

Supplementary information

Copper-based MOF, $\text{Cu}_3(\text{SDBA})_2(\text{HSDBA})$, as catalyst for efficient reduction of 4-nitrophenol in the presence of sodium borohydride

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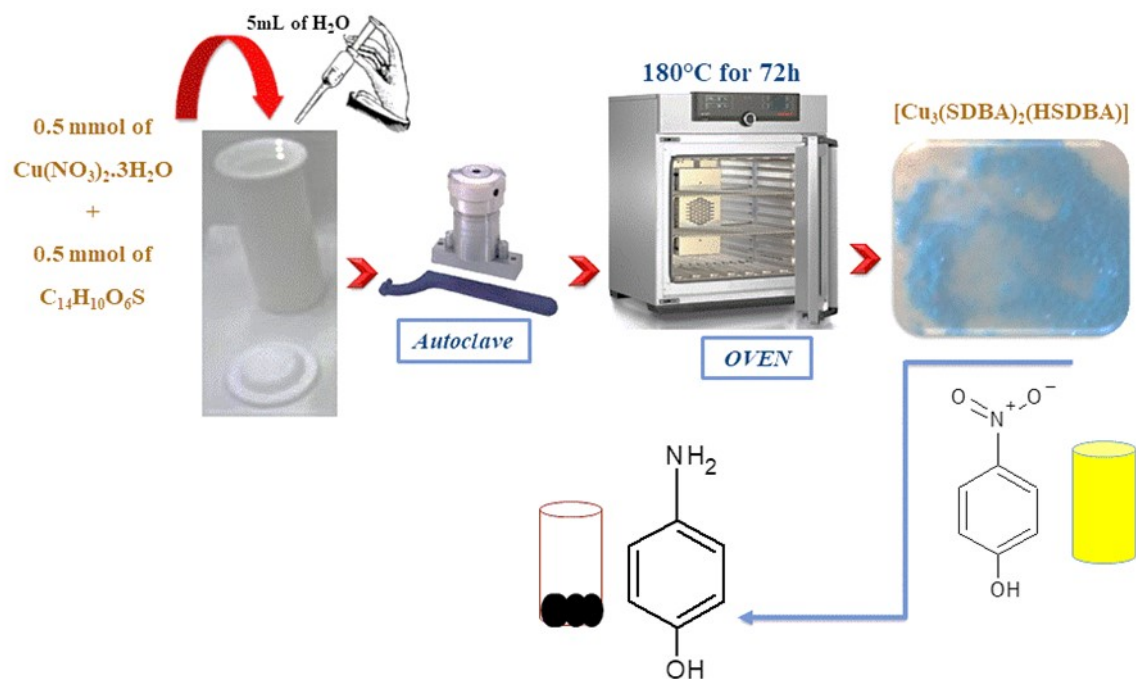


Figure S1. Schematic illustration of the synthesis of blue crystals of $\text{Cu}_3(\text{SDBA})_2(\text{HSDBA})$, and their use for the reduction of 4-nitrophenol into 4-aminophenol.

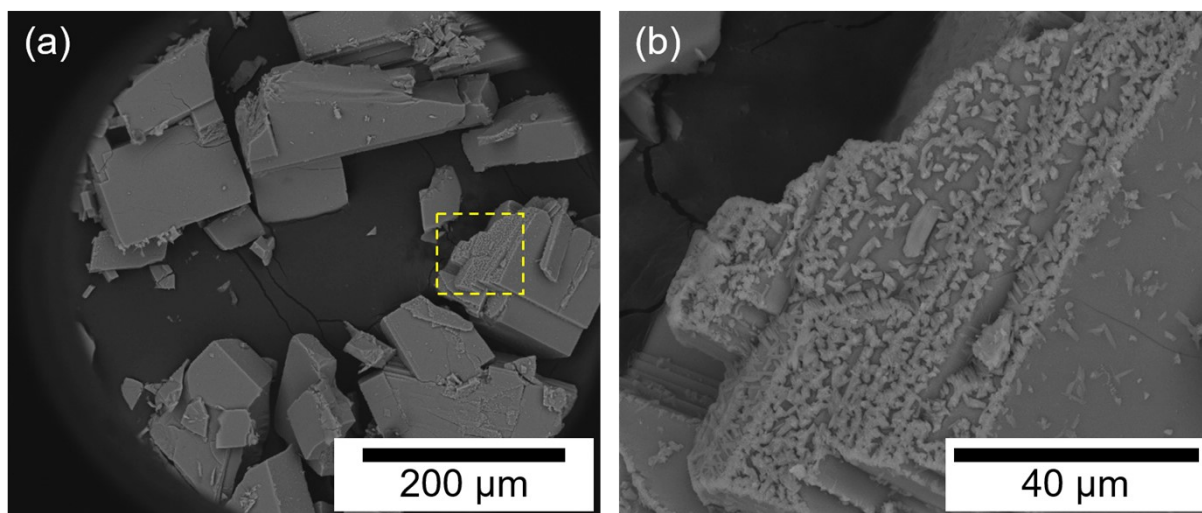


Figure S2. SEM images of $\text{Cu}_3(\text{SDBA})_2(\text{HSDBA})$ at two different magnifications. These images are the same as those shown in Figure 1 but at two different magnifications. The image (b) shows a magnification of the area of the image (a) indicated by the yellow box.

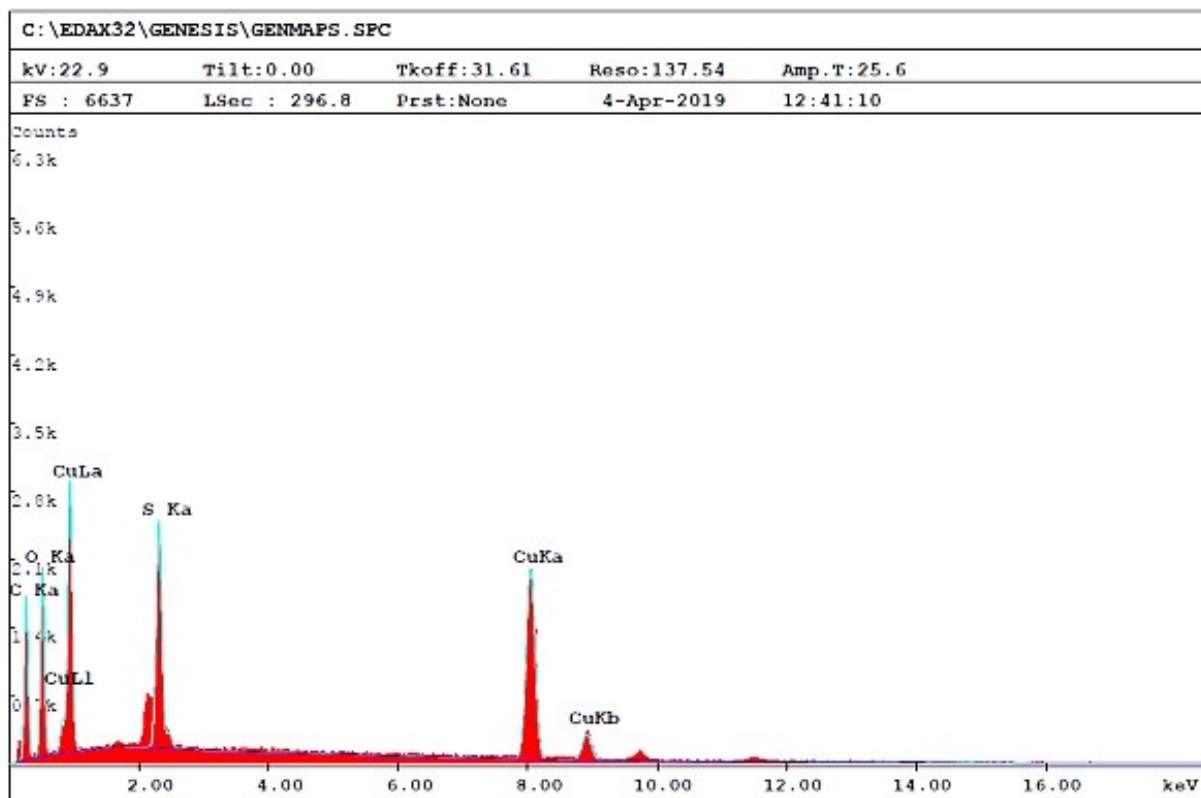


Figure S3. Energy dispersive X-ray spectrum of $\text{Cu}_3(\text{SDBA})_2(\text{HSDBA})$.

Table S1. Crystal data and refinement table.

Parameters	[Cu ₃ (SDBA) ₂ (HSDBA)]
CCDC deposit No.	1956263
Empirical formula	C ₄₂ H ₂₅ Cu ₃ O ₁₉ S ₃
Formula weight g/mol	2175.40
Temperature (K)	296
Wavelength (Å)	1.54178
Crystal system	Triclinic
Space group	<i>P</i> -1
<i>a</i> (Å)	12.5482(7)
<i>b</i> (Å)	12.6669(9)
<i>c</i> (Å)	15.7079(8)
α (°)	106.396(4)
β (°)	91.917(3)
γ (°)	119.522 (4)
Volume (Å ³)	2039.2(2)
<i>Z</i>	2
Density (Mg m ⁻³)	1.771
Absorption coefficient (mm ⁻¹)	3.742
<i>F</i> ₀₀₀	1097
Crystal size (mm ³)	0.02 × 0.02 × 0.01
θ range for data collection	3.00° to 65.42°
Index ranges	-14 ≤ <i>h</i> ≤ 14 -14 ≤ <i>k</i> ≤ 14 -16 ≤ <i>l</i> ≤ 18
Reflections collected	16003
Unique reflections	6522 [R _{int} = 0.0620]
Absorption correction	multi-scan
Refinement method	Full matrix least-squares on <i>F</i> ²
Data/restraints/parameters	6522 / 0 / 601
Goodness-of-fit on <i>F</i> ²	1.070
Final [<i>I</i> > 2σ(<i>I</i>)]	R ₁ = 0.0877, wR ₂ = 0.2440
R indices (all data)	R ₁ = 0.2440, wR ₂ = 0.2647
Largest diff. peak and hole	0.727 and -0.927e Å ⁻³

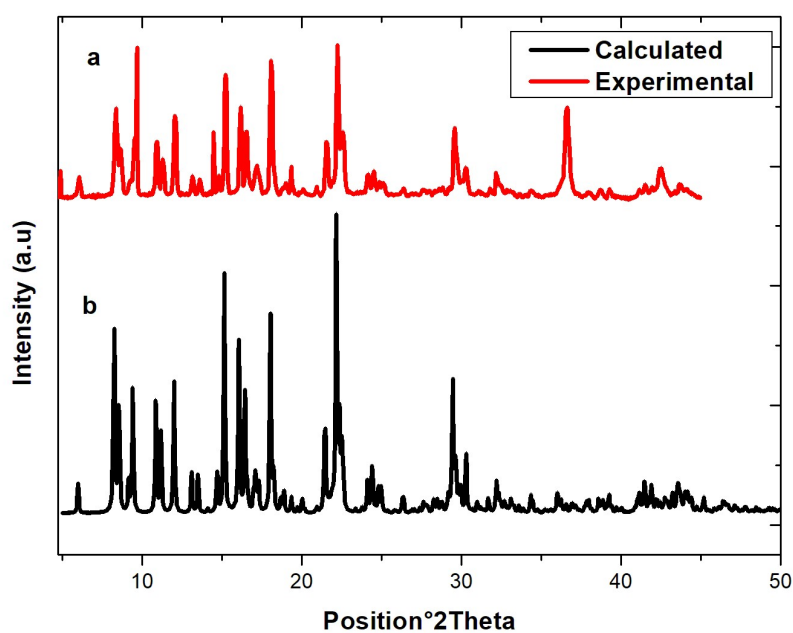


Figure S4. (a) PXR pattern of bulk $\text{Cu}_3(\text{SDBA})_2(\text{HSDBA})$ (blue precipitate) denoted 'experimental'. (b) Calculated XRD pattern, the simulation being from the single XRD data.

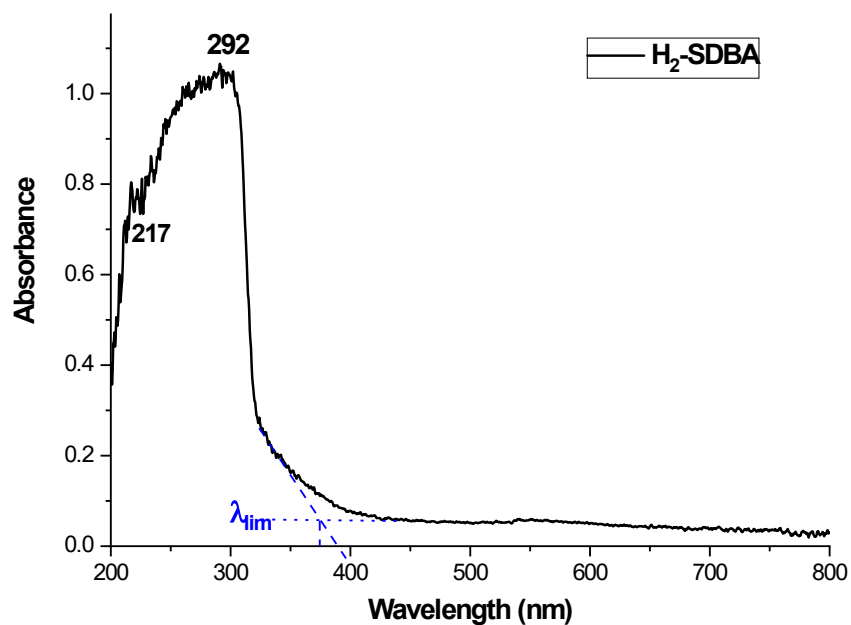


Figure S5. UV-vis absorption spectrum of the $\text{H}_2\text{-SDBA}$ ligand. The λ_{max} of the two absorption bands and the λ_{lim} are indicated.

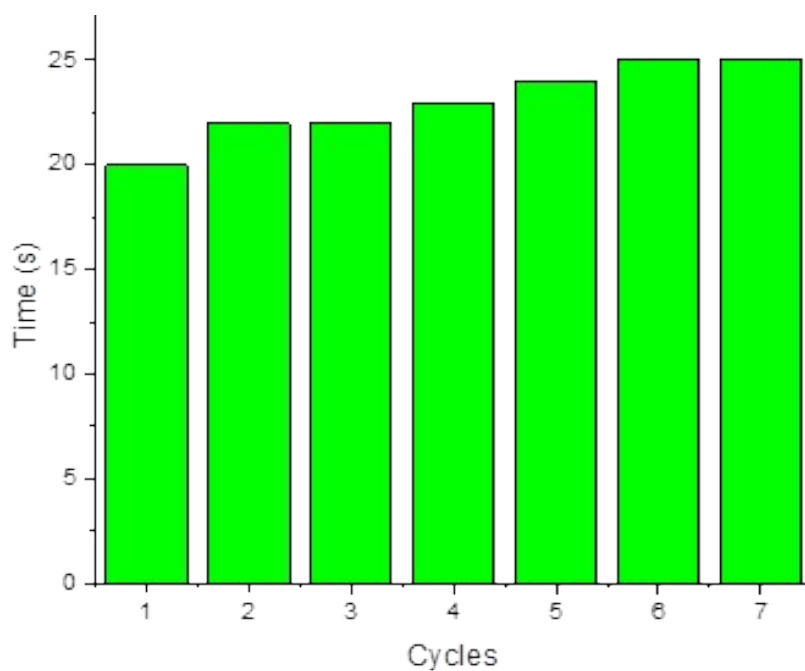


Figure S6. Time for the conversion of 4-NP catalyzed by re-used $\text{Cu}_3(\text{SDBA})_2(\text{HSDBA})$ in the presence of aqueous NaBH_4 , for 7 cycles. Conditions: 5 mL; $[\text{4-NP}] = 7.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$; $[\text{NaBH}_4] = 2.1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ mol L}^{-1}$; 2 mg $\text{Cu}_3(\text{SDBA})_2(\text{HSDBA})$; 25 °C.

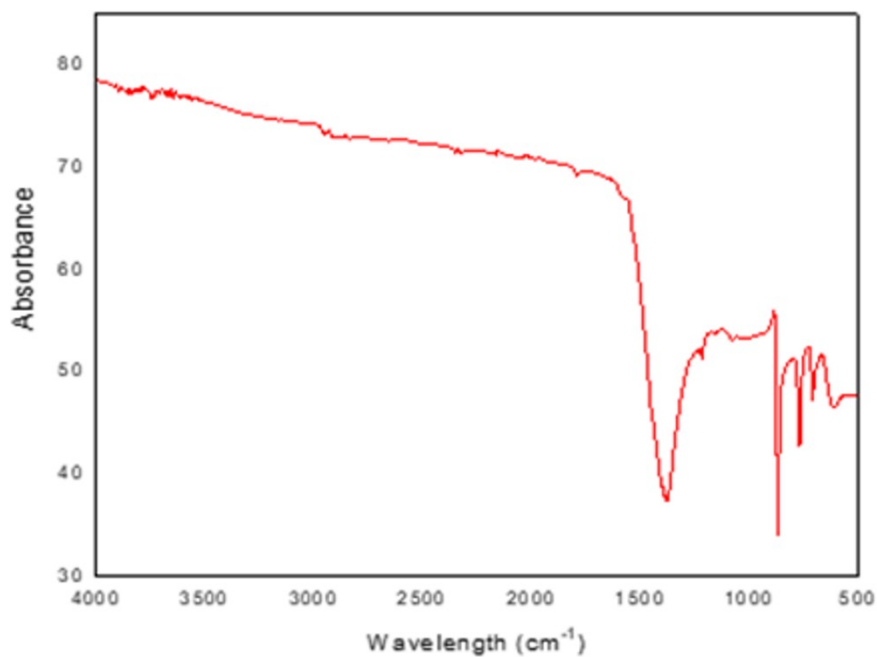


Figure S7. FTIR spectrum of used $\text{Cu}_3(\text{SDBA})_2(\text{HSDBA})$, that is, $\text{Cu}_3(\text{SDBA})_2(\text{HSDBA})$ recovered after 7 cycles.

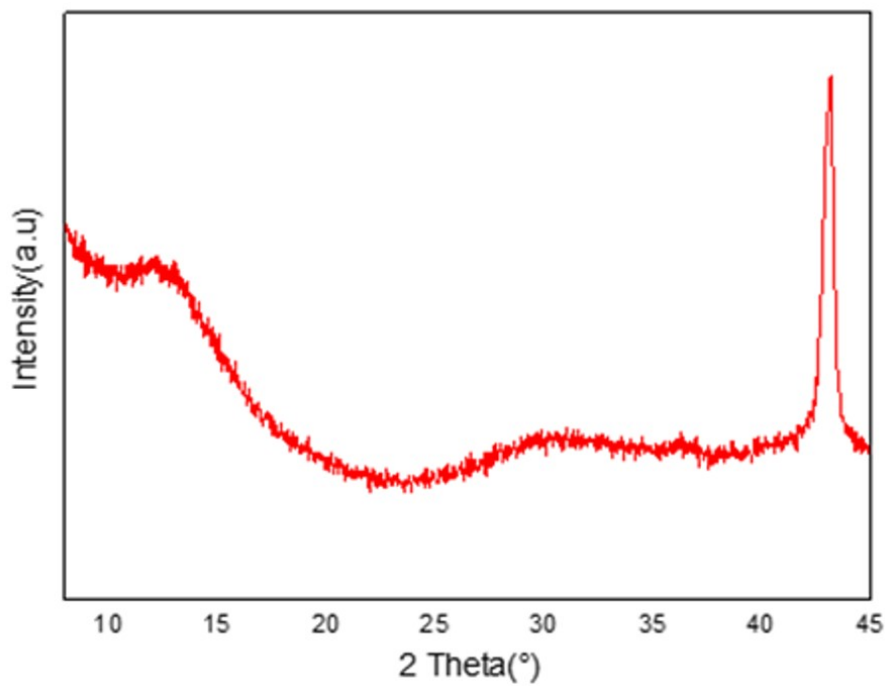


Figure S8. PXRD pattern of used $\text{Cu}_3(\text{SDBA})_2(\text{HSDBA})$, that is, $\text{Cu}_3(\text{SDBA})_2(\text{HSDBA})$ recovered after 7 cycles. The peak at around 43.5° belongs to metallic Cu (the plane (111)).