Selective Synthesis of Cyclic Alcohols from Cycloalkanes using Nickel(II) Complexes of Tetradentate Amidate Ligands

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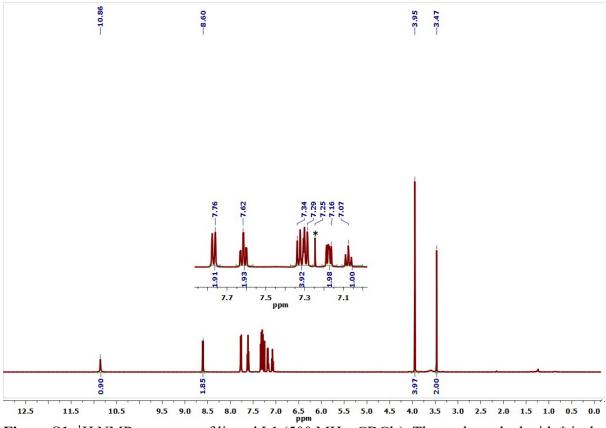


Figure S1. ¹H NMR spectrum of ligand L1 (500 MHz, CDCl₃). The peak marked with * is the solvent residual peak of CHCl₃ in CDCl₃.

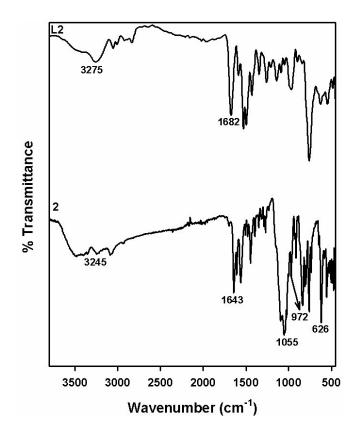


Figure S2. ATR-IR spectrum of ligand L2(top) and complex 2 (bottom).

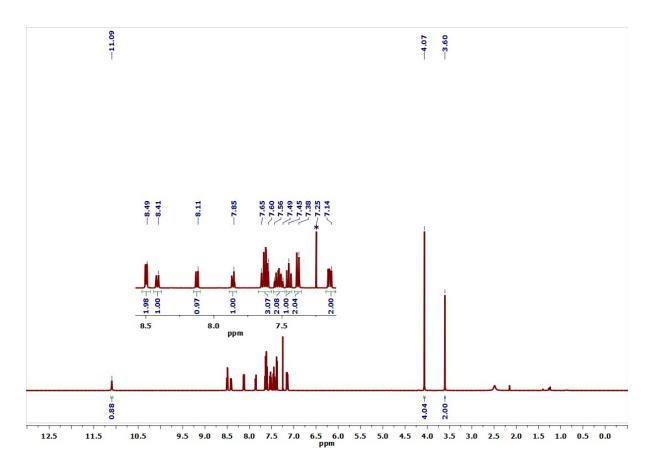


Figure S3. ¹H NMR spectrum of ligand L2 (500 MHz, CDCl₃). The peak marked with * is the solvent residual peak of CHCl₃ in CDCl₃.

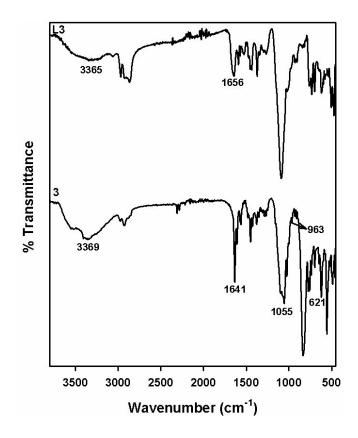


Figure S4. ATR-IR spectrum of ligand L3(top) and complex 3 (bottom).

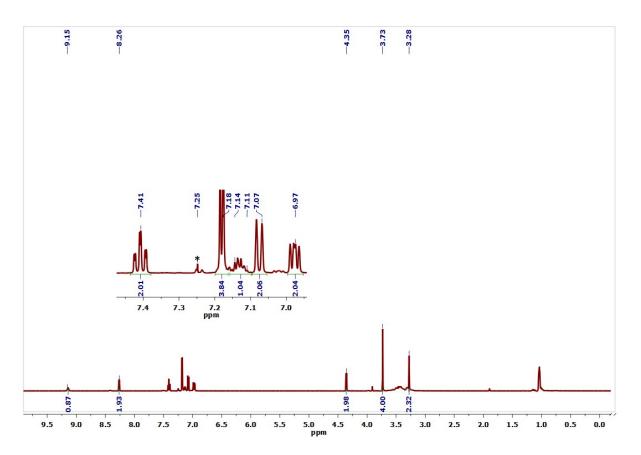


Figure S5. ¹H NMR spectrum of ligand L3 (500 MHz, CDCl₃). The peak marked with * is the solvent residual peak of CHCl₃ in CDCl₃.

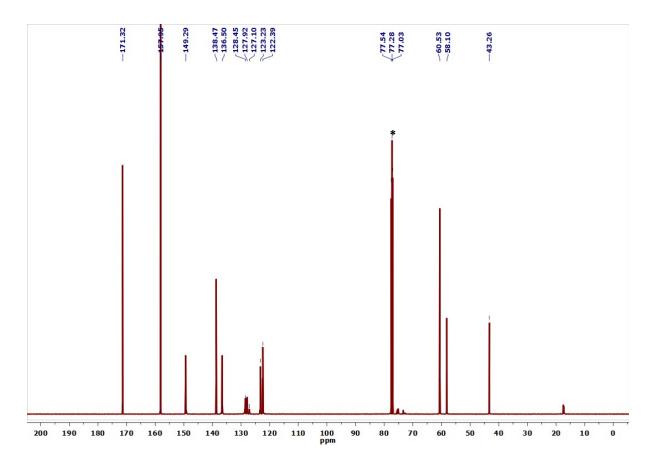


Figure S6. ¹³C NMR spectrum of ligand L3 (125 MHz, CDCl₃). The peak marked with * at 77 ppm is coming from the residual CDCl₃.

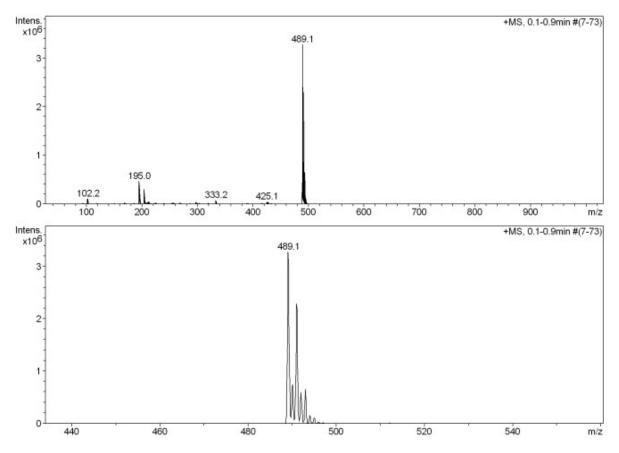


Figure S7. ESI-MS spectrum of complex 1 in acetonitrile (positive ion mode).

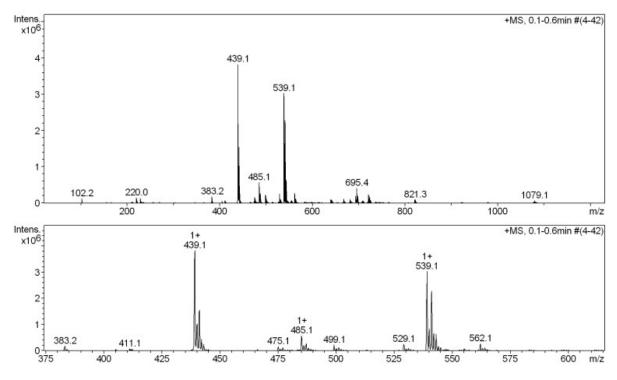


Figure S8. ESI-MS spectrum of complex 2 in acetonitrile (positive ion mode).

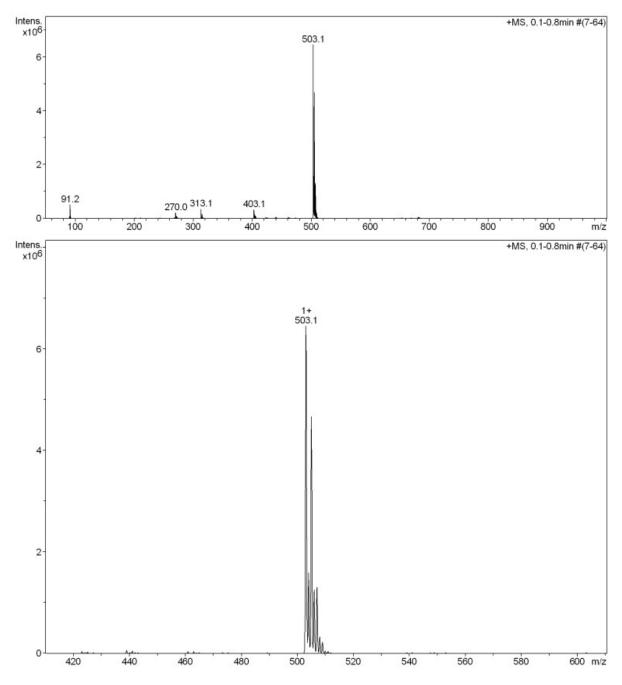


Figure S9. ESI-MS spectrum of complex 3 in acetonitrile (positive ion mode).

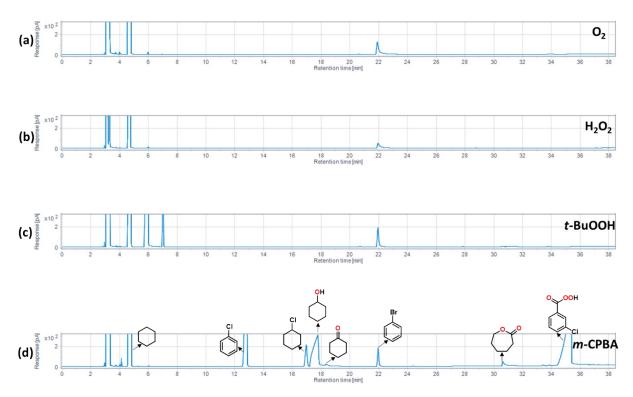


Figure S10. Gas chromatographs for the post-reaction mixture of cyclohexane oxidation catalysed by 1 using oxidants (a) molecular oxygen, (b) hydrogen peroxide, (c) t-butyl hydroperoxide, and (d) m-CPBA

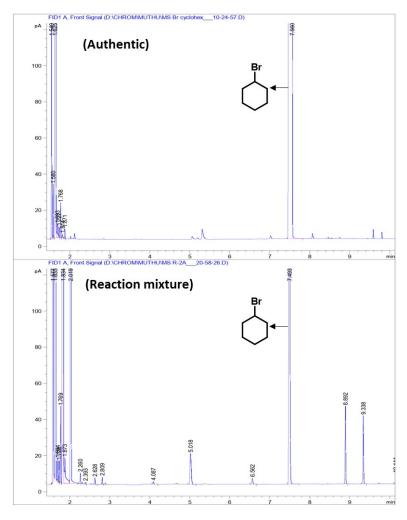


Figure S11. Gas chromatographs of authentic bromocyclohexane sample (top) and postreaction mixture of cyclohexane oxidation in the presence of carbon tetrabromide.

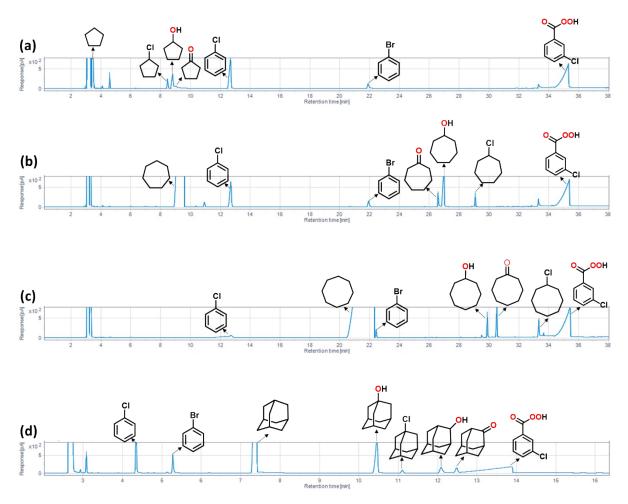


Figure S12. Gas chromatographs for the post-reaction mixture of (a) cyclopentane, (b) cycloheptane, (c) cylooctane and (d) adamantane oxidation using the catalyst **1**.

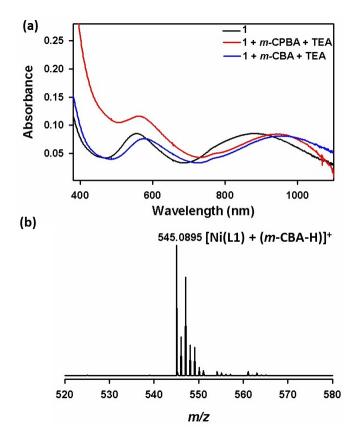
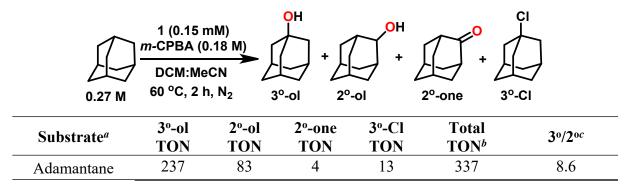


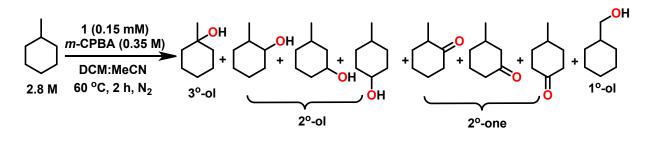
Figure S13. (a) UV-vis spectra of complex 1 (5 mM, black line), the reaction mixture containing 1 (5 mM), TEA (1 equiv.) and *m*-CPBA (1 equiv.) (red line) and the reaction mixture containing 1 (5 mM), TEA (1 equiv.) and *m*-CBA (1 equiv.) (blue line) in acetonitrile at room temperature. (b) HRMS spectrum of the reaction mixture containing 1 (5mM), TEA (1 equiv.) and *m*-CPBA (1 equiv.) in acetonitrile at room temperature.

Table S1	Oxidation	of adamar	tane using 1 .
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 3° -ol = 1-adamantanol, 2° -ol = 2-adamantanol, 2° -one = 2-adamantanone, 3° -Cl = 1-chloroadamantane, 2° -Cl = 2-chloroadamantane. *a* Reaction Conditions: Adamantane (0.27 M), Oxidant (0.18 M), Catalyst (0.15 mM) in DCM:MeCN solvent mixture (v/v = 3:1), 2h under N₂.^b TON = number of mmol of product/number of mmol of catalyst. The TON is the average of three determinations.^c $3^{\circ}/2^{\circ}$ = 3(TON of 3° -ol + TON of 3° -Cl)/(TON of 2° -ol + TON of 2° -one + TON of 2° -Cl).

 Table S2. Oxidation of methylcyclohexane using 1.



Catalyst ^a	3º-ol TON	<i>o</i> -2º-ol TON	<i>m</i> -2°-ol TON	<i>p</i> -2º-ol TON	2º-ones TON	1º-ol TON	Total TON ^b	3º-ol :2º-ols
1	390	114	475	27	67	9	1082	36:64
none	94	10	11	5	11	2	133 ^c	82:18

 3° -ol = 1-methylcyclohexanol, $o-2^{\circ}$ -ol = 2-methylcyclohexanol, $m-2^{\circ}$ -ol = 3-methylcyclohexanol, $p-2^{\circ}$ -ol = 4-methylcyclohexanol, 2° -ones = methylcyclohexanone (2 and 3), 1° -ol = cyclohexylmethanol. ^{*a*} Reaction Conditions: Methylcyclohexane (2.8 M), Oxidant (0.35 M), Catalyst (0.15 mM) in DCM:MeCN solvent mixture (v/v = 3:1), 60 °C, 2h under N₂. ^{*b*} TON = number of mmol of product/number of mmol of catalyst. The TON is the average of three determinations. ^{*c*} values based on 0.15 mM virtual nickel catalyst.