

Supporting Information

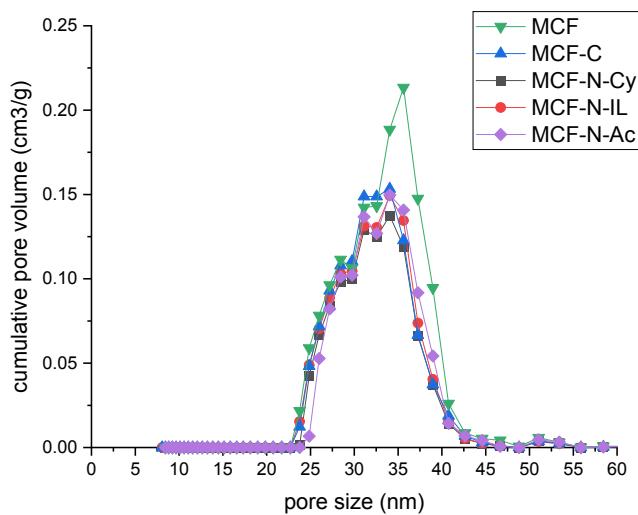


Figure S 1 Pore size distribution of synthesized materials

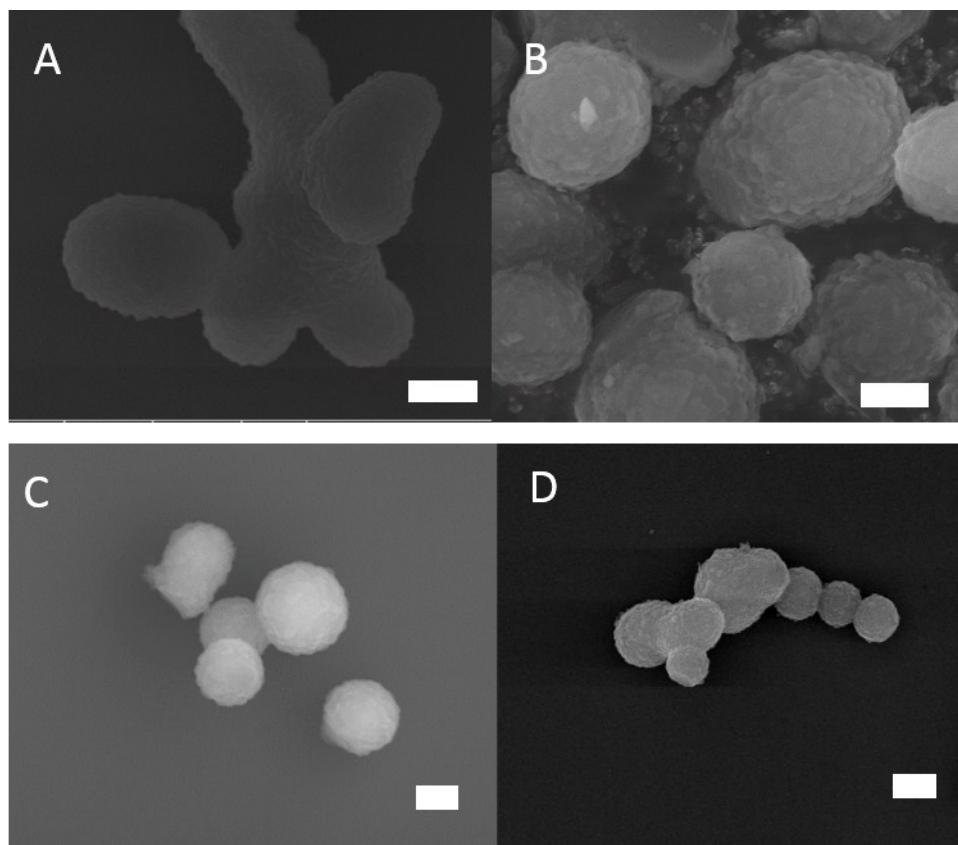


Figure S 2 SEM images of synthesized materials (A) MCF (B) MCF-C (C) MCF-N-Cy (D) MCF-N-IL scale bar- 1μm

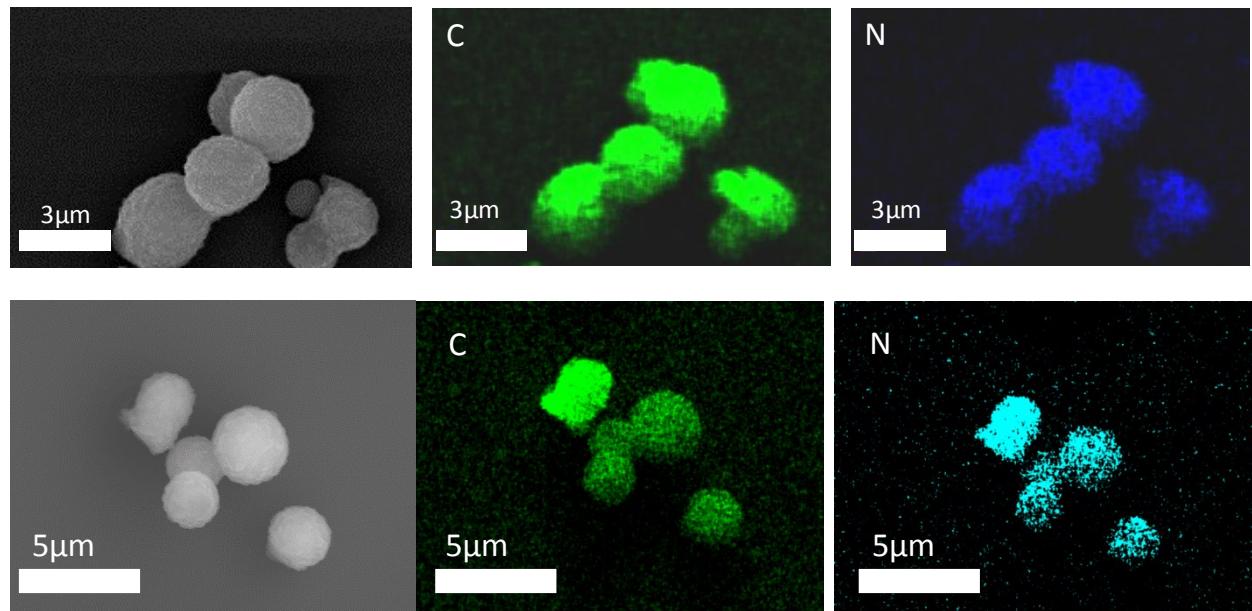


Figure S 3 Elemental mapping of MCF-N-IL (top frame), MCF-N-Cy (bottom frame)

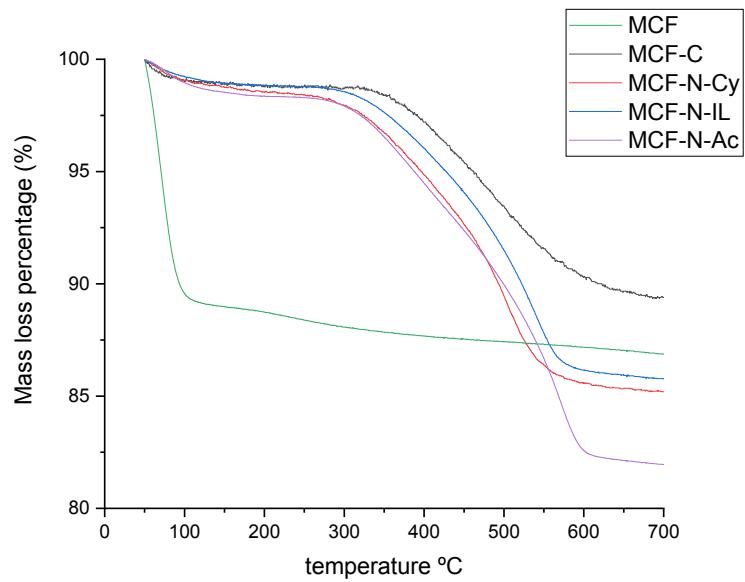


Figure S 4 TGA analyses of synthesized materials

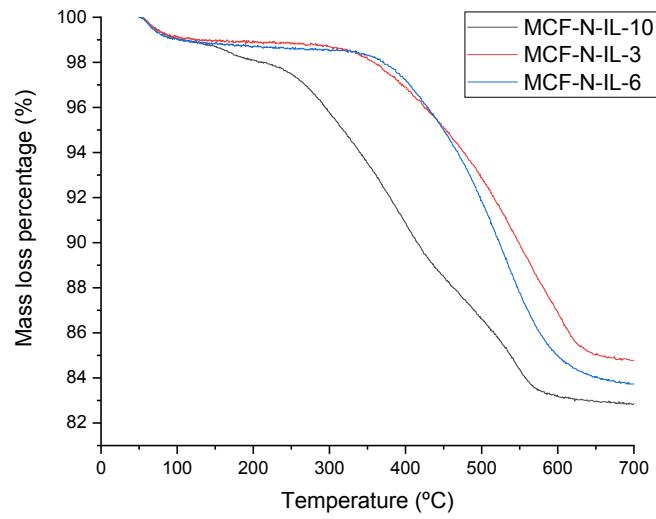


Figure S 5 TGA analyses of MCF-N-IL with different N loading

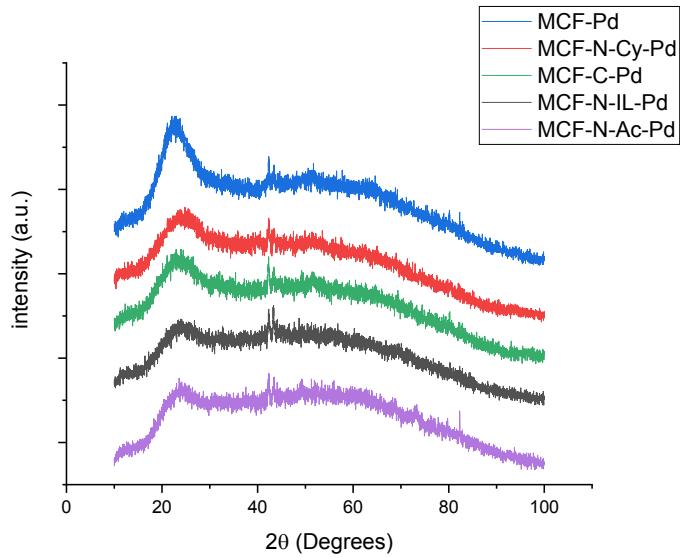


Figure S 6 X-ray diffractgrams of fresh catalysts

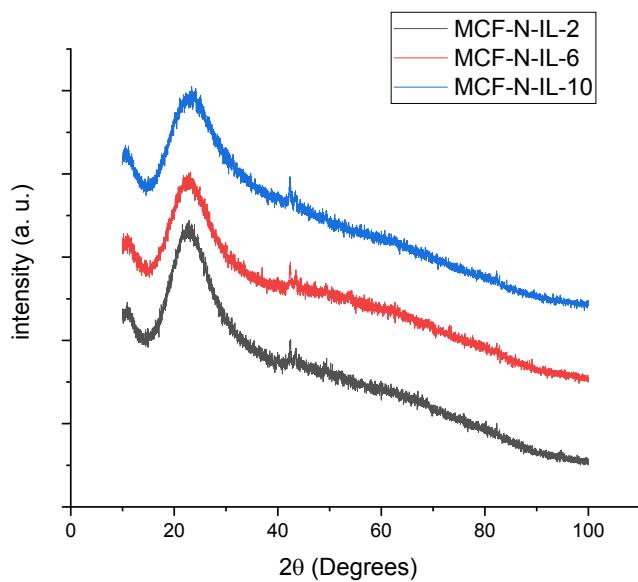


Figure S 7 X-ray diffractgrams of fresh catalysts of MCF-N-IL with different N loading

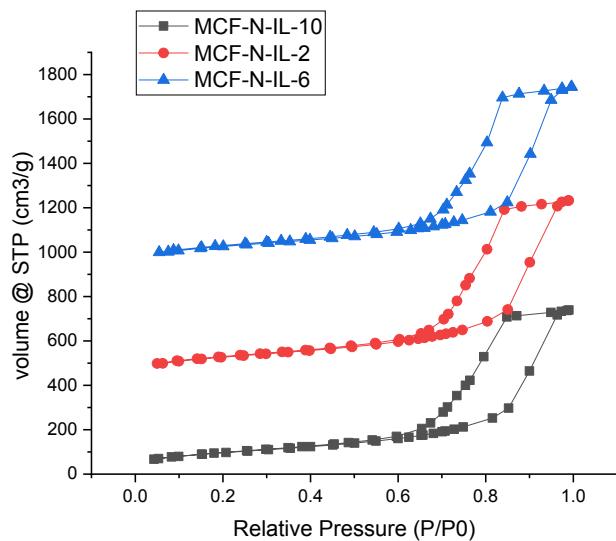


Figure S 8 N2 Physisorption of MCF-N-IL with different N-loading (the isotherm of MCF-N-IL-2 and MCF-N-IL-6 were offset by 400 and 900 respectively)

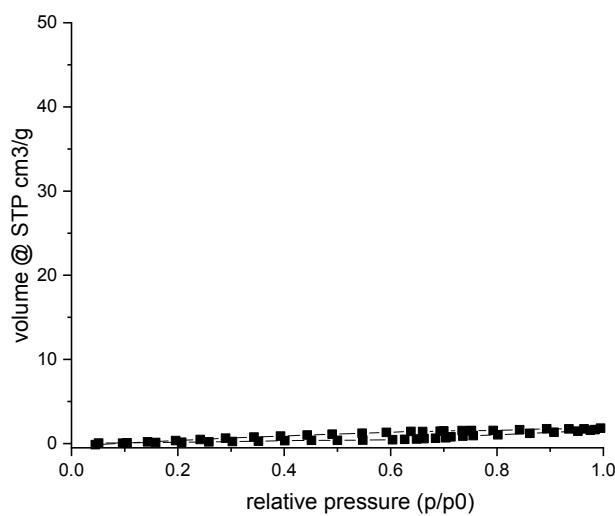


Figure S 9 Physisorption of CN-IL

Table S 1 Structure of CN-IL

Sample	Surface area (m ² /g)	Pore volume (cm ³ /g)
CN-IL	1.02	0.003

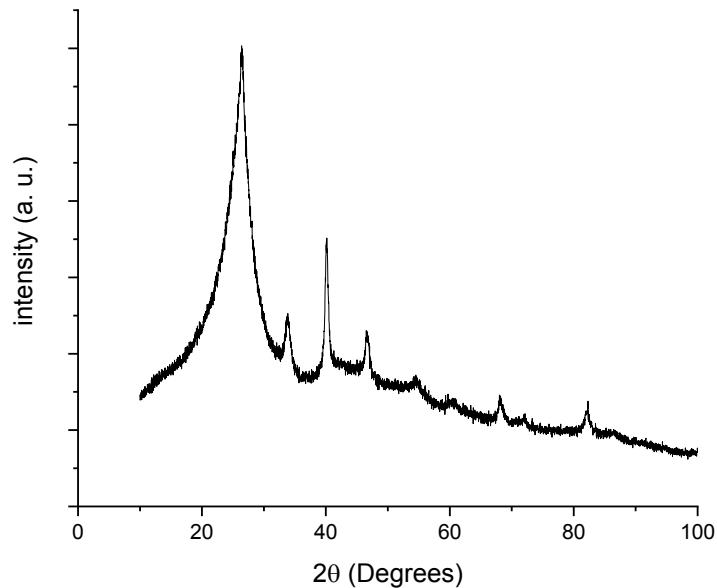


Figure S 10 X-ray diffractgrams of CN-ILPD

Table S 2 Relative abundance percentage of nitrogen types in N 1s XPS spectra

Sample	Component/BE(eV)			
	N _{pyridinic} 398	N _{pyrrolic} 399.7	N _{graphitic} 401	N _{oxides} 402.6

MCF-N-Cy	48.9%	42.4%	8.7%	-
MCF-N-IL	78.9%	15.8%	-	5.3%
MCF-N-AC	35.8%	57.1%	-	7.1%

Table S 3 Relative abundance percentage of palladium types in Pd 3d XPS spectra

sample	Component/BE (eV)	
	Pd ⁰ 335.3	Pd ²⁺ 337.5
MCF-Pd	69.9%	30.1%
MCF-C-Pd	50.4%	49.6%
MCF-N-Cy-Pd	41.8%	58.2%
MCF-N-IL-Pd	30.2%	69.8%
MCF-N-IL-Pd	66.13%	33.87%

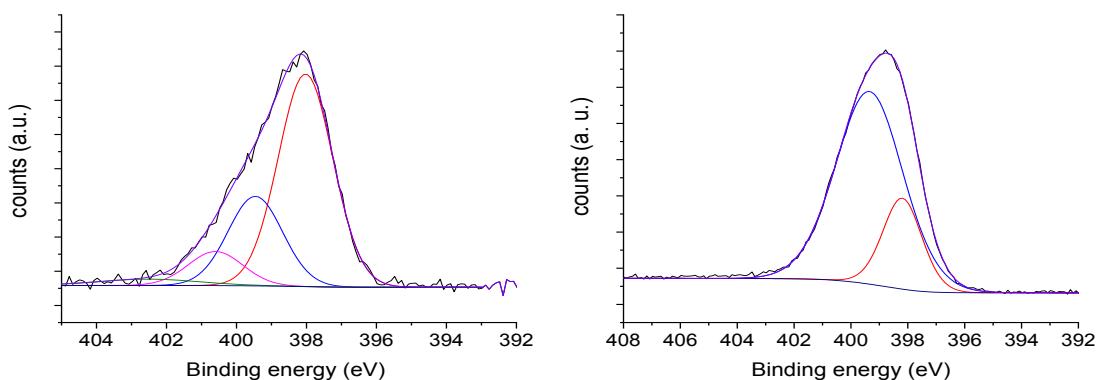


Figure S 11 XPS of N1s of MCF-C-IL-Pd (left) and MCF-N-Cy-Pd (right)

Table S 4 Relative abundance percentage of nitrogen types in N 1s XPS spectra after Pd impregnation

Sample	Component/BE(eV)				
	N _{pyridinic} 398	N _{pyrrolic} 399.7	N _{graphitic} 401	N _{oxides} 402.6	N _{ads} 404.8
MCF-N-Cy-Pd	21.51%	78.49%	-	-	-
MCF-N-IL-Pd	56.1%	29.2%	6.94%	3.75%	4.02%
MCF-N-Ac-Pd	13.57%	75.01%	-	11.42%	-

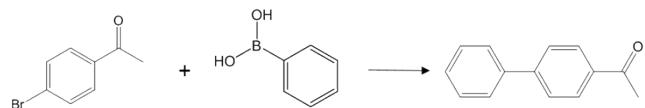


Table S 5 The catalytic performance of MCF-N-IL-Pd

Base	Solvent	Conversion
No Base	Ethanol	8
Et ₃ N	Ethanol	15
Et ₃ N	Toluene	5
n-butylamine	Ethanol	21
Piperidine	Ethanol	16
K ₂ CO ₃	Ethanol	99
K ₂ CO ₃	Ethanol	42*

20mg of catalyst (0.75mol% of Pd), 0.5 mmols of 4-bromoacetophenone, 0.7 mmols of phenylboronic acid, 0.5 mmol of base, 4 mL of solvent, 40°C, 1.0 hour. * using CN-IL-Pd

Table S 6 Pd leaching after Suzuki reaction

Material	Pd leaching %
MCF-Pd	29
MCF-C-Pd	0.5
MCF-N-IL-Pd	Bellow detection limit
MCF-N-Cy-Pd	Bellow detection limit
MCF-N-Ac-Pd	Bellow detection limit

*detection limit 2 ng/ml

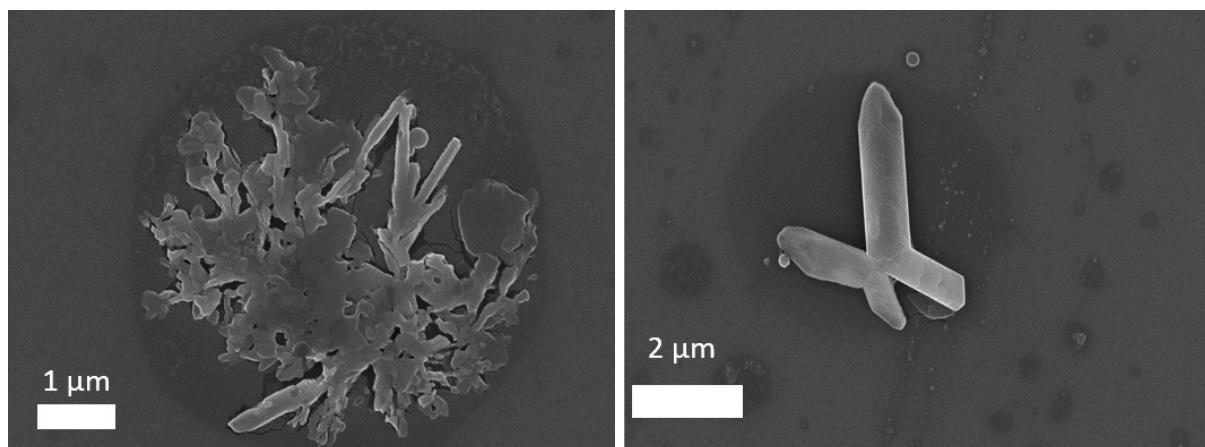


Figure S 12- Spent catalyst (MCF-Pd) after 4 cycles

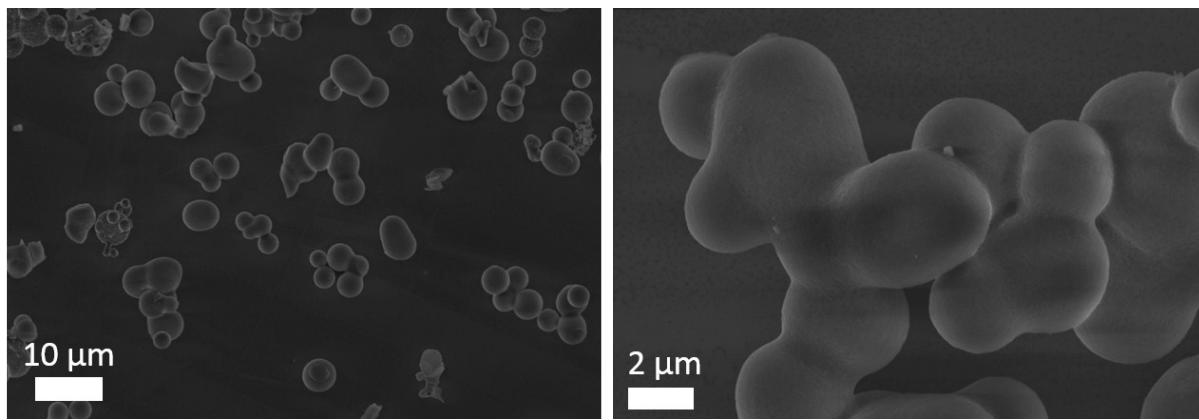


Figure S 13 Spent Catalysts (MCF-C-Pd) after 4 cycles

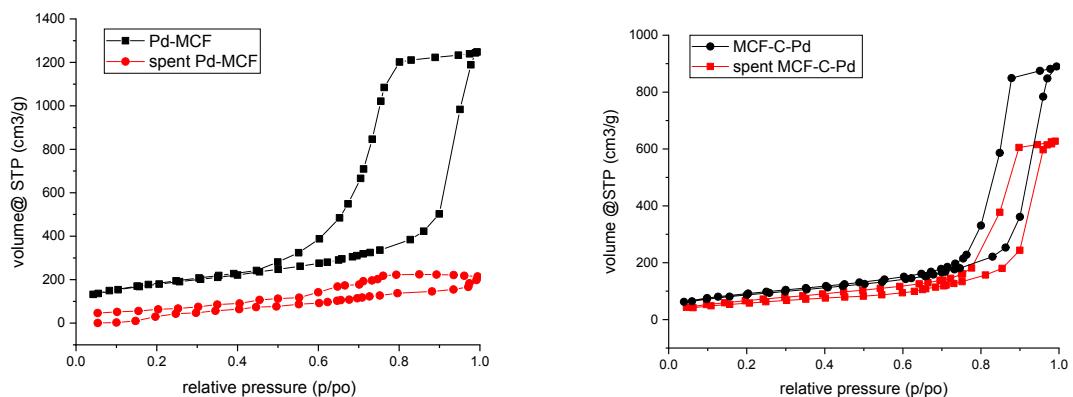


Figure S 14 Nitrogen physisorption isotherms of fresh and spent catalysts

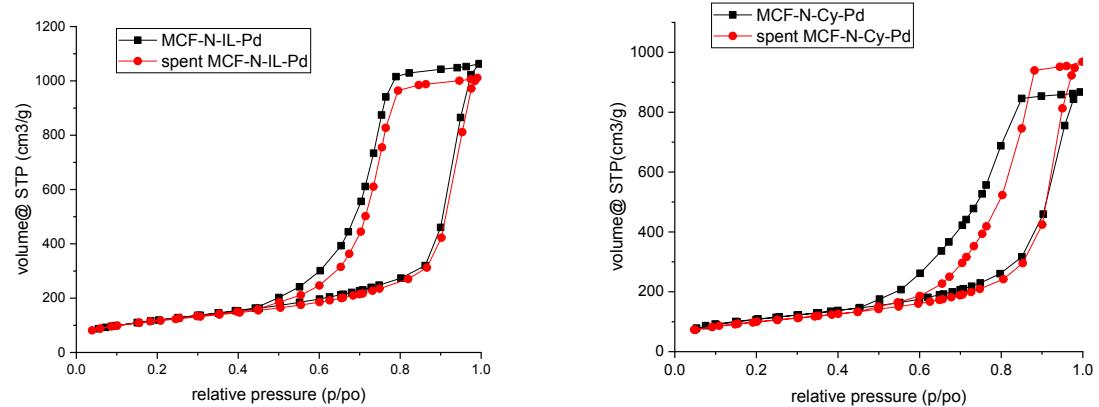


Figure S 15 Nitrogen physisorption isotherms of fresh and spent catalysts

Table S 7 Textural properties of fresh and spent catalysts

Sample	Surface area (m^2/g)	Pore volume (cm^3/g)
Pd-MCF	632	1.85
Spent Pd-MCF	23	0.33
Pd-C- MCF	320	1.32
Spent Pd-C-MCF	216	0.94
MCF-N-IL-Pd	430	1.56
Spent MCF-N-IL-Pd	416	1.48
MCF-N-Cy-Pd	388	1.29
Spent MCF-N-Cy-Pd	357	1.44

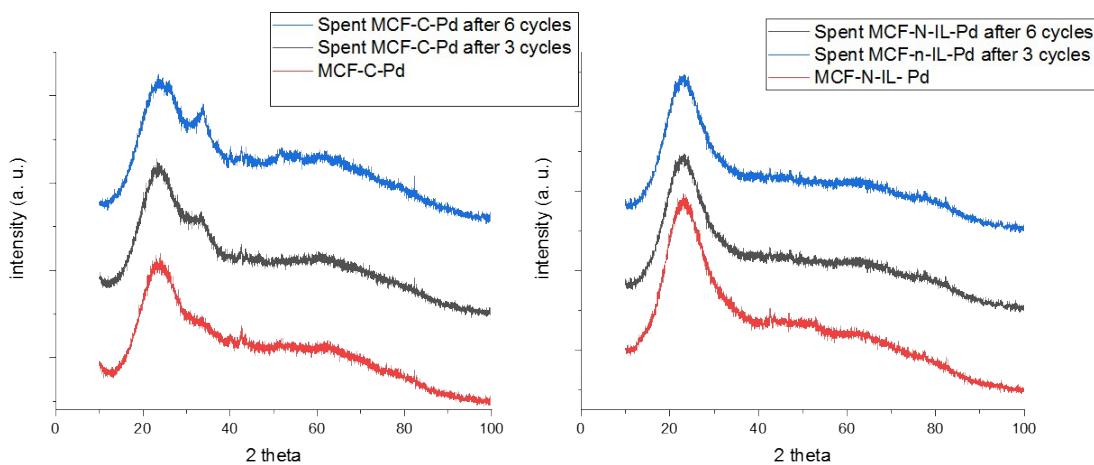


Figure S 16 XRD of fresh and spent catalysts

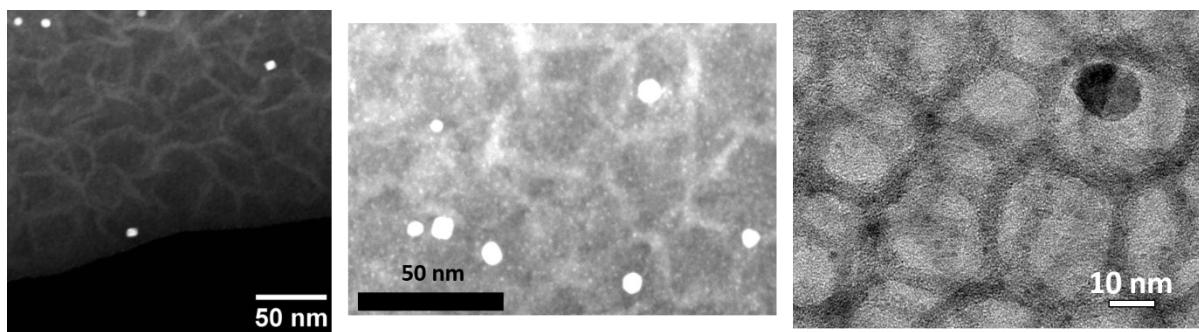


Figure S 17 HAADF-STEM and TEM images of spent MCF-N-IL-Pd after 4 cycles

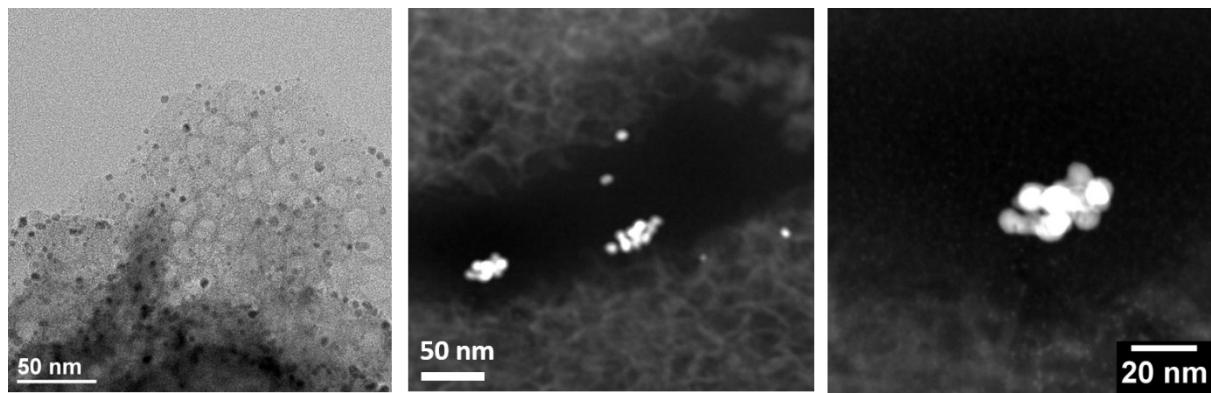


Figure S 18 HAADF-STEM and TEM images of spent MCF-C-Pd after 4 cycles

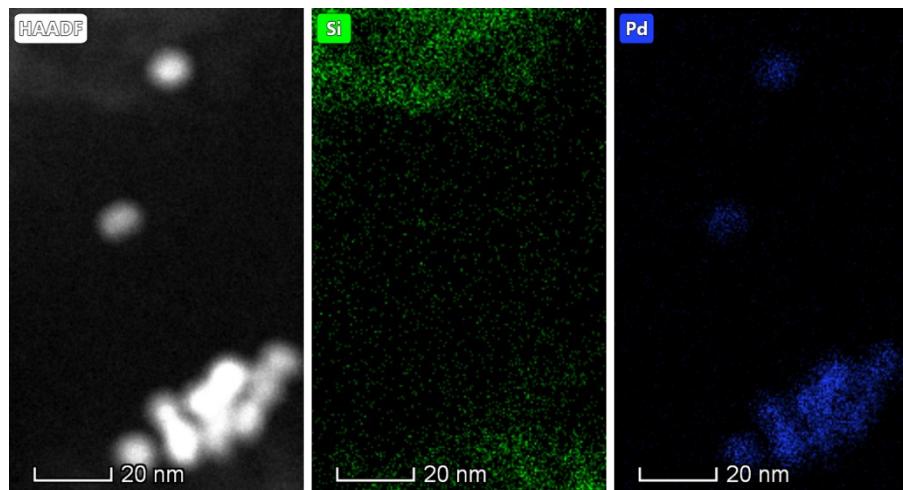


Figure S 19 HAADF-STEM images of spent MCF-C-Pd and elemental mapping

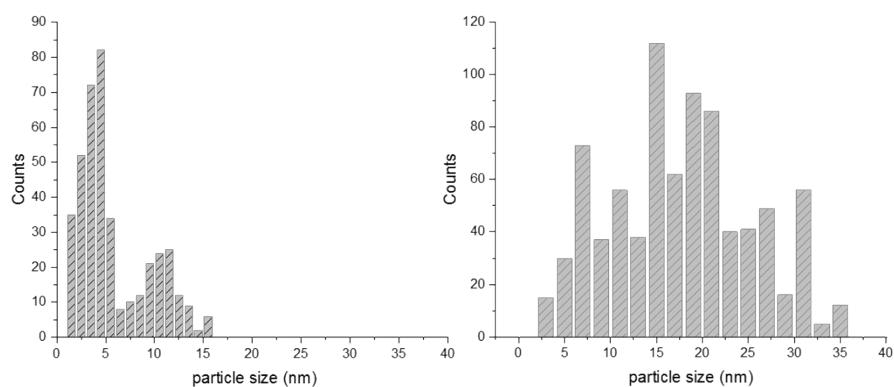


Figure S 20 Histograms of spent catalysts after 4 cycle of Suzuki reaction MCF-N-IL-Pd (left) and MCF-C-Pd (right)

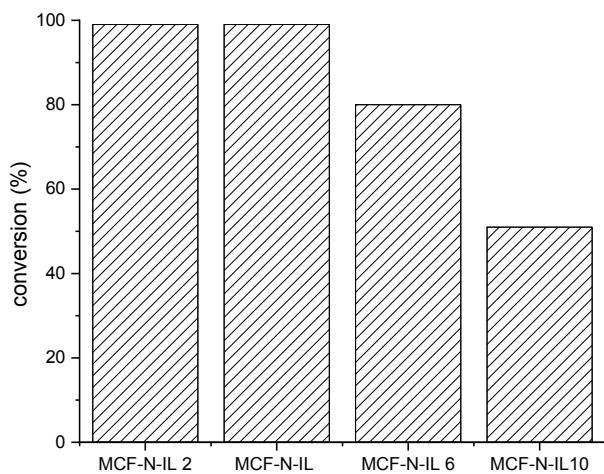


Figure S 21 Influence of N-loading on catalytic activity for the Suzuki reaction

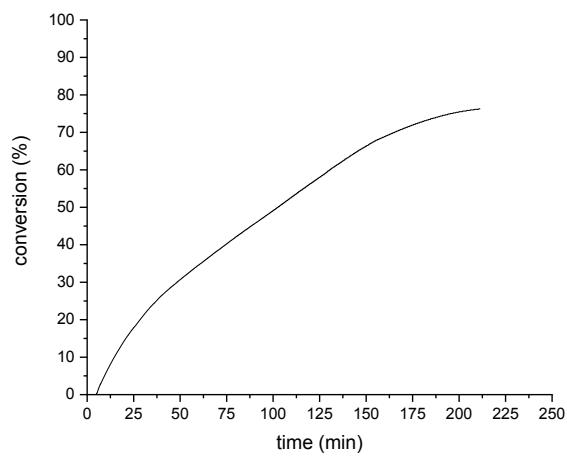


Figure S 22 Catalytic activity CN-IL-Pd for hydrogenation of allyl-benzene

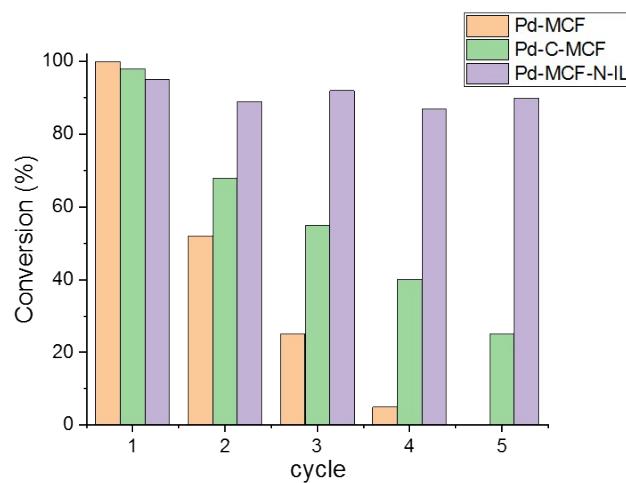
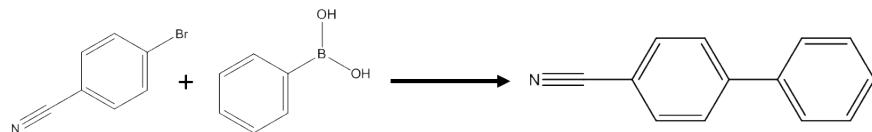


Figure S 23 Recyclability of materials for Suzuki reaction

20mg of catalyst (0.75 mol% of Pd), 0.5 mmols of 4-bromobenzonitrile, 0.7 mmols of phenylboronic acid, 0.5 mmol of K_2CO_3 , 4mL EtOH, 40°C, 1.0 hour

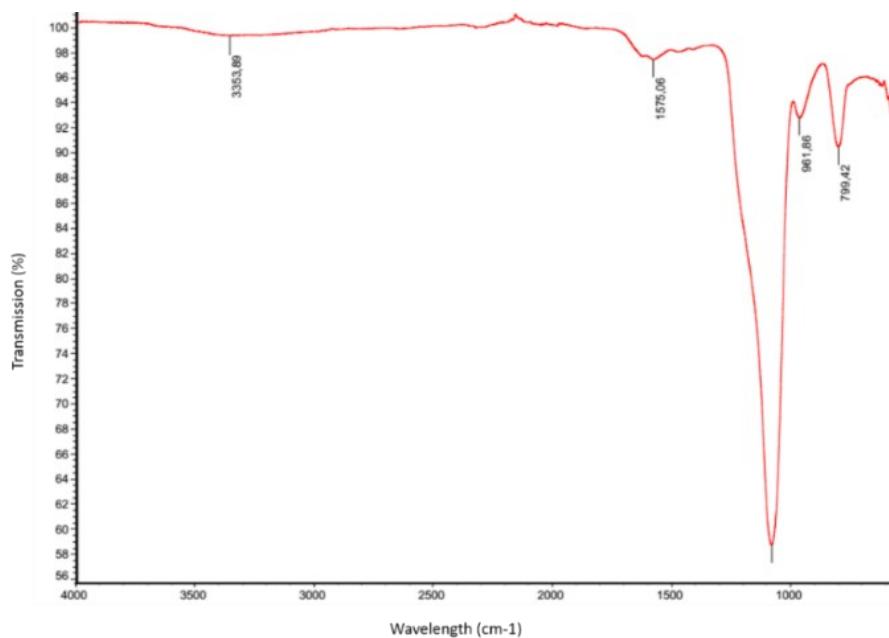


Figure S 24 FT-IR spectra of the MCF-C

The peak at 1575 cm^{-1} corresponds to aromatic ring stretching vibration of furan ring.

Table S 8 Comparison of the catalytic activity heterogeneous catalysts in the Suzuki cross-coupling reaction

Reference	Material	Conditions	Time (h)	Conversion (%)	TOF (h ⁻¹)*
	This work (MCF-N-IL-Pd)	EtOH/K ₂ CO ₃ /40°C	1	99	133.3
1	SBA-15SHPd	DMF-H ₂ O/K ₂ CO ₃ /80°C	4.16	98	23.5
2	Fe3O ₄ @SiO ₂ – iminophosphine- Pd	Toluene/KOH/100°C	2	93	93
3	GOPPh2	DMF/K ₂ CO ₃ /120°C	6	88	8.6
4	β-cyclodextrin–graphene- Pd	H ₂ O/Na ₂ CO ₃ /90°C	3	93	154.9
5	Porous glass-Pd	H ₂ O/Na ₂ CO ₃ /150°C (microwave)	0.16	96	1333
6	GO-NHC-Pd	DMF-H ₂ O/CsCO ₃ /50°C	1	88	88
7	MWCNT-Pd	MeOH/CH ₃ COONa/70°C	24	100	2.1

*Calculated based on total Pd used in the test

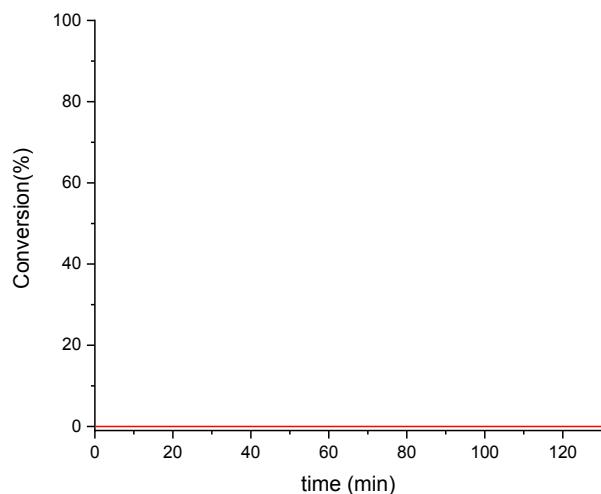


Figure S 25 Conversion versus time of allyl benzene when toluene is used as solvent

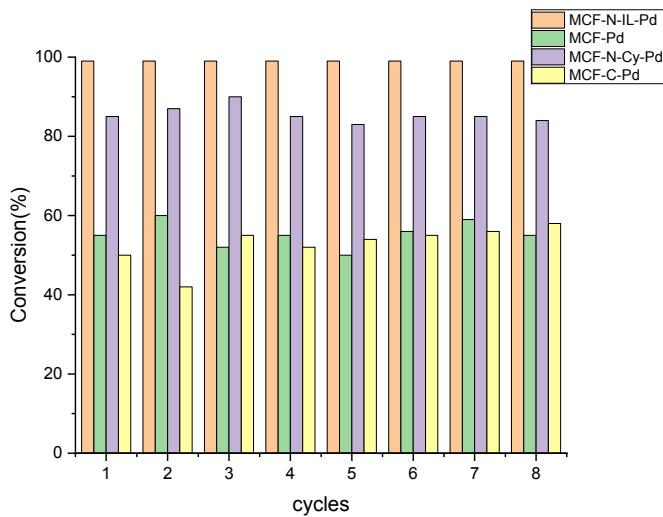


Figure S 26 Recyclability of synthesized catalysts for the hydrogenation of allylbenzene

Table S 9 Comparison of the catalytic activity of different heterogeneous catalysts in the cinnamaldehyde hydrogenation

Reference	Material	Condition	Time (h)	Conversion (%)	TOF (h^{-1})*
	This work	EtOH/60°C/1.2 bar	0.42	97	1663
8	C nanofiber- Pd	Dioxane/80°C/H2 flow	0.5	100	394.4
9	Pd-WN/SBA-15	Isopropanol/40°C/10bar	2	70.6	757
10	N-doped carbon-Pd	2-propanol/30°C/5bar	4	100	390.6
11	N-doped C Nanotubes	Dioxane/80°C/H2 flow	7.5	90	14.04
12	ZIF-8-Pd	Isopropanol/40°C/20bar	6	100	70.9
13	C nanotubes/charcoal-Pd	Dioxane/ 70°C/10bar	2	66.8	716
14	LaFeO ₃ -Pd	cyclohexane/80°C/10bar	1	90.6	294

*Calculated based on total Pd used in the test

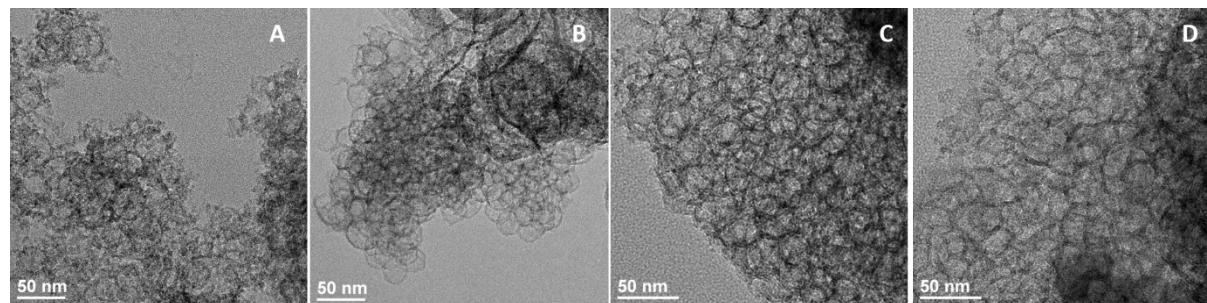


Figure S 27 TEM images of spent MCF-Pd (A,B)and spent MCF-N-IL-Pd (C,D) after 8 cycles of hydrogenation of allylbenzene

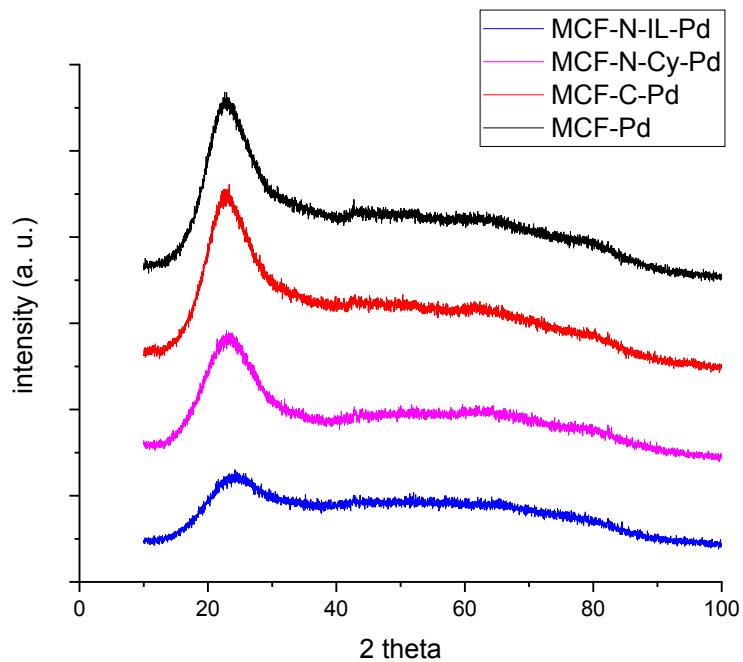


Figure S 28 XRD of spent catalysts after 7 cycles of allylbenzene

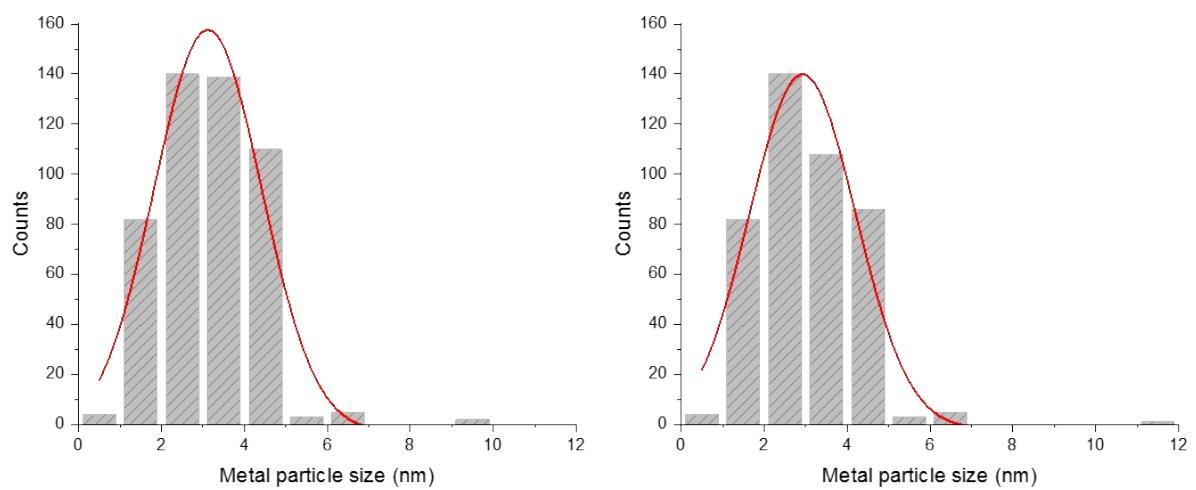


Figure S 29 Histograms of spent MCF-Pd and MCF-N-IL-Pd after 8 cycles of hydrogenation of allylbenzene

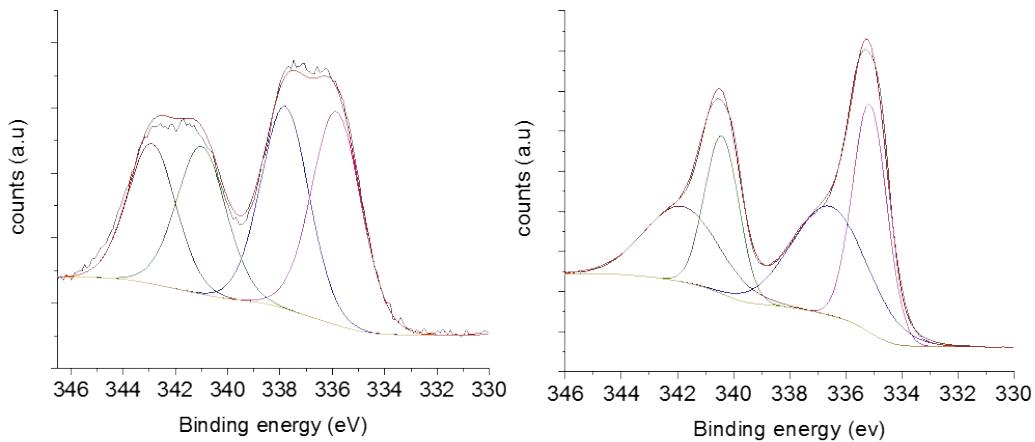


Figure S 30 XPS of MCF-C-Pd before (left) after (right) reduction of Pd species

Table S 10 Relative abundance percentage of palladium types in Pd 3d XPS spectra

sample	Component/BE (eV)	
	Pd ⁰ 335.3	Pd ²⁺ 337.5
Pd-MCF-C	50.4%	49.6%
Pd-MCF-C after reduction	72.7%	27.3%

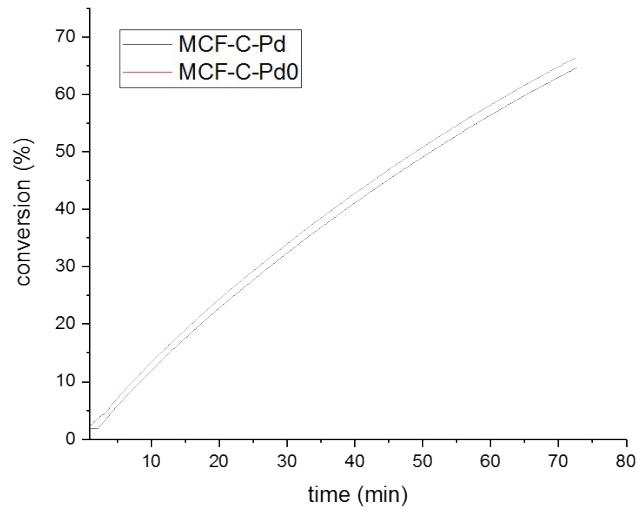


Figure S 31 Catalytic performance of MCF-C-Pd and MCF-C Pd0 reduced with NaBH4

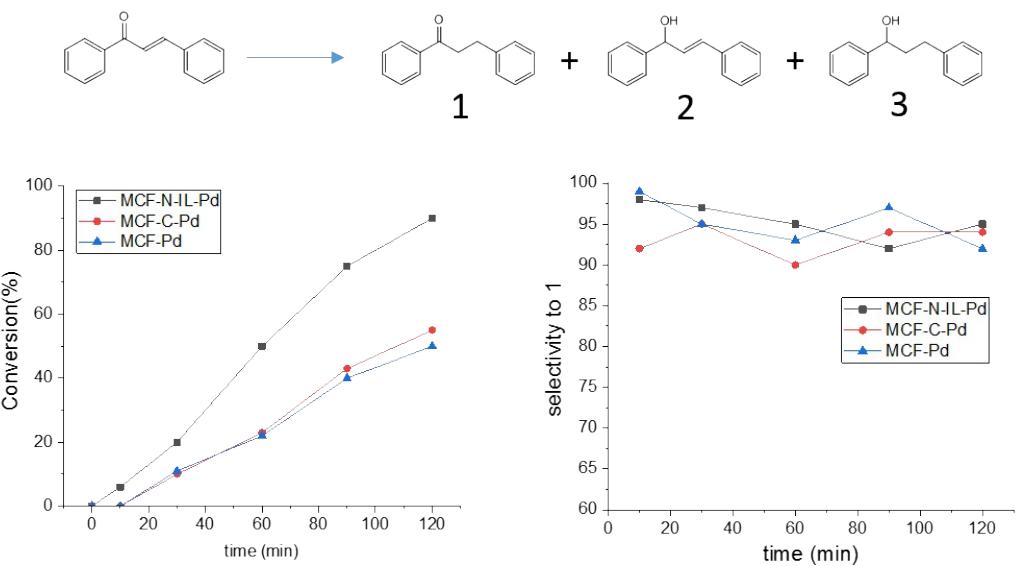


Figure S 32 Hydrogenation of chalcone by synthesized catalysts

4.8 mmols of chalcone, 99 mL of EtOH, 35 mg of catalysts (0.14 % of Pd), 1.2 atm of H₂ and 60°C

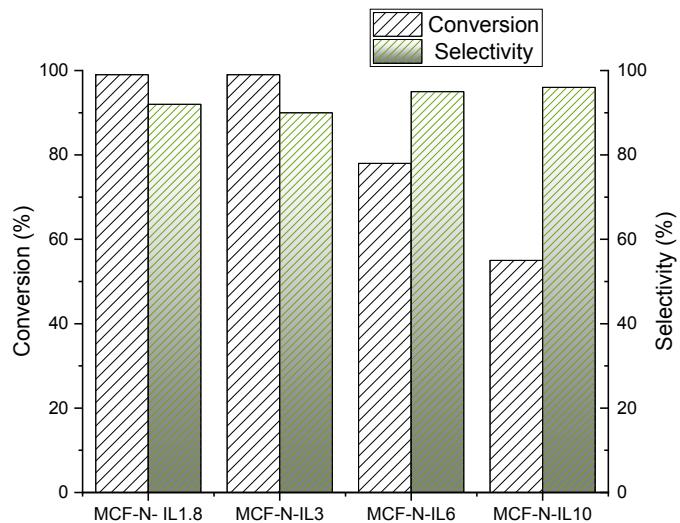


Figure S 33 Influence of N-loading on catalytic activity of hydrogenation of cinnamaldehyde

Table S 11 CO Chemisorption analyses

Sample	Fresh		After Reaction	Spent	
	Pd size (nm)	Dispersion (%)		Pd size (nm)	Dispersion (%)
MCF-Pd	3.6	18	Suzuki	-	-
			Hydrogenation	4.5	19
MCF-C-Pd	3.4	34	Suzuki	25	20
			Hydrogenation	4.5	30

MCF-N-IL-Pd	3.5	38	Suzuki	6.5	32
			Hydrogenation	4.0	37

Table S 12 FWHM for XPS fitting Pd 3d for fresh materials

Sample	Name	FWHM eV
MCF-Pd	Pd3d5 Scan A (335.3 eV)	1.41
	Pd3d5 Scan B (337.5 ev)	2.52
MCF-C-Pd	Pd3d5 Scan A	2.17
	Pd3d5 Scan B	2.22
MCF-N-Cy-Pd	Pd3d5 Scan A	2.08
	Pd3d5 Scan B	1.96
MCF-N-IL-Pd	Pd3d5 Scan A	2.08
	Pd3d5 Scan B	1.96
MCF-N-Ac-Pd	Pd3d5 Scan A	2.02
	Pd3d5 Scan B	3.08

References

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