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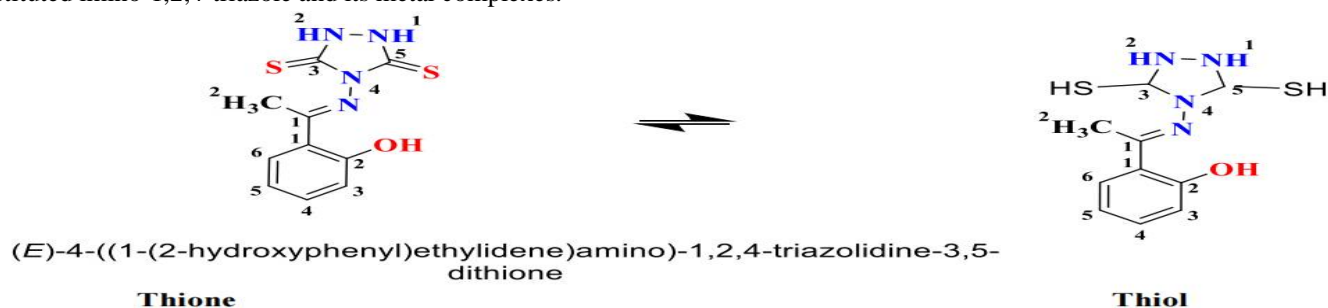
Studies on Metallic Complexes of [(E)-4-{(1-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene amino)-1, 2, 4-triazolidine, 3, 5-dithione}]

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I. INTRODUCTION

Triazole Schiff bases play an important role as ligands in coordination chemistry¹ and demonstrate substantial pharmacological and biological activities². Specifically 1, 2, 4-triazole and its derivatives exhibit properties of antibacterial³, antioxidant⁴, anticonvulsant⁵, antifungal⁶, antiviral⁷, and antiinflammatory⁸ agents. Metal complexes of 1,2,4- triazole Schiff bases are used as biocides in controlling many harmful species of fungi that cause infectious diseases in plants and living organisms. Metals complexes of triazole derivatives are also used in stimulating plants growth⁹. Based on the above, we pursued synthesis of substituted imino-1,2,4-triazole and its metal complexes.



(E)-4-{(1-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene amino)-1,2,4-triazolidine,3,5-dithione is multidentate chelating ligand and can exist as thione, thiol tautomer's as shown below.

The ligand (LH₂) containing mercapto group(>C=S) exists in thione tautomer in acidic medium(Ph≤6) but in basic medium it can get tautomerise to thiol form(>C-SH).The ligand has donor sites oxygen, nitrogen and sulphur as well and it is expected that it can form strong complexes with class 'a' and class 'b' metals ions both. In present chapter I report the complexes of Cr(III),Fe(II),Iron(III),Mn(II),Ni(II),Cobalt(II),Zn(II) and Cd(II)

II. EXPERIMENT

A. Chromium (III) Complex [CrL(LH)]H₂O

About 0.01 gram mole of hydrated chromium (III) chloride[Cr(H₂O)₄Cl₂]Cl.H₂O was dissolved in aqueous methanol and treated with 0.021 gram mole of ligand (LH₂) dissolved in 30 ml hot methanol.

The mixed solution was refluxed on steam bath for half an hour by raising the pH of solution by adding a few drop triethylamine. The brownish yellow complex of chromium (III) separated gradually.

The product was cooled and filtered on small Buckner funnel and was washed several time with aqueous methanol. The complex was dried in a desiccator and product was analysed. The analytical result of complex is recorded in Table A.

B. Preparation of [Fe(LH)₂]2H₂O

About 0.01 gram mole of Mohr's salt (NH₄)₂FeSO₄·7H₂O was dissolved in aqueous methanol and treated with 0.021 gram mole of ligand (LH₂) dissolved in 30 ml hot methanol. The mixed solution was refluxed on steam bath for half an hour by raising the pH of solution by adding a few drop triethylamine. The brownish yellow complex of Iron(II) separated gradually. The product was cooled and filtered on small Buckner funnel and was washed several time with aqueous methanol. The complex was dried in a desiccator and product was analysed. The analytical result of complex is recorded in Table A

C. $[Mn(LH)_2] \cdot 2H_2O$

About 0.01 gram mole of hydrated Manganese (II) chloride $[MnCl_2] \cdot 7H_2O$ was dissolved in aqueous methanol and treated with 0.021 gram mole of ligand (LH2) dissolved in 30 ml hot methanol. The mixed solution was refluxed on steam bath for half an hour by raising the pH of solution by adding a few drop triethylamine. The dark brown precipitate of complex separated gradually. The product was cooled and filtered on small Buckner funnel and was washed several time with aqueous methanol. The complex was dried in a desiccator and product was analysed. The analytical result of complex is recorded in Table A

Table - A
Analytical Results And Colour Of The Complex

S. No.	Complex	% Element: Found/ (Calc .)						μ_{eff} at 30-31°C in B.M
		Colour	M	C	H	S	N	
1	$Cr(C_{10}H_9N_4OS_2)(C_{10}H_8N_4OS_2) \cdot H_2O$	Grey Silver	8.6 (7.5)	40.06 (39.7)	2.8 (2.4)	24.3 (23.5)	18.6 (17.8)	3.72
2	$[Mn(C_{10}H_9N_4OS_2)_2] \cdot 2H_2O$	Grey	8.8 (7.7)	38.64 (37.5)	2.8 (2.3)	20.6 (19.8)	18.4 (16.6)	5.91
3	$Fe(C_{10}H_9N_4OS_2)_2 \cdot 2H_2O$	Brown	9.0 (8.1)	38.58 (36.8)	2.8 (2.4)	20.6 (20.3)	18.0 (17.9)	4.83

Table — B
Solubility and Electrical Conductance Data (31o C)

Complex	Qualitative value in solvents				Molar conductance value $\text{Ohm}^{-1} \text{mol}^{-1} \text{cm}^2 \{\text{DMF}\}$	
	Water	Methanol	Benzene	DMF		
$[CrL(LH)_2] \cdot H_2O$	INS	SI S	SI S	FS	12	
$[Mn(LH)_2] \cdot 2H_2O$	INS	SI S	SIS	FS	6	
$[Fe(LH)_2] \cdot 2H_2O$	INS	SI S	INS	FS	8	

TABLE-IR ₁		
I.R. SPECTRAL BANDS OF LIGAND		
S.No	Band Positions in cm^{-1}	Assignments
1	3345, m.sp	$\nu(\text{OH})$ phenolic
2	3215, m	$\nu(\text{NH})$
3	3007 w	$\nu(\text{C-H})$ phenyl
4	2940 w	$\nu(\text{OH})$ methyl
5	1610 str	$\nu(\text{C=N})$ keto imine
6	1551 str	$\delta(\text{NH})$
7	1485	Phenyl group sketal
8	1460	$\delta(\text{CH}_3)$
9	1356	$\delta(\text{CH}_3)$ phenyl
10	1245	$\delta(\text{C-C})$ phenyl group sketal band
11	1152 str	$\delta(\text{C-O})$ phenolic
12	1012 str	$\delta(\text{C-N})$ triazole ring
13	942	$\delta(\text{C=S})$ thione
14	801	$\delta(\text{C-H})$ phenyl
15	732 str	$\delta(\text{C-H})$ ortho substituted phenyl group
16	615 m.sp	ring deformation

TABLE-IR ₂		
I.R. SPECTRAL BANDS COMPLEXES		
S.No	I.R. Band Positions in c.m ⁻¹	Assignments
1	3317-3140 v.br	$\nu(\text{OH})$ of H ₂ O
2	2058 medium	$\nu(\text{S-H})$
3	1595 str	$\nu(\text{C=N})$ keto imine
4	1537	Phenyl ring(C=) stretch $\nu(\text{NH})$
5	1490	Phenyl ring $\nu(\text{C-H})$ bending
6	1434 str	$\delta(\text{CH}_3)$ +phenyl ring (C-H)
7	1331 w	$\delta(\text{C=C})$ Phenyl ring
8	1301	$\delta(\text{C-N})$ triazole
9	1228	$\delta(\text{N-N})$ triazole
10	1121	$\delta(\text{C-N})$ triazole
11	1055 str	$\delta(\text{C-O})$ phenoxy
12	1020 str	$\delta(\text{C=s})$
13	834 m	$\delta(\text{C-H})$ ortho substituted
14	751 str	$\delta(\text{C-H})$ ortho substituted
15	701 str	$\delta(\text{C-S})$ coordinated

Table — C
Electronic Absorption Band Positions Of Ligand And Their Complexes

Compound	Band Position in nm (λ_{max})	Assignments
C ₁₀ H ₁₀ N ₄ OS ₂ (LH)	210 (181292)	$\sigma - \sigma^*$
	250 (21840)	$n - \pi^*$
	290 (13920)	$n - \pi^*$
	325 (0932)	$\pi - \pi^*$
[CrL(LH)]H ₂ O	240 s	$n - \pi^*$
	325 s	$\pi - \pi^*$
	450 sh	d – d band
[Mn(LH) ₂]2H ₂ O	220 s	$\sigma - \sigma^*$
	260 vs	$n - \pi^*$
	320 s	$\pi - \pi^*$
	470 sh	¹ B _{1g} – A _{1g}

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The donor molecule [(E) -4-{(1-(2-hydroxyphenyl)-ethylidene amino)-1,2,4-triazolidine,3,5-dithione}] [H₂L] is multidentate N,O and S donor ligand and form bis chelated complex of composition [CrL(LH₂)]H₂O, [Fe L(H₂L)]H₂O and [M(HL)₂]2H₂O.(M=Mn²⁺,CO₂⁺,Fe²⁺,Cu²⁺,Ni²⁺ and Zn²⁺) solid state. The complexes are stable in air and dissolved partially in ethanol, methanol and acetone. These complexes are almost insoluble in water and dissolve appreciably in dimethylformamide and dimethylsulphoxide as well. The molar conductivity of complexes were determined qualitatively. The molar conductance value of the complexes in DMF show negligible electric conductance (in the range 12-20 Ohm –1mol⁻¹ cm² Table-A) suggesting that the complexes are non-ionic and inner complexes. The complexes are fairly stable in water but on heating in air they lose water molecule below 90-1000 c, indicating that H₂O present in complexes are uncoordinated zone. The I.R spectra of complexes supports the presence of water molecule in complexes displaying very broad and strong I.R. band near 3340-3145c.m⁻¹ . The magnetic susceptibility of complexes were determined at room temperature by Guoy method using Hg[CO(HCS)₄] as standard. As expected Zn(II) complexes Zn(HL)₂.2H₂O having 3d¹⁰ electronic system is diamagnetic while others are paramagnetic. The chromium(III) complex [CrL(LH₂).H₂O] room temperature magnetic moment value 3.69 B.M, suggesting oxidation number +3 for chromium. The ions magnetic moments value of Cr(III) than spin orbit complexing effect $\mu_{obs}=\mu_{so}(1-4\lambda)$. The λ value for Cr(III) is -329 c.m⁻¹ which lower the magnetic value of Cr(III) complex than expected value for

spin contribution. The ground state energy term of Cr(III) is $4A_{2g}$ which quenches the orbital contribution also for magnetic moment of Co(II) is 5.10 B.M. at 30-310 K which suggest octahedral geometry of complexes. The observed magnetic moment value 5.10 B.M corresponds to both spin and orbital contribution.

$\mu_L + S =$

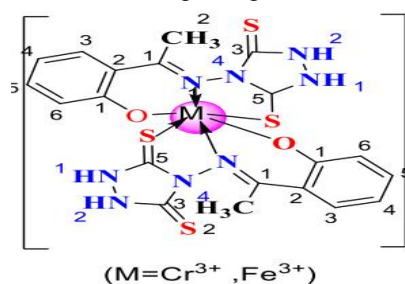
The magnetic moment value for manganese(II) complex $[Mn(HL)_2] \cdot 2H_2O$ has been found to be 5.91 B.M which supported oxidation state Mn $2+$ (ground state term $6S_0$). The magnetic moment value of Cu(II) complex 1.87 B.M and that of Ni(II) complex (3.41) at room temperature also occur in expected range of octahedral environment of ligand molecule donor atoms around metal ions.

A. I.R. of the Complex

The I.R. spectra of all most all complexes display a broad and strong band at 3320-3140 cm^{-1} attributed to $\nu(\text{OH})$ frequency of water molecule present in complexes. A medium to weak broad band present in complexes located at 2058-2056 cm^{-1} is tentatively assigned to $\nu(\text{C-H})$ vibration of ligand located at 1615 cm^{-1} is shifted to lower frequency by 15-22 cm^{-1} and observed at 1595 cm^{-1} in copper(II) complexes.

The (N-H) bending band of ligand molecule located at 1557 cm^{-1} is slightly shifted to lower frequency in complexes and observed at 1537 cm^{-1} . The phenyl ring skeletal vibration in complexes is observed near 1490 ± 5 and 1331 ± 5 cm^{-1} . The (N-N), (C-N) and (C-C) stretching bands present in ligand is also retained in this complex, molecule and can be attributed to I.R. bands located at 1301, 1228 and 1121 cm^{-1} . The coordinated phenolic group $\nu(\text{C-O})$ vibration has been found to present at 1055 cm^{-1} .

The thioamide $\nu(\text{C=S})$ stretch is observed at 1021 cm^{-1} . The I.R. band located at 834 and 751 cm^{-1} in Cu(II) complex. Cu(LH) $2H_2O$ has been assigned to out of plane bending (C-H) unit of ortho substituted phenyl group. The I.R. spectrum band at 701 cm^{-1} is assigned to ring deformation vibration. The I.R. spectrum of complexes have been not been recorded in far I.R. region. (650-150) cm^{-1} and therefore nothing can be said to regarding M-L (M-N, M-O or M-S) stretching bands.



B. Structure Of Complexes

Nickel(II) forms complexes of coordination number four, five and six. The four coordinated complexes are either tetrahedral with sp^3 hybrid bonding or square planar with dsp^2 bonding. The planar complexes are almost diamagnetic, but theoretically paramagnetic; planar complexes are also possible. 11

Tetrahedral Ni(II) complexes are paramagnetic and their room temperature magnetic moment values are usually higher than the spin only value, expected for two unpaired electrons (2.83 BM)¹², however, In some cases lower magnetic moment values have been reported 13-14. The high magnetic moment values of complexes are due to orbital contribution and are the functions of temperature. It is well known that the high magnetic moment also depend upon the detail symmetry of the ligand field present, as well as on the delocalisation of electron in the ligand molecule¹⁵. Five coordinated complexes are either diamagnetic square pyramidal or paramagnetic trigonal bipyramidal with $sp^3 d$ hybridisation and their magnetic moment values are similar to four coordinated tetrahedral nickel(II) complexes.¹⁶⁻¹⁷. Six coordinated octahedral complexes are always paramagnetic, but the possibility of diamagnetic complexes can not be ruled out. In an octahedral field, the lowest lying singlet state is $3A_{2g}$. It is separated from the two triply degenerate levels $3T_{2g}$ and $3T_{1g}$ by large energy intervals, that cages the nickel (II) ion to behave as if it is in a state for which the orbital contribution is negligible and therefore, the octahedral nickel(II) complexes display magnetic moment values almost equal to $2.83 \times (1 - 10 \lambda Dq)$ i.e., about 10 % higher than the spin only value. In this case, the magnetic moment value is independent of temperature and symmetry of the ligand field. In most of the complexes, the room temperature magnetic moment values of the octahedral nickel(II) complexes are observed between 2.90 — 3.4 BM¹⁸. Besides regular tetrahedral, planar and octahedral complexes, a large number of nickel (II) complexes have been reported in which they exist in equilibrium with two

different structural species the same crystal or sometimes as the mixture of two different geometrical isomer in the varying proportions. Thus, a large number of nickel(II) complexes display anomalous magnetic moment values.

Kilborn et al. reported anomalous magnetic moment value of $[\text{Ni}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{N}_4\text{S}_2\text{O})] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and concluded that the lower magnetic moment value is due to the presence of both planar and tetrahedral species in equal proportions. A large number of nickel(II) complexes displaying magnetic moment values between 0.5 —2.8 BM have been reported [20-27] in which the lower μ_{eff} values of the complexes; have been attributed to the presence of tetrahedral, trigonal Bipyramidal or octahedral species in square planar nickel(II) complexes [28-29]. Dave et al. have also reported a number of nickel(II) complexes with $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_4\text{OS}_2(\text{LH})$ displaying anomalous magnetic moment values (3.00 - 3.41 BM) for complexes $[\text{Ni}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_9\text{N}_4\text{S}_2\text{O})] \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ suggested that the solid complexes are equilibrium mixture of planar and tetrahedral species. They have also suggested that the lowering of the magnetic moment values in nickel (II) complexes is due to a partial population of a spin triplet state close to the idealised ground state $1A_{1g}$ for D_4 symmetry.

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