

## Synthesis of Cobalt(III) Schiff base complexes by tetradentate N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Schiff bases

**Majid Enteshari, Ali Hossein Kianfar\***

Department of Chemistry, Isfahan University of Technology, Isfahan, Iran (e-mail: akianfar@cc.iut.ac.ir)

Cobalt Schiff base complexes have been studied extensively. They are investigated as models for the Cobalamine (B12) coenzymes [1] classified as an oxygen carrier [2]. They applied as a catalyst for the preparative oxygenation of phenols [3] and amines [4]. Cobalt(III) salen catalytic activity has been investigated. The catalytically active species contains Co(III) oxidation state [5]. Cobalt(III) Schiff base complexes with formula of [CoL(PR<sub>3</sub>)(OH<sub>2</sub>)]<sup>+</sup> (where L = tetradentate N<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Schiff bases) show that these types of complexes are in equilibrium with phosphines and amines to form [CoL(PR<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>]<sup>+</sup> and [CoL(PR<sub>3</sub>)(amine)]<sup>+</sup> [6]. The [Co(naphen)(PR<sub>3</sub>)(OH<sub>2</sub>)] ClO<sub>4</sub> (where naphen = bis(naphthaldehyde)ethylenediimine, R = Bu and Ph) complexes were synthesized in methanol. The synthesized compounds were characterized by FT-IR, UV-Vis, <sup>1</sup>H NMR spectroscopy and elemental analysis techniques. These complexes were incorporated into Montmorillonite-K10 nanoclay. The modified clay was identified by FT-IR, XRD, TG/DTA, techniques. According to the XRD results of the new nanohybrid materials, the Schiff base complexes are intercalated in the interlayer spaces of the clay. TG/DTG results show that the intercalation reaction was taken place successfully.

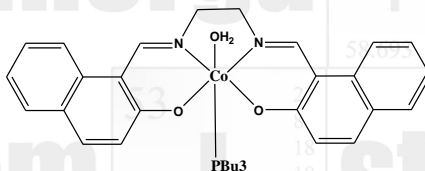


Fig. 1. The chemical structures of complexes [Co(naphen)(PBu<sub>3</sub>)(OH<sub>2</sub>)]ClO<sub>4</sub>.

## References

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