Supplementary information

Room Temperature Silylation of Alcohols Catalyzed by Metal Organic Frameworks

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Fig S1. Powder XRD (left) and N₂ isothermal adsorption (right) of MIL-53(AI) sample. Note: PXRD patterns of MIL-53(AI) was recorded on a Philips XPert diffractometer equipped with a graphite monochromator (40 kV and 45 mA) employing Ni filtered CuK α radiation. N₂ adsorption isotherms at 77 K was recorded using a Micromeritics ASAP 2010 device.



Fig S2. Termogravimetry (a) and FT-IR (b) of MIL-53(AI) sample. Note: Termogravimetric analyses were performed on a TGA/SDTA851e METTLER TOLEDO station. ATR-FTIR spectra of MIL-53(AI) was recorded using a Bruker Tensor27 instrument after heating the samples were heated in an oven (100 °C for 12 h) to remove physisorbed water.



Figure S3. Time conversion plot for the silulation of benzyl alcohol with HMDS using commercial Al(OH(BDC) (\blacksquare), synthetic MIL-53(Al) (\square) and AlCl₃ (\blacksquare) as catalysts. Reaction

conditions: benzyl alcohol (1 mmol), HMDS (1 mmol), catalyst (50 mg of Basolite A100 and MIL-53(Al) or equivalent in mmol of Al for $AlCl_3$), toluene (2 mL), r.t.



Figure S4. Time conversion plot of the reaction of HDMS and 2-phenyl-2-propanol catalyzed by Basolite A100. Reaction conditions: 2-phenyl-2-propanol (1 mmol), HMDS (1 mmol), Basolite A100 (50 mg), toluene (2 mL), r.t.



Figure S5. Competitive silvlation of benzyl alcohol, 1-phenylethanol and 2-phenyl-2propanol by HDMS in the presence of Basolite A100 as catalyst. Reaction conditions: benzyl alcohol (1 mmol), 1-phenylethanol (1 mmol), 2-phenyl-2-propanol (1 mmol), HMDS (1 mmol), Basolite A100 (50 mg), toluene (2 mL), r.t. up to 5 h, then 50 °C until final reaction time.

Experimental section.

IR spectra were recorded with a Nexus 8700 FTIR spectrometer using a DTGS detector and acquiring at 4 cm⁻¹ resolution. An IR cell allowing in situ treatments in controlled atmospheres and temperatures from 25 °C to 500 °C has been connected to a vacuum system with gas dosing facility. The samples were pressed into self-supported wafers and pre-treated at 150 °C in vacuum (10⁻⁴ mbar) for 1h. For the adsorption study, each reactant was adsorbed separately at 25°C on the pre-activated samples at increasing dosing from 0.2 to 2mbar. Spectra were acquired after each dosing. For the "in situ" study, both HDMS (2mbar) and benzyl-alcohol (2mbar) was co-adsorbed on the pre-activated sample at 25°C. Spectra were acquired after 3h.



Fig.S6 IR spectra of benzyl-alcohol adsorbed on Fe (BTC) at 2mbar and 25°C (blue line). Black line Fe(BTC) before adsorption.



Fig.S7 IR spectra of benzyl-alcohol adsorbed on Al(OH)(BDC) at 2mbar and 25°C (blue line). Black line Al(OH)(BDC) before adsorption.



Fig S8. CO adsorption at low temperature using Basolite A-100 (a) and Fe(BTC)(b)







































