

Electronic Supplementary Information

Hydrogen- and noble metal-free conversion of nitro aromatics to amino aromatics having reducible groups over an organically modified TiO₂ photocatalyst under visible light irradiation

Yuhei Yamamoto,^a Makoto Fukui,^a Atsuhiro Tanaka,^b Keiji Hashimoto^b and Hiroshi Kominami^{b*}

^a *Molecular and Material Engineering, Interdisciplinary Graduate School of Science and Engineering, Kindai University, 3-4-1 Kowakae, Higashiosaka, Osaka 577-8502, Japan.*

^b *Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Engineering, Kindai University, 3-4-1 Kowakae, Higashiosaka, Osaka 577-8502, Japan.*

E-mail: hiro@apch.kindai.ac.jp

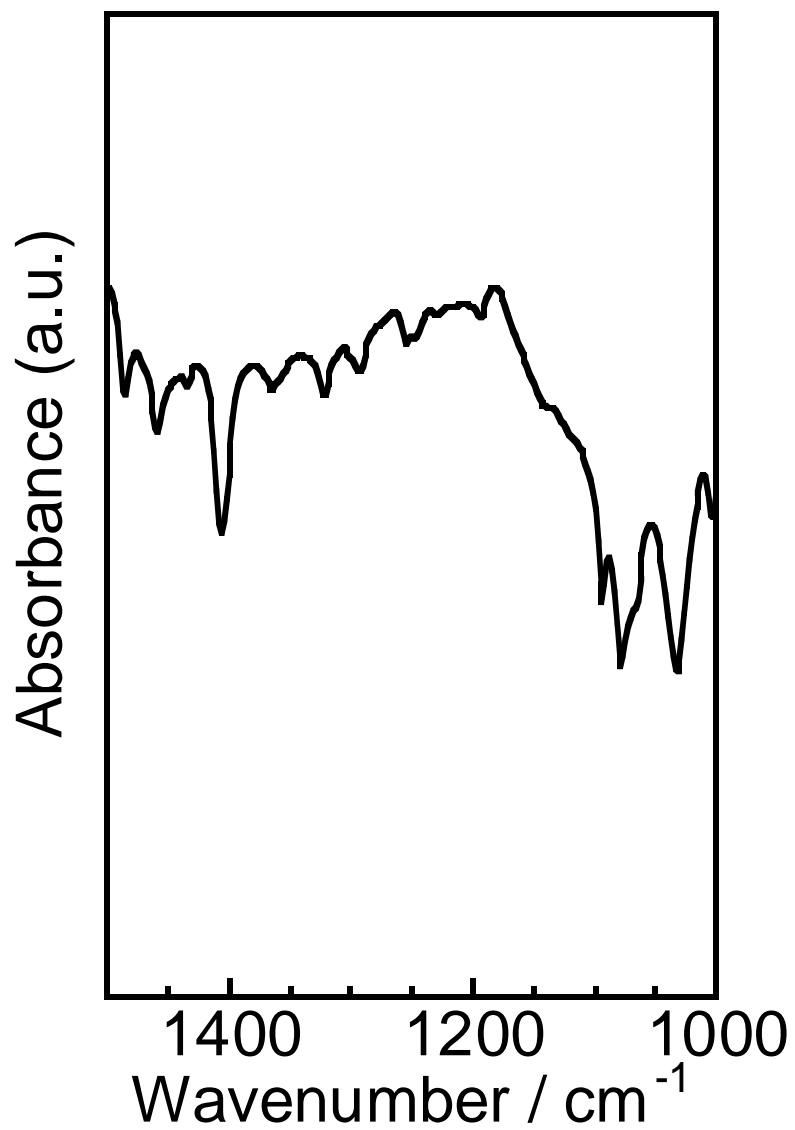


Fig. S1 FT-IR spectrum of TEOA-loaded TiO_2 .

Table S1 summary of various reduction of nitrobenzenes to anilines.

Entry	reference	Catal.	R	Solvent	Initial	Irradiation	Hole scavenger	Temp.	Atm.	Time / h	Conv. / %	Sel. / %
1	10	AgNPs@CeO ₂ , 25 mg	vinyl	dodecane	0.5 mmol	×	×	110	H ₂ (6 atm)	6	99 ^a	99
2	11	Au/Al-2.5, 0.2 mol%	vinyl	THF	2 mmol	×	×	120	H ₂ (3 MPa)	2	100	99
3	11	Au/Al-2.5, 0.2 mol%	Acetyl	THF	2 mmol	×	×	65	H ₂ (3 MPa)	4	100	99
4	9	Au/TiO ₂ , 0.23 × 10 ² , ^b	Vinyl	Toluene	b	×	×	120	H ₂ (15 bar)	6.5	98.5	95.9
5	9	Pt/TiO ₂ , 0.75 × 10 ² , ^b	Chloro	THF	b	×	×	45	H ₂ (4 bar)	1	99	99.6
6	9	Pt/TiO ₂ , 0.24 × 10 ² , ^b	Acetyl	Toluene	b	×	×	40	H ₂ (3 bar)	5.6	98.9	90.1
7	2	TiO ₂ , 50 mg	vinyl	Water	50 μmol	Hg lamp (> 300 nm)	Oxalic acid, 200 μmol	25	Ar (1 atm)	6	>99	88
8	2	TiO ₂ , 50 mg	Chloro	Water	50 μmol	Hg lamp (> 300 nm)	Oxalic acid, 200 μmol	25	Ar (1 atm)	2	>99	>99
9	2	TiO ₂ , 50 mg	Bromo	Water	50 μmol	Hg lamp (> 300 nm)	Oxalic acid, 200 μmol	25	Ar (1 atm)	2	>99	>99
10	2	TiO ₂ , 50 mg	Acetyl	Water	50 μmol	Hg lamp (> 300 nm)	Oxalic acid, 200 μmol	25	Ar (1 atm)	2	>99	91
11	I	CdS/g-C ₃ N ₄ , 0.1 g	H	Benzotrifluoride	127.5 μmol	300 W Xe lamp (> 420 nm)	p-Methoxybenzyl alcohol, 382.5 μmol	60	N ₂ (0.5 MPa)	4	70	57.1
12	34	DHN/1 wt%Pt-TiO ₂ , 50 mg	H	Acetonitrile	0.1 mmol	500 W Xe lamp (> 420 nm)	TEOA, 1 mmol	R. T. ^c	Ar (1 atm)	4	42.7	ca . 75
13	II	Fe(bpy) ₃ @rGO, 25 mg	Chloro	Acetonitrile	0.1 mmol	20 W LED (> 400 nm)	hydrazine monohydrate 1 mmol	R. T. ^c	1 atm ^e	10	86	97 ^d
14	II	Fe(bpy) ₃ @rGO, 25 mg	Bromo	Acetonitrile	0.1 mmol	20 W LED (> 400 nm)	hydrazine monohydrate 1 mmol	R. T. ^c	1 atm ^e	12	80	94 ^d
15	III	CdS, 20 mg	Chloro	i-PrOH	50 μmol	3 W Blue LED (> 420 nm)	i-PrOH, solvent	R. T. ^c	Ar (1 atm)	20	100	90
16	III	CdS, 20 mg	Acetyl	i-PrOH	50 μmol	3 W Blue LED (> 420 nm)	i-PrOH, solvent	R. T. ^c	Ar (1 atm)	20	100	98
17	This study	DHN/TiO ₂ , 50 mg	Vinyl	Acetonitrile	50 μmol	Blue LED ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 467$ nm)	TEOA, 300 μmol	R. T.	Ar (1 atm)	10	>99	97
18	This study	DHN/TiO ₂ , 50 mg	Chloro	Acetonitrile	50 μmol	Blue LED ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 467$ nm)	TEOA, 300 μmol	R. T.	Ar (1 atm)	10	>99	98
19	This study	DHN/TiO ₂ , 50 mg	Bromo	Acetonitrile	50 μmol	Blue LED ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 467$ nm)	TEOA, 300 μmol	R. T.	Ar (1 atm)	18	>99	>99
20	This study	DHN/TiO ₂ , 50 mg	Acetyl	Acetonitrile	50 μmol	Blue LED ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 467$ nm)	TEOA, 300 μmol	R. T.	Ar (1 atm)	15	>99	>99

^aConv. = (Yield / Sel.) ×100, ^b Pt/nitro (mol), ^c No description, ^d Sel. = (Yield / Conv.) ×100, ^e Numbers in parentheses represent results in the presence of 50 mg of the HCO₂NH₄.

- I. D. Xia, X., Mengli, M. Sugang, F. Xianliang and C. Shifu, *Appl. Catal. B: Enviromental*, 2014, **158**, 382-390.
- II. A. Kumar, P. Kumar, S. Paul and S.L. Jain, *Appl. Surf. Sci.*, 2016, **386**, 103-114.
- III. E. Parvin, K. Foad and Z. Zahra, *J. Photochem. Photobiol.*, 2014, **274**, 7-12.