

# ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

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Richard R. Schrock: **Catalytic Reduction of Dinitrogen to Ammonia at a Single Molybdenum Center**

*Page 955.* This Account was printed without an Abstract. The Abstract is provided below:

This Account explores the catalytic reduction of dinitrogen by molybdenum complexes that contain the [HIPTN<sub>3</sub>N]<sup>3-</sup> ligand ([HIPTN<sub>3</sub>N]<sup>3-</sup>) = [(HIPTNCH<sub>2</sub>CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>N]<sup>3-</sup>, where HIPT = 3,5-(2,4,6-*i*-Pr<sub>3</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>3</sub>) at room temperature and pressure with protons and electrons. A total of 7–8 equiv of ammonia is formed out of ~12 possible (depending upon the Mo derivative employed). No hydrazine is formed. Numerous X-ray studies of proposed intermediates in the catalytic cycle suggest that N<sub>2</sub> is being reduced at a sterically protected, single Mo center operating in oxidation states between Mo<sup>III</sup> and Mo<sup>VI</sup>. Subtle variations of the [HIPTN<sub>3</sub>N]<sup>3-</sup> ligand are not as successful as a consequence of an unknown shunt in the catalytic cycle that consumes reduction equivalents to yield (it is proposed) dihydrogen.

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