

Supporting information

Selectivity-tunable Amines Aerobic Oxidation Catalysed by Metal-free N, O-doped Carbons

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Materials

All starting materials and solvents were obtained from commercial suppliers and used without further purification.

Synthesis of m-NOC-x

The typical m-NOC-x catalysts were prepared as follows: 270 mg bidppz ligand (11,11'-bis(dipyrido[3,2-a:2,3-c]phenaziny)) was added into 40 mL DMF under vigorous stirring. The mixture was refluxed at 130 °C for 0.5h. Then 1200 mg 40% dispersion of 12-nm SiO₂ particles (Ludox HS-40) in water was added into the mixture under vigorous stirring. After evaporation of DMF at 180 °C, the obtained bidppz/SiO₂ composites were then pyrolyzed under flowing N₂ with a heating ramp rate of 1 °C/min to desired temperatures (600-900 °C) and the temperature was kept for 5 h. Finally, m-NOC-x catalysts, where x indicated the pyrolysis temperature, were obtained after removal of templates by 0.5 M NaOH etching for 5 h at 100 °C.

Synthesis of NOC and m-OC

270mg bidppz ligand was directly pyrolyzed under flowing N₂ with a heating ramp rate of 1 °C/min to 800 °C and the temperature was kept for 5 h. The as-obtained black powder was denoted as NOC. The synthesis procedure for m-OC was quite similar to m-NOC-x, except that sucrose and H₂O replaced bidppz and DMF.

Table S1 The heterogeneous catalytic systems for amine aerobic oxidation to nitriles.

Entry	Catalyst	Reaction conditions	Yield (%)		Ref.
			benzonitrile	N-benzylidene benzylamine	
1	Ru /Al ₂ O ₃	PhCF ₃ (5mL), 110 °C, 1 bar O ₂ , 1h	81.2	-	5a
2	Ru(OH) _x /Al ₂ O ₃	PhCF ₃ (5 mL), 100 °C, 1 bar O ₂ , 1h	82.0	-	5b
3	Ru@PMO-IL	Anhydrous toluene (2 mL), 85 °C, 1 bar O ₂ , 6h	93.1	-	5c
4	Co ₃ O ₄ /NGr@C	<i>t</i> -amyl alcohol (4 mL), 110 °C, 3bar O ₂ , 200 μL aq. NH ₃ (28–30% NH ₃ basis)	96.0	-	5g
5	Fe ₂ O ₃ /NGr@C	<i>t</i> -amyl alcohol (4 mL). 110 °C, 3 bar O ₂ , 200 μL aq. NH ₃ (28–30% NH ₃ basis), 15-20h	97.0	-	5h
6	MnO _x	CH ₃ CN (5mL), 90 °C, 3 bar O ₂ , 14h	86.5	-	5i
7	GO	5 bar O ₂ , 100 °C, 4h	-	98.0	9a
8	BNHG1000	CH ₃ CN (5 mL), 85 °C, 1 bar O ₂ , 4h	-	90	9b
9	NBG/CNTs	CH ₃ CN (5 mL), 85 °C, 1 bar O ₂ , 3h	-	91.1	9c
10	B-C	O ₂ balloon, 100 °C, 14h	-	90	9d
11	GO	0.59 mmol NaClO, CH ₃ CN (5 mL), 75 °C, 5h	54	40	10
12	m-NOC-800	<i>t</i> -amyl alcohol (0.5 mL), 110 °C, 2bar O ₂ , 200 μL aq. NH ₃ (28–30% NH ₃ basis)	83.6	-	This work

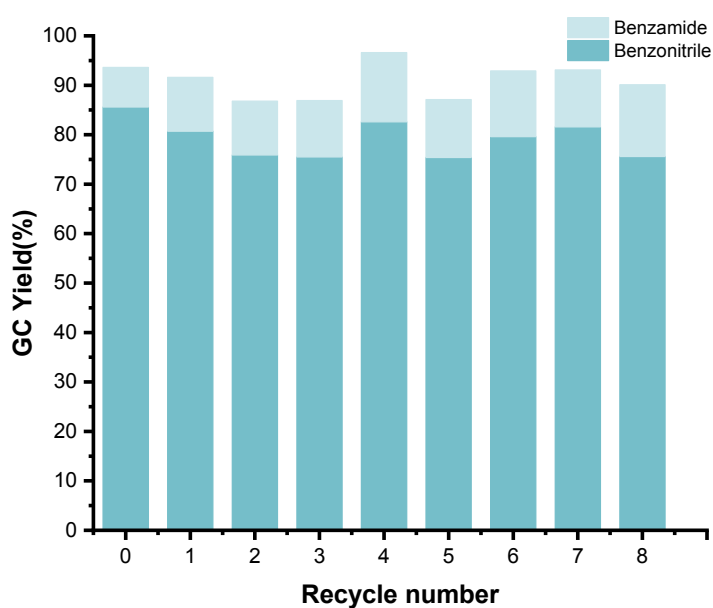
**Fig. S1** Recycle experiment of m-NOC-800 catalysts.

Table S2 BET analysis results of m-NOC-x

Entry	NOC-900	m-NOC			
		-600	-700	-800	-900
$S_{BET}(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{g}^{-1})$	32.6	655.8	656.1	689.3	780.4
$S_{Micro}(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{g}^{-1})$	2.5	113.5	130.6	127.0	155.6
$S_{Meso}(\text{m}^2\cdot\text{g}^{-1})$	-	542.2	525.4	562.3	624.9
$V_{Total}(\text{cc}\cdot\text{g}^{-1})$	0.17	2.24	2.21	2.32	2.26
$D_{Pore}^a(\text{nm})$	-	12.3	12.0	12.2	12.0

^a Calculated using the BJH method.

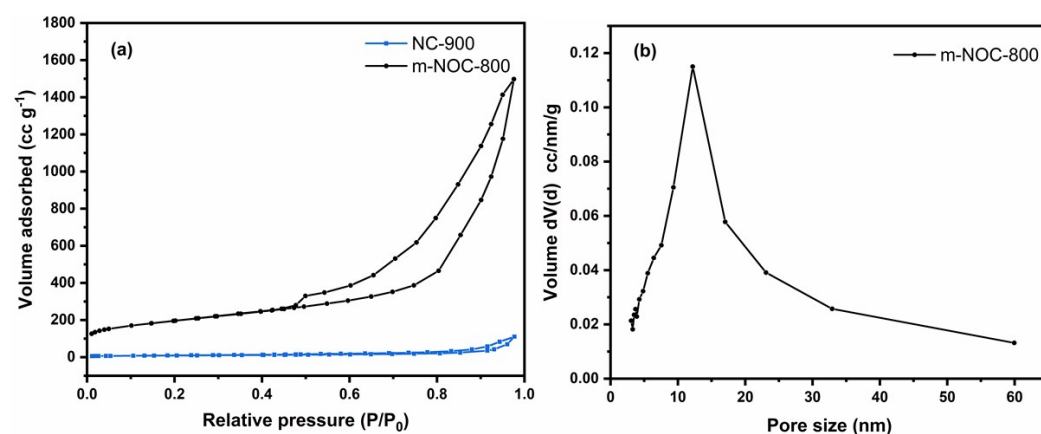


Fig. S2 (a) N₂ adsorption-desorption isotherms of m-NOC-800 and NOC-900. (b) Mesoporous size distribution curve of m-NOC-800.

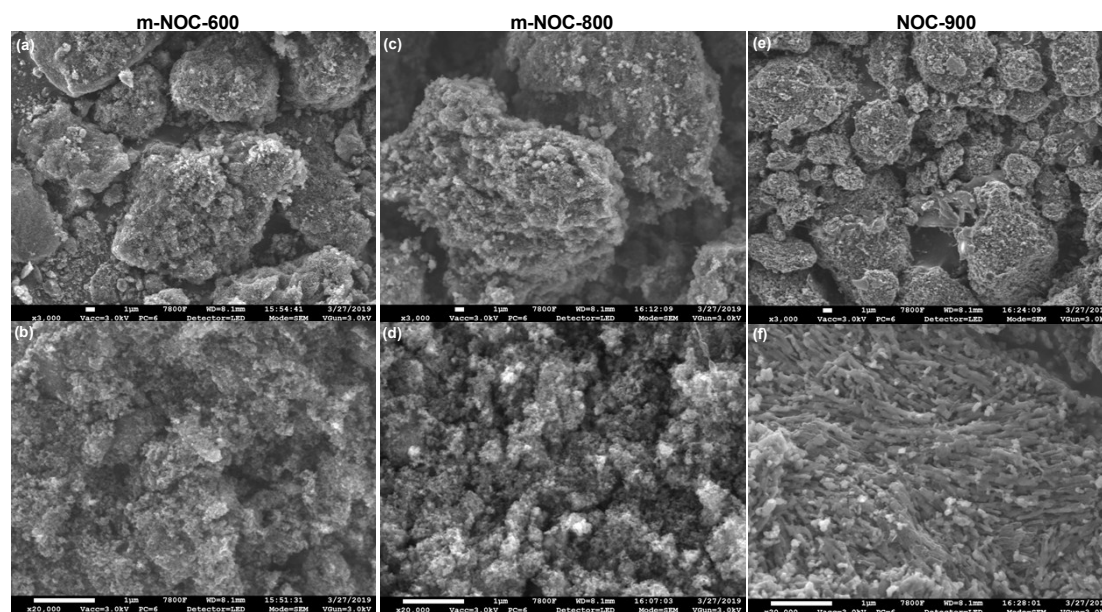


Fig. S3 (a, b) m-NOC-600; (c, d) m-NOC-800 and (e, f) NOC-900.

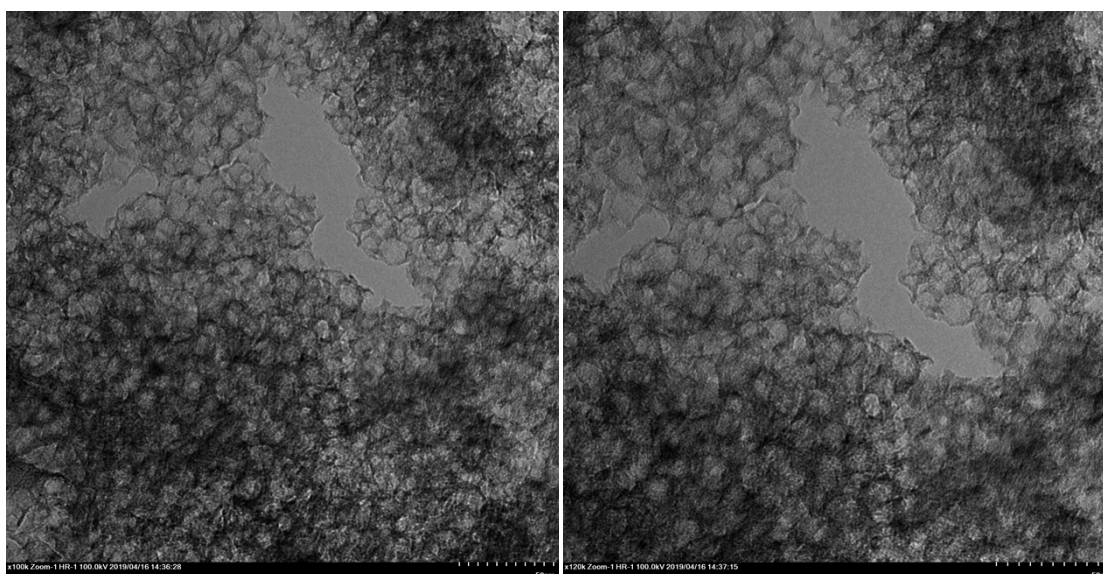


Fig. S4 TEM at high magnification of (a) m-NOC-600 and (b) m-NOC-800.

Table S3 C1s, N 1s and O 1s of m-NOC-x over XPS spectra.

m-NOC	Total C (at%)	C=C	C-N	C-O	O-C=O	Total N (at%)	Pyridinic N	Pyrrolic N	Graphitic N	Pyridinic N-O	Total O (at%)	C-OH	O-C=O	C=O	adsorbed O
-600	78.9	45.7	25.9	-	7.3	15.7	8.9	2.8	3.2	0.8	4.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.0
-700	82.8	39.3	24.3	14.0	5.2	11.5	4.5	1.8	3.9	1.3	5.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2
-800	85.3	35.1	26.3	18.3	5.6	9.4	3.3	1.5	3.3	1.3	5.3	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.1
-900	86.8	45.9	28.8	7.1	5.0	7.8	2.4	1.2	2.8	1.3	5.4	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1
m-OC	89.0	61.0	-	18.7	9.2	-	-	-	-	-	9.5	3.8	2.4	1.8	1.5

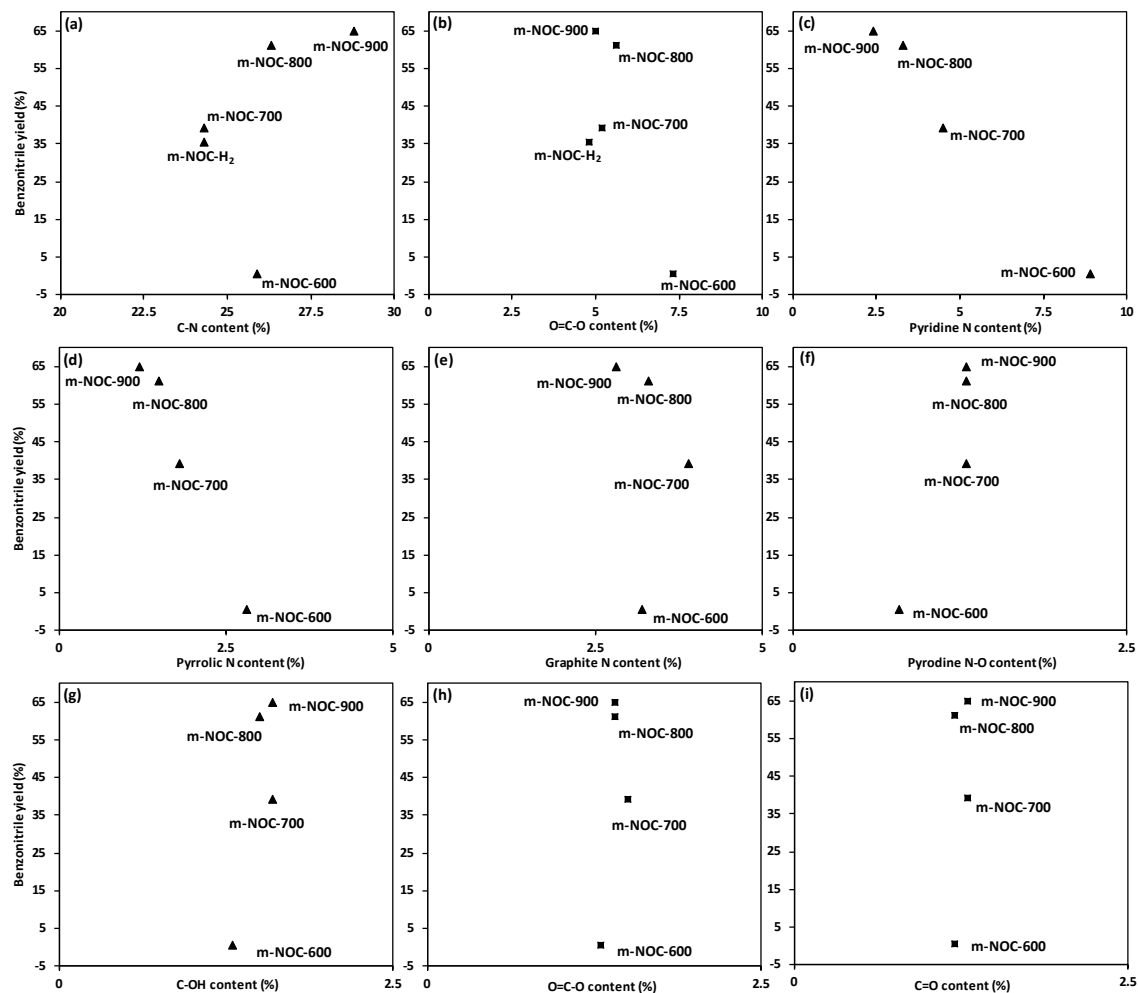


Fig. S5 Plots of benzonitrile yield in aerobic oxidation of benzylamine against the amount of (a, b) C configuration; (c-f) N configuration; (g-i) O configuration group listed in Table S3.

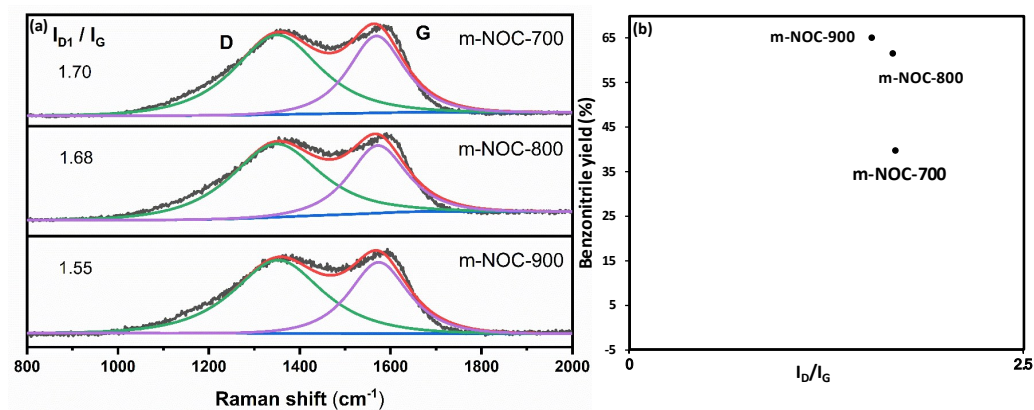


Fig. S6 (a) Raman spectrum of m-NOC-700, -800 and -900. (b) Plots of benzonitrile yield in aerobic oxidation of benzylamine against I_D/I_G value.

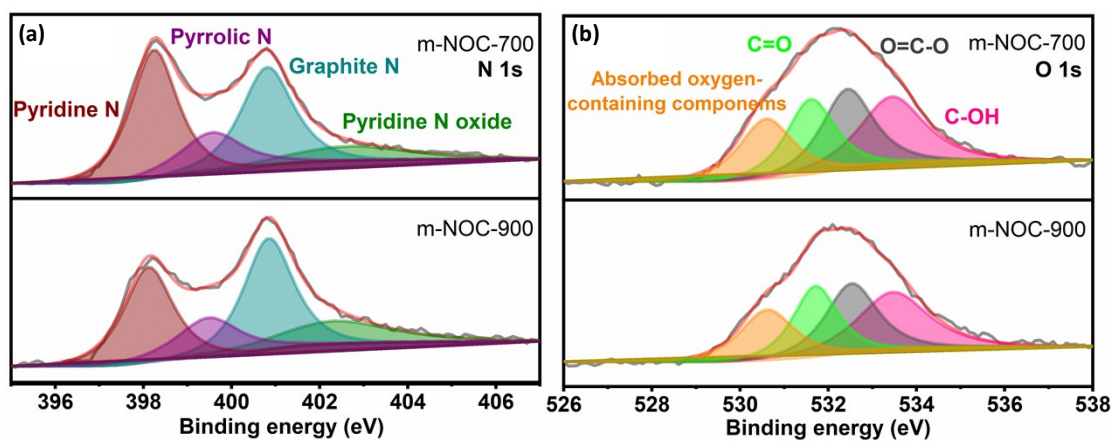


Fig. S7 (a) N 1s, (b) O 1s XPS spectra of m-NOC-700 and -900.

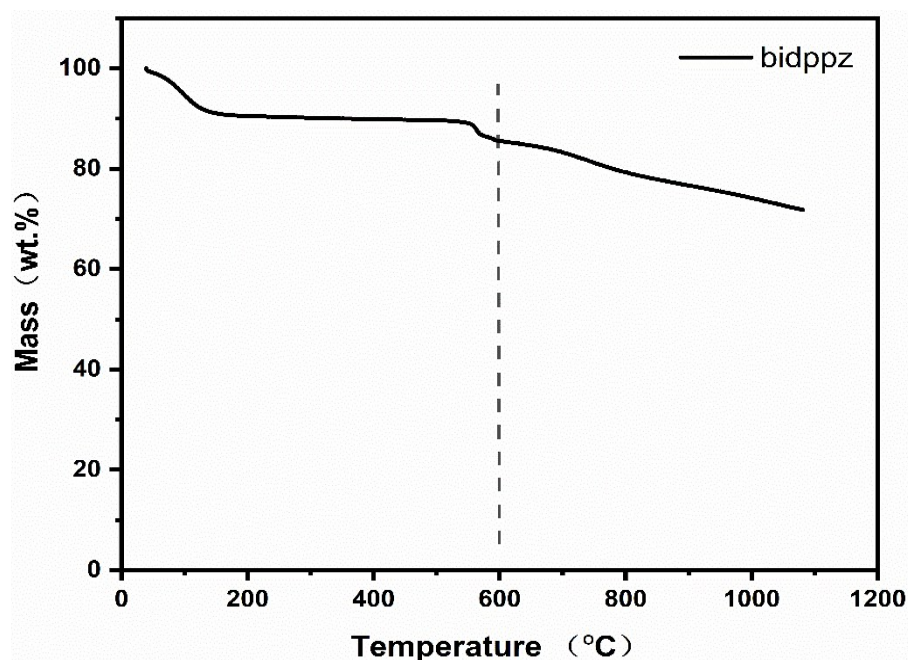


Fig. S8 TG of bidppz.

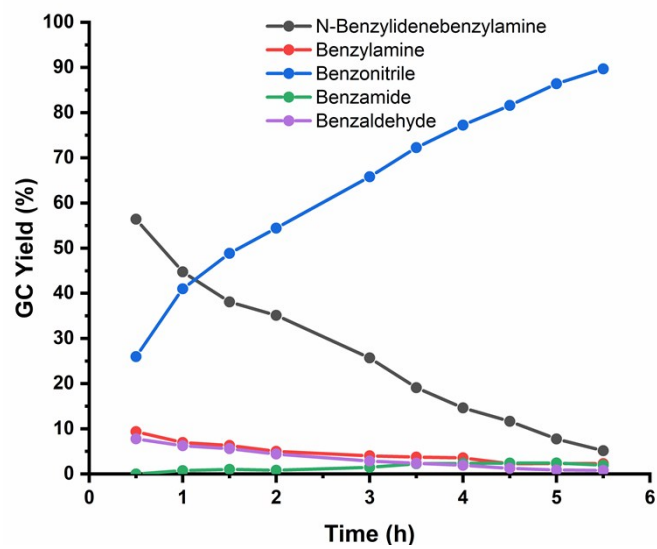
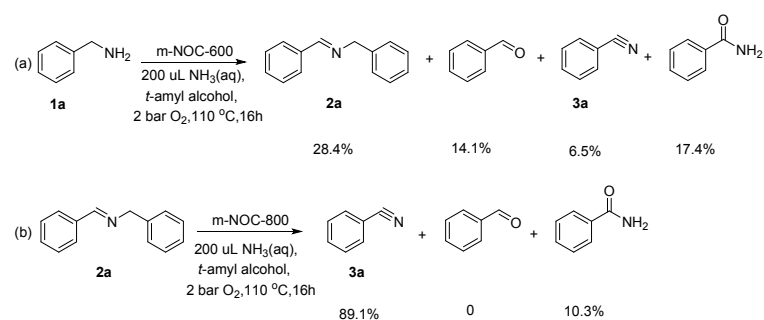


Fig. S9 Reaction time course with imine as substrate catalysed by m-NOC-800.

Scheme S1. Control experiments.



Scheme S2. Possible Reaction Pathway.

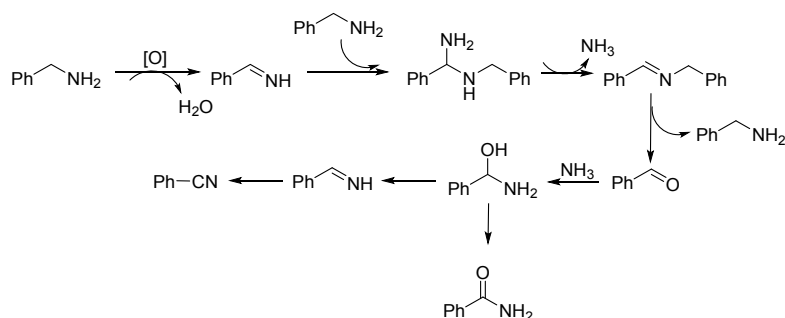
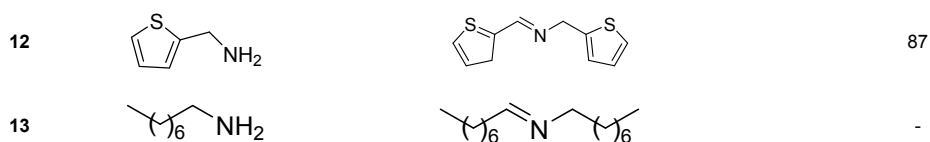


Table S4 Aerobic oxidation of various substituted benzylamines under aqueous ammonia catalysed by m-NOC-600^a

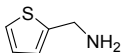
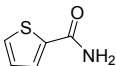
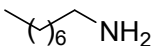
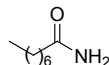
Entry	Substrate	Product	Y (%)
1			80.3 ^b
2			86
3			86.2
4			80 ^c
5			81
6			79.8
7			71.2(80) ^d
8			88.9
9			73.7
10			85.2
11			76.7



^a Reaction conditions: 60mg m-NOC-600, 0.5mmol benzylamine, 200μL aq. NH₃, 1ml tert-amyl alcohol, 2 bar O₂, T=110°C, t=5h. ^b T=100°C, t=3.5h. ^c T=100°C, t=4h. ^d T=100°C, t=5h.

Table S5 Aerobic oxidation of various substituted benzylamines under aqueous ammonia catalysed by m-NOC-800^a

Entry	Substrate	Product	Product	Y(%) (nitrile, amide)
1				(79.3, 13.6)
2				(82.8, 10.4)
3				(65.9, 19.2)
4				(67.2, 16.2), (72.1, 12.6) ^p
5				(77.2, 13.2)
6				(60.8, 23)
7				(61.7, 22)
8				(65.9, 29.6)
9				(64.6, 15.9)
10				(64.1, 28.1)
11				(54.8, 31.6)

12				(83.3, 8.3)
13				-

^a Reaction conditions: 60mg m-NOC-800, 0.5mmol benzylamine, 200μL aq. NH₃, 1ml t-amyl alcohol, 2 bar O₂, T=110°C, t=16h, ^b T=120°C, t=12h