Electricatic Supplementary Material (ESI) for New Journal of Chemistry.

## **Supplementary Materials**

### Magnetic porous chitosan-based palladium catalyst: A green, highly efficient and reusable catalyst for Mizoroki-Heck reaction in aqueous media

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#### 1. Experimental Procedure

#### 1.1. General

As received chitosan (CS) powder with average MW = 100000-300000 and the deacetvlation degree of 70-85% (from Acros company) was used without further purification. All chemicals were commercial reagent grades and purchased from Merck and Aldrich. Polyethylene glycol (PEG, MW = 10000) was purchased from Aldrich. Thermogravimetric-diffraction thermal analysis (TG-DTA) was carried out using a thermal gravimetric analysis instrument (NETZSCH TG 209 F1 Iris) with a heating rate of 10 °C min<sup>-1</sup>. XRD patterns were recorded by an EQUINOX 3000, X-ray diffractometer using Cu Ka radiation. XPS (X-Ray photoelectron spectroscopy) data was recorded with 8025-BesTec twin anode XR3E2 X-ray source system. <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz) and <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz) spectra were recorded using a Bruker AQS-300 Avance spectrometer. Transmission electron microscope, TEM (Zeiss - EM10C - 80 KV) was used to obtain TEM images. The scanning electron microscopy (SEM) images were obtained using a scanning electron microscope MIRA3\\TESCAN-LMU. The magnetic measurement of samples were carried out in a vibrating sample magnetometer (VSM) (4 inch, Daghigh Meghnatis Kashan Co., Kashan, Iran) at room temperature. FT-IR spectra were obtained using a Shimadzu model FT-IR 8400 instrument. The Pd content of the complex was determined using inductively coupled plasma (ICP, Varian vista-mpx), and surface morphology of the catalyst was analyzed using Energy-dispersive-X-ray (MIRA3, TESCAN-LMU) equipped with EDX facility. Micro analytical data was collected by a Perkin-Elmer, USA, 2400C elemental analyzer. The N<sub>2</sub>-sorption was carried out in a Belsorp-mini-BEL Japan, Inc. at 298 K.

#### 1.2. Preparation of porous chitosan-thienyl imine support, PCS-TI (1) and its characterization

In a 200 mL round-bottom flask equipped with a magnetic stirring bar, chitosan (1 g) was allowed to dissolve slowly in aqueous acetic acid solution (0.87 M, 100 mL), for 1 h at room temperature; then PEG (1 g) was added to the above flask and stirred for 10 min, followed by addition of 2-thiophenecarbaldehyde (2.24 g, 20 mmol) and the mixture was stirred for 24 h under N<sub>2</sub> atmosphere. The reaction mixture was dripped into a 1 N NaOH aqueous solution (250 mL) through a needle of 0.9 mm diameter. The gelatine like CS-TI was collected and washed with hot distilled water until neutral (pH ~ 7), followed by extraction of the PEG component with about 2 liters of hot water (Scheme 1). Similarly, the bead chitosan-supported ligand (BCS-TI) was prepared by the same protocol in the absence of PEG. Also, the normal chitosan-supported ligand (NCS-TI) was produced by mixing chitosan and 2-thiophenecarbaldehyde in EtOH (10 mL).



Figure S1. IR (KBr disc) spectrum of chitosan.







Figure S3. SEM image of NCS-TI.



Figure S4. SEM image of PCS-TI (1).

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**Quantitative Results** 

Elt	LiLne	Int	Error	К	Kr	W%	A%	ZAF	Formula	Ox%	Pk/Bg	Class	LConf	HConf	Cat#
С	Ka	194.8	21.9233	0.4983	0.2071	41.35	59.01	0.4891		0.00	78.09	A	41.45	43.25	0.00
N	Ka	8.6	21.9233	0.0296	0.0123	7.60	9.18	0.1620		0.00	5.20	A	6.83	8.37	0.00
0	Ka	121.3	21.9233	0.1546	0.0642	26.06	28.02	0.2374		0.00	37.02	A	26.33	27.79	0.00
S	Ka	39.4	1.4186	0.0236	0.0098	3.17	1.92	0.8365		0.00	4.33	A	1.12	1.23	0.00
Au	La	5.9	0.4941	0.2939	0.1222	21.81	1.87	0.5599		0.00	3.48	В	19.15	24.48	0.00
				1.0000	0.4156	100.00	100.00			0.00					0.00

Figure S5. EDX spectrum of PCS-TI (1).



Figure S6. Powder XRD pattern of PCS-TI (1).

#### 1.3. Preparation and characterization of porous chitosan-thienyl imine Pd complex,

#### PCS-TI/Pd (2)

In a 50 mL round-bottom flask, PdCl<sub>2</sub> (0.088 g, 0.5 mmol) was added to PCS-TI (1) in EtOH (30 mL). The mixture was heated at reflux for 24 h. The product formed was filtered off, washed with EtOH and finally dried in vacuum for 24 h at 50 °C (Scheme 1). Similarly, the bead and normal chitosan-thienyl Pd complexes (BCS-TI/Pd and NCS-TI/Pd) were prepared by the same protocol.





Figure S8. SEM image of PCS-TI/Pd (2).



**Figure S9.** SEM image of PCS-TI/Pd (**2**) (distribution of palladium).

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**Quantitative Results** 

Elt	Line	Int	Error	К	Kr	W%	A%	ZAF	Formula	Ox%	Pk/Bg	Class	LConf	HConf	Cat#
с	Ка	197.6	29.0647	0.4367	0.1679	39.37	54.29	0.4212		0.00	119.85	A	39.03	40.72	0.00
N	Ка	13.2	29.0647	0.0393	0.0151	8.92	10.58	0.1523		0.00	7.25	А	9.11	10.74	0.00
0	Ka	146.3	29.0647	0.1611	0.0620	29.09	30.15	0.2100		0.00	53.19	A	28.77	30.22	0.00
s	Ка	11.9	0.8547	0.0062	0.0024	2.27	1.14	0.8706		0.00	3.94	В	0.25	0.30	0.00
CI	Ka	163.2	0.8547	0.0935	0.0359	4.28	1.98	0.8391		0.00	13.11	A	4.18	4.38	0.00
Pd	La	107.7	0.8547	0.1397	0.0537	7.35	1.13	0.7307		0.00	11.44	A	7.14	7.57	0.00
Au	La	2.9	0.3529	0.1236	0.0475	8.80	0.73	0.5403		0.00	2.63	В	7.26	10.34	0.00
				1.0000	0.3846	100.00	100.00			0.00	120101121-5				0.00

Figure S10. EDX spectrum of PCS-TI/Pd (2).



Figure S11. Powder XRD pattern of PCS-TI/Pd (2).

# 1.4. Preparation and characterization of cross-linked magnetic porous chitosan-thienyl imine Pd complex MPCS-TI/Pd (3)

PCS-TI/Pd (2) was added to aqueous acetic acid solution (0.17 M, 30 mL); a suspension of  $Fe_3O_4$  (0.5 g) in glyoxal (3 mL) and EtOH (5 mL) was then added dropwise to the above mixture. More glyoxal (1.5 mL) was added and the reaction mixture was mechanically stirred for 1 h at room temperature. The product formed was collected, washed with water, ethanol, and then dried in vacuum at 50 °C for 24 h (Scheme 1). Similarly, magnetic bead and normal catalysts (MBCS-TI/Pd, MNCS-TI/Pd) were prepared by the same protocol.



Figure S12. IR (KBr) spectrum of MPCS-TI/Pd (3).



Figure S13. SEM image of MPCS-TI/Pd (3).



Figure S14. SEM image of MPCS-TI/Pd (3) (distribution of nanoparticles).



Figure S15. TEM image of MPCS-TI/Pd (3) before reaction.



Figure S16. TEM image of MPCS-TI/Pd (3) after eight reaction runs.

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**Quantitative Results** 

Elt	Line	Int	Error	К	Kr	W%	A%	ZAF	Formula	Ox%	Pk/Bg	Class	LConf	HConf	Cat#
С	Ка	114.7	11.9980	0.3065	0.1312	34.50	51.48	0.3780		0.00	75.47	A	33.73	35.66	0.00
N	Ka	8.6	11.9980	0.0309	0.0132	6.99	9.16	0.1655		0.00	5.41	A	7.17	8.80	0.00
0	Ka	111.8	11.9980	0.1488	0.0637	27.73	30.90	0.2296		0.00	37.07	A	26.95	28.52	0.00
S	Ka	6.2	1.2195	0.0039	0.0017	2.19	1.10	0.8761		0.00	3.43	В	0.17	0.21	0.00
CI	Ka	136.2	1.2195	0.0943	0.0404	4.73	2.38	0.8534		0.00	11.60	A	4.61	4.85	0.00
Fe	Ka	75.1	0.5351	0.1738	0.0744	9.02	2.88	0.8252		0.00	10.61	A	8.71	9.33	0.00
Pd	La	98.4	1.2195	0.1543	0.0660	8.87	1.49	0.7440		0.00	10.81	A	8.61	9.14	0.00
Au	La	1.7	0.2885	0.0876	0.0375	6.78	0.61	0.5533		0.00	2.29	В	5.22	8.33	0.00
				1.0000	0.4280	100.00	100.00			0.00					0.00

Figure S17. EDX spectrum of MPCS-TI/Pd (3).



Figure S18. Powder XRD pattern of MPCS-TI/Pd (3).



Figure S19. XPS spectrum of the MPCS-TI/Pd (3), before reaction.



Figure S20. XPS spectrum of the MPCS-TI/Pd (3), after reaction.



Figure S21. VSM curve for the magnetic Fe<sub>3</sub>O<sub>4</sub> nanoparticles.



Figure S22. VSM curve for the magnetic MPCS-TI/Pd (3).



Figure S23. BET diagram of MPCS-TI/Pd (3).



Figure S24. N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherm of MPCS-TI/Pd (3).



Figure S25. BJH diagram of MPCS-TI/Pd (3).



Figure S26. DH diagram of MPCS-TI/Pd (3).





Figure S27. TG and DTA curves of MPCS-TI/Pd (3).

#### 1.5. General procedure for Mizoroki-Heck coupling reaction

A mixture of aryl halide (1.0 mmol), alkene (1.3 mmol), triethylamine (2 mmol), TBAB (0.5 mmol)  $H_2O/DMF$  (v/v = 2:1, 3 mL), and the catalyst (0.001 mmol, 0.1 mol% Pd) was stirred at 110 °C for an appropriate time under aerial condition. The progress of the reaction was monitored by TLC. After completion of the reaction, the mixture was cooled to room temperature, poured into  $H_2O$  (10 mL), and the catalyst was separated by magnetic decantation. In the case of acrylic acid, aqueous solution of Na<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub> (10 mL, 3% w/v) was added; after separation of the catalyst, 1 N aq. HCl (5 mL) was added, and the product was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 10 mL). The combined organic extracts were washed with brine (2 × 10 mL), dried (MgSO<sub>4</sub>), and concentrated in vacuum. The crude product was further purified by preparative TLC (silica gel) using *n*-hexane–EtOAc (9:1) to afford the desired product.

#### 2. Spectral data for Table 2

(E)-4-Acetylstilbene (Table 2, 6b)<sup>1</sup>



Pale-yellow solid; mp141–143°C; IR (KBr):  $\upsilon = 1678.4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ; <sup>1</sup>HNMR (300 MHz,CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 7.97$ (d, J = 8.3Hz,2 H), 7.60 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.55 (d, J = 7.5 Hz, 2 H), 7.39 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 7.31– 7.33 (m, 1H), 7.24 (d, J = 14.3 Hz, 1H), 7.14 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 2.62 (s, 3H). <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 197.5$ , 142.0, 136.7, 135.9, 131.4, 128.9, 128.8, 128.3, 127.4, 126.8, 126.5, 26.6.

(E)-4-Cyanostilbene (Table 2, 6c)<sup>1</sup>



White solid; mp 116-118 °C; IR (KBr):  $v = 2231.9 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 7.53-7.66$  (m, 6H), 7.27-7.43 (m, 3H), 7.23 (d, J = 16.4 Hz, 1H), 7.09 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 141.8$ , 136.3, 132.5, 132.4, 128.9, 128.7, 126.94, 126.9, 126.7, 119.1, 110.6.

(E)-4-Formylstilbene (Table 2, 6d)<sup>2</sup>



Pale-yellow solid; mp113–116 °C; IR (KBr):  $v = 1700.2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 10.0$  (s, 1H), 7.88 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.66 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 2H), 7.56 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 2H), 7.31-7.42 (m, 22

3H), 7.28 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 7.15 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 191.7$ , 143.4, 136.5, 135.3, 132.2, 130.3, 128.9, 128.5, 127.3, 126.9.

#### (E)-4-Methoxystilbene (Table 2, 6f)<sup>3</sup>



White solid; mp 134–136 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 7.45-7.52$  (m, 4H), 7.36 (t, J = 7.7 Hz, 2H), ), 7.22-7.28 (m, 1H), 7.09 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J = 16.3 Hz, 1H), 6.89-6.94 (m, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 159.3$ , 137.6, 130.1, 128.8, 128.2, 127.7, 127.2, 126.6, 126.3, 114.1, 55.3.

#### Cinnamic acid (Table 2, 6k)<sup>4</sup>



White solid; IR (KBr): v = 2963.1, 1697.9 cm<sup>-1</sup>; m.p. 131-133 °C; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 11.53$  (s, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 7.54-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.45 (m, 3H), 6.48 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 172.5$ , 147.1, 134.0, 130.8, 128.97, 128.4, 117.3.

#### (E)-4-Methoxycinnamic acid (Table 2, 6l)<sup>4</sup>



White solid; m.p. 171-174 °C; IR (KBr): v = 2938.2, 1686.5 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 11.60$  (s, 1H), 7.76 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 7.52 (d, J = 8.6 Hz, 2H), 6.93 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 2H) 6.33 (d, J = 15.9 Hz, 1H), 3.86 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 172.3$ , 161.7, 146.7, 130.1, 126.8, 114.6, 114.4, 55.4.

#### (E)-Methyl 3-p-tolylacrylate (Table 2, 6n)<sup>5</sup>



White solid; m.p. 56-58 °C; IR (KBr):  $v = 1711.5 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 7.68 \text{ (d, } J = 16.0 \text{ Hz}, 1\text{H})$ , 7.42 (d, J = 8.0 Hz, 2H), 7.18 (d, J = 7.9 Hz, 2H), 6.41 (d, J = 16.0 Hz, 1H), 3.80 (s, 3H), 2.37 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 167.6$ , 144.8, 140.7, 131.7, 129.6, 128.1, 116.7, 51.6, 21.4.

#### (E)-Methyl 2-methyl-3-phenylacrylate (Table 2, 6p)<sup>6</sup>



Light yellow oil; IR (KBr):  $v = 1714.4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 7.71$  (s, 1H), 7.41 (d, J = 4.2 Hz, 2H), 7.28-7.37 (m, 3H), 3.84 (s, 3H), 2.14 (s, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 169.2$ , 135.9, 130.7, 129.6, 129.2, 128.5, 128.4, 52.1, 14.1.

#### (E)-Ethyl 3-(naphthalen-5-yl)acrylate (Table 2, 6q)<sup>6</sup>



Light yellow oil; IR (KBr):  $v = 1711.4 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 8.56$  (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 8.21 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.86-7.90 (m, 2H); 7.75 (d, J = 7.2 Hz, 1H), ), 7.45-7.61 (m, 3H), 6.55 (d, J = 15.8 Hz, 1H), 4.33 (q, J = 7.1 Hz, 2H), 1.40 (t, J = 7.1 Hz, 3H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 166.9$ , 141.6, 133.7, 131.8, 131.4, 130.5, 128.7, 126.8, 126.2, 125.5, 124.99, 123.4, 120.9, 60.6, 14.4.

#### (E)-Cinnamonitrile (Table 2, 6r)<sup>2</sup>



Light yellow oil; IR (neat):  $v = 2217.7 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 7.81-7.83$  (m, 1H), 7.43-7.44 (m, 4H), 7.39 (d, J = 16.9 Hz, 1H), 5.88 (d, J = 16.6 Hz, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 150.6$ , 131.2, 129.1, 128.9, 127.4, 118.2, 96.3.

(E)-Cinnamamide (Table 2, 6s)<sup>2</sup>



Pale-yellow solid; mp 147–149 °C; IR (KBr): v = 3575.4, 3170.9, 1662.4 cm<sup>-1</sup>; <sup>1</sup>H NMR (300 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 7.64$  (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 7.49 (s, 2H), 7.36 (s, 3H), 6.49 (d, J = 15.7 Hz, 1H), 6.15 (brs, 1H), 5.97 (brs, 1H); <sup>13</sup>C NMR (75 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>):  $\delta = 168.0$ , 142.4, 134.5, 129.9, 128.8, 127.9, 119.6.









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