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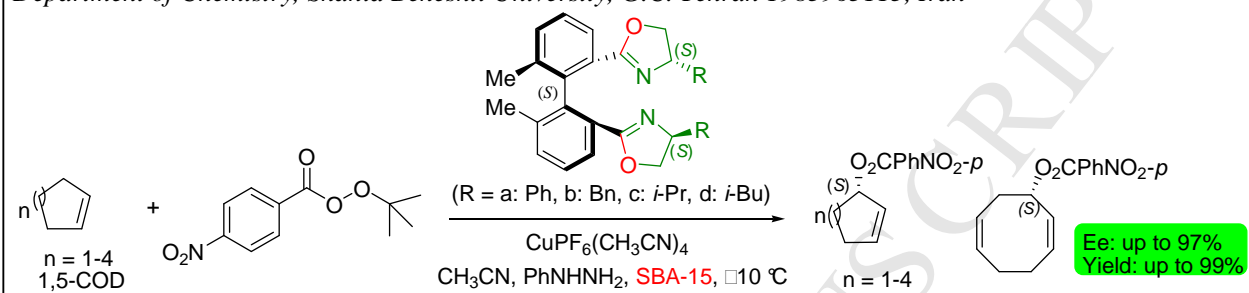
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Graphical Abstract

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ABSTRACT

A series of chiral bi-*o*-tolyl bisoxazoline ligands **1** and **2** were conveniently synthesized on a gram scale from inexpensive and commercially available 3-methyl benzoic acid in eight steps. The catalytic and induced asymmetric effects of the chiral copper (I) complexes of these ligands on the asymmetric allylic oxidation of cycloolefins were investigated in the presence of various nano-sized additives. When SBA-15 mesoporous silica was used in conjunction with these ligands very highly enantioselectivities (up to 97% *ee*) and excellent yields (up to 99%) of the corresponding chiral allylic esters were obtained in a reasonably short period of time.

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1. Introduction

The copper-catalyzed allylic oxidation of olefins with peresters has been the subject of numerous synthetic investigations. This reaction provides access to chiral allylic alcohols that are key intermediates in natural product synthesis.¹ Chiral C₂-symmetric bisoxazolines (Box's) are one of the most effective and popular classes of chiral ligands used for various metal-catalyzed asymmetric processes,² such as allylic oxidation.³ Among these various ligands, the enantioselectivity of the chiral biarylbisoxazolines can often be enhanced by a synergistic effect of matched chiralities on the oxazoline ring and the biaryl backbone.

The first synthesis of chiral biarylbisoxazoline ligands and chiral copper-bi-*o*-tolyl bisoxazoline complexes was reported by Corey for a highly selective intermolecular cyclopropanation reaction leading to (–)-sirenin.⁴ Andrus et al. used bi-*o*-tolyl bisoxazoline ligands in the copper-catalyzed allylic oxidation of cyclohexene and cyclopentene, and the corresponding *S*-allylbenzoates were obtained in up to 73% *ee* and 78% yield in 5 days.^{3e,j} Recently we reported improvements in the results of this reaction in terms of enantioselectivity, yield and reactivity by using chiral biphenylbisoxazoline ligands in the presence of mesoporous SBA-15.^{3z} Herein, we report a substantial improvement in the efficiency of bi-*o*-tolyl bisoxazoline ligands

in asymmetric allylic oxidation of cycloolefins by utilizing mesoporous SBA-15 in comparison to the earlier report.^{3e,j}

We discovered that the chiral copper (I) complexes of these ligands allowed the reactions to gain much higher rates, yields and enantiomeric excesses for numerous cycloolefins in the presence of mesoporous SBA-15. Furthermore, a new method was developed for the synthesis of a series of chiral bi-*o*-tolyl bisoxazoline ligands with modifications to the previously reported procedure.^{3e,j}

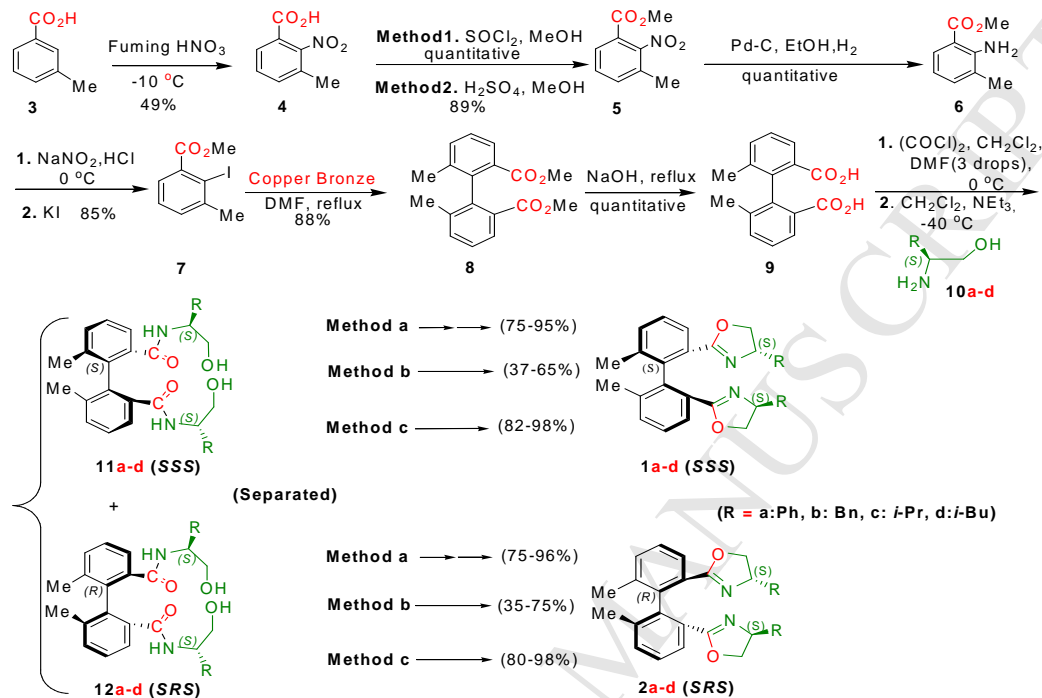
2. Results and discussion

Our study commenced with the synthesis of a series of chiral bi-*o*-tolyl bisoxazoline ligands **1** and **2** on a gram scale from inexpensive and commercially available 3-methyl benzoic acid **3** in eight steps with excellent enantiomeric excess (Scheme 1). The synthesis started with the preparation of 3-methyl-2-nitro benzoic acid **4** by nitration of *m*-toluic acid **3** with fuming nitric acid.^{5a} Next, esterification of **4** by two methods, CH₃OH/H₂SO₄ or CH₃OH/SOCl₂, afforded methyl ester **5** in quantitative yield. Methyl 2-amino-3-methyl benzoate **6** was obtained by reduction of methyl 3-methyl-2-nitro benzoate **5** with Pd-C/H₂ resulting in the formation of the amino group.^{5b} Various reducing agents such as Fe/HCl, Fe/HOAc, Sn/HCl,^{5a} Pd-C/NH₂NH₂ and Pd-C/H₂ were trialled, with Pd-C/H₂ being the reagent of choice. Next, diazotization of **6** with a NaNO₂/HCl mixture followed by

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reaction with KI provided methyl 2-iodo-3-methylbenzoate **7**.^{5a,c} Ullmann coupling of methyl ester **7** in the presence of activated copper bronze led to symmetrical bitoluy diester **8**.^{5a,3j} Hydrolysis of bitoluy diester **8** with NaOH gave bitoluy diacid **9** that was then treated with oxalyl chloride in the presence of a catalytic amount of DMF, forming the required diacid chloride. The treatment of diacid chloride with four individual *S*-amino alcohols **10a-d** resulted in the formation of *S,aS,S* and *S,aR,S* bishydroxylamides **11a-d** and **12a-d** before the final cyclization

presence of DMAP and Et₃N (method c) induced the cyclization step at room temperature to a higher yield in a shorter period of time compared to method a, the Andrus procedure,^{3e,j} and method b, which uses Ph₃P/CCl₄/Et₃N as a cyclization reagent (see the Experimental section for more details).^{3r,s} Treatment of 1.1 equivalent of **1b** with 1 equivalent of CuCl₂ in dichloromethane and *n*-hexane afforded suitable crystals for single-crystal X-ray analysis. The absolute configuration of the diastereoisomer **1b** was also determined to be *S,aS,S* (Figure 2).^{7,6c}



Scheme 1. Synthesis of chiral ligands **1** and **2**

step. The diastereoisomers **11** and **12** were readily separated using column chromatography.^{3j} The structures of the bishydroxylamide precursors **11** and **12** were assigned from elemental and spectroscopic analyses, including ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR, and mass spectral data. The absolute configuration of chiral diamide **11d** was determined by single-crystal X-ray analysis as *S,aS,S* (Figure 1).^{6a-c}

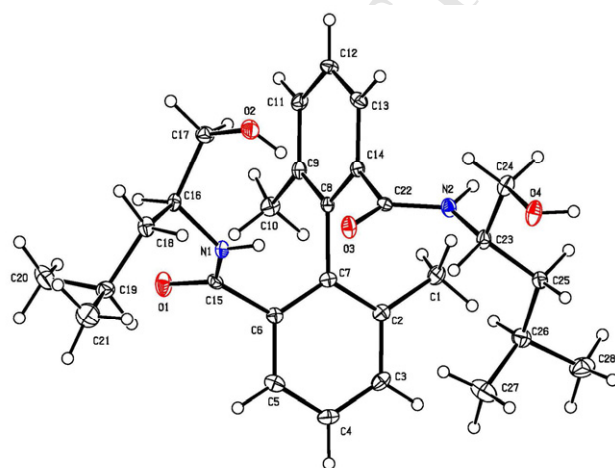


Figure 1. ORTEP diagram of bishydroxylamide precursor **11d**. Thermal ellipsoids are at the 30% probability level.

To improve the cyclization step, we sought to use three different activating agents, forming the required bi-*o*-tolyl bisoxazoline ligands **1** and **2** in high yields (Scheme 1). Activating the bishydroxylamides **11** and **12** with *p*-TsCl; in the

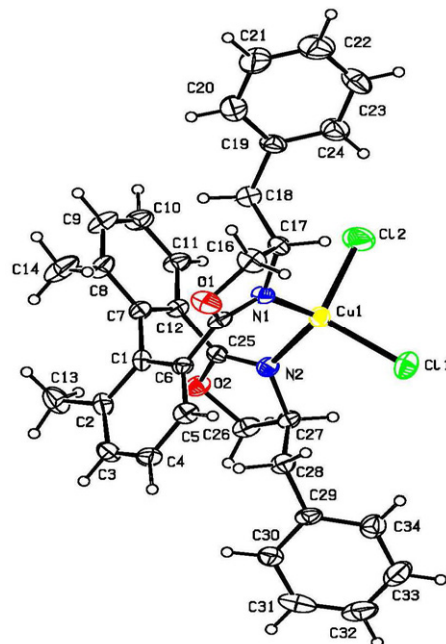


Figure 2. ORTEP diagram of copper (I)-bi-*o*-tolyl-bisoxazoline complex **1b**. The solvent molecules (CHCl₃) have been omitted for clarity. Thermal ellipsoids are at the 30% probability level.

Both crystal structures of **1b** and **11d** confirmed that the chiral centers remained unchanged without any racemization over the course of the reaction (Figures 1 & 2).

Encouraged by the efficient and high yielding protocol for the synthesis of ligands **1a-d** and **2a-d**, we sought to investigate the effect of these ligands in conjunction with various nano-sized

additives in the copper-catalyzed allylic oxidations of cycloolefins. In a typical experimental procedure, the reactions were carried out by using cyclohexene as a substrate in the presence of various ligands **1-2** (10 mol%) and $[\text{Cu}(\text{CH}_3\text{CN})_4]\text{PF}_6$ (10 mol%) as a catalyst at different temperatures in acetonitrile. The reactions were monitored by TLC for the consumption of perester and were stopped at the given time. A series of results is

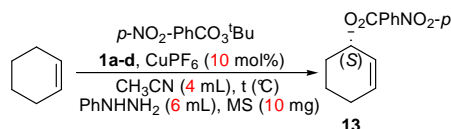


Table 1: Effect of catalyst on enantioselectivity, yield and reactivity at different temperatures

Entry	Catalyst	T (°C)	Time (h)	Yield (%)	ee (%)
1	1a	Reflux	0.25	70	21
2	1a	40	2	65	35
3	1a	25	3.5	92	60
4	1a	10	43	68	68
5	1a	0	101	70	72
6	1a	-10	200	85	80
7	1a	-16	350	69	82
8	1a	-20	415	68	82
9	2a	-10	200	85	30
10	1b	-10	190	80	70
11	2b	-10	220	76	20
12	1c	-10	185	80	43
13	2c	-10	200	63	12
14	1d	-10	168	78	17
15	2d	-10	176	76	5

summarized in Table 1.

The temperature dependency on both yield and enantiomeric excess of the products was also investigated. A decrease in the reaction temperature from -10 to -20 °C did not lead to a favorable *ee* and decreased the reaction yield substantially, while the enantioselectivity dropped dramatically as the temperature increased from -10 to 40 °C (entries 1-8, Table 1). The stereocontrol induction observed for the (*S,aS,S*)-ligands **1** was much better than that for the related (*S,aR,S*)-ligands **2**. The phenyl or benzyl substituted oxazolines **1a** and **1b** resulted in considerably higher enantioselectivities in comparison to the other two ligands **1c** and **1d**, carrying alkyl substitutions (entries 6 and 10 vs. 12, 14). The highest enantioselectivities and yields were achieved by employing ligand **1a** at -10 °C (entry 6).

Considering ligand **1a** to be the ligand of choice, we next examined the effects of solvent, copper salts and molecular sieves (MS) in the reaction at -10 °C to achieve optimal reaction conditions. A series of results is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2: Effect of solvents, MS and counter anions on the reaction

Entry	Cu salt (10 mol%)	Solvent	Time (h)	Yield (%)	ee (%)
1 ^a	CuPF ₆	CH ₃ CN	215	66	46
2	CuPF ₆	CH ₃ CN	200	85	80
3	CuOTf	CH ₃ CN	215	90	63
4	CuCl	CH ₃ CN	420	58	29
5	CuI	CH ₃ CN	275	54	28
6	CuPF ₆	Acetone	210	87	66
7	CuPF ₆	CH ₂ Cl ₂	300	55	37

a) In the absence of MS.

It was observed that the reaction rate, yield and *ee* values of the products were generally improved when CuPF₆ salts and molecular sieves were used simultaneously (entry 2 vs. entry 1). The effect of various Cu salts was also investigated and in all cases, CuPF₆ proved to be the best copper source (Table 2), while other Cu salts such as CuOTf, CuCl and CuI led to *ee* values that

were decreased by 17-52% and to longer reaction times (entry 2 versus entries 3-5). Three different solvents were examined under various conditions, and the best results were obtained in MeCN (entry 2 versus entries 6-7).

The effects of catalyst loading were also investigated, and the results are summarized in Table 3. The best results were obtained when 10 mol % catalyst loading was used. Changing the catalyst loading to lower or higher amounts led to sharp decreases in the reaction results (Table 3).

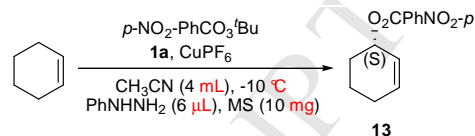


Table 3: Effect of catalyst loading on the reaction

Entry	Catalyst (mol%)	Time (h)	Yield (%)	ee (%)
1	1	452	22	18
2	2.5	305	42	28
3	5	285	48	48
4	10	200	85	80
5	15	220	54	62
6	20	175	45	56

Although the use of molecular sieves led to formation of the desired product **13** in good yield and enantioselectivity, a longer reaction time was required. Therefore, further optimization of the reaction conditions could be achieved by exploring the effect of various additives in this reaction. For this purpose, we prepared and examined activated silica gel,⁸ mesoporous MCM-41⁹ and SBA-15 silica,¹⁰ nanocrystalline MgO¹¹, CuO¹² and TiO₂¹³. A series of results is presented in Table 4; as can be seen from these data, the reaction is generally faster in the presence of these nanoparticles than when molecular sieves were used. Much to our surprise, mesoporous SBA-15 (10 mg/mmol) showed the greatest effect among these additives. The enantioselectivity of the reaction markedly improved (up to 93%), and the reaction was completed in only 36 h, providing the chiral allylic ester **13** in quantitative yield (entry 3 versus entry 1).

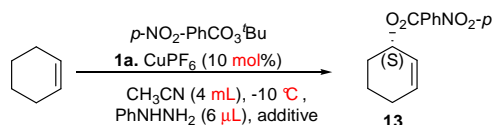
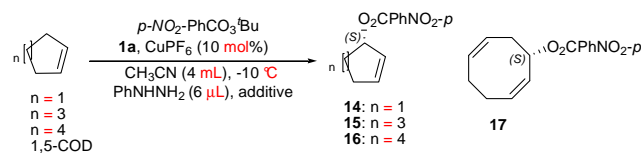


Table 4: Effects of additive on the reaction

Entry	Additive (10 mg)	Time (h)	Yield (%)	ee (%)
1	Ms	200	85	80
2	Activated silica gel	225	65	62
3	SBA-15	36	96	93
4	MCM-41	68	85	65
5	Nano MgO	48	90	83
6	Nano TiO ₂	45	86	77
7	Nano CuO	41	90	79

In a similarly reported reaction with using the same ligands and without any mesoporous materials, the experiment leads to only 73% *ee* and 78% yield of products in 5 days.³¹ Similarly, when the reaction has performed with chiral biphenyl-bisoxazoline ligands in the presence of mesoporous SBA-15, yield of the reaction remarkable improved (99%) but enantioselectivity of products and reactivity of the reaction slightly increased (81% *ee* in 72 h).³² Mesoporous MCM-41 silica also exhibited higher yields and reactivity, yet the enantioselectivity values decreased considerably in contrast to those for MS (compare entry 4 with entry 1). It was also found that utilizing metal oxide additives resulted in comparable

**Table 5:** Additive effect on other cycloolefins

Entry	Additive (10mg)					
	1	2	3	4 ^a	5	6
	SBA-15	Activated silica gel	MCM-41	Nano MgO	Nano TiO ₂	Nano CuO
Time (h)	100	200	120	85	95	76
Yield (%)	90	70	90	92	88	75
ee (%)	81	54	71	73	70	74
Time (h)	80	205	110	78	66	88
Yield (%)	94	70	88	84	85	92
ee (%)	93	73	85	76	77	86
Time (h)	150	200	165	90	112	85
Yield (%)	84	62	70	76	74	80
ee (%)	70	39	64	53	66	68
Time (h)	46	180	88	66	70	82
Yield (%)	95	73	90	96	97	99
ee (%)	97	74	85	84	87	92

a) 2.5 mg Nano MgO

enantioselectivity with higher rates and better yields in comparison to when MS were used (entries 5-7).

The drastic effect of these additives in the allylic oxidation of cyclohexene encouraged us to examine this effect on other substrates. We extended the reaction to several cycloolefins and in all cases, allylic esters **14-17** were obtained in high yields and *ees*; the best results were achieved in the presence of SBA-15 (10 mg) (Table 5).

The SBA-15 was recycled and reused at least three times without a significant loss of efficiency. The XRD, SEM and IR results clearly demonstrated that the mesoporous structure of SBA-15 was preserved after three uses (See SEM image in Supplementary Material). To demonstrate the effect of the mesoporous structure on catalytic activity, we carried out the reaction in the presence of activated silica gel (amorphous system) under similar reaction conditions. As shown by the results in Table 4 and Table 5, a drastic attenuation in values was observed in terms of yields, enantioselectivities and reactivities. The temperature dependency and effect of various ligands **1** on yield, enantiomeric excess and reactivity of the reaction were also investigated in optimized condition for each of above mentioned cycloolefins. (See Table 6 in Supplementary Material for details) In most of cases, the best results were obtained with ligand **1a** at $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Conclusions

In conclusion, a series of chiral bi-*o*-tolyl bisoxazoline ligands **1** and **2** were conveniently synthesized on a gram scale from inexpensive and commercially available 3-methyl benzoic acid in eight steps with modifications to an earlier reported procedure. The catalytic potential of these ligands for copper-catalyzed allylic oxidations of cycloolefins was investigated by utilizing numerous nano-sized additives. By optimizing the reaction conditions in the presence of SBA-15, and chiral bi-*o*-tolyl bisoxazoline ligands **1**, allylic benzoates were obtained in up to 97% *ee* and 99% yield in a reasonably short period of time. The obtained results in this work clearly show significant improvement in efficiency of bi-*o*-tolyl bisoxazoline ligands in asymmetric allylic oxidation reaction of cycloolefins, especially for cyclohexene, cycloheptene and 1,5-cyclooctadiene, by utilizing mesoporous SBA-15 as an additive. To the best of our knowledge, *ees*, yields and rates achieved in this work are superior for the allylic oxidation of cycloolefins in comparison with earlier report. Efforts to extend the utility of the mesoporous

compounds in other asymmetric transformations are still in progress in our laboratory.

3. Experimental

3.1. General

Melting points were measured on an Elecrtothermal 9100 apparatus and are uncorrected. Optical rotations were measured with a Perkin-Elmer 341 polarimeter at 589 nm. ¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded on a BRUKER DRX-300 AVANCE spectrometer at 300.13 and 75.47 MHz in CDCl₃, DMSO-*d*₆ and acetone-*d*₆ using TMS ($\delta = 0.0$ ppm) as internal standard. IR spectra were recorded on a Bomen FT-IR-MB-series instrument. Enantiomeric excess (*ee*) of the allylic esters **13-17** were determined by HPLC analysis using EC 250/4.6 Nucleocel Alpha S column. All reactions were performed under an atmosphere of dry, oxygen-free nitrogen. All reagents and starting materials were purchased from Aldrich, Merck and Fluka. Olefins were distilled from calcium hydride before use. All solvents were of reagent grade and were dried and distilled immediately before use as follows: acetonitrile and acetone from P₂O₅, methylene chloride from calcium hydride. Column chromatography was performed using silica gel 60 (230±400 mesh) eluting with ethyl acetate: *n*-hexane. TLC was performed using silica gel 60 F₂₅₆ plates with visualization by UV.

3.2. The procedure for synthesis of 2,2'-bitolyl bisoxazoline ligands **1** and **2**:

Step 1: Synthesis of 3-methyl-2-nitro benzoic acid (4):^{5a} 2-Toluic acid (1 g, 7.35 mmol) was added slowly with stirring to fuming nitric acid (4 mL) in $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$, then the mixture was stirred at this temperature for 1 h. TLC analysis of the reaction (*n*-hexane/EtOH) confirmed the formation of a new compound. After the reaction was judged to be completed, the mixture was filtered and precipitated solid was washed with cold water. Compound **4** (0.66 g, 50 %) was obtained after drying, m.p. 217- 219 °C (lit. 217- 219 °C)^{5a}; δ_{H} (300 MHz acetone-*d*₆) 2.33 (3H, s, Me), 7.60 (1H, t, *J* 7.7 Hz, Ph), 7.70 (1H, d, *J* 7.6 Hz, Ph), 7.94 (1H, d, *J* 7.6 Hz, Ph), 10.15 (1H, br s, CO₂H); δ_{C} (75 MHz DMSO-*d*₆) 16.7, 124.1, 129.0, 130.3, 131.0, 136.1, 150.5, 165.1.

Step 2: Synthesis of methyl 3-methyl-2-nitrobenzoate (5):^{14a,b}

Method 1: H₂SO₄/CH₃OH: Concentrated sulfuric acid (1 mL) was added to a solution of 2-nitro-3-toluic acid (1 g, 5.49 mmol) in methanol (4 mL) and the reaction mixture was stirred and heated to reflux for 5 h. After completion of the reaction (was determined by TLC analysis), the crystalline product was filtered and washed with cold water and dried (0.95 g, 89%).

Method 2: CH₃OH/SOCl₂: 2-Nitro-3-toluic acid (1 g, 5.49 mmol) was placed in a round bottom flask (25 mL) containing methanol (4 mL). The reaction solution was cooled to 0 °C and thionyl chloride (1 mL, 13.83 mmol) was added to the reaction flask. The solution was allowed to warm slowly to r.t. and was stirred for 10 h. After completion of the reaction (was determined by TLC analysis), aqueous sodium hydrogen carbonate (5 mL, 5%) was added and the crystalline product was collected and washed with cold water and then dried. The product **5** was afforded as a white solid (1.05 g, 99%); m.p. 73-74 °C (lit.^{14b} 72-73 °C); δ_{H} (300 MHz CDCl₃) 2.35 (3H, s, Me), 3.88 (3H, s, CO₂Me) 7.63 (1H, t, *J* 7.7 Hz, Ph), 7.73 (1H, d, *J* 7.6 Hz, Ph), 7.90(1H, d, *J* 7.6 Hz, Ph); δ_{C} (75 MHz CDCl₃) 16.8, 53.5, 122.9, 129.0, 130.7, 131.2, 136.6, 150.2, 164.3.

Step 3: Synthesis of methyl 2-amino-3-methyl benzoate (6) using Pd-C/H₂ reagent:^{5b,14c}

Methyl 3-methyl-2-nitro benzoate (1 g, 5.2 mmol) was dissolved in ethanol (40 mL) and then 10% palladium on charcoal (0.1 g)

was added to the reaction mixture and stirred at r.t. for 10 h. Then the mixture was filtrated, and evaporation of solvent under reduced pressure afforded the light yellow oil product. (0.85 g, 99%); δ_{H} (300 MHz CDCl_3) 2.18 (3H, s, Me), 3.88 (3H, s, CO_2Me), 5.84 (2H, br s, NH_2), 6.61 (1H, t, J 7.7 Hz, Ph), 7.22 (1H, d, J 7.3 Hz, Ph), 7.79 (1H, d, J 7.7 Hz, Ph); δ_{C} (75 MHz CDCl_3) 17.4, 51.5, 110.1, 115.6, 123.0, 129.1, 134.9, 149.0, 169.0.

Step 4: Synthesis of methyl 2-iodo-3-methyl benzoate (7):^{5a,c}

A suspension of compound **6** (1 g, 6 mmol) in a mixture of HCl (2.2 mL, 37%) and ice was stirred for 15 min at 0 °C. Then a solution of NaNO_2 (0.4 g, 6 mmol) in cold water (3 mL) was added slowly at 0 °C to the reaction mixture. Then the mixture was stirred until it became homogeneous. Another round-bottom flask was charged with potassium iodide (3.46 g, 20 mmol) and water (8 mL). The freshly prepared solution containing the diazonium salt was added to this mixture by funnel at 0 °C. The solution was allowed to warm slowly to r.t. and stirred for further 20 h. The product was extracted with diethyl ether (3 × 8 mL), the organic layer was washed with sodium thiosulfate (5 mL) and the solvent was evaporated to afford compound **7** (1.41 g, 85%); δ_{H} (300 MHz CDCl_3) 2.52 (3H, s, Me), 3.92 (3H, s, CO_2Me), 7.25-7.38 (3H, m, Ph); δ_{C} (75 MHz CDCl_3) 29.7, 52.6, 100.0, 127.1, 127.8, 131.8, 138.4, 143.4, 168.8.

Step 5: Synthesis of bitoluyldiester (8):^{5a,3j}

To a solution of compound **7** (1 g, 3.7 mmol) in *N,N*-dimethyl formamide (3.3 mL) was added activated copper bronze powder (0.55 g) with stirring. The reaction was then slowly refluxed under inert atmosphere. It was stopped after 5 h and cool to r.t. and the copper was filtered off and washed with methylene chloride (3 × 5 mL). Then organic layer was washed with HCl (1M, 2mL), aqueous potassium hydrogen carbonate (3 mL) and brine (3 mL) and then dried over MgSO_4 . The solvent was evaporated to afford a crude residue. Purification using column chromatography (5-20% EtOAc/hexane), produced dimethyl 6,6-dimethylbiphenyl-2,2 dicarboxylate **8** (0.97 g, 88%) as a light yellow oil. δ_{H} (300 MHz CDCl_3) 1.92 (6H, s, Me), 3.57 (6H, s, CO_2Me), 7.31-7.37 (2H, t, J 7.6 Hz, Ph), 7.45 (2H, d, J 7.5 Hz, Ph), 7.87 (2H, d, J 7.7 Hz, Ph).

Step 6: Synthesis of bitoluyldiacid (9):^{5a,3j}

Compound **8** (0.4 g, 1.34 mmol) was added to NaOH (0.92 g, 2.3 mmol) in water (2.88 mL). The reaction mixture was refluxed for 4.5 h. The solution was cooled to r.t. and then acidified by the addition of HCl (4 M) until pH = 3 achieved. The mixture was filtered and the residue was washed with cold water and dried at room temperature. The pure product **9** (0.35 g, 96%) as a light yellow crystal was achieved by recrystallization from ethanol. m.p. 234-236 °C; δ_{H} (300 MHz $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) 1.80 (6H, s, Me), 7.30 (2H, t, J 7.6 Hz, Ph), 7.44 (2H, d, J 7.5 Hz, Ph), 7.71 (2H, d, J 7.6 Hz, Ph), 12.23 (2H, br s, CO_2H); δ_{C} (75 MHz $\text{DMSO}-d_6$) 20.2, 127.1, 127.7, 131.0, 133.3, 136.4, 141.1, 168.6.

Step 7: Typical procedure for the synthesis of bishydroxylamide (11a-d and 12a-d):^{3j}

To a solution of diacid **9** (0.8 g, 3.0 mmol) in anhydrous methylene chloride (10 mL) were added oxalyl chloride (1.25 mL, 12 mmol) and then DMF (3 drops) at 0 °C. The reaction mixture was stirred for 8 h at r.t. under N_2 . Then the solvent was removed under reduced pressure to afford the acyl chloride as a light yellow solid (0.91 g, 99%). This solid residue was then dissolved in anhydrous methylene chloride (10 mL) and cooled to -40 °C and slowly added to a stirred solution of (*S*)-phenyl glycinol (0.9 g, 6.5 mmol) and Et_3N (1 mL) in anhydrous methylene chloride (15 mL) over 30 min. The solution was allowed to warm slowly to r.t. with stirring overnight under N_2 . TLC analysis of the reaction (90%/10% EtOAc/*n*-hexan)

confirmed the formation of two compounds **11a** and **12a**. The mixture was extracted with ethyl acetate (3 × 5 mL); the organic layer was washed with saturated brine (5 mL), dried over magnesium sulfate, and concentrated. Two diastereomers **11a** and **12a** (1.37 g, 90%) as white solid were separated by flash chromatography (55-95% EtOAc/*n*-hexanes). Compounds **11b-d** and **12b-d** were synthesized in the similar method. The total yields for compounds **11b/12b**, **11c/12c**, and **11d/12d** were 95% (1.53 g), 85% (1.12 g) and 99% (1.39 g) respectively.

(*S,S,S*)-6,6'-Dimethyl-biphenyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid bis-[(2-hydroxy-1-phenyl-ethyl)-amide] (**11a**):^{3j} m.p. 133-136 °C; R_f (100% EtOAc) 0.42; δ_{H} (300 MHz CDCl_3) 1.97 (6H, s, Me), 2.74 (2H, br s, OH), 3.46-3.59 (4H, m, CH_2OH), 4.95-5.02 (2H, m, CHPh), 7.08-7.38 (16, m, Ph), 7.79 (2H, d, J 7.7 Hz, NH); δ_{C} (75 MHz CDCl_3) 20.0, 56.1, 66.1, 124.7, 126.7, 127.4, 128.1, 128.9, 131.8, 136.0, 136.6, 137.1, 138.4, 169.6.

(*S,R,S*)-6,6'-Dimethyl-biphenyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid bis-[(2-hydroxy-1-phenyl-ethyl)-amide] (**12a**):^{3j} m.p. 105-107 °C; R_f (100% EtOAc) 0.34; δ_{H} (300 MHz CDCl_3) 1.87 (6H, s, Me), 2.94 (2H, OH), 3.6-3.65 (4H, m, CH_2OH), 4.78-4.84 (2H, m, CHPh), 6.88-6.90 (4H, m, Ph), 7.08-7.34 (12, m, Ph), 7.80 (2H, d, J 7.1 Hz, NH); δ_{C} (75 MHz CDCl_3) 19.6, 56.8, 66.5, 125.1, 126.2, 127.1, 128.0, 128.7, 132.1, 136.1, 136.4, 136.9, 138.2, 170.5.

(*S,S,S*)-6,6-Dimethyl-biphenyl-2,2-dicarboxylic acid bis-[(2-hydroxy-1-benzyl-ethyl)-amide] (**11b**):^{3j} m.p. 126-128 °C; R_f (100% EtOAc) 0.44; δ_{H} (300 MHz, CDCl_3) 1.90 (6H, s, Me), 2.45 (2H, br s, OH), 2.65-2.79 (4H, m, CHCH_2Ph), 3.28-3.31 (2H, m, CH_2OH), 3.37-3.41 (2H, m, CH_2OH), 4.09-4.14 (2H, m, CHCH_2Ph), 7.16-7.29 (16H, m, Ph), 7.47 (2H, d, J 8.0 Hz, NH); δ_{C} (75 MHz, CDCl_3) 20.0, 36.7, 52.9, 63.4, 124.3, 126.5, 128.0, 128.5, 129.2, 131.7, 136.2, 137.0, 137.1, 137.8, 170.9.

(*S,R,S*)-6,6-Dimethyl-biphenyl-2,2-dicarboxylic acid bis-[(2-hydroxy-1-benzyl-ethyl)-amide] (**12b**):^{3j} m.p. 113-115 °C; R_f (100% EtOAc) 0.35; δ_{H} (300 MHz CDCl_3) 1.96 (6H, s, Me), 2.44-2.60 (4H, m, CHCH_2Ph), 3.36 (2H, dd, J 11.3, 3.0 Hz, CH_2OH), 3.53 (2H, dd, J 11.3, 3.0 Hz, CH_2OH), 4.40 (2H, m, CHCH_2Ph), 7.18-7.31 (16H, m, Ph), 7.47 (2H, d, J 7.9 Hz, NH); δ_{C} (75 MHz CDCl_3) 20.0, 36.4, 53.0, 63.5, 125.2, 126.5, 128.1, 128.5, 129.1, 132.1, 136.1, 136.4, 136.5, 137.7, 170.5.

(*S,S,S*)-6,6'-Dimethyl-biphenyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid bis-[(2-hydroxy-1-*i*-propyl-ethyl)-amide] (**11c**):^{3j} m.p. 129 °C; R_f (100% EtOAc) 0.41; δ_{H} (300 MHz CDCl_3) 0.83-0.85 (6H, d, J 6.9 Hz, CHMe_2), 0.86-0.88 (6H, d, J 6.9 Hz, CHMe_2), 1.71-1.82 (2H, m, CHMe_2), 2.02 (6H, s, PhMe), 2.18 (2H, br s, OH), 3.32-3.38 (2H, m, CH_2OH), 3.44-3.48 (2H, m, NHCH), 3.68-3.70 (2H, m, CH_2OH), 7.29-7.38 (8H, m, Ph and NH); δ_{C} (75 MHz CDCl_3) 18.9, 19.7, 20.5, 29.3, 56.1, 63.7, 124.1, 127.9, 131.1, 136.3, 136.7, 137.4, 171.8.

(*S,R,S*)-6,6'-Dimethyl-biphenyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid bis-[(2-hydroxy-1-*i*-propyl-ethyl)-amide] (**12c**):^{3j} m.p. 58-60 °C; R_f (100% EtOAc) 0.3; δ_{H} (300 MHz CDCl_3) 0.80-0.82 (12H, d, J 6.8 Hz, CHMe_2), 1.71-1.78 (2H, m, CHMe_2), 2.00 (6H, s, PhMe), 2.61 (2H, br s, OH), 3.32-3.40 (4H, m, CH_2OH), 3.64 (2H, m, NHCH), 7.06-7.33 (6H, m, Ph), 7.51-7.54 (2H, d, J 8.2 Hz, NH); δ_{C} (75 MHz, CDCl_3) 18.7, 19.4, 20.2, 28.9, 57.0, 63.4, 124.4, 127.9, 131.6, 136.3, 137.0, 137.1, 171.4.

(*S,S,S*)-6,6'-Dimethyl-biphenyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid bis-[(2-hydroxy-1-*i*-butyl-ethyl)-amide] (**11d**): m.p. 57-60 °C; [Found: C, 71.71; H, 8.57; N, 6.03. $\text{C}_{28}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_2\text{O}_4$ requires C, 71.76; H, 8.60; N, 5.98%]; R_f (100% EtOAc) 0.50; ν_{max} (KBr) 3380, 3226, 1647, 1560, 1460 cm^{-1} ; δ_{H} (300 MHz CDCl_3) 0.75 (6H, d, J 6.4 Hz, CHMe_2), 0.81 (6H, d, J 6.4 Hz, CHMe_2), 1.12-1.16 (2H, m, CH_2CHMe_2), 1.20-1.25 (2H, m, CH_2CHMe_2), 1.39-1.41 (2H, m, CHMe_2), 1.93 (6H, s, PhMe), 3.18-3.27 (4H, m, CH_2OH), 3.86 (2H, m, NHCH), 7.27 (6H, m, Ph), 7.61 (2H, d, J 8.2 Hz, NH); δ_{C}

(75 MHz CDCl₃) 20.1, 22.0, 23.1, 24.7, 39.6, 49.8, 65.3, 124.3, 127.8, 131.4, 136.1, 136.8, 137.1, 171.1; *m/z* (%): 470 (5.5, M+2), 438(35.5), 352 (40), 209(100), 165(17), 55(13).

(*S,R,S*)-6,6'-Dimethyl-biphenyl-2,2'-dicarboxylic acid bis-[(2-hydroxy-1-*i*-butyl-ethyl)-amide] (**12d**): m.p. 66-71 °C; [Found: C, 71.70; H, 8.55; N, 6.05. C₂₈H₄₀N₂O₄ requires C, 71.76; H, 8.60; N, 5.98%]; R_f (100% EtOAc) 0.35; *v*_{max} (KBr) 3400, 3200, 1637, 1550, 1434 cm⁻¹; δ_H (300 MHz CDCl₃) 0.80 (6H, d, *J* 5.9 Hz, CHMe₂), 0.82 (6H, d, *J* 5.9 Hz, CHMe₂), 1.14-1.17 (4H, m, CH₂CHMe₂), 1.23-1.27 (2H, m, CHMe₂), 1.93 (6H, s, PhMe), 3.40-3.45 (2H, dd, *J* 11.1, 5.6 Hz, CH₂OH), 3.51-3.56 (2H, dd, *J* 11.1, 3.4 Hz, CH₂OH), 3.89-4.11 (2H, m, NHCH), 7.34-7.38 (6H, m, Ph), 7.44-7.47 (2H, m, NH); δ_C (75 MHz CDCl₃) 20.3, 22.2, 23.1, 24.7, 39.8, 49.6, 65.3, 124.3, 127.8, 131.4, 136.3, 136.8, 137.3, 171.0; *m/z* (%): 470 (5.5, M+2), 438(35.5), 352 (40), 209 (100), 165 (17), 55 (13).

Step 8: Cyclization of diamides were performed in three methods:

Method a: Cyclization procedures of bishydroxylamides **11a-d** and **12a-d** were performed according to Andrus procedure.^{3e,j}

Method b:^{3r,s} A solution of diamide **11a** or **12a** (236 mg, 0.5 mmol), triphenylphosphane (0.14 g, 5.2 mmol), triethylamine (69 μL, 0.44 mmol) and tetrachloromethane (50 μL, 0.44 mmol) in dry acetonitrile (3 mL) was stirred overnight at room temperature for 19 h. After being concentrated in vacuum, the residue was dissolved in CH₂Cl₂ (5 mL), washed with water (3 mL), dried over anhydrous magnesium sulfate and then concentrated in vacuum. The residue was purified by silica gel column chromatography (5:30% EtOAc/*n*-hexanes) to afford light yellow products **1a** (76 mg, 65%) or **2a** (71 mg, 60%). Compounds **1b-d** and **2b-d** were synthesized in the similar method.

Method c:^{3k, 3w-y} A flame-dried round-bottom flask with a stirrer bar was charged with diamide **11a** or **12a** (1.77 g, 3.5 mmol), *p*-(dimethylamino) pyridine (0.043 g, 0.3 mmol) and CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) under N₂. The flask was placed in ice and triethylamine (2.1 mL, 15.4 mmol) and a solution of *p*-toluenesulfonyl chloride (1.34 g, 7 mmol) in CH₂Cl₂ (4 mL) was added to the reaction mixture. The light yellow clear solution was stirred at room temperature for 18 h. The reaction mixture was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (10 mL) and washing with saturated aqueous NH₄Cl (10 mL), two layers were separated and the aqueous layer was extracted with CH₂Cl₂ (3 × 8 mL). The extracted organic layers were combined and washed with saturated aqueous NaHCO₃ (10 mL), dried over Na₂SO₄ and concentrated. The light yellow oil **1a** achieved and purified by column chromatography (5-25% EtOAc/*n*-hexanes) to afford pure light yellow products **1a** (1.58 g, 96 %) and **2a** (1.48 mg, 90%). Compounds **1b-d** or **2b-d** were synthesized in the similar method.

(*S,S,S*)-2,2'-Bi-*o*-tolyl-1,1'-diphenylbis(oxazoline) (**1a**):^{3j} R_f (70:30; *n*-hexane/EtOAc) 0.49; δ_H (300 MHz CDCl₃) 2.04 (6H, s, Me), 3.86 (2H, t, *J* 8.3 Hz, OCH₂), 4.39 (2H, dd, *J* 10.1, 8.3 Hz, OCH₂), 5.15 (2H, dd, *J* 10.1, 8.3 Hz, CH₂Ph), 7.07-7.42 (14H, m, Ph), 7.88 (2H, dd, *J* 7.6 Hz, Ph); δ_C (75 MHz CDCl₃) 20.3, 69.8, 74.6, 126.7, 126.9, 127.2, 127.4, 127.6, 128.4, 132.1, 136.9, 140.0, 142.7, 165.6.

(*S,R,S*)-2,2'-Bi-*o*-tolyl-1,1'-diphenylbis(oxazoline) (**2a**):^{3j} R_f (70:30; *n*-hexane/EtOAc) 0.38; δ_H (300 MHz, CDCl₃) 2.07 (6H, s, Me), 3.77 (2H, t, *J* 8.4 Hz, OCH₂), 4.43 (2H, dd, *J* 9.3 Hz, OCH₂) 5.16 (2H, dd, *J* 9.3, 8.4 Hz, CH₂Ph), 6.91-7.75 (14H, m, Ph), 7.75 (2H, d, *J* 7.3 Hz, Ph). δ_C (75 MHz CDCl₃) 20.3, 69.8, 74.7, 125.4, 126.6, 126.9, 127.2, 127.8, 128.0, 128.4, 128.7, 132.0, 137.5, 165.8.

(*S,S,S*)-2,2'-Bi-*o*-tolyl-1,1'-dibenzylbis(oxazoline) (**1b**):^{3j} R_f (72:28; *n*-hexane/EtOAc) 0.46; δ_H (300 MHz CDCl₃) 1.99 (6H, s, MePh), 2.46 (2H, dd, *J* 13.8, 8.9 Hz, CH₂Ph), 2.98 (2H, dd, *J*

13.8, 5.1 Hz, CH₂Ph), 3.73 (2H, t, *J* 8.9 Hz, OCH₂), 3.93 (2H, t, *J* 8.9 Hz, OCH₂), 4.26-4.31 (2H, m, NCH), 7.12-7.38 (14H, m, Ph), 7.72 (2H, d, *J* 7.3 Hz, Ph). δ_C (75 MHz CDCl₃) 20.2, 41.5, 67.8, 71.7, 126.2, 126.8, 126.9, 127.8, 128.4, 129.2, 131.9, 136.8, 138.4, 139.8, 164.7.

(*S,R,S*)-2,2'-Bi-*o*-tolyl-1,1'-dibenzylbis(oxazoline) (**2b**):^{3j} R_f (72:28; *n*-hexane/EtOAc) 0.37; δ_H (300 MHz CDCl₃) 2.01 (6H, s, MePh), 2.46 (2H, dd, *J* 13.7, 8.9 Hz, CH₂Ph), 2.98 (2H, dd, *J* 13.7, 5.1 Hz, CH₂Ph), 3.71 (2H, t, *J* 8.9 Hz, OCH₂), 3.96 (2H, t, *J* 8.9 Hz, OCH₂), 4.26-4.31 (2H, m, NCH), 7.02-7.37 (14H, m, Ph), 7.64 (2H, d, *J* 7.4 Hz, Ph); δ_C (75 MHz CDCl₃) 20.2, 41.4, 67.8, 71.6, 126.2, 126.7, 126.9, 127.8, 128.3, 129.1, 131.7, 137.4, 138.4, 139.5, 164.6.

(*S,S,S*)-2,2'-Bi-*o*-tolyl-1,1'-di-*i*-propyl bisoxazoline (**1c**):^{3j} R_f (68:32; *n*-hexane/EtOAc) 0.34; δ_H (300 MHz CDCl₃) 0.69-71 (12H, s, CHMe₂), 1.43-1.52 (2H, m, CHMe₂), 1.99 (6H, s, MePh), 3.61-3.67 (2H, t, *J* 7.8 Hz, OCH₂), 3.77-3.85 (2H, dd, *J* 16.5, 7.4 Hz, NCH), 4.00-4.06 (t, *J* 7.8 Hz, 2H, OCH₂), 7.23-7.32 (m, 4H, Ph), 7.61-7.64 (d, *J* 7.36 Hz, 2H, Ph); δ_C (100 MHz CDCl₃) 18.1, 18.6, 19.4, 20.2, 32.6, 68.9, 72.4, 126.6, 126.8, 127.9, 131.5, 137.3, 139.6, 164.1,

(*S,R,S*)-2,2'-Bi-*o*-tolyl-1,1'-di-*i*-propyl bisoxazoline (**2c**):^{3j} R_f (68:32; *n*-hexane/EtOAc) 0.21; δ_H (300 MHz CDCl₃) 0.69-72 (12H, s, CHMe₂), 1.43-1.52 (2H, m, CHMe₂), 2.00 (6H, s, MePh), 3.62-3.67 (2H, t, *J* 7.9 Hz, OCH₂), 3.77-3.86 (2H, m, NCH), 4.00-4.06 (2H, m, OCH₂), 7.23-7.33 (4H, m, Ph), 7.61-7.64 (2H, s, Ph); δ_C (75 MHz CDCl₃) 18.6, 19.0, 20.6, 36.5, 70.1, 74.9, 124.2, 126.9, 128.2, 129.6, 136.1, 140.5, 164.3.

(*S,S,S*)-2,2'-Bi-*o*-tolyl-1,1'-di-*i*-butyl bisoxazoline (**1d**): [Found: C, 77.79; H, 8.35; N, 6.44. C₂₈H₃₆N₂O₂ requires C, 77.74; H, 8.39; N, 6.48%]; R_f (65:35; *n*-hexane/EtOAc) 0.35; *v*_{max} (KBr) 3417, 3060, 1647, 1542 cm⁻¹; δ_H (300 MHz CDCl₃) 0.80-0.87(m, 12H, CHMe₂), 0.98-1.03(2H, m, CHMe₂), 1.18-1.36 (2H, m, CH₂CHMe₂), 1.47-1.52 (2H, m, CH₂CHMe₂), 2.01(6H, s, MePh), 3.50 (2H, t, *J* 6.4 Hz, NCH), 4.00-4.10 (4H, m, OCH₂), 7.14-7.37 (4H, m, Ph), 7.57-7.60 (2H, d, *J* 7.4 Hz, Ph); δ_C (75 MHz, CDCl₃) 20.9, 22.6, 22.9, 25.6, 45.8, 65.3, 73.2, 126.8, 127.6, 128.5, 131.7, 140.9, 164.3; *m/z* (%) 433 (100, M+1), 418(35), 306 (42), 234 (29), 91(9), 55(23).

(*S,R,S*)-2,2'-Bi-*o*-tolyl-1,1'-di-*i*-butyl bisoxazoline (**2d**): [Found: C, 77.77; H, 8.36; N, 6.46. C₂₈H₃₆N₂O₂ requires C, 77.74; H, 8.39; N, 6.48%]; R_f (65:35; *n*-hexane/EtOAc) 0.21; *v*_{max} (KBr) 3406, 3060, 1655, 1625 cm⁻¹; δ_H (300 MHz CDCl₃) 0.80 (6H, d, *J* 6.6 Hz, CHMe₂), 0.83 (6H, d, *J* 6.6 Hz, CHMe₂), 1.15-1.32 (2H, m, CH₂CHMe₂), 1.45-1.55 (2H, m, CH₂CHMe₂), 2.00 (6H, s, MePh), 3.50 (2H, t, *J* 6.4 Hz, NCH), 3.97-4.14 (4H, m, OCH₂), 7.23-7.36 (4H, m, Ph), 7.58 (2H, d, *J* 6.8 Hz, Ph); δ_C (62 MHz CDCl₃) 22.5, 22.7, 22.9, 25.2, 45.2, 64.9, 73.2, 125.9, 127.0, 128.7, 129.6, 130.0, 141.0, 165.3; *m/z* (%): 433 (100, M+1), 418(35), 306 (42), 234 (29), 91(9), 55(23).

Synthesis of tert-butyl 4-nitrobenzoperoxoate:^{3k}

p-Nitrobenzoyl chloride (3.2 g, 17.2 mmol) was dissolved in a round bottom flask (100 mL) containing CH₂Cl₂ (35 mL). The solution was cooled to -20 °C and stirred under nitrogen for 15 min. Pyridine (1.7 mL, 20.0 mmol) was added and the reaction mixture was stirred for 10 min. Then, *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide (3.5 mL, 20.0 mmol) was added dropwise to the reaction at -20 °C, and was stirred for 4 h. Then the reaction solution was diluted with CH₂Cl₂ (20 mL), and washed with water (10 mL). The organic layer was separated, dried over MgSO₄, and evaporated to obtained crude yellow solid product. Purification using flash chromatography (*n*-hexane/EtOAc; 90:10) afforded the light yellow solid product. (3.9 g, 98%). m.p. 75-78 °C; δ_H (300 MHz CDCl₃) 1.45 (9H, s, Me), 8.14-8.35 (4H, m, Ph).

3.3. General Procedure for enantioselective allylic oxidation of cycloolefin using tert-butyl 4-nitrobenzoperoxoate:^{3k}

To a flame-dried round bottom flask (25 mL), a light yellow solution of the bisoxazoline ligand **1** (0.065 mmol) and copper copper salt (0.55 mmol) were stirred in CH₃CN (4 mL) and stirred for 3 h at ambient temperature. In this case, TLC analysis indicated the formation of a single spot ($R_f = 0.0$ in 50% EtOAc/hexanes). After addition of phenyl hydrazine (6 μ l, 0.06 mmol) colour of the solution was changed from blue-green to red. Then, 4 Å molecular sieves, MCM-41 or SBA-15 (or other nano particles) (10 mg) were added. After a few min, cycloolefin (5 mmol) was added. The reaction mixture was cooled to -10°C and then *tert*-butyl *p*-nitrobenzoperoxoate (0.203 g, 0.85 mmol) was added dropwise to the reaction solution under nitrogen atmosphere. The mixture was kept at -10°C until TLC showed to complete disappearance of perester. The reaction mixture was dissolved in 10% NH₄OH, extracted with EtOAc (3 \times 5 mL) and dried over MgSO₄. Removal of solvent in vacuo afforded a yellow residue that was chromatographed over silica gel to provide the pure white solid product (yield up to 99%), and recovered bisoxazoline ligand in 85-92% yield.

Cyclohex-2-en-1-yl 4-nitrobenzoate (13):^{3k} m.p. 68-71°C (lit.^{3k} 75-76 °C); R_f (*n*-hexane/EtOAc; 90: 10) 0.64; $[\alpha]_{20}^D -146.2$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); δ_H (300 MHz CDCl₃) 1.76-2.14 (6H, m, CH₂), 5.54 (1H, m, OCH), 5.84 (1H, d, *J* 9.8 Hz, CH=), 6.04 (1H d, *J* 9.8 Hz, CH=), 8.21-8.31 (4H, m, Ph); δ_C (300 MHz CDCl₃) 18.8, 25.0, 28.2, 69.8, 123.4, 125.0, 130.7, 133.6, 136.2; The enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral HPLC (EC 250/4.6 Nucleocel Alpha S column, *iso*-propyl alcohol/hexane; 99.5:0.5; flow rate 0.5 ml/min; $t_R = 29.0$ min (R), 31.5 min (S), (maximum *ee* = 93% (S)).

Cyclopent-2-en-1-yl 4-nitrobenzoate (14):^{3k} m.p. 77-79 °C (lit.^{3k} 81- 83 °C); R_f (90: 10, *n*-Hexane/EtOAc) 0.57; $[\alpha]_{20}^D -159.3$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); δ_H (300 MHz CDCl₃) 1.97-2.04 (1H, m, CH₂), 2.38-2.50 (2H, m, CH₂), 2.59-2.63 (1 H, m, CH₂), 5.98 (2H, m, OCH and CH=), 6.22 (1H, m, CH=), 8.20 (d, 2H, *J* 8.5 Hz, Ph), 8.28 (d, 2H, *J* 8.5 Hz, Ph); The enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral HPLC (EC 250/4.6 Nucleocel Alpha S column, *iso*-propyl alcohol/hexane; 99.5:0.5; flow rate 0.4 ml/min; $t_R = 35.1$ min (R), 36.7 min (S), (maximum *ee* = 80% (S)).

Cyclohept-2-en-1-yl 4-nitrobenzoate (15):^{3k} m.p. 72-75 °C; R_f (*n*-Hexane/EtOAc; 90: 10) 0.57; $[\alpha]_{20}^D -83.7$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); δ_H (300 MHz CDCl₃) 1.66-1.72 (4H, m, CH₂), 2.02-2.12 (2H, m, CH₂), 2.07-2.40 (2H, m, CH₂), 5.58-5.64 (1H, m, OCH), 5.75-5.82 (1H, m, CH=), 5.92-5.98 (1H, m, CH=), 8.22-8.28 (4H, m, Ph); The enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral HPLC (EC 250/4.6 Nucleocel Alpha S column, *iso*-propyl alcohol/hexane; 99.5:0.5; flow rate 0.4 ml/min; $t_R = 25.9$ min (R), 27.9 min (S), (maximum *ee* = 92% (S)).

Cyclooct-2-en-1-yl 4-nitrobenzoate (16):^{3l} m.p. 71-74 °C; R_f (*n*-Hexane/EtOAc; 90: 10) 0.67; $[\alpha]_{20}^D -39.4$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); δ_H (300 MHz, CDCl₃) 1.46-1.72 (7H, m, CH₂), 2.07-2.40 (3H, m, CH₂), 5.60-5.66 (1H, m, OCH), 5.73-5.82 (1H, m, CH=), 5.92-5.96 (1H, m, CH=), 8.22-8.32 (4H, m, Ph); The enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral HPLC (EC 250/4.6 Nucleocel Alpha S column, *iso*-propyl alcohol/hexanes; 99.5:0.5; flow rate 0.4 ml/min; $t_R = 24.4$ min (R), 27.0 min (S), (maximum *ee* = 75% (S)).

Cycloocta-2,6-dien-1-yl 4-nitrobenzoate (17):^{3k} m.p. 74-76 °C (lit.^{3k} 78- 80 °C); R_f (*n*-Hexane/ EtOAc; 90: 10) 0.62; $[\alpha]_{20}^D -27.5$ (*c* 1.0, CHCl₃); δ_H (300 MHz CDCl₃) 2.21-2.41 (2H, m, CH₂), 2.54-2.68 (2H, m, CH₂), 2.85-2.95 (2H, m, OCHCH₂), 5.57-5.84 (4H, m, CH=), 6.17-6.26 (1H, m, OCH), 8.23 (2H, d, *J* 8.5 Hz, Ph), 8.30 (2H, d, *J* 8.5 Hz, Ph); The enantiomeric excess was determined by chiral HPLC (EC 250/4.6 Nucleocel Alpha S column, *iso*-propyl alcohol/hexanes, 99.5:0.5; flow rate 0.4 ml/min; $t_R = 38.2$ min (R), 40.4 min (S), (maximum *ee* = 97% (S)).

Acknowledgements

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Supplementary Material

Supplementary data (including the IR, mass, ¹H, ¹³C NMR data of all compounds and Table 6) associated with this article can be found in the online version.

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6. (a) X-ray data for **11d**: $C_{28}H_{40}N_2O_4$, $M = 468.62$, orthorhombic system, space group $P2_12_12_1$, $a = 10.513(2)$, $b = 11.084(2)$, $c = 22.700(5)$ Å; $V = 2645.1(9)$ Å³, $Z = 4$, $D_{\text{calcd}} = 1.177$ g cm⁻³, μ (Mo-K α) = 0.078 mm⁻¹, crystal dimension of 0.3×0.2×0.2 mm. The X-ray diffraction measurement was made on a STOE IPDS-II diffractometer with graphite monochromated Mo-K α radiation. The structure was solved by using SHELXS. The data reduction and structure refinement were carried out with SHELXL using the X-STEP32 crystallographic software package. (b) The non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically by full matrix least-squares on F^2 values to final $R_1 = 0.0721$, $wR_2 = 0.1114$ and $S = 1.064$ with 329 parameters using 6923 independent reflection (θ range = 2.57–29.15°). Hydrogen atoms attached to oxygen and nitrogen were found in a difference Fourier map and refined isotropically. All other hydrogen atoms were added in idealized positions. The crystallographic information file has been deposited with the Cambridge Data Centre, CCDC 910508. (c). *X-STEP32 Version 1.07b, Crystallographic Package*; Stoe & Cie GmbH: Darmstadt, Germany, 2000.
7. (a) X-ray data for **1b**: $C_{35}H_{33}Cl_3CuN_2O_2$, $M = 468.62$, monoclinic system, space group $P2_1$, $a = 8.2046(16)$, $b = 17.053(3)$, $c = 13.365(3)$ Å; $\beta = 102.38(3)^\circ$; $V = 1826.5(7)$ Å³, $Z = 2$, $D_{\text{calcd}} = 1.372$ g cm⁻³, μ (Mo-K α) = 0.996 mm⁻¹, crystal dimension of 0.25×0.25×0.11 mm. The X-ray diffraction measurement was made on a STOE IPDS-II diffractometer with graphite monochromated Mo-K α radiation. The structure was solved by using SHELXS. The data reduction and structure refinement were carried out with SHELXL using the X-STEP32 crystallographic software package. (b) The non-hydrogen atoms were refined anisotropically by full matrix least-squares on F^2 values to final $R_1 = 0.0639$, $wR_2 = 0.1189$ and $S = 0.930$ with 408 parameters using 8414 independent reflections (θ range = 1.96–29.22°). All hydrogen atoms were added in idealized positions. The crystallographic information file has been deposited with the Cambridge Data Centre, CCDC 910507.
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A significant improvement in enantioselectivity, yield and reactivity for the copper-bi-*o*-tolyl bisoxazoline-catalyzed asymmetric allylic oxidation of cyclic olefins using recoverable SBA-15 mesoporous silica material

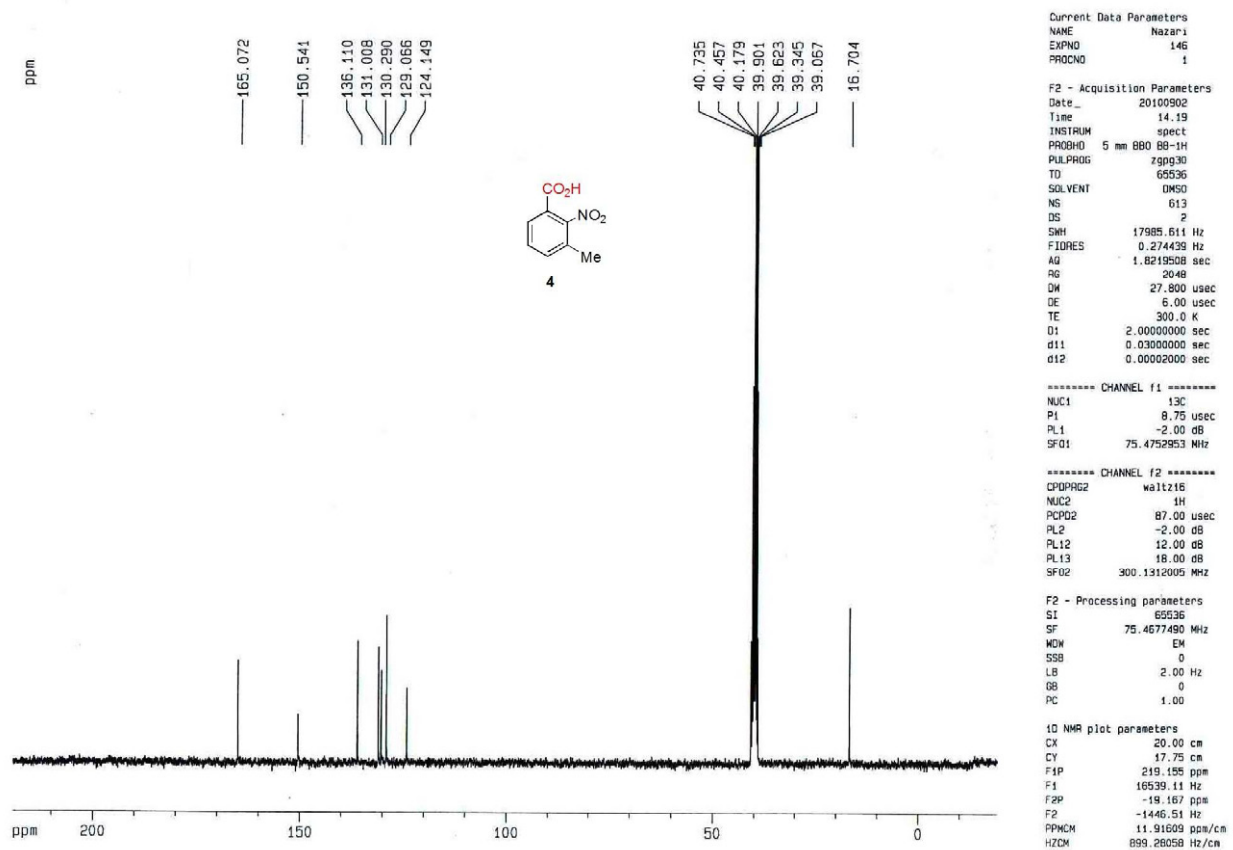
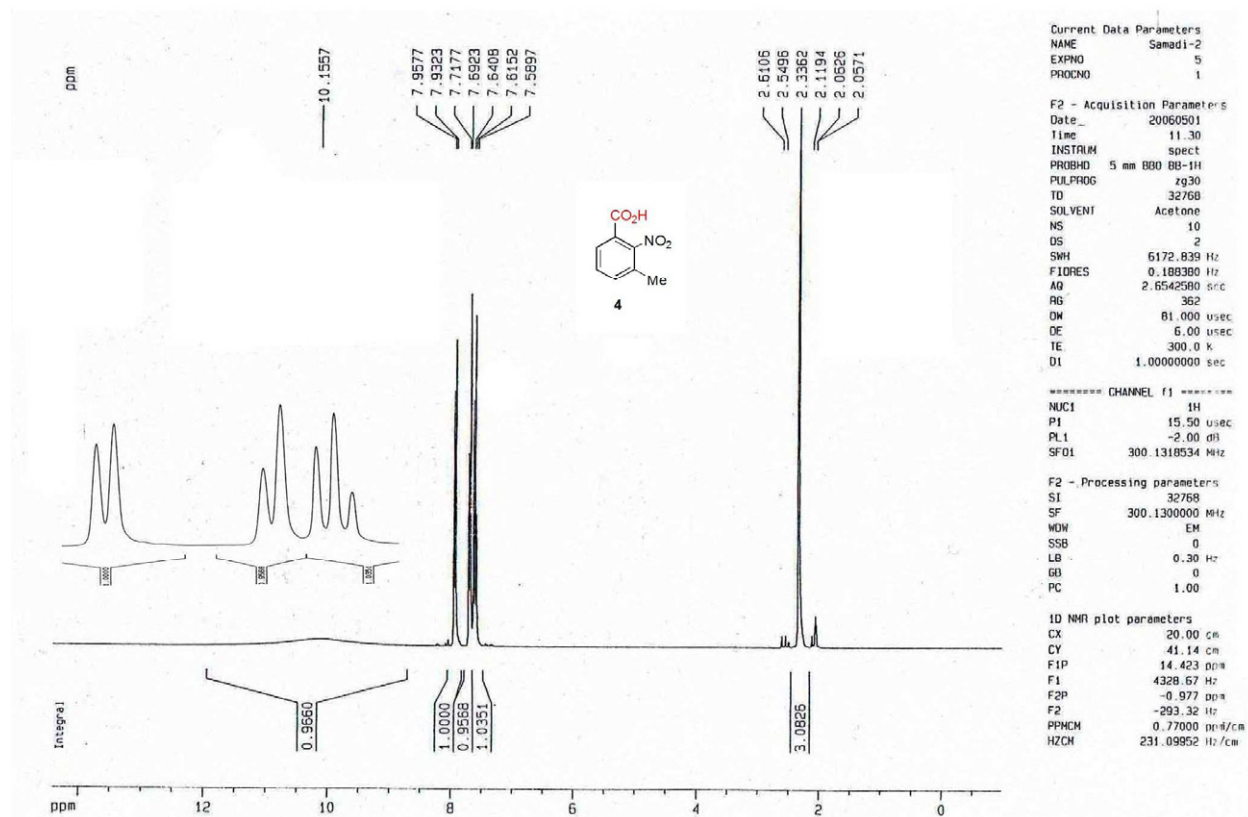
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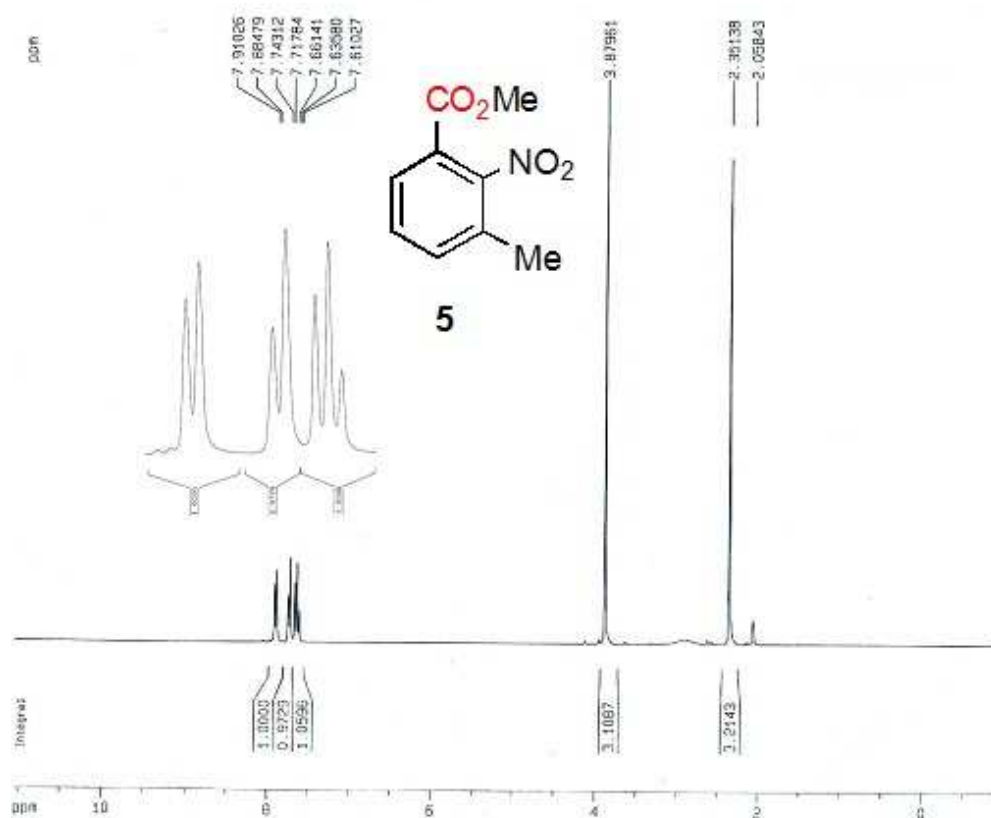
Department of Chemistry, Shahid Beheshti University, G.C. Tehran 1983963113, Iran

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Supplementary Material

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S2	¹³ C NMR of 4	S15	¹³ C NMR of 1a	S30	X-ray scattering of MCM-41
S3	¹ H NMR of 5	S16	¹ H NMR of 2a	S30	SEM image of MCM-41
S3	¹³ C NMR of 5	S16	¹³ C NMR of 2a	S31	X-ray scattering of nanoCuO
S4	¹ H NMR of 6	S17	¹ H NMR of 1b	S31	SEM image of nanoCuO
S4	¹³ C NMR of 6	S17	¹³ C NMR of 1b	S32	X-ray scattering of nanoMgO
S5	¹ H NMR of 7	S18	¹ H NMR of 2b	S32	SEM image of nanoMgO
S5	¹³ C NMR of 7	S18	¹³ C NMR of 2b	S33	Chromatogram of (\pm)- 13
S6	¹ H NMR of 8	S19	¹ H NMR of 1c	S33	Chromatogram of 13
S6	¹ H NMR of 9	S19	¹³ C NMR of 1c	S34	Chromatogram of (\pm)- 14
S7	¹³ C NMR of 9	S20	¹ H NMR of 2c	S34	Chromatogram of 14
S7	¹ H NMR of 11a	S20	IR of 1d	S35	Chromatogram of (\pm)- 15
S8	¹ H NMR of 12a	S21	¹ H NMR of 1d	S35	Chromatogram of 15
S8	¹ H NMR of 11b	S21	¹³ C NMR of 1d	S36	Chromatogram of (\pm)- 16
S9	¹³ C NMR of 11b	S22	Mass of 1d	S36	Chromatogram of 16
S9	¹ H NMR of 12b	S22	IR of 2d	S37	Chromatogram of (\pm)- 17
S10	¹³ C NMR of 12b	S23	¹ H NMR of 2d	S37	Chromatogram of 17
S10	¹ H NMR of 11c	S23	¹³ C NMR of 2d	S38	Table 6
S11	¹ H NMR of 12c	S24	¹ H NMR of 14		
S11	¹³ C NMR of 12c	S24	¹ H NMR of 13		
S12	¹ H NMR of 11d	S25	¹³ C NMR of 13		
S12	¹³ C NMR of 11d	S25	¹ H NMR of 15		
S13	IR of 11d	S26	¹ H NMR of 16		
S13	IR of 12d	S26	¹ H NMR of 17		
S14	¹ H NMR of 12d	S27	IR of SBA-15		





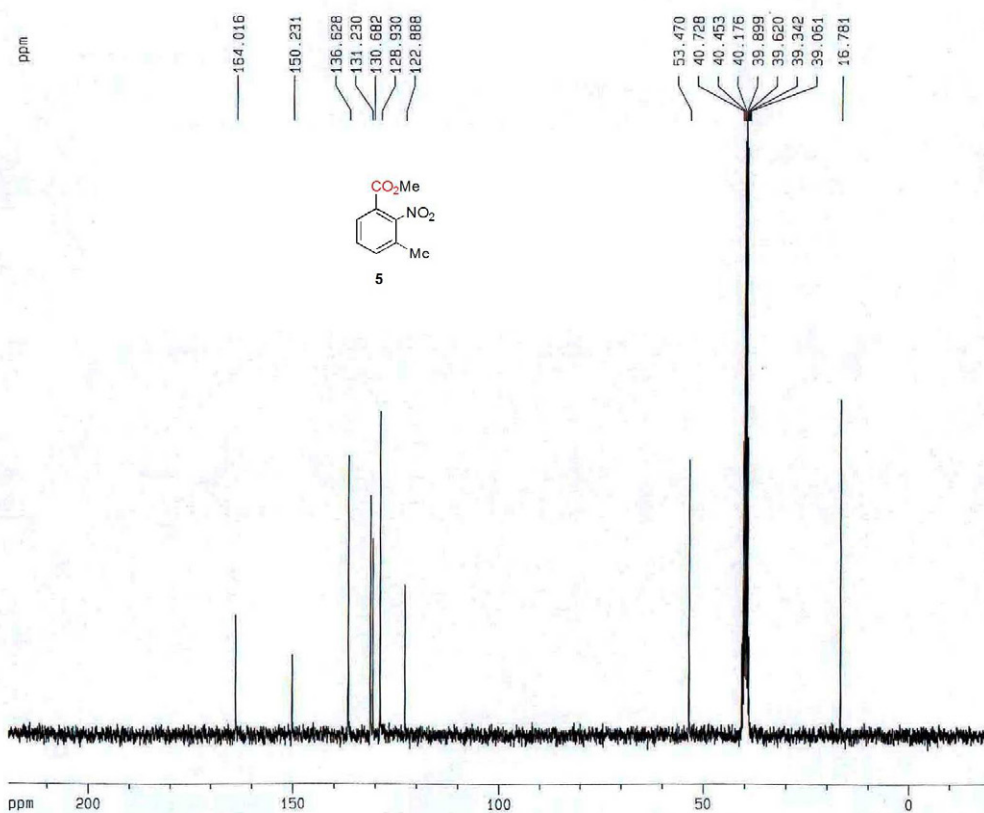
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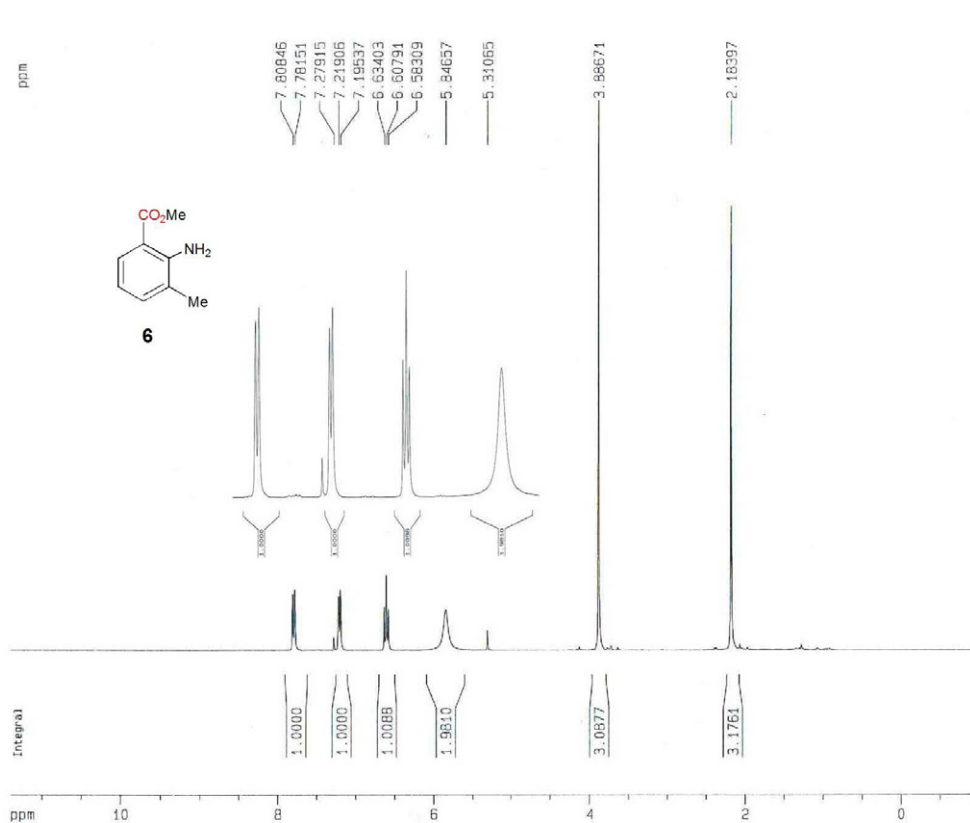
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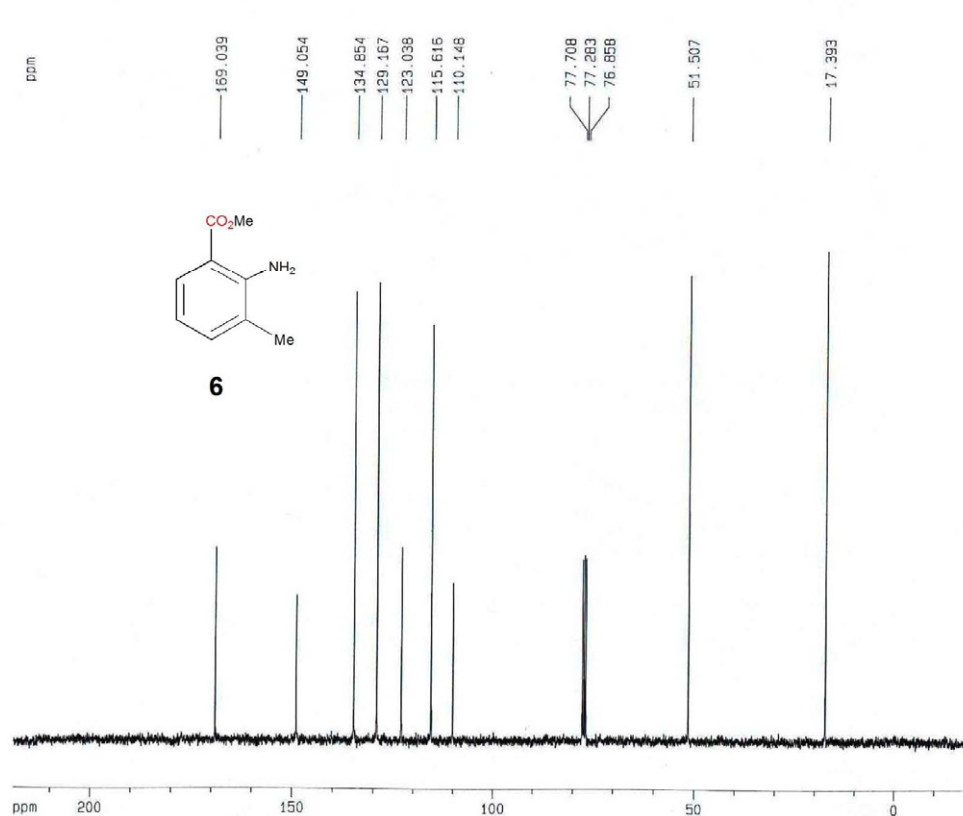
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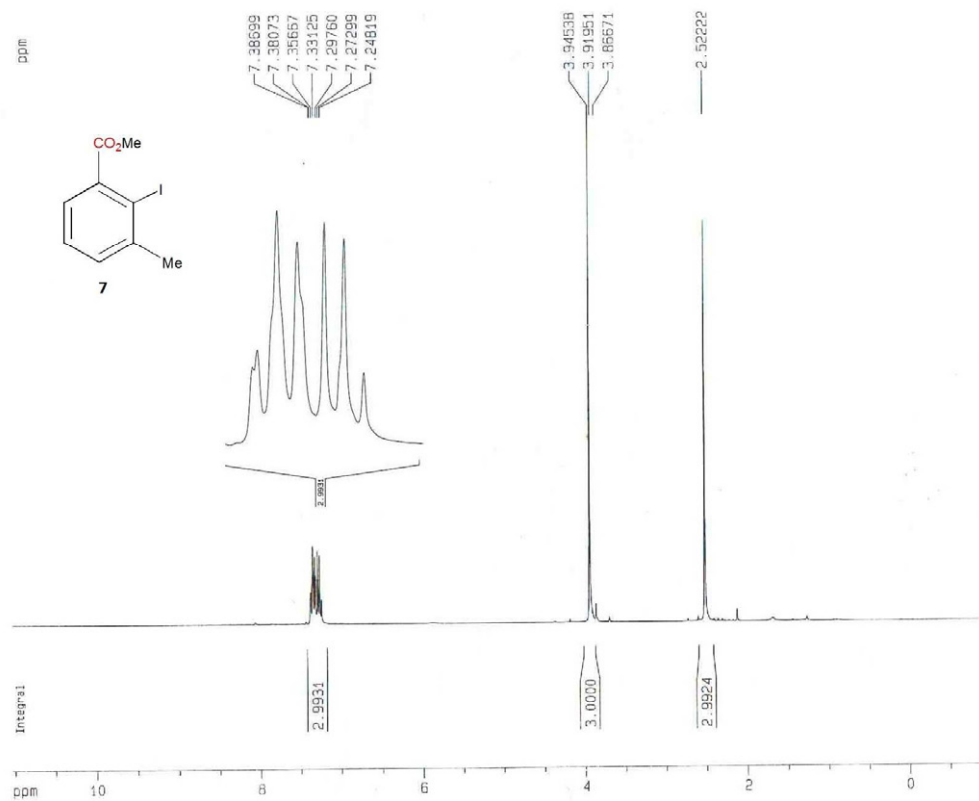
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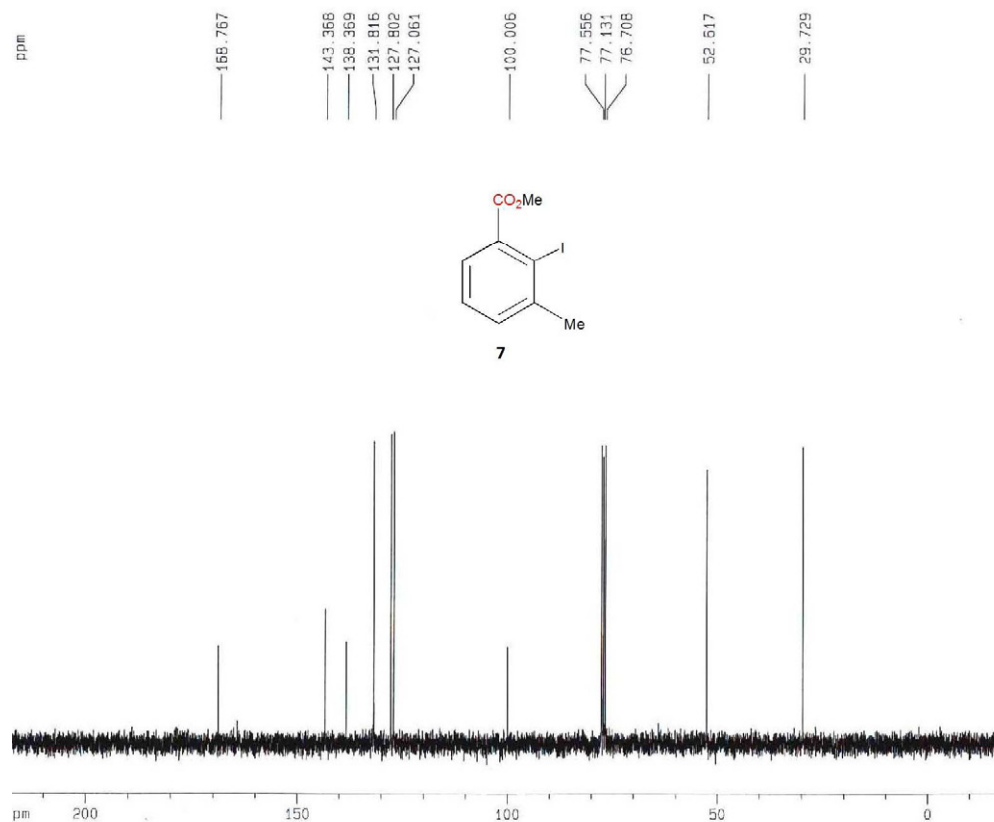
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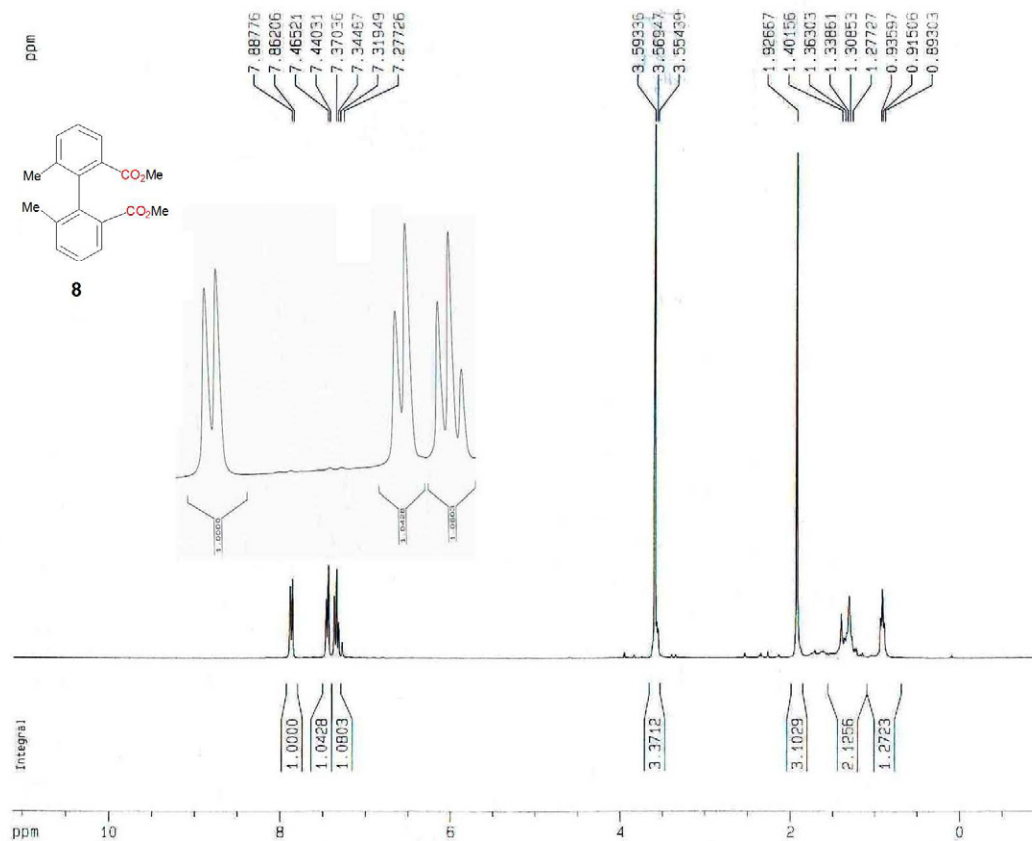
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===== CHANNEL f2 =====
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 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 87.00 usec
 PL2 -2.00 dB
 PL12 12.00 dB
 PL13 18.00 dB
 SFO2 300.1312005 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.4677490 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

ID NMR plot parameters
 CX 20.00 cm
 CY 8.25 cm
 F1P 219.155 ppm
 F1 16539.11 Hz
 F2P -19.167 ppm
 F2 -1446.51 Hz
 PPMCM 11.91609 ppm/cm
 HZCM 889.28058 Hz/cm



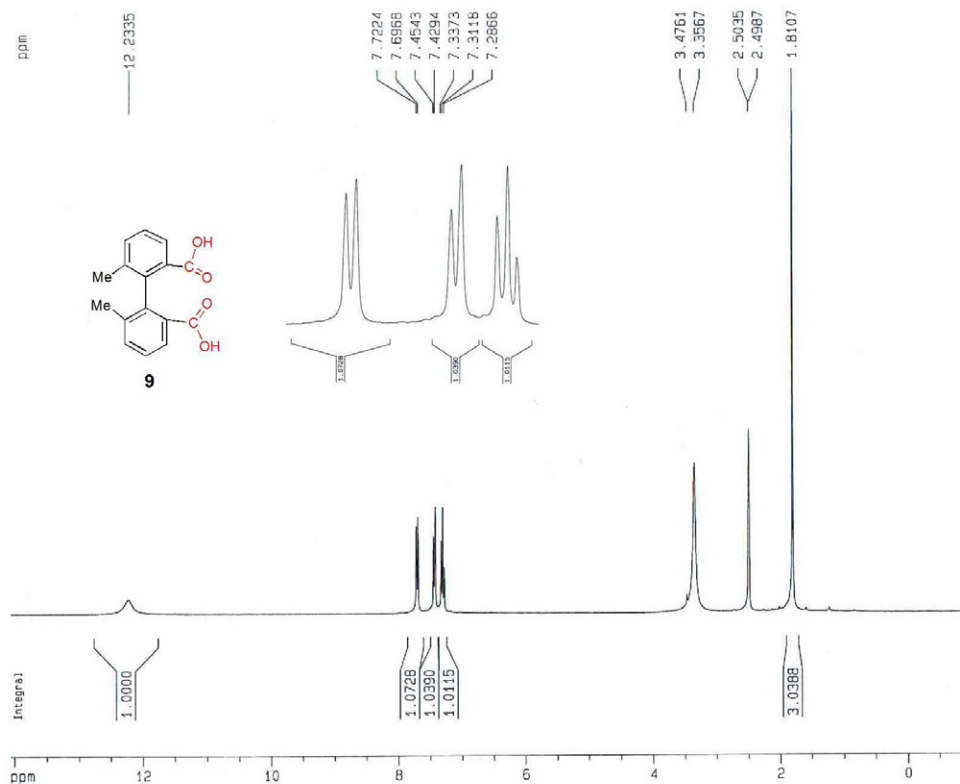
Current Data Parameters
 NAME Samadi-2
 EXPNO 26
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20061119
 Time 14.18
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm QNP 1H/13
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 10
 DS 2
 SWH 6172.839 Hz
 FIDRES 0.188380 Hz
 AQ 2.6542580 sec
 RG 362
 DM 81.000 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 300.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 15.50 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SFO1 300.1318534 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 300.1300000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 20.00 cm
 CY 10.45 cm
 F1P 11.114 ppm
 F1 3335.52 Hz
 F2P -0.952 ppm
 F2 -285.68 Hz
 PPMCM 0.60327 ppm/cm
 HZCM 181.05978 Hz/cm



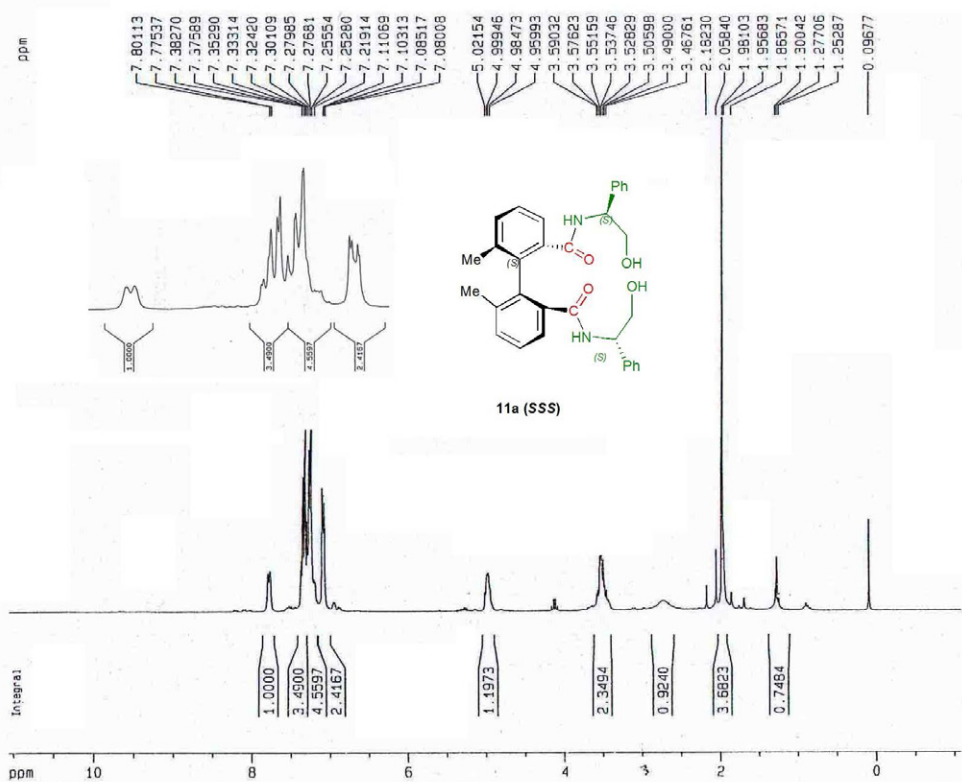
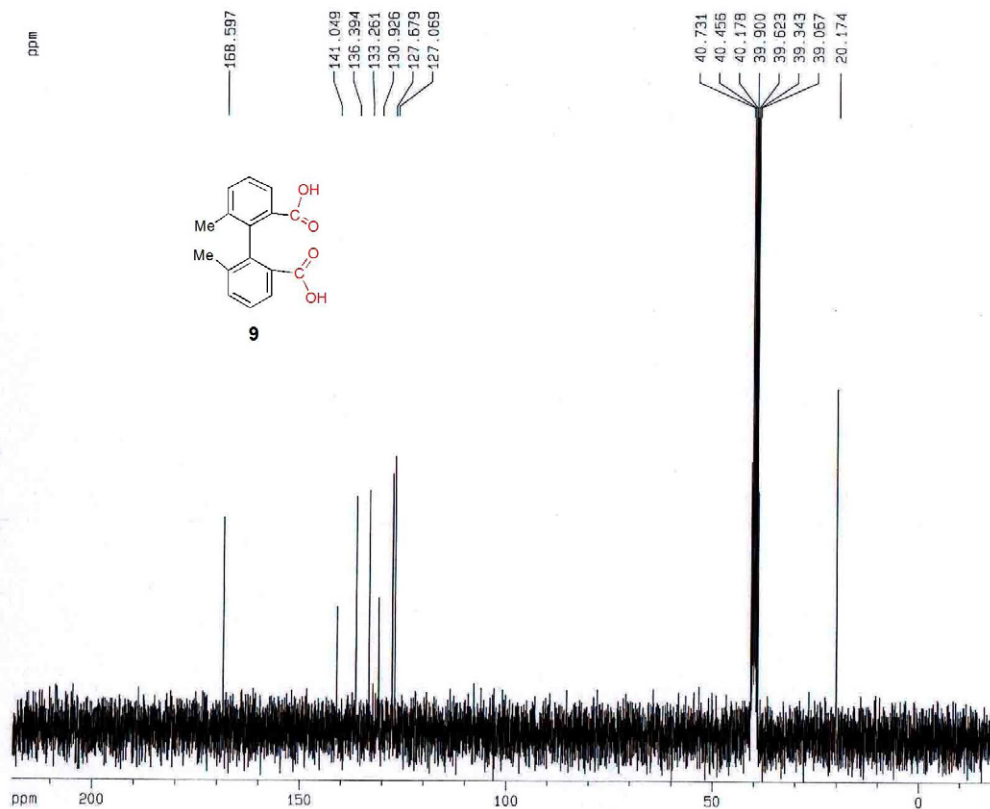
Current Data Parameters
 NAME Samadi-2
 EXPNO 28
 PROCNO 1

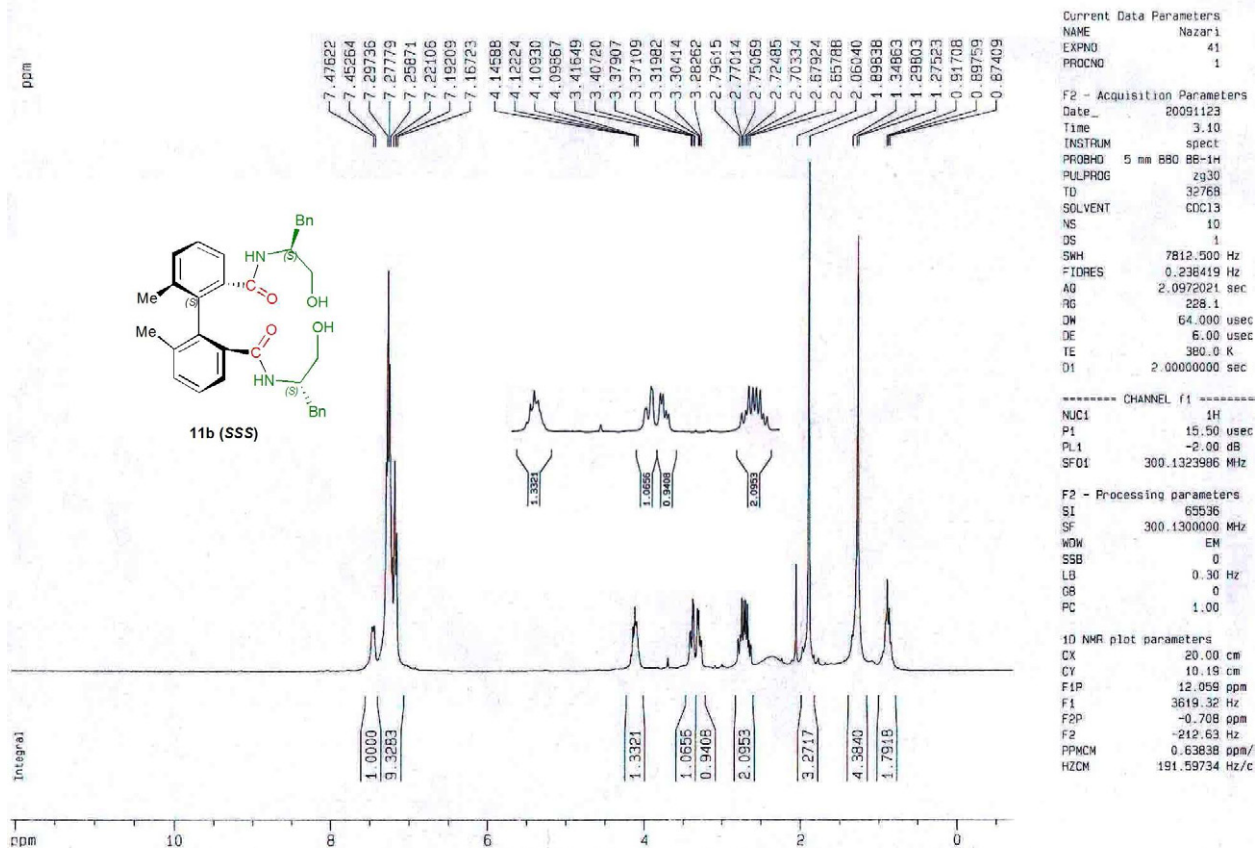
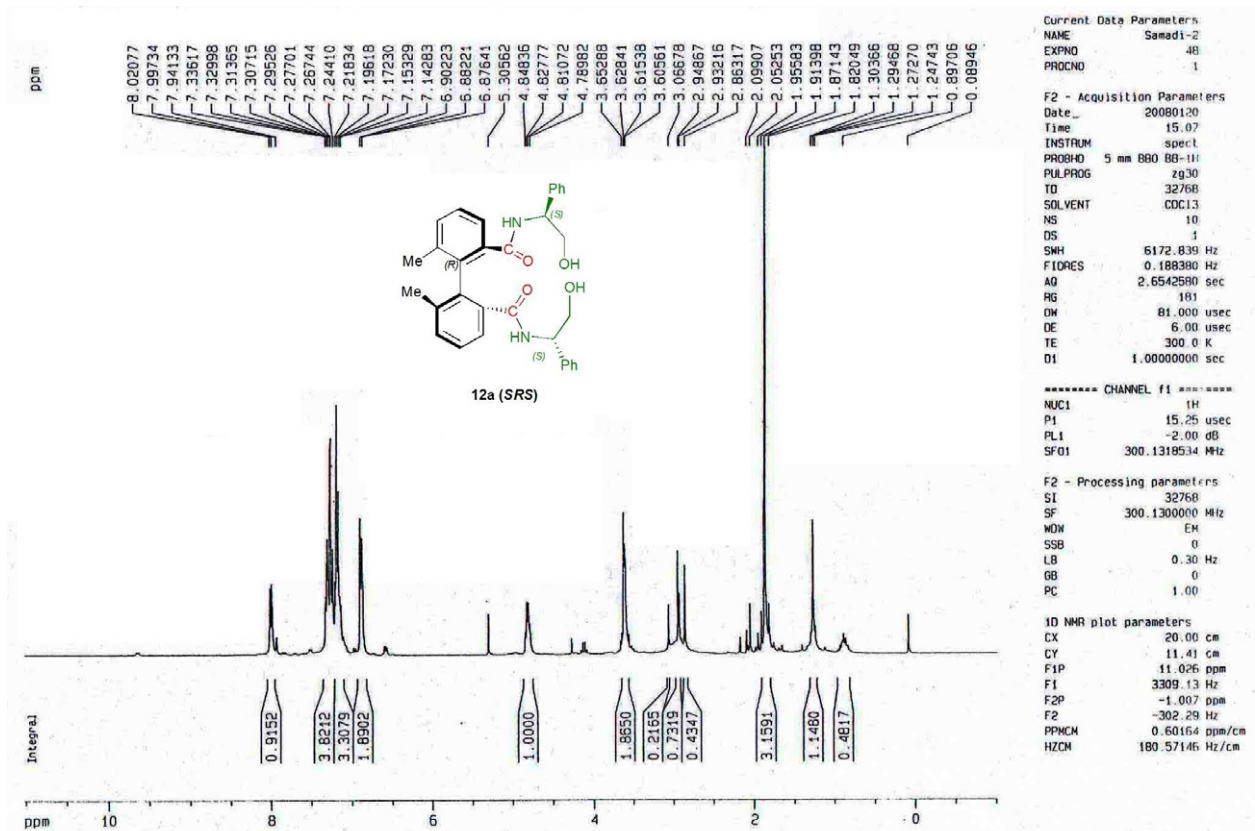
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20051220
 Time 13.02
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT DMSO
 NS 10
 DS 2
 SWH 6172.839 Hz
 FIDRES 0.188380 Hz
 AQ 2.6542580 sec
 RG 362
 DM 81.000 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 300.0 K
 D1 1.0000000 sec

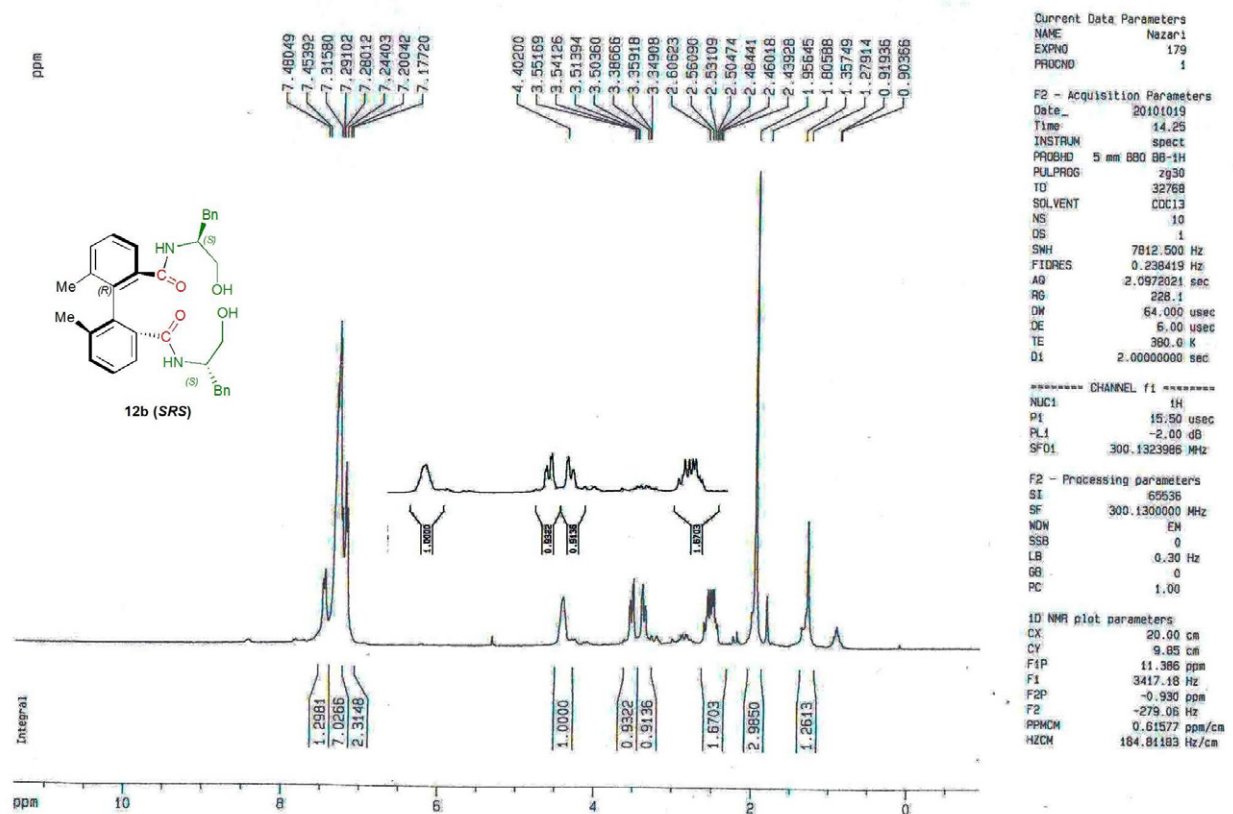
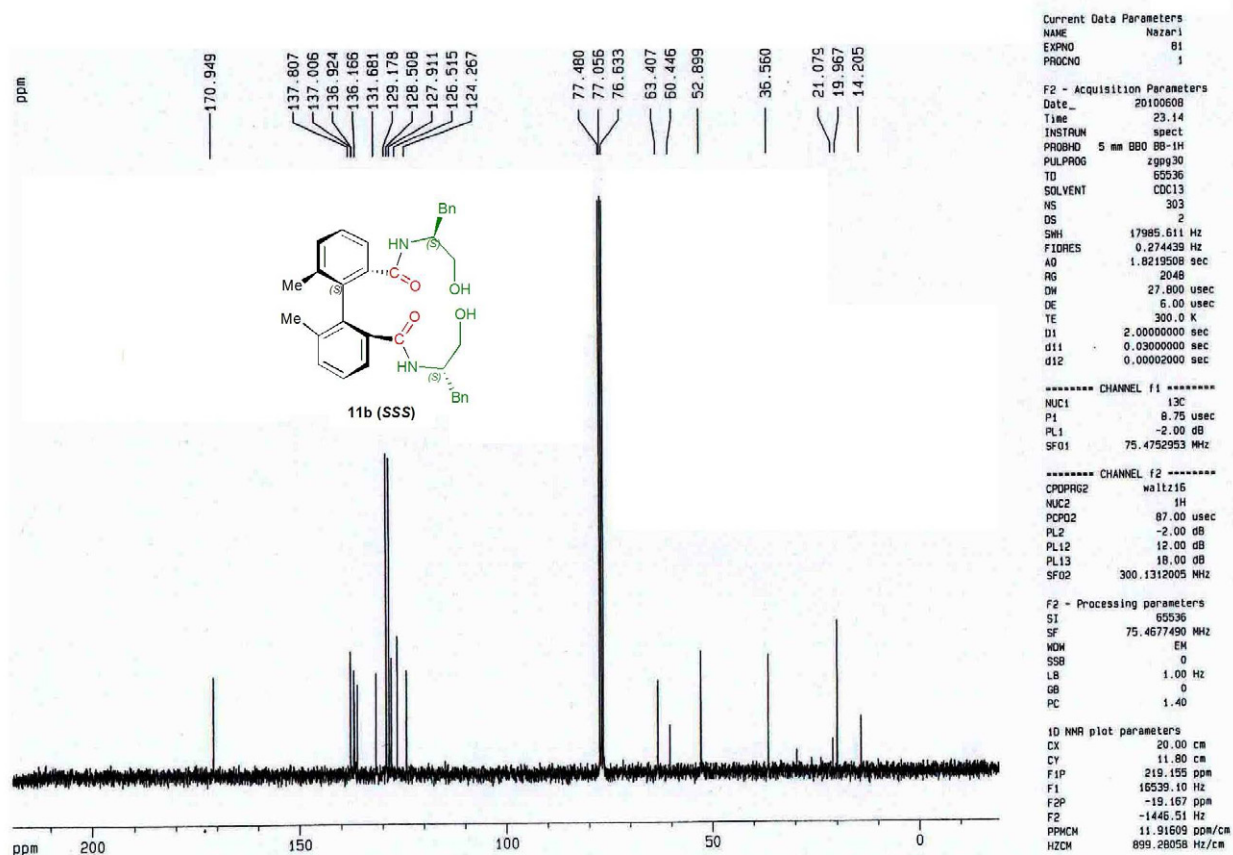
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 15.50 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SFO1 300.1318534 MHz

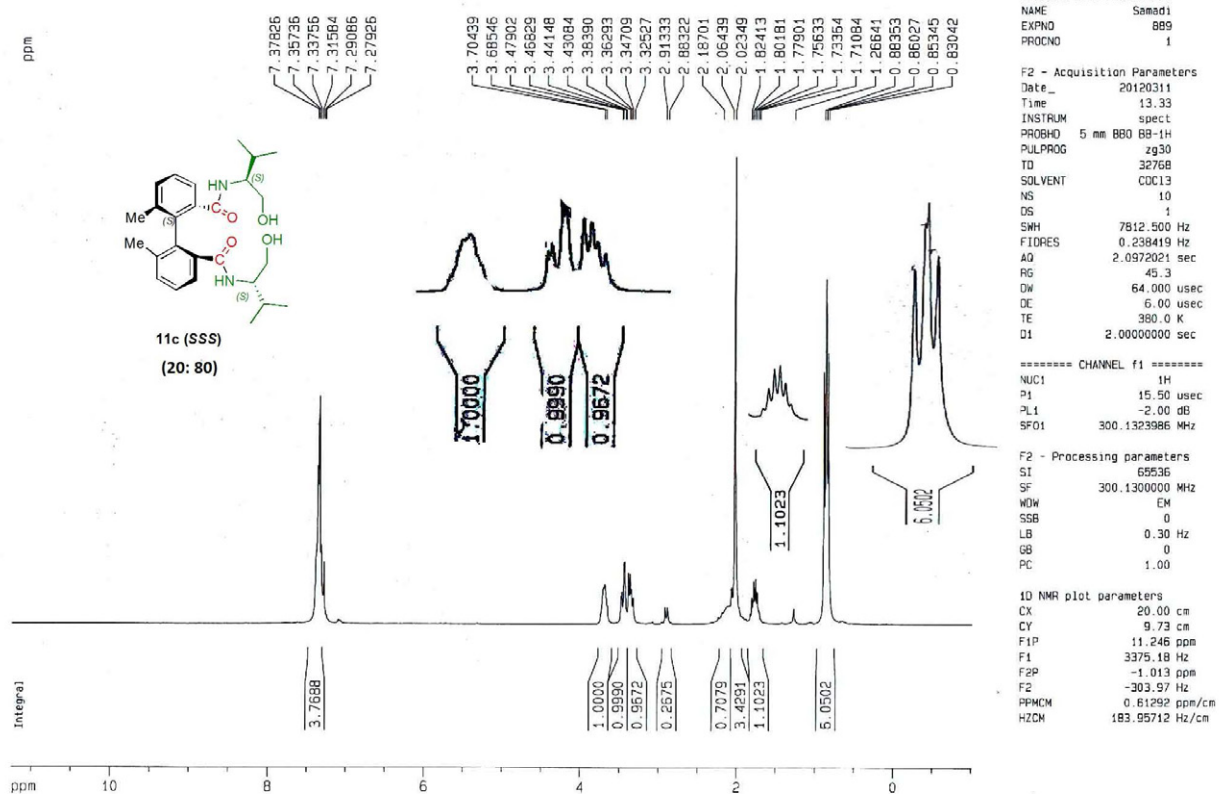
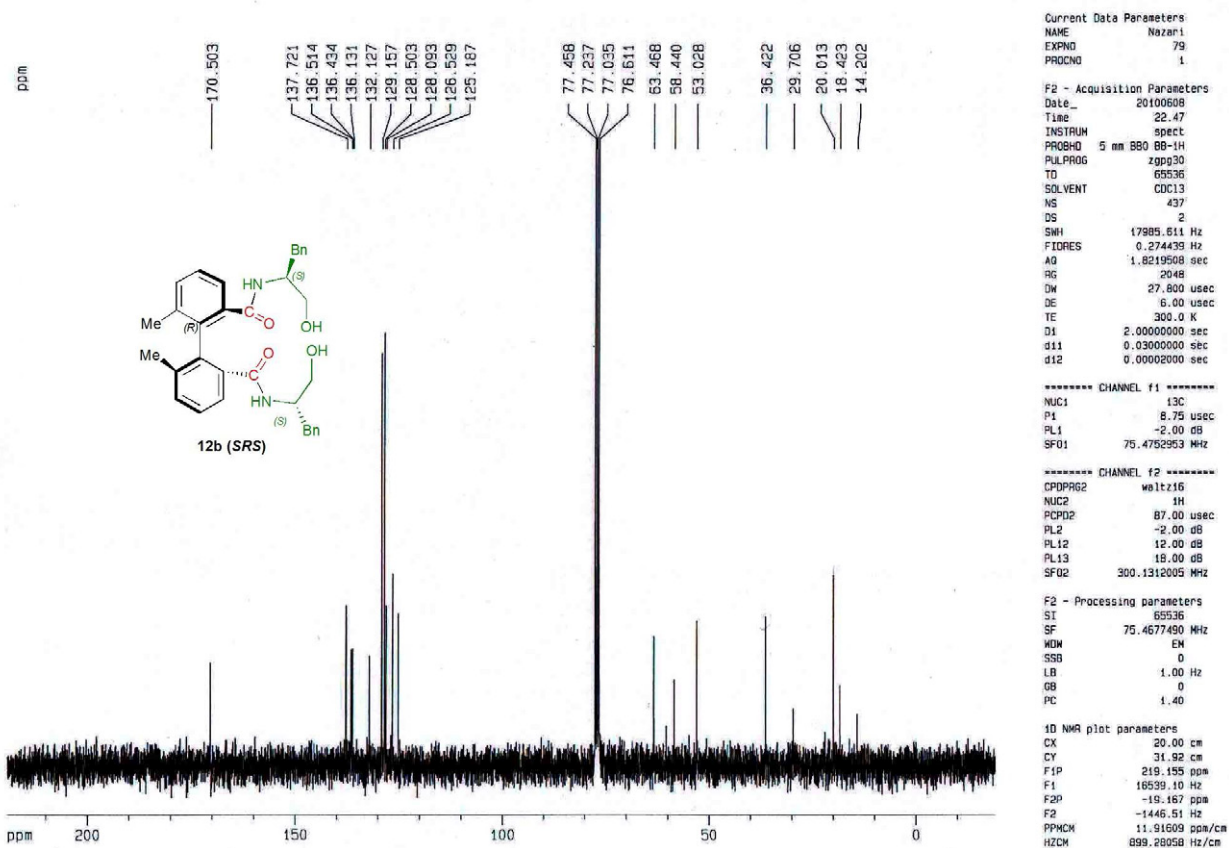
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 32768
 SF 300.1300000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

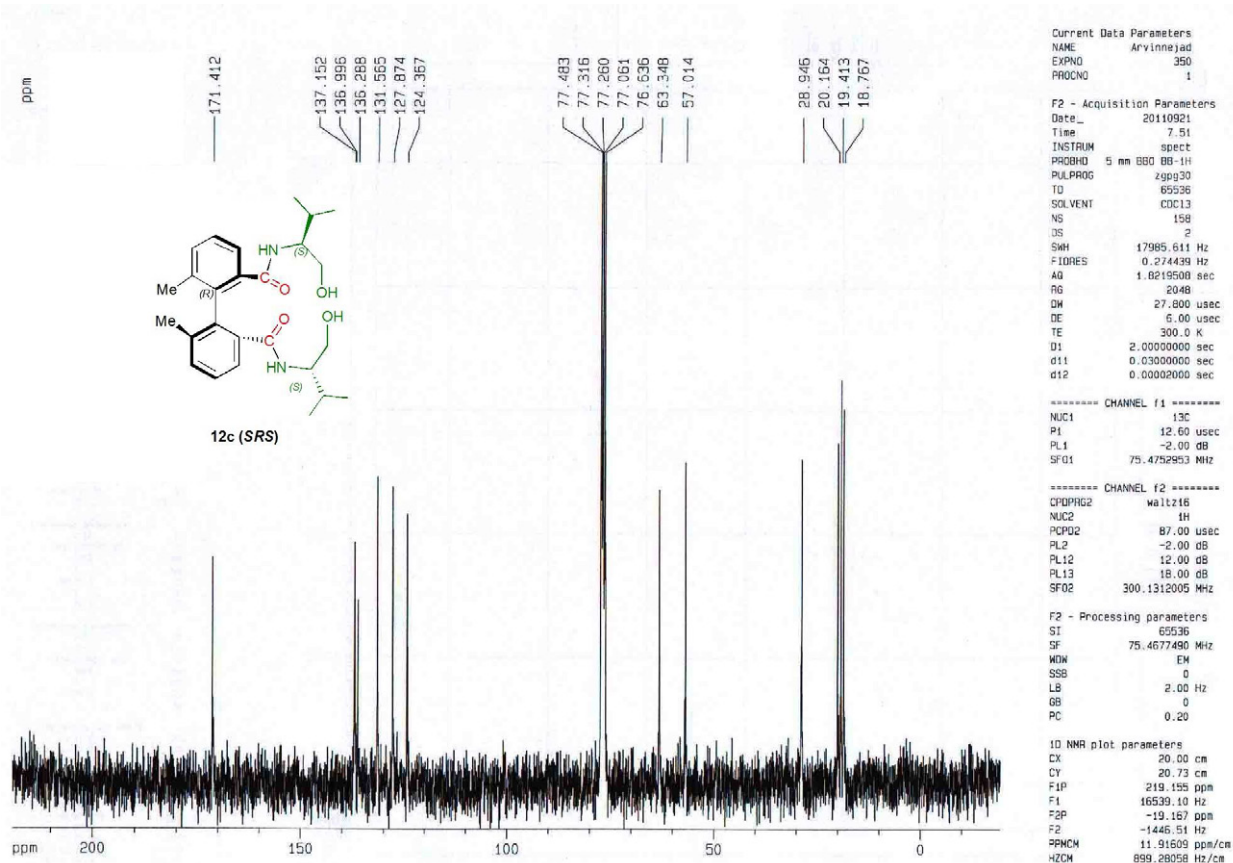
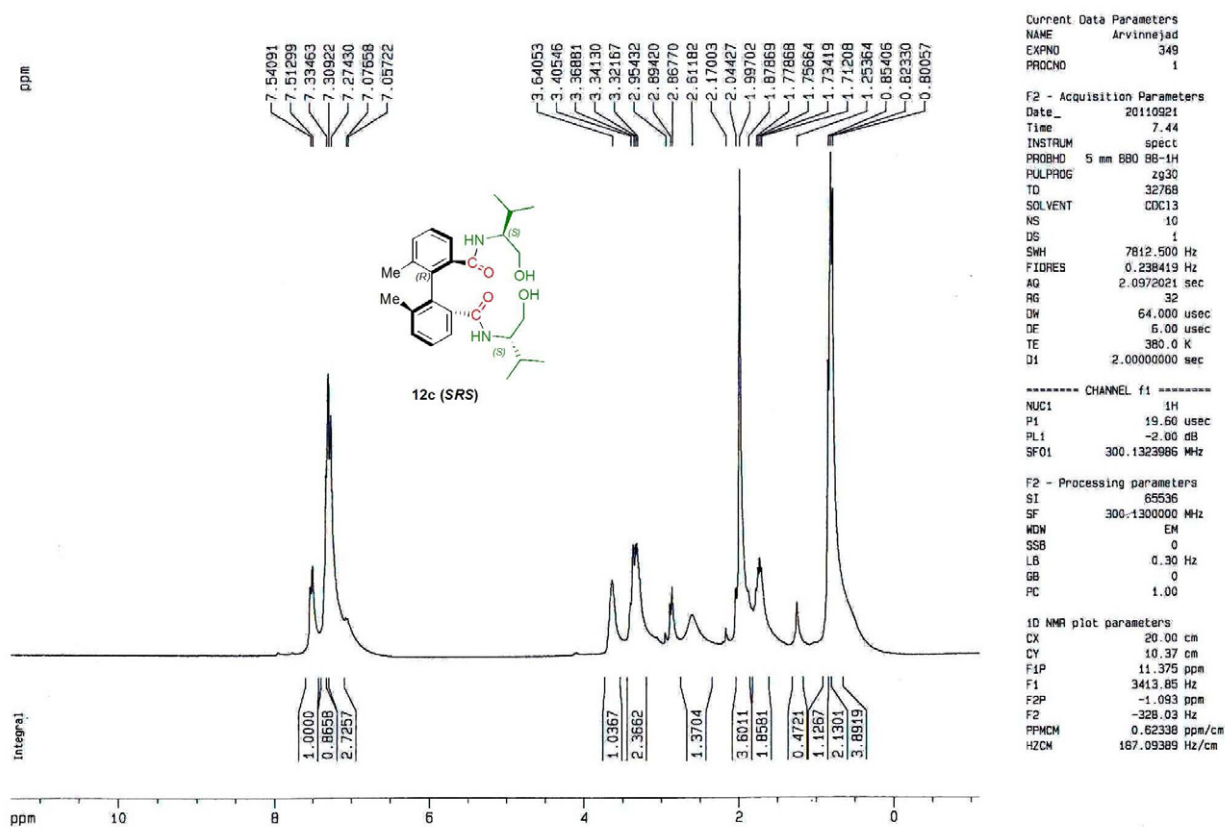
1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 20.00 cm
 CY 11.35 cm
 F1P 14.066 ppm
 F1 4221.72 Hz
 F2P -0.926 ppm
 F2 -278.04 Hz
 PPMCM 0.74963 ppm/cm
 HZCM 224.96776 Hz/cm

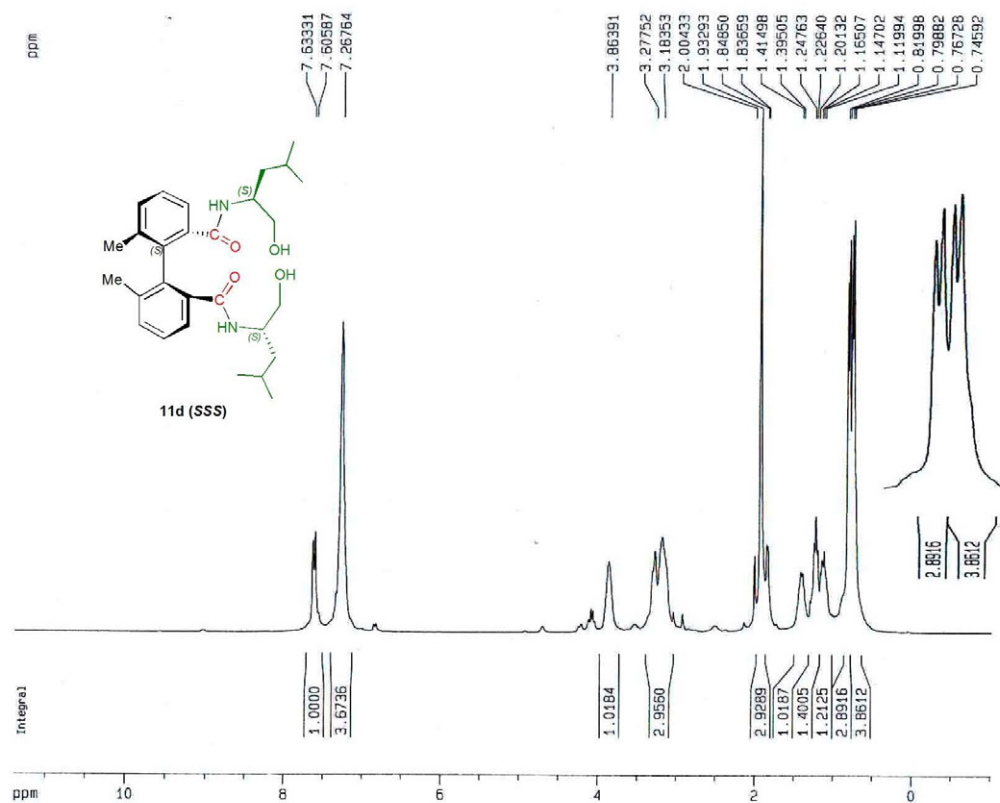












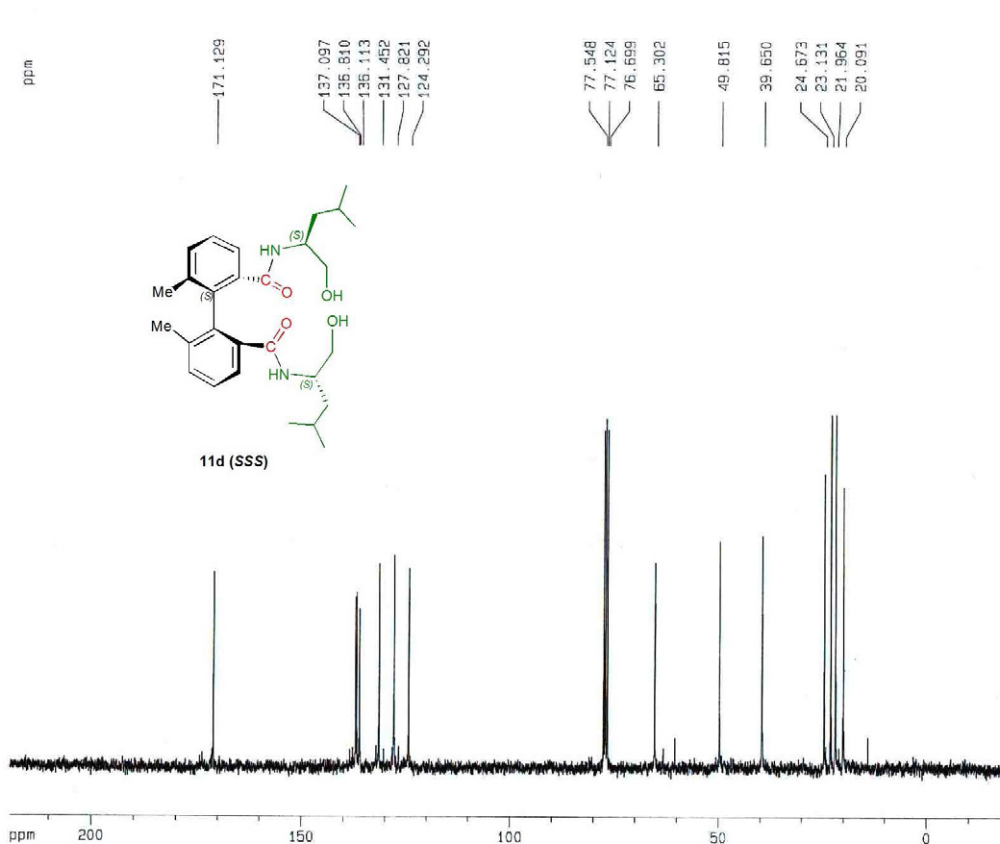
Current Data Parameters
 NAME Samad1
 EXPNO 807
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20110916
 Time 9.44
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zg30
 ID 32768
 SOLVENT DMSO
 NS 10
 DS 1
 SWH 7812.500 Hz
 FIDRES 0.239419 Hz
 AQ 2.0972021 sec
 RG 20.2
 DW 64.000 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 380.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 19.60 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SF01 300.1323986 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 300.1300000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 20.00 cm
 CY 10.97 cm
 F1P 11.397 ppm
 F1 3420.60 Hz
 F2P -1.013 ppm
 F2 -303.97 Hz
 PPMCM 0.62049 ppm/cm
 HZCM 186.22820 Hz/cm



Current Data Parameters
 NAME Samad1
 EXPNO 808
 PROCNO 1

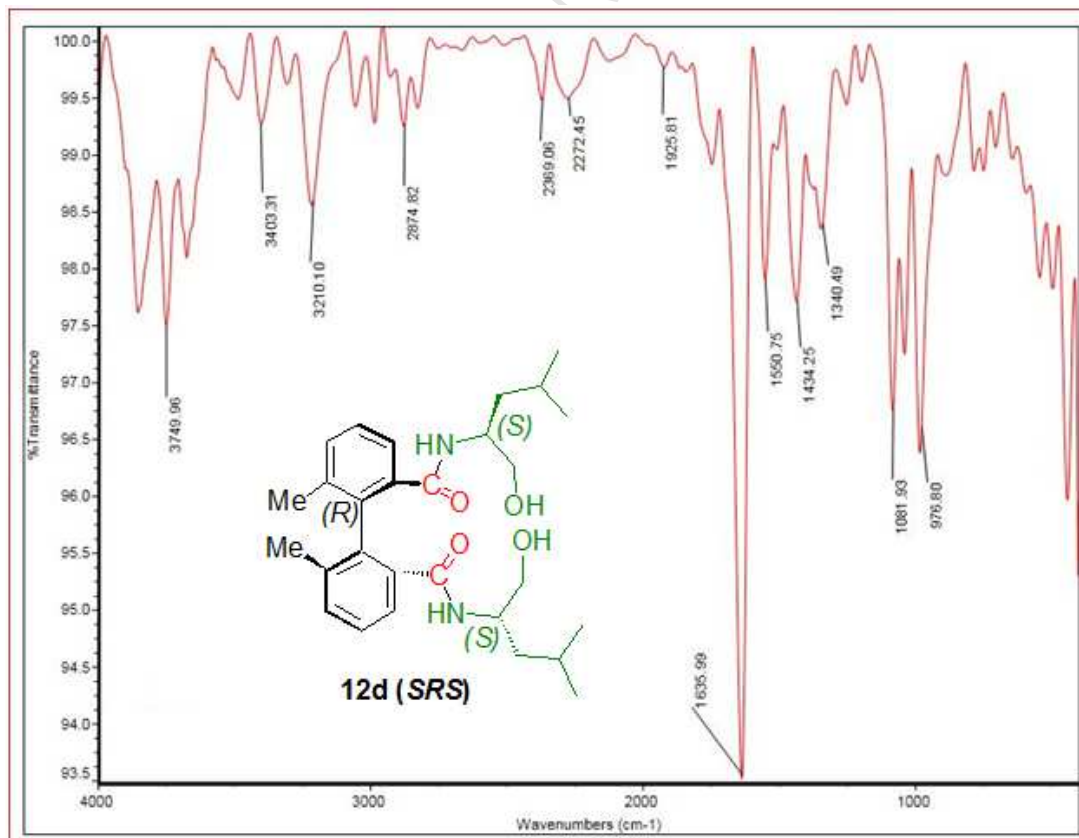
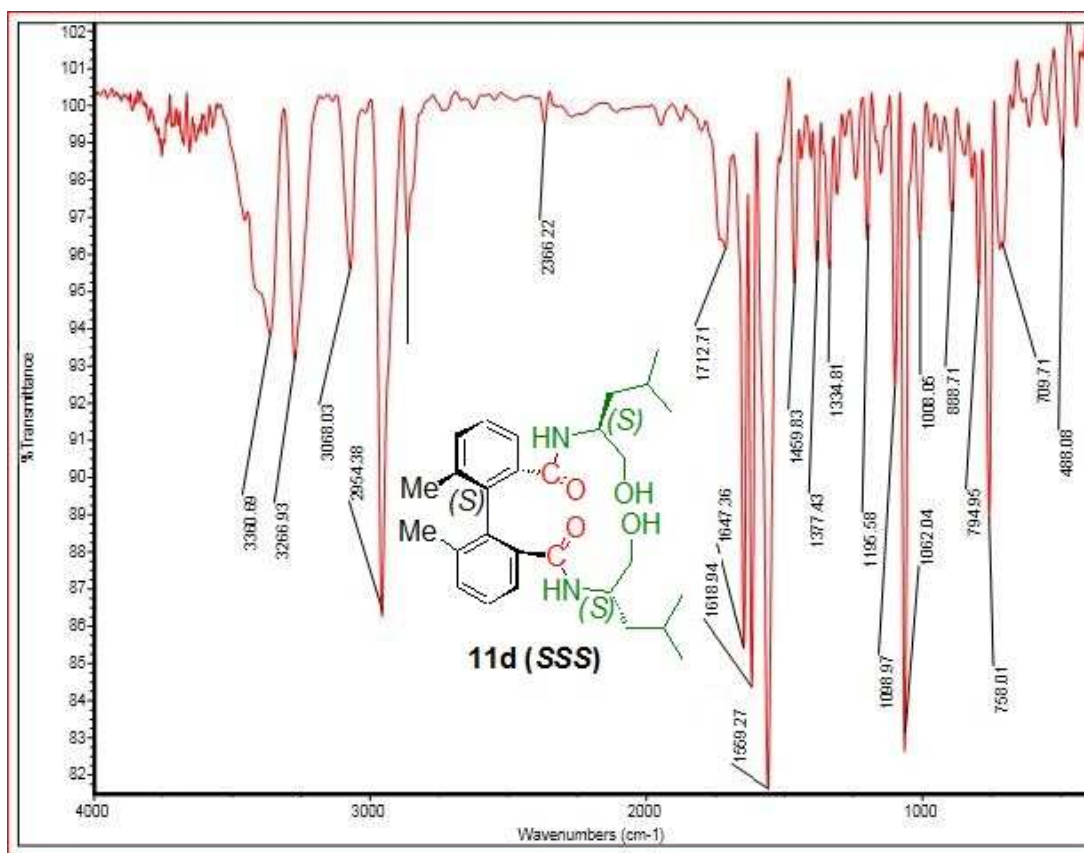
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20110916
 Time 9.45
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zgpg30
 ID 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 158
 DS 2
 SWH 17985.611 Hz
 FIDRES 0.274439 Hz
 AQ 1.8219508 sec
 RG 2048
 DW 27.800 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 300.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 d11 0.03000000 sec
 d12 0.00002000 sec

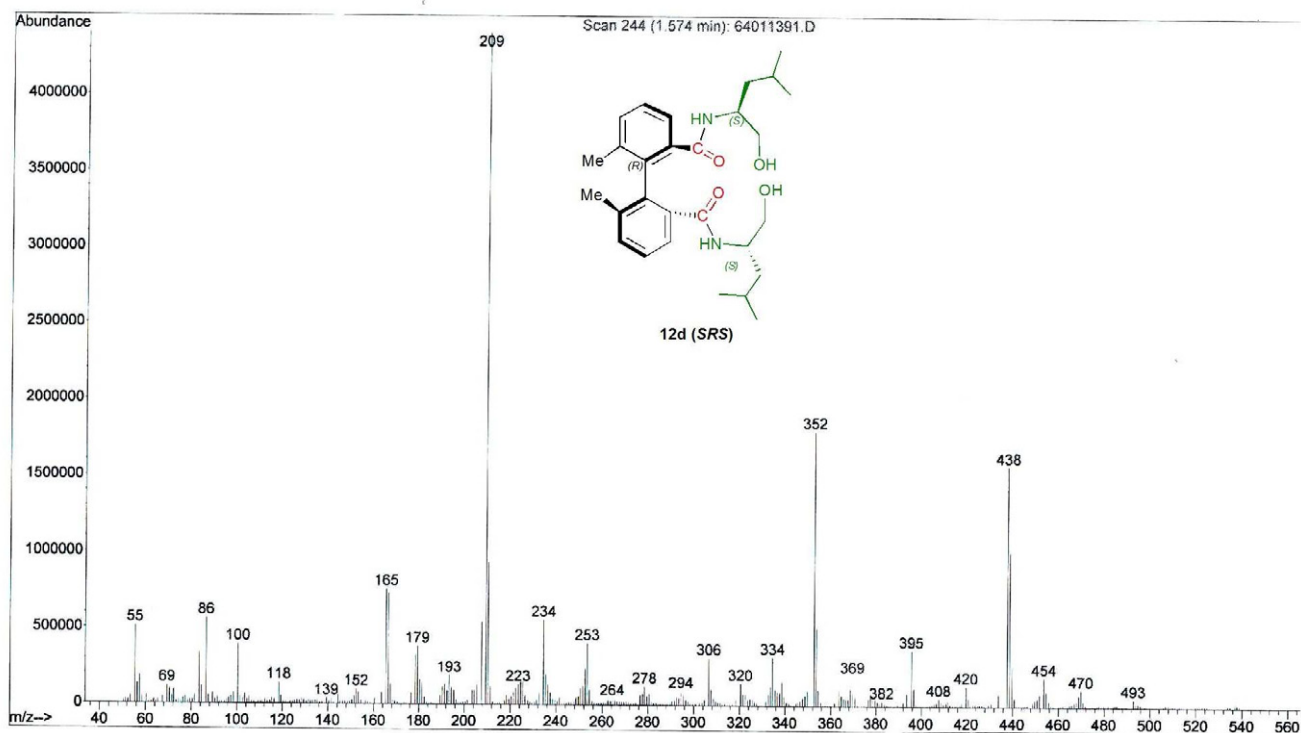
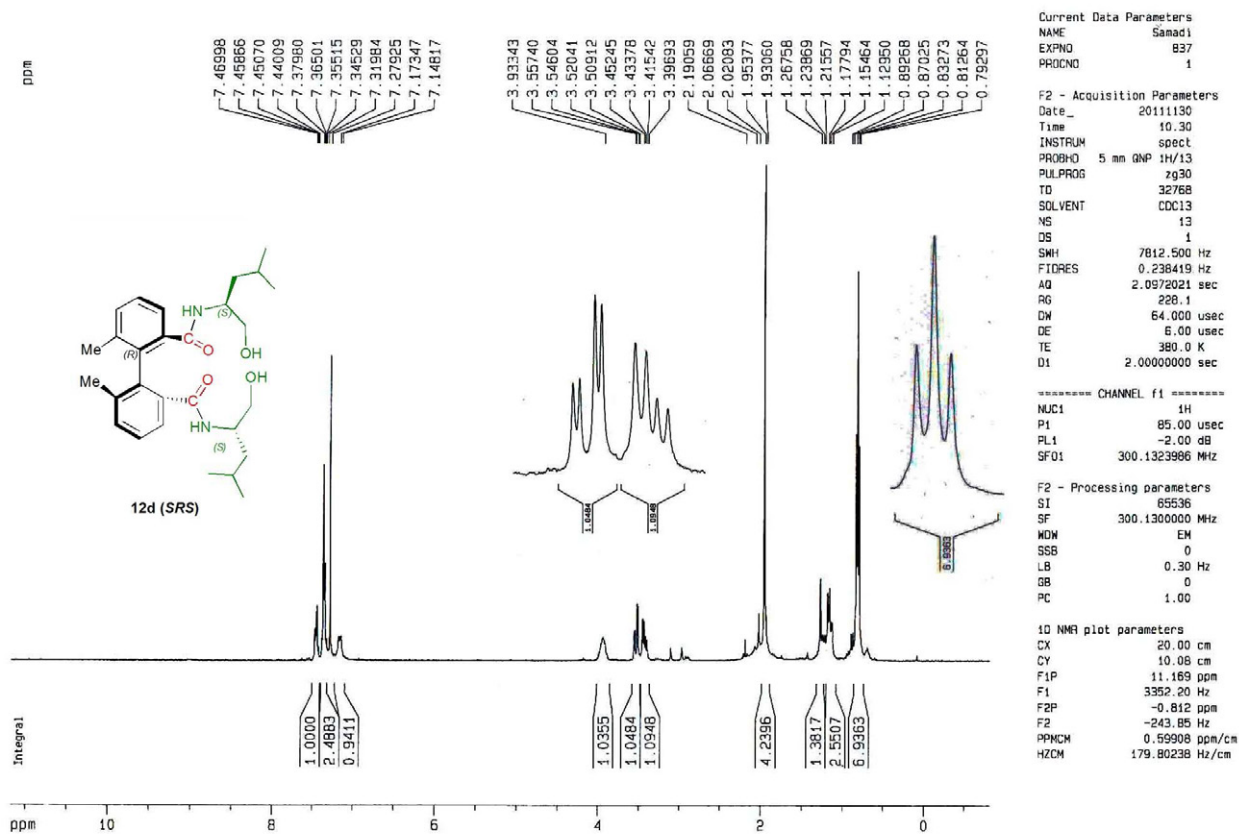
===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 12.60 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SF01 75.4752953 MHz

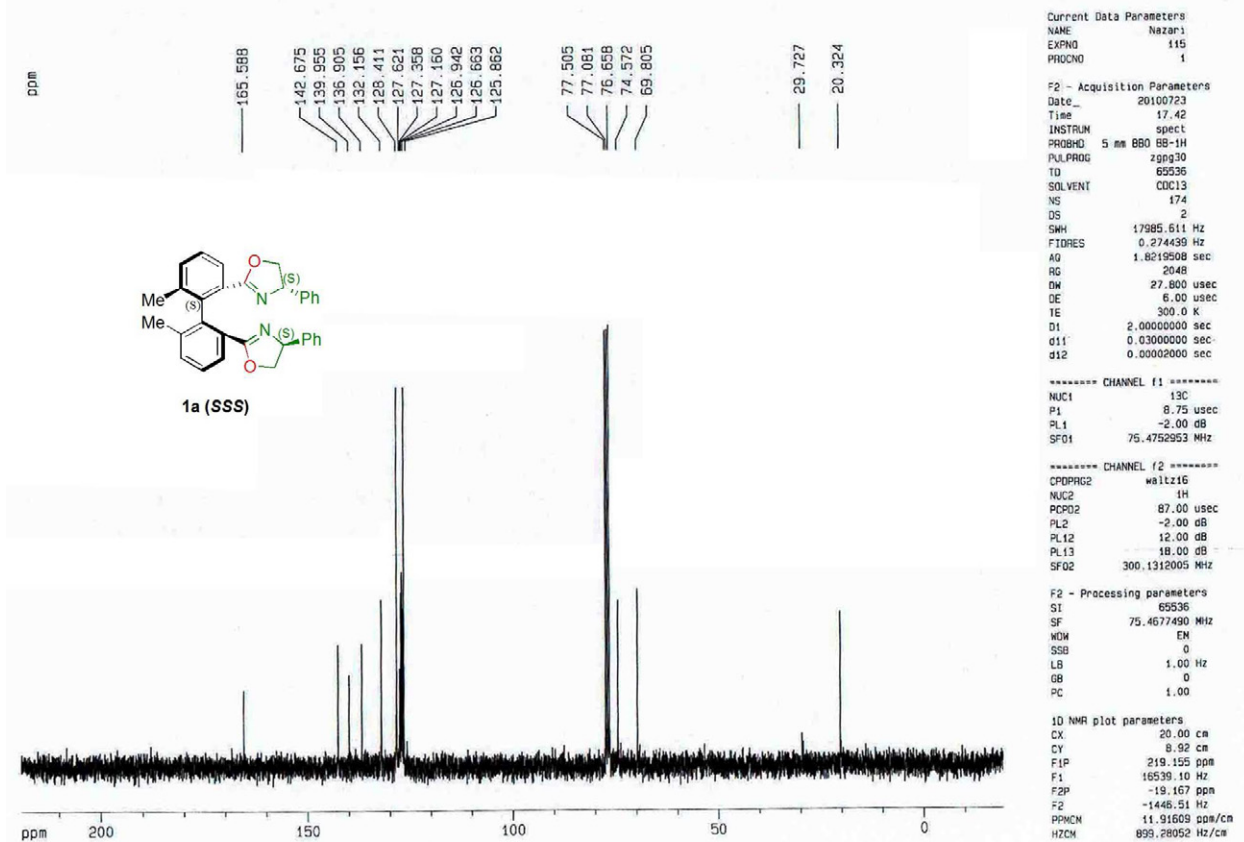
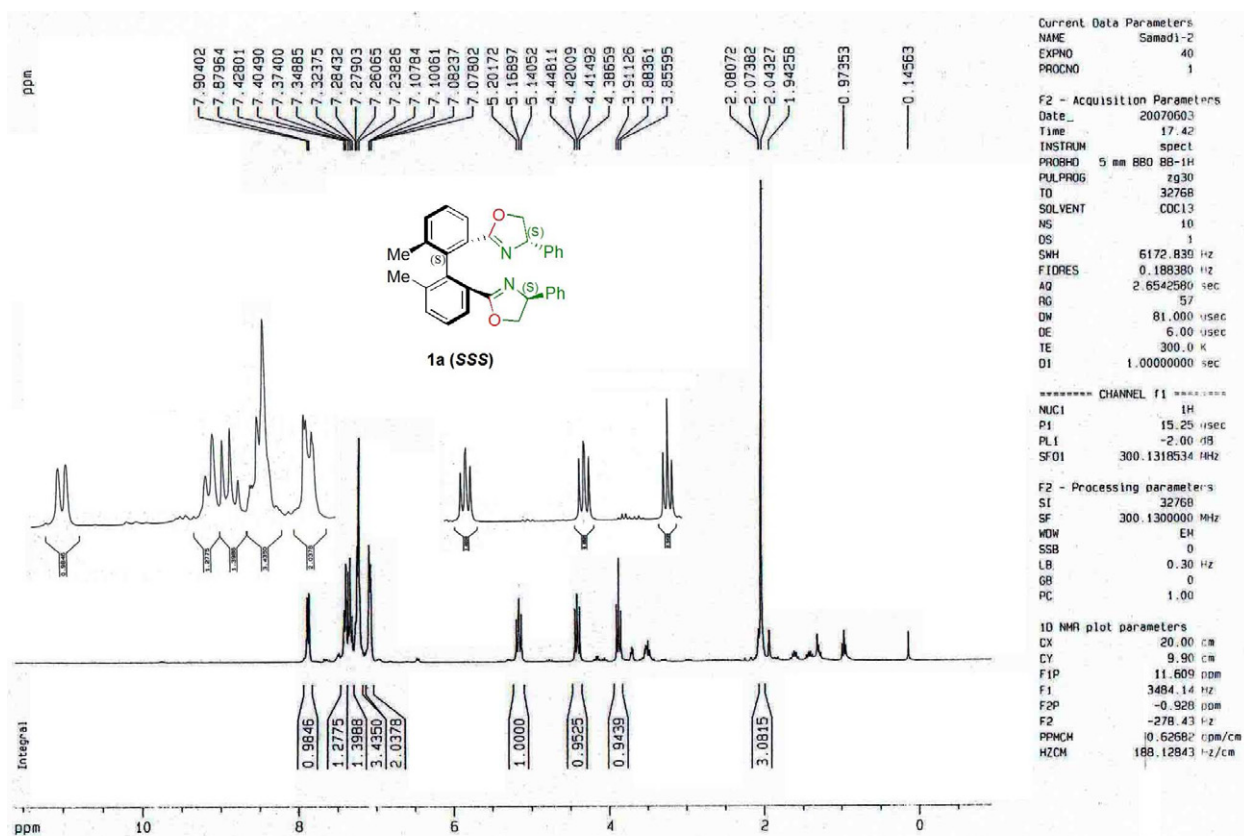
===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPROG2 wa1tz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 87.00 usec
 PL2 -2.00 dB
 PL12 12.00 dB
 PL13 18.00 dB
 SF02 300.1312005 MHz

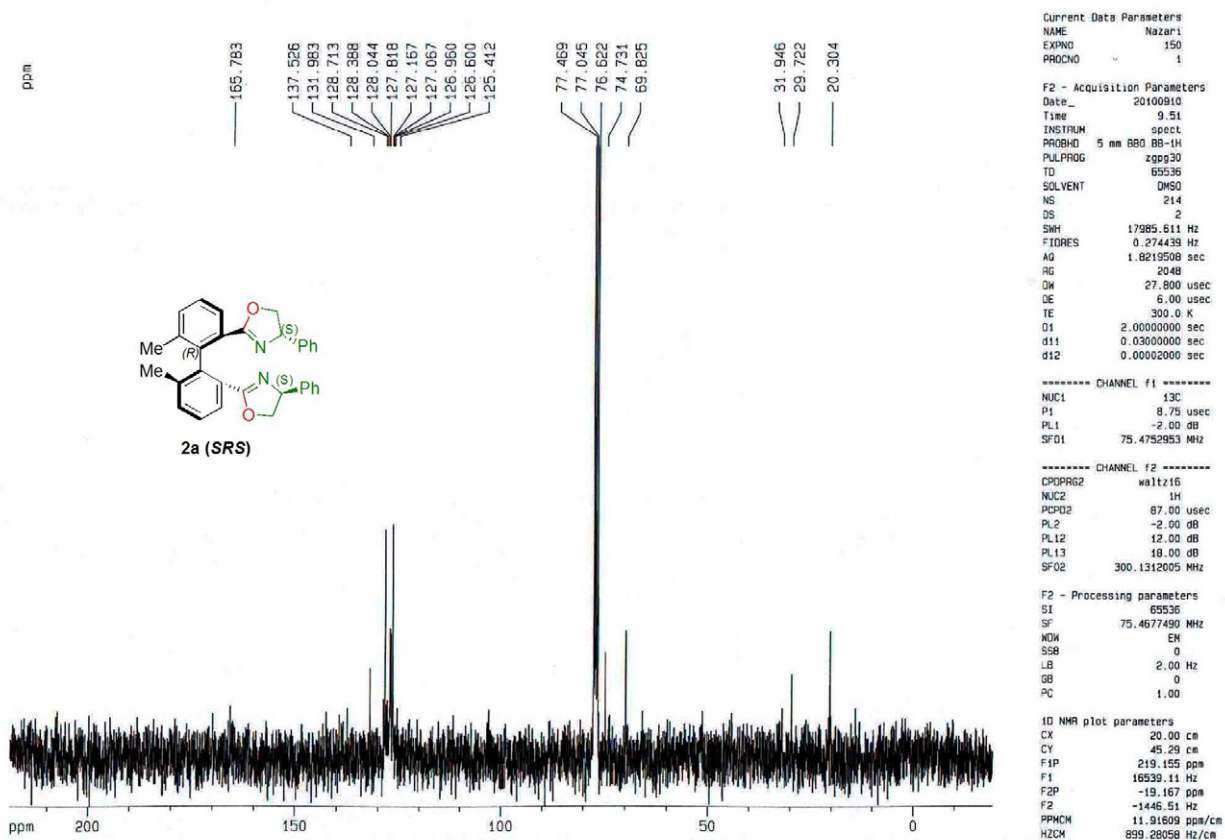
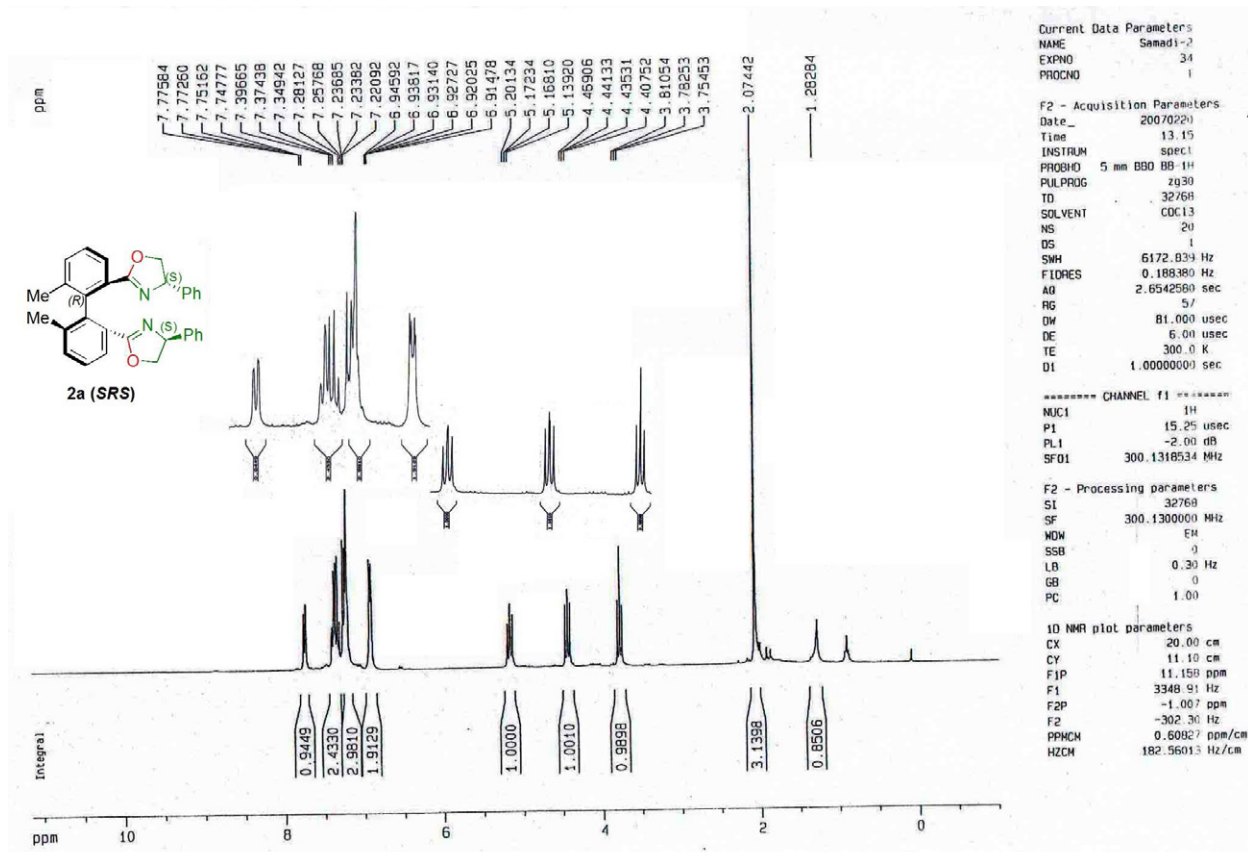
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.4677480 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 2.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 0.20

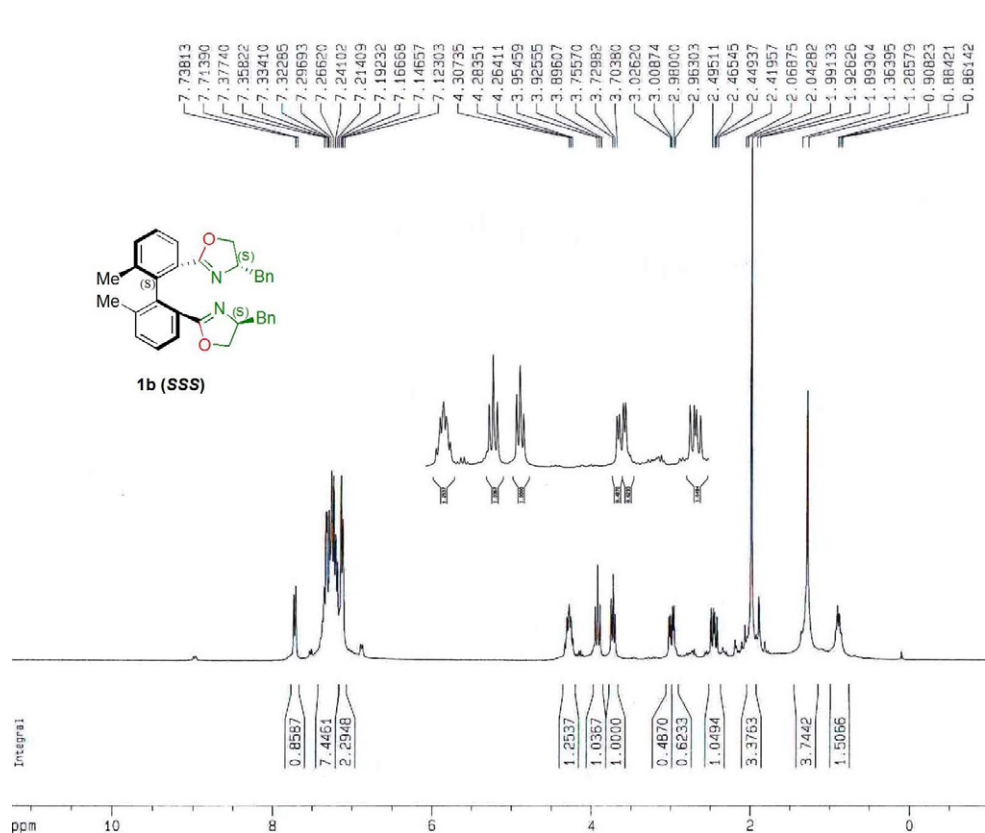
1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 20.00 cm
 CY 7.12 cm
 F1P 219.155 ppm
 F1 16539.11 Hz
 F2P -19.167 ppm
 F2 -1446.51 Hz
 PPMCM 11.91609 ppm/cm
 HZCM 895.28058 Hz/cm











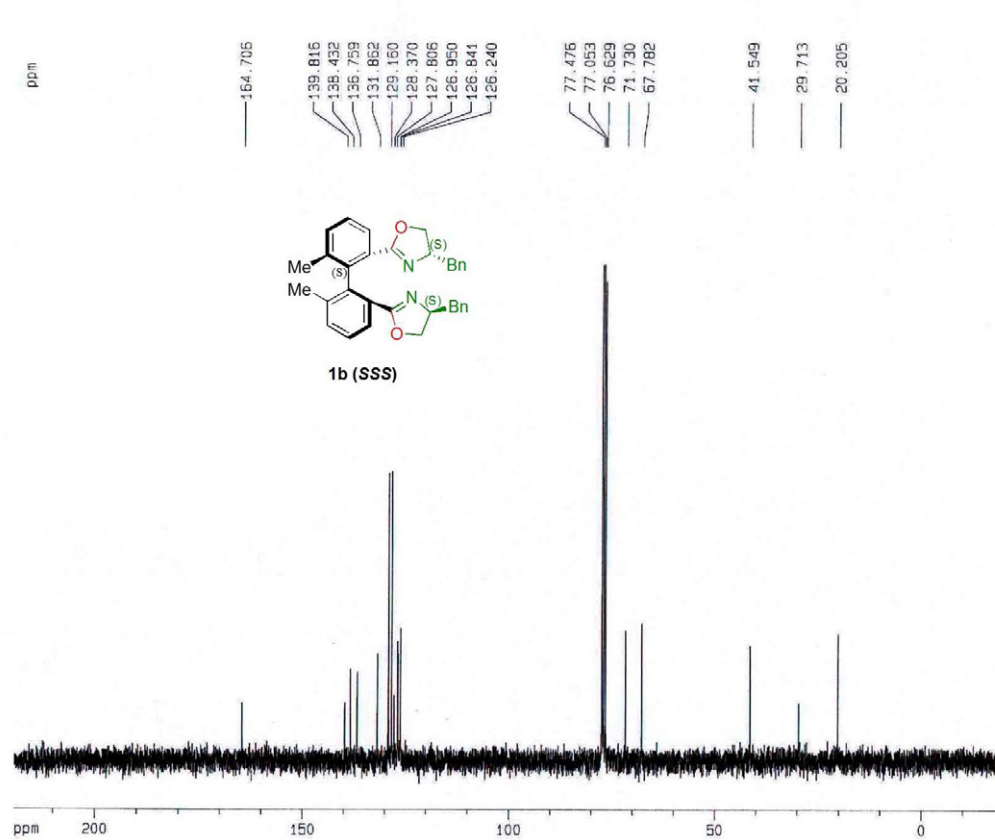
Current Data Parameters
 NAME Nazari
 EXPNO 56
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20100104
 Time 3.41
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 10
 DS 1
 SMH 7812.500 Hz
 FIDRES 0.238419 Hz
 AQ 2.0972021 sec
 RG 228.1
 DN 64.000 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 380.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 1H
 P1 15.50 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SFO1 300.1323986 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 300.1300000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 20.00 cm
 CY 10.85 cm
 F1P 11.246 ppm
 F1 3375.18 Hz
 F2P -1.019 ppm
 F2 -305.71 Hz
 PPMCM 0.61322 ppm/cm
 HZCM 184.04446 Hz/cm



Current Data Parameters
 NAME Nazari
 EXPNO 57
 PROCNO 1

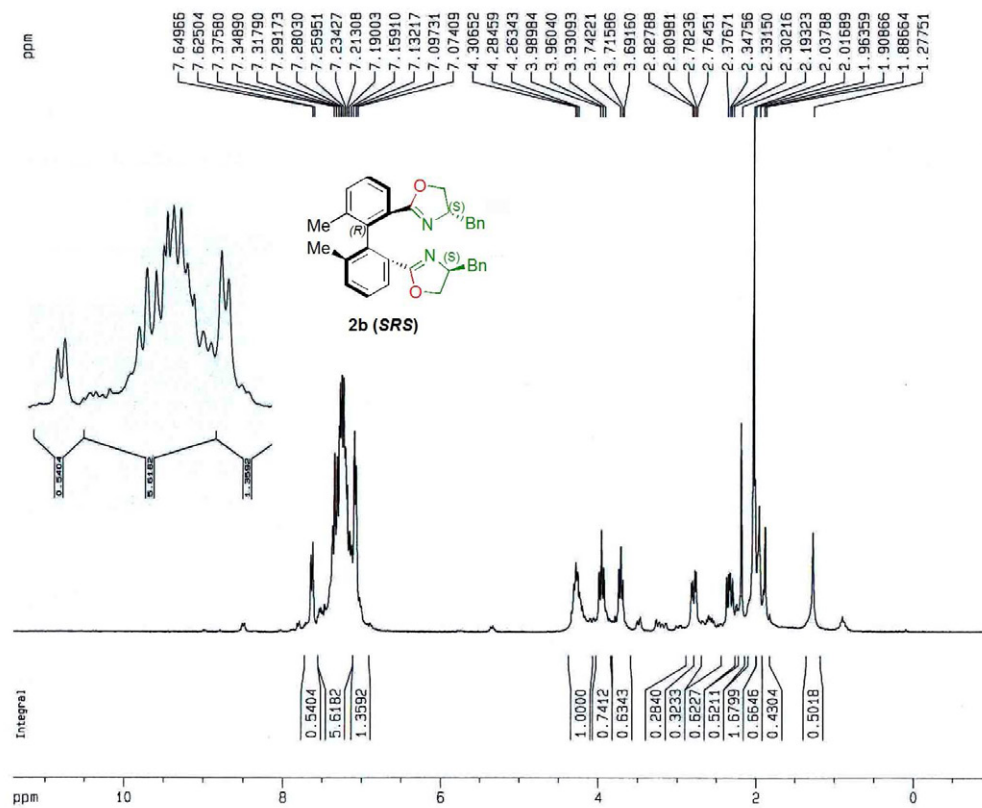
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20100104
 Time 3.46
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zgpg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT DMSO
 NS 143
 DS 2
 SMH 17985.611 Hz
 FIDRES 0.274439 Hz
 AQ 1.821986 sec
 RG 2048
 DN 27.800 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 300.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 d11 0.03000000 sec
 d12 0.00002000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====
 NUC1 13C
 P1 8.75 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SFO1 75.4752953 MHz

===== CHANNEL f2 =====
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 87.00 usec
 PL2 -2.00 dB
 PL12 12.00 dB
 PL13 18.00 dB
 SFO2 300.1312005 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.4677490 MHz
 WDW EN
 SSB 0
 LB 1.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.40

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 20.00 cm
 CY 10.19 cm
 F1P 219.155 ppm
 F1 16533.11 Hz
 F2P -19.167 ppm
 F2 -1446.51 Hz
 PPMCM 11.91809 ppm/cm
 HZCM 899.28058 Hz/cm



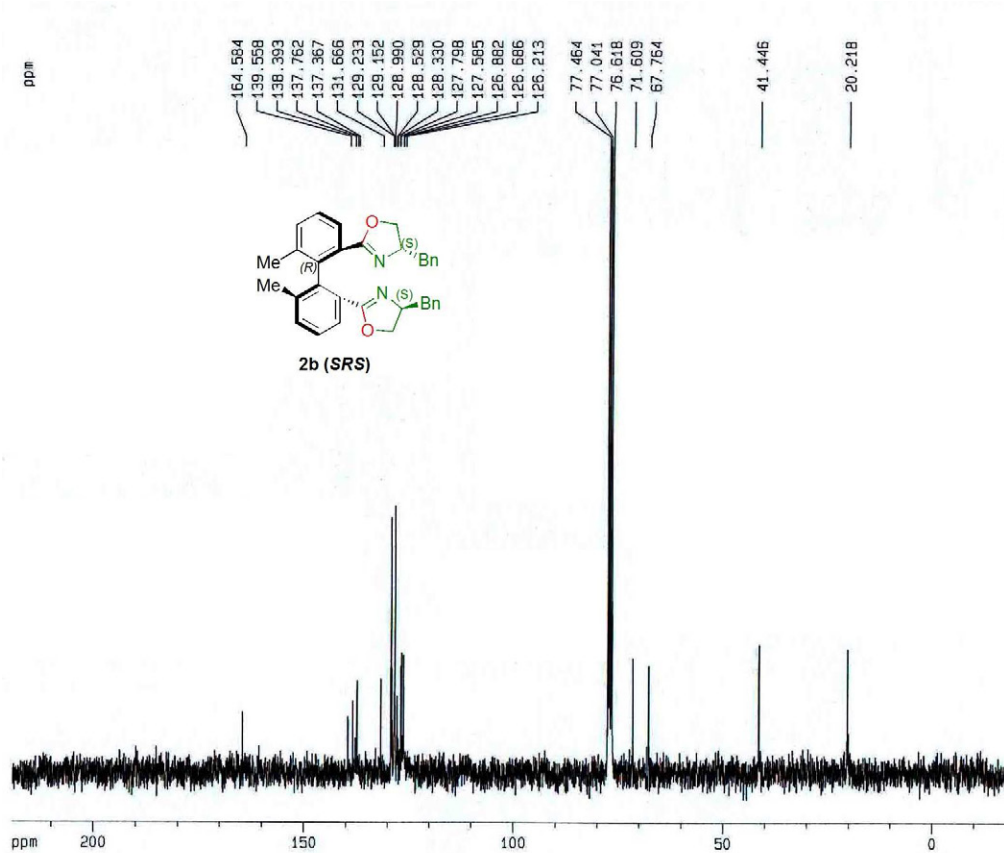
Current Data Parameters
 NAME Nazari
 EXPNO 181
 PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20101019
 Time 14.44
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 32768
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 10
 DS 1
 SMH 7812.500 Hz
 FIDRES 0.238419 Hz
 AQ 2.0972021 sec
 RG 226.1
 DW 64.000 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 300.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec

----- CHANNEL f1 -----
 NUC1 1H
 P1 15.50 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SFO1 300.1323986 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 300.1300000 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 0.30 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 20.00 cm
 CY 10.63 cm
 F1P 11.397 ppm
 F1 3420.00 Hz
 F2P -0.975 ppm
 F2 -292.61 Hz
 PPMCM 0.51860 ppm/cm
 HZCM 185.66045 Hz/cm



Current Data Parameters
 NAME Nazari
 EXPNO 182
 PROCNO 1

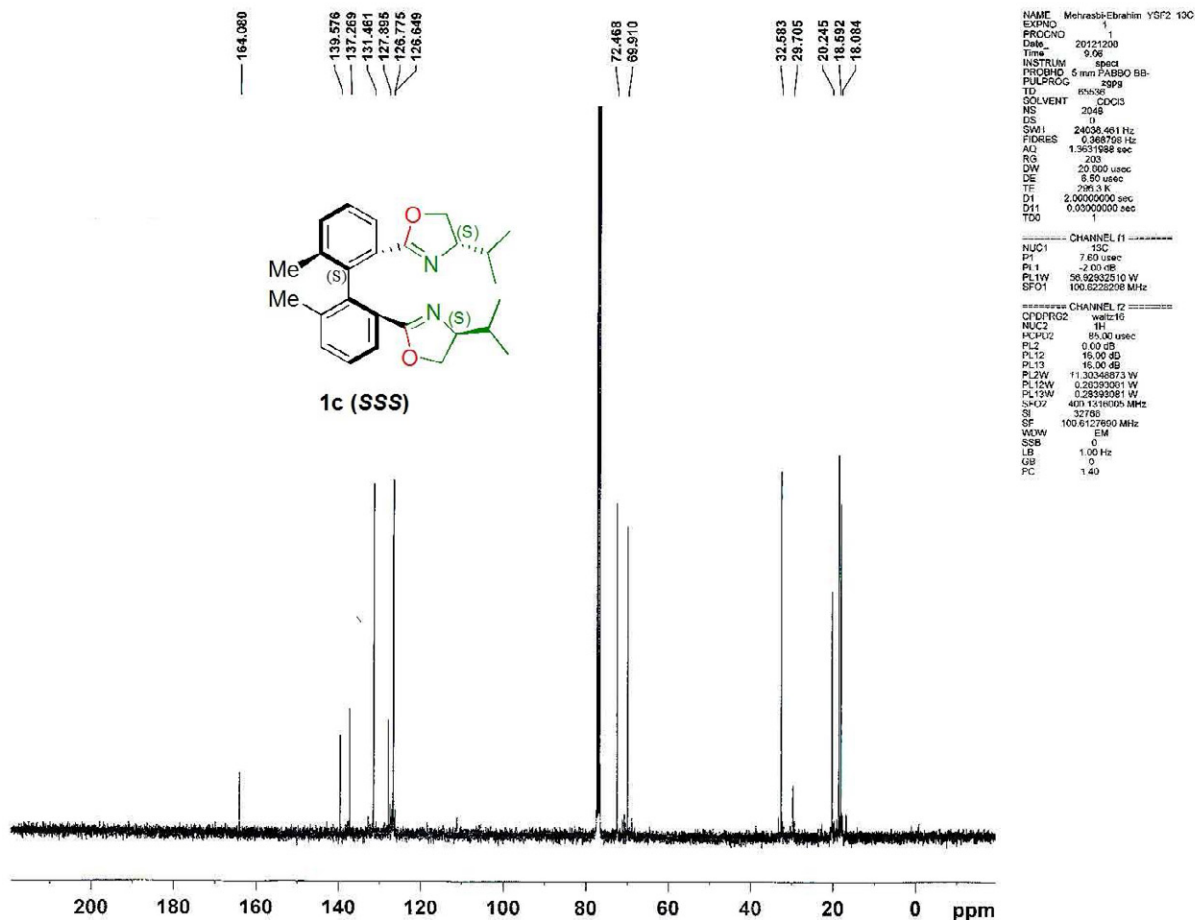
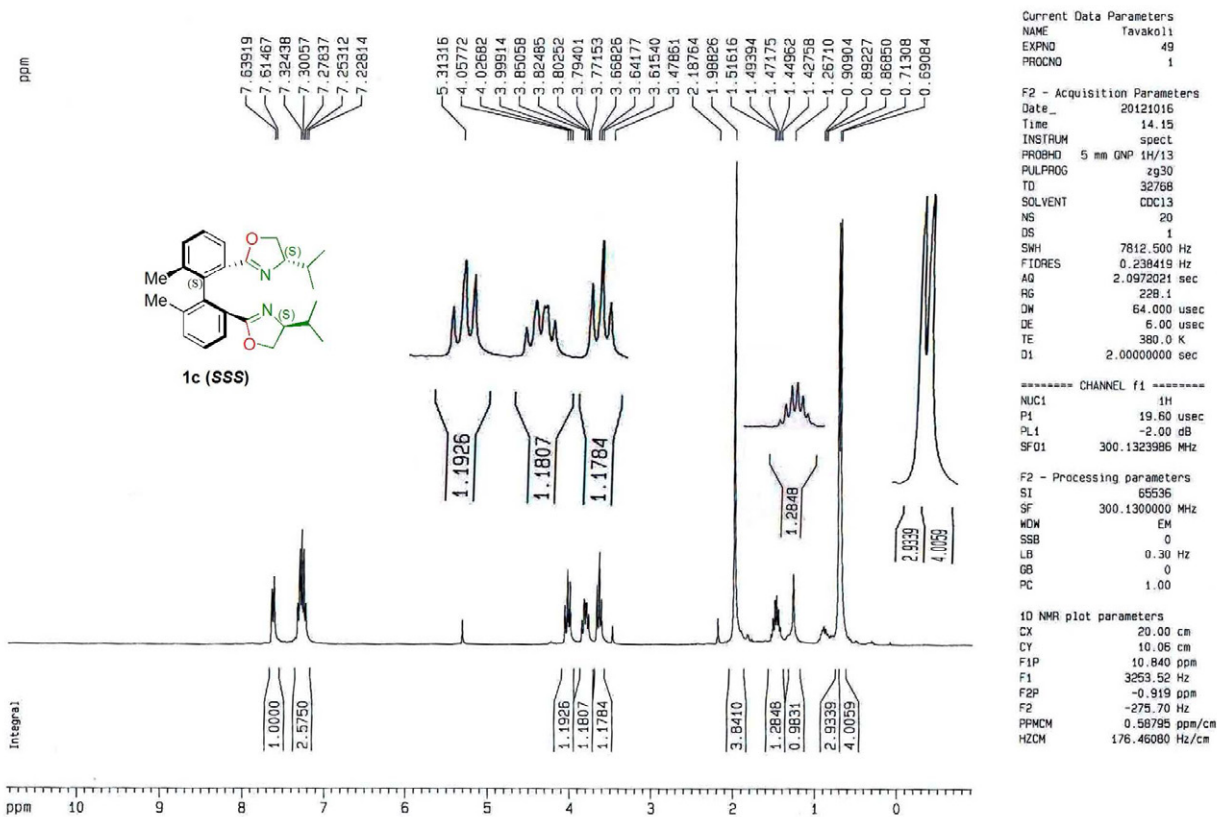
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
 Date_ 20101019
 Time 14.47
 INSTRUM spect
 PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
 PULPROG zg30
 TD 65536
 SOLVENT CDCl3
 NS 548
 DS 2
 SMH 17985.611 Hz
 FIDRES 0.274439 Hz
 AQ 1.8219508 sec
 RG 9195.2
 DW 27.800 usec
 DE 6.00 usec
 TE 300.0 K
 D1 2.00000000 sec
 d11 0.03000000 sec
 d12 0.00002000 sec

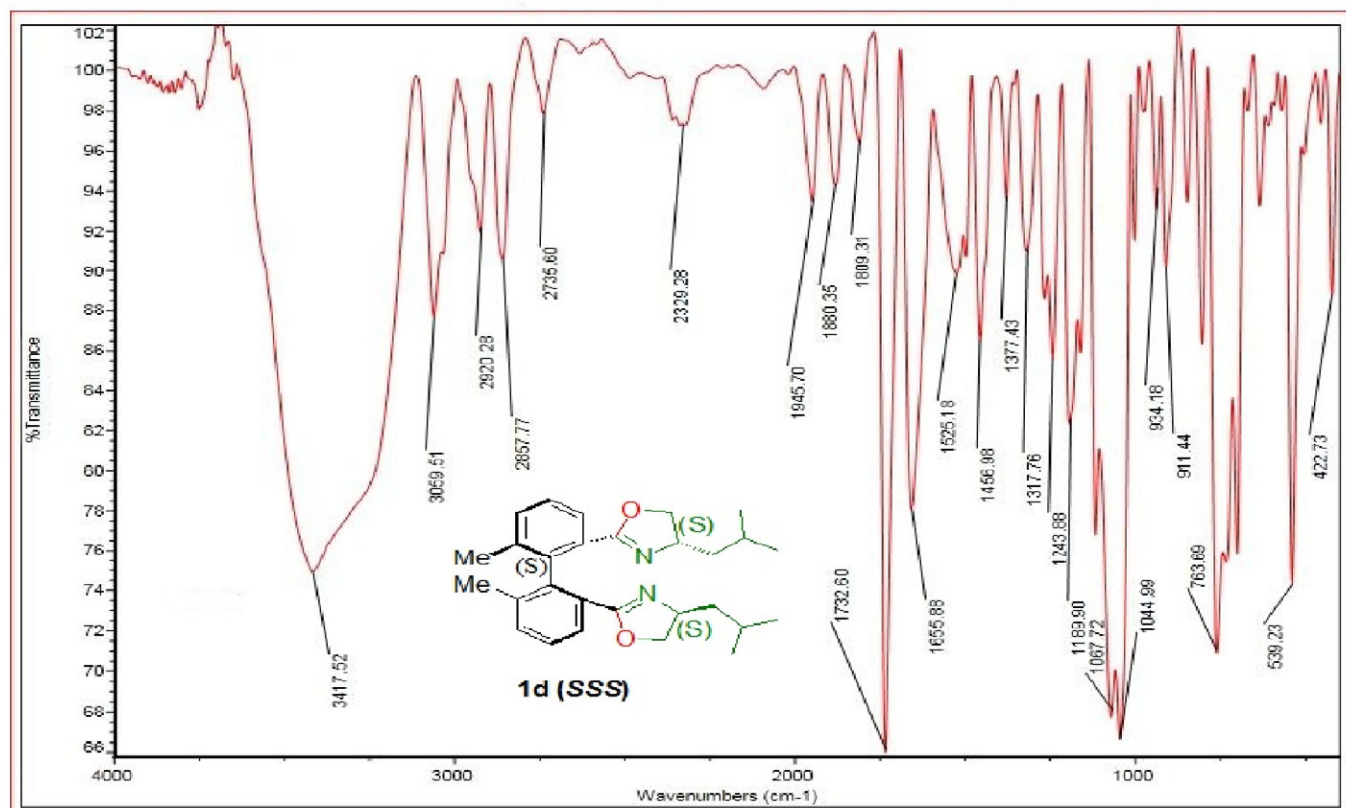
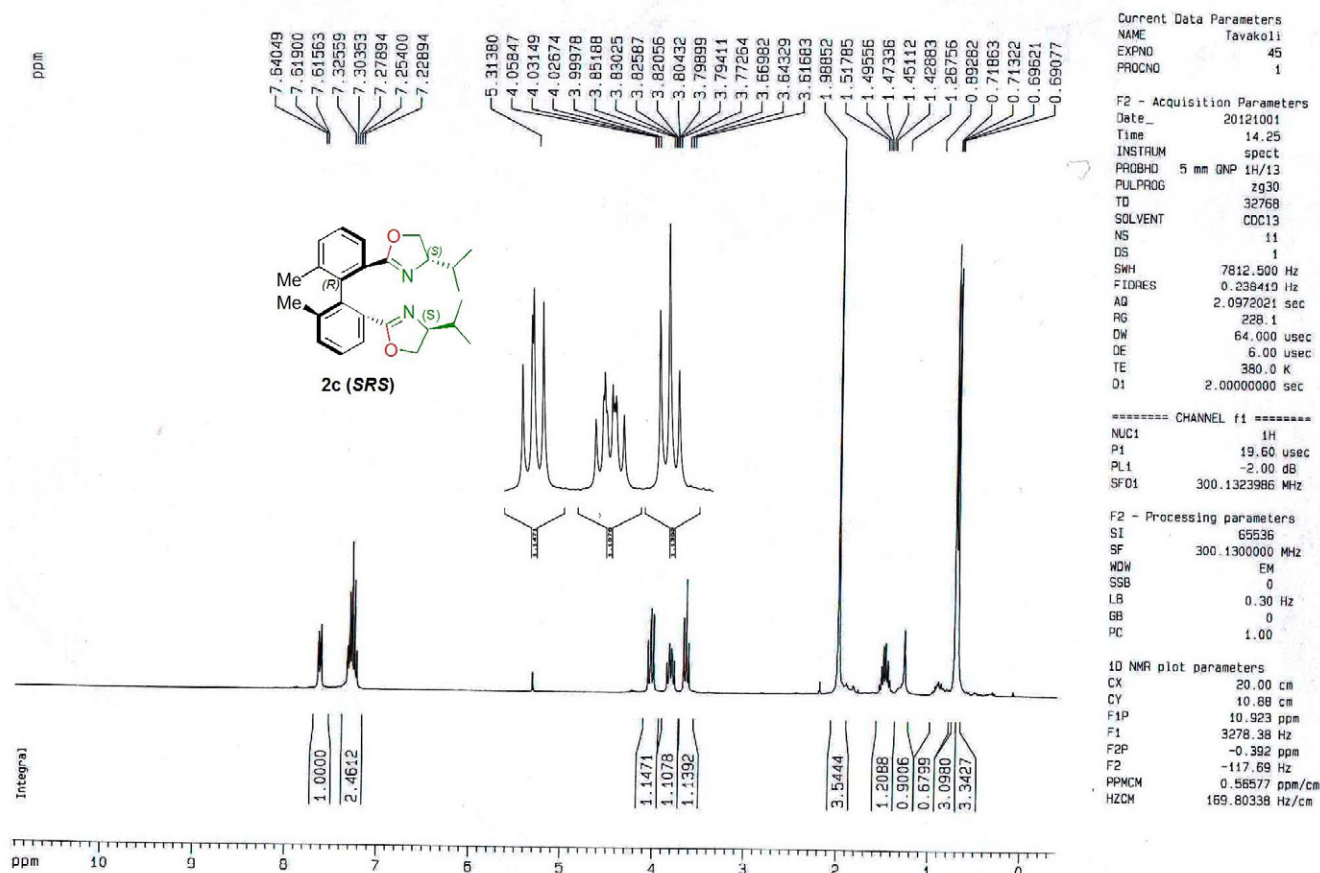
----- CHANNEL f1 -----
 NUC1 13C
 P1 8.75 usec
 PL1 -2.00 dB
 SFO1 75.4752953 MHz

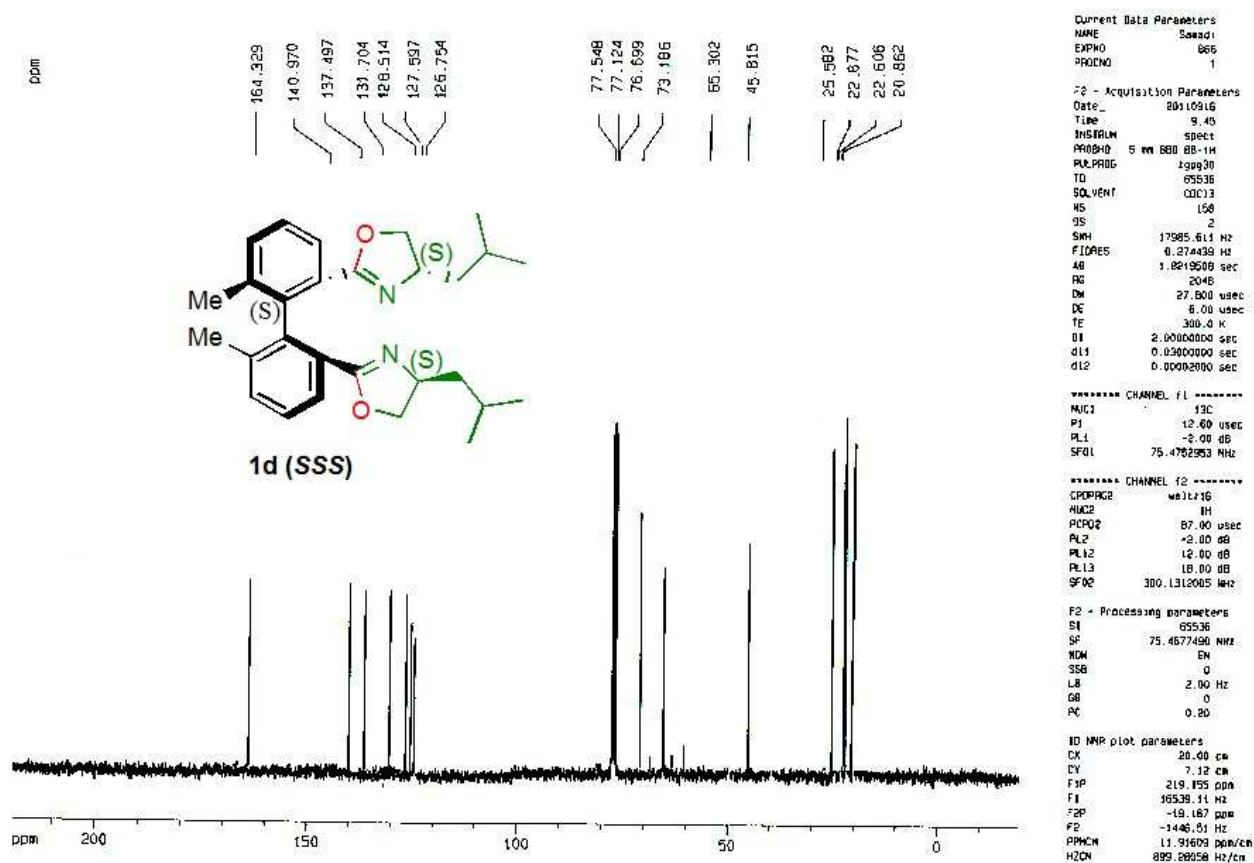
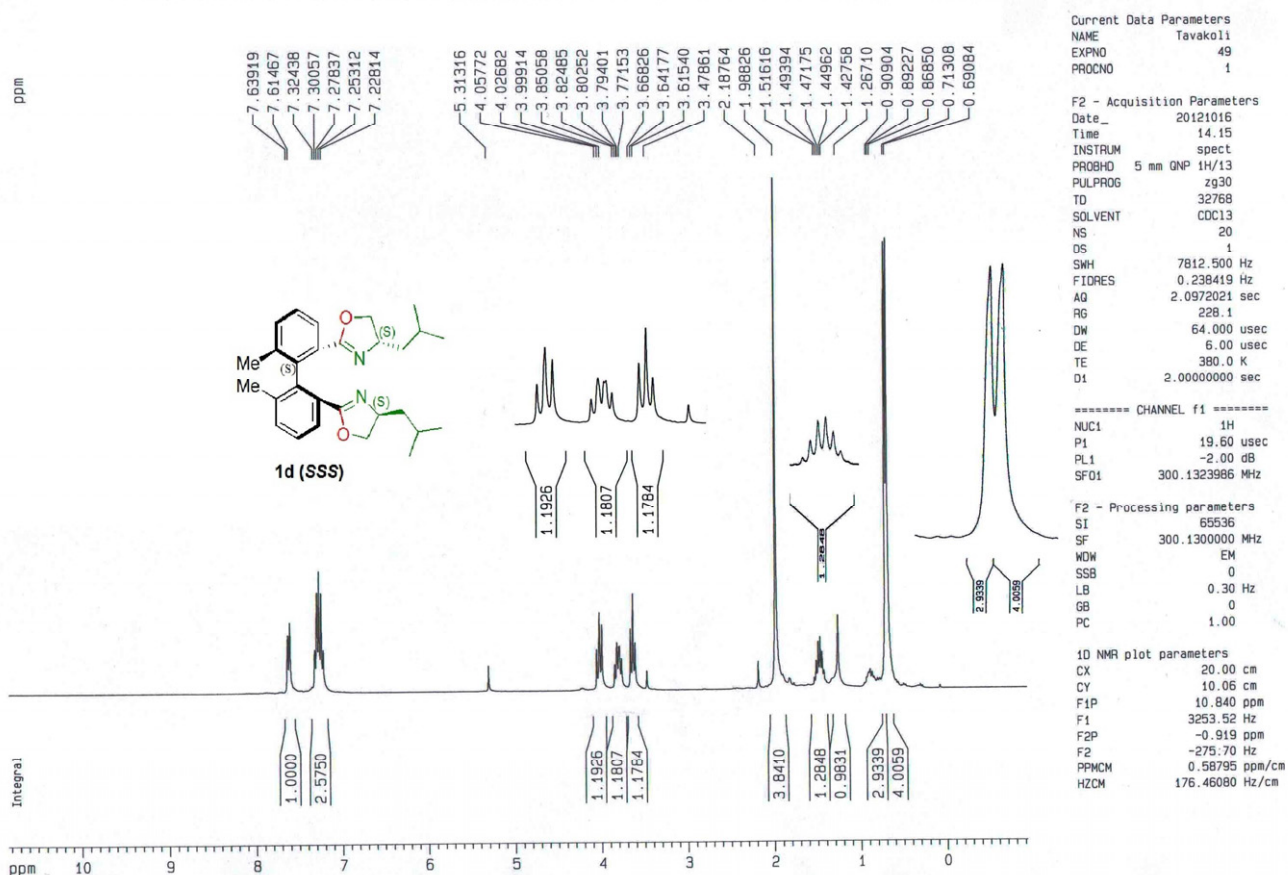
----- CHANNEL f2 -----
 CPDPRG2 waltz16
 NUC2 1H
 PCPD2 87.00 usec
 PL2 -2.00 dB
 PL12 12.00 dB
 PL13 18.00 dB
 SFO2 300.1312005 MHz

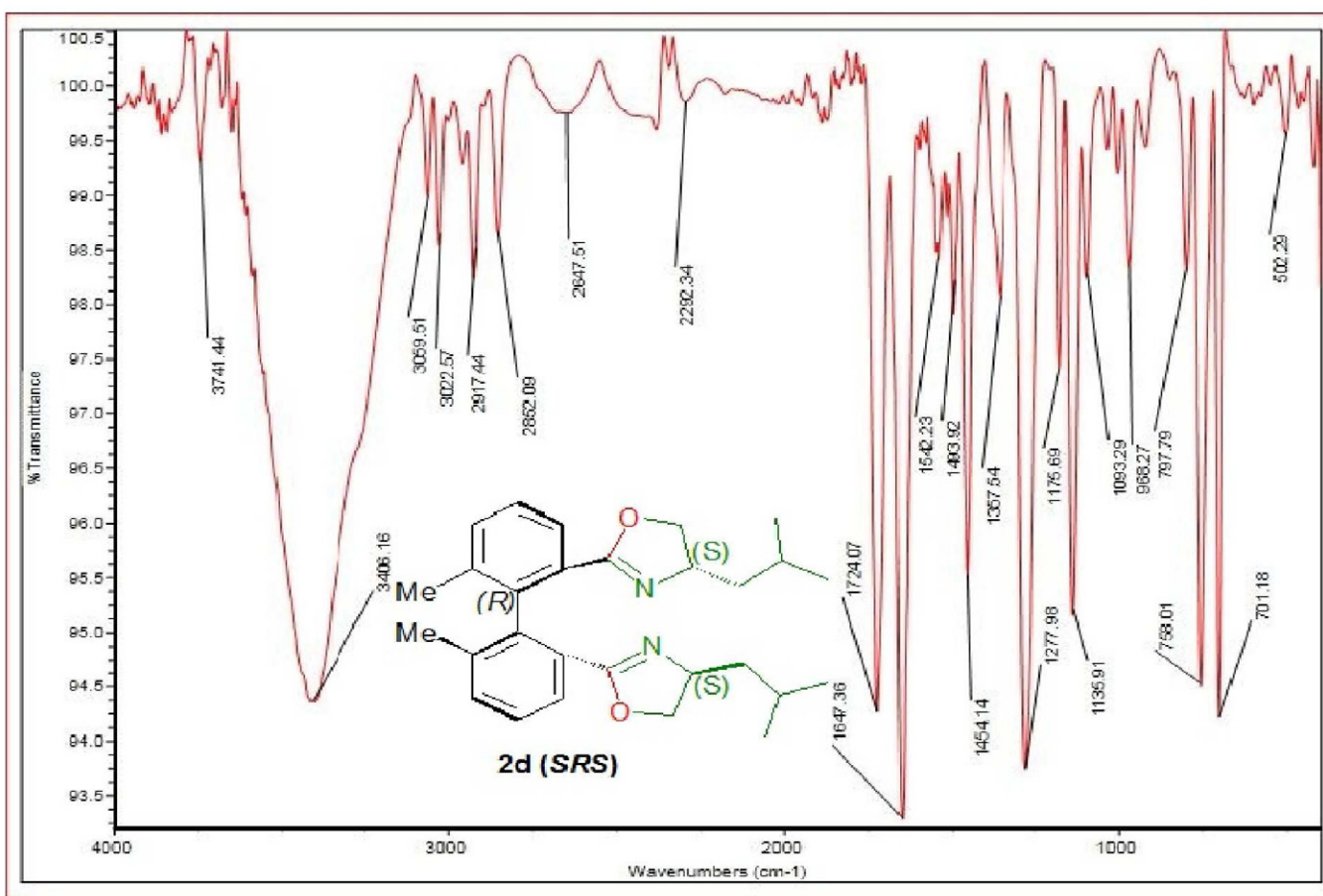
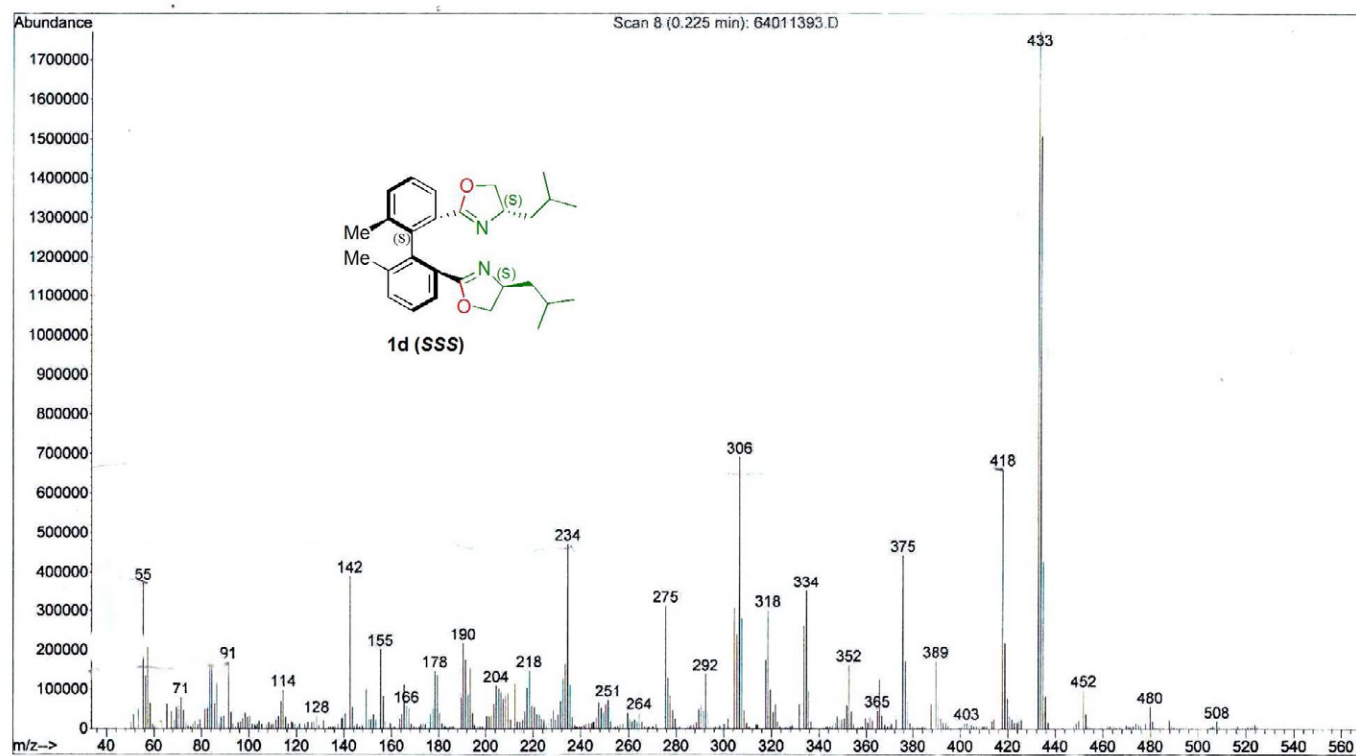
F2 - Processing parameters
 SI 65536
 SF 75.4677490 MHz
 WDW EM
 SSB 0
 LB 2.00 Hz
 GB 0
 PC 1.00

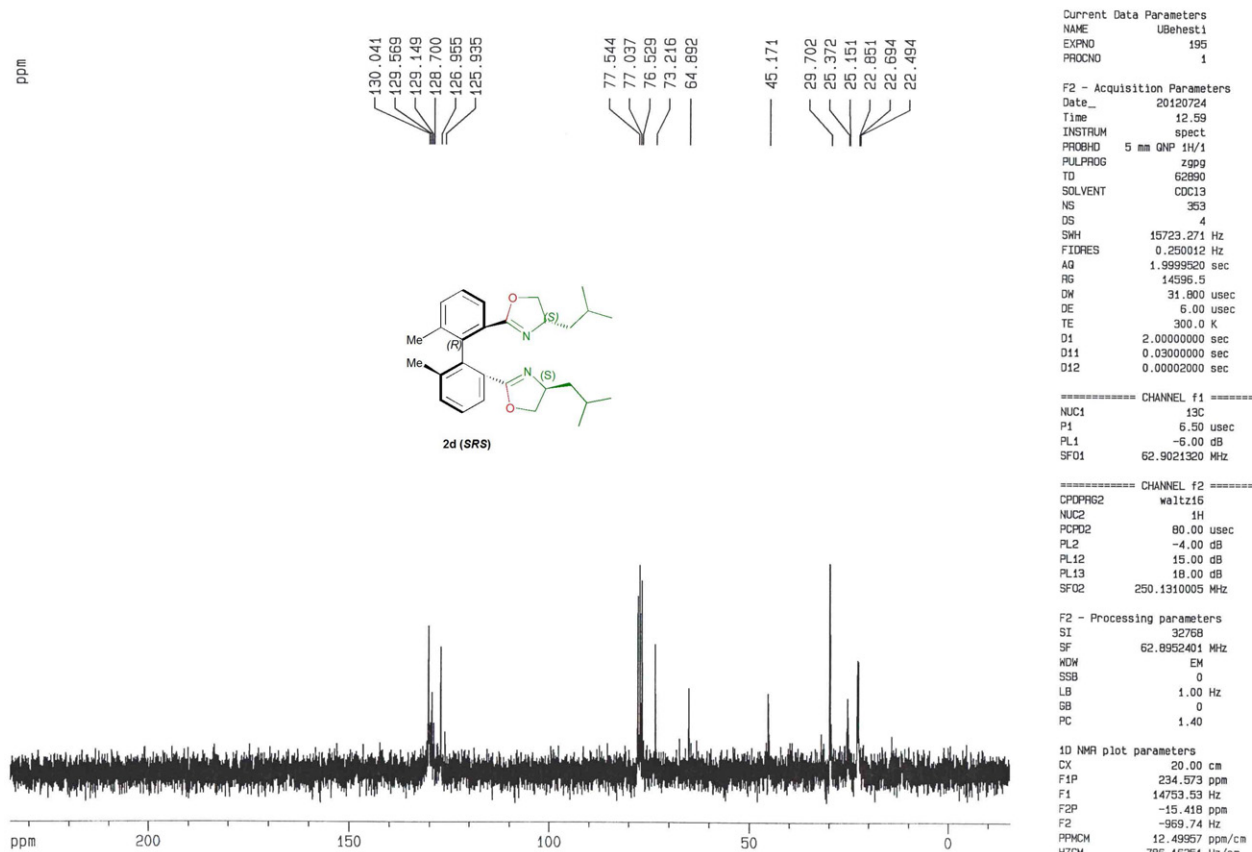
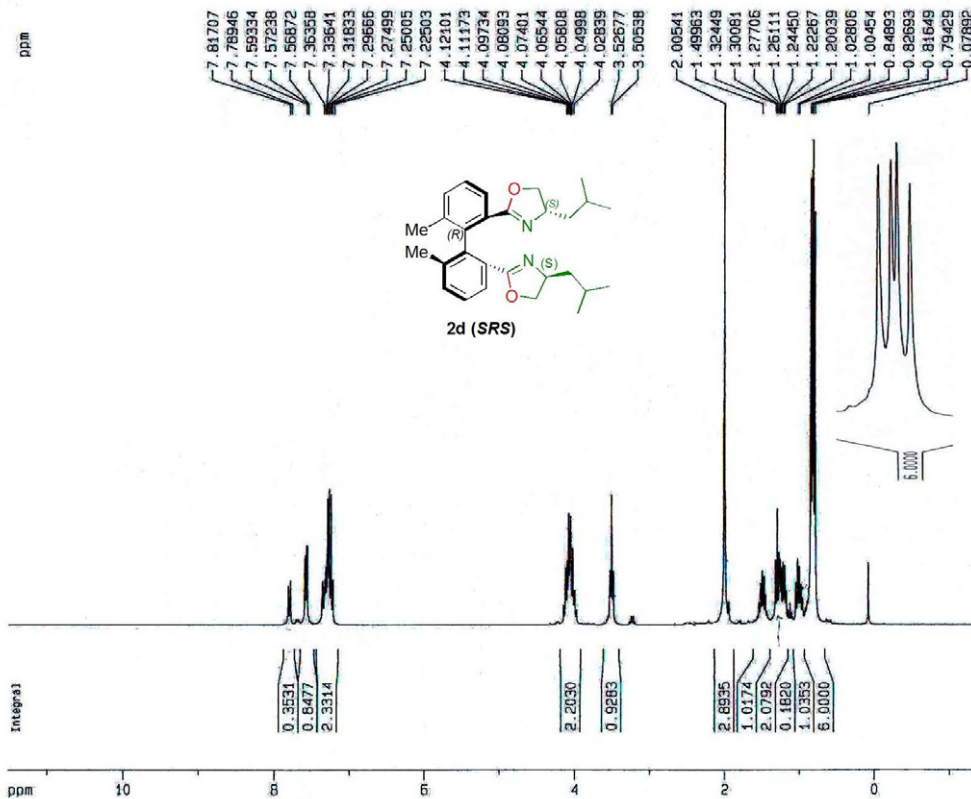
1D NMR plot parameters
 CX 20.00 cm
 CY 31.03 cm
 F1P 219.155 ppm
 F1 16539.10 Hz
 F2P -19.167 ppm
 F2 -1446.51 Hz
 PPMCM 11.91609 ppm/cm
 HZCM 899.28059 Hz/cm

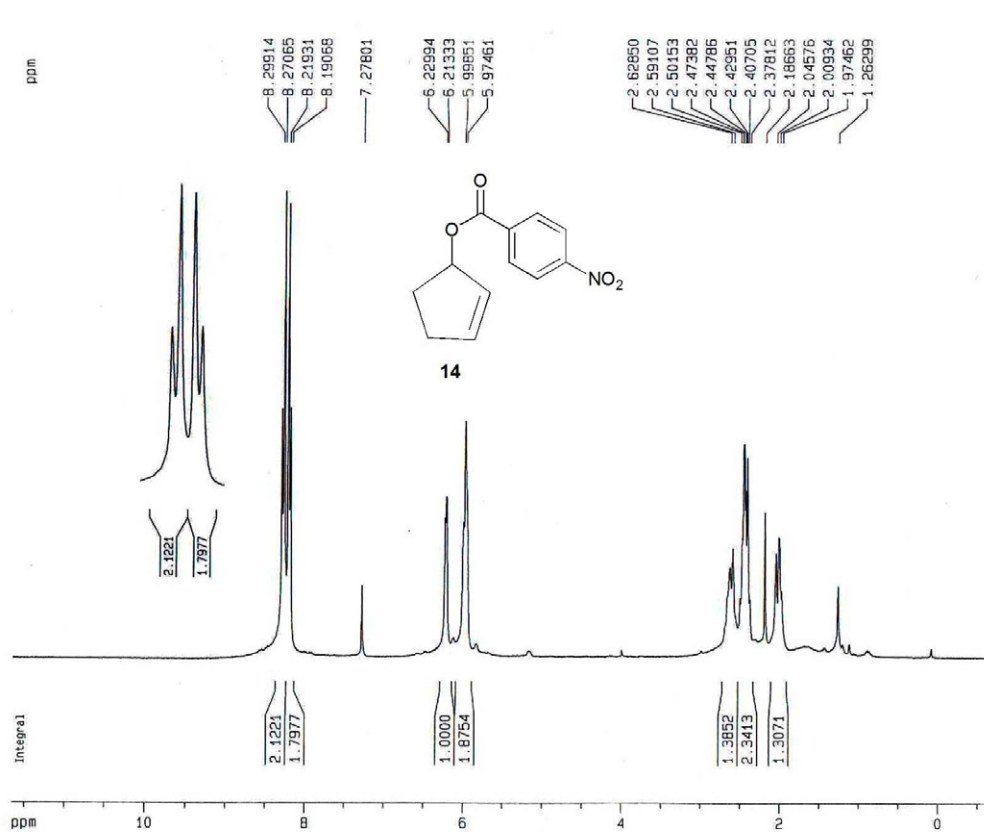












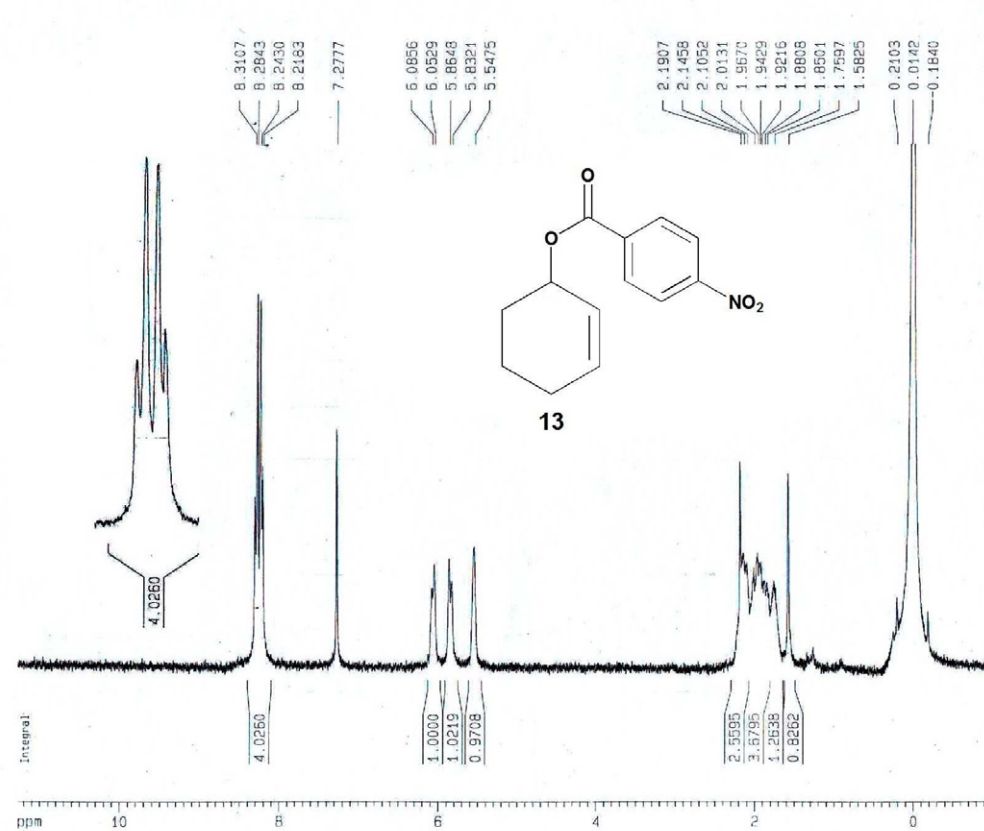
Current Data Parameters
NAME Samad1
EXPNO 841
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20111220
Time 15.32
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zg30
TD 32768
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 10
DS 1
SMH 7812.500 Hz
FIDRES 0.238419 Hz
AQ 2.0972021 sec
RG 228.1
DW 64.000 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 380.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1 1H
P1 -15.50 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
SFO1 300.1323986 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 300.1300000 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
CX 20.00 cm
CY 9.52 cm
F1P 11.652 ppm
F1 3497.25 Hz
F2P -0.697 ppm
F2 -209.25 Hz
PPMCH 0.61748 ppm/cm
HZCM 185.32494 Hz/cm



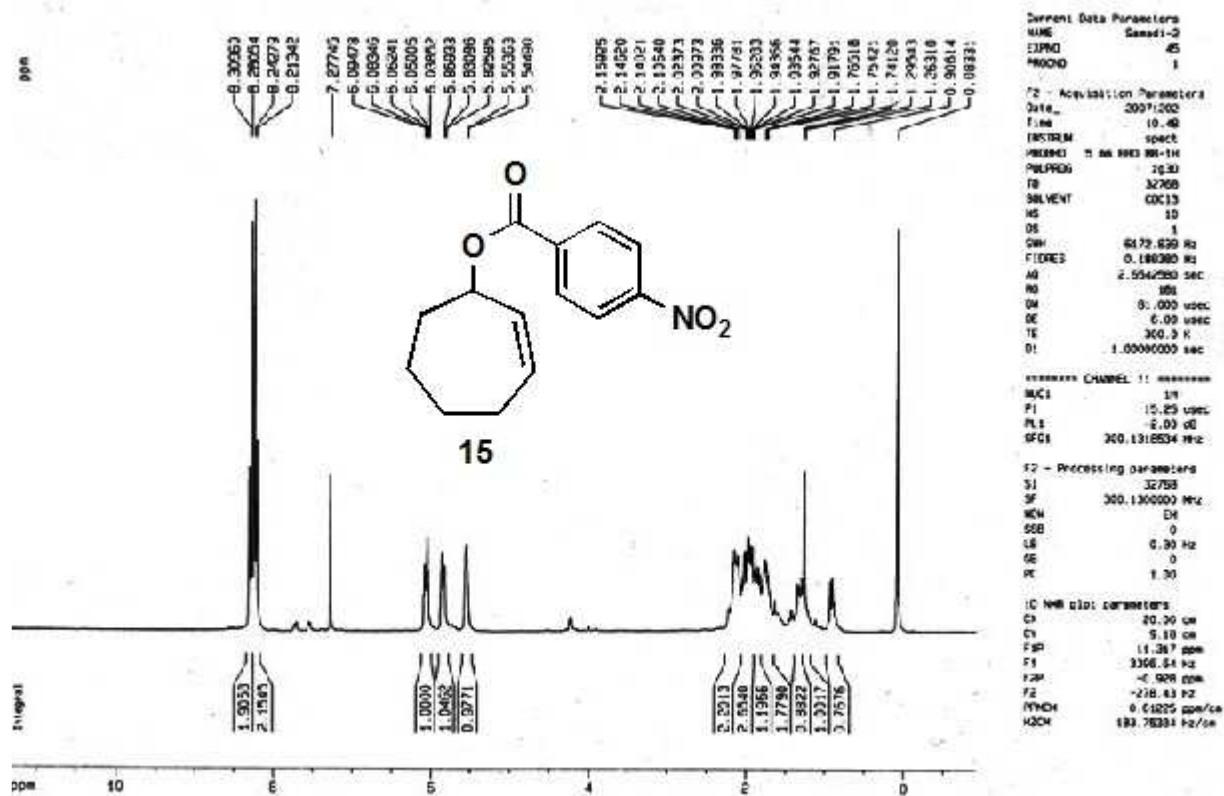
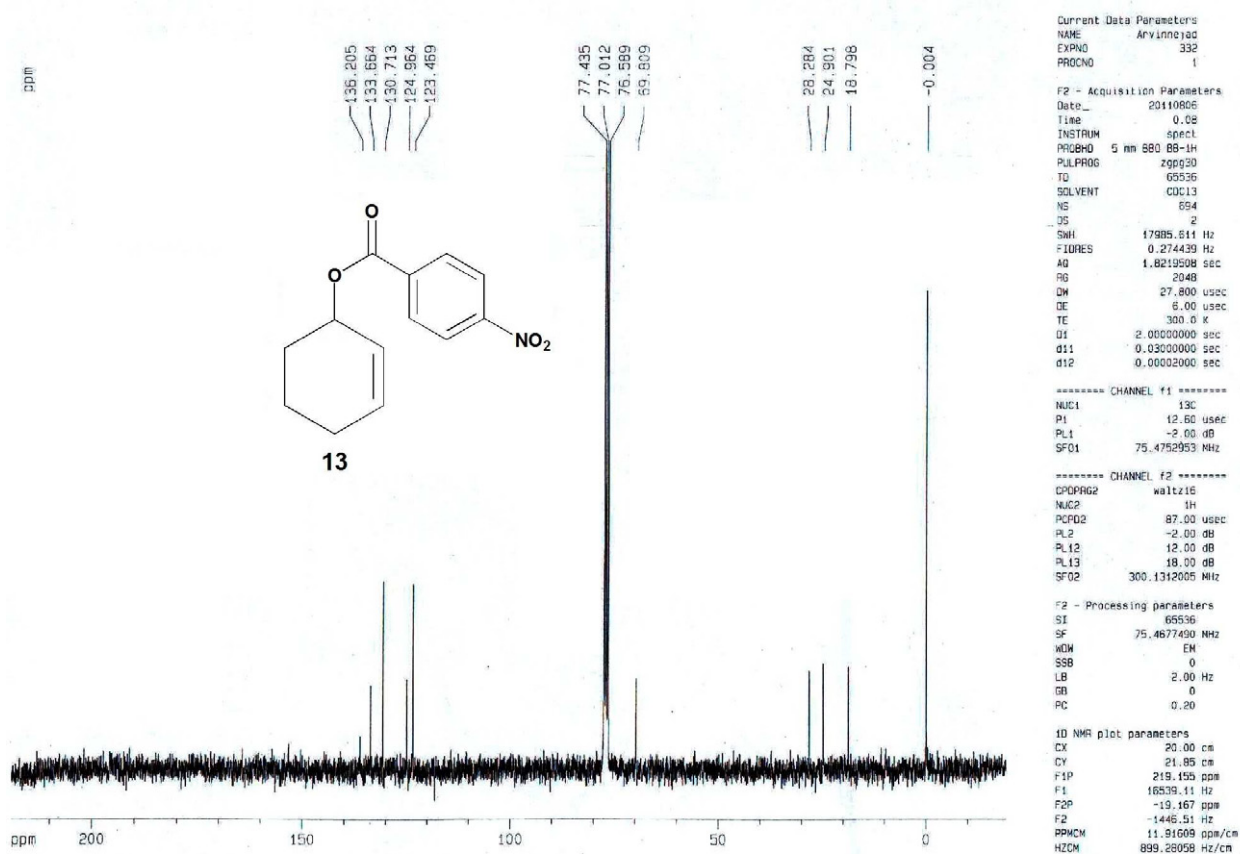
Current Data Parameters
NAME Arvinnejad
EXPNO 331
PROCNO 1

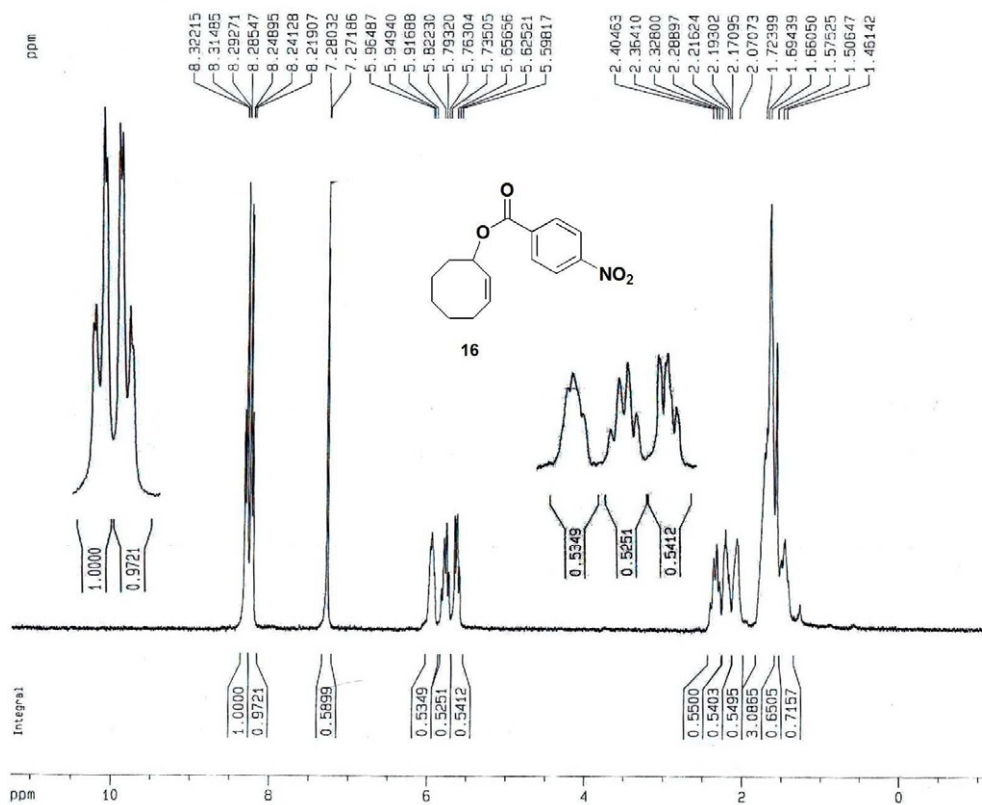
F2 - Acquisition Parameters
Date_ 20110805
Time 23.54
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zg30
TD 32756
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 64
DS 1
SMH 7812.500 Hz
FIDRES 0.238419 Hz
AQ 2.0972021 sec
RG 228.1
DW 64.000 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 380.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec

***** CHANNEL f1 *****
NUC1 1H
P1 -15.50 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
SFO1 300.1323986 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters
SI 65536
SF 300.1300000 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters
CX 20.00 cm
CY 127.59 cm
F1P 11.283 ppm
F1 3386.40 Hz
F2P -1.021 ppm
F2 -305.58 Hz
PPMCH 0.61523 ppm/cm
HZCM 184.64890 Hz/cm





Current Data Parameters

NAME Samadi
EXPNO 856
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_ 20120115
Time 10.58
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zg30
TD 32768
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 10
DS 1
SWH 7812.500 Hz
FIDRES 0.238419 Hz
AQ 2.0972021 sec
RG 45.3
DW 64.000 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 380.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

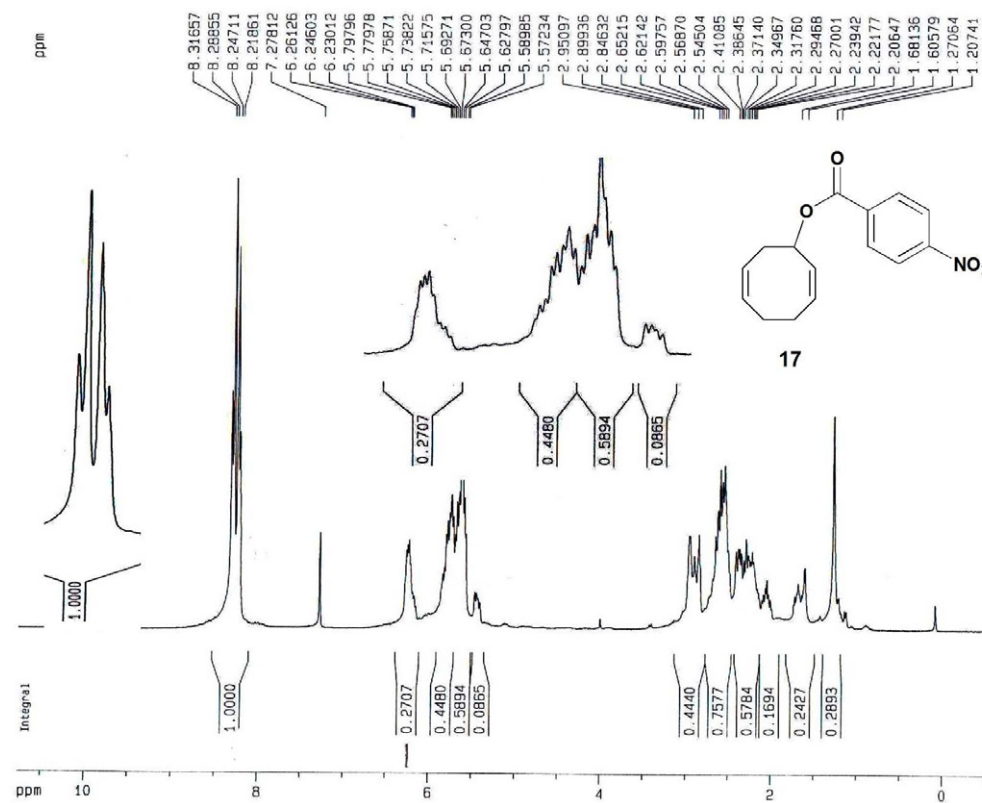
NUC1 1H
P1 15.50 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
SFO1 300.1323986 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

SI 65536
SF 300.1300000 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 20.00 cm
CY 9.27 cm
F1P 11.246 ppm
F1 3376.18 Hz
F2P -1.134 ppm
F2 -340.25 Hz
PRMCM 0.51897 ppm/cm
HZCM 185.77138 Hz/cm



Current Data Parameters

NAME Samadi
EXPNO 840
PROCNO 1

F2 - Acquisition Parameters

Date_ 20111220
Time 15.13
INSTRUM spect
PROBHD 5 mm BBO BB-1H
PULPROG zg30
TD 32768
SOLVENT CDCl3
NS 10
DS 1
SWH 7812.500 Hz
FIDRES 0.238419 Hz
AQ 2.0972021 sec
RG 228.1
DW 64.000 usec
DE 6.00 usec
TE 380.0 K
D1 2.00000000 sec

===== CHANNEL f1 =====

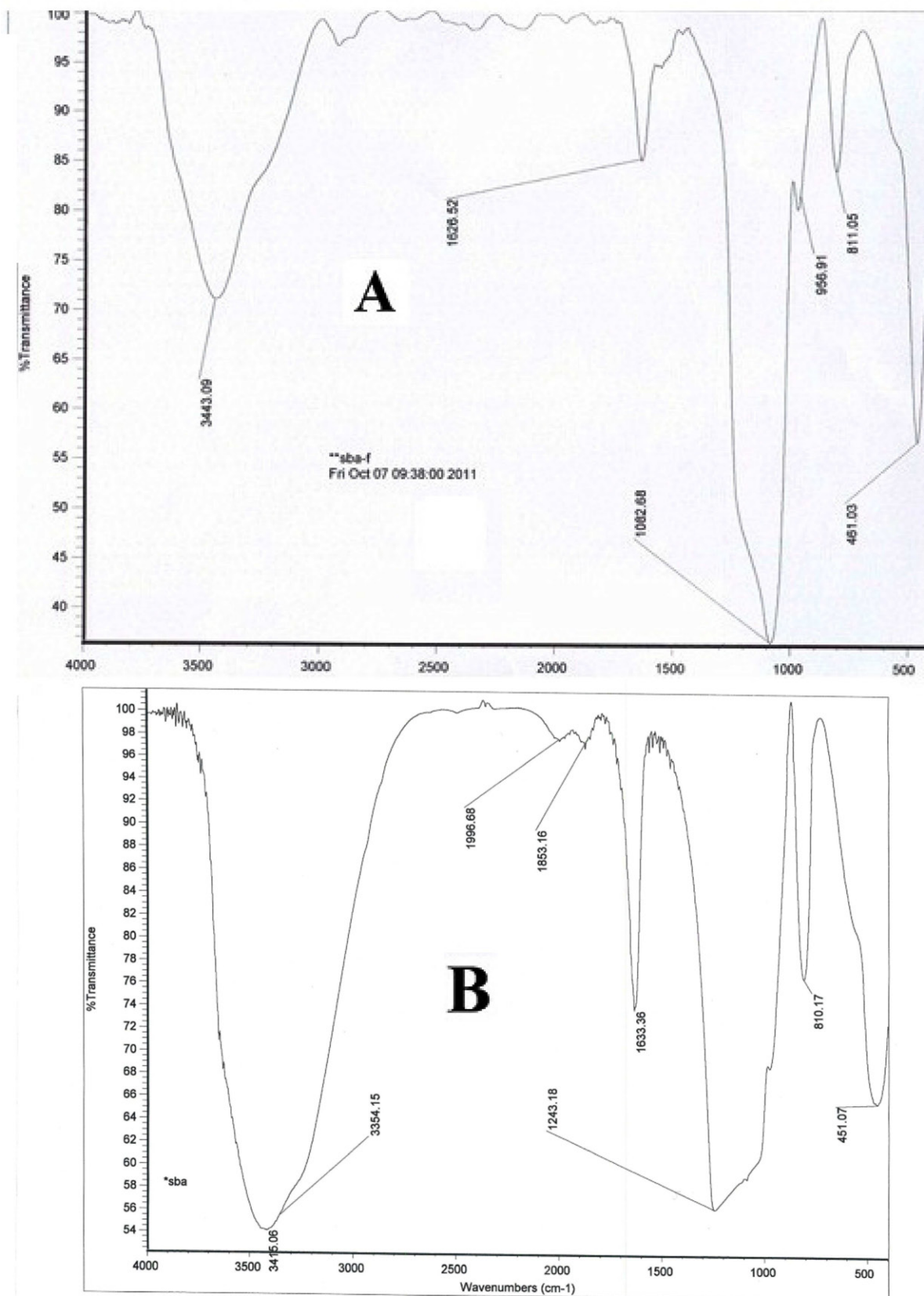
NUC1 1H
P1 19.60 usec
PL1 -2.00 dB
SFO1 300.1323986 MHz

F2 - Processing parameters

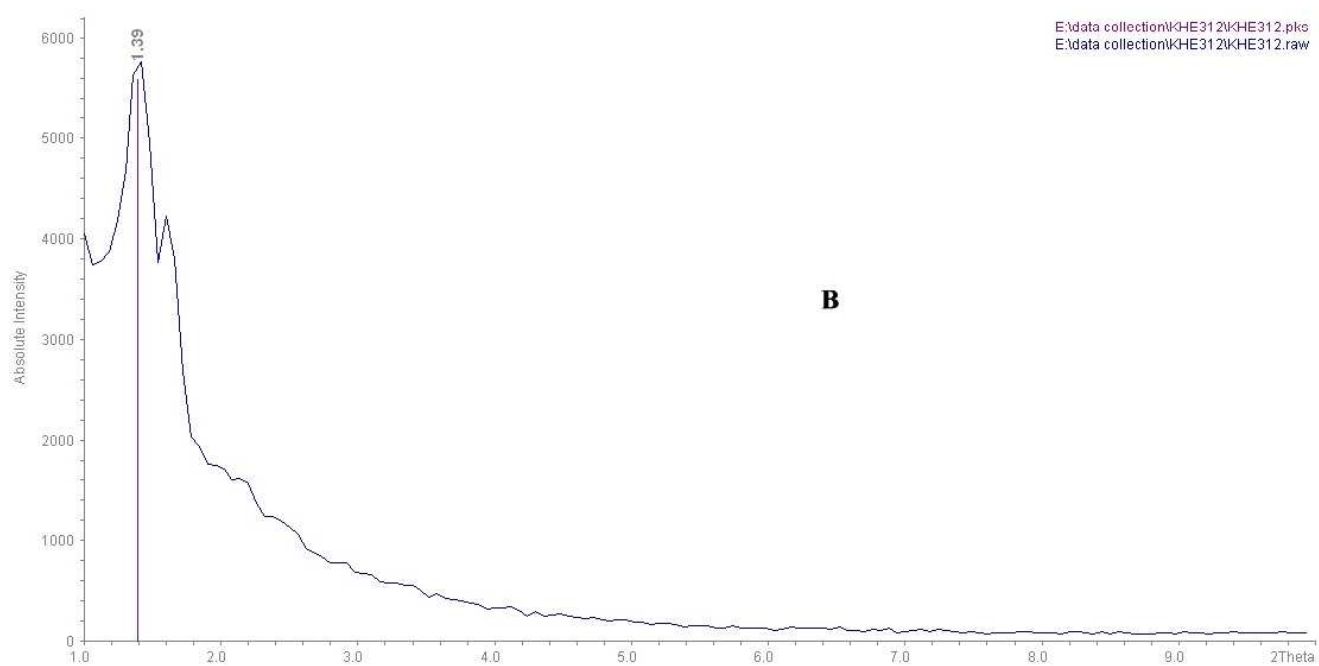
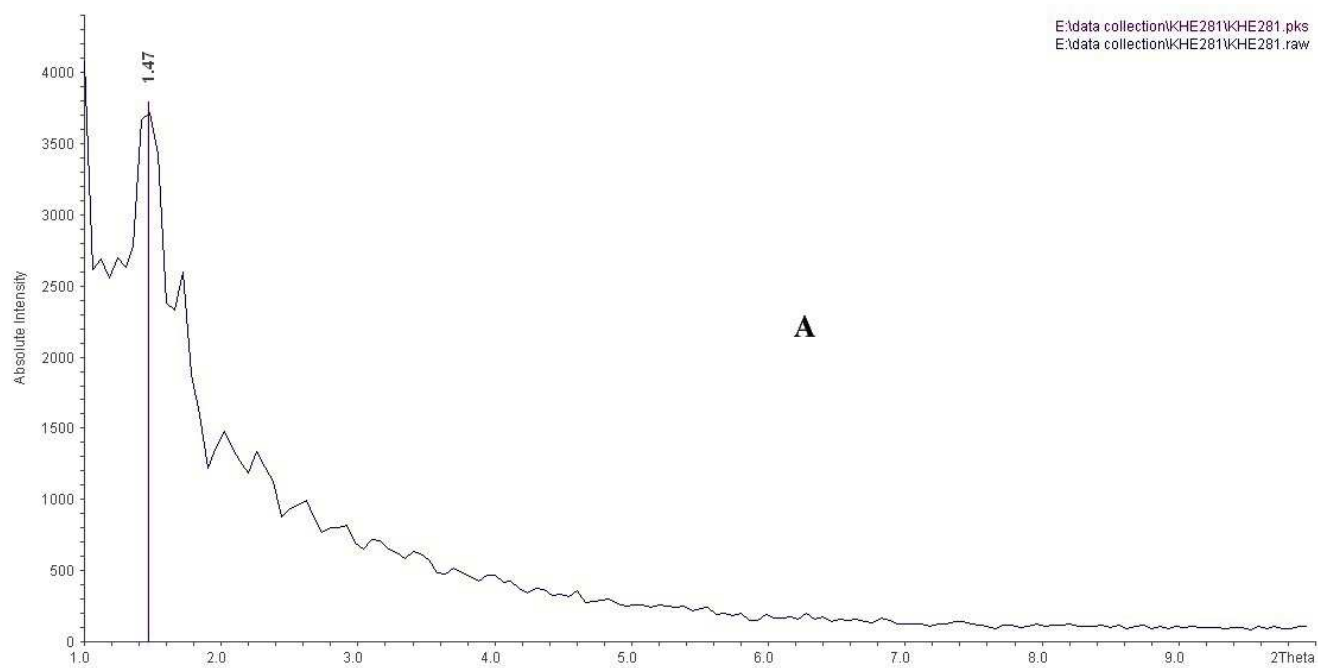
SI 65536
SF 300.1300000 MHz
WDW EM
SSB 0
LB 0.30 Hz
GB 0
PC 1.00

1D NMR plot parameters

CX 20.00 cm
CY 9.23 cm
F1P 10.760 ppm
F1 3229.46 Hz
F2P -0.589 ppm
F2 -176.91 Hz
PRMCM 0.55747 ppm/cm
HZCM 170.31363 Hz/cm

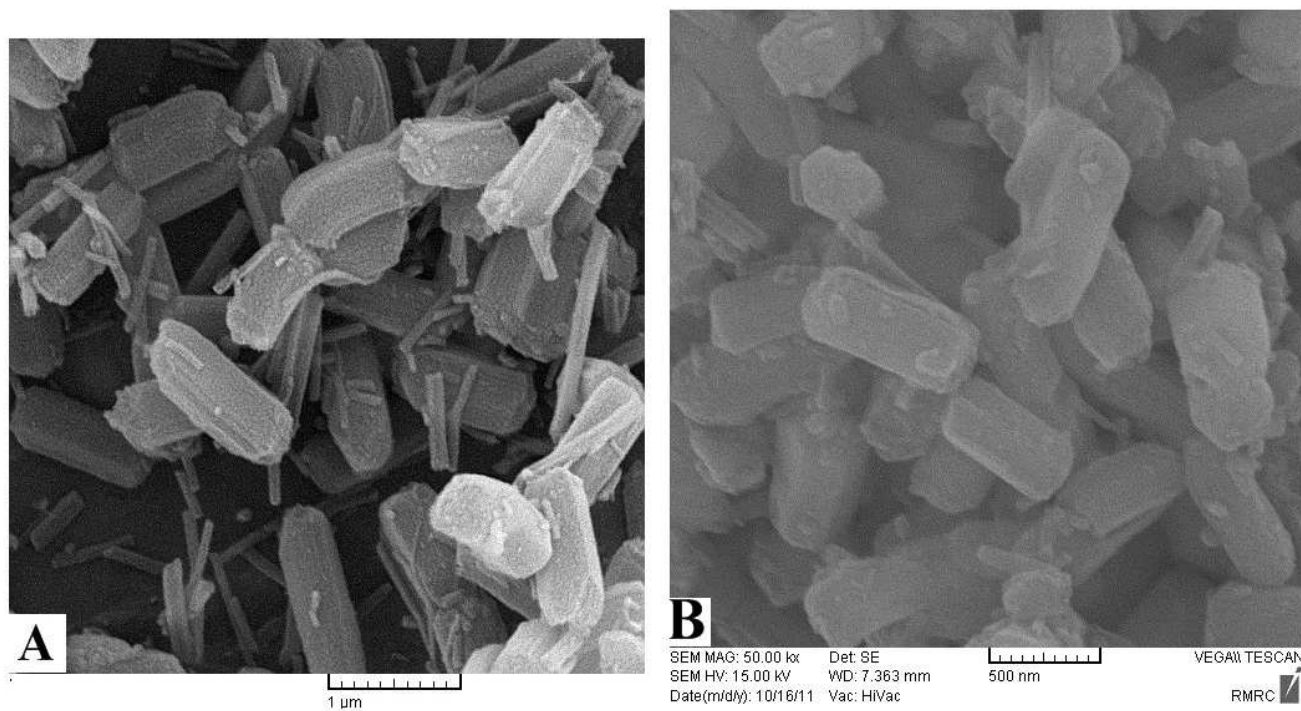


IR Spectrum of mesoporous SBA-15 before (A) and after (B) using in the asymmetric allylic oxidation



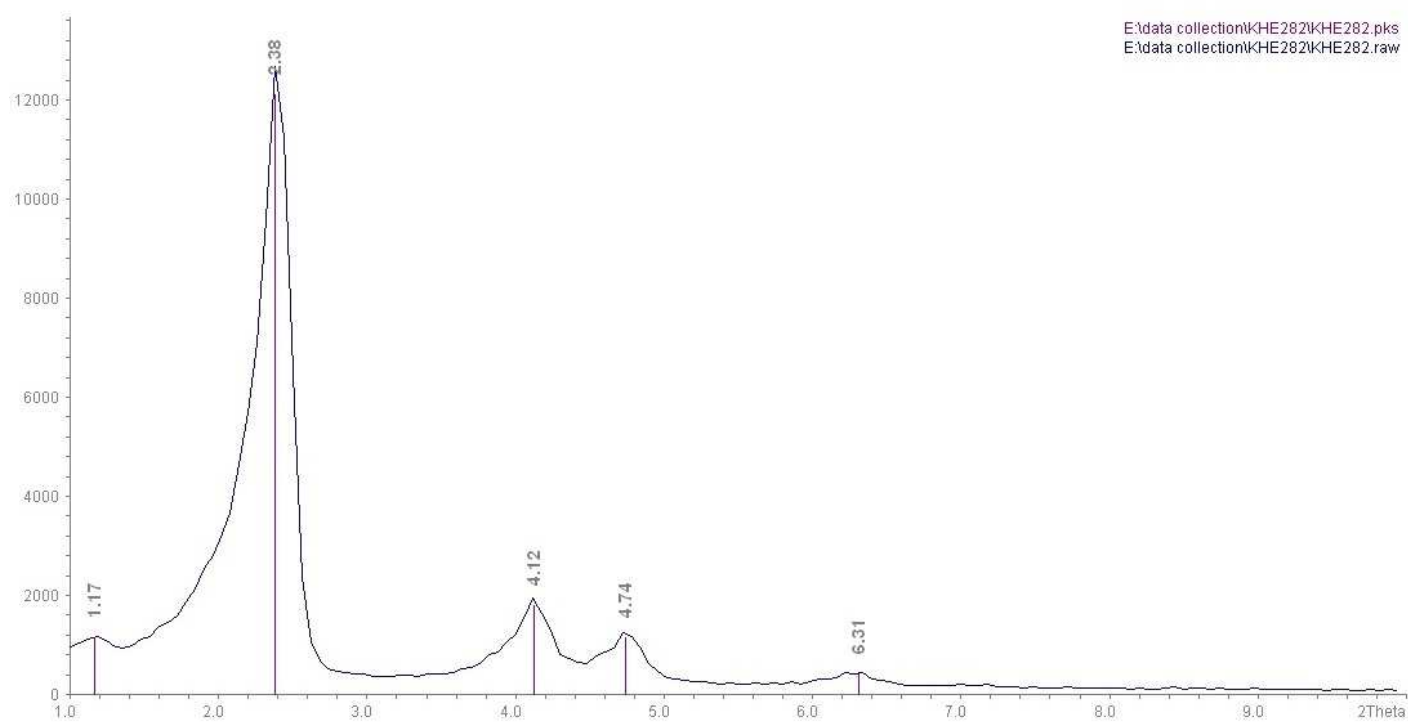
X-ray scattering of mesoporous SBA-15 before (A) and after (B) using in allylic oxidation reaction

A

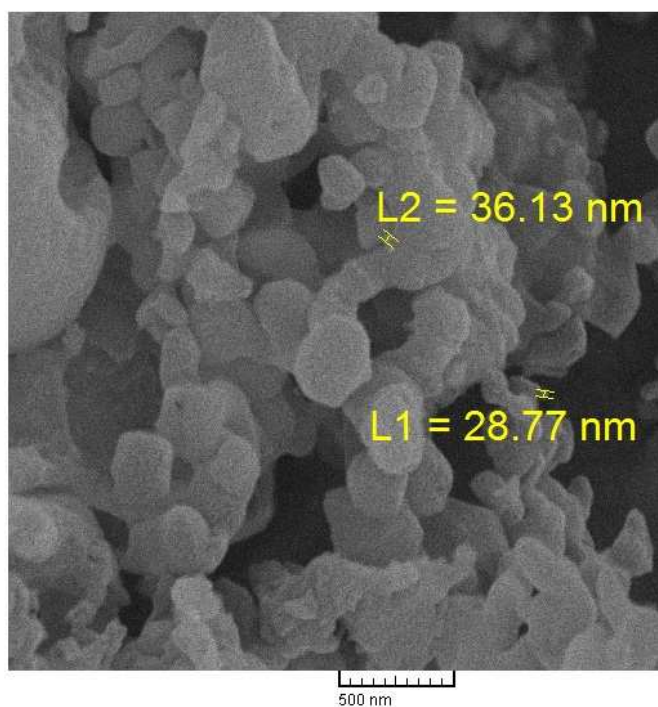


SEM image of mesoporous SBA-15 before (A) and after (B) using in allylic oxidation reaction

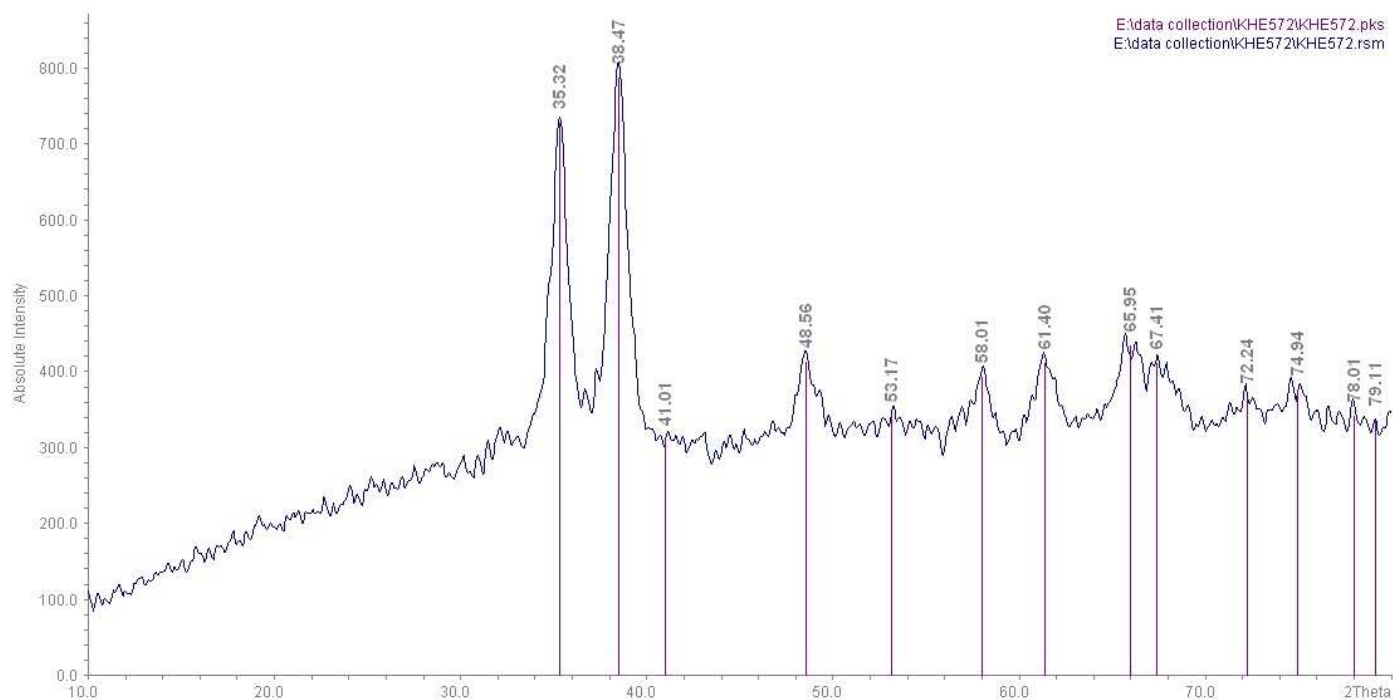
ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT



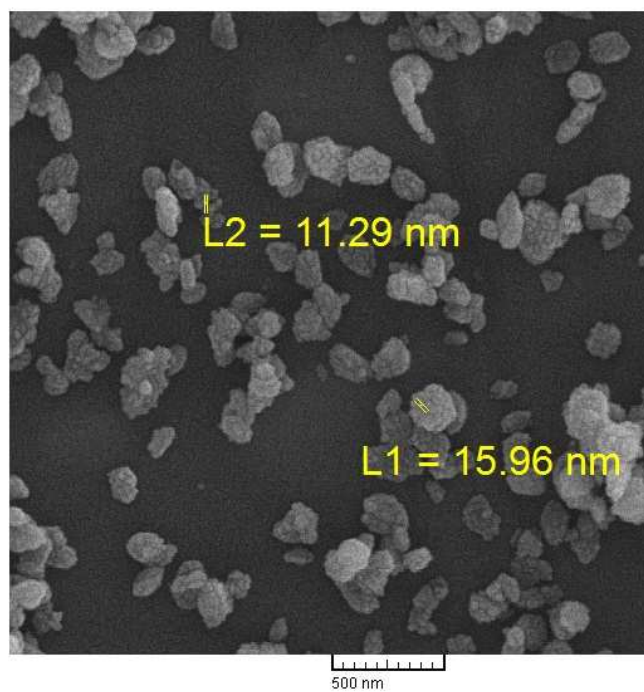
X-ray scattering of mesoporous MCM-41



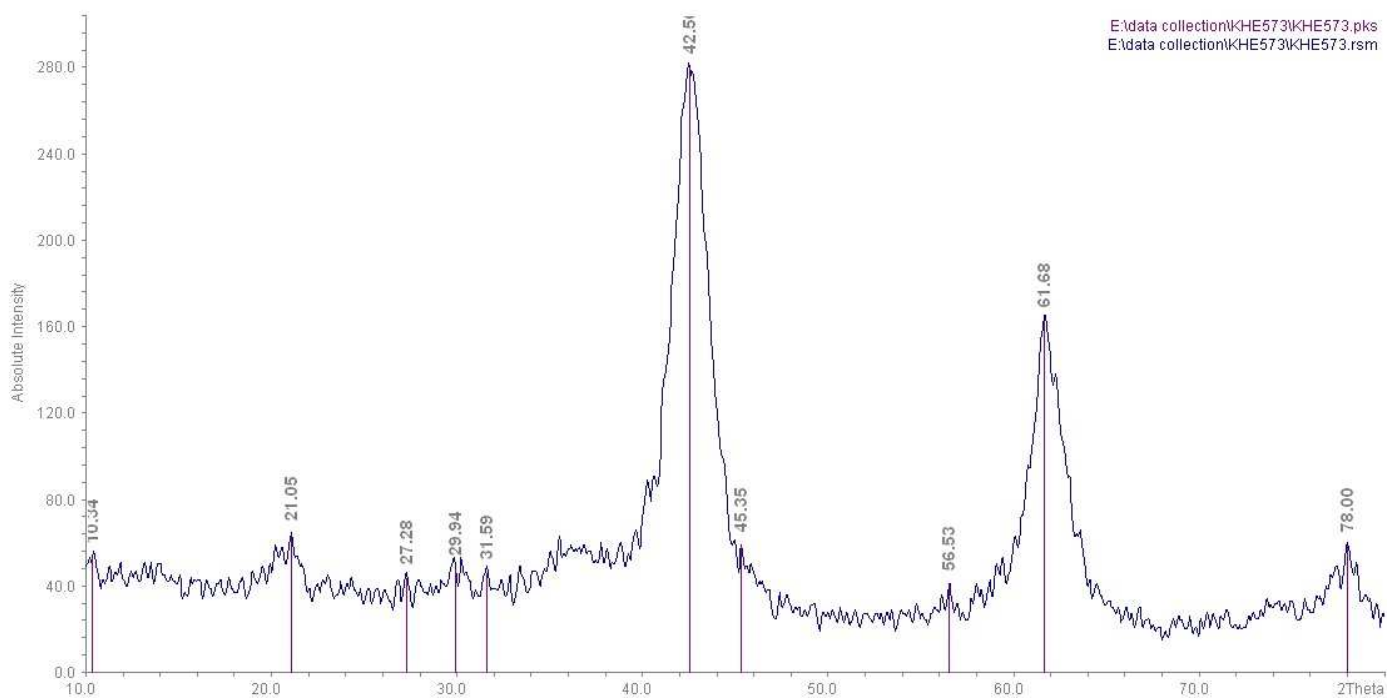
SEM image of mesoporous MCM-41



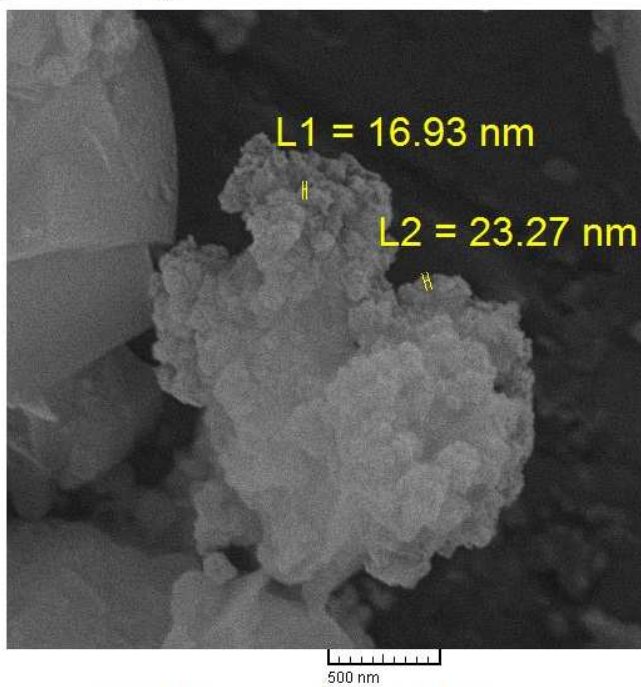
X-ray scattering of nanoCuO



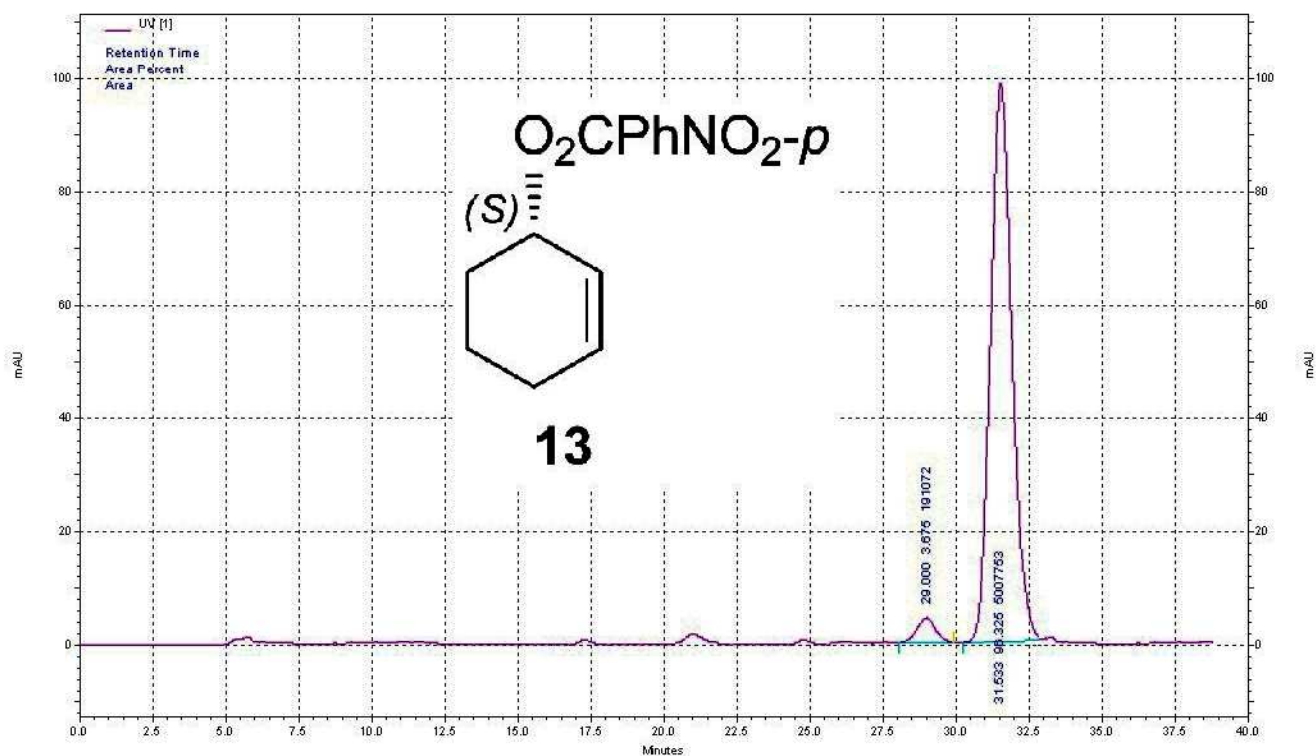
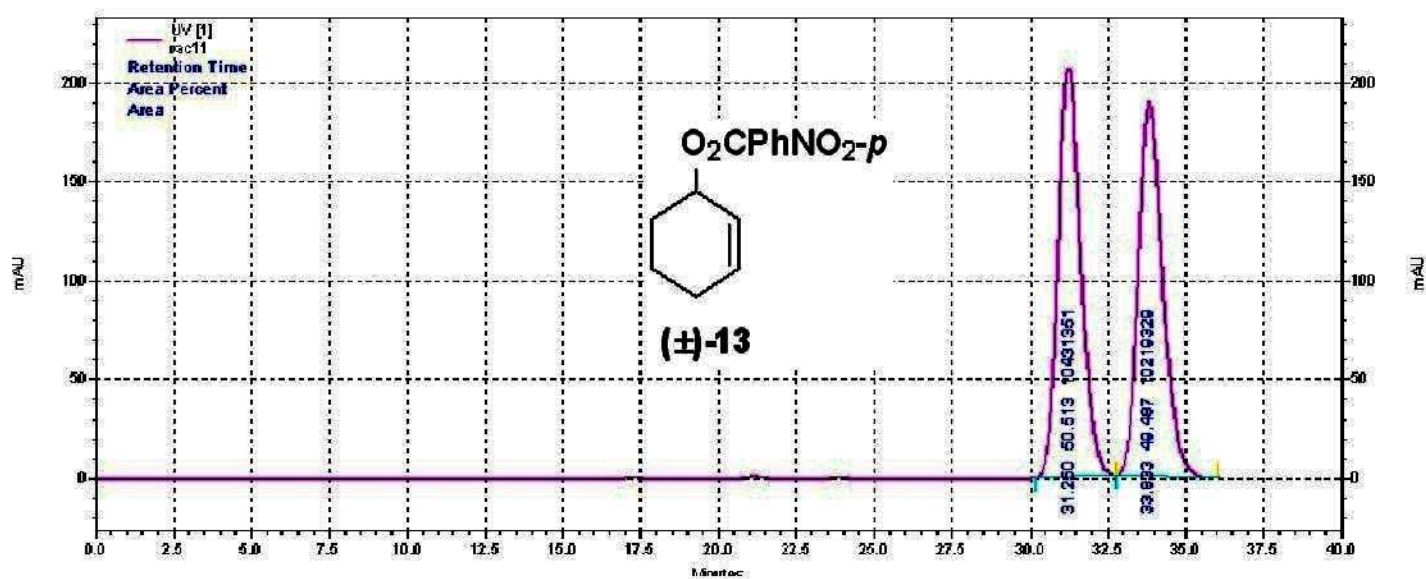
SEM image of nano CuO

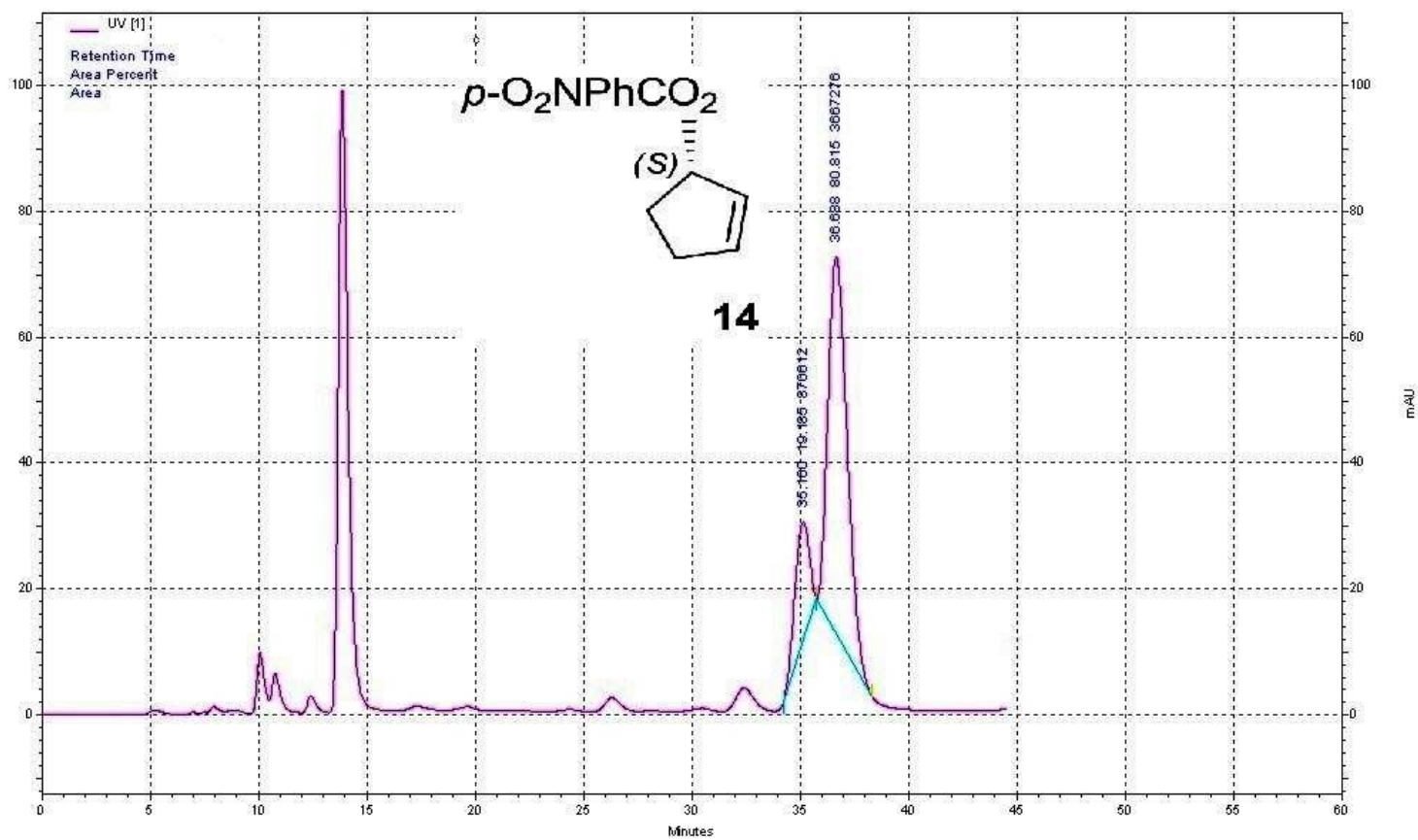
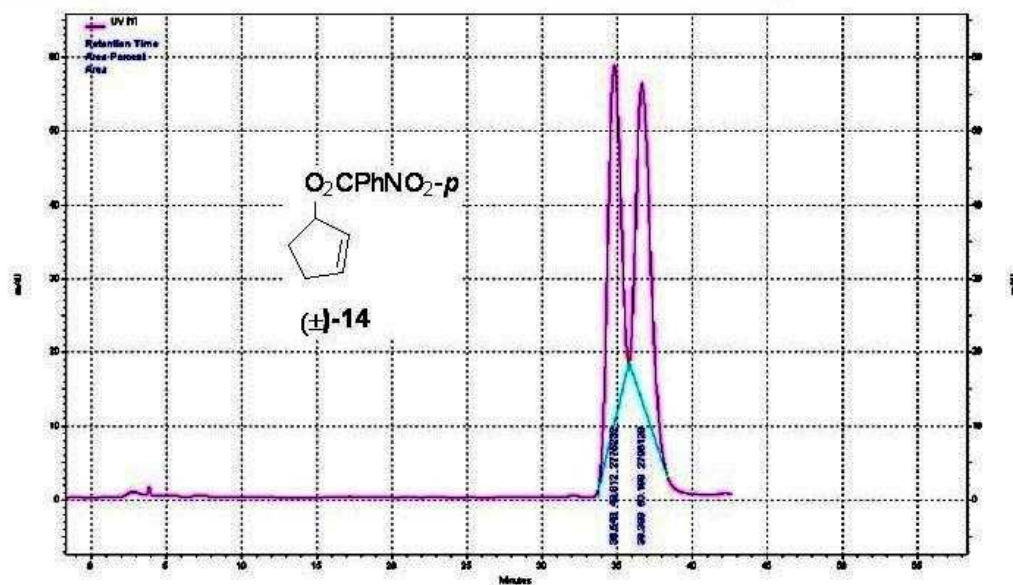


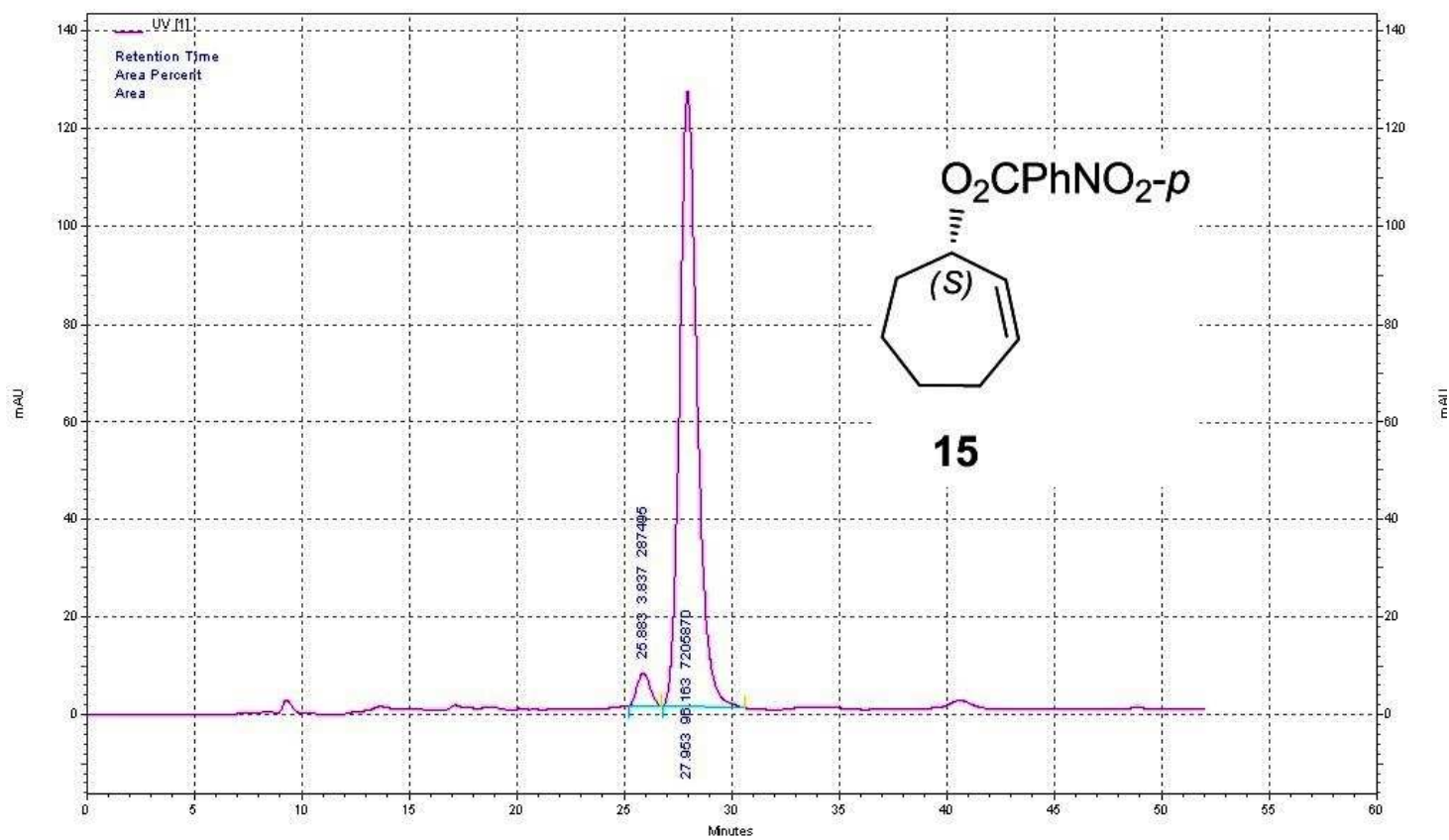
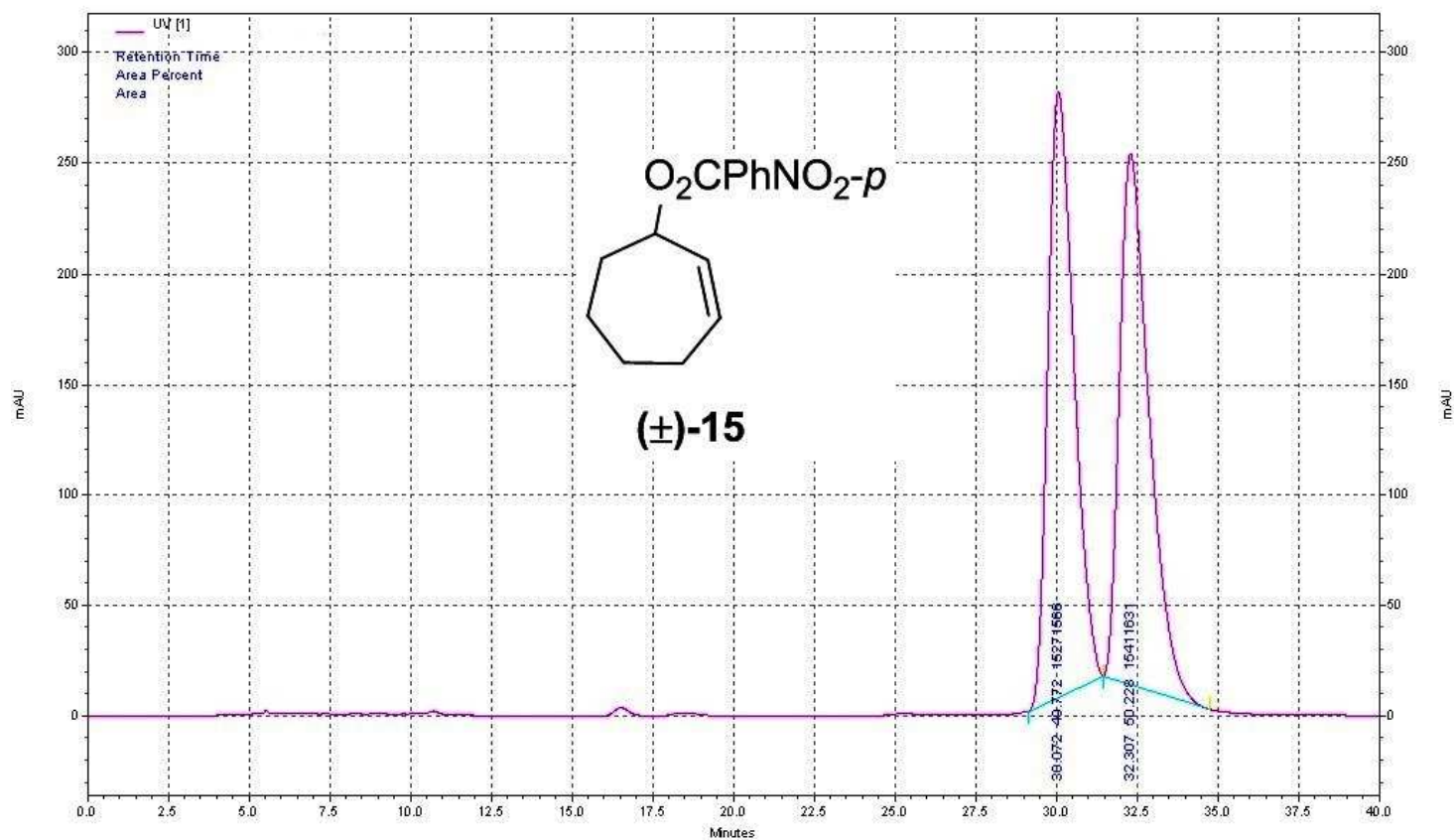
X-ray scattering of nanoMgO

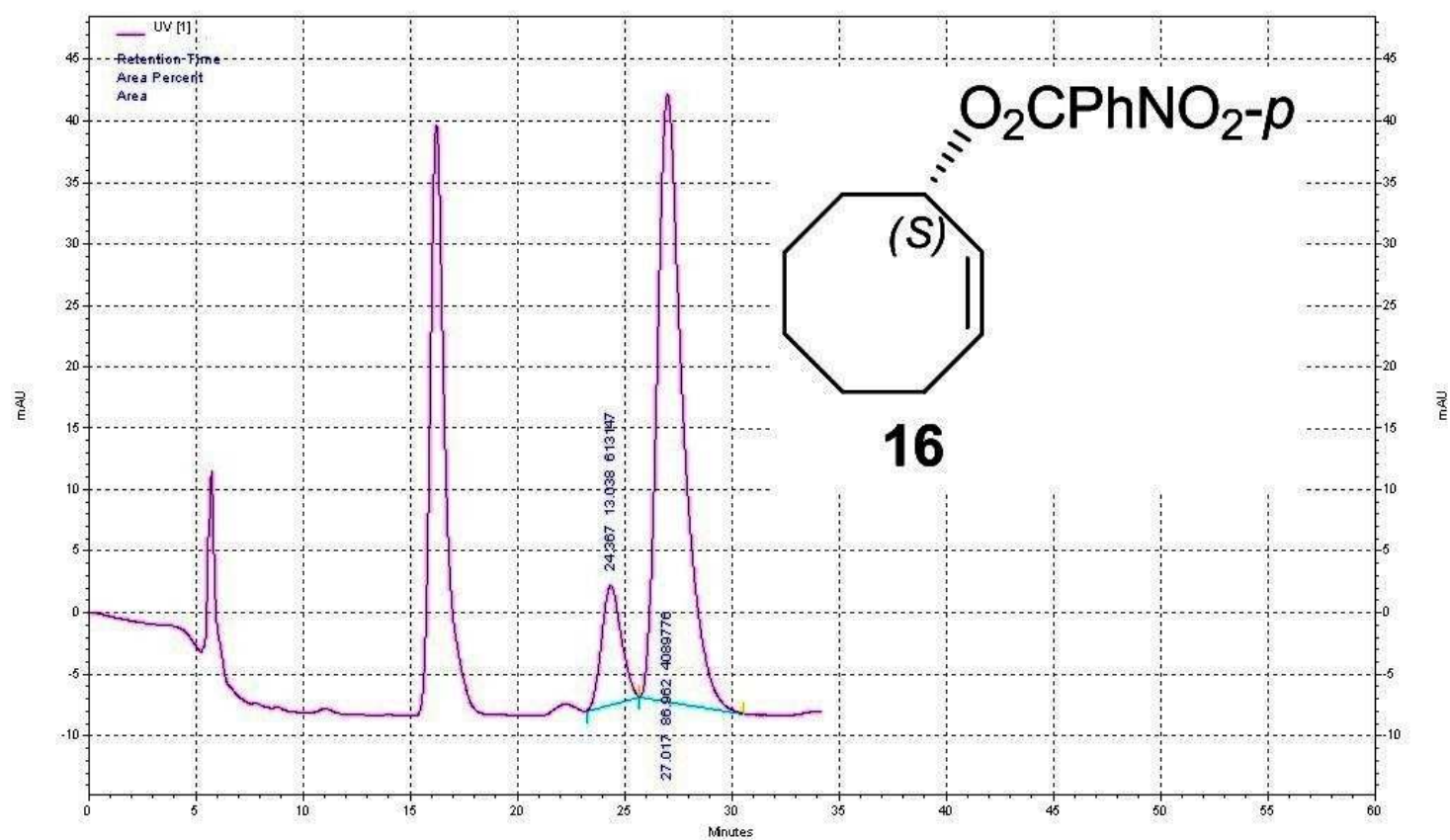
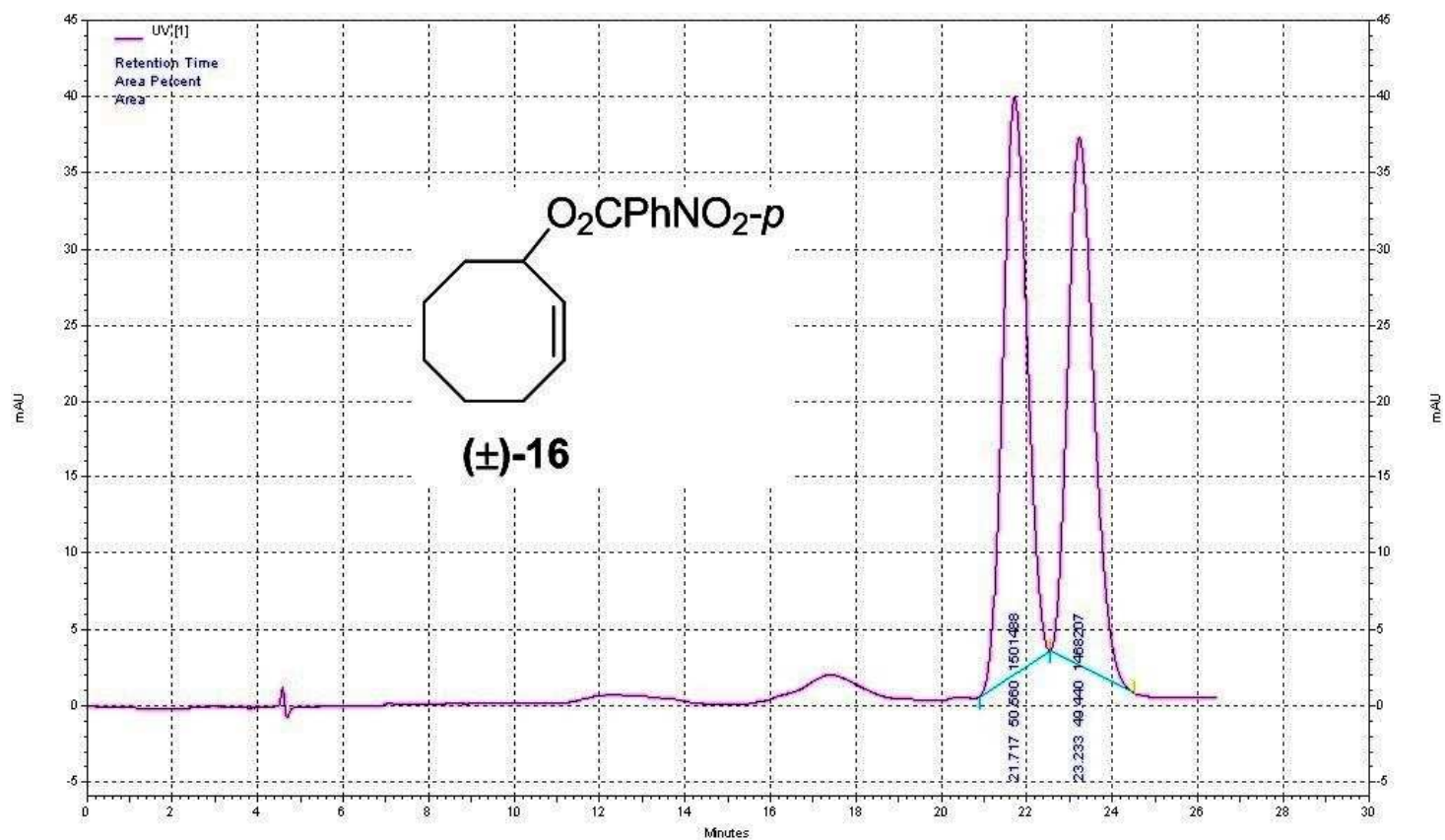


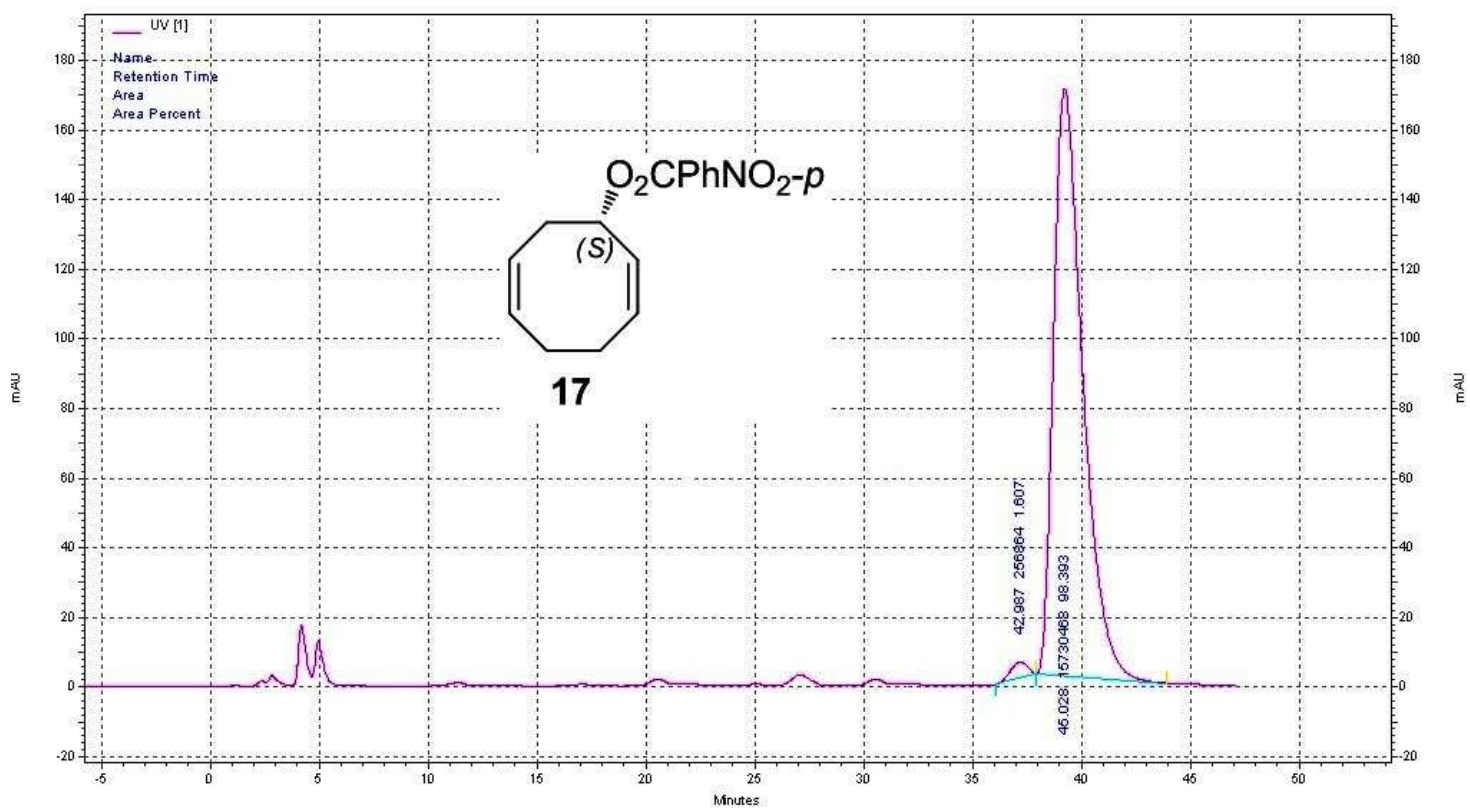
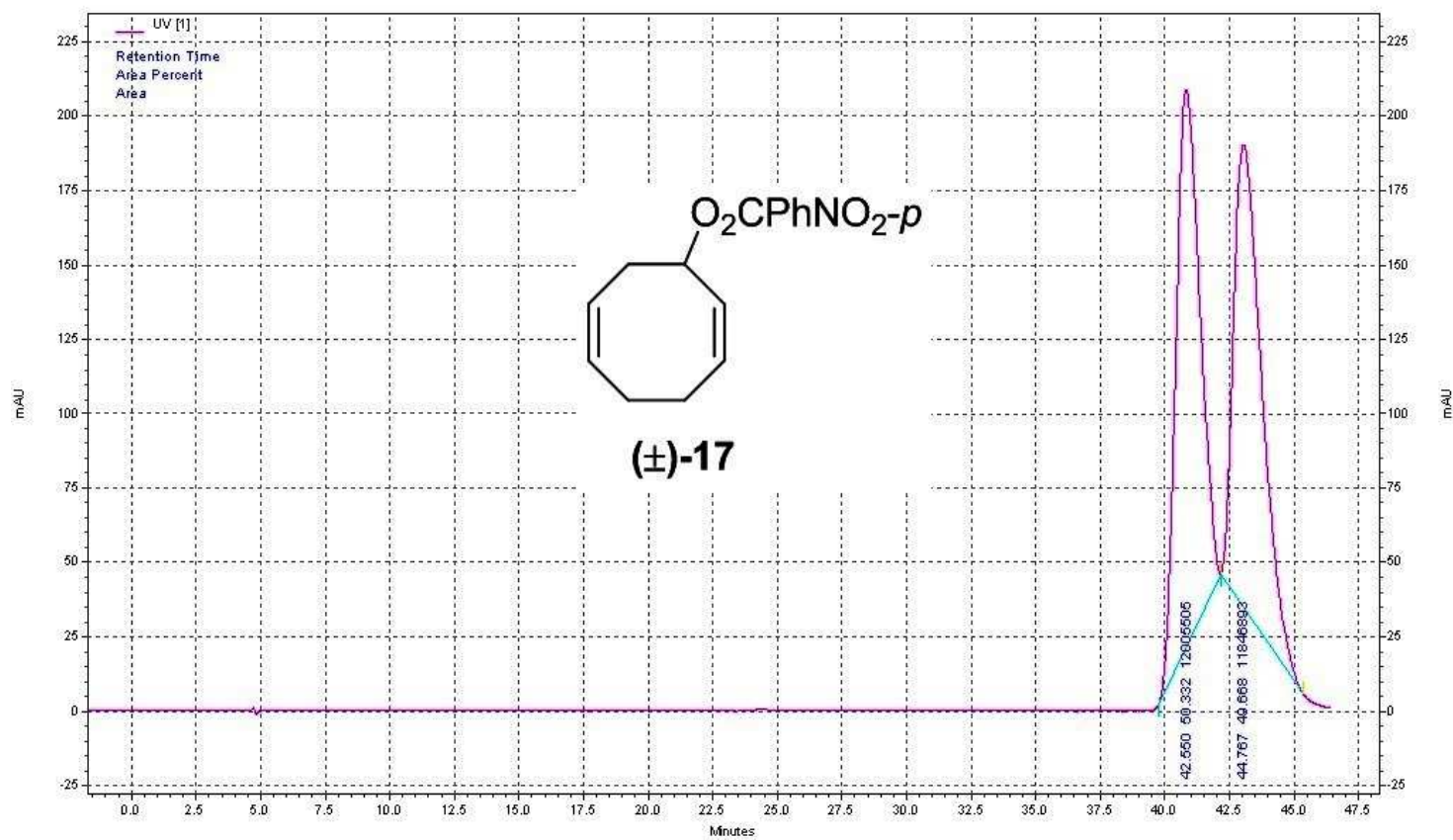
SEM image of nano MgO

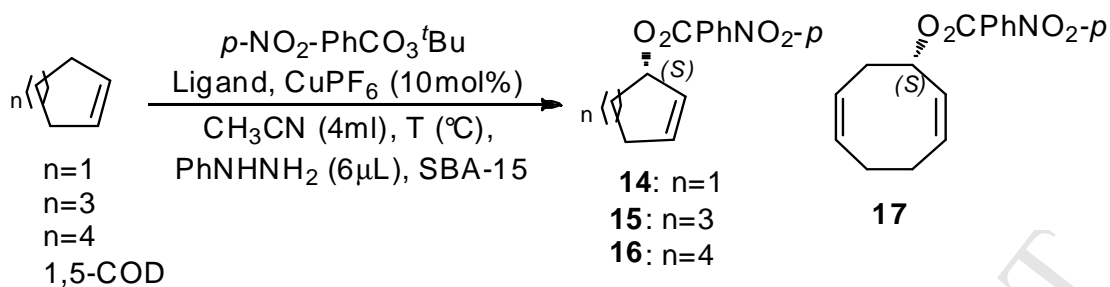










**Table 6:** Effect of ligand and temperature on other cycloolefins

Entry	Ligand	T (°C)	14			15			16			17		
			Time (h)	Yield (%)	Ee (%)	Time (h)	Yield (%)	Ee (%)	Time (h)	Yield (%)	Ee (%)	Time (h)	Yield (%)	Ee (%)
1	1a	25	4	95	56	8	99	43	10	94	30	1.5	99	62
2	1a	10	17	92	62	21	96	50	26	91	44	12	99	78
3	1a	0	36	90	67	44	92	60	61	88	53	30	98	85
4	1a	-10	100	90	81	80	94	93	150	84	70	46	95	97
5	1b	25	5	99	57	6	99	54	10	98	30	2	99	64
6	1b	10	18	94	65	17	94	61	52	93	42	10.5	95	73
7	1b	0	34	90	70	40	93	66	56	91	60	25	90	83
8	1b	-10	80	99	75	92	87	71	109	86	72	60	99	95
9	1c	25	6	97	14	11	95	8	17	85	2	4.5	90	9
10	1c	10	17	90	22	18	88	12	21	85	15	11	85	16
11	1c	0	32	88	24	36	81	21	55	60	20	38	85	34
12	1c	-10	95	84	39	110	79	28	140	32	20	90	80	37
13	1d	25	8	92	7	9	96	5	12	86	0	3.5	95	12
14	1d	10	13	88	18	20	92	11	28	63	3	14	90	21
15	1d	0	34	81	19	41	70	22	52	78	7	42	92	27
16	1d	-10	109	82	32	145	58	22	160	48	17	100	87	38