A ternary nanocomposite Cu₂O-Cu-CuO: a catalyst for intriguing activity

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Supporting Information

Materials:

All the reagents were of AR grade. Copper acetate monohydrate $[Cu(CH_3COO)_2.H_2O]$ and hydrazine hydrate (N₂H₄.H₂O; 80%) were purchased from E-Merck. NaBH₄ was purchased from Sigma-Aldrich. Glass apparatus were purchased from Blue Star India and they were properly cleaned with aqua regia, water and dried before use.

Analytical Instrument:

Powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) was done in a PW1710 diffractometer, a Philips, Holland,instrument. The XRD data were analyzed by using JCPDS software. Field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM) was performed with a supra 40, Carl ZeissPvt. Ltd. instrument.X-rayphotoelectron spectroscopy (XPS) analysis was carried out by a VG Scientific Escalab MK IIspectrometer equipped with a Mg Kr excitation source (1253.6 eV) and a fivechanneltron detectionsystem.Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) was performed on a Hitachi H-9000 NARinstrument, Hitachi, using an accelerating voltage of 300 kV.Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopic (EDX) analysis was obtained by an Oxford link andISIS 300 instruments.All UV-vis absorption spectra were recorded on SPECTRASCAN UV 2600 digitalspectrophotometer (Chemito, India). Figure S1. FESEM images of Cu₂O (sample no. S2) at different magnifications (a,b).



Figure S2. Characterization of Cu₂O and Cu NPs.

Figure S2a. FESEM and XRD of Cu₂O NPs prepared from Cu(OAc)₂ (0.25 mmol) and NaBH₄ or ascorbic acid at room temperature .

Reducing agent	Amount (mmol)	Particle size (nm)	Composition	Stirring Time (min)
N ₂ H ₄	0.33	50-100	Cu ₂ O(S1)	30
NaBH ₄	0.10	300-600 nm	$Cu_2O(A)$	70
Ascorbic acid (+ 200 mg NaOH)	0.33	200-500 nm	Cu ₂ O(B)	45

Volume of total aqueous solution = 20 mL

FFESEM images:





 $Cu_2O(A)$

 $Cu_2O(B)$

XRD spectra (matched well with JCPDS Card No. 05-0667):



 $Cu_2O(A)$

 $Cu_2O(B)$

Figure S2b. FESEM (a) and EDX (b) of Cu NPs (sample no.S3).



Figure S2c. DRS spectra of $Cu_2O(S1)$ and Cu(S3).



Figure S3. UV-vis spectra of 4-nitrophenol reduction using (a) Cu₂O NPs (A) and (b) Cu₂ONPs (B).









Table S1. Recycling after use of Cu_2O NPs (S1) in first cycle and Cu NPs (S3) for 4-nitrophenol reduction.

Entry	Catalyst used in 1 st Cycle	Cycle No	Time(min)	Rate constant (min ⁻¹)
1	Cu ₂ O (S1)	1 st	3	0.9407
2	-	2 nd	6	0.5196
3		3 rd	10	0.3004
4		4 th	14	0.2499
5		5 th	16	0.2348
6	Cu	1 st	9	0.3105
7	Cu	2 nd	24	0.1276

Figure S5

Figure S5a. UV-vis spectra of 4-nitrophenol reduction in 2^{nd} to 5^{th} cycles (Recycling after use of Cu₂O NPs (S1) in the First Cycle).



Figure S5b. UV-vis spectrum of 4-nitrophenol reduction in 2nd cycle (recycling of Cu NPs (S3) after use in first cycle).



Figure S6. XRD of Cu NPs (S3), after NaBH₄ treatment, and after first cycle (all matched well with JCPDS# 04-0836)



Cu NPs (S3) treatment by NaBH₄: 1.0 mg of Cu NPs was taken in centrifuge tube and suspended in 3 mL water. Then 300 μ L of NaBH₄ (5× 10⁻² M) was added and kept for 5 min. Then centrifugation was performed immediately with washing by water for several times, finally by ethanol. Then the product was dried and characterized (Matched well with JCPDS# 04-0836).

Figure S7. Characterization of Cu_2O -Cu-CuO obtained after first cycle use of Cu_2O NPs on 4nitrophenol reduction.

Figure S7a. Digital image



Figure S7b. XRD spectrum



Figure S7c.TEM Images



Figure S7d. SAED Image



Figure S8.

UV-vis spectrum of 4-nitrophenol reduction using 1.0 mg Cu₂O-Cu-CuO (prepared from Cu₂O (S1) by NaBH₄ treatment for 2 min.)



Figure S9.





(b) UV-vis spectrum of 4-nitrophenol reduction using 1.0 mg Cu(0) (S4)





Figure S10.UV-vis spectra of nitroarenes reduction.