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### Synthesis, Characterization, and Reactivity of Putative High-Valent Nickel-Oxo Species

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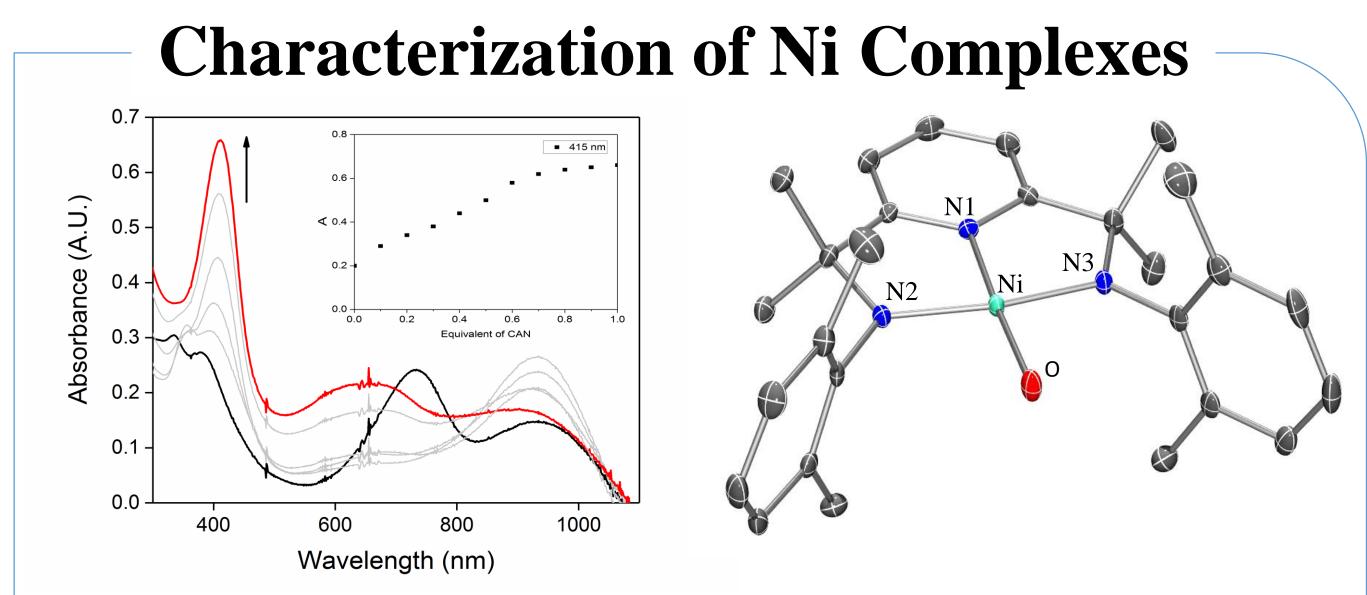
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# Synthesis, Characterization & Reactivity of Putative High-Valent Nickel-Oxo Species Anna K. Schmautz, Yubin M. Kwon, Dong Wang Department of Chemistry & Biochemistry, Center for Biomolecular Structure & Dynamics University of Montana, Missoula, MT 59812

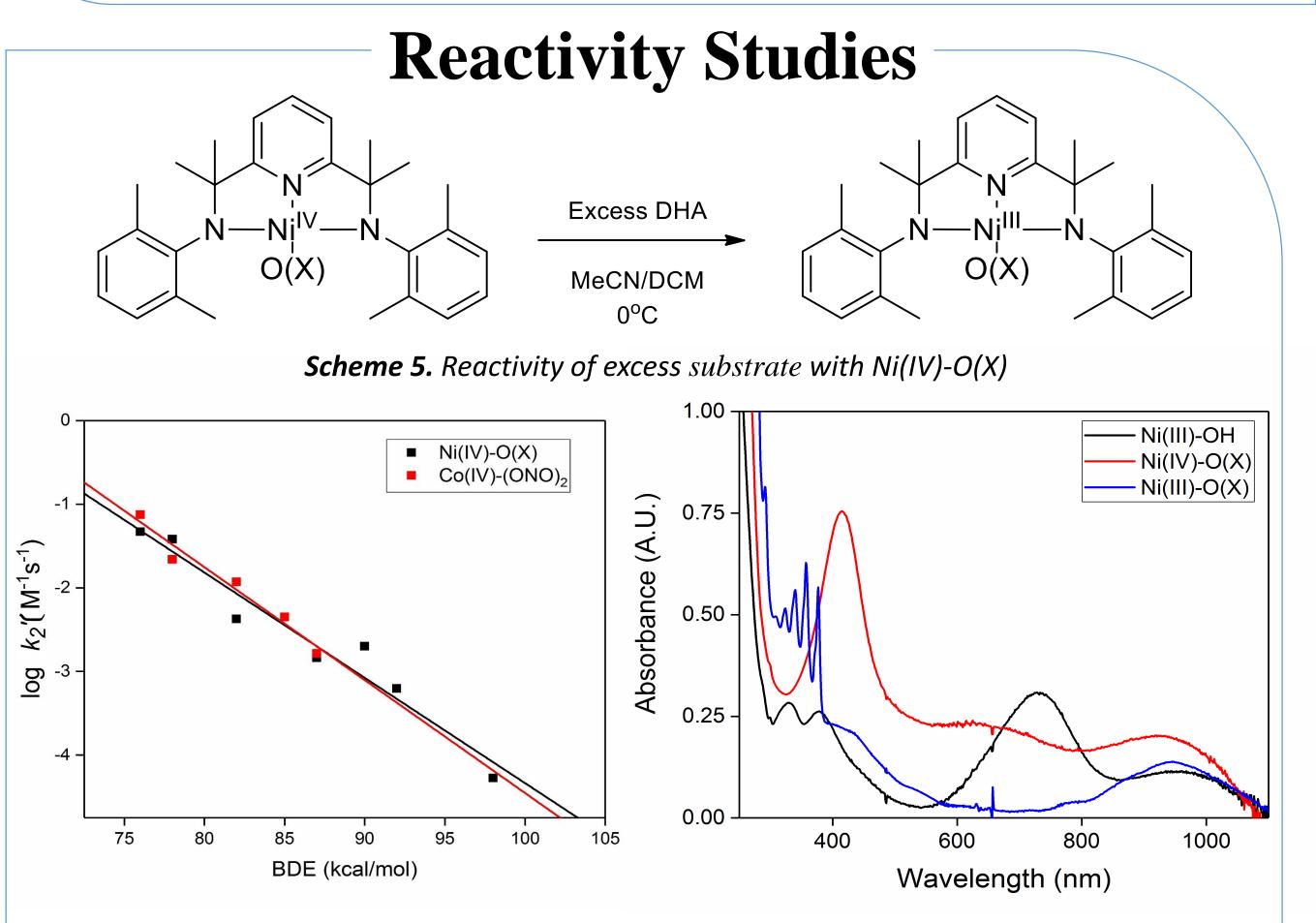
## Introduction

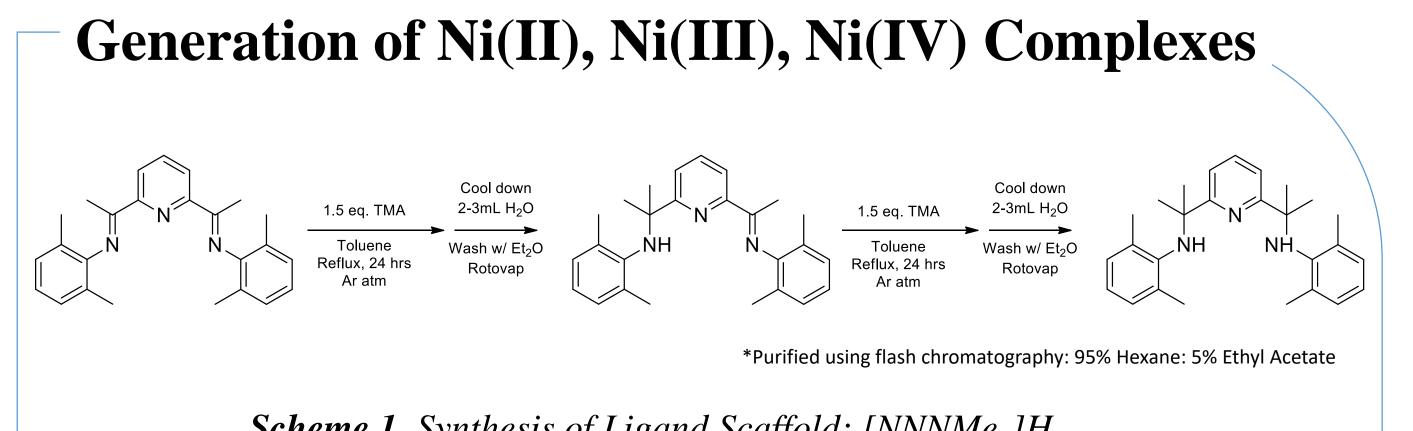
The study of terminal high-valent metal-oxo complexes has increased significantly over the years as it is believed to be important intermediates in many biological processes such as the mononuclear non-heme iron (Fe) oxygenases that utilize Fe (IV)-oxo to initiate oxidative transformations. These complexes are also utilized in other reactions such as C-H bond activation, C-X bond formation, etc.<sup>1-</sup>

Synthetic models of these complexes will help us to perceive and understand the chemical and physical properties that have remained elusive. The formation of a stable high-valent metal-oxo complex for late-transition metals is challenging synthetically and terminal metal-oxo ligands for metals in Groups 9 through Group 12 are rare. The sudden change of abundance of complexes from Group 8 to Group 9 is a phenomenon referred to as the oxo-wall.<sup>3-4</sup> These complexes beyond the wall should be very reactive and have been seen in oxidation reactions.<sup>9</sup> Others have been able to create stable high-valent metal oxo complexes, synthesizing the complex in the more important square planar geometry.<sup>5</sup> Synthesizing these complexes in square planar has opened the pathway to generate stable high-valent oxo species beyond the oxo-wall. In our research, we aim to study a series of mononuclear nickel complexes with increasing oxidation states of +2, +3, and +4. These Ni complexes do hold a square planar geometry as they are supported by a dianionic, tridentate ligand system.<sup>6-7</sup> After a one-electron oxidation of Ni(III)-OH, an EPR silent species was generated. This species has been able to carry out C-H bond cleavage within reactions. These reactivity reactions were observed using various forms of spectroscopic methods. This poster does not contain all data obtained.

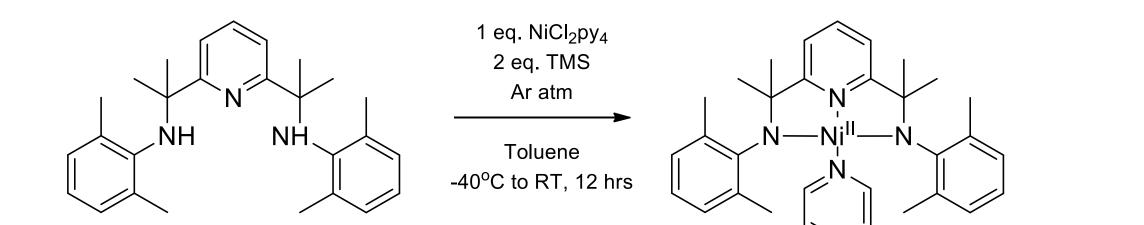


**Figure 1**. Left: UV-Vis spectrum for the Conversion of Ni(III)-OH (black) to Ni(IV)-O(X) (red) by one equivalence of CAN in Acetonitrile at 0°C. Insert: Titration of CAN monitored at 415 nm. Right: Crystal Structure of Ni(III)-OH.







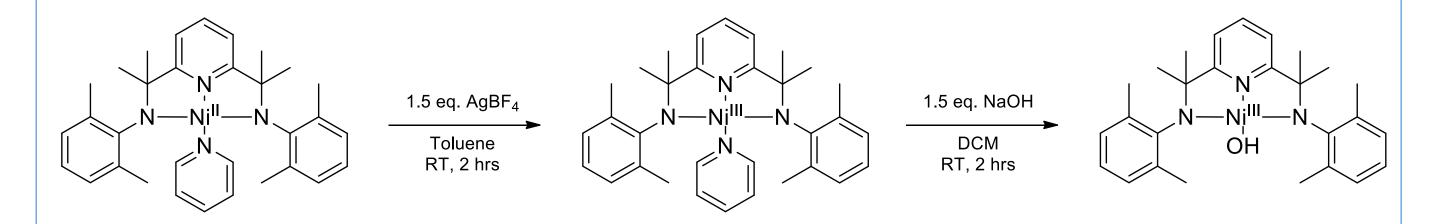


**Figure 2.** Left: Plots of  $\log k_2$  as a function of the C-H bond strength for substrate oxidation by Ni(IV)-O(X) (black) and Co(IV)-(ONO<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (red)<sup>8</sup>

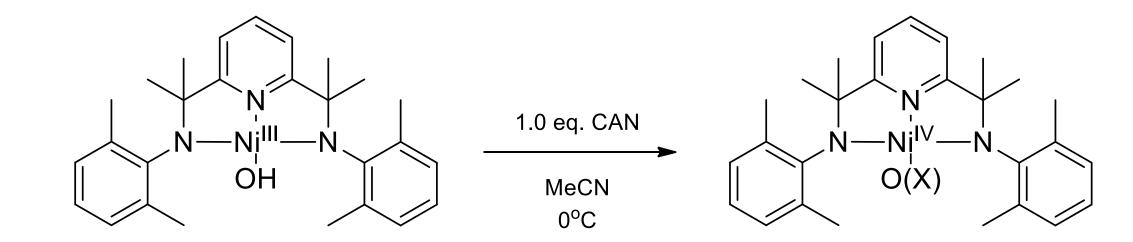
**Right:** Individual spectrum of the addition of CAN to Ni(III)-OH (black), and the addition of excess DHA to Ni(IV)-O(X) (red), to yield C-H bond cleavage and a Ni(III) species (blue).

Substrate	Xanthene	DHA	Cyclohexene	Ethylbenzene	Toluene	THF	Cyclohexane
BDE (kcal/	76	78	82	87	90	92	99

*Scheme 2.* Coordination of and Deprotonation of  $[NNNMe_8]H_2$ 



Scheme 3. Synthesis of Ni(III)-OH



Scheme 4. Generation of Ni(IV)-O(X)

\*Crystals of Ni(II) and Ni(III) species have been submitted



k<sub>2</sub> (M<sup>-1</sup>s<sup>-1</sup>) 0.094 0.153 0.0173 0.0029 0.006 0.0025 0.00032

**Table 1.** Kinetic results for Ni(IV)-O(X) with substrates

## **Conclusions & Future Work**

The successful synthesis of both Ni(II) and Ni(III) species were done according to procedure. UV-Vis spectra followed by raw EPR data were both taken of each complex. From the collected data, we have evidence that upon a one-electron oxidation of Ni(III)-OH species a new species was created. This new species generated an EPR silent species that we propose to be a Ni(IV) species.

We have evidence that adding the substrate, DHA, to this new species has the potential to perform C-H bond cleavage. Immediate reaction of the substrate and the putative Ni(IV) species gives us evidence that we have made a Ni(III) species due to similar UV-Vis feature. With this new finding, we believe that newly generated Ni(IV) species is a high-valent Ni-oxo species. The axial ligand bound to the proposed Ni(IV) species is currently under investigation.

Future work includes obtaining more structural data of all Ni complexes with the oxidation states +2, +3, and +4 through X-ray crystallography, X-ray absorption spectroscopy, EPR spectroscopy, FTIR analysis, elemental analysis. We will continue the reactivity studies of substrate addition.

#### References

### Acknowledgments

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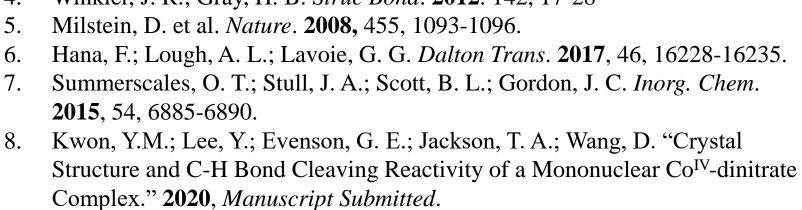
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