

Supporting Information for:

# Highly active copper catalyst obtained through rapid MOF decomposition

*Anh H. T. Nguyen-Sorenson,<sup>a</sup> Clifton M. Anderson,<sup>a</sup> Santosh K. Balijepalli,<sup>a</sup> Kyle A. McDonald,<sup>b</sup> Adam J. Matzger,<sup>b</sup> and Kara J. Stowers<sup>\*a</sup>*

## Corresponding Author

\*Address correspondence to [kstowers@chem.byu.edu](mailto:kstowers@chem.byu.edu)

Department of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Brigham Young University, C100 Benson Building, Provo, Utah, USA 84602

Department of Chemistry, University of Michigan, 930 N. University, Ann Arbor MI, USA 48109-1055

## Table of contents

### Supplementary Figures and Tables

**Figure S1.** TEM-EDX images of **a-Cu@C** (Ni peaks are from TEM grid)

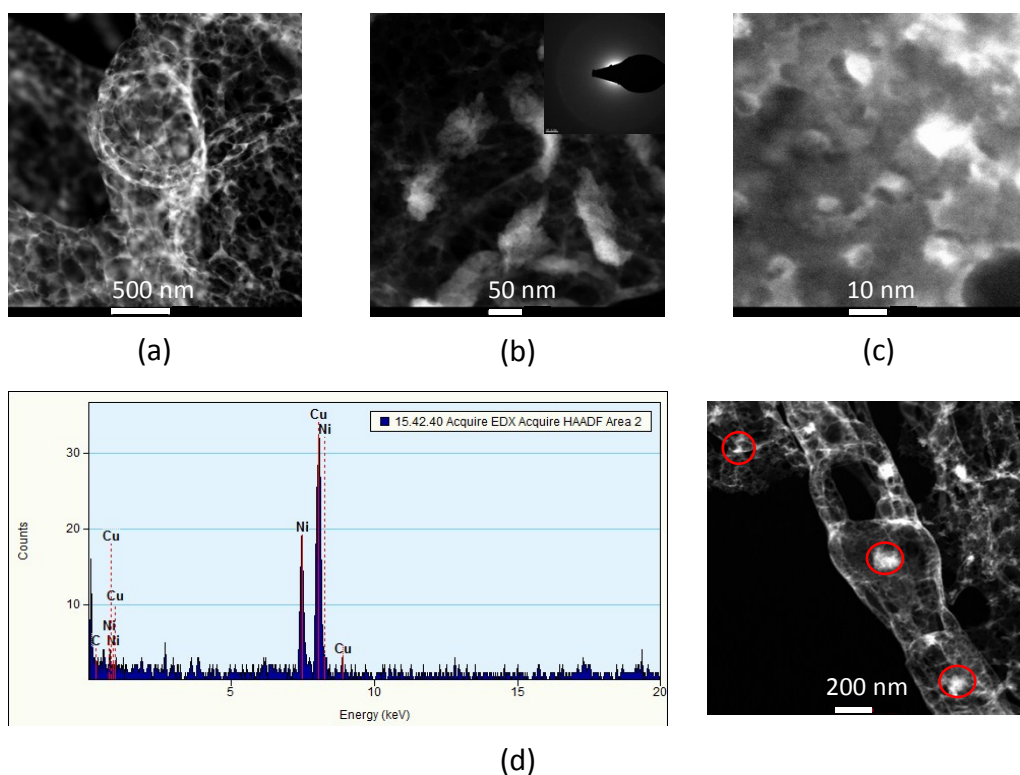
**Table S1.** Comparison of the catalytic activity for the aerobic oxidation of benzyl alcohol between different Cu-based catalysts

**Table S2.** Comparison of the catalytic activity for the reduction of nitrobenzene between different catalysts

**Table S3.** Comparison of the catalytic activity for the N-arylation between different Cu-based catalysts

### Supplementary information

Energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) analysis indicates the presence of carbon and copper components in the Cu@C nanocomposite (Fig. S1).



**Figure S1.** TEM images of **a-Cu@C**; a) wide view of Cu features in anisotropic carbon matrix, b) magnification of **a-Cu@C** with inset STEM derived diffuse diffraction pattern, c) magnification of **a-Cu@C** d) TEM-EDX images of **a-Cu@C** (Ni peaks are from TEM sample holder).

The catalytic activity for aerobic oxidation with TEMPO and molecular oxygen is compared between different Cu-based catalysts.

**Table S1.** Cu-catalyzed aerobic oxidation of benzyl alcohol

Reaction scheme: Benzyl alcohol (1 mmol) reacts with Cu-based catalysts (5 mol% TEMPO, 0.2 equiv. NMI) in CH<sub>3</sub>CN (1 mL) under O<sub>2</sub> at 70 °C for 9 h to yield benzaldehyde.

Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)	TON <sup>c</sup>	Reference
1	None	n.a.	n.a.	This work
2	Cu-C (5.0)	94	18.8	1
3	Cu(I/II)-Amp-CPG (5.0)	97	19.4	2
4	CuI + <sup>t</sup> Bu <sub>2</sub> -bipy (5.0)	96	19.2	3
5	CuAAC-3a (5.0)	100	20	4

<sup>a</sup> Reaction conditions: benzyl alcohol (1 mmol), TEMPO (5 mol% to benzyl alcohol), NMI (0.2 equiv.), catalyst (0.5 – 5.0 mol% to benzyl alcohol), and CH<sub>3</sub>CN (1 mL) under O<sub>2</sub> balloon, 70 °C, 9 h. <sup>b</sup> Determined by GC-MS using biphenyl as internal standard. <sup>c</sup> Turnover number (TON) = [moles of converted substrate (benzyl alcohol)] × (moles of Cu)<sup>-1</sup>.

The catalytic activity for reduction of nitroaromatic molecules is compared between different catalysts.

**Table S2.** Cu-catalyzed reduction of nitrobenzene with NaBH<sub>4</sub>

Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	Time (h)	Yield (%)	TON	Reference
1	<b>a-Cu@C</b> (10.0)	2	87	8.7	This work
2	Cu-C (50.0)	< 1 min	100	2	5
3	CuO (10.0)	2	79	7.9	6
4	Cu NPs (10.0)	2	98	9.8	6
5	CuNP/WS-1 (~2.12)	3	93	44	7

<sup>a</sup> Reaction conditions: nitrobenzene (1 mmol), NaBH<sub>4</sub> (3 equiv. to nitrobenzene), catalyst (5.0 – 50.0 mol% to nitrobenzene), and THF/H<sub>2</sub>O (1:2, 3 mL), 50 °C, 2-4 h. <sup>b</sup> Determined by GC-MS using biphenyl as internal standard. <sup>c</sup> Turnover number (TON) = [moles of converted substrate (nitrobenzene)] × (moles of Cu)<sup>-1</sup>.

The catalytic activity for N-arylation is compared between different Cu-based catalysts.

**Table S3.** Cu-catalyzed N-arylation of imidazole using iodobenzene\*

Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	Conv. (%)	Yield <sup>b</sup> (%)	TON	Reference
1	None	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	This work
6	HKUST-1 (10.0)	85	85	8.5	8
7	Cu(II)-Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @SiO <sub>2</sub> (0.5)	81	81	162	9
8	Cu NPs-MCN (2.5)	98	98	39.2	10
9	Fe <sub>3</sub> O <sub>4</sub> @SiO <sub>2</sub> /Salen-Cu(II) (0.4)	82	82	205	11

\*See reference 15. <sup>a</sup> Reaction conditions: iodobenzene (1 mmol), imidazole (1.2 mmol), catalyst (0.5 – 10.0 mol% to iodobenzene), KOH (1.5 mmol), DMSO (1 mL), 110 °C, 24 h. <sup>b</sup> Determined by GC-MS using biphenyl as internal standard. <sup>c</sup> Turnover number (TON) = [moles of converted substrate (iodobenzene)] × (moles of Cu)<sup>-1</sup>.

## REFERENCES

1. B. R. Kim, J. S. Oh, J. Kim and C. Y. Lee, *Catal. Lett.*, 2016, **146**, 734–743.
2. I. Ibrahim, M. N. Iqbal, O. Verho, A. Eivazihollagh, P. Olsén, H. Edlund, C.-W. Tai, M. Norgren and E. V. Johnston, *ChemNanoMat*, 2018, **4**, 71-75.
3. L. Wang, Z. Bie, S. Shang, G. Li, J. Niu and S. Gao, *ChemistrySelect*, 2018, **3**, 3386-3390.
4. P. Chandra, A. M. Jonas and A. E. Fernandes, *ACS Catal.*, 2018, **8**, 6006-6011.
5. H. Niu, S. Liu, Y. Cai, F. Wu and X. Zhao, *Microporous and Mesoporous Materials*, 2016, **219**, 48–53.
6. Z. Duan, G. Ma and W. Zhang, *Bull. Korean Chem. Soc.*, 2012, **33(12)**, 4003-4006.
7. A. Zamani, A. P. Marjani, A. Nikoo, M. Heidarpour and A. Dehghan, *Inorganic and Nano-metal chemistry*, 2018, **48(3)**, 176-181.
8. Z. Li, F. Meng, J. Zhang, J. Xie and B. Dai, *Org. Biomol. Chem.*, 2016, **14**, 10861-10865.
9. M. Esmailpour, A. R. Sardarian and H. Firouzabadi, *Appl. Organometal. Chem.*, 2018, **32(4)**, 4300.
10. S. K. Movahed, P. Salari, M. Kasmaei, M. Armaghan, M. Dabiri and M. M. Amini, *Appl. Organometal. Chem.*, 2018, **32**, 3914.
11. A. R. Sardarian, N. Zohourian-Mashmoul and M. Esmailpour, *Monatsh. Chem.*, 2018, **149**, 1101-1109.