

Electronic Supplementary Information

Deep eutectic solvents choline chloride·2CrCl₃·6H₂O: an efficient catalyst for esterification of formic and acetic acid at room temperature

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1. Experimental section

Materials. All reagents and solvents for syntheses were purchased from commercial sources and used without further purification.

Measurements. The analysis of the reaction mixture was carried out on a gas chromatograph (sp-6890) equipped with a flame ionization detector (FID) and a capillary column (HP-5, 30 m×0.25 mm×0.25 mm). The column temperature was 80 °C. The temperatures of the injector and detector were maintained at 320 °C and 320 °C, respectively. The products were further identified by GC (varian 3900)–MS (varian saturn 2100 T) equipped with a flame ionization detector (FID) and a capillary column (DB-5, 30 m×0.25 mm×0.25 mm). The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded on a Bruker 400MHz NMR spectrometer at 298K. The chemical shifts (δ) were given in part per million relative to internal tetramethylsilane (TMS, 0 ppm for ^1H), CDCl_3 (77.3 ppm for ^{13}C).

Preparation of deep eutectic solvent [ChCl][CrCl₃·6H₂O]₂. A mixture of the chromium(iii) chloride hexahydrate (CrCl₃·6H₂O) and choline chloride in a molar ratio of 2:1 was heated to 70°C with gentle stirring until a green liquid formed.

Preparation of deep eutectic solvent [ChCl][FeCl₃]₂. A mixture of the ferric chloride (FeCl₃) and choline chloride in a molar ratio of 2:1 was heated to 100°C with gentle stirring until a dark brown liquid formed.

Preparation of deep eutectic solvent [ChCl][AlCl₃·6H₂O]₂. A mixture of the aluminum chloride hexahydrate (AlCl₃·6H₂O) and choline chloride in a molar ratio of 2:1 was heated to 70°C with gentle stirring until a colorless liquid formed.

Preparation of deep eutectic solvent [ChCl][MgCl₂·6H₂O]₂. A mixture of the magnesium chloride hexahydrate (MgCl₂·6H₂O) and choline chloride in a molar ratio of 2:1 was heated to 70°C with gentle stirring until a green clear liquid formed.

Preparation of deep eutectic solvent [ChCl][MnCl₂·4H₂O]₂. A mixture of the manganese(II) chloride tetrahydrate (MnCl₂·4H₂O) and choline chloride in a molar ratio of 2:1 was heated to 70°C with gentle stirring until a pink liquid formed.

Preparation of deep eutectic solvent [ChCl][CoCl₂·6H₂O]₂. A mixture of the cobalt(II) chloride hexahydrate (CoCl₂·6H₂O) and choline chloride in a molar ratio of 2:1 was heated to 70°C with gentle stirring until a blue liquid formed.

Preparation of deep eutectic solvent [ChCl][NiCl₂·6H₂O]₂. A mixture of the nickel chloride hexahydrate (NiCl₂·6H₂O) and choline chloride in a molar ratio of 2:1 was heated to 70°C with gentle stirring until a green liquid formed.

Preparation of deep eutectic solvent [ChCl][CuCl₂·2H₂O]₂. A mixture of the cupric chloride (CuCl₂·2H₂O) and choline chloride in a molar ratio of 2:1 was heated to 70°C with gentle stirring until a brown liquid formed.

Preparation of deep eutectic solvent [ChCl][ZnCl₂]₂. A mixture of the Zinc chloride (ZnCl₂) and choline chloride in a molar ratio of 2:1 was heated to 100°C with gentle stirring until a colorless liquid formed.

Preparation of deep eutectic solvent [ChCl][SnCl₂]₂. A mixture of the anhydrous stannous chloride (SnCl₂) and choline chloride in a molar ratio of 2:1 was heated to 100°C with gentle stirring until a colorless liquid formed.

The synthesis process of n-butyl acetate. Carboxylic acids (0.10 mol 6.00g) and n-butanol (0.02 mol 1.48g) without solvent were added, and then the deep eutectic solvent [ChCl][CrCl₃·6H₂O]₂ (0.5mmol 0.3365g) was added to initiate the reaction. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25°C for 24h. After the reaction was completed, two clearly separated phases are formed, the upper liquid layer was spilled off with a Pasteur pipette, the lower layer formed by DES, water and excess starting material was extracted with diethyl ether three times. The combined organic layers were washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ three times and dried over anhydrous Mg₂SO₄, filtered, and then the solvent was removed by rotary evaporation to obtain n-butyl acetate 1.99g (isolated yield=85.7%).

Recycle process of DES. After the reaction was completed, two clearly separated phases are formed, the upper liquid layer was spilled off with a Pasteur pipette, the lower layer formed by DES, water and excess starting material was extracted with diethyl ether three times. A drying in vacuo at 60°C overnight was carried out on DES for further cycles.

2.The calculation of the yield n-butyl acetate by GC

The yield of esters and the selectivity to esters was calculated using equations (1-2), via GC with 1,4-dimethyl-benzene as internal standard, in which the number of moles was determined by Internal Standard Method from the chromatographic analysis (BA-n-butyl acetate, PX-1,4-dimethyl-benzene) (n-butyl acetate's standard curve: $y=1.9754x-0.0500$ with $R^2=0.9997$, where $y=m_{BA}/m_{PX}$ and $x=A_{BA}/A_{PX}$ with A being the integral area of GC).

$$m_{BA}=m_{PX} \times (1.9754 \times A_{BA}/A_{PX} - 0.0500) \quad (1)$$

$$\text{Yield}_{BA} = (m_{BA}/116) / (m_{\text{butanol}}/74) \times 100\% \quad (2)$$

After the reaction was completed, liquid samples were analyzed on a gas chromatograph after addition of the internal standard. The yield of n-butyl acetate was calculated using equations (1-2).

3.Representative examples of GC chromatograms from reaction mixtures

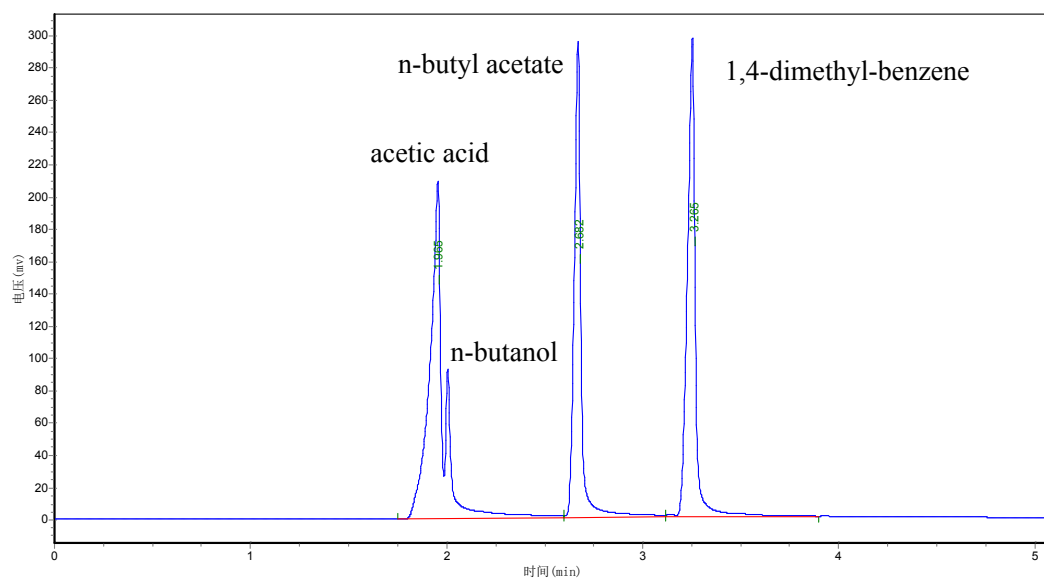


Fig S1 Representative examples of GC chromatograms from reaction mixtures

4.Characterization data and spectra for n-butyl acetate

δ_{H} (400 MHz, CDCl_3) 4.01, 1.99, 1.56, 1.34, 0.89. δ_{C} (101 MHz, CDCl_3) 171.33, 64.37, 30.57, 20.87, 19.05, 13.60.

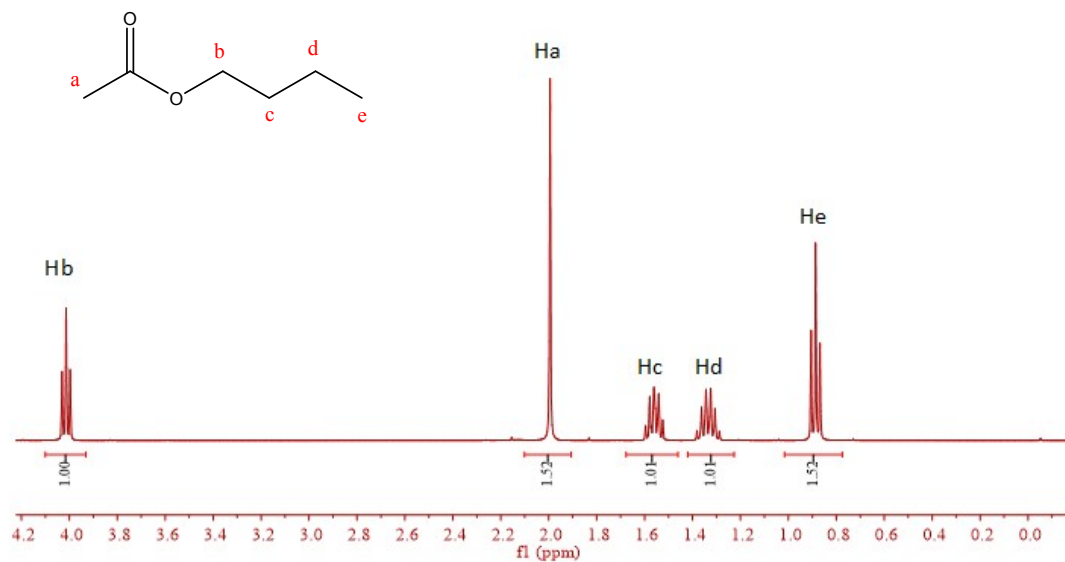


Fig S2 ^1H NMR spectrum of n-butyl acetate (CDCl_3 ; 400MHz).

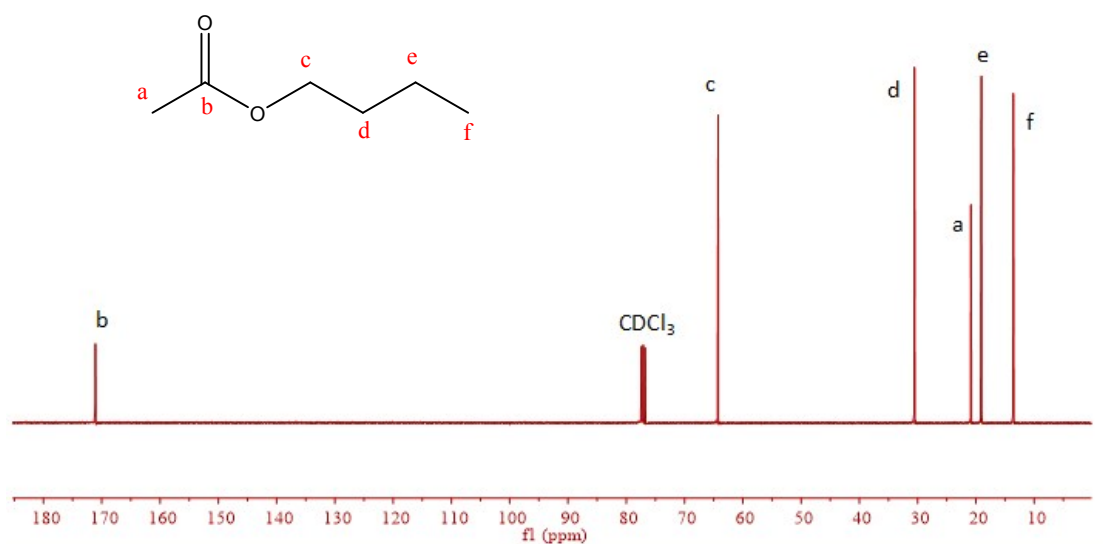


Fig S3 ^{13}C NMR spectrum of n-butyl acetate (CDCl_3 ; 100MHz).

5.The effect of temperature on the esterification reaction with $[\text{ChCl}] [\text{FeCl}_3]_2$

Table S1 The effect of temperature on the esterification reaction with [ChCl] [FeCl₃]₂ ^a

Entry	Temperature	Yield of n-butyl acetate ^b
1	25°C	64.5%
2	30°C	66.9%
3	40°C	71.3%
4	50°C	78.4%
5	60°C	79.9%
6	70°C	79.5%
7	80°C	78.5%

^a Reaction conditions: n-butanol (0.01 mol), acetic acid (0.05 mol), and DES (0.25 mmol) for 24h

^b Yield are based on GC. 1,4-dimethyl-benzene as internal standard

6.The GC-MS spectra of esters (Table 4)

(1) The GC-MS spectra of ethyl acetate

Chromatogram Plot 1 - 9/7/2015 7:57 AM

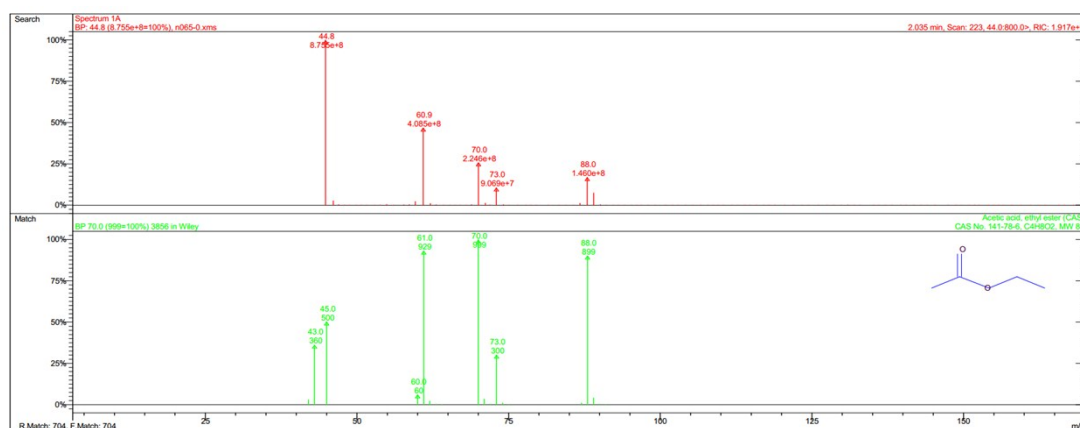
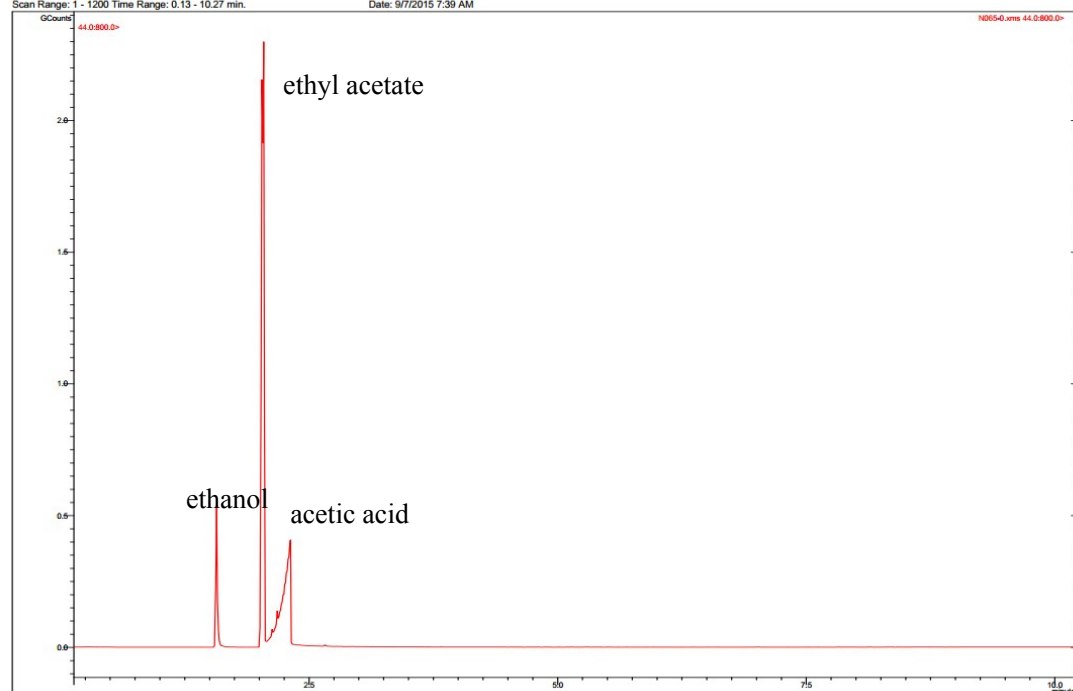
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□□The GC-MS spectra of n-propyl acetate

Chromatogram Plot 1 - 9/7/2015 8:11 AM

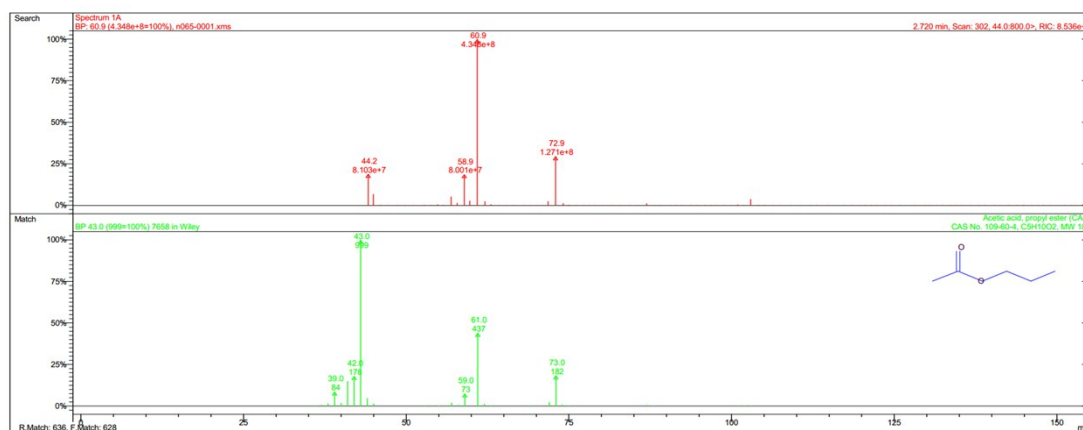
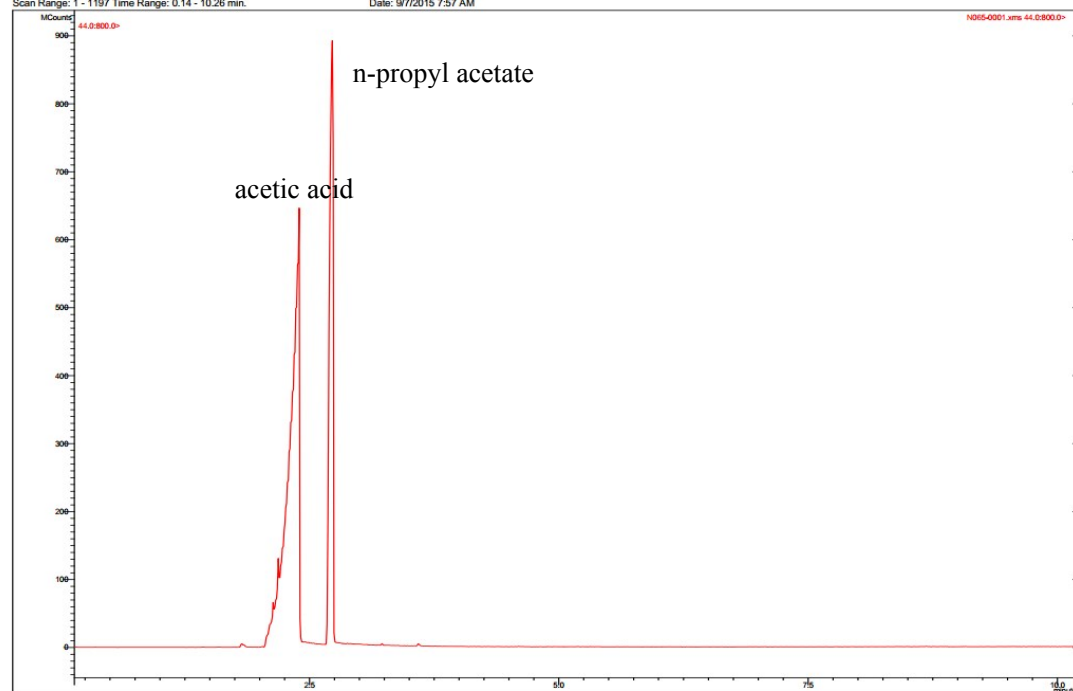
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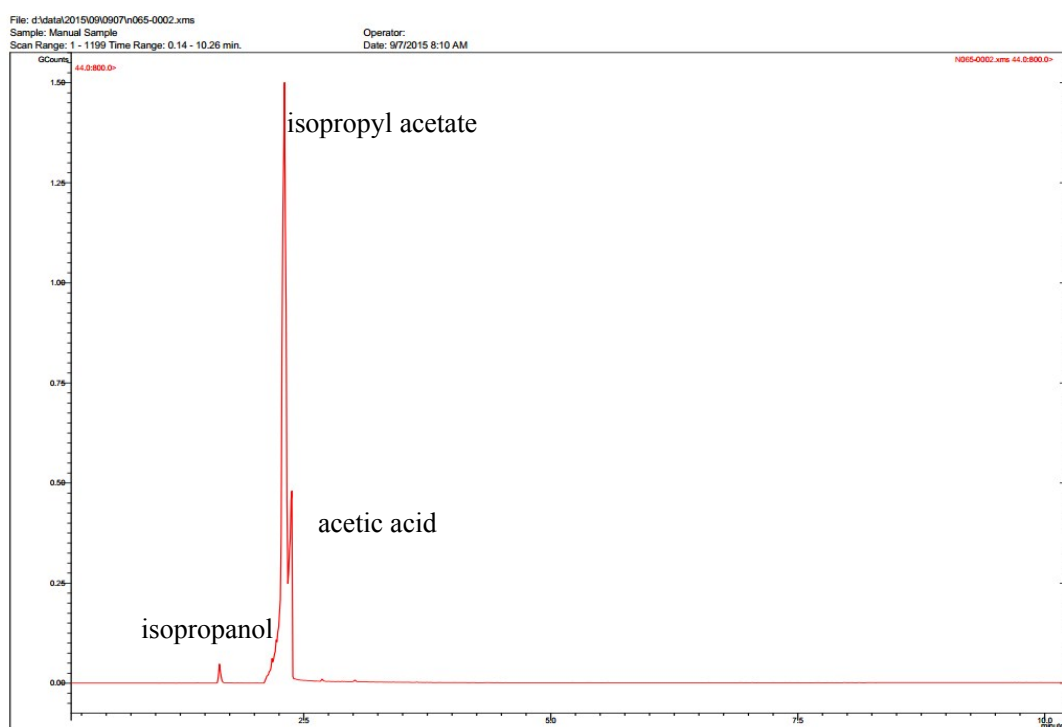
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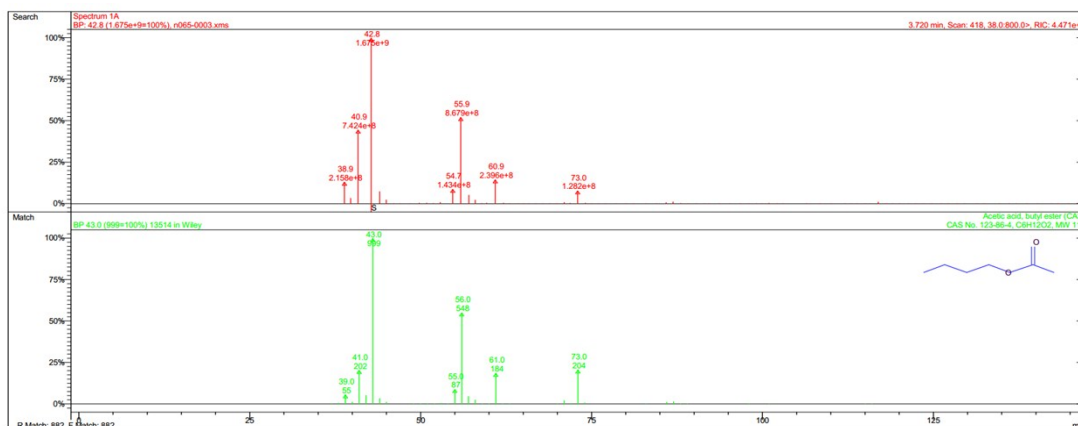
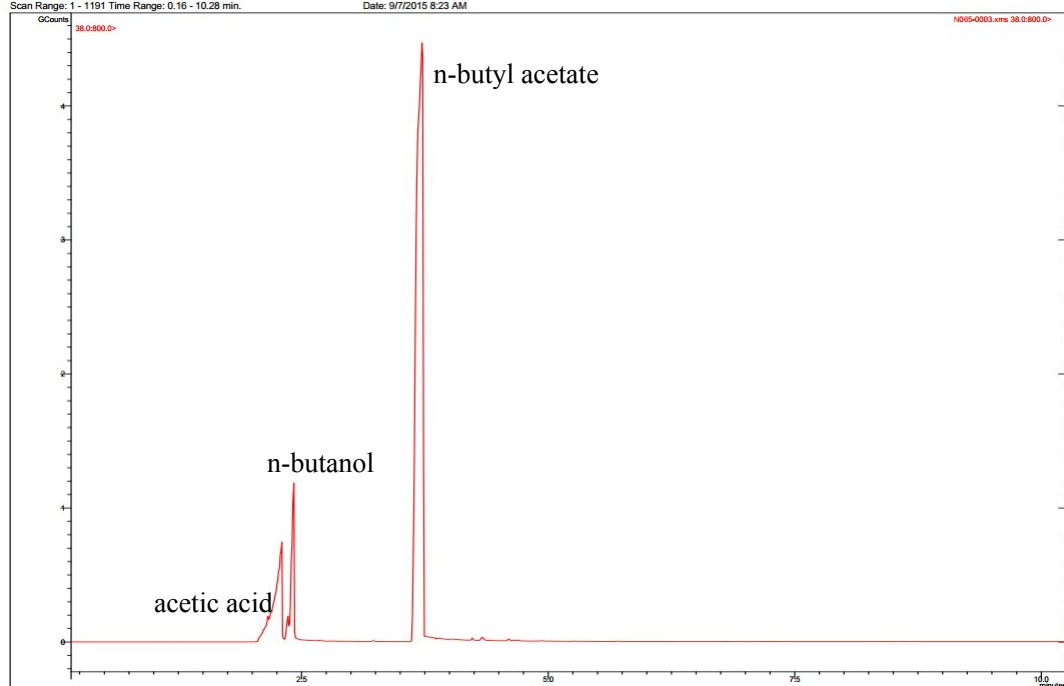
3 The GC-MS spectra of isopropyl acetate



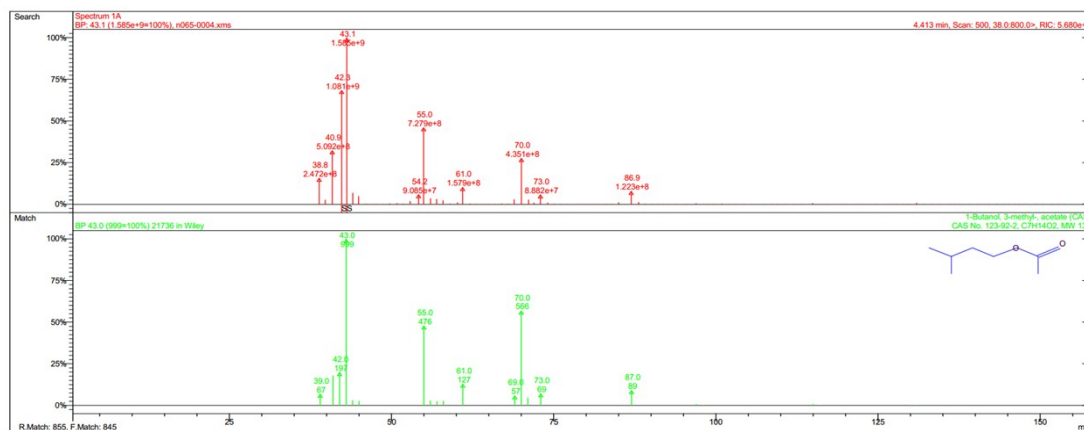
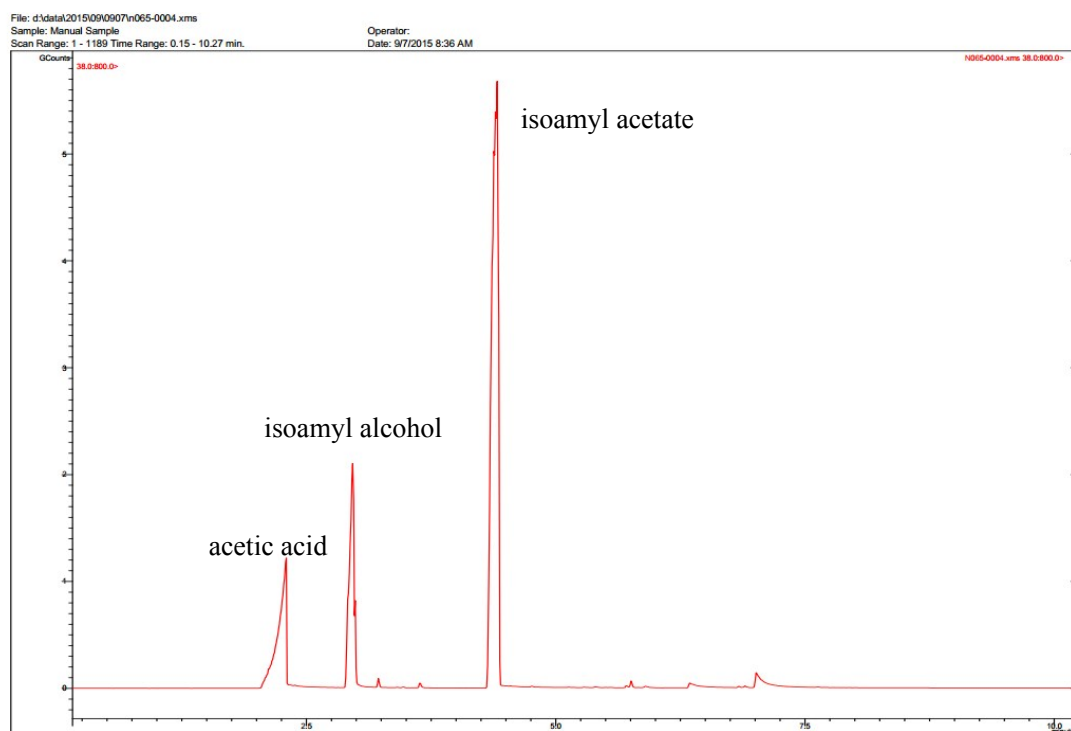
□4□The GC-MS spectra of n-butyl acetate

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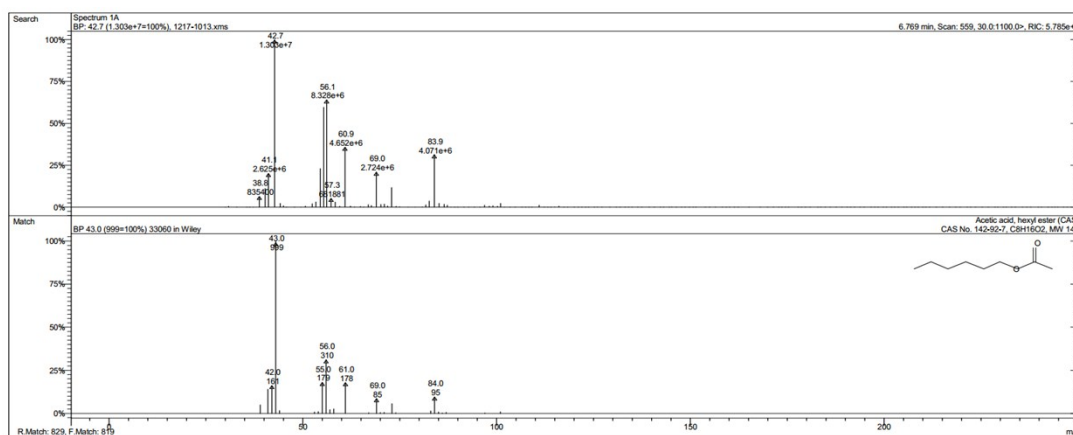
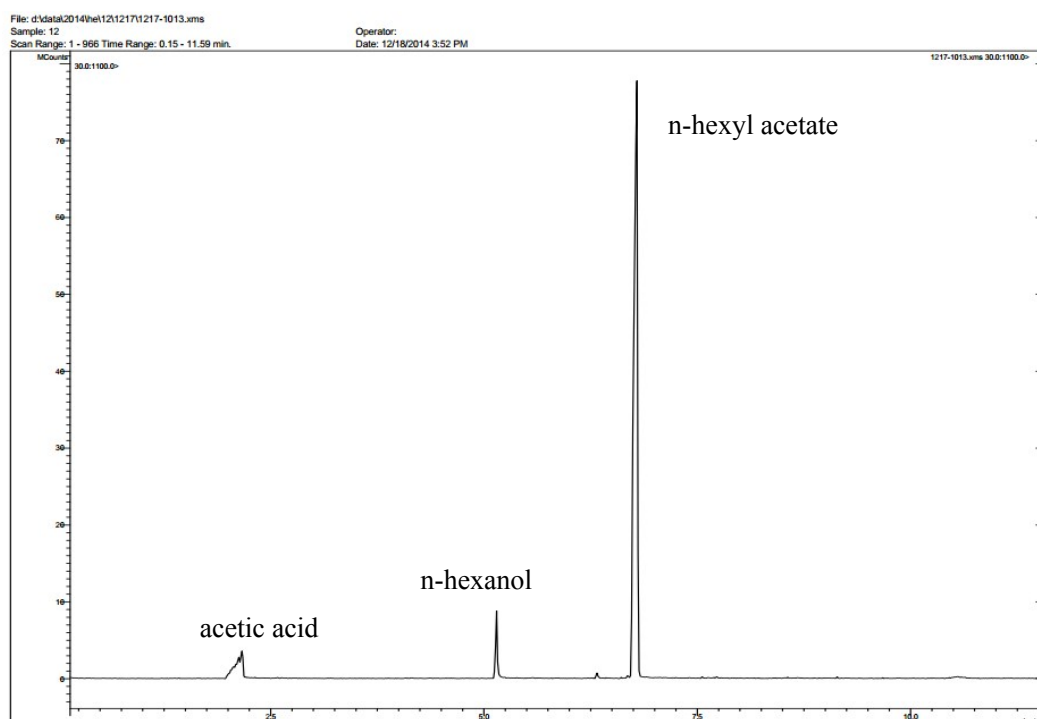
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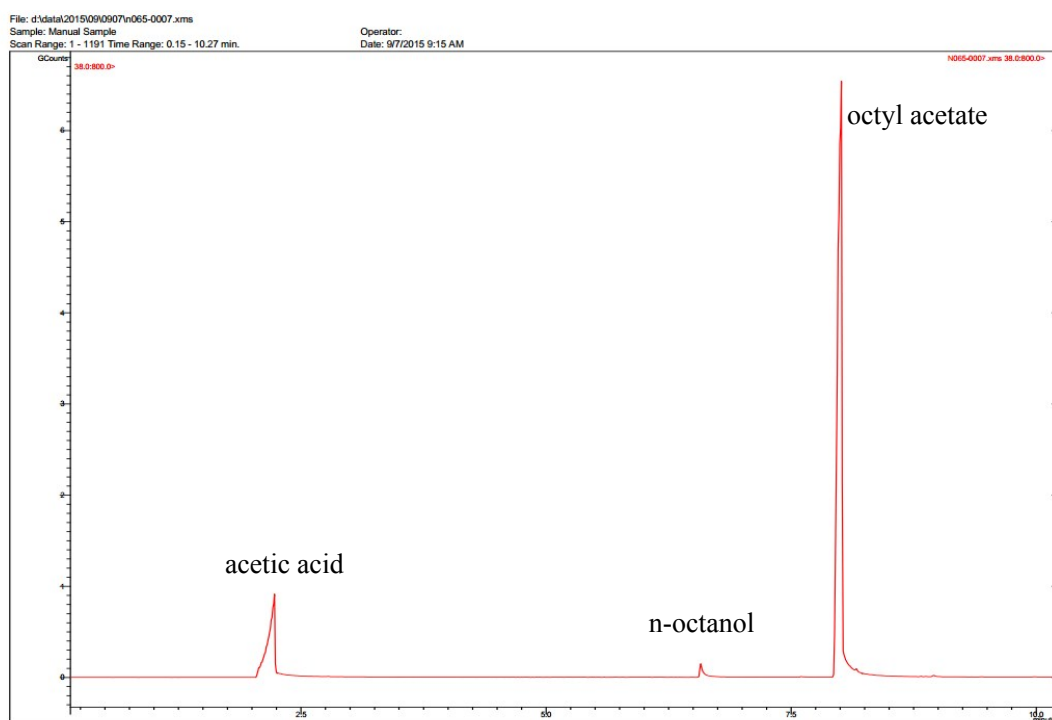
(5) The GC-MS spectra of isoamyl acetate

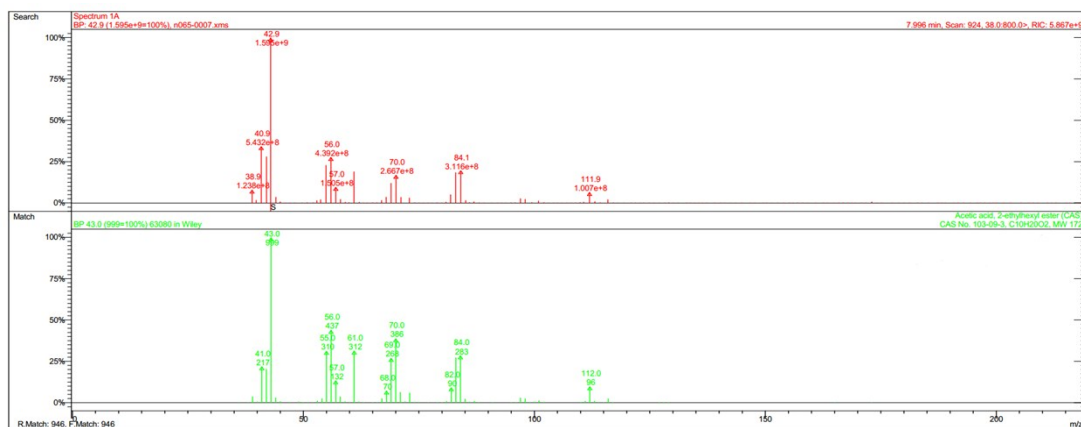


(6) The GC-MS spectra of n-hexyl acetate

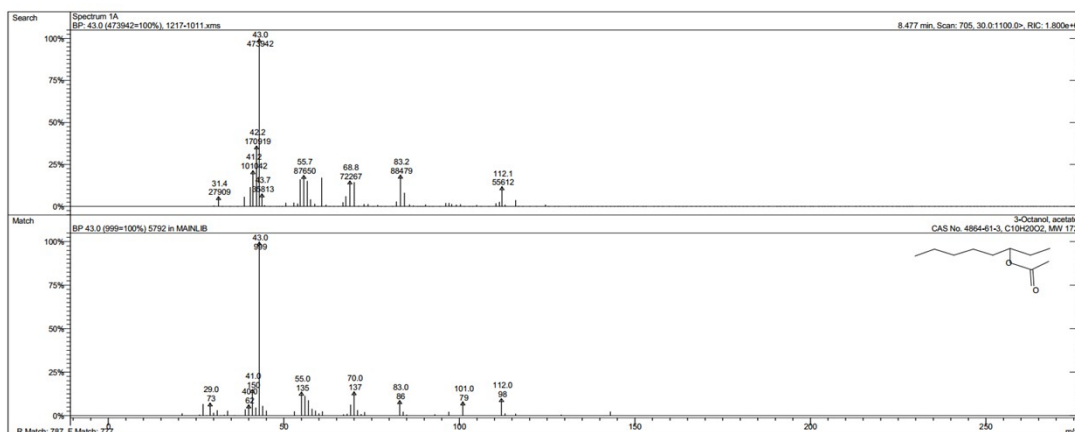
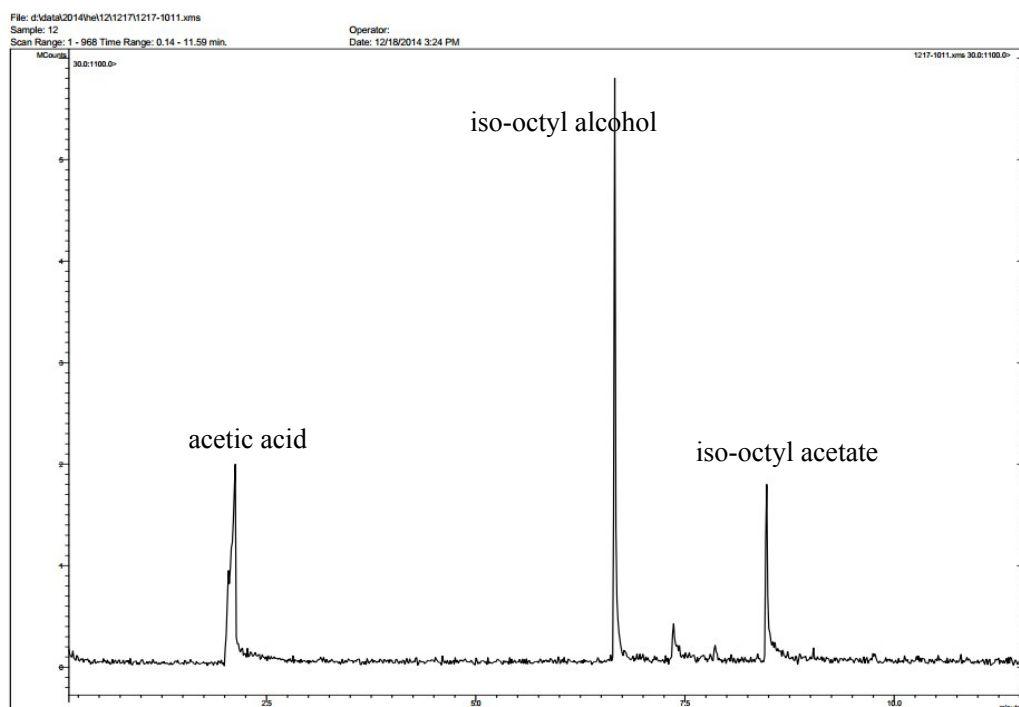


(7) The GC-MS spectra of n-octyl acetate

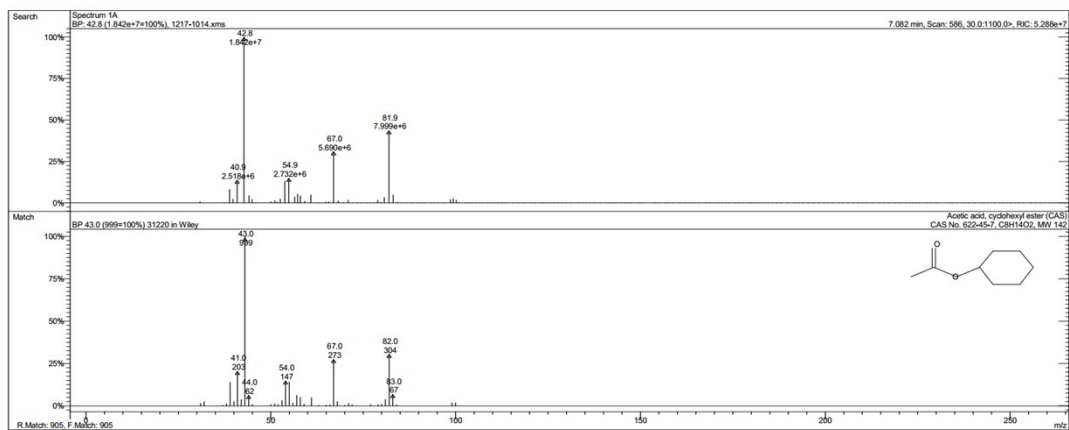
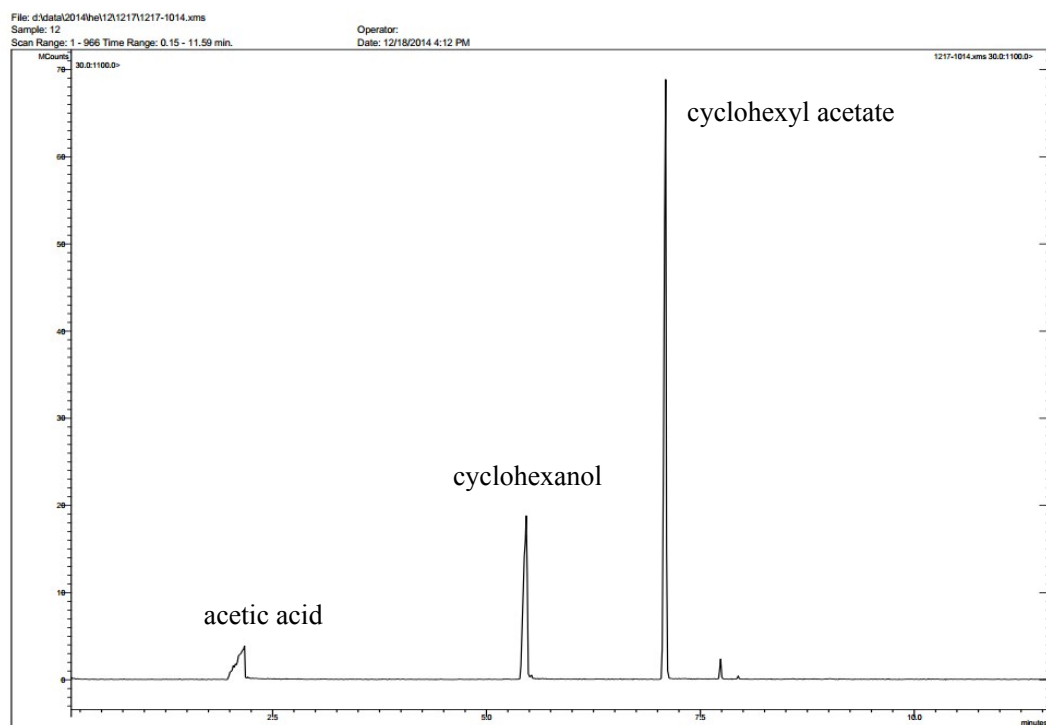




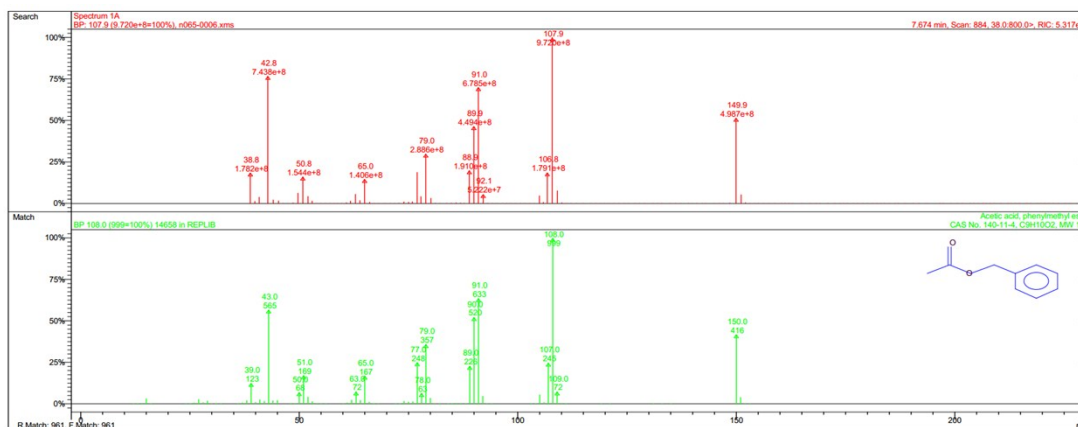
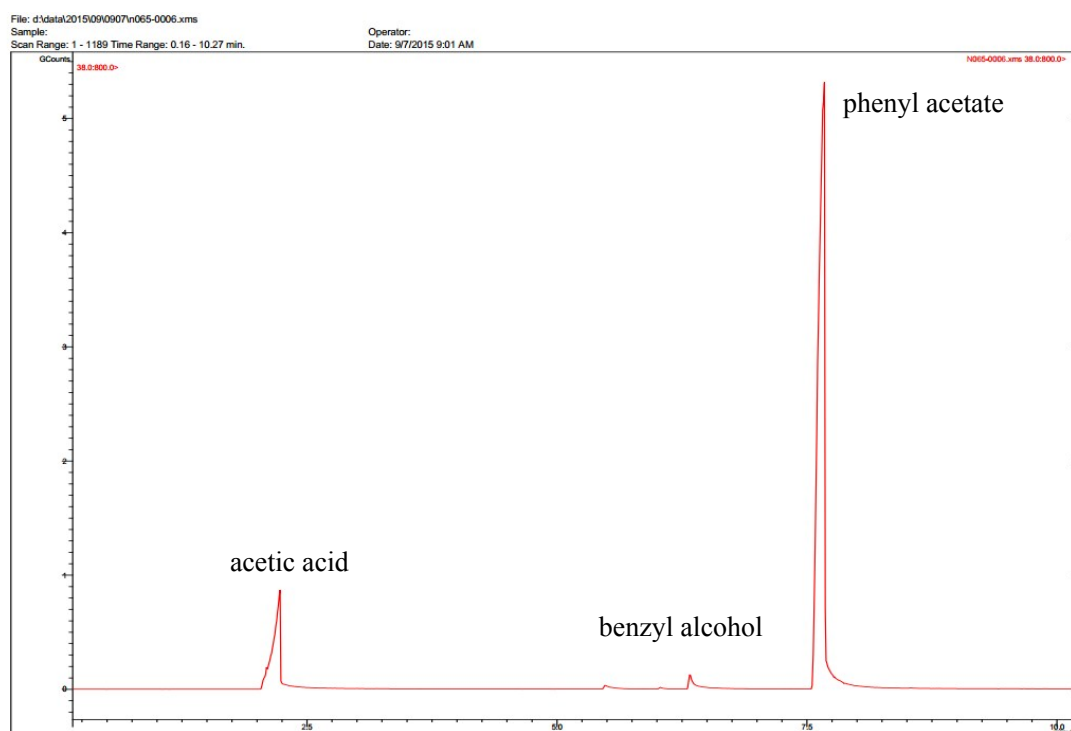
(8) The GC-MS spectra of iso-octyl acetate



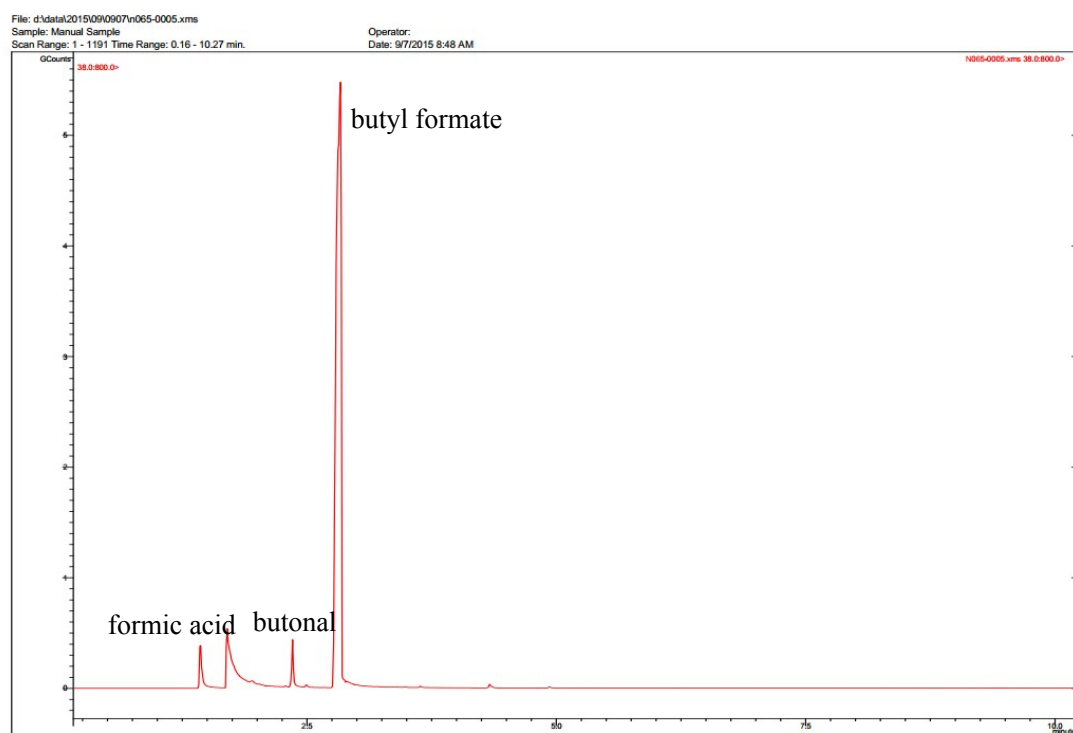
(9) The GC-MS spectra of cyclohexyl acetate

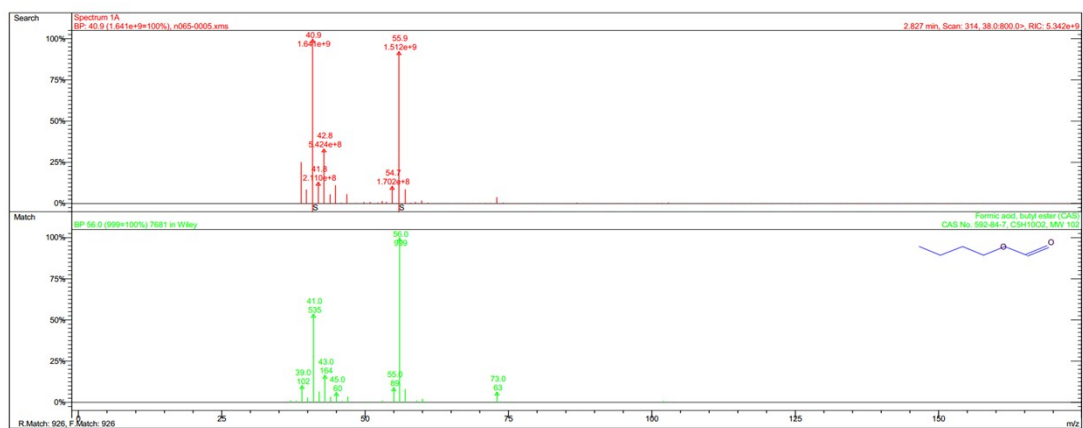


(10) The GC-MS spectra of phenyl acetate



(11) The GC-MS spectra of butyl formate

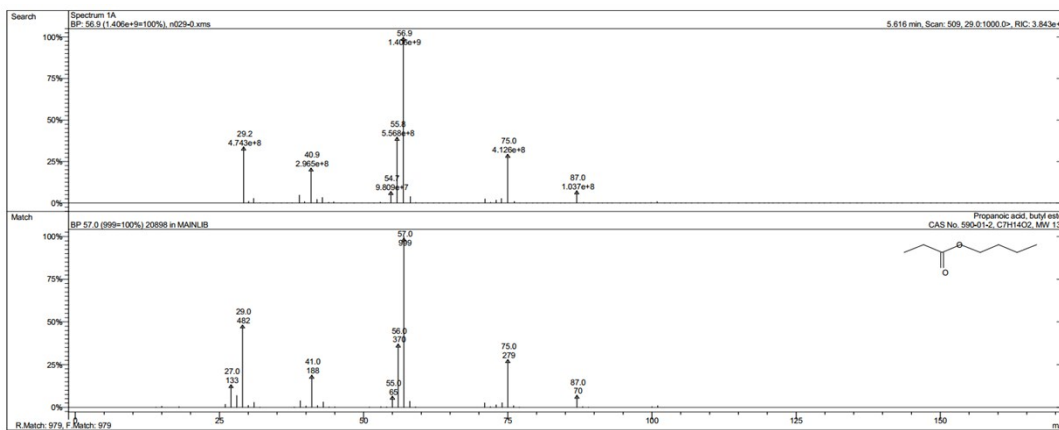
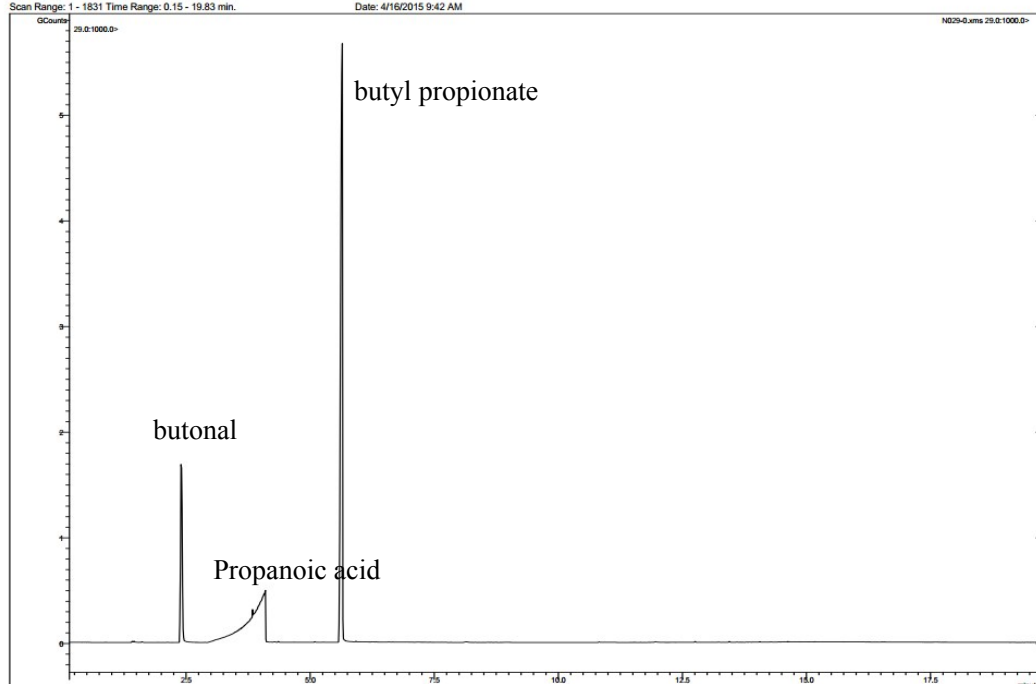




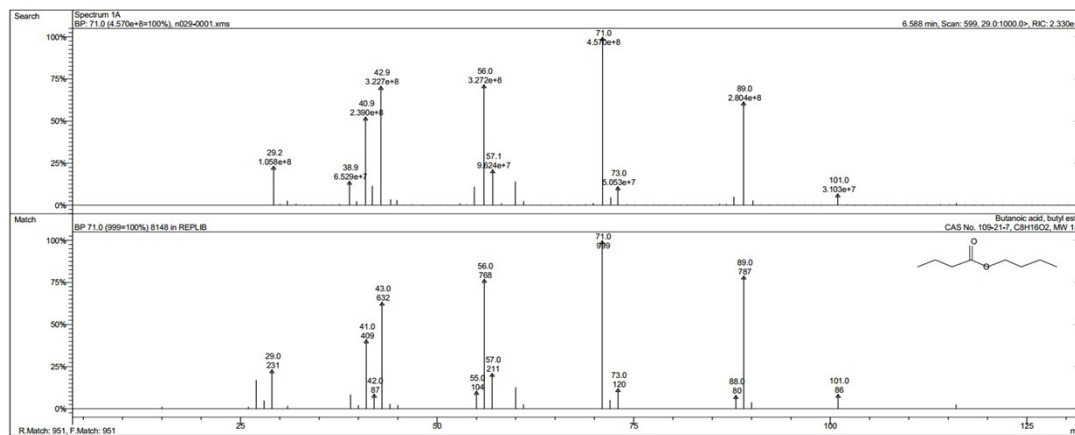
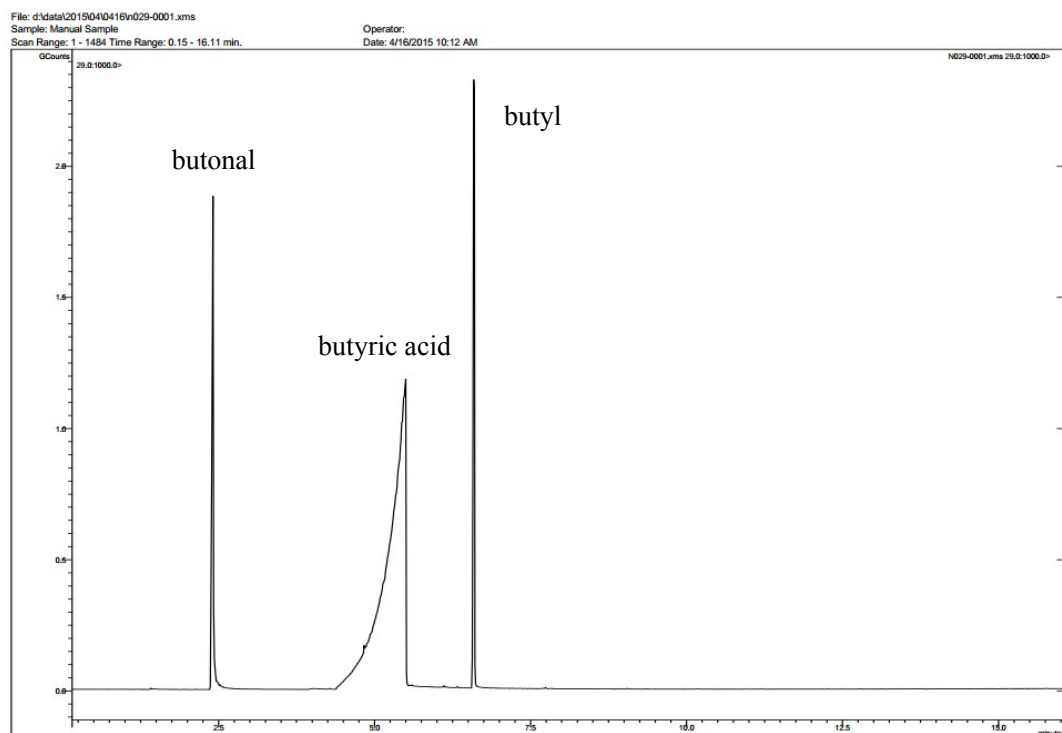
(12) The GC-MS spectra of butyl propionate

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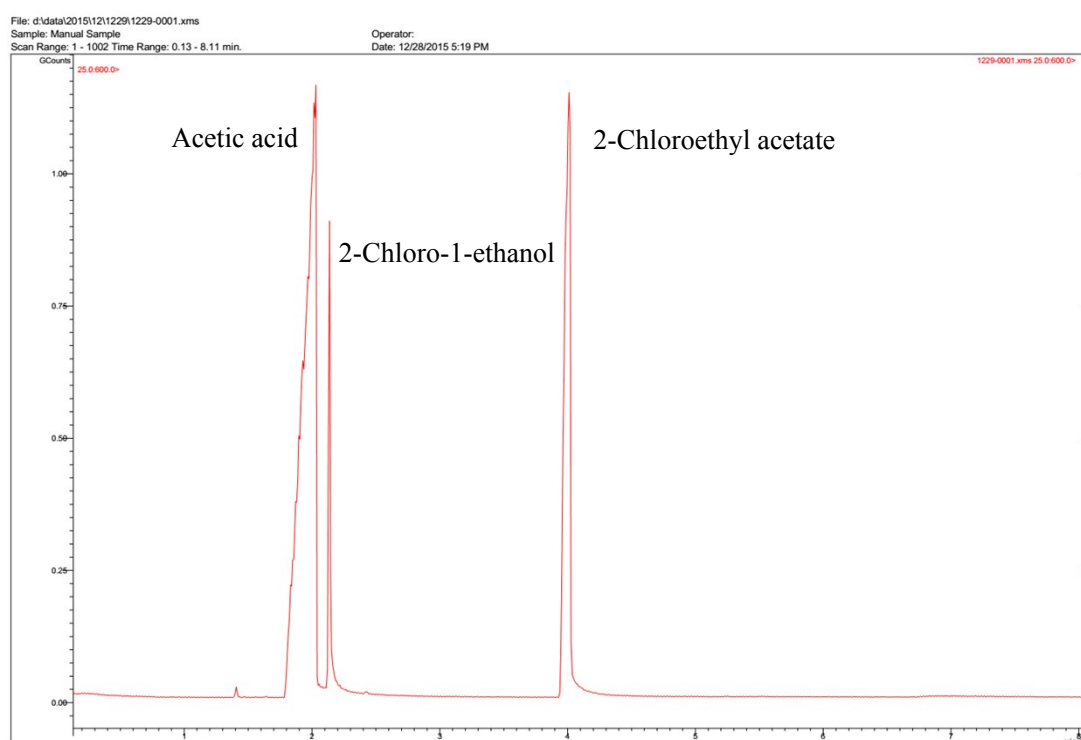
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(13) The GC-MS spectra of butyl butyrate

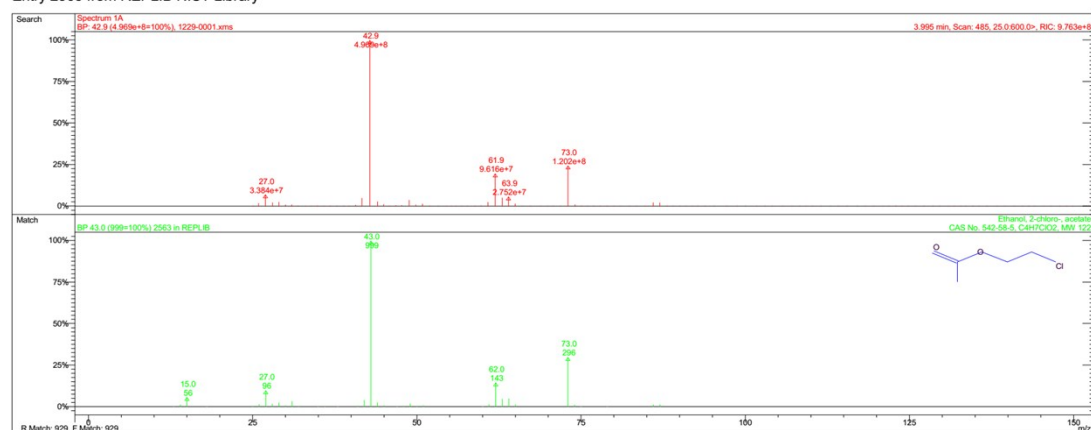


(14) The GC-MS spectra of 2-chloroethyl acetate



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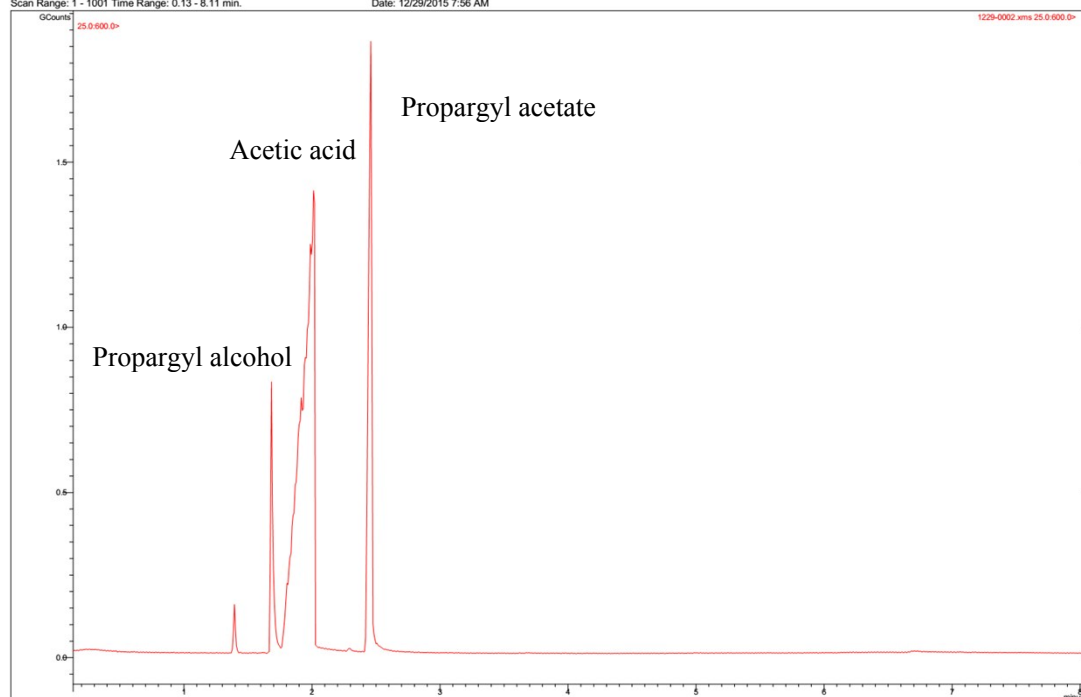
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(15) The GC-MS spectra of propargyl acetate

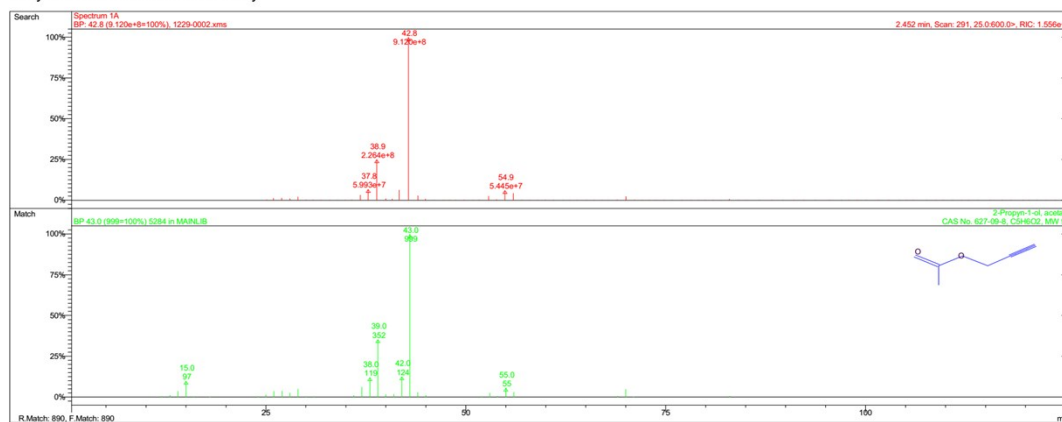
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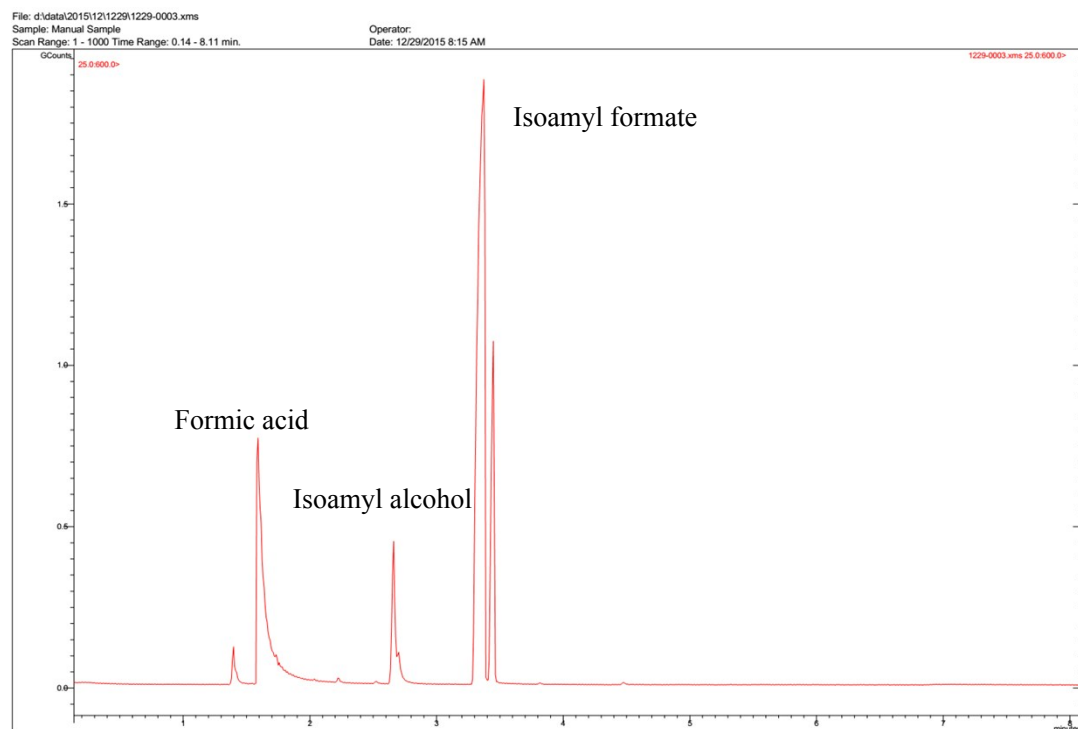


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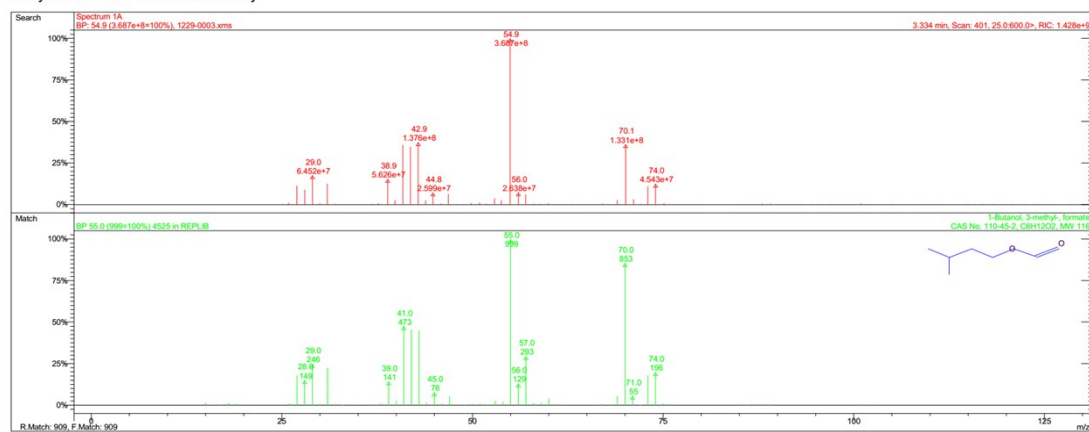


(16) The GC-MS spectra of isoamyl formate

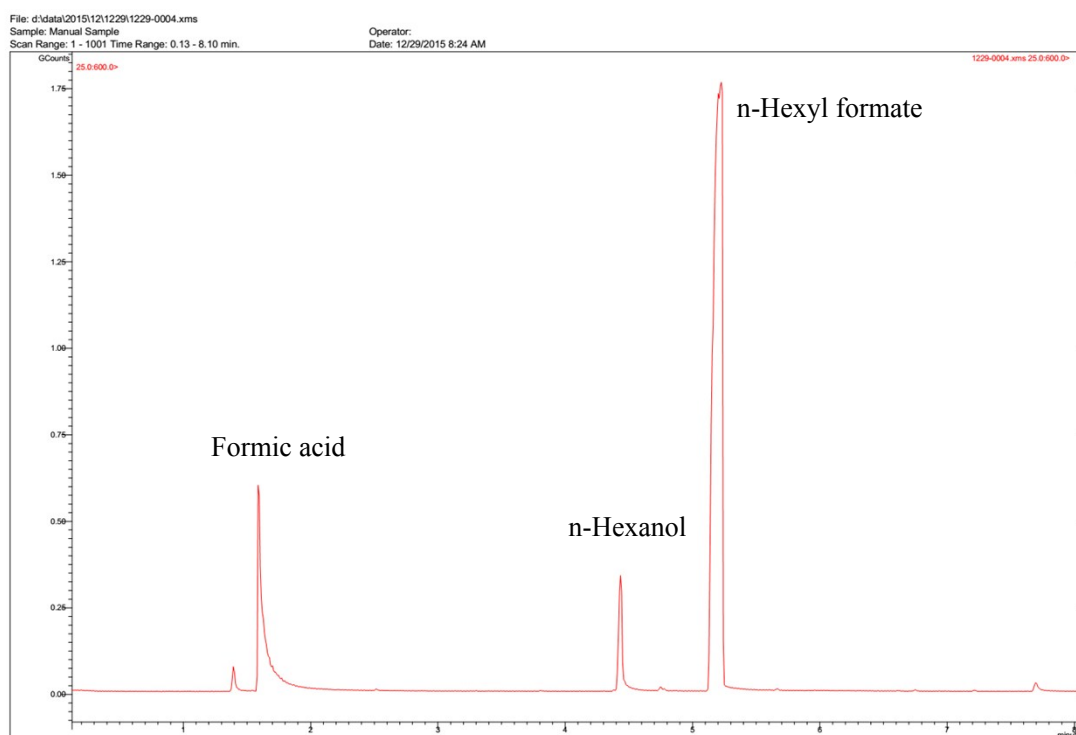


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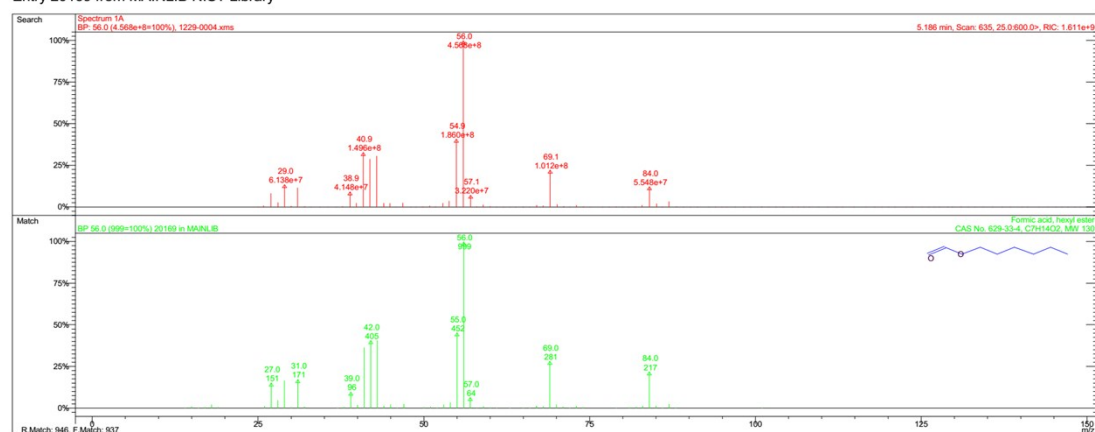


(17) The GC-MS spectra of n-hexyl formate

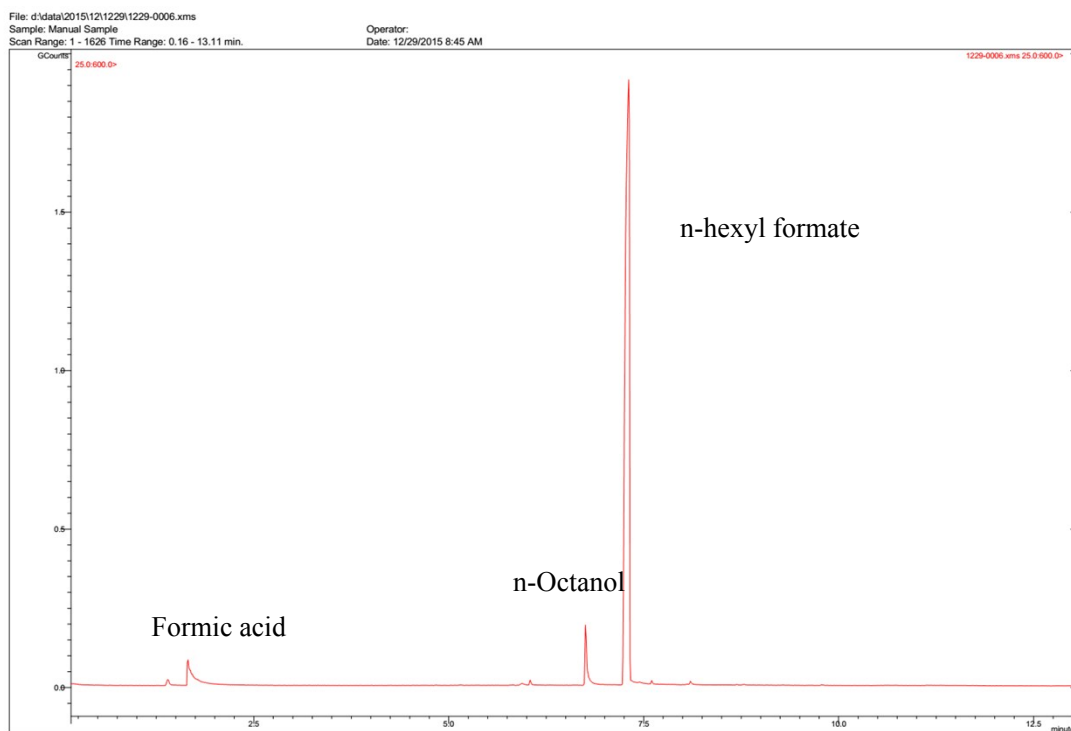


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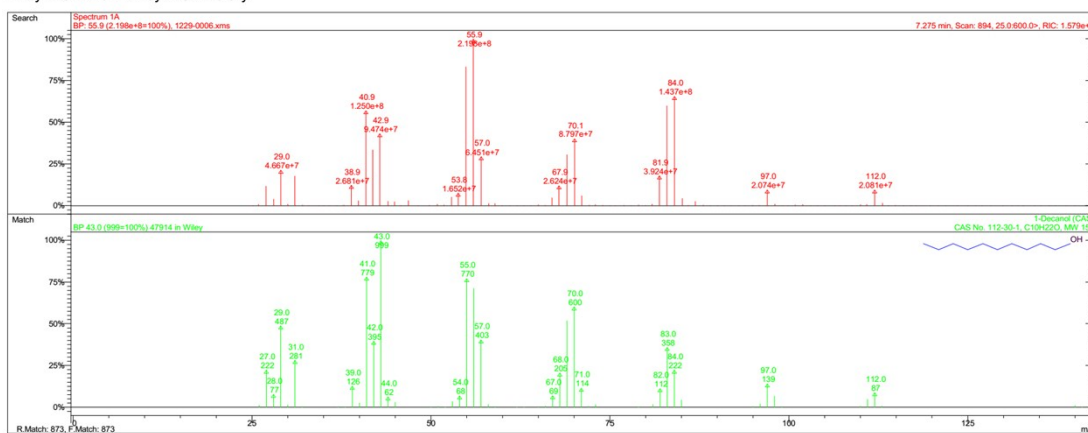


(18) The GC-MS spectra of n-octyl formate

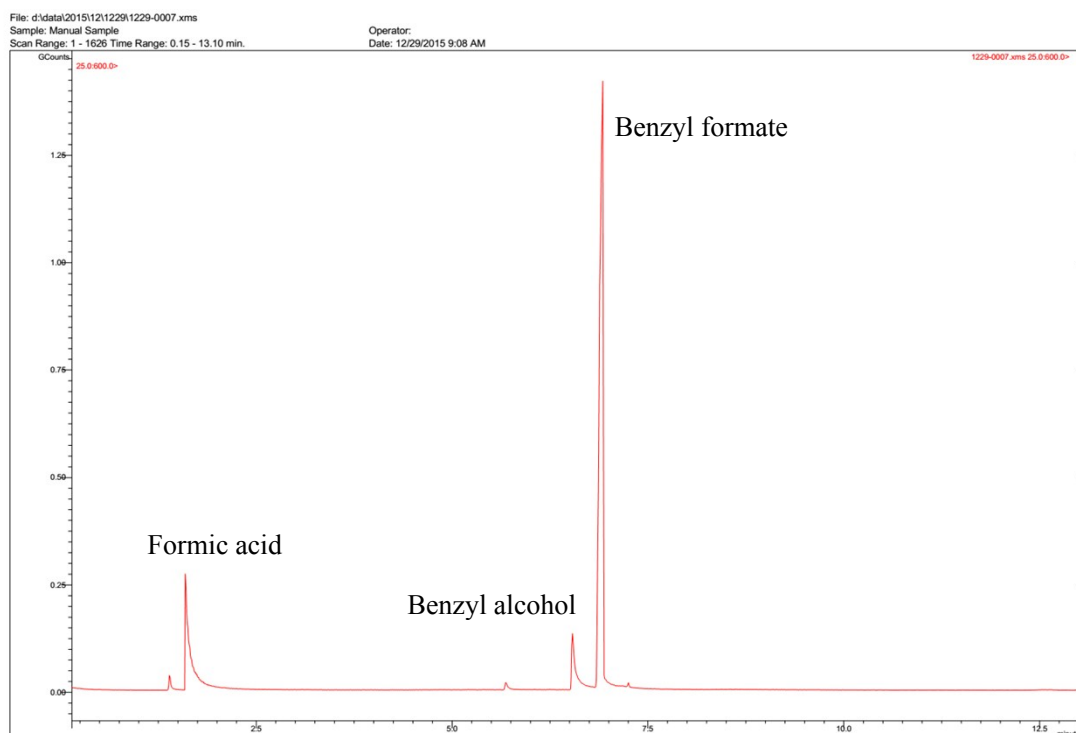


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(19) The GC-MS spectra of benzyl formate



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