

Common Metal of Copper (0) as An Efficient Catalyst for Preparation of Nitriles and Imines by Controlling Additives

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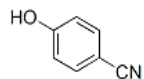
Experimental Section

1. General. The benzylamine and its derivatives were purchased from Sinopharm Chemical Reagent Co. Ltd. All materials were used without further purification. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) measurements were performed on a Hitachi S-4700 cold field emission scanning electron microscope operated at 30 KV. The product mixtures were analyzed by GC (VARIAN CP-3800 GC, HP-5 capillary column, FID detector) and GC-MS (VARIAN 450-GC & VARIAN 240-GC) equipped with a CP8944 capillary column (30 m × 0.25 mm) and an FID detector. The NMR spectra were measured on a spectrometer at 400 MHz for ^1H and 100 MHz for ^{13}C in CDCl_3 solution.

2. Typical catalytic oxidation procedure. To a reaction tube equipped with a magnetic stirrer an appropriate amount of red copper (10 mg), NH_4Br (98 mg, 1 mmol), benzylamine (109 μL , 1 mmol), and toluene (2 mL) were added. The air in the tube was then exchanged 3 times with 1 atm of O_2 . Finally, the tube was immersed in an oil bath at 100 °C in a sealed O_2 system. After stirring for 24 h at 100 °C, the mixture was cooled to room temperature. A sample of the mixture was immediately analyzed by GC and GC-MS. All the reactions were performed for at least 5 times till their differences were within an acceptable error range.

NMR data of the partial products:

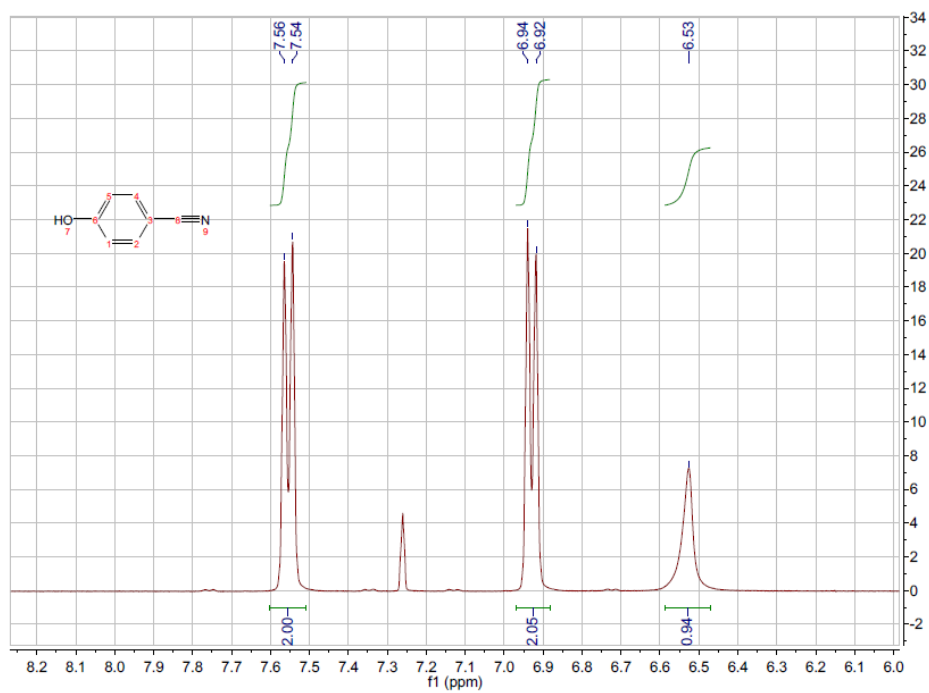
1. 4-cyanophenol



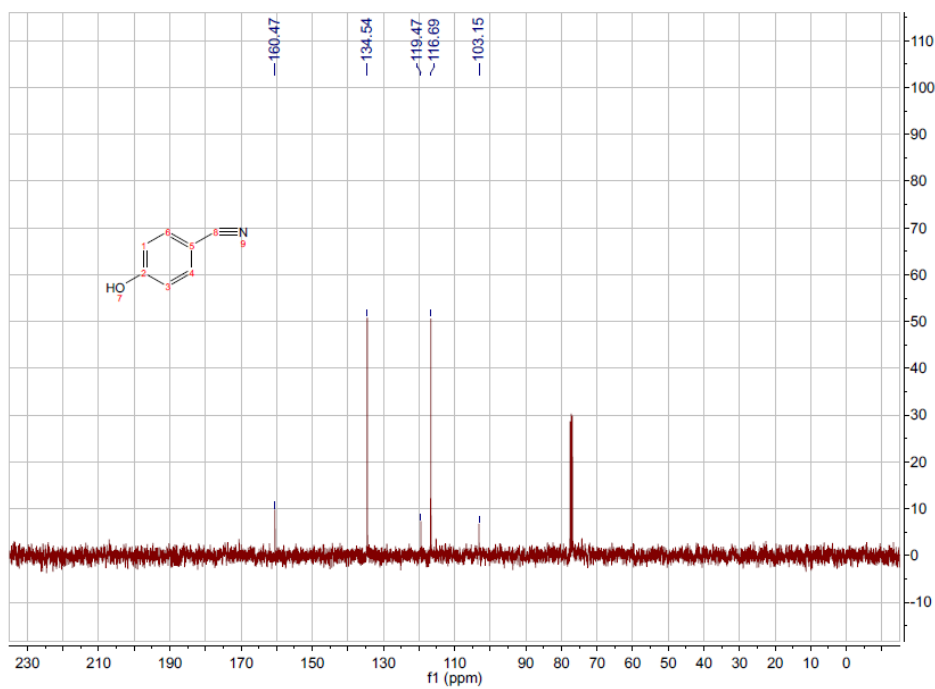
^1H NMR(400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ =7.56-7.54 (d, 2H), 6.94-6.92 (d, 2H), 6.54 (s, 1H).

^{13}C NMR(100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ =103.15, 116.69, 119.47, 134.54, 160.47.

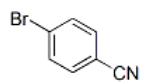
^1H NMR:



^{13}C NMR:



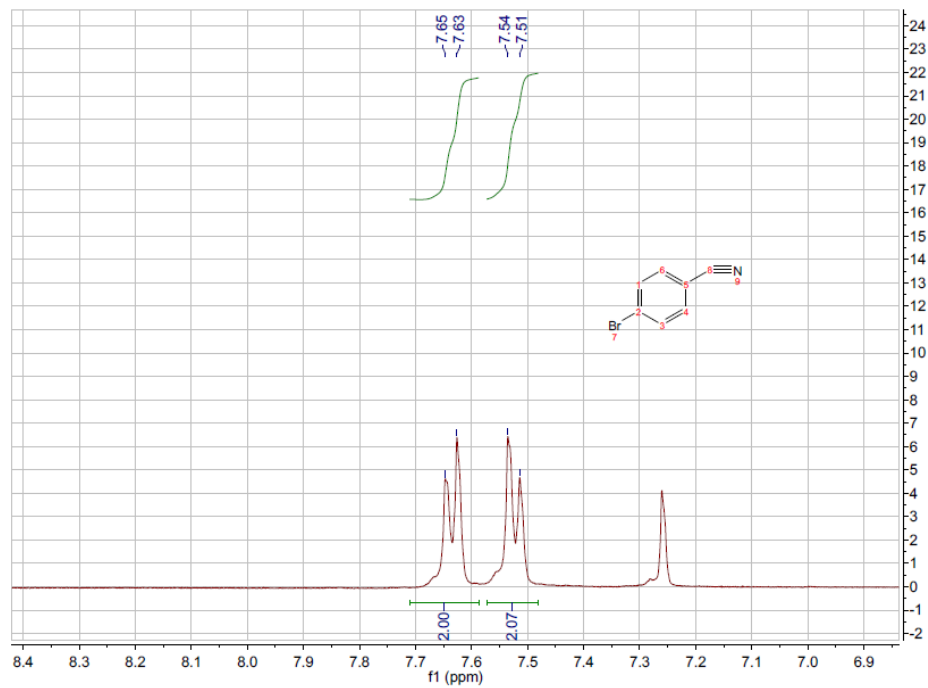
2. 4-bromobenzonitrile



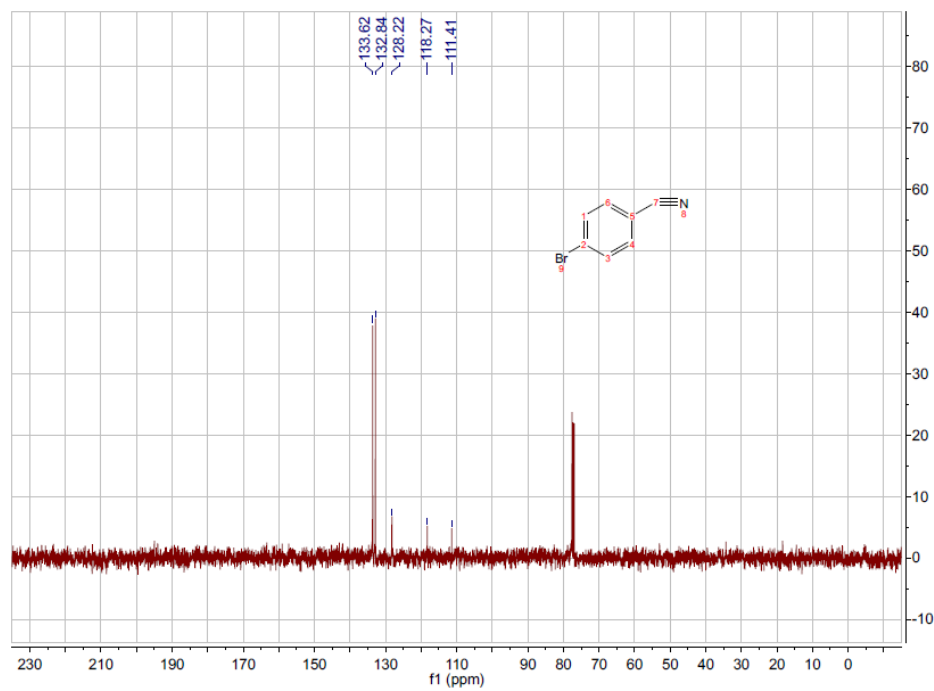
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 7.65-7.63 (d, 2H), 7.54-7.51 (d, 2H).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): δ = 111.41, 118.27, 128.22, 132.84, 133.62.

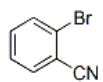
^1H NMR:



^{13}C NMR:



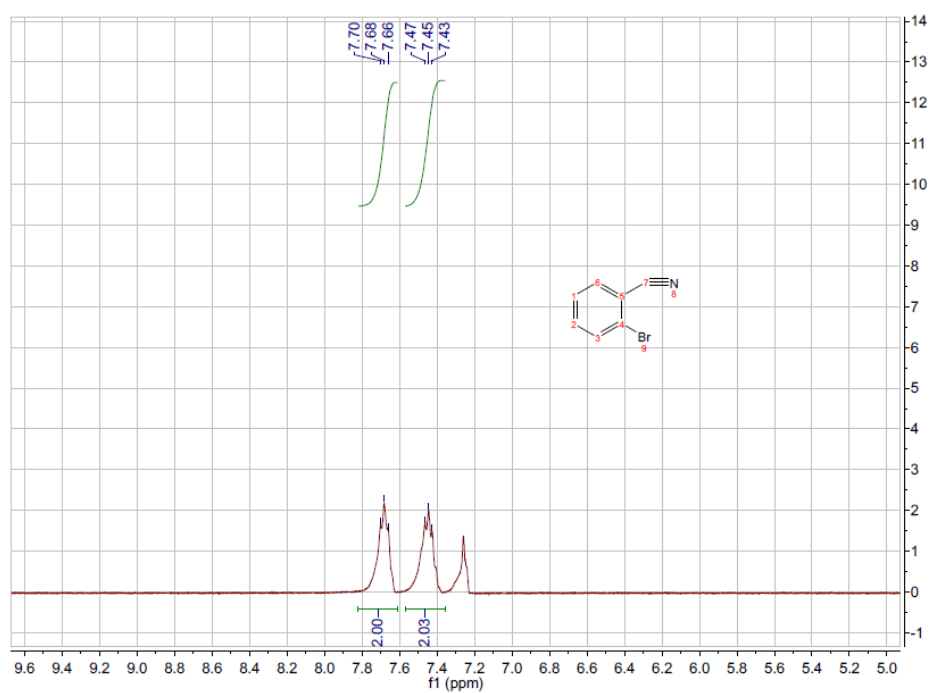
3. 2-bromobenzonitrile



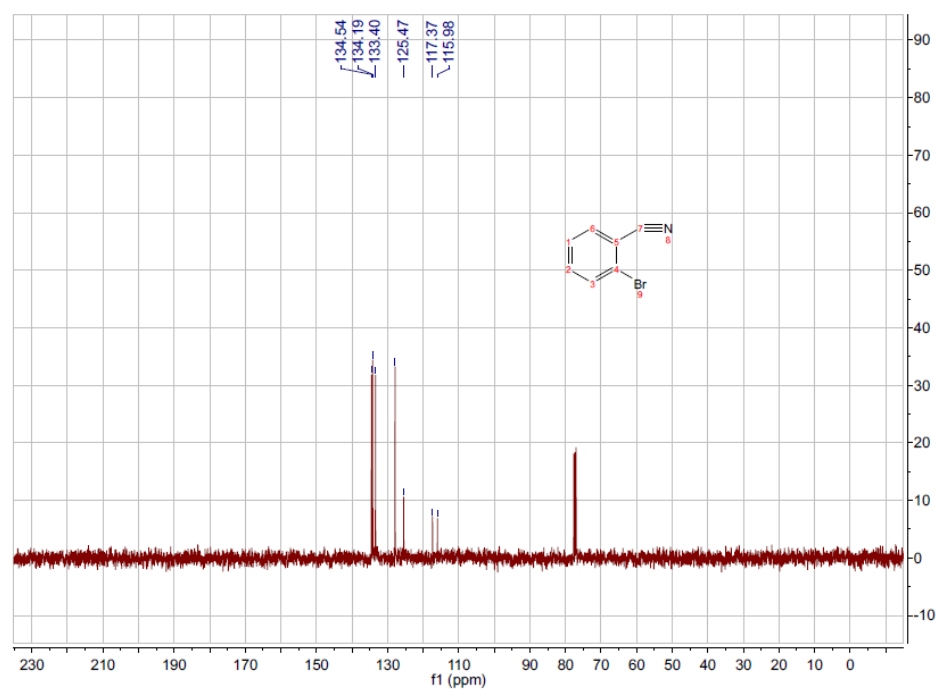
^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 7.70\text{--}7.66$ (m, 2H), $7.47\text{--}7.43$ (m, 2H).

^{13}C NMR (100 MHz, CDCl_3): $\delta = 115.98, 117.37, 125.47, 133.40, 134.19, 134.54$.

^1H NMR:



^{13}C NMR:



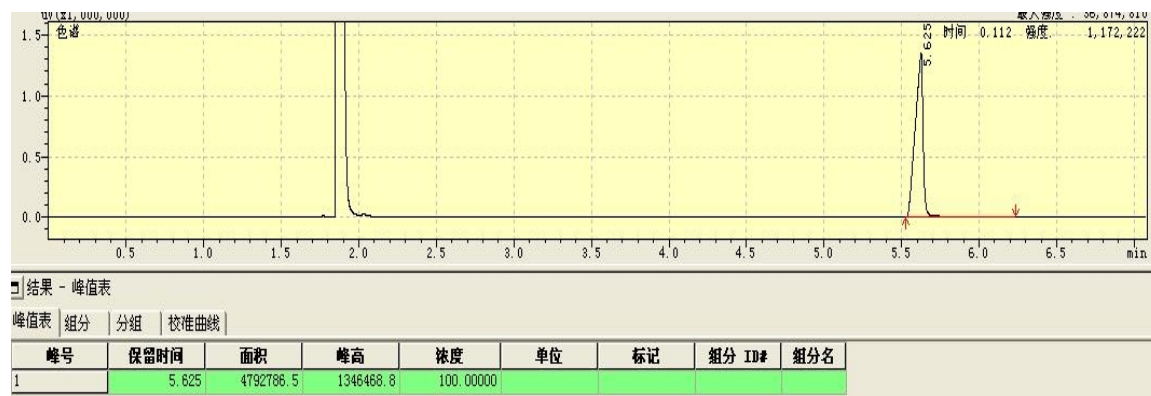
GC data of the partial products:

1. 4-methylbenzylamine peak position at 5.625 min

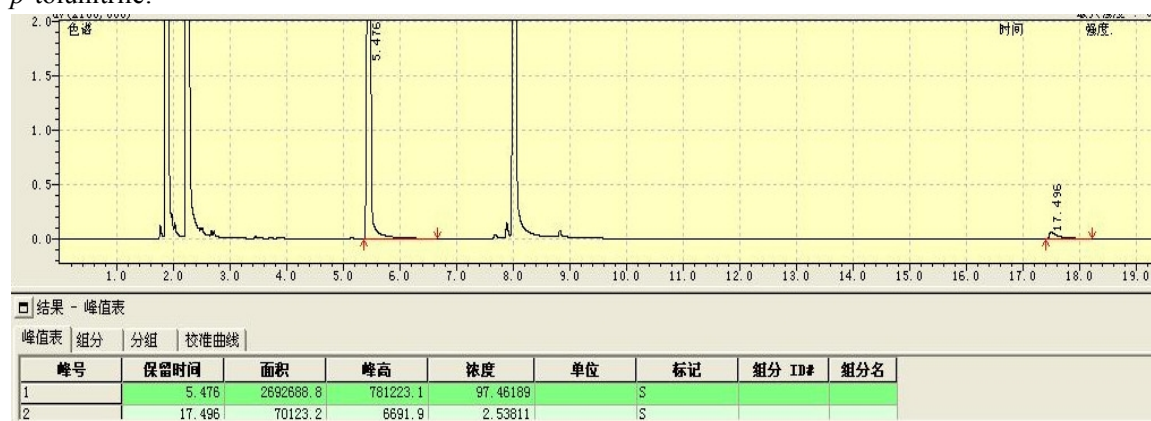
Isoquinoline peak position at 8.043 min

p-tolunitrile peak position at 5.476 min

4-methylbenzylamine:



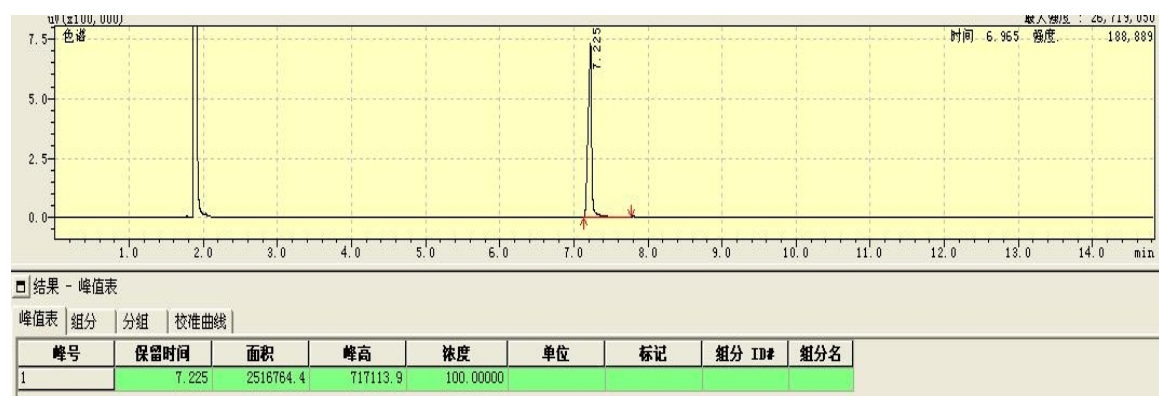
p-tolunitrile:



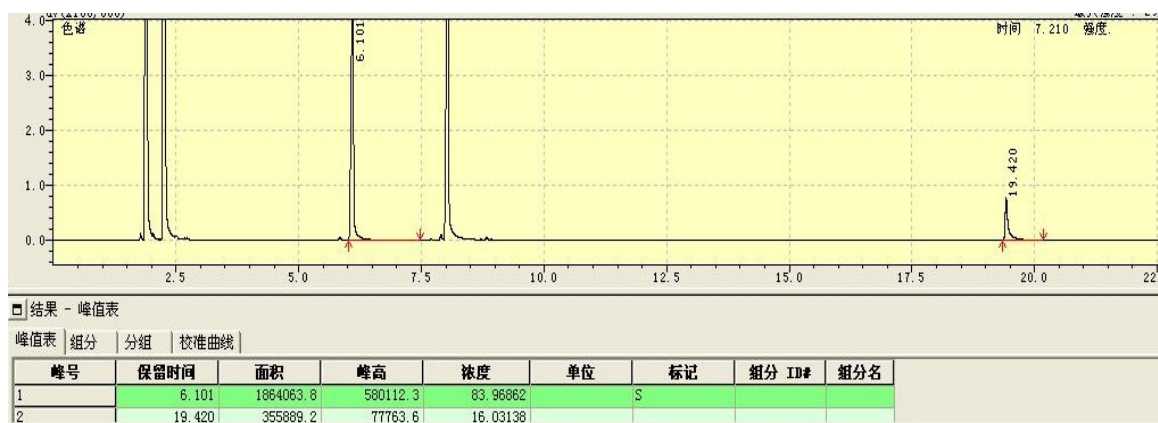
2. 4-chlorobenzylamine peak position at 7.225 min

4-chlorobenzonitrile peak position at 6.101 min

4-chlorobenzylamine:



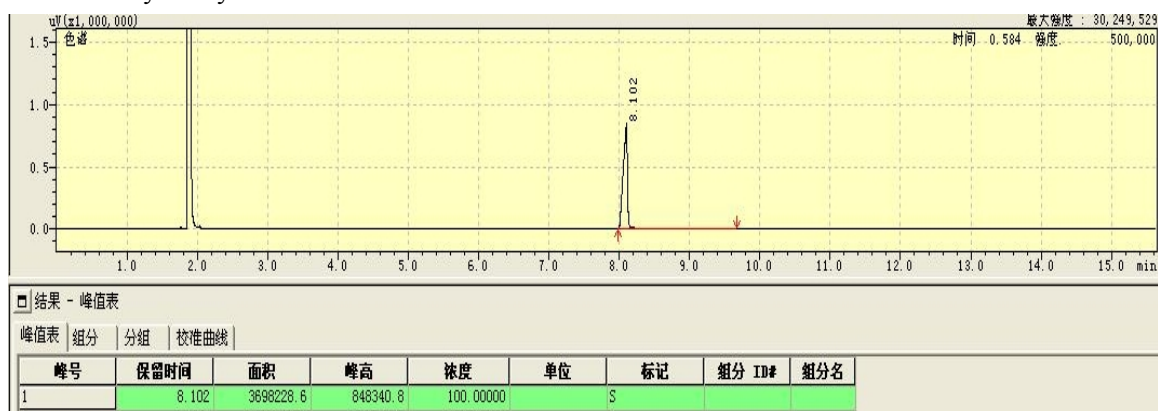
4-chlorobenzonitrile:



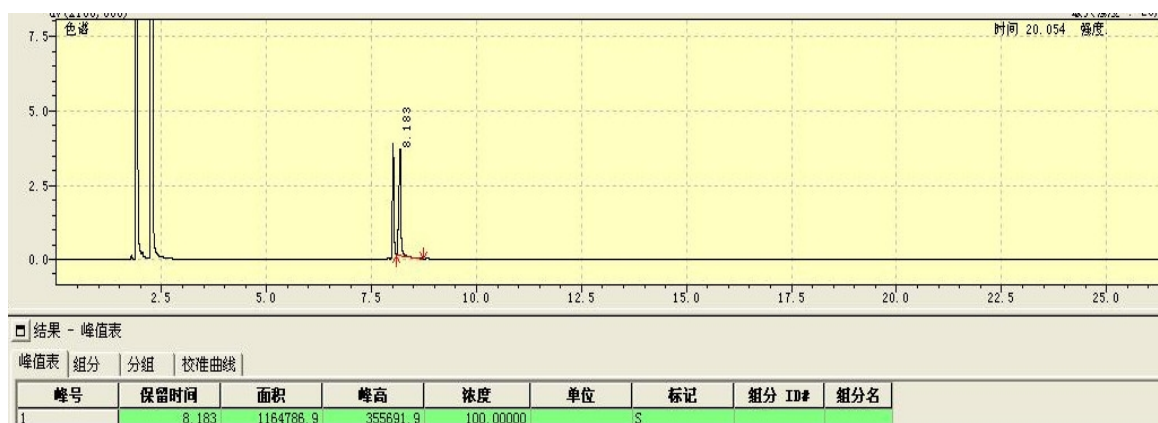
3. 4-methoxy benzylamine peak position at 8.102 min

Anisonitrile peak position at 8.183 min

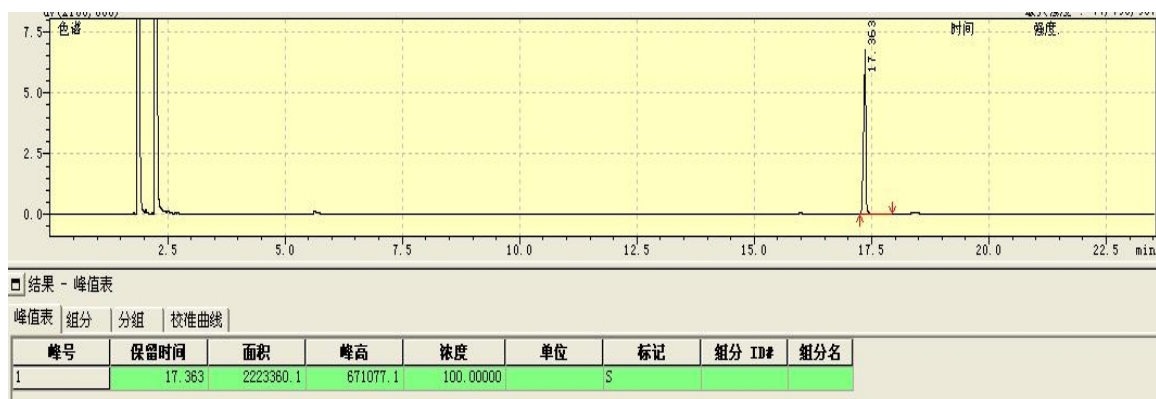
4-methoxy benzylamine:



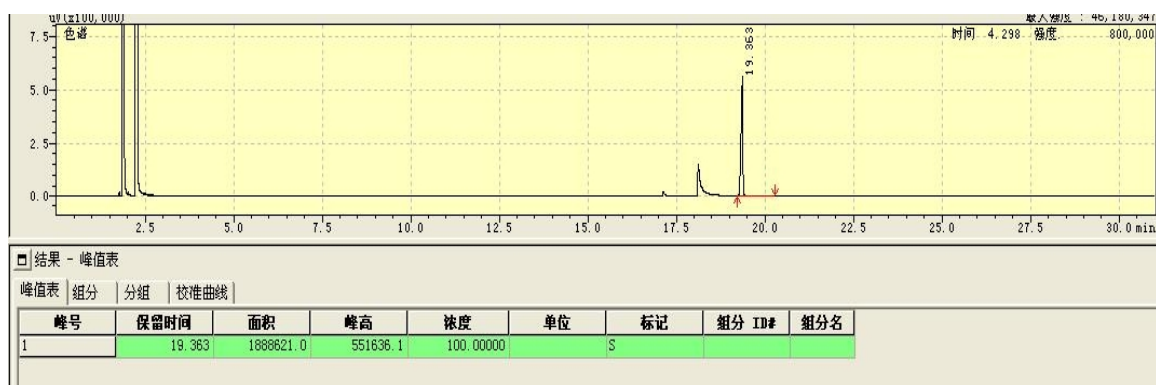
Anisonitrile:



4. C1=CC=C(C=C1)/N=C/C2=CC=C(C=C2) peak position at 17.363 min



5. ClC1=CC=C(C=C1)/N=C/C2=CC=C(C=C2)Cl peak position at 19.363 min
 1, 10-phenanthroline peak position at 18.121 min



6. COc1ccc(cc1)/N=C/C2=CC=C(OC)C=C2 peak position at 20.745 min

