

*Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for*

**Supported gold–palladium alloy nanoparticles catalyzed tandem oxidation routes to *N*-substituted anilines from non-aromatic compounds**

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**Full experimental details**

**Instrumental and reagents:** GC analyses were performed on Shimadzu GC-2014 with a FID detector equipped with a InertCap5 and TC-1 capillary column. GC-MS spectra were recorded on Shimadzu GCMS-QP2010 equipped with a InertCap5 capillary column at an ionization voltage of 70 eV. Liquid-state  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra were recorded on JEOL JNM-ECA 500.  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR were measured at 500 and 125 MHz, respectively, with TMS as an internal standard ( $\delta = 0$  ppm). ICP-AES analyses were performed on Shimadzu ICPS-8100. TEM measurements were performed on JEOL JEM-2010HC. HAADF-STEM and EDS images were obtained using a JEOL-ARM 200F instrument operating at 200 kV. TEM and STEM samples were prepared by placing a drop of the suspension on carbon-coated Cu grids and dried in air.  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  ( $160\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$ , Cat. No. KHS-24, Sumitomo Chemical),  $\text{TiO}_2$  ( $316\text{ m}^2\text{ g}^{-1}$ , Cat. No. ST-01, Ishihara Sangyo Kaisya) were commercially available. Solvents and substrates (except for **10**) were obtained from Kanto Chemical, TCI, Wako, or Aldrich (reagent grade). Substrates **1b–1k** were mixtures of *cis* and *trans* isomers, and the *cis/trans* ratios were determined by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR analyses; **1b** (*cis:trans* = 58:42), **1c** (*cis:trans* = 74:26), **1d** (*cis:trans* = 30:70), **1e** (*cis:trans* = 59:41), **1f** (*cis:trans* = 49:51), **1g** (*cis:trans* = 51:49), **1h** (*cis:trans* = 38:62), **1i** (*cis:trans* = 38:62), **1j** (*cis:trans* = 52:48), and **1k** (*cis:trans* = 46:54). Substrate **10** was synthesized by the reaction of cyclohexanone with isopropylamine (see: Y. Mao, E. Lobkovsky, D. B. Collum, *J. Org. Chem.* **2005**, 70, 2335.).

**Preparation of catalysts:** An aqueous solution of  $\text{HAuCl}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{K}_2\text{PdCl}_4$  (6.67 mM and 1.67 mM, 60 mL) containing  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$  (2.0 g) was vigorously stirred at room temperature for 15 min. Then, the pH of the solution was adjusted to 10.0 by

using an aqueous solution of NaOH (1.0 M). Then, the resulting slurry was further stirred for 24 h at room temperature, giving 2.0 g of the hydroxide precursor. By the reduction of the precursor with H<sub>2</sub> (1 atm) at 150 °C for 30 min, the supported gold–palladium bimetallic nanoparticles catalyst, Au–Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, was obtained. The contents of gold and palladium in Au–Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> were 0.137 mmol g<sup>−1</sup> and 0.042 mmol g<sup>−1</sup> (Au/Pd = 3.3), respectively (determined by ICP-AES). HAADF-STEM and EDS mapping analyses indicated that alloyed gold–palladium bimetallic nanoparticles were formed on the Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> support (Fig. S1). It was confirmed by the TEM analysis that the average particle size of gold–palladium alloy nanoparticles was 1.7 nm (standard deviation: 0.4 nm, Fig. S2). The size distribution were determined using 200 particles.

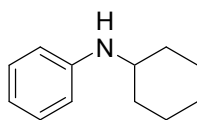
The supported gold catalyst Au/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Au: 0.158 mmol g<sup>−1</sup>, average size: 3.2 nm) and palladium catalyst Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Pd: 0.237 mmol g<sup>−1</sup>, average size: 2.2 nm) were prepared by the same manner as that for Au–Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Other Au–Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalysts with different Au/Pd molar ratios, *e.g.*, Au/Pd = 7.8 (Au: 0.180 mmol g<sup>−1</sup>, Pd: 0.023 mmol g<sup>−1</sup>), 0.64 (Au: 0.070 mmol g<sup>−1</sup>, Pd: 0.109 mmol g<sup>−1</sup>), and 0.16 (Au: 0.025 mmol g<sup>−1</sup>, Pd: 0.155 mmol g<sup>−1</sup>), and Au–Pd/TiO<sub>2</sub> (Au/Pd = 0.59, Au: 0.070 mmol g<sup>−1</sup>, Pd: 0.118 mmol g<sup>−1</sup>) were also prepared by the same manner.

**Catalytic reaction:** The catalytic reaction was typically carried out according to the following procedure. Into a Pyrex glass reactor (volume: ca. 20 mL) were successively placed Au–Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Au: 1.15 mol%, Pd: 0.35 mol%), cyclohexylamine (**1**, 1.0 mmol), *n*-hexadecane (0.1 mmol, internal standard), mesitylene (2 mL), and a Teflon-coated magnetic stir bar, and then the mixture was stirred at 130 °C under open air (1 atm). The conversions and product yields were determined by GC analysis using *n*-hexadecane as an internal standard.

As for isolation of products, an internal standard was not added. After the reaction, the catalyst was removed by simple filtration (>90 % catalyst recovery), and then the filtrate was concentrated by evaporation of mesitylene. The crude product was subjected to column chromatography on silica gel (typically using hexane/diethyl ether as an eluent), giving the pure *N*-cyclohexylaniline. The products were identified by GC-MS and NMR (<sup>1</sup>H and <sup>13</sup>C) analyses (see below). Compounds **2b–2k** were the mixtures of *cis* and *trans* isomers, and the *cis/trans* ratios were determined by GC and/or <sup>1</sup>H NMR analyses.

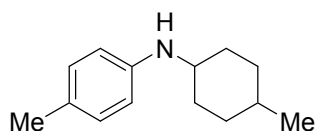
The retrieved Au–Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst after the reaction was washed with chloroform and methanol, and calcined at 300 °C in air (1 atm) for 2 h. Then, the catalyst was treated at 150 °C in H<sub>2</sub> (1 atm) for 30 min before being used for the reuse experiment.

### Spectral data of *N*-substituted anilines



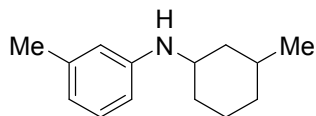
**2a**

***N*-Cyclohexylaniline (2a):** colorless oil;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 7.16–7.11 (m, 2H), 6.64 (tt,  $J$  = 7.5 and 1.0 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (m, 2H), 3.47 (brs, 1H), 3.26–3.20 (m, 1H), 2.05–2.02 (m, 2H), 1.77–1.72 (m, 2H), 1.66–1.61 (m, 1H), 1.39–1.31 (m, 2H), 1.26–1.08 (m, 3H);  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 147.7, 129.5, 117.1, 113.4, 51.9, 33.8, 26.2, 25.3; MS (70 eV, EI):  $m/z$  (%): 175 (37) [ $M^+$ ], 176 (5), 146 (5), 133 (13), 132 (100), 119 (13), 118 (15), 117 (9), 106 (8), 93 (11), 91 (5), 77 (9).



**2b**

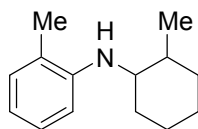
**4-Methyl-*N*-(4-methylcyclohexyl)benzenamine (2b, *cis:trans* = 39:61):** colorless oil;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 6.97–6.94 (m, 2H), 6.54–6.49 (m, 2H), 3.38 (brs, 1H), 3.52–3.49 (m, 1H for *cis*-isomer), 3.16–3.10 (m, 1H for *trans*-isomer), 2.22 (s, 3H), 2.10–0.90 (m, 12H);  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 145.5, 145.4, 130.0, 129.8, 126.4, 126.2, 113.8, 113.7, 52.7, 48.7, 34.4, 33.9, 32.7, 31.2, 30.1, 29.6, 22.6, 21.7, 20.7; MS (70 eV, EI):  $m/z$  (%): 203 (26) [ $M^+$ ], 147 (12), 146 (100), 133 (9), 132 (9), 131 (11), 130 (5), 120 (5), 118 (5), 107 (8), 106 (9), 91 (8), 55 (5).



**2c**

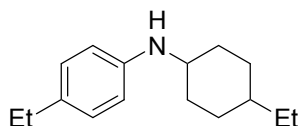
**3-Methyl-*N*-(3-methylcyclohexyl)benzenamine (2c, *cis:trans* = 80:20):** colorless oil;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 7.05–7.01 (m, 1H), 6.47 (m, 1H), 6.40–6.37 (m, 2H), 3.66–3.63 (m, 1H for *trans*-isomer), 3.41 (brs, 1H), 3.24–3.18 (m, 1H for *cis*-isomer), 2.25 (t,  $J$  = 18 Hz, 3H), 2.10–0.67 (m, 12H);  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 147.7, 139.2, 129.4, 118.1, 117.9, 114.2, 114.1, 110.6, 110.4, 52.3, 47.7, 42.8, 39.1, 34.9, 34.3, 33.7, 32.3, 30.7, 27.4, 25.3, 22.8, 22.0, 21.9, 20.8; MS (70 eV, EI):  $m/z$  (%): 203 (57) [ $M^+$ ], 204 (9), 188 (6), 161 (13), 160 (100), 147 (11), 146 (83), 145 (9), 144 (7), 134 (5), 133 (26), 132 (23), 131 (15), 130 (10), 120 (19), 118 (16),

117 (8), 108 (5), 107 (36), 106 (11), 91 (19), 79 (5), 77 (7), 65 (9), 55 (11).



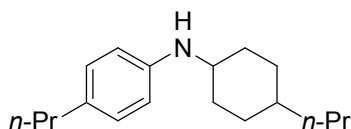
**2d**

**2-Methyl-N-(2-methylcyclohexyl)benzenamine (2d, *cis:trans* = 16:84):** pale yellow oil;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 7.09–7.02 (m, 2H), 6.62–6.56 (m, 2H), 3.58–3.56 (brs, 1H for *cis*-isomer), 3.28 (brs, 1H), 2.96–2.91 (m, 1H for *trans*-isomer), 2.20–0.91 (m, 15H);  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 146.3, 145.8, 130.5, 127.39, 127.35, 121.8, 121.6, 116.2, 116.1, 110.3, 110.0, 58.2, 53.1, 41.2, 39.4, 35.1, 34.0, 33.6, 30.7, 29.1, 26.2, 25.8, 23.5, 23.1, 19.9, 17.9, 17.8; MS (70 eV, EI):  $m/z$  (%): 203 (38) [ $M^+$ ], 204 (6), 161 (5), 160 (31), 147 (13), 146 (100), 144 (5), 133 (9), 132 (5), 131 (12), 130 (8), 120 (15), 119 (5), 118 (42), 117 (6), 107 (10), 106 (8), 91 (14), 77 (5), 65 (7), 55 (8).



**2e**

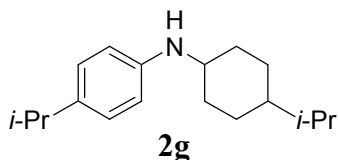
**4-Ethyl-N-(4-ethylcyclohexyl)benzenamine (2e, *cis:trans* = 52:48):** colorless oil;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 6.99–6.97 (m, 2H), 6.55–6.51 (m, 2H), 3.53–3.50 (m, 1H for *cis*-isomer), 3.41 (brs, 1H), 3.16–3.11 (m, 1H for *trans*-isomer), 2.52 (q,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.12–0.86 (m, 17H);  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 145.74, 145.65, 133.0, 132.9, 128.8, 113.6, 113.5, 53.0, 49.0, 39.3, 38.1, 33.9, 32.0, 29.9, 29.7, 28.6, 28.2, 27.8, 16.3, 11.9; MS (70 eV, EI):  $m/z$  (%): 231 (32) [ $M^+$ ], 232 (6), 161 (13), 160 (100), 147 (10), 134 (5), 132 (18), 131 (9), 130 (9), 106 (14), 105 (6), 77 (5), 55 (5).



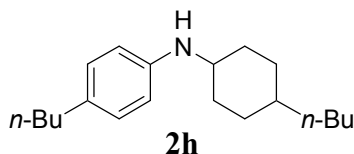
**2f**

**4-Propyl-N-(4-propylcyclohexyl)benzenamine (2f, *cis:trans* = 40:60):** colorless oil;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 6.96–6.94 (m, 2H), 6.53–6.49 (m, 2H), 3.52–3.49 (m, 1H for *cis*-isomer), 3.41 (brs, 1H), 3.16–3.10 (m, 1H for *trans*-isomer), 2.45 (t,  $J$  = 7.5 Hz, 2H), 2.11–0.87 (m, 21H);  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 145.7, 145.6, 131.4, 131.2, 129.4, 113.52, 113.45, 53.0, 49.0, 39.6, 38.3, 37.5, 37.3, 36.0, 34.0, 32.4, 29.7, 28.1, 25.2, 20.5, 20.4, 14.7, 14.1; MS (70 eV, EI):  $m/z$

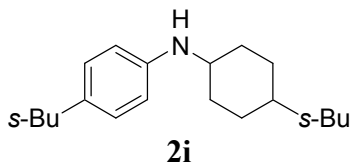
(%): 259 (41) [ $M^+$ ], 260 (8), 231 (7), 230 (39), 175 (14), 174 (100), 161 (8), 148 (6), 144 (5), 132 (29), 131 (6), 130 (10), 106 (38), 105 (9), 91 (5), 81 (5), 79 (5), 55 (9).



**4-(1-Methylethyl)-N-[4-(1-methylethyl)cyclohexyl]benzenamine (2g, *cis:trans* = 37:63):** pale yellow oil;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 7.02–7.00 (m, 2H), 6.55–6.50 (m, 2H), 3.57–3.55 (m, 1H for *cis*-isomer), 3.44 (brs, 1H), 3.14–3.09 (m, 1H, *trans*-isomer), 2.82–2.74 (sept,  $J$  = 7 Hz, 1H), 2.14–1.01 (m, 16H); 0.87 (d,  $J$  = 7.0 Hz, 6H);  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 145.83, 145.75, 137.6, 137.4, 127.4, 113.4, 113.3, 52.9, 48.3, 43.9, 43.5, 34.2, 33.4, 32.9, 32.1, 30.2, 29.0, 24.8, 24.6, 20.3, 20.2; MS (70 eV, EI):  $m/z$  (%): 259 (48) [ $M^+$ ], 260 (10), 245 (9), 244 (45), 175 (13), 174 (100), 161 (11), 148 (7), 146 (23), 135 (6), 133 (5), 132 (31), 131 (7), 130 (12), 120 (35), 119 (7), 118 (6), 117 (6), 91 (10), 81 (7), 79 (5), 77 (6), 69 (5), 67 (5), 55 (8),

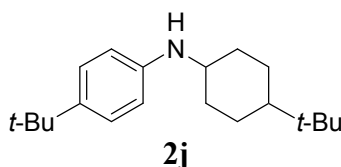


**4-Butyl-N-(4-butylcyclohexyl)benzenamine (2h, *cis:trans* = 32:68):** pale yellow oil;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 6.96–6.94 (m, 2H), 6.53–6.49 (m, 2H), 3.51–3.49 (m, 1H for *cis*-isomer), 3.35 (brs, 1H), 3.16–3.10 (m, 1H for *trans*-isomer), 2.47 (t,  $J$  = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.37–0.88 (m, 25H),  $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$  NMR (125 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 145.7, 145.6, 131.6, 131.4, 129.4, 113.55, 113.47, 53.0, 49.0, 41.1, 37.6, 37.0, 36.32, 36.27, 35.7, 35.5, 35.0, 34.3, 34.0, 33.1, 32.4, 29.83, 29.75, 29.67, 29.64, 28.2, 23.29, 23.26, 22.6, 14.42, 14.36, 14.3; MS (70 eV, EI):  $m/z$  (%): 287 (55) [ $M^+$ ], 288 (12), 245 (9), 244 (47), 189 (15), 188 (100), 175 (8), 162 (5), 144 (5), 132 (27), 131 (5), 130 (9), 106 (40), 105 (8), 91 (5), 81 (6), 67 (5), 55 (9).

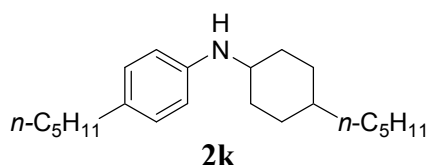


**4-(1-Methylpropyl)-N-[4-(1-methylpropyl)cyclohexyl]benzenamine (2i, *cis:trans* = 27:73):** pale yellow oil;  $^1\text{H}$  NMR (500 MHz,  $\text{CDCl}_3$ , 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 6.97–6.94 (m, 2H), 6.54–6.51 (m, 2H), 3.59–3.57 (m, 1H for *cis*-isomer), 3.40 (brs, 1H), 3.14–3.09 (m,

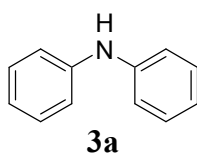
<sup>1</sup>H, for *trans*-isomer), 2.49–0.79 (m, 27H); <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 145.84, 145.77, 136.4, 136.3, 128.0, 113.4, 113.3, 53.1, 48.2, 42.1, 41.8, 41.0, 39.6, 39.0, 34.4, 34.2, 31.7, 30.4, 30.3, 29.7, 27.7, 27.1, 26.9, 25.3, 23.7, 22.3, 16.13, 16.06, 12.6, 12.2, 12.0; MS (70 eV, EI): *m/z* (%): 287 (35) [*M*<sup>+</sup>], 288 (8), 272 (7), 259 (20), 258 (100), 188 (21), 146 (10), 132 (11), 120 (28), 57 (5), 55 (6).



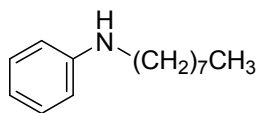
**4-(1,1-Dimethylethyl)-N-[4-(1,1-dimethylethyl)cyclohexyl]benzenamine (2j, *cis:trans* = 30:70):** colorless oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 7.19–7.15 (m, 2H), 6.56–6.51 (m, 2H), 3.63–3.60 (m, 1H for *cis*-isomer), 3.49 (brs, 1H), 3.14–3.08 (m, 1H for *trans*-isomer), 2.17–0.86 (m, 27H); <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 145.5, 145.4, 139.8, 139.6, 126.3, 113.1, 113.0, 52.9, 48.3, 48.2, 48.0, 47.2, 34.5, 34.1, 32.8, 32.7, 31.9, 30.8, 28.0, 27.8, 26.7, 21.9; MS (70 eV, EI): *m/z* (%): 287 (48) [*M*<sup>+</sup>], 288 (10), 273 (21), 272 (100), 189 (6), 188 (39), 160 (13), 134 (23), 132 (15), 106 (8), 81 (5), 57 (17), 55 (5).



**4-Pentyl-N-(4-pentylcyclohexyl)benzenamine (2k, *cis:trans* = 39:61):** pale yellow oil; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 6.96–6.94 (m, 2H), 6.54–6.49 (m, 2H), 3.53–3.50 (m, 1H for *cis*-isomer), 3.41 (brs, 1H), 3.16–3.10 (m, 1H, *trans*-isomer), 2.47 (t, *J* = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 2.12–0.86 (m, 29H); <sup>13</sup>C{<sup>1</sup>H} NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>, 25 °C, TMS):  $\delta$  = 145.7, 145.6, 131.7, 131.5, 129.4, 113.6, 113.5, 53.0, 49.1, 37.6, 37.3, 36.3, 35.7, 35.3, 34.0, 32.52, 32.45, 31.9, 29.8, 28.2, 27.13, 27.09, 23.0, 22.9, 14.43, 14.40; MS (70 eV, EI): *m/z* (%): 315 (62) [*M*<sup>+</sup>], 316 (15), 259 (12), 258 (59), 203 (15), 202 (100), 189 (7), 176 (5), 144 (6), 132 (29), 130 (10), 106 (49), 105 (9), 81 (8), 67 (6), 55 (12).

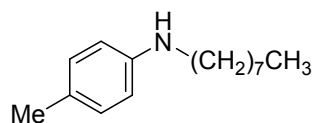


**Diphenylamine (3a):** MS (70 eV, EI): *m/z* (%): 169 (100) [*M*<sup>+</sup>], 170 (13), 168 (52), 167 (26), 84 (11), 77 (8), 66 (7), 65 (6), 51 (11).



**8aa**

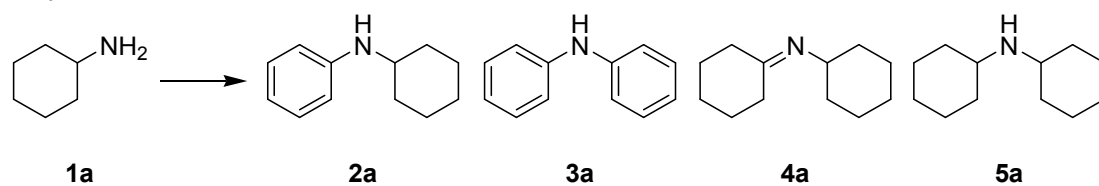
***N*-Octylbenzenamine (8aa):** MS (70 eV, EI): *m/z* (%): 205 (13) [*M*<sup>+</sup>], 107 (8), 196 (100), 77 (8).



**8ba**

**4-Methyl-*N*-octylbenzenamine (8ba):** MS (70 eV, EI): *m/z* (%): 219 (18) [*M*<sup>+</sup>], 121 (10), 120 (100), 91 (7).

**Table S1** Tandem oxidation of cyclohexylamine (**1a**) to *N*-cyclohexylaniline (**2a**) using various catalysts<sup>a</sup>

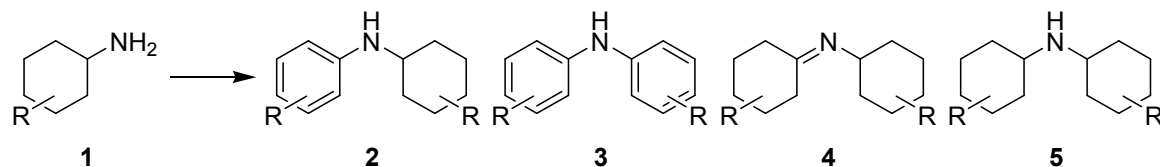


Entry	Catalyst	Au/Pd molar ratio	Conv. of <b>1a</b> (%)	Yield (%)			
				<b>2a</b>	<b>3a</b>	<b>4a</b>	<b>5a</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>Au–Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub></b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>&gt;99</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>	<b>&lt;1</b>
2	Au/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	–	42	<1	<1	18	<1
3	Pd/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	–	34	<1	<1	<1	<1
4 <sup>b</sup>	Au/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> + Pd/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	3.3	76	3	<1	12	<1
5	Au–Pd/TiO <sub>2</sub>	0.59	>99	62	3	<1	4
6	Au–Pd/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	7.8	81	40	<1	6	5
7	Au–Pd/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.64	96	68	<1	<1	<1
8	Au–Pd/Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	0.16	93	60	4	<1	5
9 <sup>c</sup>	Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	–	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1
10	None	–	<1	<1	<1	<1	<1

<sup>a</sup> Reaction conditions: **1a** (1.0 mmol), catalyst (Au: 1.15 mol%, Pd: 0.35 mol% for entries 1–4; total metal (Au + Pd): 1.5 mol % for entries 5–11), mesitylene (2 mL), 130 °C, open air (1 atm), 3 h. Conversions and yields were determined by GC analysis using *n*-hexadecane as an internal standard. <sup>b</sup> Physical mixture of Au/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. <sup>c</sup> Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> 83.9 mg.

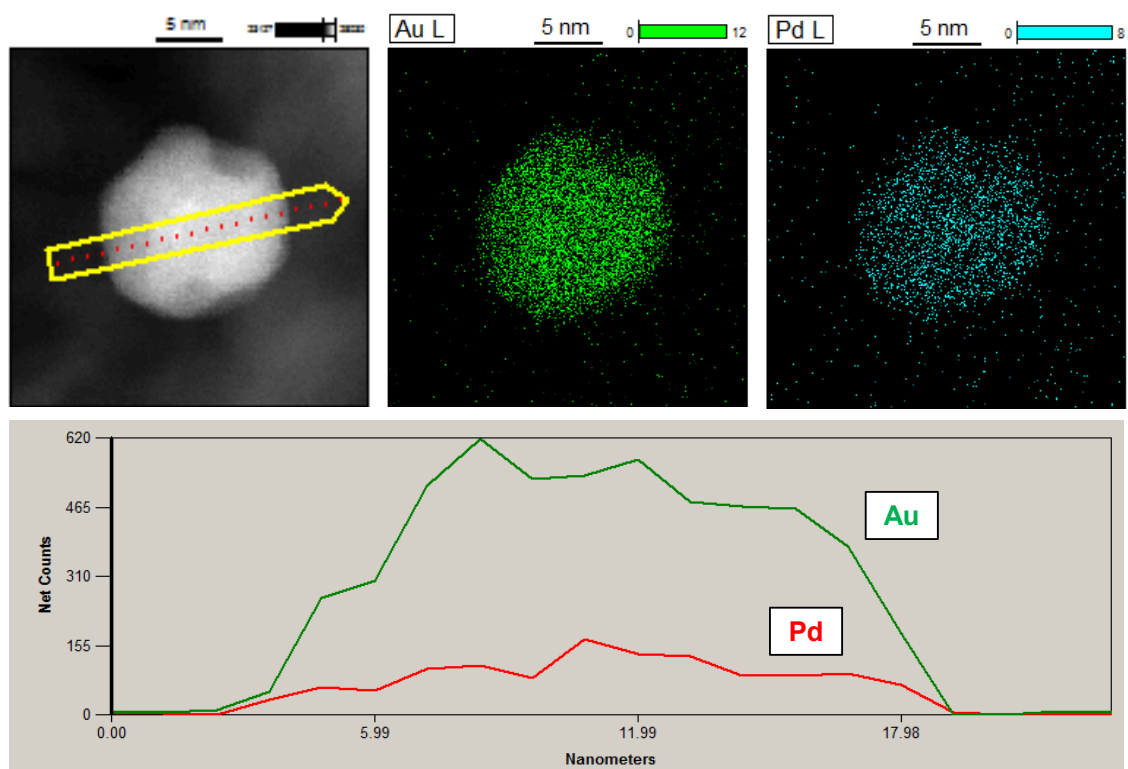


**Table S2** Scope of substrates (details for Fig. 2)<sup>a</sup>



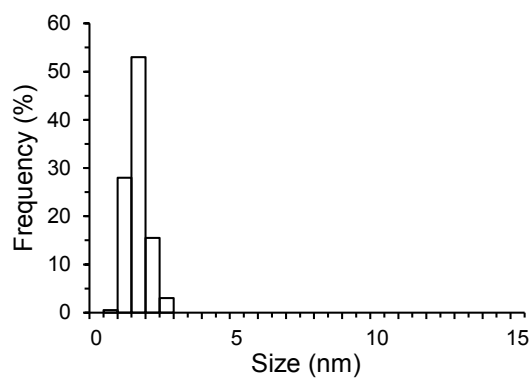
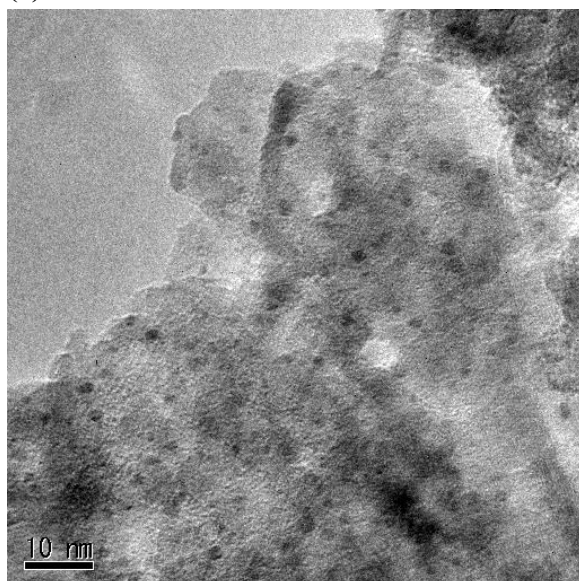
Entry	Substrate ( <b>1</b> )	<i>cis/trans</i> ratio of <b>1</b>	Time (h)	Conv. of <b>1</b> (%) <sup>b</sup>	Yield (%) <sup>b</sup>				Isolated yield of <b>2</b> (%) <sup>c</sup>	<i>cis/trans</i> ratio of <b>2</b>
					<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>		
1	R = H ( <b>1a</b> )	—	3	>99	95	<1	<1	<1	88	—
2	= 4-Me ( <b>1b</b> )	58:42	2.5	>99	82	<1	<1	<1	73	39:61
3	= 3-Me ( <b>1c</b> )	74:26	2.5	>99	91	<1	<1	<1	81	80:20
4	= 2-Me ( <b>1d</b> )	30:70	5	>99	53	<1	<1	<1	40	16:84
5	= 4-Et ( <b>1e</b> )	59:41	2	>99	78	<1	2	<1	64	52:48
6	= 4- <i>n</i> -Pr ( <b>1f</b> )	49:51	3	>99	76	<1	2	<1	74	40:60
7	= 4- <i>i</i> -Pr ( <b>1g</b> )	51:49	3	>99	83	5	<1	<1	74	37:63
8	= 4- <i>n</i> -Bu ( <b>1h</b> )	38:62	3	>99	71	<1	2	<1	72	32:68
9	= 4- <i>sec</i> -Bu ( <b>1i</b> )	38:62	3	>99	78	2	2	<1	82	27:73
10	= 4- <i>tert</i> -Bu ( <b>1j</b> )	52:48	2	>99	78	10	<1	<1	65	30:70
11 <sup>d</sup>	= 4- <i>n</i> -C <sub>5</sub> H <sub>11</sub> ( <b>1k</b> )	46:54	4	>99	60	4	<1	2	65	39:61

<sup>a</sup> Reaction conditions: **1** (1.0 mmol), Au–Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Au: 1.15 mol%, Pd: 0.35 mol%), mesitylene (2 mL), 130 °C, open air (1 atm). <sup>b</sup> Conversions and yields were determined by GC analysis using *n*-hexadecane as an internal standard. <sup>c</sup> Isolated yields of **2**. <sup>d</sup> Au: 2.3 mol%, Pd: 0.7 mol%.

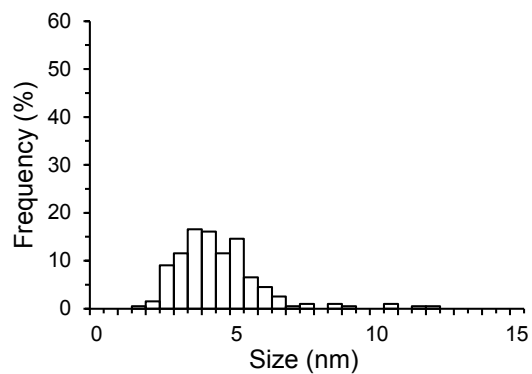
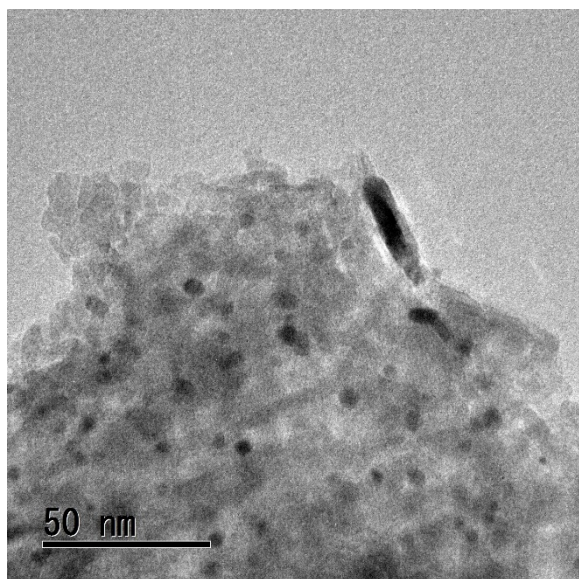


**Fig. S1** HAADF-STEM and EDS images of Au-Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Au/Pd = 3.3).

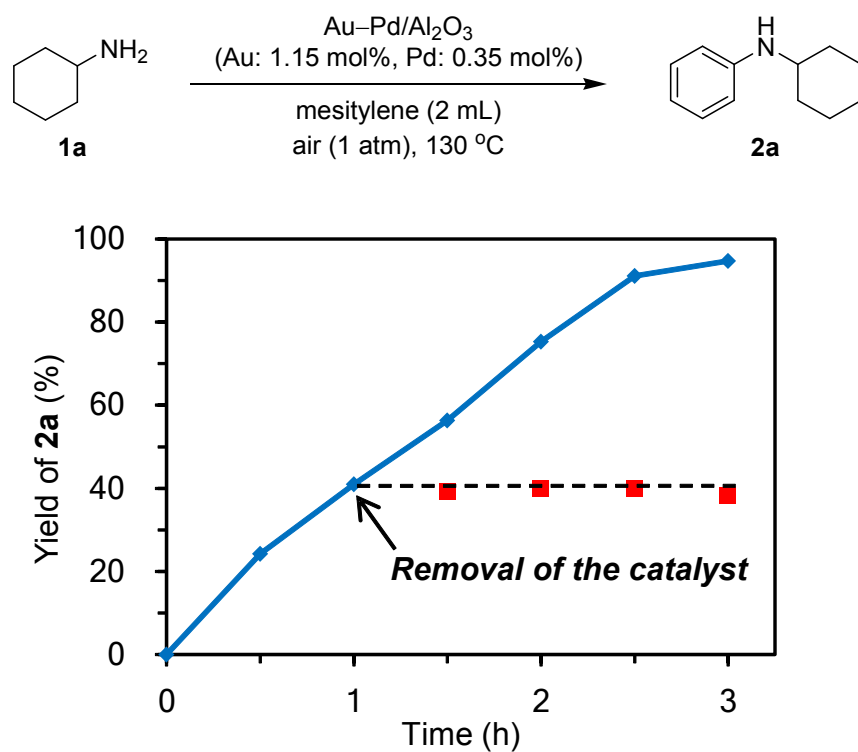
**(a)**



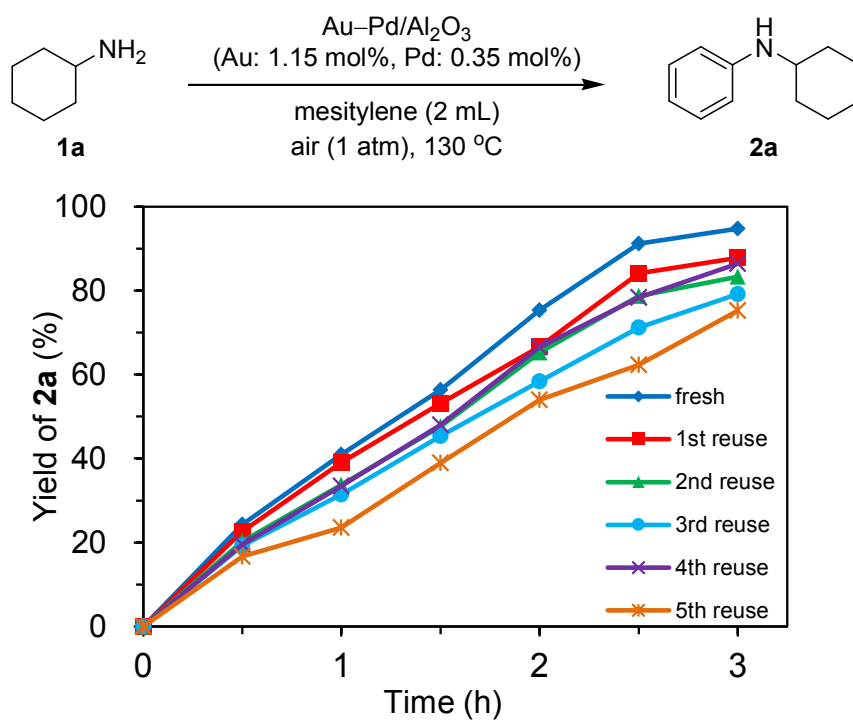
**(b)**



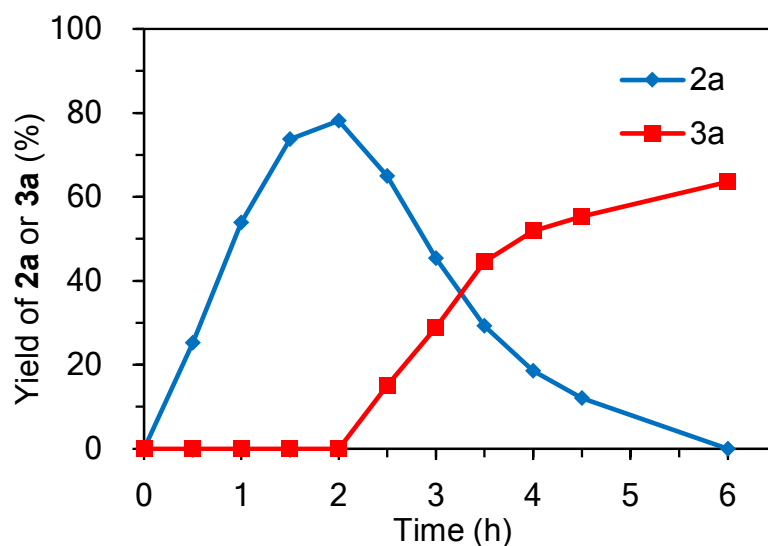
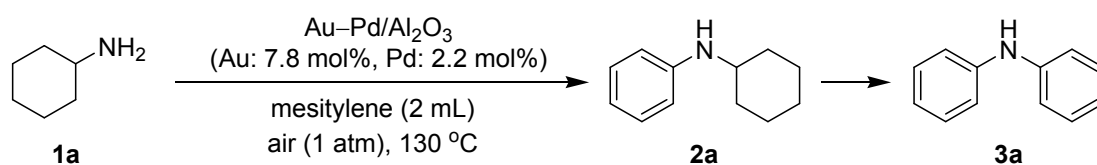
**Fig. S2** TEM images and Au-Pd bimetallic nanoparticle size distribution of (a) fresh Au-Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (average: 1.7 nm,  $\sigma$ : 0.4 nm) and (b) Au-Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> after the fifth reuse experiment (average: 4.6 nm,  $\sigma$ : 1.6 nm). The size distribution were determined using 200 particles.



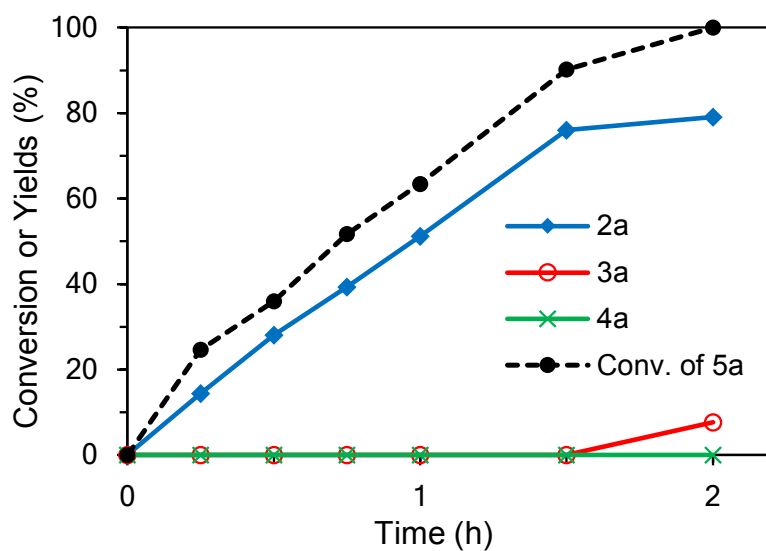
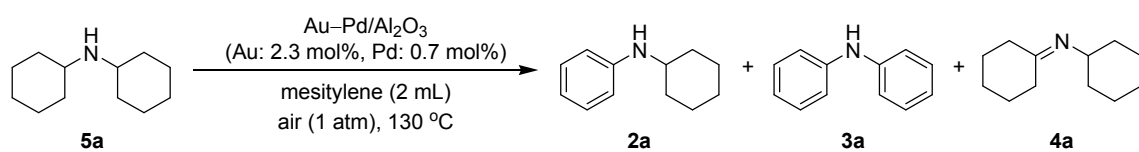
**Fig. S3** The effect of removal of the Au-Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> catalyst (verification of heterogeneous catalysis). The reaction conditions were the same as those described in Table S1. GC yields are shown here.



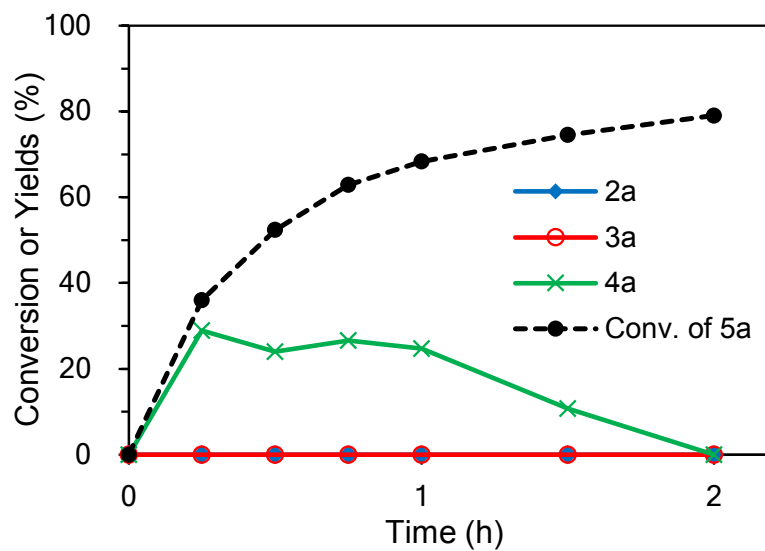
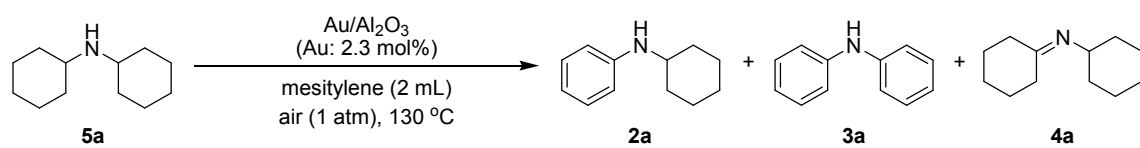
**Fig. S4** The reaction profiles for the catalyst reuse experiments. The reaction conditions were the same as those described in Table S1. GC yields are shown here. Final yields (3 h): Fresh (95 %), 1st reuse (88 %), 2nd reuse (83 %), 3rd reuse (79 %), 4th reuse (86 %), 5th reuse (75 %).



**Fig. S5** The reaction profile for the tandem oxidation reaction of cyclohexylamine (**1a**) to diphenylamine (**3a**) using Au-Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Reaction conditions: **1a** (0.5 mmol), Au-Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Au: 7.8 mol%, Pd: 2.2 mol%), mesitylene (2 mL), 130 °C, open air (1 atm). Yields were determined by GC analysis using *n*-hexadecane as an internal standard.

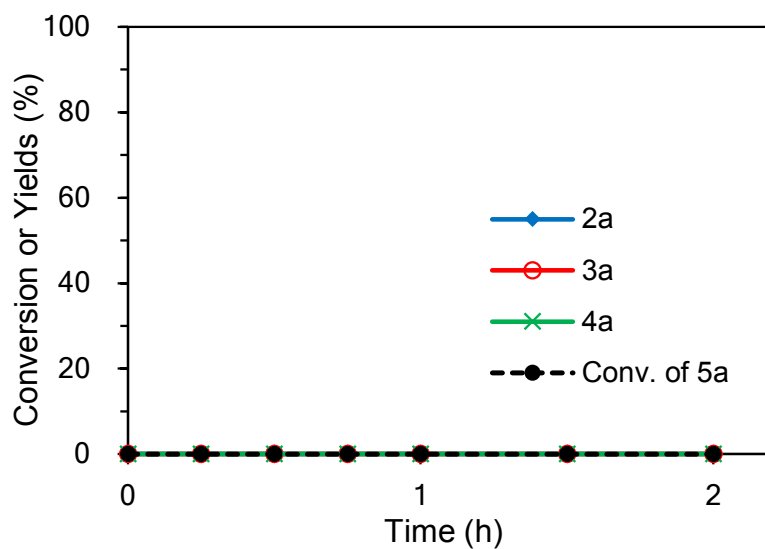
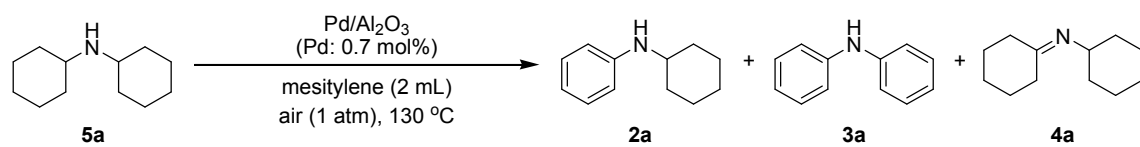


**Fig. S6** The reaction profile for the tandem oxidation of dicyclohexylamine (**5a**) using Au–Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Reaction conditions: **5a** (0.5 mmol), Au–Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Au: 2.3 mol%, Pd: 0.7 mol%), mesitylene (2 mL), 130 °C, open air (1 atm). Yields were determined by GC analysis using *n*-hexadecane as an internal standard.

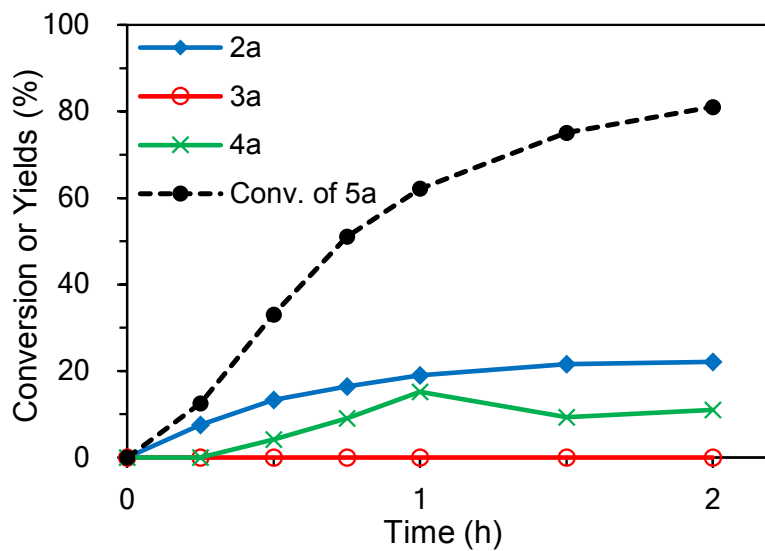
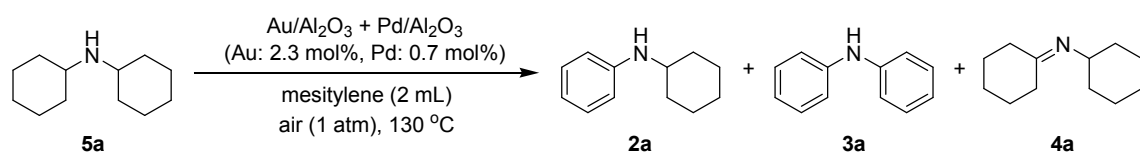


**Fig. S7** The reaction profile for the tandem oxidation of dicyclohexylamine (**5a**) using Au/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Reaction conditions: **5a** (0.5 mmol), Au/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Au: 2.3 mol%), mesitylene (2 mL), 130 °C, open air (1 atm). Yields were determined by GC analysis using *n*-hexadecane as an internal standard.





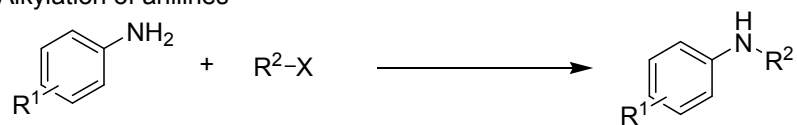
**Fig. S8** The reaction profile for the tandem oxidation of dicyclohexylamine (**5a**) using Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Reaction conditions: **5a** (0.5 mmol), Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (Pd: 0.7 mol%), mesitylene (2 mL), 130 °C, air (1 atm). Yields were determined by GC analysis using *n*-hexadecane as an internal standard.



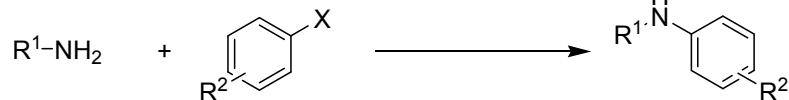
**Fig. S9** The reaction profile for the tandem oxidation of dicyclohexylamine (**5a**) using the physical mixture of Au/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> and Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>. Reaction conditions: **5a** (0.5 mmol), Au/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> + Pd/Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (physical mixture; Au: 2.3 mol%, Pd: 0.7 mol%), mesitylene (2 mL), 130 °C, open air (1 atm). Yields were determined by GC analysis using *n*-hexadecane as an internal standard.

### Typical Synthetic Procedures

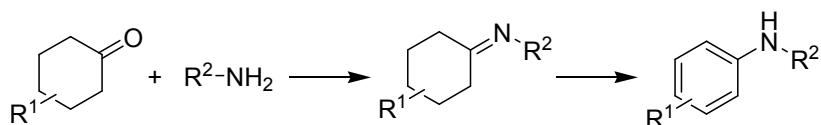
(A) N-Alkylation of anilines



(B) N-Arylation of amines (cross-coupling)

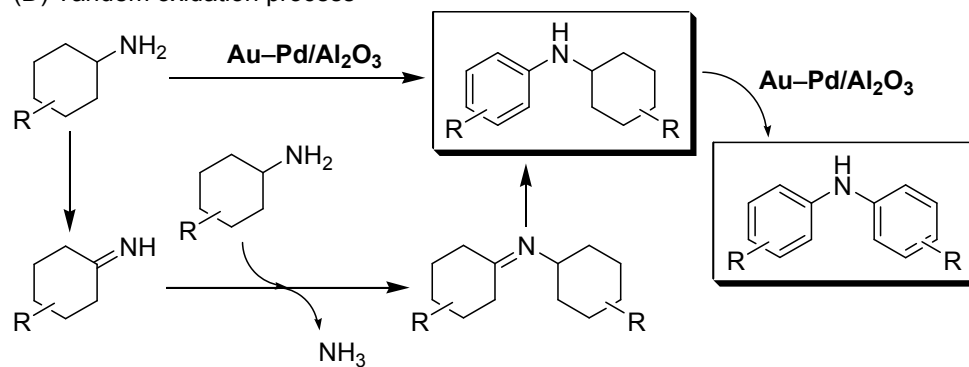


(C) Oxidative aromatization



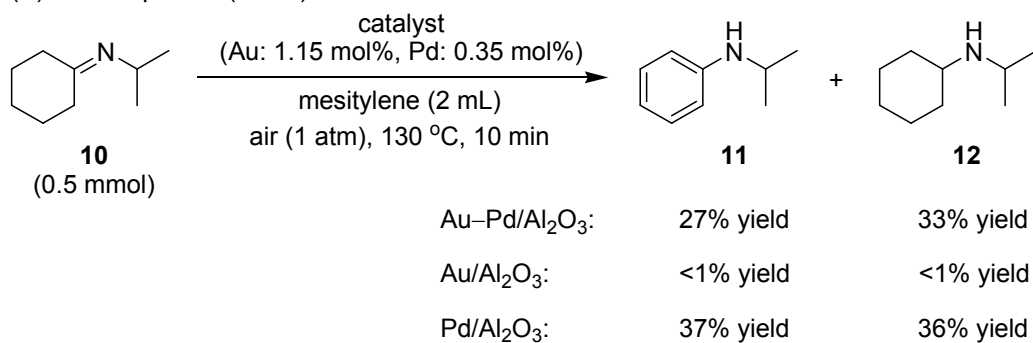
### This Work

(D) Tandem oxidation process

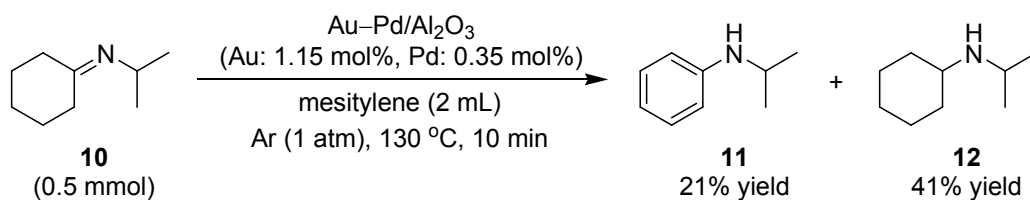


**Scheme S1** Synthetic procedures for *N*-substituted anilines.

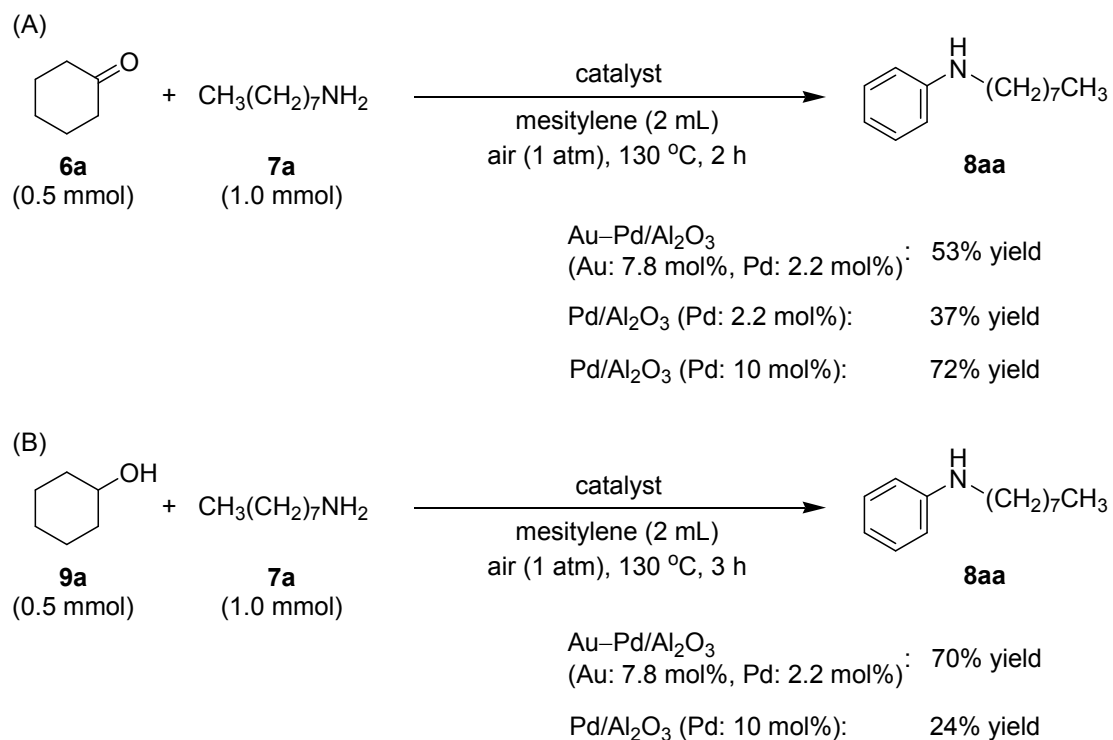
(A) Under open air (1 atm)



(B) Under Ar (1 atm)



**Scheme S2.** Aromatization of *N*-cyclohexylideneisopropylamine (**10**) to *N*-isopropylaniline (**11**) under open air (1 atm) or Ar (1 atm). Reaction conditions: **10** (0.5 mmol), catalyst (Au: 1.15 mol%, Pd: 0.35 mol%), mesitylene (2 mL), 130 °C, air (1 atm), 10 min. Yields (based on **10**) were determined by GC analysis using *n*-hexadecane as an internal standard.



**Scheme S3.** Tandem oxidations of cyclohexanone (**6a**) or cyclohexanol (**9a**) with *N*-octylamine (**7a**). Reaction conditions (A): **6a** (mmol), **7a** (mmol), catalyst, mesitylene (2 mL), 130 °C, open air (1 atm), 2 h. Reaction conditions (B): **9a** (mmol), **7a** (mmol), catalyst (total metal: 10 mol%), mesitylene (2 mL), 130 °C, open air (1 atm), 3 h. Yields (based on **6a** or **9a**) were determined by GC analysis using dodecane as an internal standard.

# **NMR Spectra**

