CORRECTION

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Correction: Mono- and tri-ester hydrogenolysis using tandem catalysis. Scope and mechanism

Tracy L. Lohr,^a Zhi Li,^a Rajeev S. Assary,^b Larry A. Curtiss^{bc} and Tobin J. Marks^{*a}

Correction for 'Mono- and tri-ester hydrogenolysis using tandem catalysis. Scope and mechanism' by Tracy L. Lohr et al., *Energy Environ. Sci.*, 2016, 9, 550–564.

The authors wish to correct Fig. 4 and associated discussion on p. 555 of the manuscript. The authors discovered a small Excel error in the calculation of Nt. We have therefore replaced Fig. 4 with a new graph that plots % conversion after 1 h. This correction does not affect any other data or change any of the scientific conclusions in the article.

The paragraph on p. 555 should read as follows:

"Substituent effects on the acyl and alkoxy group were also investigated (Fig. 4 and 5). Sequentially replacing the methyl hydrogen atoms of cyclohexyl acetate with methyl groups ($R = \text{Me} < \text{Et} < \text{}^i\text{Pr} < \text{}^t\text{Bu}$; Fig. 4, blue columns) monotonically depresses the conversion after 1 h, under identical reaction conditions, from 89% (Me) to 33% (^tBu). Note however that replacing an acyl H with a single electron-withdrawing chloro group increases the conversion to 93% (CH_2Cl), while including a second chloro group (CHCl_2) depresses the conversion to 61%. Fully chlorinating the methyl group (CCl_3) further depresses the conversion to 44%. These results indicate that the most reactive acyl moieties are those with relatively unencumbered electron-withdrawing substituents. Furthermore, appending even more strongly electron-withdrawing substituents such as trifluoro (CF_3) substantially increases the conversion relative to $R = \text{CH}_3$. In sum, these results indicate that electron-withdrawing groups which stabilize the RCOO^- negative charge most enhance the ester hydrogenolysis turnover frequency."

Fig. 4 should appear as follows:

Fig. 4 Influence of acyl substituent on ester hydrogenolysis activity.

The Royal Society of Chemistry apologises for these errors and any consequent inconvenience to authors and readers.

^a Department of Chemistry, Northwestern University, 2145 Sheridan Road, Evanston, IL 60208, USA. E-mail: t-marks@northwestern.edu

^b Materials Science Division, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, IL, 60439, USA

^c Center for Nanoscale Materials, Argonne National Laboratory, Argonne, IL, 60439, USA