

## Nano-NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> -Catalyzed Dehydrogenative Direct Esterification and Amidation of Primary Alcohols under Microwave Conditions

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### **ESI 1. General Information:**

All chemicals and solvents were purchased from CDH, Merck, Sigma-Aldrich, TCI Chemicals, Sd-Fine, and HIMEDIA (India). Solvents were distilled before use, and all chemicals were used as received without further purification. Double-distilled water was employed to prepare  $\text{NiCo}_2\text{O}_4$  nanoparticles and in organic reactions where required. Organic reactions were performed under ambient air, without an inert atmosphere, and oven-dried glassware was used for all the reactions. Thin-layer chromatography (TLC) was conducted on Merck 60F254 silica gel plates (0.25 mm thick), using ethyl acetate and petroleum ether as the eluting solvents. The powder X-ray diffraction (XRD) analysis of nano- $\text{NiCo}_2\text{O}_4$  was carried out using a Rigaku Ultima IV X-ray diffractometer with  $\text{Cu K}\alpha$  radiation ( $\lambda = 1.540806 \text{ \AA}$ ), operating at 40 kV and 40 mA, with a step size of  $0.02^\circ$  and a scanning rate of  $0.24^\circ/\text{min}$ . High-resolution transmission electron microscopy (HR-TEM) of nano- $\text{NiCo}_2\text{O}_4$  was performed using a JEOL 4000 EX/II operating at 400 kV (point-to-point resolution of 0.165 nm) and a JEOL 2010 FEG operating at 200 kV (information limit of 0.11 nm). Fourier-transform infrared (FT-IR) spectroscopy was Thermo Scientific Nicolet Summit X spectrometer equipped with a diamond ATR crystal, a DTGS-KBr detector, and a KBr beamsplitter. The  $^1\text{H}$  and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of the synthesized compounds were recorded using a Bruker spectrometer operating at 400 MHz and 101 MHz, respectively, with  $\text{CDCl}_3$  as the solvent.

### **ESI 2. Method for the preparation of nano- $\text{NiCo}_2\text{O}_4$ (By co-precipitation method):**

At first, double-distilled water (500 mL) was heated in a 1000 mL beaker, and then,  $\text{NiCl}_2$  (10.0 mmol) and  $\text{CoCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (20.0 mmol) were dissolved. The colour of the solution turned to wine red. Next, NaOH solution (5 M) was prepared in double-distilled water separately in beakers (50 ml) and added dropwise to the resulting solution with continuous stirring till the pH was 10. After that, the grey precipitate was formed and washed with distilled water by the decantation process to make it alkali-free (pH 6-7). Furthermore, the precipitate was filtered and dried in an oven overnight. Finally, the dried material was ground and annealed at 400 °C in a muffle furnace. The obtained black material was nano- $\text{NiCo}_2\text{O}_4$ .

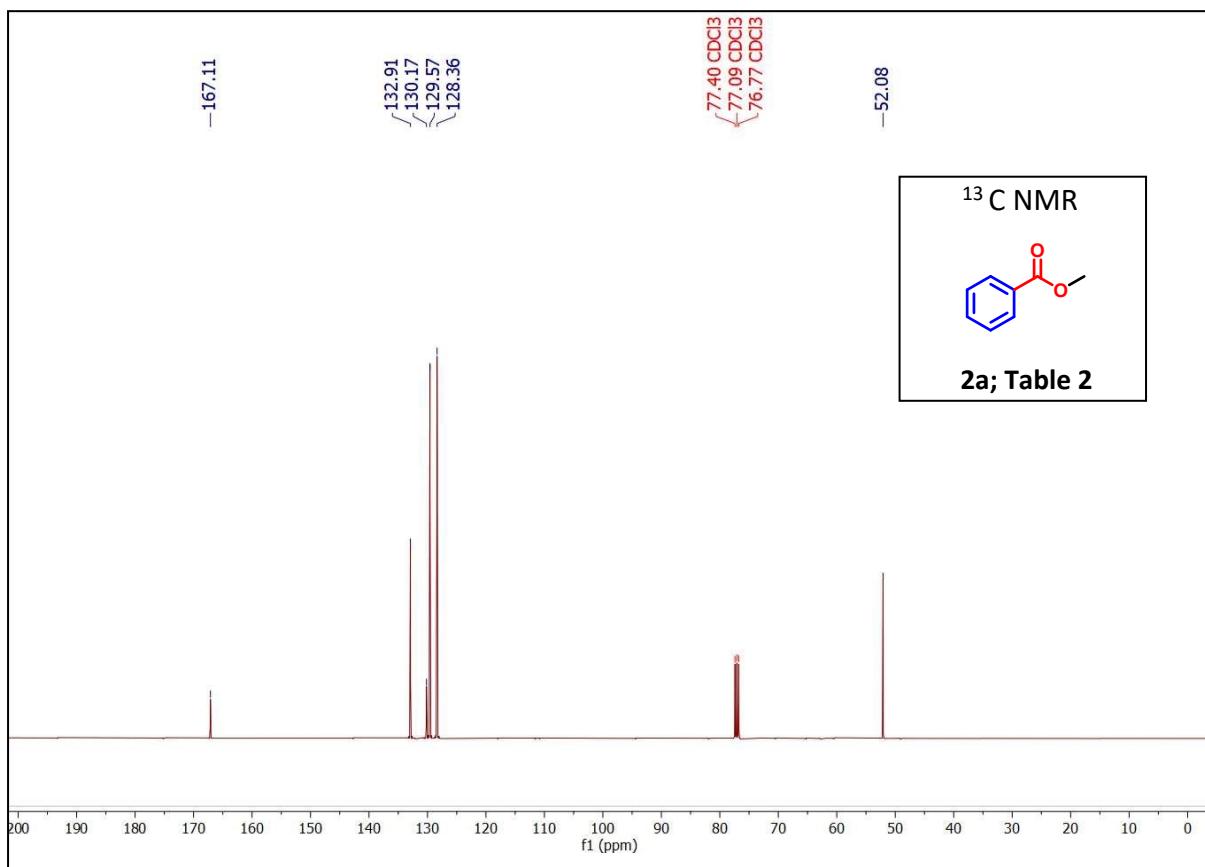
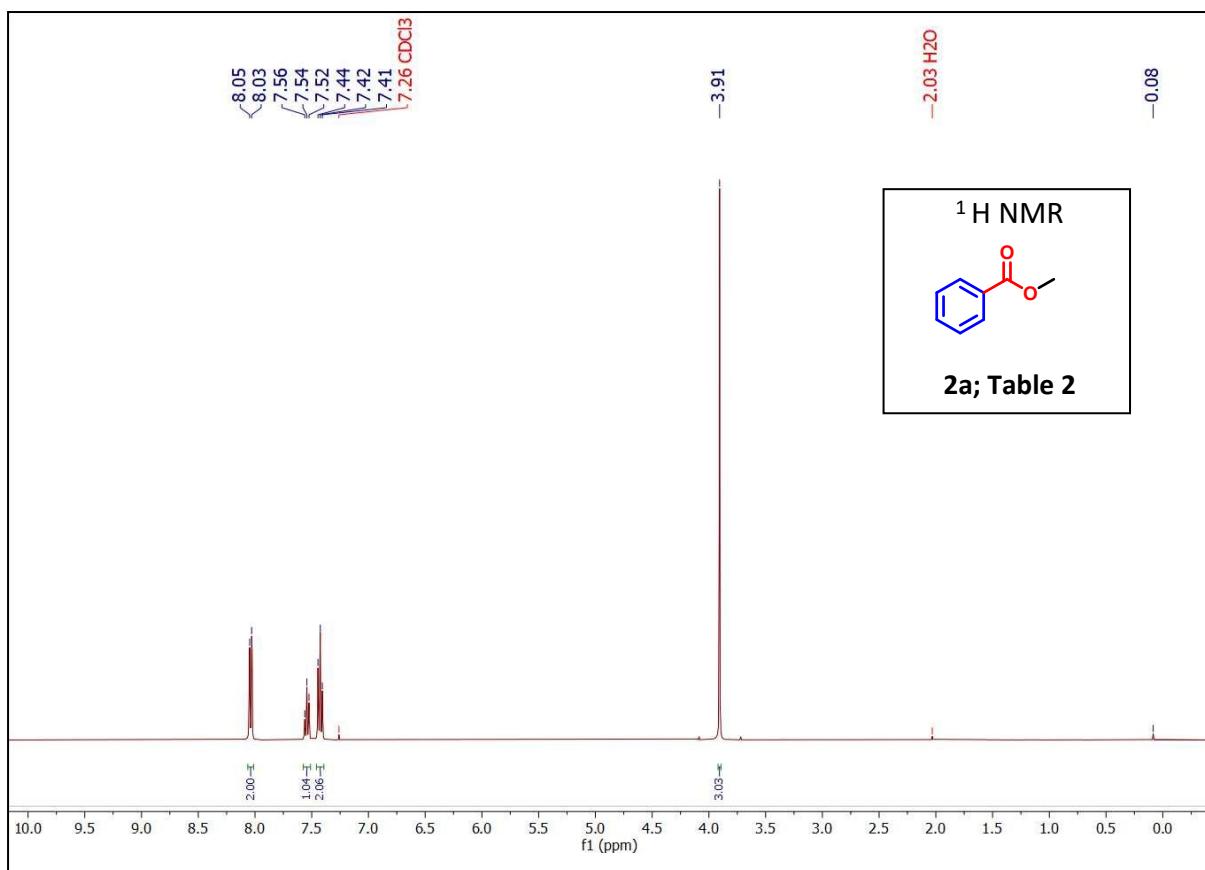
### **ESI 3. General experimental procedure for nano- $\text{NiCo}_2\text{O}_4$ catalyzed direct synthesis of ester from alcohol:**

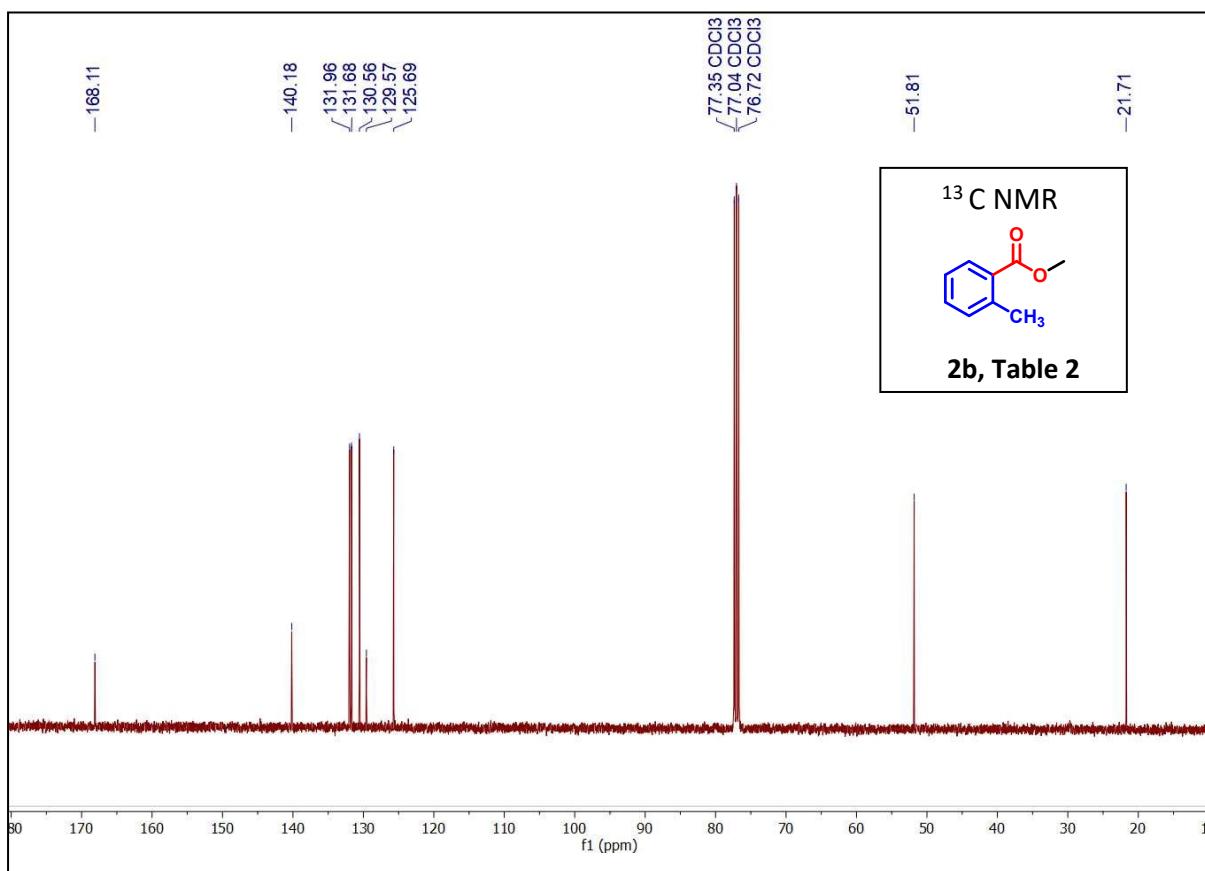
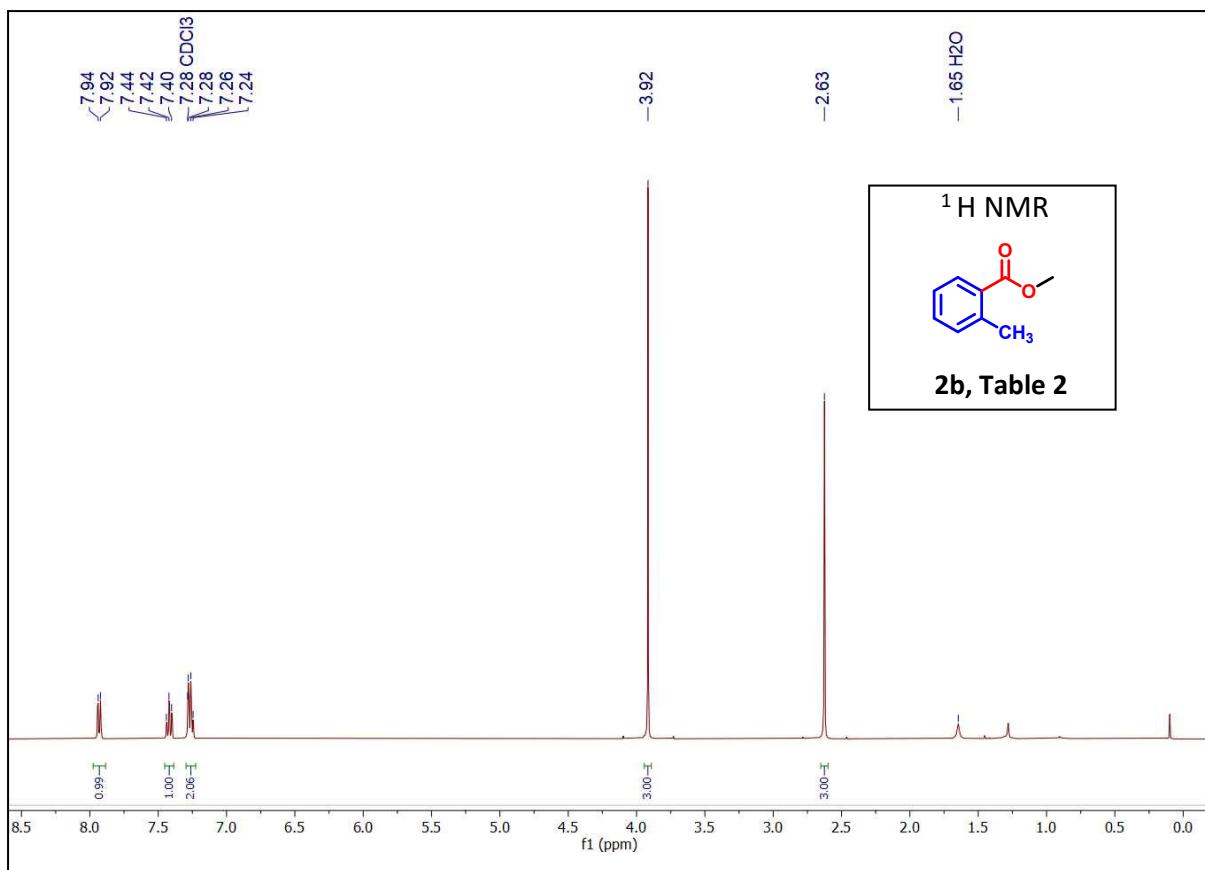
A microwave tube (10 mL) was charged with a mixture of benzyl alcohol (1.0 mmol), potassium hydroxide (2.0 equiv.), catalyst (30 mg), and methanol (2.0 mL). The reaction mixture was irradiated under microwave conditions using a CEM Discover System 908010 (700 W) for 10 minutes at 120 °C. The formation of the product was checked by TLC. Next, the catalyst was separated by simple filtration using filter paper (Whatman No. 40). Then, the product was extracted with ethyl acetate (5 ml), washed with brine solution and then distilled water, and further purified by column chromatography over silica gel (60–120 mesh) using ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (1:9) as an eluting solvent to obtain the pure product methyl benzoate. The formation of the product was confirmed by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectroscopic studies.

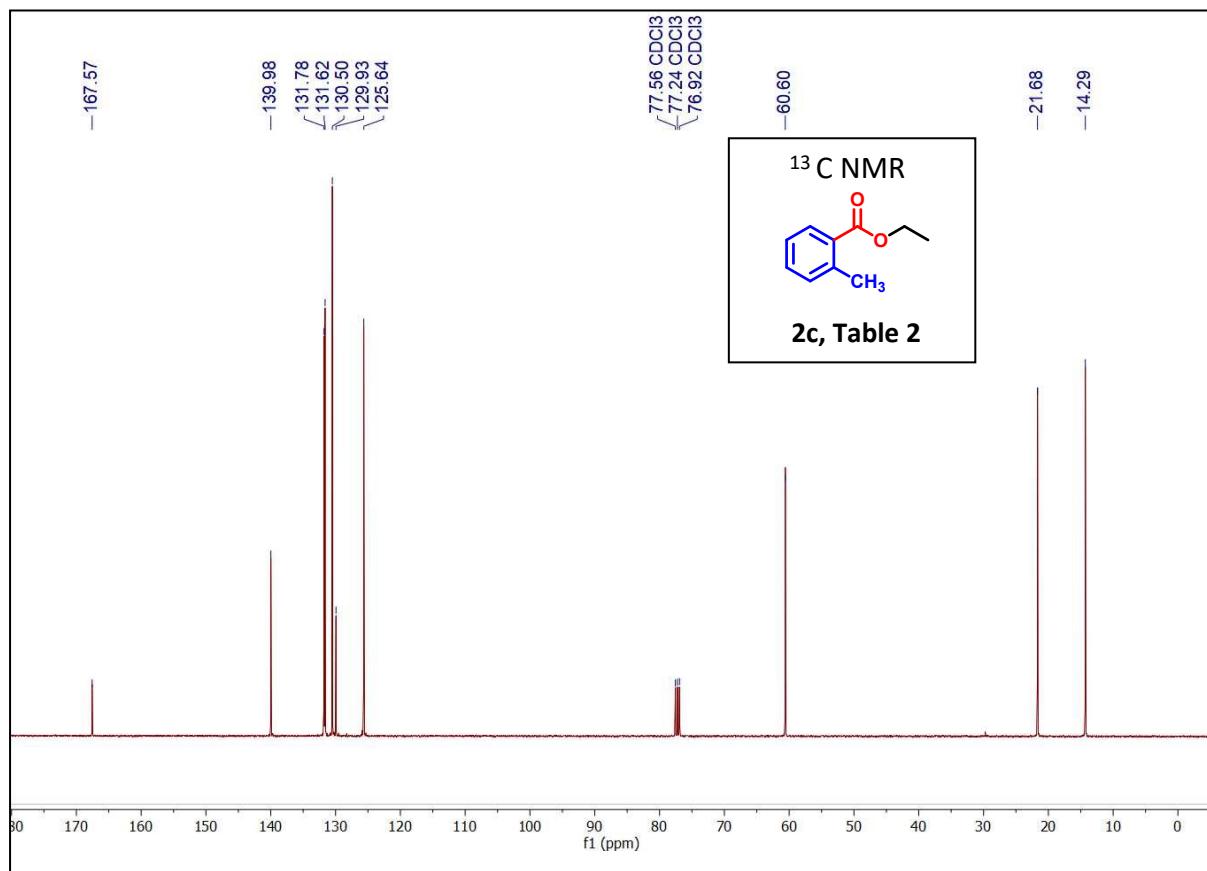
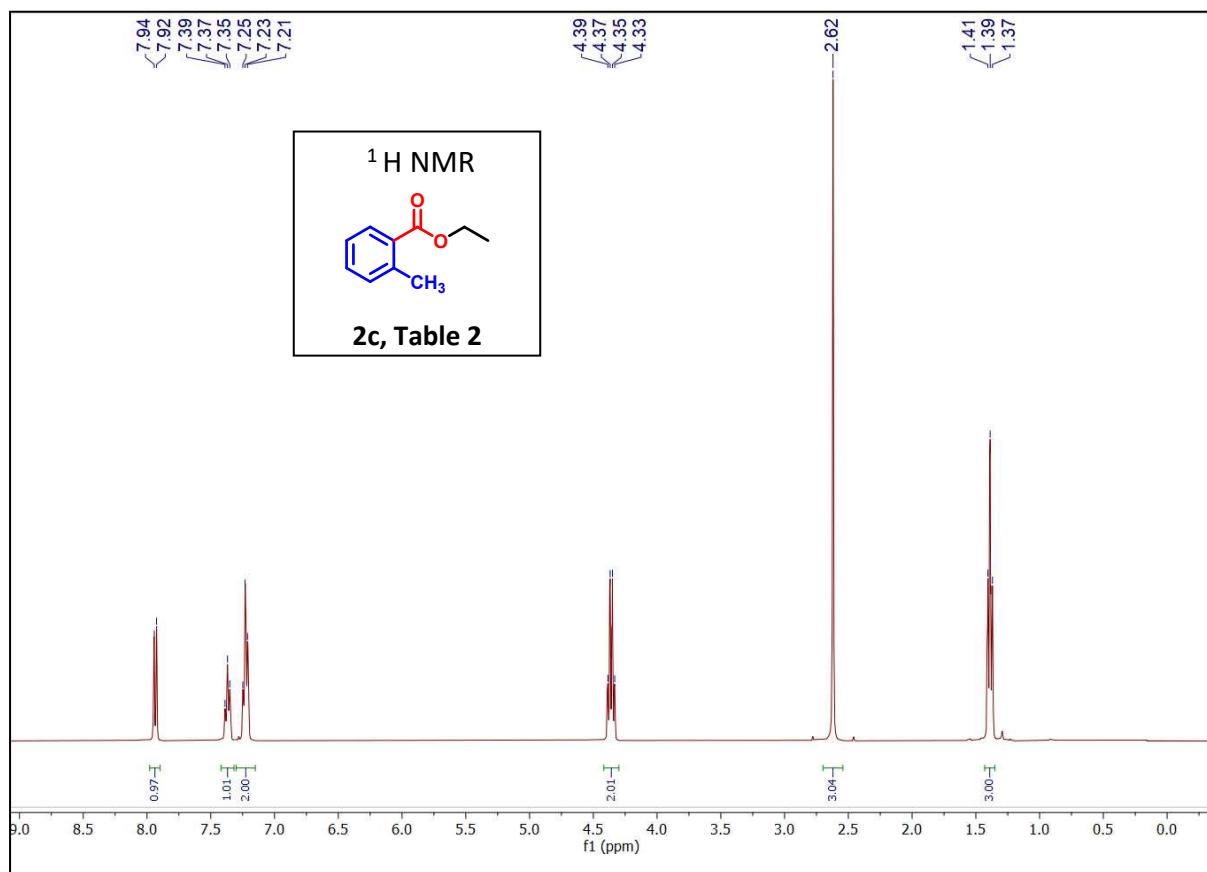
**ESI 4. General experimental procedure for nano-NiCo<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> catalyzed direct synthesis of amide from alcohol:**

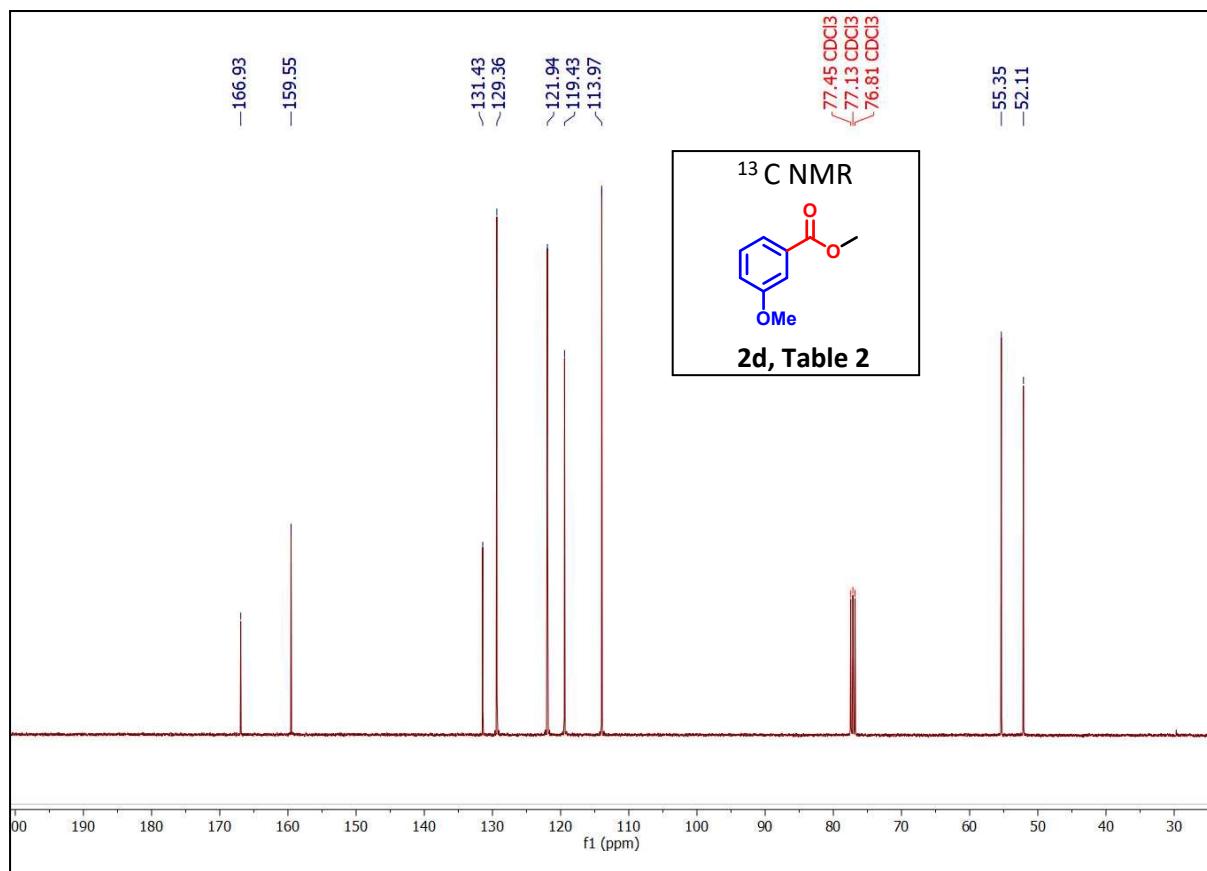
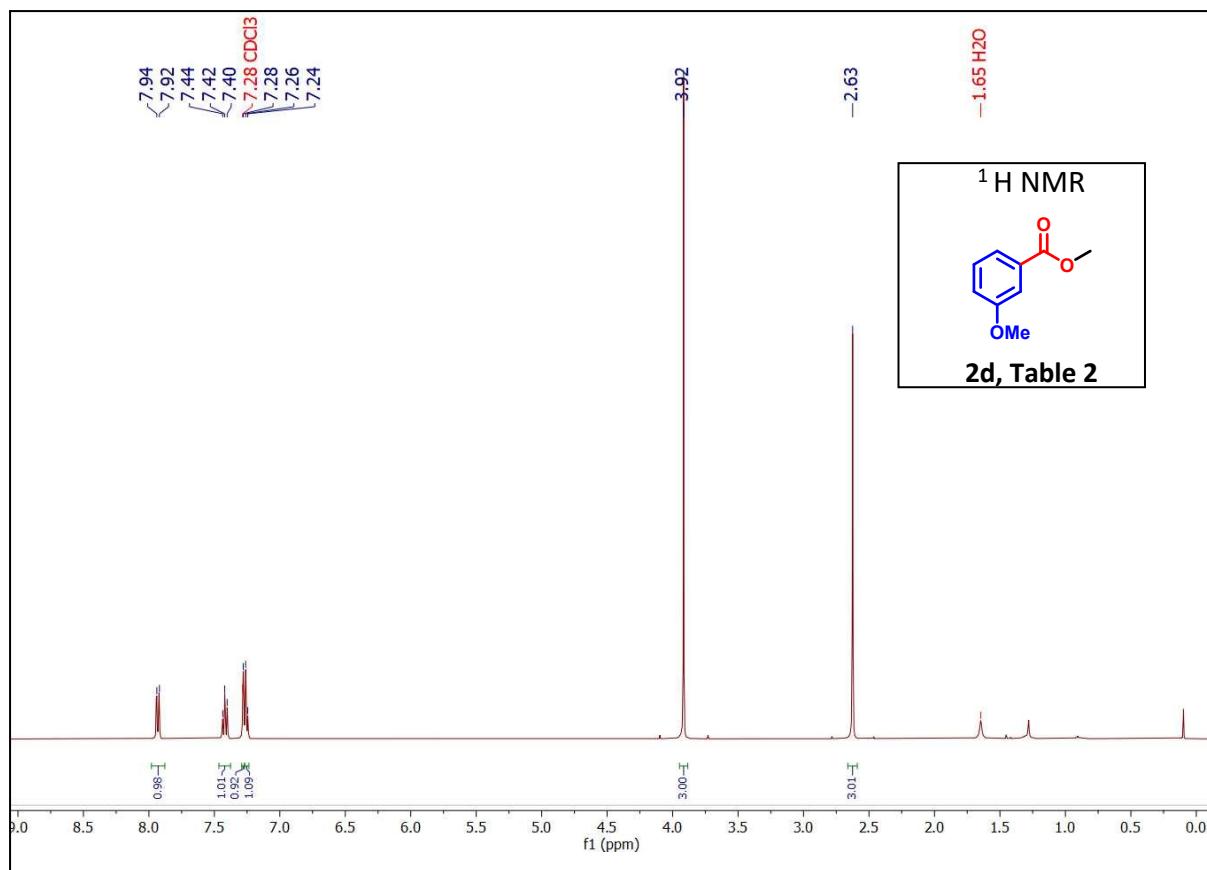
A microwave tube (10 mL) was charged with a mixture of benzyl alcohol (1.0 mmol), potassium hydroxide (2.0 equiv.), catalyst (30 mg), and benzylamine (1.5 mmol). The reaction mixture was irradiated under microwave conditions using a CEM Discover System 908010 (700 W) for 10 minutes at 120 °C. The formation of the product was checked by TLC. Next, the catalyst was separated by simple filtration using filter paper (Whatman No. 40). Then, the product was extracted with ethyl acetate (5 ml), washed with brine solution and then distilled water, and further purified by column chromatography over silica gel (60–120 mesh) using ethyl acetate and petroleum ether (1:9) as an eluting solvent to obtain the pure product methyl benzoate. The formation of the product was confirmed by <sup>1</sup>H NMR and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectroscopic studies.

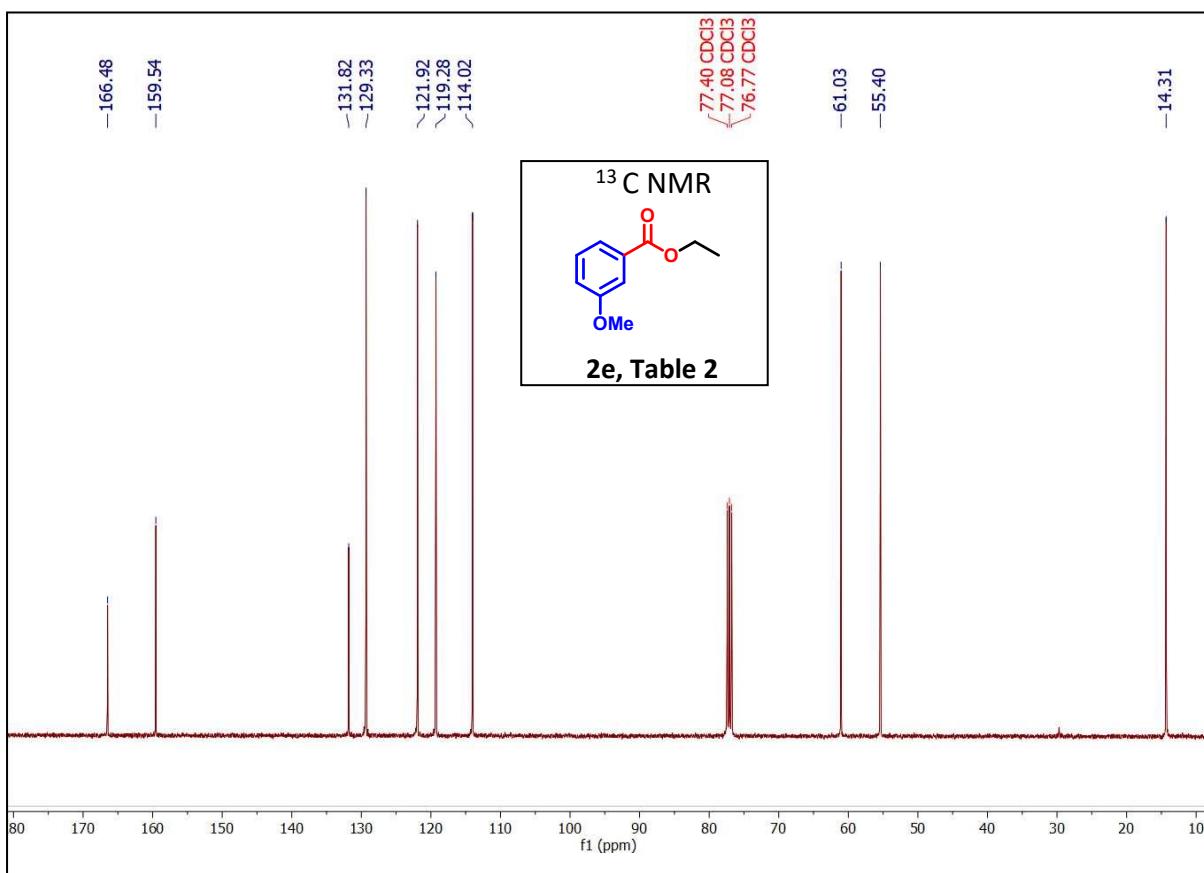
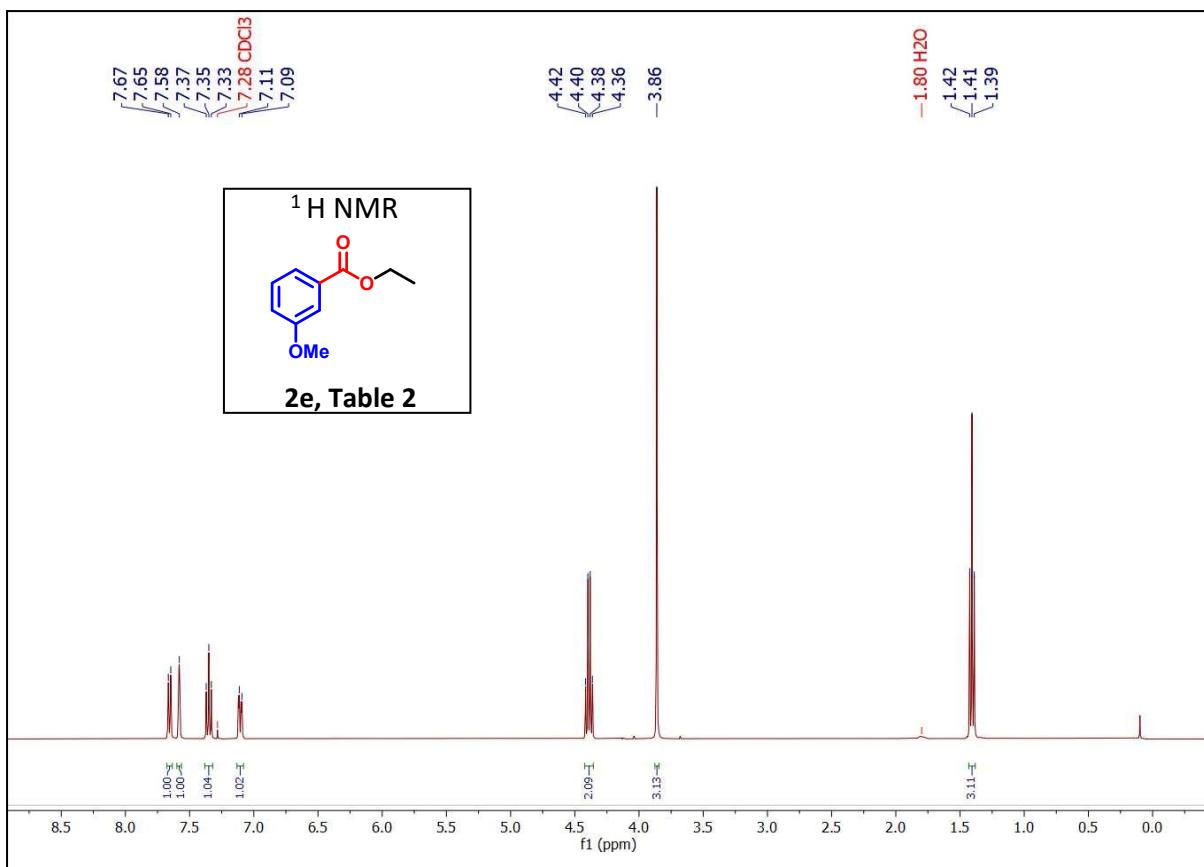
ESI 5. Copies of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of products listed in Table 2:

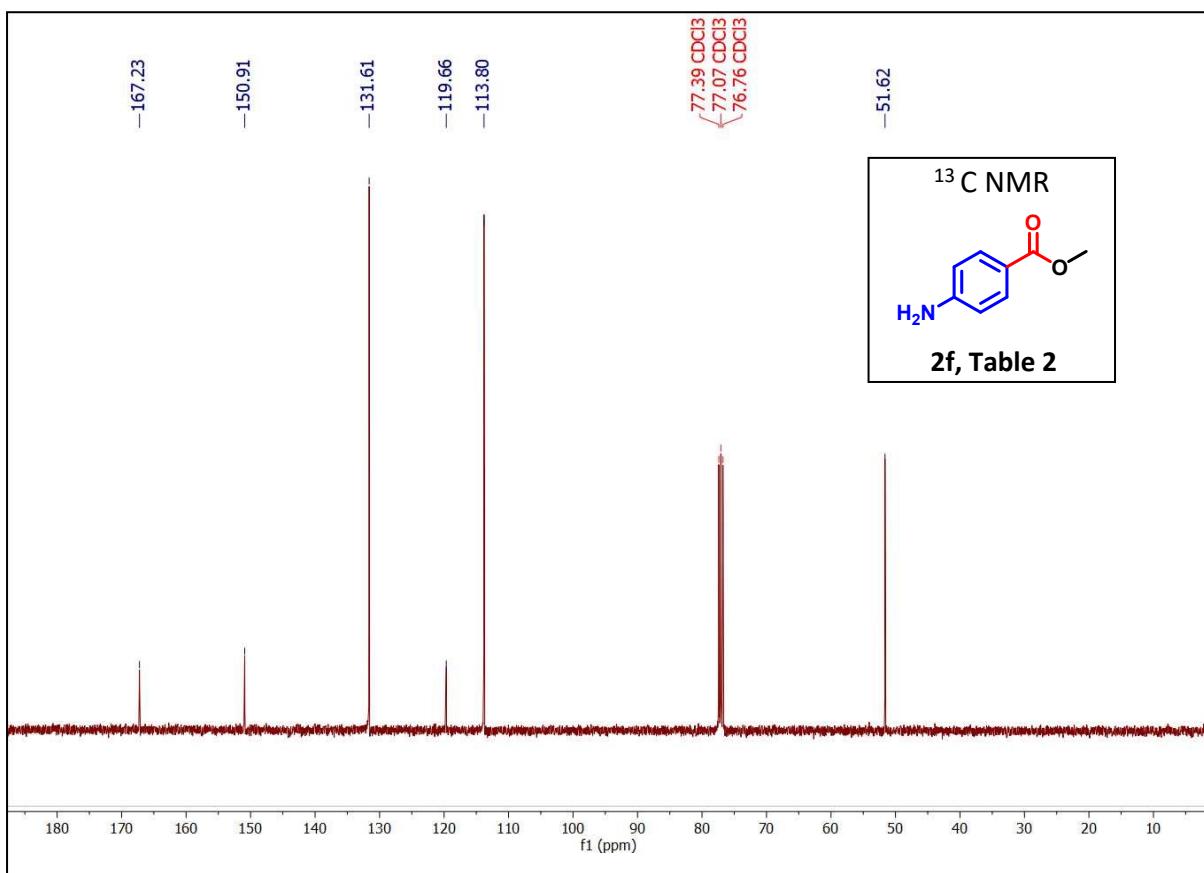
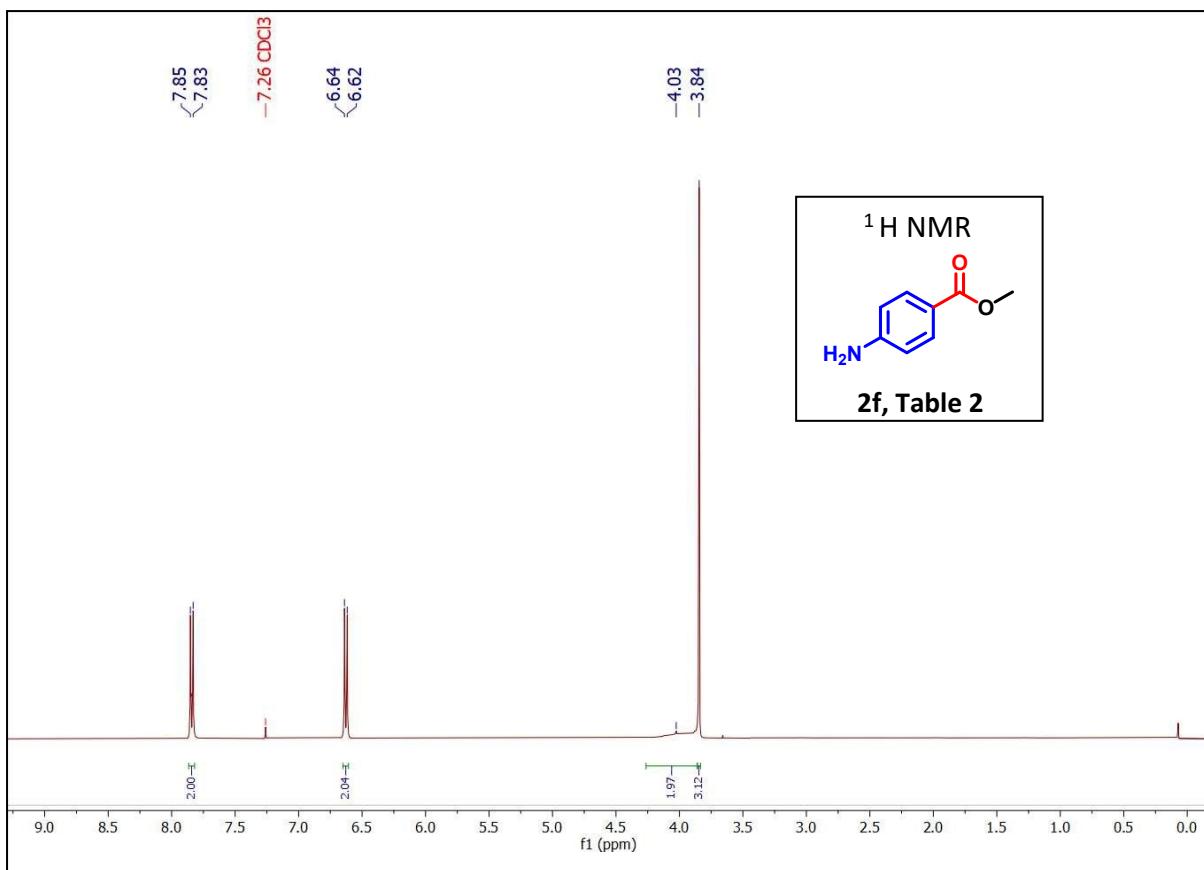


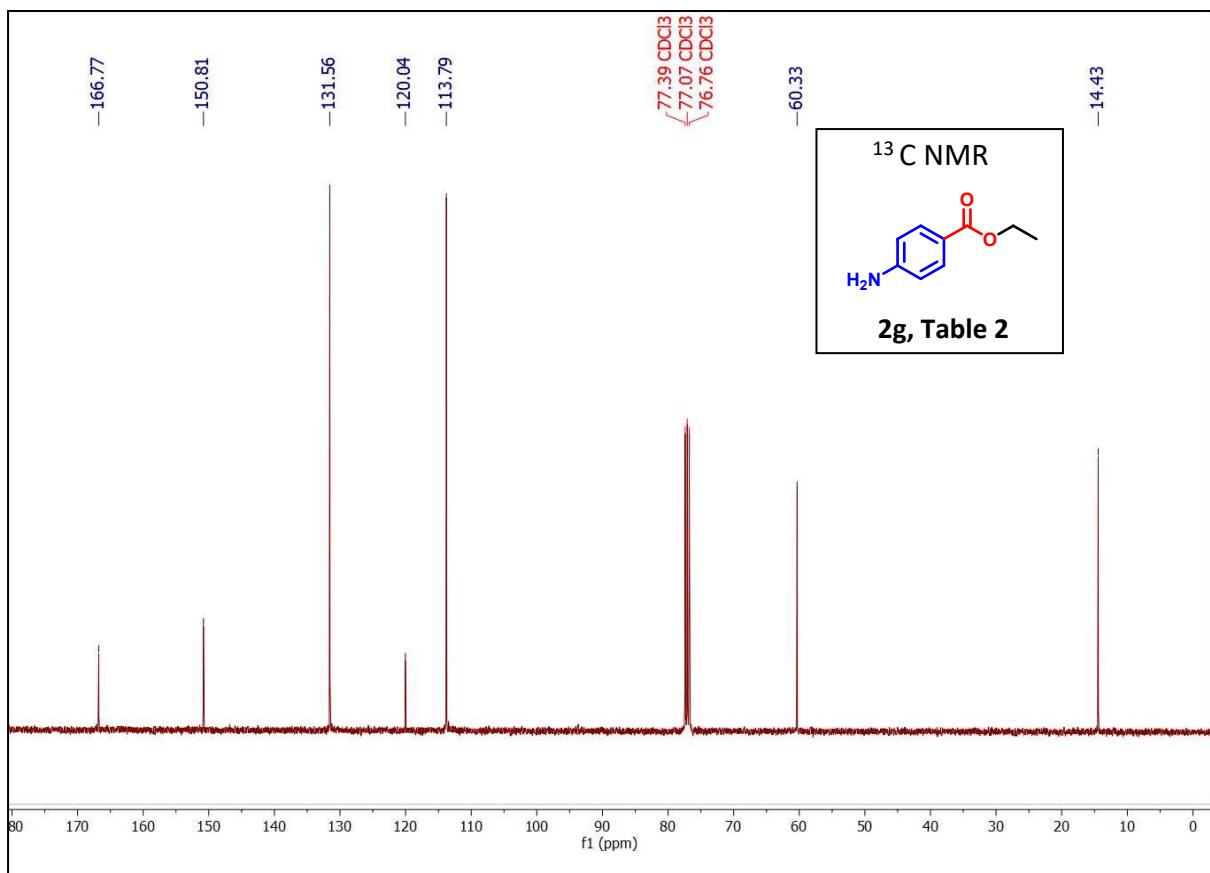
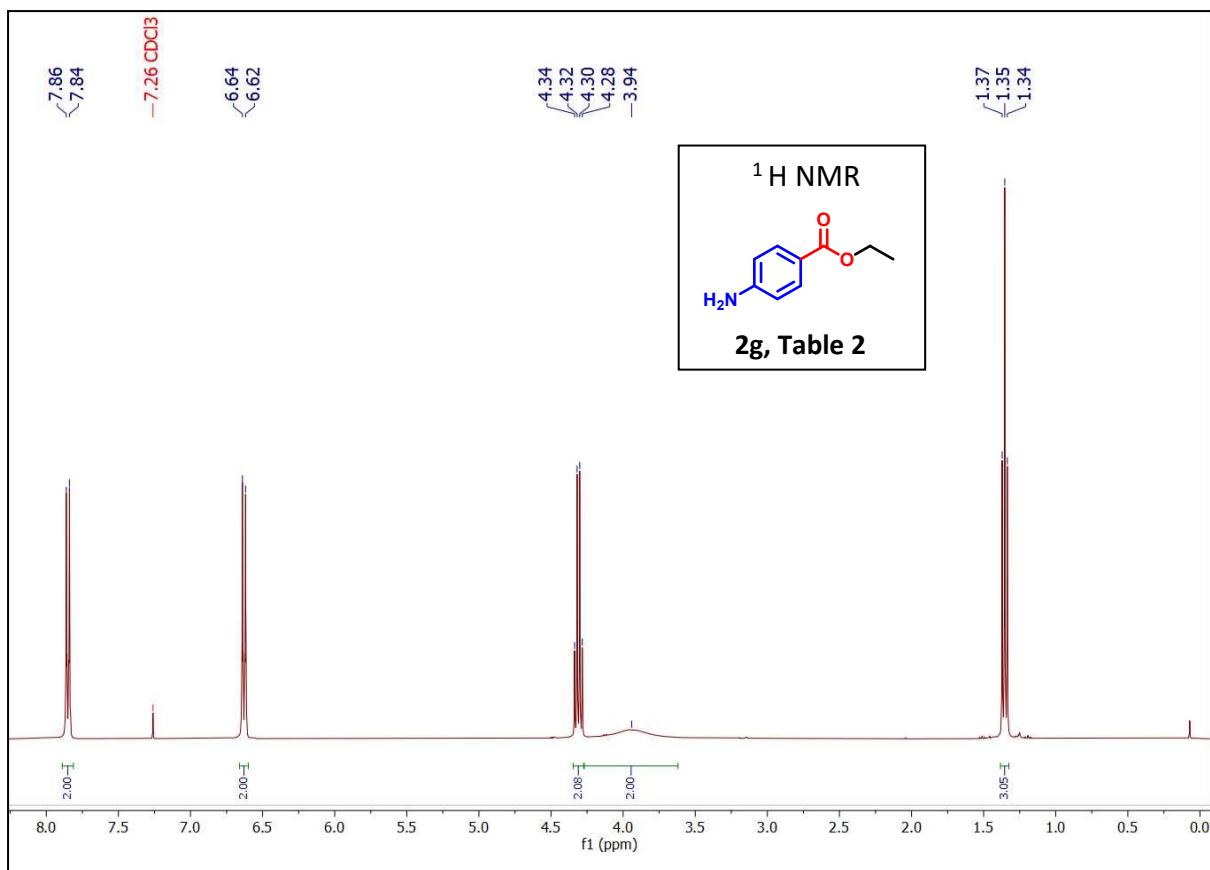


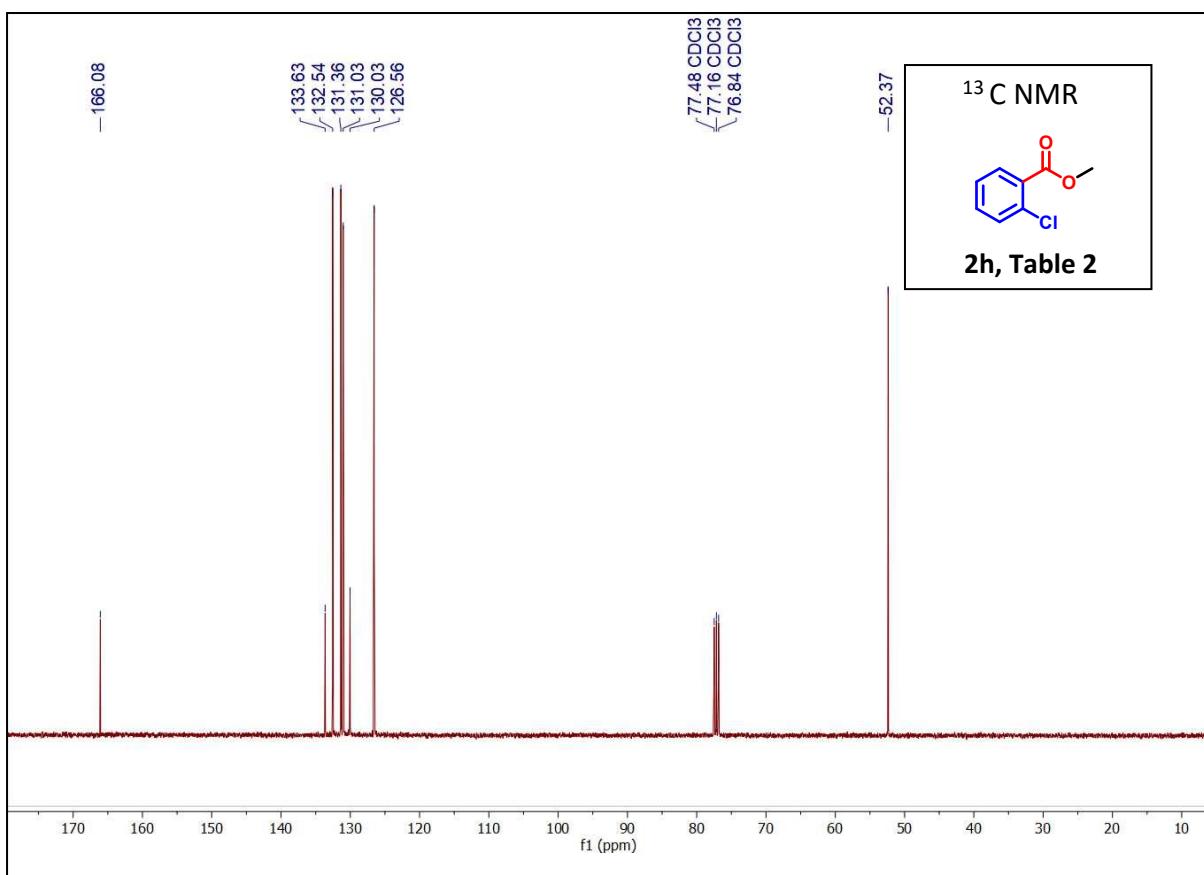
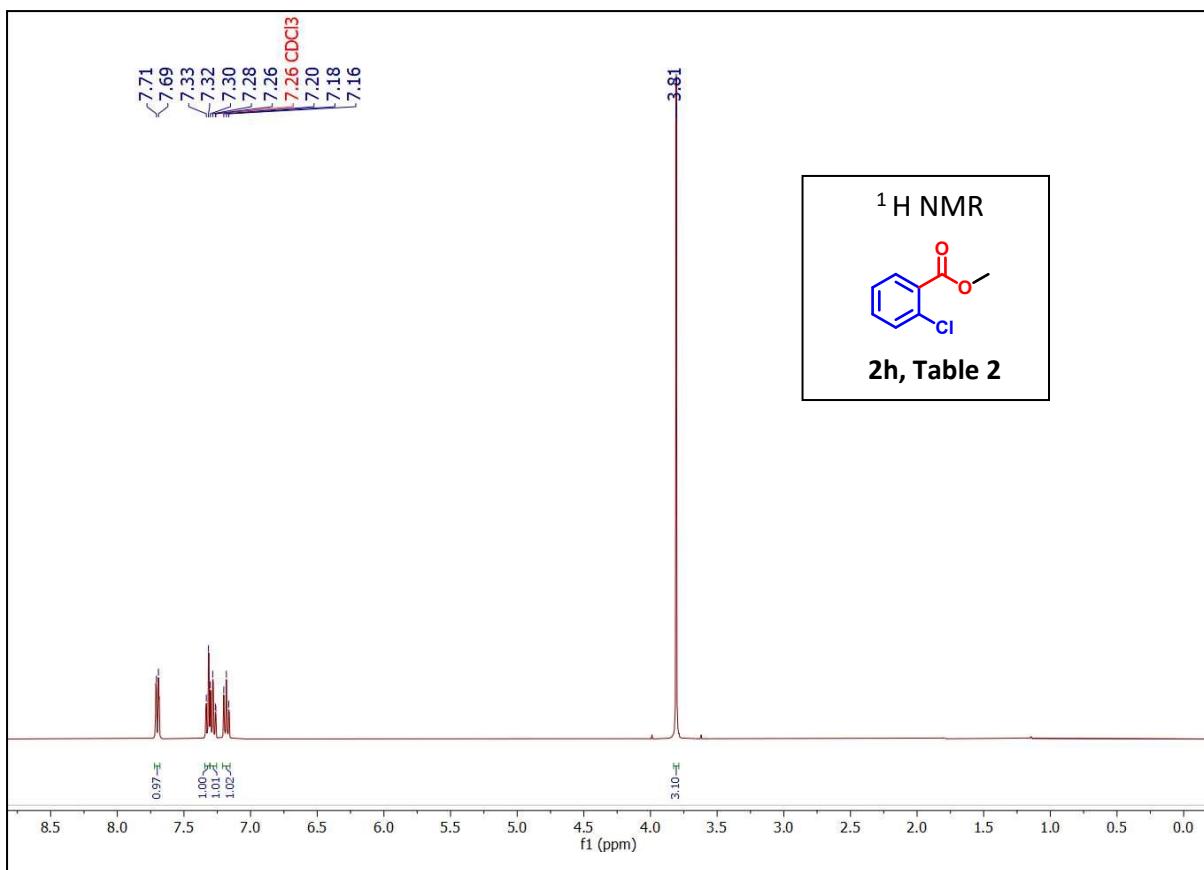


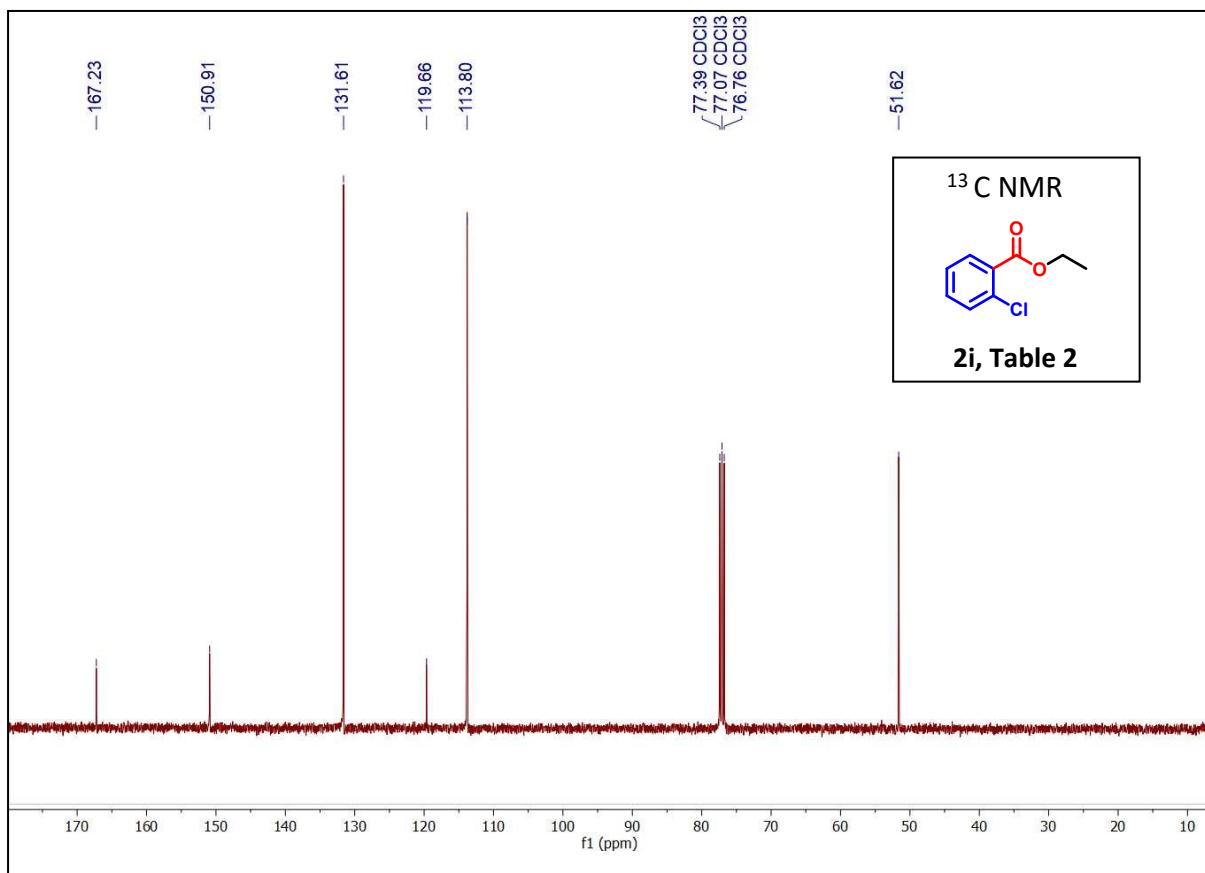
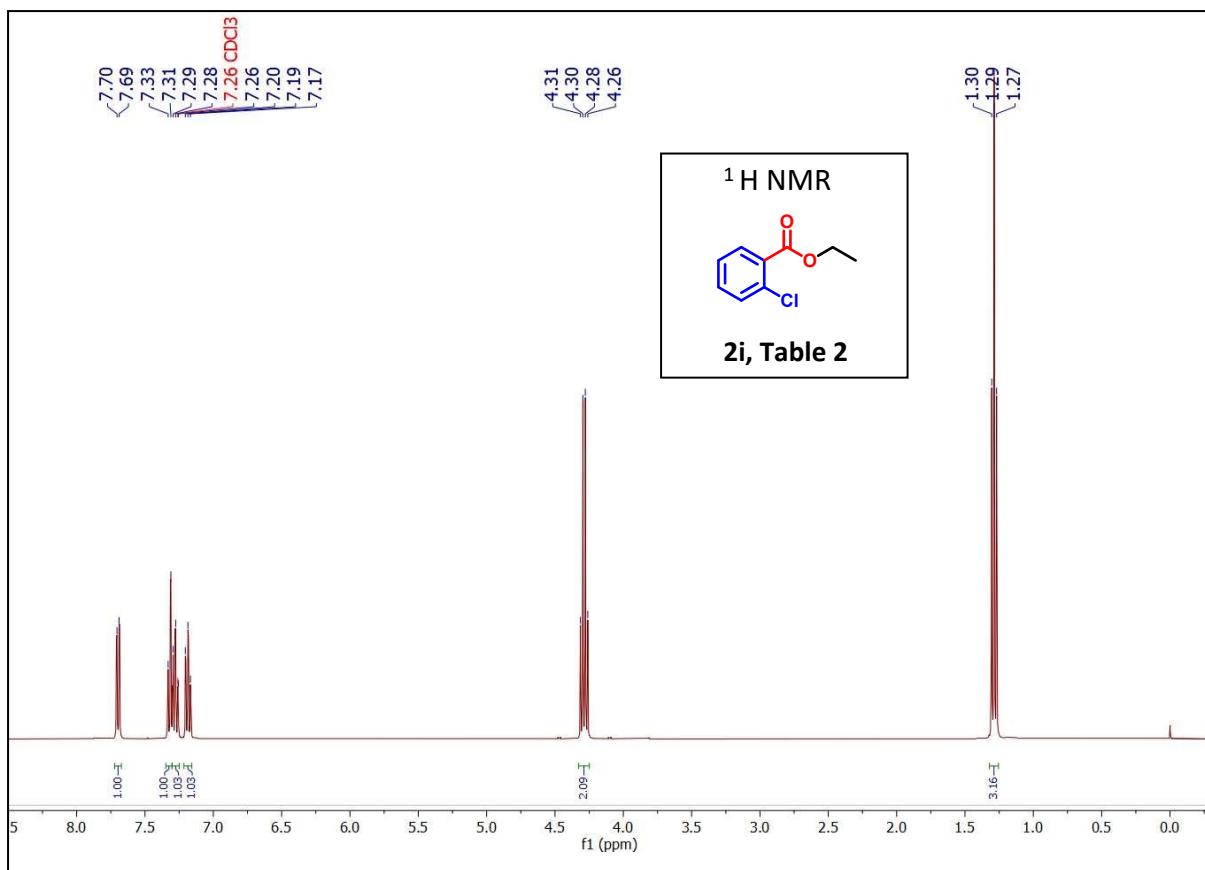


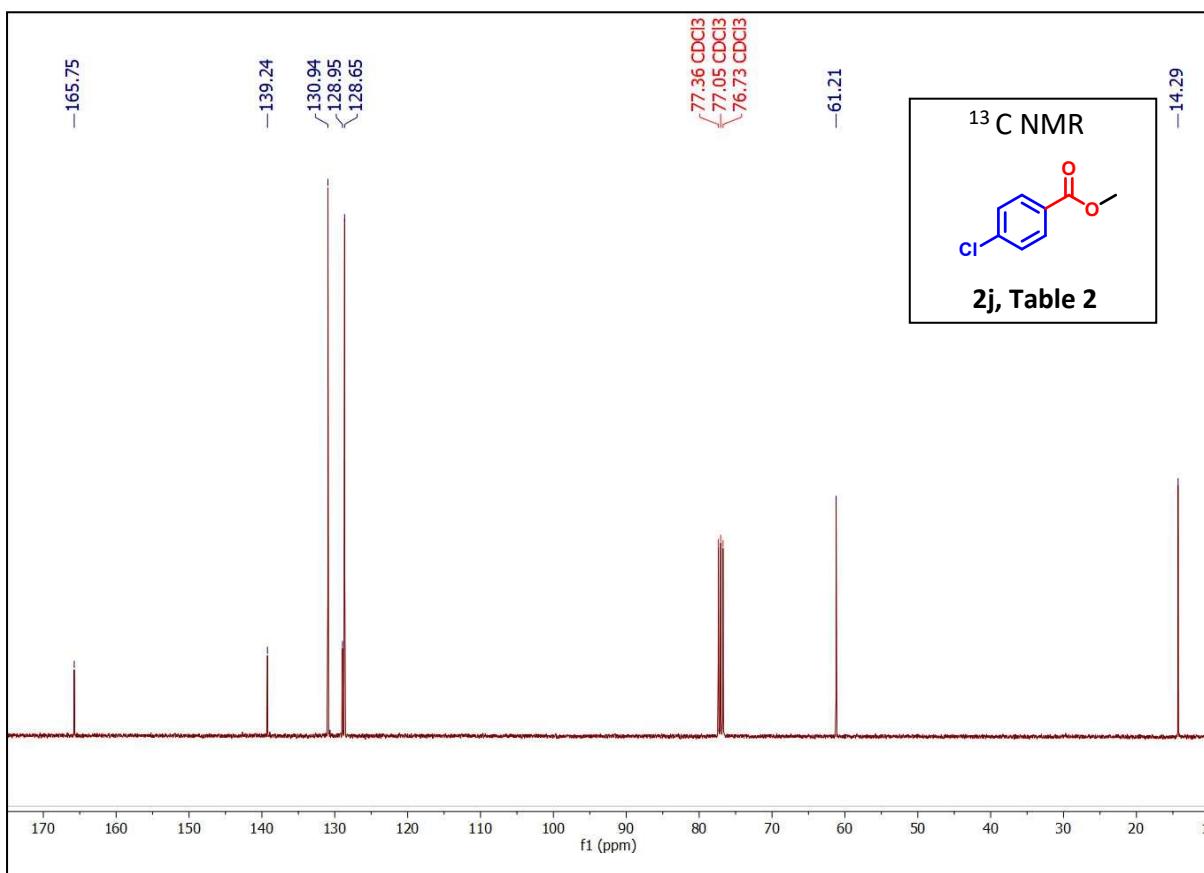
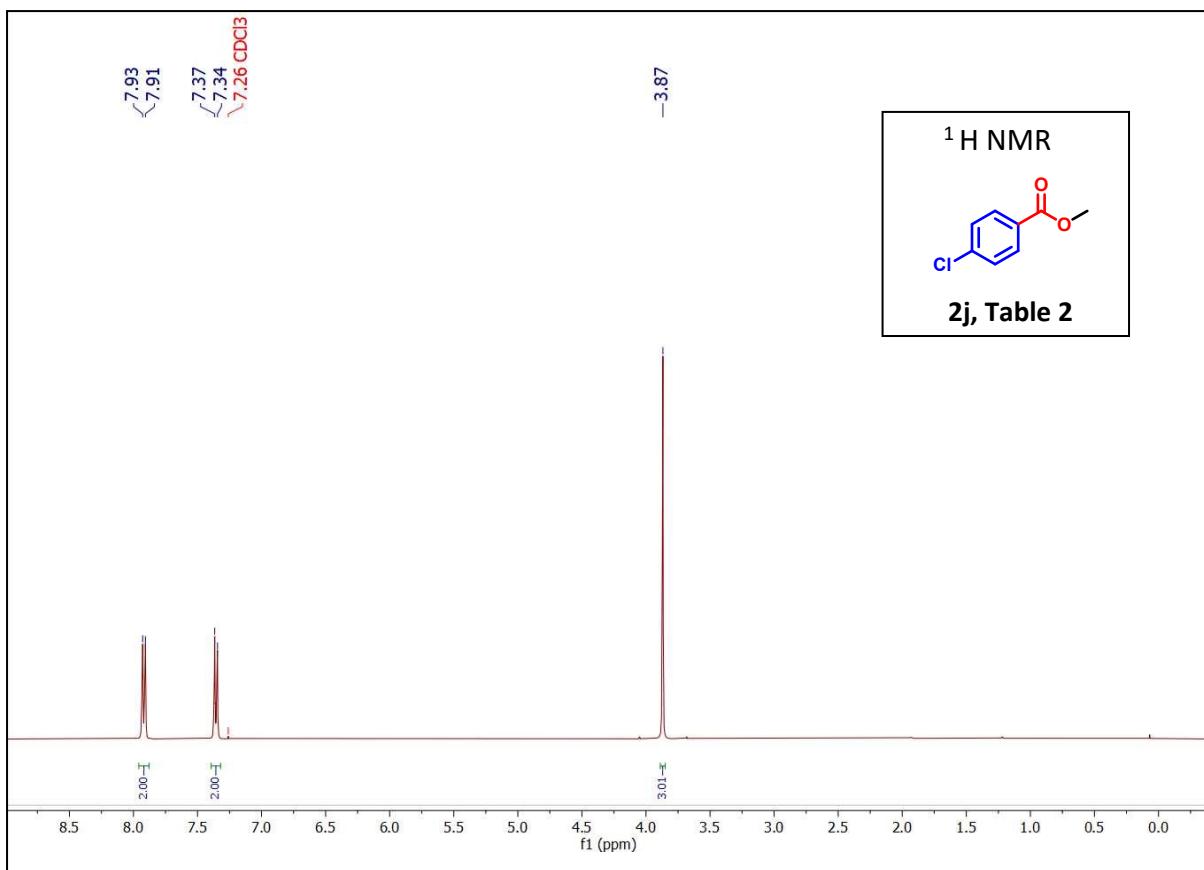


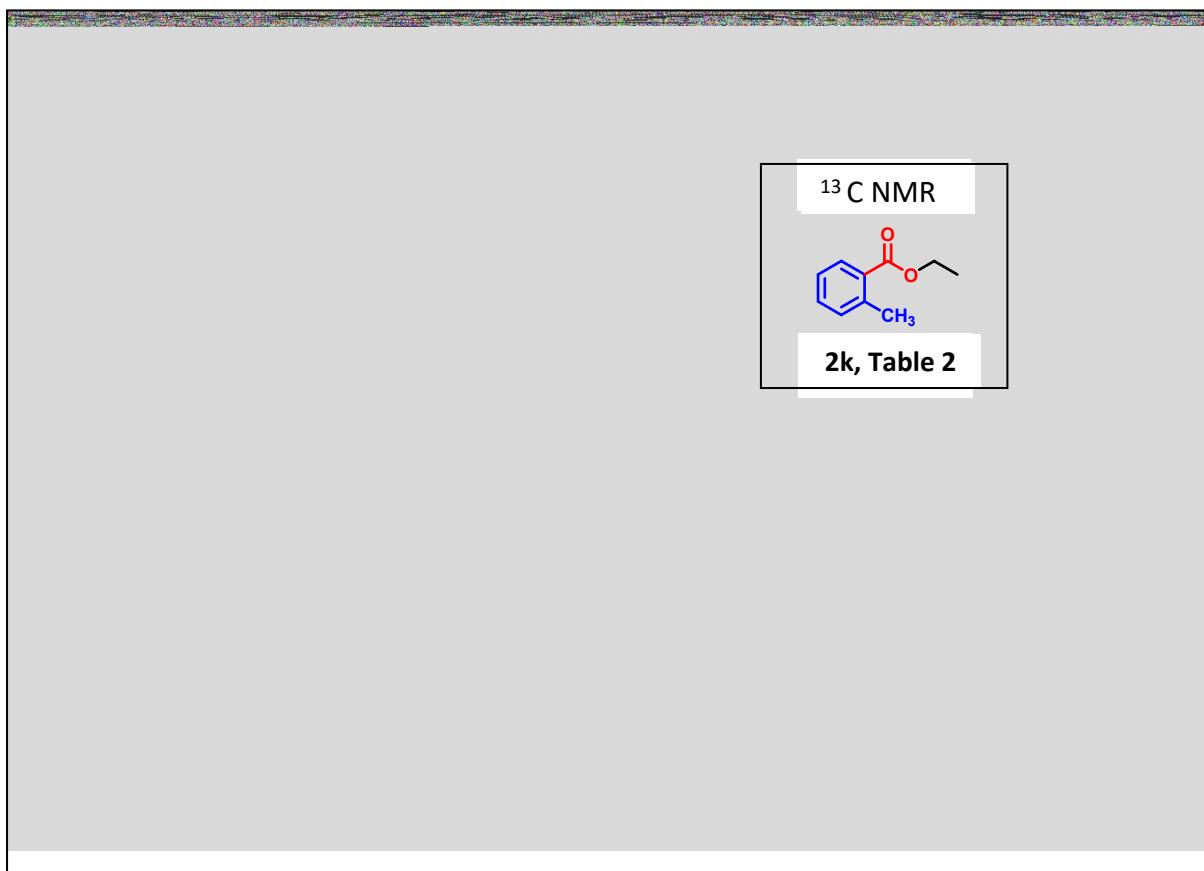
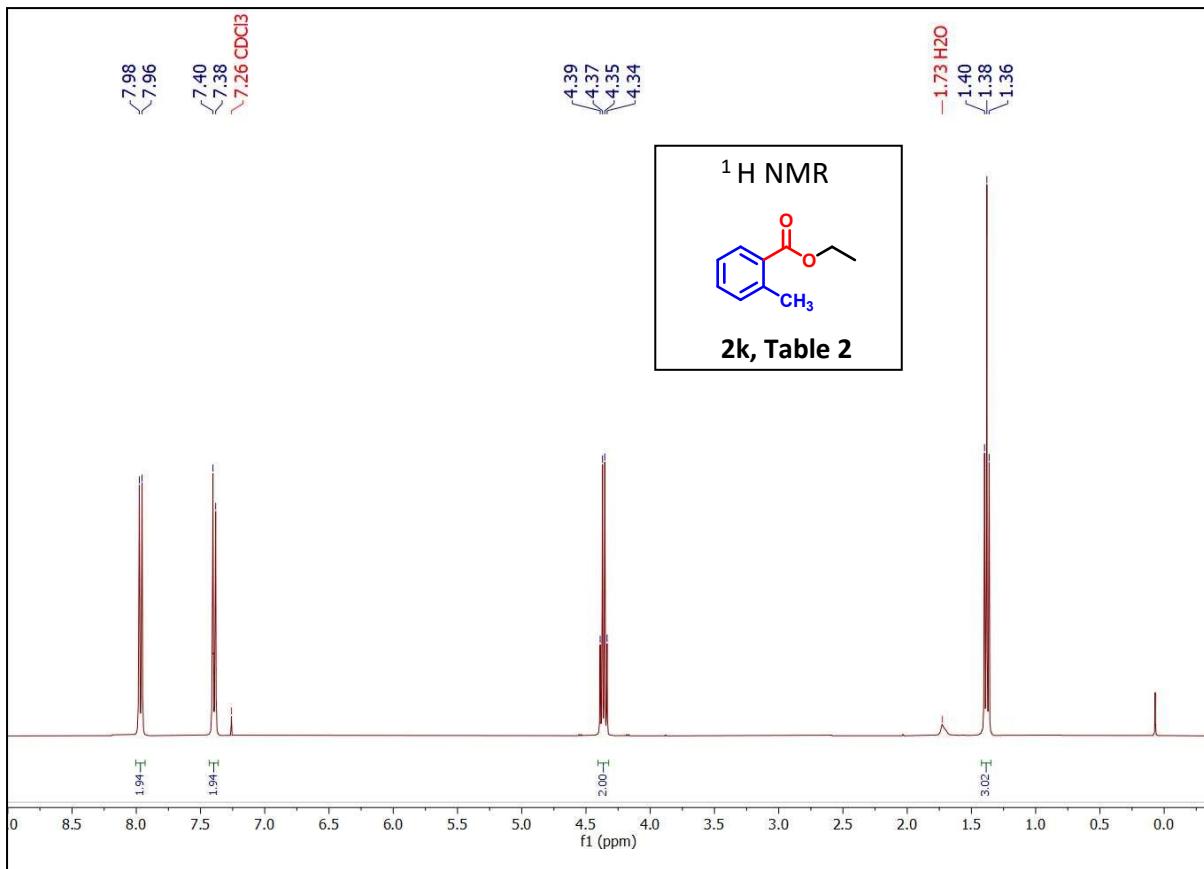


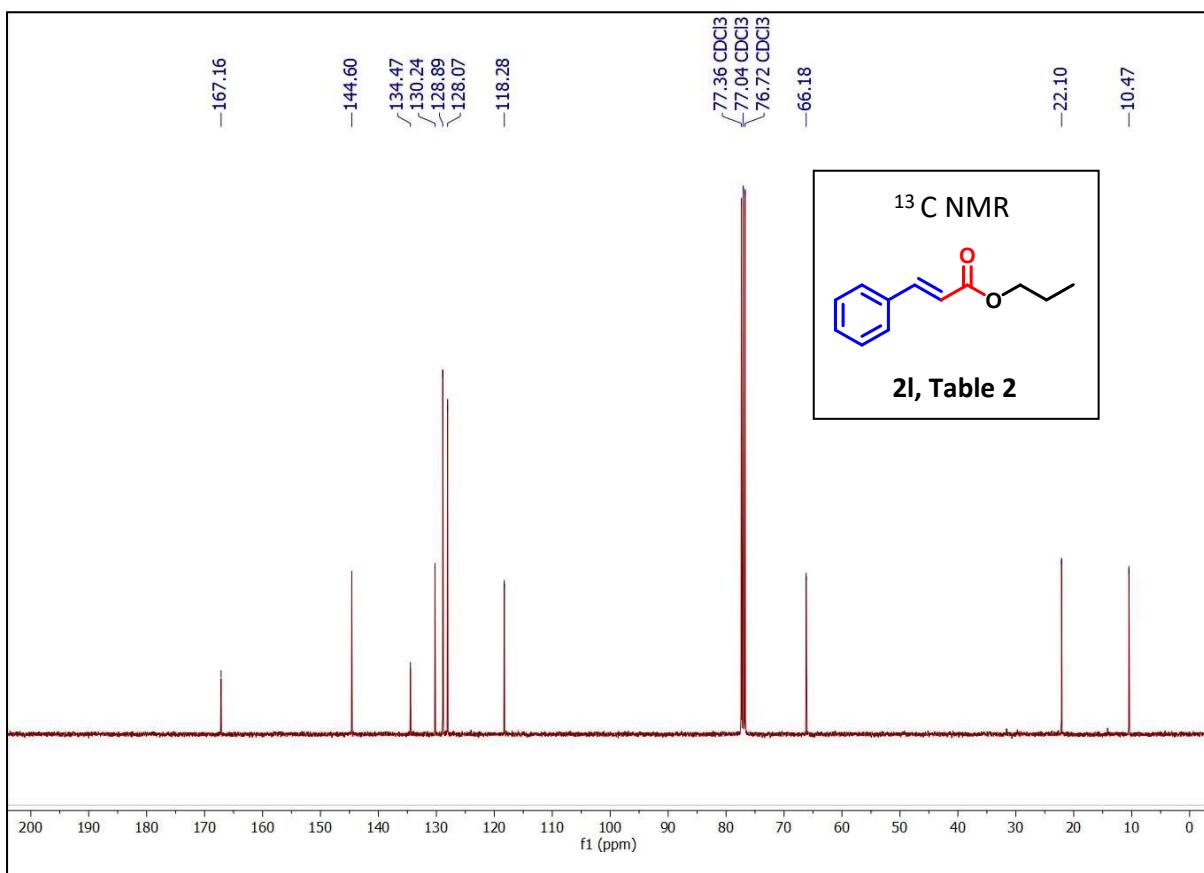
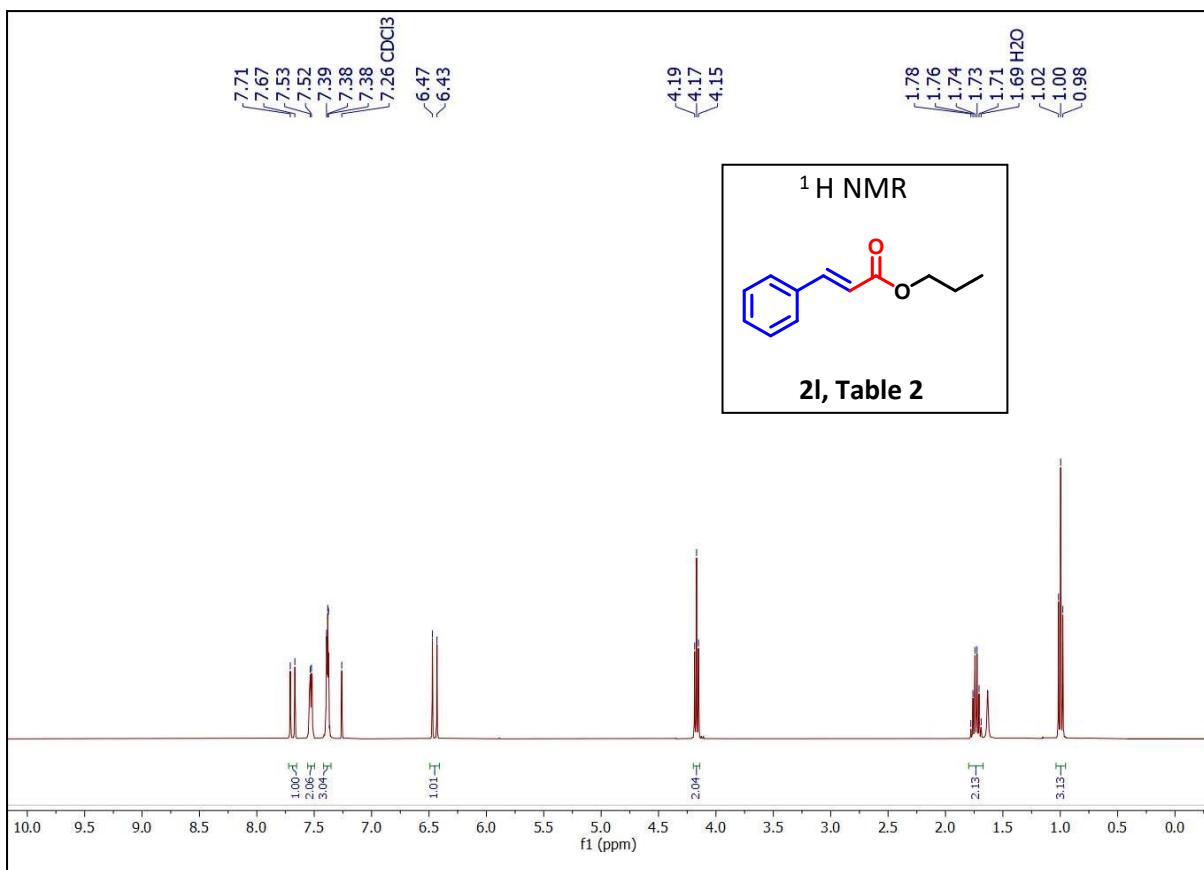


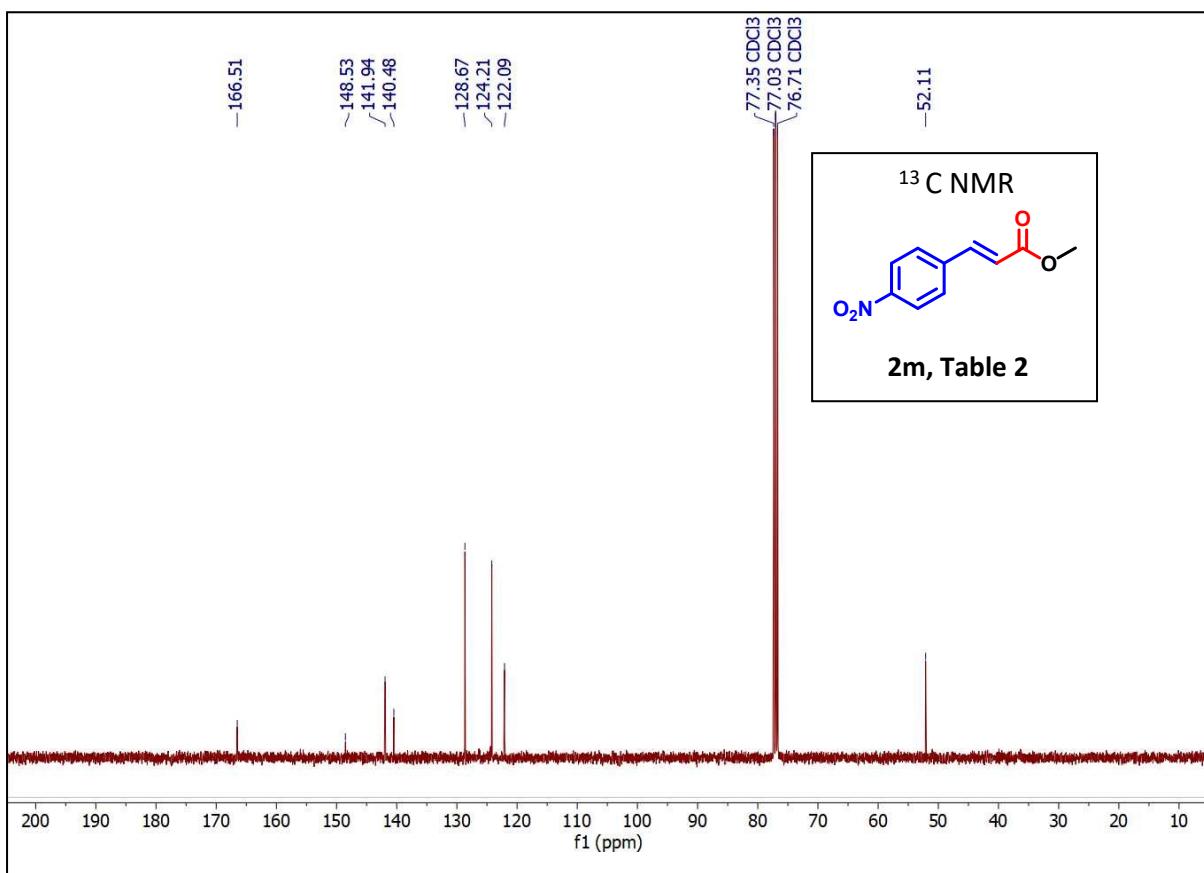
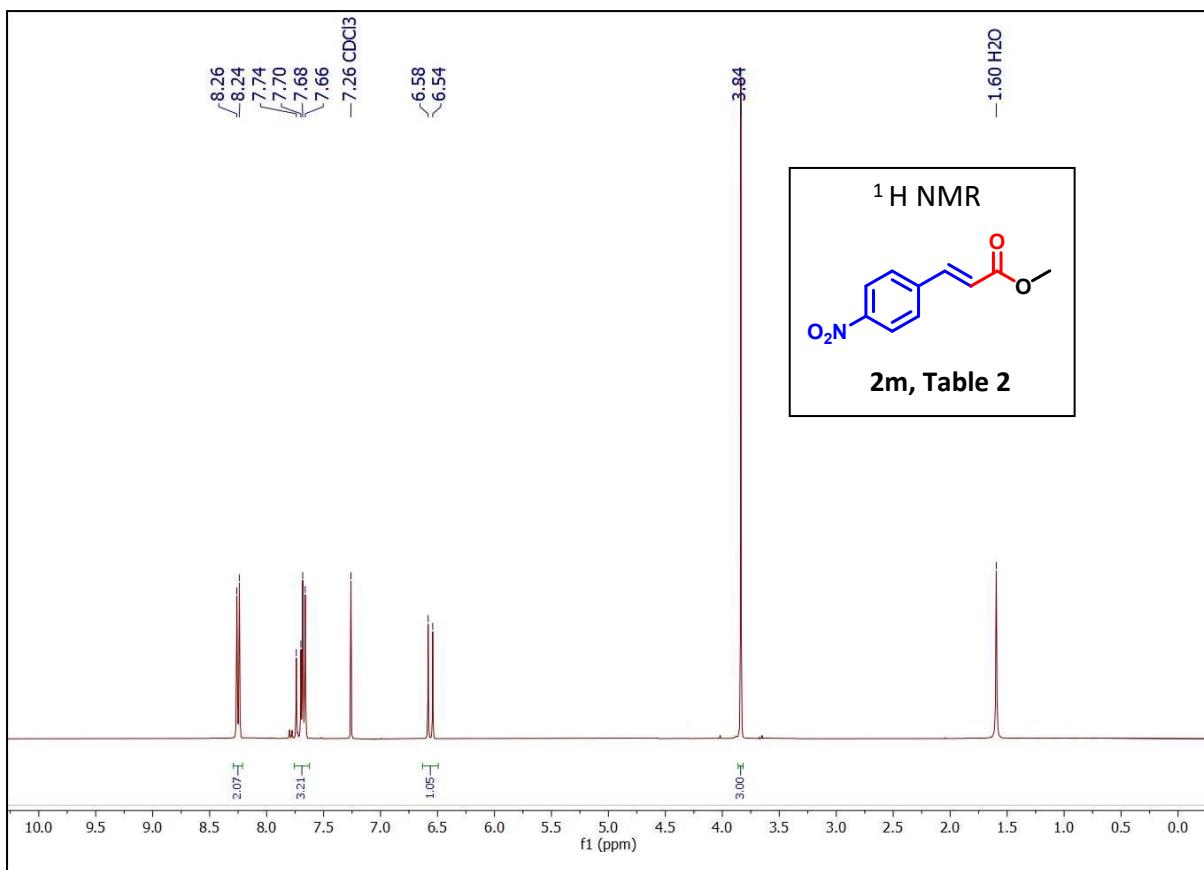


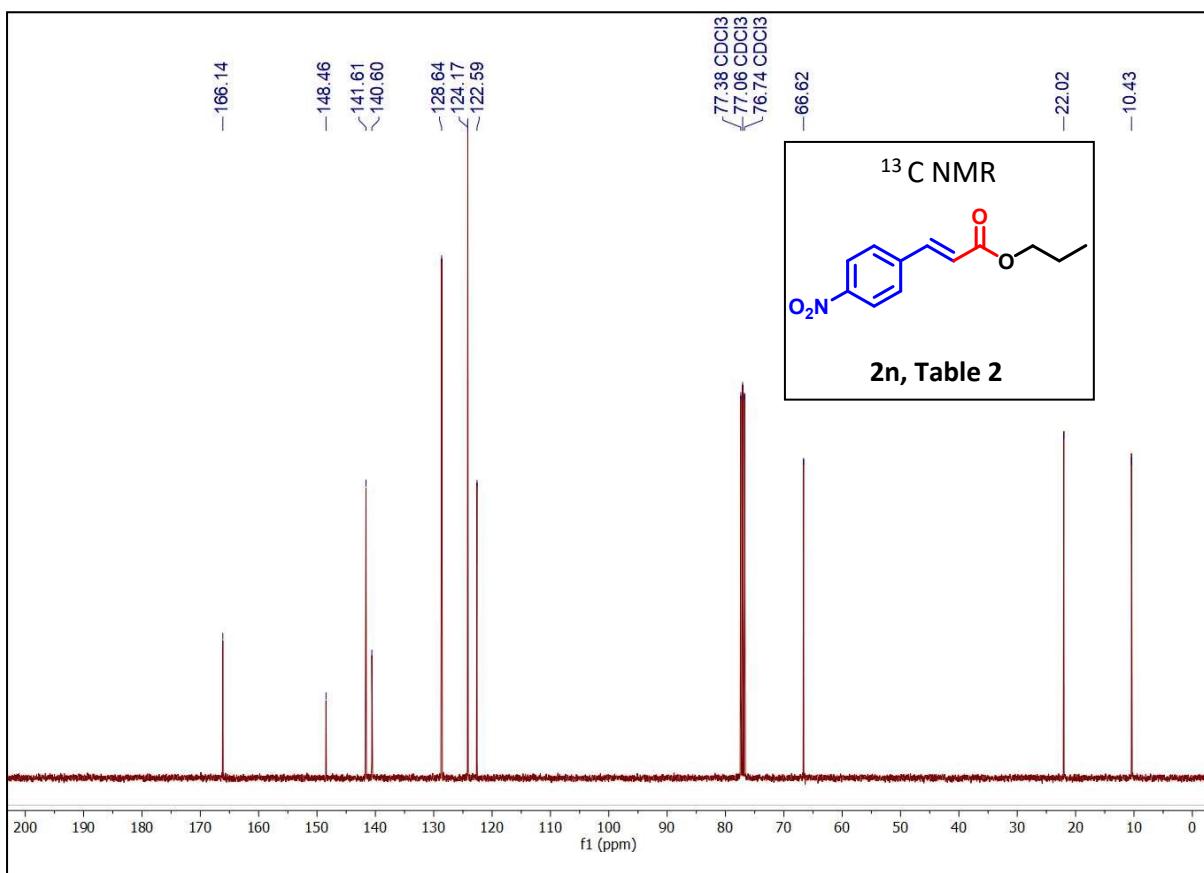
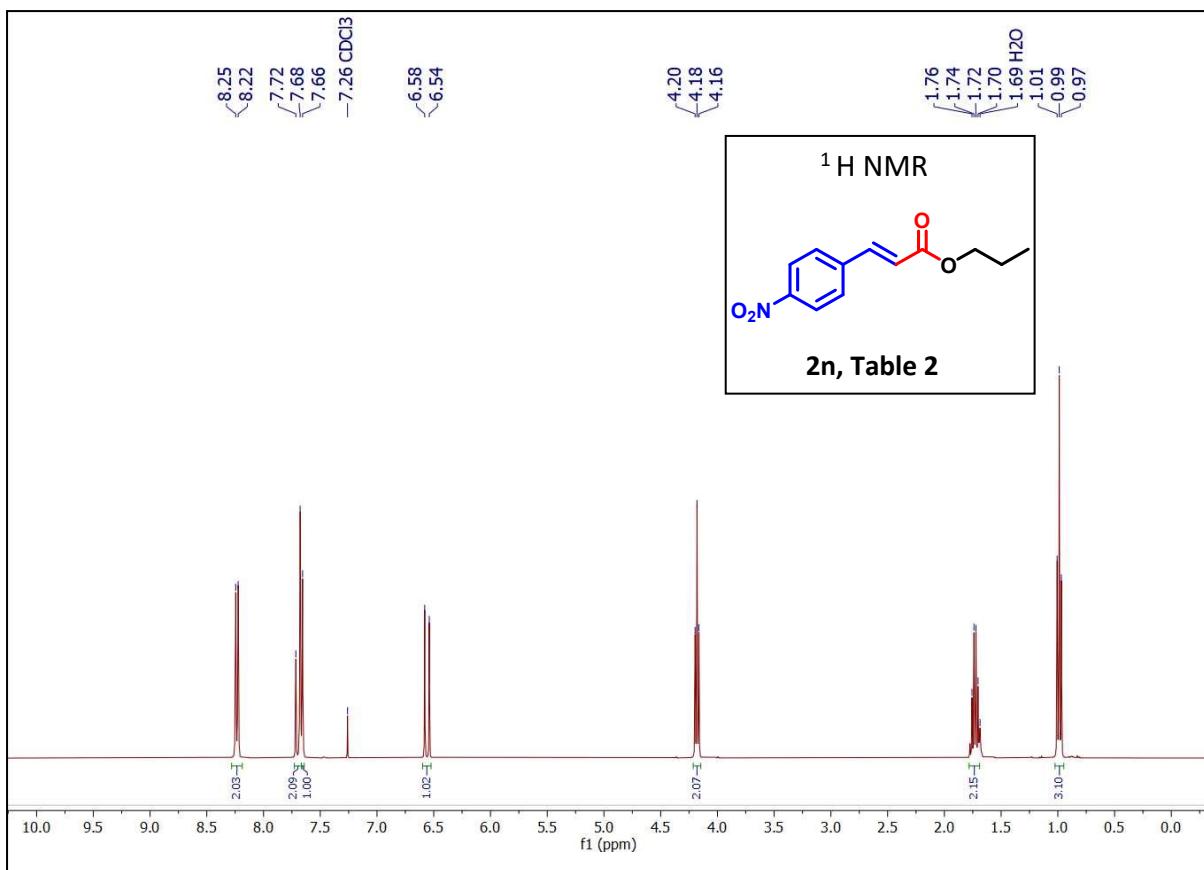


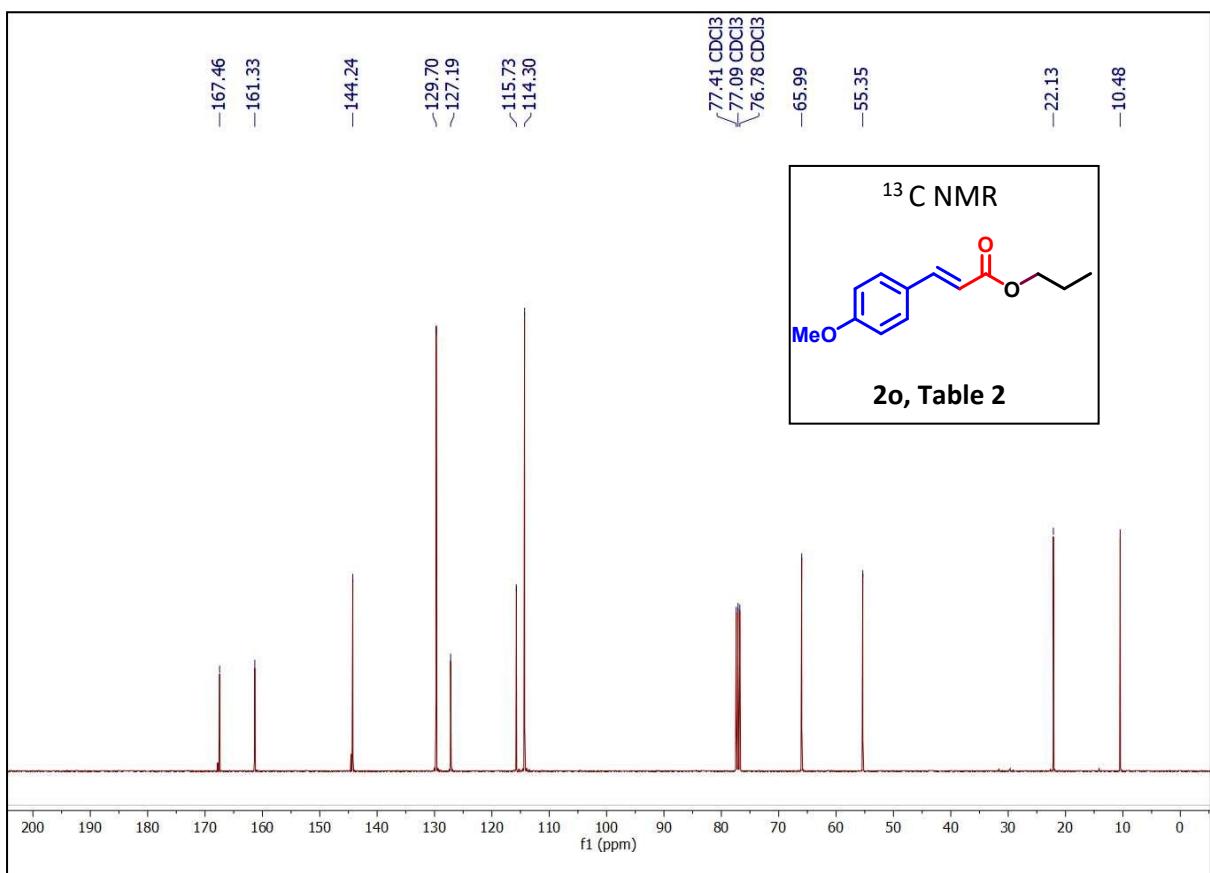
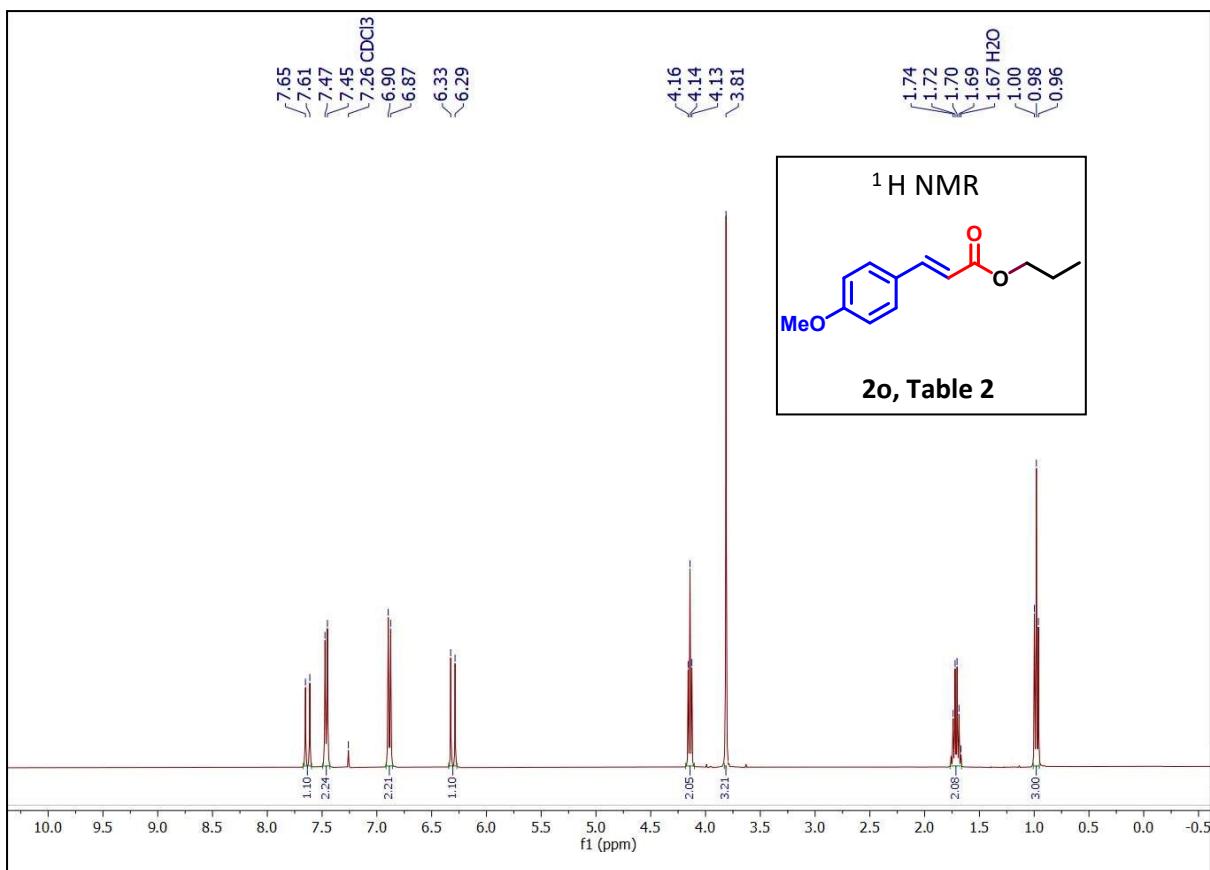


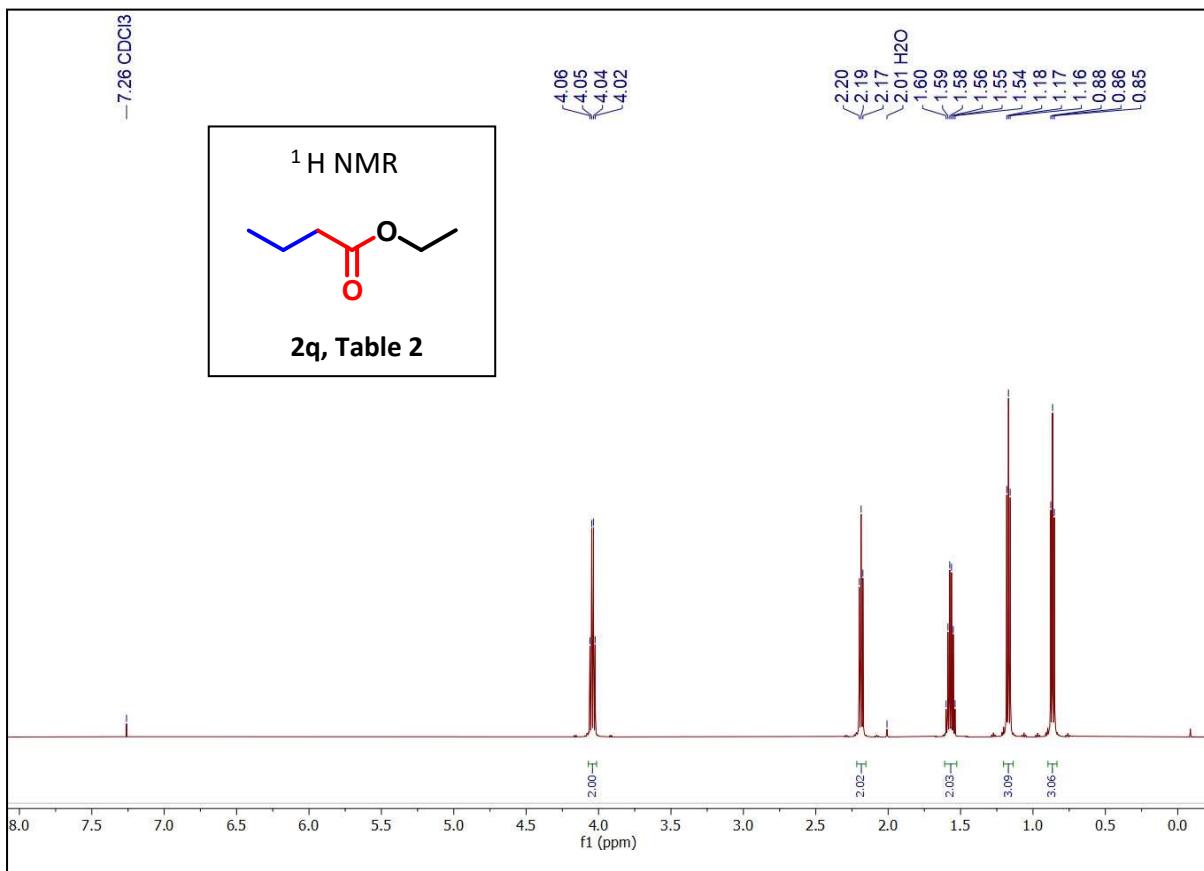
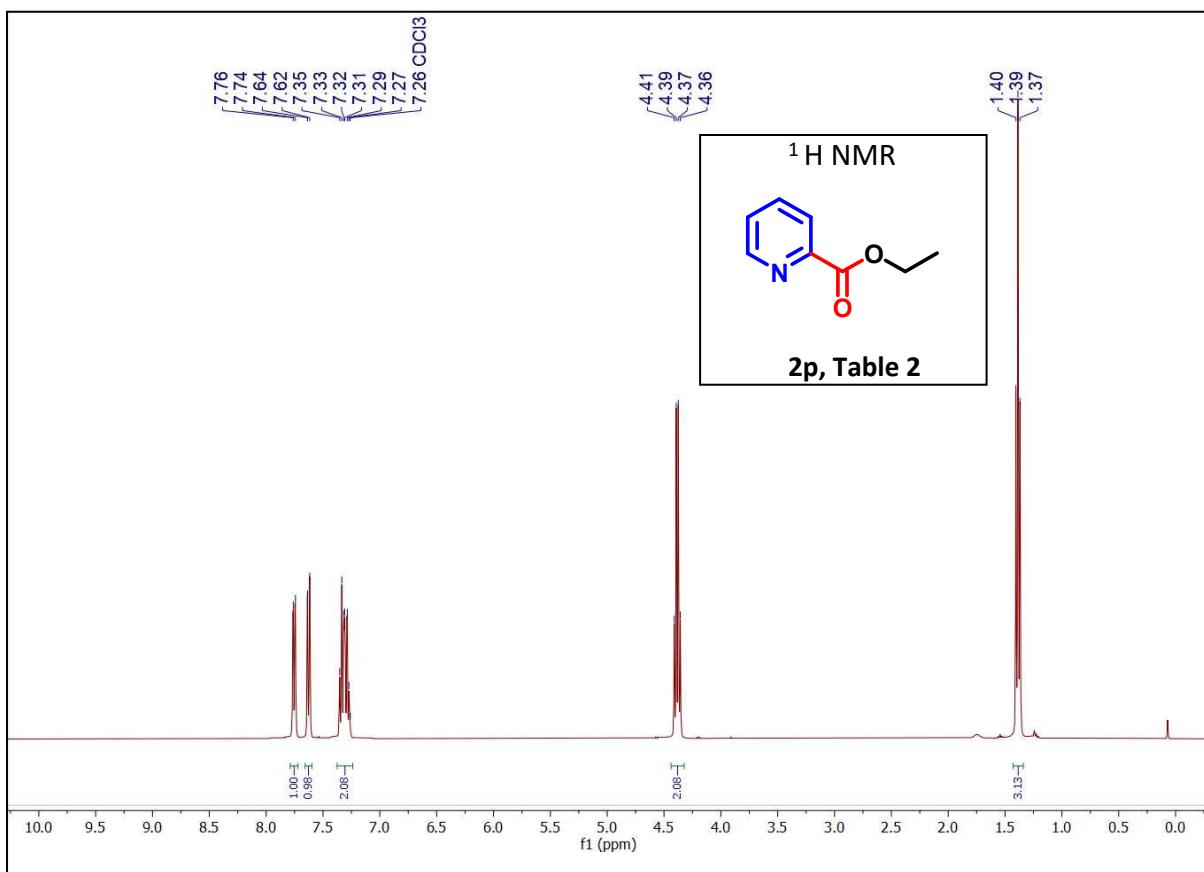


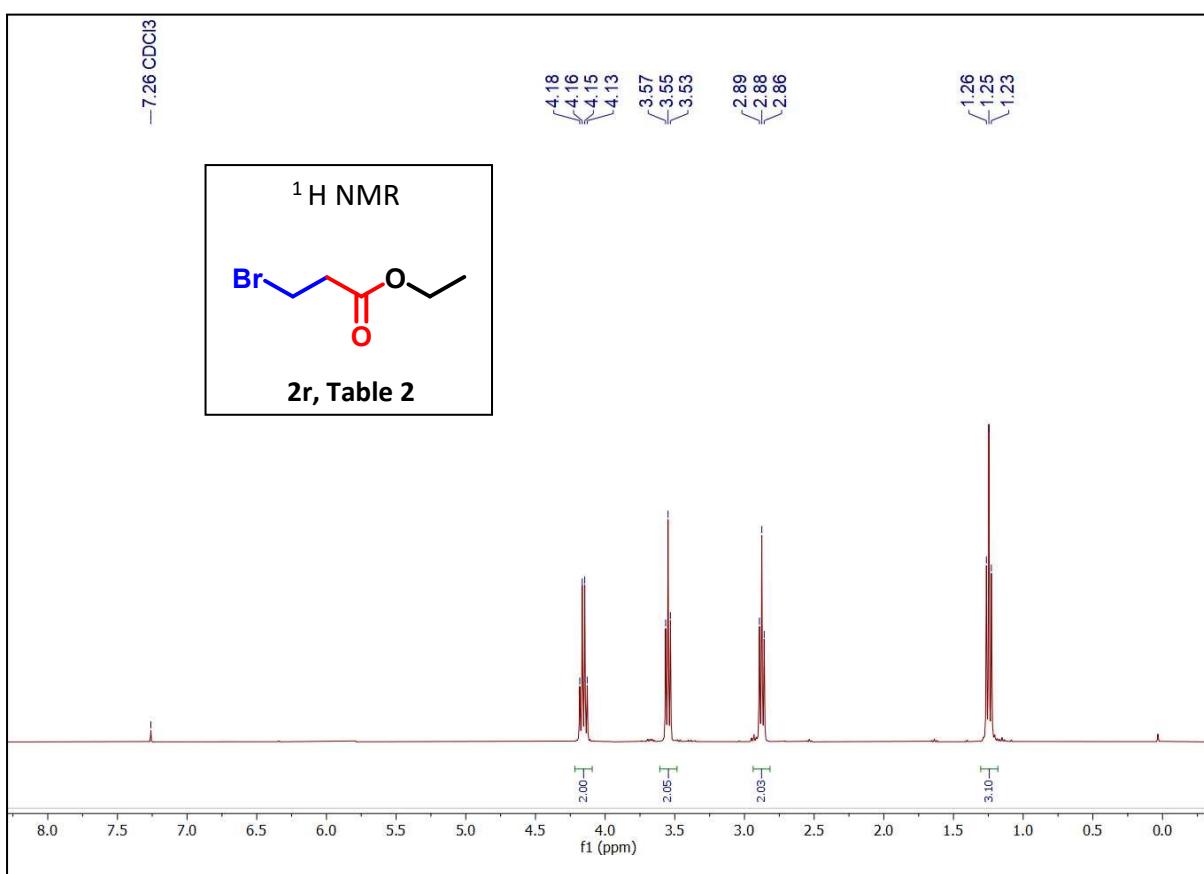
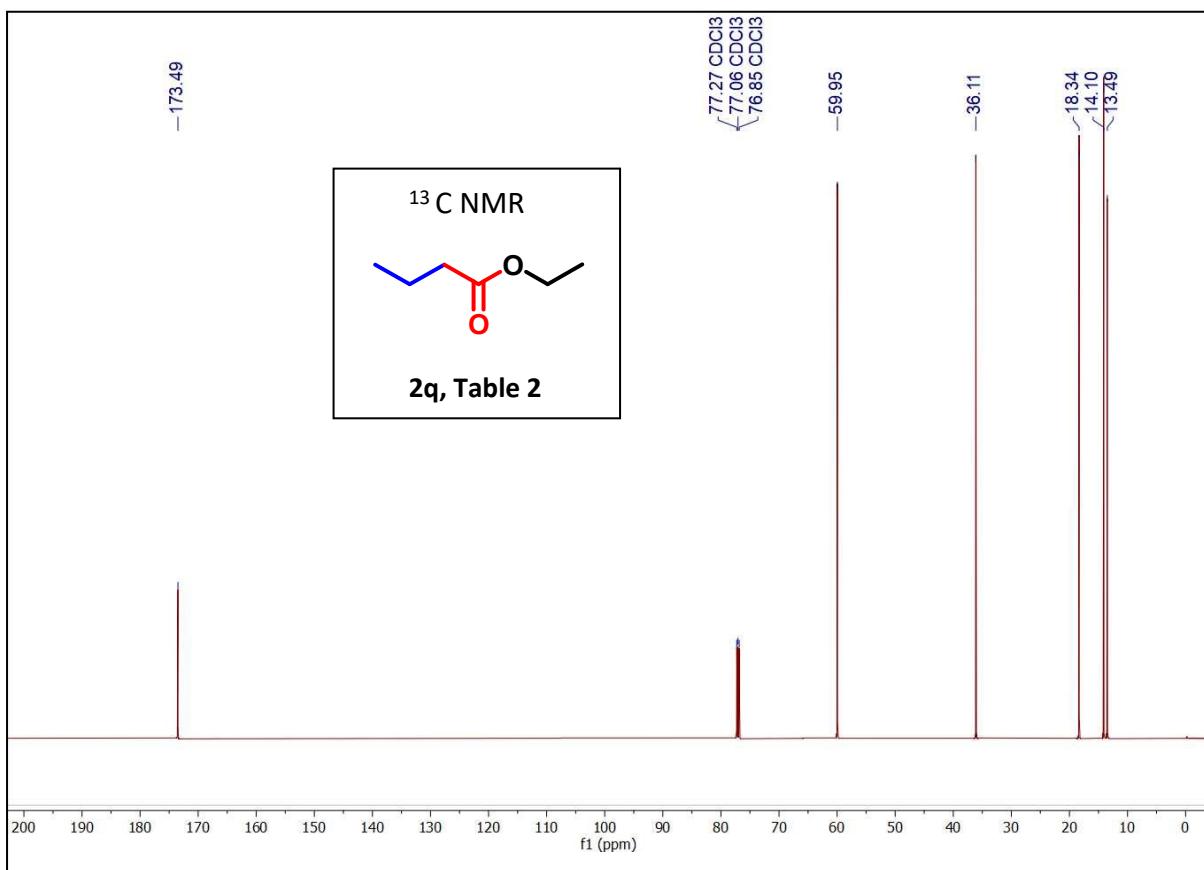












ESI 6. Copies of  $^1\text{H}$  NMR and  $^{13}\text{C}$  NMR spectra of products listed in Table 3:

