

Nuclear magnetic resonance studies of the formation of tertiary alkyl complexes of iron(III) porphyrins and their reactions with dioxygen.

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Rok wydania

1990

Czasopismo

Journal of the American
Chemical Society

Numer woluminu

112

Strony

7382-7388

DOI

10.1021/ja00176a044

Kolekcja

Naukowa

Język

Angielski

Typ publikacji

Artykuł

Streszczenie

Iron(III) complexes of tetra-(p-tolyl)porphyrin (TTPH₂) with axial adamantyl (1-ad), camphane (4-cam), and zerz-butylv ligands have been prepared and characterized by NMR spectroscopy. These have typical properties for low-spin ($S = 1/2$), five-coordinate complexes. Analyses of the paramagnetic NMR spectral patterns for a variety of axial ligands are made and compared with those of aliphatic amines. These spectra exhibit sizeable dipolar shifts and can show non-Curie temperature dependence, particularly for the α -protons. Treatment of TTPFem(4-cam), TTPFem(l-ad), or TTPFem(r-Bu) with dioxygen in toluene at -70°C produces a mixture of TTPFemM₁OH, TTPFemOFellITP, and TTPFem_{lu}OO_R ($R =$ Zerz-butyl, 4-cam, or 1-ad). The absence of hydrogen atoms in the α -carbon of these tertiary alkyl peroxide complexes alters their reactivity so that an intermediate formed by the O-O bond-breaking step can be detected. Treatment of TTPFemOO(4-cam) with pyridine at -70°C results in its conversion into TTPFem_v=O through homolysis of the O-O bond.

Adres publiczny

<https://doi.org/10.1021/ja00176a044>

Strona internetowa wydawcy

<https://www.acs.org/content/acs/en.html>