

Supplementary information
for

Selective CO₂ fixation to styrene oxide by Ta-substitution of Lindqvist-type [Ta,Nb)₆O₁₉]⁸⁻ clusters

Vorakit Chudatemiya ¹, Mio Tsukada ¹, Hiroki Nagakari ¹, Soichi Kikkawa ^{1,2}, Jun Hirayama ^{1,2}, Naoki Nakatani ¹, Takafumi Yamamoto ³ and Seiji Yamazoe ^{1,2,4,*}

¹ Department of Chemistry, Graduate School of Science, Tokyo Metropolitan University, 1-1 Minami-Osawa, Hachioji, Tokyo 192-0397, Japan; chudatemiya-vorakit@ed.tmu.ac.jp (V.C.); tsukadamio.m1@gmail.com (M.T.); nagakari-hiroki@ed.tmu.ac.jp (H.N.); kikkawa@tmu.ac.jp (S.K.); j.hirayamaa@gmail.com (J.H.); naokin@tmu.ac.jp (N.N.)

² Elements Strategy Initiative for Catalysts & Batteries (ESICB), Kyoto University, 1-30 Goryo-Ohara, Nishikyo-ku, Kyoto 615-8245, Japan

³ Laboratory for Materials and Structures, Tokyo Institute of Technology, 4259 Nagatsuta-cho, Midori-ku, Yokohama, Kanagawa 226-8503, Japan; yama@msl.titech.ac.jp

⁴ Precursory Research for Embryonic Science and Technology (PRESTO), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), Tokyo 102-0076, Japan

* Correspondence: yamazoe@tmu.ac.jp

Table S1. Composition of the synthesized TBA-Ta_xNb_{6-x}.

	C ^a (%)	H ^a (%)	N ^a (%)	TBA amount	H amount	Ta ^b (%)	Nb ^b (%)	Ta/Nb ratio
TBA-Nb ₆	45.29	9.42	3.43	6.0	2.0	—	27	—
TBA-Ta ₁ Nb ₅	39.19	8.62	2.98	5.0	3.0	9.4	24	1.0/5.0
TBA-Ta ₂ Nb ₄	39.86	8.90	3.01	5.3	2.7	17	17	2.0/4.0
TBA-Ta ₃ Nb ₃	44.38	9.10	3.44	6.1	1.9	20	11	2.9/3.1
TBA-Ta ₄ Nb ₂	37.24	8.50	2.83	5.3	2.7	31	7.9	4.0/2.0
TBA-Ta ₅ Nb ₁	38.81	8.26	2.91	5.7	2.3	35	3.2	5.1/0.9
TBA-Ta ₆	37.05	7.75	2.70	5.7	2.3	41	—	—

^aDetermined by elemental analysis.

^bEstimated by Ta L₃- and Nb K-edges X-ray absorption.

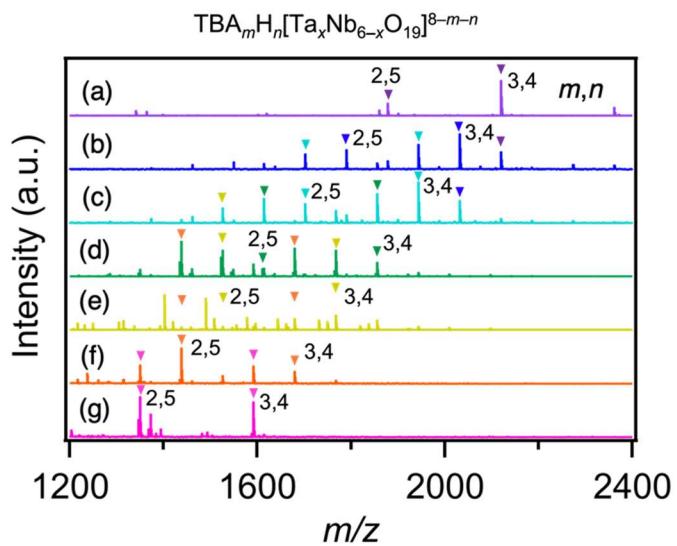


Figure S1. ESI-MS (negative ion mode) spectra of (a) $TBA_mH_n[Ta_6O_{19}]^{8-m-n}$, (b) $TBA_mH_n[Ta_5Nb_1O_{19}]^{8-m-n}$, (c) $TBA_mH_n[Ta_4Nb_2O_{19}]^{8-m-n}$, (d) $TBA_mH_n[Ta_3Nb_3O_{19}]^{8-m-n}$, (e) $TBA_mH_n[Ta_2Nb_4O_{19}]^{8-m-n}$, (f) $TBA_mH_n[Ta_1Nb_5O_{19}]^{8-m-n}$, and (g) $TBA_mH_n[Nb_6O_{19}]^{8-m-n}$ measured in aqueous solutions.

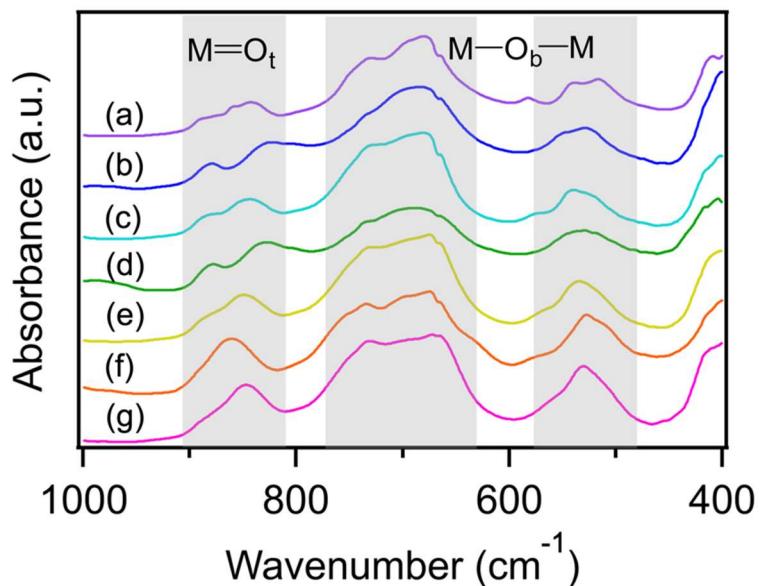


Figure S2. FT-IR spectra (ATR mode) of (a) TBA-Ta₆, (b) TBA-Ta₅Nb₁, (c) TBA-Ta₄Nb₂, (d) TBA-Ta₃Nb₃, (e) TBA-Ta₂Nb₄, (f) TBA-Ta₁Nb₅, and (g) TBA-Nb₆.

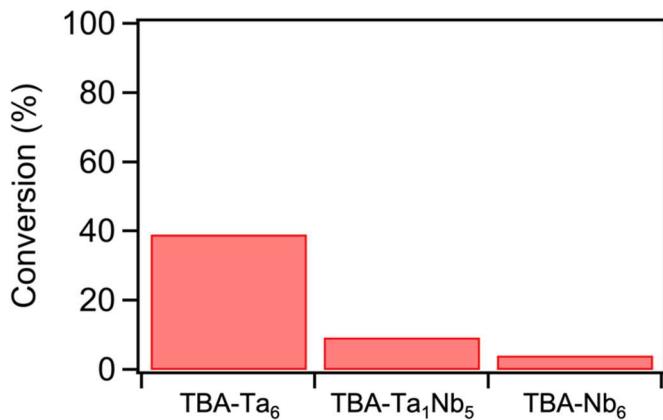


Figure S3. CO_2 fixation into **SO** promoted by $\text{TBA-Ta}_x\text{Nb}_{6-x}$ under N_2 atmosphere. Bars represent conversion of **SO**. Reaction condition: catalyst loading = 5 μmol , styrene oxide = 0.6 mL (ca. 5 mmol), N_2 = 0.1 MPa, temperature = 100 °C, reaction time = 6 h. Yield of **SC** was not detected in all cases.

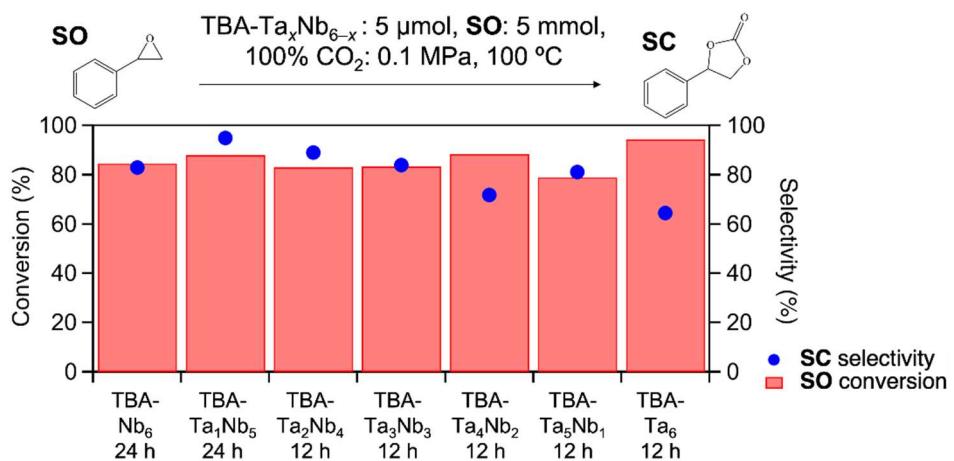


Figure S4. Results of CO_2 fixation to **SO** over $\text{TBA-Ta}_x\text{Nb}_{6-x}$. Bars represent conversion of **SO**, blue dots represent selectivity of **SC**. Reaction condition: catalyst loading = 5 μmol , **SO** = 0.6 mL (ca. 5 mmol), $100\% \text{CO}_2$ = 0.1 MPa, temperature = 100 °C. The reaction time was optimized to achieve >80% conversion.

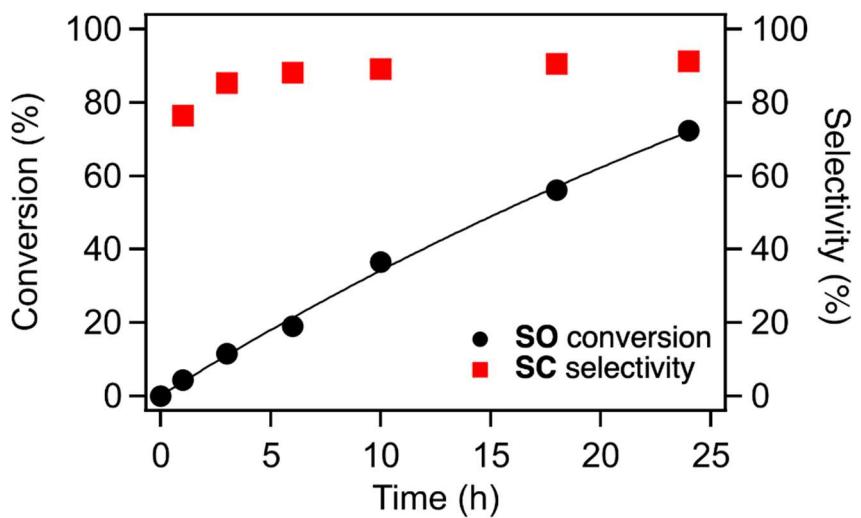


Figure S5. Time course of CO_2 fixation reaction to **SO** and selectivity of **SC** over TBA-Nb_6 . Reaction condition: $\text{TBA-Nb}_6 = 10 \mu\text{mol}$, **SO** = 1.2 mL (ca. 10 mmol), 100% CO_2 = 0.1 MPa, temperature = 100 °C.

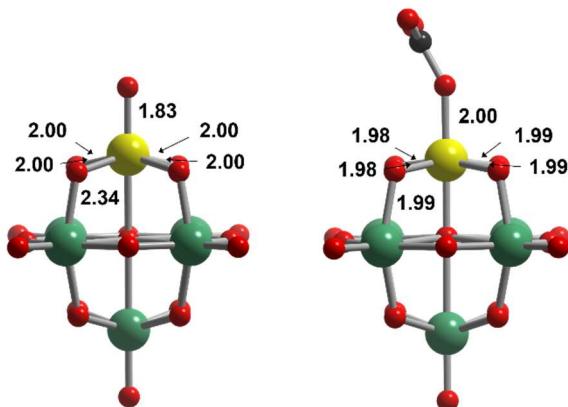


Figure S6. Optimized structure of $[\text{Ta}_1\text{Nb}_5\text{O}_{19}]^{8-}$ and CO_2 -adsorbed $[\text{Ta}_1\text{Nb}_5\text{O}_{19}]^{8-}$. Color codes: yellow atom, Ta; green atom, Nb; blue line, Ta-coordinated O atoms; green line, Nb-coordinated O atoms; red, total O atoms.

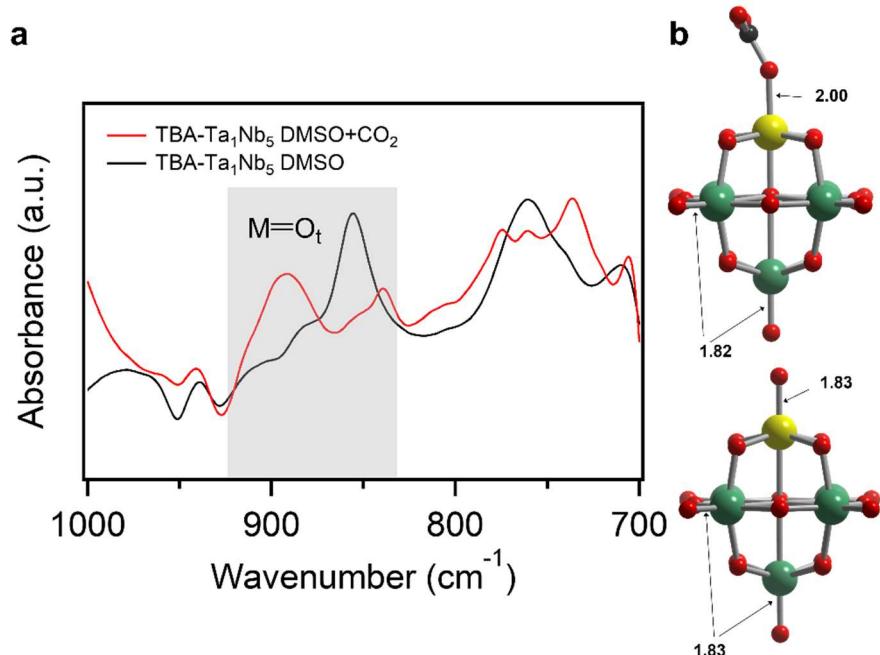


Figure S7. (a) *In-situ* FT-IR spectra (ATR mode) of TBA-Ta₁Nb₅ in DMSO before (black line) and after CO₂ adsorption (red line). (b) Optimized structure of [Ta₁Nb₅O₁₉]⁸⁻ and CO₂-adsorbed [Ta₁Nb₅O₁₉]⁸⁻.

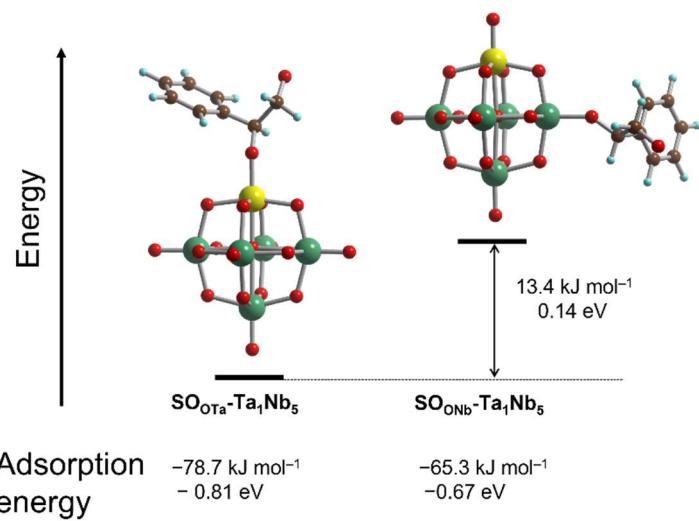


Figure S8. Total energy of SO-adsorbed [Ta₁Nb₅O₁₉]⁸⁻ at different base sites.

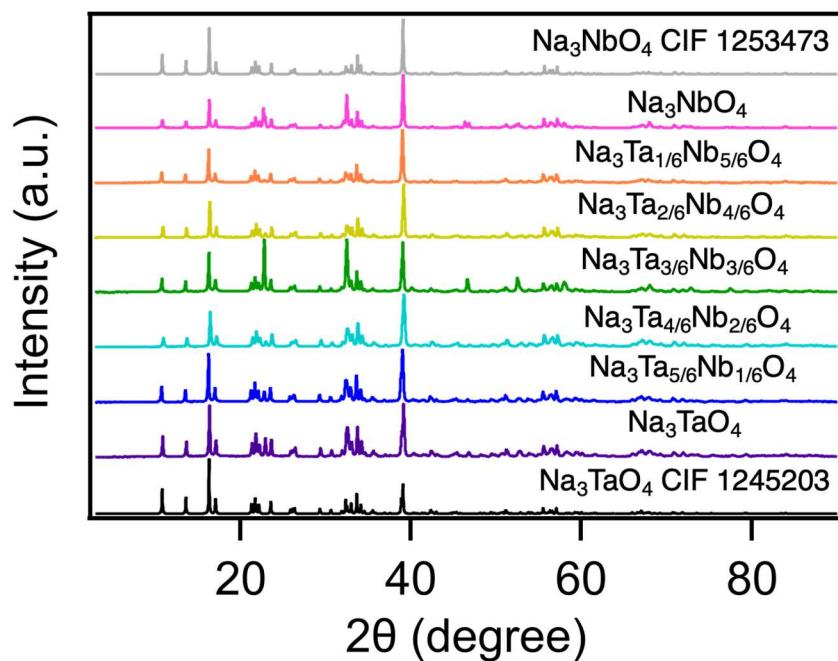


Figure S9. XRD patterns of $\text{Na}_3\text{Ta}_{(6-x)/6}\text{Nb}_{x/6}\text{O}_4$.