

SUPPORTING INFORMATION

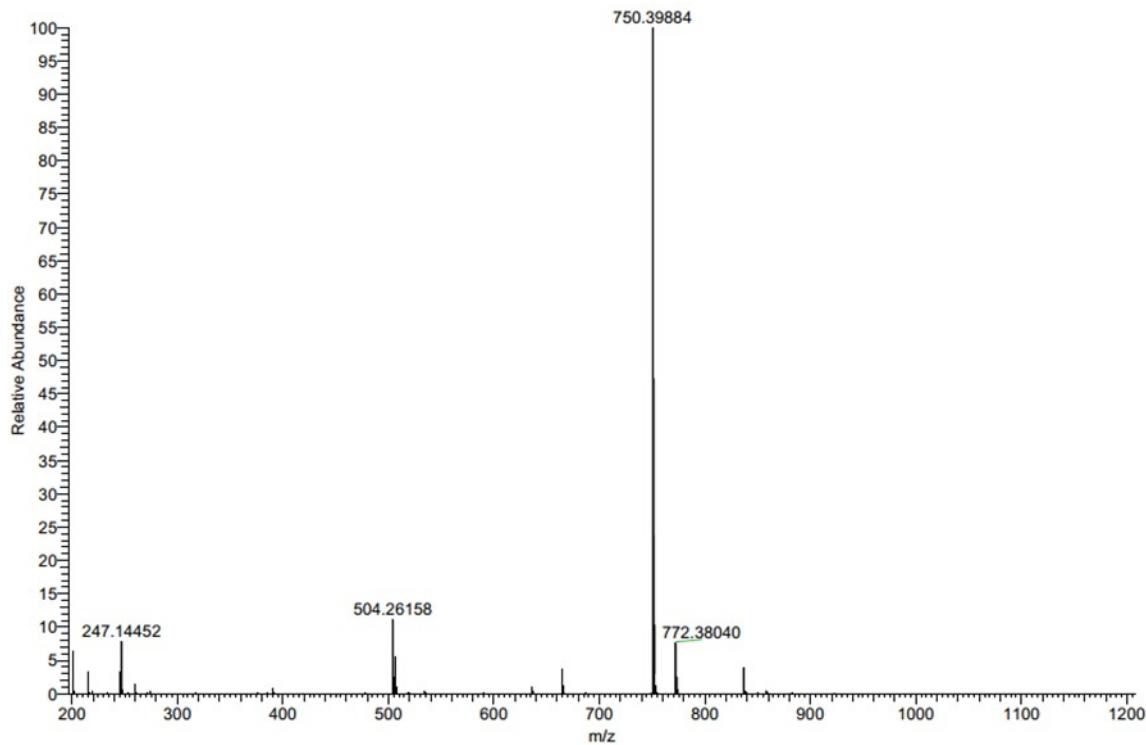
μ -Oxo-Bridged Iron(III) Complexes for Selective Reduction of Aromatic Ketones Catalyzed through Base Promoted *In-situ* Nanoparticles Formation

Nidhi Tyagi,^{*a,d} Mambattakkara Viji,^{a,b} Danaboyina Ramaiah^{*a,c}

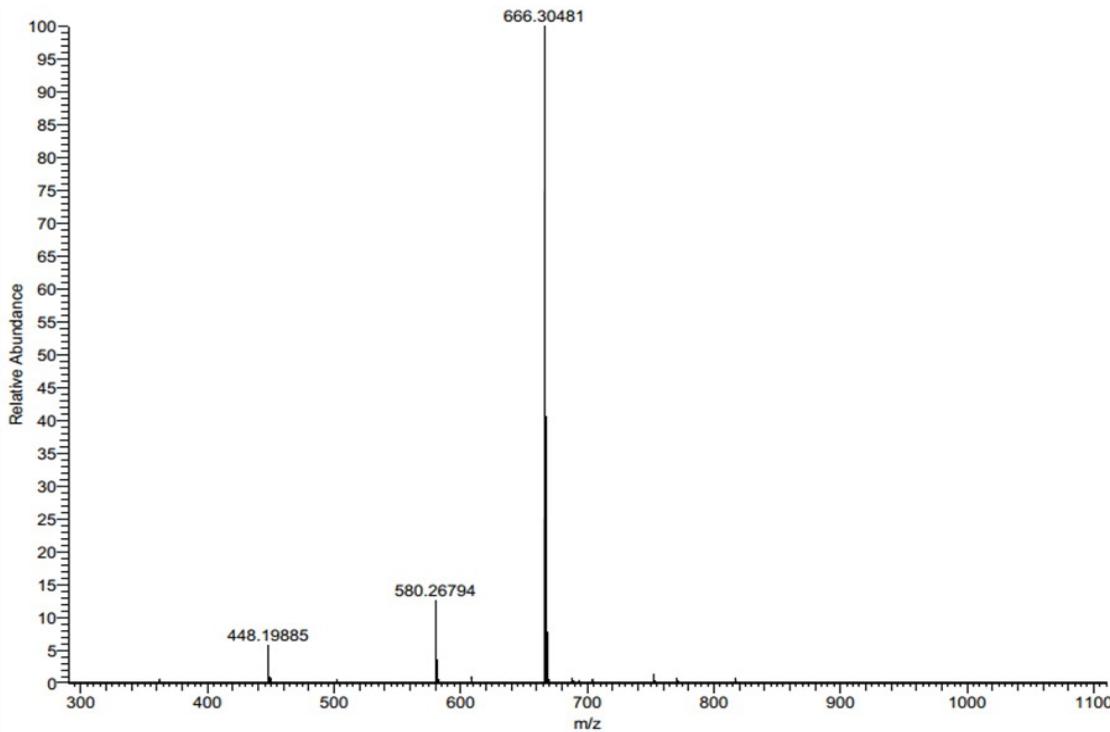
^aPhotosciences and Photonics, Chemical Sciences and Technology Division, CSIR-National Institute for Interdisciplinary Science and Technology, Trivandrum – 695019, India.

^bAcademy of Scientific and Innovative Research (AcSIR), CSIR-NIIST Campus. ^cDepartment of Chemistry, Birla Institute of Technology and Science (BITS) Pilani, Hyderabad Campus, India. ^dInstitute of Nano Science and Technology, Knowledge City, Sector 81, Mohali-160062, Punjab (India),

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(A)



(B)

Figure S1. ESI-MS mass spectra of the ligands A) \mathbf{L}_1 and B) \mathbf{L}_2 .

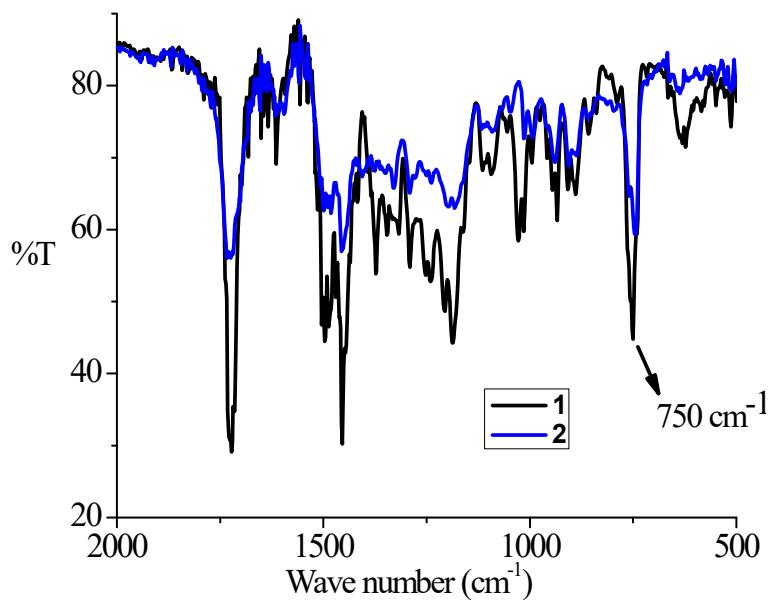


Figure S2. IR spectra of the complexes **1** and **2** were recorded using KBr pellet.

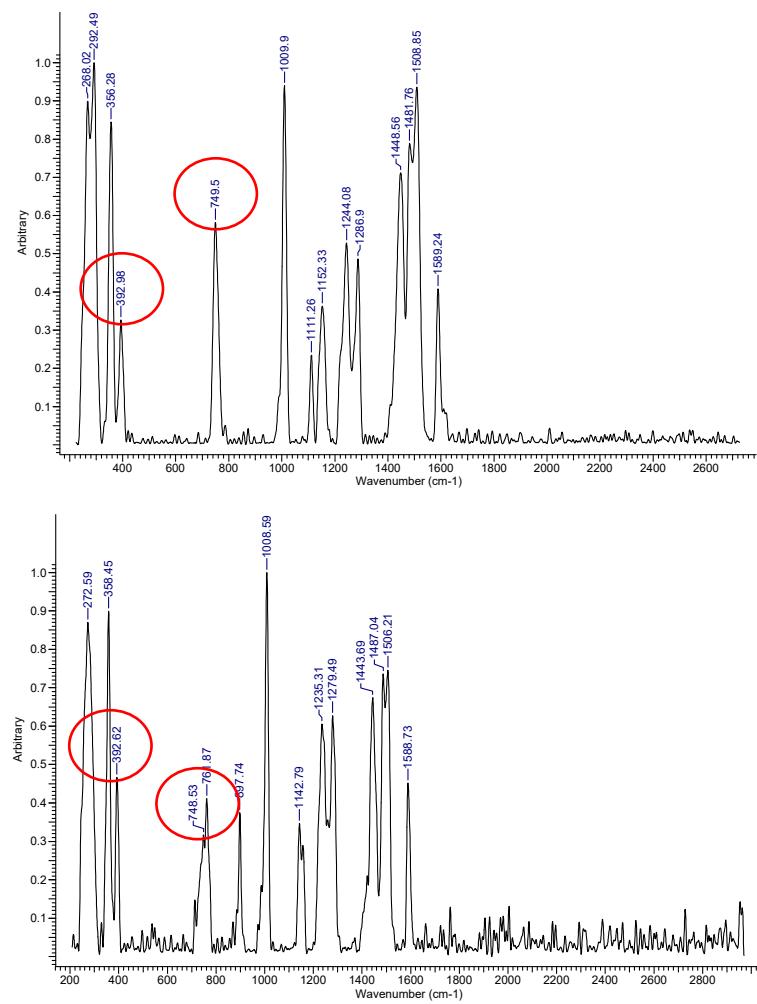
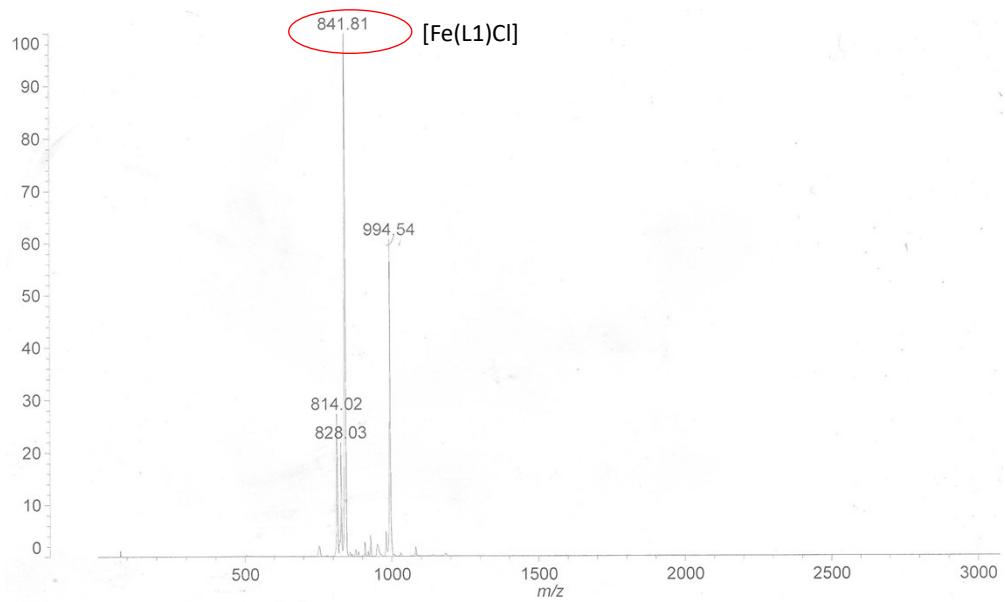


Figure S3. The Raman spectra of the complexes **1** (top) and **2** (bottom).

A)



B)

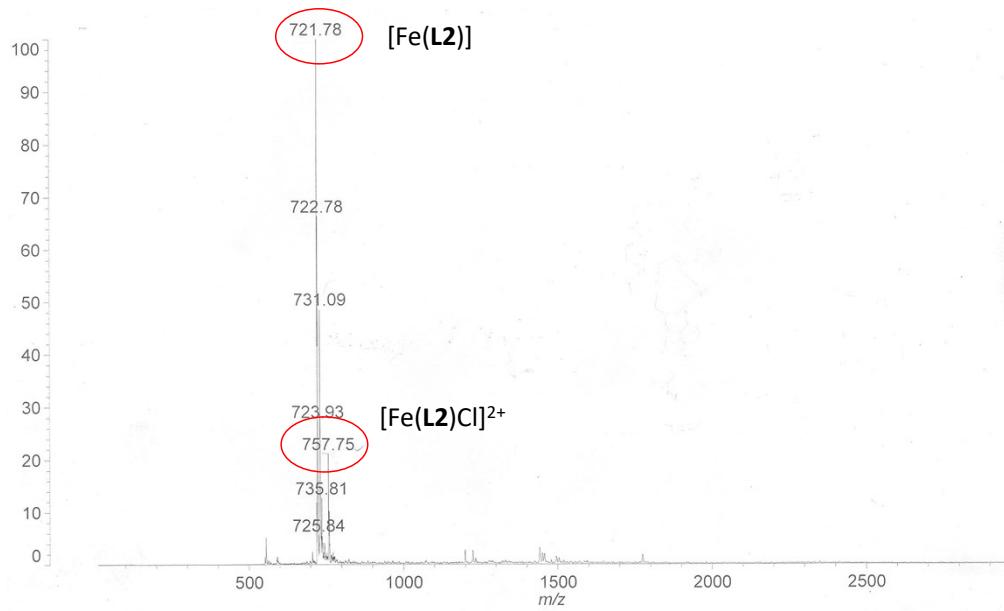


Figure S4. MALDI-TOF mass spectra of the complexes A) **1** and B) **2**.

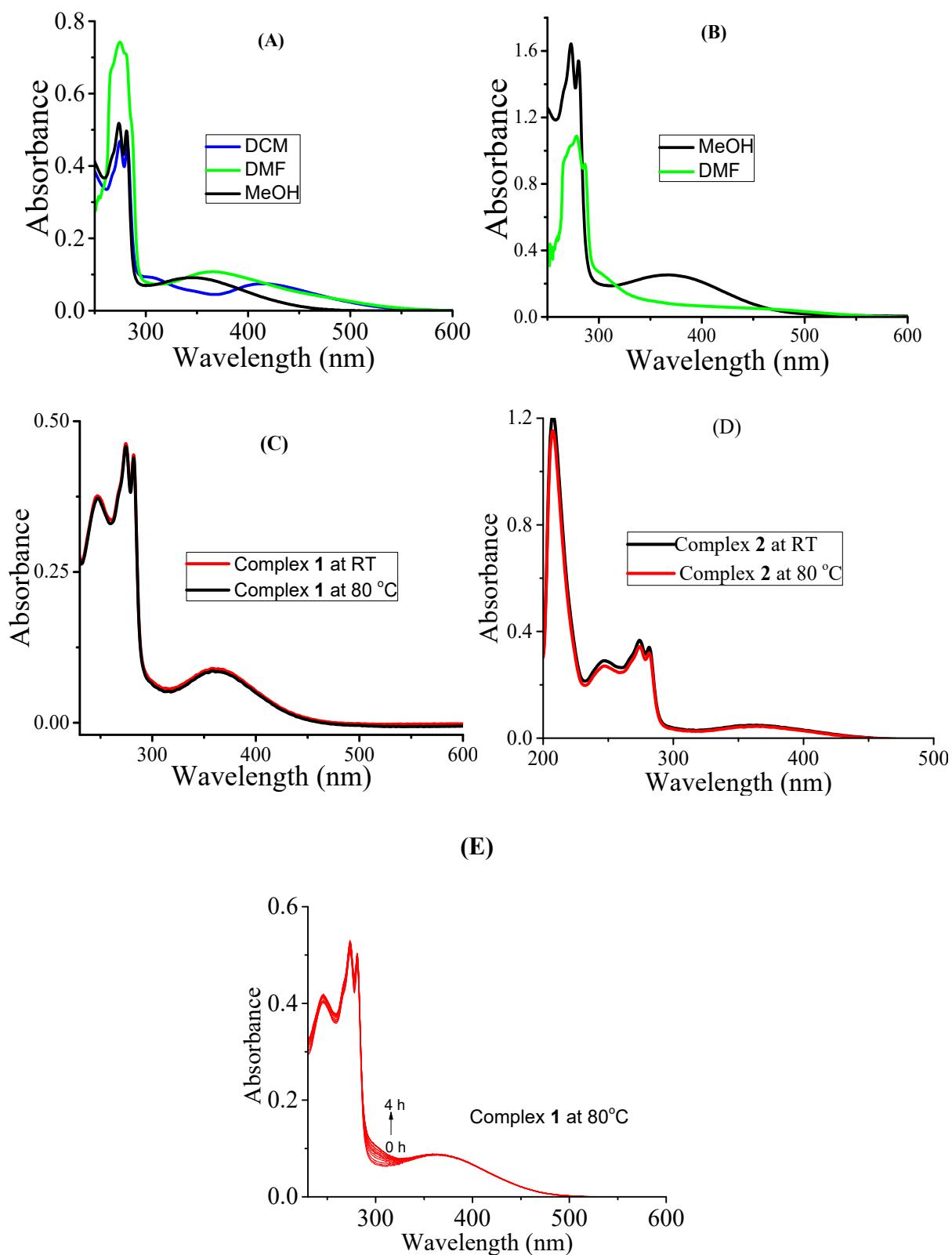


Figure S5. UV-visible spectra of the complexes **(A)** **1**, ($[c] = 1.7 \times 10^{-5}$ M) and **(B)** **2**, ($[c] = 2.0 \times 10^{-5}$) in different solvents. **(C, D)** UV-Visible spectra of complexes **1** and **2** at temperature 25°C and 80 °C (in MeOH). **(E)** Time dependent UV-Visible study of complex **1** at 80 °C (in MeOH) monitored for 4 h with 15 min interval.

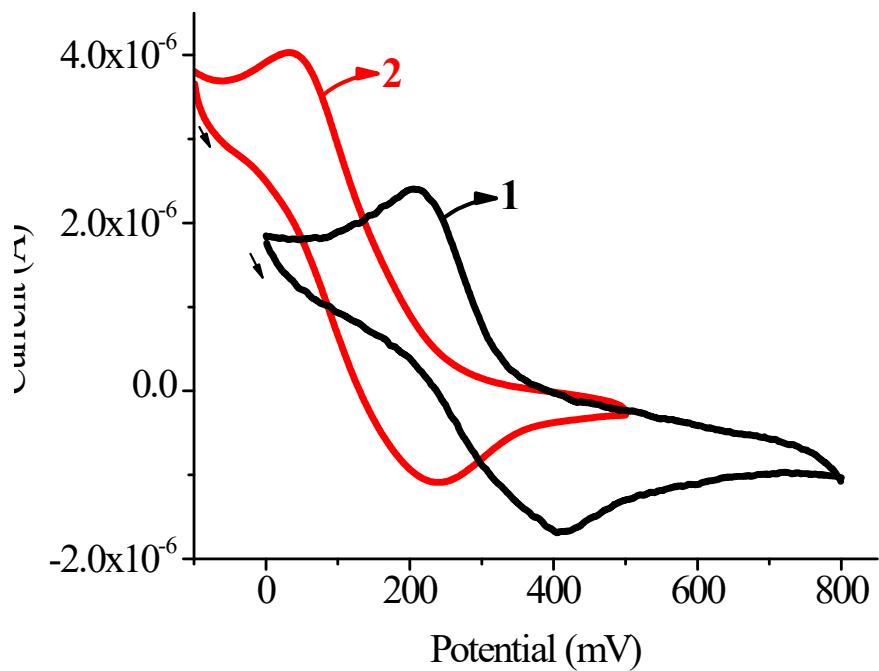
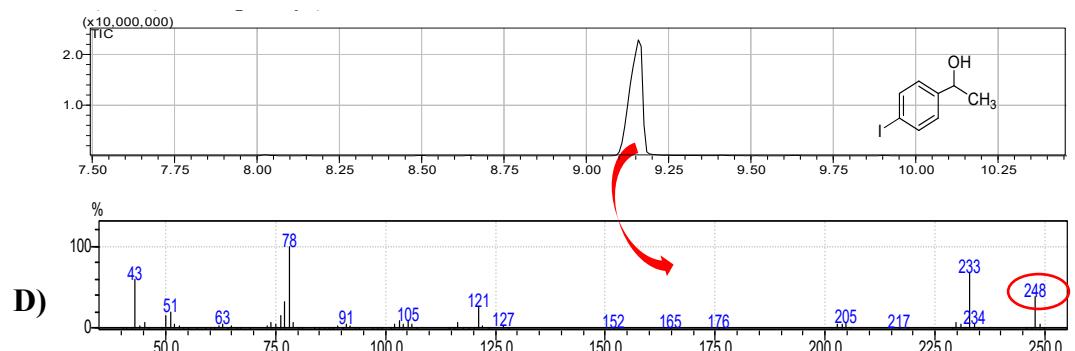
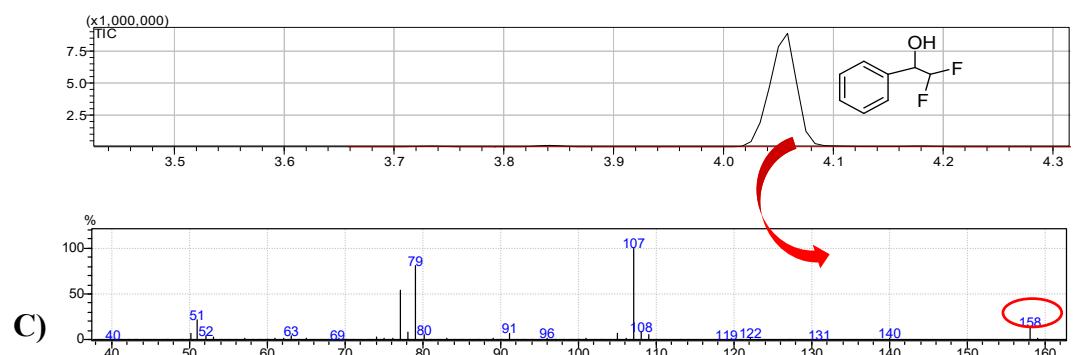
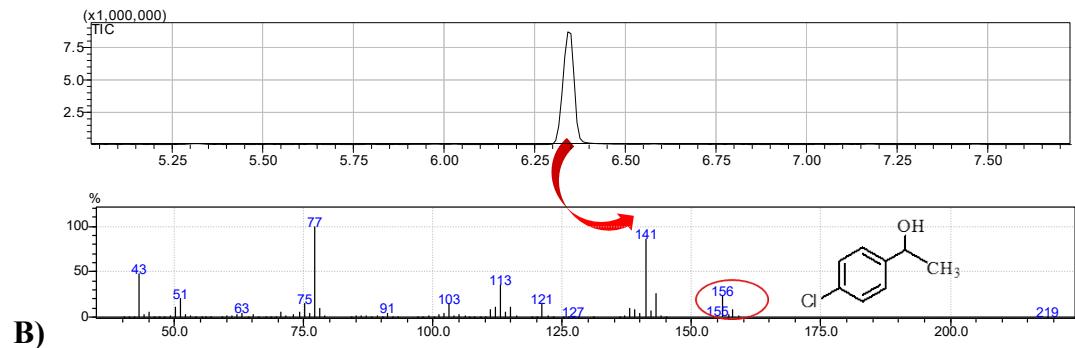
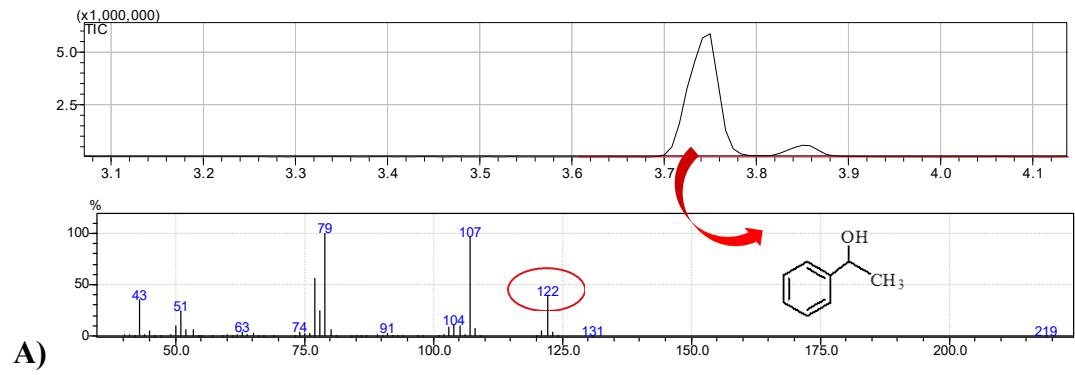


Figure S6. Cyclic voltammograms of a 10^{-3} M solution of **1** and **2** in DMF, in presence of 0.1 M tetrabutylammonium perchlorate (TBAP), using working electrode: glassy-carbon (0.07 cm^2); reference electrode: Ag/AgCl; auxiliary electrode: platinum wire, scan rate 75 mV/s.



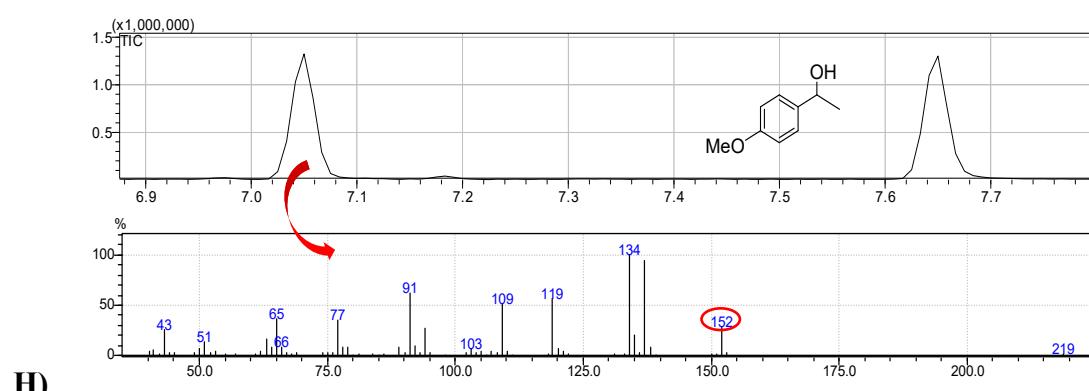
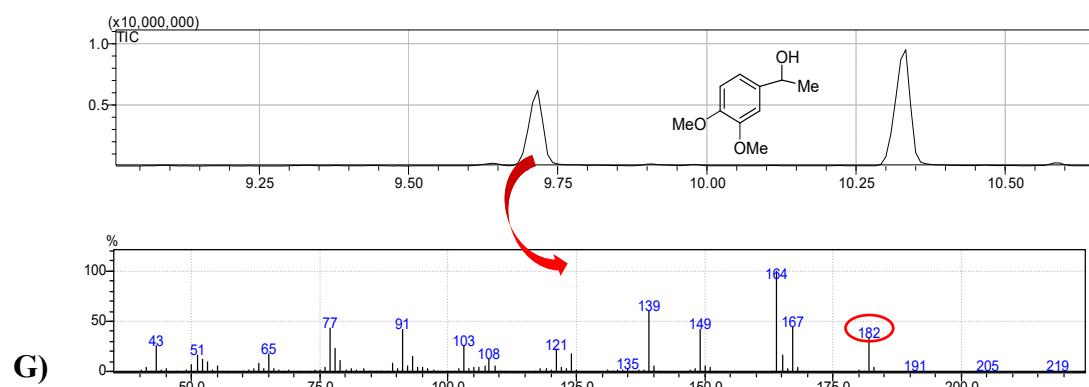
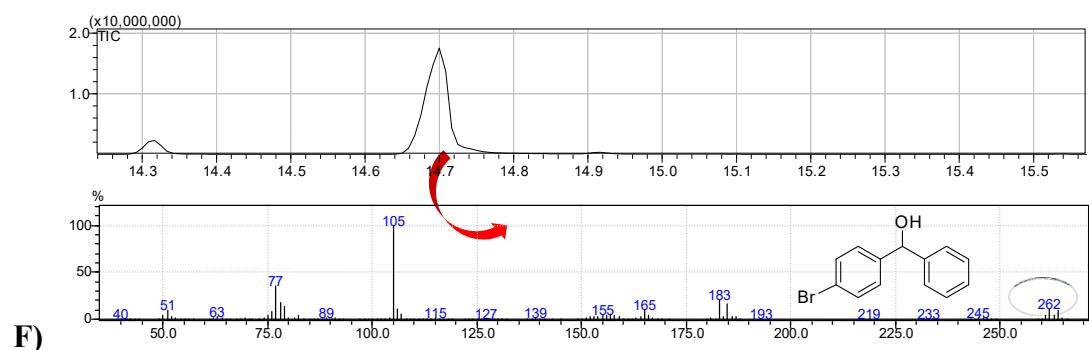
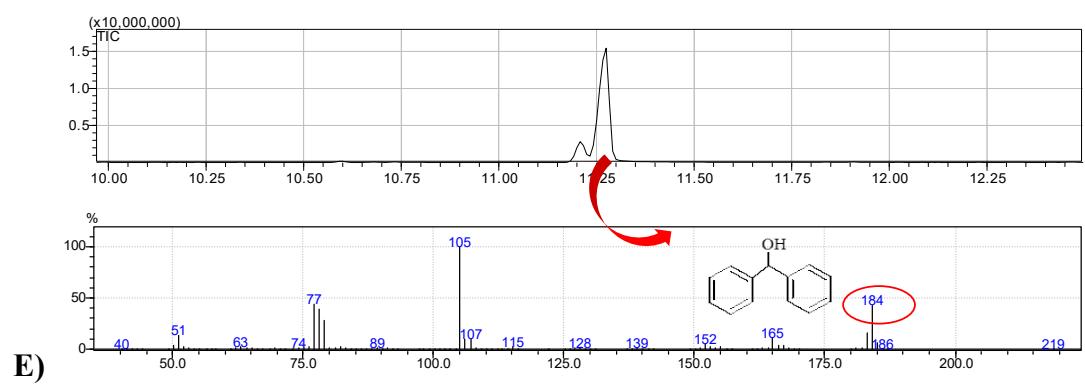
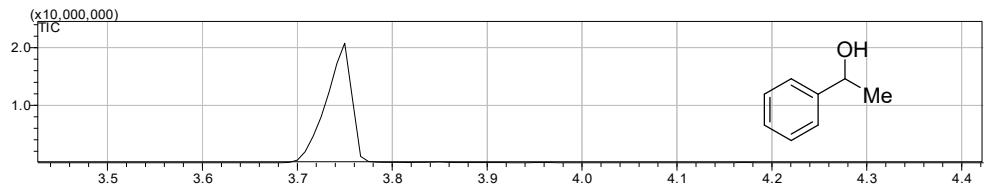
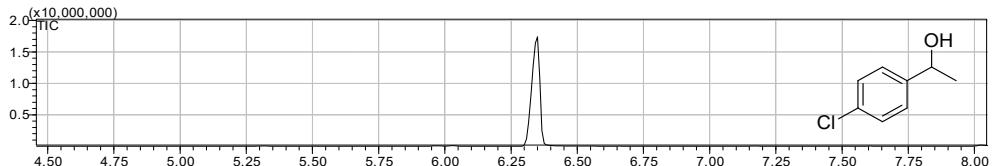


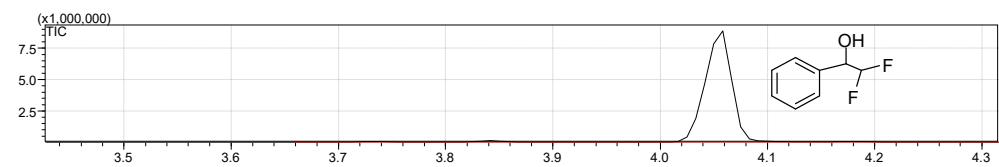
Figure S7. GC-MS spectra (A-H) of selected alcohol products obtained from the transformation of the corresponding ketones in presence of the complex **1** (2 mol%) with KOH and *i*-PrOH.



A)



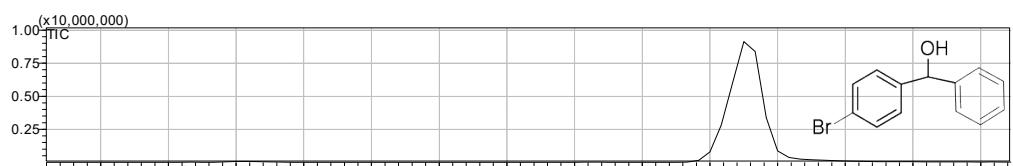
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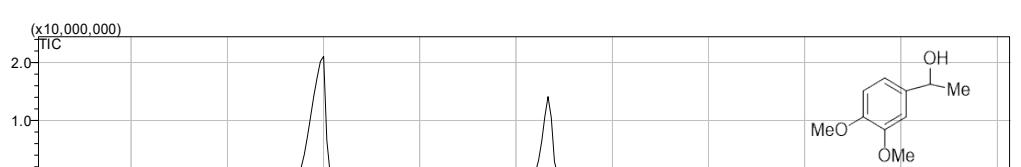
C)



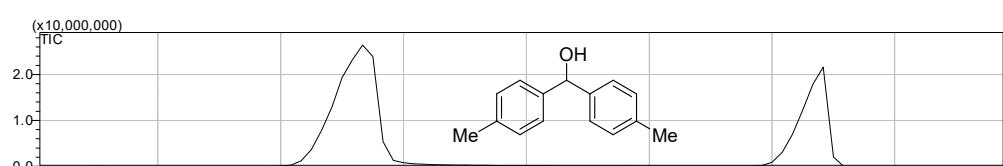
D)



E)



F)



G)

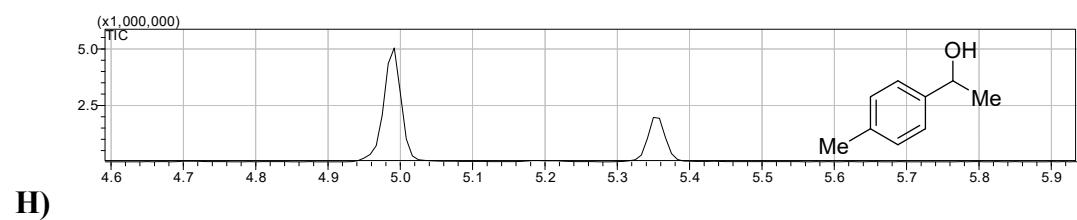
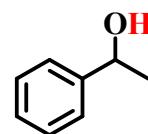
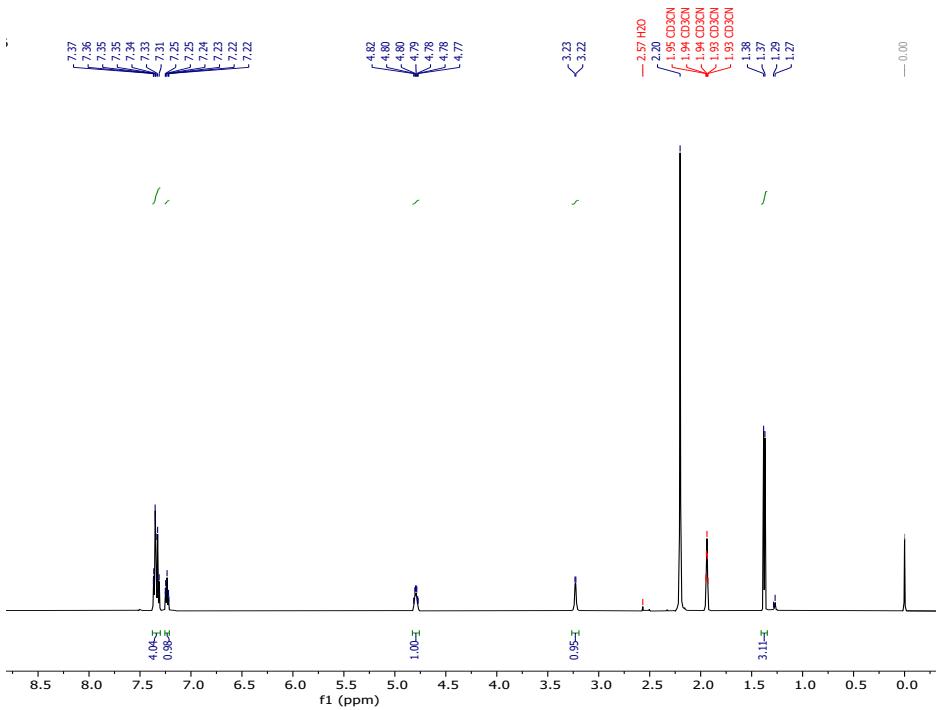
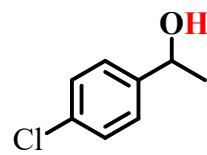
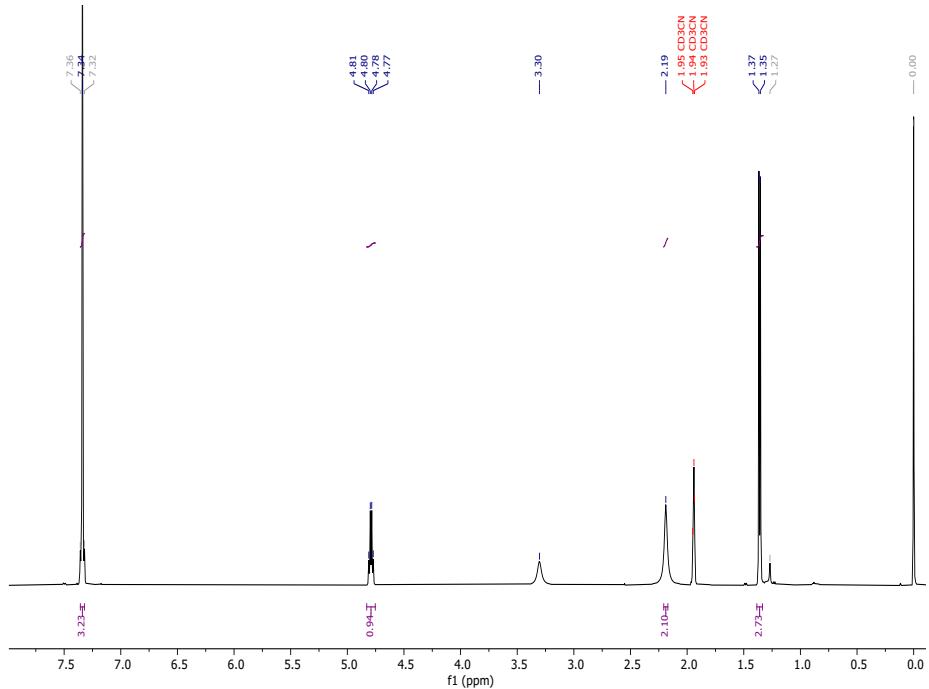
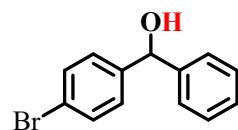
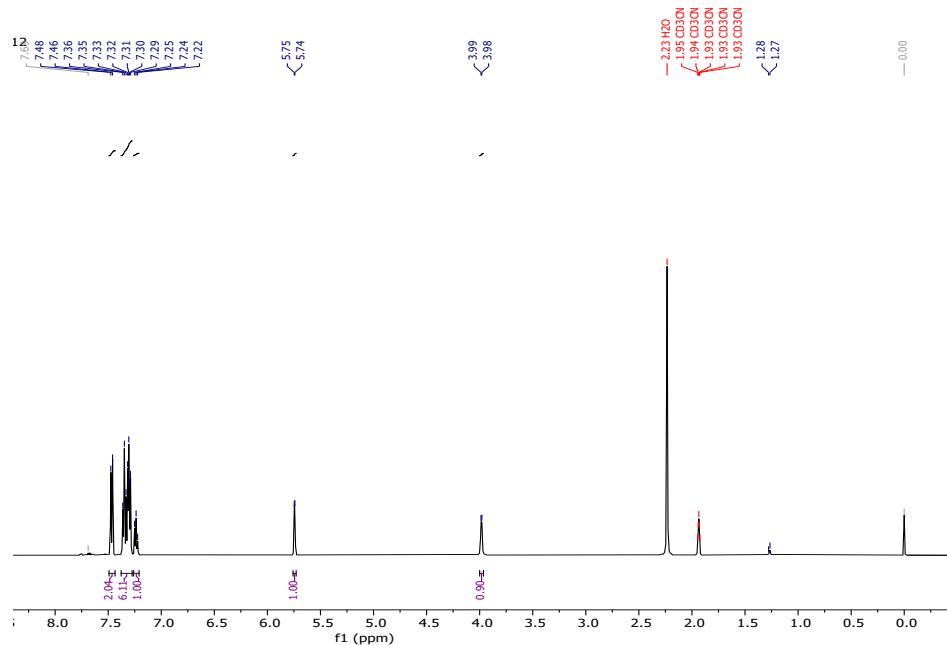


Figure S8. GC-MS spectra (A-H) of selected alcohol products obtained from the transformation of the corresponding ketones in presence of the complex **2** (2 mol%) with NaOH and *i*-PrOH.

A)**B)**

C)



D)

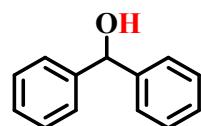
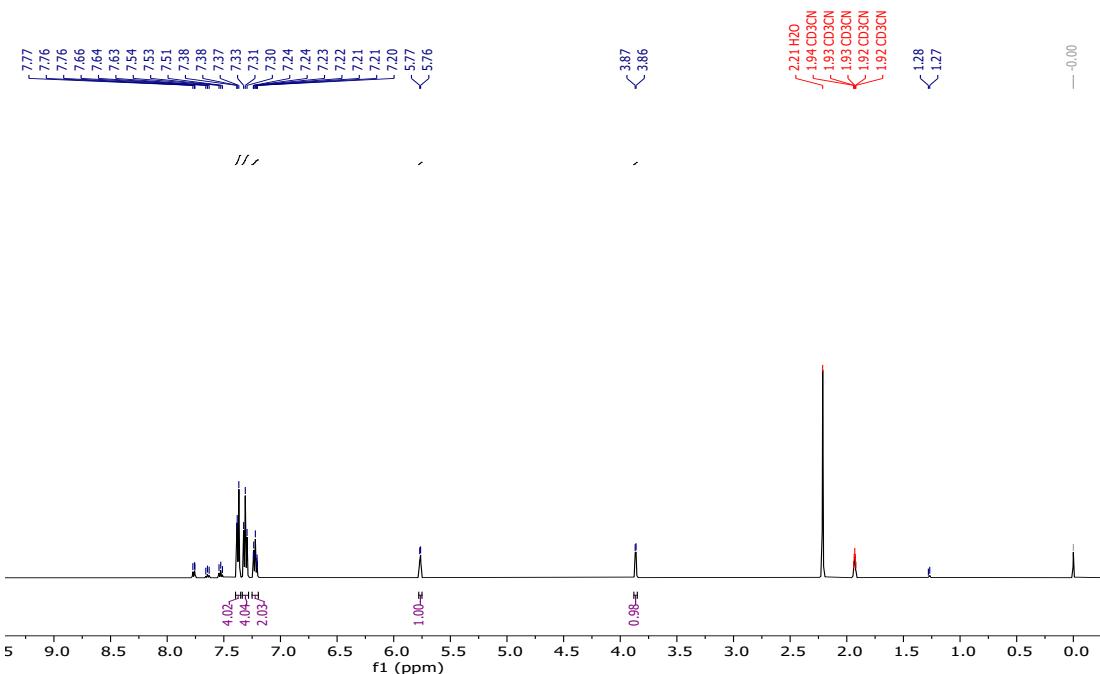
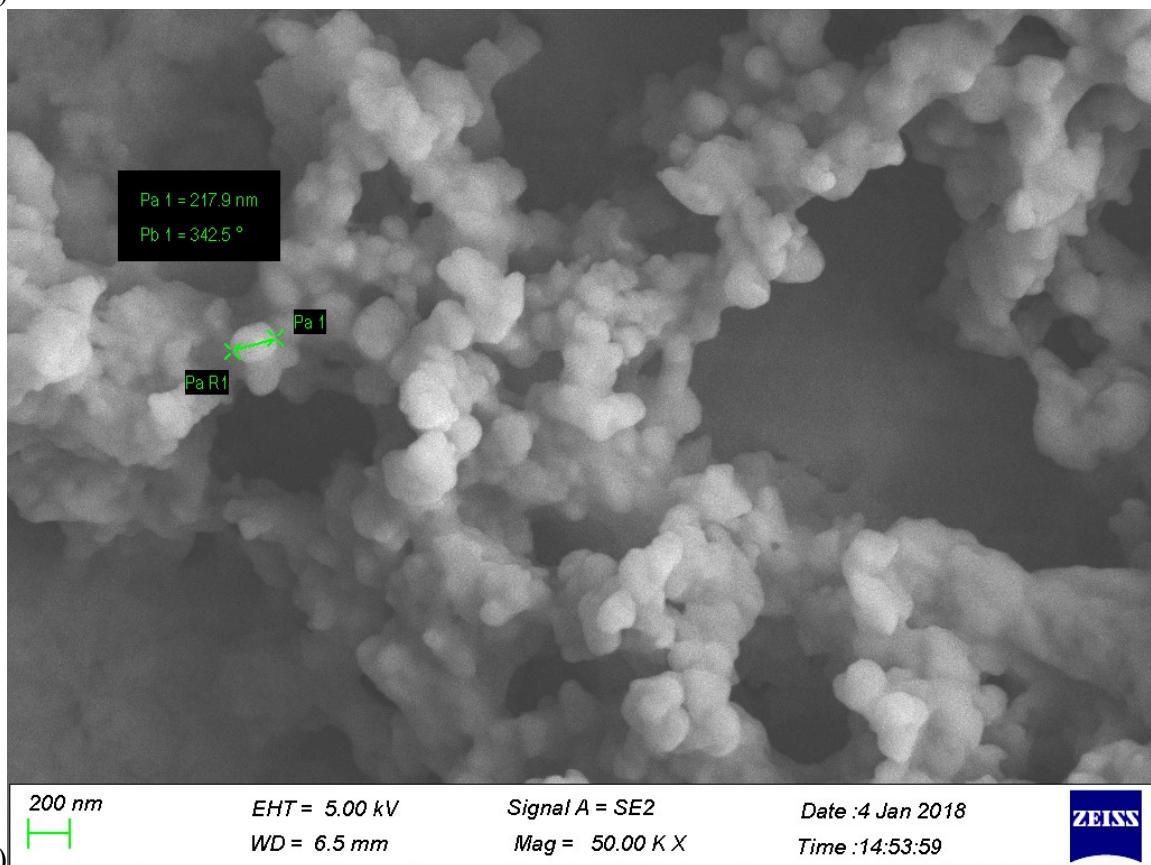
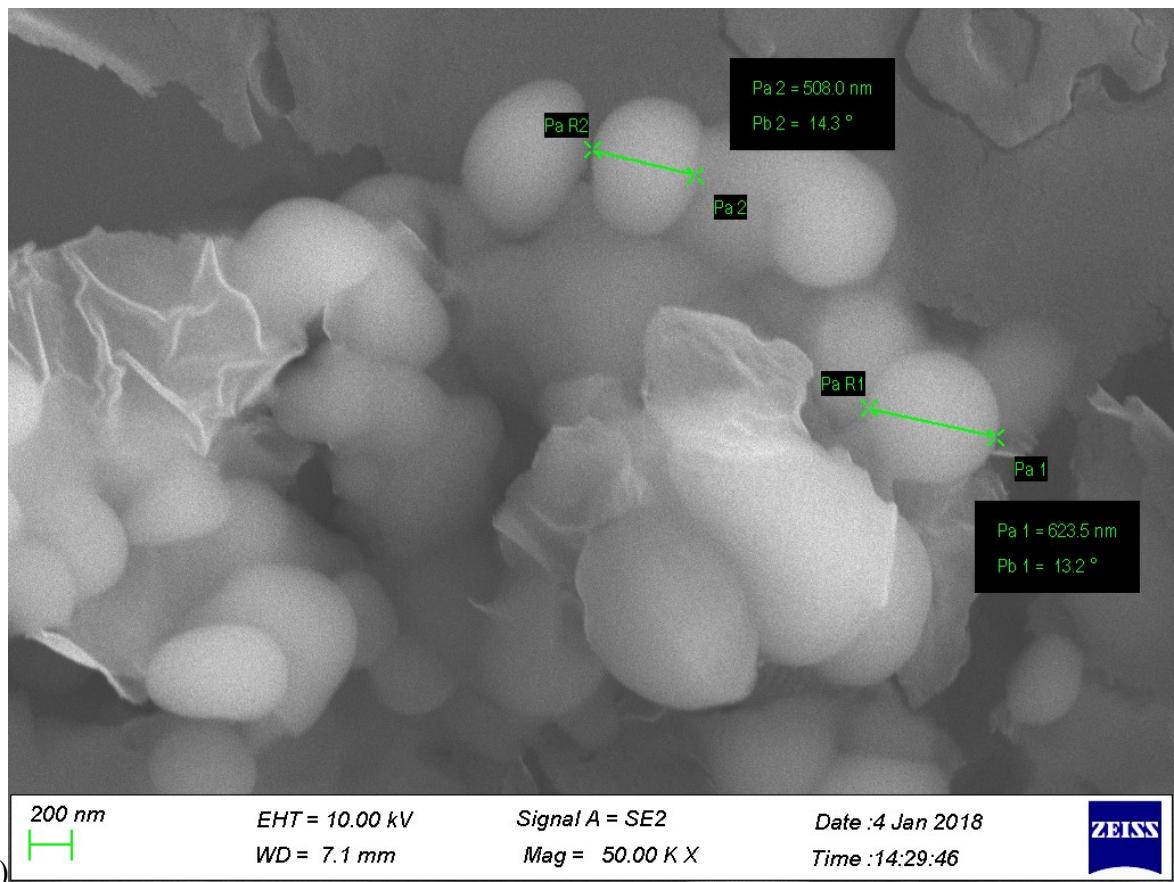
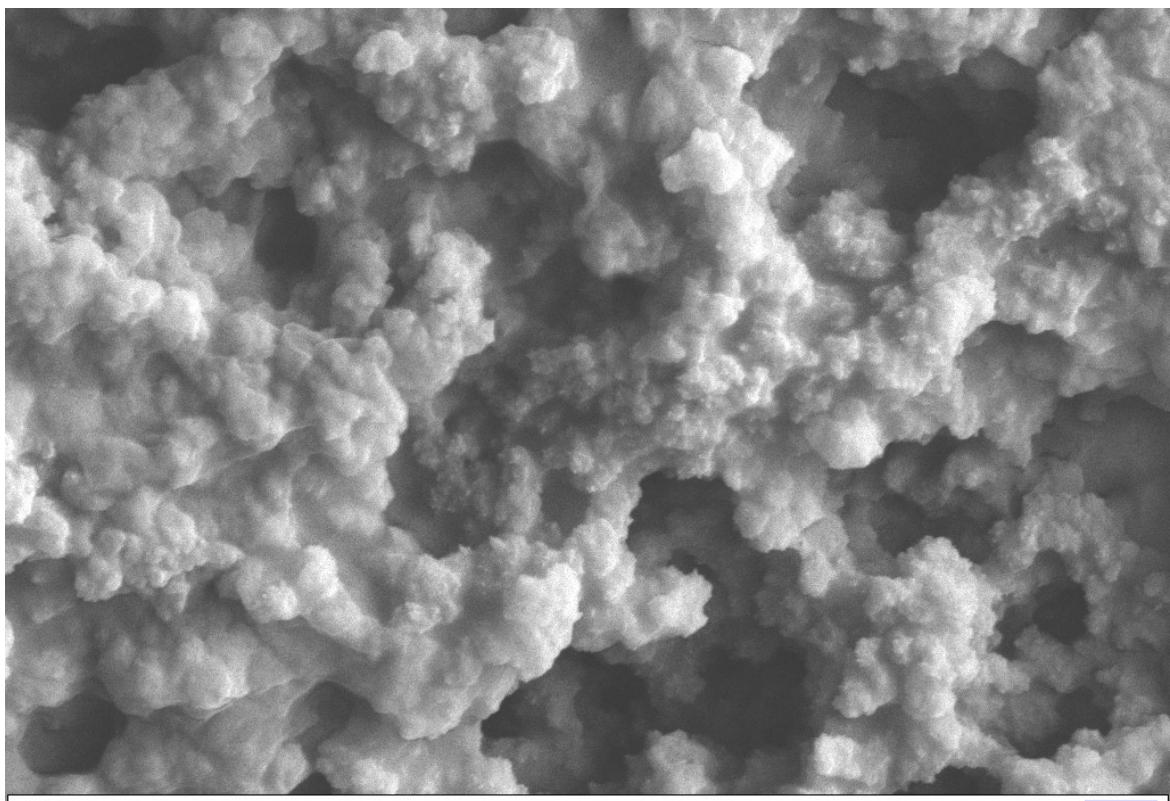
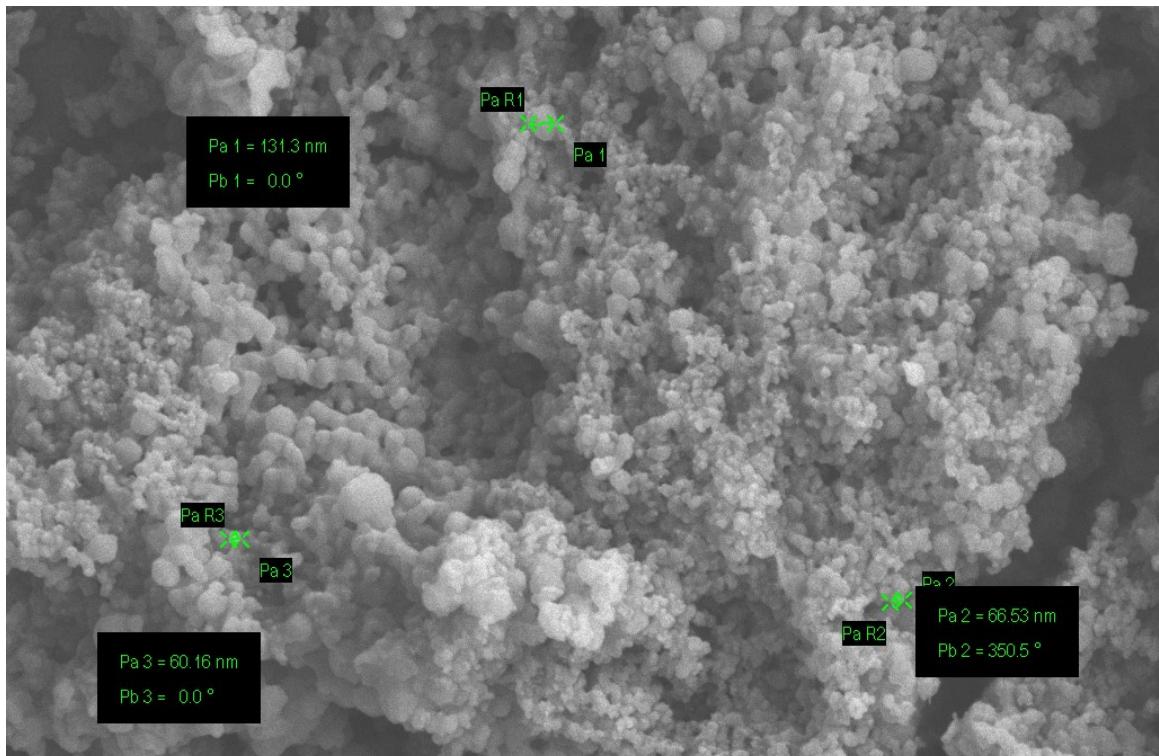


Figure S9. ^1H NMR spectra of few selected alcohols **A)** 1-phenylethanol **B)** 1-(4-chlorophenyl)ethanol **C)** (4-bromophenyl)(phenyl)methanol **D)** diphenylmethanol in CD_3CN .





C)
 200 nm EHT = 5.00 kV Signal A = SE2 Date :4 Jan 2018
 Pa R1 WD = 6.4 mm Mag = 50.00 K X Time :14:46:43



D)
 200 nm EHT = 5.00 kV Signal A = SE2 Date :4 Jan 2018
 WD = 6.5 mm Mag = 50.00 K X Time :15:06:56

Figure S10. FESEM images of the A, B) complexes **1** and **2** in *i*-PrOH respectively. C, D) complex **1** and **2** + base in *i*-PrOH.

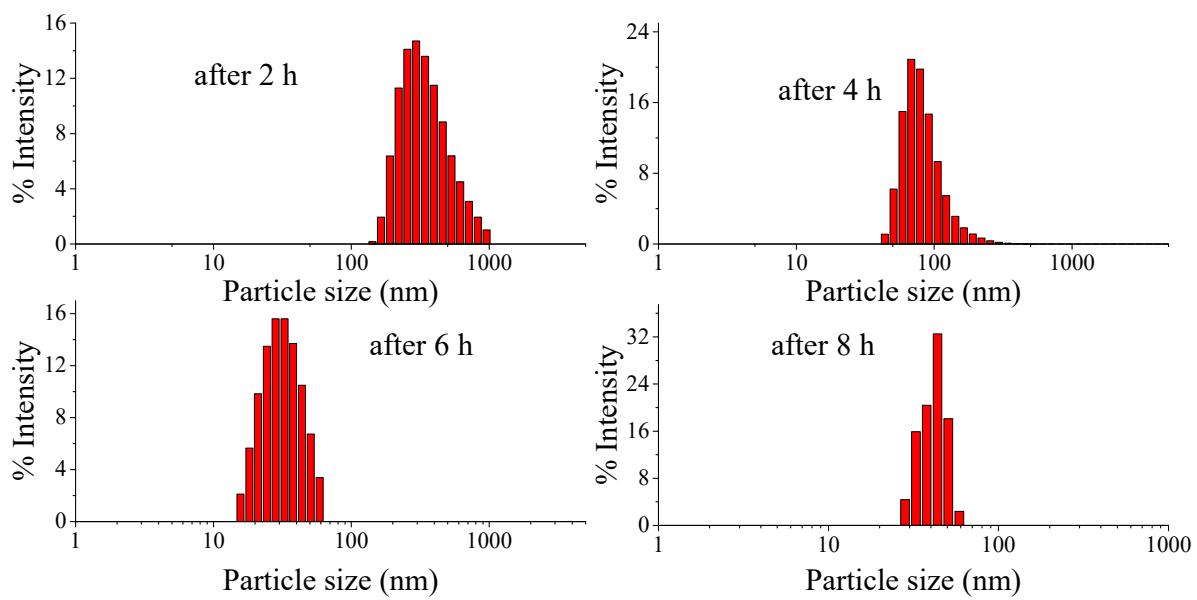


Figure S11. Time dependent DLS studies of catalytic mixture of complex **1** in *i*-PrOH after every 2 h interval.

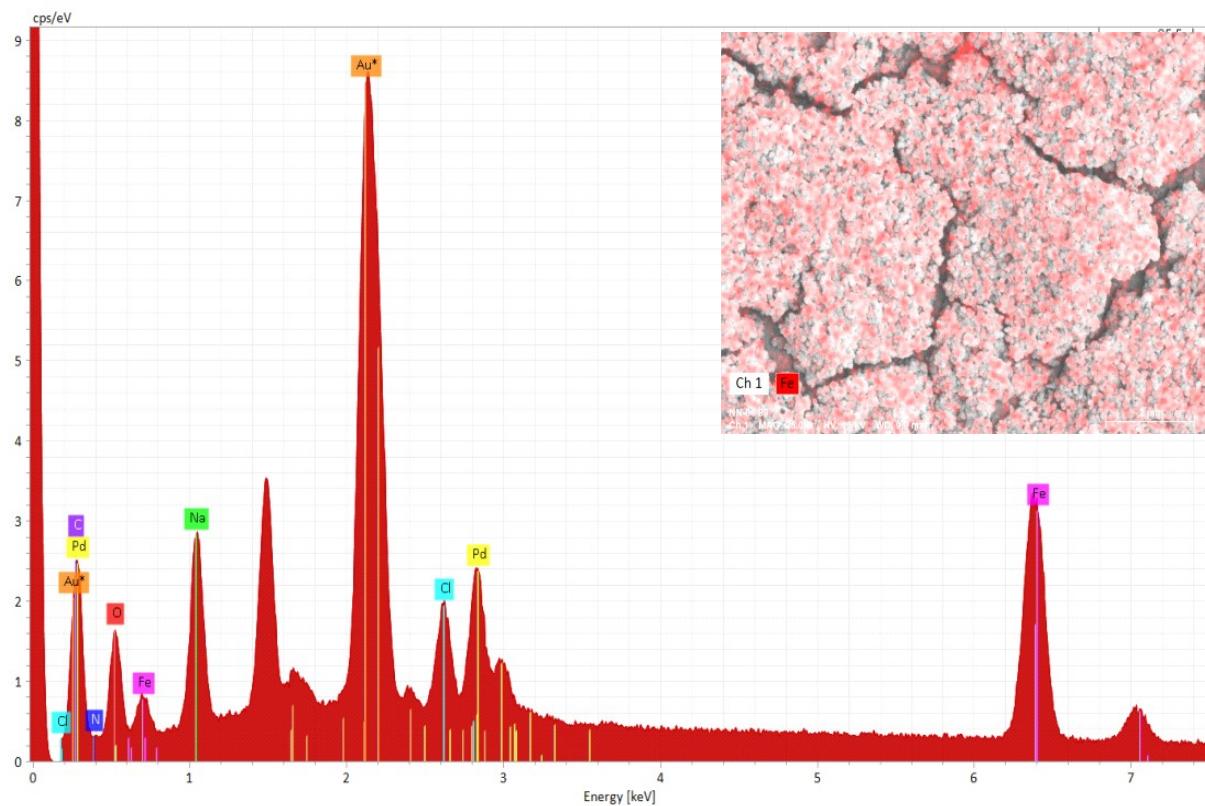


Figure S12. Energy dispersive X-ray (EDX) analysis showing the presence of iron and other elements (inset) in catalytic mixture, in presence of complex **2**. (Presence of gold and palladium is due to Au/Pd coating to sample using Quorum Q150T sputter unit)

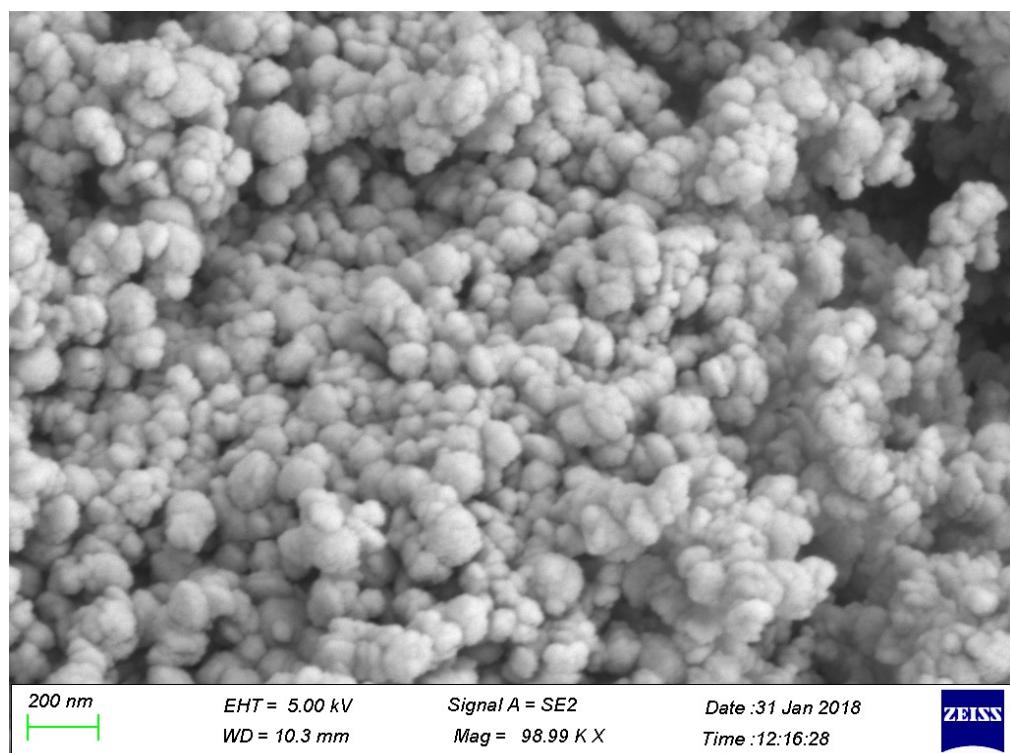


Figure S13. FESEM image of the iron oxide alone.

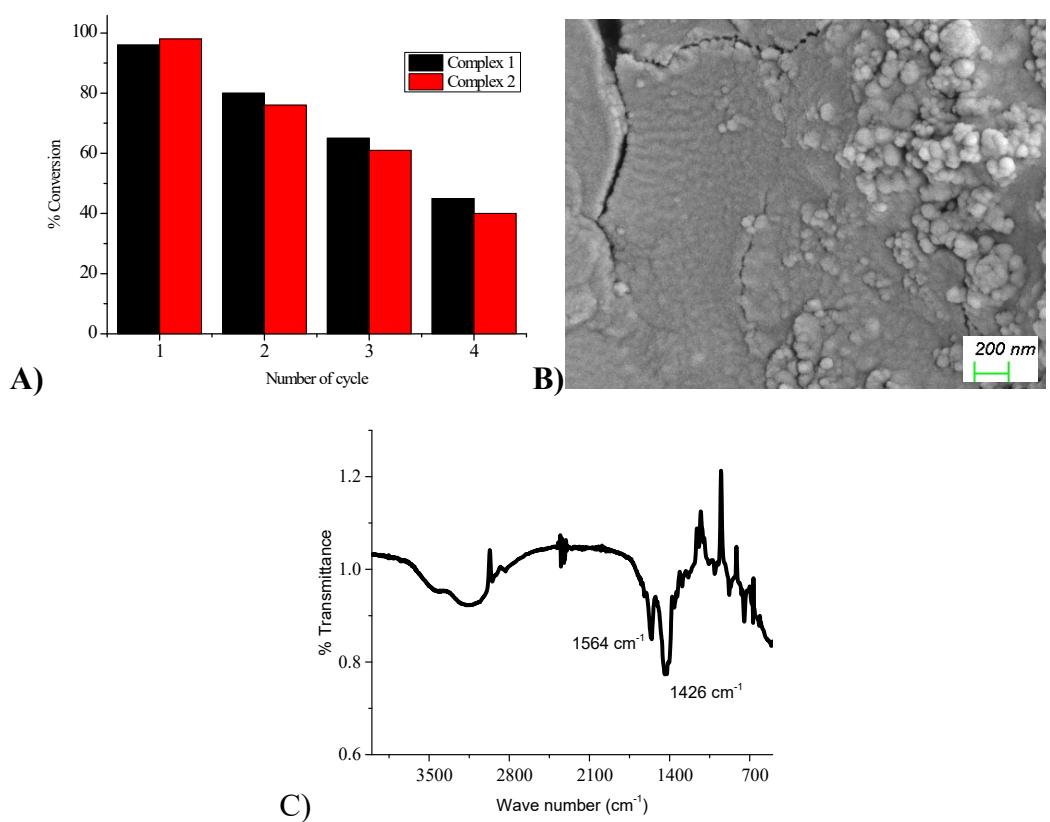
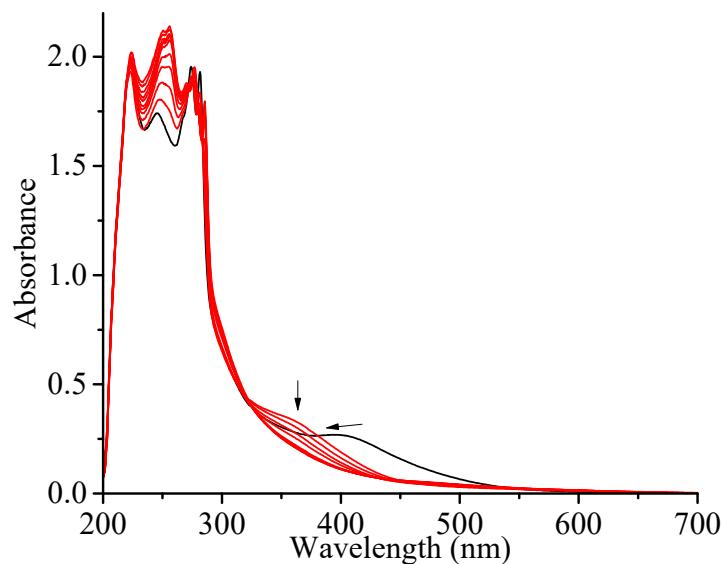
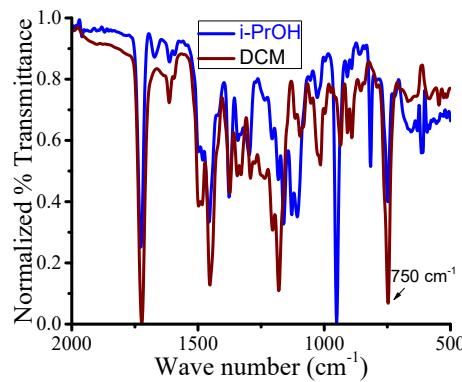


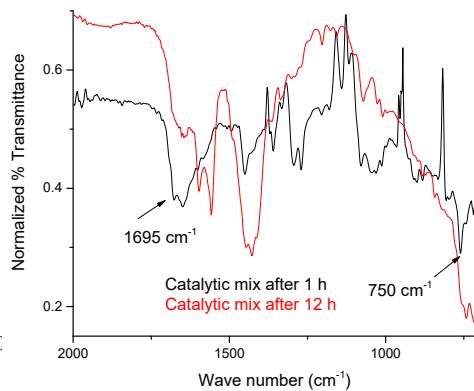
Figure S14. A) Recyclability of the catalysts (**1** and **2**) using acetophenone as a substrate. B, C) FESEM image and IR spectrum of catalytic mixture after 4th cycle, using complex **1**.



(A)



(B)



(C)

Figure S15. A) UV-Visible spectra of the complex **1** in *i*-PrOH (black, $[C_{\text{complex } 1}] = 40 \mu\text{M}$) in presence of base (red, $[C_{\text{base}}] = 40 \text{ mM}$) B) ATR-IR spectra of complex **1** in DCM and *i*-PrOH, C) ATR-IR spectra of catalytic reaction mixture in presence of complex **1** at time $t = 1 \text{ h}$ and 12 h (benzophenone (0.1 mmol), base (0.2 mM) in 2-propanol (1 mL) and catalyst (2 mol%), respectively.

Table S1. X-ray crystal structure refinement data of the complex **1**.

Formula weight (gmol ⁻¹)	1950.94	β (°)	68.4270(10)
Crystal system	Triclinic	γ (°)	66.3200(10)
Space group	<i>P</i> $\bar{1}$	V (Å ³)	2391.33(15)
λ (Å) (Mo- <i>K</i> _α)	0.71073	Z	1
Crystal size (mm)	0.25x0.15x0.10	θ range (deg)	1.4-26.5
a (Å)	13.4221(5)	F (000)	1025
b (Å)	13.5676(5)	R ₁ ^[a] [I > 2σ(I)]	0.0469
c (Å)	15.5152(5)	wR ₂ ^[b] [I > 2σ(I)]	0.1301
α (°)	86.9640(10)	GOF	1.089

[a] $R_1 = (\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||) / (|F_o|)$, [b] $wR_2 = [\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / \sum w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}$

Table S2. Complexes **1** and **2** catalyzed TH of various aromatic ketones using KOH.^[a, b]

Si.No	Substrate	Complex 1	Complex 2
		Conversion yield (%) ^[b] (TOF, h ⁻¹)	Conversion yield (%) ^[b] (TOF, h ⁻¹)
1		92 (3.83)	90 (3.75)
2		100 (4.16)	88 (3.67)
3		98 (4.08)	100 (4.16)
4		100 (4.16)	51 (2.13)
5	S	89 (3.71)	94 (3.92)
6		87 (3.63)	79 (3.29)
7		30 (1.25)	12 (50)
8		5 (0.21)	47 (1.95)
9		41 (1.70)	40 (1.66)
10		44 (1.83)	13 (0.54)
11		15 (0.63)	9 (0.38)

^[a]Data represent the mean (SD ± 1%) of three independent experiments. Reaction conditions: acetophenone (0.1 mM), complexes **1** or **2** (2 mol%), base (KOH, 0.2 mM), solvent (*i*-PrOH, 1 mL), temperature (80–85 °C), time 12 h, argon atmosphere.

^[b]Conversions determined by GC-MS analysis. TOF = TON/time in h, and TON was calculated using moles of catalyst.