

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Tuning the catalytic performance of Cu supported silica modified γ -Al₂O₃

nanocatalyst via cobalt-doping for A³-coupling

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S1. Experimental

Materials and physical measurements

All the chemicals used were purchased from Aldrich Chemical Company. Belsorb Mini-X analyzer was used to determine N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms and the BET specific surface area. The thermal stability of the synthesized catalysts was determined by recording TGA on Perkin Elmer, Diamond TG/DTA with heating rate of 10 °C min⁻¹. XRD was recorded in 2 theta range of 10-80° on a Bruker D8-Advance X-ray diffractometer using 2.2 kW Cu anode. SU8010 SERIES Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope was used to record SEM, EDX and SEM-EDX mapping while HR-TEM images were recorded using FEI, Tecnai G2, F30 Transmission Electron Microscope. The amount of metal loading was determined by ICP-AES analysis using ARCOS, Simultaneous ICP spectrometer. XPS spectra of the catalysts were recorded on PHI 5000 Versa Probe II, FEI Inc. ¹H NMR (400 MHz) and ¹³C NMR (100 MHz) spectra of the products were recorded using CDCl₃ as solvent on Bruker Avance III spectrometer using TMS as an internal standard.

Catalyst preparation

Synthesis of silica-modified γ -alumina supports

Silica-modified γ -aluminas were prepared using a simple one-pot solvent deficient method in which firstly, aluminum isopropoxide (AIP, 5g) and water (2.21 mL) were mixed in a 1:5 molar ratio and then tetraethyl orthosilicate (TEOS) in a quantity sufficient to give 5 wt% of silica in the final support material, was added with water (1:2 molar ratio). Next step involves the mixing of precursor for 30 min. in a mortar pestle followed by calcination at 600 °C for 2 h at the heating rate of 2.5 °C/min. to form 5 wt% silica modified γ -alumina [SA(5)-600]. Samples

containing 0, 7.5 and 10 wt% of silica were prepared following the same procedure [SA(0)-600, SA(7.5)-600 and SA(10)-600].

Changing the calcination temperature from 600 to 700 °C, four more support materials containing varying proportions of silica in γ -aluminas were prepared- SA(0)-700, SA(5)-700, SA(7.5)-700 and SA(10)-700.

Synthesis of Cu@SA(7.5)-600

In order to immobilize copper(0) nanoparticles onto SA(7.5)-600, Cu(acac)₂ (0.262 g, 1 mmol), and SA(7.5)-600 support (1 g) were dispersed in ethanol (50 mL) in a two neck round bottom flask and the mixture was stirred at 80 °C (refluxing conditions) for 3 h under N₂ atmosphere, followed by the dropwise addition of aq. NaBH₄ (2 mmol, 10 mL) under continuous stirring. The reaction mixture was then cooled, and stirred for 24 h at room temperature. Cu@SA(7.5)-600, thus obtained was filtered and washed successively with water (3×20 mL) and ethanol (3×20 mL), and then dried under vacuum at room temperature.

Synthesis of Co²⁺-Cu@SA(7.5)-600

To a dispersed solution of Cu@SA(7.5)-600 (1g) in ethanol (30 mL), solution of Co(NO₃)₂·6H₂O (0.2 mmol, 0.058 g) in ethanol (10 mL) was added dropwise with stirring, which was further continued for 24 h at room temperature. The resultant Co²⁺-doped Cu nanocatalyst was filtered using scintered glass crucible followed by repeated washing with deionized water (3×20 mL) and ethanol (3×20 mL) and then drying under vacuum at room temperature.

General procedure for the Co²⁺-Cu@SA(7.5)-600 catalyzed A³-coupling reaction

To a mixture of aldehyde (1 mmol), amine (1.2 mmol), alkyne (1.5 mmol) and Co²⁺-Cu@SA(7.5)-600 (0.05 g) in a round bottom flask (25 mL), toluene (4 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred at 110 °C for a specific time period. After the completion of reaction (monitored by TLC), solid catalyst was removed from the reaction mixture by filtration through a sintered glass crucible and the solvent was removed under low pressure in a rotavapor. The recovered catalyst was washed with deionized water (3×10 mL) and ethyl acetate (3×5 mL), dried in a vacuum desiccator and used for another consecutive reaction run. The crude product thus obtained, was then directly purified by passing through column of silica gel using n-hexane and ethyl acetate as eluents. The structure of the products were confirmed by ¹H and ¹³C NMR and mass spectral data.

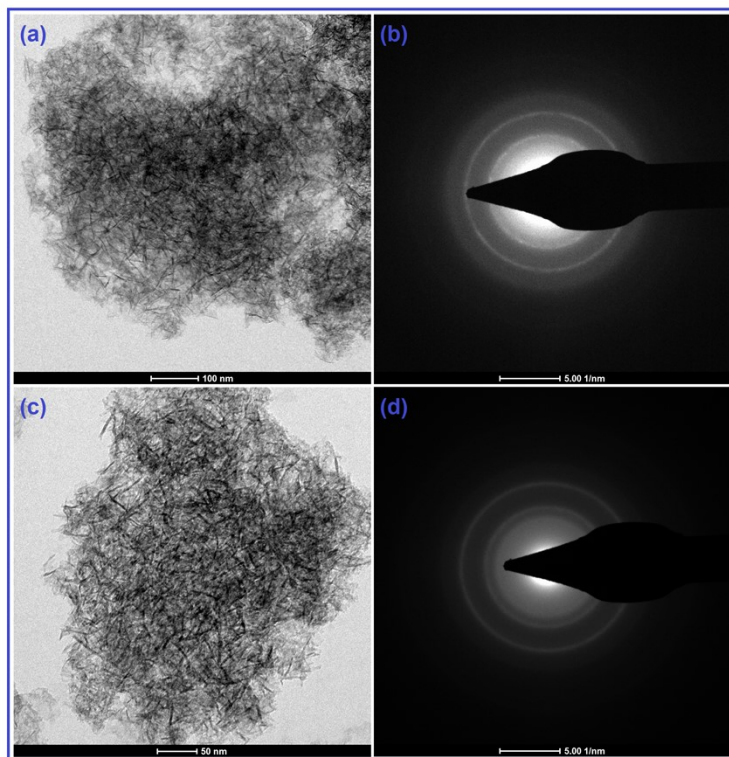


Fig. S1 HRTEM image and SAED pattern of Cu@SA(7.5)-600 (a,b) and Co²⁺-Cu@SA(7.5)-600 (c,d).

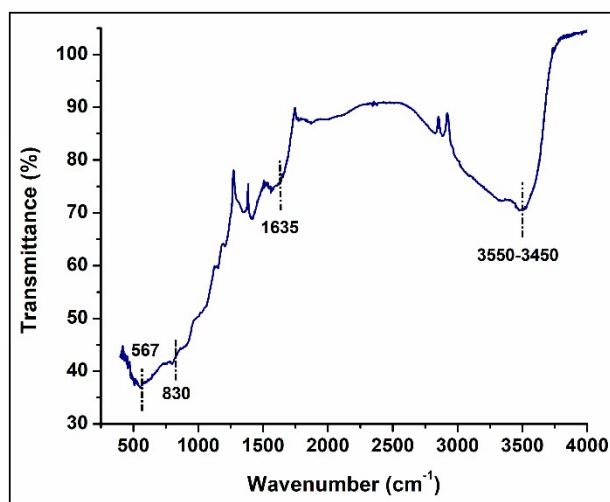


Fig. S2 FTIR spectrum of reused Co²⁺-Cu@SA(7.5)-600 in case of A³-coupling (entry 2, Table 4) after five catalytic runs.

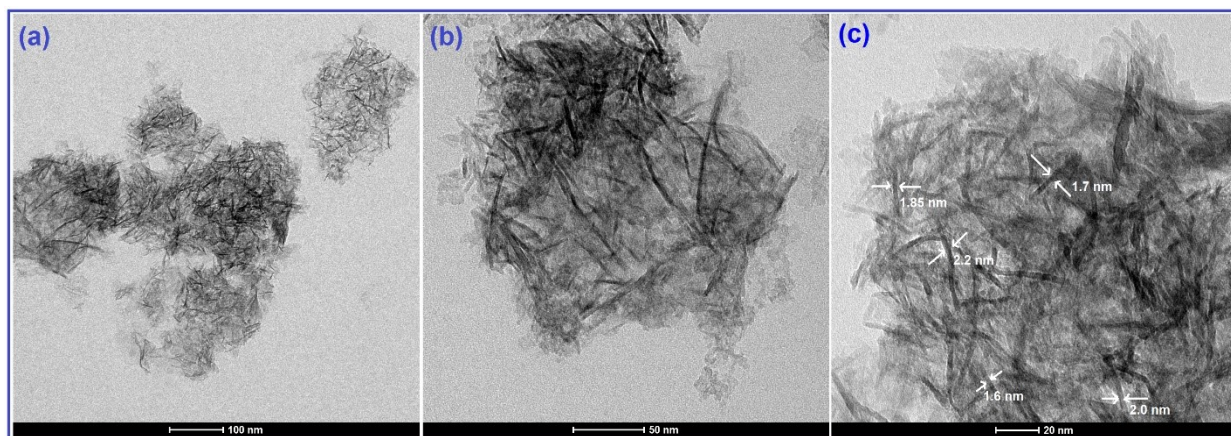
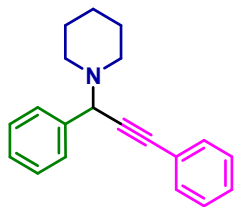


Fig. S3 HRTEM images of reused Co^{2+} -Cu@SA(7.5)-600 in case of A^3 -coupling (entry 2, Table 4) after five catalytic runs.

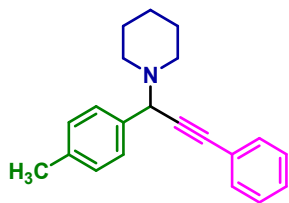
S2. Spectral details of the compounds listed in Table 4

1-(1,3-Diphenylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 1)



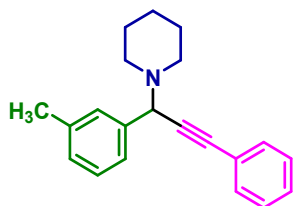
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.66 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.56-7.53 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.40-7.30 (m, 6H, ArH), 4.84 (s, 1H, CH), 2.60 (br, 4H, 2CH₂), 1.68-1.57 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 1.48-1.45 (m, 2H, CH₂); **¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 138.40, 131.82, 128.62, 128.29, 128.08, 127.52, 123.30, 87.85, 86.00, 62.35, 50.61, 26.10, 24.40.

1-(3-Phenyl-1-p-tolylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 2)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.54-7.52 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.35-7.34 (m, 3H, ArH), 7.19 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H, ArH), 4.80 (s, 1H, CH), 2.59 (t, J = 4.6 Hz, 4H, 2CH₂), 2.38 (s, 3H, CH₃), 1.65-1.58 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 1.49-1.45 (m, 2H, CH₂); **¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 137.18, 135.36, 131.80, 128.77, 128.55, 128.26, 128.02, 123.37, 87.63, 86.28, 62.10, 50.67, 26.09, 24.41, 21.13; **MS (ESI):** 290 [M+1]⁺.

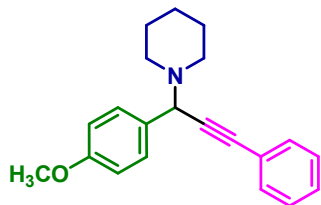
1-(3-Phenyl-1-m-tolylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 3)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.56-7.52 (m, 2H), 7.45 (br, 2H), 7.38-7.34 (m, 3H), 7.26 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 1H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 2.60-2.58 (m, 4H), 2.40 (s, 3H), 1.67-1.56 (m, 4H), 1.47 (dt, J = 8.8, 4.6 Hz, 2H); **¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 138.29, 137.70, 131.82,

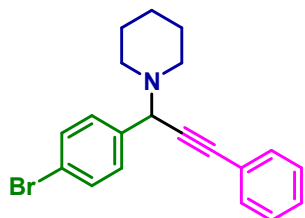
129.29, 128.45, 128.27, 128.05, 127.95, 125.74, 123.36, 87.73, 86.21, 62.41, 50.78, 26.09, 24.40, 21.54.

1-(1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 4)



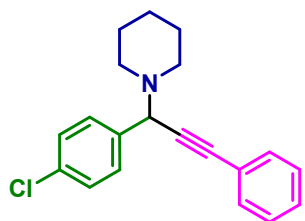
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.60-7.56 (m, 4H, ArH), 7.39-7.35 (m, 3H, ArH), 6.94 (d, *J* = 8.6 Hz, 2H, ArH), 4.79 (s, 1H, CH), 3.84 (s, 3H, OCH₃), 2.60 (br, 4H, 2CH₂), 1.69-1.58 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 1.50-1.47 (m, 2H, CH₂); **¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 159.02, 131.83, 130.73, 129.69, 128.31, 128.05, 123.43, 113.42, 87.67, 86.47, 61.82, 55.27, 50.64, 26.23, 24.54.

1-(1-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 5)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.57-7.50 (m, 6H, ArH), 7.37-7.36 (m, 3H, ArH), 4.78 (s, 1H, CH), 2.57 (br, 4H, 2CH₂), 1.68-1.56 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 1.49-1.48 (m, 2H, CH₂); **¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃):** δ 137.81, 131.83, 131.18, 130.23, 128.35, 128.25, 123.07, 121.41, 88.29, 85.28, 61.78, 50.71, 26.15, 24.38.

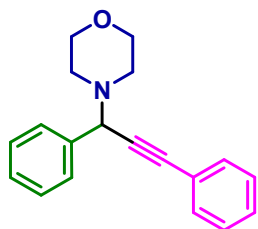
1-(1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 6)



¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.61 (d, *J* = 8.4 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.55-7.53 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.37-7.34 (m, 5H, ArH), 4.79 (s, 1H, CH), 2.56 (t, *J* = 4.7 Hz, 4H, 2CH₂), 1.65-1.58 (m, 4H, 2CH₂),

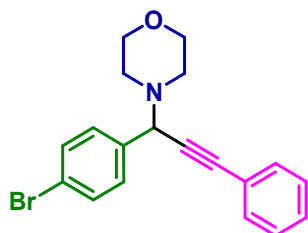
1.48-1.45 (m, 2H, CH₂); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 137.32, 133.19, 131.82, 130.93, 129.83, 128.33, 128.20, 123.10, 88.24, 85.39, 61.73, 50.73, 26.16, 24.39.

4-(1,3-Diphenylprop-2-ynyl)morpholine (entry 7)



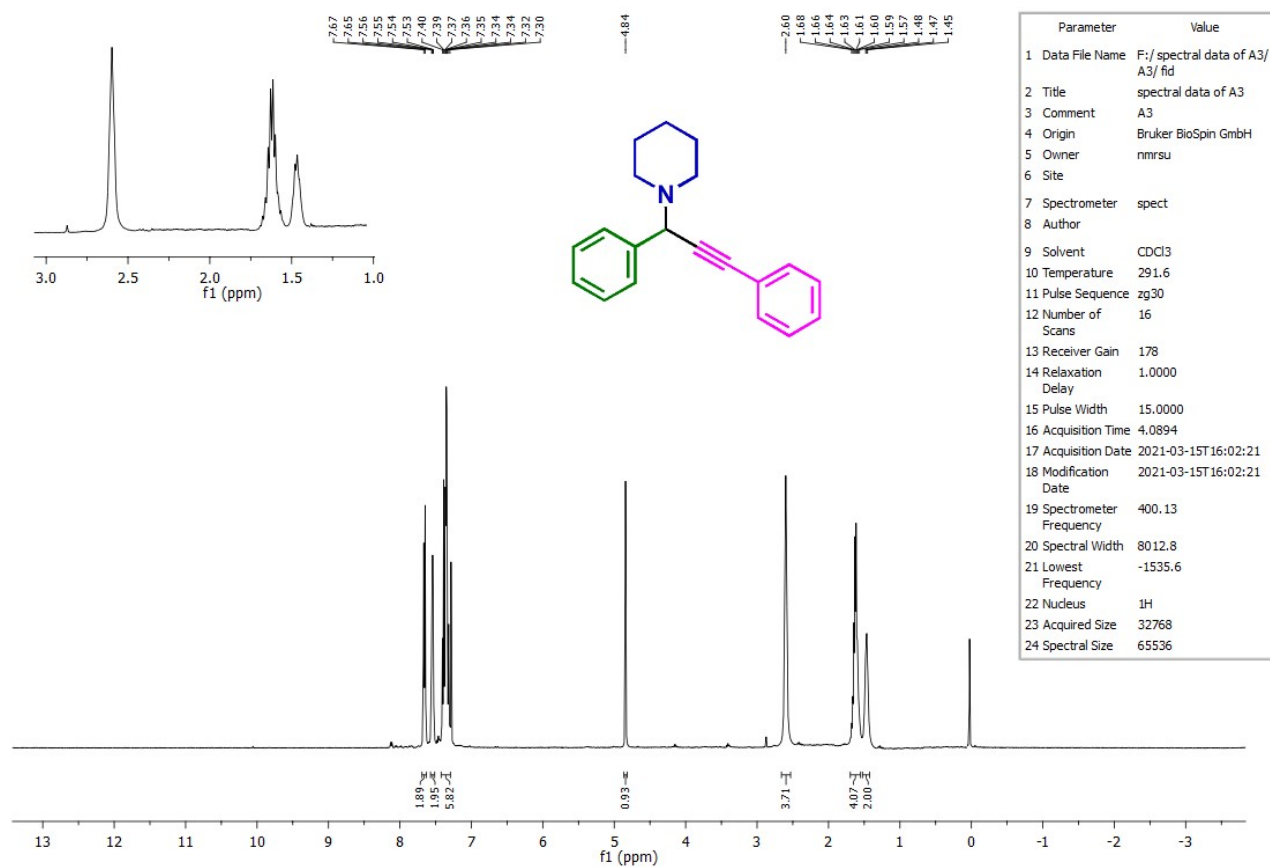
¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.68 (d, *J* = 7.3 Hz, 2H, ArH), 7.58-7.55 (m, 2H, ArH), 7.43-7.33 (m, 6H, ArH), 4.84 (s, 1H, CH), 3.82-3.73 (m, 4H, 2CH₂), 2.68 (br, 4H, 2CH₂); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 137.84, 131.85, 128.63, 128.36, 128.30, 128.27, 127.82, 123.01, 88.53, 85.08, 67.20, 62.07, 49.91.

4-(1-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-ynyl)morpholine (entry 8)

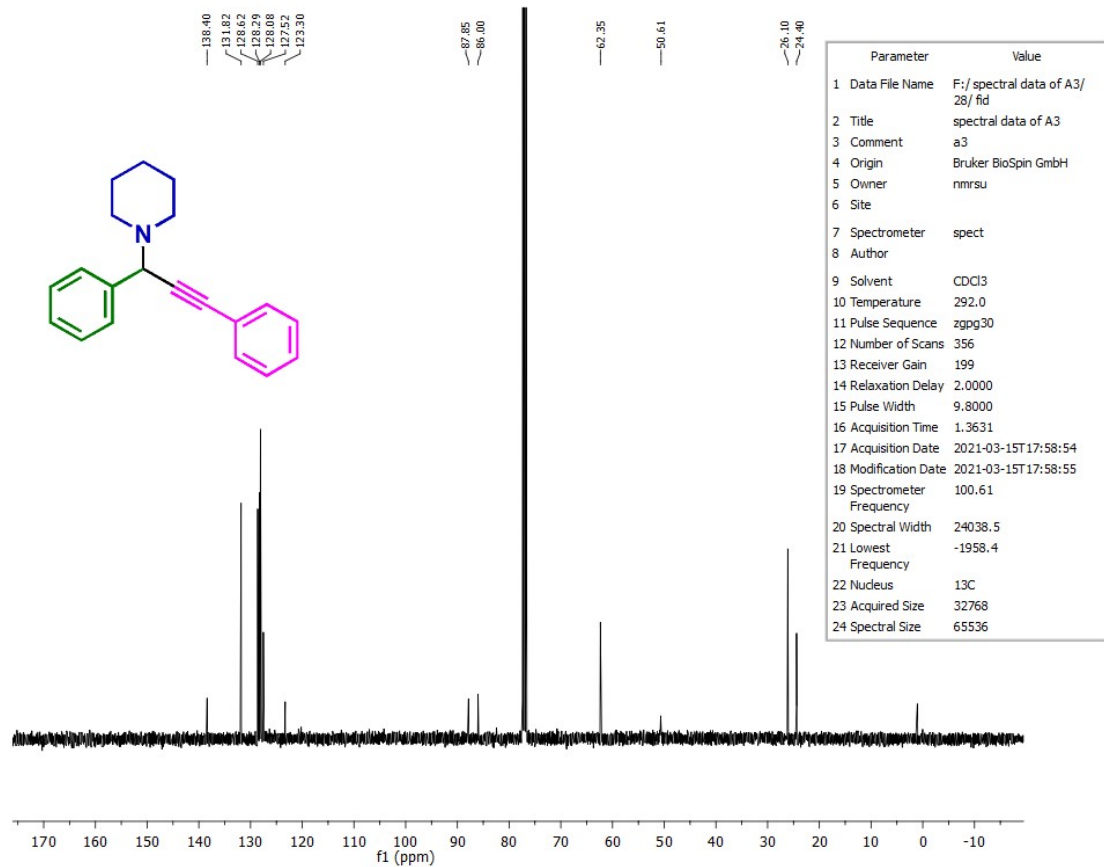


¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 7.56-7.50 (m, 6H), 7.38-7.35 (m, 3H), 4.77 (s, 1H), 3.79-3.72 (m, 4H), 2.64 (t, *J* = 4.4 Hz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃): δ 136.96, 131.81, 131.35, 130.26, 128.44, 128.37, 122.67, 121.75, 88.93, 84.23, 67.11, 61.42, 49.77.

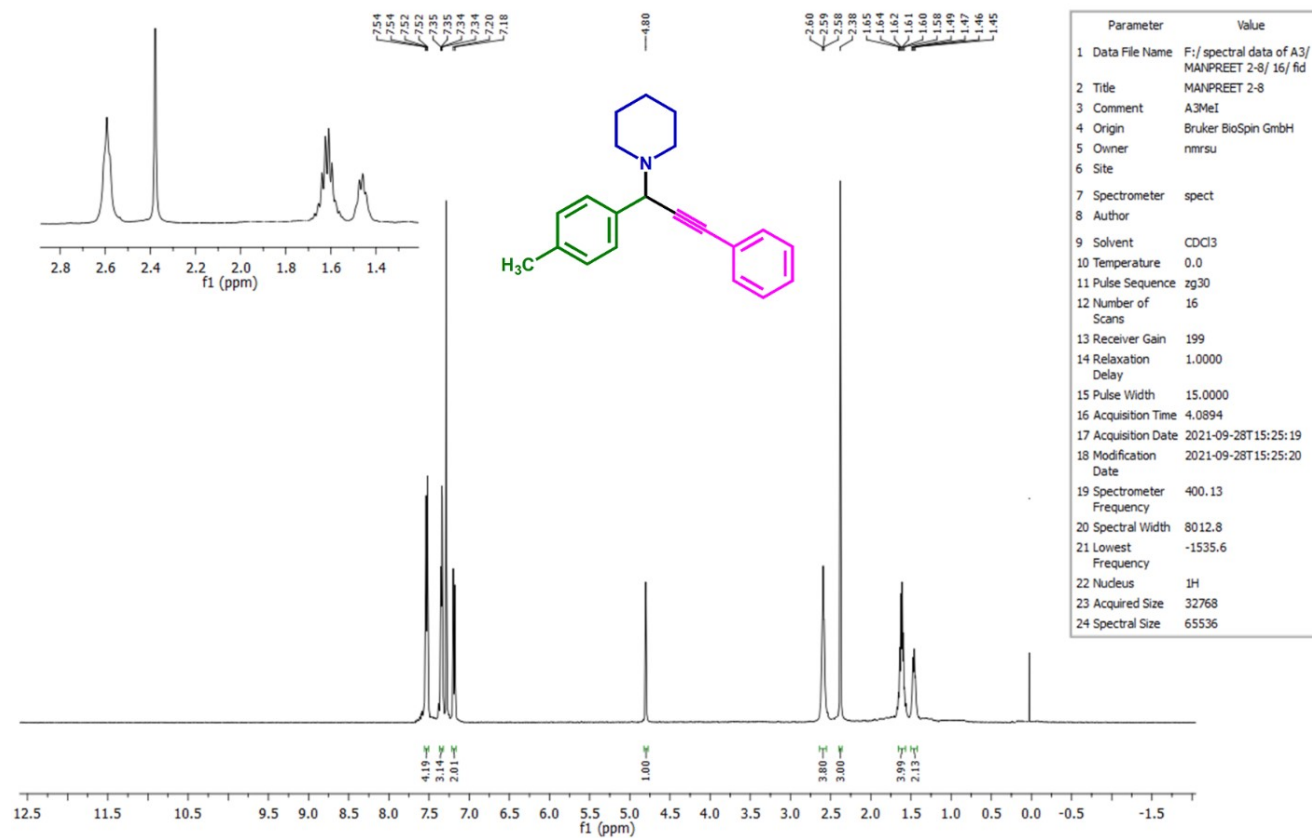
S3. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra of compounds listed in Table 4



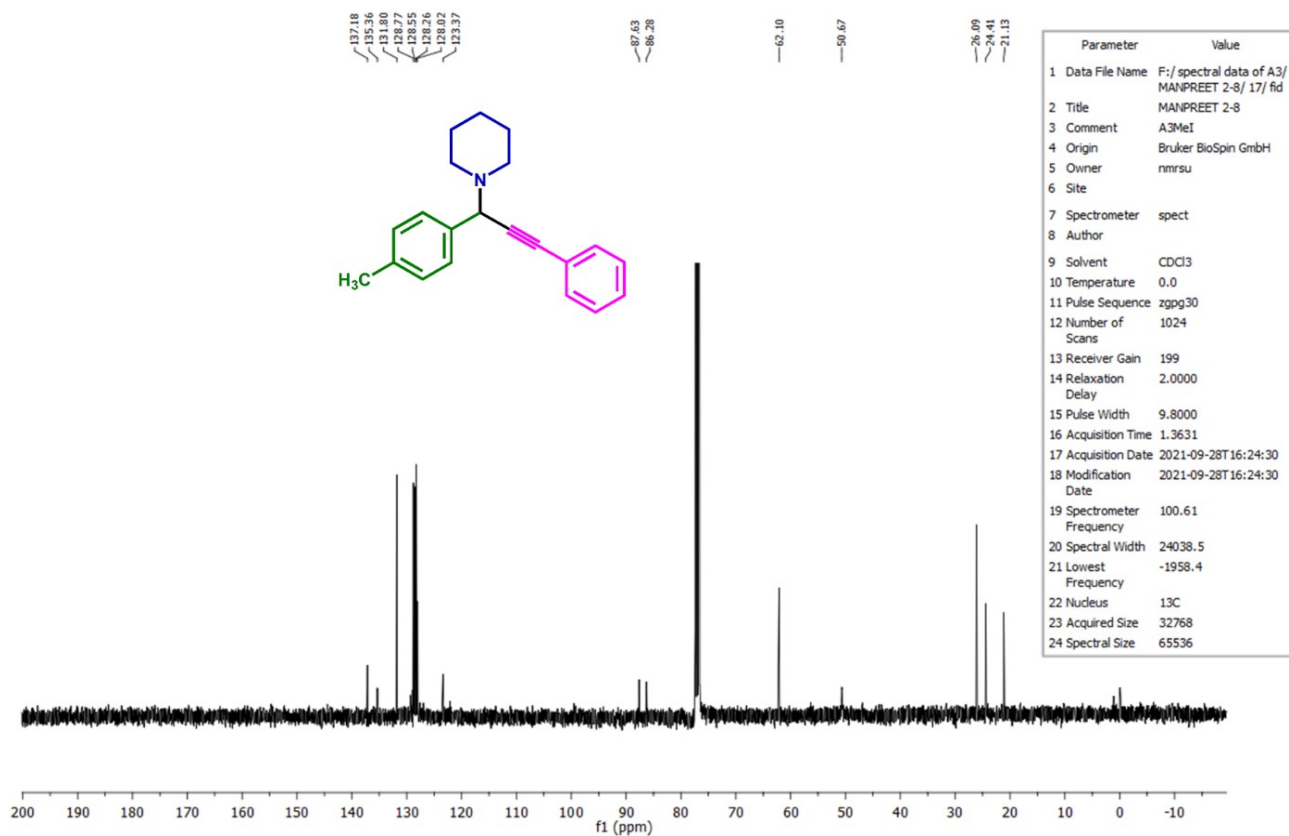
¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(1,3-Diphenylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 1, Table 4)



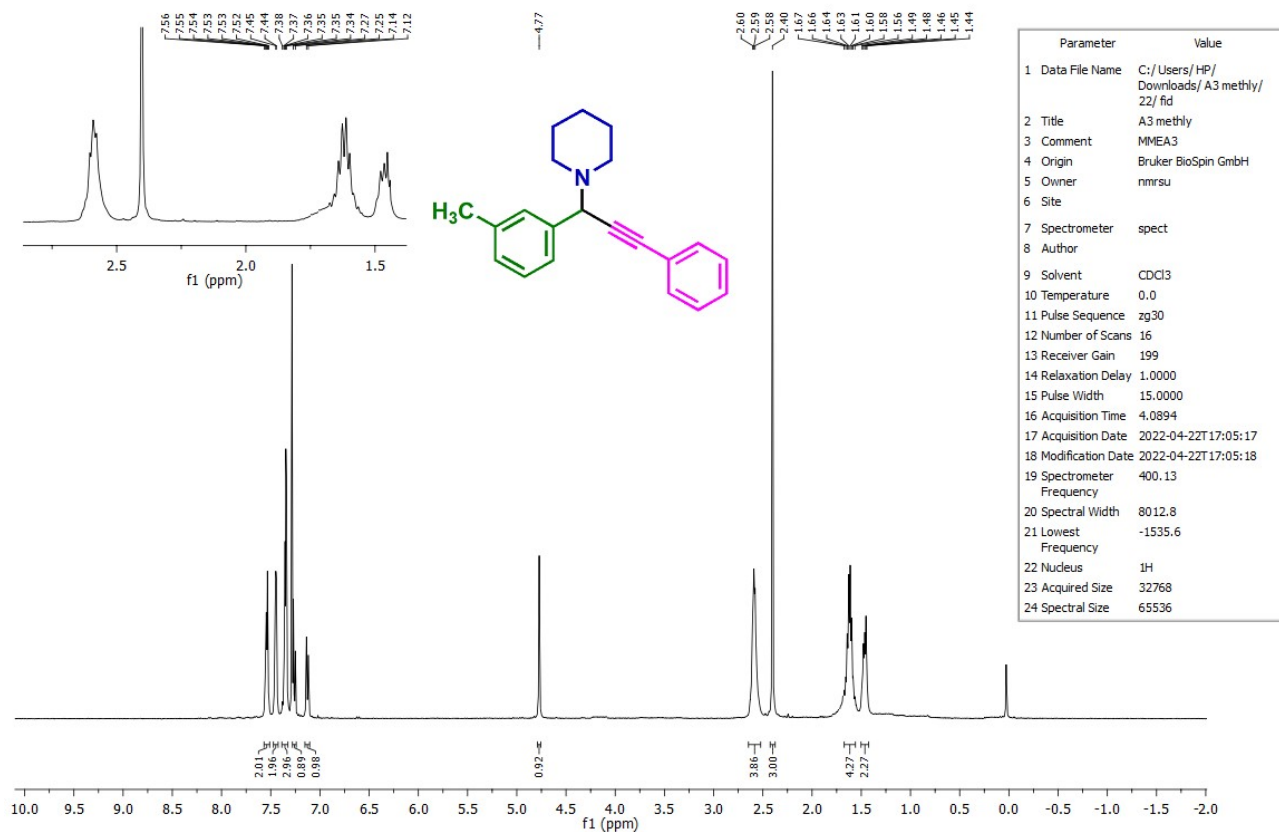
^{13}C NMR spectrum of 1-(1,3-Diphenylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 1, Table 4)



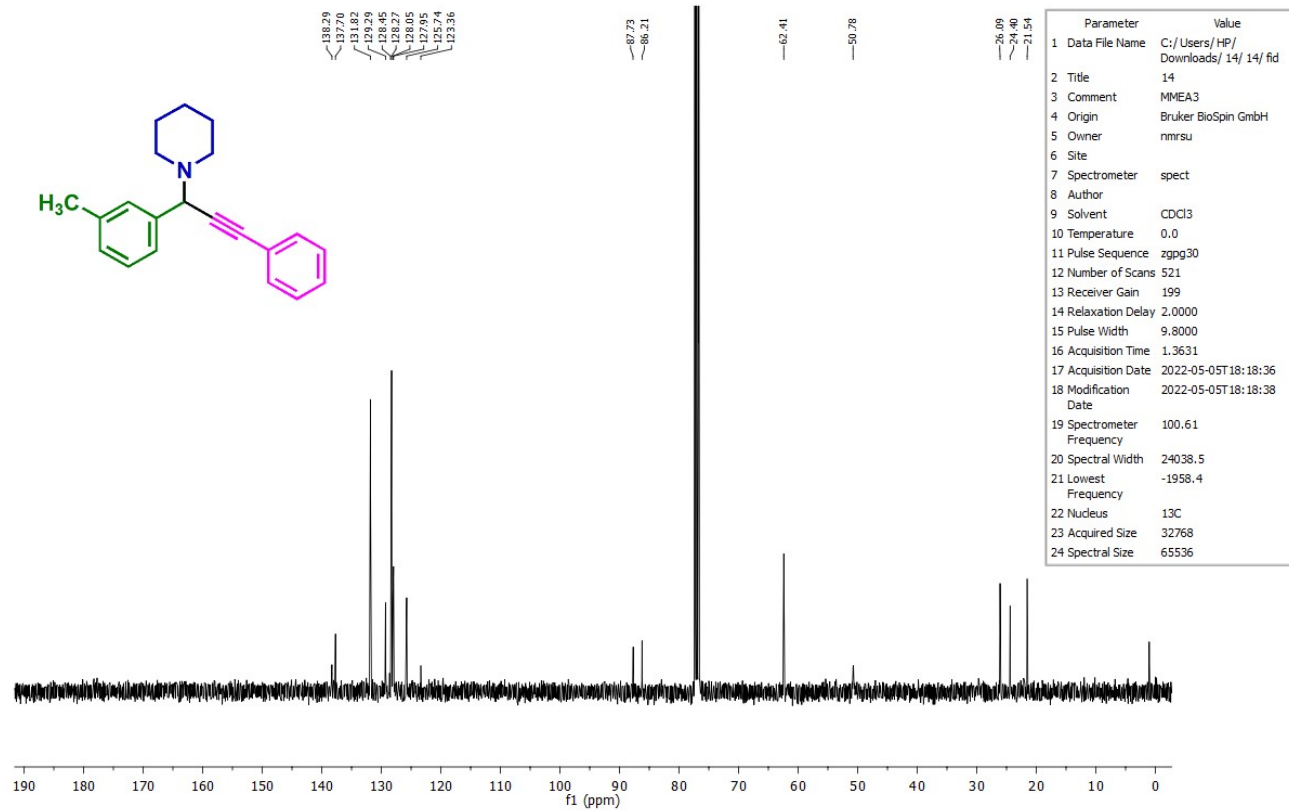
¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(3-Phenyl-1-p-tolylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 2, Table 4)



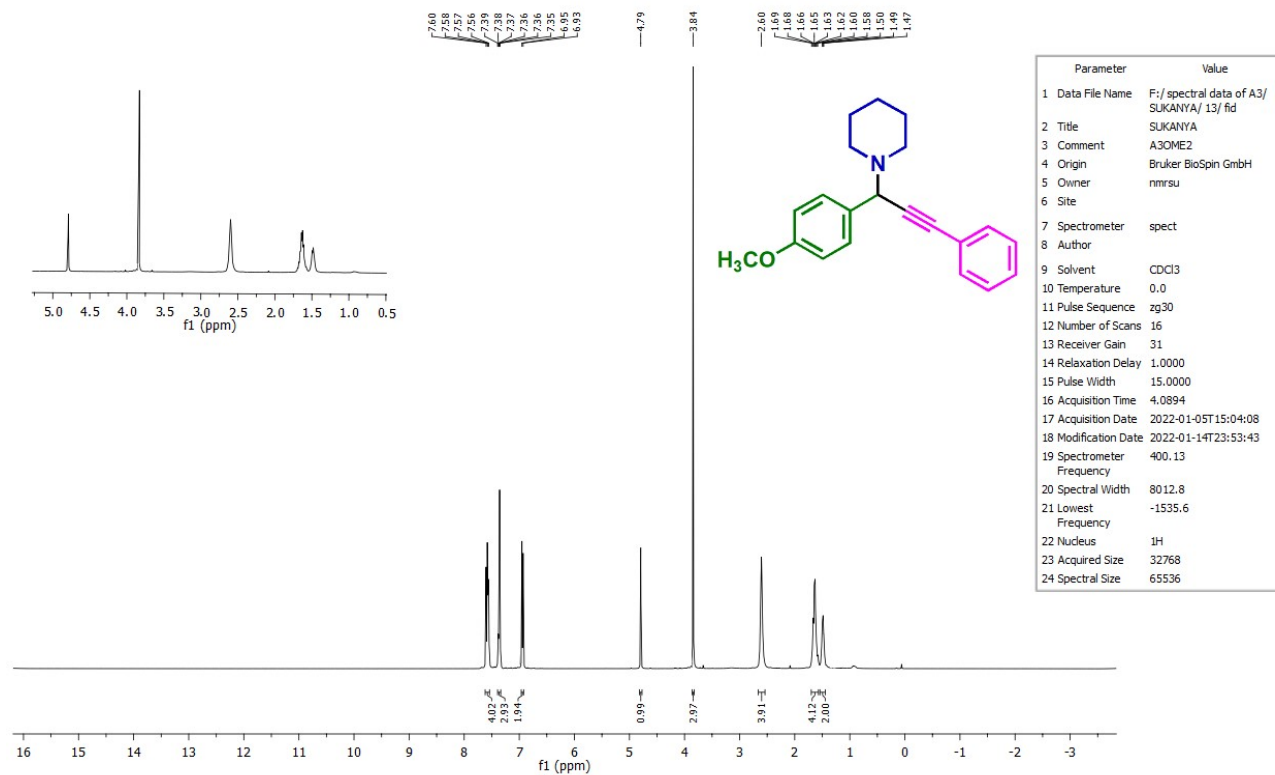
¹³C NMR spectrum of 1-(3-Phenyl-1-p-tolylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 2, Table 4)



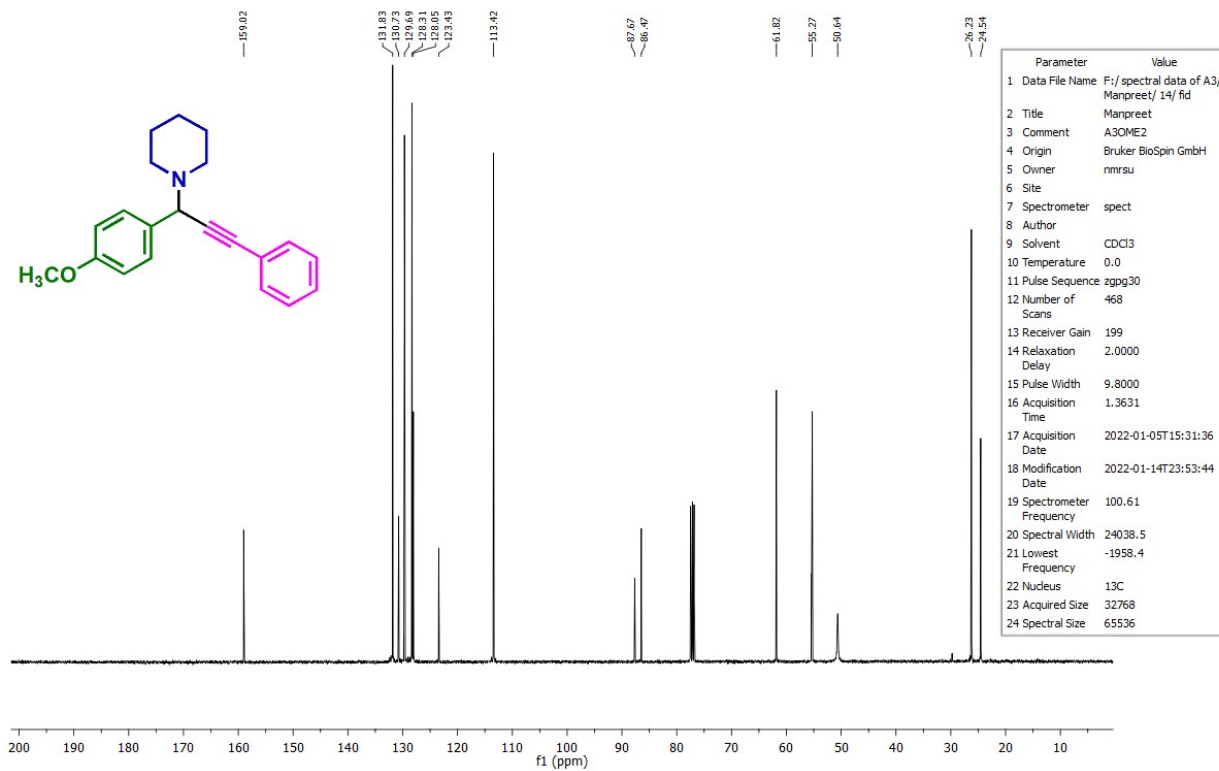
¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(3-Phenyl-1-m-tolylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 3, Table 4)



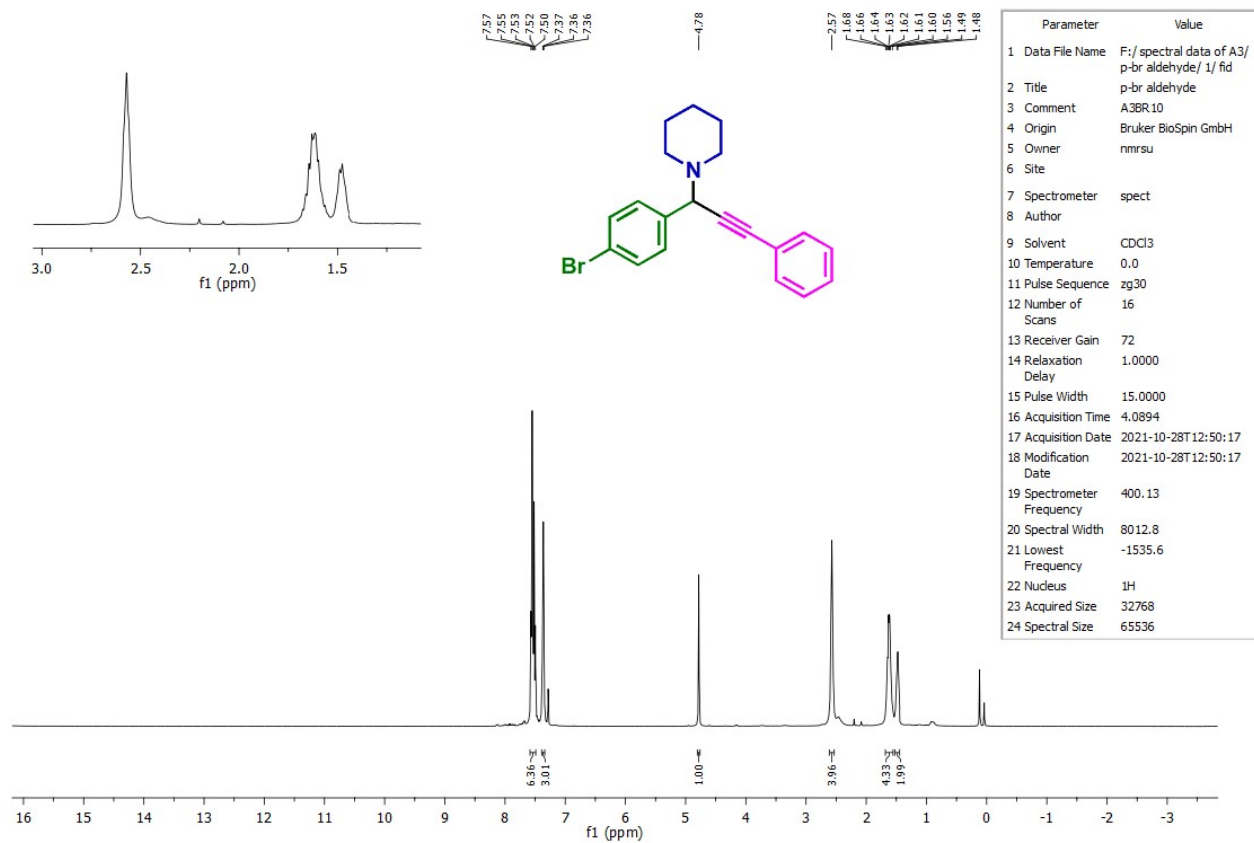
^{13}C NMR spectrum of 1-(3-Phenyl-1-m-tolylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 3, Table 4)



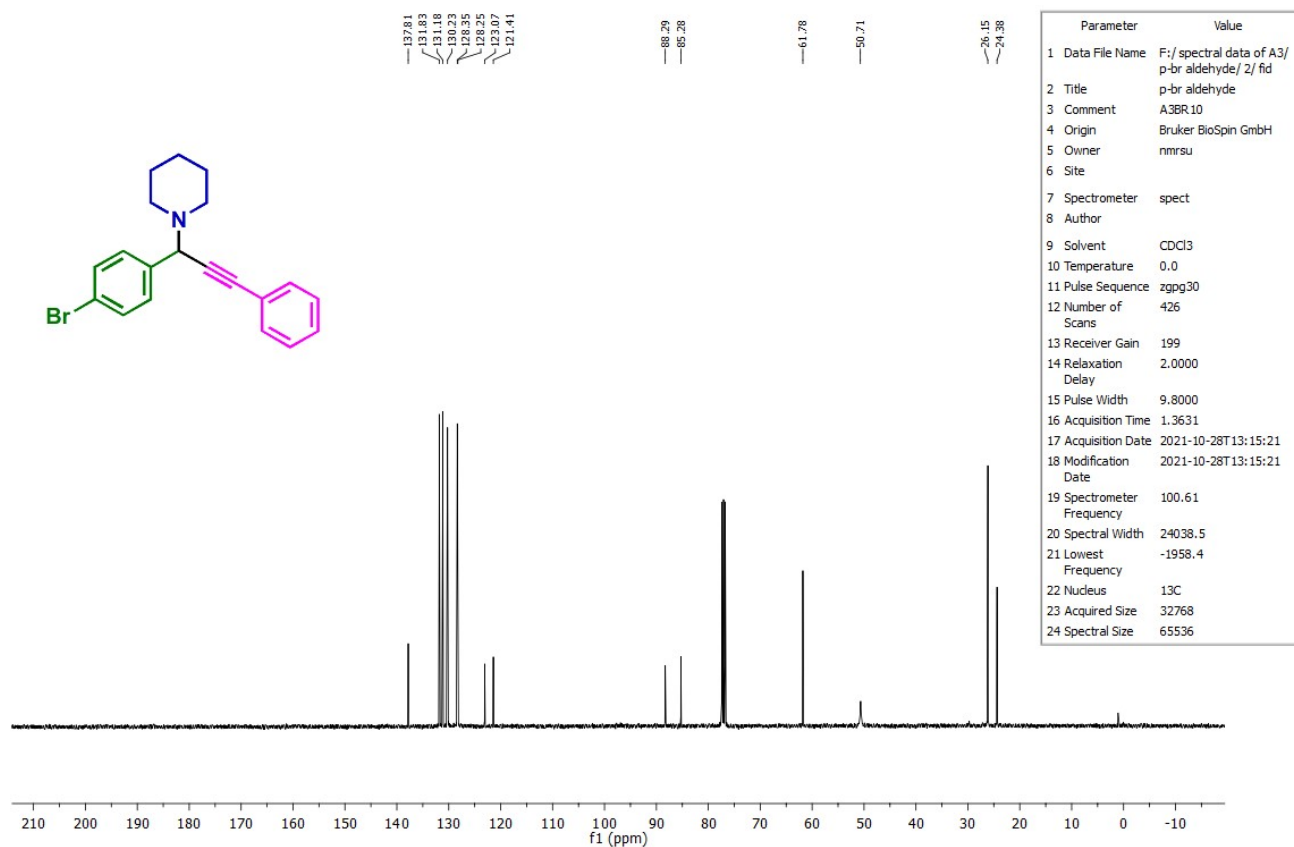
¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 4, Table 4)



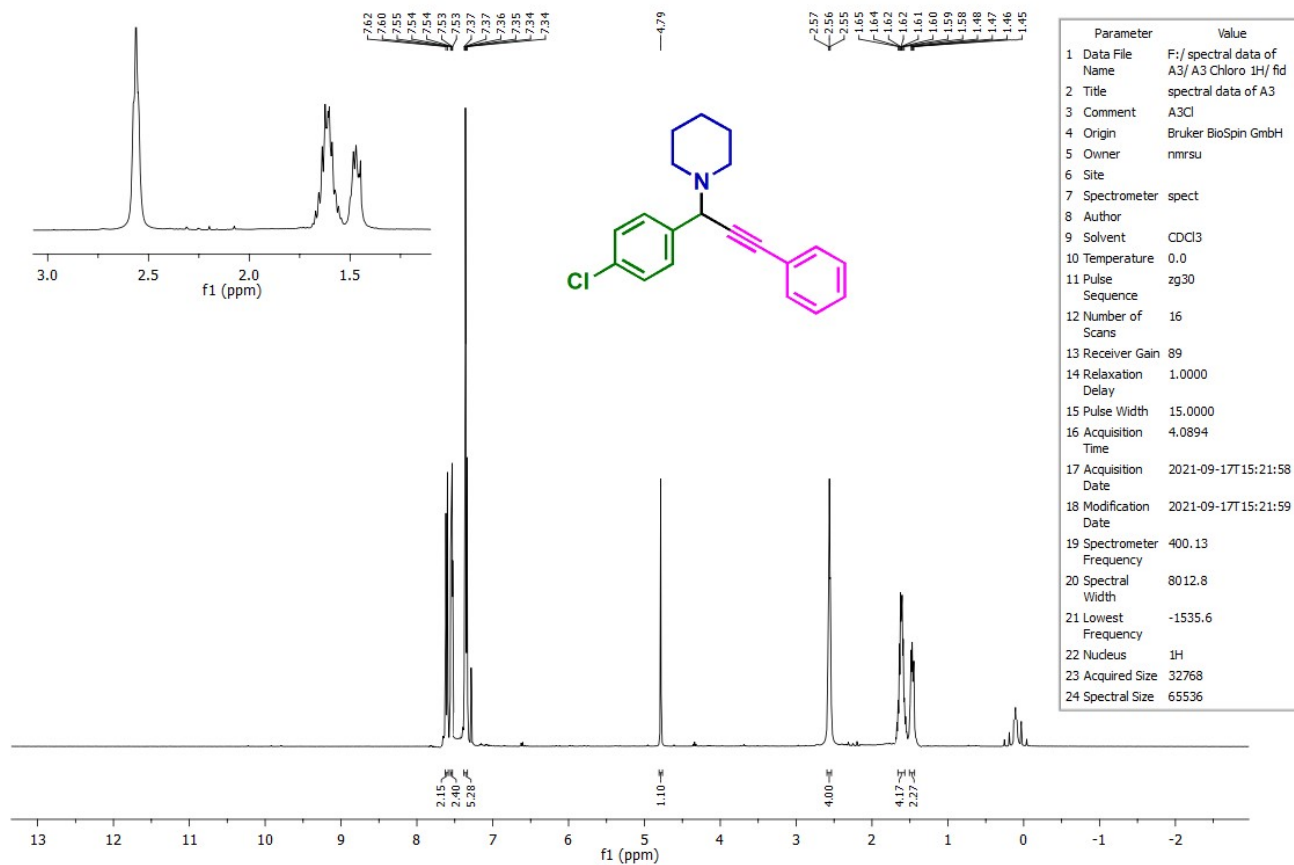
¹³C NMR spectrum of 1-(1-(4-Methoxyphenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 4, Table 4)



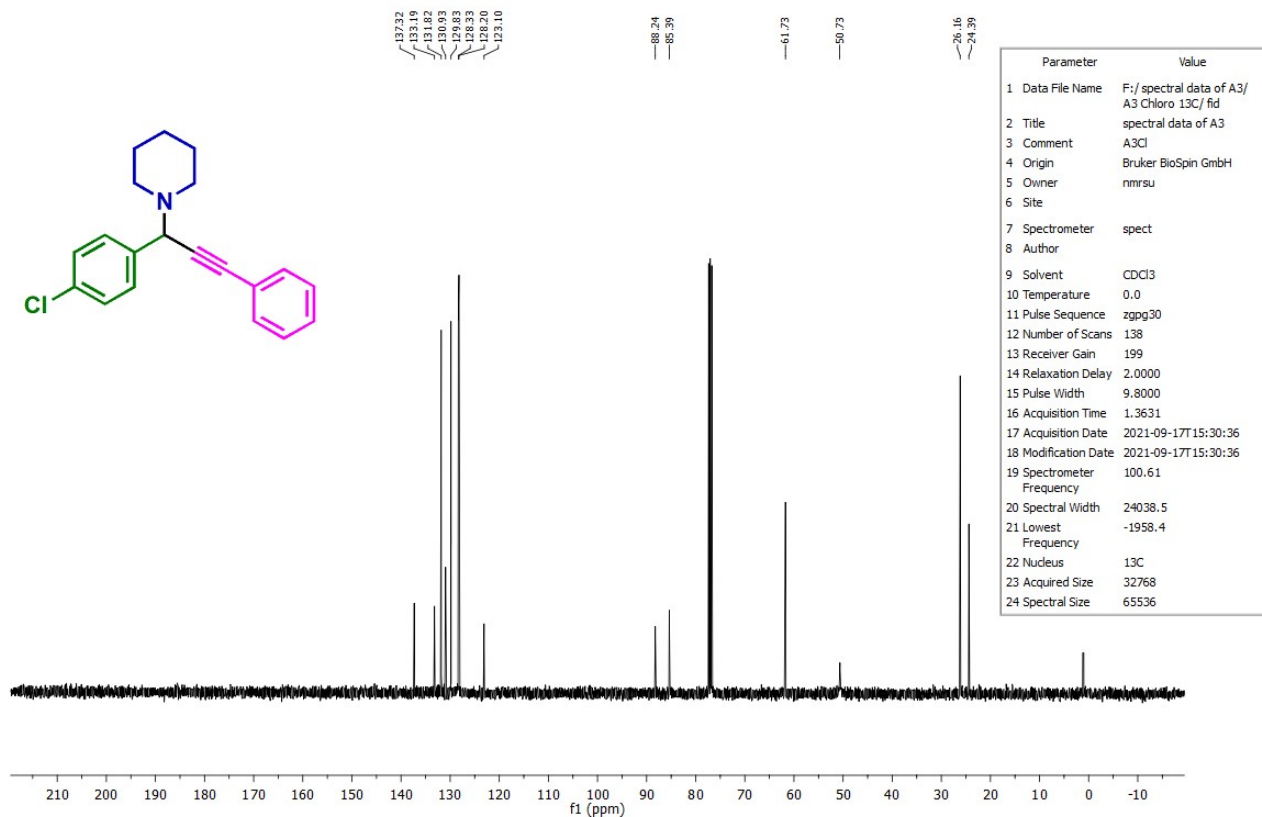
¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(1-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 5, Table 4)



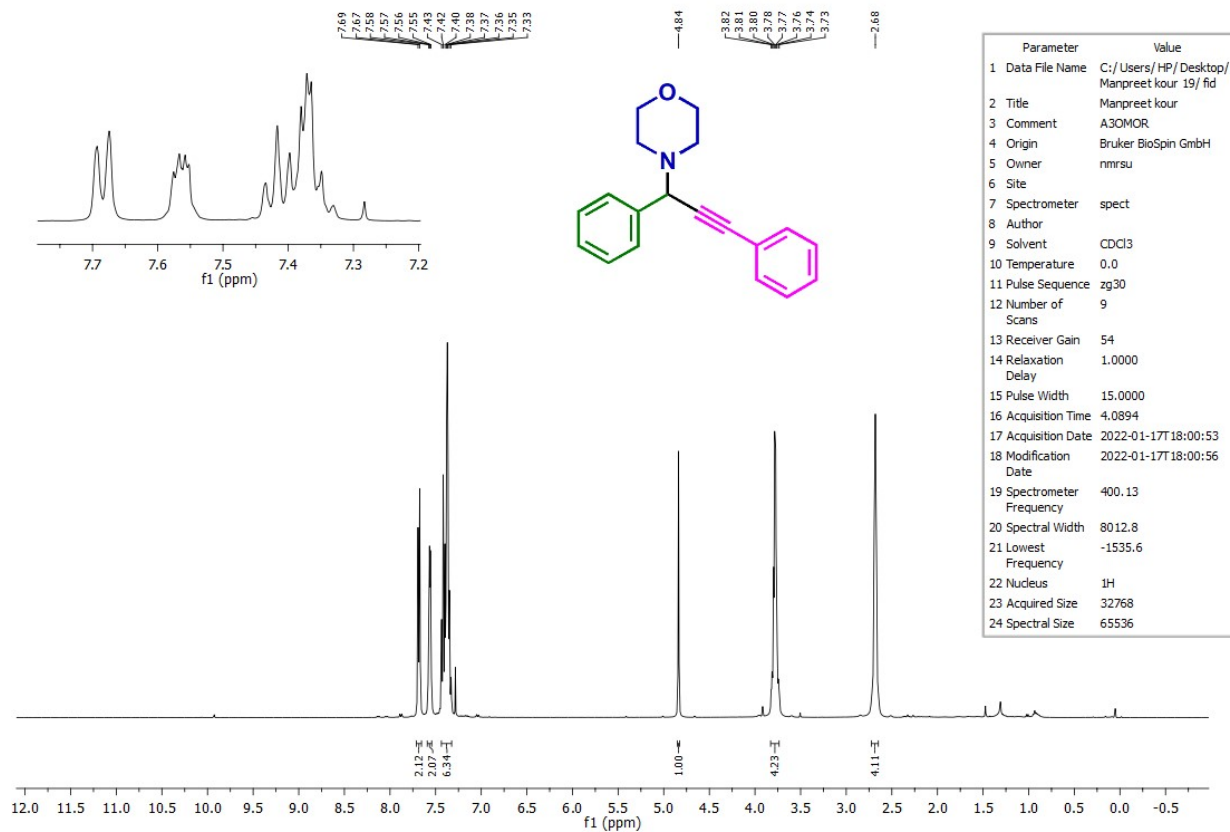
¹³C NMR spectrum of 1-(1-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 5, Table 4)



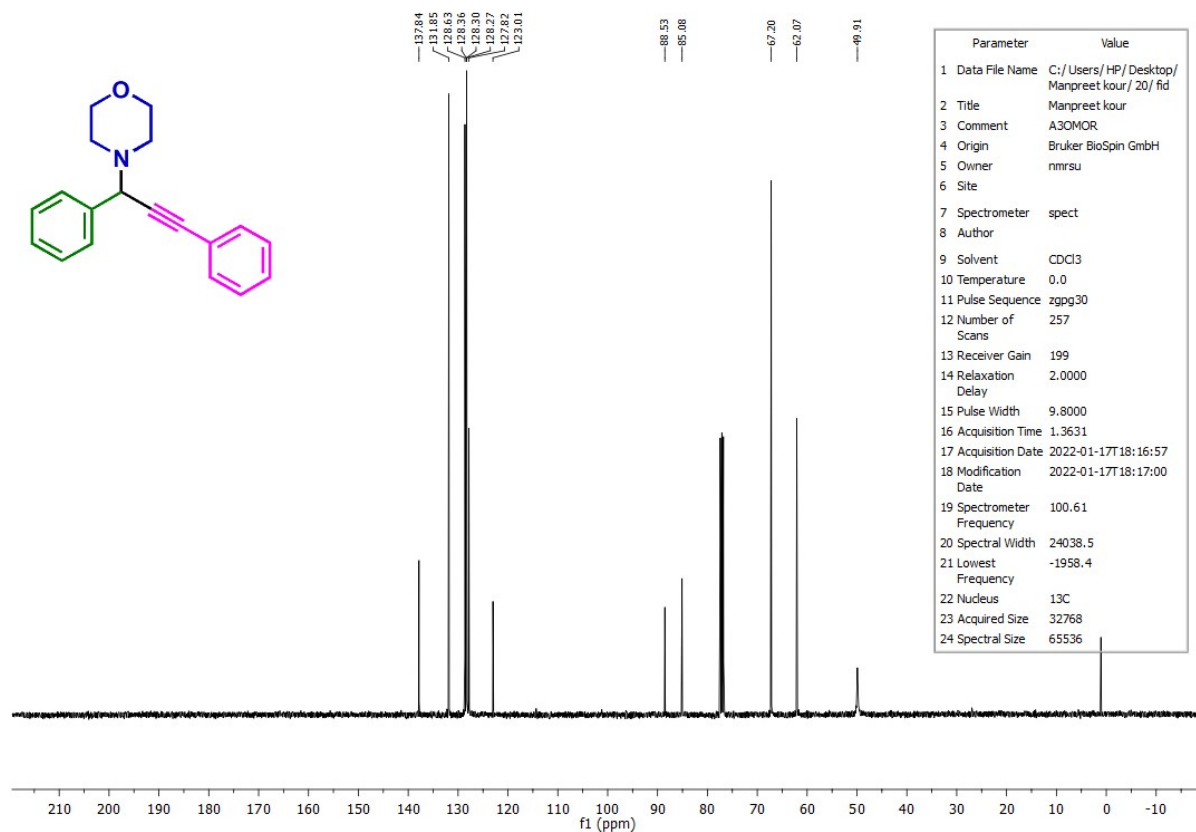
¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine (entry 6, Table 4)



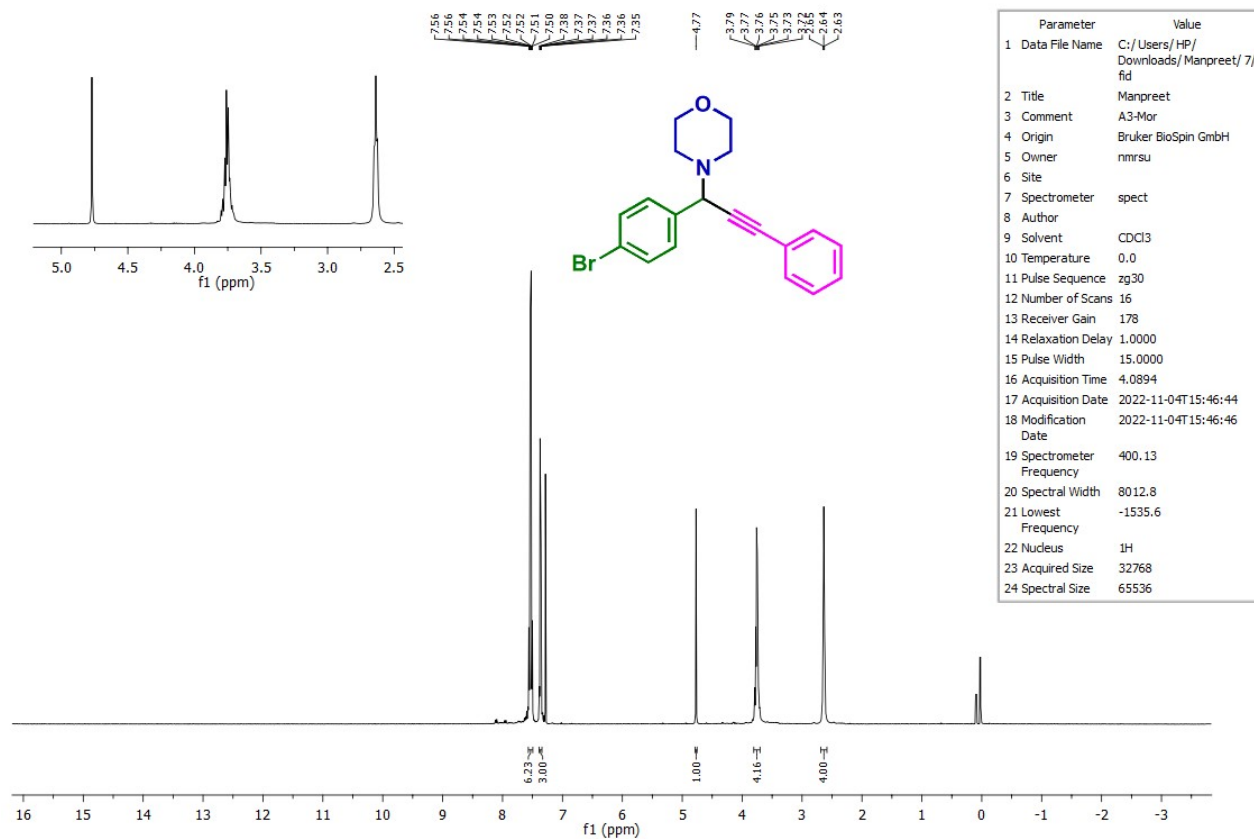
¹³C NMR spectrum of **1-(1-(4-Chlorophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-ynyl)piperidine** (entry 6, Table 4)



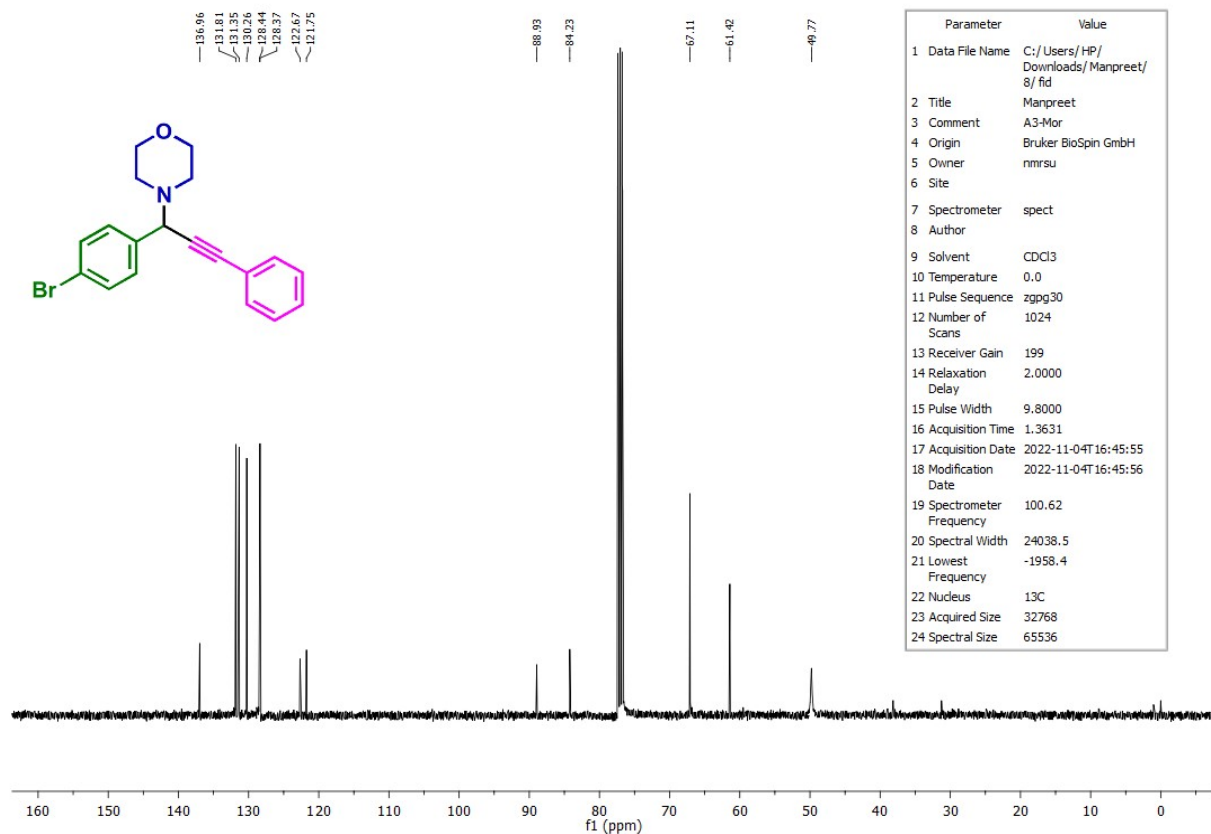
¹H NMR spectrum of 4-(1,3-Diphenylprop-2-ynyl)morpholine (entry 7, Table 4)



^{13}C NMR spectrum of 4-(1,3-Diphenylprop-2-ynyl)morpholine (entry 7, Table 4)



¹H NMR spectrum of 4-(1-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-ynyl)morpholine (entry 8, Table 4)



¹³C NMR spectrum of 4-(1-(4-Bromophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-ynyl)morpholine (entry 8, Table 4)