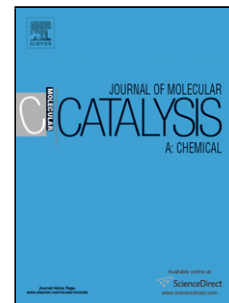


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Iron complexes with nitrogen bidentate ligands as green catalysts for alcohol oxidation

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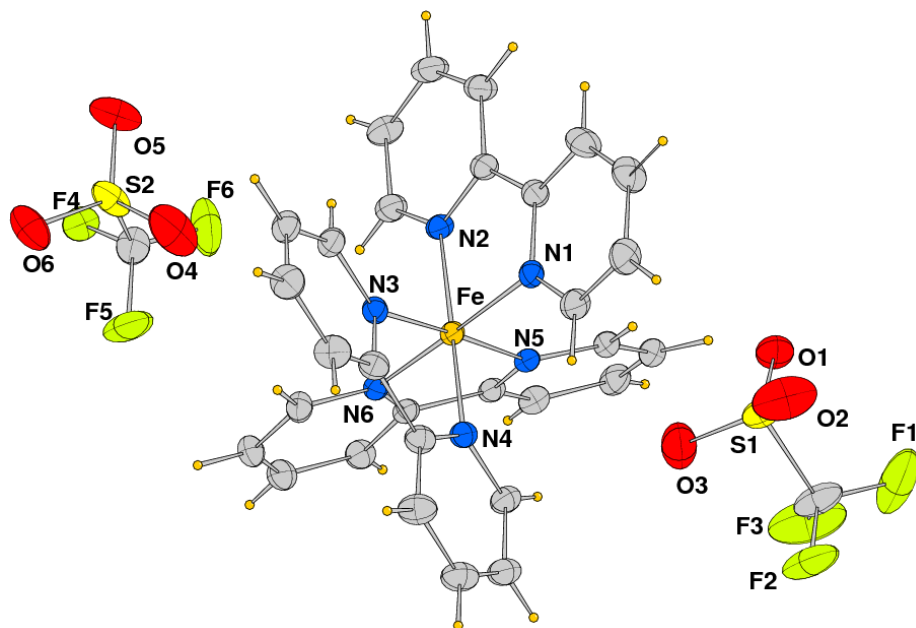
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Graphical abstract

The iron(II) complexes $[\text{Fe}(\text{N-N})_3](\text{OTf})_2$ (N-N = 2,2'-bipyridine, 1,10-phenanthroline and substituted derivatives) behave as catalyst precursors for the oxidation of primary and secondary alcohols, using either H_2O_2 or *tert*-butylhydroperoxide as oxidizing agent in mild experimental conditions.



Highlights

- Iron complexes with bipyridines or phenanthrolines catalyse oxidation of alcohols.
- The reactions employ either H₂O₂ or tert-butylhydroperoxide (TBHP) as oxidant.
- NMR studies gave indications on the nature of the catalytically active species.

Abstract

The iron(II) complexes $[\text{Fe}(\text{N-N})_3](\text{OTf})_2$ (N-N = 2,2'-bipyridine, 1,10-phenanthroline and substituted derivatives) were employed as catalyst precursors for the oxidation of primary and secondary alcohols, including glycerol. The single-crystal structure of $[\text{Fe}(\text{bipy})_3](\text{OTf})_2$ was determined by X-ray crystallography. The catalytic reactions were performed using either H_2O_2 or *tert*-butylhydroperoxide (TBHP) as oxidating agent, in mild experimental conditions: with all catalysts employed, secondary alcohols were oxidized to the corresponding ketones with up to 100% yields, whereas other substrates gave lower conversions. Indications on the nature of the catalytically active species, which is probably formed *via* dissociation of a nitrogen ligand from the iron center, were obtained from NMR and ESI-MS spectra.

Keywords

Iron catalysts, nitrogen ligands, oxidation, alcohols, glycerol.

Introduction

The recent development of transition-metal promoted organic synthesis has largely focussed on the replacement of catalysts based on precious metals with first row transition-metal compounds. The urgency towards this target lies on the limited availability as well as high price of platinum group metals on one hand and on their relevant toxicity on the other. Among the possible candidates, iron has been emerging as the most attractive substitute due to its large availability, moderate price and low toxicity; last but not least, iron compounds are environmentally benign [1]. The enormous increase of research on iron-based catalysis is witnessed by a growing number of publications, among which some very recent examples concern olefin hydrogenation [2] and epoxidation [3], reduction of carboxylic acid derivatives [4], amination of alcohols [5], alkynes trimerization [6] and diazidation of olefins [7].

Since iron catalysts have a relevant role in biological redox systems, it is not surprising that the most important iron-promoted processes so far developed include oxidation reactions [8]. In particular, regarding the oxidation of alcohols to carbonyl compounds, which is a fundamental transformation in organic synthesis, iron-based catalysts are promising substitutes for the traditional stoichiometric methods on one hand, and precious metal promoted oxidation on the other. Use of iron catalysts in association with green oxidants such as peroxides, the reduced products of which (alcohols or water) are generally non-toxic [9], is expected to provide highly sustainable oxidation processes.

Apart from early reports of alcohol oxidation catalyzed by iron salts [10], which proved sometimes effective but often poorly selective, more recent papers describe the use of very efficient catalysts based on the association of iron with various polydentate nitrogen-donor ligands [11] including porphyrines [12]. In contrast, examples of alcohol oxidation catalyzed by iron complexes with bidentate ligands with either N or N,O donor atoms are less common [13].

We became interested in the development of iron-based oxidation catalysts which should combine appreciable catalytic activity and selectivity with simple and low-cost catalyst synthesis: in other words, catalyst precursors having cheap, ready available coordinated ligands. In addition, use of Fe(II) low spin complexes would offer the opportunity of gaining information on the evolution of the catalytically active species by means of NMR studies. In fact, the mechanistic details of iron-promoted oxidations are still unclear, in spite of recent efforts to shed light on this subject [14].

A further reason which called our attention towards alcohol oxidation lies in our interest on selective glycerol oxidation, a process of high applicative importance: after developing iridium-based catalysts for the conversion of glycerol to dihydroxyacetone, we recently reported the first example of such reaction promoted by an iron catalyst, *i.e.* [Fe(BPA)₂(OTf)₂] (BPA=bis(2-pyridinylmethyl)amine) [15].

In the following we describe our results in the oxidation of primary and secondary alcohols, including glycerol, catalyzed by iron complexes with 1,10-phenanthroline, 2,2'-bipyridine and substituted derivatives, using either hydrogen peroxide or TBHP as oxidant in very mild reaction conditions.

2. Experimental section

2.1. General

All the chemicals were reagent grade and were used as received from the commercial suppliers, with the exception of naphthalene, used as GC standard, which was recrystallized from ethanol.

2.2. Instrumental

¹H and ¹³C NMR spectra were recorded either on a Varian 500 spectrometer operating at 500 MHz and 125.68 MHz, respectively, or on a Jeol EX400 spectrometer operating at 400 MHz and 100.4 MHz, respectively; chemical shifts were measured relative to the residual solvent signal. Resonances were assigned with reference to COSY and HSQC spectra. ESI-MS spectra were obtained by an ion-trap instrument (ESI-MS Bruker Esquire 4000) equipped with an electrospray ion source. The instrument performed with 10.0 psi nebulizer pressure, end-plate offset -500 V, capillary 4000 V and capillary exit at 113.3 V. The drying gas (N₂) flow was 5 L min⁻¹ and the spectral range was from *m/z* = 100 to 1200.

The chemical yields of the catalytic reactions were determined by integration of the ¹H NMR signals and/or by GC analysis on an Agilent 6850 instrument with helium as carrier gas and a TCD detector.

2.3. Synthesis of the iron complexes

Synthesis of [Fe(bipy)₃](OTf)₂ (1)

A round-bottomed flask was charged with acetonitrile (3 mL) and Fe(OTf)₂ (0.56 mmol), the yellow solution so obtained immediately turned dark red upon addition of bipy (1.12 mmol). The reaction mixture was stirred at r.t. for 30 min and then

concentrated to 1/3 of the initial volume. Addition of diethylether caused precipitation of a dark red solid, which was filtered and washed with ether. Yield 73%. ^1H NMR (CD_3CN , 25°C): δ 8.56 (d, 2H, H_3 and H_3'), 8.13 (t, 2H, H_4 and H_4'), 7.42 (m, 4H, H_5 and H_5' , H_6 and H_6'). ^{13}C NMR (CD_3CN , 25°C): δ 160.0 (C_2 and C_2'), 155.0 (C_6 and C_6'), 139.5 (C_4 and C_4'), 128.3 (C_5 and C_5'), 124.8 (C_3 and C_3').

Synthesis of $[\text{Fe}(\text{phen})_3](\text{OTf})_2$ (**2**)

Same procedure as for **1** but with ligand phen. Yield 71%. ^1H NMR (CD_3CN , 25°C): δ 8.65 (d, 2H, H_2+H_9), 8.29 (s, 2H, H_5+H_6), 7.69 (d, 2H, H_4+H_7), 7.63 (dd, 2H, H_3+H_8). ^{13}C NMR (CD_3CN , 25°C): δ 156.2 (C_4+C_7), 149.7 (C-N quat.), 137.4 (C_2+C_9), 130.5 (C quat.), 128.1 (C_5+C_6), 126.0 (C_3+C_8).

Synthesis of $[\text{Fe}(\text{DMbipy})_3](\text{OTf})_2$ (**3**)

Same procedure as for **1** but with ligand DMbipy (DMbipy = 4,4'-dimethyl-2,2'-bipyridine). Yield 80%. ^1H NMR (CD_3CN , 25°C): δ 8.38 (s, 2H, H_3 and H_3'), 7.21 (br, 4H, H_5 and H_5' , H_6 and H_6'), 2.59 (s, 6H, Me). ^{13}C NMR (CD_3CN , 25°C): δ 158.9 (C_2 and C_2' or C_4 and C_4'), 153.3 (C_5 and C_5' or C_6 and C_6'), 151.2 (C_2 and C_2' or C_4 and C_4'), 128.3 (C_5 and C_5' or C_6 and C_6'), 124.7 (C_3 and C_3'), 20.3 (Me).

Synthesis of $[\text{Fe}(\text{DMphen})_3](\text{OTf})_2$ (**4**)

Same procedure as for **1** but with ligand DMphen (DMphen = 4,7-dimethyl-1,10 phenanthroline). Yield 75%. ^1H NMR (CD_3CN , 25°C): δ 8.38 (s, 2H, H_2+H_9), 7.51 (s, 2H, H_5+H_6), 7.44 (s, 2H, H_3+H_8), 2.89 (s, 6H, Me). ^{13}C NMR (CD_3CN , 25°C): δ 156.2 (C_5+C_6), 150.4 (C quat.), 148.6 (C quat.), 131.1 (C quat.), 127.5 (C_3+C_8), 125.5 (C_2+C_9), 18.9 (Me).

2.4. X-ray crystal structure analysis

Data collection of **1** was performed at the X-ray diffraction beamline (XRD1) of the Elettra Synchrotron of Trieste (Italy), with a Pilatus 2M image plate detector. The experiment was performed at 100 K (nitrogen stream supplied by an Oxford Cryostream 700) with a monochromatic wavelength of 0.700 Å through the rotating crystal method. The diffraction data were indexed, integrated and scaled using program XDS [16]. The structure was solved by direct methods using SIR2014 [17]. Fourier analysis and refinement with the full-matrix least-squares method based on F^2 were performed with SHELXL-2014 [18]. One triflate anion was found disordered over two positions with refined occupancies of 0.850(3)/0.150(3), sharing one oxygen atom. Hydrogen atoms were placed at calculated positions with isotropic U factors equal to 1.2 times the equivalent U factor of the bonded atom.

Crystallographic data: $\text{C}_{32}\text{H}_{24}\text{F}_6\text{FeN}_6\text{O}_6\text{S}_2$, $M = 822.54$, monoclinic, space group $C2/c$, $a = 36.417(3)$, $b = 11.123(2)$, $c = 17.554(3)$ Å, $\beta = 111.83(3)^\circ$, $V = 6601(2)$ Å³, $Z = 8$, $D_c = 1.655$ g/cm³, $\mu(\text{Mo-K}\alpha) = 0.674$ mm⁻¹, $F(000) = 3344$, θ range = $1.19 - 28.23^\circ$. Final $R1 = 0.0624$, $wR2 = 0.1671$, $S = 1.073$ for 508 parameters and 15945 reflections, 8154 unique [$R(\text{int}) = 0.0279$], of which 7795 with $I > 2\sigma(I)$, max positive and negative peaks in ΔF map 1.787, -1.512 e. Å⁻³. CCDC reference number 1473638.

2.4. Procedure for the catalytic reactions

Oxidation of alcohols catalyzed by $\text{Fe}(\text{OTf})_2/\text{N-N}$ “in situ”.

A round-bottomed flask was charged with the solvent (3.0 mL), $\text{Fe}(\text{OTf})_2$ (0.050 mmol) and the nitrogen ligand (0.10 mmol). After addition of the substrate (2.5 mmol), the oxidant was added dropwise under stirring, at r.t.. After the desired time the reaction mixture was cooled at -18°C and subsequently analyzed by GC and/or NMR.

Oxidation of alcohols catalyzed by $[\text{Fe}(\text{N-N})_3](\text{OTf})_2$.

In a round-bottomed flask the solvent (3.0 mL) and the catalyst precursor $[\text{Fe}(\text{N-N})_3](\text{OTf})_2$ (0.050 mmol) were introduced, followed by the substrate (2.5 mmol). For reactions performed at temperatures higher than r.t., the resulting solution was heated in a thermostatted bath to the desired temperature. Slow addition of the oxidant was then carried out under stirring. After the desired time the reaction mixture was cooled at -18°C and subsequently analyzed by GC and/or NMR.

Oxidation of glycerol catalyzed by $[\text{Fe}(\text{N-N})_3](\text{OTf})_2$.

Glycerol (2.5 mmol) was introduced into a round-bottomed flask, followed by the solvent (3.0 mL) and the iron catalyst (0.050 mmol). For reactions performed at temperatures higher than r.t., the resulting solution was heated in a thermostatted bath to the desired temperature. The oxidant was then added dropwise under vigorous stirring. After the appropriate time the reaction mixture was cooled at -18°C and subsequently analyzed by GC and/or NMR.

2.5. Analysis of the reaction mixtures

Qualitative analysis was accomplished by ^1H and ^{13}C NMR; the resonances were compared with those of authentic samples

obtained either by conventional routes or by commercial suppliers. Quantitative evaluation of product distributions was performed by integration of ^1H NMR signals (in this case the catalytic reactions were performed in a deuterated solvent: acetonitrile- d_3 , acetone- d_6 or D_2O) and/or by GC with naphthalene as the internal standard.

3. Results and discussion

3.1. Synthesis and characterization of the iron precursors.

The oxidation reactions were initially carried out by employing a catalytic system prepared *in situ* from $\text{Fe}(\text{OTf})_2$ ($\text{OTf} = \text{CF}_3\text{SO}_3$) and two equivalents of 2,2'-bipyridine (bipy) and using 1-phenylethanol as substrate. Oxidant (H_2O_2) and solvent (acetonitrile) were chosen in agreement with Green Chemistry principles: the latter (classified as “usable” solvent) was selected after exclusion of all “preferred” ones [19] due to poor solubility of reagents and/or competition with substrate. A first series of test reactions thus performed gave promising results, *i.e.* acetophenone was formed in appreciable yield as the only reaction product: these findings prompted us to isolate the Fe/N-N complex which behaved as catalyst precursor. Therefore, $\text{Fe}(\text{OTf})_2$ was treated on a preparative scale with 2 equivalents of bipy in acetonitrile at r.t., giving a purple-red solution from which, upon addition of diethylether, a dark red solid (**1**) was isolated. The ^1H NMR spectrum of this product in CD_3CN only showed three resonances, a doublet at δ 8.56, a triplet at δ 8.13 and a rather broad signal at δ 7.42 of area 1:1:2, respectively. The ^{13}C NMR spectrum was accordingly simple, as it consisted of five signals at δ 160.0, 155.0, 139.5, 128.3 e 124.8.

In order to unambiguously characterize compound **1** suitable crystals were grown by slow diffusion of *n*-hexane into a concentrated solution of **1** in acetonitrile. As shown in Figure 1, in spite of the stoichiometry employed (bipy/Fe=2) the resulting complex was $[\text{Fe}(\text{bipy})_3](\text{OTf})_2$, a well-known compound previously prepared by a different procedure [20]. The octahedral complex presents Fe-N bond distances in the range 1.959(2) - 1.973(2) Å, in agreement with values measured in the numerous reported $[\text{Fe}(\text{bipy})_3]^{2+}$ derivatives having different counterions.

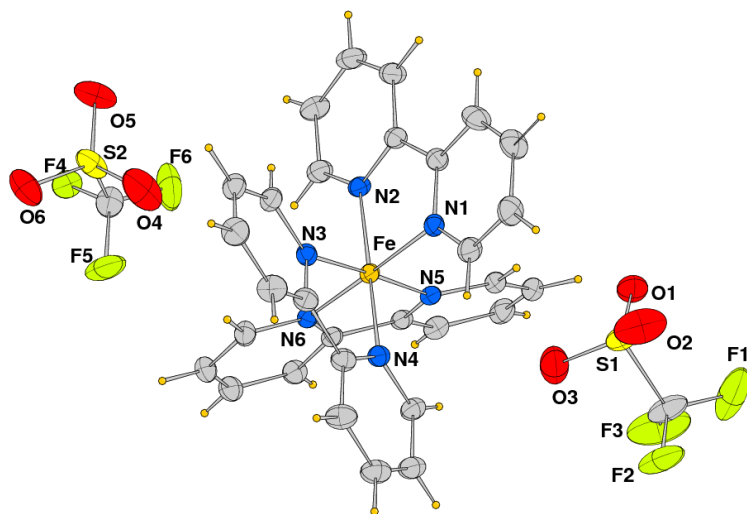
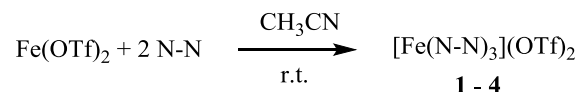


Figure 1. Asymmetric unit of complex **1** (Ortep drawing, 50% probability ellipsoid). Coordination bond distances (Å) Fe-N(1) = 1.973(2), Fe-N(2) = 1.960(2), Fe-N(3) = 1.965(2), Fe-N(4) = 1.959(2), Fe-N(5) = 1.965(2), Fe-N(6) = 1.9598(19).

By the same procedure three more iron complexes were synthesized (see Scheme 1), each one having a different coordinated nitrogen ligand: thus, compounds $[\text{Fe}(\text{phen})_3](\text{OTf})_2$ (phen = 1,10-phenanthroline) (**2**), $[\text{Fe}(\text{DMbipy})_3](\text{OTf})_2$ (DMbipy = 4,4'-dimethyl-2,2'-bipyridine) (**3**) and $[\text{Fe}(\text{DMphen})_3](\text{OTf})_2$ (DMphen = 4,7-dimethyl-1,10-phenanthroline) (**4**) were obtained and characterized on the basis of their NMR spectra (see Experimental Section).



N-N = bipy (**1**), phen (**2**), DMbipy (**3**), DMphen (**4**)

Scheme 1. Synthesis of iron precursors.

3.2. Oxidation of 1-phenylethanol (PE) with H_2O_2 catalyzed by $[Fe(N-N)_3](OTf)_2$.

Using compound **1** as catalyst precursor, oxidation of PE with hydrogen peroxide was performed in acetonitrile solution. The results reported in Table 1 (entries 1-4) show that the yield of acetophenone after 30 min increased by increasing the reaction temperature, ranging from 17% at 25 °C to 66% at 70 °C. After 30 min the conversion no longer increased. However, after 1h a second addition of hydrogen peroxide promoted the overall conversion to a final 85%. (Table 1, entry 5).

Catalytic reactions carried out using **2**, **3** or **4** as catalyst precursor under the same experimental condition gave similar results (see Table 1, entries 6-9). Therefore, in the process under investigation the different properties of the nitrogen ligands in terms of donor abilities [21] do not appear to influence the catalytic performance of the active species.

In all catalytic reactions above described the final conversion was attained within 30 min from the addition of H_2O_2 : such findings were ascribed to the well-known iron-catalyzed hydrogen peroxide decomposition [22]. With the aim of discouraging such decomposition, another series of catalytic tests was performed in a different reaction medium: thus, acetonitrile was replaced by acetone, which is known to have a beneficial effect on oxidations with H_2O_2 as it stabilizes the peroxide releasing it gradually [23]. As a matter of fact, at r.t. if on one hand after short reaction times the same conversions were obtained in acetone and acetonitrile (compare entries 10 with 6 and 13 with 1 in Table 1), on the other hand the oxidation performed in acetone proceeded for longer reaction times (Table 1, entries 11 and 14); also in this case, further addition of H_2O_2 gave new impulse to the catalytic reaction (Table 1, entries 12 and 15). However, when higher reaction temperatures were employed no beneficial effect of using acetone was observed (Table 1, entries 16 and 17).

Table 1. Oxidation of 1-phenylethanol (PE) to acetophenone with H₂O₂ catalyzed by [Fe(L)₃](OTf)₂.^a

Entry	L	T (C°)	solvent	t (min)	[H ₂ O ₂]/[sub]	Yield (%)
1	bipy	25	CH ₃ CN	30	2	17
2	“	40	“	30	2	47
3	“	55	“	30	2	55
4	“	70	“	30	2	66
5	“	55	“	120	2 + 2	85
6	phen	25	“	30	2	16
7	“	55	“	30	2	50
8	DMPhen	55	“	30	2	48
9	DMBipy	55	“	30	2	39
10	phen	25	acetone	0.5	2	16
11	“	“	“	24	“	38
12	“	“	“	48	2 + 2	61
13	bipy	25	“	0.5	2	15
14	“	“	“	24	“	37
15	“	“	“	48	2 + 2	60
16	“	50	“	0.5	2	34
17	“	“	“	24	“	34

^a Experimental conditions: [Fe]= 1.7×10⁻² M; [sub]/[Fe]= 50; H₂O₂(aq) 30%.

3.3. Oxidation of 1-phenylethanol with TBHP.

A series of catalytic reactions was performed using *tert*-butylhydroperoxide (TBHP) in place of H₂O₂: such replacement proved beneficial to the outcome of the reactions. In the presence of complex **1** at 55 °C the reaction yields after 30 min with H₂O₂ and TBHP were 55% and 79%, respectively. Moreover, at 25 °C with all catalytic precursors **1-4** the reactions performed with TBHP produced acetophenone with conversions around 80% after 2h (Table 2, entries 1, 3, 5, and 7) whereas in all cases 100% conversion was achieved after 24h (Table 2, entries 2, 4, 6, and 8). Replacement of acetonitrile with acetone as reaction medium caused no significant differences in the final conversion. Thus, with the catalytic systems under investigation TBHP behaved as a more efficient oxidant than hydrogen peroxide, giving complete conversion at r.t., in contrast with lower yields obtained with H₂O₂ even at higher temperatures. In our previous studies on iron-promoted oxidation [15] we had found a reverse trend, as hydrogen peroxide behaved as more efficient oxidant.

Table 2. Oxidation of 1-phenylethanol (PE) to acetophenone with TBHP catalyzed by [Fe(L)₃](OTf)₂.^a

Entry	L	[L]/[Fe(L) ₃](OTf) ₂]	t (h)	[sub]/[Fe]	Yield (%)
1	bipy	-	2	50	80
2	“	-	24	“	100
3	phen	-	2	“	84
4	“	-	24	“	100
5	DMBipy	-	2	“	89
6	“	-	24	“	100
7	DMPPhen	-	2	“	78
8	“	-	24	“	100
9 ^b	bipy	-	24	“	85
10	“	-	24	100	100
11	“	-	24	250	90
12	“	-	24	50 + 50	100
13	“	-	24	3x50	100
14	“	-	24	4x50	90
15	“	3	2	50	6
16	phen	3	2	“	4

^a Experimental conditions: [Fe]= 1.7×10⁻² M; TBHP(aq) 70%; [TBHP]/[sub]= 2; T=25 °C. ^b [TBHP]/[sub]= 1.

Use of a single equivalent of TBHP also gave conversions above 80% (Table 2, entry 9). Notably, even at increased [sub]/[Fe] ratios conversions of 90% or higher were obtained (Table 2, entries 10, 11).



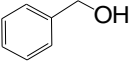



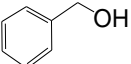

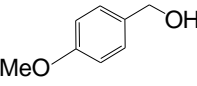
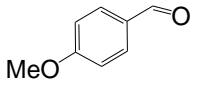
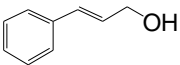
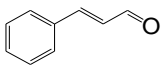
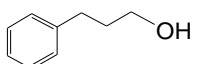
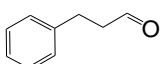




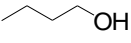




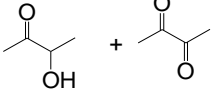
The stability of the catalyst was then examined, by adding new loads of both substrate and TBHP after complete oxidation of the initial amount of PE: after two such additions complete oxidation was again observed, and even a forth load of substrate and oxidant gave formation of acetophenone in 90% yield (see Table 2 entries 2 and 12-14).

Interestingly, when the catalytic reaction with complex **1** was repeated in the presence of 3 equivalents of added bipy we observed a dramatic drop in acetophenone yield (6 % in 2h); an analogous reaction carried out with compound **2** and added phen gave the same result (compare entries 1 with 15 and 3 with 16 in Table 2). These findings indicate that the catalytically active species is formed *via* dissociation of one nitrogen chelating ligand from the iron center: such process is depressed by the presence of added ligand, with consequent loss of catalytic activity.

3.4. Oxidation of primary and secondary alcohols catalyzed by $[Fe(bipy)_3](OTf)_2$.

The substrate scope of the catalytic reactions in the presence of complex **1** was examined with a series of primary and secondary alcohols, as well as an unsaturated alcohol and a diol. In this investigation both hydrogen peroxide and TBHP were tested as oxidating agents. A selection of the results is reported in Table 3: the catalytic system was effective for oxidation of nearly all examined substrates. First of all, a comparison between oxidation of the model secondary and primary alcohols, *i.e.* PE and benzyl alcohol, shows that with the latter substrate – which was oxidized to benzaldehyde - the extent of oxidation was lower, independently on the choice of the oxidant (compare entries 1 and 2, 3 and 4 in Table 3). On the other hand, a catalytic reaction performed by using an equimolar mixture of these two compounds showed no substrate selectivity, as in the final reaction mixture both acetophenone and benzaldehyde were present in an approximate 2:1 ratio.

Table 3. Oxidation of alcohols catalyzed by $[\text{Fe}(\text{bipy})_3](\text{OTf})_2$.^a

Entry	Substrate	Product	Yield (%)
1 ^b			55
2 ^b			35
3			100
4			52
5			49
6			66
7			2
8			52
9			55
10			2
11			47
12			23 ^c

^aExperimental conditions: $[\text{Fe}] = 1.7 \times 10^{-2} \text{ M}$; $[\text{sub}]/[\text{Fe}] = 50$; ox= TBHP(aq) 70%; $[\text{ox}]/[\text{sub}] = 2$; $T = 25^\circ \text{C}$; $t = 24 \text{ h}$. ^b $T = 55^\circ \text{C}$; ox= $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2(\text{aq})$ 30%; $t = 30 \text{ min}$; ^c yields 11% ketoalcohol and 12% diketone.

Aliphatic primary alcohols were oxidized only in traces to the corresponding aldehydes, whereas an allylic alcohol (cinnamyl alcohol) was converted to the corresponding unsaturated aldehyde (cinnamaldehyde) with appreciable yield (see Table 3 entries 7, 10 and 6, respectively).

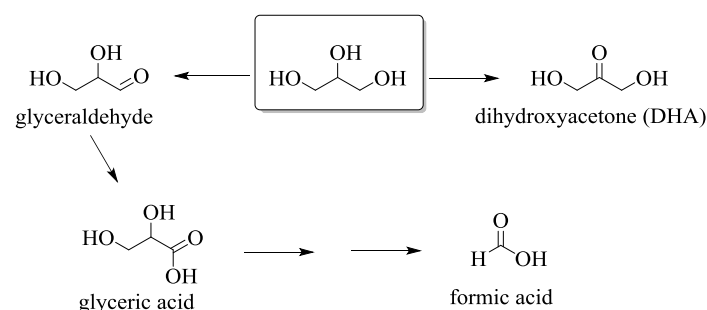
Aliphatic secondary alcohols (2-butanol, cyclopentanol and cyclohexanol) were oxidized to the corresponding ketones with comparable yields (Table 3, entries 8, 9, and 11); finally, 2,3-butandiol was converted to a 1:1 mixture of the corresponding ketoalcohol and diketone (Table 3 entry 12).

3.5. Oxidation of glycerol catalyzed by $[Fe(bipy)_3](OTf)_2$.

As already mentioned in the Introduction, the selective oxidation of glycerol is a process of extremely high importance, all the possible products being of interest from an industrial point of view. The first step of this process is the oxidation of either one primary hydroxyl group to give glyceraldehyde or the secondary hydroxyl group forming dihydroxyacetone (DHA) (see Scheme 2), the latter product being the most desirable one in terms of commercial value. We recently showed that iron can catalyze this process with selective formation of DHA, as proved by the results obtained with $[Fe(BPA)_2(OTf)_2]$ (BPA = bis(2-pyridinylmethyl)amine) [15].

The results discussed in the previous paragraph indicate a preference of the catalytic systems under investigation towards oxidation of secondary alcohols in comparison to primary ones: thus, compounds **1-4** appeared potentially suitable catalysts for the selective oxidation of glycerol to DHA.

Therefore, we carried out a series of reactions with complexes **1-4** as catalyst precursors and glycerol as substrate. (see selected results in Table 4). The final reaction mixtures using acetonitrile as solvent and either hydrogen peroxide or TBHP as oxidant contained DHA as the main product albeit in yields not exceeding 4%, along with traces of other products (glyceraldehyde, glycolic acid) (see entries 1-5 in Table 4).



Scheme 2. Products of glycerol oxidation.

Other catalytic tests were performed using water in place of acetonitrile as reaction medium, in association with H_2O_2 as oxidizing agent: such modification caused an increase of the overall conversion, however the major product was now formic acid (FA), with yields of DHA not exceeding 5% (Table 4, entries 6 and 7). At variance, reactions carried out in water with TBHP gave lower yields in both FA and DHA (Table 4, entry 8). Notably, FA is a valuable product both as as hydrogen carrier [24] and as convenient source of C1 raw material for the chemical industry [25]; formation of FA as the main product of iron-catalyzed oxidation of glycerol was very recently reported by our group [26].

In conclusion, association of iron(II) with bipy, phen or their substituted derivatives does not produce efficient catalysts for the selective oxidation of glycerol to DHA, in contrast to that of ligand BPA.

Table 4. Oxidation of glycerol catalyzed by [Fe(bipy)₃](OTf)₂.^a

Entry	Solvent	T (°C)	t (h)	Oxidant	[ox]/[sub]	DHA yield (%)	FA yield (%)
1	CH ₃ CN	25	24	H ₂ O ₂	2	2	0
2	“	55	0.5	H ₂ O ₂	2	1	0
3	“	25	24	TBHP	2	2	0
4	“	55	0.5	TBHP	2	3	0
5	“	70	2	TBHP	2	4	0
6	H ₂ O	70	2	H ₂ O ₂	1	5	22
7	“	70	2	H ₂ O ₂	2	4	49
8	“	70	2	TBHP	2	2	6

^aExperimental conditions: [Fe]= 1.7×10⁻² M; [sub]/[Fe]= 50; oxidant: H₂O₂ (aq) 30% or TBHP (aq) 70%; DHA= dihydroxyacetone; FA= formic acid.

3.5. NMR and ESI-MS studies of the oxidation of PE catalyzed by $[Fe(bipy)_3](OTf)_2$.

With the aim of following the evolution of the iron precursors in the course of the catalytic process, the NMR spectra of samples prepared for this purpose were recorded before, during and after completion of the oxidation reaction.

In a first experiment we followed the oxidation of cyclohexanol with TBHP in the presence of complex **1**: the starting solution was prepared in CD_3CN with a lower substrate concentration ($[sub]/[Fe]=10$) than that usually employed, in order to identify more clearly the resonances of the iron complexes (the same reason motivated the choice of a substrate which has no resonances in the aromatic region). The NMR spectra of the solution were recorded in three moments, with reference to addition of TBHP: (i) before the addition, (ii) 1h after the addition and (iii) 24h after the addition (the sample was stored at $-18^\circ C$ overnight).

1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of sample (i) displayed the resonances of complex **1** and those of the substrate, whereas the absence of signals assignable to cyclohexanone indicated that no aerobic oxidation had taken place. In sample (ii) the catalytic reaction was underway, the 1H NMR spectrum showed very broad signals attributable to the presence of paramagnetic iron intermediates. Finally, in the 1H NMR spectrum of sample (iii) rather narrow signals were once more observed, indicating that no paramagnetic species were present in significative amount: besides the signals of cyclohexanone the spectrum comprised those of complex **1**, accompanied by smaller resonances at δ 8.86, 8.52, 8.43 and 7.90, referable to a new iron/bipy compound (**5**) (see Figure 2), which we were unable to identify due to its very low concentration.

In order to gain further indications on the evolution of the iron precursor we acquired the ESI-MS spectra of samples (i) and (iii). The mass spectrum of sample (i) showed a major peak at m/z 184, assignable to $Fe(bipy)_2^{2+}$, accompanied by a smaller signal at m/z 262 correspondent to $Fe(bipy)_3^{2+}$; a very small peak at m/z 361 assignable to $Fe(bipy)(OTf)^+$ was also present. Sample (iii), obtained at the end of the catalytic reaction, had MS signals identical to those observed for sample (i), but for the absence of the peak of $Fe(bipy)_3^{2+}$ at m/z 262. Notably, in both samples no other signals assignable to further iron complexes were detected.

When the same NMR analysis above described was repeated using the same three-steps procedure, but in the presence of added bipy ($[bipy]/[1]=3$), the spectra of samples (i) and (iii) showed a single notable difference, *i.e.* the absence in the final solution of the signals of the new iron species **5**.

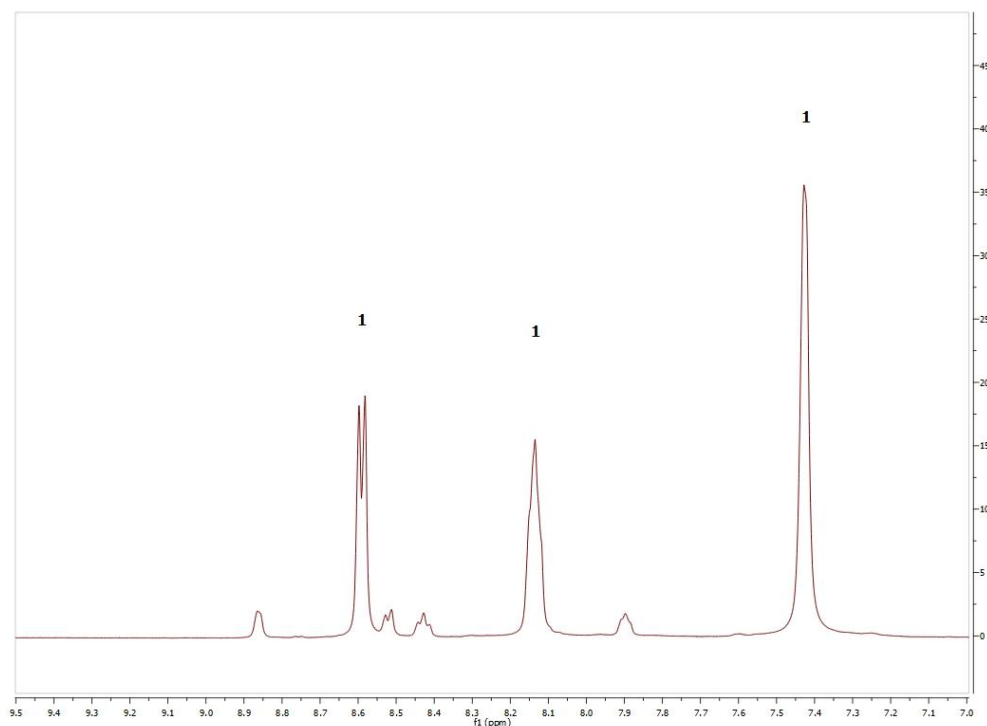


Figure 2. Region of aromatic protons of 1H NMR spectrum (CD_3CN) of the final reaction mixture of oxidation of cyclohexanol catalyzed by **1**.

These findings, in association with the results of the catalytic reactions discussed in the previous paragraph, support the hypothesis of dissociation of one bipy from complex **1** to give the catalytically active species, to which the iron species **5** present in the final solution is probably related. Conversely, in the presence of free bipy the dissociation of one ligand from the iron center is repressed, resulting in nearly complete suppression of the catalytic activity (see Table 2, entry 15) and in the consequent absence of complex **5** in the final reaction mixture. As a matter of fact, formation of the catalyst *via* dissociation of a nitrogen chelating ligand from the precursor was previously proposed in iron-catalyzed processes [27].

With regard to the nature of the catalytically active species, the very broad signals observed in the NMR spectra 1h after addition of the peroxide suggest the formation of paramagnetic iron species in higher oxidation state. It is well known that in oxidation reactions the presence of iron in association with H_2O_2 may give rise to the classical free radical mechanism, with indiscriminate, poorly selective reactivity, as opposed to metal-based mechanism, *i.e.* the desirable catalysis. When iron complexes with nitrogen polydentate ligands are used as catalysts, such reactions are believed to occur via a metal-based mechanism, whereas hydroxyl radicals do not seem to be involved [11a-b, 14a, 20, 28]. According to mechanistic studies, initial reaction of the iron precursor with hydrogen peroxide gives an iron-peroxo, which in turn is transformed into a Fe(IV) or Fe(V)=O complex, the likely catalytically active species. Support to this hypothesis was provided by trapping high-valent iron-oxo intermediates at low temperature [29].

4. Conclusions

The iron compounds **1-4** with coordinated bipy, phen or substituted derivatives proved to be efficient catalysts for the oxidation of primary and secondary alcohols with hydrogen peroxide or TBHP. Although the ability of iron complexes to catalyze this reaction has been well documented, the present work introduces as catalyst precursors well characterized compounds in which with iron is associated to simple nitrogen bidentate ligands, at variance with most examples of iron oxidation catalysts previously reported with coordinated polydentate ligands which must be synthesized by a multi-step procedure. In spite of the preferred oxidation of secondary alcohols observed, selective oxidation of glycerol to DHA was not attained. The evolution of the iron precursor in the course of the catalytic reaction, monitored by NMR and ESI-MS, provided support to the hypothesis of formation of the catalytically active species via dissociation of one nitrogen ligand. Notably, the catalytic reactions here described are all examples of sustainable processes in terms of choice of catalyst (both metal and ligand), nature of oxidant and solvent as well as experimental conditions.

Acknowledgements

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Captions to Figures and Schemes.

Figure 1. Asymmetric unit of complex **1** (Ortep drawing, 50% probability ellipsoid). Coordination bond distances (Å) Fe-N(1) = 1.973(2), Fe-N(2) = 1.960(2), Fe-N(3) = 1.965(2), Fe-N(4) = 1.959(2), Fe-N(5) = 1.965(2), Fe-N(6) = 1.9598(19).

Scheme 1. Synthesis of iron precursors.

Scheme 2. Products of glycerol oxidation.

Figure 2. ^1H NMR spectrum (CD_3CN) of the final reaction mixture of oxidation of cyclohexanol catalyzed by **1**.