

SYNTHESES, CHARACTERIZATION, AND MOLECULAR STRUCTURES OF NITROALKANOATO
NICKEL(II), ZINC(II), AND CADMIUM(II) COMPLEXES WITH TETRAAZACYCLOALKANES

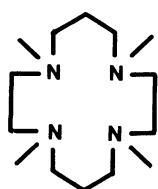
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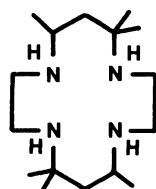
Nickel(II), zinc(II), and cadmium(II) complexes of tetraazacyclo-
alkane (L) (L = 1,4,8,11-tetramethyl-1,4,8,11-tetraazacyclotetradecane
(L¹), 7RS,14RS-5,5,7,12,12,14-hexamethyl-1,4,8,11-tetraazacyclotetra-
decane (L²), or 1,4,8,12-tetraazacyclopentadecane (L³)) react with
nitroalkanes (RR'CHNO₂ : R = R' = H; R = H, R' = CH₃; R = R' = CH₃)
in the presence of NEt₃ to afford the nitroalkanoato complexes,
[M(L)(O₂NCRR')]⁺, which have been characterized by IR, ¹H and ¹³C
NMR spectroscopy, and by X-ray analyses on three compounds.

The α-hydrogen of nitroalkane RR'CHNO₂ is known to be acidic and the
nitroalkanoate ion, RR'CNO₂⁻, resulting from deprotonation in a basic medium, is
a potential ligand to form metal complex. A few copper¹⁾ and ruthenium²⁾
complexes with chelated nitroalkanoate ion through both oxygens have been reported
as well as M-C bonded nitromethyl complexes of platinum³⁾ and cobalt.⁴⁾

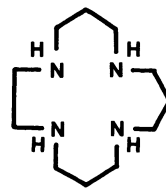
We report here the chelating ability of nitroalkanoate ion through a series
of its complexes of Ni²⁺, Zn²⁺, and Cd²⁺ with certain tetraazamacrocyclic ligands
(L), which are able to coordinate to metal ion in folded cis-conformation.



L¹

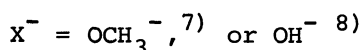
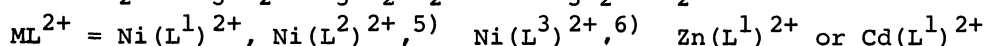
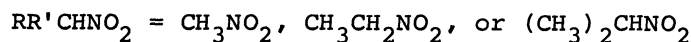
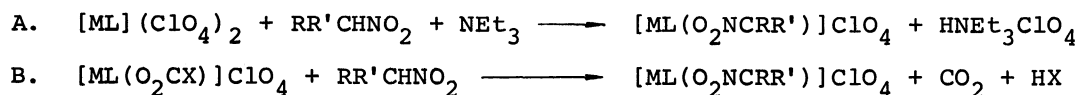


L²



L³

The nitroalkanoato complexes, $[M(L)(O_2NCRR')]ClO_4$ were obtained via either route A or B in neat nitroalkane at 40 °C (Scheme 1).



Scheme 1.

In route A, certain ligands (L^2, L^3) are subject to nitrogen atom inversion^{9,10)} such that the macrocycle can not achieve the required folded conformation for nitroalkanoato chelation, and, in addition, a considerable amount of $HNEt_3ClO_4$ is formed. Therefore careful product purification was required. On the other hand, the reaction through route B proceeds nicely and the nitroalkanoato complexes were isolated cleanly.

Elemental analyses (C,H,N) of 12 compounds out of 15 listed in Scheme 1 were consistent with $[M(L)(O_2NCRR')]ClO_4$. The remaining three compounds, nitromethanoato complexes with L^1 , were obtained as mixtures of unknown by-products which were difficult to be removed. The IR band of ν_{NO} appeared in the region of 1585 - 1595 cm^{-1} for the nitromethanoato complexes, in the region of 1603 - 1620 cm^{-1} for the nitroethanoato complexes, and in the region of 1620 - 1630 cm^{-1} for the nitropropanoato complexes, respectively. The selected data of 1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra for the Zn and Cd complexes are shown in Table 1.

X-Ray structural analyses¹¹⁾ were carried out on $[Ni(L^2)(O_2NCH_2)]ClO_4 \cdot 1/2H_2O$ (1),¹²⁾ $[Ni(L^1)(O_2NCH(CH_3))]ClO_4$ (2),¹³⁾ and $[Zn(L^1)(O_2NC(CH_3)_2)]ClO_4$ (3).¹⁴⁾ Figure 1 shows a perspective view of $[Ni(L^2)(O_2NCH_2)]^+$ along with molecular dimensions of the NiO_2NCH_2 moiety. The Ni atom is in a pseudooctahedral geometry with the macrocyclic ligand folded. The $CH_2NO_2^-$ ligand is chelated to nickel(II) through its two oxygen atoms. The C(L)-N(L) distance is shortened to 1.27 Å as compared with a normal C-N single bond. Four atoms, O(1), O(2), N(L), and C(L) are coplanar. Coordination structures of the nitroethanoato and the 2-nitropropanoato ions in 2 and 3 are similar to that of the nitromethanoato ligand in 1.

On the basis of the crystallographic and other spectroscopic measurements presented, we firmly believe that the nitroalkanoato ligand deserves to be placed with other well-known ligands such as acetates, nitrates, and carbonates in this particular system.

Table 1. Selected ^1H and ^{13}C NMR data of nitroalkane and nitroalkanoato complexes of $\text{Zn}^{\text{II}}(\text{L}^1)$ and $\text{Cd}^{\text{II}}(\text{L}^1)$ in CDCl_3 ^{a)}

	^1H		^{13}C	
	C- CH_3	NCHR'	C- CH_3	NCRR'
Nitromethane		4.33 ^s		61.4
Nitroethane	1.59 ^t	4.43 ^q	10.6	70.4
2-Nitropropane	1.56 ^d	4.66 ^{se}	19.1	79.1
$[\text{ZnL}^1(\text{O}_2\text{NCH}_2)]\text{ClO}_4$		5.68 ^s		98.7
$[\text{ZnL}^1(\text{O}_2\text{NCH}(\text{CH}_3))]\text{ClO}_4$	1.83 ^d	6.00 ^q	13.0	106.7
$[\text{ZnL}^1(\text{O}_2\text{NC}(\text{CH}_3)_2)]\text{ClO}_4$	1.85 ^s		18.5	114.1
$[\text{CdL}^1(\text{O}_2\text{NCH}_2)]\text{ClO}_4$		5.74 ^s		99.2
$[\text{CdL}^1(\text{O}_2\text{NCH}(\text{CH}_3))]\text{ClO}_4$	1.85 ^d	6.05 ^q	13.4	107.7
$[\text{CdL}^1(\text{O}_2\text{NC}(\text{CH}_3)_2)]\text{ClO}_4$	1.98 ^s		19.0	115.0

a) TMS internal standard. Superscripts, s, d, t, q, and se stand for singlet, doublet, triplet, quartet, and septet, respectively.

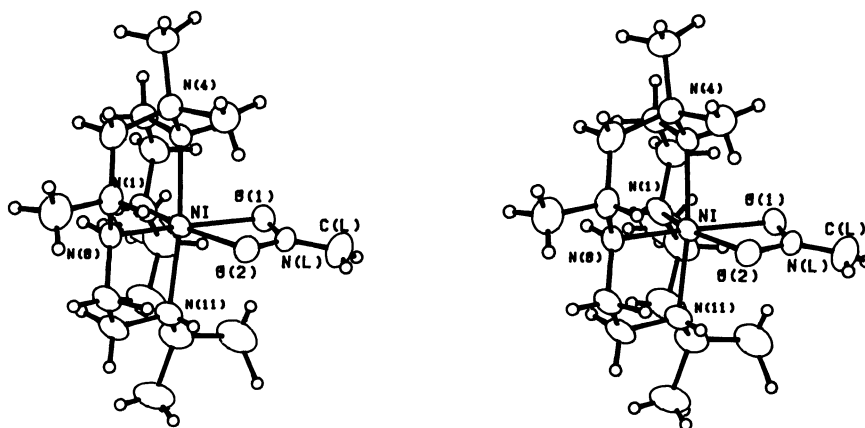


Fig. 1. Perspective view of $[\text{Ni}(\text{L}^2)(\text{O}_2\text{NCH}_2)]^+$.

Bond lengths: Ni-O(1)=2.100(4), Ni-O(2)=2.100(4), O(1)-N(L)=1.305(7), O(2)-N(L)=1.312(7), N(L)-C(L)=1.273(9) Å. Bond angles: O(1)-Ni-O(2)=62.8(2), Ni-O(1)-N(L)=91.8(3), Ni-O(2)-N(L)=91.6(3), O(1)-N(L)-O(2)=113.5(4), O(1)-N(L)-C(L)=123.3(7), O(2)-N(L)-C(L)=123.2(6)°.

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- 5) α -Isomer (1RS,4RS,8RS,11RS-form of 7RS,14RS-L²), see Ref. 9.
- 6) There are several isomers arising from the combination of secondary amine nitrogen configurations, see Ref. 10. The isomer used in this study is that obtained from [Ni(L³)(en)](ClO₄)₂ (en = ethylenediamine) by HClO₄-decomposition, but its nitrogen configurations have not been determined.
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- 11) Structural details will be reported elsewhere.
- 12) Violet needle crystal, NiClO₆N₅C₁₇H₃₈·1/2H₂O, FW = 511.68, monoclinic P2₁/c, a = 17.082(2), b = 9.362(1), c = 15.759(2) Å, β = 100.32(1)°, U = 2479.4(5) Å³, Z = 4, D_c = 1.37 g cm⁻³, R = 0.060 for 2576 independent reflections (2 θ < 50°).
- 13) Blue green prismatic crystal, NiClO₆N₅C₁₆H₃₆, FW = 488.64, monoclinic P2₁/n. Diffraction data at 184 K, a = 13.344(3), b = 12.262(2), c = 14.052(3) Å, β = 107.39(1)°, U = 2194.2(7) Å³, Z = 4, D_c = 1.48 g cm⁻³, R = 0.041 for 3843 independent reflections (2 θ < 55°).
- 14) White block, ZnClO₆N₅C₁₇H₁₈, FW = 509.35, monoclinic P2₁/n, a = 8.531(2), b = 16.887(2), c = 16.826(2) Å, β = 101.61(2)°, U = 2374.4(7) Å³, Z = 4, D_c = 1.43 g cm⁻³, R = 0.043 for 2767 independent reflections (2 θ < 55°).

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