

Supporting Information

Magnetically Recyclable Catalytic Carbon Nanoreactors

Dr. Mehtap Aygün,^{1,2} Dr. Thomas W. Chamberlain,³ Dr. Maria del Carmen Gimenez-Lopez,²
Prof. Andrei N. Khlobystov^{1,4*}

¹School of Chemistry, University of Nottingham, University Park, Nottingham, NG7 2RD, UK.

²Centro Singular de Investigación en Química Biolóxica e Materiais Moleculares (CIQUS),
Universidade de Santiago de Compostela, 15782 Santiago de Compostela, Spain.

³Institute of Process Research and Development, School of Chemistry, University of Leeds,
Leeds, LS2 9JT, UK.

⁴Nanoscale & Microscale Research Centre, University of Nottingham, University Park,
Nottingham, NG7 2RD, UK.

E-mail: andrei.khlobystov@nottingham.ac.uk

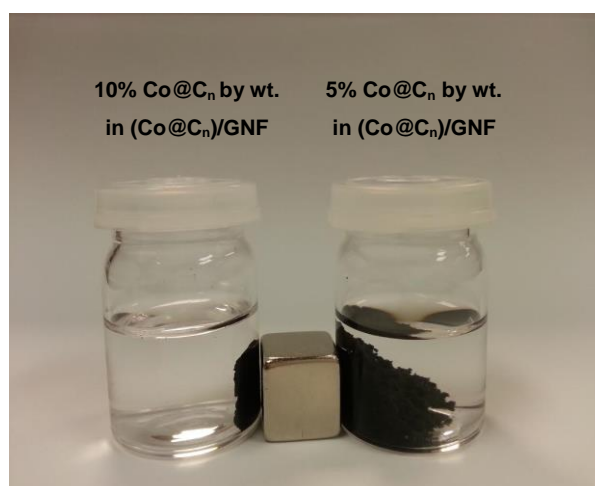


Figure S1. Comparison of the effectiveness of the magnetic separation for (Co@C_n)/GNF with a 10 % (wt) (left) and a 5 % (wt) (right) Co@C_n loading where (Co@C_n)/GNF was dispersed in hexane by ultrasonication and exposed to a magnet (0.1 T).

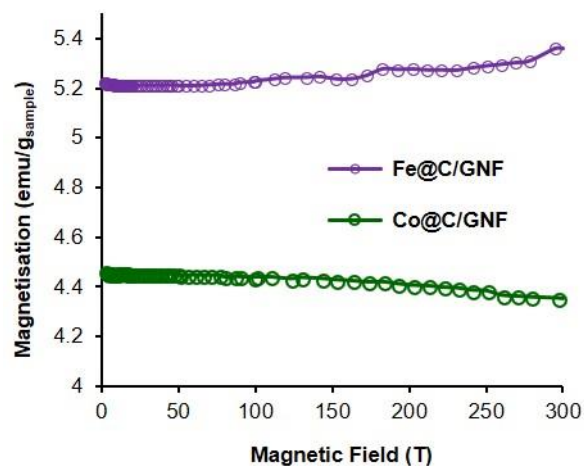


Figure S2. Magnetic hysteresis loops for $(\text{Co}@C_n)/\text{GNF}$ and $(\text{Fe}@C_n)/\text{GNF}$ recorded at 2-300 K (inset: expanded region at low magnetic fields between -0.5 and 0.5 T).

Table 1. Magnetisation, remanent and coercivity magnetic fields for $(\text{Co}@C_n)/\text{GNF}$ and $(\text{Fe}@C_n)/\text{GNF}$ at 2 K and 300 K.

	Magnetisation at 5T (emu/g _{sample})	Remanent magnetisation (emu/g _{sample})	Coercivity magnetic field (T)	Magnetisation at 0.1 T (emu/g _{sample})
$(\text{Co}@C_n)/\text{GNF}$ at 2K	11.65	6.91	0.14	5.22
$(\text{Co}@C_n)/\text{GNF}$ at 300 K	10.76	1.56	0.045	5.36
$(\text{Fe}@C_n)/\text{GNF}$ at 2 K	15.84	1.59	0.04	4.45
$(\text{Fe}@C_n)/\text{GNF}$ at 300 K	15.58	1.42	0.026	4.35

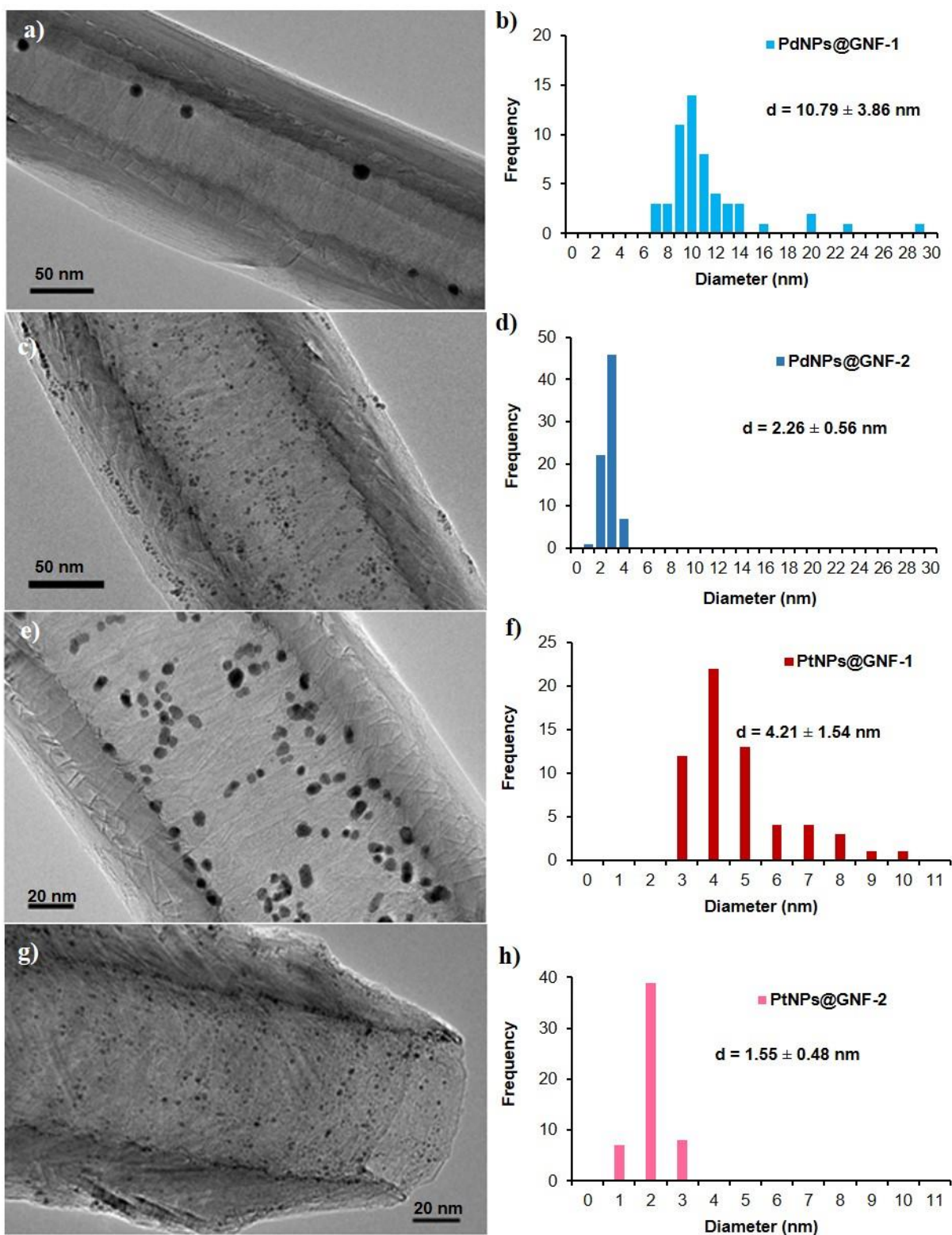


Figure S3. a) Representative HRTEM images of a) PdNPs@GNF-1, c) PdNPs@GNF-2, e) PtNPs@GNF-1, and g) PtNPs@GNF-2 with b, d, f, and h) showing the corresponding size distribution of the PdNPs and PtNPs composites.

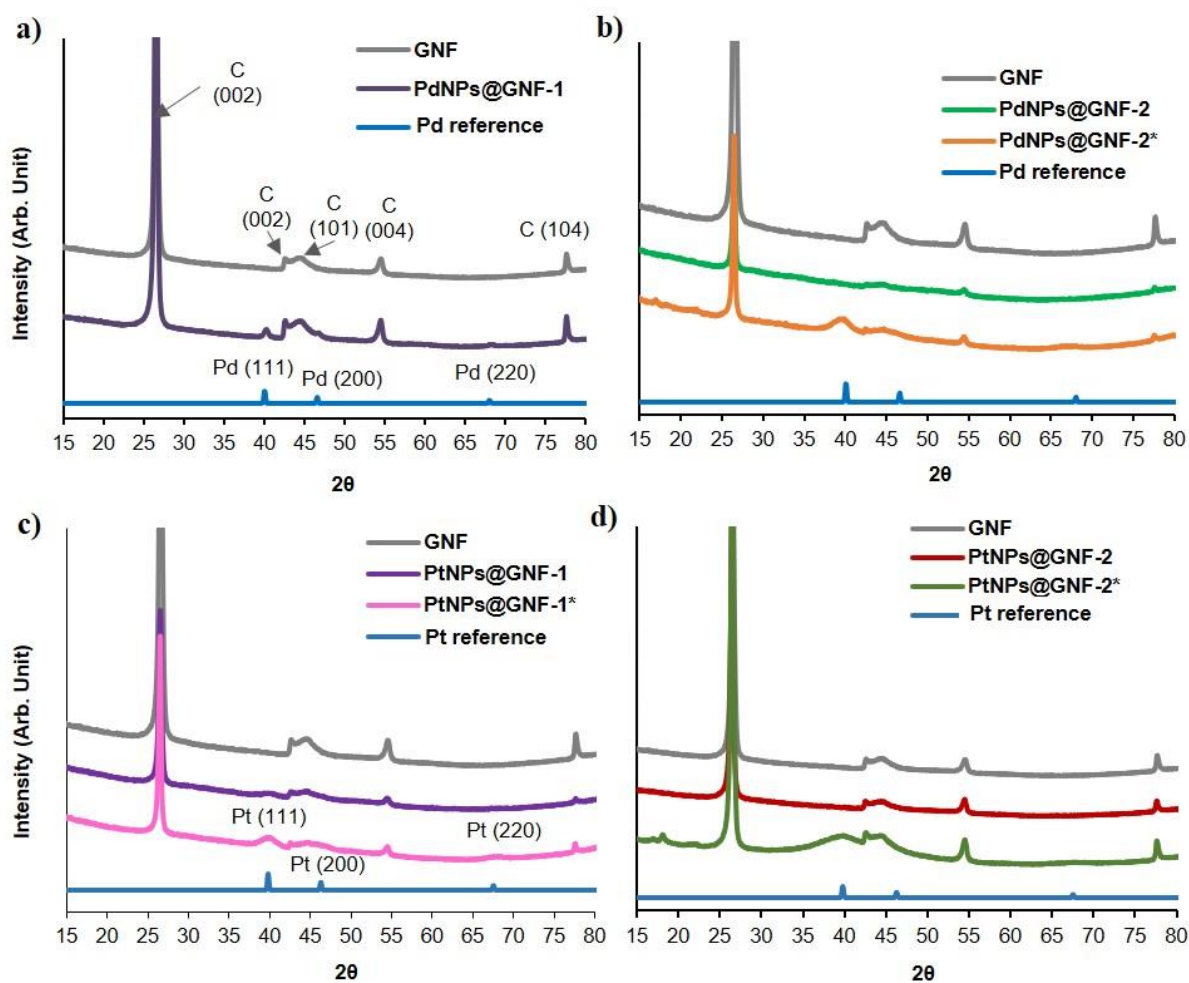


Figure S4. Powder XRD patterns of a) PdNPs@GNF-1, b) PdNPs@GNF-2 and PdNPs@GNF-2*, c) PtNPs@GNF-1 and PtNPs@GNF-1* and d) PtNPs@GNF-2 and PtNPs@GNF-2*. Diffractograms for Pd^[S1] and Pt^[S2] references and GNF (annealed at 450 °C for 1 h) are shown for comparison. All * composites show 15 % by wt. loading of Pt or Pd respectively for comparison.

Table S2. BET measurements for GNF, PdNPs@GNF-2 and PtNPs@GNF-1.

	Pore volume, cm ³ /g	Pore sizes, Å	BET surface area, m ² /g
GNF ^[S3]	0.023237	32/54/63/93/252/503	12.08
PdNPs@GNF-2	0.033801	32/54/63/93/252/503	16.06
PtNPs@GNF-1	0.030408	32/54/63/93/252/503	15.67

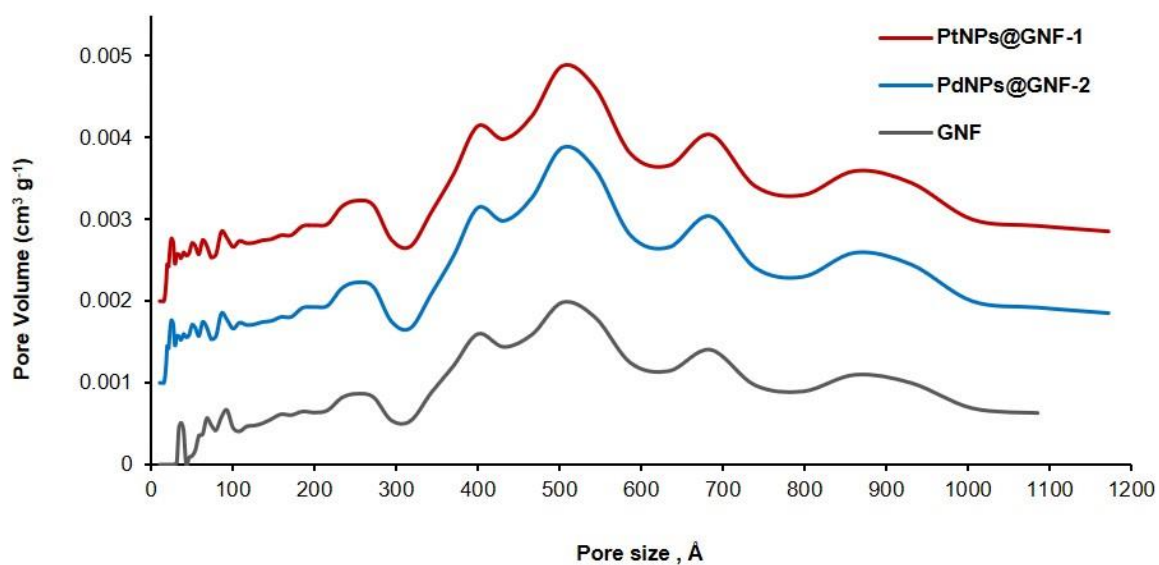
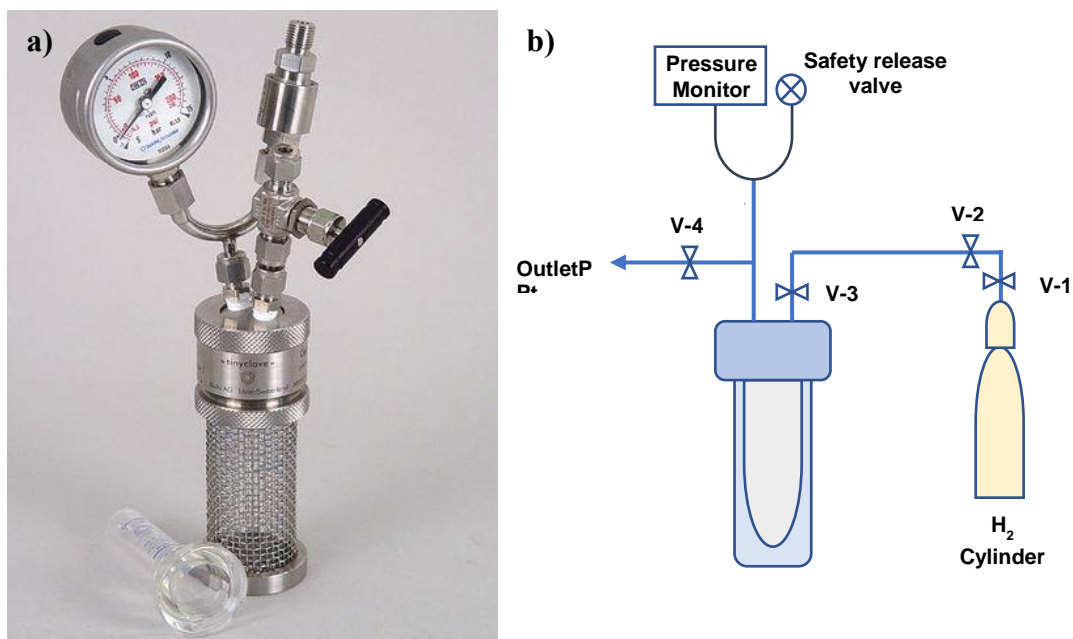


Figure S5. Pore size distributions for GNF^[S3], PdNPs@GNF-2 and PtNPs@GNF-1.



Scheme S1. a) The high-pressure glass reactor, and b) a schematic of the high-pressure glass hydrogenation batch system (right).

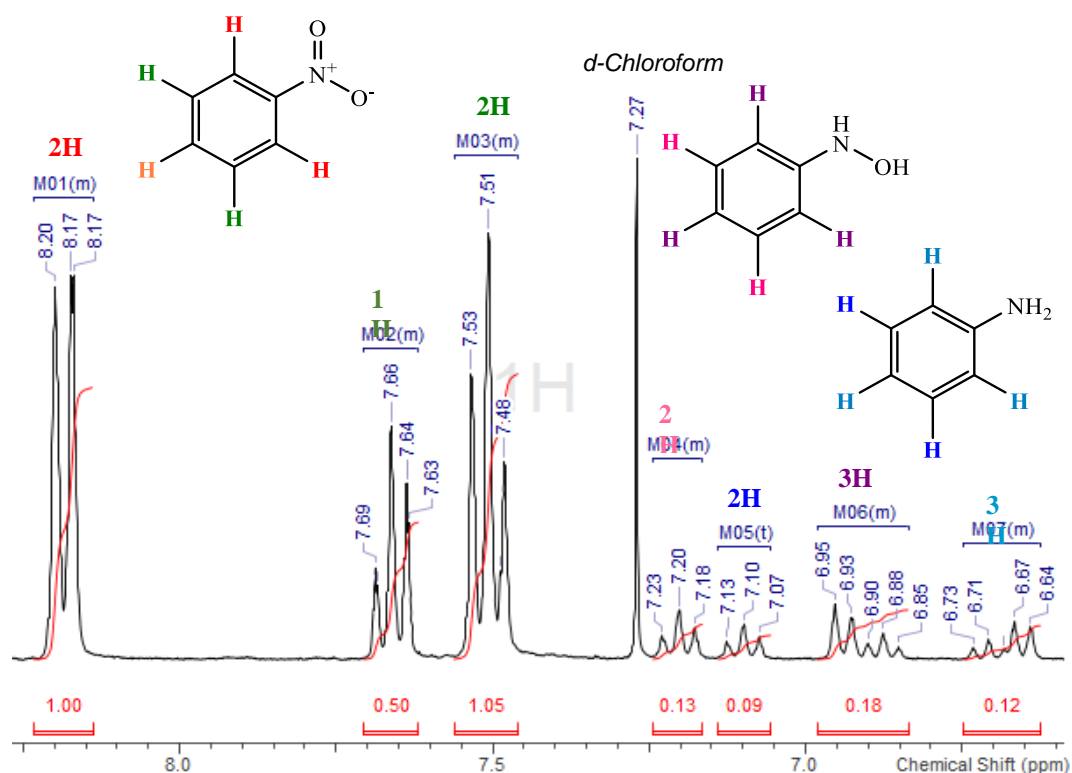


Figure S6. ^1H NMR of spectrum of the reaction mixture of catalytic reduction of nitrobenzene (Ph-NO_2) to phenylhydroxylamine (Ph-NHOH) and aniline (Ph-NH_2) recorded in CDCl_3 at 300 MHz.

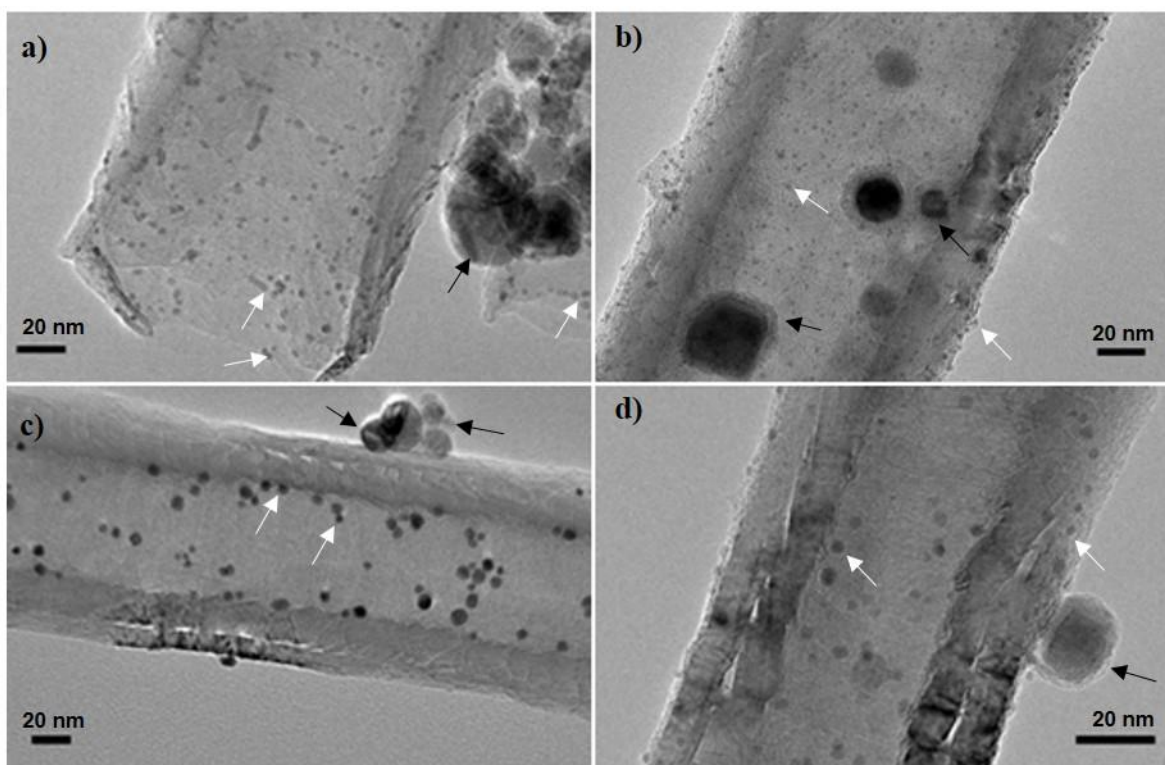


Figure S7. Representative HRTEM image of a), PdNPs@((Co@C_n)/GNF), b), PdNPs@((Fe@C_n)/GNF), c), PtNPs@((Co@C_n)/GNF), and d), PtNPs@((Fe@C_n)/GNF), white show catalytic Pd or PtNPs while black arrows show Co@C_n or Fe@C_n both attached to the GNF, respectively.

Table S3. Stability test data showing the activity of PdNPs@GNF-1 in the reduction of nitrobenzene in sequential reactions after conventional recovery based on the filtration using a PTFE membrane paper vs. PdNPs@(Co@C_n)/GNF and PdNPs@(Fe@C_n)/GNF in the reduction of nitrobenzene in sequential reactions after magnetic recovery.

Experiment no.	Catalyst	Conversion of Ph-NO ₂ (%) / TOF (min ⁻¹)	Selectivity (%)	
			Ph-NHOH	Ph-NH ₂
1 st cycle	PdNPs@GNF-2 ^a	77 / 72.3	15	85
	PdNPs@(Co@C _n)/GNF ^b	74 / 69.5	14	86
	PdNPs@(Fe@C _n)/GNF ^b	72 / 69.1	16	84
2 nd cycle	PdNPs@GNF-2 ^a	57 / 57.3	18	82
	PdNPs@(Co@C _n)/GNF ^b	70 / 65.7	17	83
	PdNPs@(Fe@C _n)/GNF ^b	68 / 64.4	13	87
3 rd cycle	PdNPs@GNF-2 ^a	48 / 45.1	20	80
	PdNPs@(Co@C _n)/GNF ^b	64 / 60.1	17	83
	PdNPs@(Fe@C _n)/GNF ^b	59 / 55.8	20	80
4 th cycle	PdNPs@GNF-2 ^a	50 / 46.9	26	74
	PdNPs@(Co@C _n)/GNF ^b	42 / 39.4	28	72
	PdNPs@(Fe@C _n)/GNF ^b	55 / 52.1	22	78
5 th cycle	PdNPs@GNF-2 ^a	37 / 35.6	29	71
	PdNPs@(Co@C _n)/GNF ^b	46 / 43.2	26	74
	PdNPs@(Fe@C _n)/GNF ^b	47 / 44.5	19	81

Reaction conditions: Nitrobenzene (0.08 mL, 0.78 mmol), ethanol (0.5 mL), catalyst (0.00051 mmol), H₂ (8 bar), room temperature, 30 min. All reactions were performed in duplicate and nitrobenzene conversion was determined by ¹H NMR with an error of ± 2 %. The TOFs were calculated as the ratio of the number of molecules of substrate consumed in the reaction per the number of true active catalyst sites calculated by BET measurements per minute. ^a Recovered by filtration. ^b Recovered by magnetic separation.

Table S4. Stability test data showing the activity of PtNPs@GNF-1 in the reduction of nitrobenzene in sequential reactions after conventional recovery based on the filtration using a PTFE membrane paper vs. PtNPs@(Co@C_n)/GNF and PtNPs@(Fe@C_n)/GNF in the reduction of nitrobenzene in sequential reactions after magnetic recovery.

Experiment no.	Catalyst	Conversion of Ph-NO ₂ (%) / TOF (min ⁻¹)	Selectivity (%)	
			Ph-NHOH	Ph-NH ₂
1 st cycle	PtNPs@GNF-1 ^a	24 / 25.2	36	64
	PtNPs@(Co@C _n)/GNF ^b	23 / 24.2	43	57
	PtNPs@(Fe@C _n)/GNF ^b	22 / 23.1	32	68
2 nd cycle	PtNPs@GNF-1 ^a	18 / 21.8	41	59
	PtNPs@(Co@C _n)/GNF ^b	20 / 21	50	50
	PtNPs@(Fe@C _n)/GNF ^b	19 / 19.9	52	48
3 rd cycle	PtNPs@GNF-1 ^a	15 / 15.6	50	55
	PtNPs@(Co@C _n)/GNF ^b	19 / 19.9	47	53
	PtNPs@(Fe@C _n)/GNF ^b	16 / 16.8	56	44
4 th cycle	PtNPs@GNF-1 ^a	15 / 15.6	43	57
	PtNPs@(Co@C _n)/GNF ^b	15 / 15.7	47	53
	PtNPs@(Fe@C _n)/GNF ^b	16 / 16.8	53	47
5 th cycle	PtNPs@GNF-1 ^a	13 / 13.5	48	52
	PtNPs@(Co@C _n)/GNF ^b	15 / 15.7	47	53
	PtNPs@(Fe@C _n)/GNF ^b	15 / 15.7.	53	47

Reaction conditions: Nitrobenzene (0.08 mL, 0.78 mmol), ethanol (0.5 mL), catalyst (0.00051 mmol), H₂ (8 bar), room temperature, 30 min. All reactions were performed in duplicate and nitrobenzene conversion was determined by ¹H NMR with an error of ± 2 %. The TOFs were calculated as the ratio of the number of molecules of substrate consumed in the reaction per the number of true active catalyst sites calculated by BET measurements per minute. ^a Recovered by filtration. ^b Recovered by magnetic separation.

Table S5. Data showing the precise loading of Pd and Pt metal in PdNPs@GNF-2 and PtNPs@GNF-1, for the catalyst materials as synthesised and after five reaction cycles measured by ICP-OES.

	PdNPs (% wt.) in PdNPs@GNF-2 Before the reaction	PdNPs (% wt.) in PdNPs@GNF-2 After the 5. recovery	PtNPs (% wt.) in PtNPs@GNF-1 Before the reaction	PtNPs (% wt.) in PtNPs@GNF-1 After the 5. recovery
% amount of catalyst by ICP-OES	0.532 ±0.04	0.512 ±0.02	0.842 ±0.06	0.813 ±0.02

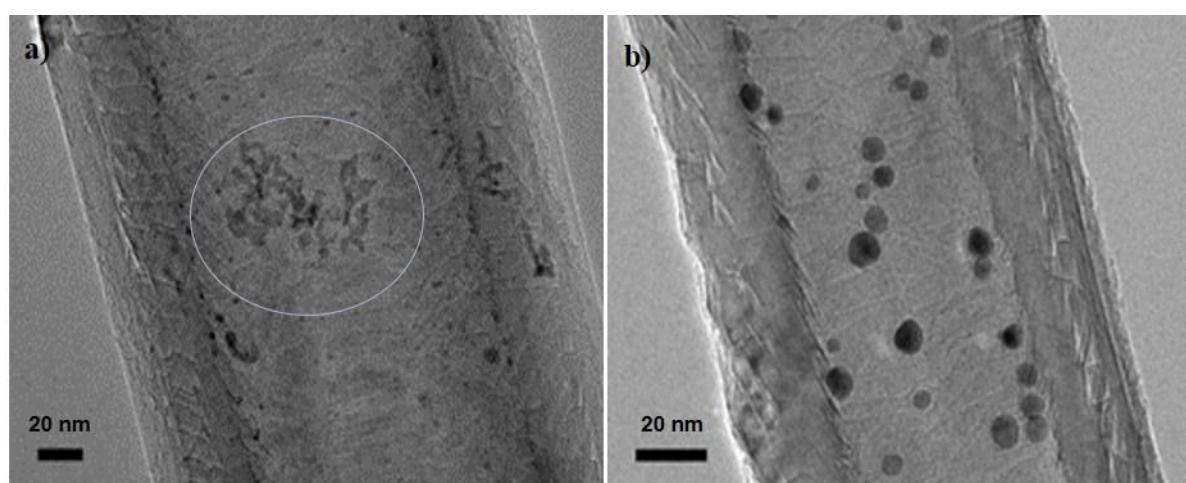


Figure S8. HRTEM images of a) PdNPs@GNF-2, and b) PtNPs@GNF-1 after five cycles of the catalyst tested in the reduction of nitrobenzene.

References

- [S1] A.W. Hull, W.P. Davey, *Physical Review*, **1921**, *17*, 571-587.
- [S2] H.E. Swanson, E., Tatge, Standard X-ray diffraction powder patterns I, National Bureau of Standards (U.S.), Circular, **1953**.
- [S3] M. Aygün, C.T. Stoppiello, M. A. Lebedeva, E. F. Smith, M. D. C. Gimenez-Lopez, A. N. Khlobystov, T. W. Chamberlain, *J. Mater. Chem. A*, **2017**, *5*, 21467-21477.