

## SUPPLEMENTARY MATERIAL

### Hierarchically structured mixed-linker HKUST-1 Metal Organic Frameworks as catalysts: One-pot synthesis of quinazolines

Anna Nowacka and Francesc X. Llabrés i Xamena

Instituto de Tecnología Química (ITQ), Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas-Universitat Politècnica de València, 46022, Valencia, Spain. E-mail: [flabres@itq.upv.es](mailto:flabres@itq.upv.es); [anna.nowacka21@gmail.com](mailto:anna.nowacka21@gmail.com)

Sample compositions .....	2
Fig. S1. <sup>1</sup> H NMR of digested <b>HM-1</b> and <b>HM-2</b> .....	3
Fig. S2. TGA and dTGA of samples <b>M-1</b> , <b>HM-1</b> and <b>HM-2</b> .....	3
Fig. S3. FESEM images of samples <b>M-1</b> , <b>HM-1</b> and <b>HM-2</b> .....	4
Table S1. Reaction scope.....	5
Fig. S4. Hot filtration test of <b>HM-2</b> .....	6
Fig. S5. XRD pattern of fresh and used <b>HM-2</b> .....	6
Fig. S6. FTIR spectra of adsorbed CO (at 77 K) onto <b>M-1</b> and <b>HM-2</b> .....	7

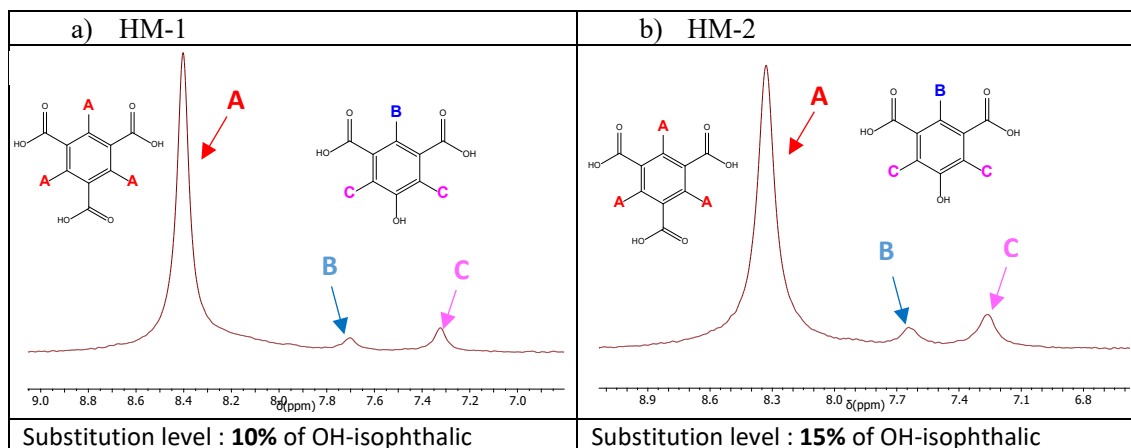
### Sample compositions.

Results obtained from ICP (Cu) and Elemental analysis (C, H, N) of samples **M1**, **HM-1** and **HM-2**. The calculated values of Cu, C, H and N given in the Table below are based on the empirical formulas considering the measured BTC:OH-IP molar ratios determined from the  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectra of the digested samples, and the Metal-to-Ligand ratios determined from TGA. According to FTIR spectroscopy of adsorbed CO at 77 K, the amount of  $\text{Cu}^+/\text{Cu}^{2+}$  mixed-valence sites is very low in all samples, so we assume that charge compensation upon OH-IP linkers incorporation into the lattice is mainly achieved through residual nitrate anions coming from the copper salt used in the synthesis. Therefore, the experimental data are adjusted to general formulas  $[\text{Cu}_3(\text{BTC})_x(\text{OH-IP})_y(\text{NO}_3)_z]$  (with  $x + y \leq 2$ ).

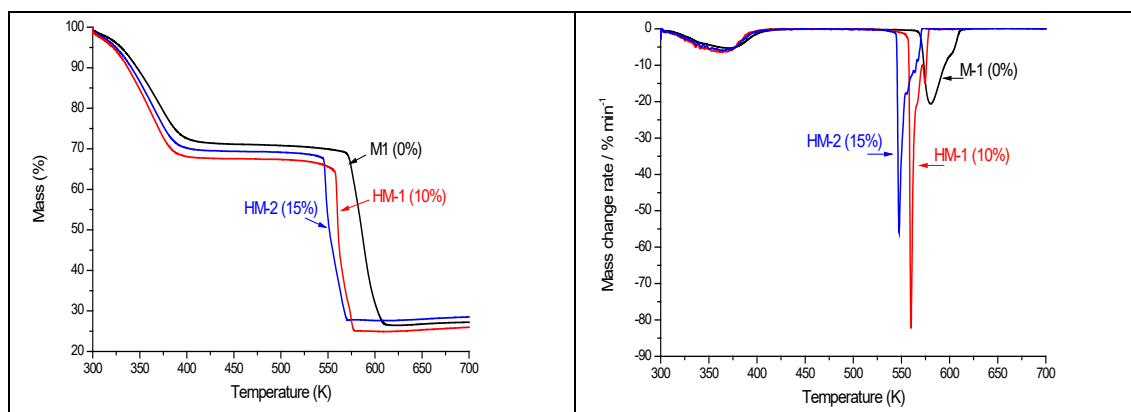
	Formula	Cu		C		H		N	
		Calc	Exp	Calc	Exp	Calc	Exp	Calc	Exp
M1	$[\text{Cu}_3(\text{BTC})_{1.94}]$	32.2	31.9	35.4	35.0	0.98	1.02	0.00	0.08*
HM-1	$[\text{Cu}_3(\text{BTC})_{1.73}(\text{OH-IP})_{0.19}(\text{NO}_3)_{0.19}]$	32.0	31.8	34.5	34.4	1.00	1.04	0.45	0.47
HM-2	$[\text{Cu}_3(\text{BTC})_{1.54}(\text{OH-IP})_{0.27}(\text{NO}_3)_{0.27}]$	33.2	32.8	33.4	33.1	0.99	1.02	0.66	0.69

\* The N content of the samples can originate from both, nitrate anions (needed to compensate mixed-valence  $\text{Cu}^+/\text{Cu}^{2+}$  centers) and any residual DMF used in the syntheses.

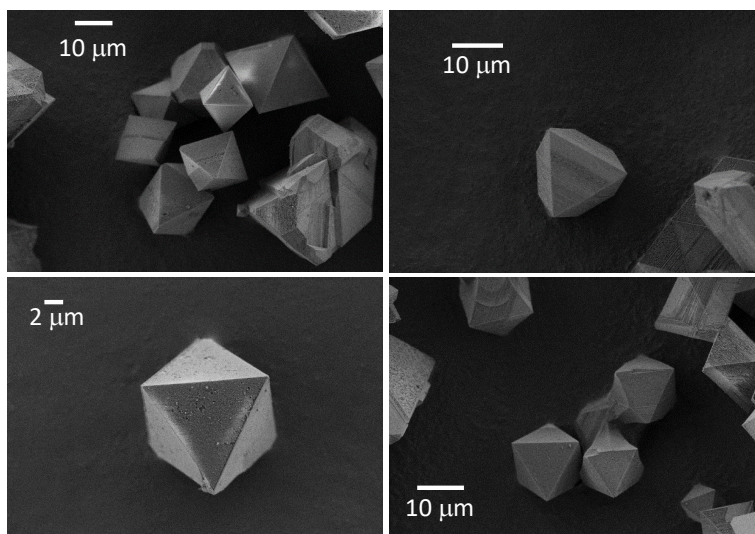
**Figure S1.** Determination of the amounts of OH-IP substitution in **HM-1** and **HM-2** by  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectroscopy of the solids previously digested in  $d_2\text{-H}_2\text{SO}_4$  in  $d_6\text{-DMSO}$ .



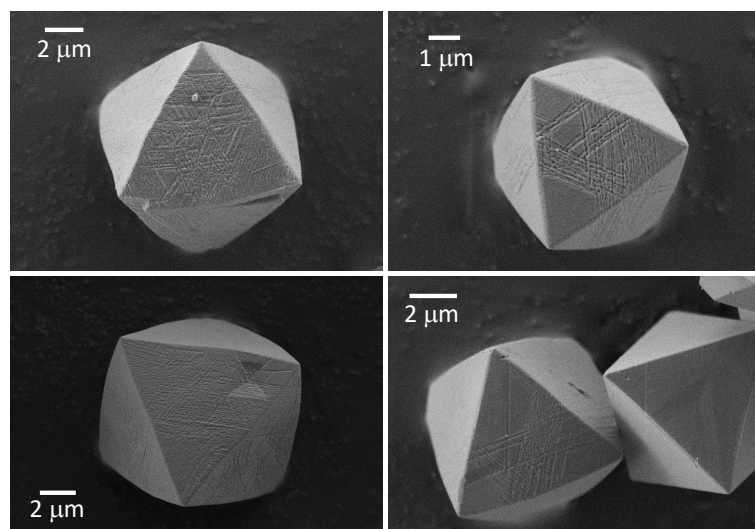
**Figure S2.** TGA curves (*left*) and first derivative (*right*) of samples **M-1**, **HM-1** and **HM-2**.



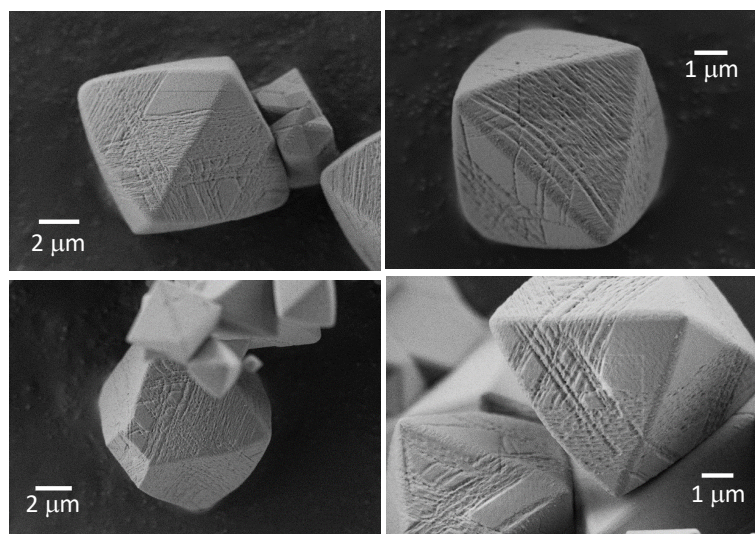
**Figure S3.** Representative FESEM images of (from *top* to *bottom*): **M-1**, **HM-1** and **HM-2**.



**M-1**

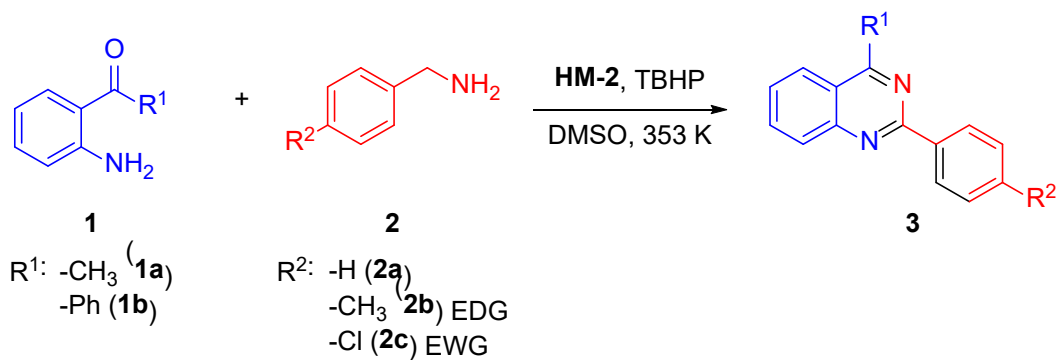


**HM-1**



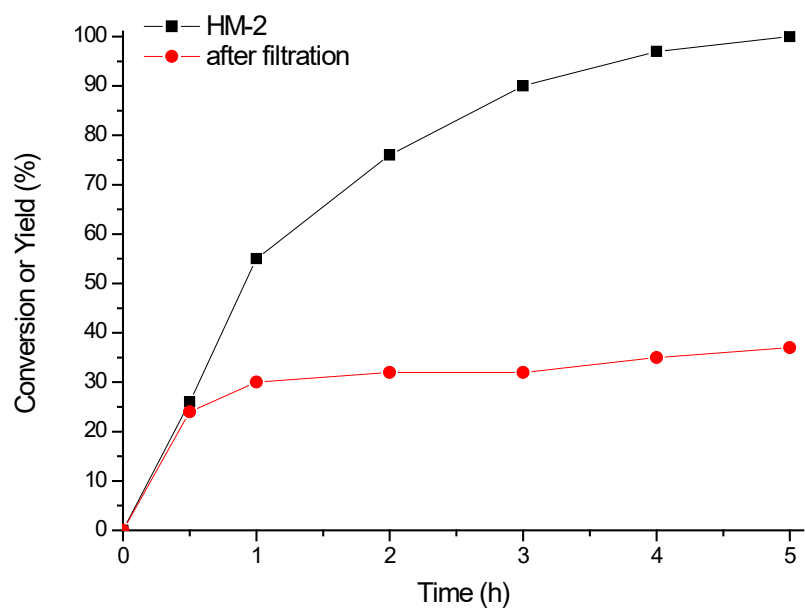
**HM-2**

**Table S1.** Scope of the one-pot synthesis of quinazolines (**3**) by oxidative coupling of 2-aminobenzoketones (**1**) and benzylamines (**2**)

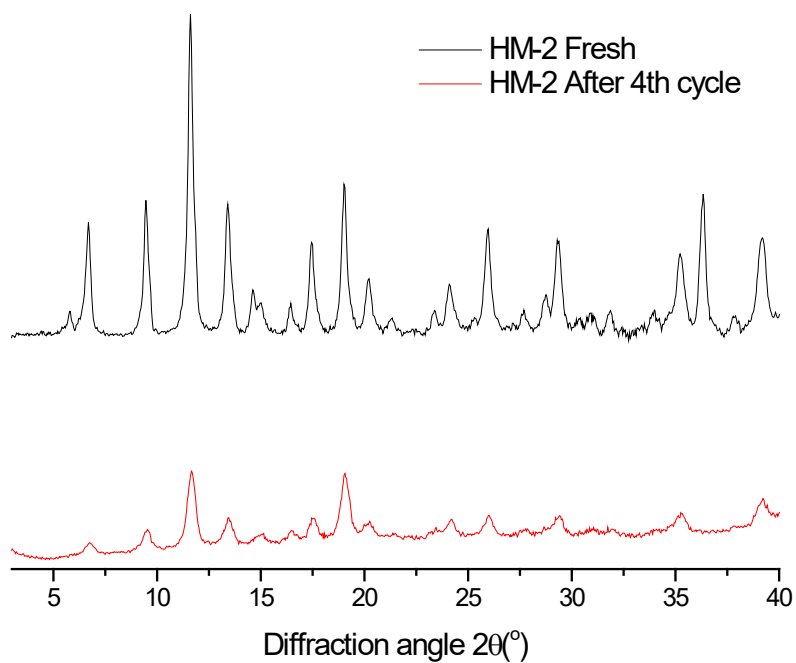


Entry	2-aminobenzoketone	Benzylamine	Quinazoline Product	Yield	
				1 h	5 h
1				55	100
2				39	98
3				48	97
4				52	99

**Figure S4.** Hot filtration test of **HM-2** during the synthesis of quinazoline



**Figure S5.** XRD pattern of fresh **HM-2** and the solid recovered after 4 catalytic cycles.



**Figure S6.** FTIR spectra of adsorbed CO at 77 K over **M-1** (*left*) and **HM-2** (*right*). For the sake of clarity, the spectra at higher equilibrium pressures of CO have been upward shifted to appreciate better the details at low CO doses (up to ca. 1 mbar)

