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Synthesis, characterization and catalytic activities of rhenium carbonyl complexes bearing pyridine-alkoxide ligands

Zhiqiang Hao, Ning Li, Xinlong Yan, Xiaohui Yue, Kang Liu, Huating Liu*, Zhangang Han and Jin Lin*

National Demonstration Center for Experimental Chemistry Education, College of Chemistry and Material Science, Hebei Normal University, Shijiazhuang 050024, People's Republic of China.

To whom correspondence should be addressed. E-mail: huating@hebtu.edu.cn and linjin64@126.com

Abstract

Thermal treatment of $\text{Re}_2(\text{CO})_{10}$ with pyridine-alkoxide ligands $\text{PyC}(\text{CH}_2)_4\text{OH}$ (L_aH) and PyCR¹R²OH (R¹ = CH³, R² = C₆H₅ (**L**_bH); R¹ = H, R² = C₆H₅ (**L**_cH); R¹ = H, R² = 4-CH₃C₆H₄ (\mathbf{L}_{d} H); R¹ = H, R² = 4-OMeC₆H₄ (\mathbf{L}_{e} H); R¹ = H, R² = 4-ClC₆H₄ (\mathbf{L}_{f} H); $R^1 = H$, $R^2 = 4$ -CF₃C₆H₄ (L_oH)) respectively in refluxing xylene generated a series of dirhenium carbonyl complexes $[PyC(CH_2)_4O]_2[Re(CO)_3]_2$ (1a)and $(PyCR^{1}R^{2}O)_{2}[Re(CO)_{3}]_{2}$ (R¹ = CH₃, R² = C₆H₅ (**1b**); R¹ = H, R² = C₆H₅ (**1c**); R¹ = H, $R^{2} = 4-CH_{3}C_{6}H_{4}$ (1d); $R^{1} = H$, $R^{2} = 4-OMeC_{6}H_{4}$ (1e); $R^{1} = H$, $R^{2} = 4-ClC_{6}H_{4}$ (1f); R^{1} = H, R^2 = 4-CF₃C₆H₄ (1g)). Complexes 1a-1g were characterized by NMR spectroscopy, elemental analyses and FT-IR spectroscopy. Furthermore, the molecular structures of complexes 1a, 1d and 1g were determined by single crystal X-ray diffraction analysis. In the presence of TEMPO (2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-1-piperidinyloxyl) as co-oxidant and molecular oxygen (ambient air) as terminal oxidant, these dirhenium carbonyl complexes showed moderate catalytic activity for aerobic oxidation of secondary alcohols.

Keywords: rhenium carbonyl complexes, pyridine-alkoxide ligand, aerobic oxidation, secondary alcohol.

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