

## Supporting Information

### Process Optimization of Aldol Type Reaction by Process Understanding Using *In situ* IR.

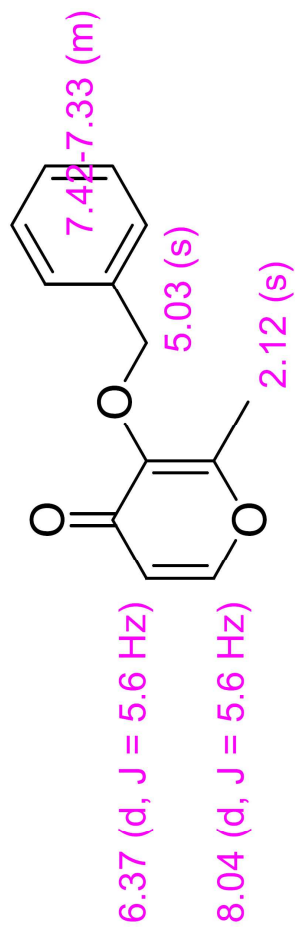
Shionogi & Co., Ltd.

Yuki Fukui,\* Hiroyuki Suzuki, Shinichi Oda, Toshikazu Hakogi, Yasunori  
Aoyama, Kitamura Hideyuki. Masayoshi Ogawa, Junko Kikuchi.

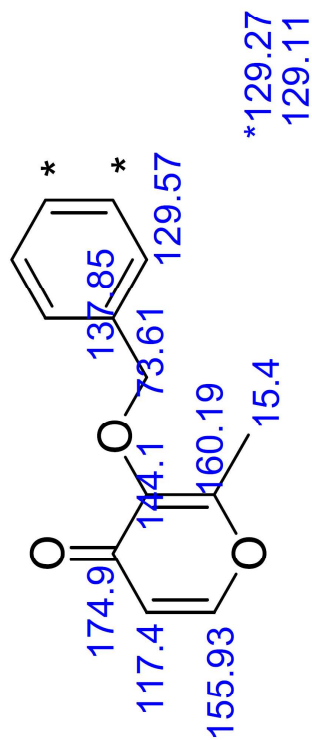
2009-6005-051-01  
in DMSO, 25°C

NMR chart of benzyl maltol (**2**). (500 MHz, DMSO- $d_6$ ).

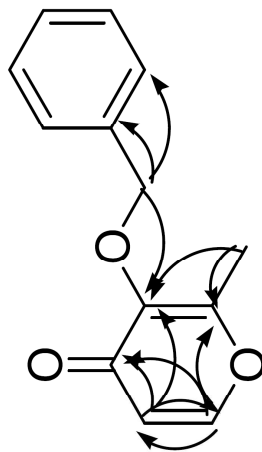
**$^1\text{H}$**



**$^{13}\text{C}$**

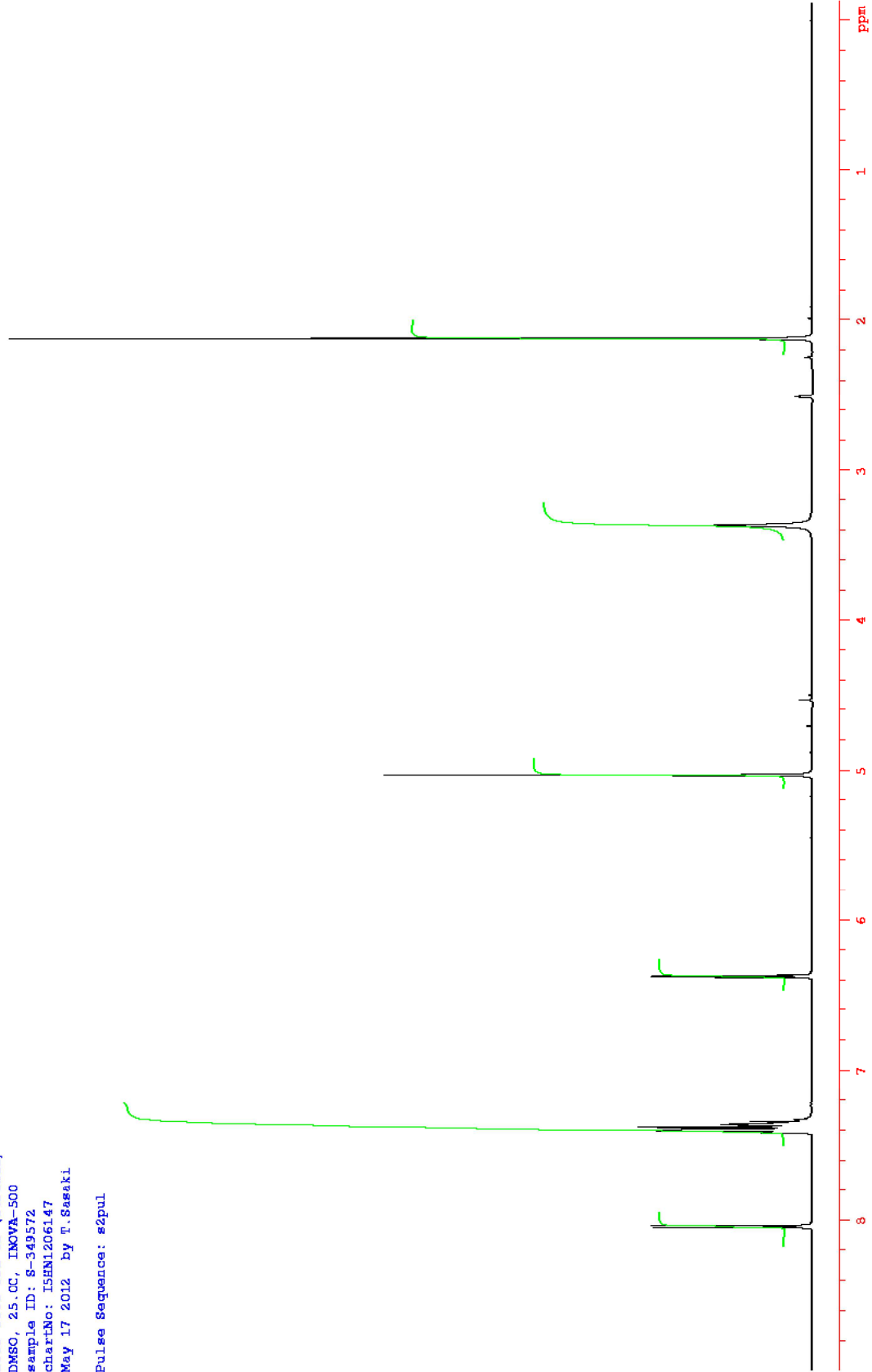


**HMBC**



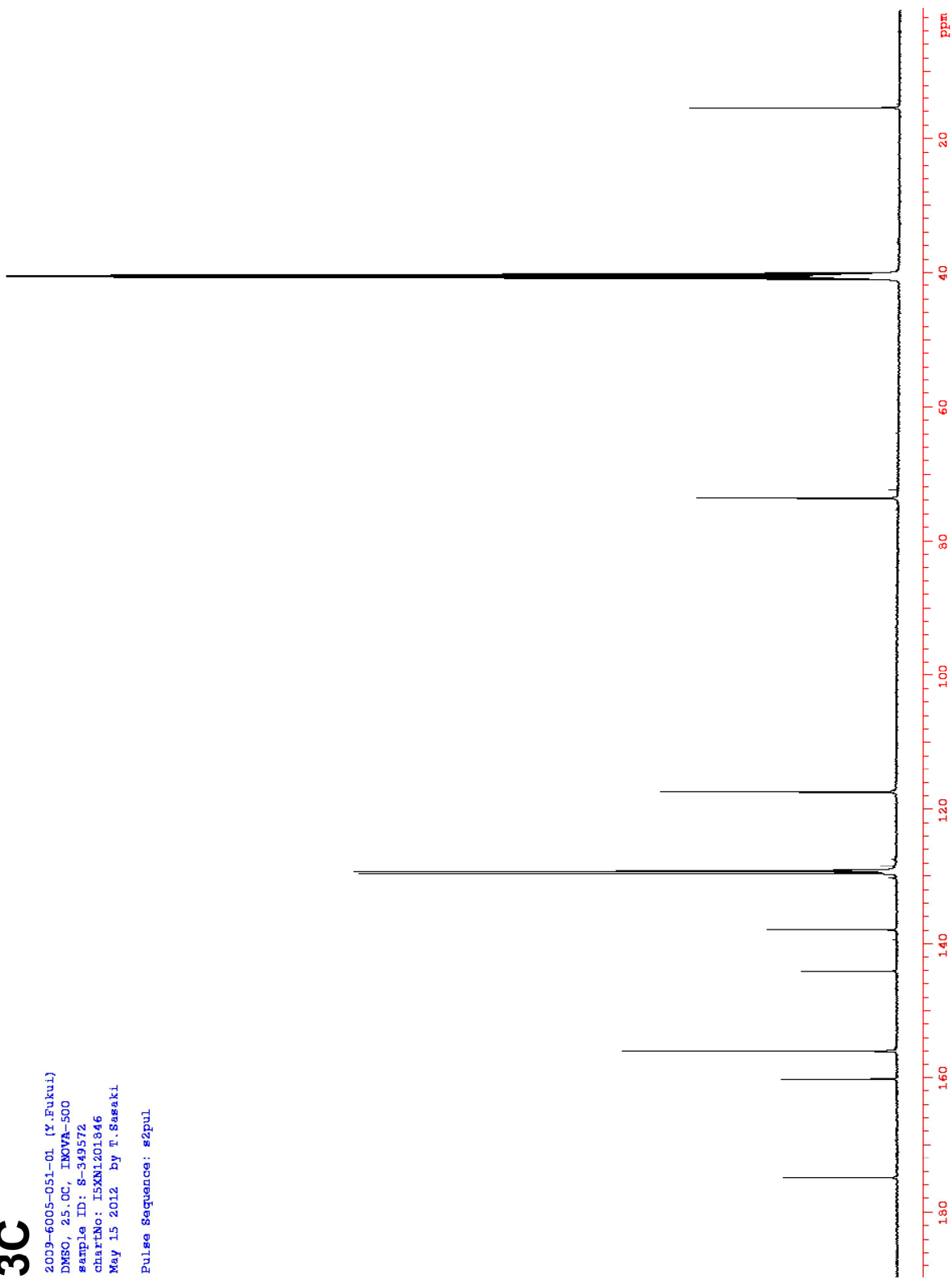
**<sup>1</sup>H**

2009-6005-051-01 (Y.Fukui)  
DMSO, 25.0C, INOVA-500  
sample ID: S-349572  
chartNo: 15HM1206147  
May 17 2012 by T.Sasaki  
Pulse Sequence: s2pul



# 13C

2009-6005-051-01 (Y.Fukui)  
DMSO, 25.0C, INOVA-500  
#sample ID: S-349572  
chartNo: ISXN1201846  
May 15 2012 by T.Sasaki  
Pulse Sequence: s2pul

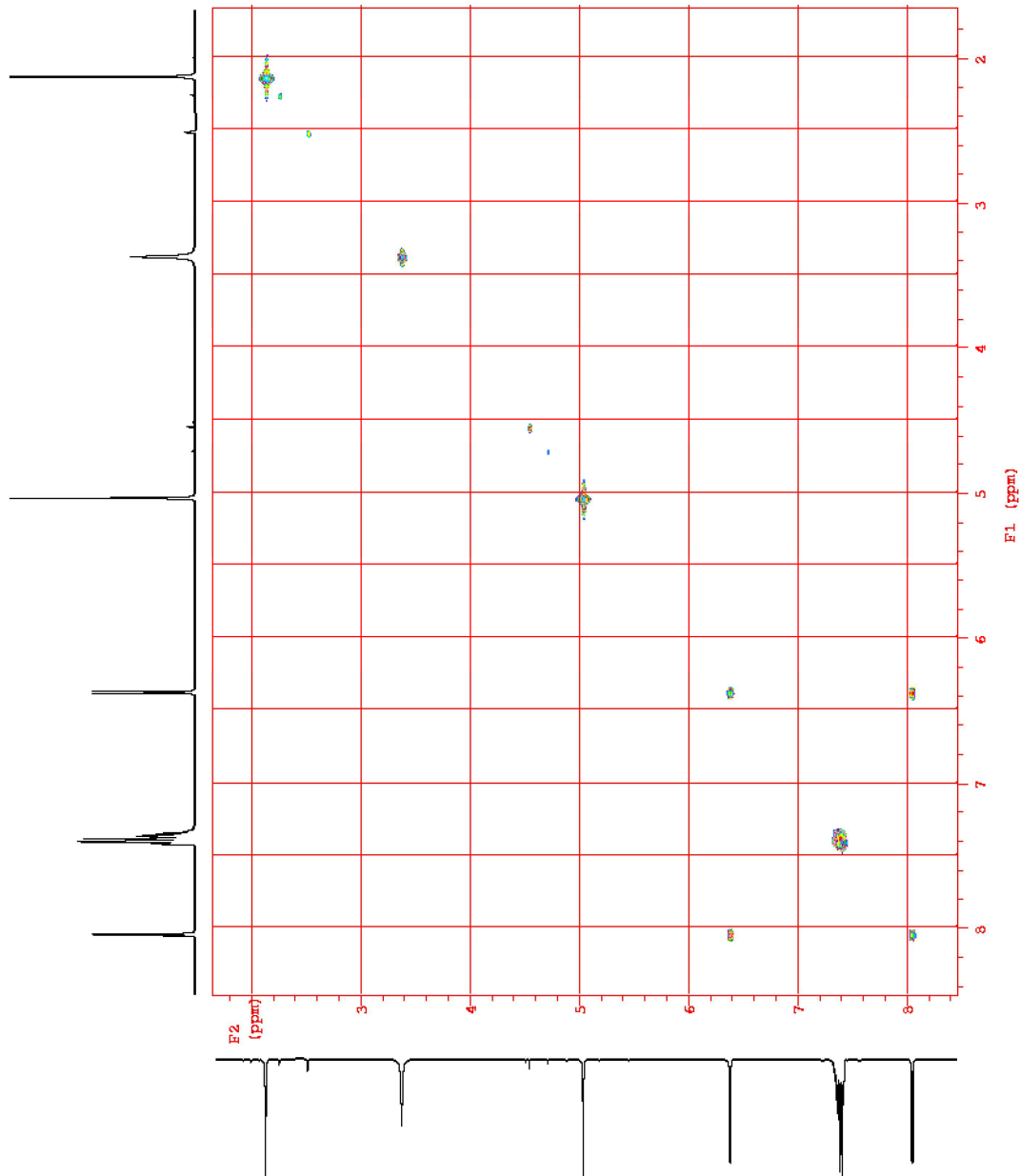


# COSY

2009-6005-051-01 (Y.Fukui)  
DMSO, 25.0C, INOVA-500  
sample ID: S-349572  
chartNo: I5HS1202148  
May 15 2012 By T.Sasaki

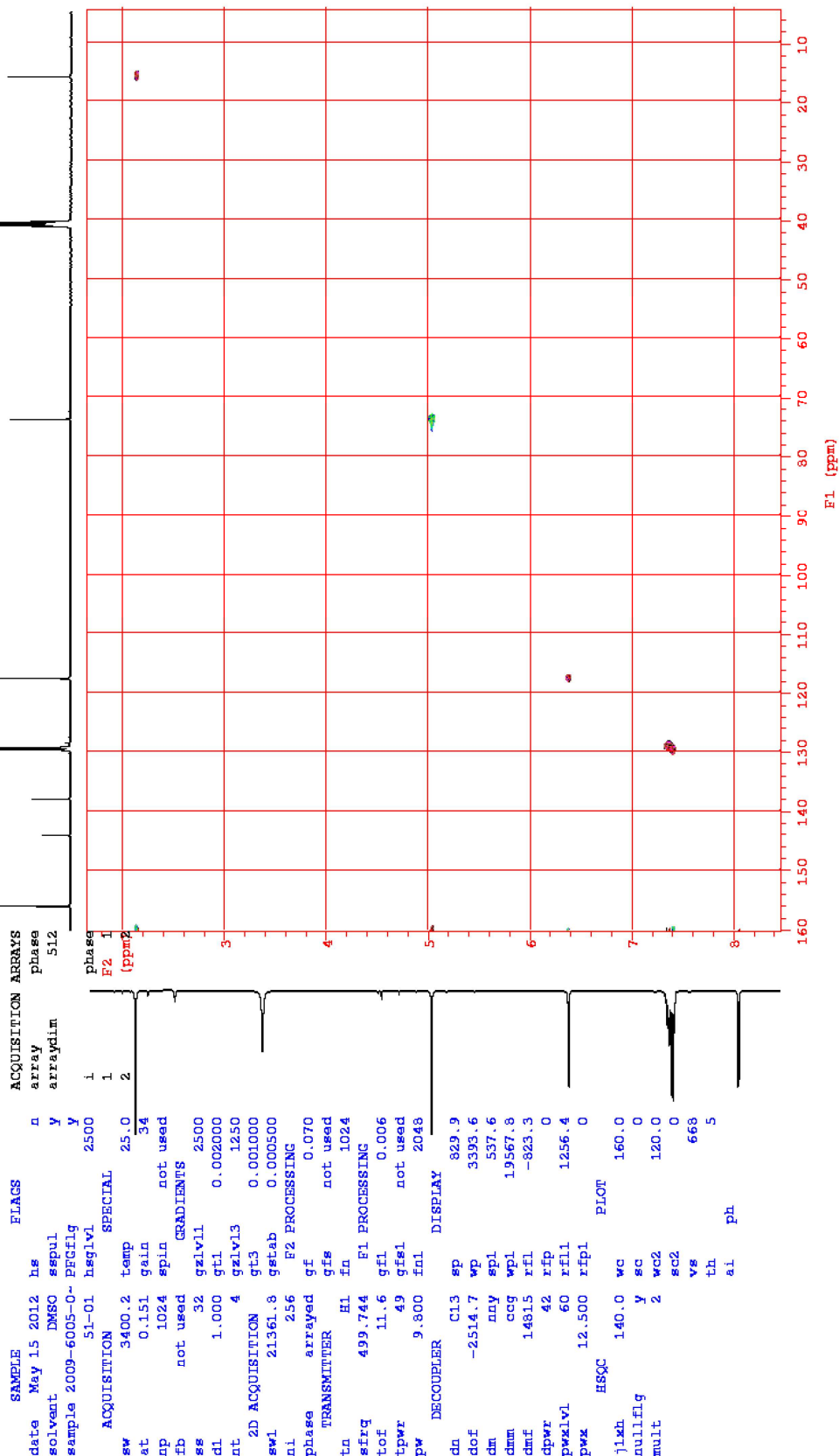
exp13 gcOSY

SAMPLE		FLAGS	
date	May 15 2012	hs	nn
solvent	DMSO	sepu	n
sample	2009-6005-0- hsglvl	2500	
51-01 SPECIAL			
ACQUISITION	temp	25.0	
sw	3400.2 gain	34	
at	0.151 spin	not used	
np	1024 F2 PROCESSING		
fb	not used sb	0.075	
ss	16 sbs	not used	
d1	1.000 fn	2048	
nt	2 F1 PROCESSING		
2D ACQUISITION	sb1	0.038	
sw1	3400.2 sbw1	not used	
ni	256 fn1	2048	
TRANSMITTER			
tn	H1 sp	826.6	
sfirg	499.744 wp	3396.9	
tof	11.6 spl	828.2	
tpwr	49 wpl	3396.9	
pw	9.800 rfl	-823.3	
GRADIENTS			
gzlwl1	2500 rfp	0	
gtl	0.001000 rfp1	-824.9	
qstab	0.000500		
DECOUPLER			
dn	H1 sc	160.0	
dm	nnn wc2	120.0	
	sc2	0	
	vs	65	
	th	5	
	ai	av	



# HSQC

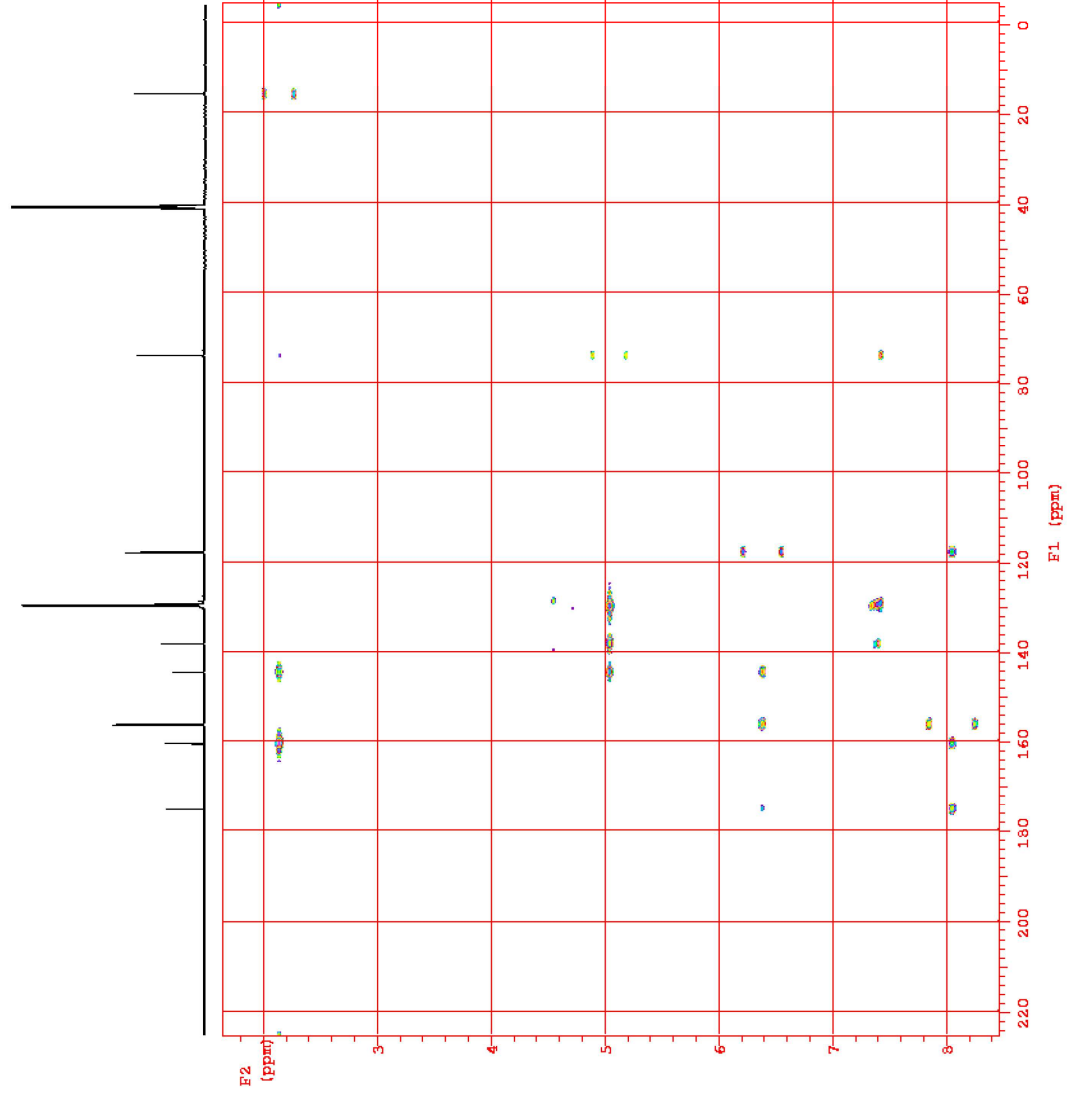
2009-6005-051-01 (Y.Fukui)  
DMSO, 25.0C, INOVA-500  
sample ID: S-349572  
chartNo: ISX81203532  
May 15 2012 by T.Sasaki  
exp14 gHSQC



2009-6005-051-01 (Y.Fukui)  
DMSO, 25.0C, INOVA-500  
sample ID: S-349572  
chartNo: I5XS1203533  
May 15 2012 by T.Sasaki

exp15 aHMC

SAMPLE				FLAGS			
date	May 15 2012	hs	sspl	n	n	y	n
solvent	DMSO						
sample	2009-6005-0-	PEFfg					
	51-01	hsplv1	2500				
ACQUISITION				SPECIAL			
sw	3400.2	temp	25.0				
at	0.151	gain	54				
np	1024	spin	not used				
fb	not used	GRADIENTS					
ss	32	gzvlv1	2500				
d1	1.500	gt1	0.001000				
nt	8	gzlv13	1250				
2D ACQUISITION							
sw1	28901.7	gstab	0.001000				
ni	256	f2 processing	0.000500				
phase	0	sb	0.075				
TRANSMITTER				not used			
tn	H1	fn	2043				
sfreq	499.744	F1 PROCESSING					
tof	11.6	sbl	0.004				
tpwr	49	sbvl	not used				
pw	9.800	fn1	2043				
DECOUPLER				DISPLAY			
dn	C13	sp	826.6				
dof	1893.4	wp	3396.9				
dn	nan	sp1	-600.0				
dnn	ccp	wp1	23873.5				
dnnf	14815	rfl	-823.3				
dnpw	42	rfp	0				
pwslvl	57	rfl1	623.3				
pwk	18.500	rflp1	0				
HMEC				PLOT			
j1xh	140.0	wc	160.0				
jnxh	8.0	sc	0				
		wc2	120.0				
		sc2	0				
		vs	63				
		th	10				
		ai	av				

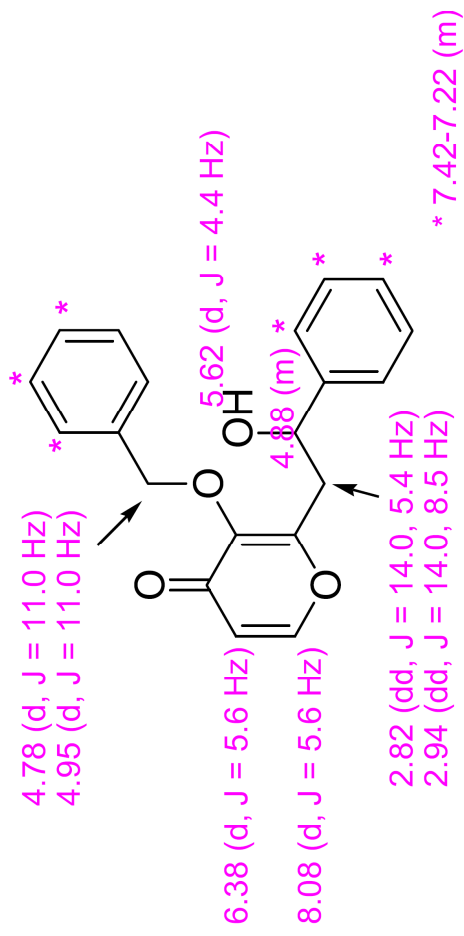


NMR chart of 3-(benzyloxy)-2-(2-hydroxy-2-phenylethyl)-4H-pyran-4-one (4)

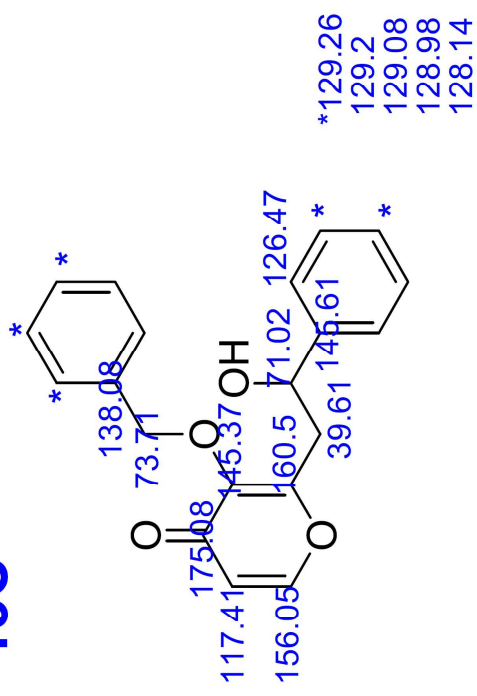


2006-6080-094-01  
In DMSO, 25°C

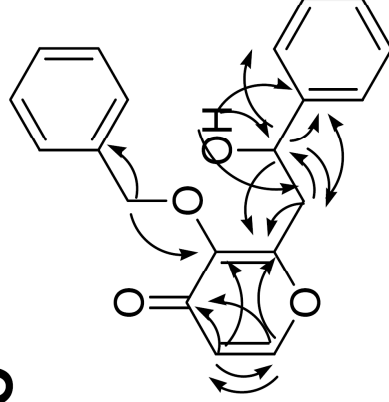
**<sup>1</sup>H**



**13C**

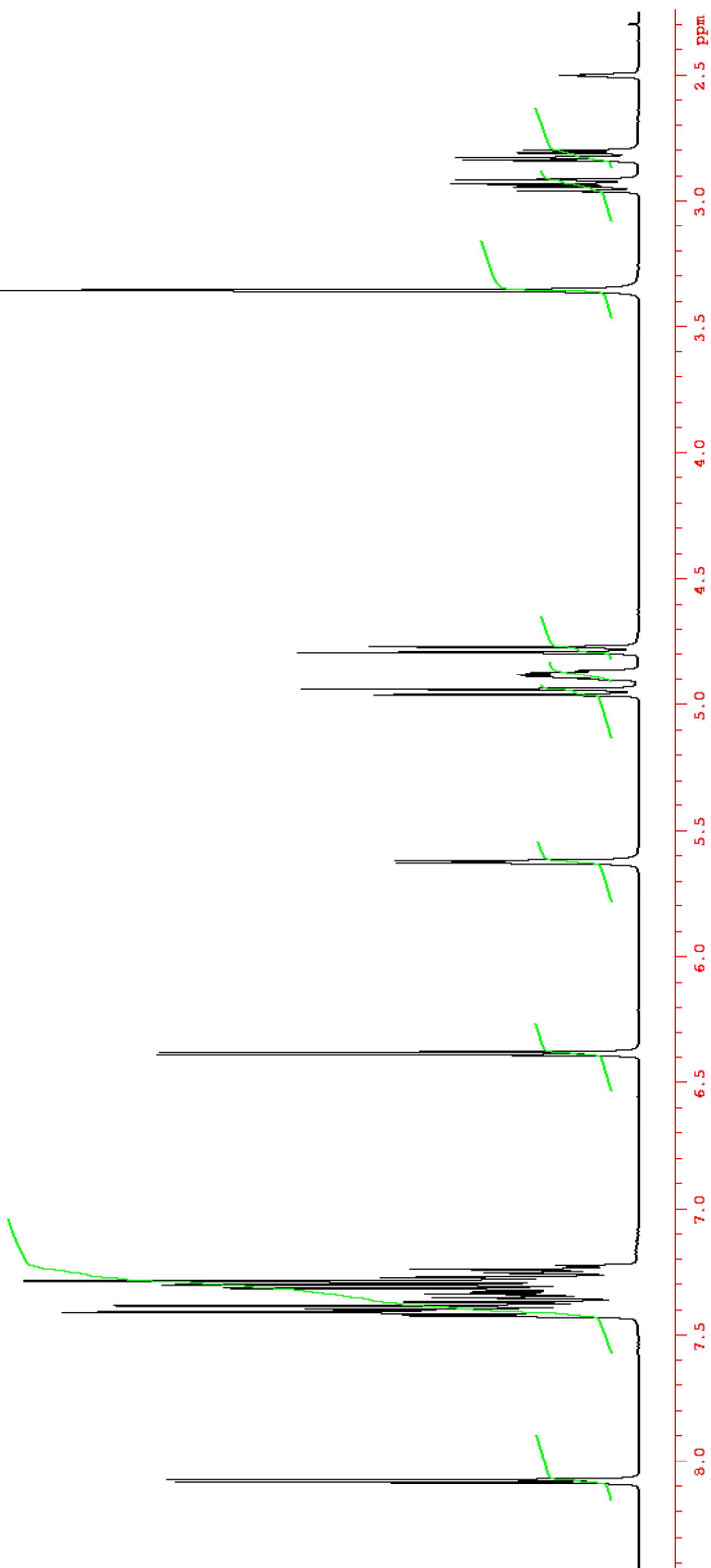


**HMBC**



**$^1\text{H}$**

2006-6080-094-01 (Y.Fukui)  
DMSO, 25.0C, INOVA-500  
sample ID: S-349572  
chartNo: ISEN1206145  
May 15 2012 by T.Sasaki  
Pulse Sequence: szpul

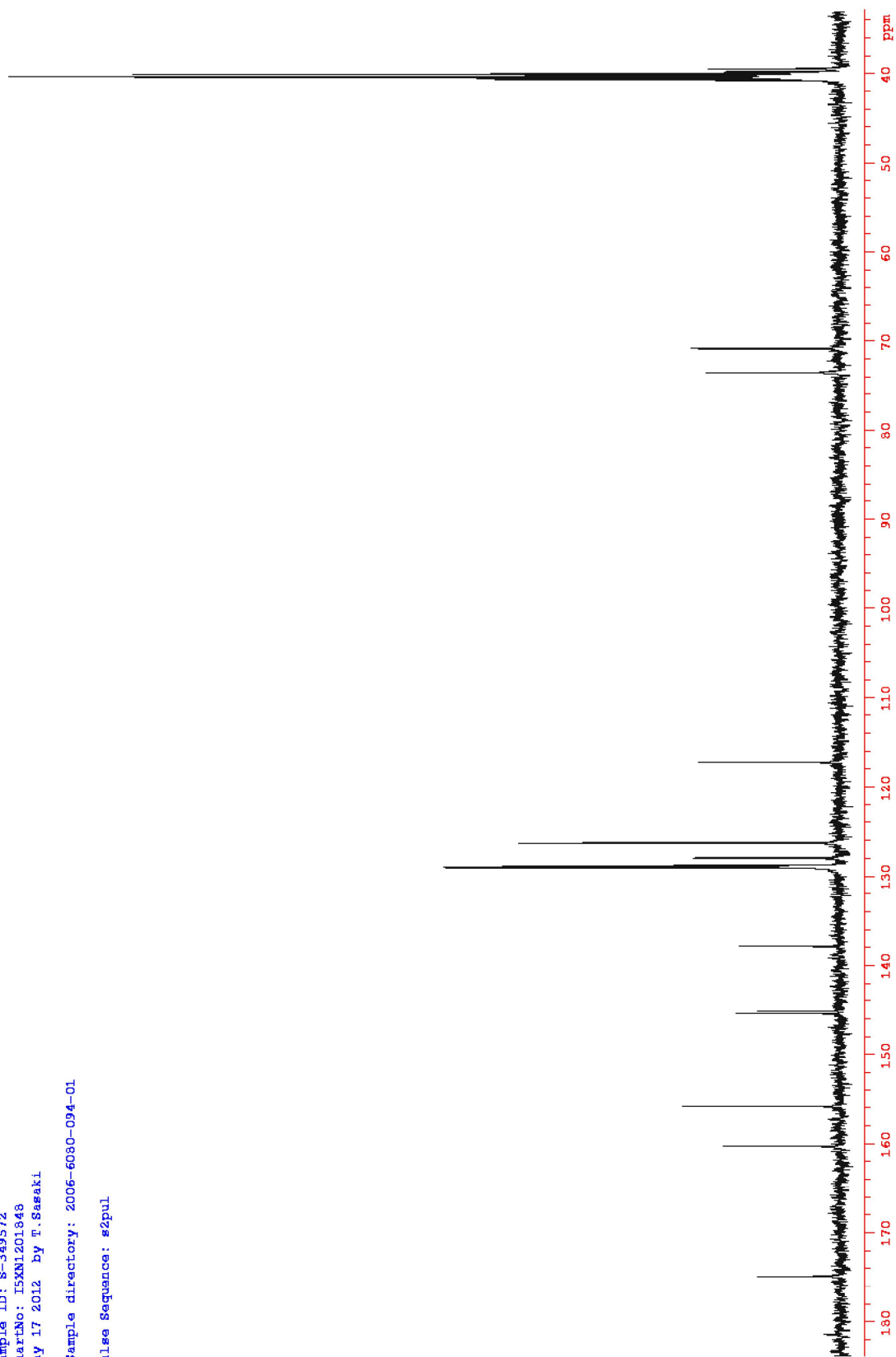


# 13C

2006-6030-094-01 (Y.Fukui)  
DMSO, 25.0C, INOVA-500  
sample ID: S-349572  
charNo: I5XN1201848  
May 17 2012 by T.Sasaki

Sample directory: 2006-6030-094-01

Pulse Sequence: s2pul

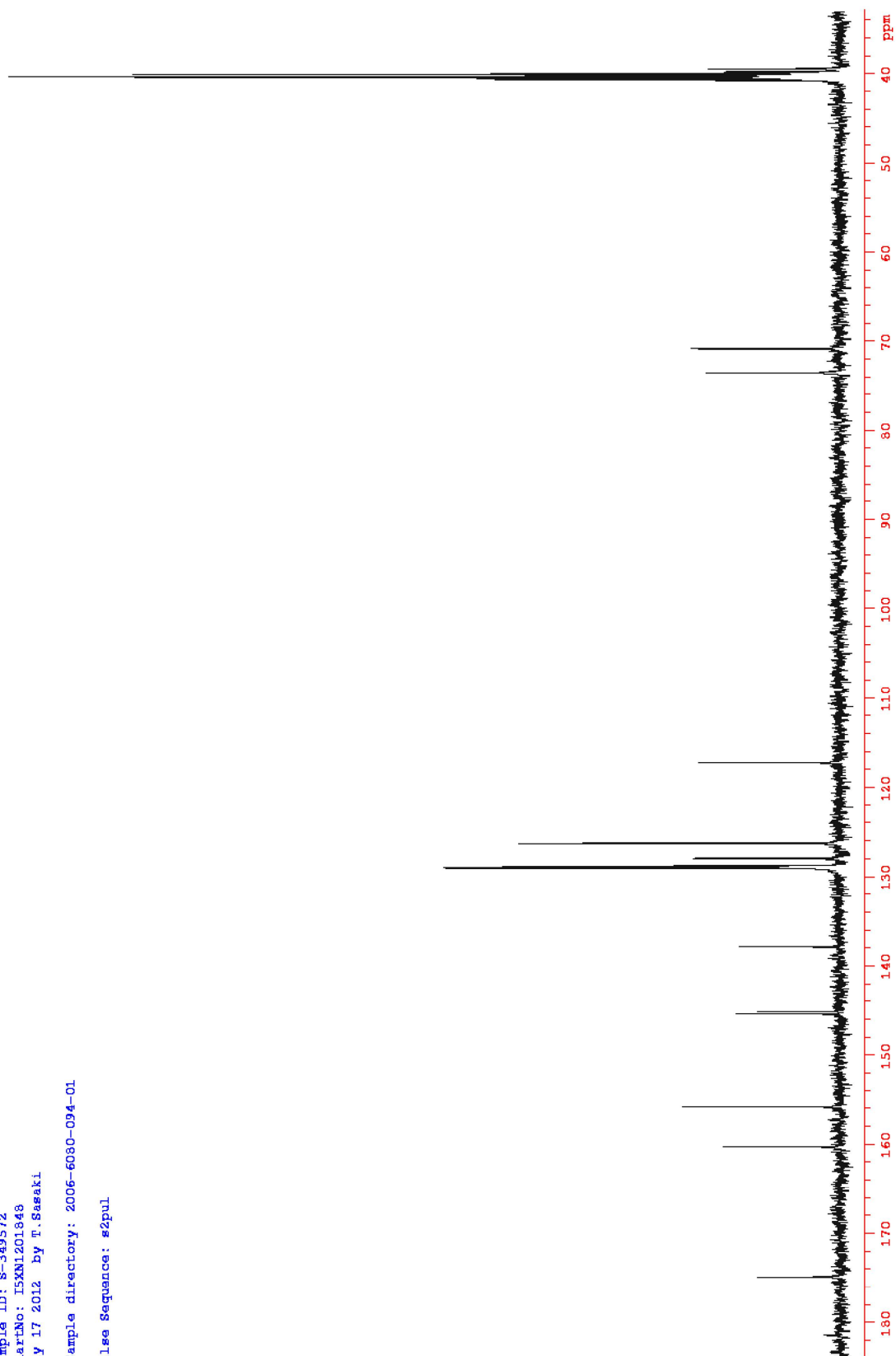


# 13C

2006-6030-094-01 (Y.Fukui)  
DMSO, 25.0C, INOVA-500  
sample ID: S-349572  
charNo: I5XN1201848  
May 17 2012 by T.Sasaki

Sample directory: 2006-6030-094-01

Pulse Sequence: s2pul

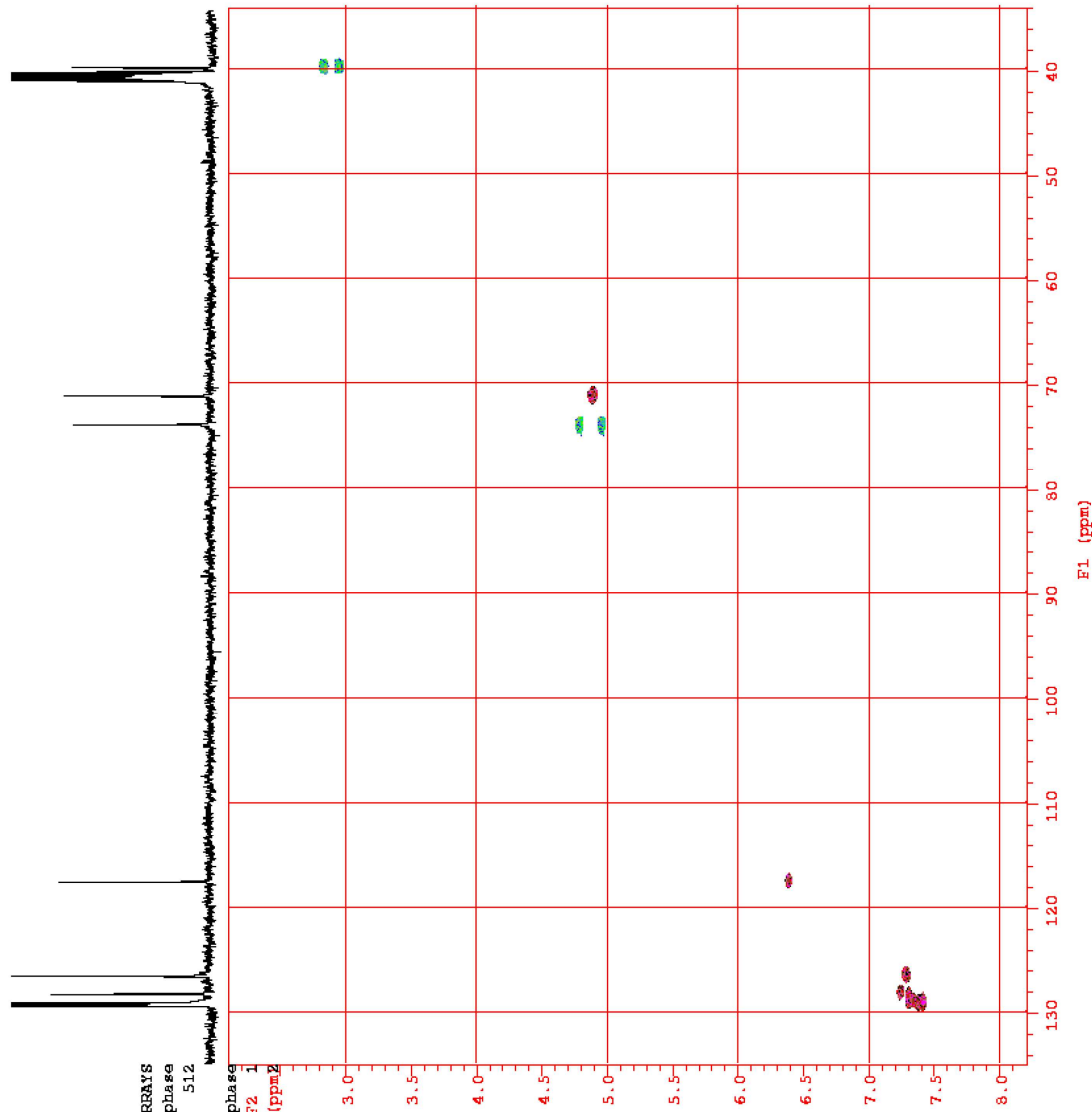


# HSQC

2006-6080-094-01 (Y.Fukui)  
DMSO, 25.0C, INOVA-500  
sample ID: 8-349572  
chartNo: ISX81203530  
May 15 2012 by T.Sasaki

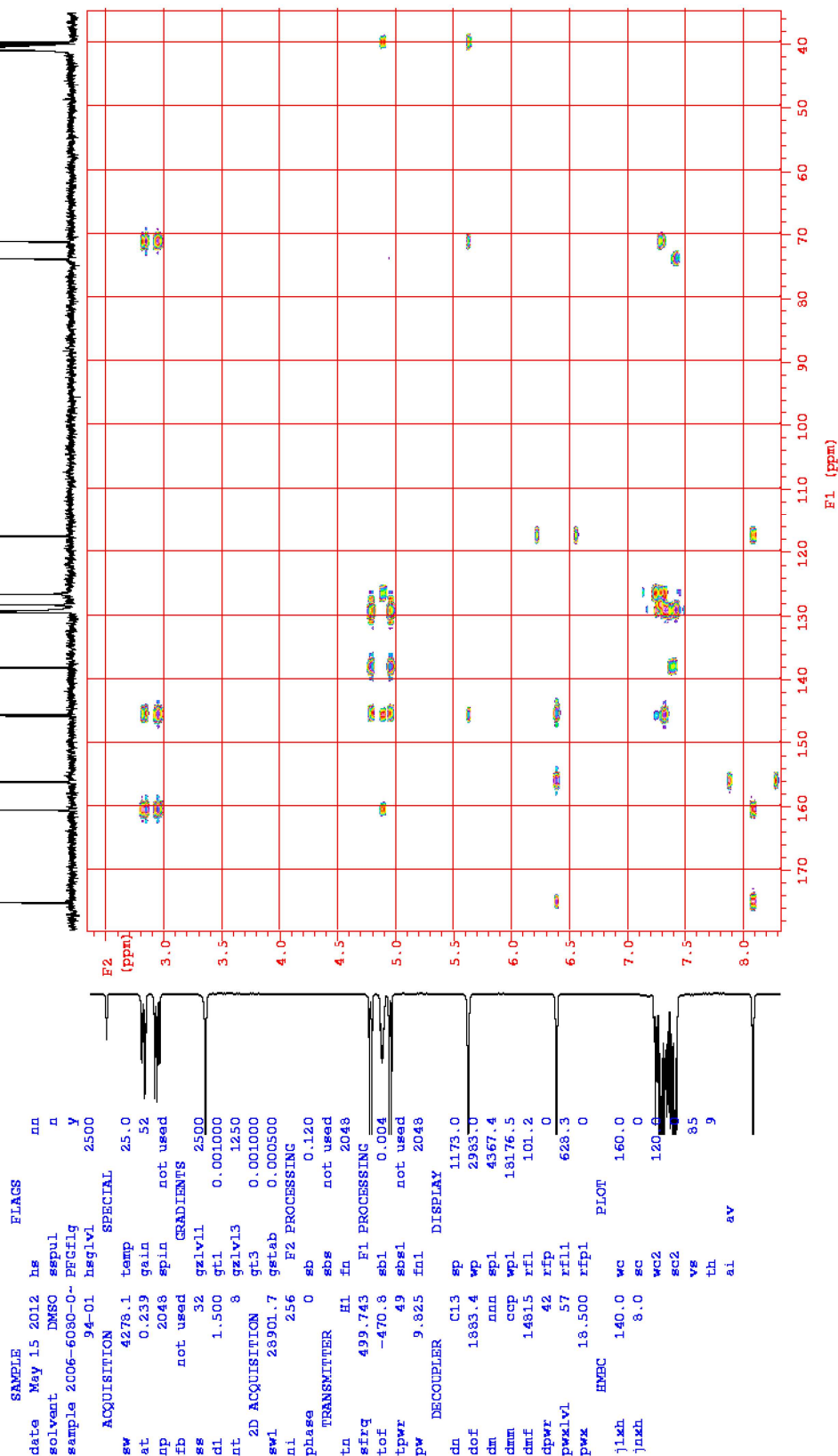
exp9 gHSQC

SAMPLE		FLAGS		ACQUISITION ARRAYS	
date	May 15 2012	hs		array	phase
solvent	DMSO	sspul	y	arraydim	512
sample	2006-6080-0-	PEGflg	y		
94-01 hsglvt 2500					
ACQUISITION SPECIAL					
sw	4278.1	temp	25.0	1	1
at	0.239	gain	32	2	
np	2048	spin	not used		
fb	not used	GRADIENTS			
ss	32	gzlvt1	2500		
dl	1.000	gt1	0.002000		
nt	4	gzlvt3	1250		
2D ACQUISITION					
sw1	21361.8	gstab	0.001000		
ni	256	F2 PROCESSING	0.000500		
phase	arrayed	gf	0.111		
TRANSMITTER					
tn	H1	fn	2048		
sfreq	499.743	F1 PROCESSING			
tof	-470.8	gfl	0.006		
tpwr	49	gfsl	not used		
pw	9.825	fn1	2048		
DECOUPLER					
dn	C13	sp	1056.1		
dof	-2514.7	wp	3041.4		
dm	any	spl	4271.8		
dmm	cog	wpl	12662.7		
dmf	14815	rfl	101.2		
dpr	42	rfp	0		
pxlvt	60	rfl1	1256.4		
pw	12.500	rfl1	0		
PLOT					
j1kh	140.0	wc	160.0		
nullflg	y	sc	0		
mult	2	wc2	120.0		
		sc2	0		
		vs	156		
		th	4		
		ai			
		ph			



# HMBC

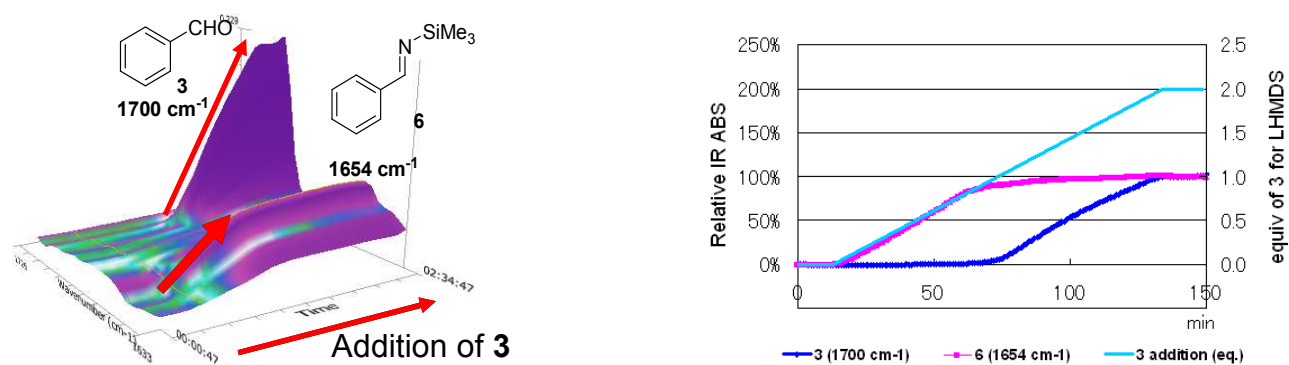
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 DMSO, 25.0C, INOVA-500  
 sample ID: 8-349572  
 chartNo: ISXSI203531  
 May 15 2012 by T.Sasaki  
 exp10 gHMBC



### Experimental procedure. (Observation of addition of **3** to LHMDS. Figure 3)

In a four-neck flask equipped with in-situ IR censor (Mettler Toledo ReactIR™ iC10.), LHMDS (20% in THF, Ethylbenzene, 39.8 g, 47.6 mmol, 1 equiv.) was mixed with THF (58 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere and the mixture was cooled to -70 degree. Then **3** (10.1 g, 95.2 mmol, 2 equiv.) was added dropwise to the mixture at the same condition.

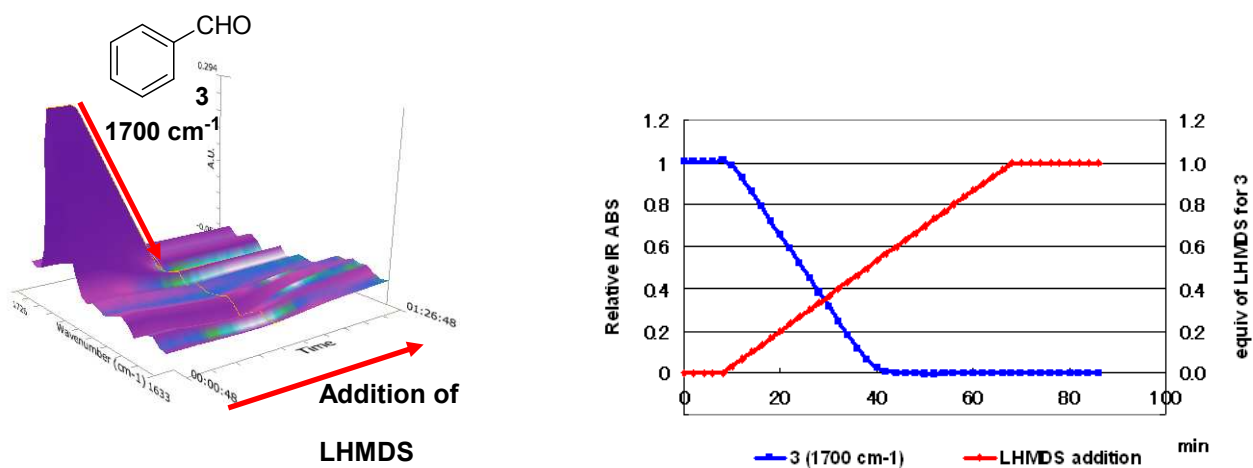
**Figure 3.** Observation of addition of **3** to LHMDS.



### Experimental procedure (Observation of addition of LHMDS to **3**. Figure 5.)

In a four-neck flask equipped with in-situ IR censor (Mettler Toledo ReactIR™ iC10.), **3** (5.05 g, 47.6 mmol, 1 equiv.) was mixed with THF (58 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere and the mixture was cooled to -70 degree. Then LHMDS (20% in THF, Ethylbenzene, 39.8 g, 47.6 mmol, 1 equiv.) was added dropwise to the mixture at the same condition.

**Figure 5.** Observation of addition of LHMDS to **3**.





### Information for complex 7.

$^1\text{H}$ -NMR analysis was carried out in THF- $d_6$  at -46 degree. NMR spectra were measured on a 400 MHz Agilent 400-MR spectrometer. Complete structure determination of complex **7** was not achieved because the complex easily decomposed into benzaldimine **6**. However some chemical shifts which correspond to acetal and hemi-acetal of the complex were detected (see following experimental procedure.). Therefore there is no solid evidence. However there are many circumstance evidences which prove it.

To be specific,

1, Carbonyl peak of **3** completely disappeared and there is no peak at 1630-1720  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  as shown in figure 5 (left). The fact indicates that there is no carbon-hetero atom double bond compounds in the reaction mixture.

2, The complex can reverse to **3** by water addition. The fact indicates that the complex has easily broken bond. Considering the components of the reaction mixture (**3**, LHMDs and THF), the bond should be O-C-O acetal and/or O-C-N hemi-acetal.

3, There is no reaction point except for carbonyl group of **3** and Nitrogen atom of LHMDs.

4, Reaction ratio of **3** and LHMDs is 2:1 as shown in figure 5 (right).

Considering those four conditions, it is speculated that complex **7** was formed. And following NMR data indicates that the complex seems to have some conformations.

### Experimental procedure for NMR analysis of complex 7.

**3** (202  $\mu$ L, 1.982 mmol, 1 equiv.) was mixed with THF (3 mL) under nitrogen atmosphere and the mixture was cooled to -70 degree. Then LHMDs (20% in THF, Ethylbenzene, 37  $\mu$ L, 0.198 mmol, 0.1 equiv.) was added and stirred for 5 minutes. One drop of the mixture was added to THF- $d_6$  (0.75 mL) in NMR tube at -70 degree under nitrogen atmosphere. Then the diluted sample was quickly set into NMR spectrometer and analysis was carried out at -46 degree.

