

## Supplementary information

### New Porous Organocatalysts for Cycloaddition of CO<sub>2</sub> and Epoxides

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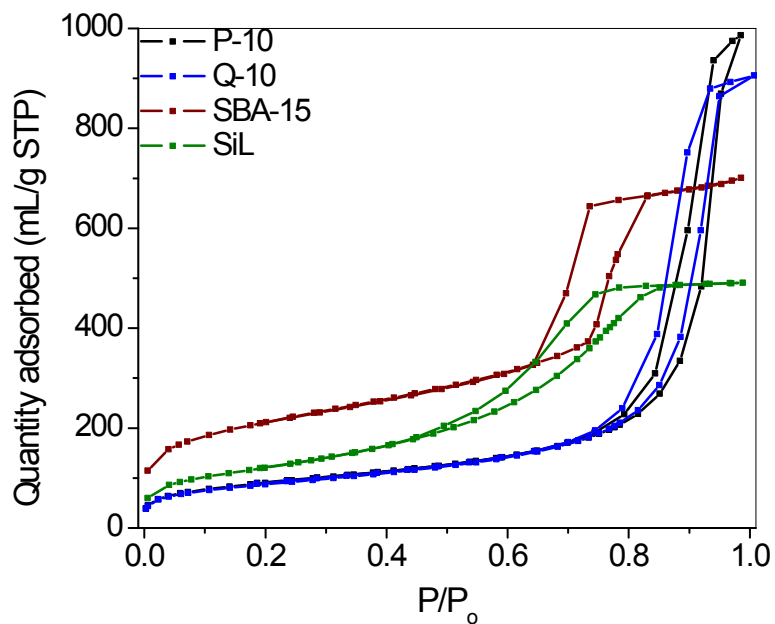


Figure S1. Nitrogen adsorption–desorption isotherms of pristine supports

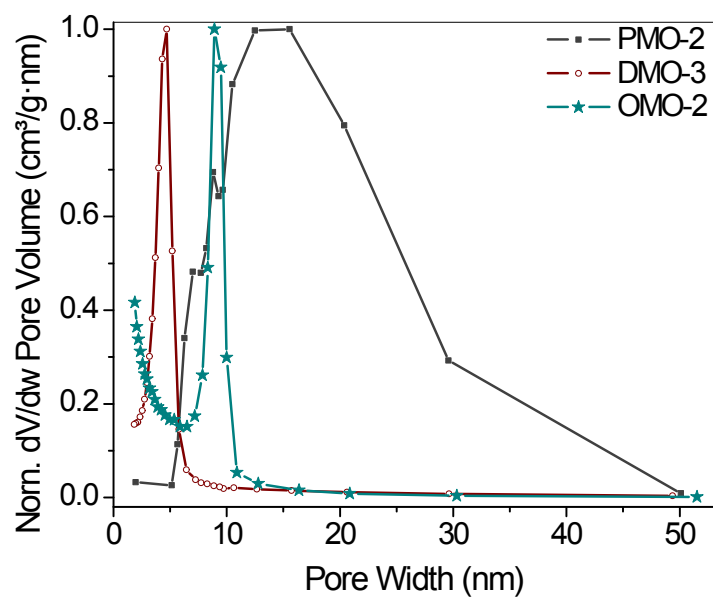


Figure S2. Pore size distribution for representative organosilicas

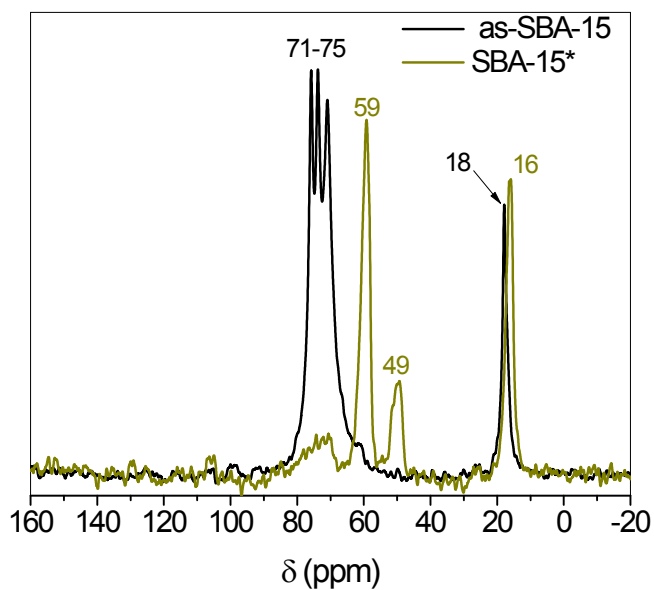


Figure S3.  $^{13}\text{C}$  CP-MAS NMR of SBA-15; (black) as-synthesized, as-SBA-15 and (dark yellow) solvent-extracted (SBA-15\*)

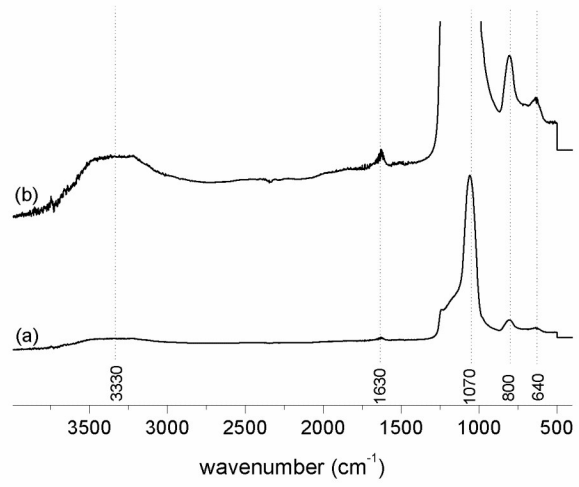
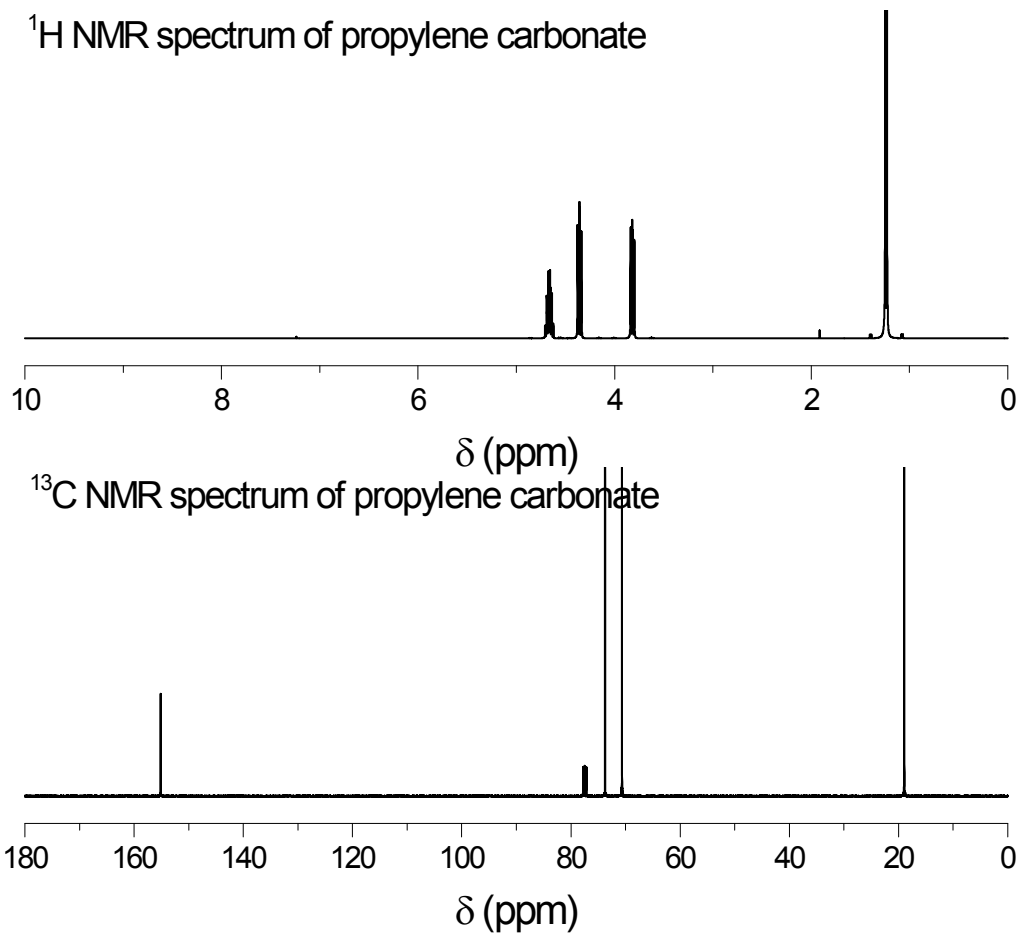


Figure S4: ATR-IR spectra of silica support (similar spectra were obtained for all support materials)

## $^1\text{H}$ and $^{13}\text{C}$ NMR spectra of cyclic carbonates

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 1.50 (d, 3H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ), 3.81 (dd, 1H,  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 4.38 (dd, 1H,  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 4.67 (m, 1H, CH) ppm

$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  = 18.83 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 70.41 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 73.80 (CH), 155.21 ( $\text{C}=\text{O}$ ) ppm

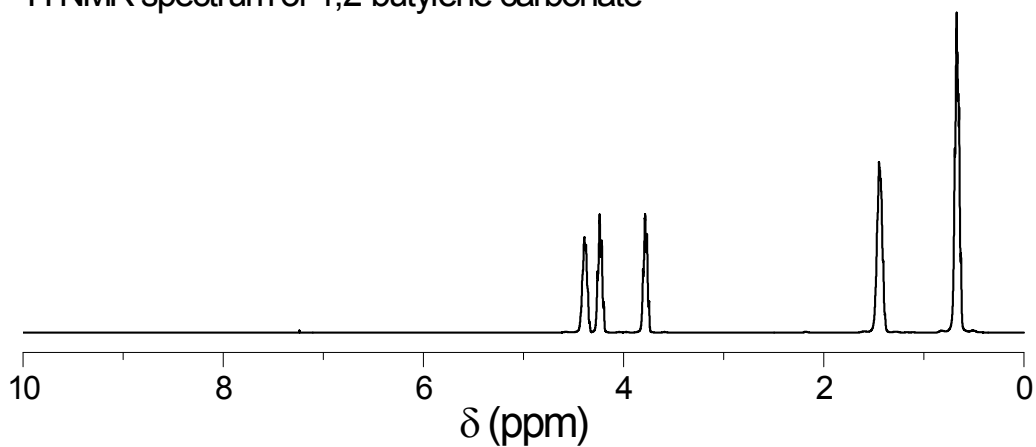


**1,2-butylene carbonate (or 4-Ethyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one)**

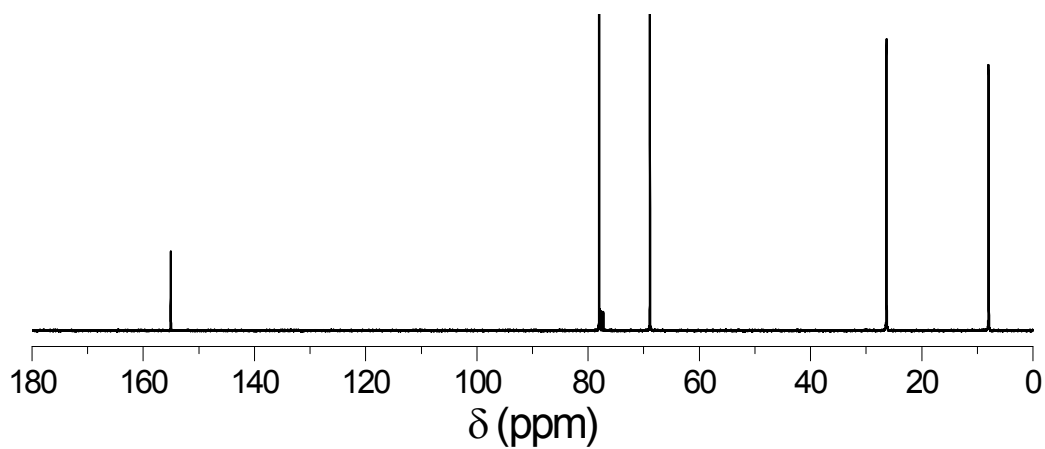
$^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ):  $\delta$  = 0.68 (t, 3H,  $\text{CH}_3$ ), 1.45 (m, 2H,  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 3.80 (dd, 1H,  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 4.25 (dd, 1H,  $\text{CH}_2$ ), 4.40 (p, 1H, CH), ppm.

$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ )  $\delta$  = 7.98 ( $\text{CH}_3$ ), 26.35 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 68.90 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 78.02 (CH), 155.06 (C=O) ppm.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 1,2-butylene carbonate



$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of 1,2-butylene carbonate

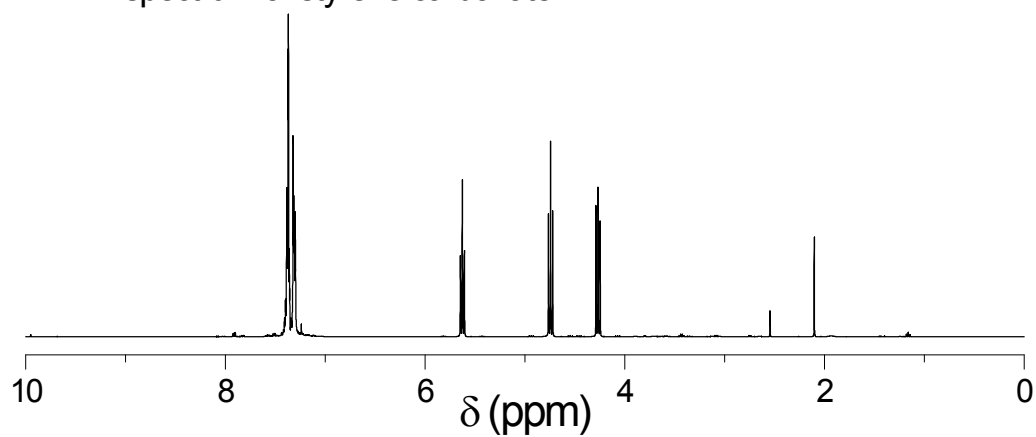


Styrene carbonate (or 4-Phenyl-1,3-dioxolan-2-one)

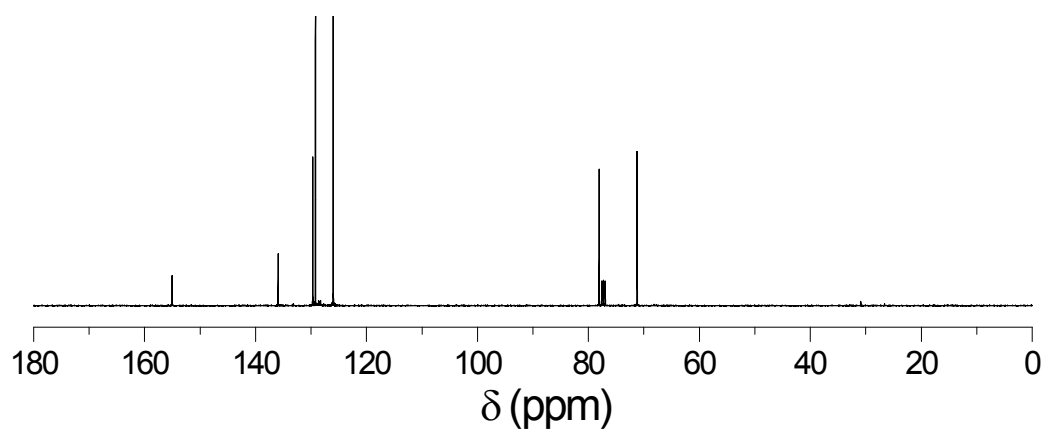
$^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) = 4.30 (dd, 1H), 4.77 (m, 1H), 5.65 (t, 1H), 7.33–7.40 (m, 5H) ppm.

$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) = 71.20 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 77.95 (CH), 125.86 (CH), 129.15 (2xCH), 129.66 (2xCH), 135.80 (C), 154.86 (C=O) ppm.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of styrene carbonate



$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of styrene carbonate

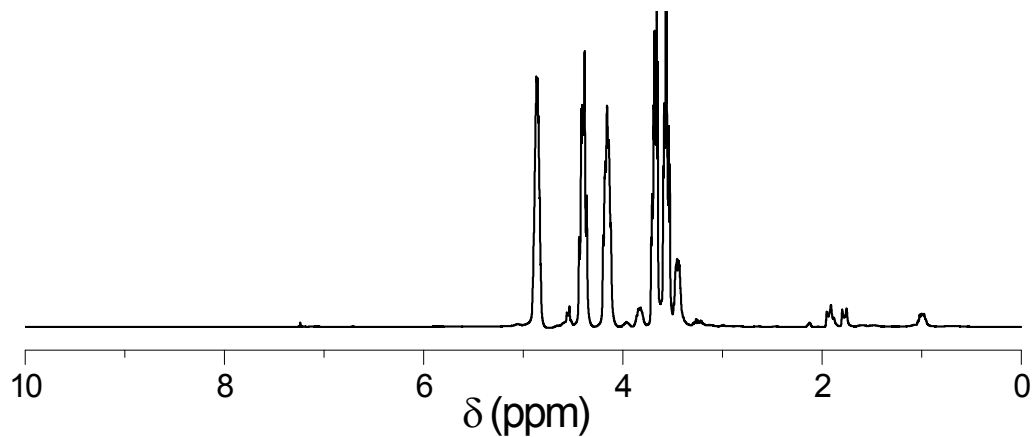


**4-(Chloromethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-one**

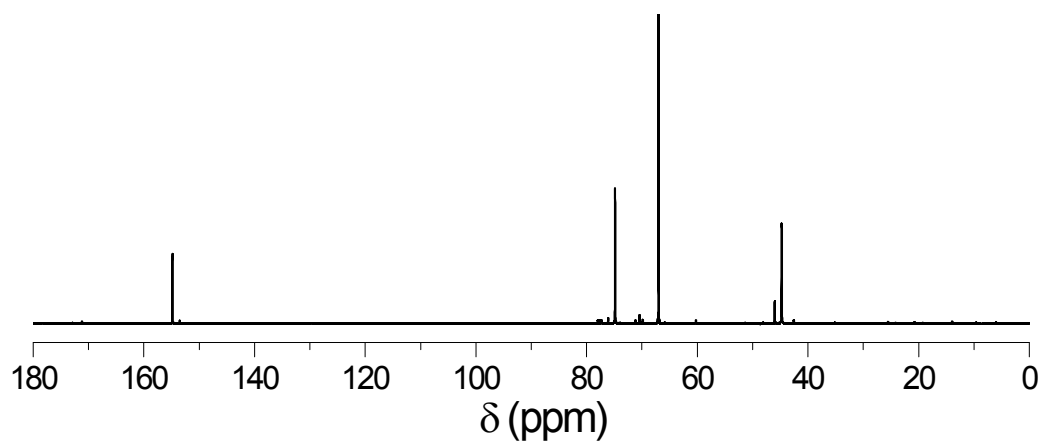
$^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) = 3.54–3.68 (m, 2H), 4.16 (dd, 1H), 4.40 (dd, 1H), 4.87 (m, 1H) ppm.

$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) = 44.77 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 67.10 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 74.70 ( $\text{CH}$ ), 155.20 ( $\text{C}=\text{O}$ ) ppm.

$^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 4-(Chloromethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-one



$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of 4-(Chloromethyl)-1,3-dioxolan-2-one

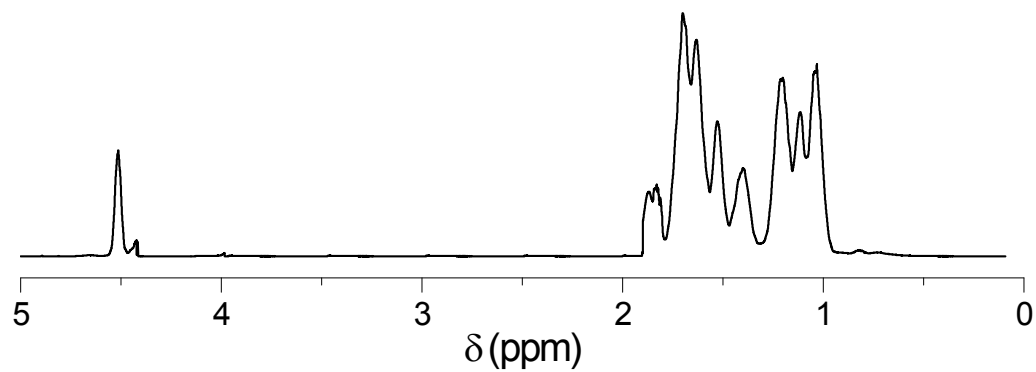


**hexahydrobenzo[*d*][1,3]dioxol-2-one**

$^1\text{H}$  NMR (400 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) = 4.71–4.66 (m, 2H), 1.94–1.82 (m, 4H), 1.66–1.55 (m, 2H), 1.46–1.37 (m, 2H).

$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR (101 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ ) = 155.5 (C=O), 75.5 (CH), 26.4 ( $\text{CH}_2$ ), 24.1 ( $\text{CH}_2$ )

$^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of hexahydrobenzo[*d*][1,3]dioxol-2-one



$^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectrum of hexahydrobenzo[*d*][1,3]dioxol-2-one

