Electronic Supplementary Material (ESI) for RSC Advances. This journal is © The Royal Society of Chemistry 2016

## CuO nanostructures of variable shapes as an efficient catalyst for [3+2] cycloaddition of azides with terminal alkyne

Anupamjeet Kaur, Sukhmani Mann, Bhupesh Goyal, Bhupender Pal\* and Deepti Goyal\*

Department of Chemistry, School of Basic and Applied Sciences,

Sri Guru Granth Sahib World University, Fatehgarh Sahib-140406, Punjab, India

\*Corresponding authors

E-mail address: bhupenderpal@thapar.edu; deeptig@iitbombay.org

## **List of Contents**

- 1. Figure S1-6
- 2. <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and HRMS spectra of compounds **3a**, **3b** and **3c**

## 1. Figure S1-6

Figure S-1. IR spectra of phenylacetylene



Figure S-2. IR spectra of the mixture of catalyst (CuO-NW), phenylacetylene with sodium L-ascorbate







**Fig. S-4**. The XPS spectra of Cu(I)-acetylide complex (greenish yellow colour solid) and the *inset* shows the Cu 2p core level binding energy spectrum



**Fig. S-5**. The XPS spectra of CuO-NW and Cu(I)-acetylide complex, showing the Cu 2p core level binding energy spectrum



**Fig. S-6**. Leaching test of CuO-NW for the reaction of phenylacetylene and phenyl azide in the presence of sodium ascorbate in  $H_2O/t$ -BuOH (3:1) at room temperature



## 2. <sup>1</sup>H NMR, <sup>13</sup>C NMR and HRMS spectra of compounds 3a, 3b and 3c

<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) and HRMS of compound 3a









<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>), <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, CDCl<sub>3</sub>) and HRMS of compound **3b** 







<sup>1</sup>H NMR (500 MHz, DMSO-d6), <sup>13</sup>C NMR (125 MHz, DMSO-d6) and HRMS of compound **3c** 



