

Supporting Information

Reduction of carbonyl compounds by Raney Ni-Al Alloy, Al powder in the presence of noble metal catalysts in Water

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1 Experimental section

1.1 General Remarks

All melting points are uncorrected. ^1H NMR spectra were recorded at 300 MHz on a Nippon Denshi JEOL FT-300 NMR spectrometer in CDCl_3 with Me_4Si as an internal reference. IR spectra were measured as KBr pellets on a Nippon Denshi JIR-AQ2OM spectrometer. Mass spectra were obtained on Shimadzu GC-MS-QP5050A Ultrahigh Performance Mass Spectrometer AOC-20I, 100V using a direct-inlet system. GLC analyses were performed with a Shimadzu gas chromatograph, GC-2010.

1.2 Reagent list

Raney Ni–Al alloy (50:50, wt %) (Wako), Al powder (500 wt%) (53–150 μm , 99.5%) (Wako), Pt/C, Pd/C, Ru/C and Rh/C (5 wt%) (Wako), Distilled water (Wako)

1.3 Typical procedure

To the mixture of substrate (20 mg, 0.11mmol) (Wako), Raney Ni–Al alloy (50:50, wt %), Al powder (500 wt %) (53–150 µm, 99.5%) (Wako) and Pt/C, Pd/C, Ru/C and Rh/C (20 mg) (4.5 mole % metal) (Wako) was added H₂O (0.5 mL) (Wako distilled water). After heating at 60–80 °C for 3–18 h, the mixture was cooled to room temperature. The solution was diluted with 1 mL of water and then stirred overnight at room temperature in a sealed tube. After 24 h, the solution was extracted with diethyl ether (2 mL× 3) following the reported procedures [32]. The organic layer was combined, dried with MgSO₄, filtered through a cotton layer and concentrated in vacuum to give the corresponding hydrogenated product. The yields were determined by GLC analysis by using the standard compound (1,2,3,4-tetrahydronaphthalene) and products were identified by GC-MS.

Reduction of benzophenone (**1a**)

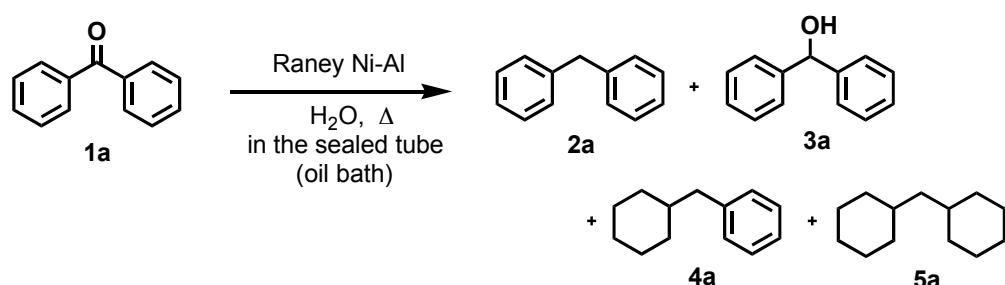


Table S1 Effects of the reaction temperature for hydrogenation of benzophenone (**1a**) by using Raney Ni–Al alloy in water^{a,b}

Entry	Temp. (°C)	2a	3a	Yield(%) ^{d,e} 4a	5a	recovery 1a
1	r.t	0	0	0	0	100
2	r.t ^c	91	0	8	0	1
3	40	15	38	1	1	46
4	60	93[86]	0	7	0	0
5	80	77	0	18	3	2
6	100	49	0	46	4	0

^aSubstrate: 20 mg, Ni–Al alloy: 100 mg (500 wt%), H₂O: 0.5 mL, ^bConditions: time: 3 h, ^ctime: 24 h, ^dThe yields were determined by GLC, ^eThe Isolated yields are shown in square bracket.

Table S2 Effects of time for hydrogenation of benzophenone (**1a**) by using Raney Ni–Al alloy in water^{a,b}

Entry	Time (h)	2a	3a	Yield(%) ^{c,d} 4a	5a	recovery 1a
1	0.25	2	0	0	0	98
2	0.5	8	16	0	0	76
3	1	14	0	2	0	84
4	2	76	6	5	0	12
5	2.5	78	3	7	0	12
6	3	93[86]	0	7	0	0
7	4	90	2	7	0	0
8	8	88	1	10	0	0

^a Substrate: 20 mg, Ni–Al alloy: 100 mg (500wt%), H₂O: 0.5 mL, ^b Condition: temp: 60 °C, ^c The yields were determined by GLC, ^d The Isolated yields are shown in square bracket.

Table S3 Effects of catalysis for hydrogenation of benzophenone (**1a**) in water^{a,b}

Entry	Raney Ni–Al (wt%)	2a	3a	Yield(%) ^{c,d} 4a	5a	recovery 1a
1	50	0	0	0	0	100
2	100	0	0	0	0	100
3	200	2	0	0	0	98
4	300	79	13	3	0	5
5	400	85	0	7	0	6
6	500	93[86]	0	7	0	0

^a Substrate: 20 mg, H₂O: 0.5 mL, ^b Conditions: time: 3 h, temp: 60 °C, ^c The yields were determined by GLC, ^d The Isolated yields are shown in square bracket.

Table S4 Effects of amount of water for hydrogenation of benzophenone (**1a**) by using Raney Ni–Al alloy ^{a,b}

Entry	H ₂ O (mL)	2a	3a	Yield(%) ^{c,d} 4a	5a	recovery 1a
1	0.25	84	5	9	0	2
2	0.50	93[86]	0	7	0	0
3	0.75	87	0	12	1	0
4	1.0	82	1	10	1	6
5	1.5	73	1	9	1	16
6	2.0	73	1	11	2	13

^a Substrate: 20 mg, Ni–Al alloy: 100 mg (500wt%), ^b Conditions: time: 3 h, temp: 60 °C, ^c The yields were determined by GLC, ^d The Isolated yields are shown in square bracket.

Reduction of diphenylmethanol (3a**)**

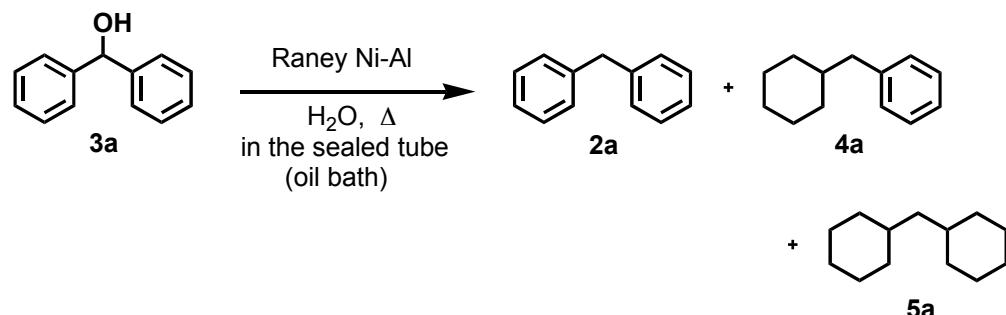


Table S5 Reduction of diphenylmethanol (**3a**) by using Raney Ni–Al alloy in water^{a,b}

Entry	Time (h)	2a	Yield(%) ^{c,d} 4a	5a	recovery 3a
1	0.25	0	0	0	100
2	0.50	10	0	0	89
3	0.75	24	1	0	75
4	1	27	1	0	72
5	1.5	62	3	0	36
6	2	83	4	0	13
7	2.5	94	6	0	0
8	3	93[86]	7	0	0
9	12	84	16	0	0
10	24	75	25	0	0

^a Substrate: 20 mg, Ni–Al alloy: 100 mg (500 wt%), H_2O : 0.5 mL, ^b Condition: temp: 60 °C, ^c The yields were determined by GLC, ^d The Isolated yields are shown in square bracket.

Kinetic study of reduction of benzophenone:

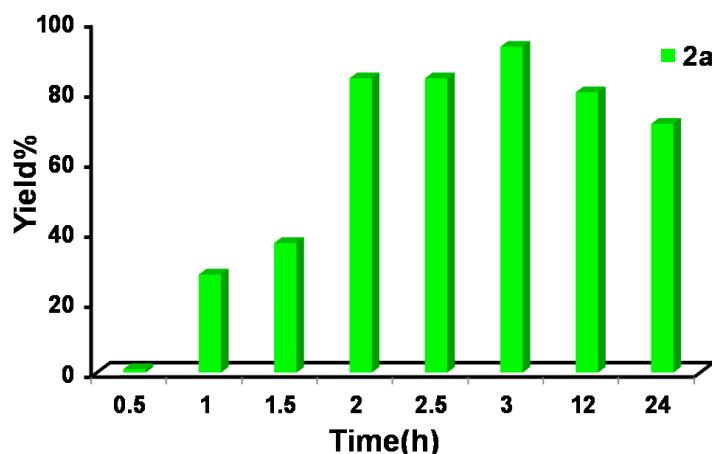


Fig S6: Reduction of benzophenone by using Raney Ni–Al alloy in water; Time effect.

GC Condition:

	Rate (°C/min)	Temperature (°C)	Hold (min)
1	-	100	-
2	2	200	5

and

	Rate (°C/min)	Temperature (°C)	Hold (min)
1	-	100	-
2	4	280	5

GC of Table 2 Entry 1

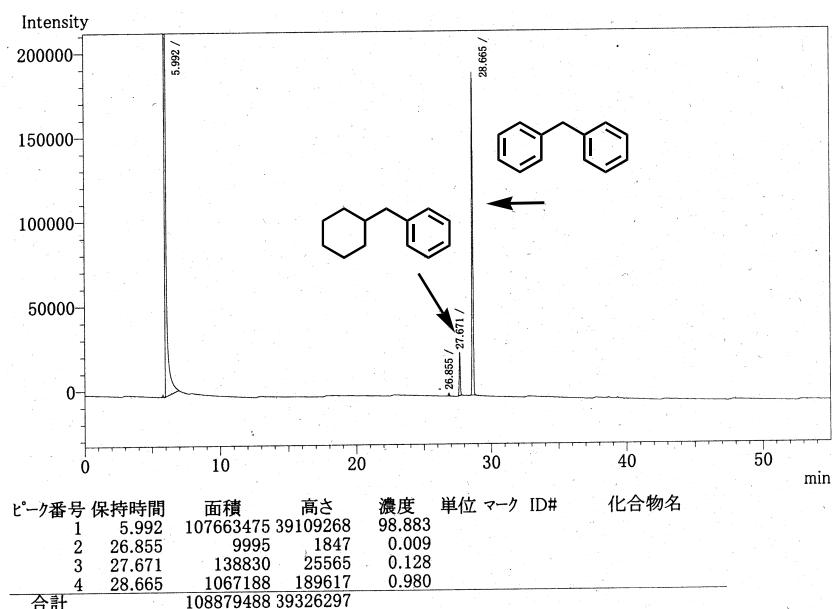


Fig S7: Reduction of Benzophenone using Ni-Al alloy and H₂O at 60 °C for 3 h

GC of Table 2 Entry 2

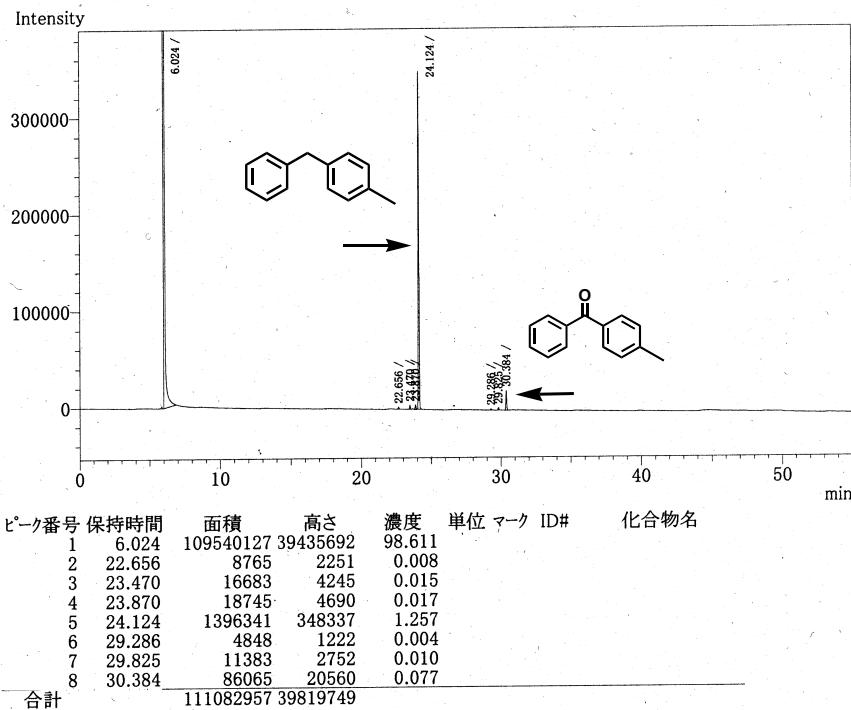


Fig S8: Reduction of 4-Methylbenzophenone using Ni-Al alloy and H₂O at 60 °C for 3 h

GC of Table 2 Entry 3

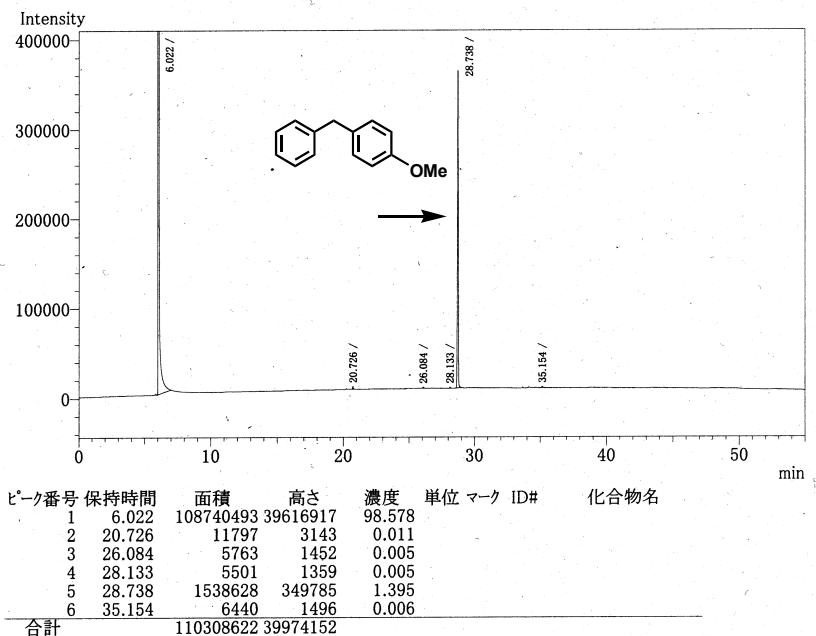


Fig S9: Reduction of 4-Methoxybenzophenone using Ni-Al alloy and H₂O at 60 °C for 3 h

GC of Table 2 Entry 4

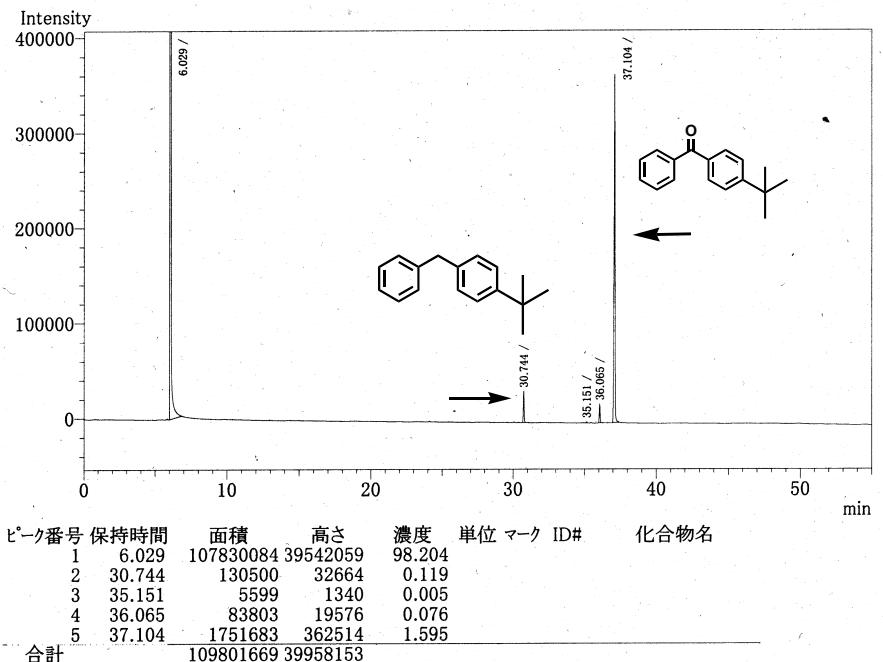


Fig S10: Reduction of 4-*tert*-butylbenzophenone using Ni–Al alloy and H₂O at 60 °C for 3 h

GC of Table 2 Entry 5

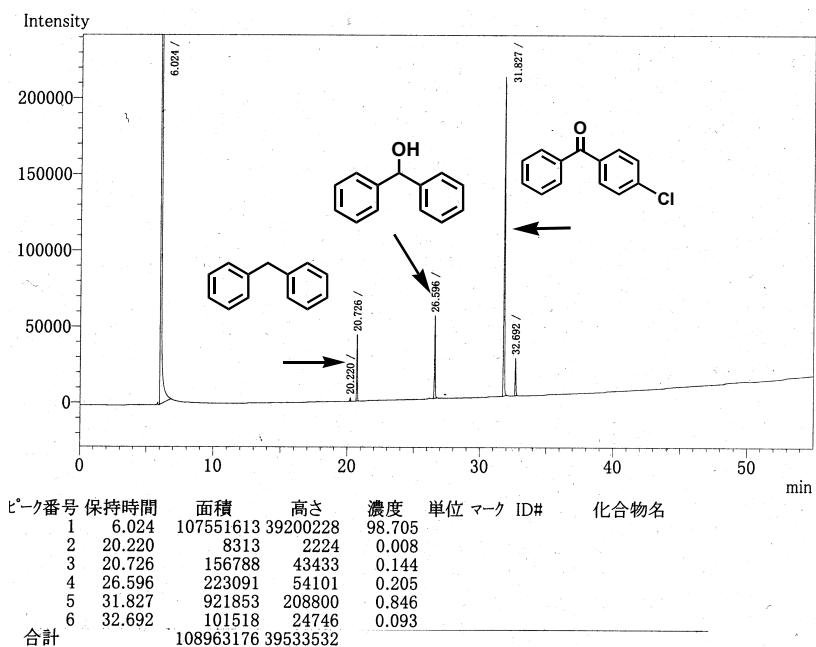


Fig S11: Reduction of 4-Chlorobenzophenone using Ni–Al alloy and H₂O at 60 °C for 3 h

GC of Table 7 Entry 1

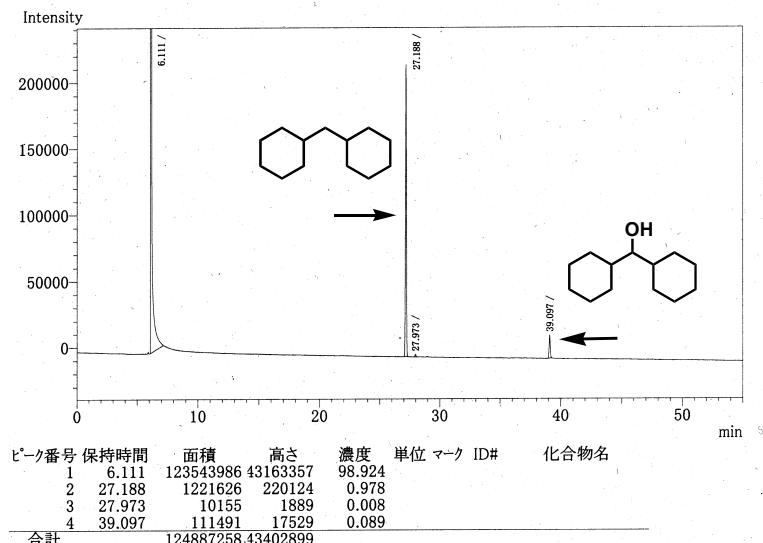


Fig S12: Reduction of Benzophenone using Ni-Al alloy, Al powder, Pt/C and H₂O at 80 °C for 18 h

GC of Table 7 Entry 2

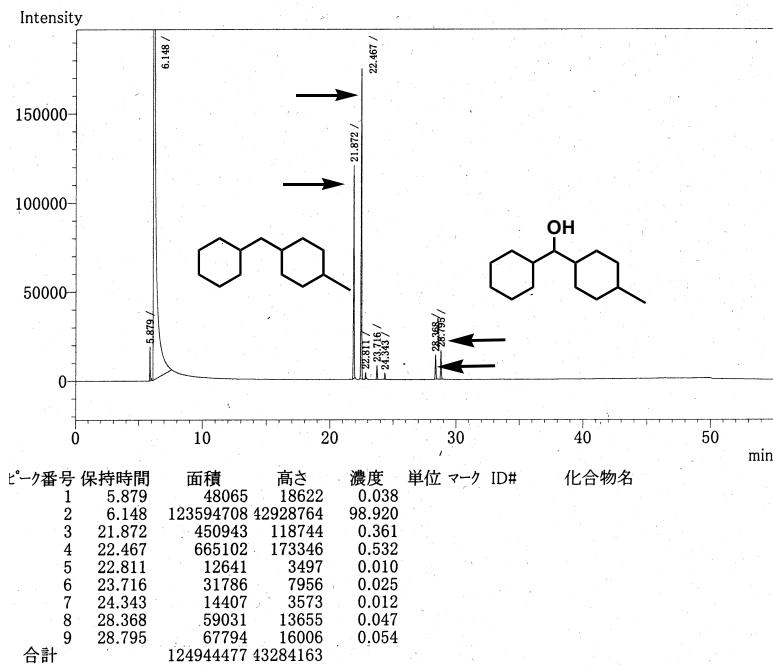


Fig S13: Reduction of 4-Methylbenzophenone using Ni-Al alloy, Al powder, Pt/C and H₂O at 80 °C for 18 h

GC of Table 7 Entry 3

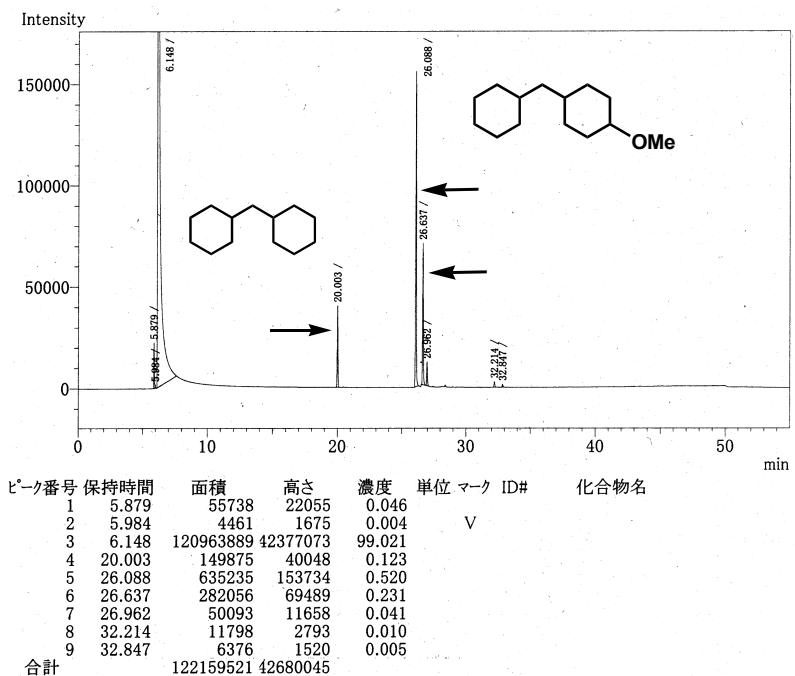


Fig S14: Reduction of 4-Methoxybenzophenone using Ni-Al alloy, Al powder, Pt/C and H₂O at 80 °C for 18 h

GC of Table 7 Entry 4

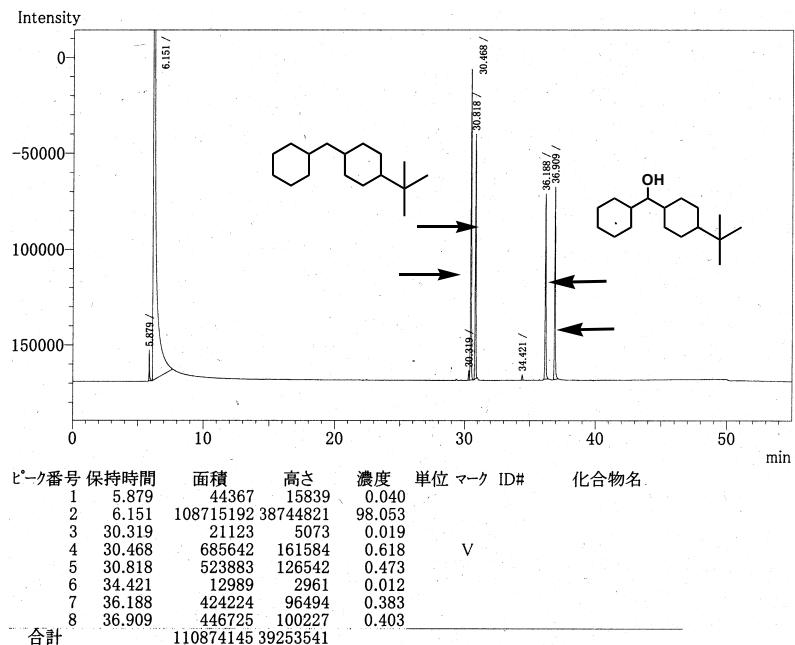


Fig S15: Reduction of 4-*tert*-butylbenzophenone using Ni-Al alloy, Al powder, Pt/C and H₂O at 80 °C for 18 h

GC of Table 7 Entry 5

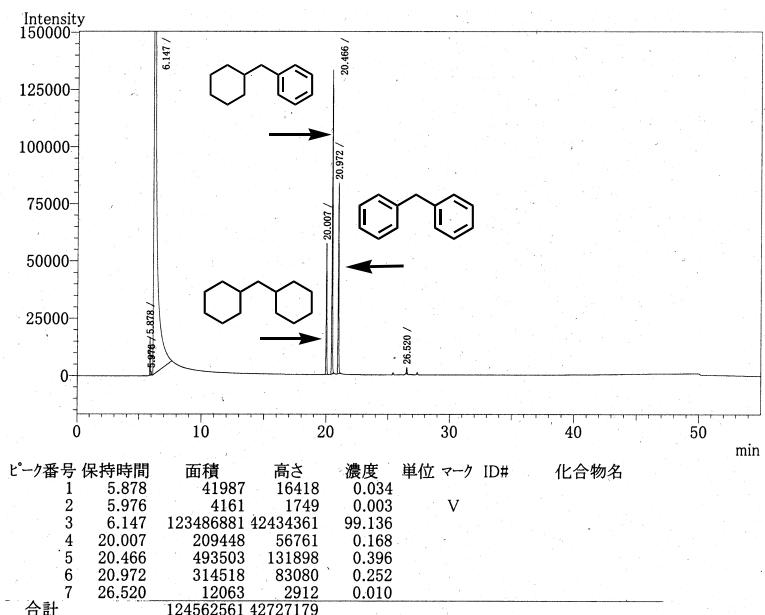


Fig S16: Reduction of 4-Chlorobenzophenone using Ni-Al alloy, Al powder, Pt/C and H₂O at 80 °C for 18 h

GC of Table 9 Entry 1

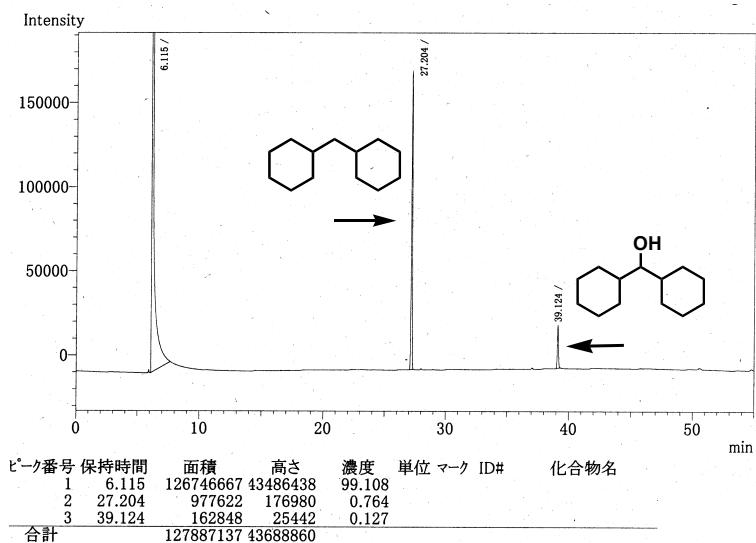


Fig S17: Reduction of Diphenylmethanol using Ni-Al alloy, Al powder, Pt/C and H₂O at 80 °C for 18 h