Original Research Article

New Fe(III) trichlorido complex of a bidentateN'-(thiophen-2-ylmethylene)isonicotinohydrazideligand: Synthesis, X-ray structure, spectral characterization, and electrochemistry study

ABSTRACT

Fe(III) complex of the hydrazone from (*E*)-*N*'-(thiophen-2-ylmethylene)isonicotinohydrazide(H*L*) has been synthesized and characterized by elemental analysis, electrical conductance in non-aqueous solvents, FT-IR and electronic spectroscopies, room temperature magnetic measurement,electrochemistry study as well as by X-ray diffraction structure determination. In the complex, the ligand acts in its neutral bidentateform, coordinating through the carbonyl oxygen and azomethine nitrogen. A high spin octahedral geometry assigned to the Fe(III) complex were further confirmed by room temperature magnetic moment data. Elemental analysis showed that Fe(III) complex is composed of metal and ligand ligandsin a molar ratio of 1:1. TheseThiscomplex of Fe(III) is a neutral electrolyte in DMF solution.The electrochemistry study shows that aone electron processesprocessdetermined theelectrochemical reaction is governed by an electron transfer with an irreversible process. The structure of the complex has also been determined by X-ray diffraction revealing an octahedral environment around the Fe(III) ion.

Keywords: Schiff base, iron(III), crystal, FTIR, electrochemistry

1. Introduction

Schiff bases hydrazones form a class of organic compounds which are synthetized by the reaction condensation of a compound of type $R_1R_2C{=}NNH_2$ and compound compoundsof type $R_3R_4C{=}O$ or $R_5HC{=}O$. These compounds which can present donor sites such as O, N, or S are useful ligandslargely used in coordination chemistry. Depending on their topologyand the nature of the substituents, they can actwith the metal ion in a bidentate, tridentate or tetradentatefashions. These types of ligands can act in neutral or deprotonated forms because the keto-enoltautomerizationwhich can occur in solutionas well as in solid state [1–4].Schiff bases derived from nicotinic or isonicotinichydrazide are widely studied in coordination chemistry for their ability to bind metals ions through the azomethine nitrogen atom, the carbonyl oxygen atom as well as the pyridine nitrogen atom[5–11]. These facts increase the interest of the coordination chemists in these ligands and their analogues. Research papers involving transition metals and nicotinic or isonicotinichydrazide reported compounds with interesting properties such as fluorescence[12–14], magnetism[15], scavenger activity on superoxide radical [16], antibacterial[17, 18], catalytic [19, 20] andantitumoral[21, 22].In this

regard, as part of our study on the hydrazonescomplexes[23–29]we prepared and characterized the hydrazone ligand (*E*)-*N*'-(thiophen-2-ylmethylene)isonicotinohydrazide (H*L*) and its Fe(III) complex and we studied the structure on the compounds and their electrochemistry properties.

2. Experimental Methods

2-thiophenecarbaldehyde, isonicotinic acid hydrazide, and $FeCl_2{\cdot}4H_2O$ were purchased from d Aldrichand used without further purification. Solvents were of reagent grade and were purified by the usual methods. Elemental analyzes were performed in a Carlo-Erba EA microanalyzer. Infrared spectra were recorded with a FTIR Spectrum Two of Perkin Elmer spectrometer in the 4000-400 cm^{-1} region. The ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded in dmso-d_6 on a Bruker 500 MHz spectrometer at room temperature using TMS as an internal reference. The UV–Vis spectra were run on a Perkin-Elmer UV/Visible spectrophotometer Lambda 365 spectrophotometer (1000-200 nm). The molar conductance of 10^{-3} M in DMF solution of the metal complex was measured at 25 °C using a WTW LF-330 conductivity meter with a WTW conductivity cell. The room temperature magnetic susceptibility of the complex was measured using a Johnson Mattey scientific magnetic susceptibility balance {calibrantHg[$Co(SCN)_4$]}. Melting points were recorded on a Büchi apparatus and are incorrect.

2.1. Synthesis of the ligand (E)-N'-(thiophen-2-ylmethylene)isonicotinohydrazide(H*L*)

Dissolve 2 g (14.58mmol) of isonicotinichydrazide in a flask containing 30 mL of methanol, add 2.4 g (21.14 mmol) of 2-thiophene-carboxaldehyde and two drops of glacial acetic acid. The reaction mixture is refluxed for 3 hours. The clear solution thus obtained is filtered while hot. After cooling, the white precipitate which appears is washed with methanol and then dried in a desiccator containing P_2O_5.Yield: 80%.Tf: > 260°C.Anal.calcd. for $C_{11}H_9N_3OS$: % C 57.13; % H 3.92; % N 18.17; % S 13.86. Found : % C 57.11; % H 3.90; % N 18.15; % S 13.86. IR (ν, cm^{-1}): 1662 [ν(C=O)amide]; 1630 [ν(C=N)], 1594–1407 [(ν(C=N) + ν(C_{Ar}=C_{Ar})], 1065 [ν(N–N) azomethine].^{1}H NMR [DMSO; δ(ppm)]: 7.14–8.68 (7H, H–rings), 12 (s, 1H, OH-iminole).^{13}C NMR[dmso-d_6; δ (ppm)]: 161.91 [(C-iminole)]; 144.77 [C=N]; 122.03–150.79 [C_{Ar}].

2.2. Synthesis of the complex of Fe(III) (1)

Introduce into a 100 mL flask containing 10 mL of methanol, 0.193 g (1 mmol) of the HL ligand. 5 mL of a methanol solution containing 0.1988 g (1 mmol) of the $FeCl_2{\cdot}4H_2O$ was added to the resulting suspension The mixture is stirred at room temperature for one hour. The clear solution obtained was filtered and the filtrate was left to slow evaporation. A few days later, brown crystals suitable for X-ray diffraction wererecovered and washed with diethyl ether.IR (ν, cm^{-1}) : 3276 ; 3186 ; 3142 ; 3070 ; 1658 ; 1595 ; 1557 ; 1470 ; 1362 ; 1185 ; 1154 ; 1027 ; 829. UV-vis (Solution, DMF, nm) : 219 ; 357 ; 421. μeff (μ_B) = 5.47. Λ (Solution, DMF, $\Omega^{-1}.cm^2.mol^{-1}$): fresh solution 50; two weeks later: 52.

2.3. X-ray data collection, structure determination, and refinement

Single crystals of **H*L*** and **1**were grown by slow evaporation of methanol solution of the corresponding complex. Suitable crystals were selected and mounted on a Rigaku Oxford Diffraction Super Nova diffractometer at the MoKα radiation. The crystal was kept at 299(2) K during data collection. Using *Olex2*[30], the structure was solved with the *SHELXT*[31] structure solution program using direct methods and refined with the *SHELXL*[32] refinement package. The crystallographic details of compounds **H*L*** and **1** are summarized in Table 1, and the bond lengths, bond angles of compounds are listed in Tables 3, respectively. Molecular graphics were generated using *ORTEP*-3 [33].

Table 1.Crystal data and structure refinement for H*L* and 1

Chemical formula	$C_{11}H_9N_3OS$ (**H*L***)	$C_{12}H_{13}Cl_3FeN_3O_2S$ (**1**)
Mr	231.27	425.51
Crystal system	Monoclinic	Triclinic
Space group	*Cc*	*P-1*
Temperature (K)	299	299
a (Å)	10.0287 (4)	6.0713(1)
b (Å)	13.6033 (3)	10.1910(2)
c (Å)	8.5626 (3)	13.8844(2)
α (°)	90	84.995(1)
β (°)	111.369 (4)	79.633(1)
γ (°)	90	75.255(1)
V (Å^3)	1087.83 (7)	816.44(2)
Z	4	2
Radiation type	Mo Kα	Mo Kα
μ (mm^{-1})	0.28	1.55
Crystal size (mm)	0.22 × 0.12 × 0.08	0.22 × 0.14 × 0.10
Tmin, Tmax	0.673, 1.000	0.673, 1.000
No. of measured	10035	15434
No. of independent reflections	1908	2897
No. of observed [I> 2σ(I)] reflections	1721	2443
R_{int}	0.037	0.034
$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)]$	0.031	0.030
w$R(F^2)$	0.076	0.071
GOF	1.09	1.05
No. of reflections	1908	1897
No. of parameters	145	207

No. of restraints	2	3
Δρmax, Δρmin (e Å^{-3})	0.11, −0.18	0.45; -0.22

3. Results and discussion

3.1. General study

The IR spectrum of the free ligand exhibits an intense band at 1662 cm^{-1} attributed to the $\nu_{C=O}$ vibration of the amide group [34]. The band observed at 1630 cm^{-1} is assigned to the $\nu_{C=N}$ vibrations of the imine group [35, 36] and the absorptions appearing in the 1594–1407 cm^{-1} region are due to the $\nu_{C=C}$ and $\nu_{C=N}$ of the aromatic rings[37]. The absorption bands pointed in the region 1393–1222 cm^{-1} are assigned to the ν_{C-N} vibrations of the amide group and that observed at 1065 cm^{-1} is due to the ν_{N-N} ofthe azomethinemoiety. The presence of the vibration of the C–N bond strictly indicates the existence of the ligand in its amide form in the solid state. This is confirmed by the presence of the ν_{N-H} vibration at 3428 cm^{-1}. The fairly broad band centered at 3675 cm^{-1}, attributed to the ν_{O-H} vibration of the molecules of free water suggests that the ligand is hydrated. The deformation vibrations of the–C-H bonds of the aromaticrings are observed in the region 999–740 cm^{-1}.The ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR spectra of the ligand were recorded in dmso-d_6.The ^{1}H NMR spectrum reveals a signal at 12.00 ppm which is attributed to -OH protons. The fact suggests that an iminolisationof the ligand undergoes in solution [–NHC=O↔N=C(OH)–].The signal observed at 8.78 ppm is assigned to the azomethine proton. The signals of the aromatic protons appear in the range 7.14–8.68 ppm. In the ^{13}C NMR spectrum signal due to the azomethine carbon(H—**C**=N) atom is pointed at 144.57 ppm. The iminol carbon atom [–N=**C**(OH)–] [34]exhibits a signal at 161.91 ppm confirming the iminolisation. The electronic spectrum of the ligand recorded in a dilute solution of DMF shows an intense absorption at 323 nm attributed to the transitions π→π* of the aromatic nuclei and/or n→π* of the imine function of the ligand.Upon coordination, the IR spectrum of the complex shows a shift to low frequencies of the absorption band due to the$\nu_{C=N}$ which is pointed at 1610 cm^{-1}. The $\nu_{C=O}$ value decrease from 1662 cm^{-1} in the spectrum of the free ligand to 1635 cm^{-1}in the spectrum of the complex. These observations are indicative of the involvement of theazomethinenitrogen atom and the oxygen atom of the amide group in the coordination to the metal. The band at 3300 cm^{-1}is due to the ν_{OH} of the coordinated methanol. The molar conductivity measurements of the complex taken from a freshly prepared millimolar solution of DMF (50Ω^{-1}·cm^{2}·mol^{-1}) and two weeks later (52 Ω^{-1}·cm^{2}·mol^{-1}) indicate that the complex is a neutral electrolyte according to *Geary*[38]. The slightincreasing of the value is indicative of a good stability of the complex inDMF solution. The electronic spectrum of the complex recorded in DMF solution shows absorptions at 323 nm and 442 nm which are respectively attributed to the π→π* transitions of the aromatic ring and/or n→π* of the azomethine moietyand to charge transfers from the ligand to the metal.The complex show magnetic moment of 5.47 $\mu_B$corresponding to five unpaired electrons[39].

3.1. Electrochemistry

The electrochemical properties of the ligand and of the complex were studied by the cyclic voltammetry method. The voltammograms were recorded from a solution of distilled water in which a

three-electrode system is used comprising a working electrode (GCE), an Ag/AgCl reference electrode and a stainless-steel wire counter electrode. The electrochemical study is particularly focused on the redox behavior of the ligand and the complex in the water solution used as electrolyte. A potential sweep in the potential range between −0.5 and 0.8 V with respect to Ag/AgCl, imposing a sweep rate equal to 20 mV/s was carried out for the ligand and the complex. The qualitative study of the voltammogram recorded in the solution of the ligand (**Figure 1**) revealed the presence of an anodic peak and a cathodicpeak respectively at potentials 0.3 V and -0.2 V. These anodic and cathodicpeaks are due respectively to the oxidation and reduction of the ligand.

The study of the electrochemical behavior of the complex shows the presence of a weak anodic peak at -0.14V followed by a large anodic peak around 0.42 V and a cathodicpeak which exits at the -0.2 V potential.The band at potential around -0.2 V corresponds to the reduction of iron (III) to iron (II). This reduction probably results in the breaking of the metal–chloride bond according to the reaction $[Fe(III)(HL)(Cl)_3(MeOH)] + e^- \rightleftarrows [Fe(II)(HL)(Cl)_2(MeOH)] + Cl^-$. We note that the potential difference is greater in the complex compared to that of the ligand. This shows the purely electronic aspect of the complex with respect to the ligand with the appearance of a redox couple at the highest potentials, thus showing the presence of a new couple in the solution which confirms the formation of the complex.The study of cyclic voltammograms with different scanning speeds between 10 and 45 mV/s (Figure 2) shows an increase in the intensities of the anodic and cathodic peak currents as a function of the scanning speed. Moreover, we note that the appearance of the curves is not distorted even at high sweep speeds (45 mV/s), which proves that there is no decomplexation. Then, the anodic potential peak shifts positively while the cathodic peak shifts towards negative potentials, showing that the electrochemical reaction is governed by an electron transfer process. Similarly, the spacing between peaks (Table 2) increases with scan speed, indicating an irreversible process. Both anodic and cathodic peak currents vary linearly with the square root of the slew rate (Figure 3). These results suggest that the process is governed by an electrochemical diffusion process.

Table 2. Summary of peak potentials at different scan rates

V (mV/s)	$V^{1/2}$ $(mV/s)^{1/2}$	Ep_{ox} (V)	Ep_{red} (V)	ΔEp (V)
10	3.16	0.358	-0.100	0.458
15	3.87	0.370	-0.146	0.516
20	4.47	0.394	-0.170	0.564
25	5	0.410	-0.226	0.636
30	5.47	0.422	-0.240	0.662
35	5.91	0.432	-0.252	0.684
40	6.32	0.438	-0.266	0.704
45	6.70	0.448	-0.278	0.726

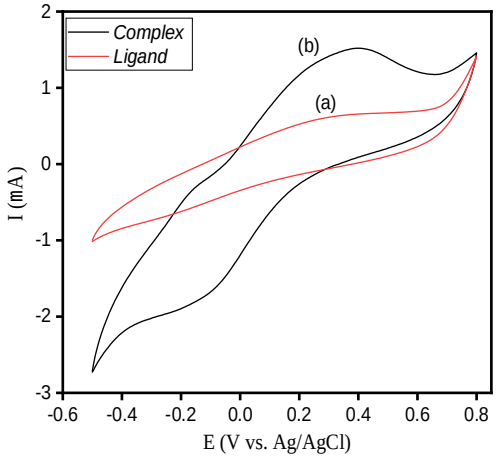

Figure 1. Cyclic voltammograms in distilled water on the glassy carbon electrode (GCE): (a) (Isonicotinic acid thiophene-2-ylmethylene-hydrazide) (b) [Fe(III)complex] with a scan rate of 20mV/s

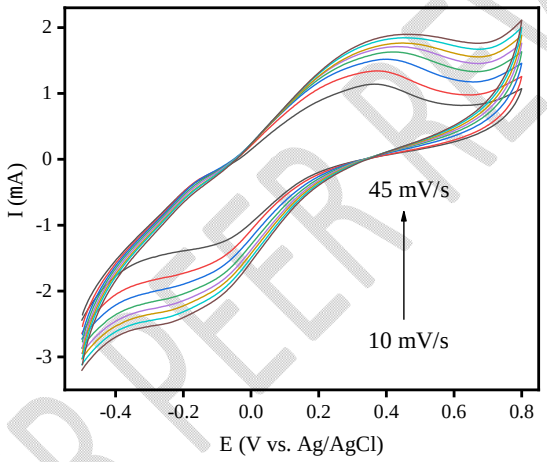

Figure 2. Cyclic voltammograms of the [Fe(III)] complex in distilled water on a vitreous carbon electrode (GCE) at different scanning speeds (v = 10 to45 mV/s)

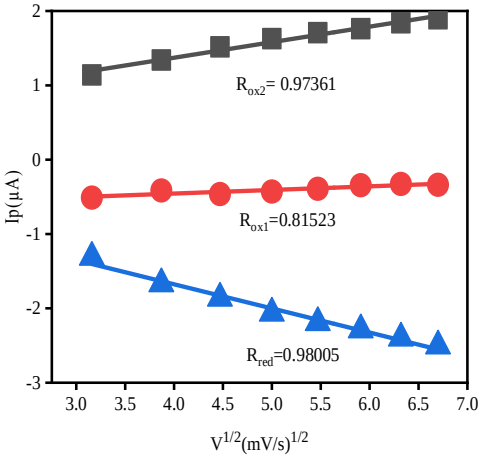

Figure 3.Calibration curve of peak currents versus square root of slew rate

Table 3. Selected geometric parameters (Å, °)

		HL	
O1—C6	1.224 (4)	N3—C5	1.260 (4)
N3—N2	1.387 (3)	N2—C6	1.338 (4)
		1	
Fe1—Cl3	2.4037 (7)	Fe1—O1	1.9776 (17)
Fe1—Cl1	2.3105 (7)	Fe1—O2	2.0948 (18)
Fe1—Cl2	2.3317 (7)	Fe1—N3	2.166 (2)
Cl1—Fe1—Cl3	168.85 (3)	O2—Fe1—Cl3	80.03 (5)
Cl1—Fe1—Cl2	94.36 (3)	O2—Fe1—Cl1	89.29 (6)
Cl2—Fe1—Cl3	91.39 (3)	O2—Fe1—Cl2	104.28 (6)
O1—Fe1—Cl3	92.51 (5)	O2—Fe1—N3	89.91 (8)
O1—Fe1—Cl1	97.03 (6)	N3—Fe1—Cl3	87.82 (6)
O1—Fe1—Cl2	90.01 (5)	N3—Fe1—Cl1	89.00 (6)
O1—Fe1—O2	163.92 (7)	N3—Fe1—Cl2	165.43 (6)
O1—Fe1—N3	75.50 (7)	Cl3—Fe1—Cl1	168.85 (3)

3.2. Structure of the ligand H*L*

The complex crystallizes in the monoclinic system with a space group *Cc*. The ORTEP diagram is depicted in Figure 4 and the selected bonds distances and angles are summarized in Table 3. The ligand adopts an *E* configuration with respect to C5=N3 bond. The carbonohydrazide moiety is almost coplanar with the thiophene ring, with dihedral angle of 4.09(1)° between their mean planes. The mean plane of the pyridine ring is severely twistedin opposite of the means planes of the thiophene ring and the carbonohydrazide moiety with dihedral angle values of 30.62(1)°and 29.13(1°), respectively.The hydrazone moiety is quite planar with a maximum ~~deviation from~~deviation from least-squares plane of 0.024(2) Å for the C6 atom. The C6=O1 bong length of 1.224 (4) Å, which is characteristic of double bond character,is indicative of the non-iminolisation of the molecule. Only the keto form of the molecule is present. This observation is consolidated by the bond distances 1.338 (4) Å [N2—C6]and1.387 (3) Å [N3—N2] which are indicative of single bond character and the bond distance of 1.260 (4) Å [N3—C5] which is double bond character.Those distances values are comparable to compound 3-({[(thiophen-2-yl)methylidene]hydrazinyl}carbonyl)pyridinium chloride dihydrate[40]. The O1 and N3 are in *syn* conformation with respect to C6—N2 bond [O1—C6—N2—N3 = 5.6(5)°]. The sulfur atom of the thiophene ring and the N3 atom are in syn conformation with respect to the C4—C5 bond [S1—C4—C5—N3 = -1.6(5)]. The packing of the molecules reveals that the sheets of the different units are connected through intermolecular hydrogen bonding involving hydrazinyl -NH moiety and -CH as donor and pyridine nitrogen atom as acceptor (N2—H2···N1^{i}and

C5—H5···N1[i] : i = x−1/2, −*y*+3/2, *z*−1/2) resulting in a$R_2^2(6)$ loop as shown in Figure 4. Additional intermolecular hydrogen bonding involving -CH as donor and azomethine nitrogen atom as acceptor (C1—H1···N3[ii]: ii = *x*−1/2, −*y*+1/2, *z*−1/2) is observed.The molecular layers formed run almost parallel to the *ac* plane (Table 4 and Figure 5). These layers stack along the *b*axis.

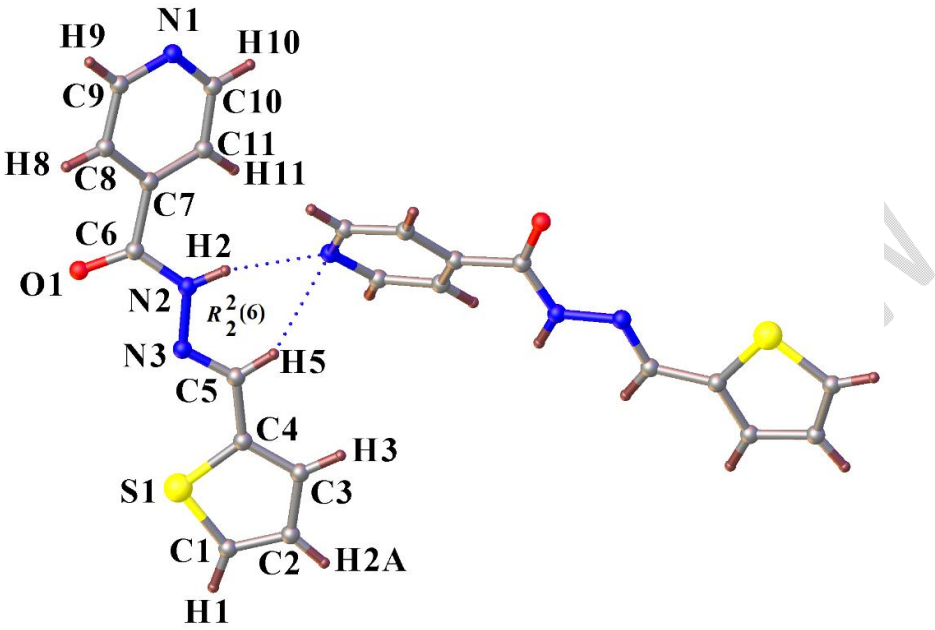

Figure 4.*ORTEP* plot (30% probability ellipsoids) showing the structure of H*L*

Table 4 : Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °) for H*L*

D—H···*A*	*D*—H	H···*A*	*D*···*A*	*D*—H···*A*
N2—H2···N1[i]	0.86	2.26	3.102 (4)	166.7
C5—H5···N1[i]	0.93	2.67	3.497 (4)	149.2
C1—H1···N3[ii]	0.93	2.69	3.612 (4)	171.2

Symmetry codes: (i) x−1/2, −*y*+3/2, *z*−1/2; (ii) *x*−1/2, −*y*+1/2, *z*−1/2.

Table 5 : Hydrogen-bond geometry (Å, °) for 1

D—H···*A*	*D*—H	H···*A*	*D*···*A*	*D*—H···*A*
O2—H2···Cl2[i]	0.844 (9)	2.457 (11)	3.2445 (19)	155.7 (16)
C10—H10···Cl3[ii]	0.93	2.81	3.350 (3)	118.0
C2—H2A···Cl1[iii]	0.93	2.92	3.747 (3)	149.3
C12—H12B···Cl1[i]	0.96	2.68	3.606 (3)	163.2
C12—H12C···Cl1	0.96	2.72	3.353 (4)	123.9
N1—H1···Cl3[ii]	0.85 (4)	2.54 (3)	3.210 (3)	136 (3)

Symmetry codes: (i) *x*−1, *y*, *z*; (ii) −*x*+2, −*y*+1, −*z*+1; (iii) −*x*, −*y*+1, −*z*+2.

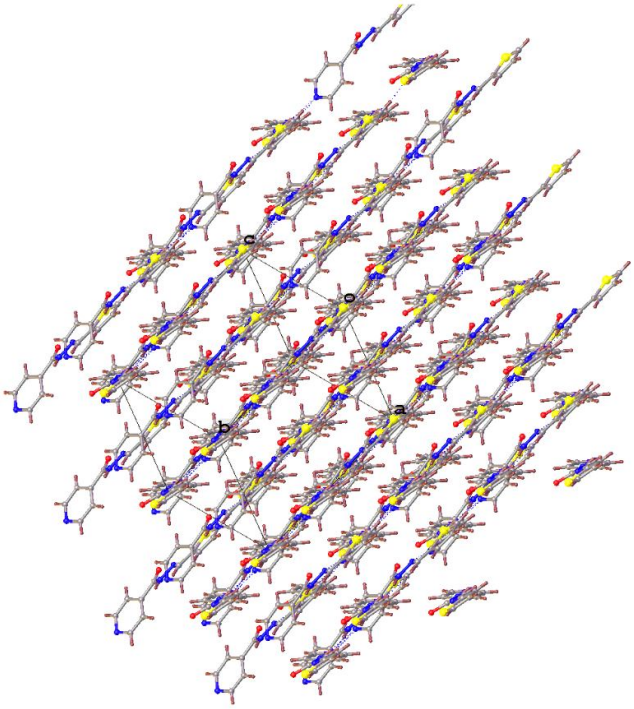

Figure 5.Crystal packing observed for H*L*

3.3. Structure of the Complex (1)

The complex crystallizes in the triclinic system with a space group P-1. The ORTEP diagram is depicted in Figure 6and the selected bonds distances and angles are summarized in Table 3. The asymmetric unit contains one Fe(III) action, one neutral ligand molecule, three coordinated chloride anions and one coordinated methanol molecule. The ligand acts in bidentate fashion through the carbonyl oxygen atom and the nitrogen azomethine atom. The sulfur atom of the thiophene ring and the nitrogen atom of the pyridine ring remain uncoordinated. The cation Fe(III) is in approximatelyoctahedral coordination environments. The coordinationsphere of Fe1 is filled by the carbonyl O1 [Fe1—O1 = 1.9776 (17) Å], the nitrogen atom N3 of the azomethine moiety [Fe1—N3 = 2.166 (2) Å]; the oxygen atom O2 of the coordinated methanol molecule [Fe1—O2 = 2.0948 (18) Å] and three coordinated chlorides anions[Fe1—Cl1 = 2.3105 (7) Å; Fe1—Cl2 = 2.3317 (7) Å; Fe1—Cl3 = 2.4037 (7) Å].The Fe—Cl bonds lengths are slightly longer than the values reported for the complex Fe*L*Cl in which H*L* = 5-(2-(2-hydroxyphenyl)hydrazono)-2,2-dimethyl4,6-dione[41]. The environment around Fe1 is best described as an octahedral geometry. The best equatorial plane of the polyhedron around the Fe(III) ion is constituted by two atoms from the two chelating Schiff base molecule, one oxygen atom from the coordinated methanol molecule and one terminal chloride anions (rms 0.0.0485) with the Fe(III) ion 0.0687(7) Å out of this plane. The axial positions are occupied by two terminal chloride anionsCl3—Fe1—Cl1 [168.85(3)°]. The angles around Fe1 deviate severely from the ideal values of 90 and 180° as expected for a perfectoctahedron. The *cissoid* angles range from

87.32(6) to94.36(3) °, while the *transoid* angles are 163.92(7)°[O1—Fe1—O2] and 165.43(6)° [N3—Fe1—Cl2].

Weak intermolecular hydrogen bond of type C—H···Cl [C12—H12C···Cl1] result in the formation of *S*(6) ring. Intermolecular hydrogen bonding of type O—H···Cl [O2—H2···Cl2^{i}; i = *x*−1, *y*, *z*] and N—H···Cl [N1—H1···Cl3^{ii} ; ii = −*x*+2, −*y*+1, −*z*+1]link the molecules. Additional weak C—H···Cl [*ie*. C2—H2A···Cl1^{iii}; iii = −*x*, −*y*+1, −*z*+2](Table 5) extended the structure into three-dimensional network (Figure 7).

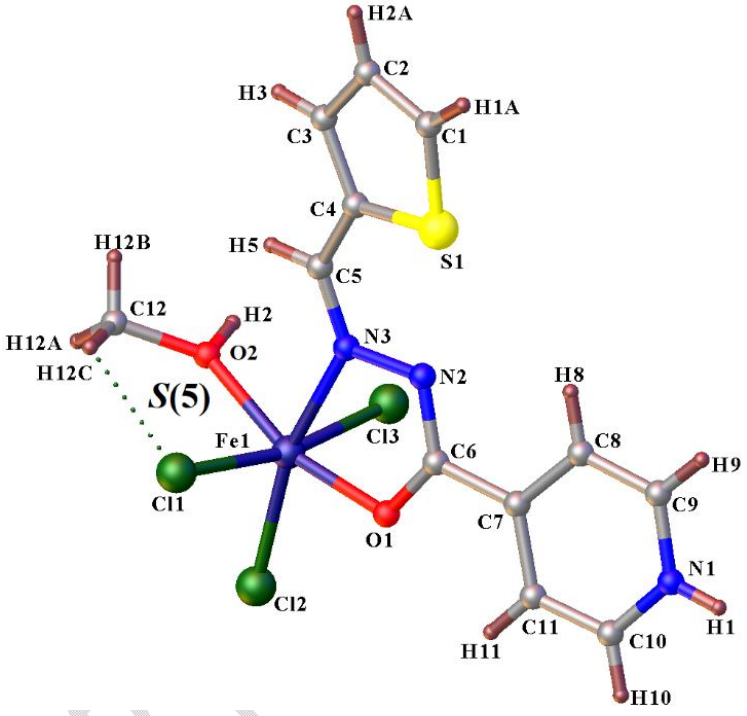

Figure 6.*ORTEP* plot (30% probability ellipsoids) showing the structure of 1

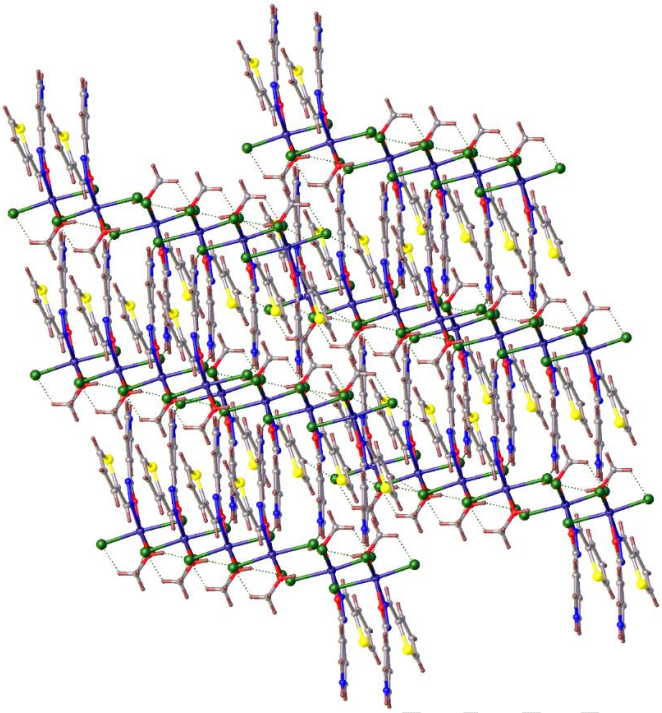

Figure 7.Crystal packing observed in complex 1

4. Conclusion

The H*L* ligand and its iron(III) complex were prepared and characterized by element analysis, ^{1}H and ^{13}C NMR? IR, UV-Vis spectroscopies,magnetic moment and molar conductivity. The structures of the ligand and the complex are established by single X-ray diffraction. The ligand, which possesses four potential coordination sites, acts only in bidentate fashion through the carbonyl oxygen atom and the azomethine nitrogen atom; the thiophene sulfur atom and the pyridine nitrogen atom remain uncoordinated. Theligand molecule reacts in its non-deprotonated mode. These complex of Fe(III)is neutral electrolyte in DMF solution. The magnetic moment value of the compound is indicative of a mononuclear complex as confirmed by the X-ray diffraction.

Supplementary

Additional material from the Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center comprises thermal parameters and remaining bond distances and angles (CCDC No. 2254003 (**HL**), 2254004 (**1**). These data can be obtained free of charge from The Cambridge Crystallographic Data Center (CCDC), 12 Union Road, Cambridge CB2 IEZ, UK .

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