

THE MECHANISM OF CATALYTIC HYDROCARBON OXIDATION
BY MOLECULAR OXYGEN AND
HALOGENATED RUTHENIUM AND IRON PORPHYRINS

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Abstract

Highly halogenated ruthenium and iron porphyrins are shown to be active catalysts for alkene oxidation with dioxygen or iodosobenzene. The synthesis and characterization of β -octachloro-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)porphyrinato-ruthenium(II) carbonyl [RuTFPPCl₈(CO)] and β -octabromo-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)porphyrinato-iron(III) chloride [Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl] are reported. Crystal structures of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) and the zinc and free ligand precursor complexes show extensive distortion of the halogenated porphyrin macrocycles due to steric interactions between the *b*-chlorine atoms and the pentafluorophenyl rings. ¹⁹F NMR is developed as a method to characterize both paramagnetic and diamagnetic fluorinated porphyrins in solution. The anodically shifted reduction potentials and red shifted absorptions in the UV-Vis spectroscopy of the halogenated porphyrins are discussed in terms of steric and electronic effects on porphyrin frontier orbitals.

Both Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl and RuTFPPCl₈(CO) catalyze the oxidation of cyclohexene with dioxygen and without added coreductant, with 73 and 296 turnovers, respectively, in 24 hours. Although both porphyrins will catalyze reactions with iodosobenzene, showing selectivity consistent with high-valent metal-oxo formation, overall activity with dioxygen is much higher. In accord with earlier work, cyclohexene oxidation by Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl is consistent with a mechanism involving porphyrin-mediated decomposition of alkyl peroxides, which generates free radicals in solution. Catalysis with RuTFPPCl₈(CO) is shown to be of a photochemical nature, as irradiation with low energy light results in a dramatic increase in the reaction rate. A reaction mechanism involving olefin binding to the excited ruthenium porphyrin is suggested by laser photolysis experiments. This catalyst represents the first stable, effective metalloporphyrin catalyst for olefin oxidation with dioxygen and light.

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Abbreviations Used

mCPBA	<i>m</i> -chloroperoxybenzoic acid
OEP	octaethylporphyrin
SCF	supercritical fluid
SC CO ₂	supercritical carbon dioxide
TBHP	<i>tert</i> -butyl hydroperoxide
TDBPP	tetrakis-(2,6-dibromophenyl)porphyrin
TDCPP	tetrakis-(2,6-dichlorophenyl)porphyrin
TDFPP	tetrakis-(2,6-difluorophenyl)porphyrin
TFPP	tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)porphyrin
TFPPBr ₈	b-octabromo-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)porphyrin
TFPPCl ₈	b-octachloro-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)porphyrin
TMP	tetramesitylporphyrin
TPP	tetraphenylporphyrin

Chapter 1

Introduction to Catalysis with Metalloporphyrins

Science has "explained" nothing; the more we know the more fantastic the world becomes and the profounder the surrounding darkness.

-- Aldous Huxley, *Along the Road*, pt. 2 (1925).¹

The whole of science is nothing more than a refinement of everyday thinking.

-- Albert Einstein, *Out of My Later Years*, ch. 12 (1950).²

Oxidation chemistry is one of many arenas in which chemists are attempting to devise catalysts that achieve the remarkable efficiency, selectivity, and specificity of enzymes. Cytochrome P-450, a heme-based enzyme involved in respiration, has long been a target for the generation of a biomimetic catalyst.^{3,4} Found in a wide variety of tissues, this membrane-bound enzyme catalyzes the oxidation of a wide variety of organic substrates with reductively activated dioxygen.⁴ In particular, the ability of P-450 to selectively activate the more inert C-H bonds is quite desirable for industrial applications. Although many catalysts have been investigated, this selectivity has yet to be duplicated by a synthetic system.

The catalytic cycle of cytochrome P-450 is shown in Figure 1.1. From the resting state as the ferric porphyrin, two reducing equivalents from NADH are required to fully activate the enzyme. The first reduces the porphyrin to the ferrous state, enabling it to bind dioxygen. A second electron reduces the bound oxygen complex, and subsequent addition of two protons induces heterolytic cleavage of the dioxygen bond and release of a water molecule to form a high-valent metal-oxo iron porphyrin. The iron oxo

intermediate, which has never been isolated from P-450 due to its high reactivity, is generally believed to be an iron(IV)oxo porphyrin radical cation. Although early steps in the cycle are well documented, assignment of the active species is largely by analogy to Compound I of the enzyme horseradish peroxidase (HRP), which has been definitively characterized as an iron(IV)oxo porphyrin π radical cation.^{4,5} The active intermediate can also be directly generated with an O-atom donor such as iodosobenzene or peroxide; this "peroxide shunt" pathway is a convenient test for P-450 monooxygenase-like activity in model complexes.

A general technique in catalyst design is to model the active site of an enzyme, in the hope that one small section of the protein will exhibit the same activity as the whole. The porphyrin core of P-450 lends itself to this type of study for several reasons: reliable syntheses for porphyrins have been developed, the periphery of the porphyrin ligand is easily modified to alter the properties of the porphyrin, and the ligand has distinctive spectroscopy which facilitates investigation. Indeed, the past two decades have produced a plethora of work on metalloporphyrin derivatives.^{4,6,7}

Initial investigations on a derivative of the naturally occurring protoporphyrin IX (Figure 1.2) demonstrated that a species spectroscopically similar to compound I could be generated with an O-atom donor.⁸ However, rather than oxidizing substrate, this intermediate hydroxylated its own β -side chain. A synthetic analog, octaethylporphyrin, was even less stable outside of the protective protein environment. Although a high-valent iron-oxo was believed to be generated in the presence of iodosobenzene, the planar porphyrin degraded by hydroxylation at the meso position, followed by complete destruction of the porphyrin chromophore. Oxidation of a second porphyrin molecule was clearly more favorable than oxidizing substrate.⁸ The protein fold, which protects the porphyrin against autooxidation, prohibits unproductive μ -oxo dimer formation, and enhances substrate-porphyrin interactions, is clearly vital for these simple planar hemes to act as catalysts. A more stable porphyrin molecule would be necessary to mimic

monooxygenase behavior in solution. And so the quest to design a better porphyrin ligand began.

A simple iron tetraphenylporphyrin, Fe(TPP)Cl, was found to oxidize hydrocarbons in the presence of PhIO.⁹ Substitution at the meso position with a bulky phenyl moiety was found to reduce aggregation in solution and protect the reactive meso position from reactions leading to porphyrin degradation. Oxidation of tetramesitylporphyrinato-iron(III) chloride (Fe(TMP)Cl) with *m*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid at low temperatures produced a species that both shares spectral features with Compound I and is capable of epoxidizing alkenes.¹⁰ Although more promising than OEP, these ligands still showed substantial degradation in solution.

The second generation of metalloporphyrin catalysts were designed to increase the lifetime of porphyrins in solution by reducing their susceptibility to oxidative degradation. Halogenation of the meso phenyl rings would raise the reduction potential as well as increase steric bulk along the porphyrin periphery, decreasing the likelihood of dimerization or hydrogen abstraction by other porphyrin molecules. Tetrakis-(pentafluorophenyl)porphyrin (TFPP) was indeed found to be more stable than TPP, and iron complexes were found to show high selectivity for epoxidation of olefins.¹¹ Similarly, tetrakis(2,6-dichlorophenyl)porphyrinato-iron(III) chloride [Fe(TDCPP)Cl] was found to show high activity with pentafluoroiodosobenzene.¹² Iron(III), manganese(III) and chromium(III) complexes of TDCPP all exhibited higher activity for cyclohexene oxidation with iodosobenzene than their TPP analogs, as well as higher selectivity for epoxide formation. Furthermore, the 2,6-dichlorophenylporphyrin complexes remained intact after an oxidation reaction, while the tetraphenylporphyrin complexes were completely degraded.¹³

In addition to halogenation, other elegant methods have been developed for generating steric barriers against the close approach of two porphyrin molecules. Tailed porphyrins (Figure 1.3) have an imidazole or other nitrogen containing function linked to

the porphyrin ring by a flexible hydrocarbon chain, allowing it to swing around and axially bind to the metal center in simulation of histidine coordination.¹⁴ Picket fence,¹⁵ strapped,¹⁶ basket handle,¹⁷ and capped¹⁸ porphyrins have large organic groups that project perpendicular to the plane of the porphyrin as pickets, or, in the latter cases, actually bridge across from one side of the porphyrin ring to the other. All of the above methods provide some steric protection as well as a pocket in which the substrate may bind. Although these types of porphyrins have led to some extremely interesting work in the area of enantioselective and regioselective oxidation chemistry,¹⁹ they have not been further pursued as general oxidation catalysts. The hydrocarbon side chains that drive the selectivity found with these metalloporphyrins, while stable enough under mild conditions, are susceptible to degradation in a highly oxidizing environment.

Instead of building a pocket around the porphyrin, the third generation catalysts have completely protected the porphyrin periphery by full substitution at both the meso and beta positions (Figure 1.4). Steric bulk from mesityl,^{20,21} pentafluorophenyl,²¹⁻²⁸ or 2,6-dihalophenyl^{22,29-32} groups at the meso carbons is paired with electron-withdrawing substituents at the β -carbons. The electronic and steric crowding created by the full periphery imparts unusual structural and spectroscopic features to the porphyrin ligand, while the steric bulk of these complexes causes severe distortion of the porphyrin macrocycle, preventing dimerization (Chapter 2 and 3). The electronic demands of the substituents have been shown to decrease oxidative degradation of the porphyrin, thereby increasing net activity.^{22,28,29,33,34}

Indeed, these highly halogenated porphyrins are found to be active catalysts. Iron and manganese complexes of β -octachloro, β -octabromo,^{20,22,26,28-30,34-40} and β -octanitro³² tetraphenylporphyrin derivatives are reported to catalyze the oxidation of both alkanes and alkenes with a variety of O-atom donors, with tremendous increases in both activity and catalyst lifetime over the second generation porphyrins. For example, β -octabromo-tetramesitylporphyrinato-manganese(III) chloride catalyzes the epoxidation

of cyclooctene with hydrogen peroxide in 96% yield,³⁴ and the hydroxylation of adamantane with KHSO₅ in 62% yield.²⁰ Iron(III) chloride complexes of β -octachloro-tetrakis(2,6-dichlorophenyl)porphyrin catalyze the hydroxylation of heptane with iodosobenzene in 80% yield.²² These reactions show increases in rate, total activity, selectivity, and porphyrin lifetime relative to the unhalogenated derivatives.

An even more unique finding is the activity of the third generation porphyrins with dioxygen. At 80 °C and 75 atm O₂, β -octabromo-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)-porphyrinato-iron(III) chloride (Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl) catalyzes 17,150 turnovers of isobutane to *tert*-butyl alcohol in three hours. At slightly lower temperatures, the selectivity of the reaction for the desired alcohol can be increased to 92%.²⁶

The unprecedented activity of a metalloporphyrin with dioxygen and without a coreductant gave rise to new ideas for mechanisms for O₂ activation. Most recent porphyrin literature examines catalysis with O-atom donors that attempt to directly mimic enzymatic P-450 reactions. The reports of Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl activity imply that alternate mechanisms may exist in addition to traditional high-valent metal-oxo chemistry, and prompted a more thorough investigation of this and similar third generation compounds in our lab.

This brief review of recent metalloporphyrin catalysis literature is not meant to be comprehensive, but rather to explain some of the history behind the development of the unusual perhalogenated porphyrin ligand. The more contemporary metalloporphyrin catalysts are now only distant cousins to the natural hemes they were initially designed to model. The following chapters are a more thorough investigation of the spectroscopy and catalytic properties of several fluorinated metalloporphyrins.

Chapter 2 describes the synthesis of halogenated iron and ruthenium porphyrins and their precursors. Molecular structures of β -octachloro-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)-porphyrinato-ruthenium(II) carbonyl, [RuTFPPCl₈(CO)] and the zinc and free ligand precursor complexes, are shown to be extremely distorted, in line with other halogenated

porphyrin structures. ^{19}F NMR is developed as a method for characterizing the solution structure of both paramagnetic and diamagnetic fluorinated porphyrin structures.

The unusual spectroscopy and electrochemistry of halogenated porphyrins is discussed in Chapter 3. The changes in the frontier orbital energies upon phenyl and pyrrole halogenation are described. A full molecular orbital diagram is shown for $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ and discussed in terms of the distortion and electron-withdrawing effects of halogenation.

Enhanced catalytic activity is observed with the highly halogenated complexes. Alkene oxidation by halogenated iron porphyrins is described in Chapter 4. $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ is an active catalyst with both iodosobenzene and dioxygen, and shows a significant increase in activity and catalyst lifetime relative to $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$. Observations support a mechanism involving porphyrin-mediated decomposition of alkyl peroxide, as proposed earlier in our group.^{37,41}

Chapter 5 is a discussion of catalysis with $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$. Similar to the iron complex, this porphyrin is an extremely active catalyst for the oxidation of olefins under very mild conditions: 1 atm dioxygen, room temperature, and without addition of co-reductant. Alkene oxidation is also observed with iodosobenzene. Observations of oxidation reactions catalyzed by $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ with dioxygen are not consistent with mechanisms proposed for the activity of either the iron analog, $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$, or other ruthenium porphyrins. Instead, olefin oxidation is dependent on light, possibly initiated by an interaction of the alkene with a $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ excited state. As oxidation mechanisms in metalloporphyrins involving electronic excited states are rare, a photochemical reaction mechanism would be an interesting result, suggesting intermediates and ideas completely distinct from traditional high-valent metal-oxo chemistry.

The final chapter investigates the use of halogenated porphyrin catalysts in supercritical carbon dioxide. An apparatus was set up to measure the solubility of three

halogenated porphyrins in supercritical carbon dioxide by optical spectroscopy. Each porphyrin was tested with both iodosobenzene and dioxygen as a catalyst for the oxidation of cyclohexene in a supercritical medium. Although the results are extremely preliminary, they suggest that selectivity was more affected than net activity by the change in solvent. More multiple oxidations of the same substrate molecule were observed relative to reactions run in methylene chloride. Supercritical carbon dioxide was shown for the first time to be a good medium for oxidation catalysis.

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Figure 1.1 -- The proposed catalytic cycle for oxidation reactions by cytochrome P-450.

All steps before the generation of the high-valent metal-oxo are well documented, but the actual active intermediate has not been isolated.

Addition of an O-atom donor such as iodosobenzene to the ferric porphyrin (peroxide shunt) will directly form the oxidizing species, generally believed to be $\text{Fe}^{\text{IV}}(\text{P})(\text{O})^{\bullet+}$ (diagram modified from reference 1).

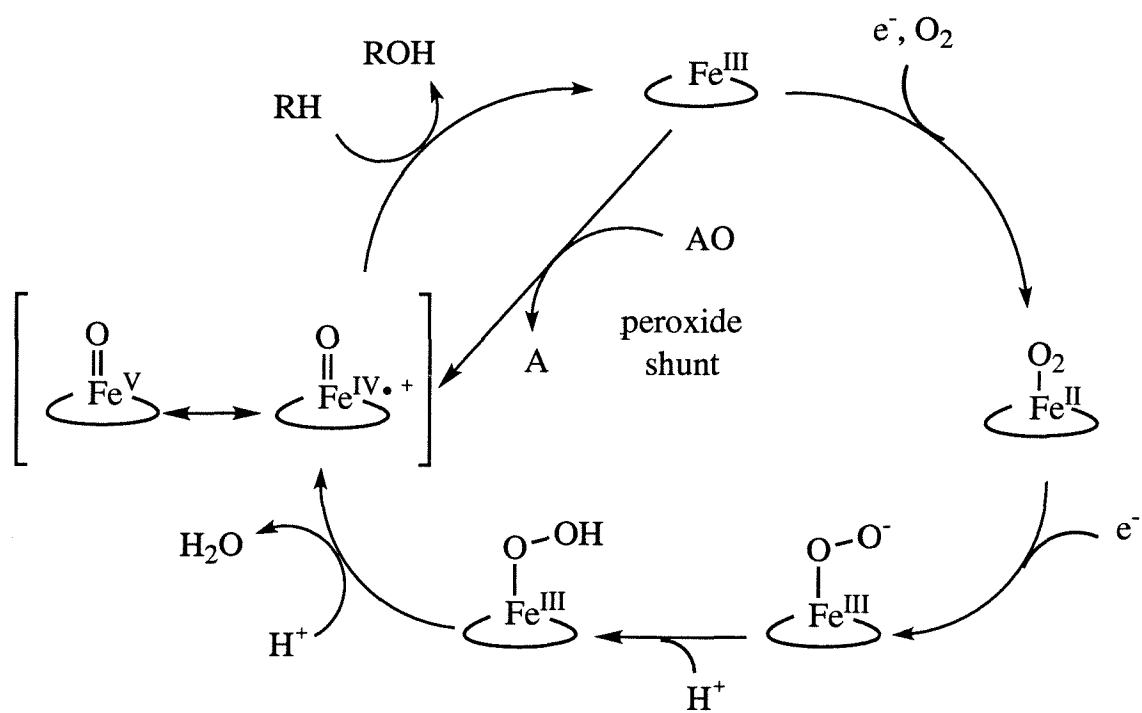
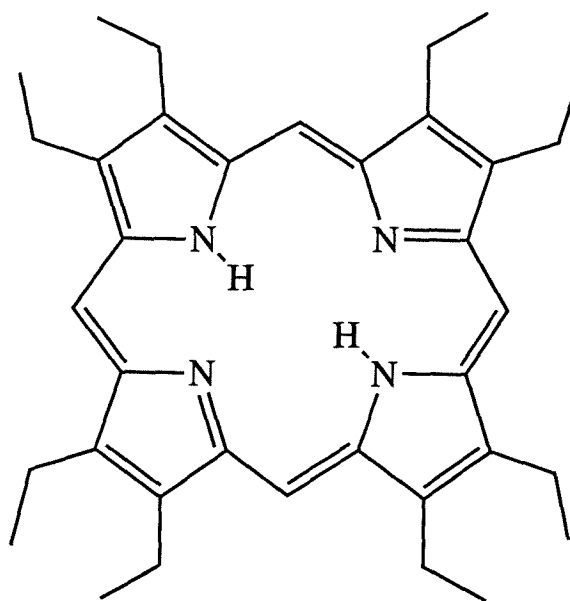
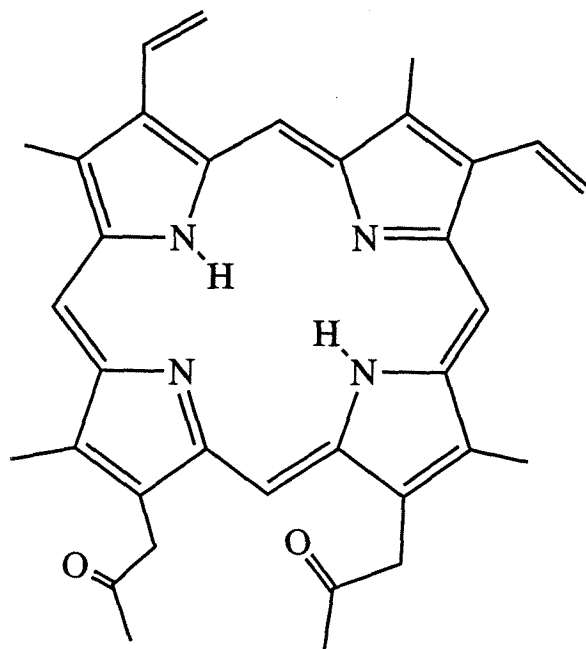


Figure 1.2 -- Diagram of the heme center from cytochrome P-450, protoporphyrin IX, and a synthetic equivalent, octaethylporphyrin (OEP). Naturally occurring hemes commonly bear alkyl or vinyl substituents at the pyrrole carbons.



Protoporphyrin IX (above) and Octaethylporphyrin (OEP)

Figure 1.3 -- Representations of tailed, picket fence, basket handle, and capped porphyrins. The bulky ligands create a steric barrier in the plane perpendicular to the porphyrin to prevent μ -oxo dimerization.

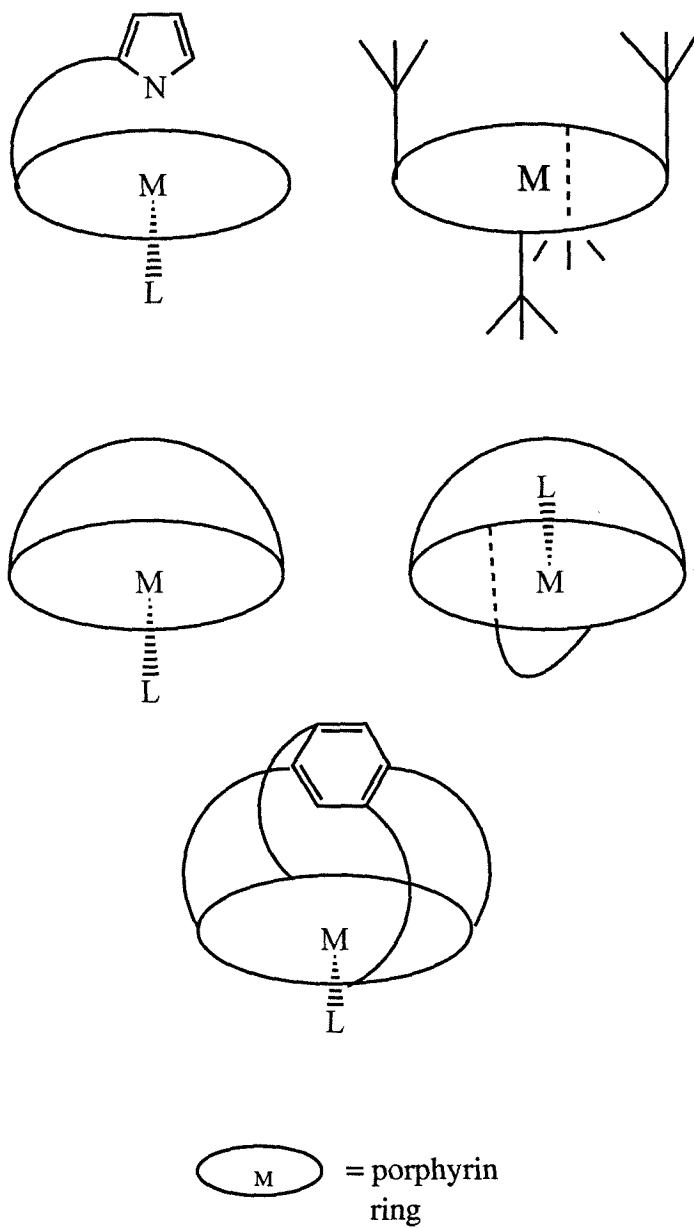
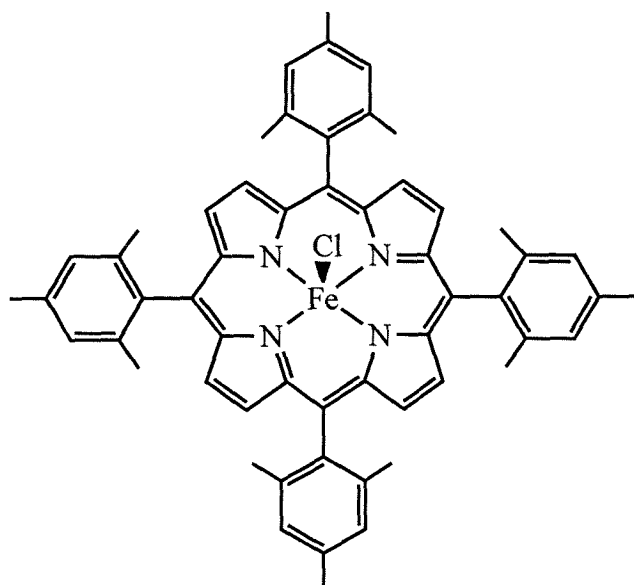
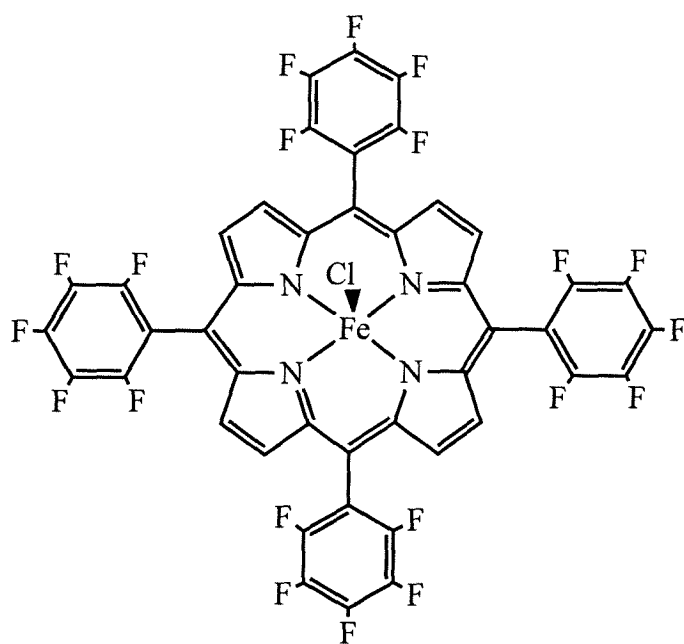
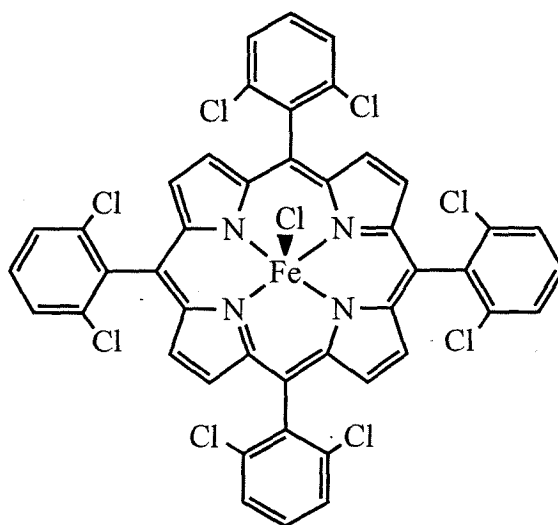


Figure 1.4 -- Drawings of three iron complexes of second generation porphyrins showing the groups commonly substituted at the meso positions: mesityl, 2,6-dichlorophenyl, and pentafluorophenyl groups. Halogenation of the pyrrole carbons would form third generation catalysts.

 $\text{Fe}(\text{TMP})\text{Cl}$ $\text{Fe}(\text{TDCPP})\text{Cl}$  $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$

Chapter 2

Synthesis, Molecular Structures, and Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy of Halogenated Porphyrins

Introduction

Biomimetic metalloporphyrin oxidation catalysts are often based on a tetraphenylporphyrin template because these complexes are not as susceptible to aggregation and are protected from degradation to oxophlorins (oxo substitution at the meso position) by meso-phenyl substitution. Mesityl (TMP) or 2,6-dichlorophenyl (TDCPP) groups at the meso positions are more successful than unsubstituted phenyl rings, since the additional steric bulk of a substituted phenyl moiety decreases the tendency to form μ -oxo dimers in solution. The next generation of metalloporphyrins further enhanced the tetraphenylporphyrin ligands with electron-withdrawing substituents at the beta positions, removing reactive C-H bonds from the porphyrin periphery and increasing the steric bulk of the molecules. Many β -substituted TDCPP and TMP metalloporphyrins have been synthesized and investigated as oxidation catalysts (see Chapter 4). In addition to these ligands, another option is to begin with a tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)porphyrin (TFPP) template, and then halogenate the β -positions to give a perhalogenated macrocycle. These "Teflon" porphyrins are designed to be extremely resistant to normal porphyrin decomposition in oxidizing environments.

Although extremely efficient porphyrin condensation reactions have been developed,¹ allowing porphyrins to be made in high yield from the appropriate benzaldehyde and pyrrole, this methodology has not been reported to be successful for β -halo derivatives. Recent advances have developed a synthesis for the required

3,4-halogenated pyrroles,^{2,3} but these compounds readily polymerize and are difficult to purify. Instead, halogenation of the β -positions is accomplished on an intact porphyrin macrocycle.⁴⁻¹⁴ The fluorinated porphyrin, 5,10,15,20-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)-porphyrinato-zinc(II) (ZnTFPP), is commercially available or can be synthesized from pyrrole and pentafluorobenzaldehyde. The zinc, rather than the unmetallated porphyrin, is used because the metallated porphyrins are found to better withstand the halogenation reactions.¹⁴

Synthesis

Halogenation to form β -octachloro- or β -octabromo-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)-porphyrinato-zinc(II) (ZnTFPPCl₈ and ZnTFPPBr₈; Figure 1.1) was initially accomplished with direct addition of Cl_{2(g)} or Br_{2(l)}. However, a less hazardous synthesis with N-halosuccinamide was developed¹⁰ and found to proceed in good yield. Addition of excess N-halosuccinamide to a refluxing solution of ZnTFPP in methanol gave the desired product in 1-3 hours. Synthesis of the octabromo porphyrin was easier to drive to completion than that of the octachloro. The relative size of chlorine (atomic radii = 0.99) versus bromine (1.14 Å)¹⁵ would have predicted a more difficult synthesis for ZnTFPPBr₈ based on the greater steric demands of eight bromines on the porphyrin periphery. However, the relative ease of synthesis of the two ligands suggests that the electronic effect, which leads to a decrease in reactivity for further substitution on the ligand, (electronegativity = 3.617 Cl, 3.365 Br)¹⁶ is more significant. If the trend follows to fluorine, the lack of success in our lab¹⁴ in synthesizing the β -octafluoro porphyrin is not surprising.

Although ZnTFPPBr₈ was readily purified by column chromatography, the large amount of partially halogenated porphyrins in the ZnTFPPCl₈ reaction mixture necessitated high performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). Once the β -octahalo porphyrins were isolated, they were demetallated with HCl_(g) and purified from the zinc salts by alumina

chromatography. The yields for $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_8$ and $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPBr}_8$ were 40 and 82%, respectively, based on ZnTFPP .

Iron was inserted into the porphyrins by the standard methods: iron(II) acetate in refluxing glacial acetic acid or iron(II) chloride in DMF.^{17,18} With the TFPPBr_8 ligand, the metal is oxidized to iron(III) during the aqueous workup, and the porphyrin isolated as the chloride salt, $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$. The iron porphyrins were found to demetallate during standard column chromatography, and could only be purified by washing or recrystallization. Therefore, high quality free ligand was a prerequisite for generation of pure iron porphyrin.

Addition of pyridine to a solution of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ reduced the metal and formed the bis-pyridine adduct. Both $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}^{19}$ and $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{py}_2^{20}$ have been crystallographically characterized. The absorption spectrum of $[\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPCl}_8)]$ in the presence of pyridine indicates formation of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPCl}_8)\text{py}_2$, but this species was not isolated. Attempts to synthesize $[\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPCl}_8)]$ were made using air-free, high vacuum techniques, in hopes of isolating a clean, oxygen-free sample for the anticipated investigation of O_2 activation. In retrospect, the removal of oxygen is believed to have complicated its synthesis. Allowing oxygen into the synthesis of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ did not lead to oxygen coordination, but clean oxidation of the Fe^{II} porphyrins to $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$. In the absence of oxygen, the β -octachloro porphyrin appeared to form an iron(II) complex, based on the red shifted Soret band (see Chapter 3), but with mixed axial ligands. Due to the difficulty in isolating any pure $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPCl}_8)$ species, further work concentrated on the β -octabromo species.

Insertion of Ru from $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ into H_2TFPPX_8 in perfluorobenzene yields a bright red ($\text{X} = \text{Cl}$) or green ($\text{X} = \text{Br}$) $\text{RuTFPPX}_8(\text{CO})$ compound.²¹ In perprotiobenzene, the extended time at reflux necessary to insert the ruthenium atom results in partial porphyrin dehalogenation and decomposition. In these reactions, ruthenium also inserts into the partially chlorinated derivatives $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_7$ and $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_6$ to form

$\text{RuTFPPCl}_7(\text{CO})$ and $\text{RuTFPPCl}_6(\text{CO})$, which can be isolated by sequential column chromatography and HPLC (Figure 2.2).

A single band attributable to CO stretching ($1990, \text{Cl}_8$; $1973 \text{ cm}^{-1}, \text{Br}_8$) is observed in the IR spectrum of $\text{RuTFPPX}_8(\text{CO})$, confirming a single carbonyl ligand.²² Identification of the other axial ligand is problematic; this ligand is labile in $\text{Ru}(\text{CO})$ porphyrins due to the strong trans effect of the CO.²³ Photolysis of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ in pyridine results in the formation of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{py})_2$. After photolysis, a single symmetrically coordinated species is observed by ^{19}F NMR spectroscopy, indicating that the multiple signals in the spectrum of the carbonyl complex are due to variations in trans ligation and not dehalogenation of the porphyrin ring (*vide infra*).

Ruthenium insertion from $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ was found to proceed in very low yield: approximately 10-20 % for TFPPCl_8 , and less than 5 % for TFPPBr_8 . Attempts to modify the reaction were unsuccessful. Solvent choice is limited, since any proton bearing solvent will exchange protons with the β -halogens of the porphyrin. Other ruthenium starting materials were tried, including $\text{Ru}(\text{DMSO})_4\text{Cl}_2$, $[\text{Ru}(\text{DMSO})_6]\text{Cl}_2$, RuCl_3 , and $[\text{Ru}_5\text{Cl}_{12}]^{2-}$ (generated in situ). None showed significant reactivity with the TFPPCl_8 ligand.

Surprisingly, attempts to insert ruthenium into TFPP were also unsuccessful. Similar reaction conditions as above showed no reaction with H_2TFPP before substantial decomposition of the ligand occurred. No reports of RuTFPP have been found in the literature, although many metallated derivatives of TFPP have been synthesized.

Molecular Structures

ORTEP diagrams for $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_8$, ZnTFPPCl_8 ,¹⁰ and $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ²⁴ complexes are shown in Figure 2.3 - 2.5, with the atom numbering shown. Complete crystallographic reports are included in Appendix 2.

$\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_8$ crystallized from an acetone/water solution in space group $P\bar{1}$, with two porphyrins in the unit cell. The two parallel porphyrin molecules are 4.74 Å apart, with the porphyrin centers slightly offset (center to center distance 6.1 Å). The zinc derivative, ZnTFPPCl_8 , crystallized from a saturated *o*-dichlorobenzene solution with a solvent molecule in a parallel plane both above and below the porphyrin molecule. The solvent molecules are located 3.4 Å from the mean plane of the porphyrin (defined as the average plane of the four nitrogen atoms), a distance suggestive of a π -stacking interaction between the π systems of the porphyrin and the *o*-dichlorobenzene molecules. Aromatic solvent molecules were found to stack in a similar fashion in the crystal structure of tetraphenylporphyrinato-zinc(II) bis-toluene, $\text{ZnTPP}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{CH}_3)_2$, where two toluene molecules occupy these positions.²⁵ The π donor ability of the aromatic solvent may help stabilize the zinc ion in the electron deficient macrocycle. Similarly, $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPBr}_8$ was found to crystallize with an *o*-dichlorobenzene molecule stacked above each porphyrin molecule.¹⁰

Recrystallization of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ in air from ethyl acetate and hexane gave $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Figure 2.5). An ethyl acetate molecule is hydrogen bonded to the water ligand ($\text{O} \cdots \text{O}$ 2.668 Å), and the stability provided by this hydrogen bond network may explain why no crystals were obtained with other solvents. Trans coordination of CO and H_2O to Ru is unusual, but is preceded in $\text{RuOEP}(\text{CO})\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and the non-porphyrin compound *trans*- $\text{RuCl}_2(\text{PEt}_3)_2(\text{CO})\text{H}_2\text{O}$.^{26,27}

Chlorination of the β -pyrrole carbons induces severe tetrahedral distortions (Figures 2.6 and 2.7) reducing the molecular symmetry of the porphyrin from D_{4h} to D_2 . The pairs of β -halogen atoms are located alternately above and below the average plane determined by the four central nitrogen atoms, and the phenyl rings are rotated slightly towards the mean porphyrin plane to minimize steric contact between the halogen atoms at the pyrrole positions and the ortho carbons of the pentafluorophenyl rings. The distortion of the macrocycle is quantified as the distances of the *meso* and β -carbons from the mean

plane of the porphyrin (Table 2.2). A view of the free ligand porphyrins H_2TFPP , $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_8$, and $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPBr}_8$ (Figure 2.6), generated from crystal structure coordinates, shows the increasing distortion along the series.

The three β -octachloro porphyrins described above exhibit severe distortions common to perhalogenated and other highly substituted porphyrins:^{7,10,13,20,28-32} ‘ruffling’ or twist (distortion manifested at the *meso*-carbons) and ‘saddling’ (distortion manifested at the β -carbons).³³ As expected, saddling increases with halogenation (Figure 2.6), as manifested by increasing average C_β displacements from the plane from 0.051 to 0.62 to 0.90 Å in the free ligand series.¹⁰ The free ligand, $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_8$, is the least distorted of the structurally characterized chlorinated porphyrins [ZnTFPPCl_8 , $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_8$, $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})\text{H}_2\text{O}$, CuTFPPCl_8 ²⁹], as reflected by the smaller perpendicular displacements of atoms from the mean porphyrin plane and a lack of the twisting or ruffling observed in the metallated derivatives. The saddle distortion in the free ligand (average C_β displacement = 0.62 Å) is smaller than in the metallated derivatives ZnTFPPCl_8 (0.75), and CuTFPPCl_8 (0.70),²⁹ but greater than in the octahedrally coordinated $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.48 Å).²⁴

Though saddled, the unmetallated $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_8$ has essentially no twist distortion (average C_m displacement = 0.023 Å). When the metal atom sits inside the core, a large twist distortion is observed: ZnTFPPCl_8 (0.13), $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (0.20),²⁴ and CuTFPPBr_8 (0.16 Å).²⁸ Extended to the porphyrin periphery, this results in one halogen atom of each pyrrole being significantly farther out of the mean plane than the other. In ZnTFPPCl_8 the displacements differ by 0.31 Å,¹⁰ and in $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})\text{H}_2\text{O}$ by 0.43 Å.²⁴ The twist distortion is apparent in the side-on view of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Figure 2.7).

A final measure of distortion is one based on the phenyl dihedral angles; to minimize steric contact with the β -substituents, the phenyl rings rotate towards the mean porphyrin plane (Figure 2.6). The dihedral angles decrease with halogenation from 79° in

H₂TFPP to 73° in H₂TFPPCl₈ to 54° in H₂TFPPBr₈. Metallation also affects the dihedral angle. In the TFPPCl₈ complexes, octahedral RuTFPPCl₈(CO) has a much larger dihedral angle (81°) than the free ligand (73°) or the zinc complex (59°) (Table 2.3).

Remarkably, bond lengths (Table 2.4) in the porphyrin skeleton are essentially preserved throughout the series of metalloderivatives of TPP,^{25,34,35} TFPP, and TFPPX₈ (X= Cl, Br).^{10,36} Bond lengths and angles in the porphyrin skeleton are very similar for all three TFPPCl₈ species, indicating that metallation does not greatly affect porphyrin bond lengths.

The Ru-C bond is slightly longer in RuTFPPCl₈(CO)H₂O (Table 2.2) than in RuOEP(CO)H₂O (1.785)²⁶ or RuTPP(CO)EtOH (1.77 Å),³⁷ consistent with the relatively high value of ν_{CO} .²² The Ru-C-O bond is nearly linear in the three porphyrins, at 178.9, 178.5, and 175.8°, respectively. The Ru-O bond length (2.172 Å) is shorter for the perhalogenated porphyrin than for RuOEP(CO)H₂O (2.253 Å), and closer to the distance found for *trans*-RuCl₂(PEt₃)₂(CO)H₂O (2.189 Å).^{26,27} Interestingly, although the Ru-N bond lengths in RuTFPPCl₈(CO)H₂O and RuTPP(CO)EtOH are the same (~2.05 Å), the TPP derivative is planar, whereas the metal in the halogenated derivative is 0.11 Å out of the mean plane towards the carbonyl ligand. The distorted structure decreases the core size, and may explain why ruthenium insertion is so difficult for TFPPCl₈ and has almost no yield for TFPPBr₈.

NMR Spectra

Fluorine-19 NMR has been extremely helpful in ascertaining both the identity and purity of halogenated compounds. The 100% natural abundance of spin 1/2 ¹⁹F and its high gyromagnetic ratio allow ¹⁹F NMR spectra to be obtained readily.³⁸ As observed in ¹H NMR of tetraphenylporphyrins, the corresponding fluorine atoms from all four phenyl rings appear equivalent in ¹⁹F NMR. The four phenyl rings on the porphyrin are related in the high degree of symmetry of the approximate *D*_{4h} or *D*_{2d} point groups of these

compounds. The chemical shifts of the fluorine atoms on the meso-phenyl rings are extremely sensitive to the metal center, its axial ligands, and the pyrrole carbon substituents, however, such that each porphyrin has a unique spectrum. Correlations in ^{19}F shifts and splitting patterns may be related to various TFPP structures.

The ^{19}F NMR for the unmetallated and zinc TFPP and TFPPCl_8 complexes (Figure 2.8; Table 2.5) display one set of signals each for the ortho, meta, and para fluorines. The para signal, identified by its intensity of 1/2 relative to the ortho and meta signals, is most sensitive to metallation, and shifts 1.7 ppm upfield from $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_8$ to ZnTFPPCl_8 . The signal appears as a triplet due to coupling to the meta-Fs ($^3J_{\text{F-F}} = -21$ Hz). The ortho signal, farthest downfield, is split into a doublet of doublets, and the meta is a triplet of doublets. The additional splitting is attributed to coupling of fluorines positioned para to one another, as only the para signal does not show any additional structure, with $^5J_{\text{F-F}} = 6.7$ Hz. Computer simulation of the observed spectrum with only these parameters was not satisfactory. Additional coupling between meta fluorines of $^4J \approx -2$ Hz was needed to increase linewidth and generate the proper intensities in the model spectrum. The signs of the coupling constants are consistent with literature values, as are the magnitudes of the various J s (ortho > para > meta).³⁹

Substitution with a paramagnetic or an axially unsymmetric metal center results in significantly different NMR spectra. As with proton NMR, fluorine resonances of the paramagnetic species exhibit a large isotropic shift from those of the diamagnetic derivatives. High spin five-coordinate $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{TFPP}(\text{Cl})$ (Figure 2.9) or $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{TFPP}(\text{OH})$ samples, identified by their characteristic UV-Vis and EPR spectra,⁴⁰ show *five* separate ^{19}F NMR signals that fall over a much larger window than those of the diamagnetic porphyrins. The ortho and ortho' (and meta and meta') fluorines, no longer related by an S_4 axis, now have chemical shifts separated by several ppm, and previously observed fine structure is lost due to paramagnetic line broadening. The resonances do not coalesce at temperatures up to 298 K, indicating that rotation of the phenyl rings is slow on the NMR

time scale at room temperature. A Curie plot (Figure 2.10) shows a linear relationship between the isotropic shift and inverse temperature. The isotropic shift is the sum of a contact shift (dependent on $1/T$) and a dipolar shift (dependent on $1/T^2$)⁴¹; the linear dependence on $1/T$ suggests that the dipolar contribution is small. However, the lines do not intersect the origin, which may indicate some dipolar contribution is present.⁴²

The axial ligand is known to affect the ^1H NMR shifts of paramagnetic Fe^{III} porphyrins. In general terms, the porphyrin and the axial ligand compete for bonding interactions with the metal, and the strength of these interactions affects the ring current and π electron density on the protons and therefore their chemical shift.⁴³ A substantial downfield shift of all five resonances (Table 5) is observed upon substitution of an OH^- for a Cl^- ligand on FeTFPP , consistent with axial ligand effects observed with $p\text{-CH}_3\text{-TPPMnX}$ complexes. Increased π bonding between the metal and the stronger field axial ligand reduces π electron density in the porphyrin, resulting in smaller contact shifts in the ^1H NMR spectrum.⁴⁴ Although the direction of the shift is similar in the fluorine spectrum, the different magnitudes for the contact shift at the ortho and para positions relative to the meta are not observed. Therefore, contact shift alone is not sufficient to explain the ^{19}F NMR spectrum. This is consistent with theory that expects a large temperature independent paramagnetic contribution to fluorine chemical shifts (relative to proton). Further study involving additional compounds would be needed to fully explore this effect.

The five-coordinate $(\text{FeTFPP})_2\text{O}$ dimer also shows 5 peaks in its NMR spectrum (Figure 2.11); however, the signals show significantly less broadening and appear in a much narrower window than the other Fe^{III} porphyrins. Strong antiferromagnetic coupling between the two metal centers⁴⁰ reduces the paramagnetic shift in the ^{19}F NMR of the μ -oxo dimer. Similarly, the resonance for the β -hydrogens in the ^1H NMR spectrum is shifted less in the dimer relative to the monomeric iron(III) complexes. The pyrrole protons of $(\text{FeTFPP})_2\text{O}$ and $(\text{FeTPP})_2\text{O}$ ⁴² show similar isotropic shifts of 5.1 and 5.02 ppm,

respectively, from the diamagnetic Zn complexes, whereas the pyrrole protons are shifted over 70 ppm downfield in the spectrum of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$.

The distinctive patterns observed in ^{19}F NMR play important roles in the structural assignment of other perhalogenated compounds. The ^{19}F NMR spectrum of $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{TFPPBr}_8(\text{Cl})$ (Figure 2.12) shows a broadened five-signal pattern similar to that of $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{TFPP}(\text{Cl})$. The ortho fluorine resonances exhibit a smaller paramagnetic shift in the perhalogenated compound, consistent with the mixed spin character of the $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{TFPPBr}_8(\text{Cl})$ ground state.²⁰ The addition of pyridine to $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{TFPPBr}_8(\text{Cl})$ results in reduction of the iron and formation of the symmetric bis-pyridine compound, $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPBr}_8(\text{py})_2$. The assignment of this compound was confirmed as low-spin iron(II) due to the sharp signals and splitting pattern consistent with an axially symmetric, diamagnetic species. Most unusual is the NMR of $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPBr}_8(\text{Cl})]^-$, produced by electrochemical reduction of $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{TFPPBr}_8(\text{Cl})$ (Figure 2.13a). The relatively sharp signals support the reduction of the metal center, but the splitting of the ortho and meta signals suggests an axially unsymmetric porphyrin; the $\text{Fe}(\text{II})$ porphyrin appears to retain an association with the chloride ligand even in the reduced state.¹⁹ Chemical reduction in methanol with ascorbic acid, however, gives a very different spectrum. Only three resonances appear instead of five, indicating a symmetric porphyrin, most likely the bis-methanol derivative $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPBr}_8(\text{OMe})_2]$.

NMR also revealed interesting properties of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})\text{H}_2\text{O}$.²⁴ Although an X-ray structure for this compound was obtained, ^{19}F NMR on crystalline material fails to yield a simple spectrum. Instead, several 5-signal patterns are observed, suggesting that the strong trans effect of the carbonyl ligand results in lability of the sixth ligand. The unsymmetric trans coordination around the Ru again leads to dual ortho and meta signals (as in $\text{FeTFPP}(\text{Cl})$), but with the diamagnetic metal center, the fine structure is retained. Upon photolysis in pyridine, a single species, $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{py})_2$, is obtained. The simple pattern now seen in the ^{19}F NMR shows that previous overlapping signals were due to

multiple species with varying ligands trans to the CO rather than to partial decomposition or dehalogenation of the porphyrin macrocycle.

Conclusions

A series of tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)- and β -octahalo-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)-porphyrins have been synthesized. TFPP derivatives have been studied to provide a comparison for understanding the spectroscopy and catalytic properties of the perhalogenated iron and ruthenium complexes (Chapters 3 - 6).

Crystal structures of unmetallated, zinc, and ruthenium octachloro-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl) porphyrins are consistent with other structures that demonstrate that halogenation of the β -pyrrole carbons causes a severe saddling of the porphyrin macrocycle. The free base porphyrin, however, does not show the twisting distortion seen in the metallated octahalo derivatives, suggesting that the metal plays a significant role in determining the type and degree of distortion.

The distortions and metal effects observed in the structures of the halogenated metalloporphyrins are analogous to those reported for the octamethyl and octaethyl derivatives of TPP; 2,3,7,8,12,13,17,18- β -octaalkyl-5,10,15,20-tetraphenylporphyrin (TPPX₈, X = methyl, and ethyl).^{32,45} ZnTPPMeg and ZnTPPEtg are essentially the steric analogs of ZnTFPPCl₈ and ZnTFPPBr₈, respectively. The implication is that the observed distortion is a result of the steric interactions involving the β -halo substituents, and is not electronic in origin.

Fluorine-19 NMR has been shown to be a useful tool for characterization of perhalogenated porphyrin compounds. The identification of various FeTFPPX species will allow another mechanism to study catalysis reactions, for example, by monitoring deactivation of the catalyst via formation of a μ -oxo dimer. Trends in linewidths, shift dispersions, and multiplicities all provide information on the oxidation state and coordination sphere of the metal center. As a supplement to crystallographic data, NMR

allows a more direct examination of the behavior of these highly halogenated porphyrins in solution.

Experimental

Materials Omnisolv grade methanol, acetone, dichloromethane, benzene, pyridine, dimethylformamide, and hexane were purchased from EM Science. N-chloro- and N-bromosuccinimide, glacial acetic acid, iron(II) chloride, triruthenium dodecacarbonyl, and tetraphenylporphyrinato ruthenium(II) carbonyl were purchased from Aldrich and used as received. ZnTFPP and H₂TFPP were purchased from Porphyrin Products and used as received. UV-Vis (CH₂Cl₂): ZnTFPP λ_{max} nm (ϵ 10⁵ M⁻¹ cm⁻¹); 414 (5.0), 544 (0.24); H₂TFPP λ_{max} nm 412, 506, 584. Fe^{III}TFPPCl was purchased from Aldrich and purified by chromatography on alumina before use. UV-Vis (acetone): λ_{max} nm (ϵ 10⁵ M⁻¹ cm⁻¹) 350 (0.7), 410 (1.0), 50 (0.11), 629 (0.06). RuTPP(py)₂ was prepared by a literature method.⁴⁶

Methods UV-Vis spectra were recorded on a Hewlett Packard HP8452 diode array interfaced to an IBM or a Cary-14 spectrophotometer with an Olis 3820 conversion system. Infrared spectra were recorded as solutions in carbon tetrachloride or benzene on a Perkin-Elmer Model 1600 FT-IR spectrophotometer. Separation of the ruthenium porphyrins was accomplished with a Beckman Model 126 dual pump and 166 single channel detector on a Vydac C-18 reverse phase column. A 1000 W tungsten lamp was used for photolysis experiments. ¹H and ¹⁹F NMR spectra were recorded on a Brüker AM-500 (tuned down to 470.56 MHz for fluorine detection) instrument in CDCl₃ or deuterated acetone and referenced internally to C₆H₅F at -113.6 ppm (vs. CFC₃ at 0 ppm). Porphyrin purification was accomplished with alumina (Fluka or Baker 40 μ alumina) or silica (Analtech 150 Å pore, 75-100 particle size silica) column chromatography. Further purification of the zinc and ruthenium perhalogenated porphyrins was accomplished with a Beckman Model HPLC system (126 dual pump and 166 single channel detector) on a

Vydac C-18 reverse phase column with isocratic acetone:water elution. Mass spectroscopy was performed at Caltech with a cesium ion fast atom bombardment spectrometer.

Elemental analysis on the perhalogenated compounds was obtained, and varied greatly by compound. Results were not satisfactory, even on crystalline samples that were pure by other criteria.

Fe^{III}TFPP(OH) and (Fe^{III}TFPP)₂O: Fe^{III}TFPP(OH) and (Fe^{III}TFPP)₂O were synthesized from the chloride by published methods:⁴⁰ Fe^{III}TFPP(Cl) was dissolved in benzene, and a small amount of NaOH solution was added. After stirring for several hours, the water was removed using a separatory funnel, and the benzene solution was chromatographed on neutral alumina with a benzene/acetone solution. The μ -oxo elutes first, and the hydroxide elutes with a higher percent acetone. Fe^{III}TFPP(OH): UV-Vis (acetone): λ_{max} 406, 563 nm. (Fe^{III}TFPP)₂O: UV-Vis; CH₂Cl₂; λ_{max} 398, 415(shoulder), 560 nm.

H₂TFPPCl₈: Chlorination of ZnTFPP was accomplished by a modification of earlier methods.^{8,47,48} Approximately 500 mg ZnTFPP was dissolved in 50 mL dry methanol with forty equivalents of N-chlorosuccinimide, and the mixture refluxed for an hour. When chlorination of the pyrrole positions was complete, as determined by the red shift of the Soret band in the UV-Vis and thin layer chromatography on silica plates (1:1 hexane: dichloromethane) the solution was allowed to cool. The product was precipitated with water, filtered, and washed with cold hexane to remove decomposed porphyrin by-products. Further purification by HPLC was necessary to separate partially chlorinated species. Yield ZnTFPPCl₈ 60 to 80%. UV-Vis (CH₂Cl₂): λ_{max} nm (ϵ 10⁵ M⁻¹ cm⁻¹); 364, 440 (1.6), 572 (0.13). Mass spectrum m/z = 1314 (calc. 1313). The chlorinated zinc porphyrin was demetallated as previously by Lyons, et al.:⁴⁷ ZnTFPPCl₈ was redissolved in approximately 50 mL chloroform, and HCl gas was passed through a gas dispersion tube into the solution for 1-2 minutes. The volume of the reaction mixture was reduced, and the solution was chromatographed on alumina, eluting with 95% chloroform - 5%

methanol. The product, $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_8$, was collected and rotary evaporated to dryness, with a yield of approximately 95%. UV-Vis (CH_2Cl_2): λ_{max} nm (ϵ $10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$); 436 (16), 536 (1.3), 622 (0.46).

$\text{H}_2\text{TFPPBr}_8$: The bromo analog was similarly synthesized via bromination of ZnTFPP with N-bromosuccinimide. ZnTFPPBr_8 : UV-Vis (CH_2Cl_2): λ_{max} nm (ϵ $10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$); 460 (1.9), 594 (0.17). The free ligand was obtained by demetallation with HCl gas, and the product chromatographed on alumina. UV-Vis (CH_2Cl_2): λ_{max} 454, 552, 636 nm.

$\text{FeTFPPBr}_8(\text{Cl})$ and $[\text{FeTFPPCl}_8]$: Iron was inserted into H_2TFPPX_8 with freshly prepared iron(II) acetate in glacial acetic acid,¹⁷ or with $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{Cl}_2$ in DMF.¹⁸ Insertion was evident by the red color of the solution. The iron porphyrin was precipitated with brine, dried, and washed with hexane to remove impurities. UV-Vis (CH_2Cl_2) Br_8 : λ_{max} nm (ϵ $10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) 402 (8.1), 442 (8.5), 560 (1.4). With $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_8$, reactions were conducted on a high vacuum line and precipitated with deoxygenated water. UV-Vis (CH_2Cl_2): λ_{max} 404, 582 nm. Addition of pyridine to a solution of $\text{FeTFPPX}_8(\text{Cl})$ led to formation of $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPX}_8(\text{py})_2$. UV-Vis (CH_2Cl_2) Br_8 : λ_{max} 450, 556, 588 nm; Cl : λ_{max} 438, 542, 574 nm.

$\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$: The preparation of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ was based on the methods of Tsutsui⁴⁹ and Chow.⁵⁰ 300 mg $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_8$ ¹⁰ reacts with 300 mg $\text{Ru}_3(\text{CO})_{12}$ (48 h, refluxing benzene) to form $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$. $\text{RuTFPPCl}_7(\text{CO})$ and $\text{RuTFPPCl}_6(\text{CO})$ also were isolated from the reaction mixture. $\text{RuTFPPCl}_n(\text{CO})$ ($n = 6, 7, 8$) complexes were separated from unreacted free ligand by column chromatography on silica gel eluting with hexane and increasing percentages of methylene chloride. The partially chlorinated isomers were purified by HPLC, and the identity of each fraction was confirmed by mass spectroscopy. The parent peak in each mass spectrum appears at the mass for RuTFPPCl_n ($n = 6, 7, 8$), with a smaller peak appearing at the mass for the monocarbonyl complex. Parent peaks appeared at $m/z = 1351.2$ (RuTFPPCl_8), 1315.8

(RuTFPPCl₇), and 1280.1 (RuTFPPCl₆). UV-Vis (CH₂Cl₂): λ_{\max} nm (ϵ 10⁵ M⁻¹ cm⁻¹) 416 (1.7), 542 (0.14). RuTFPPBr₈(CO) (mass spectrum; m/z =1703) was synthesized from Ru₃(CO)₁₂ and H₂TFPPBr₈ (50 h refluxing benzene). UV-Vis (CH₂Cl₂): λ_{\max} 424, 560 nm.

RuTFPPCl₈(py)₂: Photolysis of the carbonyl was accomplished by modification of Chow's methods.⁵⁰ Pyridine solutions of RuTFPPCl_n(CO) exposed to a 1000W mercury lamp for several hours lose a carbonyl ligand to form RuTFPPCl_n(py)₂. Loss of the carbonyl was confirmed by the disappearance of the CO stretch (IR, CCl₄ solution) and by ¹⁹F-NMR spectroscopy (CDCl₃ solution): δ (RuTFPPCl₈(py)₂) = -138.7 (2F, q, ortho); -152.3 (1F, t, para); -163.2 ppm (2F, m, meta). UV-Vis (CH₂Cl₂): λ_{\max} 415, 510, 536 nm. ¹⁹F-NMR: -138.7 (2F, q, ortho), -152.3 (1F, t, para), -163.2 ppm (2F, m, meta).

Crystal Structure Analysis: Since the halogenated porphyrin crystals lost solvent easily, a single crystal was removed directly from the crystallization solution and mounted in a capillary with silicon grease. Data were collected on an Enraf-Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer using Mo K α radiation. Atomic scattering factors and values for f' were taken from Cromer and Waber⁵¹ and Cromer,⁵² and CRYM,⁵³ MULTAN,⁵⁴ and ORTEP⁵⁵ computer programs were used for calculations. The weights were taken as $1/\sigma^2(F_o^2)$; variances ($\sigma^2(F_o^2)$) were derived from counting statistics plus an additional term, $(0.014I)^2$; variances of the merged data were obtained by propagation of error plus another additional term, $(0.014 \bar{I})^2$.

Purple crystals of ZnTFPPCl₈ were grown from a saturated solution of *o*-dichlorobenzene at 0 °C. Crystals of this compound lost solvent quickly, so one was covered with epoxy glue before being cooled to -44 °C on the diffractometer. The zinc crystal was found to be tetragonal, belonging to space group P $\bar{4}$ 2₁c. The structure was solved by location of the zinc atom from a Patterson map. Structure factors and Fourier calculations showed Cl1 and Cl2, and subsequent structure factor Fourier calculations gave the rest of the porphyrin. Solvent molecules were found in difference Fourier maps

calculated in their planes. The solvent molecules occupy two separate regions in the cell, each region holding one dichlorobenzene molecule. The molecules are disordered in these regions, and were initially modeled with idealized $C_6H_4Cl_2$ groups. Eventually, some of the chlorine atoms of the solvent were refined, as well as the population parameters for alternate orientations, but the carbon atoms were always positioned based on Fourier maps. For one region (C31-36 and C41-46) anisotropic displacement parameters were assigned by hand based on the maps and the refined parameters of the Cl atoms of the solvent; the other carbon atoms of the solvent were left isotropic. The disordered solvent regions are the cause, in all probability, of the somewhat larger than usual values for R and goodness of fit.

Brown crystals of $H_2TFPPCl_8$ were grown by slow evaporation from an acetone/water solution. The crystals were found to be triclinic, belonging to space group $P\bar{1}$. Porphyrin molecules were located from a Patterson map, and the two inner hydrogen atoms were located in a difference map as disordered among the four nitrogen atoms. Their positional parameters were refined, with B values fixed at 1.2 times the isotropic equivalent U_{ij} value of the bonded nitrogen atoms and the population factors assigned at one-half.

Deep red crystals of $RuTFPPCl_8(CO)(H_2O)$ were grown by slow evaporation from an ethyl acetate/hexane solution. Ruthenium atom coordinates were obtained from a Patterson map, and the remaining atoms located with structure factor-Fourier calculations. Hydrogen atoms on the solvent molecules were positioned by calculation in idealized locations with staggered geometry and a C-H bond length of 0.95 Å. Of the solvent molecules, only one ethyl acetate site is fully populated (C71, C72, O2, O3, C73, and C74). The second (C81, C82, O4, O5, C83, and C84) is half-populated, near a center of symmetry. The region occupied by hexane is not easily interpreted. There are five peaks in a difference map in an area of broadly diffuse electron density. These five were co-planar within 0.15 Å, so we fitted idealized hexane molecules to the difference density in this plane. Our model has three orientations of the hexane; there may be twice that many. We

kept the positional and thermal parameters of these idealized molecules fixed but refined their population parameters independently. The sum of the three was 0.84; we believe this represents some loss of hexane from the crystal during data collection. We kept the populations fixed in the final refinement. The final difference map has peaks of 0.88, 0.82 and 0.79 Å⁻³ and valleys of -1.24 and -0.84 Å⁻³ in this region.

Appendix 2 contains unit cell diagrams, final heavy atom parameters, anisotropic displacement parameters, complete distances and angles, and structure factors for H₂TFPPCl₈, ZnTFPPCl₈, and RuTFPPCl₈(CO)H₂O, H atom parameters for H₂TFPPCl₈, and intermolecular distances less than 3.5 Å for ZnTFPPCl₈ and RuTFPPCl₈(CO)H₂O.

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Figure 2.1 -- The general structure of third generation pentafluorophenyl metalloporphyrins discussed in this chapter. The α , β , and meso carbons are marked.

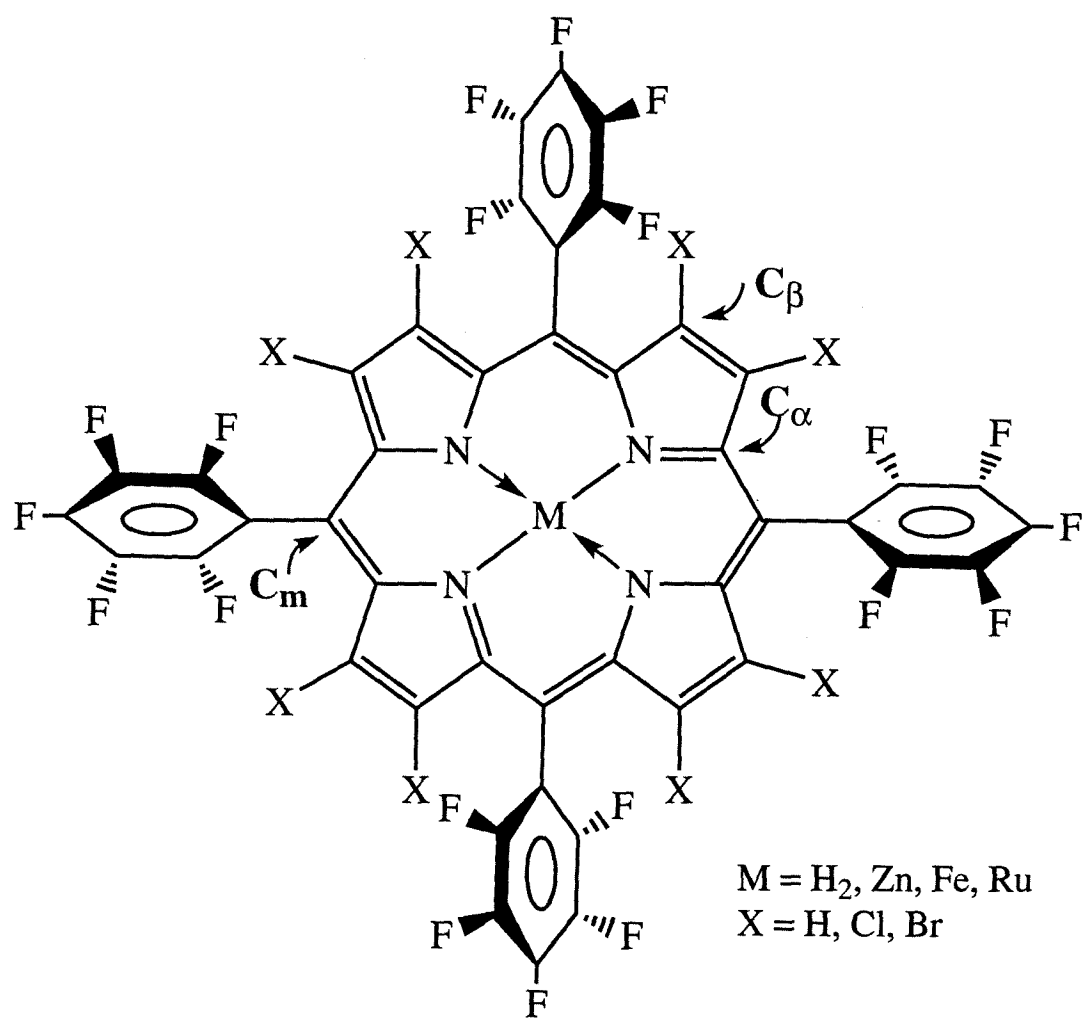


Figure 2.2 -- HPLC trace showing separation of partially halogenated ruthenium porphyrins on a reverse phase C₁₈ column with isocratic elution of 88% ethanol in water. Excess free ligand comes off the column earliest, followed by ruthenium porphyrins bearing increasing numbers of β -chlorines. Zinc porphyrin is likely produced from metallation of the free ligand in the stainless steel HPLC tubing.

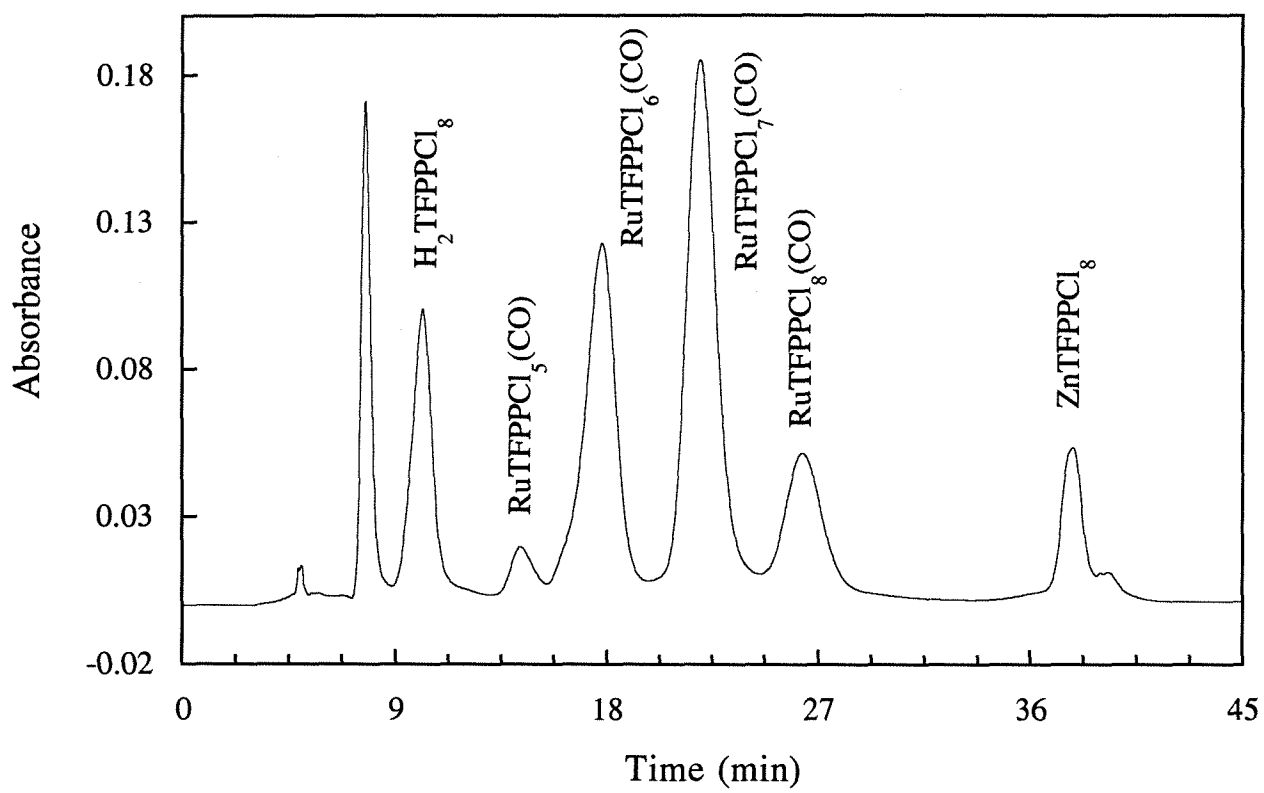


Figure 2.3 -- ORTEP diagram of $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_8$ with 50% probability ellipsoids of the molecule showing the numbering used. Only two hydrogen atom sites are shown.

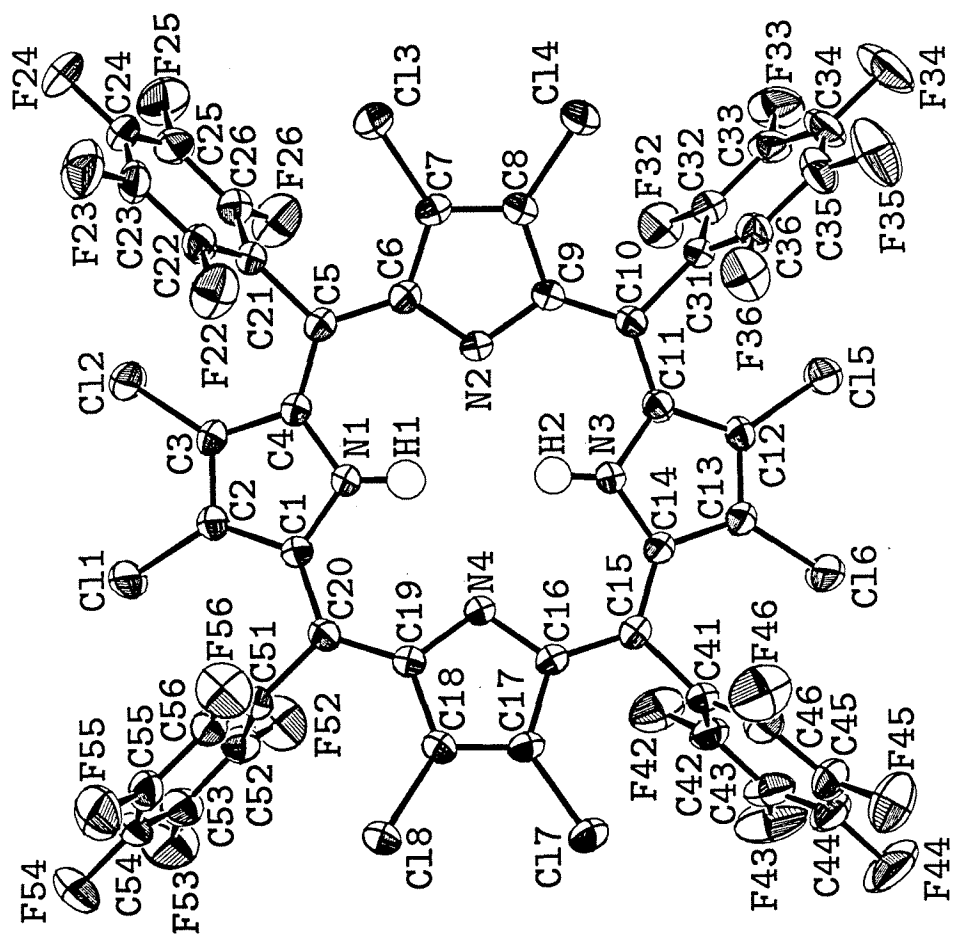


Figure 2.4 -- ORTEP diagram of ZnTFPPCl_8 with 50% probability ellipsoids of the molecule showing the numbering system used.

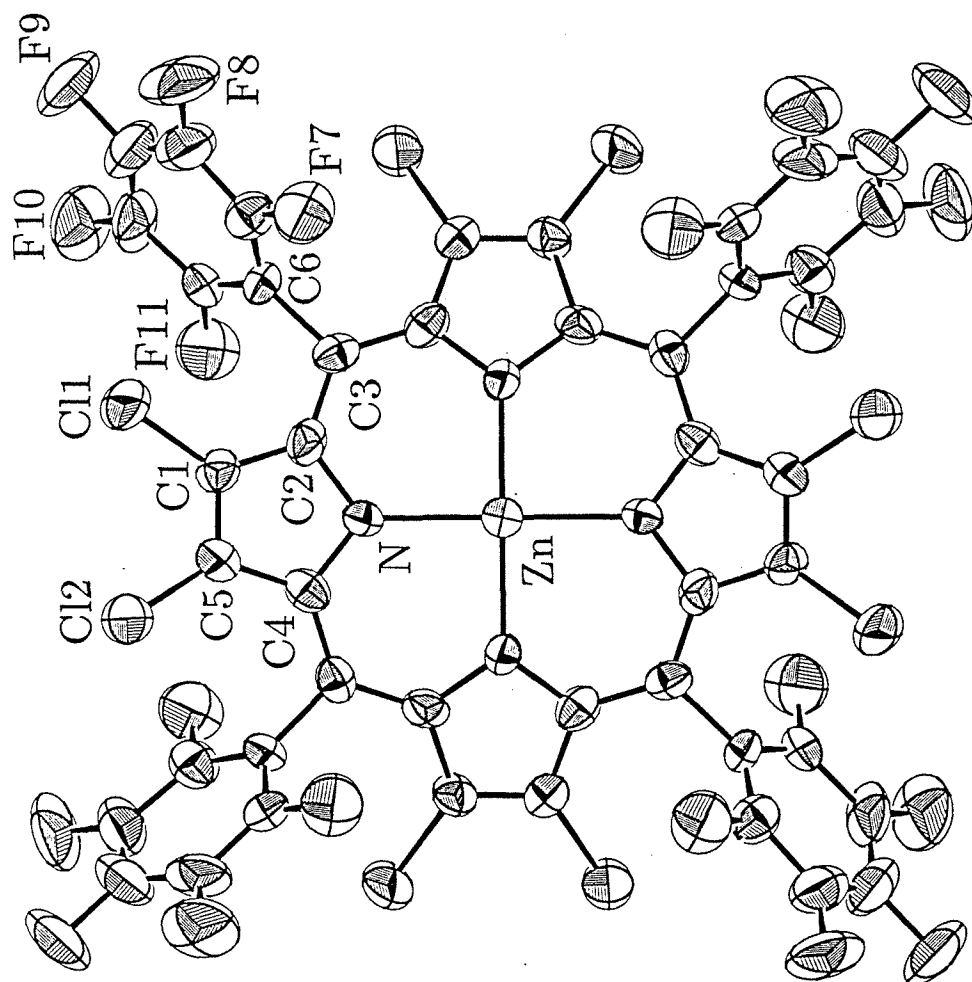


Figure 2.5 -- ORTEP diagram of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with 50% probability ellipsoids showing the numbering system used. Atoms C21, C31, C41, and C51 (not numbered) are bonded to C3, C8, C13, and C18, respectively; carbon atoms in the pentafluorophenyl groups have the same numbers as the attached fluorine atoms.

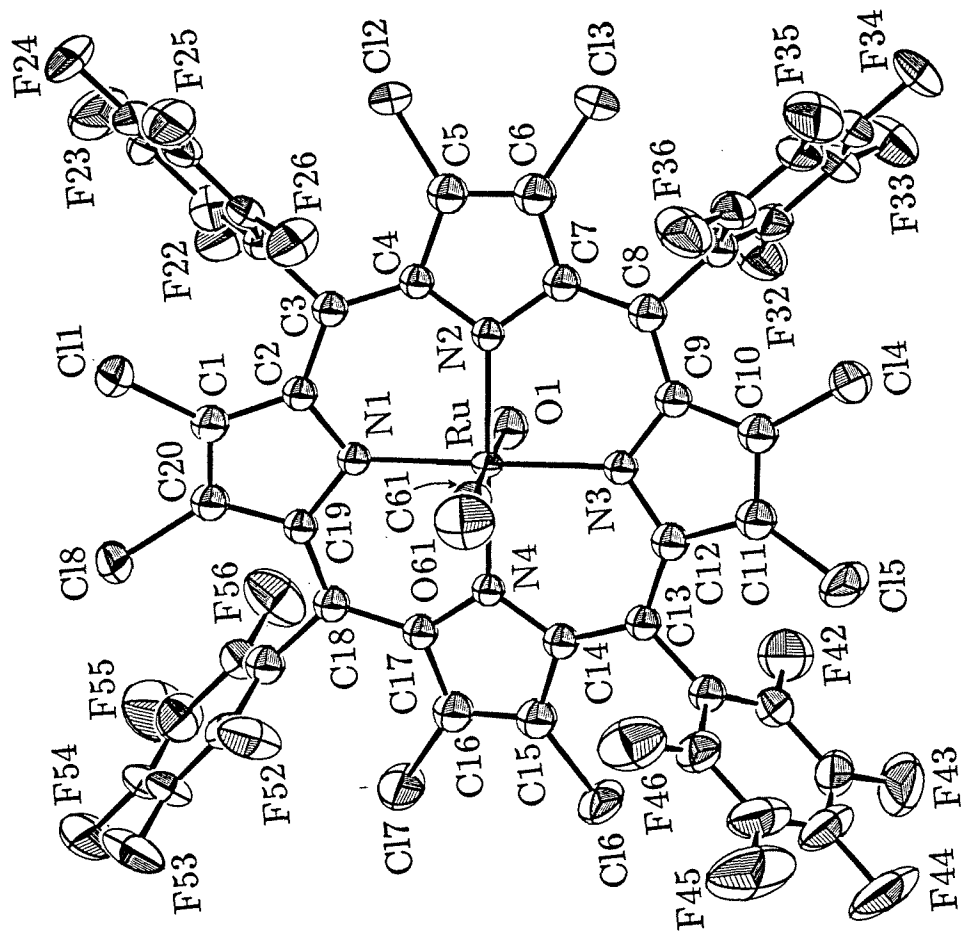


Figure 2.6 -- Molecular representations of the series H_2TFPP , $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_8$, and $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPBr}_8$ using the actual crystal structure coordinates. From the planar H_2TFPP , the saddle distortion clearly increases upon further halogenation.

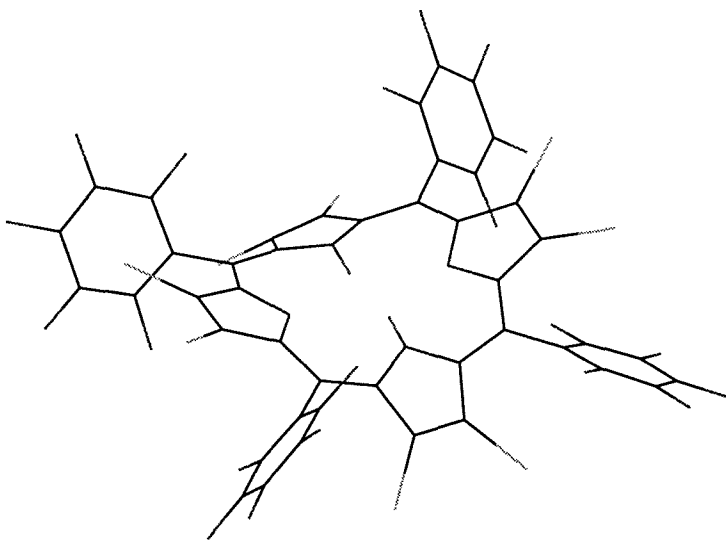
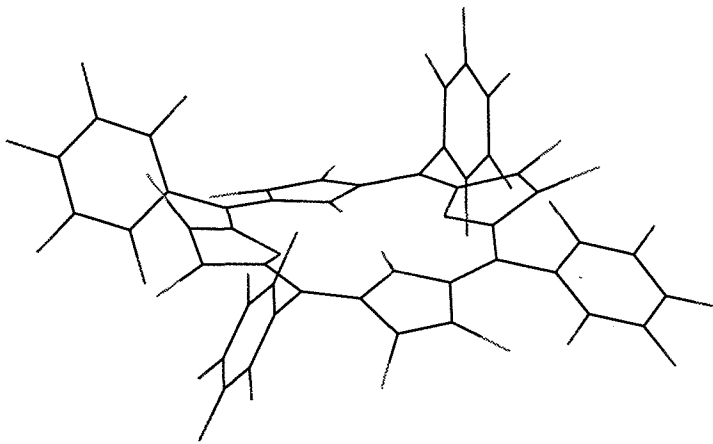
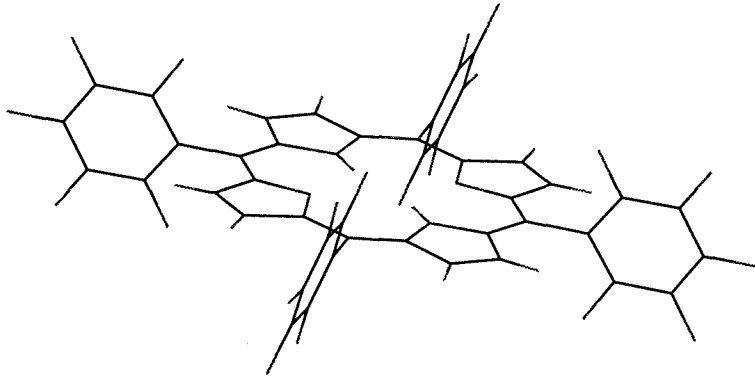


Figure 2.7 -- Edge-on view of a Chem 3D drawing of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})\text{H}_2\text{O}$ using crystal structure coordinates. The ruffle in the porphyrin macrocycle is apparent in the different displacements of the chlorine atoms (striped) from the mean porphyrin plane.

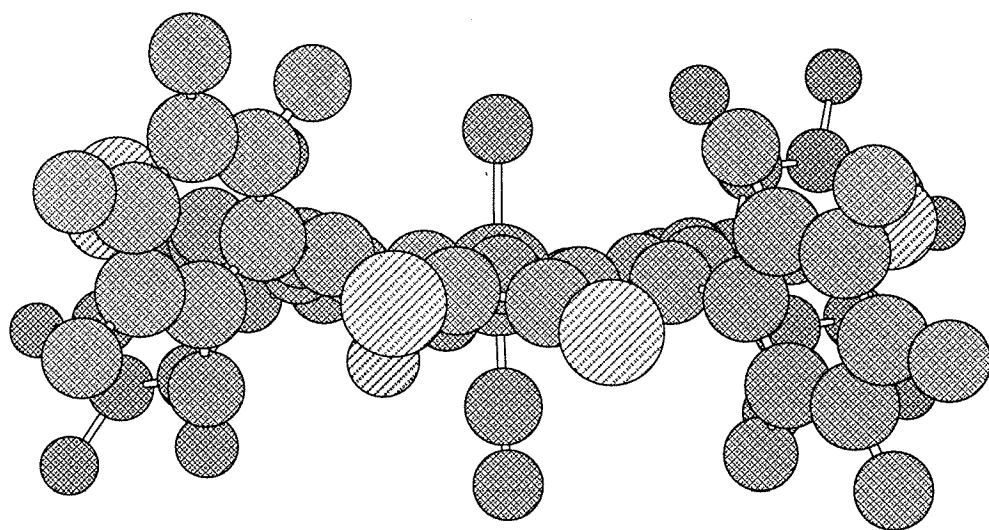


Figure 2.8 -- ^{19}F -NMR spectra of a) $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPCl}_8$ and b) ZnTFPPCl_8 in CDCl_3 . The signals are assigned ortho, para, meta, from left to right. The signals for the free ligand have been enlarged to show the fine structure observed in the spectra of free ligand, zinc, and other diamagnetic metal porphyrins.

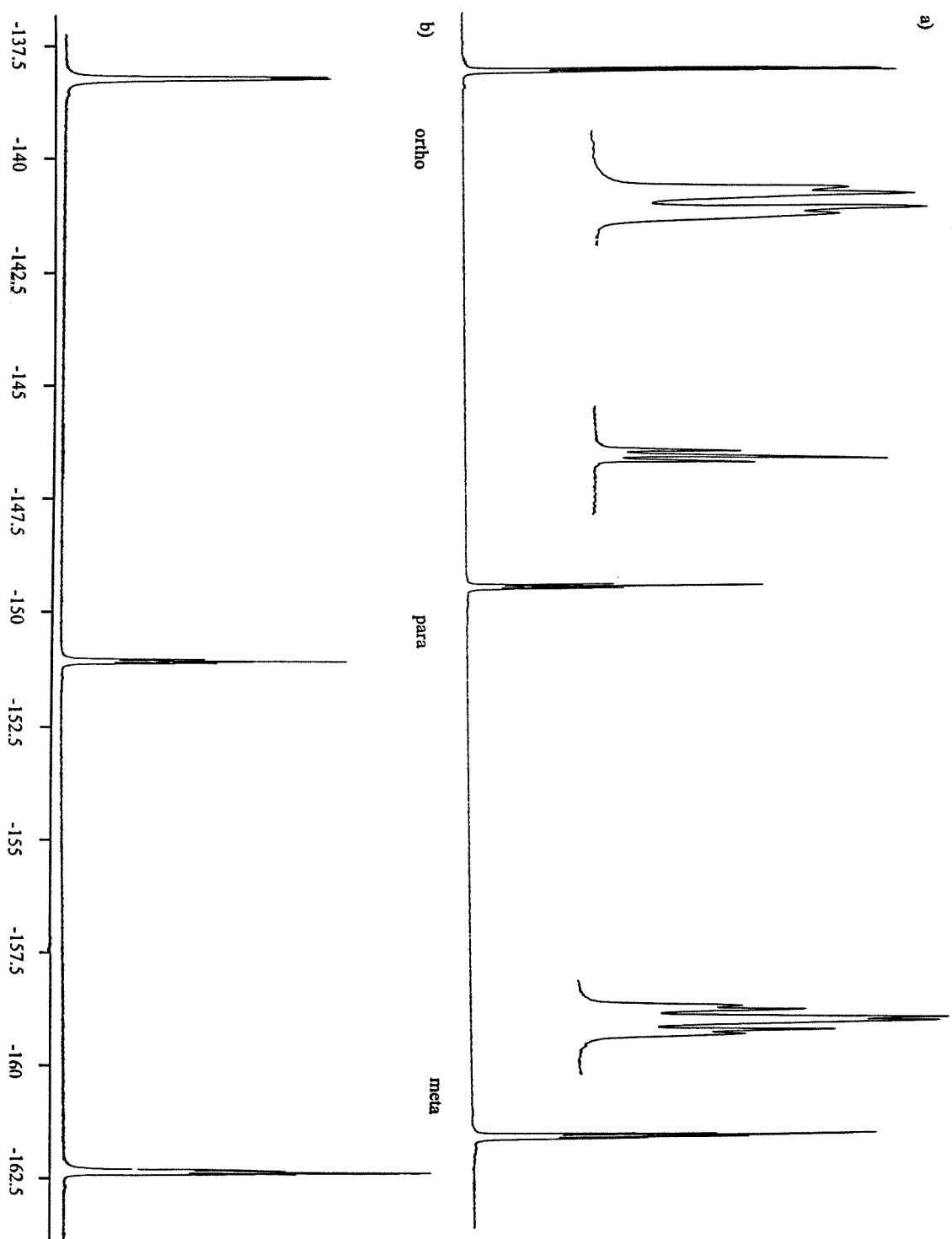


Figure 2.9 -- ^{19}F -NMR spectrum of $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{TFPP}(\text{Cl})$. The ortho resonances are shifted over 20 ppm downfield from those of H_2TFPP .

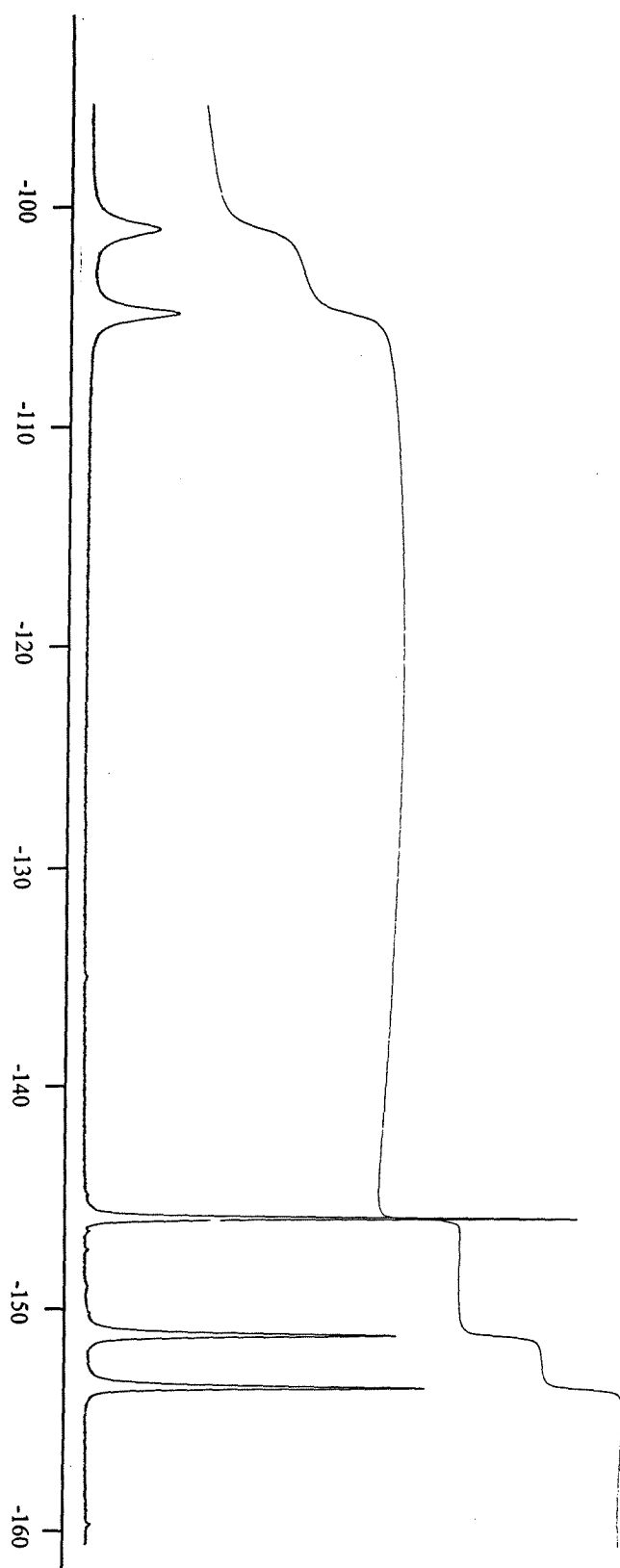


Figure 2.10 -- Curie plot showing the temperature dependence of the chemical shift of $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{TFPP}(\text{Cl})$ resonances. The isotropic shift is calculated relative to the diamagnetic $\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPP}$ complex.

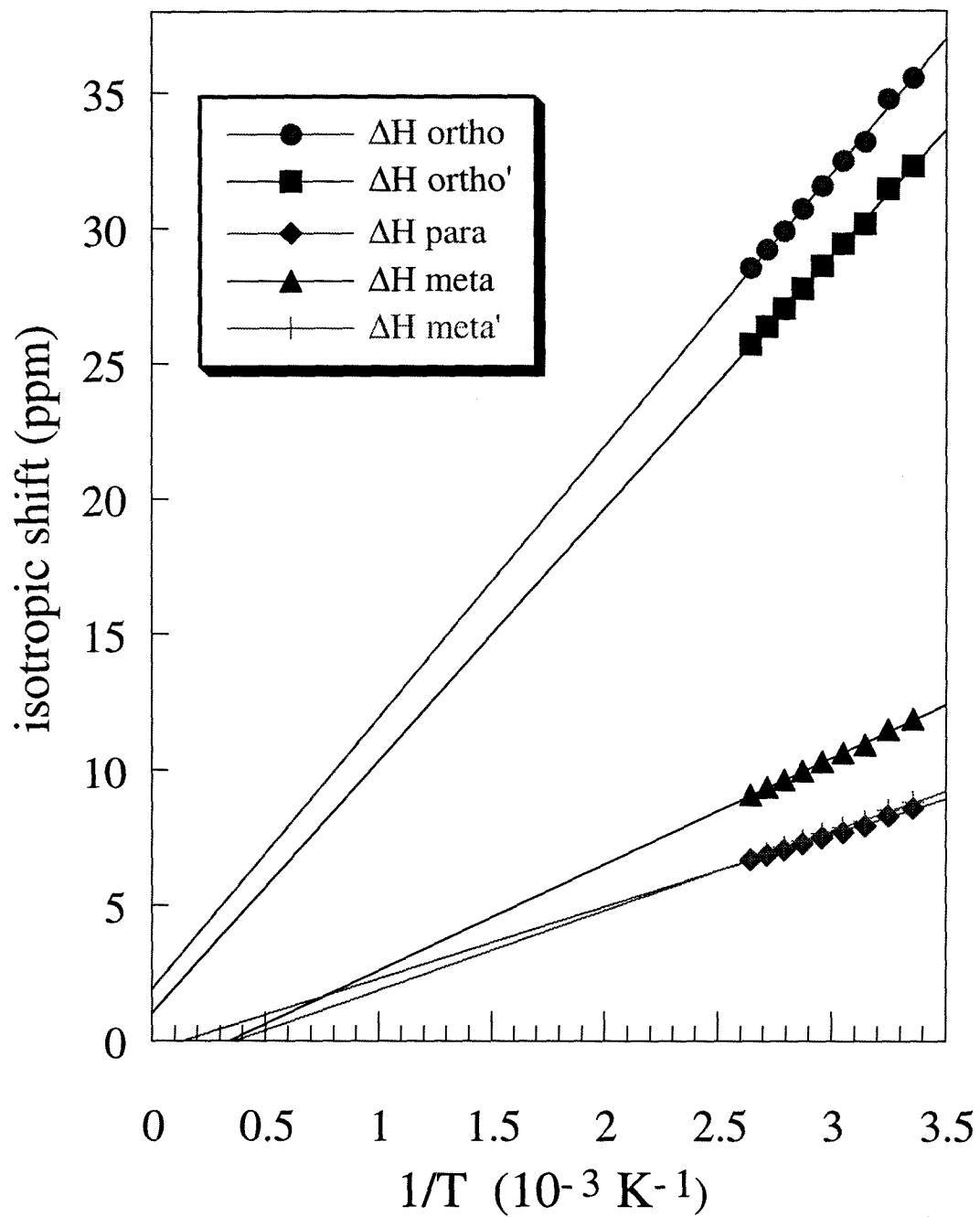


Figure 2.11 -- ^{19}F -NMR spectrum of $(\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{TFPP})_2\text{O}$ in acetone- d_6 . The window is much smaller than that of the paramagnetic $\text{FeTFPP}(\text{Cl})$ monomer due to antiferromagnetic coupling between the two iron atoms.

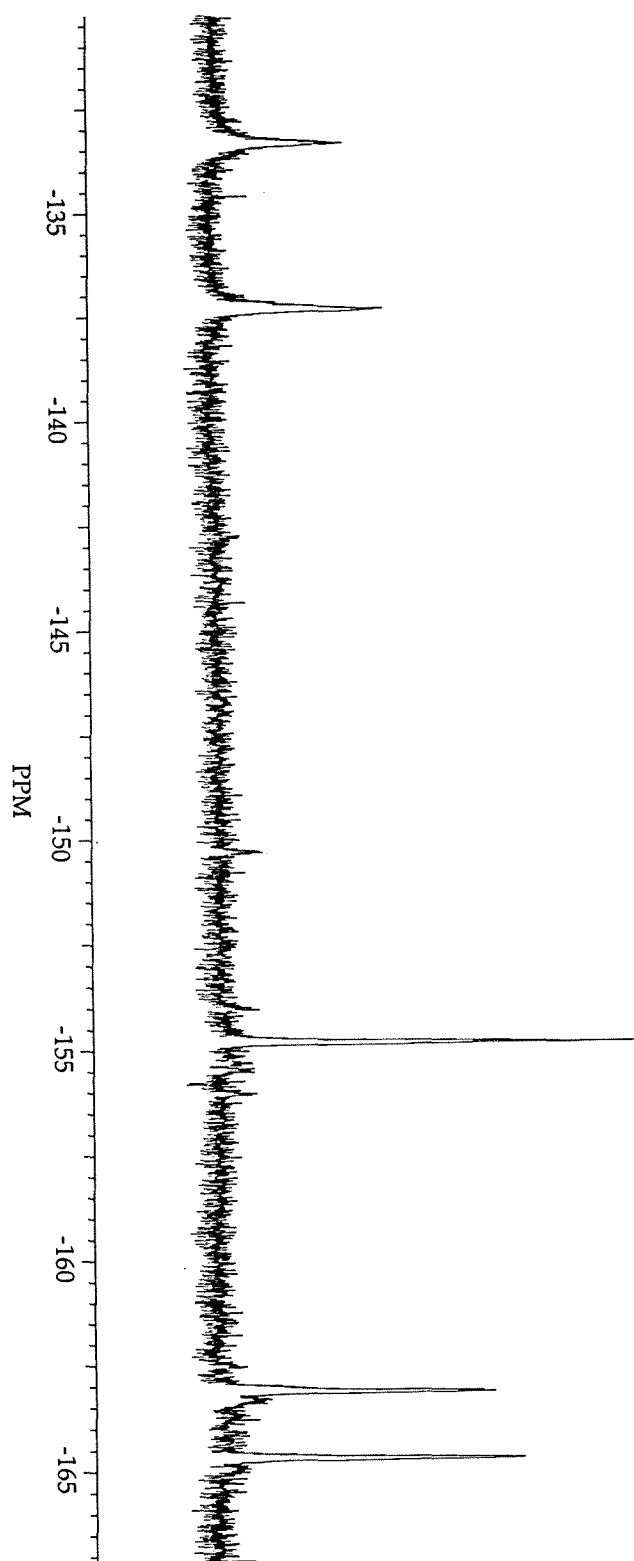


Figure 2.12 -- ^{19}F -NMR spectrum of $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}\text{TFPPBr}_8\text{Cl}$ in acetone- d_6 . The paramagnetic shift is less than in the partially halogenated $\text{FeTFPP}(\text{Cl})$.

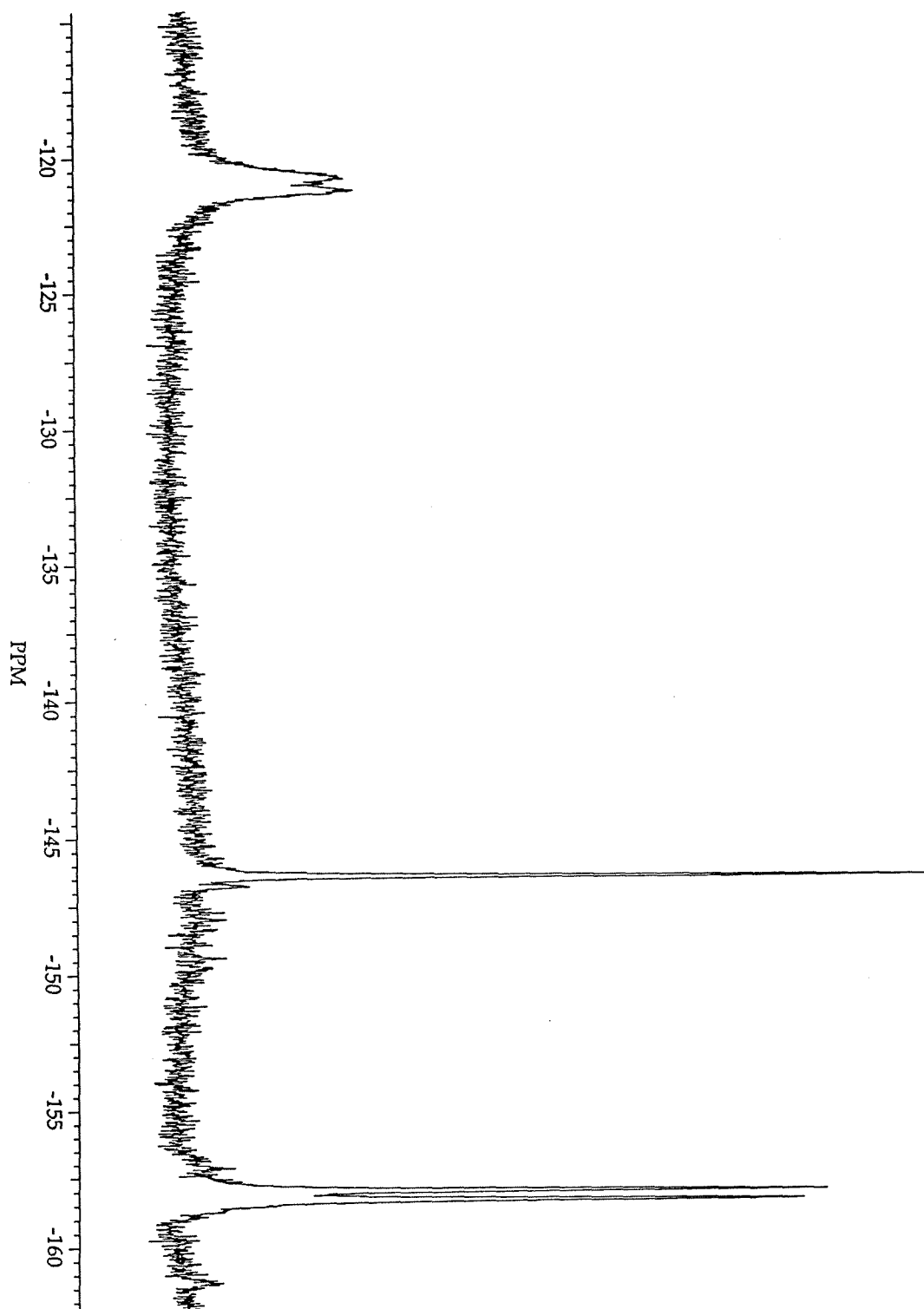


Figure 2.13 -- ^{19}F -NMR spectra of electrochemically (bottom) and chemically (top) generated $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPBr}_8]$. The five line pattern in the electrochemically generated spectrum indicates an axially unsymmetric species, $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}]^-$, while the lack of splitting in the ortho and meta resonances in the top spectrum is suggestive of a symmetric coordination sphere, i.e. $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)(\text{OMe})_2$. The five spikes in the bottom spectrum are instrument noise.

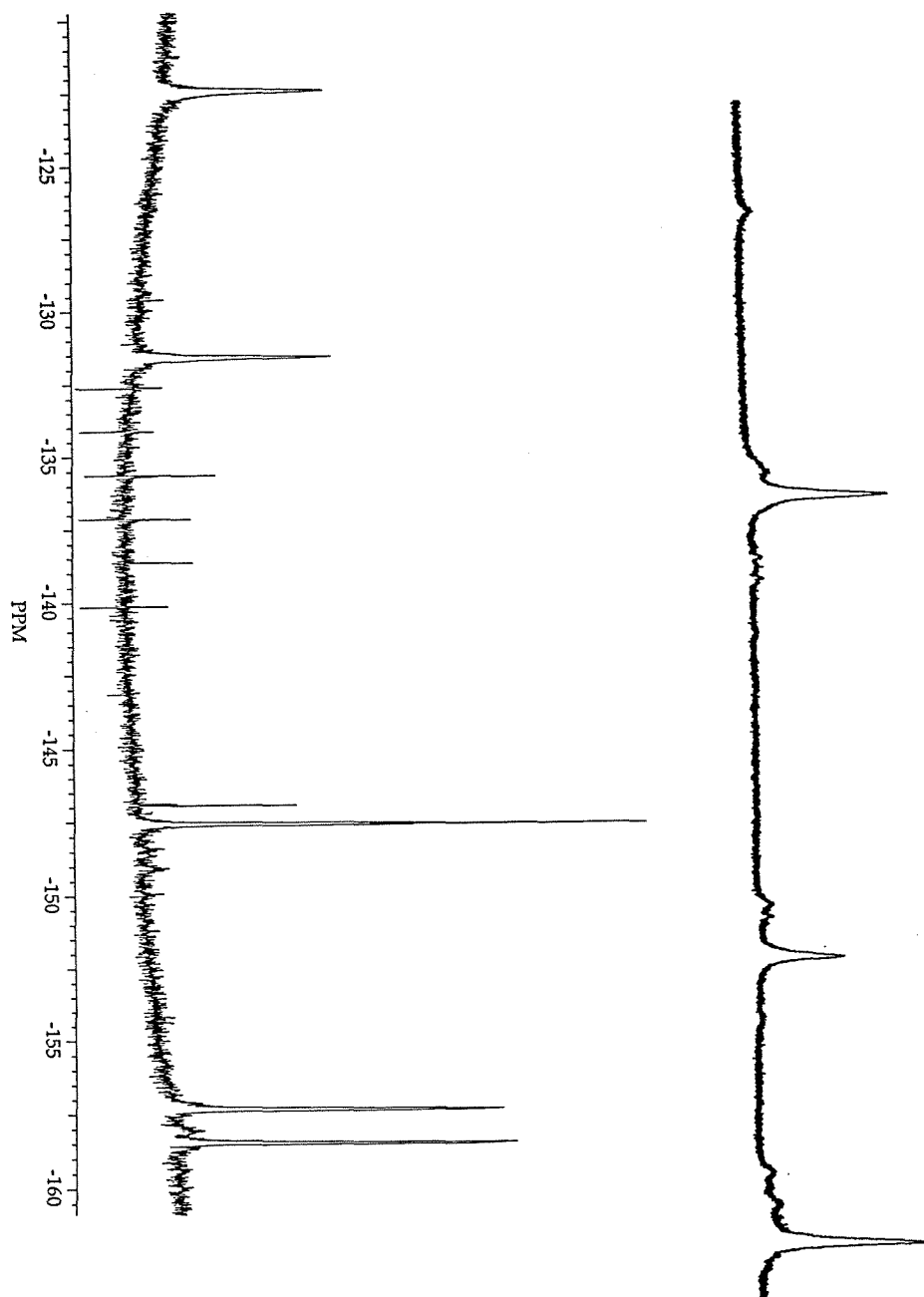


Table 2.1. X-ray Experimental Parameters.

	H ₂ TFPPCl ₈	ZnTFPPCl ₈	RuTFPPCl ₈ (CO)H ₂ O
formula	C ₄₄ H ₂ Cl ₈ F ₂₀ N ₄	C ₄₄ Cl ₈ F ₂₀ N ₄ Zn · 6(C ₆ H ₄ Cl ₂)	C ₅₇ H ₂₈ Cl ₈ F ₂₀ N ₄ O ₅ Ru
molecular weight	1250.12	2139.48	1613.53
color	brown	dull red	dark red
shape	plate	thick needles	rectangular tablet
crystal system	triclinic	tetragonal	monoclinic
space group	P $\bar{1}$	P $\bar{4}2_1c$	P2 ₁ /c
a, Å	11.066(1)	19.502(20)	14.364(3)
b, Å	14.641(3)		16.012(4)
c, Å	14.678(2)	10.916(8)	26.679(8)
α , °	88.97(1)		
β , °	76.05(1)		90.29(2)
γ , °	71.29(1)		
V, Å ³	2181.4(6)	4152(6)	6136(3)
Z	2	2	4
D _x , g cm ⁻³	1.90	1.71	1.75
radiation	MoK α		
μ , cm ⁻¹	6.4	10.41	7.11
temperature, K	293	229	295
crystal size, mm	0.11 X 0.35 X 0.42	0.19 X 0.19 X 0.59	0.16 x 0.29 x 0.44
diffractometer	Enraf-Nonius Cad-4		
collection method	omega scans		
h _{min} /max	± 12	0/23	-15/+15
k _{min} /max	± 16	0/23	-17/+17
l _{min} /max	± 16	± 13	0/28
reflections measured	12455	8027	16,813
indep. reflections	6054	2050	8006
reflections used	6054	2050	8005
R _{int} (F)	0.019	0.033	0.043
R(F)	0.042	0.0949	0.089
R _w (F ²)	0.0061	0.0286	0.028
(Δ/σ) _{max}	0.01	0.07	0.00 (for porphyrin)
goodness of fit	2.05	3.29	2.14

Table 2.2. Selected Average Bond Lengths (Å).

Bond	H ₂ TFPPCl ₈	ZnTFPPCl ₈	RuTFPPCl ₈ (CO)H ₂ O
N - C _α	1.372	1.380	1.378
C _α - C _β	1.448	1.427	1.448
C _β - C _β	1.347	1.337	1.339
C _α - C _m	1.402	1.403	1.399
N - M (or H)	0.94	2.032	2.059
N - Ct	2.075	2.029	not determined
Ru - C	—	—	1.828
Ru - O	—	—	2.172

Table 2.3. Selected Average Angles (°).

Angle	H ₂ TFPPCl ₈	ZnTFPPCl ₈	RuTFPPCl ₈ (CO)H ₂ O
N - M - N	—	90.2	175.5
C _α - N - C _α	109.5	106.9	177.6
N - C _α - C _m	125.4	124.2	125.1
N - C _α - C _β	107.2	107.4	107.8
C _α - C _β - C _β	107.9	108.8	108.0
C _α - C _m - C _α	125.8	126.5	126.0
C _m - C _α - C _β	127.2	128.4	127.0
Dihedral (C ₆ F ₅ groups)	72.6	59.1	80.7
C - Ru - O	—	—	177.6

Table 2.4. Average Deviations of Atoms from the Least-Squares Plane (Å).

Atom	H ₂ TFPPCl ₈	ZnTFPPCl ₈	RuTFPPCl ₈ (CO)H ₂ O
N	0.088	0.10	0.06
C _m	0.023	0.13	0.20
C _β	0.625	0.79, 0.68	0.48
Cl _{odd}	1.06	1.17	1.11
Cl _{even}	1.06	1.48	0.68
M	—	0.0	0.11 (towards CO)

Table 2.5: NMR Shifts for Halogenated Porphyrins.

Compound	NMR values in acetone- d_6^a				^1H N-H	$\beta\text{-H}$
	ortho	^{19}F para	meta			
ZnTFPP	-138.5 (d)	-154.8 (t)	-163.7 (m)	—	—	9.17
H ₂ TFPP	-136.9 (d)	-151.7 (t)	-161.8 (m)	-2.91	—	9.40
FeTFPP(Cl)	-105.8, -107.7	-150.2	-153.9, -156.0	—	—	83
FeTFPP(OH)	-108.0, -114.5	-152.0	-156.6, -158.0	—	—	14.3
(FeTFPP) ₂ O	-133.3, -137.1	-154.8	-163.1, -164.7	—	—	—
ZnTFPPCl ₈	-138.9 (d)	-151.5 (t)	-163.4 (m)	—	—	—
H ₂ TFPPCl ₈	-140.0 (d)	-149.8 (t)	-162.4 (m)	-1.0 ^b	—	—
RuTFPPCl ₈ (CO) ^c	-138.8, -139.3	-151.3 (t)	-163.2, -163.6	—	—	—
RuTFPPCl ₈ (py) ₂	-136.9 (d)	-149.7 (t)	-161.1 (m)	—	—	—
ZnTFPPBr ₈	-138.4 (d)	-151.7 (t)	-163.4 (m)	—	—	—
H ₂ TFPPBr ₈	-139.7 (d)	-150.1 (t)	-162.7 (m)	-0.5 ^b	—	—
FeTFPPBr ₈ (Cl)	-121.4, -122.3	-146.5	-158.1, -158.5	—	—	—
[FeTFPPBr ₈ (Cl)] ^{-d}	-124, -133	-148	-158, -160	—	—	—
[FeTFPPBr ₈] ^e	-136	-152	-163	—	—	—
FeTFPPBr ₈ (py) ₂ ^f	-138.6	-152.0	-163.1	—	—	—

- a. ^{19}F -NMR values are versus CFCl_3 at 0 ppm. ^1H -NMR values are versus TMS at 0 ppm. Fine structure given as follows: (d) doublet of doublets, (t) triplet, (m) multiplet.
- b. Very broad; the inner nitrogen protons are much more distinct in chlorocarbon solvents such as CDCl_3 .
- c. Major set of resonances, each with fine structure as observed in diamagnetic species; other resonances are also observed, as discussed in text.
- d. Produced by bulk electrolysis.
- e. Produced by reduction with ascorbic acid in methanol. Presumably the bis-methanol complex (see text).
- f. Values in CDCl_3 .

Spectroscopy and Electronic Structures of Halogenated Porphyrins

Introduction

Metalloporphyrins have distinctive UV-visible spectroscopy due to the aromatic porphyrin chromophore. Two strong $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ absorptions in the near UV ($\log \epsilon \approx 5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) and visible regions ($\log \epsilon \approx 4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) dominate the spectrum. The higher energy transition is known as the Soret (or B) band, and the less intense, lower energy transition as the Q band. Other higher energy bands of moderate intensity often appear, designated N, L, and M with increasing energy. A typical porphyrin spectrum is pictured in Figure 3.1, with the various transitions labeled with standard porphyrin nomenclature.¹

A satisfactory theoretical basis for these bands was developed by extension of work on polyarenes,^{2,3} which developed a new method for calculating frontier molecular orbital energies for extended π systems. LCAO calculations were based on a postulate assuming free electron movement along the perimeter of the π system. Essentially, this allowed the porphyrin macrocycle to be treated as an 18-electron polyarene; after several iterations, the now-standard Gouterman four orbital model for porphyrin spectroscopy evolved from these calculations.^{4,5} The frontier orbital picture is as follows (Figure 3.2); in D_{4h} symmetry, the two lowest occupied molecular orbitals consist of a nearly degenerate a_{1u} and a_{2u} pair, and the highest unoccupied molecular orbitals are a degenerate e_g set, both of π symmetry. Generally, the a_{1u} orbital is found at slightly lower energy than the a_{2u} , resulting in the two observed electronic transitions. Strong configurational interactions between the lowest energy states give rise to the different intensities in the Soret and Q bands.⁵

combination with NMR data, UV-visible spectroscopy is a valuable tool for porphyrin characterization, and in some situations, is the sole method of characterization for some intermediates in metalloporphyrin oxidation reactions.

The substituents on the porphyrin periphery are found to effect the relative energies of the porphyrin frontier molecular orbitals. Substitution at the β -positions of the porphyrin ring with electron withdrawing groups such as halogens or cyano groups has been found to substantially red-shift the Soret band.⁶⁻⁸ A combination of theoretical and experimental work has separated the effects of halogenation into electronic⁹⁻¹³ and steric¹⁴⁻¹⁷ factors. Electrochemical data and semi-empirical calculations have both suggested that electron withdrawing substituents on the porphyrin periphery stabilize both the HOMO and the LUMO. This effect is offset by the distortion of the porphyrin macrocycle, which results in a large destabilization of the HOMO, and a smaller destabilization of the LUMO (Figure 3.2). The different magnitude of these shifts results in a red shifted electronic transition.^{14,15,18,19} Characterization of non-planar β -alkyl porphyrins supports this separation of electronic and steric effects.¹⁵ Similar to β -halo-porphyrins, these complexes have red-shifted Soret bands from the distortion-induced destabilization of frontier orbitals; however, the reduction potentials for these compounds are substantially more negative than in halogenated derivatives.

Results and Discussion

The electronic spectroscopy of the perhalogenated porphyrins described in Chapter 2 is consistent with this electronic model. The UV-Vis spectra for the zinc(II) tetraphenylporphyrin series are in Figure 3.3. Fluorination of the phenyl moiety has little effect on the Soret or Q band positions, consistent with the planar structures for both these compounds.^{20,21} In fact, rather than the red shift observed with pyrrole halogenation, a slight blue shift in the Soret band is observed for both the zinc and free base porphyrins. The direction of the change may be explained by the effect of meso substitution on the

relative energy of the porphyrin HOMOs. The a_{2u} orbital, which has greater electron density at meso position,⁵ is stabilized by the pentafluorophenyl groups such that it falls at lower energy than the a_{1u} orbital.²² The a_{1u} orbital, with no density at the meso position, remains relatively unchanged in energy, resulting in a larger HOMO-LUMO gap for the TFPP compounds. Electrochemical experiments also show that the HOMO shifts more than the LUMO, as ZnTFPP is 0.57 V more difficult to oxidize, but only 0.38 V harder to reduce than ZnTPP.

The effect of pyrrole substitution is more substantial. Chlorination induces a 1405 cm^{-1} red shift in the Soret energy of ZnTFPPCl₈ relative to ZnTFPP; as expected, the larger bromine atom induces a greater shift (2405 cm^{-1}) in ZnTFPPBr₈. The magnitude of the shift is consistent with other halogenated porphyrins, i.e., H₂TMP exhibits a 2210 cm^{-1} red shift upon bromination.²³ The decrease in Soret intensity is offset by increasing strength of the Q bands (Table 3.1), consistent with a decrease in the configurational interaction upon β -halogenation.¹⁸ However, the oscillator strength throughout the zinc porphyrin series remains fairly constant: 2.58, 3.40, 2.5, and $2.8\text{ M}^{-1}\text{ cm}^{-2}$ (from ZnTPP to ZnTFPPBr₈).²⁴

The anodic shift in the reduction potentials of ZnTFPPX₈²⁵ and H₂TFPPX₈ relative to the TFPP complexes (Table 3.2) also indicate that electron-withdrawing groups at the β positions stabilize both the highest occupied and lowest unoccupied molecular orbitals of tetraphenylporphyrins. Furthermore, the reduction potentials reflect the contraction of the HOMO-LUMO gap observed in the spectroscopy. Relative to H₂TFPP, H₂TFPPCl₈ is 0.46 V easier to reduce, but only 0.13 V harder to oxidize.

Addition of a redox active metal does not alter the observed trends. The Soret transition red shifts 1808 cm^{-1} from Fe^{III}(TFPP)Cl to Fe^{III}(TFPPBr₈)Cl (Figure 3.4), and the Soret bands of the bis-pyridine derivatives, Fe^{II}(TFPPBr₈)py₂ and Fe^{II}(TFPPCl₈)py₂, are also found at lower energy than those of Fe^{II}(TFPP)py₂ (Table 3.3). Although Fe^{III}(TFPPBr₈)Cl may appear to have a split Soret at 404 and 440 nm, the higher energy

absorbance may be a chloride to iron charge transfer, as is the 351 nm band in the spectrum of $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$. As the LMCT falls at closer energy to the Soret, it steals intensity from it, resulting in the unusually large extinction coefficient for this absorption. The reduction potential of the metal ($\text{Fe}^{\text{III/II}}$) follows the same trend as the ligand upon halogenation, increasing from -0.29, to -0.08, to 0.31 V vs. AgCl/Ag along the series $\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{Cl}$, $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$, and $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$.²⁶

Electrochemical reduction of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ is found to red shift the Soret from 440 nm to 478 nm, similar to the 25 nm shift observed in the reduction of $\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{Cl}$. Chemical reduction with ascorbic acid in methanol results in a similar but less shifted spectrum (Figure 3.5). NMR (Chapter 2) of both species suggests that the first is a five-coordinate anion, $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}]^-$, and the second a low spin six-coordinate species, likely $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)(\text{OMe})_2$. The spectrum obtained during the attempted synthesis of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPCl}_8)$ was also at very low energy, 440 nm, suggesting that an Fe^{II} species was transiently formed. Addition of pyridine resulted in an optical spectrum very similar to that of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{py}_2$, but no single species was isolated.

Following the same trends, the $\text{RuTFPPX}_8(\text{CO})$ complexes are harder to oxidize and easier to reduce than $\text{RuTPP}(\text{CO})$.²⁷ Notably, the $\text{RuTFPPX}_8(\text{CO})^{+/0}$ potentials are within 0.07 V of those of the unmetallated H_2TFPPX_8 molecules, indicating that the first electron is removed from a ligand-based orbital. Oxidation of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{py})_2$ occurs 0.63 V lower than $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$, suggesting that the HOMO is a $d\pi$ level in the pyridine derivative. The magnitude of this shift is similar to the 0.64 V shift between the metal-centered oxidation of $\text{RuTPP}(\text{py})_2$ ²⁸ and the ligand-centered oxidation of $\text{RuTPP}(\text{CO})$.²⁹

This sterically induced contraction of the HOMO-LUMO gap is surprisingly small for $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ (0.11 V relative to $\text{RuTPP}(\text{CO})$)²⁷ as extracted from the values of the $+/-0$ and $0/-$ potentials). Enhanced backbonding from Ru^{II} to TFPPCl_8 is the likely explanation of this finding, as discussed below.

The electronic properties of perhalogenated Ru^{II} porphyrins can be interpreted in terms of a Gouterman four-orbital model^{4,9} modified by the inclusion of the Ru d π orbitals (Figure 3.6).³⁰ Increased backbonding in the TFPPX₈ complexes promotes mixing of $\pi \rightarrow e\pi^*$ and Ru^{II} $\rightarrow e\pi^*$ excited states, with the result that the Soret (mainly $\pi \rightarrow e\pi^*$) transition falls at higher energies than would be predicted by a simple one-electron (HOMO-LUMO) model.^{1,31,32} The Soret band of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) (418 nm) is substantially blue-shifted from that of H₂TFPPCl₈ (440 nm). A blue shift upon metalation with a 2nd or 3rd row metal is often observed; i.e., the Soret band of PdTFPPCl₈ is 705 cm⁻¹ shifted from the free ligand. The magnitude of the shift in RuTFPPCl₈(CO), ~ 1300 cm⁻¹, is surprisingly high, indicating that the electronic coupling of Ru^{II} to the porphyrin is unusually strong. The offsetting effect of extensive backbonding in the distorted porphyrins is the reason that the Soret bands for both RuTFPPCl₈(CO) and RuTFPPCl₈(py)₂ (414 nm) are only slightly red-shifted from those of RuTPP(CO) (412 nm) and RuTPP(py)₂ (413 nm) (Figure 3.7 and 3.8).

IR data also indicate that halogenated porphyrins are π acceptors. The peak attributable to the CO stretch appears at much higher energy in the halogenated porphyrins relative to the 1945 cm⁻¹ band observed for RuTPP(CO).³³ The transition energy decreases according to RuTFPPCl₈(CO) (1990) > RuTFPPCl₇(CO) (1987) > RuTFPPCl₆(CO) (1984) > RuTFPPBr₈(CO) (1973 cm⁻¹), further reflecting the increased competition between the porphyrin and the carbonyl ligand for π electron density upon halogenation.

The distortion-induced contraction of the HOMO-LUMO gap^{9,10,12,14,17,18} is evidenced by a decrease of the Soret transition energy according to RuTFPPCl₆(CO) (410) > RuTFPPCl₇(CO) (413.5) > RuTFPPCl₈(CO) (418 nm) (Figure 3.9). The Soret band of RuTFPPBr₈(CO) is further red-shifted to 424 nm; as predicted,⁹ the larger halogen atoms generate a greater distortion of the porphyrin, thereby producing a smaller HOMO-LUMO

gap. Porphyrin saddling also is responsible for the red shifts of the Q(0,1) bands of RuTFPPX₈ complexes from those of the corresponding TPP derivatives (Figure 3.7 and 3.8).

Relatively weak bands at 670 ($\epsilon \approx 800$) and 792 nm ($\epsilon \approx 300 \text{ M}^{-1}\text{cm}^{-1}$) are observed in the spectrum of RuTFPPCl₈(py)₂ (Figure 3.10). Low-lying Ru^{II} \rightarrow $e\pi^*$ (TFPPCl₈) transitions are expected, since the electrochemical data show that both Ru^{II} oxidation and TFPPCl₈ reduction are accessible. Extensive backbonding to $e\pi^*$ (TFPPCl₈) orbitals would stabilize d_{xz} , d_{yz} relative to d_{xy} (Figure 3.6); it is likely, then, that a d_{xy} electron is involved in both electrochemical and the 792-nm spectroscopic oxidation of Ru^{II} to Ru^{III}. No bands above 650 nm were observed in the spectrum of RuTFPPCl₈(CO), consistent with the absence of any Ru^{II} oxidations in the electrochemical experiments. The $d\pi$ orbitals for RuTFPPCl₈(CO) are anticipated to fall at a similar energy as the porphyrin $b_2 \pi$ orbital. Any charge transfer band in this region would be obscured by the intense porphyrin $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transition. However, a $b_2 d\pi \rightarrow e\pi^*$ transition may be contributing to the slight tailing on the low energy side of the Soret band of RuTFPPCl₈(CO).

Spectroelectrochemistry was performed to confirm the assignment of the LUMO as metal or ligand based in the ruthenium porphyrins. Reduction of RuOEP(CO)³⁴ and RuTPP(CO)³⁵ has demonstrated distinct differences in the UV-Vis depending on the site of reduction. Formation of a radical porphyrin anion is accompanied by a broadening of the Soret, with a concomitant decrease in intensity. The Q bands disappear, and a new band around 600 - 700 nm grows into the spectrum. RuOEP(CO)(THF)³⁴ and RuTPP(CO)³⁵ in THF both show these type of spectral features upon reduction. Reduction of RuTFPPCl₈(py)₂ (Figure 3.11) is accompanied by a decrease in the Soret intensity, with a red shift to 420 nm, as well as a decrease in the Q band intensity. A new band appears at 580 nm, consistent with formation of a porphyrin based radical anion.

Spectroelectrochemistry in a different solvent has been shown to have completely different

characteristics, indicating that the axial ligand can alter the site of reduction. Upon reduction in benzonitrile, the Soret band of RuOEP(CO) is still sharp, and shows a slight red shift. No new features are observed in the lower wavelength regions.³⁴ Reduction of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) is shown in Figure 3.12. The Soret band decreases in intensity, and shows a similar red shift as in RuTFPPCl₈(py)₂, but the broadening generally associated with radical anion formation is not observed. In addition, there is no major change in the Q-band region. Isosbestic points at 270, 376, 420, and 440 nm indicate that clean reduction is occurring, but the decrease in Soret intensity suggests that this reduction may have both metal and ligand character.

Conclusion

The distortion of the porphyrin macrocycle, as observed in the crystal structures of the halogenated free ligand, zinc, and ruthenium porphyrins (Chapter 2), gives rise to the expected red shifted optical spectra and anodically shifted electrochemistry common to porphyrins substituted with electron withdrawing ligands. Only the RuTFPPX₈ complexes show Soret transitions at higher energy, which has been demonstrated to stem from strong coupling between the ruthenium and porphyrin orbitals. Attempts to photolyze the carbonyl ligand further support strong interactions between these orbitals; despite a relatively high V_{CO} (indicating a correspondingly weak Ru-C bond), it is difficult to remove the carbonyl ligand with light energy. Rather than leading to dissociation, the excited state appears to decay by non-radiative pathways. No emission is observed for either the RuTFPPCl₈(CO) or Ru(TFPPCl₈)py₂ complexes.

The highly positive reduction potentials of the perhalogenated ruthenium and iron complexes indicate that these compounds will be quite stable in a highly oxidizing environment. Further experiments will test to see if they display the high activity as oxidation catalysts for which they were designed.

Methods

Infrared spectra were recorded as solutions in carbon tetrachloride or benzene on a Perkin-Elmer Model 1600 FT-IR spectrophotometer. Electronic absorption spectra were recorded on an Olis-modified Cary-14 spectrophotometer. Electrochemistry was performed under Ar in three compartment cell consisting of a highly polished glassy carbon working electrode, a Ag/AgCl reference electrode in 1M KCl, and a platinum auxiliary electrode. The working electrode and reference electrode are connected by a modified Luggin capillary. Spectroelectrochemical experiments were performed in an optically transparent platinum working electrode.³⁶ Spectral changes were monitored with a Hewlett Packard 8452A diode array spectrophotometer. A 1000 W tungsten lamp was used for photolysis experiments.

Materials

Porphyrins were obtained as described in Chapter 2. Solvents were Omnisolv grade from EM Science, and used as received.

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Figure 3.1 -- An absorption spectrum of ZnTPP, a normal porphyrin. The Soret (or B) absorption usually lies around 410 nm, and the Q bands are at lower energy. The shoulder on the Soret has been assigned as a $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transition (N band).

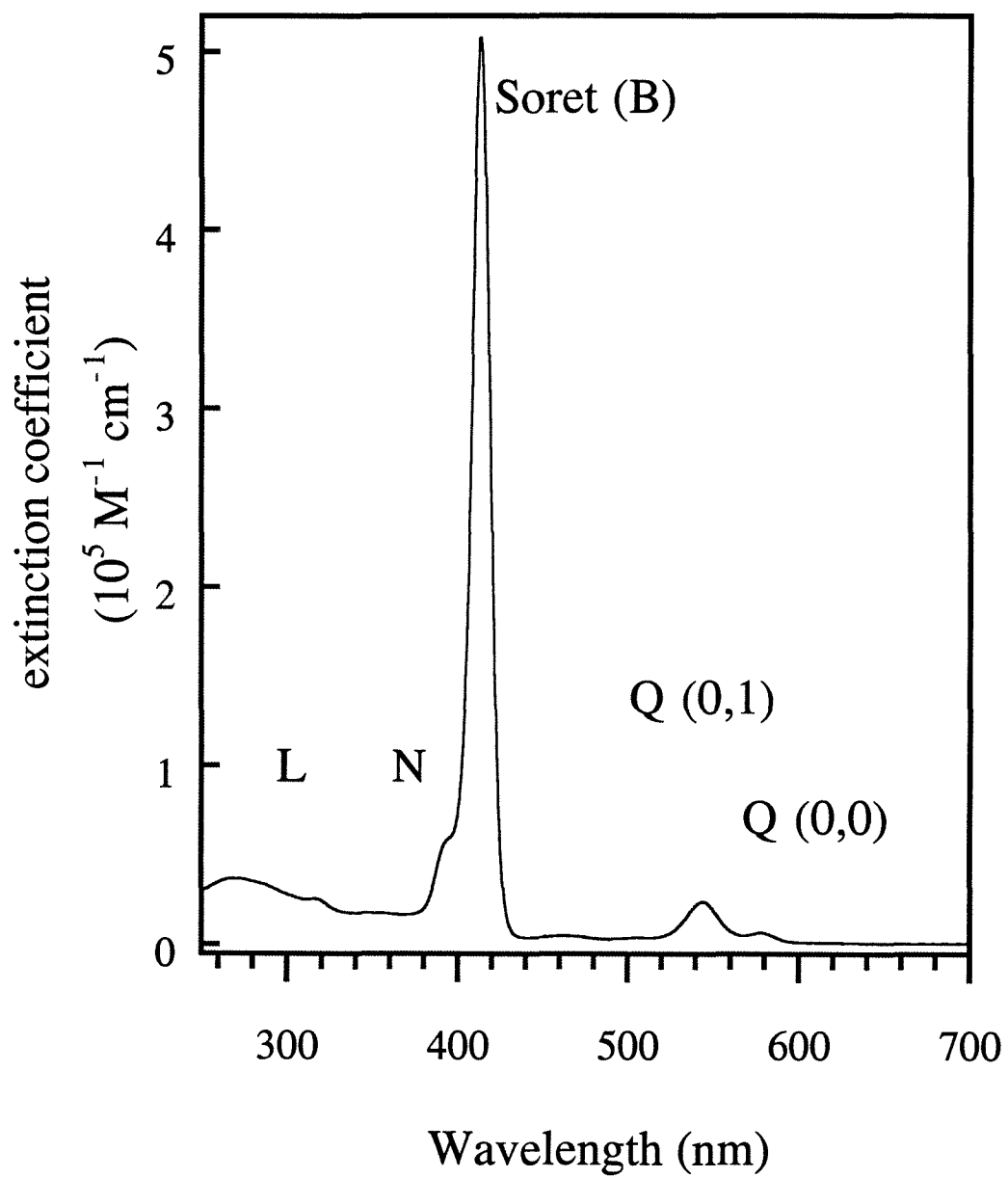


Figure 3.2 -- The Gouterman four orbital model for normal porphyrins is shown on the left (with D_{4h} symmetry labels). Upon fluorination of the phenyl rings, both the HOMO and the LUMO are stabilized, and the relative energy of the a_{1u} and a_{2u} HOMOs are reversed. Halogenation of the pyrrole carbons results in a further stabilization of all of the orbitals (pictured on the right). The distortion of the molecule drops the symmetry to approximately D_{2d} . The Soret transition is marked on each molecular orbital diagram with an arrow of equal length, showing the increase in the HOMO-LUMO gap in TFPP and the decrease in TFPPCl₈.

Gouterman Four Orbital Model

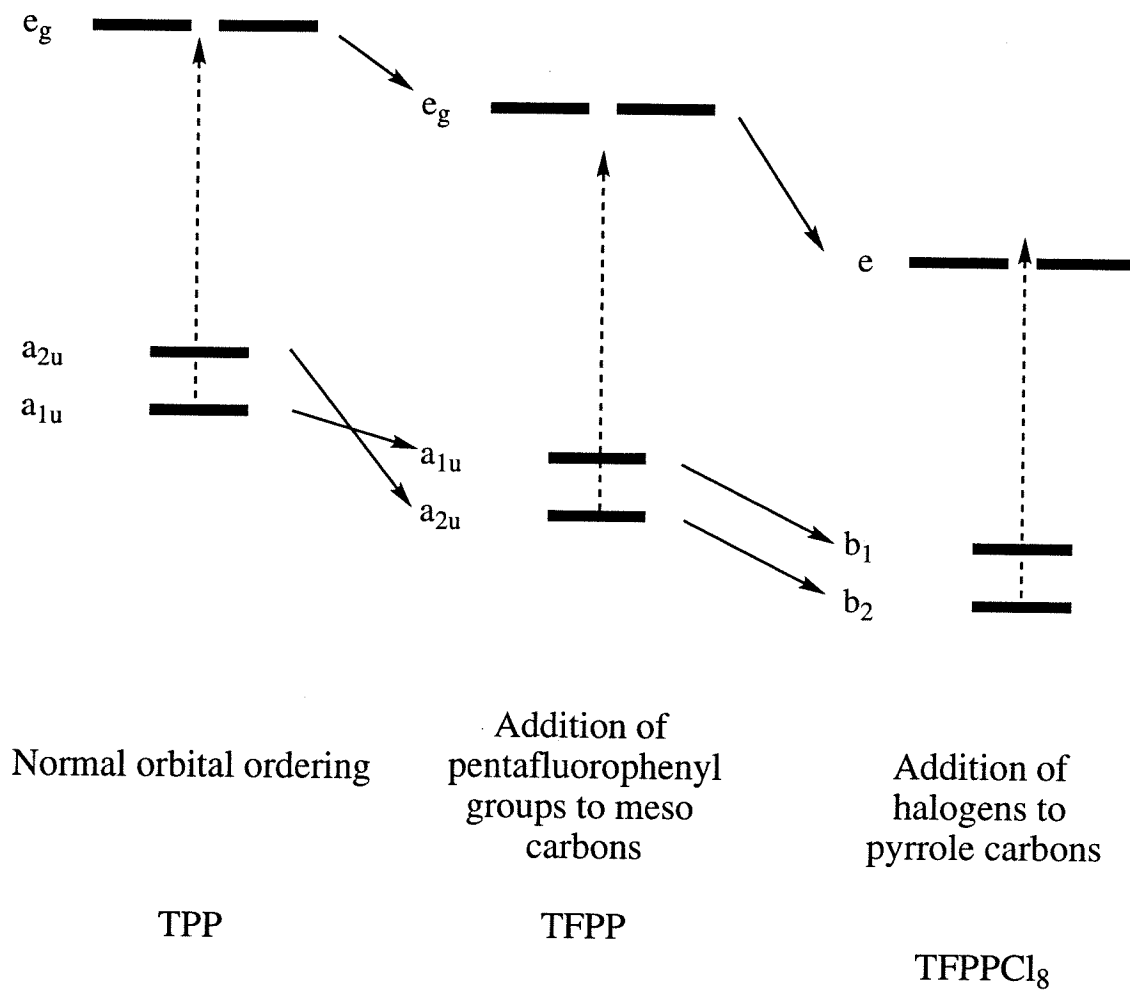


Figure 3.3 -- The UV-Vis spectra of the ZnTPP series of porphyrins in methylene chloride. As shown in the molecular orbital diagrams in Figure 3.2, the energy of the Soret transition decreases as $\text{ZnTFPP} > \text{ZnTPP} > \text{ZnTFPPCl}_8 > \text{ZnTFPPBr}_8$.

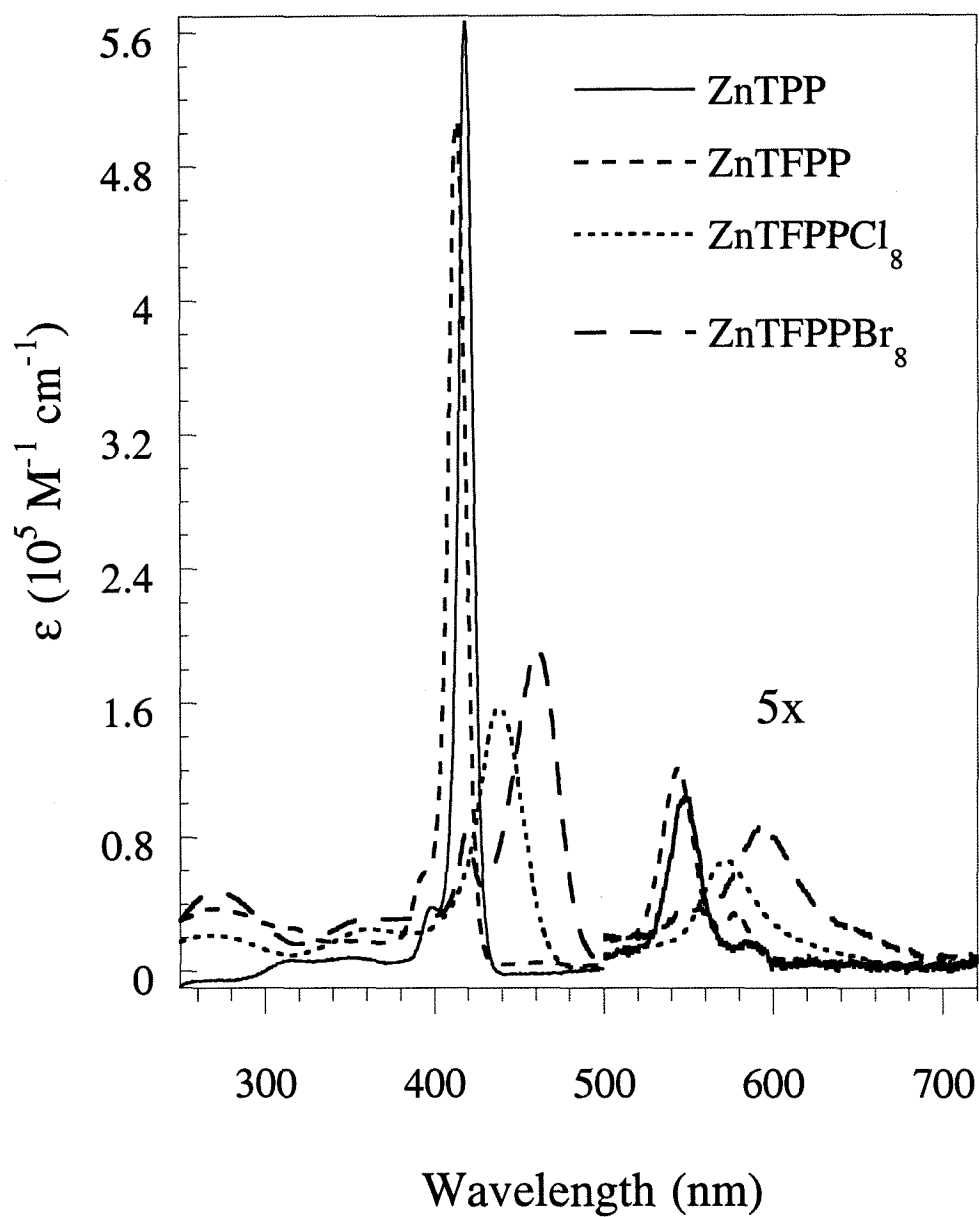


Figure 3.4 -- The UV-Vis spectra of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$ and $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ in methylene chloride. The LMCT of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ mixes with the Soret band, increasing the extinction coefficient of this transition relative to the 350 nm band in $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$.

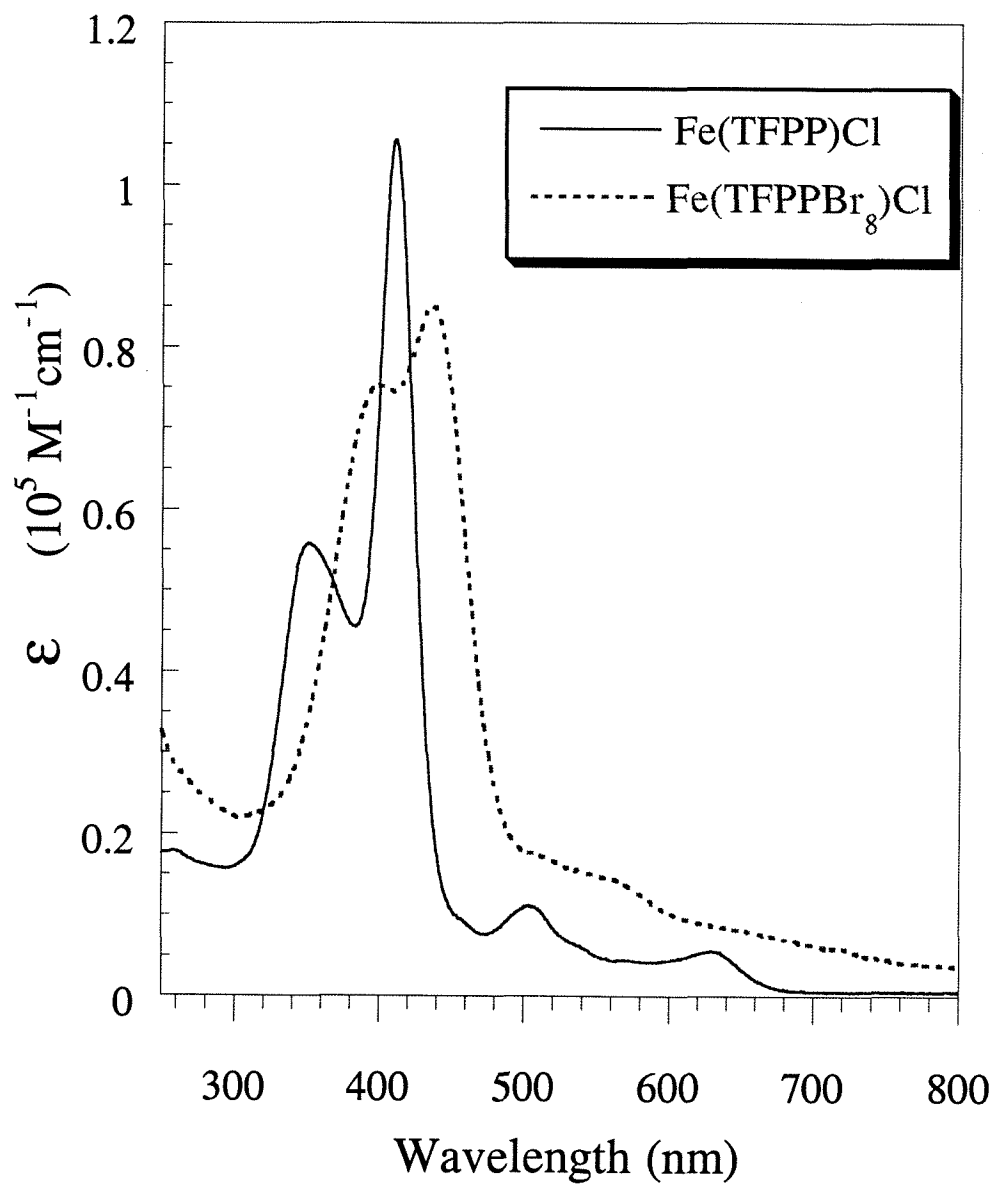


Figure 3.5 -- The UV-Vis spectra of $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}]^-$ and $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)(\text{OCH}_3)_2]$ produced by bulk electrolysis or chemical reduction in methylene chloride. The red shifted Soret band and the single Q band are consistent with formation of an iron(II) porphyrin. The axial ligands for the two complexes are determined from a combination of electrochemical data and ^{19}F NMR.

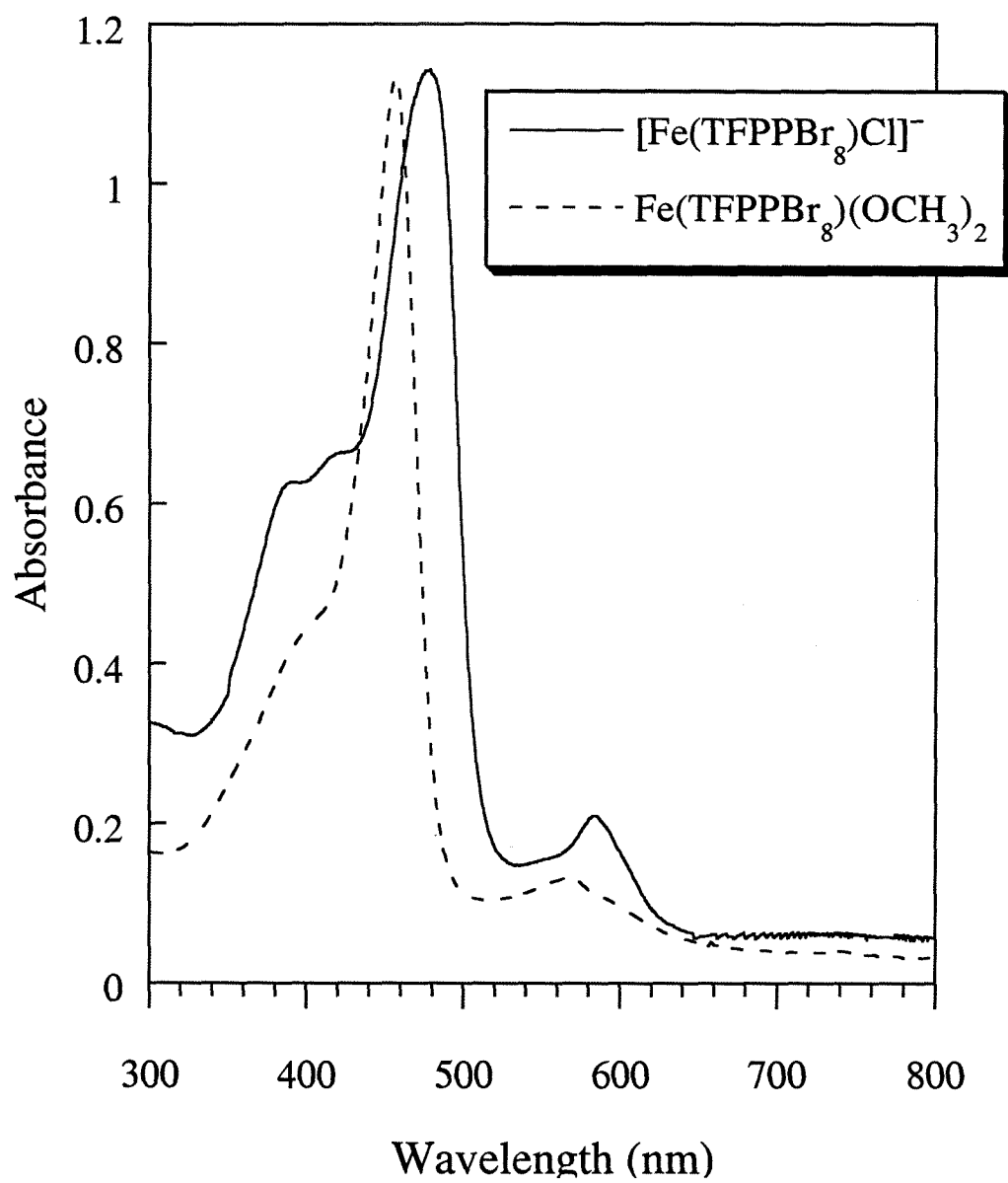


Figure 3.6 -- The Gouterman four orbital model for RuTFPPX₈ complexes. The porphyrin TFPPX₈ orbitals are allowed to interact with the $d\pi$ orbitals of carbonyl or bis-pyridine ruthenium fragments (D_{2d} symmetry). Extensive π -backbonding to the carbonyl ligand strongly stabilizes the d_{xz} , d_{yz} orbitals, resulting in a ligand based HOMO for RuTFPPX₈(CO). Weaker interactions in the bis-pyridine complex leaves the $d\pi$ orbitals at higher energies, consistent with a Ru-based HOMO and low energy charge transfer transitions in RuTFPPX₈(py)₂. The Soret transition is shown with an arrow for both complexes.

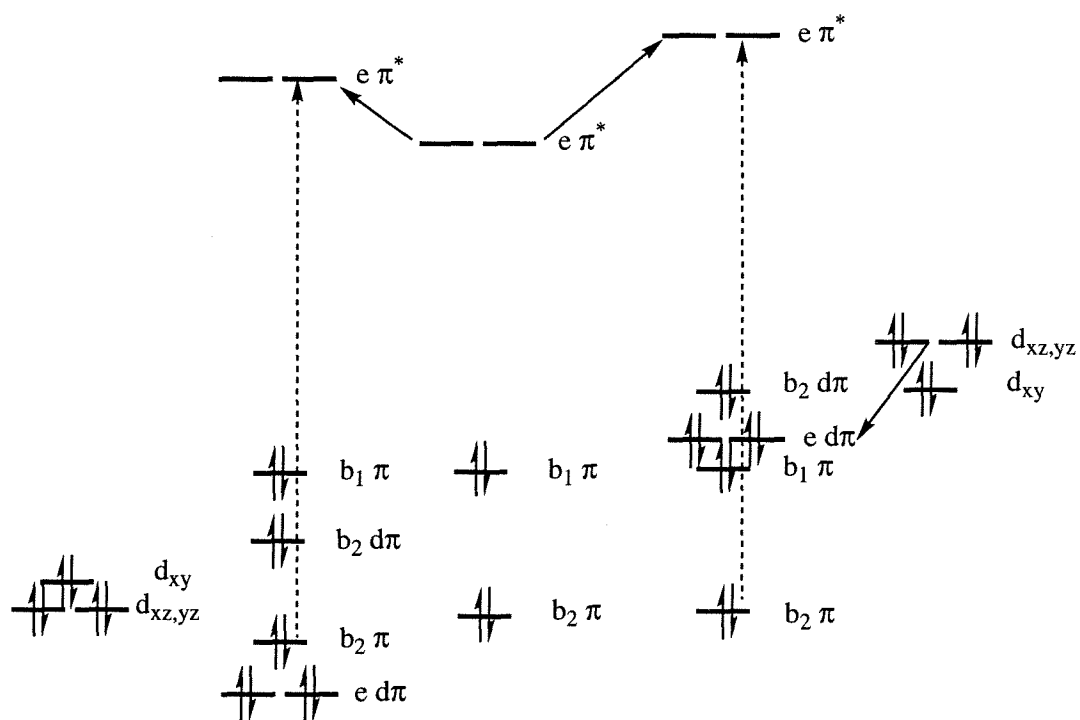


Figure 3.7 -- The UV-Vis spectra of RuTPP(CO) and RuTFPPCl₈(CO) in methylene chloride. Although the Soret energy is similar for the two complexes, the Q(1,0) transition is red shifted for the perhalogenated complex.

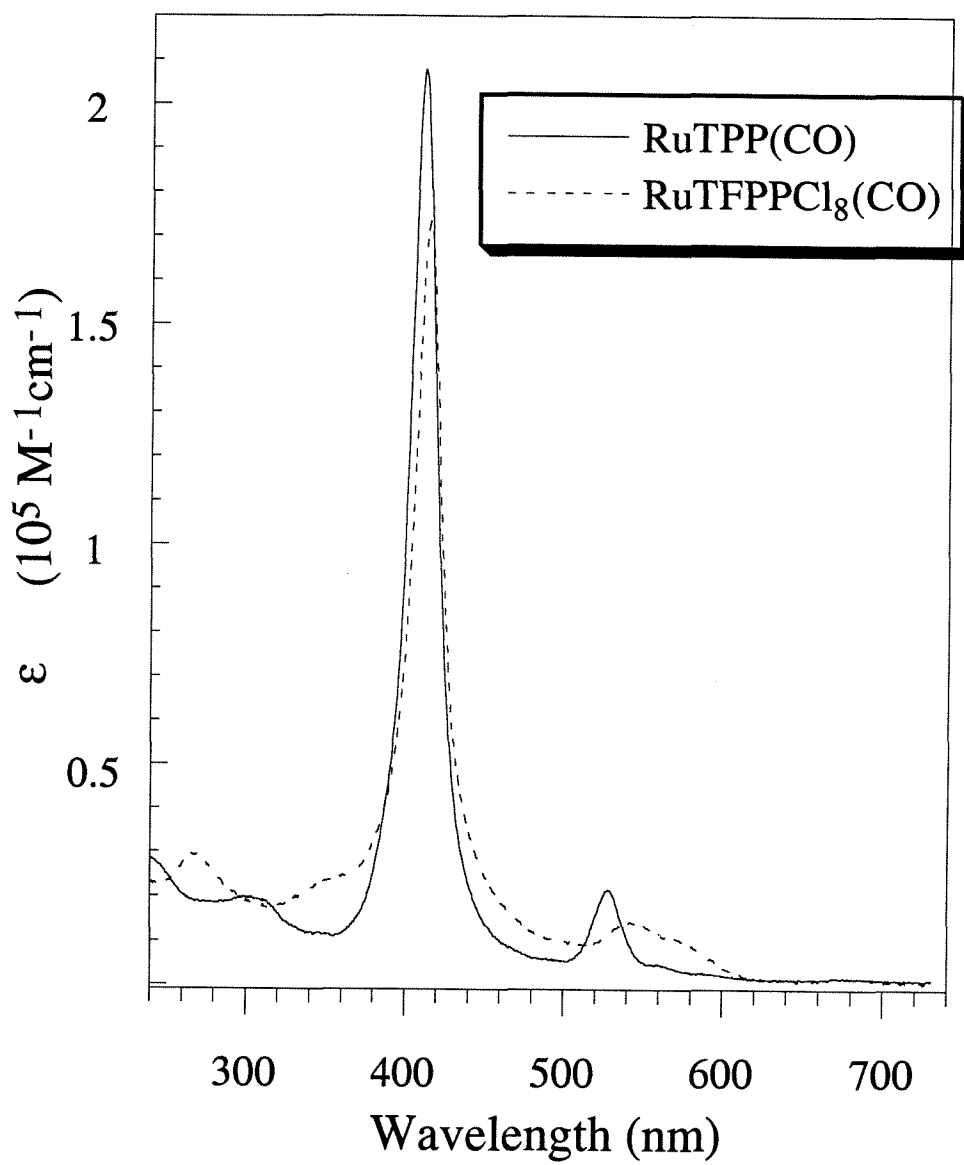


Figure 3.8 -- The UV-Vis spectra of RuTPP(py)₂ and RuTFPPCl₈(py)₂ in methylene chloride.

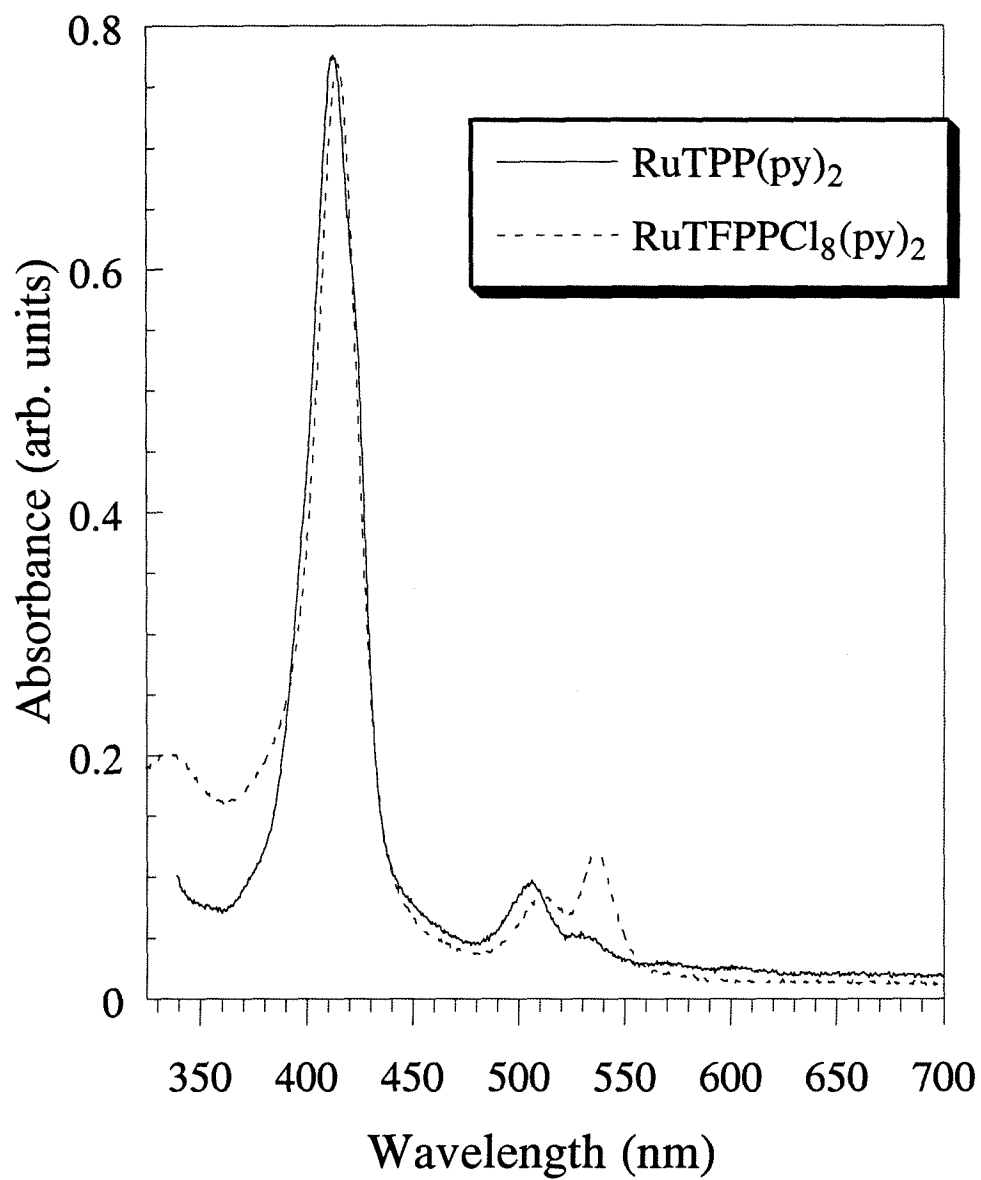


Figure 3.9 -- The UV-Vis spectra of the RuTFPPX_n(CO) complexes in methylene chloride. The Soret energy decreases with halogenation: RuTFPPCl₆(CO) > RuTFPPCl₇(CO) > RuTFPPCl₈(CO) > RuTFPPBr₈(CO), with the larger bromine atoms inducing a larger red shift than chlorine. The Q bands (not shown) show a similar change in energy.

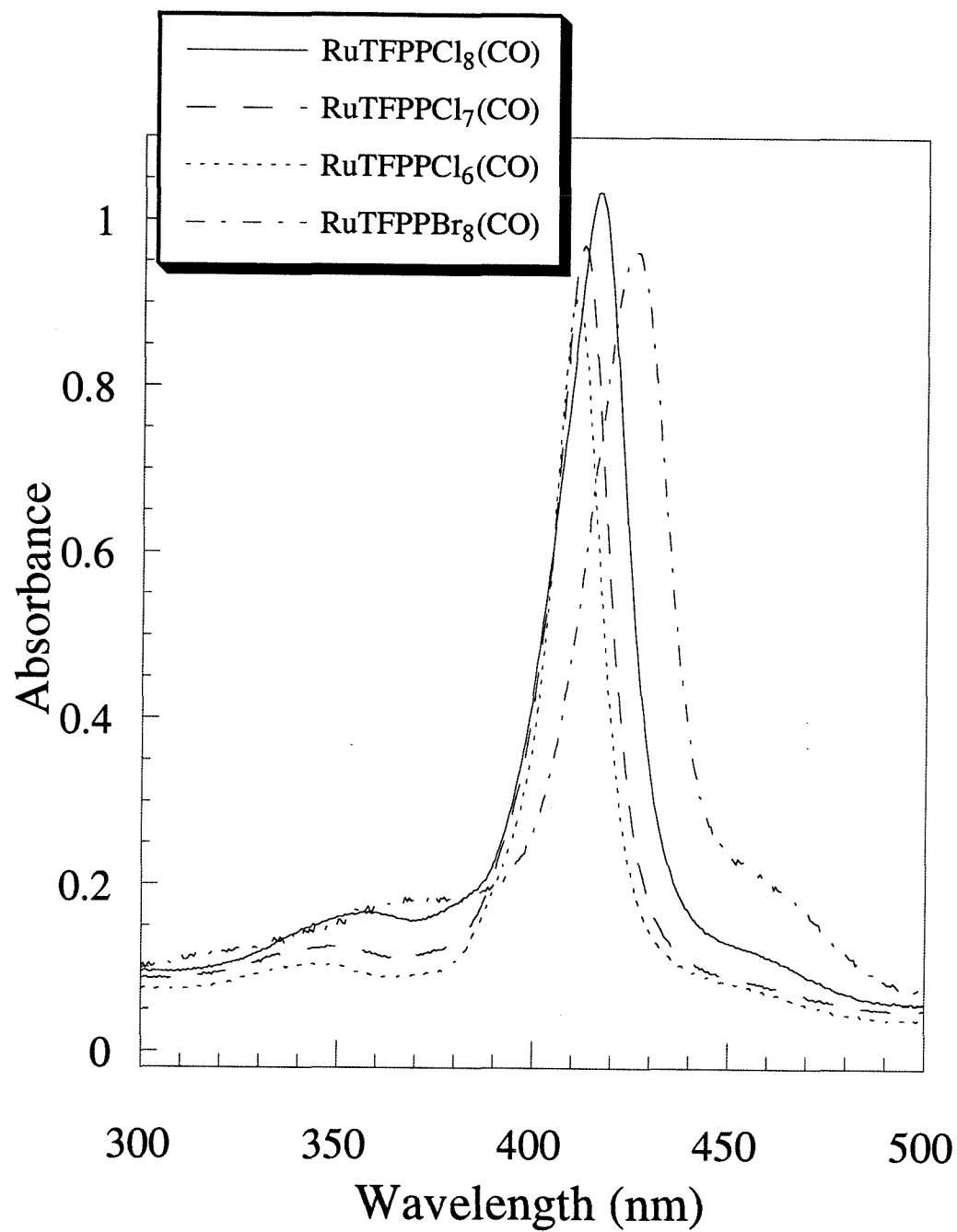


Figure 3.10 -- The low energy visible spectrum of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ and $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{py})_2$. The two absorptions at 670 and 792 nm in the bis-pyridine spectrum are assigned to $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}} \rightarrow \text{e}\pi^*$ (TFPPCl_8) transitions. MLCT transitions in the carbonyl complex are anticipated to lie at higher energy and are obscured by porphyrin $\pi \rightarrow \text{e}\pi^*$ transitions.

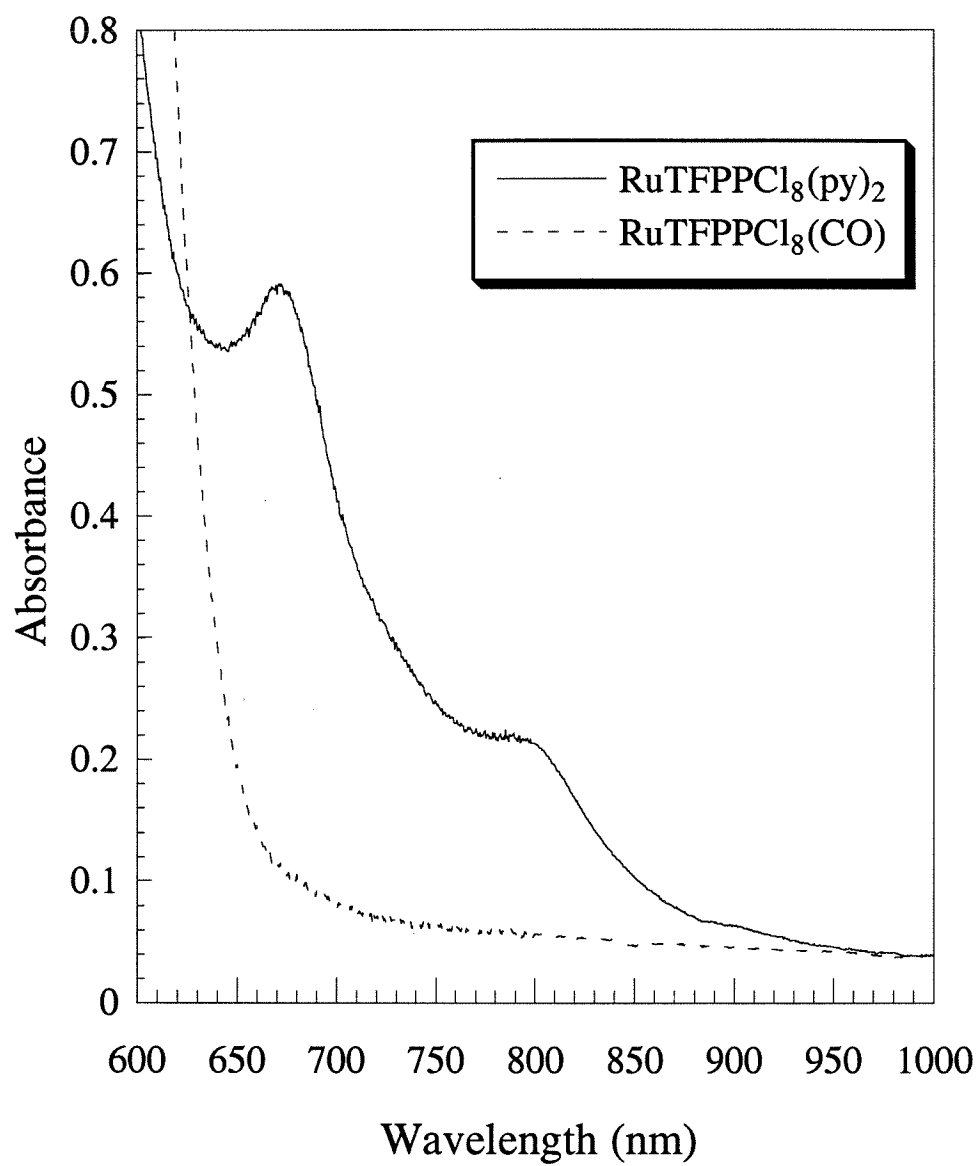


Figure 3.11 -- Spectroelectrochemical reduction of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{py})_2$ in methylene chloride. The reduced species shows clear porphyrin radical character.

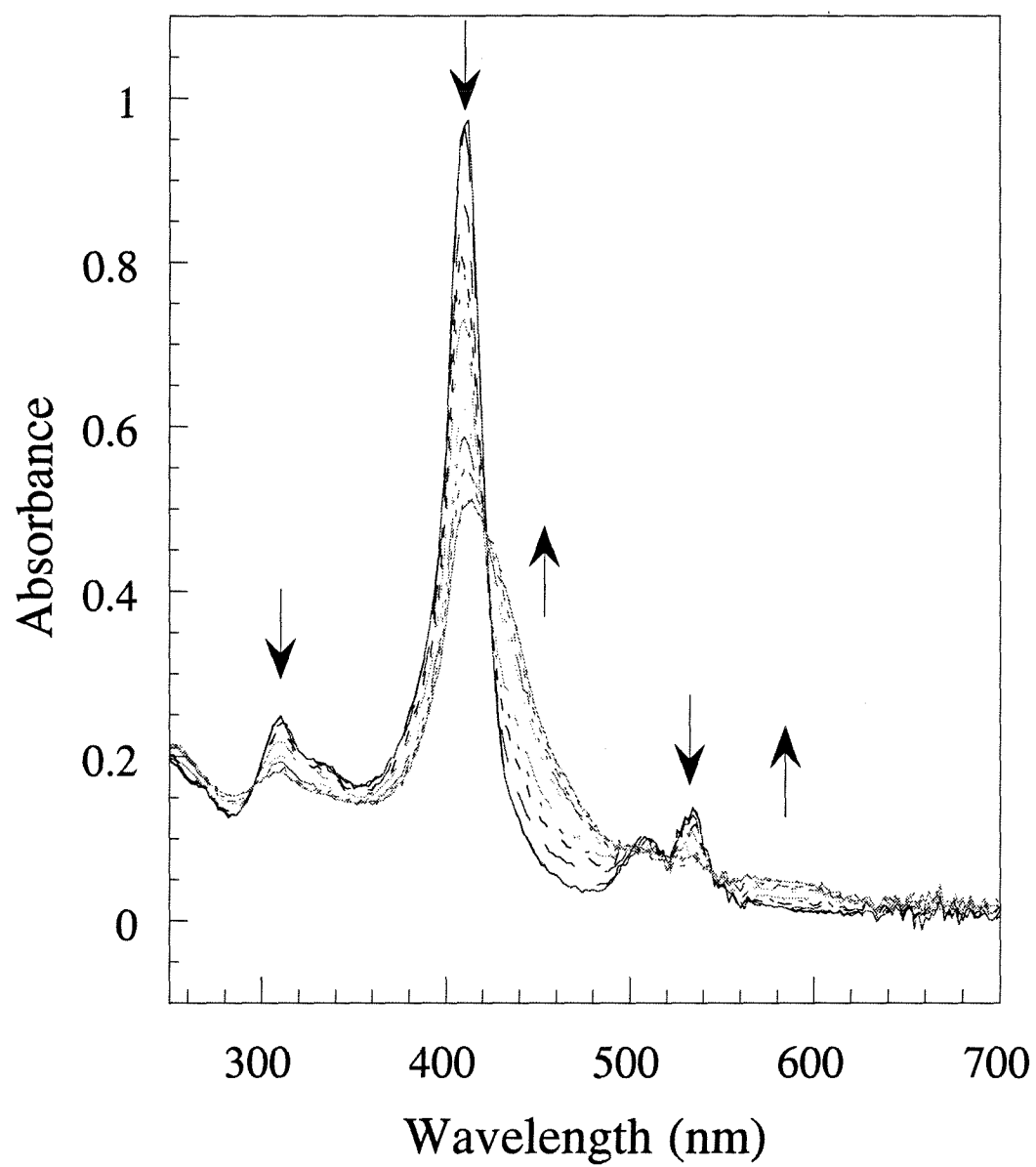


Figure 3.12 -- Spectroelectrochemical reduction of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) in methylene chloride. While the reduced species shows a decrease in the Soret intensity, consistent with formation of a porphyrin radical anion, no change in the Q band region is observed.

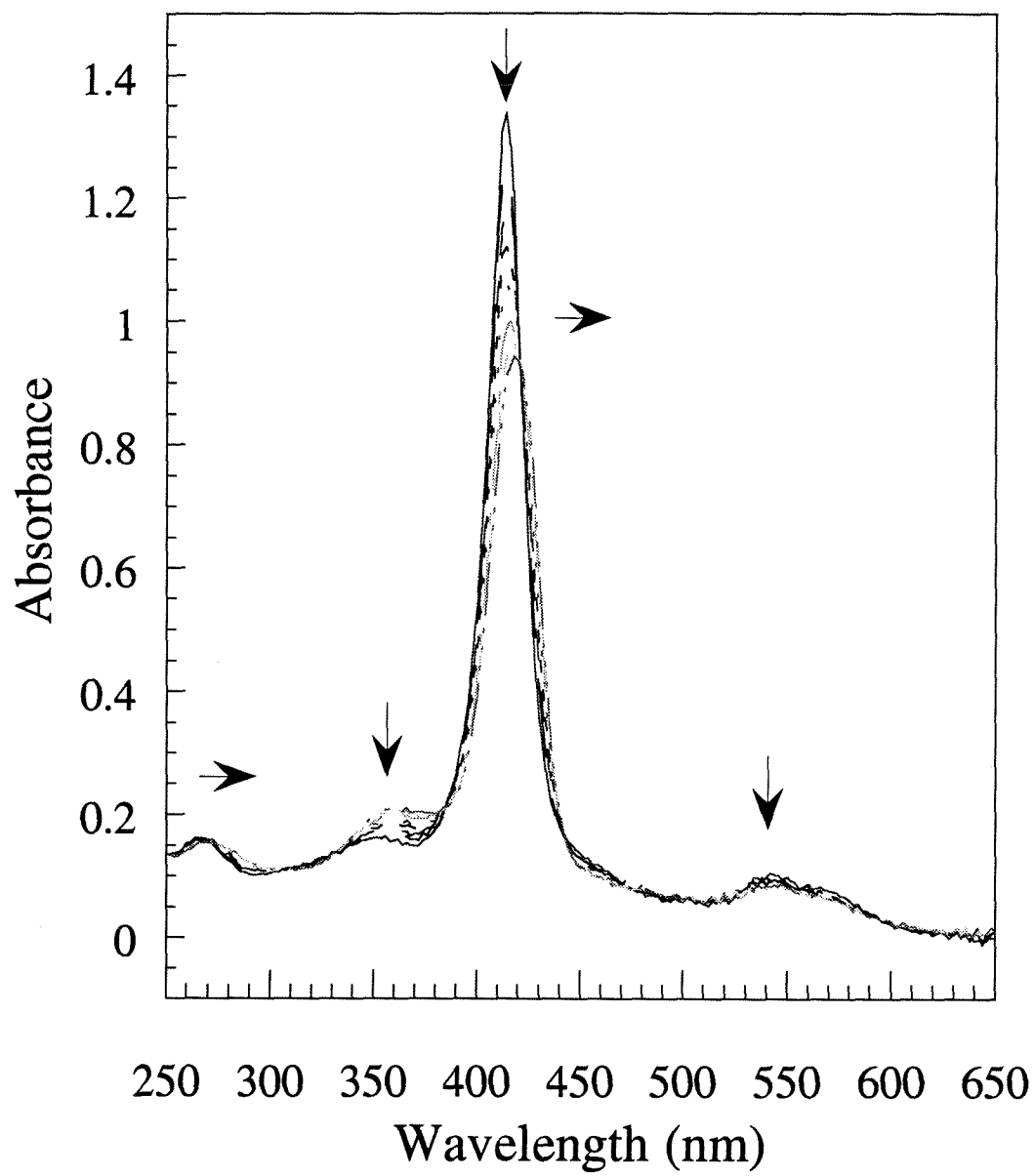


Table 3.1. Electronic Absorptions of Halogenated Porphyrins.

Porphyrin	L, M bands (ϵ , $10^3 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$)	Soret, nm (ϵ , $10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$)	Q bands, nm (ϵ , $10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$)			
ZnTPP	315 (1.0) 350 (1.5)	418 (5.6)	548 (2.1)			
ZnTFPP	318 (4)	413.5 (5.0)	544 (2.4)			
ZnTFPPCl ₈	360 (3.0)	439 (1.6)	572 (1.3)			
ZnTFPPBr ₈	364 (3.3)	460 (1.9)	594 (1.7)			
H ₂ TPP ^a		419 (4.7)	514 (1.9)	549 (0.77)	591 (0.54)	647 (0.34)
H ₂ TFPP ^a		412 (2.4)	506 (1.9)	584 (0.58)	659 (0.36)	
H ₂ TFPPCl ₈		438 (1.6)	538 (1.3)	626 (0.46)		
H ₂ TFPPBr ₈		454	532	636		
RuTPP(CO)	300 (20)	412 (2.0)	528 (2.1)			
RuTFPPCl ₈ (CO)	355 (25)	416 (1.7)	548 (1.4)	580 (1.0)		
RuTFPPCl ₇ (CO)	345	413	541	576		
RuTFPPCl ₆ (CO)	340	411	539	572		
RuTFPPBr ₈ (CO)	370	426	595			
RuTPP(py) ₂		413	507	534		
RuTFPPCl ₈ (py) ₂	355	414 (1.6)	512 (2.0)	536 (2.5)	670 ^b (0.08)	790 ^b (0.03)
RuTFPPCl ₇ (py) ₂		414	510	536	672 ^b	790 ^b
RuTFPPCl ₆ (py) ₂		412	508	534	674 ^b	790 ^b
RuTFPPBr ₈ (py) ₂		424	518	572		

a. Extinction coefficients in benzene, from Longo, F. R.; Finarelli, M. G.; Kim, J. B. *J. Hetero. Chem.*, **1969**, 6, 927-931.

b. Assigned as MCLT absorptions.

Table 3.2. Reduction Potentials of Halogenated Porphyrins.

Porphyrin ^a	E''_{+0}	$E''_{M(III)/M(II)}$	$E''_{0/-}$
ZnTPP ^b	0.80	—	-1.33
ZnTFPP ^b	1.37	—	-0.95
ZnTFPPCl ₈ ^b	1.60 ^c	—	-0.76
ZnTFPPBr ₈ ^b	1.55 ^c	—	-0.75
H ₂ TPP ^d	1.08	—	-1.21
H ₂ TFPP	1.53	—	-0.78
H ₂ TFPPCl ₈	1.66 ^e	—	-0.32
H ₂ TFPPBr ₈	1.56 ^e	—	-0.31
RuTPP(CO) ^f	0.86	—	-1.46
RuTFPPCl ₆ (CO)	1.64	—	-0.76
RuTFPPCl ₇ (CO)	1.69	—	-0.69
RuTFPPCl ₈ (CO)	1.71	—	-0.64
RuTFPPBr ₈ (CO)	1.63	—	-0.84
RuTPP(py) ₂ ^d	—	0.21	—
RuTFPPCl ₆ (py) ₂	—	0.89	-1.12
RuTFPPCl ₇ (py) ₂	—	1.04	-0.98
RuTFPPCl ₈ (py) ₂	—	1.08	-0.94
Fe(TPP)Cl ₈	1.14	-0.29	-1.07
Fe(TFPP)Cl	1.65	-0.08	-1.10
Fe(TFPPBr ₈)Cl	—	0.31	-0.63

a. Potentials in CH₂Cl₂ solution at room temperature (V vs. AgCl/Ag, 0.1M TBAPF₆).

b. The zinc potentials are from reference 13.

c. $E''_{2+/0}$.

d. V. vs SCE in 0.05M THAP. From reference 12.

e. E_{pa} .

f. V. vs. SCE in 0.1 M TBAP in CH₃CN. From reference 29.

g. From reference 26.

Table 3.3. Electronic Absorptions of Halogenated Iron Porphyrins.

Porphyrin	L, M bands	Soret, nm ($\epsilon, 10^5 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$)	Q bands, nm ($\epsilon, 10^4 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$)		
$\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{TPP})\text{Cl}^{\text{a}}$		419 (1.7)	510 (1.2)	573 (0.037)	656, 692 (0.028, 0.32)
$\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TPP})\text{Cl}^{\text{a}}$		444 (1.7)	530 (0.32)	571 (0.75)	612 (0.65)
$\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$		411 (1.0)	351 (0.70)	504 (1.1)	621 (0.56)
" $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TFPPCl}_8)$ " ^b	398	440	566		
$\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$	404 (0.81)	440 (0.85)	560 (2.0)		
$[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}]^-$	388, 420	478	585		
$\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)(\text{OMe})_2$		454	568		
$\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{py}_2$					
$\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{py}_2$		418	525	552	
$\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPCl}_8)\text{py}_2$		438	542	574	
$\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{py}_2$		452	556	588	
$(\text{FeTFPP})_2\text{O}^{\text{c}}$		398 (0.62)	577 (0.7)	590 (sh)	
$\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{OH}^{\text{c}}$		406 (7.6)	563 (1.2)		

a. Spectra taken in PhCN; from reference 8.

b. Appears to be iron (II) based on the red color. See text.

c. Extinction coefficients from reference 40, Chapter 2.

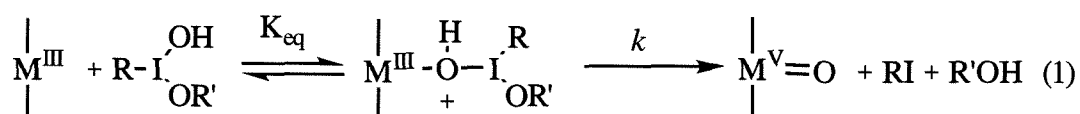
Chapter 4

Mechanism of Catalytic Alkene Oxidation with Molecular Oxygen or Iodosobenzene and Halogenated Iron Porphyrins

Introduction

Since the discovery that tetraphenylporphyrinato-iron(III) chloride [Fe(TPP)Cl] catalyzes olefin epoxidation with iodosobenzene,¹ a variety of porphyrins have been tested for the ability to mediate hydrocarbon oxidation reactions utilizing assorted oxygen sources.² These studies have generally striven to generate high-valent metal-oxo intermediates to mimic the putative active species in cytochrome P-450. Most experiments take advantage of the peroxide shunt pathway to directly form the desired metal-oxo species, while reactions with dioxygen are usually carried out in the presence of a reductant to follow the complete P-450 oxygen activation mechanism.

The reaction of iodosobenzene (PhIO) with metalloporphyrins has been well documented.^{1,3-8} The iodosobenzene polymer oxidizes $M^{III}(P)X$ complexes to $M^V(P)(O)$ species as shown in Eq. 1, where P = porphyrin, X = halide, ^-OH , etc., R = phenyl, and R' is the continuing iodosobenzene polymer.⁹ Some evidence also exists for the transient



formation of a μ -oxo dimer intermediate, $(P)M^{IV} - O - M^{IV}(P)^{++}$, formed from a reaction of $M^V(P)(O)$ with another porphyrin molecule.^{10,11}

Whether the last oxidizing equivalent is more appropriately characterized as a M^V or as a $M^{IV}(P^{+\bullet})$ depends on the metal and porphyrin involved. Spectroscopic evidence indicates that most iron porphyrins are oxidized to form porphyrin radical cations,¹²⁻¹⁴ as does the heme center in the enzyme horseradish peroxidase (HRP). The high-valent metal-oxo of HRP (compound I) is well characterized as $Fe^{IV}(P^{+\bullet})(O)$ and is often used as a standard for comparisons with model complexes.¹⁵ Oxidation of $Fe^{III}(TMP)Cl$ with

m-chloroperbenzoic acid (mCPBA) at -77 °C is reported to give UV-Vis and ¹H NMR spectra consistent with formation of an iron(IV) porphyrin π -radical cation.¹⁴ EXAFS and Mössbauer spectra are similar to those of HRP compound I, further supporting this assignment.¹⁶ With other metals, such as chromium, the last electron is removed from a metal based orbital.¹⁷ For Cr^{III}TPPCL, UV-Vis and IR spectroscopy, in combination with magnetic susceptibility measurements, indicate formation of Cr^VTPP(O) upon oxidation with mCPBA or PhIO.¹⁸

Once the high-valent metal-oxo is generated, there are a number of mechanisms for interaction with an olefin. Possible intermediates include a metallaoxetane (I), a π -radical cation (II), a carbocation (III), a carbon radical (IV), or a process of concerted oxene insertion (V) (Figure 4.1).¹⁹ The metallocyclo intermediate has been excluded, especially for sterically encumbered porphyrins, since modeling demonstrates that the reaction coordination sphere is not large enough to accommodate formation of the four-membered ring.^{20,21} Although many elegant experiments have been conducted to further probe the transition state, there is no consensus indicating a general metalloporphyrin oxidation mechanism. The academically unsatisfying conclusion seems to be that the mechanism is dependent on the metal ion and the electron density of the porphyrin and alkene substrate.¹⁹

Nevertheless, a few general concepts concerning the mechanism have been proposed (Figure 4.2).^{17,21-23} The first step has been proposed to be association of the metal-oxo and the olefin, in some cases called a charge transfer (CT) complex. With Cr^V(TDBPP)(O) (TDBPP = tetrakis-(2,6-dibromophenyl)porphyrin), the formation of this complex is rate limiting,¹⁷ and other evidence suggests this is also true for the iron derivative. The reaction of Fe(TMP)Cl with mCPBA and cyclooctene at -43 °C resulted in an observable intermediate prior to epoxide formation, again suggested to be an olefin π -complex.¹³ The charge transfer complex may then react through various pathways, including concerted oxene transfer (V), electrophilic addition (III), or electron

transfer (IV).¹⁹⁻²¹ The relative rates for each pathway are determined in each case by the electron density on the olefin and the electrochemical potential of the metal center. Unfortunately, the actual oxo transfer step is after the rate limiting formation of the CT complex, precluding its direct observation.

For the specific case of cyclohexene oxidation, different pathways are implicated for hydroxylation and epoxidation (Figure 4.3). Oxidation of deuterated cyclohexene with Fe(TPP)Cl and Cr(TPP)Cl has shown that allylic oxidation occurs via allylic hydrogen atom abstraction followed by geminate radical recombination.²⁴ Further experiments with partially halogenated porphyrins supported this mechanism for hydroxylation²⁵ and suggested that formation of cyclohexene epoxide occurs by direct electron transfer to form a carbocation intermediate (Figure 4.3). Competition between direct hydrogen abstraction and electron transfer depends on the electron density at the metal, allowing for different selectivity as observed with different metals.²⁵ The higher selectivity for epoxidation observed with electron-withdrawing iron porphyrins suggests that the higher reduction potential favors the electron transfer mechanism.²⁵ Correlations of epoxidation rates with the reduction potential or the Hammett parameter of the olefin have also been argued to support an electron transfer mechanism for Fe(TDCPP)Cl.²⁶

The perhalogenated porphyrin, 2,3,7,8,12,13,17,18-octabromo-5,10,15,20-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)porphyrinato-iron(III) chloride, [Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl], is an active catalyst for the selective oxidation of light alkanes at elevated temperatures (80 °C) and under high dioxygen pressure (80 atm).^{27,28} Recently, we reported that at room temperature and one atmosphere of molecular oxygen, Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl will oxidize 3-methylpentane to 3-methylpentan-3-ol.²⁹ We have now found that this metalloporphyrin is also an efficient catalyst for the oxidation of cyclohexene with either dioxygen or single O-atom donors such as iodosobenzene.

Results

In the presence of Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl, cyclohexene oxidation to a mixture of cyclohexene oxide, 2-cyclohexen-1-ol, and 2-cyclohexen-1-one, was observed (Figures 4.4 and 4.5). The product distribution and activity varied greatly with the oxidant. With PhIO, the majority of product (77%) consisted of the epoxide. With dioxygen, mainly allylic oxidation products were generated (49 and 44% of alcohol and ketone, respectively). Reactions with styrene exhibited similar differences in product distribution with oxidant. With PhIO, the majority of the product (67%) was styrene oxide, while with dioxygen, only the cleavage product, benzaldehyde (> 95%), was observed.

Catalytic activity also varied with oxidant. Iodosobenzene reactions deactivated in 1 to 5 hours, accompanied by a shift in the Soret band from 442 to 418 nm. However, 18 ± 4 turnovers (TO) were completed during this time period, and the product distribution (Figure 4.4) was consistent between runs. Although the initial activity with PhIO was greater, overall activity was higher with dioxygen, suggesting an induction period for the latter reaction. Furthermore, in reactions with dioxygen, the perhalogenated porphyrin showed much higher activity at 24 hours (73 TO) as compared to the related porphyrins tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)porphyrinato-iron(III) chloride (Fe(TFPP)Cl) (31 TO) and tetraphenylporphyrinato-iron(III) chloride (Fe(TPP)Cl) (< 1 TO) (Figure 4.6).

The variations in selectivity with Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl can be explained by invoking different mechanisms for the two oxidants. Iodosobenzene is believed to react with metalloporphyrins to generate a high-valent metal-oxo intermediate, as described above.³⁰ Indeed, the large percentage of epoxide formed with PhIO and Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl is consistent with a ferryl as the oxidizing species. The increase in activity from Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl relative to Fe(TFPP)Cl, however, is not as great as one might predict: the positive $E^\circ \text{Fe}^{3+/2+}$ (0.31 V vs. AgCl/Ag)²⁹ of the perhalogenated porphyrin would make an "Fe^V=O" of this porphyrin high in energy and difficulty to attain.²³ In line with

this prediction, reductive generation of a ferryl (O_2 , Zn , H^+) has been shown to be inefficient for highly halogenated porphyrins.^{31,32} The lower potentials of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$ (-0.08 V)²⁹ and $\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{Cl}$ (-0.29 V vs. SCE)³³ suggest that a ferryl complex can be generated more readily in these complexes. However, once formed, the ferryl can attack the C-H bonds on other porphyrins, leading to catalyst decomposition and lower net activity with these two complexes.

With dioxygen, the formation of a metal-oxo is not observed. Previously in the literature,³⁴ the active species was proposed to be $(\text{P})\text{Fe}^{\text{IV}}=\text{O}$, formed by reaction of dioxygen with $(\text{P})\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}$ to form a μ -peroxy bridged dimer (Figure 4.7). Homolytic cleavage of the dimer to $(\text{P})\text{Fe}^{\text{IV}}=\text{O}$ would result in dioxygenase-type oxygen activation.^{27,34,35} With electron-withdrawing porphyrins, it was proposed that an iron(IV)-oxo would have as much oxidizing power as a typical iron(V)-oxo porphyrin. Although the positive reduction potential of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ is consistent with this mechanism, the increased stability of the ferrous state causes both the iron(II) and iron(III) oxidation states to be stable to oxygen. A solution of electrochemically generated $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}]^-$ only shows minimal oxidation after several weeks under an O_2 atmosphere,³⁶ indicating that this pathway is not operative.²⁹ Attempts to generate an iron(IV)-oxo directly, by addition of iodosobenzene to electrochemically produced $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}]^-$ in methylene chloride, resulted only in immediate conversion to $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$.

The possibility of reductive ferryl generation with $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ is eliminated for several reasons. First, the lack of an added co-reductant allows no mechanism for the reduction of the ferric porphyrin to the ferrous state. Furthermore, $[\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}]^-$ is stable to dioxygen, meaning that the oxygen binding step from the P-450 cycle does not occur. As mentioned above, reductive ferryl generation has been shown to be inefficient for halogenated iron porphyrins,^{31,32} suggesting that a high-valent metal-oxo is not

implicated in reactions of Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl with dioxygen. A mechanism less common to metalloporphyrins must be investigated.

Indeed, the reaction has been shown to involve formation and porphyrin-catalyzed decomposition of alkyl peroxides (Figure 4.8).^{29,37} Free radicals present in solution react with oxygen to form alkyl peroxides. The alkyl peroxides, unlike dioxygen, react more readily with highly electron-deficient porphyrins such as Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl (*vide infra*). The radicals generated by the Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl-catalyzed peroxide decomposition react with additional molecules of substrate to form the observed products, propagating a radical chain reaction. A plot of moles product produced versus time (Figure 4.5) indicates that the reaction is autocatalytic. Competitive experiments with cyclohexene and cyclohexene-*d*₁₀ show an isotope effect of 8.2, consistent with a mechanism involving hydrogen abstraction in the rate-determining step. Addition of a radical trap, BHT, completely inhibits the reaction. The radical chain mechanism is also consistent with the high percentage of allylic oxidation products observed in the reaction of cyclohexene with dioxygen.

Moreover, this mechanism explains the greater reactivity observed with dioxygen and Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl compared to tetraphenylporphyrinato-iron(III) chloride or tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)porphyrinato-iron(III) chloride. The electron-withdrawing TFPPBr₈ ligand stabilizes the ferrous state, thereby enhancing the rate of alkyl peroxide oxidation.³⁶ In contrast, the lower reduction potentials of Fe(TFPP)Cl and Fe(TPP)Cl make these species poor oxidants, greatly slowing the ferric → ferrous step in the catalytic cycle. Furthermore, as with ferryl complexes, any radicals generated in the presence of Fe(TFPP)Cl or Fe(TPP)Cl may decompose the porphyrin by attacking C-H bonds. Halogenation of the β positions of the porphyrin is also believed to prevent formation of a μ-oxo dimer,^{29,35} which is a mode of deactivation for both Fe(TPP)Cl and Fe(TFPP)Cl in reactions with dioxygen.³⁸ Thus the perhalogenated porphyrin has a faster rate of catalysis but a lower rate of catalyst degradation in solution

In order to further explore the possibility of an active iron(IV) or iron(V) oxo species, the synthesis of $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{OH}$ was attempted. Either chemical oxidants or bulk electrolysis could be used to generate a high-valent metal-oxo from an iron(III) hydroxide porphyrin. The pentafluorophenyl derivative, $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{OH}$, has been produced by washing $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$ with NaOH in benzene.³⁹ Instead, we attempted to isolate the hydroxide salt directly from the iron insertion reaction. As described in Chapter 2, $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{OAc})_2$ in glacial acetic acid inserts into $\text{H}_2\text{TFPPBr}_8$. The red color and red shifted Soret band of this species (in situ, $\lambda_{\text{max}} = 448$ and 578 nm) are consistent with formation of $\text{Fe}^{\text{II}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)(\text{OAc})_2$. Instead of brine, a weak sodium hydroxide solution was used to quench the metal insertion reaction, which would provide a hydroxide ligand for the iron ion. The porphyrin that precipitated from the reaction was filtered and washed with water; the absorption spectrum of resulting solid has a maximum at 434 and a Q band at 584 nm. The blue shift from $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$, as well as the shape of the spectrum, is analogous to the change from $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$ to $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{OH}$, suggesting formation of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{OH}$. Purification by column chromatography resulted in a new species, with a Soret at 418, a strong shoulder at 486, and a Q band at 600 nm. This species had the same spectrum as $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ after 48 hours in a methylene chloride/PhIO solution, and may be the μ -oxo dimer. The blue shift of the Soret band and red shift in the Q bands is again the same as observed in the TFPP complexes. Although modeling has suggested that formation of $[\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)]_2\text{O}$ is unfavorable due to poor steric interactions, a weak complex may form. Rather than becoming a permanently unreactive species, however, this dimer may be able to break apart and undergo further reactions, as has been suggested for $(\text{FeTFPP})_2\text{O}$.⁴⁰ An alternative explanation of catalysis with a μ -oxo dimer is that dimerization *protects* one side of the porphyrin ligand, allowing oxidation to occur on the opposite side.⁴¹ Attempts to obtain a ^{19}F NMR of this material were unsuccessful, and due to the small amounts of compound obtained, this chemistry was not further pursued.

Conclusion

Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl is a remarkably active catalyst for the oxidation of cyclohexene with dioxygen, without added coreductant or light. The mechanism does not involve traditional high-valent metal-oxo intermediates, but interacts through the lower oxidation states of the porphyrin. Catalytic oxidation and reduction of alkyl peroxides by Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl generates radicals that continue free-radical chemistry in solution.

Other than halogenated porphyrins, only the highly activated porphyrin RuTMP(O)₂ [dioxo(tetramesitylporphyrinato)-ruthenium(VI)] is known to catalyze the aerobic epoxidation of alkenes at ambient temperatures and pressures. Although able to catalyze 26 turnovers of cyclooctene in 24 hours (versus 73 TO of cyclohexene by Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl), the Ru catalyst decomposes within this time period.⁴² Another electron-deficient porphyrin, β-hexanitro-tetrakis(2,6-dichlorophenyl)porphyrinato iron (III) chloride, has been shown to activate alkanes at higher temperatures and high pressures of O₂.⁴³ Considering the similarity of the two porphyrins, it is likely that they operate by the same peroxide decomposition mechanism. Unfortunately, the exceptional reactivity of Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl with dioxygen appears to come at the expense of the selectivity found with high-valent metal-oxo species.

Methods

Oxidation reactions were run as follows. 3-4 mg of porphyrin (approximately 2-3 μmol) were added to a clean, oven-dried reaction vessel with a stir bar. For iodoso-benzene experiments, 20-30 mg of PhIO were also weighed out into the flask (~ 50 eq PhIO/Fe). The reaction vessel was then fully assembled (Figure 4.9) and flushed from the top with Ar (for PhIO reactions) or O₂, allowing gas to escape through the open stopcock. 15 mL freshly distilled methylene chloride (under Ar or saturated with dioxygen) was added by syringe into the reaction vessel, followed by 1 mL of freshly

distilled substrate. From the solubility of oxygen in methylene chloride and the volume of the flask, the dioxygen reactions were calculated to have approximately 1240 μmol of O_2 , or ~ 450 equivalents based on iron. The Kontes valve and stopcock were then closed, isolating the flask from the external atmosphere. The reactions were stirred for the next 24 - 48 hours, and aliquots taken by syringe every few hours for analysis of oxidation products.

The reactions were carried out in special flasks designed to minimize evaporation from the vessel during a reaction. A stopcock was attached to the side of a 25 mL Kjeldahl flask as shown in Figure 4.9. A hose could be attached to one of the two tubes on the stopcock, such that sample aliquots were not exposed to oxygen, and additional air did not leak into the flasks when an aliquot was removed. Unfortunately, this method prohibited clean kinetic measurements, since the concentration of oxygen in the flask at any given time was unknown. However, the rather excessive caution in sealing the flask was found to be necessary, since experiments run in round bottom flasks sealed only with a rubber septum had evidence of significant evaporation and/or leakage. Even with these precautions, the reaction volume decreased due to evaporation of the volatile solvent, and measurement reliability decreased significantly after 24 hours.

Gas chromatography was performed on a Hewlett Packard with a SD 1 column. Samples were identified by retention times relative to authentic samples. An internal standard (toluene) was added to each aliquot before injection in the GC and used to determine the concentration of each product.

Materials

Porphyrins were obtained as described in Chapter 2. Iodosobenzene was purchased from TCI. Some batches were rather yellow in color, and were washed with benzene to remove impurities, with only some success. Methylene chloride, styrene, cyclohexene, *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide, and GC standards were purchased from Aldrich.

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Figure 4.1 -- Intermediates that have been proposed in the literature for epoxidation by a high-valent metal-oxo. The metallaoxetane (I) and carbon radical (II) have been ruled out by recent experiments (see text), although this is not universally accepted. The carbocation (III) and carbocation radical (IV) are still considered viable intermediates, as is concerted oxygen insertion (V).

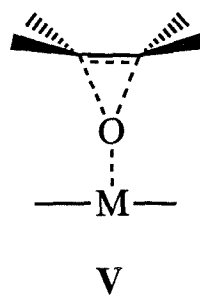
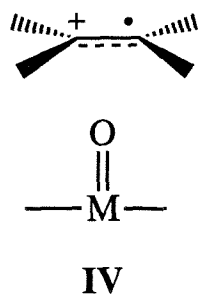
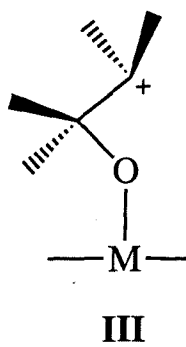
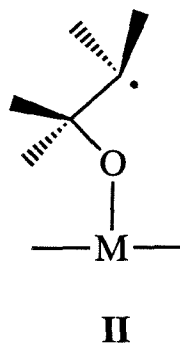
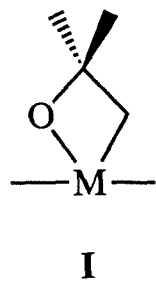


Figure 4.2 -- A proposed mechanism for epoxidation where the rate limiting step involves association of the olefin with the metal-oxo to form a charge transfer complex (CT). The CT can form an epoxide by concerted oxygen insertion, electrophilic addition, or electron transfer (shown from left to right). The carbocation radical (IV) can either recombine and form an epoxide, or continue on a radical pathway leading to hydroxylation or other rearrangement products. Mechanism modified from reference 19.

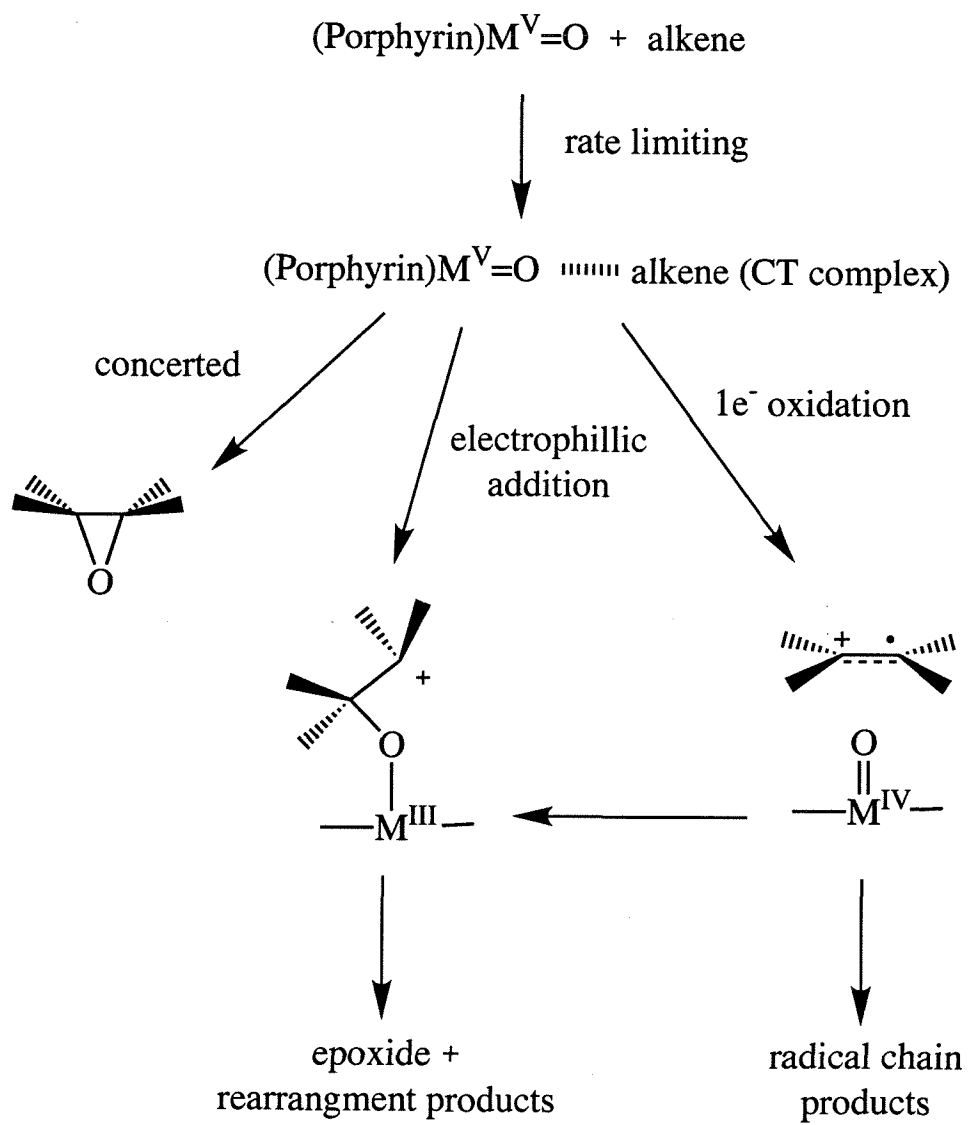


Figure 4.3 -- Multiple pathways are believed to be responsible for epoxidation and hydroxylation of cyclohexene. Hydroxylation is generally believed to occur via hydrogen abstraction. In addition to the electron-transfer epoxidation mechanism shown, direct oxygen insertion may also occur. The branching ratio is dependent on the nature of the olefin, the porphyrin, and the solvent.

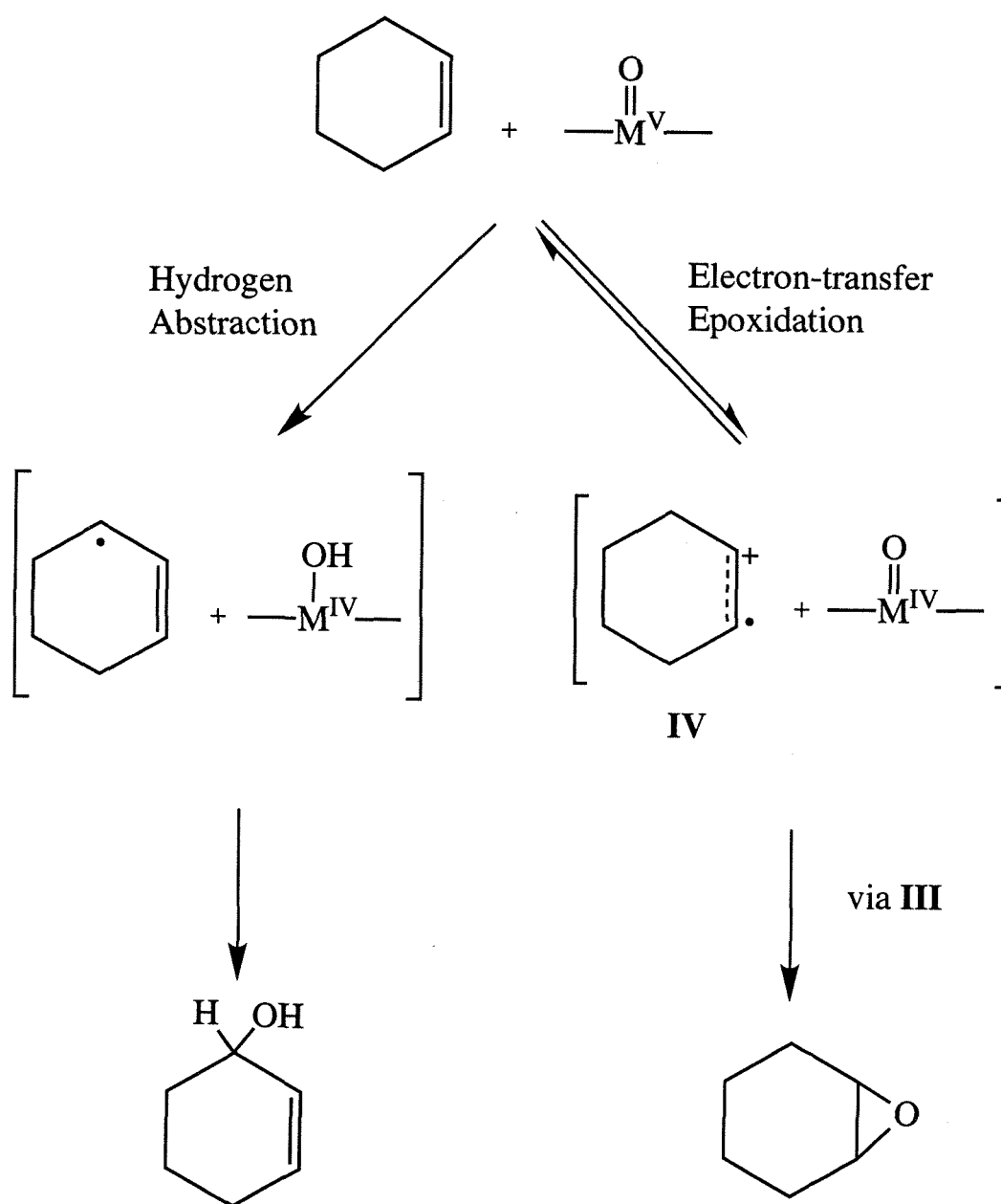


Figure 4.4 -- Turnovers and product distributions with cyclohexene and iron(III) porphyrins with dioxygen (at 3 hours) and PhIO (at 4 hours).

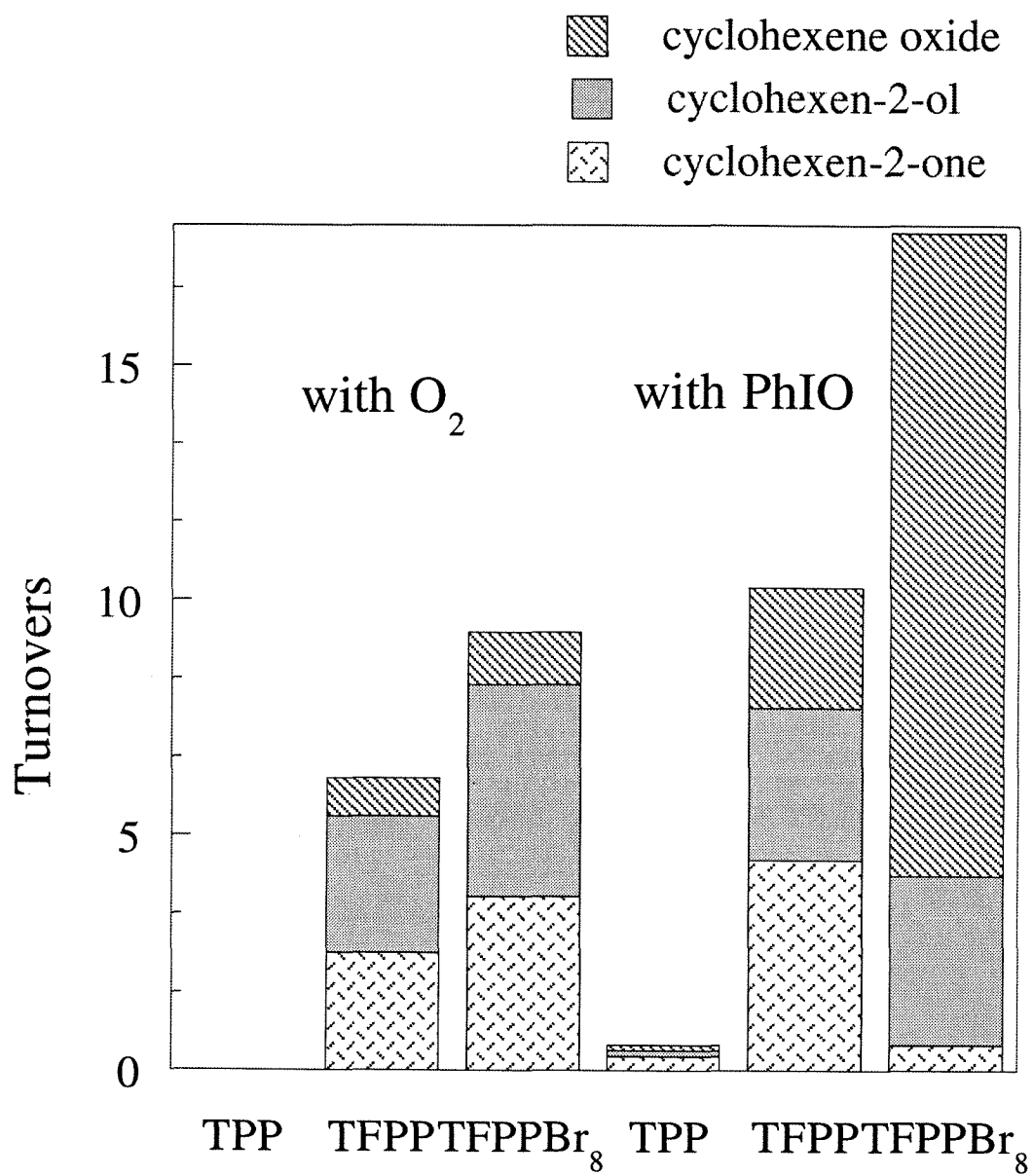


Figure 4.5 -- Product formation during cyclohexene oxidation with $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ and dioxygen. The curvature of the plot indicates the autocatalytic nature of the reaction.

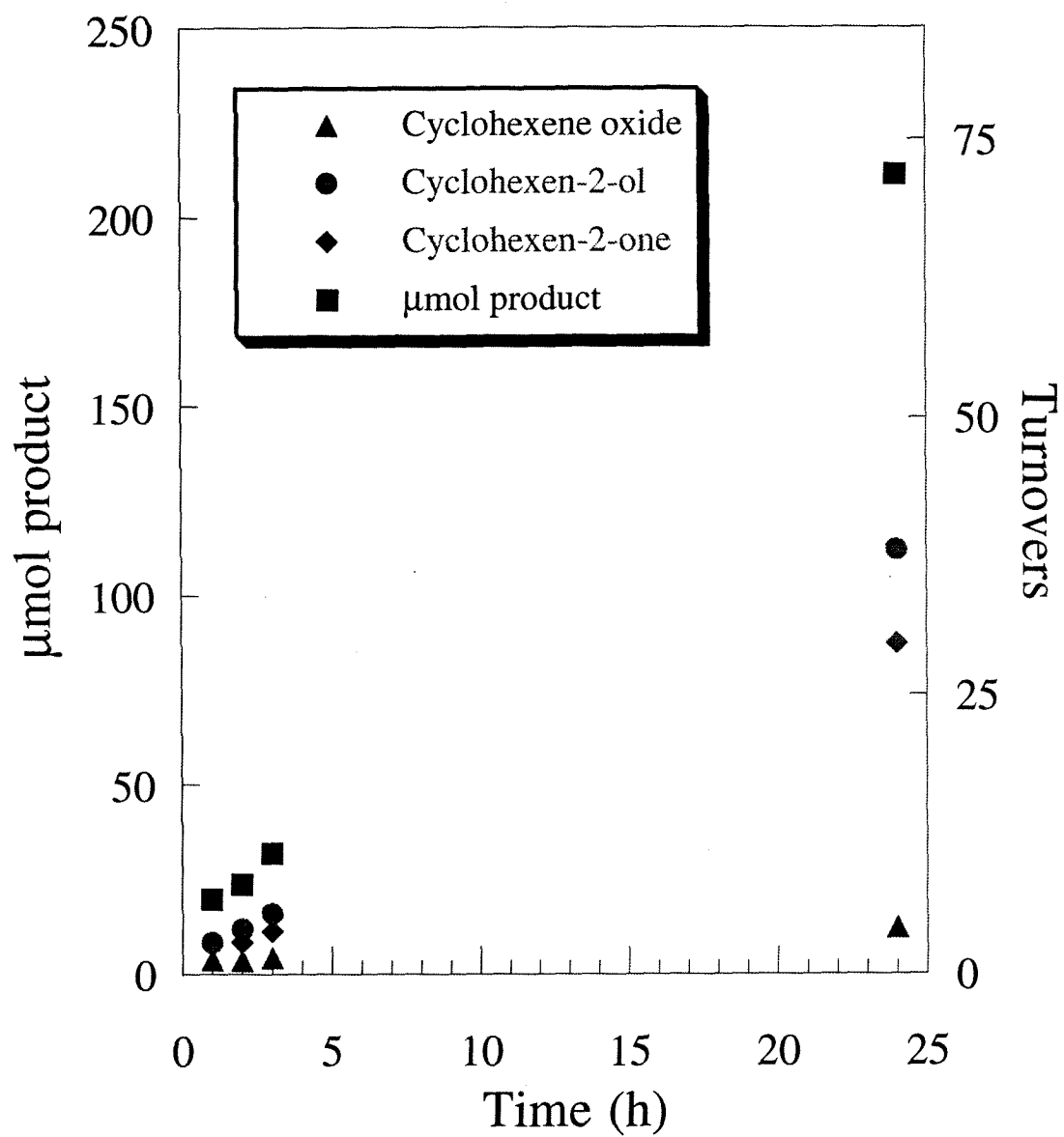


Figure 4.6 -- A plot of the catalytic activity (turnovers at 24 hours) observed for cyclohexene oxidation with dioxygen versus the reduction potential of the iron(III)-porphyrin catalyst (E° values: $\text{Fe}(\text{TPP})\text{Cl} < \text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl} < \text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$).

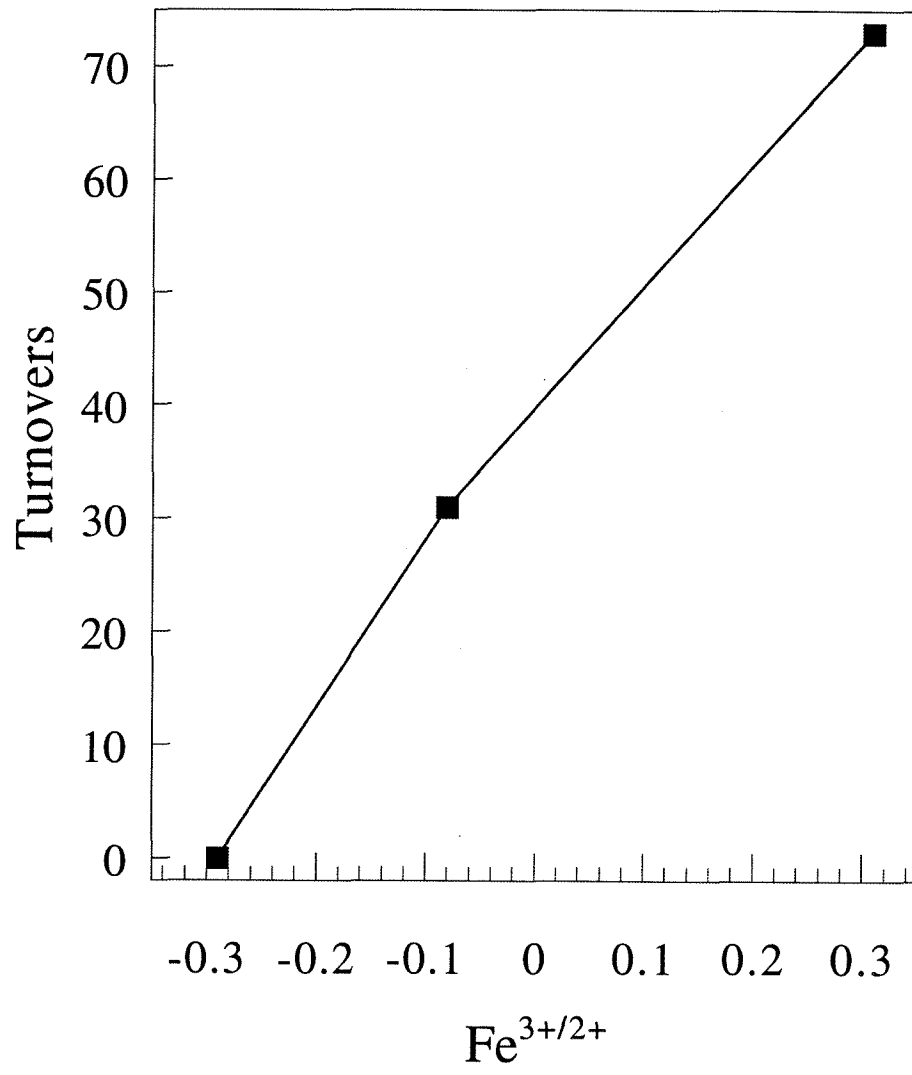


Figure 4.7 -- A proposed mechanism for direct activation of dioxygen initiated by oxygen binding to a ferrous porphyrin (modified from reference 34). The positive electrochemical potential ($\text{Fe}^{2+/3+}$) of the halogenated iron porphyrins were proposed to generate an iron(IV) oxo of comparable activity to that of a biological iron(V) oxo.

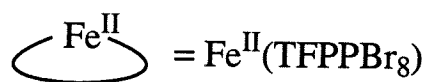
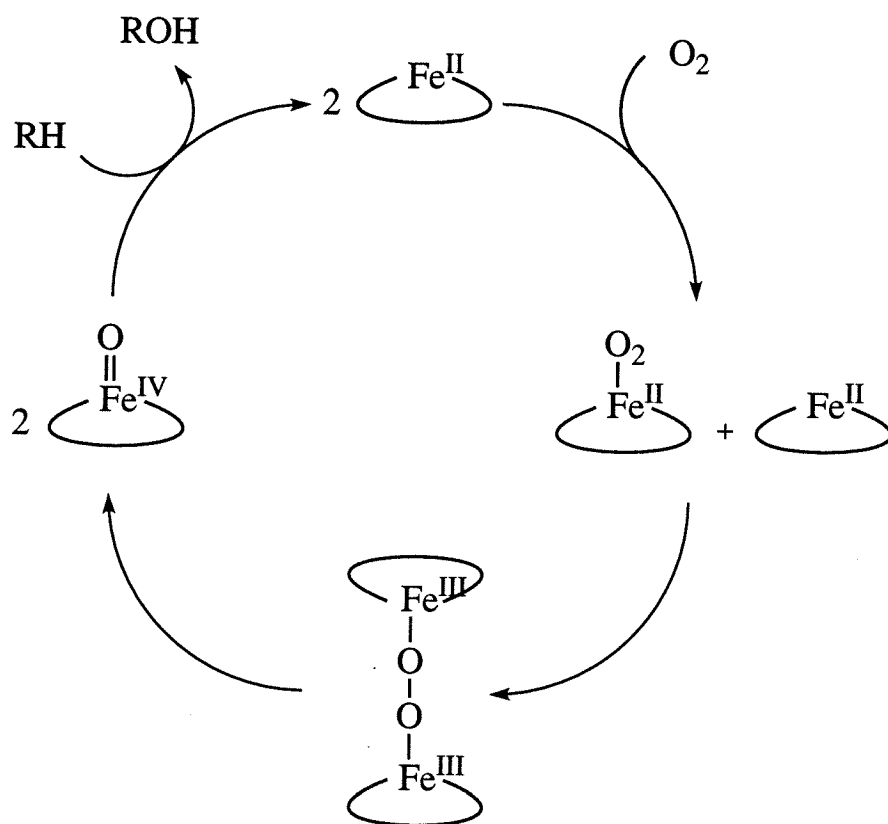


Figure 4.8 -- The alkyl peroxide decomposition mechanism for dioxygen reactions with Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl. Initiated by radicals in solution, the peroxides thereby generated are catalytically decomposed by the iron porphyrin. These radicals can further propagate the reaction.

Initiation by radicals
present in solution.

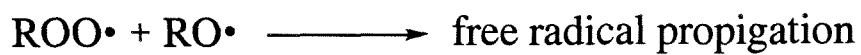
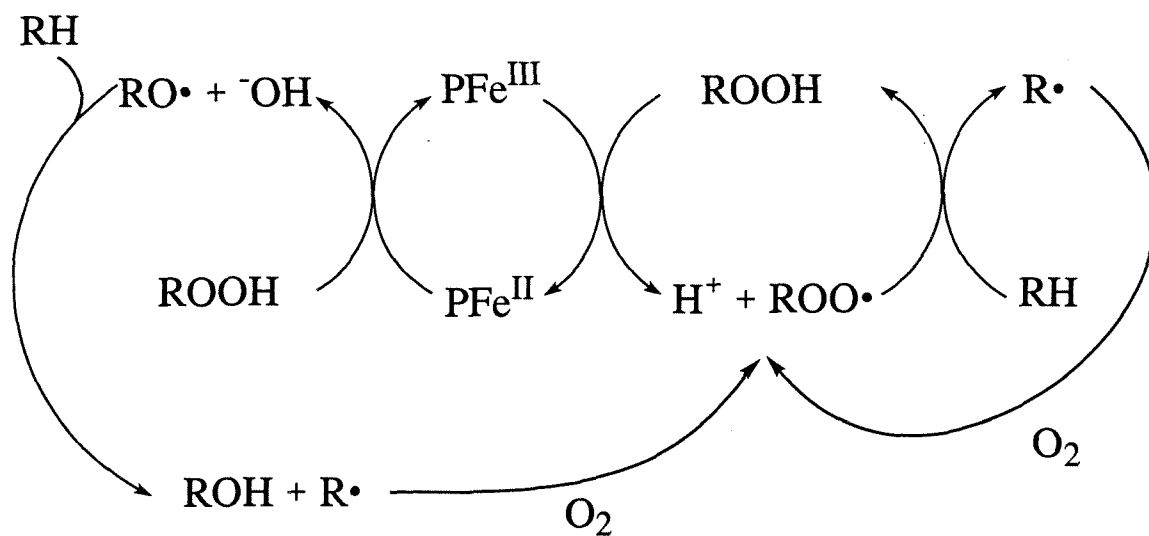
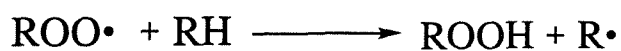
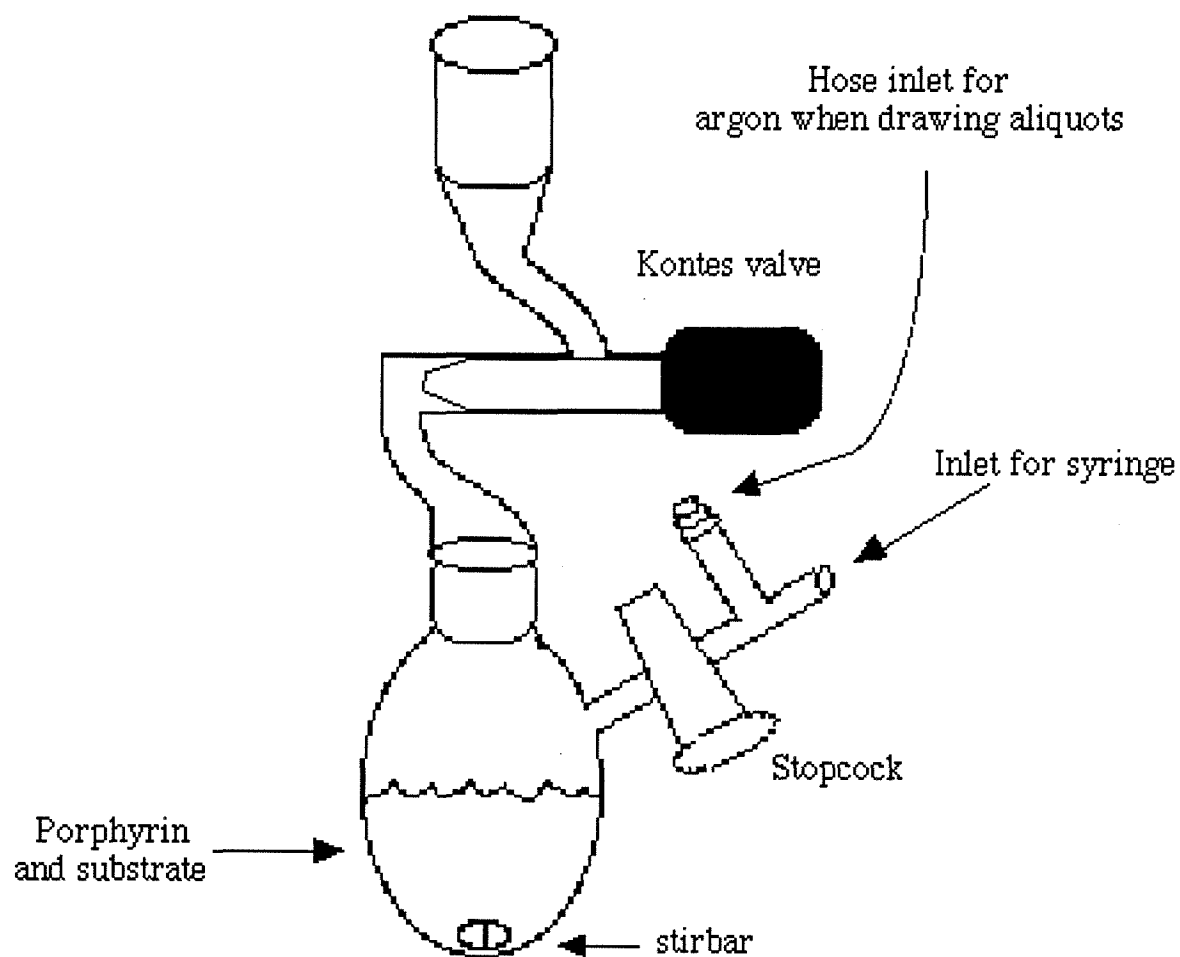


Figure 4.9 -- The modified Kjeldahl flask used for oxidation reactions. The porphyrin and iodosobenzene are added dry, then solvent and substrate are added. Aliquots can be removed without exposing the sample to air.

\$24/40 Joint,
Could evacuate on a vacuum line
or flush with argon or dioxygen.



Chapter 5

On the Mechanism of Alkene Oxidation by Ruthenium Porphyrins and Molecular Oxygen

Introduction

As described in the preceding chapter, iron tetraphenylporphyrin derivatives are catalysts for the oxidation of alkenes and alkanes with oxygen donors. A smaller number of ruthenium porphyrins have also been synthesized to further explore biomimetic metalloporphyrin oxidation chemistry. Although a few have been investigated as oxidation catalysts, a greater portion of work has focused on using ruthenium porphyrins as model complexes for iron porphyrins or as systems for dihydrogen or dinitrogen activation. For example, cofacial ruthenium porphyrin dimers have been shown to bind dihydrogen in the core between the two porphyrin molecules.¹

Ruthenium porphyrins are commonly isolated as six-coordinate $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}(\text{porphyrin})\text{L}_2$ species with $2e^-$ donor ligands such as pyridine or CO as compared to five-coordinate $\text{Fe}^{\text{III}}(\text{porphyrin})\text{X}$ complexes. Greater ligand field stabilization energy for the second row metal and π bonding from π acid ligands give ruthenium(II) porphyrins greater stability relative to iron hemes.² This increase in stability is exploited for mechanistic investigations, as intermediates in ruthenium oxidation reactions, such as $(\text{P})\text{Ru}^{\text{IV}}=\text{O}$, can be isolated and better characterized than the corresponding iron porphyrin species. Furthermore, comparisons of iron, ruthenium, and osmium porphyrin spectroscopy have been useful in determining orbital energies in iron porphyrin compounds.³⁻⁹

Ruthenium tetramesitylporphyrins have been investigated as catalysts for the oxidation of hydrocarbons. Groves¹⁰ found that $\text{RuTMP}(\text{CO})$ is oxidized to $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{TMP}(\text{O})_2$ with two equivalents of *m*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (mCPBA). This species is moderately stable, and has been characterized by NMR, elemental analysis, and

UV-Vis spectroscopy. The ruthenium dioxo porphyrin complex is a competent stoichiometric oxidant of norbornene, resulting in 1.6 equivalents (eq) norbornene oxide per mole of porphyrin and a solvated $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}\text{TMP}$ complex.¹¹ Transfer of the first oxygen occurs more readily than the second, indicating that the monooxo complex is not as effective an oxo transfer agent as the dioxo complex.¹² However, various N-oxides have been used as O-atom donors with $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{TMP}(\text{O})_2$ to catalytically oxidize alkenes^{13,14} and alkanes¹⁵ in good yields (30-90% based on N-oxide).

The carbonyl complexes $\text{RuTMP}(\text{CO})$, $\text{RuTPP}(\text{CO})$, $\text{RuOEP}(\text{CO})$ and $\text{RuTDFPP}(\text{CO})$ (TDFPP = 2,6-difluorophenylporphyrin) are also observed to catalyze hydrocarbon oxidation.^{15,16} With *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide (TBHP) or sodium hypochlorite as the oxidant, over 100 turnovers of styrene in 24 hours are reported for $\text{RuTDFPP}(\text{CO})$, and even higher activity was reported with $\text{RuOEP}(\text{CO})$.¹⁶ $\text{RuTMP}(\text{CO})$ and $\text{RuTPP}(\text{CO})$ do not show activity until addition of strong acid to the solution; once activated, both porphyrins catalyze the oxidation of adamantane with 2,6-dichloropyridine N-oxide. Activity is higher when the dioxo complex is used.¹⁵ No mechanism was proposed to explain either the high activity with planar, unhalogenated OEP, or the "activation" of the carbonyl porphyrins by acid.

In addition to catalysis observed with N-oxides and peroxides, the dioxo ruthenium porphyrins are a unique example of porphyrin catalysis with dioxygen but without addition of a coreductant. $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{TMP}(\text{O})_2$ catalyzes the aerobic oxidation of olefins under mild conditions.¹¹ The proposed mechanism (Figure 5.1) suggests that $\text{Ru}^{\text{IV}}\text{TMP}(\text{O})$, formed upon a single oxidation of substrate, disproportionates to reform the active Ru^{VI} species and a solvated ruthenium(II) porphyrin, $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}\text{TMP}(\text{S})_2$.¹² The weakly coordinated ruthenium(II) reacts with O_2 to complete the cycle. While other porphyrins such as $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{OEP}(\text{O})_2$ and $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{TPP}(\text{O})_2$ share the ability to stoichiometrically oxidize alkenes, the less sterically bulky compounds dimerize to $(\text{Ru}^{\text{IV}}\text{P}(\text{OH}))_2\text{O}$ rather than reform $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{P}(\text{O})_2$ in the presence of dioxygen.^{17,18}

$\text{RuTMP}(\text{O})_2$ has been utilized as a catalyst for the aerobic oxidation of thioethers, steroids, and esters.¹⁹⁻²² Although these papers describe catalysis by $\text{RuTMP}(\text{O})_2$ in good yield, few experiments have been conducted to probe the validity of the initially proposed Groves mechanism (Figure 5.1). Furthermore, there has been little comment on the unusual ability to activate dioxygen in combination with the inability of this species to oxidize alkanes. The mechanism of $\text{RuP}(\text{CO})$ activation by strong acid, or the possibility of a different mechanism with N-oxides (versus dioxygen) have also not been adequately addressed. In summary, although some of the extremely interesting and unique chemistry displayed by ruthenium porphyrins has been noted, little of it is well understood.

Our investigations into oxidation catalysis with perhalogenated iron porphyrins (Chapter 4) led to the synthesis and characterization of a perhalogenated ruthenium porphyrin complex, β -octachloro-tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)porphyrinato-ruthenium(II) carbonyl ($\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$) (Chapters 2 and 3). Initially, the ruthenium porphyrin was to be used to generate stable ruthenium analogs to iron peroxy intermediates proposed in the decomposition of alkyl peroxides by $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$, allowing a better understanding of the iron oxidation mechanism. Alternatively, the halogenated porphyrin could share the unusual reactivity of $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}\text{TMP}$ with dioxygen. Catalytic activity in iron porphyrins has been shown to increase with the anodic shift in the iron reduction potential, suggesting that a halogenated ruthenium porphyrin may show higher activity than RuTMP . Indeed, $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ is an extremely active catalyst for olefin oxidation with dioxygen. The mechanism does not appear to be related to either the other halogenated metalloporphyrins or the unhalogenated ruthenium porphyrins, but is unique to $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$.

Results

$\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ is an efficient catalyst for the oxidation of alkenes with PhIO or molecular oxygen. The oxidation reactions were run under comparable conditions to those with $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ described in Chapter 4. Each reaction was initiated by addition of 1 mL substrate to 15 mL of a 0.1 mM solution of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ in methylene chloride. The reaction vessel (Figure 4.9) also contained 40 equivalents of iodosobenzene under argon, or if O_2 was the oxygen source, the solution and head space in the reaction vessel were saturated with dioxygen. Aliquots were taken every 2 hours and products detected by GC.

Iodosobenzene is not a very efficient oxygen source for cyclohexene oxidation with $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ (Figure 5.2, Table 5.1). Only 10 turnovers are observed in 24 hours, with formation of 42% epoxide. The selectivity for epoxide is less than with $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$, but a notable lack of ketone is produced (< 2%). The reaction rate is highest initially, tapering off after the first 6 hours. The UV-Vis spectrum remains unchanged at the end of 24 hours, indicating that the decrease in rate is not due to porphyrin decomposition. Styrene is better oxidized by iodosobenzene and $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$, with 26 turnovers in only 3 hours, 81% of which are styrene oxide.

The high selectivity for epoxidation observed with PhIO and $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ is consistent with formation of $\text{Ru}^{\text{IV}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{O})$. As described in Chapter 4, iodosobenzene reacts with metalloporphyrins to form a metal-oxo intermediate. In the presence of olefin, the oxo species forms a charge transfer complex that may lead to epoxidation via concerted oxene transfer or electrophilic addition to the carbon-carbon double bond (Figure 4.3). The decreased activity for cyclohexene oxidation by $\text{Ru}^{\text{IV}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{O})$ relative to " $\text{Fe}^{\text{V}}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}(\text{O})$ " is not surprising, since the ruthenium porphyrin is one oxidation state lower than the iron analog.

Activity with dioxygen is quite substantial (Table 5.1). In 24 hours, 42 equivalents of cyclooctene are epoxidized to cyclooctene oxide. Benzaldehyde is the

sole product of styrene oxidation, producing only 2.5 turnovers in 3 hours. The greatest activity is seen in the oxidation of cyclohexene; 296 turnovers consisting of cyclohexene oxide (15%), 2-cyclohexen-1-ol (58%) and 2-cyclohexen-1-one (27%) are observed in 24 hours (Figure 5.3).

The mechanism with dioxygen is not as obvious. The different product selectivity observed in oxidation of both styrene and cyclohexene with dioxygen versus iodosobenzene suggests there is a different mechanism for the two O-atom sources. The increased amount of allylic and carbon-carbon bond cleavage oxidation products suggests that the mechanism with O₂ has a substantial radical contribution. Since reactions with PhIO are believed to go through a Ru^{IV} oxo intermediate, a different oxidizing species must be generated upon reaction with O₂. Unfortunately, the difficulty in obtaining large quantities of porphyrin has precluded the direct observation of intermediates in the dioxygen reactions. Instead, indirect methods have been used to probe the reaction mechanism. As many modes of interaction between oxygen and the porphyrin are possible, we have tried to test the viability of the most likely candidates.

A simple, direct method of dioxygen activation mimics dioxygenase rather than monooxygenase activity (Figure 4.7). Such a mechanism, initially proposed to explain oxidations with highly halogenated iron porphyrins,²³ is even more attractive for the ruthenium analogs, since no addition of coreductant would be required to initiate the cycle. Oxygen binds to RuTFPPCl₈(CO), which reacts with another porphyrin molecule to form a μ -peroxo dimer, (TFPPCl₈)Ru^{III}-O-O-Ru^{III}(TFPPCl₈). Homolytic O-O bond cleavage forms the active oxidant, Ru^{IV} monooxo, which returns to the catalyst resting state after oxidizing substrate. This mechanism is unlikely for two reasons. First, cleavage of the μ -peroxo bond to form (P)Ru^{IV}=O would produce the same oxidizing species as PhIO, and would therefore be expected to yield the same product distribution. This mechanism does not allow for the different selectivity observed with different oxidants. Furthermore, Ru^{II}TFPPCl₈(CO) is air stable and shows no reaction with

dioxygen, even upon recrystallization from an air saturated solution. Thus the first step in the cycle does not occur.

A second possibility is that $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ and $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ operate by the same mechanism with oxygen (Figure 4.8). A plot of moles of cyclohexene product versus time for catalysis by $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ (Figure 5.3) shows a slight curvature, suggesting some initiation for this catalyst, although not as significant as observed for the iron analog. More importantly, no metal couple is accessible in the ruthenium porphyrin electrochemistry (Chapter 3), so no orbital of reasonable energy is available to transfer electrons to or from an alkyl peroxide.

The best evidence that $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ does not operate by an alkyl peroxide decomposition mechanism, however, is that it does not decompose peroxides at an appreciable rate. $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ has been shown to rapidly decompose *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide^{24,25}; when TBHP is added to a solution of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$, oxygen is vigorously evolved. A similar concentration of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ does not exhibit a visible reaction. A more sensitive analysis of hydrogen peroxide decomposition shows that the ruthenium porphyrin only decomposes 4.5 equivalents of peroxide in four hours, as measured by oxygen evolution. The iron porphyrin is much more efficient, with 68 turnovers in the same time period (Figure 5.4). The opposite relative activity is observed for cyclohexene oxidation with dioxygen, where $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ catalyzes 296 turnovers compared to only 73 by $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ in 24 hours. A purely radical peroxide decomposition mechanism is not consistent with these observations.

A third possibility is that this catalyst mimics the behavior of $\text{RuTMP}(\text{CO})$ with oxygen. A Ru^{VI} dioxo complex would be expected to exhibit different reactivity than a monooxo, thus resolving the problem of dissimilarity with the iodosobenzene results. Therefore an attempt was made to reproduce the Groves cycle with $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$. As in the conversion of $\text{RuTMP}(\text{CO})$ to $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{TMP}(\text{O})_2$,¹⁰ careful titration of a solution of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ with mCPBA resulted in complete formation of a new species

($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 420, 514, 552 \text{ nm}$) after addition of two equivalents peroxide (Figure 5.5). Isosbestic points at 390, 417, 525, and 585 nm indicate that only a single species is formed. The slight red shift in the Soret band and the blue shift in the Q bands are consistent with spectral changes observed in the oxidation of RuOEP(CO) to RuOEP(O)₂,¹⁸ suggesting that Ru^{VI}TFPPCl₈(O)₂ is formed. The disappearance of the carbonyl stretch in the IR indicates removal of the CO ligand, but no strong stretch is observable in the 700 to 900 cm⁻¹ region, as would be expected for a ruthenium oxo.^{12,18} However, this region contains strong solvent stretches, making detection of $\nu_{\text{Ru=O}}$ difficult by solution infrared spectroscopy.

The anodically shifted reduction potentials of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) would destabilize the higher oxidation states relative to those of RuTPP complexes, making Ru^{VI}TFPPCl₈(O)₂ extremely reactive. In line with this expectation, any attempt to concentrate or isolate this species led to decomposition to a variety of porphyrin products. However, at low concentrations, such as in a range where UV-Visible spectroscopy of the porphyrin ligand is feasible (1 - 10 μM), the steps of the catalytic cycle can be observed (Figure 5.6). Addition of mCPBA to form Ru^{VI}TFPPCl₈(O)₂, followed by addition of a small amount of cyclohexene, results in a large decrease in the intensity of both the Soret and Q band absorptions. The bleach is not due to porphyrin decomposition, because addition of carbon monoxide gas regenerates the original spectrum with over 85% of the original intensity. The new spectrum is similar to that of Ru^{IV}OEP(O)₂²⁶ or Ru^{IV}TPP(O),¹⁷ with a slight blue shift in the Soret band and broad absorptions in the Q band region relative to the dioxo complex, suggesting formation of Ru^{IV}TFPPCl₈(O). Increased recovery of the Soret band after 24 hours in the presence of substrate could indicate transfer of the second oxo ligand from Ru^{IV}TFPPCl₈(O) to form another molecule of oxidized substrate and Ru^{II}TFPPCl₈(S)₂. Unfortunately, the amount of product generated was too small to be detected by the GC method used for the general catalysis experiments, and oxo-transfer to the olefin could not be confirmed.²⁷

Oxidation of triphenylphosphine to triphenylphosphine oxide can be confirmed by ^{31}P NMR. Addition of two equivalents PPh_3 to a solution of $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{O})_2$ led to a decrease in the 514 nm band and the 600 nm tailing associated with dioxo formation, and new Q bands at 542 and 553 nm (Figure 5.7a). Continued addition of PPh_3 resulted in a blue shift of the Q bands to 517 and 540 nm, which may correspond to the coordination of triphenylphosphine to $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPCl}_8$ (Figure 5.7b). These two steps are believed to correspond to oxidation of 2 eq PPh_3 by the dioxo porphyrin followed by coordination of PPh_3 to the solvated ruthenium(II) porphyrin.

The ^{31}P NMR of this sample after the reaction is complete does show a resonance for Ph_3PO at 29.9 ppm. A second signal, consistent with PPh_3 coordination to Ru^{II} , appears at 40 ppm in the ^{31}P NMR (no signal is observed at -6 ppm for free triphenylphosphine). For example, $\text{Ru}(\text{COOMe})_2(\text{CO})_2\text{PPh}_3$ has a chemical shift of 30.5 ppm.²⁸ Although the UV-Vis showed isosbestic conversion to " $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{PPh}_3)_2$ ", the ^{19}F NMR was not clean, indicating that coordination of triphenylphosphine is not quantitative. Additional peaks in the ^{19}F NMR may be due to partial degradation of the porphyrin ligand after treatment with a harsh oxidant such as mCPBA.

Addition of styrene to a solution of $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{O})_2$ led to similar spectroscopic changes, indicating that the decrease in Soret intensity ("oxo transfer") is not dependent on the substrate. In the absence of a potential ligand, the Soret bleach was even more pronounced. Addition of a small amount of pyridine to this solution led to the formation of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{py})_2$ (confirmed by UV-Vis). The ease of formation of the bis-pyridine adduct is consistent with oxidation of substrate by $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{O})_2$ to form $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{S})_2$ that is able to coordinate an available ligand.

These experiments suggest that $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ can undergo Groves type chemistry. The catalytic oxidation reactions with O_2 , however, were conducted without any additional oxidant, allowing no mechanism for the initial formation of $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{O})_2$ from the carbonyl species. In addition, oxo transfer is generally

accepted to be more selective than the catalysis observed in the dioxygen reactions. Although Groves chemistry is possible, it does not seem probable for the main mechanism for catalysis by $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ with dioxygen.

Therefore a modified mechanism is proposed, which reacts through the lower oxidation states, involving both a monooxo and a peroxo intermediate. As mentioned above, $\text{Ru}^{\text{IV}}\text{TMP}(\text{O})$ is a weak oxo transfer agent; the more electron-withdrawing TFPPCl_8 ligand would be expected to result in a much more reactive monooxo complex. The reaction is initiated by a slow loss of CO (Figure 5.8). The solvated ruthenium(II) porphyrin, without the strong π acid effect of the carbonyl, would have a much lower $\text{Ru}^{\text{III/II}}$ couple, increasing the possibility of a reaction with dioxygen. Instead of forming $\text{Ru}^{\text{IV}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{O})$, as in the direct oxygen activation mechanism (Figure 4.7), the ruthenium(II) dioxygen complex could rearrange to a ruthenium peroxo species that can react with substrate. The peroxide intermediate can either abstract a hydrogen atom from substrate to form $\text{Ru}^{\text{III}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{OOH})$ or attack olefin to epoxidize one substrate molecule and form $\text{Ru}^{\text{IV}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{O})$. The branching at this point in the mechanism would accommodate the observation of allylic oxidation products from escape of R^\bullet which could initiate a free radical reaction. Decomposition of the alkyl peroxide radical to product and $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{O})$ would result in a larger amount of epoxide formation relative to the purely radical alkyl peroxide mechanism of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$. This mechanism is similar to one proposed for stoichiometric oxidation by vanadium(V) peroxo complexes where a mixture of epoxidation and hydroxylation was observed.²⁹

The modified peroxo intermediate mechanism does implicate an initiation period for the catalyst, as loss of the carbonyl ligand is required before interaction with dioxygen can occur. Chemical removal of the carbonyl ligand should abolish the initiation period and increase the amount of active catalyst, resulting in higher overall product formation. However, addition of a small amount of triethylamine-N-oxide (10 eq) or mCPBA (5-10 eq) to remove the carbonyl ligand did not increase the rate of reaction. The oxidation

reactions were initiated by addition of oxygen and cyclohexene to a solution of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ and $(\text{Et})_3\text{NO}$ or mCPBA. No change in the rate of catalysis was observed with triethylamine-N-oxide (Figure 5.9), though the product distribution was much more similar to that of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ with dioxygen, with only 6% epoxide and 59% 2-cyclohexen-1-ol. The porphyrin spectrum was also affected by addition of $(\text{Et})_3\text{NO}$. The Q band absorptions grew in intensity and moved to 510 and 535 nm, similar to the spectrum of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{py})_2$, suggesting that triethylamine may bind to ruthenium.

Reactions with mCPBA were substantially different; only 20 turnovers were observed, all within the first 2 hours. More epoxide was produced: 35% versus 15% with dioxygen alone. The lack of products suggests that the catalyst deactivated, although the spectrum was unchanged. It is possible that $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{L})_2$ remaining after the reaction with mCPBA dimerizes or forms another porphyrin product with a Soret at similar energy to $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$. Although titrations with mCPBA suggest relatively stable formation of $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{O})_2$, the catalysis experiments are run at significantly higher concentration of porphyrin ($> 25 \times$). The lack of activity suggests that the carbonyl free porphyrin is not stable at higher concentrations, and perhaps dimerizes to a catalytically inactive species. In a normal cyclohexene oxidation reaction, only a small amount of ruthenium porphyrin is an active catalyst (has lost CO) at any given time. Therefore the concentration of $\text{Ru}^{\text{IV}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{O})$ is quite low, and reacts with substrate before deactivation (via dimerization) can occur. Alternatively, the mechanism proposed in Figure 5.9 may be incorrect; the carbonyl ligand may remain on the ruthenium for the duration of the reaction, and activation of the catalyst occurs by some other means.

Addition of TBHP could also serve to initiate the reaction. Unlike mCPBA, TBHP is not a strong enough oxidant to remove the carbonyl ligand. However, it is capable of generating free radicals, and could initiate a radical based reaction in solution.

Addition of 10 equivalents TBHP to a solution of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ in the presence of cyclohexene and O_2 results in no increase in the number of moles of products produced (Figure 5.10a). The product distribution in these reactions is the same as with dioxygen alone.

If a larger amount of TBHP is added, the reaction is much faster, with 200 turnovers in the first hour. The product distribution is also significantly different, with 10% epoxide and 50% 2-cyclohexen-1-ol throughout the run. It is not clear if the porphyrin is involved in this chemistry, or if the TBHP has simply initiated a free radical reaction. If the data is replotted in terms of turnovers, then a significant increase in rate is observed with either 10 or 300 equivalents of TBHP (Figure 5.10b). Interpretation of this result is complicated by the fact that only 50% as much porphyrin catalyst was used in the peroxide experiment.

Phase transfer of dioxygen into the solution is not rate limiting. Although solubility of dioxygen in methylene chloride is only 10 mM, this does not limit the reaction rate. A decrease in the stir rate (Figure 5.11) or even a complete lack of stirring does not curtail the rate of product formation. In fact, as seen in Figure 5.11, the slower stirred reaction showed more turnovers in an equal time period. A completely unstirred reaction also showed slightly higher activity, suggesting that a lower concentration of oxygen in solution may enhance reactivity.

A further test of the peroxo mechanism used the presence of additional carbon monoxide to inhibit the reaction. If catalyst activation involves spontaneous loss of CO, exposure to a carbon monoxide atmosphere should shut down catalysis by pushing the equilibrium towards the inactive CO bound form. As mentioned above, both UV-Vis and IR spectroscopy indicate that the carbonyl ligand remains bound both during and after a catalytic run. However, the presence of a small amount of ruthenium porphyrin without CO would be difficult to detect by these methods. To further explore the role of the carbonyl ligand, oxidation of cyclohexene by $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ was conducted under a

mixture of oxygen and carbon monoxide. Rather than preventing oxidation, identical rates of product formation were observed under a 50/50 O₂/CO atmosphere. The mixed atmosphere reaction only produced less product at the 24 hour time point, since only half as much total oxygen was in the reaction vessel (Figure 5.12).

The lack of inhibition by CO, while not encouraging, does not completely rule out the loss of CO as the first step in the reaction mechanism. As described above, if the carbonyl ligand is never lost, the subsequent reaction with dioxygen would never occur. However, if the reaction with dioxygen is much faster than recombination with carbon monoxide, some ruthenium porphyrin would remain active, allowing oxidation chemistry to take place in the presence of CO. However, it is surprising that absolutely no decrease in rate is observed.

A more interesting result from the mixed atmosphere experiments is the decrease in epoxide formation. At 24 hours, epoxide comprises only 7% of the total products, compared to 15% in a pure dioxygen environment. The decrease in epoxidation is offset by an increase in the amount of 2-cyclohexen-1-one to 36%. A possible explanation for the change in product distribution is that multiple oxidation pathways with dioxygen are available, and one that favors epoxidation is inhibited by carbon monoxide, while the other is not.

To insure that a small amount of uncarbonylated porphyrin is not present, a sample was exposed to a high pressure of CO. A small amount of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) in CCl₄ or CH₂Cl₂ was placed into a Parr reactor and sealed under 1100 psi of carbon monoxide for 2 or 4 days. The pressure was released from the Parr bomb, and a measured amount of the porphyrin solution (containing ~ 2 μmol porphyrin) was injected directly into a solution of methylene chloride and cyclohexene to initiate a dioxygen catalysis reaction. Some carbon monoxide remained in the porphyrin solution, but as the mixed atmosphere experiments demonstrated, the presence of a small amount of CO does not inhibit the oxidation reaction.

Catalysis with the CO treated RuTFPPClg(CO), however, had an extremely long initiation period. In 24 hours, only ten turnovers are observed, composed entirely of allylic oxidation products. By 48 hours, the reaction has fully initiated, with 238 turnovers comprised of 7% epoxide, 53% 2-cyclohexen-1-ol, and 40% 2-cyclohexen-one, similar to the product distribution observed in the mixed atmosphere reactions.

Spectroscopy of the CO treated porphyrin showed that the porphyrin had been modified during the long exposure to CO. The infrared spectrum of the porphyrin shows a new peak at 2112 cm^{-1} in addition to the peak assigned to the CO stretch of mono-carbonyl complex at 1981 cm^{-1} . The shift of ν_{CO} to higher energy is consistent with formation of RuTFPPClg(CO)₂; calculations indicate that a single CO stretch is expected for the bis-carbonyl porphyrin (approximating the porphyrin as D_{2d} symmetry). An intense peak also appeared in the IR spectrum at 1730 cm^{-1} , as discussed below.

The UV-Vis spectrum in either methylene chloride or carbon tetrachloride showed a slight red shift of the Soret to 420 nm and a slight blue shift and broadening of the Q bands (Figure 5.13). A strong absorption was also observed at 280 nm, but is not believed to be related to the porphyrin, since it appeared at different intensity relative to the porphyrin bands in the two runs. The high energy electronic transition and the 1730 cm^{-1} IR band are consistent with signals from a ketone. It is possible that some reaction between the reactive halogenated solvent and carbon monoxide could have occurred, resulting in formation of an acyl chloride or halogenated ketone. Low molecular weight acyl chlorides have a strong absorption around 1800 cm^{-1} , while halogenated ketones are at slightly lower energy. ¹H NMR of the carbon tetrachloride solution after removal from the Parr reactor showed a weak resonance at 4.3 ppm; chloroacetyl chloride has a chemical shift of 4.6 ppm. Unfortunately, it is impossible to do more than speculate on the source of these organic-type absorptions. However, repurification of the porphyrin by column chromatography does remove the 280 nm band from the UV-Vis and the 2112 cm^{-1} band from the IR. The purified porphyrin regains

catalytic activity, suggesting that chromatography removes the second CO from the ruthenium. In the absence of another axial ligand to displace the second carbonyl, such as water or acetone available in the usual post-synthesis workup, the second carbonyl ligand remains bound. The bis-carbonyl complex has no coordination sites available for chemistry, and no catalysis is observed. The pressure experiments suggest some interesting activation of CO under high pressures, but do not elucidate the role of the carbonyl ligand in catalysis.

Oxidation reactions with cyclohexene-*d*₁₀ show a large isotope effect in reactions with dioxygen (Figure 5.14). In competitive experiments with equal amounts of deuterated and non-deuterated cyclohexene, the ratio of products at 24 hours gives an isotope effect of 7.0. The product distribution indicates a significant difference between epoxidation and allylic oxidation. Epoxide formation has no isotope effect (ratio = 1.0), 2-cyclohexen-1-ol has an isotope effect of 14.1, and the isotope effect for 2-cyclohexen-1-one formation is twice that number (29.5), suggesting that different processes are responsible for epoxidation and hydroxylation. Both the total isotope effect (8.2) and the individual isotope effects (1.15 for epoxidation, 9.2 and 19.3 for allylic oxidation) are of similar magnitude to those of Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl, suggesting that hydrogen abstraction is involved in the rate determining step.

Non-competitive experiments reveal that the two cases are not the same. With Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl, no reaction was seen with cyclohexene-*d*₁₀ alone. Presumably, spontaneous radical formation from deuterated cyclohexene is slow due to the stronger C-D bond, and the reaction is never initiated. With RuTFPPCl₈(CO), however, some reaction with cyclohexene-*d*₁₀ was observed, indicating that the ruthenium porphyrin does not initiate solely by the same mechanism as the iron porphyrin. The non-competitive isotope effect is extremely large, (mol cyclohexene products)/(mol cyclohexene-*d*₁₀ products) = 85. A large non-competitive isotope effect (50) has been reported for the oxidation of alcohols by [(bpy)₂(py)Ru^{IV}(O)]²⁺.³⁰ The mechanism

involves hydride transfer followed by rapid proton equilibration from the aqueous medium, which is not applicable to the organic solvent reaction of RuTFPPCl₈(CO).

Further experiments probed the possibility of a photochemical reaction. Since the reaction vessel is made of glass, ambient light enters the reaction, allowing the possibility of a light activated mechanism. Porphyrins are known to sensitize singlet oxygen,³¹ and the actual oxygen transfer step could be completely unrelated to the ruthenium center. To test the possibility of singlet oxygen production, ZnTFPPCl₈ was used in place of RuTFPPCl₈(CO). Visible light has enough energy to cause a $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ transition in either the zinc or ruthenium porphyrin to form a triplet excited state. The triplet can act as a sensitizer to generate singlet oxygen, which could then react with cyclohexene. Under similar conditions to catalysis with RuTFPPCl₈(CO), ZnTFPPCl₈ produced only 3 turnovers of cyclohexene in 24 hours, all of which were allylic oxidation products. This is within the range of products observed without any catalyst (between zero and 20 μ mol product, approximately equal to up to 10 turnovers), suggesting that ZnTFPPCl₈ does not catalyze the oxidation of cyclohexene by any mechanism. The lack of activity from the porphyrin suggests that the TFPPCl₈ ligand is not an efficient oxygen sensitizer. Furthermore, the products are not consistent with an organic singlet oxygen reaction. ¹O₂ generates ketones and carbon - carbon bond cleavage products rather than epoxides and alcohols.³²

A second control was performed by excluding light from a catalysis reaction of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) with dioxygen and cyclohexene. The initiation period increased dramatically, with almost no reaction in the first 10 hours. The initiation period for one reaction was longer than the second trial, resulting in very different turnover numbers at 24 hours (Figure 5.15). Once started, however, the reaction rate does increase; at 24 hours, Run 1 has 75% of the products of an average reaction in ambient light. The second reaction, which was slower to initiate, has only 16% as much activity in 24 hours. Product distributions are similar to a reaction in the light, suggesting that the same

mechanism is operating in both cases. Although singlet oxygen is not implicated, ambient light does play a role in initiating the reaction with RuTFPPCl₈(CO) and O₂. The catalyst appears to be both thermally and photochemically activated.

Photolysis with visible light dramatically increases the rate of reaction (Figure 5.16). Two identical reactions were set up, one in the presence of normal room light (one light bulb from a hood lamp), and one continuously irradiated with a tungsten lamp (150W). The visible photolysis reaction shows 3.5 times as many turnovers in 8 hours (270 vs. 77), a tremendous enhancement by relatively low energy light. No porphyrin decomposition was observed. Product distributions are similar in the two reactions, indicating that a similar reaction is occurring in both cases.

To further explore the effect of light, the photophysics of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) were investigated. Samples of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) in methylene chloride were irradiated with pulses from a Nd-YAG or dye laser. Laser photolysis is known to photodissociate carbonyl ligands,⁸ allowing an investigation of the reactivity of the bare ruthenium porphyrin. Excitation with 355 or 480 nm light produced a transient difference spectrum consistent with promotion of an electron into the π^* e_g orbital. A positive absorbance at 620 nm (Figure 5.17) and a negative change in optical density (ΔOD) in the Soret region indicate formation of a porphyrin triplet.

The kinetics describing decay of the excited state were dependent on the atmosphere over the solution. Both the 5 μ s and 50 μ s transient absorption spectra from 390 to 440 nm were obtained under carbon monoxide, ethylene, oxygen, and argon atmospheres; the transient spectra at 415 nm are shown in Figures 5.18 and 5.19 (additional traces are in Appendix 5). Under CO, biexponential decay of the excited state is observed. The faster rate,³³ $k_1 = 3.9 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$, most likely corresponds to the decay of the porphyrin triplet excited state. The lifetime, 286 ns, is much shorter than the 36 μ s porphyrin-based triplet excited state of RuTPP(CO),³⁴ but longer than the 15 ns charge transfer excited state of RuTPP(py)₂.³⁵ Generally, ruthenium porphyrin complexes have

$^3(\pi - \pi^*)$ lifetimes of tens of microseconds, while $(d - \pi^*)$ lifetimes are only a few nanoseconds.³¹ Although the transient spectrum (at $t = 0$; Figure 5.17) shows porphyrin triplet characteristics, the short lifetime suggests that substantial mixing of the triplet and charge transfer states is occurring. The molecular orbital diagram of RuTFPPClg(CO) (Figure 3.6) indicates that these two transitions are expected to be very close in energy. No emission was detected either at room temperature or from 2-methyl-tetrahydrofuran glass (77 K) at any wavelength out to 1100 nm.

The second kinetic term, $k_2 = 1.3 \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$, is believed to be due to recombination of CO. The concentration of CO in chloroform is 8.5 mM; assuming pseudo first order kinetics (and a similar concentration in CH_2Cl_2), the CO recombination rate is calculated as $1.5 \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$.

As observed in the laser traces at 415 nm on a 50 μs time base (Figure 5.19), the signal does not completely return to zero. The transient at 50 μs is after the excited state has decayed, and should correspond to the spectrum of the photoproduct from loss of the carbonyl ligand. The magnitude of the ΔOD indicates that the quantum yield for loss of CO is quite small, consistent with quantum yields observed for other ruthenium porphyrins.⁸ Comparisons of the transient spectra under different atmospheres at 50 μs may give some indication of the reactivity of the carbonyl free ruthenium.

Oxygen efficiently quenches the triplet at a rate of $1.25 \times 10^7 \text{ s}^{-1}$. However, comparison of the transient absorption spectra at 50 μs under CO and O_2 does not suggest that oxygen binds to ruthenium (Figure 5.20). In fact, none of the spectra from the four samples have a distinct photoproduct at 50 μs , not supporting a mechanism involving oxygen binding to RuTFPPClg after loss of CO. Furthermore, a spectrum taken of each sample after laser photolysis (Figure 5.21) indicates that significant amounts of porphyrin decomposition occur under an oxygen atmosphere.

An ethylene atmosphere results in decay rates of $k_1 = 8.9 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$ and $k_2 = 4.2 \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$, indicating substantial quenching of the porphyrin excited state. Since ethylene is

unable to quench an excited state by energy transfer, it must be interacting more directly with the porphyrin to protect it from decomposition. The 50 μ s transient under ethylene shows the greatest bleach in the Soret region, suggesting some interaction between ruthenium and olefin on this time scale. The ethylene sample shows no decomposition after photolysis, and even shows a slight increase in the Soret intensity. One explanation for these results is that ethylene binds to the excited state of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) (k_1), and also to the photodissociated ruthenium porphyrin (k_2). Approximating the concentration of ethylene in solution as 5 mM gives an ethylene recombination rate with the photodissociated RuTFPPCl₈ of $8.4 \times 10^7 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ s}^{-1}$. However, olefin complexation after loss of CO is not likely to be relevant to the catalytic mechanism since the quantum yield is very small. Photolysis of CO is only observed with high energy light (355 nm), and the oxidation reactions are only irradiated with visible wavelengths.

Under an atmosphere of argon, the excited state again shows biexponential decay kinetics with $k_1 = 7.1 \times 10^6 \text{ s}^{-1}$ and $k_2 = 7.6 \times 10^5 \text{ s}^{-1}$. These results are not consistent with the description of the ethylene and dioxygen chemistry above. It is difficult to find an explanation for the increase in the decay rates under an inert atmosphere. One possibility is that in the absence of another ligand, the excited state interacts with methylene chloride, which is not a completely inert solvent. However, the decay rate would still be expected to be slower than rates under a CO atmosphere. A second possibility is that with the high energy light needed to observe the Soret band transients, multiple reactions may occur, complicating the kinetics.

Despite these problems, it is clear that excitation under ethylene results in a different product than photolysis under an inert atmosphere. Furthermore, although oxygen quenches the triplet excited state, there is no evidence for the substantial red shift normally observed upon binding of dioxygen.⁴ These experiments suggest another possible mechanism that would initiate not with oxygen binding but with olefin binding. RuTFPPCl₈(CO) is not able to catalyze the hydroxylation of alkanes with dioxygen,

suggesting that the electron richness of the carbon - carbon double bond is somehow important. Toluene, which has weak methyl C-H bonds, is not oxidized, either alone or in the presence of olefin to initiate reaction. Cumene or 3-methyl pentane, which is oxidized in low yield by Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl, is also inactive with the ruthenium porphyrin and dioxygen.

Some evidence for olefin binding does exist. The carbonyl stretch in the solution IR of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) in CCl₄ shifts 2.2 cm⁻¹ upon addition of a small amount of cyclohexene. The shift to higher energy is consistent with weak competition by the π^* orbitals of the olefin for backbonding density from the ruthenium ion.

¹H NMR of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) in acetone-*d*₆ after 24 hours under an ethylene atmosphere showed a weak resonance at -3.6 ppm. RuTMP(C₂H₄) has a singlet at -3.27 ppm, assigned to a π complex of ethylene,³⁶ suggesting a similar assignment for RuTFPPCl₈(C₂H₄). The carbonyl ligand may remain bound to trans to the olefin, but it is not clear from the NMR data. As the signal is present under an atmosphere of ethylene gas, exchange of the bound ethylene must be slow on the NMR time scale. The ¹⁹F NMR of this sample still showed several different porphyrin species, indicating that only a small fraction of the porphyrin has ethylene bound.

UV-Vis data indicates that olefin binding, if occurring, is not highly favored. A solution of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) with cyclohexene showed no change after 24 hours, suggesting that any olefin complex is of low enough concentration to be swamped by the signal of the carbonyl porphyrin. Alternatively, a weak interaction with olefin might cause only small changes in the UV-Vis spectrum.

If olefin binding is not favored for the ground state, the transient spectroscopy suggests that olefin binding may be more favorable in the excited state. A mechanism for catalytic olefin oxidation via the excited state is shown in Figure 5.22. The mixing of the $3(\pi - \pi^*)$ and $(d - \pi^*)$ orbitals indicate that visible excitation of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) might populate the MLCT state which results in an oxidized metal center in the excited state.

Olefin binding to the strongly oxidizing Ru^{III} would then be more likely to occur (Figure 5.22). Once a π olefin complex is formed, it may rearrange to form a ruthenium(IV) alkyl radical complex, which would readily combine with dioxygen. The bound alkyl peroxide radical could abstract a hydrogen atom from another substrate molecule, forming a peroxide complex. From this point, several different pathways could occur. The peroxide could homolytically cleave, either thermally or photochemically, initiating a free radical reaction (not shown). Alternatively, the peroxide could decompose via an intermolecular epoxidation reaction, leaving Ru^{III}TFPPCl₈(OH) (after the formal π radical anion recombines with the ruthenium), which may recombine with another radical, R•, to form ROH and return the porphyrin to the resting state of the catalytic cycle.

This mechanism has several advantages over the mechanism involving loss of CO. First, spontaneous loss of the π acid carbonyl ligand is not likely for such an electron deficient porphyrin. Second, a partial carbon monoxide mechanism would not inhibit a photochemical reaction. Third, the dramatic increase in reactivity with light is explained by a greater amount of olefin complexation, which decomposes to lead directly to product or free radicals. The branching for a radical mechanism explains the large amount of allylic radical products observed. In addition, the large non-competitive isotope effect suggests that branching for the intermolecular mechanism is favored over C-D bond cleavage by a substantial amount, as is the high percentage of epoxidation formed with cyclohexene-*d*₁₀.

The peroxide experiments are also consistent with this mechanism. Addition of mCPBA removes the carbonyl ligand, which leads to a less oxidizing MLCT state with less or no affinity for olefin interaction. Addition of small amounts of TBHP may enhance the branching to the radical pathway by providing radicals to propagate radical reactions.

Conclusion

Traditional scientific method has always been at the very best, 20-20 hindsight. It's good for seeing where you've been. It's good for testing the truth of what you think you know, but it can't tell you where you ought to go.

-- Robert M. Pirsig, *Zen and the Art of Motorcycle Maintenance*, (1974).³⁷

RuTFPPCl₈(CO) has unprecedented ability for a carbonyl porphyrin to catalyze the oxidation of olefins with dioxygen. The mechanism does not appear to be radical decomposition of alkyl peroxides, as observed with Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl, or the Groves dioxo ruthenium(VI) chemistry observed with RuTMP. Instead, a novel mechanism is proposed that involves an interaction of olefin with a mixed $^3(\pi - \pi^*) - (d - \pi^*)$ excited state. The electron-withdrawing porphyrin ligand creates a highly oxidizing excited state ruthenium center, which can be stabilized by an interaction with a π donor ligand. Photochemically driven oxidation chemistry with such low energy, low intensity light is quite amazing.

The involvement of light in the mechanism is indisputable. The dramatic enhancement of catalysis by even low-energy irradiation clearly favors a photochemical reaction mechanism. This is unprecedented for this class of porphyrin catalysts. RuTFPPCl₈(CO) is unique in being the first stable, effective photocatalyst for olefin oxidation with dioxygen. Moreover, the catalyst would be extremely interesting for potential commercial applications since it fulfills the desired requirements of intense, low-energy light absorption.

Once olefin binding has occurred, the following steps in the reaction mechanism are not as clear. Although a logical mechanism can be proposed, further work would be necessary to completely understand the decomposition of the bound olefin/oxygen complex to form product. The potential also exists to tune the mechanism to favor one

branch of the proposed mechanism over another to increase the selectivity for epoxidation over hydroxylation. For example, selective photolysis at 420 nm (into the Soret band) could decrease undesired radical side reactions (such as decomposition of the bound alkylperoxide). Other conditions, such as solvent, temperature, and oxygen concentration have obvious potential to change the reaction selectivity. Since phase transfer is not rate limiting, perhaps a lower concentration of oxygen would increase the activity by decreasing unfavorable quenching of the excited state by oxygen (as suggested by the higher activity in the unstirred reactions).

A continuation of this project would include a more thorough investigation of the proposed photochemical activation of olefin. The photophysics of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ could be better understood, especially the fast excited state decay under an argon atmosphere. Furthermore, if ethylene is quenching the $^3(\pi - \pi^*)$ excited state, varying the concentration of olefin would allow the quenching rate to be determined by Stern-Volmer kinetics. The possibility of a reaction with solvent could also be eliminated by repeating the reaction in a more inert solvent.

Experimental

Materials -- Ruthenium porphyrins were obtained as described in Chapter 2.

Iodosobenzene and cyclohexene-*d*₁₀ was purchased from TCI. Cyclohexene, cyclooctene (Aldrich), and methylene chloride (EM Science) were distilled under argon before use. Cyclohexene oxide, 2-cyclohexen-1-ol, 2-cyclohexen-1-one, *m*-chloroperoxybenzoic acid (mCPBA), *tert*-butyl hydroperoxide (TBHP), triethylamine-N-oxide, pyridine, and styrene were purchased from Aldrich. Hydrogen peroxide and acetone were purchased from EM Science. Carbon monoxide, ethylene, and dioxygen lecture bottles were purchased from Matheson.

Methods -- General oxidation reactions were conducted as described in Chapter 4. UV-Vis, NMR, and IR spectra were obtained as described in Chapters 2 and 3.

Reaction with peroxide -- Reactivity with TBHP was only determined in a qualitative fashion. Approximately 0.2 mL TBHP was added to a mM solution of either RuTFPPCl₈(CO) or Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl in methylene chloride and allowed to stir for several hours. During this time, the solution was monitored visually for the evolution of gas that would indicate peroxide decomposition. A similar reaction with hydrogen peroxide was also monitored. In this case, 10 mg of porphyrin in 10 mL acetone was degassed on a high vacuum line. Five mL of 0.6 % hydrogen peroxide in acetone (degassed) was added, and the solution allowed to stir at room temperature. Every hour, the pressure of evolved gas was measured with a Toeppler pump and the number of moles calculated. An IR of the gas indicated that it was not carbon dioxide or carbon monoxide (from the carbonyl ligand of the ruthenium porphyrin), and was assumed to be dioxygen from the recombination of radicals produced from peroxide decomposition by the porphyrin.

Titration with mCPBA -- A solution of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) in methylene chloride, such that the absorbance at either the Soret or Q band was close to 1, was prepared and

the exact concentration determined by either serial dilution or from the extinction coefficient. A solution of mCPBA (mM) was prepared by serial dilution. The porphyrin solution (2.5 mL) was titrated with 10 to 20 μL aliquots of mCPBA, and monitored by UV-Vis. The changes in the spectrum were complete after addition of less than 100 μL mCPBA solution, such that the porphyrin concentration remained relatively constant.

Titration with triphenylphosphine -- Aliquots from a mM solution of PPh_3 were added to the porphyrin solution immediately after addition of mCPBA, and monitored by UV-Vis. The solution was concentrated and spiked with CDCl_3 for NMR analysis.

Initiation with mCPBA or $(\text{Et})_3\text{NO}$ -- Five to ten equivalents of oxidant (approximately 1-3 mg) were added with the porphyrin to the reaction flask. Under argon, 15 mL of methylene chloride were added, and the solution allowed to stir for two minutes. The reaction vessel was flushed with dioxygen as 1 mL of cyclohexene was added to start the oxidation reaction. Product formation was measured as before.

Mixed atmosphere reactions -- $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$, solvent, and cyclohexene were mixed together in the reaction flask under argon. A mixture of carbon monoxide and oxygen was used to flush the argon from the flask and start the oxidation reaction.

Pressurized carbon monoxide reaction -- A mM solution of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ in either methylene chloride or carbon tetrachloride was placed in a glass lined Parr reactor. The reactor was connected to a carbon monoxide tank, and flushed twice before full pressurization to 1100 psi of CO. The reaction was not stirred, but allowed to rest under CO pressure for 2 or 4 days (in CCl_4 or CH_2Cl_2 , respectively). The pressure was let down, the Parr reactor opened and the porphyrin solution transferred to a Teflon capped vial. One mL of solution was used to run an oxidation reaction by injecting it into the reaction just before addition of dioxygen and substrate. The concentration of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ in the reaction was calculated from the absorbance of the porphyrin solution.

Initiate with TBHP -- Attempts to initiate cyclohexene oxidation reactions with peroxide were accomplished by addition of TBHP to the reaction before addition of substrate. A small amount of a dilute TBHP solution was added to a solution of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) in methylene chloride. Three separate reactions were run, adding 10, 225, or 380 equivalents of TBHP, respectively.

Stir rate -- The stir rate was lowered to half of normal for these reactions. One reaction was also run without any stirring.

Isotope effect -- The isotope effect was calculated from both competitive and non-competitive experiments. Competitive experiments were run with 15 mL of methylene chloride, 2 mg RuTFPPCl₈(CO), and 1 mL each of cyclohexene and cyclohexene-*d*₁₀. The deuterated oxidation products ran slightly slower on the GC, allowing individual determination of deuterated and non-deuterated turnover numbers. Non-competitive experiments were run with 1 mL of cyclohexene-*d*₁₀, and compared to reactions run with perprotio cyclohexene. The isotope effect was calculated as a ratio of turnover numbers at 24 hours, since actual rates of product formation were not determined from these experiments.

Singlet oxygen generation -- A cyclohexene oxidation reaction was run as described above, with 3 μmol ZnTFPPCl₈ in place of RuTFPPCl₈(CO).

Light experiments -- A cyclohexene oxidation reaction was run as described above, except the entire reaction flask was wrapped in foil to prevent incidental light from affecting the reaction. The light catalyzed reaction was accomplished by photolysis of an oxidation reaction with a normal 150 watt light bulb. The light was turned on before addition of substrate, and kept on for the duration of the experiment. The reaction was placed in a water bath to maintain ambient temperature.

Laser experiments -- Solutions of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) in methylene chloride were degassed by three cycles of the freeze/pump/thaw method on a high vacuum line in a quartz laser cuvette. The cuvettes were then backfilled with the desired gas (argon,

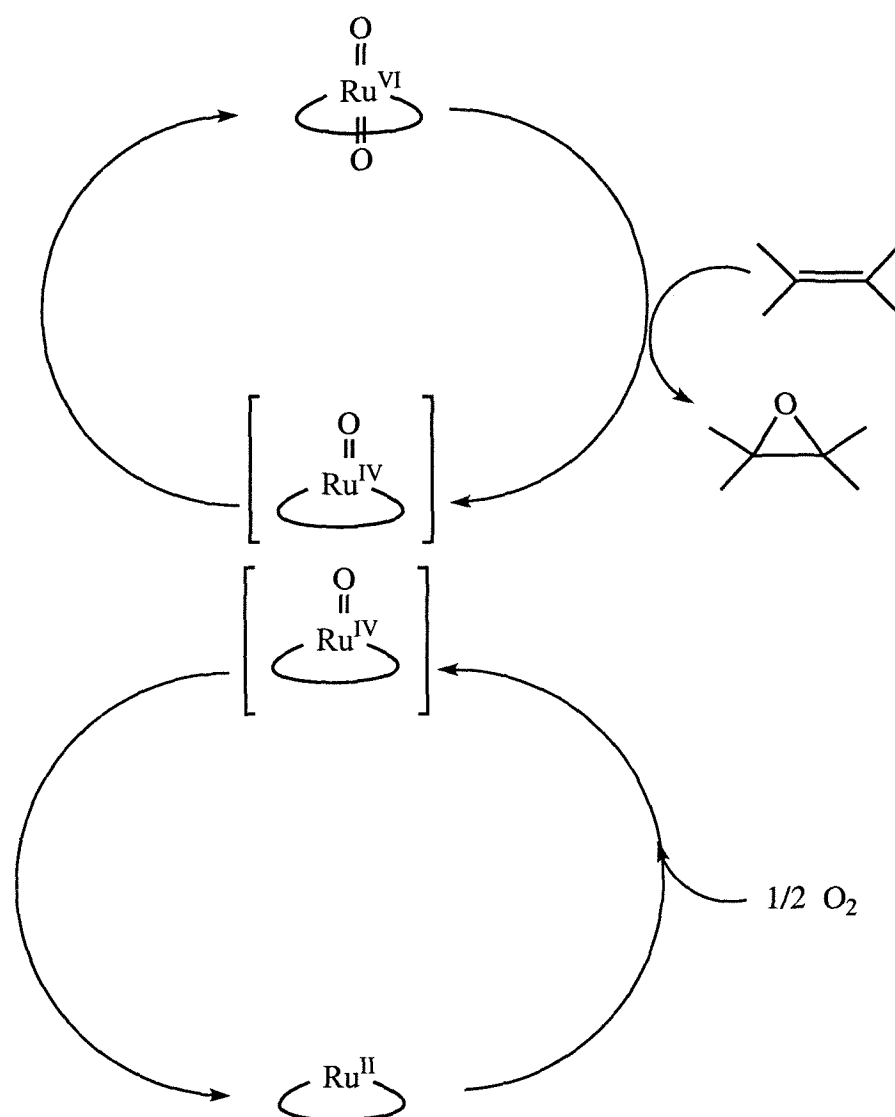
carbon monoxide, oxygen, or ethylene) to 1 atm pressure. The excitation source for the time resolved absorption experiments was the third harmonic of a Quanta-Ray Nd-YAG laser with a 20 nm pulse width; a PTi arc lamp supplied the white probe light source, and a DH 10 SA Inc. monochromator was placed before the R955 Hamamatsu PMT detector. The analog signal was analyzed by a RTD 710A digitizer, and worked up on a 386 PC. The arc lamp power was 68 W, and in the case of weak signals the arc lamp was pulsed at 6 Hz. The signal was amplified with a fast amplifier designed at Brookhaven National Laboratories.³⁸ Further data manipulation was accomplished on either a 486 PC or a Macintosh IISi with computer programs written at Caltech.

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Figure 5.1 -- The Groves mechanism for catalytic oxidation of olefins with dioxygen by $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{TMP}(\text{O})_2$. The ruthenium(IV) monooxo porphyrin disproportionates to reform the active ruthenium(VI) catalyst (see reference 11).



Ru^{II} = Ruthenium tetrakis(mesityl)porphyrin

Figure 5.2 -- Turnovers of cyclohexene by $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ with iodosobenzene in 24 hours, showing the observed product distribution. Only 25% of the available oxidant is used.

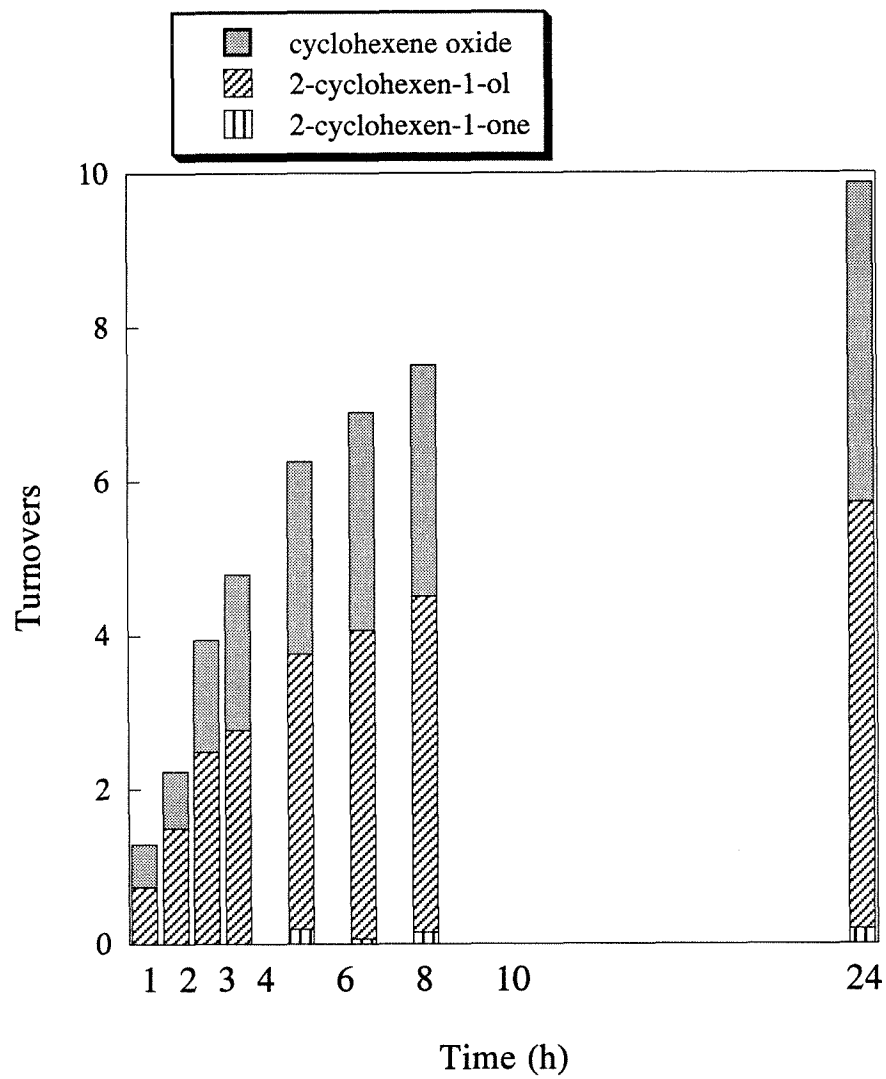


Figure 5.3 -- Turnovers of cyclohexene by RuTFPPCl₈(CO) with dioxygen in 24 hours, showing the observed product distribution. More allylic oxidation products are observed than with PhIO as the oxidant.

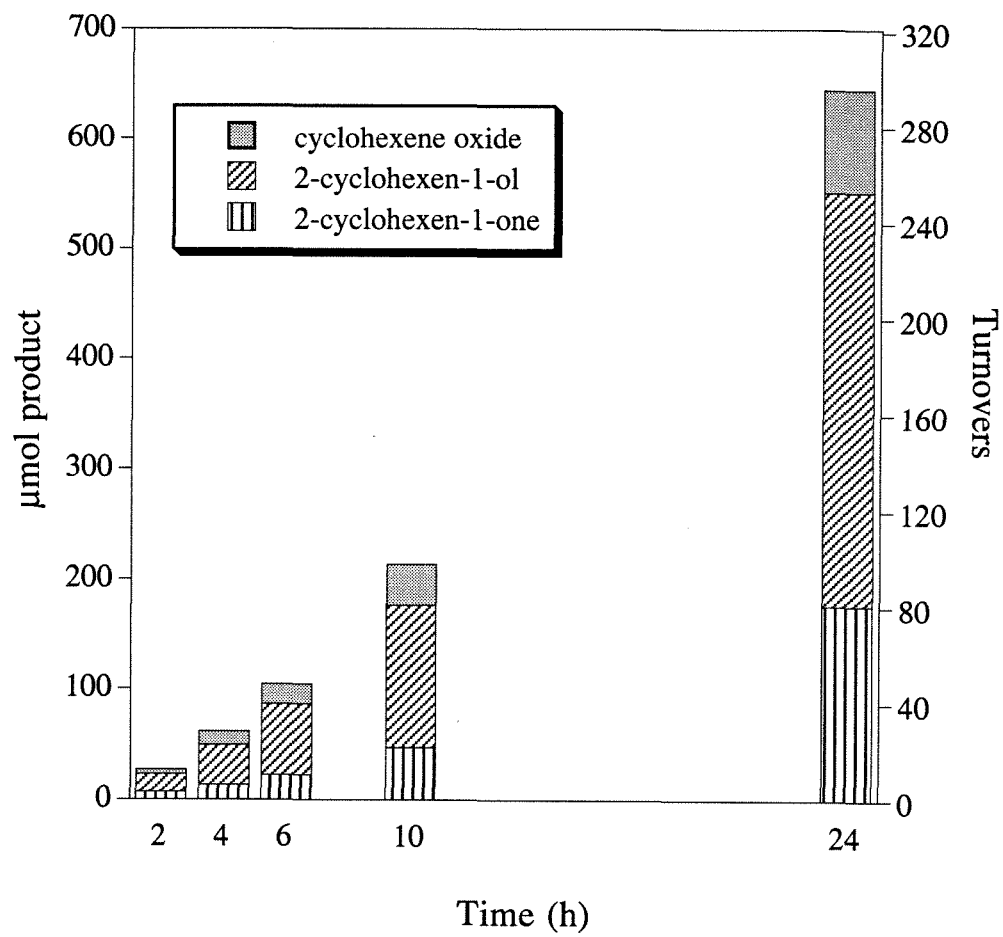


Figure 5.4 -- Hydrogen peroxide decomposition by $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ and $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ in acetone, as determined by oxygen evolution. The iron porphyrin decomposes 68 turnovers in 4 hours, while the ruthenium porphyrin shows much less activity in the same time period (4.5 TO).

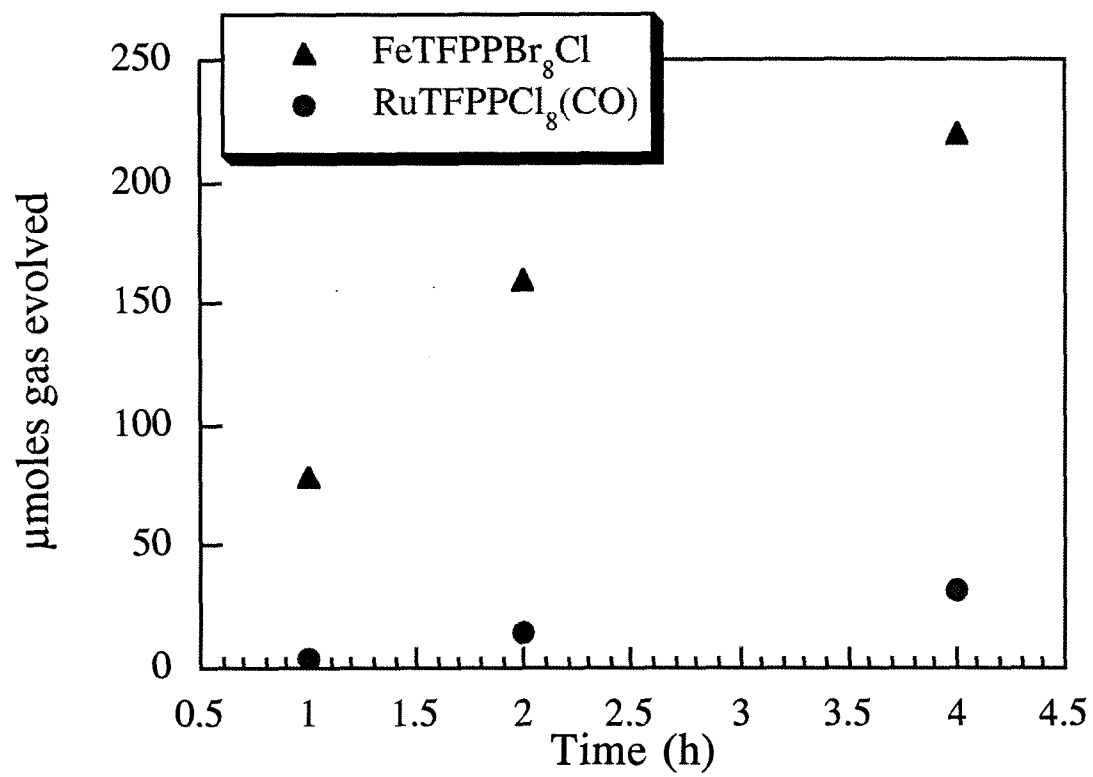


Figure 5.5 -- UV-Vis spectrum of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ upon titration with 2 equivalents of mCPBA to form $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{O})_2$. The red shift of the Soret band to 420 nm is consistent with dioxo formation.

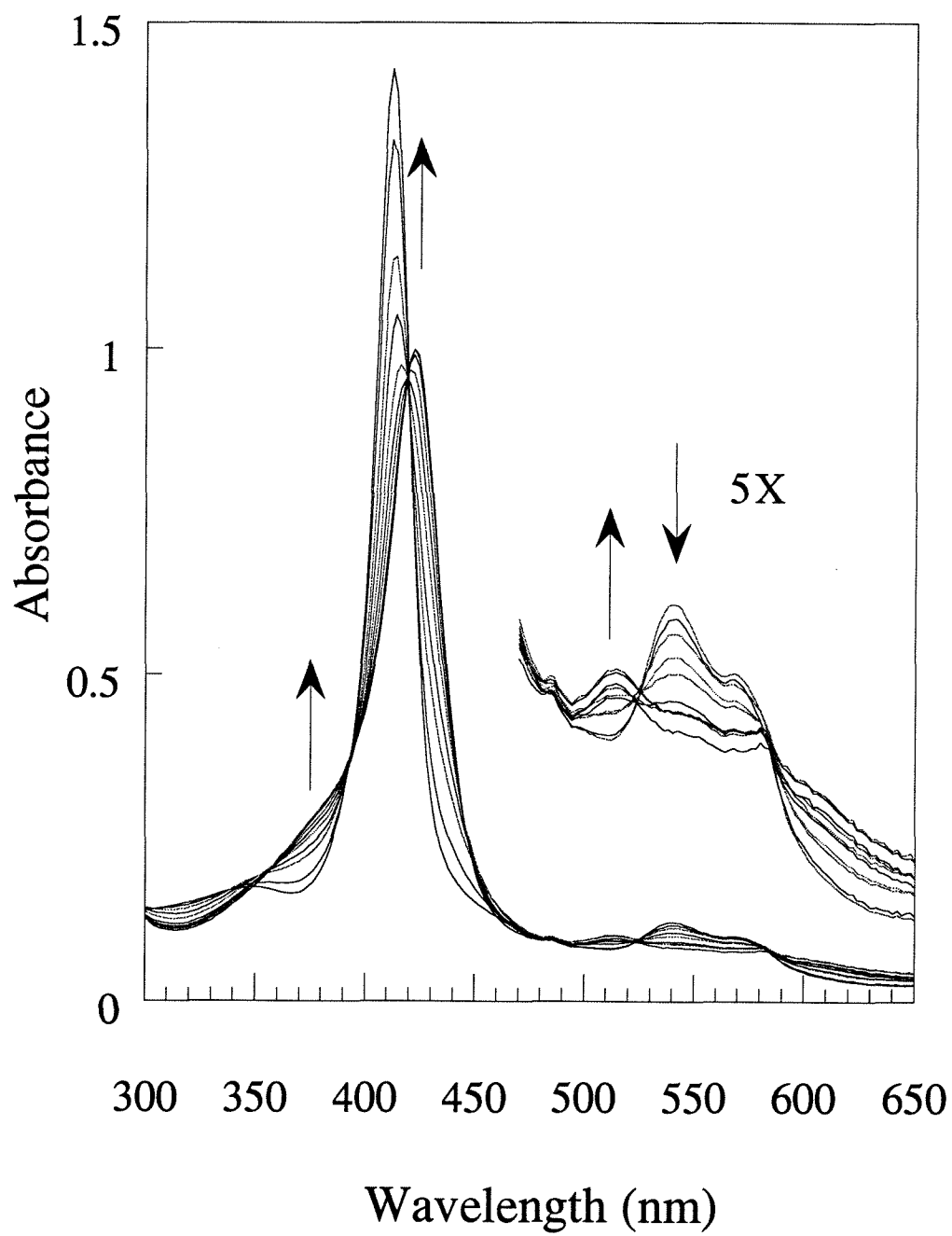


Figure 5.6 -- Addition of cyclohexene to $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{O})_2$. The initial decrease in Soret intensity corresponds to a single oxidation of substrate and formation of $\text{Ru}^{\text{IV}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{O})$. Eventually, the second oxo also transfers, and addition of carbon monoxide gas regenerates the original spectrum of $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ with 85% of the original intensity.

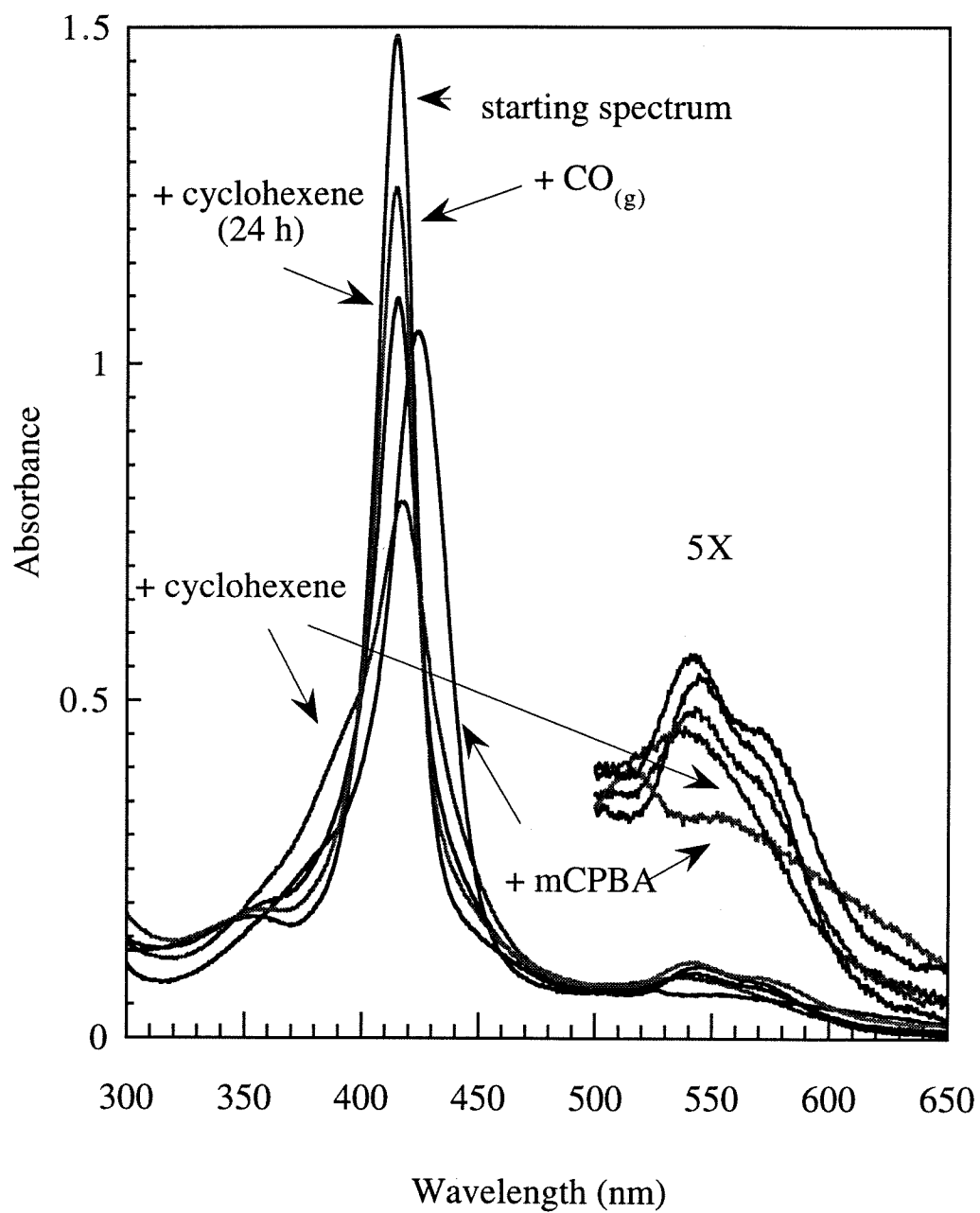


Figure 5.7 -- Addition of triphenylphosphine to $\text{Ru}^{\text{VI}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{O})_2$. The first 2 eq (a) are believed to correspond to transfer of both oxo ligands. Further addition of PPh_3 (2 eq, spectrum b) results in new spectral features consistent with coordination of triphenylphosphine to the ruthenium porphyrin.

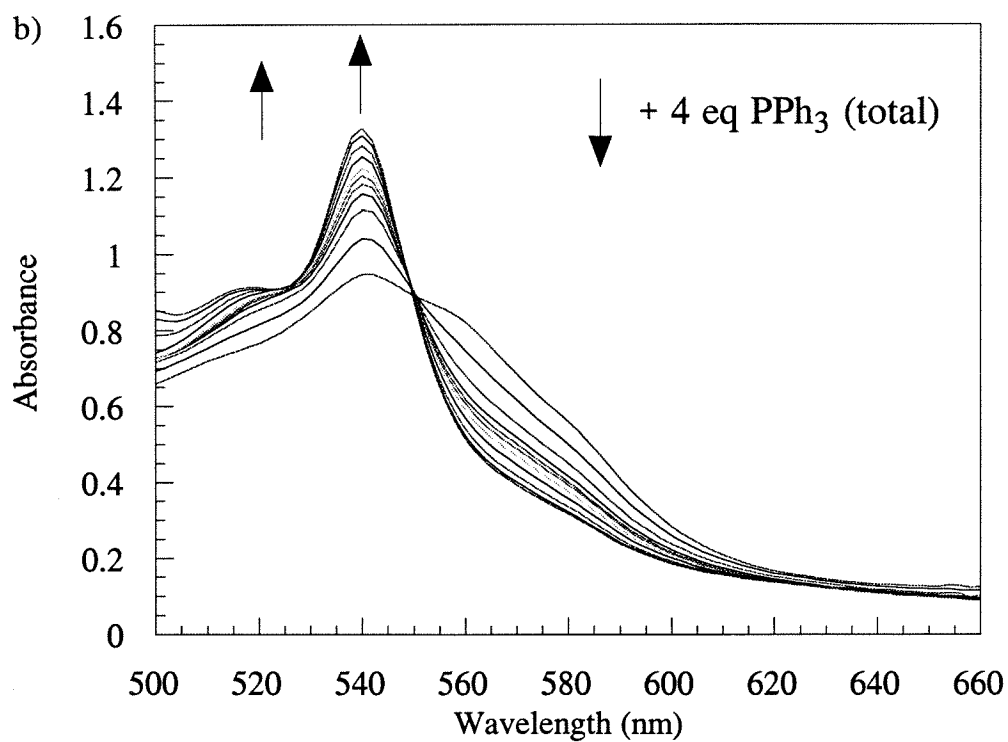
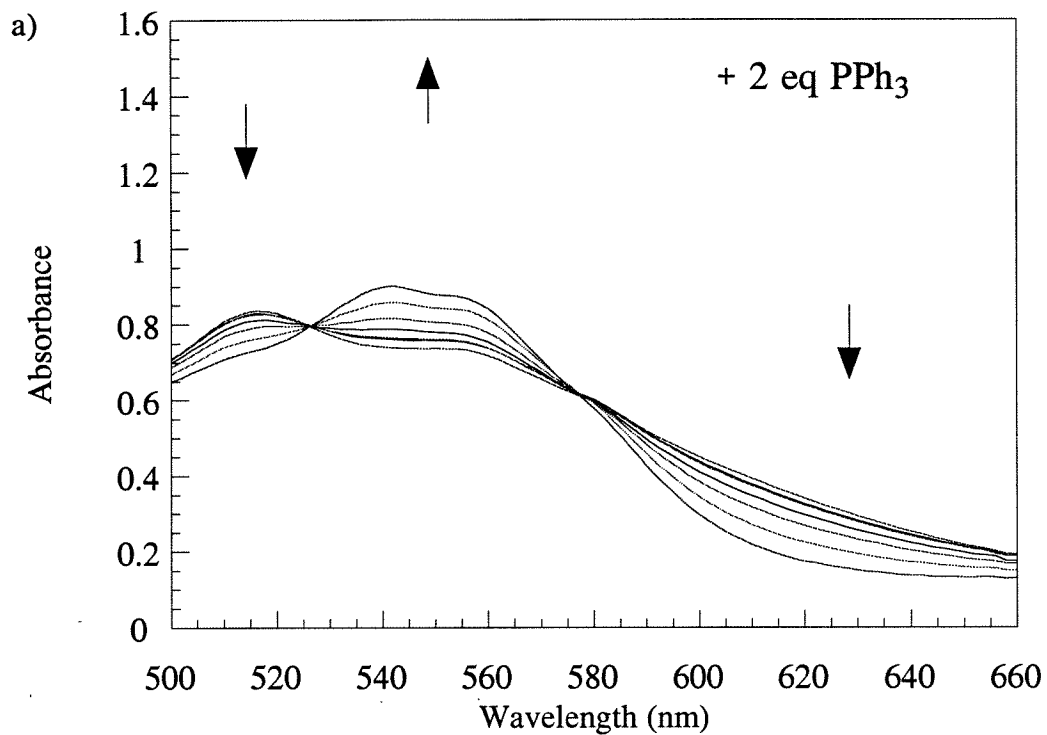


Figure 5.8 -- A potential mechanism for oxidation of olefins by $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$.

Initial loss of CO allows oxygen to bind to the electron poor metal center, initiating the chemistry.

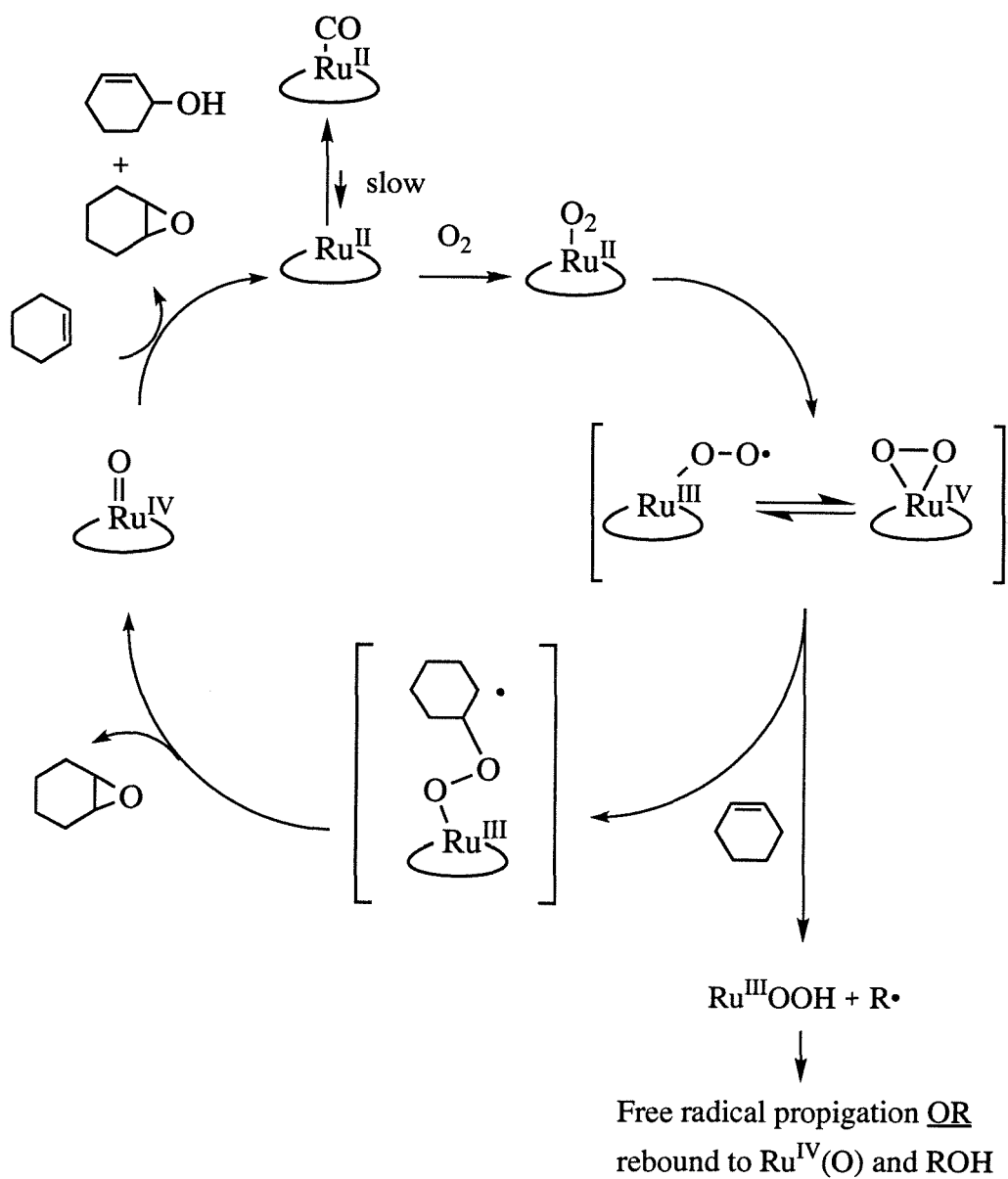


Figure 5.9 -- Relative rates of reaction for RuTFPPCl₈(CO) with dioxygen (a "normal" reaction) or in the presence of small amounts of (Et)₃NO or mCPBA before addition of substrate.

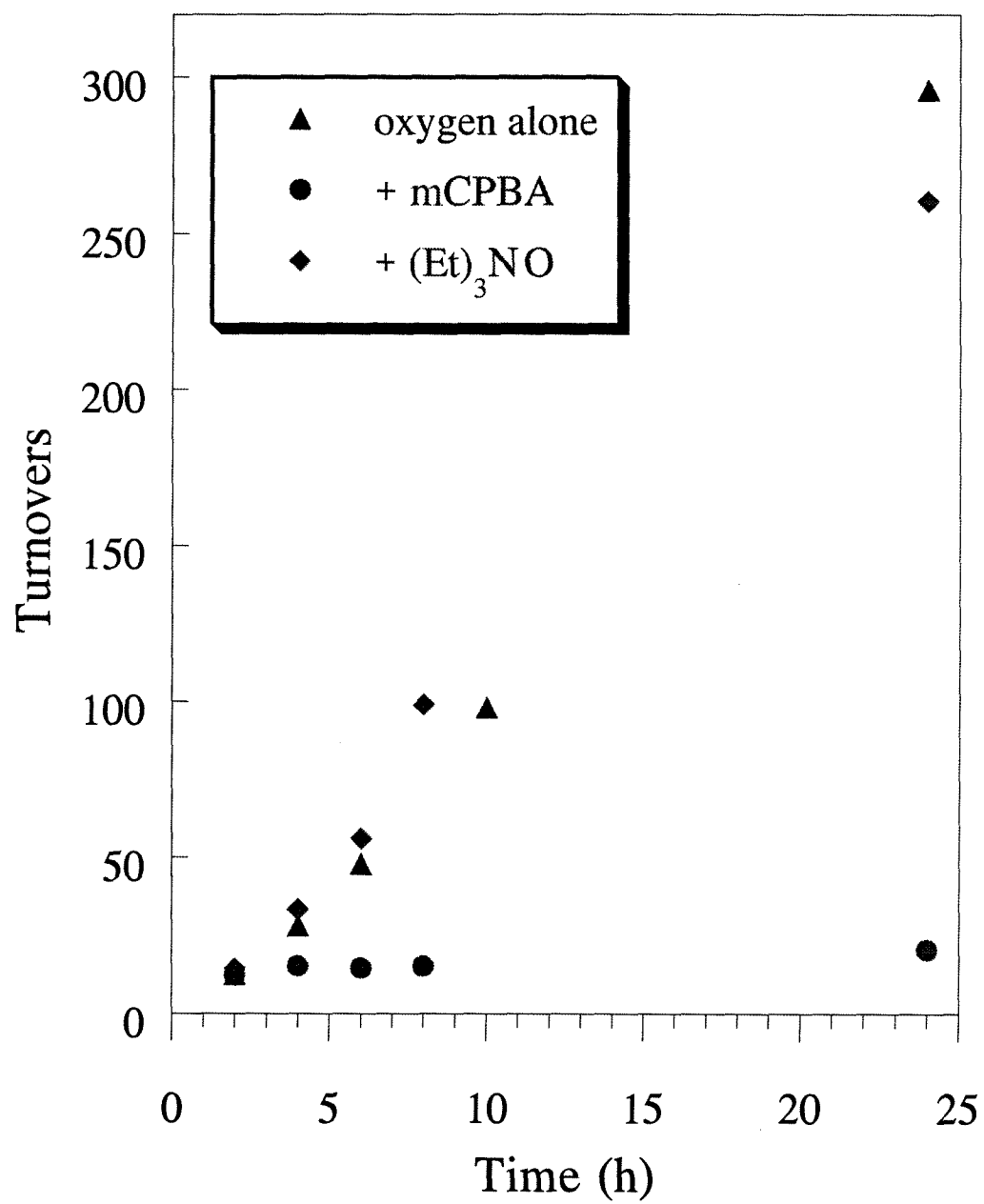


Figure 5.10 -- The relative rates of cyclohexene oxidation after the addition of 10 or 300 equivalents of TBHP. Although a small addition of peroxide only induces a minor enhancement of the chemistry, the large addition appears to initiate a free radical reaction that may not be related to the ruthenium catalyst.

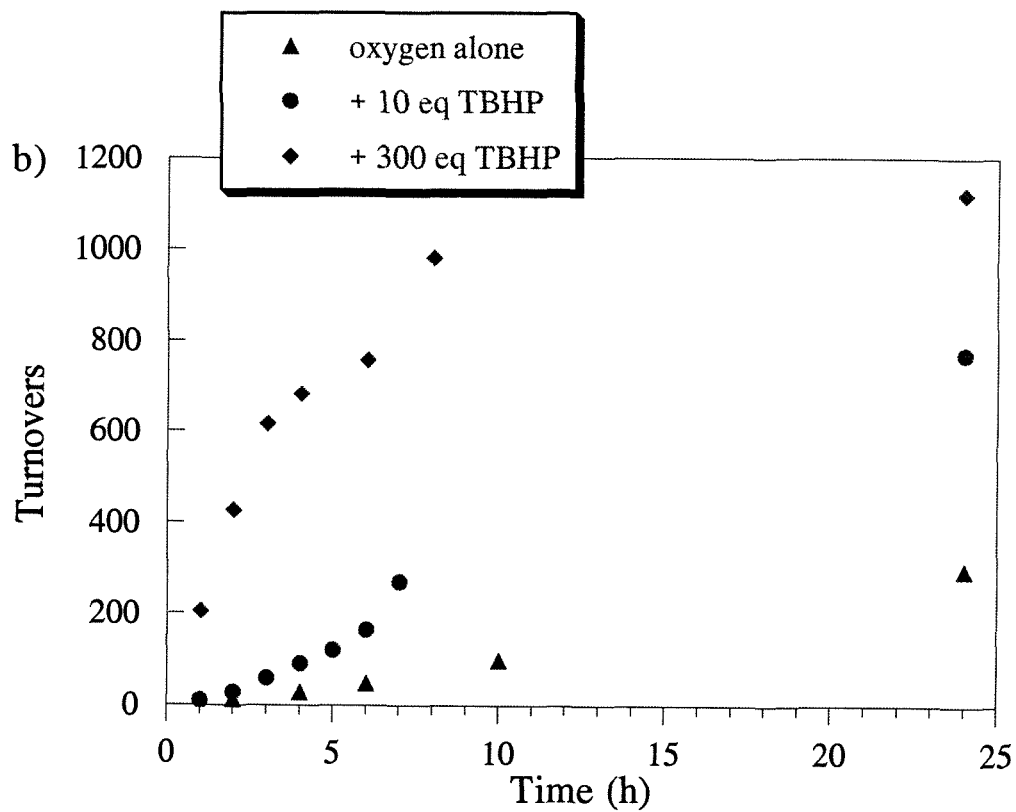
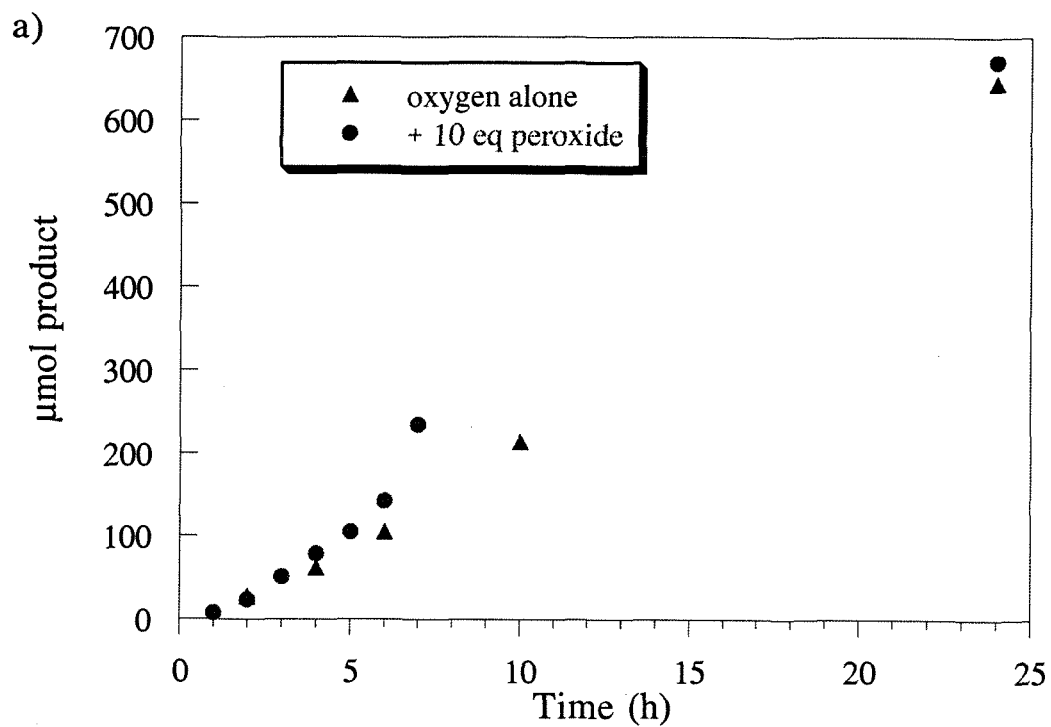


Figure 5.11 -- Relative turnovers in experiments stirred at two different rates indicate that phase transfer was not rate limiting. Experiments that were stirred more slowly showed slightly more activity than average.

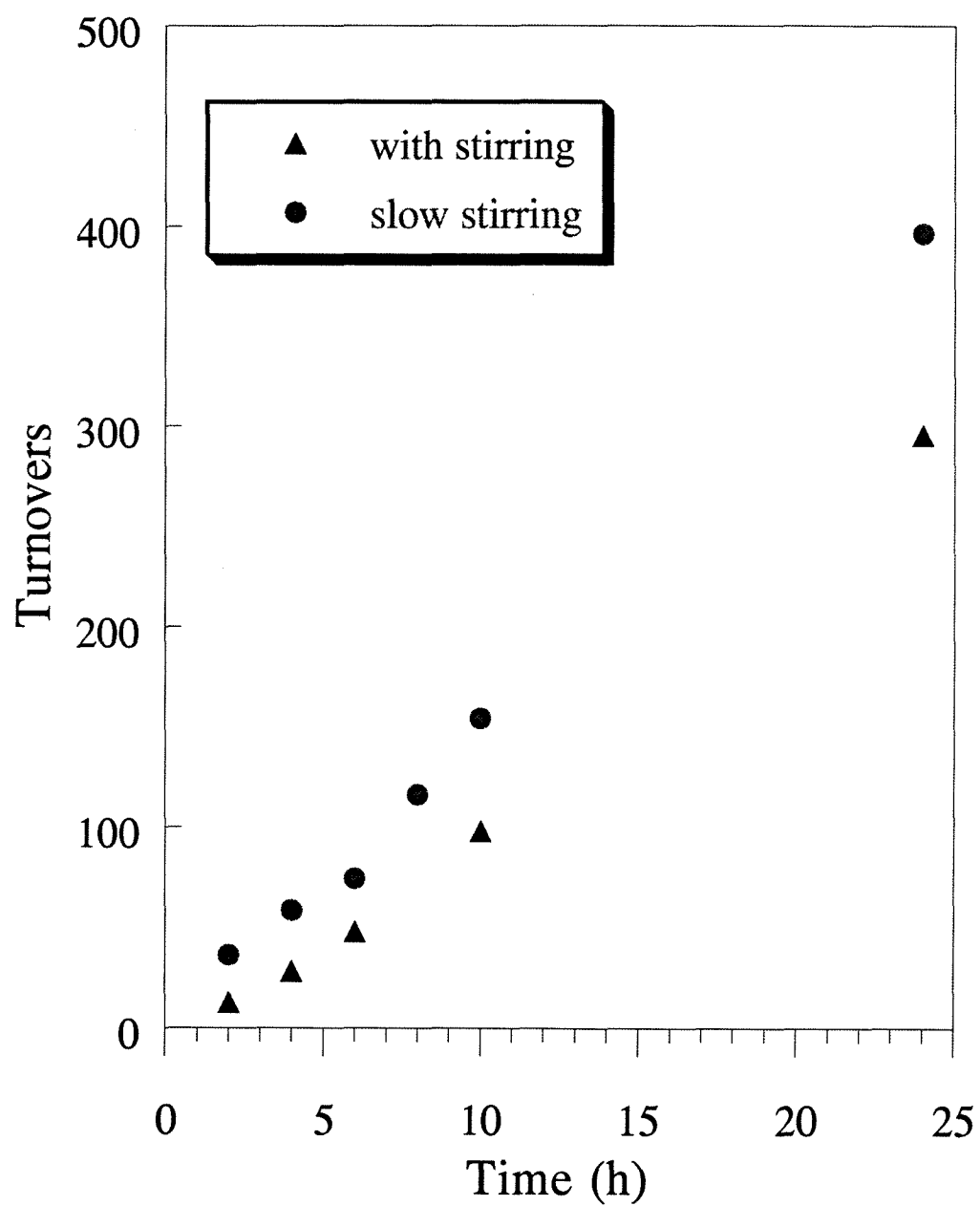


Figure 5.12 -- Relative rates of cyclohexene oxidation under dioxygen or under a mixture of oxygen and carbon monoxide, indicating that CO does not inhibit catalysis by $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$.

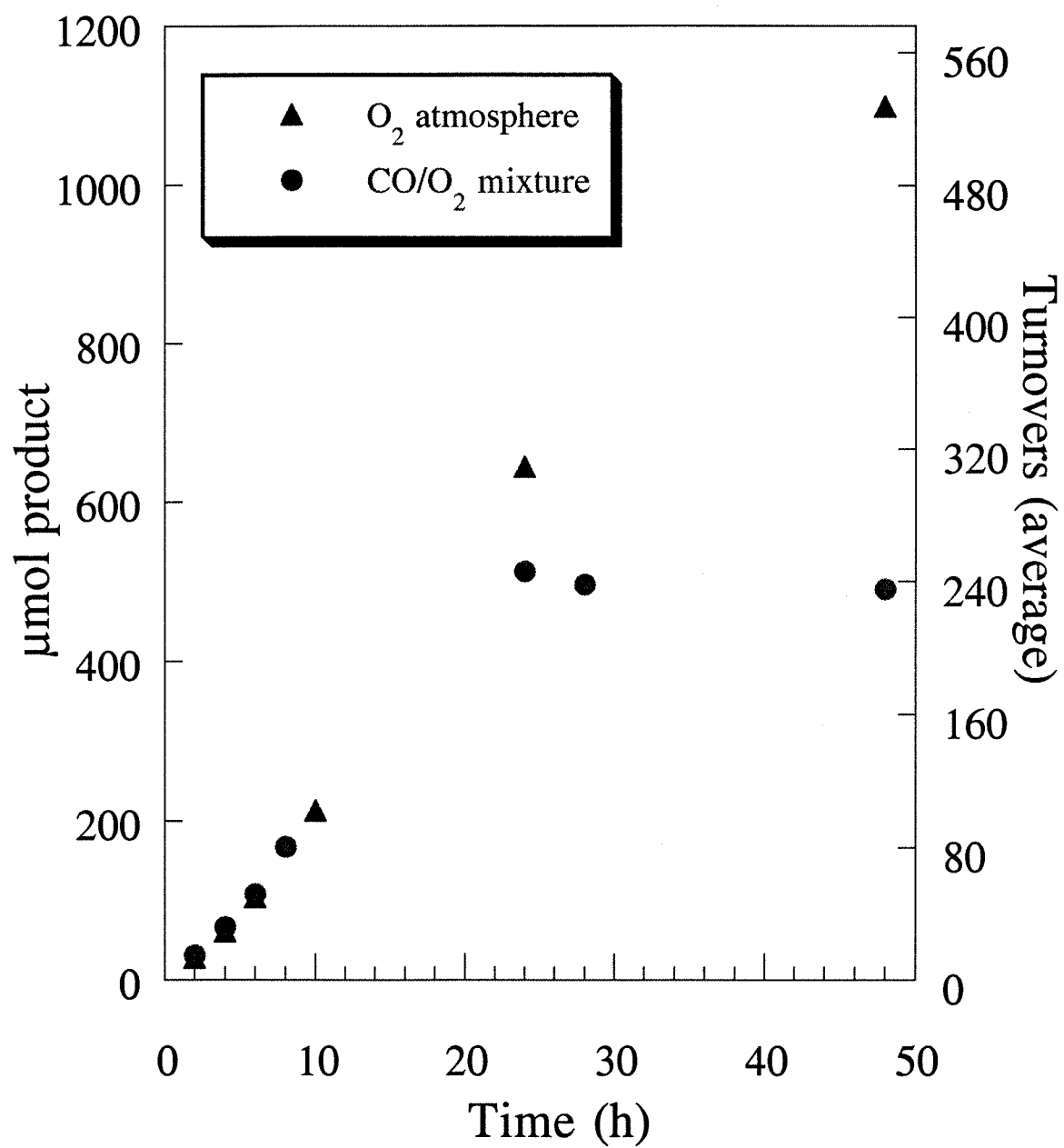


Figure 5.13 -- UV-Vis spectrum of $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ in carbon tetrachloride after two days in a Parr reactor under 1100 psi of carbon monoxide. The Soret band is slightly red shifted and the Q bands are slightly blue shifted from the spectrum before the Parr reactor. The absorption at 280 nm is believed to be from an organic product (see text).

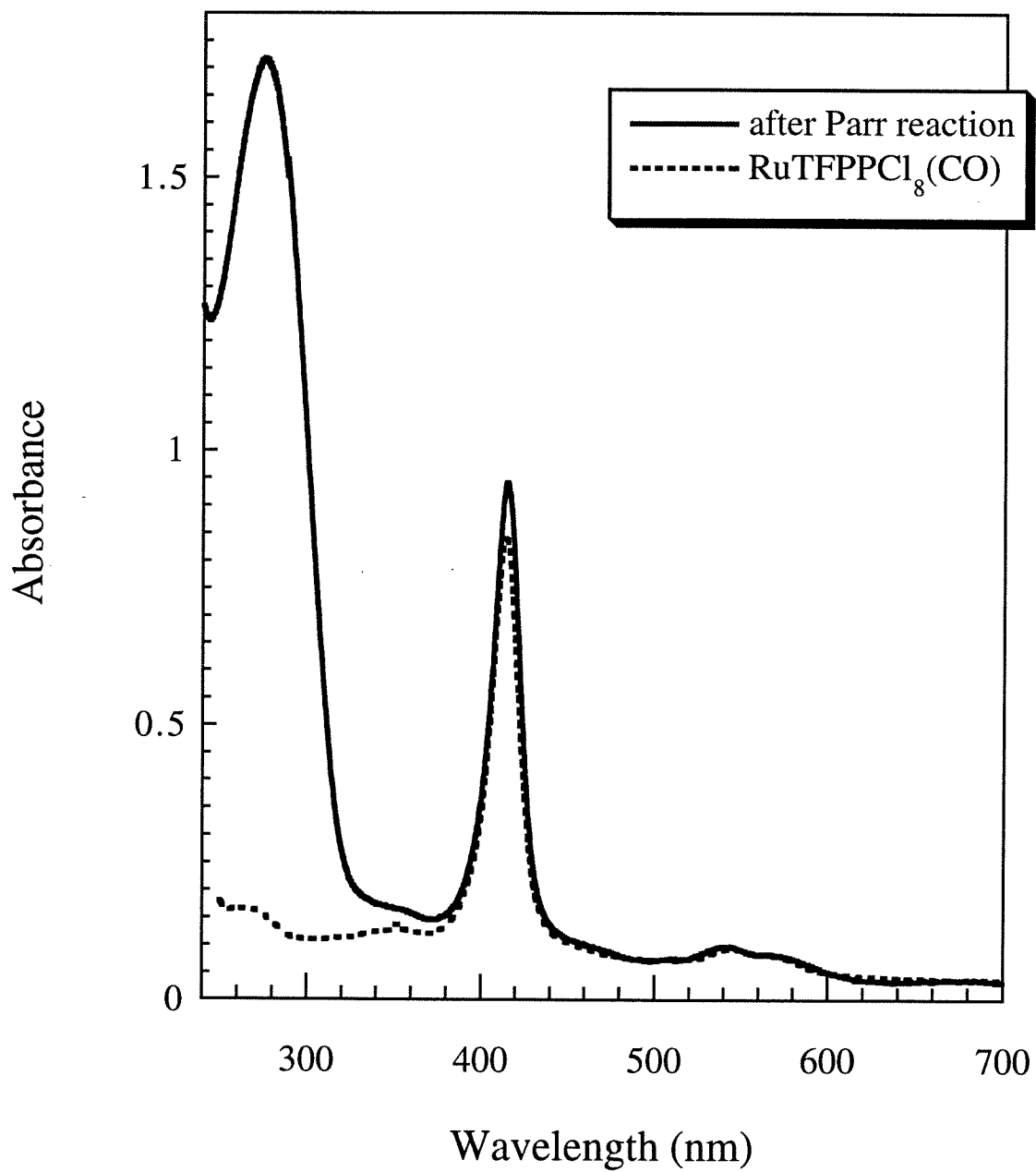


Figure 5.14 -- Relative rates of cyclohexene and cyclohexene-*d*₁₀ oxidation by Ru^{II}TFPPCl₈(CO) with dioxygen.

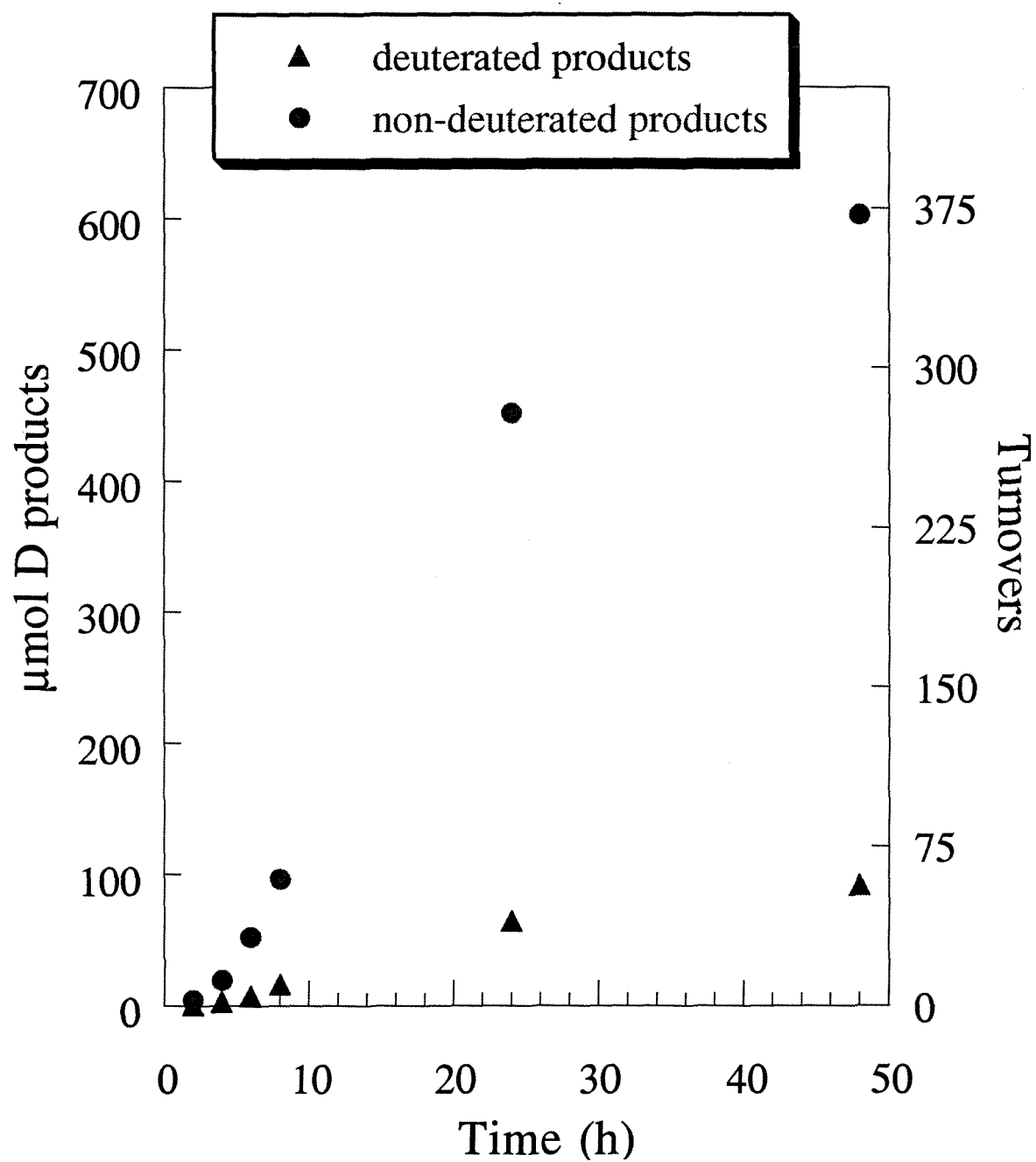


Figure 5.15 -- Cyclohexene oxidation experiments carried out in the dark showed great variability in the initiation period. Eventually both reactions showed significant reactivity.

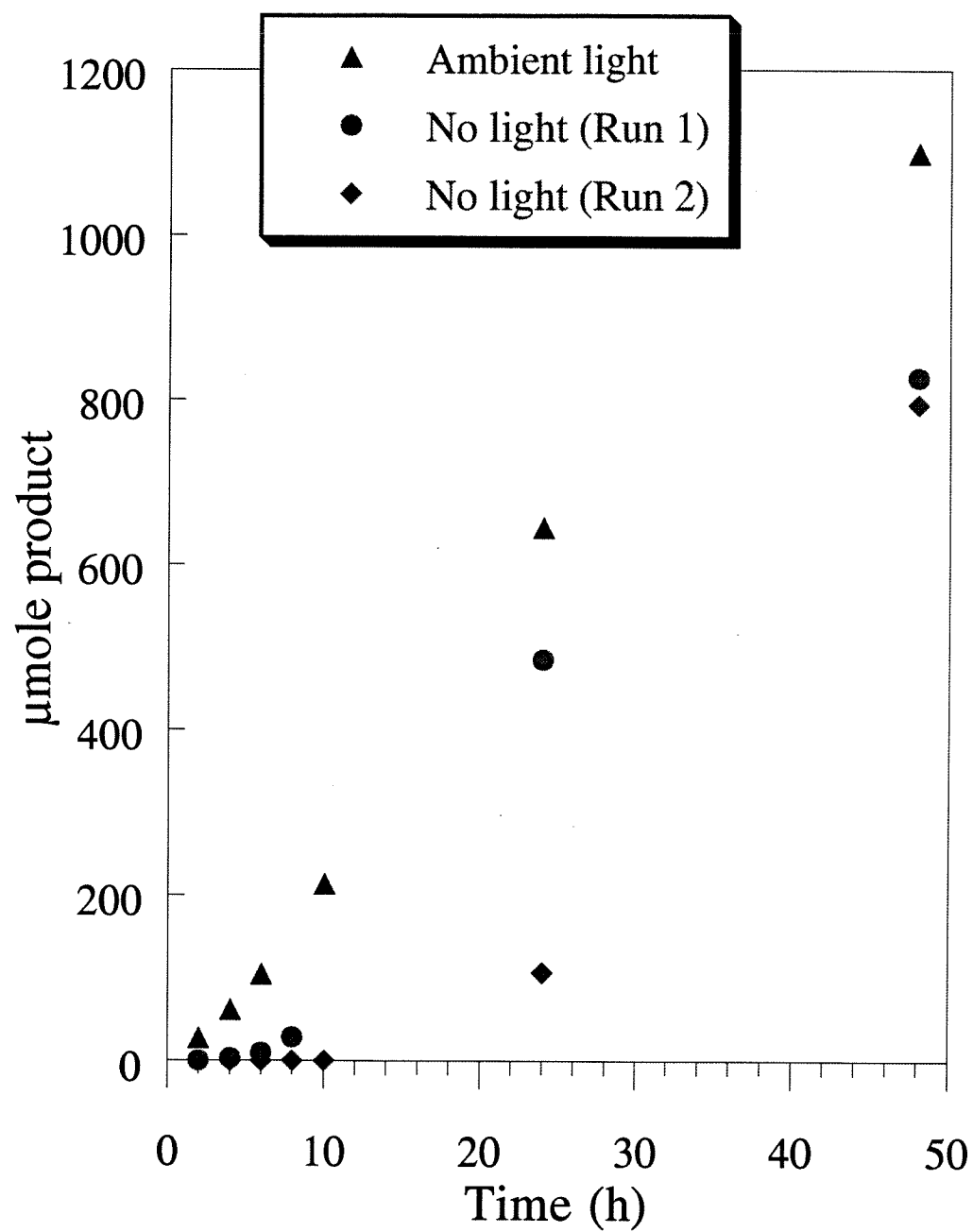


Figure 5.16 -- Photolysis of a cyclohexene oxidation reaction by $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ with dioxygen with a tungsten lamp dramatically increased the reaction rate.

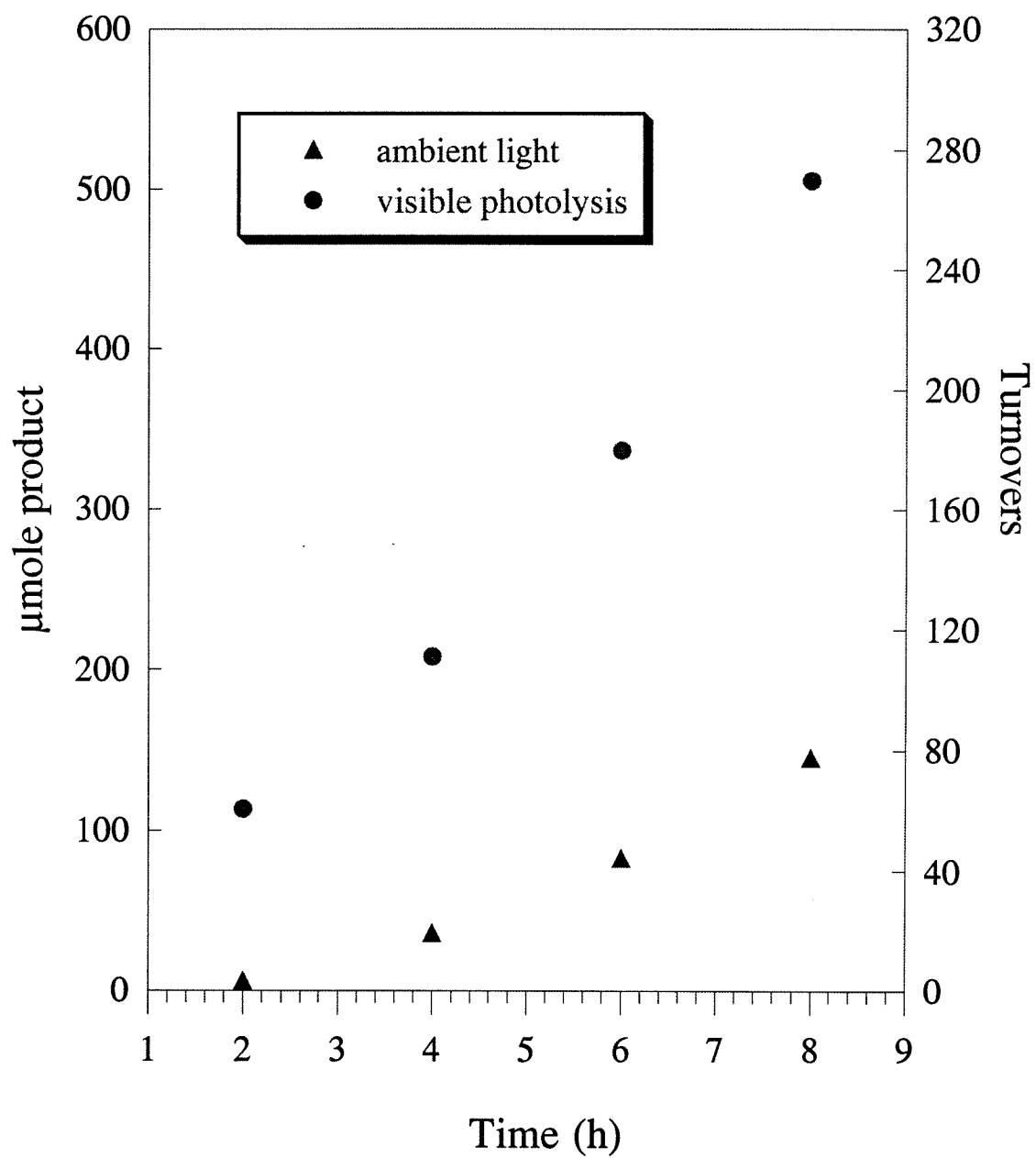


Figure 5.17 -- Transient absorption spectrum in the Q band region immediately following irradiation at 480 nm. The appearance of a low energy band is consistent with formation of a porphyrin triplet excited state.

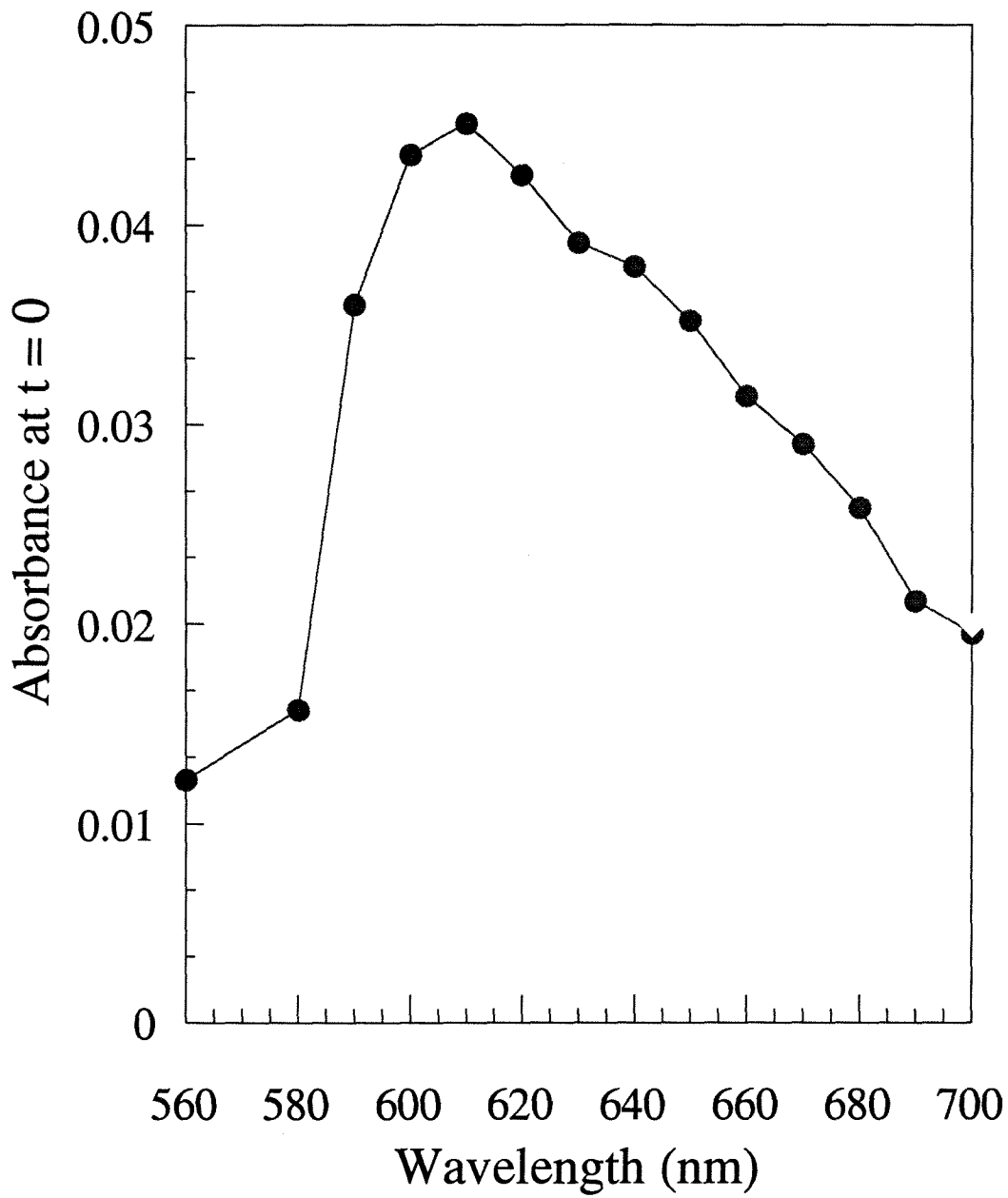


Figure 5.18 -- A 5 μ s transient spectrum at 415 nm for excitation of $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ with 355 nm light. The sample is in methylene chloride and under an atmosphere of CO. Other transient spectra are in appendix 5.

DATA FILE: RUCO.006

1995-2-23 9:27:49

TIME RANGE: 5.0 μ s

INPUT V RANGE: 0.320V

INPUT OFFSET: 0 %

EXPERIMENT: TRANSIENT ABSORPTION

FAST (200 MHz) QUASI-DIFFERENTIAL AMP

MODE: SINGLE-ENDED

SHOTS PRE CYCLE: 10

CYCLES: 5

PMT VOLTAGE: 702 V

EXCITATION WAVELENGTH: 355 nm OBSERVATION WAVELENGTH: 415 nm

SAMPLE: RuCl₃(CO)SOLVENT: CH₂Cl₂

TEMPERATURE: rt

COMMENT: under CO

COMMENT:

---> FIXED PARAMETER; ! ---> FIXED SIGN

$$y(t) = C0 + C1 * e^{-k1 * t} + C2 * e^{-k2 * t}$$

$$C0 = -1.941E-2$$

$$C1 = -1.023E-1$$

$$C2 = -4.168E-2$$

$$!k1 = 3.951E6 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$!k2 = 8.530E5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

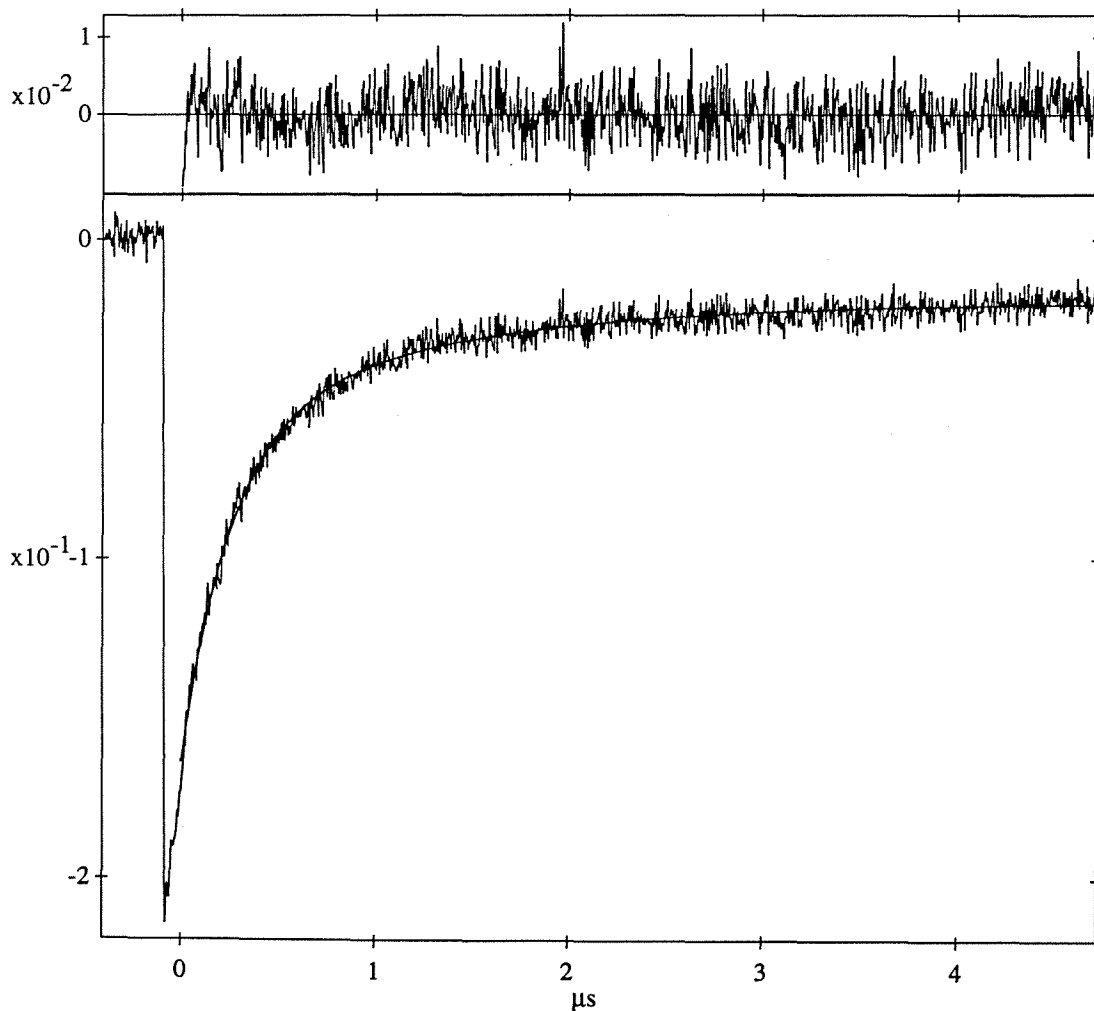


Figure 5.19 -- A 50 μ s transient spectrum at 415 nm for excitation of $\text{Ru}^{\text{II}}\text{TFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ with 355 nm light. The sample is in methylene chloride and under an atmosphere of CO. Other transient spectra are in appendix 5.

DATA FILE: RUCO.002

1995-2-23 8:56:56

TIME RANGE: 50 μ s

INPUT V RANGE: 0.320V

INPUT OFFSET: 0 %

EXPERIMENT: TRANSIENT ABSORPTION

FAST (200 MHz) QUASI-DIFFERENTIAL AMP

MODE: SINGLE-ENDED

SHOTS PRE CYCLE: 10

CYCLES: 5

PMT VOLTAGE: 700 V

EXCITATION WAVELENGTH: 355 nm OBSERVATION WAVELENGTH: 415 nmSAMPLE: RuCl₃(CO)SOLVENT: CH₂Cl₂

TEMPERATURE: rt

COMMENT: under CO

COMMENT:

---> FIXED PARAMETER; ! ---> FIXED SIGN

$$y(t) = C0 + C1 * e^{-k1 * t} + C2 * e^{-k2 * t}$$

$$C0 = -7.483E-3$$

$$C1 = -7.385E-2$$

$$C2 = -2.381E-2$$

$$!k1 = 2.196E6 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$!k2 = 1.318E5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

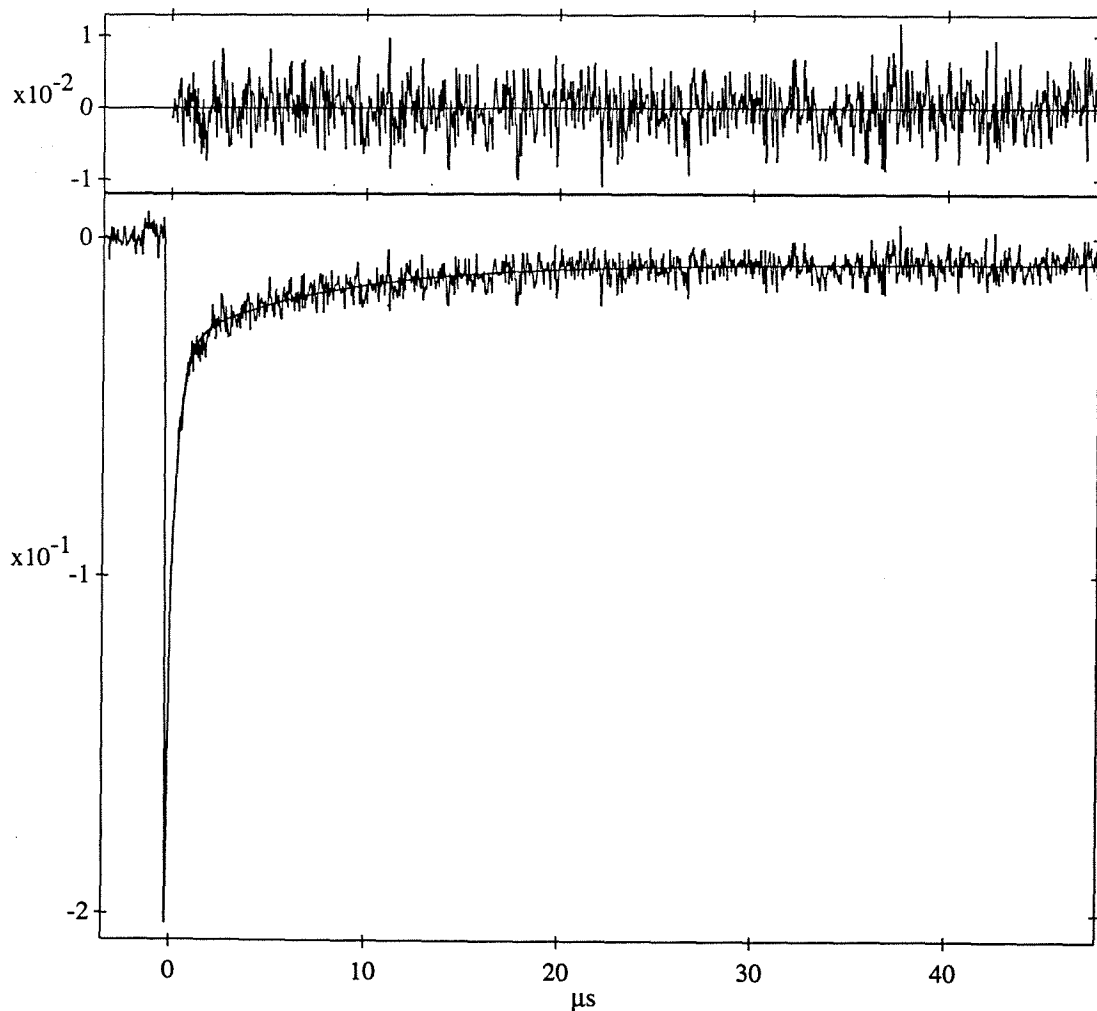


Figure 5.20 -- The 50 μ s transient absorption spectrum after excitation with 355 nm light of equally concentrated solutions of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ in methylene chloride under different atmospheres. The spectra are very similar; only the ethylene spectrum has a larger decrease in Soret intensity relative to the other samples.

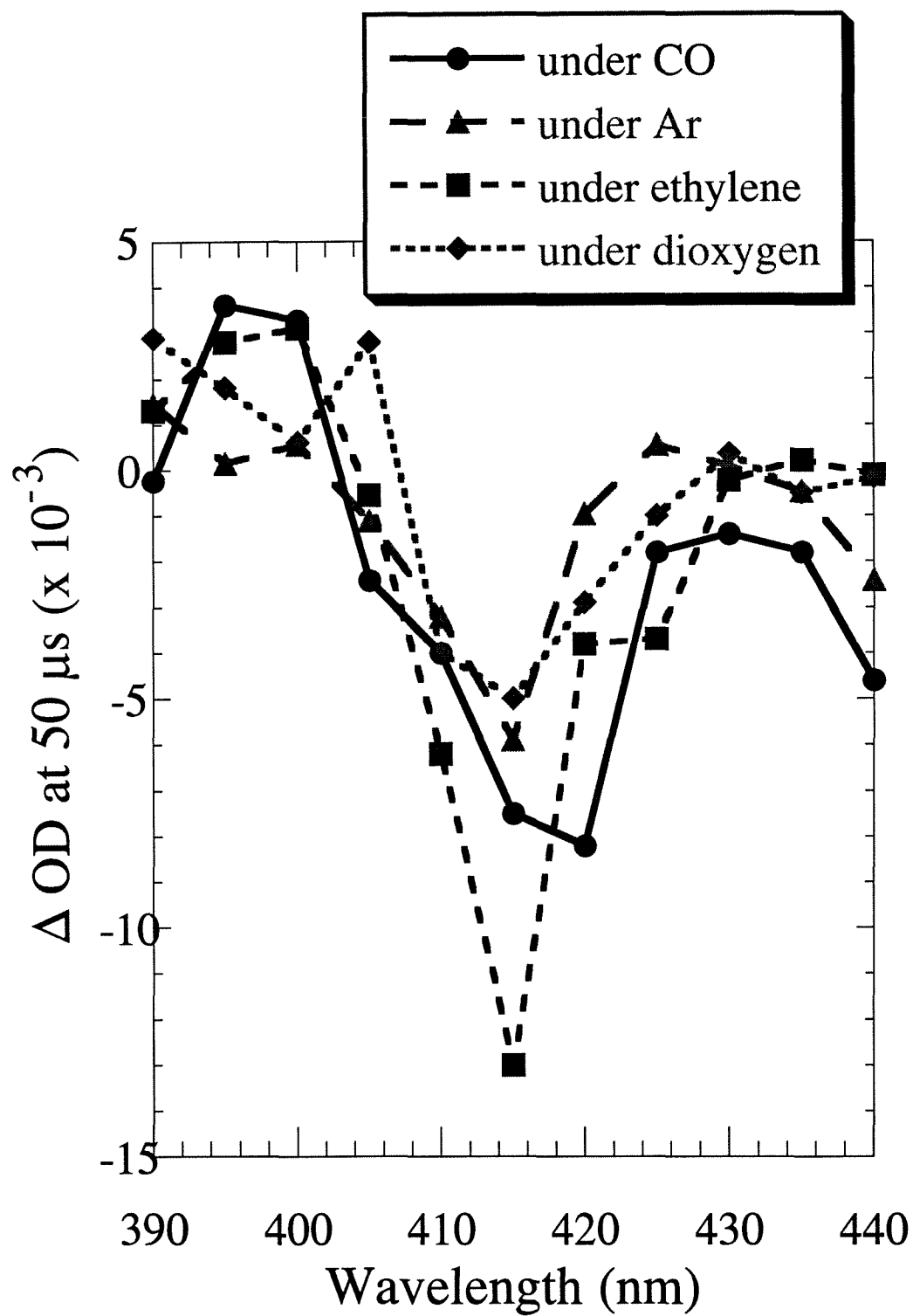


Figure 5.21 -- UV-Vis spectra of the samples shown in Figure 5.20 after the completion of the laser photolysis experiments. The samples under argon and dioxygen show significant broadening and a decrease in the Soret intensity, but CO or ethylene atmospheres protected the porphyrin from decomposition.

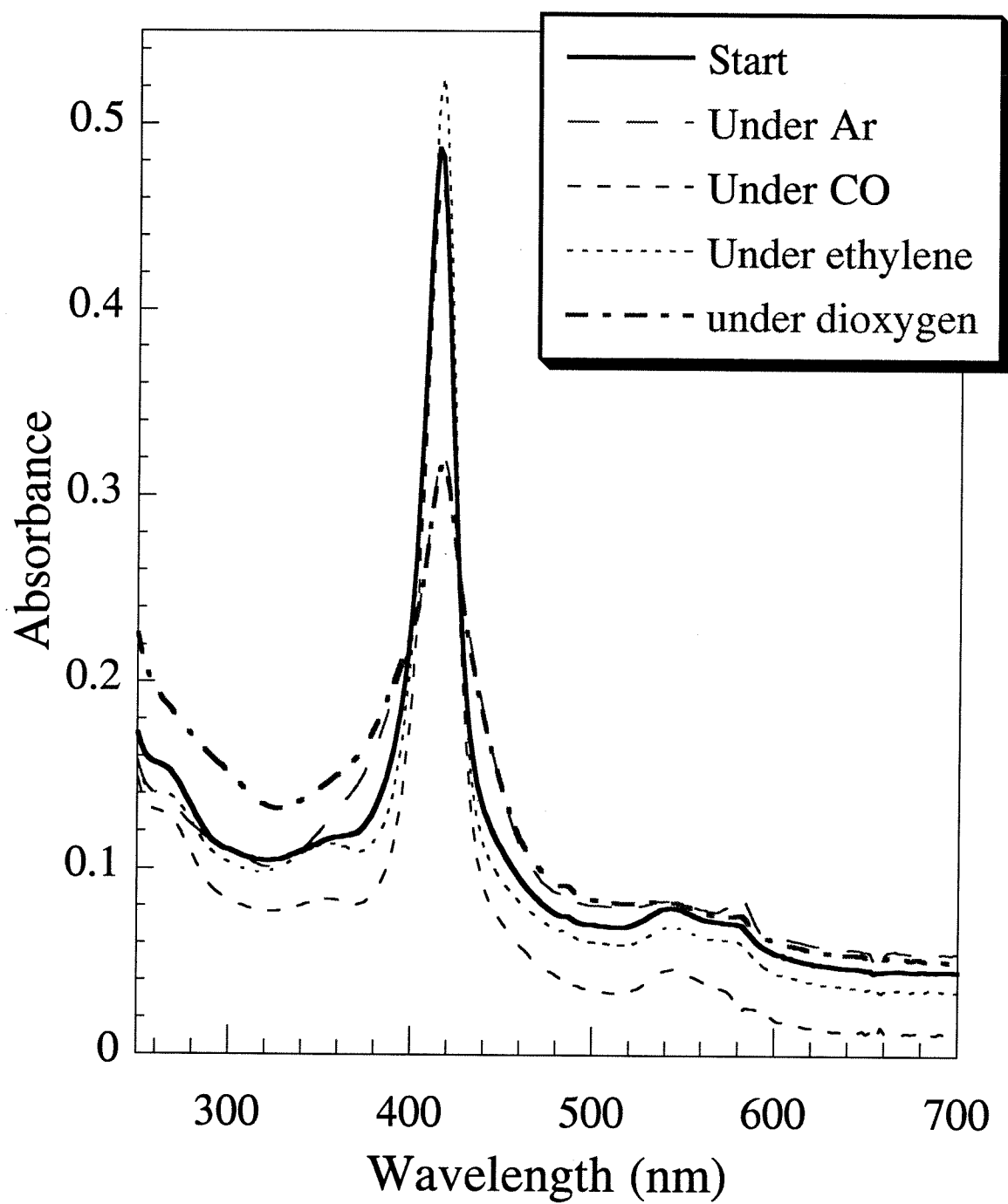


Figure 5.22 -- A mechanism for catalytic olefin oxidation by $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ with dioxygen involving an excited state of the porphyrin. Olefin binding is enhanced in the excited state due to the photochemical oxidation of the metal. The excited state could also be quenched by oxygen, forming singlet oxygen that could also lead to product formation.

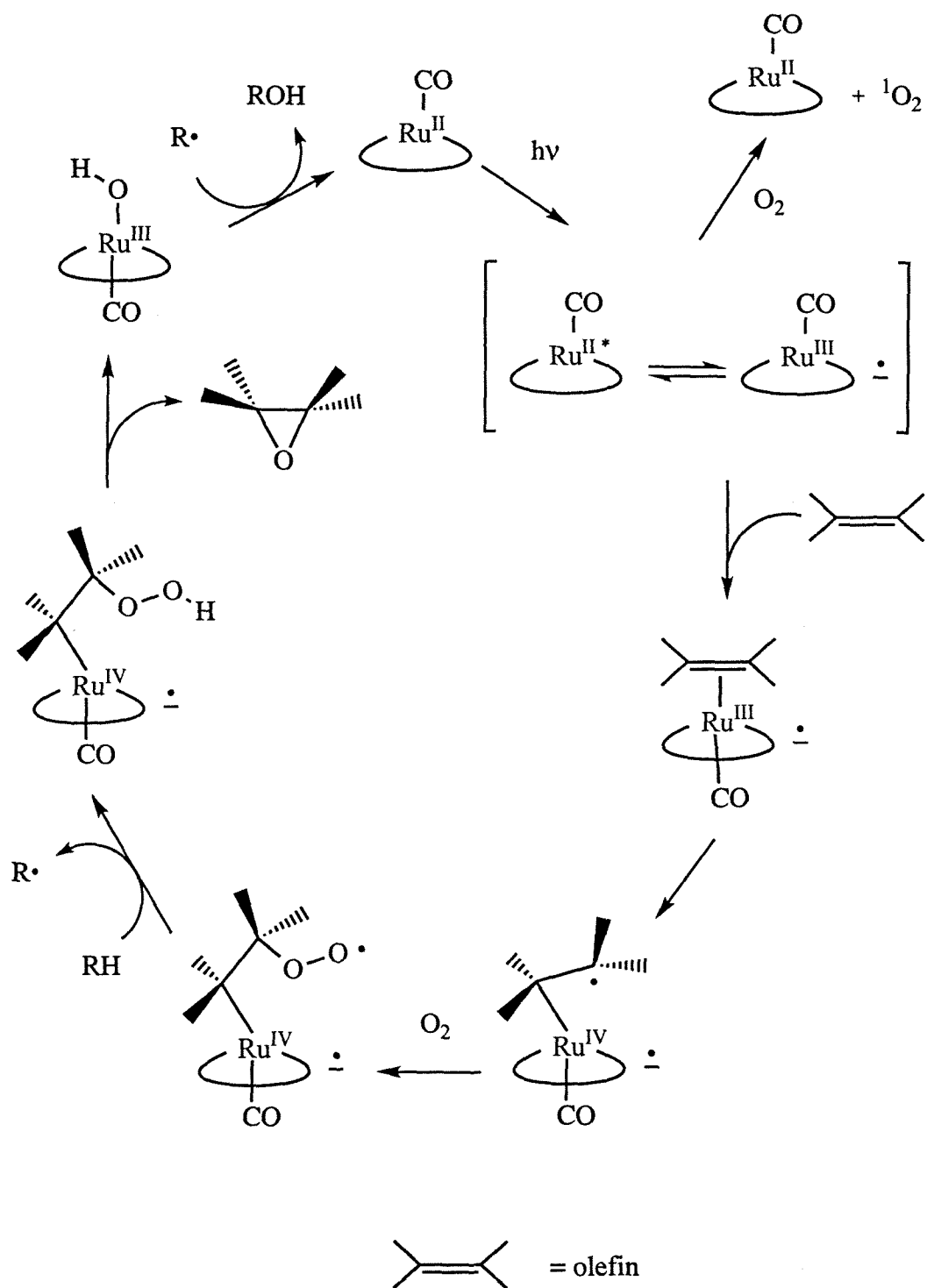
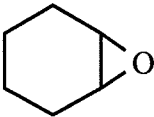
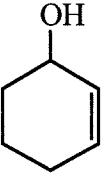
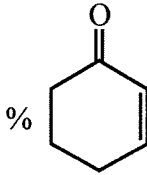


Table 5.1. Oxidation Chemistry with RuTFPPClg(CO).

Reaction Conditions ^a	% 	% 	% 	Turnovers
PhIO	42	56	2	9.9
O ₂	15	58	27	296
O ₂ + 10 eq (Et) ₃ NO	7	59	35	260
O ₂ + 5 eq mCPBA	35	52	13	20
O ₂ + 10 eq TBHP	14	54	32	770
O ₂ + 300 eq TBHP	7	65	28	1119
slow str rate	14	61	25	258
CO/O ₂	7	57	36	258
No light	16	59	25	200 (average)
Visible Photolysis	15	61	24	531

a. Reactions run in 15 mL of methylene chloride with approximately 1.5 - 2.0 μmol of RuTFPPClg(CO) and 1 mL of cyclohexene. All reactions were run under 1 atm of dioxygen, except the PhIO reaction, which was under an argon atmosphere. See text and experimental section for more details.

Chapter 6

Solubility and Reactivity of Iron and Ruthenium Halogenated Porphyrins in Supercritical Carbon Dioxide

Introduction

The investigation of biomimetic metalloporphyrin catalysis has two general long range goals: first, to better understand oxidation chemistry *in vivo*, and second, the more economic objective of applying this knowledge to the design of efficient oxidation catalysts for industrial applications. The latter aim of efficiency is not specific to oxygenation, but also drives research in other areas of catalysis. Increasing pressure from the government to reduce waste as well as burgeoning costs of waste disposal have necessitated fundamental changes in catalysis methodology. Consideration of the catalyst efficiency and longevity are no longer sufficient; solvent disposal, waste stream reduction, and chemical toxicity are of increasing importance.

Supercritical carbon dioxide (SC CO₂) has recently received great attention as an environmentally friendly solvent. Non-toxic, inexpensive, and nonflammable, it is currently used for commercial extraction of hops and decaffination of coffee.¹ SC CO₂ is being further explored as a medium for uses ranging from the extraction of lanthanides from nuclear reprocessing waste² to dry-cleaning.³ The primary applications and research related to SC CO₂ have focused on separation technology. The use of supercritical carbon dioxide as a solvent for chemical reactions has not been widely explored, an area where the unique attributes of supercritical fluids (SCFs) could possibly affect the desired enhancements in catalysis.

In general, SCFs have properties that range between those of gases and liquids. Gases are miscible in SCFs, eliminating phase transfer problems during hydrogenation or oxygenation catalysis in homogeneous solution. The density of a SCF is extremely

dependent on the pressure and temperature, and can vary between being "gas-like" or "liquid-like." The polarity of SC CO₂ is similar to that of halogenated hydrocarbons, indicating that it may be an excellent replacement for hazardous solvents such as carbon tetrachloride or methylene chloride.⁴

Carbon dioxide has an unusually low critical point. A phase diagram (Figure 6.1) shows the critical point at 72.8 atm and 31 °C, which is far lower than that of water (218 atm and 374 °C).⁵ These conditions are easily achievable in the laboratory, albeit with care and respect, and are also feasible for industrial applications.

Supercritical carbon dioxide has recently begun to be explored as a medium for catalysis. DiSimmone conducted the free radical polymerization of methyl methacrylate in SC CO₂. High yields of quality poly(methyl methacrylate) were obtained from a single phase reaction, avoiding the aqueous and organic dispersing media used in classical polymerization techniques.⁶ Noyori *et al.* have achieved formation of dimethylformamide from hydrogen gas, dimethylamine, and supercritical carbon dioxide with a ruthenium phosphine catalyst. The CO₂ serves as both solvent and reactant, driving the reaction at a rate an order of magnitude above that in an organic solvent.⁷ Similarly, the miscibility of H₂ in SC CO₂ leads to very high initial rates of reaction for the formation of formic acid, catalyzed by Ru(PMe₃)₄(H)₂.⁸ Asymmetric hydrogenation reactions with ruthenium and rhodium catalysts have demonstrated that enantioselectivity can be increased by moving from a conventional solvent to supercritical CO₂.³ The above examples demonstrate several methods in which SCFs have improved catalytic processes.

Despite these recent successes, only one oxidative system has been investigated in SC CO₂.⁹ The uncatalyzed free radical oxidation of cyclohexane with dioxygen in SC CO₂ has been reported. The conversion of cyclohexane and the ratio of cyclohexanol and cyclohexanone produced are controlled by the pressure and temperature near the critical region.¹⁰ No other oxidations in supercritical carbon dioxide have been reported. Catalytic olefin oxidation by halogenated metalloporphyrins seems an ideal system for analysis in

SC CO₂. Since dioxygen is the only additive in these reactions (no coreductant is needed), the miscibility of O₂ with SC CO₂ has potential to increase reactivity in the SCF. Furthermore, the different solvation properties of SC CO₂ could lead to different selectivity in the oxidation reactions.

Before investigating reactivity, we determined the solubility of three halogenated porphyrins in SC CO₂. Although the dielectric constant of supercritical carbon dioxide increases with pressure, it remains quite low (only 1.8 at 2000 psi), making SC CO₂ a rather poor solvent.⁴ However, since chlorinated solvents able to dissolve halogenated porphyrins (i.e., CCl₄) also have low dielectric constants, the porphyrins were anticipated to be soluble in the supercritical medium. Fe(TFPP)Cl, Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl and RuTFPPCl₈(CO) were investigated, since their chemistry in methylene chloride had been previously studied in our laboratory.

Results

Solubility Studies

An apparatus allowing UV-Vis spectroscopy under high pressures is pictured in Figure 6.2. A tank of liquid carbon dioxide was connected to allow flow directly into the cell or into an ISCO syringe pump, which is capable of condensing CO₂ up to 5000 psi. The cell was secured with a stand on top of a stirplate in between the lamp and detector. Rubber heating tape was wrapped around the cell to maintain the temperature at 40°C during the UV-Vis experiments (Figure 6.2).

After the cell was aligned in the spectrophotometer setup, a solution of porphyrin in methylene chloride was injected into the cell through the thermocouple inlet. The thermocouple was then reattached, and the cell evacuated to remove the organic solvent. CO₂ was added, and the absorbance calculated from light intensity measurements taken at 500 psi intervals (Figure 6.3-6.6). A spectrum of each compound in methylene chloride is also displayed in each figure for comparison. The concentration of porphyrin in solution is

calculated assuming the extinction coefficients are similar in methylene chloride and in SC CO₂. Although porphyrin spectra are known to be sensitive to solvent, generally the position of the band shifts more than the extinction coefficient.

In general, solubility was found to increase with pressure. Although the spectra are quite noisy, due to refraction from mixing lines in the large cell, the main features of the porphyrin are still observable. Fe(TFPP)Cl (Figure 6.3) is the least sensitive to pressure, but has the highest solubility, with the concentration only changing from 0.27 to 0.30 μM from 2000 to 5000 psi CO₂. The Q band region is most distinct in these spectra, with a shoulder at 500 and a stronger band at 610 nm corresponding to the solution spectrum bands at 504 and 620 nm.

The resolution of the Soret band of Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl is lost in SC CO₂ (Figure 6.4). However, there is a definite increase in absorbance from 1400 to 3500 psi, and the solubility increases from 0.07 to 0.20 μM . Further increases in pressure do not cause much change in absorbance.

Unlike the iron porphyrins, the Soret band of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) is quite distinct in SC CO₂. The Q band region in this spectrum, however, has a substantial amount of instrument noise (Figure 6.5). The solubility increased from almost nothing in liquid carbon dioxide (800 psi) to 0.16 μM (5000 psi). The changes of solubility with pressure for all three porphyrins are plotted in Figure 6.6. Although none of the porphyrins were soluble in liquid CO₂ (data not shown), all of them were soluble once the critical point was achieved (> 1200 psi). Surprisingly, little change in the concentration was observed at higher pressures.

Solubility Studies Discussion

The solubility of halogenated porphyrins in supercritical carbon dioxide was significantly less than in halogenated solvents. Although solubility increased with pressure as the dielectric constant increased (became more like that of a halogenated solvent), the

maximum solubility achieved was quite low ($< 1 \mu\text{M}$). Presumably SC CO_2 never became polar enough to dissolve large amounts of porphyrin.

The observed pressure broadening of electronic absorption bands is not unexpected. The $d\sigma^* \rightarrow p\sigma$ transitions in single crystals of Pt_2Cl have been shown to red shift and broaden with pressure.¹¹ However, the rather dramatic change in the shape of the spectrum from room temperature and one atmosphere pressure relative to SC pressure and temperature for both of the iron porphyrins is rather puzzling. The loss of resolution in the Soret bands of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$ and $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ could be ascribed to pressure broadening. Other aspects of the spectra are not as readily explained. A single intense Q band has appeared in the spectrum of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$; although absorption maxima often shift with solvent, the appearance of a new absorptions suggests that the porphyrin has been chemically altered. A blue shift in the Soret band and an increase in intensity of a band around 600 nm may be attributed to dimerization at high pressures. Relative to the 410, 510, and 620 nm bands in $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$, $(\text{FeTFPP})_2\text{O}$ has absorption bands at 398 and 600 nm; these values match well with the observed SC CO_2 spectrum ($\lambda_{\text{max}} = 390$, 610 nm). Similarly, a μ -oxo dimer of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ would be expected to have a blue shifted Soret band and a more intense Q band relative to the monomer. The SC CO_2 spectrum of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$ has maximum absorbance at 420 and 600 nm, relative to a 442 nm Soret band and weak Q bands in the solution spectrum. Although formation of a μ -oxo dimer should not have been possible in these experiments, since no oxygen was present in the cell, other dimerization modes are possible and could also account for the observed spectral changes. Contaminants from the carbon dioxide are also possible; although high purity carbon dioxide should be fairly free of impurities, no scrubbers were used. Dimerization is further suggested by the lack of pressure shifting with $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$; the ruthenium porphyrins are not as susceptible to dimerization as the iron analogs. Higher resolution spectra would have to be obtained to fully address this question.

A second complication was introduced by the use of methylene chloride.

Methylene chloride was found to extract plasticizers from the O-rings used to make the seal between the sapphire windows and the cell. When the pressure was decreased, the plasticizers formed a film on the interior of the cell, possibly causing interference patterns and reducing the quality of the spectra. Furthermore, the plasticizers seem to reduce the solubility of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$. Addition of $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ as a solid to the cell resulted in much high solubility (Figure 6.7). By 3000 psi, the Soret band had already reached the maximum absorbance able to be measured by the instrument (~ 0.4).

Addition of cyclohexene resulted in a higher quality spectrum for $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ (Figure 6.8). No solubility is observed in liquid carbon dioxide, but the transition limit of the spectrophotometer is reached by 2000 psi, indicating that cyclohexene is an excellent co-solvent for $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$. Cyclohexene also reduces the noise level in the ruthenium porphyrin spectrum; this effect is not understood. The structure in the Q band region changes in the presence of olefin, with a slight red shift and different intensity for the $\text{Q}(1,0)$ and the $\text{Q}(0,0)$ bands relative to the methylene chloride spectrum, indicating that cyclohexene may coordinate at high pressure, since no distinct Q bands were observed with SC CO_2 alone.

Despite the complications and noise levels of the spectra, lower limits for the solubility of the three halogenated porphyrins were determined. The minimal solubility of these complexes is not expected to limit the reactivity of the catalysts in supercritical carbon dioxide since the co-solvent properties of the substrate, cyclohexene, will increase the net solubility of $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$, $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr}_8)\text{Cl}$, and $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ in the oxidation reaction mixture.

The ability to perform UV-visible spectroscopy at high pressures is a valuable tool for studying reaction intermediates in SCF reactions. This will help determine if reaction pathways change at higher pressures. Further work to enable transient IR and emission spectroscopy in SCF systems is currently in progress at LANL.

Oxidation of Cyclohexene

We investigated the ability of Fe(TFPP)Cl, Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl, and RuTFPPCl₈(CO) to oxidize cyclohexene in supercritical carbon dioxide. The oxidation reaction had been studied in methylene chloride (Chapter 4 and 5), providing a comparison for data in a SCF. For oxidations with dioxygen, it was thought that the miscibility of O₂ would increase the reaction rate relative to the solution chemistry.

In order to help separate solvent and pressure effects, oxygenation reactions with iodosobenzene as an oxygen source were also investigated. This chemistry should be relatively unaffected by pressure, and should help isolate the different solvation properties at high pressure.

The oxidation reactions were conducted in a small autoclave reactor (Figure 6.9). Constructed in a similar fashion to the UV-Vis apparatus, this system had an additional inlet for pressurized air. The porphyrin, cyclohexene, and iodosobenzene (if used) were added to the reactor, which was then sealed and connected to the carbon dioxide inlet. As with the UV-Vis cell, the system temperature was maintained at 40 °C and the reaction stirred to maintain equilibrium. All reactions were run at 5000 psi of CO₂ to maximize solubility of the porphyrin. At the end of the batch reaction, the pressure was let down through a metering valve, and volatile organics were collected in cold acetone. The cell was washed with additional acetone, and products were detected by GC/MS.

Two reactions were run in the UV-Vis cell in order to determine the effect of light on the ruthenium porphyrin oxidation reaction. Since irradiation with visible light dramatically enhances catalysis by RuTFPPCl₈(CO) with dioxygen in methylene chloride, we wanted to determine if light would also enhance cyclohexene oxidation in SC CO₂.

The results of the oxidation reactions are shown in Figures 6.10 - 6.12. With iodosobenzene, the overall activity was similar to the methylene chloride reactions for Fe(TFPP)Cl and Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl. RuTFPPCl₈(CO) activity was considerably higher in

SC CO₂, with 21 turnovers compared to only 5 in methylene chloride (4 hour points). The product distributions for these reactions showed more variation. Notably, Fe(TFPP)Cl produced only cyclohexene oxide. For the perhalogenated iron and ruthenium complexes, higher oxidation products were observed. While reactions in methylene chloride have only been found to produce 2-cyclohexen-1-ol and 2-cyclohexen-1-one, the SC CO₂ reactions showed large peaks in the GC at later retention times. The first was identified by comparison to a library mass spectrum as 7-oxa-bicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-2-one (Figure 6.13). The second was assumed to be 4-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-one due to a similar relationship in the retention times of cyclohexene oxide and 2-cyclohexen-1-ol, and since it is the logical partitioning product from the oxidation of 2-cyclohexen-1-one. Both Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl and RuTFPPCl₈(CO) reactions with PhIO showed less 2-cyclohexen-1-ol than in methylene chloride, and more 2-cyclohexen-1-one, as well as 7-oxa-bicyclo[4.1.0]heptan-2-one and 4-hydroxy-2-cyclohexen-1-ol. None of the reactions used more than 30% of the available oxidant in 4 hours. A batch reaction of Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl run for 12 hours showed no more epoxide formation, but more allylic oxidation products were observed.

With air, the catalyst activities were similar in the two solvents. It is difficult to make a direct comparison, because the batch reactions in SC CO₂ were run for different times than the methylene chloride experiments. Nevertheless, it is clear that all catalysts are quite active in the supercritical solvent. Fe(TFPP)Cl (at 4 hours), Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl, and RuTFPPCl₈(CO) (at 12 hours) showed 11, 59, and 51 turnovers, respectively. If the higher oxidation products are considered as more than one turnover, the numbers for the latter reactions increase to 127 and 90 turnovers. As with iodosobenzene, substantial amounts of multiple oxidation products were observed in all reactions, with a decrease in the amount of 2-cyclohexen-1-ol produced. Surprisingly, a greater percentage of epoxide was also produced.

Both Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl and RuTFPPCl₈(CO) had substantial initiation periods in SC CO₂. Batch reactions run for only 4 hours showed no trace of products. After 12

hours, however, significant activity was observed, as described above. Only Fe(TFPP)Cl showed activity with air in the 4 hour time period. Attempts to shorten the initiation period for RuTFPPCl₈(CO) by the addition of light were not successful. Two experiments with RuTFPPCl₈(CO) were conducted in the larger UV-Vis cell. Upon addition of CO₂, the solution turned a bright red, indicating that cyclohexene serves as an excellent co-solvent for the catalyst. A flashlight was used to irradiate the reaction through the cell window for the duration of the batch reaction. However, after only a few hours, the pressure dropped and the solution bleached. A reaction in the UV-Vis cell was attempted twice. The first reaction, with one atmosphere of air, bleached after 20 hours. The second, with 5 atm air, bleached within 6 hours. After bleaching was observed, the cell was let down as previously described. No product formation was detected in either light reaction.

Discussion Oxidation Experiments

The iodosobenzene reactions in supercritical carbon dioxide all showed an increase in the percent epoxide formed relative to reaction in CH₂Cl₂. As discussed in Chapter 4, epoxidation with a high-valent metal-oxo is believed to occur by a different mechanism than hydroxylation. The different solvation properties of SC CO₂ may increase the probability for electron transfer (leading to epoxidation) over hydrogen abstraction (leading to hydroxylation). The success of free radical polymerization reactions conducted in SC CO₂ suggests that radicals are quite stable in a supercritical medium. However, the solvent may change the stability of the caged radical species such that electron transfer becomes more favorable. SC CO₂ may provide a new medium for probing the oxo-transfer step in olefin oxidation reactions.

In addition to the increase in epoxide formation, there is also an increase in multiple oxidations of the same substrate molecule, both with PhIO and dioxygen. The supercritical fluid did not greatly increase the observed turnover numbers, suggesting that phase transfer is not the limiting step in the dioxygen reactions for any of the porphyrins. However, the

different solvent properties of SC CO₂ may be changing the selectivity; perhaps the catalysts are more soluble in the oxidized cyclohexene derivatives than in cyclohexene itself. Therefore, the catalyst could re-oxidize a single substrate multiple times before encountering other substrate molecules.

For RuTFPPClg(CO), fewer turnovers are observed in the dark cell, consistent with the photochemical reaction mechanism described in Chapter 5. However, the UV-Vis suggests a greater interaction between the porphyrin and substrate in SC CO₂, indicating that olefin binding may occur in the ground state in this medium, whereas it only is effective in the excited state in a methylene chloride solution. Alternatively, a different reaction mechanism may take precedence in this solvent. Unfortunately, attempts to photolyze the reaction were complicated by the cell design. The Buna-N O-rings used to seal the sapphire windows, while having excellent resistance to supercritical carbon dioxide, are reported to have unsatisfactory resistance to alkanes,¹² suggesting that the "bleach" observed upon photolysis was not due to porphyrin decomposition but a leaking cell.

Conclusion

The preliminary results described above demonstrate that supercritical carbon dioxide is an adequate solvent replacement for methylene chloride for porphyrin-catalyzed oxidation of cyclohexene. Large rate enhancement was not observed, but changes in the reaction selectivity did occur. Most notable was the 100% selectivity observed for epoxidation of cyclohexene with Fe(TFPP)Cl and PhIO, and increased epoxidation selectivity for both RuTFPPClg(CO) and Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl in reactions with either PhIO or O₂. For allylic oxidation products, multiple oxidations of the same substrate molecule was observed, suggesting that destruction of organics in a supercritical medium may be favorable under different conditions. A repeat of the oxidation experiments at different temperatures and pressures would reveal if the selectivity could be tuned to favor one

pathway more completely. Further experiments would be needed to determine the source of these effects.

Methods

$\text{RuTFPPCl}_2(\text{CO})$ and $\text{Fe}(\text{TFPPBr})\text{Cl}$ were synthesized as in Chapter 2.

$\text{Fe}(\text{TFPP})\text{Cl}$ was used as received (Aldrich). Cyclohexene was from Aldrich, and distilled under argon before use. Acetone and methylene chloride were used as received from EM Science. Iodosobenzene was from TCI and used as received. Air and carbon dioxide were from Albuquerque Welding. Oxidation products were determined by injection onto an Hewlett Packard GC/MS with an auto injector and a JW Scientific DB-5 30m column. Sample identification was determined by injection of an authentic sample for cyclohexene oxide, 2-cyclohexen-1-ol, and 2-cyclohexen-1-one (Aldrich). The identity of one higher boiling peak was determined by the library on the GC MS.

Standard NPT, Swagelock, and HiP pressure rated valves and connections were used to build the high pressure systems. Stainless steel tubing (1/16" - 1/4") was used for longer connections. An ISCO brand syringe pump was used to pressurize the carbon dioxide. All systems were barricaded behind Lexan shielding, and tubing and valves were secured to the work tables to minimize damage in case of a pressure failure. All systems were equipped with relief valves or rupture discs, so the system would blow at the designed weak point in case of over-pressurization.

UV-Vis spectra were measured on a Hewlett Packard 8452 spectrophotometer. The lamp and detector were removed from the instrument cavity and placed on a laser table to allow room for the large cell. Additional focusing mirrors were placed after the lamp and before the detector to increase light intensity. Intensity data was collected in ASCII format, and loaded onto a Macintosh computer, where absorbance readings were calculated ($A = \log(I_0/I)$). I_0 readings were taken at each pressure since the absorbance of CO_2 was found to change considerably around the supercritical transition. This is due to the variable

density of SC CO₂; the change in the index of refraction between the cell windows and solvent decreased at higher pressures. The stirplate was turned off when spectra were taken, in order to minimize refraction by mixing lines in solution. The large cell volume (≈ 75 mL) made it difficult to maintain a constant temperature in the cell, causing visible sheer lines due to the temperature gradient in solution. Averaging intensity data helped decrease the noise in the spectra.

The cell used for UV-Vis experiments was constructed of 316 stainless steel, with a 13.2 cm path length and 1 inch aperture on each side. The seal between the 1 cm thick sapphire windows and the metal cell was made by a Buna-N rubber O-ring, which was replaced after each use. The cell had three inlets for a thermocouple, an inlet valve, and a t-joint which contained a relief valve, an analog pressure gauge, and an outlet line. The outlet could be directed to a vacuum pump or vented to a hood.

For each sample, the cell was first mounted on the stand and aligned for maximum lamp intensity. A solution of porphyrin in methylene chloride was added through the thermocouple inlet, and then the thermocouple was fastened down. By this method, a known amount of porphyrin could be added, such that the possible absorbance in a 13.2 cm path length cell would not be above 1. The cell was evacuated, removing the solvent, and then carbon dioxide was added. The cell was sealed off at each pressure, and allowed to equilibrate to 40 ± 0.5 °C for each intensity reading. Alternatively, excess solid porphyrin was added to the cell before the windows were sealed down (the large nuts for the windows had to be tightened down on a vise).

Oxidation reactions were conducted in a cell designed by Dave Morgenstern and Sam Borkowsky at Los Alamos National Laboratory. This cell was a single 2.5" cylinder of 316 stainless steel, with a 5/8" hole bored into the center. The only openings were for a rupture disc (rated to 10000 psi), an analog pressure gauge, a thermocouple, and the main reactor valve. The total cell volume was ≈ 12 mL. The inlet lines allowed the sequential addition of compressed air and carbon dioxide to the cell. Air was always added first, so

that the CO₂ would flush any oxygen from the lines before the system was brought up to pressure. Although air or pure oxygen gas could be used with this reactor, air was used for safety reasons.

Solid porphyrin, cyclohexene, and iodosobenzene (if used) were added to the reactor, the valve was sealed on the vise, and the reactor was then attached to the inlet and letdown tubing. Air was added first, up to the pressure of the tank (110 psig) and then CO₂ up to 5000 psi. As with the UV-Vis experiments, the cell rested on a stirplate and the cell temperature was maintained at 40 °C with heating tape. As soon as the pressure reached 5000 psi, the main reactor valve was closed, and the system allowed to stir for the desired reaction time.

Oxidation reactions were let down by a HiP metering valve through 1/16" tubing, and the end of the tubing was crimped with a hammer to reduce the flow rate. The pressure was let down slowly over a period of 1-2 hours into a vial containing approximately 20 mL of cold acetone to catch volatile organics. The vial rested in a cold block of steel to maintain its temperature and reduce loss of organics. The reaction vessel was then opened and rinsed with acetone to remove residual cyclohexene and products. The rinse was collected, and the volume measured. An aliquot was taken, diluted with a known amount of toluene in acetone to standardize the GC/MS analysis, and injected onto the GC. Although there is undoubtedly some loss to evaporation, it is believed that most of the organic products are collected by this method. No mass balance calculation was attempted.

References and Notes

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Figure 6.1 -- Phase diagram of carbon dioxide (modified from reference 5). The critical point of CO₂ is at relatively low temperature and pressure, facilitating its use as a supercritical solvent.

Phase Diagram of Carbon Dioxide

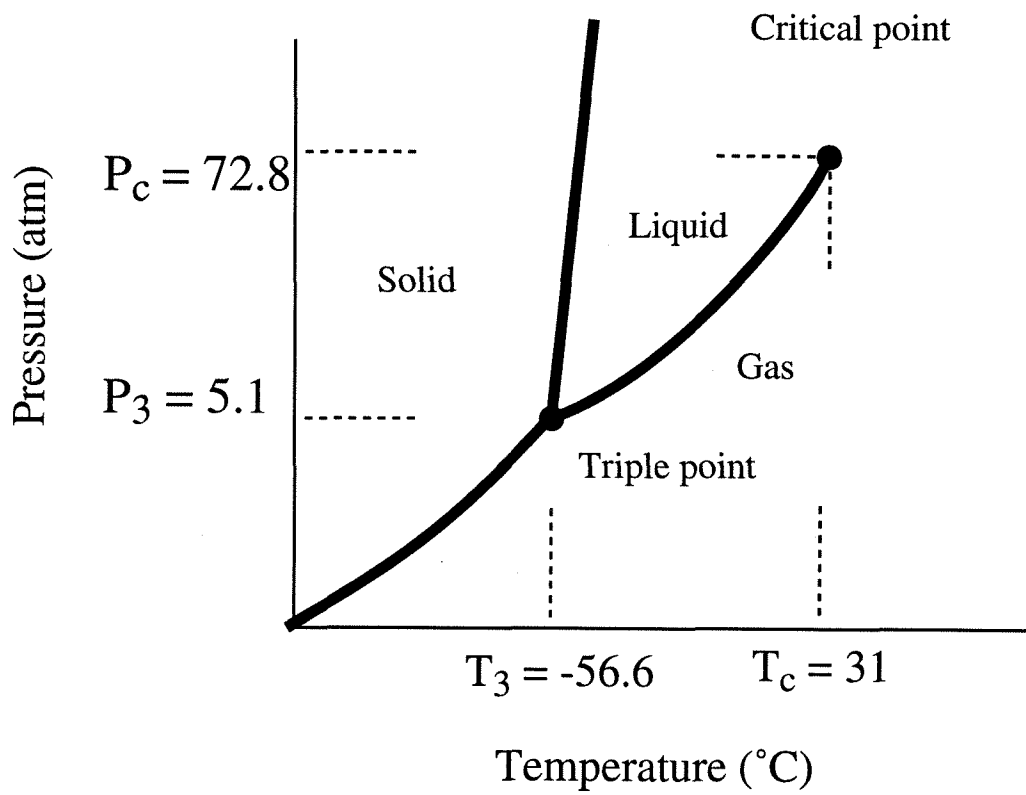
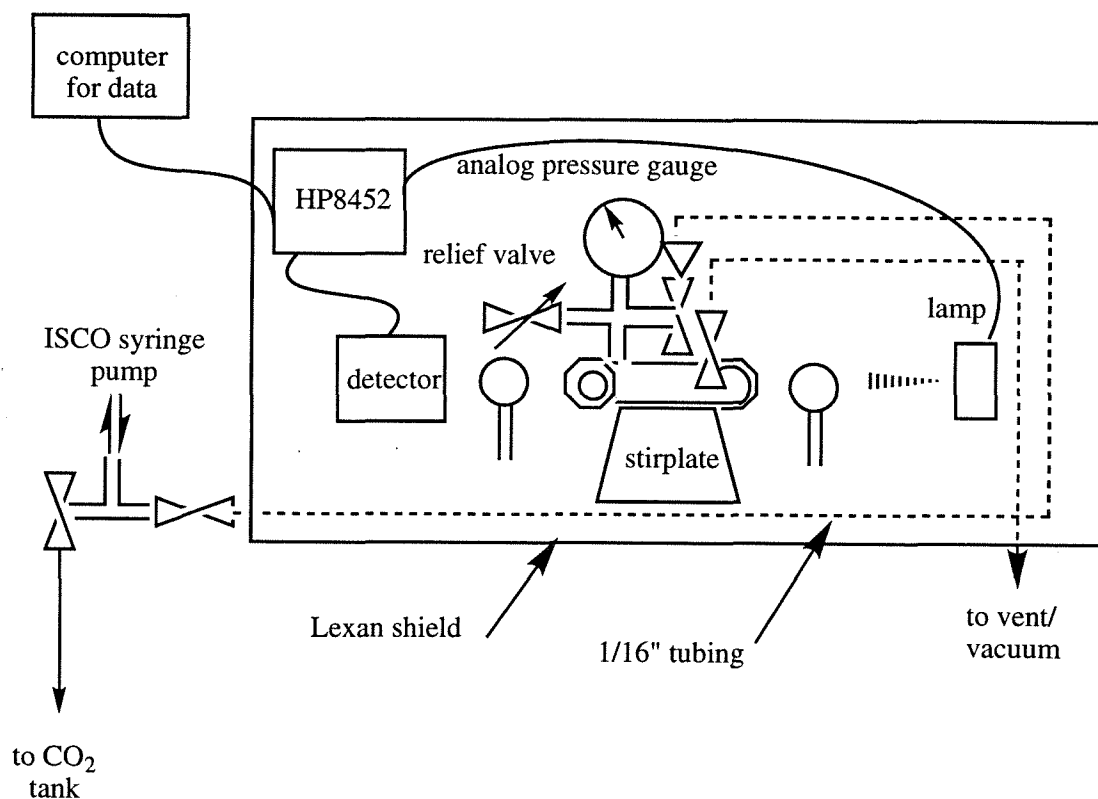


Figure 6.2 -- Apparatus used for UV-Visible spectroscopy in supercritical carbon dioxide.

UV Vis in Supercritical CO₂



Cell characteristics: 6 inches long, 13.2 cm path length
 1 inch diameter aperture with sapphire windows
 75 mL cell volume, including dead space
 316 stainless steel
 rated to 5000 psi

Figure 6.3 -- Spectra of Fe(TFPP)Cl in methylene chloride and carbon dioxide. The spectrum in SC CO₂ is smoothed to remove noise from refracted light. The solubility did not change much with pressure, increasing only from 0.27 to 0.30 μ M from 2000 to 5000 psi of CO₂.

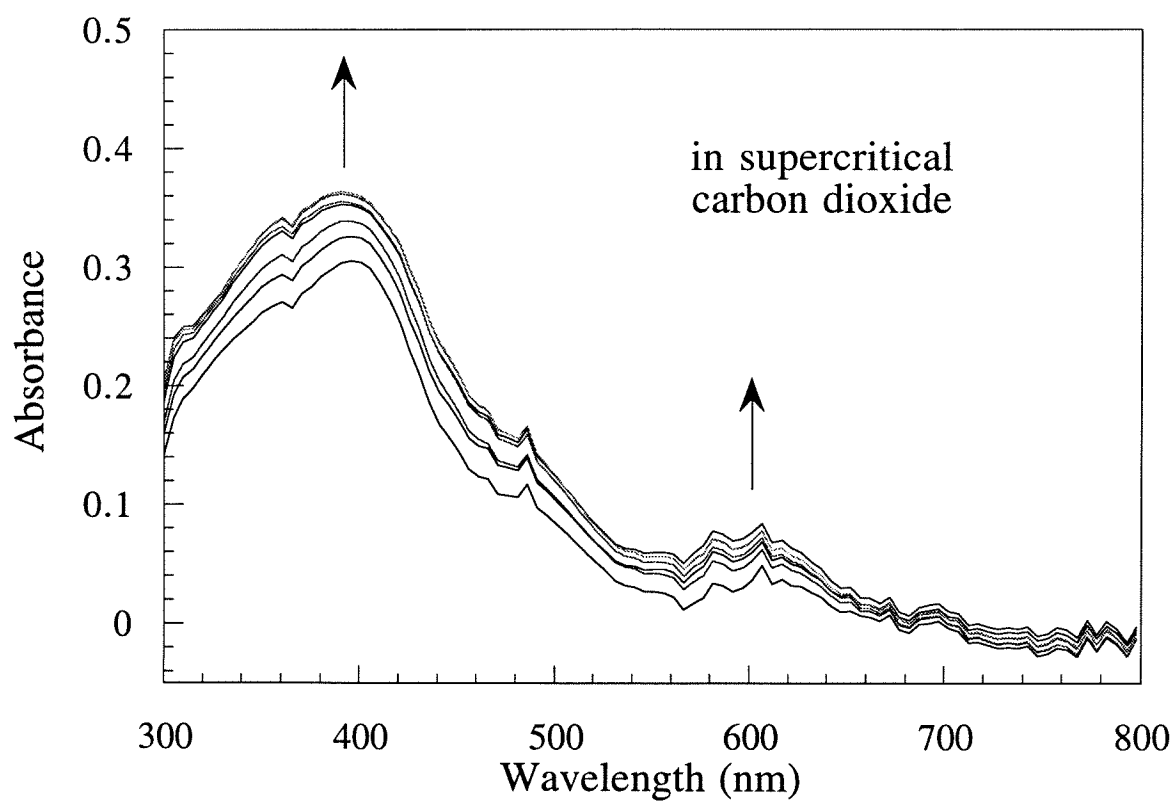
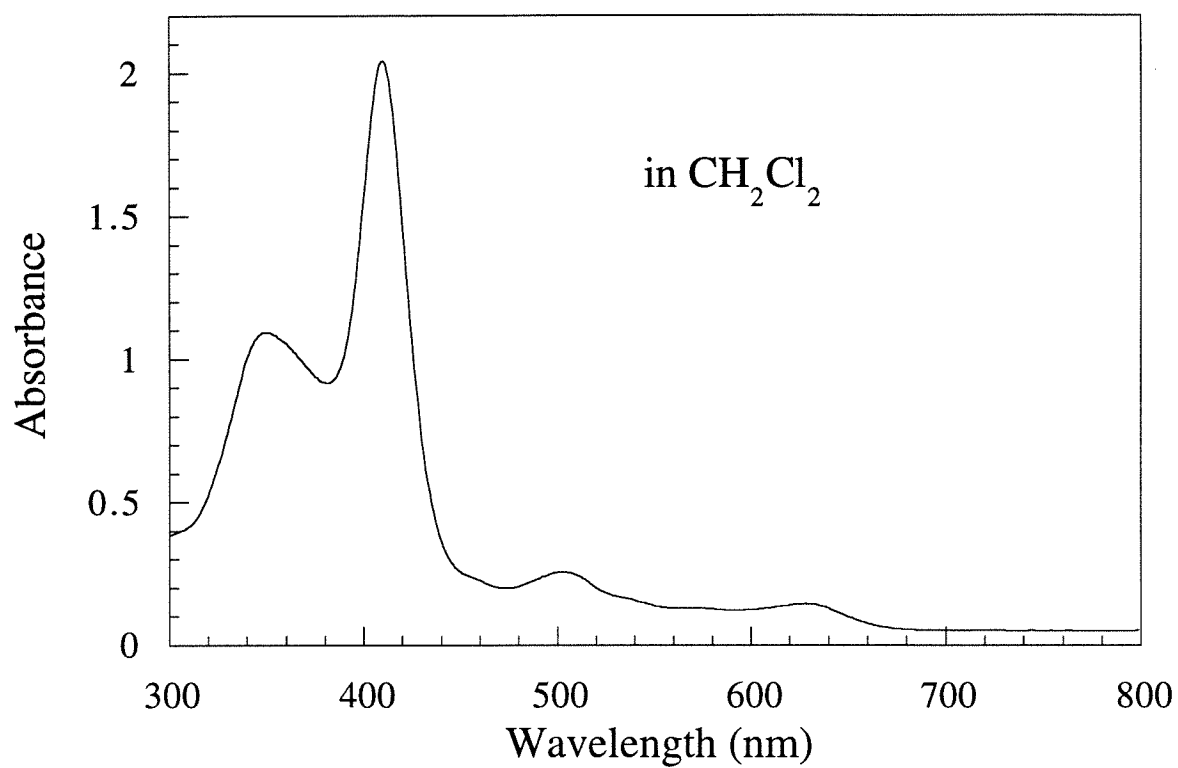


Figure 6.4 -- Spectra of Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl in methylene chloride and carbon dioxide. The spectrum in SC CO₂ is smoothed to removed noise from refracted light. The solubility increased from 0.07 to 0.20 μ M from 2000 to 3500 psi of CO₂, remaining fairly constant after this pressure.

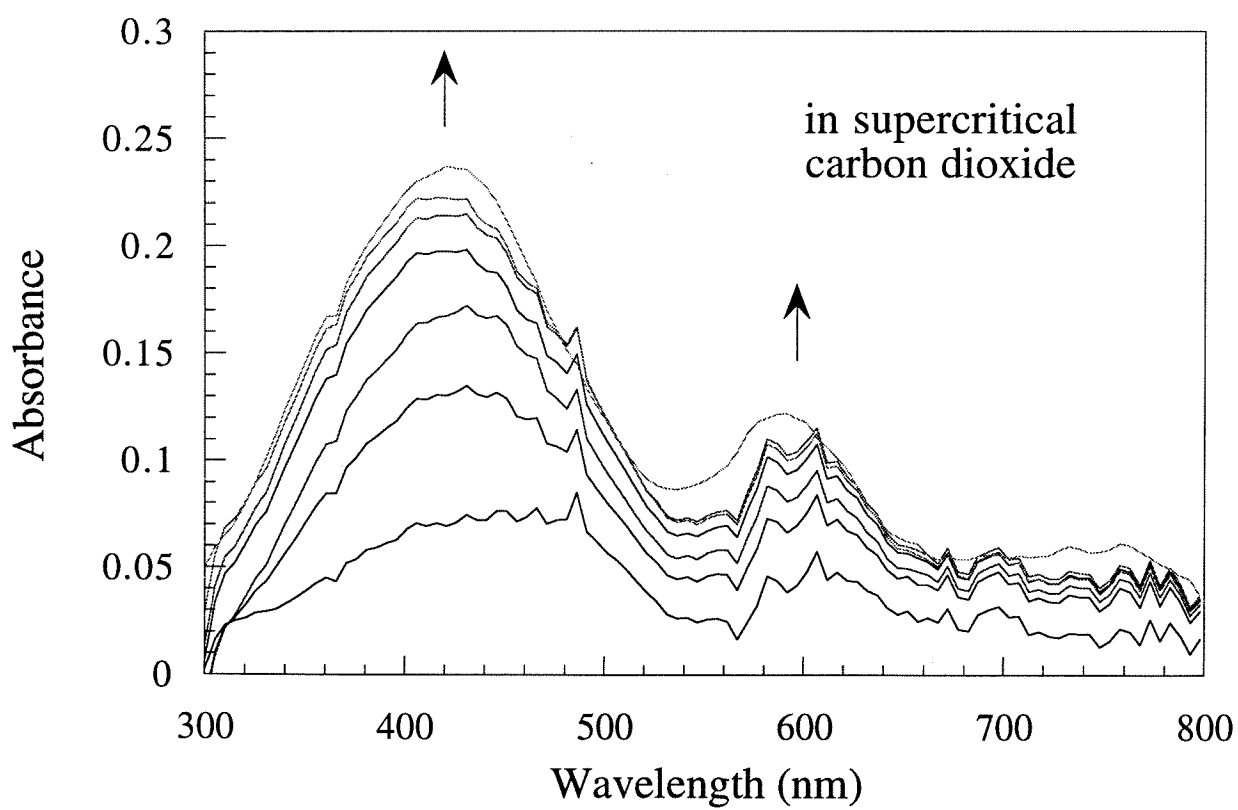
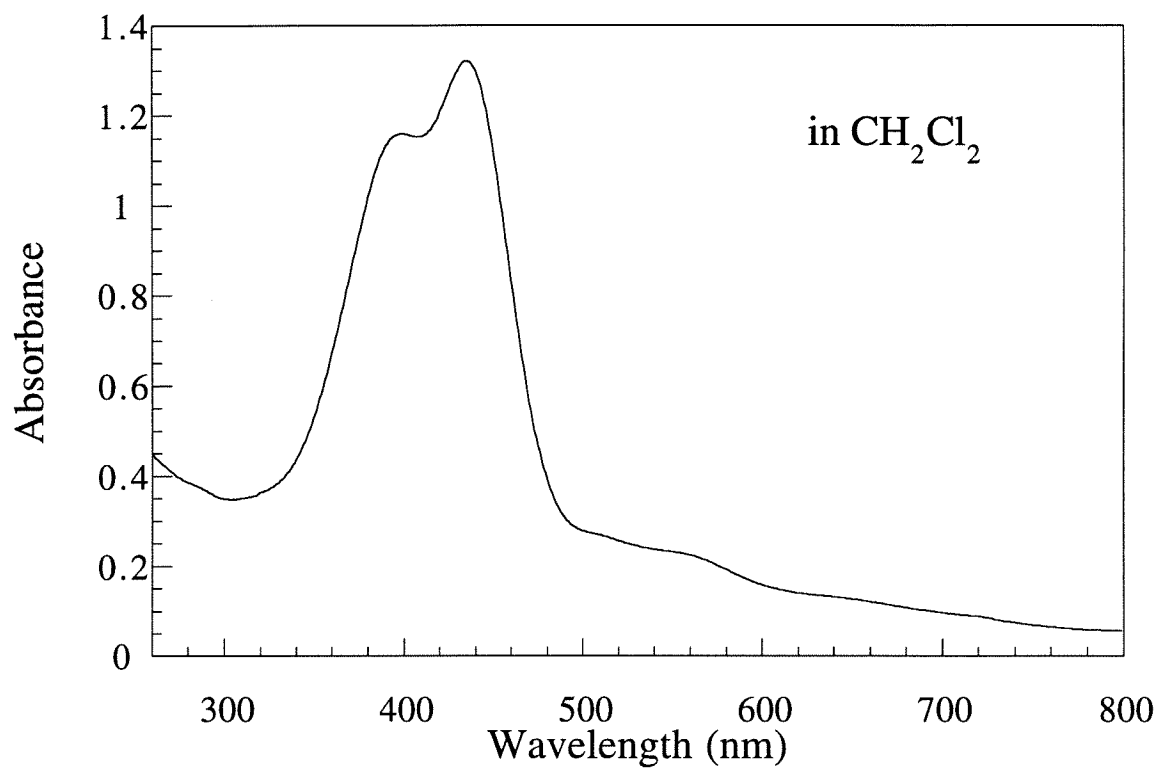


Figure 6.5 -- Spectra of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) in methylene chloride and carbon dioxide. The porphyrin is almost insoluble in liquid CO₂, but solubility increased to 0.16 μM at 5000 psi of CO₂. The spectra in the two different solvents match best for RuTFPPCl₈(CO), suggesting no unusual interactions in the supercritical solvent.

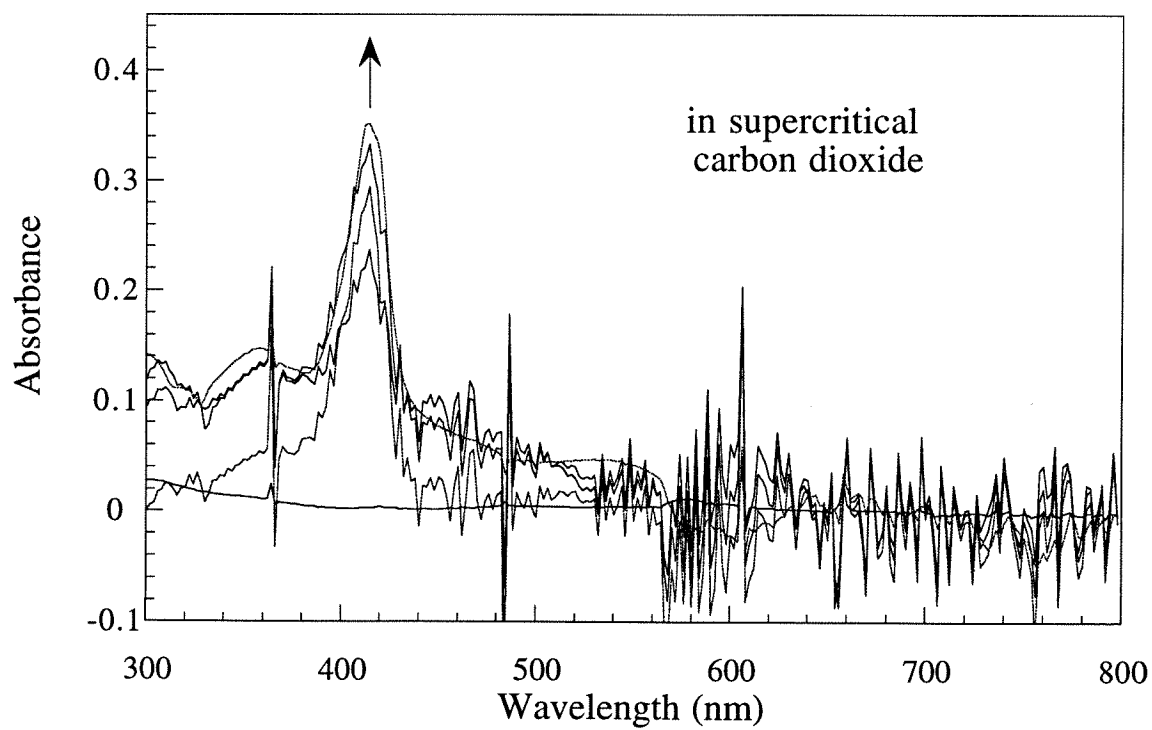
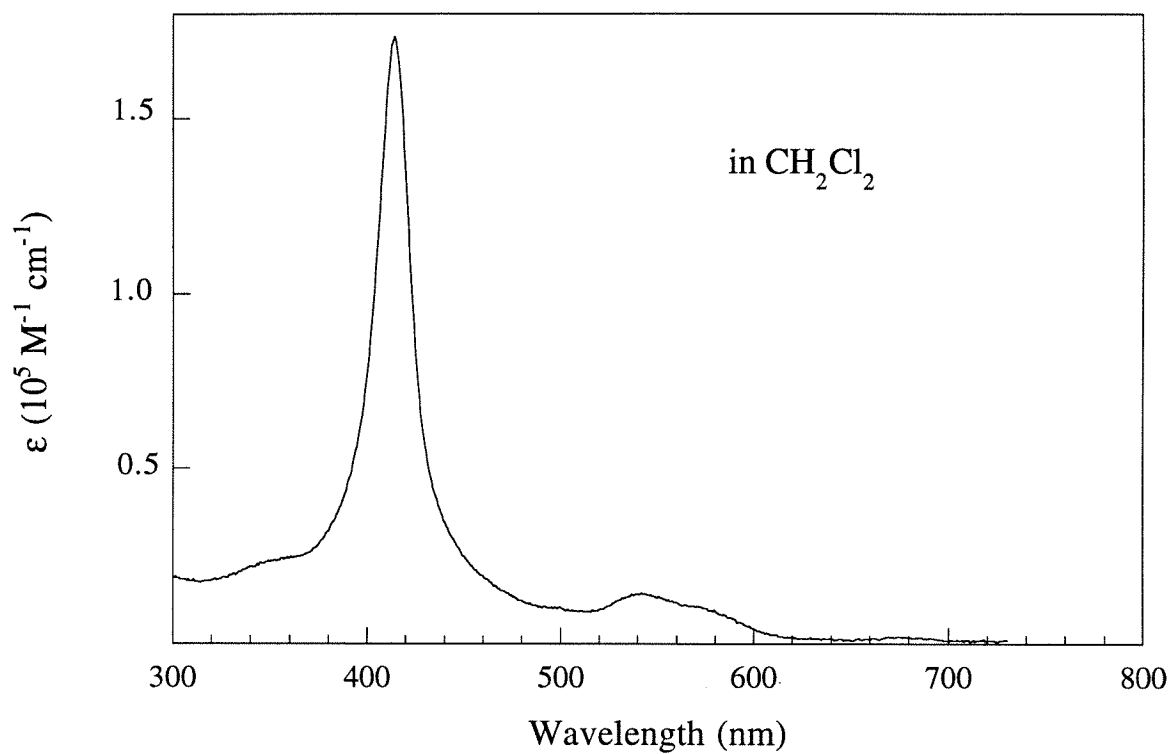


Figure 6.6 -- A plot of solubility versus pressure for the halogenated porphyrins.

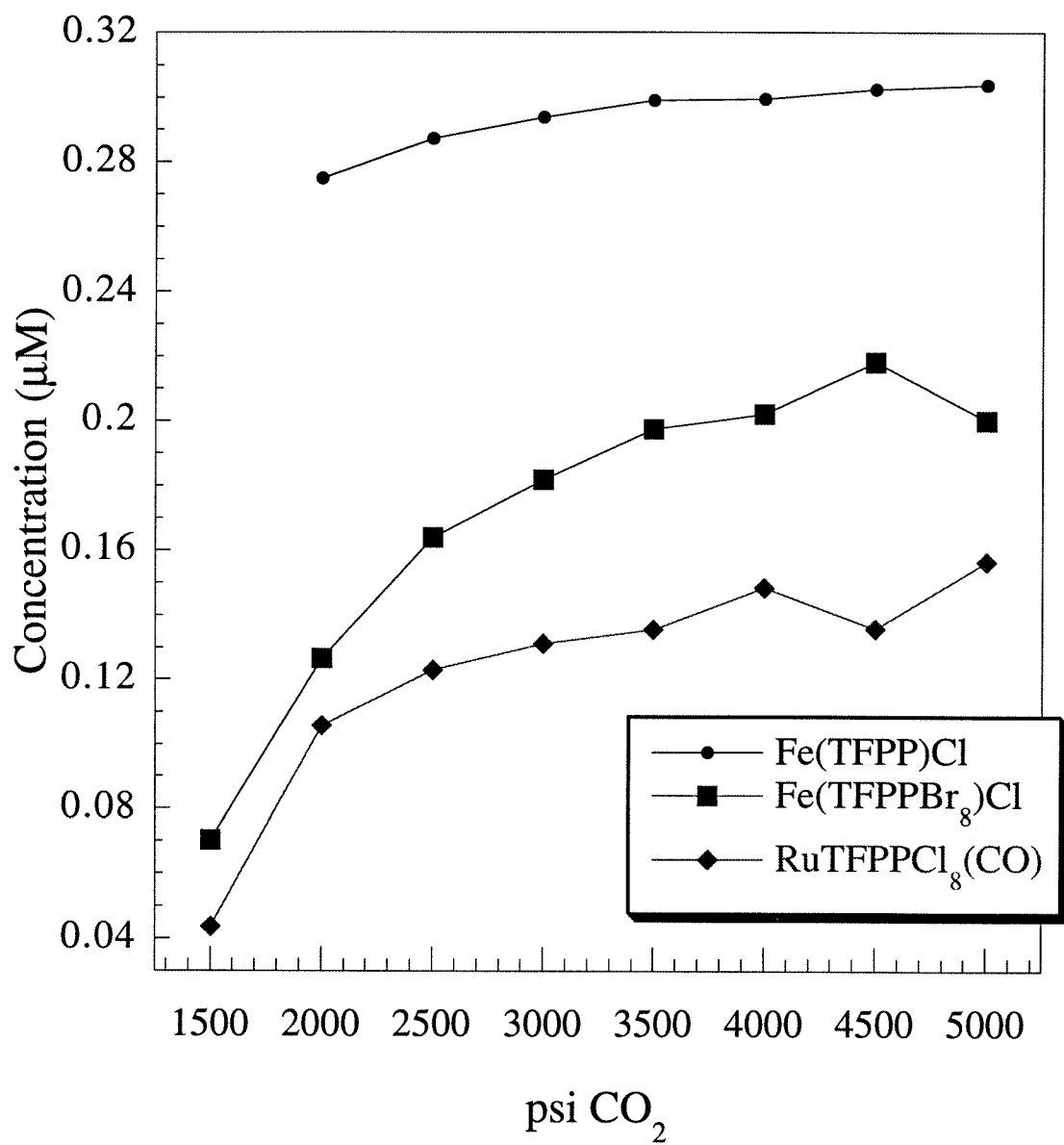


Figure 6.7 -- Spectrum of RuTFPPCl₈(CO) in carbon dioxide. This differs from the spectrum in Figure 6.3 in that the porphyrin was added as a solid, and not as a methylene chloride solution. The solubility is much higher in this case, reaching the maximum transmission of the instrument by 3000 psi, suggesting that a deleterious interaction occurs when the porphyrin is added as a CH₂Cl₂ solution (data at 2000, 3000, and 4000 psi).

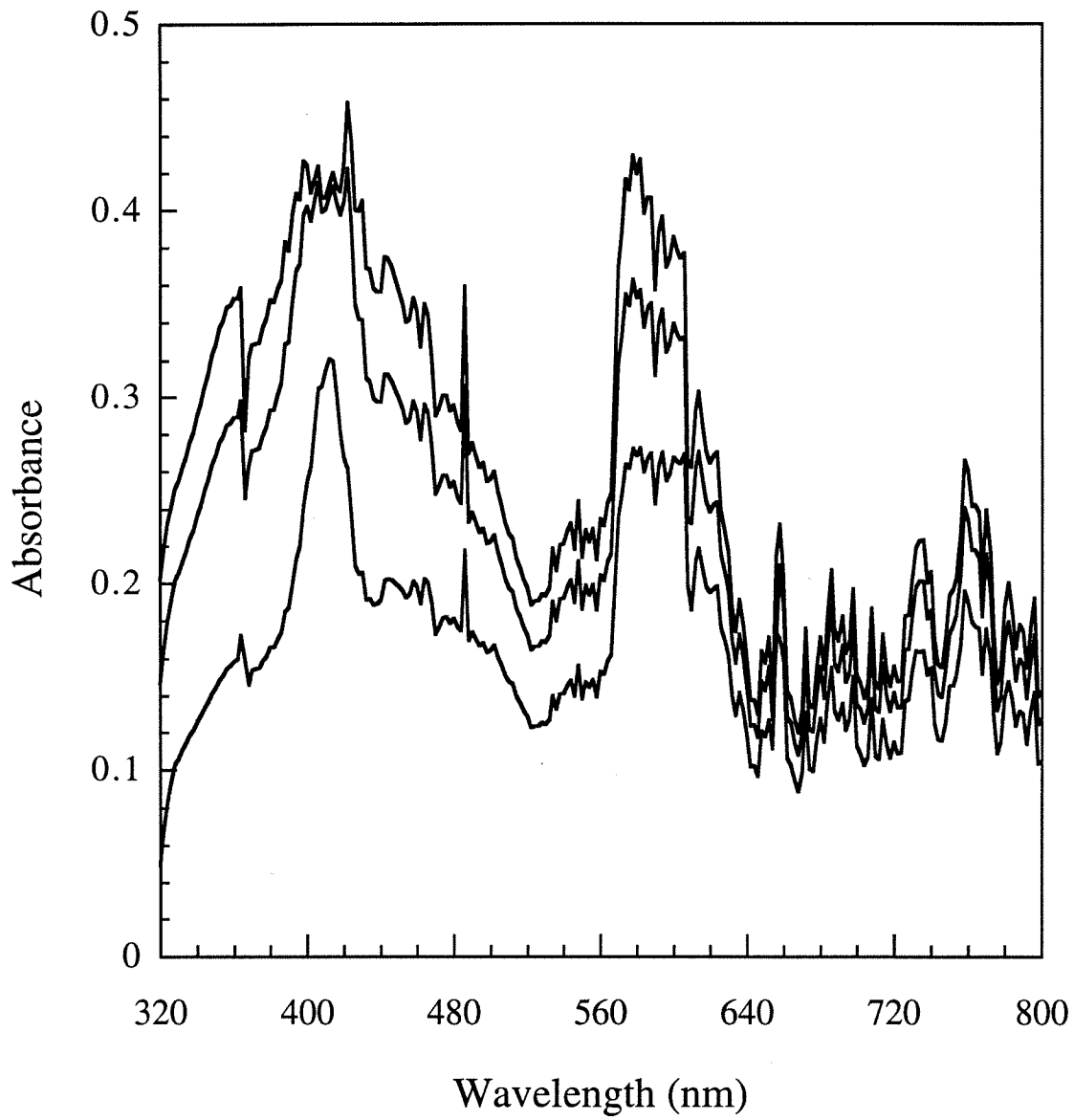


Figure 6.8 -- Spectrum of RuTFPPClg(CO) with cyclohexene in carbon dioxide. The Q band structure is significantly different than without cyclohexene, suggesting a possible interaction or binding of alkene in the supercritical solvent (data at 800, 1200, 2000, 3000, 4000, and 5000 psi).

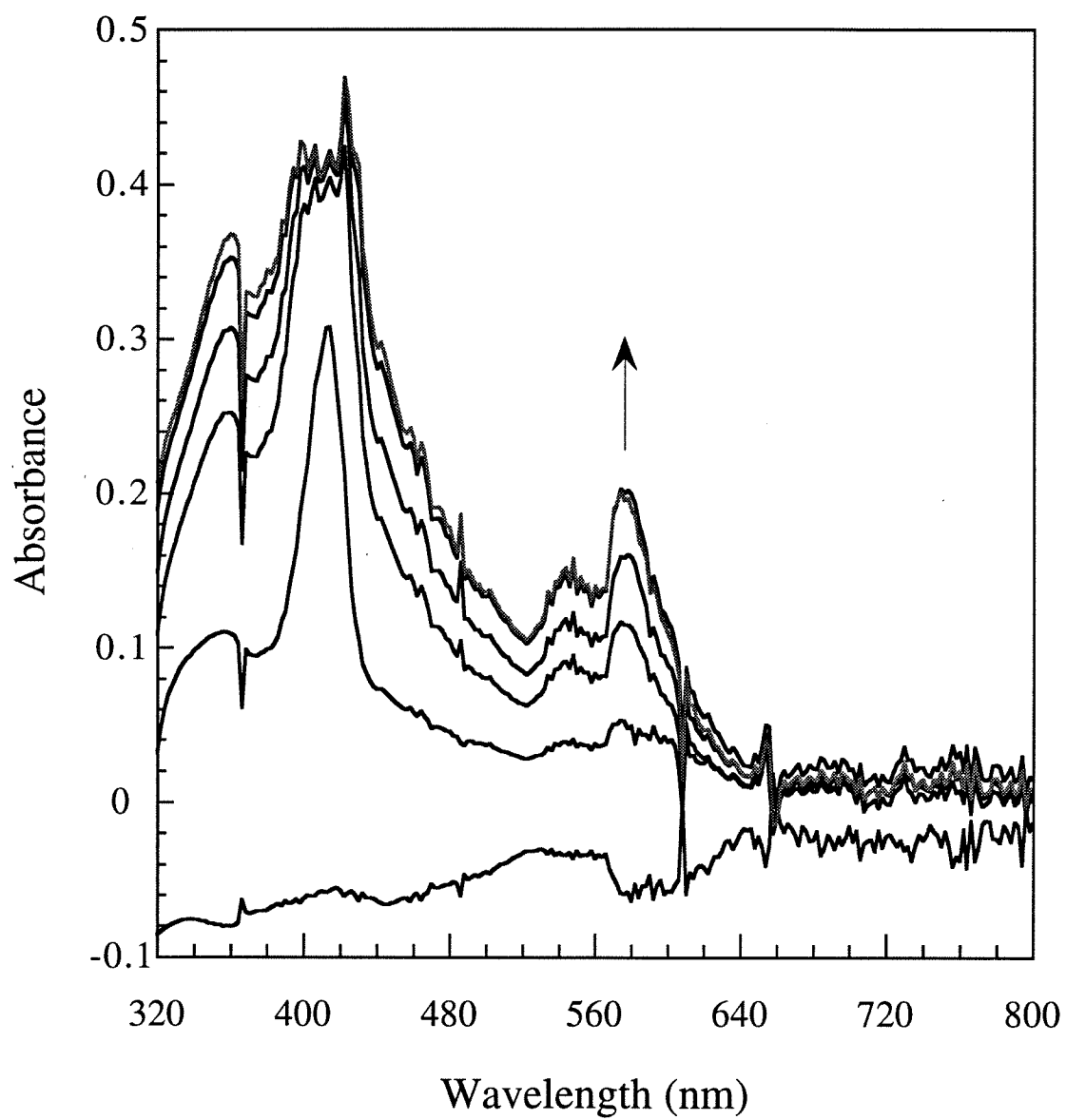


Figure 6.9 -- Cell used for oxidation reactions with iodosobenzene or air by halogenated porphyrins in supercritical carbon dioxide.

Plumbing for High Pressure Oxygen Reactions in Small Cell

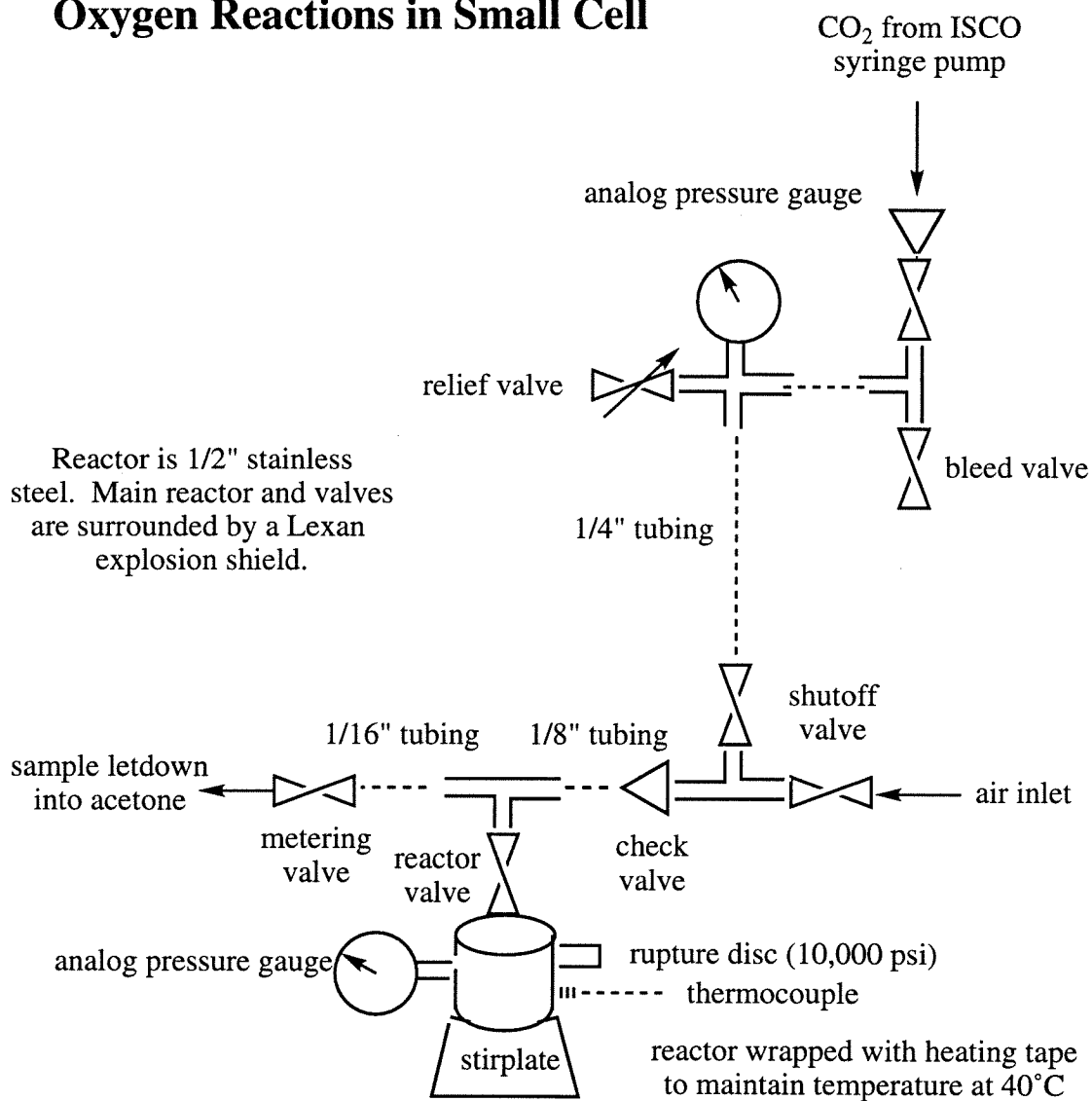


Figure 6.10 -- Turnovers of cyclohexene observed in oxidation reactions with Fe(TFPP)Cl and either iodosobenzene (left) or dioxygen (right). PhIO data is after 4 hours, and the dioxygen results are at 24 hours (CH₂Cl₂) or 12 hours (SC CO₂) in the different solvents. 100% selectivity for epoxide formation is observed with PhIO in SC CO₂.

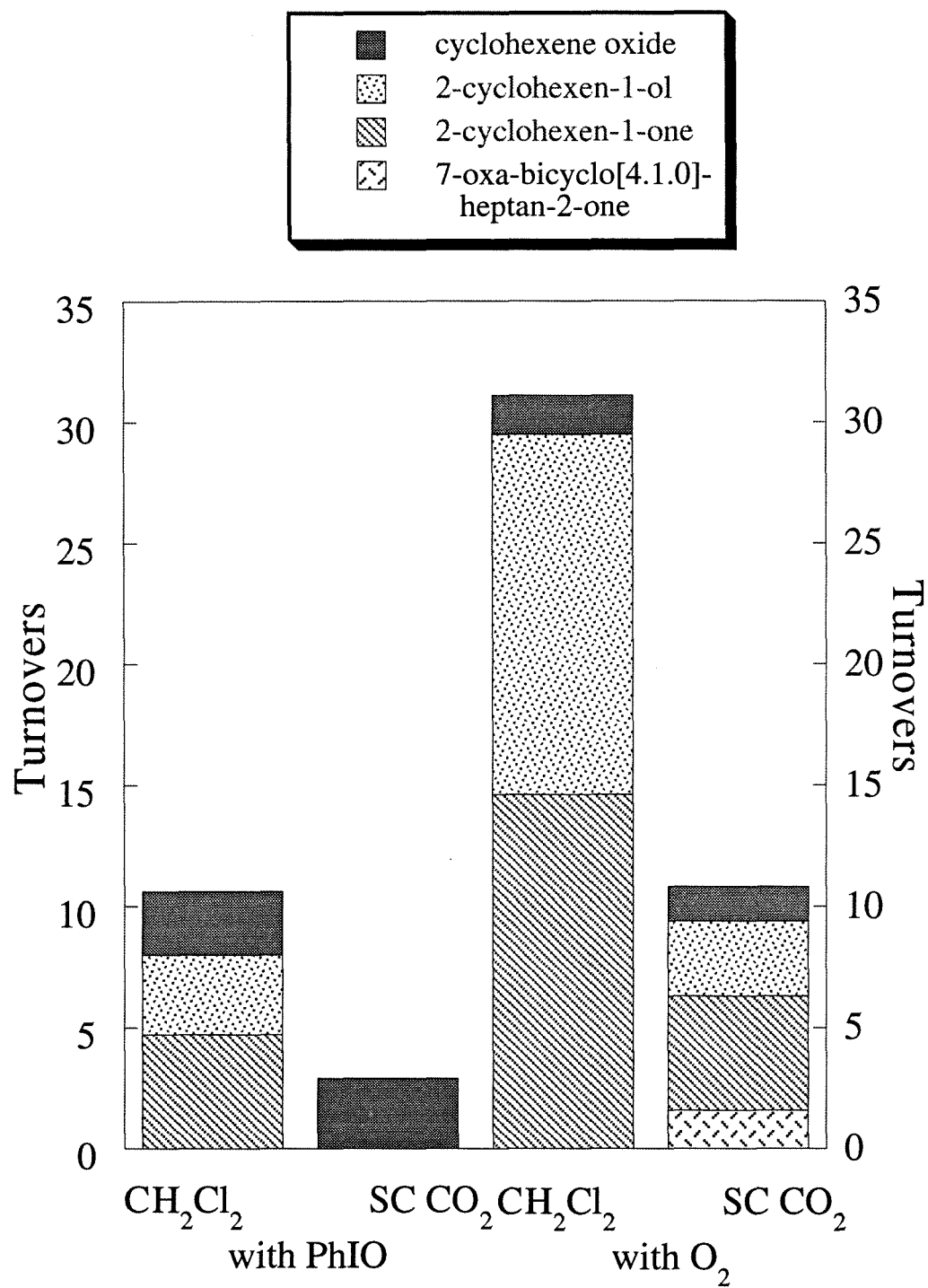


Figure 6.11 -- Turnovers of cyclohexene observed in oxidation reactions with Fe(TFPPBr₈)Cl and either iodosobenzene (left) or dioxygen (right). PhIO data is after 4 hours, and the dioxygen results are at 24 hours (CH₂Cl₂) or 12 hours (SC CO₂) in the different solvents. Higher selectivity for epoxide formation is observed with dioxygen in SC CO₂ relative to CH₂Cl₂. Significant amounts of higher oxidation products are also observed.

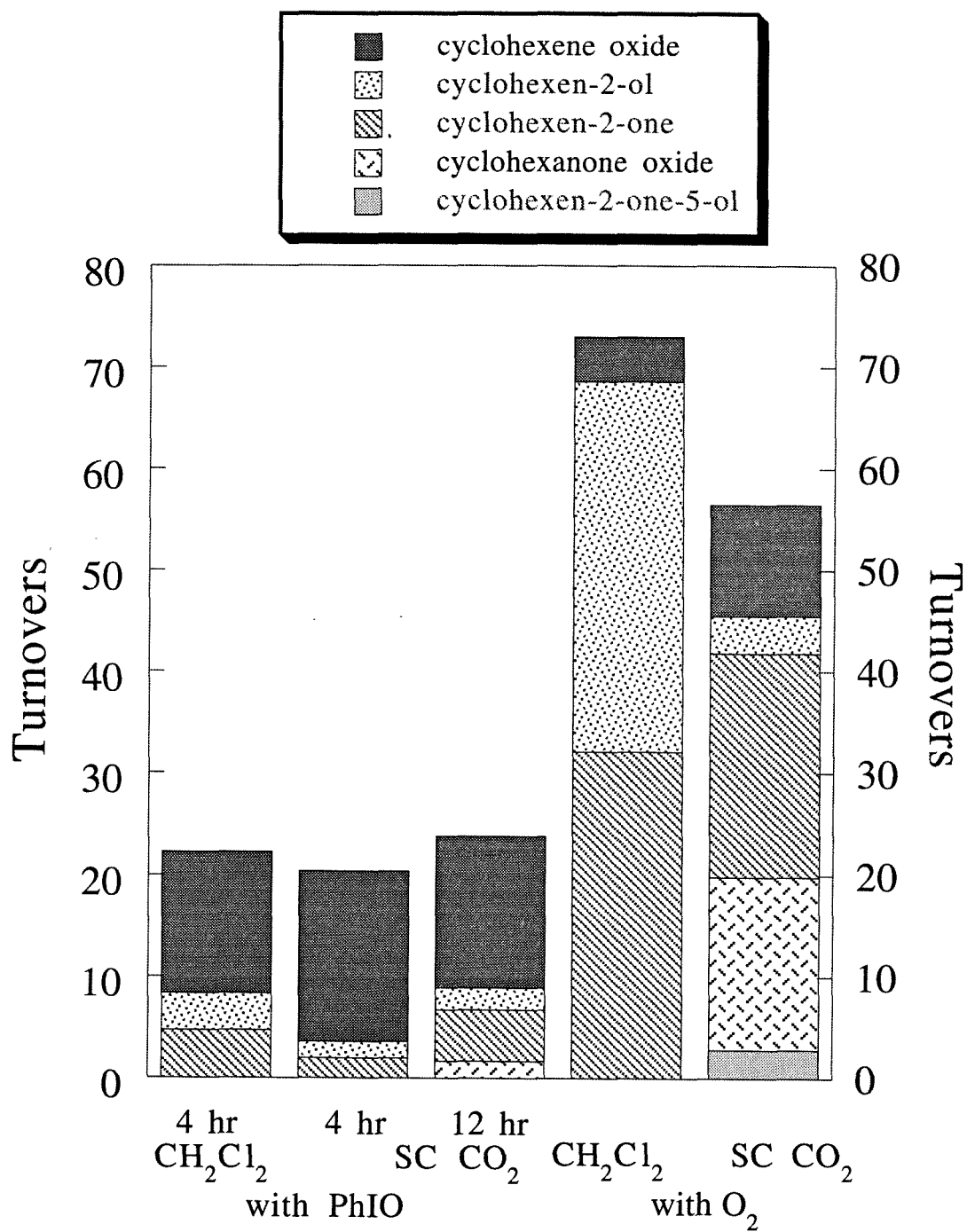


Figure 6.12 -- Turnovers of cyclohexene observed in oxidation reactions with $\text{RuTFPPCl}_8(\text{CO})$ and either iodosobenzene (left) or dioxygen (right). PhIO data is after 4 hours, and the dioxygen results are at 24 hours (CH_2Cl_2) or 12 hours (SC CO_2) in the different solvents. Higher selectivity for epoxide formation is observed with PhIO in SC CO_2 relative to CH_2Cl_2 . The dioxygen reactions are not as effective in the supercritical solvent.

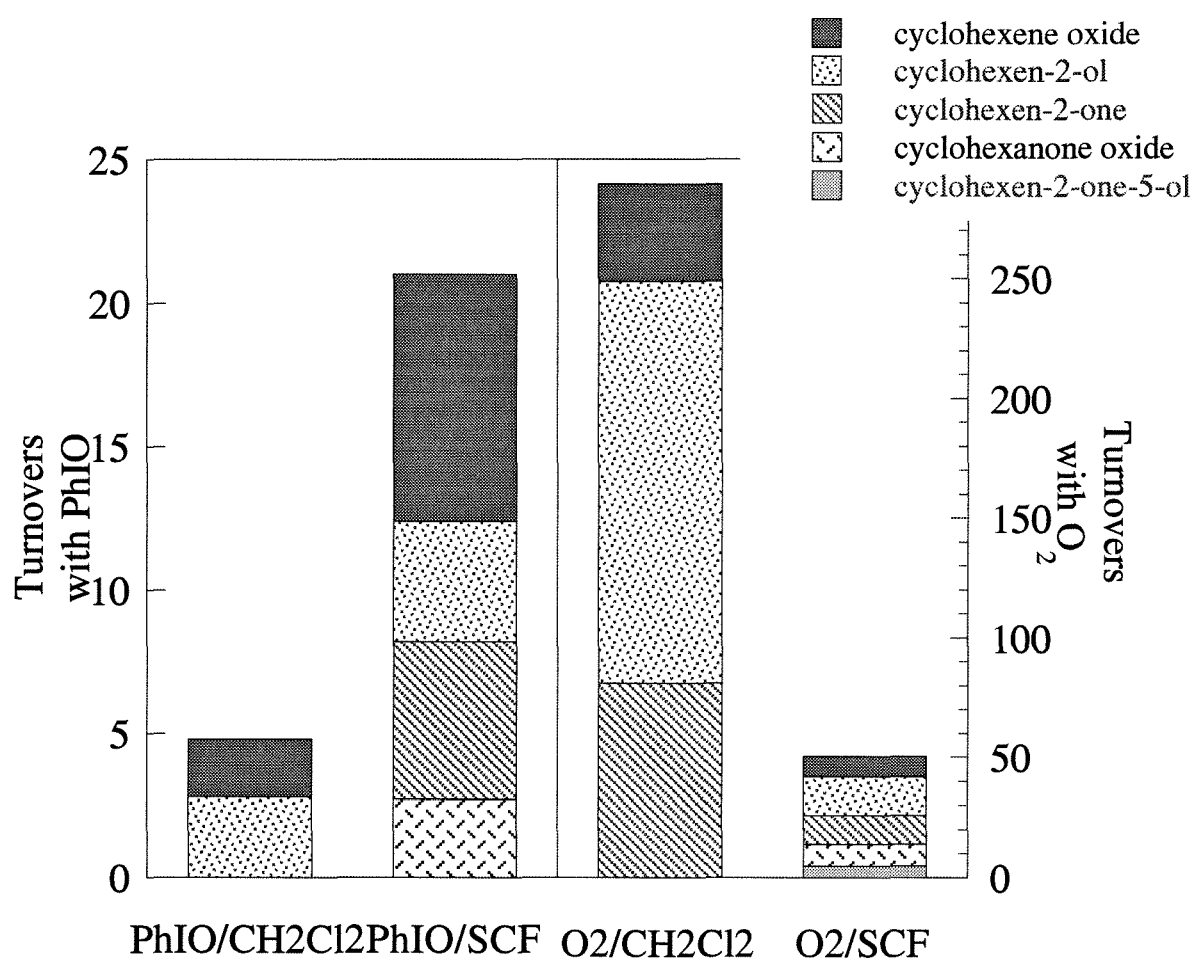
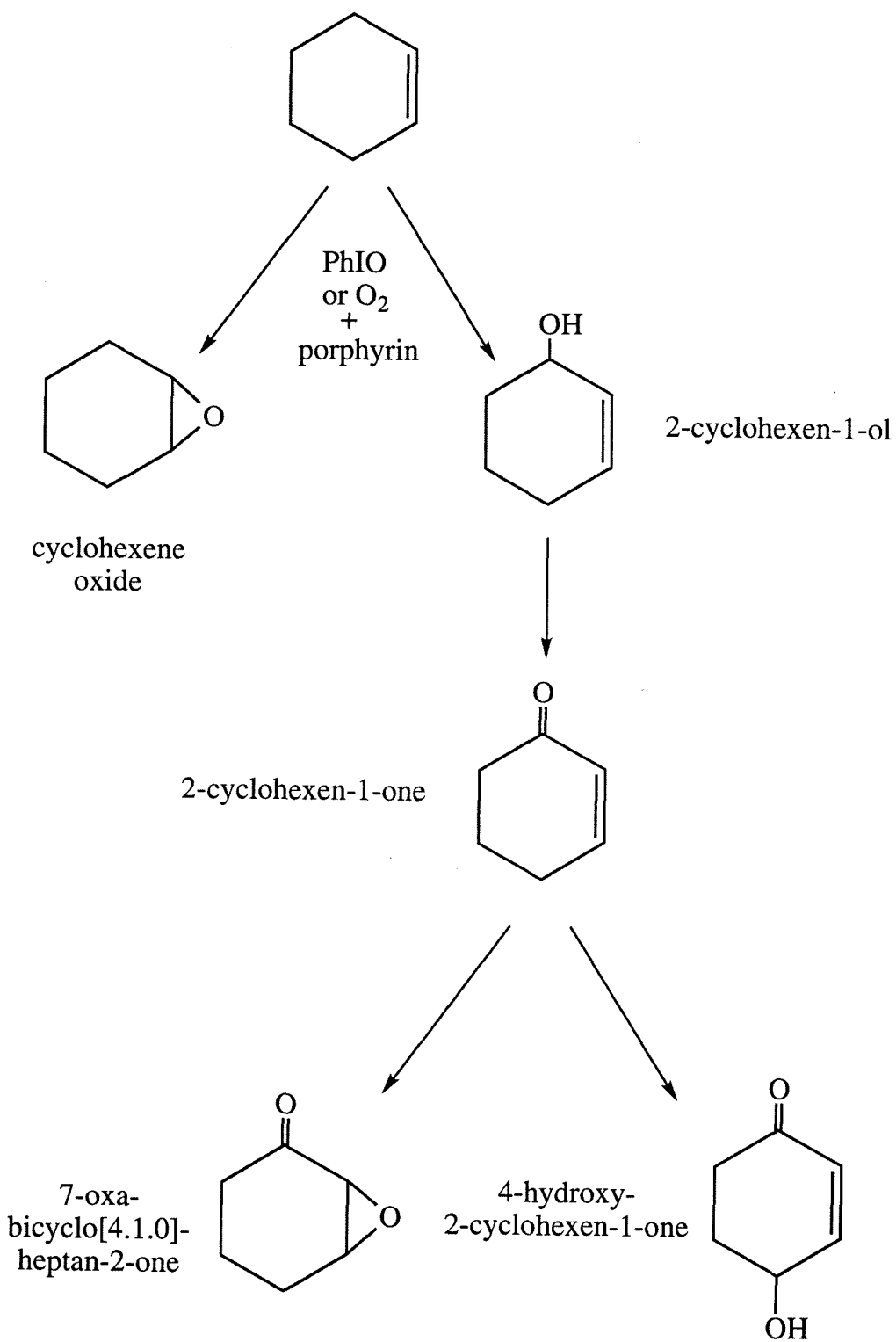
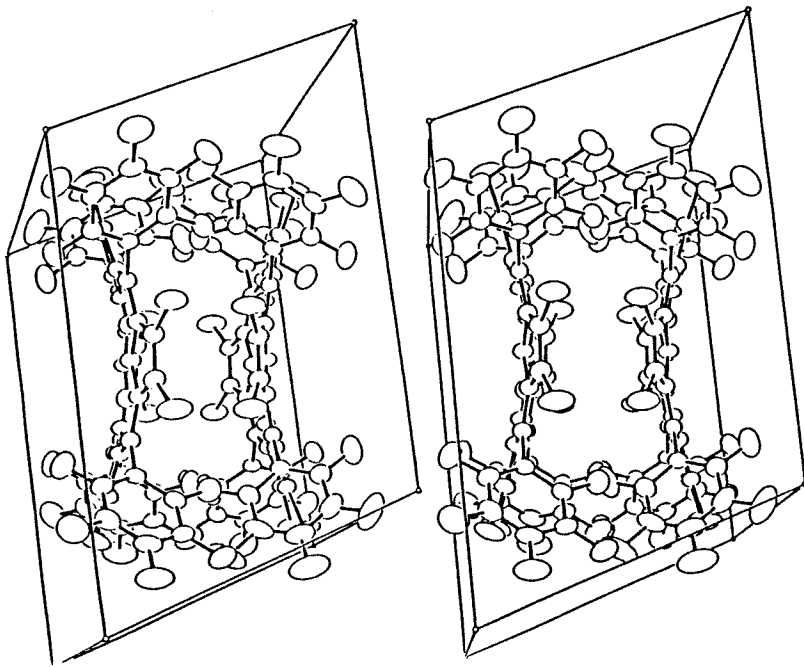


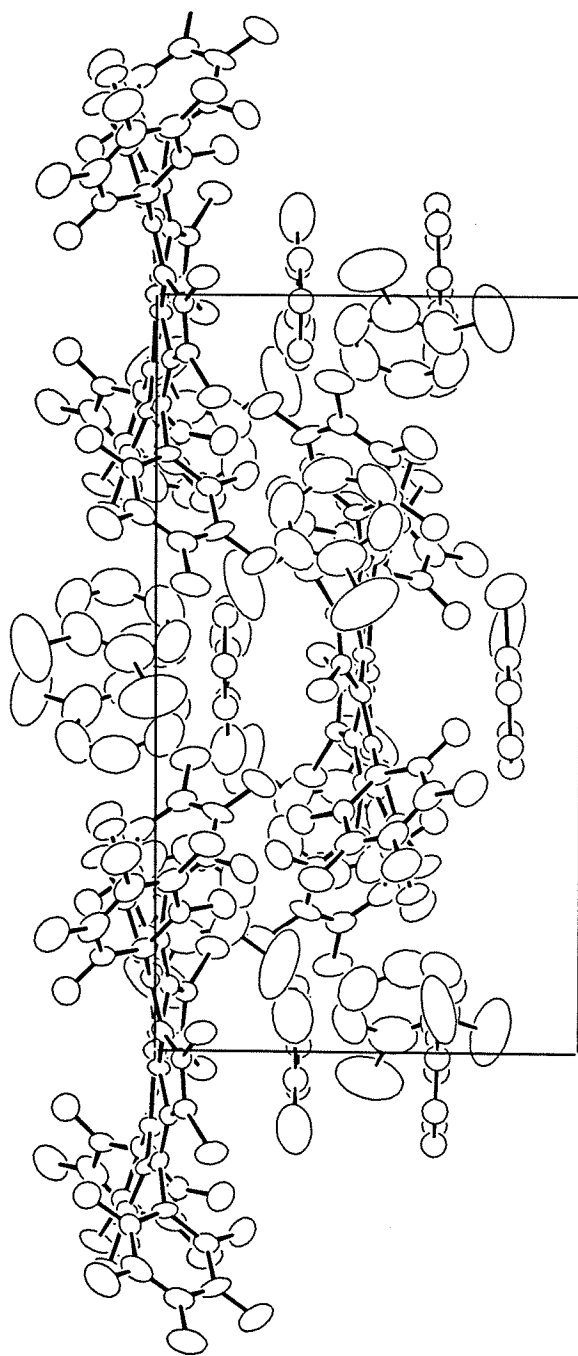
Figure 6.13 -- Partitioning mechanism to higher oxidation products.

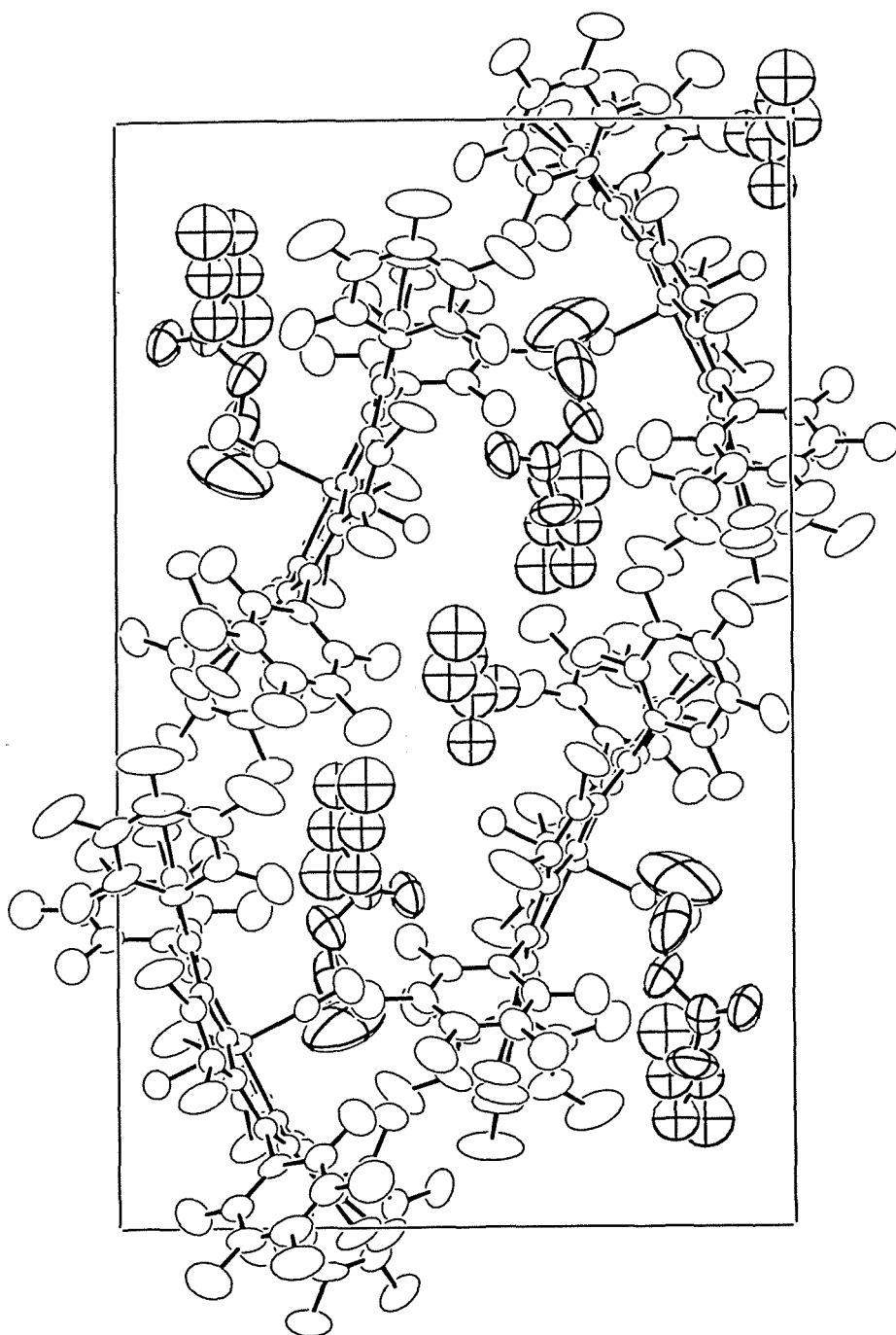


Appendix 2

Crystal Structure Data







**Table 1. Final Heavy Atom Parameters for
Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)- β -octachloroporphyrin**

x, y, z and $U_{eq}^a \times 10^4$				
Atom	x	y	z	U_{eq}
Cl1	8772(1)	7676(1)	3695(1)	599(2)
Cl2	9105(1)	7909(1)	5768(1)	564(2)
Cl3	7030(1)	6297(1)	9358(1)	649(3)
Cl4	6863(1)	4203(1)	9784(1)	565(3)
Cl5	8296(1)	666(1)	7251(1)	551(2)
Cl6	8017(1)	388(1)	5189(1)	594(3)
Cl7	5875(1)	3260(1)	2544(1)	610(2)
Cl8	6089(1)	5349(1)	2107(1)	588(2)
N1	7751(2)	5801(2)	5404(2)	322(6)
N2	7639(2)	4666(2)	7079(2)	303(6)
N3	7448(2)	3089(2)	5970(2)	292(6)
N4	7218(2)	4335(2)	4383(2)	311(6)
C1	7855(3)	6171(2)	4534(2)	305(6)
C2	8351(3)	6968(2)	4569(2)	347(7)
C3	8477(3)	7076(2)	5450(2)	349(7)
C4	8058(3)	6354(2)	6001(2)	318(7)
C5	7890(3)	6276(2)	6972(2)	315(7)
C6	7600(3)	5516(2)	7474(2)	305(7)
C7	7306(3)	5446(2)	8484(2)	346(7)
C8	7231(3)	4562(2)	8666(2)	335(7)

Table 1. (Cont.)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U_{eq}</i>
C9	7464(3)	4046(2)	7771(2)	295(7)
C10	7580(3)	3079(2)	7622(2)	285(6)
C11	7659(3)	2624(2)	6766(2)	287(6)
C12	7889(3)	1611(2)	6566(2)	308(7)
C13	7771(3)	1499(2)	5684(2)	318(7)
C14	7451(3)	2439(2)	5303(2)	278(6)
C15	7112(3)	2674(2)	4449(2)	298(7)
C16	6922(3)	3579(2)	4059(2)	310(6)
C17	6483(3)	3861(2)	3212(2)	349(7)
C18	6571(3)	4745(2)	3031(2)	350(7)
C19	7080(3)	5043(2)	3756(2)	304(7)
C20	7459(3)	5865(2)	3788(2)	299(7)
C21	7988(3)	7087(2)	7529(2)	313(7)
C22	6947(3)	7927(2)	7798(2)	356(7)
C23	6998(3)	8682(2)	8311(2)	417(9)
C24	8127(4)	8587(2)	8595(2)	454(9)
C25	9175(3)	7759(2)	8359(2)	444(8)
C26	9107(3)	7027(2)	7820(2)	390(8)
C31	7581(3)	2476(2)	8462(2)	287(6)
C32	8712(3)	2034(2)	8757(2)	346(7)

Table 1. (Cont.)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U</i> _{eq}
C33	8719(3)	1485(2)	9522(2)	412(8)
C34	7567(4)	1361(2)	10009(2)	491(10)
C35	6431(3)	1784(2)	9738(2)	465(9)
C36	6446(3)	2343(2)	8980(2)	368(7)
C41	7026(3)	1869(2)	3882(2)	313(7)
C42	8108(3)	1325(2)	3209(2)	388(7)
C43	8109(4)	554(2)	2699(2)	516(9)
C44	7008(4)	292(2)	2873(3)	572(10)
C45	5909(4)	799(3)	3536(3)	573(9)
C46	5909(3)	1603(2)	4018(2)	426(8)
C51	7431(3)	6472(2)	2950(2)	306(6)
C52	8481(3)	6277(2)	2166(2)	387(8)
C53	8433(4)	6815(3)	1389(2)	478(9)
C54	7343(4)	7583(3)	1397(2)	488(9)
C55	6295(3)	7816(2)	2163(3)	454(9)
C56	6344(3)	7253(2)	2920(2)	357(7)
F22	5813(2)	8012(1)	7569(1)	587(5)
F23	5974(2)	9491(1)	8548(2)	679(6)
F24	8193(2)	9314(1)	9096(1)	721(6)
F25	10283(2)	7663(2)	8629(2)	740(6)

Table 1. (Cont.)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U_{eq}</i>
F26	10183(2)	6251(1)	7549(2)	661(6)
F32	9855(2)	2125(1)	8267(1)	526(5)
F33	9839(2)	1063(1)	9778(1)	670(6)
F34	7552(2)	820(2)	10752(1)	833(7)
F35	5305(2)	1658(2)	10213(2)	825(7)
F36	5305(2)	2795(1)	8753(1)	560(5)
F42	9238(2)	1523(2)	3072(1)	628(6)
F43	9185(2)	56(2)	2043(2)	916(7)
F44	7005(3)	−470(2)	2384(2)	1022(8)
F45	4818(3)	549(2)	3707(2)	985(7)
F46	4808(2)	2121(2)	4628(2)	765(7)
F52	9591(2)	5562(1)	2157(1)	677(6)
F53	9461(2)	6597(2)	639(1)	827(7)
F54	7293(3)	8122(2)	650(2)	864(7)
F55	5208(2)	8568(1)	2179(2)	750(6)
F56	5271(2)	7458(1)	3637(1)	627(6)

$$^a U_{eq} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \sum_j [U_{ij} (a_i^* a_j^*) (\vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{a}_j)]$$

**Table 2. Selected Distances and Angles for
Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)- β -octachloroporphyrin**

Distance(Å)		Distance(Å)	
Cl1 -C2	1.706(3)	C4 -C5	1.400(4)
Cl2 -C3	1.705(3)	C5 -C6	1.404(4)
Cl3 -C7	1.708(3)	C6 -C7	1.449(4)
Cl4 -C8	1.708(3)	C7 -C8	1.341(4)
Cl5 -C12	1.702(3)	C8 -C9	1.453(4)
Cl6 -C13	1.706(3)	C9 -C10	1.396(4)
Cl7 -C17	1.708(3)	C10 -C11	1.402(4)
Cl8 -C18	1.706(3)	C11 -C12	1.445(4)
N1 -C1	1.372(4)	C12 -C13	1.350(4)
N1 -C4	1.372(4)	C13 -C14	1.446(4)
N2 -C6	1.366(4)	C14 -C15	1.399(4)
N2 -C9	1.370(4)	C15 -C16	1.407(4)
N3 -C11	1.373(4)	C16 -C17	1.448(4)
N3 -C14	1.377(4)	C17 -C18	1.346(4)
N4 -C16	1.373(4)	C18 -C19	1.450(4)
N4 -C19	1.369(4)	C19 -C20	1.400(4)
C1 -C2	1.446(4)		
C1 -C20	1.404(4)		
C2 -C3	1.350(4)		
C3 -C4	1.445(4)		

Table 2. (Cont.)

Angle(°)				Angle(°)			
C4	-N1	-C1	109.9(2)	C6	-C7	-Cl3	129.5(2)
C9	-N2	-C6	109.4(2)	C8	-C7	-Cl3	122.2(2)
C14	-N3	-C11	109.5(2)	C8	-C7	-C6	108.3(3)
C19	-N4	-C16	109.1(2)	C7	-C8	-Cl4	122.6(2)
C2	-C1	-N1	106.8(2)	C9	-C8	-Cl4	129.8(2)
C20	-C1	-N1	125.4(3)	C9	-C8	-C7	107.6(3)
C20	-C1	-C2	127.6(3)	C8	-C9	-N2	107.4(2)
C1	-C2	-Cl1	129.4(2)	C10	-C9	-N2	125.4(3)
C3	-C2	-Cl1	122.5(2)	C10	-C9	-C8	127.1(3)
C3	-C2	-C1	108.1(3)	C11	-C10	-C9	126.0(3)
C2	-C3	-Cl2	122.7(2)	C10	-C11	-N3	125.1(3)
C4	-C3	-Cl2	129.2(2)	C12	-C11	-N3	107.2(2)
C4	-C3	-C2	108.0(3)	C12	-C11	-C10	127.6(3)
C3	-C4	-N1	106.9(2)	C11	-C12	-Cl5	129.2(2)
C5	-C4	-N1	125.9(3)	C13	-C12	-Cl5	122.7(2)
C5	-C4	-C3	127.0(3)	C13	-C12	-C11	108.1(2)
C6	-C5	-C4	125.6(3)	C12	-C13	-Cl6	121.5(2)
C5	-C6	-N2	125.1(3)	C14	-C13	-Cl6	130.4(2)
C7	-C6	-N2	107.3(2)	C14	-C13	-C12	108.0(3)
C7	-C6	-C5	127.4(3)	C13	-C14	-N3	107.1(2)

Table 2. (Cont.)

Angle(°)	
C15 -C14 -N3	125.5(2)
C15 -C14 -C13	127.3(3)
C16 -C15 -C14	125.8(3)
C15 -C16 -N4	125.5(3)
C17 -C16 -N4	107.5(2)
C17 -C16 -C15	126.9(3)
C16 -C17 -Cl7	129.1(2)
C18 -C17 -Cl7	122.9(2)
C18 -C17 -C16	107.9(3)
C17 -C18 -Cl8	122.2(2)
C19 -C18 -Cl8	130.0(2)
C19 -C18 -C17	107.8(3)
C18 -C19 -N4	107.6(2)
C20 -C19 -N4	125.3(3)
C20 -C19 -C18	127.0(3)
C19 -C20 -C1	125.6(3)

Table S1. Anisotropic Displacement Parameters for
Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)- β -octachloroporphyrin

Atom	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Cl1	990(8)	710(6)	410(5)	-647(6)	-262(5)	235(4)
Cl2	906(7)	624(6)	459(5)	-589(5)	-259(5)	119(4)
Cl3	1245(9)	425(5)	309(5)	-384(5)	-93(5)	-55(4)
Cl4	1022(8)	439(5)	247(4)	-315(5)	-78(4)	41(4)
Cl5	979(7)	284(4)	484(5)	-179(4)	-401(5)	126(4)
Cl6	1110(8)	252(4)	520(5)	-199(5)	-417(5)	35(4)
Cl7	1028(8)	488(5)	657(6)	-422(5)	-616(6)	178(4)
Cl8	1017(8)	492(5)	554(6)	-402(5)	-552(5)	253(4)
N1	476(16)	288(13)	286(14)	-200(12)	-150(12)	53(11)
N2	421(15)	286(13)	235(13)	-146(11)	-102(12)	13(11)
N3	399(15)	245(13)	269(13)	-126(11)	-127(11)	41(11)
N4	459(16)	271(13)	275(14)	-164(12)	-166(12)	43(11)
C1	385(18)	312(16)	283(16)	-166(14)	-133(14)	53(13)
C2	443(19)	359(17)	320(17)	-226(15)	-118(15)	81(13)
C3	436(19)	323(16)	384(18)	-220(15)	-147(15)	52(14)
C4	408(18)	283(16)	327(17)	-171(14)	-134(14)	49(13)
C5	385(18)	282(16)	328(17)	-146(14)	-132(14)	21(13)
C6	364(18)	274(16)	307(16)	-118(13)	-118(14)	12(13)
C7	468(19)	310(17)	261(16)	-126(14)	-89(14)	-21(13)
C8	427(19)	333(17)	255(16)	-138(14)	-85(14)	40(13)
C9	369(18)	302(16)	236(15)	-129(13)	-93(13)	40(13)
C10	329(17)	293(16)	262(16)	-121(13)	-106(13)	65(12)
C11	301(16)	286(16)	296(16)	-111(13)	-98(13)	60(13)
C12	367(17)	250(15)	338(17)	-113(13)	-131(14)	82(13)
C13	382(18)	258(15)	344(17)	-117(13)	-129(14)	11(13)
C14	318(17)	250(15)	286(16)	-100(13)	-102(13)	12(12)
C15	327(17)	279(16)	311(16)	-122(13)	-91(13)	-2(13)
C16	393(18)	311(16)	287(16)	-159(14)	-135(14)	25(13)
C17	453(19)	343(17)	334(17)	-158(15)	-213(15)	23(13)
C18	451(19)	325(17)	346(17)	-152(15)	-200(15)	100(13)
C19	376(18)	302(16)	280(16)	-142(14)	-126(14)	49(13)
C20	326(17)	299(16)	286(16)	-108(13)	-99(13)	64(12)
C21	425(19)	281(16)	295(16)	-172(14)	-128(14)	44(13)
C22	386(19)	362(18)	404(18)	-200(15)	-150(15)	80(14)
C23	540(22)	253(17)	422(19)	-137(16)	-41(17)	10(14)
C24	740(26)	390(20)	363(19)	-338(19)	-166(18)	10(15)
C25	546(22)	522(22)	432(20)	-299(19)	-264(17)	94(16)
C26	484(21)	316(17)	391(18)	-123(16)	-158(16)	36(14)
C31	399(18)	260(15)	243(15)	-139(13)	-116(14)	42(12)

Table S1. (Cont.)

Atom	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
C32	411(20)	330(17)	319(17)	-135(15)	-112(15)	13(14)
C33	522(22)	367(18)	347(18)	-51(16)	-239(17)	36(14)
C34	745(27)	373(19)	293(18)	-116(18)	-116(18)	140(15)
C35	490(22)	441(20)	406(20)	-181(17)	29(17)	128(16)
C36	385(19)	330(17)	401(19)	-107(15)	-135(16)	76(14)
C41	413(19)	298(16)	300(16)	-157(14)	-169(15)	45(13)
C42	460(21)	385(18)	381(18)	-145(16)	-207(16)	2(15)
C43	599(24)	436(20)	461(21)	17(19)	-279(19)	-124(17)
C44	871(31)	346(20)	657(26)	-228(21)	-437(24)	-20(18)
C45	745(28)	633(25)	678(26)	-512(23)	-420(23)	217(21)
C46	450(21)	481(20)	416(19)	-219(17)	-145(17)	55(16)
C51	389(18)	301(16)	285(16)	-169(14)	-112(14)	45(13)
C52	387(19)	396(18)	395(19)	-131(16)	-123(16)	28(15)
C53	566(23)	618(23)	307(19)	-332(20)	-22(17)	37(17)
C54	789(28)	526(22)	377(20)	-421(21)	-299(20)	215(17)
C55	559(23)	300(18)	625(24)	-154(17)	-359(20)	105(16)
C56	381(19)	335(17)	376(18)	-122(15)	-124(16)	25(14)
F22	486(12)	505(12)	829(15)	-148(10)	-287(11)	16(10)
F23	746(15)	350(11)	807(15)	-90(11)	-59(12)	-71(10)
F24	1212(19)	508(12)	648(13)	-470(13)	-342(13)	-83(10)
F25	833(16)	822(15)	872(16)	-431(13)	-559(13)	86(12)
F26	543(13)	518(12)	906(16)	-45(10)	-317(12)	-74(11)
F32	403(11)	650(13)	584(12)	-227(10)	-160(10)	108(10)
F33	760(15)	639(13)	603(13)	-28(11)	-433(12)	82(10)
F34	1148(19)	766(15)	455(12)	-179(14)	-165(12)	367(11)
F35	685(15)	841(16)	814(16)	-298(13)	111(13)	347(13)
F36	402(11)	624(12)	681(13)	-178(10)	-181(10)	186(10)
F42	434(12)	861(15)	598(13)	-242(11)	-87(10)	-140(11)
F43	807(17)	874(17)	819(16)	178(14)	-324(14)	-470(14)
F44	1617(25)	521(14)	1228(21)	-413(15)	-803(19)	-154(13)
F45	1173(21)	1190(20)	1143(20)	-981(18)	-508(17)	282(16)
F46	526(14)	1098(18)	679(15)	-393(13)	21(12)	-121(13)
F52	472(12)	650(13)	701(14)	4(11)	-17(10)	13(11)
F53	941(17)	1098(18)	423(13)	-532(15)	142(12)	7(12)
F54	1436(22)	877(16)	590(14)	-641(16)	-494(14)	462(12)
F55	817(16)	459(12)	1065(18)	-88(11)	-575(14)	203(11)
F56	442(12)	663(13)	621(13)	-62(10)	-7(11)	5(10)

$U_{i,j}$ values have been multiplied by 10^4

The form of the displacement factor is:

$$\exp -2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}\ell^2c^{*2} + 2U_{12}hka^*b^* + 2U_{13}h\ell a^*c^* + 2U_{23}k\ell b^*c^*)$$

**Table S2. Hydrogen Atom Parameters for
Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)- β -octachloroporphyrin**

Atom	x, y and $z \times 10^4$			B
	x	y	z	
H1	7559(53)	5227(40)	5567(38)	3.0
H2	7773(55)	4537(41)	6517(41)	2.9
H3	7317(51)	3747(40)	5918(37)	2.8
H4	7414(55)	4351(40)	4900(40)	2.9

All atoms have a population factor of one-half.

**Table S3. Complete Distances and Angles for
Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)- β -octachloroporphyrin**

Distance(Å)		Distance(Å)	
C11 -C2	1.706(3)	C15 -C41	1.496(4)
C12 -C3	1.705(3)	C16 -C17	1.448(4)
C13 -C7	1.708(3)	C17 -C18	1.346(4)
C14 -C8	1.708(3)	C18 -C19	1.450(4)
C15 -C12	1.702(3)	C19 -C20	1.400(4)
C16 -C13	1.706(3)	C20 -C51	1.506(4)
C17 -C17	1.708(3)	C21 -C22	1.373(4)
C18 -C18	1.706(3)	C21 -C26	1.381(4)
N1 -C1	1.372(4)	C22 -C23	1.372(4)
N1 -C4	1.372(4)	C22 -F22	1.343(4)
N1 -H1	0.94(6)	C23 -C24	1.375(5)
N2 -C6	1.366(4)	C23 -F23	1.331(4)
N2 -C9	1.370(4)	C24 -C25	1.361(5)
N2 -H2	0.82(6)	C24 -F24	1.335(4)
N3 -C11	1.373(4)	C25 -C26	1.375(5)
N3 -C14	1.377(4)	C25 -F25	1.342(4)
N3 -H3	0.93(6)	C26 -F26	1.337(4)
N4 -C16	1.373(4)	C31 -C32	1.380(4)
N4 -C19	1.369(4)	C31 -C36	1.373(4)
N4 -H4	0.84(6)	C32 -C33	1.370(4)
C1 -C2	1.446(4)	C32 -F32	1.342(3)
C1 -C20	1.404(4)	C33 -C34	1.369(5)
C2 -C3	1.350(4)	C33 -F33	1.335(4)
C3 -C4	1.445(4)	C34 -C35	1.363(5)
C4 -C5	1.400(4)	C34 -F34	1.336(4)
C5 -C6	1.404(4)	C35 -C36	1.368(5)
C5 -C21	1.500(4)	C35 -F35	1.340(4)
C6 -C7	1.449(4)	C36 -F36	1.343(4)
C7 -C8	1.341(4)	C41 -C42	1.374(4)
C8 -C9	1.453(4)	C41 -C46	1.380(4)
C9 -C10	1.396(4)	C42 -C43	1.365(5)
C10 -C11	1.402(4)	C42 -F42	1.341(4)
C10 -C31	1.503(4)	C43 -C44	1.359(5)
C11 -C12	1.445(4)	C43 -F43	1.339(4)
C12 -C13	1.350(4)	C44 -C45	1.362(6)
C13 -C14	1.446(4)	C44 -F44	1.338(5)
C14 -C15	1.399(4)	C45 -C46	1.385(5)
C15 -C16	1.407(4)	C45 -F45	1.337(5)

Table S3. (Cont.)

Distance(Å)		Angle(°)	
C46 -F46	1.329(4)	C4 -N1 -C1	109.9(2)
C51 -C52	1.382(4)	H1 -N1 -C1	125.9(35)
C51 -C56	1.377(4)	H1 -N1 -C4	124.1(35)
C52 -C53	1.377(5)	C9 -N2 -C6	109.4(2)
C52 -F52	1.331(4)	H2 -N2 -C6	125.7(42)
C53 -C54	1.357(5)	H2 -N2 -C9	124.9(42)
C53 -F53	1.336(4)	C14 -N3 -C11	109.5(2)
C54 -C55	1.362(5)	H3 -N3 -C11	123.1(35)
C54 -F54	1.341(4)	H3 -N3 -C14	127.4(35)
C55 -C56	1.373(5)	C19 -N4 -C16	109.1(2)
C55 -F55	1.341(4)	H4 -N4 -C16	123.6(40)
C56 -F56	1.337(4)	H4 -N4 -C19	127.3(41)
		C2 -C1 -N1	106.8(2)
		C20 -C1 -N1	125.4(3)
		C20 -C1 -C2	127.6(3)
		C1 -C2 -Cl1	129.4(2)
		C3 -C2 -Cl1	122.5(2)
		C3 -C2 -C1	108.1(3)
		C2 -C3 -Cl2	122.7(2)
		C4 -C3 -Cl2	129.2(2)
		C4 -C3 -C2	108.0(3)
		C3 -C4 -N1	106.9(2)
		C5 -C4 -N1	125.9(3)
		C5 -C4 -C3	127.0(3)
		C6 -C5 -C4	125.6(3)
		C21 -C5 -C4	117.3(2)
		C21 -C5 -C6	117.1(2)
		C5 -C6 -N2	125.1(3)
		C7 -C6 -N2	107.3(2)
		C7 -C6 -C5	127.4(3)
		C6 -C7 -Cl3	129.5(2)
		C8 -C7 -Cl3	122.2(2)
		C8 -C7 -C6	108.3(3)
		C7 -C8 -Cl4	122.6(2)
		C9 -C8 -Cl4	129.8(2)
		C9 -C8 -C7	107.6(3)
		C8 -C9 -N2	107.4(2)
		C10 -C9 -N2	125.4(3)

Table S3. (Cont.)

Angle(°)		Angle(°)	
C10 -C9 -C8	127.1(3)	F22 -C22 -C21	118.9(3)
C11 -C10 -C9	126.0(3)	F22 -C22 -C23	118.0(3)
C31 -C10 -C9	117.0(2)	C24 -C23 -C22	118.8(3)
C31 -C10 -C11	116.9(2)	F23 -C23 -C22	121.3(3)
C10 -C11 -N3	125.1(3)	F23 -C23 -C24	119.9(3)
C12 -C11 -N3	107.2(2)	C25 -C24 -C23	120.1(3)
C12 -C11 -C10	127.6(3)	F24 -C24 -C23	119.6(3)
C11 -C12 -Cl5	129.2(2)	F24 -C24 -C25	120.3(3)
C13 -C12 -Cl5	122.7(2)	C26 -C25 -C24	119.7(3)
C13 -C12 -C11	108.1(2)	F25 -C25 -C24	120.5(3)
C12 -C13 -Cl6	121.5(2)	F25 -C25 -C26	119.8(3)
C14 -C13 -Cl6	130.4(2)	C25 -C26 -C21	122.2(3)
C14 -C13 -C12	108.0(3)	F26 -C26 -C21	119.7(3)
C13 -C14 -N3	107.1(2)	F26 -C26 -C25	118.1(3)
C15 -C14 -N3	125.5(2)	C32 -C31 -C10	122.1(3)
C15 -C14 -C13	127.3(3)	C36 -C31 -C10	121.4(3)
C16 -C15 -C14	125.8(3)	C36 -C31 -C32	116.5(3)
C41 -C15 -C14	116.5(2)	C33 -C32 -C31	122.4(3)
C41 -C15 -C16	117.7(2)	F32 -C32 -C31	119.1(3)
C15 -C16 -N4	125.5(3)	F32 -C32 -C33	118.5(3)
C17 -C16 -N4	107.5(2)	C34 -C33 -C32	119.0(3)
C17 -C16 -C15	126.9(3)	F33 -C33 -C32	120.4(3)
C16 -C17 -Cl7	129.1(2)	F33 -C33 -C34	120.6(3)
C18 -C17 -Cl7	122.9(2)	C35 -C34 -C33	120.3(3)
C18 -C17 -C16	107.9(3)	F34 -C34 -C33	120.1(3)
C17 -C18 -Cl8	122.2(2)	F34 -C34 -C35	119.6(3)
C19 -C18 -Cl8	130.0(2)	C36 -C35 -C34	119.6(3)
C19 -C18 -C17	107.8(3)	F35 -C35 -C34	120.2(3)
C18 -C19 -N4	107.6(2)	F35 -C35 -C36	120.2(3)
C20 -C19 -N4	125.3(3)	C35 -C36 -C31	122.2(3)
C20 -C19 -C18	127.0(3)	F36 -C36 -C31	119.0(3)
C19 -C20 -C1	125.6(3)	F36 -C36 -C35	118.7(3)
C51 -C20 -C1	117.4(2)	C42 -C41 -C15	120.2(3)
C51 -C20 -C19	117.0(2)	C46 -C41 -C15	123.3(3)
C22 -C21 -C5	121.4(3)	C46 -C41 -C42	116.5(3)
C26 -C21 -C5	122.5(3)	C43 -C42 -C41	122.9(3)
C26 -C21 -C22	116.1(3)	F42 -C42 -C41	119.2(3)
C23 -C22 -C21	123.1(3)	F42 -C42 -C43	117.8(3)

Table S3. (Cont.)

Angle(°)	
C44 -C43 -C42	119.1(3)
F43 -C43 -C42	120.6(3)
F43 -C43 -C44	120.3(3)
C45 -C44 -C43	120.6(4)
F44 -C44 -C43	119.6(3)
F44 -C44 -C45	119.9(4)
C46 -C45 -C44	119.4(4)
F45 -C45 -C44	121.0(4)
F45 -C45 -C46	119.6(3)
C45 -C46 -C41	121.4(3)
F46 -C46 -C41	119.8(3)
F46 -C46 -C45	118.8(3)
C52 -C51 -C20	122.2(3)
C56 -C51 -C20	121.6(3)
C56 -C51 -C52	116.2(3)
C53 -C52 -C51	122.0(3)
F52 -C52 -C51	119.9(3)
F52 -C52 -C53	118.1(3)
C54 -C53 -C52	119.5(3)
F53 -C53 -C52	120.3(3)
F53 -C53 -C54	120.1(3)
C55 -C54 -C53	120.5(3)
F54 -C54 -C53	120.1(3)
F54 -C54 -C55	119.4(3)
C56 -C55 -C54	119.2(3)
F55 -C55 -C54	121.2(3)
F55 -C55 -C56	119.6(3)
C55 -C56 -C51	122.6(3)
F56 -C56 -C51	119.4(3)
F56 -C56 -C55	118.1(3)

**Table S4. Observed and Calculated Structure Factors for
Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)- β -octachloroporphyrin**

The columns contain, in order, ℓ , $10F_{obs}$, $10F_{calc}$ and $10\sigma F_{obs}$. A minus sign preceding F_{obs} indicates that F_{obs}^2 is negative.

Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)-beta-octachloroporphyrin

Page 1

[illegible]

Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)-beta-octachloroporphyrin

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[illegible]

Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)-beta-octachloroporphyrin

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[illegible]

Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)-beta-octachloroporphyrin

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[illegible]

Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)-beta-octachloroporphyrin

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1	770	766	6				7	75	86	6	-3	73	73	6	
2	202	200	3	-13	95	98	6	8	65	89	7	-2	80	88	6
3	660	687	6	-12	-26	38	11	9	250	252	4	-1	86	96	6
4	278	279	3	-11	122	129	5	10	-38	12	9	0	128	121	5
5	389	409	4	-10	-38	17	8	11	54	68	8	1	42	30	9
6	284	289	3	-9	67	84	6					2	50	47	8
7	230	231	3	-8	258	257	4	0	11	1		3	171	160	5
8	102	111	4	-7	88	84	4					4	250	236	5
9	227	219	4	-6	526	531	5	-11	196	191	5	5	24	31	14
10	79	92	5	-5	358	359	4	-10	107	115	5				
11	231	229	4	-4	494	496	5	-9	-30	13	11	0	15	1	
12	209	216	4	-3	85	90	4	-8	174	188	4				
13	110	103	5	-2	215	218	3	-7	-27	39	11	-3	124	122	5
14	25	50	14	-1	29	38	7	-6	195	195	4	-2	391	376	5
	0	6	1	0	417	426	4	-5	31	52	10	-1	50	67	9
				1	15	27	12	-4	148	149	4	0	-49	19	7
				2	55	44	5	-3	38	48	8	1	141	133	5
-14	166	161	5	3	425	416	4	-2	229	235	4				
-13	134	133	5	4	466	472	5	-1	395	401	4	1	-14	1	
-12	-14	23	14	5	293	290	4	0	245	249	4				
-11	339	339	4	6	379	369	4	1	15	35	13	0	249	238	5
-10	529	530	5	7	263	254	4	2	71	71	5	1	25	27	13
-9	455	446	5	8	331	332	4	3	280	287	4	2	108	112	5
-8	37	76	7	9	101	104	5	4	249	245	4	3	-34	25	9
-7	287	289	4	10	139	125	5	5	133	122	4	4	91	91	6
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7	168	169	3	-14	248	239	5	0	25	70	8	-11	235	231	5
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-7	-41	2	8	6	104	120	5	4	310	305	4	7	325	324	4
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-2	227	230	3	8	286	274	4	-11	349	338	5	6	214	216	3
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-7	134	113	5	1	69	83	7	4	182	179	4	10	123	131	5
-6	68	76	6	2	267	263	5	5	260	252	4	11	262	257	5
-5	152	165	5	3	339	346	5	6	63	50	6	12	-14	35	19
-4	146	136	5	4	-27	23	12	7	373	376	5	13	281	275	5
-3	82	98	6	5	189	177	5	8	95	100	5	9	3	1	
-2	118	128	5	6	204	202	5	9	-8	33	22	-7	141	134	5
-1	-7	0	20	9	-6	1		10	42	26	9	-6	74	77	7
0	225	226	4	1	79	68	6	11	32	44	12	-5	6	9	24
1	156	157	4	2	40	40	10	12	266	267	5	-4	147	140	5
2	52	44	6	3	28	18	13	9	0	1		-3	85	70	6
3	72	61	6	4	86	81	6	-6	55	74	8	-2	28	4	12
4	45	13	8	5	41	26	10	-5	-5	0	24	-1	79	81	6
5	311	299	4	6	143	136	5	-4	-24	6	13	0	256	256	4
6	157	147	4	9	-5	1		-3	194	189	4	1	216	215	4
7	139	145	4	0	84	101	6	-2	56	7	7	2	51	14	7
8	-25	1	12	1	39	43	10	-1	98	49	5	3	272	283	4
9	127	132	5	2	19	5	15	0	114	78	5	4	266	251	4
10	126	111	5	3	14	2	16	1	76	36	6	5	25	35	12
11	294	290	5	4	91	86	6	2	125	116	4	6	118	109	5
8	11	1		5	140	148	5	3	105	88	5	7	23	11	14
-6	55	61	8	6	82	95	6	4	36	10	9	8	38	25	10
-5	152	168	5	7	70	60	7	5	41	57	8	9	-27	4	12
-4	103	102	5	8	51	53	8	6	246	261	4	10	44	38	9
-3	173	164	4	9	-4	1		8	57	66	6	11	89	90	6
-2	33	37	10	10	40	21	10	9	-16	18	15	12	261	248	5
-1	46	57	8	0	44	23	9	10	25	13	14	13	234	228	5
0	77	79	6	1	44	23	9	11	-12	9	20	9	4	1	
1	292	289	4	2	212	201	4	12	39	48	11	-7	44	45	9
2	101	86	5	3	56	36	7	9	1	1		-6	111	125	6
3	352	349	5	4	96	100	5	-7	30	14	13	-5	-19	9	16
4	172	177	4	5	145	151	5	-6	28	17	12	-4	81	77	6
5	77	96	6	6	31	2	11	-5	182	175	5	-3	206	198	4
6	441	448	5	7	48	69	9	-4	69	66	7	-2	21	7	15
7	301	306	5	8	172	163	5	-3	337	339	5	-1	148	133	4
8	113	110	5	9	97	85	6	-2	110	71	5	0	141	100	4
9	143	166	5	10	61	54	6	-1	291	299	4	1	58	12	7
10	265	263	5	9	-3	1		0	164	159	4	2	133	139	4
8	12	1		0	80	78	5	1	292	300	4	3	82	62	5
-5	34	9	11	1	132	113	5	2	134	121	4	4	281	287	4
-4	248	224	5	2	171	160	4	3	149	163	4	5	53	43	7
-3	117	123	5	3	187	190	4	4	256	250	4	6	153	153	4
-2	69	69	6	4	104	121	5	5	168	171	4	7	280	284	4
-1	89	108	6	5	24	8	11	6	120	122	5	8	104	99	5
0	25	37	13	6	-20	33	13	7	28	22	11	9	11	26	20
1	308	311	4	7	27	4	12	8	109	92	5	10	288	298	5
2	193	179	4	8	91	98	6	9	344	360	5	11	83	88	6
3	23	21	13	9	-11	7	17	10	105	124	5	12	55	38	8
4	98	90	5	10	52	53	8	11	462	450	5	13	173	165	5
5	164	169	4	11	52	56	8	12	110	122	6	9	5	1	
6	137	150	5	8	13			13	95	83	6	-7	88	104	6
7	64	77	7	9	-2	1		9	2	1		-6	79	68	7
8	33	14	11	10	52	56	8	10	52	56	8	-5	95	87	6
9	125	138	5	11	52	56	8	11	52	56	8	-4	179	183	5
8	13	1		12	42	28	9	-2	42	28	9	-3	280	281	4

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-1	207	209	4	8	275	279	4					7	292	286	5
0	157	164	4	9	52	32	8		9	13	1	8	106	106	5
1	128	114	4	10	141	151	5					9	82	72	6
2	338	339	4	11	-24	31	14	-2	61	64	8	10	163	164	5
3	42	6	8	12	90	85	6	-1	174	173	5	11	82	81	6
4	78	75	5					0	172	165	5				
5	131	141	4	9	9	1		1	75	71	6	10	1	1	
6	-19	28	14					2	27	18	13				
7	106	123	5	-6	55	65	7	3	85	86	6	-4	94	107	6
8	32	0	11	-5	57	51	8	4	-21	33	13	-3	76	52	6
9	330	326	5	-4	40	36	8	5	152	165	5	-2	72	74	6
10	-26	35	13	-3	116	130	5	6	199	202	5	-1	218	235	4
11	189	176	5	-2	302	309	4					0	286	292	4
12	67	63	7	-1	37	30	9	9	14	1		1	335	348	5
13	139	133	5	0	16	10	16					2	183	186	4
				1	107	106	5	2	28	9	13	3	72	86	6
9	6	1		2	97	97	5	3	64	59	7	4	71	71	5
				3	487	487	5					5	90	73	5
-7	46	45	8	4	230	232	4	10	-4	1		6	53	51	8
-6	-37	4	10	5	179	173	4					7	208	204	4
-5	39	21	10	6	54	44	7	2	-36	8	9	8	67	72	7
-4	156	154	5	7	100	72	5	3	66	51	7	9	38	53	10
-3	83	73	6	8	291	283	5	4	52	70	8	10	219	216	5
-2	266	268	4	9	260	265	5	5	61	50	7	11	70	56	6
-1	104	86	5	10	121	127	5	6	55	37	7				
0	39	45	9	11	206	194	5					10	2	1	
1	57	58	6					10	-3	1		-5	51	46	9
2	77	76	5	9	10	1		0	-9	36	21	-4	168	146	5
3	91	91	5					1	45	43	8	-3	61	38	7
4	134	127	4	-5	-30	3	11	2	56	66	8	-2	160	162	5
5	150	149	4	-4	86	102	6	3	128	112	5	-1	121	116	5
6	200	182	4	-3	78	74	6	4	134	131	5	0	62	48	7
7	364	361	5	-2	21	5	13	5	116	121	5	1	163	151	4
8	553	555	6	-1	122	117	5	6	86	111	6	2	286	286	4
9	191	186	4	0	30	28	9	7	33	41	11	3	310	305	4
10	213	211	5	1	206	211	4	8	54	13	7	4	84	81	5
11	48	44	9	2	195	183	4					5	40	28	9
12	158	166	5	3	490	501	5	10	-2	1		6	204	205	4
				4	149	123	4					7	105	91	5
9	7	1		5	287	303	4	0	-21	27	14	8	84	78	6
				6	95	100	5	1	12	31	19	9	147	137	5
-7	84	80	7	7	82	97	6	2	27	9	12	10	39	25	11
-6	29	37	13	8	22	9	14	3	54	27	8	11	85	80	6
-5	194	187	5	9	-1	33	28	4	146	131	5				
-4	63	72	7	10	178	170	5	5	219	219	4	10	3	1	
-3	264	274	4					6	44	30	9				
-2	59	34	6	9	11	1		7	116	112	5	-5	100	85	6
-1	310	301	4					8	120	128	5	-4	58	53	8
0	113	109	5	-5	134	131	5	9	94	87	6	-3	118	101	5
1	114	98	4	-4	123	127	5					-2	80	81	6
2	17	4	15	-3	292	295	5	10	-1	1		-1	29	7	12
3	114	123	4	-2	313	300	5					0	187	175	4
4	66	72	6	-1	-31	15	10	0	46	3	9	1	313	312	4
5	29	30	11	0	271	270	4	1	117	138	5	2	133	107	4
6	105	85	5	1	164	163	4	2	177	174	4	3	118	129	5
7	159	160	4	2	227	214	4	3	94	69	5	4	90	85	5
8	67	72	7	3	48	68	8	4	31	15	11	5	207	220	4
9	290	285	5	4	242	254	4	5	43	21	9	6	57	57	7
10	105	115	5	5	316	318	5	6	29	12	12	7	153	160	5
11	63	57	8	6	289	289	5	7	131	141	5	8	110	108	5
12	56	9	8	7	66	62	6	8	78	76	6	9	-6	18	24
				8	132	138	5	9	26	19	14	10	181	188	5
9	8	1		9	19	0	16	10	-40	5	9	11	55	56	9
												12	-15	38	19
-6	13	9	20	9	12	1		10	0	1		10	4	1	
-5	58	32	8												
-4	51	51	8	-3	48	46	9	-4	60	31	8	-5	58	62	8
-3	46	25	8	-2	62	41	7	-3	38	64	11	-4	118	135	5
-2	72	38	6	-1	170	171	5	-2	33	39	11	-3	90	88	6
-1	178	181	4	0	58	50	7	-1	51	19	8	-2	42	15	10
0	66	58	6	1	151	148	5	0	89	54	5	-1	72	72	7
1	262	274	4	2	84	90	6	1	168	181	4	0	49	48	8
2	214	220	4	3	21	28	12	2	63	62	7	1	191	186	4
3	43	19	8	4	49	61	8	3	76	57	6	2	138	114	4
4	19	1	14	5	-28	25	9	4	55	54	7	3	305	300	5
5	16	7	15	6	24	2	14	5	104	93	5	4	148	140	5
6	48	43	8	7	103	110	5	6	128	138	5				
7	196	198	4	8	117	120	5								

[illegible]

Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)-beta-octachloroporphyrin

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4	20	5	15	3	44	41	9	12	5	1	4	222	228	5	
5	130	132	5	4	94	91	6				5	139	125	5	
6	49	21	9	5	39	1	10	2	25	17	15	6	-6	3	25
								3	83	90	7				
11	11	1		12	4	1		4	39	19	12	12	7	1	
								5	182	185	5				
2	138	132	5	2	68	82	7	6	110	118	6	3	152	154	5
3	25	10	14	3	59	14	7					4	108	93	6
4	30	42	12	4	50	51	8	12	6	1		5	86	74	6
				5	29	29	13								
12	3	1		6	13	5	17	2	62	53	7				
								3	180	163	5				

Table 1. Final Heavy Atom Parameters for
Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphinato Zinc(II) · 6(C₆H₄Cl₂).

x, y, z and $U_{eq}^a \times 10^4$					
Atom	x	y	z	U_{eq} or B	Pop [†]
Zn	0	0	0	291(4)	
N	1015(4)	231(4)	95(9)	268(20)	
C1	2135(5)	108(6)	626(10)	286(26)	
C2	1542(5)	-246(5)	180(10)	297(26)	
C3	1475(5)	-943(5)	-120(11)	264(25)	
C4	1296(6)	861(6)	338(10)	287(28)	
C5	1989(6)	776(6)	720(10)	326(28)	
Cl1	2909(2)	-235(2)	1075(3)	484(8)	
Cl2	2544(2)	1359(2)	1352(3)	506(9)	
C6	2123(5)	-1340(6)	-259(11)	325(30)	
C7	2322(6)	-1829(6)	564(11)	346(29)	
F7	1935(4)	-1938(4)	1575(7)	547(20)	
C8	2900(7)	-2243(7)	393(14)	524(39)	
F8	3050(4)	-2723(4)	1207(8)	714(24)	
C9	3288(7)	-2138(8)	-611(14)	513(39)	
F9	3850(4)	-2525(5)	-810(8)	767(27)	
C10	3140(6)	-1612(7)	-1458(14)	533(41)	
F10	3529(4)	-1512(5)	-2431(8)	743(25)	
C11	2554(6)	-1232(5)	-1240(12)	329(28)	
F11	2406(4)	-770(4)	-2088(7)	549(20)	

Table 1. (Cont.)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	U_{eq} or <i>B</i>	Pop [†]
Cl3	4428(9)	6030(8)	1705(11)	1957(66)	0.50
Cl4	3904(6)	4528(8)	1753(12)	1411(45)	0.50
Cl5	5339(3)	910(4)	74(9)	2172(35)	
Cl6	4712(11)	1149(11)	2927(13)	2586(92)	0.47
Cl7	4300(10)	2220(11)	-277(23)	3762(115)	0.53
C31	4769	1516	620	1226	0.47
C32	4520	1628	1741	1229	0.47
C33	4060	2202	1935	1230	0.47
C34	3895	2612	964	1226	0.47
C35	4159	2490	-201	1229	0.47
C36	4608	1930	-396	1230	0.47
C41	4845	1295	1233	1225	0.53
C42	4449	1874	964	1229	0.53
C43	4104	2128	2010	1230	0.53
C44	4173	1816	3130	1225	0.53
C45	4602	1219	3265	1229	0.53
C46	4933	976	2264	1230	0.53
C14	5068	5371	1677	3.5	* 0.75
C15	4797	4709	1695	3.5	* 0.75
C16	5239	4163	1670	3.5	* 0.75

Table 1. (Cont.)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	U_{eq} or <i>B</i>	Pop [†]
C17	5961	4262	1626	3.5 *	0.75
C18	6215	4923	1609	3.5 *	0.75
C19	5773	5469	1634	3.5 *	0.75
C21	4657	5072	1727	3.5 *	0.25
C22	4555	5782	1716	3.5 *	0.25
C23	5106	6237	1726	3.5 *	0.25
C24	5775	5977	1746	3.5 *	0.25
C25	5863	5255	1756	3.5 *	0.25
C26	5311	4818	1746	3.5 *	0.25

$$^a U_{eq} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \sum_j [U_{ij} (a_i^* a_j^*) (\vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{a}_j)]$$

* Isotropic displacement parameter, *B*

† Population Parameter, if different from 1.0

Table 2. Anisotropic Displacement Parameters for
Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphinato Zinc(II) · 6(C₆H₄Cl₂).

Atom	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Zn	246(8)	246(8)	381(15)	0	0	0
N	262(45)	193(44)	348(55)	-13(38)	-37(47)	31(47)
C1	265(59)	302(70)	290(62)	30(52)	-71(51)	-5(53)
C2	214(54)	337(62)	341(72)	12(47)	82(54)	104(56)
C3	299(61)	255(59)	239(64)	55(49)	52(58)	46(55)
C4	337(68)	274(64)	251(71)	-58(52)	-36(51)	-9(51)
C5	317(68)	269(63)	393(72)	-40(56)	-23(58)	-8(56)
Cl1	325(17)	409(18)	719(23)	64(14)	-208(17)	-66(17)
Cl2	378(18)	370(18)	769(25)	10(15)	-259(19)	-79(18)
C6	181(55)	290(61)	503(85)	31(48)	30(57)	-65(59)
C7	336(69)	372(70)	329(71)	42(58)	-33(58)	-11(59)
F7	509(48)	603(51)	529(45)	31(38)	27(41)	112(41)
C8	469(86)	385(80)	718(113)	121(71)	-235(82)	-134(74)
F8	797(59)	461(48)	885(65)	288(45)	-309(53)	66(47)
C9	315(74)	569(97)	654(99)	161(72)	-90(74)	-204(84)
F9	407(46)	766(60)	1128(75)	328(45)	-143(46)	-271(57)
C10	272(71)	624(94)	702(109)	-27(69)	196(75)	-262(88)
F10	529(52)	879(64)	822(59)	-3(45)	305(50)	-253(54)
C11	272(63)	260(63)	455(74)	-66(53)	-46(63)	-31(60)
F11	586(50)	543(48)	519(48)	-5(43)	156(41)	18(42)
Cl3	3244(222)	1771(143)	855(85)	799(149)	664(122)	-94(89)
Cl4	901(81)	2158(150)	1174(90)	-365(93)	261(71)	-130(98)
Cl5	1313(57)	1979(76)	3224(114)	-271(55)	510(69)	-1399(84)
Cl6	3216(276)	3402(265)	1139(111)	-2200(230)	-667(138)	947(142)
Cl7	2496(199)	3595(275)	5194(352)	-1801(195)	-2386(228)	3455(273)
C31	1002	925	1751	260	5	-205
C32	1368	1214	1105	-116	-302	437
C33	1272	1561	857	-193	286	-264
C34	1002	925	1751	260	5	-205
C35	1368	1214	1105	-116	-302	437
C36	1272	1561	857	-193	286	-264

Table 2. (Cont.)

Atom	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
C41	1156	1426	1093	-67	334	-410
C42	1426	1368	893	-222	-200	377
C43	1060	867	1763	250	-162	16
C44	1156	1426	1093	-67	334	-410
C45	1426	1368	893	-222	-200	377
C46	1060	867	1763	250	-162	16

$U_{i,j}$ values have been multiplied by 10^4

The form of the displacement factor is:

$$\exp -2\pi^2 (U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}\ell^2c^{*2} + 2U_{12}hka^*b^* + 2U_{13}h\ell a^*c^* + 2U_{23}k\ell b^*c^*)$$

**Table 3. Complete Distances and Angles for
Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphinato Zinc(II) · 6(C₆H₄Cl₂).**

Distance(Å)			Distance(Å)		
Zn	-N	2.032	C23	-C24	1.401
N	-C2	1.390(13)	C24	-C25	1.419
N	-C4	1.371(14)	C25	-C26	1.373
C1	-C2	1.431(15)	Cl5	-C31	1.728
C1	-C5	1.337(15)	Cl5	-C41	1.758
C1	-Cl1	1.722(11)	Cl6	-C32	1.640
C2	-C3	1.405(15)	Cl7	-C42	1.541
C3	-C6	1.490(15)	C31	-C32	1.334
C3	-C4	1.401(16)	C31	-C36	1.407
C4	-C5	1.423(16)	C32	-C33	1.449
C5	-Cl2	1.716(12)	C33	-C34	1.367
C6	-C7	1.365(16)	C34	-C35	1.393
C6	-C11	1.378(16)	C35	-C36	1.416
C7	-F7	1.354(14)	C41	-C42	1.399
C7	-C8	1.399(18)	C41	-C46	1.297
C8	-F8	1.324(16)	C42	-C43	1.415
C8	-C9	1.35(2)	C43	-C44	1.372
C9	-F9	1.349(17)	C44	-C45	1.441
C9	-C10	1.41(2)	C45	-C46	1.355
C10	-F10	1.320(16)			
C10	-C11	1.381(18)			
C11	-F11	1.324(14)			
Cl3	-C14	1.792			
Cl3	-C26	1.732			
Cl4	-C15	1.779			
Cl4	-C21	1.813			
C14	-C15	1.395			
C14	-C19	1.389			
C15	-C16	1.370			
C16	-C17	1.422			
C17	-C18	1.381			
C18	-C19	1.370			
C21	-C22	1.398			
C21	-C26	1.368			
C22	-C23	1.394			

Table 3. (Cont.)

Angle(°)				Angle(°)			
N	-Zn	-N	90.2	C10	-C11	-C6	123.8(11)
N	-Zn	-N	174.1	F11	-C11	-C6	121.0(10)
Zn	-N	-C2	125.2	F11	-C11	-C10	115.2(11)
Zn	-N	-C4	42.4	C15	-C14	-Cl3	113.5
C4	-N	-C2	106.9(8)	C19	-C14	-Cl3	126.2
C5	-C1	-C2	108.8(10)	C19	-C14	-C15	120.2
Cl1	-C1	-C2	128.2(8)	C14	-C15	-Cl4	123.8
Cl1	-C1	-C5	122.9(9)	C16	-C15	-Cl4	117.5
C1	-C2	-N	107.4(9)	C16	-C15	-C14	118.7
C3	-C2	-N	124.2(9)	C17	-C16	-C15	121.2
C3	-C2	-C1	128.4(10)	C18	-C17	-C16	118.8
C6	-C3	-C2	116.5(9)	C19	-C18	-C17	120.0
C4	-C3	-C2	126.5(10)	C18	-C19	-C14	121.1
C4	-C3	-C6	116.9(10)	C22	-C21	-Cl4	117.6
C3	-C4	-N	122.4(10)	C26	-C21	-Cl4	122.9
C5	-C4	-N	109.4(9)	C26	-C21	-C22	119.5
C5	-C4	-C3	128.0(10)	C23	-C22	-C21	121.3
C4	-C5	-C1	107.1(10)	C24	-C23	-C22	119.1
Cl2	-C5	-C1	122.9(9)	C25	-C24	-C23	118.3
Cl2	-C5	-C4	129.7(9)	C26	-C25	-C24	121.3
C7	-C6	-C3	122.5(10)	C21	-C26	-Cl3	128.3
C11	-C6	-C3	121.2(10)	C25	-C26	-Cl3	111.2
C11	-C6	-C7	116.4(11)	C25	-C26	-C21	120.4
F7	-C7	-C6	119.2(10)	C32	-C31	-Cl5	131.5
C8	-C7	-C6	123.0(11)	C36	-C31	-Cl5	105.3
C8	-C7	-F7	117.8(11)	C36	-C31	-C32	123.2
F8	-C8	-C7	119.8(12)	C31	-C32	-Cl6	123.2
C9	-C8	-C7	118.2(13)	C33	-C32	-Cl6	117.8
C9	-C8	-F8	121.9(13)	C33	-C32	-C31	119.1
F9	-C9	-C8	120.1(13)	C34	-C33	-C32	119.0
C10	-C9	-C8	121.9(13)	C35	-C34	-C33	121.4
C10	-C9	-F9	118.0(12)	C36	-C35	-C34	119.8
F10	-C10	-C9	121.1(12)	C35	-C36	-C31	117.5
C11	-C10	-C9	116.5(12)	C42	-C41	-Cl5	119.7
C11	-C10	-F10	122.3(12)	C46	-C41	-Cl5	110.3

Table 3. (Cont.)

Angle(°)	
C46 -C41 -C42	129.9
C41 -C42 -Cl7	129.9
C43 -C42 -Cl7	117.8
C43 -C42 -C41	112.1
C44 -C43 -C42	121.2
C45 -C44 -C43	120.4
C46 -C45 -C44	118.5
C45 -C46 -C41	118.0

Table 4. Intermolecular Distances Less Than 3.5 Å for
Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphinato Zinc(II) · 6(C₆H₄Cl₂).

Distance(Å)		Distance(Å)	
C2 -Cl4	3.487(17)	C24 -C34	2.952
C4 -C17	3.387		
Cl1 -F10	3.122(9)		
Cl2 -C33	3.441		
Cl2 -C43	3.467		
Cl2 -F8	3.413(9)		
C7 -F10	3.234(15)		
F7 -C24	3.463		
F7 -C33	3.038		
F7 -C34	3.257		
F7 -C43	3.133		
F7 -C44	3.268		
F7 -F9	3.408(11)		
F7 -F10	3.344(11)		
C8 -F10	3.038(16)		
F8 -C34	3.401		
F8 -C35	3.199		
F8 -C10	3.125(16)		
F8 -F10	2.985(12)		
F8 -C11	3.165(14)		
F8 -F11	2.970(11)		
F9 -C24	3.485		
F9 -Cl4	3.168(15)		
F9 -C36	3.254		
F10 -C46	3.244		
F11 -Cl6	3.49(2)		
F11 -C32	3.336		
F11 -C44	3.473		
F11 -Cl3	3.014(17)		
F11 -C22	3.484		
F11 -C23	3.128		
C17 -C35	3.404		
C18 -C35	3.311		
C23 -C33	3.460		
C23 -C34	3.087		

Table 5. Observed and Calculated Structure Factors for
Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphinato Zinc(II) · 6(C₆H₄Cl₂).

The columns contain, in order, h , $10F_{obs}$, $10F_{calc}$ and $10\sigma F_{obs}$. A minus sign preceding F_{obs} indicates that F_{obs}^2 is negative.

Tetrakis (C₆F₅)-Octachloroporphinato Zinc 6(C₆H₄Cl₂)

				13	445	457	11
h	0	0		14	372	365	12
				15	176	189	16
2	221	238	5	16	157	141	18
4	1480	1421	13	17	341	323	13
6	504	483	8	18	274	273	15
8	1446	1447	14	19	240	163	14
10	845	796	11	20	181	153	17
12	46	65	31	21	174	160	18
14	197	298	14	22	-30	40	50
16	-115	48	17				
18	487	566	13	h	4	0	
20	237	146	14				
22	94	102	27	4	2581	2483	26

	h	1	0		5	670	620	8
					6	665	753	9
					7	600	625	9
1	935	921	10		8	75	80	20
2	749	904	7		9	104	172	16
3	1185	1178	11		10	1814	1844	17
4	1176	986	11		11	133	227	15
5	506	423	7		12	591	598	11
6	366	422	7		13	56	30	31
7	380	446	8		14	805	822	12
8	714	754	9		15	258	226	14
9	822	768	10		16	102	148	24
10	71	55	22		17	-37	111	45
11	481	618	10		18	450	433	13
12	712	783	11		19	314	241	12
13	231	315	12		20	-56	133	35
14	245	203	13		21	135	113	21
15	192	155	15		22	213	203	16

16	-88	2	23				
17	360	249	13	h	5	0	
18	88	110	29				
19	121	64	20	5	1191	1145	15
20	221	191	15	6	1467	1486	14
21	237	222	15	7	460	453	9
22	141	137	21	8	1066	1029	12
23	25	91	56	9	494	501	9

	h	2	0		10	156	116	13
					11	509	469	10
					12	363	374	11
2	830	891	10		13	199	236	14
3	464	452	6		14	128	165	19
4	659	625	7		15	345	337	12
5	437	456	7		16	-28	183	48
6	244	290	8		17	603	567	13
7	-54	31	21		18	64	25	36
8	591	611	9		19	124	83	21
9	276	254	9		20	156	160	19
10	573	637	9		21	479	413	12
11	48	67	29		22	214	180	16
12	344	317	10					
13	-65	97	25	h	6	0		
14	110	189	21					
15	593	652	12		6	570	647	12
16	141	176	19		7	-69	11	19
17	232	123	15		8	112	109	16
18	546	505	13		9	367	280	10
19	117	171	21		10	640	638	10
20	629	582	12		11	350	301	11
21	67	11	33		12	493	473	11
22	102	70	26		13	421	414	11
23	-85	2	28		14	402	342	12

	h	3	0		15	238	244	14
					16	207	206	16
					17	44	76	44
3	1291	1299	14	18	384	368	12	12
4	1344	1356	12	19	231	211	14	14
5	359	373	7	20	369	366	13	13
6	431	208	8	21	131	122	22	22
7	1796	1826	16	22	-109	13	22	22
8	-100	197	16					
9	140	196	13		h	7	0	
10	-33	36	34					
11	-53	39	26		7	431	553	13
12	481	459	10		8	90	29	18

9	292	356	10
10	315	308	11
11	336	330	11
12	26	63	45
13	142	193	18
14	143	121	19
15	211	188	15
16	564	480	13
17	-106	16	22
18	285	315	13
19	217	252	15
20	97	43	26
21	183	160	18
22	-43	26	44

	h	8	0	
8	1230	1226	17	
9	972	949	12	
10	38	41	36	
11	20	88	48	
12	261	279	13	
13	943	904	13	
14	252	221	14	
15	21	31	55	
16	454	398	13	
17	-35	4	42	
18	-30	40	47	
19	57	100	36	
20	293	284	14	
21	92	24	28	

h	9	0	
9	107	22	26
10	291	238	12
11	419	309	11
12	-98	41	20
13	352	301	12
14	53	47	36
15	484	503	13
16	-82	132	28
17	193	199	15
18	166	141	18
19	225	204	15
20	206	178	16
21	198	152	17

h	10	0	
10	425	438	16
11	478	509	11
12	145	139	18
13	150	121	19
14	214	205	16
15	447	477	13
16	-41	54	39
17	101	90	24
18	211	189	15
19	-90	98	25
20	-116	12	20

h	11	0
11	145	251
12	-38	84
13	477	319
14	127	105
15	144	115
16	-54	87
17	103	177
18	126	110
19	-57	65
20	-31	11

h	12	0	
12	233	195	21

Page	1		
13	-69	98	31
14	377	325	14
15	50	115	36
16	276	291	13
17	249	255	14
18	210	175	16
19	120	114	24
h	13	0	
13	186	40	25
14	144	187	18
15	107	133	23
16	180	177	17
17	131	103	21
18	10	104	65
19	144	183	21

h	14	0	
14	-97	10	30
15	-77	61	28
16	124	56	22
17	140	105	21
18	-93	18	25
h	15	0	
15	461	424	17
16	292	288	14
17	-64	34	34

h	16	0	
16	412	433	18
h	0	1	
1	1588	1641	12
2	48	41	13
3	1174	1085	9
4	581	561	6
5	531	534	6
6	496	500	6
7	1182	1156	10
8	485	495	6
9	692	687	7

10	404	399	7
11	499	494	7
12	72	92	17
13	686	644	8
14	-60	48	22
15	496	440	8
16	-84	35	17
17	291	248	10
18	121	107	17
19	131	90	14
20	213	227	11
21	121	153	16
22	193	221	12
23	148	126	15

	h	1	1	
2	379	384	4	
3	880	808	7	
4	1079	1050	9	
5	1051	968	9	
6	1281	1289	10	
7	538	591	6	
8	475	491	6	
9	233	212	7	
10	593	513	7	
11	320	257	7	
12	692	715	8	
13	445	425	8	
14	433	428	8	
15	-39	44	30	

Tetrakis(C6F5)-Octachloroporphinato Zinc 6(C6H4Cl2)

16	193	217	11	6	268	230	6	15	247	241	11	12	47	23	24
17	-78	30	20	7	597	526	7	16	434	396	10	13	-79	39	16
18	-79	58	21	8	347	370	7	17	54	56	26	14	332	303	8
19	30	70	36	9	806	746	8	18	318	288	9	15	252	232	10
20	350	358	9	10	676	705	8	19	71	71	24	16	107	142	17
21	-91	22	18	11	-19	16	36	20	260	226	10	17	449	457	9
22	157	170	14	12	529	564	8	21	78	69	24	18	181	201	13
23	40	44	36	13	59	112	23					19	159	141	12
				14	479	509	8	h	10	1		20	-9	47	52
h	2	1		15	148	125	13					21	-90	57	18
				16	470	461	9					22	97	94	20
3	384	361	5	17	-49	55	30	11	308	372	9				
4	828	771	7	18	399	403	8	12	254	271	10	h	1	2	
5	1293	1233	10	19	212	204	10	13	334	348	9				
6	1003	904	9	20	432	410	9	14	206	186	12				
7	545	502	6	21	155	155	14	15	165	151	14	1	1160	1091	11
8	470	425	6	22	183	178	13	16	70	81	22	2	493	518	5
9	604	601	7					17	245	231	10	3	951	913	8
10	135	144	10	h	6	1		18	150	160	14	4	772	739	7
11	731	759	8					19	-5	78	57	5	720	758	7
12	578	545	8	7	218	179	7	20	88	110	21	6	162	152	7
13	595	561	8	8	588	658	7	h	11	1		7	1957	1983	16
14	476	396	8	9	387	400	7					8	323	304	6
15	-33	60	33	10	380	381	7					9	1034	966	9
16	107	139	17	11	759	792	9	12	141	137	14	10	462	470	7
17	501	506	9	12	189	247	10	13	65	101	25	11	885	814	9
18	141	60	15	13	260	250	9	14	205	301	12	12	641	603	8
19	493	499	8	14	253	256	10	15	113	171	18	13	550	551	8
20	119	90	16	15	279	280	10	16	194	221	11	14	341	356	8
21	242	240	10	16	-64	18	24	17	-63	44	24	15	442	440	9
22	-61	19	26	17	187	213	13	18	217	206	11	16	214	240	11
23	-66	54	34	18	148	210	13	19	62	73	27	17	226	246	11
				19	462	464	8	20	193	168	13	18	-66	67	25
h	3	1		20	-46	70	31	h	12	1		19	285	286	9
				21	131	162	16					20	85	85	20
				22	-64	83	26					21	180	174	12
4	1038	1041	9					13	370	362	10	22	122	140	17
5	1346	1350	11					14	120	160	17				
6	776	811	7	h	7	1		15	359	316	8	h	2	2	
7	1048	1112	9					16	126	158	15				
8	640	596	7	8	802	763	8	17	239	254	10	2	115	222	11
9	411	411	7	9	462	468	7	18	95	96	20	3	499	541	5
10	411	379	7	10	642	577	8	19	211	186	12	4	975	972	8
11	107	122	12	11	438	440	8					5	1246	1329	10
12	525	441	8	12	302	305	8	h	13	1		6	575	578	6
13	220	233	9	13	183	215	11					7	791	832	8
14	607	630	8	14	306	237	9	14	-53	106	25	8	125	164	10
15	371	375	9	15	152	178	13	15	146	123	13	9	188	151	8
16	138	152	14	16	263	300	10	16	173	182	12	10	334	323	7
17	239	271	11	17	167	192	14	17	126	176	16	11	221	250	8
18	502	513	9	18	193	219	11	18	142	143	15	12	390	350	8
19	-87	49	17	19	-87	39	18	19	140	120	16	13	177	123	10
20	211	228	11	20	240	249	10					14	494	470	8
21	87	68	21	21	140	105	15	h	14	1		15	212	184	11
22	-51	23	30	22	-76	53	31					16	263	256	10
h	4	1		h	8	1		15	201	217	11	17	210	231	12
								16	226	251	11	18	161	198	14
								17	79	35	23	19	331	333	9
								18	107	122	19	20	413	428	9
5	603	551	6	9	-36	98	27					21	138	138	15
6	1198	1138	10	10	234	283	9					22	174	183	13
7	1166	1138	10	11	415	462	8	h	15	1					
8	824	881	8	12	436	459	8								
9	206	301	8	13	321	323	9	16	401	398	9	h	3	2	
10	782	756	8	14	279	273	10	17	171	120	13				
11	-22	169	34	15	471	451	9					3	2365	2372	21
12	192	220	9	16	213	236	12	h	0	2		4	1316	1274	11
13	554	545	8	17	78	82	20					5	1676	1624	13
14	279	298	9	18	-80	45	19	0	2468	2461	17	6	564	468	6
15	247	272	10	19	222	276	11	1	848	810	7	7	422	368	6
16	183	221	12	20	139	131	15	2	74	32	11	8	1195	1216	10
17	470	464	9	21	129	146	16	3	641	555	6	9	360	355	7
18	154	167	15					4	1238	1198	10	10	535	476	7
19	156	155	13	h	9	1		5	733	762	7	11	343	378	7
20	162	148	13					6	337	297	6	12	272	277	8
21	424	385	9	10	598	572	8	7	158	149	8	13	589	602	8
22	103	82	19	11	392	403	8	8	562	501	7	14	409	380	8
				12	401	387	8	9	316	350	7	15	328	320	9
				13	681	698	9	10	846	868	8	16	185	169	12
h	5	1		14	495	527	9	11	99	98	13	17	394	393	9

Tetrakis(C₆F₅)-Octachloroporphinato Zinc 6(C₆H₄Cl₂)

Page 3

18	88	110	22	14	206	211	11	19	88	79	22	h	2	3
19	386	369	8	15	96	96	19							
20	105	94	18	16	233	243	11	h	13	2		3	440	423
21	157	170	14	17	260	272	10					4	379	415
22	-69	36	24	18	164	126	12	13	105	201	24	5	235	246
				19	268	284	10	14	122	116	15	6	168	207
				20	284	260	10	15	289	297	9	7	505	482
				21	145	128	15	16	-91	46	18	8	492	563
h	4	2						17	-51	79	29	9	611	613
4	1785	1774	16					18	115	107	18	10	379	374
5	1108	1040	9	h	8	2						11	460	437
6	1360	1250	11					h	14	2		12	179	238
7	883	843	8	8	757	726	11					13	195	243
8	633	670	7	9	366	297	8	14	338	329	12	14	213	179
9	498	480	7	10	661	702	8	15	343	307	9	15	396	418
10	230	257	8	11	346	389	8	16	208	205	11	16	281	257
11	28	120	31	12	331	315	9	17	114	129	18	17	132	162
12	345	360	8	13	332	374	9	18	148	170	15	18	122	90
13	168	163	11	14	325	325	9					19	242	182
14	540	509	8	15	311	364	10	h	15	2		20	119	138
15	340	371	9	16	114	137	18					21	-73	28
16	330	344	9	17	92	96	18	15	292	324	14	22	96	121
17	317	303	10	18	329	341	9	16	73	108	24			
18	370	389	8	19	23	77	43	17	38	81	37	h	3	3
19	219	191	10	20	267	260	10							
20	324	330	9	21	180	196	13	h	16	2		4	441	436
21	19	40	46									5	682	714
22	92	108	21	h	9	2		16	262	262	15	6	376	403
					9	1043	959	13				7	129	70
h	5	2			10	43	85	28	h	0	3	8	400	492
5	1238	1130	12		11	452	398	8				9	367	371
6	481	498	6		12	449	458	9	1	2683	2563	21	10	289
7	523	601	7		13	323	336	9	2	2509	2369	18	11	143
8	414	463	7		14	184	176	12	3	290	311	6	12	691
9	422	386	7		15	284	340	10	4	449	476	6	13	374
10	399	352	7		16	160	210	14	5	25	80	26	14	-70
11	310	303	8		17	386	386	8	6	590	612	7	15	39
12	346	300	8		18	75	69	22	7	124	98	10	16	633
13	530	549	8		19	134	180	15	8	-6	14	42	17	166
14	194	149	11		20	100	110	19	9	1406	1395	12	18	186
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Tetrakis(C6F5)-Octachloroporphinato Zinc												6(C6H4Cl2)												Page	5
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4	450	441	7		10	90	49	19	h	0	7			17	369	339	9
5	452	460	7		11	316	280	9						18	366	359	9
6	70	36	18		12	170	145	13	1	424	385	7		19	192	186	13
7	293	336	8		13	378	390	10	2	300	310	8					
8	199	179	10		14	195	158	11	3	118	139	13		h	4	7	
9	379	375	8		15	126	168	15	4	146	192	11					
10	267	232	9		16	49	95	30	5	152	162	11		5	352	303	8
11	319	325	9		17	-49	59	29	6	67	28	20		6	212	218	10
12	281	292	10		18	134	114	15	7	923	911	10		7	469	521	8
13	454	480	9		19	226	200	11	8	416	338	8		8	235	204	10
14	83	102	22						9	175	146	12		9	237	250	10
15	191	212	13		h	8	6		10	188	188	11		10	82	100	20
16	148	228	13						11	172	121	12		11	239	239	11
17	294	270	9		8	323	393	13	12	-55	18	27		12	88	130	21
18	211	175	11		9	-52	47	26	13	48	86	32		13	111	56	18
19	259	201	10		10	257	291	10	14	-35	51	33		14	64	35	23
20	129	107	16		11	95	138	19	15	202	195	11		15	226	208	11

Tetrakis(C6F5)-Octachloroporphinato Zinc 6(C6H4Cl2)

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16	230	208	11	14	86	51	21	13	134	153	14	9	277	233	11
17	274	264	10	15	176	148	13	14	206	195	11	10	134	137	13
18	103	83	19	16	54	26	30	15	173	132	12	11	375	382	8
19	91	85	24	16				16	66	67	25	12	162	187	12
	h	5	7		h	11	7	17	78	90	23	13	21	36	44
								18	282	294	10	14	133	155	15
6	317	288	9	12	98	109	18		h	3	8	15	147	164	14
7	320	306	9	13	124	91	16					16	67	88	26
8	262	209	10	14	231	237	11	3	118	188	20		h	8	8
9	162	191	13	15	33	85	38	4	124	136	14	8	428	418	13
10	432	425	9	16	47	97	33	5	139	155	13	9	93	78	21
11	234	198	11		h	12	7	6	241	256	10	10	74	137	21
12	185	118	13	13	218	250	11	7	534	531	9	11	138	162	14
13	162	133	14	14	165	153	13	8	214	205	11	12	194	204	11
14	166	145	12	15	207	187	12	9	263	261	10	13	244	254	10
15	108	74	17		h	13	7	10	102	96	19	14	215	209	11
16	215	188	11	14	168	176	14	11	195	203	13	15	158	108	14
17	167	136	13		h	0	8	12	139	138	13	16	197	209	12
18	180	172	13	0	276	380	12	13	252	284	10		h	9	8
	h	6	7	1	-38	13	29	14	-56	34	26	9	312	316	12
7	350	365	9	2	104	17	16	15	28	78	40	10	-76	43	19
8	104	113	17	3	-60	55	22	16	198	182	12	11	243	225	10
9	99	110	18	4	122	108	14		17	263	277	12	126	122	15
10	240	281	11	5	183	208	11	h	38	35	48	13	167	170	13
11	508	557	9	6	394	400	9	4		8		14	46	35	32
12	216	217	12	7	-39	2	31	5	113	99	22	15	137	113	16
13	248	249	9	8	615	623	9	6	194	237	11		h	10	8
14	126	129	15	9	69	7	23	7	320	287	9	10	233	258	14
15	61	114	26	10	69	96	24	8	83	72	20	11	73	98	23
16	-74	32	21	11	-77	18	21	9	230	239	11	12	63	96	26
17	55	85	29	12	156	126	15	10	-89	66	18	13	-31	101	38
18	118	149	17	13	-35	32	33	11	292	273	10	14	20	92	46
	h	7	7	14	110	146	16	12	117	86	18	15	109	132	19
8	448	433	9	15	11	79	51	13	231	225	10		h	11	8
9	99	100	18	16	-41	13	33	14	138	141	14	11	184	204	17
10	57	132	28	17	77	84	38	15	275	291	10	12	47	31	31
11	125	108	17	18	133	78	16	16	176	146	12	13	250	226	11
12	532	490	10		h	1	8	17	101	106	19	14	89	81	21
13	31	73	36	1	149	169	17	h	201	216	12		h	12	8
14	-87	62	18	2	278	69	19	5		8		12	143	180	21
15	70	117	24	3	238	278	10	6	213	229	15	13	78	59	23
16	184	198	12	4	214	208	10	7	137	132	14		h	0	9
17	128	148	16	5	170	169	12	8	177	160	12	1	762	726	9
18	28	76	42	6	201	205	11	9	259	279	10	2	187	126	12
	h	8	7	7	438	427	9	10	200	219	12	3	677	646	9
9	661	664	9	8	240	253	10	11	119	140	17	4	138	76	14
10	135	138	16	9	377	328	9	12	234	227	11	5	229	229	11
11	277	251	11	10	282	274	10	13	184	143	12	6	92	76	19
12	270	245	9	11	315	277	10	14	209	226	11	7	564	604	9
13	137	153	14	12	255	267	11	15	96	73	19	8	236	239	11
14	-45	53	30	13	148	103	13	16	102	76	18	9	-48	20	31
15	167	187	13	14	177	169	12	17	162	127	13	10	152	91	12
16	57	49	28	15	139	118	14		245	240	11	11	230	208	10
17	159	144	14	16	121	107	16	h		8		12	167	164	12
	h	9	7	17	113	94	18	6		6		13	48	99	30
10	189	196	13	18	-37	35	37	7	196	208	16	14	165	169	13
11	183	203	11		h	2	8	8	63	65	25	15	83	77	22
12	231	253	10	2	256	220	13	9	50	80	30	16	112	100	18
13	253	244	10	3	362	368	8	10	56	5	29		h	1	9
14	148	116	14	4	324	313	9	11	246	214	11	2	451	463	9
15	181	162	12	5	155	213	12	12	64	71	23	3	193	224	11
16	283	291	10	6	250	272	10	13	381	373	8	4	257	190	10
17	50	84	31	7	514	465	9	14	27	27	39	5	258	289	10
	h	10	7	8	86	64	20	15	83	85	21	6	275	299	10
11	381	372	8	9	171	153	13	16	30	48	39				
12	-67	62	22	10	306	310	10	17	161	160	14				
13	235	230	10	11	155	142	14	h	115	112	18				
				12	433	400	9	7		8					
								8	334	276	13				
									-24	60	43				

Tetrakis(C₆F₅)-Octachloroporphinato Zinc 6(C₆H₄Cl₂)

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[illegible]

Tetrakis(C6F5)-Octachloroporphinato Zinc 6(C6H4Cl2)

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9	159	149	14	8	148	132	15	1	287	299	14	4	-23	46	44
10	-73	50	23	9	102	103	19	2	69	9	24	5	-37	46	36
11	205	199	12	10	192	205	18	3	179	150	13	6	127	139	16
								4	100	103	19	7	136	131	16
								5	122	138	16	8	103	104	19
h	5	11		h	8	11		6	88	30	21				
6	-45	39	31	9	159	194	14	7	95	109	20	h	4	12	
7	120	125	16					8	93	29	21				
8	90	125	20	h	0	12						4	207	179	16
9	123	96	16					h	2	12		5	57	29	28
10	126	97	16	0	77	145	31					6	85	95	22
11	86	53	22	1	30	37	39	2	245	234	15	7	113	120	18
				2	330	332	9	3	88	57	21				
h	6	11		3	68	5	25	4	82	82	22	h	5	12	
				4	84	25	22	5	126	126	16				
7	205	203	12	5	244	264	11	6	109	105	18	5	-42	51	44
8	69	27	25	6	269	233	10	7	115	71	18	6	56	106	29
9	167	130	13	7	156	125	14	8	126	128	17	7	91	74	21
10	81	31	23	8	75	33	24								
								h	3	12		h	6	12	
h	7	11		h	1	12		3	197	174	17	6	131	137	23

**Table 1. Final Refined Parameters for
Aquo, Carbonyl Tetrakis(Pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphyrin Ruthenium(II).**

x, y, z and $U_{eq}^a \times 10^4$				
Atom	x	y	z	U_{eq} or B
Ru	2126(.5)	1763(.5)	1683(.3)	291(2)
Cl1	2662(2)	3927(2)	-61(1)	647(9)
C1	2188(6)	3188(6)	328(3)	2.8(2) *
C2	2635(6)	2714(6)	722(3)	2.3(2) *
N1	1953(5)	2315(4)	990(3)	2.1(1) *
C3	3597(6)	2573(6)	795(3)	2.5(2) *
C4	3997(6)	2090(5)	1169(3)	2.3(2) *
N2	3546(5)	1785(5)	1581(3)	2.1(1) *
C5	4960(6)	1836(6)	1202(4)	3.1(2) *
Cl2	5843(2)	1956(2)	773(1)	748(11)
C6	5069(7)	1380(6)	1619(4)	3.4(2) *
Cl3	6082(2)	876(3)	1761(1)	992(14)
C7	4191(6)	1364(6)	1874(4)	2.8(2) *
C8	4026(6)	1052(6)	2355(4)	2.8(2) *
C9	3163(6)	1023(6)	2593(4)	2.7(2) *
N3	2306(5)	1189(5)	2367(3)	2.4(2) *
C10	2978(7)	796(6)	3109(4)	3.2(2) *
Cl4	3744(2)	581(2)	3587(1)	695(10)
C11	2051(7)	828(6)	3186(4)	3.1(2) *
Cl5	1570(2)	663(3)	3763(1)	813(12)

Table 1. (Cont.)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	U_{eq} or <i>B</i>
C12	1613(6)	1046(6)	2710(4)	2.8(2) *
C13	659(6)	1038(6)	2602(3)	2.5(2) *
C14	261(6)	1224(6)	2135(3)	2.5(2) *
N4	715(5)	1586(4)	1736(3)	2.1(1) *
C15	−708(7)	1098(6)	1993(4)	3.3(2) *
Cl6	−1575(2)	602(2)	2313(1)	767(11)
C16	−798(7)	1367(6)	1519(4)	3.4(2) *
Cl7	−1825(2)	1228(3)	1192(1)	805(11)
C17	82(6)	1708(6)	1360(3)	2.5(2) *
C18	263(6)	2147(6)	908(3)	2.5(2) *
C19	1108(6)	2475(6)	757(3)	2.3(2) *
C20	1280(6)	3034(6)	342(4)	2.8(2) *
Cl8	500(2)	3514(2)	−50(1)	718(10)
C21	4245(6)	2982(6)	425(4)	309(24)
C22	4358(7)	2698(7)	−51(4)	460(30)
C23	4973(8)	3078(8)	−388(4)	532(39)
C24	5459(7)	3762(8)	−242(5)	494(34)
C25	5369(7)	4056(7)	223(4)	418(31)
C26	4771(6)	3684(6)	558(4)	347(26)
C31	4834(6)	696(7)	2634(4)	390(29)

Table 1. (Cont.)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	U_{eq} or <i>B</i>
C32	4985(7)	−153(7)	2647(4)	460(30)
C33	5726(7)	−491(8)	2911(4)	521(32)
C34	6323(7)	34(9)	3166(4)	564(41)
C35	6179(7)	870(8)	3155(4)	497(34)
C36	5457(7)	1178(7)	2890(4)	485(33)
C41	14(6)	853(7)	3025(4)	375(30)
C42	−182(7)	60(9)	3185(4)	548(36)
C43	−756(8)	−63(10)	3598(5)	655(40)
C44	−1151(9)	600(13)	3840(5)	801(57)
C45	−984(9)	1377(11)	3683(5)	758(46)
C46	−419(7)	1509(8)	3273(4)	544(34)
C51	−564(6)	2279(7)	567(4)	403(29)
C52	−1167(7)	2958(7)	633(4)	472(32)
C53	−1943(7)	3056(8)	342(5)	581(38)
C54	−2128(7)	2515(10)	−26(5)	613(48)
C55	−1549(8)	1857(9)	−110(4)	626(38)
C56	−765(7)	1723(8)	184(4)	487(30)
F22	3874(5)	2015(4)	−195(2)	706(20)
F23	5056(5)	2762(5)	−849(3)	832(25)
F24	6020(5)	4122(5)	−576(3)	818(22)

Table 1. (Cont.)

Atom	x	y	z	U_{eq} or B
F25	5857(4)	4728(4)	369(3)	648(19)
F26	4692(4)	4006(4)	1018(2)	581(18)
F32	4412(4)	-675(4)	2400(3)	665(19)
F33	5841(5)	-1327(4)	2922(3)	768(21)
F34	7021(4)	-306(5)	3428(3)	789(23)
F35	6777(4)	1349(4)	3402(3)	763(22)
F36	5338(4)	2009(4)	2890(3)	741(22)
F42	198(5)	-592(4)	2962(3)	776(23)
F43	-939(5)	-852(6)	3747(3)	1120(29)
F44	-1711(5)	483(7)	4237(3)	1269(38)
F45	-1382(6)	2026(7)	3920(3)	1343(35)
F46	-259(5)	2311(5)	3120(3)	886(24)
F52	-994(4)	3506(4)	1002(3)	714(21)
F53	-2506(5)	3710(5)	414(3)	969(27)
F54	-2872(4)	2604(5)	-321(3)	936(29)
F55	-1730(5)	1297(5)	-476(3)	996(26)
F56	-218(5)	1070(4)	112(3)	801(22)
C61	2044(7)	2772(7)	1999(4)	380(27)
O61	1983(6)	3394(5)	2200(3)	727(27)
O1	2165(4)	550(4)	1319(3)	455(18)

Table 1. (Cont.)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>U_{eq}</i> or <i>B</i>
C71	6734(14)	1512(12)	8525(6)	1339(72)
C72	7369(10)	1351(10)	8083(6)	810(47)
O2	7836(7)	727(6)	8029(4)	1052(36)
O3	7307(8)	1937(6)	7730(5)	1123(39)
C73	7799(23)	1823(15)	7264(11)	2118(126)
C74	7208(30)	1689(27)	6858(12)	3385(205)

$$^a U_{eq} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_i \sum_j [U_{ij}(a_i^* a_j^*)(\vec{a}_i \cdot \vec{a}_j)]$$

* Isotropic displacement parameter, *B*

Table 2. Assigned Parameters for
Aquo, Carbonyl Tetrakis(Pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphyrin Ruthenium(II).

x, y, z and $U_{eq}^a \times 10^4$					
Atom	x	y	z	B	
C81	2113	608	117	10.0	*
C82	3110	277	177	10.0	*
O4	3395	244	596	10.0	*
O5	3902	140	-172	10.0	*
C83	4801	-74	1	13.5	*
C84	5482	37	-378	15.0	*
C91A	4182	1901	8228	15.0	*
C92A	3256	1464	8232	10.0	*
C93A	2614	1851	8622	10.0	*
C94A	1677	1396	8619	10.0	*
C95A	1024	1765	9002	10.0	*
C96A	98	1328	9006	15.0	*
C91B	4073	2287	8474	15.0	*
C92B	3311	1674	8335	10.0	*
C93B	2440	1827	8656	10.0	*
C94B	1666	1226	8527	10.0	*
C95B	806	1382	8845	10.0	*
C96B	44	784	8715	15.0	*
C91C	3801	2164	8479	15.0	*
C92C	3028	1549	8341	10.0	*
C93C	2156	1671	8645	10.0	*
C94C	1405	1091	8521	10.0	*
C95C	545	1247	8840	10.0	*
C96C	-240	644	8712	15.0	*
H71A	6799	1075	8765	10.0	*
H71B	6886	2030	8677	10.0	*
H71C	6100	1528	8413	10.0	*
H73A	8214	1373	7293	10.0	*
H73B	8120	2321	7183	10.0	*
H74A	7585	1586	6569	10.0	*
H74B	6889	1151	6928	10.0	*

Table 2. (Cont.)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>	
H74C	6796	2099	6818	10.0	*
H81A	1811	602	432	10.0	*
H81B	2131	1164	−8	10.0	*
H81C	1780	265	−113	10.0	*
H83A	4956	271	279	10.0	*
H83B	4801	−643	103	10.0	*
H84A	6077	−112	−249	10.0	*
H84B	5335	−308	−657	10.0	*
H84C	5489	605	−480	10.0	*
H91A	4572	1652	7983	10.0	*
H91B	4093	2474	8150	10.0	*
H91C	4467	1853	8549	10.0	*
H91D	4606	2185	8274	10.0	*
H91E	3859	2841	8419	10.0	*
H91F	4233	2219	8818	10.0	*
H91G	4331	2059	8277	10.0	*
H91H	3589	2719	8423	10.0	*
H91I	3963	2098	8822	10.0	*
H92A	3349	891	8309	10.0	*
H92B	2975	1512	7910	10.0	*
H92D	3528	1121	8391	10.0	*
H92E	3154	1742	7991	10.0	*
H92G	3250	998	8396	10.0	*
H92H	2877	1619	7997	10.0	*
H93A	2518	2424	8546	10.0	*
H93B	2892	1803	8945	10.0	*
H93D	2227	2381	8600	10.0	*
H93E	2600	1759	8999	10.0	*
H93G	1937	2224	8590	10.0	*
H93H	2311	1603	8989	10.0	*
H94A	1777	823	8695	10.0	*

Table 2. (Cont.)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i>	
H94B	1403	1444	8295	10.0	*
H94D	1878	672	8582	10.0	*
H94E	1505	1293	8183	10.0	*
H94G	1616	537	8577	10.0	*
H94H	1243	1158	8178	10.0	*
H95A	927	2338	8926	10.0	*
H95B	1301	1717	9325	10.0	*
H95D	593	1936	8790	10.0	*
H95E	967	1314	9189	10.0	*
H95G	334	1801	8784	10.0	*
H95H	708	1180	9183	10.0	*
H96A	-292	1577	9251	10.0	*
H96B	-187	1376	8685	10.0	*
H96C	187	755	9084	10.0	*
H96D	-483	893	8918	10.0	*
H96E	-122	850	8372	10.0	*
H96F	252	228	8771	10.0	*
H96G	-762	759	8918	10.0	*
H96H	-410	708	8370	10.0	*
H96I	-36	87	8769	10.0	*

Population Parameters: C91A to C96A, 0.302; C91B to C96B, 0.298; C91C to C96C, 0.236. Hydrogen atoms have same population as attached carbon atom; hydrogen atoms A, B and C are on 'A' carbon atoms, D, E and F on 'B' carbon atoms and G, H and I on 'C' carbon atoms. C81, C82, C83, C84 O4 and O5 have population parameter 0.5.

Table 3. Anisotropic Displacement Parameters for
Aquo, Carbonyl Tetrakis(Pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphyrin Ruthenium(II).

Atom	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Ru	172(4)	413(5)	289(4)	-13(4)	-3(3)	76(4)
Cl1	392(16)	884(24)	664(21)	-5(16)	37(15)	444(18)
Cl2	327(16)	1175(30)	744(22)	194(17)	208(15)	461(21)
Cl3	358(18)	1677(40)	944(28)	362(21)	171(18)	729(28)
Cl4	400(17)	1312(30)	373(17)	47(18)	-99(13)	225(18)
Cl5	468(19)	1627(37)	343(17)	-69(21)	11(14)	200(20)
Cl6	333(16)	1384(32)	585(21)	-289(18)	-35(14)	397(21)
Cl7	341(16)	1413(34)	659(22)	-267(19)	-130(15)	389(22)
Cl8	350(16)	1152(29)	650(21)	17(17)	-67(14)	526(20)
C21	266(53)	354(63)	308(59)	38(45)	-4(44)	123(47)
C22	519(70)	408(71)	453(75)	-24(57)	-35(59)	-16(58)
C23	464(70)	910(105)	223(62)	222(70)	90(52)	87(65)
C24	286(62)	606(86)	590(86)	28(59)	60(59)	193(70)
C25	226(56)	415(70)	613(83)	-21(51)	-39(54)	117(61)
C26	244(54)	421(66)	374(65)	27(49)	-64(47)	36(53)
C31	261(58)	562(76)	347(64)	-15(54)	17(47)	126(56)
C32	314(60)	643(85)	421(68)	-79(60)	-48(51)	73(61)
C33	414(71)	536(82)	612(81)	238(62)	51(61)	180(65)
C34	243(62)	976(112)	473(76)	62(69)	-74(54)	155(74)
C35	263(62)	645(87)	581(79)	-54(61)	-104(56)	75(67)
C36	290(62)	505(79)	660(82)	-35(58)	-21(58)	134(65)
C41	230(53)	626(79)	268(60)	-47(53)	-1(45)	91(56)
C42	323(66)	863(103)	458(75)	-84(67)	-36(55)	299(73)
C43	458(77)	947(115)	560(91)	-146(77)	-133(67)	361(85)
C44	494(87)	1562(174)	348(83)	-291(103)	55(66)	90(93)
C45	473(82)	1218(137)	583(94)	11(87)	136(70)	-257(95)
C46	355(65)	759(98)	517(78)	-95(63)	49(57)	90(70)
C51	231(54)	608(77)	371(65)	21(53)	6(47)	209(58)
C52	312(63)	629(85)	477(74)	-37(57)	62(55)	100(62)
C53	339(69)	747(102)	656(89)	148(66)	-20(63)	183(75)
C54	186(60)	1063(115)	590(88)	76(71)	-90(60)	235(82)
C55	540(79)	955(106)	380(71)	-247(82)	-187(60)	63(74)
C56	410(65)	628(80)	423(69)	-6(64)	-71(53)	100(66)

Table 3. (Cont.)

Atom	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
F22	679(45)	876(56)	565(44)	-213(40)	65(35)	-180(39)
F23	767(50)	1276(67)	454(45)	40(46)	170(37)	-103(43)
F24	640(46)	968(57)	849(55)	-34(41)	372(41)	453(45)
F25	495(39)	514(43)	934(54)	-152(34)	45(36)	178(38)
F26	571(41)	698(46)	474(42)	-144(34)	35(32)	-85(35)
F32	564(43)	638(47)	790(51)	8(36)	-206(38)	0(39)
F33	645(47)	747(53)	910(56)	247(40)	-110(40)	54(43)
F34	435(40)	1121(61)	809(52)	162(39)	-250(37)	254(45)
F35	466(41)	945(56)	874(55)	-133(38)	-276(38)	-16(44)
F36	493(42)	722(53)	1007(59)	-118(36)	-222(39)	97(43)
F42	705(51)	603(49)	1021(62)	54(41)	119(44)	131(44)
F43	807(58)	1426(79)	1125(70)	-334(54)	-101(49)	810(63)
F44	741(55)	2569(118)	500(50)	-408(65)	317(43)	118(61)
F45	1057(70)	1987(108)	989(70)	72(69)	472(57)	-628(71)
F46	876(57)	758(57)	1028(63)	22(46)	263(48)	-212(49)
F52	466(40)	839(54)	835(53)	186(36)	-48(37)	-165(43)
F53	533(46)	1258(69)	1115(67)	474(48)	-72(44)	168(54)
F54	385(40)	1701(81)	718(52)	63(46)	-247(37)	208(52)
F55	813(56)	1311(73)	859(60)	-68(50)	-386(47)	-240(54)
F56	776(51)	780(53)	844(56)	201(44)	-269(42)	-226(43)
C61	310(59)	389(69)	442(70)	27(53)	3(50)	66(56)
O61	807(64)	587(63)	787(66)	50(49)	51(50)	-143(51)
O1	438(43)	417(44)	511(47)	-6(35)	-44(35)	3(36)
C71	1856(192)	1558(179)	601(107)	552(146)	-273(118)	-139(112)
C72	777(107)	679(106)	974(127)	5(86)	-104(92)	35(100)
O2	1119(87)	724(72)	1314(95)	293(65)	222(72)	231(67)
O3	1238(94)	876(85)	1255(100)	194(68)	-35(78)	386(75)
C73	3124(411)	1029(170)	2221(315)	292(215)	2029(317)	446(201)
C74	4265(600)	4101(521)	1808(322)	-2050(429)	1958(371)	-1157(350)

$U_{i,j}$ values have been multiplied by 10^4

The form of the displacement factor is:

$$\exp -2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}\ell^2c^{*2} + 2U_{12}hka^*b^* + 2U_{13}h\ell a^*c^* + 2U_{23}k\ell b^*c^*)$$

Table 4. Complete Distances and Angles for
Aquo, Carbonyl Tetrakis(Pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphyrin Ruthenium(II).

	Distance(Å)		Distance(Å)
Ru -N1	2.063(7)	C15 -Cl6	1.711(10)
Ru -N2	2.060(7)	C15 -C16	1.340(14)
Ru -N3	2.059(7)	C16 -Cl7	1.724(11)
Ru -N4	2.052(7)	C16 -C17	1.443(13)
Ru -C61	1.828(10)	C17 -C18	1.420(13)
Ru -O1	2.172(7)	C18 -C19	1.384(12)
Cl1 -C1	1.717(10)	C18 -C51	1.507(13)
C1 -C2	1.446(13)	C19 -C20	1.448(13)
C1 -C20	1.327(13)	C20 -Cl8	1.710(10)
C2 -N1	1.373(11)	C21 -C22	1.359(14)
C2 -C3	1.411(13)	C21 -C26	1.400(13)
N1 -C19	1.385(11)	C22 -C23	1.404(16)
C3 -C4	1.385(13)	C22 -F22	1.350(13)
C3 -C21	1.510(13)	C23 -C24	1.354(16)
C4 -N2	1.368(11)	C23 -F23	1.335(13)
C4 -C5	1.444(13)	C24 -C25	1.334(16)
N2 -C7	1.384(12)	C24 -F24	1.336(13)
C5 -Cl2	1.724(10)	C25 -C26	1.377(14)
C5 -C6	1.340(14)	C25 -F25	1.341(12)
C6 -Cl3	1.705(11)	C26 -F26	1.338(11)
C6 -C7	1.437(14)	C31 -C32	1.376(15)
C7 -C8	1.398(13)	C31 -C36	1.363(15)
C8 -C9	1.396(13)	C32 -C33	1.384(16)
C8 -C31	1.489(14)	C32 -F32	1.342(12)
C9 -N3	1.393(12)	C33 -C34	1.378(16)
C9 -C10	1.452(14)	C33 -F33	1.349(13)
N3 -C12	1.374(12)	C34 -C35	1.354(16)
C10 -Cl4	1.714(10)	C34 -F34	1.336(14)
C10 -C11	1.349(14)	C35 -C36	1.345(16)
C11 -Cl5	1.710(10)	C35 -F35	1.324(13)
C11 -C12	1.456(13)	C36 -F36	1.341(13)
C12 -C13	1.398(13)	C41 -C42	1.370(15)
C13 -C14	1.400(13)	C41 -C46	1.391(15)
C13 -C41	1.493(13)	C42 -C43	1.393(18)
C14 -N4	1.379(11)	C42 -F42	1.321(14)
C14 -C15	1.455(13)	C43 -C44	1.37(2)
N4 -C17	1.365(11)	C43 -F43	1.352(16)

Table 4. (Cont.)

Distance(Å)			Distance(Å)		
C44	-C45	1.33(2)	C91C	-C92C	1.528
C44	-F44	1.347(18)	C92C	-C93C	1.507
C45	-C46	1.382(19)	C93C	-C94C	1.461
C45	-F45	1.345(17)	C94C	-C95C	1.524
C46	-F46	1.367(14)	C95C	-C96C	1.520
C51	-C52	1.402(15)	C71	-H71A	0.953
C51	-C56	1.384(15)	C71	-H71B	0.948
C52	-C53	1.365(16)	C71	-H71C	0.957
C52	-F52	1.340(13)	C73	-H73A	0.938
C53	-C54	1.333(18)	C73	-H73B	0.947
C53	-F53	1.338(14)	C74	-H74A	0.959
C54	-C55	1.360(18)	C74	-H74B	0.993
C54	-F54	1.333(15)	C74	-H74C	0.890
C55	-C56	1.387(17)	C81	-H81A	0.950
C55	-F55	1.351(15)	C81	-H81B	0.950
C56	-F56	1.323(13)	C81	-H81C	0.950
C61	-O61	1.134(13)	C83	-H83A	0.950
C71	-C72	1.52(2)	C83	-H83B	0.950
C72	-O2	1.213(19)	C84	-H84A	0.950
C72	-O3	1.331(19)	C84	-H84B	0.950
O3	-C73	1.44(3)	C84	-H84C	0.950
C73	-C74	1.39(5)	C91A	-H91A	0.950
C81	-C82	1.535	C91A	-H91B	0.950
C82	-O4	1.191	C91A	-H91C	0.950
C82	-O5	1.490	C92A	-H92A	0.950
O5	-C83	1.411	C92A	-H92B	0.950
C83	-C84	1.421	C93A	-H93A	0.950
C91A	-C92A	1.503	C93A	-H93B	0.950
C92A	-C93A	1.526	C94A	-H94A	0.950
C93A	-C94A	1.530	C94A	-H94B	0.950
C94A	-C95A	1.512	C95A	-H95A	0.950
C95A	-C96A	1.503	C95A	-H95B	0.950
C91B	-C92B	1.515	C96A	-H96A	0.950
C92B	-C93B	1.539	C96A	-H96B	0.950
C93B	-C94B	1.507	C96A	-H96C	0.950
C94B	-C95B	1.524	C91B	-H91D	0.950
C95B	-C96B	1.494	C91B	-H91E	0.950

Table 4. (Cont.)

Distance(Å)		Angle(°)	
C91B -H91F	0.950	N1 -Ru -N2	89.3(3)
C92B -H92D	0.950	N1 -Ru -N3	178.8(3)
C92B -H92E	0.950	N1 -Ru -N4	90.4(3)
C93B -H93D	0.950	N1 -Ru -C61	91.6(4)
C93B -H93E	0.950	N1 -Ru -O1	89.2(3)
C94B -H94D	0.950	N2 -Ru -N3	90.3(3)
C94B -H94E	0.950	N2 -Ru -N4	172.2(3)
C95B -H95D	0.950	N2 -Ru -C61	96.4(4)
C95B -H95E	0.950	N2 -Ru -O1	85.9(3)
C96B -H96D	0.950	N3 -Ru -N4	89.8(3)
C96B -H96E	0.950	N3 -Ru -C61	89.6(4)
C96B -H96F	0.950	N3 -Ru -O1	89.7(3)
C91C -H91G	0.950	N4 -Ru -C61	91.4(4)
C91C -H91H	0.950	N4 -Ru -O1	86.3(3)
C91C -H91I	0.950	C61 -Ru -O1	177.6(4)
C92C -H92G	0.950	Ru -C61 -O61	178.9(9)
C92C -H92H	0.950	Ru -N1 -C2	125.7(6)
C93C -H93G	0.950	Ru -N1 -C19	125.6(6)
C93C -H93H	0.950	Ru -N2 -C4	125.8(6)
C94C -H94G	0.950	Ru -N2 -C7	125.2(6)
C94C -H94H	0.950	Ru -N3 -C9	125.0(6)
C95C -H95G	0.950	Ru -N3 -C12	125.2(6)
C95C -H95H	0.950	Ru -N4 -C14	125.6(6)
C96C -H96G	0.950	Ru -N4 -C17	125.7(6)
C96C -H96H	0.950	C2 -C1 -Cl1	128.7(7)
C96C -H96I	0.950	C20 -C1 -Cl1	122.5(7)
		C20 -C1 -C2	108.4(8)
		N1 -C2 -C1	107.9(7)
		C3 -C2 -C1	127.9(8)
		C3 -C2 -N1	123.7(8)
		C19 -N1 -C2	107.9(7)
		C4 -C3 -C2	126.2(8)
		C21 -C3 -C2	116.6(8)
		C21 -C3 -C4	117.3(8)
		N2 -C4 -C3	125.5(8)
		C5 -C4 -C3	126.5(8)
		C5 -C4 -N2	107.9(8)

Table 4. (Cont.)

Angle(°)				Angle(°)			
C7	-N2	-C4	108.1(7)	C17	-C16	-C15	108.6(9)
C12	-C5	-C4	129.5(7)	C17	-C16	-Cl7	130.4(8)
C6	-C5	-C4	108.2(8)	C16	-C17	-N4	108.1(8)
C6	-C5	-Cl2	122.0(8)	C18	-C17	-N4	124.8(8)
Cl3	-C6	-C5	122.6(8)	C18	-C17	-C16	127.0(8)
C7	-C6	-C5	107.7(9)	C19	-C18	-C17	126.8(8)
C7	-C6	-Cl3	129.6(8)	C51	-C18	-C17	115.7(8)
C6	-C7	-N2	108.0(8)	C51	-C18	-C19	117.4(8)
C8	-C7	-N2	125.3(8)	C18	-C19	-N1	124.6(8)
C8	-C7	-C6	126.4(9)	C20	-C19	-N1	107.8(7)
C9	-C8	-C7	125.7(9)	C20	-C19	-C18	127.7(8)
C31	-C8	-C7	117.5(8)	C19	-C20	-C1	107.9(8)
C31	-C8	-C9	116.8(8)	Cl8	-C20	-C1	122.7(7)
N3	-C9	-C8	125.7(8)	Cl8	-C20	-C19	129.2(7)
C10	-C9	-C8	127.4(9)	C22	-C21	-C3	122.9(9)
C10	-C9	-N3	106.9(8)	C26	-C21	-C3	121.1(8)
C12	-N3	-C9	108.9(7)	C26	-C21	-C22	116.0(9)
Cl4	-C10	-C9	129.5(8)	C23	-C22	-C21	122.1(10)
C11	-C10	-C9	108.7(9)	F22	-C22	-C21	118.2(9)
C11	-C10	-Cl4	121.7(8)	F22	-C22	-C23	119.7(9)
Cl5	-C11	-C10	122.2(8)	C24	-C23	-C22	119.4(10)
C12	-C11	-C10	107.5(9)	F23	-C23	-C22	119.0(10)
C12	-C11	-Cl5	130.3(7)	F23	-C23	-C24	121.6(10)
C11	-C12	-N3	108.0(8)	C25	-C24	-C23	120.1(11)
C13	-C12	-N3	125.2(8)	F24	-C24	-C23	117.9(10)
C13	-C12	-C11	126.6(9)	F24	-C24	-C25	122.0(10)
C14	-C13	-C12	125.2(8)	C26	-C25	-C24	121.0(10)
C41	-C13	-C12	117.2(8)	F25	-C25	-C24	120.1(10)
C41	-C13	-C14	117.5(8)	F25	-C25	-C26	119.0(9)
N4	-C14	-C13	125.7(8)	C25	-C26	-C21	121.4(9)
C15	-C14	-C13	126.1(8)	F26	-C26	-C21	119.6(8)
C15	-C14	-N4	108.2(8)	F26	-C26	-C25	119.0(9)
C17	-N4	-C14	108.2(7)	C32	-C31	-C8	120.9(9)
Cl6	-C15	-C14	129.2(7)	C36	-C31	-C8	122.8(9)
C16	-C15	-C14	106.8(9)	C36	-C31	-C32	116.3(10)
C16	-C15	-Cl6	123.6(8)	C33	-C32	-C31	121.3(10)
C17	-C16	-C15	120.9(8)	F32	-C32	-C31	120.4(9)

Table 4. (Cont.)

Angle(°)		Angle(°)	
F32 -C32 -C33	118.2(9)	C54 -C53 -C52	120.2(11)
C34 -C33 -C32	119.1(11)	F53 -C53 -C52	120.0(11)
F33 -C33 -C32	119.5(10)	F53 -C53 -C54	119.8(11)
F33 -C33 -C34	121.3(10)	C55 -C54 -C53	120.3(12)
C35 -C34 -C33	119.9(11)	F54 -C54 -C53	121.3(11)
F34 -C34 -C33	118.2(10)	F54 -C54 -C55	118.3(11)
F34 -C34 -C35	121.9(10)	C56 -C55 -C54	121.5(11)
C36 -C35 -C34	119.4(11)	F55 -C55 -C54	121.2(11)
F35 -C35 -C34	117.6(10)	F55 -C55 -C56	117.3(11)
F35 -C35 -C36	123.0(10)	C55 -C56 -C51	118.9(10)
C35 -C36 -C31	123.9(10)	F56 -C56 -C51	119.6(10)
F36 -C36 -C31	118.5(9)	F56 -C56 -C55	121.5(10)
F36 -C36 -C35	117.6(10)	O2 -C72 -C71	124.5(15)
C42 -C41 -C13	123.3(9)	O3 -C72 -C71	113.1(14)
C46 -C41 -C13	119.4(9)	O3 -C72 -O2	122.2(14)
C46 -C41 -C42	117.3(10)	C73 -O3 -C72	119.2(16)
C43 -C42 -C41	120.1(11)	C74 -C73 -O3	113.0(26)
F42 -C42 -C41	120.4(10)	O4 -C82 -C81	115.5
F42 -C42 -C43	119.5(11)	O5 -C82 -C81	134.5
C44 -C43 -C42	120.8(13)	O5 -C82 -O4	108.6
F43 -C43 -C42	118.8(12)	C83 -O5 -C82	122.2
F43 -C43 -C44	120.3(12)	C84 -C83 -O5	111.7
C45 -C44 -C43	120.0(14)	C93A -C92A -C91A	110.7
F44 -C44 -C43	121.0(13)	C94A -C93A -C92A	109.7
F44 -C44 -C45	119.0(13)	C95A -C94A -C93A	111.0
C46 -C45 -C44	119.9(13)	C96A -C95A -C94A	112.0
F45 -C45 -C44	119.8(13)	C93B -C92B -C91B	110.5
F45 -C45 -C46	120.3(12)	C94B -C93B -C92B	111.8
C45 -C46 -C41	121.8(11)	C95B -C94B -C93B	111.5
F46 -C46 -C41	119.4(10)	C96B -C95B -C94B	111.1
F46 -C46 -C45	118.8(11)	C93C -C92C -C91C	113.1
C52 -C51 -C18	121.2(9)	C94C -C93C -C92C	114.3
C56 -C51 -C18	121.1(9)	C95C -C94C -C93C	111.8
C56 -C51 -C52	117.7(9)	C96C -C95C -C94C	111.9
C53 -C52 -C51	121.4(10)	H71A -C71 -C72	109.9
F52 -C52 -C51	119.2(9)	H71B -C71 -C72	110.1
F52 -C52 -C53	119.4(10)	H71C -C71 -C72	109.6

Table 4. (Cont.)

Angle(°)				Angle(°)			
H71B -C71	-H71A	109.4		H92A -C92A -C91A	109.2		
H71C -C71	-H71A	108.7		H92B -C92A -C91A	109.2		
H71C -C71	-H71B	109.1		H92A -C92A -C93A	109.2		
H73A -C73	-O3	109.9		H92B -C92A -C93A	109.2		
H73B -C73	-O3	109.3		H92B -C92A -H92A	109.5		
H73A -C73	-C74	109.4		H93A -C93A -C92A	109.4		
H73B -C73	-C74	104.4		H93B -C93A -C92A	109.4		
H73B -C73	-H73A	110.7		H93A -C93A -C94A	109.4		
H74A -C74	-C73	107.9		H93B -C93A -C94A	109.4		
H74B -C74	-C73	105.6		H93B -C93A -H93A	109.5		
H74C -C74	-C73	112.7		H94A -C94A -C93A	109.1		
H74B -C74	-H74A	105.3		H94B -C94A -C93A	109.1		
H74C -C74	-H74A	114.0		H94A -C94A -C95A	109.1		
H74C -C74	-H74B	110.8		H94B -C94A -C95A	109.1		
H81A -C81	-C82	109.5		H94B -C94A -H94A	109.5		
H81B -C81	-C82	109.5		H95A -C95A -C94A	108.8		
H81C -C81	-C82	109.5		H95B -C95A -C94A	108.8		
H81B -C81	-H81A	109.5		H95A -C95A -C96A	108.8		
H81C -C81	-H81A	109.5		H95B -C95A -C96A	108.8		
H81C -C81	-H81B	109.5		H95B -C95A -H95A	109.5		
H83A -C83	-O5	108.9		H96A -C96A -C95A	109.5		
H83B -C83	-O5	108.9		H96B -C96A -C95A	109.5		
H83A -C83	-C84	108.9		H96C -C96A -C95A	109.5		
H83B -C83	-C84	108.9		H96B -C96A -H96A	109.5		
H83B -C83	-H83A	109.5		H96C -C96A -H96A	109.5		
H84A -C84	-C83	109.5		H96C -C96A -H96B	109.5		
H84B -C84	-C83	109.5		H91D -C91B -C92B	109.5		
H84C -C84	-C83	109.5		H91E -C91B -C92B	109.5		
H84B -C84	-H84A	109.5		H91F -C91B -C92B	109.5		
H84C -C84	-H84A	109.5		H91E -C91B -H91D	109.5		
H84C -C84	-H84B	109.5		H91F -C91B -H91D	109.5		
H91A -C91A -C92A		109.5		H91F -C91B -H91E	109.5		
H91B -C91A -C92A		109.5		H92D -C92B -C91B	109.2		
H91C -C91A -C92A		109.5		H92E -C92B -C91B	109.2		
H91B -C91A -H91A		109.5		H92D -C92B -C93B	109.2		
H91C -C91A -H91A		109.5		H92E -C92B -C93B	109.2		
H91C -C91A -H91B		109.5		H92E -C92B -H92D	109.5		

Table 4. (Cont.)

Angle(°)		Angle(°)	
H93D -C93B -C92B	108.9	H94H -C94C -C93C	108.9
H93E -C93B -C92B	108.9	H94G -C94C -C95C	108.9
H93D -C93B -C94B	108.9	H94H -C94C -C95C	108.9
H93E -C93B -C94B	108.9	H94H -C94C -H94G	109.5
H93E -C93B -H93D	109.5	H95G -C95C -C94C	108.9
H94D -C94B -C93B	108.9	H95H -C95C -C94C	108.9
H94E -C94B -C93B	108.9	H95G -C95C -C96C	108.9
H94D -C94B -C95B	108.9	H95H -C95C -C96C	108.9
H94E -C94B -C95B	108.9	H95H -C95C -H95G	109.5
H94E -C94B -H94D	109.5	H96G -C96C -C95C	109.5
H95D -C95B -C94B	109.1	H96H -C96C -C95C	109.5
H95E -C95B -C94B	109.1	H96I -C96C -C95C	109.5
H95D -C95B -C96B	109.1	H96H -C96C -H96G	109.5
H95E -C95B -C96B	109.1	H96I -C96C -H96G	109.5
H95E -C95B -H95D	109.5	H96I -C96C -H96H	109.5
H96D -C96B -C95B	109.5		
H96E -C96B -C95B	109.5		
H96F -C96B -C95B	109.5		
H96E -C96B -H96D	109.5		
H96F -C96B -H96D	109.5		
H96F -C96B -H96E	109.5		
H91G -C91C -C92C	109.5		
H91H -C91C -C92C	109.5		
H91I -C91C -C92C	109.5		
H91H -C91C -H91G	109.5		
H91I -C91C -H91G	109.5		
H91I -C91C -H91H	109.5		
H92G -C92C -C91C	108.6		
H92H -C92C -C91C	108.6		
H92G -C92C -C93C	108.6		
H92H -C92C -C93C	108.6		
H93G -C93C -C92C	108.3		
H93H -C93C -C92C	108.3		
H93G -C93C -C94C	108.3		
H93H -C93C -C94C	108.3		
H93H -C93C -H93G	109.5		
H94G -C94C -C93C	108.9		

Table 5. Intermolecular Distances Less Than 3.5 Å for
Aquo, Carbonyl Tetrakis(Pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphyrin Ruthenium(II).

	Distance(Å)		Distance(Å)
Cl1 -F25	3.140(7)	F23 -F36	3.411(10)
C1 -F43	3.423(12)	F24 -F53	3.439(10)
N1 -F43	3.353(11)	F24 -F54	2.981(10)
C4 -O4	3.436	F24 -F44	3.359(11)
N2 -F33	3.415(10)	F24 -F35	3.036(10)
N3 -O2	3.250(13)	F24 -F25	3.314(9)
Cl4 -C91B	3.460	F24 -F26	3.378(9)
Cl4 -F25	3.152(7)	F25 -F53	2.862(10)
C18 -F43	3.471(12)	F25 -F25	3.264(9)
C19 -F43	2.998(12)	F26 -F33	2.982(9)
C20 -F43	3.057(12)	F26 -F34	3.080(9)
C23 -F54	3.191(13)	F32 -C71	3.249(19)
C24 -F53	3.400(14)	F32 -C72	3.057(17)
C24 -F54	3.039(13)	F32 -O2	3.422(12)
C24 -F25	3.087(13)	F32 -O3	3.208(13)
C25 -F53	3.140(13)	F32 -C74	3.47(4)
C25 -C25	3.417(15)	F32 -C91A	3.283
C25 -F25	3.060(12)	F33 -C91A	3.203
C33 -F26	3.032(13)	F33 -C92A	3.353
C34 -F26	3.100(13)	F33 -C61	3.369(12)
C35 -F24	3.394(13)	F33 -O61	3.176(11)
C43 -F34	3.246(15)	F34 -F43	3.170(11)
C44 -F34	3.189(17)	F34 -F44	3.088(11)
C44 -F35	3.409(17)	F34 -O61	3.035(11)
C45 -F35	3.300(16)	F35 -F44	3.400(11)
C54 -F45	3.104(16)	F35 -F45	3.169(11)
C55 -C96A	3.456	F35 -C71	3.442(19)
C55 -F45	3.157(15)	F35 -O3	3.367(13)
C56 -C96A	3.444	F36 -O3	3.323(13)
F22 -C81	3.490	F36 -C91A	2.576
F22 -C82	3.154	F36 -C91B	2.652
F22 -O5	3.004	F36 -C91C	3.022
F23 -F54	3.296(10)	F42 -F52	3.318(10)
F23 -C91A	3.083	F43 -F52	3.033(11)
F23 -C91B	2.409	F43 -C61	3.362(13)
F23 -C91C	2.711	F43 -O61	3.170(12)
F23 -F35	3.491(10)	F45 -F54	3.013(12)

Table 5. (Cont.)

Distance(Å)	
F45 –F55	3.174(12)
F45 –C96A	3.393
F46 –C95A	3.328
F46 –C96A	3.253
F46 –C95B	3.230
F46 –C96B	3.465
F46 –C95C	3.214
F52 –C74	3.47(4)
F55 –C96A	2.975
F55 –C96B	3.448
F55 –C96C	3.228
F55 –C71	3.47(2)
F55 –C81	3.245
F55 –C82	3.305
F55 –O4	3.449
F56 –C81	3.428
F56 –C96A	3.017
O61 –C92A	3.305
O61 –C92C	3.389
O1 –C81	3.210
O1 –C82	3.371
O1 –O4	2.668
O1 –C96C	3.362
O1 –O2	2.683(12)
O2 –C96C	3.306
O4 –C83	3.060
O5 –O5	3.309
O5 –C84	2.343
C84 –C84	2.453

**Table 6. Observed and Calculated Structure Factors for
Aquo, Carbonyl Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)porphyrin Ruthenium(II)**

The columns contain, in order, ℓ , $10F_{obs}$, $10F_{calc}$ and $10\sigma F_{obs}$. A minus sign preceding F_{obs} indicates that F_{obs}^2 is negative.

Aqjo. Carbonyl Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphyrin Ru(II)

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2	51	99	65	13	563	562	18	9	369	325	21	10	97	148	46	16	-142	125	31	5	625	572	17
3	-58	139	60	14	28	123	79	10	249	285	26	11	402	445	21	17	332	397	22	6	452	482	18
4	830	744	18	15	155	245	35	11	298	255	24	12	455	418	20	18	235	277	27	7	202	225	28
5	166	260	33	16	-156	47	29	12	-75	63	55	13	244	240	23	19	58	97	64	8	140	162	36
6	573	572	19	17	-174	34	27	13	201	138	31	14	879	901	17	20	-21	108	90	9	640	652	17
7	52	178	65	18	112	131	45	14	464	465	20	15	128	142	37					10	-37	22	73
8	-85	57	49	19	299	276	25	15	153	143	38	16	-123	35	35	-10	5	1		11	-145	32	31
9	-176	1	25									17	-137	70	32					12	255	249	25
10	561	601	17	-11	5	1		-11	9	1		18	-134	93	33	1	83	121	50	13	152	194	35
11	601	590	17									19	176	227	32	2	810	810	18	14	-74	8	55
12	182	249	29	1	427	412	21	1	605	609	18	20	632	639	19	3	591	600	18	15	111	126	45
13	335	339	20	2	151	6	36	2	153	96	34	21	449	454	20	4	53	18	64	16	355	376	22
14	-141	35	30	3	1008	1030	19	3	136	233	37					5	525	526	19	17	-146	117	34
15	337	351	21	4	178	207	33	4	128	91	39	-10	2	1		6	-192	66	22				
16	538	523	18	5	156	117	31	5	-65	38	57	1	322	331	21	7	190	304	31	-10	9	1	
17	-174	49	26	6	797	785	16	6	-156	90	29	2	143	57	33	8	-75	13	54				
18	237	293	27	7	286	358	22	7	412	377	20	3	1529	1480	20	9	95	95	49	1	-97	11	42
19	-51	41	68	8	522	558	17	8	-30	42	80	4	414	393	19	10	-95	32	41	2	219	140	26
20	167	130	36	9	321	256	21	9	282	263	25	5	909	871	18	11	-89	72	44	3	673	663	17
				10	408	394	19	10	178	255	33	6	-108	23	37	12	94	103	46	4	-112	103	38
				11	659	665	17	11	288	231	25	7	-68	29	53	13	270	299	23	5	219	146	27
				12	85	110	50	12	311	355	24	8	705	693	18	14	666	624	17	6	550	572	18
				13	229	231	26	13	394	377	22	9	252	268	25	15	283	274	23	7	674	656	17
				14	-150	46	30					10	305	305	23	16	-62	166	58	8	343	275	21
				15	216	281	28	-11	10	1		11	614	621	19	17	-168	61	27	9	587	575	18
				16	-66	164	59	1	440	418	20	12	627	616	19	18	-107	141	42	10	-131	101	34
				17	531	535	19	2	110	77	44	13	103	145	42	19	237	258	28	11	-108	36	41
				18	371	380	22	3	193	208	30	14	-119	15	35	20	174	220	35	12	242	262	27
								4	-87	5	49	15	39	100	70					13	307	341	24
				-11	6	1		5	121	39	42	16	526	533	18	-10	6	1		14	477	454	20
								6	404	459	21	17	758	721	17	1	205	272	29	15	102	150	49
				1	632	673	16	7	391	415	21	18	29	161	79	2	-74	51	52	16	-77	3	57
				2	64	65	55	8	-100	78	46	19	-164	60	28	3	293	329	24				
				3	151	131	32	9	208	221	30	20	211	243	29	4	397	407	21	-10	10	1	
				4	615	677	17	10	35	102	81	21	146	185	39	5	44	55	71	1	505	552	18
				5	49	52	63	11	-123	116	40					6	-106	62	42	2	218	243	27
				6	75	175	52					-10	3	1		7	291	298	25	3	-132	68	33
				7	330	323	21	-11	11	1		1	1357	1292	19	8	802	805	19	4	216	205	27
				8	728	731	17	1	-168	66	28	2	485	488	18	9	111	79	40	5	281	327	24
				9	252	261	24	2	237	291	28	3	644	623	17	10	877	857	17	6	199	232	29
				10	801	770	17	3	257	230	26	4	15	107	86	11	49	35	65	7	318	303	22
				11	322	281	22	4	223	82	29	5	270	223	23	12	446	443	19	8	-54	83	64
				12	296	307	23	5	545	543	19	6	77	90	51	13	230	273	26	9	-155	2	30
				13	-145	74	31	6	277	273	26	7	500	509	19	14	108	205	43	10	-42	41	72
				14	363	370	21	7	189	211	33	8	736	734	18	15	209	230	28	11	442	377	20
				15	185	179	32	8	154	195	38	9	49	84	66	16	378	420	21	12	397	360	21
				16	72	416	22					10	-135	26	33	17	-120	95	38	13	-139	4	35
				-11	7	1		-11	12	1		11	133	120	39	18	-140	81	34	14	-135	3	37
				1	169	141	30	1	119	86	45	12	66	38	54	19	-176	78	28				
				2	463	488	18	2	191	155	33	13	547	572	17	-10	7	1		-10	11	1	
				3	-82	168	47					14	-104	92	39	1	173	163	33	1	338	334	22
				4	-154	33	28	-10	0	1		15	491	545	18	2	519	522	20	2	202	219	29
				5	314	301	21					16	54	19	62	3	454	456	20	3	550	529	19
				6	518	505	18	2	617	609	24	17	218	272	27	4	187	227	32	4	99	43	47
				7	-28	100	78	4	2673	2595	34	18	63	193	60	5	269	295	26	5	346	317	22
				8	-95	21	44	6	371	285	28	19	374	426	21	6	491	530	17	6	363	393	22
				9	117	161	41	8	153	199	46	20	241	284	27	7	-80	73	47	7	216	252	29
				10	552	550	18	10	280	306	33	21	195	238	32	8	506	501	18	8	259	242	26
				11	240	225	26	12	447	503	28					9	254	214	24	9	284	265	25
				12	542	545	19	14	355	368	27	1	833	786	18	10	400	431	19	10	-74	7	57
				13	218	196	28	16	765	782	24	2	83	84	49	11	-123	19	35	11	-105	70	46
				14	-126	33	37	18	167	228	45	3	675	633	18	12	343	355	21	12	217	241	31
				15	403	419	21	20	192	208	43	4	1125	1071	18	13	-56	121	62				
				16	346	303	23					5	690	715	18	14	260	280	25	-10	12	1	
				-11	8	1		-10	1	1		6	-142	47	30	15	-108	19	41	1	-113	103	41
				1	213	151	27	2	1697	1637	21	7	180	218	31	16	-192	26	24	2	117	253	44
				2	98	37	45	3	237	87	24	8	420	361	20	17	-107	55	43	3	-108	120	43
				3	609	580	17	4	840	796	17	9	812	865	19	18	252	221	27	4	51	35	69
				4	-146	4	30	5	98	5	43	10	158	149	35					5	397	381	21
				5	-87	23	47	6	890	825	17	11	940	944	19	-10	8	1		6	348	296	23
				6	508	465	18	7	984	975	18	12	-11	129	90	1	303	292	21	7	94	69	52
				7	580	500	18	8	486	469	19	13	-114	71	36	2	425	438	18	8	101	64	50
				8	384	366	20	9	310	319	22	14	208	214	27	3	-144	11	29	9	72	72	79
												15	423	389	19	4	97	96	44				
																				-10	13	1	

Aquo. Carbonyl Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphyrin Ru(II)

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1	53	119	70	6	682	627	17	10	157	70	36	-9	10	1	1	1135	1158	16	24	237	249	29	
2	172	189	35	7	41	89	66	11	773	775	19	1	148	146	34	2	1035	1115	16	-8	4	1	
3	197	279	32	8	455	448	18	12	339	321	20	2	289	329	22	3	571	562	15	1	189	163	24
-9	0	1		9	459	453	19	13	286	308	22	3	309	287	22	4	467	485	16	2	39	153	61
2	854	902	22	10	163	187	32	14	606	615	17	4	146	155	35	5	425	447	16	3	729	755	16
4	277	302	28	11	1098	1085	19	15	308	296	22	6	264	305	24	7	571	581	16	4	426	453	17
6	486	488	24	12	-164	73	26	16	145	172	36	7	537	511	18	8	1250	1175	17	5	483	522	17
8	1656	1685	26	13	-129	76	35	17	-147	62	30	8	454	490	19	9	364	339	18	6	469	438	17
10	649	625	24	14	442	413	21	18	521	517	19	9	252	334	25	10	711	768	16	7	1020	1004	17
12	594	649	25	15	-121	184	34	19	149	187	37	10	134	185	38	11	1347	1289	19	8	597	587	17
14	470	511	28	16	153	185	33	20	466	492	20	11	305	317	23	12	585	602	17	9	1305	1351	19
16	347	401	28	17	836	845	17	21	-163	27	30	12	-188	21	24	13	333	378	21	10	186	114	28
18	-58	94	77	18	267	300	24	-9	7	1		13	306	317	24	14	699	747	18	11	1071	1082	18
20	147	226	49	19	184	214	31	1	158	186	33	14	-36	55	78	15	-41	165	71	12	392	355	20
22	399	350	30	20	237	270	27	2	477	461	19	15	117	181	45	16	-103	109	43	13	156	245	34
-9	1	1		22	128	158	42	3	-37	35	72	16	-68	110	61	17	38	119	69	14	188	160	31
1	585	621	16	-9	4	1		4	838	800	18	-9	11	1		18	561	557	17	15	597	597	19
2	439	396	17	1	1110	1053	17	5	473	470	20	1	212	208	27	19	407	367	19	16	264	233	22
3	462	451	17	2	335	333	19	6	295	270	24	2	393	389	20	20	581	579	18	17	-31	54	75
4	431	390	17	3	963	950	17	7	254	236	26	3	255	241	25	21	-66	29	56	18	146	225	35
5	287	306	20	4	460	382	18	8	513	512	20	4	231	230	26	22	89	59	51	19	-111	15	39
6	1237	1133	18	5	-72	11	48	9	314	357	24	5	665	592	18	23	-86	119	51	20	32	116	77
7	191	248	26	6	772	774	17	10	249	276	23	6	259	249	25	24	146	183	39	21	454	464	20
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Aquo, Carbonyl Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphyrin Ru(II)

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8	668	649	16	16	352	288	26	5	888	806	13	21	8	161	94	10	347	361	18	7	635	654	18	
9	223	274	25	18	910	846	26	6	511	165	44	22	745	780	17	11	49	94	57	8	106	82	43	
10	345	424	20	20	1352	1303	27	7	628	565	13	23	601	551	18	12	441	424	18	9	57	63	61	
11	287	229	22	22	176	30	33	8	53	10	44	24	24	24	17	13	787	783	17	11	485	448	19	
12	171	121	31	24	670	608	24	9	1010	1002	14	25	483	515	20	14	851	815	18	11	859	823	19	
13	335	261	21	26	49	132	88	10	150	64	24	26	351	360	23	15	58	194	60	12	131	151	35	
14	381	447	20	28	217	69	43	11	1584	1540	18					16	106	156	40	13	523	535	17	
15	109	133	43					12	125	49	29		3	6		17	190	213	31	14	328	250	20	
16	252	307	25	3	1	1		13	202	264	23		0	329	299	10	18	108	152	37	15	107	239	41
17	219	209	28					14	117	86	34		0	1369	1243	16	19	302	304	21	16	174	157	30
18	381	383	21	0	1243	1019	11	15	461	493	17		1	329	299	10	20	761	749	17	17	295	278	22
				1	2138	2032	20	16	208	125	25		2	799	674	13	21	199	204	29	18	157	1	27
2	14	1		2	455	595	11	17	1538	1524	20		3	90	71	32	22	462	471	19	19	294	302	21
				3	1769	1543	17	18	68	5	55		4	77	24	34	23	269	247	25	20	98	49	45
0	660	638	12	4	2557	2245	23	19	112	58	39		5	55	138	45	24	167	65	35	21	144	6	38
1	185	42	28	5	1955	1985	19	20	295	342	24		6	496	478	14								
2	69	9	52	6	349	276	13	21	507	544	20		7	576	487	14	3	9	1					
3	59	97	57	7	707	693	12	22	568	527	17		8	1037	1028	15								
4	124	82	37	8	91	135	29	23	630	615	17		9	433	414	15	0	788	778	11	0	78	74	38
5	146	1	33	9	99	28	28	24	53	73	64		10	202	216	22	1	417	437	16	1	140	37	29
6	510	474	17	10	272	270	16	25	58	132	62		11	103	76	36	2	151	116	27	2	322	274	21
7	212	182	26	11	235	257	19	26	179	161	33		12	95	27	35	3	214	163	22	3	790	787	25
8	110	111	41	12	1621	1595	18	27	360	382	23		13	476	430	17	4	479	509	16	4	250	125	25
9	44	27	67	13	74	136	42</																	

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5	1	1	15	303	307	20	4	339	302	16	5	9	1	2	335	339	22	6	0	1			
0	479	522	9	16	-112	61	35	5	656	633	15			3	348	284	22						
1	517	501	12	17	417	426	19	6	59	12	48	0	84	74	32	4	207	132	29	0	300	293	15
2	2366	2234	22	18	1123	1095	19	7	1026	976	16	1	777	789	16	5	228	67	23	2	1404	1355	21
3	258	263	15	19	276	301	25	8	758	712	17	2	582	540	16	6	849	851	16	4	512	595	19
4	1252	1278	15	20	321	363	20	9	363	341	17	3	409	409	17	7	281	237	21	6	869	900	19
5	1147	1165	14	21	330	335	21	10	386	368	18	4	482	477	17	8	756	771	16	8	899	663	19
6	1025	1061	14	22	282	300	23	11	860	862	16	5	192	207	25	9	386	279	19	10	1469	1552	23
7	892	808	14	23	389	419	20	12	362	316	19	6	162	122	29	10	-48	64	63	12	608	552	21
8	487	520	14	24	186	162	31	13	505	487	18	7	-22	76	77	11	365	418	20	14	621	637	22
9	521	457	14	25	213	299	30	14	279	254	23	8	59	24	56	12	424	392	19	16	928	947	24
10	398	277	15	26	258	303	27	15	673	696	18	9	756	765	19	13	268	305	23	18	179	198	43
11	478	501	15					16	-126	54	34	10	831	809	18	14	199	223	29	20	333	371	28
12	963	977	15	5	4	1		17	212	198	28	11	587	548	18	15	102	36	45	22	512	578	25
13	359	388	17					18	501	517	17	12	207	104	28	16	80	210	53	24	142	207	51
14	628	641	16					19	250	316	23	13	-87	127	48	17	-108	1	42	26	297	258	35
15	542	551	17	0	373	307	10	20	564	585	17	14	268	247	26	18	467	425	20				
16	559	289	19	2	1109	1020	15	21	180	197	30	15	265	193	22					6	1	1	
17	904	946	18	3	601	635	13	22	-93	77	45	16	541	580	17	5	13	1					
18	776	757	18	4	583	627	13	23	199	143	30	17	439	451	19	0	84	78	35	0	2248	2117	19
19	362	352	22	5	69	170	39	24	377	387	22	18	-40	5	69	0	176	195	29	2	2165	2003	19
20	118	201	44	6	98	70	32	25	-120	202	41	19	-92	9	45	2	113	10	39	3	1087	1136	21
21	100	69	44	7	300	140	16					20	-134	67	33	3	207	237	26	4	407	454	14
22	600	545	17	8	364	402	16	5	7	1		21	368	349	21	4	432</						

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Aquo. Carbonyl Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphyrin Ru(II)

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0	1379	1356	14	0	-64	78	41	10	98	14	45	13	1086	1084	18	8	459	474	17	6	1310	1286	19
1	340	277	18	1	243	279	25	11	132	79	38	14	1000	972	18	9	892	870	17	7	574	542	18
2	100	87	37	2	578	575	18	12	469	435	19	15	210	93	27	10	56	54	56	8	243	131	24
3	415	374	17	3	867	888	18	13	339	358	22	16	217	256	27	11	305	318	21	9	131	89	37
4	176	238	26	4	201	150	28	14	372	352	21	17	432	441	17	12	125	15	37	10	610	632	18
5	353	392	18	5	171	33	31	15	400	398	21	18	265	308	22	13	844	852	18	11	238	195	26
6	1441	1458	18	6	189	111	29					19	490	494	17	14	282	319	23	12	543	449	19
7	980	959	17	7	320	332	22	7	13	1		20	404	476	19	15	255	236	25	13	322	361	20
8	137	134	32	8	862	842	18					21	323	332	21	16	409	425	18	14	409	427	19
9	158	215	29	9	491	455	19	0	171	159	22	22	251	209	25	17	146	255	33	15	65	165	56
10	137	71	34	10	-59	65	61	1	107	58	41	23	-99	38	45	18	243	181	24	16	485	528	18
11	164	119	31	11	753	716	16	2	749	795	17	24	372	415	22	19	699	698	17	17	312	291	22
12	394	414	20	12	38	51	69	3	333	270	21					20	509	531	18	18	641	577	18
13	106	84	43	13	-114	3	37	4	419	392	19	8	2	1		21	254	271	25	19	186	85	31
14	527	534	19	14	220	196	26	5	169	150	31					22	112	92	44	20	481	459	20
15	74	55	56	15	607	570	17	6	232	167	25	0	289	345	13	23	356	367	22	21	325	313	23
16	476	415	17	16	350	290	21	7	238	131	25	1	1376	1382	18								
17	217	263	26	17	235	240	26	8	241	196	25	2	291	277	18	8	5	1		0	82	138	37
18	1119	1085	18	18	-78	29	52	9	166	93	33	3	344	388	17	1	716	731	16	1	173	118	30
19	83	88	50	19	499	454	19	10	290	241	24	4	581	565	15	2	435	402	17	2	1012	990	18
20	272	312	24	20	544	588	19	11	8	29	98	5	1015	979	16	3	803	813	16	3	781	761	18
21	178	207	32					12	219	199	28	6	573	583	15	4	673	620	16	4	1385	1385	20
22	258	269	26	7	10	1		13	150	66	37	7	920	884	16	5	717	691	16	5	374	292	20
23	-162	4	30									8	356	361	18	6	737	723	16	6	347	335	21
				7	7	1		7	14	1		9	250	232	21	7	947	930	17	7	551	520	19
0	437	410	12					0	394	408	14	10	1428	1436	19	8	759	726	17	8	857	886	18
1	662	690	16					1	-44	47	68	12	301	254	21	9	371	413	19	9	383	382	21
2	147	85	30					2	314	272	22	13	1126	1079	18	10	717	672	17	10	494	459	20
3	796	824	16					3	-91	72	46	14	691	674	18	11	1104	1107	18	11	274	277	22
4	974	987	17					4	355	326	21	15	553	541	18	12	604	630	18	12	492	498	17
5	194	48	25					5	106	155	44	16	208	120	28	13	54	41	62	13	470	443	18
6	531	524	17					6	280	208	24	17	682	680	16	14	337	329	22	14	382	425	19
7	333	374	20					7	-78	0	51	18	381	367	19	15	469	459	17	15	428	432	19
8	195	252	26					8	148	213	36	19	615	617	17	16	-100	39	40	16	351	382	21
9	286	270	22					9	82	37	54	20	250	244	24	17	576	598	17	17	223	248	27
10	701	682	18					10	150	93	37	21	427	412	19	18	960	947	17	18	77	18	55
11	230	183	26									22	458	481	19	19	541	568	18	19	443	400	20
12	-109	8	39					7	15	1		23	-64	166	60	20	-149	86	30	20	479	477	20
13	-105	101	42									24	112	92	46	21	-81	59	51				
14	338	333	23					0	155	215	26	8	3	1		22	615	607	19	8	9	1	
15	252	246	23					1	282	266	25					23	381	345	22				
16	875	859	17					2	360	395	22	0	105	105	26					0	597	585	13
17	249	180	24					3	207	167	30	1	-67	40	45	8	6	1		1	882	850	18
18	159	176	33					4	114	73	44	2	-124	16	27					2	320	287	23
19	249	291	25					5	111	148	45	3	412	437	17	0	617	587	12	3	105	19	45
20	563	590	18					8	0	1		4	82	42	41	1	493	524	17	4	164	22	34
21	150	65	36					0	422	479	16	5	149	187	28	2	92	15	41	5	766	812	18
22	276	299	25					2	2097	2170	27	6	1158	1174	17	3	925	938	17	6	759	756	19
				7	8	1		4	1396	1342	23	7	814	812	16	4	88	49	43	7	141	45	38
0	283	276	15					6	544	469	22	8	181	132	25	5	97	147	41	8	-71	27	50
1	991	950	17					8	432	400	23	9	440	401	17	6	221	140	24	9	-61	16	55
2	155	41	31					10	44	19	76	10	93	13	42	7	134	21	34	10	-44	59	65
3	379	393	19					12	492	371	25	11	843	892	17	8	1401	1424	19	11	407	416	19
4	363	330	20					14	966	948	25	12	92	59	44	9	959	951	18	12	499	548	18
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Aquo, Carbonyl Tetrakis(pentafluorophenyl)octachloroporphyrin Ru(II)

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14 265 289 25	5 640 665 19	13 9 1	
15 358 375 22	6 213 163 30		
12 6 1			
0 258 259 17			

Appendix 5

Transient Spectra of RuTFPPCl₈(CO)
at 415 nm

DATA FILE: RUO2.001

1995-2-23 9:19:52

TIME RANGE: 50 μ s

INPUT V RANGE: 0.320V

INPUT OFFSET: 0 %

EXPERIMENT: TRANSIENT ABSORPTION

FAST (200 MHz) QUASI-DIFFERENTIAL AMP

MODE: SINGLE-ENDED

SHOTS PRE CYCLE: 10

CYCLES: 5

PMT VOLTAGE: 702 V

EXCITATION WAVELENGTH: 355 nm OBSERVATION WAVELENGTH: 415 nm

SAMPLE: RuCl8(CO)

SOLVENT: CH2Cl2

TEMPERATURE: rt

COMMENT: under dioxygen

COMMENT:

---> FIXED PARAMETER; ! ---> FIXED SIGN

$$y(t) = C0 + C1 * e^{-k1 * t} + C2 * e^{-k2 * t}$$

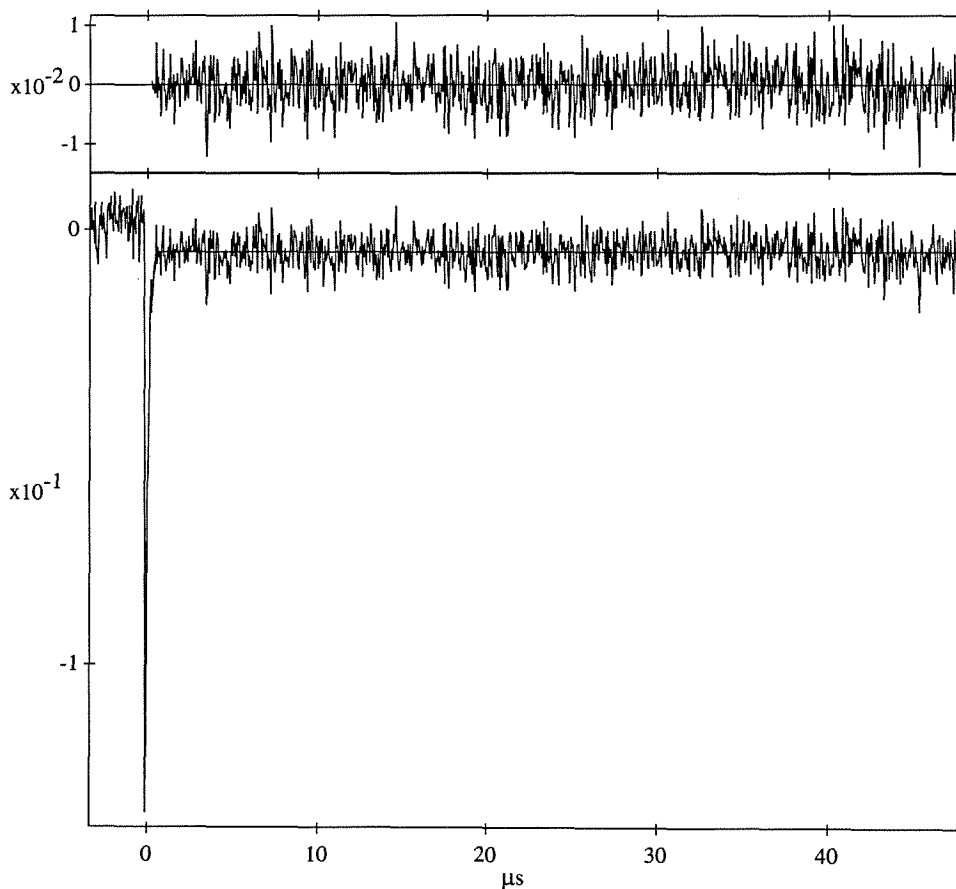
$$C0 = -5.029E-3$$

$$C1 = -1.936E-1$$

$$C2 = -6.791E-5$$

$$!k1 = 1.053E7 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$!k2 = 1.560E5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$



DATA FILE: RUET.002

1995-2-23 9:24:35

TIME RANGE: 50 μ s

INPUT V RANGE: 0.320V

INPUT OFFSET: 0 %

EXPERIMENT: TRANSIENT ABSORPTION

FAST (200 MHz) QUASI-DIFFERENTIAL AMP

MODE: SINGLE-ENDED

SHOTS PRE CYCLE: 10

CYCLES: 5

PMT VOLTAGE: 702 V

EXCITATION WAVELENGTH: 355 nm OBSERVATION WAVELENGTH: 415 nm

SAMPLE: RuCl₃(CO)SOLVENT: CH₂Cl₂

TEMPERATURE: rt

COMMENT: under ethylene

COMMENT:

---> FIXED PARAMETER; ! ---> FIXED SIGN

$$y(t) = C0 + C1 * e^{-k1 * t} + C2 * e^{-k2 * t}$$

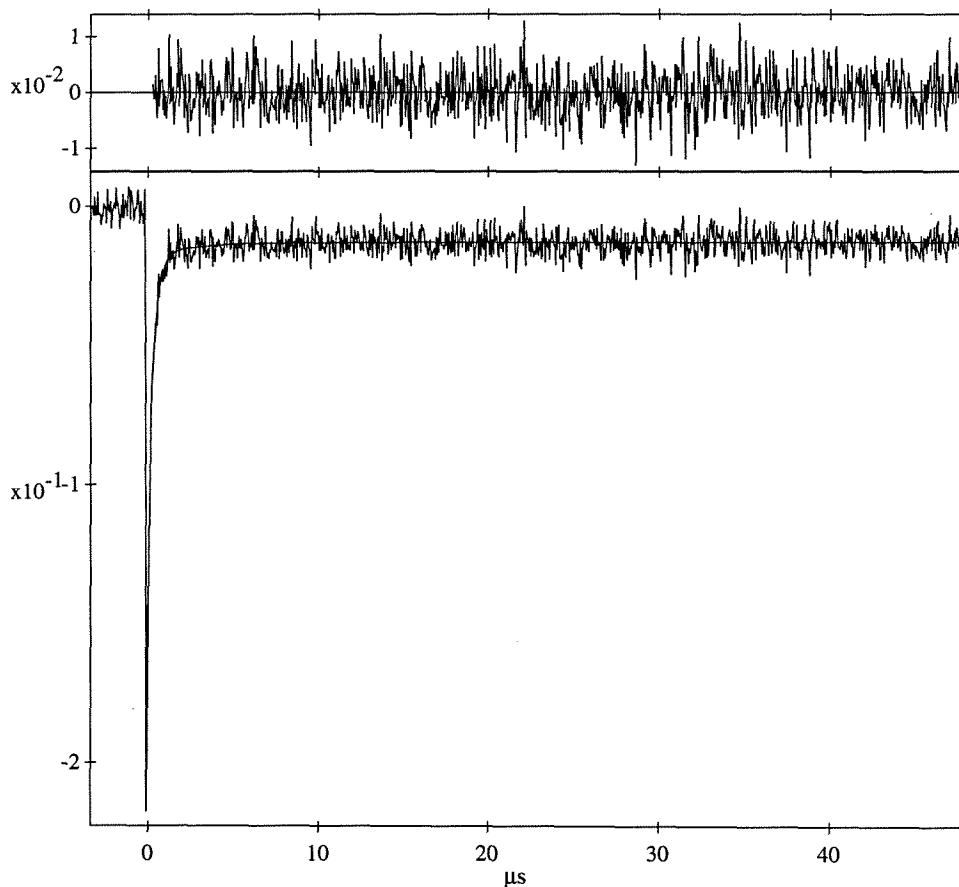
$$C0 = -1.311E-2$$

$$C1 = -9.201E-2$$

$$C2 = -5.118E-3$$

$$!k1 = 2.996E6 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$!k2 = 4.197E5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$



DATA FILE: RUAR.005

1995-2-23 9:14:31

TIME RANGE: 50 μ s

INPUT V RANGE: 0.320V

INPUT OFFSET: 0 %

EXPERIMENT: TRANSIENT ABSORPTION

FAST (200 MHz) QUASI-DIFFERENTIAL AMP

MODE: SINGLE-ENDED

SHOTS PRE CYCLE: 10

CYCLES: 5

PMT VOLTAGE: 702 V

EXCITATION WAVELENGTH: 355 nm OBSERVATION WAVELENGTH: 415 nm

SAMPLE: RuCl₃(CO)SOLVENT: CH₂Cl₂

TEMPERATURE: rt

COMMENT: under argon

COMMENT:

---> FIXED PARAMETER; ! ---> FIXED SIGN

$$y(t) = C0 + C1 * e^{-k1 * t} + C2 * e^{-k2 * t}$$

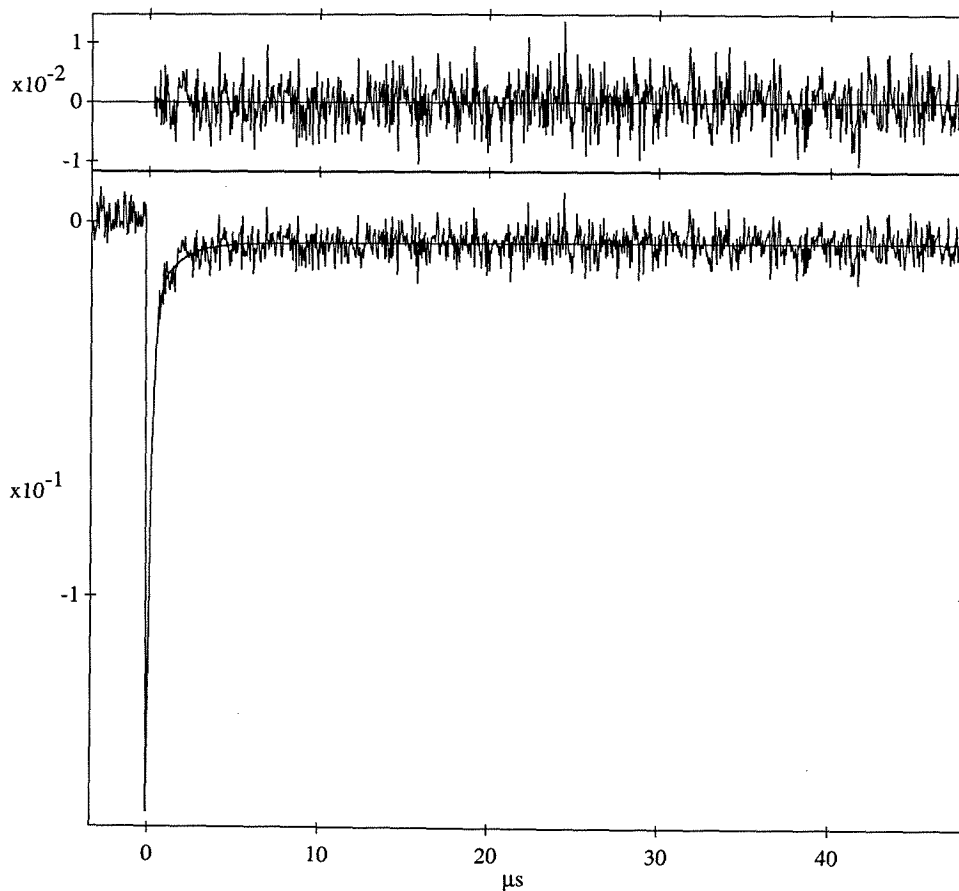
$$C0 = -5.758E-3$$

$$C1 = -1.183E-1$$

$$C2 = -1.920E-2$$

$$!k1 = 5.008E6 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$!k2 = 7.660E5 \text{ s}^{-1}$$



DATA FILE: RUO2.000

1995-2-23 9:18:40

TIME RANGE: 5.0 μ s

INPUT V RANGE: 0.320V

INPUT OFFSET: 0 %

EXPERIMENT: TRANSIENT ABSORPTION

FAST (200 MHz) QUASI-DIFFERENTIAL AMP

MODE: SINGLE-ENDED

SHOTS PRE CYCLE: 10

CYCLES: 5

PMT VOLTAGE: 702 V

EXCITATION WAVELENGTH: 355 nm OBSERVATION WAVELENGTH: 415 nm

SAMPLE: RuCl8(CO)

SOLVENT: CH2Cl2

TEMPERATURE: rt

COMMENT: under dioxygen

COMMENT:

---> FIXED PARAMETER; ! ---> FIXED SIGN

$$y(t) = C0 + C1 \cdot e^{-k1 \cdot t} + C2 \cdot e^{-k2 \cdot t}$$

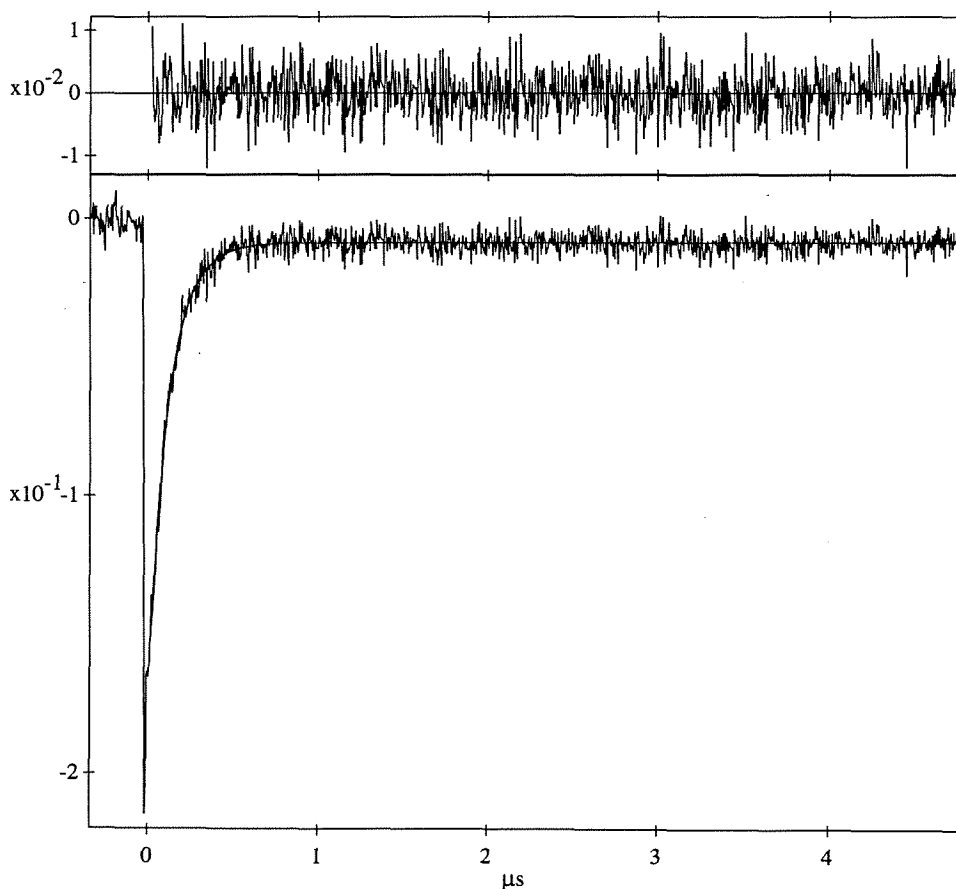
$$C0 = -8.692E-3$$

$$C1 = -6.069E-2$$

$$C2 = -1.127E-1$$

$$!k1 = 1.252E7 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$!k2 = 7.463E6 \text{ s}^{-1}$$



DATA FILE: RUET.001

1995-2-23 9:23:24

TIME RANGE: 5.0 μ s

INPUT V RANGE: 0.320V

INPUT OFFSET: 0 %

EXPERIMENT: TRANSIENT ABSORPTION

FAST (200 MHz) QUASI-DIFFERENTIAL AMP

MODE: SINGLE-ENDED

SHOTS PRE CYCLE: 10

CYCLES: 5

PMT VOLTAGE: 702 V

EXCITATION WAVELENGTH: 355 nm OBSERVATION WAVELENGTH: 415 nm

SAMPLE: RuCl8(CO)

SOLVENT: CH2Cl2

TEMPERATURE: rt

COMMENT: under ethylene

COMMENT:

---> FIXED PARAMETER; ! ---> FIXED SIGN

$$y(t) = C0 + C1 * e^{-k1 * t} + C2 * e^{-k2 * t}$$

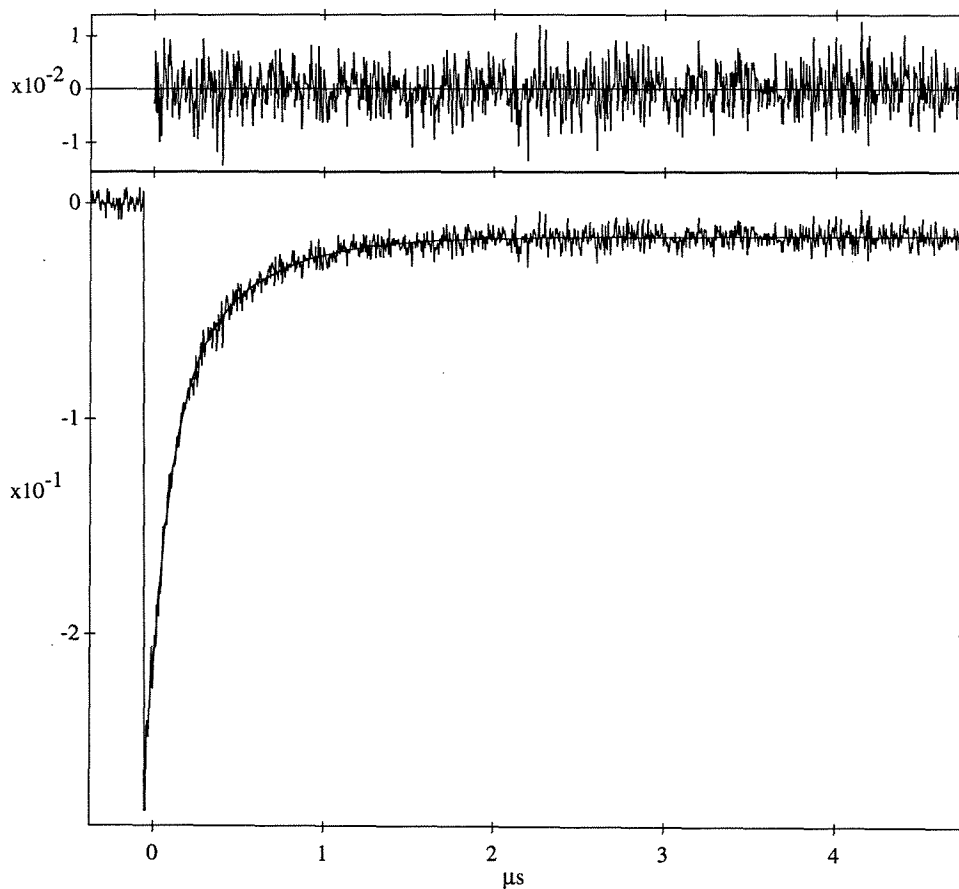
$$C0 = -1.544E-2$$

$$C1 = -1.144E-1$$

$$C2 = -8.417E-2$$

$$!k1 = 8.860E6 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$!k2 = 2.281E6 \text{ s}^{-1}$$



DATA FILE: RUAR.004

1995-2-23 9:13:21

TIME RANGE: 5.0 μ s

INPUT V RANGE: 0.320V

INPUT OFFSET: 0 %

EXPERIMENT: TRANSIENT ABSORPTION

FAST (200 MHz) QUASI-DIFFERENTIAL AMP

MODE: SINGLE-ENDED

SHOTS PRE CYCLE: 10

CYCLES: 5

PMT VOLTAGE: 702 V

EXCITATION WAVELENGTH: 355 nm OBSERVATION WAVELENGTH: 415 nm

SAMPLE: RuCl₃(CO)SOLVENT: CH₂Cl₂

TEMPERATURE: rt

COMMENT: under argon

COMMENT:

---> FIXED PARAMETER; ! ---> FIXED SIGN

$$y(t) = C0 + C1 * e^{-k1 * t} + C2 * e^{-k2 * t}$$

$$C0 = -9.262E-3$$

$$C1 = -6.495E-2$$

$$C2 = -8.926E-2$$

$$!k1 = 7.124E6 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$!k2 = 2.166E6 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

