Organotin(IV) Complexes of Some 2-Pyrazoline Derivatives, Part I: R₃SnCl and R₂SnCl₂ Complexes

TALAL A.K. AL-ALLAF*, REDHA I.H. AL-BAYATI† and ASIM S.A. AL-BOTANY

Department of Chemistry

College of Science, University of Mosul, Mosul, Iraq

Triorganotin(IV) and diorganotin(IV) compounds react with 3-aryl-5-methyl-2-pyrazoline, 3-aryl-4,5-dimethyl-2-pyrazoline and 3-aryl-5,5-dimethyl-2-pyrazoline deivatives (L) in 1:1 molar ratio to give complexes of the general formula R_3SnCl -L and R_2SnCl_2 -L ($R=Me,Bu^n$, Ph) respectively. The complexes obtained have been characterised physico-chemically and spectroscopically. As revealed from the IR and ¹H NMR spectral data, the 2-pyrazoline derivative coordinates with tin of R_3SnCl as a monodentate ligand via one of the active donor sites, either N_2 or OH, to give pentacoordinate tin species, whereas it coordinates with tin of R_2SnCl_2 in a bidentate fashion via both sites (N_2 and OH) to give six member chelate ring with tin of hexa-coordination number. All the complexes prepared showed no conductivity in both solvents, acetonitrile and DMF, indicating the non-ionic species, $[R_3Sn(L)Cl]$ and $[R_2Sn(L)Cl_2]$.

INTRODUCTION

In the past few years, we have been interested in the study of the coordination behaviour of organotin(IV) compounds with several ligands containing oxygen, sulphur and nitrogen as donor sites¹⁻³. Some of the complexes obtained were found to have significant biological activities against certain types of bacteria and tumour cells⁴⁻⁷.

As a continuation of our comprehensive investigation in this field of coordination chemistry, we have chosen, in the present work, the 2-pyrazoline derivative ligands as containing more than one donating site. We have already shown in a separate work⁸, that some of these ligands coordinate with platinum metal in a bidentate fashion to give complexes structurally analogous to *cis*-platin, the anti-tumour agent⁹. However, we carried out here the reaction of these 2-pyrazolines, IIa-j (Scheme-1) with the organotin(IV) compounds R_3 SnCl and R_2 SnCl₂ (R = Me, Bu^n , Ph) in order to examine the type of interaction between these ligands and the tin metal, which to our best of knowledge have not been previously attempted.

[†]University of Al-Mustansirya, Baghdad, Iraq.

	R ₁	R_2		R	3
	l or II	l or II	l		11
(a):	Н	Н	5,7-	or	4',6'-(CH ₃) ₂
(b):	Н	Н	6,7-	or	4',5'-(CH ₃) ₂
(c):	Н	Н	6,7-	or	4',5'-(OCH ₃) ₂
(d):	Н	CH ₃	6,7-	or	4',5'-(CH ₃) ₂
(e):	Н	CH ₃	6,8-	or	3',5'-(CH ₃) ₂
(f):	Н	CH ₃	7,8-	or	3',4'-(CH ₃) ₂
(g):	Н	CH ₃	7-	or	4'-OCH ₃
(h):	Н	CH ₃	5,7-	or	4',6'-(OCH ₃) ₂
(i):	н	CH ₃	5,6,7-	or	4′,5′,6′-(OCH ₃) ₃
(j):	CH ₃	Н		Н	

SCHEME I

The preparation route of the chroman-4-one intermediates (Ia-j) and their corresponding pyrazolines (IIa-j); used in coordination with organotin(IV) compounds

EXPERIMENTAL

General

The ¹H NMR spectra were recorded at Basrah University, Basrah, Iraq, on a Jeol, JNM-Ex-90 FT NMR using CDCl₃ as a solvent, unless otherwise stated, with TMS as an internal standard. IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer 580B infrared spectrophotometer in the range 4000–200 cm⁻¹ using Nujol Mull and CsI discs. Analyses of the complexes were carried out at the College of Science, University of Mosul, Mosul, Iraq, using a CHN Analyser, Type 1106 (Carlo Erba). Electronic spectra were recorded on a UV/vis. spectrophotometer model 160 Shimadzu Kyoto (Japan), using DMF as a solvent and quartz cell of 1 cm width. Conductivity measurements were done for 10⁻³ M solutions of the complexes in DMF and CH₃CN at room temperature (25°C), using a conductivity meter, model 4070 (Jenway).

Preparation of starting materials

The compounds Ph₃SnCl, Bu₃SnCl and Bu₂SnCl₂ were commercial products (Fluka). The compounds Me₃SnCl, Me₂SnCl₂ and Ph₂SnCl₂ were prepared by standard methods 10, 11.

The ligands, 2-pyrazoline derivatives (IIa-j) were prepared in our laboratories by a standard method¹², by the successive conversions of β - β -acrylic acid or techlic acid or crotonic acid and phenol derivatives into the chroman-4-one intermediates (Ia-j), then into the 2-pyrazoline derivatives (IIa-j) (Scheme 1). The structure of the chromon-4-ones (Ia-j) together with the corresponding 2-pyrazolines (IIa-j) were determined by physico-chemical methods. The yield of the 2-pyrazoline ligands obtained was varied from 65 to 85%.

Preparation of the complexes R₃SnCl·L and R₂SnCl₂·L

The complexes were prepared according to the following standard method which is oulined in general format.

The ligand (0.5 mmol) was dissolved in an organic solvent; CHCl₃ or EtOH or acetone (according to its solubility). To this was added a solution of the organotin(IV) compounds (0.5 mmol) in the corresponding solvent (5 mL) with vigorous stirring under moderate heating for ca. 30 min. The resulting solution was evaporated to ca. 1/2 its original volume, then petroleum spirit (40-60°C) was added until turbidness and the total mixture was kept in the refrigerator for several hours. The resulting crystalline product was filtered, washed several times with pet. spirit and dried under vacuum for several hours. When the product was an oil, it was separated from the mother liquor by decantation, washed with light petroleum, and dried. The oil could be solidified when stirred with light petroleum overnight, and then could be treated as for the solids above. The yield of the complexes R₃SnCl·L and R₂SnCl₂·L ranged between 60 to 90%.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The physical properties of triorganotin(IV) and diorganotin(IV) complexes are listed in Table-1 and the ¹H NMR spectral data of some selected complexes are listed in Table-2. The elemental composition of the complexes prepared is clearly assigned to a 1:1 molar ratio of organotin compound to ligand, i.e., R₃SnCl·L and R₂SnCl₂·L.

Spectral data and structure

The triorganotin(IV) and diorganotin(IV) complexes were subjected to IR and ¹H NMR spectral studies for structural elucidation and establishing the mode of bonding.

We have previously reported that tin of R₃SnCl forms as high as five coordination number, while tin of R₂SnCl₂ forms as high as six coordination number, when reacted with various donating ligands¹⁻⁷. Since 2-pyrazoline ligands (Scheme 1) possess more than one donor site, hence R₃SnCl compounds form penta-coordinate tin species, regioselectively, with one of the donor sites, while R₂SnCl₂ compounds form hexa-coordinate tin species, most likely, via.

THE PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND ANALYSES OF THE ORGANOTIN(IV)—COMPLEXES R₃SnCl·L and R₂SnCl₂·L

Ligand		-	m.p.	Analyses	Analyses, Found (Calcd.) %	alcd.) %		Selected	Selected IR* bands (cm ⁻¹)	s (cm ⁻¹)		IIV/vis
Ľ(II)	Сотрієх	Colour	(°C)	ပ	Ξ	Z	v(C=N) $(\Delta v)^{\dagger}$	v(Sn—O)	v(Sn—N)	v(Sn—N) v(Sn—Cl) v(Sn—C)	v(Sn—C)	λ _{max} (nm)
В		yellow	115-116	1		1	1605 m		1	-	1	233, 271, 361
	Ph ₃ SnCl·La	Ph ₃ SnCl·La yellow-green	187-190	6.09	5.4	4.6	1605 m	430 m	1	272 s	252 w	233, 281, 339
				(61.1)	(5.2)	(4.7)	9			! ! !		
	Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·La yellow	yellow	189-190	39.7	5.2	6.7	1527 m	398 m	418 m	270 m	554 m	235, 280, 345
				(39.7)	(5.2)	(9.9)	(-27)					
	Ph ₂ SnCl ₂ ·La brown	brown	208-210	52.5	4.8	5.2	1582 m	350 m	425 s	293 m	238 w	234, 282, 371
				(52.6)	(4.7)	(5.1)	(-23)					
	Bu ₂ SnCl ₂ ·La brown	brown	200-202	46.1	6.5	5.4	1573 m	405 m	432 m	305 w	534 m. b	235, 282, 337
				(47.3)	(6.7)	(5.5)	(-32)					
P		yellow	126	İ	ı	1	1613 s, b	1	ı	-	l	235, 276, 316
	Me ₃ SnCl·Lb	yellow	206-208	44.5	0.9	7.1	1613 s	391 m	1	276 m	554 m	
				(44.7)	(6.2)	(6.9)	0))		
	Ph ₃ SnCl·Lb	yellow	191-194	60.4	5.8	4.6	1578 s	1	449 s	268 s	246 w	234, 276, 317
				(61.1)	(5.2)	(4.7)	(-35))))		
	Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Lb yellow	yellow	213-215	39.6	5.1	6.7	1573 m	391 w	400 s	285 m	554 m	234, 280, 347
				(39.7)	(5.2)	(9.9)	(4 0					
	Ph2SnCl2·Lb yellow	yellow	209-211	52.3	5.0	5.0	1578 m	350 w	418 w	302 s	260 m	235, 277, 347
				(52.6)	(4.7)	(5.1)	(-35)					
	Bu ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Lb	yellow	218–219	47.0	6.5	5.6	1573 m	384 m	418 m	276 m	534 w	237. 279, 337
				(47.3)	(6.7)	(5.5)	9					
ပ		yellow	115-116	ļ	I	1	1614 s, b	1	I	I	1	231, 273, 326
	Ph ₃ SnCl·Lc	pale-yellow	226-228	58.1	5.2	4.4	1614 s	405 w	1	285 m	248 w	273, 325
				(58.0)	(5.0)	(4.5)	0					

/ol. 8,	No. 3 (1996)	C)rga	ano	tin	(IV) C	on	ple	ces	of	So	ome	e 2	-Py	raz	oli	ne	De	riv	ati	es.	, Pa	rt l	[4	193
IIV/vis	λ _{max} (nm)	235, 272, 369	277,367		235, 276, 383		232, 276, 318	264, 356		230, 280, 346		230, 280, 340		230, 278, 359		232, 282, 345	232, 276, 345		235, 273, 257		234, 283, 345		229, 273, 345		230, 268, 328	235, 271	
	v(Sn—C)	554 m	275 w		520 m		1	560 m		561 m	ì	7/6 w		541 w		-	212 w		552 w		230 w		517 m, b		1	531 m	
s (cm ⁻¹)	v(Sn—O) v(Sn—N) v(Sn—Cl) v(Sn—C)	285 s	286, 297 m	•	305 m, b		I	271 m		282, 320 w		302 m, b		276, 310 w		ł	276 m		275 m		298 s	1	302 w		}	255 s	
Selected IR* bands (cm ⁻¹)	v(Sn—N)	450 m	425 s		412 w		I	١		449 s		443 s		429 w		1	١		425 m		418 w		429 w	,	ļ	446 s	
Selected	v(Sn—O)	384 m	357 m		391 w		I	338 m, b		391 m		422 w		391 m		1	398 m		401 m		388 s	· ·	395.8		ı	1	
	v(C=N) $(\Delta v)^{\dagger}$	1578 s	(587 m	(-27)	1560 m	(-54)	1600 m, sh	1600 m, sh	0	1578 m, sh	(77-)	15/0 m	(30)	1573 s, sh	(-27)	1605 m, sh	1605 w	(0)	1573 m. sh	(-32)	1582 m	(-23)	1570 m, sh	(-35)	1600 s	1560 s	(-40)
alcd.) %	z	6.1	4.7	(4.8)	5.3	(5.2)	ı	6.5	(6.7)	6.2	(0.4)	4. <i>é</i> ∞ g	(0.0)	5.2	(5.4)	ł	4.4	(4.6)	6.5	(6.4)	÷	(2.0)	5.8	(5.4)	ł	6.5	(6.7)
Analyses, Found (Calcd.) %	н	6.4	4.6	(4.5)	0.9	(6.3)	J	6.7	(6.5)	5.7	(5.5)	0.0 6	(0.0)	6.7	(6.9)	ļ	5.3	(5.5)	5.4	Ţ	4.9	(2.0)	8.9	(6.9)	ļ	6.3	(6.5)
Analyses	Ö	36.8	50.0	(49.7)	44.1	(44.5)	ł	45.9	(46.0)	40.8	(41.1)	52.4	(4.00)	48.1	(48.3)	ļ	61.1	(61.7)	41.2	(41.1)	53.4	(53.4)	48.2	(48.3)	1	45.9	(46.0)
m.	(°C)	237–239	230–232		226-228		132-134	251-254		227–230	200, 100	007-407		250-253		100-101	208-211		220-222		148-150		231–234		103-105	140-143	
	Colour	yellow	orange		brown		off-white	yellow		brown	3	II MO IO		yellow		yellow	yellow		brown		brown		brown		white	light brown	
	Complex	Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Lc yellow	Ph ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Lc orange		Bu2SnCl2·Lc brown			Me ₃ SnCl·Ld yellow		Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Ld brown	P 1 1 2 3 40	riigaiiCigʻta orowii		Bu ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Ld yellow			Ph ₃ SnCl·Le		Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Le brown		Ph ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Le		Bu ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Le brown			Me ₃ SnCl·Lf light brown	
Ligand	Ľ(II)						p	_			_	•				ပ			_		_				.	_	

I igner			!	Analyse	Analyses, Found (Calcd.) %	alcd.) %		Selected	Selected IR* bands (cm ⁻¹)	s (cm ⁻¹)		
L(II)	Complex	Colour	m.p. (°C)	ပ	н	z	$ \begin{array}{c c} \mathbf{v}(\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{N}) \\ (\Delta \mathbf{v})^{\dagger} \end{array} $	v(Sn—O)	v(Sn—N)	v(Sn—O) v(Sn—N) v(Sn—Cl) v(Sn—C)	v(Sn—C)	UV/vis A _{max} (nm)
	Bu ₃ SnCl·Lf yellow	yellow	160-162	55.0	8.3	5.0	1587 m	395 s		251 m	531 m	232, 271, 346
	MesSnCls.Lf vellow	vellow	88_91 4	(55.2)	(8.3) 5.4	(5.1)	(-13)		9		į	240 020 020
	7.0		100	(41.1)	(5.5)	0.2 (6.4)	1560 s, sh (-40)	381 m	439 s	251, 2/2 s	m /75	232, 270, 340
	Ph2SnCl2.Lf yellow	yellow	45-48	53.4	4.8	5.0	1570 m, sh	388 m	436 s	256 m	233 w	231, 354
				(53.4)	(2.0)	(2.0)	(-30)					
50		brown	118-120	1	I	1	1596 s, sh	1	I		1	230, 278, 336
	Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Lg yellow	yellow	140-143	37.9	5.1	6.5	1578 s	390 w, b	412 w	255, 268 m	525 w	229, 278, 347
				(38.2)	(2.0)	(6.4)	(-18)	•		i		
	Ph2SnCl2·Lg yellow-bro	yellow-brown	92–94	50.9	4.8	4.8	1578 s	395 m	446 m, b	282, 301 s	264 m, sh	230, 270, 349
				(51.1)	(4.6)	(5.0)	(-18)					
	Bu2SnCl2·Lg	brown	191	45.2	6.2	5.1	1570 m, sh	284 m	439 m	302 s, b	520 w	232, 276, 356
				(45.8)	(6.5)	(5.3)	(-26)					
-c		yellow	124-125	ı	1	1	1600 m	I	ł	1	I	230, 285
	Ph ₃ SnCl·Lh	yellow	176-179	58.3	5.2	4.2	1587 s	l	412 w	293 m	259 m	229, 344
				(58.6)	(5.2)	(4.4)	(-13)					• ,
	Me2SnCl2·Lh orange	orange	141-144	39.0	5.2	5.9	1595 s	391 s	432 s	225, 251 m	534 m	227, 335
				(38.3)	(5.1)	(0.9)	(5)					
	Ph2SnCl2·Lh yellow	yellow	152-154	50.2	8.4	4.9	1570 m	408 s	425 m	285, 306 m	293 w	230, 233
				(20.6)	(4.7)	(4.7)	(-30)					
	Bu ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Lh orange	orange	118-120	46.0	6.4	5.0	1570 m	395 m	418 w	268 m. b	548 m	230, 232
				(45.5)	(6.5)	(5.0)	(-30)					
: <u>!-!</u> -		yellow	206-208	6.65	7.4	10.1	1595 s	l	1	ļ	1	230, 279, 345
				(0.09)	(7.1)	(10.0)						
	Me ₃ SnCl·Li	yellow	179–181	42.0	5.9	5.6	1595 s	384 w	ŀ	242 m	514 m	256, 271, 382
				(42.6)	(0.9)	(5.8)	0					

			£ E	Analyses	Analyses, Found (Calcd.) %	alcd.) %		Selected	Selected IR* bands (cm ⁻¹)	(cm ⁻¹)		11V/vis
L(II) Complex	<u>×</u>	Colour	(°C)	C	Н	z	$v(C = N)$ $(\Delta v)^{\dagger}$	v(Sn—O)	v(Sn—N)	v(Sn—O) v(Sn—N) v(Sn—C!) v(Sn—C)	v(Sn—C)	λ _{max} (nm)
Ph ₃ SnCl·Li yellow		ellow	183–185	57.5 (57.7)	5.4	4.0	1595 s (0)	384 m	1	263 s	251 m	233, 274, 357
Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Li yellow	r.Li	ellow	112-115	38.0	5.3	5.4 (5.6)	1578 (-17)	391 m	405 m	255 m	534 m	230, 280, 346
Ph ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Li yellow	Ė	ellow	146–148	49.8 (50.0)	. 4.6 (4.8)	.4.3 (4.5)	1578	398 m	418 m	276 s	247 m	230, 281, 346
-1-1-	^	yellow	100-101	(69.3)	7.7	14.5	1605 s, b	1	1	.1	1	237, 276, 364
Me ₃ SnCl·Lj yellow	Lj y	ellow	182-185	42.9 (43.2)	5.6	7.2 (7.2)	1605 s	422 m	1	282 m	517 m	236, 292, 335
Ph ₃ SnCl·Lj		yellow	100-102	60.0	5.4 (5.0)	4.5 (6.9)	1605 s, b	416 s	1	271 s	252 w	274, 369
Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Lj yellow	.Lj y	ellow	180-182	37.9	5.0 (4.9)	6.8)	1587 s, b (-18)	425 s	442 m, b	306, 327 s	541 m	232, 271, 334
Ph ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Lj yellow	Ĺ.j	ellow	184–186	51.8	4.4	5.3	1580 s, b	391 w	450 s	290, 305 m	275 w	234, 274, 335
Bú ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Lj orange	·Lj o	range	234–236	46.1 (46.2)	6.4 (6.5)	5.7	1560 m, sh (-45)	418 w	446 m, b	305 ш	520 m	280, 351

*In Nujol Mulls †Av equal to v(complex) – v(ligand). †These are new ligands; not reported previously¹².

		8(NH)	5.06 b	vi-i-	5.90 b	-1-1-	5.40 b	5.10 b	6.40 b	5.40 b	5.30 b
MPLEXES		δ(Ar—H)	6.60 b, HC-3' 8.24 b, HC-5'	6.70 s, HC-3' 6.90 s, HC-6'	6.45 s, HC-3' 7.20 s, HC-6'	6.45 s, HC-3' 7.60 s, HC-6'	6.70 s, HC-3' 7.88 s, HC-6'	6.75 d, HC-5' 7.58 d, HC-6' J = 8.0	6.54 d, HC-3' 6.60 d, HC-5' 8.14 d, HC-6' J = 7.0, 7.2, 10	6.18 d, HC-3' 6.08 d, HC-5' J = 1.0	6.18 m
H NMR DATA, & (ppm) AND J(H2) FOR SOME SELECTED R3SnCI-L AND R2SnCl2-L COMPLEXES	Ligand (LII) assignments*	δ(R ₃ —H)	2.15 s, 3H(CH ₃) 2.36 s, 3H(CH ₃)	2.20 s, 6H(CH ₃) ₂	3.85 s, 3H(OCH ₃) 3.90 s, 3H(OCH ₃)	3.90 s, b, 6H(CH ₃) ₂	2.27 s, 6H(CH ₃) ₂	2.08 s, 3H(CH ₃) 2.15 s, 3H(CH ₃)	3.82 s, 3H(OCH ₃)	3.88 s, 3H(OCH ₃) 4.16 s, 3H(OCH ₃)	3.8 8 s, 3H(OCH ₃) 4.00 s, 3H(OCH ₃)
E SELECTED R ₃ SnC	Ligand (L.	δ(HC-5)	3.83 m	4.20 m	4.16 m	4.25 m	1	1	I	1	1
Hz) FOR SOME S		δ(HC-4)	3.08 s	3.45 dq	2.72 dd	3.46 dq	2.96 s	2.33 s	2.15 s	2.32 s	2.80 s
'A, δ (ppm) AND J(δ(CH ₃ C-5)	1.44 s	1.50 d $J = 7.3$	1.46 d J = 0.7	1.45 d J = 0.7	1.40 s	1.25 s	1.43 s	1.46 s	1.48 s
¹ H NMR DAI	8Me/Ph	(2J('''Sn—CH))	1.20 s (92)	1.20 s (86)	7.37–7.82 m	1.20 s (90)	1.20 s (81)	1.18 s (90)	1.20 s (80)	7.50–7.75 m	1.28 s (85)
	Compound		Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·La	Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Lb	Ph ₃ SnCl·Lc	Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Lc	Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Ld	Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Lf	Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Lg	Ph ₃ SnCl·Lh	Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Lh

Compound	δMe/Ph			Ligand (LI	Ligand (LII) assignments*	,	
•	(2J('''Sn—CH))	δ(CH ₃ C-5)	8(HC-4)	&(HC-5)	δ(R ₃ —H)	δ(Ar—H)	8(NH)
ij		1.39 s	2.54 s		3.83 s, 6H(OCH ₃) ₂ 3.90 s, 3H(OCH ₃)	6.24 s, HC-3'	5.28 b
Me ₃ SnCl·Li	1.15 s (70)	1.40 s	3.10 s	I	3.80 s, 6H(OCH ₃) ₂ 3.85 s, 3H(OCH ₃)	6.20 s, HC-3′	-1-1-
$Ph_2SnCl_2 \cdot Li$	7.25–7.92 m	1.42 s	2.98 s	1	3.85 s, 6H(OCH ₃) ₂ 3.92 s, 3H(OCH ₃)	6.20 s, HC-3′	5.35 b
Me ₂ SnCl ₂ ·Li	1.20 s (91)	1.48 s	2.80 s		3.90 s, 6H(OCH ₃) ₂ 4.60 s, 3H(OCH ₃)	6.29 s, HC-3′	5.10 b
Lj†	I	1.40 d J = 9.0	2.80 m	3.35 m	I	6.80 s, HC-3',4' 7.70 d, HC-5' 8.05 d, HC-6' J = 9.0	5.05 b
Me ₃ SnCl·Lj†	1.10 s (70)	1.35 d J = 9.0	2.80 m	3.30 m	1	6.85 s, HC-3',4' 7.60 d, HC-5' 8.10 d, HC-6' J = 9.0	5.00 b

*Downfield from internal TMS using CDCl₃ as a solvent. For the abbreviations, s, Singlet; d, doublet; dd, doublet of doublet; dq, doublet of doublet of quartet; m, multiplet †Methanol-d₄ was used as a solvent; $\delta(CH_3C-4) = 1.25 \text{ d}$, J = 9.0. and b, broad signals.

‡Not very well resolved signals.

498 Al-Allaf et al. Asian J. Chem.

N₂—OH linkage. These facts were mainly demonstrated by IR and ¹H NMR spectral data (vide infra).

IR spectra

The routine IR spectral measurements showed that coordination of tin with these ligands had taken place. The IR bands appearing in the region 430–350 cm⁻¹ and 450–400 cm⁻¹ are tentatively assigned to $\nu(Sn-O)$ and $\nu(Sn-N)$ respectively, which serve as a good indicator of coordination νia O and N sites^{3, 4}. It is more likely that N₂ site rather than N₁ site of the 2-pyrazoline derivatives would be involved in the coordination with organotin(IV) compounds. This was supported by the drastic decrease ($\Delta \nu = 13-50$ cm⁻¹) of the $\nu(C-N)$ value on going from the free ligand to its complex^{6, 7}. It is, therefore, concluded that R₃SnCl compounds coordinate with 2-pyrazoline derivatives νia either N₂ or OH site of the ligand, whereas R₂SnCl₂ compounds coordinate with these ligands in a bidentate fashion νia N₂—OH linkage to form six-membered chelate ring. This was confirmed by the ¹H NMR spectral data of Me₂SnCl₂·L complexes (vide infra).

Furthermore, the IR spectra of the complexes showed also other bands: a band in the region 325–225 cm⁻¹ which is attributed to $\nu(Sn$ —Cl) modes and a band in the region 275–220 cm⁻¹ and 560–520 cm⁻¹ (usually as a weak band) which is attributed to $\nu(Sn$ —C) modes for both Sn—Ph and Sn—Me (or Buⁿ) respectively^{2, 6, 13}. The bands due to $\nu(OH)$ and $\nu(NH)$ usually interfered with each other and appeared in the region 3380–3150 cm⁻¹ as broad bands and could not be distinguished.

NMR spectra

The NMR spectral data of the free ligands (L) (Scheme 1) were extensively discussed in our previous articles¹². The ¹H NMR spectra of some selected R₃SnCl·L and R₂SnCl₂·L complexes were recorded in CDCl₃. In the case of the complexes, where R = Buⁿ or Ph, the ¹H NMR spectral data showed no significant differences than those of the free ligands, apart from the presence of some new signals related to the Buⁿ and Ph protons. We have shown in many articles that ¹¹⁹Sn—CH coupling constant serves as a very good indicator to evaluate the coordination number of tin in its methyl complexes^{1,2}. It is very clear from the 2J(119(Sn—CH) values of Me₃SnCl·L complexes (ca. 70 Hz) (Table-2), that 2-pyrazoline derivatives coordinate with tin in a monodentate fashion via the most reactive donor site to give penta- coordinate tin species^{4,14}. In the contrary, the 2J(119Sn—CH) values of Me₂SnCl₂·L complexes which ranged between 80 to 92 Hz, assign that these ligands coordinate with tin in a bidentate mode via the N_2 —OH linkage to give hexa-coordinate species ¹⁻⁴. This is a good support to the idea suggested by the IR studies, in which 2-pyrazoline derivatives coordinate with R₃SnCl and R₂SnCl₂ compounds in a mono- and bidentate forms respectively.

Electronic spectra

U V/vis spectral data for the complexes (Table-1) showed absorption bands attributed to the ligand in its complexes 15. The absorption band appearing in the

region 229–237 nm is attributed to $\pi \to \pi^*$ electronic transitions in the aryl ring, the band appearing in the region 268–282 nm is attributed to $\pi \to \pi^*$ electronic transitions in the C=N group, and the band appearing in the region 332–382 nm is due to $n \to \pi^*$ electronic transitions in the C=N group too. Bands due to d-d transitions in the d-orbitals of the tin atom were too weak to be observed.

Conductivity measurements

The conductivity measurements for 10^{-3} molar solutions of both complexes R₃SnCl·L and R₂SnCl₂·L at room temperature in both solvents DMF and acetonitrile fall in the range 3–29 and 2–38 ohm⁻¹ cm² mol⁻¹, respectively. It was reported that 1:1 conductivity compounds in these solvents usually fall in the range 65–90 and 120–160 ohm⁻¹ cm² mol⁻¹, respectively¹⁶. Therefore, the conductivity figures obtained, in both solvents, for the complexes studied are for non-conductive species, *i.e.*, nonionic complexes, [R₃Sn(L)Cl] and [R₂Sn(L)Cl₂], respectively.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors are grateful to the College of Science, University of Mosul, Iraq, for awarding, A.S. Al-Botany a grant to enable him to do this work (Part I and II) for the M.Sc. Degree.

REFERENCES

- 1. T.A.K. Al-Allaf, J. Organometal. Chem., 306, 336 (1986).
- 2. T.A.K. Al-Allaf and M.A. Al-Tayy, J. Organometal. Chem., 391, 37 (1990).
- (a) T.A.K. Al-Allaf, J.M. Al-Rawi and A.O. Omar, *Iraqi. J. Chem.*, 15, 22 (1990).
 (b) T.A.K. Al-Allaf and A.O. Omar, *Dirasat (Jordan)*, 20B, 53 (1993).
- 4. T.A.K. Al-Allaf, R.I. Al-Bayati and S.H. Khalaf, Appl. Organometal. Chem., 7, 635 (1993).
- L.J. Rashan, M.J. Mohammed, A.A. Aziz, T.A.K. Al-Allaf and K.D. Sulayman, Boll. Chim. Farm. (Italy), 133, 662 (1994).
- 6. T.A.K. Al-Allaf, M.A. Al-Shamma'a and L.J. Rashan, Appl. Organometal, Chem. (in press).
- 7. T.A.K. Al-Allaf, R.I. Al-Bayati, L.J. Rashan and R. Al-Khuzaie, *Appl. Organometal. Chem.* (in press).
- 8. T.A.K. Al-Allaf, M.T. Ayoub and R.I. Al-Bayati, *Inorg. Chim. Acta*, 147, 185 (1988).
- B. Rosenberg, L. Van Camp, J.E. Trosko and V.H. Mansour, Nature (London), 222, 385 (1969).
- B.J. Aylett, Organometallic Compounds, Chapman and Hall, London, Vol. 1, Part II, p. 177 (1979).
- 11. A.G. Davis and P.J. Smith, in G. Wilkinson, F.G.A. Stone and E.W. Abel (eds.), Comprehensive Organometallic Chemistry, Pergamon, Oxford, Chapter 11, p. 519 (1982).
- 12. (a) M.T. Ayoub, R.I. Al-Hamadany and R.I. Al-Bayati, Iraqi J. Chem., 10, 131 (1985).
 - (b) M.T. Ayoub, R.I. Al-Bayati, R.I. Al-Hamadany and S.S. Younis, Iraqi J. Chem., 13, 87 (1988)
- 13. V.G. Kumar Das, J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem., 38, 1241 (1976).
- 14. T.A.K. Al-Allaf, U. Kobs and W.P. Neumann, J. Organometal. Chem., 373, 29 (1989).
- R.M. Silverstein, Spectrometric Identification of Organic Compounds, John Wiley & Sons Inc., New York, 3rd Ed., p. 249 (1974).
- F.A. Kettle, Coordination Compounds, Thomas Nelson and Sons, London, p. 168 (1975).
 (Received: 1 January 1996; Accepted: 20 February 1996)
 AJC-1079