

Supplementary Materials: A Copper Based Metal-Organic Framework as an Efficient and Reusable Heterogeneous Catalyst for Ullmann and Goldberg Type C–N Coupling Reactions

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1. Additional Figures

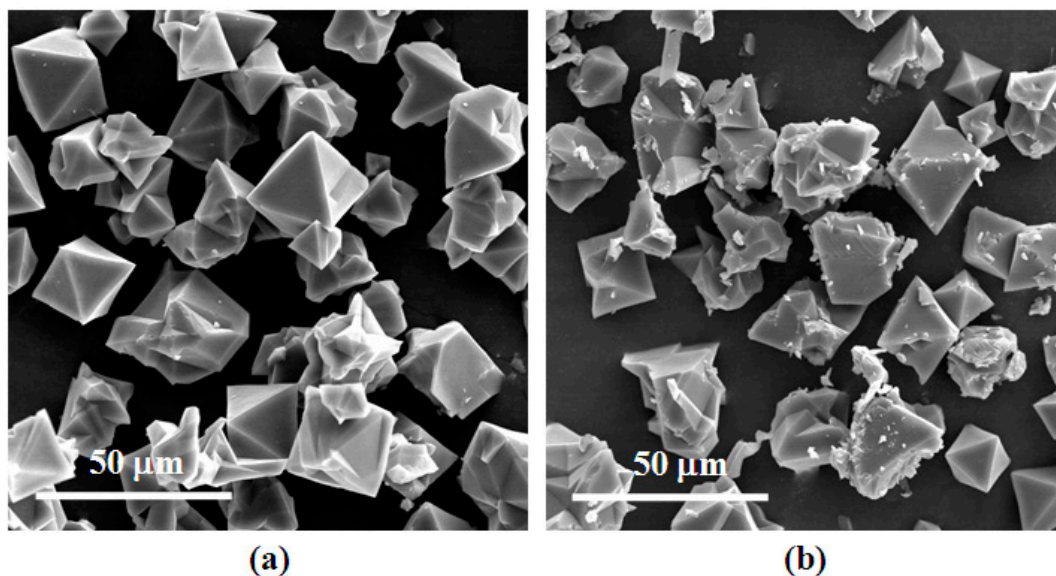


Figure S1. SEM images of fresh (a); and used after five catalysis cycles (b) Cu-TDPAT samples.

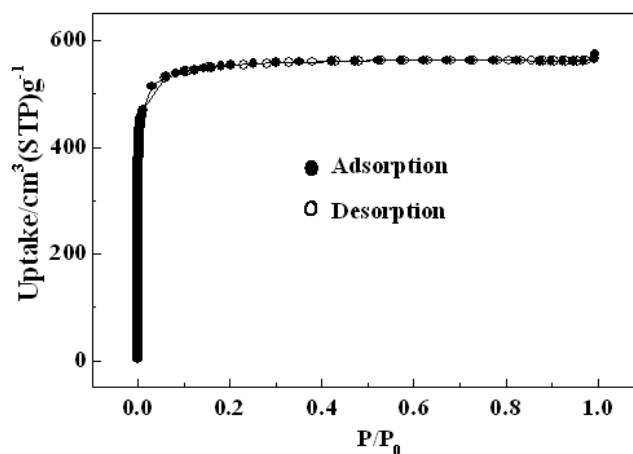


Figure S2. Nitrogen sorption isotherms of fresh Cu-TDPAT sample at 77 K.

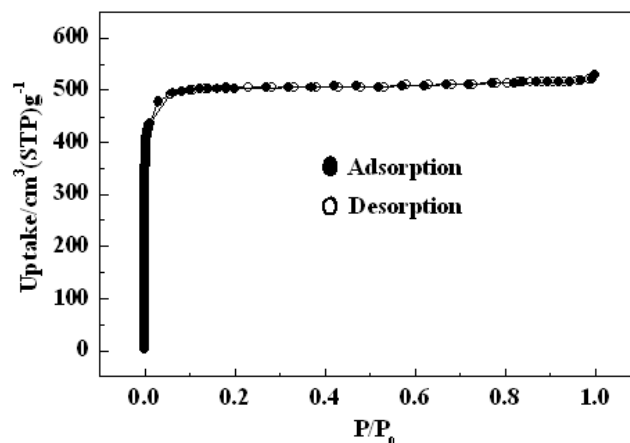


Figure S3. Nitrogen sorption isotherms of used Cu-TDPAT sample after five catalysis cycles at 77 K.

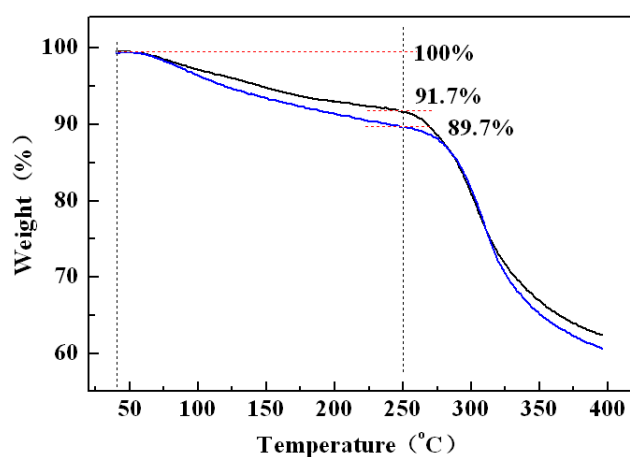


Figure S4. TGA data for the fresh Cu-TDPAT and used Cu-TDPAT samples after five catalysis cycles. The continuous weight loss of 8.3% from room temperature to 250 °C for the fresh Cu-TDPAT sample or the used Cu-TDPAT sample could be attributed to the loss of physisorbed and coordinated water and solvent molecules. Considering the samples were pretreated under the same conditions, the increased weight loss (about 2%) of the used Cu-TDPAT sample was attributed to the adsorption of a few reactant or product molecules in the MOF cavities.

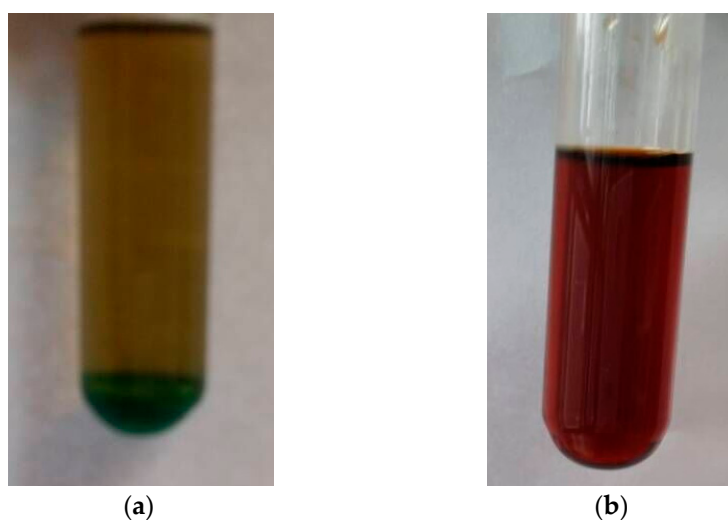


Figure S5. Images of the reaction mixtures after 2 h at 120 °C (a); and at 160 °C (b), respectively. The disappearance of green powder on the bottom indicated the breakage of the MOF framework.

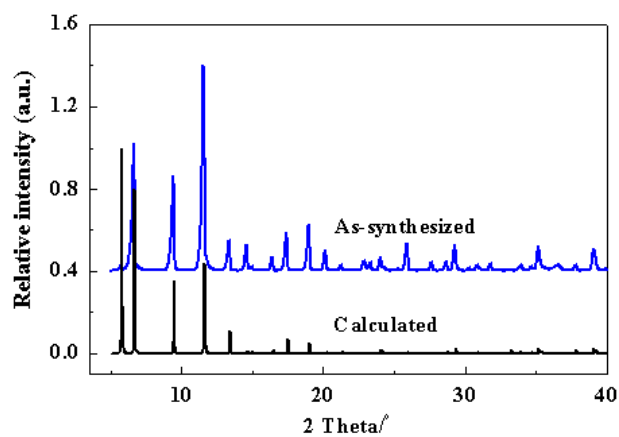


Figure S6. X-ray diffraction patterns for the as-synthesized CuBTC sample.

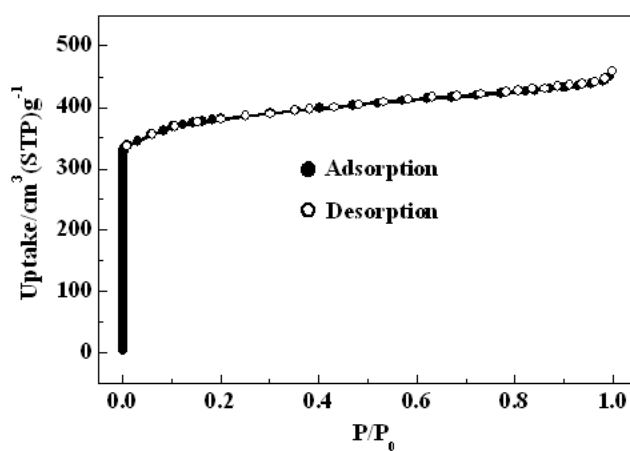


Figure S7. Nitrogen sorption isotherms of fresh CuBTC sample (The BET surface area of CuBTC was 1295 m²/g).

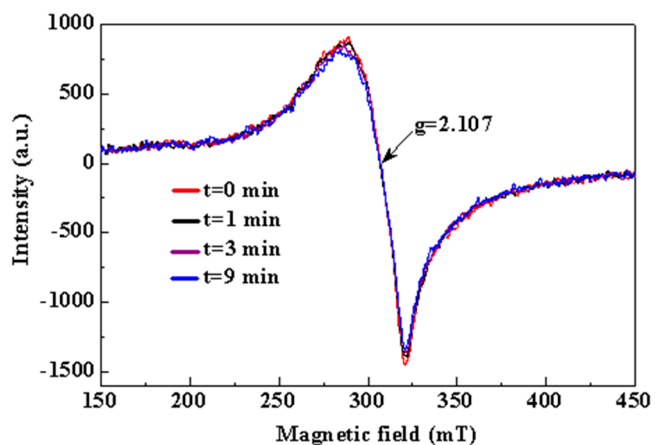


Figure S8. Continuous wave (CW) EPR spectra of the reaction mixture in toluene at X-band at 90 °C. The decrease of intensity of the EPR signal of the reaction mixture from 0 min to 9 min was about 3.7%, then it became stable.

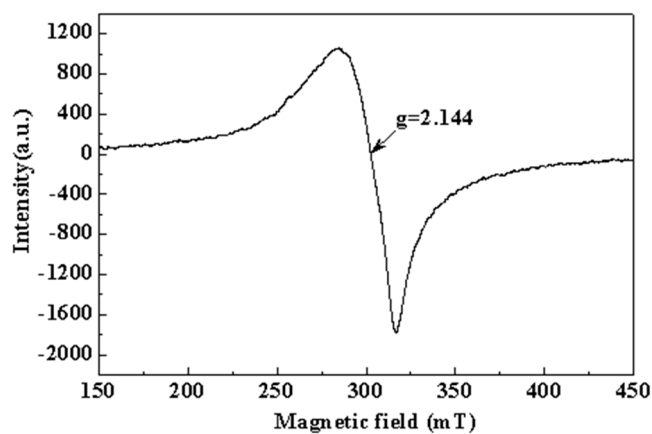
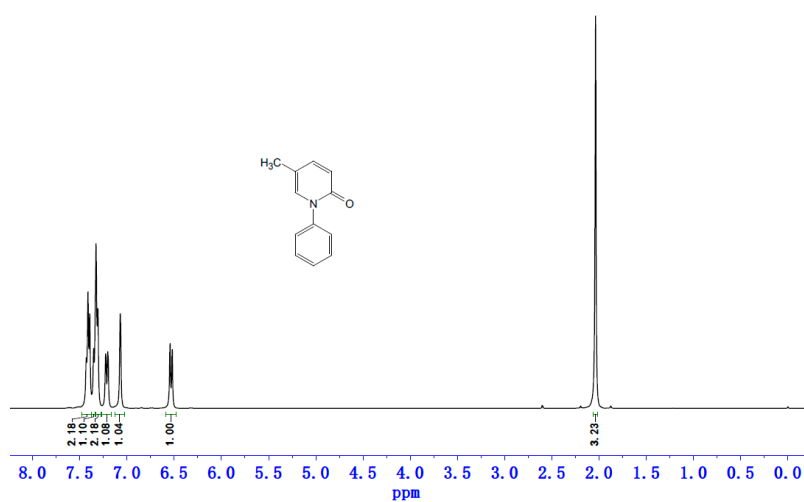


Figure S9. Continuous wave (CW) EPR spectra of Cu-TDPAT at X-band at room temperature.

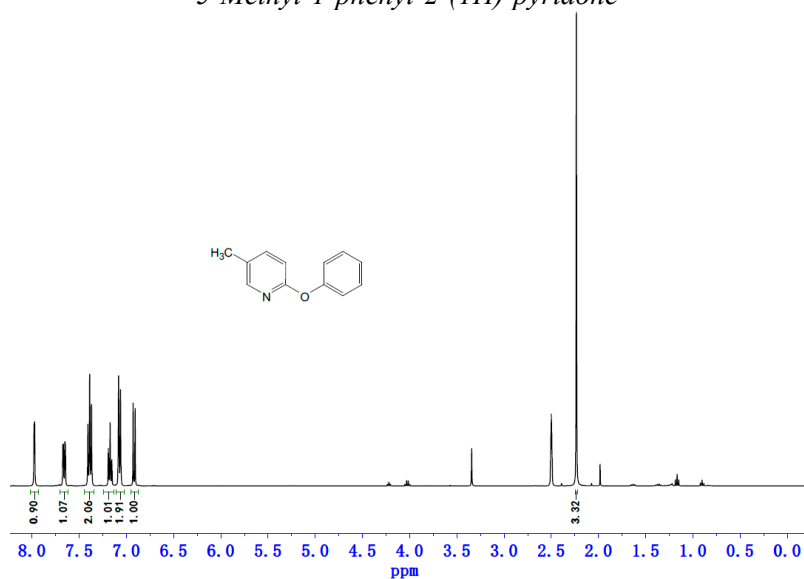
Table S1. Characterization results of fresh and used five catalysis cycles Cu-TDPAT samples.

	S_{BET} (m^2/g)	$V_{\text{total}}/\text{cm}^3\cdot\text{g}^{-1}$	$D_{\text{average}}/\text{nm}$
Fresh sample	1855	0.889	1.92
Used sample	1680	0.773	1.84

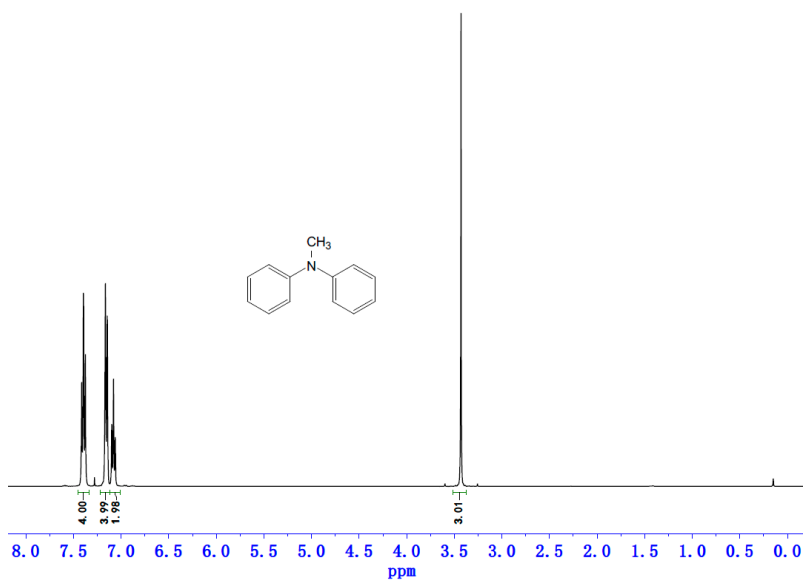
2. $^1\text{H-NMR}$ Spectra of All the Products



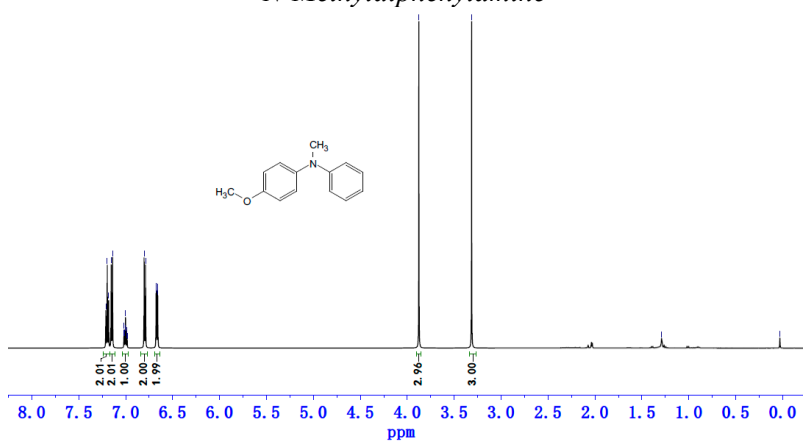
5-Methyl-1-phenyl-2-(1H)-pyridone



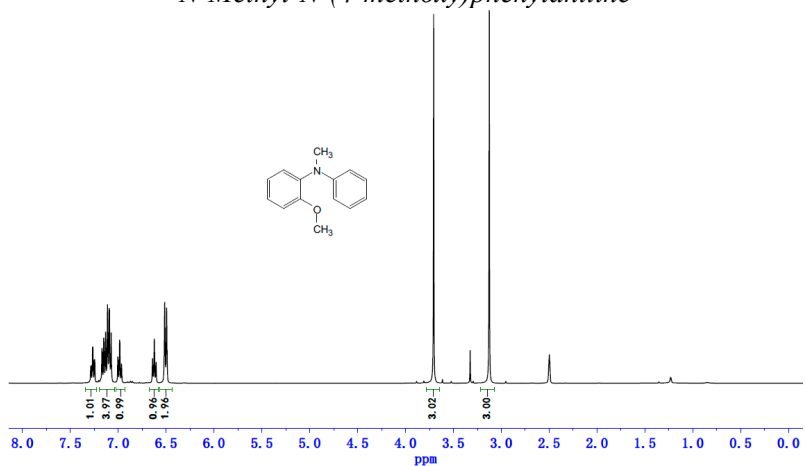
5-Methyl-2-phenoxy pyridine



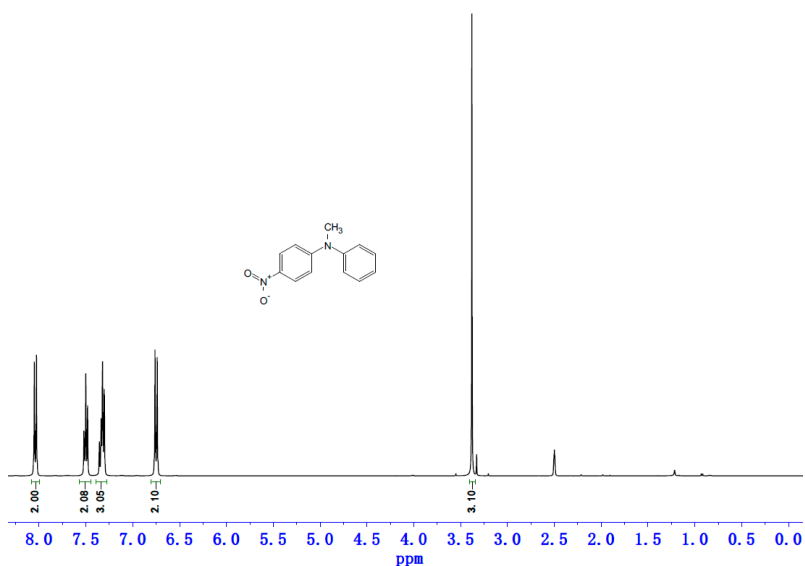
N-Methyldiphenylamine



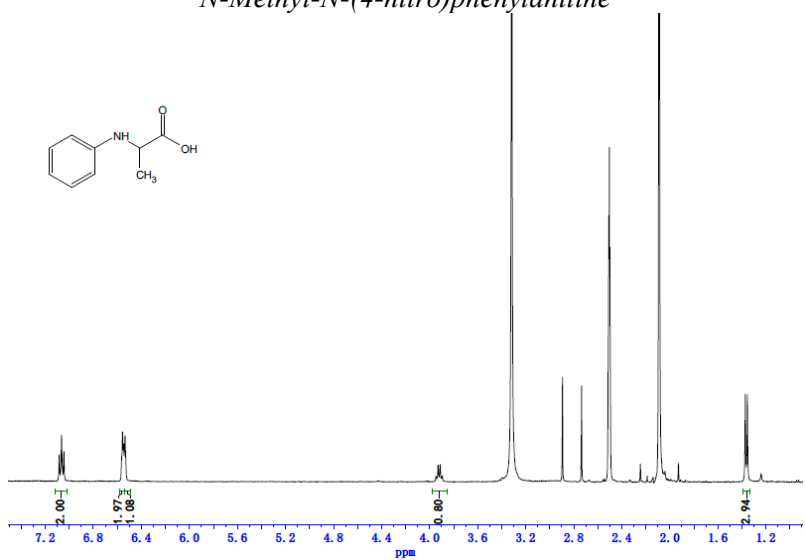
N-Methyl-N-(4-methoxy)phenylaniline



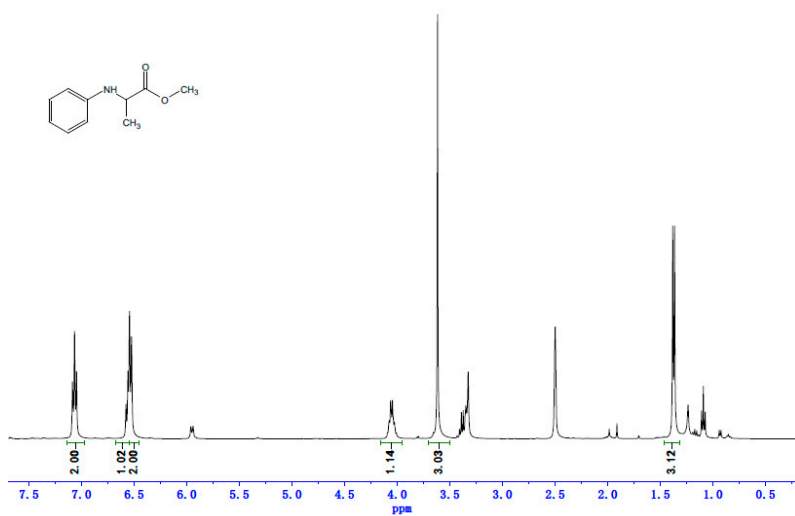
N-Methyl-N-(2-methoxy)phenylaniline



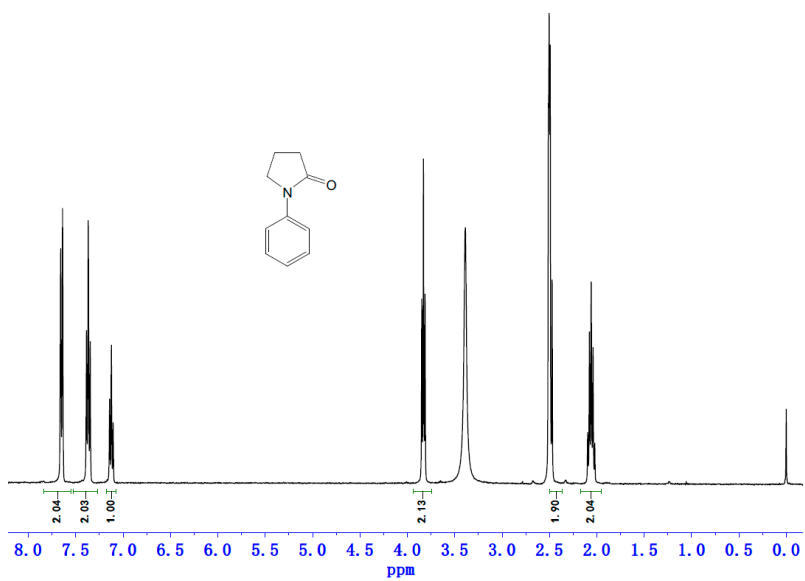
N-Methyl-N-(4-nitro)phenylaniline



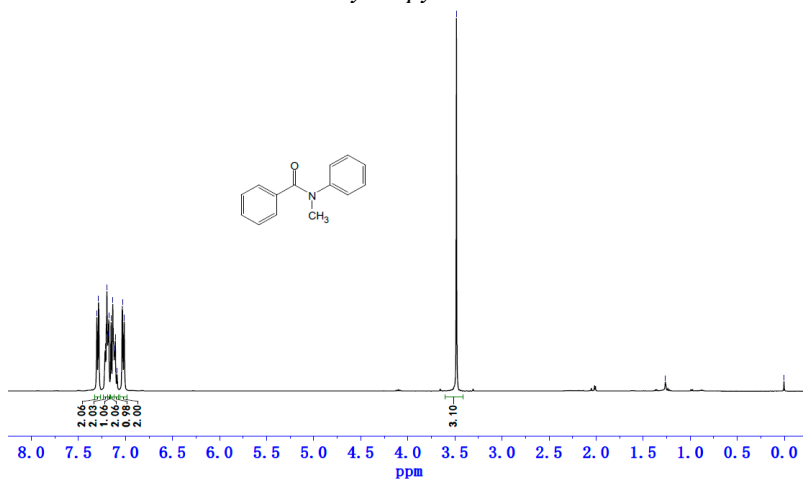
2-(Phenylamino)propanoic acid



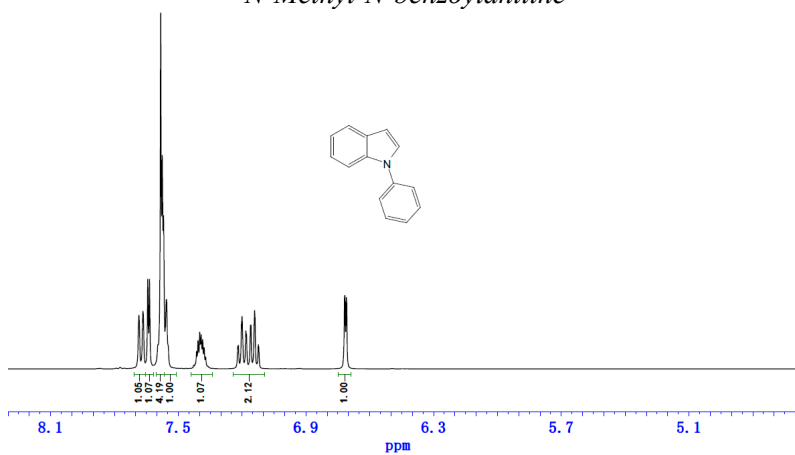
Methyl 2-(phenylamino)propanoate



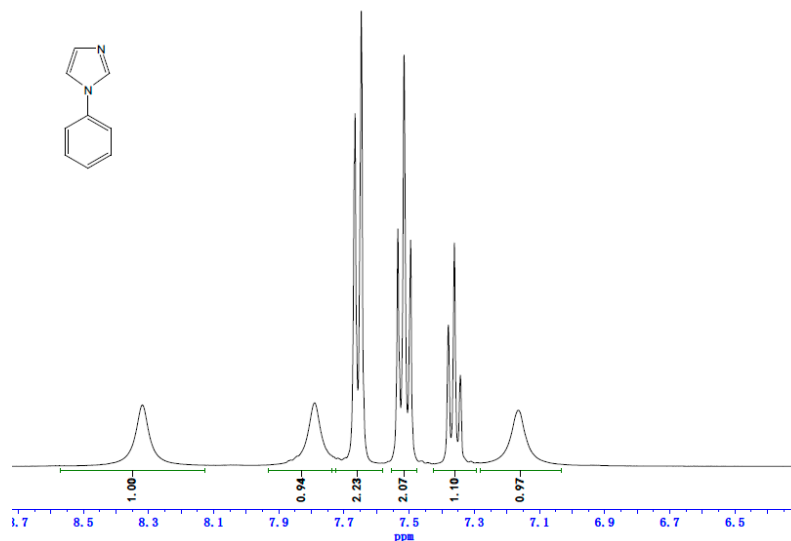
N-Phenyl-2-pyrrolidone



N-Methyl-*N*-benzoylaniline

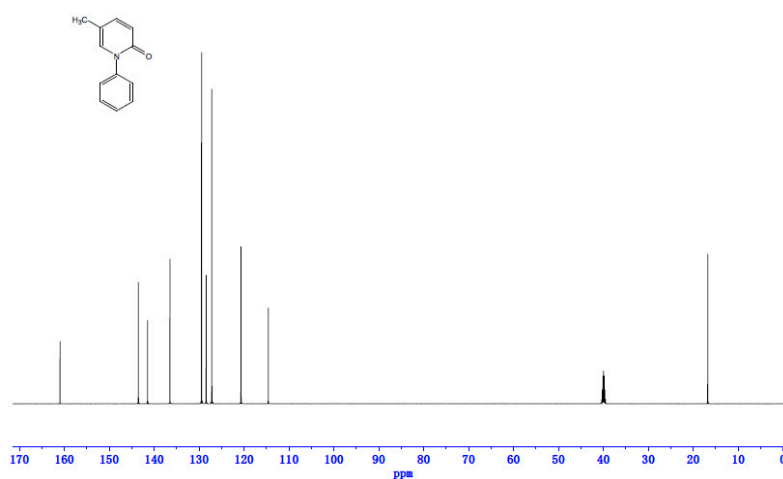


N-Phenylindole

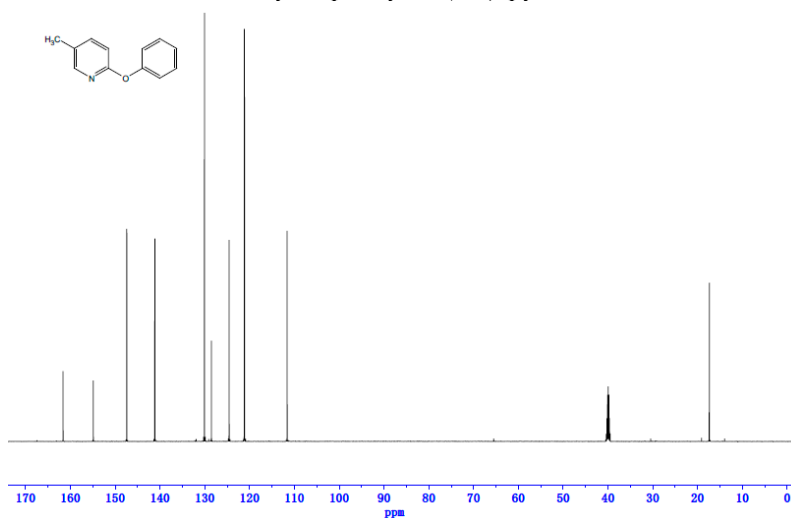


N-Phenylimidazole

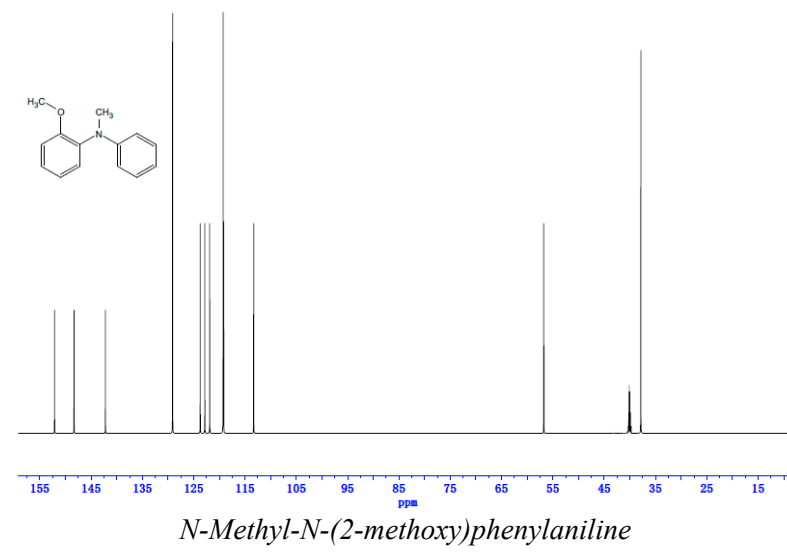
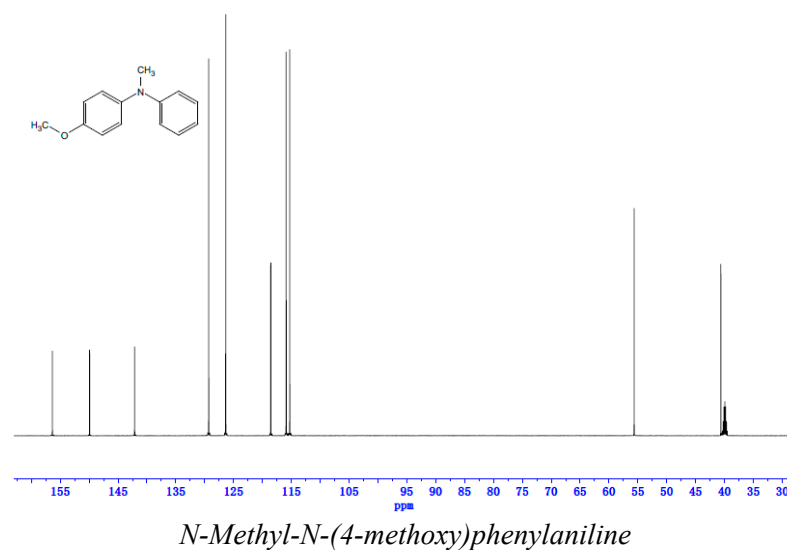
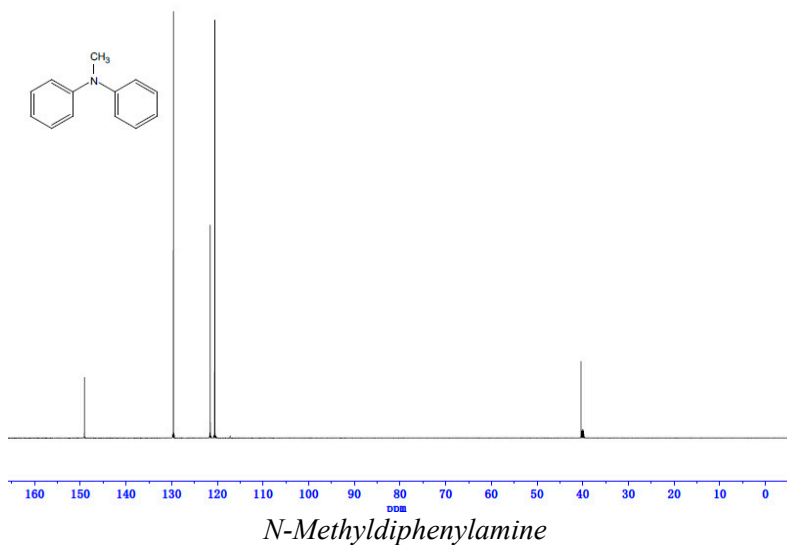
3. ¹³C-NMR Spectra of All the Products

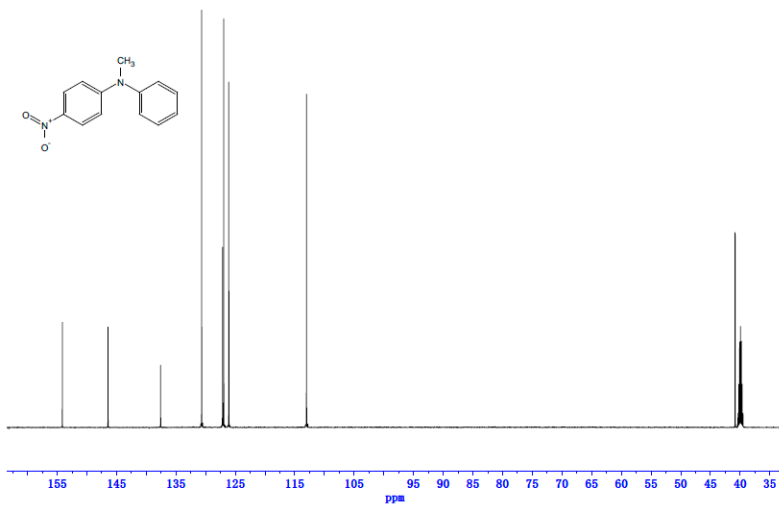


5-Methyl-1-phenyl-2-(1*H*)-pyridone

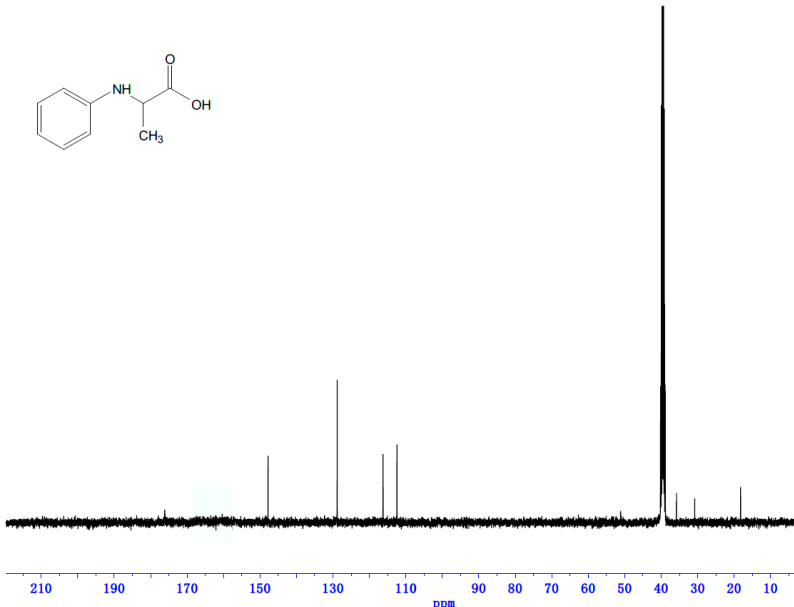


5-Methyl-2-phenoxy-pyridine

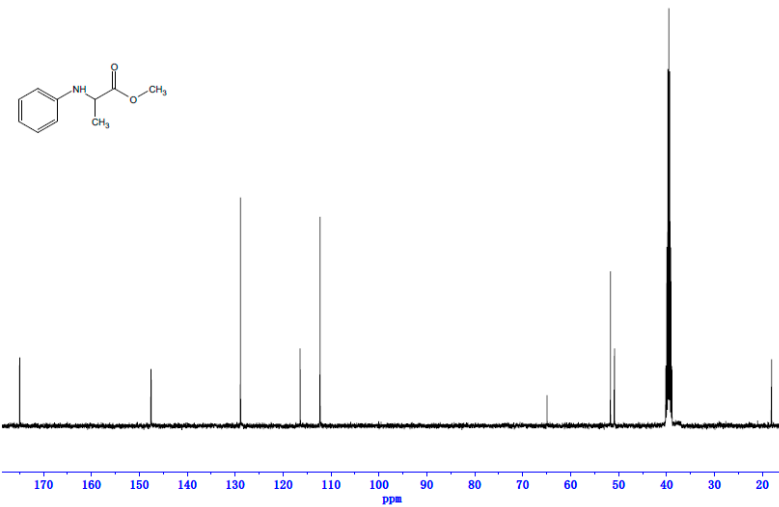




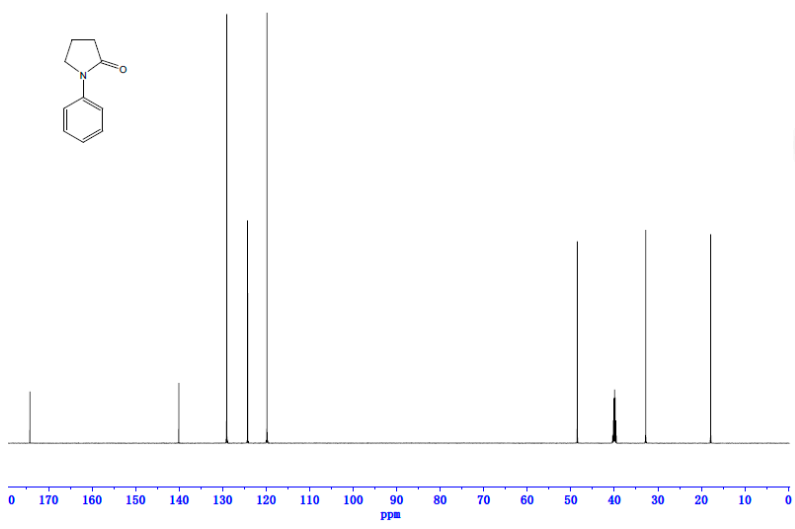
N-Methyl-N-(4-nitro)phenylaniline



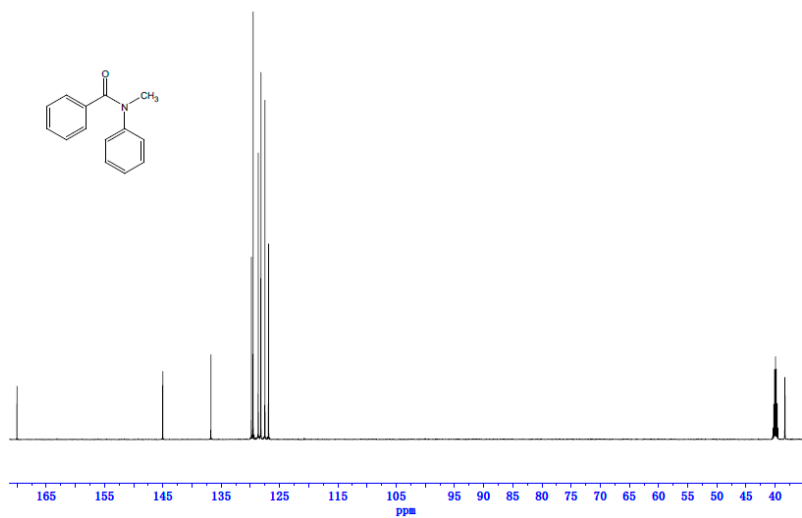
2-(Phenylamino)propanoic acid



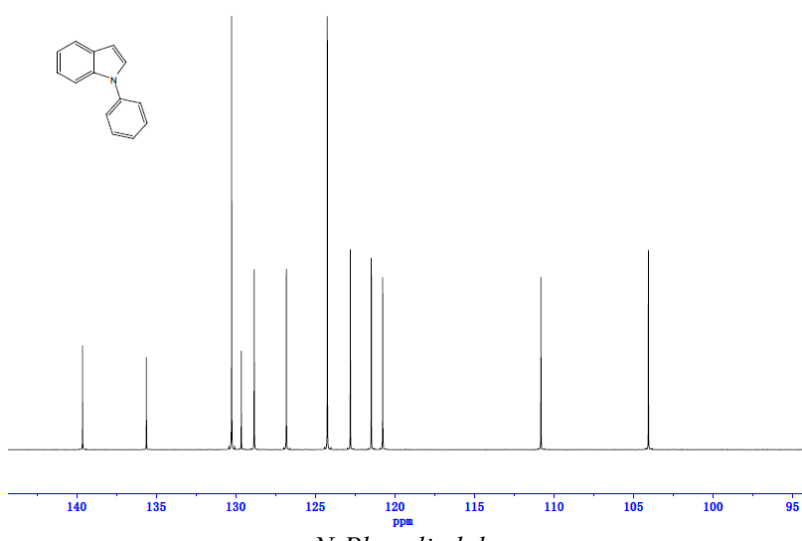
Methyl 2-(phenylamino)propanoate



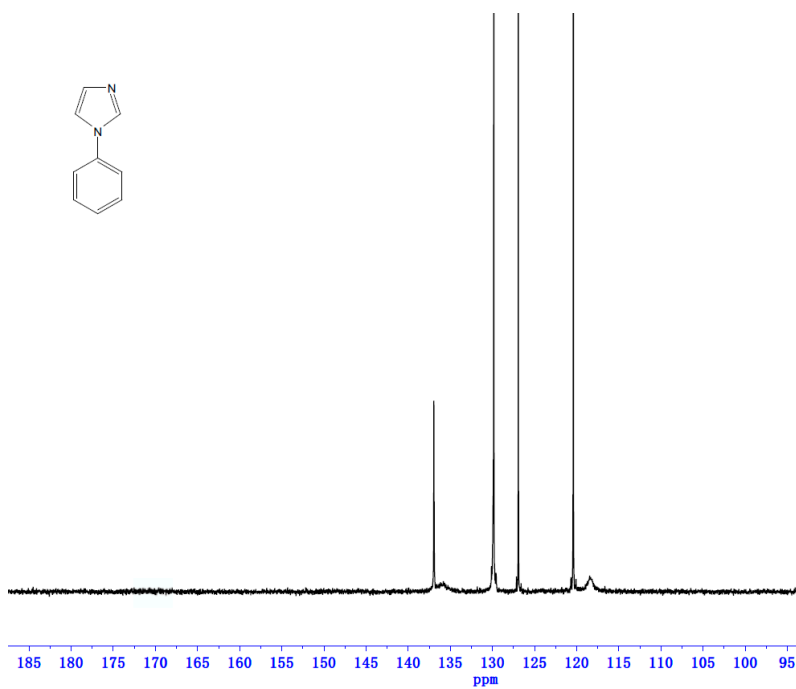
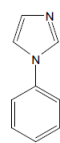
N-Phenyl-2-pyrrolidone



N-Methyl-*N*-benzoylaniline



N-Phenylindole



N-Phenylimidazole