

Supporting information

Selective Synthesis of Cu-Cu₂O/C and CuO-Cu₂O/C Catalysts for Pd Free C-C, C-N Coupling and Oxidation Reactions

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Materials synthesis

Synthesis of CuO

CuO was prepared by following the reported procedure.¹ 1.33 mmol citric acid was added to the 50 mL of aqueous solution of $\text{CuSO}_4 \cdot 5\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (4 mmol). Then 7 mL of aqueous NH_3 (25%) was added drop-wise under continuous stirring. After that, 15 mL aqueous NaOH (1 M) was added to the reaction mixture. Then it was transferred into a Teflon-lined autoclave and hydrothermally treated for 4 h at 130 °C. After the reaction, the resulting black precipitate was filtered and washed with distilled water. The product was dried at 80 °C for 24 h to obtain the black CuO. The product was confirmed from XRD (Figure S1).

Synthesis of Cu_2O

Cu_2O was prepared by following the reported procedure.² In a typical synthesis, 5.0 mmol of $\text{CuCl}_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was dissolved in 100 mL deionized water to obtain a blue colour solution. Then 3 mL of aqueous NH_3 (25 %) was added under constant stirring. After that, 10 mL aqueous NaOH (1 M) was added drop-wise to the above solution. Then 1 mL of $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ was added drop-wise into the precipitate suspension, with constant stirring for another 10 min. After addition of $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, the blue colour precipitation was turned to red. Then the red precipitate was filtered, washed with deionized water and ethanol several times, and dried at 80 °C for 4 h to obtain Cu_2O . The product was confirmed from XRD (Figure S1).

Synthesis of Cu- Cu_2O

Cu- Cu_2O was prepared by following the reported procedure.³ 4.0 mmol of $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was dissolved in 4 mL of deionized water to obtain a blue colour solution. Then 4.0 mmol of hydrazine $\text{N}_2\text{H}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 55 mmol of tetraethylene glycol were added. After the addition, the blue colour solution was turned to brown and it was transferred into a Teflon-lined autoclave and hydrothermally treated for 2 h at 120 °C. After this, the reaction mixture was centrifuged and the supernatant liquid was decanted and the precipitates were washed with ethanol several times and dried at 80 °C to obtain Cu- Cu_2O . The product was confirmed from XRD (Figure S1).

Synthesis of Cu NPs

Cu NPs was prepared by following the reported procedure.⁴ 2.5 mmol of $\text{Cu}(\text{NO}_3)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ was added to 150 mL ethanol and stirred at 2–3 °C for 10 minutes to get a solution A. 3.5 mmol

of sodium dodecyl sulphate and 15.0 mmol of sodium borohydride were dissolved in 100 mL of ethanol and stirred at 2–3 °C for 10 minutes to get a solution B. Then, solution A was slowly added to solution B and the resultant solution was stirred at 2–3 °C for 30 minutes. Further, the solution was kept under ambient conditions for 45 minutes. The resultant black solution confirmed the formation of Cu NPs. Then it was filtered and washed with ethanol for three times to get Cu NPs. The product was confirmed from XRD (Figure S1).

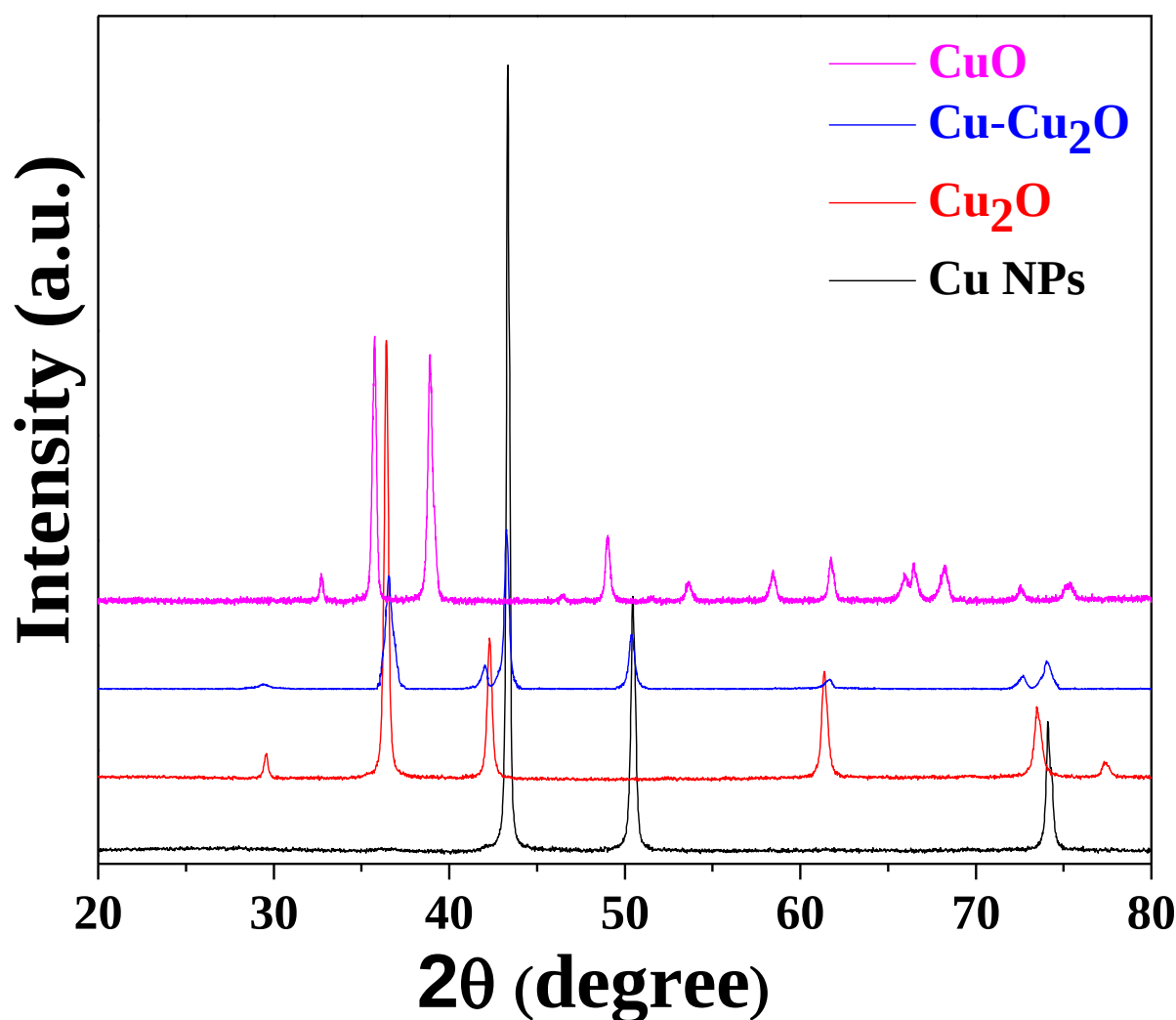


Fig. S1. XRD patterns of Cu NPs, CuO, Cu₂O, and Cu-Cu₂O.

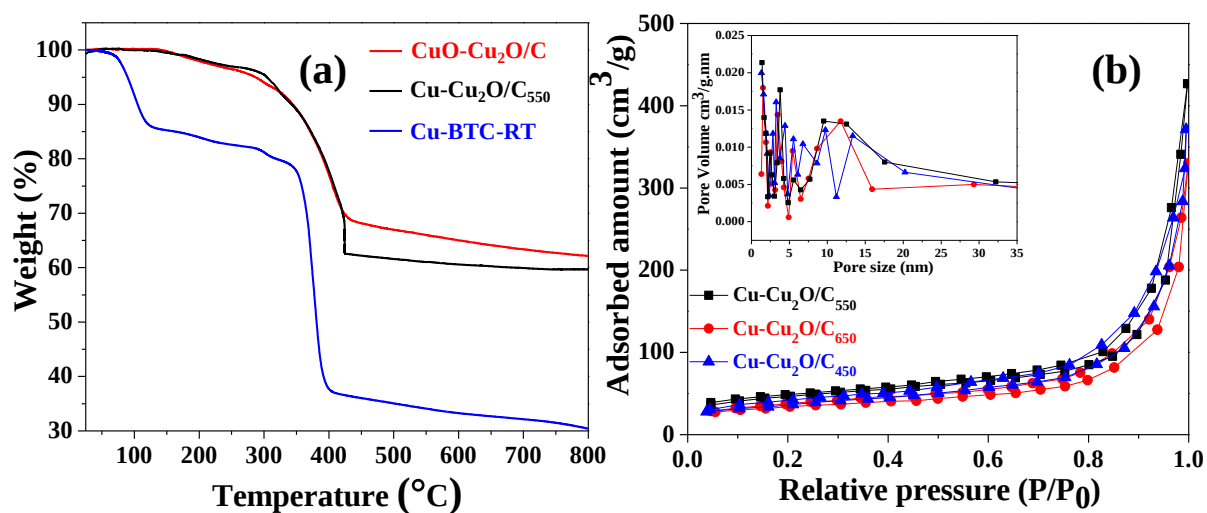


Fig. S2. (a) TGA profiles of CuO-Cu₂O/C, Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀, Cu-BTC-RT and (b) N₂-adsorption isotherms of Cu-Cu₂O/C₄₅₀, Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀, and Cu-Cu₂O/C₆₅₀.

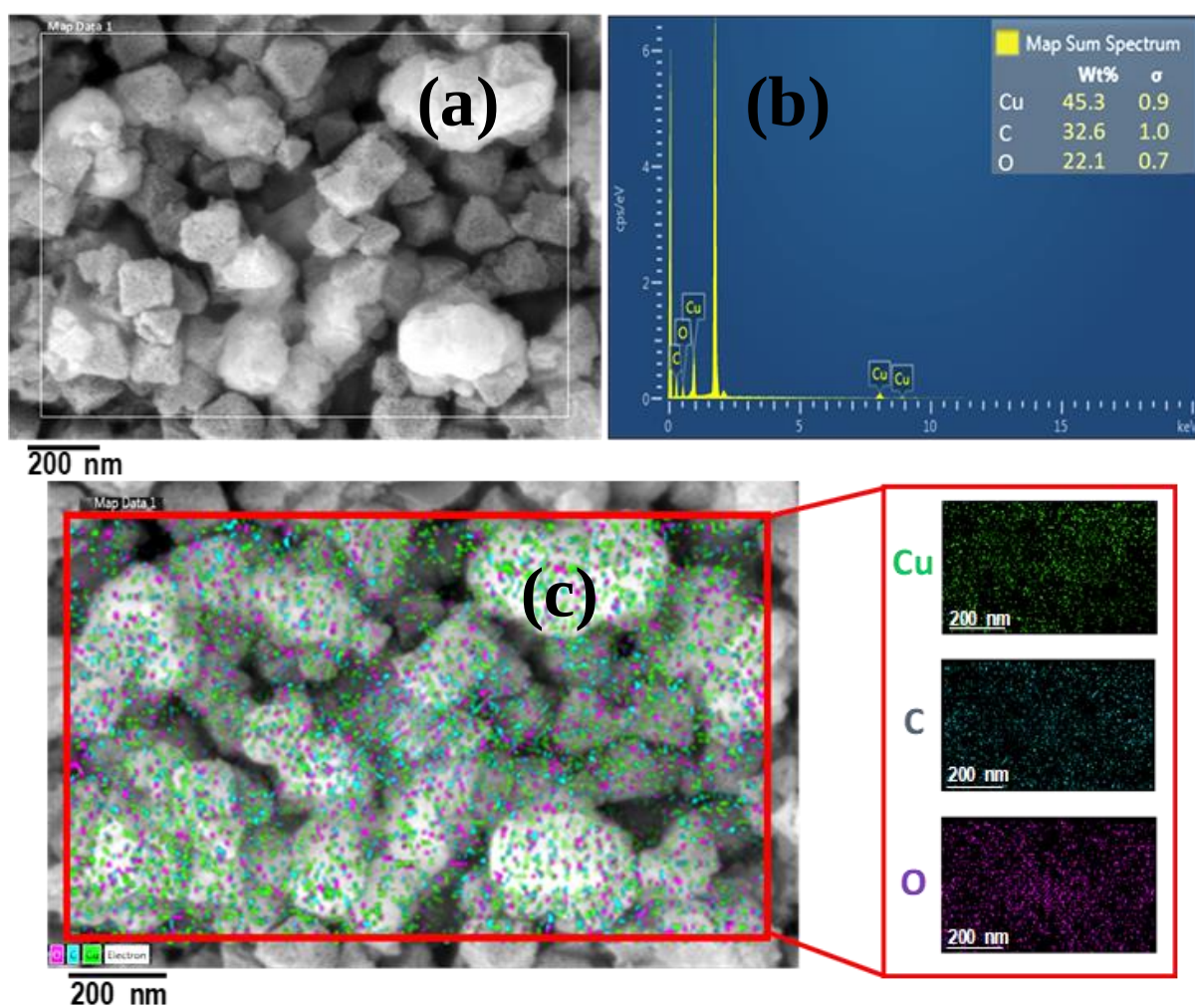


Fig. S3. (a) FE-SEM image, (b) EDS spectrum, and (c) elemental mapping from the selected FE-SEM region of CuO-Cu₂O/C.

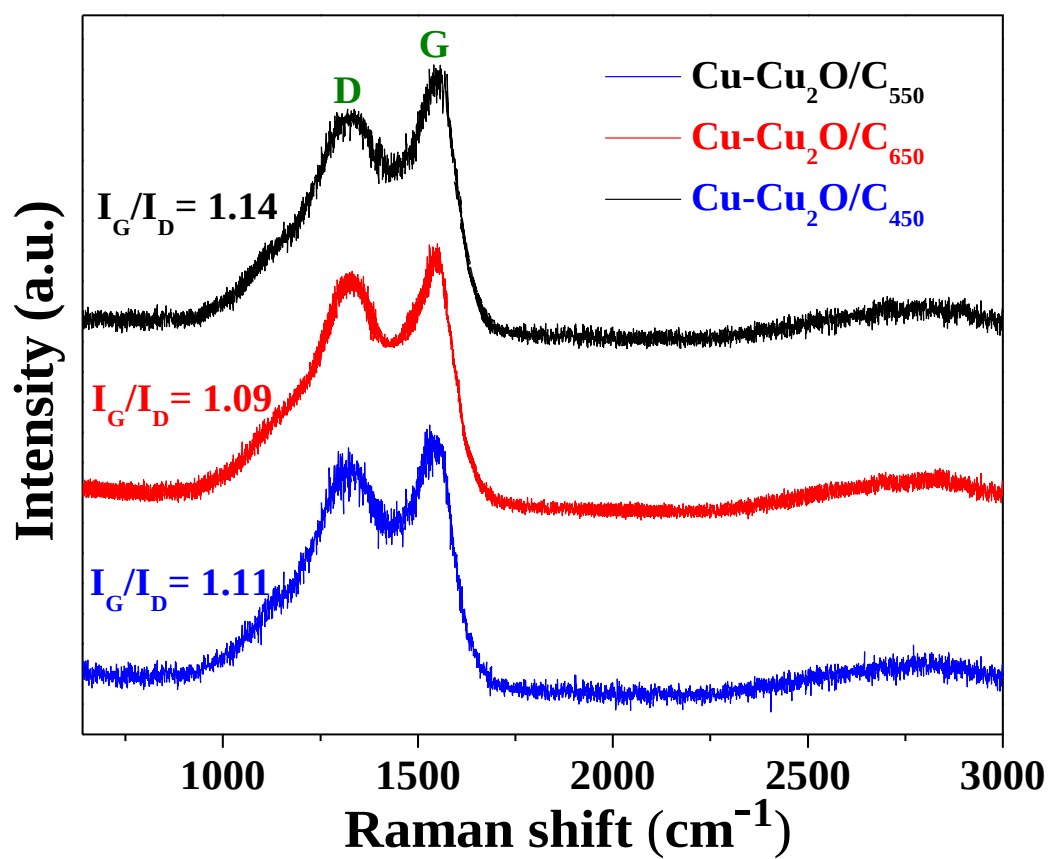


Fig. S4. Raman spectra of $\text{Cu-Cu}_2\text{O/C}_{450}$, $\text{Cu-Cu}_2\text{O/C}_{550}$, and $\text{Cu-Cu}_2\text{O/C}_{650}$.

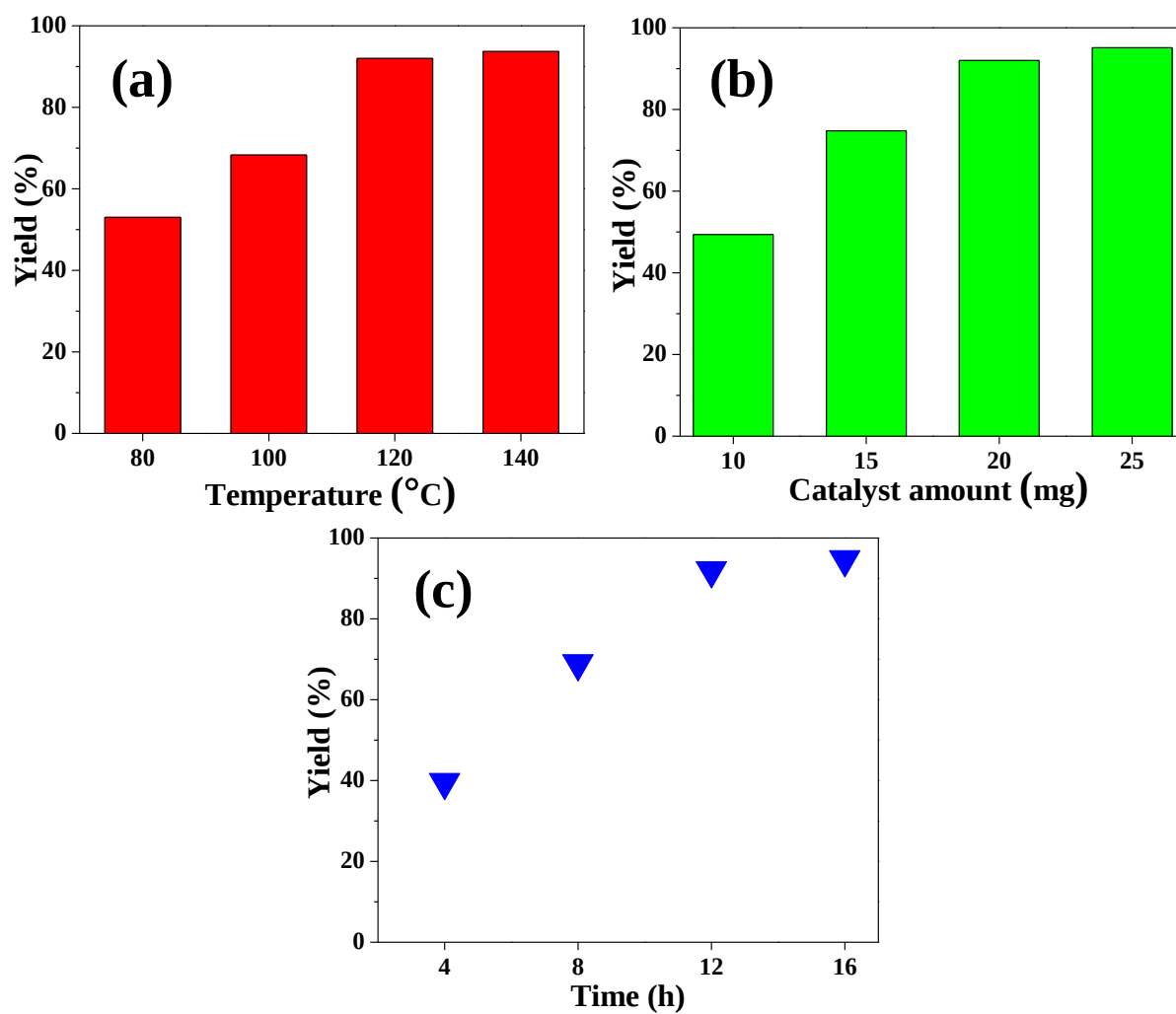


Fig. S5. Influence of (a) temperature, (b) catalyst amount, and (c) reaction time for the Sonogashira cross-coupling over Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀.

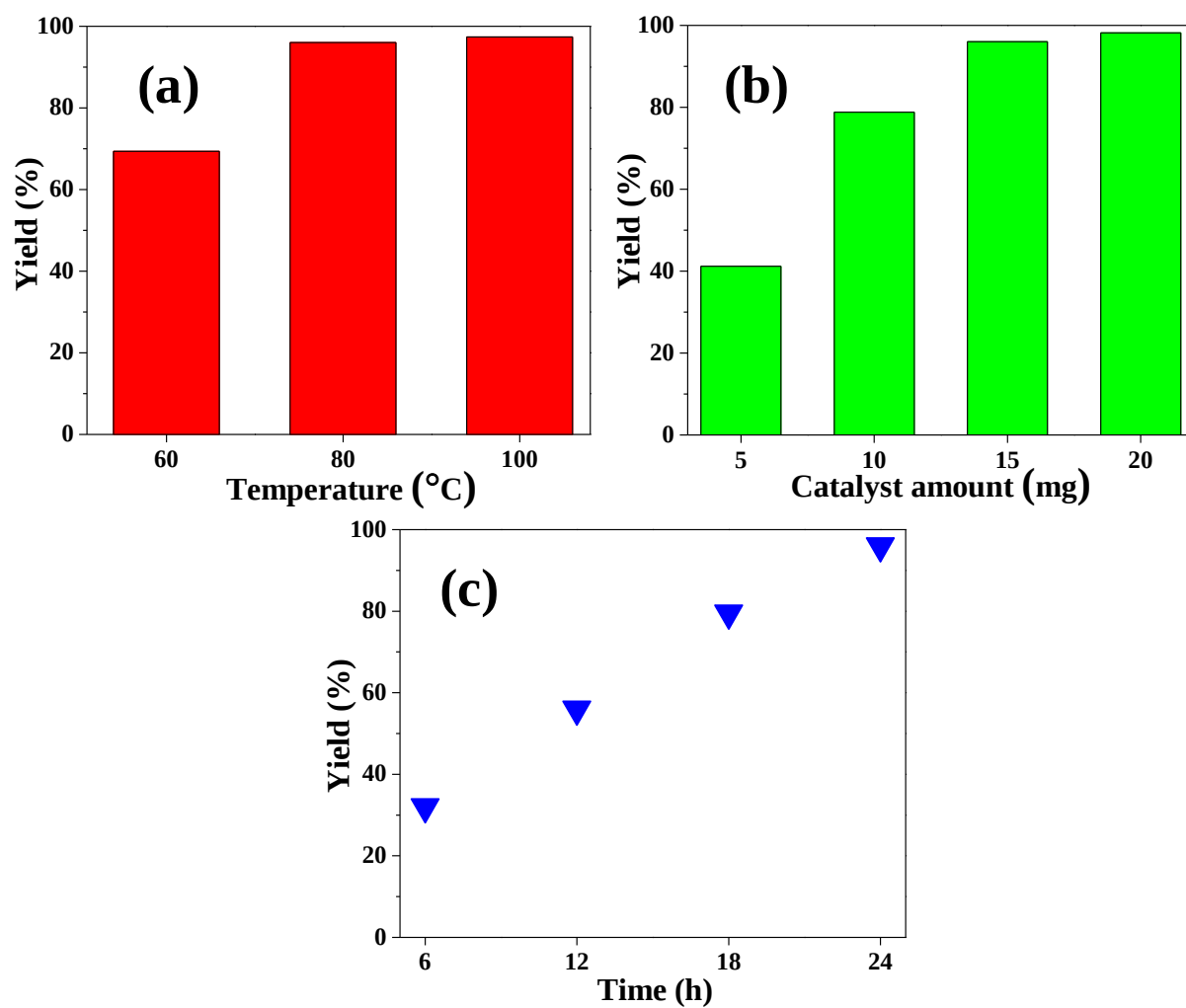


Fig. S6. Influence of (a) temperature, (b) catalyst amount, and (c) reaction time for the Ullmann amination over Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀.

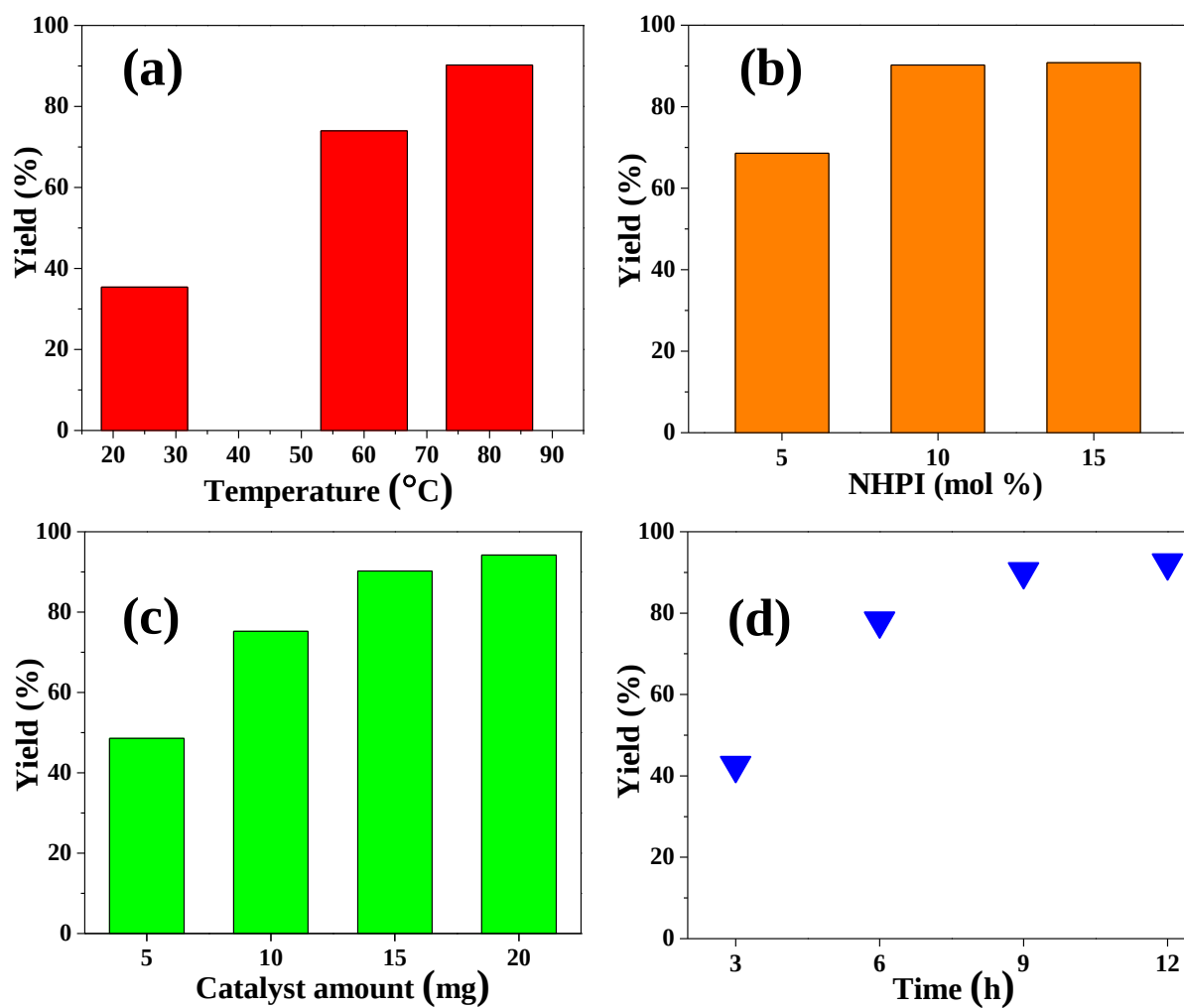


Fig. S7. Influence of (a) temperature, (b) NHPI amount, (c) catalyst amount, and (d) reaction time for the diphenylmethane oxidation over CuO-Cu₂O/C.

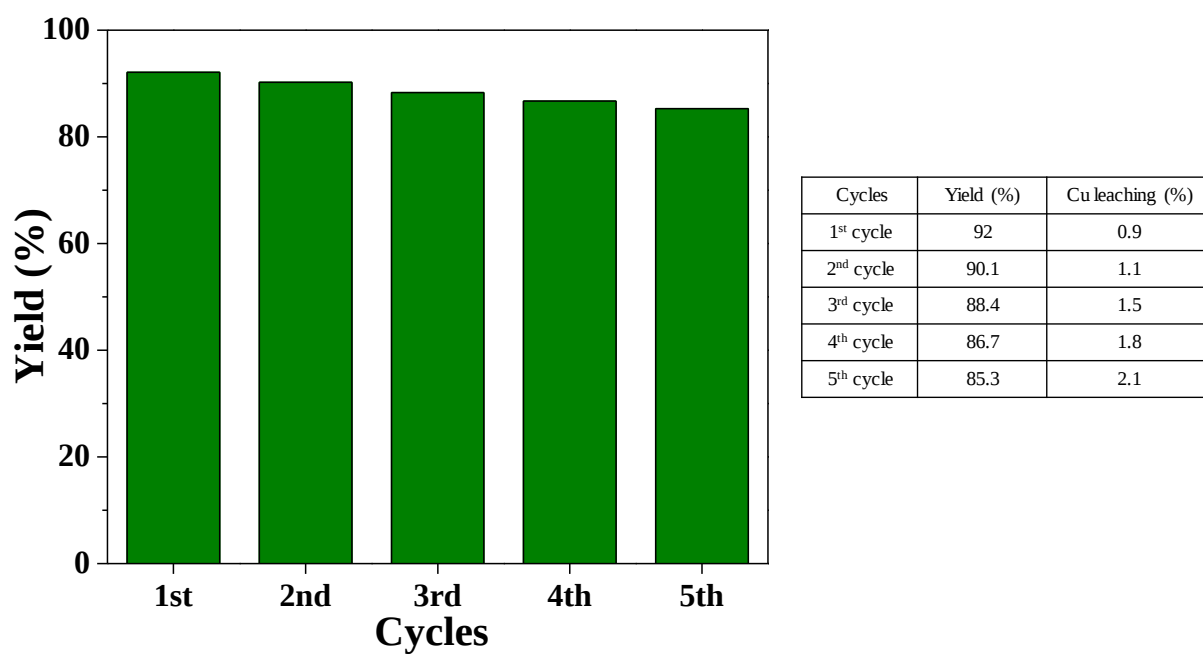


Fig. S8. Recycling of Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀ in the Sonogashira cross coupling reaction.

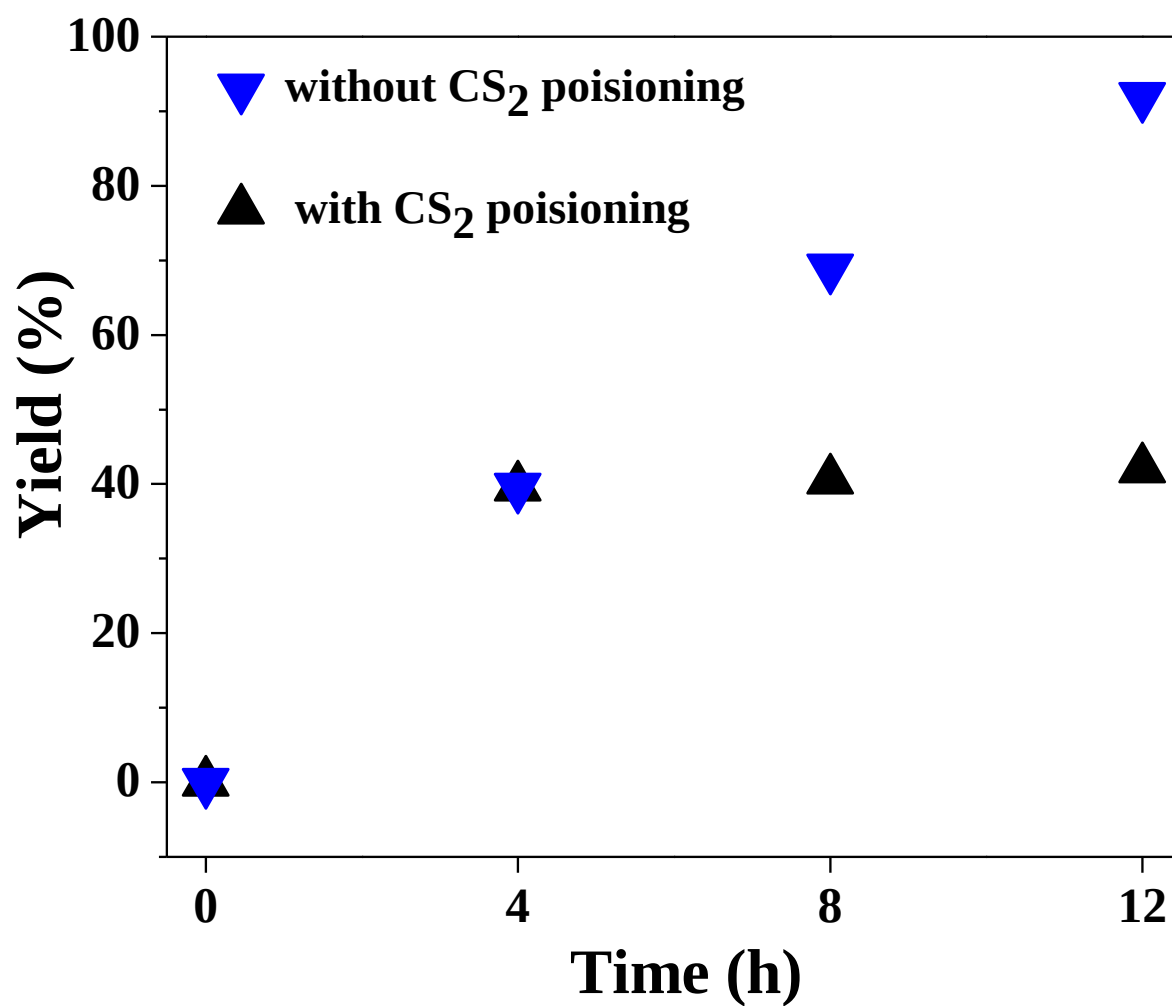


Fig. S9. Influence of CS₂ addition on the poisoning of Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀ in the Sonogashira cross coupling reaction.

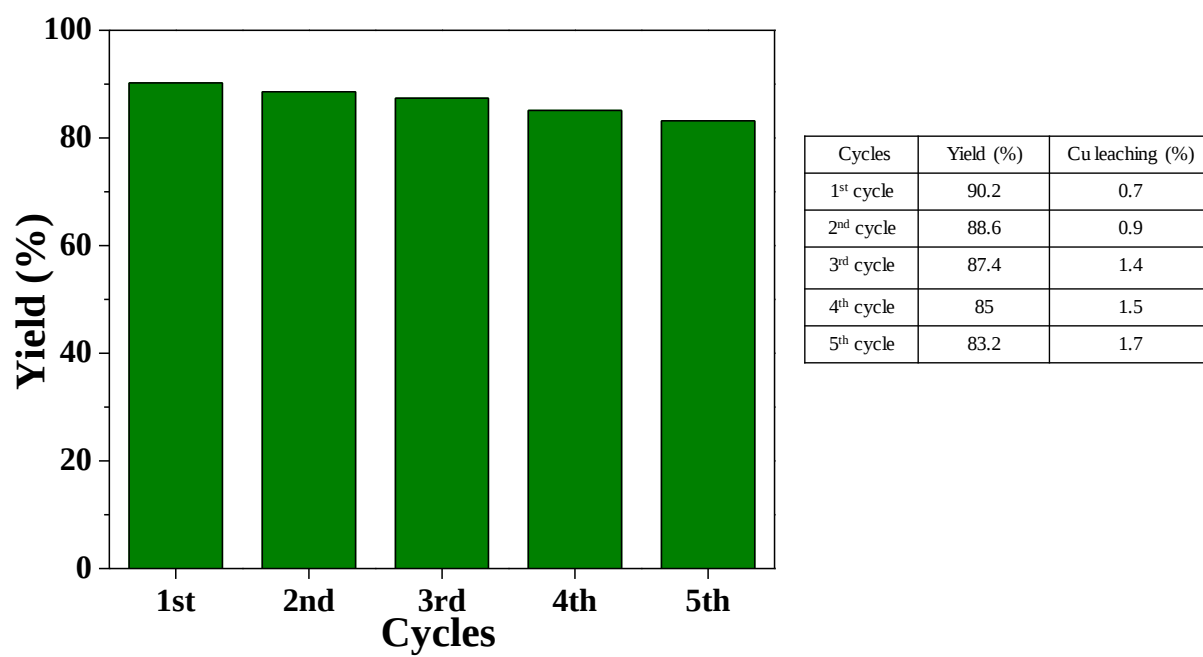


Fig. S10. Recycling of CuO-Cu₂O/C in the diphenylmethane oxidation.

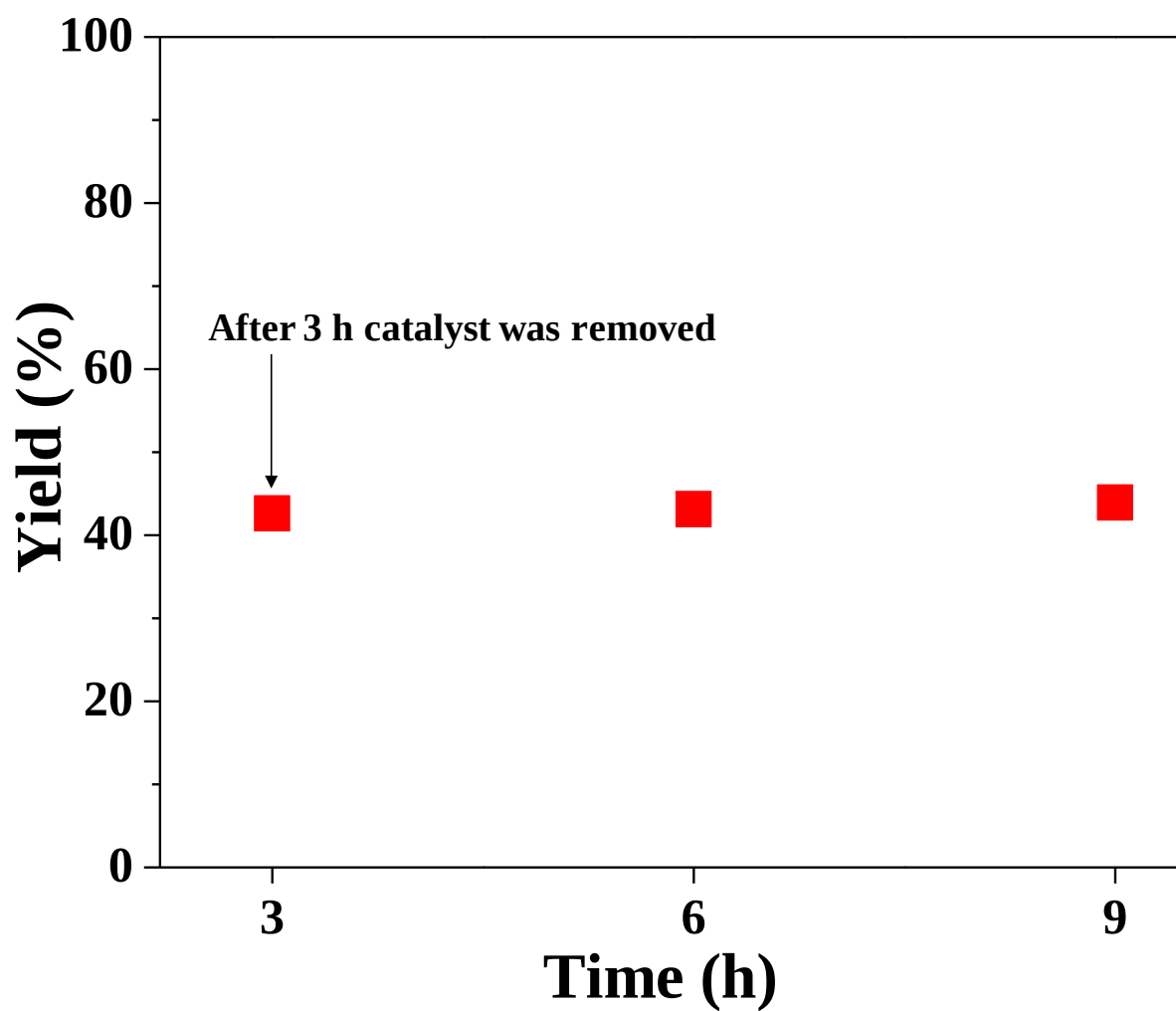
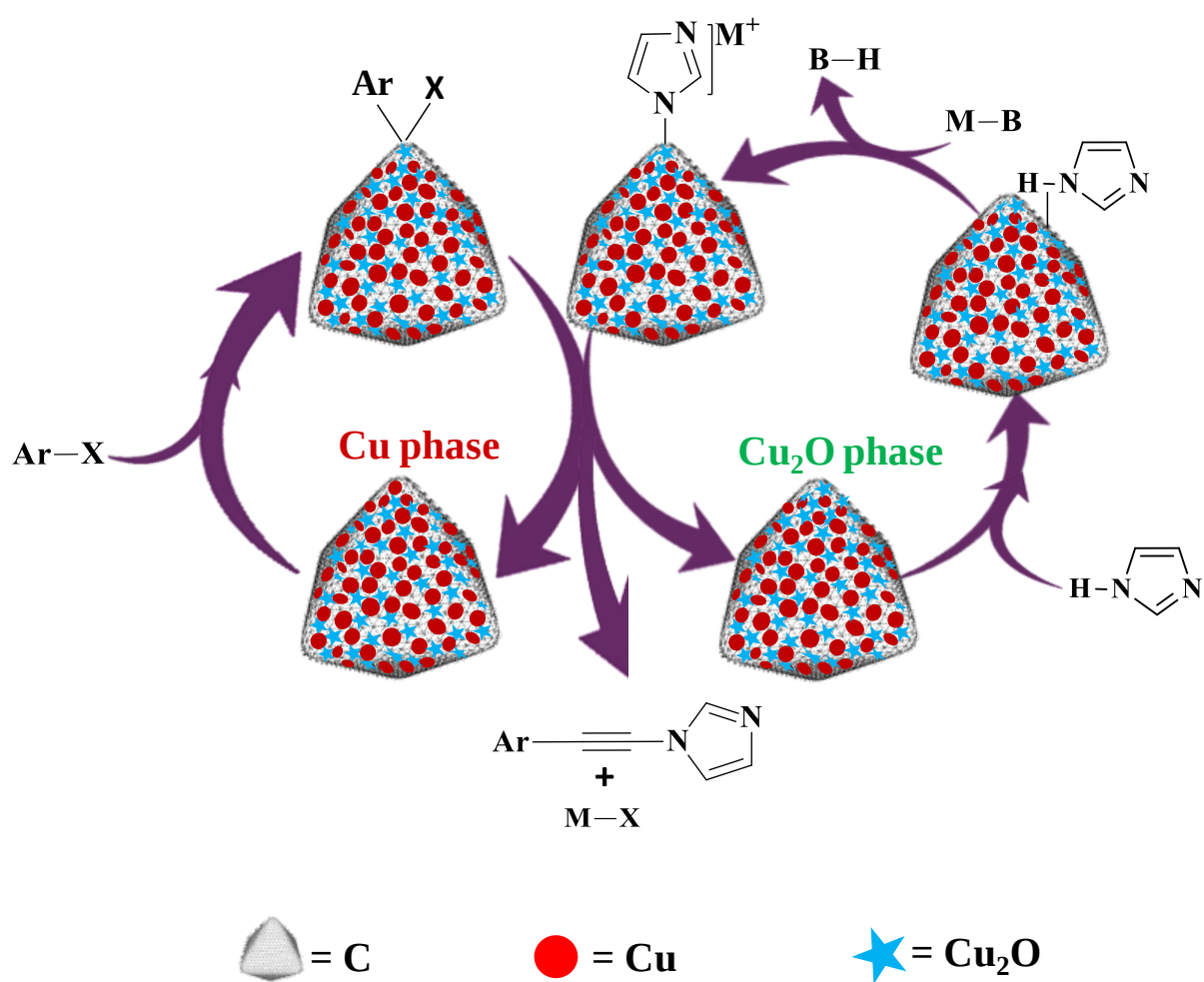
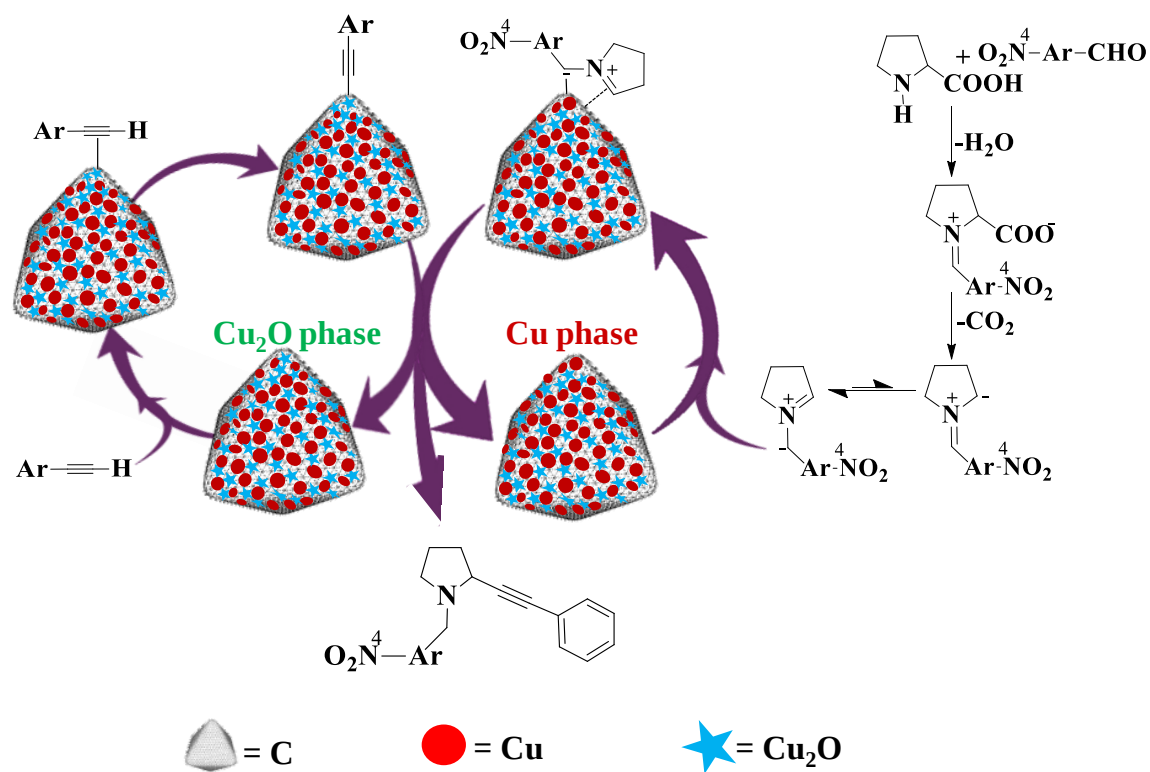


Fig. S11. Progress of reaction after the removal of the catalyst after 3 h during the hot filtration test in the diphenylmethane oxidation over CuO-Cu₂O/C.

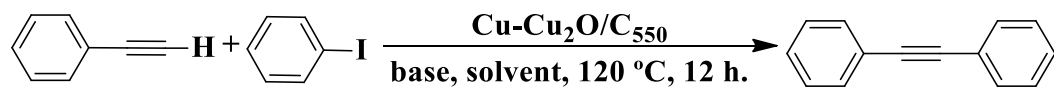


Scheme S1. Plausible mechanism for the Ullmann amination over Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀.



Scheme S2. Plausible mechanism for the A³ coupling reaction over Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀.

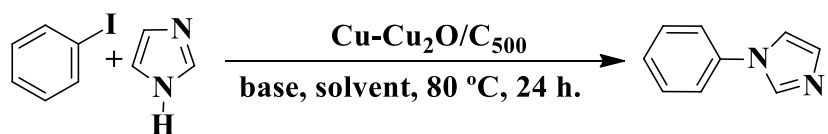
Table S1. Influence of solvent, base, and aryl halide in the Sonogashira cross coupling using Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀.



Entry	Ar-X	Solvent	Base	Yield (%)
1	Ar-I	CH ₃ OH	Cs ₂ CO ₃	45.3
2	Ar-I	CH ₃ CN	Cs ₂ CO ₃	58.1
3	Ar-I	Dioxane	Cs ₂ CO ₃	65.4
4	Ar-I	DMF	Cs ₂ CO ₃	92.1
5	Ar-I	Toluene	Cs ₂ CO ₃	Trace
6	Ar-I	DMF	Na ₂ CO ₃	62.2
7	Ar-I	DMF	K ₂ CO ₃	67.4
8	Ar-I	DMF	NaOH	34.2
9	Ar-I	DMF	KOH	41.3
10	Ar-I	DMF	K ₃ PO ₄	Trace
11	Ar-Br	DMF	Cs ₂ CO ₃	45.4
12	Ar-Cl	DMF	Cs ₂ CO ₃	19.7

Reaction condition: Phenylacetylene (2 mmol), iodobenzene (2 mmol), catalyst (20 mg), Cs₂CO₃ (4 mmol), solvent (1 mL), temperature (120 °C), and time (12 h). Product yield was determined from the GC (average of three measurements) based on the phenylacetylene conversion because no side product was obtained.

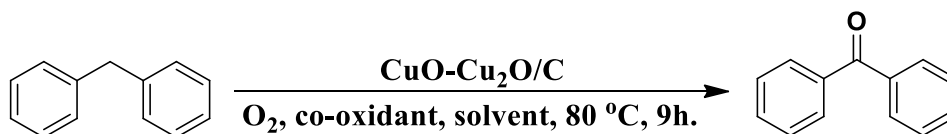
Table S2. Influence of solvent, base, and aryl halide in the Ullmann amination (C-N coupling reaction) using Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀.



Entry	Ar-X	Solvent	Base	Yield (%)
1	Ar-I	CH ₃ OH	KOH	42.3
2	Ar-I	CH ₃ CN	KOH	Trace
3	Ar-I	Dioxane	KOH	Trace
4	Ar-I	DMSO	KOH	96.2
5	Ar-I	DMF	KOH	88.5
7	Ar-I	Toluene	KOH	58.3
7	Ar-I	DMSO	Na ₂ CO ₃	45.4
8	Ar-I	DMSO	Cs ₂ CO ₃	90.1
9	Ar-I	DMSO	K ₃ PO ₄	78.4
10	Ar-I	DMSO	NaOH	92.3
11	Ar-Br	DMSO	KOH	50.4
12	Ar-Cl	DMSO	KOH	20.9

Reaction condition: Halobenzene (1 mmol), imidazole (1.2 mmol), base (2 mmol), catalyst (15 mg), solvent (2 mL), temperature (80 °C), time (24 h). Product yield was determined from the GC (average of three measurements) based on the iodobenzene conversion because no side product was obtained.

Table S3. Influence of solvent and co-oxidant on the diphenylmethane oxidation using Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀.



Entry	Co-oxidant	Solvent	DPM conversion (%)	Benzophenone selectivity (%)
1	None	CH ₃ CN	22	>99
2	NHPI	CH₃CN	90.2	>99
3	H ₂ O ₂	CH ₃ CN	41.8	90.7
4	TBHP	CH ₃ CN	62.1	88.5
5	NHPI	Ethylacetate	40.5	>99
6	NHPI	Acetone	71.4	>99

Reaction condition: Diphenylmethane (1.0 mmol), co-oxidant (0.1 mmol), CuO-Cu₂O/C (15 mg), oxidant (O₂ (1 atm, balloon), solvent (5.0 mL), temperature (80 °C), and time (9 h),

Table S4. Comparative catalytic activity of Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀ with various catalysts reported in the literature for the Sonogashira cross coupling reaction.

S.N	Catalyst	Reaction condition	Y _{DPA} (%)	References
1	Nano Fe ₃ O ₄	Phenylacetylene (2 mmol), iodobenzene (1 mmol), catalyst (5 mol %), K ₂ CO ₃ (2 mmol), DMF (3 mL), temperature (125 °C), and time (35 h).	68	5
2	Silica supported Pd(OAc) ₂ complex	Phenylacetylene (1 mmol), iodobenzene (2 mmol), catalyst (1 mol %), TEA (3 mmol), undecane (1 mmol), temperature (70 °C), and time (12 h).	87	6
3	Pd ⁰ /MgLa mixed oxide	Phenylacetylene (1.2 mmol), iodobenzene (1 mmol), catalyst (20 mg), TEA (1.2 mmol), DMF (3 mL), temperature (145 °C), and time (10 h).	85	7
4	Cu(OAc) ₂	Phenylacetylene (0.8 mmol), iodobenzene (0.5 mmol), catalyst (50 mol %), TEA (3 mL), temperature (150 °C), and time (24 h)	65	8
5	N,N'-dibenzyl BINAM–CuI complex	Phenylacetylene (1.5 mmol), iodobenzene (1 mmol), catalyst (20 mol %), K ₂ CO ₃ (3 mmol), DMF (5 mL), temperature (80 °C), and time (6 h).	90	9
6	Cu(I)-MOF	Phenylacetylene (0.5 mmol), iodobenzene (0.5 mmol), CuI (0.05 mmol), ligand (0.1 mmol), K ₂ CO ₃ (1 mmol), DMF (3 mL), temperature (140 °C), and time (12 h).	81	10
7	FeCl ₃ -N,N'-dimethylethylenediamine	Phenylacetylene (1 mmol), iodobenzene (1.5 mmol), FeCl ₃ (0.1 equiv), N,N'-dimethylethylenediamine (0.2 equiv), Cs ₂ CO ₃ (3 mmol), Toluene (1 mL mmol ⁻¹), temperature (135 °C), and time (120 h).	95	11
8	CuBr/Phen, n-Bu ₄ NBr	Phenylacetylene (2 mmol), iodobenzene (1 mmol), catalyst (0.1 mmol), 1,10-phenanthroline (0.2 mmol), n-Bu ₄ NBr (0.2 mmol), NaOH (2	80	12

		mmol), H ₂ O (1.5 mL), temperature (120 °C), and time (24 h).		
9	Pd/Fe ₃ O ₄ NPs	Phenylacetylene (1 mmol), iodobenzene (1 mmol), catalyst (0.2 mol %), piperidine (1.5 mmol), DMF (4 mL), temperature (110 °C), and time (24 h).	88	13
10	TbPo-Pd(II)	Phenylacetylene (1 mmol), iodobenzene (1 mmol), catalyst (0.35 mmol % Pd), NaOH (2 mmol), MeOH:H ₂ O (3:2) (5 mL), temperature (80 °C), and time (12 h).	93	14
11	Au-Pd ₂ Sn NRs	Phenylacetylene (1.5 mmol), iodobenzene (1 mmol), catalyst (10 mg), KOH (2 mmol), DMF (10 mL), temperature (130 °C), and time (1 h).	65	15
12	CuI/DABCO	Phenylacetylene (0.6 mmol), iodobenzene (0.5 mmol), CuI (10 mol %), DABCO (20 mol %), Cs ₂ CO ₃ (1 mmol), DMF (3 mL), temperature (140 °C), and time (10 h).	94	16
13	Pd-CuFe ₂ O ₄ @SiO ₂	Phenylacetylene (1.5 mmol), iodobenzene (1 mmol), catalyst (10 mg containing 0.3 mol % Pd), DABCO (2 mmol), DMA (2 mL), temperature (50 °C), and time (24 h).	80	17
14	Cu-Cu ₂ O@rGO	Phenylacetylene (2 mmol), iodobenzene (2 mmol), catalyst (1 wt %), Cs ₂ CO ₃ (4 mmol), DMF (1 mL), temperature (80 °C), and time (8 h).	91	18
15	Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀	Phenylacetylene (2 mmol), iodobenzene (2 mmol), catalyst (20 mg), Cs ₂ CO ₃ (4 mmol), DMF (1 mL), temperature (120 °C), and time (12 h).	92	This work

Table S5 . Comparative catalytic activity data of Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀ reported in literature for the Ullmann reaction for imidazole arylation over various reported catalyst.

S.N	Catalyst	Reaction condition	Y _{1-phenyl-imidazole} (%)	References
1	Cu ₂ O/ninhydrin	Iodobenzene (1 mmol), imidazole (1.5 mmol), KOH (2 mmol), [Cu] (0.1 mmol), Ninhydrin (0.2 mmol), DMSO (2 mL), temperature (90 °C), time (24 h).	92	19
2	SWCNT-Met/Pd	Iodobenzene (2 mmol), imidazole (2 mmol), K ₂ CO ₃ (4 mmol), catalyst (20 mg), DMSO (2 mL), temperature (110 °C), time (10 h).	96	20
3	CELL-Cu(0)	Iodobenzene (1.1 mmol), imidazole (1.5 mmol), NEt ₃ (2 mmol), catalyst (20 mg), DMSO (2 mL), temperature (130 °C), time (12 h).	95	21
4	Cu ₂ O, 4,7-dimethoxy-1,10-phenanthroline	Iodobenzene (1 mmol), imidazole (1.2 mmol), Cs ₂ CO ₃ (1.4 mmol), (PEG 200 mg), butyronitrile (1 mL), Cu ₂ O (0.025), 4,7-dimethoxy-1,10-phenanthroline (0.075 mmol), (20 mg), DMSO (2 mL), temperature (110 °C), time (24 h).	95	22
5	CuI	Iodobenzene (1 mmol), imidazole (1.4 mmol), K ₃ PO ₄ (2 mmol), catalyst (20 mol %), DMSO (2 mL), temperature (40 °C), time (40 h).	84	23
6	CuI/ <i>N</i> -hydroxysuccinimide	Iodobenzene (1.5 mmol), imidazole (1.5 mmol), K ₃ PO ₄ (2 mmol), CuI (5 mol %)/ligand (10 mol %), DMSO (5 mL), temperature (90 °C), time (12 h).	98	24
7	CuCl	Iodobenzene (5 mmol), imidazole (6.5 mmol), K ₂ CO ₃ (5.5 mmol), CuI (2.5 mol %)/ligand (10 mol %), NMP (1 mL), temperature (160 °C), time (16 h).	61	25

8	Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀	Iodobenzene (1 mmol), imidazole (1.2 mmol), KOH (2 mmol), catalyst (15 mg), DMSO (2 mL), temperature (80 °C), time (24 h)	96	This work
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Table S6 . Comparative catalytic activity data of Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀ reported in literature for the A³ coupling (decarboxylative C-C and C-N coupling) over various reported catalyst.

S.N	Catalyst	Reaction condition	Y _{A3 Coupled Pdt} (%)	References
1	CuI	4-nitrobenzaldehyde (0.42 mmol), proline (0.45 mmol), phenylacetylene (0.3 mmol), catalyst (0.045 mmol), Toluene (1.5 mL), temperature (130 °C), and time (12 h).	95	26
2	RGO@CuO	4-nitrobenzaldehyde (1 mmol), proline (1 mmol), phenylacetylene (1 mmol), catalyst (3.7 mol %), PEG-600 (3 mL), temperature (110 °C), and time (1 h).	99	27
3	Cu-Cu₂O/C₅₅₀	4-nitrobenzaldehyde (1 mmol), proline (1 mmol), phenylacetylene (1 mmol), catalyst (20 mg), PEG-400 (2 mL), temperature (120 °C), and time (2 h).	>99	This work

Table S7. Comparative catalytic activity of CuO-Cu₂O/C with various catalysts reported in the literature for the diphenylmethane oxidation.

S.N	Catalyst	Reaction condition	Y _{Benzophenone} (%)	References
1	NHPI/xanthone/TMAC	Diphenylmethane (5 mmol), NHPI (10 mol %), xanthone (10 mol %), TMAC (0.5 mol %), O ₂ (0.5 MPa), acetonitrile (10 mL), temperature (60 °C) and time (4 h).	65	28
2	silica gel supported cobalt(II) Schiff base complex	Diphenylmethane (20 mmol), NHPI (2 mmol), catalyst (0.1 g), O ₂ (1 atm), acetic acid (40 mL), temperature (100 °C) and time (24 h).	83	29
3	Fe(NO ₃) ₃ ·9H ₂ O	Diphenylmethane (10 mmol), NHPI (10 mol %), catalyst (0.125 g), air (5 atm), acetonitrile (20 mL), temperature (80 °C) and time (24 h).	84	30
4	[CoTSPc] ⁴⁺ /SiO ₂	Diphenylmethane (1 mmol), NHPI (10 mol %), catalyst (8 mol %), O ₂ (1 atm), acetonitrile (1.5 mL), temperature (25 °C) and time (40 h).	68	31
5	NHPI–acridine yellow–Br ₂	Diphenylmethane (1 mL), NHPI (7.5 mol %), acridine yellow (2.5 mol %), Br ₂ (2.5 mol %), O ₂ (0.3 MPa), acetonitrile (10 mL), temperature (100 °C) and time (20 h).	65	32
6	Pd(OAc) ₂	Diphenylmethane (0.5 mmol) TBN (1.5 mmol), Pd(OAc) ₂ (5 mol %), and NHPI (30 mol %) N ₂ (1 atm), acetonitrile (0.5 mL), temperature (70 °C) and time (24 h).	80	33
7	aryl-tetrahalogenated N-hydroxyphthalimides and 1,4-diamino-2,3-dichloroanthraquinone (TCNHPI/DADCAQ)	Diphenylmethane (5 mmol) TCNHPI (5 mol %), DADCAQ (1 mol %), O ₂ (0.3 MPa), acetonitrile (7 mL), temperature (100 °C) and time (5 h).	49	34
8	NHPI/DMG	Diphenylmethane (2 mmol) NHPI (10mol %), DMG (10 mol %), O ₂ (0.5 MPa),	66	35

		acetonitrile (10 mL), temperature (80 °C) and time (6 h).		
9	Au-pDA-rGO	Diphenylmethane (1 mmol), NHPI (10 mol %), catalyst (20 mg), O ₂ (10 bar), acetonitrile (5 mL), temperature (60 °C) and time (12 h).	92	36
10	CoPcTs-Zn ₂ Al-LDH	Diphenylmethane (2 mmol), NHPI (0.4 mmol), catalyst (30 mg), O ₂ (10 mL/min.), benzonitrile (6 mL), temperature (120 °C) and time (12 h).	86	37
11	CuO-Cu₂O/C	Diphenylmethane (1 mmol), NHPI (10 mol %), catalyst (15 mg), O ₂ (1 atm), acetonitrile (5 mL), temperature (80 °C) and time (9 h).	90	This work

Notes and references

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