Shannon S. Stahl Guest Editor University of Wisconsin-Madison USA

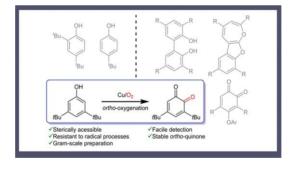
Molecular oxygen is by far the most attractive terminal oxidant for catalyzed oxidations, one of the central transformations in organic chemistry. Guest Editor Professor Shannon Stahl has assembled a diverse set of experts in the field of catalytic aerobic oxidations, highlighting accomplishments and ongoing challenges in this important area.

Tom Rovis

Catalytic Aerobic Oxidations



SH + HO-R²
$$0_2$$
, r.t., blue LED





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J.-P. Lumb



M. Kanai

K. Oisaki

H. Tanaka

D. Yang

aliphatic alkenyl amides

$$X = C, NTs; n = 1, 2$$

FeCl₂·4H₂O (10 mol%)
Salicylic acid (1 equiv)
Thiourea (0 or 2 equiv)
DMSO,
$$O_2$$

100–120 °C, 24 h
$$27-91\%$$
16 examples



B. U. W. Maes



$$N-0$$
 NO_x/Air





N. Jiao

Z. Li