

## Electronic Supplementary Information

# Mesoporous Au–TiO<sub>2</sub> Nanoparticle Assemblies as Efficient Catalysts for the Chemoselective Reduction of Nitro Compounds

Ioannis Tamiolakis<sup>a</sup>, Stella Fountoulaki<sup>b</sup>, Nikolaos Vordos<sup>c</sup>, Ioannis N. Lykakis<sup>b</sup> and  
Gerasimos S. Armatas<sup>\*a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> *Department of Materials Science and Technology, University of Crete, Heraklion 71003, Crete, Greece.*

<sup>b</sup> *Department of Chemistry, Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, Thessaloniki 54124, Greece.*

<sup>c</sup> *Department of Electrical Engineering, Kavala Institute of Technology, 65404 Kavala, Greece.*

\* E-mail: garmatas@materials.uoc.gr.

### Calculation method for density of gold edge sites

Assuming spherical-shaped Au nanoparticles, the number of Au nanoparticles was calculated by the following equation:

$$N_p = \frac{m_{Au}}{V \times d} \quad (1)$$

where,  $m_{Au}$  is the total weight of Au in each sample,  $V$  is the volume of each Au nanoparticle ( $V=4/3\pi r^3$ ) assuming spherical shape and average radius of Au particles  $r$ , and  $d$  is the mass density of gold ( $19.3 \text{ g cm}^{-3}$ ).

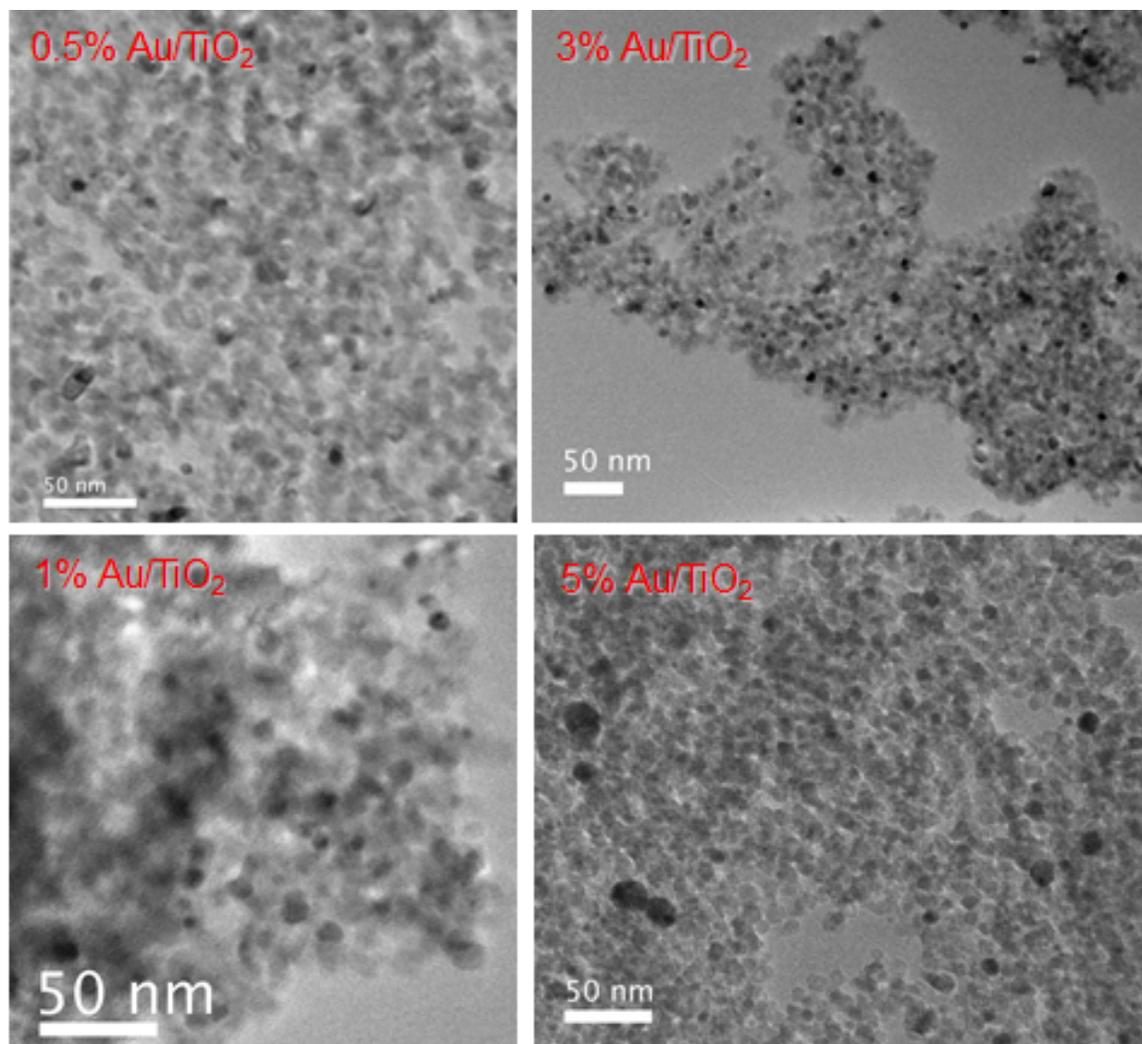
Then, the density of edge site of Au atoms ( $D_{es}$ ) was calculated by dividing the size of the contact area between gold and  $\text{TiO}_2$  nanoparticles (derived as  $L = N_p \times 2\pi r$ ) by the size of a single Au atom ( $d_{Au}=0.33 \text{ nm}$ ) and the surface area of the titania support ( $SA=159 \text{ m}^2\text{g}^{-1}$ ) according to the following equation:

$$D_{es} = \frac{N_p \times 2\pi r}{d_{Au} \times SA} \quad (2)$$

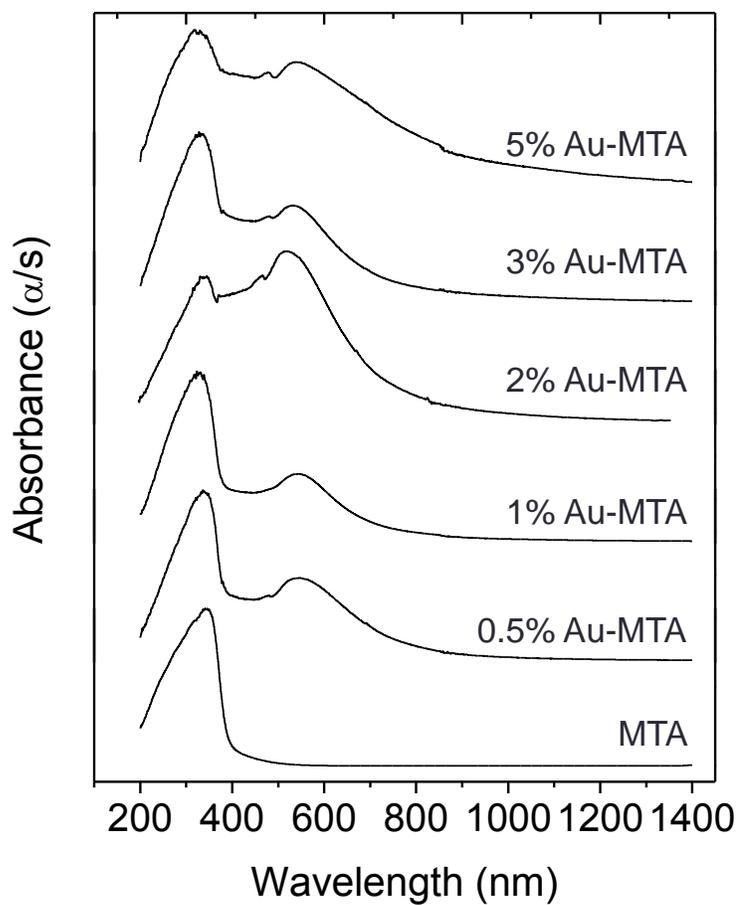
**Table S1.** Comparison of Au-MTA with various Au supported catalysts.

Catalyst	Reaction conditions: Au/nitroarene/NaBH <sub>4</sub>	Nitro compound	Time/yield	Ref.
Au-MTA	0.1/1/6	Several aryl nitro compounds	1-2h / 92-99%	In this work
Au/NAP-MgO <sup>a</sup>	1/1/50	Several aryl nitro compounds	1-7h / 80-98%	[30]
Au/PNIPA <sup>b</sup>	6.25/1.1/1000	4-Nitrophenol, Nitrobenzene	40min (15 °C)/ ~85% (4NP), <20% (NB) conv.	[31]
Au/PVP <sup>c</sup>	0.5/1/15	4-Nitrophenol	20 min	[32]
Au/PMMA <sup>d</sup>	1/15/22500	4-Nitrophenol	10 min / almost complete conv.	[33]
Au/PAA/PAH <sup>e</sup>	-/1/100	Several aryl nitro compounds	73-99% <sup>f</sup>	[34]

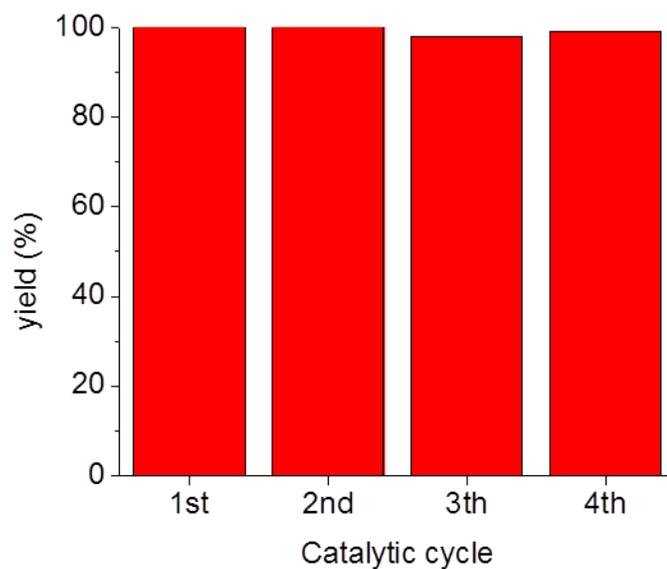
<sup>a</sup> Nano active magnesium oxide plus, <sup>b</sup> Polystyrene (PS)-poly(N-isopropylacrylamide), <sup>c</sup> Polyvinylpyrrolidone, <sup>d</sup> Poly(methyl methacrylate). <sup>e</sup> Poly(acrylic acid)/poly(allylamine hydrochloride), <sup>f</sup> Reaction under 0.015 mL/cm·s flux of nitro compound.



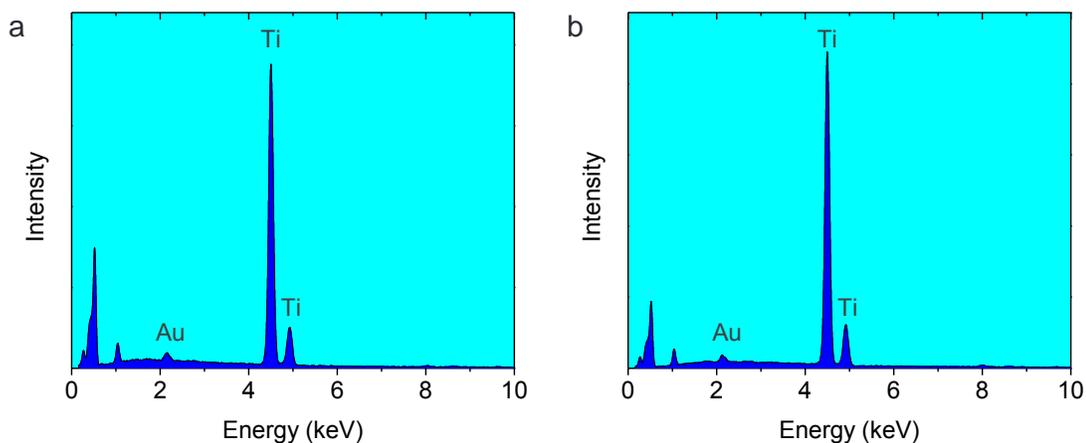
**Figure S1.** Typical TEM images of mesoporous Au-MTA samples.



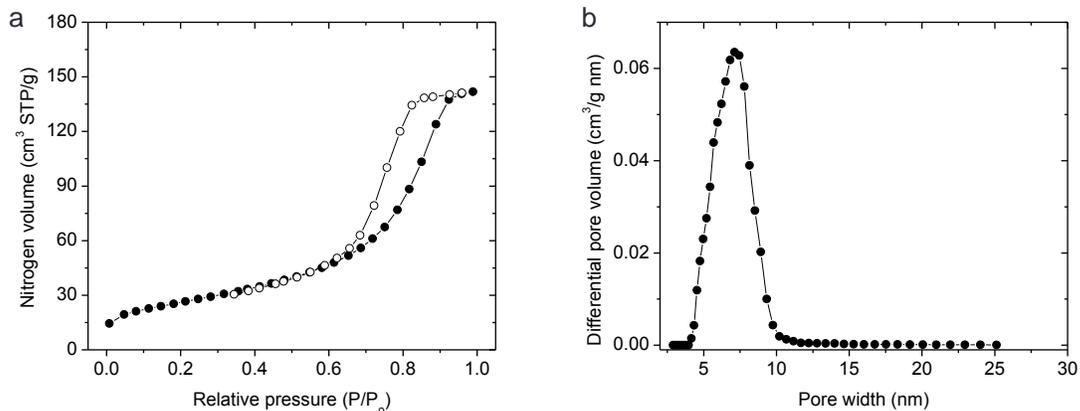
**Figure S2.** Diffuse reflectance UV-vis spectra of mesoporous MTA and Au-MTA materials.



**Figure S3.** Recycling study of the mesoporous 2% Au-MTA catalyst (*experimental conditions: 0.2 mmol of p-nitrotoluene, 20 mg of catalyst, 6 mmol of NaBH<sub>4</sub> 2 mL of ethanol, room temperature, 2 h*).



**Figure S4.** Typical EDS-SEM microanalysis spectra obtained from the 2% Au-MTA sample (a) before and (b) after catalytic reactions. The EDS spectra show an average Au/Ti atomic ratio of  $\sim 0.85:99.15$  and  $\sim 0.84:99.16$  that correspond to a gold loading of  $\sim 2.07$  and  $\sim 2.04$  wt.% for fresh and four-times reused 2% Au-MTA catalyst, respectively.



**Figure S5.** (a) Nitrogen adsorption-desorption isotherms at 77K of four-times reused 2% Au-MTA catalyst. Analysis of the adsorption branch with the BET method gives surface area of 96 m<sup>2</sup>g<sup>-1</sup> and total pore volume of 0.22 cm<sup>3</sup>g<sup>-1</sup>. (b) NLDFT pore size distribution calculated from the adsorption branch, indicating mesopore diameter of 7.3 nm.