

Supporting Information

Efficient Metal- and Solvent-Free Organocatalytic System for Chemical Fixation of CO₂ into Cyclic Carbonates under Mild Conditions

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Table S1 Model reaction and screening results for various co-catalysts^a

Entry	Co-catalyst 1	Co-catalyst 2	Yield ^b %
1		<i>n</i> Bu ₄ NI	97 (71)
2		<i>n</i> Bu ₄ NI	90 (62)
3		<i>n</i> Bu ₄ NI	89 (57)
4		<i>n</i> Bu ₄ NI	87 (51)
5		<i>n</i> Bu ₄ NI	97 (68)
6		<i>n</i> Bu ₄ NI	78 (50)
7 ^c		NaI	89 (54)
8		<i>n</i> Bu ₄ NI	65
9		<i>n</i> Bu ₄ NI	77
10		<i>n</i> Bu ₄ NI	82 (47)

[a] Reaction conditions: epichlorohydrin (6 mmol), catalyst (0.48 mmol, 8 mol%), CO₂ (99.999%, balloon), 20 h. [b] Isolated yield, reaction time: 8 h (in parentheses). [c] KI was used as co-catalyst 2, yield: 90%, 20h.

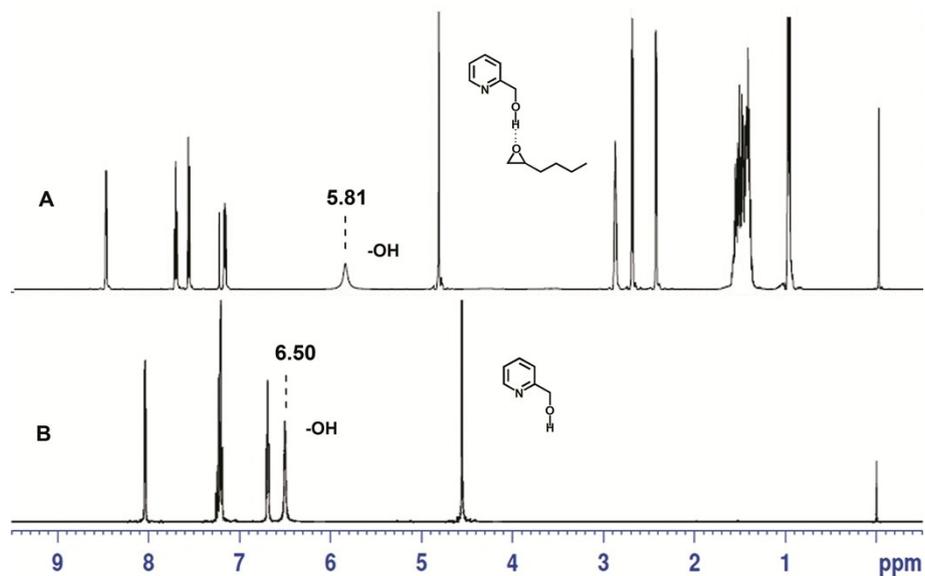


Fig. S1 ¹H NMR spectra of a mixture of 2-pyridinemethanol and 1,2-epoxyhexane (molar ratio = 1 : 2) (A) and 2-pyridinemethanol (B) at 298 K, Dual NMR tube. The samples were placed in the inner tube, whereas CDCl₃ was placed in the outer tube as the external standard.

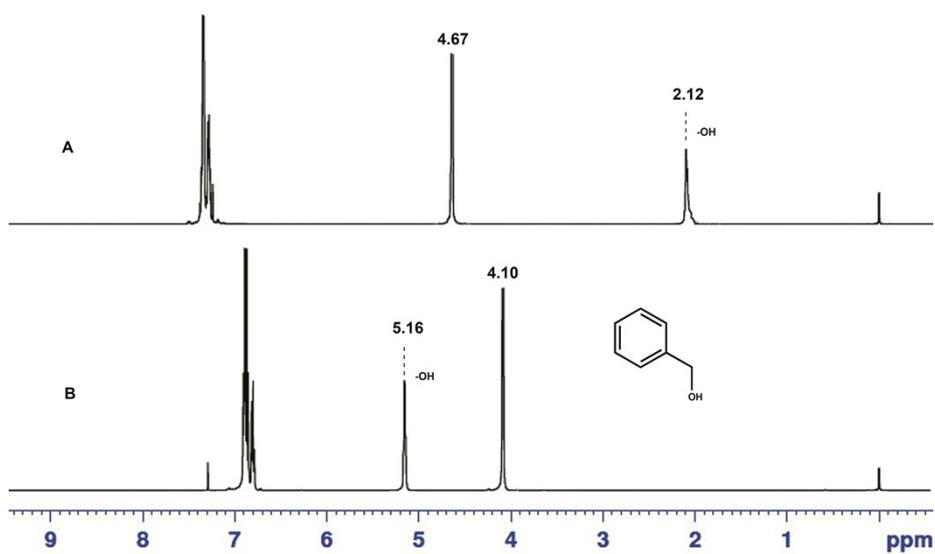


Fig. S2 ¹H NMR spectra of benzyl alcohol in CDCl₃ at 298 K, in a normal NMR tube (A) and benzyl alcohol at 298 K, in a dual NMR tube, where only benzyl alcohol was placed in the inner tube, whereas CDCl₃ was placed in the outer tube as the external standard (B).

Experimental Section

General information

All starting materials and solvents commercially available were purchased at the highest quality from Sigma-Aldrich or Wako and used as received unless otherwise indicated. Reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography using 0.25-mm E. Merck silica gel coated on aluminum plates (60F-254) with UV light to visualize the course of the reaction. Chemical yields refer to the pure isolated substances. ^1H (500 MHz) and ^{13}C (125 MHz) NMR spectra were obtained using a Bruker AV-500 (500 MHz) spectrometer. The chemical shifts of the products were reported in ppm with reference to Me_4Si as the internal standard in CDCl_3 solution. The data were reported in the following order: chemical shift, multiplicity, coupling constants in Hz and integration. On the other hand, the spectra of the reaction system materials were taken using a coaxial dual NMR cell. The inner cell contained 2-pyridinemethanol, and the 2-pyridinemethanol–epichlorohydrin mixture, while the outer cell contained CDCl_3 as the external standard. Enantiomeric excesses of the carbonates were determined by HPLC analyses with a Daicel Chiralcel OD-3 with detection at 254 nm.

Catalyst recycling studies:

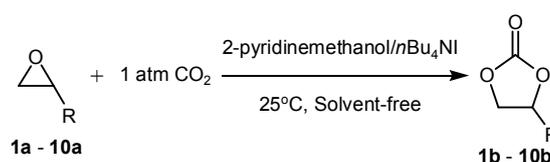
Catalyst recycling experiments of the binary catalytic system, 2,6-pyridinedimethanol/*n*Bu₄NI, were investigated. The reaction of CO₂ with epichlorohydrin was carried out under the optimal reaction conditions (25 °C, 1 atm CO₂, 20 h). After completion, the unreacted substrate was removed under vacuum, and then added dry diethyl ether. After the extraction of cyclic carbonate with diethyl ether, the precipitated catalysts were filtered, dried in vacuum and used for the next run under the same reaction conditions. Note: The 2,6-pyridinedimethanol was easily recycled from the reaction system, but some amount of TBAI may be dissolved in the crude carbonate, but after 4 times of recrystallization from the concentrated crude product by dry diethyl ether, the catalysts can be recycled without no significant loss.

Table S2 The amount of the recovered catalysts^a

Catalytic system	Total amount
2,6-pyridinedimethanol/ (8 mmol%) 0.052 g	0.229 g
TBAI/(8 mmol%) 0.177 g	
1 st Recovered catalysts	0.210 g
2 nd Recovered catalysts	0.196 g

[a] Notes: The catalysts were filtered and washed by dry diethyl ether, then 3mL diethyl ether was added in the concentrated crude product, all the catalysts were collected after 4 times of recrystallization.

Representative procedure for the Cyclic Carbonate Formation



4-Chloromethyl-[1,3]dioxolan-2-one (4b)

In a 20 mL two-neck flask, epichlorohydrin **4a** (6 mmol, 0.555 g), 2-pyridinemethanol (8% mmol, 0.052g) and *n*Bu₄NI (8% mmol, 0.177g) were added under N₂ gas with a magnetic stirring bar, then the flask was flushed with CO₂ for 30 seconds. The reaction mixture was stirred at 25 °C for 20 h under an atmosphere of CO₂ (99.999%,

balloon). After completion, the reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1) to afford the desired cyclic carbonate 0.794 g (yield: 97.0%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 5.12–5.01 (m, 1H), 4.69–4.55 (m, 1H), 4.48–4.35 (m, 1H), 3.89 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 3.77 (dd, *J* = 12.5, 3.5 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 154.8, 74.7, 67.0, 44.6.

Propylene carbonate (1b)

Propylene oxide (**1a**, 6 mmol, 0.349 g), 2-pyridinemethanol (8% mmol, 0.052g) and *n*Bu₄NI (8% mmol, 0.177g) were combined in a 20 mL two-neck flask according to the representative procedure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1) to afford the desired cyclic carbonate 0.527 g (yield: 86.0%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 4.92–4.80 (m, 1H), 4.62–4.51 (m, 1H), 4.10–3.95 (m, 1H), 1.55–1.40 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 155.2, 73.7, 70.7, 19.3.

4-Butyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one (2b)

1,2-Epoxyhexane (**2a**, 6 mmol, 0.601 g), 2-pyridinemethanol (8% mmol, 0.052g) and *n*Bu₄NI (8% mmol, 0.177g) were combined in a 20 mL two-neck flask according to the representative procedure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 2 : 1) to afford the desired cyclic carbonate 0.769 g (45 °C, yield: 88.6%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 4.80–4.65 (m, 1H), 4.60–4.50 (m, 1H), 4.18–4.01 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.62 (m, 2H), 1.55–1.22 (m, 4H), 0.93 (t, *J* = 7.0 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125

MHz, CDCl₃): 155.2, 77.2, 69.4, 33.4, 26.4, 22.2, 13.7.

4-Hexyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one (3b)

1,2-Epoxyoctane (**3a**, 6 mmol, 0.769 g), 2-pyridinemethanol (8% mmol, 0.052g) and *n*Bu₄NI (8% mmol, 0.177g) were combined in a 20 mL two-neck flask according to the representative procedure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 3 : 1) to afford the desired cyclic carbonate 0.898 g (reaction temperature 45 °C, yield: 87%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 4.79–4.68 (m, 1H), 4.61–4.50 (m, 1H), 4.15–4.02 (m, 1H), 1.85–1.62 (m, 2H), 1.55–1.21 (m, 8H), 0.89 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 155.2, 77.2, 69.4, 33.7, 31.5, 28.7, 24.3, 22.4, 13.9.

4-(But-3-en-1-yl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-one (5b)

1,2-Epoxy-5-hexene (**5a**, 6 mmol, 0.589 g), 2-pyridinemethanol (8% mmol, 0.052g) and *n*Bu₄NI (8% mmol, 0.177g) were combined in a 20 mL two-neck flask according to the representative procedure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 2 : 1) to afford the desired cyclic carbonate 0.725 g (yield: 85%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 5.89–5.63 (m, 1H), 5.18–4.90 (m, 2H), 4.79–4.60 (m, 1H), 4.59–4.42 (m, 1H), 4.15–3.95 (m, 1H), 2.30–2.01 (m, 2H), 1.95–1.65 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 155.1, 136.3, 116.0, 76.5, 69.4, 32.8, 28.6.

4-Allyloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one (6b)

Allyl glycidyl ether (**6a**, 6 mmol, 0.685 g), 2-pyridinemethanol (8% mmol, 0.052g) and *n*Bu₄NI (8% mmol, 0.177g) were combined in a 20 mL two-neck flask according to the representative procedure. The crude product was purified by column

chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 1 : 1) to afford the desired cyclic carbonate 0.835 g (yield: 88%).

¹H NMR (CDCl₃, 500 MHz): 5.95–5.80 (m, 1H), 5.35–5.12 (m, 2H), 4.93–4.80 (m, 1H), 4.60–4.45 (m, 1H), 4.44–4.30 (m, 1H), 4.11–3.99 (m, 2H), 3.75–3.65 (m, 1H), 3.64–3.52 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 155.2, 133.9, 117.3, 75.4, 72.3, 68.9, 66.2.

4-(Phenoxymethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-one (7b)

1,2-Epoxy-3-phenoxy propane (**7a**, 5 mmol, 0.900 g), 2-pyridinemethanol (8% mmol, 0.052g) and *n*Bu₄NI (8% mmol, 0.177g) were combined in a 20 mL two-neck flask according to the representative procedure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 2 : 1) to afford the desired cyclic carbonate 1.06 g (yield: 91%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 7.36–7.22 (m, 2H), 7.06–6.92 (m, 1H), 6.91–6.85 (m, 2H), 5.06–4.95 (m, 1H), 4.65–4.56 (m, 1H), 4.55–4.46 (m, 1H), 4.22 (dd, *J* = 10.5, 4.0 Hz, 1H), 4.12 (dd, *J* = 10.5, 3.5 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 157.8, 154.8, 129.7, 122.0, 114.7, 74.2, 66.9, 66.2.

4-Phenyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one (8b)

In a 20 mL two-neck flask, styrene oxide **8a** (6 mmol, 0.721 g), 2-pyridinemethanol (8% mmol, 0.052g) and *n*Bu₄NI (8% mmol, 0.177g) were added and stirred at 25 °C for 20 h under an atmosphere of CO₂ (99.999%, balloon). After completion, the reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 2 : 1) to afford the desired cyclic carbonate 0.718 g (yield: 73.0%).

¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 7.42–7.37 (m, 2H), 7.37–7.30 (m, 3H), 5.70–5.60 (m,

1H), 4.81–4.70 (m, 1H), 4.31–4.20 (m, 1H). ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 155.0, 135.9, 129.7, 129.2, 126.0, 78.0, 71.2.

Hexahydro-benzo[1,3]dioxol-2-one (9b)

In a 20 mL two-neck flask, styrene oxide **9a** (6 mmol, 0.589 g), 2-pyridinemethanol (8% mmol, 0.052g) and *n*Bu₄NI (8% mmol, 0.177g) were added and stirred at 45 °C for 20 h under an atmosphere of CO₂ (99.999%, balloon). After completion, the reaction mixture was purified by column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 2 : 1) to afford the desired cyclic carbonate 0.128 g (yield: 15.0%).

¹H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl₃): 4.76-4.59 (m, 2H), 2.0-1.79 (m, 4H), 1.72-1.53 (m, 2H), 1.51-1.31 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl₃): 155.35 , 75.73, 26.78, 19.17.

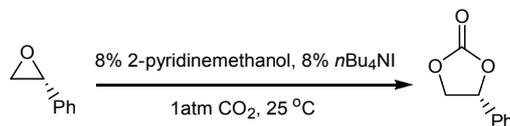
(R)-4-Benzyloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one ((R)-10b)

(*R*)-Glycidyl benzyl ether (**10a**, 6 mmol, 0.985 g), 2-pyridinemethanol (8% mmol, 0.052g) and *n*Bu₄NI (8% mmol, 0.177g) were combined in a 20 mL two-neck flask according to the representative procedure. The crude product was purified by column chromatography (hexane : ethyl acetate = 2 : 1) to afford the desired cyclic carbonate 1.08 g (yield: 87%).

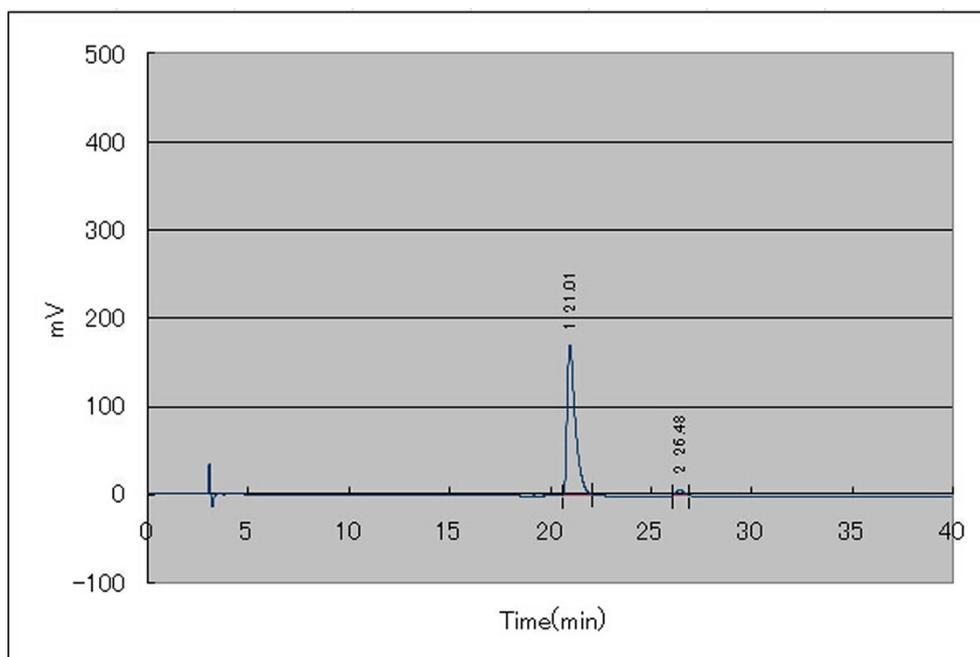
¹H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl₃): 7.40-7.27 (m, 5H), 4.88-4.75 (m, 1H), 4.55 (q, J = 12.0 Hz, 2H), 4.47 (t, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 4.37 (dd, J = 8.5 Hz, 6.5 Hz, 1H), 3.71 (dd, J = 10.5 Hz, 3.5 Hz, 1H), 3.61 (dd, J = 11.0 Hz, 3.5 Hz, 1H) ¹³C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl₃): 154.91, 137.06, 128.59, 128.1, 127.77, 74.98, 73.73, 68.84, 66.31

Reaction of chiral epoxide

(*R*)-4-Phenyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one ((*R*)-8b)

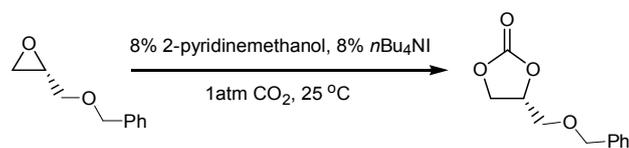


Reaction of (*R*)-styrene oxide was conducted according to the representative procedure, and the *ee* of the product was determined by chiral HPLC measurement using Chiralcel OD-3, 10% IPA/hexanes, 1 mL/min, $t_R=21.01$ min, $t_S=26.48$ min, 254 nm. Minimal racemization of the product (94% *ee*) relative to the starting material (99% *ee*) was observed.

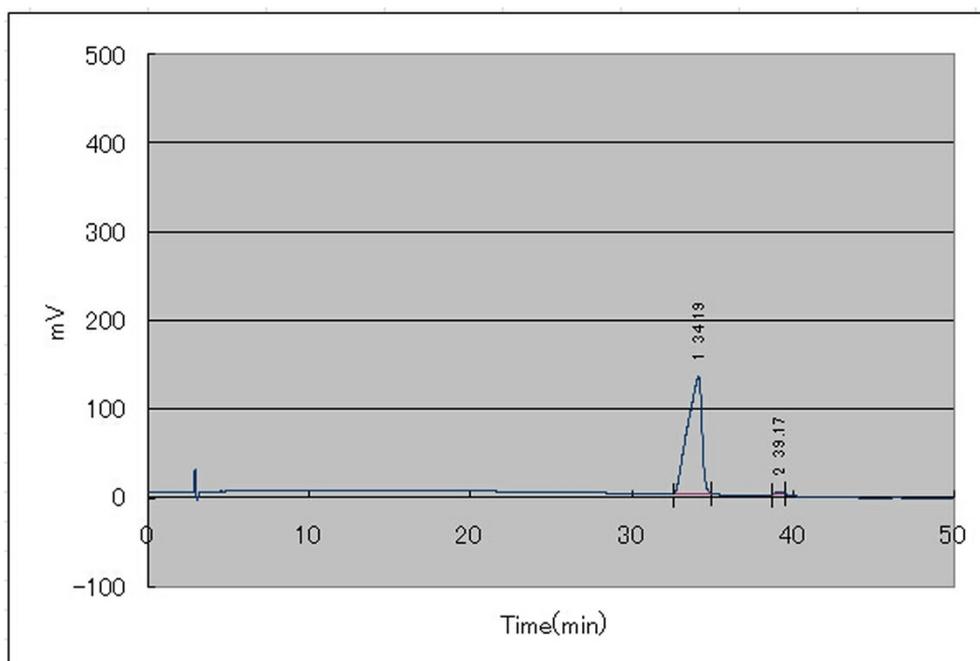


No.	Rt	Area	Area (%)	Height	NTP	Tf
1	21.01	4791051.4	97.0125	169453	11147	1.959
2	26.48	152976.259	2.9875	6412	29075.3	1.147

(R)-4-Benzyloxymethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one ((R)-10b)

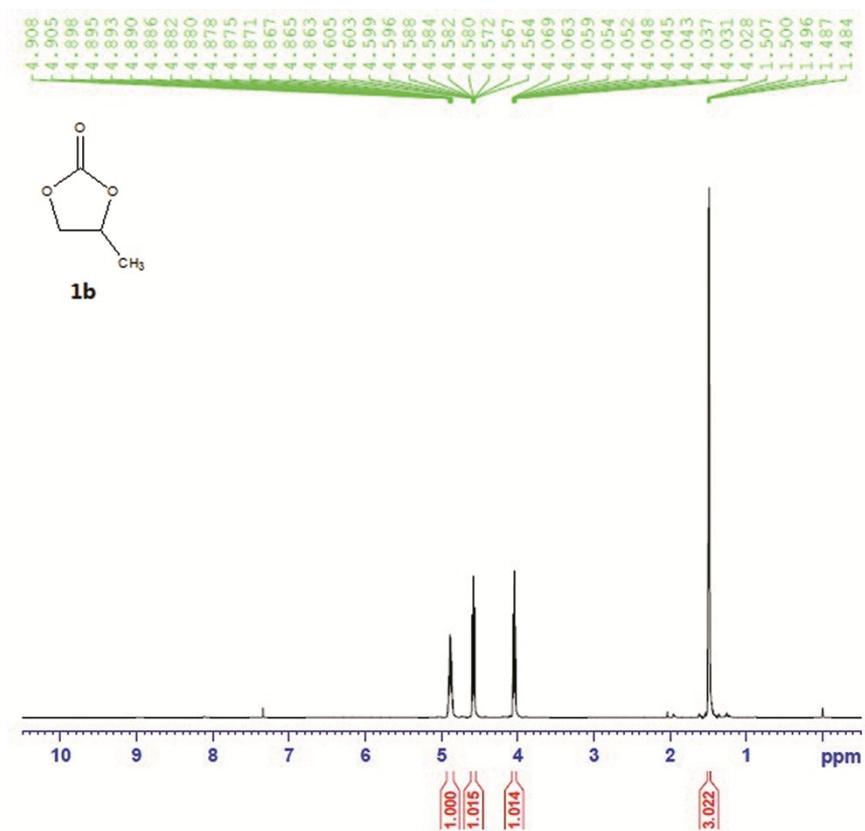


Reaction of (R)-Glycidyl benzyl ether was conducted according to the representative procedure, and the *ee* of the product was determined by chiral HPLC measurement using Chiralcel OD-3, 10% IPA/hexanes, 1 mL/min, $t_R=34.19$ min, $t_S=39.17$ min, 254 nm. Only minimal racemization of the product (98.3% *ee*) relative to the starting material (99% *ee*) was observed.

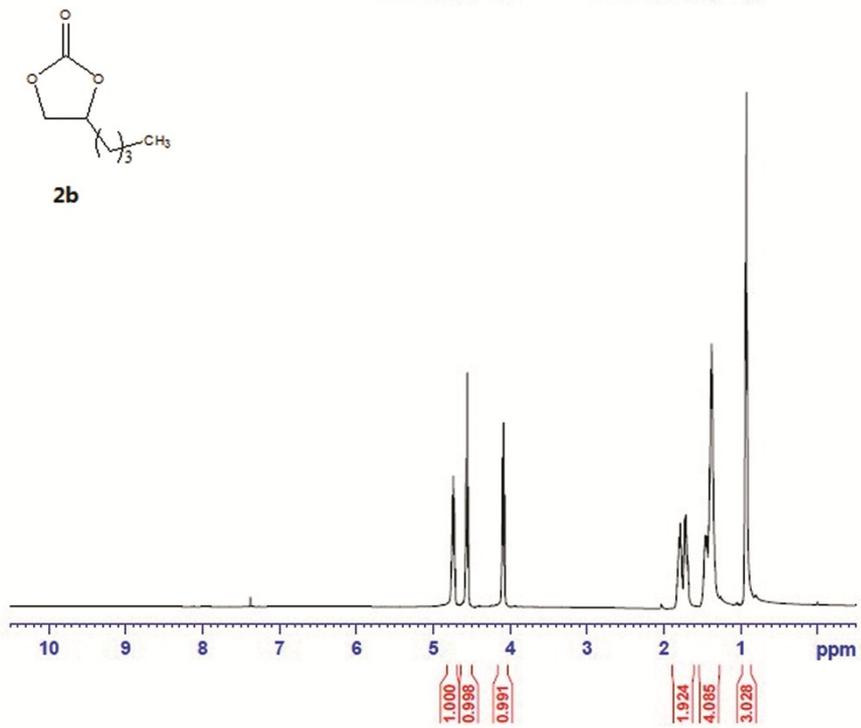
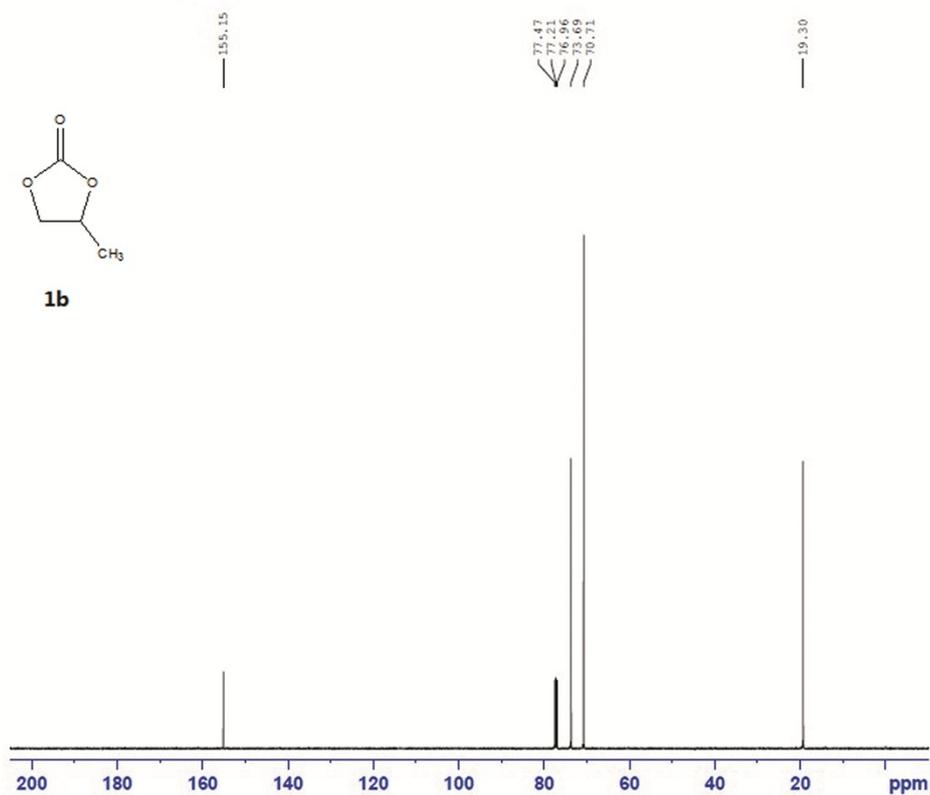


No.	Rt	Area	Area (%)	Height	NTP	Tf
1	34.19	8025074.8	99.1712	132345	7119.1	0.69
2	39.17	67065.382	0.8288	2601	60546.5	0.943

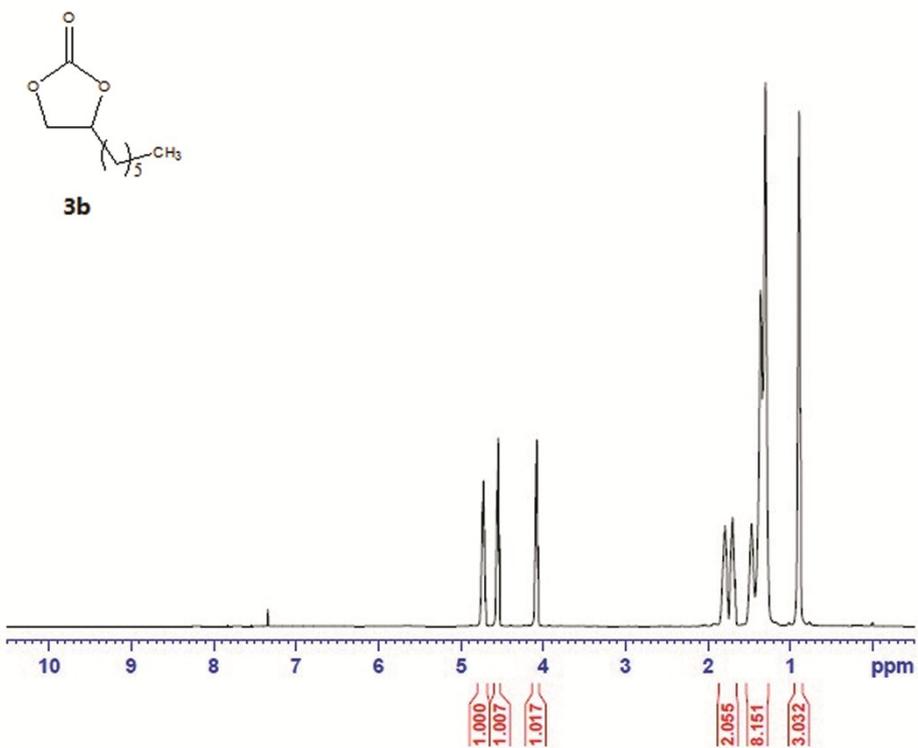
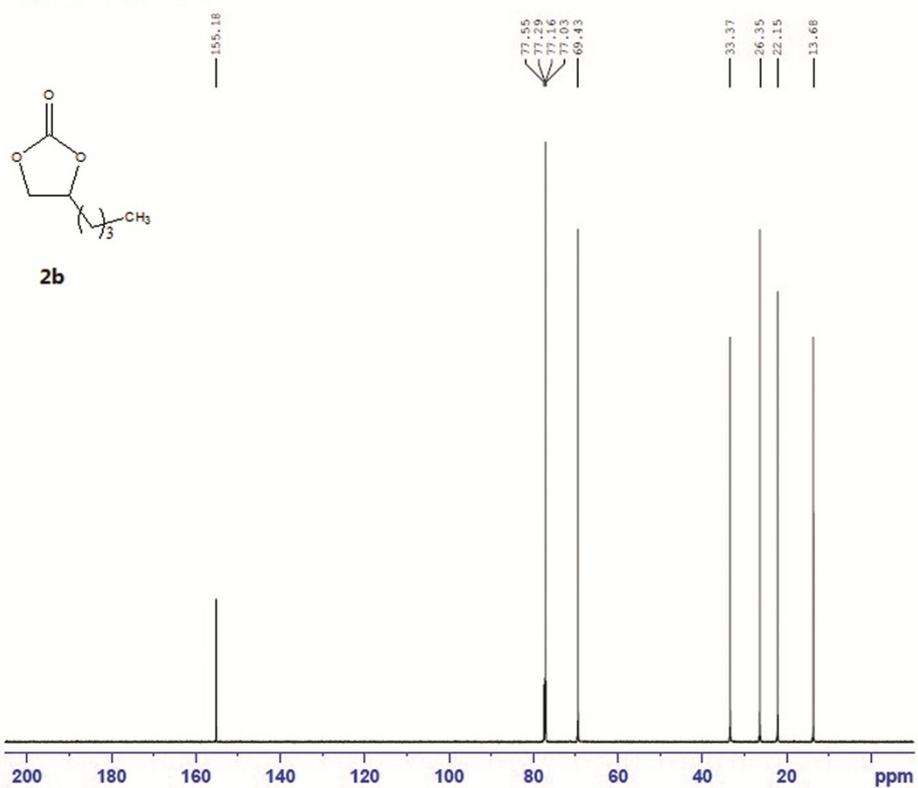
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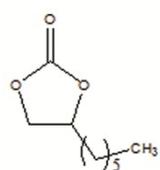
¹³C with ¹H decoupling



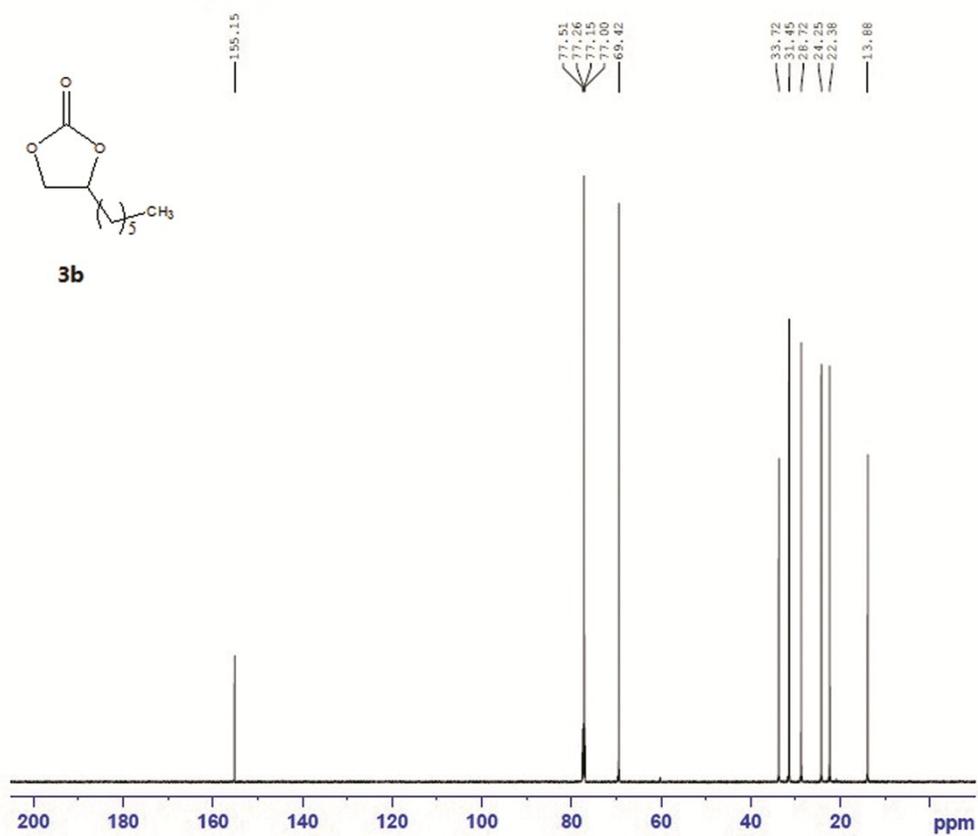
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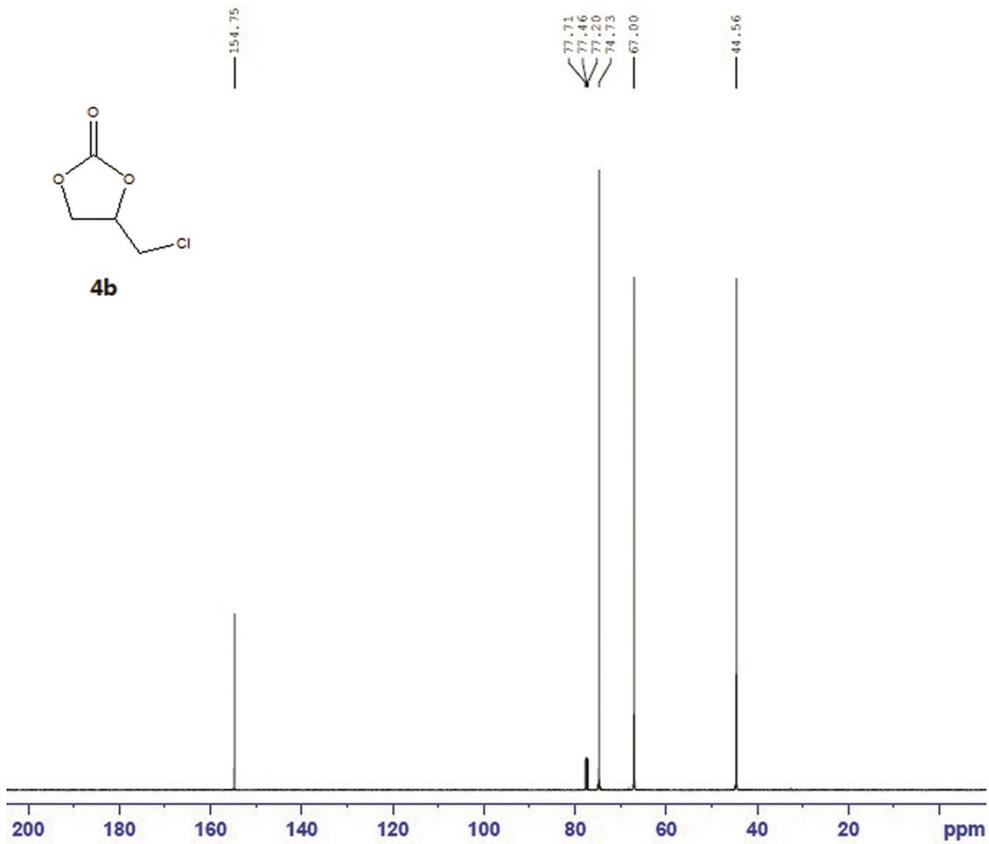
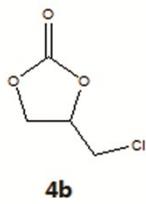
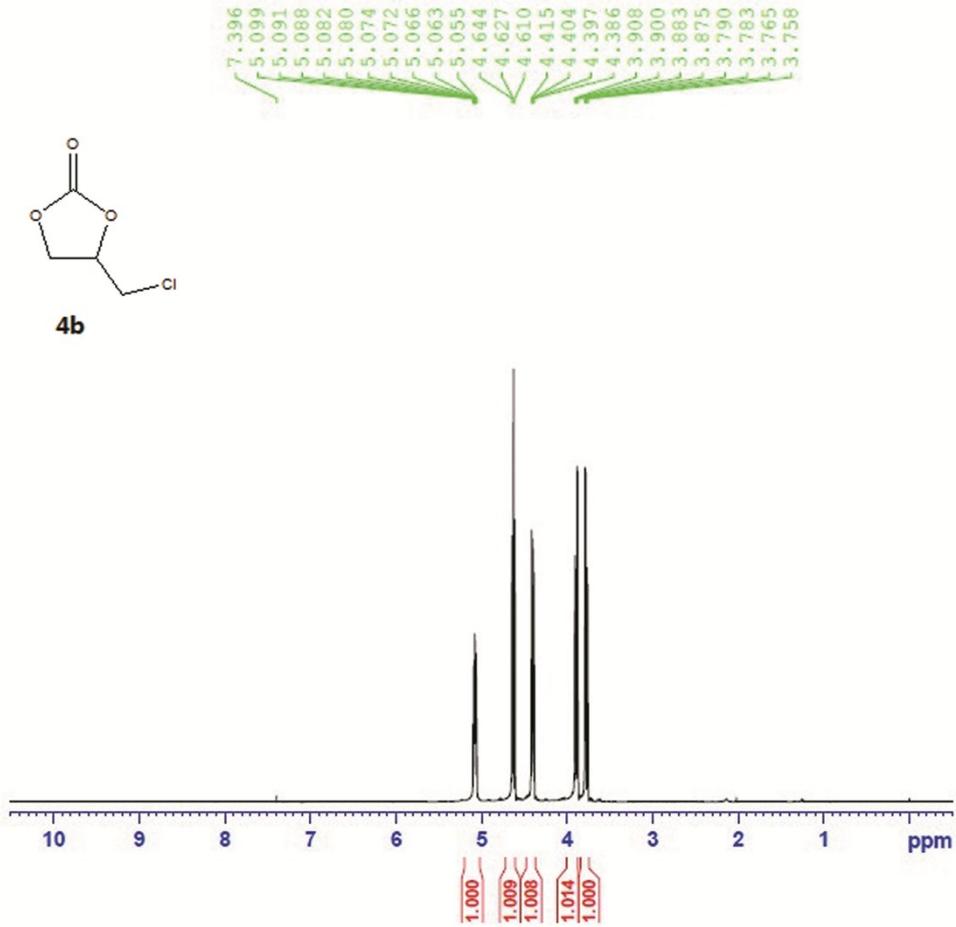
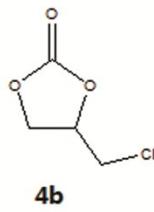


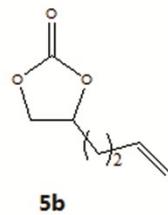
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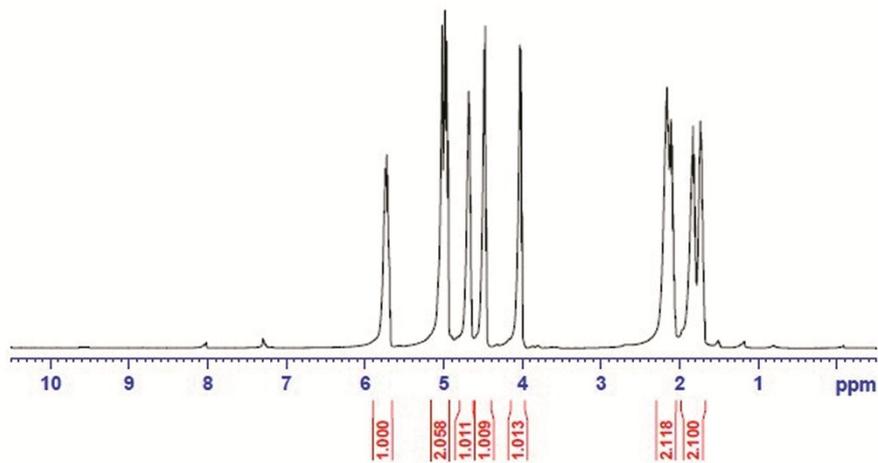
3b



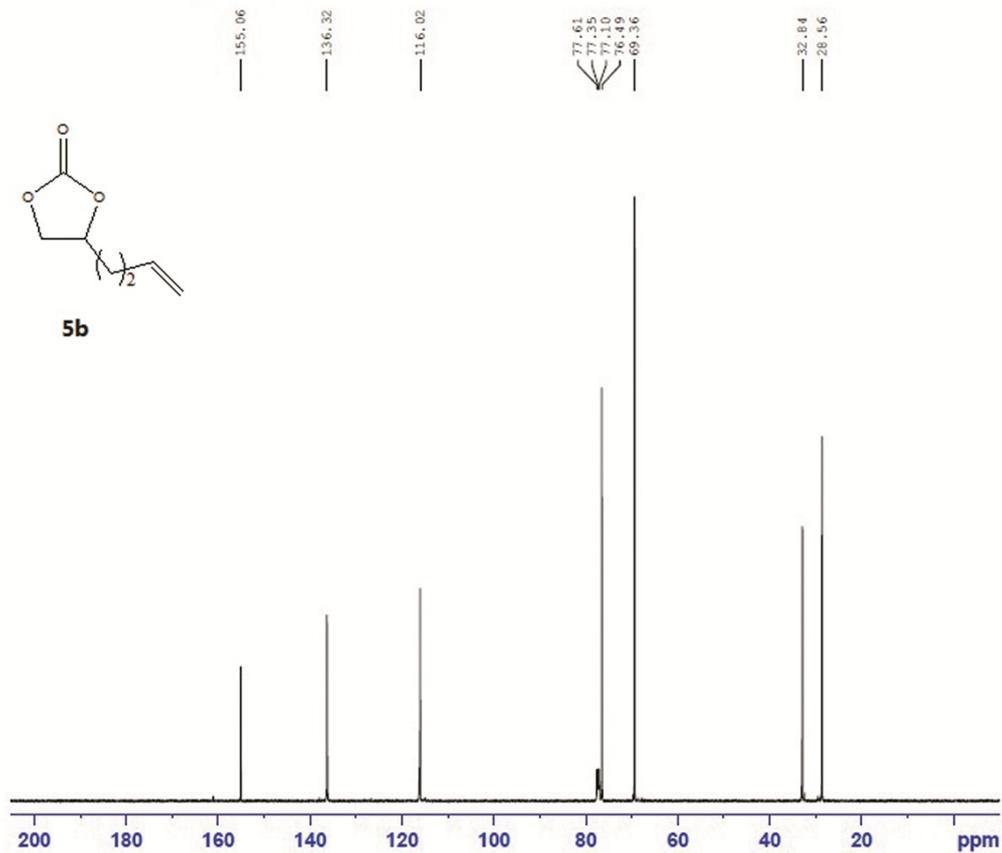


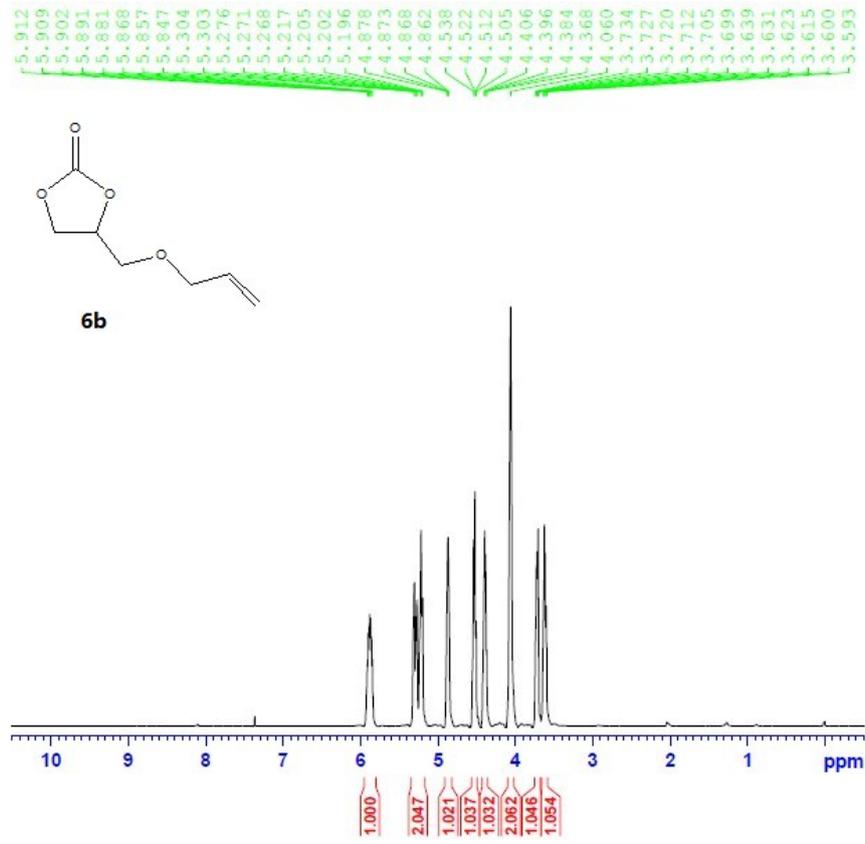


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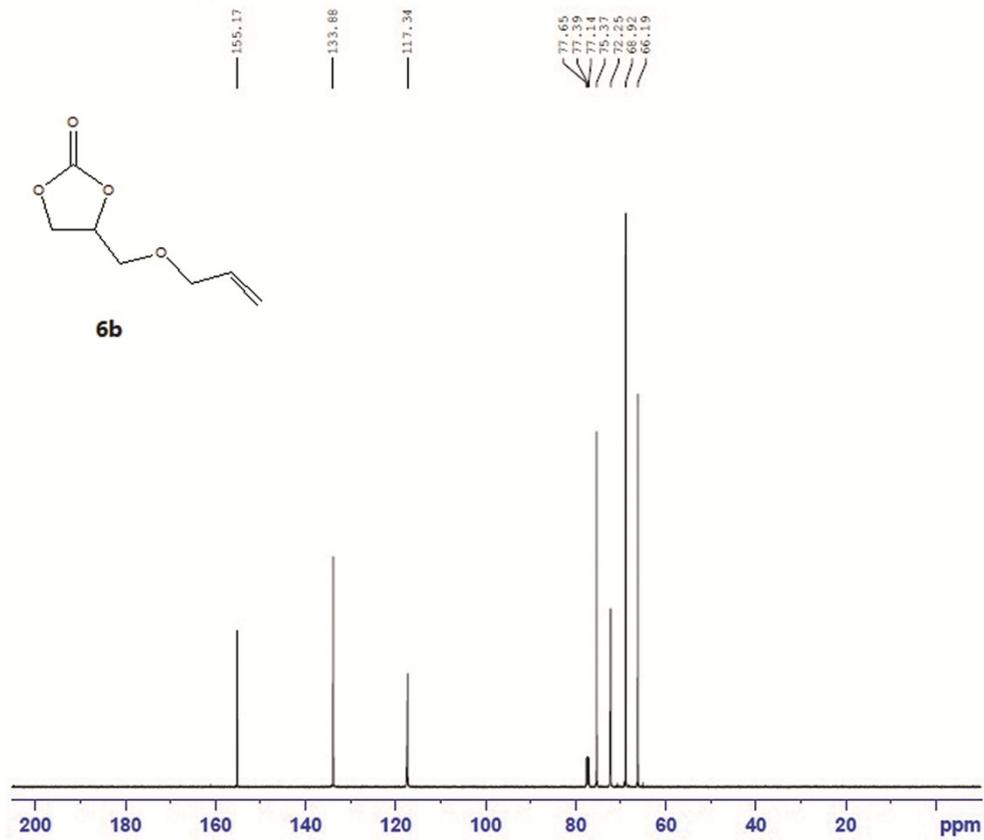


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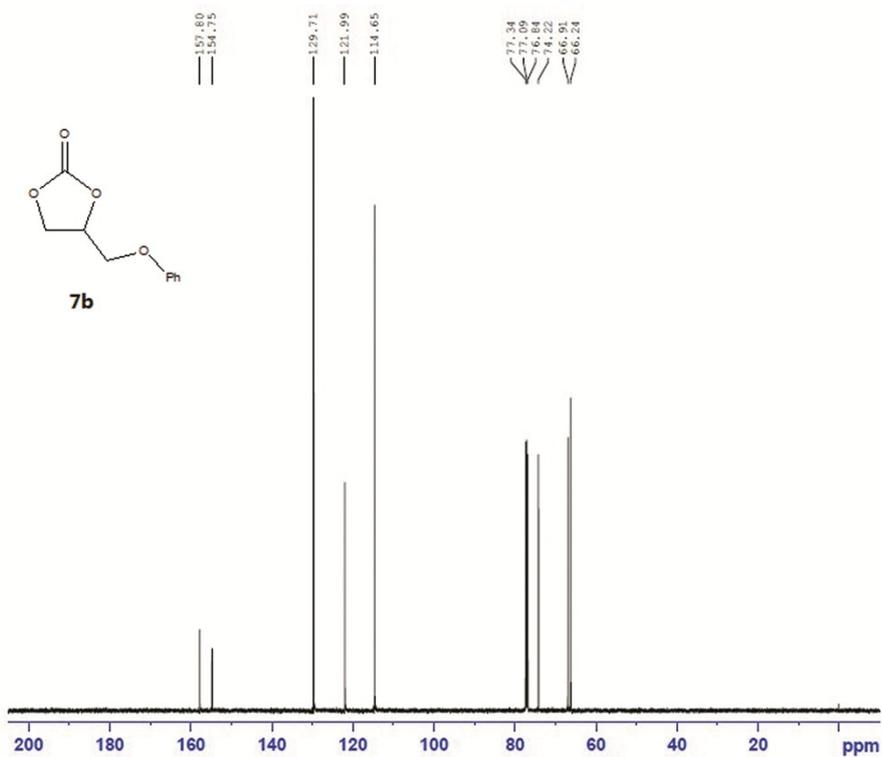
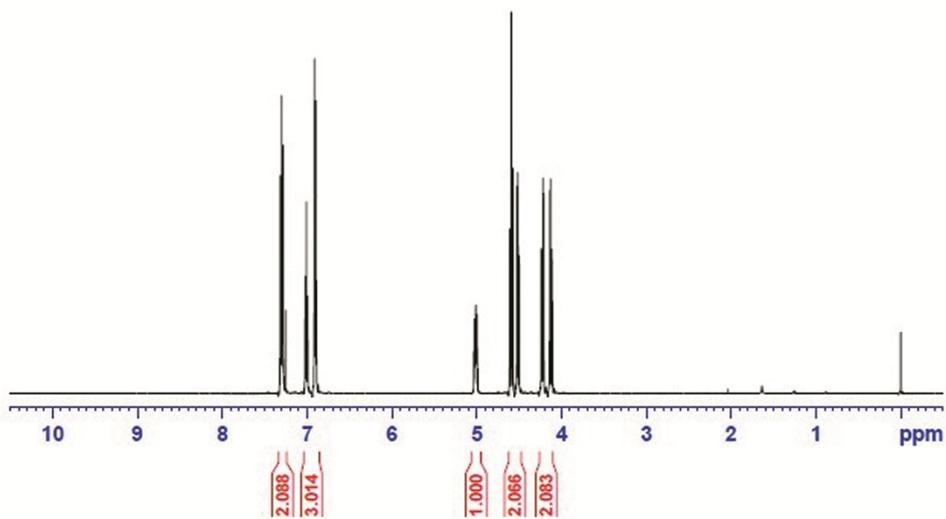
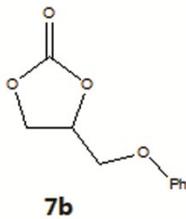


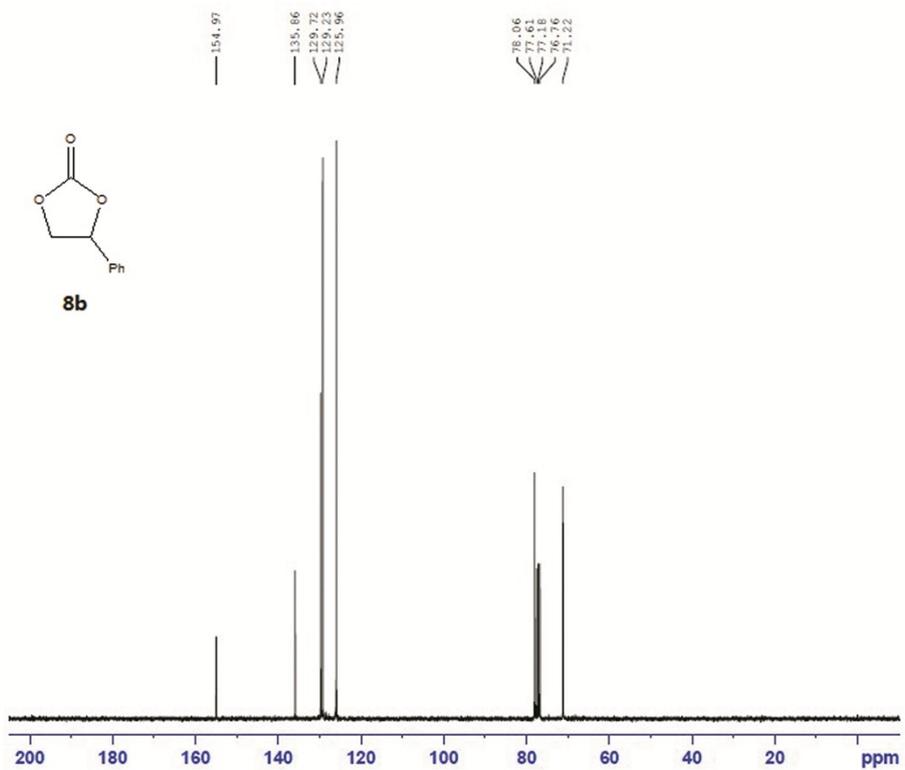
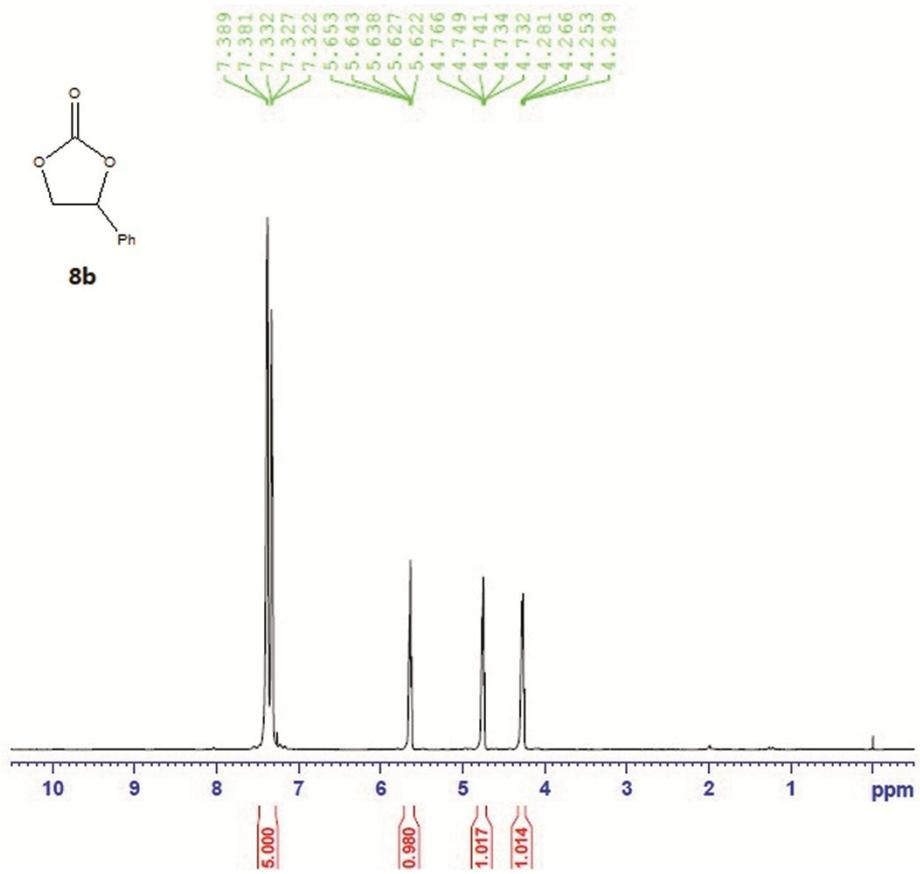


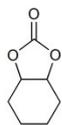
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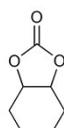
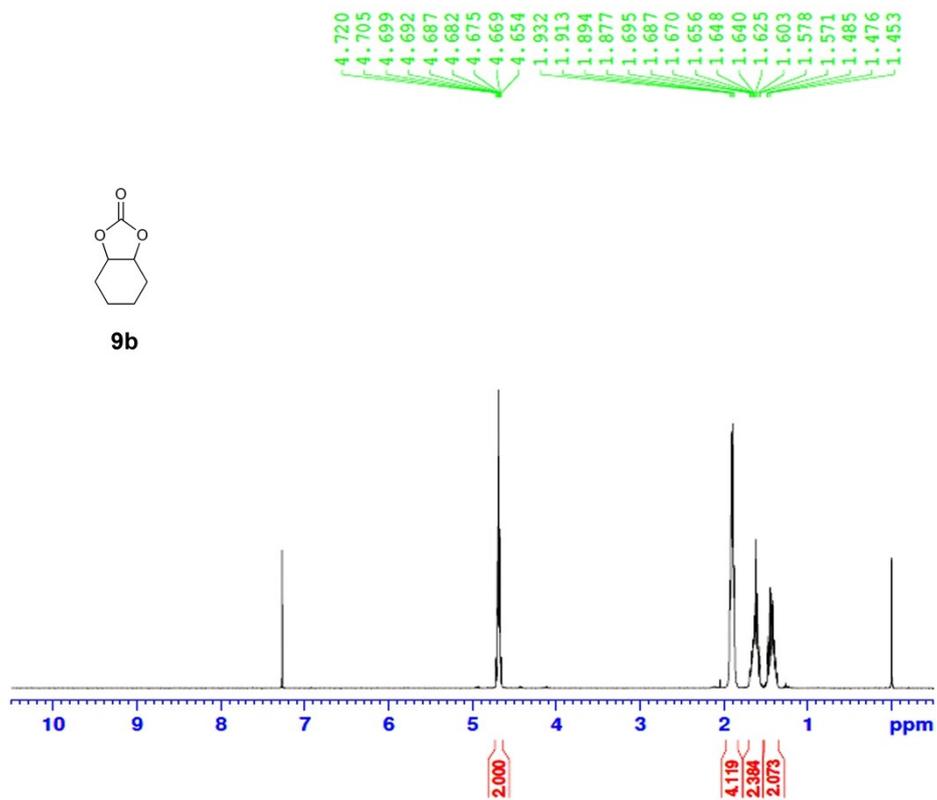
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9b



9b

