

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI) for

Sodium Borohydride-Nickel Chloride Hexahydrate in EtOH/PEG-400 as an Efficient and Recyclable Catalytic System for the Reduction of Alkenes

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1. Materials and analyses

NiCl₂·6H₂O, PEG-400 were purchased from Alfa Aesar. Alkenes and solvents were from Aladdin. Unless otherwise noted, all chemicals were analytical reagents without further purification. UV-vis measurement was acquired using a UV/Vis spectrophotometer. The HRTEM image was taken with a JEM2100F TEM at an accelerating voltage of 200 kV. XPS analysis was performed on a Thermo VG ESCALAB 250 Microprobe instrument using Al K α radiation as the X-ray source. The binding energy of the element was calibrated using a C 1s photoelectron peak at 284.6 eV. ICP-AES analyses of Ni leaching were carried out on Optima 2000DV (Thermo Elemental, USA). GC analyses were performed on Persee GC1100 instrument equipped with a 50 m \times 0.25 mm OV-101 column and a FID detector. GC-MS were acquired using Persee MT-80EI with a 50 m \times 0.25 mm HP-5MS column (He as a carrier gas)

2 General procedures for the reduction of alkenes catalyzed by in situ generated Ni NPs

In a typical experiment, a solution of alkene (5 mmol) and NiCl₂·6H₂O (0.25 mmol) in the mixture of anhydrous ethanol and PEG-400 (5 mL, volume ratio 3:2) was added NaBH₄ (95 mg, 2.5 mmol) under N₂ atmosphere, the flask was immediately sealed and stirred at 30 °C for a certain time. After reaction, the result mixture was extracted with 5 mL *n*-heptane or

petroleum ether. The upper phase was separated by decantation and analyzed by GC and GC-MS.

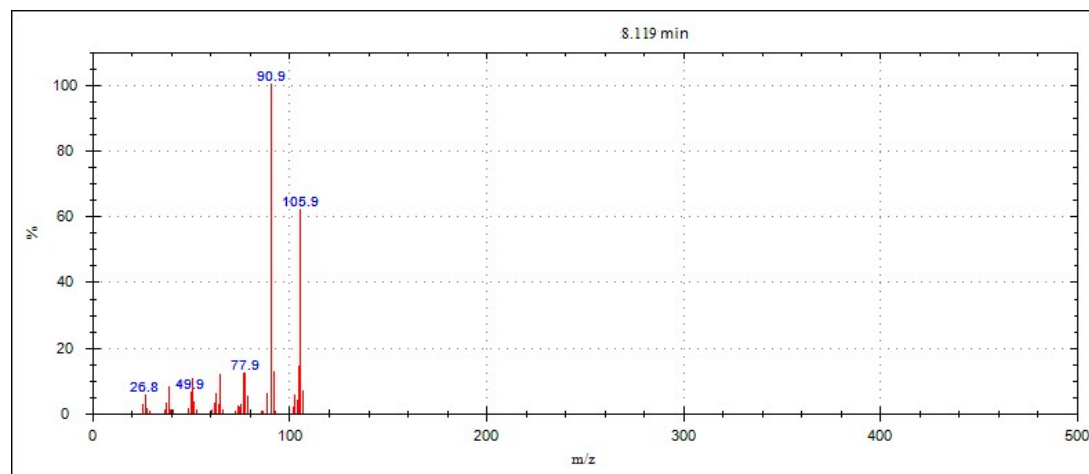
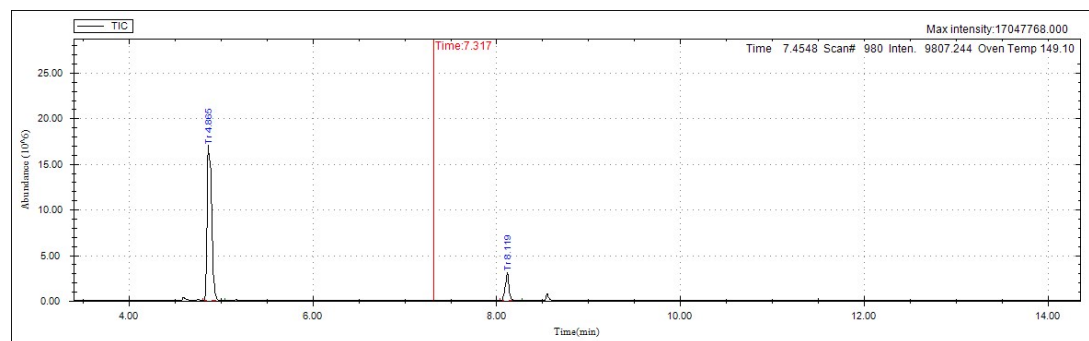
3 Procedure for the reduction of styrene catalyzed by preformed Ni NPs

$\text{NiCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.25 mmol) was dissolved in the mixture of anhydrous ethanol and PEG-400 (5 mL, volume ratio 3:2) under N_2 atmosphere, NaBH_4 was added (10 mg, 0.26 mmol) and then the color of solution turned to black immediately, suggesting the formation of Ni nanoparticles. Styrene (5 mmol) and NaBH_4 (85 mg, 2.24 mmol) were added to the reaction mixture. The flask was immediately sealed and stirred at 30 °C for a certain time. After reaction, the result mixture was extracted with 5 mL *n*-heptane, and the yield of ethylbenzene was determined by GC and GC-MS analysis.

4 GC-MS data for hydrogenated products

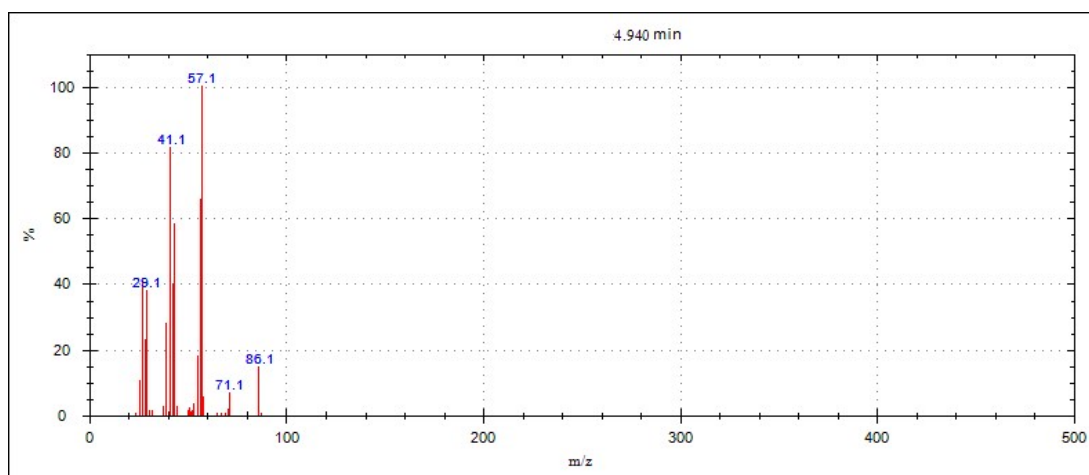
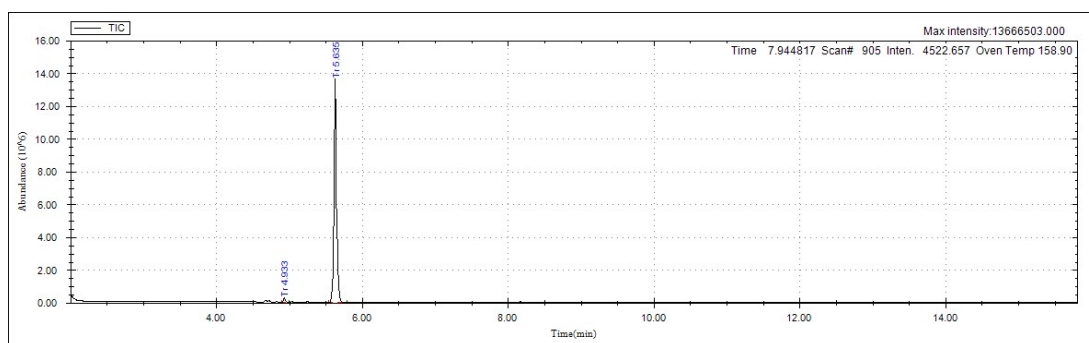
Ethylbenzene(C_8H_{10}), $t_r = 8.119$ min

Molecular Weight: 106.16



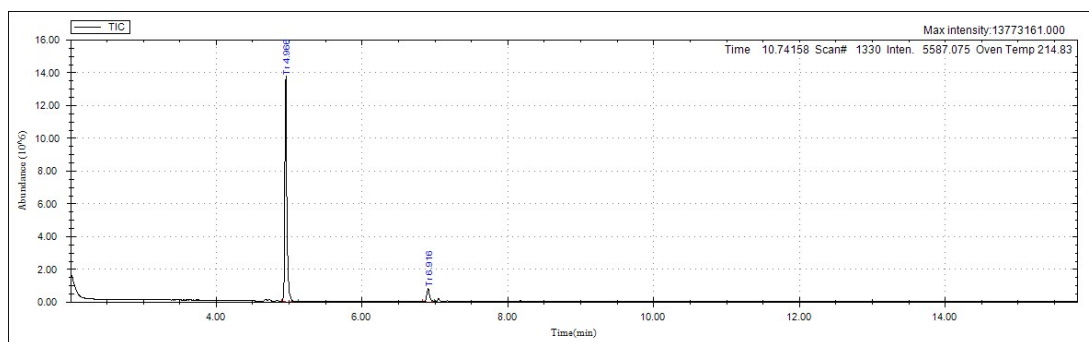
1- Hexane (C₆H₁₄), t_r = 4.940 min

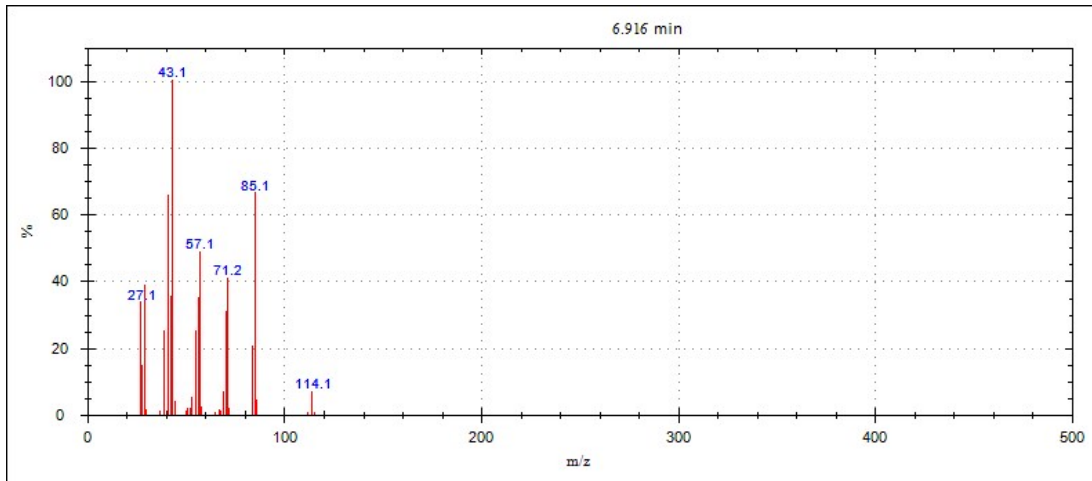
Molecular Weight: 86.18



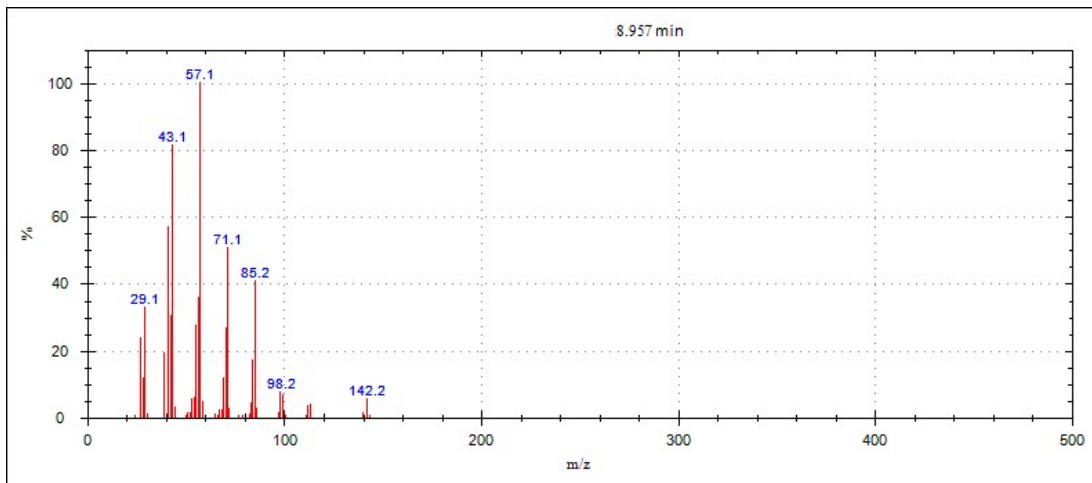
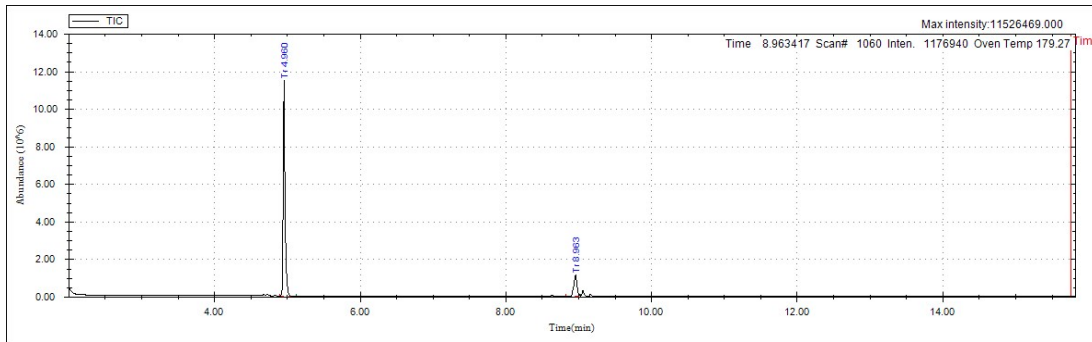
1-Octane (C₈H₁₈), t_r = 6.916 min

Molecular Weight: 114.23

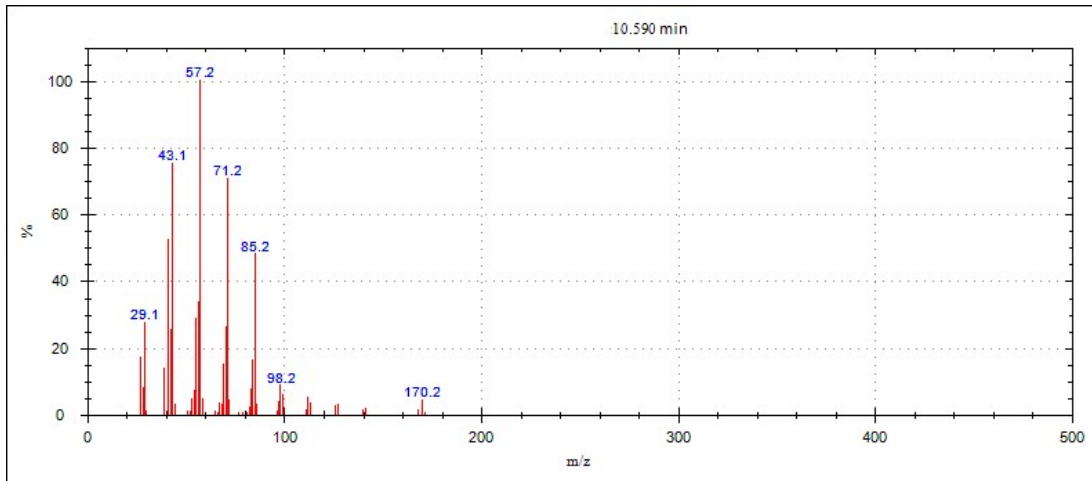
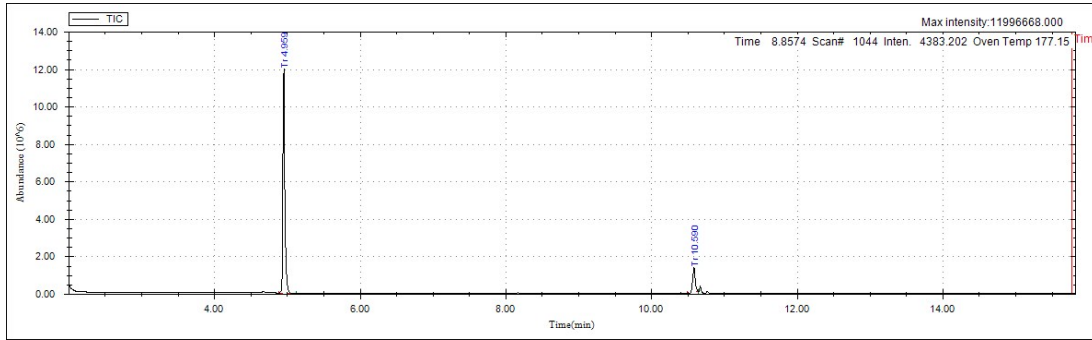




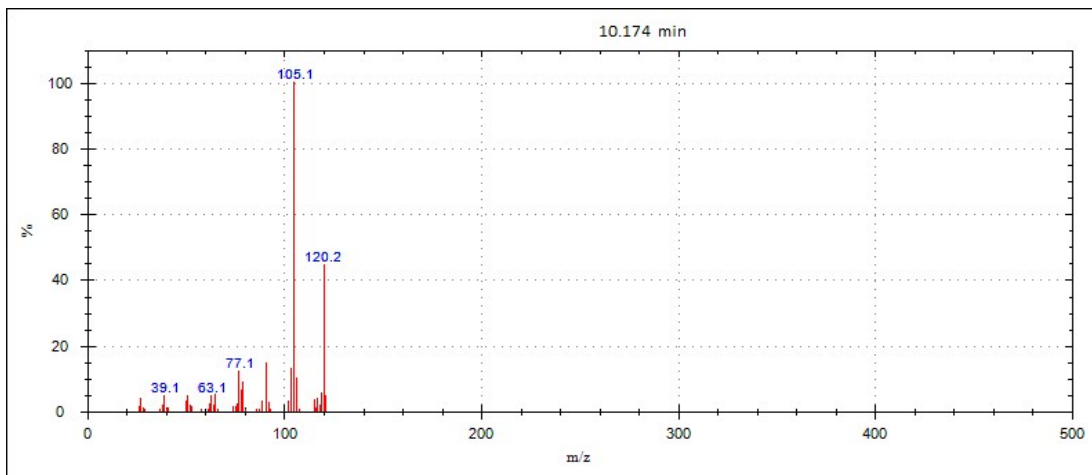
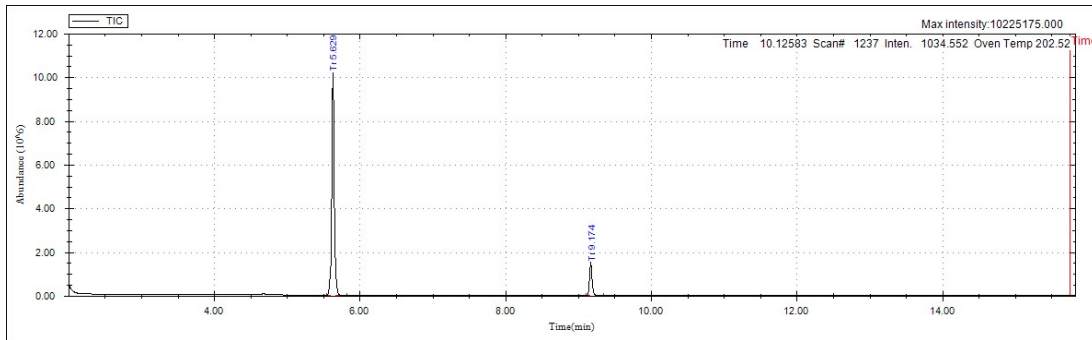
Decane (C₁₀H₂₂), t_r = 8.957 min
 Molecular Weight: 142.29



n-Dodecane(C₁₂H₂₆), t_r = 10.590min
 Molecular Weight: 170.33

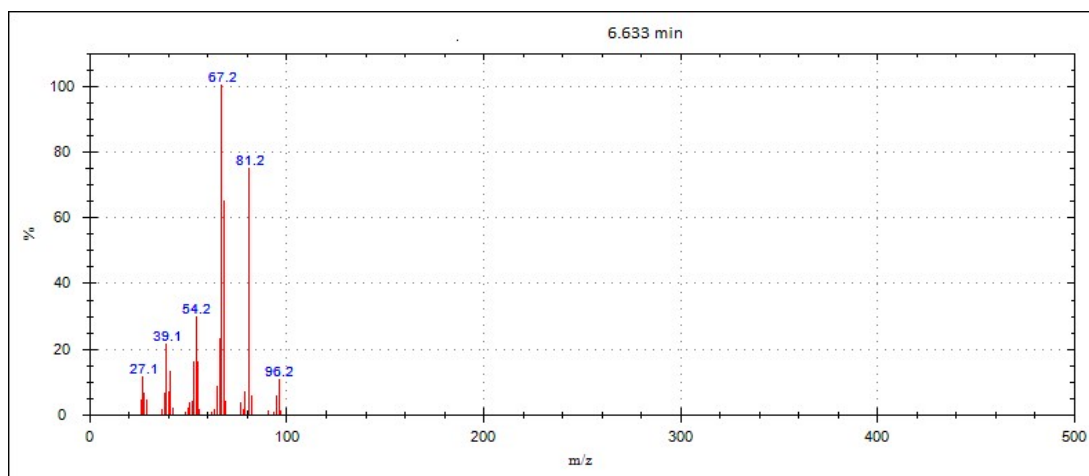
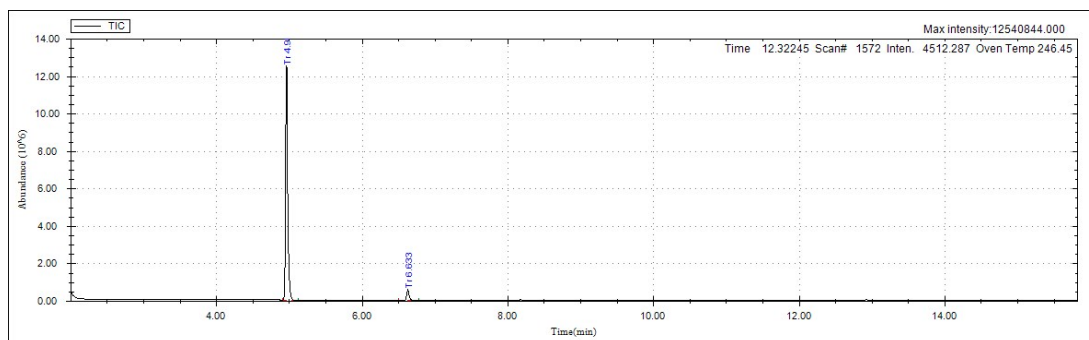


p-Ethyltoluene($C_{12}H_{26}$), $t_r = 10.174$ min
Molecular Weight: 120.19



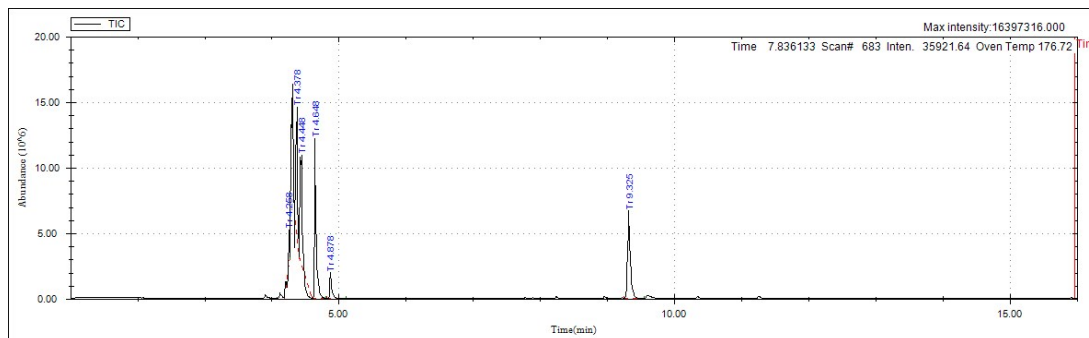
Norbornane(C₇H₁₂), t_r=6.633min

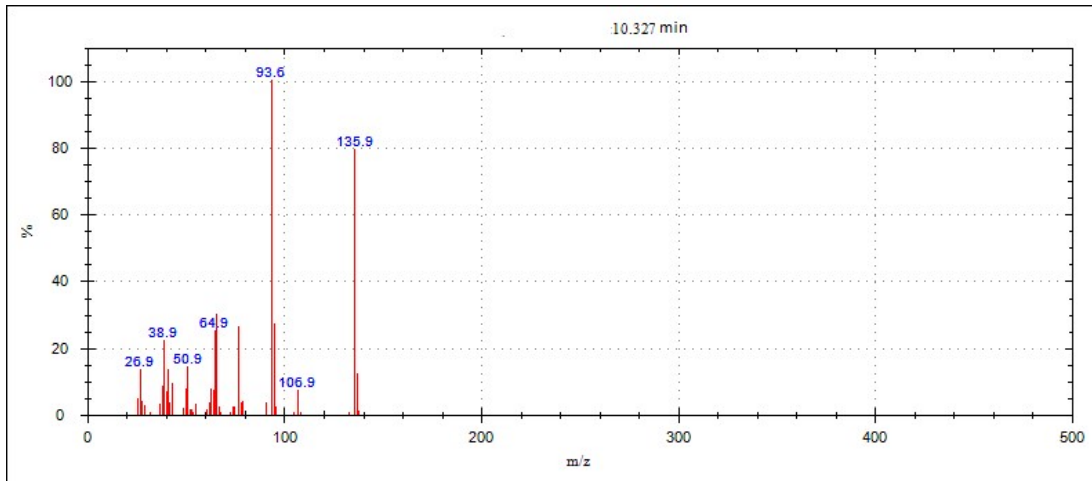
Molecular Weight: 96.17



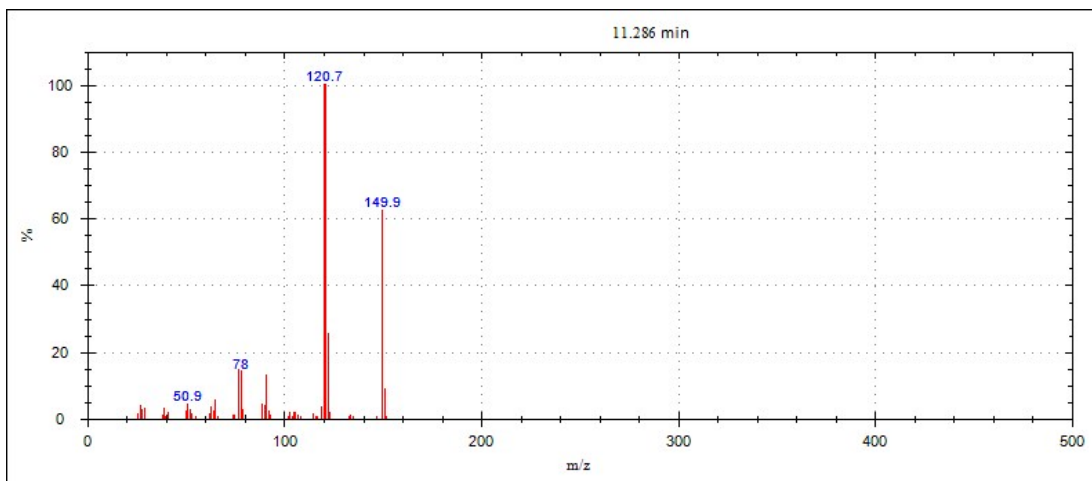
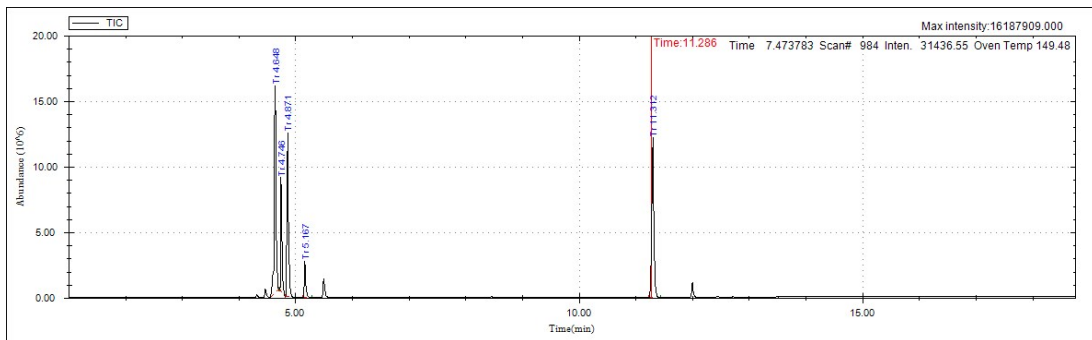
Phenyl propyl ether(C₉H₁₂O), t_r=10.326min

Molecular Weight: 136.19

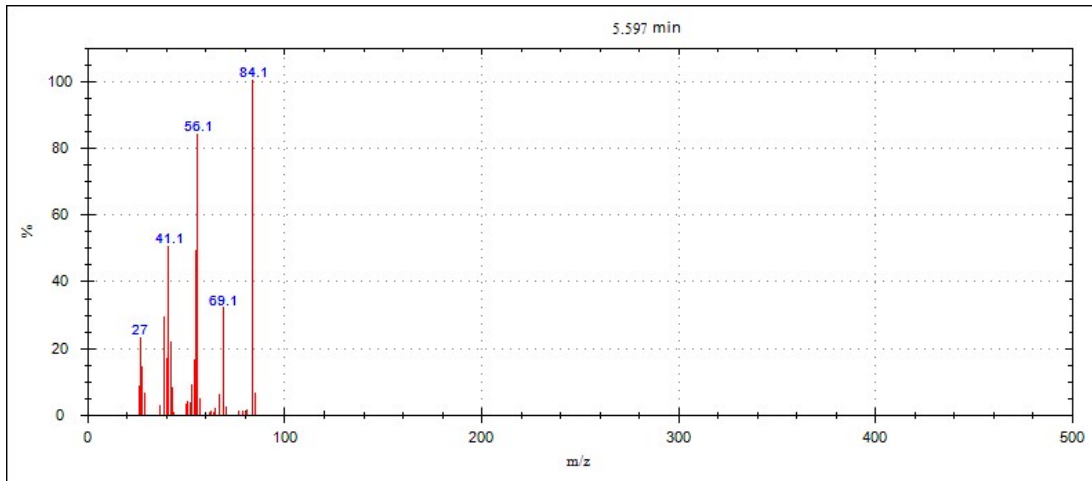
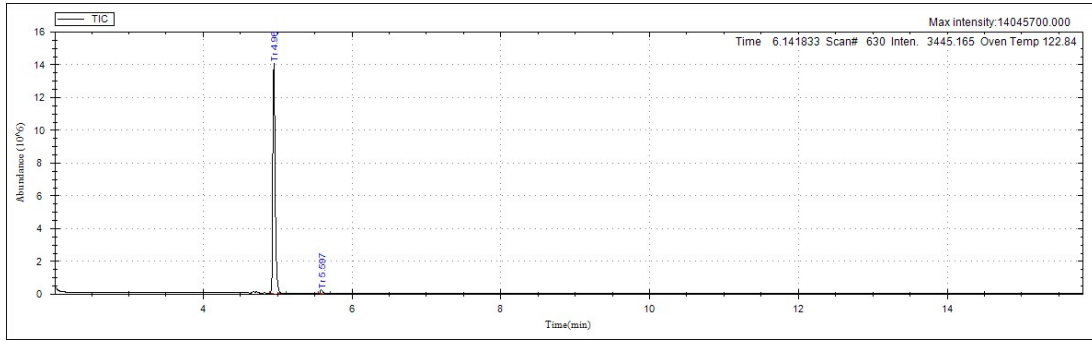




p-Propyl anisole($C_{10}H_{14}O$), $t_r=11.286$ min
Molecular Weight: 150.24

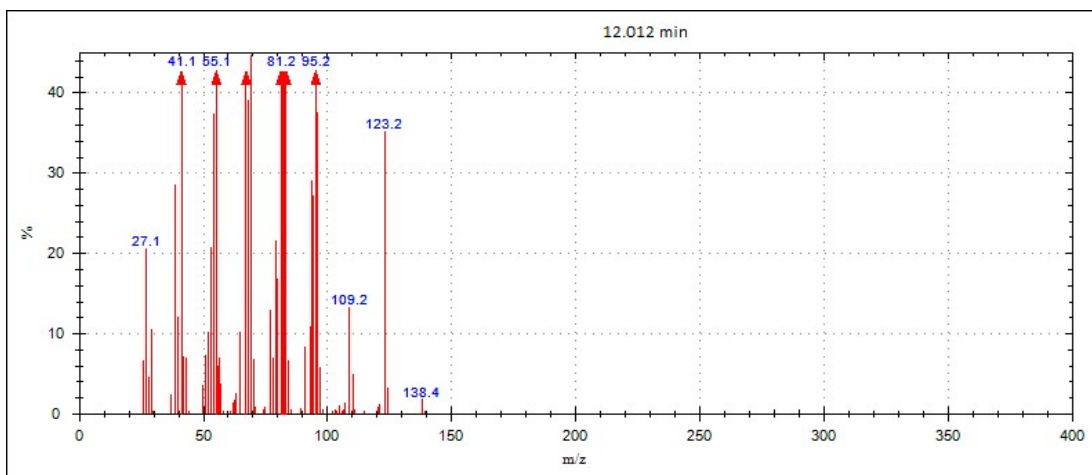
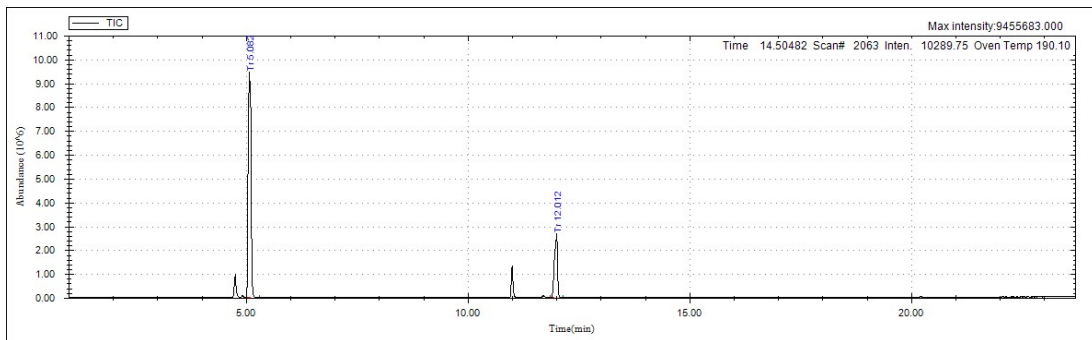


Cyclohexane(C_6H_{12}), $t_r=5.597$ min
Molecular Weight: 84.16



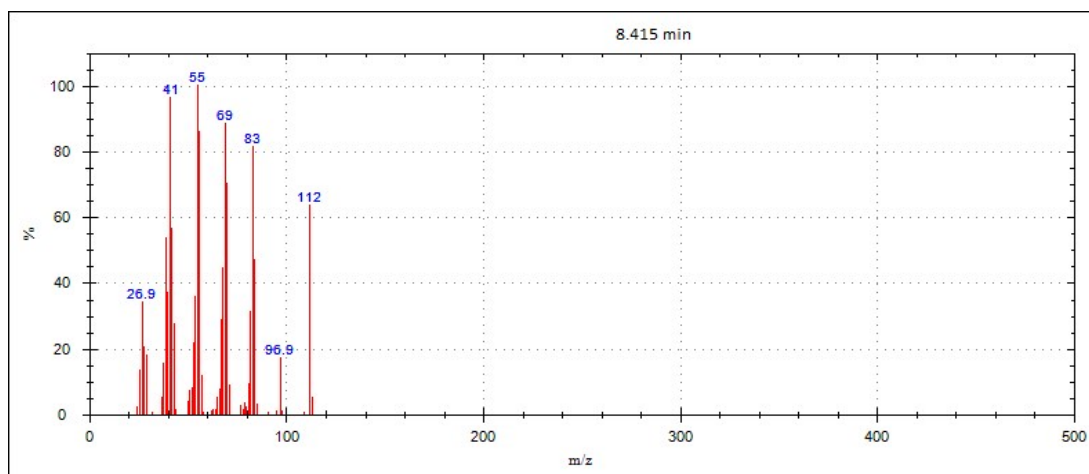
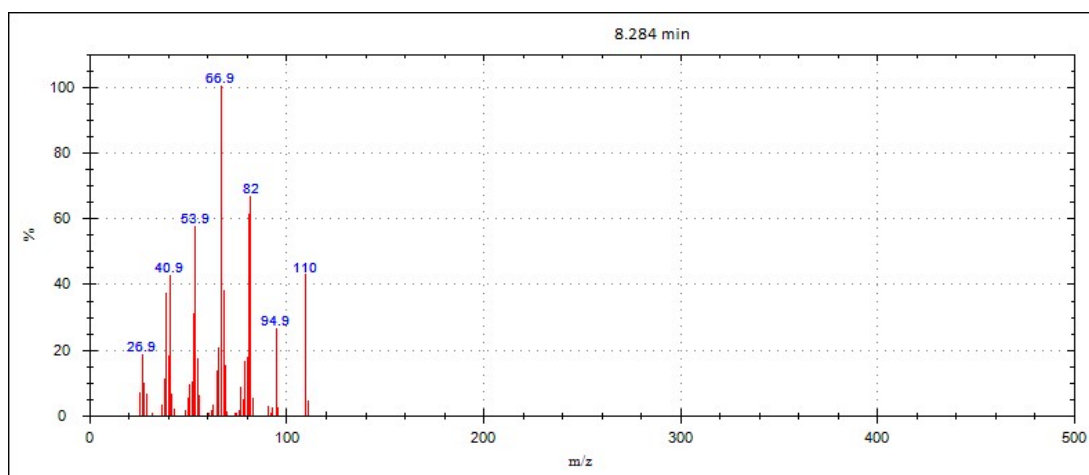
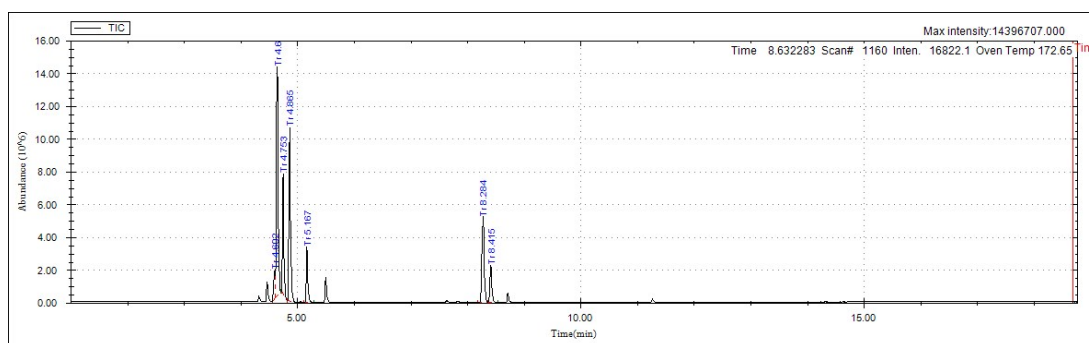
Pinane ($C_{10}H_{18}$), $t_r = 12.012$ min (product from reduction of α -pinene)

Molecular Weight: 138.25



Cyclooctene(C₈H₁₄), t_r=8.284min, Molecular Weight: 110.20

Cyclooctane(C₈H₁₆), t_r=8.415min, Molecular Weight: 112.20



Cyclopentane(C₅H₁₀), t_r=4.809min

Molecular Weight: 70.13

