

# Synthesis, IR Spectroscopy and X-Ray Diffraction Analysis of Copper (II) Complexes Based on 1-Benzoyl-3-Phenyl-5-Hydroxy-5-Trifluoromethyl-2-Pyrazoline and its Derivatives

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## ABSTRACT

Mononuclear copper (II) complexes were synthesized on the basis of 1-benzoyl-3-phenyl-5-hydroxy-5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyrazoline and its derivatives [1]. The synthesized complexes are researched with application of methods of the element analysis, IR spectroscopy. The molecular and crystal structure of a complex of copper (II) with benzoylhydrazone of 1,1,1-trifluor-4-(4-bromophenyl)-butane-2,4-dion ( $H_2L^5$ ) structure  $CuL^5 \cdot NH_3$  is established by a method X-ray diffraction analysis.

**KEYWORDS:** benzoylhydrazone, aroyltrifluoroacetylmethane, spin-hamiltonian, hyperfine structure, additional hyperfine structure, square structure, crystal structure

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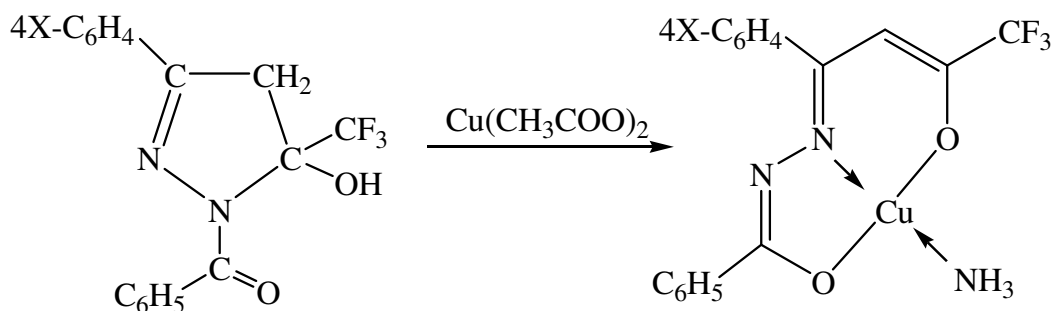


## 1. INTRODUCTION

To date, little time and attention has been devoted to the study of the geometric and electronic structure of complex copper (II) compounds with ligands such as acylhydrazones of fluorinated  $\beta$ -dicarbonyl compounds [1-3, 5, 12-17]. Meanwhile, the study of the magnetic properties of copper-containing complexes, along with the consideration of their geometric and electronic structure, allows us to draw

reasonable conclusions and predict the ways of directed synthesis of complex compounds with specified properties [4-6, 9].

We synthesized complex compounds of copper (II) with benzoylhydrazones of aroyltrifluoroacetylmethanes. The results of elemental analysis and spectroscopic studies allowed us to attribute  $CuL \cdot NH_3$  to the compounds:



X = H ( $\text{CuL}^1 \cdot \text{NH}_3$ );  $\text{CH}_3$  ( $\text{CuL}^2 \cdot \text{NH}_3$ );  $\text{OCH}_3$  ( $\text{CuL}^3 \cdot \text{NH}_3$ ); Cl ( $\text{CuL}^4 \cdot \text{NH}_3$ ); Br ( $\text{CuL}^5 \cdot \text{NH}_3$ ).

## 2. EXPERIMENTAL PART

**Synthesis of  $\text{CuL}^1 \cdot \text{NH}_3$ .** To a hot solution of 0.5 g (0.0015 mol) of 1-benzoyl-3-phenyl-5-hydroxy-5-trifluoromethyl-2-pyrazoline ( $\text{H}_2\text{L}^1$ ) in 25 ml of ethanol, an aqueous-ammoniac solution of 0.0015 mol (0.30 g) of copper (II) acetate in 15 ml of 25% ammonia solution was added. The reaction flask was heated with a reverse refrigerator for 30 minutes. After 2 days, the green precipitate was filtered out, washed with water, ethanol and dried in the air. Output of the  $\text{CuL}^1$  complex. $\text{NH}_3$  was 0.46 g (72 %) with T. sol. 223 °C.

Other copper (II) complexes have been synthesized similarly. The outputs and data of the elemental analysis of complex copper (II) compounds are given in table 1.

**Table 1** Yields, melting points, and results of elemental analysis of copper (II)  $\text{Cu} \cdot \text{NH}_3$  complexes based on benzoylhydrazones of aroyltrifluoroacetylmanes

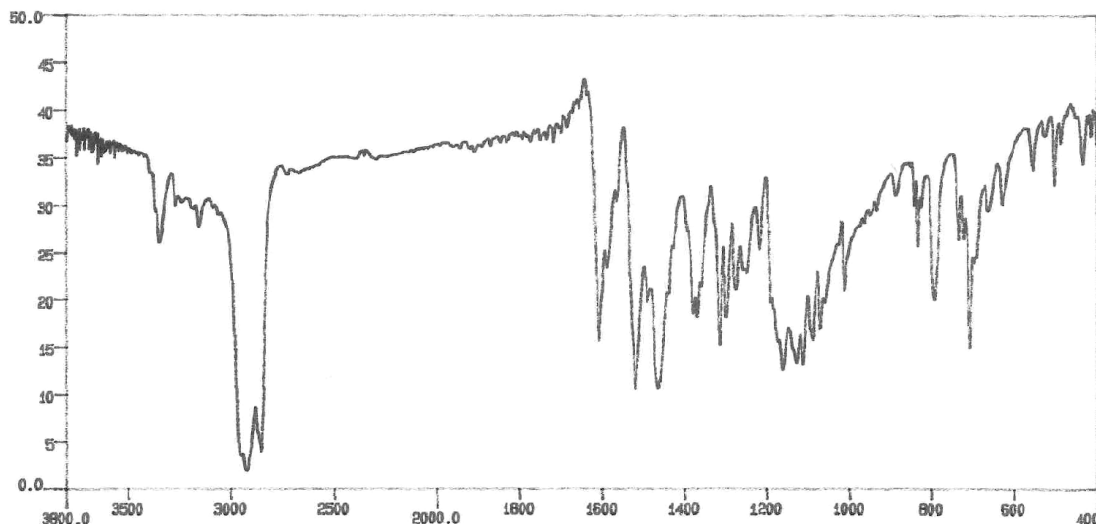
| Compound                         | Yield, % | $T_{\text{sol.}}$ , °C | Brutto-formula   | Found/ Calculated, % |             |           |             |
|----------------------------------|----------|------------------------|--|----------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
|                                  |          |                        |  | Cu                   | C           | H         | N           |
| $\text{CuL}^1 \cdot \text{NH}_3$ | 72       | 223                    | $\text{CuC}_{17}\text{H}_{14}\text{F}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$   | 15,34/15,39          | 49,41/49,46 | 3,40/3,42 | 10,22/10,18 |
| $\text{CuL}^2 \cdot \text{NH}_3$ | 65       | 256                    | $\text{CuC}_{18}\text{H}_{16}\text{F}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$   | 14,83/14,89          | 50,60/50,64 | 3,75/3,78 | 9,87/9,84   |
| $\text{CuL}^3 \cdot \text{NH}_3$ | 79       | 233                    | $\text{CuC}_{18}\text{H}_{16}\text{F}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_3$   | 14,30/14,35          | 48,77/48,82 | 3,61/3,64 | 9,51/9,49   |
| $\text{CuL}^4 \cdot \text{NH}_3$ | 86       | 247                    | $\text{CuC}_{17}\text{H}_{13}\text{ClF}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ | 14,18/14,21          | 45,62/45,65 | 2,89/2,93 | 9,42/9,39   |
| $\text{CuL}^5 \cdot \text{NH}_3$ | 36       | *                      | $\text{CuC}_{17}\text{H}_{13}\text{BrF}_3\text{N}_3\text{O}_2$ | 12,88/12,92          | 41,49/41,52 | 2,64/2,66 | 8,57/8,55   |

Single crystals of  $\text{CuL}^5 \cdot \text{NH}_3$  were grown during recrystallization of the complex from ethanol. X-ray diffraction was performed using an automatic Xcalibur diffractometer (CuK $\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda = 1.54 \text{ \AA}$ , graphite monochromator,  $\omega$  scanning,  $2\theta_{\text{max}} = 50^\circ$ ).

## 3. RESULT AND DISCUSSIONS

### 3.1. IR spectroscopy

In the IR spectrum of the  $\text{CuL}^5 \cdot \text{NH}_3$  complex (Fig. 1., Table 2.), the vibrational frequency  $\nu_{(\text{C}=\text{N})}$  ( $1607 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) is compared to the IR spectrum of the free ligand (the absorption band  $\nu_{(\text{C}=\text{N})} = 1633 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) shifted to the low frequency region by  $26 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . This suggests the coordination of the ligand to the metal via two amide and  $\beta$ -diketone oxygen atoms and an azomethine nitrogen atom [4, 7-13, 15].



**Figure 1** IR spectrum of a complex copper (II) compound  $\text{CuL}^5 \cdot \text{NH}_3$  based on benzoyl hydrazone 1,1,1-trifluoro4 - (4-bromophenyl)- butane-2,4-dione ( $\text{H}_2\text{L}^5$ ).

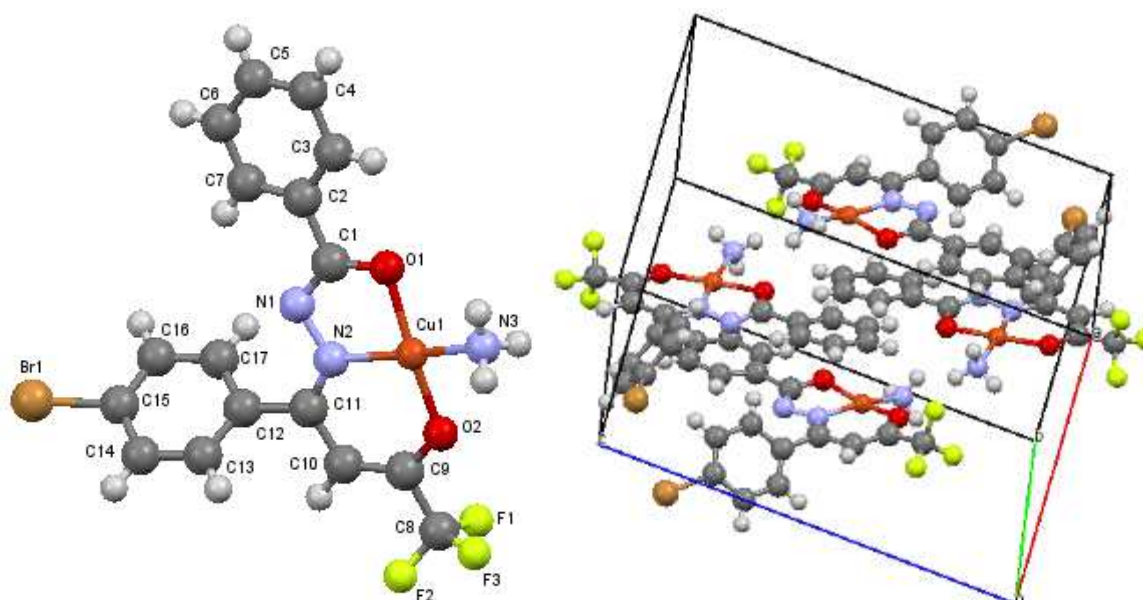
**Table 2 Parameters of IR spectra of copper (II) complex compounds based on benzoylhydrazones of aroyltrifluoroacetylmethanes**

| Соединение                        | NH <sub>3</sub> | C-H  | C=N  | N=C-C=N | N=C-O <sup>-</sup> | N-N  | Cu-O |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|------|------|---------|--------------------|------|------|
| CuL <sup>1</sup> ·NH <sub>3</sub> | 3359            | 2976 | 1604 | 1526    | 1495               | 1065 | 485  |
| CuL <sup>2</sup> ·NH <sub>3</sub> | 3362            | 2973 | 1605 | 1528    | 1497               | 1072 | 489  |
| CuL <sup>3</sup> ·NH <sub>3</sub> | 3357            | 2975 | 1607 | 1527    | 1494               | 1073 | 486  |
| CuL <sup>4</sup> ·NH <sub>3</sub> | 3356            | 2977 | 1608 | 1528    | 1498               | 1075 | 488  |
| CuL <sup>5</sup> ·NH <sub>3</sub> | 3357            | 2976 | 1607 | 1529    | 1496               | 1078 | 490  |

### 3.2. X-ray diffraction analysis

Conclusions about the planar structure of the complex with tridentate coordination of the ligand dianion (L<sup>n</sup>)<sup>2-</sup>, based on the results of IR spectra and the X-ray diffraction method for the CuL<sup>5</sup>·NH<sub>3</sub> complex grown single crystal.

C<sub>17</sub>H<sub>13</sub>BrF<sub>3</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>2</sub>Cu crystals, triclinic, a=9,7929 (13), b = 12,5906 (20), c = 15,6732 (16) Å, α = 86,427 (10)°, β = 84,771 (10)°, γ = 69,602 (13)°, V = 1802,8 Å<sup>3</sup>, ρ (h) = 1,812 g/sm<sup>3</sup>, Z = 4, etc. gr. P-1. The complex molecule contains almost flat articulated five- and six-membered metalocycle (Fig. 3.). The doubly deprotonated residue of the H<sub>2</sub>L<sup>5</sup> molecule is coordinated by a copper atom through two oxygen atoms and a nitrogen atom of the hydrazone fragment. The fourth place in the flat square of the trans-N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> coordination node is occupied by the nitrogen atom of the ammonia molecule [17-19].



**Figure 3 Molecular structure and packaging of CuL<sup>5</sup>·NH<sub>3</sub> molecules.**

### 4. Conclusion

Thus, as a result of studies using IR spectroscopy and X-ray diffraction, it was found that the interaction of Cu (II) ions with benzoylhydrazones of aroyltrifluoroacetylmethanes, which exhibit the functions of a tridentate ligand, forms coordination compounds with articulated five- and six-membered metal cycles of a flat-square structure.

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