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Supporting Information

PdAu Nanosheets for Visible Light Driven Suzuki Cross-Coupling Reactions

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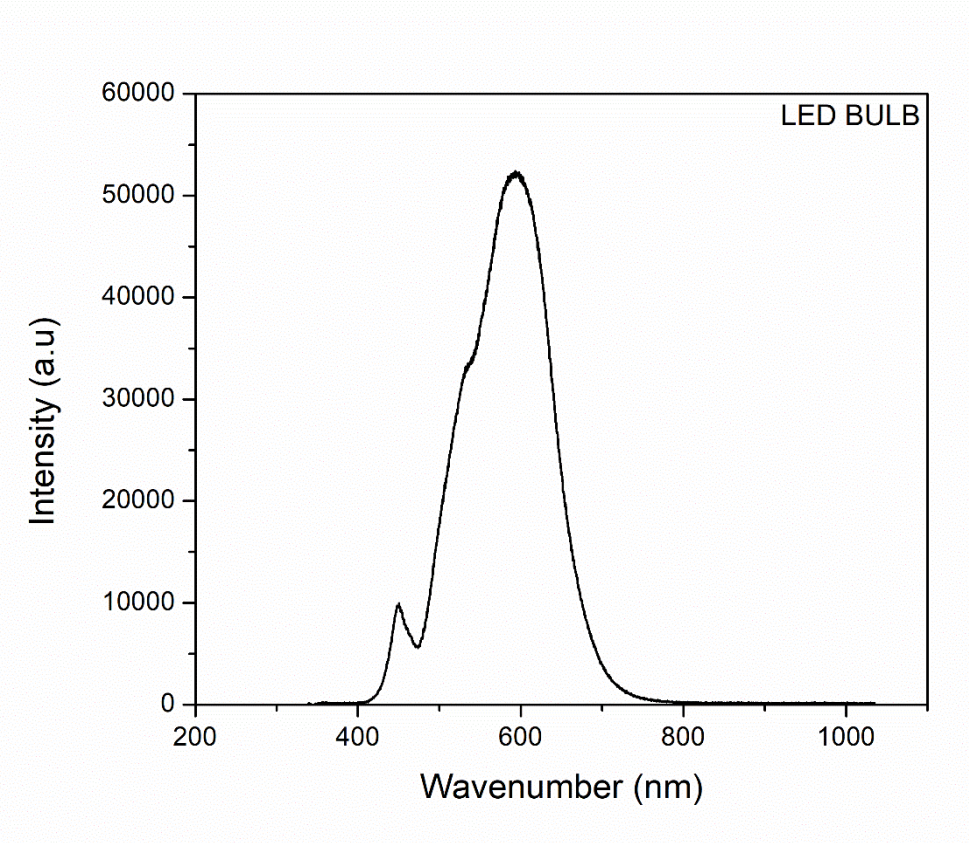


Figure S1: Emission Spectra of LED light

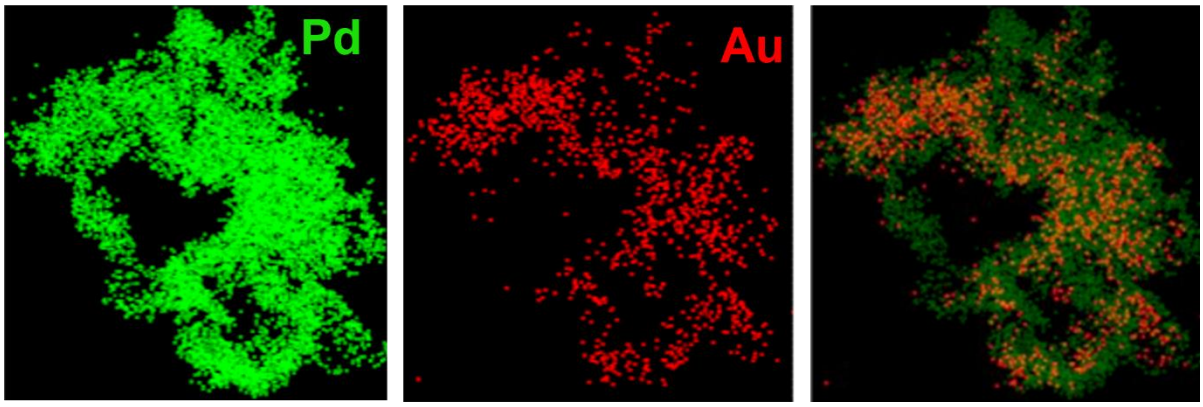


Figure S2: EDX of PdAu 10:1 NS's.

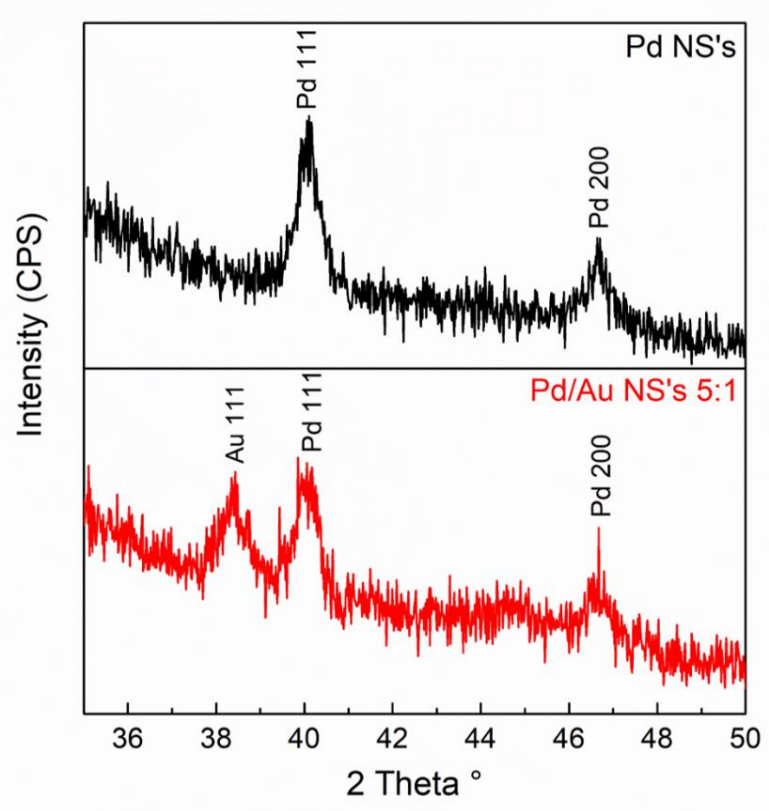


Figure S3: XRD of Pd and PdAu 5:1 NS's

Moles of Pd	Moles of Au	Moles of surfactant	Moles of AA	Temp (c)	Time	Results
$1.6x10^{-5}$	-	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	Nanoparticle formation
$1.6x10^{-5}$	-	$5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	Nanoparticle formation
$1.6x10^{-5}$	-	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	3h	No reduction
$1.6x10^{-5}$	-	$5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	3h	No reduction
$8x10^{-6}$	-	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	NS formation
$8x10^{-6}$	-	$5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	NS and NP
$8x10^{-6}$	-	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	3h	NS and NP
$8x10^{-6}$	-	$5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	3h	NS and NP
$1.6x10^{-5}$	-	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$6x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	No reduction
$8x10^{-6}$	-	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$6x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	No reduction
$1.33x10^{-5}$	$2.66x10^{-6}$	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	Nanoparticle formation
$1.33x10^{-5}$	$2.66x10^{-6}$	$5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	Nanoparticle formation
$1.33x10^{-5}$	$2.66x10^{-6}$	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	3h	NS and NP
$1.33x10^{-5}$	$2.66x10^{-6}$	$5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	3h	NS and NP
$6.65x10^{-6}$	$1.35x10^{-6}$	$5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	NS and NP
$6.65x10^{-6}$	$1.35x10^{-6}$	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	NS formation
$6.65x10^{-6}$	$1.35x10^{-6}$	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	3h	NS and NP
$6.65x10^{-6}$	$1.35x10^{-6}$	$5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	3h	NS and NP
$1.33x10^{-5}$	$2.66x10^{-6}$	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$6x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	No reduction
$6.65x10^{-6}$	$1.35x10^{-6}$	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$6x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	No reduction
$7.28\ x10^{-6}$	$7.2\ x10^{-7}$	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	NS formation
$1.456x10^{-5}$	$1.44x10^{-6}$	$5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	NS and NP
$1.456x10^{-5}$	$1.44x10^{-6}$	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	3h	NS and NP
$1.456x10^{-5}$	$1.44x10^{-6}$	$5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	3h	NS and NP
$1.456x10^{-5}$	$1.44x10^{-6}$	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$6x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	No reduction
$1.456x10^{-5}$	$1.44x10^{-6}$	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$6x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	No reduction
$8x10^{-6}$	-	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	35°C	6h	No reduction
$6.65x10^{-6}$	$1.35x10^{-6}$	$5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	35°C	6h	No reduction
$1.456x10^{-5}$	$1.44x10^{-6}$	$2.5x10^{-4}$	$3x10^{-4}$	0°C	6h	No reduction

Table S1: Reaction parameters

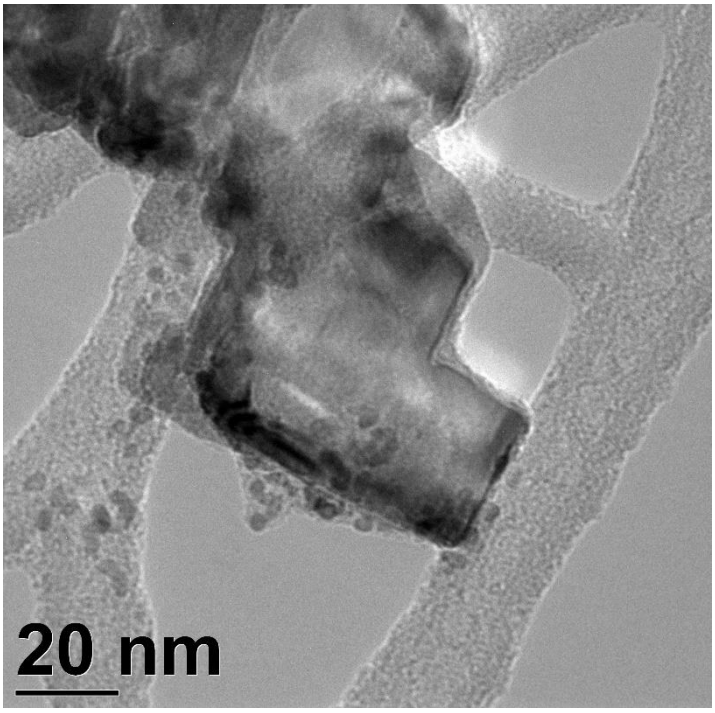


Figure S4: TEM image of PdAu 2:1 NS's.

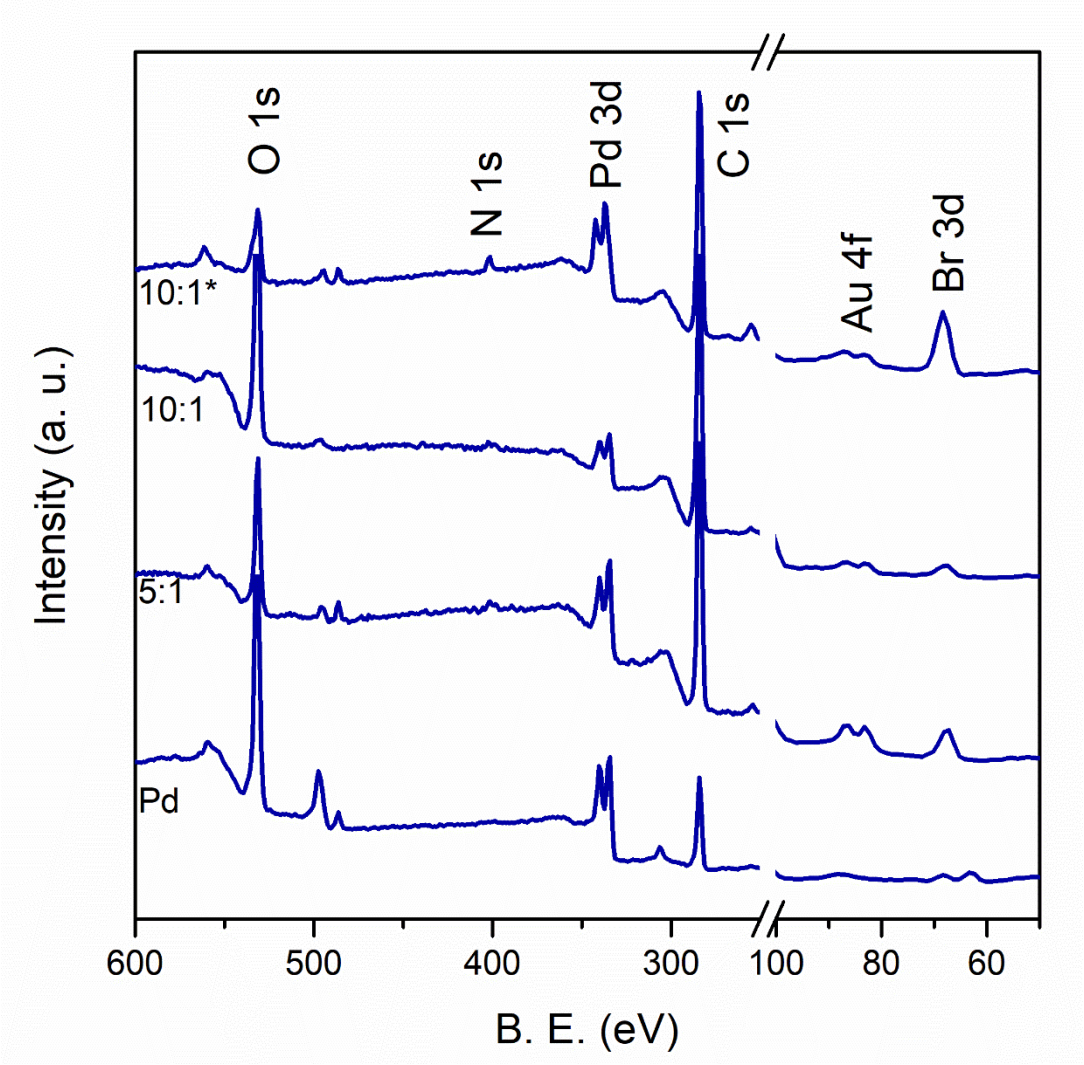


Figure S5: Survey scan of Pd NS, PdAu 5:1 NS and PdAu 10:1 NS with incomplete and complete reduction.

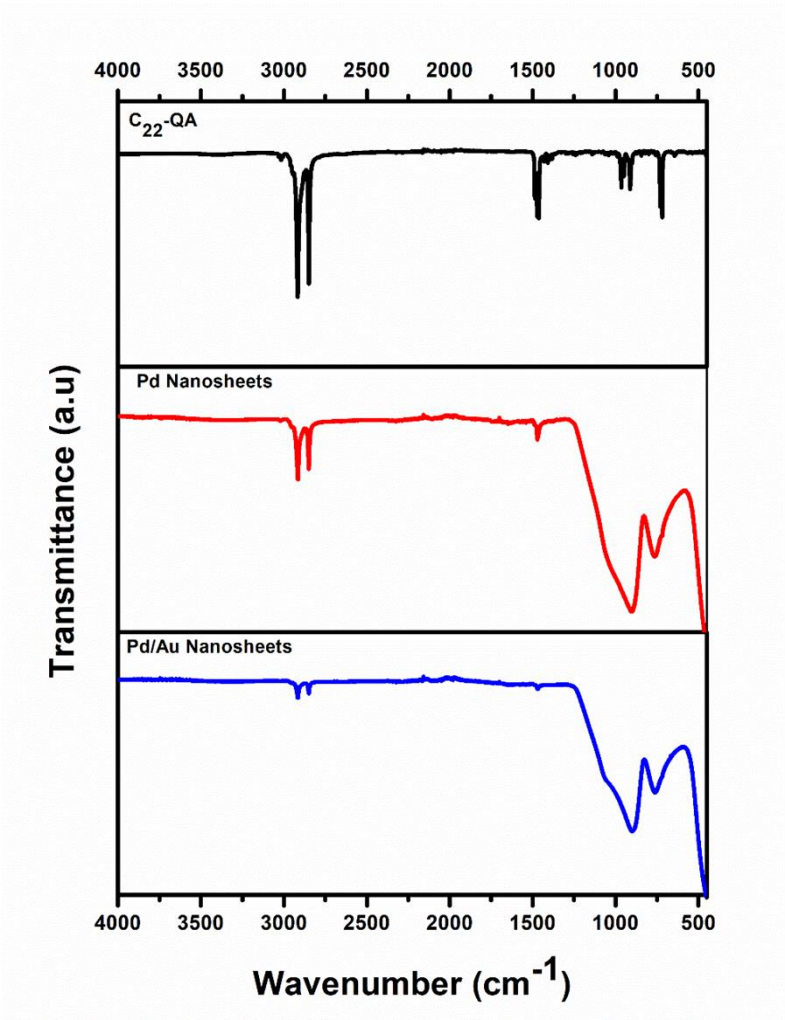


Figure S6: FTIR of the surfactant C_{22}-QA(Br^-), Pd and PdAu nanosheets.

Catalyst	Surface Ligand	Reaction conditions	% Yield	Ref
Conventional Suzuki Cross Coupling				
PdAu nanoflower	PVP	80°C, 15 min, 0.3 wt%	93 %	[1]
Pd Nanocube	CTAB	Room temperature, 30 min, 4 wt%,	95 %	[2]
AuPd Nanoparticles	N/A	30 °C, 6 h, 3 wt%	96 %	[3]
Pd NP-TiO_2		28 °C, 4 h, 5 wt%	93 %	[4]
Pd nanoparticles	PVA	60 °C, 30 min, 0.2 mol%	79 %	[5]
Light-driven Suzuki Cross Coupling				
PdAu NPs on ZrO_2		45°C, 24h , Visible light	80 % light 10 % Dark	[6]
Pd NP on 2H-WS_2	PVP	RT, 3h, 60 W LED, 2.85 µg catalyst	90%	[7]
Pd/ZnO		RT, 1.5 h, visible light	96 % Light Trace Dark	[8]
AuPd nanowheels		50 °C, 90 min, Xe lamp, 0.2 mg catalyst	100 % Light 18 % dark	[9]
Pd hexagonal nanoplates	PVP	25°C, 3 h, Xe lamp 0.005 mmol catalyst loading	90 %	[10]
Pd/Au nanosheets	C_{22}-QA	0°C, 6h, Visible light, 0.2 mol% catalyst loading	99%	*This work*

Table S2**:** Summary of literature reports of catalysts used for Suzuki cross coupling under conventional (thermal) and light driven catalysis.

While it can be difficult to make direct comparison on catalytic performance, due to different reaction conditions (catalyst loading, time, temperature, light source), Table 1 is nevertheless useful.

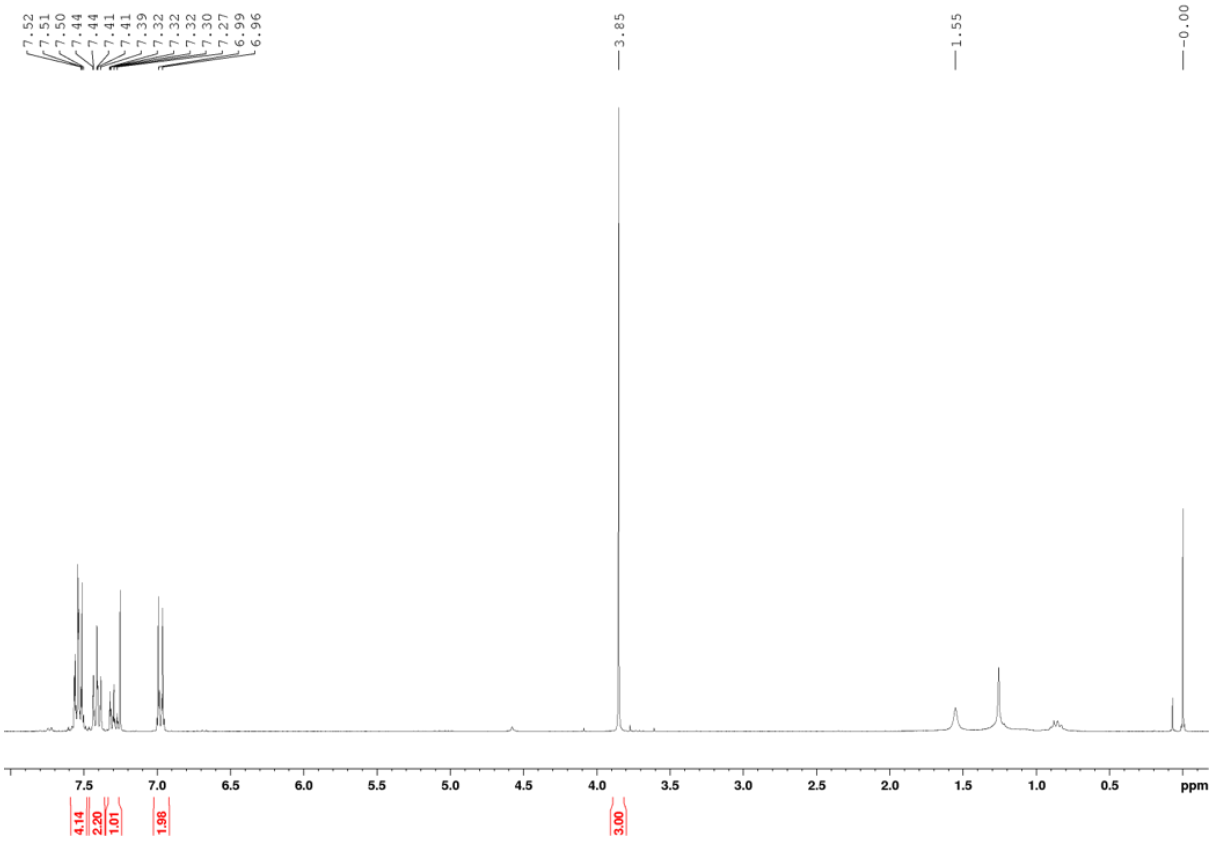
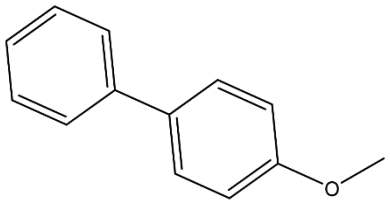


Figure S7: NMR of 4-methoxybiphenyl from the Suzuki cross couple reaction.



4-methoxybiphenyl: white solid, ^{1}H NMR (300 MHz $CDCl_3$)

δ= 7.56-7.55 (m, 4H), 7.41 (t, J=7.35Hz, 1H), 6.99 (d, J=8.8 Hz, 2H), 3.85 (s, 3H) ppm all in agreement with literature reports.

Catalyst	mol %	°C	Time	% Conversion	TON[(a)]	TOF(h^{-1})[(b)]
Pd Dark	0.1	25	2 h	0	0	0
Pd LED	0.1	25	2h	10	100	50
Pd Dark	0.2	25	2h	11	55	27.5
Pd LED	0.2	25	2h	10	50	25
PdAu Dark	0.1	25	2h	48	480	240
PdAu LED	0.1	25	2h	58	580	240
PdAu Dark	0.2	25	2h	36	180	90
PdAu LED	0.2	25	2h	93	465	232.5

Table S3: TOF for Pd and PdAu catalysts in the dark and under LED light at 0.1 and 0.2 mol% where [(a)] TON= moles of product x conversion/moles of Pd) and [(b)] TOF= TON/time (h)

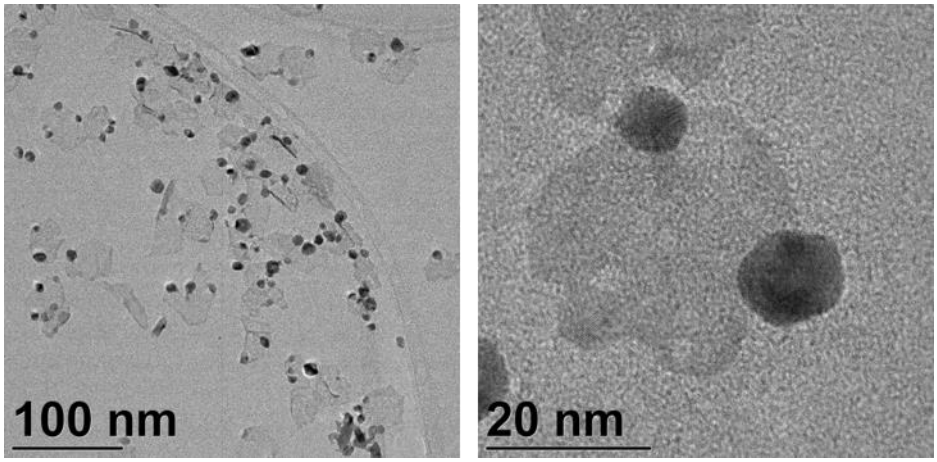


Figure S8: TEM images of CO-assisted Pd/Au nanosheets

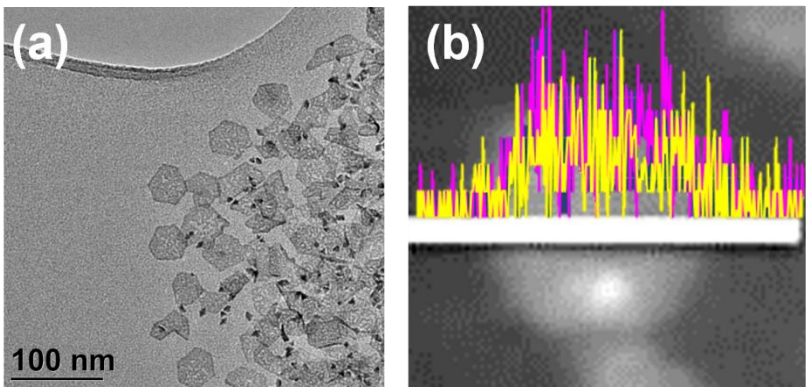


Figure S9: (a)TEM image and (b) EDX line scan of PdAg NS.

The CO-assisted methodology was successful for PdAg NSs. Supporting information, Figure S9 (a) shows a TEM image of PdAg NSs with a well-defined morphology and a mean length of 24 nm. shows a single PdAg NS and alloy formation was confirmed by EDX analysis, as displayed in Figure 9 (b), showing a homogenous distribution of Pd and Ag across the NS.

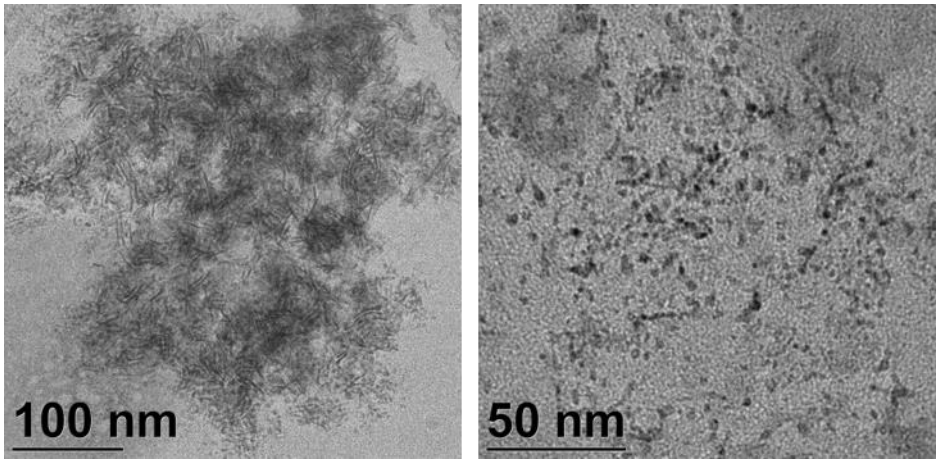


Figure S10: TEM images of nanosheets which were destroyed by chemically cleaned using $NaBH_4$

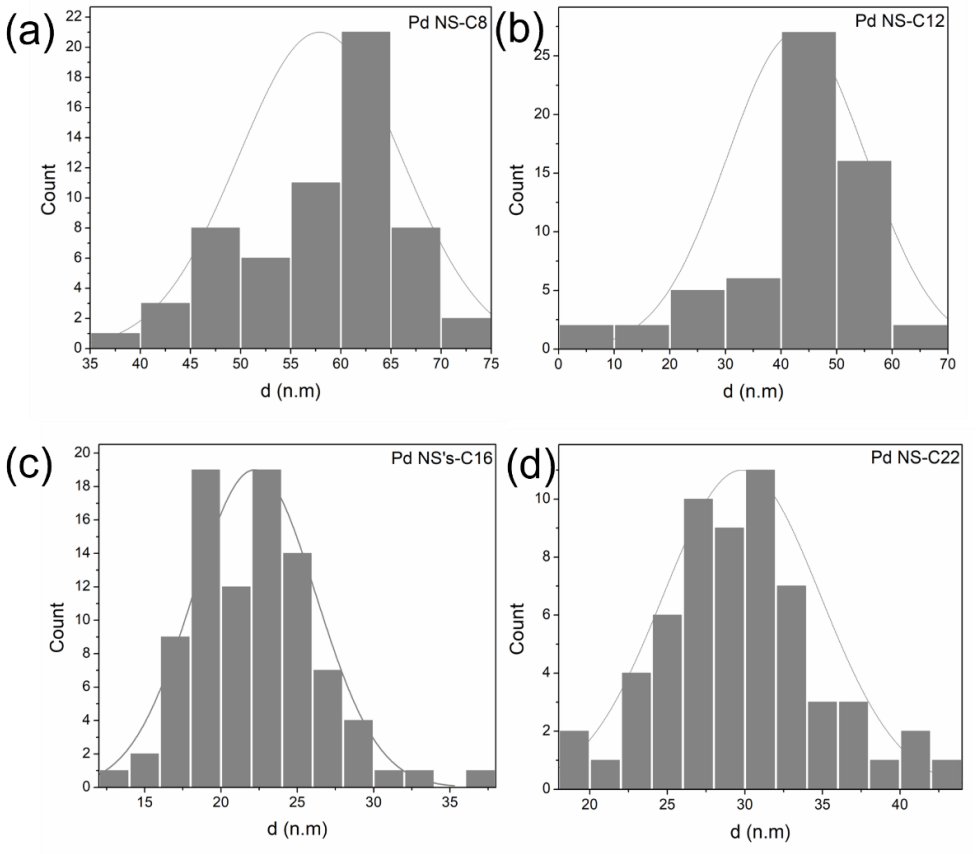


Figure S11: Size distribution profile of Pd NS with chain lengths (a) C8, (b) C12, (c) C16 and (d) C22

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