

Electronic Supplementary Information

Silica-anchored Organotin Trichloride: A Recyclable and Clean Organotin Catalyst for Transesterification Reactions

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Solution ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectroscopy

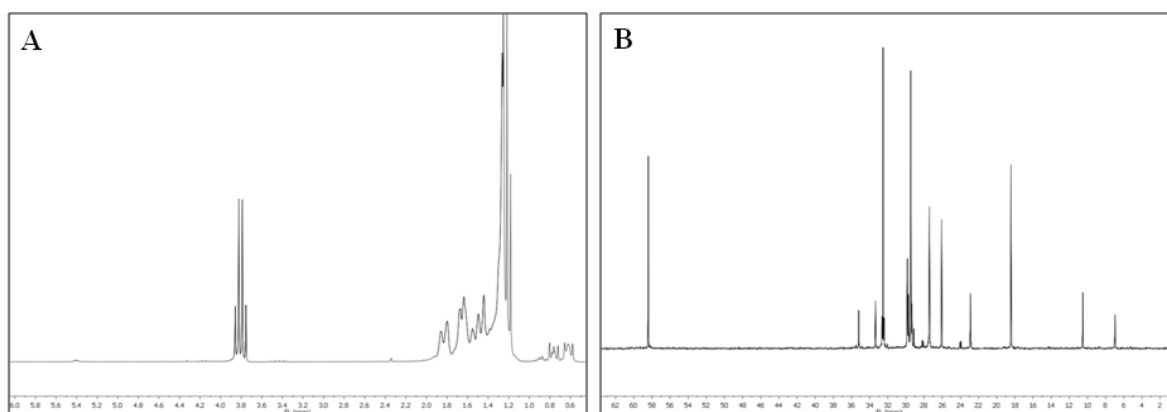


Figure S1: Solution ¹H (A) and ¹³C (B) NMR spectra of precursor 2 recorded in CDCl₃

Solid-state ^{117}Sn MAS NMR spectroscopy

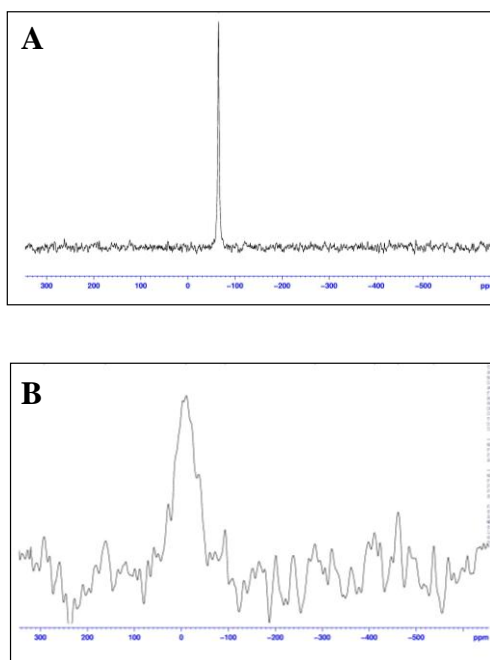


Figure S2: Solid-state ^{117}Sn MAS NMR spectra of hybrid material **3** (A) and hybrid catalyst **4** (B).

FTIR spectroscopy

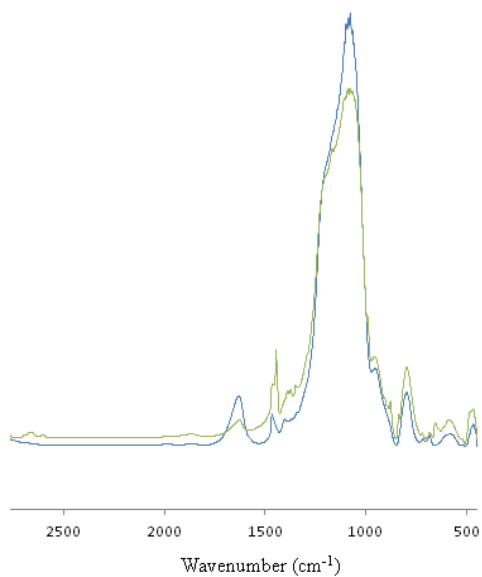


Figure S3: FTIR spectra (2500-400 cm^{-1} region) of hybrid material **3** (green) and hybrid catalyst **4** (blue).

Determination of the amount of precursor 2 included in hybrid material 3

Assuming that x is the amount of precursor 2 included in the inorganic network, complete thermolysis of hybrid material 3 should give $(4 + x)$ moles of SiO_2 and x moles of SnO_2 . According to ^{29}Si MAS NMR studies, neither hydrolysis nor condensation is complete (presence of T^2 and Q^3 sites). A hydroxyl group has been added to the starting silica mass and $0.5x$ mole of ethoxyl group has been added to the mass of the organotin precursor. Consequently, the mass loss determined by TGA recorded under air can be written as:

$$\text{Mass Loss (\%)} = \frac{(4 * M(\text{SiO}_2 * 2.5) + xM(\text{precursor})) - [(4+x)M(\text{SiO}_2) + xM(\text{SnO}_2)]}{4 * M(\text{SiO}_2 * 2.5) + xM(\text{precursor})}$$

The corresponding x value for hybrid materials 3, 3a and 3b are gathered in Table S1.

Material	Mass Loss (%)	x value	Proposed Chemical Formula
3	43.0	0.7	$\text{C}_{23.9}\text{H}_{47.5}\text{O}_{11}\text{Si}_{4.7}\text{Sn}_{0.7}$
3a	44.5	0.8	$\text{C}_{25}\text{H}_{48}\text{O}_{12}\text{Si}_{4.8}\text{Sn}_{0.8}$
3b	41.0	0.6	$\text{C}_{19}\text{H}_{37}\text{O}_{11.3}\text{Si}_{4.6}\text{Sn}_{0.6}$

Table S1: Chemical formula proposed for hybrid materials 3, 3a and 3b.

The chemical formula given for hybrid catalyst 4 in Table 1 was therefore inferred from microanalysis data by considering $\text{Si/Sn} = 4.7/0.7$.