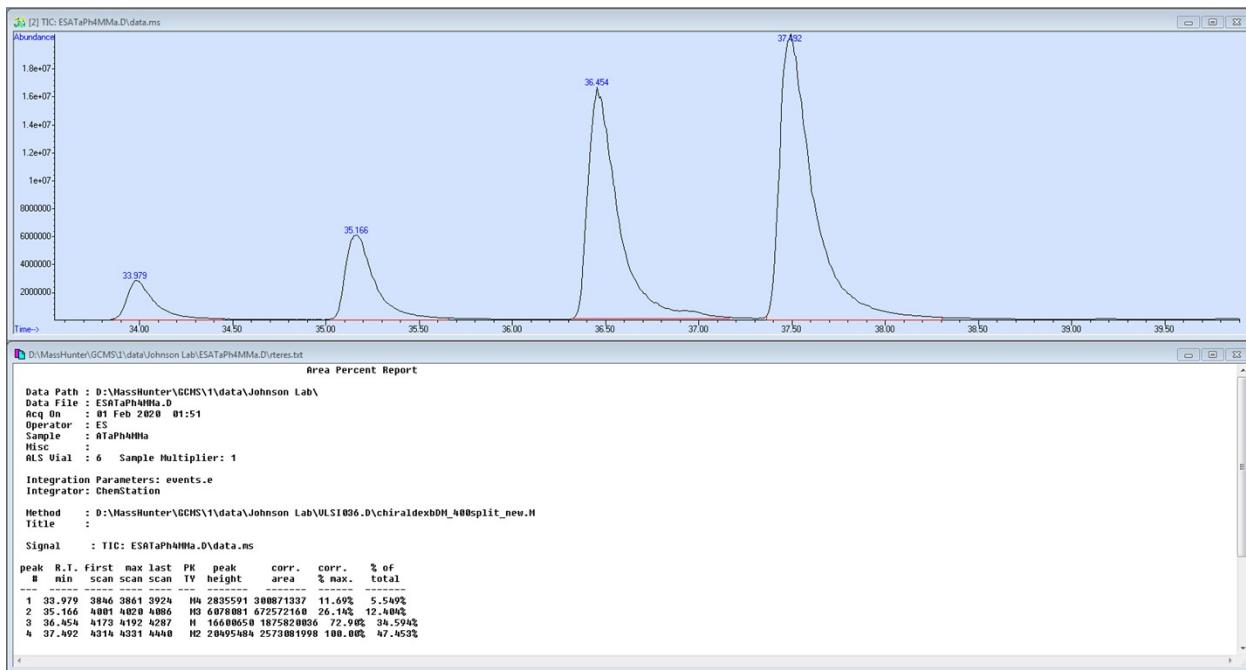
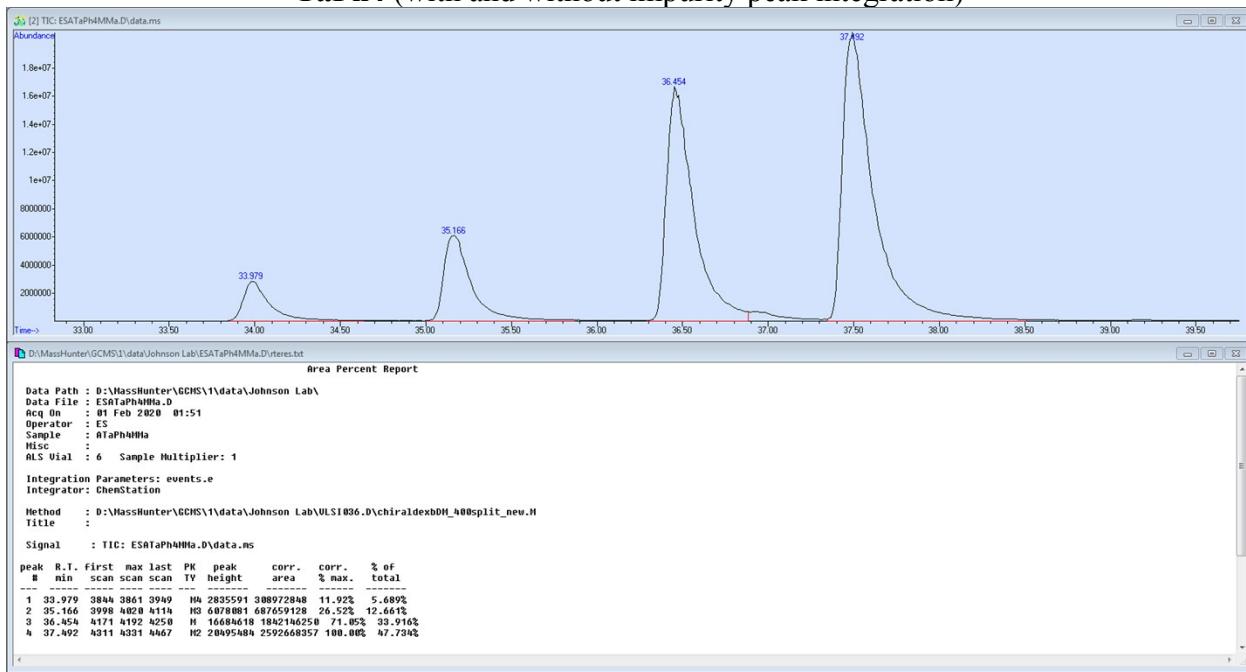
TaPh2



TaPh3



TaPh4 (with and without impurity peak integration)



References

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- 2) Addison, A. W.; Rao, T. N.; Reedijk, J.; van Rijn, J.; Verschoor, G. C. *Journal of the Chemical Society, Dalton Transactions* **1984**, (7), 1349-1356.
- 3) Groves, P. *Polymer Chemistry* **2017**, *8*(44), 6700-6708.
(<http://doi.org/10.1039/C7PY01577A>)
- 4) Stejskal, E. O.; Tanner, J. E. *J. Chem. Phys.* **1965**, *42*(1), 288-292.
(<http://doi.org/10.1063/1.1695690>)