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# Light-Activated Oxidation of the Ligand of an Iron(III) Complex

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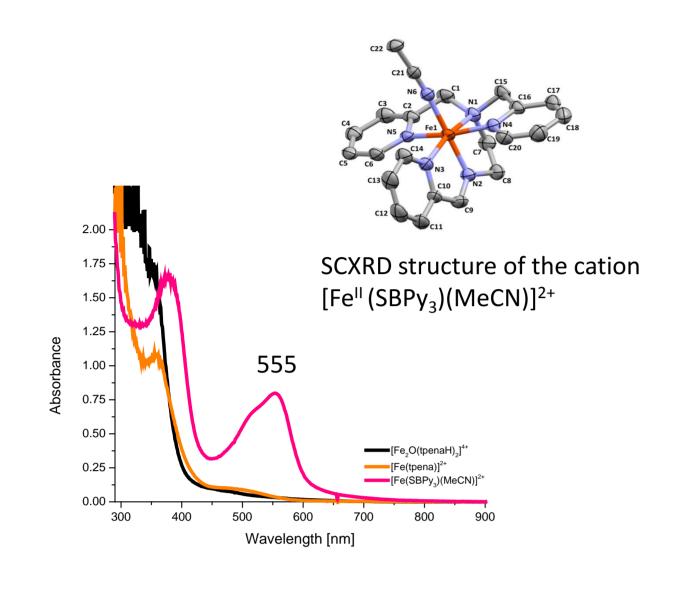
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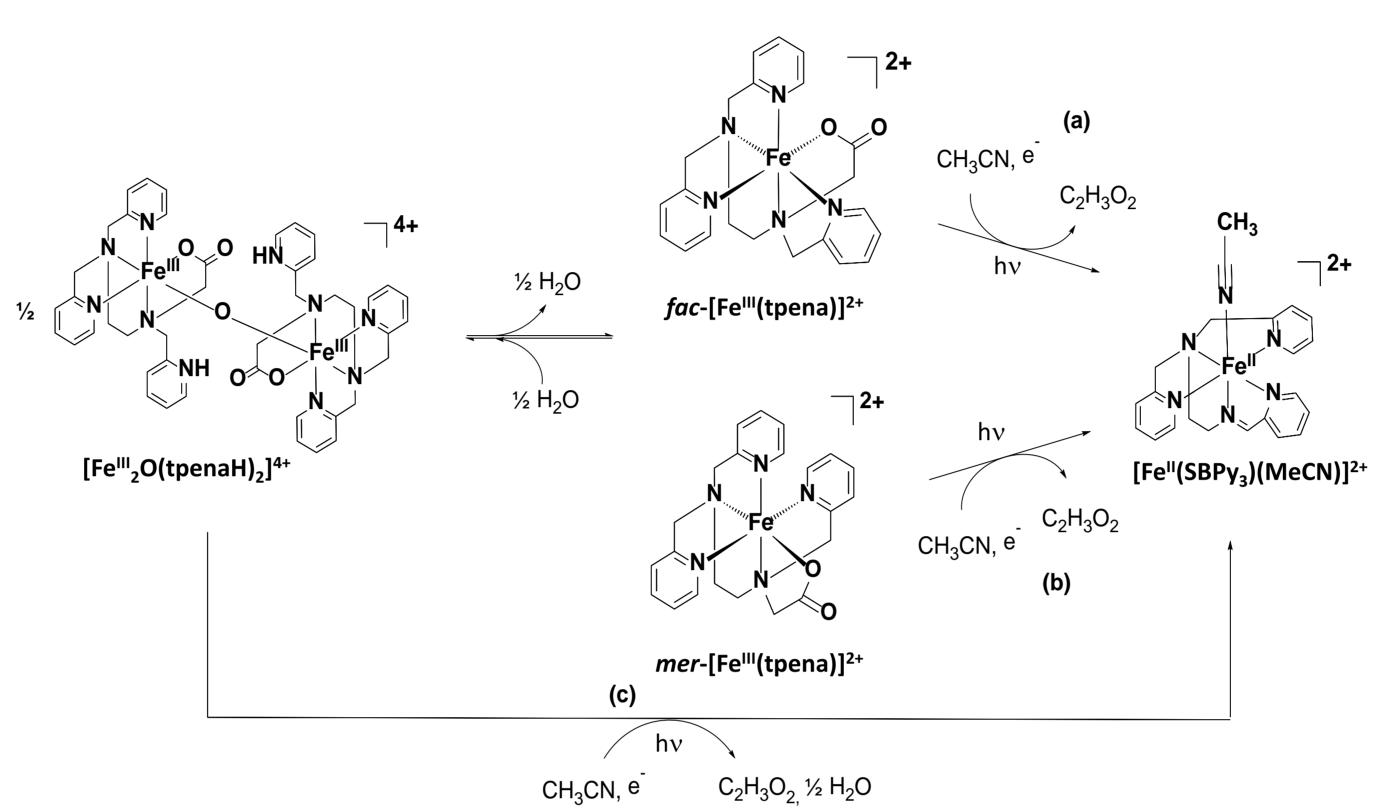
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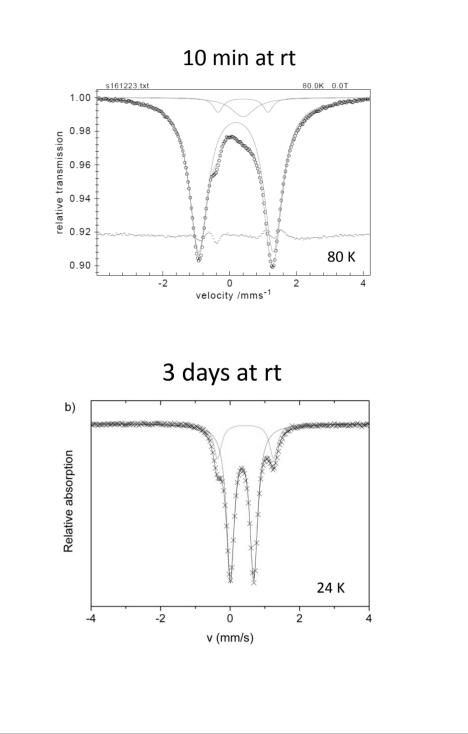
#### Oxidative C-N Cleavage in a Carboxylato Ligand



Which pathway (a), (b) or (c)?
And how many steps?
I.e. CH<sub>3</sub>OH, CH<sub>2</sub>O, CO<sub>2</sub>, CH<sub>3</sub>COOH are all possible C<sub>1</sub> and C<sub>2</sub> products amounting to the sum of a C<sub>2</sub>H<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub> loss



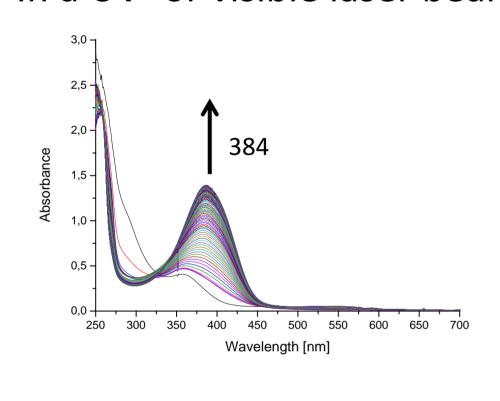
The cations [Fe<sub>2</sub>O(tpenaH)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>4+</sup>, fac-[Fe(tpena)] <sup>2+</sup> and [Fe(SBPy<sub>3</sub>)(MeCN)]<sup>2+</sup> are all based on SCXRD structures<sup>1-3</sup>

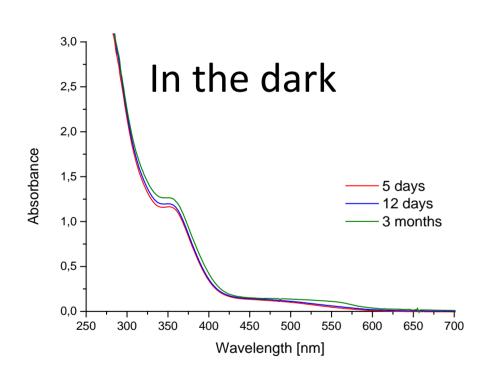


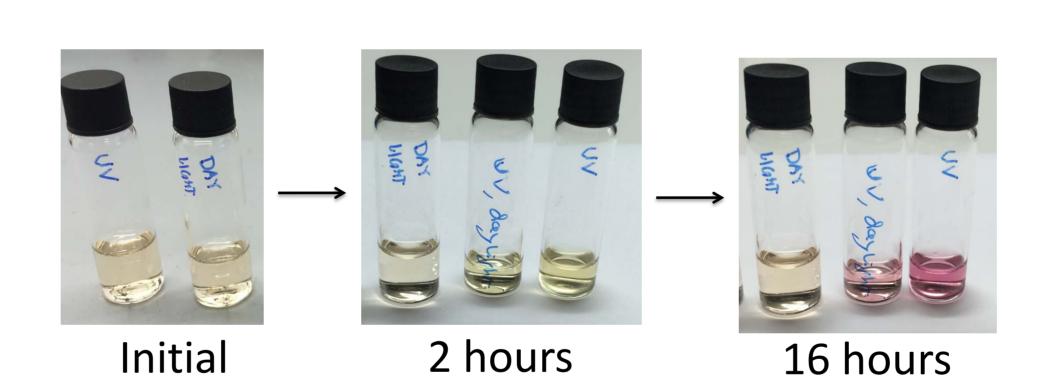
	δ	$\Delta E_{Q}$	Assignment
	[mms <sup>-1</sup> ]	[mms <sup>-1</sup> ]	
[Fe <sub>2</sub> O(tpenaH) <sub>2</sub> ] <sup>4+</sup>	0.46	1.65	high-spin Fe(III)
fac-[Fe <sup>III</sup> (tpena)] <sup>2+</sup>	0.19	2.23	low-spin Fe(III)
<i>mer</i> -[Fe <sup>III</sup> (tpena)] <sup>2+</sup>	0.40	-	high-spin Fe(III)
[Fe(SBPy <sub>3</sub> )(MeCN)] <sup>2+</sup>	0.34	0.67	low-spin Fe(II)

### **Light-Induced Intermediate**

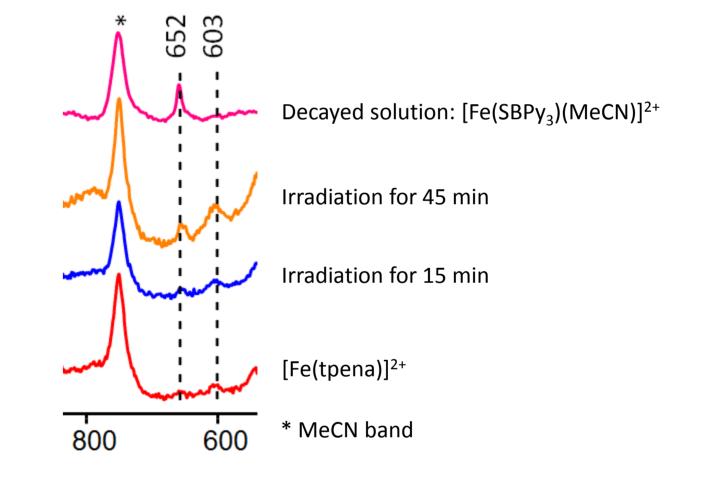
#### In a UV- or visible laser beam





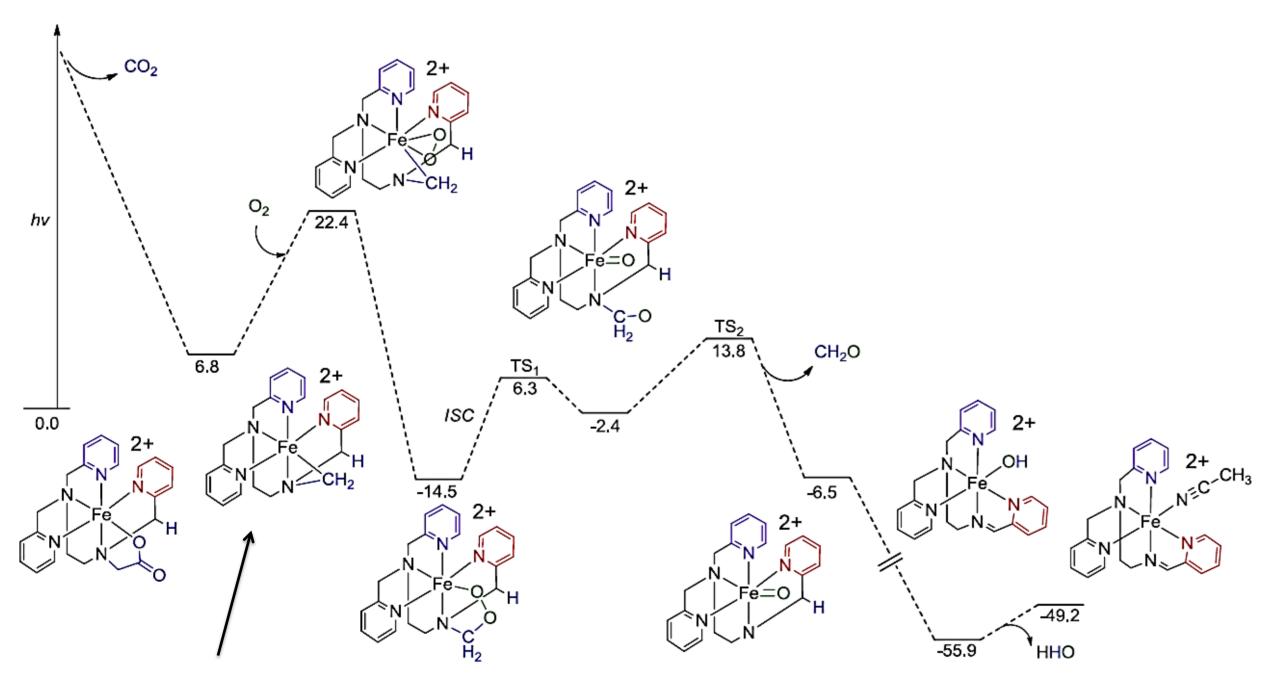


An transient yellow species with  $\lambda_{max}$  = 384 nm is formed, when solutions of [Fe(tpena)]<sup>2+</sup> are irradiated. The 555 nm band due to [Fe(SBPy<sub>3</sub>)(MeCN)]<sup>2+</sup> appears subsequently.



Transient yellow species: 603 cm<sup>-1</sup> [Fe(SBPy<sub>3</sub>)(MeCN)]<sup>2+</sup>: 652 cm<sup>-1</sup>

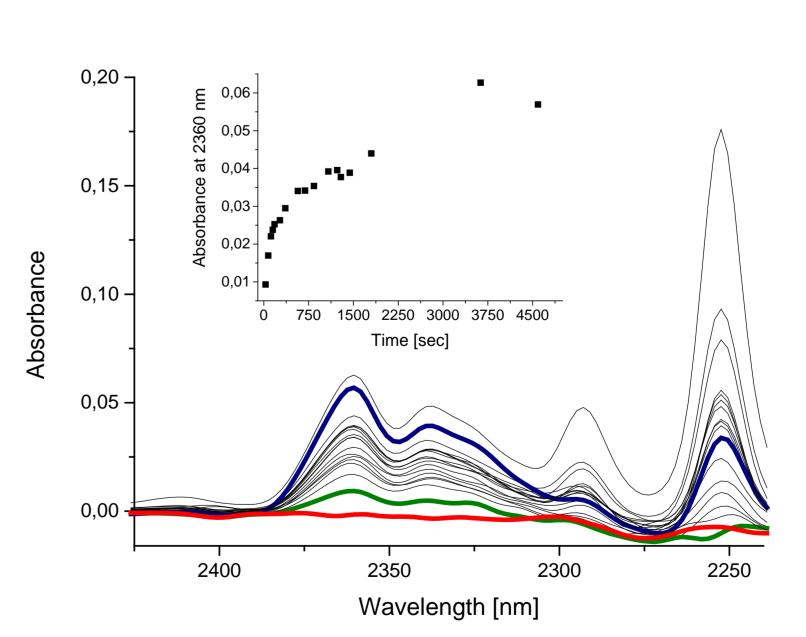
#### **Proposed Reaction Mechanism**



Could this be the transient yellow species?

(1) Angew. Chem. Int. Ed. **2012**, 51, 6767-6770 (2) Chem., Eur. J. **2016**, 22, 3810-3820 (3) In preparation tpena: N,N,N'-tris(2-pyridylmethyl)ethylendiamine-N'-acetate, SBPy<sub>3</sub>: N,N-bis(2-pyridylmethyl)amine-N-ethyl-2-pyridine-2-aldimine

## **Detection of the Organic Products**



Head-space IR spectroscopy was used to confirm the release of CO<sub>2</sub> (2360 nm and 2338 nm) and the Hantzsche reaction was used to detect the formation of formaldehyde. Simultaneous detection and quantification of the CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>2</sub>O evolution indicated a 1:1 ratio release of CO<sub>2</sub> and CH<sub>2</sub>O verifying the proposed mechanism and eliminating CH<sub>3</sub>OH and CH<sub>3</sub>COOH as by-products.





