

# Secondary amines from catalytic amination of bio-derived phenolics over Pd/C and Rh/C: Effect of operation parameters.

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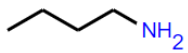
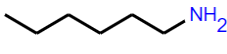
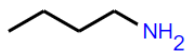
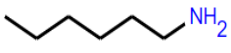
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**Table S1.** Binding energy (BE, eV), kinetic energy (KE, eV) and modified Auger parameter ( $\alpha'$ =BE+KE, eV) values of Pd 3d<sub>5/2</sub> and Rh 3d<sub>5/2</sub> on catalysts before reduction the H<sub>2</sub> and after reduction conditions (400°C and H<sub>2</sub>)

Catalysts	Condition	Chemical state	Pd 3d <sub>5/2</sub>			
			BE (eV)	KE (eV)	$\alpha'$ (eV)	Pd, at. %
Pd/C	Before	Pd <sup>0</sup>	335.1	327.5	662.6	46.38
	Reduction	Pd <sup>2+</sup>	335.9	322.6	658.5	52.61
	After	Pd <sup>0</sup>	336.2	327.2	663.1	61.46
	reduction	Pd <sup>2+</sup>	335.3	321.9	667.2	38.54
	Condition	Chemical state	Rh 3d <sub>5/2</sub>			
			BE (eV)	KE (eV)	$\alpha'$ (eV)	Rh, at. %
Rh/C	Before	Rh <sup>0</sup>	314.0	294.6	608.6	40.21
	Reduction	Rh <sup>2+</sup>	312.1	295.4	607.5	59.79
	After	Rh <sup>0</sup>	308.8	299.6	608.4	60.45
	reduction	Rh <sup>2+</sup>	307.4	299.9	607.3	39.55

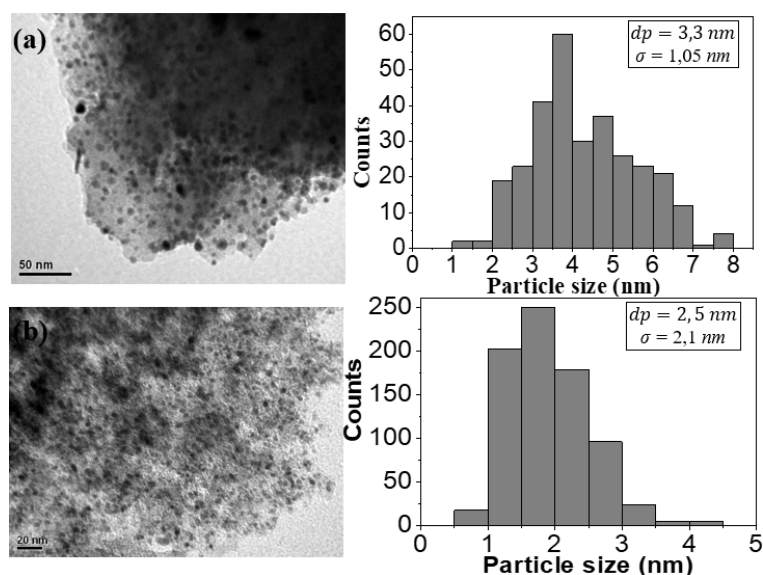
**Table S2.** Amination the phenol of different amines catalyst Pd/C and Rh/C in presence of H<sub>2</sub> (1.5 bar). Reactions were carried in 10 mL glass autoclaves, 0.2 mol/L of phenol, using tert- amyl alcohol as a solvent.

Catalyst	Amine	Conditions reactions	Conversion (%)	Yield (%)
Pd/C		120°C, 1.4 eq amine, 6h	24.5	36
		160°C, 1.4 eq amine, 8h	31	42
		160°C, 2 eq amine, 6h	27.3	25
		120°C, 1.4 eq amine, 6h	0	-
		160°C, 1.4 eq amine, 8h	1	-
		160°C, 2 eq amine, 6h	1	-
Rh/C		120°C, 1.4 eq amine, 6h	15.4	19
		160°C, 1.4 eq amine, 8h	22.6	18
		160°C, 2 eq amine, 6h	17.1	11
		160°C, 1.4 eq amine, 6h	0	-
		160°C, 1.4 eq amine, 8h	0.1	-
		160°C, 2 eq amine, 6h	0	-

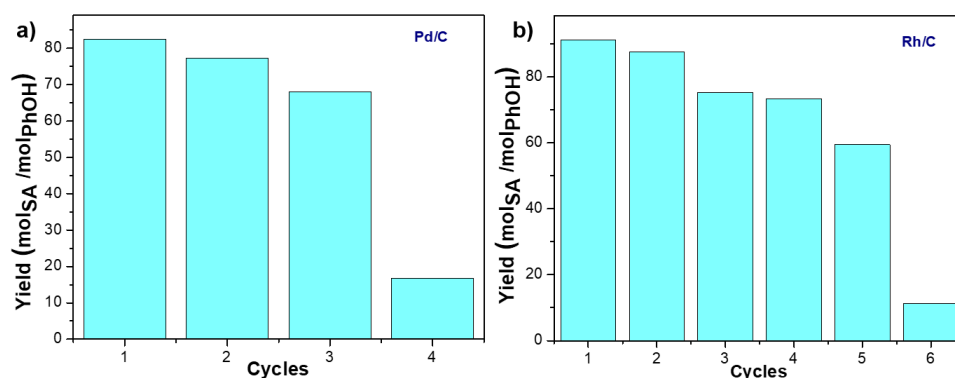
$$X_i = 100 \times \left( (n_{i,o} - n_{i,t}) / n_{i,o} \right), i = \text{reactants}, t = \text{reaction time}.$$

$$S_i = 100 \times \left( n_{i,t} / \sum_{i=1}^n n_{i,t} \right), i = \text{reactants}, n = \text{products}, t = \text{reaction time}.$$

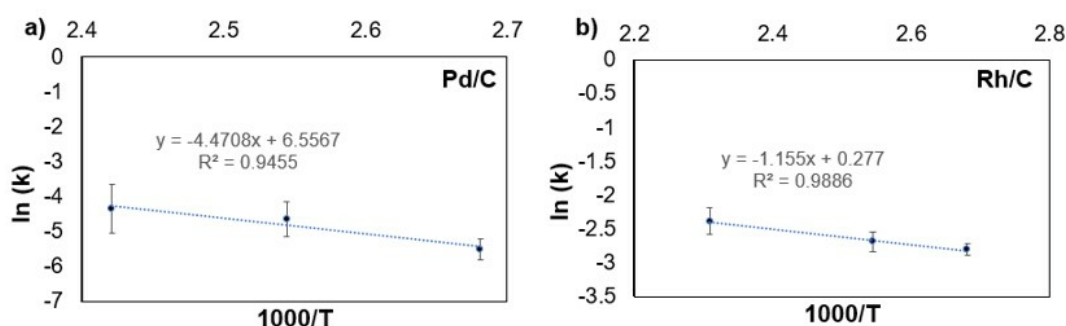
\*Quantities results were determined by GC-FID analysis (Agilent Technologies 7890A), and an HP-5 MS capillary column (30 m x 250 µm x 0.25 µm), nonone as internal standard.



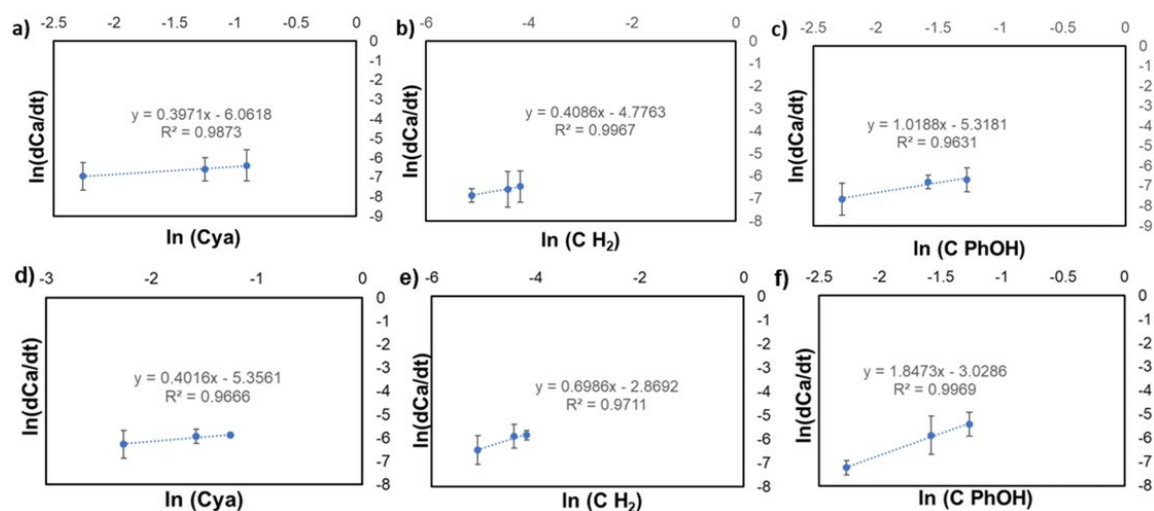
**Figure S1.** Transmission electron microscopy images and mean particle size ( $dp$ ) of a) Pd/C, (b) Rh/C after reduction..



**Figure S2.** Stability catalytic assays a) Pd/C and b) Rh/C.  $T = 120\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $P_{\text{H}_2} = 1.5\text{ bar}$ ,  $C^0_{\text{PhOH}} = 0.2\text{ mol/L}$ ,  $C^0_{\text{Amine}} = 1.4\text{ Eqv.}$ ,  $t = 6\text{ h}$ ,  $V_R = 4\text{ mL}$ .



**Figure S3.** Arrhenius plots for reductive phenol amination with cyclohexylamine (a) reaction performed on Pd/C, (b) reaction performed on Rh/C.



**Figure S4.** Fitting plots of power law kinetic model data fit to determine reaction orders of (a), (d) cyclohexylamine (CyA); (b), (e), Hydrogen ( $\text{H}_2$ ) and (c), (f) phenol (PhOH) of Pd/C and Rh/C, respectively.