Ferromagnetic and Antiferromagnetic Interactions in Copper(11) Complexes of Schiff Bases of S-Methyl Dithiocarbazate

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Summary The copper complex of the ONS Schiff base of 5-nitrosalicylaldehyde and S-methyl dithiocarbazate is ferromagnetic and probably exists as a tetrahedral cluster, while the copper complexes of some other similar Schiff bases are antiferromagnetic.

CO-ORDINATION complexes which exhibit ferromagnetic interaction are currently of interest.^{1a-c} The few known examples with copper(II) exhibit a relatively small increase in the magnetic moment on being cooled to low temperatures.¹

We have studied the magnetic behaviour of the copper(II) complexes of some tridentate ONS Schiff bases of substituted salicylaldehydes with S-methyl dithiocarbazate, viz. Cu {X·C₆H₃·(O).CH=NN=C(SMe)S}. When X = 5-NO₂, the copper complex shows marked ferromagnetic behaviour and the increase of its magnetic moment when the complex is cooled to liquid nitrogen temperature is the largest yet

reported. When X = H, 5-Cl, 5-Br, and 3-MeO, the copper complexes are antiferromagnetic with moments which decrease from *ca.* 1 B.M. at 293 K to *ca.* 0.4 B.M. at 83 K. The i.r. spectra of all the complexes display v(C-O) within the range 1545—1560 cm⁻¹, indicating the presence of bridging phenolic oxygen atoms.²

The moment of the 5-NO₂ complex increases from 2.03 B.M. at 293 K to 2.43 B.M. at 83 K and is field-independent. The maximum spin-only values for the magnetic moment of ferromagnetic clusters of two, three, or four copper atoms are 2.00, 2.24, and 2.45 B.M., respectively.^{1a} The magnetic data indicate that the complex contains three or more interacting copper atoms. However, the data do not fit equations for three interacting copper atoms³ but are quite well described by expressions for tetrahedral or linear polymeric arrangements of copper atoms. By the use of a least-squares procedure, the best fit to the data was found with equation (1) for a tetrahedral arrangement³ of copper

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FIGURE. The temperature dependence of $1/\chi_{\rm M}$ (A) and $10^{6}\chi_{\rm M}$ (B) for the copper complex of the Schiff base of 5-nitrosalicylaldehyde and S-methyl dithiocarbazate. Experimental values are indicated by open circles and the full curves are the calculated values obtained from equation (1) for a tetrahedral cluster of copper atoms with the values, g = 2.00 and $J = 38 \text{ cm}^{-1}$.

atoms when g = 2.00 and $J = 38 \text{ cm}^{-1}$; the sum of the weighted squares of the deviations $\sum [(\chi_{obs} - \chi_{calc})T]^2$ was found to be 0.31×10^{-2} (see Figure). A somewhat poorer fit was obtained with the Ising equation (2) for a linear polymeric arrangement;⁴ with $g = 2 \cdot 10$ and $J = 17 \text{ cm}^{-1}$,

the value of $\sum [(\chi_{obs} - \chi_{calc})T]^2$ was 0.39×10^{-2} . The T.I.P. correction (Na) for copper(11) was taken as 60×10^{-6} c.g.s.u.

$$\boldsymbol{x}_{\mathrm{M}} = \frac{N\beta^2 g^2}{4kT} \exp(2J/kT) + N\alpha \tag{2}$$

The magnetic interactions reported for complexes with linear polymeric chains of interacting copper atoms are all antiferromagnetic.⁵ On the other hand, all the complexes with tetrahedral clusters of copper atoms, which have been investigated, appear to have ferromagnetic interactions.1a-c,6 Because of this and the better fit obtained with equation (1), it is considered that the $5-NO_2$ complex has a structure involving a tetrahedral cluster. The most likely structure is one with pairs of oxygen-bridged [Cu(ONS)]₂ (HONSH = 5-NO₂ Schiff base) units aligned to give a tetrahedral arrangement of metal atoms, as found for the copper complex of the Schiff base derived from 2-aminoethanol and acetylacetone.7 The electronic spectrum, which shows a broad absorption centred at 21,200 cm⁻¹ with a shoulder at ca. 14,000 cm⁻¹, is not markedly different from the spectra of the antiferromagnetic copper complexes of the other ONS Schiff bases. All the spectra show strong absorption in the u.v.

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