Supplementary Information

Diastereoselective hydrogenation of arenes and pyridines using supported ruthenium nanoparticles under mild conditions

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1. General information

All reagents were obtained from various chemical suppliers and were used without previous purification.

¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on an AV-300, AV-400, or Fourier-300 Bruker equipment. All chemical shifts (δ) are reported in parts per million (ppm) downfield of tetramethylsilane and coupling constants (*J*) in hertz (Hz). The residual solvent signals were used as references for ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra (CDCl₃: δ H = 7.26 ppm, δ C = 77.16 ppm; Abbreviations used in the reported NMR experiments: b, broad; s, singlet; d, doublet; t, triplet; q, quartet; hept, heptuplet; m, multiplet. All measurements were carried out at room temperature.

Gas chromatography was performed on Agilent 7890A equipped with FID detector and HP5 column. High resolution mass spectra measurements were recorded on MAT 95XP ThermoFisher Mass Spectrometer using Electrospray Ionisation mode.

Scanning transmission electron microscopy (STEM) measurements were performed at 200 kV on a probe aberration-corrected JEM-ARM200F (JEOL, corrector: CEOS). The microscope is further equipped with a JED-2300 energy dispersive x-ray spectrometer (JEOL) having a silicon drift detector (dry SD60GV). For general imaging a high-angle annular dark field (HAADF) and an annular bright field (ABF) detector were used. Sample preparation was conducted by dry deposition of the catalyst powder on a Cu grid (mesh 300) covered by a holey carbon film, which was then transferred into the microscope.

The XPS (X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy) measurements were performed on an ESCALAB 220iXL (Thermo Fisher Scientific) with monochromated Al K α radiation (E = 1486.6 eV). Samples are prepared on a stainless-steel holder with conductive double-sided adhesive carbon tape. The electron binding energies were obtained with charge compensation using a flood electron source, no further charge referencing is applied. For quantitative analysis the peaks were deconvoluted with Gaussian-Lorentzian curves using the software Unifit 2021. The peak areas were normalised by the transmission function of the spectrometer and the element specific sensitivity factor of Scofield.

Determination of the diastereoselective ratio was performed using the GC-FID area (A) of the isomers and was calculated using the following formula:

$$d.r. = \frac{A_{major \ isomer}}{\sum A_{isomers}}$$

In the case isomers have the same retention time on the GC under the conditions of analysis, the diastereoselective ratio was calculated using the intensity of signals corresponding to the different isomers in the NMR spectra of the product.

2. Counting of the marketed compounds

The counting of the marketed compounds was performed using the "Availability in other databases: SigmaAldrich" feature from the search engine Reaxys (www.reaxys.com) on the 15.12.2021. The search settings and number of results are presented in Table S1.

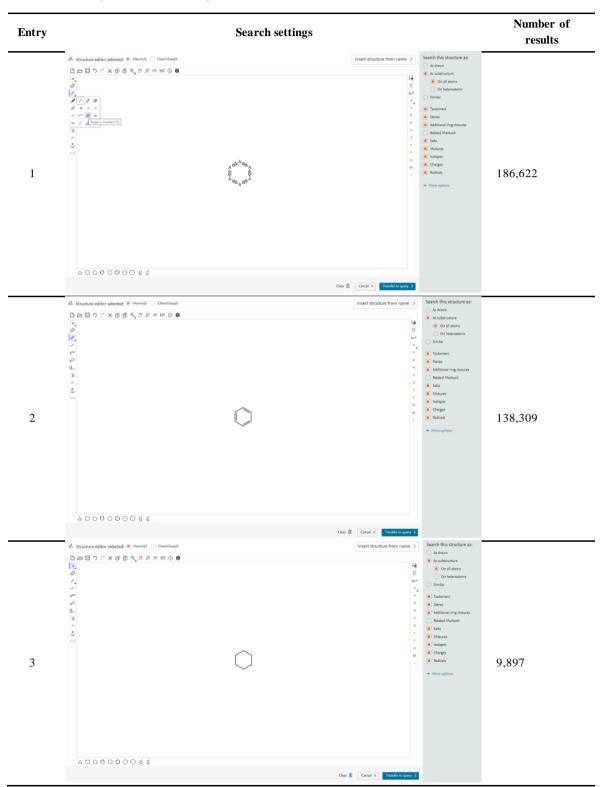


Table S1. Counting of the marketed compounds.

- 3. Characterisation of Ru:Phen(1:2)@TiO₂-800
 - 3.1. Scanning transmission electron microscopy

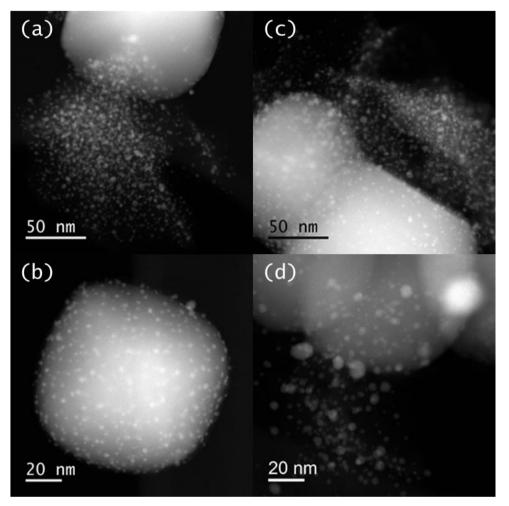


Figure S1. STEM-HAADF images of the fresh Ru@TiO₂–800 catalyst (a, b) and of the recycled catalyst after one run (c, d). The observed changes in the material by the applied reaction conditions are minimal and only few larger Ru particles can be seen.

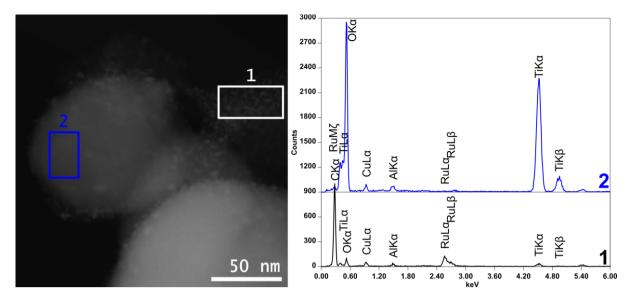


Figure S2. Selected EDX spectra of the marked areas of the fresh catalyst (left) are shown on the right. While area 1 shows almost exclusively ruthenium and carbon, area 2 highlights TiO_2 . Note that aluminium was also found in the material, which may arise from the ceramic crucible used for the catalyst synthesis.

3.2. X-ray Photoelectron Spectroscopy

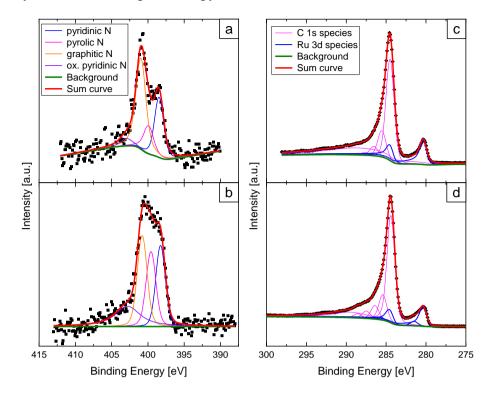


Figure S3. XP spectra of the N 1s (a, b), C 1s and Ru 3d (c, d) region for the fresh (a, c) and recycled (b, d) catalyst, respectively.

Table S2. XPS quantification of detected elements at the surface of the fresh and recycled catalyst

			Ti [at.%]						F [at.%]
fresh	67.5	18.6	7.8	1.9	1.7	0.5	0.3	0.6	1.0
recycled	64.0	23.2	7.2	2.4	1.5	0.8	0.4	-	0.5

3.3. Elemental analysis

Ru	C	H	N
[wt. %]	[wt. %]	[wt. %]	[wt. %]
2.06	5.87	0.44	0.16

4. General procedures

Ru:Phen(1:2)@TiO2-1000

A 100 mL round bottomed flask was charged with RuCl₃ (61.6 mg, 0.30 mmol), 1,10-phenanthroline monohydrate (108.2 mg 0.55 mmol) and absolute ethanol (40 mL). After stirring at room temperature for 30 min, TiO₂ anatase (830.2 mg) was added to the reaction mixture *via* a funnel, and the resulting heterogeneous mixture was stirred at room temperature overnight. The solvent was removed *in vacuo* and dried under high vacuum for 4 hours. The sample was ground to a fine powder which was transferred to a ceramic crucible and placed in an oven. The furnace was heated to 800 °C at a rate of 25 °C/min and held at 800 °C for 2 hours under argon atmosphere. After the heating was switched off, the oven was allowed to reach room temperature, giving the Ru-Phen(1:2)@TiO₂-800 as a black powder. Note that during the whole process, argon was constantly passed through the oven.

Hydrogenation of arenes and pyridines

A 4 mL glass vial equipped with a Teflon coated oval magnetic stirring bar and a plastic screwcap was charged with a substrate (0.5 mmol), the Ru:Phen(1:2)@TiO₂–800 catalyst (10 mg), water (1 mL) and ⁱPrOH (1 mL). The silicone septum was punctured with a syringe needle and the vial was placed in an aluminium plate (up to 8 vials), which was then transferred into the 300 mL steel Parr autoclave. Once sealed, the autoclave was placed into an aluminium block and purged two times with hydrogen (at around 20 bar). Then, it was pressurised with H₂ (10 bar) and heated up to the required temperature under thorough stirring (700 rpm). After 16 hours, the autoclave was removed from the aluminium block and cooled to room temperature in a water bath. The remaining hydrogen was discharged, and the vials containing reaction products were removed from the autoclave. The crude media was diluted with ethyl acetate to fill the 4 mL vial and the resulting mixture was intensively stirred for 30 s. The solid catalyst was separated by filtration over a celite pad (~2 cm), and the organic phase was further extracted with EtOAc (3 x 2 mL). The combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered and concentrated under vacuo. The products were isolated in sufficient purity without further purification necessary.

Volatile piperidines were isolates as their hydrochloride salts: the combined organic phases were stirred for 1 h in presence of 0.5 mL of 1.25M HCl in methanol followed by removal of the solvents under reduced pressure.

5. Different batches of commercially available catalysts under the optimised conditions

	Ru cat. H ₂ (10 bar)	\bigcap		
	^{II} N H₂O: ^{<i>i</i>} PrOH 25 °C, 17 h	N H		
Entry ^a	Catalyst	Conversion (%) ^b	Yield (%) ^b	d.r ^c
1	Ru:Phen(1:2)@TiO ₂ -800	>99	93	97:3
2	Alfa Aesar reference 11748 – "Ruthenium, 5% on activated carbon powder, reduced"	99	92	97:3
3	Sigma-Aldrich reference 908045 – "Ruthenium on carbon Evonik Noblyst® P3059 5% Ru"	6	0	-
4	Strem reference 44-4050 – "Ruthenium, 5% on carbon"	>99	91	97:3
5	TCI reference R0076 – "Ruthenium 5% on Carbon (wetted with ca. 50% Water)"	>99	96	96:4

Table S4. Catalyst screening for the diastereoselective reduction of 2,6-lutidine.

 a 2,6-lutidine (53.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), Ru:Phen(1:2)@TiO₂-800 (0.4 mol%, 10 mg) or Ru@C (0.4 mol%, 4 mg), H₂O:^{*i*}PrOH (1:1, 2 mL), H₂ (10 bar), 25 °C, 17 h.

^b Determined by GC-FID using hexadecane as internal standard, average of two runs.

^c Diastereoisomeric ratio corresponding to the *cis* stereoisomer calculated by GC-FID, average of two runs.

6. Catalyst recycling

The catalyst was filtered after each cycle, washed with ethanol, dried under high vacuum, and used for the following run without reactivation.

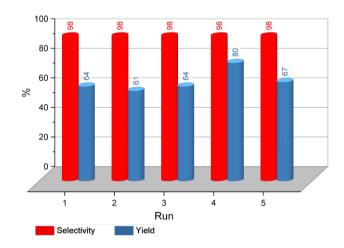


Figure S4. Catalyst recycling. 2,6-lutidine (53.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), catalyst (5 mg), H₂O (1 mL), ^{*i*}PrOH (1 mL), H₂ (10 bar), 25 °C, 17 h.

7. Diastereoselective reduction of ortho, meta, and para-xylene at different temperatures

CH ₃	-CH ₃ H	en(1:2)@TiO ₂ -800 H ₂ (10 bar) ₂O: [/] PrOH (1:1) Γ , 17 h or 1 h	CH ₃ CH ₃
Temperature (°C)	Product		
25	93:7	83:17	76:24
60	93:7	83:17	74:26
80	92:8	80:20	73:27
120 ^{<i>a</i>}	88:12	81:19	71:29

 Table S5. Xylene reduction at different temperatures.

^a 1 h reaction time.

8. Hydrogenation of quinoline

Hydrogenation of quinoline under our standard reaction conditions provided 1,2,3,4-teterahydroquinoline as main product (Table S6). While 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinoline was not detected here, trace amounts of *cis*-decahydroquinoline were formed and no *trans*-decahydroquinoline was observed.

Table S6	Hydrogenation	of quinoline.
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		Ru:Phen(1:2)@TiO ₂ -800 H ₂ (10 bar)	
	ĽN	H ₂ O: [/] PrOH 25 – 80 °C, 17 h	N H
Entry ^a	Reaction temperature	Conversion (%) ^b	1,2,3,4-Tetrahydroquinoline (%) ^b
1	25	7	4
2	40	13	10
3	60	33	29
4	80	94	94

^{*a*} Reaction conditions: quinoline (64.6 mg, 0.5 mmol), Ru:Phen(1:2)@TiO₂-800 (0.4 mol%, 10 mg), H₂O:^{*i*}PrOH (1:1, 2 mL), H₂ (10 bar), 25 °C, 17 h.

^b Determined by NMR.

9. Unreactive substrates

The following substrates were tested under our standard reaction conditions (0.5 mmol scale, Ru:Phen(1:2)@TiO₂-800 (10 mg 0.4 mol% Ru, 10 bar H₂, 17 h) and did not provide high conversion / yield when the reaction was performed at either 25 °C, 40 °C, 60 °C or 80 °C.

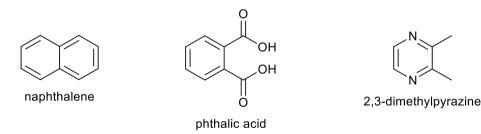


Figure S5 Unreactive substrates of the diastereoselective hydrogenation methodology.

10. Products characterisation



m/z [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₇H₁₆N: 114.1283; observed: 114.1286. The product was converted to its hydrochloride salt for isolation. White solid. 91%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.30 (s, 1H), 8.63 (s, 1H), 3.47 – 3.32 (m, 0.12H, *trans*-NH₂CH), 3.19 – 2.84 (m, 1.86H, cis-NH₂CH), 1.85 – 1.63 (m, 3H), 1.63 – 1.31 (m, 3H), 1.24 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 6H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 52.2, 29.5, 22.1, 18.8.



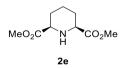
Off-white solid. 93%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 2.12 (dd, J = 11.1, 2.3 Hz, 2H), 1.92 – 1.76 (m, 1H), 1.65 – 1.49 (m, 2H), 1.36 – 0.92 (m, 4H), 0.87 (s, 18H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 66.8, 33.9, 26.8, 26.7, 25.8. m/z [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₁₃H₂₈N: 198.2222; observed: 198.2225. Characterisation data in accordance with previously reported literature.¹



m/z [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₈H₁₈N: 128.1439; observed: 128.1443. The product was converted to its hydrochloride salt for isolation. White solid. 94%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.33 (s, 1H), 8.52 (s, 1H), 3.07 (q, *J* = 9.1 Hz, 2H), 1.85 – 1.60 (m, 3H), 1.24 (d, *J* = 6.5 Hz, 6H), 1.07 (dt, *J* = 13.3, 11.6 Hz, 2H), 0.89 (d, *J* = 6.4 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 51.8, 38.0, 28.7, 21.3, 18.7.



m/z [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₇H₁₆N: 114.1283; observed: 114.1286.The product was converted to its hydrochloride salt for isolation. White solid. 85%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.49 (br s, 1H), 9.10 (br s, 0.2H), 8.78 (br s, 1H), 3.29 (br s, 0.18H, *cis*-NCH), 3.06 (d, J = 12.3 Hz, 0.18H, *trans*-NCH₂), 2.98 – 2.83 (m, 0.82H, *cis*-NCH₂), 2.82 – 2.64 (m, 0.82H, *cis*-NCH₂), 2.42 (m, 0.18H, *trans*-NCH₂), 2.04 – 1.29 (m, 4.82H), 1.26 (d, J = 6.8 Hz, 2.46H, *cis*-NCHCH₃), 1.23 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 0.54H, *trans*-NCHCH₃), 1.16 – 1.05 (m, 0.18H), 0.97 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2.46H, *cis*-NCH₂CHCH₃), 0.86 (d, J = 6.7 Hz, 0.54H, *trans*-NCH₂CHCH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) *cis*-product δ 48.6, 45.0, 26.6, 26.2, 26.1, 17.7, 15.7. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) *trans*-product δ 51.4, 49.2, 30.7, 29.9, 27.5, 18.6, 18.4.



White solid. 88%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.65 (s, 6H), 3.30 (dd, *J* = 11.0, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 2.33 (s, 1H), 2.00 – 1.80 (m, 3H), 1.65 – 0.79 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) *cis*-product δ 172.9, 58.3, 52.0, 28.6, 24.1. *m/z* [M+H]⁺ calculated for C₉H₁₆NO₄: 202.1079; observed: 202.1083. Characterisation data in accordance with previously reported literature.²



GC yield with internal calibration: 82%. EI m/z (%): 112 (43), 97 (100), 83 (48), 70 (34), 55 (77), 41 (32). Characterisation data in accordance with previously reported literature.³



GC yield with internal calibration: 75%. EI *m/z* (%): 112 (30), 97 (100), 69 (14), 55 (47), 41 (14).



GC yield with internal calibration: 57%. EI m/z (%): 112 (37), 97 (100), 83 (9), 69 (15), 55 (60), 41 (19).



GC yield with internal calibration: 76%. EI m/z (%): 140 (14), 97 (100), 96 (66), 81 (33), 69 (18), 55 (78), 41 (19). Characterisation data in accordance with previously reported literature.⁴



Colourless liquid. 75%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.76 (m, 0.64H, *cis*-CHOH), 3.10 (m, 0.35H, *trans*-CHOH), 2.00 – 1.08 (m, 9H), 0.99 (d, J = 6.4 Hz, 1.28H, *trans*-CHCH₃), 0.92 (d, J = 6.9 Hz, 2.17H, *cis*-CHCH₃). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) *cis*-product δ 71.2, 35.9, 32.6, 28.9, 24.6, 20.8, 17.0. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) *trans*-product δ 76.6, 40.4, 35.6, 33.8, 25.8, 25.3, 18.7. EI *m*/*z* (%): 114 (11), 96 (76), 81 (100), 71 (52), 68 (75), 57 (87), 55 (36), 41 (31), 93 (20), 29 (13). Characterisation data in accordance with previously reported literature.^{5,6}



Colourless liquid. 98%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.95 – 3.87 (m, 0.56H, *cis*-CHOH), 3.51 (m, 0.43H, trans-CHOH), 2.00 – 1.12 (m, 9H), 0.89 (d, J = 6.1 Hz, 1.79H, *cis*-CHCH₃), 0.85 (d, J = 6.5 Hz, 1.49H, *trans*-CHCH₃). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) *cis*-product δ 67.0, 32.3, 31.2, 29.1, 21.8. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) *trans*-product δ 71.0, 35.7, 33.4, 31.9, 22.0. EI *m/z* (%):114 (8), 96 (33), 81 (54), 70 (38), 57 (100), 41 (26). Characterisation data in accordance with previously reported literature.^{5, 6}



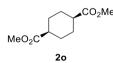
White solid. 99%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.06 – 3.94 (m, 0.58H, *cis*-CHOH), 3.61 – 3.36 (m, 0.42H, *trans*-CHOH), 2.07 – 0.87 (m, 10H), 0.83 (s, 5H), 0.82 (s, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) *cis*-product δ 65.9, 48.1, 33.5, 32.6, 27.6, 21.0. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) *trans*-product δ 71.2, 47.3, 36.1, 32.4, 27.7, 25.7. GC-MS *m*/*z*(%) 141 (2), 123 (22), 99 (38), 82 (53), 67 (58), 57 (100). Characterisation data in accordance with previously reported literature.⁷



Colourless oil. 88%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 4.10 – 4.05 (m, , 0.05H neomenthol CHOH), 3.99 (dt, *J* = 6.5, 3.4 Hz, 0.73, neoisomenthol CHOH), 3.76 (td, *J* = 7.8, 3.8 Hz, 0.21H, isomenthol CHOH), 3.37 (td, *J* = 10.4, 4.3 Hz, 0.02H, menthol CHOH), 2.03 – 1.16 (m, 13H), 1.15 – 1.06 (m, 1H), 1.04 (d, *J* = 7.1 Hz, 2.2H neoisomenthol methyl-CH₃), 0.97 (d, *J* = 6.6 Hz, 2.2H, neoisomenthol ^{*i*}Pr-CH₃), 0.90 (m, 4H, neoisomenthol ^{*i*}Pr-CH₃, isomenthol ^{*i*}Pr-CH₃), 0.84 (m, 1H, isomenthol methyl-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) neoisomenthol δ 70.9, 47.5, 39.1, 31.1, 28.4, 27.6, 22.1, 21.9, 21.6, 21.6. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) neomenthol δ 68.1, 49.7, 40.2, 30.6, 27.7, 26.2, 21.2, 20.1, 19.7, 18.2. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) neomenthol δ 67.8, 48.1, 42.7, 35.2, 29.3, 24.3, 22.5, 21.3, 20.8. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) menthol δ 50.2, 45.2, 34.7, 31.8, 25.9, 23.2, 22.3, 21.1, 16.2. EI *m/z* (%): 156 (0.34), 139 (4), 138 (26), 123 (40), 109 (21), 95 (82), 81 (73), 71 (100), 39 (31), 55 (37), 41 (31). Strong overlap of the signals, assignation performed taking advantage of reported literature and 2D NMR.^{8,9}.



White solid. 99%. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 5.37 (s, 1H), 2.04 (hept, J = 4.1 Hz, 0.77H, *cis*-CHCONH), 1.82 (tt, J = 8.5, 3.4 Hz, 0.23H, *trans*-CHCONH), 1.78 – 1.28 (m, 9H), 1.26 (s, 6.93H, *cis*-'Bu), 1.25 (s, 2.07H, *trans*-'Bu), 0.86 (d, J = 7.0 Hz, 2.31H, *cis*-CH₃), 0.79 (d, J = 6.6 Hz, 0.69H, *trans*-CH₃). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) *cis*-product δ 175.2, 50.8, 43.7, 31.2, 28.9, 25.8, 19.6. ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl₃) *trans*-product δ 175.7, 46.1, 34.5, 32.1, 29.8, 29.1, 22.6. *m*/z [M+Na]⁺ calculated for C₁₂H₂₃NO: 220.1672; observed: 220.1678.



Colourless liquid. 89%. ¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.61 (s, 5H, *cis*-CO₂CH₃), 3.60 (s, 1H, *trans*-CO₂CH₃), 2.53 – 2.31 (m, 1.66H, *cis*-CHCO₂CH₃), 2.06 – 1.91 (m, 0.33H, *trans*-CHCO₂CH₃), 2.32 – 2.15 (m, 0.74H, *trans*-CH₂), 2.09 – 1.71 (m, 3.46H, *cis*-CH₂), 1.71 – 1.49 (m, 3.46H, *cis*-CH₂), 1.49 – 1.25 (m, 0.74H, *trans*-CH₂). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) *cis*-product δ 175.4, 51.6, 40.6, 26.0. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) *trans*-product δ 175.9, 51.6, 42.4, 28.0. *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ calculated for C₁₀H₁₆O₄Na: 223.0946; observed: 223.0946. Characterisation data in accordance with previously reported literature.¹⁰

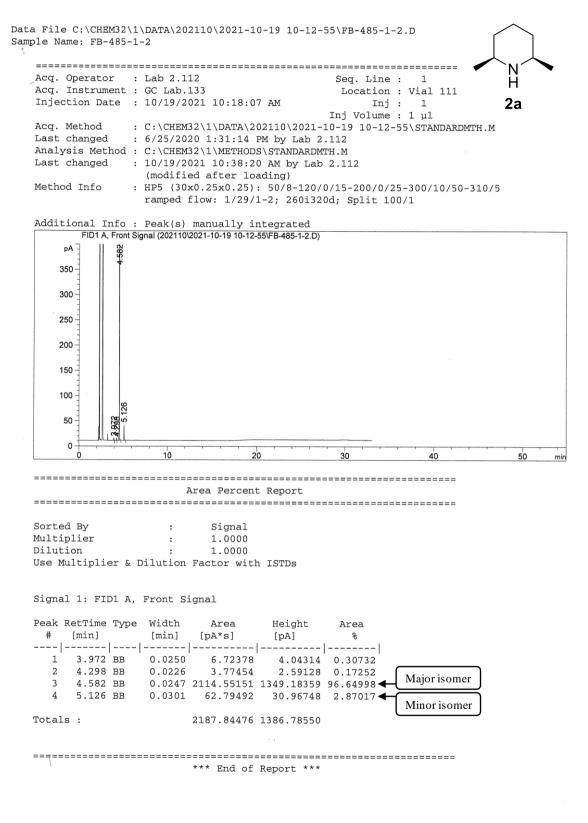


Colourless liquid. 82%.¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.62 (s, 5.76H, *cis*-CO₂CH₃), 3.61 (s, 0.24H, *trans*-CO₂CH₃), 2.93 – 2.66 (m, 1.92H, *cis*-CHCO₂CH₃), 2.61 – 2.51 (m, 0.08H, *trans*-CHCO₂CH₃), 2.11 – 1.82 (m, 2H), 1.82 – 1.57 (m, 2H), 1.57 – 1.10 (m, 4H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) *cis*-product δ 174.2, 51.6, 42.6, 26.2, 23.8. ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃) *trans*-product δ 175.5, 51.8, 44.8, 28.9, 25.2. *m/z* [M+Na]⁺ calculated for C₁₀H₁₆O₄Na: 223.0946; observed: 223.0948. Characterisation data in accordance with previously reported literature.¹¹

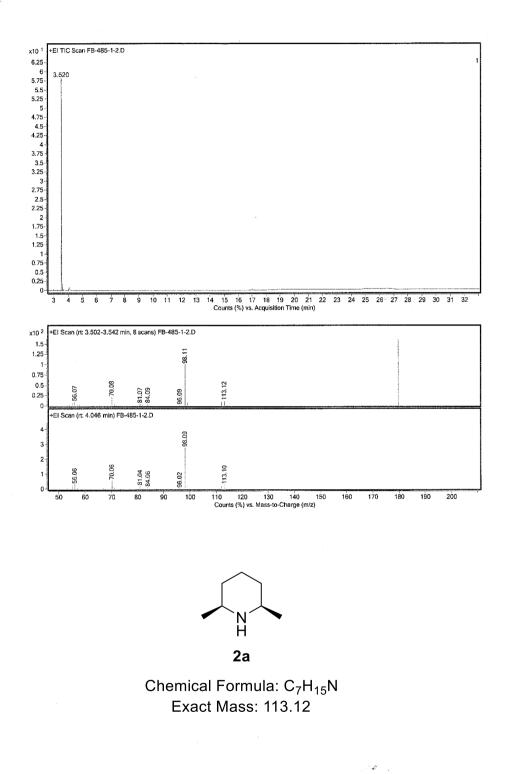
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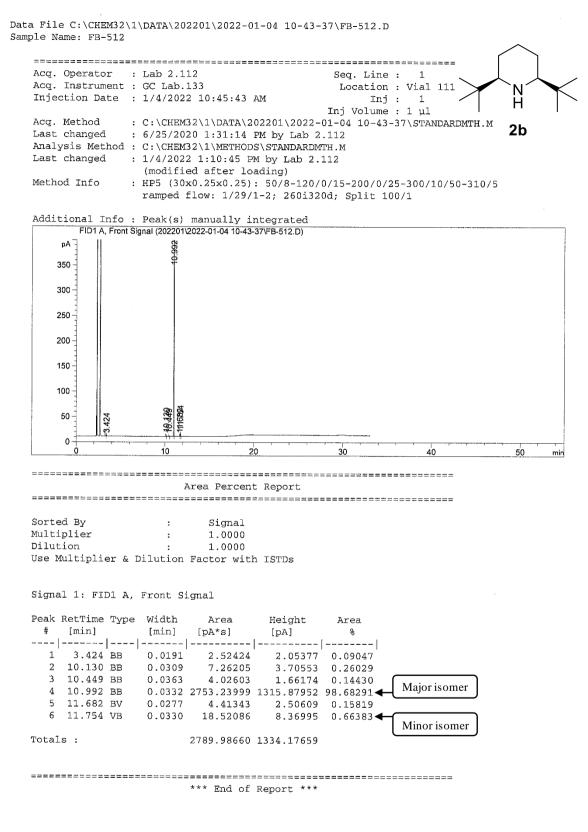
12.GC and GC-MS traces



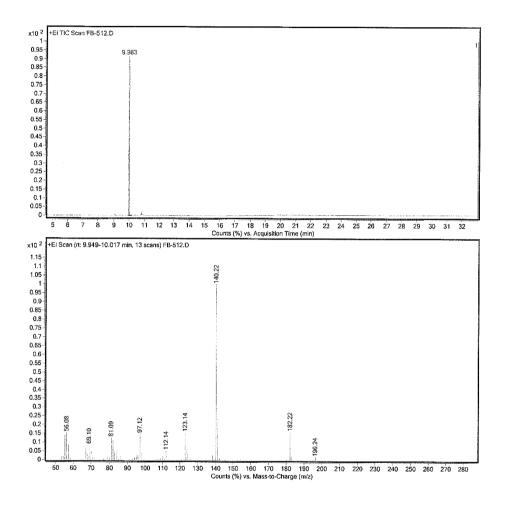
GC Lab.133 10/19/2021 1:12:23 PM Lab 2.112

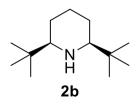


A.

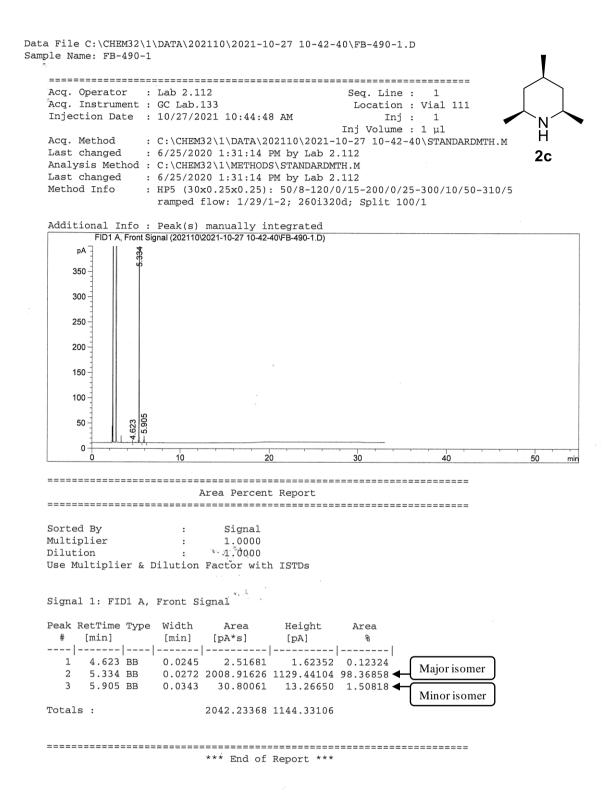


GC Lab.133 1/4/2022 1:10:55 PM Lab 2.112

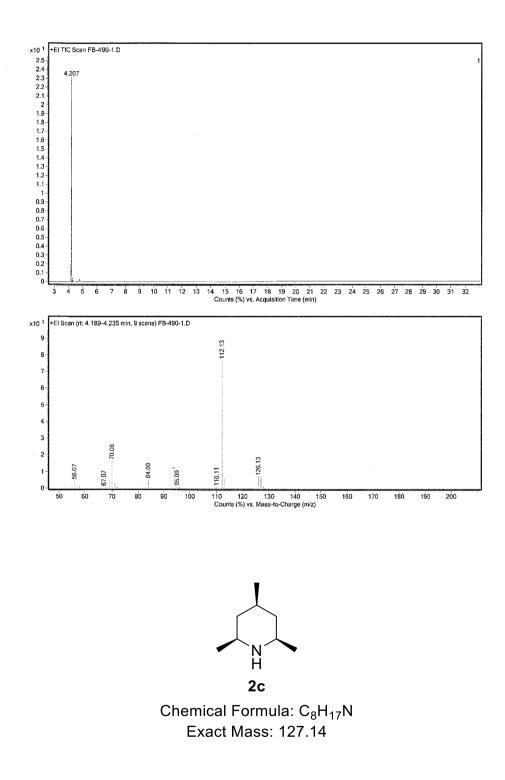


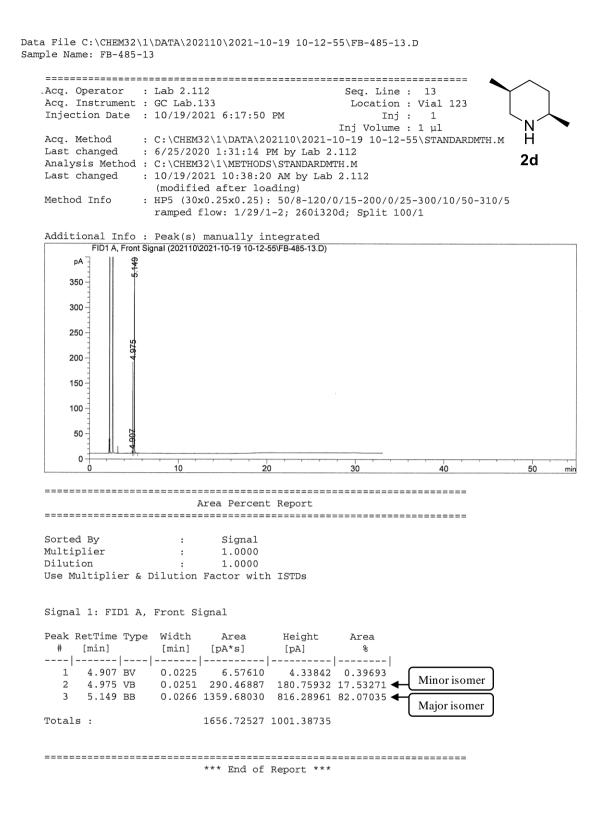


Chemical Formula: C₁₃H₂₇N Exact Mass: 197.21

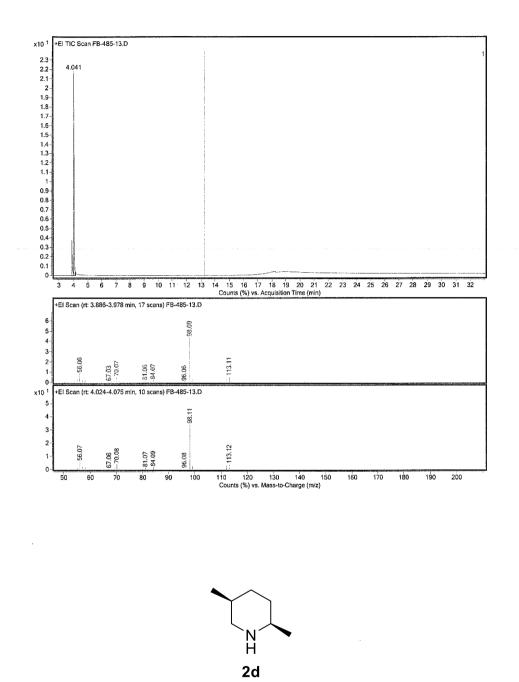


GC Lab.133 10/27/2021 12:41:12 PM Lab 2.112

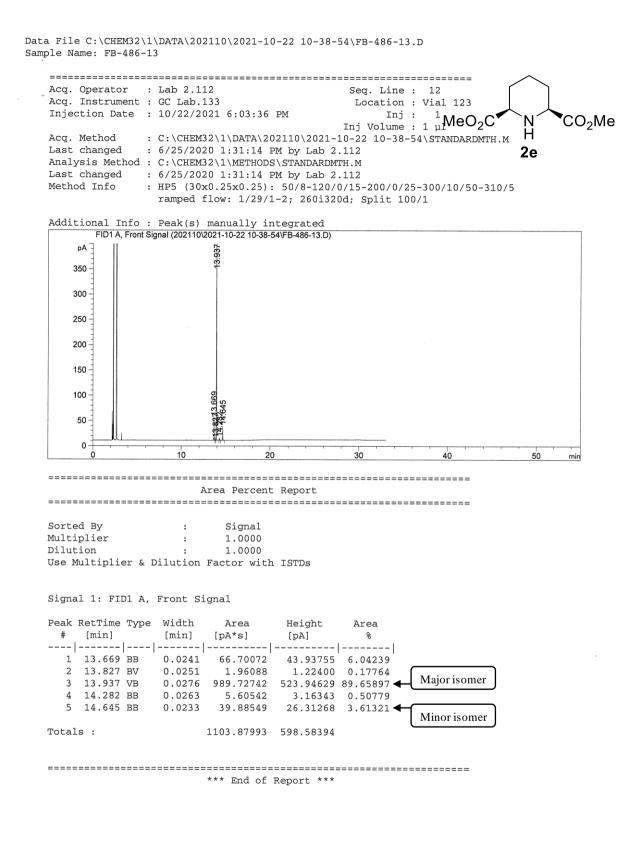




GC Lab.133 10/20/2021 9:25:34 AM Lab 2.112

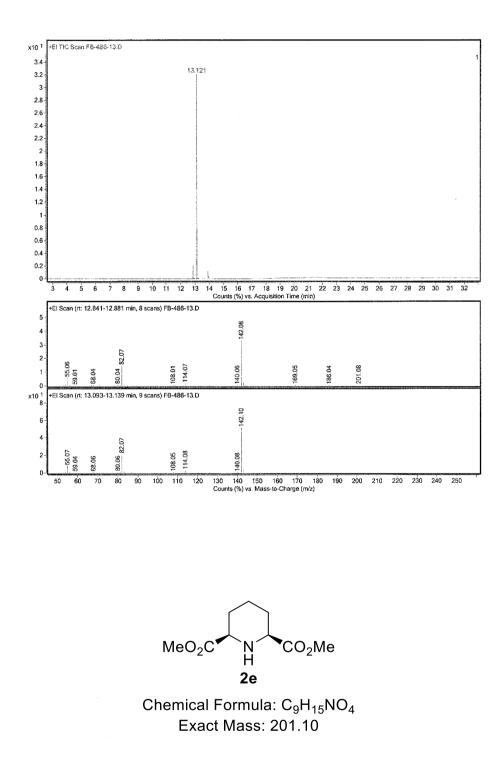


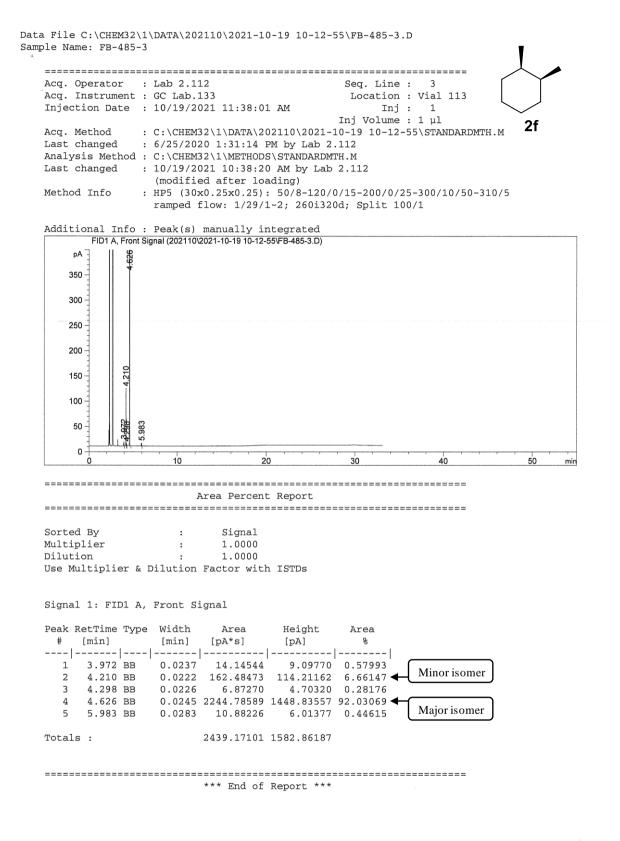
Chemical Formula: C₇H₁₅N Exact Mass: 113.12



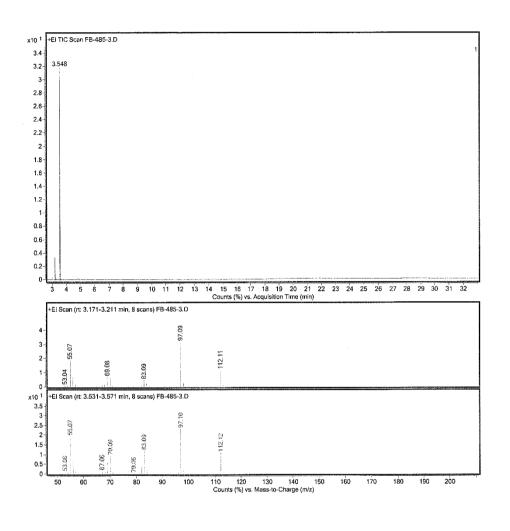
GC Lab.133 10/25/2021 10:57:23 AM Lab 2.112

Page 1 of 1



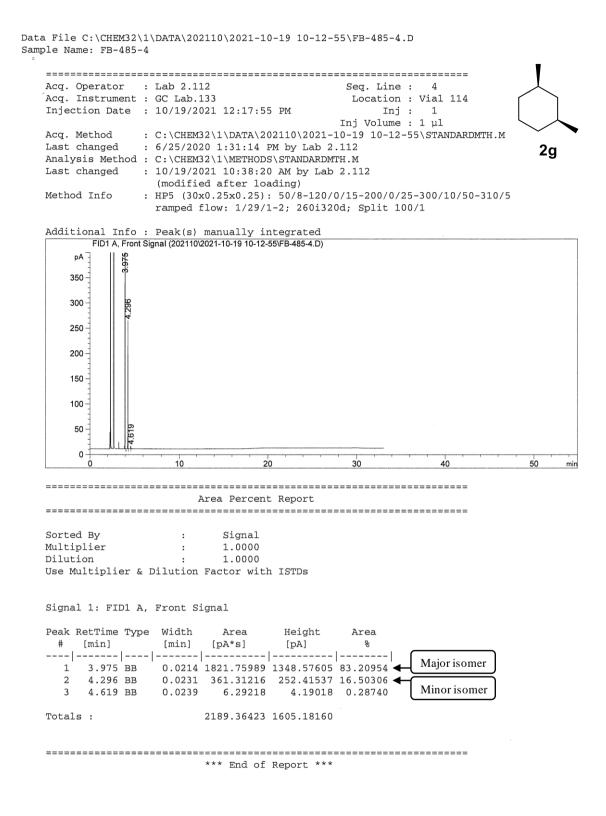


GC Lab.133 10/19/2021 1:13:36 PM Lab 2.112

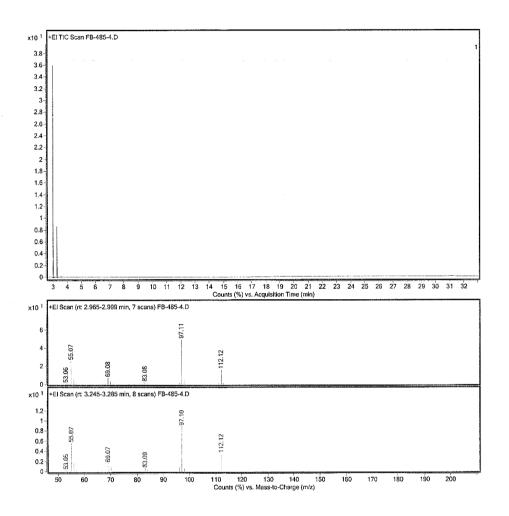




2f Chemical Formula: C₈H₁₆ Exact Mass: 112.13

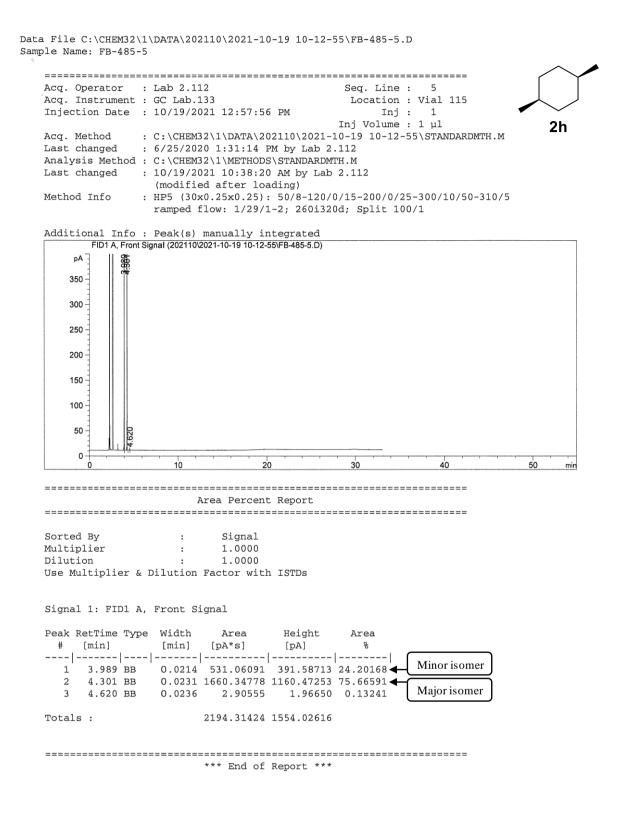


GC Lab.133 10/19/2021 1:13:57 PM Lab 2.112

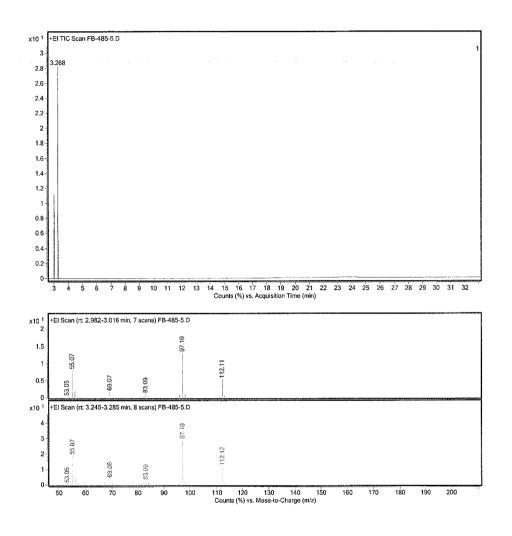




2g Chemical Formula: C₈H₁₆ Exact Mass: 112.13



GC Lab.133 10/19/2021 1:43:57 PM Lab 2.112



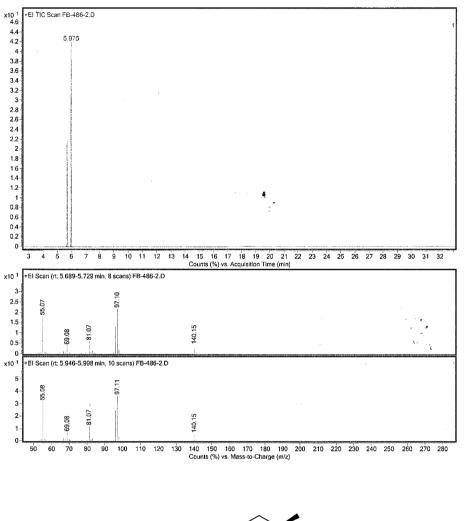
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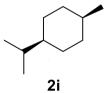
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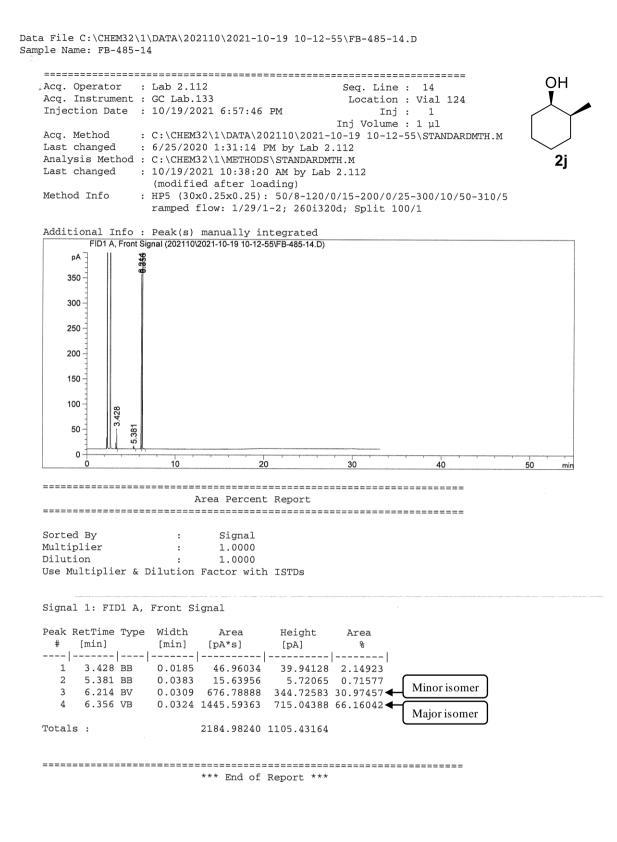
Chemical Formula: C₈H₁₆ Exact Mass: 112.13

Data File C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\202110\2021-10-22 10-38-54\FB-486-2.D Sample Name: FB-486-2 Acq. Operator : Lab 2.112 Seq. Line : 1 Acq. Instrument : GC Lab.133 Location : Vial 112 Injection Date : 10/22/2021 10:43:30 AM Inj: 1 Inj Volume : 1 µl : C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\202110\2021-10-22 10-38-54\STANDARDMTH.M Acq. Method : 6/25/2020 1:31:14 PM by Lab 2.112 Last changed Analysis Method : C:\CHEM32\1\METHODS\STANDARDMTH.M **2i** Last changed : 6/25/2020 1:31:14 PM by Lab 2.112 : HP5 (30x0.25x0.25): 50/8-120/0/15-200/0/25-300/10/50-310/5 Method Info ramped flow: 1/29/1-2; 260i320d; Split 100/1 Additional Info : Peak(s) manually integrated FID1 A, Front Signal (202110\2021-10-22 10-38-54\FB-486-2.D) nА 350 300 -250 -200 150 100 10.140 50 -0 10 20 30 40 50 min _____ Area Percent Report _____ Sorted By : Signal Multiplier 1.0000 : 1.0000 Dilution . Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs Signal 1: FID1 A, Front Signal Peak RetTime Type Width Area Height Area [min] [pA*s] ક # [min] [pA] Minor isomer 6.926 BB 0.0307 745.99231 383.62927 28.20584 ← 7.207 BB 0.0314 1881.13928 908.42749 71.12555 ← 1 2 Major isomer 7.528 BB 0.0309 4.70370 2.39342 0.17785 3 7.922 BB 0.0336 7.98650 3.76265 0.30197 4 0.0396 1.84144 0.18880 5 10.140 BB 4.99332 Totals : 2644.81512 1300.05427 *** End of Report *** Page 1 of 1 GC Lab.133 10/22/2021 12:53:01 PM Lab 2.112

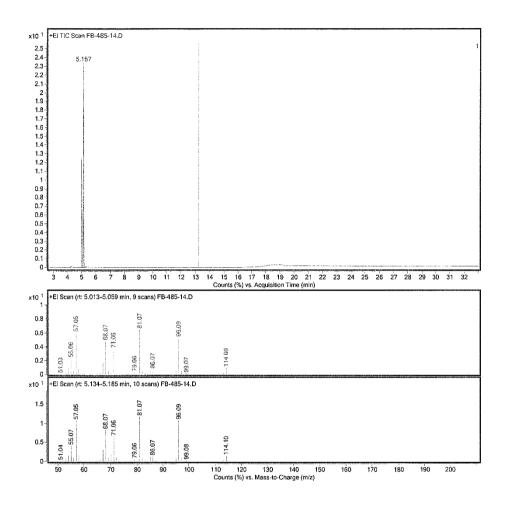


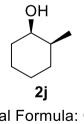


Chemical Formula: C₁₀H₂₀ Exact Mass: 140.16

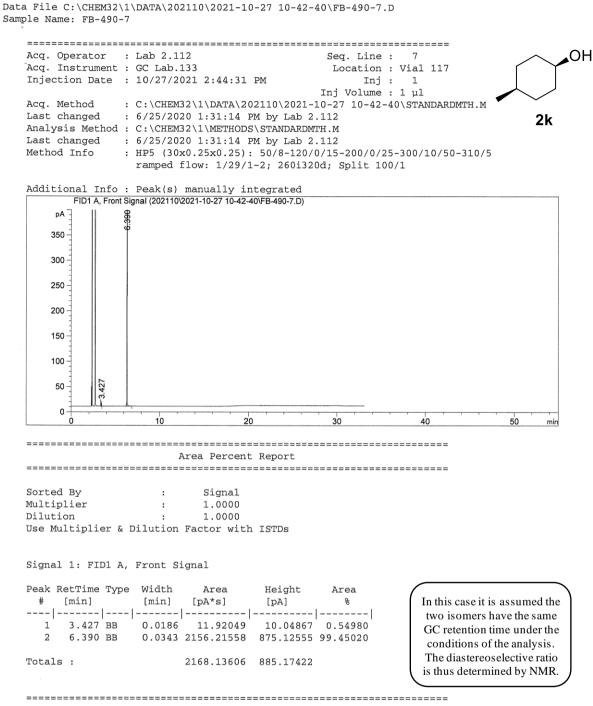


GC Lab.133 10/20/2021 9:25:54 AM Lab 2.112



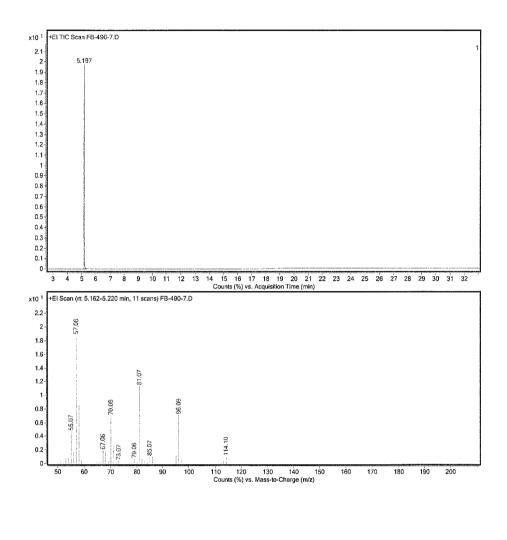


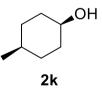
Chemical Formula: C₇H₁₄O Exact Mass: 114.10



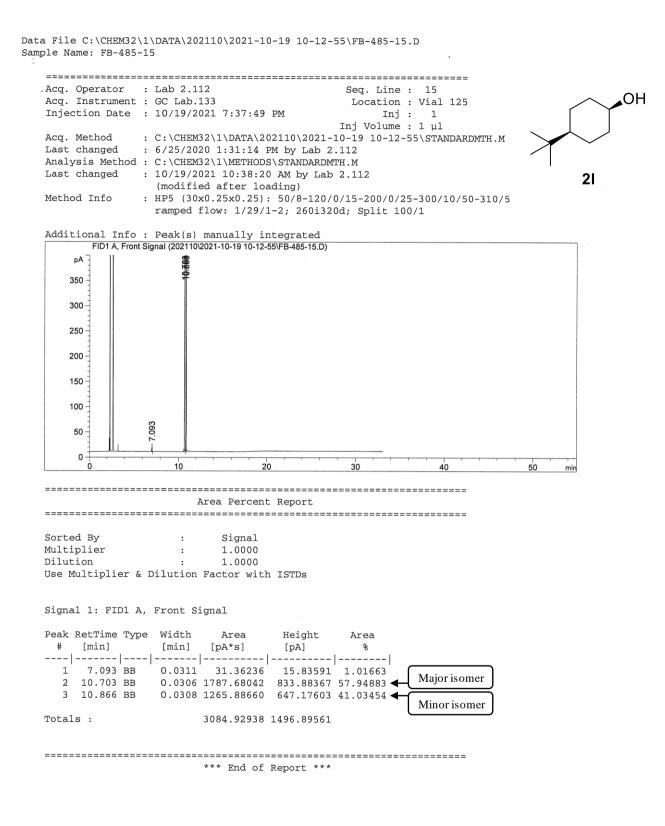
*** End of Report ***

GC Lab.133 10/27/2021 3:40:21 PM Lab 2.112

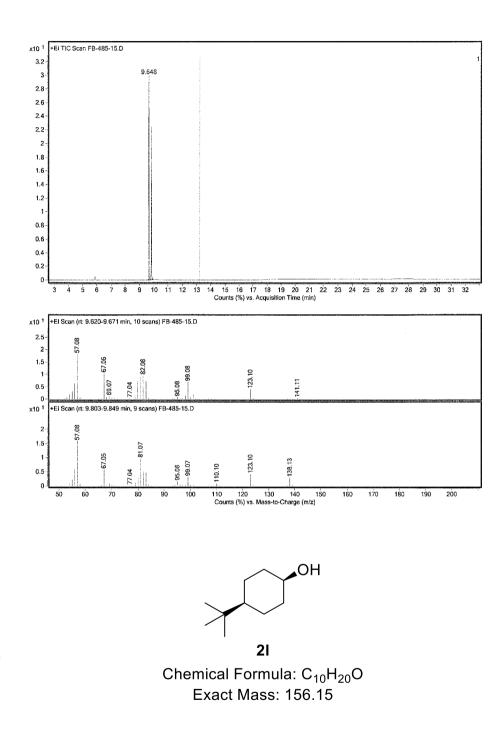




Chemical Formula: C₇H₁₄O Exact Mass: 114.10



GC Lab.133 10/20/2021 9:26:04 AM Lab 2.112

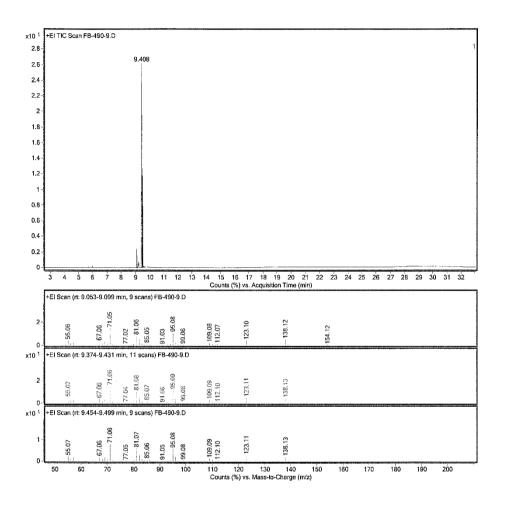


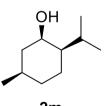
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Data File C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\202110\2021-10-27 10-42-40\FB-490-9.D Sample Name: FB-490-9 Acq. Operator : Lab 2.112 9 Seq. Line : Acq. Instrument : GC Lab.133 Location : Vial 119 Injection Date : 10/27/2021 4:04:25 PM Inj: 1 OH Inj Volume : 1 µl Acq. Method : C:\CHEM32\1\DATA\202110\2021-10-27 10-42-40\STANDARDMTH.M Last changed : 6/25/2020 1:31:14 PM by Lab 2.112 Analysis Method : C:\CHEM32\1\METHODS\STANDARDMTH.M Last changed : 6/25/2020 1:31:14 PM by Lab 2.112 : HP5 (30x0.25x0.25): 50/8-120/0/15-200/0/25-300/10/50-310/5 Method Info ramped flow: 1/29/1-2; 260i320d; Split 100/1 2m Additional Info : Peak(s) manually integrated FID1 A, Front Signal (202110\2021-10-27 10-42-40\FB-490-9.D) DA 350 300 -250 -200 -150 10.173 100 -6491649 50 2 0 40 50 10 20 30 min _____ Area Percent Report Sorted By : Signal Multiplier 1.0000 : 1.0000 Dilution : Use Multiplier & Dilution Factor with ISTDs Signal 1: FID1 A, Front Signal Peak RetTime Type Width Area Height Area # [min] [min] [pA*s] [pA] ક 5.61551 2.86615 0.17775 1 6.918 BB 0.0301 7.188 BB0.031614.092219.721 BB0.03353.67109 6.96992 0.44605 1.62879 0.11620 2 Minor isomer 9.721 BB 3 89.97670 5.33450 4 10.173 BV 0.0291 168.53304 Minor isomer 0.0318 51.99598 26.36761 1.64580 0.0321 2272.14526 1064.27356 71.91914 5 10.288 VB 0.0318 6 10.489 BV Major isomer 7 10.537 VB 0.0261 643.25226 380.25970 20.36056 Minor isomer 3159.30535 1572.34243 Totals : *** End of Report ***

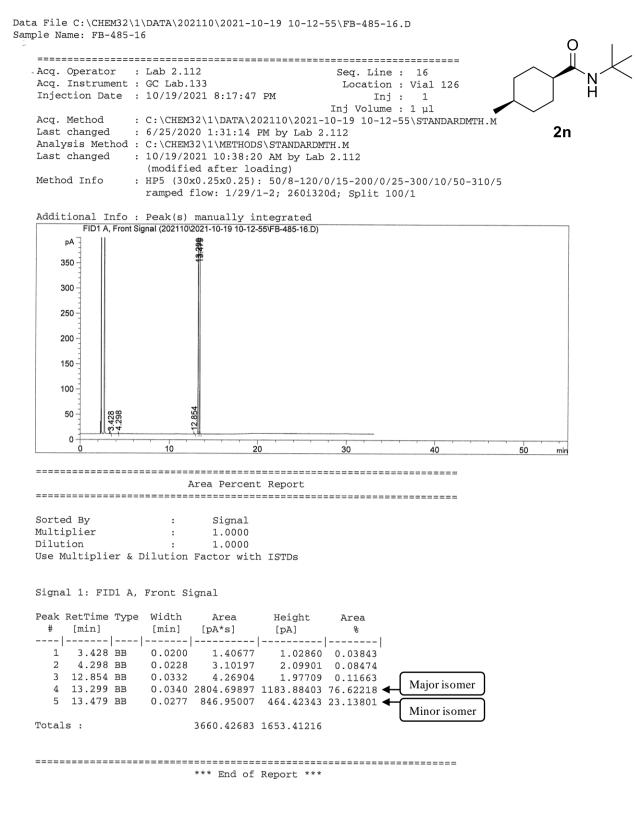
GC Lab.133 10/27/2021 5:42:04 PM Lab 2.112



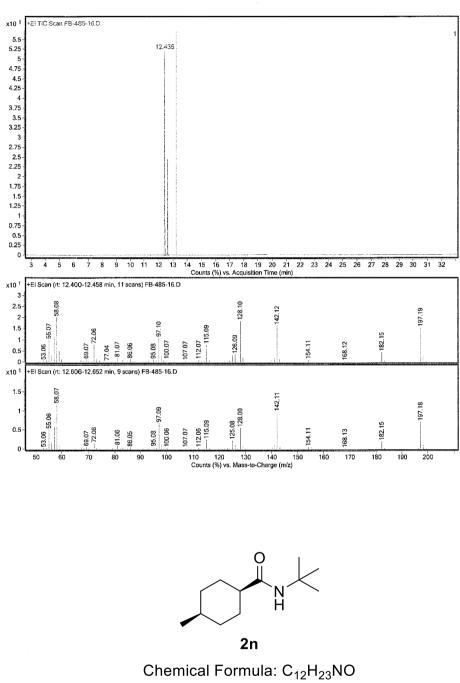


2m

Chemical Formula: C₁₀H₂₀O Exact Mass: 156.15



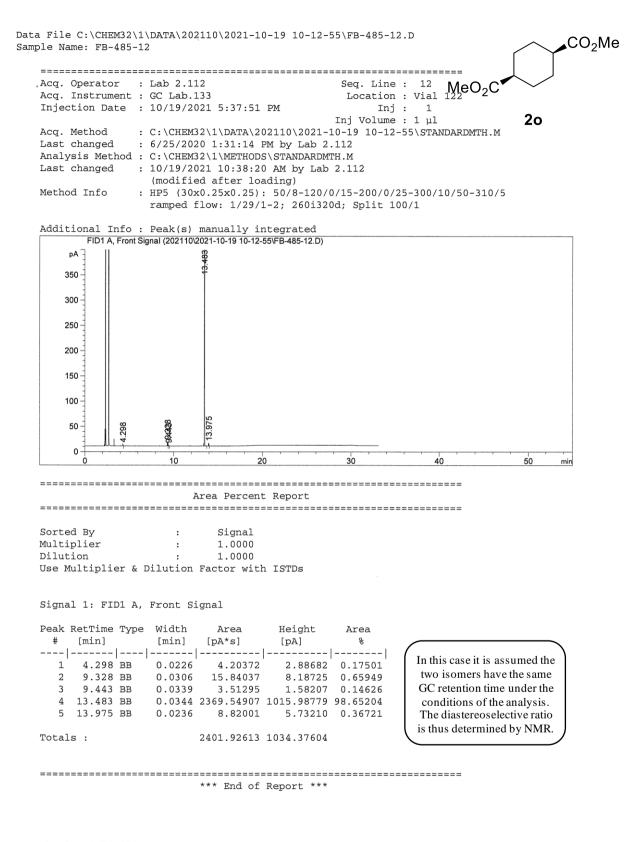
GC Lab.133 10/20/2021 9:26:18 AM Lab 2.112



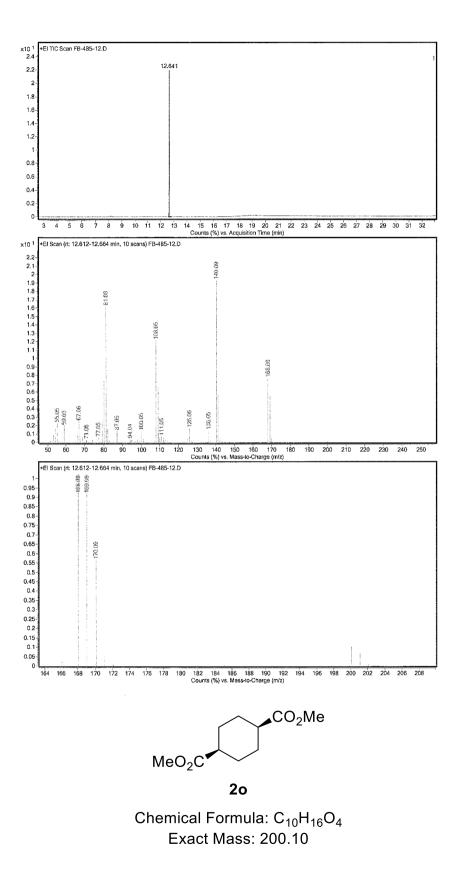
e. V

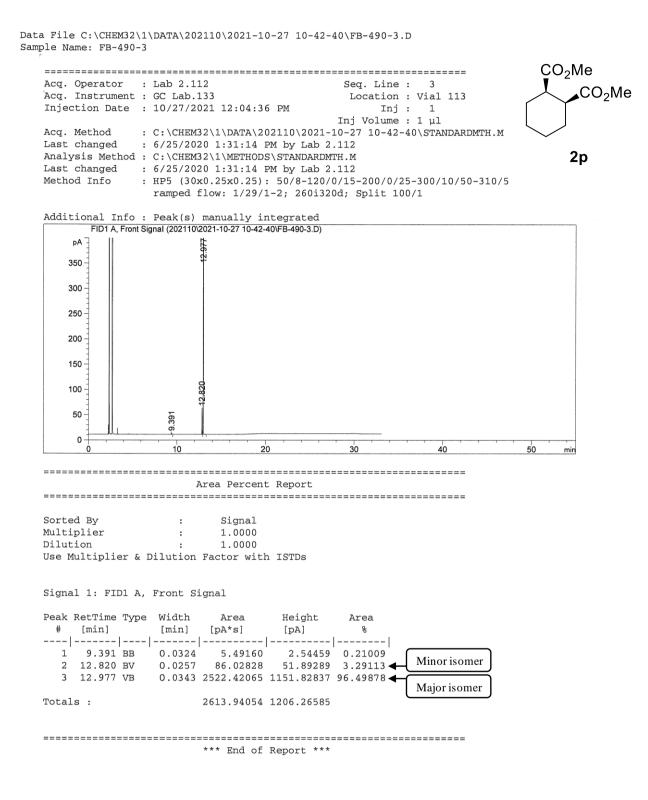
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Exact Mass: 197.18

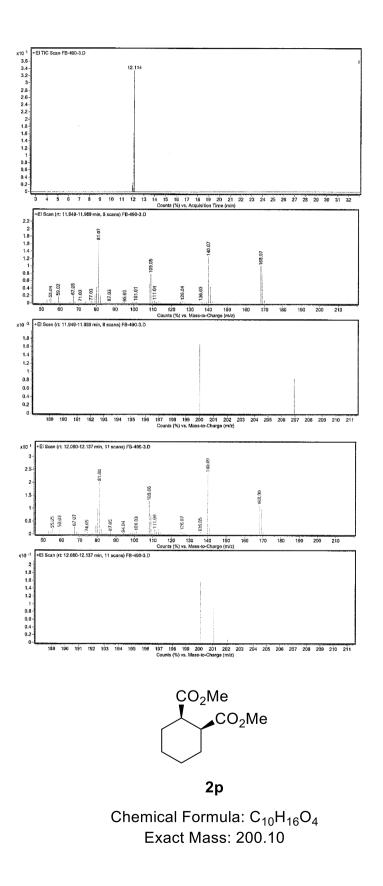


GC Lab.133 10/20/2021 9:25:27 AM Lab 2.112

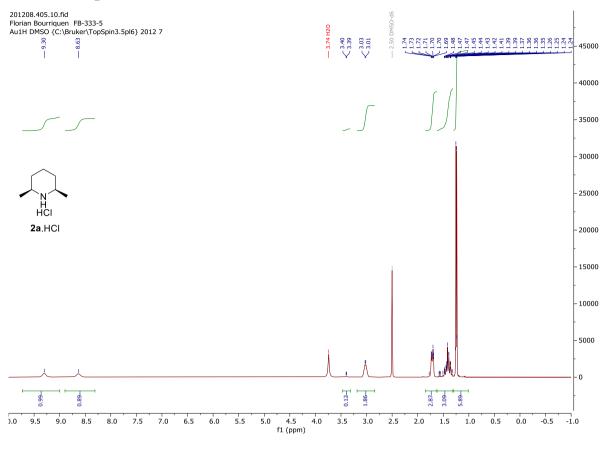


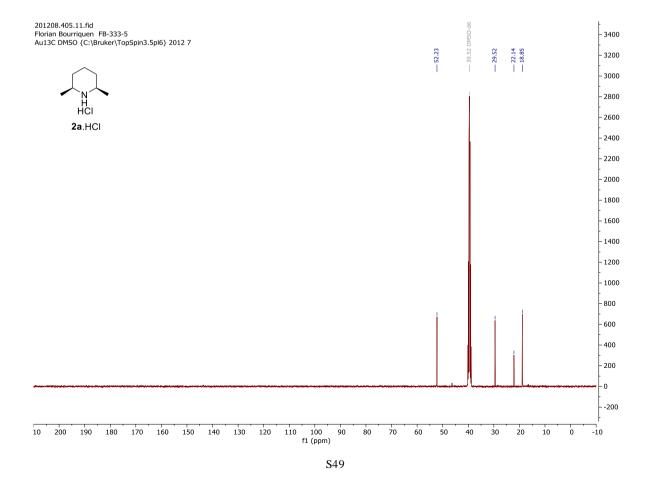


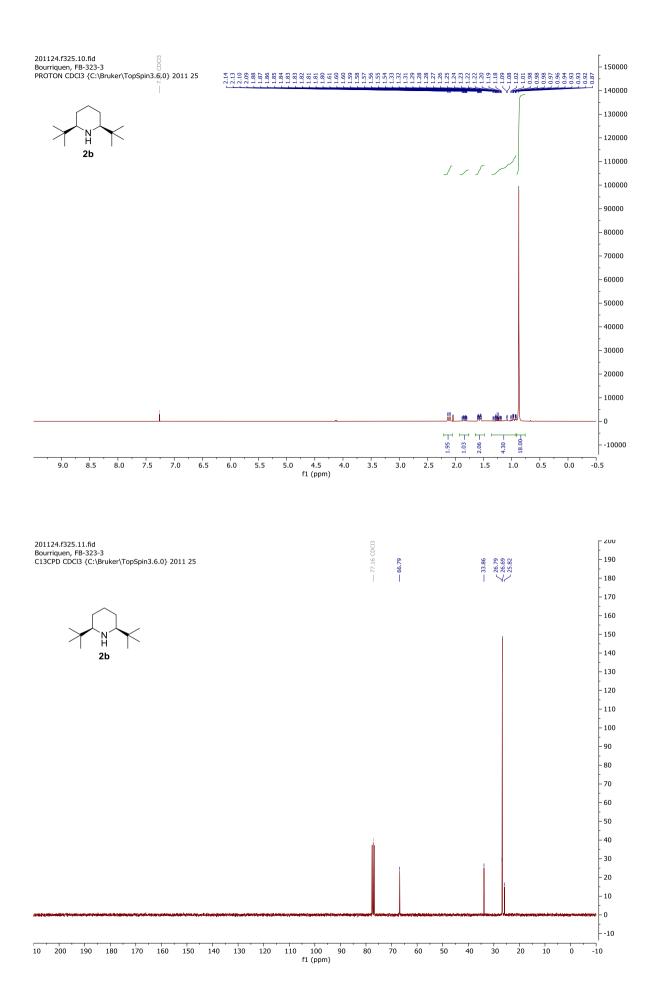
GC Lab.133 10/27/2021 12:41:44 PM Lab 2.112

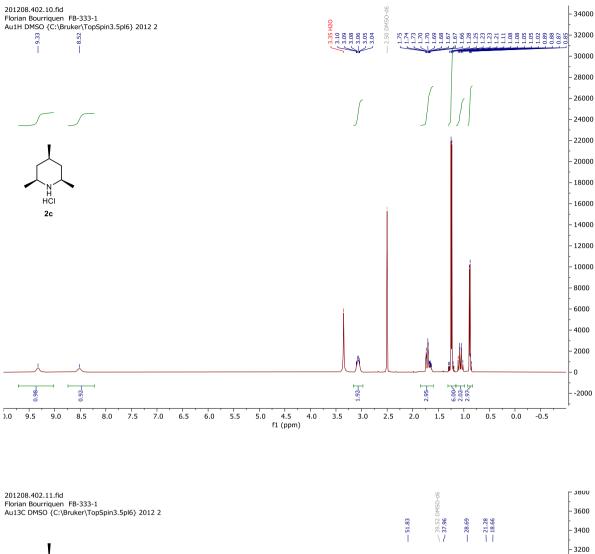


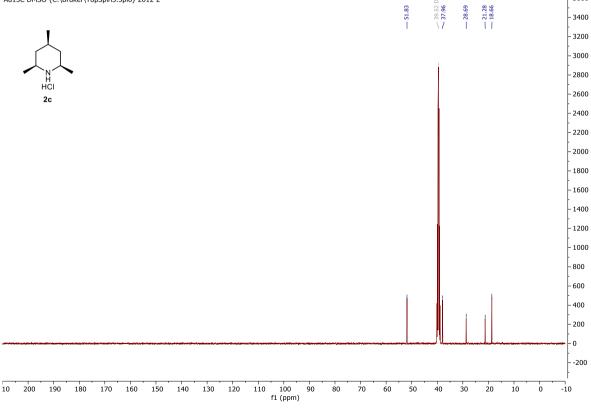
13. NMR Spectra

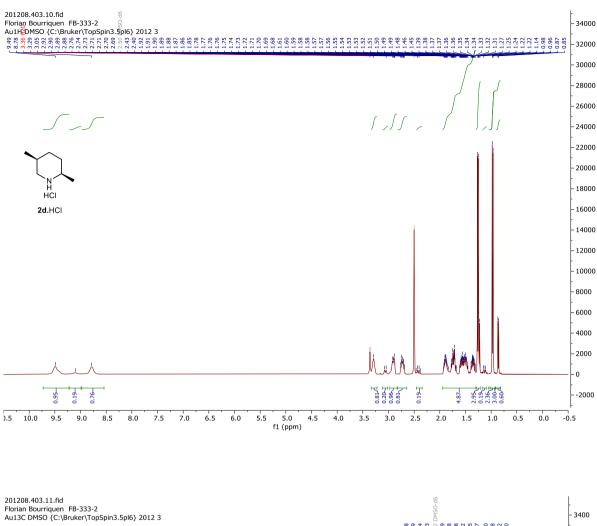


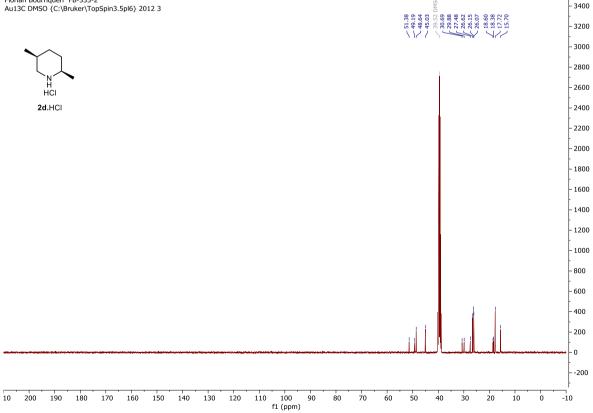


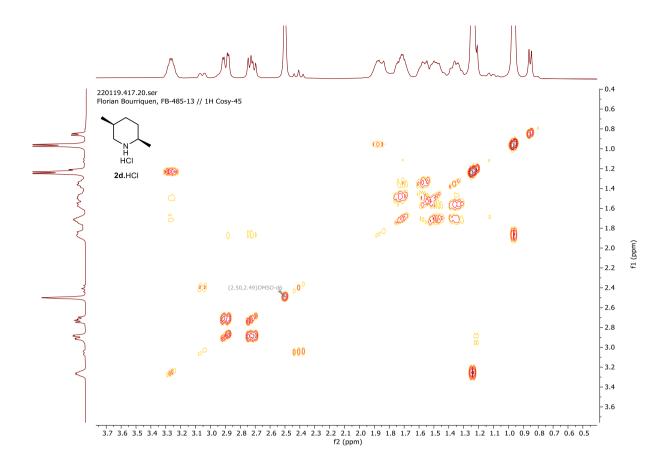


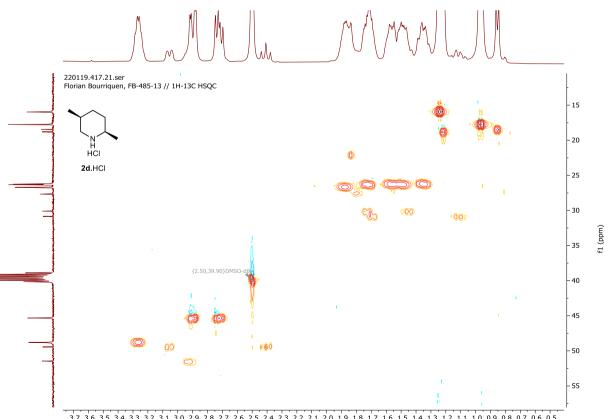




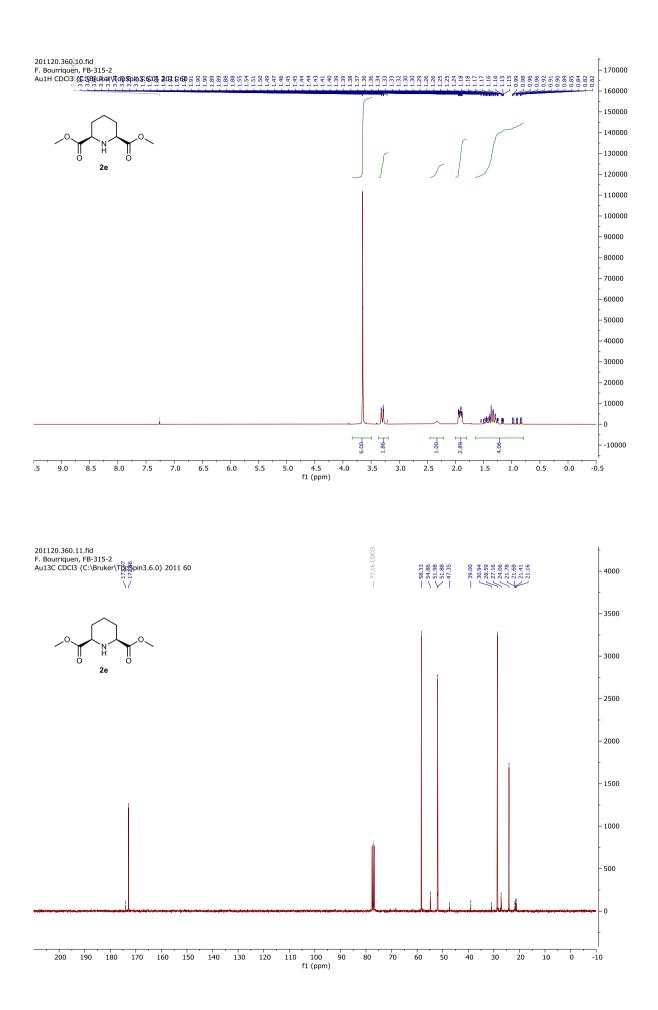




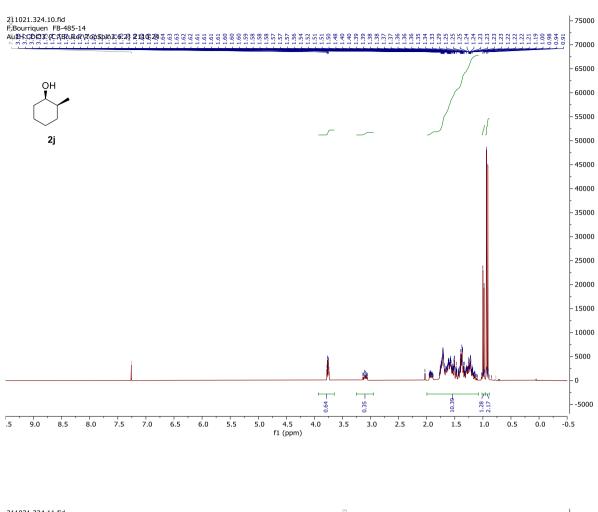


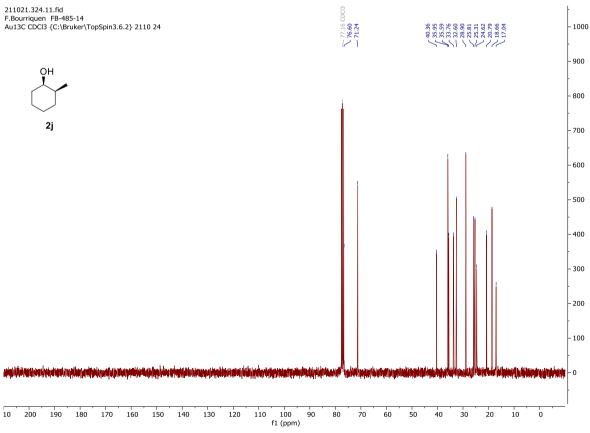


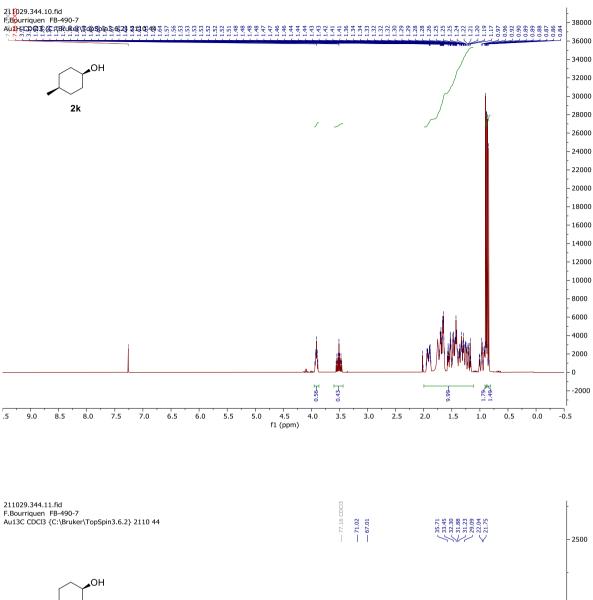
3.7 3.6 3.5 3.4 3.3 3.2 3.1 3.0 2.9 2.8 2.7 2.6 2.5 2.4 2.3 2.2 2.1 2.0 1.9 1.8 1.7 1.6 1.5 1.4 1.3 1.2 1.1 1.0 0.9 0.8 0.7 0.6 0.5 f2 (ppm)

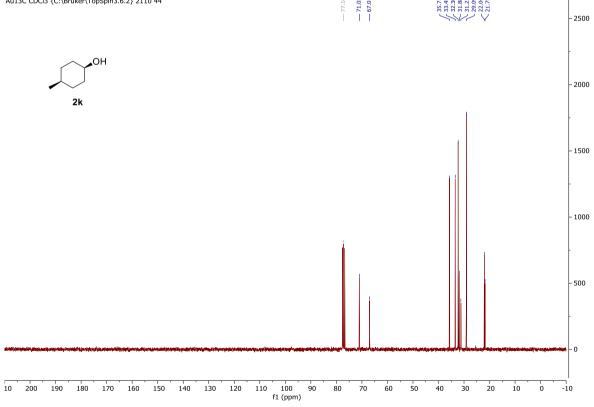


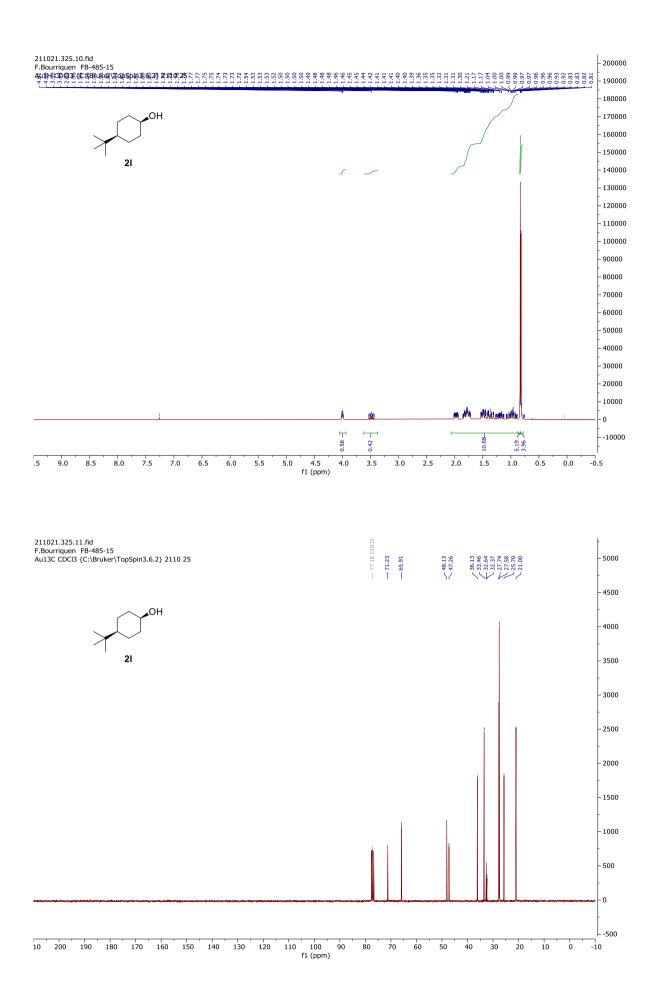


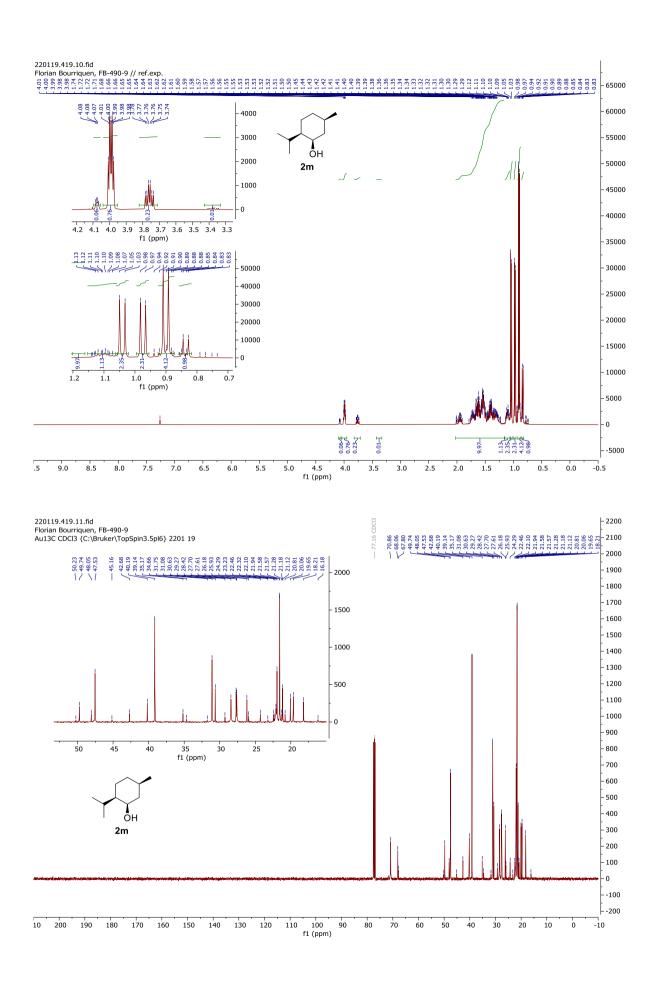


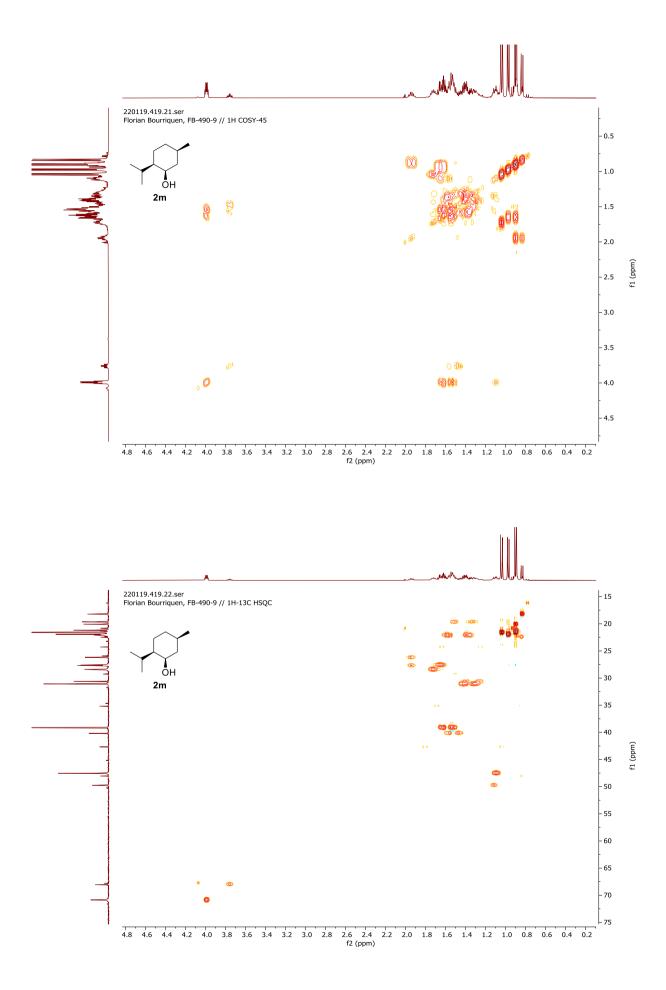




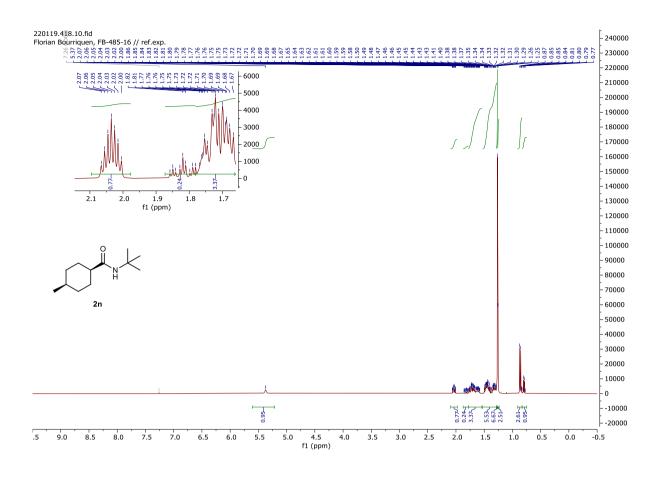


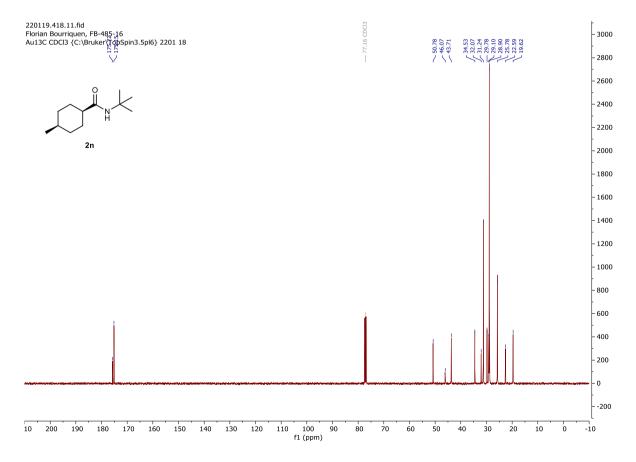


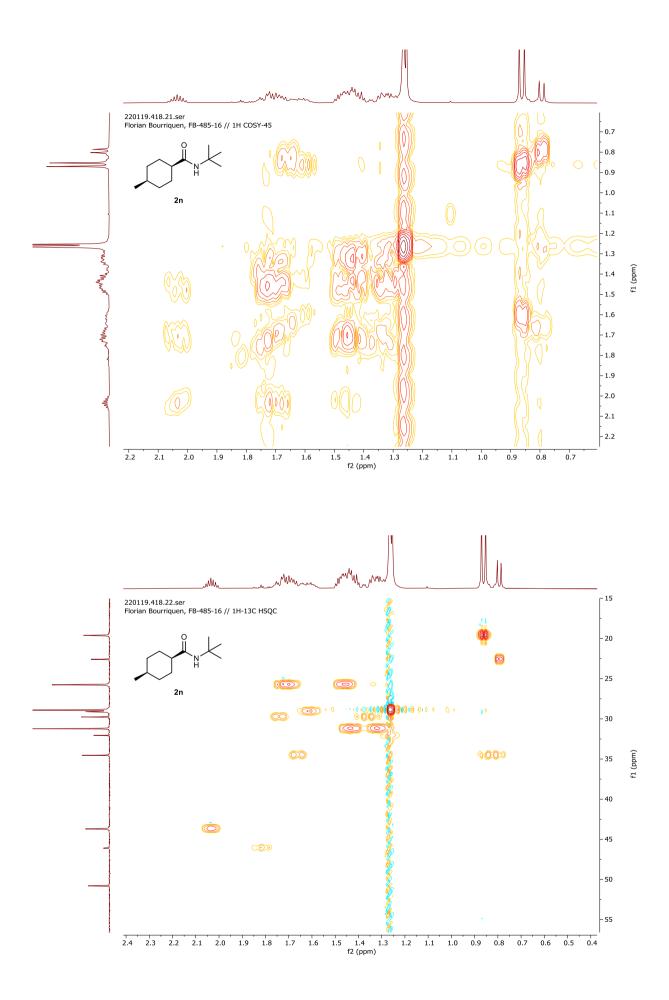




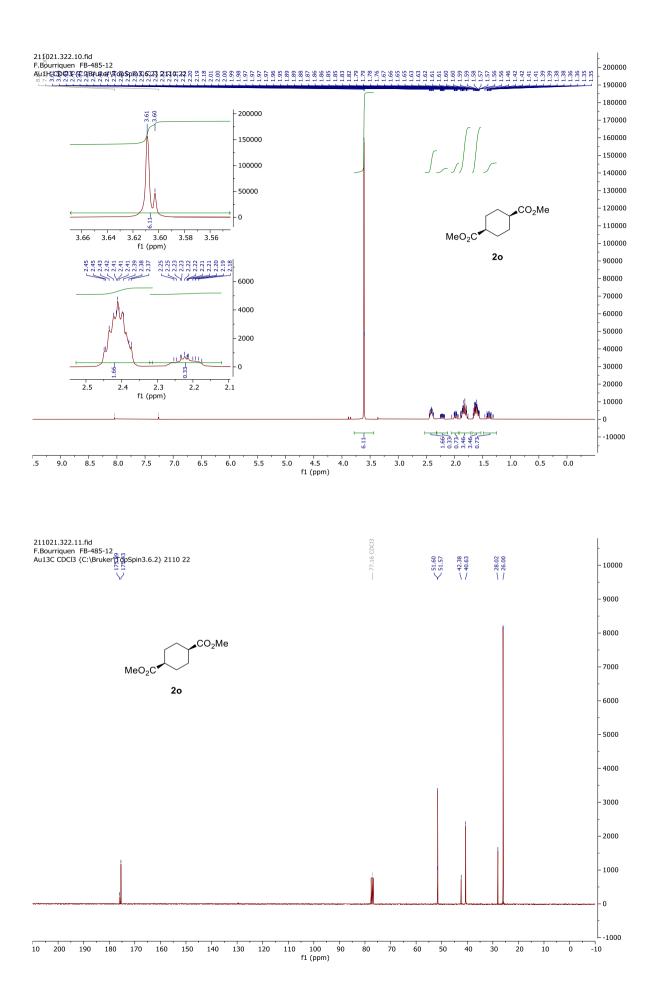
S59

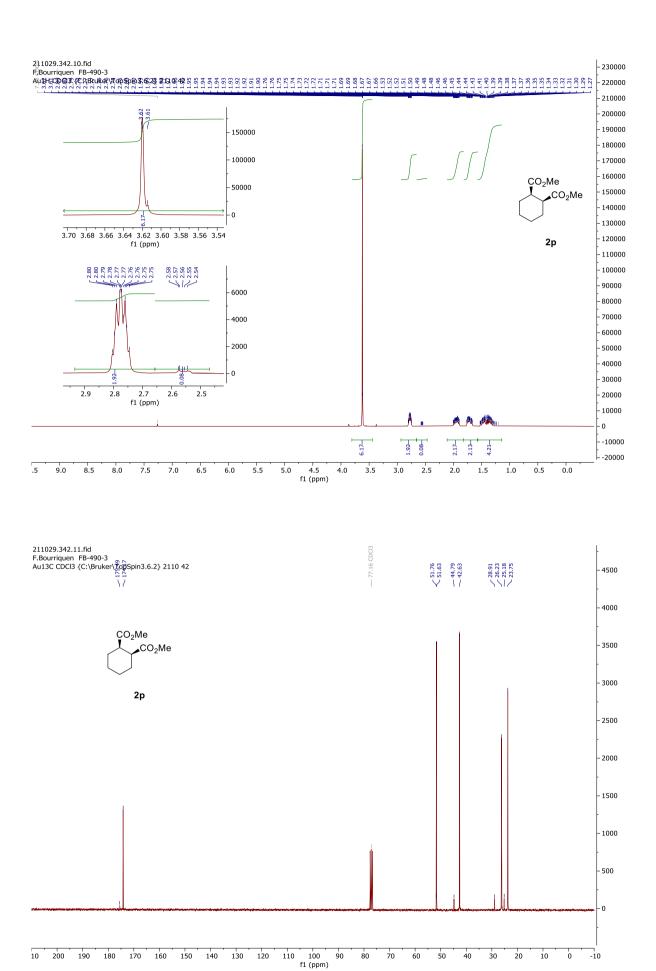






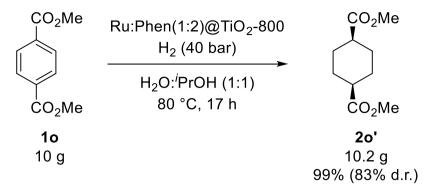
Accepted manuscript / Final version



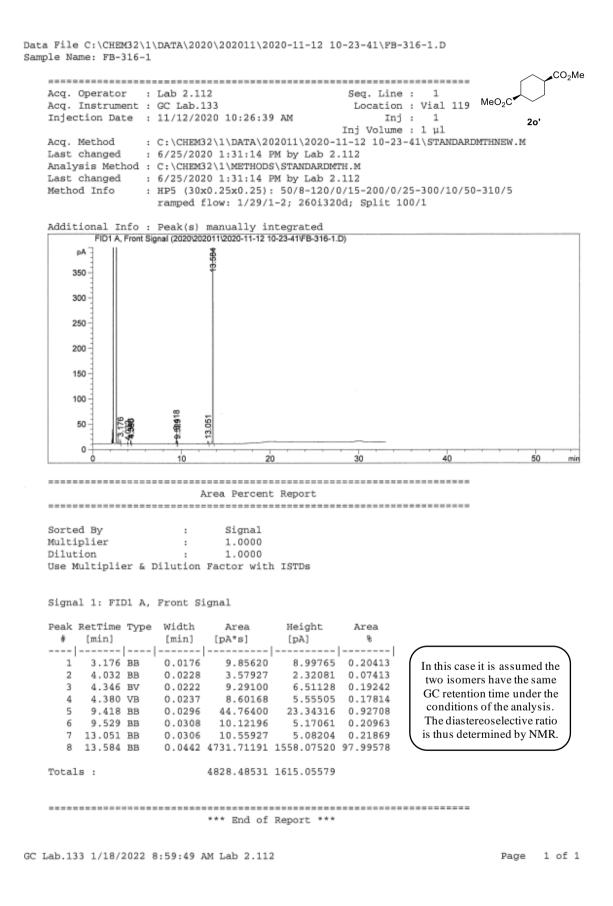


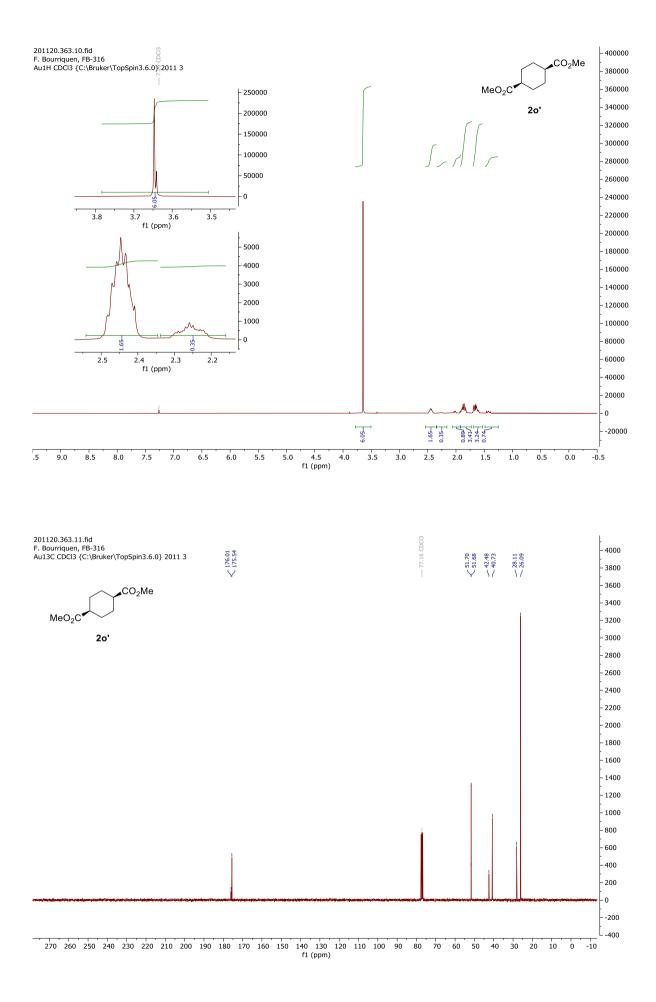


14.Scaled up reaction



A 300 mL Parr autoclave equipped with a Teflon coated magnetic stirring bar was charged with the substrate (10.0034 g), Ru:Phen(1:2)@TiO2-800 (516 mg), H₂O (50 mL) and ^{*i*}PrOH (50 mL). The autoclave was closed, flushed with H₂ (2 x 20 bar) and pressurised with H₂ (40 bar). The autoclave was placed into an aluminium block and heated to 80 °C under thorough stirring for 17 h. The autoclave was removed from the block and cooled in an ice-water bath. The remaining hydrogen was carefully discharged. The media was diluted with EtOAc (100 mL), and the catalyst was removed by filtration over Celite. The aqueous phase was extracted with EtOAc (3 x 20 mL), the combined organic phases were dried over Na₂SO₄, filtered, and concentrated under reduced pressure.





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