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Photocatalytic deoxygenation of nitrogen oxide compounds

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PURPOSE OF THE ABSTRACT

The accumulation of nitrogen oxides in the environment calls for new pathways to interconvert the various oxidation states of nitrogen, and especially their reduction. However, the large spectrum of reduction potentials covered by nitrogen oxides makes it difficult to find general systems capable of efficiently reducing various N-oxides.

Commonly known as "laughing gas", nitrous oxide N₂O is an ozone-depleting substance 298 times more powerful a greenhouse gas than CO₂. It accumulates in the atmosphere due to its kinetic stability (average lifetime of 120 years), thus contributing to 6% of anthropogenic greenhouse effect.[1,2] A solution would be the reduction of N₂O back to N₂, which would close the nitrogen cycle; however, few methods have been proposed due to the low reactivity of N₂O. Herein we describe a new pathway to reduce N₂O back to nitrogen at room temperature by means of photocatalysis. N₂O being isoelectronic with CO₂, inspiration came from previous work on the photoreduction of CO₂ to CO first disclosed by the group of Jean-Marie Lehn.[3] Remarkably, [Re(bpy)(CO)₃Cl] and its derivatives proved successful for the reduction of N₂O. With [Re(tBu-bpy)(CO)₃Cl], GC monitoring gave out 86% conversion and a maximum TON of 17.[4]

Encouraged by this success, we extended this methodology to the reduction of other N-O bonds, leading to a selective and synthetically applicable photocatalytic version of the deoxygenation of pyridine N-oxides. The mechanism of the N-O bond deoxygenation was studied on this substrate using laser flash photolysis and spectroelectrochemistry. Key steps of the mechanism were identified; those insights enabled to optimize the system by shortening the reaction time from 34 h to 2 h. This unlocked the path to the deoxygenation of a broader scope of compounds, such as quinoline N-oxide derivatives and other heteroaromatic N-oxides.

FIGURES

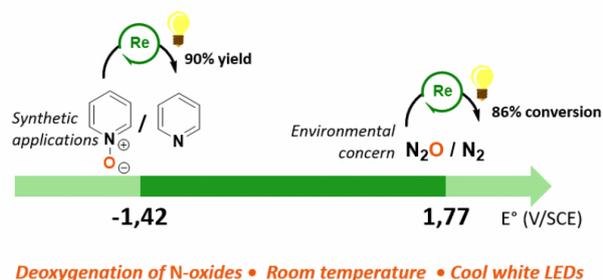


FIGURE 1

Photocatalytic deoxygenation of various N-oxides

Photocatalysts of the type [Re(bpy)(CO)₃Cl] proved efficient to deoxygenate N oxide compounds at opposite ends of the redox potential scale.

FIGURE 2

KEYWORDS

nitrous oxide | photocatalysis | mechanism | NO_x

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