

Electronic Supplementary Information

Hexanuclear and Undecanuclear Iron(III) Carboxylates as Catalyst Precursors for Cyclohexane Oxidation

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Table S1 Crystal data and details of data collection for **1** and **2**.

Compound	1	2
Empirical formula	C _{114.5} H _{150.5} Fe ₆ O ₆₅	C _{175.25} H _{220.85} ClFe ₁₁ N _{3.75} O _{97.05}
Fw	2901.95	4582.51
Space group	<i>P</i> -1	<i>P</i> -1
<i>a</i> [Å]	15.3674(7)	19.4468(13)
<i>b</i> [Å]	16.1325(7)	23.6865(16)
<i>c</i> [Å]	16.2835(7)	25.9226(17)
α [°]	73.631(2)	78.197(4)
β [°]	80.246(3)	87.186(4)
γ [°]	65.635(2)	71.921(4)
<i>V</i> [Å ³]	3521.8(3)	11109.8(13)
<i>Z</i>	1	2
λ [Å]	0.71073	0.71073
ρ_{calcd} [g cm ⁻³]	1.368	1.370
crystal size [mm ³]	0.50 × 0.50 × 0.17	0.40 × 0.35 × 0.35
<i>T</i> [K]	100(2)	100(2)
μ [mm ⁻¹]	0.695	0.800
<i>R</i> ₁ ^[a]	0.0798	0.0824
<i>wR</i> ₂ ^[b]	0.2795	0.272
GOF ^[c]	1.046	1.067

^a $R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$. ^b $wR_2 = \{\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / \sum [w(F_o^2)^2]\}^{1/2}$. ^c $\text{GOF} = \{\sum [w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2] / (n - p)\}^{1/2}$, where *n* is the number of reflections and *p* is the total number of parameters refined.

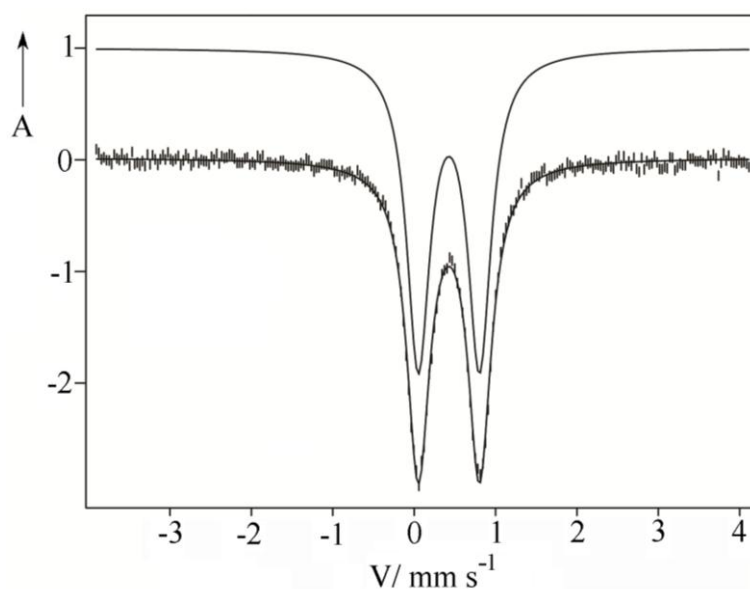


Fig. S1 Mössbauer spectrum of **1** at 300 K ($\delta = 0.43 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$, $\Delta E_Q = 0.75 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$).

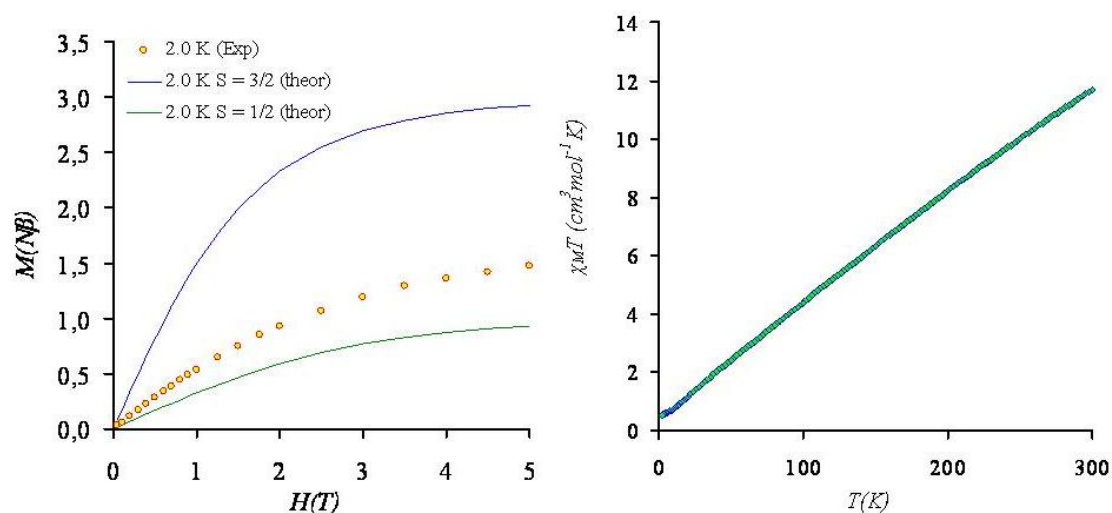


Fig. S2 Magnetization data for **2** at 2 K (left). Solid lines represent simulated according Brillouin function for $S=1/2$ (green line) and $S=3/2$ (blue line). Magnetic susceptibility (right) in a temperature range of 2 – 300 K under a field of 0.1 T.

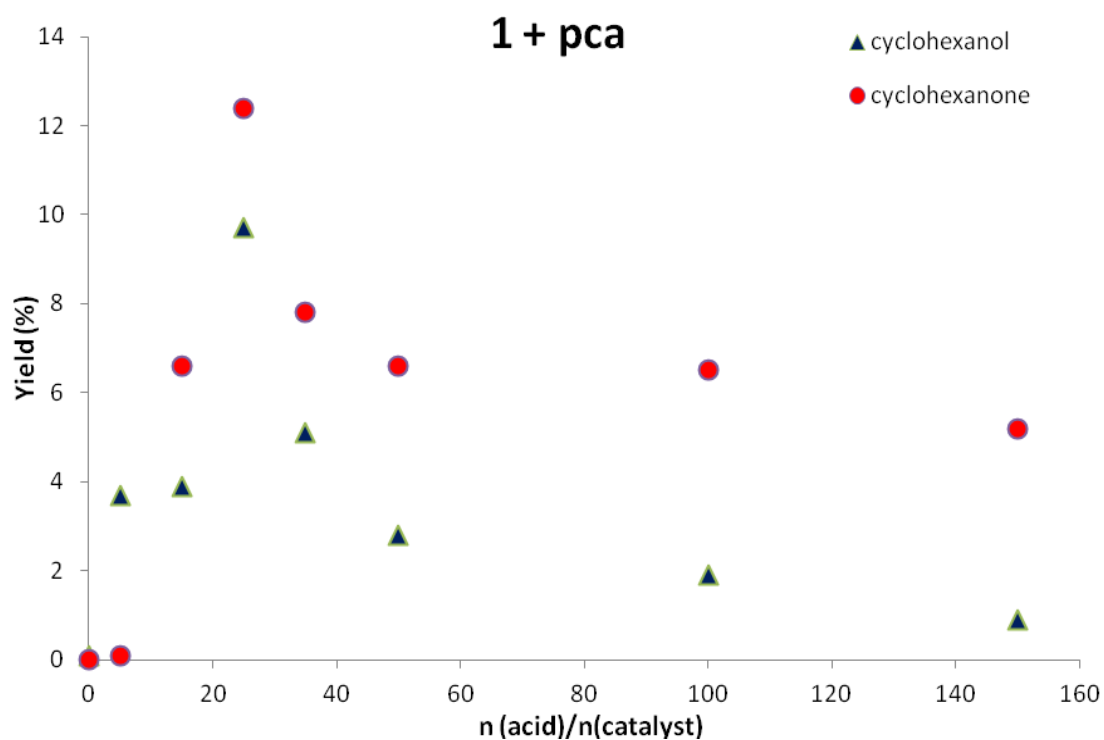


Fig. S3 Effects of the Hpca amount (molar ratios relatively to **1**) on the cyclohexanol (\blacktriangle) or cyclohexanone (\bullet) yield (mol%, based on substrate). Reaction conditions: $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)/n(\mathbf{1})$ (2×10^4), MeCN (3.0 mL), cyclohexane (5.0 mmol), Hpca (0 – 150 mmol), 45 min, r.t.

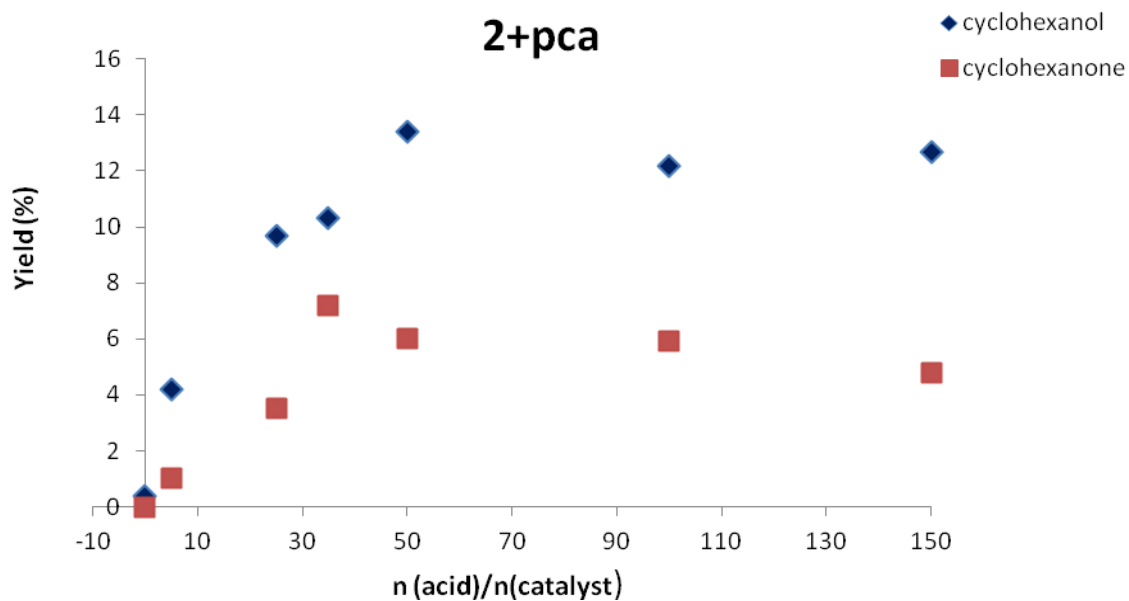


Fig. S4 Effects of the Hpca amount (molar ratios relatively to **2**) on the cyclohexanol (◆) or cyclohexanone (■) yield (mol%, based on substrate). Reaction conditions: $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)/n(\mathbf{2})$ (2×10^4), MeCN (3.0 mL), cyclohexane (5.0 mmol), Hpca (0 – 150 mmol), 6 h, r.t.

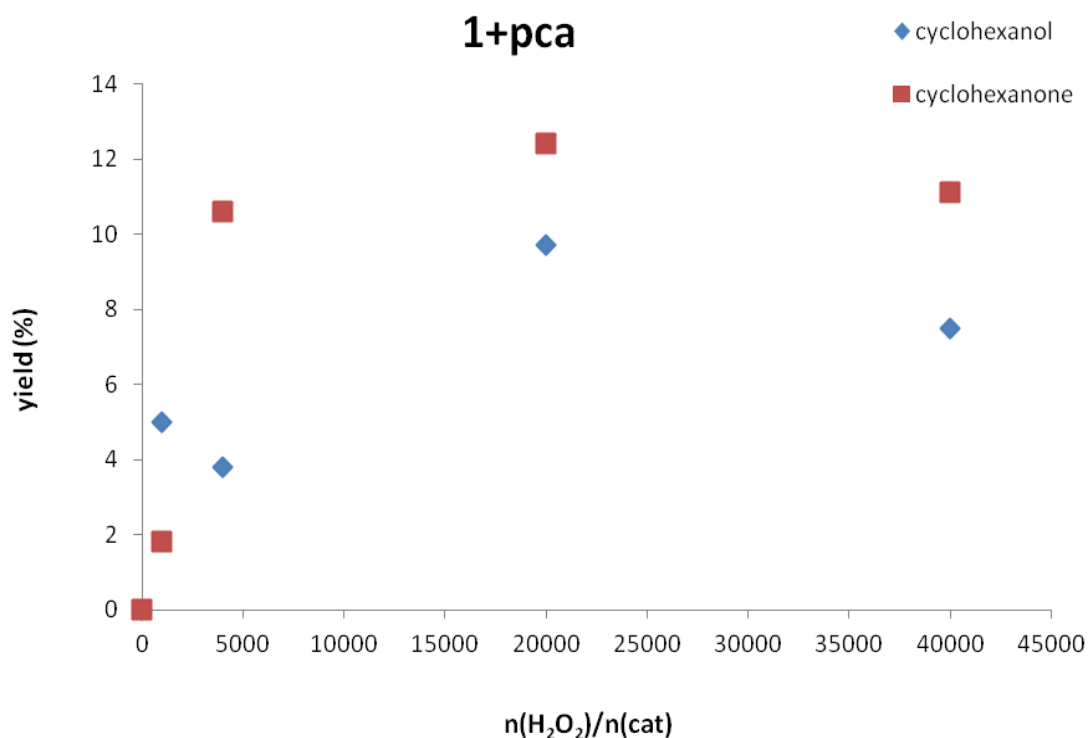


Fig. S5 Dependence of the cyclohexanol (◆) or cyclohexanone (■) yield (mol%, based on substrate) on the amount of oxidant (H_2O_2 , molar ratio relatively to **1**) in the oxidation of cyclohexane. Reaction conditions: $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)/n(\mathbf{1})$ ($0 - 4 \times 10^4$), MeCN (3.0 mL), cyclohexane (5.0 mmol), $n(\text{Hpca})/n(\mathbf{1})$ (25.0), 45 min., r.t.

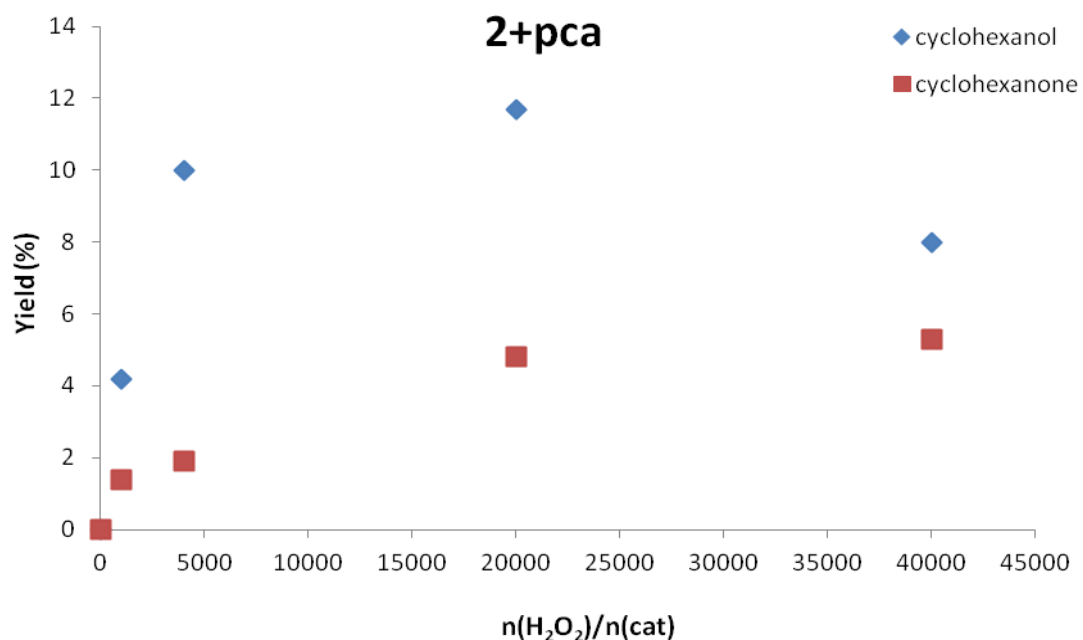


Fig. S6 Dependence of the cyclohexanol (◆) or cyclohexanone (■) yield (mol%, based on substrate) on the amount of oxidant (H₂O₂, molar ratio relatively to **2**) in the oxidation of cyclohexane. Reaction conditions: $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)/n(\mathbf{2})$ (0 – 4×10^4), MeCN (3.0 mL), cyclohexane (5.0 mmol), $n(\text{Hpca})/n(\mathbf{2})$ (50.0), 6 h, r.t.

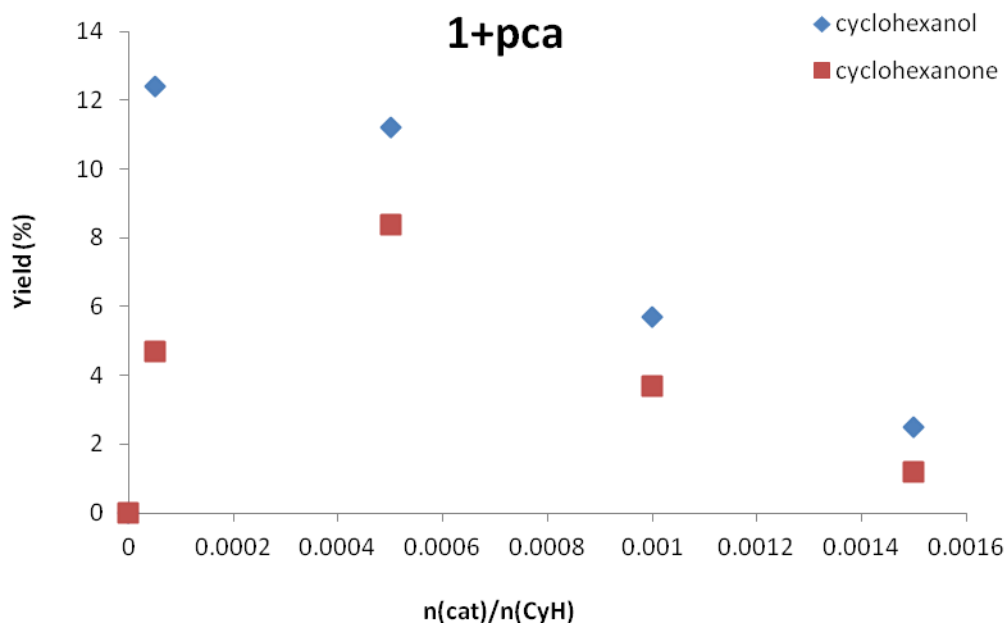


Fig. S7 Dependence of the cyclohexanol (◆) or cyclohexanone (■) yield (mol%, based on substrate) on the amount of catalyst **1** in the oxidation of cyclohexane. Reaction conditions: $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)/n(\mathbf{1})$ (2×10^4), MeCN (3.0 mL), cyclohexane (5.0 mmol), $n(\text{Hpca})/n(\mathbf{1})$ (25.0), 45 min., r.t.

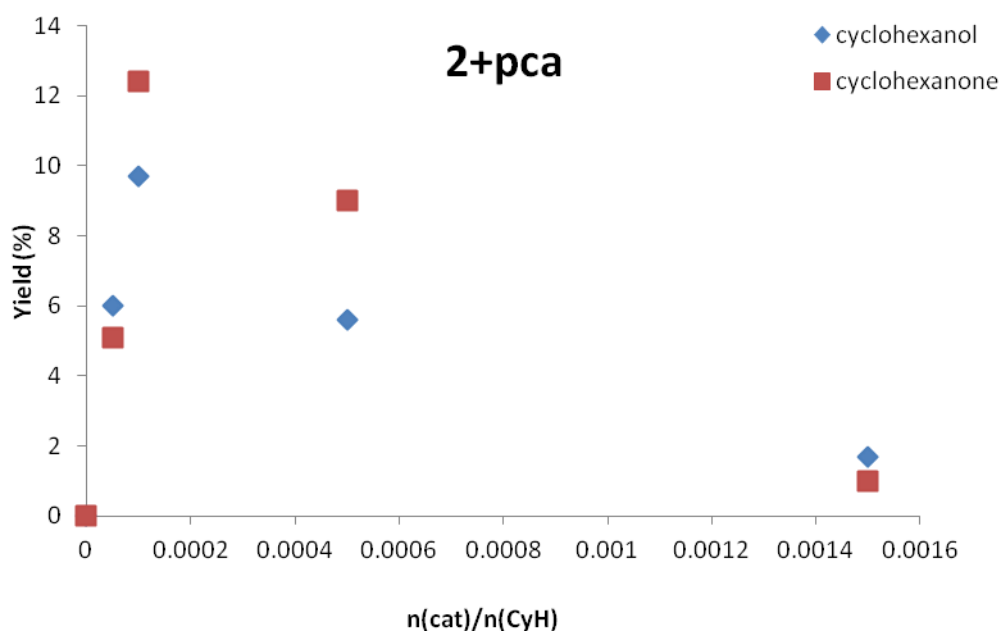


Fig. S8 Dependence of the cyclohexanol (◆) or cyclohexanone (■) yield (mol%, based on substrate) on the amount of catalyst **2** in the oxidation of cyclohexane. Reaction conditions: $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)/n(\mathbf{2})$ (2×10^4), MeCN (3.0 mL), cyclohexane (5.0 mmol), $n(\text{Hpca})/n(\mathbf{2})$ (50.0), 6 h, r.t.

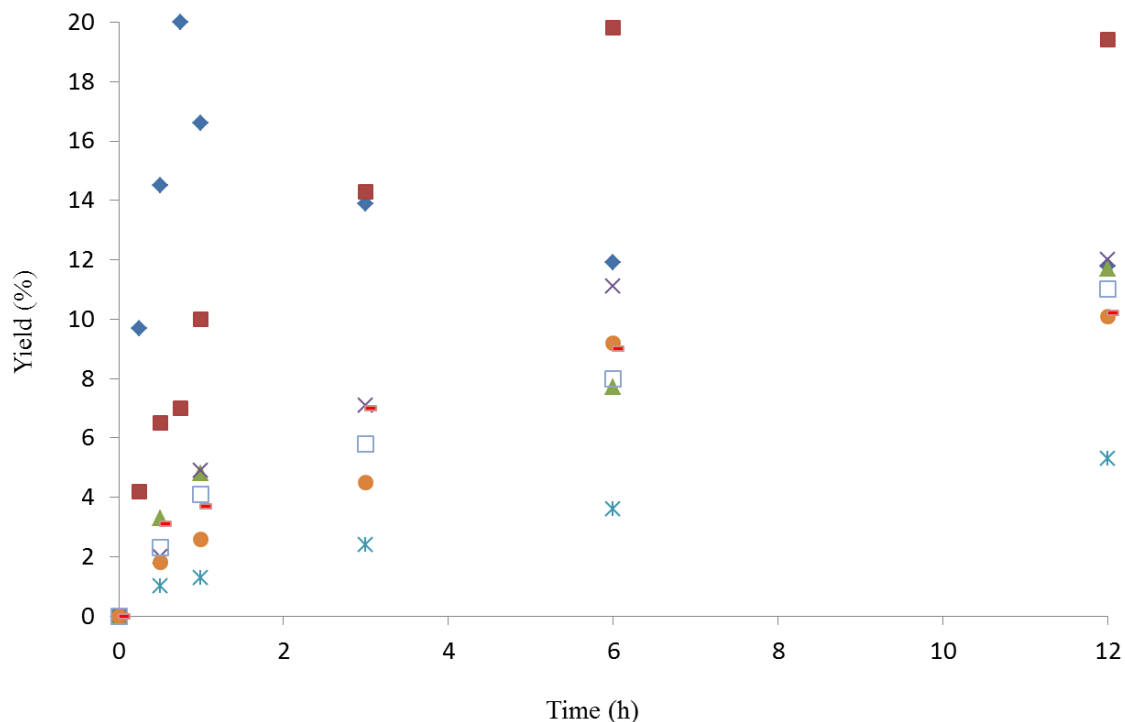


Fig. S9 Dependence of the overall yield (mol%, based on substrate) of the products on the reaction time in the presence of different iron species: **1**, **2**, $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Fe}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)_3$ or $[\text{Fe}_3\text{OL}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O}_3)_3]\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{HL}$ (HL = 3,4,5-trimethoxybenzoic acid). Reaction conditions: MeCN (3.0 mL), cyclohexane (5.0 mmol), 0.5 μmol of catalyst precursor, $n(\text{H}_2\text{O}_2)/n(\text{catalyst precursor})$ (2×10^4), $n(\text{Hpca})/n(\mathbf{1})$ (25.0, ◆), $n(\text{Hpca})/n(\mathbf{2})$ (50.0, ■), $n(\text{Hpca})/n(\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O})$ (25.0, ▲ or 50.0, ×), $n(\text{Hpca})/n(\text{Fe}(\text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3)_3)$ (25.0, * or 50.0, ●), $n(\text{Hpca})/n([\text{Fe}_3\text{OL}_6(\text{H}_2\text{O}_3)_3]\text{NO}_3 \cdot \text{HL})$ (25.0, □ or 50.0, -), r.t.

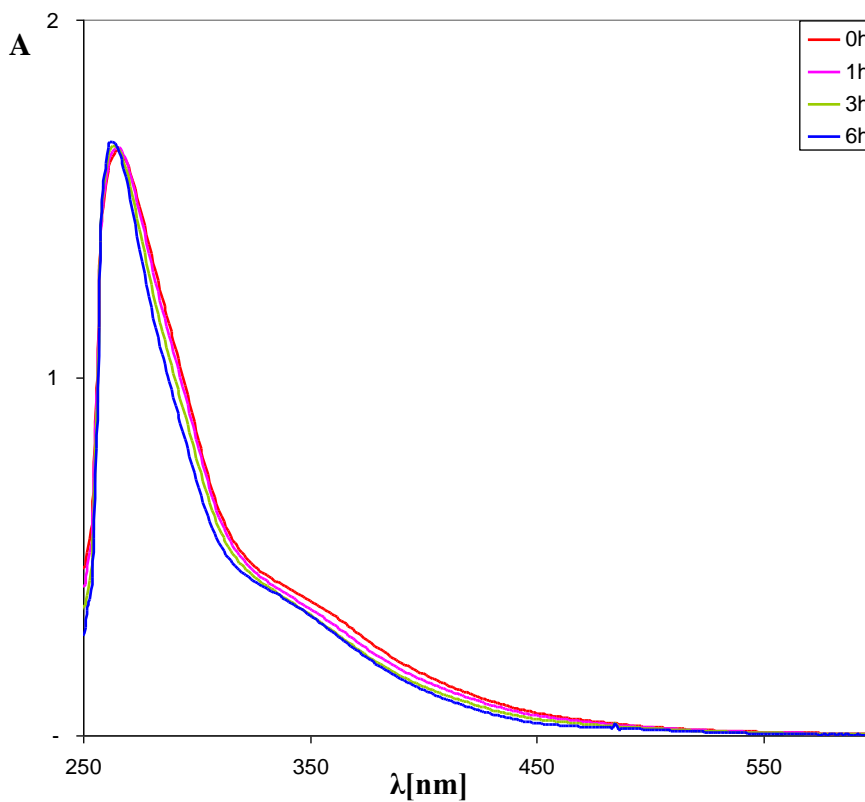


Fig. S10. UV-vis spectra of **2** in MeCN/dmf = 10:1 for 0, 1, 3 and 6 h.

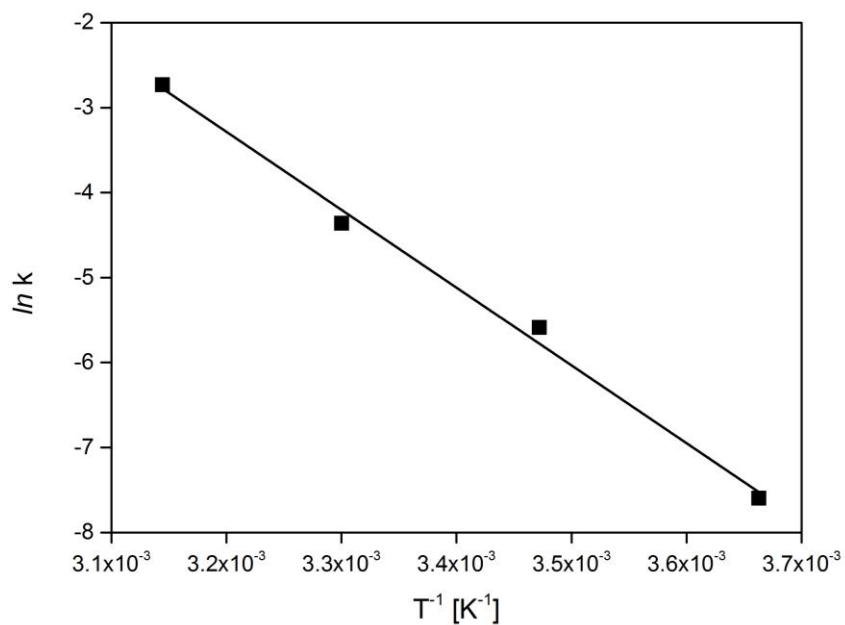


Fig. S11 Arrhenius plot for the **2**-H₂O₂ system. $\{c_2 = 1.25 \times 10^{-4}$ M; **2**:H₂O₂ = 1:2000; in MeCN/dmf = 10:1; k (rate constant) at 0, 15, 30, 45 °C}

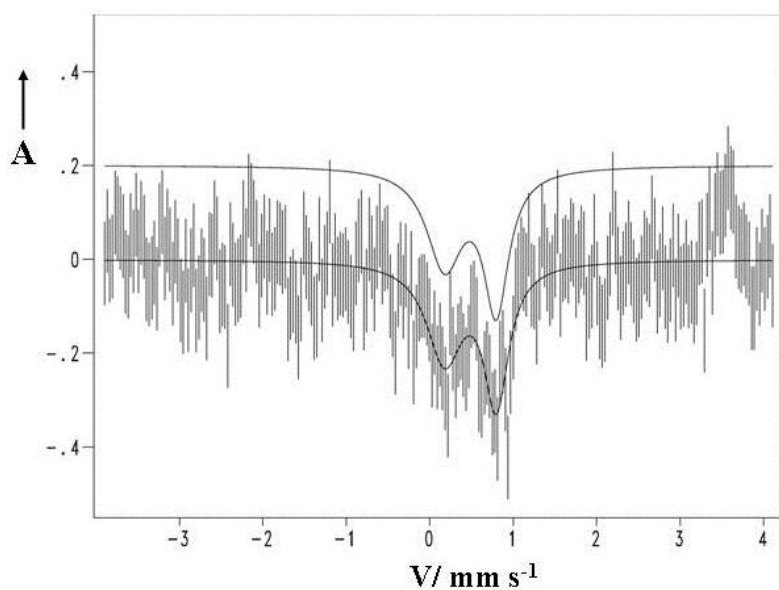


Fig. S12 Mössbauer spectrum of $2\text{-}^{57}\text{Fe}/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{Hpca}$ system in MeCN measured immediately after its preparation at 80 K ($\delta = 0.49 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$, $\Delta E_Q = 0.62 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$, $\Gamma_{\text{left}} = 0.52 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$, $\Gamma_{\text{right}} = 0.36 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$).

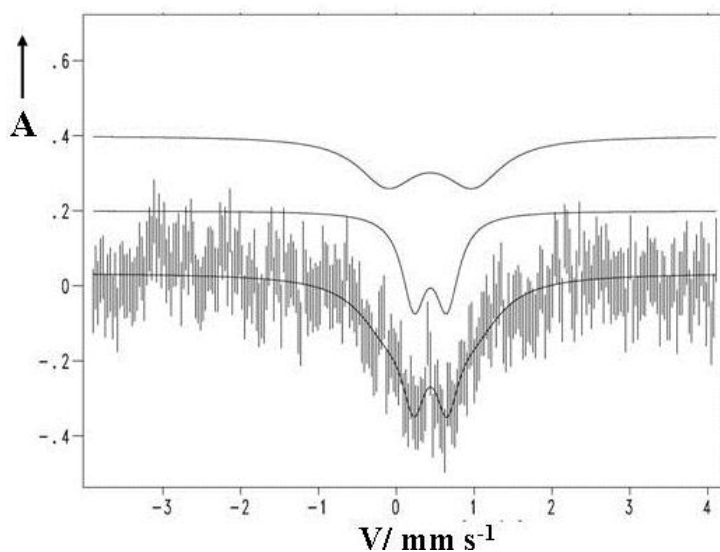


Fig. S13 Mössbauer spectrum of $2\text{-}^{57}\text{Fe}/\text{H}_2\text{O}_2/\text{Hpca}$ system in MeCN at 80 K measured 30 min after its preparation (first lower doublet: $\delta = 0.44 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$, $\Delta E_Q = 0.42 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$, $\Gamma_{\text{left}} = \Gamma_{\text{right}} = 0.37 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$; second upper doublet: $\delta = 0.43 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$, $\Delta E_Q = 1.10 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$, $\Gamma_{\text{left}} = \Gamma_{\text{right}} = 0.90 \text{ mm s}^{-1}$; relative area 0.85:1.03).