

## Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

# Conjugated HCl-doped polyaniline for Photocatalytic Oxidative Coupling of Amines under Visible Light

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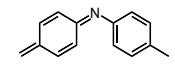
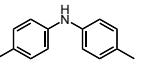
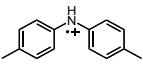
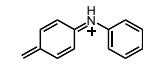
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**Table S1.** Porosity data of the PANIs.

PANIs	$S_{BET}$ (m <sup>2</sup> /g)	Pore Size (nm)	Pore Volume(cm <sup>3</sup> /g)
PANI-ES	30.8	12.6	0.10
PANI-EB	46.6	13.3	0.16
PANI-LB	133.5	9.3	0.31
PANI-PB	68.2	15.3	0.26

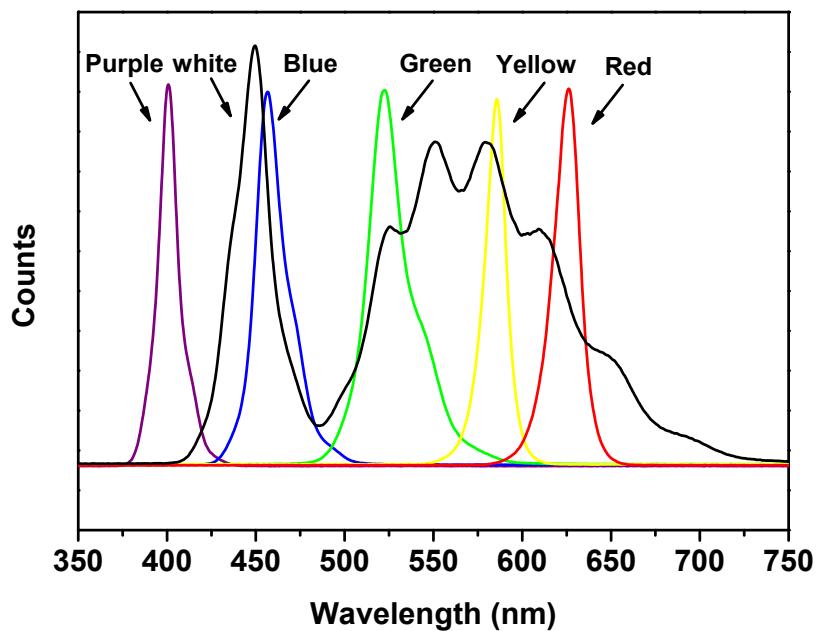
**Table S2.** Contribution of nitrogen groups resulting from the fitting of Gaussian components to the N 1s photoelectron spectra

PANIs				
	398.7 eV	399.8 eV	401.0 eV	401.9 eV
PANI-ES	12.0	56.0	23.6	8.4
PANI-EB	35.4	55.8	0	8.8
PANI-LB	12.9	79.2	0	7.9
PANI-PB	6.0	26.2	7.2	60.6

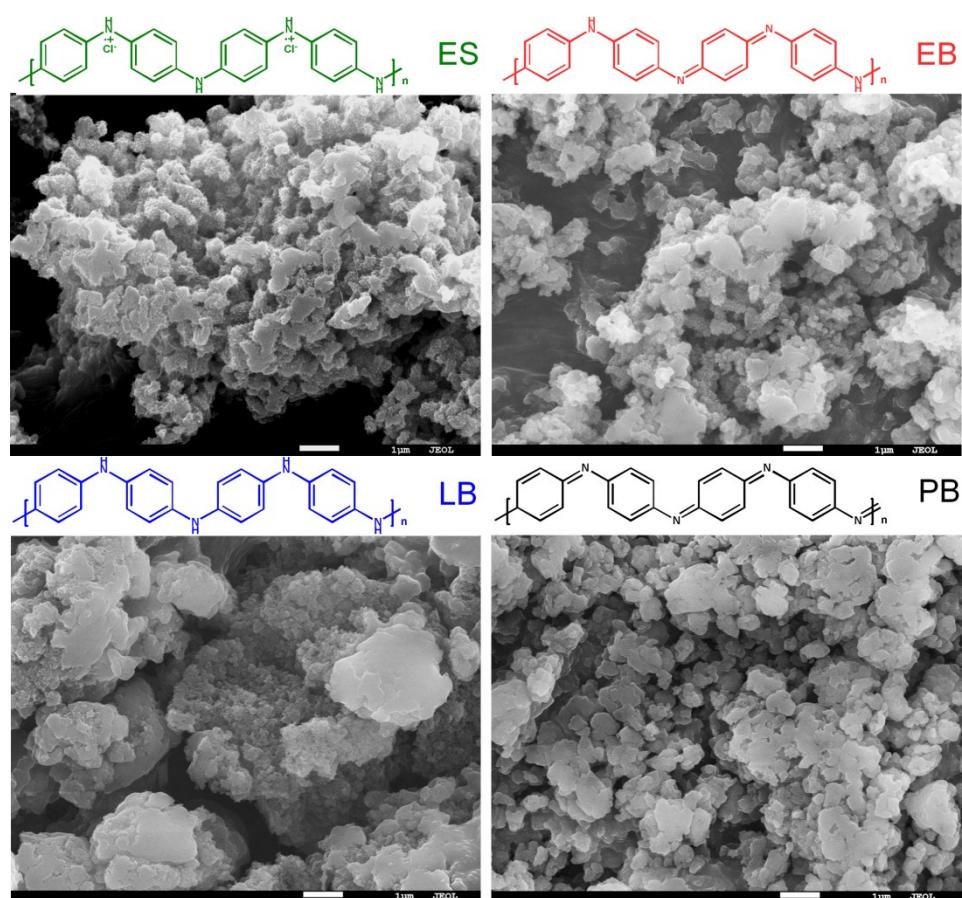
**Table S3.** The optimization result of different interaction of ESII with benzylamine by DFT/6-311G+(p,d).

System	Charge	Spin	$\Delta E^{[a]}$ (eV)
ESII-1	+1	Doublet	-0.726
ESII-2	+1	Doublet	-0.449
ESII-3	+1	Doublet	0.949

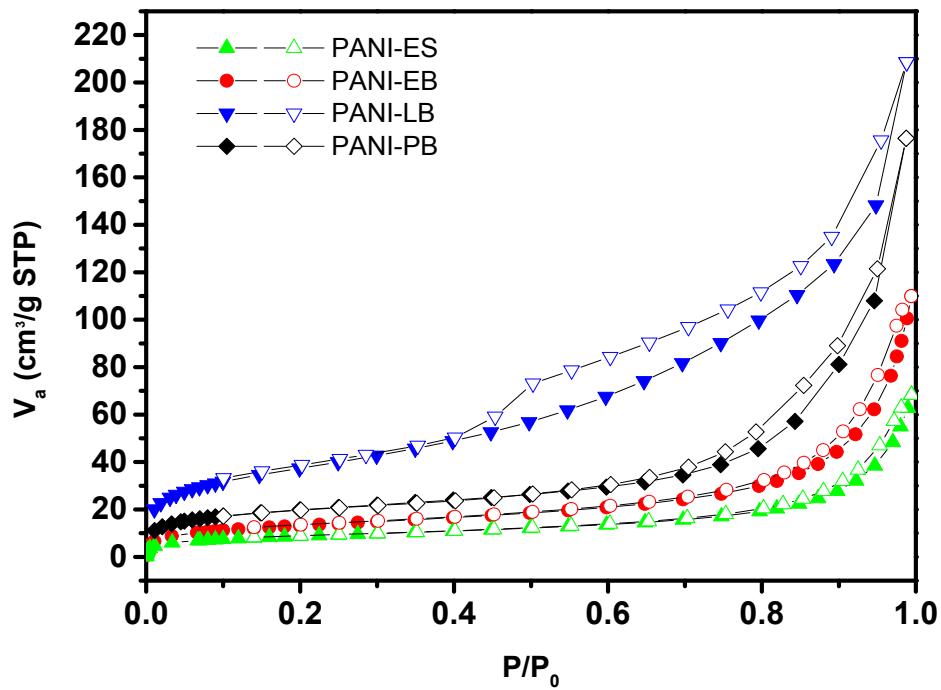
[a] Interaction energy ( $\Delta E$ ) for complex formation has been determined using equation:  $\Delta E = E_{cox} - E_{cot}$ , where  $E_{cox}$  and  $E_{cot}$  are optimized energy of complex and individual components, respectively.



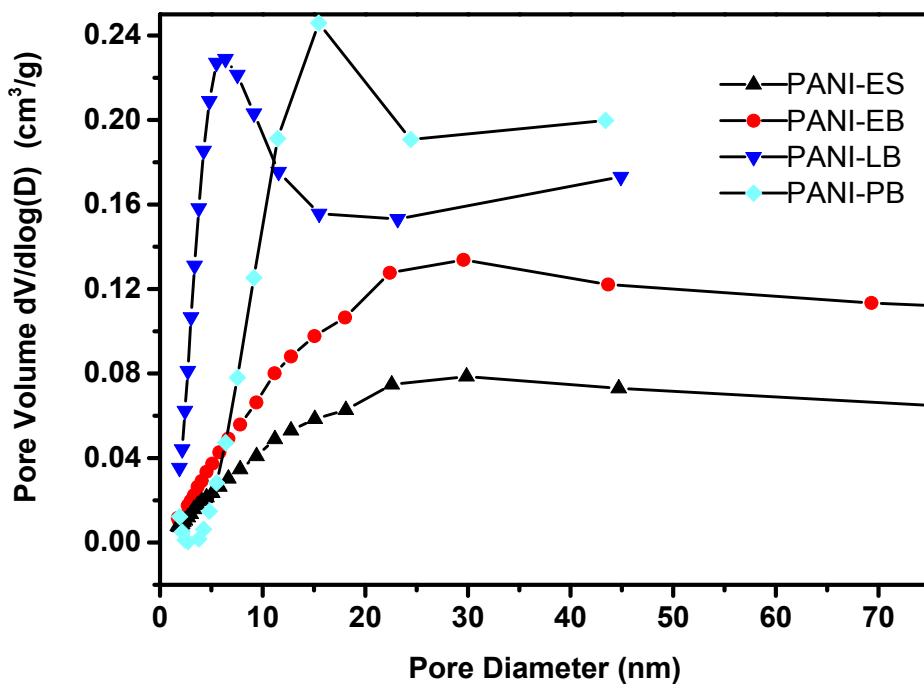
**Figure S1.** The output spectra of incandescent lights used for the reaction: 100 W LED light (white and colored).



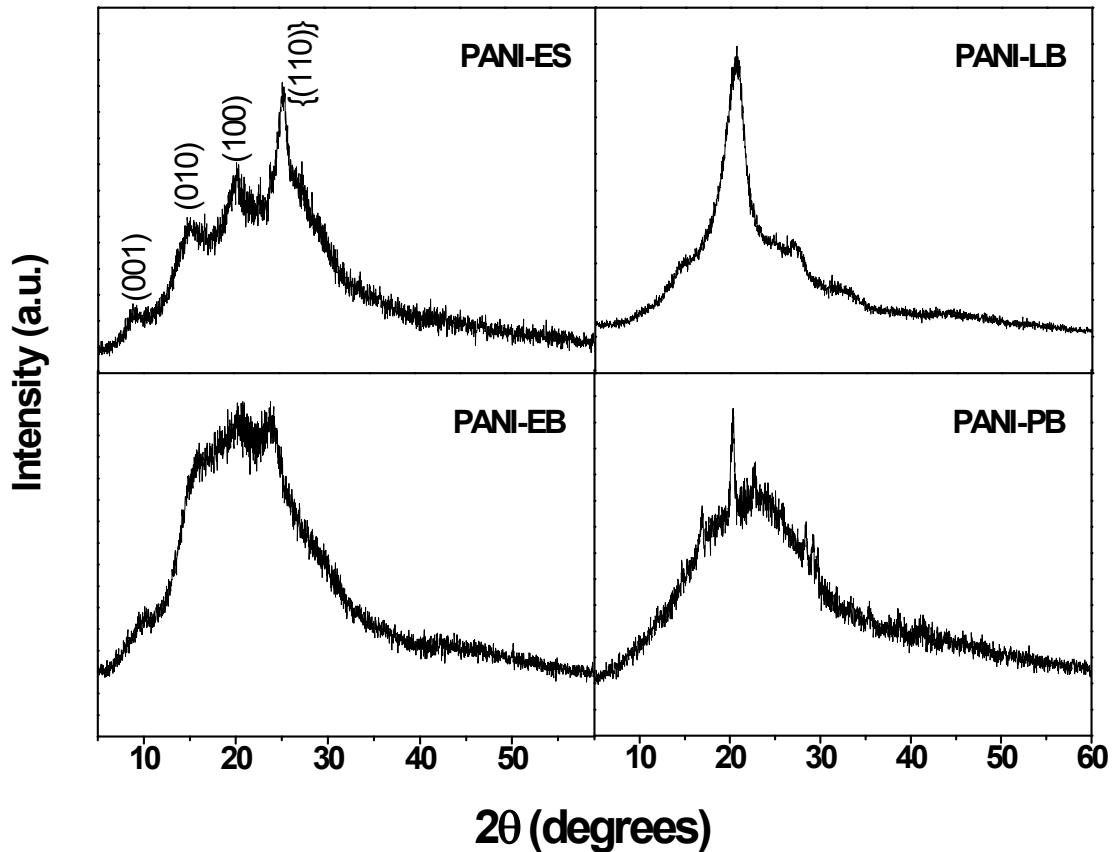
**Figure S2.** SEM images of PANI-ES, PANI-EB, PANI-LB and PANI-PB. The molecular formulas of four different oxidation states of PANI are displayed above the SEM pictures respectively. The scale bars are all 1 μm.



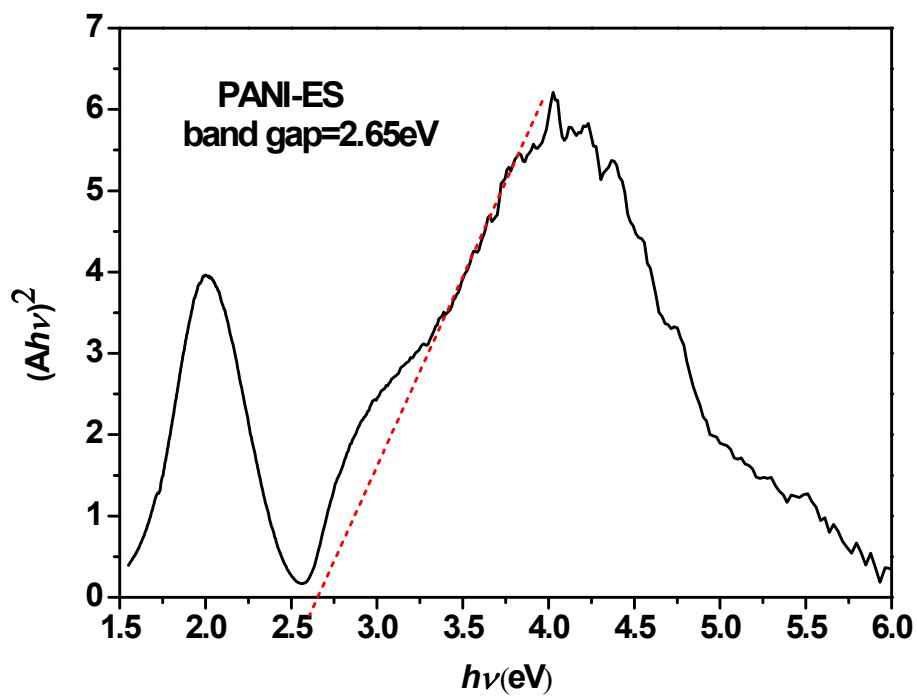
**Figure S3.** N<sub>2</sub> gas adsorption/desorption isotherm of PANIs (closed: adsorption (●), open: desorption (○)).



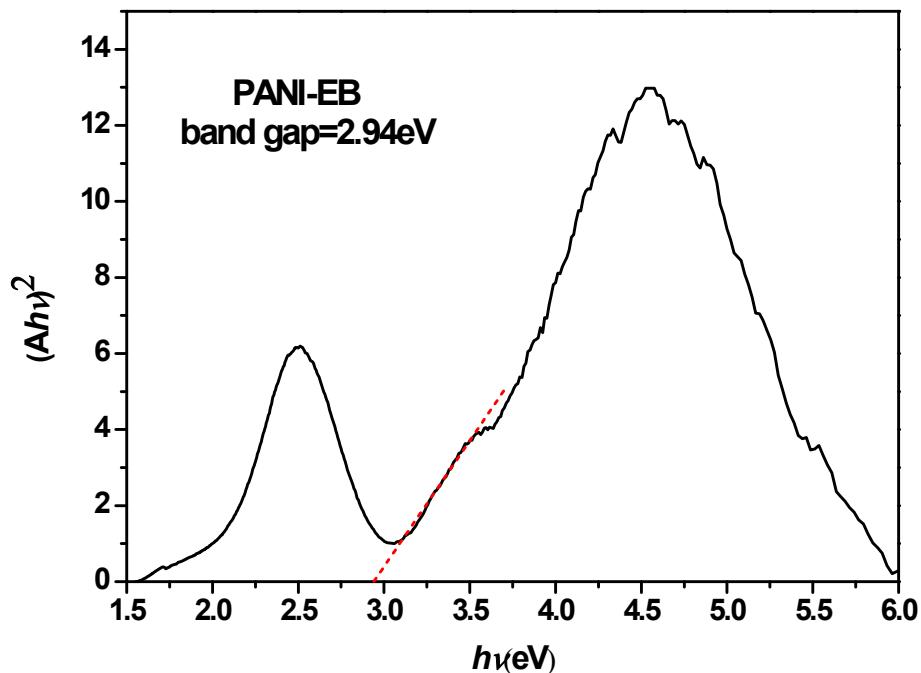
**Figure S4.** Pore size distribution of the PANIs.



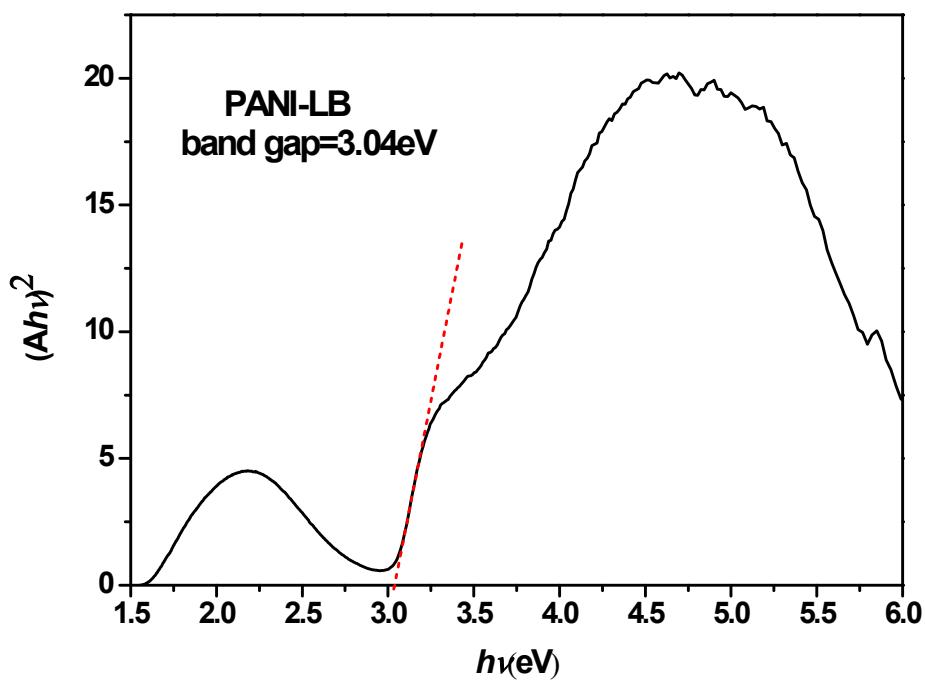
**Figure S5.** XRD patterns of the PANIs.



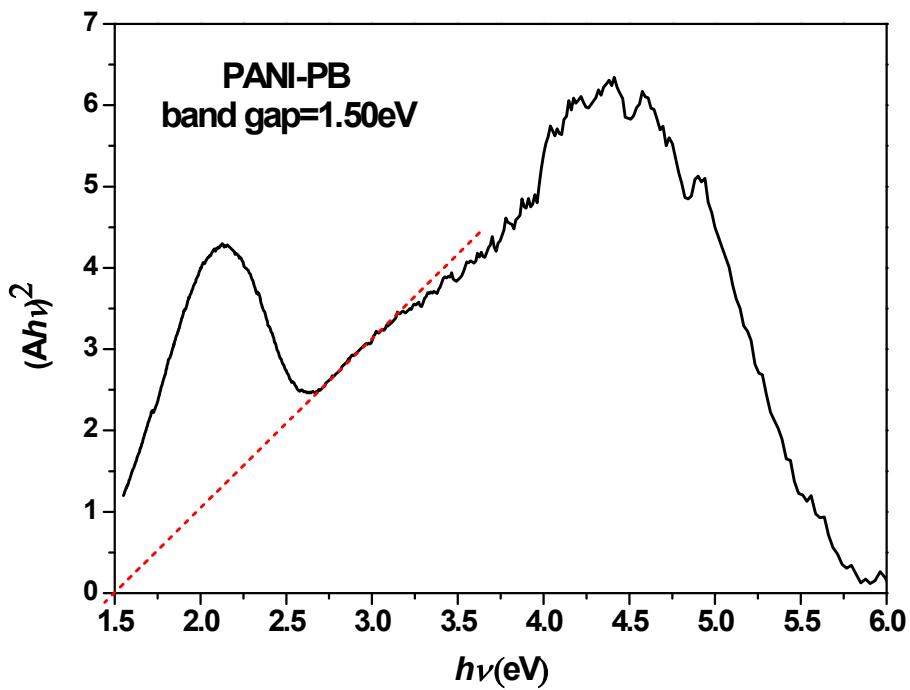
**Figure S6.** Plot of  $(Ahv)^2$  versus  $hv$  for PANI-ES.



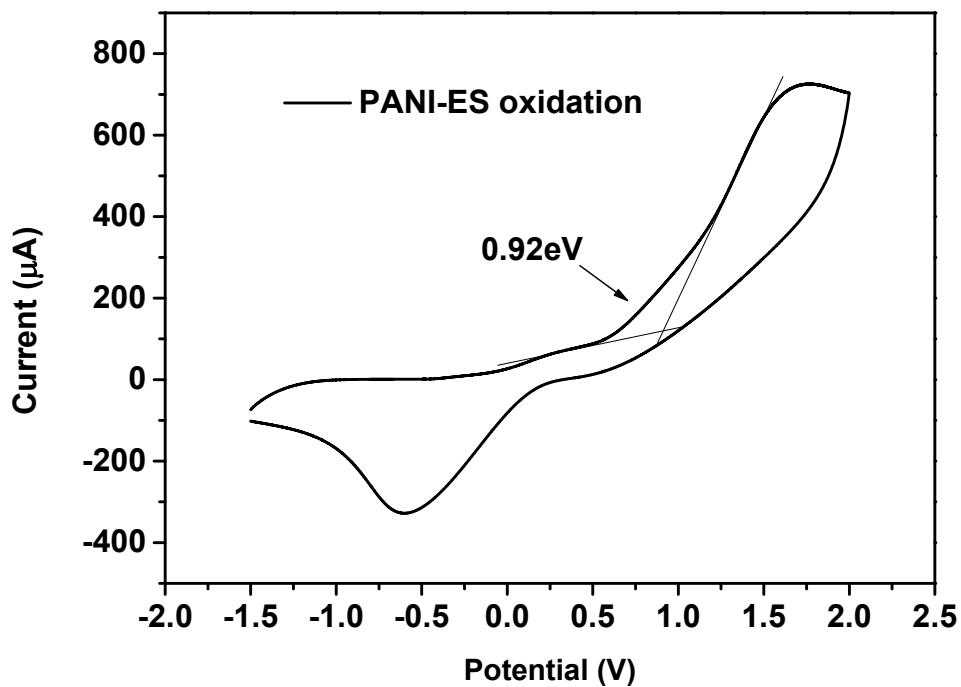
**Figure S7.** Plot of  $(Ahv)^2$  versus  $hv$  for PANI-EB.



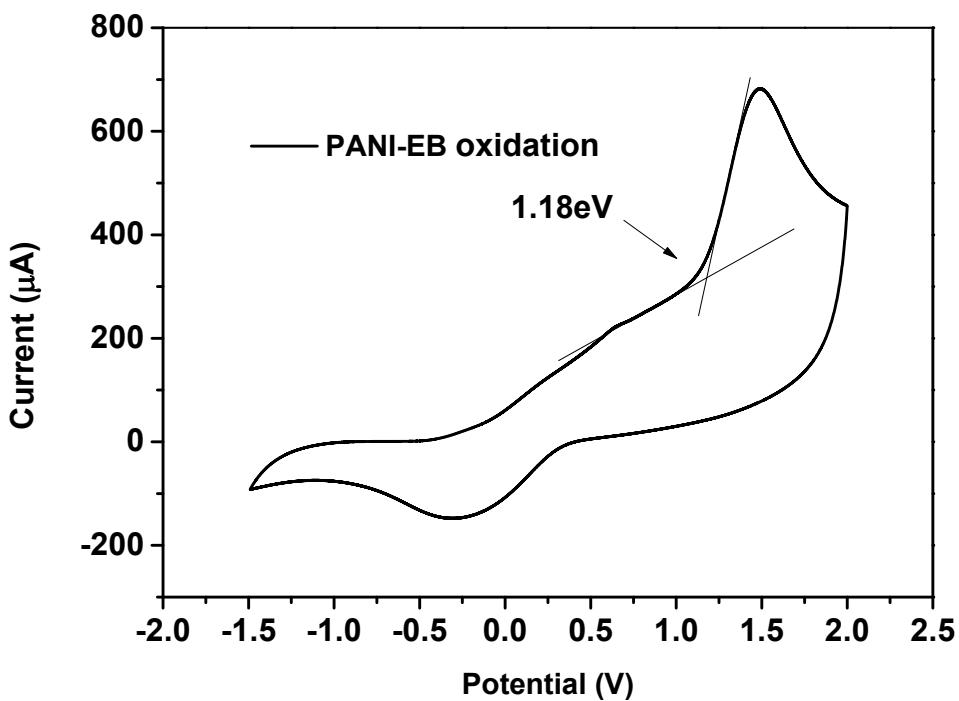
**Figure S8.** Plot of  $(Ahv)^2$  versus  $hv$  for PANI-LB.



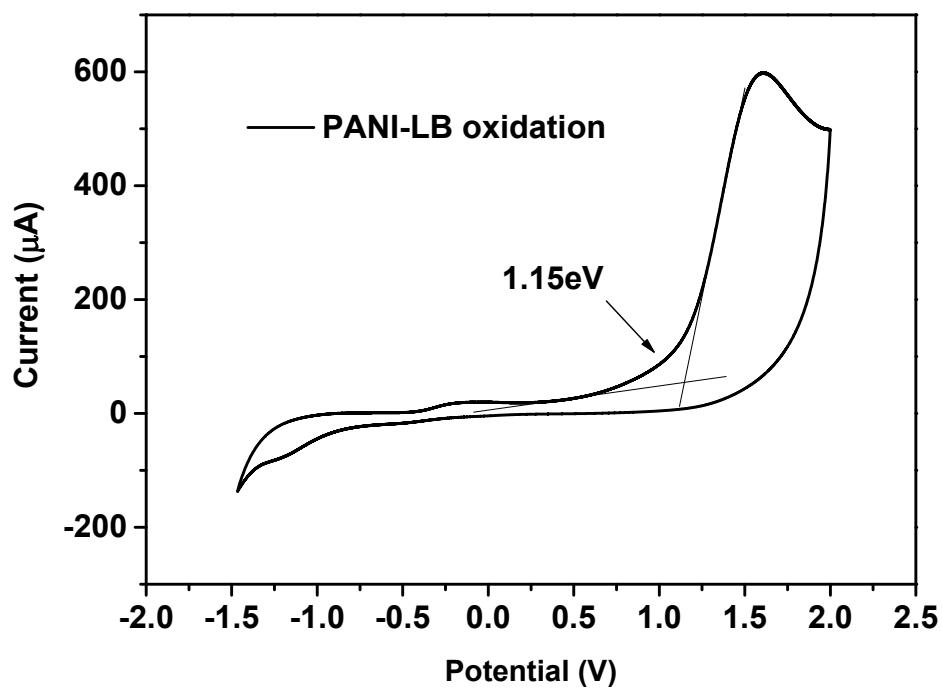
**Figure S9.** Plot of  $(Ahv)^2$  versus  $h\nu$  for PANI-PB.



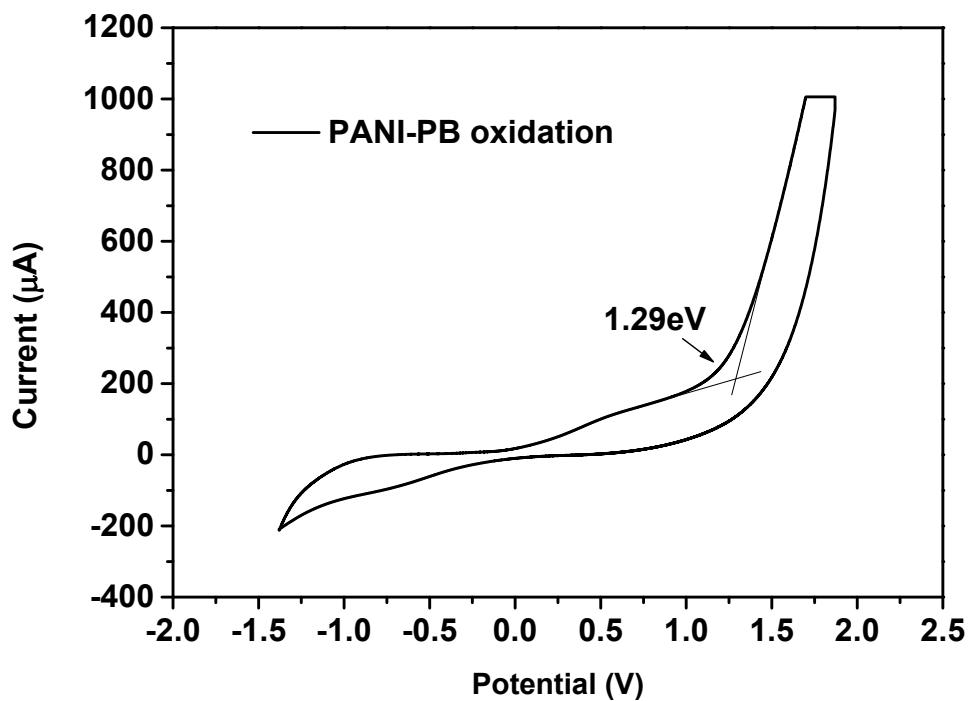
**Figure S10.** Cyclic voltammograms of PANI-ES.



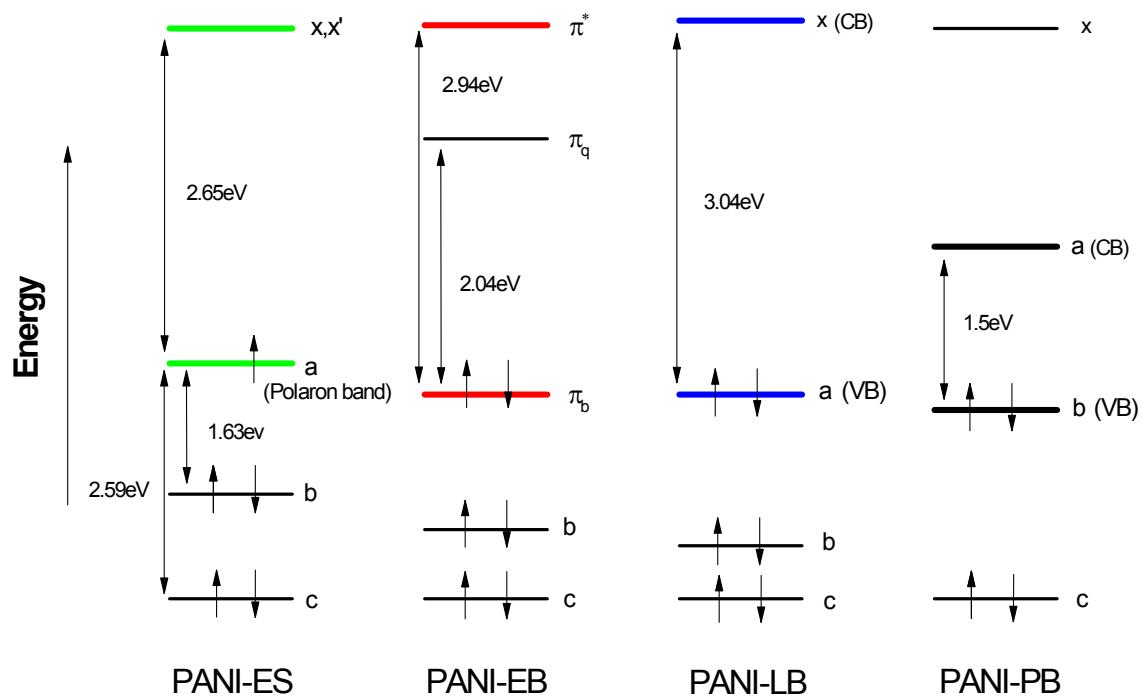
**Figure S11.** Cyclic voltammograms of PANI-EB.



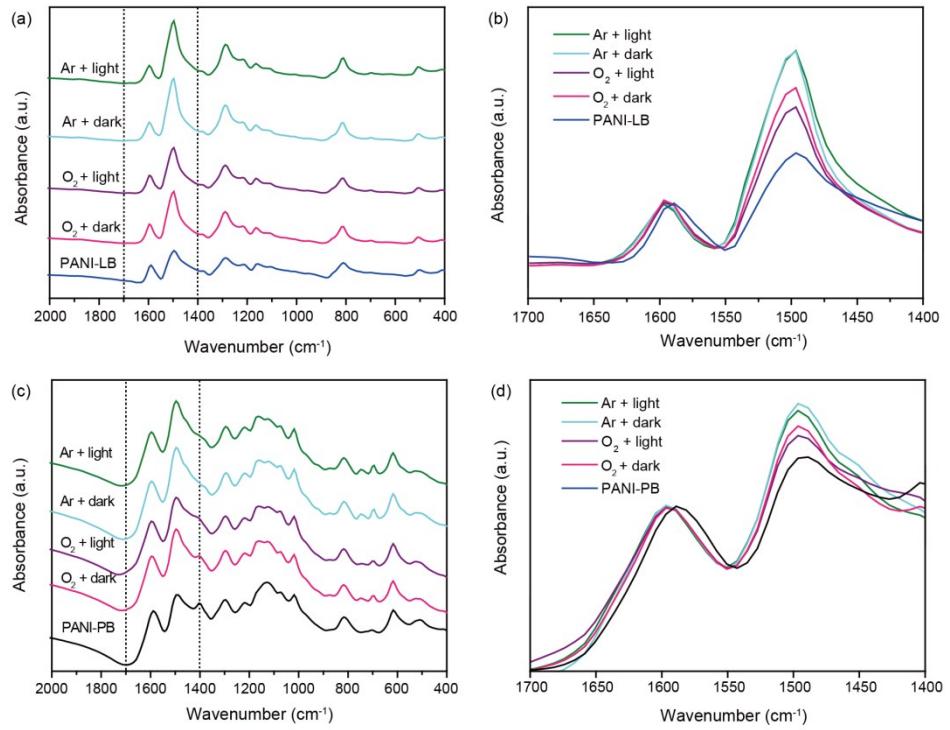
**Figure S12.** Cyclic voltammograms of PANI-LB.



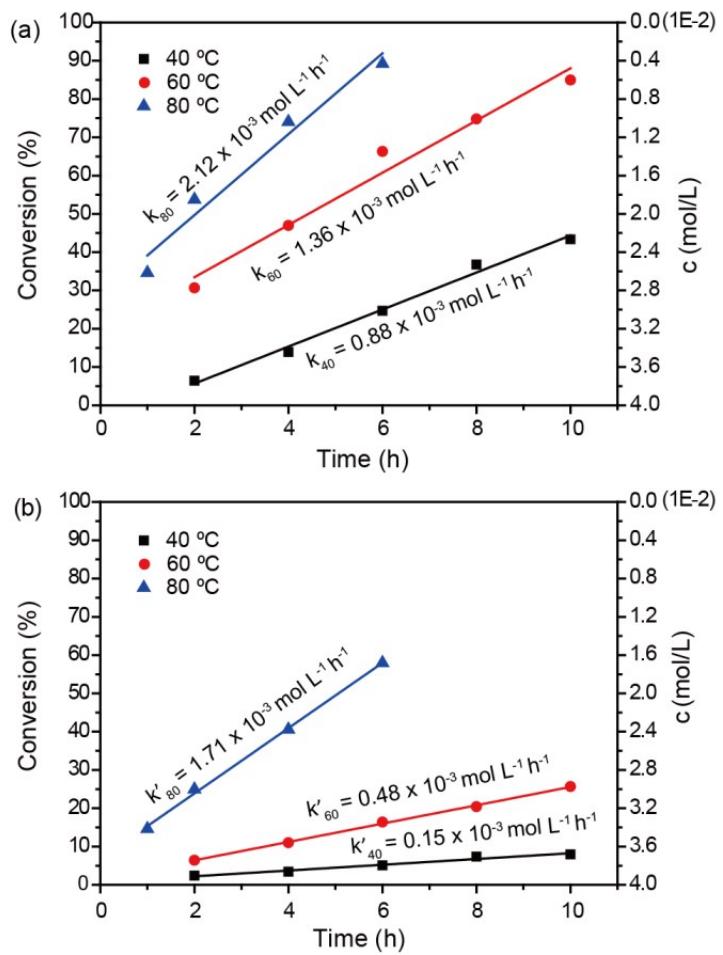
**Figure S13.** Cyclic voltammograms of PANI-PB.



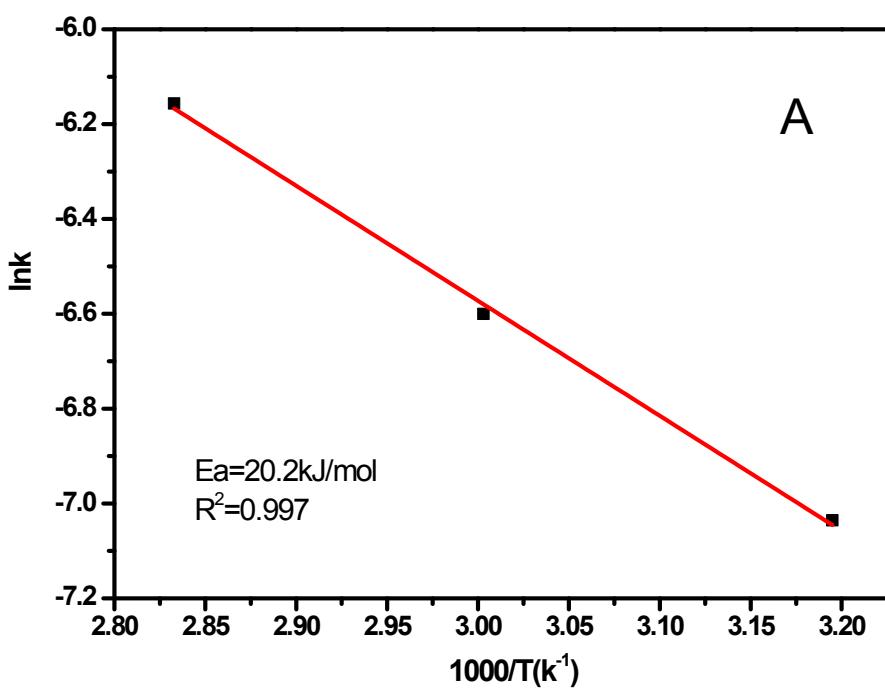
**Figure S14.** Schematic energy level diagrams of PANI-ES, PANI-EB, PANI-LB and PANI-PB (CB, conduction band; VB, valence band)



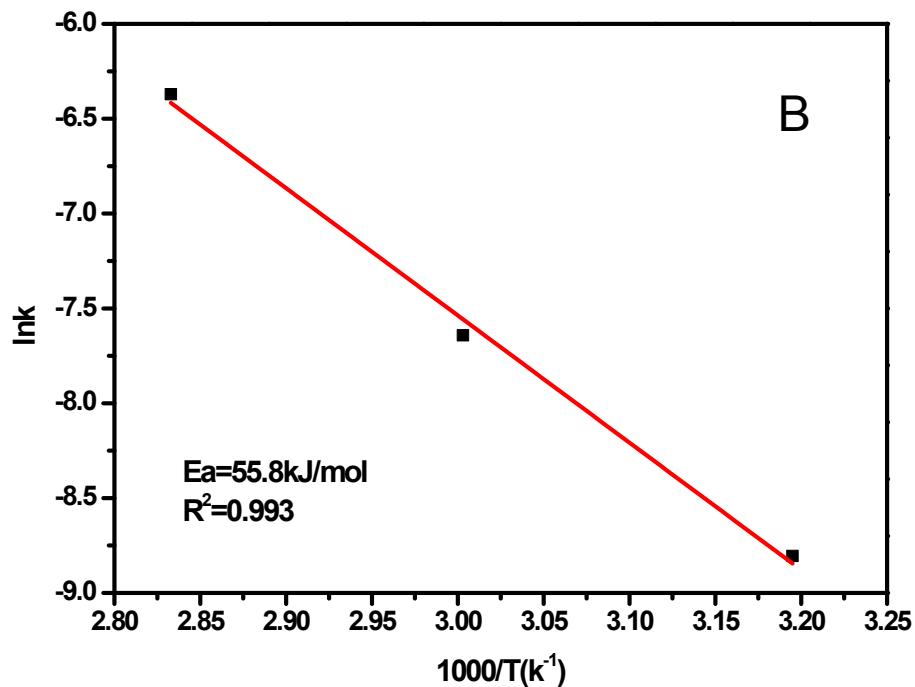
**Figure S15.** FT-IR spectra of a) PANI-LB and catalysts after reaction under different condition, b) enlargement dotted part in picture a, c) PANI-PB and catalysts after reaction under different condition, d) enlargement dotted part in picture c.



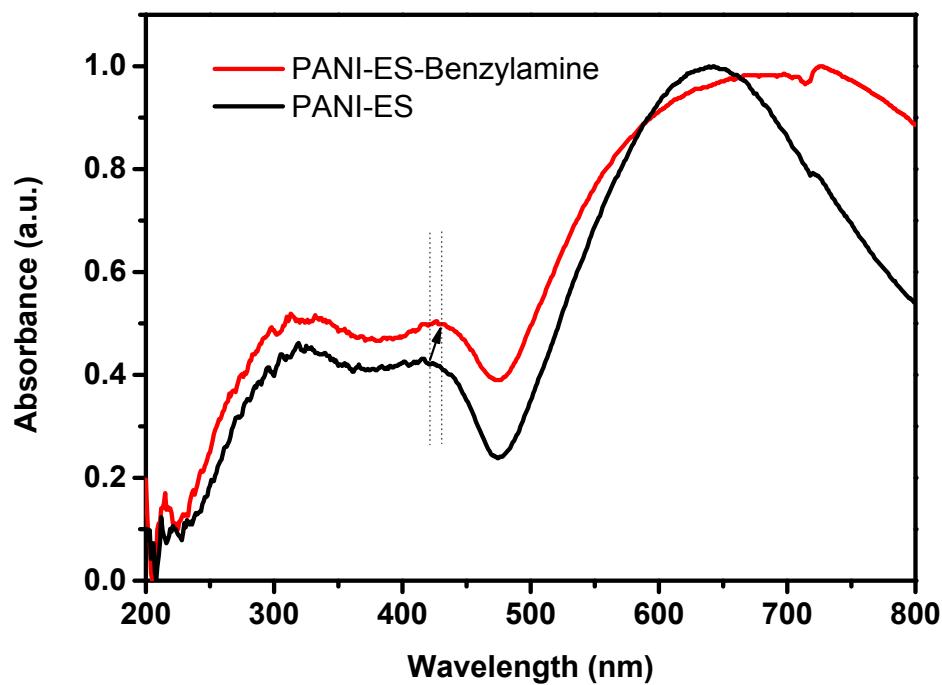
**Figure S16** Reaction profiles for the selective oxidation of benzylamine over PANI-ES at different temperatures (40, 60 and 80 °C): a) under visible light irradiation, b) in the absence of light.



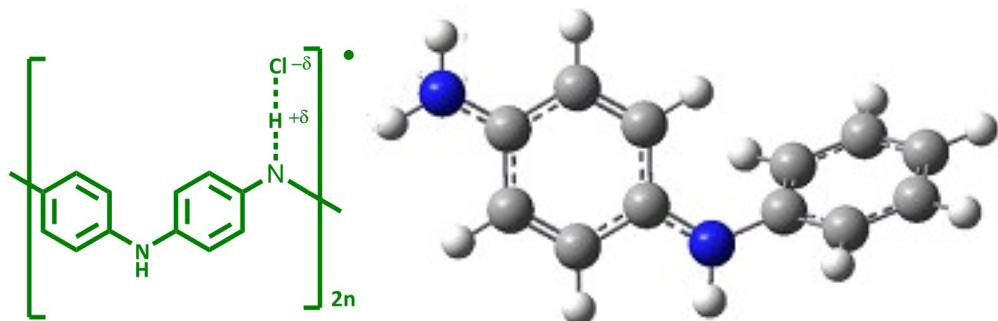
**Figure S17.** Linear fitting of  $\ln(k)$  versus  $1000/T$  in the selective oxidation of benzylamine over PANI-ES under visible light irradiation.



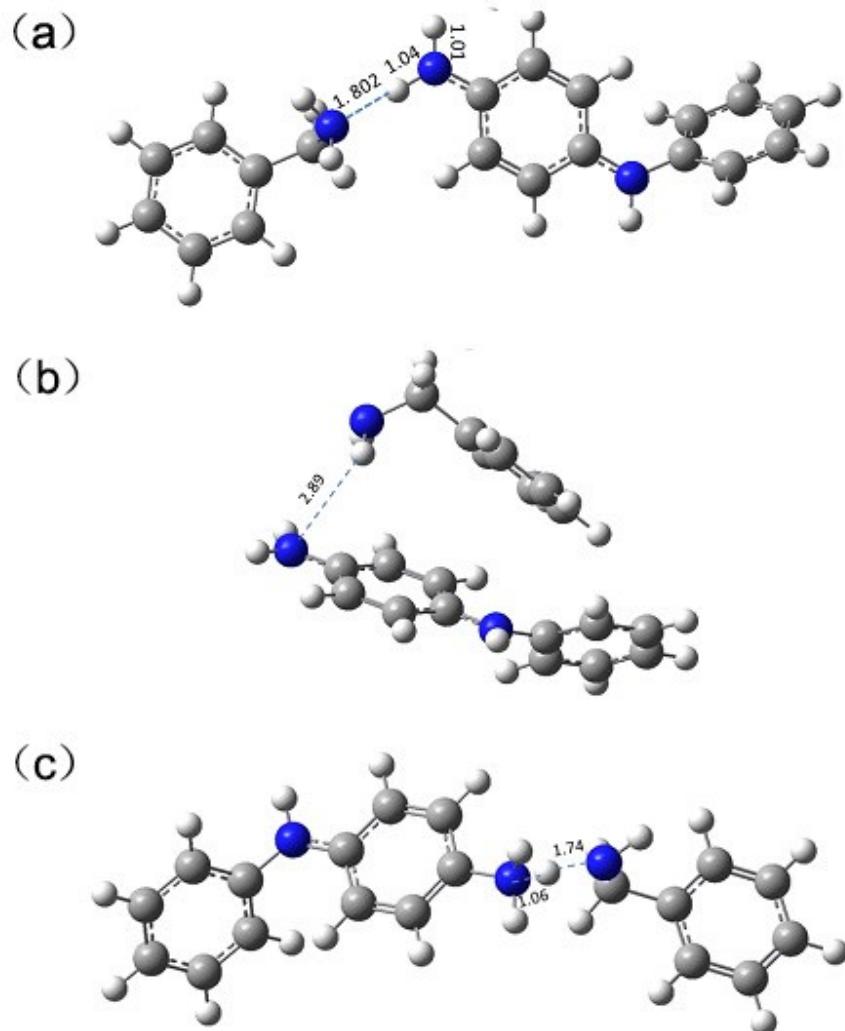
**Figure S18.** Linear fitting of  $\ln(k)$  versus  $1000/T$  in the selective oxidation of benzylamine over PANI-ES in the dark.



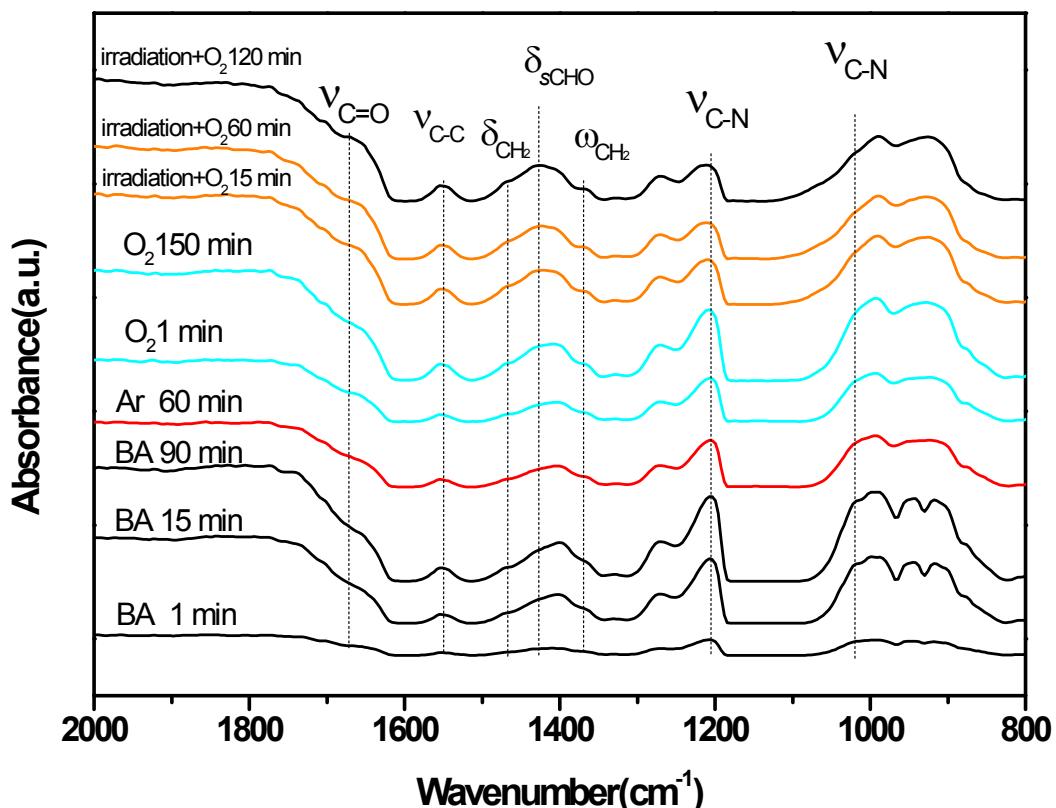
**Figure S19.** UV-Vis absorption spectra of PANI-ES and PANI-ES-Benzylamine.



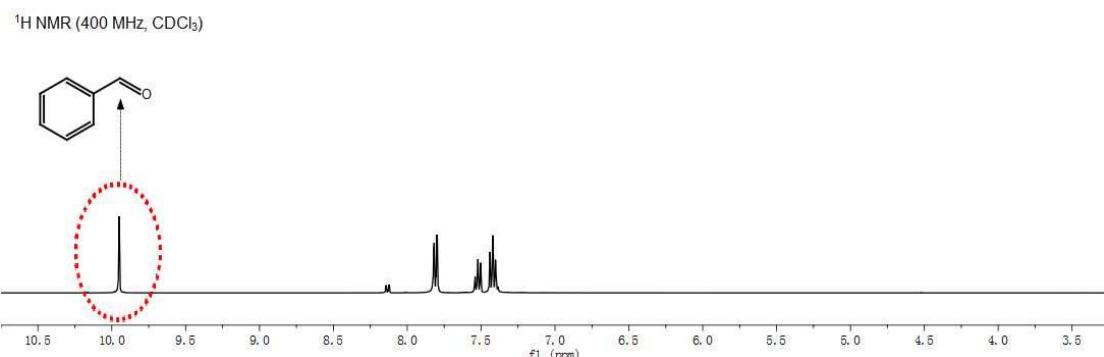
**Figure S20.** Polaron structure of HCl-doped polyaniline (ESII).



**Figure S21.** Optimized geometry of (a) ESII-1, (b) ESII-2 and (c) ESII-3, Gray represents Carbon, White represents Hydrogen, and Blue represents Nitrogen. The number is the distance between two atoms in the unit of angstrom.

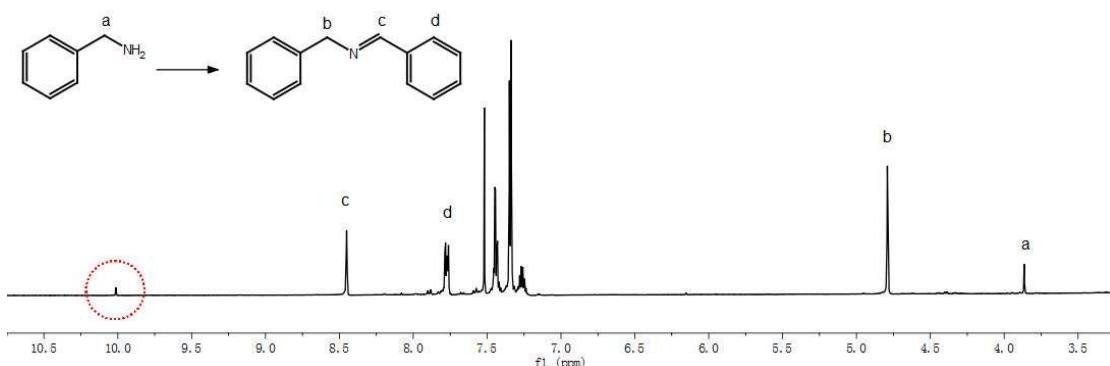


**Figure S22.** Time course in situ FT-IR spectra of PANI-ES after expose to benzylamine (BA) vapour at 25 Pa and after irradiation under a dry oxygen atmosphere.

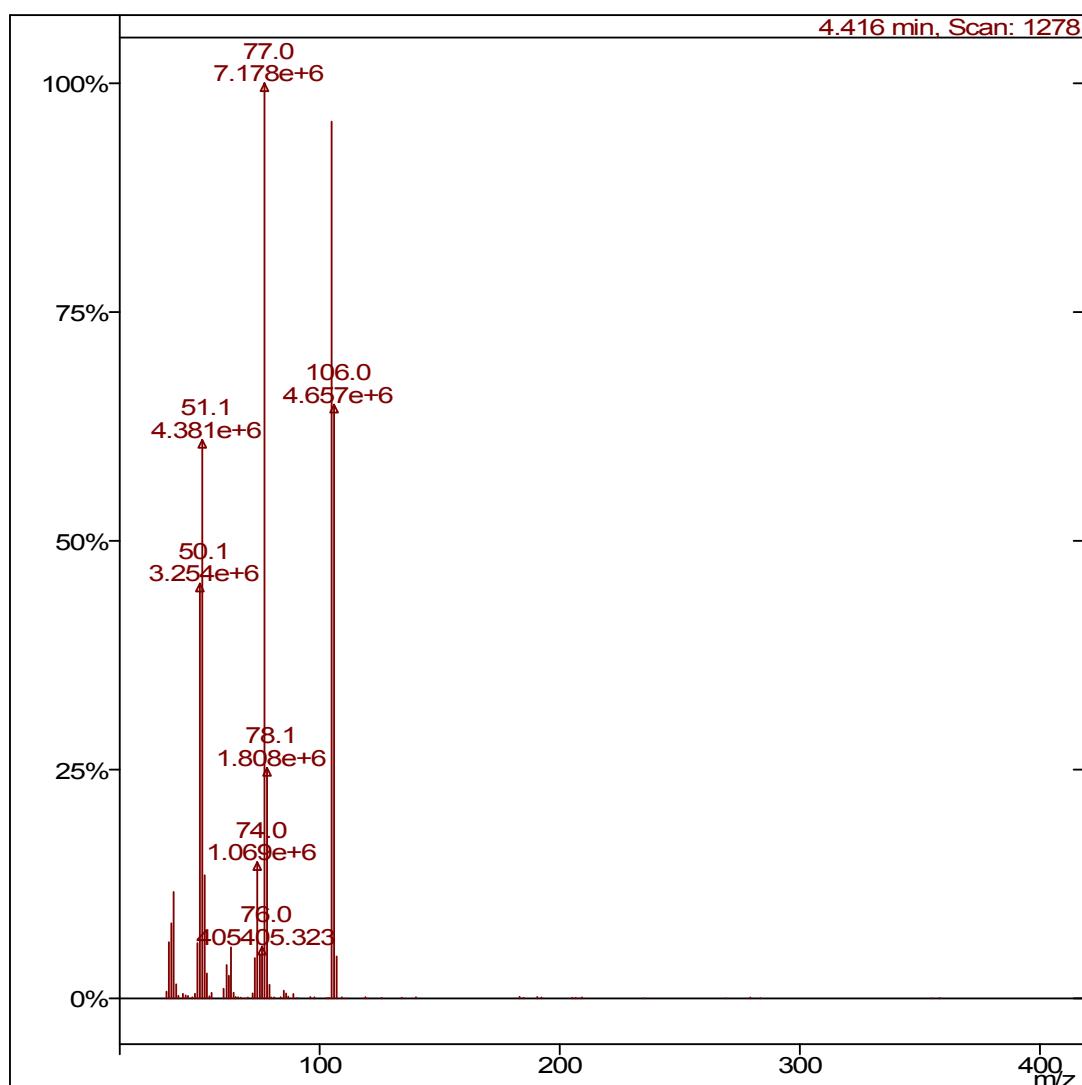


**Figure S23.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of benzaldehyde (analytical pure, Aladdin Reagent (Shanghai) Co., Ltd). The peak at ca.10 ppm is attributed to aldehyde hydrogen of benzaldehyde.

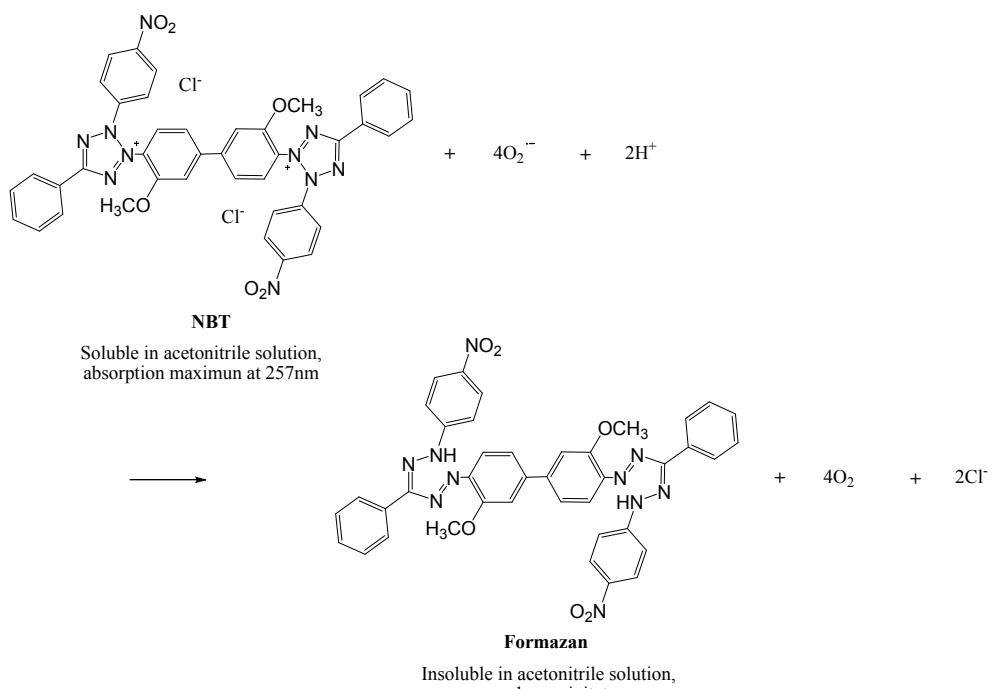
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)



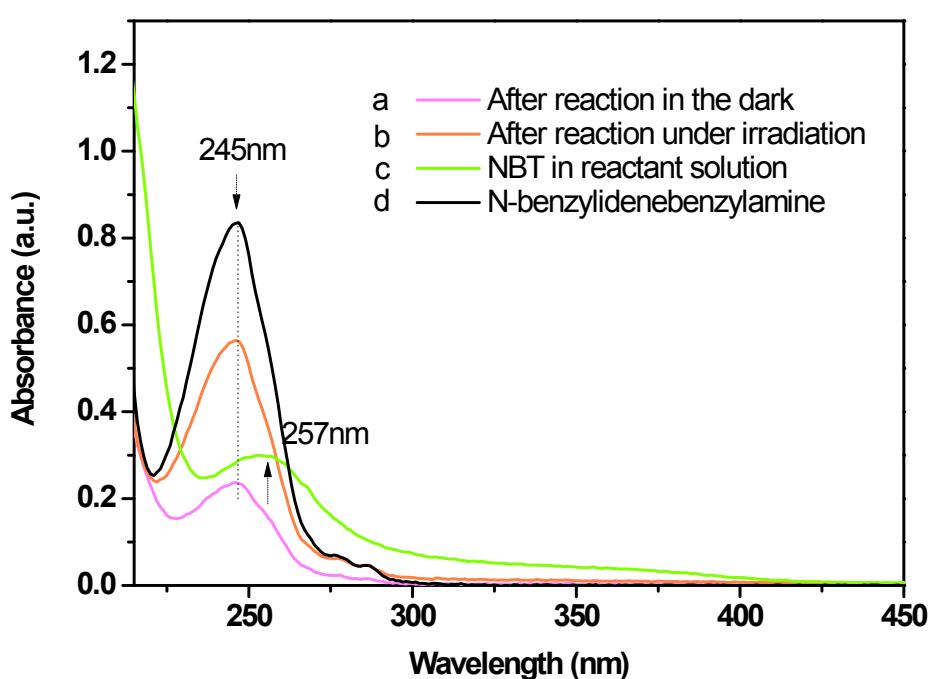
**Figure S24.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the reaction products. Reaction conditions: 0.2 mmol benzylamine, 50 mg of catalyst, 5 mL of CH<sub>3</sub>CN, 10h, 1 atm O<sub>2</sub>, 60 °C, white LED 0.4 W/cm<sup>2</sup>.



**Figure S25.** Mass spectrum of the intermediate product.

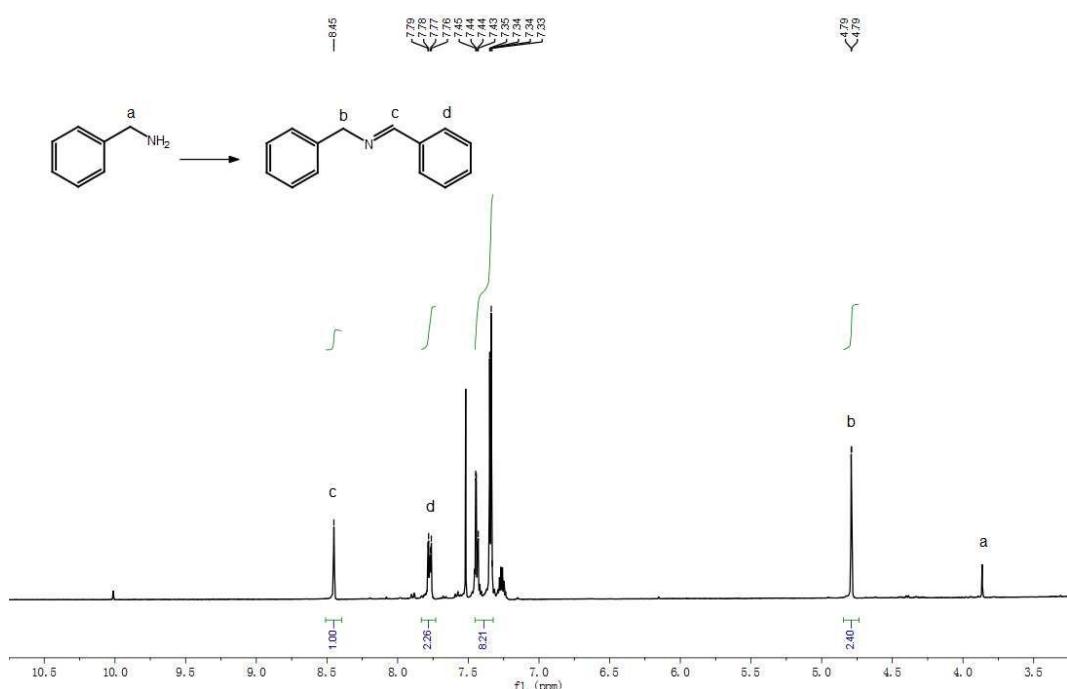


**Figure S26.** Reaction of NBT with superoxide ion.



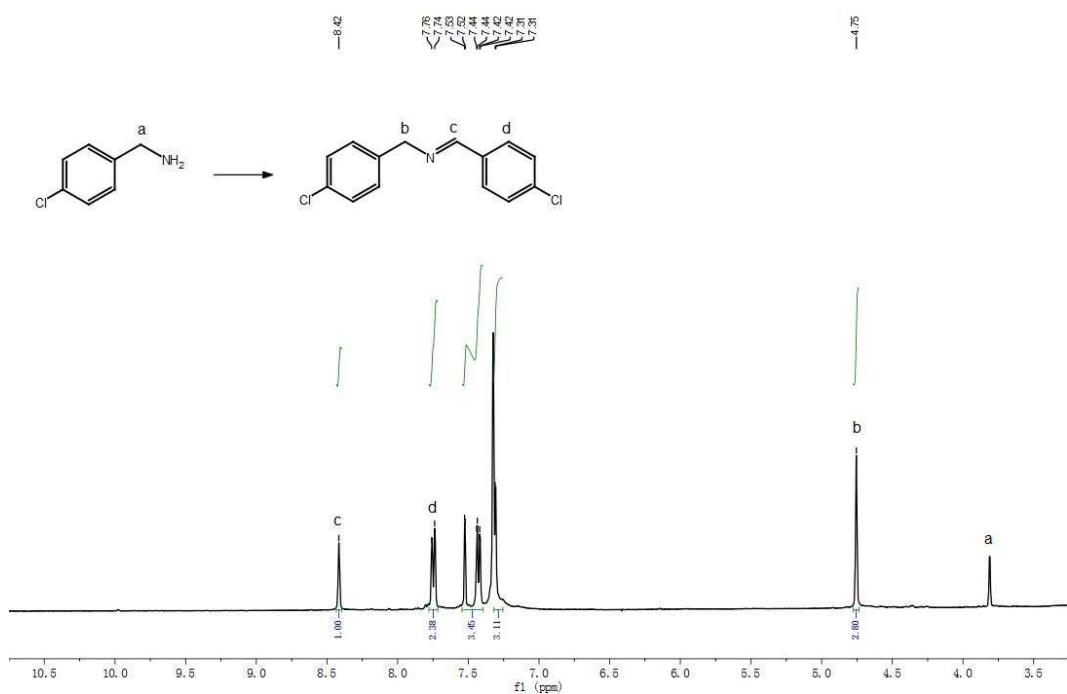
**Figure S27.** UV-Vis absorption spectra of a) NBT in reactant solution, b) suspension after reaction in the dark, c) suspension after reaction under irradiation and d) N-benzylidenebenzylamine.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)



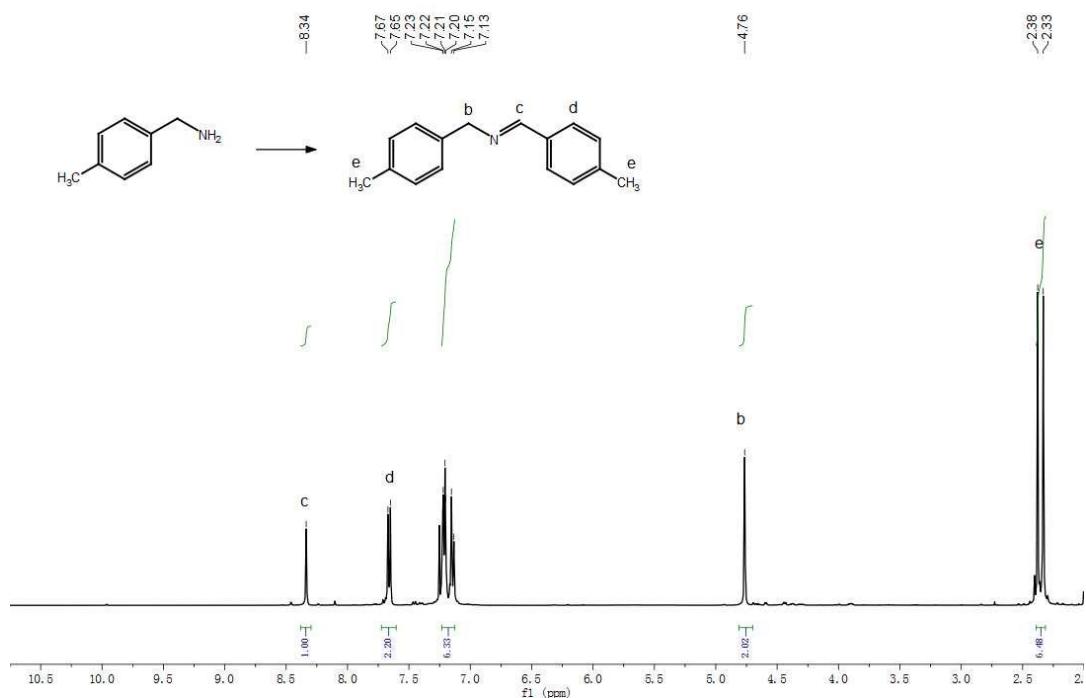
**Figure S28a.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the reaction product using benzylamine as substrate in Table 2.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)



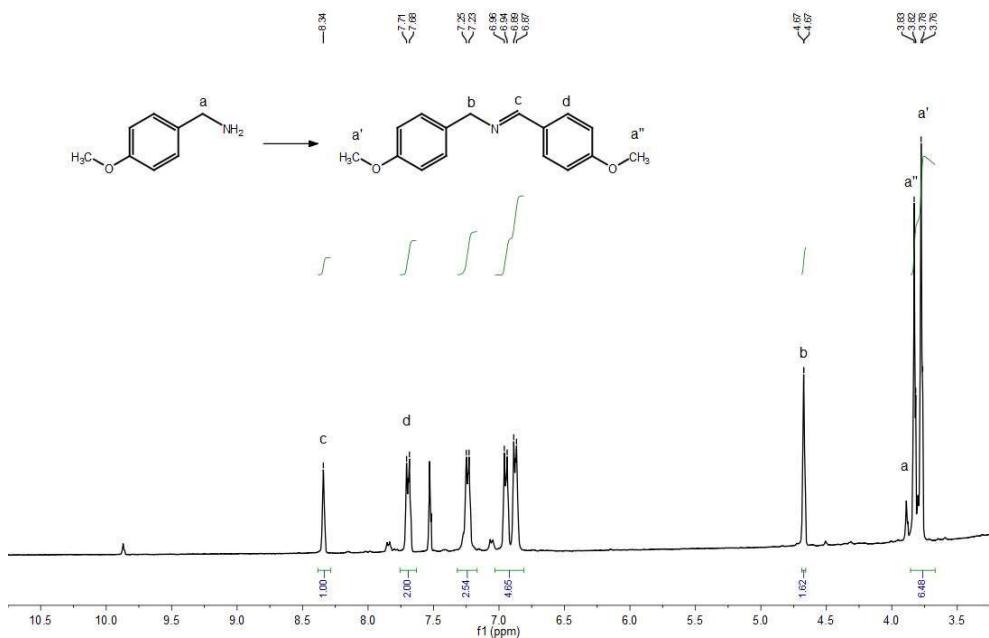
**Figure S28b.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the reaction product using 4-chlorobenzylamine as substrate in Table 2.

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)

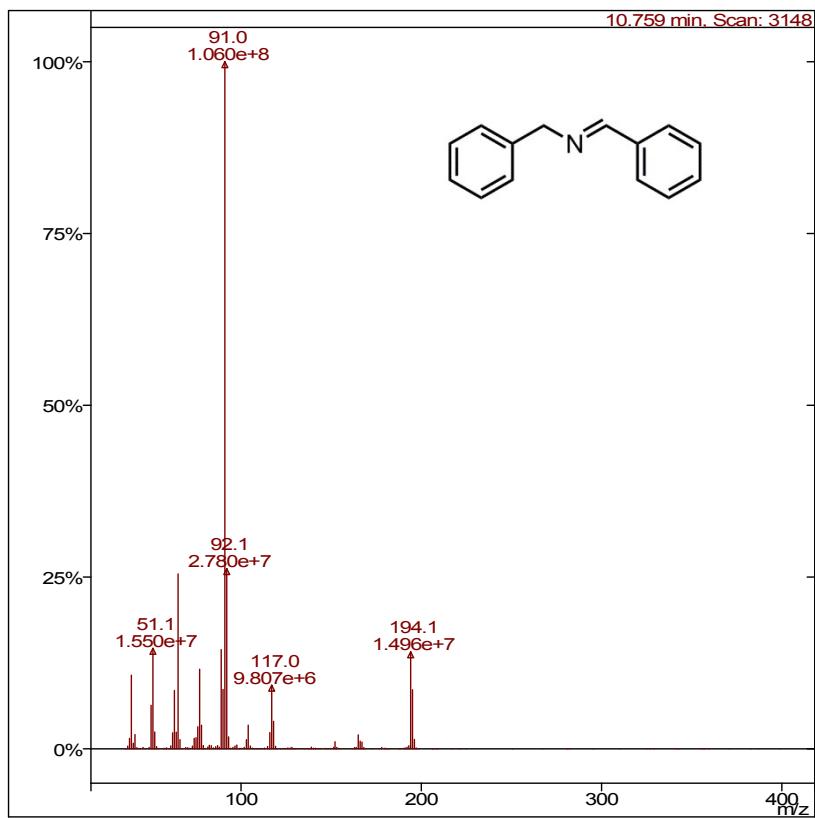


**Figure S28c.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the reaction product using 4-methylbenzylamine as substrate in Table 2.

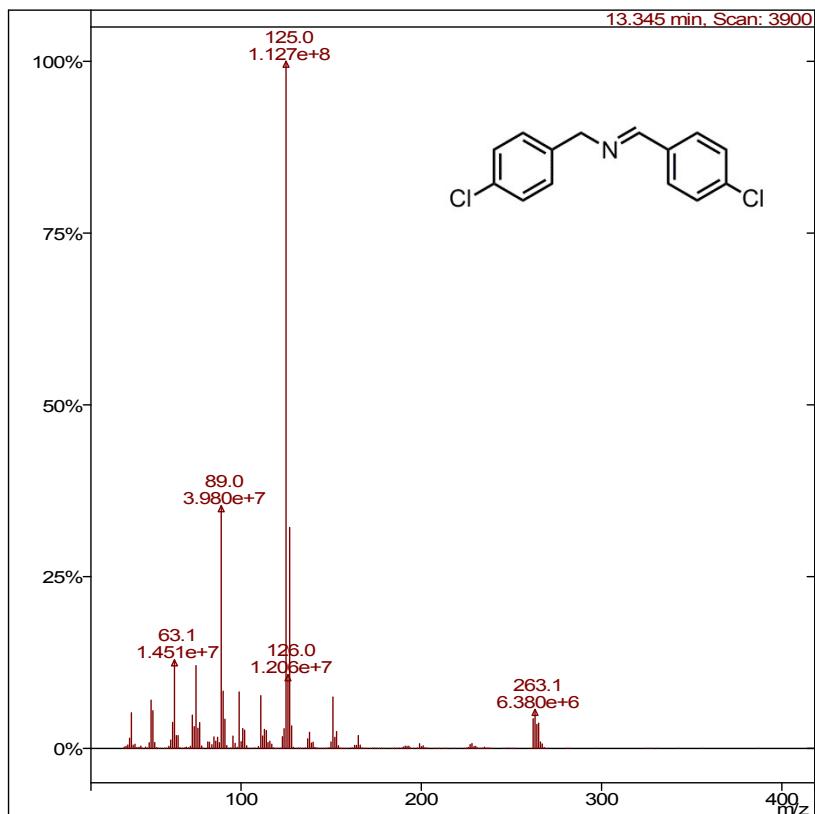
<sup>1</sup>H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>)



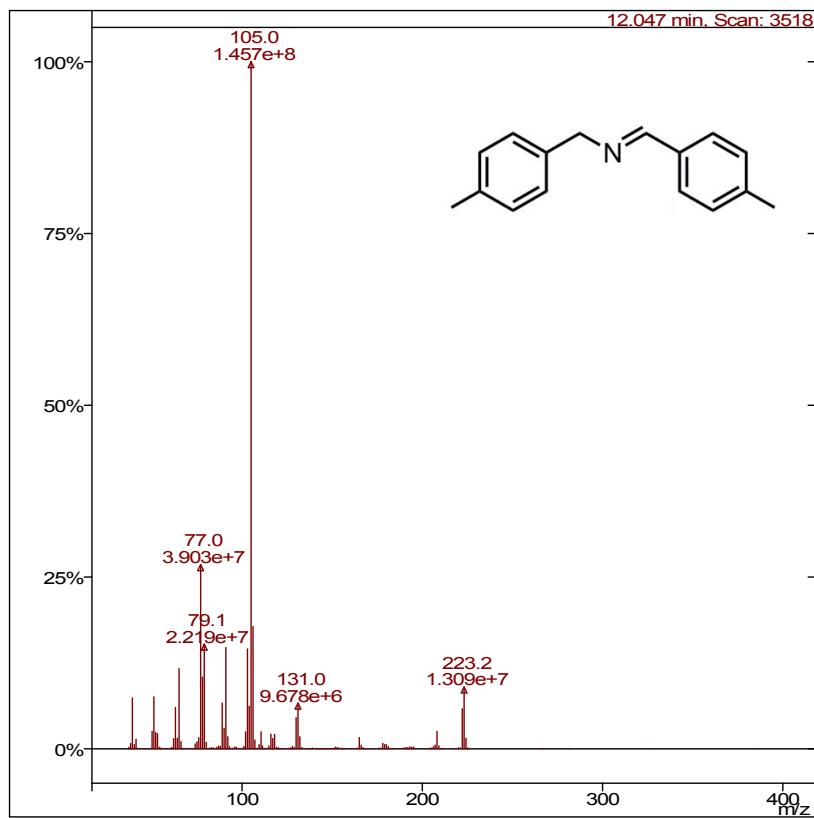
**Figure S28d.** <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of the reaction product using 4-methoxybenzylamine as substrate in Table 2.



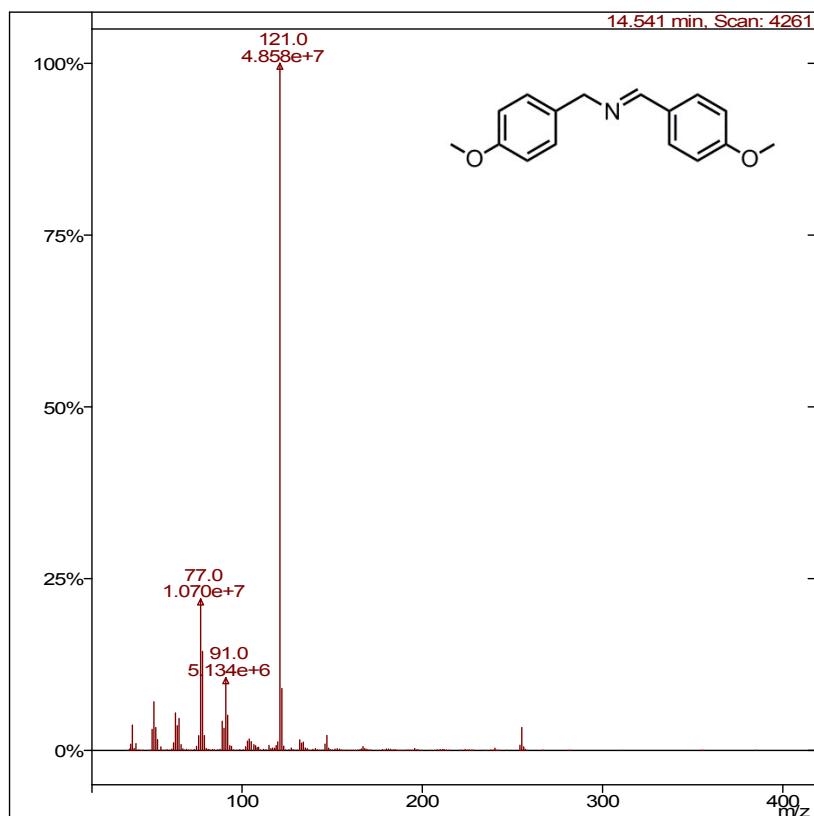
**Figure S29a.** Mass spectrum of the reaction product in Table 2.



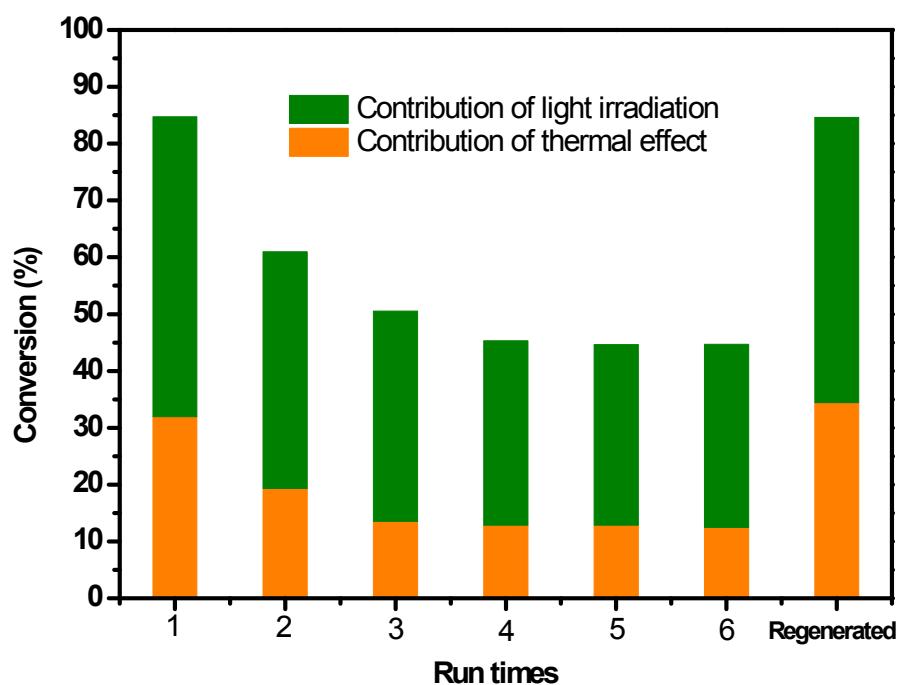
**Figure S29b.** Mass spectrum of the reaction product in Table 2.



**Figure S29c.** Mass spectrum of the reaction product in Table 2.



**Figure S29d.** Mass spectrum of the reaction product in Table 2.



**Figure S30.** Repeating experiment of photocatalytic oxidative coupling of benzylamine using PANI-ES as catalyst.