SYNTHESIS, SPECTROSCOPIC AND THERMAL STUDIES OF SOME SULFA DRUGS SCHIFF BASES AND THEIR METAL COMPLEXES

F.M. Al-Nowaiser, S.A. Al-Thabati, A.O. Al-Youbi and G.A. Al-Sulami

Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, King Abdulaziz University P.O. Box 80203 Jeddah 21589 (SAUDI ARABIA)

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ABSTRACT

New Co(II), Ni (II), Cu (II), Zn(II), Mn (II) and Fe (III) complexes of Schiff bases have been prepared and characterized by elemental analysis, IR, Uv - vis. atomic absorption spectra, conductometric measurements and thermogravimetric analysis. The thermal decomposition of the complexes follows first order, kinetics and thermodynamic parameters of the decomposition were calculated.

Key words:- Spectroscopy, Thermal analysis, Thermodynamic parameters.

INTRODUCTION

Schiff bases are widely use for synthesis of many complexes as ligands such as in the synthesis of complexes of transition metals. Schiff bases derived from sulfa drugs have acquired wide interest for their useful applications in biological systems. It is known that the metal complexes are much more active than the ligands.

New Co (II), Cu (II) and Zn (II) complexes of the chelates of 3-methoxy salicylidene-2-aminothiophenol Schiff bases have been prepared and characterized by elemental analysis, IR and 1H-NMR spectroscopy, thermogravmetric analysis, conductometric and magnetic measurement. Abo Aly and Khalil also assigned the modes of the ligand salicylidene -2-ammothiophenol (SATP). A number of Ni (II) complexes with tridentate Schiff bases ligands with a N2O donor set and coordinating NNN- and SCN- anions have been synthesized and characterized by analytical spectroscopic and electrochemical techniques.

A new polydentate Schiff base (H3L) was synthesized from the condensation of 2,6-diformyl-4-methylphenol and S-methyl-hydrazine carbodithionate. The complexes were characterized by elemental analysis and IR spectroscopy, detailed studies of the thermal properties of the complexes were investigated by thermogravimetry techniques.

The present article is devoted to characterization spectroscopic and thermal studies of some Schiff bases derived from sulfa
drugs and their complexes.

**EXPERIMENTAL CHEMICAL**

Reagent grade salicylaldehyde (Merck), sulphonamide, sulphadiazine (Tiba), sulphmethoxazole (Luna Co.), nickel chloride, copper (II) chloride 2-hydrate, ferric chloride, potassium dihydrogen orthophosphate and manganous chloride (BDH) were used as received. Cobalt (II) chloride hexahydrate, zincacetate (Meric).

**Preparation of sulphonamide Schiff bases compounds:**

The preparation of Schiff base compounds depends on the condensation of the sulphonamide, sulphadiazine and sulphmethoxazole under reflux in ethanol. The structures of presented compounds were conformed by IR spectra, 1H-NMR and elemental analysis. The preparation of Schiff bases under investigation have the general structural formula:

![Structural formula](image)

where:  
(1)  (II)  (III)

**Preparation of solid complexes:**

The solid complexes of stoichiometric ratios (1:1) (metal:ligand) of ligands I, II and III with metal ions Co²⁺, Ni²⁺, Mn²⁺, Zn²⁺, Fe³⁺ and Cu²⁺ ions were prepared. A hot ethanolic solution containing 10⁻³ or 2 x 10⁻³ mole of the organic ligand was mixed with another solution metal chloride (containing 10⁻³ mole). The mixture was then refluxed on a water bath for at least 10 hrs, and allowed to cool whereby the solid complex separated. The complexes were filtered, recrystallized and dried.

A known weight of the solid complex (~ 0.05 gm) was dissolved in enough hot dilute nitric acid (1:1) and then evaporated to a small volume till all the heavy fumes of nitric acid evolved. After cooling the solution which contains the metal cation, it was transferred quantitatively to a 25 ml measuring flask. The metal ion content was then determined using Perkin-Elmer atomic absorption control A. Analyst -800 Lap Faculty of Science, King Abdul Aziz University. In case of copper ions, the solution was first neutralized with sodium hydroxide solution. Ammonium hydroxide was then added to the solution to be determined until the formed precipitate was just dissolved. The concentration of ammonium hydroxide in the dilute solution of copper must not exceed 0.01 M. Then few milligrams of meruxide was added as indicator for each 100 ml of copper solution. Finally the solution was titrated immediately with a previously standardized 0.01 M, EDTA solution the end point was indicated by a colour change from orange-yellow to purple.

**Measurement of water of hydration by dehydration method:**

An accurate weight of the solid complex was dried in an air oven at 110-120 °C to constant weight with aid sutourions balance. The difference in weight from the original one was utilized to determine the number of hydrated water molecules.

**Electronic spectra of the solid complex:**

The Uv-visible spectra of the solid complexes were recorded using a Shimadzu Uv-visible 240 Spectrophotometer. The electronic spectra of the solid complexes were...
also studied in DMF using the appropriate concentration of metal complexes.

**Apparatus and working procedure**

**Elemental analysis**
Carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen of the metal complexes of compounds I, II and III were determined in the micro analytical unit of the Faculty of Science King Abdul Aziz University. The metal ion concentrations were determined by atomic absorption spectra.

**Thermal analysis**:
The percent of water molecules and metal ions were confirmed by thermogravimetric analysis (TGA and DTA) of the solid complexes. The material was subjected to thermal analysis using the TG 50-Thermogravimetric Analyzer (Shimadzu) in which the temperature was recorded as a function of percent weight losses from room temperature up to 700 °C, with a heating rate of 10 °C/minute and 20 °C/minute using N₂ as atmospheric gas.

**The IR-Spectra**:
The IR-spectra of the solid complexes were recorded as KBr discs using a Perkin Elmer 1430 double beam spectrophotometer within the range 4000-200 cm⁻¹.

**¹H- NMR Spectra**
¹H-NMR spectra of the compounds were carried out using E M-390-90 Mhz spectrometer with tetramethylsilane (TMS) as internal standard at Micro analytical unit of Tanta University.

**RESULTS AND DISCUSSION**

**¹H- NMR spectra**:
¹H- NMR spectra of compounds (I, II and III) showed a doublet signal within the range 7.4-8.5 ppm which corresponds to proton of the hydroxyl group in o-position of the azomethine group. The protons of the aromatic ring (two protons) show multiple signals at 6.5-7.5 ppm (II), while that of compound (II) (three protons) give rise to a multiple signals within the range 6.3-7.8 ppm. Finally the four protons of the aromatic ring of compound III show signals at δ = 7.2-7.6 ppm. The protons of the substituent groups have signals interference with aromatic moiety.

**Infrared spectra**:
The broad bands appearing in the IR-spectra of these compounds (I, II and III) within the range 3435-3325 cm⁻¹ corresponding to the stretching vibration of these OH-hydroxyl groups, the low frequency value of this hand is ascribed to the intramolecular hydrogen bond formation. In the IR spectra of the compounds under investigation the medium to strong bands appearing within the range 1630-1580 cm⁻¹ can be assigned to the stretching vibrations of the C = C ring absorption bands. It is worthy to mention that the symmetric stretching vibration of the C = N group related to the azomethine which should be observed in this region is masked by the intense bands due to C = C ring vibrations. The C-H in-plane deformation vibration and various skeletal vibrations such as OH stretching modes gives rise to a broad intense band in the range 1280-1230 cm⁻¹. The IR spectra of the free ligands with those of their metal chelates showed the absence of the weak broad band at ~2910 cm⁻¹ due to the intramolecular hydrogen bonded OH group. The absence of this weak broad band in the IR spectra of the complexes indicates the participation of the o-OH group in complex formation through the proton displacement of the hydrogen atom of this hydroxyl group Fig. (1). The metal ions are chelated covalently with the hydroxyl group of the substituent on the phenyl moiety and coordinately with the nitrogen atom of the azomethin group to form the complex compound whose bonding mode, Table(1). This is supported by the displacement of the stretching vibration of the -CH = N- band to lower frequency side along, with the appearance of new bands within the ranges 510-460 and 410-375 cm⁻¹ due to the stretching vibrations of M- O and M- N bonds respectively.
Elemental analysis:

Carbon, hydrogen and nitrogen (C, H, N) analysis was done, and the results of analysis along with the proposed chemical formula of the prepared complexes are given in Table (2).

Electronic spectra:

Indeed studies of the absorption spectra of these compounds reveal that they absorb energy in the infrared (IR) and ultraviolet (UV) regions as well as the visible. Electronic transitions occur, when electrons within the molecule or ion move from one energy level to another that may be observed with d-element complexes and must consider that concerning the expected probabilities or intensities of the various types of transition. The results of electronic absorption spectral data for Co$^{2+}$, Ni$^{2+}$, Cu$^{2+}$, Mn$^{2+}$, Zn$^{2+}$ and Cu$^{2+}$ complexes with the Schiff bases compounds (I, II and III) are shown in Fig.(2).

Thermogravimetric and Differential Thermal Analysis of Solid Compounds:

The DT curves of these complexes show endothermic peaks within the temperature range 60-130 °C which are due to the removal of humidity or physically combined water molecules from the crystal lattice. On the other hand the removal of all coordinated water molecules is represented by the endothenonic peak, within the range 130-160 °C. The strong exothermic peaks at 380-500 °C are...
The complexes decompose in two steps via the formation of unstable intermediates, the decomposition starts at 200-290°C (oxides formation). The metal percentages of the complexes are calculated from the residual metal oxide % formed in the final step and are in good agreement with data obtained by the we combustions method14.

The following general suggestion mechanisms for thermal decomposition may be proposed for the Schiff base (II) metal complexes:

\[
\begin{align*}
[\text{ML}].(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] & \overset{\text{dehydration}}{\longrightarrow} [\text{ML}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_3] \overset{60-140°C}{\longrightarrow} [\text{ML}_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})] \\
[\text{ML}].(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2] & \overset{\text{H}_2\text{O dehydration}}{\longrightarrow} [\text{ML}] \overset{140-220°C}{\longrightarrow} \text{NiO(16.63%)} \\
[\text{ML}] & \overset{\text{decomposition partial}}{\longrightarrow} \text{Intermediate} \\
& \overset{220-250°C}{\longrightarrow} \\
\text{Intermediate} & \overset{\text{Final decomposition}}{\longrightarrow} \text{(metal oxides)MO} \overset{290-500°C}{\longrightarrow}
\end{align*}
\]

**Determination of reaction order of decomposition:**

The reaction order of decomposition can be determined from equation:\n
\[
C_s = (n)^{1/1-n}
\]

Where \(C_s\) is the weight fraction of substance present at the DTG peak temperature \(T_s\), and given by

\[
C_s = \frac{(W_s - W_i)}{(W_o - W_f)}
\]

Here \(W_s\) stands for the weight remaining at a given temperature \(T_s\), the DTG peak temperature, \(W_o\) and \(W_f\) are the initial and final weight, of the substance, respectively. The values of \(C_s\) for the thermal decomposition of the complexes are in the range 0.64 - 0.75 which indicates that the decomposition follows first order kinetics. For a first order process the Coats-Redfen equation16,17 may be modified and written in the form:
Table 3. Kinetic data of the thermal decomposition of the complexes (I)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>complex</th>
<th>$E^*$ (kJ mol$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>$A$ (Sec$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>$\Delta S^*$ (J K mol$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>$\Delta H^*$ (kJ mol$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>$\Delta G^*$ (kJ mol$^{-1}$)</th>
<th>$c_s$</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ni$^{+2}$</td>
<td>7.751</td>
<td>39.64X10$^{-2}$</td>
<td>-252.65</td>
<td>5.273</td>
<td>80.563</td>
<td>0.868</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mn$^{+2}$</td>
<td>60.631</td>
<td>30.883X10$^{-3}$</td>
<td>-158.98</td>
<td>58.153</td>
<td>105.52</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fe$^{+3}$</td>
<td>15.341</td>
<td>87.37X10$^{-2}$</td>
<td>-246.07</td>
<td>12.894</td>
<td>86.222</td>
<td>0.903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co$^{+2}$</td>
<td>44.815</td>
<td>11.98X10$^{-2}$</td>
<td>-186.00</td>
<td>42.367</td>
<td>97.796</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cu$^{+2}$</td>
<td>8.320</td>
<td>22.01X10$^{-2}$</td>
<td>-257.54</td>
<td>5.872</td>
<td>82.619</td>
<td>0.94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

was calculated from the slope and then $A$ (Arrhenius constant) was found from the intercept. The activation entropy $\Delta S^*$, the activation enthalpy $\Delta H^*$ and the free energy of activation $\Delta G^*$ were calculated using the following thermodynamically equations:

$$\Delta S^* = 2.303 \log(Ah/KT)R$$
$$\Delta H^* = E^* - RT$$
$$\Delta G^* = \Delta H^* - T \Delta S^*$$

Where ($K$) and ($h$) are the Boltzman and Plank constants respectively, the calculated values of $E^*$, $A$, $\Delta S^*$, $\Delta H^*$ and $\Delta G^*$ for the decomposition steps are given in Table (3).

REFERENCES