

NMR Enantiodifferentiation Study of Spiroglycol Chirality



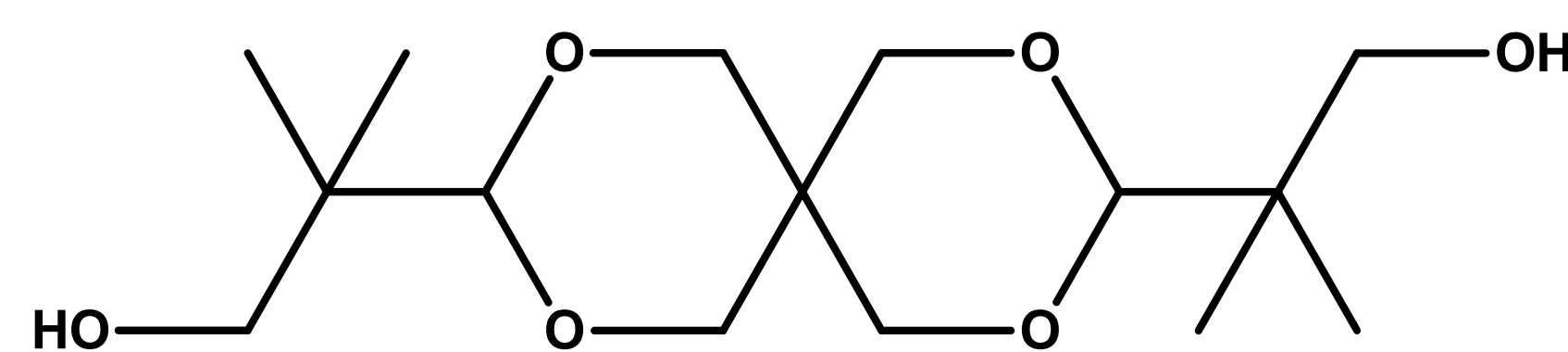
Eva Monteagudo^[a], Teodor Parella^[a], Carlos Jaime^[b], Albert Virgili^[b]

^[a] Servei de Resonància Magnètica Nuclear, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, E-08193 Cerdanyola del Vallès, Barcelona, Spain

^[b] Departament de Química, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, E-08193 Cerdanyola del Vallès, Barcelona, Spain



Introduction



Spiroglycol (SPG)

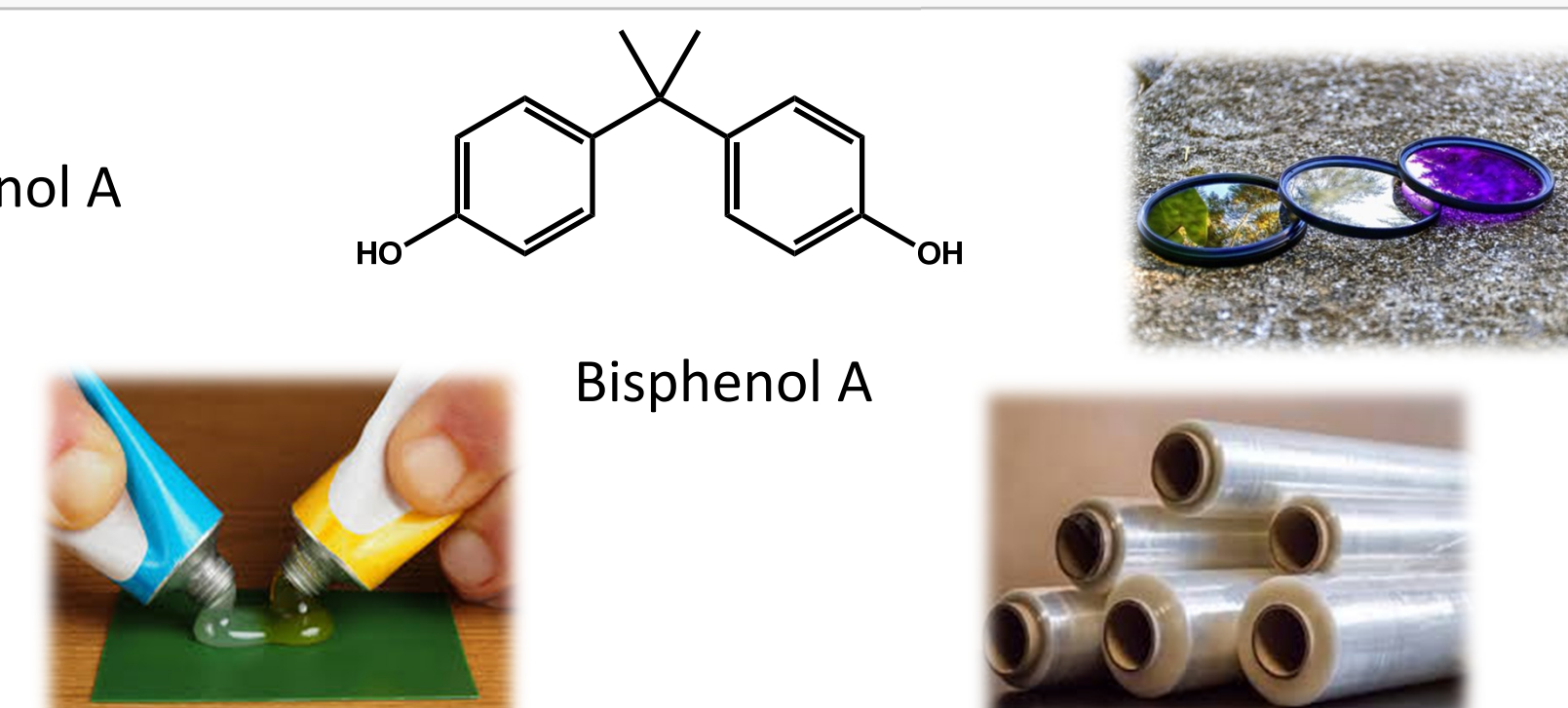
3,9-bis(1,1-dimethyl-2-hydroxyethyl)-2,4,8,10-tetraoxaspiro[5.5]undecane

Properties

- ✓ High molecular weight monomer
- ✓ Rigid alicyclic diol
- ✓ Not hazardous
- ✓ Not mutagenic

Applications

- ✓ Safe alternative to Bisphenol A
- ✓ Epoxy Resins
- ✓ Liquid Polyester Resins
- ✓ Radiation Curing Resins
- ✓ Polymer Films



NMR & Computational Study

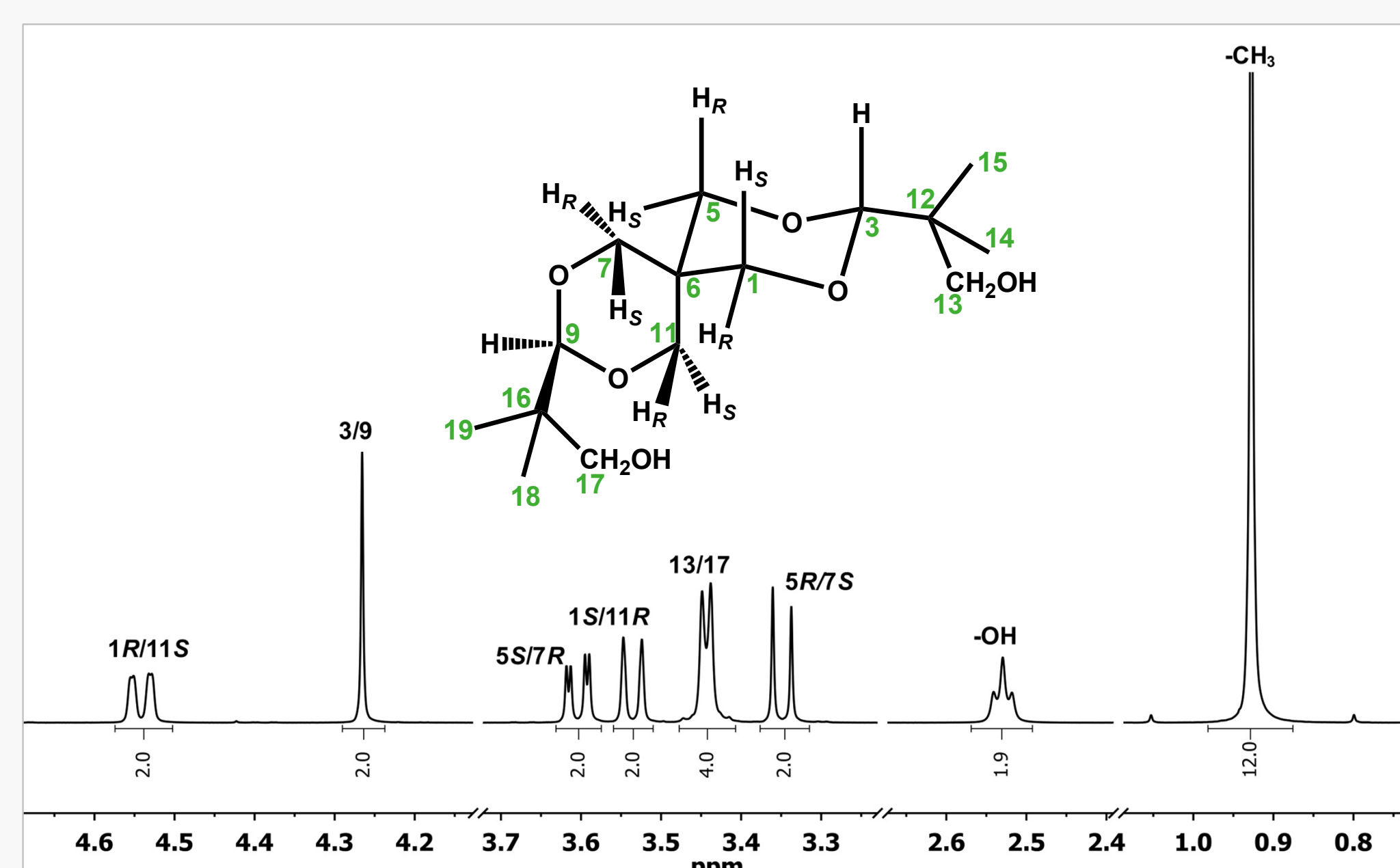


Figure 1. ¹H-NMR spectrum at 500 MHz of spiroglycol in CDCl₃. Both the axial and equatorial protons nearby the spirocarbon C6 are differentiated.

Herein, we perform for the first time a preliminary NMR and computational study of the spiroglycol structure. SPG is a highly symmetrical molecule but it should be chiral due to the presence of a chiral axis. The presence of two enantiomers was demonstrated performing NMR enantiodifferentiation experiments using α,α' -bis(trifluoromethyl)-9,10-anthracenedimethanol (ABTE) as chiral solvating agent (CSA).

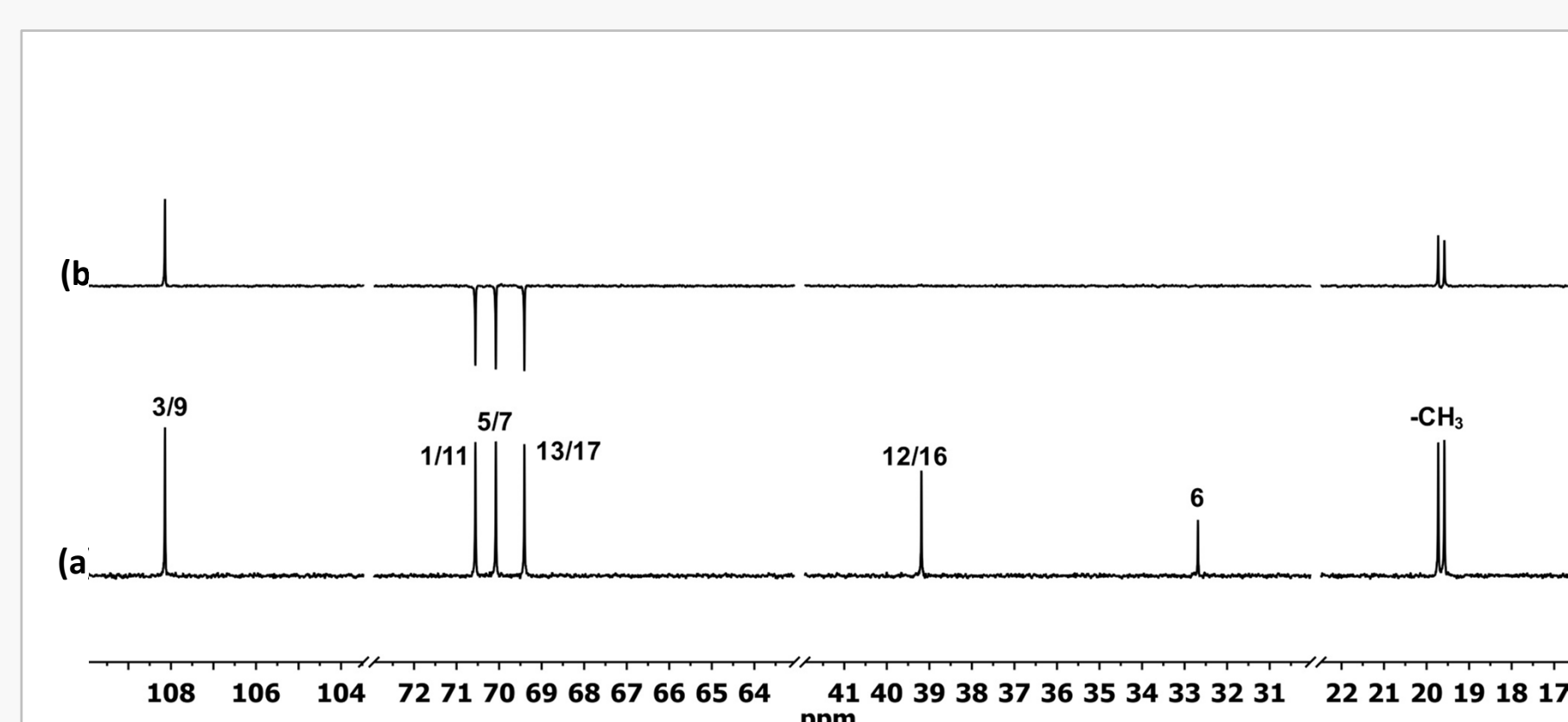


Figure 2. (a) ¹³C-NMR spectrum at 125 MHz and (b) DEPT135 spectrum at 125 MHz of spiroglycol in CDCl₃. No differentiation was observed in any signal.

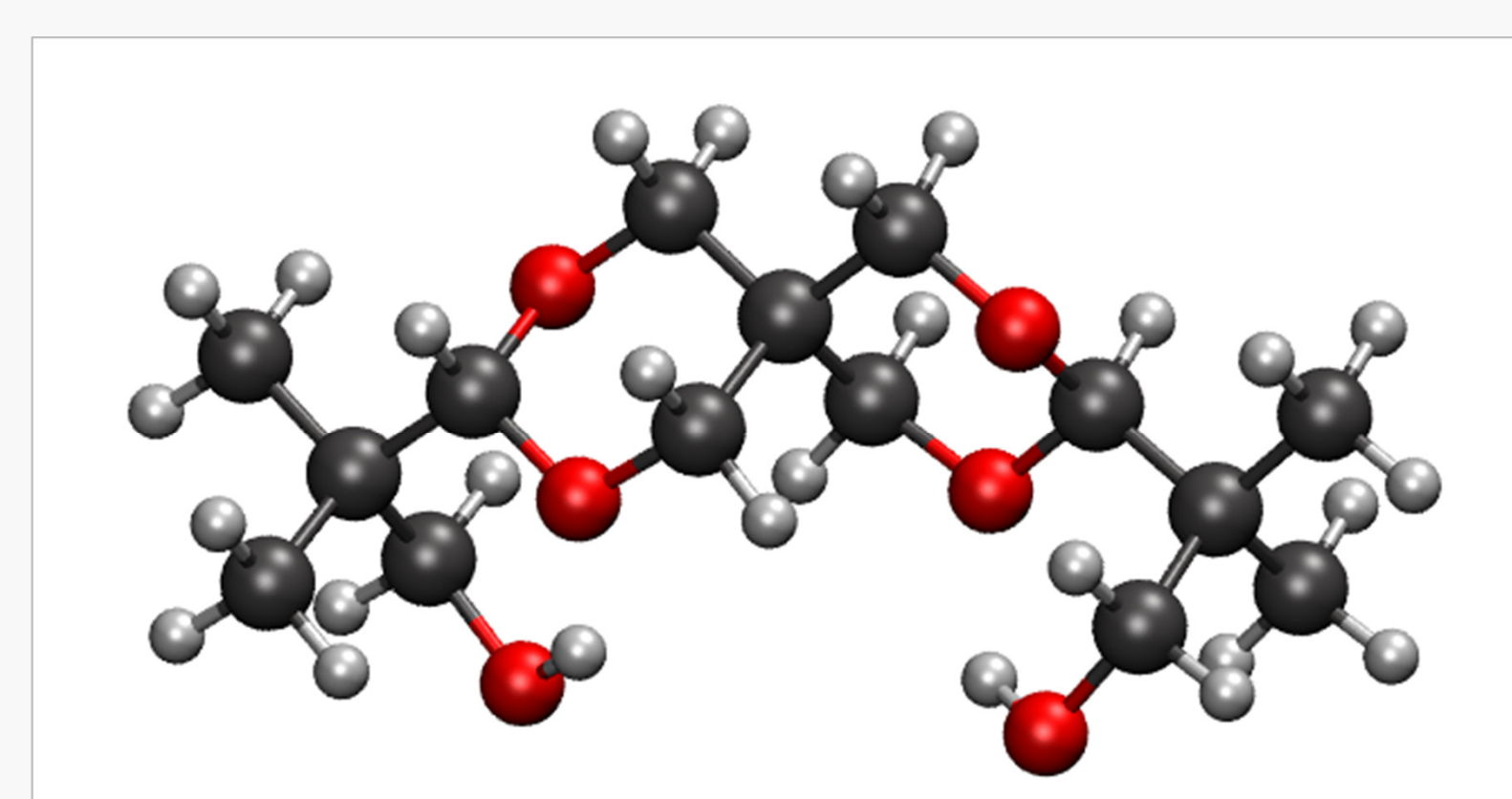
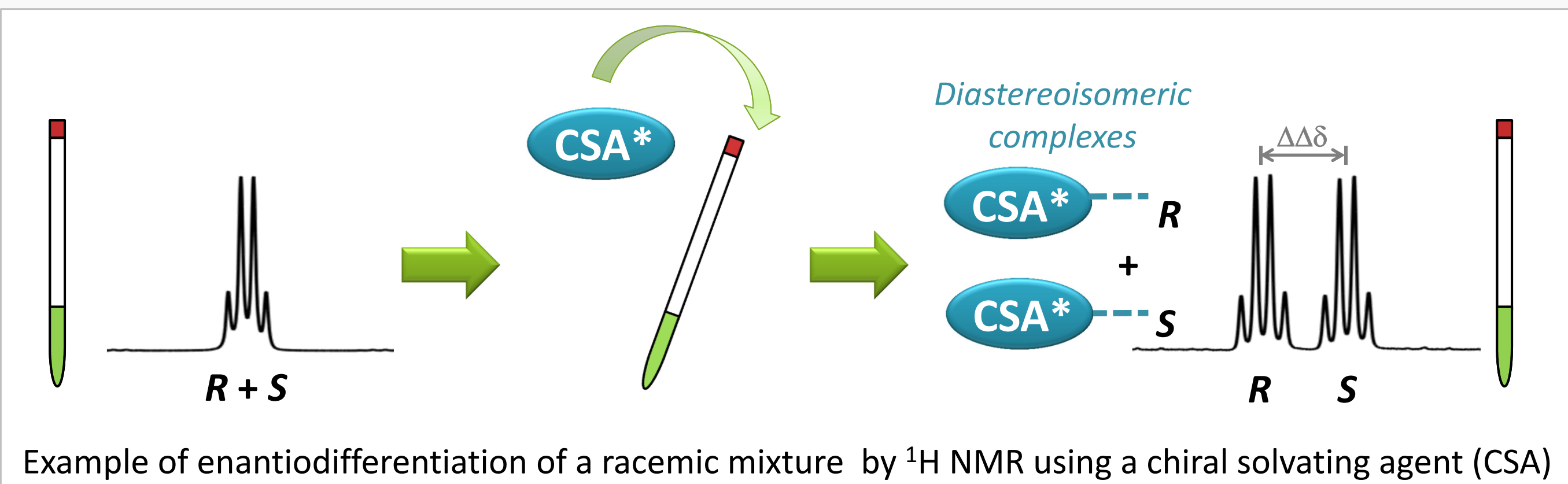


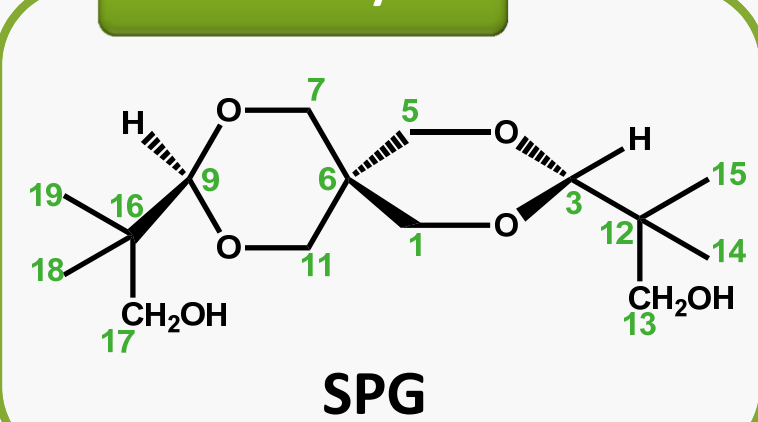
Figure 3. Lowest energy conformation of (*R,S,R*)-spiroglycol obtained by B3LYP/6-31G calculations. Two hydrogen bonds between the alcohol group and the cyclic acetal oxygen could be observed.

Enantiodifferentiation experiments



Example of enantiodifferentiation of a racemic mixture by ¹H NMR using a chiral solvating agent (CSA)

Chiral analyte



CSA

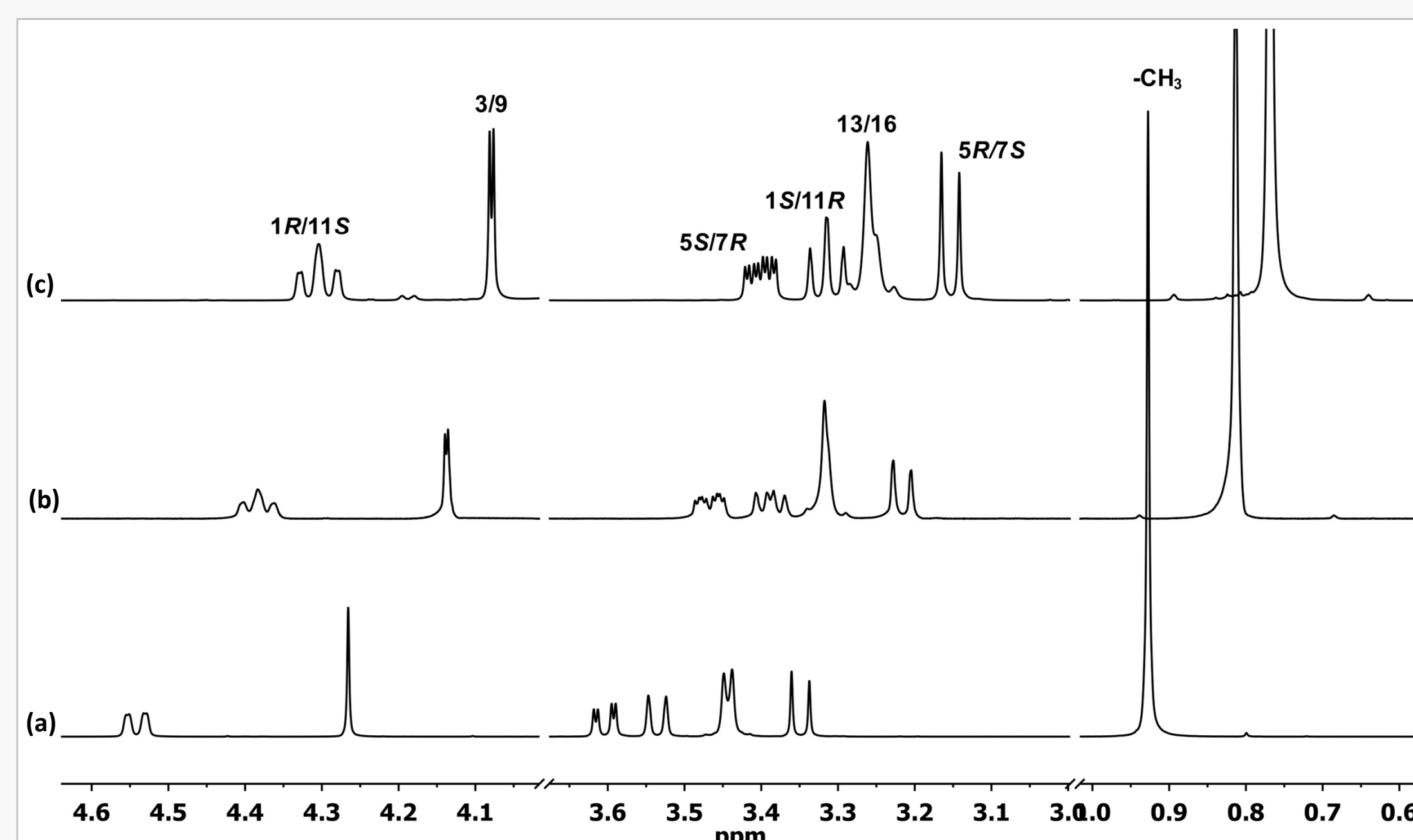
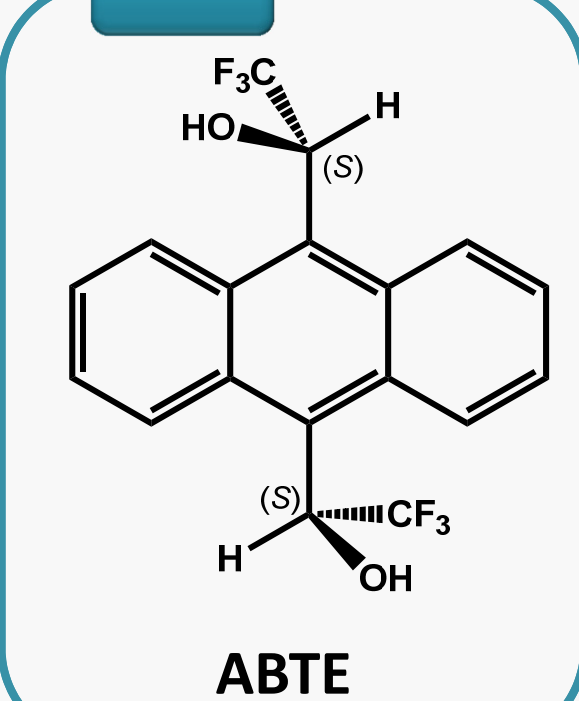
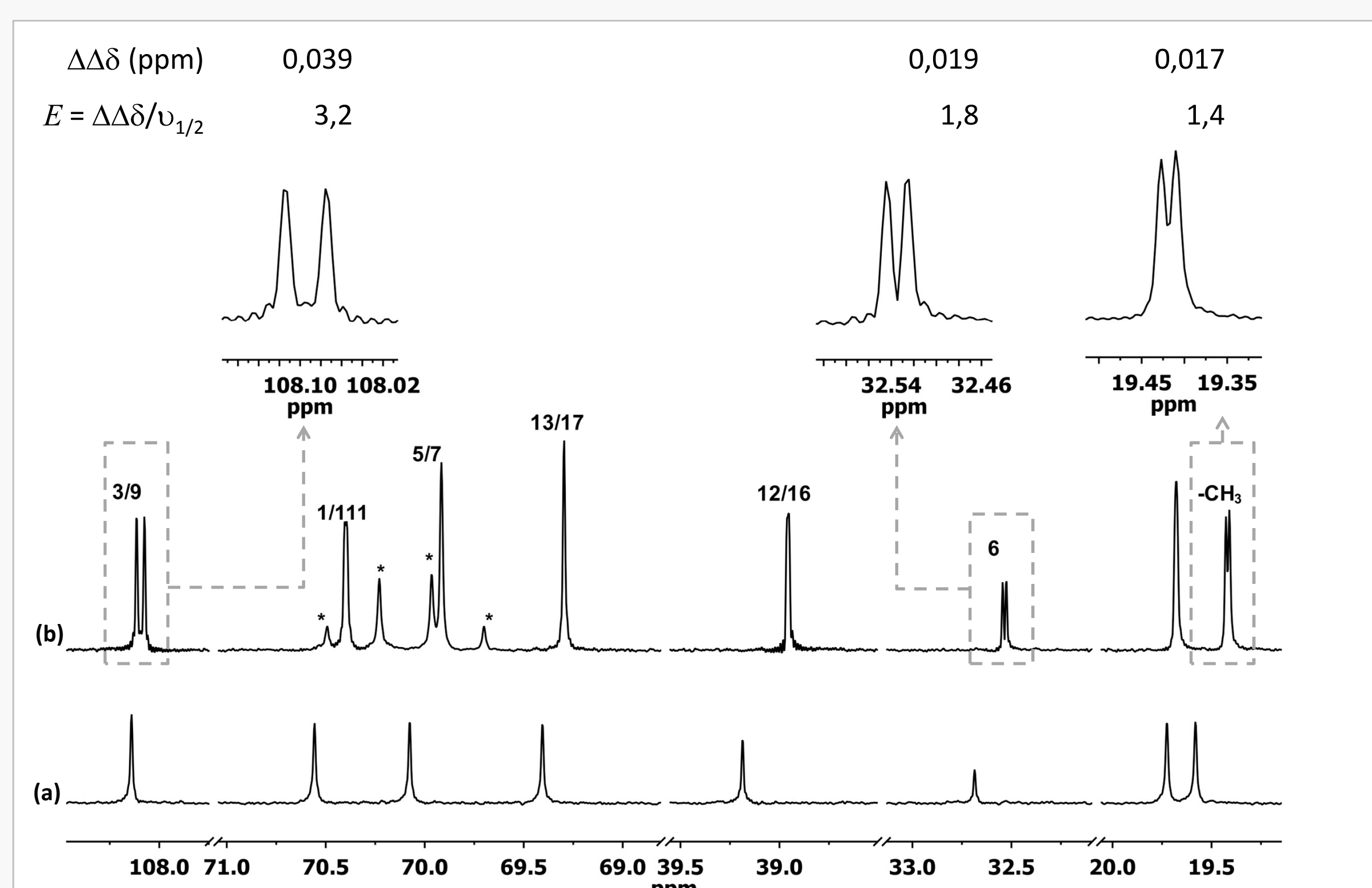


Figure 4. ¹H-NMR spectra at 500 MHz of (a) spiroglycol in CDCl₃ (b) spiroglycol after the addition of 1.3 equivalents of ABTE (c) spiroglycol after the addition of 3.0 equivalents of ABTE.



← **Figure 5.** ¹³C-NMR spectra at 125 MHz of (a) spiroglycol in CDCl₃ (b) spiroglycol after the addition of 1.3 equivalents of ABTE. Asterisks denote signals corresponding to the chiral solvating agent (ABTE).

Derivatization

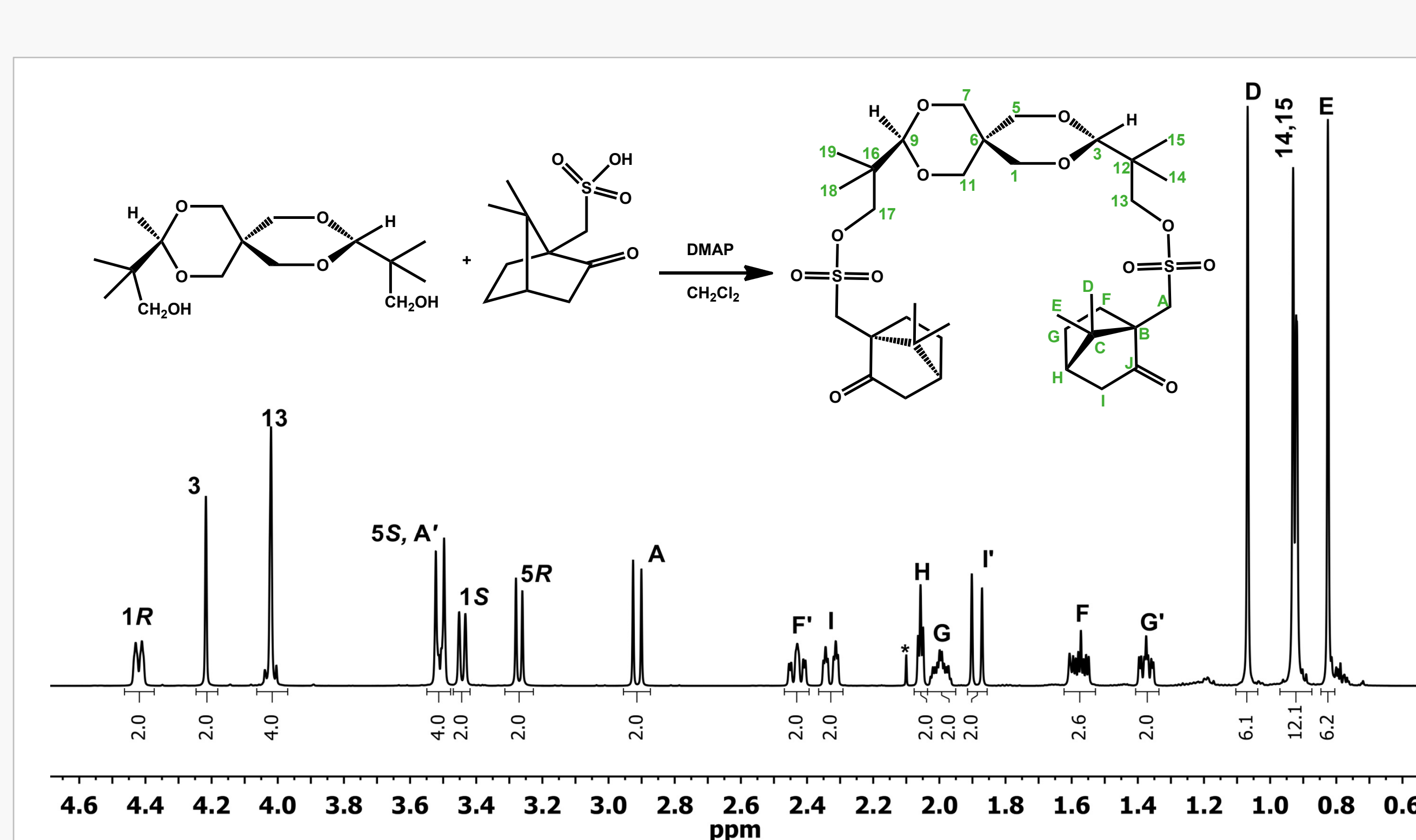


Figure 6. ¹H-NMR spectrum at 600 MHz of spiroglycol derivative of camphorsulfonic acid in CDCl₃. Asterisks denote impurities.

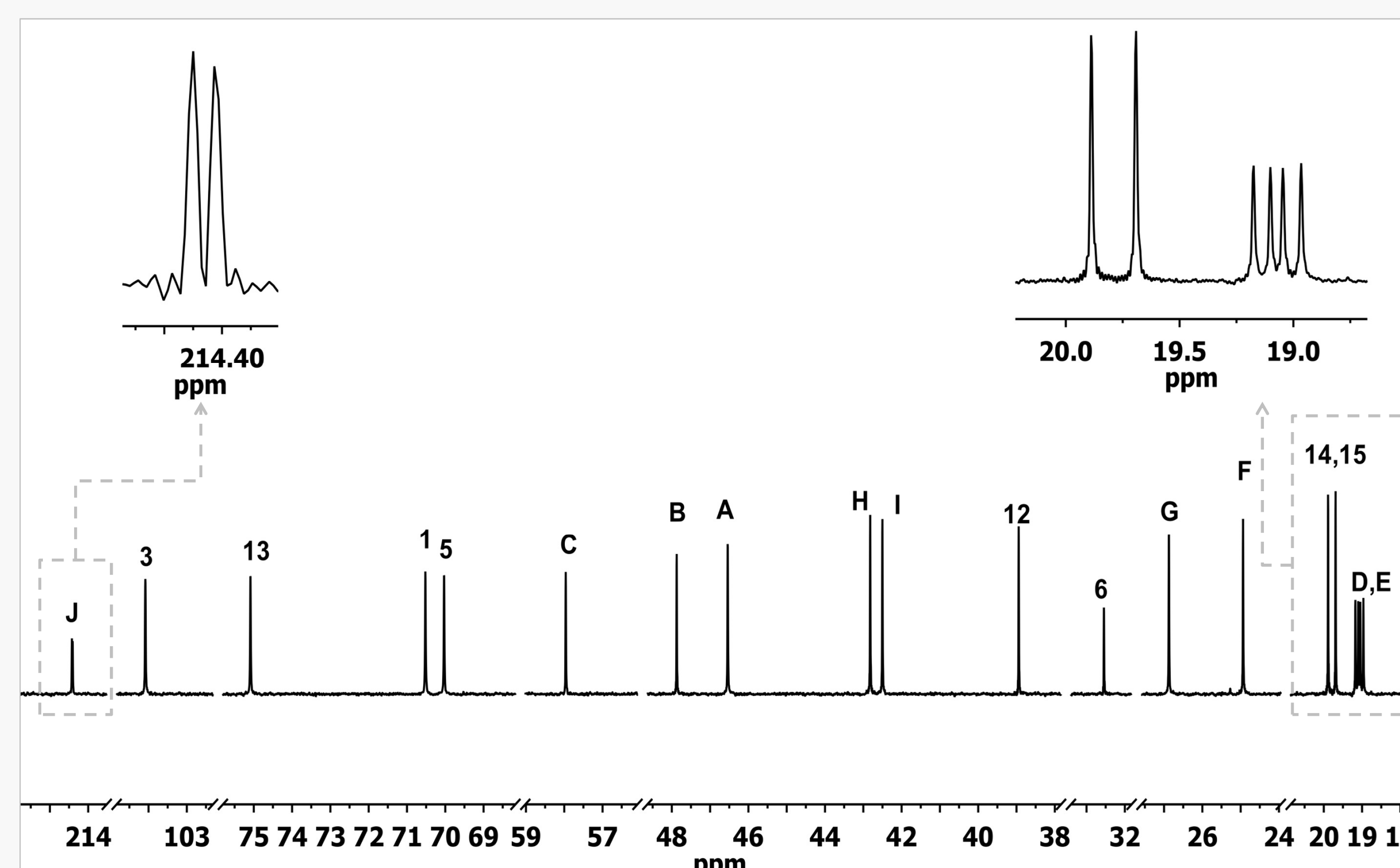


Figure 7. ¹³C-NMR spectrum at 125 MHz of spiroglycol derivative of camphorsulfonic acid in CDCl₃.

- [1] Rochester, J. R. *Reproductive Toxicology* **2013**, 42,132-155
- [2] Zhu, C., Liu, S., Wang, Q. et al. *Chem. Res. Chin. Univ.* **2019** <https://doi.org/10.1007/s40242-019-8355-7>.
- [3] Pomares, M., Sánchez-Ferrando, F., Virgili, A., Álvarez-Larena, A., Piniella, J.F. *J. Org. Chem.* **2002**, 67, 753-758
- [4] Pérez-Trujillo, M., Lindon, J.C., Parella, T., Keun, H., Nicholson, J.K., Atherton, T.J. *Anal. Chem.* **2012**, 84, 2868-2874

Financial support from the MINECO (CTQ2015-64436-P) is gratefully acknowledged