

Supplementary Information

Synthesis of Schiff bases of 2-amino benzo[d]thiazole from higher hetero aldehydes and ketones using Mo-Al₂O₃ composite-based organocatalyst

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Preparation of Mo-Al₂O₃ composite

About 20 ml of ethanol was taken in a conical flask in which (5 mmol, 0.98 g) (NH₄)₂MoO₃ was added and sonicated up to colloidal suspension. In another conical flask 20 ml of ethanol which contains (5 mmol, 0.51 g) basic alumina (Al₂O₃) added and sonicated up to colloidal suspension, then the two solutions were added drop wise using separating funnel and stirred up to homogeneous mixture using a magnetic stirrer for 24 h. After the Mo-Al₂O₃ composites were formed then, the mixture was sonicated to get a fine power. The resulting solution was stirred for 4 h at room temperature. The solution was filtered with Buckner funnel using Whatmann filter paper at room temperature. The obtained solid was dried at 110°C for 5 h in oven and grind with a pestle and mortar affords the Mo-Al₂O₃ composites as fine powder. This catalyst was calcined at 400°C for 2h using muffle furnace. The obtained Mo-Al₂O₃ composite was characterized by the powder XRD (X-Ray Diffraction), SEM (Scanning Electron Microscopy), and EDS (Energy Dispersive X-ray Spectroscopy) analysis.

Catalyst characterization

FT-IR Analysis

The functional group assessment of the synthesized catalyst was characterised through FT-IR spectra. (Fig. S1) shows the FT-IR spectra of the synthesized *Mo-Al₂O₃ composites*. From the FT-IR spectrum, it could be determining that the absorption peak at 985 cm⁻¹ was the stretching vibration of the 'O' double bond and the peaks at 878 cm⁻¹, 814 cm⁻¹ and 673 cm⁻¹ are due to the stretching vibrations of the Mo-O-Mo bond. The stretching vibration peak of the Al-O bond of the alumina, observed at 867 cm⁻¹ and the bending vibrations of the bond was observed near 650 cm⁻¹. These observations indicate that Mo was well dispersed on the surface of the Al₂O₃ and metal-oxygen first-overtone was observed in the region of (2150-1850 cm⁻¹). Within this observations, the FT-IR results were in great agreement with XRD.

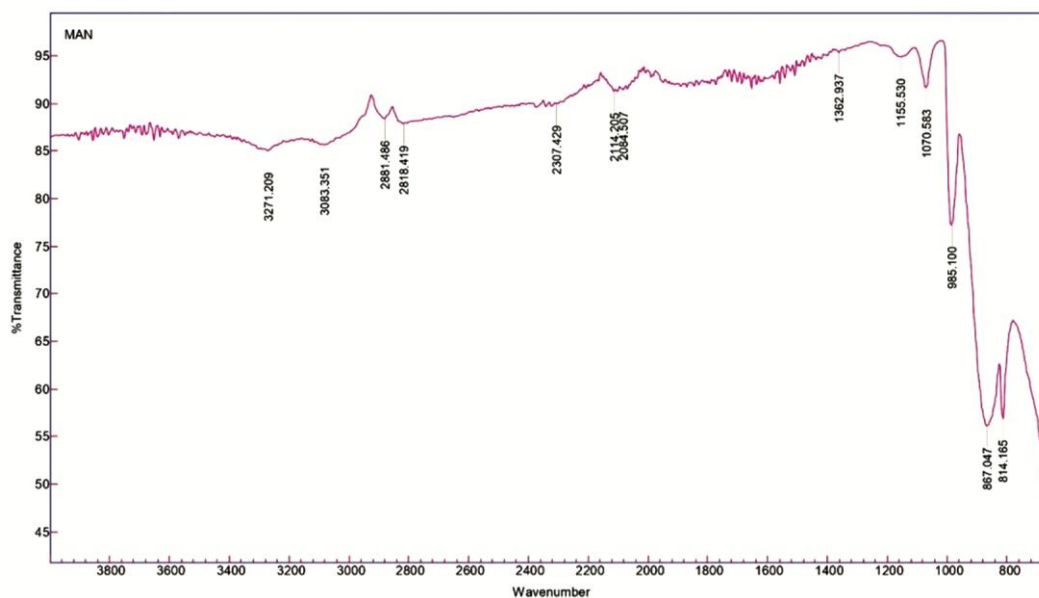


Fig. S1 — FTIR spectrum of Mo-Al₂O₃ composite

XRD analysis

Fig. S2 shows the Powder XRD pattern of synthesized composites. *The phase and crystalline nature of the prepared material was scrutinized by XRD analysis.* From the XRD spectra the diffraction peaks at $2\theta = 26.90^\circ$, 38.40° and 54.80° are corresponding to the Al_2O_3 . They are nearly same to the characteristic diffraction peaks of hierarchically structured $\text{Mo-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ catalyst. Moreover, the diffraction peaks are appeared in the well intense form indicating the crystallite nature of the sample. In addition, the characteristic peaks of molybdenum oxide were not obvious, indicating that molybdenum was uniformly dispersed inside and, on the alumina, and no agglomeration of oxides was formed, which coming from the synthesis of hierarchically macro-mesoporous Al_2O_3 supports. These composites are earlier reported by R. Torrecillas[23] at 450°C . The XRD is closely matching with their patterns.

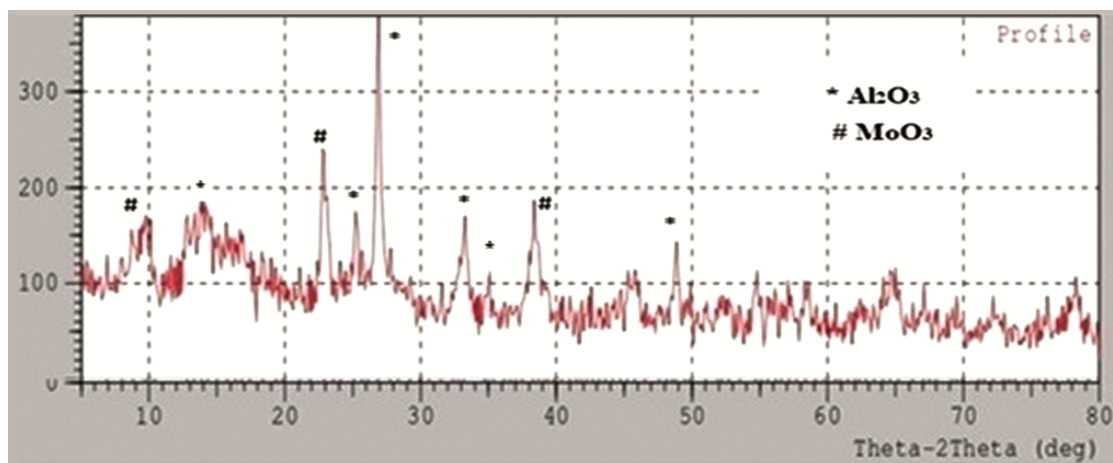


Fig. S2 — PXRD pattern of $\text{Mo-Al}_2\text{O}_3$ composites

SEM and EDX Analysis

The SEM images of the Mo-Al₂O₃ composites in Fig. S3 (a-b) displays surfaces of the catalyst particles. The Surface texture of the synthesized Mo-Al₂O₃ composite was analysed by SEM analysis. Fig. S3a shows the low magnification SEM image of catalyst, it shows the spherical shape of the prepared sample. Also the high magnification image (S3b) of the prepared catalyst shows the most of the particles are appeared in the form of flakes like structure. Moreover, the catalyst shows the less agglomeration, which is related to the better catalyst performance. In Energy Dispersion X-ray (EDS) analysis was performed for the Mo-Al₂O₃ composites which confirmed the presence of Mo, Al and O respective metal ions as shown in Fig. S3(c).

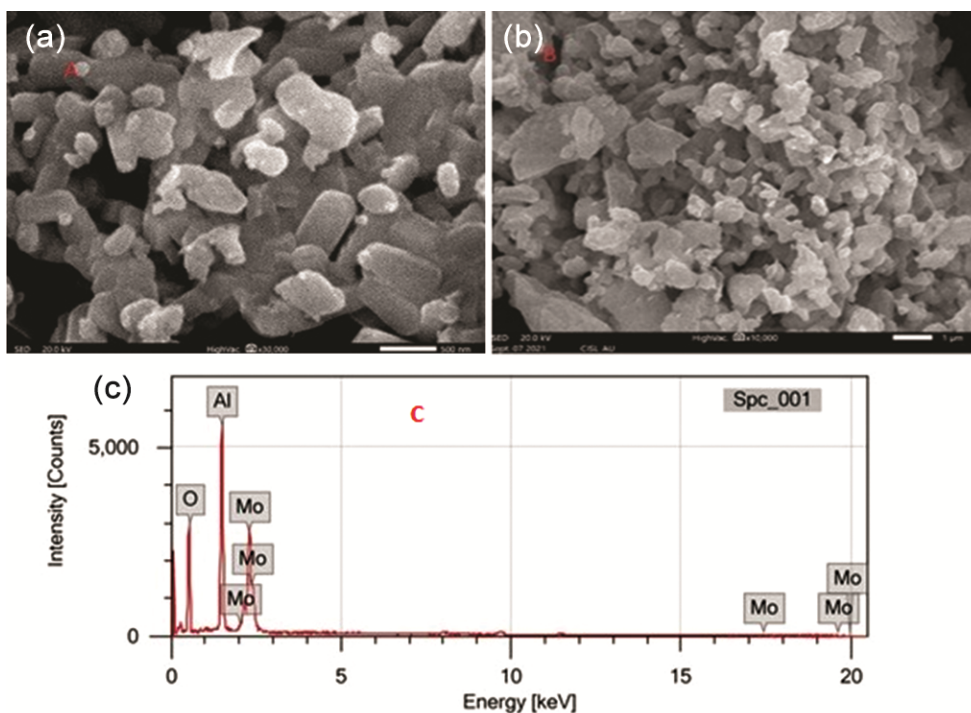


Fig. S3 — SEM images of Mo-Al₂O₃ composites at (a) scale-500 nm and (b) scale-1 μ m and (c) EDX image of Mo-Al₂O₃ composites

Reference

[23]. L.A. Diaz, A.F. Valdes, C. Diaz, A.M. Espino, R. Torrecillas, Alumina/molybdenum nanocomposites obtained in organic media, *J. Eur. Ceram. Soc.* 23 (2003) 2829–2834.

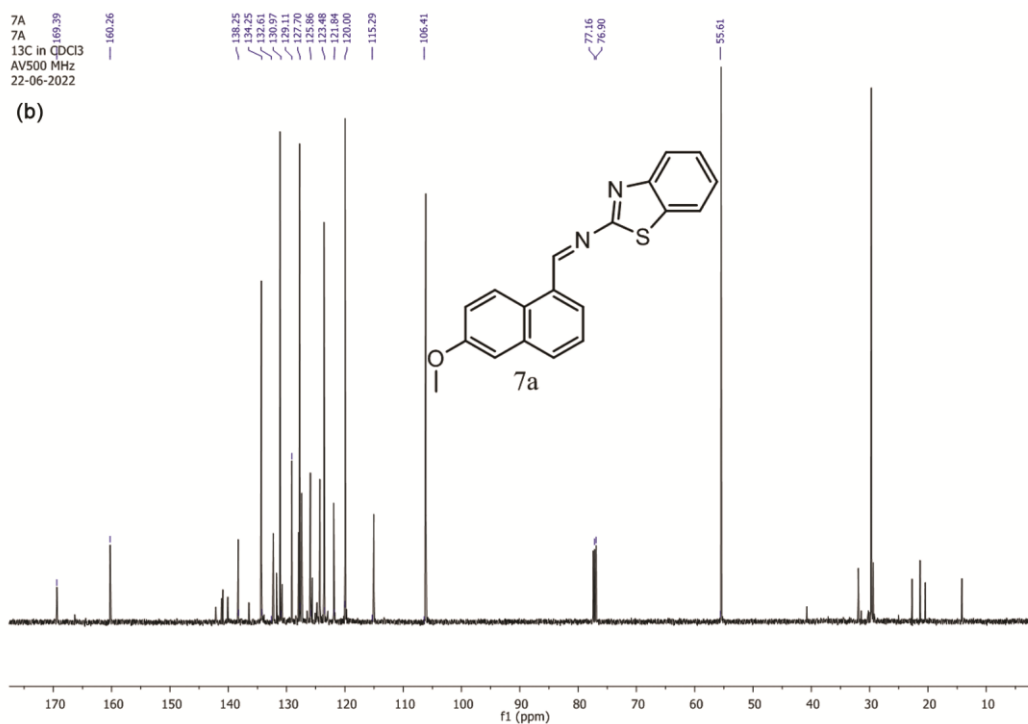
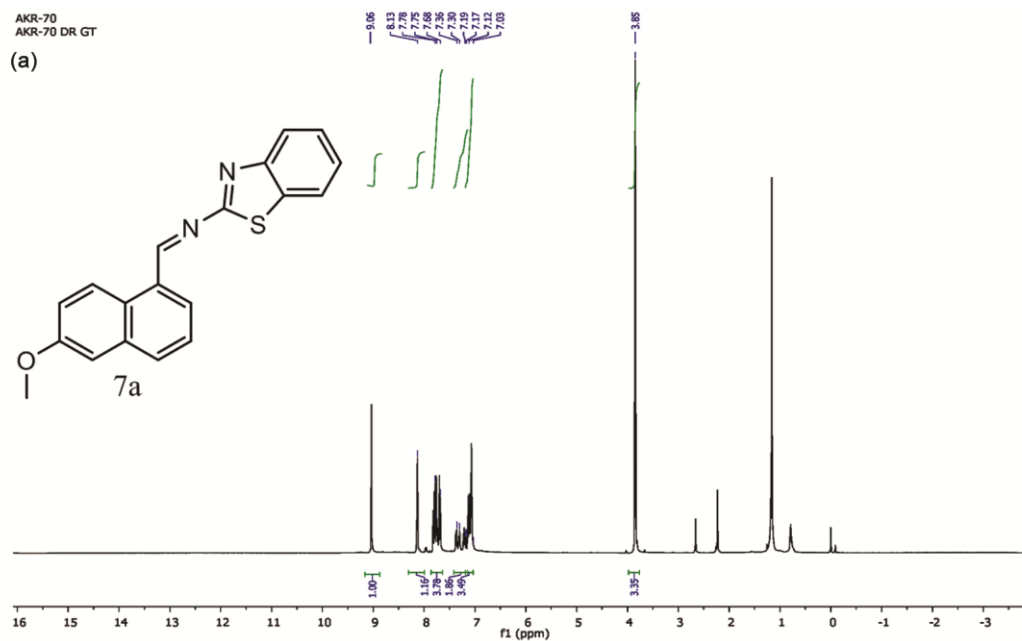


Fig. S4 — (a) ^1H and (b) ^{13}C NMR spectra of compound 7a

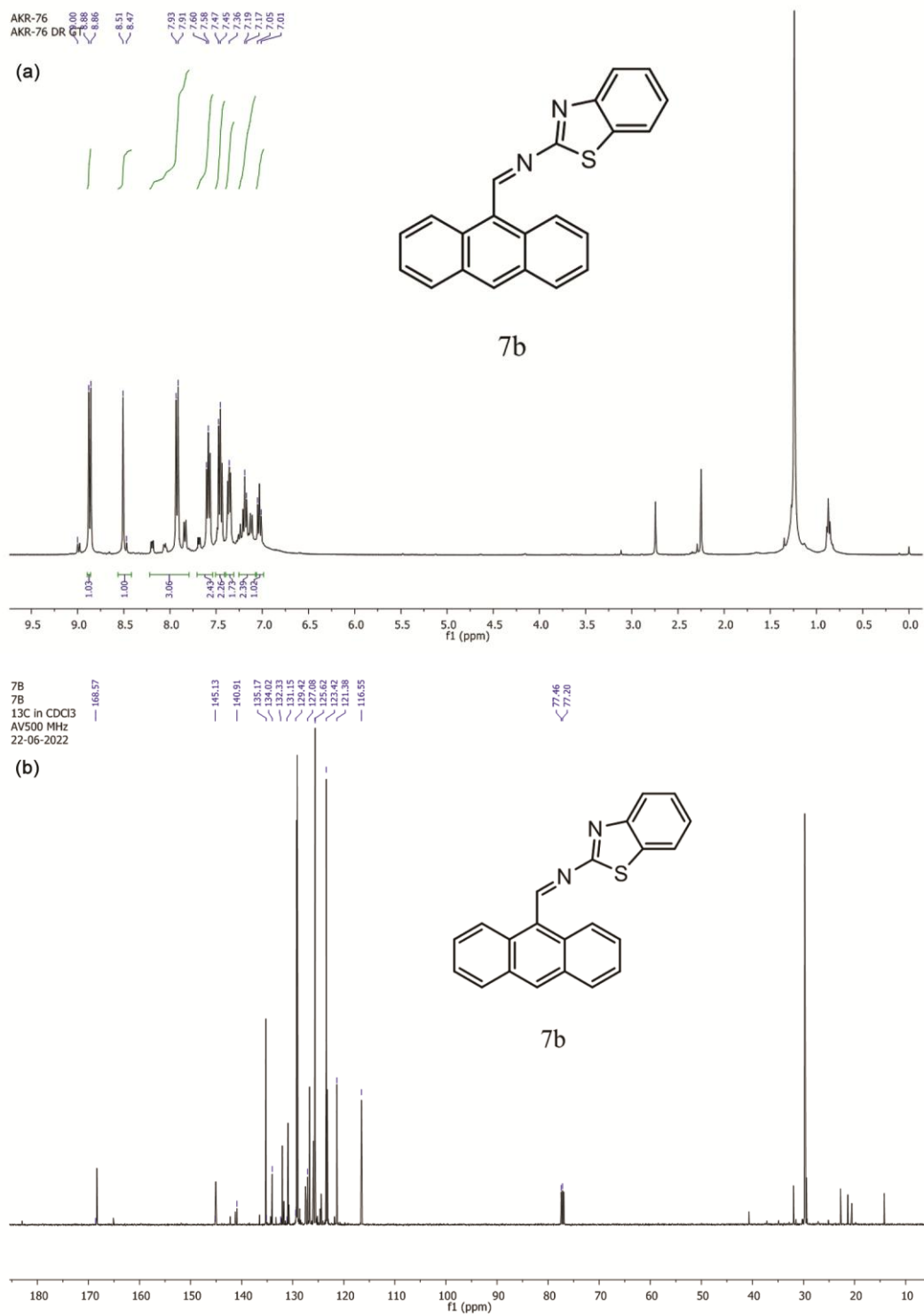


Fig. S5 — (a) ^1H and (b) ^{13}C NMR spectra of compound 7b

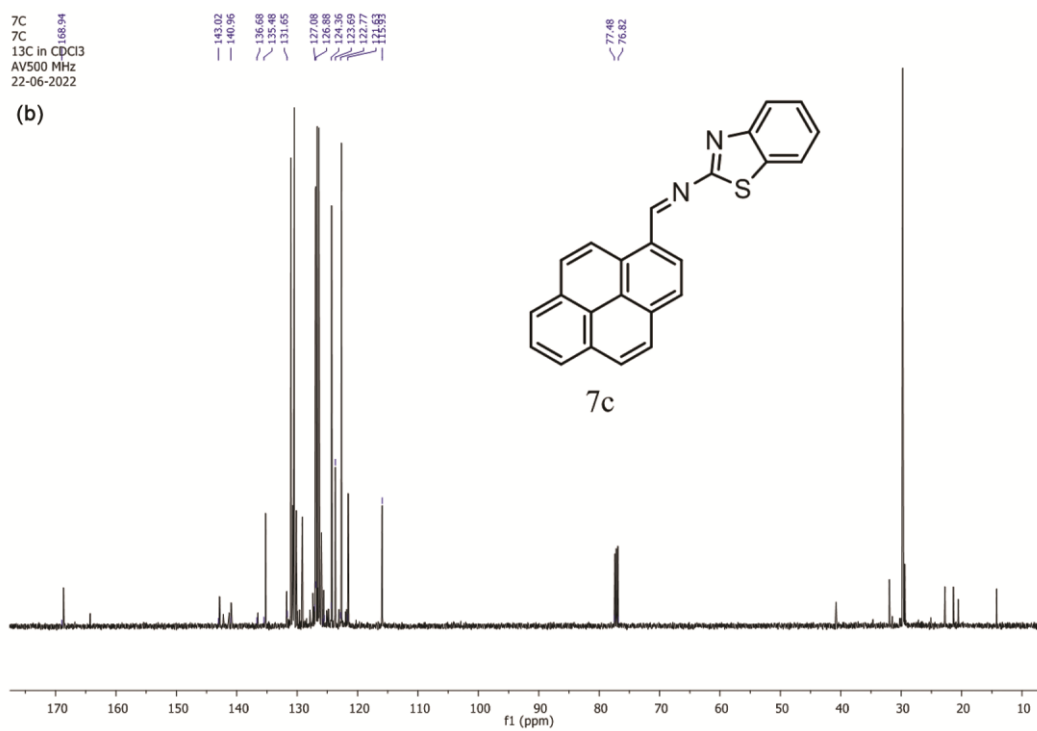
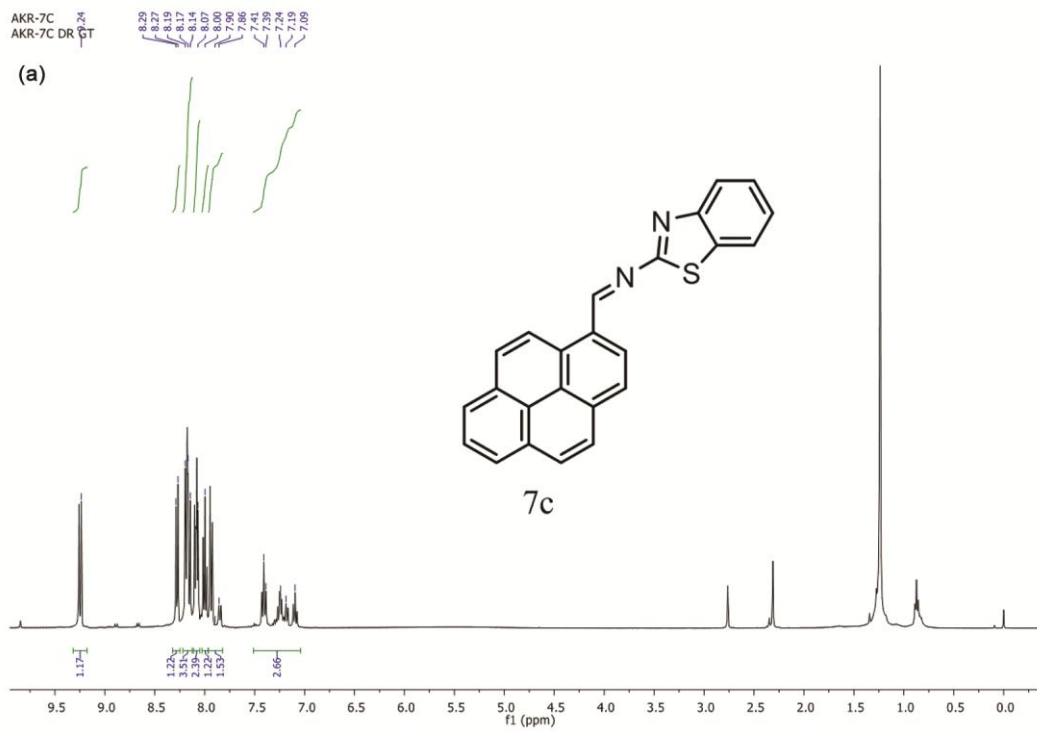


Fig. S6 — (a) ^1H and (b) ^{13}C NMR spectra of compound 7c

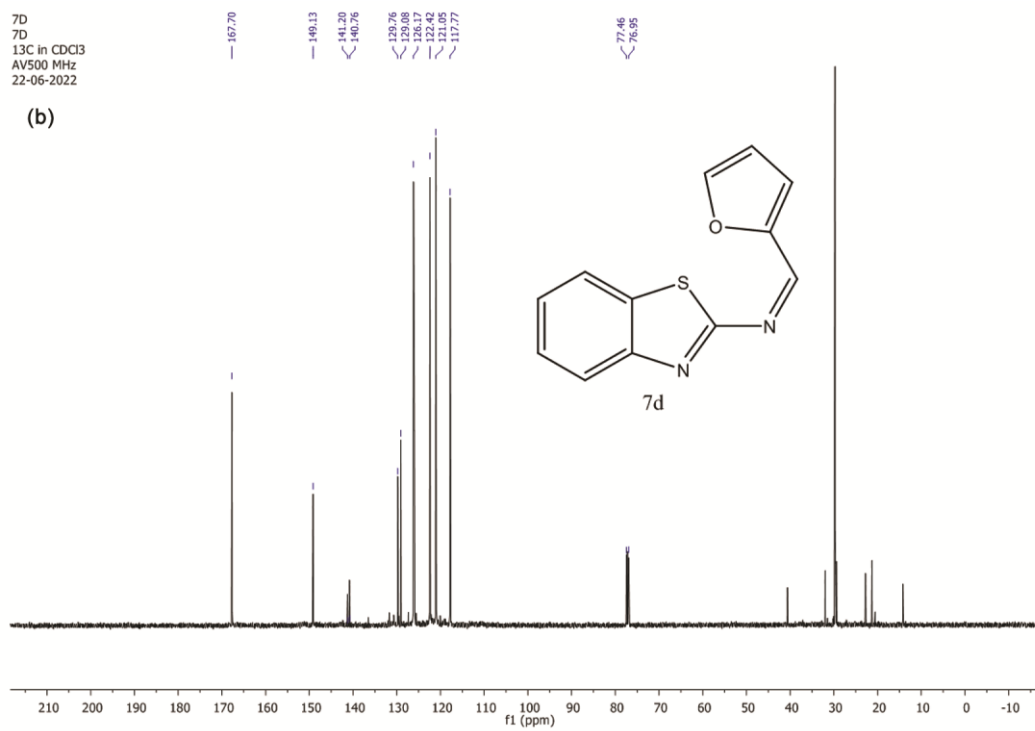
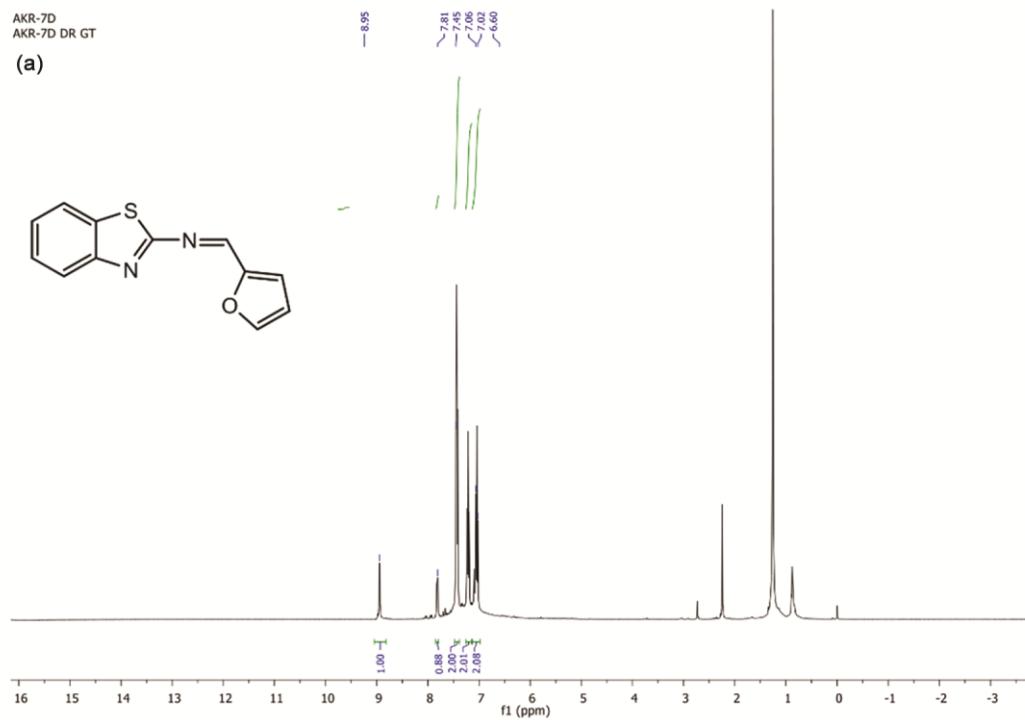


Fig. S7 — (a) ^1H and (b) ^{13}C NMR spectra of compound 7d

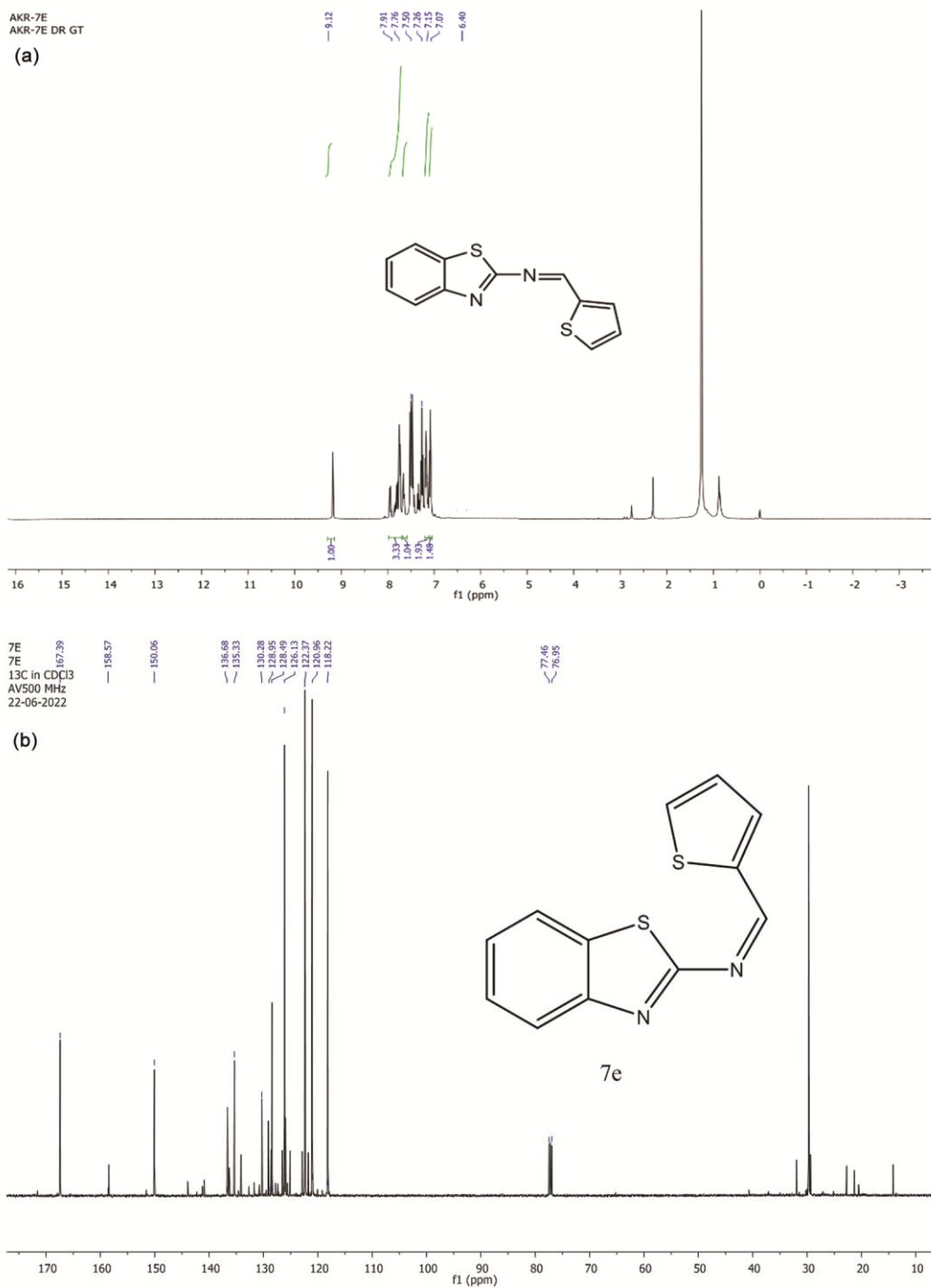


Fig. S8 — (a) ^1H and (b) ^{13}C NMR spectra of compound 7e

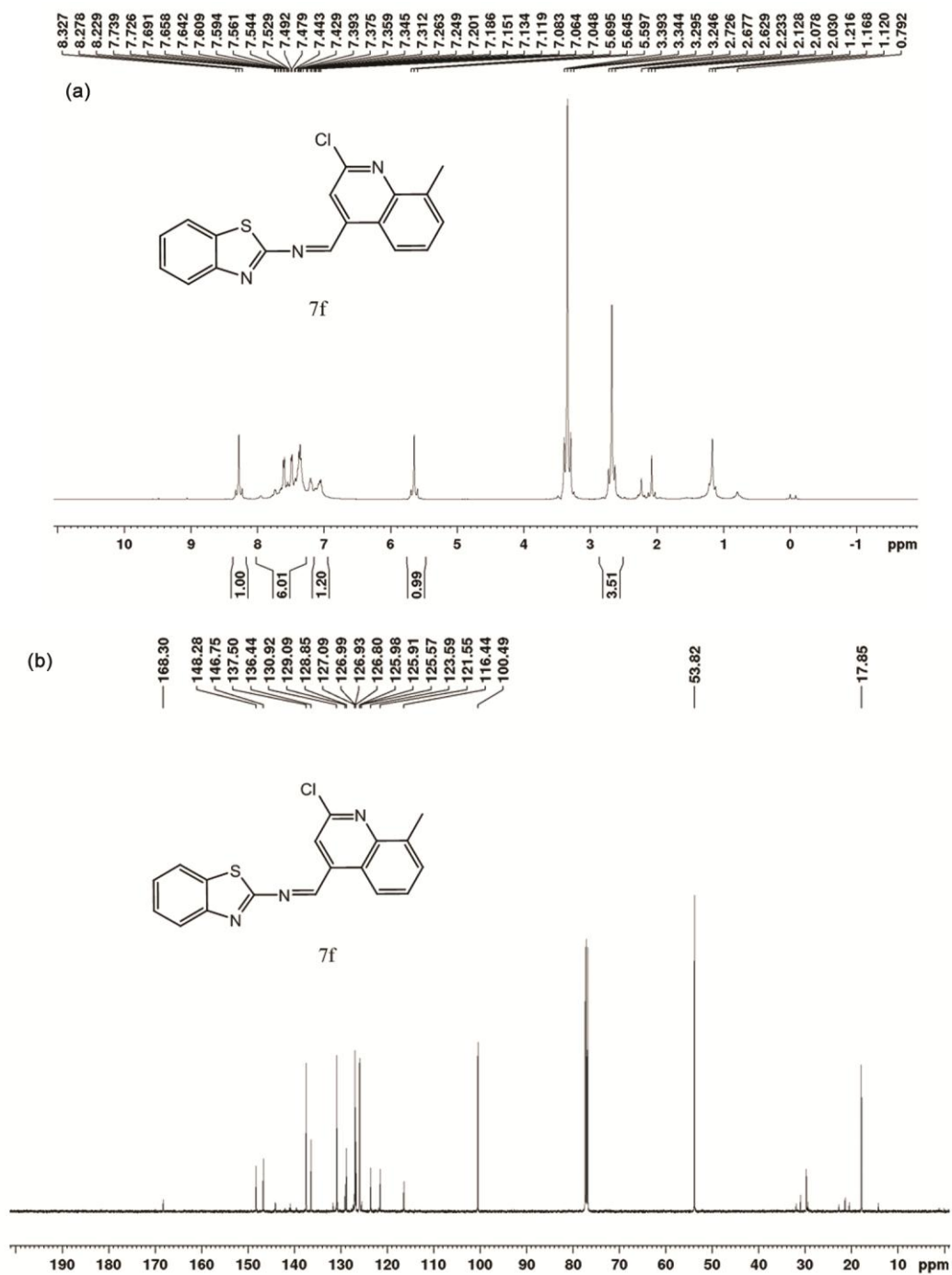


Fig. S9 — (a) ^1H and (b) ^{13}C NMR spectra of compound 7f

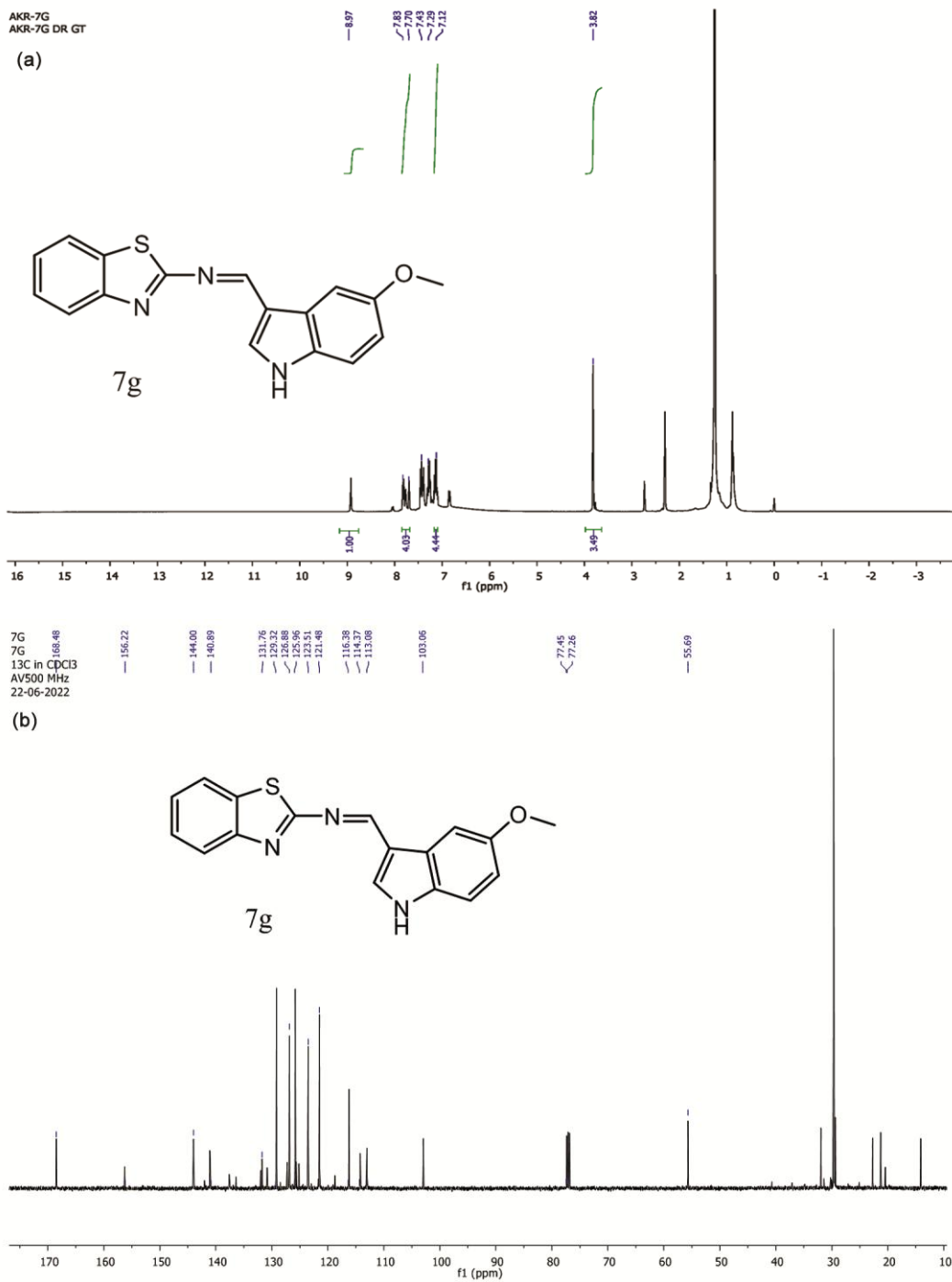


Fig. S10 — (a) ¹H and (b) ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 7g

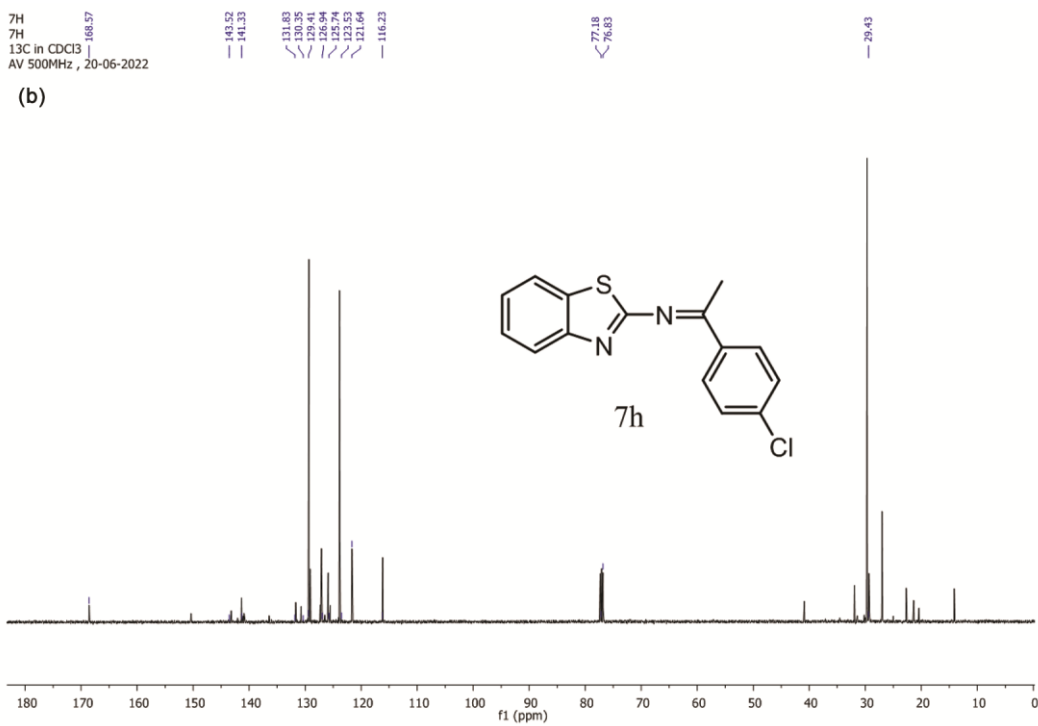
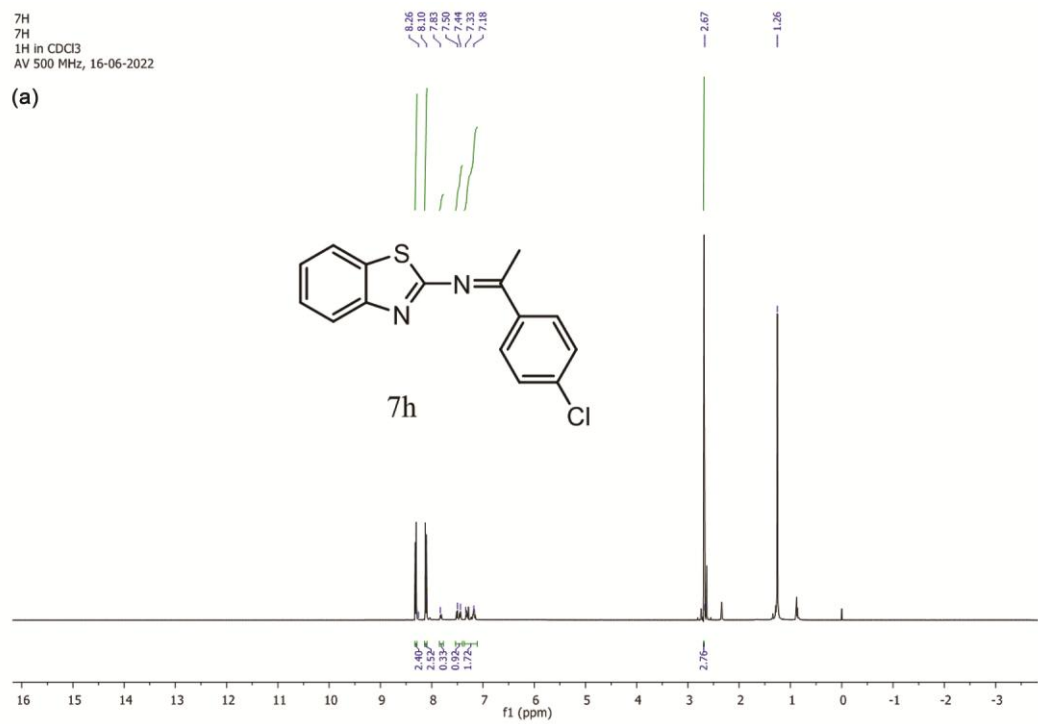
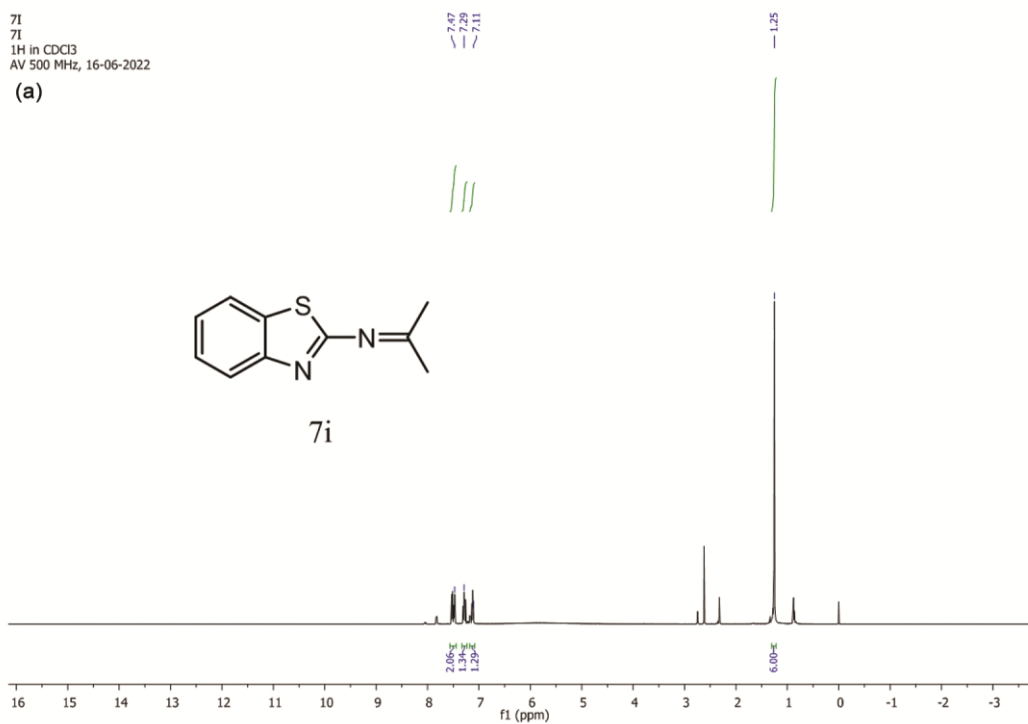


Fig. S11 — (a) ¹H and (b) ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 7h

71
71
1H in CDCl3
AV 500 MHz, 16-06-2022

(a)



71
71
13C in CDCl3
AV 500MHz, 20-06-2022

(b)

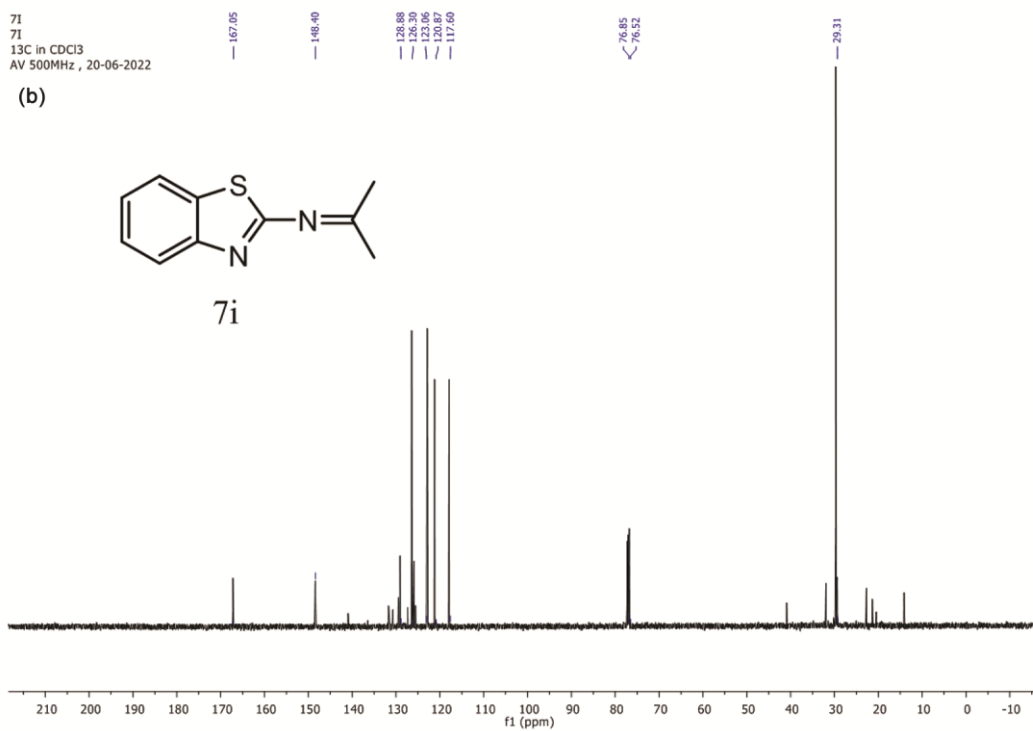
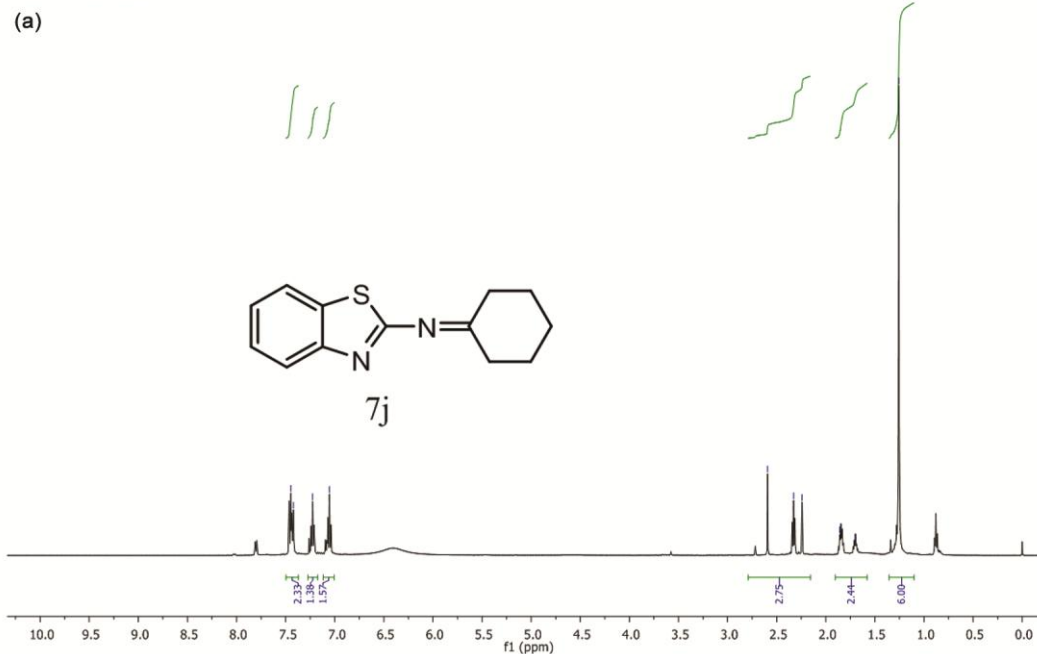


Fig. S12 — (a) ¹H and (b) ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 7i

7j
7j
1H in CDCl3
AV 500 MHz, 16-06-2022



7j
7j
13C in CDCl3
AV 500MHz, 20-06-2022

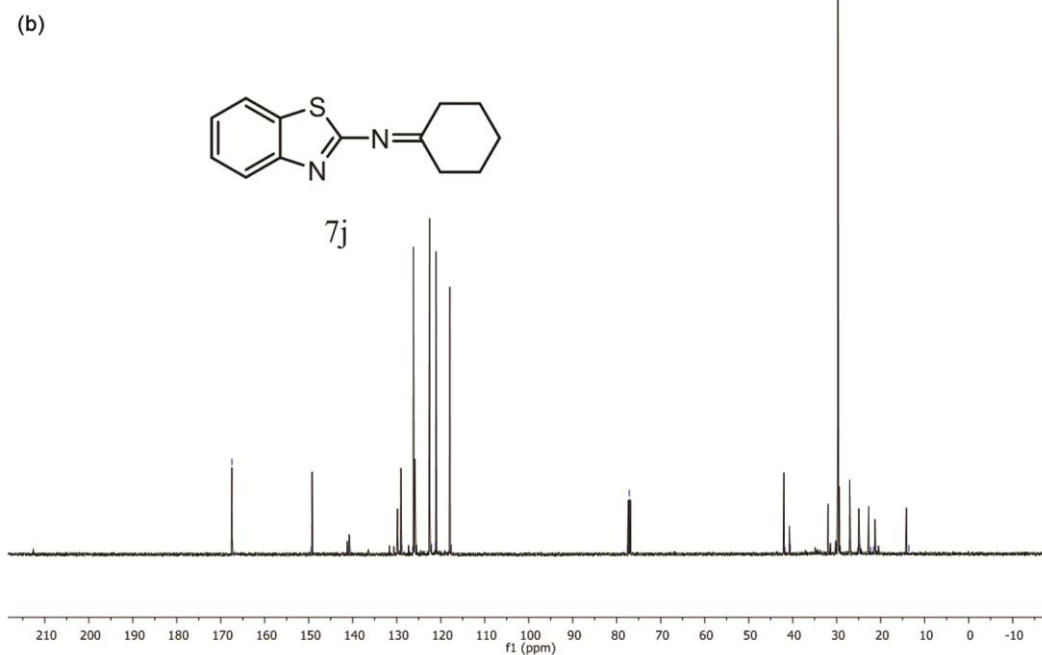
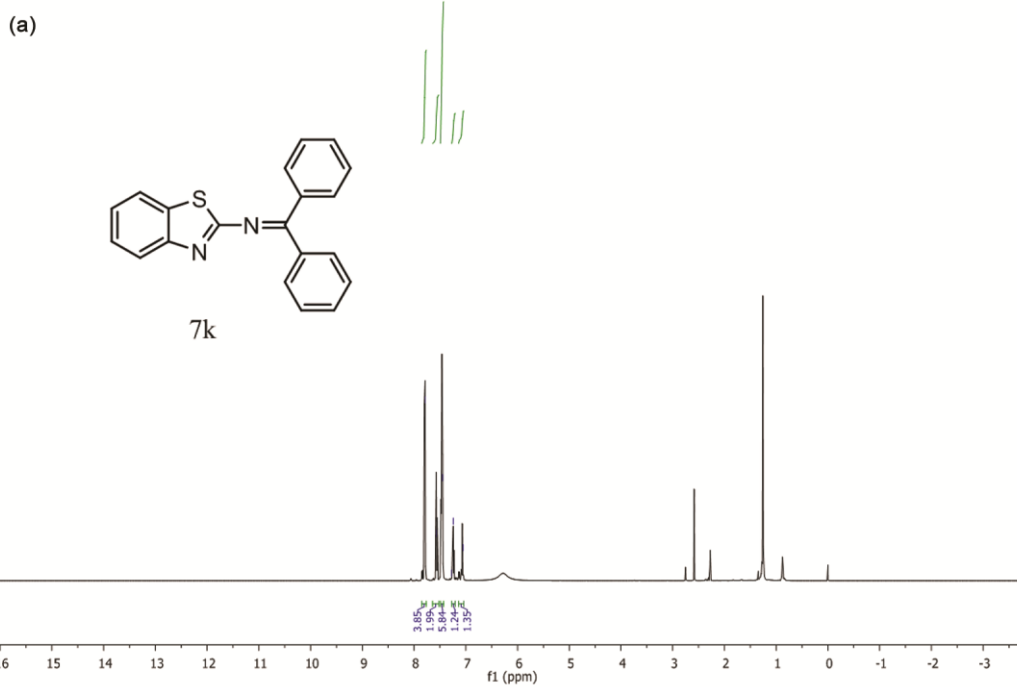


Fig. S13 — (a) ^1H and (b) ^{13}C NMR spectra of compound 7j

7k
7k
1H in CDCl3
AV 500 MHz, 16-06-2022



7k
7k
13C in CDCl3
AV 500MHz, 20-06-2022

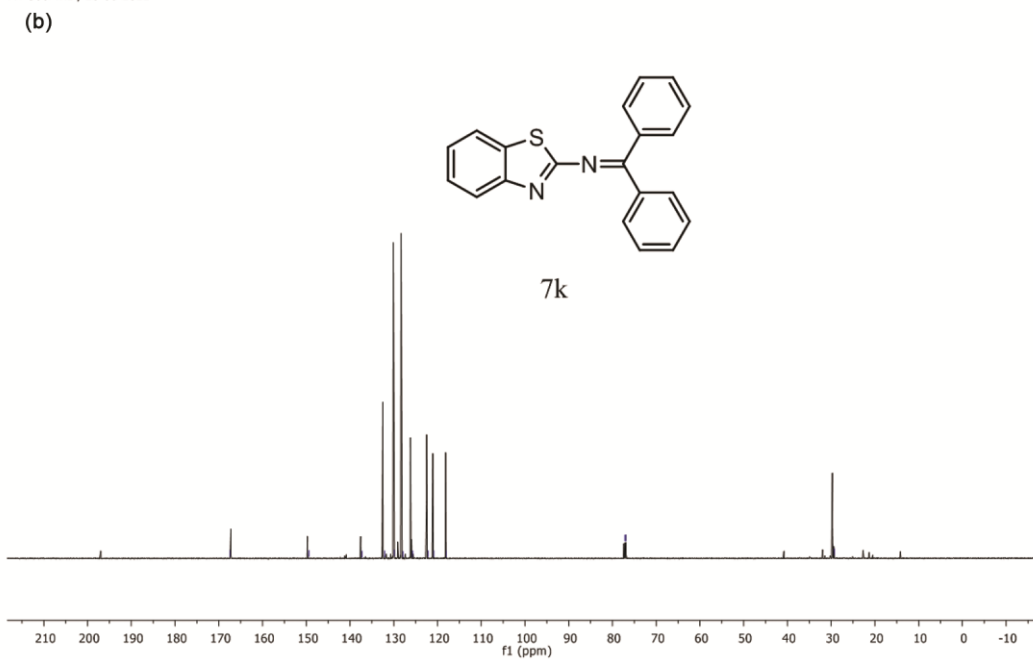
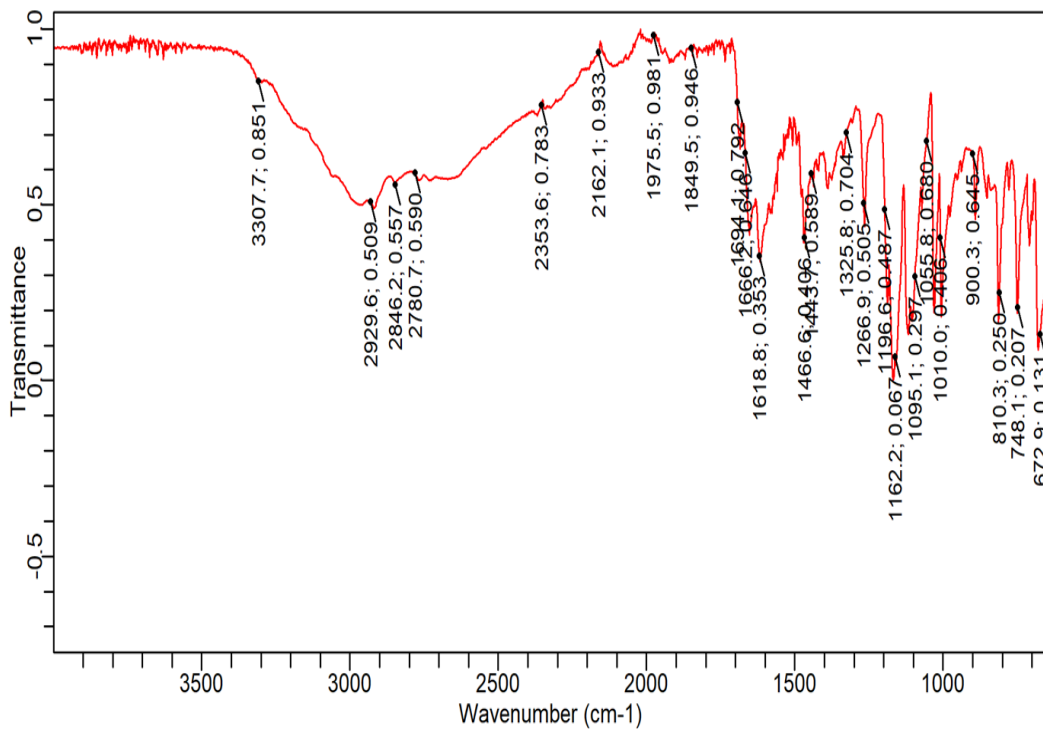


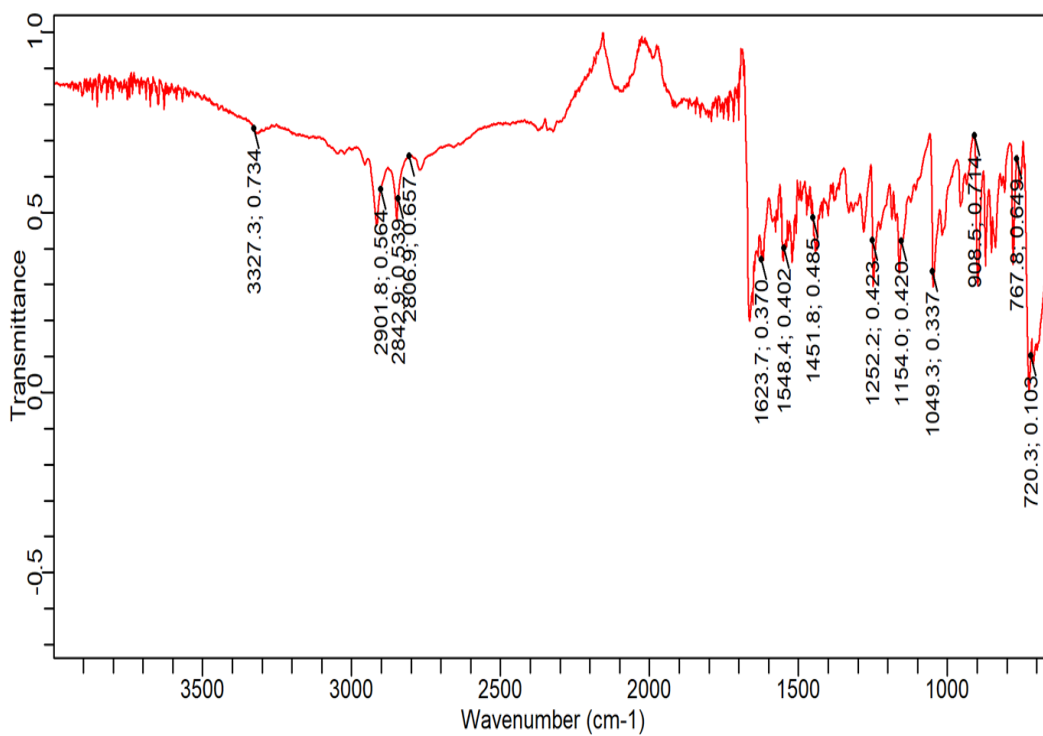
Fig. S14 — (a) ^1H and (b) ^{13}C NMR spectra of compound 7k



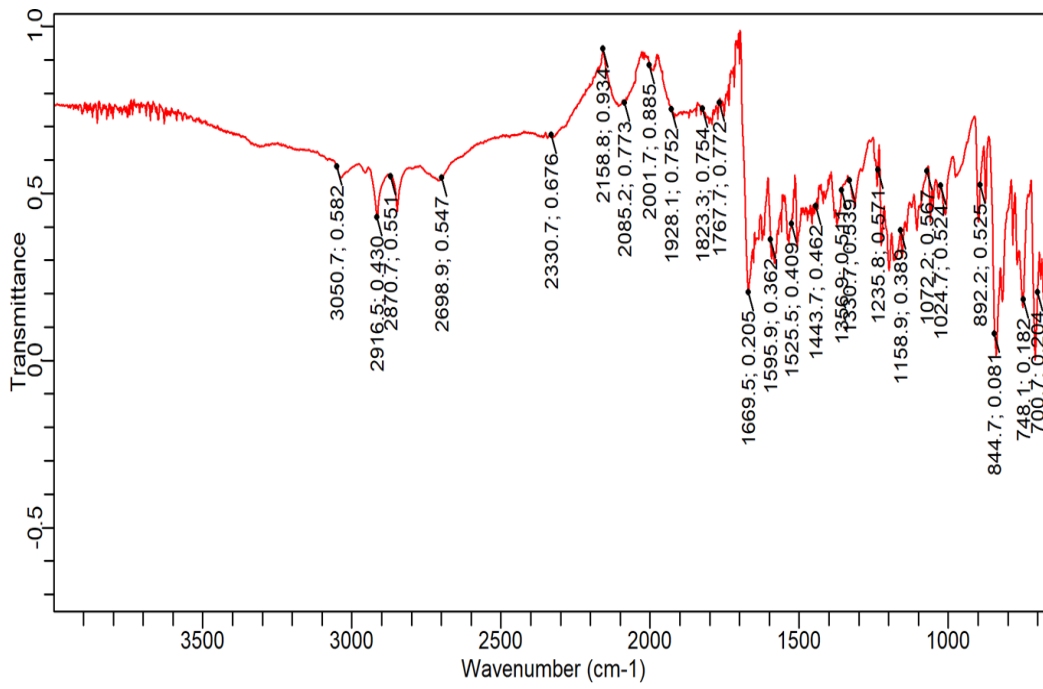
Fig. S15 — (a) ¹H and (b) ¹³C NMR spectra of compound 71



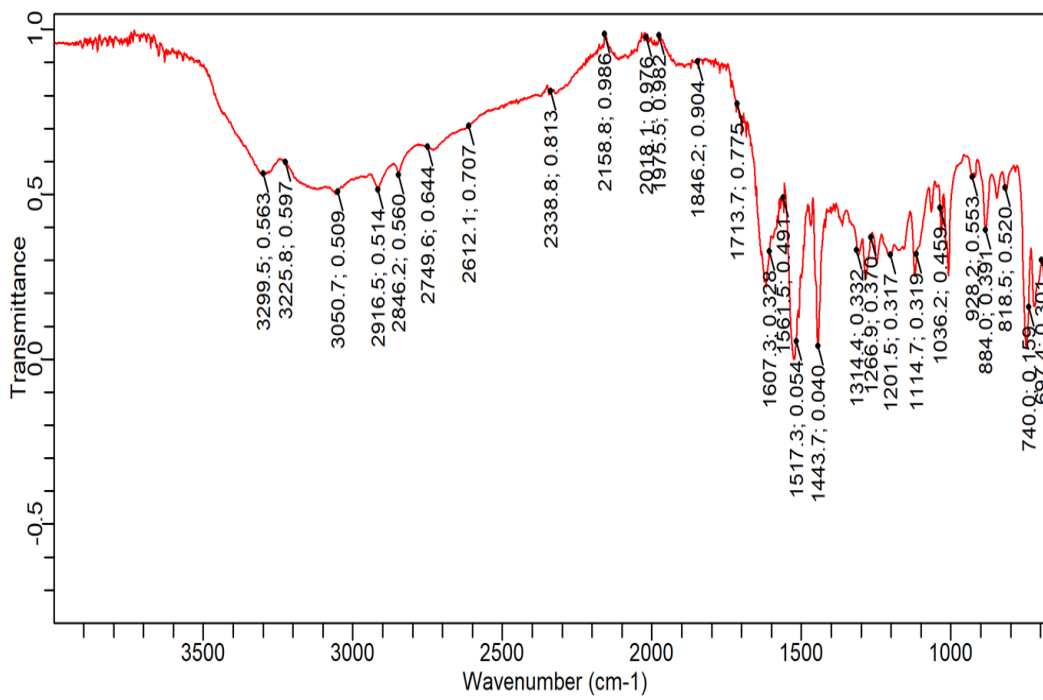
7a



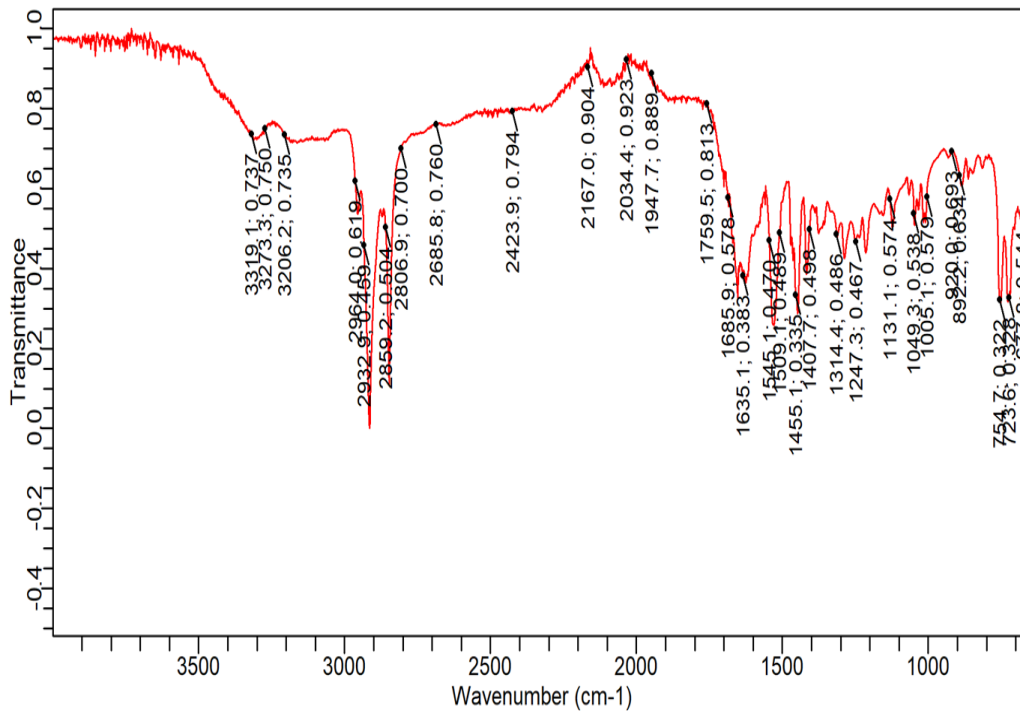
7b



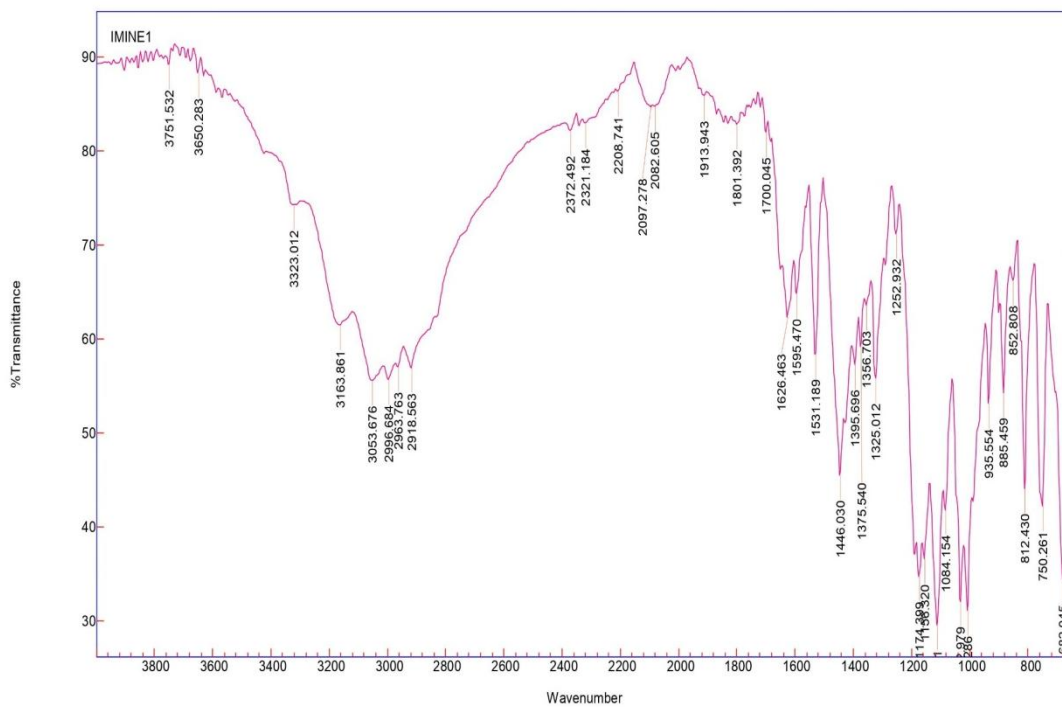
7c



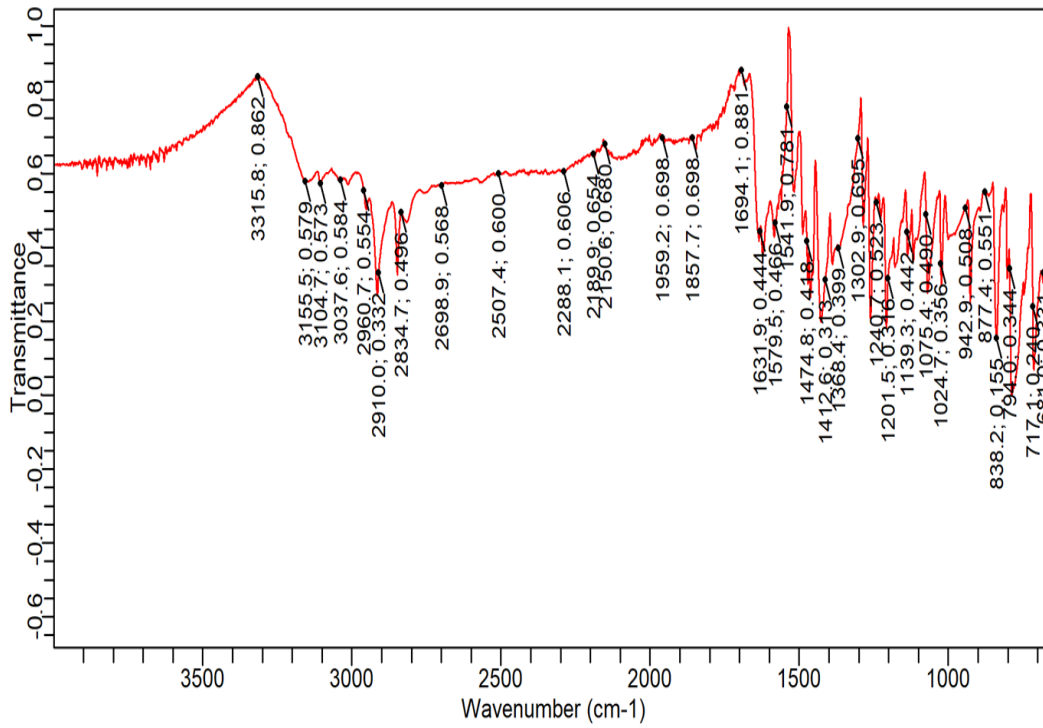
7d



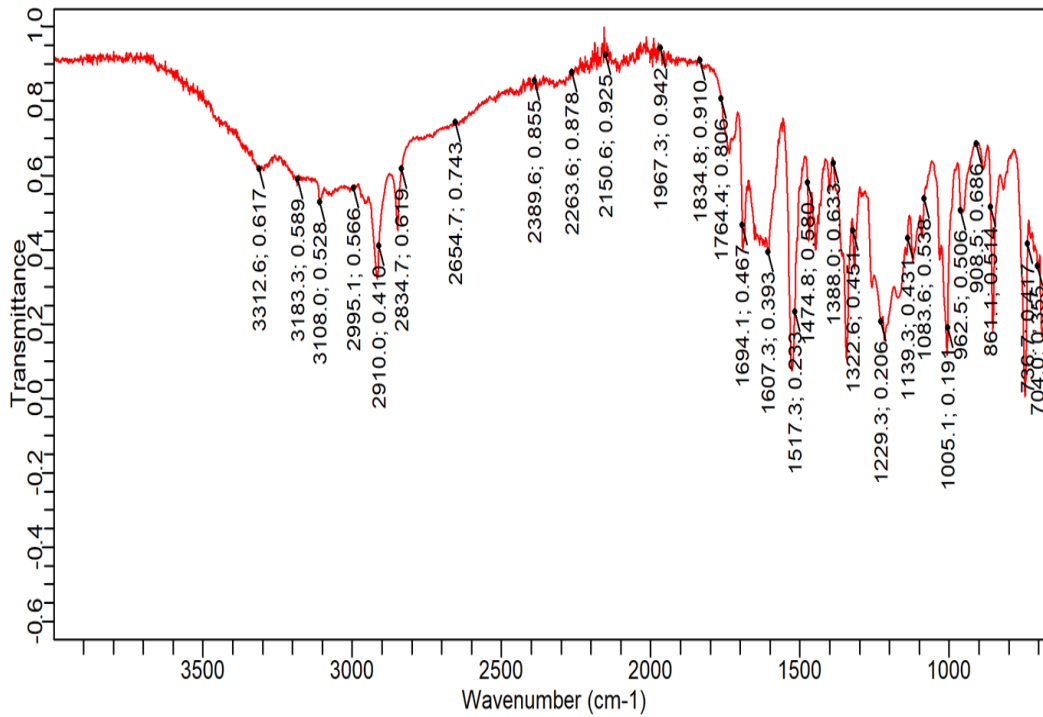
7e



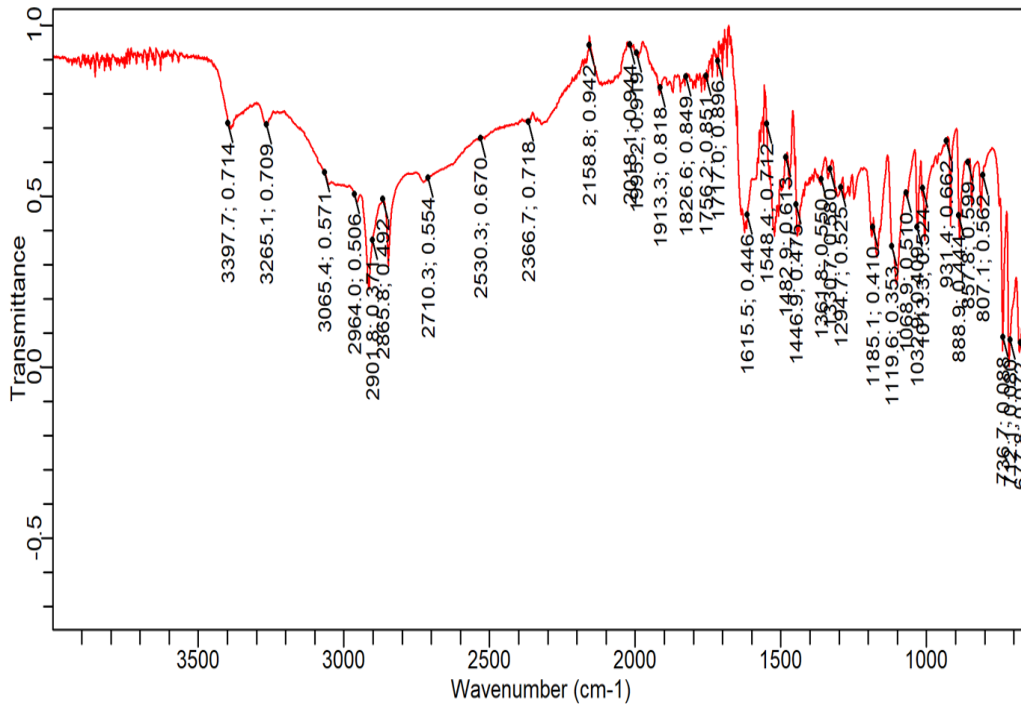
7f



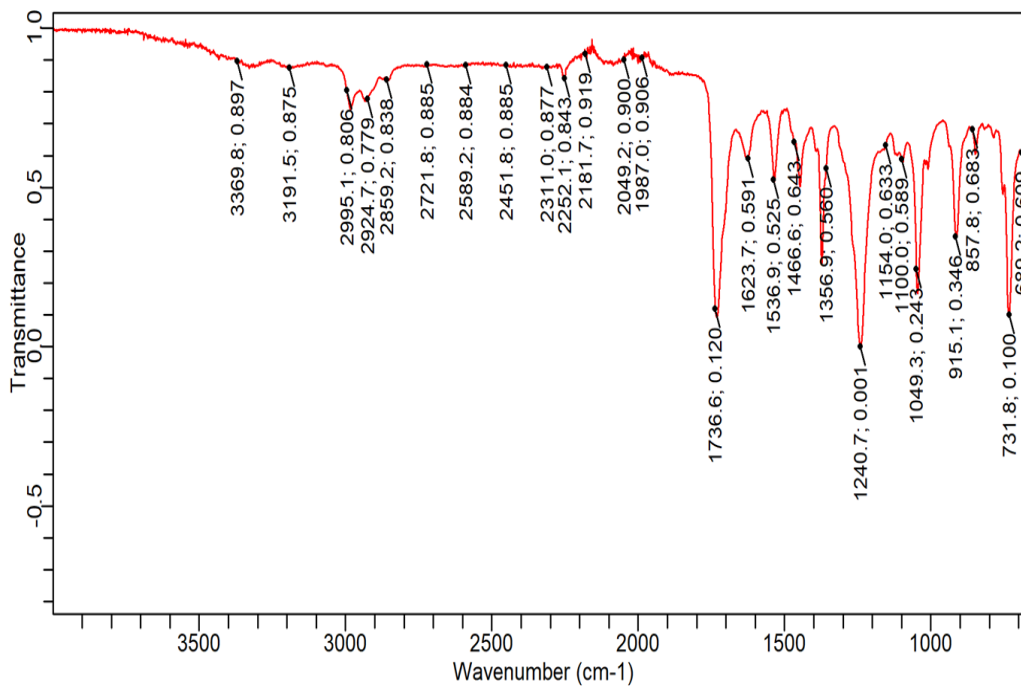
7g



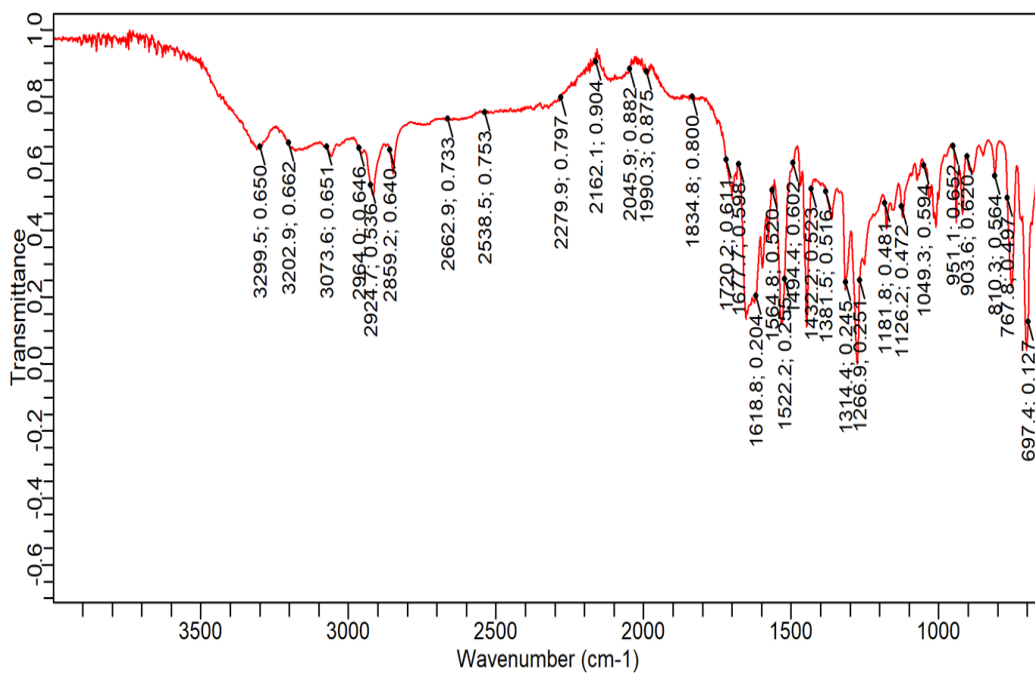
7h



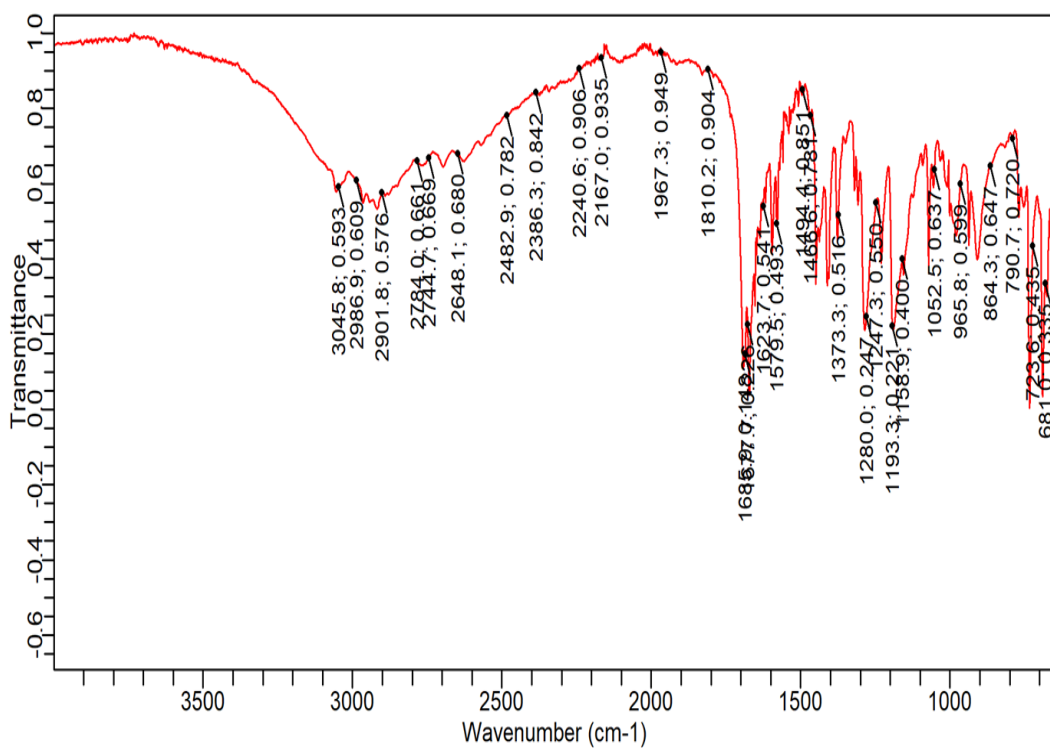
7i



7j



7k



7l

Fig. S16 — FTIR spectra of compound 7a-l