

## **Supporting Information**

# **Nanoflowers of Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S: Free and Decorated on Graphene Oxide (GO–Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S) as Efficient and Recyclable Catalysts for C–O Coupling**

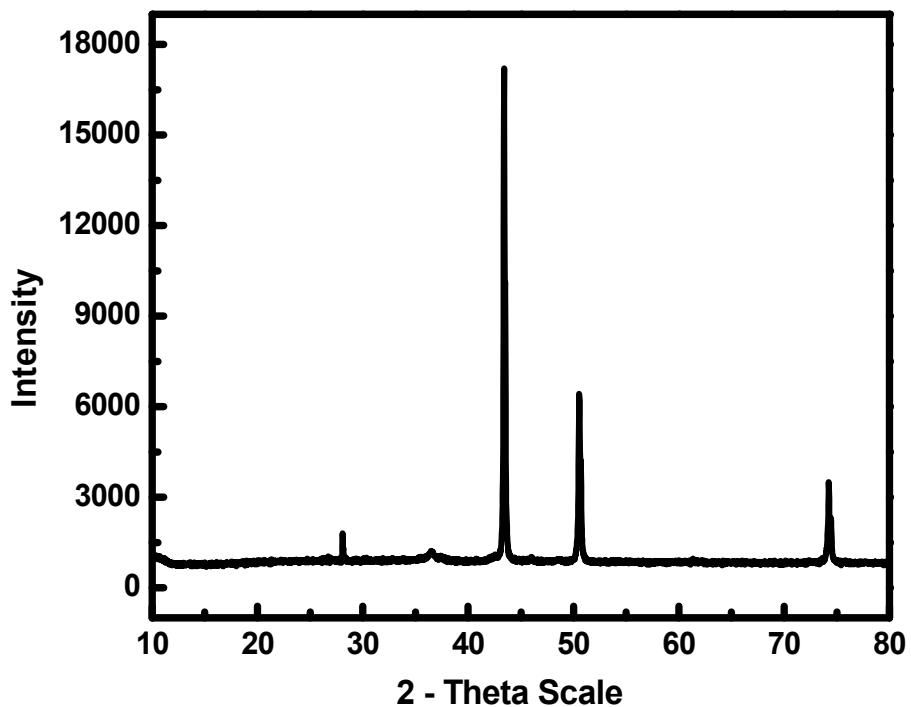
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Department of Chemistry, Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi – 110016, India

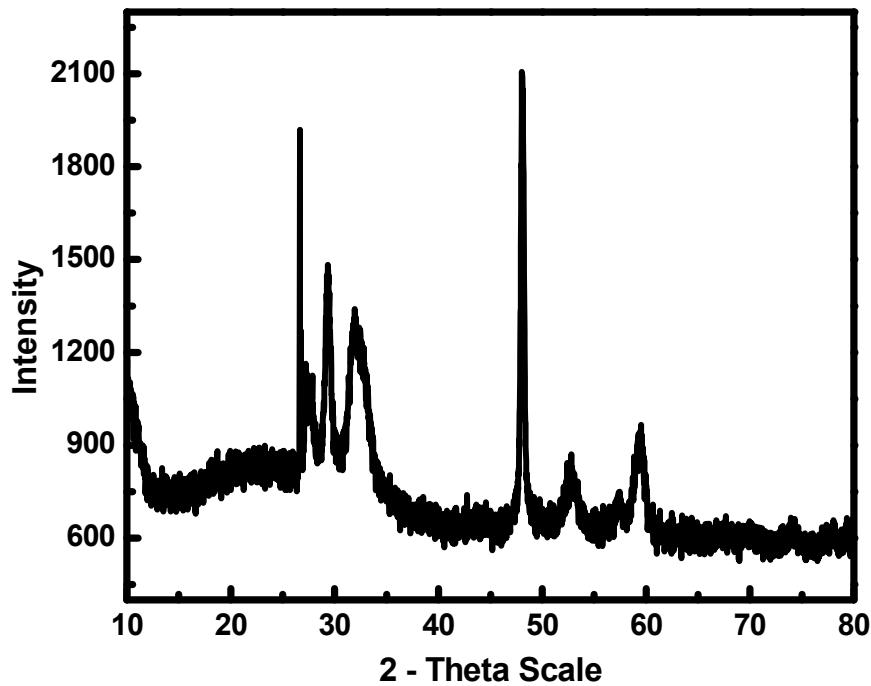
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### **List of Content**

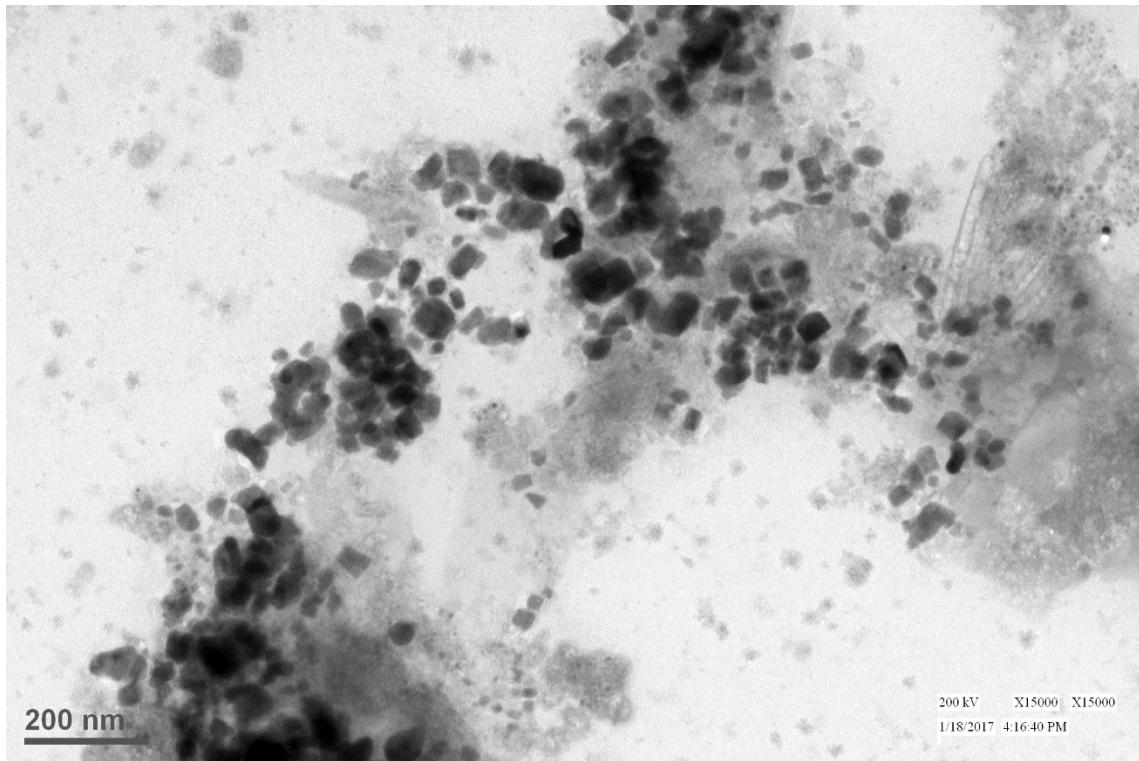
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|------------|---|------------------------------|
| <b>(A)</b> | General Information of screening of bases and solvents, temperature and Cu loading %                  | Table S1-S2                  |
| <b>(B)</b> | Characterization data of the Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S Nanoflowers and GO–Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S Nanocomposite | Figure S1-S16                |
| <b>(C)</b> | Hot filtration Test: reaction between 4-bromobenzaldehyde and phenol                                  | Figure S17                   |
| <b>(D)</b> | Recycling Experiment with Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S Nanoflowers and GO–Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S Nanocomposite    | Table S3,<br>Figure S18, S19 |
| <b>(E)</b> | H-NMR spectra of products   | Figure S20-S25               |



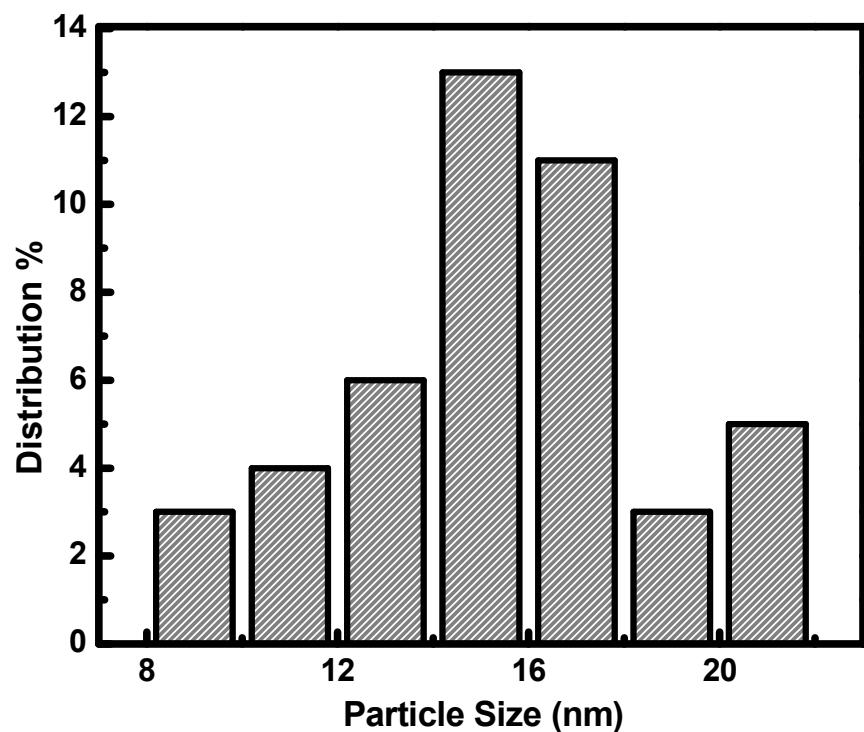
**Figure S1:** PXRD of nanoparticles at 1:1 ratio (copper(II) chloride : 3-(phenylthio)propylamine) at 280 °C



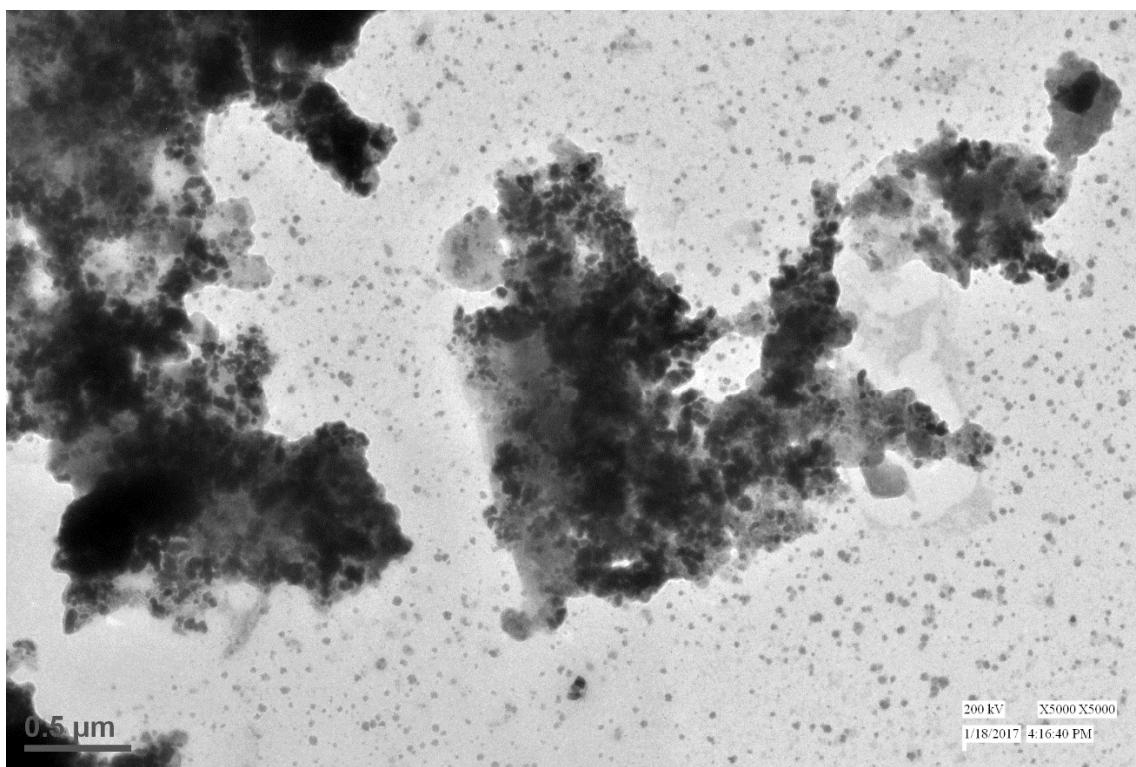
**Figure S2:** PXRD of nanoparticles at 3:1 ratio (copper(II) chloride : 3-(phenylthio)propylamine) at 280 °C



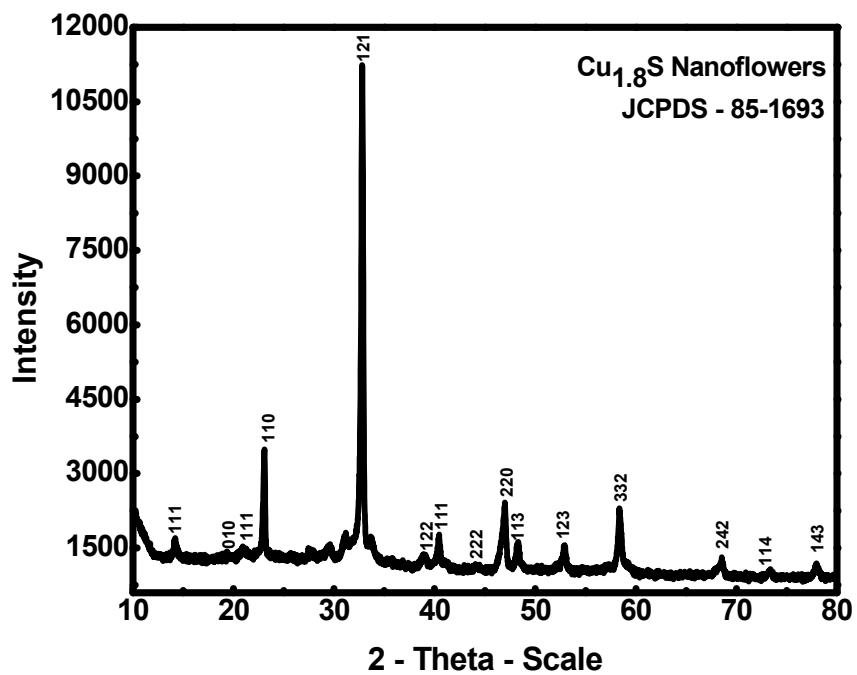
**Figure S3:** HRTEM of nano particles formed at 250 °C



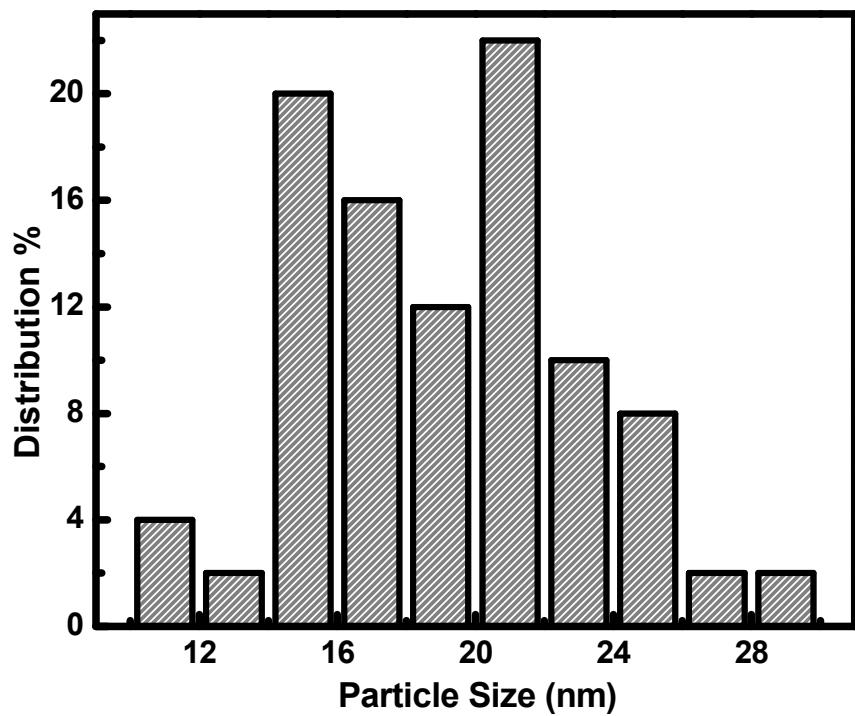
**Figure S4:** Size distribution of nanoflowers of  $\text{Cu}_{1.8}\text{S}$  at 250 °C



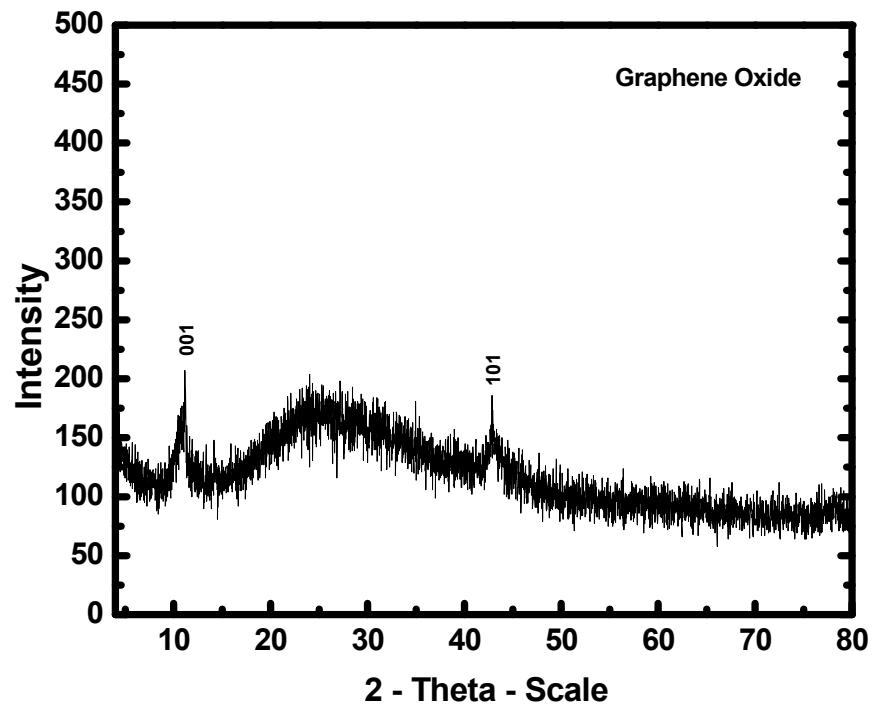
**Figure S5:** HRTEM of nano particles formed at 300 °C



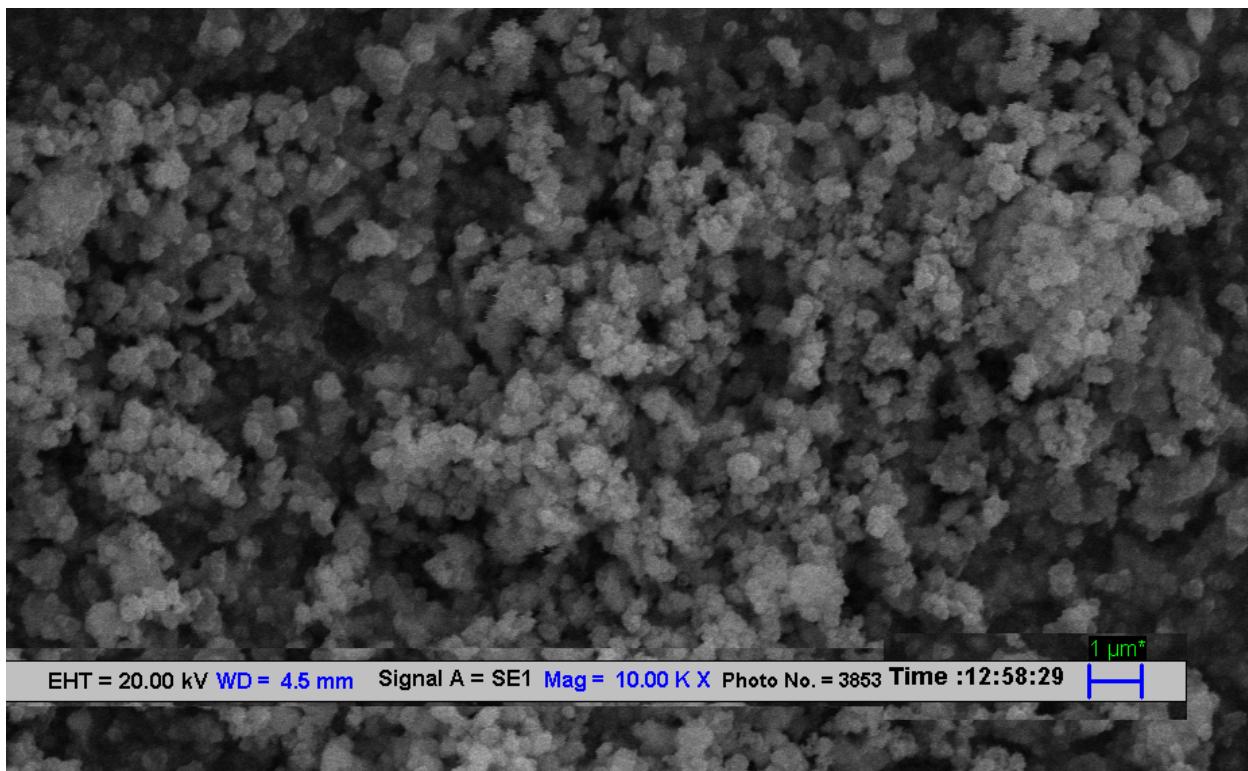
**Figure S6:** X-ray diffraction (XRD) patterns of Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S nanoflowers at 2:1 ratio (copper(II)chloride: 3-(phenylthio)propylamine) at 280 °C



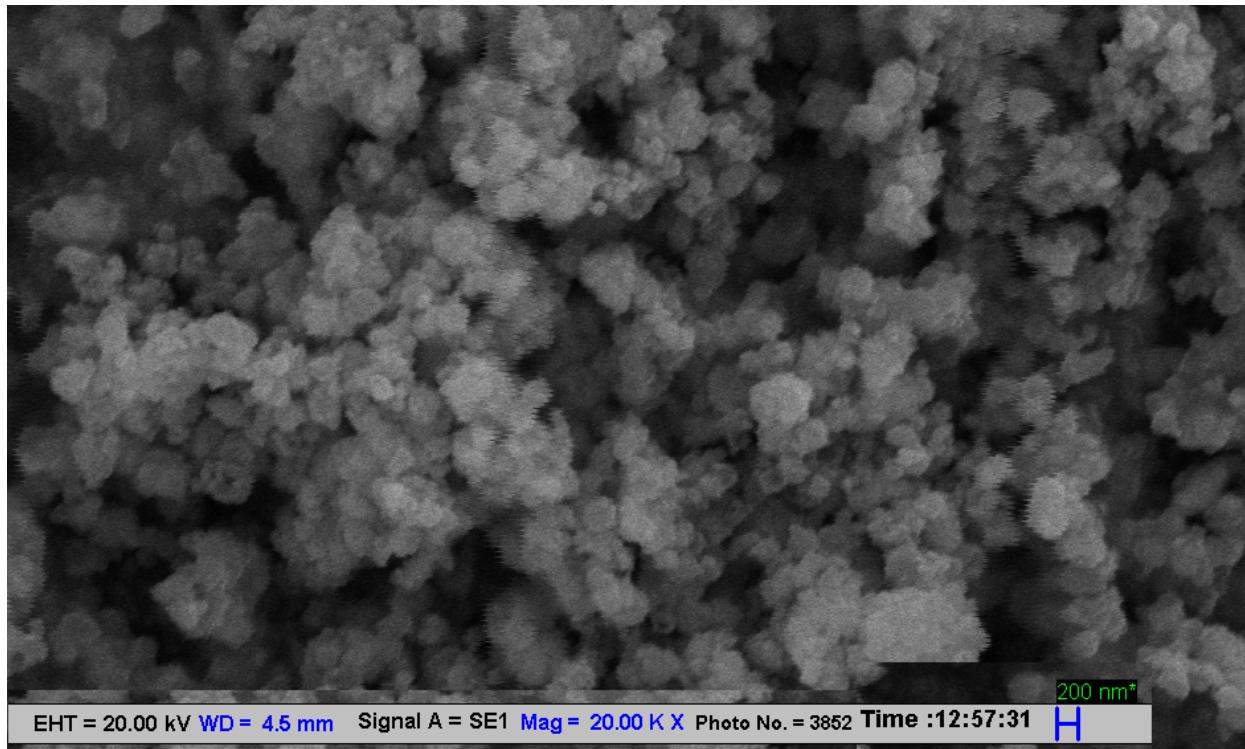
**Figure S7:** Size distribution of nanoflowers of  $\text{Cu}_{1.8}\text{S}$  at  $280\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$



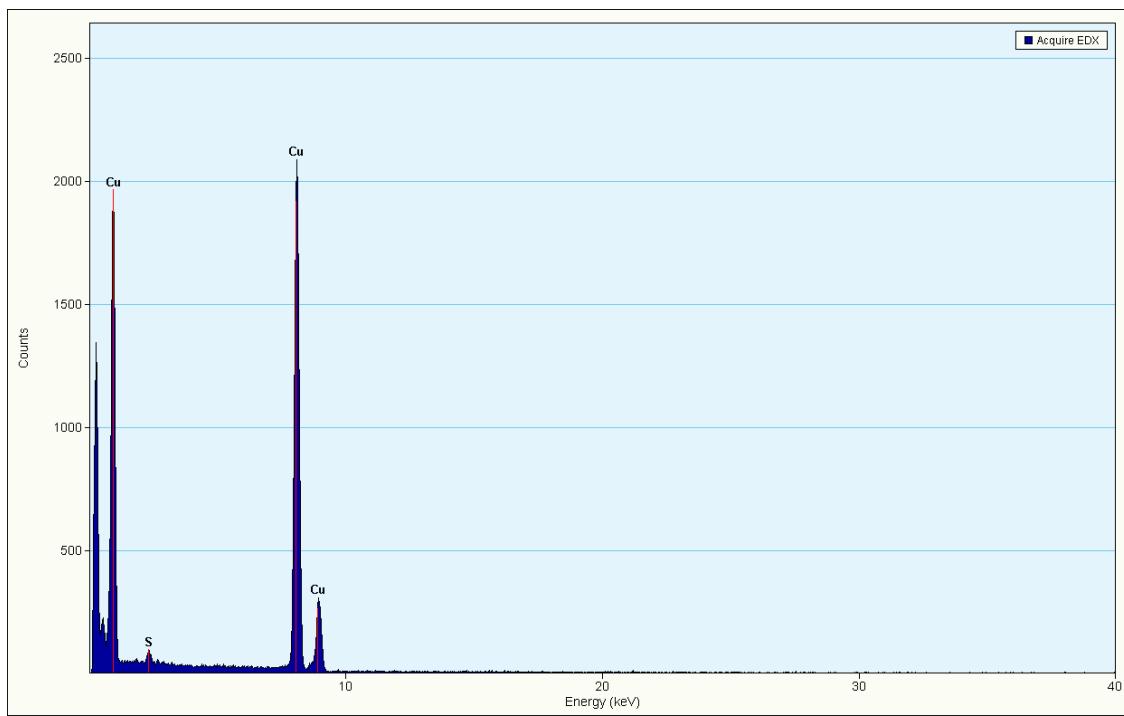
**Figure S8:** PXRD of graphene oxide



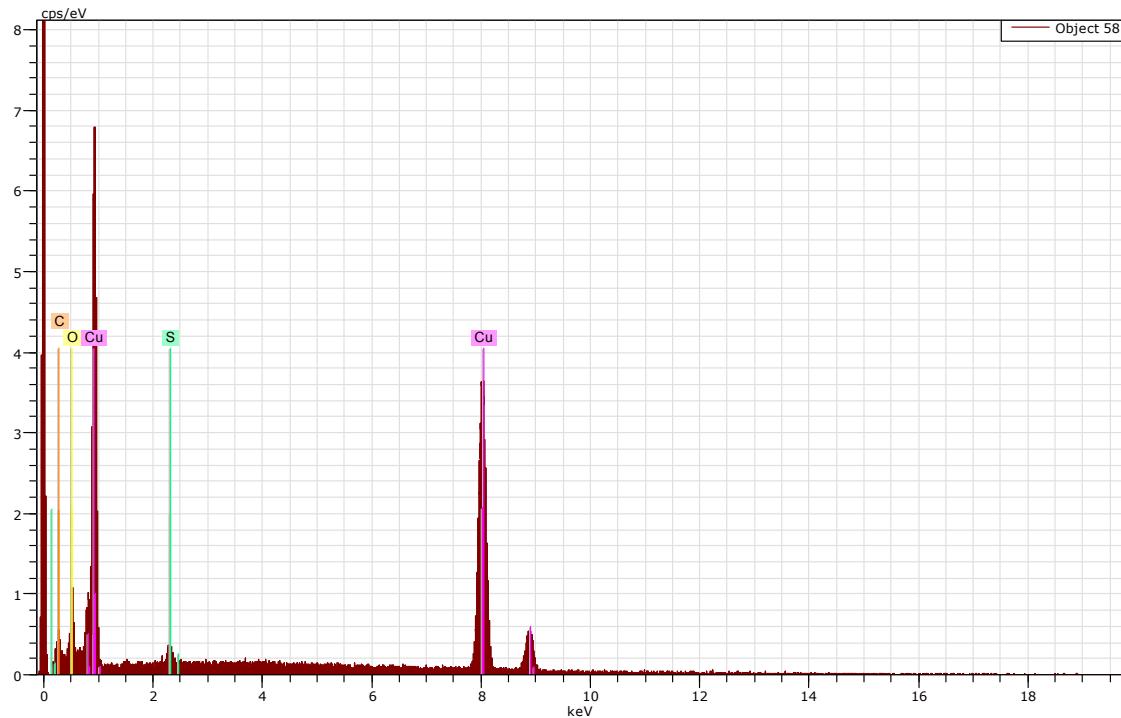
**Figure S9:** SEM of Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S nanoflowers at 1μm



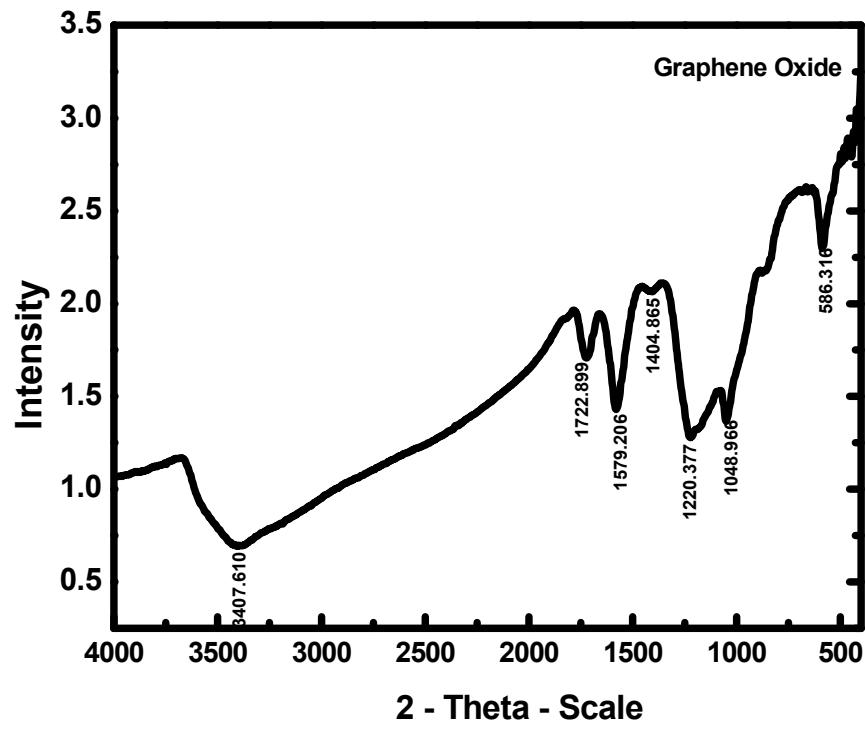
**Figure S10:** SEM of Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S nanoflowers at 200nm



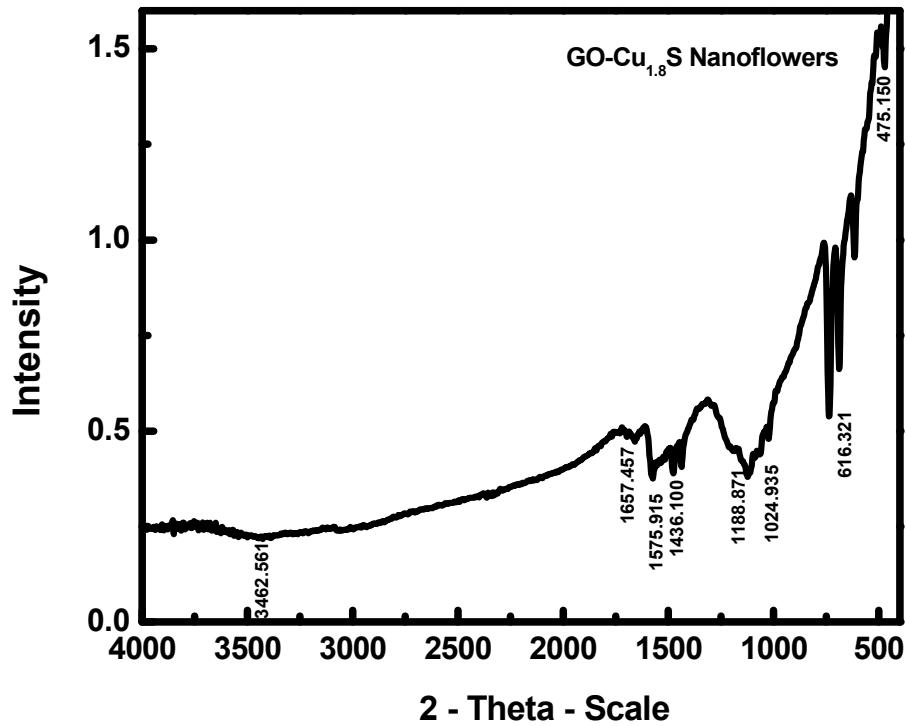
**Figure S11:** TEM-EDX of  $\text{Cu}_{1.8}\text{S}$  nanoflowers



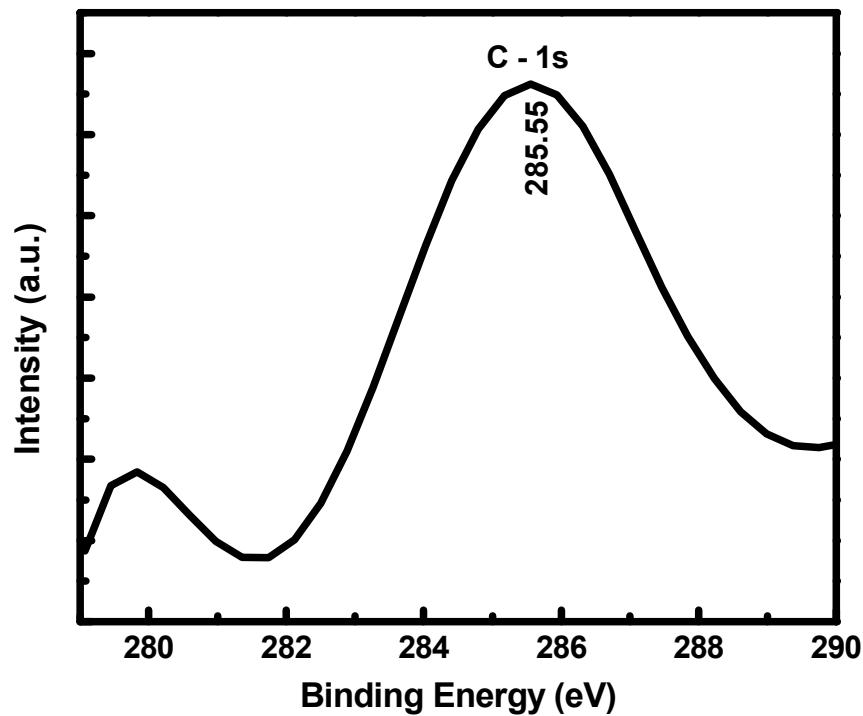
**Figure S12:** SEM-EDX of GO- $\text{Cu}_{1.8}\text{S}$  nanocomposite



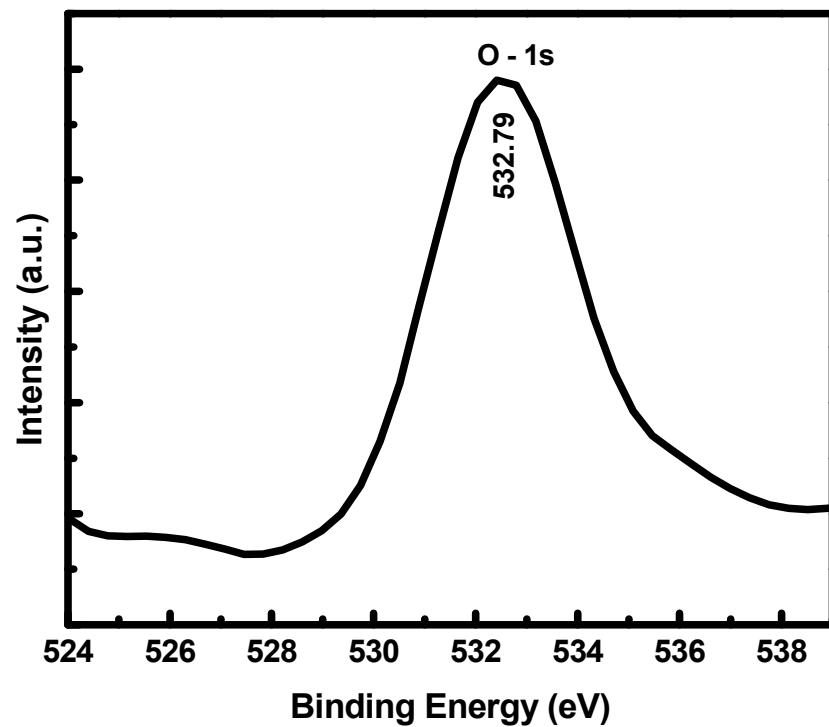
**Figure S13:** FT-IR spectra of graphene oxide



**Figure S14:** FT-IR spectra of GO-Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S nanocomposite

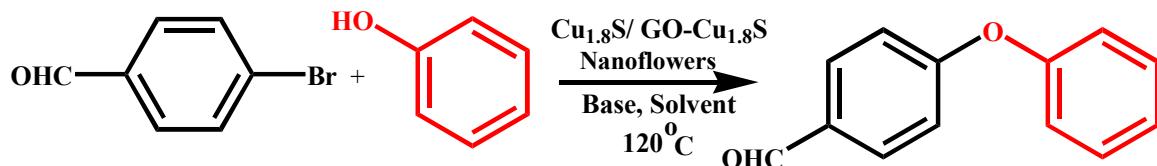


**Figure S15:** XPS spectra of carbon C 1s



**Figure S16:** XPS spectra of oxygen O 1s

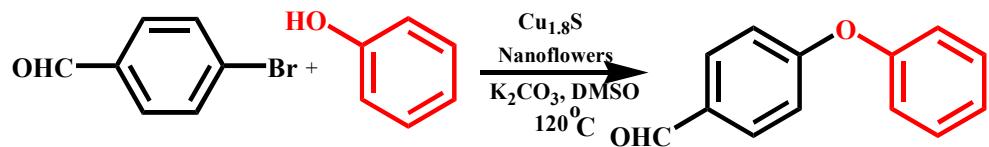
**Table S1. Screening of Bases and Solvents**



S.N.	catalyst	Solvent	base	time (h)	yield (%)*
1.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	24	16
2.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	12	56
3.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	Cs <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	71
4.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	24	31
5.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	12	49
6.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	74
7.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	4	58
8.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	26
9.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	NaOH	8	38
10.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	KOH	8	45
11.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMF	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	43
12.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	Toluene	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	33
13.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	EtOH	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	26
14.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	74
15.	GO-Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	92
16.	No Catalyst	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	nd
17.	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	No Base	8	nd
18.	GO	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	nd

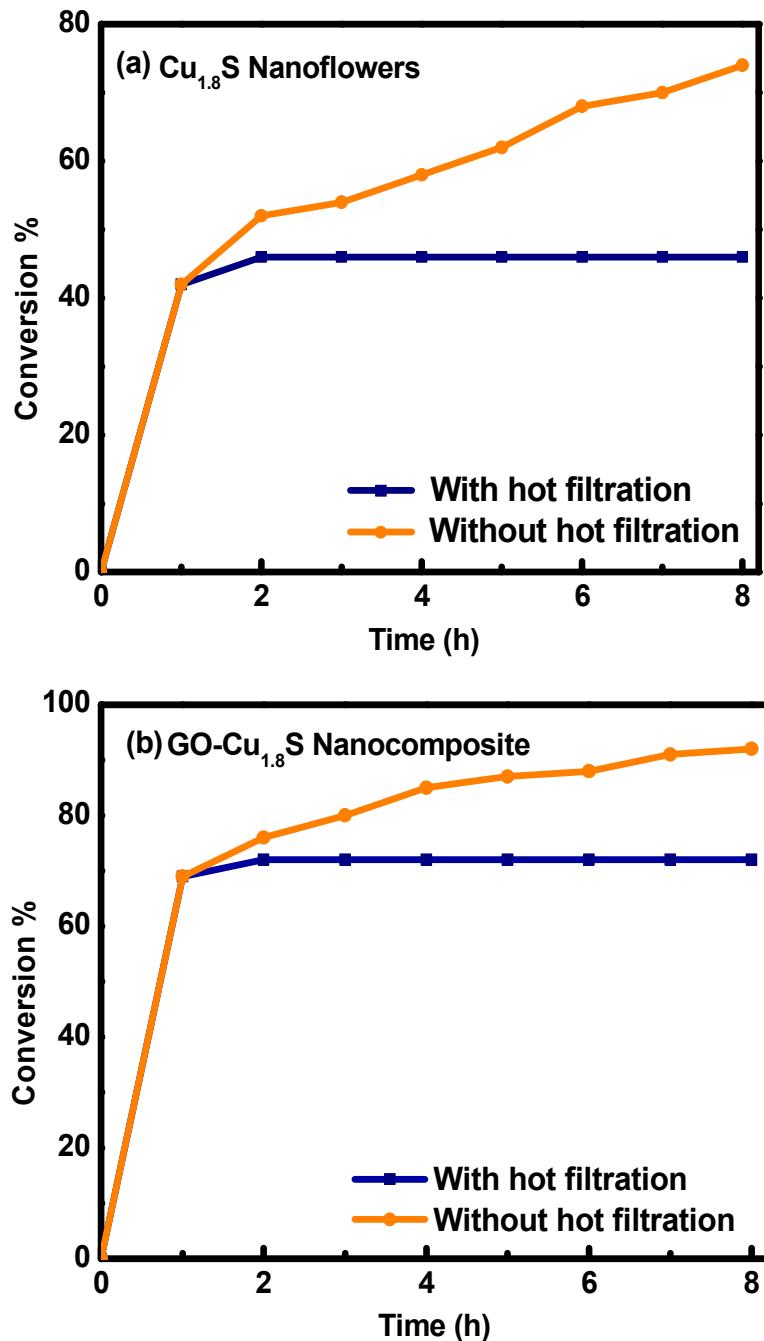
Reaction conditions: 4-bromobenzaldehyde 1.0 mmol; phenol 1.0 mmol.; base, 2.0 mmol; catalyst: Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S nanoflowers/GO-Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S nanocomposite: equivalent to 1.25 mol% of Cu; TBAB, 0.1 mmol; solvent 5 mL; temp 120 °C;%; <sup>1</sup>H NMR yield, nd = not detected

**Table S2. Screening of temperature and Cu loading %**



S.No	Catalyst	Solvent	Base	Time (h)	Yield (%)
1 <sup>a</sup> .	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	11
2 <sup>b</sup> .	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	32
3 <sup>c</sup> .	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	74
4 <sup>d</sup> .	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	28
5 <sup>e</sup> .	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	12	18
6 <sup>f</sup> .	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	12	31
7 <sup>g</sup> .	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	12	49
8 <sup>h</sup> .	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	12	24
9 <sup>i</sup> .	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	19
10 <sup>j</sup> .	Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	DMSO	K <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub>	8	74

Reaction Conditions: 4-bromobenzaldehyde (1.0 mmol); phenol, 1.0 mmol.; K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, 2.0 mmol.; Catalysts loading: Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S nanoflowers<sup>a,b,c,d</sup>: 0.50, 1.0, 1.25 and 1.50 mol % of Cu; DMSO: 5 mL; Temp<sup>e,f,g,h</sup>: room temperature, 80, 120 140 °C; TBAB<sup>i,j</sup>: without TBAB, with TBAB: 0.1 mmol; Time : in h; <sup>1</sup>H NMR % conversions,

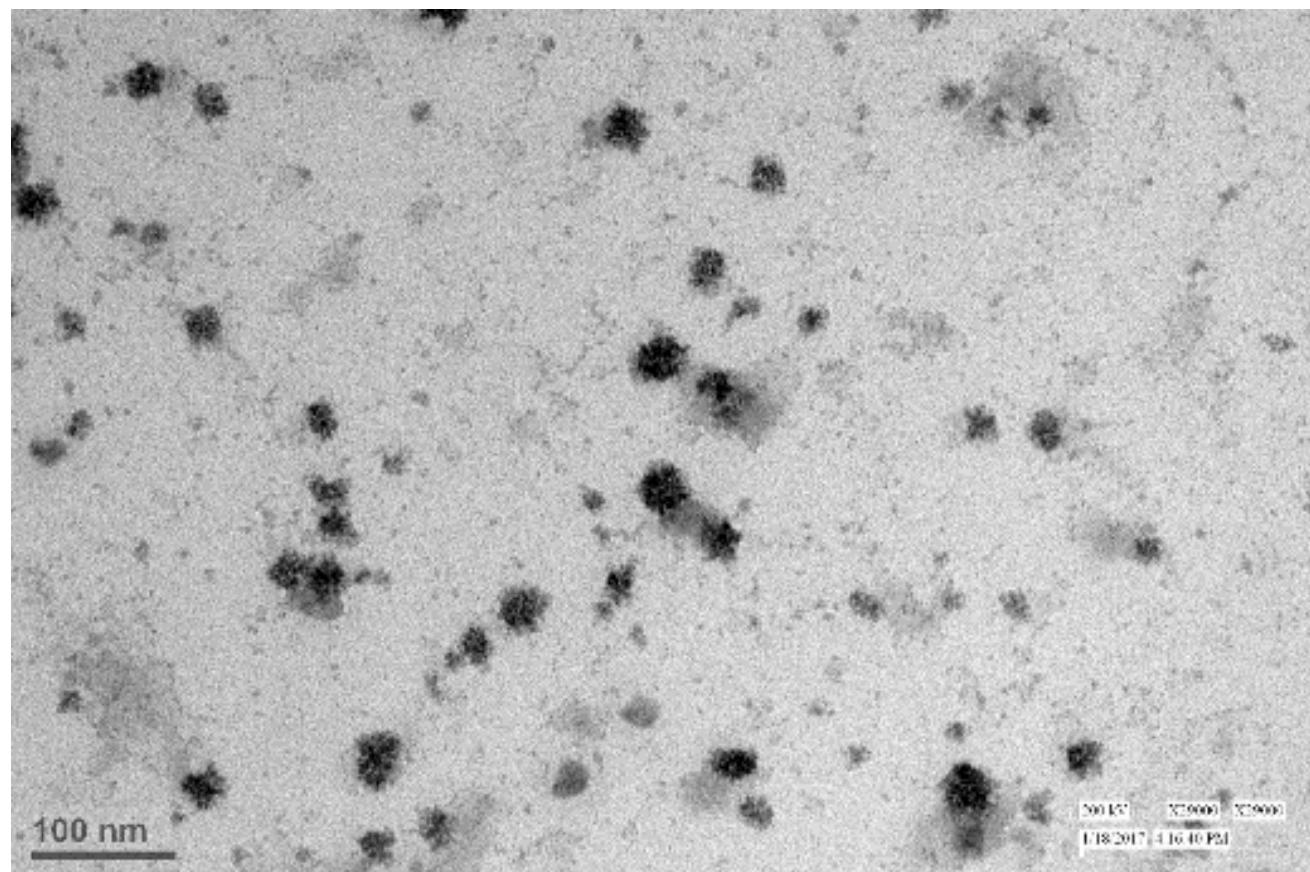


**Figure S17:** Hot filtration Test: reaction between 4-bromobenzaldehyde and phenol (1.0 mmol each); K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, 2.0 mmol.; Cu<sub>1.8</sub>Snanoflowers /GO–Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S nanocomposite: 1.25 mol% of Cu; TBAB, 0.1 mmol; DMSO, 5 mL; Temp, 120 °C; Time 8 h; % conversion monitored with <sup>1</sup>H NMR

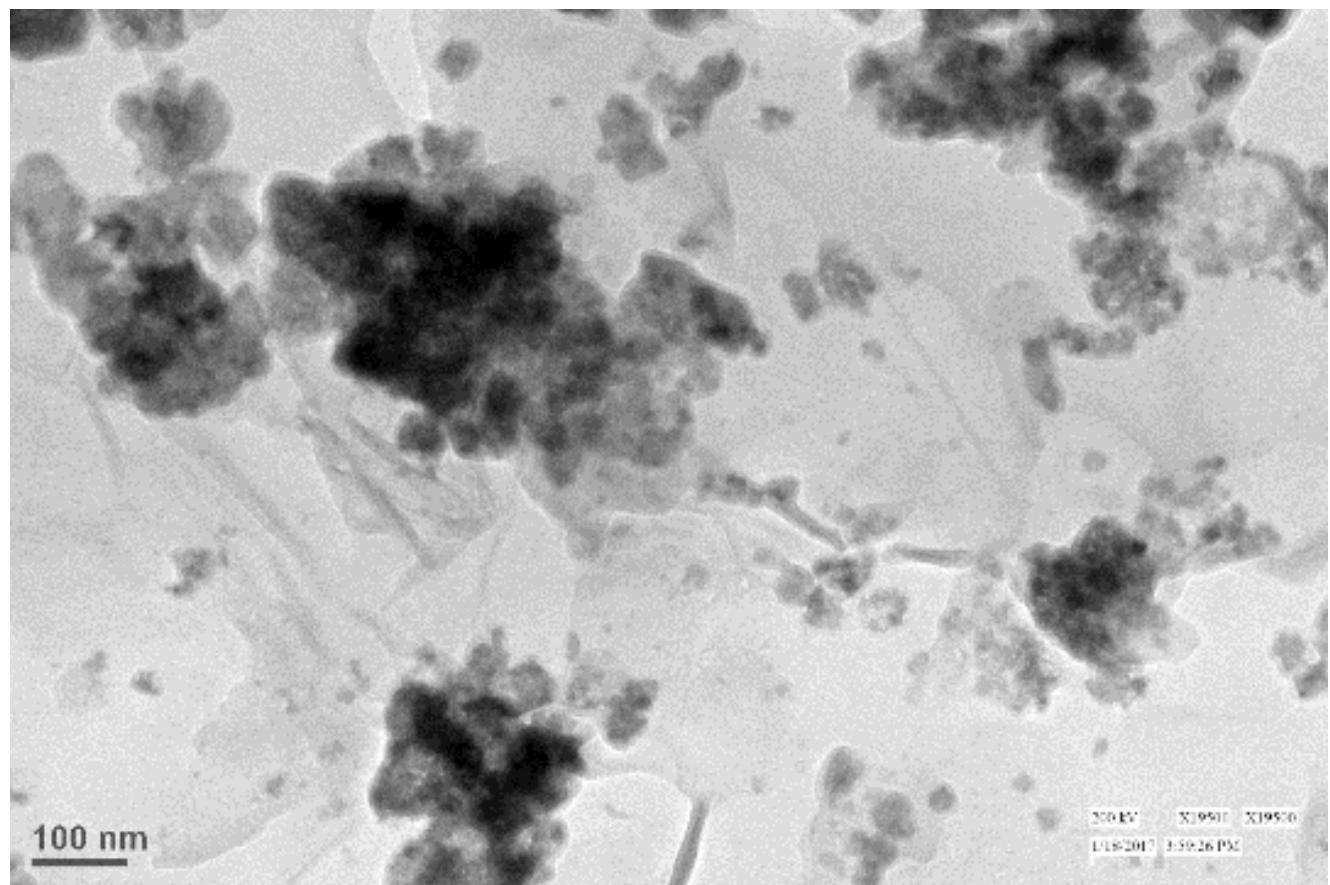
**Table S3. Recycling Experiment with Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S Nanoflowers and GO–Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S Nanocomposite**

S.N.	Run	Yield (%) <sup>a</sup>	
		Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S	GO–Cu <sub>1.8</sub> S
1.	1	74	92
2.	2	56	72
3.	3	32	48

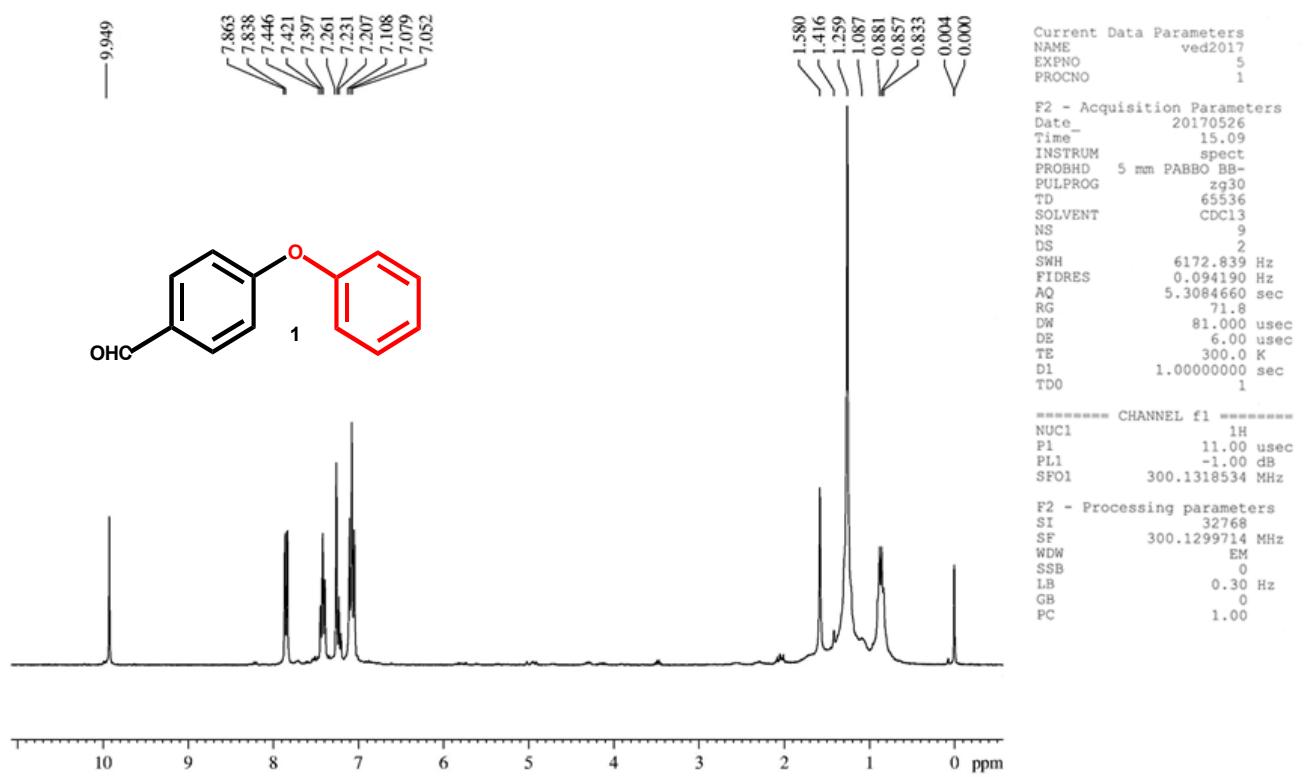
Reaction Conditions: 4-bromobenzaldehyde (1.0 mmol); phenol, 1.0 mmol.; K<sub>2</sub>CO<sub>3</sub>, 2.0 mmol; Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S nanoflowers or GO–Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S nanocomposite: 1.25 mol% of Cu; TBAB, 0.1 mmol; DMSO, 5 mL; Temp, 120 °C; Time 8 h; % yield: NMR based,

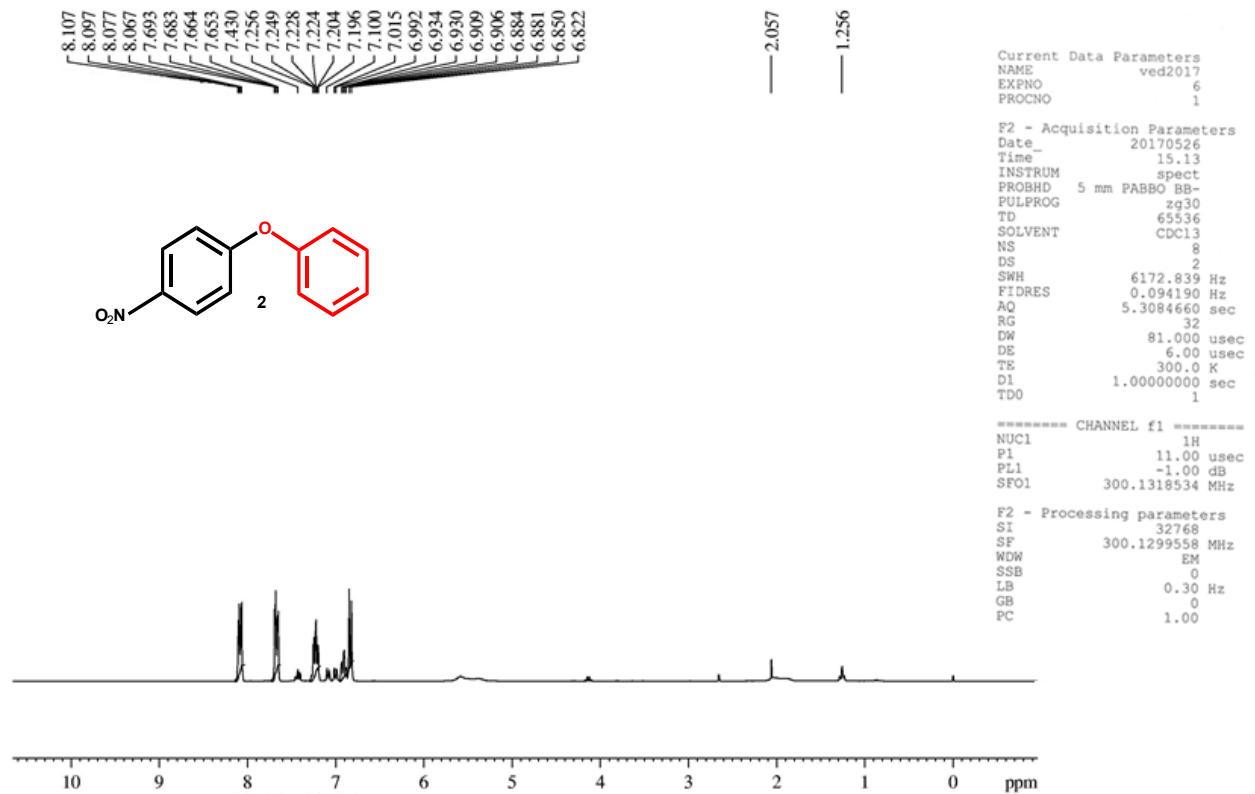


**Figure S18:** HRTEM image of Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S nanoflowers after 3<sup>rd</sup> run of catalysis

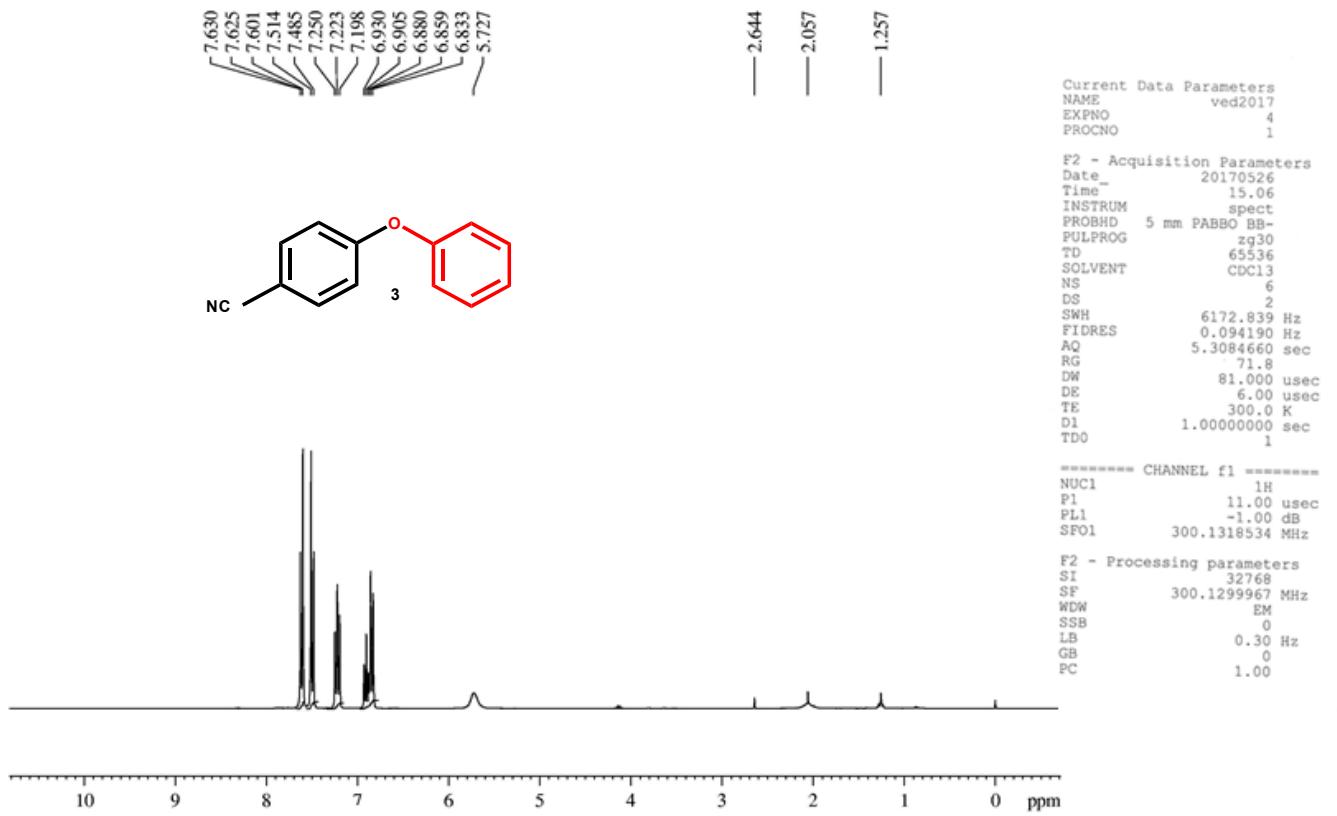


**Figure S19:** HRTEM image of GO-Cu<sub>1.8</sub>S nanocomposite after 3<sup>rd</sup> run of catalysis

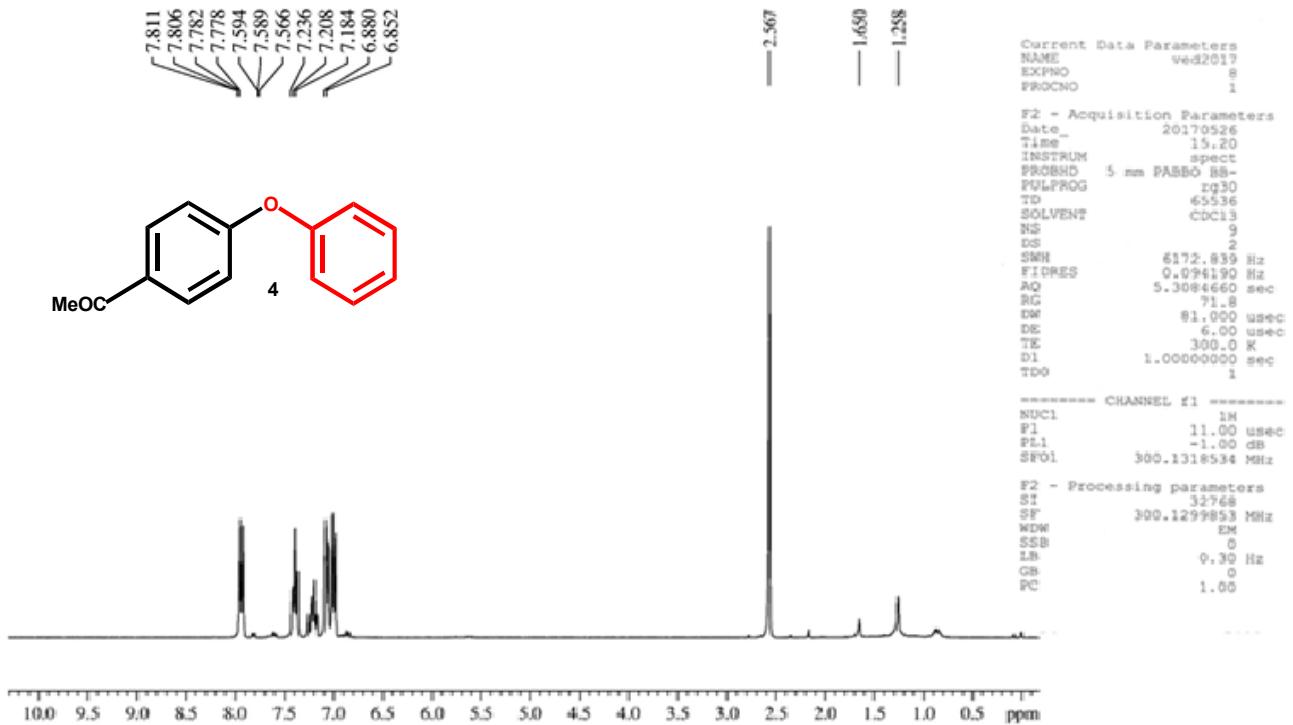




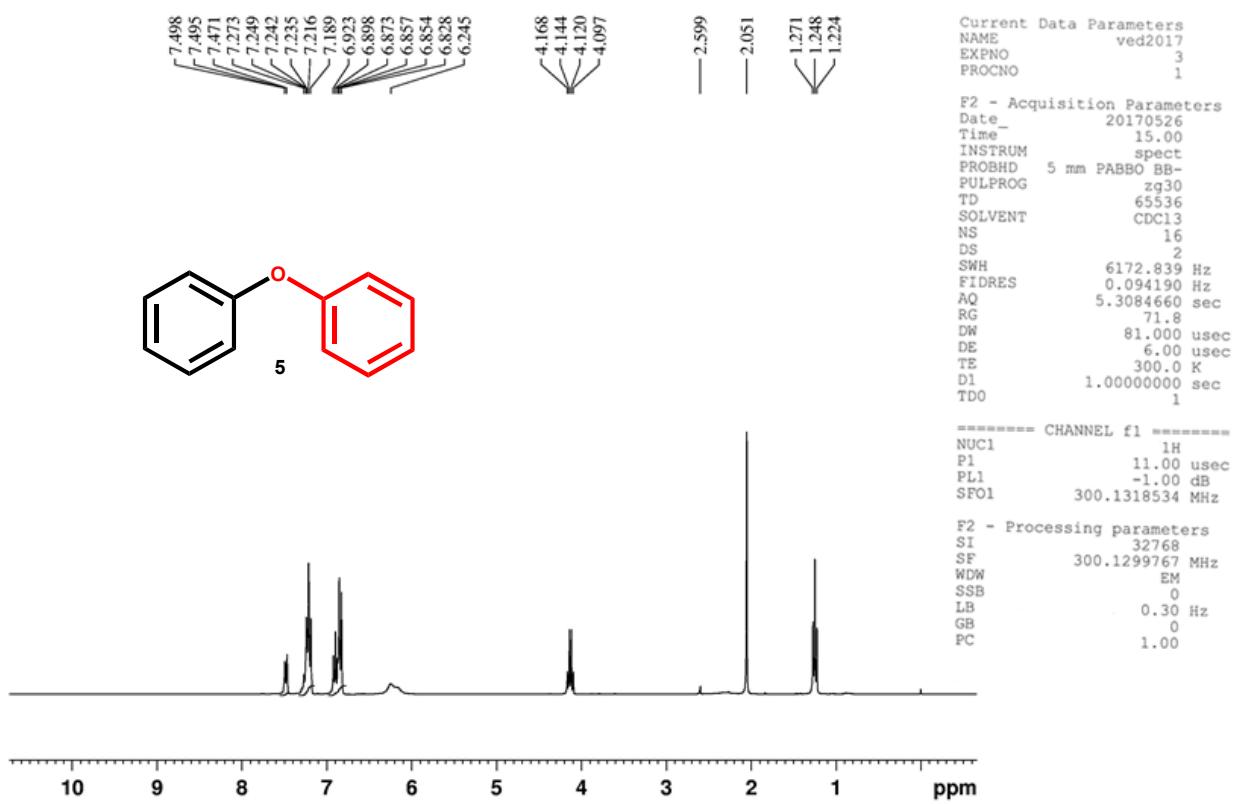
**Figure S21:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 1–Nitro-4-phenoxybenzene



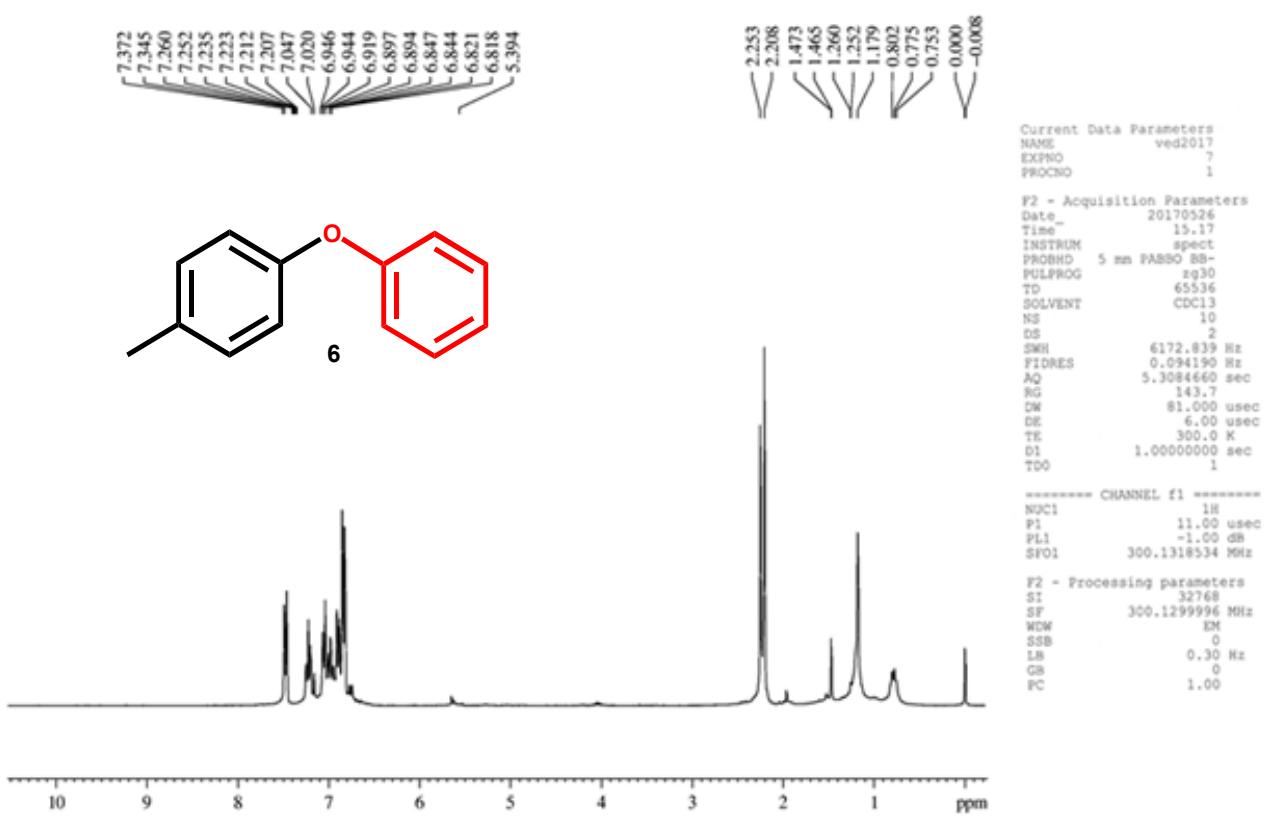
**Figure S22:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 4-phenoxybenzonitrile



**Figure S23:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of 1–(4-phenoxyphenyl)ethenone



**Figure S24:**  $^1\text{H}$  NMR spectrum of diphenyl ether



**Figure S25:**<sup>1</sup>H NMR spectrum of 1–Methyl-4-phenoxybenzene