

Organic ligand and solvent free oxidative carbonylation of amine over Pd/TiO₂ with unprecedented activity

Shujuan Liu,^[a,b] Xingchao Dai,^[a,b] Hongli Wang,^[a] and Feng Shi^{[a]*}

^aState Key Laboratory for Oxo Synthesis and Selective Oxidation, Lanzhou Institute of Chemical Physics, Chinese Academy of Sciences, No.18, Tianshui Middle Road, Lanzhou, 730000, China;

E-mail: fshi@licp.cas.cn

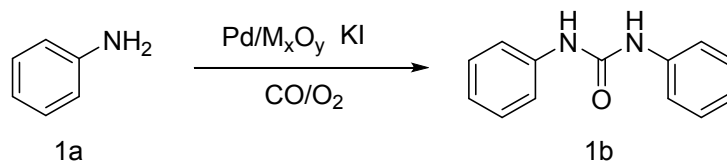
^bUniversity of Chinese Academy of Sciences, No. 19A, Yuquanlu, Beijing, 100049, China

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1. Optimization of the reaction conditions.

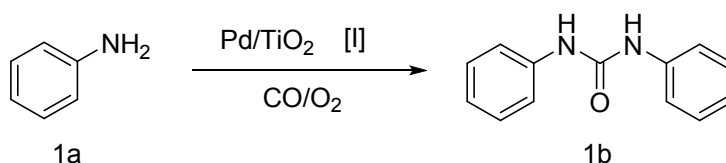
Table S1 Reaction condition optimization for oxidative carbonylation of aniline ^a



Entry	Catalyst	Metal content (wt%) ^b	Yield /% ^b	TON	TOF/h ⁻¹
1	Pd/TiO ₂	0.004	54	572000	72000
2	Pd/Al ₂ O ₃	0.002	21	222000	37000
3	Pd/SiO ₂	0.002	35	742000	92750
4	Pd/Fe ₂ O ₃	0.004	29	154000	25667

^a Reaction conditions: 1a (20 mmol), catalyst (50 mg), KI (1 mol %), CO (35 bar), O₂ (5 bar), solvent free, 92 ± 2 °C, 8 h, TON was defined as mol aniline converted per mol Pd and TOF as mol aniline converted per mol Pd per h; ^b Determined by isolated yield.

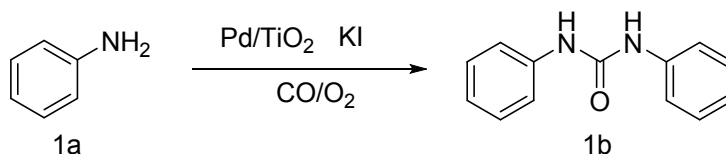
Table S2. Screening of the [I] for the carbonylation of aniline ^a.



Entry	[I]	Yield /% ^b	TON	TOF/h ⁻¹
1	KI	54	572000	72000
2	I ₂	36	382000	48000
3	NaI	27	286000	36000
4	(n-Bu) ₄ NI	11	116000	15000

^a Reaction conditions: 1a (20 mmol), catalyst (50 mg), [I] (1 mol %), CO (35 bar), O₂ (5 bar), solvent free, 92 ± 2 °C, 8 h, TON was defined as mol aniline converted per mol Pd and TOF as mol aniline converted per mol Pd per h; ^b Determined by isolated yield.

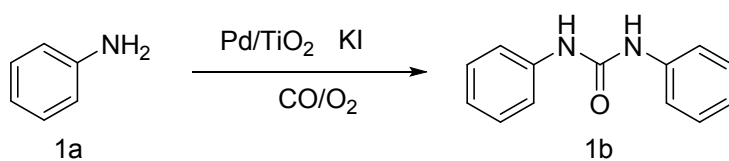
Table S3. Screening of the amount of KI for the carbonylation of aniline ^a.



Entry	[KI]	Yield /% ^b	TON	TOF/h ⁻¹
1	0.2 mol %	38	402000	50000
2	0.5 mol %	40	424000	53000
3	1 mol %	54	572000	72000

^a Reaction conditions: 1a (20 mmol), catalyst (50 mg), CO (35 bar), O₂ (5 bar), solvent free, 92 ± 2 °C, 8 h, TON was defined as mol aniline converted per mol Pd and TOF as mol aniline converted per mol Pd per h; ^b Determined by isolated yield.

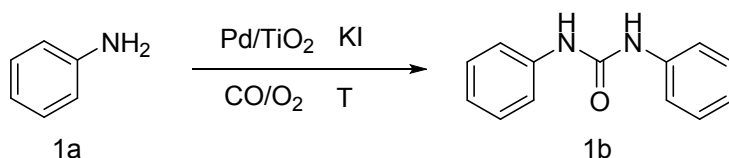
Table S4. Screening of the pressure of CO and O₂ for the carbonylation of aniline ^a.



Entry	CO (bar)	O ₂ (bar)	Yield /% ^b	TON	TOF/h ⁻¹
1	1	0.1	28	296000	37000
2	2	0.1	36	382000	48000
3	3	0.1	41	434000	54000
4	3.5	0.1	46	488000	61000
6	2.5	0.5	39	414000	52000
7	3.5	0.5	54	572000	72000

^a Reaction conditions: 1a (20 mmol), catalyst (50 mg), KI (1 mol %), solvent free, 92 ± 2 °C, 8 h, TON was defined as mol aniline converted per mol Pd and TOF as mol aniline converted per mol Pd per h; ^b Determined by isolated yield.

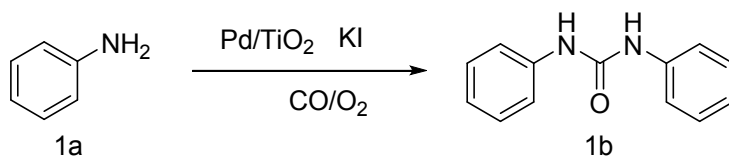
Table S5. Screening of the temperature for the carbonylation of aniline ^a.



Entry	T (°C)	Yield /% ^b	TON	TOF/h ⁻¹
1	105(92)	10	402000	50000
2	120(108)	54	572000	72000
3	135(122)	55	584000	73000

^a Reaction conditions: 1a (20 mmol), catalyst (50 mg), KI (1 mol %), CO (35 bar), O₂ (5 bar), solvent free, 8 h, TON was defined as mol aniline converted per mol Pd and TOF as mol aniline converted per mol Pd per h; ^b Determined by isolated yield.

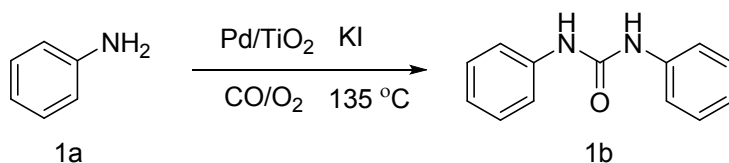
Table S6. Screening of the solvent for the carbonylation of aniline ^a.



Entry	solvent	Yield /% ^b	TON	TOF/h ⁻¹
1	--	55	584000	73000
2	toluene	53	564000	70000
3	NMP	50	534000	67000
4	CH ₃ CN	48	514000	64000
5	cyclohexane	41	430000	54000
6	dioxane	38	400000	50000
7	DMF	12	132000	17000
8 ^c	CH ₃ CN	5	52000	7000

^a Reaction conditions: 1a (20 mmol), catalyst (50 mg), KI (1 mol %), CO (35 bar), O₂ (5 bar), solvent (3 mL), 122 ± 2 °C, 8 h, TON was defined as mol aniline converted per mol Pd and TOF as mol aniline converted per mol Pd per h; ^b Determined by isolated yield; ^c CH₃CN (15 mL).

Table S7. Screening of the time for the carbonylation of aniline ^a.



Entry	Time /h	Yield/% ^b	TON	TOF/h ⁻¹
1	1	24	254000	254000
2	2	30	322000	161000
3	4	47	500000	125000
4	6	54	578000	96000
5	8	55	584000	73000
6	24	59	624000	26000

^a Reaction conditions: 1a (20 mmol), catalyst (50 mg), KI (1 mol %), CO (35 bar), O₂ (5 bar), solvent free, 122 ± 2 °C; TON was defined as mol aniline converted per mol Pd and TOF as mol aniline converted per mol Pd per h ^b Determined by isolated yield.

2. Characterization results of catalysts

Table S8. The physicochemical properties of catalysts.

Entry	Catalyst	SA ^a (m ² g ⁻¹)	APR ^a (nm)	PV ^a (cm ³ g ⁻¹)
1	Pd/TiO ₂	103.0	18.8	0.97

^a Determined by an IQ2 automated gas sorption analyser. SA: BET surface area; APS: average pore radius; PV: pore volume.

Table S9. Reuse of the catalyst.

entry	Time	actual metal loading ^b	Yield/% ^c	TON	TOF/h ⁻¹
1	1	0.002 wt %	85	450000	225000
2	2	0.002 wt %	84	444000	222000
3	3	0.002 wt %	87	460000	250000

Reaction conditions: benzylamine (5 mmol), 0.004 wt% Pd/TiO₂ (35 mg), CO (35 bar), O₂ (5 bar), KI (1 mol %), toluene (2 mL), 122 ± 2 °C, 2 h. TON was defined as mol aniline converted per mol Pd and TOF as mol aniline converted per mol Pd per h; ^b Determined by ICP-AES; ^c Determined by isolated yield.

Fig. S1 XRD patterns of prepared catalysts.

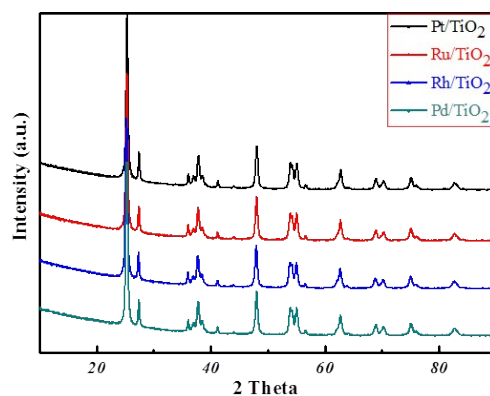


Fig. S2 TEM patterns of prepared catalysts. 0.274 wt% Pd/TiO₂ catalyst (a, b, c), 0.004 wt% Pd/TiO₂ fresh catalyst (d, e), 0.004 wt% Pd/TiO₂ fresh catalyst used three times (f, g).

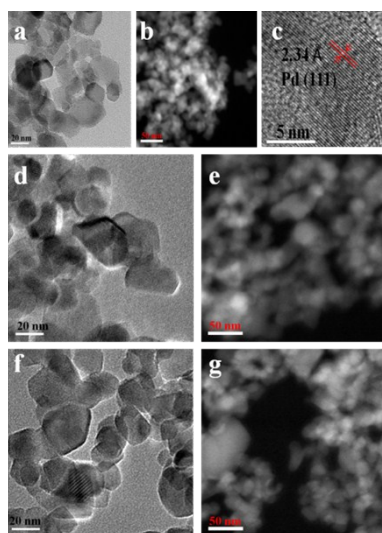
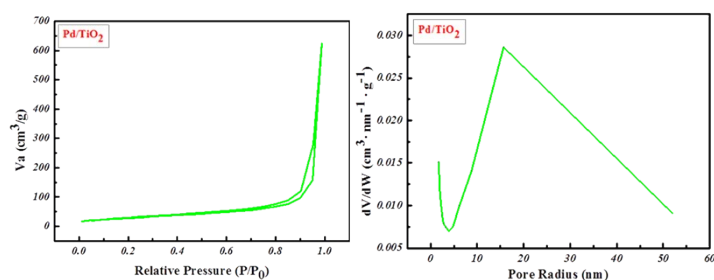
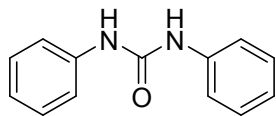


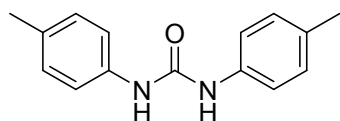
Fig. S3 BJH Desorption patterns of prepared catalysts



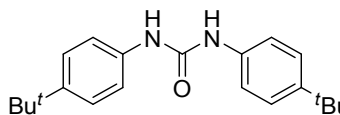
3. Characterization data for products



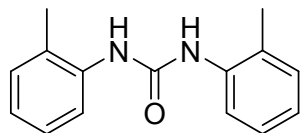
1b 1,3-diphenylurea¹: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a white solid; mp: 227-232 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.67 (brs, 2H), 7.41-7.43 (m, 4H), 7.26-7.30 (m, 4H), 6.99-7.03 (m, 2H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 148.9, 131.9, 121.3, 115.3, 111.9.



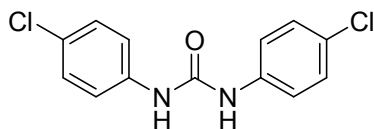
2b 1,3-Bis(4-methylphenyl)urea¹: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was white solid; mp: 266-267 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.48 (brs, 2H), 7.32 (d, 4.8 MHz, 4H), 7.07 (d, 5.2 MHz, 4H), 2.24 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 152.6, 137.2, 130.5, 129.1, 118.2, 20.3.



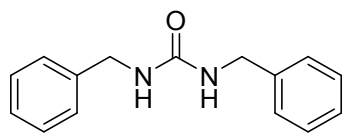
3b 1,3-bis(4-tert-butylphenyl)urea²: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a black sticky oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.53 (brs, 2H), 7.35 (d, 8.8 MHz, 4H), 7.28 (d, 8.4 MHz, 4H), 1.25 (s, 18H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 146.8, 138.8, 126.2, 118.9, 114.6, 40.0, 32.4.



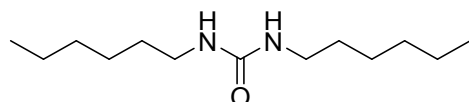
4b 1,3-dio-tolylurea³: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a black sticky oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.27 (brs, 2H), 7.80-7.82 (m, 2H), 7.12-7.18 (m, 4H), 6.92-6.96 (m, 2H), 2.26 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 147.3, 130.8, 127.3, 121.9, 117.0, 114.9, 18.3.



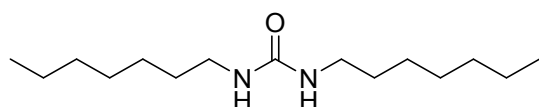
5b 1,3-Bis(4-chlorophenyl)urea¹: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a brown solid; mp: 278-280 °C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.89 (brs, 2H), 7.48 (d, 8.0 MHz, 4H), 7.33 (d, 8.4 MHz, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 152.3, 138.5, 128.6, 125.5, 119.8.



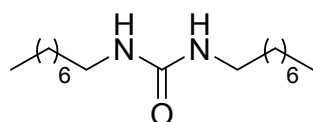
6b 1,3-Dibenzylurea¹: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was light brown solid; mp: 209-210°C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 7.24-7.31 (m, 10H), 6.44 (brs, 2H), 4.23 (s, 4H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 158.1, 140.9, 128.2, 127.0, 126.5, 40.0.



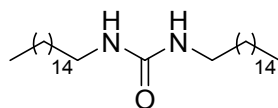
7b 1,3-dihexylurea¹: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a brown sticky oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 5.72 (brs, 2H), 3.50 (s, 2H), 2.92-3.11 (m, 3H), 1.24-1.44 (m, 16H), 0.84-0.86 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 158.1, 39.2, 31.1, 30.0, 26.1, 22.1, 13.9.



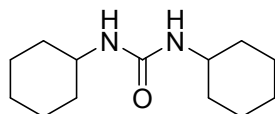
8b 1,3-diheptylurea¹: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a yellow sticky solid; mp: 65°C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 5.73 (brs, 2H), 2.95-3.11 (m, 4H), 1.24-2.02 (m, 20H), 0.86 (s, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 158.7, 40.5, 31.7, 30.3, 29.0, 26.9, 22.5, 14.0.



9b 1,3-dioctylurea⁴: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a yellow sticky solid; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.01 (brs, 2H), 3.03-3.34 (m, 2H), 1.28 (m, 26H), 0.88-0.89 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.7, 38.0, 32.2, 30.0, 29.6, 27.3, 23.1, 14.9.

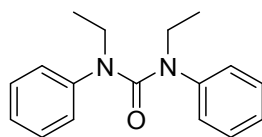


10b 1,3-dicetylurea: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a yellow solid; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 1.28 (m, 56H), 0.89 (t, 4.4 MHz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.2, 40.7, 31.9, 29.7, 29.6, 29.4, 22.7, 14.1.

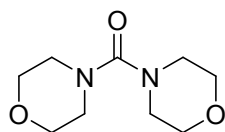


11b 1,3-dicyclohexylurea¹: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a light grey

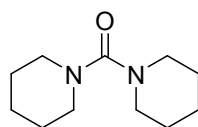
solid; mp: 209-210°C; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 3.46-3.41 (m, 2H) 1.10-1.95 (m, 20H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 156.7, 49.1, 33.9, 25.6, 24.9.



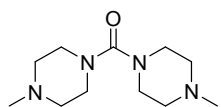
12b 1,3-diethyl-1,3-diphenylurea: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a black sticky oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.45 (brs, 2H), 7.11-7.14 (m, 4H), 6.57-6.63 (m, 4H), 3.05-3.09 (m, 4H), 1.21 (t, 4.6 MHz, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 149.9, 149.3, 129.7, 116.3, 112.8, 38.2, 15.3.



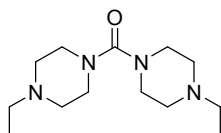
13b dimorpholinomethanone¹: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a brown sticky oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 3.13-3.57 (m, 16H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 162.6, 66.2, 65.9, 65.7, 46.8, 45.8, 40.6.



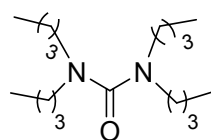
14b 4,4'-Carbonyldimorpholine⁵: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a brown sticky oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 3.04-3.48 (m, 8H), 1.27-1.63 (m, 12H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl₃) δ 163.2, 46.8, 41.4, 26.1, 25.0, 24.0.



15b bis(4-methylpiperazin-1-yl)methanone⁶: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a black sticky oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.02 (brs, 2H), 3.36-3.39 (m, 8H), 2.17-2.32 (m, 14H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.6, 56.0, 54.8, 46.6, 45.6, 35.1.



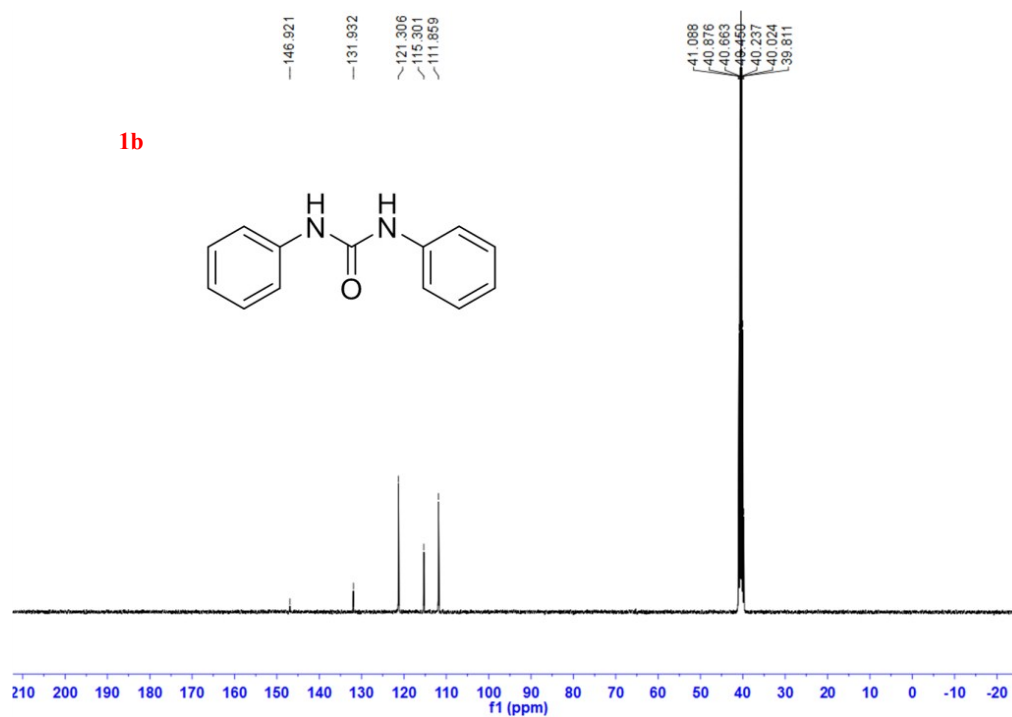
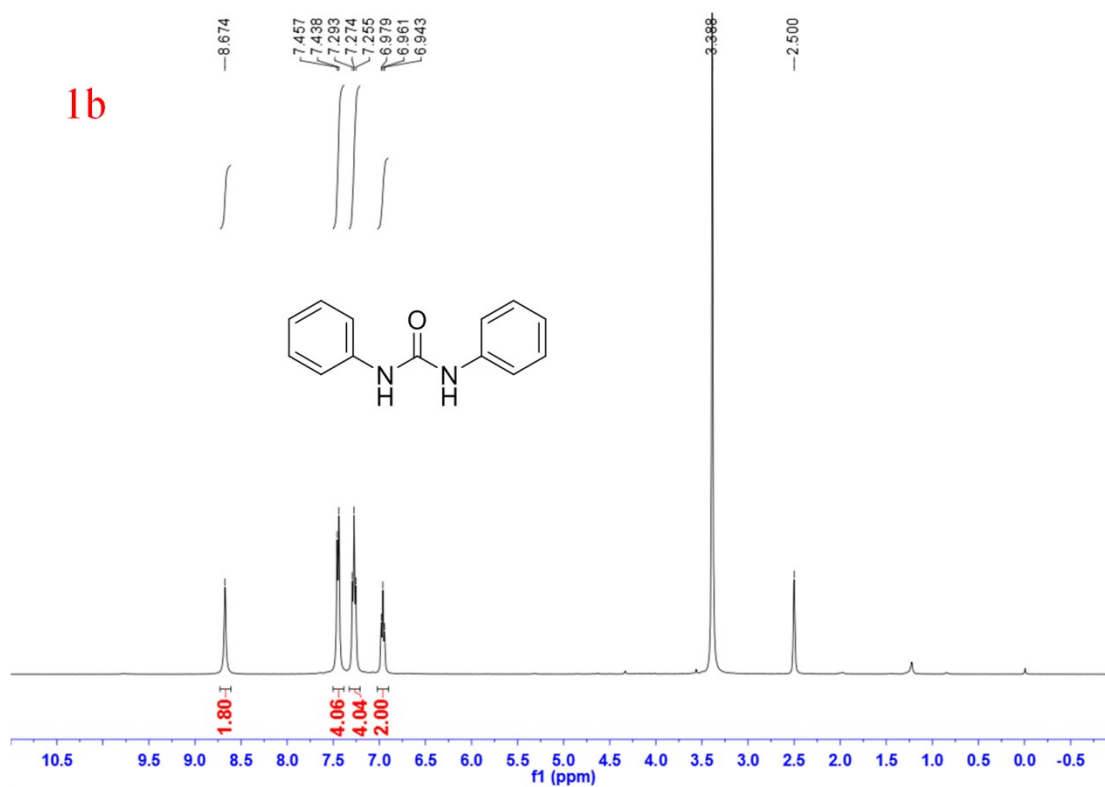
16b bis(4-ethylpiperazin-1-yl)methanone: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a black sticky oil; ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 8.02 (brs, 2H), 3.37-3.40 (m, 8H), 2.30-2.36 (m, 12H), 1.00-1.02 (m, 6H); ¹³C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO-d₆) δ 161.4, 53.8, 52.6, 52.5, 45.7, 12.7.

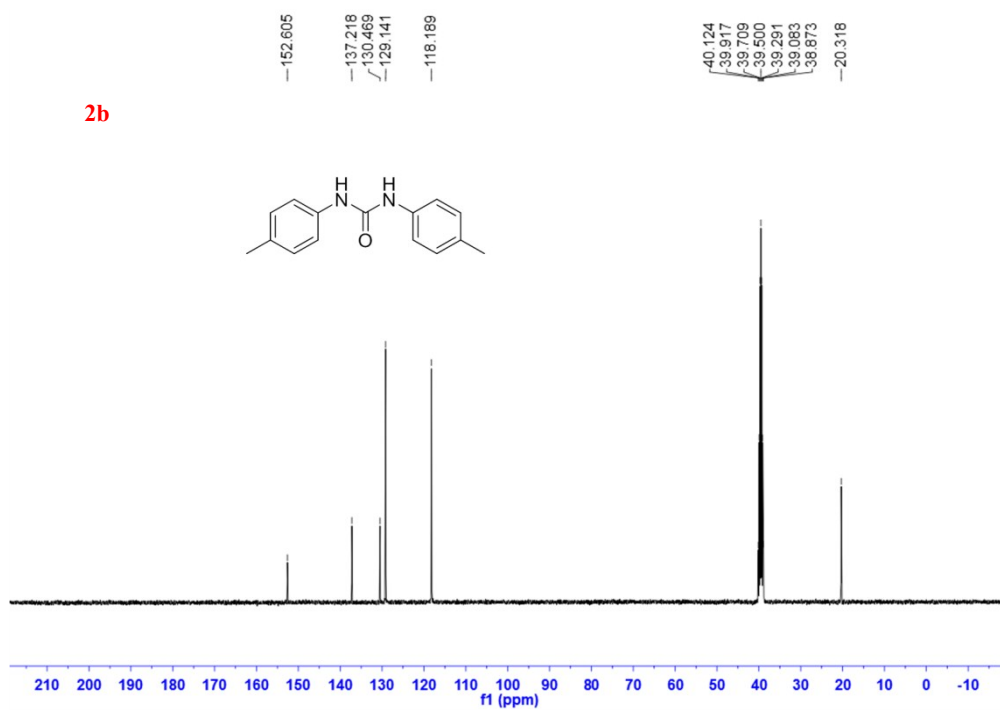
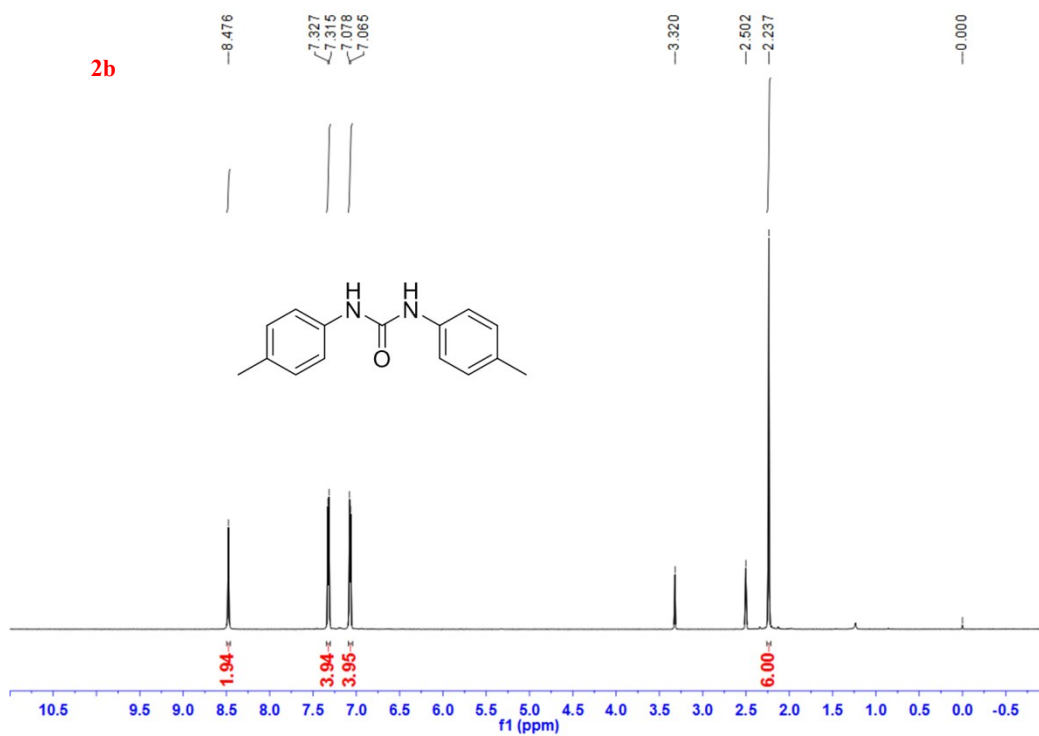


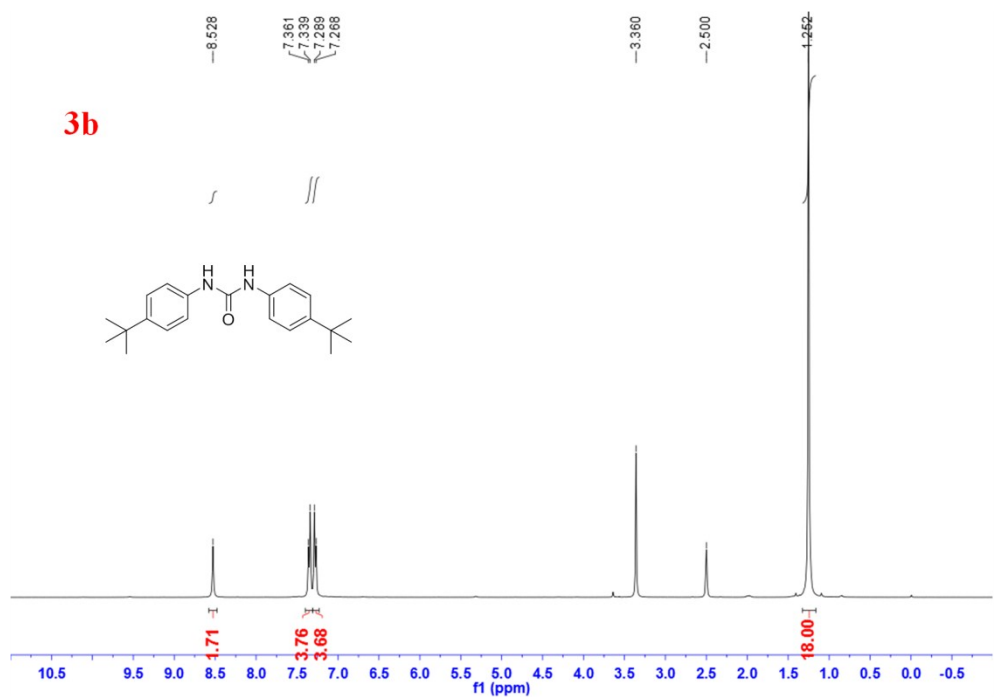
17b 1,1,3,3-tetraethylurea⁷: The title compound was prepared according to the general procedure and purified by heating to remove the reactant to give the desired product which was a black sticky oil;

^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 3.22-3.23 (m, 2H), 1.44-1.49 (m, 4H), 1.25-1.28 (m, 4H), 0.89-0.92 (m, 6H);
 ^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 163.2, 46.9, 29.8, 20.4, 14.4.

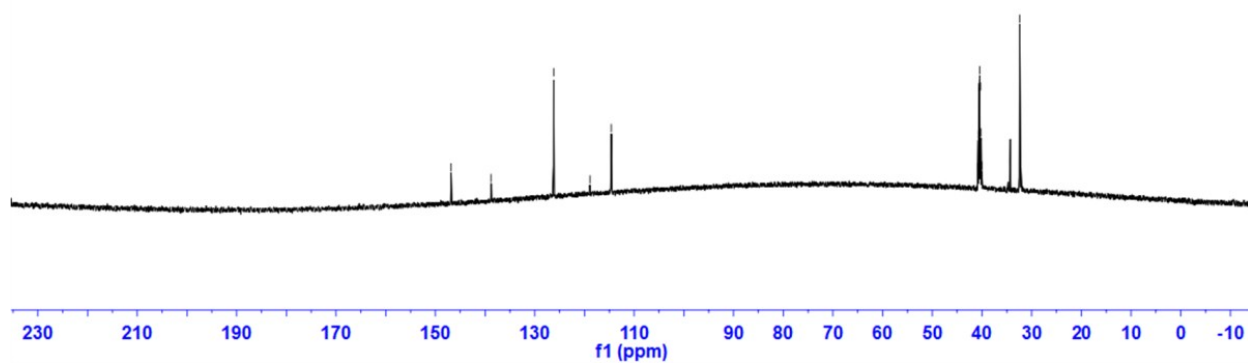
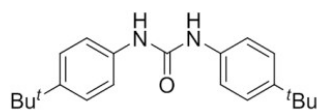
4. NMR spectra of the products

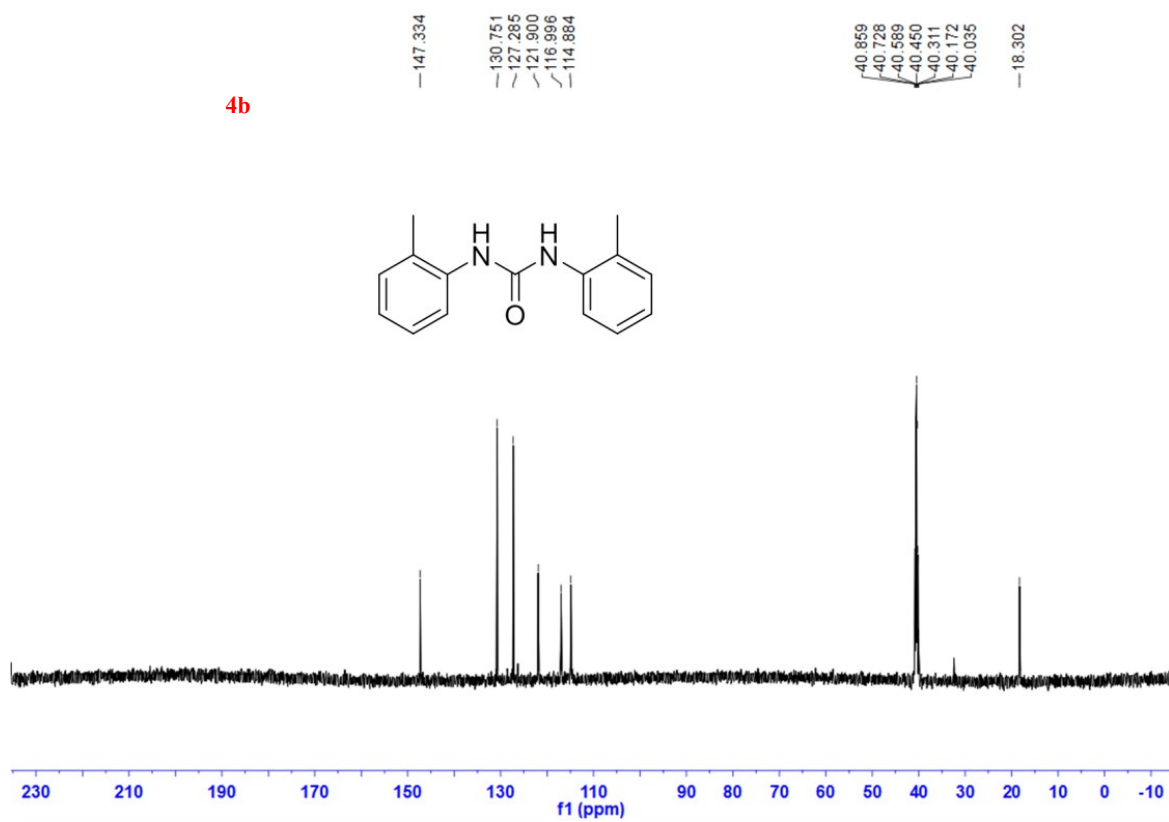
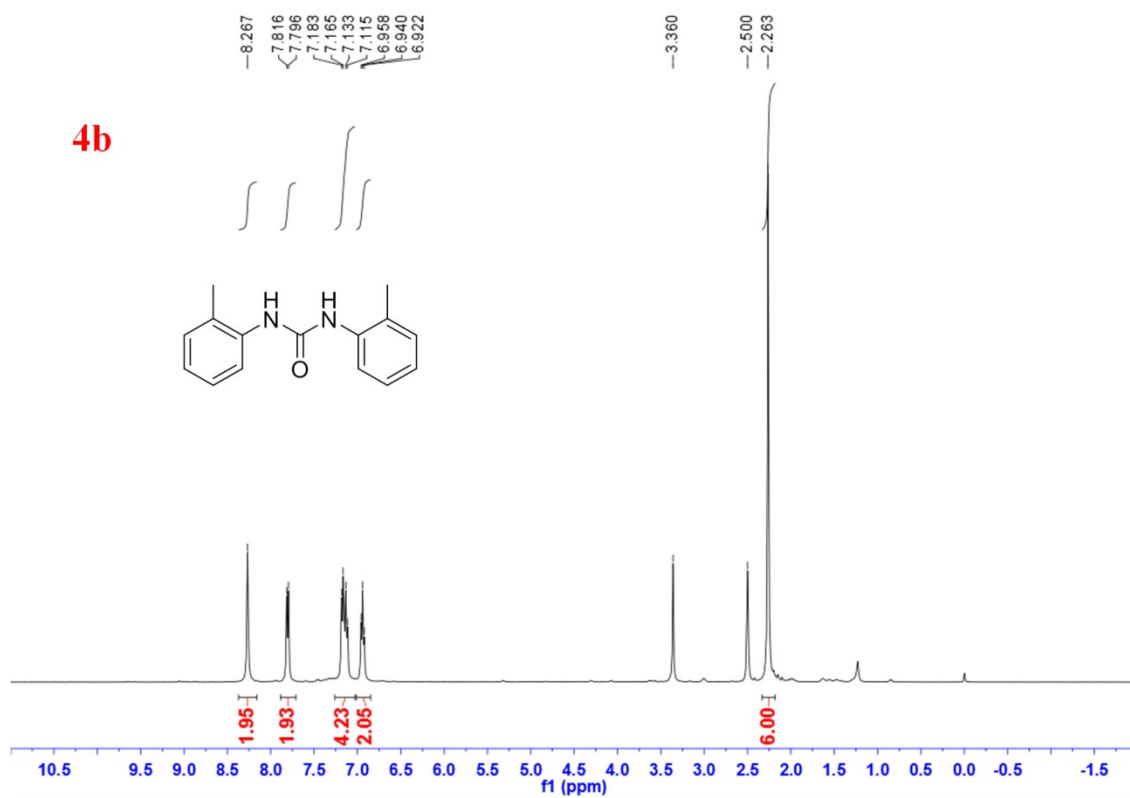


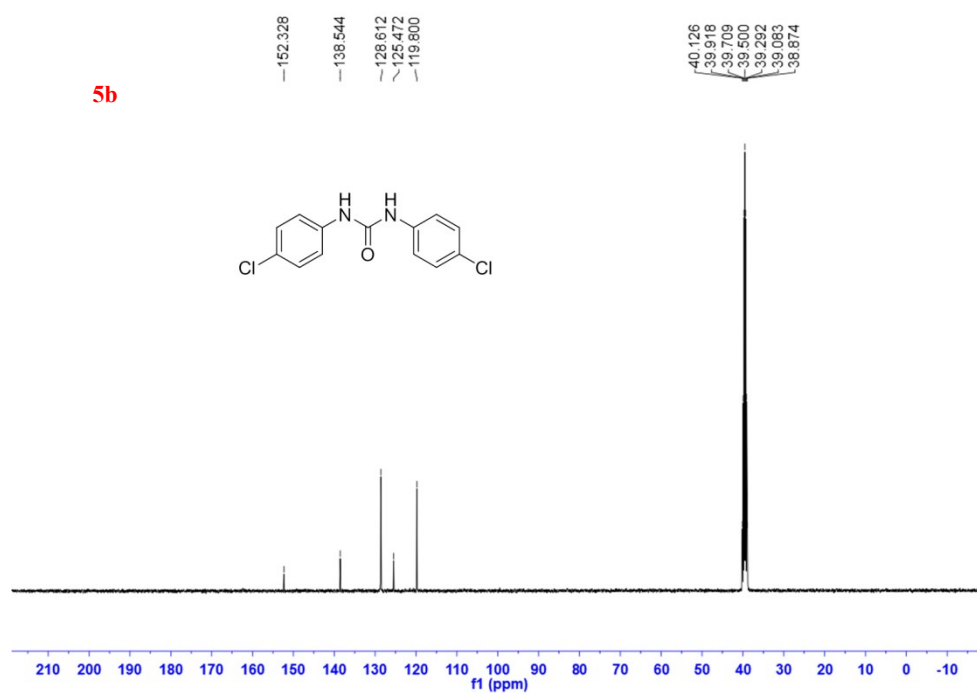
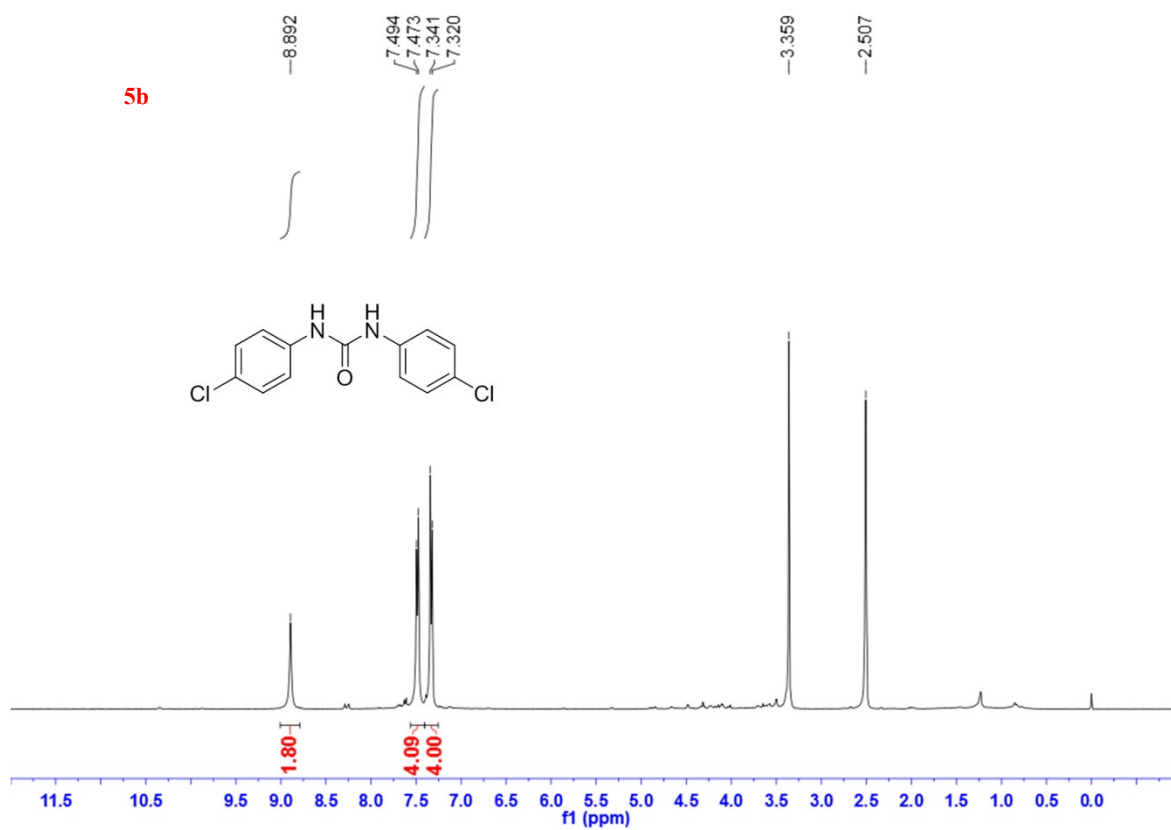


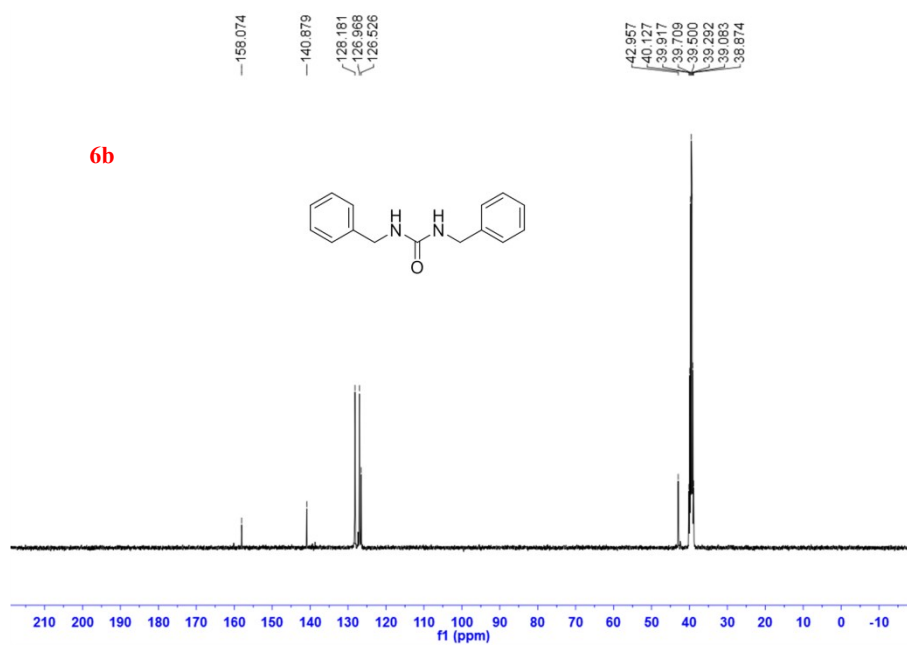
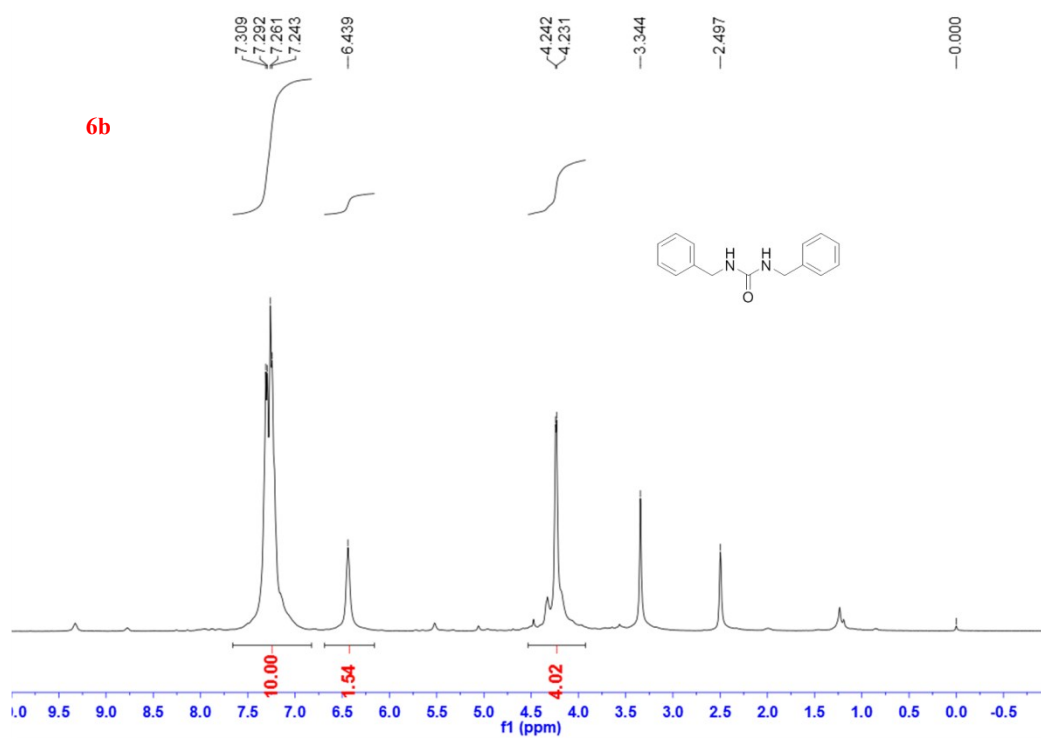


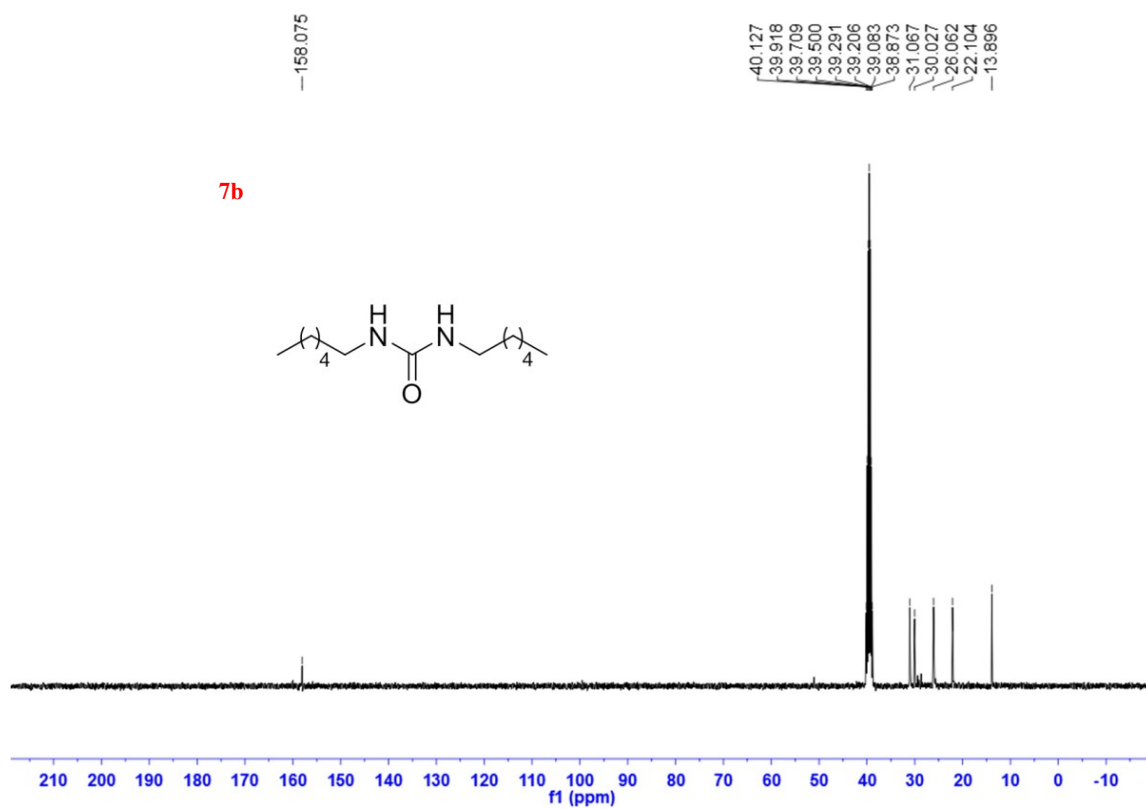
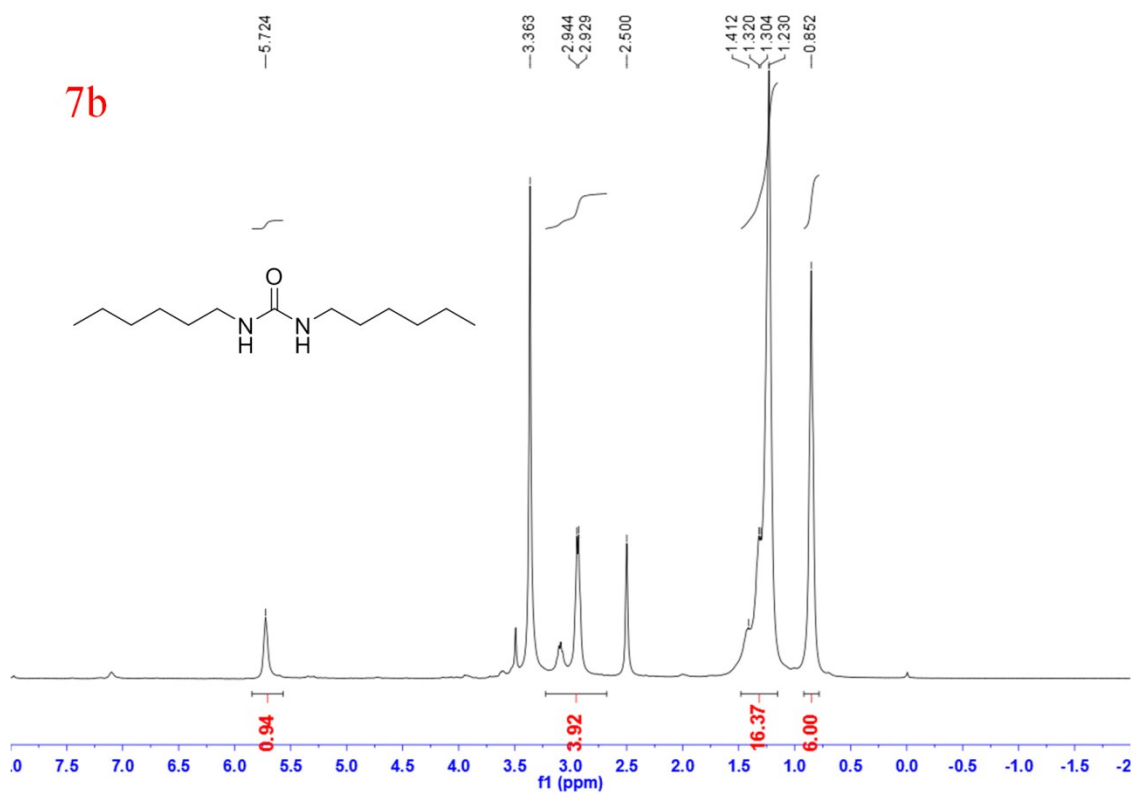
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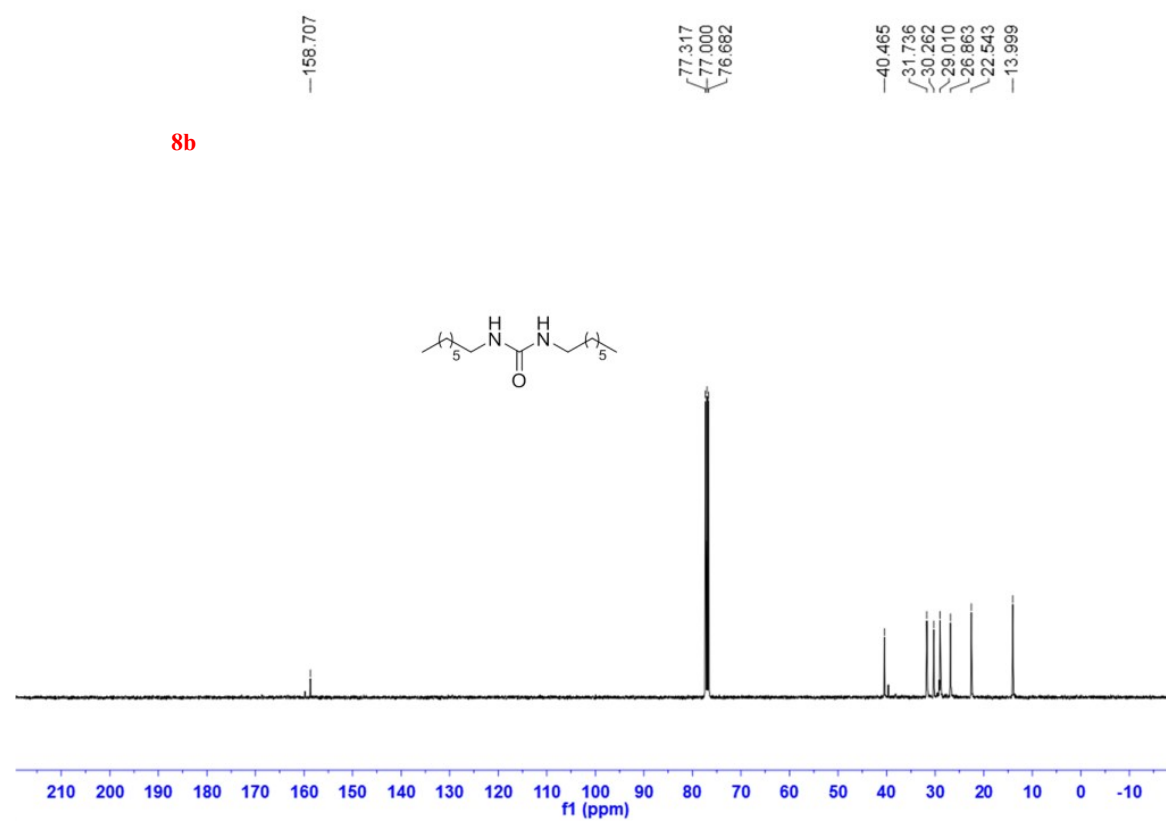
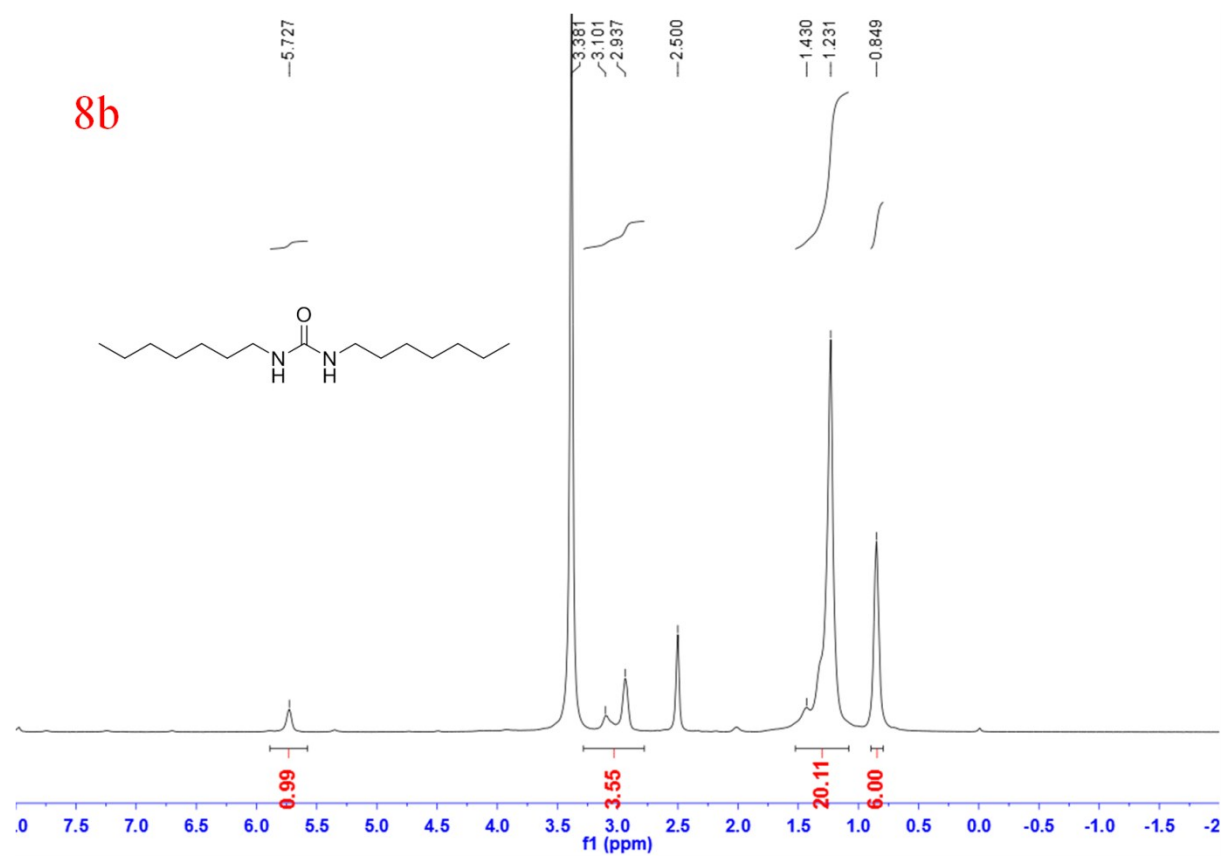


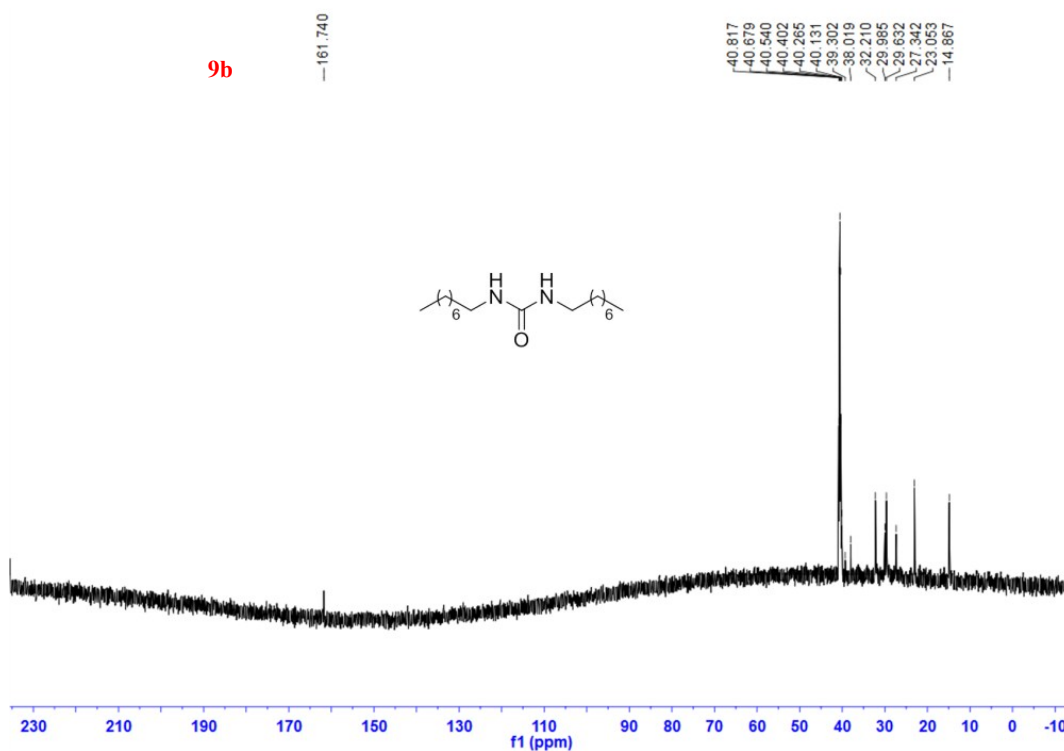
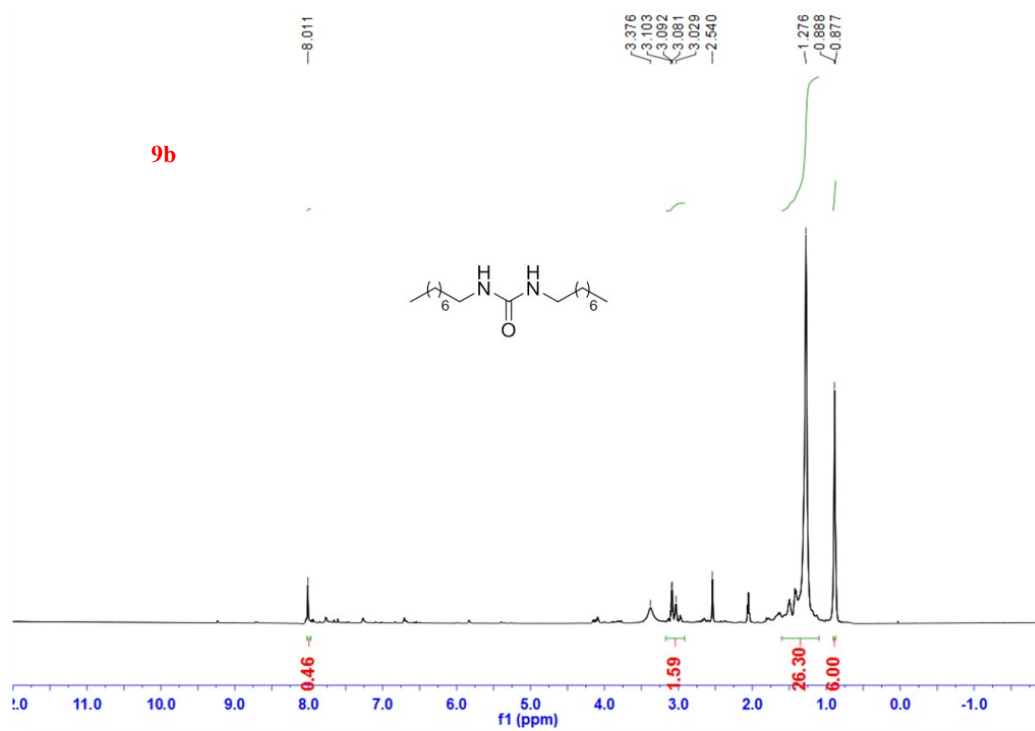


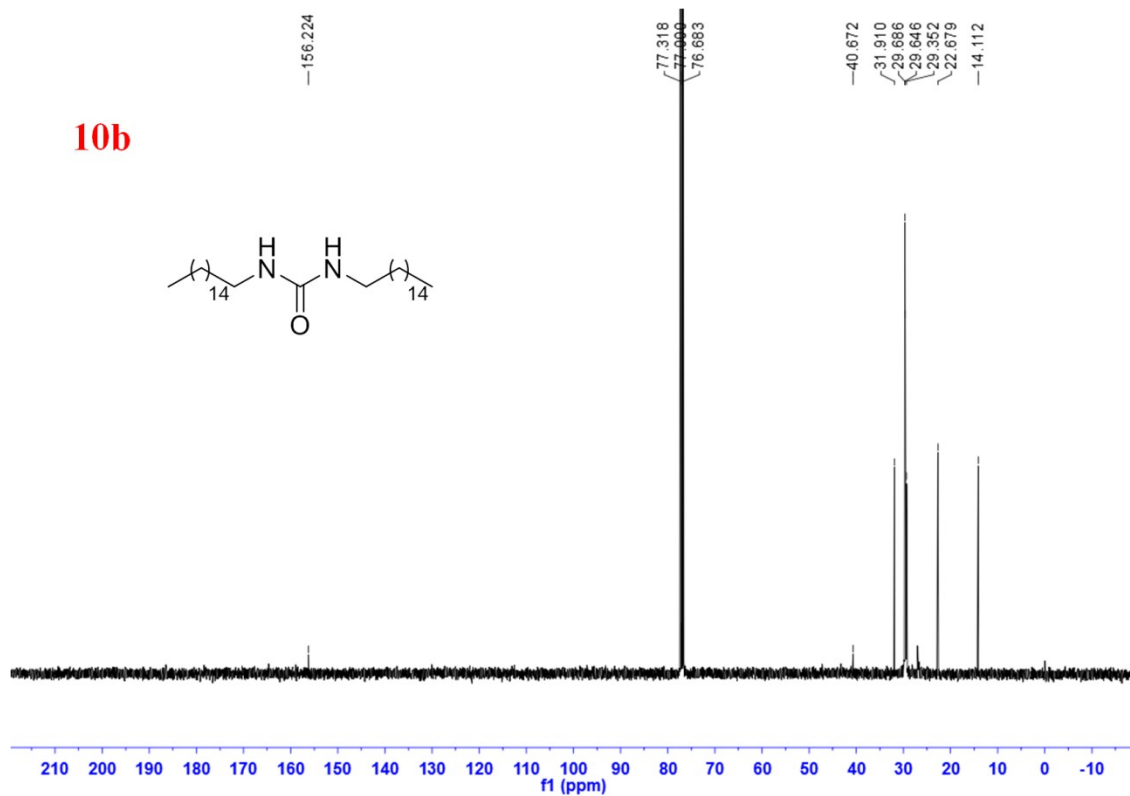
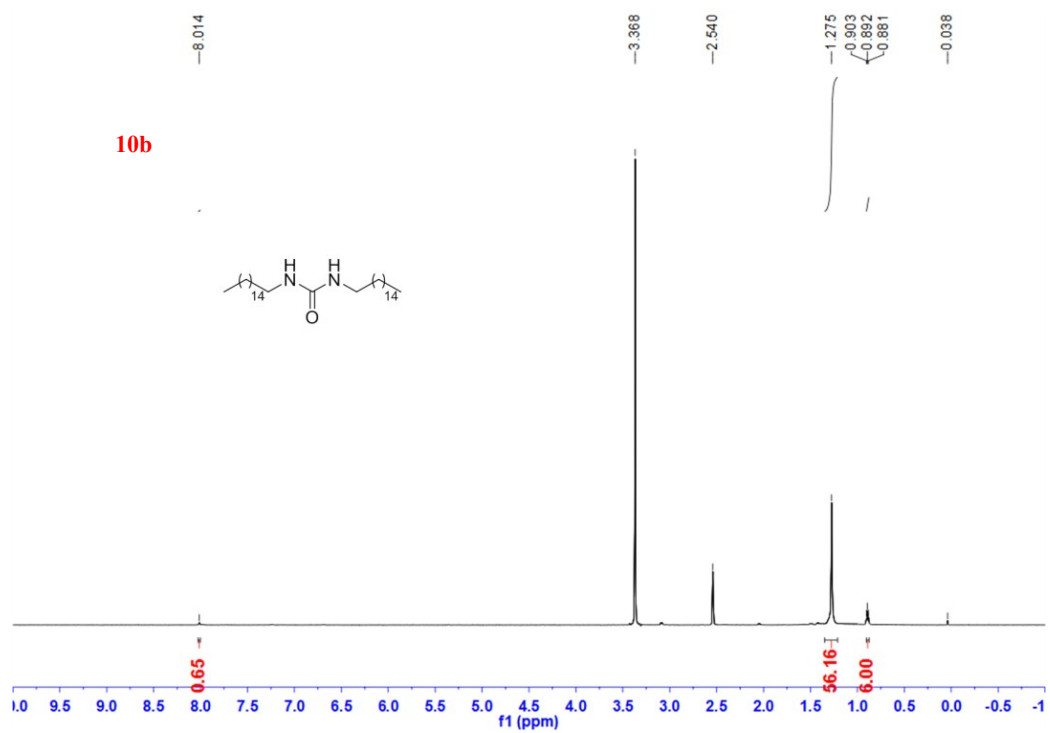


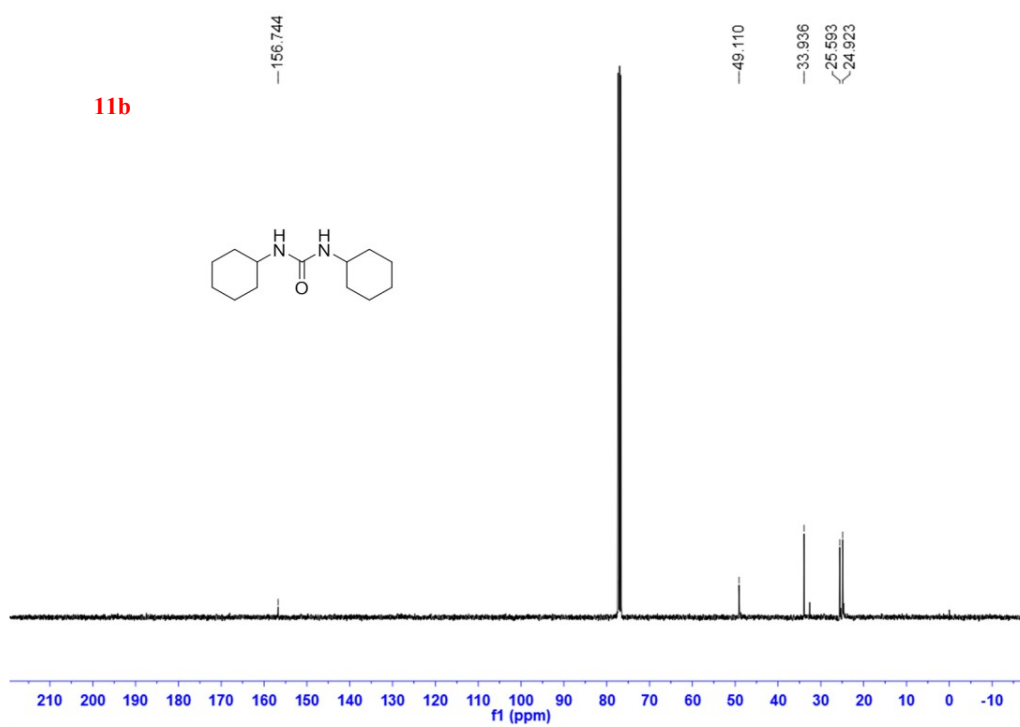
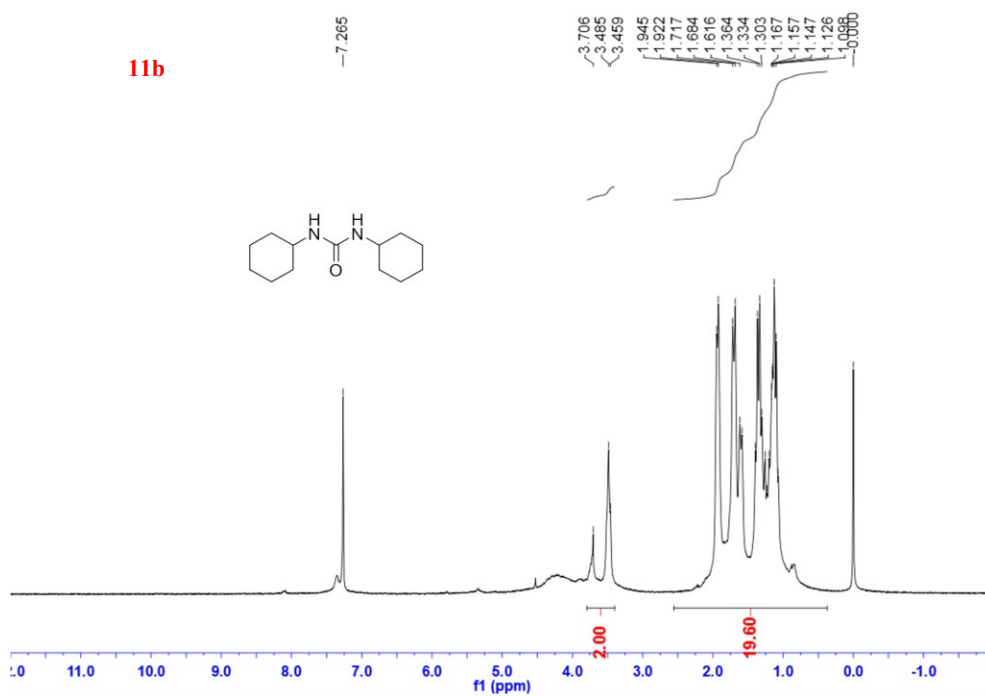


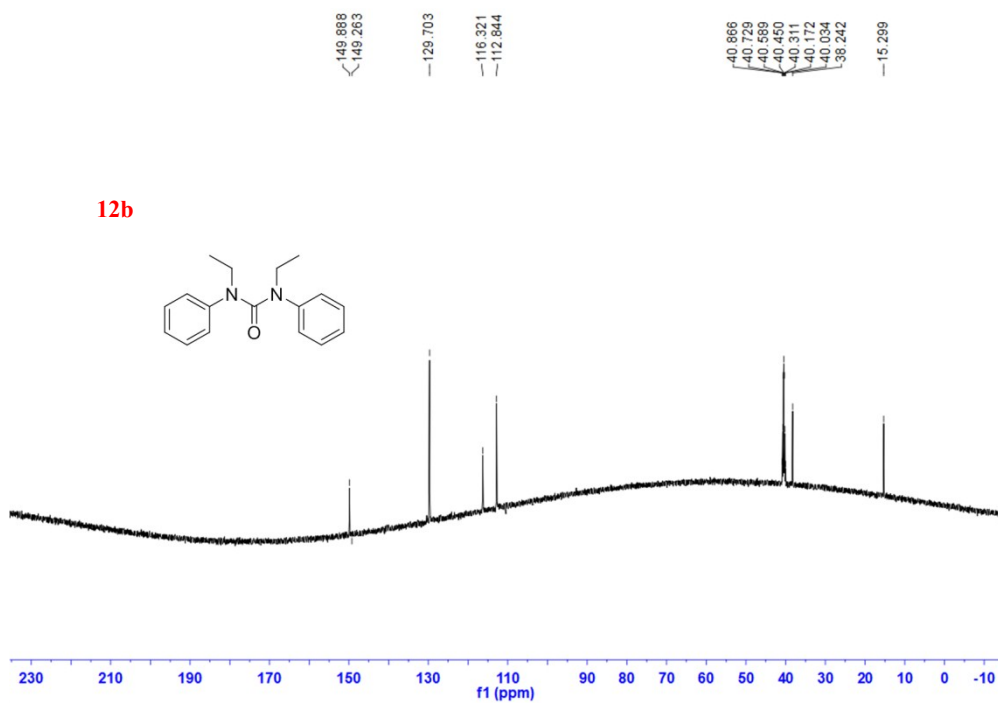
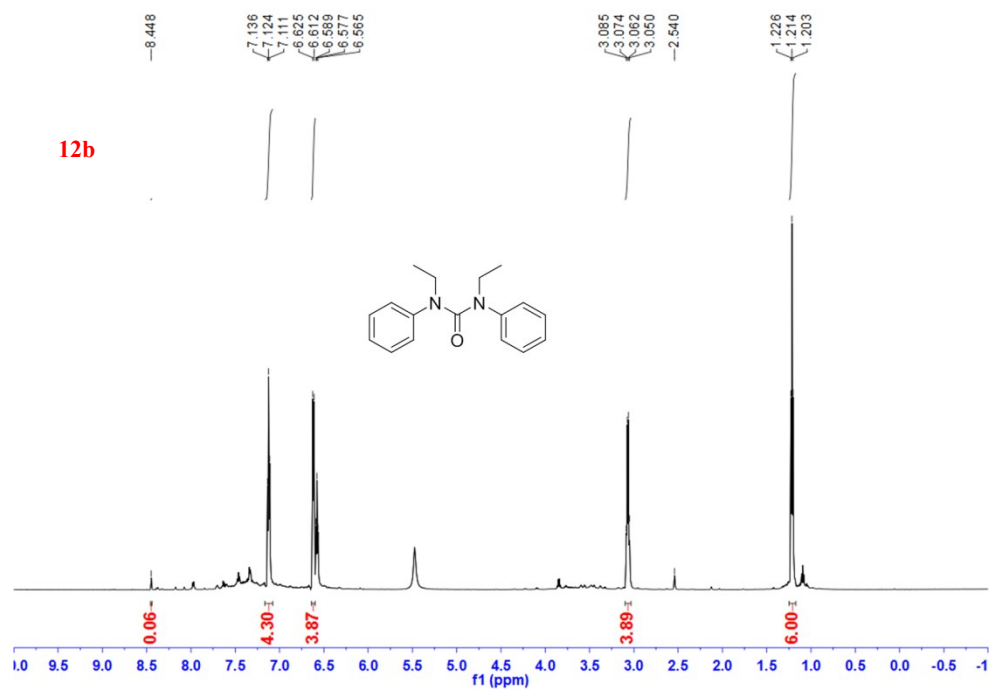


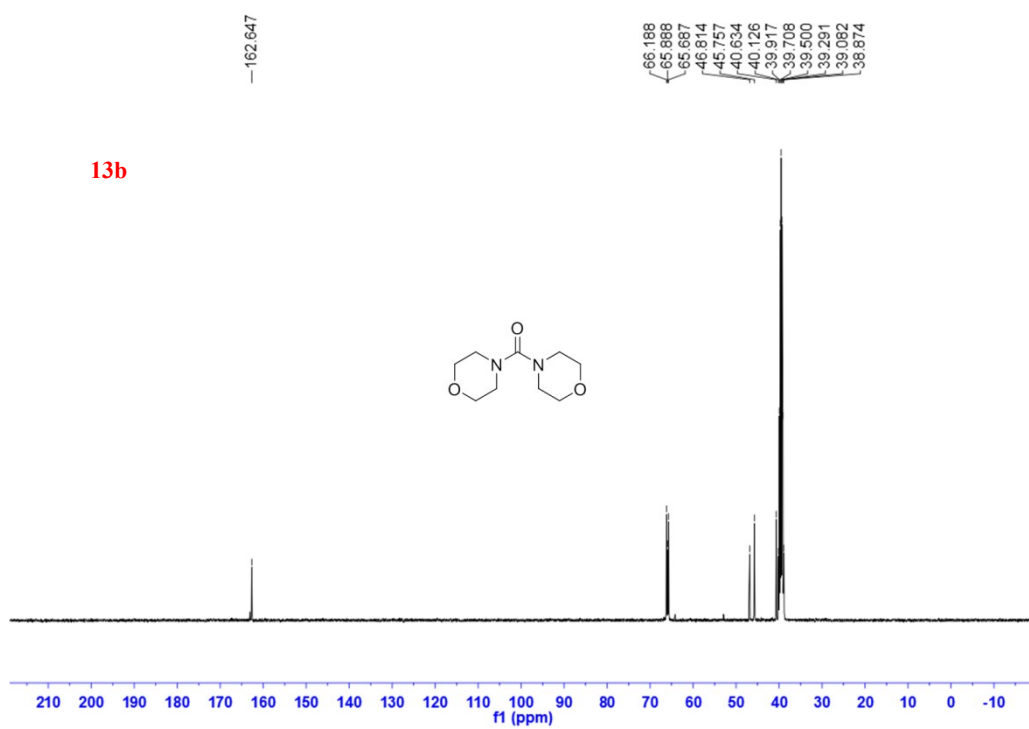
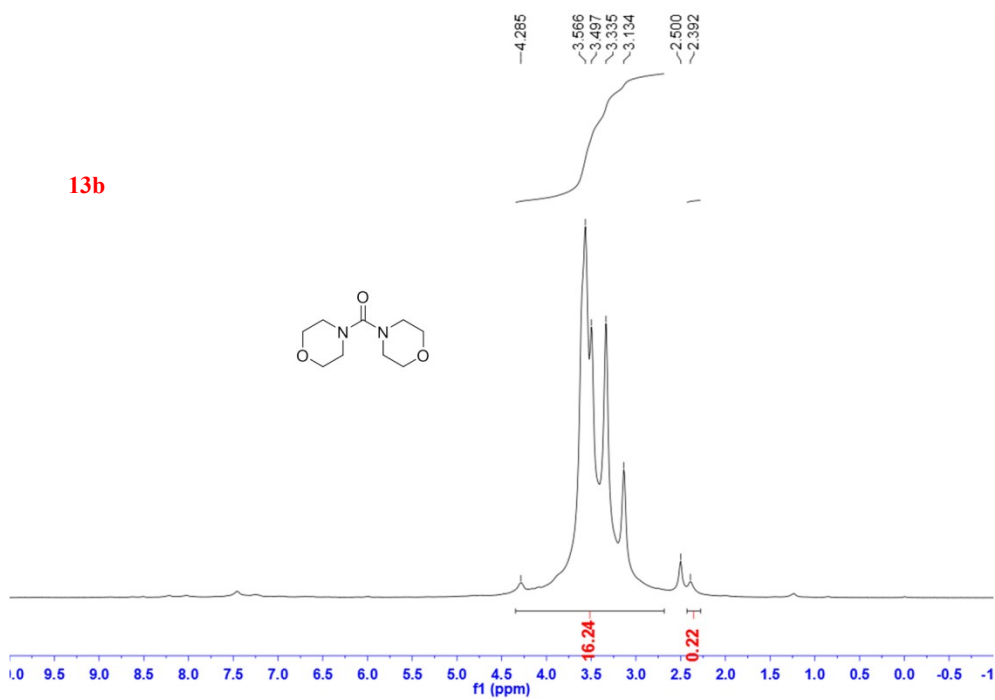


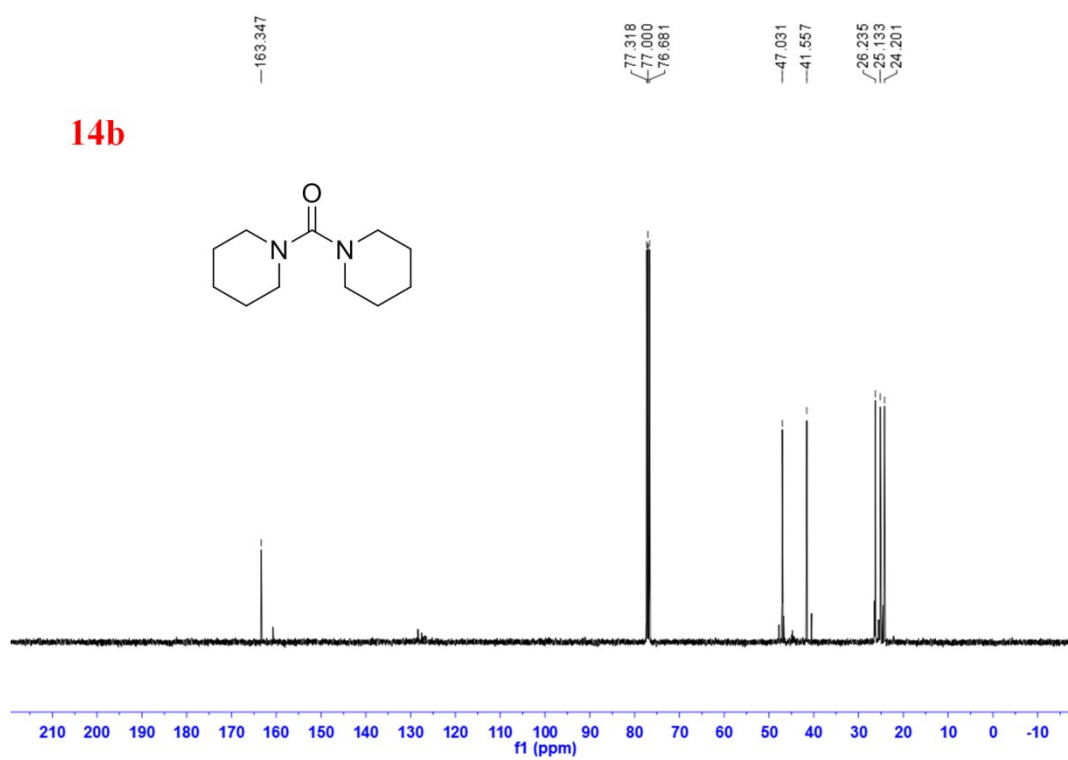
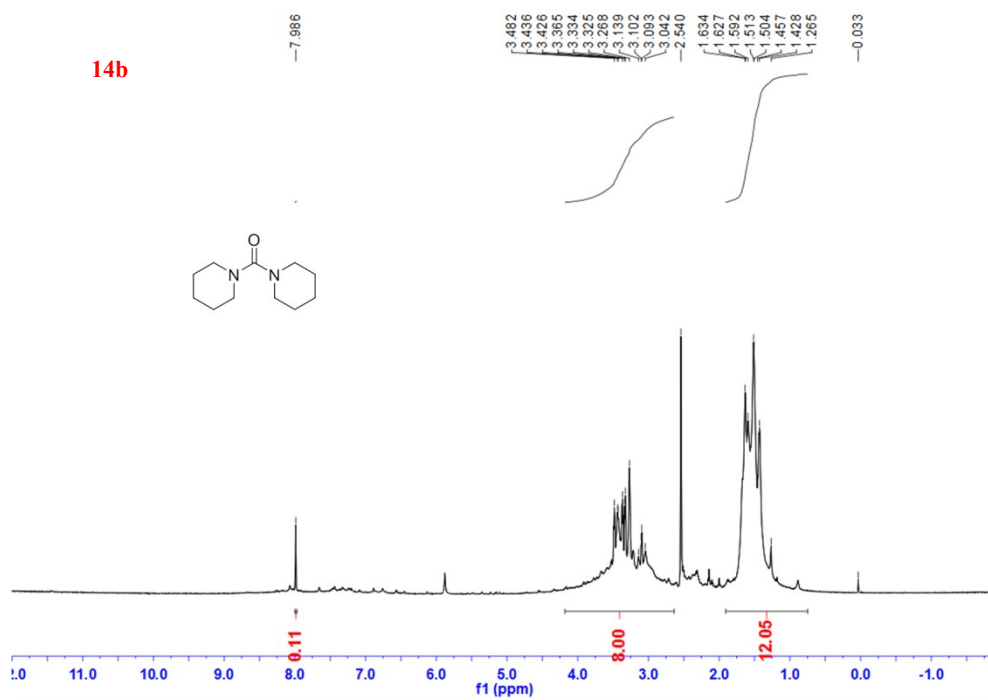


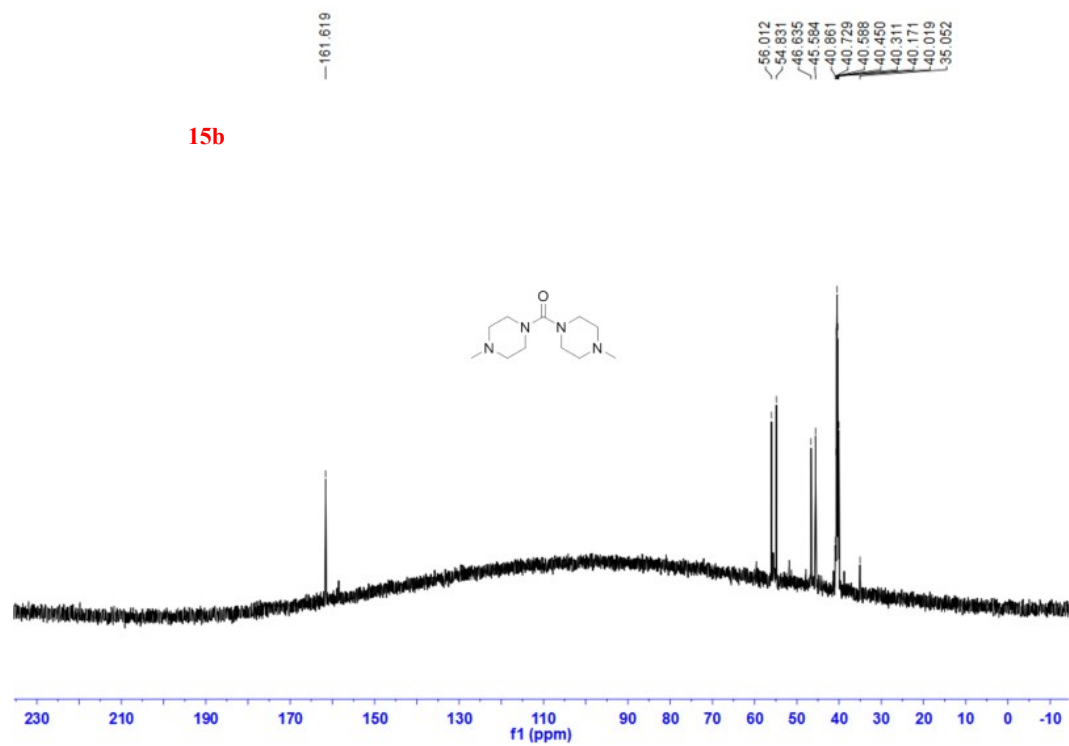
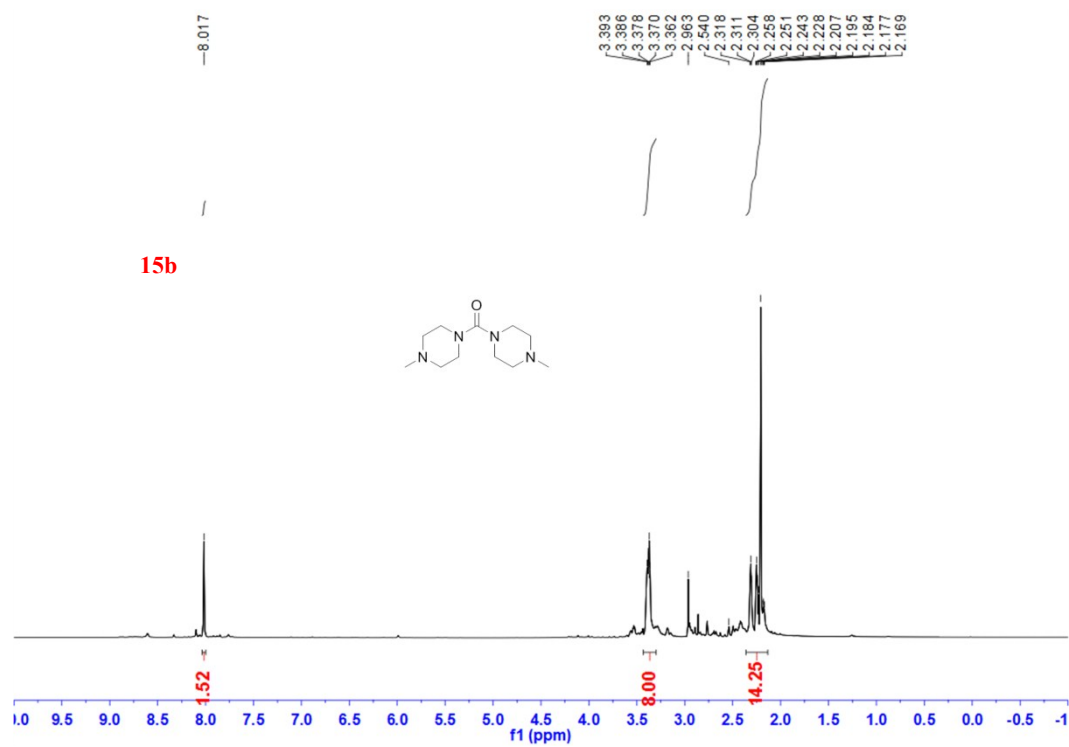


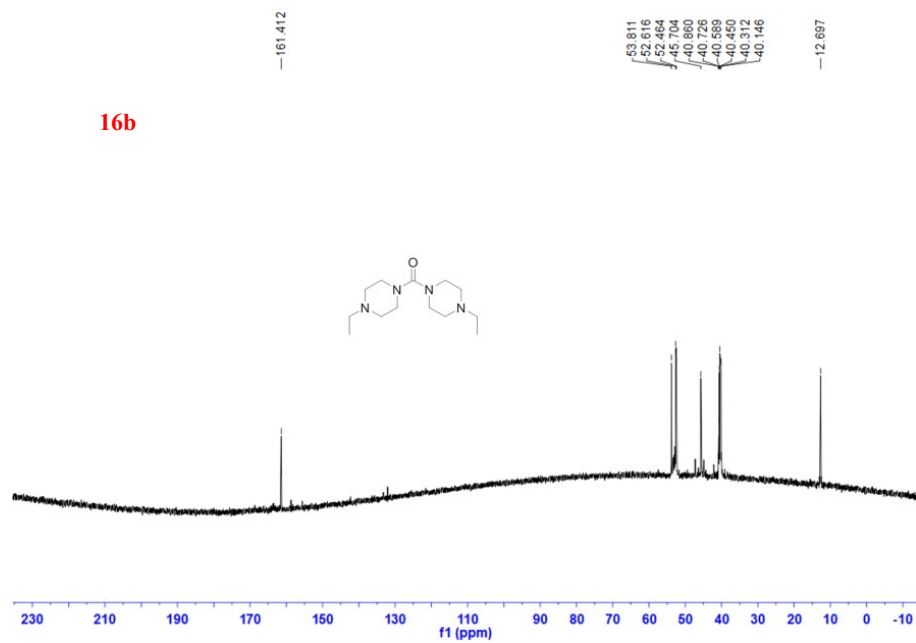
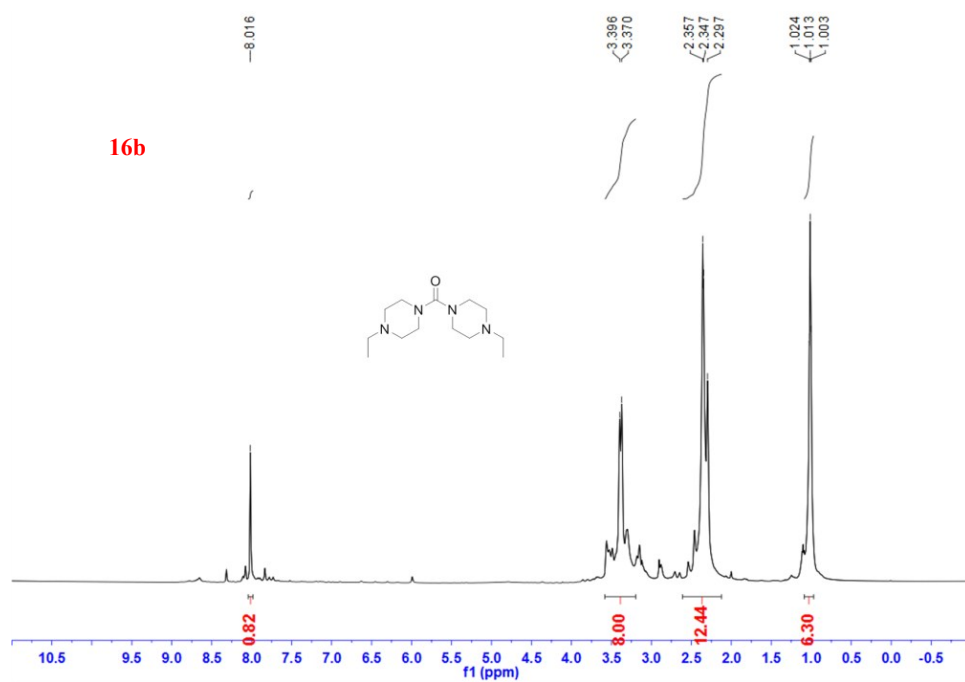


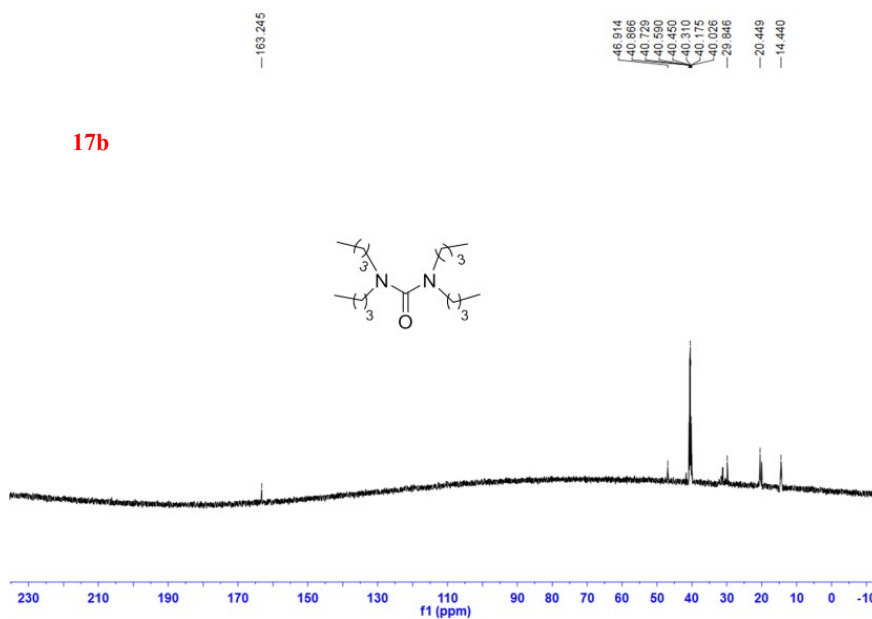
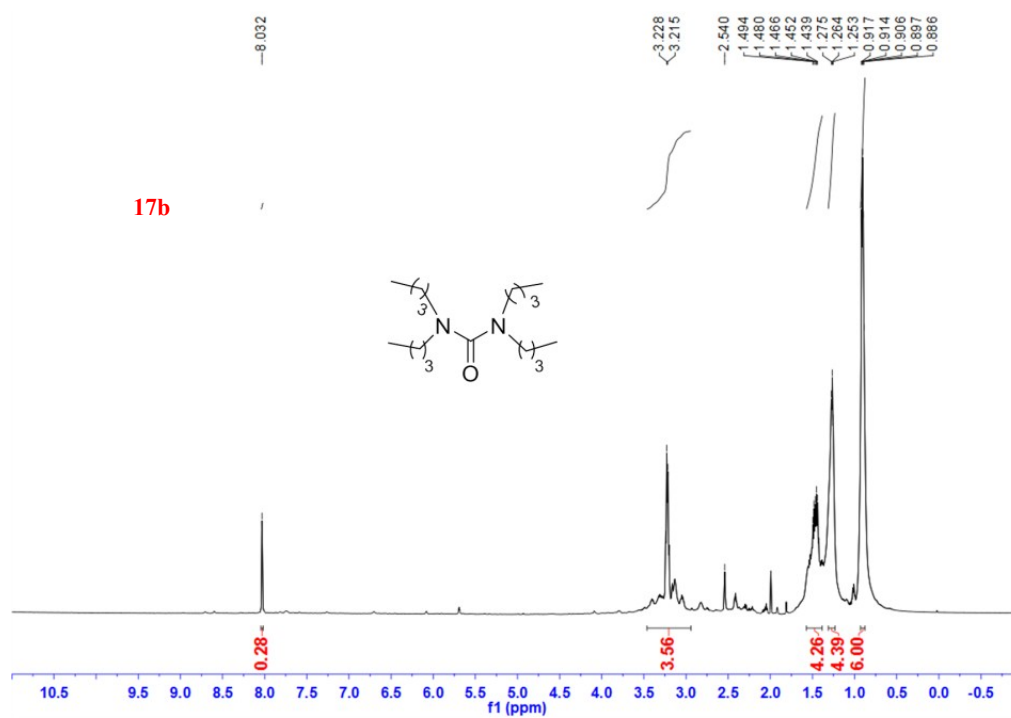












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