

希夫碱配合物 $M_3L_6(NO_3)_6(H_2O)_2$ 的合成与光谱性质

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摘要 以4-氨基-1,2,4-三氮唑与对二甲氨基苯甲醛为原料, 在冰醋酸催化下合成了配体4-氨基-1,2,4-三氮唑缩对二甲氨基苯甲醛(L)。然后利用L与过渡金属硝酸盐[$M(NO_3)_2 \cdot xH_2O$ ($M=$ Cu, Co, Zn, Cd; $x=3\sim6$)]在无水乙醇中反应, 制得固态配合物 $M_3L_6(NO_3)_6(H_2O)_2$ 。通过元素分析、红外光谱、紫外光谱、荧光光谱等手段对合成的配体及配合物进行了表征。实验结果表明, 该物质是一种多晶粉末状的发光材料, 在紫外光的激发下, 在乙醇溶液体系中的荧光发射峰在416 nm处, 为蓝色荧光, 色纯度高, 荧光量子效率高, 而配合物 $M_3L_6(NO_3)_6(H_2O)_2$ 的荧光发射峰则红移至445 nm左右, 同时荧光强度显著增强。 $M_3L_6(NO_3)_6(H_2O)_2$ 中与M(II)发生配位作用的基团是配体中三氮唑环上的氮原子。

关键词 过渡金属; 固态配合物; 红外光谱; 紫外-可见光谱; 荧光光谱

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引言

金属希夫碱配合物由于其在生物、催化、材料及分析化学领域的应用而越来越引起人们广泛的兴趣。近年来, 过渡金属希夫碱配合物的研究已取得了相当的进展, 过渡金属与希夫碱形成的配合物具有突出的光、电致发光特性, 以及结构的可修饰性等, 是应用前景广泛的发光材料^[1-3]。近年来, 有人开始以 Ag^+ , Zn^{2+} , Cd^{2+} 离子与希夫碱配体制备具有光、电致发光性能的希夫碱配位聚合物^[4-7]进行了大量研究, 表明它们具有优良的发光性能、热稳定性、溶解性及可加工性, 已经成为一个新的热点研究领域, Lou等^[8]合成了具有优良热稳定性的发强蓝荧光的希夫碱与锌的配位聚合物, Kwok等^[9]合成了热分解温度达到461 °C的光、电致发光的希夫碱与锌的配位聚合物, 说明高分子化的金属希夫碱配合物能表现出良好的热稳定性。对高分子化的金属希夫碱配合物的深入研究, 将对具有光、电致发光性能的高分子化金属希夫碱配合物的应用前景有着重要的意义。本文对合成的固态过渡金属配合物 $M_3L_6(NO_3)_6(H_2O)_2$ ($M=$ Cu, Co, Zn, Cd; $x=3\sim6$)进行了IR, UV, FS光谱表征, 所得结果可为发光材料及其他方面的研究提供一定的依据。

1 实验部分

1.1 试剂与仪器

4-氨基-1,2,4-三氮唑参照有机合成事典^[11]合成, 其总收率为63.2%。其余所用试剂均为分析纯; 液体醛, 用前重蒸。WRS-1B型数字熔点仪(上海精科实业有限公司); PE2400型元素自动分析仪(美国Perkin Elmer公司); FTIR-8400S型傅里叶红外光谱仪(KBr压片)(日本岛津); TU-1810型紫外-可见分光光度计(待测物质浓度: $3.0 \times 10^{-5} mol \cdot L^{-1}$)(北京普析通用仪器有限责任公司); RF-5301PC型荧光分光光度计(待测物质浓度: $2.0 \times 10^{-5} mol \cdot L^{-1}$)(日本岛津)。

1.2 配体的合成^[11, 12]

在100 mL圆底烧瓶中加入4-氨基-1,2,4-三氮唑30 mmol, 对二甲氨基苯甲醛30 mmol和无水乙醇40 mL, 在冰醋酸催化下加热回流一定时间后静置冷却, 过滤, 用无水乙醇重结晶, 得产品。

1.3 过渡金属配合物的制备

将2 mmol $M(NO_3)_2 \cdot xH_2O$ ($x=3\sim6$), 4 mmol配体分别溶于10 mL无水乙醇中, 在电磁搅拌下将过渡金属硝酸盐的乙醇溶液缓慢滴加到配体的乙醇溶液中, 立即有沉淀生成, 滴加完毕后再搅拌20 min, 抽虑。固体产物用无水乙醇

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强。配合物的荧光吸收峰均在同一位置, 峰形相同, 证明这四种配合物具有相同的空间结构。配合物的荧光吸收峰发生红移, 主要是基于过渡金属离子到配体的电荷转移(MLCT)^[16]。

3 结 论

本文报道4种过渡金属希夫碱配合物, 通过元素分析、红外光谱、紫外光谱、荧光光谱等手段对合成的配体及配合物进行了表征。其中荧光吸收峰值均在445 nm左右, 具有

较强的荧光性质, 在光物理和光电化学领域具有潜在的应用价值。

Table 5 Fluorescence data of the ligand and complexes

化合物	$\lambda_{\text{max}}/\text{nm}$
配体	416.0
$\text{Cu}_3\text{L}_6(\text{NO}_3)_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$	444.6
$\text{Co}_3\text{L}_6(\text{NO}_3)_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$	446.2
$\text{Zn}_3\text{L}_6(\text{NO}_3)_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$	445.8
$\text{Cd}_3\text{L}_6(\text{NO}_3)_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$	445.6

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Synthesis and Spectra of Transition Metals Complexes

$\text{RE}_3\text{L}_6(\text{NO}_3)_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$

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Abstract Schiff base 4-(p-dimethylaminobenzaldehydeamino)-4H-1,2,4-triazole(L) was synthesized from 4-amino-1,2,4-triazole and p-dimethylaminobenzaldehyde using acetic acid as the catalyst. The solid complexes $\text{RE}_3\text{L}_6(\text{NO}_3)_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ ($\text{RE}=\text{Cu}, \text{Co}, \text{Zn}, \text{Cd}; x=3-6$) were synthesized with 4-(p-dimethylaminobenzaldehydeamino)-4H-1,2,4-triazole and nitrate of transition metals in ethanol and characterized by elemental analysis, infrared spectroscopy, UV spectrum, and fluorescence spectrum. Experimental results showed that the free ligand is a thermally stable material, and its ethanol solution emitted intense blue fluorescence at the peak wavelength of 416 nm. The absorption band at about 406 nm can be assigned to the intrinsic absorption of C=N. Compared with the fluorescence emission of free ligand in ethanol solution, the emission of the complex of $\text{RE}_3\text{L}_6(\text{NO}_3)_6(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2$ was red-shifted to 445 nm and narrow in solution. RE(II) was coordinated with N atom of triazole in 4-(p-

dimethylaminobenzaldehydeamino)-4H-1,2,4-triazole.

Keywords Transition metals; Solid complexes; Infrared spectroscopy; UV-Vis spectrum; Fluorescence spectrum

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