

## Highly selective oxidation of cyclohexene to 2-cyclohexene-1-one in water using molecular oxygen over Fe-Co-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>

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


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### 1. Experimental

**Synthesis of different catalysts by conventional impregnation method:** In a typical preparation, 0.4 g of pristine g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> mixed with 10 mL of deionized water was stirred and heated at 80°C in an oil bath. Next, 0.2 g of the metal precursors, FeCl<sub>3</sub> and Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, were added and the molar ratio of FeCl<sub>3</sub> to Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O was 5. The mixed solution was continually heated at 100°C until removal of water. The resulting solid was then heated to 300°C at a rate of 3°C·min<sup>-1</sup> and kept at this temperature for 3 h. Finally, the powder was obtained after cooling to room temperature. The obtained catalyst was denoted as Fe-Co/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>. Similarly, Fe/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> or Co/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> catalysts were prepared according to the same method as Fe-Co/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> catalyst except that 0.2 g of FeCl<sub>3</sub> or Co(NO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O was added separately.

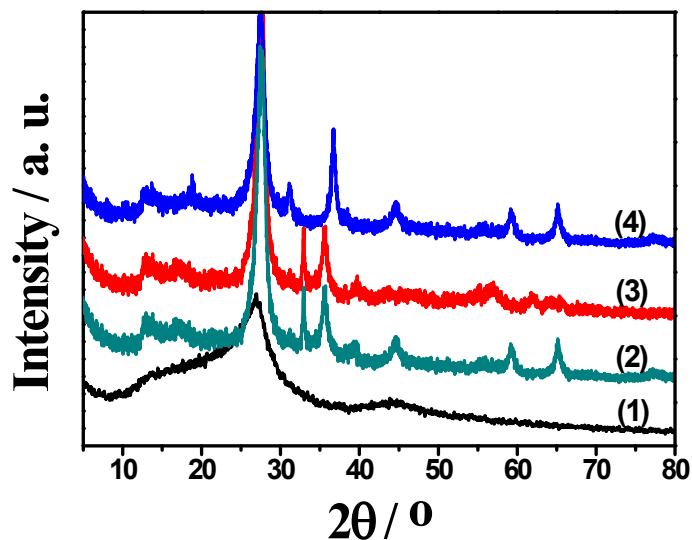
### 2. Results

Table S1. Catalytic activity of g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> doped with various metals for the oxidation of cyclohexene<sup>[a]</sup>

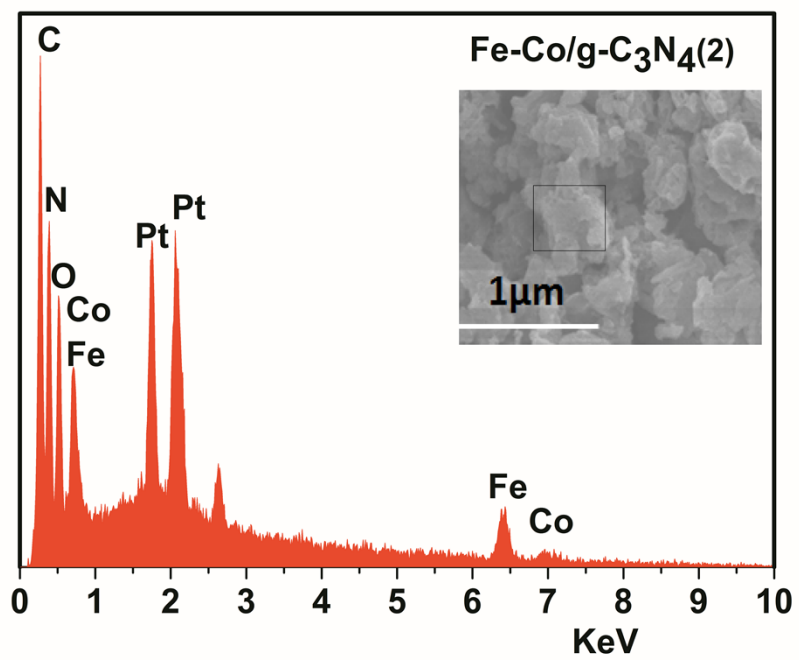
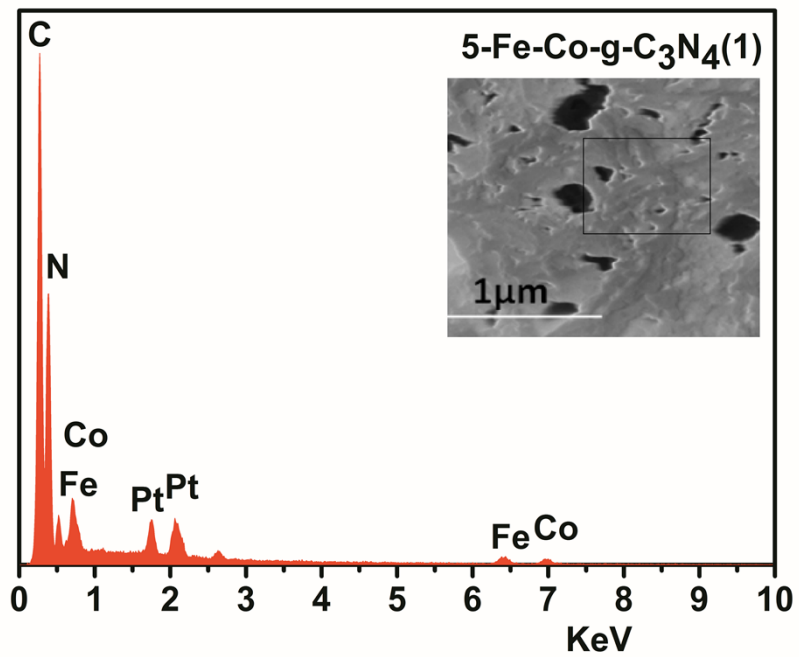
Entry	Catalysts	Conversion (%)	Selectivity (%)			
						Others
1	Fe/g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	7.2	72.5	9.4	14.2	3.9
2	Co/g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	33.74	66.1	26.1	6.1	1.7
3	Fe-Co/g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	13.8	68.0	22.0	9.3	0.7
4	Fe-Co-g-C <sub>3</sub> N <sub>4</sub>	21.8	95.5	1.2	1.9	1.4

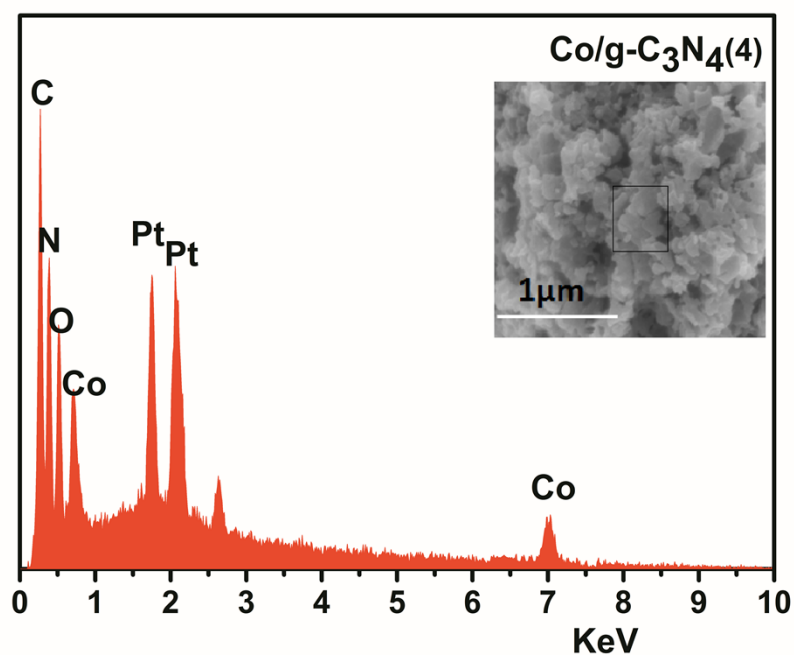
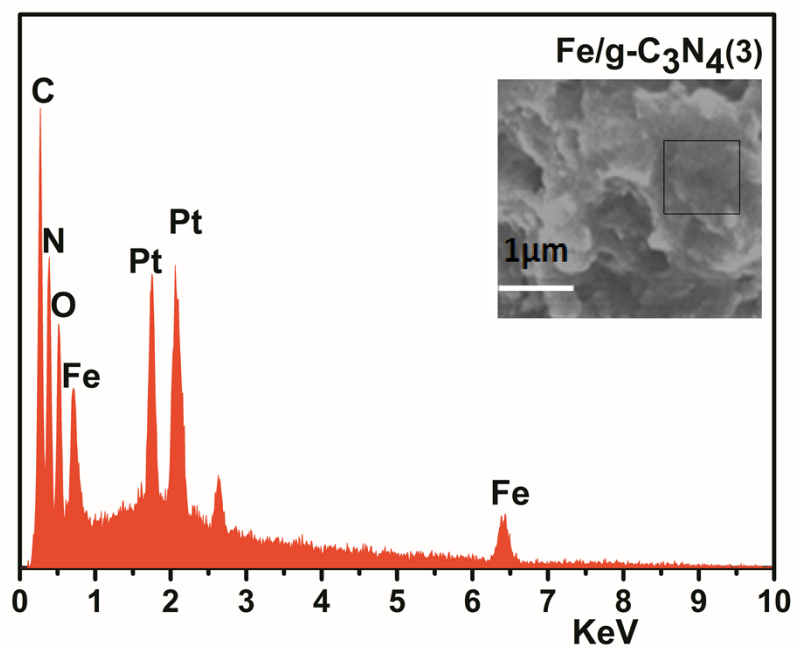
[a] Reaction conditions: cyclohexene, 0.5 mL; oxygen pressure, 4 MPa; deionized water, 2.0 mL; catalyst, 0.023 g; reaction time, 5 h; reaction temperature, 90°C.

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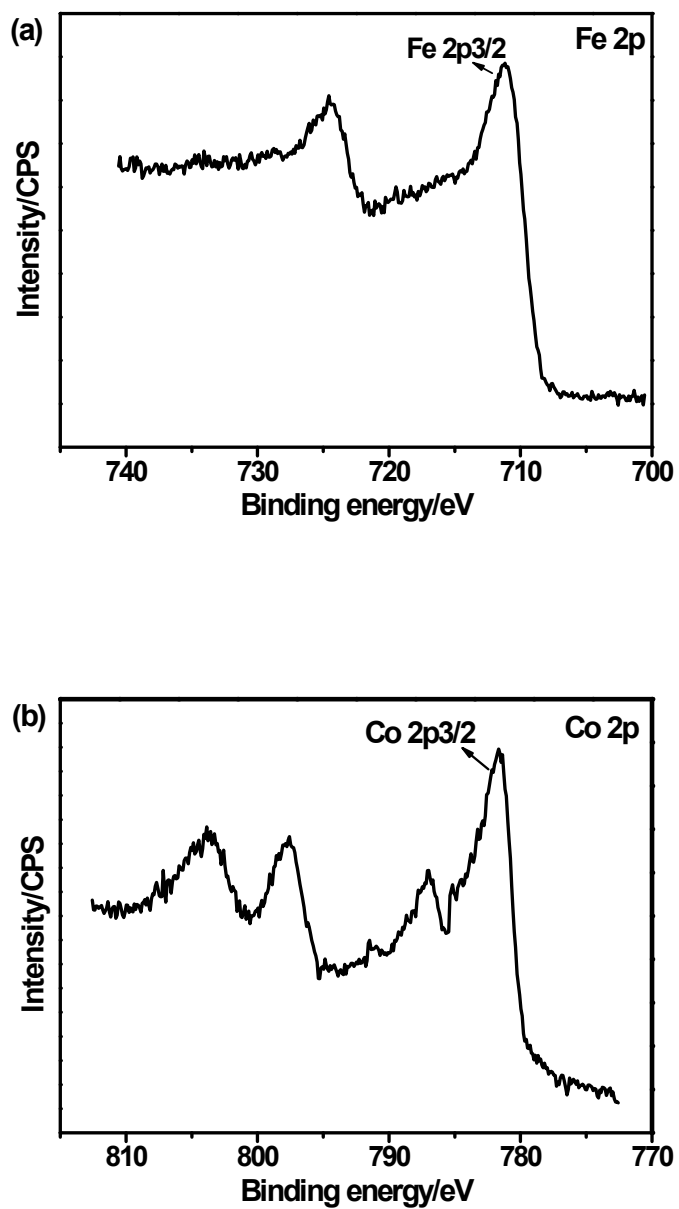
**Figure S1.** XRD patterns of 5-Fe-Co-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (1), Fe-Co/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (2), Fe/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (3), Co/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (4). It is can be seen that XRD pattern of 5-Fe-Co-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> is obviously different from that of Fe-Co/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, Fe/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> or Co/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>. There were no peaks originating from Fe or Co species in 5-Fe-Co-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> sample, due to the formation of Fe-N or Co-N bonds through the chemical coordination of Fe or Co species with g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>. However, the diffraction peak for Fe or Co was clearly observed in Fe-Co/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, Fe/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> or Co/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> sample, and Fe or Co species mainly existed in the form of Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> and Co<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub>.





**Figure S2.** Energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) spectra and SEM images (Inset) of 5-Fe-Co-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (1), Fe-Co/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (2), Fe/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (3), Co/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> (4). It shows the presence of C, N, O, Fe and Co in Fe-Co/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>, Fe/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> or Co/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> samples. However, only the small amount of O was found in 5-Fe-Co-g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub> sample. Pt

element comes from sample spraying for better conductivity so that the better SEM images can be obtained.



**Figure S3.** XPS spectra of Fe2p (a), and Co2p (b) in the Fe-Co/g-C<sub>3</sub>N<sub>4</sub>.