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Supporting information

Encapsulation of Ti_xFe_yLa_mO_z nanoparticle into NH₂-MIL-125(Ti) to fabricate a promising photocatalyst for C-N coupling reaction

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Table S 1 The data for La@MOF with different loadings of TixFeyLamOz nanoparticle

Catalyst	Titanium butoxide (^µ mol)	2-amino terephthalic acid (mL)	Nanoparticle (^µ mol)
La(1)@MOF	10	15.8	10
La(1.05)@MOF	10	15.8	10.5
La(1.1)@MOF	10	15.8	11
La(1.15)@MOF	10	15.8	11.5



Figure S 1 The color of the different samples





Table S 2 Chemical-Physica	l Features of the Samples
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sample	JCPDS	crystal system	d value (anatase peak, 25.29Åã) (nm)	crystallite size (nm)
TixFeyOz	96-152-0849	tetragonal	0.88	16.3
TixFeyLamOz	96-900-9087	tetragonal	0.75	14.36





Figure S 5 FT-IR spectroscopy of Fe@MOF



Figure S 6 FESEM image of (a) TixFeyOz, (b) Fe@MOF



Figure S 7 EDX analysis of La(1)@MOF



Figure S 8 EDX analysis of La(1.1)@MOF



Figure S 9 EDX analysis of La(1.15)@MOF



Figure S 10 Photocurrent transient response of TixFeyOz, and TixFeyLamOz nanoparticles under visible light irradiation



Figure S 11 (a) Diffuse reflectance spectra of TixFeyOz, and TixFeyLamOz nanoparticles; (b) UV-Vis Spectra of the TixFeyOz, and TixFeyLamOz nanoparticles; (c) the energy bandgap of the TixFeyOz, and TixFeyLamOz nanoparticles under the indirect transition assumption



Figure S 12 (a) CV analysis of TixFeyOz, nanoparticle and (b) TixFeyLamOz nanoparticle¹

Synthesis 2.4-dinitro-N-phenylaniline: 0.25mmol of Aniline was dissolved in the mix of H₂O and ethanol (2cc / 1:1), after obtaining a uniform solution, 0.3mmol of 2.4dinitrochlorobenzene was added and allowed them to be uniform. Finally, photocatalyst was added and the mixture was exposed to sunlight (Mashhad. Iran on oct18-2022, 22^oC). The control of the reaction was carried out by TLC each 15 min. The reaction was carried out for 60 min. The product was filtered and the precipitate was washed with ethyl acetate. Then the liquid was kept under the hood to evaporate the solvent. Before full evaporation, the obtained precipitate was filtered again by filter paper and recrystallized by ethyl acetate and then it was dried at the room temperature. M.P: 159 °C; FT-IR: 1620,1597,1583,1338,1270,1146,927,845; MS m/z: 259.06; 1H NMR (301 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.18 (s, 1H), 8.90 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.24 (dd, J = 9.6, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 7.54 (dd, J = 8.5, 7.0 Hz, 2H), 7.45 – 7.33 (m, 3H), 7.12 (d, J = 9.6 Hz, 1H).13C NMR (76 MHz, DMSO) δ 147.1 (C8), 138.1 (C10), 136.8 (C6), 131.67(C11), 130.3 (C9), 130.3 (C2,4), 127.4 (C12), 126.2 (C1,5), 123.9 (C3), 117.3 (C13)..



Figure S 13 Mass Spectroscopy of 2.4-dinitro-N-phenylaniline



Figure S 14 FT-IR spectra of 2.4-dinitro-N-phenylaniline





Figure S 16 C-NMR spectra of 2.4-dinitro-N-phenylaniline

Synthesis N-(4-Bromophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline: 0.25mmol of 4-bromoaniline was dissolved in the mix of H₂O and ethanol (2cc / 1:1), after obtaining a uniform solution, 0.3mmol of 2.4-dinitrochlorobenzene was added and allowed them to be uniform. Finally, photocatalyst was added and the mixture was exposed to sunlight. The control of the reaction was carried out by TLC each 15 min. The reaction was carried out for 60 min. The product was filtered and the precipitate was washed with ethyl acetate. Then the liquid was kept under the hood to evaporate the solvent. Before full evaporation, the obtained precipitate was filtered again by filter paper and recrystallized by ethyl acetate and then it was dried at the room temperature. M.P:158 °C; Ft-IR : 1617, 1593, 1518, 1338, 1289, 1221, 926, 833, 637,498 ; MS m/z : 338 ; ¹H NMR (301 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.12 (s, 1H), 8.89 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.23 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 7.75 – 7.64 (m, 1H), 7.42 – 7.31 (m, 3H), 7.15 (d, *J* = 9.6 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (76 MHz, DMSO) δ 146.5 (C8), 137.3 (C6), 132.3 (C2,4), 132.0 (C11), 129.7 (C12), 128.7 (C9), 125.0 (C1,5), 121.5 (C10), 117.8 (C13), 116.0 (C3).



Figure S 17 Mass spectroscopy of N-(4-Bromophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline



Figure S 18 FT-IR spectra of N-(4-Bromophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline





Synthesis N-(2-Bromophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline: 0.25mmol of 2-bromoaniline was dissolved in the mix of H₂O and ethanol (2cc / 1:1), after obtaining a uniform solution, 0.3mmol of 2.4-dinitrochlorobenzene was added and allowed them to be uniform. Finally, photocatalyst was added and the mixture was exposed to sunlight. The control of the reaction was carried out by TLC each 15 min. The reaction was carried out for 60 min. The product was filtered and the precipitate was washed with ethyl acetate. Then the liquid was kept under the hood to evaporate the solvent. Before full evaporation, the obtained precipitate was filtered again by filter paper and recrystallized by ethyl acetate and then it was dried at the room temperature. M.P: 175-178°C; Ft-IR: 1607, 1538, 1395, 1289, 1154, 932, 834, 647, 528; MS m/z : 338; Hz, 2H), 8.22 (d, J = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.74 – 7.67 (m, 3H), 7.42 – 7.34 (m, 3H). ¹³C NMR (76 MHz, DMSO) δ 146.7 (C8), 137.8 (C6), 133.5 (C4), 133.1 (C9), 132.1 (C11), 130.2 (C12), 129.7 (C2), 128.2 (C3), 123.8 (C1), 121.5 (C10), 119.6 (C13), 117.6 (C5).



Figure S 21 Mass Spectroscopy of N-(2-Bromophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline



Figure S 22 FT-IR spectra of N-(2-Bromophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline





Figure S 24 C-NMR spectra of N-(2-Bromophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline

Synthesis N-(3-Bromophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline: 0.25mmol of 3-bromoaniline was dissolved in the mix of H₂O and ethanol (2cc / 1:1), after obtaining a uniform solution, 0.3mmol of 2.4-dinitrochlorobenzene was added and allowed them to be uniform. Finally, photocatalyst was added and the mixture was exposed to sunlight. The control of the reaction was carried out by TLC each 15 min. The reaction was carried out for 60 min. The product was filtered and the precipitate was washed with ethyl acetate. Then the liquid was kept under the hood to evaporate the solvent. Before full evaporation, the obtained precipitate was filtered again by filter paper and recrystallized by ethyl acetate and then it was dried at the room temperature M.P: 174° C; Ft-IR: 1614, 1525, 1494, 1346, 1290, 1154, 933, 835, 649 ; MS m/z : 338 ; 1H NMR (301 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.14 (s, 1H), 8.89 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 7.68 – 7.36 (m, 3H), 7.19 (d, *J* = 9.5 Hz, 1H). 13C NMR (76 MHz, DMSO) δ 138.1 (C6), 136.8 (C8), 132.0 (C9), 130.3 (C2), 128.7

(C12), 126.2 (C3), 125.0 (C5), 123.9 (C4), 121.5 (C1), 117.3 (C17), 116.1 (C13)⁻



Figure S 25 Mass spectroscopy of N-(3-Bromophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline



Figure S 26 FT-IR Spectra of N-(3-Bromophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline



Figure S 27 H-NMR spectra of N-(3-Bromophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline



Synthesis N-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline : 0.25mmol of 3,4-dimethylaniline was dissolved in the mix of H₂O and ethanol (2cc / 1:1), after obtaining a uniform solution, 0.3mmol of 2.4-dinitrochlorobenzene was added and allowed them to be uniform. Finally, photocatalyst was added and the mixture was exposed to sunlight. The control of the reaction was carried out by TLC each 15 min. The reaction was carried out for 60 min. The product was filtered and the precipitate was washed with ethyl acetate. Then the liquid was kept under the hood to evaporate the solvent. Before full evaporation, the obtained precipitate was filtered again by filter paper and recrystallized by ethyl acetate and then it was dried at the room temperature. M.P: $154-155^{\circ C}$;FT-IR: 2945, 2920, 1609, 1542, 1516, 1338, 1287, 1138, 918, 832; MS m/z(M+) : 289 ; 1H NMR (301 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.10 (s, 1H), 8.88 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 3.4 Hz, 2H), 7.28 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.17 (d, *J* = 2.3 Hz, 1H), 7.13 – 7.02 (m, 3H), 2.27 (d, *J* = 2.5 Hz, 1H). 13C NMR (76 MHz, DMSO) δ 147.5 (C8), 138.4 (C4), 135.8 (C6), 133.5 (C3), 131.2 (C9), 131.1 (C11), 130.2 (C2), 127.3 (s,C12), 123.7 (C5), 121.5 (C10), 117.3 (C13,1), 19.8 (C14), 19.4 (C15).



Figure S 29 Mass Spectroscopy of N-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline



Figure S 30 FT-IR Spectra of N-(3,4-dimethylphenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline





Synthesis 2.4-dinitro-N-(p-tolyl): 0.25mmol of p-tolylaniline was dissolved in the mix of H₂O and ethanol (2cc / 1:1), after obtaining a uniform solution, 0.3mmol of 2.4-dinitrochlorobenzene was added and allowed them to be uniform. Finally, photocatalyst was added and the mixture was exposed to sunlight. The control of the reaction was carried out by TLC each 15 min. The reaction was carried out for 60 min. The product was filtered and the precipitate was washed with ethyl acetate. Then the liquid was kept under the hood to evaporate the solvent. Before full evaporation, the obtained precipitate was filtered again by filter paper and recrystallized by ethyl acetate and then it was dried at the room temperature M.P:141-142°C; Ft-IR: 2921, 1621, 1581, 1518, 1336, 1284, 1220, 1141, 918, 803; MS m/z(M+): 274; 1H NMR (301 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.11 (s, 1H), 8.90 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.22 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 8.11 (d, *J* = 8.9 Hz, 0H), 7.29 (d, *J* = 8.0 Hz, 1H), 7.21 – 7.01 (m, 3H), 2.27 (s, 1H). 13C NMR (76 MHz, DMSO) δ 148.0 (C8), 136.3 (C6), 133.5 (C3), 131.0 (C11), 130.6 (C2,4), 130.2 (C12), 128.2 (C9), 123.9 (C1,5), 121.5 (C10), 117.1 (C13), 55.8 (C14).



Figure S 33 Mass spectroscopy of 2.4-dinitro-N-(p-tolyl)



Figure S 34 FT-IR Spectroscopy of 2.4-dinitro-N-(p-tolyl)





Figure S 36 C-NMR spectra of 2.4-dinitro-N-(p-tolyl)

Synthesis N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline: 0.25mmol of 4-methoxyaniline was dissolved in the mix of H₂O and ethanol (2cc / 1:1), after obtaining a uniform solution, 0.3mmol of 2.4-dinitrochlorobenzene was added and allowed them to be uniform. Finally, photocatalyst was added and the mixture was exposed to sunlight. The control of the reaction was carried out by TLC each 15 min. The reaction was carried out for 60 min. The product was filtered and the precipitate was washed with ethyl acetate. Then the liquid was kept under the hood to evaporate the solvent. Before full evaporation, the obtained precipitate was filtered again by filter paper and recrystallized by ethyl acetate and then it was dried at the room temperature M.P: 143-145°C : Ft-IR : 3329, 3309, 1619, 1593, 1512, 1336, 1247, 9278, 833; MS m/z: 289.25; 1H NMR (301 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.12 (s, 1H), 8.89 (d, *J* = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.20 (dd, *J* = 9.6, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 7.36 – 7.28 (m, 3H), 7.13 – 7.04 (m, 3H), 3.82 (s, 1H). 13C NMR (76 MHz, DMSO) δ 146.8 (C8), 131.4 (C11), 130.2 (C6), 130.1 (C9), 129.7 (C12), 128.5 (C3), 128.0 (C1,5), 121.5 (C10), 117.5 (C13), 116.0 (C2,4) , 14.5 (C21).



Figure S 37 Mass Spectroscopy of N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline



Figure S 38 FT-IR Spectroscopy of N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline





Figure S 40 C-NMR spectra of N-(4-methoxyphenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline

• Synthesis N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline: 0.25mmol of 4-chloroaniline was dissolved in the mix of H₂O and ethanol (2cc / 1:1), after obtaining a uniform solution, 0.3mmol of 2.4-dinitrochlorobenzene was added and allowed them to be uniform. Finally, photocatalyst was added and the mixture was exposed to sunlight. The control of the reaction was carried out by TLC each 15 min. The reaction was carried out for 60 min. The product was filtered and the precipitate was washed with ethyl acetate. Then the liquid was kept under the hood to evaporate the solvent. Before full evaporation, the obtained precipitate was filtered again by filter paper and recrystallized by ethyl acetate and then it was dried at the room temperature .M.P: 166-169°C; Ft-IR : 1619, 1608, 1519, 1341, 1286, 1141, 918, 833, 741; MS m/z :293.66; ¹H NMR (301 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.15 (s, 1H), 8.90 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 8.53 (dd, *J* = 8.9, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 8.22 (d, *J* = 2.8 Hz, 1H), 7.64 – 7.53 (m, 3H), 7.44 (d, *J* = 8.7 Hz, 1H). ¹³C NMR (76 MHz, DMSO) δ 146.8 (C8), 137.3 (C6), 131.4 (C11), 130.2 (C9), 130.1 (C2,4), 129.7 (C12), 128.5 (C3), 128.0 (C1,5), 121.5 (C10), 116.1 (C13).



Figure S 41 Mass Spectroscopy of N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline



Figure S 42 FT-IR spectra of N-(4-chlorophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline





Synthesis N-(3-chlorophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline : 0.25mmol of 3-chloroaniline was dissolved in the mix of H₂O and ethanol (2cc / 1:1), after obtaining a uniform solution, 0.3mmol of 2.4-dinitrochlorobenzene was added and allowed them to be uniform. Finally, photocatalyst was added and the mixture was exposed to sunlight. The control of the reaction was carried out by TLC each 15 min. The reaction was carried out for 60 min. The product was filtered and the precipitate was washed with ethyl acetate. Then the liquid was kept under the hood to evaporate the solvent. Before full evaporation, the obtained precipitate was filtered again by filter paper and recrystallized by ethyl acetate and then it was dried at the room temperature M.P: 182-183°C; Ft-IR : 1618, 1519, 1492, 1338, 1292, 1143, 927, 802, 742; MS m/z :293.66; ¹H NMR (301 MHz, DMSO) δ 10.13 (s, 1H), 8.91 (dd, *J* = 9.3, 2.7 Hz, 2H), 8.52 (d, *J* = 8.9, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 8.26 (dd, *J* = 9.5, 2.8 Hz, 2H), 7.58 – 7.49 (m, 2H), 7.46 – 7.35 (m, 2H). ¹³C NMR (76 MHz, DMSO) δ 138.4 (C6), 136.4 (C8), 135.8 (C4), 131.2 (C9), 131.1 (C11), 130.2 (C12), 128.5 (C2), 127.3 (C5), 123.7 (C3), 121.5 (C10), 117.3 (C1,13).



Figure S 45 Mass Spectroscopy of N-(3-chlorophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline



Figure S 46 FT-IR Spectra of N-(3-chlorophenyl)-2,4-dinitroaniline





 Rafsanjani Dehghazi, M.; Absalan, Y.; Gholizadeh, M.; Razavi, M.; Souri, K. Noble-Free Nanophotocatalyst of Ti x Fe y La m O z for Efficient Photocatalytic C–N Cross-Coupling Reactions under Visible Light. ACS Appl. Nano Mater. 2023, 6 (2), 1106– 1118. https://doi.org/10.1021/acsanm.2c04617.