Supporting Information for

Transfer Hydrogenation of Aldehydes on Amphiphilic Catalyst Assembled at the Interface of Emulsion Droplets

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Contents

General experimental details	S2-3
Results of recycling of PTsEN	S 3
Photographs of catalyst Ir-PTsEN under reaction conditions	S4
Fluorescence Measurements	S4
¹ H NMR of ligand PTsEN	S5

General experimental details: ¹H NMR spectrum was recorded on a Bruker AV500 (500 MHz) instrument using D₂O as the solvent at 85 °C. Chemical shifts (δ) are reported in ppm relative to residual solvent signals (H₂O, 4.18 ppm for ¹H NMR).¹ Fluorescence spectra were recorded at room temperature on an Edinburgh FLS920 fluorescence spectrometer. The emission spectra were recorded by excitation at 340 nm.

Monomer 2 (4-vinylbenyl)-trimethyl ammonium chloride and $[(Cp*IrCl_2)_2]$ (Cp*=C₅Me₅) was obtained from Aldrich Chemical Co. DMF was dried and distilled before use following standard procedures. Benzaldehyde and furfural were freshly distilled before use. All other reagents were used without purification as commercially available.

General procedure for the preparation of PTsEN

Monomer **1** (150 mg, 0.66 mmol) and monomer **2** (168 mg, 0.84 mmol) were added to a solution of anhydrous DMF (5 mL) with AIBN (10 mg, 0.06 mmol). The mixture was degassed for three times of freeze–thaw under liquid nitrogen. Polymerization was carried out at 60 °C for 24 h under argon. After filtration, the residue was washed by DMF and CH₂Cl₂ in turn, and dried in vacuo to give **PTsEN** (299 mg, 94% yield).as white solid. $\delta_{\rm H}$ (500 MHz, D₂O, 85 °C) 1.66 ppm (br, CH, CH₂, the backbone of polymer), 2.88 (br, CH₂N), 3.11 (br, N(CH₃)₃), 4.46 (br, CH₂Ph), 6.49-7.10, 7.10-7.48, 7.50-7.91 (br, Ar – H). The molar ratio of the monomers was determined by ¹H NMR analysis (monomer **1** : monomer **2** = 0.43 : 0.57).

Typical procedure for transfer hydrogenation of aldehydes

The reduction of benzaldehyde at S/Ir = 10000:1 was carried out as following: **PTsEN** (9 mg, containing 0.018 mmol monomer **1**) and $[(Cp*IrCl_2)_2]$ (1.6 mg, 0.002 mmol) were suspended in degassed

distilled water (15 mL) under argon. After stirred at 80 °C for 1 h, Benzaldehyde (4.2 g, 40 mmol) and HCOONa (5.4 g, 80 mmol) were quickly added to the resulting solution. The conversion was monitored by GC (equipped with HP 19091G-B213 column). The reaction mixture was cooled to room temperature after completion, and the product was extracted with ethyl ether (3×10 mL). The ethereal phase was removed with syringe. A new reaction could be conducted by adding benzaldehyde (40 mmol) and a equiv formic acid in turn.

Table S1 Catalystic activities of transfer hydrogenation of benzaldehyde using **Ir-PTsEN** in three consecutive cycles.^{*a*}

Cycles	Conv (%)
1	99
2	67
3	39

^{*a*} Product is extracted with diethyl ether. Reaction conditions: 80 °C, HCOONa (2.0 equiv), water (15 mL), S/Ir 1×10^4 :1, reaction time 6 min.

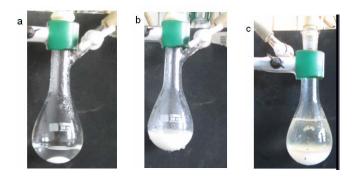


Fig. S1. Photographs of catalyst Ir-PTsEN under the reaction conditions. a) Ir-PTsEN in water (15 mL).
b) Ir-PTsEN in the emulsion system consisting of benzaldehyde (40 mmol), water (15 mL) and HCOONa (2 equiv). c) After reaction completion, ethyl ether is added to the mixture of reaction.

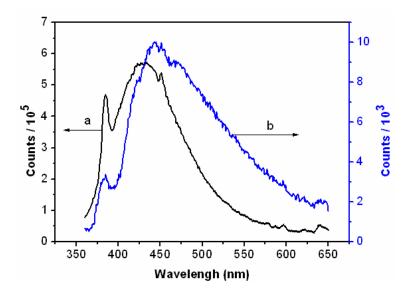


Fig. S2. Fluorescence spectra a) **Ir-PTsEN** in water (15 mL). b) **Ir-PTsEN** in the emulsion system consisting of benzalyede (40 mmol) and water (15 mL).

References:

[1] H. E. Gottlieb, V. Kotlyar, and A. Nudelman, J. Org. Chem., 1997, 62, 7512-7515.

