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## **Electronic Supplementary Information (ESI)**

## CuO nanoclusters coated with mesoporous SiO<sub>2</sub> as highly active and stable catalyst for olefin epoxidation

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**Fig. S1** TG profile of CuO CNCs. The TG plot shows three major weight loss regimes, the two areas before 250 °C can be mainly assigned to the loss of adsorbed and hydrated water in the CuO CNCs. The final one starting around 265 °C is corresponded to the degradation of PVP, resulting in 1.8% weight loss.<sup>1</sup>

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**Fig. S2** SEM image of sample obtained at the same reaction conditions without the addition of surfactant PVP.



Fig. S3 N<sub>2</sub> adsorption-desorption isotherms of the CuO CNCs and Cu<sub>2</sub>O hollow nanospheres.

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Fig. S4 X-ray diffraction patterns of samples obtained with different reaction times.



Fig. S5 SEM image of commercial available CuO.

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**Fig. S6** X-ray diffraction patterns of fresh, used CuO CNCs@meso-SiO<sub>2</sub> nanocomposite and used Cu<sub>2</sub>O hollow nanospheres.



Fig. S7 The styrene epoxidation over CuO CNCs@meso-SiO<sub>2</sub> nanocomposite as a function of reaction time. Conditions: 1 mmol styrene, 5 mmol TBHP, 10 mg catalyst, stirred in 10 mL of actonitrile under reflux ( $70^{\circ}$ C).



Fig. S8 The trans-stilbene epoxidation over CuO CNCs@meso-SiO<sub>2</sub> nanocomposite as a function of reaction time. Conditions: 1 mmol trans-stilbene, 5 mmol TBHP, 10 mg catalyst, stirred in 10 mL of actonitrile under reflux ( $70^{\circ}$ C).

Table S1 Influence of reaction temperature on alkene epoxide selectivities over CuO CNCs@meso-SiO<sub>2</sub> nanocomposite\*

Temperature,				Ph Ph		
°C		<b>a</b>	Selectivity of alkene		<b>a</b>	Selectivity of
	Time, h	Conversion, %	epoxide, %	Time, h	Conversion, %	alkene epoxide, %
60	2	51.1	28.9	4	45.2	58.6
70	2	88.6	61.2	4	87.7	80.9
80	2	98.2	56.1	4	93.4	78.3

\*1 mmol alkene, 5 mmol TBHP, and 10 mg catalyst, stirred in 10 mL of acetonitrile under given reaction temperature



**Fig. S9** TEM image of CuO CNCs@meso-SiO<sub>2</sub> nanocomposite stirred uninterruptedly in the same reaction mixture for 720 h.

## **References:**

1. Azhari, S.; Diab, M. Polymer Degradation and Stability 1998, 60, 253-256.