

Crystal structure and characterization of a new μ -oxo bridged iron porphyrin

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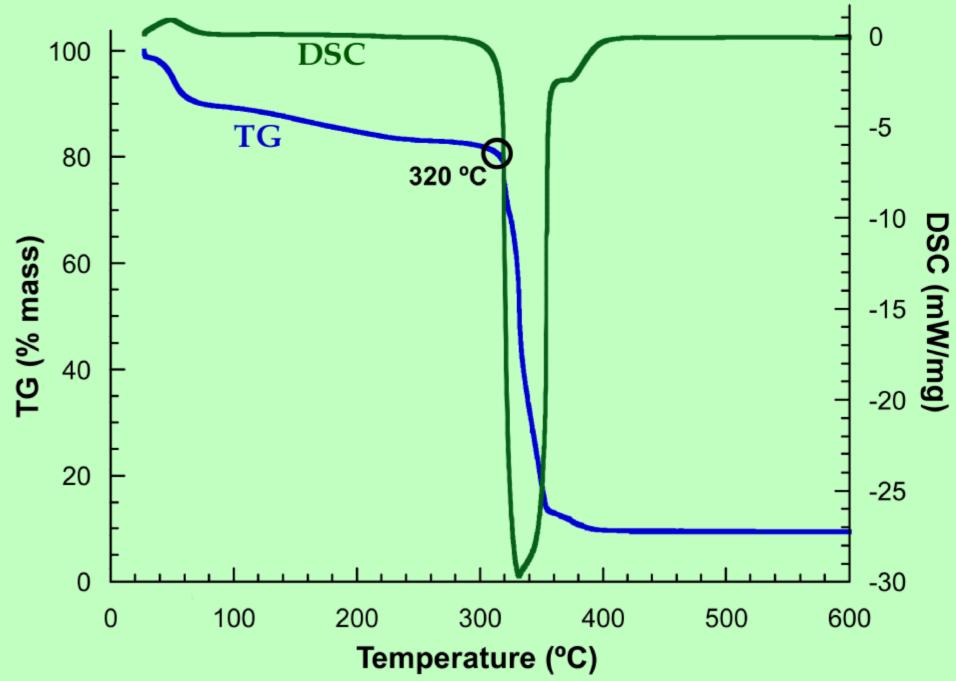
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Introduction

Metalloporphyrin systems are one of the cornerstones on which the existence of life is based, as major biochemical, enzymatic and photochemical functions depend on the special properties of the tetrapyrrolic macrocycle [1]. Supramolecular entities based on self-assembly of those macrocycles are paradigmatic examples of the great efficiency of the nanodevices used by natural systems in photosynthesis, oxygen transport, electron transfer and catalysis [2], and our group is working with different combinations of metalloporphyrins in order to obtain new compounds that are able to mimicking the functions of those complexes [3,4].

We present the characterization of the $[FeTCPP]_2O \cdot_n DMF$ (TCPP= mesotetracarboxyphenylporphyrin, DMF= N,N'-dimethylformamide) compound. This is the first μ -oxo bridged iron porphyrin with TCPP.

Thermal Characterization

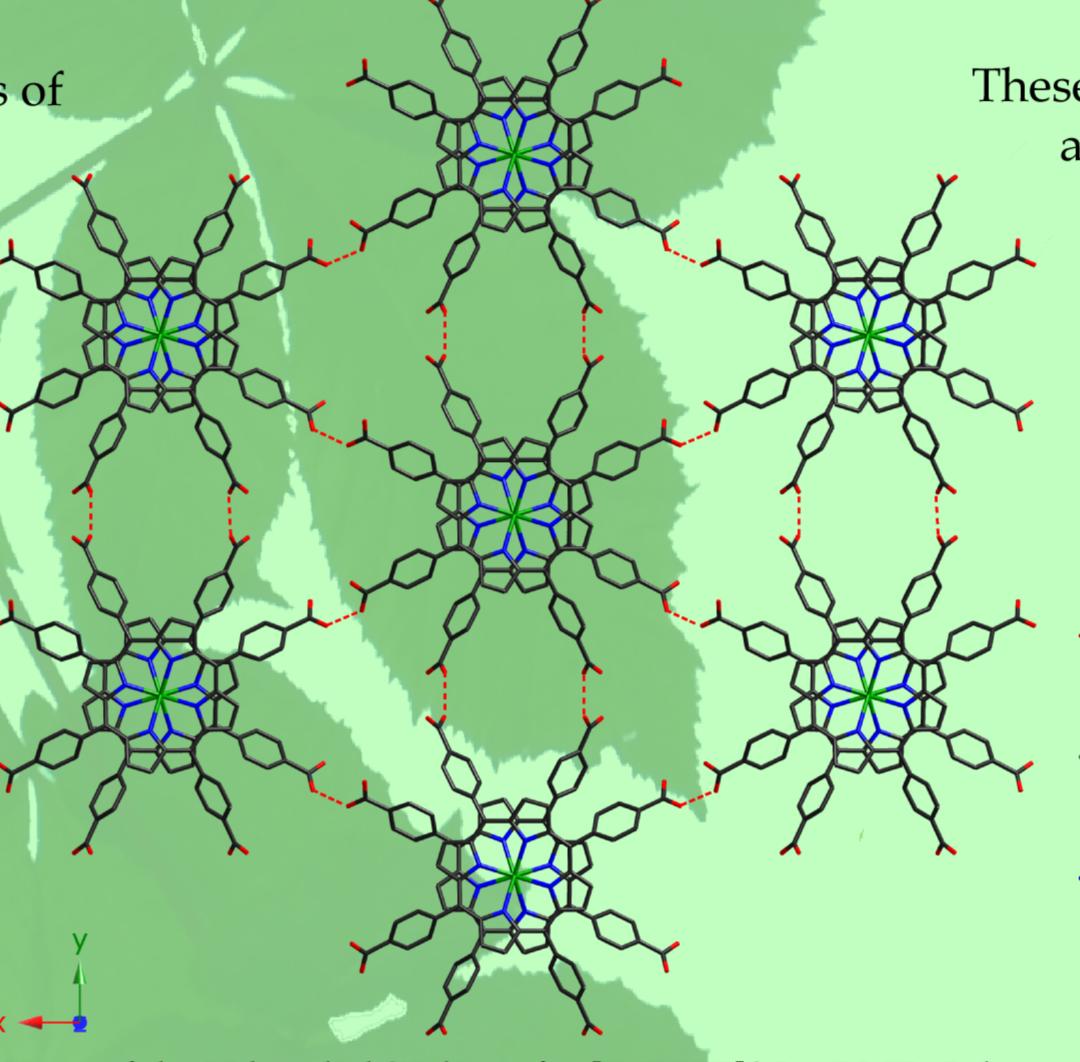


The thermogravimetryc decomposition curve for [FeTCPP]₂O ·_nDMF shows a continuous weight loss from r.t. to 320 °C associated with DMF molecules, and above this temperature an abrupt loss takes place related to the porphyrins.

Crystal Structure

Crystal structure of [FeTCPP]₂O ·_nDMF consists of dimers formed by the union between two Fe^{III} porphyrins via an oxygen atom. The iron atom is on a square-based pyramid environment, and it is displaced from the mean plane of the porphyrin to the linking oxygen atom. Each dimer is surrounded by another six producing an H-bonded 2D layer on the (a,b) plane.

Empirical formula $C_{96}H_{52}Fe_2N_8O_{17}$ 1701.16 g/mol Formula Weight Monoclinic Crystal system **Space Group** C2/c39.3340(4) Å 19.8329(2) Å 16.0292(2) Å 98.418(1)° $12369.8(2) \text{ Å}^3$ Volume $R_1 = 0.0609$, $wR_2 = 0.1869$ Final R indexes

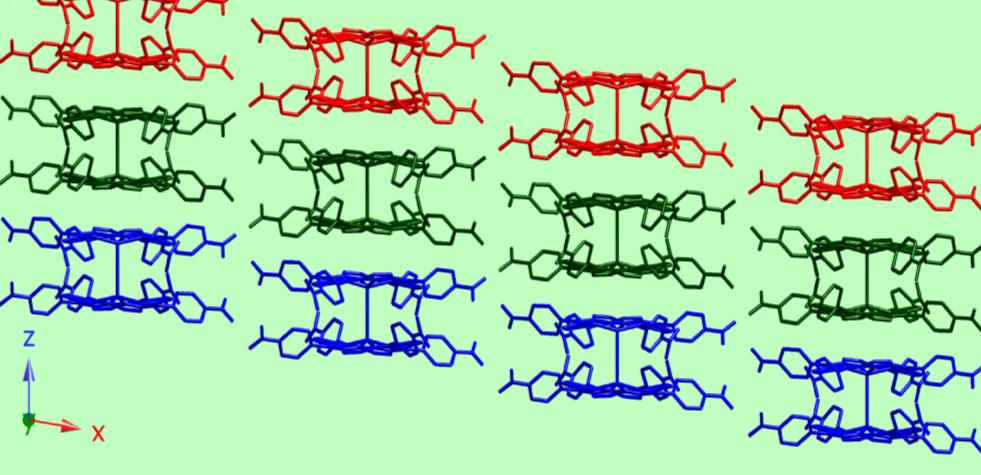


Dimeric unit for $[FeTCPP]_2O \cdot_n DMF$. Color code: Fe= Green, N= Blue, C= Black and O= red.

View of the H-bonded 2D layer for [FeTCPP]2O 'nDMF. Color code: Fe= Green, N= Blue, C= Black and O= red. H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

These layers are stacked along the (001) direction, and sustained by π - π interactions (3.5 ~ 3.9 Å)

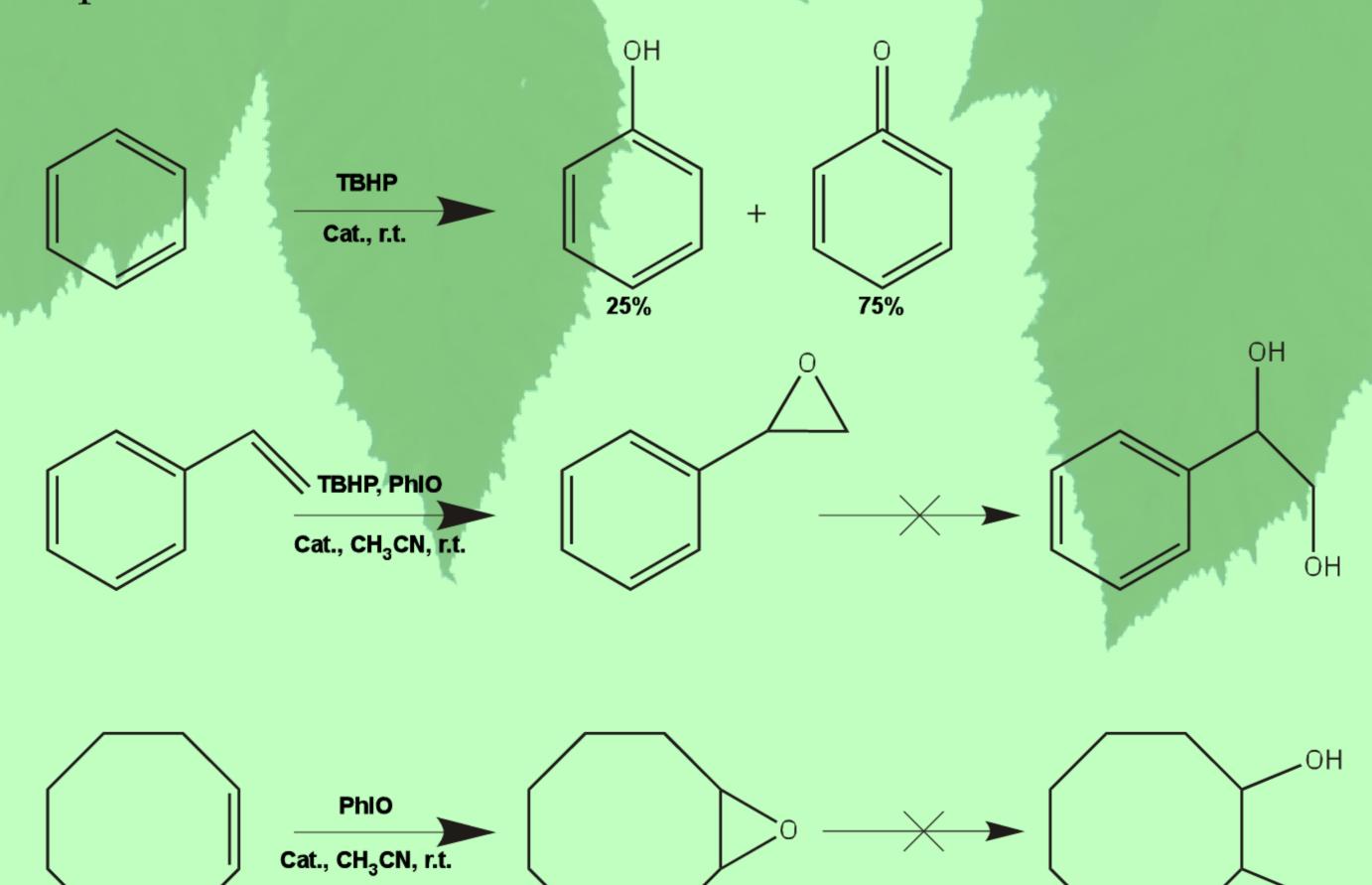
among the dimers of each layer. Crystallization DMF molecules are located in the voids generated between dimers (47% of the cell volume). Unfortunately, these molecules have not been localized in the structure refinement process.



Stacking of the 2D layers for [FeTCPP]₂O ;_nDMF. Each layer is shown with different color. H atoms have been omitted for clarity.

Catalytic Properties

[FeTCPP]₂O ·_nDMF compound has been successfully tested on the selective oxidation of aromatic alkanes and on the epoxidation of aromatic alkenes.



Oxidants: TBHP (tert-Butyl hydroperoxide) and PhIO (iodosylbenzene). Solvents: Tests were measured without any solvent or with CH3CN.

Conclusions

- [FeTCPP]₂O : DMF is the first μ -oxo bridged iron porphyrin with TCPP.
- The compound is stable up to 320 °C while lossing crystallization DMF molecules.
- Catalytic tests show that this compound exhibits selectivity for the cyclohexane oxidation and formation of epoxides from styrene and cyclooctene.

Acknowledgements

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