Synthesis, Characterization Study of Schiff base Complexes derived from Ampicillin and 4-Hydroxy-3-methoxy benzaldehyde

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http://dx.doi.org/10.13005/ojc/370407

(Received: June 28, 2021; Accepted: July 30, 2021)

ABSTRACT

Ampicillin is a derived form of pencillin which is semi synthetic β-lactum antibiotic used to treat bladder infections, pneumonia, respiratory infection. Schiff’s bases are the most widely studied chelating ligands in coordination chemistry. Recently metal complexes of Schiff bases particularly derived from carbonyl compounds base on hetero-cyclic rings have been the centre of attraction in many areas. Present paper brief the synthesis of AHMBL and its transition metal (II) complexes and also the coordination/characterization studies such as magnetic susceptibility, molar conductance, Electronic spectra, Thermal study, FT-IR, H-NMR, XRD and SEM.

Keywords: Schiffbase, Ampicillin, 4-hydroxy, 3-methoxy benzaldehyde, Metal complexes.

INTRODUCTION

Schiff bases are compounds that are derived by condensation reaction of primary amines with carbonyl groups (Abbas H Abdulasada et al., 2018). Schiff base ligand are ‘privileged ligands’ and are able to stabilize different metals in various oxidation states. It are extensively studied due to synthetic flexibility, selectivity and sensitivity towards variety of metal ions. It have application towards, degradation of organic compounds, radiopharmaceuticals and as corrosion inhibitors in especially acidic environments for various alloys and metals like steel, aluminium and copper. Complexes of transition and non-transition metals with Schiff base ligands are promising materials for opto electronic applications due to their outstanding photo and electroluminescent properties and the
case of synthesis that readily allows structural modification for optimization of material properties. Various transition and inner transition metal complexes with bi, tri-and tetradentate Schiff bases containing nitrogen and oxygen donor atoms play important role in biological systems and represent interesting models for metalloenzymes, which efficiently catalyze the reduction of dinitrogen and dioxygen (Mohammed Shakir, 2010). The Schiff base derivatives are infer in the field of optical chemistry and biochemistry. It have been utilized as synthons in the preparation of a number of industrial and biologically active compounds formazans, 4-thiazolidinines, benzoxazines and so forth, via ring closure, cycloaddition and replacement reaction (Anu Kajal et al., 2013), (Jarrahpur. A et al., 2007).

Literature review
The articles related to the present study were reviewed for more clearance of the study.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Synthesis of Schiffbase ligand (AHMB)
The synthesis of ligand AHMB held as follows. To an ethanolic solution of Ampicillin (0.05 mol) in alkali medium and 4-hydroxy 3-methoxy benzaldehyde (0.05 mol) in 10 mL ethanolic solution was droped with constant mixing and heated under reflux for 2 h on a heating mentle at 60°C (Isac Sobana Raj, et al., 2015). Then, the reaction mixture was cooled by pouring it into cool water. Fine shining yellow precipitate of (AHMB) formed was filtered off, washed thoroughly with ethanol-water and stored in a vacuum decicator to dry.

Synthesis of [M(AHMBL)2(NO3)2] complexes
The Schiff base transition metal complexes were synthesized as per the following literature procedure (Issac Sobana Raj et al., 2015). A 0.1 mol of ligand (AHMB) was dissolved in 10 mL of ethanol. To this a solution of 0.05 mol M(NO3)2.XH2O (where M = Mn(II), Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) in 10 mL water, ratio of 2:1 was added drop by drop with constant stirring under reflux for 10-12 h in a heating mantle at 60-70°C. The product was cooled by pouring it into cool water. A fine precipitate complexes formed was filtered off and dried.

Findings and analysis
Molar conductivity of complexes
Molar conductivity of the transition metal complexes synthesised were measured using a systronic conductivity bridge type 305. Ethanol was the solvent, the observed values in the range 47-63 ohm⁻¹cm²mol⁻¹ are tabulated in the table given below.

| S.No. | Denotion of compounds | Molar conductance (ohm⁻¹cm²mol⁻¹) |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1     | AHMBL                | -                                 |
| 2     | Mn(AHMBL)2(NO3)2      | 52                                |
| 3     | Co(AHMBL)2(NO3)2      | 47                                |
| 4     | Ni(AHMBL)2(NO3)2      | 61                                |
| 5     | Cu(AHMBL)2(NO3)2      | 56                                |
| 6     | Zn(AHMBL)2(NO3)2      | 63                                |

Molar conductivity values suggests that those are non-electrolytes

FT-IR spectra
FT-IR spectroscopy technique was utilized for find the bonding nature of AHMBL and their transition metal complexes. The FT-IR spectrum of (AHMBL) and their metal complexes are shown in Fig. 1-6. The stretching representation was given in the Table 2.

The FT-IR range at 1666 cm⁻¹ Schiff base ligand indicates the presence of (C–N) group. In following metal complexes this value varies from 15 to 20 cm⁻¹ indicates a strong double bond character of the imine band and the azomethine nitrogen atom has coordination with transition metal ion. This is also confirmed by the intensity band around 462 cm⁻¹ assigned to (M–N) vibration.
The broad band at 3332 cm\(^{-1}\) of FT-IR shows the stretching frequency of hydroxyl compound. The band ranges from 3340 cm\(^{-1}\)–3325 cm\(^{-1}\) exhibit the non-coordination of –H\(_2\)O molecules in metal complexes to the central metal ion. This also proved by the M–O vibrational bands from 598 cm\(^{-1}\)–586 cm\(^{-1}\).

**Fig. 1.** FT-IR spectrum of the Schiff base ligand (AHMBL)

**Fig. 2.** FT-IR spectrum of the [Mn(AHMBL)(NO\(_3\)_2] complex

**Fig. 3.** FT-IR spectrum of the [Co(AHMBL)(NO\(_3\)_2] complex

**Fig. 4.** FT-IR spectrum of the [Ni(AHMBL)(NO\(_3\)_2] complex

**Electronic spectra**

To find information regarding the coordination geometry, electronic spectra of the synthesised complex were determined with DMF at normal temperature notices and compared with magnetic moment values and parameters. The observed data was given in Table 3. Low intensity absorption bands and low molar extinction belongs to d-d-electron transition.

The colour of synthesised ligand (AHMBL) is yellow and the metal complexes synthesised from the schiff base ligand (AHMBL) are different and also it differ from the corresponding metal ions, it seems the properties of the metal complexes are different from its corresponding metal ions.

The Schiff base ligand (AHMBL) showed two different absorption bands at 251nm and 330nm assigned (π-π*) electronic transition and (n-π*) electronic transition.

In the observation ligand has two absorption bands assigned to π-π* and n-π* transitions. The spectra of metal complexes also has the same transitions, but they shifted lower and higher frequencies confirming the coordination of ligand with transition metal ions.
Table 3: Electronic spectral data of ligand (AHMBL) and their complexes

| Ligand/complexes          | $\lambda_{max}$ (nm) | Electronic transition | Charge transfer | Geometry     |
|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|--------------|
| AHMBL                     | 251                   | $\pi-\pi^*$           |                 |              |
|                           | 330                   | $\pi-\pi^*$           |                 |              |
| Mn(AHMBL)$_2$(NO$_3$)$_2$ | 272, 314              | $\pi-\pi^*$           | $^{6}A_g \rightarrow 4T_{Ag}$ | Octahedral   |
|                           | 414, 502              | $\pi-\pi^*$           | $^{4}A_g \rightarrow E_g$ |              |
| Co(AHMBL)$_2$(NO$_3$)$_2$ | 312, 347              | $\pi-\pi^*$           | $^{4}T_{y} \rightarrow ^{4}T_{x2g}$ (F) | Octahedral   |
|                           | 471, 556, 639         | $\pi-\pi^*$           | $^{4}T_{y} \rightarrow ^{4}A_{g}$ (F) |              |
|                           |                       |                       | $^{4}T_{y} \rightarrow ^{4}T_{x2g}$ (P) |              |
| Ni(AHMBL)$_2$(NO$_3$)$_2$ | 269, 352              | $\pi-\pi^*$           | $^{2}A_{g}(F) \rightarrow ^{2}T_{x2g}(F)$ | Octahedral   |
|                           | 471, 584, 761         | $\pi-\pi^*$           | $^{2}A_{g}(F) \rightarrow ^{2}T_{x2g}(F)$ |              |
|                           |                       |                       | $^{2}A_{g}(F) \rightarrow ^{2}T_{x2g}(P)$ |              |
| Cu(AHMBL)$_2$(NO$_3$)$_2$ | 287, 366              | $\pi-\pi^*$           |                 |              |
|                           | 771                   | $\pi-\pi^*$           |                 |              |
|                           | 363                   | $\pi-\pi^*$           |                 |              |
| Zn(AHMBL)$_2$(NO$_3$)$_2$ |                       |                       |                 |              |

Magnetic susceptibility measurements

The magnetic susceptibility value of metal complexes synthesised from Schiff base ligand (AHMBL) are given below

Table 4: Magnetic susceptibility values of metal complexes

| Ligand/complexes | $\mu_{\text{eff}}$ (BM) calculated | $\mu_{\text{eff}}$ (BM) observed |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Mn(AHMBL)$_2$(NO$_3$)$_2$ | 5.41                                | 5.33                             |
| Co(AHMBL)$_2$(NO$_3$)$_2$ | 4.29                                | 4.64                             |
| Ni(AHMBL)$_2$(NO$_3$)$_2$ | 3.06                                | 3.73                             |
| Cu(AHMBL)$_2$(NO$_3$)$_2$ | 1.83                                | 2.11                             |
| Zn(AHMBL)$_2$(NO$_3$)$_2$ | Diamagnetic                         | Diamagnetic                      |

The magnetic moment of Mn(II), Co(II) and Ni(II) complexes of ligand shows high spin octahedral geometry. But Cu(II) complex shows low magnetic moment indicates low spin distorted octahedral geometry. Zn(II) complex shows zero magnetic moment because of d10 system of electronic configuration.

$^1$H NMR spectra studies

$^1$H NMR spectrum of synthesised ligand (AHMBL) and its Zn(II) metal complex were recorded in chloroform solution (CDCl$_3$). Tetramethyl silane (TMS) calibrate the chemical shifts of each analyte proton which act as internal standard.

The Fig. 4.8 and 4.9 showed the recorded signals of $^1$H NMR spectrum of ligand and metal complexes. In ligand a singlet at $\delta = 12.12$ppm was attributed to hydrogen of Ar(OH) group. A signal at $\delta = 8.127$ppm showed azomethine proton (N = CH). A strong signal appeared between $\delta$ (3-4ppm, 2H) was due to excess phenyl amine group.
The Zn(II) complex was examined and compared with ligand showed Zn(II) complex was shifted downfield compared ligand.

![Fig. 7. 1H NMR spectrum of Schiff base ligand (AHMBL)](image)

![Fig. 8. 1H NMR spectrum of [Zn(AHMBL)2(NO3)2] complex](image)

From the data, the structure of coordinated metal complex compounds prepared from ligand (AHMBL) is shown in Figure.

![Fig. 9. Structure of Mn(II), Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) complex of schiff base ligand (AHMBL)](image)

**XRD Analysis**

X-ray diffraction gives information about crystallographic structure, chemical composition and physical properties of materials. Examined value of powder XRD for the ligand (AHMBL) and its metal complex [Cu(AHMBL)2(NO3)2] data are listed in table 5 and 6. The graphical representation showed feeble peaks for ligand which explains the microcrystalline nature of the sample and also the strong peak indicates the complex formation. Scherrer’s equation is used to determine the size of crystals in the form of powder.

\[
t = \frac{K \lambda}{\beta \cos \theta}
\]

Where \( t \) - particle size, \( K = 0.9 \) (shape factor), \( \lambda \) - X-ray wavelength, \( \beta \) - line broadening at half the maximum intensity, \( \theta \) - Bragg angle.

![Fig. 10. Diffractogram of Schiff base ligand (AHMBL)](image)

![Fig. 11. Diffractogram of [Cu(AHMB)2(NO3)2] complex](image)

**SEM Analysis**

SEM (Scanning Electron Microscopy) investigate a wide range of materials for surface fractures, flaws, corrosion or contaminants. It gives magnified images of the sample’s surface topography. The SEM images of ligand (AHMBL) and Ni(II) complex are shown in Figure 12 and 13.

The figure showed the ligand look like cheese structure and metal complex looks gravel like structure.

![Fig. 12. SEM pattern of ligand (AHMBL)](image)
CONCLUSION

The Schiff base ligand AHMB synthesised from Ampicillin and 4-hydroxy, 3-methoxy benzaldehyde. And Mn(II), Co(II), Ni(II), Cu(II) and Zn(II) metal complexes were derived from AHMBL. They were characterized by following physic-chemical methods. FTIR, UV-Vis, \(^{1}\)HNMR spectroscopy, molar conductivity, magnetic moment data. The XRD and SEM analysis support to find the size and morphology of ligand and metal complexes. They were also recommended to study their biological activity for the pharmacological appliances.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

We are grateful and thankful to the following organizations to carry out the analysis work. STIC Trivandram and SEM Instrumentation Centre, Alagappa University, Karaikudi.

Conflict to interest

The authors declare that they have no conflict of interest.

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