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## COMPUȘI COORDINATIVI MONONUCLEARI AI NICHELULUI(II) ȘI CUPRULUI(II) CU LIGANDUL BAZĂ SCHIFF DERIVAT AL S-METILIZOTIOSEMICARBAZONEI ACETILACETONEI ȘI 8-CHINOLINALDEHIDEI

# MONONUCLEAR NICKEL(II) AND COPPER(II) COORDINATION COMPOUNDS WITH SCHIFF BASE LIGAND DERIVED FROM ACETYLACETONE S-METYLISOTHIOSEMICARBAZONE AND QUINOLINE-8-CARBALEDEHYDE

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**Rezumat.** Au fost sintetizați doi compuși coordinativi noi [NiL]I (1) și [CuLI] (2) cu ligandul tetradentat de tip bază Schiff  $N_3O$  (HL), obținut prin metoda de condensare templată a S-metilizotiosemicarbazonei acetilacetonei cu 8-chinolinaldehida, în prezența ionilor de metale. Compușii au fost caracterizați utilizând analiza elementală, spectroscopia IR și spectrometria de masă pESI, iar structura cristalină a compușilor a fost determinată prin metoda difracției cu raze X pe monocristal.

Cuvinte-cheie: compuși coordinativi, Ni(II), Cu(II), S-metilizotiosemicarbazonă, 8-chinolinaldehida.

**Abstract**. Two new coordination compounds [NiL]I (1) and [CuLI] (2) with tetradentate N<sub>3</sub>O Schiff base ligand (HL) were synthesized by direct template condensation of acetylacetone S-methylisothiosemicarbazone and quinoline-8-carbaldehyde in the presence of metal ions. These complexes were characterized by elemental analysis, IR and pESI MS spectroscopies and their crystal structures were determined by the single crystal X-ray diffraction method.

 $\textbf{Key-words:}\ coordination\ compounds,\ Ni(II),\ Cu(II),\ S-methylisothiosemicarbazone,\ quino line-8-carbal de hyde.$ 

#### Introduction

Nitrogen-containing Schiff base ligands and their coordination compounds played an important role due to the wide range of their industrial, biological, analytical, medicinal, pharmaceutical and catalytical applications [1, 2]. Metal complexes of thiosemicarbazone are well known for their pharmacological applications, while quinoline derivatives (in particular, quinoline carbaldehydes) display bactericidal, insecticidal and fungicidal properties [3]. The combination of both active fragments in one molecular complex seems promising for obtaining new biologically active compounds.

### **Results and discussions**

Two new complexes with unsymmetrical tetradentate Schiff base ligand HL resulting from template binding of acetylacetone S-methylisothiosemicarbazone with quinoline-8-carbaldehyde in the presence of Ni<sup>2+</sup> and Cu<sup>2+</sup> in CH<sub>3</sub>OH solvent with composition [NiL]I (1) and [CuLI] (2) have been synthesized and investigated. Complexes 1 and 2 were isolated as air-stable, dark brown crystals soluble in chloroform, DMF, DMS, and insoluble in alcohols, acetone, hexane, ether and water.

The IR spectrum of **1** and **2** show no absorption in the 3100-3400 cm<sup>-1</sup> region ( $v(NH_2)$ ) and at 1700 cm<sup>-1</sup> (v(C=O)), indicating the condensation of the terminal amino group of acetylacetone S-methylisothiosemicarbazone with the carbonyl group of quinoline-8-carbaldehyde.

The IR spectra of **1** and **2** complexes contain strong absorption bands at 1550 and 1521 cm<sup>-1</sup> respectively, which can be attributed to the v(C = 0) stretching vibrations of the coordinated organic ligand. The decrease of the vibration frequencies of the carbonyl group in **1** and **2** compared to the frequencies of the carbonyl group in  $\beta$ -diketones (keto form  $\sim 1720$ cm<sup>-1</sup> and enolic form 1650-1600cm<sup>-1</sup>) is explained by the resonance between C-O-M and C=O···M bonds during the coordination of carbonyl group of the ligand to the metals [4].

The identity and purity of the complexes with newly prepared tetradentate  $[N_3O]$  ligands were confirmed by elemental analysis and pESI mass spectrum, which showed the presence of the molecular ion peaks  $[M-I]^+=383$  and  $[M-I]^+=388$ , for compound 1 and 2, respectively, that suggests the presence of iodine in complexes. The lack of further fragmentation of  $[M-I]^+$  ions in the mass-spectra of both studied compound emphasizes their high stability.

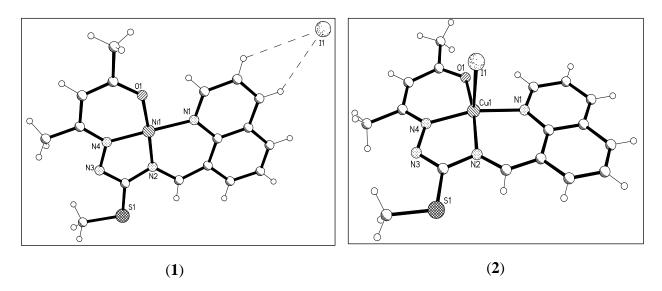


Fig. 1. View of structures 1 and 2

The crystal structures of complexes **1** and **2** were determined by the single crystal X-ray diffraction method. The structural study reveals the formation of the mononuclear ionic coordination compound [NiL]I (**1**) and the molecular complex [CuLI] (**2**) (Figure).

The structure of compound 1 reveals the planar cationic complex in which monodeprotonated tetradentate  $N_3O$  ligand forms two six-membered and one five-membered metalocycles and outersphere iodide anion. The Ni–N distances are in the range 1.788(8) - 1.929(8) Å, Ni–O = 1.792(6) Å. In the crystal, the charged components are linked by weak C–H···I hydrogen bonds.

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Compound 2 represents a neutral square-pyramidal complex of copper (II) with tetradentate  $N_3O$  ligand coordinated in basal plane in the manner similar to 1 and iodide anion in apical position. The Cu–N distances 1.929(8) - 2.052(8) Å, Cu–O = 1.916(7) Å, and Cu–I = 2.906(1) Å. The Cu (1) atom displace from the plane of four donor atoms of the ligand on 0.203 Å in the direction of coordinated iodide anion.

The organic ligand is deprotonated on oxygen atom in both compounds, resulting in bonds delocalization.

### **Conclusions**

The synthetic methods were developed for the preparation of two novel mononuclear nickel(II) and copper(II) coordination compounds with  $N_3O$  tetradentate Schiff base ligand derived from acetylacetone S-methylisothiosemicarbazone and quinoline-8-carbaldehyde.

The single crystal X-ray diffraction study revealed the square-planar structure of Ni(II) ionic complex and square-pyramidal molecular complex of Cu(II).

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