Electronic Supplementary Information

A facile synthesis methodology for preparation of Ag- Ni - Reduced Graphene Oxide: A magnetically separable versatile nanocatalyst for multiple organic reactions and Density Functional Study of its electronic structures

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Synthesis of the materials

Synthesis of graphene oxide (GO)

Graphene oxide was synthesized by using the modified Hummers method.¹ In this method, 1 g of graphite powder and 0.6 g of NaNO₃ were mixed with 35 ml of H_2SO_4 at 0 °C. The mixture was stirred for 6 h, and then 3.8 g of KMnO₄ was added. The temperature was maintained at 35 °C for 8 h for complete oxidation process. After that, 60 ml of deionized water was added slowly and maintained the temperature at 98 °C for 1 h. Then 2 ml of 30% H_2O_2 was added and stirred for 0.5 h. The mixture was centrifuged, and then washed with 10% HCl, followed by distilled water. The yellowish brown precipitate of graphene oxide was obtained and dried at 60 °C.

Synthesis Methodology of (Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})₃₇RGO₆₃

The synthesis of $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$ which is composed of 10 wt % Ag, 27 wt% Ni, and 63 wt% RGO, was conducted in two steps. In the first step, graphene oxide (GO) was prepared by using the modified Hummers method.¹ In the next step, a mixture of (21.13 ml) ethylene glycol and (0.469 mg) PVP (molar ratio 2:1) was prepared and 157.5 mg of GO was dispersed in this mixture. In this dispersion, 39.36 mg of AgNO₃ and 334.46 mg of Ni(NO₃).6H₂O were added. After addition of metal nitrate salts, the mixture was stirred till salts were dissolved. In this mixture, NaOH (0.469 mg) pellets was added with stirring till the pH of the mixture became ~10, and then N₂H₄ (2.81 ml) was added dropwise keeping metal ion: N₂H₄ molar ratio of 1:40. After complete addition of N₂H₄, the reaction mixture was refluxed at 85 °C for 15 min. Then it was cooled to room temperature and precipitate thus formed was magnetically separated from the reaction mixture by using magnet externally. The collected precipitate was washed with distilled water until the pH of the washing reaches ~7. Finally, the precipitate was washed with acetone,

and then dried at 60 °C for 10 h. The formation and purity of the $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$ was confirmed using XRD.

Entry	Catalyst code	Weight% of the composites		nposites
		Ag	Ni	RGO
1	Pure Ni	0	100	0
2	Pure Ag	100	0	0
3	Ni ₁₀ RGO ₉₀	0	10	90
4	Ni ₂₀ RGO ₈₀	0	20	80
5	Ni ₃₀ RGO ₇₀	0	30	70
6	Ni ₄₀ RGO ₆₀	0	40	60
7	Ag _{0.5} Ni _{0.95}	5	95	0
8	$Ag_{0.15}Ni_{0.85}$	15	85	0
9	Ag _{0.25} Ni _{0.75}	25	75	0
10	Ag _{0.27} Ni _{0.73}	27	73	0
11	Ag _{0.50} Ni _{0.50}	50	50	0
12	$(Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95})_{90}RGO_{10}$	4.5	85.5	10
13	$(Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95})_{70}RGO_{30}$	3.5	66.5	30
14	(Ag _{0.05} Ni _{0.95}) ₆₀ RGO ₄₀	3	57	40
15	$(Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95})_{50}RGO_{50}$	2.5	47.5	50
16	$(Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95})_{40}RGO_{60}$	2	38	60
17	$(Ag_{0.15}Ni_{0.85})_{33.5}RGO_{66.5}$	5	28.5	66.5
18	$(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$	10	27	63
19	(Ag _{0.37} Ni _{0.63}) _{40.5} RGO _{59.5}	15	25.5	59.5

Table S1. Codes of the catalyst and the corresponding compositions $(Ag_xNi_{(1-x)})_yRGO_{(100-y)}$.

Characterization and Instrumentation

Room temperature powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of the synthesized materials were recorded using a powder X-ray diffractometer (Mini Flex II, Rigaku, Japan) with Cu K_a (λ = 0.15405 nm) radiation at a scanning speed of 3° min⁻¹. Fourier Transform Infrared spectra (FT-IR) were recorded in KBr by using spectrophotometer (IR Affinity-1, Shimadzu, Japan). Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) was carried out using DTA-60 (Shimadzu, Japan). Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope (FESEM) images of samples were obtained using Quanta 250 FEG (FEI). Energy dispersive X-ray spectra of the synthesized materials were recorded using an EDAX ELEMENT electron microscope. Raman spectra were recorded on a Renishawin Via Raman microscope with a 633 nm laser excitation. Room temperature magnetization with respect to an external magnetic field was measured for the synthesized catalysts using a Vibrating Sample Magnetometer (VSM) (EV5, ADE Technology, USA). Liquid Chromatography-Mass Spectrometer (LC-MS) full scan spectra were recorded on Agilent LC-MS for the product obtained from A3 coupling and 'Click reaction'. ¹H NMR (Nuclear Magnetic Resonance) spectra were recorded on a BRUKER 400 ULTRA SHIELD PLUS (400 MHz) instrument using deuterated solvent. The gas chromatograph was carried out using (Shimadzu GC-2014) equipped with a capillary column (30 M \times 0.25 mm \times 0.25 mm) and a FID detector. Differential Scanning Calorimetric (DSC) analysis was carried out using DSC-60 (Shimadzu, Japan) to determine the melting point of the products obtained from Click reaction.

Computational details

In case of Ag and Ni unit cell (space group Fm-3m (225)) a Monkhorst-Pack mesh² of k-points $8 \times 8 \times 8$ is used, to sample the Brillouin zone for geometry optimization and for calculating the density of states.

Ag and Ni slab was constructed using Ag and Ni unit cell. The crystal was cleaved along (111) plane with four layer slab and vacuum space 10 Å along z direction. Here, $4 \times 4 \times 1 k$ point grids were used for optimization of structure and density of states calculations, respectively.

The initial superlattice structure of graphene was constructed using a $2 \times 2 \times 1$ super cell with 8 atoms and 15 Å vacuum space at z-axis and optimized using $4 \times 4 \times 1$ Monkhorst-Pack *k* point grid.^{2, 3}

The Ag-Ni interface was constructed with Ni (111) slab placed 3 Å above the Ag (111) slab and 15 Å vacuum space at z-axis. Here, $4 \times 4 \times 1 k$ point grids were used for optimization of structure and density of states calculations, respectively. The Ag-Ni-graphene superlattice was constructed with Ag-Ni interface placed 3 Å above the monolayer graphene and 15 Å vacuum space at z-axis. Here, $4 \times 4 \times 1 k$ point grids were used for optimization of structure and density of states calculations for optimization of structure and the monolayer graphene and 15 Å vacuum space at z-axis. Here, $4 \times 4 \times 1 k$ point grids were used for optimization of structure and density of states calculations respectively. The sizes of the unit cells of the systems simulated are listed in Table S1.

System	Structural parameters	
Ag unit cell	a=b=c=4.08 Å	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$
Ni unit cell	a=b=c=3.52 Å	$\alpha = \beta = \gamma = 90^{\circ}$
Graphene	a=b=4.9 Å; $c=31.1$ Å	$\alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ}, \gamma = 120^{\circ}$
Ag-slab	a=b=2.89 Å; $c=18.8$ Å	$\alpha = \beta = 90^\circ, \gamma = 120^\circ$

Table S2. The sizes of the unit cells of simulated systems.

Ni-slab	a=b=2.49 Å; c=21.1 Å	$\alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ}, \gamma = 120^{\circ}$
Ag-Ni	a= b =4.99 Å; c = 29.5 Å	$\alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ}, \gamma = 120^{\circ}$
Ag-Ni-graphene	a=b=8.26Å; $c=25.3$ Å	$\alpha = \beta = 90^{\circ}, \gamma = 120^{\circ}$
Strain on interface	$\epsilon_{11} {=}~1.46~\%$, $\epsilon_{12} {=}~1.49~\%$	
	Mean Absolute Strain = 3.60	5 %

Details of the input files for geometric optimization of the Ni unit cell, Ag unit cell, graphene superlattice, Ni (111) slab, Ag (111) slab, Ag-Ni Interface, and Ag-Ni-graphene superlattice

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K_POINTS automatic

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 Ag
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 Ag
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K POINTS automatic 441 000

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Ni

K_POINTS automatic 4 4 1 0 0 0

Ag-Ni Interface

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Ni	0.833831149	0.165237060	0.311973944
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Ni	0.833988683	0.667963644	0.311941302
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Graphene Superlattice

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  C 12.01070 C.pbe-n-rrkjus psl.1.0.0.UPF
 Ni 58.69340 Ni.pbe-n-rrkjus psl.1.0.0.UPF
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                                  0.276415281
 Ag
       0.236669756
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 Ag
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 Ag
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 Ag
 Ni
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 Ni
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 Ni
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441 000



Fig. S1. Room temperature wide angle powder XRD pattern of (a) $Ni_{10}RGO_{90}$, (b) $Ni_{20}RGO_{80}$, (c) $Ni_{40}RGO_{60}$, (d) $Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95}$, (e) $Ag_{0.15}Ni_{0.85}$, (f) $Ag_{0.25}Ni_{0.75}$, and (g) $Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73}$.



Fig. S2. Room temperature wide angle powder XRD pattern of (a) $(Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95})_{90}RGO_{10}$, (b) $(Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95})_{70}RGO_{30}$, (c) $(Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95})_{60}RGO_{40}$, (d) $(Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95})_{50}RGO_{50}$, (e) $(Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95})_{40}RGO_{60}$, (f) $(Ag_{0.15}Ni_{0.85})_{33.5}RGO_{66.5}$, (g) $(Ag_{0.37}Ni_{0.63})_{40.5}RGO_{59.5}$, and (h) $(Ag_{0.45}Ni_{0.55})_{44}RGO_{56}$.



Fig. S3. FT-IR spectra of (a) GO, (b) RGO, and (c) $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$ nanocomposite.



Fig. S4. Raman spectra of (a) GO, (b) RGO, and (c) (Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})₃₇RGO₆₃ nanocomposite.



Fig. S5. STEM image of synthesized $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$ nanocomposite.



Fig. S6. (a) FESEM micrographs and (b-d) elemental color mapping of synthesized $Ag_{0.50}Ni_{0.50}$ nanocomposite.



Fig. S7. (a) FESEM micrographs and (b-e) elemental color mapping of synthesized $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$ nanocomposite.



Fig. S8. EDS spectra of synthesized $Ag_{0.50}Ni_{0.50}$ nanocomposite



Lsec: 100.0 92 Cnts 6.160 keV Det: Element-C2 Fig. S9. EDS spectra of synthesized $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$ nanocomposite.



Fig. S10. The initial structure of (a) graphene superlattice, (b) Ni unitcell, (c) Ag unitcell (d) Ni (111) slab, (e) Ag (111) slab, (f) Ag-Ni Interface, and (d) Ag-Ni-graphene superlattice.



Fig. S11. The optimized structure of (a) graphene superlattice, (b) Ni unitcell, (c) Ag unitcell (d) Ni (111) slab, (e) Ag (111) slab, (f) Ag-Ni Interface, and (d) Ag-Ni-graphene superlattice.



Fig. S12. The band structure and density of states of Ni (111) slab spin up.



Fig. S13. The band structure and density of states of Ni (111) slab spin down.



Fig. S14. The band structure and density of states of Ag (111) slab.



Fig. S15. The band structure and density of states of Ag-Ni interface spin up.



Fig. S16. The band structure and density of states of Ag-Ni interface spin down.



Fig. S17. The band structure and density of states of graphene superlattice.



Fig. S18. The band structure and density of states of Ag-Ni-graphene superlattice spin up.



Fig. S19. The band structure and density of states of Ag-Ni-graphene superlattice spin down.



Fig. S20. (a) Electrochemical impedance spectra of Pure Ni, Pure Ag, $Ag_{0.50}Ni_{0.50}$, $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$ and RGO (b) Inset shows the high frequency region of the impedance spectra and equivalent circuit used for fitting the Nyquist plots.



Fig. S21. Time dependent UV-Vis spectral changes of the reaction mixture of 4-NP catalyzed by (a) $Ag_{0.15}Ni_{0.85}$, (b) $Ag_{0.25}Ni_{0.75}$, (c) $Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73}$, (d) $(Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95})_{90}RGO_{10}$, (e) $(Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95})_{70}RGO_{30}$, (f) $(Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95})_{50}RGO_{50}$, (g) $(Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95})_{40}RGO_{60}$, (h) $(Ag_{0.15}Ni_{0.85})_{33.5}RGO_{66.5}$, and (i) $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$.

Table S3. Comparison of catalytic efficiency of different reported catalysts for the reduction reaction of 4-NP in presence of NaBH₄.

Catalyst	Rate Constant	Reference	
Au nanonarticle	(K_{app}) 0.10×10-3 c ⁻¹	[/]	
Au nanoparticle	$9.19 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$	[4]	
Ag nanoparticle	$4.00 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$	[4]	
Cu nanoparticle	$1.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$	[5]	
AgNP-PG-5K	$5.5 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$	[6]	
AgNP@PGMA-SH	$3.94 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[7]	
Ag nanoparticles	$1.26 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[8]	
Ag NPs with PAA stabilizer	$15.46 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[9]	
Ni Nps	5.45×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[10]	
Ag monometallic	$5.1 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[11]	
Ni monometallic	$3.7 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[11]	
Ni NPs	2.7×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[12]	
RANEY Ni	$3.2 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[12]	
Ni NPs	1.4×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[13]	
Ni-NPs composite brushes	1.0×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[14]	
Pd-Ag	$39.1 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[15]	
Au-Ag	$13.3 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[16]	
$Au_{0.1}Ag_{0.9}$	3.8×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[17]	
Bare Ag ₅₀ Ni ₅₀	$6.07 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$	[18]	
Ag _{0.6} Ni _{0.4}	$32.2 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[19]	
Ni/Ag	$2.16 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[20]	
Ni-Ag bimetallic	$5.6 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[11]	
Ni-RGO	1.8×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[21]	
Ni/RGO	14.82×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[22]	
Ni/RGO	11.7×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[10]	
Ni-CNF	$92.0 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[23]	
Ni@RGO	$12.8 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[11]	
Ag-NP/C composite	$1.69 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[24]	
Ag-RGO	$0.0006 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[25]	
Ag-KCC	$0.10 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[26]	

Ag/PAN	$0.20 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[27]
PANI/Ag	$0.256 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[28]
RGONS/Ag-NSs	$0.535 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[29]
Ag/CNF	90.5×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[23]
Ni-Ag@RGO	89×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[11]
Ag-Au/rGO	3.47×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[30]
CuO _{0.05} –rGO	231×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[31]
RGO-Ni ₂₅ Co ₇₅	$93.22 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[32]
RGO-ZnNi ₅ -2	$3.92 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[33]
Ag ₅₀ Ni ₅₀ /RGO	48.4×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[18]
Au ₁ -Cu ₃ /rGO	96×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[34]
Fe ₃ O ₄ /graphene/Pt	20.0×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[35]
Fe ₃ O ₄ /graphene/Pd	$61.0 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{s}^{-1}$	[35]
Au/graphene hydrogel	3.17×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[36]
Ag@Fe ₃ O ₄ @C Core shell	17.1 ×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[37]
PtNi nanosnowflakes/RGO	2.17×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[38]
Ag@SBA-15	1.7×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[39]
2.5Ru@SBA-15	13.5×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	[40]
Pure Ni	$2.46 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$	This work
Pure Ag	$10.32 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$	This work
Ni ₄₀ RGO ₆₀	$6.66 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$	This work
Ag _{0.05} Ni _{0.95}	$1.50 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s}^{-1}$	This work
$(Ag_{0.05}Ni_{0.95})_{60}RGO_{40}$	19.60 ×10 ⁻³ s ⁻¹	This work

A3 coupling reaction

Table S4. Catalytic performance of the as-prepared catalysts for synthesis of N,N-diethyl-3

 phenylprop-2-yn-1-amine.

Catalyst	Yield (%)
Pure Ni	71
Pure Ag	79
Ni ₁₀ RGO ₉₀	43
Ni ₂₀ RGO ₈₀	67
Ni ₃₀ RGO ₇₀	80
$Ag_{0.50}Ni_{0.50}$	85
$(Ag_{0.15}Ni_{0.85})_{33.5}RGO_{66.5}$	90
(Ag _{0.27} Ni _{0.73}) ₃₇ RGO ₆₃	95
(Ag _{0.37} Ni _{0.63}) _{40.5} RGO _{59.5}	95
$(Ag_{0.45}Ni_{0.55})_{44}RGO_{56}$	96

aReaction condition : Paraformaldehyde (2mmol), Diethylamine (2.4mmol), Phenylacetylene (3 mmol), Catalyst amount 50 mg, Acetonitrile 10 ml, Reaction temperature 100 °C, reaction time 12 h

Table S5. Synthesis of N,N-diethyl-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-amine under various reaction

Reaction	Reaction Time (h)	Catalyst Amount	Solvent	Yield (%)
Temperature (°C)		(mg)		
100°C	12	25	Acetonitrile	58
100°C	12	50	Acetonitrile	95
100°C	12	75	Acetonitrile	92
100°C	12	50	Dichloromethane	56
100°C	12	50	Chloroform	52
100°C	12	50	Methanol	37
100°C	12	50	Toluene	45
100°C	12	50	Water	15
60°C	12	50	Acetonitrile	47
80°C	12	50	Acetonitrile	63

conditions in the presence of $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}^{a}$.

120°C1250Acetonitrile82***Reaction condition :** Paraformaldehyde (2mmol), Diethylamine (2.4mmol), Phenylacetylene (3mmol), Catalyst (Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})₃₇RGO₆₃, solvent 10 ml

Table S6. Comparison of the catalytic efficiency of $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$ with different reportedcatalysts for the synthesis of N,N-diethyl-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-amine via A3 coupling reaction.

Catalyst	Solvent	Time	% of Yield	Reference
Ag/diatomite	Toluene	24 h	82	[41]
Ag ₂ O/alumina	water	2 h	92	[42]
Ag/SBA-15-6	Glycol	30 min	95	[43]
H-Fe ₂ O ₃ @DA/Ag	-	40 min	90	[44]
Au/ZrO ₂	Dioxane	6 h	90	[45]
$(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$	Acetonitrile	12 h	95	Present work

Styrene Epoxidation reaction

Table S7. Effect of catalyst composition on the percentage of styrene conversion and percentage of selectivity of styrene oxide and benzaldehyde formation.

Catalyst	Conversion (%)	Selectivity		
		Styrene Oxide	PhCHO (%)	
Pure Ni	69	85	5	
Pure Ag	76	88	4	

Ni ₃₀ RGO ₇₀	78	89	4
$Ag_{0.50}Ni_{0.50}$	81	86	3
$(Ag_{0.15}Ni_{0.85})_{33.5}RGO_{66.5}$	84	89	6
$(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$	96	89	4
$(Ag_{0.37}Ni_{0.63})_{40.5}RGO_{59.5}$	89	82	5
$(Ag_{0.45}Ni_{0.55})_{44}RGO_{56}$	88	79	5

Reaction condition : Styrene (5 mmol), TBHP (12.5 mmol), Acetonitrile (4 ml), Reaction time = 10 h , Reaction temperature = 100 °C, catalyst amount = 25 mg



Fig. S22. Gas chromatography analysis of styrene epoxidation reaction with (a) Pure Ni, (b) $Ni_{30}RGO_{70}$, (c) Pure Ag, (d) $Ag_{0.50}Ni_{0.50}$, (e) $(Ag_{0.15}Ni_{0.85})_{33.5}RGO_{66.5}$, (f) $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$, (g) $(Ag_{0.37}Ni_{0.63})_{40.5}RGO_{59.5}$, and (h) $(Ag_{0.45}Ni_{0.55})_{44}RGO_{56.}$



Fig. S23. Gas chromatography analysis of progress of $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$ catalyzed styrene epoxidation reaction with time.

Table S8. Epoxidation of styrene under various reaction condition in the presence of the

(150.2/110./3)3/100063	$(Ag_{0.2})$	₇ Ni _{0.73})) ₃₇ R	GO_6	3.
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Reaction	Reaction	Catalyst	Styrene :	Conversion (%)	Selectivity	
Temperature (°C)	Time (hours)	Amount (mg)	TBHP molar ratio	-	Styrene Oxide (%)	PhCHO (%)
80°C	10	25	1:2	67	57	11
100°C	10	25	1:2	95	87	4
120°C	10	25	1:2	79	89	9
100°C	10	10	1:2	65	69	6
100°C	10	50	1:2	94	74	7
100°C	10	25	1:1	39	49	8
100°C	10	25	1:1.5	69	80	4
100°C	10	25	1:2.5	93	79	9
100°C	10	25	1:3.0	94	69	6
100°C	4	25	1:2.0	35	96	3
100°C	6	25	1:2.0	50	94	3

100°C	12	25	1:2.0	96	82	7
100°C	8	25	1:2.0	73	91	4

Reaction condition : Styrene, TBHP, Acetonitrile (4 ml), catalyst amount = 25 mg



Fig. S24. Change of conversion and product selectivity with time catalyzed by $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$ for epoxidation of styrene. Reaction condition : 5 mmol of Styrene, 12.5 mmol of TBHP were stirred in 4 ml Acetonitrile for 12 h at 100 °C using 25 mg catalyst.

Table S9. Comparison of the catalytic efficiency of $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$ with different reported catalysts for epoxidation reaction of styrene.

Catalyst	Solvent	Time	Styrene Conversion/ Yield %	Selectivity of Styrene oxide formation	Reference
Ag-Fe ₃ O ₄	Toluene	13 h	100	84	[46]
Ag-Ni _{0.81} Fe _{2.19} O ₄	Toluene	5 h	69.8	84.8	[47]
Ag-γ-ZrP	Acetonitrile	8 h	44.7	92.9	[48]
AgNps/CNFs(1/10)	Isopropanol	8 h	43.4	38.9	[49]
Ag CNFs	Acetonitrile	6 h	61.4	81.5	[50]
Ag-Cu/Cu ₂ O CNFs	Acetonitrile	6 h	99	41.9	[50]
Ag/SBA-15	Acetonitrile	9 h	77.7	73.7	[51]
Ag/LDH	Acetonitrile	8 h	80.8	91.1	[52]
Ag/4A Zeolite	Acetonitrile	48 h	80.8	89.2	[53]
TiO ₂ -Ag	Toluene	14 h	83.9	66.8	[54]
TiO ₂ -GO	Acetonitrile	12 h	93.3	85.9	[55]
$(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$	Acetonitrile	10 h	95	87	Present work

Click Reaction

Table S10. Comparison of the catalytic efficiency of $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$ with different reported catalysts in the preparation of 2-phenyl-2-(4-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-1-yl) ethanol via Click reaction.

Catalyst	Solvent	Time	% of Yield	Reference
Cu ^{II} -hydrotalcite	Water	5 h	91	[56]
Cu ^{II} -PhTPY	water	1 h	95	[57]
copper(I)@phosphorated SiO ₂	water	1 h	94	[58]
Copper ferrite nanoparticles	water	6 h	87	[59]
CuI	PEG-400	16 h	83	[60]
CuSO ₄ .5H ₂ O/Sodiumascorbate	water	4h	92	[61]
GO@PTA-Cu	water	35 min	94	[62]
Cu@SBA-15@CF	water	2 h	90	[63]
CuO@mTiO ₂ @CF	water	6 h	89	[64]
98BiFeO ₃ -2RGO	water	5 h	91	[65]
$(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$	water	12 h	88	Present work

Spectral Data

Product of A3 coupling reaction (Table 2)

Entry-1: N,N-diethyl-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-amine

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 7.45-7.43 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.30 (m, 3H), 3.66 (s, 2H), 2.67-2.62 (q, 4H), 1.15-1.12 (t, 6H) (Ref. ⁴³)), IR (Liquid film cm⁻¹): v =2974, 2815, 1600, 1494, 1380, 1318, 1195, 1089, 1054, 983, 754, 701, 613 ⁶⁶. LC-MS calculated.(C₁₃H₁₇N) (M⁺) :187.14 found : 188.00 ⁶⁶.

Entry-2: N,N-diethyl-1,3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-amine

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 7.54-7.38 (m, 10H), 1.70 (s,3H), 1.69 (m, 2H), 0.90 (m, 3H), 0.83 (m, 4H) (Ref. ^{43,66}), IR (Liquid film cm⁻¹): v = 2983, 2806, 2306, 1990, 1931, 1852, 1615, 1547, 1485, 1370, 1197, 1067, 981, 750, 657 ⁶⁶. LC-MS calculated. (M⁺) : 263.17 (C₁₉H₂₁N)found : 262.70 ⁶⁶.

Entry-3: 1-(1,3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 7.67-7.66 (m, 2H), 7.56-7.54 (m, 2H), 7.41-7.32 (m, 6H), 4.85(s,1H), 2.60 (m, 4H), 1.65-1.61 (m, 4H), 1.48-1.46 (m, 2H) (Ref. ⁴³), IR (Liquid film cm⁻¹): v = 3286, 3062, 2935, 2779, 2723, 1694, 153, 1491, 1442, 1315, 1206, 1164, 1071, 999, 916, 829, 756, 684, 643. LC-MS calculated. (M⁺) : 275.17 (C₂₀H₂₁N)found : 276.00.

Entry-4: 1-(3-phenyl-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ =7.54-7.52 (m,4H), 7.35-7.34 (m,3H), 7.20-7.18, (m, 2H), 4.80(s, 1H), 2.59 (s, 4H), 2.38 (s, 3H), 1.64-1.61 (m, 4H), 1.47-1.46 (m,2H) (Ref. ⁶⁷), IR (Liquid film cm⁻¹): v =

3026, 2886, 2731, 1931, 1548, 1480, 1305, 1164, 1106, 984, 909, 815, 747, 689, 542. LC-MS calculated. (M⁺) :289.18(C₂₁H₂₃N) found : 290.00.

Entry-5: 1-(1-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 7.61-7.59 (m, 2H), 7.54-7.53 (m, 2H), 7.36-7.33 (m, 5H), 4.80 (s, 1H), 2.57 (s, 4H), 1.64-1.60 (m, 4H), 1.48-1.47 (m,2H) (Ref. ⁴²), IR (Liquid film cm⁻¹): v = 3285, 3057, 2840, 2716, 1924, 1699, 1574, 1481, 1378, 1285, 1202, 1089, 1006, 820, 748, 686, 549. LC-MS calculated. (M⁺) : 309.83(C₂₀H₂₀NCl) found : 310.00 ⁴².

Entry-6: 1-(1-(4-bromophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 7.78-7.70 (m,2H), 7.56-7.48 (m, 4H) 7.36-7.35 (m, 3H), 4.79 (s, 1H) 2.57 (s, 4H), 1.63-1.59 (m, 4H) , 1.48-1.46 (m, 2H)), IR (Liquid film cm⁻¹): v = 2932, 2850, 2798, 1671, 1599, 1485, 1444, 1392, 1320, 1279, 1165, 1072, 1000, 814, 752, 690, 534. LC-MS calculated. (M⁺) : 354.28 (C₂₀H₂₀NBr) found : 355.80 ⁴².

Entry-7: 1-(3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ= 7.46-7.45 (m, 2H), 7.32-7.30 (m, 3H), 3.50 (s, 2H), 2.59 (s, 4H), 1.69-1.65 (m,4H), 1.47 (s, 2H) (Ref. ⁴³), IR (Liquid film cm⁻¹): v = 3286, 3062, 2935, 2799, 2723, 1694, 1593, 1491, 1442, 1315, 1206, 1164, 1071, 999, 916, 829, 756, 684, 643 ⁶⁶. LC-MS calculated. (M⁺) :199.29(C₁₄H₁₇N) found : 199.70 ⁶⁶.

Entry-8: N-(1,3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)aniline

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 8.56 (d, 2H), 8.31(d, 2H), 8.09-8.07 (m, 2H), 7.45 (m,2H), 7.28 (m, 3H), (Ref. ^{43,45}), IR (Liquid film cm⁻¹): v = 3060, 2915, 2853, 1619, 1441, 1361, 1309, 1175, 1071, 978, 906, 761, 689, 538. LC-MS calculated. (M⁺) :283.37(C₂₁H₁₇N) found : 284.00 ⁴⁵

Entry-9: N-(3-phenyl-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)aniline

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 8.46 (m,1H), 7.86-7.84 (m, 3H), 7.44 (m, 3H), 7.27 (m,6H), 2.46 (m, 4H) (Ref. ^{43,45}), IR (Liquid film cm⁻¹): v = 3060, 2915, 2853, 1619, 1441, 1361, 1309, 1175, 1071, 978, 906, 761, 689, 538. LC-MS calculated. (M⁺) :297.39(C₂₂H₁₉N) found : 298.00 ⁴⁵.

Entry-10: N-(1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)aniline

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 8.50 (s, 1H), 7.96-7.94 (m, 2H), 7.53 (m, 3H), 7.52-7.43 (m,2H), 7.28 (m, 3H) (Ref. ^{43,45}), IR (Liquid film cm⁻¹): v = 3530, 3012, 2835, 1694, 1593, 1500, 1305, 1246, 1163, 1101, 1029, 967, 895, 822, 758, 693, 542. LC-MS calculated. (C₂₂H₁₉NO) (M⁺) : 313.39 found : 314.00 ⁴⁵

Entry-11: N-(1-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)aniline

¹H NMR (CDCl₃) δ = 8.41 (s, 1H) 7.90-7.88 (m, 3H), 7.42 (m, 2H), 7.25-7.23(m, 4H), 7.03-7.00 (m,3H), 3.90-3.89 (m, 4H) (Ref. ^{43,45}), IR (Liquid film cm⁻¹): v = 3060, 2299, 1513, 1341, 1182, 920, 848, 765, 693. LC-MS calculated. (C₂₁H₁₆N₂O₂) (M⁺): 328.36 found: 329.00 ⁴⁵.

Product of 'Click reaction'

2-phenyl-2-(4-phenyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazole-1-yl)ethanol

Solid, m.p. 126-128°C (reported 125-127 °C (Ref.⁶²)). IR (KBr): 3427, 3123, 3089, 3029, 2939, 1493, 1455, 1431, 1223, 1084, 1057, 755, 693 cm⁻¹. LC-MS (EI) m/z calculated for C₁₆H₁₅N₃O 265.12, observed 266.00 (reported 265.12 (Ref. ⁶²)).

2-(4-Phenyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)cyclohexanol

Solid, m.p. 170-172 °C (reported 167.8-171.8 °C (Ref.⁶²)). IR (KBr): 3298, 3119, 2938, 2858, 1447, 1232, 1054, 763, 696 cm⁻¹ LC-MS (EI) m/z calculated for C_{14} H₁₇N₃O 243.13, observed 244.00 (HRMS reported for C_{14} H₁₈N₃O 244.14 (Ref. ⁶²).

1,3-Bis(4-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol

Solid, m.p. 235-237 °C (reported 233-236°C (Ref. ⁶²)), IR (KBr): 2959, 2938, 2858, 1447, 1232, 1054,763 cm⁻¹. LC-MS (EI) m/z calculated for C₁₉ H₁₉N₆O 346.13, observed 347.00 (HRMS reported for C₁₉H₁₉N₆O 346.20 (Ref. ⁶²).







Fig. S25b. LC-MS full scan of N,N-diethyl-1,3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-amine.



Fig. S25c. LC-MS full scan of 1-(1,3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine.



Fig. S25d. LC-MS full scan of 1-(3-phenyl-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine.



Fig. S25e. LC-MS full scan of 1-(1-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine



Fig. S25f. LC-MS full scan of 1-(1-(4-bromophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine.



Fig. S25g. LC-MS full scan of 1-(3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine.



Fig. S25h. LC-MS full scan of N-(1,3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)aniline.



Fig. S25i. LC-MS full scan of N-(3-phenyl-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)aniline.



Fig. S25j. LC-MS full scan of N-(1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)aniline.



Fig. S25k. LC-MS full scan of N-(1-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)aniline.



Fig. S25I. LC-MS full scan of 2-phenyl-2-(4-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-1-yl)ethanol.



Fig. S25m. LC-MS full scan of 2-(4-phenyl)-1H-1,2,3-triazole-1-yl)cyclohexanol.



Fig. S25n. LC-MS full scan of 1,3-Bis(4-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazole-1-yl)propan-2-ol.



Fig. S26a. ¹H NMR spectrum of N,N-diethyl-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-amine synthesized via A3 coupling reaction.



Fig. S26b. ¹H NMR spectrum of N,N-diethyl-1,3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-amine synthesized via A3 coupling reaction.



Fig. S26c. ¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(1,3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine synthesized via A3 coupling reaction.



Fig. S26d. ¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(3-phenyl-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine synthesized via A3 coupling reaction.



Fig. S26e. ¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(1-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine



Fig. S26f. ¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(1-(4-bromophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine synthesized via A3 coupling reaction.



Fig. S26g. ¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine synthesized via A3 coupling reaction.



coupling reaction.



Fig. S26i. ¹H NMR spectrum of N-(3-phenyl-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)aniline synthesized via A3 coupling reaction.



Fig. S26j. ¹H NMR spectrum of 1-(3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)aniline synthesized via A3 coupling

reaction.



Fig. S26k. ¹H NMR spectrum of N-(1-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)aniline synthesized via A3 coupling reaction.



Fig. S27. FT-IR spectrum of (a) N,N-diethyl-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-amine, (b) N,N-diethyl-1,3diphenylprop-2-yn-1-amine, (c) 1-(1,3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine, (d) 1-(3-phenyl-1-(ptolyl)prop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine, (e) 1-(1-(4-chlorophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine, (f) 1-(1-(4-bromophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)piperidine, (g) 1-(3-phenylprop-2-yn-1yl)piperidine, (h) N-(1,3-diphenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)aniline, (i) N-(3-phenyl-1-(p-tolyl)prop-2-yn-1yl)aniline, (j) N-(1-(4-methoxyphenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)aniline, (k) N-(1-(4-nitrophenyl)-3-phenylprop-2-yn-1-yl)aniline.



Fig. S28. FT-IR spectrum of (a) 2-phenyl-2-(4-phenyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazole-1-yl) ethanol (b) 2-(4-Phenyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl) cyclohexanol (c) 1,3-Bis(4-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol.



Fig. S29. DSC of (a) 2-phenyl-2-(4-phenyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazole-1-yl) ethanol and (b) 2-(4-Phenyl-1*H*-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)cyclohexanol (c) 1,3-Bis(4-phenyl-1H-1,2,3-triazol-1-yl)propan-2-ol.



Fig. S30. Room temperature magnetic hysteresis loop of Pure Ni, $Ni_{30}RGO_{70}$, $(Ag_{0.15}Ni_{0.85})_{33.5}RGO_{66.5}$, $(Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})_{37}RGO_{63}$, $(Ag_{0.37}Ni_{0.63})_{40.5}RGO_{59.5}$, and $(Ag_{0.45}Ni_{0.55})_{44}RGO_{56}$.



Fig. S31. Magnetic separation of the catalyst by applying a magnet externally after completion of (a) reduction of 4-NP in presence of NaBH₄, (b) A3 coupling reaction, (c) epoxidation of styrene, and (d) Click reaction.



Fig. S32. (A) XRD and (B) FESEM image of the recycled (Ag_{0.27}Ni_{0.73})₃₇RGO₆₃ catalyst.

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