

Preparation and Redistribution Mechanism of Dimethyldichlorosilane Catalyzed by the $\text{AlCl}_3/\text{ZSM-5(5T)@MIL-53(Al)}$ Core-Shell Catalyst

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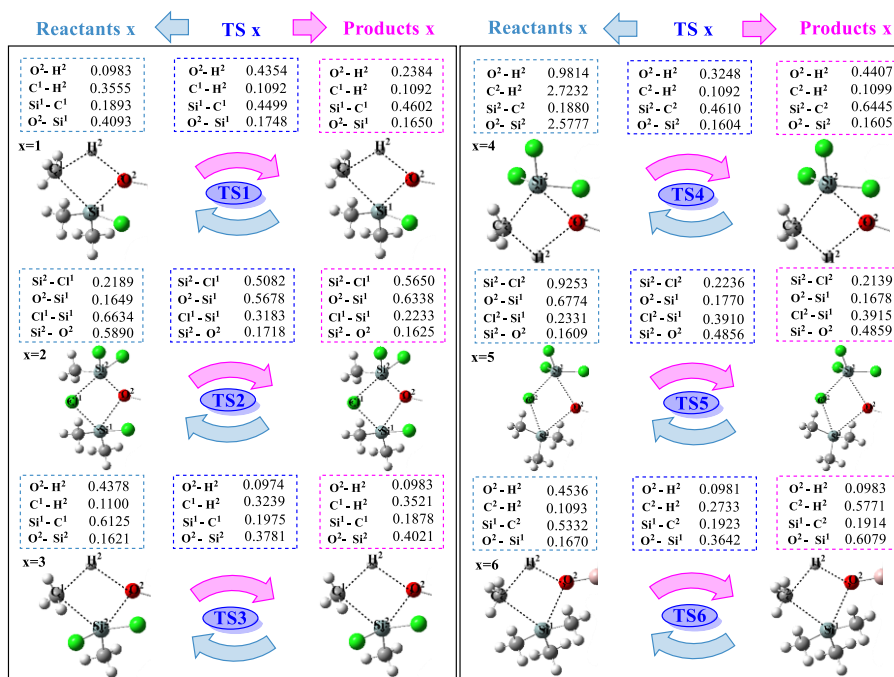
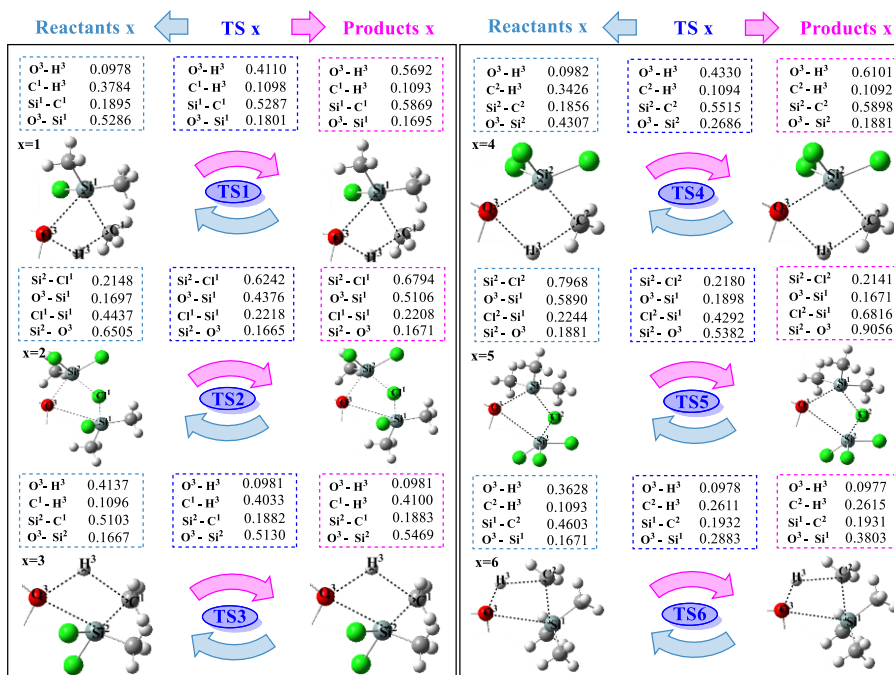
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Abstract: Dimethyldichlorosilane, which is the most important organic silicon monomer, can be prepared by using a novel core-shell catalyst. However, the redistributed mechanism is still a debate. In this research, the redistributed mechanism catalyzed by the ZSM-5(5T)@MIL-53(Al) catalyst was theoretically studied via the density functional theory (DFT) on the level of M06-2X/def2-TZVP. Then, the catalytic performances of different active centers modification with AlCl_3 were evaluated. The results showed that the active center of the former was Brønsted acid, while that of the latter one modified by AlCl_3 was Lewis acid. In addition, the catalytic activity could be improved by Lewis acid in comparison with Brønsted acid. The calculations of activation energy, frequency vibrational analysis, bond order analysis, frontier molecular orbital theory, electronic localization function (ELF) and localized orbital locator (LOL) analyses were well agreed with the said mechanism and results.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. ZSM-5(5T)@MIL-53(Al) Core-shell catalyst

The corresponding reaction transition state structure model of active site 2-4 at each step is shown in Figure. S1-S3. The key atom markers are consistent with active site 1. Also, the reactants in the route, the transition states, and the bond lengths or distances of the products are included. The transition states at each step come mainly from stretching vibrations between key atoms. The transition state TSx was calculated in both Forward and Reverse directions, and finally the reactant Rx and the product Px were found. It is found that the longitudinal length or radial extension vibrations between the key atoms are equivalent which confirms the authenticity of all transition state structures.

Figure. S1. The virtual vibrational mode diagrams of the transition states of Cat.⁺ (active site No.2)Figure. S2. The virtual vibrational mode diagrams of the transition states of Cat.⁺ (active site No.3)

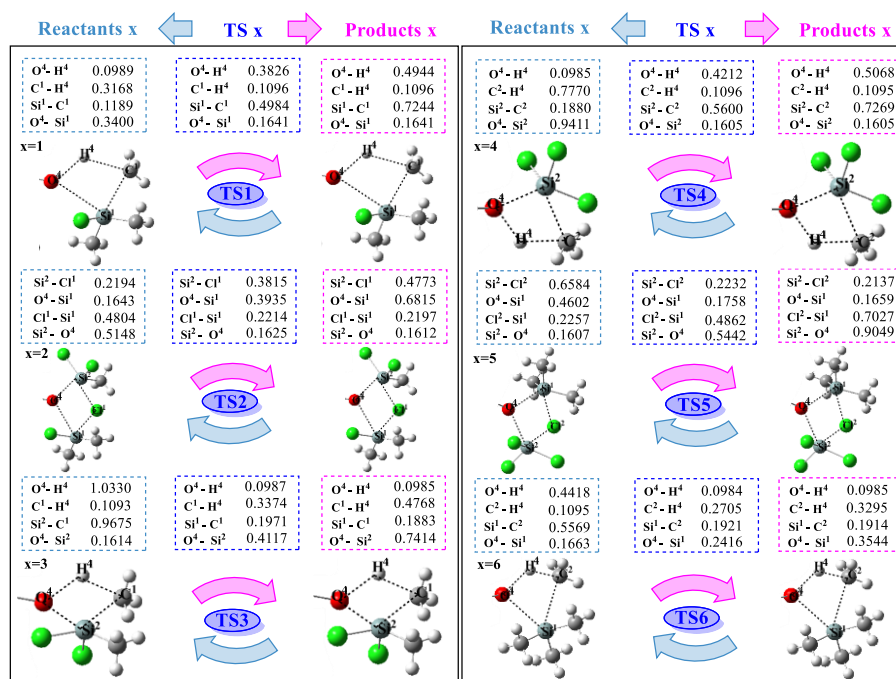


Figure. S3. The virtual vibrational mode diagrams of the transition states of Cat.* (active site No.4)