The Inorganic Perovskite-Catalyzed Transfer Hydrogenation of Cinnamaldehyde Using Glycerol as a Hydrogen Donor

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Supplementary information

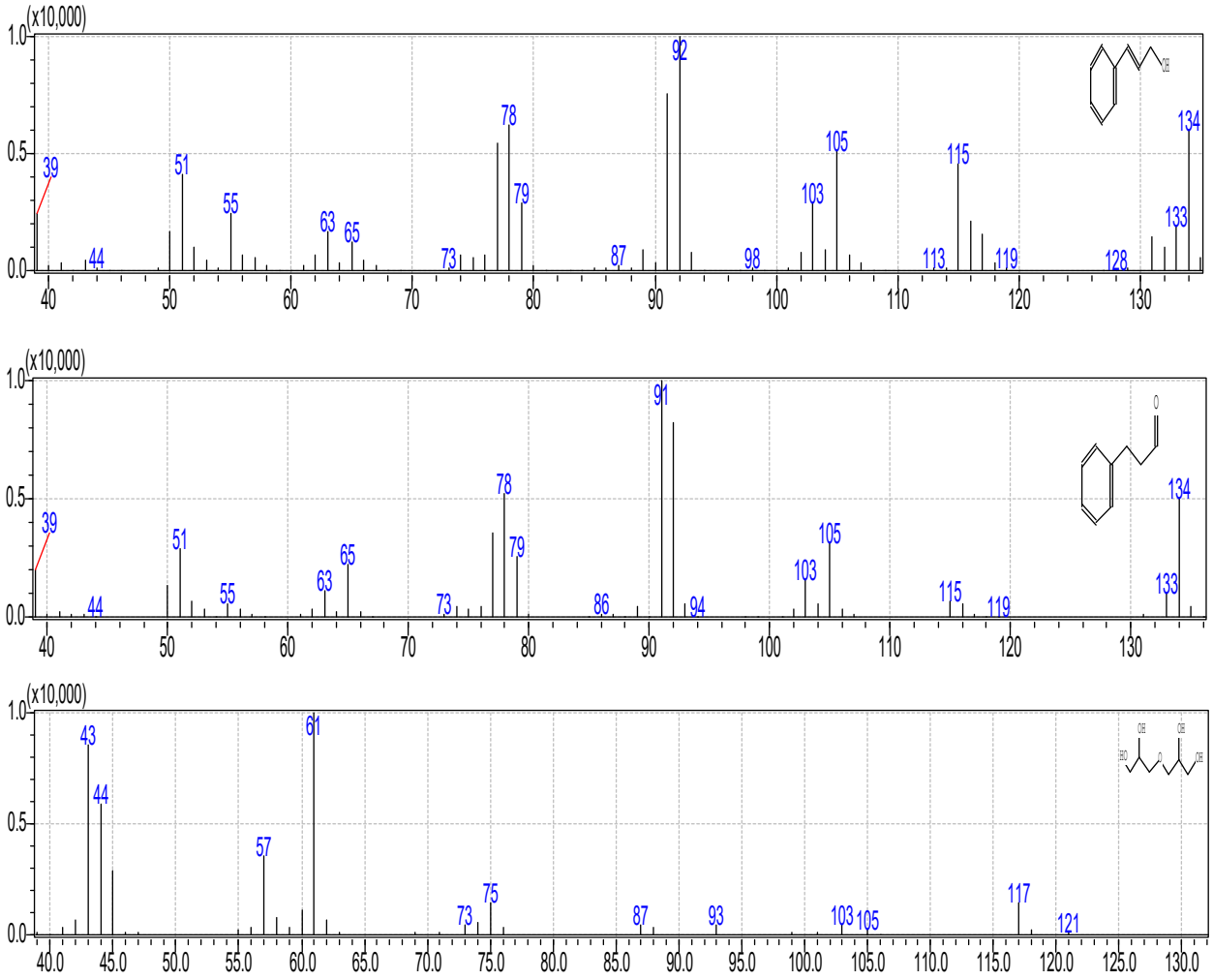

Figure S1: Mass spectrum of the major products during the cinnamaldehyde catalytic transfer hydrogenation reaction, that is, cinnamyl alcohol, cinnamaldehyde and diglycerol, respectively.

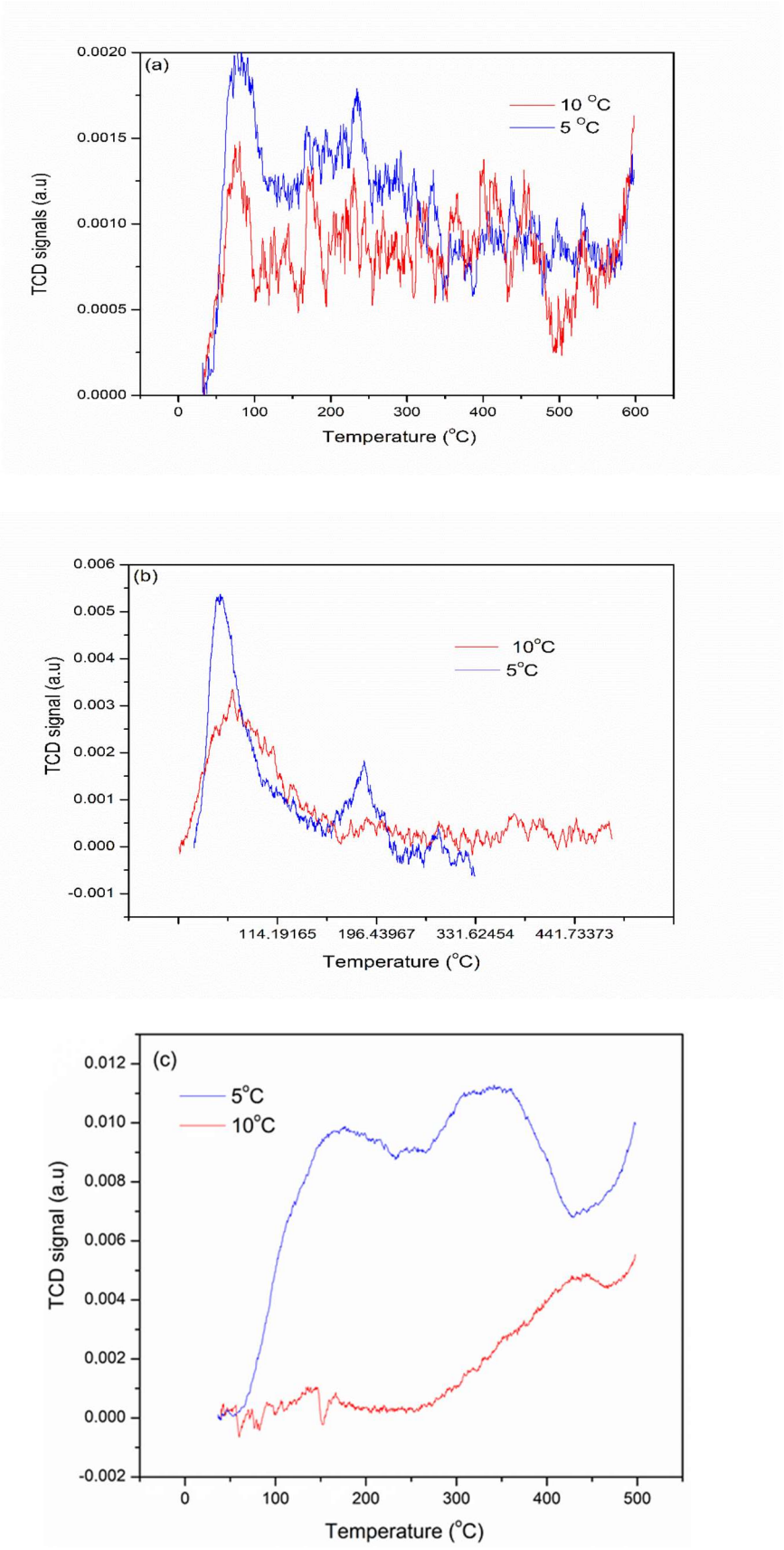

Figure S2: Carbon dioxide-temperature-programmed reduction profiles for (a) $LaFeO_3$, (b) $LaSnO_3$, and (c) SnO_2 at various temperature ramping.

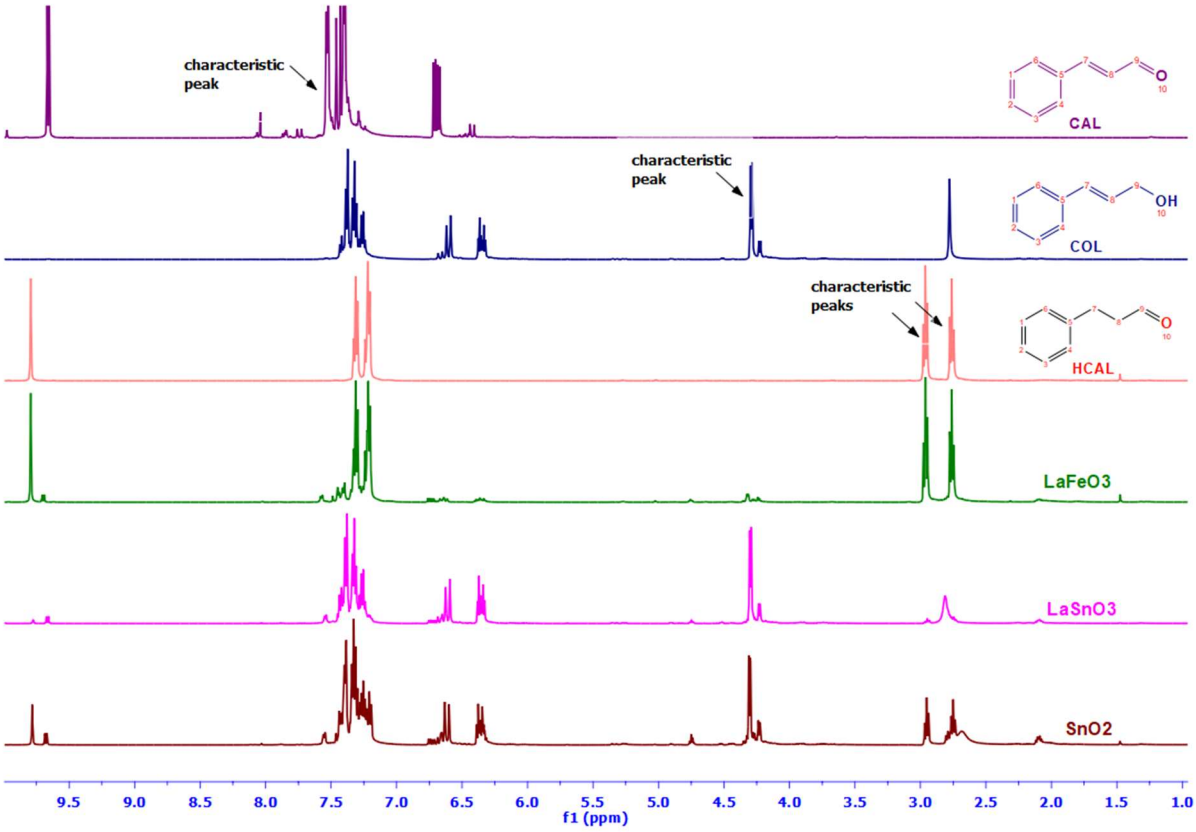

Figure S3: A stack of ^{1}H-NMR from a product mixture of CAL, COL and HCAL.

Table S1: Mass loss and selectivity variations during different reaction cycles for perovskite and SnO_2 (Recyclability results)

Run	SnO_2	$LaFeO_3$	$LaSnO_3$	Percentage recovery (%)			Selectivity (%)		
				SnO_2	$LaFeO_3$	$LaSnO_3$	SnO_2	$LaFeO_3$	$LaSnO_3$
1	0.075	0.075	0.075	100	100	100	40	18	6
2	0.071	0.074	0.074	95	98	99	48	41	48
3	0.069	0.072	0.073	93	96	98	53	45	65
4	0.067	0.069	0.071	89	93	95	65	63	78
5	0.064	0.066	0.068	85	88	92	74	92	78