

Supplementary Material

Synthesis of new chiral bis-imidazolidin-4-ones: comparison between the classic method and green chemistry conditions

Nadia Bouzayani,^a Wassima Talbi,^a Sylvain Marque,^{b*} Yakdhane Kacem,^{a*} and Béchir Ben Hassine^a

^a *Laboratoire de Synthèse Asymétrique et Catalyse Homogène, Faculté des Sciences, Université de Monastir, Avenue de l'Environnement, 5019 Monastir, Tunisie*

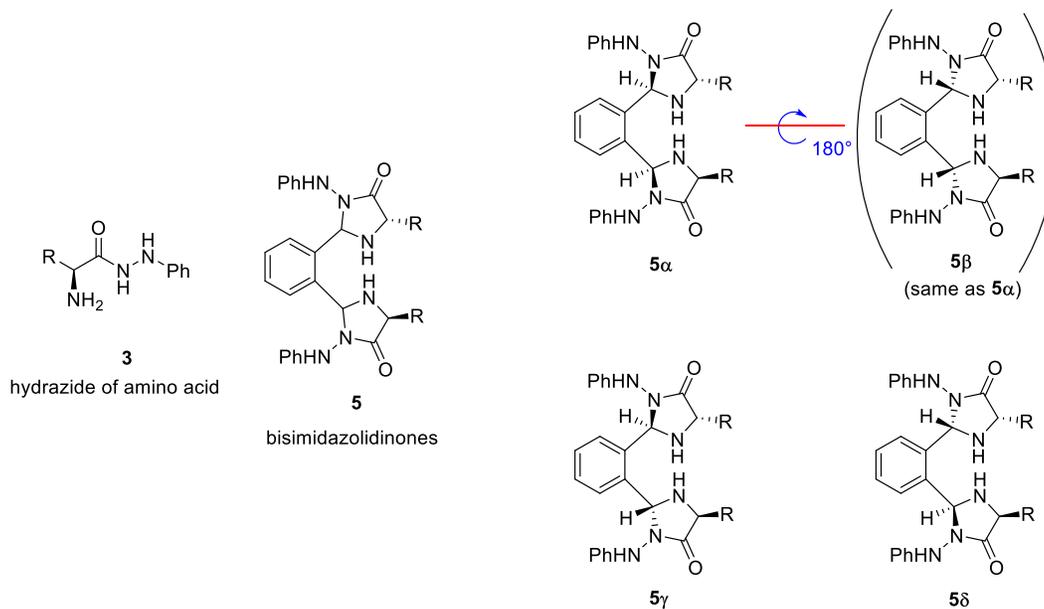
^b *Université de Versailles Saint-Quentin-en-Yvelines, Institut Lavoisier de Versailles (ILV), UMR CNRS 8180, 45 avenue des Etats-Unis, 78035 Versailles Cedex, France*

Email: sylvain.marque@uvsq.fr, yakacem@yahoo.com

Table of Contents

1. Stereochemistry analysis	S2
2. Examples of NMR spectra	S3
2.1. ¹ H NMR spectrum of the 5a compound	S3
2.2. ¹³ C NMR spectrum of the 5a compound	S4

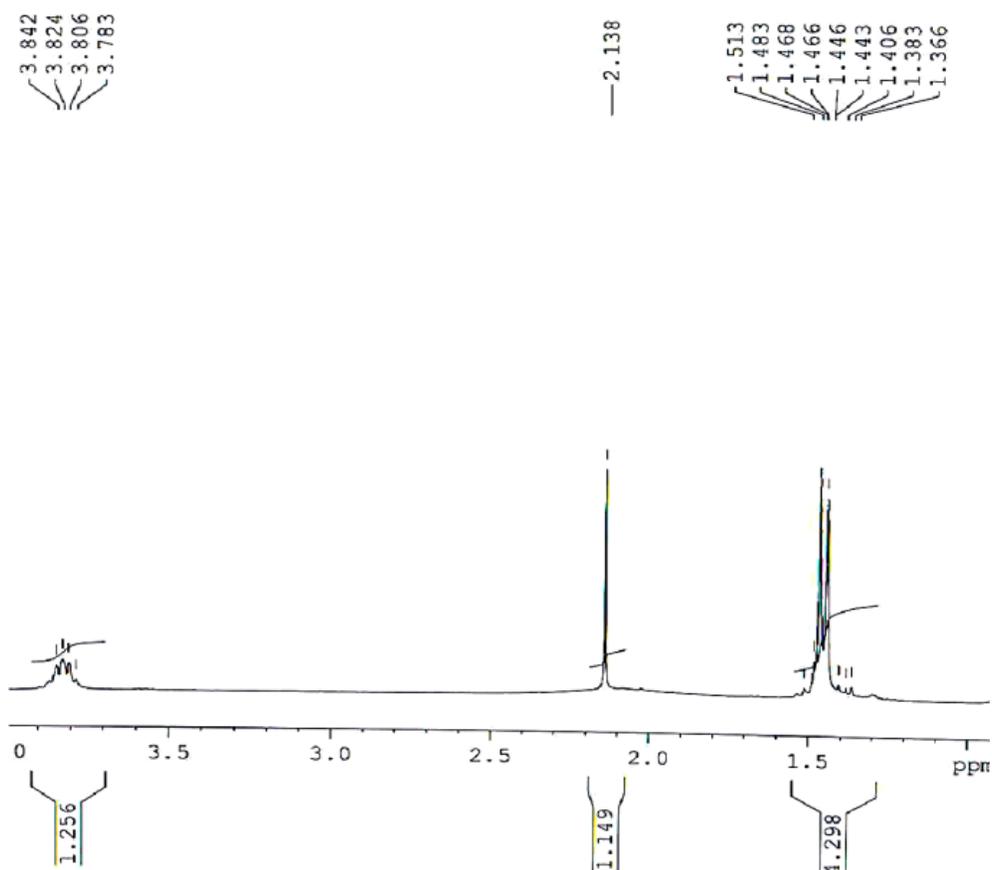
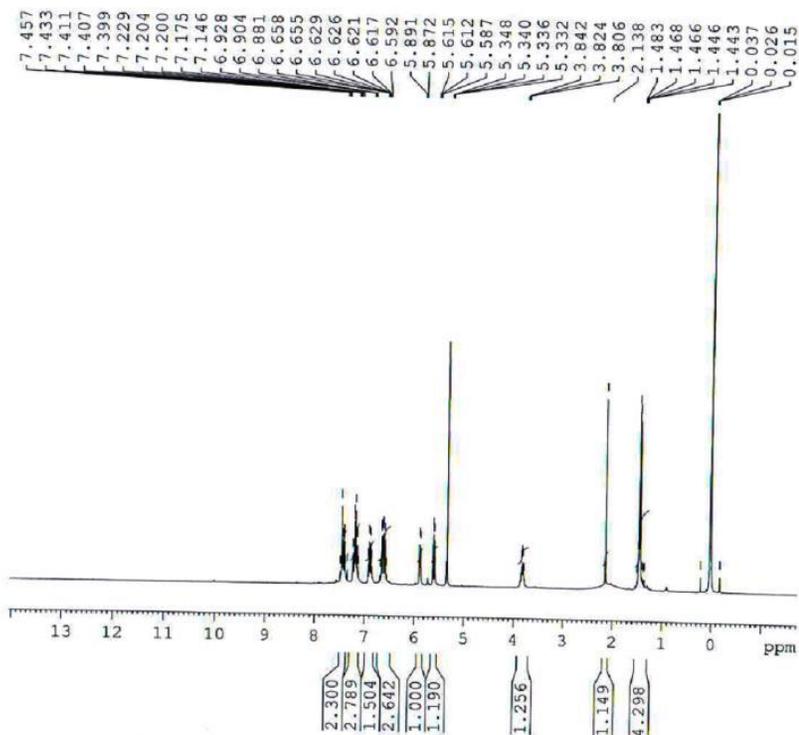
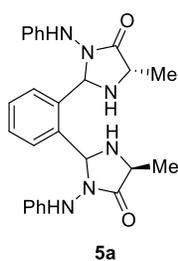
Stereochemistry analysis

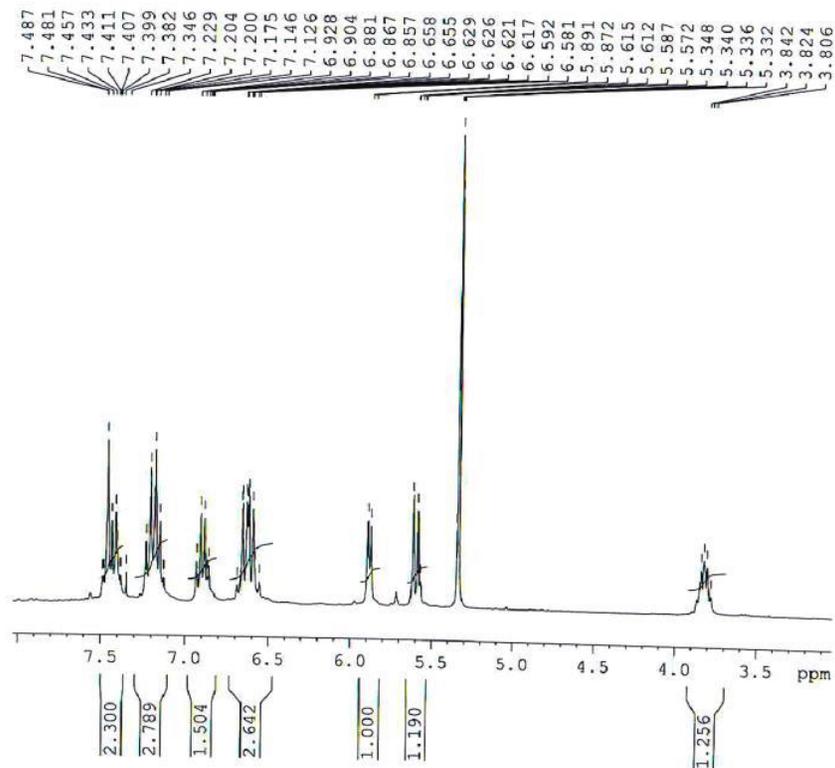


Starting from the hydrazide **3** our works lead to unprecedented bisimidazolidinones **5** and two new stereocenters are generated. Keeping the stereocenters inherited from the chiral enantiopure amino acid, the stereochemistry analysis clearly shows that only three diastereoisomers could be existed. There are no pairs of enantiomers, therefore there is no racemic mixture whatever the cases are.

This analysis performed with the *ortho* isomer gives the same results with the *meta* and *para* isomers.

Examples of NMR spectra

¹H NMR spectrum of the **5a** compound

¹³C NMR spectrum of the 5a compound