

Supporting Information

Structure-induced catalytic activity of Co-Zn double-metal cyanide complexes for terpolymerization of propylene oxide, cyclohexene oxide and CO₂

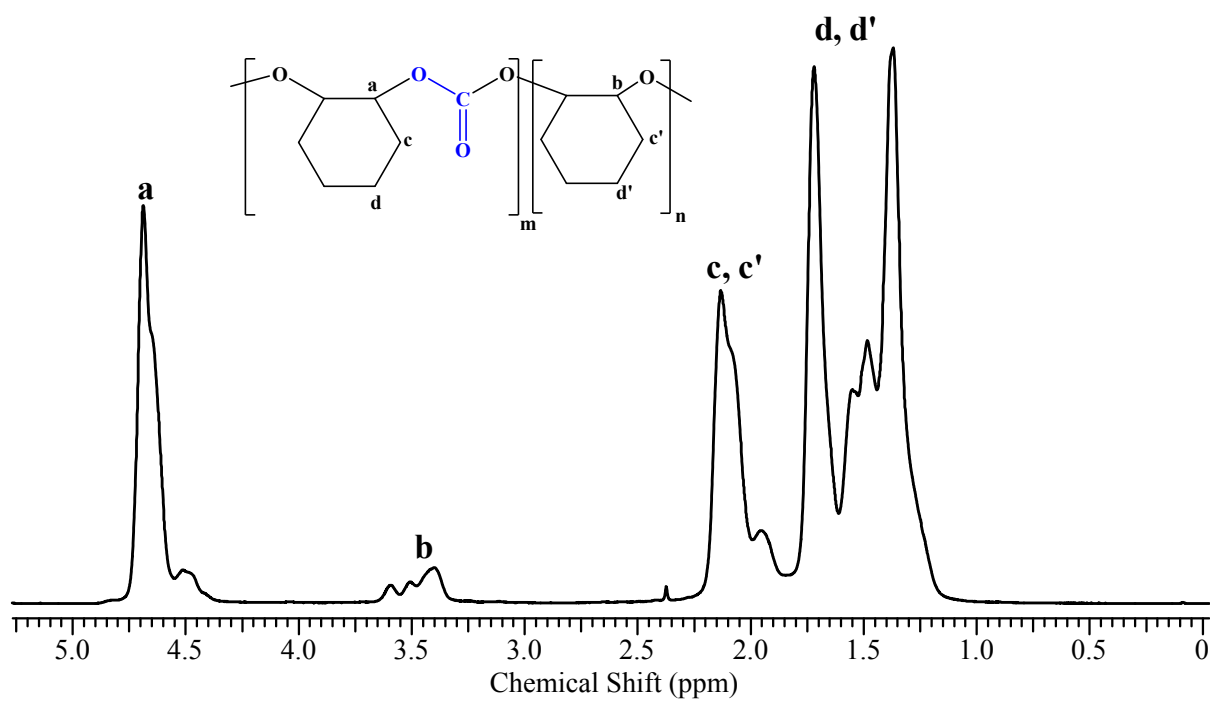
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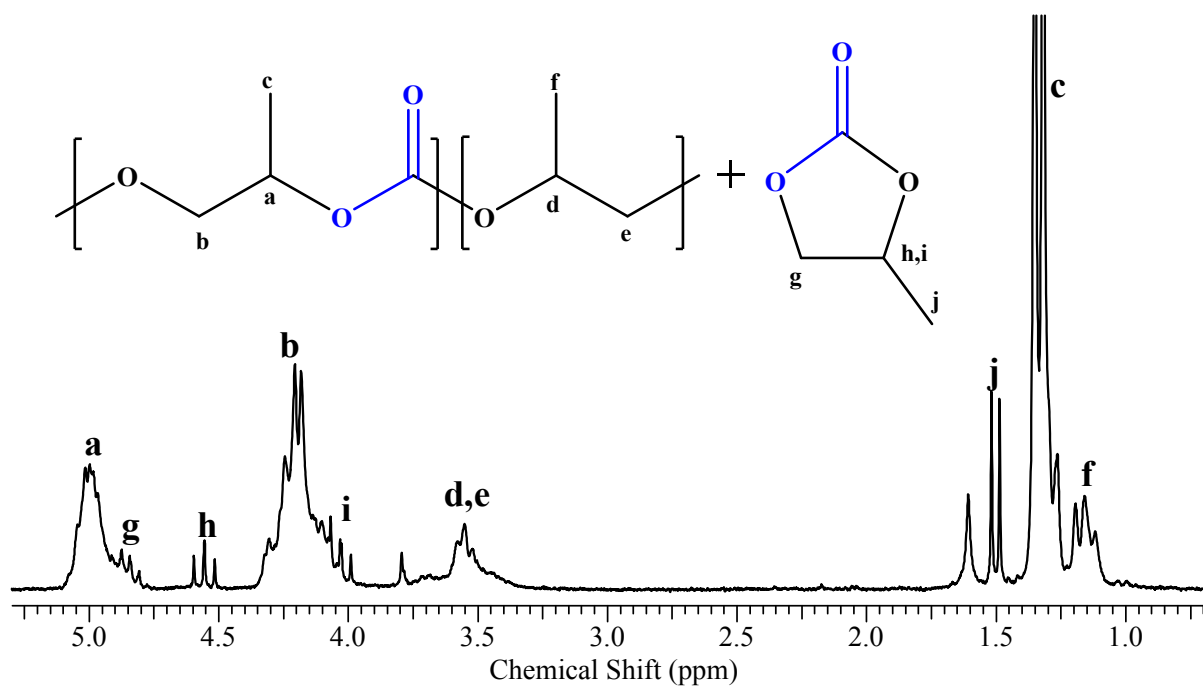
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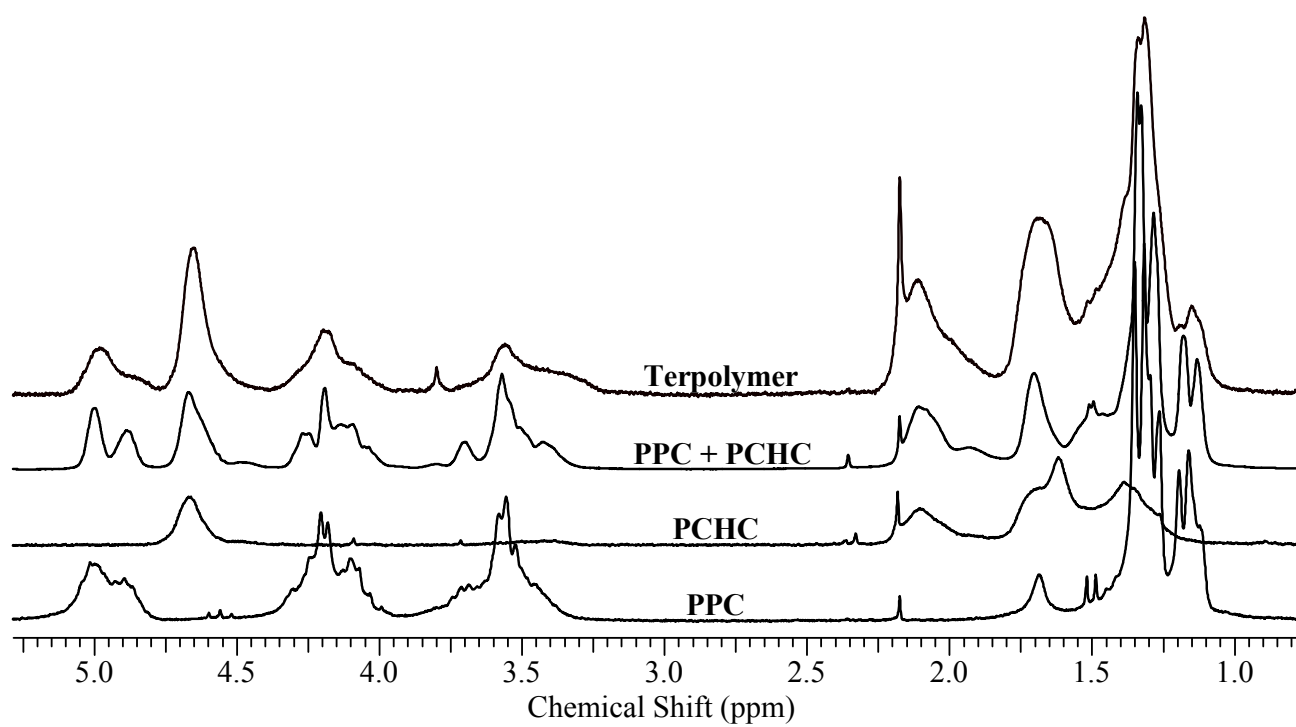
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- S1.** ¹H NMR spectrum of PCHC.
 - S2.** ¹H NMR spectrum of PPC.
 - S3.** ¹H NMR spectra of all polycarbonates.
 - S4.** ¹³C inverse gated NMR of the copolymers and terpolymer in the CH and CH₂ regions of PPC.
 - S5.** ¹³C inverse gated NMR of the copolymers and terpolymer in the CH₃ region.
 - S6.** Thermograms of PPC, PCHC and terpolymer.
 - S7.** FTIR of Co-Zn DMC catalysts.
 - S8.** DRIFT spectrum of adsorbed pyridine on DMC-II showing bands due to Lewis acid sites..
 - S9.** NH₃-TPD of DMC-II.
 - S10.** Powder XRD of PCHC and terpolymer produced using DMC-II catalyst.
 - S11.** SEM images of PCHC and terpolymer produced over DMC-II
 - S12.** ¹H NMR spectrum of crude terpolymer synthesised over DMC-II.
 - S13.** Reaction time verses reactor pressure at different reaction conditions.
 - S14.** PXRD patterns of fresh and spent DMC-II catalyst.



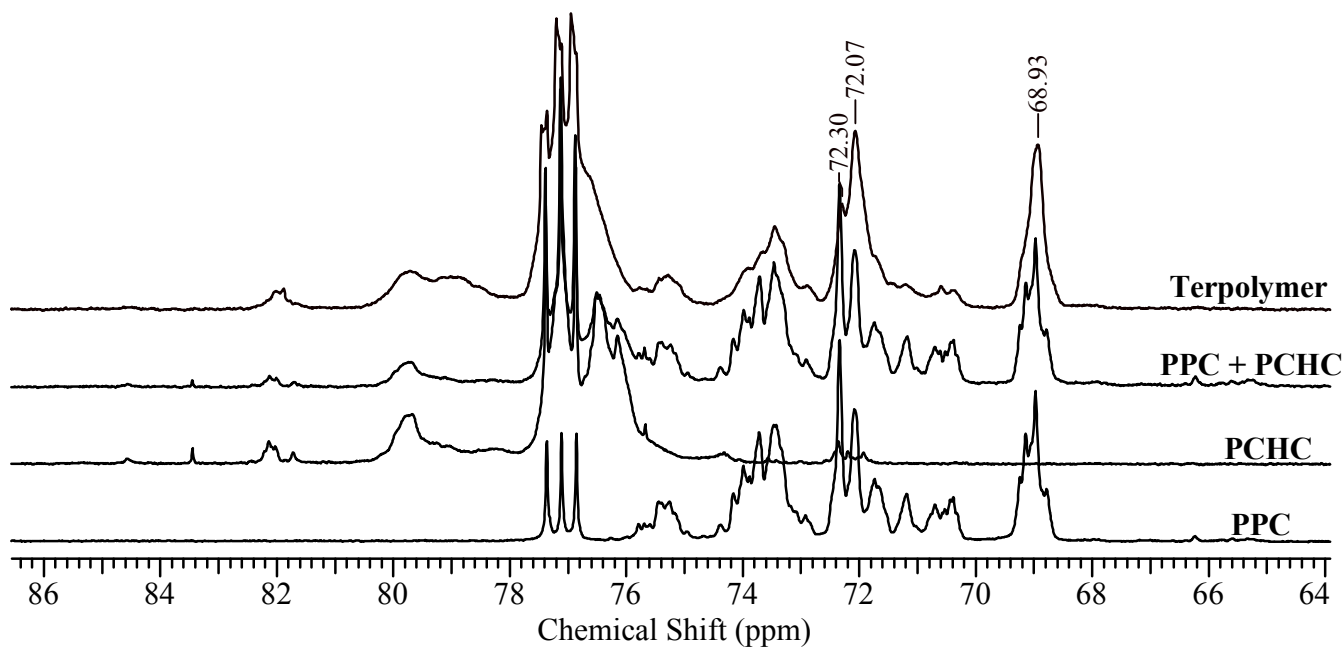
S1. ^1H NMR spectrum of purified PCHC.



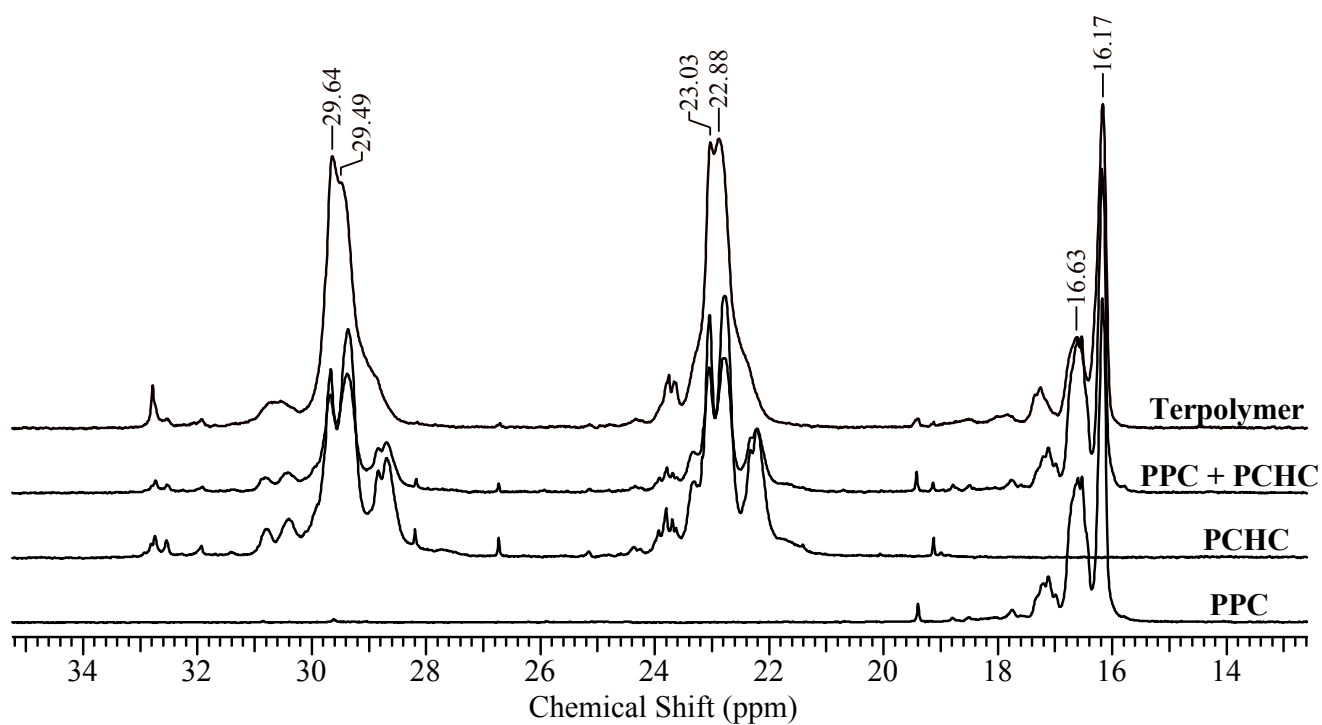
S2. ^1H NMR spectrum of purified PPC.



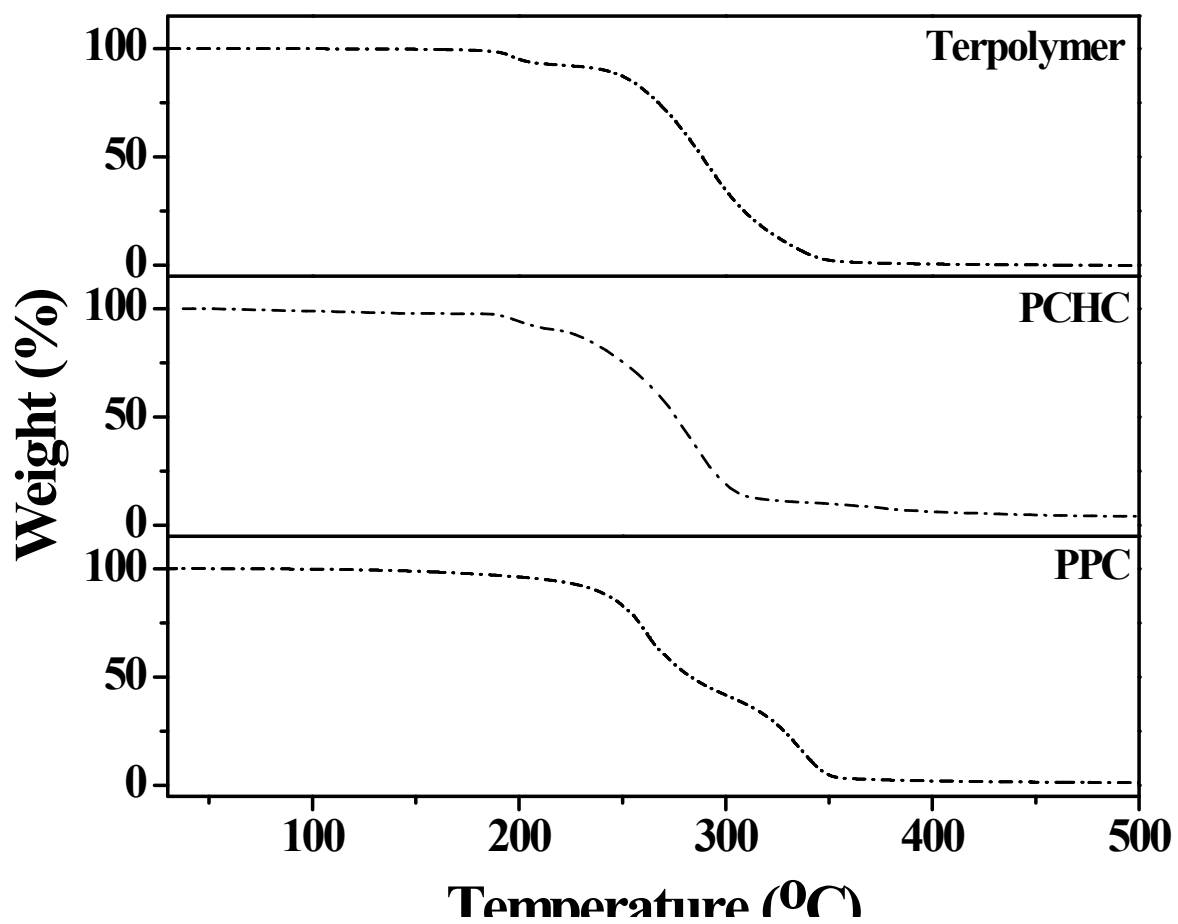
S3. ^1H NMR spectra of PPC, PCHC, PPC + PCHC physical blend and PO-CHO-CO₂ terpolymer.



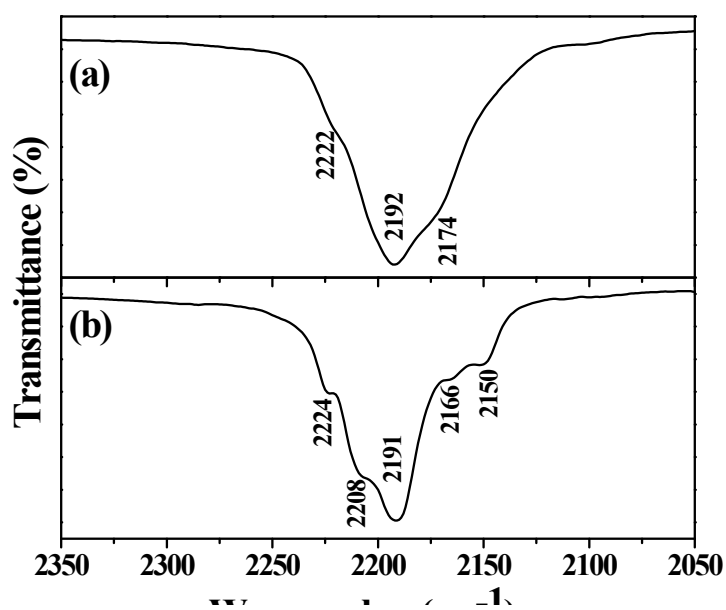
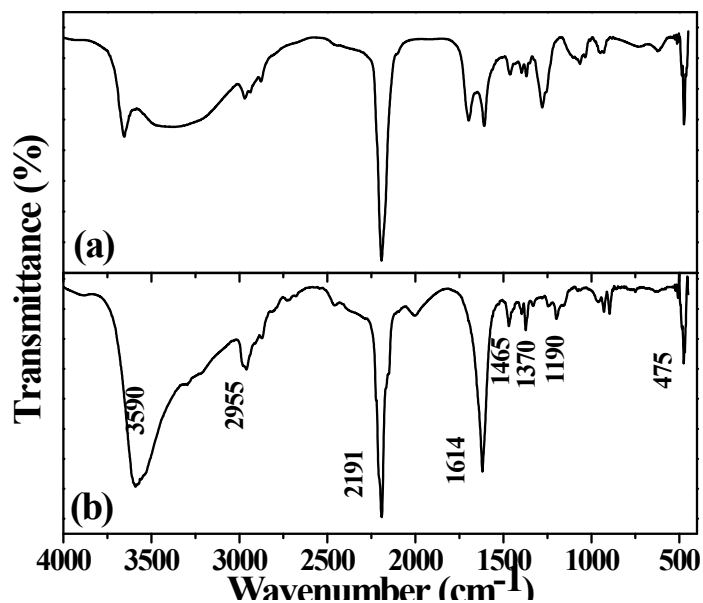
S4. Inverse-gated ^{13}C NMR of the polycarbonates in the CH (72.07 and 72.30 ppm) and CH_2 (68.93 ppm) regions of PPC. The terpolymer spectrum appeared as broad peaks without considerable splits as in the blend and PPC. It also clear that there is a change in tacticity pattern for the terpolymer as compared to PPC (reversal of intensity distribution of 72.30 ppm in terpolymer as compared to PPC).



S5. ^{13}C inverse gated NMR of the polycarbonates in the CH₃ region (16.17 and 16.63 ppm) of PPC and CH₂ region (22.8 and 29.64 ppm) of PCHC. No major difference was observed in the CH₃ region of terpolymer as compared to PPC, but the peaks appeared as merged in case of CH₂ regions of terpolymer as compared to PCHC.

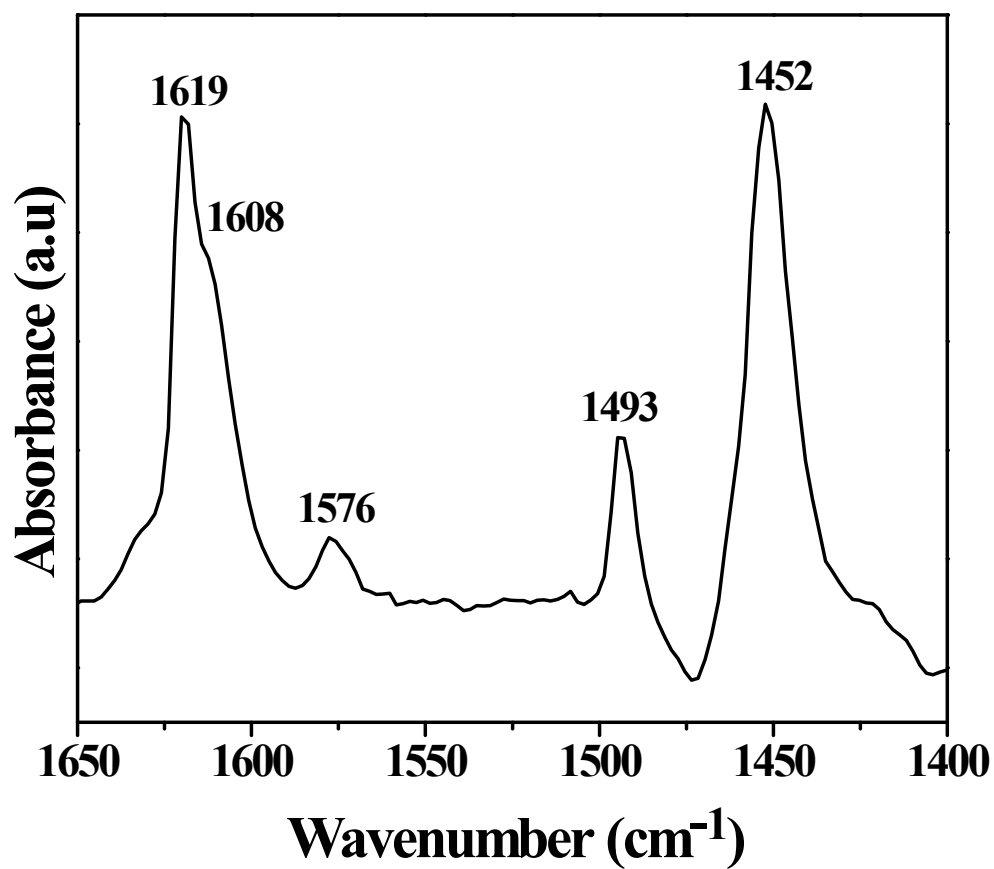


S6. Thermograms of PPC, PCHC and terpolymer synthesized over DMC-II.

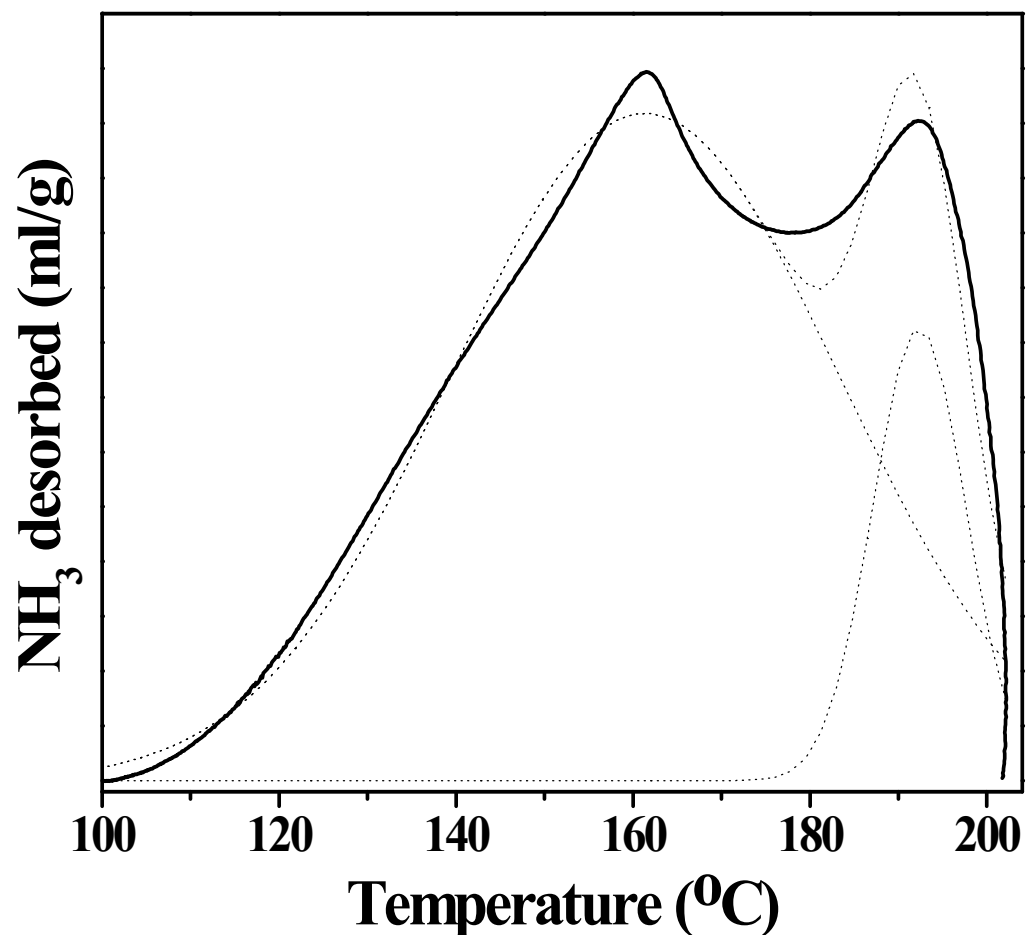


S7. FTIR of (a) DMC-I and (b) DMC-II catalysts. Band assignments are given below.

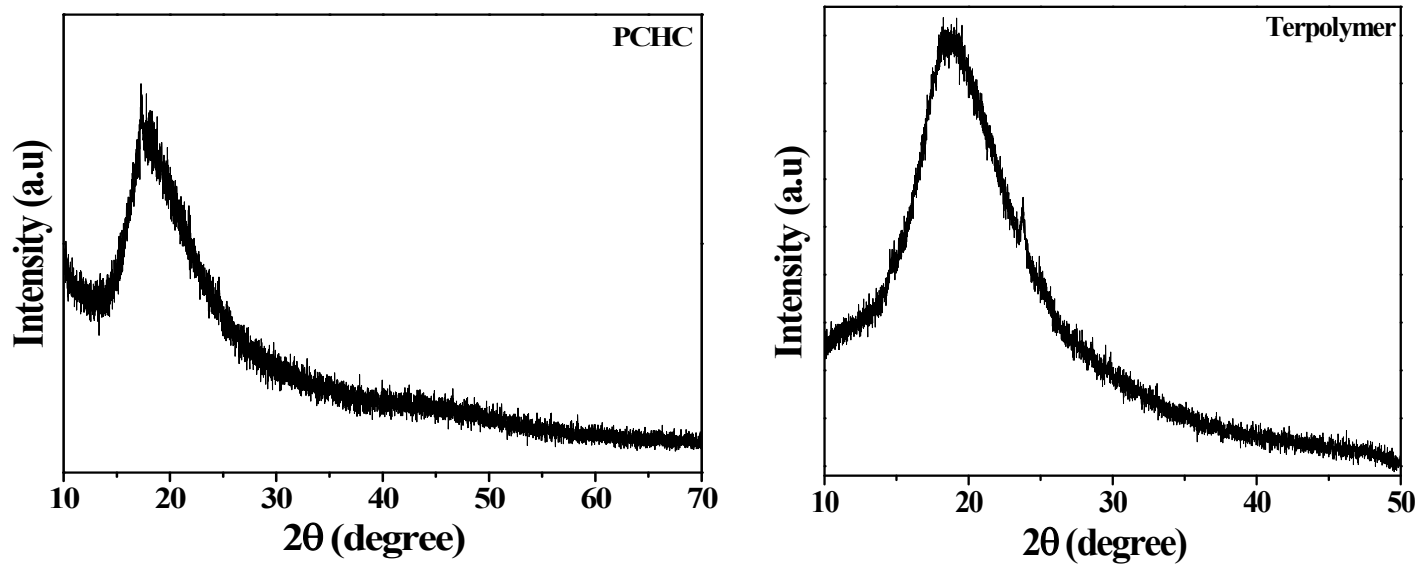
Band position (cm ⁻¹)	Band assignment
3590	-OH stretch
2955	-C-H stretch
2191	-CN stretch
1614	-OH bending (H ₂ O)
1465	-CH scissoring
1370	-OH bending (tert-butanol)
1190	3°-C-O stretch
475	Co-CN stretch



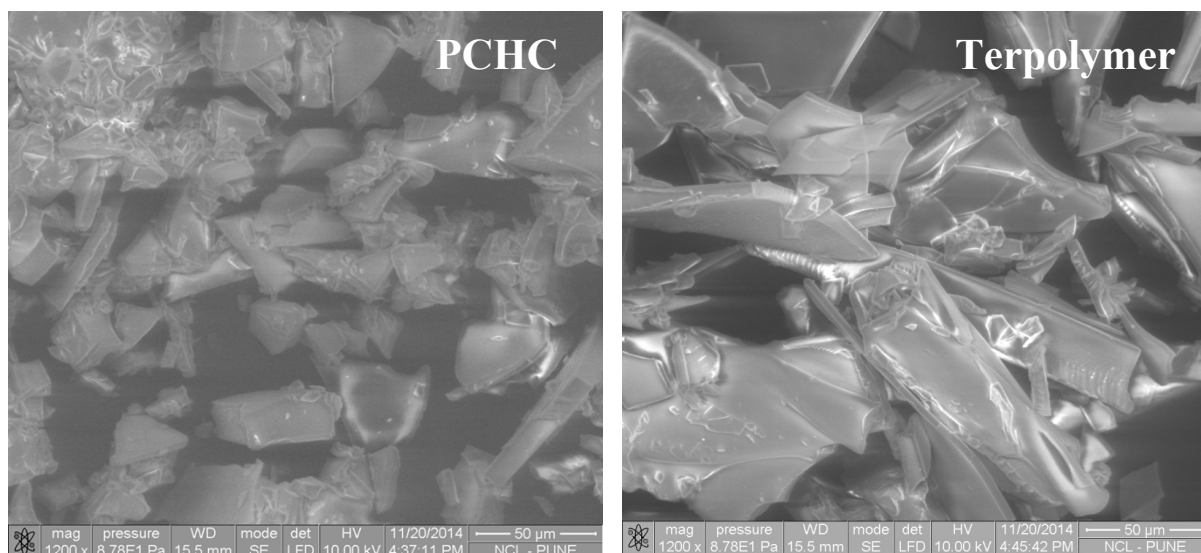
S8. DRIFT spectra of adsorbed pyridine on DMC-II showing bands due to Lewis acid sites.



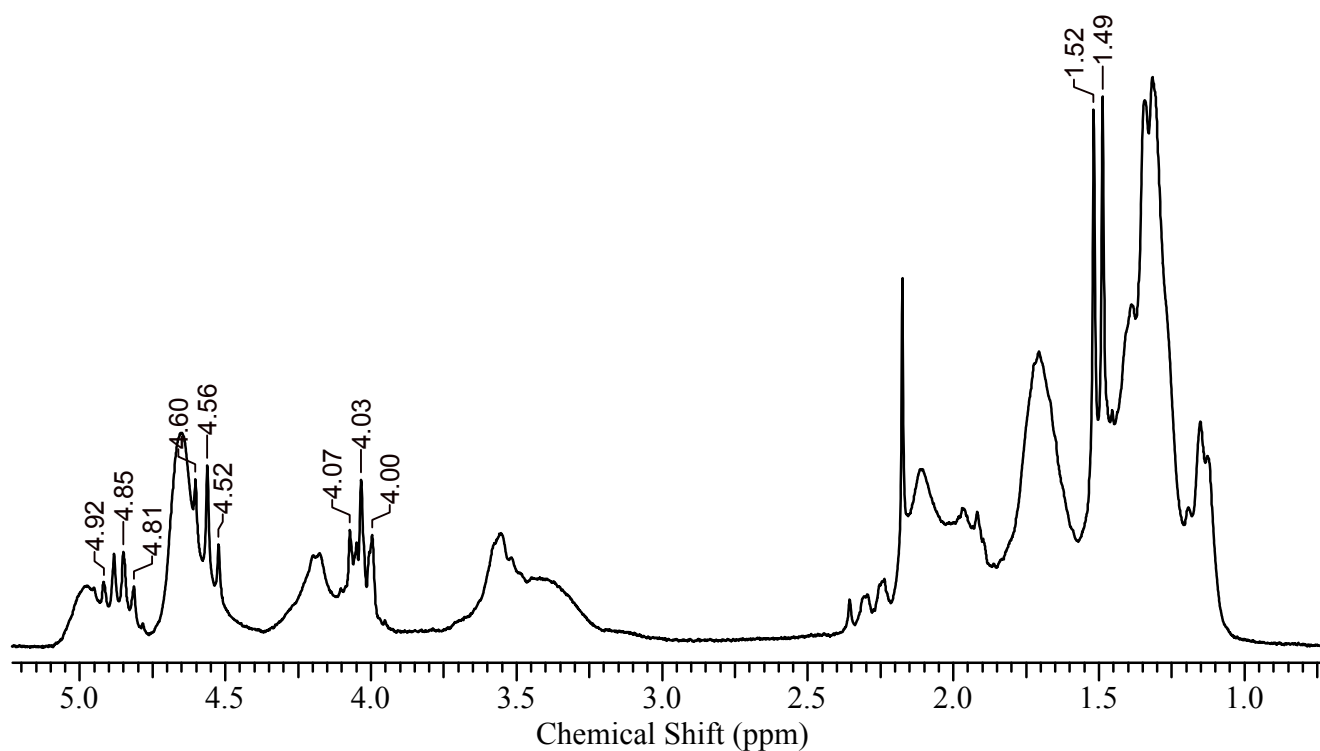
S9. NH₃-TPD of DMC-II.



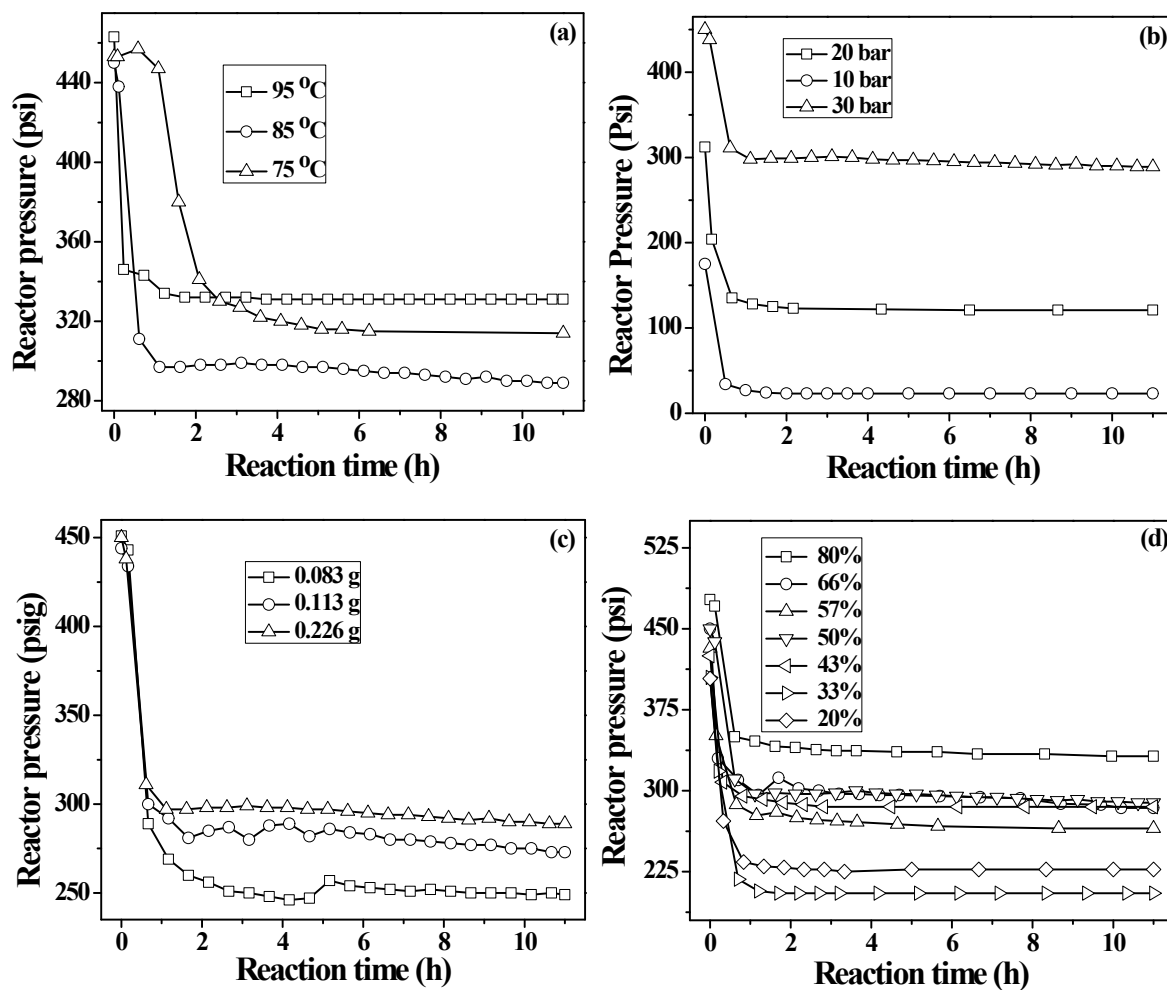
S10. PXRD of PCHC and terpolymer produced using DMC-II catalyst.



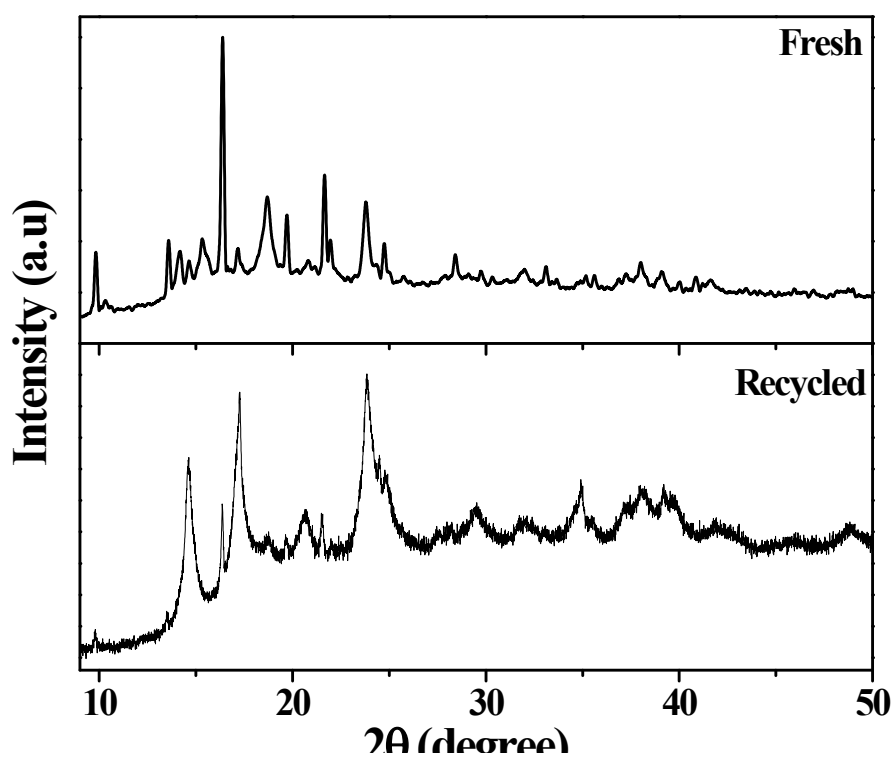
S11. SEM images of PCHC and PO-CHO-CO₂ terpolymer produced over DMC-II.



S12. ^1H NMR spectrum of crude terpolymer synthesised over DMC-II. The assigned peaks correspond to cyclic propylene carbonate (PC).



S13. Reaction time versus reactor pressure at different reaction conditions using DMC-II as catalyst. (a) effect of temperature, (b) effect of CO₂ pressure, (c) effect of catalyst quantity and (d) effect of % PO in reactant epoxide mixture.



S14. PXRD patterns of fresh and spent DMC-II catalyst. Reaction conditions: CHO = 5.6 g, PO = 3.5 g, CHO : PO molar ratio = 1:1, catalyst = 0.226 g, toluene = 8.7 g, p_{CO_2} = 30 bar, reaction time = 11 h, reaction temperature = 85°C.