Template Synthesis of Un-Symmetrical Tetradaentate Schiff Base Complexes of Ni(II), Co(II), Zn(II) and X-ray Structure of Ni(II) Complex

M. Lashanizadegan* and M. Jamshidbeigi

Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Alzahra University, Tehran, Islamic Republic of Iran

Received: 13 October 2010 / Revised: 18 May 2011 / Accepted: 19 July 2011

Abstract

Metal complexes, ML (M= Ni, Cu, Co and Zn) of unsymmetrical tetradaentate schiff base have been synthesized by the template reaction of the half-units N-(1-hydroxy-2-acetonaphthone)-1-amino-2-phenyleneimine(HL1) with 2-Pyrrolecarbaldehyde. The complexes have been characterized by elemental analysis, IR, 1H NMR and UV spectroscopy. The crystal structure of the Ni(II) complex has been determined by X-ray and exhibits distorted square-planar conformation. Crystals of NiL are orthorhombic, space group P2₁2₁2₁, with a = 7.1635(6), b = 11.6815(10), c = 20.7217(17) Å and Z = 4. The Ni-O and Ni-N bonds have very similar lengths and form a regular square-planar structure.

Keywords: Template; Unsymmetrical; Tetradaentate

Introduction

The design, synthesis and characterization of dissymmetrical Schiff base ligands derivative from appropriate amines for transition metal ion complex has become from the realization that coordination ligand around central metal ions in natural systems is asymmetric [1-4]. Un-symmetrical Schiff bases are used as ligands in metal coordination chemistry due to the wide application of their complexes in biological systems [5, 6] and catalytic reaction [7, 8]. In the present paper, as a part of our study was to determine metal ions of various ligands towards transition metal ions. We have synthesized Ni(II), Co(II) and Zn(II) complexes with the condensation products N-(1-hydroxy-2-acetonaphthone)-1-amino-2-phenyleneimine(HL1) and 2-Pyrrolecarbaldehyde. Attempt to prepare free ligand was unsuccessful.

Materials and Methods

Experimental

All melting points were analyzed with an electrothermal melting point apparatus. FT-IR spectra were recorded using a Bruker Tensor 27 spectrometer. The visible spectra were determined using a Perkin Elmer, Lambda 35 UV/Vis spectrometer. 1H NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker Avance 300 MHz spectrometer using TMS as internal standard.

Preparation of the Half-Unit HL1

It was prepared by previous method [9].

* Corresponding author, Tel.: +98(21)88041344, Fax: +98(21)88041344, E-mail: m_lashani@alzahra.ac.ir
Scheme 1. Preparation of HL1.

Preparation of ML

Methanolic solution (15 mL) of the metal acetate salt (1 mmol) was added to a solution of HL1 (1 mmol) and 2-pyrrolcarbaldehyde (1 mmol) in methanol (15 mL). This mixture was refluxed for 1h and then left to cool to allow the precipitation of the complex. The precipitate was filtered and washed with methanol.

X-ray Crystallography

Single crystals were mounted with oil on a quartz fibre and transferred into the cold nitrogen stream on a Siemens SMART (Siemens, 1994) three-circle system with CCD area detector. The crystal was held at 220 (2) K with the Oxford Cryosystem Cryostream cooler (Cosier & Glazer, 1986). The structures were solved by direct methods using SHELXS (sheldrick, 1990) with light atoms found by Fourier methods.

Results and Discussion

Half ligand (HL1) has been prepared by the reaction of o-hydroxyacetonaphthone and phenylenediamine under reflux conditions (Scheme 1). Then one equivalent of (HL1) in the presence of 2-Pyrrolcarbaldehyde and metal acetate reflux for one hour which gave complexes ML (M = Ni, Zn and Co) Infrared spectra of ML showed the characteristic band assignable to $\nu$ (C = N) at ca. 1614 and 1615 cm$^{-1}$. Their electronic spectra consist of a shoulder of intense UV or broad band in the visible region assignable to d-d transition [11]. The d-d band maxima for complexes NiL and CoL are at $\lambda_{\text{max}}$ (nm); 523 (sh), 530(sh), respectively.

The $^1$H NMR spectrum of HL1 gives direct evidence of the formation half ligand. As anticipated, the spectrum consists of one methyl at $\delta$ 2.3, one hydroxy hydrogen at $\delta$ 14.8 and aromatic protons at $\delta$ 6.7-8.6 signals. On formation of ML (M = Ni and Zn) complexes the signals of the methyl group are shifted to $\delta$ 2.7 and the signals of the OH group have disappeared. The obtained data confirm distorted square-planar geometry for nickel complex. It seems that cobalt (II) and zinc (II) complexes also have distorted square-planar environment. Details on single crystal of NiL complex is as follows:

Red plate-like crystals of NiL suitable for the X-ray analysis (0.7, 0.14, 0.06 mm) were obtained by recrystallization from chloroform/ethanol (3:1). The resolution of the structure is correct as confirmed by the acceptable R (F) (0.0487) and goodness-of-fit (1.016) values and by the consistency of the structural parameters (bond distances and angles).

Structure of NiL Complex

Figure 1 shows ORTEP drawing of NiL complex. The present X-ray analyses verified that the structure of Ni(II) with unsymmetrical tetradantate ligand is composed of the condensation products of o-hydroxyacetonaphthone, phenylenediamine and 2-Pyrrolcarbaldehyde in the mole ratio 1:1:1. The crystal structure analysis of this compound reveals that it contains a tetradentate ligand in which three nitrogen and one oxygen atoms are co-ordinated to the nickel atom.

The nickel atom is in distorted square-planar environments. Selected bond lengths (Å) and bond angle ($^\circ$) of NiL complex are shown in Table 1. The Ni-O and Ni-N distances are close to the limits of ranges...
1.83-1.87 and 1.83-1.89 Å for Ni-O and Ni-N distances, respectively. This behaviour is normally observed in N₃O square-planar nickel (II) complexes [12]. The crystal data and the most relevant experimental parameter used in the X-ray measurements and in the crystal structures analyses are reported in Table 2.

**IR Spectra**

IR spectral data of the compounds and their relative assignments are shown in Table 3. The infrared spectrum of the “half-unit” (HL¹) shows two bands at 3338 and 3200 cm⁻¹. These two bands are assigned to the primary amine stretching, on the basis of their absence in the spectrum of ML. An intense sharp band at 1615 cm⁻¹ in the spectrum of HL¹ and a broad intense band at 1600-1607 cm⁻¹ in the spectrum of ML are tentatively assigned to azomethine vibrations. The absorption values of the C=N vibration at about 1600-1607 cm⁻¹ for the complexes are lower by about 8-15 cm⁻¹ than for the free half ligand. A comparison between the IR spectra of HL¹ and complexes also showed that a band characterizing νC-O at 1307 cm⁻¹ was shifted to higher frequency by about 46-62 cm⁻¹ in the spectrum of the complexes which indicated the formation of C-O-M bond [13].

**¹H NMR Spectra**

The ¹H NMR spectral data of the half ligand (HL¹) and their Ni(II) and Zn(II) complexes are given in Table 4. The signal at δ 3.7 in the spectrum of HL¹ is assigned to the NH₂ group on the observation of loss of this signal in the spectra of NiL and ZnL. The ¹H NMR spectra of ZnL and NiL complexes in CDCl₃ solution have peaks at δ 8.0 and 7.4, respectively which are assigned to the hydrogen of azomethine resonance of...
pyrrolcarbaldehyde. The signals of methyl hydrogen group due to complexation were shifted, and the signals of the OH group were disappear. From these data we can conclude that the ligand is tetradeinate and the nickel(II) complexes are diamagnetic, which indicates a square planar or distorted square planar structure.

Electronic Spectroscopy

For the Ni(II) complexes, d-d transition (Table 5) appears below 600 nm, which is a characteristic of square planar or distorted square planar [14].

For the CoL, d-d transition was appeared below 600 nm, which is characteristic of square-planar or distorted square-planar structure [15-16]. The bands at 384-480 nm were assigned to (n-π*) transitions for the aromatic moiety of the ligand [17].

Supplementary Material

CCDC 827636 contains the supplementary crystallographic data for NiL complex. These data can be obtained free of charge via http://www.ccdc.com.ac.uk/conts/retrieving.html or e-mail: deposit@ccdc.com.ac.uk.

Acknowledgement

Financial assistance from Alzahra University is acknowledged.

References