

Lewis versus Brønsted Acid Activation of a Mn(IV) Catalyst for Alkene Oxidation

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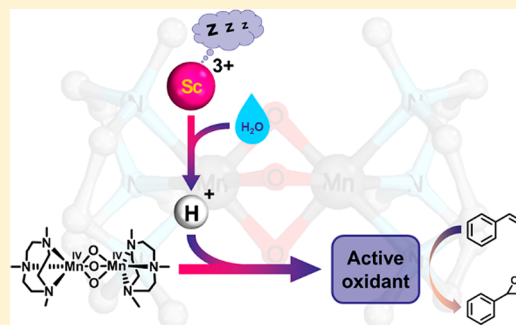
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Supporting Information

ABSTRACT: Lewis acid (LA) activation by coordination to metal oxido species has emerged as a new strategy in catalytic oxidations. Despite the many reports of enhancement of performance in oxidation catalysis, direct evidence for LA-catalyst interactions under catalytically relevant conditions is lacking. Here, we show, using the oxidation of alkenes with H₂O₂ and the catalyst [Mn₂(μ-O)₃(tmtacn)₂](PF₆)₂ (**1**), that Lewis acids commonly used to enhance catalytic activity, e.g., Sc(OTf)₃, in fact undergo hydrolysis with adventitious water to release a strong Brønsted acid. The formation of Brønsted acids in situ is demonstrated using a combination of resonance Raman, UV/vis absorption spectroscopy, cyclic voltammetry, isotope labeling, and DFT calculations. The involvement of Brønsted acids in LA enhanced systems shown here holds implications for the conclusions reached in regard to the relevance of direct LA-metal oxido interactions under catalytic conditions.



INTRODUCTION

The interaction of Lewis acids (LAs) with transition metal complexes and clusters can profoundly change their reactivity, which is most clearly manifested in the critical role of calcium ions in the oxygen evolving complex of photosystem (PS) II.^{1,2} Recent reports have highlighted correlations between Lewis acidity and properties of transition metal complexes, such as redox potential,^{3–5} and by extrapolation the enhancements in activity that they bring in oxidation catalysis, e.g., using iron^{6–15} and manganese complexes.^{16–29} However, the causal nature of the effects of LAs and indeed the actual interactions between them and transition metal complexes under catalytic conditions are unclear. In particular, their binding to reactive species, although postulated, has not been confirmed in solution.

For example, Watkinson and Nodzevska³⁰ and the group of Yin³¹ have described the exceptional impact of Lewis acids on the oxidation of alkenes with H₂O₂ catalyzed by the complex [Mn₂(μ-O)₃(tmtacn)₂](PF₆)₂ (**1**, where tmtacn is *N,N',N''*-trimethyl-1,4,7-triazacyclononane, Scheme 1). The catalytic activity of **1** is dependent on the presence of Lewis acidic metal triflates such as Sc(OTf)₃; alkene oxidation is not observed under the same conditions without a Lewis acid. This dependence was ascribed to binding of the Lewis acid to

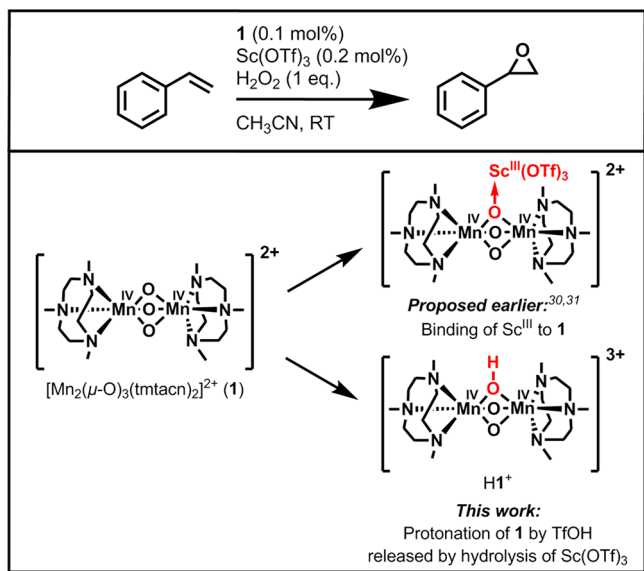
either **1** or the reactive intermediate responsible for substrate oxidation. Direct interaction between, e.g., Sc³⁺, and **1**, was inferred from spectroscopic data and by analogy with known M-O-LA structures obtained in the solid state.^{32–34} Definitive evidence for such binding in solution is not available, however, especially under reaction conditions with, e.g., H₂O₂, where water is added with the oxidant in excess.

In the present contribution we show through a combination of spectroscopy and DFT calculations that the changes that follow addition of Lewis acids to **1** are not due to LA binding to an oxido unit of **1**, as proposed for related Fe^{IV}=O complexes.^{32–34} Instead, the effects observed are due to the release of a strong Brønsted acid upon hydrolysis of the metal triflates by adventitious water either present in the solvent or as water of crystallization in **1**. The released Brønsted acid facilitates reduction of **1** by H₂O₂, and subsequent ligand exchange and redox reactions³⁵ provide for the observed increase in catalytic performance.

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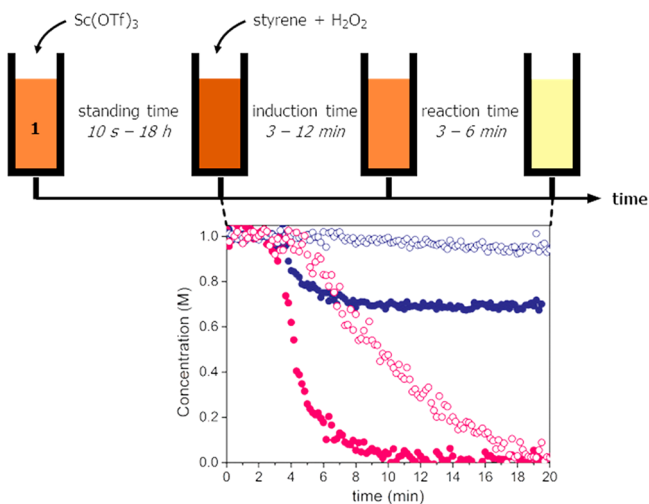
Scheme 1. Oxidation of Alkenes with H₂O₂ Catalyzed by [Mn₂(μ-O)₃(tmtacn)₂]²⁺ (1) and Proposed Roles of Lewis Acids



RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As reported by Watkinson and Nodzewska and the group of Yin, we find here that the addition of metal triflates to **1** prior to the addition of H₂O₂ results in conversion of styrene to styrene oxide, albeit still with a substantial loss of H₂O₂ through disproportionation (Scheme 2 and Figures S1 and

Scheme 2. Key Stages in the Oxidation of Styrene (Blue) Catalyzed by **1 (1 mM) with Sc(OTf)₃ (2 mM) Using H₂O₂ (Magenta) As Oxidant^a**



^aDifferent standing times were used: 20 s (empty); 60 min (filled).

S2). The turnover numbers (TONs) achieved here in the presence of LAs, ca. 250, are consistent with the earlier reports (ca. 100).^{30,31} In-line monitoring of the oxidation of styrene reveals that, in the presence of Lewis acids, the reaction proceeds through two distinct phases (Scheme 2, Figure S2). The addition of H₂O₂ is followed by an induction period, after which both alkene oxidation and disproportionation of the H₂O₂ begin concomitantly. The duration of the induction

period and the ratio of styrene conversion to H₂O₂ disproportionation depends on the time, here referred to as *standing time*, between the addition of the Lewis acid to **1** in anhydrous acetonitrile and the subsequent addition of styrene and H₂O₂ (Scheme 2). Disproportionation of H₂O₂ is observed regardless of the standing time, whereas conversion of styrene is observed only when the standing time exceeds several minutes. During the reaction, a white precipitate forms that is a mixture of insoluble manganese and scandium salts (by ICP, see Experimental Section for details) of, most likely, acetate formed by hydrolysis of acetonitrile.^{36,37} Although the addition of a second equivalent of H₂O₂ results in continued oxidation of styrene (Figure S3), the isolated precipitate is not catalytically active.

Other Lewis acids³¹ have similar effects to that of Sc(OTf)₃, in terms of induction period and rate of oxidation. With Al(OTf)₃ consistently higher, conversion of styrene was obtained, whereas with Y(OTf)₃, the decomposition of H₂O₂ was slow, and negligible conversion of styrene was observed (Figure S2). Notably, however, with Y(CF₃CO₂)₃, both rapid decomposition of H₂O₂ and significant conversion of styrene were observed. The relative performance of the Lewis acids correlates with their relative rates of hydrolysis;³⁸ however, the counterion plays a role in the outcome of the reaction also. These data prompted us to examine the interaction between the LAs, and especially Sc(OTf)₃, and **1**.

Effect of Lewis Acids on the Electronic and Vibrational Spectroscopy of **1.** The UV/vis absorption spectrum of **1** in acetonitrile shows a broad visible absorption at 490 nm and several more intense bands below 400 nm.^{39,40} The addition of 2 equiv of Sc(OTf)₃ results in an increase in absorbance over the range 400 and 650 nm and the appearance of weak bands at ca. 750 and 850 nm (Figure 1a). The relative rate of change in absorbance is constant across the entire spectrum, indicative of a single step process. Notably, the changes are not immediate but take >30 s. The Raman spectrum at λ_{exc} 355 nm undergoes concomitant changes with the resonantly enhanced Mn–O–Mn symmetric stretching band^{40,41} at 699 cm⁻¹ decreasing in intensity and a band at 687 cm⁻¹ appearing together with an increase in intensity of the band at 799 cm⁻¹ (Figure 1b). DFT calculations and ¹⁸O labeling indicate that the band at 699 cm⁻¹ is a vibrational mode of the Mn–(μ-O)₃–Mn core, while the band at 799 cm⁻¹ involves mostly the Mn–N bonds, with little displacement of the Mn–(μ-O)₃–Mn core (Figure S4). Similar changes are observed at λ_{exc} 457 nm (Figure S5). Weaker bands appear also that correspond to modes of the tmtacn ligand observed under nonresonant conditions (λ_{exc} 785 nm, Figure S6). The addition of Al(OTf)₃ resulted in identical changes to the UV/vis absorption and resonance Raman spectra of **1**, whereas the addition of Y(OTf)₃ and Y(CF₃CO₂)₃ did not (Figure S7).

The changes in the UV/vis absorption spectrum are similar to those reported by Lv et al.,³¹ who proposed the formation of a mononuclear manganese(IV) complex analogous to that reported earlier by Chin Quee-Smith et al. (i.e., [Mn^{IV}(tmtacn)(OMe)₃](PF₆)).⁴² However, the final UV/vis absorption spectrum is identical to that reported earlier by Hage et al. for **1** in concentrated H₂SO₄.⁴⁰ The addition of excess water after the addition of Sc(OTf)₃ resulted in an immediate recovery of the initial UV/vis absorption and resonance Raman spectra of **1** (Figure 1), and indeed even 0.2 vol % of water is sufficient for full recovery (see Figures S8a

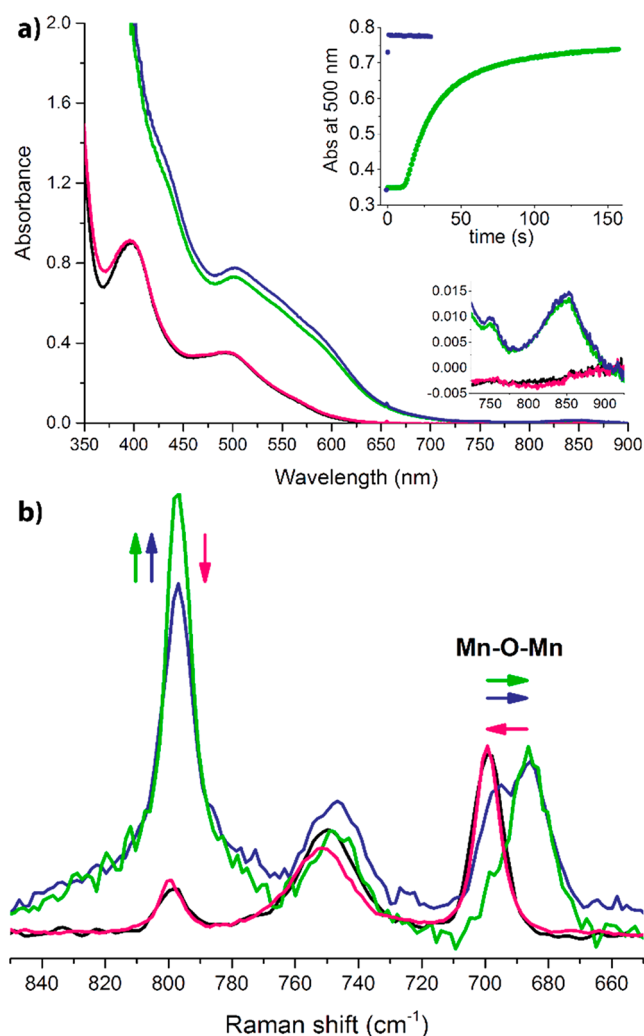


Figure 1. (a) UV/vis absorption spectroscopy of **1** in CH_3CN before (black), after the addition of $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ (2 equiv; green) or TfOH (6 eq.; blue), and after subsequent addition of excess H_2O (292 equiv; magenta), inset: absorbance at 500 nm over time after the addition of $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ (2 equiv; green) or TfOH (6 equiv; blue). (b) Raman spectra (λ_{exc} 355 nm) of **1** in CH_3CN before (black), after the addition of $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ (2 equiv; green) or TfOH (6 equiv; blue), and after subsequent addition of excess H_2O (6200 equiv; magenta). See Figures S4 and S6 for measured and calculated shifts.

and S8b). Furthermore, using H_2^{18}O did not result in incorporation of ^{18}O into **1** (by Raman spectroscopy, Figures S4 and S8c).^{40,43} Hence, the changes upon the addition of $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ are unlikely to be due to “opening” of the Mn–O–Mn bridges.³⁵ Furthermore, DFT calculations indicate that although the formation of a $\text{Sc}^{\text{III}}\text{–O–}(\text{Mn}^{\text{IV}})_2$ bond is thermodynamically feasible, the calculated frequencies of the relevant vibrational mode (symmetric) do not match the shifts observed experimentally by Raman spectroscopy (Figure S9). In contrast the shifts calculated for **1** and H1^+ match well (Figure S4). These data indicate that, in solution, Lewis acidic metal ions (e.g., Sc^{3+}) do not bind to a bridging oxygen of **1**, but instead **1** is protonated by Brønsted acids, vide infra.

Effect of Lewis Acids on the Cyclic Voltammetry of **1**.

A key role of Brønsted acids in activating **1** in catalytic oxidations is to shift its reduction potential to more positive potentials. This shift facilitates reduction of **1** by H_2O_2 from a Mn^{IV}_2 state to dinuclear Mn^{II} and Mn^{III} species.⁴¹ These latter

species are catalytically active as established earlier where **1** was used in the presence of carboxylic acids.³⁵

DFT calculations indicate that binding of Sc^{3+} to the $\text{Mn}(\mu\text{-O})_3\text{-Mn}$ core is thermodynamically favorable and changes the Mn–O bond lengths substantially (see SI). The Sc–O bond is predicted to have a significant covalent bond character, close to that of the O–H bond in H1^+ . Hence, notwithstanding the discussion above, binding of $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ could shift the reduction potential of **1** in a similar manner to that induced by protonation and thereby facilitate reduction by H_2O_2 . Indeed, cyclic voltammetry shows that the reduction of **1** at -0.6 V vs SCE⁴⁰ moves to ca. 0.4 V upon the addition of $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ (Figure 2). The increase in current indicates a multielectron

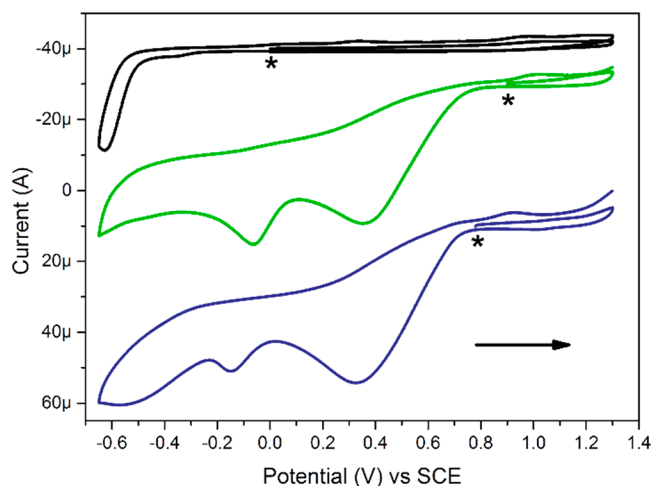


Figure 2. Comparison of the cyclic voltammetry of **1** (black) with that obtained after the addition of either $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ (3 equiv; green) or TfOH (9 equiv; blue) in 0.1 M TBAPF_6 in CH_3CN . Current axis offset for clarity. Initial potential and scan direction indicated by * and black arrows, respectively.

process, and new oxidation waves at ca. 1.0 V on the return cycles are consistent with the formation of new species as shown earlier by de Boer et al.³⁵

Notably these changes are almost identical to those observed upon the addition of TfOH to **1** (Figure 2). As with Lewis acids, the addition of water results in only a minor shift of the redox waves back toward negative potentials, and essentially the same general shape of the redox wave is observed (Figure S10), despite that H1^+ reverts to **1**. It should be noted that even weak acids that are not able to fully protonate **1** can provide sufficient acidity to enable reduction due to the fast equilibria involved (Figure S11).³⁵ After standing for several minutes, additional redox waves at 0.6 V are observed with both TfOH and $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ (Figures S12 and S13).^{35,40} The new redox waves at 0.65 and 1.05 V that appear over time in the presence of $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ and of TfOH correspond to those of $[\text{Mn}^{\text{III}}_2(\mu\text{-O})(\mu\text{-OAc})_2(\text{tmtacn})_2]^{2+}$ in the presence of acid (Figure S14).³⁵

Comparison of the Lewis and Brønsted Acids on the Spectroscopy of **1** and Its Catalytic Activity.

As for the cyclic voltammetry, $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ and TfOH have essentially identical effects on the UV/vis absorption and resonance Raman spectra of **1** (Figure 1). Indeed, these same spectroscopic changes are observed upon the addition of concentrated H_2SO_4 (or D_2SO_4 , Figure S15) to **1** in acetonitrile, and the changes are consistent with formation of

the monoprotonated complex H1^+ .^{40,44} Notably the changes induced by Brønsted acids are instantaneous, in contrast to the gradual changes (>30 s) observed upon the addition of $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$. This difference is consistent with release of Brønsted acids by hydrolysis of $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ ^{38,45} prior to protonation of **1**. It should be noted that **1** supplies 1 equivalent of water as water of crystallization, in addition to residual water already present in acetonitrile.

Having confirmed the spectroscopic similarities between the addition of TfOH and $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ to **1**, the Brønsted acid assisted oxidation^{18,28,46} of styrene was examined. Essentially identical catalytic behavior was observed when using TfOH or $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$, including a lag period followed by rapid onset of H_2O_2 decomposition and oxidation of styrene (Figure 3).

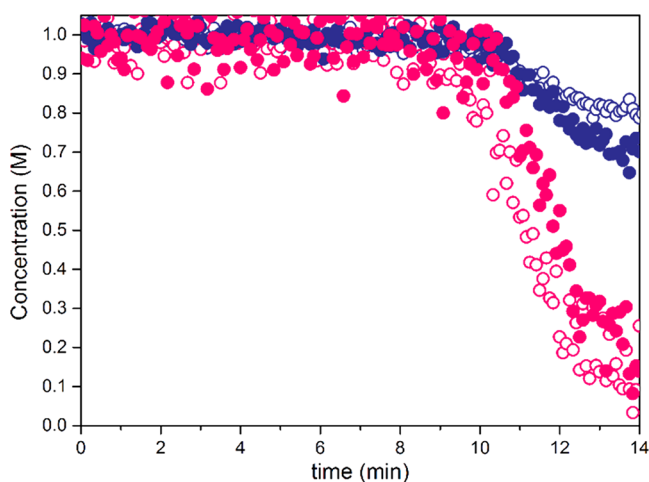


Figure 3. Comparison of kinetics of styrene conversion (blue) and H_2O_2 consumption (magenta) by **1** activated by either TfOH (6 equiv; filled) or $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$ (2 equiv; empty) for a 1 h standing time. In the absence of any acid, only disproportionation of H_2O_2 to O_2 is observed (Figure S1).

Similar trends were observed with trifluoroacetic acid (Figure S16), reinforcing that triflic acid is not unique and other Brønsted acids are capable of activating **1** in the same way, i.e., by protonation assisted reduction from the $\text{Mn}^{\text{IV,IV}}$ state.⁴⁷

The release of Brønsted acids from metal triflates in ostensibly anhydrous solvents has been noted in the literature under various conditions. For example in chlorinated solvents, Hintermann et al. reported that the reaction of AgOTf with a chlorinated substrate, and subsequently solvent, releases TfOH,⁴⁸ and recently, Schlegel et al. reported the release of catalytically active triflic acid in the metal triflate catalyzed glycosylation reactions.⁴⁹ Gunnoe et al. have proposed the *in situ* generation of triflic acid from $\text{Al}(\text{OTf})_3$ in the hydroamination of nonactivated alkenylamines in solvents such as DMSO and nitrobenzene etc.⁵⁰

In situ formation of TfOH, specifically in acetonitrile, has been proposed by Dumeunier and Markó in the acylation of alcohols catalyzed by metal triflates, which serve as reservoirs of the Brønsted acid.⁵¹ Spencer et al. have identified Brønsted acids as the active catalysts in hetero-Michael additions to α,β -unsaturated ketones in the presence of various metal salts⁵² and related the catalytic ability of a metal salt to the extent of hydrolysis—conversion was not observed with metal salts that do not undergo hydrolysis. Additionally, water (more than 2 equiv vs metal catalyst) retards the reaction due to its Brønsted

basicity. The water in that case most likely originates from side reactions such as imine condensation and acetal/thioacetal formation, which are unavoidable under the nonbasic conditions used for the hetero-Michael addition.

In the present report, 1 equiv of water is present by default due to the fact that **1** is a monohydrate, but as discussed by Spencer et al. even if this is not the case water can form due to background reactions. Indeed, even when anhydrous, the water content is at a minimum 0.001–0.005 vol %, which corresponds to approximately 0.5–3 mM of H_2O . This is in the same concentration range as the manganese complex (1 mM) and metal triflates (2 mM). Furthermore, in addition to water added with the oxidant H_2O_2 , even when in 90 wt % concentration, the disproportionation of H_2O_2 generates H_2O and O_2 , and during epoxidation 1 equiv of H_2O is released also.

The pK_a of **1** is lower than most strong acids and hence the leveling effect of water means that when present in excess of the TfOH formed, the strongest acid present is the hydronium ion, which is unable to protonate **1** to an extent detectable by spectroscopic methods. Neither yttrium(III) salts nor $\text{CF}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ induce changes in the UV/vis absorption and Raman spectra of **1**, although they provide sufficient Brønsted acidity to facilitate reduction of **1** by H_2O_2 , as observed with carboxylic acids earlier.^{35,41} Indeed, there is no reason that the pK_a of $\text{Sc}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_x$ species formed by hydrolysis should be lower than that of TfOH and hence the species responsible for protonation of **1** cannot be defined. It is of note, however, that cyclic voltammetry with TfOH is nearly identical to that with $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$. Hence, although we have characterized Brønsted acidity in the present study as being due to the formation of TfOH *in situ*, in reality the nature of the species that protonates **1** to form H1^+ is ill-defined. Ultimately, the actual Brønsted acid responsible is of little concern in this case, but rather the effects observed are due to Brønsted rather than Lewis acidity. A point that is certain is that once water is added in molar excess, e.g., with H_2O_2 , or formed by side reactions, the hydronium ion is the Brønsted acid involved. Notably the hydronium ion is a much weaker acid than H1^+ , and its addition, as shown above, results in a recovery of the original spectral features of **1**. Nevertheless, the equilibrium position is sufficient (see cyclic voltammetry) to provide enough H1^+ in solution for H_2O_2 to be able to initiate reduction. The initial reduction triggers an autocatalytic transformation of **1** into species in lower oxidation states as shown earlier.^{35,41}

CONCLUSION

In summary, we have shown here that Lewis acidic metal triflates undergo rapid hydrolysis to generate strong Brønsted acids in acetonitrile under the conditions used for catalytic oxidations with H_2O_2 . Indeed, even in anhydrous acetonitrile, residual water (ca. 0.5 to 3 mM H_2O) and water of crystallization (1 molecule per **1**) can be sufficient for hydrolysis of the Lewis acid ($\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$). In the case of oxidation of alkenes with H_2O_2 and **1**, the hydrolysis occurs well before the onset of substrate conversion. Hence, the postulated binding of Lewis acids to **1**, or a putative reactive species, does not occur and the changes in spectral properties and enhancements in catalytic activity observed are due to Brønsted acids formed *in situ*. Indeed, Brønsted acids, i.e., carboxylic acids, were shown earlier to suppress disproportionation⁴¹ and allow for H_2O_2 to be used with complete efficiency in the oxidation of alkenes catalyzed by **1** with, e.g.,

$\text{CCl}_3\text{CO}_2\text{H}$, with turnover numbers (TONs) exceeding 3000.^{35,47}

Although Sc^{3+} -bound species have been observed crystallographically,^{32–34} the reactivity changes induced by such Lewis acids in solution are highly likely to be due to the release of Brønsted acids. The role of LAs as a source of Brønsted acids shown here impacts more broadly, for example, in the study of Lewis acid activation of iron and other metal catalysts. Beyond this, however, in recognizing the possibility to introduce strong Brønsted acids into reactions via $\text{Sc}(\text{OTf})_3$, the use of often difficult to handle strong acids directly can be circumvented.

EXPERIMENTAL SECTION

General Information. All reagents were of commercial grade (Sigma-Aldrich, TCI) and were used as received unless stated otherwise. H_2O_2 : Sigma-Aldrich, 50 wt %. H_2^{18}O : Rotem Industries Ltd., 98%. Anhydrous CH_3CN (Sigma-Aldrich): 99.8%, <0.005% H_2O (3 mM). The 1.5 M Na^{18}OH (in H_2^{18}O) was prepared by adding a piece of Na metal (33 mg, 0.29 mmol) to 1.0 mL of H_2^{18}O . The mixture of 1 M H_2O_2 and 1.5 M Na^{18}OH in H_2^{18}O was prepared by mixing a solution of 50 wt % H_2O_2 (13 μL) and H_2^{18}O (250 μL) with the previously prepared 1.5 M Na^{18}OH (aq.; 200 μL). $[\text{Mn}_2(\mu\text{-O})_3(\text{tmtacn})_2](\text{PF}_6)_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (**1**) was generously supplied by Catexel Ltd., and it was analyzed by elemental analysis (calcd for $\text{Mn}_2\text{C}_{18}\text{H}_{44}\text{N}_6\text{O}_4\text{P}_2\text{F}_{12}$): C, 26.82% (26.74%); H, 5.39% (5.49%); N, 10.40% (10.40%).

Synthesis of ^{18}O -1. The synthesis of $[\text{Mn}_2(\mu\text{-}^{18}\text{O})_3(\text{tmtacn})_2](\text{PF}_6)_2\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (^{18}O -1) was carried out by adaptation of the method described by Hage et al.⁵³ A three-necked flask equipped with a small stirring egg was charged with tmtacn (37 mg, 0.22 mmol) and 1 mL of H_2^{18}O . The mixture was purged with N_2 and held under a N_2 atmosphere. $\text{MnSO}_4\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (38 mg, 0.22 mmol) was added to the reaction mixture, after which the flask was cooled in an ice bath for 15 min. A premixed solution of 200 μL of 1.5 M Na^{18}OH and 263 μL of 1 M H_2O_2 in H_2^{18}O was added slowly to the brown reaction mixture, upon which it turned black. The mixture was stirred on ice for 40 min, during which it turned dark red, and was stirred at room temperature for another 45 min. Then, 1 M H_2SO_4 in H_2^{18}O (150 μL) was added to the reaction mixture to reach pH 2. The dark red reaction mixture was subsequently filtered by gravity over paper into a 10 mL flask. KPF_6 (45 mg, 0.24 mmol) was added to the filtrate, upon which a precipitate formed immediately. The flask was kept in the fridge overnight to form microcrystalline needles, after which the solution was removed from the vial by Pasteur pipet, and the solid was washed with diethyl ether. The crystalline product was dried in the vial with gentle heating to remove residual water. The ^{18}O -labeled product ^{18}O -1 was characterized by Raman spectroscopy (λ_{exc} 785 nm (Figure S6)) and UV–vis absorption spectroscopy in CH_3CN .

Physical Measurements. Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic absorption (ICP-AAS) spectra were recorded on a PerkinElmer Optima 7000 DV ICP. Electrochemical measurements were carried out on a model 760c Electrochemical Analyzer (CH Instruments). Analyte concentrations were typically 1.0 mM in anhydrous acetonitrile containing 0.1 M tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate (TBAPF_6), and a Teflon-shrouded glassy carbon (GC) working electrode (CH Instruments), a Pt wire auxiliary electrode, and a saturated calomel electrode (SCE) reference electrode were employed unless stated otherwise. Cyclic voltammograms were obtained at scan rates between 0.1 V/s and 1.0 V/s. UV/vis absorption spectra were recorded on an Analytik Jena Specord S300 or S600 spectrophotometer using 1 cm path length quartz cuvettes. Raman spectra at λ_{exc} 785 nm were recorded using either a PerkinElmer Raman Station 400F or RamanFlex or a home-built Raman spectrometer comprised of a Shamrock-300i spectrograph equipped with a iVac-A-DR-316B-LDC-DD-RES CCD camera (Andor Technology) fiber coupled to an integrated Raman probe (100 mW at source, Innovative Photonic Solutions). Raman spectra at λ_{exc} 355 nm (10 mW at source, Cobolt Lasers) were recorded in a 180° backscattering arrangement. Raman

scattering was collected by a 2.5 cm diameter plano-convex lens ($f = 7.5$ cm), and the collimated Raman scattering was passed through an appropriate long pass edge filter (Semrock) after which it was focused by a second 2.5 cm diameter plano-convex lens ($f = 15$ cm) into a Shamrock500i spectrograph (Andor Technology) with a 2399 L/mm grating blazed at 300 nm, and it was acquired with an iDus-420-BU2 CCD camera (Andor Technology). The spectral slit width was set to 12 μm . Raman spectra at λ_{exc} 457 nm (50 mW at source, Cobolt Lasers) were recorded in a 180° backscattering arrangement. Raman scattering was collected by a 2.5 cm diameter plano-convex lens ($f = 7.5$ cm), and the collimated Raman scattering was passed through an appropriate long pass edge filter (Semrock) after which it was focused by a second 2.5 cm diameter plano-convex lens ($f = 7.5$ cm) into a Shamrock300i spectrograph (Andor Technology) with a 1200 L/mm grating blazed at 500 nm, and it was acquired with an iDus-420-BU2 CCD camera (Andor Technology).

Procedure Employed for Catalysis Studies. The Lewis acid (30 μL of 100 mM solution in CH_3CN , 3 μmol) or Brønsted acid (30 μL of 300 mM solution in CH_3CN , 9 μmol) was added to 1.21 mL of a 1.24 mM solution of **1** (1.5 μmol) in anhydrous CH_3CN , and this mixture was stirred for a certain *standing time*, after which styrene (172 μL , 1500 μmol) was added. The final concentrations in 1.5 mL reaction mixture: **1** (1 mM), Lewis acid (2 mM) or Brønsted acid (6 mM), styrene (1 M), H_2O_2 (1 M). Reaction progress was determined by Raman spectroscopy (λ_{exc} 785 nm) with the initial time ($t = 0$) defined as the point of addition of H_2O_2 (85 μL of 50 wt % in H_2O , 1500 μmol). The conversion of styrene and consumption of H_2O_2 were monitored for approximately 30 min. Epoxide formation was confirmed by ^1H NMR spectroscopy.

Caution! Complete disproportionation of H_2O_2 to oxygen and water can occur and hence the reactions should not be carried out in sealed vessels.

Note: Comparison of reaction progress data obtained in the present study with that in previous reports by Nodzevska and Watkinson showed the same reaction time (3–4 min).³⁰ Lv et al.,³¹ however, applied general reaction conditions to each tested substrate, and therefore a reaction time of 2 h was reported for styrene. It is of note that in the aforementioned studies 0.1 M styrene was used, in contrast to the present study with 1 M and hence the effect of standing time would not have manifested itself in a difference in conversion in those studies.

ICP analysis confirms that the white precipitate formed during catalysis contained 10–16 wt % of Mn and 5–20 wt % of Sc in the form of insoluble salts. The insolubility and %metal content is consistent with the anion being acetate. The FTIR spectrum indicates that the counterion is an organic compound which is affected by deuteration of the solvent (d_3 -acetonitrile) but does not contain a nitrile group (Figure S17). This precipitate is formed in the absence of substrate, and a precipitate is formed in the absence of the manganese complex also. Hence although the organic component could be due to a degradation product of the tmtacn ligand; more probably, hydrolysis of acetonitrile is responsible since the spectrum is solvent deuteration dependent. Comparison of these spectra with those of commercially available, and relatively anhydrous, scandium and manganese acetates is hampered by the effect of water (hydration state) on the spectrum, but the spectrum of the precipitate is close to that of NaOAc (Figure S18).

ASSOCIATED CONTENT

Supporting Information

The Supporting Information is available free of charge on the ACS Publications website at DOI: 10.1021/acs.inorgchem.9b02737.

Additional spectroscopic and electrochemical data (PDF)

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