## A novel modified MIL-101-NH<sub>2</sub> ligand for CuI-catalyzed and air

## promoted oxidation of secondary alcohols

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#### **Supporting Information**

General Information. All <sup>1</sup>H NMR, and <sup>13</sup>C NMR spectra were recorded using Varian Unity Plus 400 (93.94 kG, <sup>1</sup>H 400 MHz) spectrometer at ambient temperature in CDCl<sub>3</sub>. Chemical shifts are reported in parts per million as follows: chemical shift, multiplicity (s = singlet, d = doublet, t = triplet, q = quartet, m = multiplet, br = broad), coupling The structure and phase of the samples were evaluated by constant, and integration. X-ray powder diffraction (XRD, Rigaku DMAX-RB 12 KW) with Cu Ka radiation  $(\lambda=0.15406 \text{ nm})$ . The morphology of the as-obtained product was characterized by scanning electron microscopy (SEM, ZEISS SUPRA55). Transmission electron microscopy (TEM) and high-resolution TEM (HRTEM) were conducted on a TEI Tecnai F20. The samples for the SEM, TEM and HRTEM measurements were dispersed in ethanol and sonicated for a few minutes and supported onto the silicon slice and the holey carbon film on a Cu grid, respectively. The specific surface areas were calculated by the Brunauer-Emmett-Teller (BET) method. The pore size distributions were derived from the adsorption branches of isotherms by using the Barrett-Joyner-Halenda (BJH) model.Infrared spectra were recorded on a NICOLET 6700 infrared spectrophotometer. Analytical thin layer chromatography was performed using EMD 0.25 mm silica gel 60-F plates. Flash column chromatography was performed on Sorbent Technologies 60 Å silica gel.

### General procedure for the aerobic oxidation of alcohols



Fig. S1 General procedure for the Aerobic Oxidation of Alcohols

In a typical procedure, 1.0 mmol of 1-phenylethan-1-ol, 0.05 mmol of TEMPO, 0.1 mmol of NMI were mixed in the presence of 0.05 mmol of MIL-101-N-2-pyc ligand. were added in a 25 mL round-bottom flask. Without sealing the flask, the solution was stirred at room temperature (23 °C) for the desired time until the reaction was completed. The filtered liquid samples were examined by GC-MS using *n*-Dodecane as the internal standard.



Fig. S2 Full <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectra of digested MIL-101-NH<sub>2</sub> (bottom) and MIL-101-N-2-pyc (top).



Fig. S3 FTIR of (a) MIL-101-NH<sub>2</sub>, (b) modified MIL-101-N-2-pyc, (c) MIL-101-N-sal.



Fig. S4 Powder XRD of recycled MIL-101-N-2-pyc ligand



Fig. S5 SEM of recycled MIL-101-N-2-pyc ligand.



Fig. S6 Conversion *versus* time in the aerobic oxidation of alcohol catalyzed by CuI/MIL-101-N-2-pyc. a) normal reaction, b) solid ligand was filtered at 2 h.



Fig. S7 BJH pore size distribution for MIL-101-NH $_2$ .



Fig. S8 BJH pore size distribution for MIL-101-N-2-pyc.



Fig. S9. Linear fit calibration of standard data to analyze unknown concentration of acetophenone

Table S1. Literature comparison for secondary alcohol oxidation.

ОН	Conditions	0				
Ph CH <sub>3</sub>		Ph	CH <sub>3</sub>			
Catalyst	Loading	Reaction	Т (°С)	Solvent	Yield	Reference
		time				
Cu/HT	7.3 mol%	3 h	130	<i>p</i> -xylene	98%	1
$Cu(0)/Al_2O_3$	8 wt%	2 h	120	DMF	99%	2
Celluose-Cu-NF	20 mol%	0.5	60	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	99%	3
Pd@MIL-88B	- 2 mol%	10 h	150	<i>p</i> -xylene	98%	4
NH <sub>2</sub> @ nano-						
SiO <sub>2</sub>						
CuI/MIL-101-	5 mol%	6 h	rt (23)	CH <sub>3</sub> CN	99%	This work
N-2-pyc						
CuI/MIL-101-	1 mol%	1 h	120	<i>p</i> -xylene	99%	This work
N-2-pyc						

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# GC-MS result of aerobic oxidation reaction.

For Table 1, entry 13.



For Table 2, entry 1.



For Table 2, entry 2.



For Table 2, entry 3.



For Table 2, entry 4.



For Table 2, entry 5.



For Table 2, entry 6.



For Table 2, entry 9.



For Table 2, entry 10.







For Fig. 8, Compound a2



For Fig. 8, Compound a3



For Fig. 8, Compound a4



For Fig. 8, Compound a5



For Fig. 8, Compound a6

