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Supporting Information

Size and Function Influence Study on Enhanced Catalytic Performance of a Cooperative MOF for Mild, Green and Fast C-C Bond Formation

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Materials and methods

All raw materials were purchased from Merck and Aldrich and were used without further purification. X-Ray powder diffraction (XRD) patterns were recorded using a Philips X'pert diffractometer with monochromated Cu-k α radiation. The IR spectra (in KBr) have been recorded by Nicolet Fourier Transform IR, Nicolet 100 spectrometer in the range of 4000-400 cm⁻¹. The thermogravimetric behavior of the structures (TGA) was evaluated using a thermal gravimetric analysis instrument (PL-STA 1500) into alumina pans with the gradient of 10 °C/ min under neutral N₂ atmosphere. The morphologies of the nanostructures samples were examined with scanning electron microscopy (SEM) (Philips XL 30). ¹H NMR spectra were recorded on a BRUKER DRX-250 AVANCE spectrometer operating at 250 MHz for the proton nucleus at room temperature.

1. Synthesis of N,N'-(oxybis(4,1-phenylene))bis(1-(pyridin-4-yl)methanimine) (OPP)

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4,4'-Oxydianiline (1mmol, 0.2 g) and 4-Pyridinecarboxaldehyde (2.1 mmol, 1mL) was dissolved in 15 ml ethanol and the mixture was stirred for 4 h in room temperature. The yellow residue was filtered and washed with ethanol and dried at 80 °C in oven overnight.

2. Synthesis of N₁, N₂-Bis (pyridin-4-ylmethylene) ethane-1,2-diamine(L)

1,2-Ethylenediamine (1mmol, 0.66mL) dissolved in 20 mL of ethanol then 4pyridinecarboxaldehyde (1mmol, 1mL) added to the mixture and refluxed for 3h. The yellow solid washed with hexane and dried.



Figure S1. Synthesis rout of L and C=C coupling reaction of L to L**



Figure S2. PXRD patterns for A) nanorod and nanoplate sample B) the as-synthesized sonochemical



Figure S3. ¹H NMR spectrum of as synthesized 2-(4-Chlorobenzylidene) malononitrile in CDCl₃.



Figure S4. ¹H NMR spectrum of as synthesized 2-(2-Chlorobenzylidene) malononitrile in CDCl₃.



Figure S5. ¹H NMR spectrum of as synthesized 2-benzylidenemalononitrile in CDCl₃.



Figure S6. ¹H NMR spectrum of as synthesized 2-(4-methylbenzylidene) malononitrile in CDCl₃.



Figure S7. ¹H NMR spectrum of as synthesized 2-(3,4-methoxybenzylidene)malononitrile in CDCl₃.



Figure S8. ¹H NMR spectrum of as synthesized 2-(3-nitrobenzylidene) malononitrile in CDCl₃.



Figure S9. ¹H NMR spectrum of as synthesized 2-(4-nitrobenzylidene) malononitrile in CDCl₃.



Figure S10. ¹HNMR spectrum of as synthesized 2-(2,4-dichlorobenzylidene)malononitrile in CDCl₃.



Figure S11. ¹H NMR spectrum of as synthesized 2-(4-hydroxybenzylidene) malononitrile in DMSO.



Figure S12. Photograph of reaction progress of 4-chlorobenzaldehyde and malononitrile.



Figure S13. Photograph of reaction progress of 2-chlorobenzaldehyde and malononitrile.



Figure S14. Photograph of reaction progress of benzaldehyde and malononitrile.



Figure S15. Photograph of reaction progress of 4-methylbenzaldehyde and malononitrile.



Figure S16. Photograph of reaction progress of 3,4-methoxylbenzaldehyde and malononitrile.



Figure S17. Photograph of reaction progress 3-nitrolbenzaldehyde and malononitrile.



Figure S18. Photograph of reaction progress 3-nitrolbenzaldehyde and malononitrile.



Figure S19. Photograph of reaction progress 2,4-dichlorobenzaldehyde and malononitrile.



Figure S20. Photograph of reaction progress 4-hydroxybenzaldehyde and malononitrile.



Figure S21. Photograph of reaction progress 4-bromobenzaldehyde and malononitrile



Figure S22. Photograph of reaction progress 4-cyanobenzaldehyde and malononitrile.



Figure S23. Bar chart of GC conversion (%) for various runs in the recycle and reuse of structures