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### **Supplementary Information**

#### A Non-heme Cationic Fe<sup>3+</sup>-complex Intercalated in Montmorillonite K-10: Synthesis, Characterization and Catalytic Alkane Hydroxylation with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> at Room Temperature

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# **Table of Contents**

	Page No
Solid state uv-visible spectra of 1, Mont and 1-Mont	S3
Powder XRD pattern of 1, Mont and 1-Mont	S3
FT-IR spectra of 1, Mont and 1-Mont	S4
X-band EPR spectra of 1 and 1-Mont	S4
Time course reaction profile of cyclohexane oxidation	
Time course reaction profile of cyclooctane oxidation	
Time course reaction profile of cyclooctane oxidation	S6
Rate of cyclohexane oxidation by 1, Mont and 1-Mont	S6
Effect of H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> concentration on cyclohexane oxidation	S7
Effect of <b>1-Mont</b> concentration on cyclohexane oxidation	S7
Effect of substrate concentration on cyclohexane oxidation	S8



Figure S1. Solid state uv-visible spectra of **1 (green)**, **Mont (red)** and **1-Mont (blue)** in KBr disc. The curve was obtained using Savitzky-Golay alogtithm with 1<sup>st</sup> order of derivative over 25 data points with 3<sup>rd</sup> order polynomial fit.



Figure S2. PXRD pattern of Montmorilonite K-10 (Mont), 1(Fe-cyclam) and 1-Mont (Fe-Mont) at small angle.



Figure S3. FT-IR spectra of 1-Mont (A), Montmorollonite K-10(B), and 1 (C) in KBr disc.



Figure S4. X-band EPR spectra recorded in the solid state at 77K of *cis*-[Fe<sup>III</sup>(cyclam)Cl<sub>2</sub>]Cl (black line) and **1-Mont** (red line).



Figure S5. Accumulation of products in oxidation of cyclohexane by **1-Mont**/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> with time at room temperature. (Inset: Change of A/K ratio with time)



Figure S6. Accumulation of products in oxidation of cyclooctane by **1-Mont**/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> with time at room temperature. (Inset: Change of A/K ratio with time)



Figure S7. Accumulation of products in oxidation of adamantane by **1-Mont**/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> with time at room temperature.



Figure S8. Time course accumulation of oxygenates during oxidation of cyclohexane catalyzed by 1/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>, **Mont**/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> and 1-Mont/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. The data have been analyzed by initial rate method and the rate constants are given in the main text.

#### **Substrate Limiting Condition\***

\*Reaction condition: cyclohexane (2.5 mM), acetonitrile (2 mL), 20h, under argon at room temperature. Under Identical condition, reactions using 1 gave liitle or no product. Blank reaction without oxidant ( $H_2O_2$ ) gave no product.

Catalyst: 1-Mont [60mg]					
	Solvent: Acetonitrile-[2ml],				
	Oxidant: H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> [Varied],				
	Argon atmosphere, Room temperature.				
Substrate: Cyclohexane [2.5mM]					
Entry	$H_2O_2$ (mM)	Yield <sup>a</sup>	d <sup>a</sup> Product Profile		
			Cyclohexanol	Cyclohexanone	
1	2.5	2.6%	2.6%	0%	
2	5.0	5.0%	5.0%	0%	
3	10.0	5.3%	3.5%	1.5%	
4	20.0	5.7%	4.0%	1.7%	
5	40.0	6.1%	4.2%	1.9%	

Table S1: Effect of  $H_2O_2$  concentration on cyclohexane oxidation

<sup>a</sup>Yield expressed with respect to substrate concentration

Table S2:	Effect of 1-Mont	concentration	on cyclohexane	oxidation
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Catalyst: <b>1-Mont</b> [Varied] Solvent: Acetonitrile-[2ml], Oxidant: H <sub>2</sub> O <sub>2</sub> [5mM], Argon atmosphere, Room temperature.					
Entry	1-Mont (mg)	Yield <sup>a</sup>	Substrate:Cyclohexane [2.5mM]YieldaProduct Profile		
			Cyclohexanol	Cyclohexanone	
1	15	2.5%	2.5%	0%	
2	30	2.8%	2.8%	0%	
3	45	3.8%	3.8%	0%	
4	60	5.0%	5.0%	0%	
5	90	6.2%	6.2%	0%	

<sup>a</sup>Yield expressed with respect to substrate concentration

	Oxidant: Hydrogen peroxide-[5mM], Argon atmosphere, Room temperature. Substrate: Cyclohexane [Varied]				
Entry	Cyclohexane (mM)	Yield <sup>a</sup>	Product Profile		
			Cyclohexanol	Cyclohexanone	
1	2.0	4.5%	4.5%	0%	
2	2.5	5.0%	5.0%	0%	
3	5.0	5.9%	5.9%	0%	
4	7.5	6.8%	6.8%	0%	
5	10.0	7.2%	7.2%	0%	

# **Table S3:** Effect of substrate concentration on cyclohexane oxidation

Catalyst: **1-Mont** [60mg] Solvent: Acetonitrile-[2ml],

<sup>a</sup>Yield expressed with respect to substrate concentration