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Synthesis and Characterization of Pyridine-Armed Reinforced Macrocycles and Their Transition Metal Complexes as Potential Oxidation Catalysts

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Abstract

Oxidation catalysts stable in aqueous solution under both harsh pH's and at high temperature would be environmentally friendly alternatives to current technologies. Transition metal complexes of tetraazamacrocycles reinforced with additional ethylene bridges have produced such oxidation catalysts.

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A controlling aspect of the usefulness of any metal catalyst is its set of oxidation and reduction potentials. Reversible redox processes that bracket a potential window within which useful oxidation of substrate... **Read More**

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Synthesis and Characterization of Pyridine-Armed Reinforced Macrocycles and Their Transition Metal Complexes as Potential Oxidation Catalysts Anthony D. Shircliff, Kevin R. Wilson, Desiray J. Smith, Donald G. Jones, Prof. Timothy J. Hubin

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Abstract

Oxidation catalysts stable in aqueous solution under both harsh pH's and at high temperature would be environmentally friendly alternatives to current technologies. Transition metal complexes of tetraazamacrocycles reinforced with additional ethylene bridges have produced such oxidation catalysts. A controlling aspect of the usefulness of any metal catalyst is its set of oxidation and reduction potentials. Reversible redox processes that bracket a potential window within which useful oxidation of substrate molecules can occur are desirable. Though guite robust, and exhibiting reversible electrochemistry, some reinforced macrocycle complexes are not useful catalysts because their redox potentials are not in a desired potential range. An established method of modifying the electrochemical properties of a transition metal complex is to modify the ligand, which subsequently modifies the properties of its complexed metal ion. We wished to determine if the addition of pyridine pendant arms to the known reinforced macrocycle ligands would result in beneficial shifts in the redox potentials of their transition metal complexes. The resulting ligands must allow at least one open coordination site on the bound metal ion for oxidant and/or substrate binding. We have synthesized and characterized both cross-bridged and side-bridged cyclen and cyclam tetraazamacrocycles with pyridine pendant arms. Cobalt, nickel, copper, and zinc complexes were made. The synthesis and characterization of the ligands and the synthesis and characterization of their complexes will be presented.

	Ormania Ormana di Elemente I Arraharia							
	Organic Compound Elemental Analysis							
		%C	%H	%N				
	Picolyl Tetracyclen							
-040	[C ₁₆ H ₂₄ N ₅]CI•(4H ₂ O)							
55-	Calc as above	48.79	8.19	17.78				
	Found	48.50	6.88	18.37				
$\square \square$	Side Bridged Picolyl Cyclen							
051	[C ₁₆ H ₂₇ N ₅]							
	Calc as above	66.40	9.40	24.20				
	Found	66.15	9.61	24.20				
	Me-Pic-Tetracyclen							
ĊĽĎ ^v	[C ₁₇ H ₂₇ N ₅]I ₂							
<u>7</u>	Calc as above	36.77	4.90	12.61				
	Found	36.79	4.69	12.69				
	Cross Bridged Me-Pic-Cyclen							
	[C ₁₇ H ₂₉ N ₅]•(0.5H ₂ O)							
20-	Calc as above	65.35	9.68	22.41				
	Found	65.47	10.01	22.26				
	Picolyl Tetracyclam							
1240	[C ₁₆ H ₂₄ N ₅]I•(0.75H ₂ O)							
-	Calc as above	47.53	6.54	15.40				
\sim	Found	47.95	6.21	14.99				
$\sim \sim$	Side Bridged Picolyl Cyclam							
$\Lambda \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L} \mathcal{L}$	[C ₁₈ H ₃₁ N ₅] •(1.3H ₂ O) •(0.1C ₆ H ₆)							
47	Calc as above	64.07	9.89	20.08				
~	Found	63.80	10.00	19.87				

Ligand Synthesis and Transition Metal Complexation

82

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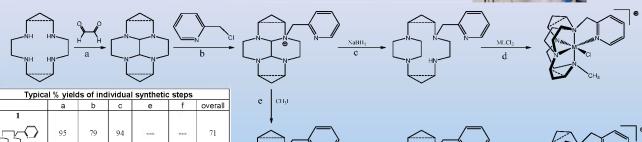
85

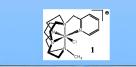
52

46



<u>Methods:</u> Synthetic routes extending ethylene side-bridged and cross-bridged ligand syntheses to add pendant arms were developed. Metal complexation was performed with anhydrous solvents in an inert atmosphere glovebox to protect the proton-sponge ligands from proton and the oxygen-sensitive metal ions from oxidation.





95

90

79

66

78

Elemental Analyses of Metal Complexes							
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	%C	%H	%N				
[Zn(C ₁₆ H ₂₇ N ₅)](PF ₆) ₂							
Calc as above	29.81	4.22	10.86				
Found	30.07	4.10	10.80				
[Ni(C16H27N5)](PF6)2•NH4PF6							
Calc as above	28.66	4.18	10.86				
Found	28.43	3.79	10.75				
[Co(C ₁₆ H ₂₇ N ₅)CI PF ₆ -0.5H ₂ O							
Calc as above	35,74	5.25	13.02				
Found	35.56	5.10	12.99				
[Cu(C ₁₆ H ₂₇ N ₅)](PF ₆) ₂							
Calc as above	29.89	4.23	10.89				
Found	30.37	4.07	10.70				

Transition Metal Complexes Synthesized



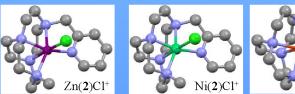
Elemental Analyses of Metal Complexes						
	%C	%H	%N			
[Cu(C17H29N5)](PF6)2						
Calc as above	31.08	4.45	10.66			
Found	30.73	4.33	10.52			
[Ni(C ₁₇ H ₂₉ N ₅)CI PF ₆ •0.5H ₂ O						
Calc as above	37.02	5.48	12.70			
Found	37.08	6.20	12.53			
[Co(C ₁₇ H ₂₉ N ₅)Cl](PF ₆) ₂						
Calc as above	29.69	4.25	10.18			
Found	29.59	4.23	10.04			
[Zn(C ₁₇ H ₂₉ N ₅)Cl]PF ₆						
Calc as above	37.18	5.32	12.75			
Found	36.98	5.20	12.41			

Cu(2)2



MLCI

Elemental Analyses of Metal Complexes						
	%C	%H	%N			
[Cu(C18H31N5)](PF6)2 • 1.2H2O						
Calc as above	31.22	4.86	10.11			
Found	30.82	4.57	9.90			
[Ni(C18H31N5)Cl2] • 3H2O						
Calc as above	43.14	7.44	13.98			
Found	43.53	7.55	13.66			
[Co(C18H31N5)Cl2]Cl • 0.5H2O						
Calc as above	43.96	6.56	14.24			
Found	43.99	6.91	14.17			
[Zn(C ₁₈ H ₃₁ N ₅)Cl][ZnCl ₄]						
Calc as above	36.64	5.30	11.87			
Found	<u>36</u> .79	5.45	11.69			





X-Ray Crystal Structures with Ligand 2

Acknowledgement is made to the Donors of the American Chemical Society Petroleum Research Fund for support of this research. We also acknowledge NSF and the OK-LSAMP Program for student support (DJS).