NOTES

Studies on Some N-Donor Heterocyclic Mixed Ligand Complexes of Palladium(II) and Platinum(II).

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A number of platinum metal complexes with imidazole and substituted imidazoles have been reported $^{1-8}$. A few complexes of these metals with some N-donor heterocyclic bidentate ligands were also reported 9 . In this work the synthesis and characterisation of a few mixed ligand complexes of Pd(II) and Pt(II) with 1-vinyl imidazole (1-VIm). 1-methyl imidazole (1-MeIm). imidazole (Im), pyridine (Py) and oxalic acid ($H_2C_2O_4$) are reported.

Preparation of the complexes

- (i) $MLL'Cl_2$ (M = Pd, Pt; L = Im. I-MeIm, I-VIm; L' = Py): These complexes were prepared by mixing the metal chlorides and the ligands in 1:1:1 molar ratio in alcoholic solution. On stirring the solution for ~ 1 minute yellow precipitate occured. It was filtered, washed with alcohol and dried in a desiccator.
- (ii) $ML_2L''(M = Pd; L'' = C_2O_4^2)$: PdL_4Cl_2 was prepared as reported earlier⁷. This was dissolved in distilled water and solution of oxalic acid in water was added in 1:1 molar ratio. On stirring the solution for ca 5 minutes yellow precipitate occured. It was filtered, washed several times with water and dried. This method failed to yield the platinum complex.

The elemental analyses values (Table-1) of the complexes correspond to the molecular formulae assigned to them. All the complexes are light yellow and stable decomposing above 200°C. The non-electrolytic nature of the complexes was indicated by the conductivity values¹⁰ (10–20 mol⁻¹ cm² ohm⁻¹) in DMF at 25°C.

The IR spectra of the complexes PdImpyCl₂, PtImPyCl₂, and PdIm₂C₂O₄ show broad band in the region $3200-3400~\rm cm^{-1}$ due to symmetric NH stretch. The IR spectra of imidazole at ca 1573 cm⁻¹ assignable to fundamental ring stretching mode has been shifted to ca 1600 cm⁻¹ and the NH bending at ca 1145 cm⁻¹ is also raised to ca 1150 cm⁻¹ when complexes were formed.

	Found (Calc)%						
Complexes	Metal	Nitrogen	Carbon	Hydrogen			
PdImPyCl ₂	31.21		28.85	2.61			
	(32.76)		(29.57)	(2.79)			
Pd1-VImPyCl ₂	29.78	12.11					
	(30.35)	(11.68)					
PtImPyCl ₂	48.03		23.34	2.33			
	(47.21)		(23.34)	(1.91)			
PdIm ₂ C ₂ O ₄	28.86		27.58	2.62			
	(29.01)		(26.06)	(2.73)			
Pd1-MeIm ₂ C ₂ O ₄	27.11	16.67					
	(26.96)	(14.19)					
Pt1-VImpyCl ₂	43.21	9.11					
	(44.41)	(9.56)					

TABLE 1
ANALYTICAL DATA ON THE COMPLEXES OF PALLADIUM(II)
AND PLATINUM(II)*

^{*}The value for chlorine also agree well with theoretical values.

TABLE-2	
THE ¹ H NMR SHIFTS OF THE COMPLEXES. (IN	PPM)

Compound	C ₂ –H	C₄–H	С5-Н -	Vinyl protons*		
	C ₂ 11	C ₄ 11		H_{α}	Нβ	H _r
Im	7.4	6.87	6.87			
1-VIm	8.0	7.66	7.06	7.24	4.93	5.54
$PdIm_2C_2O_4$	7.5	6.9	6.55			
Pd1-VImPyCl ₂	8.4	8.2	7.7	7.33	5.0	5.34
Pt1-VImPyCl ₂	8.33	7.66	7.25	5.66	5.0	5.14

^{* -1-}Vinyl imidazole.

The NH out-of-plane bending at ca 618 cm⁻¹ has not been observed to be shifted on complexation. In case of pyridine vC = N band at ca 1429 cm⁻¹ has been shifted to higher frequency on complexation showing the co-ordination of pyridine N to metal¹¹. Also, free oxalic acid has bands $v_{as}(C = O)$ at ca 1690 cm⁻¹ and $\delta(O - C = O)$ at ca 700 cm⁻¹. These are raised to ca 1700 cm⁻¹ and ca 730 cm⁻¹ respectively on complexation indicating M-O bonding¹².

A number of bands occur in the 500–250 cm⁻¹ region. These may be due to v(M-O), v(M-Cl), v(M-N), $\delta(M-Cl)$ etc. But the spectra are too complicated to be assigned. However, the sharp band at ca 275 cm⁻¹ for PdImPyCl₂ and Pdl-VImPCl₂ is tentatively assigned to v(M-Cl) stretch.

Three d-d transitions are expected for square planar MX_4^{2-} ion¹³. However, in the present complexes studied, palladium complexes in DMF solution show two spin-allowed d-d bands viz. ${}^1A_{1g} \rightarrow {}^1A_{2g}$ and ${}^1A_{1g} \rightarrow {}^1B_{1g}$ at ca 21000 cm⁻¹ and

 $ca~27000~{\rm cm}^{-1}$ respectively. In the case of platinum complexes, two bands are observed at ca~23, 255 cm⁻¹ and ca~34, 482 cm⁻¹ regions. They are tentatively assigned to ${}^{1}{\rm A}_{1g} \rightarrow {}^{1}{\rm B}_{1g}$ and ${}^{1}{\rm A}_{1g} \rightarrow {}^{1}{\rm E}_{g}$ respectively.

The magnetic moment as determined on a Gouy balance using solid Hg[Co(SCN)₄] as a standard indicate the diamagnetic nature of the complexes.

The ¹H NMR shifts (values in ppm) of Im, 1-VIm and their complexes with Pd(II) and Pt(II) are tabulated in Table-2. The signal for N-H proton is not observed in our range (0–10 ppm).

As compared to the spectra of the free ligands the signals for all the ring protons are shifted down-field in the complexes revealing lowering of electron density. This may be suggestive of some charge delocalisation to vacant metal d-orbital on complexation. There is also π -type spin delocalisation from the free ligand to the vacant metal d-orbital. All the vinyl protons in the complex show upfiled shift perhaps because of solvent effect. The C_2 -H and C_3 -H protons of Py have shifts 8.5 and 6.99 respectively¹⁴. When complexes are formed the C_2 -H proton-shift intermingles with C_2 -H proton of 1-VIm. Also, the C_3 -H proton-shift mixes with C_4 -H proton of Im.

In the light of forgoing discussion square planar geometry with the chlorine atoms in *trans* position may be assigned to the mixed ligand complexes. Also, the formation of these mixed ligand complexes indicate that imidazole and pyridine can coordinate simultaneously as both are small aromatic ring systems complexing through a tertiary N atom. The greater availability of the lone pair electron on imidazole tertiary N atom than on the pyridine does not stand in the way of complex formation by the latter. Probably because of low affinity for oxygen donor ligands, the $PtIm_2C_2O_4$ could not be isolated.

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