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Light-driven oxidation of CH₄ to C₁ chemicals catalysed by an organometallic Ru complex with O₂†

 Tatsuya Nakano,^a Tsukasa Abe,^b Takahiro Matsumoto,^b Kento Kimura,^a Genta Nakamura,^a Shinya Hayami,^b Yoshihito Shiota,^b Kazunari Yoshizawa^b and Seiji Ogo^a

CH₄ conversion is one of the most challenging chemical reactions due to its inertness in terms of physical and chemical properties. We have achieved photo-induced C–H bond breaking of CH₄ and successive C–O bond formation to form CH₃OH concomitant with HCHO by an organometallic Ru complex with O₂.

CH₄ is one of the most promising resources of energy and materials because it has high affinity with renewable energy, and has become capable of being easily and abundantly obtained in biomethane form from biomass by means of recent technological developments.^{1,2} In order to use CH₄ in industrial processes instead of naphtha, innovative and useful transformation methods are now strongly demanded. However, its inertness in view of its physical and chemical properties makes CH₄ one of the most unreactive molecules.³ To date, there have been three type of catalysts, *i.e.*, enzymatic, heterogeneous and homogeneous, found for the direct oxidation of CH₄ to CH₃OH with O₂ as an oxidant.^{4–7} Soluble and particulate methane monooxygenases (sMMOs and pMMOs) are well-known enzymes that oxidise CH₄ to CH₃OH with O₂ under ambient conditions. Their active sites are constructed from Fe and Cu centres for sMMOs and pMMOs, respectively.⁴ They cleave the unreactive C–H bond of CH₄ with subsequent C–O bond formation, proposed to be promoted by the Fe and Cu oxido species. By mimicking the active-site structure of sMMOs and pMMOs, heterogeneous catalysts^{5,6} and homogeneous Cu catalysts⁷ have been developed to catalyse aerobic CH₄ oxidation to CH₃OH. The heterogeneous zeolite catalysts need high temperature, and the homogeneous Cu catalysts need H₂O₂ as

a reductant for the catalytic reaction. These catalysts may possess metal oxido cores that can promote C–H bond activation like MMOs. In addition to the MMO-inspired catalysts, a homogeneous inorganic compound of ClO₂ works as a light-triggered oxidizing reagent to convert CH₄ to CH₃OH and HCOOH with O₂ in a non-catalytic system.⁸ Homogeneous organometallic complexes other than CH₄-to-CH₃OH catalysts have also been designed for the conversion of CH₄ to various significant compounds, capitalizing on the flexible and designable tuning of the ligand environment surrounding the metal centre(s).⁹ Recently, various heterogeneous catalysts have also been developed for CH₄ conversion.⁶ While many efforts have been made to date for catalytic CH₄ conversion, the direct catalytic conversion of CH₄ to C₁ chemicals of CH₃OH and HCHO by a homogeneous organometallic catalyst with light irradiation has not yet been reported. Here, we report aerobic CH₄ oxidation to CH₃OH and HCHO catalysed by a homogeneous Ru complex in water with input of light energy. Most photocatalysts of organometallic complexes have been developed for redox reactions that mean single electron transfer between metal complexes and external electron donors/acceptors.¹⁰ Recently, charge transfers, such as ligand-to-metal or metal-to-ligand originating from organometallic complexes, have been utilized for chemical reactions such as material transformations apart from single-electron transfer reactions.^{9g,11} This advanced method should expand the possibility of photo-induced organometallic catalysis. We have developed a novel photo-driven C–H activating catalyst by means of charge transfer derived from a homogenous Ru complex.

A water-soluble and oxygen-sensitive Ru^{II} complex, [Ru^{II}(η⁵-C₅Me₅)(H₂O)₃]⁺ (1), was oxygenated by O₂ in H₂O to rapidly generate oxidised species like a bis(μ-oxido) Ru₂^{IV} species, [Ru₂^{IV}(η⁵-C₅Me₅)₂(μ-O)₂]²⁺ (2) (Fig. 1). This species was not formed in CH₃CN but formed in H₂O, which was likely to be caused by stabilization of the Ru₂^{IV}(μ-O)₂ core in a polar

^aDepartment of Chemistry and Biochemistry, Graduate School of Engineering, Kyushu University, 744 Moto-oka, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka 819-0395, Japan. E-mail: matsumoto.takahiro.236@m.kyushu-u.ac.jp

^bInstitute for Materials Chemistry and Engineering, Kyushu University, 744 Moto-oka, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka 819-0395, Japan

^cInternational Institute for Carbon-Neutral Energy Research (WPI-I2CNER), Kyushu University, 744 Moto-oka, Nishi-ku, Fukuoka, 819-0395, Japan

^dPrecursory Research for Embryonic Science and Technology (PRESTO), Japan Science and Technology Agency (JST), Kawaguchi 332-0012, Japan

^eGraduate School of Science and Technology, Kumamoto University, 2-39-1 Kurokami, Chuo-ku, Kumamoto 860-8555, Japan

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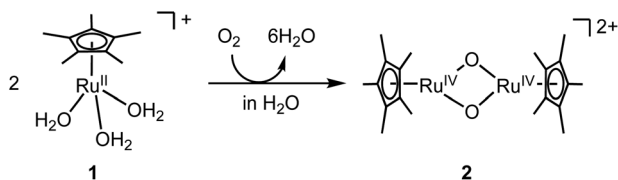


Fig. 1 Synthesis of bis(μ -oxido) Ru_2^{IV} complex **2** from oxygenation of mononuclear Ru^{II} triaqua complex **1** in H_2O .

environment. Density functional theory (DFT) calculations indicated that **2** was stabilized in H_2O but destabilized under vacuum conditions relative to the corresponding starting Ru^{II} triaqua complex **1** (Fig. S1†). The oxygenated species **2** is stable in H_2O at ambient temperature unlike bis(μ -oxido) Fe_2 species that are generally unstable at ambient temperature.¹² Its stability gave us a chance to irradiate **2** with light to form a highly active excited state.

The structure of **2** was estimated by electrospray ionization-mass spectrometry (ESI-MS) (Fig. S2 and S3†) and DFT calculations (Fig. 2). The positive-ion ESI mass spectrum of **2** in H_2O shows a prominent signal at m/z 521.9 that corresponds to $[2 + \text{OH}]^+$, and a characteristic isotopic distribution that matches well with the calculated isotopic distribution (Fig. S2a–c†). It can be strongly suggested that complex **2** bears oxido ligands by isotope-labelling experiments using O_2 in H_2^{18}O and $^{18}\text{O}_2$ in H_2O during oxygenation of **1**. The positive-ion ESI mass spectrum obtained from the reaction of **1** with O_2 in H_2^{18}O shows a prominent signal at m/z 527.9 that corresponds to $[\text{O}^{18}\text{-labeled } 2 + ^{18}\text{OH}]^+$ (Fig. S2d†), while the positive-ion ESI mass spectrum obtained from the reaction of **1** with $^{18}\text{O}_2$ in H_2O shows a prominent signal at m/z 521.9 that corresponds to $[2 + \text{OH}]^+$ (Fig. S2e†). These labelling experiments clearly reveal the presence of water-exchangeable ligands in **2** (Fig. S3†), which means that the oxido ligands should be coordinated to the Ru^{IV} centre. It is well known that oxido ligand(s) coordinating to metal centre(s) can be easily exchanged by external water.¹³ The high-valent metal centre is likely to bind an oxido ligand rather than a hydroxido ligand because such an oxido ligand has little ability to accept a proton to form a hydroxido ligand, caused by the Lewis basicity of the oxido ligand necessarily being lowered by delocalizing the electron density of the electron-rich oxido ligand toward the electron-deficient high-valent metal centre.^{12,14}

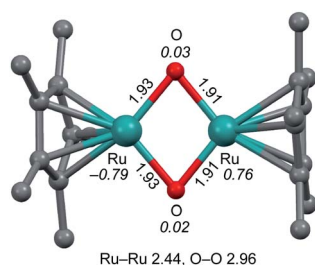


Fig. 2 Optimized structure of bis(μ -oxido) Ru_2^{IV} complex **2**. The structure of **2** in the ground singlet state was optimized by DFT calculations. Units are in Å. The italicized values represent the spin densities of the Ru and O atoms. H atoms are omitted for clarity.

DFT calculations indicated that the optimized structure of **2** contains a bis(μ -oxido) Ru_2^{IV} core rather than a (μ -peroxido) Ru_2^{III} core, as shown in Fig. 2. Multinuclear Ru (hydr)oxido complexes have been reported, which are structurally similar to the $\text{Ru}_2(\mu\text{-O})_2$ centre of **2**.¹⁵ The electron-donating $\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5$ ligand allows the dinuclear Ru centre to access high-valent oxidation states of IV and the steric hindrance of the methyl groups of the $\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{Me}_5$ ligand creates a small cavity around the Ru atoms for the arrangement of only two oxido ligands. The $\text{Ru}_2^{\text{IV}}(\mu\text{-O})_2$ structure seems to be characteristic of this ligand environment system. Changing ligand environments with respect to electronic effects and steric hindrance can provide various $\text{Ru}_2^x\{\mu\text{-O}(\text{H}_y)\}_z$ structures ($x = \text{III-VI}$, $y = 0-1$, and $z = 1-3$).¹⁵ The distances of the two Ru centres and the two O atoms in **2** were calculated to be 2.44 and 2.96 Å (Fig. 2), respectively, which correspond to the interacting dinuclear Ru centres and the cleavage of the O–O bond. Spin density analysis indicates each Ru^{IV} centre has $S = 1$ and an interatomic interaction of two Ru^{IV} centres with the antiferromagnetic exchange interaction results in $S = 0$ in the ground state of **2** (^1R , Table S1†), which is consistent with the experimental observation with a superconducting quantum interference device (SQUID) that the bis(μ -oxido) Ru_2^{IV} complex **2** is diamagnetic. On the basis of experimental and DFT results, the bis(μ -oxido) Ru_2^{IV} species **2** can be generated from four-electron reduction of O_2 by two Ru^{II} centres via O–O bond breaking.

An ultraviolet-visible (UV-vis) spectral change from **1** to **2** by oxygenation in H_2O shows a decrease in absorption bands around 330 nm ($\epsilon = 900 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) and 400 nm ($\epsilon = 1300 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) derived from **1** and an increase in a broad band around 290 nm ($\epsilon = 3800 \text{ M}^{-1} \text{ cm}^{-1}$) derived from **2** (Fig. S4†). Since the characteristic absorption band of **2** is observed in the UV region, we irradiated **2** with UV light for excitation. Time-dependent (TD)-DFT calculations are consistent with the experimental UV-vis spectra of **1** and **2** (Fig. S5†). The TD-DFT calculations of **2** show an absorption band at 263 nm, assigned to the charge transfer from the ground singlet state to the excited triplet state (Fig. S5b†). While the oxido ligands in **2** show little radical character with a spin density of almost zero (^1R , Table S1†), the oxido ligands in the excited triplet state are capable of showing a radical character ($^3\text{R}^*$, Table S1†), described below in detail. This radical character must originate in the abstraction of an H atom from CH_4 in the initiation step.

Following spectroscopic, mass-spectrometric and DFT analyses of **2**, we investigated its photo-induced oxidation of CH_4 in H_2O . An aqueous solution of **2** under a CH_4/O_2 atmosphere (partial pressures of CH_4 and $\text{O}_2 = 4$ and 2 MPa, respectively) was irradiated by UV light (250–385 nm, 15 mW cm^{-2}) for 5 h. Subsequently, the resulting aqueous solution was analysed by gas chromatography-mass spectrometry (GC-MS) after removing Ru complex(es) by passage through a silica gel column. CH_3OH and HCHO were observed by GC-MS analysis (Fig. S6†), with their retention times and fragment patterns clearly corresponding to those of authentic CH_3OH and HCHO . No HCOOH was observed by GC-MS. Control experiments were conducted without **2**, UV light, CH_4 , or O_2 , all showing no product formation. When visible light (385–740 nm) was used



instead of UV light, no reaction occurred. We determined the TONs of CH₃OH and HCHO as 1.1 and 3.0, respectively; thus, the total TON was estimated to be 4.1. Considering that CH₃OH was formed by 2-electron oxidation of CH₄ with 2-electron oxidant 2 and CH₃OH was 2-electron oxidized to form HCHO by 2, we calculated the TONs as follows: (mol of CH₃OH)/(mol of 2) for CH₃OH and (mol of HCHO) × 2/(mol of 2) for HCHO. Although the order of these TON values is the same as those of trinuclear Cu oxide systems that catalysed CH₄ oxidation to CH₃OH by O₂ using H₂O₂ as reductant (TON = 1.4 or ~6),⁷ our system needs only O₂. We also determined the yields of CH₃OH and HCHO based on CH₄ to be 0.12 and 0.17%, respectively. We confirmed that photo-induced CH₃OH oxidation yielded HCHO with 2 under the same conditions as the photo-induced CH₄ oxidation. No HCOOH was also detected in the CH₃OH oxidation. In order to confirm the origin of the oxygen atom of CH₃OH, we conducted an isotope labelling experiment of photo-induced oxidation of CH₄ by 2 with ¹⁶O₂ in H₂¹⁸O. No ¹⁸O-incorporated methanol (CH₃¹⁸OH) was formed, but CH₃¹⁶OH was observed. This result indicates that in the process of C–H bond activation of CH₄, coupling of a CH₃ radical with O₂ occurs prior to OH rebound to the CH₃ radical. After the C–H bond cleavage of CH₄, DFT calculations indicate that the interaction of the CH₃ radical with the OH ligand coordinating to the Ru centre is energetically higher than a transition state corresponding to the release of a CH₃ radical from the (μ-hydroxido)(μ-oxido) Ru₂^{III,IV} core (Fig. S7†). The insights, benefitting from the reports of activation of weaker C–H bonds in hydrocarbons rather than CH₄ by metal oxido species without light irradiation, also permit us to propose H atom abstraction from the C–H bond of CH₄.^{12,14,16}

We followed the reaction of bis(μ-oxido) Ru₂^{IV} species 2 with CH₄ and O₂ under light irradiation by ESI-MS (Fig. S8†). The ESI-MS results indicate that the main signal derived from 2 decreased as a signal at *m/z* 371.1, assignable to a tetramethylfulvene-coordinating Ru^{II} complex [Ru^{II}(tetramethylfulvene)(η⁵-C₅Me₅)]⁺, and unidentified signals increased. The formation of tetramethylfulvene complex indicates that the methyl group of η⁵-C₅Me₅ was oxidized.¹⁷

Photo-driven oxidation of C₂H₆ by using 2 with O₂ (partial pressures of C₂H₆ and O₂ = 2 and 1 MPa, respectively) also occurs as in the case with CH₄ oxidation. The products of C₂H₅OH and CH₃CHO were observed by GC-MS (Fig. S9†), where their TONs were determined to be 0.31 and 0.46, respectively, based on the same calculation protocol as for CH₄ oxidation. The total TON was calculated as 0.77. A trace amount of CH₃COOH was observed in the C₂H₆ oxidation. The TON of C₂H₆ oxidation is slightly lower than that of the CH₄ oxidation, which suggests that the oxidation reaction with 2 is relevant to the molecular size of the external substrate. The ten methyl groups of two η⁵-C₅Me₅ ligands seem to protect the bis(μ-oxido) Ru₂^{IV} core, which allows a smaller molecule to access the active bis(μ-oxido) centre.

DFT calculations indicate that photo-excitation of 2 is required to cause H atom abstraction from CH₄ (Fig. 3), which is consistent with the experimental result that 2 shows no reactivity toward CH₄ without light irradiation. Fig. 3 shows the

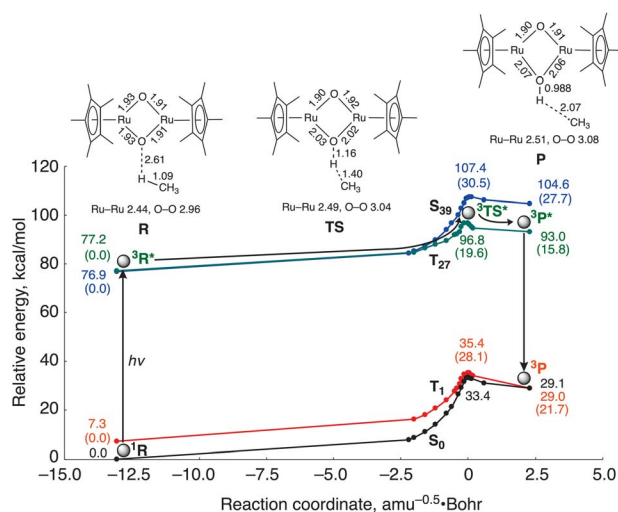


Fig. 3 Computed energy surfaces for the C–H bond activation of CH₄ by 2 in the ground state S₀ and the three excited states T₁, T₂₇ and S₃₉. R: reactant complex, TS: transition state and P: product complex. The values in parentheses are relative energies from R in each state. Distances and energies are given in units of Å and kcal mol⁻¹, respectively.

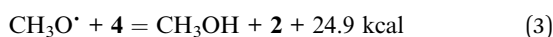
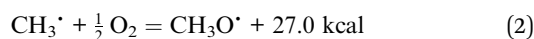
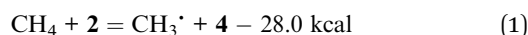
computed energy surfaces for the C–H bond activation by 2 in the open-shell singlet and triplet states. To obtain reaction coordinates of the C–H bond dissociation, we performed intrinsic reaction coordinate (IRC) calculations in the ground state. The potential energy surfaces of the excited states were obtained by a single-point calculation using the TD-DFT method along the reaction coordinate. The reactions involve the interaction of the oxido ligand with the H atom, followed by H atom abstraction from CH₄ to generate a CH₃ radical with the (μ-hydroxido)(μ-oxido) Ru₂^{III,IV} species. Calculated activation energies for the C–H bond cleavage of CH₄ by the catalyst are 33.4 kcal mol⁻¹ in the ground state S₀ and 19.6 kcal mol⁻¹ in the triplet excited state T₂₇. These results lead us to conclude that CH₄ activation with 2 is likely to occur in the transition state in the potential energy surface of the excited state.

Spin density analysis shows the oxido ligands of the reactant complex in the ground singlet state ¹R have little radical character (O₁: 0.01; O₂: 0.03), while those in the excited triplet state ³R* have a more radical character (O₁: 0.23; O₂: 0.24) (Table S1†). The increase in the spin densities of the μ-oxido ligands in the bis(μ-oxido)dicopper complexes enhances the reactivity for H atom abstraction from CH₄.¹⁸ Therefore, it is considered that the increase in the spin densities in the μ-oxido moieties diminishes the activation energy of H atom abstraction from CH₄. We considered this the reason why the spin densities in the μ-oxido moieties increase by irradiation with UV light. Since the two unpaired electrons in the Ru centres are antiferromagnetically coupled in the ground singlet state of 2, the delocalized electrons of the μ-oxido moieties are cancelled. In contrast, UV light irradiation induces metal-to-metal charge transfer (MMCT) (Fig. S5†) to cause the spin inversion of an unpaired electron in the Ru centre. Therefore, the delocalized electrons of the μ-oxido moieties are enhanced, resulting in the

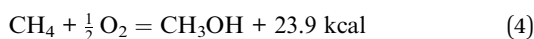


radical character of the μ -oxido moieties. In the transition state (TS), the C atom of the CH_3 radical increases in radical character with H atom migration, while the spin density of the Ru centre decreases. Thus, O–H bond formation and CH_3 radical formation occur simultaneously.

On the basis of experimental analyses and DFT calculations, we propose a reaction mechanism of photo-induced CH_4 oxidation by the Ru complex with O_2 (Fig. 4). The bis(μ -oxido) Ru_2^{IV} species **2** is excited by UV light to generate the excited species **3**. The highly active excited species **3** is able to abstract an H atom from CH_4 to afford (μ -hydroxido)(μ -oxido) $\text{Ru}_2^{\text{III,IV}}$ species **4** with the CH_3 radical. The CH_3 radical reacts with O_2 to form a $\text{CH}_3\text{OO}\cdot$ radical, which can be coupled intermolecularly to generate a $\text{CH}_3\text{OOOCH}_3$ species. This releases O_2 to form a $\text{CH}_3\text{O}\cdot$ radical,¹⁹ which abstracts an H atom from **4** to afford CH_3OH together with regeneration of **2**. Based on thermodynamic energy calculations for CH_4 oxidation to CH_3OH with **2** in the ground state in H_2O at standard temperature (eqn (1)–(4)), the energies are corrected by zero-point vibrational energies and Gibbs free energies at 298.15 K, the process of H atom abstraction from CH_4 to a CH_3 radical is an endergonic reaction ($\Delta G = 28.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$), although the processes of CH_3 radical with O_2 ($\Delta G = -27.0 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$) and $\text{CH}_3\text{O}\cdot$ radical with **2** ($\Delta G = -24.9 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$) are exergonic reactions. The overall reaction of CH_4 with O_2 to CH_3OH is exergonic ($\Delta G = -23.9 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}$). Because only the first step of H atom abstraction by **2** needs external energy, we must input light energy into this system.



(1) + (2) + (3):



In conclusion, we have succeeded in the photo-induced conversion of CH_4 to C_1 chemicals of CH_3OH and HCHO catalysed by the water-soluble bis(μ -oxido) Ru_2^{IV} complex with O_2 .

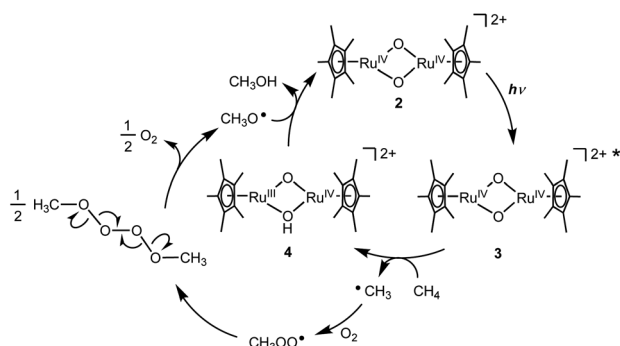


Fig. 4 A proposed mechanism for the photo-induced oxidation of CH_4 to CH_3OH by Ru complex with O_2 in H_2O .

This is the first case of catalytic oxidation of CH_4 to CH_3OH and HCHO with a homogeneous catalyst by using only O_2 . The light-triggered radical character of the oxido ligands enables the activation of the unreactive C–H bond of CH_4 , as evidenced by experimental results and DFT calculations. We think it will be possible to apply such a photo-excited metal complex to the activation of various unactivated molecules.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts to declare.

Acknowledgements

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