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# بسم الله الرحمن الرحيم

مركز الشبكات وتكنولوجيا المعلومات

قسم التوثيق الإلكتروني



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# جامعة عين شمس

التوثيق الإلكتروني والميكروفيلم

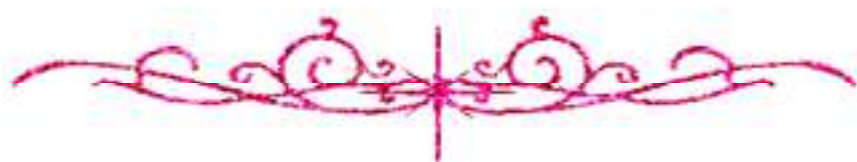
قسم

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B1A. V.

# **Studies on some Ligands Containing Nitrogen ,Oxygen and Sulphur Donors and their Metal Complexes**

**A Thesis Submitted to  
the Faculty of Science  
Alexandria University**

**In Partial Fulfillment for the Requirements  
for  
Master Degree of Science in Chemistry**

**BY**  
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## ACKNOWLEDGMENT

*I would like to express my deepest appreciation to Prof. Dr. Mohamed A. Khalifa professor of Inorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Alexandria University for suggesting and supervising the research problem, for his patient guidance and encouragement during the course of this investigation and for teaching me to be critical of my work and, at the same time, to appreciate its significance.*

*I would like to also seize this opportunity to express my sincere thanks and gratitude to Prof. Dr. Ahmed A. Hasanein, professor of Physical Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Alexandria University for his assistance, helpful suggestions and enlightening discussions.*

*Gratitude is also extended to Prof. Dr. Abbas A. El-Awady of the chemistry department, King Abdulaziz University, Saudi Arabia for his valuable discussions.*

*I also extend my thanks to Dr. Ismail M. Abid lecturer of Inorganic Chemistry, Faculty of Education (Damanhour), University of Alexandria, for his kind interest and encouragement.*

*I wish to express my gratitude to Prof. Dr. Husein Metaweh, Vice Dean and Chairman of the chemistry & physics department, Faculty of Education (Damanhour), Alexandria University.*

*Gratitude is also extended to all my colleagues and friends, especially Faried Shawki and Khamis M. Abdel Aziz.*

*The assistance and facilities provided by the Chemistry Department, Faculty of Science, Alexandria University are gratefully acknowledged.*

*Finally I wish to express my gratitude and thanks to my family, without whom none of this would have been accomplished.*



*To My Family*

*With all My Love*

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# *Summary*



## SUMMARY

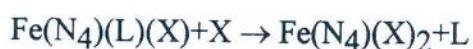
This thesis involves spectral studies on some ligands containing nitrogen, oxygen and sulphur donors, viz. *o*-phenylenediamine, *o*-aminophenol, *o*-aminothiophenol and some purine and pyrimidine derivatives. The electronic absorption spectra of these compounds have been measured in a wide variety of solvents which are selected to show wide variations in dielectric constant, refractive index and hydrogen bonding capacity. The aim was to quantitatively decompose the solvent spectral shifts into the different solute-solvent interactions. Several one-, two- and three-parameter equations have been used to correlate the spectral shifts with various empirical solvent polarity parameters using the multiple linear regression technique. The results of these calculations indicated that specific solute-solvent interaction in particular hydrogen bonding and non-specific interactions such as dispersion and dipolar effects provide a reasonable model for describing solvent induced spectral shifts in a predictive manner.

The effects of both time and temperature on the electronic spectra of some purine and pyrimidine derivatives were also studied in methanol, ethanol, and water at different temperatures. It was found that for the compounds which can form hydrogen bonding with the solvents, the absorbencies of these compounds at certain wavelengths change with time and temperature until constancies are reached. This was explained as a result of the formation of hydrogen bonded association complexes between these compounds and the solvents. Kinetic data as well as activation parameters are calculated for these changes.

Metal complexes of some of these ligands with some  $\alpha$ -diketones (2,3-butanedione and benzil) were prepared and isolated by the template method. These

complexes have been characterized via elemental analyses, magnetic moments, proton nuclear magnetic resonance, infrared and electronic studies. Two types of complexes were isolated square planar in case of  $\text{Ni}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Co}^{2+}$ ,  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  and  $\text{Cd}^{2+}$  ions, where the ligands act as dibasic tetradentate, and octahedral in case of  $\text{Zn}^{2+}$  ion, where the ligand in this case acts as neutral tetradentate with two acetyl groups occupy the axial positions of the complex.

Kinetic studies of the ligand substitution reactions of some six-coordinated  $\text{Fe(II)}$  complexes,  $\text{Fe(N}_4\text{)L}_2$ , were carried out spectrophotometrically in chloroform at four different temperatures. The reactions studied are in the form :



where L is N-methylimidazole; X is pyridine, 4-ethylpyridine, morpholine, dimethyl sulfoxide and tri-n-butylphosphite and ( $\text{N}_4$ ) is the in-plane tetradentate macrocyclic ligands cyclohexanedienedioximato,  $(\text{CHDH})_2$ , or dimethylglyoximato,  $(\text{DMGH})_2$ .

These reactions were found to proceed through the formation of a five-coordinate intermediate that possesses little or no discriminating ability towards the entering nucleophiles. The rate data were thus interpreted in terms of a dissociative, D, or dissociative interchange,  $\text{I}_d$ , mechanism.. The activation parameters  $\Delta H^\ddagger$  and  $\Delta S^\ddagger$  were calculated from the application of the transition state equation to the temperature dependencies of the rate constants.



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