

## The role of carboxylato ligand dissociation in the oxidation of chrysin with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> catalysed by [Mn<sub>2</sub><sup>III,IV</sup>(μ-CH<sub>3</sub>COO)(μ-O)<sub>2</sub>(Me<sub>4</sub>dtne)](PF<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub><sup>†</sup>

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The aqueous and non-aqueous chemistry of the complex [Mn<sub>2</sub><sup>III,IV</sup>(μ-CH<sub>3</sub>COO)(μ-O)<sub>2</sub>(Me<sub>4</sub>dtne)](PF<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (where Me<sub>4</sub>dtne = 1,2-bis(4,7-dimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclonon-1-yl)ethane), which has been demonstrated as an exceptionally active catalyst in the bleaching of raw cotton and especially wood pulp at high pH (>11), is explored by UV/vis absorption, Raman and EPR spectroscopies and cyclic voltammetry. The data indicate that dissociation of the μ-acetato bridge is essential to the catalyst activity and rationalises the effect of sequestrants such as DTPA on its performance.

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## Introduction

The coordination chemistry of manganese complexes<sup>1</sup> bearing ligands based on the tridentate macrocycle 1,4,7-triazacyclononane (tacn) has attracted considerable attention both with respect to their solid state and magnetic properties and as models for bioinorganic systems.<sup>2</sup> Since the first reports of multinuclear manganese complexes incorporating such ligands in the mid-1980s, interest in manganese chemistry is driven in large part by a wide range of oxidation states that are accessible, *e.g.*, from Mn<sup>II,III</sup> to Mn<sup>IV</sup>. Among the many multinuclear manganese complexes reported to date, dinuclear manganese complexes containing one<sup>3</sup> or more μ-oxido groups<sup>4</sup> have perhaps been the most extensively studied.<sup>5</sup>

Manganese complexes derived from Me<sub>3</sub>tacn (*N,N',N''*-trimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane) and Me<sub>4</sub>dtne (1,2-bis(4,7-dimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclonon-1-yl)ethane), such as the mixed-valence complex [Mn<sub>2</sub><sup>III,IV</sup>(μ-CH<sub>3</sub>COO)(μ-O)<sub>2</sub>(Me<sub>4</sub>dtne)](PF<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (**1**),<sup>6,7</sup> and the complexes [Mn<sub>2</sub><sup>IV,IV</sup>(μ-CH<sub>3</sub>COO)(μ-O)<sub>2</sub>(Me<sub>4</sub>dtne)](ClO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> (**2**),<sup>7</sup> [Mn<sub>2</sub><sup>IV,IV</sup>(μ-O)<sub>3</sub>(Me<sub>3</sub>tacn)<sub>2</sub>](PF<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (**3**),<sup>2a,b</sup> and [Mn<sub>2</sub><sup>III,III</sup>(μ-CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>(μ-O)(Me<sub>3</sub>tacn)<sub>2</sub>](PF<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (**4**),<sup>2a,b</sup> were developed by Wieghardt and co-workers, with the aim of stabilizing μ-oxido bridged manganese units.

These complexes were described originally by Wieghardt and co-workers as models for manganese catalases and the

oxygen-evolving complex of photosystem II,<sup>2b,7</sup> in particular with respect to extensive EPR spectroscopic studies.<sup>7</sup> However, in addition to their use as structural models for the study of enzymes and bioinorganic clusters, many of these complexes have been shown to catalyse oxidative transformations with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>.<sup>8</sup> Indeed complex **3** has shown good to excellent activity in the presence of carboxylic acids in a range of oxidative transformations including the epoxidation and *cis*-dihydroxylation of alkenes<sup>9–13</sup> and the oxidation of alcohols and aldehydes.<sup>14,15</sup>

Recent mechanistic studies<sup>16</sup> and in particular speciation analysis in non-aqueous media have demonstrated that,<sup>10,11</sup> in the case of **3**, activity in oxidation catalysis is critically dependent on the formation of μ-carboxylato bridged complexes analogous to **4** *in situ*. A key observation in these systems was that the carboxylato ligands are central to determining both the activity and selectivity of **3** in the oxidation of alkenes in particular<sup>10</sup> and, for example, as the source of chirality in the enantioselective *cis*-dihydroxylation of alkenes.<sup>13</sup>

In contrast to the selective oxidation of organic substrates, the application of complexes **1–4** in industrial bleaching applications, *e.g.*, raw cotton<sup>8</sup> and wood pulp,<sup>17–19</sup> with H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> requires that the complexes operate under conditions of high pH (11–11.5) in aqueous buffers and in the presence of sequestrants (*e.g.*, diethylene-triamine-pentaacetic acid, DTPA). The latter is important for sequestering trace metal ions that can disproportionate H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>. Interest in such catalysts for cotton bleaching is focused especially on limiting the extent of cellulose damage through the use of milder reaction conditions (*i.e.* lower temperatures and shorter reaction times); however, the treatments require high pH in order to remove fats and other unwanted components from raw cotton and to remove partially oxidised lignin in the case of wood pulp.<sup>18d</sup> Under these conditions it is complex **1** rather than **3** that has shown a

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better performance in cotton bleaching, especially at relatively high pH (11–11.5), which enables significantly lower temperatures to be used than the 90–100 °C normally employed for such processes.<sup>17</sup>

Central questions relating to the application of **1** in such bulk processes are: what are the effects of other components, especially sequestrants, and why does the catalyst work optimally at such high pH values? Answering these questions necessitates elucidating the structure of the species present at different pH values and potential interactions with the carboxylates that are commonly present in the additives used (e.g., DTPA).

Although the solid state and magnetic properties of these complexes have been examined in detail,<sup>7</sup> their speciation in solution and especially in water has received relatively little attention. This lack of data is in large part due to the tendency of these complexes to undergo disproportionation reactions in solution and to form labile high-spin  $d^5$   $Mn^{II}$  complexes, which tend to form manganese oxides at high pH. Nevertheless, understanding the pH dependence of the coordination chemistry of manganese complexes is of wider importance due to the numerous roles the complexes play in both natural and artificial systems, including the active sites of a number of metalloenzymes,<sup>20</sup> and in water oxidation catalysis, which has seen a recent surge in interest.<sup>21</sup>

In the present contribution, the pH dependent aqueous and non-aqueous coordination chemistry of **1** was investigated by UV/vis absorption, Raman and electron paramagnetic resonance (EPR) spectroscopies, as well as cyclic voltammetry. The importance of carboxylato ligands in determining catalytic activity is of central interest. In contrast to complex **3**, the activity of which, at low pH, depends critically on the presence of carboxylato ligands,<sup>10</sup> here we show that for **1**, at high pH, dissociation of the  $\mu$ -carboxylato ligand is key to its activity in oxidation catalysis as demonstrated in the bleaching of chrysin containing aqueous solutions (Fig. 1) with  $H_2O_2$ . Furthermore, we demonstrate that carbonate, either added deliberately or present due to absorption of  $CO_2$  from the atmosphere, especially at high pH, displaces the acetate ligand of **1** and is also effective in suppressing catalytic activity through coordination to the dinuclear complex.

## Results

Complexes **1** and **2** (Fig. 1) were prepared as described earlier<sup>6,7</sup> with slight modifications. The solution chemistry of **1** and **2** was first studied in acetonitrile by UV/vis absorption, Raman and resonance Raman spectroscopy and by cyclic voltammetry in order to examine the effect of ligand exchange on their spectroscopic and electrochemical properties.

### UV/vis absorption spectroscopy and cyclic voltammetry in acetonitrile

The UV/vis absorption spectrum of **1** in  $CH_3CN$  in the presence of various carboxylic acids is shown in Fig. 2. Addition of carboxylic acids, such as  $CCl_3CO_2H$ ,  $CF_3CO_2H$  and  $CH_2BrCO_2H$ ,

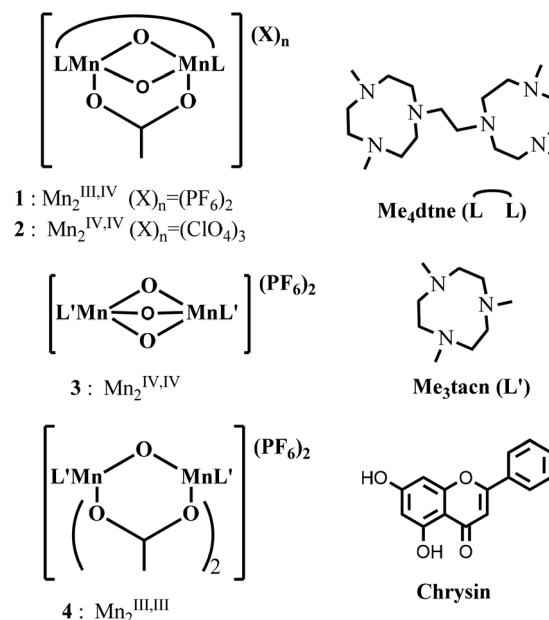


Fig. 1 Structure of complexes **1**–**4**, the ligands **Me<sub>4</sub>dtne** and **Me<sub>3</sub>tacn** and of **chrysin**.

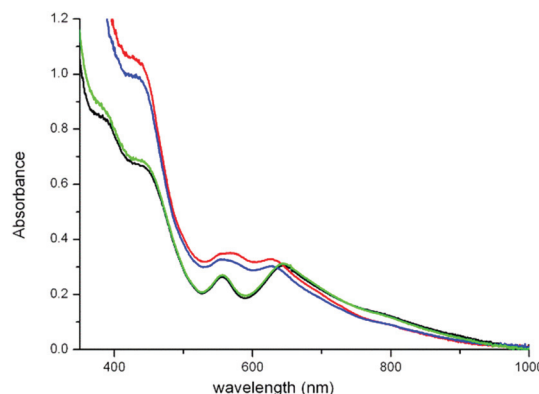


Fig. 2 UV/vis absorption spectra of **1** (1 mM) in acetonitrile (black) 30 min after addition of  $CH_2BrCO_2H$  (green line),  $CCl_3CO_2H$  (red), and  $CF_3CO_2H$  (blue), each at 100 mM.

benzoic acid and 2,6-dichlorobenzoic acid, has relatively little, if any, effect on the UV/vis absorption spectrum of **1** in  $CH_3CN$ . In the case of  $CCl_3CO_2H$  and  $CF_3CO_2H$ , however, over time (*ca.* 30 min) a blue shift in the visible absorption is observed, which, on the basis of the pH dependence of the absorption spectrum of **1** and by comparison with **2** (*vide infra*), is ascribed to the dissociation of the carboxylato bridge.

A reversible redox wave was observed for **1** in acetonitrile at  $E_{1/2} = 0.64$  V (Fig. 3). The chemical, as well as electrochemical, reversibility was confirmed by UV/vis absorption (Fig. 4) and FTIR spectroelectrochemistry (ESI, Fig. S1 and S2†), which showed formation of **2** (*i.e.* the spectrum obtained, Fig. 4 (red), matched that of the independently prepared complex **2** in acetonitrile) and complete recovery of the spectrum of **1** upon reduction.



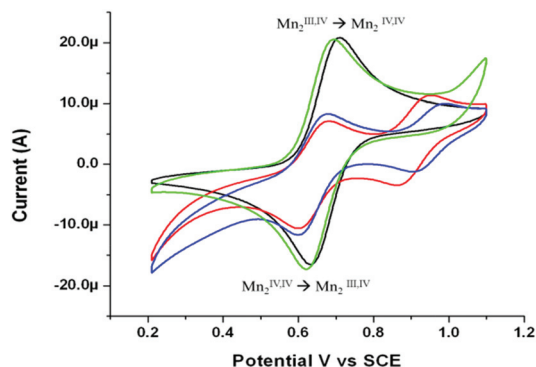


Fig. 3 Cyclic voltammogram of **1** (1 mM, black) in acetonitrile (0.1 M TBAPF<sub>6</sub>), with CH<sub>2</sub>BrCO<sub>2</sub>H (green), CCl<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H (red) or CF<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H (blue) (at 0.1 M), at a GC electrode at 0.1 V s<sup>-1</sup>. See also Fig S3 in ESI.†

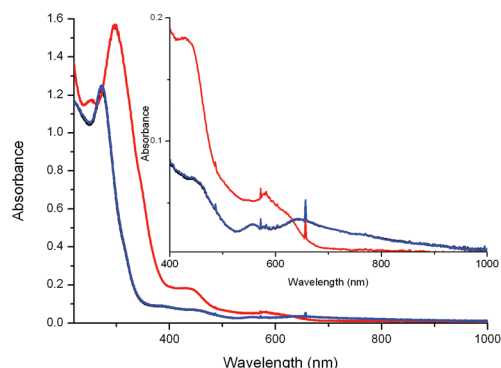


Fig. 4 UV/vis absorption spectroelectrochemistry of **1** (5 mM) in acetonitrile (0.1 M TBAPF<sub>6</sub>) – black: before oxidation, red: at 0.9 V and blue: after reduction at 0.1 V – obtained during thin layer cyclic voltammetry at 5 mV s<sup>-1</sup>. The sharp spikes are spectral artefacts. Spectra were obtained using an OTTE cell equipped with quartz windows, platinum counter and working electrodes and a Ag/AgCl reference electrode.

The effect of addition of carboxylic acids on the cyclic voltammetry of **1** was examined to assess the propensity for exchange of the acetato bridging ligand. Addition of CCl<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H or CF<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H resulted in a decrease in current at  $E_{1/2}$  0.64 V and the appearance of a new redox wave at *ca.*  $E_{1/2}$  0.9 V, with the more electron withdrawing CF<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup> moving the redox wave to a more positive potential than CCl<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub><sup>-</sup>. Comparison with the cyclic voltammogram of [Mn<sub>2</sub><sup>III,IV</sup>(μ-CF<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>)(μ-O)<sub>2</sub>(Me<sub>4</sub>dtne)](PF<sub>6</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (see ESI, Fig. S3†) confirms this assignment. The increase in redox potential of 270 mV is consistent with the changes previously observed for substitution of the acetato bridging ligands of the analogous Me<sub>3</sub>tacn based complex **4**, where the exchange of two acetato ligands for trichloroacetato ligands resulted in a shift of 420 mV.<sup>10</sup>

By contrast the addition of other acids, such as CH<sub>2</sub>BrCO<sub>2</sub>H, benzoic acid and its derivatives, which would be expected to show a shift of 50 to 100 mV to more positive potentials,<sup>10</sup> did not show a significant effect (20 mV) on the cyclic voltammetry of **1**, indicating that ligand exchange does not occur in those cases (Fig. 4 and 5), in agreement with UV/vis spectroscopic data (*vide supra*). The electrochemical data

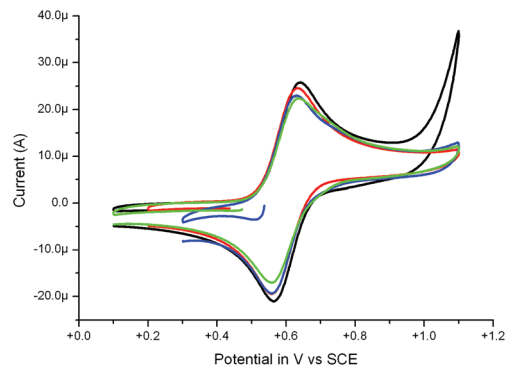


Fig. 5 Cyclic voltammetry of **1** (1 mM, black) in acetonitrile (0.1 M LiClO<sub>4</sub>) and with 2,4,6-trimethylbenzoic acid (green), benzoic acid (red), 2,6-dichloro-benzoic acid (blue), at 0.1 M at a GC electrode at 0.1 V s<sup>-1</sup>.

indicate that the influence of the carboxylato ligands on the visible absorption spectrum is negligible and hence that exchange of carboxylato ligands cannot be determined easily by UV/vis absorption spectroscopy (*vide supra*).

#### UV resonance Raman spectroscopy of **1** and **2** in acetonitrile

Resonance Raman spectroscopy was employed to characterise the nature of the electronic transitions responsible for the UV and visible absorption bands of both **1** and **2**. Excitation at wavelengths longer than 473 nm did not result in resonance enhancement of the Raman modes consistent with the assignment of those absorption bands as metal centred transitions. Excitation at 405 nm and 355 nm, by contrast, provided resonantly enhanced spectra with bands at less than 1000 cm<sup>-1</sup> Raman shift showing the most pronounced enhancements.

The resonance Raman spectra ( $\lambda_{\text{exc}}$  355 nm) of **1** and **2** in CH<sub>3</sub>CN are shown in Fig. 6. Strongly enhanced bands are observed at 608, 691 and 802 cm<sup>-1</sup> for **1**. The band at 802 cm<sup>-1</sup> is assigned tentatively to Mn–O–Mn vibrational mode, albeit

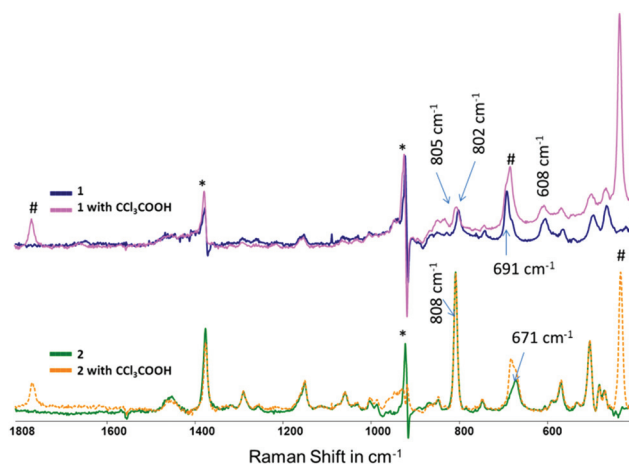


Fig. 6 Resonance Raman spectra of **1** (upper, blue without and pink with CCl<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H) and **2** (lower green without and orange with CCl<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H) (1 mM) in acetonitrile,  $\lambda_{\text{exc}}$  355 nm. The bands '#' at 1770, 682 and 435 cm<sup>-1</sup> are modes of CCl<sub>3</sub>CO<sub>2</sub>H. Spectra are solvent (acetonitrile) subtracted, '\*' distortion due to imperfect solvent subtraction.



these modes are at  $100\text{ cm}^{-1}$  higher frequency than those observed for complexes such as **3** ( $701\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ).<sup>22</sup> The band at *ca.*  $691\text{ cm}^{-1}$  is assigned tentatively to a vibrational mode centred on the Mn–O–C(R)–O–Mn unit. As for the UV/vis absorption spectrum of **1**, addition of 100 eq. of  $\text{CCl}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  had relatively little effect on the Raman spectrum except for the appearance of several bands due to  $\text{CCl}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ , with the band at  $682\text{ cm}^{-1}$  overlapping with bands of **1** and **2** (Fig. 6).

The Raman spectrum of **2** in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  at  $\lambda_{\text{exc}}$   $355\text{ nm}$  is more intense than that of **1** primarily due to the higher molar absorptivity of **2** at  $355\text{ nm}$  (Fig. 6). For **2** a strong band at  $808\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and a broadened band at  $671\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are observed. These bands are comparable with bands observed for **1**. However, in contrast to **1**, several bands at greater than  $1000\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are observed, which are assigned to the  $\text{Me}_4\text{dtne}$  ligand. Hence, the absorption band at  $350\text{ nm}$  can be described as LMCT in character with substantial involvement of the  $\text{Me}_4\text{dtne}$  ligand. Addition of  $\text{CCl}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  to a solution of **2** in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  did not result in a change to the spectrum except for additional bands due to the acid itself (*e.g.*, at  $682\text{ cm}^{-1}$ ).

### UV/vis absorption spectroscopy and cyclic voltammetry in water

The UV/vis absorption spectrum of **1** in water at pH 6, 8 and 11 is shown in Fig. 7. The two absorption bands in the visible region (at *ca.*  $550$  and  $630\text{ nm}$ ) shift hypsochromically as the pH increases. As **1** has no acidic protons, the changes are therefore indicative of either a change in coordination mode or oxidation state as the pH is increased. The shift between pH 6 and 8 is relatively minor with the absorption at  $637\text{ nm}$  shifting by  $225\text{ cm}^{-1}$  to the higher energy, while the shift observed between pH 6 and 11 is *ca.*  $1137\text{ cm}^{-1}$ .

In contrast to that observed in acetonitrile, in water two reversible redox waves are observed at pH 6 and 8 (Fig. 8). The redox wave at  $0.49\text{ V}$  is assigned to **1**, while the weaker redox wave at *ca.*  $0.16\text{ V}$  is tentatively ascribed to an analogue of **1** in which the acetato ligand is replaced by a carbonate bridge between the two manganese centres (*vide infra*). At pH 11, the redox wave at  $0.49\text{ V}$  is essentially absent and two ill-resolved redox waves are observed at *ca.*  $0.0$  and  $0.16\text{ V}$ . The former

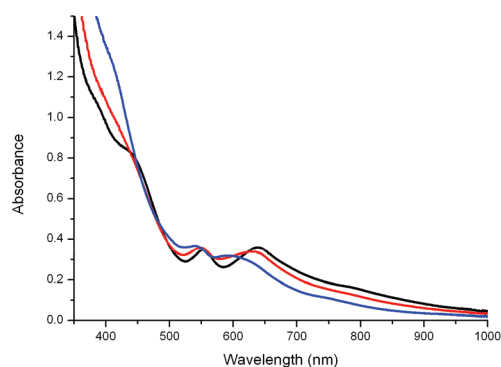


Fig. 7 UV/vis absorption spectrum of **1** (1 mM) in water at pH 6.6 (black), 8.2 (red) and 11.1 (blue). The pH was adjusted with  $\text{NaOH(aq)}$ .

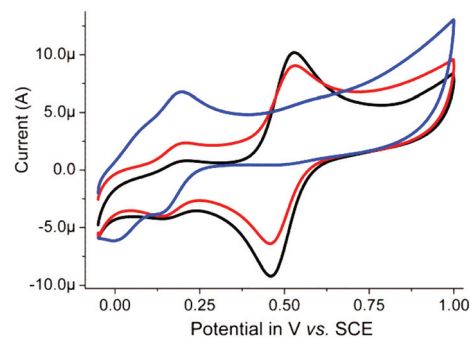


Fig. 8 Cyclic voltammetry of **1** (1 mM) in  $0.1\text{ M KNO}_3\text{(aq)}$  at a GC electrode at pH 6 (black), pH 8 (red) and pH 11 (blue). Sweep rate:  $100\text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .

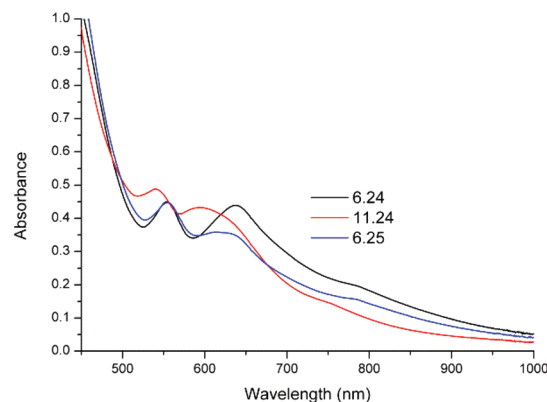


Fig. 9 UV/vis absorption spectra of **1** (1 mM) in water at, initially, pH 6.24, then pH 11.24 and finally pH 6.25. The pH was adjusted using  $\text{NaOH(aq)}$  and  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4\text{(aq)}$ , respectively.

redox wave is assigned to a complex in which the carboxylato bridge of **1** is replaced partially or fully by hydroxido ligands and the latter where a carbonate is bound in place of an acetato ligand (*vide infra*).

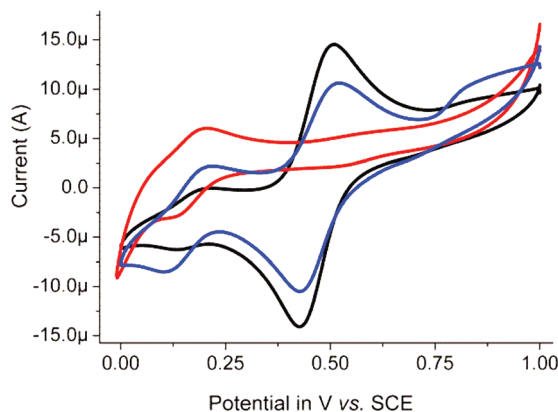
The pH dependent changes in the UV/vis absorption spectra and cyclic voltammetry are not fully reversible. On returning the pH from 11 to 6, the UV/vis absorption spectrum of **1** undergoes a bathochromic shift and is similar but not identical to the initial spectrum (Fig. 9). Similarly, the redox wave at  $0.49\text{ V}$  reappears but its intensity relative to the redox wave at  $0.16\text{ V}$  is less than initially observed (Fig. 10). The lack of complete reversibility, together with confirmation that oxidation is not occurring by comparison with **2**, indicates that the changes are due to ligand exchange (*i.e.* reversible exchange of the acetato ligand for a carbonate ligand, *vide infra*).

### pH dependence of the EPR spectrum of **1**

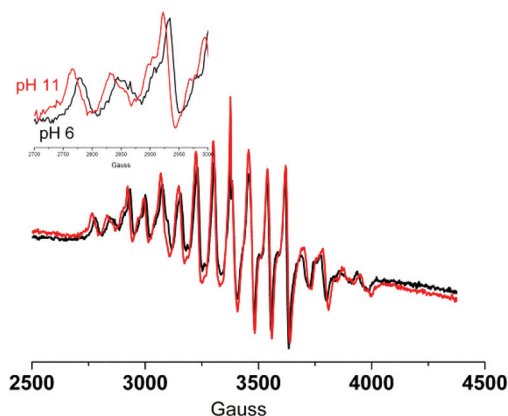
The effect of changes in pH on the EPR spectrum of **1** and **2** at  $77\text{ K}$  was investigated (Fig. 11). EPR spectra were obtained in water-*t*-BuOH ( $5:1\text{ v/v}$ )<sup>23</sup> to obtain glasses at  $77\text{ K}$  of sufficient quality to allow for measurements. The 16-line EPR spectra of







**Fig. 10** Cyclic voltammogram of **1** (1 mM) in 0.1 M KNO<sub>3</sub>(aq) at, initially, pH 6.24 (black), then pH 11.24 (red) and finally pH 6.25 (blue). The pH was adjusted using NaOH(aq) and H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>(aq), respectively. At a GC electrode, at 100 mV s<sup>-1</sup>.

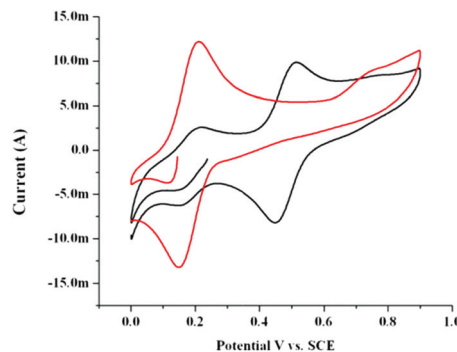


**Fig. 11** EPR spectra of **1** (1 mM) in water-*t*BuOH (5:1 v/v) at pH 6 (black) and at pH 11 (red). At a *g*-value of ca. 2.

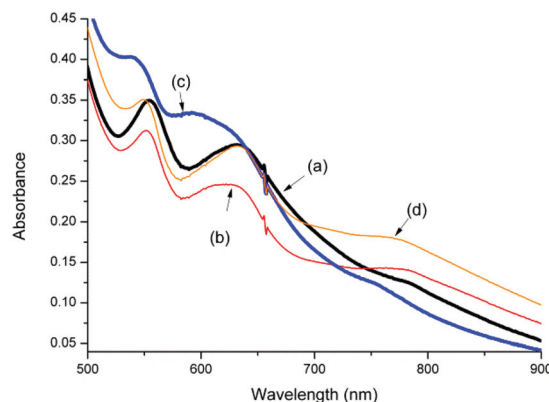
**1** were centred at a *g*-value of ca. 2 with hyperfine coupling constants ( $a_{\text{Mn}} = 70$  G at pH 6 and pH 8 and 76 G at pH 11), consistent with spectra reported for **1** earlier ( $a_{\text{Mn}} = 75$  G).<sup>7</sup> The differences in the hyperfine coupling observed for **1** at pH 6 and at pH 11 confirm that a change in coordination mode (either monodentate acetate or complete dissociation) has occurred and are comparable with differences between spectra reported for the one electron oxidised form of complex **4** (i.e. in the Mn<sup>III,IV</sup> oxidation state,  $a_{\text{Mn}} = 76$  G) and the one electron reduced form of **3** (i.e. in the Mn<sup>III,IV</sup> oxidation state,  $a_{\text{Mn}} = 69$  G).<sup>22</sup> Notably, cycling the pH between pH 6.2, 11.2 and 6.2 was accompanied by a change in the hyperfine coupling from 70 to 76 G and then back to 70 G, respectively.

#### Effect of bicarbonate on the speciation of complex **1** at pH 6 and pH 11

Speciation analysis of complex **1** at concentrations (i.e. 0.1 mM) closer to the concentrations used in the catalytic oxidation of chrysin (i.e. 1 μM, *vide infra*) by UV/vis absorption spectroscopy showed that the blue shift observed at 1 mM



**Fig. 12** Cyclic voltammetry at a GC electrode (100 mV s<sup>-1</sup>) of **1** (1 mM) in 0.1 M KNO<sub>3</sub>(aq) at pH 6.0 before (black) and after (red) addition of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (to 0.1 M).



**Fig. 13** UV/vis absorption spectra of **1** (1 mM) in 0.1 M KNO<sub>3</sub>(aq) at (a) pH 6.0 before (black) and (b) after (red) addition of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (to 0.1 M) and at (c) pH 11.0 before (blue) and (d) after (orange) addition of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (to 0.1 M). Note that the carbonate solutions were adjusted to the correct pH with NaOH prior to the addition.

concentration upon an increase in pH from 6 to 11 did not occur. This initially surprising difference is tentatively ascribed to the fact that at a concentration of 0.1 mM of complex **1**, the extent of CO<sub>2</sub> absorption from the atmosphere provides sufficient carbonate to displace the acetate ligand of **1**. This is especially the case at pH 11 where CO<sub>2</sub> is absorbed rapidly from the atmosphere (and can cause a decrease in pH concomitant with formation of carbonates).

Addition of NaHCO<sub>3</sub> (to 0.1 M) to a solution of complex **1** (1 mM) at pH 6 resulted in complete disappearance of the redox wave at 0.49 V and the previously minor redox wave at 0.16 V increases concomitantly (Fig. 12). The effect of addition of carbonate on the UV/vis spectrum of **1** at pH 6 is relatively minor but is consistent with the changes observed after the pH jumps from pH 6 to 11 and back to pH 6 (*vide supra*).

At pH 11, the effect of addition of carbonate solution (for which the pH had been adjusted to pH 11 with NaOH) on the UV/vis spectrum is more pronounced with the spectrum reverting to that expected for a carboxylato bridged complex (Fig. 13). In addition the redox wave at 0.16 V increases in current density at the expense of the redox wave at 0.05 V



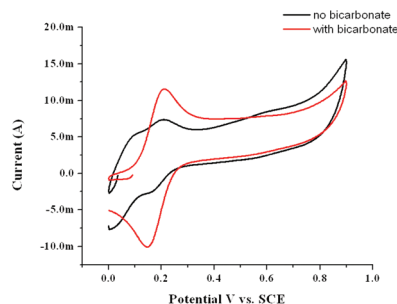


Fig. 14 Cyclic voltammetry at a GC electrode ( $100 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ) of **1** (1 mM) in 0.1 M  $\text{KNO}_3(\text{aq})$  at pH 11.0 before (black) and after (red) addition of  $\text{NaHCO}_3$  (to 0.1 M).

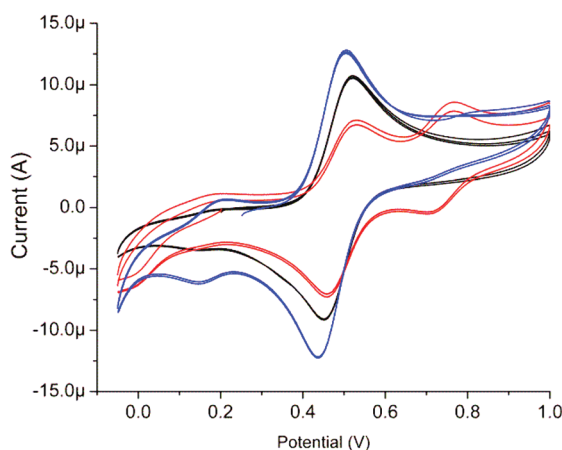


Fig. 15 Cyclic voltammogram of **1** (1 mM) in 0.1 M  $\text{KNO}_3(\text{aq})$  at, initially, pH 6.2 (blue), with 0.1 M  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$  (black) and with 0.1 M  $\text{CCl}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$  (red). At a GC electrode vs. SCE, at  $100 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .

(Fig. 14). Similar changes were observed in the Raman spectrum of **1**, see ESI† for details.

#### Effect of carboxylates on the speciation of **1** at pH 6 and pH 11

As with acetonitrile, addition of either  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$  or  $\text{CCl}_3\text{COONa}$  has only a minor effect (0.1 M at pH 6) on the UV/vis absorption spectrum of **1** (1 mM) in water (data not shown). By contrast, substantial changes to the cyclic voltammetry of **1** were observed. Addition of  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$  results in a decrease in the intensity of the minor redox wave at *ca.* 0.16 V with a concomitant increase in current for the redox wave at *ca.* 0.49 V (Fig. 15). Addition of  $\text{CCl}_3\text{COONa}$  by contrast results in a large decrease in current response at 0.51 V and the appearance of a new redox wave at *ca.* 0.75 V, consistent with ligand exchange of the acetato ligand with a trichloroacetato ligand.

At pH 11 (Fig. 16), the UV/vis absorption spectrum and cyclic voltammogram of **1** are largely unperturbed by addition of  $\text{CCl}_3\text{COONa}$ . By contrast, addition of  $\text{CH}_3\text{COONa}$  (while maintaining pH 11) results in a change in the UV/vis absorption spectrum towards that observed at pH 6 and the reappearance of the redox wave at *ca.* 0.49 V. These changes indicate partial recovery of the acetato bridged complex **1**.

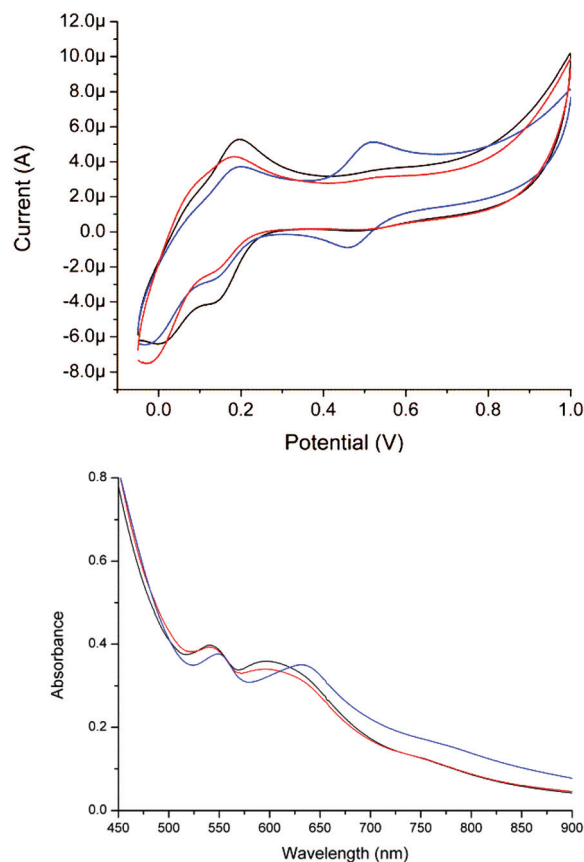


Fig. 16 Cyclic voltammetry (at a GC electrode vs. SCE at  $100 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$ ) and UV/vis absorption spectra of **1** (1 mM) in 0.1 M  $\text{KNO}_3(\text{aq})$  at, initially, pH 11.0 (red), with 0.1 M  $\text{CH}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$  (blue) and with 0.1 M  $\text{CCl}_3\text{CO}_2\text{Na}$  (black).

As for the UV/vis absorption spectra, the EPR spectrum of **1** at pH 6 is unaffected by the addition of carboxylate salts except for the appearance of a weak contribution from a 6 line signal indicating the presence of traces of  $\text{Mn(II)}$  salts (data not shown).

#### UV resonance Raman of **1** and **2** in water

The resonance Raman spectrum ( $\lambda_{\text{exc}}$  355 nm) of **1** (at 0.1 and 1 mM) was recorded in water at pH 6 and 11. At 0.1 mM, the resonance enhanced Raman spectrum of **1** shows bands at 1072, 806 and  $682 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  at both pH 6 and pH 11 with only the relative intensities varying. At 1 mM, the spectra of **1** show a higher S/N ratio and additional modes from the  $\text{Me}_4\text{dtne}$  ligand are also observed (Fig. 17).

As expected, there are substantial differences between the spectra of **1** and **2** in water at pH 6. The resonance Raman spectrum of **2** obtained at pH 6 is similar to that obtained in acetonitrile with an intense band at  $808 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and a moderately intense band at  $670 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  in addition to modes assignable to the  $\text{Me}_4\text{dtne}$  ligand. At pH 11, the spectrum changes with a shift of the 808 and  $670 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  bands to 803 and  $650 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , respectively. Indeed at pH 11 the spectra of both complexes are essentially identical, in particular with regard to



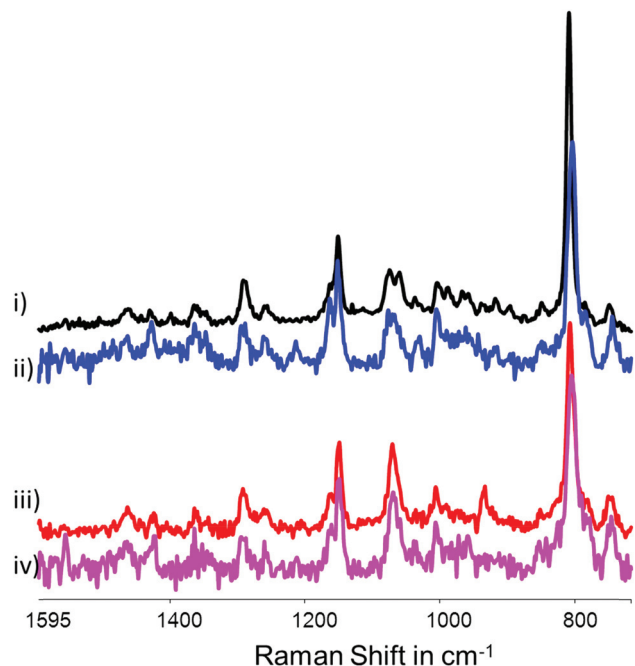


Fig. 17 Resonance Raman spectra of (i) **2** and (ii) **1** at pH 6.0 and of (iii) **2** and (iv) **1** at pH 11 (1 mM at  $\lambda_{\text{exc}}$  355 nm). Spectra are solvent subtracted and a multipoint baseline was applied.

the most intense band at  $803\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . This lack of a pH dependence is due to the coordination of carbonate in place of acetate at pH 11 (*vide supra*, see also ESI†).

#### pH and carboxylate concentration dependence of the spectroscopy and electrochemistry of **2**

Complex **2** was isolated and characterised (*vide supra*) in the present study to explore its (redox) stability under conditions relevant to oxidation chemistry at high pH.<sup>24</sup> At pH 4.5, as expected, at 77 K signals from **2** are not observed by EPR spectroscopy and higher absorption is observed in the UV region compared with **1** (Fig. 18). Increasing the pH to 6 and 11 resulted in the appearance of the characteristic 16-line signal of a  $\text{Mn}_2^{\text{III,IV}}$  complex in each case indicating facile reduction of **2** under these conditions. The EPR spectrum changes with the increase in pH to resemble closely that of **1** ( $a_{\text{Mn}} = 70\text{ G}$ ). Subsequent lowering of the pH to 5.5 did not lead to a reversal of the changes observed, consistent with reduction of **2** to **1**.

The cyclic voltammetry of **2** in water at pH 6.25 was similar to that of **1**, as expected, albeit with the open circuit potential at potential 0.57 V (Fig. 19). At pH 11, the voltammetry changes to that observed for **1** at pH 11 and upon returning to pH 6.20 the redox wave at 0.47 V recovered partially and an additional redox wave was observed at *ca.* 0.16 V. In addition, the open circuit potential was less positive than 0.47 V, confirming a change in the redox state from  $\text{Mn}_2^{\text{(IV,IV)}}$  to  $\text{Mn}_2^{\text{(III,IV)}}$ .

#### Oxidation of chrysin with $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ catalysed by **1**

Complex **1** has shown remarkable stability and activity in the bleaching of substrates with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  at high pH ( $\text{pH} > 11$ ) and

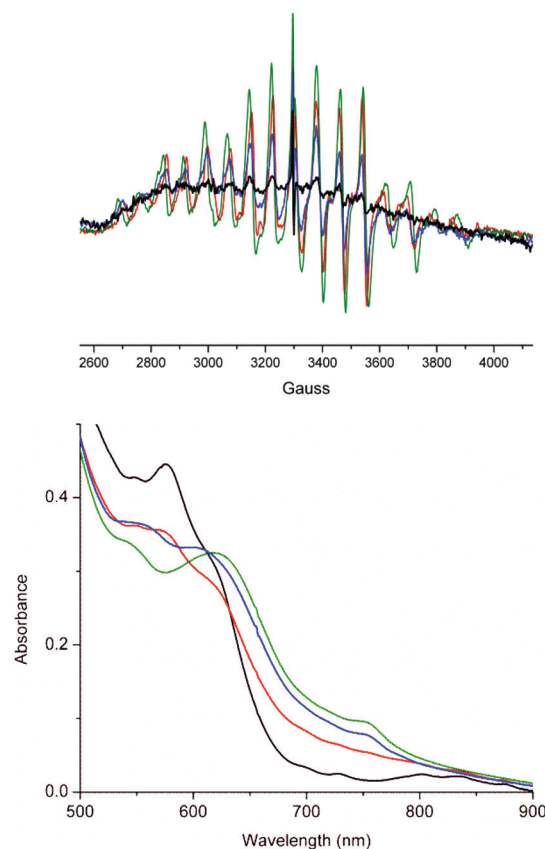


Fig. 18 EPR and UV/vis absorption spectra of **2** in water at (initially) pH (black) 4.5, (red) 6.0, (green) 11.0 and finally (blue) 5.5. At a *g*-value of *ca.* 2.

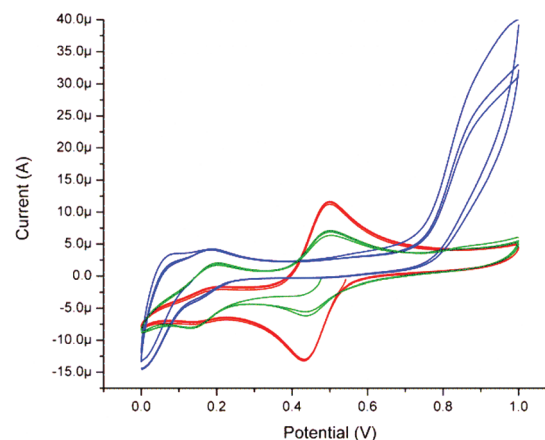


Fig. 19 Cyclic voltammetry of **2** (1 mM) in 0.1 M  $\text{KNO}_3(\text{aq})$  at pH 6.25 (red), 11.4 (blue) and subsequently pH 6.20 (green). At a GC electrode vs. SCE, at  $100\text{ mV s}^{-1}$ .

with substantial reduction in the temperatures required.<sup>17</sup> In the present study the flavone chrysin was employed as a model for the dyes present in raw cotton. This flavone was selected because it is much less readily oxidised in comparison with its structural analogues and shows minimal pH dependence on



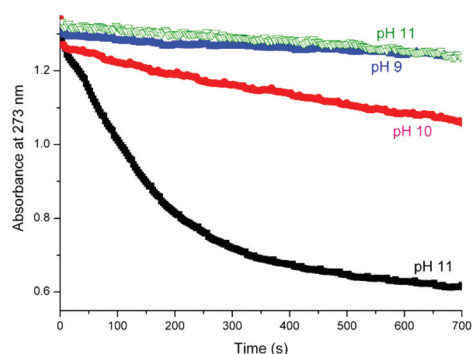


Fig. 20 Oxidation of chrysin (40  $\mu\text{M}$ ) with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (400  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in the presence of **1** (1  $\mu\text{M}$ ) at pH 9 (blue), 10 (red) and at pH 11 (black) and at pH 11 without **1** (green).

its absorption spectrum (and hence on its protonation state) between pH 8 and 11, allowing for a comparison of the activity of **1** in catalysing its oxidation across this pH range.

The rate of bleaching of aqueous solutions of chrysin by  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  catalysed by **1** shows a pronounced dependence on pH between pH 9 and 11 with rapid oxidation observed at pH 11 compared with that observed at lower pH (Fig. 20). In the absence of **1**, the rate of oxidation is negligible over the time scale examined. Notably, at pH 11 in the presence of 0.5 M sodium acetate the rate of oxidation is reduced dramatically (Fig. 21), although over long time periods the same overall conversion is observed.

The effect of addition of bicarbonate on the rate of oxidation of chrysin is similar to that of addition of acetate at pH 11, with the rate of oxidation reduced substantially (see ESI, Fig. S6†)

## Discussion

Although only minor changes to the UV/vis absorption spectroscopy of **1** in  $\text{CH}_3\text{CN}$  are observed upon addition of carboxylic acids, cyclic voltammetry reveals that for certain carboxylic acids, ligand exchange of the  $\mu$ -acetato ligand occurs followed by the partial loss of the carboxylato bridge from the complex over time. In water similar changes are observed, in particular at pH > 10, with the dominant change being the reversible dissociation of the  $\mu$ -acetato ligand. This assignment is supported by the effect of acetate at high pH where partial recovery of the original spectral features and redox wave of **1** was observed upon addition of acetate (0.1 M). It is also important to note that carbonate can coordinate in a similar fashion as acetate and addition of carbonate at both low and high pH results in formation of carbonate bridged analogues of complex **1**. The thermodynamic stability of the  $\mu$ -oxido bridge in the  $\text{Mn}_2^{\text{III,IV}}$  oxidation state is not unexpected and is consistent with observations by Cooper *et al.*, who noted that  $\mu$ -O exchange occurred only at elevated temperatures for  $[(\text{bpy})_4\text{Mn}_2^{\text{III/IV}}(\mu\text{-O})_2](\text{ClO}_4)_3$  (bpy = 2,2'-bipyridine) and  $[(\text{phen})_4\text{Mn}_2^{\text{III/IV}}(\mu\text{-O})_2](\text{ClO}_4)_3$  (phen = 1,10-phenanthroline) in aqueous

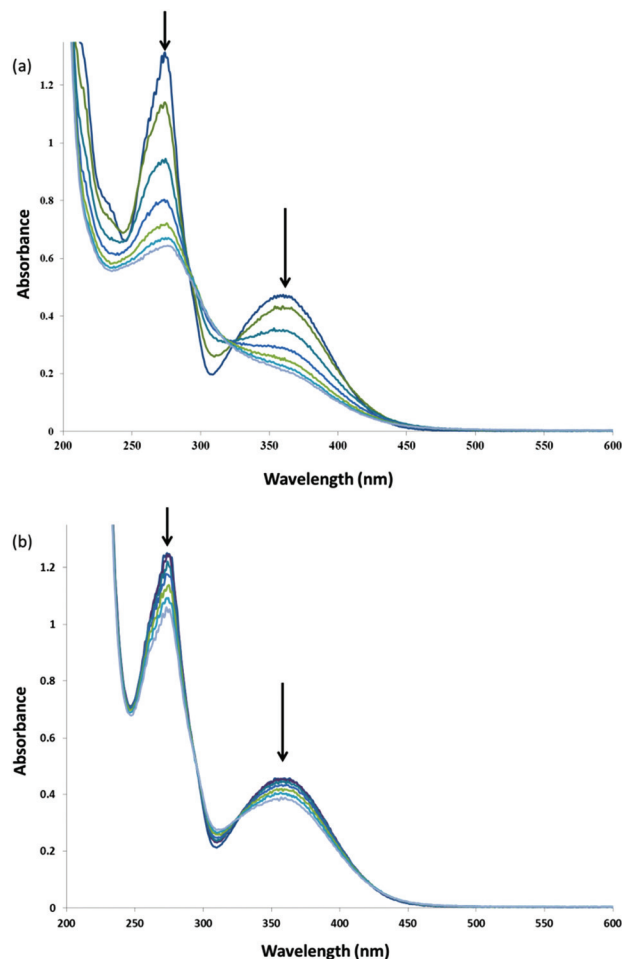


Fig. 21 UV/vis absorption spectra of chrysin (40  $\mu\text{M}$ ) at pH 11 after addition of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  (400  $\mu\text{M}$ ) and **1** (1  $\mu\text{M}$ ) in the (a) absence and (b) presence (lower spectra) of 0.5 M sodium acetate over the same time period (spectra are at 100 s intervals).

solution.<sup>25</sup> This stability is in contrast to **4** (Fig. 1), which undergoes rapid exchange of the  $\mu$ -oxido oxygen at room temperature.<sup>10</sup>

Importantly with respect to catalysis, the  $\text{Mn}_2^{\text{III,IV}}$  oxidation state is thermodynamically most stable at neutral pH and higher and hence species such as **2** can be excluded as resting states in any proposed catalytic cycle.

The ability of **1** to catalyse the oxidation of substrates with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  depends on the availability of exchangeable coordination sites on the complex. In the case of complexes such as **4**, the opening of the  $\mu$ -oxido bridge provides for this.<sup>10</sup> The increase in activity of **1** when the pH is raised above pH 10, together with the spectral changes observed over this pH range, suggests that a change in coordination mode is required for **1** to act as a catalyst in the oxidation of substrates with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . The data indicate that at higher pH values (*i.e.* above pH 10) the acetate ligand dissociates partly and/or wholly providing complex **5** and/or **6**, respectively (Fig. 22). The lack of sensitivity of the redox waves at *ca.* 0.00 V and 0.16 V to addition of  $\text{CCl}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$  supports the conclusion that complete dissociation





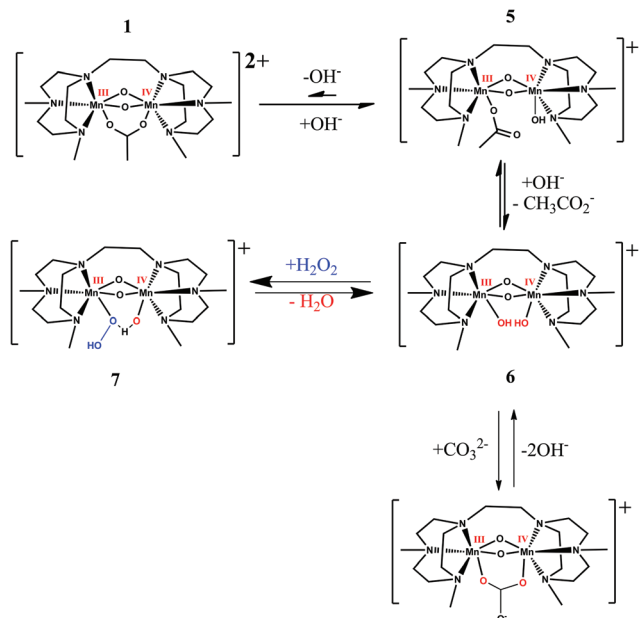


Fig. 22 Equilibrium between **1** and the acetate dissociated forms (**5** and **6**) present at high pH and possible structure of hydroperoxy intermediate (**7**) formed at high pH.

has occurred. Addition of acetate drives the equilibrium towards the initial structure **1**, thereby blocking vacant coordination sites for **1** to react with  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$ . The effect of acetate, and indeed carbonate, on the catalytic activity of **1** correlates with its effect on the UV/vis absorption spectra and cyclic voltammetry.

## Conclusions

The effect of acetate and carbonate on the activity of the complex may also provide insight into the effect of sequestrants on the activity of **1**, in particular DTPA, which bears multiple carboxylate groups. These data indicate that optimisation of the concentrations of such additives should take into consideration both the suppression of disproportionation of  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  by free metal ions (through sequestration by, *e.g.*, DTPA) and the opposing reduction in the catalytic activity of **1**. This conclusion also highlights the complexity faced in designing catalyst systems for bulk applications where multiple goals (*e.g.*, bleaching, delignification *etc.*) are to be achieved in a single processing step that involves multiple reactive species.

From a mechanistic perspective, the data presented here highlight the fact that, although catalysts such as **1**, **3** and **4** are structurally analogous, *a priori* mechanistic understanding gained with one system, *i.e.* the critical role played by carboxylates in controlling selectivity by acting as ligands in the case of **3/4**, cannot be extrapolated to related systems, *i.e.* **1**, where the loss of the carboxylato ligand is key to achieving activity.

## Experimental section

### Materials

Commercially available chemicals were used without further purification unless stated otherwise. Solvents for electrochemical and spectroscopic measurements were of UVASOL (Merck) grade or better.  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$  was 50% w/w in water.  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III,IV}}_2(\mu\text{-CH}_3\text{COO})(\mu\text{-O})_2(\text{Me}_4\text{dtne})](\text{Cl})_2$  and  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III,IV}}_2(\mu\text{-CH}_3\text{COO})(\mu\text{-O})_2(\text{Me}_4\text{dtne})](\text{PF}_6)_2$  were received as a gift from Catexel BV.<sup>26</sup> ESI-MS  $m/z$  270.7  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III,IV}}_2(\mu\text{-CH}_3\text{COO})(\mu\text{-O})_2(\text{Me}_4\text{dtne})]^{2+}$ , 686.2  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III,IV}}_2(\mu\text{-CH}_3\text{COO})(\mu\text{-O})_2(\text{Me}_4\text{dtne}) + (\text{PF}_6)]^+$ . Elemental analysis (calc. for  $\text{Mn}_2\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{43}\text{N}_6\text{O}_4\text{P}_2\text{F}_{12}$ ): C 28.89% (28.89%), H 5.26% (5.21%), N 10.11% (10.11%).<sup>6,7</sup> Complex  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III,IV}}_2(\mu\text{-CF}_3\text{CO}_2)(\mu\text{-O})_2(\text{Me}_4\text{dtne})](\text{PF}_6)_2$  was prepared according to the general procedure described elsewhere,<sup>26</sup> elemental analysis (calc. for  $\text{Mn}_2\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{40}\text{N}_6\text{O}_4\text{P}_2\text{F}_{15}$ ): C 27.25% (27.13%), H 4.60% (4.55%), N 9.58% (9.49%), ESI-MS  $m/z$  297.8  $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III,IV}}_2(\mu\text{-CF}_3\text{CO}_2)(\mu\text{-O})_2(\text{Me}_4\text{dtne})]^{2+}$ , 740.3  $\{[\text{Mn}^{\text{III,IV}}_2(\mu\text{-CF}_3\text{CO}_2)(\mu\text{-O})_2(\text{Me}_4\text{dtne})](\text{PF}_6)\}^{1+}$ .

**Synthesis of complex  $[\text{Mn}_2^{\text{IV,IV}}(\mu\text{-CH}_3\text{COO})(\mu\text{-O})_2(\text{Me}_4\text{dtne})](\text{ClO}_4)_3$  (**2**).** This complex was prepared using a modified procedure originally described by Schäfer *et al.*<sup>7</sup> Perchloric acid (0.5 ml, 70%) was added to a green solution of  $[\text{Mn}_2^{\text{III,IV}}(\mu\text{-CH}_3\text{COO})(\mu\text{-O})_2(\text{Me}_4\text{dtne})](\text{Cl})_2$  (67% purity)<sup>26</sup> (0.6 mmol) in water (25 ml). The colour of the solution changed immediately to pale yellow and crystal formation was observed. The precipitate was filtered and dissolved in a minimum of hot water and 70% of the solvent was removed *in vacuo* followed by standing overnight. The solid formed was collected by vacuum filtration, and washed with cold water, ethyl acetate and diethyl ether, followed by drying with air. Yield 30%. Elemental analysis (calc. for  $\text{Mn}_2\text{C}_{20}\text{H}_{43}\text{N}_6\text{Cl}_3\text{O}_{16}$ ): C, 28.6; H, 5.16; N, 10.1, found: C, 28.6; H, 5.15; N, 9.94.

### Instrumentation

UV/vis absorption spectra were recorded with a HP8453 spectrophotometer or a Specord600 (AnalytikJena) in 1 cm path-length quartz cuvettes. Electrochemical measurements were carried out using a model CHI760B Electrochemical Workstation (CH Instruments). Analyte concentrations were typically 1 mM. The pH was controlled by addition of aqueous NaOH or  $\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4$ . CV were reported in water containing 0.1 M potassium nitrate and, unless stated otherwise, a 3 mm-diameter Teflon-shrouded glassy carbon working electrode (CH Instruments), a Pt wire auxiliary electrode, and an SCE reference electrode were employed. Cyclic voltammograms were obtained at a sweep rate of  $100 \text{ mV s}^{-1}$  unless stated otherwise. All potential values are quoted with respect to SCE. Redox potentials are  $\pm 10 \text{ mV}$  ( $E_{\text{pa}}$ , anodic peak potential;  $E_{\text{pc}}$ , cathodic peak potential;  $E_{1/2} = (E_{\text{pa}} + E_{\text{pc}})/2$ ). Spectroelectrochemistry was carried out using an OTTLE cell<sup>27</sup> (a liquid IR cell modified with Infrasil windows, a platinum mesh working and counter electrode and a Ag/AgCl reference electrode, University of Reading) mounted in a Specord600 UV/vis spectrometer with the potential controlled by a CHI760C potentiostat. The Ag/AgCl reference electrode of the OTTLE cell was prepared by anodisation



at 9 V with a platinum wire cathode in 3 M KCl<sub>(aq)</sub>. FTIR spectra were recorded on a Perkin Elmer spectrum 400 equipped with a liquid nitrogen cooled MCT detector.

ESI-MS spectra recorded on a Triple Quadrupole LC/MS/MS mass spectrometer (API 3000, Perkin-Elmer Sciex Instruments). Mass spectra in *t*BuOH–H<sub>2</sub>O solvent mixtures were recorded in positive mode and in the range *m/z* 100–900. Samples were prepared using doubly distilled water and the pH was adjusted using aqueous H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> and NaOH solutions.

EPR spectra (X-band, 9.46 GHz) were recorded on a Bruker ECS106 spectrometer in liquid nitrogen (77 K). Samples for measurement (0.25 mL) were transferred to EPR tubes, which were frozen immediately in liquid nitrogen.

Raman spectra were recorded at  $\lambda_{\text{exc}}$  355 nm (8 mW at sample, Cobolt Lasers) in a 135° backscattering arrangement. Raman scattering was collected and collimated by a 2.5 cm diameter 7.5 mm focal length plano convex lens and filtered by a 355 nm edge filter (Semrock) before refocusing into the spectrograph (Shamrock500i spectrograph, Andor Technology with a 1800 L mm<sup>−1</sup> grating blazed at 300 nm) using a 2.5 cm diameter 17.5 cm focal length plano convex lens and acquired with a DV420A-BU2 CCD camera (Andor Technology). The spectrometer slit width was set to 11  $\mu\text{m}$ . Each spectrum was accumulated, typically 60 or 120 times with 5 s acquisition time, resulting in a total acquisition time of between 5 and 10 min per spectrum. Data were recorded and processed using Solis (Andor Technology) with spectral calibration performed using the Raman spectrum of acetonitrile–toluene 50:50 (v:v). Samples were held in 10 mm pathlength quartz cuvettes. For pH dependent resonance Raman studies, aqueous NaOH solutions were employed to adjust the pH.

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