Electronic Supplementary Information

Mononuclear copper(II) complex immobilized in mesoporous silica: efficient heterogeneous catalyst for aerobic oxidation of benzylic alcohols

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	D–H···A	D–H	Н…А	D····A	D–H···A	symmetry code
		distance (Å)	distance (Å)	distance (Å)	angle (deg)	
	N(1)-H(1)····O(6)	0.86	2.00	2.793(3)	153.00	1+x,y,z
H–bonding	N(2)–H(2)····O(1)	0.86	1.89	2.602(3)	139.00	
	N(3)–H(3A)····O(3)	0.86	2.00	2.792(3)	153.00	-1+x,y,z
	$N(4)-H(4)\cdots O(4)$	0.86	1.88	2.601(3)	140.00	
	C–H··· π^a atoms		H···π	$C\cdots\pi$	С–Н…π	symmetry code
			distance (A)	distance (Å)	distance (Å)	
	$C(33)-H(33)\cdots\pi C(23)\cdots C(28)^{b}$		3.02	3.75	135	1-x,½+y,1-z; 1-x,-½+y,1-z
	$C(13)-H(13)\cdots\pi C(37)\cdots C(42)^{c}$		2.91	3.67	138	
$C-H\cdots\pi$	$C(32)-H(32)\cdots \pi C(16)$	$\cdot \cdot \mathrm{H}(21)^c$	2.80	3.61	144	
	$\pi \cdots \pi^a$ atoms	$\pi \cdots \pi$, distance (Å)			symmetry code	
$\pi^{\dots}\pi$	$\pi C(2)\cdots C(7)\cdots \pi C(23)$	3.53			1+x,y, z; -1+x,y,z	

Table S1 Metrical parameters for H-bonding, C–H··· π , π ··· π interactions in compound 1

¹H NMR spectrum of the ligand HL

The ¹H NMR spectrum of the ligand HL has been recorded in CDCl₃ and their chemical shift values with their spectral assignments are given in the Experimental Section. Scheme S1 shows the proton labelling for the ligand HL. HL exhibits (Fig. S1) a low-field resonance at 14.02 ppm due to the hydrogen bonded O-H…N proton (H1). The singlet at 9.37 is due to the proton attached to the amide nitrogen, H2. The aromatic proton, H3 is observed as singlet. It may be noted that H4 is observed as doublet while H5 and H6 are observed as triplet. The methyl proton H7 appears at 2.30 ppm as a singlet. Fig.S1 shows the ¹H NMR spectrum of the ligand HL.



Fig. S1 ¹H NMR spectrum of the ligand (HL) in $CDCl_3$. Inset shows the aromatic region. The solvent peaks are marked with asterisks.



Scheme S1 Proton labelling scheme for ligand HL



Fig. S2 TGA Curve of complex1 in N_2 atmosphere.



Fig. S3a Cyclic voltammogram of the complex 1 in DMF.



Fig. S3b Cyclic voltammogram of the ligand HL in DMF.



Fig. S4 X-band EPR spectrum of complex 1 in a frozen DMF solvent at liquid N_2 temperature.



Fig. S5 A wireframe projection of the two dimensional sheet structure of $[CuL_2(dmf)_2]$ (1).



Fig. S6 UV-Vis-NIR spectrum of complex 1 and immobilized catalyst 1a in solid state.



Fig. S7 Pore size distributions of mesoporous silica (■) and immobilized catalyst 1a (○).



Fig. S8 EDS pattern of the catalyst 1a.



Scheme S2 Proposed mechanism for catalytic aerobic oxidation of alcohols by immobilized catalyst 1a