

Electronic Supplementary Information

Method for Introducing Organic Functional Groups on Silica Surfaces Using a Functionalized Vinylsilane Containing Polymer

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1. General

Flash column chromatography was performed using E. Merck 230-400 mesh silica gel. Column Chromatography were monitored by analytical thin-layer chromatography(TLC) carried out on 0.25 Merck silica gel plates(60 F-254) using UV light as a visualizing agent and *p*-anisaldehyde solution, and heat as developing agent. ^1H NMR and ^{13}C NMR were recorded on a Bruker Advance II/DPX 400(400 MHz ^1H , 100 MHz ^{13}C) spectrometers with chemical shifts reported relative to residual deuterated solvent peaks. ^1H NMR spectra were referenced to CDCl_3 (for ^1H , $\delta=7.26$ ppm) as internal standard, and are reported as chemical shift multiplicity: br=broad, s=singlet, d=doublet, t=triplet, q=quartet, m=multiplet. ^{13}C NMR spectra were referenced to the residual CDCl_3 (for ^{13}C , $\delta=77.26$ ppm) as internal standard. Infrared spectra were obtained on a Nicolet Impact 400 spectrometer. Solid state CP-MAS ^{13}C spectra (spin rate= 7 kHz) were provided by the National Instrumentation Center for Environmental Management (NICEM), Seoul National University. GPC analysis was carried out with Futecs NS-4000 series using THF as an eluent at a flow rate of 1.0 ml/min with an Agilent PLgel 20 μm mixed-A (ID.7.8 X L. 300mm) column at 40 $^\circ\text{C}$.

2. Materials

Polubutadiene (**1**) was purchased from Aldrich (CAS No. 9003-17-2) and its molecular weight (M_w) is determined as 2,950 with $\text{PDI}(M_w/M_n) = 1.65$. Most reagent grade chemicals [N,N-dimethylacetamide, chlorodimethylsilane, vinylmagnesium chloride (1.6 M solution in THF), 4-pyrenebutyric acid, **8b-8e**, **8h**, 4-formylbenzoic acid, 4-formylphenylboronic acid, **10**, **11**, octadecan-1-ol, oxalyl chloride] were purchased from Aldrich and TCI Chemical Company and used as received unless otherwise stated. Silica (**4**, Kromasil, 10 μm , 300 m^2/g) was purchased from RS Tech corporation. $\text{H}_2\text{PtCl}_6 \cdot x\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was purchased from Pressure Chemical corporation. $[(\text{COE})_2\text{IrCl}]_2$ (**5**),¹ $(\text{Ph}_3\text{P})_3\text{RhCl}$ (**9**),² were prepared by using reported procedures. N,N'-Dimethylacetamide hydrochloride ($\text{DMA} \cdot \text{HCl}$, **6**) was prepared by treatment of N,N'-dimethylacetamide with 4 M HCl in 1,4-dioxane followed by removal of solvent. Dichloromethane and THF were distilled by using reported procedure prior to their use.³ Formylphenylboronic acid pinacol ester (**8g**) was prepared by reaction of 4-formylphenylboronic acid and pinacol for 1 h at room temperature. Methyl 4-

¹ J. L. Herde, J. C. Lambert, C. V. Senoff, *Inorg. Synth.* 1974, **15**, 18.

² J. A. Osborn, G. Wilkinson, *Inorg. Synth.* 1990, **28**, 77.

³ W. L. F. Armarego, C. L. L. Chai, in *Purification of Laboratory Chemicals*, Elsevier, 2009, pp.123.

formylbenzoate (**8f**) was prepared by esterification of 4-formylbenzoic acid with methanol. 4-Pyrenylbutanal (**8a**) was prepared by reduction of 4-pyrenylbutyric acid using LiAlH₄ followed by Swern oxidation of the resulting alcohol.

3. Experimental

4-(1-Pyrenyl)butyl ketone-incorporated polymer 12a: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 8.27-7.81 (br m), 6.16-5.62 (m, 3H), 5.34 (br s, internal -CH=CH-), 3.40 (br s), 3.28 (br s), 2.48 (br s, 2H), 2.30 (br s, 2H), 2.09 (br s, 2H), 1.93 (br s), 1.24 (br m), 0.73 (br s), 0.44-0.39 (br m), 0.04 (br s), -0.01 (br s), -0.05 (br s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 211.9 (CO), 139.3, 136.2, 131.7, 131.1, 130.1, 129.0, 127.6, 127.57, 127.5, 126.8, 126.0, 125.3, 125.2, 125.0, 124.9, 123.6, 41.5, 39.5-36.1, 37.6, 34.9-33.4, 32.9, 28.5-26.3 25.9, 11.8-9.9, 9.0, -3.0, -3.3; IR spectrum (CDCl₃) 3667, 3047, 2923, 2853, 1877, 1633, 1456, 1377, 1024, 785, 584 cm⁻¹; *M_w/M_n* = 7.27.

***n*-Butyl ketone-incorporated polymer 12b:** ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.17-5.62 (m, 3H), 5.35 (br s, internal -CH=CH-), 2.38-2.31 (m, 4H), 2.04-1.86 (br m), 1.64-1.25 (m, 2H), 0.91 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 0.74 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 0.47 (br s), 0.04 (s), -0.04 (s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 212.0 (CO), 139.3, 131.7, 44.2, 39.4-35.9, 37.4, 34.9-32.8, 31.4-29.3, 28.1-25.5, 17.6, 14.0, 11.8-9.6, 9.0, -3.1, -3.3; IR spectrum (CDCl₃) 3047, 2915, 1899, 1716, 1593, 1407, 1364, 1250, 1179, 1007, 949, 836, 771 cm⁻¹; *M_w/M_n* = 2.76.

***n*-Heptyl ketone-incorporated polymer 12c:** ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.16-5.62 (m, 3H), 5.35 (br s, internal -CH=CH-), 2.38-2.32 (m, 4H), 2.06-1.84 (br m), 1.47-0.96 (br m, 2H), 1.48-0.93 (br m), 0.85 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 0.74 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 0.45 (br s), 0.04 (s), -0.04 (s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 212.1 (CO), 139.3, 131.6, 42.3, 39.5-35.9, 37.4, 34.8-32.7, 31.8, 31.0-29.8, 29.2, 28.2-25.9, 24.1, 22.7, 14.2, 11.7-9.6, 9.0, -3.1, -3.3; IR spectrum (CDCl₃) 3047, 2915, 1899, 1718, 1593, 1451, 1405, 1248, 1179, 1066, 966, 837, 770 cm⁻¹; *M_w/M_n* = 4.87.

***n*-Decyl ketone-incorporated incorporated polymer 12d:** ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 6.17-5.62 (m, 3H), 5.35 (br s, internal -CH=CH-), 2.40-2.30 (m, 4H), 2.06-1.86 (br m), 1.66-1.50 (br m, 2H), 1.45-0.95 (br m), 0.87 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 3H), 0.74 (t, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 0.46 (br s), 0.05 (s), -0.04 (s); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 212.0 (CO), 139.3, 131.6, 42.3, 39.5-35.9, 37.4, 34.9-32.8, 32.1, 30.5-28.9, 29.6, 29.55, 29.5, 28.5-25.5, 24.2, 22.8, 14.3, 11.9-9.8, 9.0, -3.1, -3.3; IR spectrum (CDCl₃) 3047, 2914, 1899, 1717, 1593, 1450, 1407, 1248, 1179, 1008, 949, 837, 771 cm⁻¹; *M_w/M_n* = 1.54.

4-Bromophenyl ketone-incorporated polymer 12e: ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 7.78 (br s, 2H), 7.56

(br s, 2H), 6.15-5.61 (m, 3H), 5.33 (br s, internal -CH=CH-), 2.86 (br s, 2H), 2.04-1.77 (br m), 1.66-1.54 (br m), 1.48-0.63 (br m, 2H), 0.87 (br s, 2H), 0.44 (br s), 0.02 (br s), 0.00 (br s); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 200.1 (CO), 139.2, 135.6, 132.0, 131.7, 129.8, 128.1, 39.4-35.6, 34.8-32.4, 33.2, 28.5-25.4, 11.5-8.7, 9.5, -3.1; IR spectrum (CDCl_3) 3046, 2952, 1900, 1689, 1585, 1482, 1447, 1404, 1347, 1249, 1175, 1070, 1008, 965, 835, 771, 516 cm^{-1} ; $M_w/M_n = 5.80$.

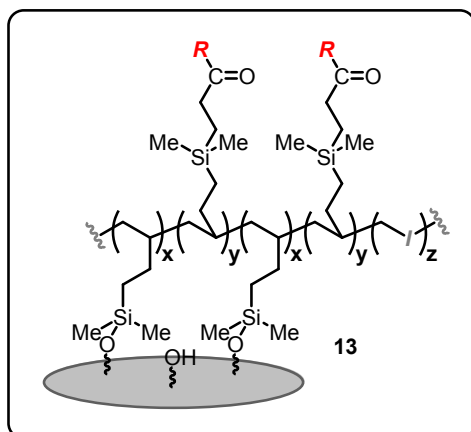
4-Methylbenzoyl ketone-incorporated polymer 12f: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.08 (br s, 2H), 7.96 (br s, 2H), 6.15-5.61 (m, 3H), 5.33 (br s, internal -CH=CH-), 3.92 (br s, 3H), 2.92 (br s, 2H), 2.04-1.75 (br m), 1.66-1.53 (br m), 1.50-1.67 (br m), 0.89 (br s, 2H), 0.45 (br s), 0.02 (br s); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 200.6 (CO), 166.4(CO), 140.2, 139.3, 133.8, 131.6, 130.0, 128.1, 52.6, 40.0-35.5, 35.0-32.6, 33.7, 31.1-29.7, 28.1-25.8, 11.8-9.9, 9.5, -3.1; IR spectrum (CDCl_3) 1730, 1694, 1436, 1406, 1279, 1248, 1108, 1010, 950, 837, 767, 967 cm^{-1} ; $M_w/M_n = 2.78$.

1-(4-(4,4,5,5-Tetramethyl-1,3,2-dioxaborolan-2-yl)phenyl) ketone-incorporated polymer 12g: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 7.87 (br s, 4H), 6.90 (br s), 6.09-5.60 (m, 3H), 5.34 (br s, internal -CH=CH-), 2.91 (br s, 2H), 2.05-1.78 (br m), 1.68-1.53 (br m), 1.52-0.64 (br m), 0.87 (br s, 2H), 0.45 (br s), 0.00 (br s); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 201.6 (CO), 139.3, 138.9, 135.1, 133.9, 131.7, 127.2, 84.3, 53.6, 40.2-35.9, 34.9-32.4, 33.5, 31.0-28.9, 28.5-26.3, 25.0, 11.6-9.2, 9.7, -3.1; IR spectrum (CDCl_3) 3047, 2918, 1692, 1593, 1557, 1508, 1452, 1403, 1361, 1248, 1145, 1090, 1009, 950, 837 cm^{-1} ; $M_w/M_n = 6.74$.

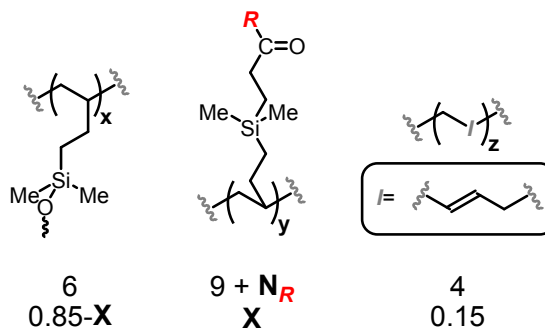
Ferrocenyl ketone-incorporated polymer 12h: ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 6.16-5.62 (m, 3H), 5.35 (br s, internal -CH=CH-), 4.75 (br s, 2H), 4.46 (br s, 2H), 4.16 (br s, 5H), 2.64 (br s, 2H), 2.10-1.81 (br m), 1.67-1.55 (br m), 1.52-0.95 (br m), 0.88 (br s), 0.46 (br s), 0.03 (br s); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 205.3 (CO), 139.2, 131.7, 78.9, 72.2, 69.9, 69.5, 39.4-36.2, 34.8-32.9, 34.2, 32.3-29.6, 28.2-25.6, 11.7-9.5, 10.0, -3.2; IR spectrum (CDCl_3) 3096, 3047, 2916, 1670, 1454, 1249, 1171, 835 cm^{-1} ; $M_w/M_n = 4.15$.

4-(1-Pyrenyl)phenyl ketone-incorporated polymer 12i (150 °C, 12 h): ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.29-7.87 (m, 11H), 7.74 (br s, 2H), 6.21-5.67 (m, 3H), 5.40 (br s, internal -CH=CH-), 3.06 (br s, 2H), 1.98 (br s, 2H), 1.67-1.04 (br m), 0.51 (br s), 0.08 (br s); ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 201.1 (CO), 146.1, 139.3, 136.5, 135.7, 135.0, 131.7, 131.2, 131.0, 130.3, 128.4, 128.1, 128.0, 127.56, 127.51, 126.3, 125.6, 125.2, 125.1, 124.96, 124.90, 39.6-36.0, 34.8-32.8, 33.4, 31.1-30.2, 28.3-25.7, 12.1-9.5, 9.8, -3.1; IR spectrum (CDCl_3) 3064, 2983, 2862, 2832, 2687, 1603, 1450, 1404, 1247, 837, 772 cm^{-1} ; $M_w/M_n = 7.25$.

Calculation of Loading Rate of Functional Group on 13:



Number of C
Molar ratio of each part



$$\text{Carbon wt\% of functional part } R \quad [\text{C wt\%}]_R \quad [\text{C wt\%}] \times \frac{[(9 + N_R) \times X]}{[6 \times (0.85-X)] + [(9 + N_R) \times X] + [4 \times 0.15]}$$

Calculation of loading rate of **R** on **13**

$$= ([\text{C wt\%}]_R \times 10^{-2} \text{ g of C} / 1 \text{ g of sample } \mathbf{13}) \times (10^6 \text{ } \mu\text{mol of C} / 12 \text{ g of C}) \\ \times (1 \text{ mmol of } \mathbf{13} / [9 + N_R] \text{ mmol of C on } R \text{ part})$$

Loading Rate and Elementary Analysis of 13

Functionalized Silica 13	Loading rate ($\mu\text{mol/g}$)	Elementary analysis	
		C (wt%)	H (wt%)
13a	264	11.5	1.21
13b	319	9.2	1.2
13c	288	8.9	1.2
13d	246	8.9	1.7
13e	317	9.5	1.4
13f	178	6.7	1.0
13g	262	8.3	1.4
13h	184	6.1	0.7
13i	187	10.8	2.0

Tests for Determining Robustness of the Bonds between Organic Groups and Silica (Figure 3):

To individual slurries of polymer-immobilized silica **7** (50 mg, C (wt %) = 8.7) in THF (0.3 mL) were added aq. 1 M HCl (0.3 ml), aq. 1 M K₂CO₃ (0.3 ml) and aq. 1 M K₂CO₃ (0.3 ml), respectively. The resulting slurries were stirred for 1 or 6 hours at indicated temperature, respectively. After treatment, they were filtered, washed thoroughly with dichloromethane, acetone and methanol, and dried under reduced pressure to give the corresponding silicas. The remaining organic components in the resulting silicas were analyzed by using elemental analysis. In the same manner, individual slurries of dodecyldimethylsilyl group-immobilized silica **14** (50 mg, C (wt %) = 6.5) were treated with aq. 1 M K₂CO₃ (0.3 mL) for 1 h and 6 h at room temperature and 80 °C, and the resulting silicas were analyzed by using elemental analysis. The weight of the resulting silica was not significant changed compared with silica before treatment of base (See below.).

Polymer-Grafted Silica 7	→	K ₂ CO ₃ (aq., 1 M)	THF	room temperature		
				before treatment	after treatment	
				1 h	21.5 mg	19.8 mg
				6 h	21.5 mg	18.2 mg
				80 °C		
				before treatment	after treatment	
1 h	50.0 mg	49.0 mg				
6 h	50.0 mg	42.8 mg				

Suzuki Coupling Reaction of Boronic Acid (BA) Group-Covered Silica Surface **15** and **18** with 1-Iodopyrene under Basic Condition (Figure 4):

To a suspension of phenylboronic acid-pinacol ester group immobilized silica (**13g**, 250 mg (0.066 mmol phenylboronic acid-pinacol ester group) in THF/H₂O solution (1 ml/1 ml) was added NaIO₄ (56.7 mg, 0.265 mmol), and the mixture was stirred for 30 min at ambient temperature. Then, 1 N HCl solution (2 ml, 2 mmol) was added to the mixture, and the resulting mixture was stirred for 12 hours at room temperature. After the reaction, the suspension was filtered, and washed thoroughly with dichloromethane, H₂O, methanol and acetone. Phenylboronic acid group covered silica (**15**, 223 mg) was obtained after drying *in vacuo*.

A mixture of silica **15** (20 mg, (0.006 mmol phenylboronic acid group), 1-iodopyrene (5.9 mg (0.018 mmol), Pd(OAc)₂ (0.08 mg (0.3 μmol), K₂CO₃ (1.7 mg (0.012 mmol) in diglyme monomethyl ether (DGME, 0.2 ml), dichloromethane (0.2 ml) and H₂O (0.1 ml) was stirred at room temperature for 6 hours. After the reaction, the suspension was filtered, and washed thoroughly with dichloromethane, H₂O, methanol and acetone. Pyrenyl group immobilized silica (**16**, 14 mg) was obtained after drying *in vacuo*.

Silica **19** was prepared by identical conditions above from monomeric boronic ester group immobilized

silica **17** through phenylboronic acid group covered silica **18**.

^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra

