

Supporting information

Heterogeneous copper-catalyzed synthesis of diaryl sulfones

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1. General information

Column chromatography was generally performed on silica gel (200-300 mesh) and reactions were monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC) using 254nm UV light to visualize the course of the reactions. The ^1H (400MHz) and ^{13}C NMR (100MHz) data were recorded on Bruker AVANCEII400MHz spectrometer using CDCl_3 as solvent. The chemical shifts (δ) are reported in ppm and coupling constants (J) in Hz. ^1H NMR spectra was recorded with tetramethylsilane ($\delta= 0.00$ ppm) as internal reference; ^{13}C NMR spectra was recorded with CDCl_3 ($\delta = 77.00$ ppm) as internal reference. Microstructure of NPs can be observed by Field Emission Scanning Electron Microscope JSM-6010PLUS/LA. X-ray diffraction data is obtained by XRD-6100 instrument, which is produced by Shimadzu Instruments Co., Ltd., Japan.

2. Preparation of NPs

(1) Preparation of Fe-Cu-NPs

1.5 g of sodium gluconate and 20 mL of deionized water were added to a 30mL reactor, then 160 mg FeCl_3 , and 80 mg CuCl_2 were added. The resulted homogeneous solution was kept at 150°C for 24 hours. Then the reaction solution was centrifuged, and the left solid was washed three times with deionized water and ethanol to obtain a clean Fe-Cu-NPs.

(2) Preparation of CuCl_2 -NP, CuO - NP and $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ - NP

1.5 g of sodium gluconate and 20 mL of deionized water were added to a 30mL reactor, then 240mg $\text{CuCl}_2/\text{CuO}/\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ was added. The resulted homogeneous solution was kept at 150°C for 24 hours. Then the reaction solution was centrifuged, and the left solid was washed three times with deionized water and ethanol to obtain a clean Cu-NP.

(3) Preparation of $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ -NP with morphology

1.5 g of sodium gluconate and 20 mL of deionized water were added to a 30mL reactor, then 240mg $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ was added. The resulted homogeneous solution was kept at $90/120/150^\circ\text{C}$ for 6/8/10/12/18/30 hours respectively. Then the reaction

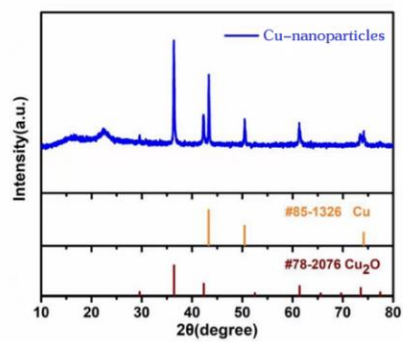
solution was centrifuged, and the left solid was washed three times with deionized water and ethanol to obtain a clean Cu-NP.

(4) **Charactrization of $\text{Cu}(\text{OAc})_2$ @sodium gluconate synthesized under 150°C**

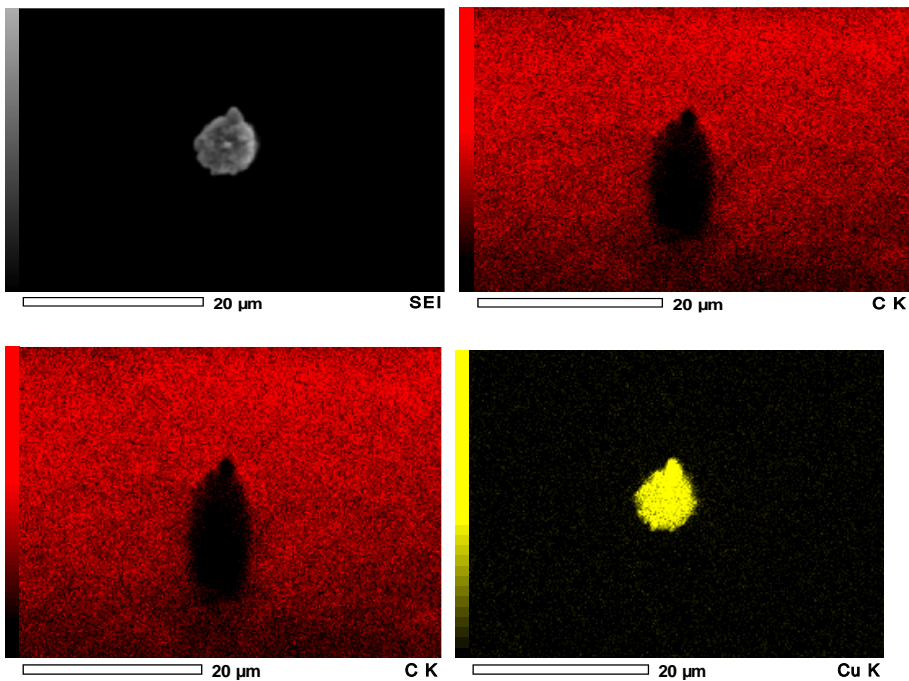
The SEM of Cu-NP:

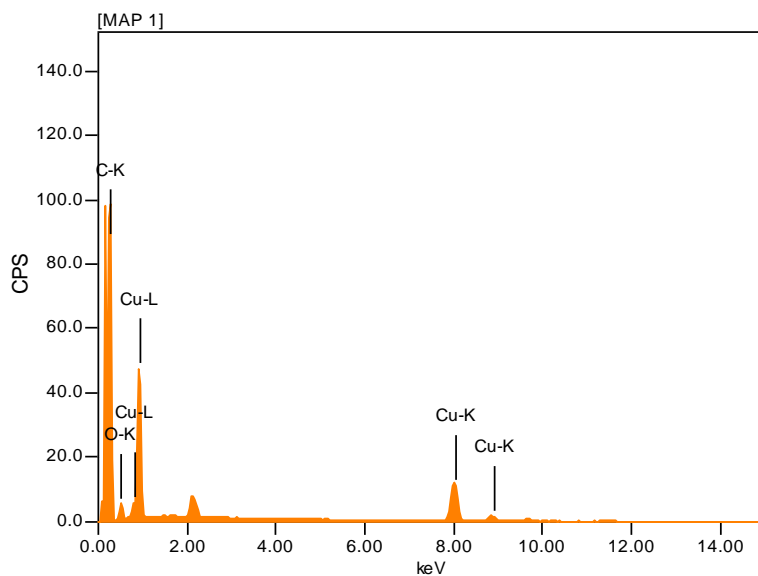


The XRD pattern of Cu-NP:



Elemental mapping of Cu-NP





Acquisition Condition
 Instrument: 6010LA
 Volt: 20.00 kV
 Current: ---
 Process Time: T3
 Live time: 491.48 sec.
 Real Time: 498.33 sec.
 DeadTime: 1.00 %
 Count Rate: 2036.00 CPS

Formula	mass%	Atom%	Sigma	Net	K ratio	Line
C	74.10	89.83	0.02	956414	0.0478668	K
O*	6.21	5.65	0.02	56845	0.0096619	K
Cu	19.68	4.51	0.04	416413	0.1480987	K
Total	100.00	100.00				

3. General procedure for synthesis **1b-1g** ^[1]

A 100mL round bottom flask containing 22 mmol of hydrazine hydrate and 20mL of THF was placed in an ice bath, then a solution of arylsulfonyl chloride (10.0 mmol) in 10.0 mL THF was added. The reaction was kept stirring at 0°C for 30 minutes, monitored by TLC. After the starting material was consumed, 10 mL of ether was added to the reaction system to extract the product, and then the organic phase was washed 3 times with saturated brine, the organic phase was collected, and dried with anhydrous sodium sulfate, concentrated to obtain pure product arylsulfonyl hydrazide **1b-1g**.

4. General procedures for synthesis **3aa-3ai** and **3ba-3ga**

An oven-dried flask tube was charged with 5mg Cu(OAc)₂-NP, DABCO (1.5 mmol), arylboronic acid (1.0 mmol), arylsulfonyl hydrazide (1.5 mmol), and EtOH (2 mL). The reaction mixture was stirred at room temperature under air atmosphere for 16h. The reaction was monitored by thin layer chromatography (TLC). When the reaction was completed, the solid was removed by filtration and washed with DCM. The organic phase was collected and concentrated, followed by column

chromatography to afford desired products **3aa-3ai** and **3ba-3ga**.

5. Copies of spectra

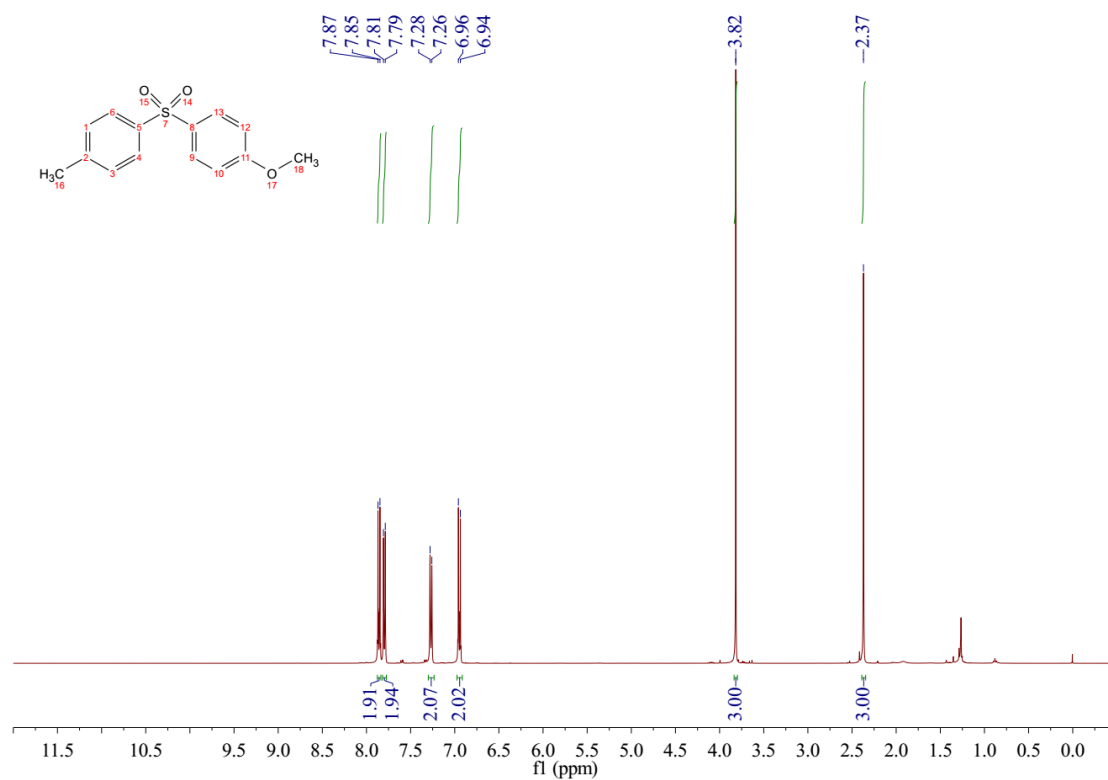


Figure S1. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of 3aa.

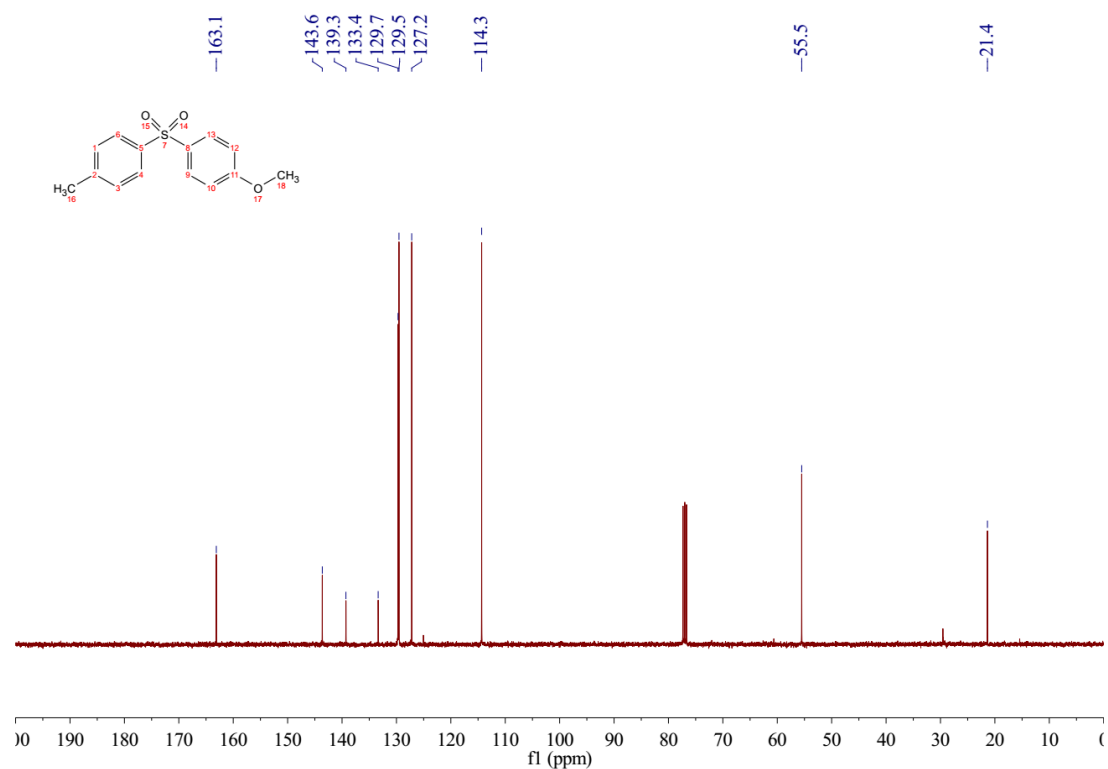


Figure S2. The ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 3aa.

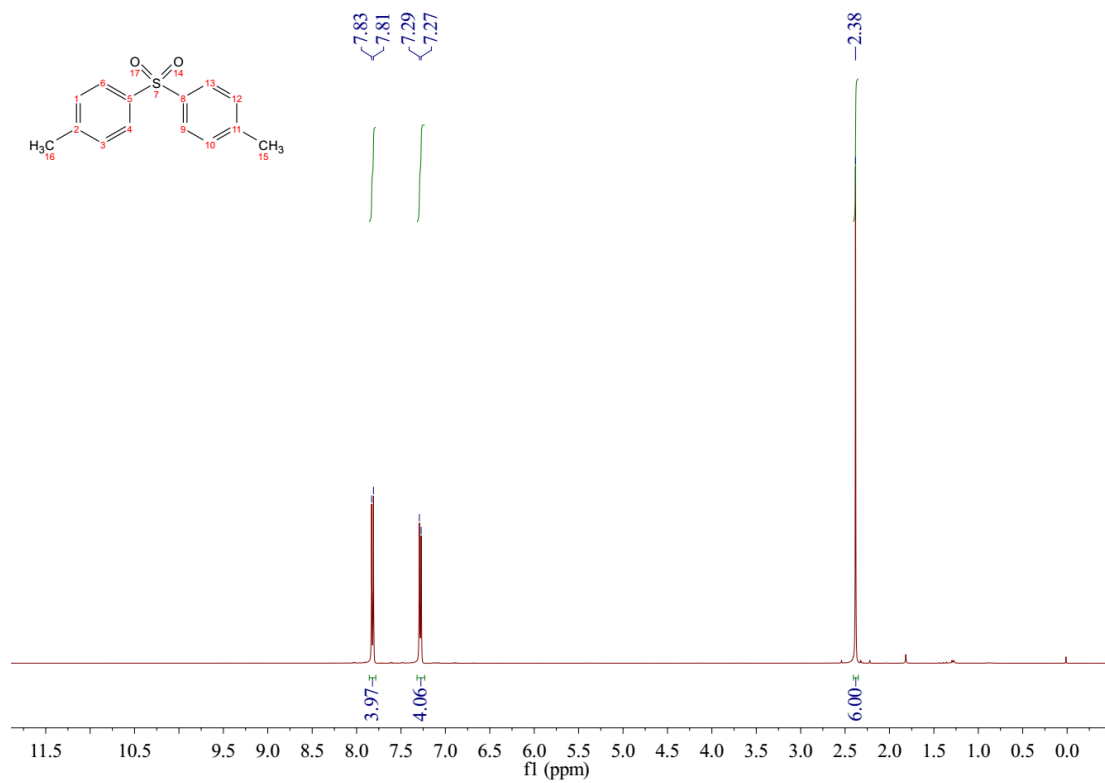


Figure S3. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of 3ab.

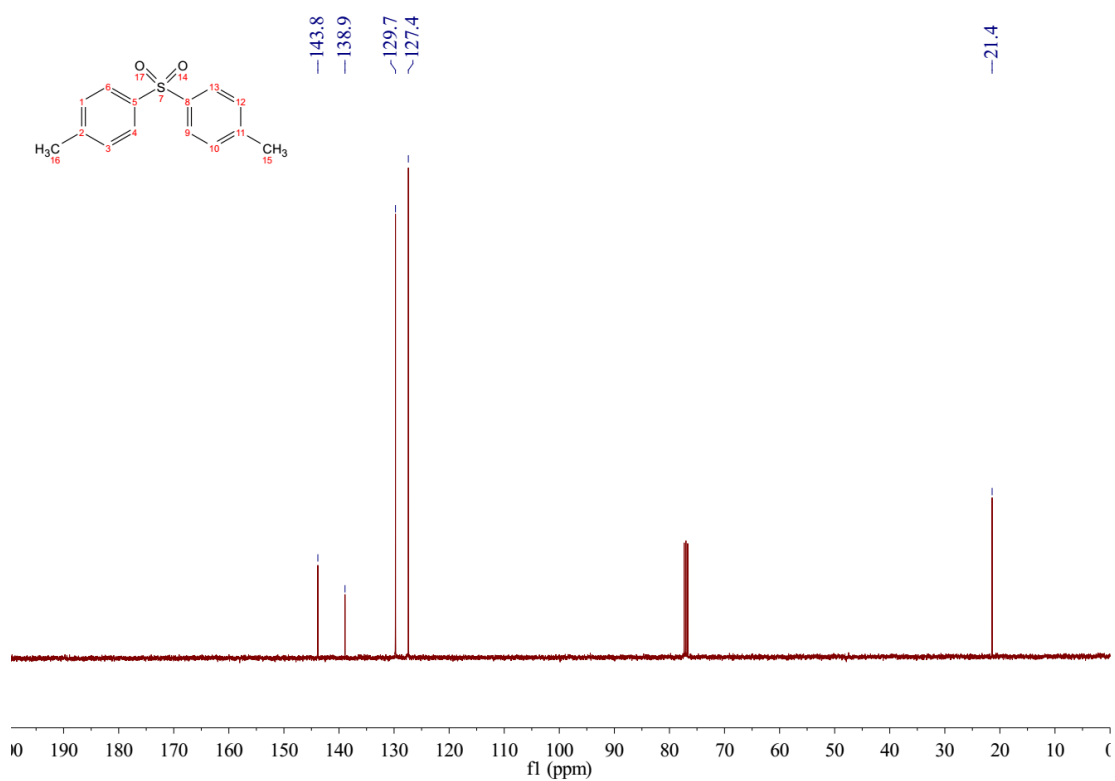


Figure S4. The $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum of 3ab.

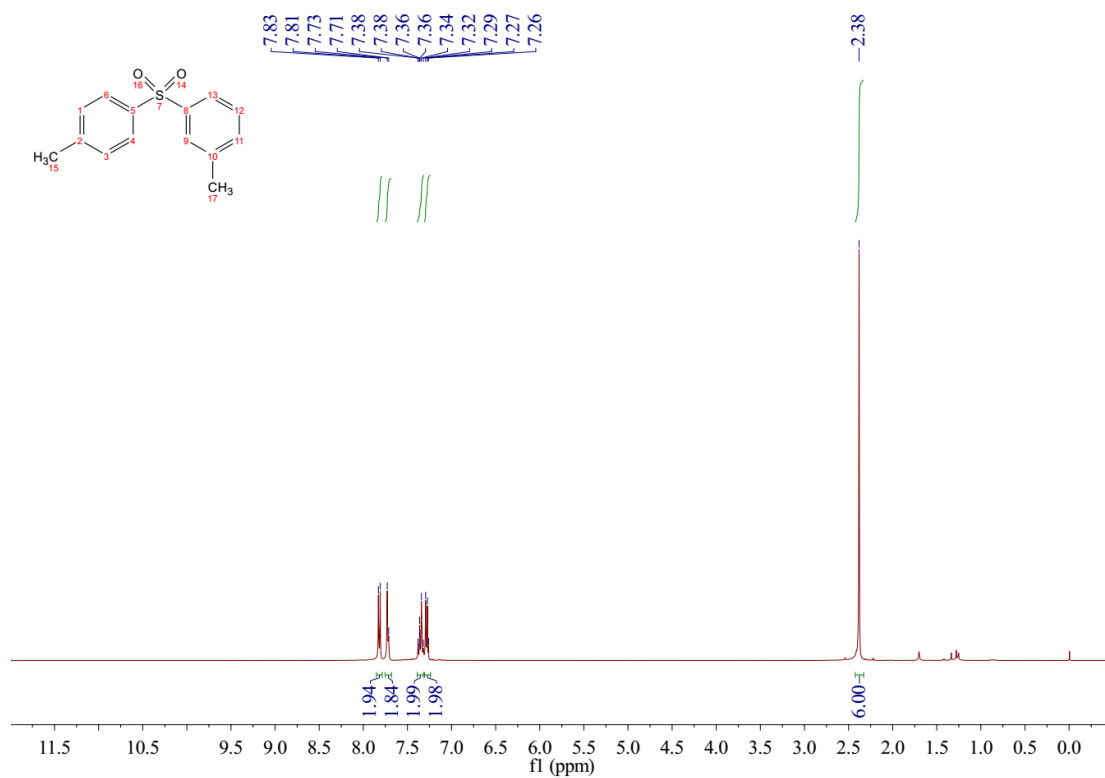


Figure S5. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of 3ac.

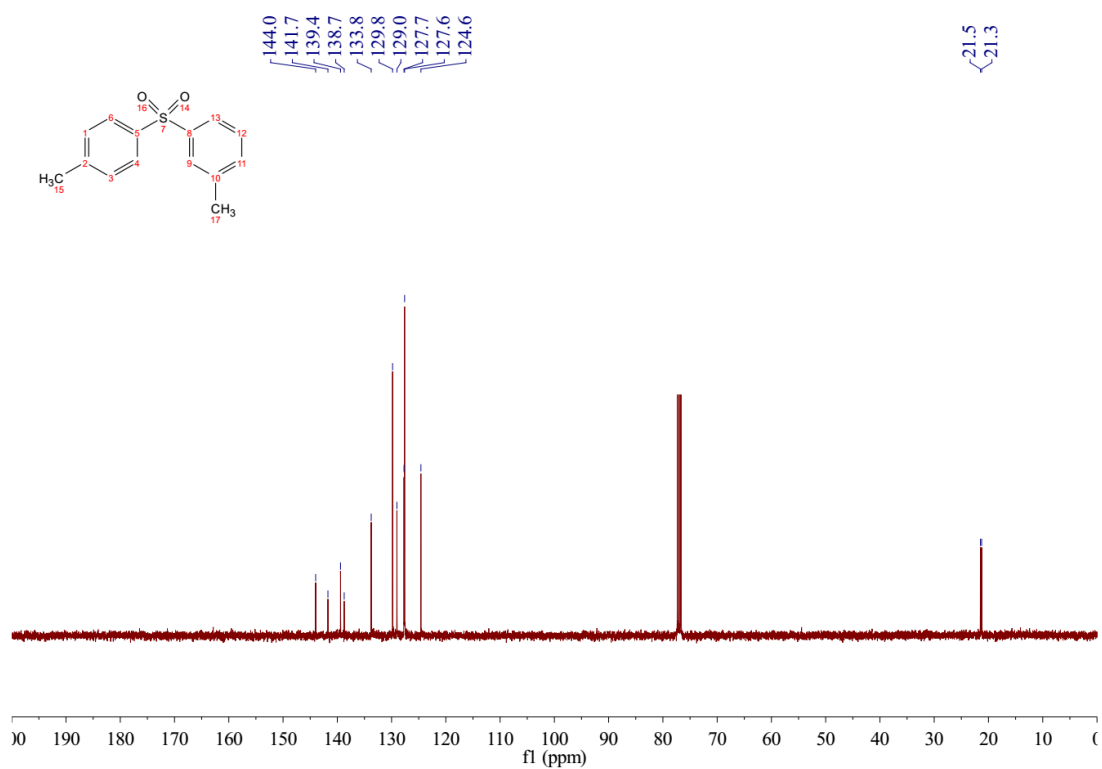


Figure S6. The $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum of 3ac.

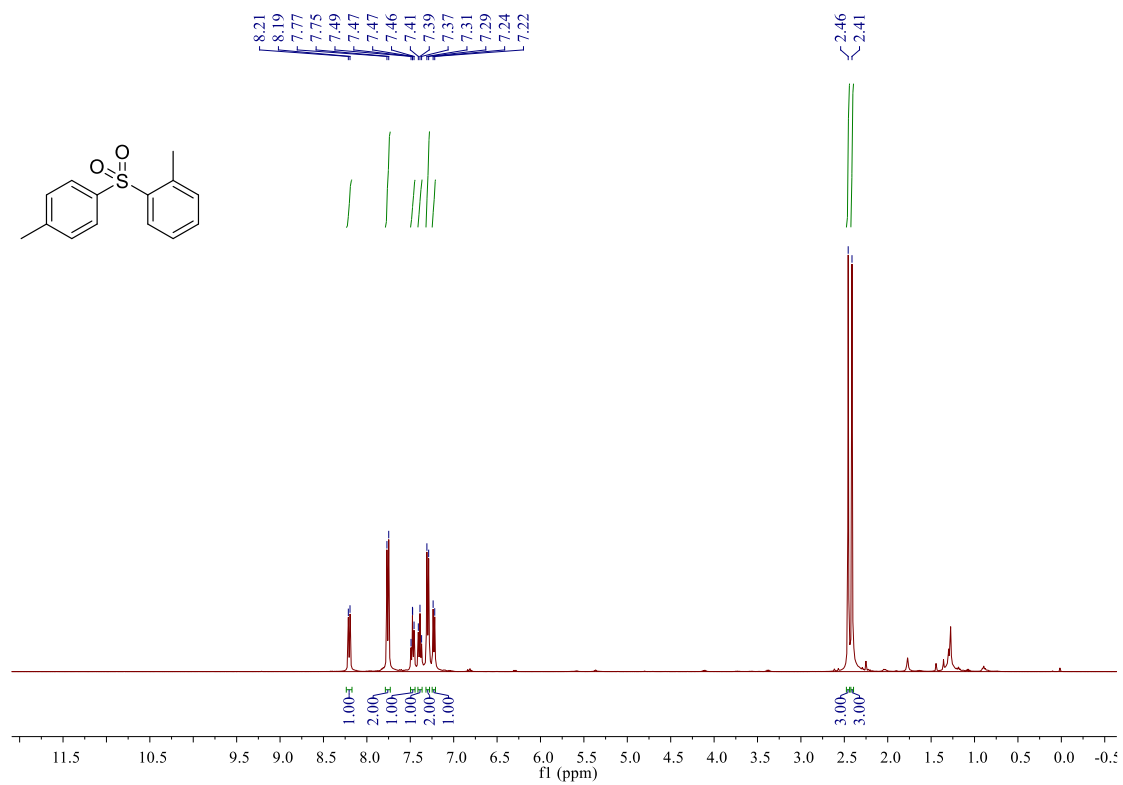


Figure S7. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of 3ad.

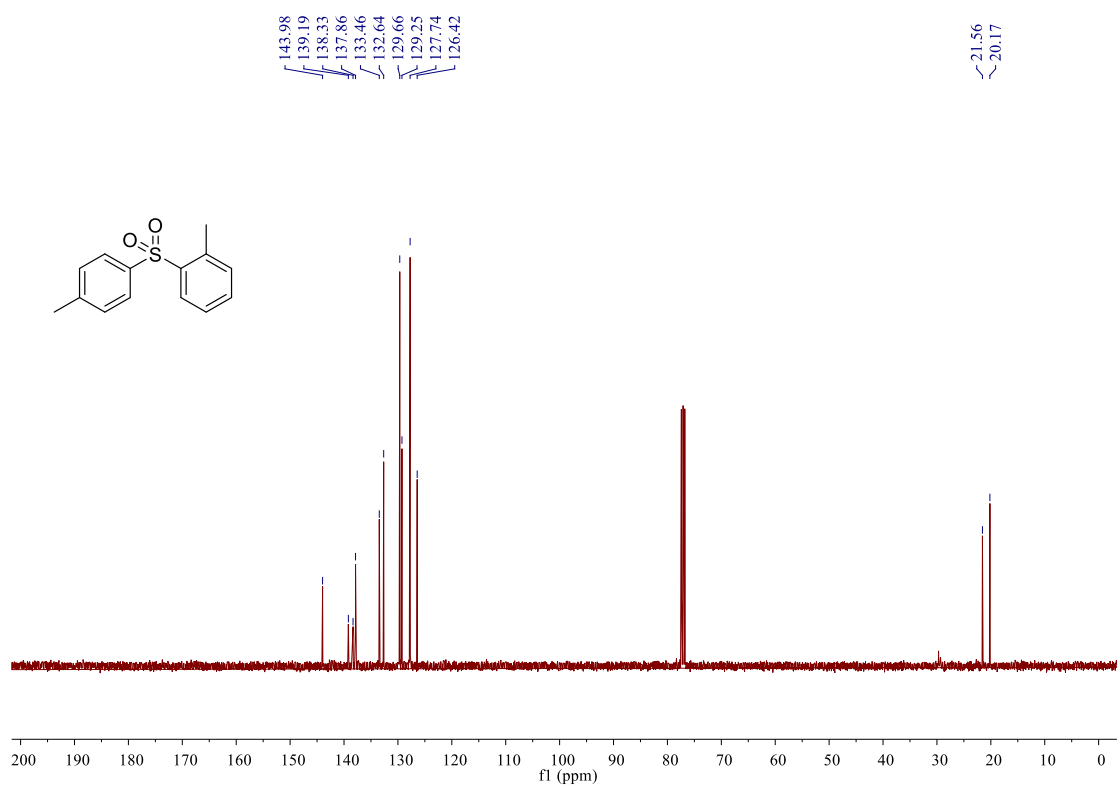


Figure S8. The $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum of 3ad.

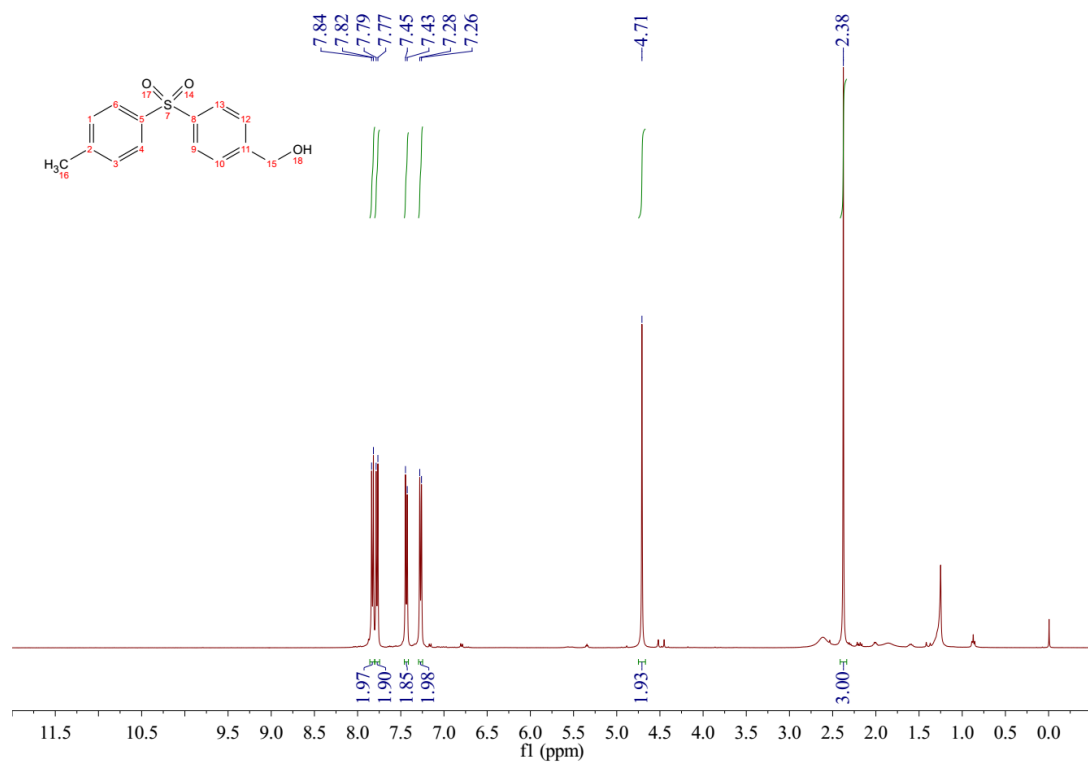


Figure S9. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of 3ae.

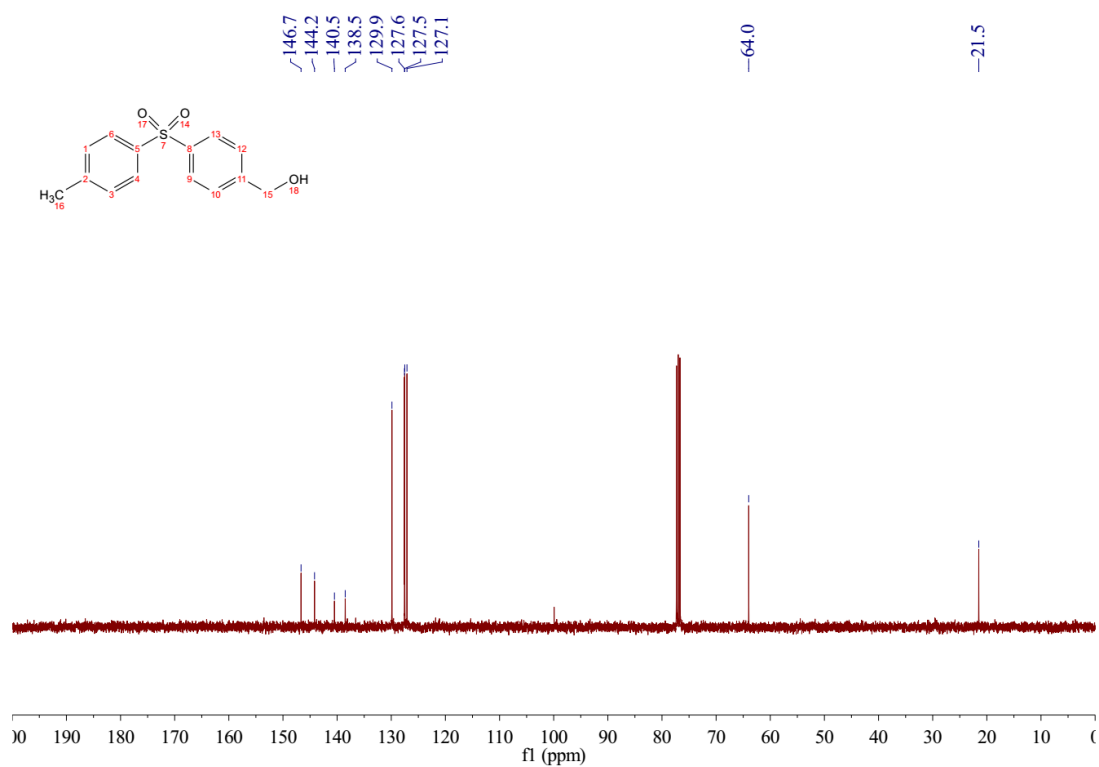


Figure S10. The $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum of 3ae.

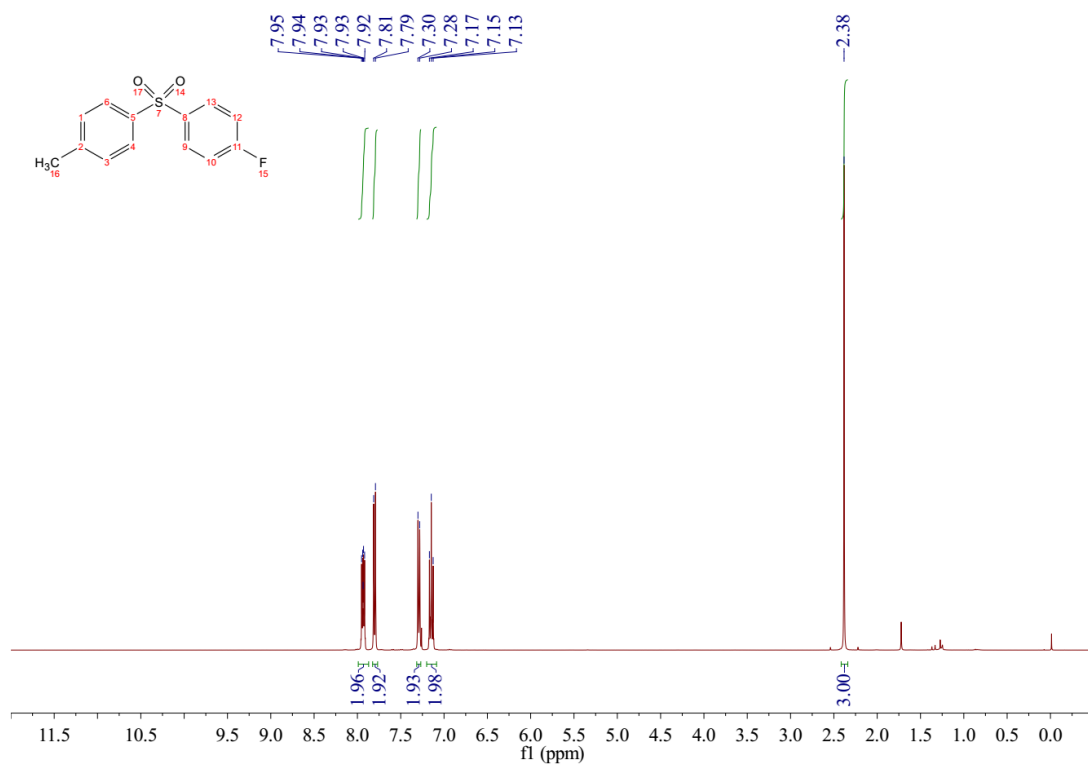


Figure S11. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of 3af.

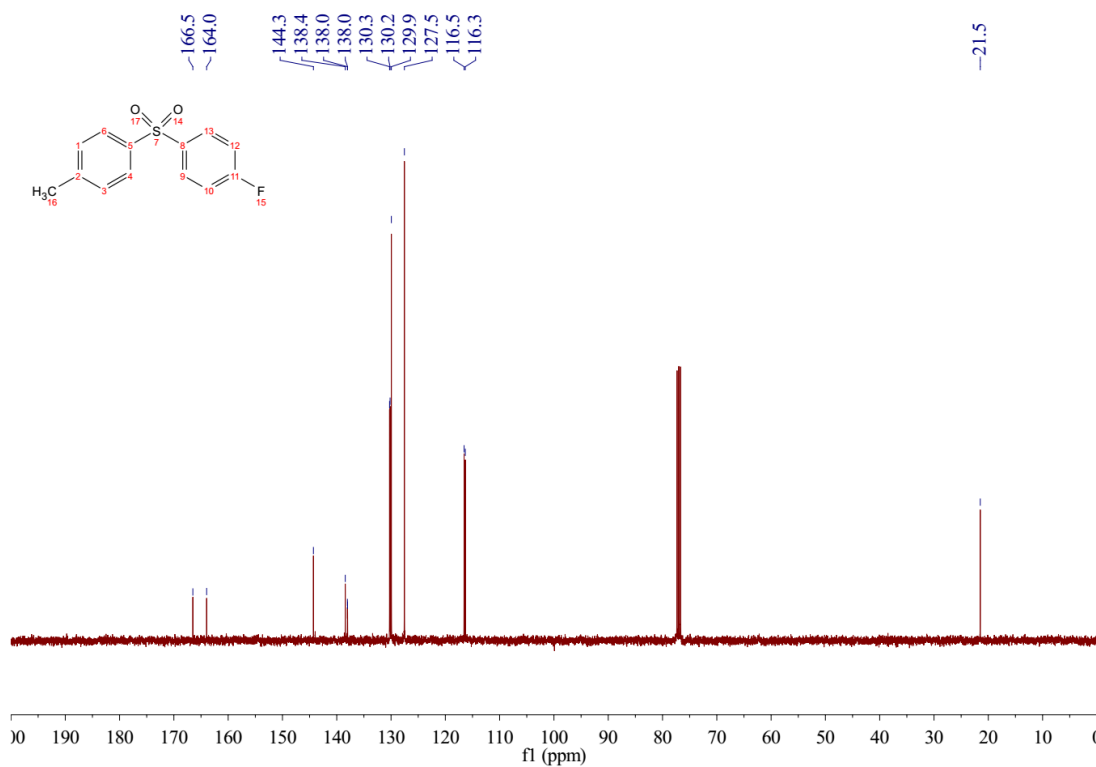


Figure S12. The ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 3af.

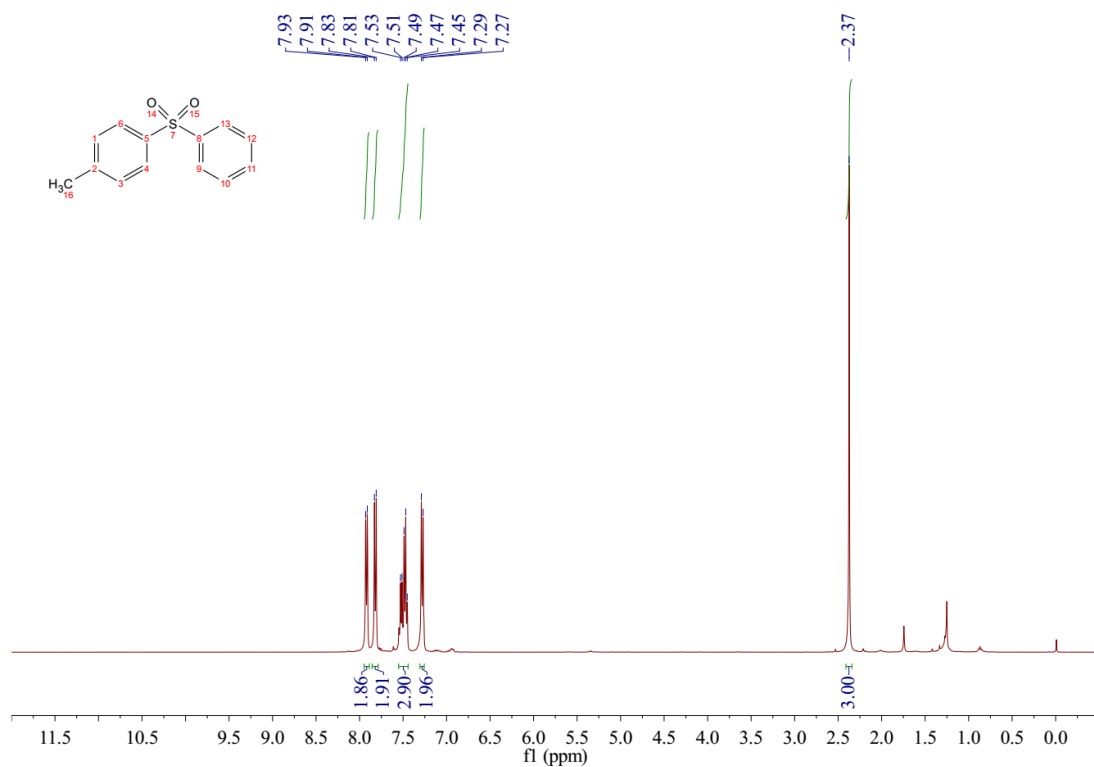


Figure S13. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of 3ag.

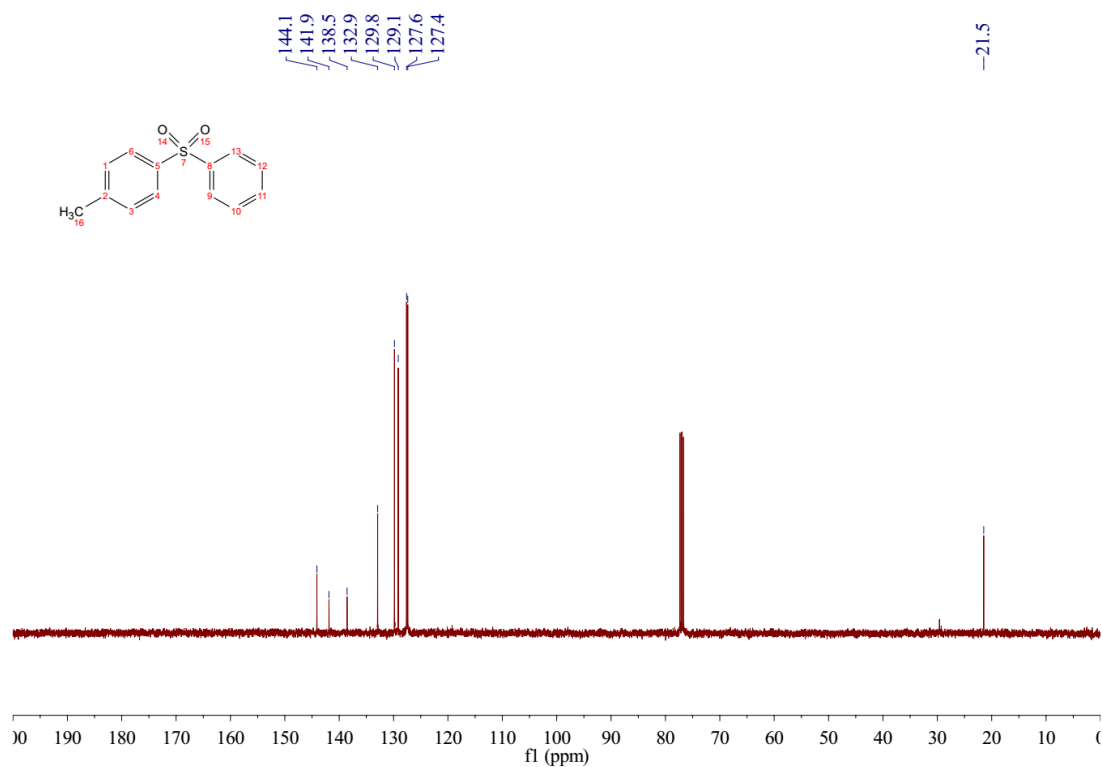


Figure S14. The ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 3ag.

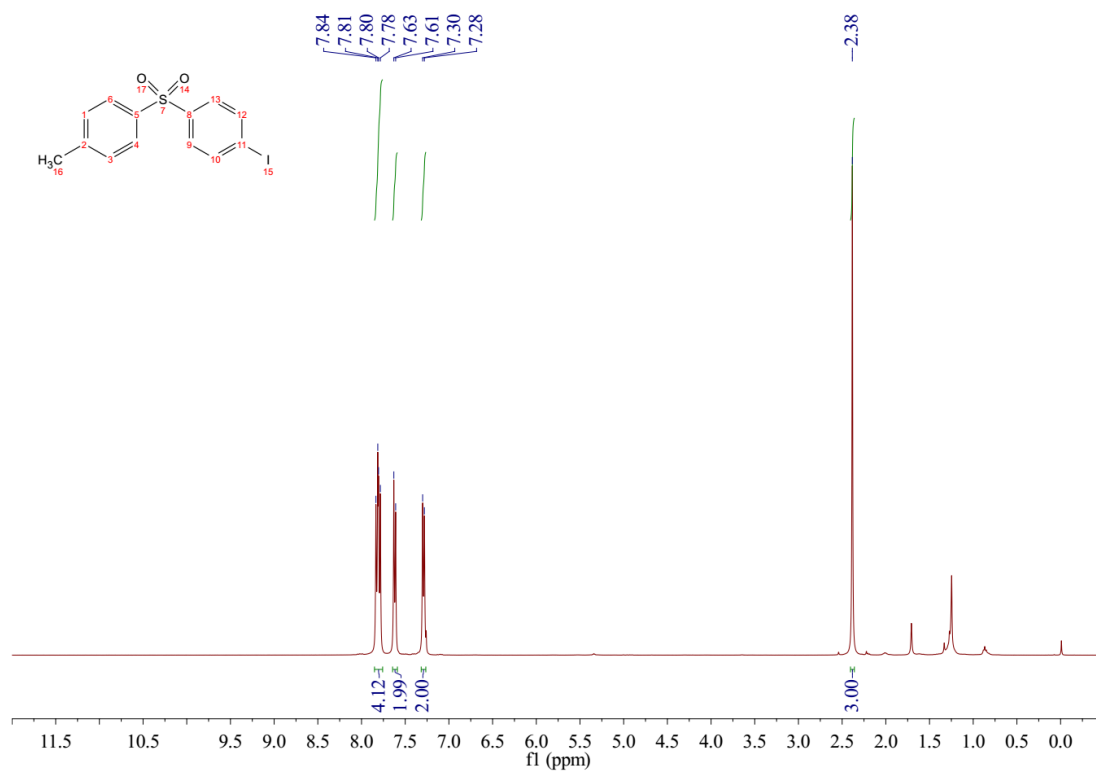


Figure S15. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of 3ah.

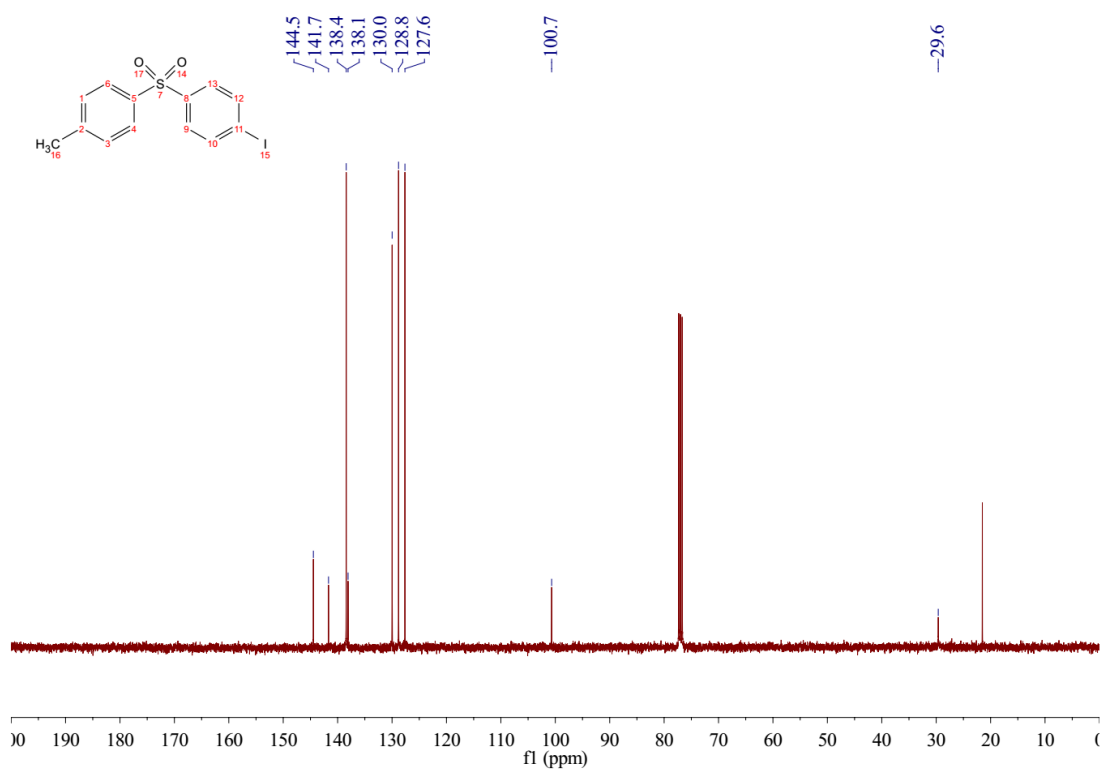


Figure S16. The $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum of 3ah.

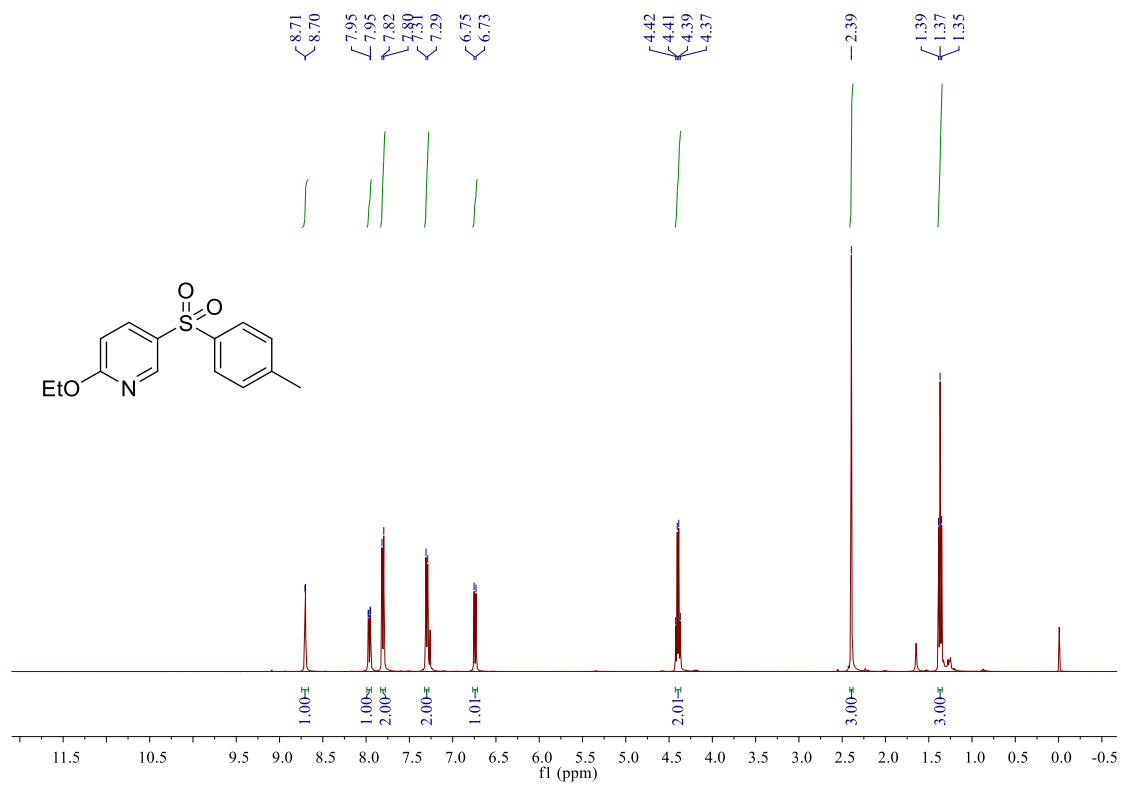


Figure S17. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of 3aj.

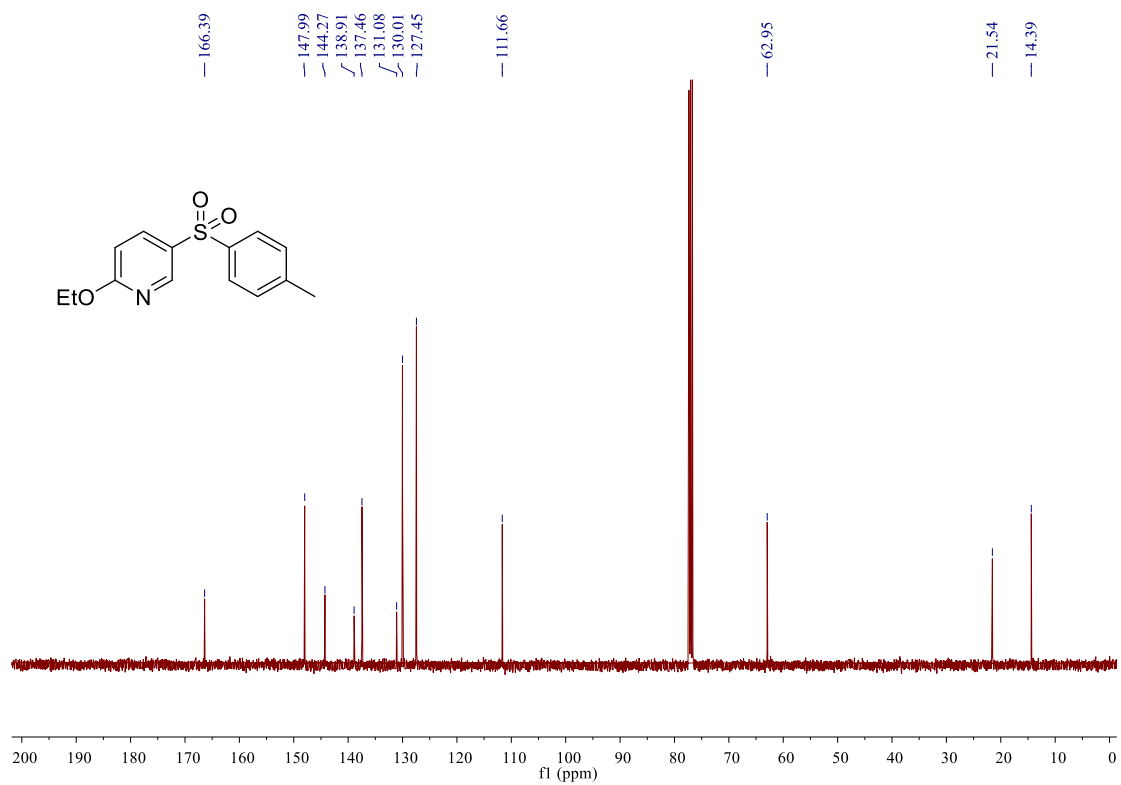


Figure S18. The ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 3aj.

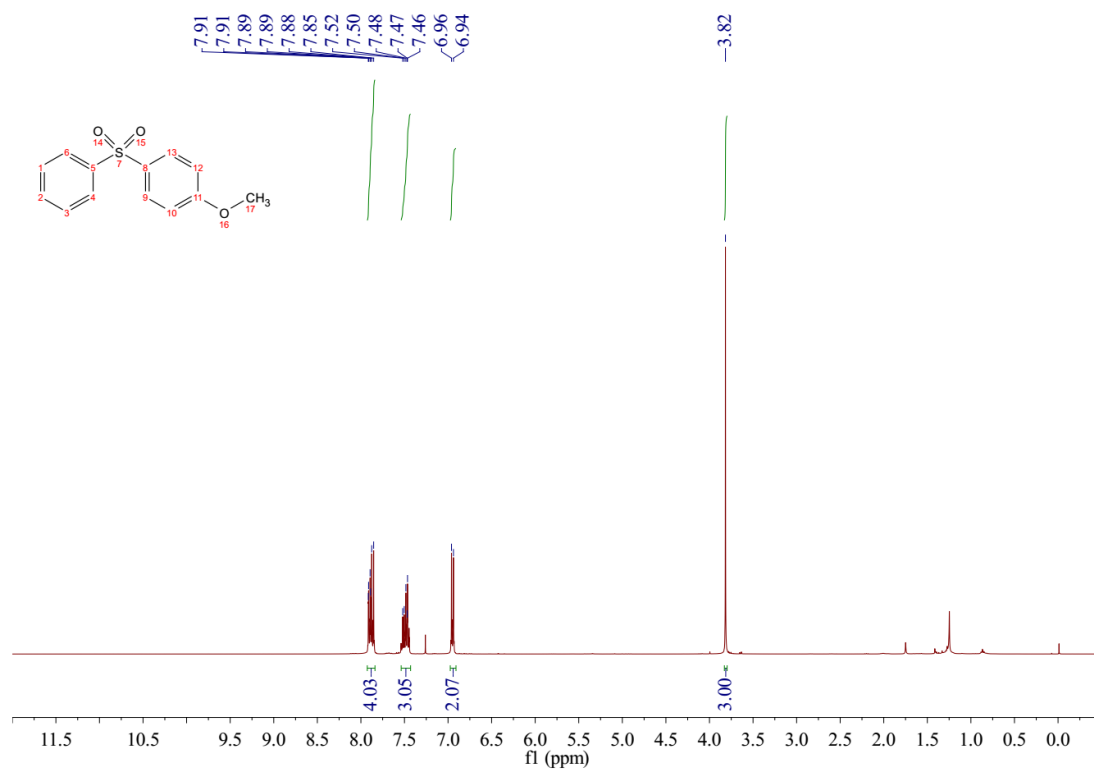


Figure S19. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of 3ba.

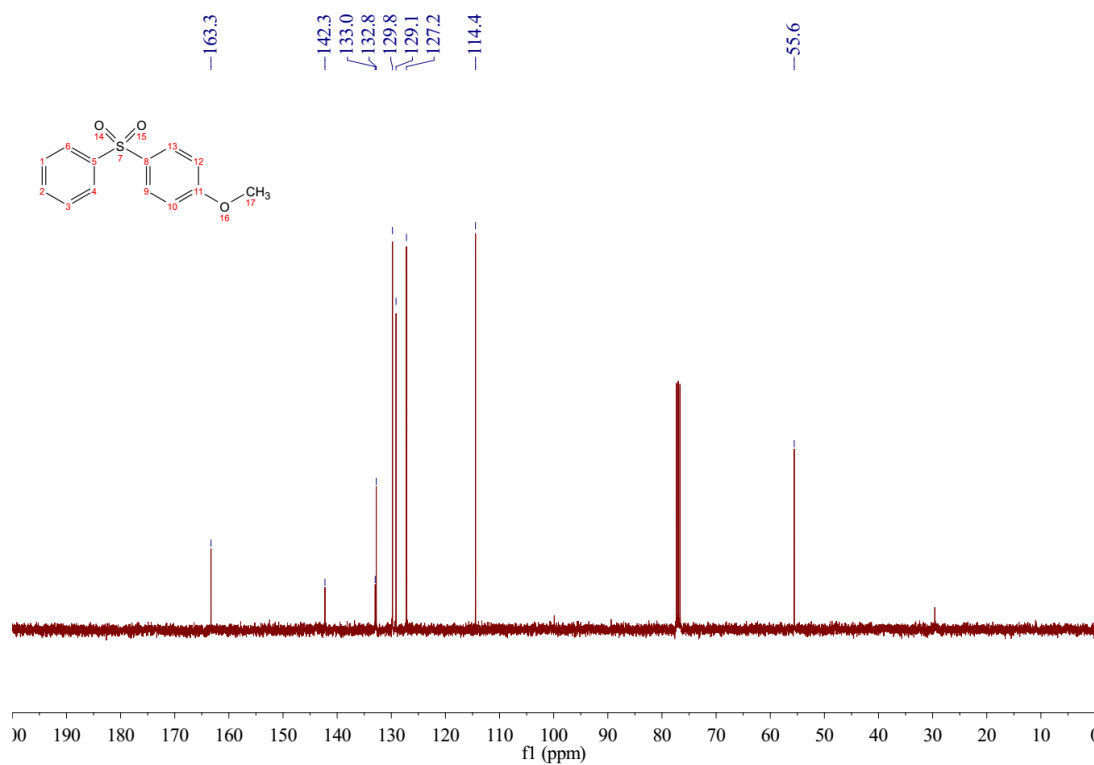


Figure S20. The ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 3ba.

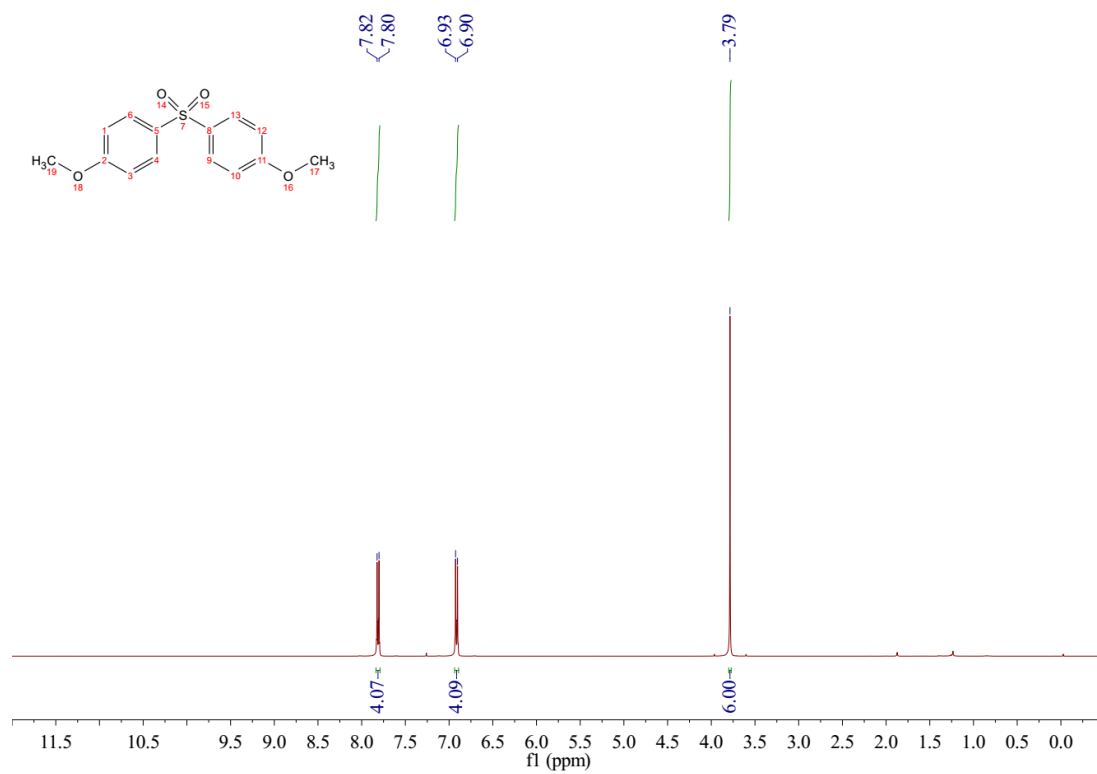


Figure S21. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of 3ca.

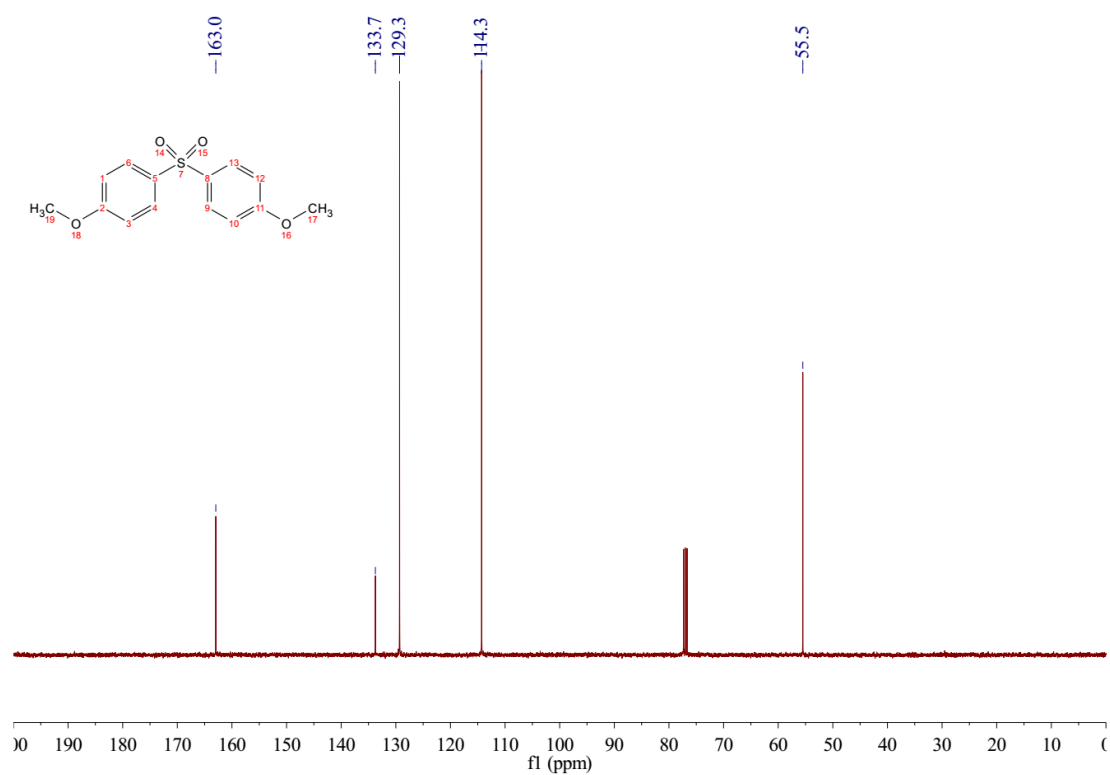


Figure S22. The ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 3ca.

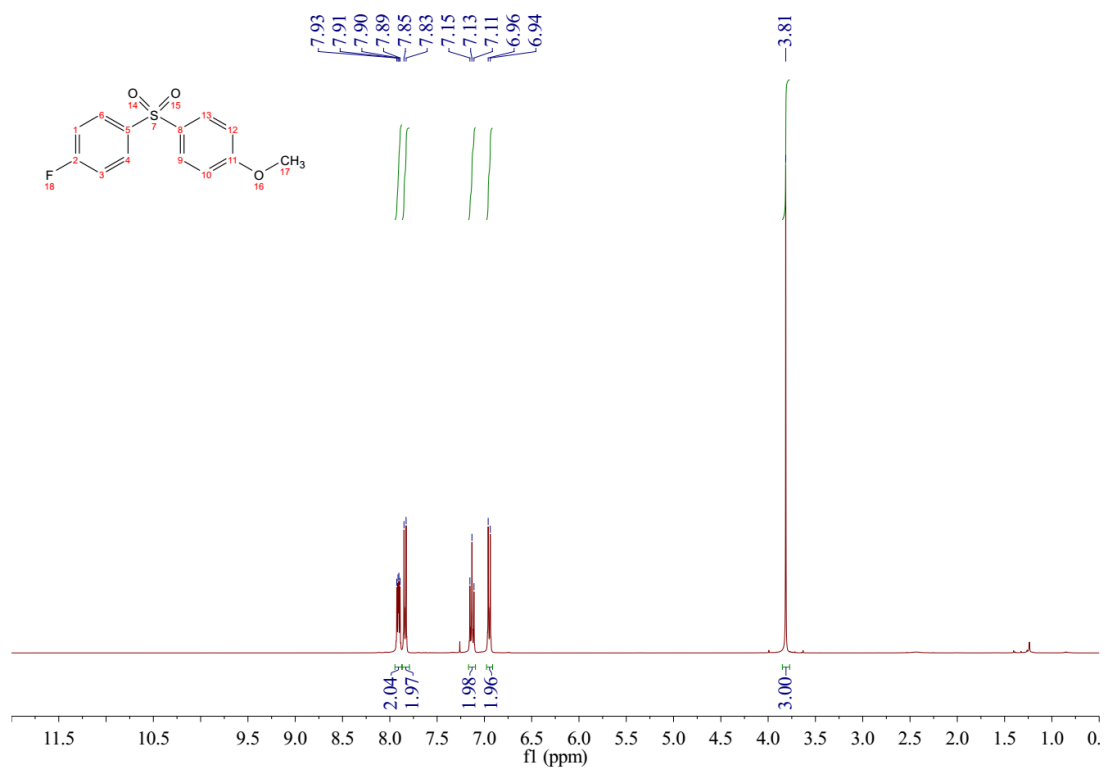


Figure S23. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of 3da.

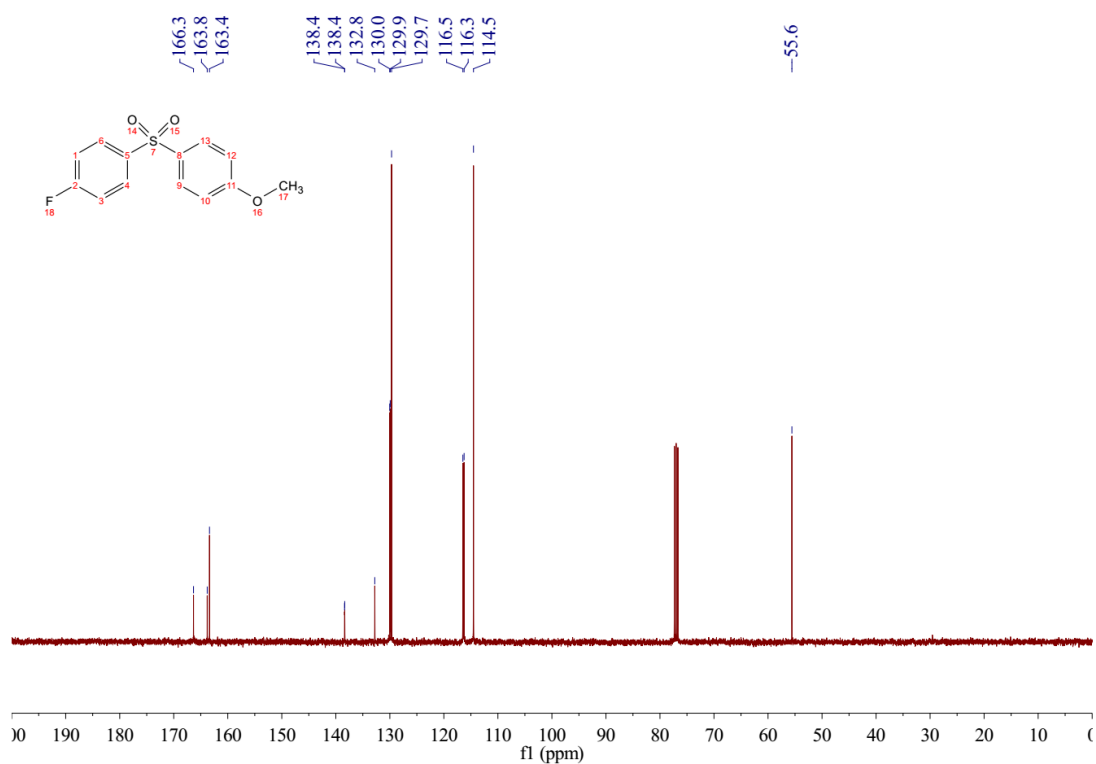


Figure S24. The $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum of 3da.

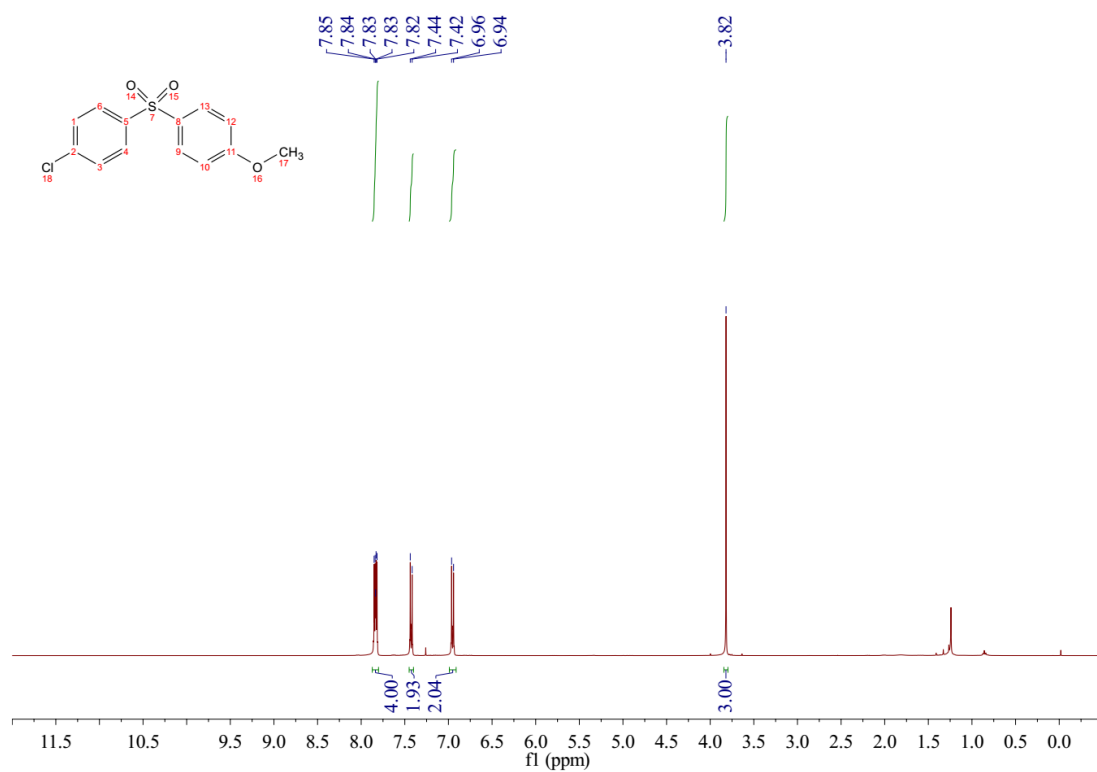


Figure S25. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of 3ea.

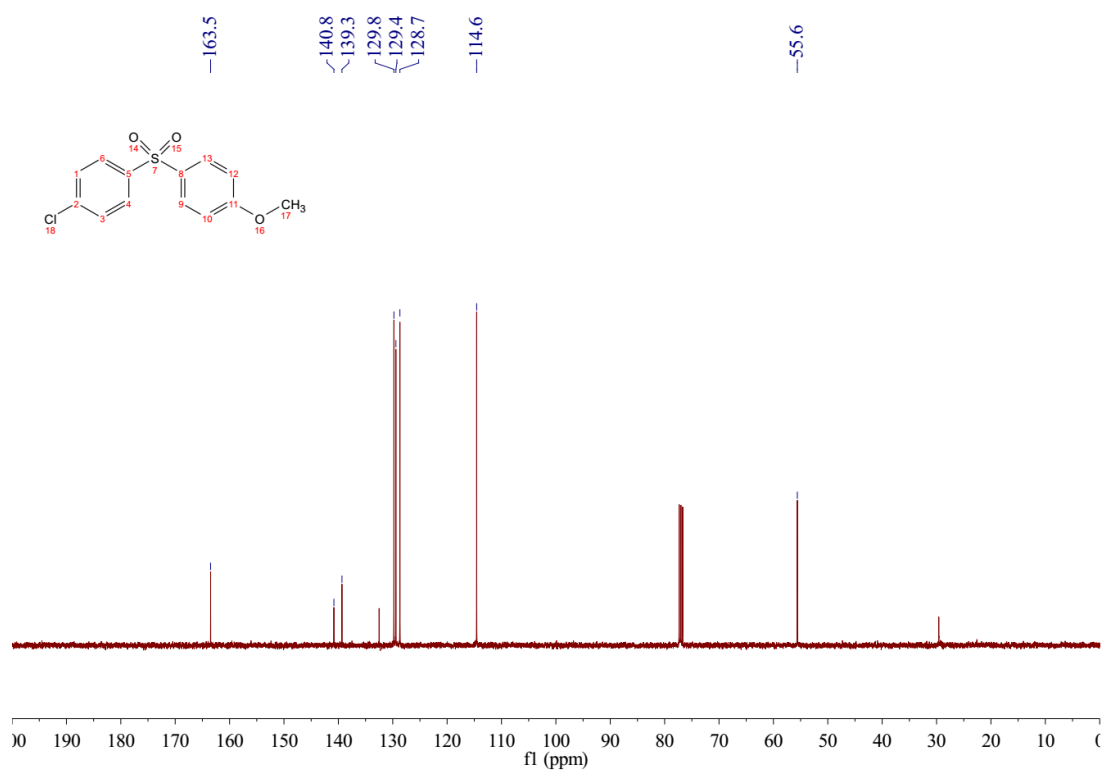


Figure S26. The ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 3ea.

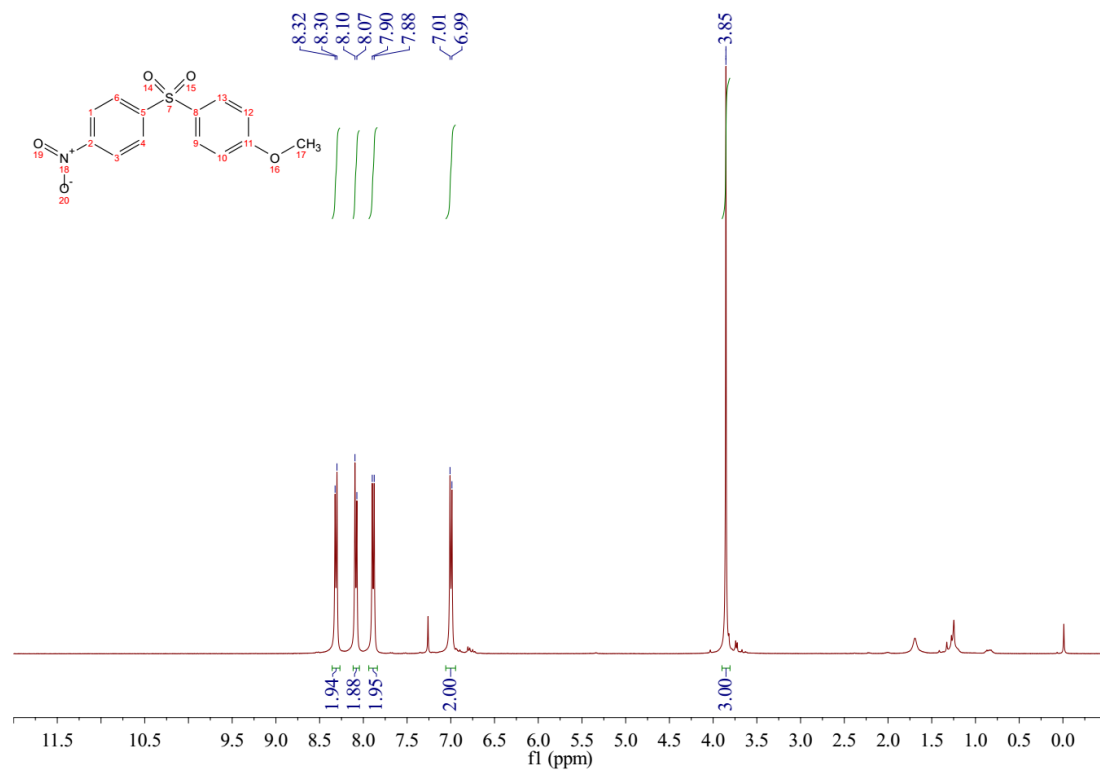


Figure S27. The ¹H-NMR spectrum of 3fa.

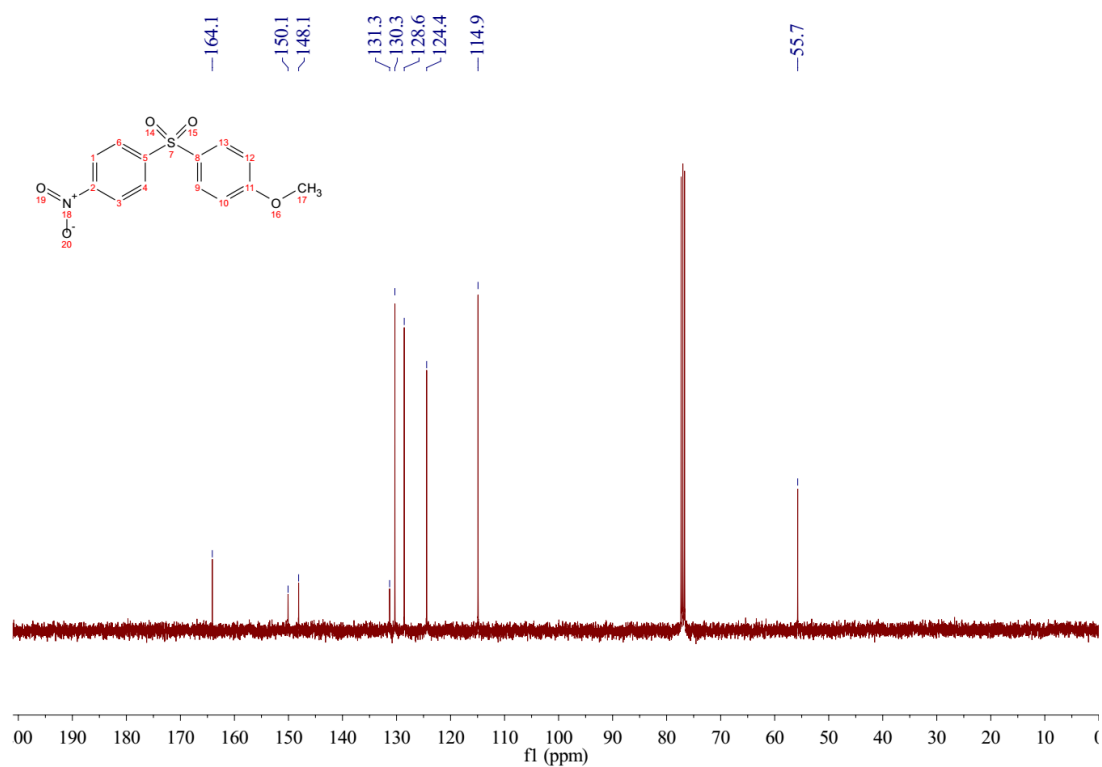


Figure S28. The ¹³C-NMR spectrum of 3fa.

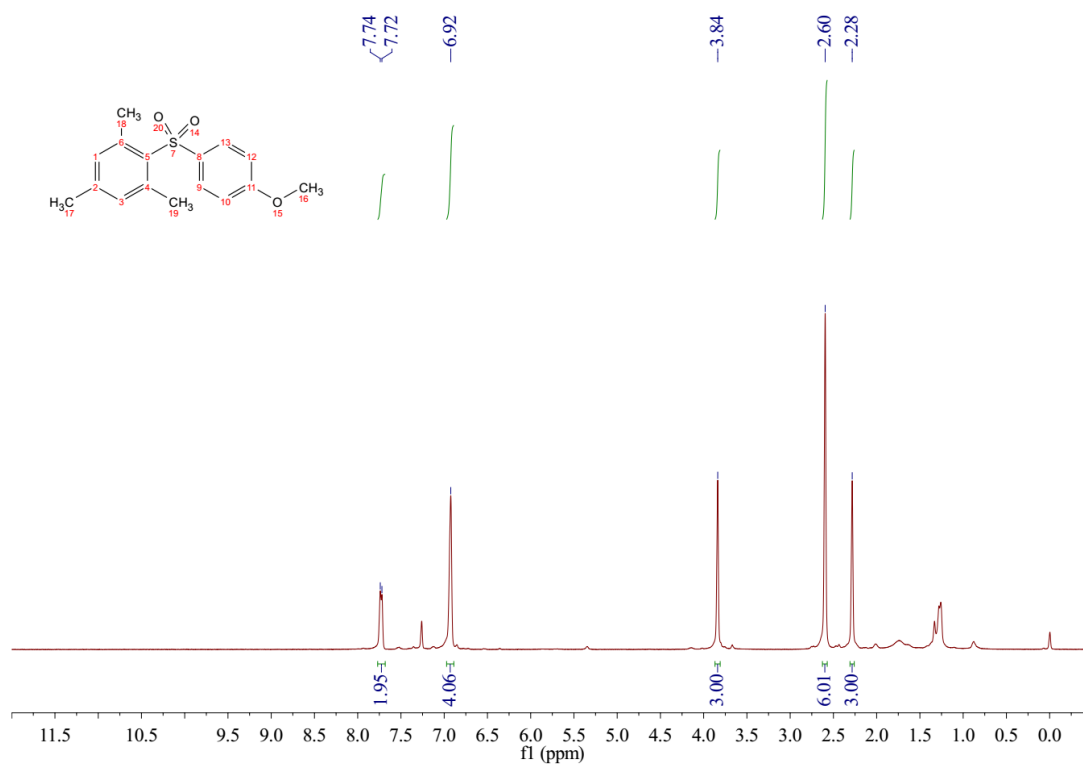


Figure S29. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of 3ga.

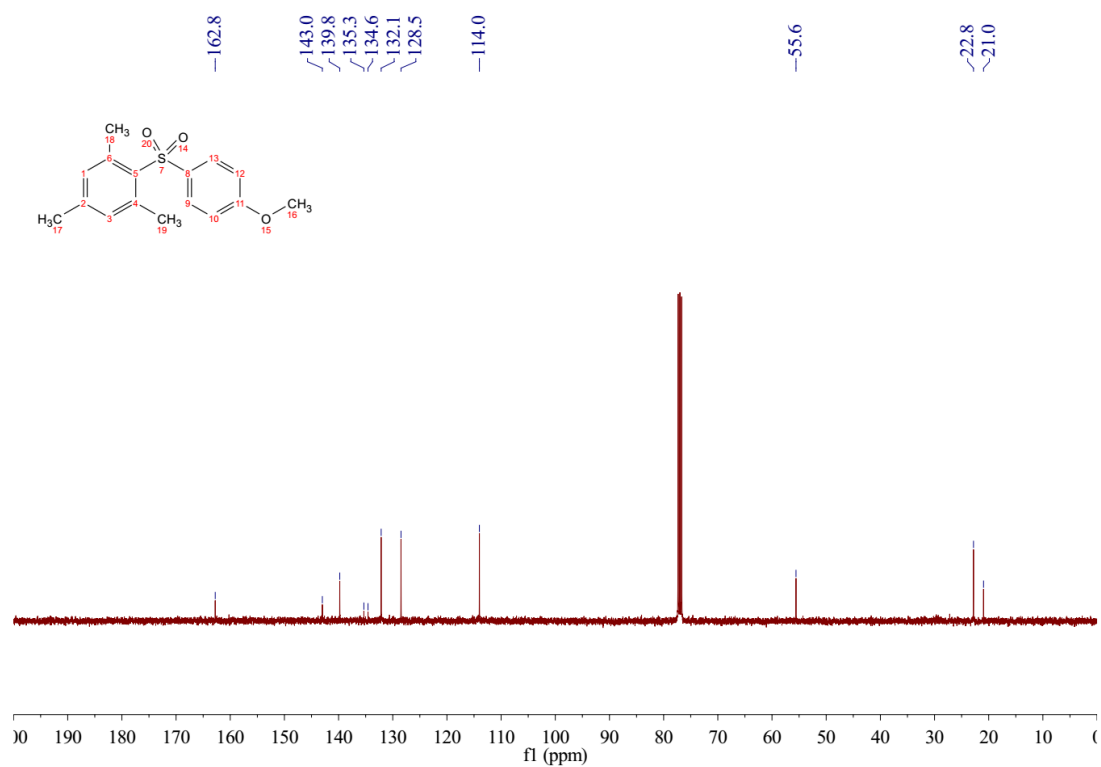


Figure S30. The $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum of 3ga.

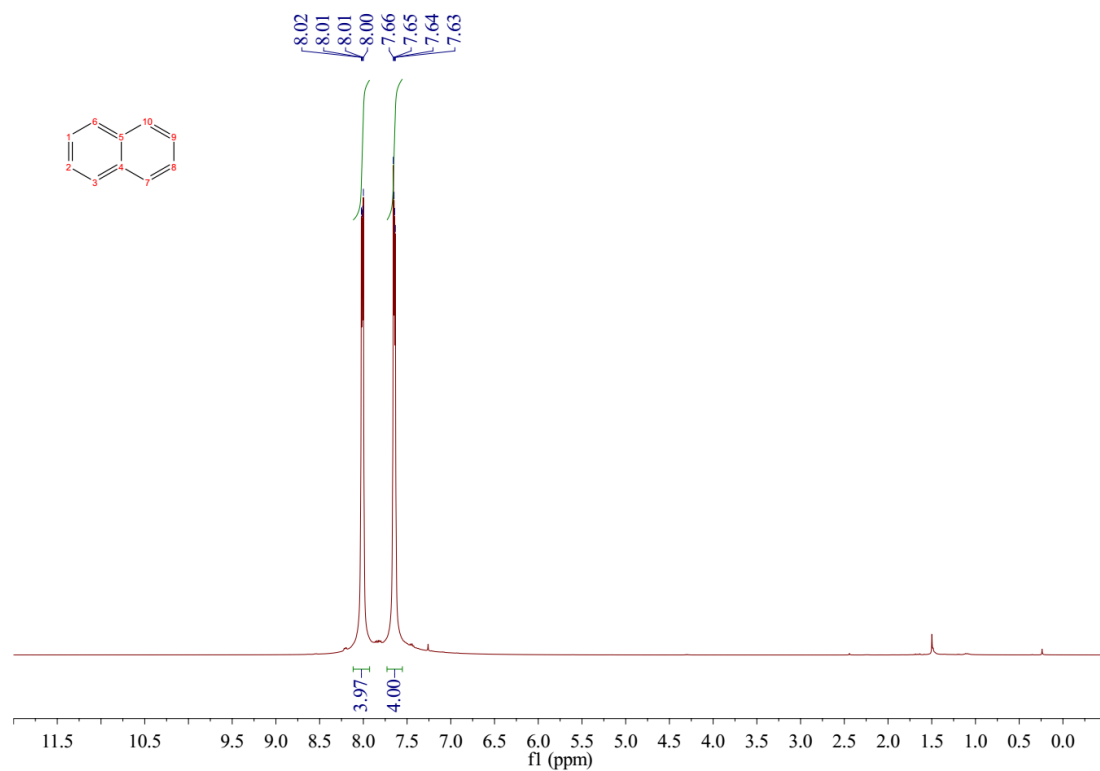


Figure S31. The $^1\text{H-NMR}$ spectrum of naphthalene.

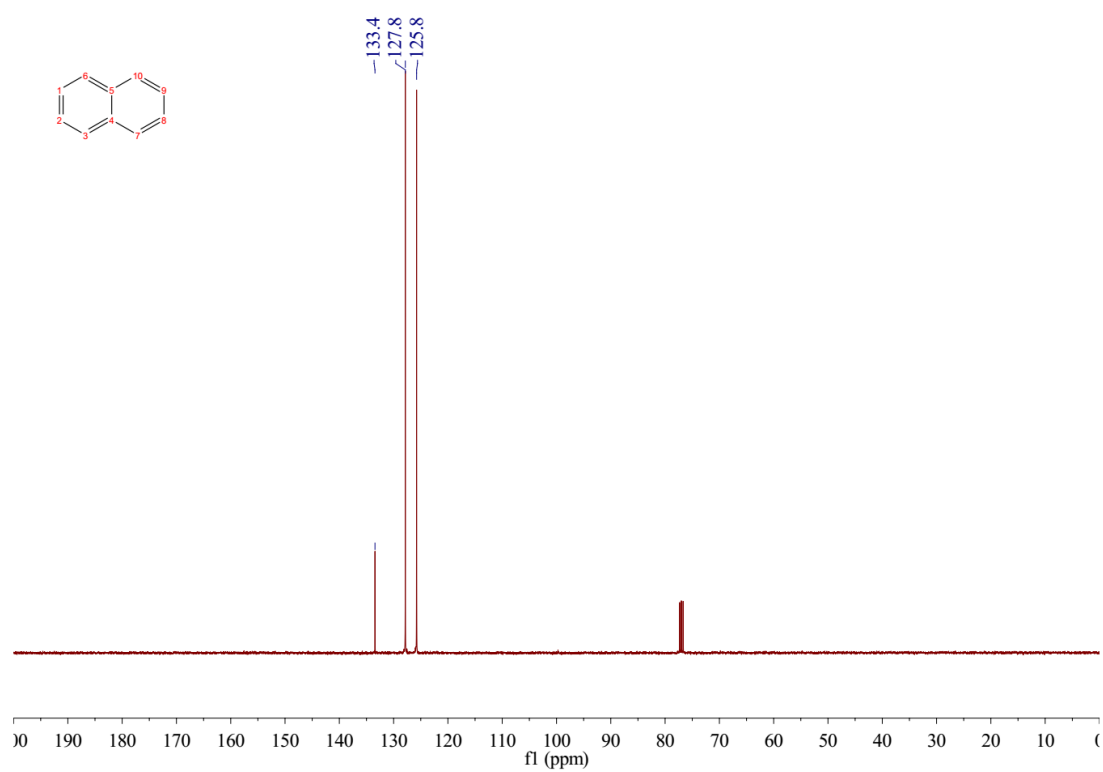


Figure S32. The $^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ spectrum of naphthalene.