



## CoFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> Nano catalyst: Magnetically retrievable platform for medicinal precursors

Deepak B. Mohite<sup>a,b</sup>, Amol B. Pandhare<sup>a,d</sup>, Arjun S. Chavan<sup>e</sup>, Mohan R. Kadam<sup>c,\*</sup>, Prashant N. Nikam<sup>j</sup>, Nilesh V. Junghare<sup>k</sup>, Manikandan Ayyar<sup>f,g,\*</sup>, Saravanan Rajendran<sup>h</sup>, Moonis Ali Khan<sup>i</sup>, Sagar D. Delekar<sup>d</sup>, Rajendra P. Patil<sup>a,\*</sup>, M. Santhamoorthy<sup>l,1</sup>, S. Santhoshkumar<sup>m</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry, M. H. Shinde Mahavidyalaya, Tisangi, Kolhapur-416206, MS, India

<sup>b</sup> Department of Chemistry, Karmaveer Hire Mahavidyalaya, Gargoti-416206, MS, India

<sup>c</sup> Department of Chemistry, Balasaheb Desai College, Patan- 415206, MS, India

<sup>d</sup> Department of Chemistry, Shivaji University, Kolhapur- 416004, MS, India

<sup>e</sup> Department of Chemistry, Thakur College of Science and Commerce, Kandivali (E), Mumbai, 400101 MS, India

<sup>f</sup> Department of Chemistry, Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore, 641 021, Tamil Nadu, India

<sup>g</sup> Centre for Material Chemistry, Karpagam Academy of Higher Education, Coimbatore, 641 021, Tamil Nadu, India

<sup>h</sup> Instituto de Alta Investigación, Universidad de Tarapacá, Arica-1000000, Chile

<sup>i</sup> Department of Chemistry, College of Science, P.O. Box 2455, Riyadh 11451, Saudi Arabia

<sup>j</sup> Department of Physics, Shivaji University, Kolhapur- 416004 MS, India

<sup>k</sup> Department of Chemistry, Shri Yashwantrao Patil Science College, Solankur, India

<sup>l</sup> School of Chemical Engineering, Yeungnam University, Gyeongsan 38541, Republic of Korea

<sup>m</sup> Department of Biochemistry, Saveetha Medical College and Hospital, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India

### ARTICLE INFO

#### Keywords:

$\alpha$ ,  $\beta$   
unsaturated compounds  
CoFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub>  
Magnetically retrievable  
Nanocatalyst  
Green approach  
Molecular docking

### ABSTRACT

The significance of the reaction of  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated products in pharmaceuticals and industry makes the design of economically efficient heterogeneous catalysts for the Knoevenagel condensation reaction essential. To manufacture Knoevenagel condensation products, using benzaldehydes and ethyl cyanoacetate, an active methylene compound, we have developed and produced titania-coated magnetically retrievable cobalt ferrite nanoparticles with interlayer alumina CoFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>-Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>-TiO<sub>2</sub> nanocatalyst by sequential polyol, coprecipitation and sol-gel hydrolysis techniques. To precisely characterise the nanocatalyst, herein several advanced techniques have been utilised, such as powder X-ray diffraction (XRD), Fourier transform infrared (FT-IR), transmission electron microscopy (TEM), Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET), and vibration sample magnetometry (VSM). Based on these characteristics, we have successfully developed a new magnetic nanocatalyst, CoFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub>@Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>@TiO<sub>2</sub> (CFAT), which has cubic phase CoFe<sub>2</sub>O<sub>4</sub> (CF) for its superparamagnetic capabilities, anatase phase TiO<sub>2</sub> (T) for improved catalytic action, and  $\gamma$ -Al<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub> (A) for thermal stability and support. The current approach's advantageous characteristics include outstanding catalytic performance, easily available solvent conditions for EtOH:H<sub>2</sub>O (1:1), ease of catalyst retrievability, an easy workup procedure, a large substrate tolerance, high turnover frequency (TOF) values (up to 1470.58 h<sup>-1</sup>), green chemistry metrics like E-factor (0.09), reaction mass efficiency (RME) value (91.69 %), carbon efficiency (100 %), and atom economy (AE) value (93.08 %) that are near their ideal values, and recyclability for up to ten runs without substantially reducing activity. A molecular docking study finds some of the  $\alpha$ ,  $\beta$ -unsaturated products show higher binding energy ( $\Delta G$ ) of -5.7 to -6.1 kcal/mol compared to the reference drug chloroquine's binding energy of -5.6 kcal/mol and equal to hydroxychloroquine's binding energy of -6.1 kcal/mol.

\* Corresponding authors at: Department of Chemistry, M. H. Shinde Mahavidyalaya, Tisangi, Kolhapur-416206, MS, India.

E-mail addresses: [mohankadam6027@gmail.com](mailto:mohankadam6027@gmail.com) (M.R. Kadam), [manikandan.frsc@gmail.com](mailto:manikandan.frsc@gmail.com) (M. Ayyar), [raj\\_rbm\\_raj@yahoo.co.in](mailto:raj_rbm_raj@yahoo.co.in) (R.P. Patil).

<sup>1</sup> These authors equally contributed to this work.