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Studies on Syntheses and Properties of

Organic Transition Metal Complexes

with Long Alkyl Chains



1981

KAZUCHIKA OHTA

PREFACE

This thesis was performed under the guidance by Professor Hiroshi Mikawa at Faculty of Engineering, Osaka University.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to Professor Hiroshi Mikawa for his invaluable guidance and constant encouragement throughout this work.

I am also grateful to Dr. Masaaki Yokoyama and Professor Shigekazu Kusabayashi for their helpful suggestions and discussions.

It is a real pleasure to express my gratitude to Dr. Masamichi Kobayashi of Faculty of Science, Osaka University for measurement of Raman spectra of my samples in Chapter II, and to Mr. Guang-Jie Jiang (Kōketzu Kō in Japanese) for assistance with experiments in Chapter III.

The author wishes to thank all the members of Mikawa laboratory for their friendship.

Suita, Osaka

December, 1980

Kazuchika Ohta

Kazuchika Ohta

- i -

The contents of this thesis are composed of the following papers.

- (1) Square-planar trans-Bis-(1-p-n-octylphenylbutane-1,3dionato)copper(II), a New Compound exhibiting Three Kinds of 'Double Melting' Behaviour
 K. Ohta, M. Yokoyama, S. Kusabayashi, and H. Mikawa
 J. Chem. Soc., Chem. Commun., 392 (1980).
- (2) Square-planar trans-Bis-(l-p-n-octylphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II), a New Compound exhibiting Three Kinds of 'Double Melting' Behaviour
 K. Ohta, M. Yokoyama, S. Kusabayashi, and H. Mikawa
 Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst., in press.
- (3) Multiple Melting Behaviour in Square-planar trans-Bis-(l-pn-alkylphenylbutane-l,3-dionato)copper(II) ——The Effect of Alkyl Chain Length——

K. Ohta, G. Jiang, M. Yokoyama, S. Kusabayashi, and

H. Mikawa

Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst., in press.

(4) Spectroscopic Studies on Polymorphism in Bis-(l-p-n-octyl-phenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II)
 K. Ohta, M. Yokoyama, and H. Mikawa

Mol. cryst. Liq. Cryst., in contribution.

- ii -

CONTENTS

PREFACE			i
LIST OF	PAPER	S	ii
GENERAL	INTRO	DUCTION	1
CHAPTER	I	SQUARE-PLANAR trans-BIS-(1-p-n-OCTYLPHENYLBUTANE	
		-1,3-DIONATO)COPPER(II), A NEW COMPOUND EXHIBITIN	١G
		THREE KINDS OF 'DOUBLE MELTING' BEHAVIOUR	
	1.	Introduction	4
	2.	Experimental	5
	3.	Results and Discussion	9
	4.	Summary	21
	5.	References	21
CHAPTER	II	SPECTROSCOPIC STUDIES ON POLYMORPHISM IN BIS-(1-p) - '
		n-OCTYLPHENYLBUTANE-1, 3-DIONATO) COPPER(II)	
	1.	Introduction	23
	2.	Experimental	24
	3.	Results and Discussion	26
	4.	Summary	46
•	5.	References	46
CHAPTER	III	MULTIPLE MELTING BEHAVIOUR IN SQUARE-PLANAR trans	-
		BIS-(1-p-n-ALKYLPHENYLBUTANE-1,3-DIONATO)COPPER(I	I)
	1.	Introduction	48
	2.	Experimental	49
	3.	Results and Discussion	52

- iii -

4.	Summary		62
5.	References	-	62
CONCLUSION			63

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

Recently, organic transition metal complexes with long alkyl chains have been synthesized for various purposes. These complexes are expected to have a posibility to resolve energy problem^{1,2)} and a posibility to be used as a new electronic or imaging material.^{3,4,5)} When long alkyl chains are substituted to core complexes, they exhibit interesting properties of (1) good solubility in alkane,⁶⁾ (2) mesomorphism,^{7,8)} (3) unusual thermochromism⁶⁾ and (4) micell formation.^{1,2)} The first property is desirable as additives for gasoline, oil, and polymer The second and third properties have the possibility of etc. Memming et al. used the finding application in imaging devices. complexes with the fourth property as a converter of light energy into electrical currents with the SnO2 electrodes on which the complexes were spread as a monolayer.²⁾

While, in this work, the author found solid polymorphism with multiple melting behaviour⁹⁾ as the fifth property in bis-(1p-n-alkylphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II). The molecular structure of this complex is square-planar at its core complex part and rod-like for its whole structure. As summarized above as the second property, Mueller-Westerhoff et al. have reported that p-n-alkyl-substituted styryl-dithiolato Ni complexes and the Pt complexes show smectic and nematic, depending on the length of the p-n alkyl chains.⁷⁾ The molecular structure of those

- 1 -

M=Ni, Pt $n = 4 \sim 10$ C_H20+1

Mueller-Westerhoff et al., Mol. Cryst. Liq. Cryst. Lett., 56, 249 (1980).

complexes are very similar to the author's complexes, because those are square-planar at their core complex parts and rod-like for their whole structures. Therefore, the mesomorphism and the solid polymorphism of these type of complexes would make a new field in the transition metal complex chemistry.

This thesis consists of three chapters. Chapter I describes the preparation of square-planar trans-bis-(1-p-n-octylphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II), its polymorphic properties, and the interrelationships. In Chapter II, spectroscopic studies on polymorphism in bis-(1-p-n-octylphenylbutane-1,3dionato)copper(II) are described. Chapter III deals with the synthesis of bis-(1-p-n-alkylphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II) having different n-alkyl chains, and with the effect of alkyl chain length to the solid polymorphism and the multiple melting behaviour.

- 2 -

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- 3 -

CHAPTER I

SQUARE-PLANAR trans-BIS-(1-p-n-OCTYLPHENYLBUTANE-1,3-DIONATO)-COPPER(II), A NEW COMPOUND EXHIBITING THREE KINDS OF 'DOUBLE MELTING' BEHAVIOUR

I-1 INTRODUCTION

The title complex was synthesized in an attempt to find a new mesomorphic compound containing a transition metal. This complex was synthesized in very good thermal stability. Until it decomposes at 221.5°C, neither sublimation nor volatilization. Although this complex does not have a mesomorphic sate, occurs. it exists in four polymorphs; C¹(crystal of low m.p., 96°C), C^a (crystallized from acetonitrile solution, m.p., 99°C), C^m(crystal of medium m. p., 108°C), and C^h (crystal of high m. p., 109°C), all being stable at room temperature. Interestingly, C¹, C^a, and C^m exhibit the so-called double melting behaviour.¹⁾ As to be described in Chapter II, spectroscopic evidence concludes no changes in coordination form of square-planar trans structure in So far as the auther knows, this is the first each transition. compound of the $ML_2(M = \text{transition metal}, L = \text{ligand})$ with a long alkyl chain which has three double melting forms.

The purpose of the present chapter is to describe the

- 4 -

preparation of this complex, its polymorphic properties, and the interrelationships of them.

I-2 EXPERIMENTAL

Synthesis of square-planar trans-bis-(1-p-n-octylphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II)

The starting material, p-n-octylacetophenone, was prepared as reported by Giroud et al.²⁾ The ligand, l-p-n-octylphenylbutane-1,3-dione, was synthesized by the method of Beyer et al.³⁾ Its copper(II) complex was obtained according to the method reported by Hon et al.⁴⁾





p-n-Octylacetophenone

By the acetylation of n-octylbenzene (0.35 mole) with acetyl chloride (0.75 mole) at -20 °C in dichlorometane (ca. 350 ml) in the presence of aluminium chloride (0.70 mole) for 5 hours, p-n-

- 5 -

octlacetophenone (colourless oil) was obtained in ca. 100% yield. The product was pure enough for further reactions.

1-p-n-Octylphenylbutane-1,3-dione (Ligand)

A mixture of 51.2 g (0.75 mole) of alcohol fre sodium etoxide and66.3 g (0.75 mole) of ethyl acetate was poured into 88.1 g (0.38 mole) of p-n-octlacetophenone in an ice bath and stirred at about 70°C for 8 hours. After one day, the product was collected and shaken with an aqueous soluton of acetic acid and ether, and then washed well with water. Evapolatin gave 84.0 g (80.7%) of crude 1-p-n-octenylbutane-1,3-dione, which was purified by distillaton to a colourless oil (b.p.=39.0-41.0°C). In the i.r. spectrum of this compound, very strong absorption due to the β -diketne structure appeared at te region of 1600 cm⁻¹. Anal. Found(Calcd. for C₁₈H₂₆ O₂): C 78.59%(78.79), H 9.69(9.55). Bis-(1-p-n-octylphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II)

The complex was precipitated from an aqueous solution of 17.0 g (0.10 mole) of cupric chloride mixed with an ethanol solution of 13.7 g (0.05 mole) of 1-p-n-octylphenylbutane-1,3dione in the presence of an excess of ammonium hydroxide. The gray-green precipitate was washed with water and a small portion of ethanol and air dried. The powder was recrystallized from ethanol or acetone to give 14.9 g (97.9%) of green long thin crystals of the complex. Anal. Found(Calcd. for $C_{36}H_{50}O_4Cu$): C 70.94%(70.85), H 8.27(8.26). Electronic spectrum λ_{max} (in n-hexane): 264(ϵ 39000), 293(26000), 324(51000), 549(40.1), and

- 6 -

662 (48.0) nm.

This polymorph was obtained as green long thin crystals by crystallization at 5°C from a solution of methanol, ethanol, acetone, or n-hexane; i.e. from the solvents of lower polarity than methanol. C^1 , however, was also obtained from much polar solvents such as acetonitrile or N,N-dimethylformamide by crystallizing quickly at -15°C. Thus, the crystal growth of C^1 form seems to be dependent on the solvent polarity and the crystallizing temperature. It may be considered that the entropy difference between liquid and C^1 is much smaller than other polymorphic forms.

C^a form

Evaporation of the acetonitrile solution kept at $30-32^{\circ}$ C for about one month gave C^a form as green hair-like crystals. The C^a crystals thus obtained were crystalographically pure without contamination of other forms. When the temperature was kept below 20°C, however, the C¹ form was obtained. When the acetonitrile was rapidly evaporated by an evaporator at $30-32^{\circ}$ C, only the C¹ form was produced. Slow evaporation of an acertone solution for about two weeks, only the C¹ form was obtained. Thus, the crystallization of C^a form was strongly dependent on the polarity and the evaporation rate of the solvent. Including of solvent of acetonitrile in C^a crystal is ruled out, because, in

- 7 -

the themogravimetric measurement, no weight loss was observed up to 221.5°C, and also because, when C^a form was heated up to 145°C and then slowly cooled to room temperature, C^m form was obtained without any weight loss.

C^m form

This crystal form cannot be obtained by crystallization from solutions. The C^m crystal was obtained, when the melt of the complex at the temperature higher than the m.p. of C^h (109.3°C) was slowly cooled. However, when the melt was cooled very rapidly by cold water or liquid nitrogen, a glass was obtained. Pure C^m was obtained as green lustrous small spherulites when the melt was cooled down to the temperature between the m.p.s of C^m and C^a (ca. 100°C) and the temperature was kept for about 10 min. Above 106.0°C, pure C^m was not easily obtained, but a large spherulite of C^m grew when a seed crystal was added to the melt.

C^{h} form

This polymorph was obtained by slow crystallization at room temperature from the solvent of higher polarity than acetonitrile. This crystallization of C^h required from acetonitrile and two weeks from N,N-dimethylformamide. C^h could be also obtained by the solid-solid phase transition of C^1 at about 50°C in the presence or absence of solvent. With the phase transition in the presence of solvent, namely solution phase transformation,⁵⁾ C^h was obtained when C^1 was added more than its solubility limit

- 8 -

into acetonitrile and stirred at 50°C for 20 min. With this procedure the transformation was complete. In the abcense of solvent, the solid-solid phase transition was effected by gradual heating of C^1 crystals at room temperature up to 106.0°C for 4 hours. However, when C^1 crystal at room temperature were suddenly brought into contact with a bath at 106.0°C, a mixture of crystals of C^h and C^m was obtained (Route 4 in Fig. 4). Although C^h can be obtained by these methods, the former method of solution phase transformation is much more convenient to obtain a large amount of pure C^h .

Measurements

Phase transition behaviour of this complex was observed with a polarizing microscope equipped with a heating plate controlled by a thermoregulator, Mettler FP5. Thermograms were obtained with a differential scannining calorimeter and with a thermogravimeter (Rigaku DSC-TG 8085 or Daini-Seikosha DSC SSC 560). X-Ray diffraction powder patterns of all polymorphs were meadured with Cu-K radiation, using a Rigaku X-ray diffractometer.

I-3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Figure 1 shows the x-ray diffraction powder patterns of four polymorphs. As shown in the figure, each polymorph shows

- 9 -



Fig. 1 X-Ray diffraction powder patterns of four polymorphs of the title complex. Peaks denoted with 1, a, m, and h in this figure are clearly distinguishable from each other.

Table 1 X-Ray diffraction data with relative intensities (I)for the strongest lines in each polymorph.

h	Åb	11.05	4.00	8.04	3.74
C.	۲°.	100	89	43	38
m_	٨b	10.28	8.51	4.25	9.72
C	٦I°	100	51	37	34
ca	Åb	10.51	4.13	8.27	6.86
Č .	Ϋ́Ι。	100	98	91	61
1_	∫₫A	4.10	6.97	5.99	3.66
C	Ί	100	100	68	51

several characteristic peaks, as denoted with 1, m, h, and a in the figure.

Thermogravimetric measurements revealed that the interconversion among these four crystal forms are not accompanied by decomposition of the complex, since no weight change was 'observed in each polymorph up to the decomposition temperature of 221.5°C.

The origin of the transformation among these four crystal forms in this type of complex was at first presumed to due to a change of the coordination structures. However, each polymorph exhibited the same electronic spectrum, indicating the squareplanar form in the coordination, and exhibited almost the same infrared and far-infrared spectra except for band attributed to the methylene rocking mode of n-alkyl chain.

Thus, it is suggested that the origin of the present polymorphism is due to neither the decomposition nor the coordination change, but due to the change in the packing of n-alkyl chain

- 11 -

just as in the case of the well-known tristearine.¹⁾ Actually, these four polymorphs showed different splitting intensities of the methylene rocking absorption bands, around 720 cm from singlet to doublet. So far as the author knows, such a polymorphism is the first case in the organic transition metal complexes. The trans-type coordination of the present complex was concluded by confirming the existence of the "mutual exclusion" rule in the far-infrared and Raman spectra, which is consistent with the trans coordination. The detailed discussion on the spectroscopic studies will be described in Chapter II.

In Figure 2 are summarized the phase transitions of the present complex. The large arrows in the figure indicate the main route of feating for each polymorph. Among four polymorphs, C¹, C^a, and C^m exhibit "double melting" behaviour.

When C^1 crystal was heated rapidly up to some temperature below the m.p. of C^1 , a solid mixture of C^1 and C^h was obtained because of a relatively slow solid-solid phase transition from C^1 to C^h at ca. 50°C. The C^1 crystals in the mixture melted at the m.p. of C^1 , 95.7-95.8°C, and then the melt resolidified completely in the C^h form because of the presence of seed crystals of C^h formed by the solid-solid phase transition; on further heating, the C^h crystal melted finally at the m.p. of C^h , 109.1-109.3°C. In Figure 3 (A) are shown the thermograms of C^1 crystal with various heating rates. In the case of higher rates, two endothermic peaks due to the meltings of C^1 and C^h were

- 12 -



Fig. 2 The sequence of changes of state for the title complex: (1) very slow cooling; (2) slow cooling; (3) rapid cooling; (4) see main text. Numbers in parentheses are m.p.s in °C.





Fig. 3 D. S. C. thermograms of four polymorphs for different heating rates. Peaks denoted with 1, 2, 3, and 4 in this figure (A and D) are explained in the main text. clearly observed. On very slow heating of C^1 crystal, however, only single m.p. of C^h was observed, as a result of the complete solid-solid phase transition. Thus, C^1 crystal exhibitied the double melting behaviour only on rapid heating (>10°C/min.).

In contrast to the case of C¹, C^a exhibited double melting behaviour only on slow heating (<10°C/min). No solid-solid phase transition was observed even when the C^a crystal was heated slowly from room temperature. As shown in Figure 3 (D), when C^a crystal was heated slowly, it melted completely at its m.p. of 98.6-99.1°C; the melt then resolidified rather slowly into the C^h form, and, on further heating, it melted again at the m.p. of C^h, 109.1-109.3°C.

 C^{m} also exhibited double melting behaviour only on very slow heating without a solid-solid phase transition. As the heating rate of <0.1°C/min, C^{m} melted at its m.p., 108.0-108.1°C, and the resolidified as C^{h} . C^{m} gave a single melting thermogram observed by the D. S. C. apparatus even at the slowest heating rate of 1°C/min, as shown in Figure 3 (C). However, as shown in Figure 4, careful observation with photomicrographs indicates that the double melting of C^{m} dose exist only on very slow heating of <0.1°C/min. The C^{h} crystal form of the highest m.p. has, of course, only a single m.p.

As shown in Figure 2, there exist three choices of routes of different cooling rates. When the melt was kept just below the m.p. of C^{h} for a long time, the melt solidified into C^{h} form.

- 15 -





Fig. 4 Photomicrographs of the double melting behaviour of spherulites of C^m surrounded by C^h .

- 16 -

With usual slow cooling rate, however, C^m form was obtained. On rapid cooling by cold water or liquid nitrogen a stable glass was obtained.

One of the reasons why the melt crystallized into C^m instead of C^h might be that the entropy change ΔS_m between C^m and liquid is smaller than the ΔS_m between C^h and liquid.

Figure 5 shows the thermogram for the glass between -16 and 130°C. When the glass was heated, a glass transition temperature T_{g} and a crystallizing temperature T_{c} were observed at 52.5°C and 58.0°C respectively.

The very complicated phase transitions of the title complex can be understood schematically as follows with free energy versus temperature (F-T) diagram shown in Fig. 6. When the C^1 crystal, for example, is heated very rapidly, having not enough time for as appreciable solid-solid phase transition at 50°C to occur, it is superheated up to along the C^h curve to its m.p., 96°C. Since the melt thus obtained is less stable than the C^h solid of this temperature, it resolidifies immediately into C^h form, and, on further heating along the C^h curve, the socond melting occurs again at the m.p. of C^h , 109°C. Double melting behaviour of C^a and C^m crystals can be understood in the same way.

It should be noted that T_g and T_c are very close. This property might be have the possibility of being used as a potential image-forming material. Actually, the glass sandwiched in two thin films of polyethylene terephtalates was

- 17 -



Fig. 5 D. S. C. thermogram of glassy state of the title complex. The heating rate was 10° C/min. Peaks denoted with 1, 2, 3, and 4 in this figure correspond to the peaks denoted with 1, 2, 3, and 4 in Fig. 3(A). Peak 5 is an exothermic peak of crystallization of supercooled liquid. T_g , T_c , and M.p. in this figure mean glass transition temperature, crystallization temperature, and melting point, respectively.

Table 2 The melting point, the enthalpy change of melting (ΔH_m) , and the entropy change of melting (ΔS_m) for each polymorph.



Fig. 6 A free energy versus temperature (F-T) diagram for polymorphs in the title complex. Except for the filled points the curves are schematic.

sharply brought into local crystallization by N₂ laser pulse. The crystallized portion was stable for a long time and was clearly distinguishable in the light transmission from the glassy portion. The slide projection of this film gave a good contrast

on a screen. By an appropriate heat treatment, the cryatallized portion turned back again to the transparent glassy state. Thus, this complex has a possibility to be used as an erasable imaging material.

The photocrystallization might be caused by two reasons. First of them, as mentioned abouve, T_g and T_c of this complex are very close. Second of them, as shown in Fig. 7, this complex strongly absorbs the light of 324 nm (ϵ = 51000 in n-hexane), which wavelength is very near to that of N₂ laser light, 337 nm. These properties



Fig. 7 The ultra violet absorption spectrum of the title complex.

light, 337 nm. These properties are thought to be suitable such a photocrystallization.

- 20 -

I-4 SUMMARY

The new compound, bis-(l-p-n-octylphenylburtane-1,3dionato)copper(II) has four polymorphs, C^{1} (m.p.= 96°C), C^{a} (99°C), $C^{m}(108°C)$, and $C^{h}(109°C)$, all having the same square-planar trans structure. C^{1} , C^{a} , and C^{m} exhibit "double melting" behaviour. Double melting of C^{1} was observed only on very rapid heating, while that of C^{a} and C^{m} only on slow heating. Slow solid-solid phase transition from C^{1} to C^{h} was observed at ca. 50°C. The glass transition temperature T_{g} and the crystallizing temperature T_{c} are very close to each other at 52.5°C and 58.0°C, respectively. This property has a possibility to be used as an erasable imaging material.

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- 21 -

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CHAPTER II

SPECTROSCOPIC STUDIES ON POLYMORPHISM IN BIS-(1-p-n-OCTYLPHENYL-BUTANE-1,3-DIONATO)COPPER(II)

II-1 INTRODUCTION

In Chapter I, it has been described that the title complex, bis-(l-p-n-octylphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)coper(II), (n-OBA)₂Cu(II), shows four polymorphic forms with different melting points, C¹(m.p.=96°C), C^a(99°C), C^m(108°C), and C^h(109°C), and three of them exhibit "double melting" behaviour. It seems interesting to make clear whether the present polymorphism is caused by the change in the coordination structure or merely by the change in the molecular arrangement of each crystal.

Reacently, Bulkin et al. reported that the trans form of square-planar bis-(1-p-n-octyloxyphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)palladium(II) might be a possible candidate for mesomorphic substance,¹⁾ and that the trans form gave the quite different farinfrared and Raman spectra from the cis form.²⁾ Mueller-Westerhoff et al. reported that p-n-alkyl substituted square-planar styryldithiolato Ni complexes and the Pt complexes show smectic and nematic, depending on the length of the p-n-alkyl chains.³⁾ In their report, however, they described that whether

- 23 -

cis-trans isomerization causes such a mesomorphism was not clear at that time because of the difficulty in the isolation of cisand trans-isomers. Thus, few structural studies are paied on the mesomorphism in such type of the transition metal complexes and the origin of such mesomorphism is remained unclear at present time. From this point of view, the structural studies on the polymorphism of our complex will provide some information concerning with the nature of the above-mentioned mesomorphism in the transition metal complexes, since the molecular structures of these complexes are very similar to our complex and polymorphism might be closely related to mesomorphism.

In this chapter, the author wishes to report structural studies on polymorphism of (n-OBA)₂Cu(II) by means of spectroscopic techniques. All four polymorphic forms of the present complex have the square-planar trans form in coordination structure. The main origin of this solid polymorphism is found to be due to the change in the n-octyl chain packing in each crystal.

II-2 EXPERIMENTAL

A. <u>Materials</u> The synthesis procedure of the title complex, (n-OBA)₂Cu(II), and the preparation of its four polymorphic forms were described in Chapter I. Each polymorphic form can be

- 24 -

obtained as a stable state at room temperature, and the phase transition diagram of these four forms are summarized in the following scheme.



Scheme The sequence of changes of state for bis-(l-p-n-octylphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)coper(II). Numbers in parentheses are m.p.s in °C. See the details of this scheme at Chapter I.

For comparison, bis(l-phenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II), (BA)₂Cu(II), was synthesized according to the method reported by Hon et al.,⁴⁾ and (acac)₂Cu(II) was purchased from Wako Pure

- 25 -

Chemicals.

B. <u>Measurements</u> The infrared spectra were recorded on a Hitachi Parkin-Elmor 225 infrared spectrophotometer (4000 - 650 cm⁻¹). The far-infrared spectra were measured in Nujol mull method using Hitachi EPI-L (700 - 250 cm⁻¹) and/or Hitachi FIS-3 (400-30 cm⁻¹) far-infrared spectrophotometers. The Raman spectra were obtained by using a Japan Spectroscopic Company R750 triple monochromatic spectrophotometer irradiating with the 5145 Å line from an argon ion laser as the excitation light source. The visible electronic reflection spectra of the crystalline powders were measured by using a Hitachi 340 spectrophotometer.

II-3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

As mentioned in the introductory section, the present complex has four polymorphic forms having different melting points, C¹, C^a, C^m, and C^h. As a possibility for the origin of such polymorphism, a change in the coordination structure of the core complex as illustrated in Fig. 1 (A), might be easily inferred. Such a change in the coordination structure is expected to be reflected in the electronic spectra.

As described energy diagram in Fig. 2, the tetrahedral or

octahedral field around the copper(II) ion gave only single peak in the visible region due to the d-d electronic transition, while the square-planar field gave two peaks in the visible region $(d_{z^2}+d_{x^2}-y^2, d_{xy}+d_{x^2}-y^2)$ and one peak in the ultra-violet region $(d_{xy}, d_{yz}+d_{x^2}-y^2)$. Thus, the electronic spectra reflect precisely such a change in the coordination structure.

A. <u>Electronic Reflection Spectra</u> As shown in Fig. 3, all the electronic reflection spectra of these four polymorphs of $(n-OBA)_2Cu(II)$ gave two peaks in the d-d electronic transition region as same case as square-planar $(acac)_2Cu(II)$ and $(BA)_2Cu(II)$ which structures have been confiremed by X-ray analyses.⁶) $\lambda_{max}(nm): (acac)_2Cu(II),561, 644; (BA)_2Cu(II),576, 642; (n-OBA)_2Cu(II), 556(C¹), 558(C^m), 559(C^a), 555(C^h), ca. 650 (for all polymorphs). Furthermore, the benzene solution spectrum of <math>(n-OBA)_2Cu(II)$ is same to that of square-planar $(BA)_2Cu(II)$. $\lambda_{max}(nm)$ in benzene: $(BA)_2Cu(II), 545(\varepsilon = 51.8), 657(55.1); (n-OBA)_2Cu(II), 551(44.0), 656(49.9)$. In both cases of solid and solution, the $(n-OBA)_2Cu(II)$ has the square-planar coordination structure, and no difference in coordination structure was found in each polymorph.

Thus, the tetrahedral or octahedral coordination structure was ruled out, since only single peak in this visible region due to the d-d electronic transition was expected if this type of complex is in such coordiantion forms.⁷⁾

- 27 -





Fig. 1 Asumed origin of the solid polymorphism of bis-(1-p-n-octylphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II) (A): change in the coordination structure of the core complex part; l:square-planar form, 2:teterahedral form, 3:octahedral form as reported in $[(acac)_2Ni(II)]_3$ by Bullen et al.⁵⁾ (B):cis-trans isomerization maintaining square-planar form in the core complex part.

- 28 -



Fig. 2 Diagram showing the relative energies of orbitals resulting from the splitting of the set of d orbitals in tetrahedral, octahedral, and square-planar fields.

29 -

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Fig. 3 Solid lines are electronic reflection spectra at the four polymorphs of $(n-OBA)_2Cu(II)$, $(BA)_2Cu(II)$, and $(acac)_2Cu(II)$, respectively. Each spectrum was uncorrected into the absorption spectrum. Dashed lines are electronic absorption spectra of $(n-OBA)_2Cu(II)$ and $(BA)_2Cu(II)$ in benzene solution. All scales are arbitrary.

- 30 -



Fig. 4 Far-infrared spectra of the four polymorphism of (n-OBA)₂Cu(II) and (BA)₂Cu(II) in the region of 700-250 cm⁻¹, Nujol mull.

B. <u>Far-infrared and Raman Spectra</u> As the origin for the polymorphism of the present type of the square-planar transition metal complex, another possibility intuitively inferred is the cis-trans isomerization as illustrated in Fig. 1 (B). Such kinds of diferrence in the molecular structure will appear in their far-infrared spectra.

- 31 -

Figure 4 shows the far-infrared spectra of the four poly-As can be seen clearly, each polymorph of morphic forms. (n-OBA) Cu(II) exhibited the same far-infrared spectrum in the frequency region asociated with the vibratrions invoving metaloxygen streching and ligand skeltal deformation. Recently, Bulkin et al.²⁾ have reported that in the case of bis-(1-p-noctyloxyphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)palladium(II) which has the square-planar coordination structure, the far-infrared spectra are quite different between cis- and trans-isomers. As the detailed analysis of the present spectra of this region will be presented later, no specstral difference in this region leads to the conclusion that such a cis-trans isomerization does not occur in the polymorphic transitions of the present complex at least, and therefore that each polymorph of the present (n-OBA) ₂Cu(II) should be either isomeric form.

In order to asign the present complex to either cis or trans geometry, the group theoretical selection rule, so-called mutual exclusion rule, was examined for the infrared and Raman active vibrational modes. The cis and trans isomers in the square-planar structure have C_{2v} and C_{2h} molecular synmetry, respectively. Since the trans geometry belonging to C_{2h} synmetry has the center of synmetry, then the mutual exclusive selection rule can be expected to hold between infrared and Raman active modes. The correlation diagram and selection rules are gven in Table 1 for C_{2v} , C_{2h} , and D_{2h} . The last one

- 32 -

corresponding to the case of the square-planar symmetrical (acac)₂Cu(II).

I. R.	Raman	c _{2v}	D _{2h}	c _{2h}	I. R.	Raman
M X	^a xx ' ^a yy ' ^a zz	A1	· Alg ····	^Ag	forbidden	^α xx ' ^α yy ' ^α zz ' ^α xy
M Y	°xy	^B 1 ·	(B _{2g} ·)	<u>_</u> . в _д	forbidden	α _{zx} , α _{yz}
forbidden	α _{yz}	A2 .	A _{1u}	A_u	Mz	forbidden
Mz	^a zx	B ₂	B _{2u}	<u></u> . в _и	^M x ' ^M y	forbidden

Table 1 Correlation table and selection rules

Each principal (z) axis is perpendicular to $-CuO_4$ - plane. M_x, M_y , and M_z : infrared active, α : Raman active.,

In Fig. 5 is shown the far-infrared spectrum of $(n-OBA)_2Cu(II)$ in C¹ polymorphic form measured in Nujol mull. In the same figure is also shown the vibrational spectrum for $(BA)_2Cu(II)$, whose molecular structure has been determined as the square-planar trans form by X-ray analysis. If the present $(n-OBA)_2Cu(II)$ complex has the trans type of coordination, some similarity would be expected for these square-planar Cu(II) complexes. Actually, some strong bands in this region which should be assigned to the Cu - O vibratonal modes gave good correspondence for $(n-OBA)_2Cu(II)$ and $(BA)_2Cu(II)$. Figure 6(a)

- 33 -



Fig. 5 Far-infrared spectra of $(n-OBA)_2Cu(II)$ in C¹ polymorphic form and $(BA)_2Cu(II)$ in the region of 400-30 cm⁻¹, Nujol mull.



Fig. 6-(a) Low frequency Raman spectrum of (n-OBA)₂Cu(II) in C¹ polymorphic form, solid sample.

ч 35 1





- 36 -



Fig. 7 Far-infrared spectra of 1-p-n-octylphenylbutane-1,3-dione, n-OBA, and 1-phenylbutane-1,3-dione, BA. Nujol mull.

(n-OBA) ₂ Cu(II) ^a			(BA) 2 ^{Cu (II) b}					
Infre	red	Ramar	1 1	Infra	red	Ramar	1	Descriptions
Freq. (cm ⁻¹	Intens ^C	Freq. (cm	Intens ^C	Freg. (cm ⁻¹	Intens ^C	Freq. (cm ⁻¹	Inte)	ns.
		73	W	112	m			
138	w	146	W	160	W	140 162	W W	
172	W	186	W	182 209	w sh			
215	vs			220	vs	226	w	{ (acac) 2 ^{Cu} (II) :
		223	VS	261	m	241 276	VS VW	217 cm^{-1}
285	VS			283	VS			= Asymmetric Cu-O d streching mode.
304	w	297	S					= Accordion mode of n-octyl chain.
				310	w	310	vw	
333	vw	-				353	m	
		350	W W	375	m	383	m	
393	m	5		- · -,				
397	w	397	W	399	vw	414	m	
		448	w	441	m			• · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
450	m							= LOCAL VIDIATIONAL
461	m			458°	5			l = Cu-0 Streching. d
478	m	482	S			543	s	
500	W							
563	S			556	m			
602	w			599	W	•		
				614	W			
630	m			628	m			
638	m			660	1.7			
670	m.			694	w C			
69T	m			694	s			
				709	s			

Table 2 Vibrational spectra of $(n-OBA)_2 Cu(II)^a$ and $(BA)_2 Cu(II)^b$.

 $(n-OBA)_2Cu(II) = bis-(1-p-n-octylphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II).$ а Infrared spectra of the four polymorphs of this complex were measured for the region of 700-250 cm^{-1} . As mentionted in the text, they are all the same. The infrared spectrum of the region 250-30 cm^{-1} and the Raman spectrum of 700-60 cm^{-1} region only for C^1 form are given here. ь

(BA)₂Cu(II)=bis-(l-phenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II).

- Relative intensity, vs: very strong; s: strong; m: medium; w: weak; c vw: very weak; sh: shoulder.
- Referred to Ref. 9. đ
- Referred to Ref. 2. e
- See Fig. 7 and 9. f
- This band position is agreement with the result of Nakamoto, g McCarthy, and Martell. See Ref. 8.

- 38 -

and 6(b) show the Raman spectra of the same frequency region for $(n-OBA)_2Cu(II)$ and $(BA)_2Cu(II)$ complexes, respectively. The observed frequency, relative intensity, and tentative assignment are given in Table 2. In order to distinguish the local vibrational modes due to the ligand from those of Cu - O, the far-infrared spectra for BA and n-OBA ligands shown in Fig. 7 were also measured in Nujol mull.

It has been established from the far-infrared spectroscopic studies on various metal chelate compounds by Nakamoto et al.8) that one of the M - O stretching modes appears in the 420 to 480 cm⁻¹ region with the band shift to higher frequencies and increasing in intensity depending on the increasing stability of the In the case of (BA)₂Cu(II), such a band metal chelates. appeared at 458 cm⁻¹ with relatively strong intensity. In the case of (n-OBA)₂Cu(II), however, such a vibrational band appeared in almost same frequency region with reduced intensity and Since the far-infrared spectrum somewhat complicated feature. of n-OBA ligand shows distinct absorption bands in the same frequency regin as shown in Fig. 7, the lower frequency band of 450 $\rm cm^{-1}$ should be assigned to the local vibrational mode of the The reduced intensity in 461 cm^{-1} of ligand part. (n-OBA) ₂Cu(II) seems to indicate the relatively weak interaction of metal - ligand in the present complex as compared with (BA)₂Cu(II) and (acac)₂Cu(II). The detailed assignments for the far-infrared spectrum of (acac)₂Cu(II) complex based on the

- 39 -

normal coordinate treatments were made by Mikami et al.⁹⁾ They assigned the 291 cm⁻¹ observed band to an asymmetric Cu - O stretching mode [v25 (B_{2u}) in their notation]. In both (BA)₂Cu(II) and (n-OBA)₂Cu(II), the corresponding band was observed at 283 and 285 cm⁻¹, respectively, with strong intensity. Another far-infrared active band characteristic of the metal chelates associated with Cu - O deformation was observed at 220 cm⁻¹ for (BA)₂Cu(II) and 215 cm⁻¹ for (n-OBA)₂Cu(II), respectively, as shown in Fig. 5. These bands should correspond to the 217 cm⁻¹ band observed in the case of (acac)₂Cu(II), which is assigned to the out-of-plane -CuO₄- deformatin v32 belonging to B_{2w} symmetry species.

Thus, most of the characteristic far-infrared bands to be \cdot assigned to the vibrational modes in the central metal - oxygen coordinate part are identified by comparing with the far-infrared spectra of (BA)₂Cu(II) and (acac)₂Cu(II). These bands would be expected to reflect well the differece of cis-trans isomerization structure, C_{2h} (for trans-isomer) and C_{2v} (for cis-In Fig. 8 are compared schematically the observed isomer). far-infrared and Raman bands with rods propotioanal to the relative intensity. As can be seen clearly, no bands common to both the infrared and Raman spectra exist, and especially the bands due to the Cu - O vibrational modes mentioned above do not show the common bands for infrared and Raman spectra. This fact clearly indicates that the mutual exclusion rule is held in the

- 40 -



Fig. 8 Schematic comparison between the observed far-infrared and Raman bands with the rods propotional to the relative intensities, up:far-infrared, down:Raman. The only far-infrared bands of (acac)₂Cu(II) and their assignments were referred to Ref. 9).

present (n-OBA)₂Cu(II), i.e., the molecular strucure of the present complex has the trans type of coordination. In fact, in the case of (BA)₂Cu(II) which was determined as the trans isomer by X-ray diffraction, same behaviour is recognized in both the infrared and Raman spectra.

It is conculuded, therefore, that each polymorph of

- 41 -

 $(n-OBA)_2$ Cu(II) has the same trans form of coordination, since each polymorph shows same far-infrared spectrum as shown in Fig. 4. It should be noted here that the intense Raman band of 297 cm⁻¹ observed only in $(n-OBA)_2$ Cu(II) will be assigned to the Raman active accordion mode of n-octyl chain. Bulkin et al. observed the same vibrational mode at 243 cm⁻¹ in the Raman spectrum of the square-planar trans bis-(1-p-n-octyloxyphenyl-butane-1,3-dionato)Pd(II).²

C. Infrared Spectra of Each Polymorph. As discussed above, each polymorph of (n-OBA)₂Cu(II) is decided to have the same square-planar trans type of coordination. However, there still remains the question what is the origin for this solid polymorphism. The answer has been found in the finger-pattern region of the infrared spectra.

In Fig. 9 are shown the infrared spectra $(4000 - 650 \text{ cm}^{-1})$ of each polymorph. There can be seen the large difference in these ifrared spectra except for the frequency region of $850 - 700 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, as marked by stars. Figure 9 shows the expanded infrared spectra of the region interested. The distinct difference for each polymorph was found in the frequency region due to the CH₂ rocking mode of n-octyl chain. It is well-known that the CH₂ rocking mode of n-alkyl chain splits into doublet by the interaction of non-equivalent adjacent alkyl chain

- 42 -



Fig. 9 Infrared spectra of the four polymorphs of (n-OBA)₂Cu(II) and the ligand, n-OBA, in the region of 4000-650 cm⁻¹, KBr disks.



Fig. 10 The expanded infrared spectra of the four polymorphs of $(n-OBA)_2Cu(II)$ in the region of 880-700 cm⁻¹, KBr disks. Numbers in this figure indicate relative intensity of ca. 726 cm⁻¹ absorption bands against the intensity of ca. 736 cm⁻¹ bands for each polymorph. The band indicated by star varied appreciably in the four polymorphs.

- 44 -

depending on the mutual orientation of the n-alkyl molecular In the $(n-OBA)_2Cu(II)$, the CH₂ rocking mode was plane.¹⁰⁾ observed as a doublet of 726 and 736 cm^{-1} with different intensity ratio for each polymorph. This fact tells us that the orientation of the long n-octyl chains adjacent to each other is different in each polymorph. In Table 3 are summarized the relative intensity ratios F_{726}/F_{736} along with their melting points for each polymorph. Interestingly, the order of F_{726}/F_{736} is found to be strongly related the order of melting points for each polymorphic form except for the case of C^a form. Therefore, it indicates that the main origin of the present polymorphism seems to lie in the difference of the mutual orientation of the n-octyl chains adjacent to each other for C^1 , C^m , and C^h forms at least, and that C^a form may have another origin of polymorphism. Actually, the C^a form gave the slightly different infrared spectrum near 830 cm⁻¹ from other forms. Taking into account the fact that the preparation of

Table 3 Correlation between relative intensity ratios F_{726}/F_{736} and m.p.s (°C) for the four polymorphs of (n-OBA)₂Cu(II).

Polymorph	cl		cm		ch		ca		
F726 ^{/F} 736	3.35	`>	2.26	>	1.94	>	1.86	÷	Doublet
M.p. (°C)	96	<	108	<	109	,	99		

- 45 -

C^a form is very paticular from others as described in Chapter I, it is reasonably understood that the C^a form may have the different origin of polymorphism from other polymorph, although it is not clear at present time.

Thus, it is concluded that the main origin of the present polymorphism of $(n-OBA)_2Cu(II)$ is condisered to be due to the difference in the packing of n-octyl chains. Similar type of polymorphism has been found in glycerides,¹¹⁾ in which two polymorphs give the different infrared spectra in the 720 cm⁻¹ region of the CH₂ rocking mode, singlet and doublet, respectively. So far as the auther knows, however, this type of polymorphism is the first case in the organic transition metal complexes.

II-4 SUMMARY

The origion of the solid polymorphism of (n-OBA)₂Cu(II) has been studied by means of the spectroscopic techniques. All of the present four polymorphs are found to be square-planar transisomers. The main origin of this solid polymorphism is due to neither coordination change nor cis-trans isomerization, but due to the difference in the packing of n-octyl chains.

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- 47 -

CHAPTER III

MULTIPLE MELTING BEHAVIOUR IN SQUARE-PLANAR trans-BIS-(1-p-n-ALKYLPHENYLBUTANE-1,3-DIONATO)COPPER(II) THE EFFECT OF ALKYL CHAIN LENGTH

III-1 INTRODUCTION

In Chapter I it has been described that trans-bis-(l-p-noctylhpenylbutane-l,3-dionato)copper(II) exhibits the solid polymorphism and three kinds of double melting behaviour.

Recently, Mueller-Westerhoff et al.¹⁾ have reported that p-n-alkyl-substituted square-planar styryl-dithiolato Ni complexes and the Pt complexes show smectic and nematic, depending on the length of the p-n-alkyl chains, while the Pd complexes have no mesomorphic properties at all. The molecular structure of those complexes are very similar to our complexes. The mesomorphism and the solid polymorphism of these type of complexes would make a new field in the transition metal complex chemistry.

In the present chapter, bis-(l-p-n-alkylphenylbutane-1,3dionato)copper(II) having different n-alkyl chains have been synthesized. The author withes to describe the solid polymorphism and the multiple melting behaviour of these complexes.

- 48 -

III-2 EXPERIMENTAL

The synthetic scheme of the present complexes is shown in Fig. 1. The detailed procedures were almost the same as



Fig. 1 Syntetic scheme for bis-(l-p-n-alkylphenylbutane-1,3dionato)copper(II).

described for the case of octyl substituent in Chapter I. For each alkyl substituent the yields of the first step were ca. 100%. The ligands, 1-p-n-alkylphenylbutane-1,3-dione, were synthesized by the method reported by Beyer et al.²⁾ Table 1 are listed the yield, m.p.s, and elemental analysis data for these ligands. These compounds were purified by distilation under reduced pressure. The copper(II) complexes for each alkyl substituent were obtained according to the literature.³⁾ However, each having different n-alkyl group from ethyl to dodecyl is a new compound. The purification of these complexes were made by recrystallization

- 49 -

Ligand	Yield (%)	Melting points (°C)	Elemental Analy Found(Calcd) %	zsis
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Н	<u> </u>
R=H	Purchase	55-59	- -	·
R=CH3	56	9.3	6.76(6.36)	74.98(74.96)
R=C2H5	83	0.7	7.37(7.42)	75.11(75.76)
R=C ₃ H ₇	79	5.2	7.83(7.89)	76.22(76.44)
R=C4H9	78	27.2	8.12(8.31)	77.00(77.03)
R=C5H10	37	33.0-34.0	8.59(8.68)	77.48(77.55)
R=C ₆ H ₁₃	77	35.5-37.1	9.02(9.00)	77.91(78.01)
R=C7H15	83	27.0-29.5	9.35(9.29)	78.48(78.42)
R=C ₈ H ₁₇	81-87	39.0-41.0	9.69(9.55)	78.59(78.79)
R=C ₉ H ₁₉	74	25.5-27.0	9.85(9.78)	79.12(79.12)
R=C10 ^H 21	72	41.8-43.0	10.07(10.00)	79.11(79.42)
R=C ₁₁ H ₂₃	87	39.0-40.0	10.31(10.19)	79.84(79.70)
R=C ₁₂ H ₂₅	98	52.0-54.0	10.39(10.37)	79.80(79.95)

•

Table 1 Melting points, yield ,and elemental analysis data for the ligands : 1-p-n-alkylphenylbutane-1,3-dione.

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	Elemental analy	ysis	Recrystallization	a halling shares
Complexes	Found (Calcd)	8	solvents	crystalline shapes
-	н	C		recrystallization
		C		1001/2000000000000000000000000000000000
R=H	4.75 (4.70)	62.06 (62.25)	Acetone	-A mixture of
				striplike & needlelike
R=CH ₃	5.40 (5.36)	63.82 (63.83)	Acetone	-Rodlike
R=C_H_	5.88 (5.93)	64.95 (65.22)	Acetone	-Plate
-2.5	• • • • •			
R=C ₃ H ₇	6.59 (6.43)	66.29 (66.43)	Acetone	-A mixture of
57				microcrystal & Plate
R=C ₄ H ₉	6.88 (6.88)	67.14 (67.51)	Acetone	-A mixture of
				feathery & rodlike
R=C5 ^H 11	7.52 (7.28)	68.33 (68.48)	Ethanol	-Feathery
R=C_H	7.74 (7.64)	69.10 (69.35)	Ethanol	-A mixture of
6 13				feathery & plate
R=C ₇ H ₁₅	7,99 (7,96)	69.96 (70.13)	Ethanol	-A mixture of
/ 13				feathery & needlelike
^{R=C} 8 ^H 17	8.27 (8.26)	70.94 (70.85)	Acetone	-Striplike
R=CoH	8.57 (8.53)	71.45 (71.50)	Ethanol	-A mixture of
9 1 9				striplike & feathery
$R = C_{10} H_{21}$	8.83 (8.77)	71.94 (72.09)	Ethanol	-A mixture of
TO 2T				feathery & striplike
$R=C_{11}H_{23}$	9.13 (9.00)	72.57 (72.64)	Ethanol	-A mixture of striplike,
D-0 II			. .	feathery, & needlelike
^{κ=C} 12 ^H 25	9.32 (9.21)	/2.85 (/3.14)	Acetone	-A mixture of

Table 2 Elemental ana	ysis data and recrystalliza	tion solvents for the complexes:
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square-planar trans-bis(1-p-p-a)kylphenylhutane-1 3-dionato)conper(II)

51 I

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from acetone or ethanol more than twice. The elemental analysis data, crystallization solvents, and the crystalline shapes obtained are summarized in Table 2. In some cases, a mixture of two crystal forms was obtained by crystallization from the solvents at room temperature. In the present work, each pure polymorph was not taken out for all complexes except for the case of n-octyl substituted complex, which was described in details in Chapter I.

The observation of all phase transitions of the present complexes was carried out by using a polarizing microscope equiped with a heating plate controlled by thermoregulator, FP5, whithin the accuracy of 0.1°C. A differential scanning calorimeter, Daini-Seikosha DSC SSC 560, was also used to establish the phase' transitions.

III-3 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In Table 3 are given the m.p.s of each polymorph along with the respective crystalline shape. When n (the number of carbon atoms in the n-alkyl substituent)=0~2, each complex showed two polymorphs with different m.p.s, and when n=3~5 and 12, three polymorphs were recognized. Furthermore, four kinds of polymorphs were recognized when n=6~11. The observed number of m.p.s of these complexes is strongly related to the length of the

- 52 -

Table 3 Melting points and crystalline shapes of the polymorphs for p-n-alkyl derivatives of bis(l-phenybutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II).

Complexes	Melting points(°C)	Crystalline shapes	Complexes	Melting points(°C)	Crystalline shapes
R=H	$Tm_1 = 194.2 - 194.5$ $Tm_2 = 197.9 - 198.2$	striplike needle	^{R=C} 8 ^H 17	$Tm_1 = 95.7 - 95.8$ $Tm_2 = 98.6 - 99.1$ $Tm_2 = 108.0 - 108.1$	striplike feathery spherulite
R=CH ₃	$Tm_1 = 224.5 - 226.2$ $Tm_2 = 233.7 - 233.9$	rodlike plate		$Tm_4^3 = 109.1 - 109.3$	rodlike
R=C2H5	$Tm_1 = 188.0 - 188.5$ $Tm_2^1 = 210.8 - 211.3$	spherulite plate	^{R=C} 9 ^H 19	$Tm_1 = 102.0-102.5$ $Tm_2 = 115.3-116.3$ $Tm_2 = 120.0-120.4$ $Tm_4 = 120.8-120.9$	striplike feathery needle plate
R=C3H7	$Tm_1 = 168.6 - 168.8$ $Tm_2 = 169.8 - 170.0$ $Tm_3 = 171.5 - 171.9$	microcrystal spherulite plate	^{R=C} 10 ^H 21	$Tm_{1} = 100.2 - 100.7$ $Tm_{2} = 102.3 - 102.5$ $Tm_{2} = 102.7 - 102.8$	feathery striplike plate
R=C4H9	$Tm_1 = 142.0-143.0$ $Tm_2 = 152.3-152.5$ $Tm_3 = 154.3-154.6$	feathery spherurite rodlike		$Tm_4^3 = 107.0-107.4$ $Tm_1 = 107.0-107.4$ $Tm_1 = 112.9-114.2$	needle striplike
R=C5 ^H 11	$Tm_1 = 140.4 - 140.8$ $Tm_2 = 146.1 - 146.4$ $Tm_2 = 147.5 - 147.7$	feathery spherulite plate	^{R=C} 11 ^H 23	$m_2^{-113.6-114.2}$ $m_3^{=117.6-117.8}$ $m_4^{=118.6-118.8}$	needle plate
^{R=C} 6 ^H 13	$Tm_{1} = 118.8-119.2$ $Tm_{2} = 120.2-120.7$ $Tm_{3} = 125.3-125.5$ $Tm_{4} = 126.3-126.5$	feathery plate spherulite needle	^{R=C} 12 ^H 25	$Tm_1 = 104.9 - 105.5$ $Tm_2 = 107.0 - 107.2$ $Tm_3 = 107.8 - 108.0$	feathery striplike plate
^{R=C} 7 ^H 15	$Tm_1 = 125.2 - 125.5$ $Tm_2 = 128.3 - 128.5$ $Tm_3 = 129.2 - 129.5$ $Tm_4 = 130.0 - 130.2$	feathery needle spherulite plate	v		

ו 53

alkyl group. Although only a m.p. of 189-190°C had been reported in the core complex corresponding to the n=0 case by Ribeiro da Silva et al.,⁴⁾ it was found in the present work that this complex has two m.p.s at 194°C and 198°C, which could be confirmed by the microscope observation and the DSC measurement. When n=1, Lowe et al.⁵⁾ reported also only a m.p. of 228-229°C. However, the auther found that the complex has two m.p.s at 225°C and 234°C by the precise microscope observation.

In Chapter II, the author described that the solid polymorphism is originated not from the change of coordination of ligands, i.e., cis or trans coordination, but mainly from the different packing of n-alkyl chains. However, the presently observed solid polymorphism in the core complex (n=0 case) and the complexes having relatively short alkyl chains indicates that another origin might be opperative in these complexes. Although the origin is not clear at the present stage, it sould be noted here that a possibility of the cis-trans coordination change would be excluded, because two polymorphic forms isolated in the case of the ethyl substituent gave the same far-infrared spectra. This indicates that the cis-trans coordination would not occur. The large difference was observed in the region from 750 to 850 cm^{-1} of their infrared spectra.

Figure 2 shows the sequence of the state changes for each complex from n=0 \circ to 12, which was comfirmed mainly by the microscopic observation. The complexes having the relatively

- 54 -



Double melting



Double melting

n=2



Double melting





Double melting

Fig. 2-1 The sequences of changes of state for bis-(l-p-n-alkyl-phenylbutane-l,3-dionato)copper(II). See the details at figure caption of Fig. 2-4.

- 55 -



Fig. 2-2 The sequences of changes of state for bis-(l-p-n-alkyl-phenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II). See the details at figure caption of Fig. 2-4.

- 56 -



Fig. 2-3 The sequences of changes of state for bis-(1-p-n-alkyl-phenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II). See the details at figure caption of Fig. 2-4.

- 57 -



Fig. 2-4 The sequences of changes of state for bis-(l-p-n-alkylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II). " n " is the number of carbon atomes in the n-alkyl group. Numbers in the figure are m.p.s. Nomenclature of crystalline shape is : Str.=striplike(long thin), N.=needle-like, Rod=rodlike, P=plate, Sph.=spherulite, F=feathery (hair-like), and Micro.=microcrystal.

- 58 -

long alkyl tails showed much more complicated state changes. When n=6, ll except n=8, all complexes exhibited so-called triple melting behaviour, and other complexes also exhibited double In the nonyl substituted complex, for melting behaviour. example, when the strip-like(long thin) polymorphic form was heated from room temperature, it melted at 102°C except for a portion transformed by a solid-solid phase transition from the strip-like to the needle-like, and then the melt resolidified completely into the needle-like cryatal; on further heating, it melted at 120°C except for a portion transformed by a new slow solid-solid phase transiton from the needle-like to the plate-like crystal, and then the melt resolidified into the plate-like crystals of the most stable polymorphic form; on further heating, it melted completely at 121°C. Thus, the triple melting behaviour was observed on one heating stage.

As shown in Fig. 3, the even-odd effect in the melting points of the complexes was found when $n=6\sim12$. Namely, the m.p.s of the complexes having odd number of carbon atoms in the n-alkyl group are higher than those of the even numbered complexes. On the contrary, the even-odd effect in the m.p.s of the respective ligands are opposite, as shown in Fig. 4. So far as the author knows, such a phenomenon seems to be the first example in the transition metal complexes.

Malikin suggested⁶⁾ about long-chain compound that the crystalline structure of odd menbers would be expected to be less

- 59 -



Fig. 3 Melting points versus chain length for the series of bis-(l-p-n-alkylphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II). See Table 3.



Fig. 4 Melting points versus chain length for the series of 1-pn-alkylphenylbutane-1,3-dione (ligands). See Table 1.

stable, which is in agreement with their lower m.p.s. However, higher alkyl iodides with an odd carbon content melt at the higher temperature. He inferred in his paper that this was probably due to the large iodine atom having the same effect as an additional carbon atom, and thus giving an even chain the properties of an odd. Although his inferrence seems to be

- 61 -

useful, this could not be appricated with ease to the author's complexes because of the great difference of these molecular structures. Further investigation is required for this problem.

III-4 SUMMARY

Square-planar trans-bis-(l-p-n-alkylphenylbutane-1,3dionato)copper(II) exhibit the multiple melting behaviour and the opposite even-odd effect in their m.p.s between the ligands and the corresponding complexes.

III-5 REFERENCES

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- 62 -

This study was undertaken to synthesize square-planar transbis-(l-p-n-alkylphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II) having the property of 'solid polymorphism with multiple melting behaviour'. The results of the present work are summarized as follows.

- (1) The new compound, bis(l-p-n-octylphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II) has four polymorphs, C¹(m.p.=96°C), C^a(99°C), $C^{m}(108^{\circ}C)$, and $C^{h}(109^{\circ}C)$, all having the same square-planar trans structure. C¹, C^a, and C^m exhibit 'double meltg' Double melting of C^1 was observed only on rapid behaviour. heating, while that of C^{a} and C^{m} only on slow heating. Slów solid-solid phase transition from C¹ to C^h was observed at ca. When the melt of the complex is rapidly cooled, it 50°C. converts into a glassy state, which is stable at room The glass transition temperature ${\tt T}_{_{\rm C}}$ and the temperature. crystallizing temperature T are very close to each other at 52.5°C and 58.0°C, respectively. This property has a possibiliry to be used as an erasable imaging material. (2) The origin of solid polymorphism of bis-(l-p-n-octylphenyl-
- butane-1,3-dionato)copper(II) has been elucidated of spectroscopic techniques. All these four polymorphic forms were found to have the square-planar trans coordination. No changes were observed in the coordination structure of the

- 63 -

complex core part. From the detailed observation of the infrared absorption spectra it was revealed that the polymorphism in the present complex originates from the difference of the packing of n-octyl chains. The spliting intensity in the methylene rocking mode of n-octyl chain was found to be strongly related to the multiple melting points of these polymorphic forms.

(3) Square-planar trans-bis-(l-p-n-alkylphenylbutane-1,3-dionato)copper(II) complexes having different n-alkyl groups from methyl to dodecyl have synthesized. All these complexes exhibit solid polymorphism. The number of polymorphs depends on the length of the alkyl chain: two for n(the number of carbon atoms)= $0\sqrt{2}$, three for n= $3\sqrt{5}$ and 12, and four for n=6%ll, respectively. Each polymorphic form except those with the highest m.p.s exhibit multiple melting behaviour+ double melting for $n=0\sqrt{5}$, 8, and 12, and triple The m.p.s of the complexes melting for n=6 ll except . with alkyl groups of odd carbon atoms are higher than those with even atoms, while the respective ligand solids show the opposite even-odd effect in their m.p.s.

- 64 -