

Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)

Monomeric Vanadium Oxide: Very Efficient Species for Promoting Aerobic Oxidative Dehydrogenation of N-Heterocycles

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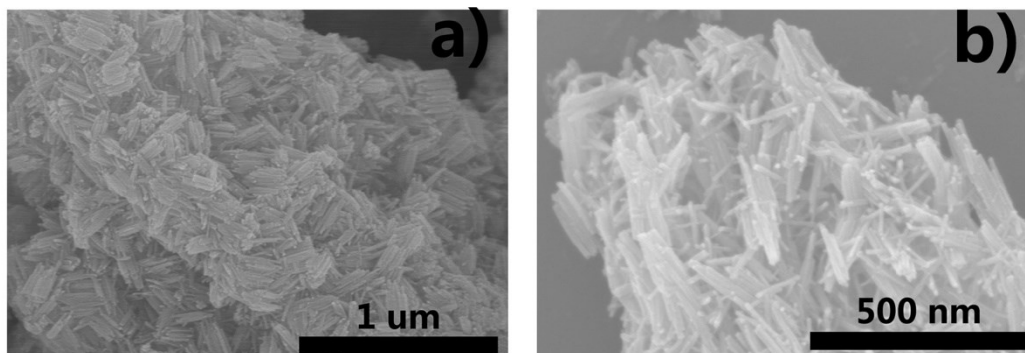


Fig. S1 SEM images of NbO_y@C before thermal-treatment.

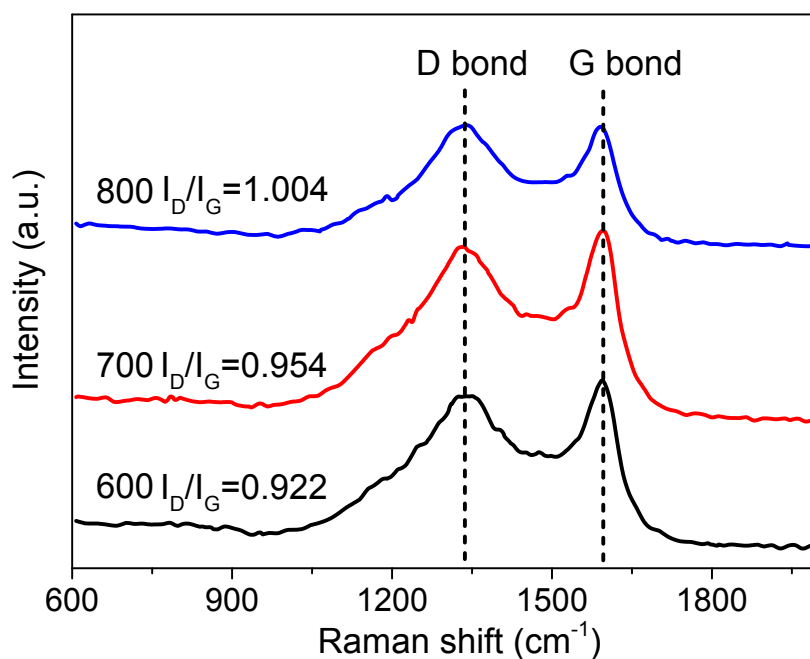


Fig. S2 Raman spectra of the VO_x-NbO_y@C materials after thermal-treatment at different temperatures.

The relative intensity of the D and G bonds (I_D/I_G) is an indicator of the disorder degree in a graphite structure. The I_D/I_G ratio decreased with elevating the thermal-treatment temperature, indicating that the introduction of vanadium and niobium resulted in various defects in the carbon framework.

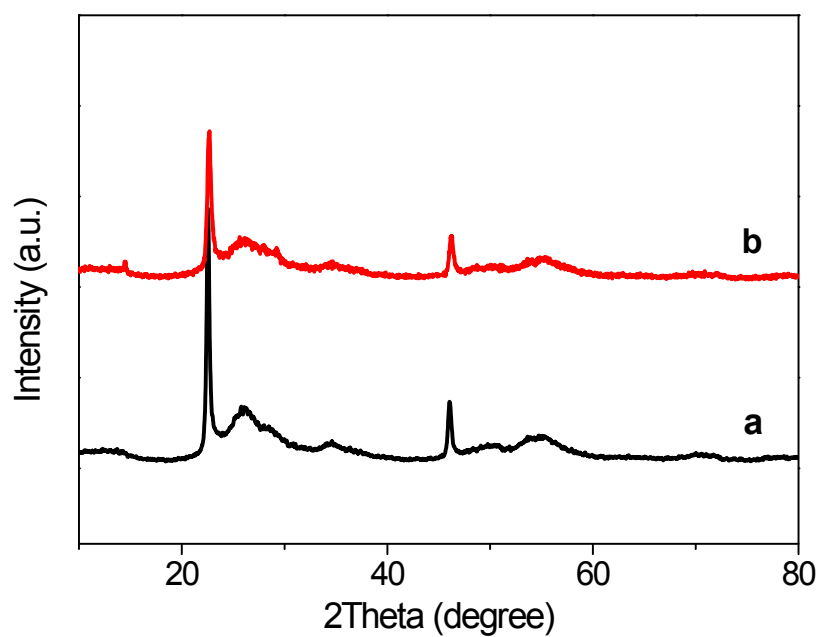


Fig. S3 XRD patterns of $\text{NbO}_y@\text{C}$ (a) and $\text{VO}_x\text{-NbO}_y@\text{C}$ (b) before thermal treatment.

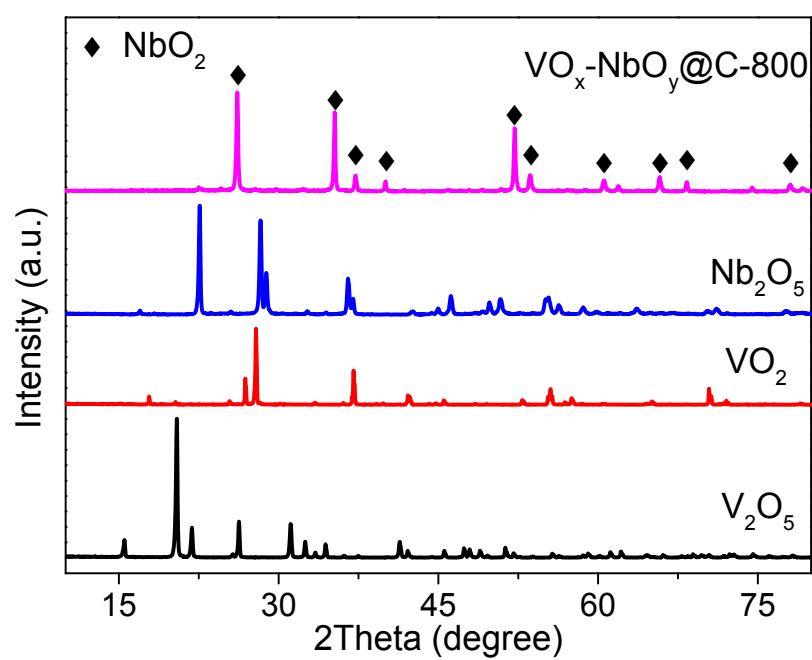


Fig. S4 XRD patterns of the as-prepared $\text{VO}_x\text{-NbO}_y@\text{C-800}$ and the commercial metal oxides.

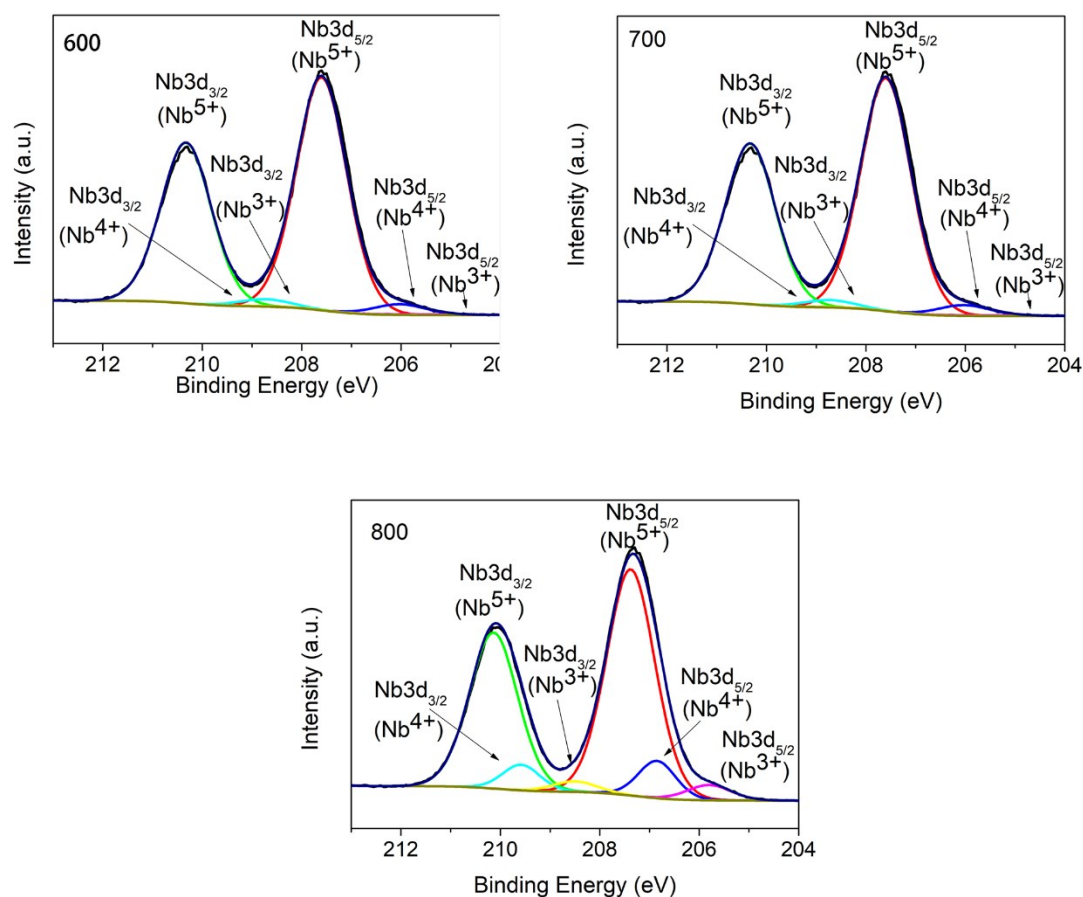


Fig. S5 XPS curve-fitting of Nb 3d photoelectronic peaks of $\text{VO}_x\text{-NbO}_y\text{@C}$ catalysts after thermal-treatment at different temperatures.

Table S1 XPS peak parameters and area% of different components in Nb 3d region of $\text{VO}_x\text{-NbO}_y\text{@C}$

Sample	$\text{VO}_x\text{-NbO}_y\text{@C-600}$			$\text{VO}_x\text{-NbO}_y\text{@C-700}$			$\text{VO}_x\text{-NbO}_y\text{@C-800}$		
Atom% of Nb 3d	17.8			16.9			14.5		
Chemical state	Nb ⁵⁺	Nb ⁴⁺	Nb ³⁺	Nb ⁵⁺	Nb ⁴⁺	Nb ³⁺	Nb ⁵⁺	Nb ⁴⁺	Nb ³⁺
Peak position (eV)	207.30	206.80	-	207.45	206.90	205.72	207.35	206.85	205.80
FWHM	1.12	1.44	-	1.12	0.87	1.09	1.19	0.92	1.08
Area %	95.00	4.9	-	91.7	6.8	1.5	84.2	10.7	5.1

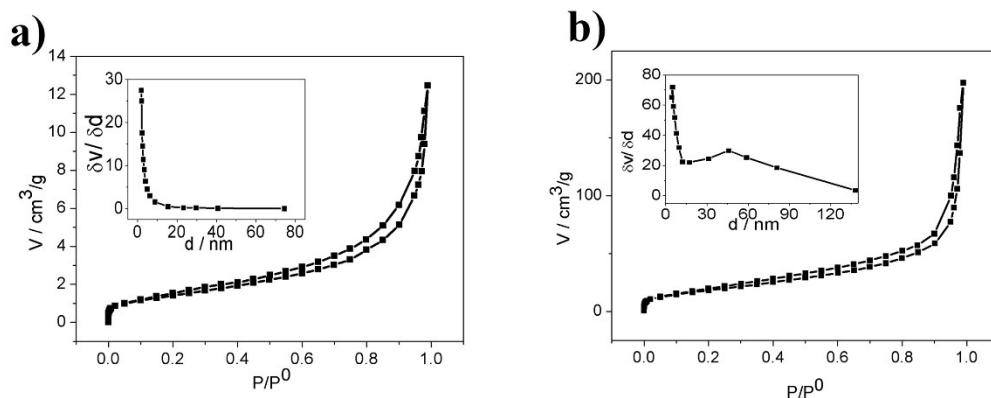


Fig. S6 N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms and the corresponding pore size distribution curves of $VO_x-NbO_y@C-800$ before (a) and after thermal-treatment (b).

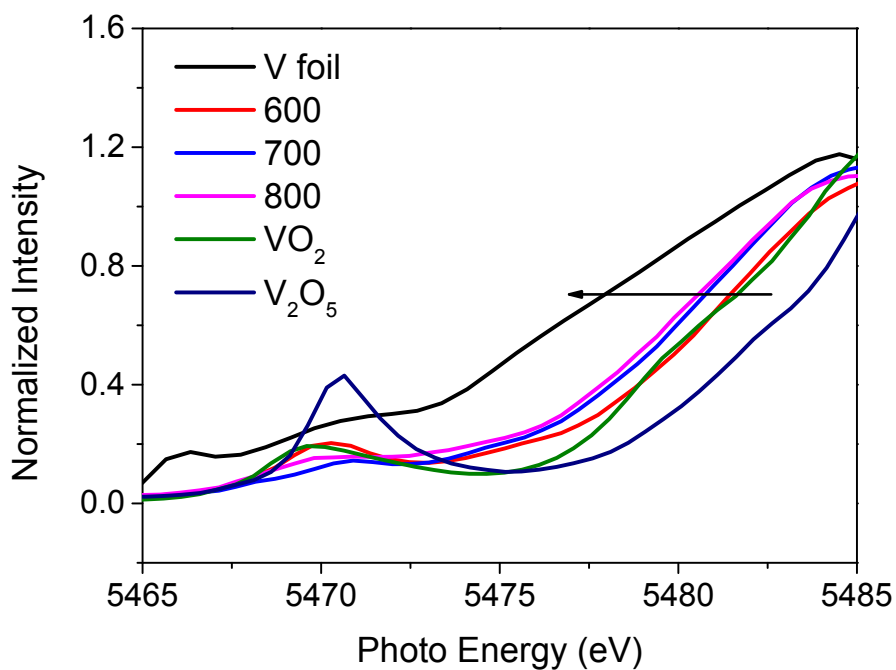


Fig. S7. V K-edge XANES spectra of $VO_x-NbO_y@C$ catalysts and the standard V foil, VO_2 and V_2O_5 reference.

Table S2 Optimization of reaction conditions of oxidative dehydrogenation of tetrahydroquinoline with VO_x-NbO_y@C.^a

Entry	Solvent	Temp. (°C)/ time (h)	Con. (%)	Yield. (%) ^b
1	DMSO	120 / 12	100	76.4
2	DMSO	120 / 16	100	91.8
3 ^c	DMSO	120 / 12	100	71.8
4 ^d	DMSO	120 / 12	100	74.6
5 ^e	DMSO	120 / 12	100	73.1
6 ^f	DMSO/H ₂ O	120 / 16	100	92.5
7 ^g	DMSO/H ₂ O	120 / 16	100	61.7
8 ^h	DMSO/H ₂ O	120 / 16	100	77.8
6	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	120 / 16	77.4	39.2
7	Benzotrifluoride	120 / 16	76.9	37.5
8	PhCN	120 / 16	100	58.3
9	CH ₃ CN	120 / 16	100	75.3
10	dioxane	120 / 16	100	50.3
11	DMF	120 / 16	100	52.0
12	t-BuOH	120 / 16	77.0	65.9

[a] Reaction condition: 1, 2, 3, 4-tetrahydroquinoline (0.5 mmol), VO_x-NbO_y@C-800 (50 mg), solvent (2.0 mL), O₂ (0.5 MPa); [b] The yields were obtained by GC using chlorobenzene as internal standard; [c] VO_x-NbO_y@C-800 (40 mg); [d] O₂ (1 MPa); [e] O₂ (0.25 MPa); [f] DMSO 1.5 mL, H₂O 0.5 mL; [g] DMSO 1.75 mL, H₂O 0.25 mL; [h] DMSO 1.0 mL, H₂O 1.0 mL.

Table S3. The effect of reaction time on the catalytic performance of the VO_x-NbO_y@C.

Entry	Solvent	time (h)	Con. (%)	Yield. (%) ^b
1	DMSO/H ₂ O	4	67.1	34.6
2	DMSO/H ₂ O	8	83.0	56.5
3	DMSO/H ₂ O	12	100	61.5
4	DMSO/H ₂ O	16	100	92.5

Reaction condition: 1,2,3,4-tetrahydroquinoline (0.5 mmol), catalyst (50 mg), DMSO (1.5 mL), H₂O (0.5 mL), O₂ (0.5 MPa), 120 °C

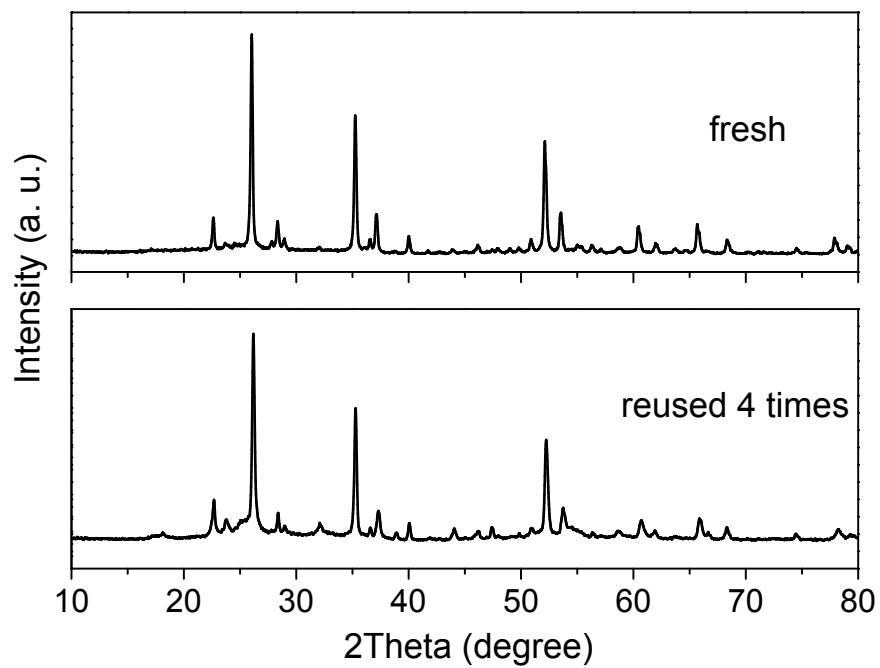


Fig. S8 XRD patterns of the fresh and reused $\text{VO}_x\text{-NbO}_y\text{@C}$ catalysts.

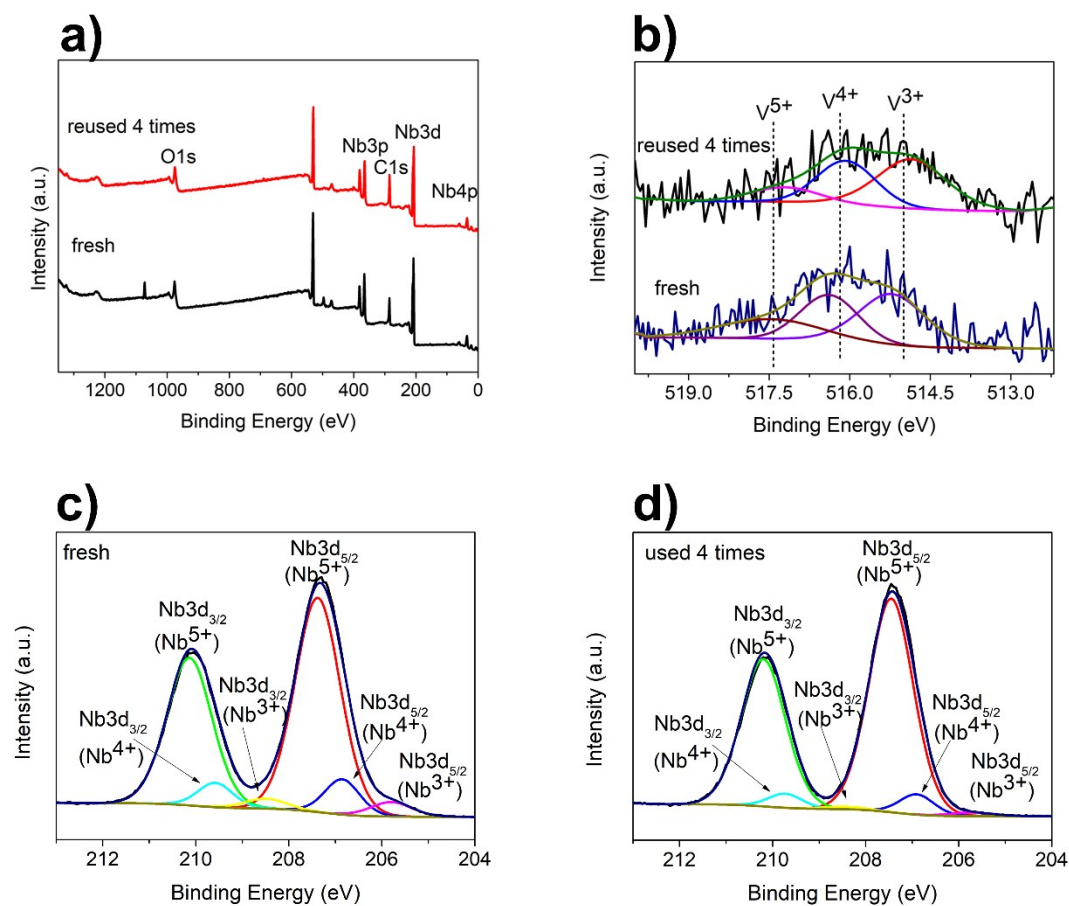


Fig. S9 a) XPS survey spectra of the fresh and recycled $\text{VO}_x\text{-NbO}_y\text{@C}$ catalysts; b) high resolution V $2p_{3/2}$ XPS spectra of the fresh and recycled $\text{VO}_x\text{-NbO}_y\text{@C}$ catalysts; c) high resolution Nb 3d XPS spectra of the fresh catalyst; d) high resolution Nb 3d XPS spectra of the recycled catalyst.

Table S4. Comparison of the aerobic oxidative dehydrogenation of N-heterocycles of reported catalysts.

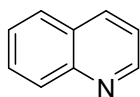
Catalyst	T (°C)	Time (h)	P _{O2} (MPa)	Solvent	Yield(%) [X Substrates]	Refs.
VO _x -NbO _y @C	120	16	0.5	H ₂ O+ DMSO	53.9~93.6% [12 Substrates]	This work
FeO _x @NGr-C	100	12	1.5 MPa (Air)	heptane	51~89% [23 Substrates]	1
Ni ₂ Mn-LDH	120	2.5-9	0.1	mesitylene	31~93% [24 Substrates]	2
manganese oxide molecular sieve (OMS-2)	80	6	0.1	dimethyl carbonate	38~99% [29 Substrates]	3
Co@N-doped graphene shells	80	6	0.1	MeOH +K ₂ CO ₃	76~98% [5 Substrates]	4
mesoporous manganese oxide	130	20	0.1	DMF	69~99% [8 Substrates]	5
Co NC/N-C catalyst	50	12	0.1 (Air)	MeOH	28.1~99.9% [12 Substrates]	6
palladium nanocatalyst stabilized by carbon metal covalent bonds	RT	18	TBHP (8eq)	H ₂ O	39~96% [17 Substrates]	7
polymaleimide	120	24	0.1	MeOH+H ₂ O	62~96% [23 Substrates]	8
boron carbon	RT	12	visible-	H ₂ O	41~95%	9

nitride (h-BCN)			light irradiati on		[14 Substrates]	
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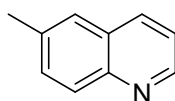
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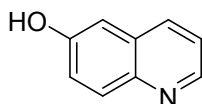
2. General Analysis Data for products.



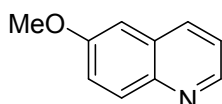
Quinoline, colorless oil. Yield (60.7 mg, 92.5%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.93 (dd, J = 4.2, 1.6 Hz, 1H), 8.17 (d, J = 8.3 Hz, 1H), 8.12 (d, J = 8.5 Hz, 1H), 7.83 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.76 – 7.67 (m, 1H), 7.56 (t, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.41 (dd, J = 8.3, 4.2 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 150.55, 148.42, 136.25, 129.63, 129.59, 128.46, 127.94, 126.71, 121.24.



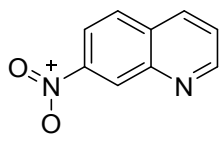
6-Methylquinoline, colorless oil. Yield (67 mg, 93.6%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.84 (d, J = 3.8 Hz, 1H), 8.03 (dd, J = 25.3, 8.4 Hz, 2H), 7.59 – 7.39 (m, 2H), 7.33 (dd, J = 21.9, 17.6 Hz, 1H), 2.54 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 149.62, 146.98, 136.52, 135.52, 131.88, 129.18, 128.44, 126.70, 121.19, 21.69.



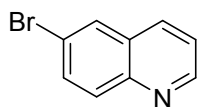
6-Hydroxyquinoline, white solid. Yield (49.4mg, 65.9%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO) δ 9.99 (s, 1H), 8.65 (dd, J = 4.1, 1.5 Hz, 1H), 8.13 (d, J = 8.4 Hz, 1H), 7.85 (d, J = 9.1 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (dd, J = 8.3, 4.2 Hz, 1H), 7.31 (dd, J = 9.1, 2.7 Hz, 1H), 7.13 (d, J = 2.6 Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, DMSO) δ 155.43, 147.10, 143.04, 134.09, 130.38, 129.28, 121.92, 121.37, 108.29.



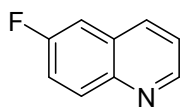
6-Methoxyquinoline, yellow oil. Yield (45.2 mg, 53.9%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.77 (s, 1H), 8.02 (dd, J = 18.1, 8.7 Hz, 2H), 7.36 (t, J = 9.4 Hz, 2H), 7.07 (s, 1H), 3.93 (s, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 157.86, 148.08, 144.58, 134.90, 131.01, 129.44, 122.40, 121.50, 105.24, 77.48, 77.16, 76.84, 55.66.



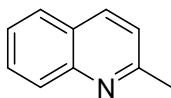
7-Nitroquinoline, yellow solid. Yield (76 mg, 87.3%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.09 (dd, $J = 4.1, 1.4$ Hz, 1H), 9.02 (d, $J = 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 8.34 (dd, $J = 9.0, 2.2$ Hz, 1H), 8.28 (d, $J = 8.4$ Hz, 1H), 7.99 (d, $J = 9.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.60 (dd, $J = 8.4, 4.2$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 152.84, 148.28, 147.34, 136.06, 131.53, 129.62, 126.02, 124.07, 120.28.



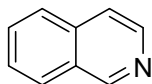
6-Bromoquinoline, colorless oil. Yield (82 mg, 78.8%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.92 (d, $J = 3.5$ Hz, 1H), 8.07 (d, $J = 8.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.02 – 7.90 (m, 2H), 7.78 (dd, $J = 9.0, 2.0$ Hz, 1H), 7.42 (dd, $J = 8.3, 4.2$ Hz, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 150.85, 146.94, 135.19, 133.08, 131.33, 129.92, 129.48, 122.02, 120.59.



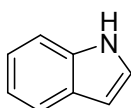
6-Fluoroquinoline, yellow oil. Yield (45.8mg, 61.9%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.89 (dd, $J = 4.1, 1.3$ Hz, 1H), 8.16 – 8.05 (m, 2H), 7.49 (ddd, $J = 9.1, 8.4, 2.8$ Hz, 1H), 7.43 (ddd, $J = 6.5, 5.3, 3.5$ Hz, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 161.78 (s), 159.32 (s), 149.85 (d, $J = 2.8$ Hz), 145.56 (s), 135.56 (d, $J = 5.4$ Hz), 132.15 (d, $J = 9.2$ Hz), 129.04 (d, $J = 10.1$ Hz), 121.93 (s), 119.91 (d, $J = 25.8$ Hz), 110.84 (d, $J = 21.6$ Hz).



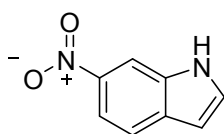
2-Methylquinoline, yellow oil. Yield (53.4mg, 74.2%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.04 (s, 1H), 7.79 (t, $J = 9.5$ Hz, 1H), 7.72 – 7.62 (m, 1H), 7.52 – 7.39 (m, 1H), 7.33 – 7.23 (m, 1H), 2.75 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 159.15, 148.03, 136.31, 129.56, 128.79, 127.63, 126.64, 125.79 – 125.64, 122.15, 25.53.



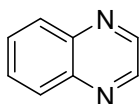
Isoquinoline, colorless oil. Yield (58 mg, 89.8%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 9.26 (s, 1H), 8.53 (d, J = 5.8 Hz, 1H), 7.97 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.82 (d, J = 8.2 Hz, 1H), 7.73 – 7.49 (m, 3H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 152.60, 143.06, 135.84, 130.41, 128.75, 127.69, 127.31, 126.53, 120.53.



Indole, colorless oil. Yield (36.4 mg, 62.1%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.13 (s, 1H), 7.65 (d, J = 7.8 Hz, 1H), 7.39 (d, J = 8.1 Hz, 1H), 7.19 (t, J = 6.5 Hz, 2H), 7.11 (t, J = 7.4 Hz, 1H), 6.56 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 135.93, 128.00, 124.23, 122.12, 120.87, 119.95, 111.14, 102.78.



6-Nitroindole, yellow solid. Yield (70 mg, 86.4%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.70 (s, 1H), 8.39 (s, 1H), 8.04 (dd, J = 8.8, 1.9 Hz, 1H), 7.69 (d, J = 8.8 Hz, 1H), 7.51 (t, J = 2.7 Hz, 1H), 6.68 (s, 1H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 143.44, 134.41, 132.95, 130.20, 120.76, 115.53, 108.23, 103.75.



Quinoxaline, colorless oil. Yield (52 mg, 79.9%). ^1H NMR (400 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 8.86 (s, 2H), 8.28 – 7.98 (m, 2H), 7.84 – 7.65 (m, 2H). ^{13}C NMR (101 MHz, CDCl_3) δ 145.14, 143.22, 130.24, 129.68.

3. NMR Spectra

