Supporting Information

A Facile Strategy for the Preparation of Well-Dispersed Bimetal Oxide CuFe₂O₄ Nanoparticles Supported on Mesoporous Silica

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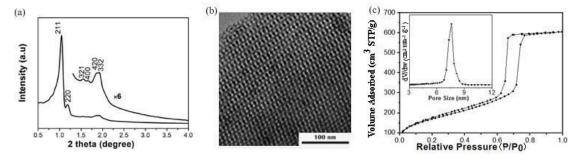


Figure S1. (a) Small angle XRD pattern, (b) TEM image, (c) Nitrogen sorption isotherms, and (c inset) its corresponding pore size distribution curve of the mesoporous silica KIT-6 support.

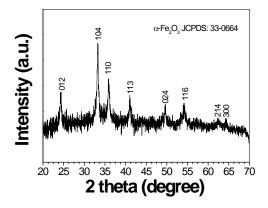


Figure S2. XRD pattern of the red powder form precipitate collected from the homogeneous mixture of iron nitrate and copper nitrate after being heated at 150 °C for 2 h. This result confirms that crystalline α -Fe₂O₃ can be directly formed form the solution of homogeneously mixed iron and copper nitrate precursors.

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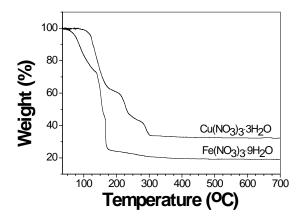


Figure S3. TGA curves of $Fe(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$ and $Cu(NO_3)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ recorded under air gas flow (40 mL/min) with a ramp of 15 °C/min. (7.594 mg $Fe(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$ and 8.208 mg $Cu(NO_3)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ were separately loaded in an open alumina crucible without any cover for TGA test.)

Table S1. The weight loss of $Cu(NO_3)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$ and $Fe(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$ after drying at $100^{\circ}C$ for 24 h.

Molecule formula	Origin weight (g)	Weight loss (g)	Weight loss percent %	Theory percent of H ₂ O %
$Fe(NO_3)_3 \cdot 9H_2O$	1.094	0.438	40	40
$Cu(NO_3)_2 \cdot 3H_2O$	0.849	0.209	24.6	22.3

Table S2. Parameters of KIT-6 support and KIT-6 with CuFe₂O₄ particles.

N () 1	BET surface area	Pore size	Pore Volume
Materials	$(m^2 g^{-1})$	(nm)	$(cm^3 g^{-1})$
KIT-6	599	7.5	0.94
10% loading	411	7.5	0.70
20% loading	335	7.5	0.55
30% loading	387	7.5	0.56

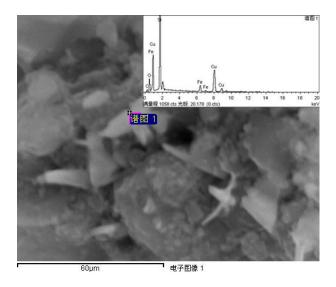


Figure S4. SEM image and EDX spectrum of Sample-W.

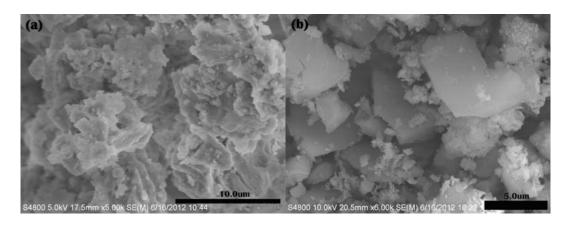


Figure S5. SEM images of the (a) $Fe_2O_3@KIT-6$ and (b) CuO@KIT-6 synthesized from $Fe(NO_3)_3\cdot 9H_2O@KIT-6$ and $Cu(NO_3)_2\cdot 3H_2O@KIT-6$, respectively.

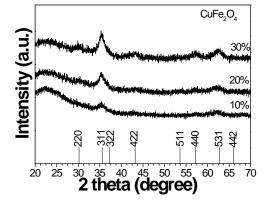


Figure S6. XRD patterns of CuFe₂O₄ with different loading amount.

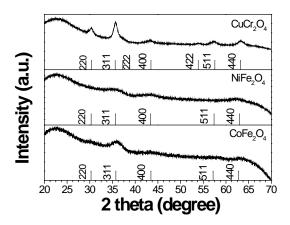


Figure S7. XRD patterns of different bimetallic oxide nanoparticles supported on the mesoporous silica ($CuCr_2O_4$: 26-0509, $NiFe_2O_4$: 74-2081 and $CoFe_2O_4$: 01-1121).

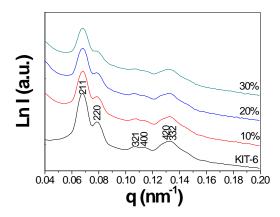


Figure S8. SAXS patterns of KIT-6 and $CuFe_2O_4@KIT$ -6 with $10 \sim 30 \%$ loading amount.

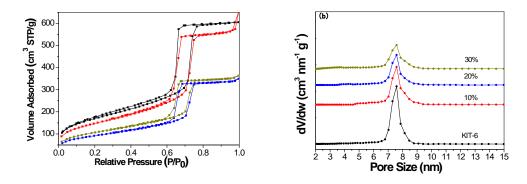


Figure S9. (a) N_2 adsorption-desorption isotherms and (b) their corresponding pore size distribution curves of KIT-6 support and $CuFe_2O_4@KIT$ -6 samples with different loading amounts. (black line: KIT-6, red line: 10%, blue line: 20%, dark yellow line: 30%).

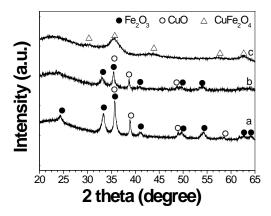


Figure S10. XRD patterns of Sample-W calcined in different conditions: (a) 3 g of nitrate@KIT-6 intermediate calcined inside a 5 mL crucible with a cover, (b) 3 g of nitrate@KIT-6 intermediate calcined inside a 5 mL crucible without cover, (c) 0.5 g of nitrate@KIT-6 intermediate calcined in a petri dish without cover.

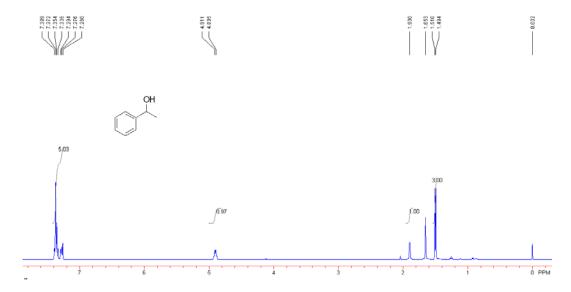


Figure S11. ¹H NMR spectrum of (*S*)-1-phenylethanol.

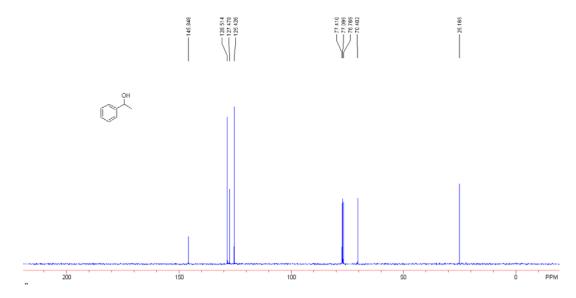
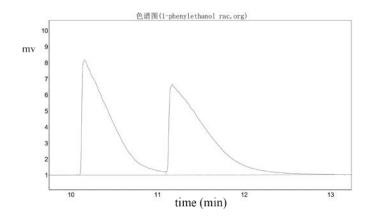
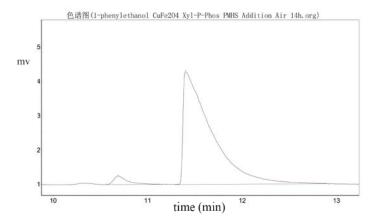


Figure S12. ¹³C NMR spectrum of (*S*)-1-phenylethanol.

The conversion and ee value were determined by Capillary GC with a $25m \times 0.25$ mm Chirasil-DEX CB column (Varian, carrier gas, N₂); 115 °C; isothermal; t_R (1a) = 4.62 min; t_R (R) = 10.16 min; t_R (S) = 11.17 min. Chromatograms are illustrated below for a 93% ee sample:



Peak	RetTime (min)	Height (mv)	Area (mv)	Area (%)
1	10, 160	7135. 186	157569. 375	49. 1491
2	11. 168	5587. 702	163024. 922	50.8508
Totals:		12722, 888	320594. 297	100.0000



Totals:				
Totals:	RetTime (min)	Height (mv)	Area (mv)	Area (%)
•	10. 687 11. 402	242. 752 3276. 666	2460, 502 68037, 898	3. 4902 96. 5098
总计	11.100	3519. 418	70498. 401	100. 0000

Figure S13. GC spectra of (*S*)-1-phenylethanol.