

Supporting Information

Lewis Acidity Quantification and Catalytic Activity of Ti, Zr and Al-Supported Mesoporous Silica

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Materials. ACS grade organic solvents were used for the synthesis of metalated mesoporous SBA-15 materials without further purification. Titanium *iso*-propoxide, zirconium butoxide and aluminum *iso*-propoxide were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used as received. For the study of the Lewis acidity and for the amidation reaction, solvents were pre-treated and distilled under a N₂ atmosphere over sodium/benzophenone before use. Aniline (\geq 99.0%, Sigma-Aldrich) was distilled prior to use, and undecanoic acid (98%, Sigma-Aldrich) and morpholine (\geq 99.0%, Sigma-Aldrich) were used as received. Pyridine (99.8%) was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and distilled under an N₂ atmosphere. Hammett indicators butter yellow (analytical grade), phenylazodiphenylamine (97%) and dicinnamalacetone (98%) were purchased from Sigma-Aldrich and used without further purification.

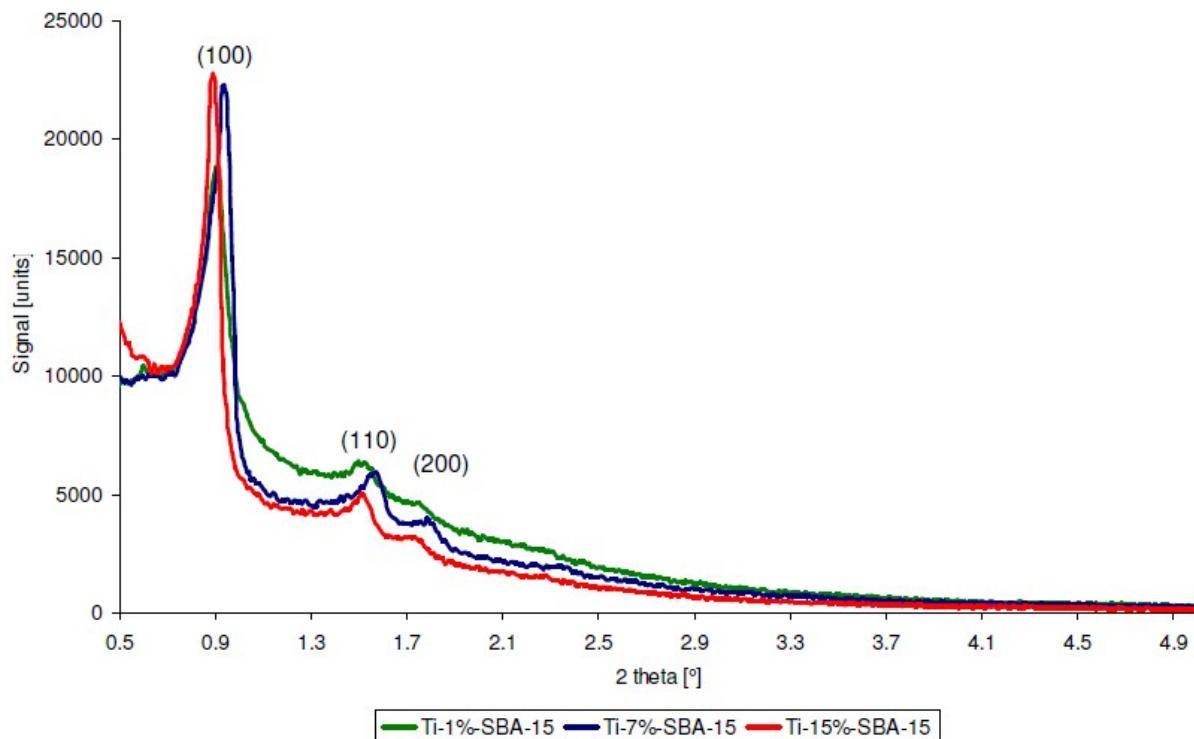
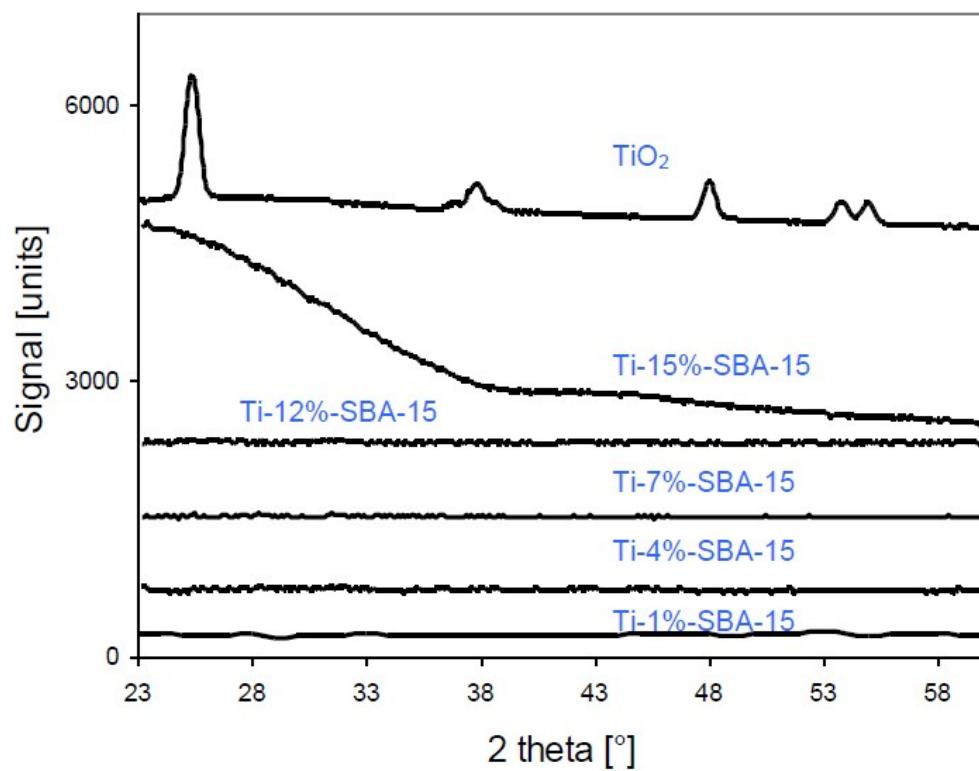
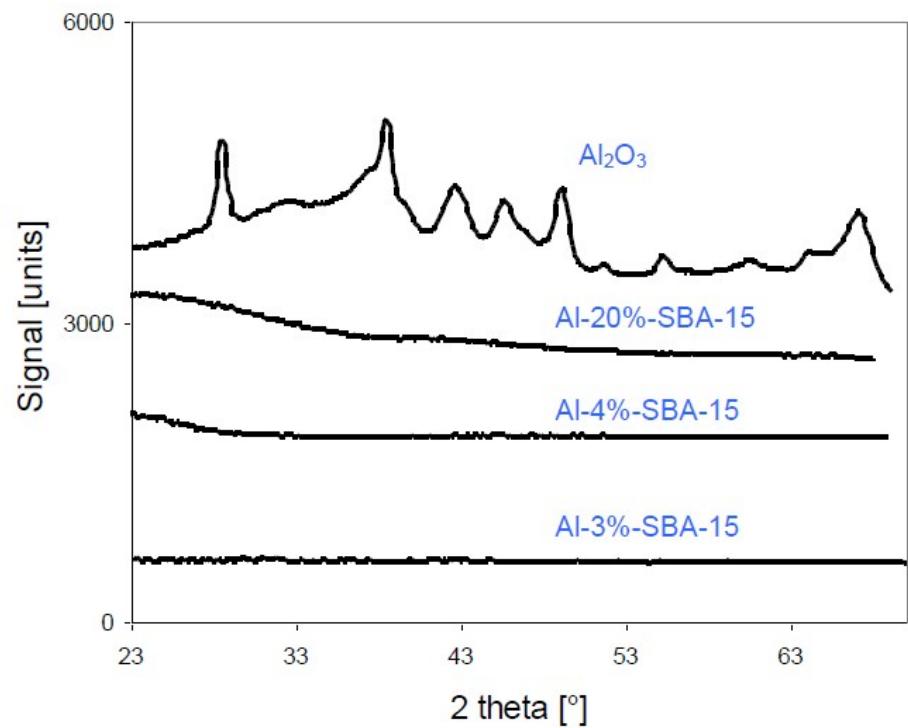


Figure S1. Low-angle X-ray diffractograms of Ti-SBA-15 samples with different Ti loadings.



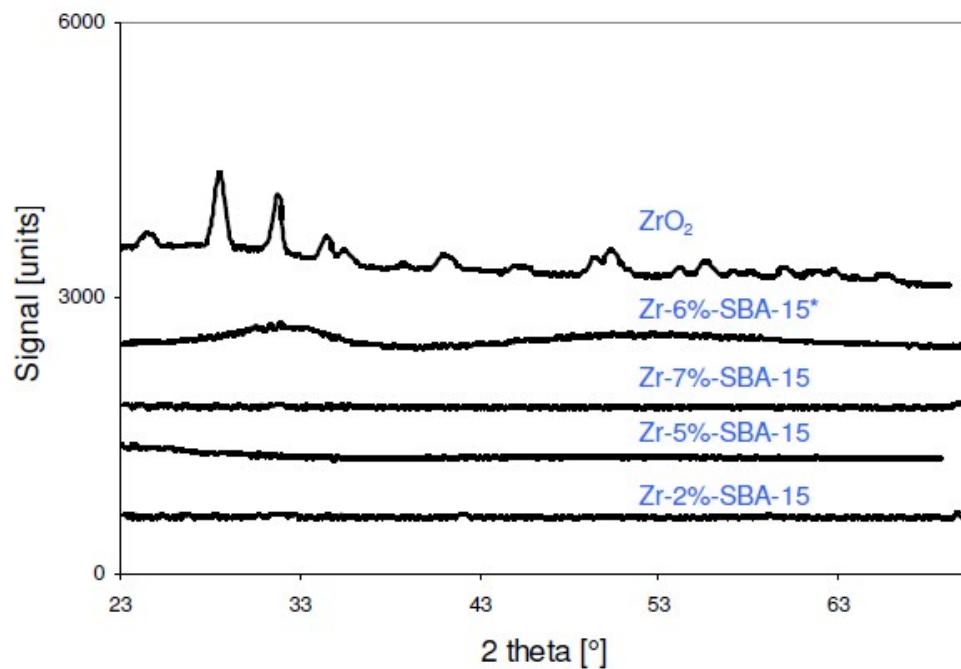


Figure S2. Wide-angle X-ray powder diffractograms of Ti-SBA-15, Al-SBA-15 and Zr-SBA-15 silica materials, as well as reference crystalline metal oxides as references.

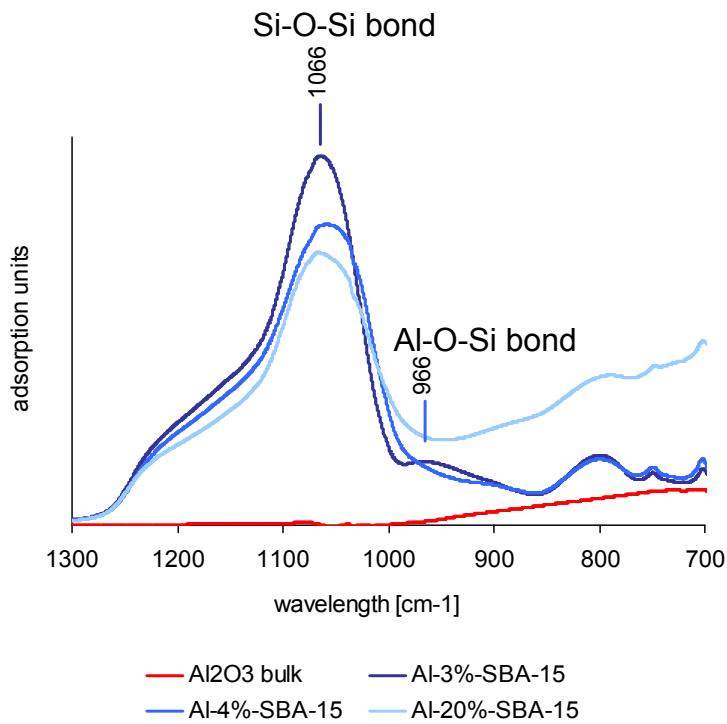


Figure S3. FT-IR spectra of Al₂O₃ and Al-SBA15 materials with different Al concentrations.

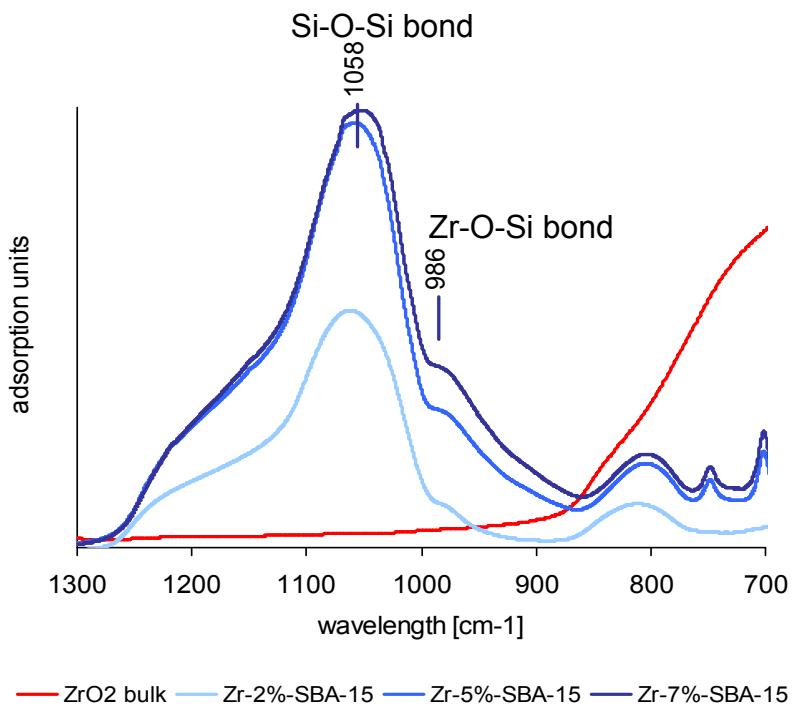


Figure S4. FT-IR spectra of ZrO₂ and Zr-SBA15 materials with different Zr concentrations.

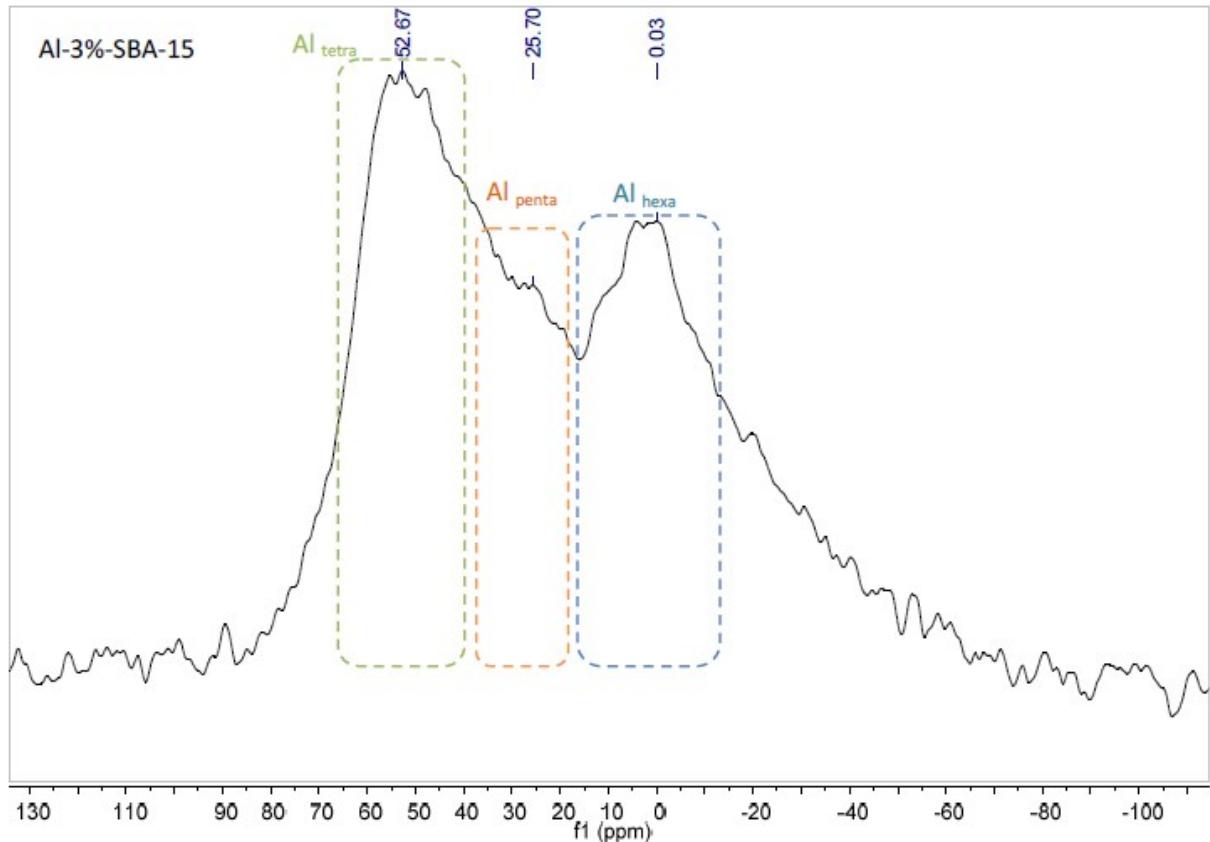


Figure S5. ²⁷Al MAS NMR spectrum of Al-3%-SBA-15 material.

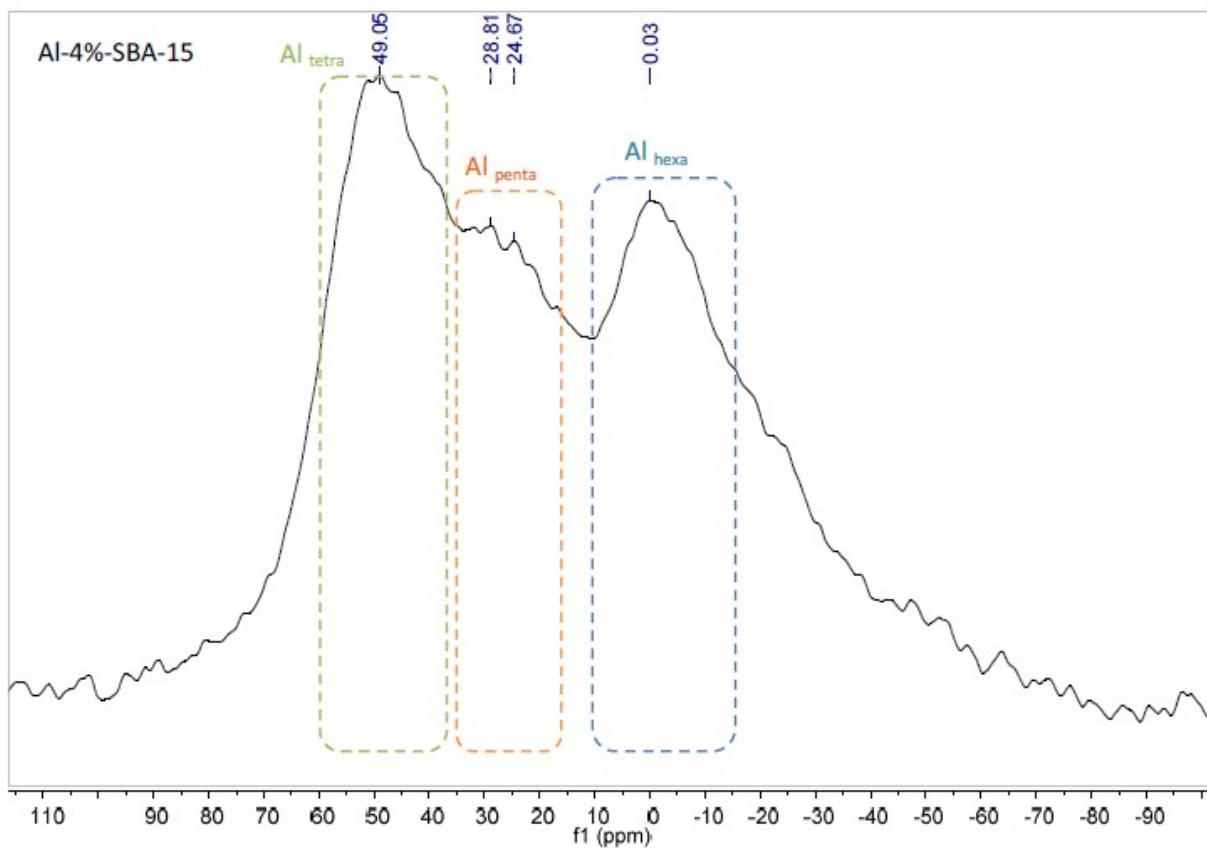


Figure S6. ^{27}Al MAS NMR spectrum of AI-4%-SBA-15 material.

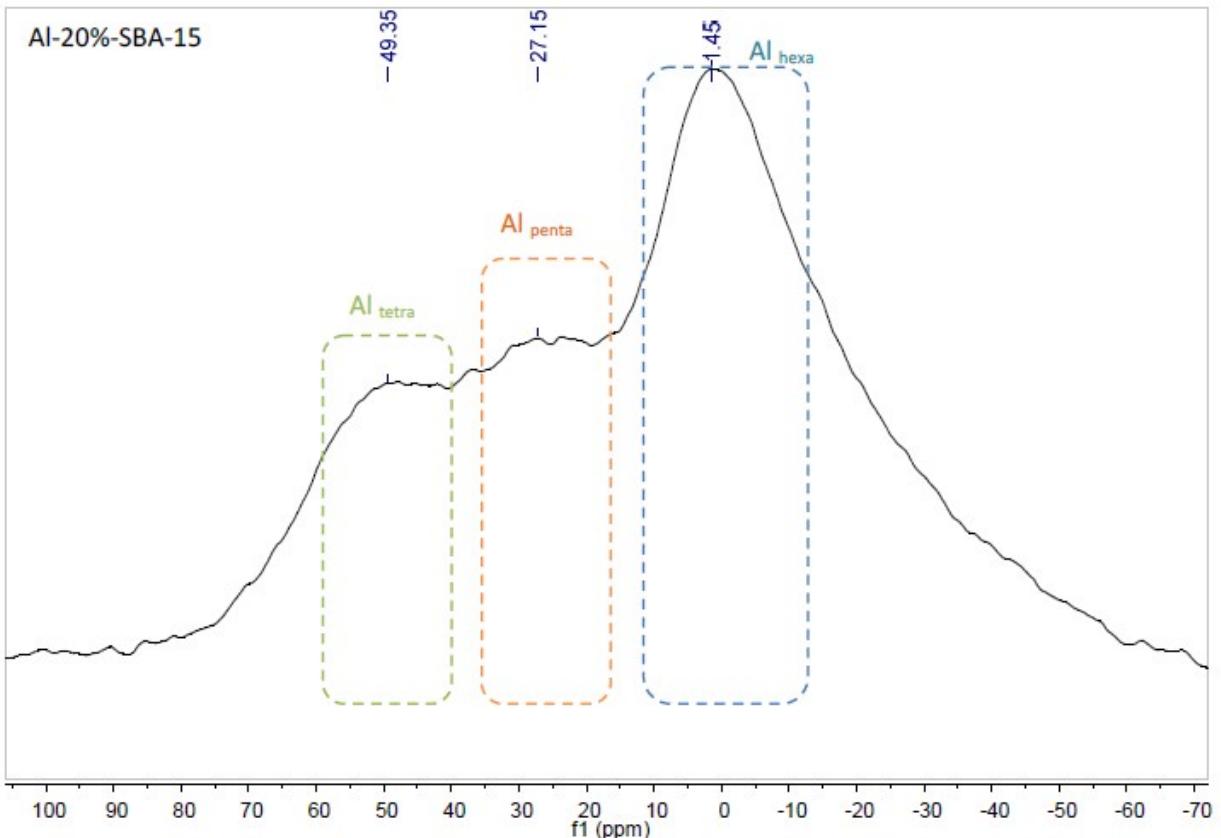


Figure S7. ^{27}Al MAS NMR spectrum of AI-20%-SBA-15 material.

Lewis acidity tests

When the indicator (B) reacts with a Bronsted acid (AH) to form the corresponding conjugated acid (HB^+) and base (A^-), the acid strength is expressed by the Hammett acidity function in the following way:

$$H_0 = \text{p}K_a + \log [\text{B}]/[\text{BH}^+]$$

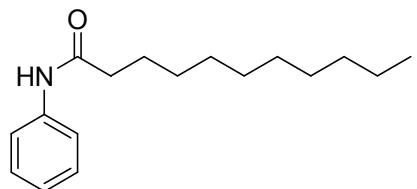
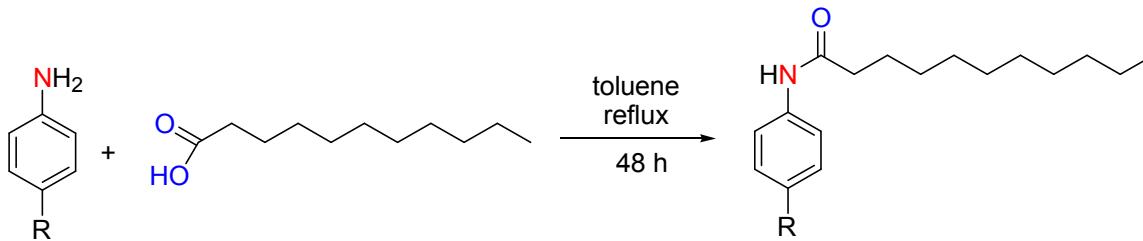
In the case of the interaction with a Lewis acid site, H_0 is expressed by

$$H_0 = \text{p}K_a + \log [\text{B}]/[\text{AB}]$$

where [B] is the concentration of the neutral base which reacted with the Lewis acid or electron pair acceptor, A. At this point, the acid strength (for both Bronsted + Lewis acidity) of a solid catalyst can be estimated by noting which members of a series of Hammett indicators are present in the acidic form. An indicator is chosen so the color of the conjugated acid is intense enough to mask the color of the basic form. The determination was carried out in the following way: Hammett indicators were diluted in benzene and added to separate samples of the dried solid and the resulting colors were noted. In the case where the color of the conjugate acid was observed, it was considered that H_0 value of the surface was similar or lower than the $\text{p}K_a$ of the conjugate acid of the indicator.ⁱ

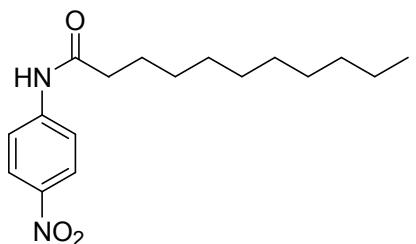
Catalytic tests

Passivated metalated and non-metalated solid catalysts were degassed at 70 °C under reduced pressure in a vacuum oven for 24 h prior to the catalytic tests. In a typical experiment, the carboxylic acid (1 mmol), the amine (1 mmol) in toluene (2.5 ml) and the metalated SBA-15 (50 mg) were added to a round-bottom flask equipped with a reflux condenser and a magnetic stirrer. The reaction mixture was heated at reflux under an N_2 atmosphere and stirred for 48 h. After completion of the reaction, dichloromethane (25 ml) was added to the mixture, and the solid catalyst was separated by centrifugation followed by one cycle of washing with 25 ml of dichloromethane after which the centrifugation was repeated. After a second centrifugation, the organic fractions were combined and acidified with 5 % aqueous HCl. The final product was extracted from the dichloromethane organic phase, dried over MgSO_4 and concentrated under a rotary evaporator. The yield of the product was determined by ^1H NMR spectroscopy using dry 1,3,5-trimethoxybenzene as an internal standard (signals marked in blue on the first spectrum).

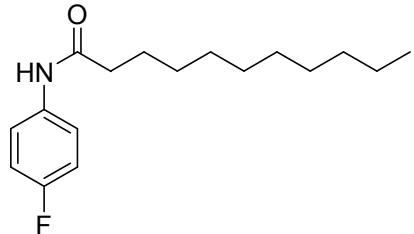


¹H (400 MHz, chloroform-d): δ 7.51 (d, 2H, J=7.9 Hz), 7.32 (t, 2H, J=7.9 Hz), 7.12 (br, 1H), 7.10 (t, 1H, J=7.4 Hz), 2.35 (t, 2H, J=7.6 Hz), 1.72 (quint, 2H, J=7.5 Hz), 1.43-1.19 (m, 14H), 0.88 (t, 3H, J=6.9 Hz). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, chloroform-d): δ 171.5, 138.1, 129.1, 124.3, 119.9, 38.0, 32.0, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 25.8, 22.8, 14.3. IR cm⁻¹: (neat) 1653, 2849, 2917, 3299. HRMS (ESI, m/z): Calcd for C₁₇H₂₇NO [M+H]⁺:

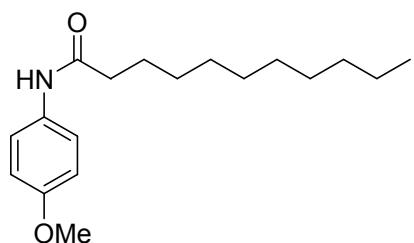
262.21709, found: 262.2176 (100%). M.p.= 65.3-67.3 °C.



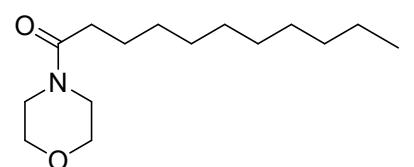
¹H NMR (300 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 8.22 – 8.19(m, 2H), 7.73 – 7.51 (m, 2H), 7.54 (s, 1 H), 2.41 (t, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.72 (quint, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.33 – 1.25 (m, 14H), 0.73 (t, 1H, J=7.2 Hz); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 172.1, 144.0, 143.5, 125.2, 119.1, 38.0, 32.0, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.3, 25.5, 22.8, 14.3. IR cm⁻¹: (neat) 1507, 2815, 2919, 3341. HRMS (ESI, m/z): Calcd for C₁₇H₂₆N₂O₃ [M+H]⁺: 307.20219, found: 307.2030 (100%). M.p.=73.3-75.4 °C.



¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-d) δ 7.47 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 4.7 Hz, 2H), 7.24 (br, 1H), 7.00 (t, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 2.34 (t, *J* = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 1.72 (q, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.27 (d, *J* = 10.5 Hz, 14H), 0.91 – 0.84 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (101 MHz, Chloroform-d): δ 171.7, 160.61, 158.2, 134.1, 121.9, 115.8, 37.8, 32.0, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5, 29.4, 29.4, 25.8, 22.8, 14.3. IR cm⁻¹: (neat) 1646, 2849, 2916, 3293. HRMS (ESI, m/z): Calcd for C₁₇H₂₆FNO [M+H]⁺: 280.20767, found: 280.2085 (100%). M.p.=68.2–69.9 °C.

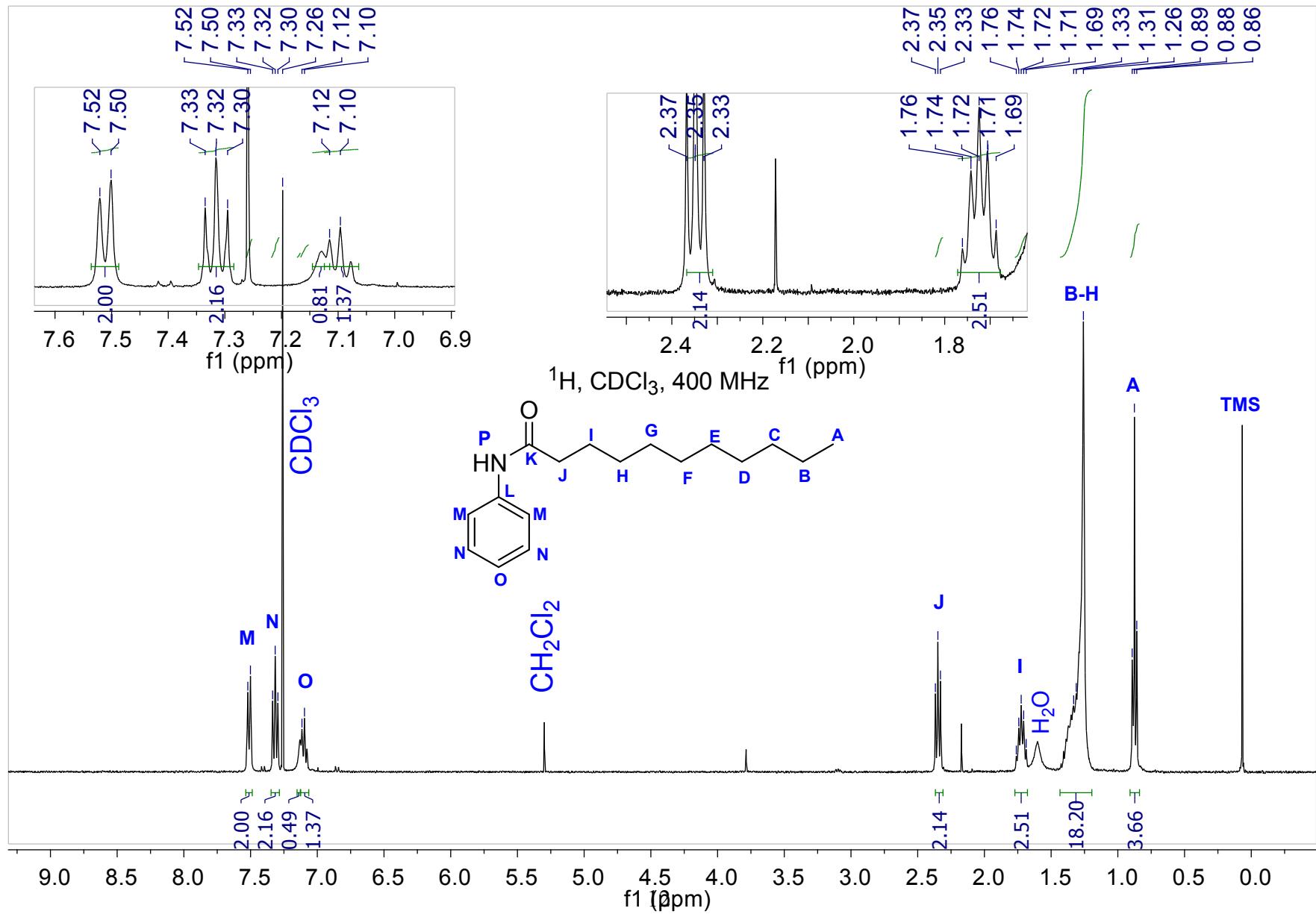


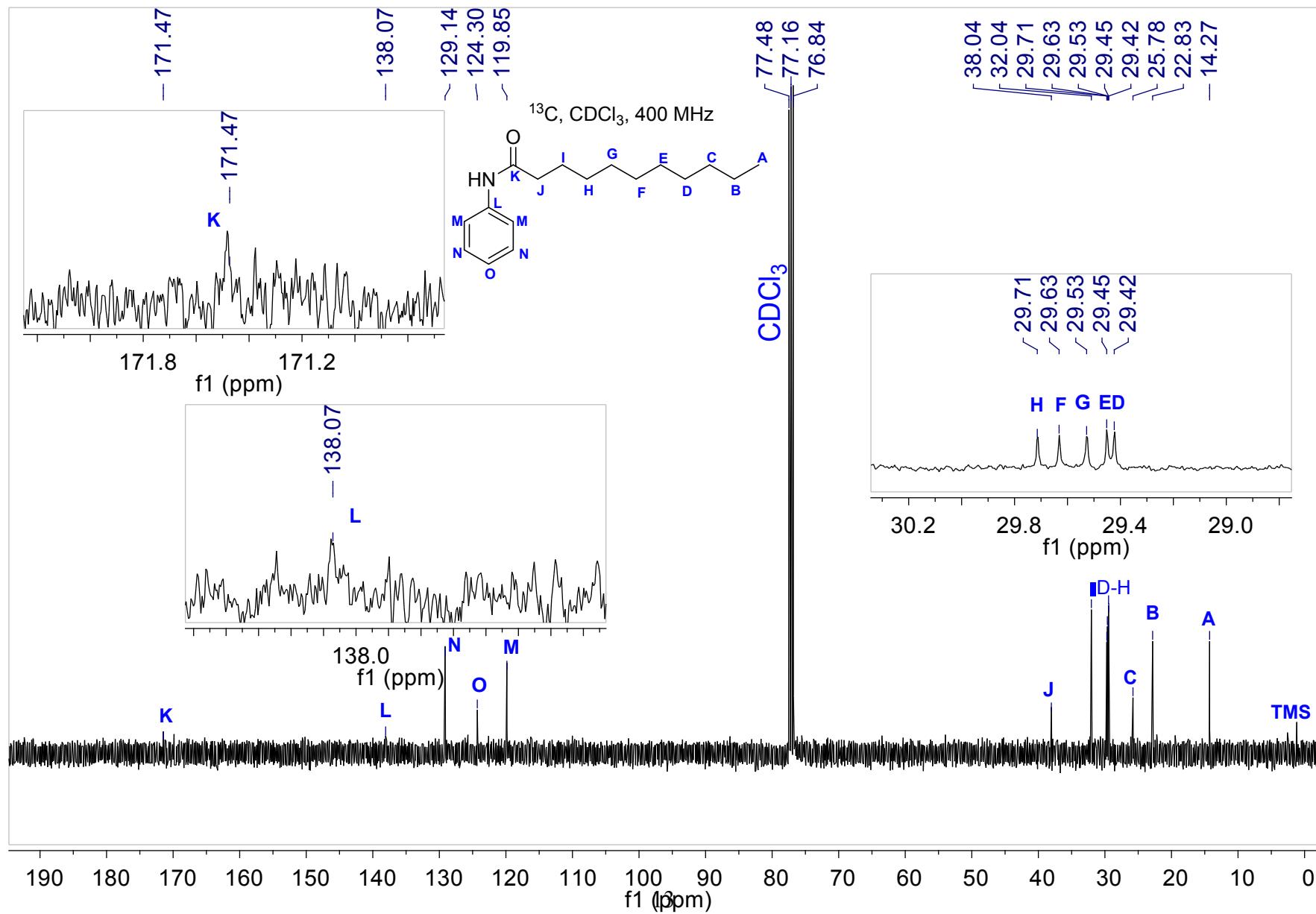
¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-d): δ 7.48 – 7.34 (m, 2H), 7.12 (s, 1H), 6.92 – 6.79 (m, 2H), 3.78 (s, 3H), 2.32 (t, 2H, *J*=7.7 Hz), 1.71 (quint, *J* = 7.6 Hz, 2H), 1.44 – 1.13 (m, 14H), 0.87 (t, *J* = 6.9 Hz, 3H); ¹³C NMR (75 MHz, Chloroform-d): δ 171.6, 156.6, 131.1, 122.1, 114.1, 55.6, 37.8, 32.0, 29.7, 29.6, 29.5 (x3), 25.9, 22.8, 14.3. IR cm⁻¹: (neat) 1653, 2849, 2918, 3298. HRMS (ESI, m/z): Calcd for C₁₈H₂₉NO₂ [M+H]⁺: 292.22766, found: 292.2278 (100%). M.p.=95.6–99.9 °C.

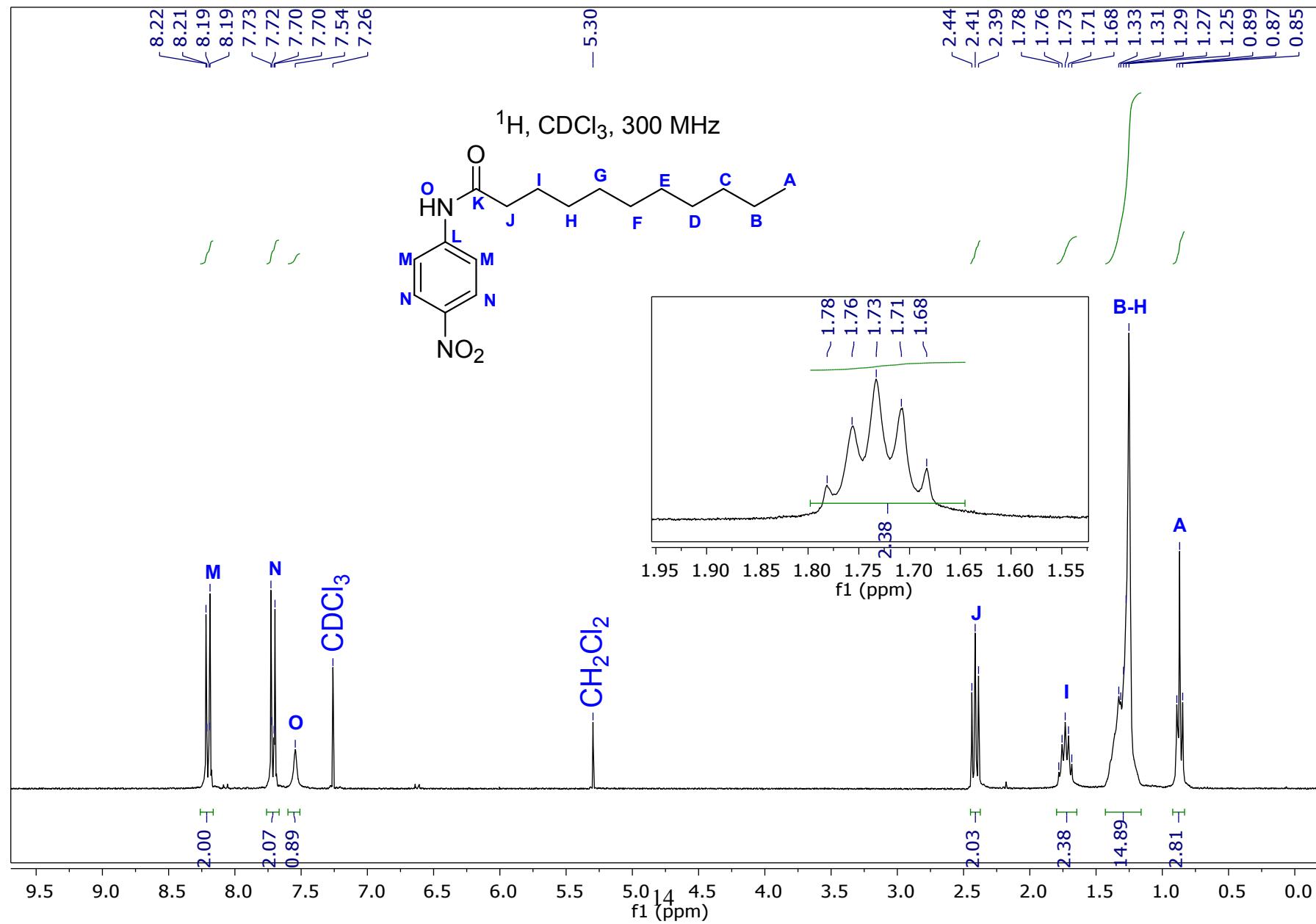


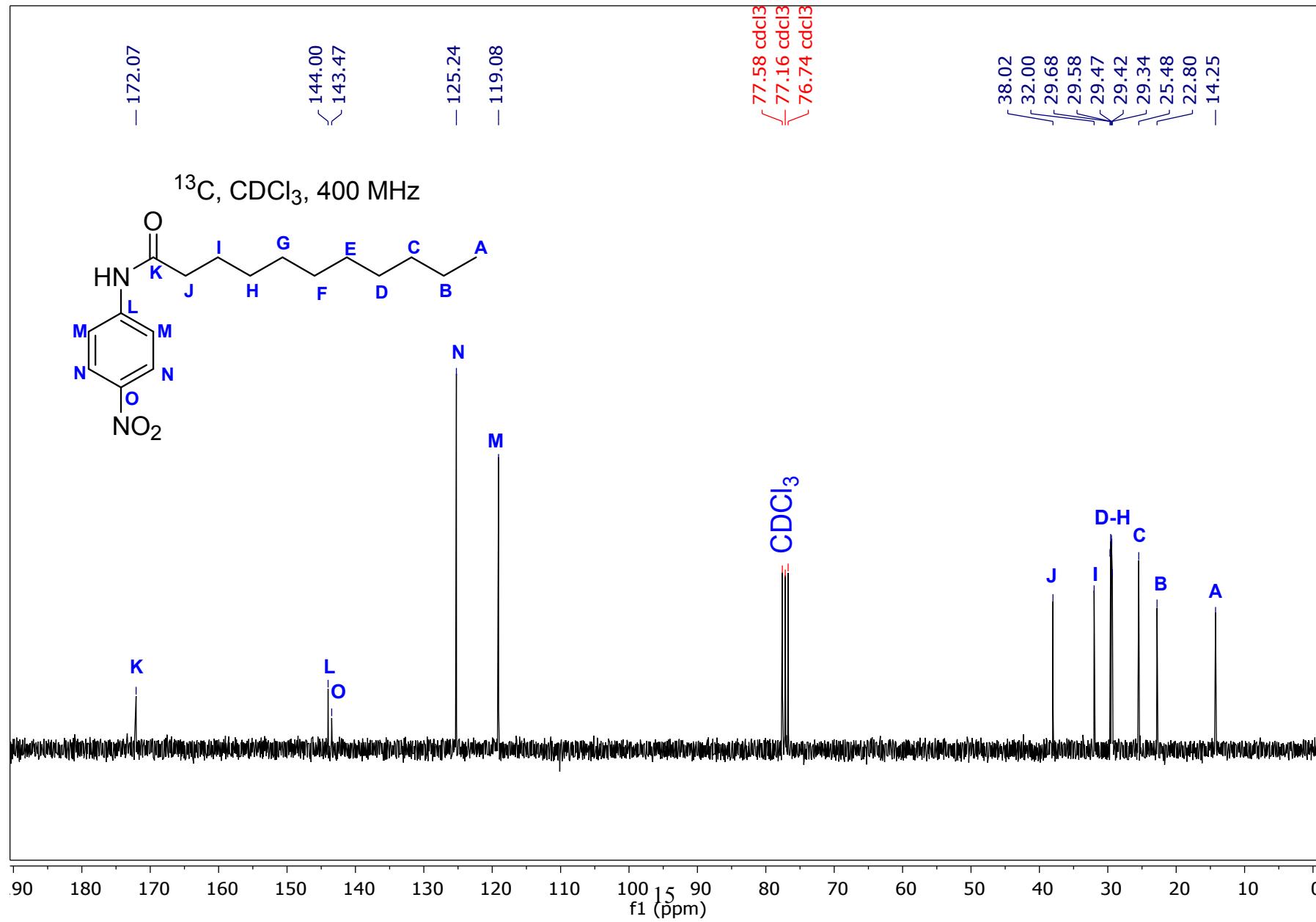
¹H NMR (400 MHz, Chloroform-d): δ 3.67 – 3.59 (m, 4H), 3.59 (d, *J* = 5.0 Hz, 2H), 3.49 – 3.40 (m, 2H), 2.3 – 2.26 (m, 2H), 1.59 (p, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H), 1.36 – 1.16 (m, 14H), 0.87 – 0.80 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (75 MHz,

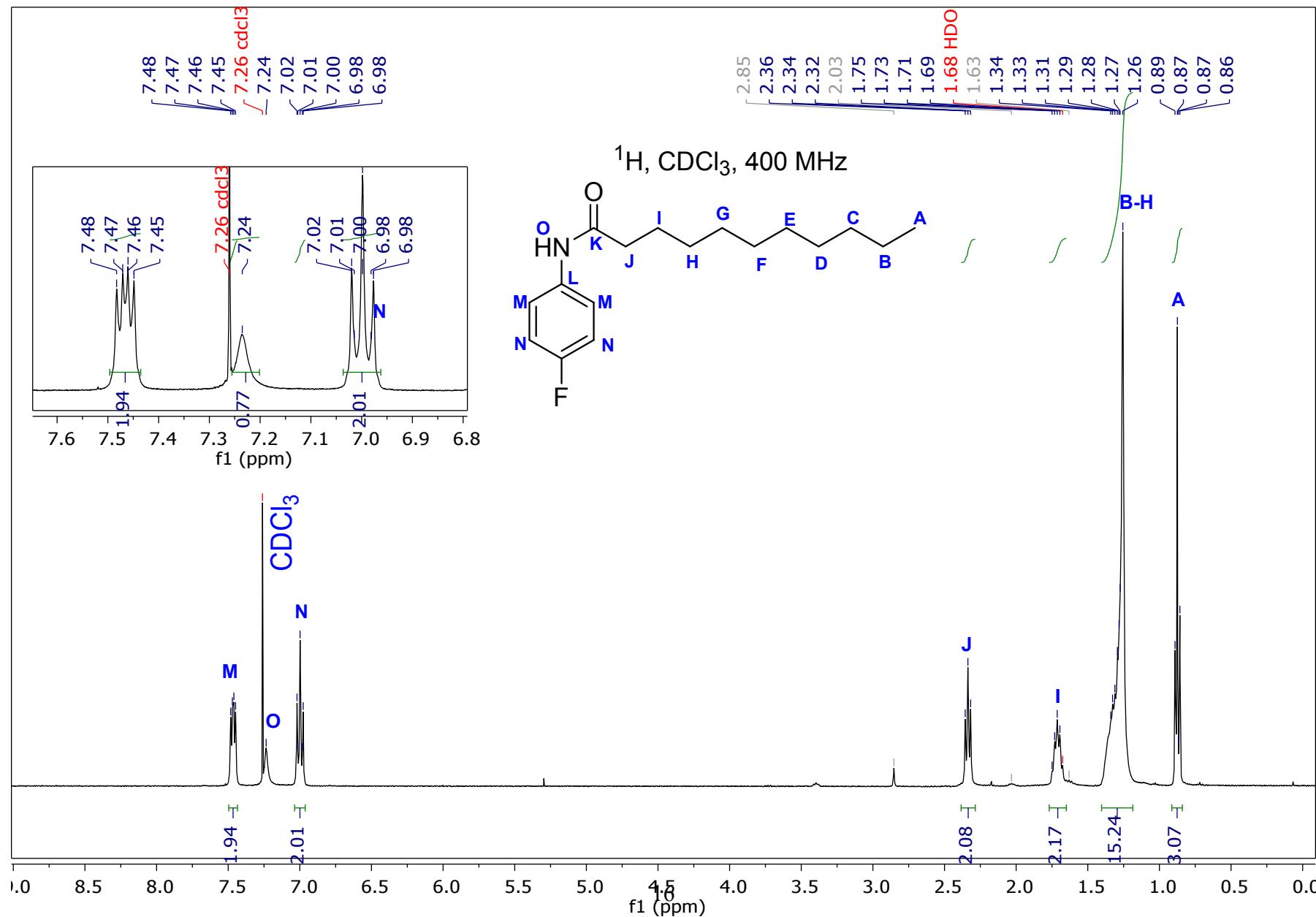
Chloroform-*d*): δ 172.1, 67.0, 46.1, 42.0, 32.0, 29.6, 29.6, 29.5, 29.5, 29.4, 25.3, 22.7, 14.2. IR cm⁻¹: (neat) 1652, 2854, 2924. HRMS (ESI, m/z): Calcd for C₁₅H₂₉NO₂ [M+H]⁺: 256.22766, found: 256.22829 (100%).

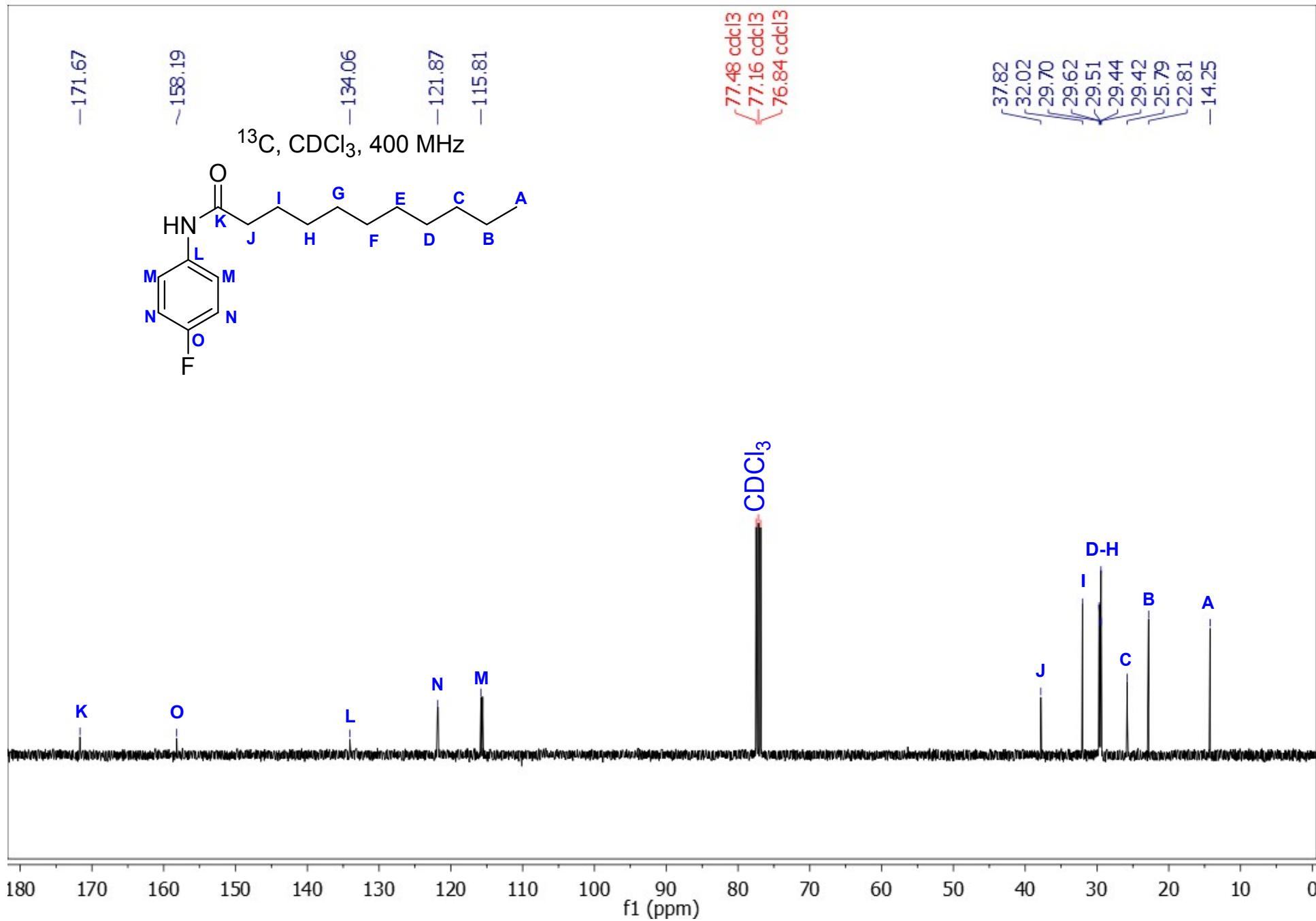


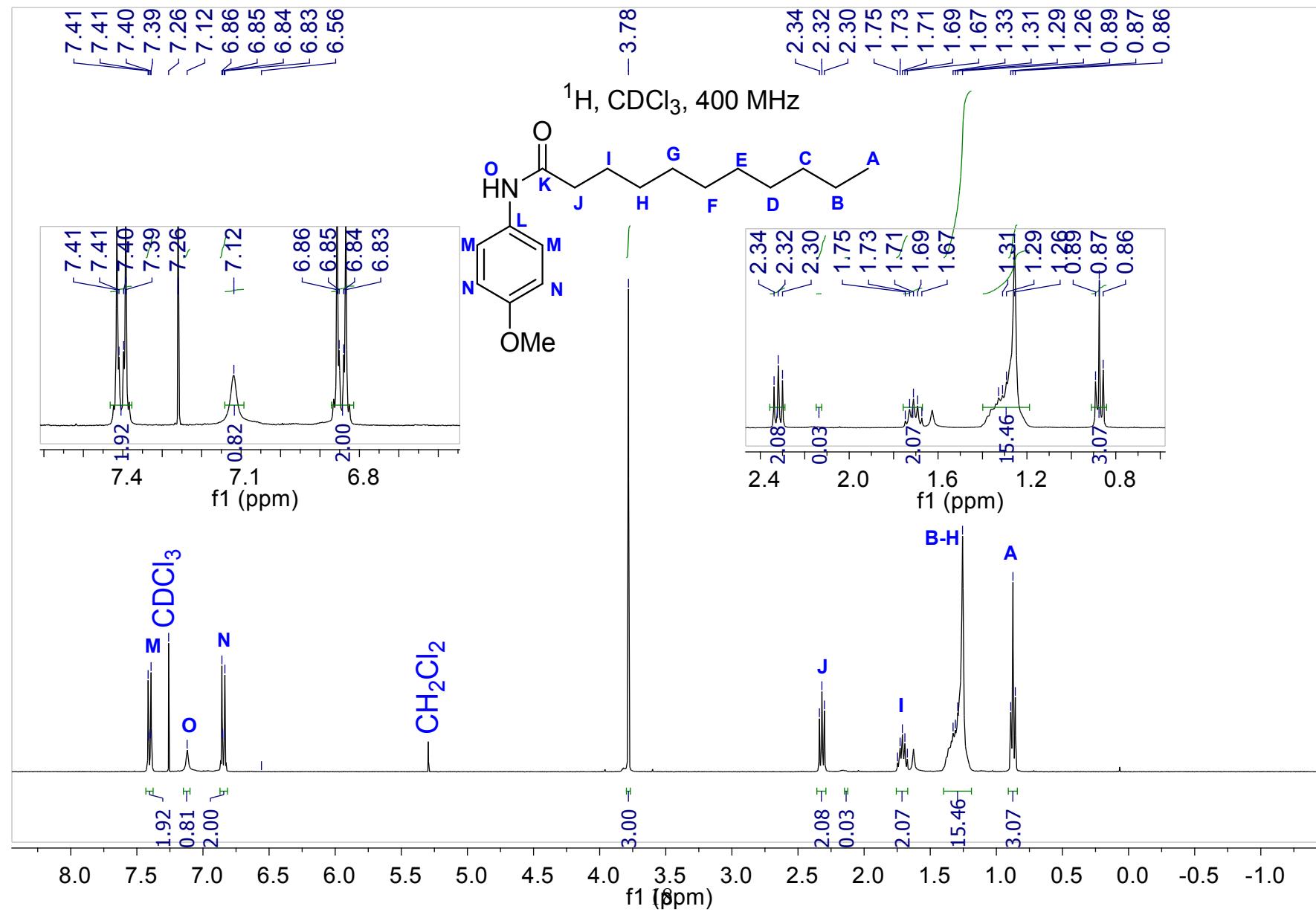


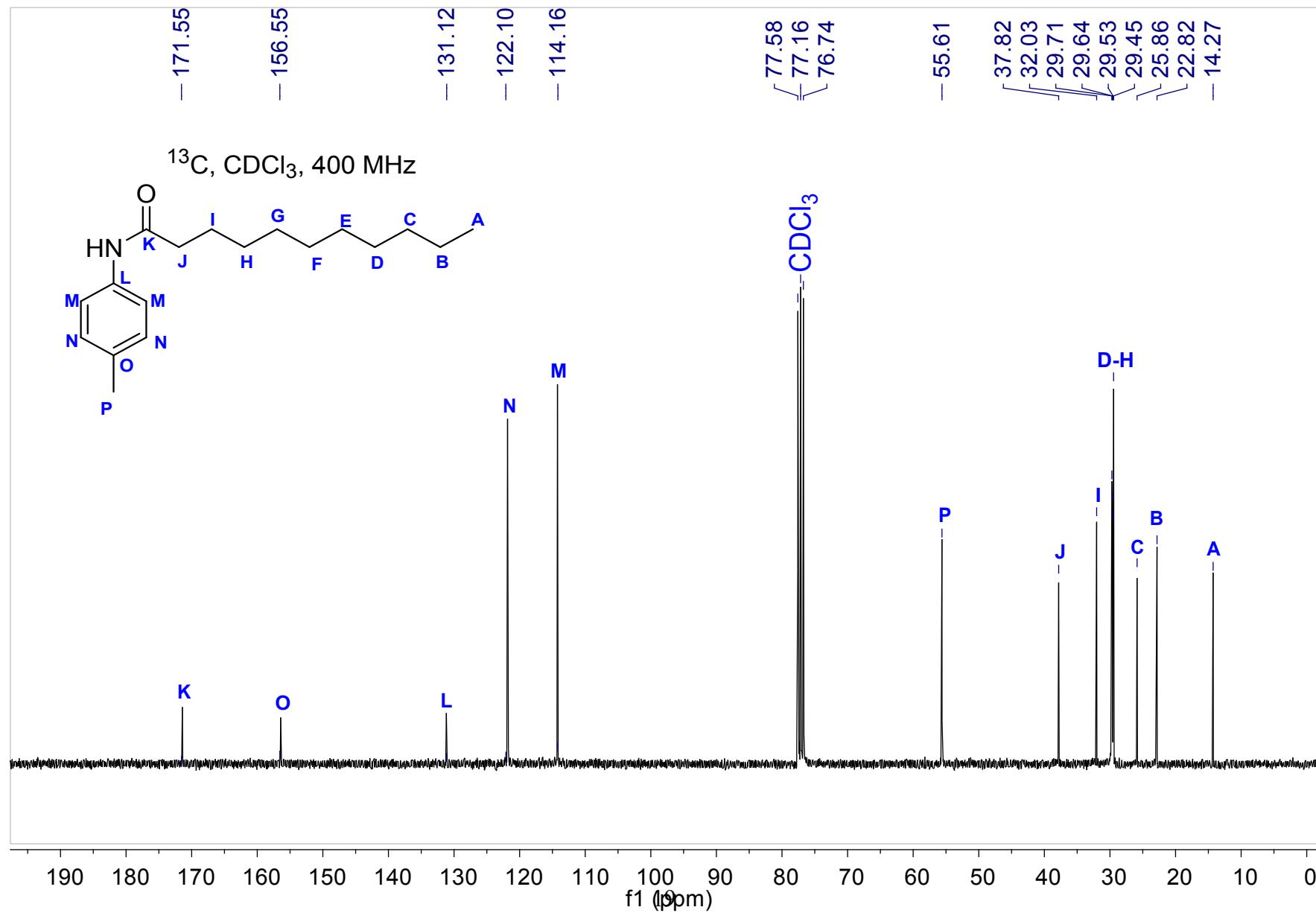


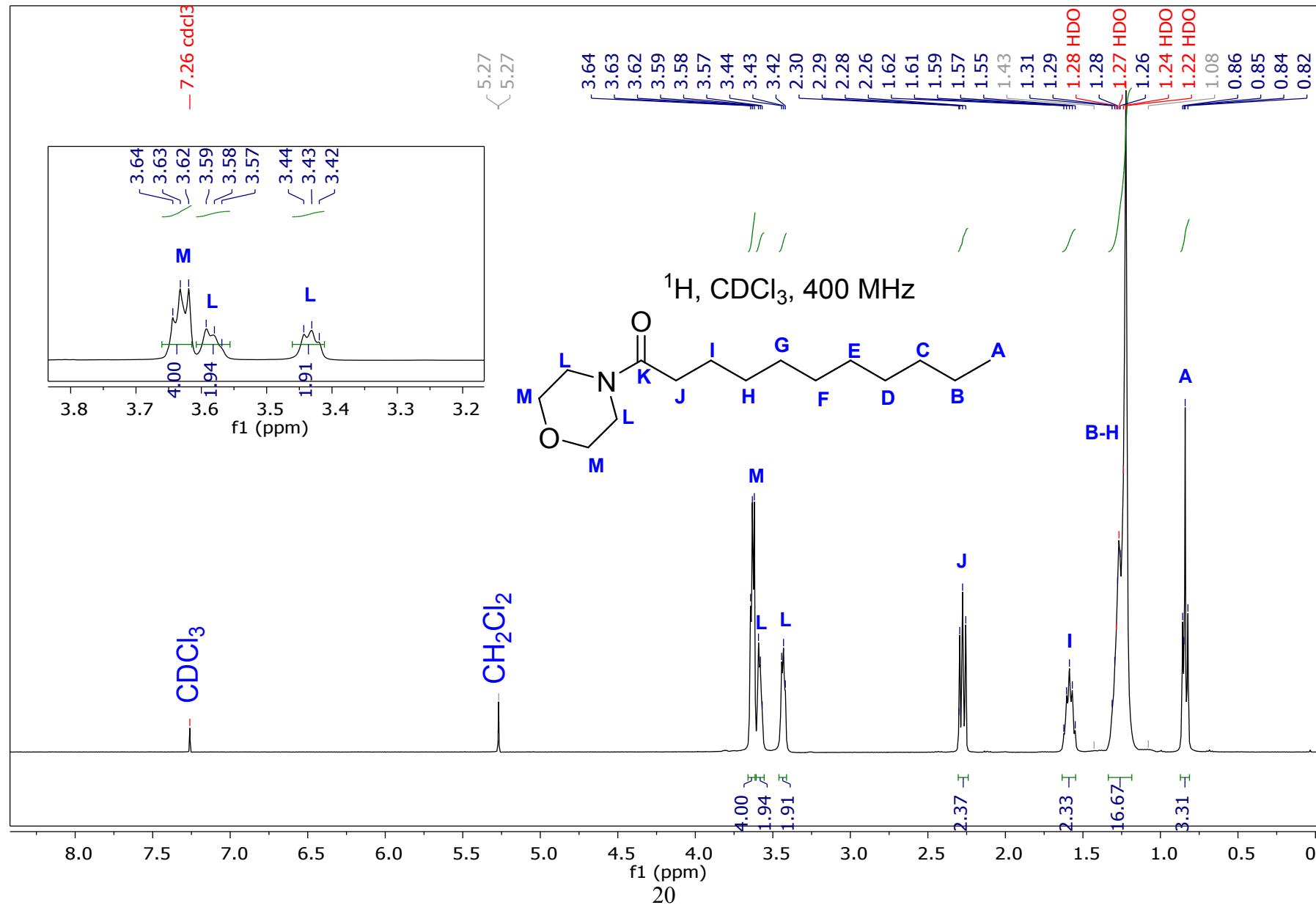


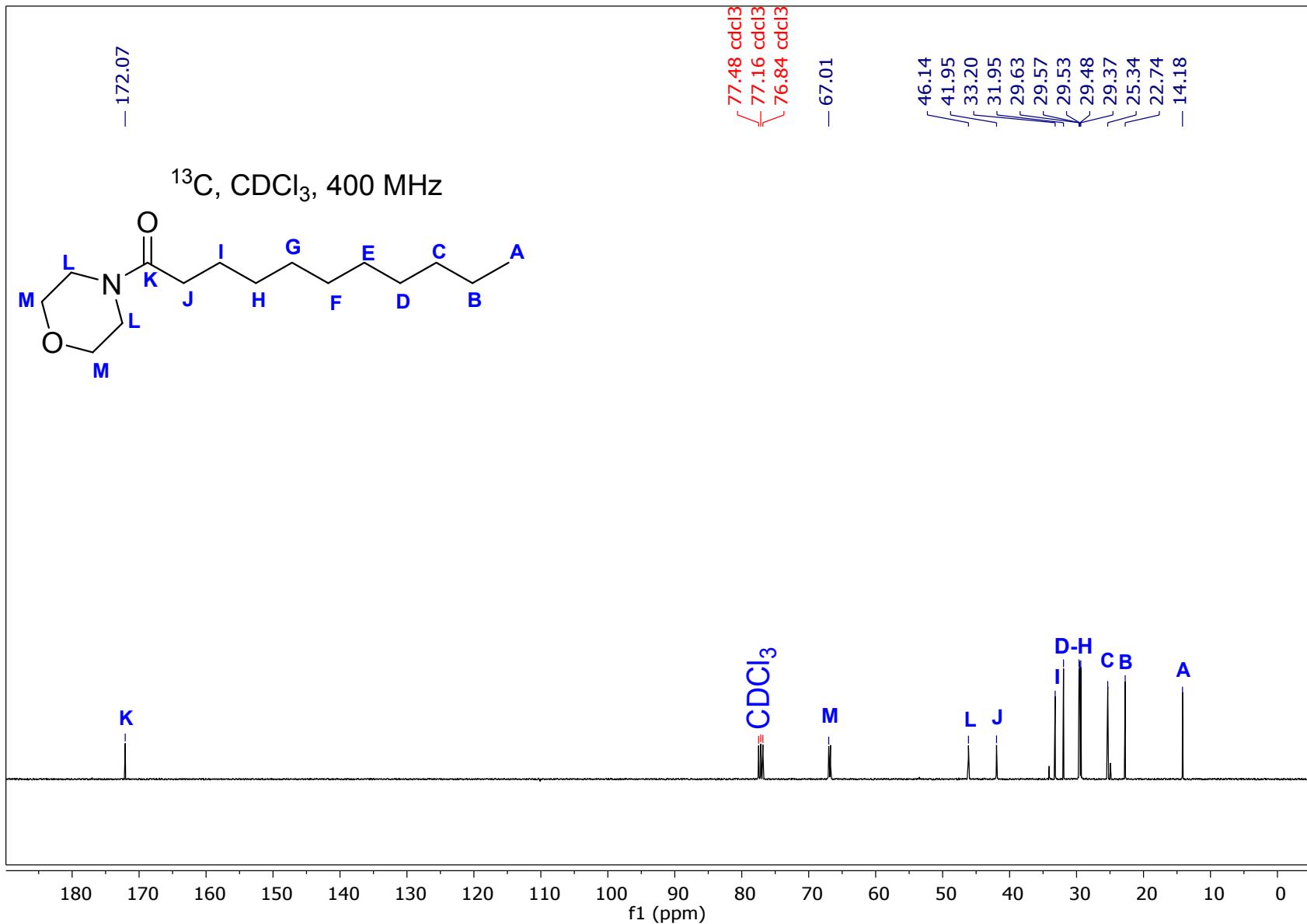












ⁱ H. A. Benesi, *J. Phys. Chem.*, 1957, **61**, 970.