

Synthesis and characterization of mixed ligand complexes  
of some metals with 1-nitroso-2-naphthol and L-leucin  
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## Synthesis and characterization of mixed ligand complexes of some metals with 1-nitroso-2-naphthol and L-leucin

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Receiving Date: 2010/12/23 - Accept Date: 2011/5/8

### Abstract:

The mixed ligand complexes of Mn(II),Fe(II),Co(II),Cd(II), and Pb(II) with 1-nitroso-2-naphthol ( $C_{10}H_7NO_2$ ), symbolized (NNPhH) and amino acid [L-leucin ( $C_6H_{13}NO_2$ ), symbolized (LeuH), were synthesized and characterized by: Melting points, Solubility, Molar conductivity, and determination the percentage of the metal in the complexes by flame(AAS), magnetic susceptipibility , Spectroscopic Method [FT-IR and UV-Vis], And Program [Chem office– CS.Chem.– 3D pro 2004] was used.

The results showed that the deprotonated two ligands acts as a bidentate ligand , (leu-) was coordinated to the metal ions through the oxygen of the carboxylic group and the nitrogen of the amine and the 1-nitroso-2-naphthol ligand was coordinated to the metal ions through the oxygen and nitrogen atoms . Octahedral geometry for M(II) are proposed.

تحضير وتشخيص معقدات مختلطة الليكاند من (1- نتروزو 2- نفتول و حامض الليوسين)

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مع بعض أيونات العناصر الانتقالية

فانزة حسن غانم

جامعة بغداد / كلية التربية - ابن الهيثم / قسم الكيمياء

تضمن هذا البحث تحضير وتشخيص معقدات ذات ليكاندات مختلطة لايونات الفلزية  
و Pb(II) من الليكاند (1- نتروز 2- نفثول) ( $C_{10}H_7NO_2$ ) بالرمز (NNPhH)  
Mn(II), Fe(II), Co(II), Cd(II)  
مع حامض الليوسين ( $C_6H_{13}NO_2$ ) بالرمز (LeuH).

المعقدات المحضرة بلورات صلبة درست من النواحي الآتية:  
درجات الانصهار، التوصيلية الكهربائية المولارية، الذوبانية، الخواص المغناطيسية، تقدير  
النسبة المئوية للأيون الفلزي في المعقدات بواسطة مطيافية الامتصاص الذري، الدراسات  
الطيفية: وتضمنت أطياف ( الأشعة تحت الحمراء، الأشعة فوق البنفسجية- المرئية، مع  
استعمال البرنامج (Chem. Office- Cs. chem- 3D pro 2004) في رسم أشكال  
المعقدات.

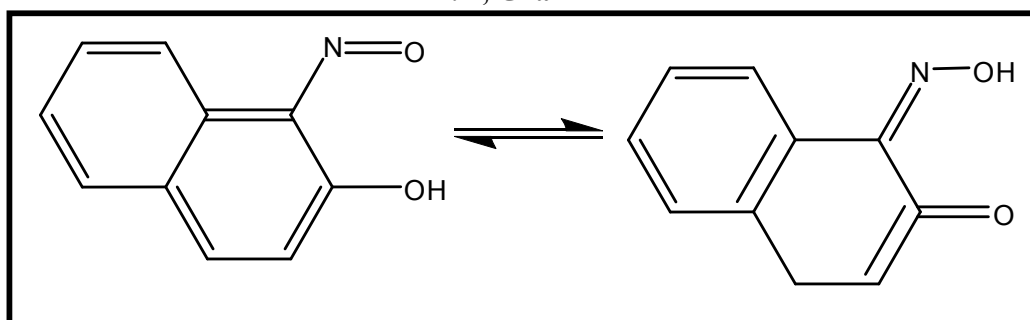
## INTRODUCTION

1-nitroso-2-naphthol (IUPACName:1-nitrosonaphthalen-2-ol)

( $C_{10}H_7NO_2$ )

is crystalline solid, sparingly soluble in water and readily soluble in alcohol, ether and common organic solvent. The melting point is equal to 103–106°C, Ortho-substituted nitrosonaphthols can undergo tautomerisation to give oxo-oximes. (Figure- 1) In the case of 1-nitroso-2-naphthol, the equilibrium is greatly displaced toward keto-form and the compound has, in the solid state and in solution, a predominately quinone which is a hybrid of resonance forms of the type <sup>(1-5)</sup>. Disodium 1-nitroso-2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonate (nitroso-R salt) was introduced in 1921 by Van Klooster for the detection of cobalt(II) and then subsequently used by various investigators for the determination of small quantities of metals in various samples. it is also a sensitive and specific reagent for Fluor metric determinations of tyrosine residues in proteins and peptides <sup>(6)</sup> Along with other phenols and naphthols, it belongs to biologically important compounds, especially because of its cytotoxic action.

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**Figur-1:Tautomerisation in 1-nitroso-2-naphthol**

**( Figure - 1):Tautomerisation of 1-nitroso-2-naphthol**

During the recent years , there has been significant interest in the coordination chemistry , the structural properties and the reactivity of metal complexes of amino acids .<sup>(7-10)</sup>

L-leucin is one of the twenty major amino acids and is considered an essential amino acid. Inorganic elements like transition metals are vital to the proper functioning of the body's processes. Metal ions have the ability to form strong bonds and be stable in more than one oxidation state.<sup>(11)</sup>

**Experimental**

- a- Reagents and instruments: L-leucin was purchased from (Merck) ,1 -Nitroso-2-naphthol a Fluka Chemie AG, metals chloride and solvents from (B.D.H). The reagents were used without further purification .
- b- Instruments: FT-I.R spectra were recorded as KBr discs using Fourier transform Infrared Spectrophotometer Shimadzu 24 FT-I.R 8400s. Electronic spectra of the prepared complexes were measured in the region (200- 1100) nm for  $10^{-3}$ M solutions in ethanol at 25°C using shimadzu-U.V-160. A Ultra Violet Visible-Spectrophotometer with  $1.000 \pm 0.001$  cm matched quartz cell. While metal contents of the complexes were determined by Atomic Absorption (A.A)Technique using Japan A.A-67G Shimadzu. Electrical conductivity measurements of the complexes were recorded at 25°C for  $10^{-3}$  M solutions of the samples in Ethanol using pw 9527 Digital conductivity meter (Philips). Melting points were recorded by using Stuart melting point apparatus.

The proposed molecular structure of the complexes were determinated by using chem. office prog, 3DX (2004).

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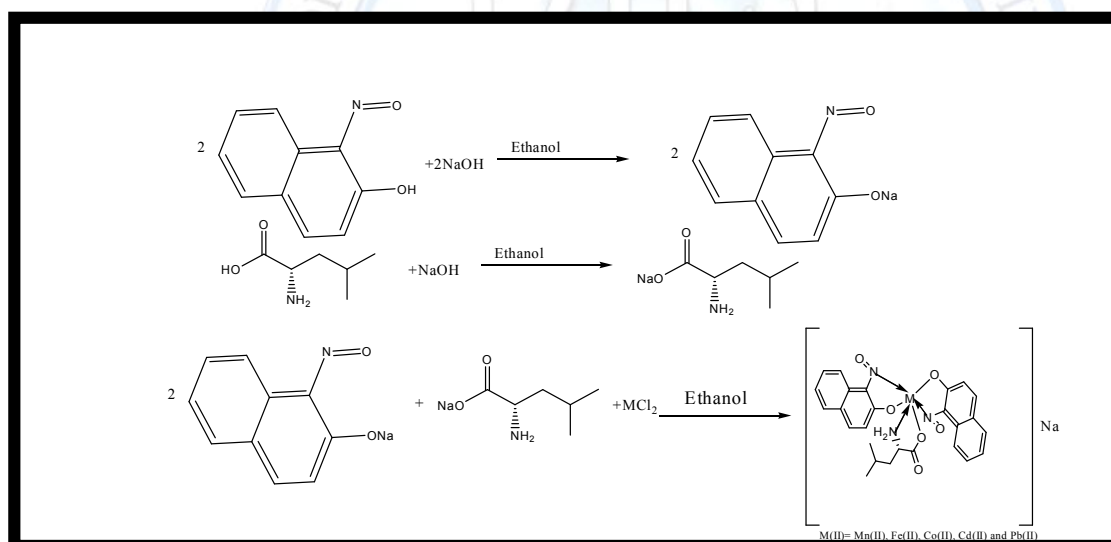
**C- General synthesis :**

**a) Sodium leucinate( $\text{Na}^+\text{Leu}^-$ ) :** L-leucin [0.131 gm, 1 mmol] was dissolved in 10 ml ethanol and added to 10 ml of ethanolic solution containing [0.04 gm (1mmol)] of the sodium hydroxide, the solution was deprotonated according to the following reaction (scheme -1)

**b) sodium 1-Nitroso-2-naphthol ate ( $\text{Na}^+\text{NNPh}^-$ ):**

**1-nitroso-2-naphthol ((NNPhH))** [0.346 gm(2mmol)] was dissolved in 10 ml ethanol and added to (10) ml of ethanolic solution containing [0.08 gm (2mmol)] of the sodium hydroxide, the solution was deprotonated according to the following reaction (scheme -1)

**c) Synthesis of complexes:** The complexes were prepared by the addition of ethanolic solutions of the ( $\text{Na}^+\text{NNPh}^-$ ) and ( $\text{Na}^+\text{Leu}^-$ ) to warm stirred ethanolic solution of the respective metal (II) chloride in the stoichiometric ratio metal:ligand (M:2 NNPh:Leu) in (20 min). The mixture was stirred for half an hour at room temperature, crystalline precipitates was observed. The resulting precipitates were filtered off, recrystallized from ethanol and dried at  $50^\circ\text{C}$ . according to the following reaction (scheme -1).



**Scheme (1): Synthesis of the  $\text{Na} [\text{M} (\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]$  complexes**



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### Results and Discussion

All the complexes are colored, non-hygroscopic and thermally stable solids (Table 1), indicating a strong metal-ligand bond. The complexes are insoluble in water but soluble in common organic solvents such as ethanol, ethyl alcohol, acetone, chloroform, DMF and DMSO. The observed molar conductance (Table 1) values measured in ethanol in  $10^{-3}M$  solution lie in the  $(37-42) \Omega^{-1} \text{ cm}^2 \text{ mol}^{-1}$  range, indicating their electrolytic nature with (1:1).<sup>(12-13)</sup>

The atomic absorption measurements (Table-1) for all complexes gave approximated values for theoretical values.

In conclusion, our investigation this suggest that the ligands L-leucin and 1-nitroso-2-naphthol coordinate with M (II) forming Octahedral geometry (Figur-2).

Figure (3), Table (2), displays the (FT-IR) spectrum for the (L-leucin) exhibited a band around  $\nu (3417) \text{ cm}^{-1}$  that corresponds to the stretching vibration of  $\nu (\text{N-H}) + \nu (\text{O-H})$ , while another strong absorption band at  $\nu (3070) \text{ cm}^{-1}$  is due to the  $\nu (\text{N-H}_2)_{\text{sym}}$  while the bands at  $(1585) \text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $(1415) \text{ cm}^{-1}$  were assigned to the  $\nu (\text{-COO})_{\text{asy}}$  and  $\nu (\text{-COO})_{\text{sym}}$  respectively.  $\nu \Delta (\text{-COO})_{\text{asy-sym}} = 170 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ .<sup>(14)</sup>

Figure (4), Table (2), displays the (FT-IR) spectrum for the (1-nitroso-2-naphthol) which exhibits very strong band at  $(1616) \text{ cm}^{-1}$  due to  $\nu (\text{C=O})$  stretching vibration.<sup>(14-15)</sup> The band at  $(3425) \text{ cm}^{-1}$  is due to the  $\nu (\text{O-H})$  stretching vibration<sup>[14]</sup>. The band at  $(1523) \text{ cm}^{-1}$  is due to the  $\nu (\text{C=N})$  while the bands at  $(1450)$  and  $(2790) \text{ cm}^{-1}$  were assigned to the  $\nu (\text{C=C})$  aromatic and  $\nu (\text{C-H})$  aromatic stretching respectively. The band at  $(3066) \text{ cm}^{-1}$  were assigned to  $\nu (\text{HO---H})$  hydrogen bonding<sup>[15,16]</sup> and the band at  $(1153) \text{ cm}^{-1}$  is due to the  $\nu (\text{N-O})$  stretching vibration.

The complexes show band at  $(590-520)$  and  $(470-489) \text{ cm}^{-1}$  rang, due to the  $\nu (\text{M-N})$  and  $\nu (\text{M-O})$  vibrations respectively.<sup>(14-16)</sup>

### Electronic spectra :

The electronic spectral data of the free ligands 1-nitroso-2-naphthol and L-leucin and their complexes are summarized in table-3. The u.v-vis spectra of the free ligand (1-nitroso-2-naphthol) in ethanol solvent appeared a high, intense absorption bands at **(304nm)** ( $32894 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) ( $\epsilon_{\text{max}} = 937 \text{ molar}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ ) and at **(383nm)** ( $26109 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) ( $\epsilon_{\text{max}} = 2238 \text{ molar}^{-1} \cdot \text{cm}^{-1}$ ).

These bands are attributed to  $(\pi \rightarrow \pi^*)$  and  $(n \rightarrow \pi^*)$  transitions respectively. The electronic spectra of leucin show an absorption band at 305 nm ( $32786 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ) in ethanol. The (UV-Vis) spectra of the complexes displayed absorptions at (301-334) nm assigned for ligand field. the (UV-Vis) spectrum of  $[\text{Co}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]^-$  complex band observed at (412) nm are attributed to (d-d) transitions of type  $T_{1g}(\text{F}) \rightarrow {}^4T_{2g}(\text{P})$ .<sup>(17-18)</sup>

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The complex of  $[Cd(C_{26}H_{24}N_3O_6)]$  complex exhibits two bands at (304 and 385) nm assigned to charge –transfer transitions <sup>(17)</sup>. Figures(7-10) From the above data ,we suggested that the geometry of the all complexes are octahedral.

**Table 1-The physical properties of the complexes**

Compound	M.wt	Color	M.p <sup>o</sup> c (de) °c	$\Delta m$ $\mu S.cm^2.Mol^{-1}$	Metal%		Cl%
					theory	exp	
<b>Ligand</b>							
<b>C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>13</sub>NO<sub>2</sub> (leu)</b>	<b>131.18</b>	<b>white</b>	<b>289</b>	<b>1.24</b>	-	-	-
<b>1-nitroso-2-naphthol (C<sub>10</sub>H<sub>7</sub>NO<sub>2</sub>)</b>	<b>173.17</b>	<b>dark-Brown</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>1.77</b>	-	-	-
<b>[Mn(C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)]Na</b>	<b>529.45</b>	<b>dark-Brown</b>	<b>240 de</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>10.83</b>	<b>11.2</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>[Fe(C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)]Na</b>	<b>530.36</b>	<b>green</b>	<b>228 de</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>10.53</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>[Co(C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)] Na</b>	<b>533.51 3</b>	<b>red</b>	<b>265 de</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>11.05</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>[Cd (C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)] Na</b>	<b>586.92</b>	<b>green</b>	<b>206 de</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>19.15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>Nil</b>
<b>[Pb(C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)] Na</b>	<b>681.71</b>	<b>green</b>	<b>236 de</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>30.40</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>Nil</b>

$\Delta m$  = Molar Conductivity      de = decomposition

**Table (2) FT-IR spectral data of the Ligands and their complexes**

Compound	$\nu(\text{N-H})+$ $\nu(\text{O-H})$	$\nu(\text{C-H})_{\text{cy}}$ $\nu(\text{C-H})_{\text{ali}}$	$\nu(\text{C=O})$	$\nu(\text{C=N})$	$\nu(\text{N-O})$	$\nu(-\text{COO})_{\text{asy}}$	$\nu$ $(-\text{COO})_{\text{sym}}$	M-N	M-O
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2$ (leu)	3417m	1580s	-	-	-	1585vs	1415vs	-	-
1-nitroso-2-naphthol ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$ )	3425s-br- 3066w	2790vw	1616vs	1523vs	1153m	-	-	-	-
$[\text{Mn}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]\text{Na}$	3471s 3062m	2931s 2870w	1616s	1589vs	1134vs	1508vs	1411s	532s	489s
$[\text{Fe}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]\text{Na}$	3402vs	2924m	1610vs	1550m	1139vs	1506vs	1355vs	590m	480vs
$[\text{Co}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]\text{Na}$	3444vs 3062w	2954w	1647m	1597s	1268m	1516vs	1357m	559m	489s
$[\text{Cd}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]$ Na	3444s 3259w	2954w	1616m	1593m	1246s	1543vs	1346s	578m	470s
$[\text{Pb}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]\text{Na}$	3448vs 3043w	2954w	1624s	1558s	1288s	1477m	1361 m	520m	470s

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**Table 3- Electronic Spectral data, magnetic moment, of the studied complexes and two ligands**

Compounds	$\lambda$ (nm)	$\nu'$ ( $\text{cm}^{-1}$ )	$\epsilon(\text{max})$ L.mol $\cdot$ $\text{cm}^{-1}$	$\mu_{\text{eff}}$ (BM)	Assignment
$\text{C}_6\text{H}_{13}\text{NO}_2$ (leu)	305	32786	310	-	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$
1-nitroso-2-naphthol ( $\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_7\text{NO}_2$ )	304 383	32894 26109	937 2238	-	$\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ $n \rightarrow \pi$
$[\text{Mn}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]\text{Na}$	301 417 827	33222 32980 12091	1134 1760 365	5.92	Ligand field $A_{1g}^6 \rightarrow {}^4T_{2g}$ (G) $A_{1g}^6 \rightarrow {}^4T_{1g}$ (G)
$[\text{Fe}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]\text{Na}$	304 378 798	32894 26455 12531	470 798 176	4.90	Ligand field C.T ${}^5T_{2g} \rightarrow {}^5E_{2g}$
$[\text{Co}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)] \text{Na}$	314 412	31847 24271	2242 2328	3.87	Ligand field $T_{1g}(F) \rightarrow {}^4T_{2g}(P)$
$[\text{Cd}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]$ Na	304 385	3289 25974	1290 1865	Diamag	C.T C.T
$[\text{Pb}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)] \text{Na}$	339 377	29498 26525	2475 2446	---	Ligand field C.T

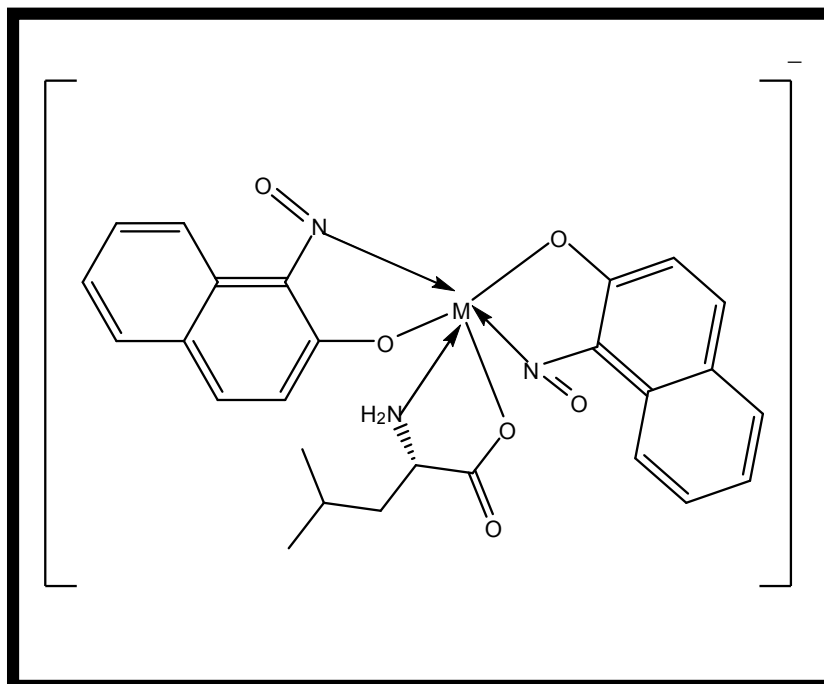
C.T= Charge transfer

**Proposed molecular structure :**

Studying complexes on bases of the above analysis , the existence of hexa coordinated  $[\text{M}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{NO}_2)_2 (\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_2)]^-$ , were  $\text{M}(\text{II}) = \text{Mn}(\text{II}), \text{Fe}(\text{II}), \text{Co}(\text{II}), \text{Cd}(\text{II})$  and  $\text{Pb}(\text{II})$ . proposed models of the species were built with chem3D shows in **Figure -2**.



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**Figure (2):**The suggested structure for the complexes  $\text{Na}[\text{M}(\text{C}_{10}\text{H}_6\text{NO}_2)_2(\text{C}_6\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}_2)]$   
M(II)= Mn(II), Fe(II), Co(II), Cd(II) and Pb(II).

**Nomenclature of prepared complexes:**

Table (4) shows empirical formula and nomenclature (IUPAC) with abbreviated.

**Table (4) Nomenclature of prepared complexes**

Complexes	Nomenclature	Abbreviation
Na $[\text{Mn}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]$	Sodium(L-leucinato)bis(1-nitroso-2-naphtholato)manganese(II).	$[\text{Mn}(\text{NNPh})_2(\text{leu}) \text{Na}]$
Na $[\text{Fe}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]$	Sodium (L-leucinato ) bis (1-nitroso-2-naphtholato) ferrate(II)	$\text{Na}[\text{Fe}(\text{NNPh})_2(\text{leu})]$
Na $[\text{Co}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]$	Sodium (L-leucinato ) bis (1-nitroso-2-naphtholato)cobalt (II)	$\text{Na}[\text{Co}(\text{NNPh})_2(\text{leu})]$
Na $[\text{Cd}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]$	Sodium (L-leucinato ) bis (1-nitroso-2-naphtholato)cadmium(II)	$\text{Na}[\text{Cd}(\text{NNPh})_2(\text{leu})]$
Na $[\text{Pb}(\text{C}_{26}\text{H}_{24}\text{N}_3\text{O}_6)]$	Sodium (L-leucinato ) bis (1-nitroso-2-naphtholato)lead(II)	$\text{Na}[\text{Pb}(\text{NNPh})_2(\text{leu})]$

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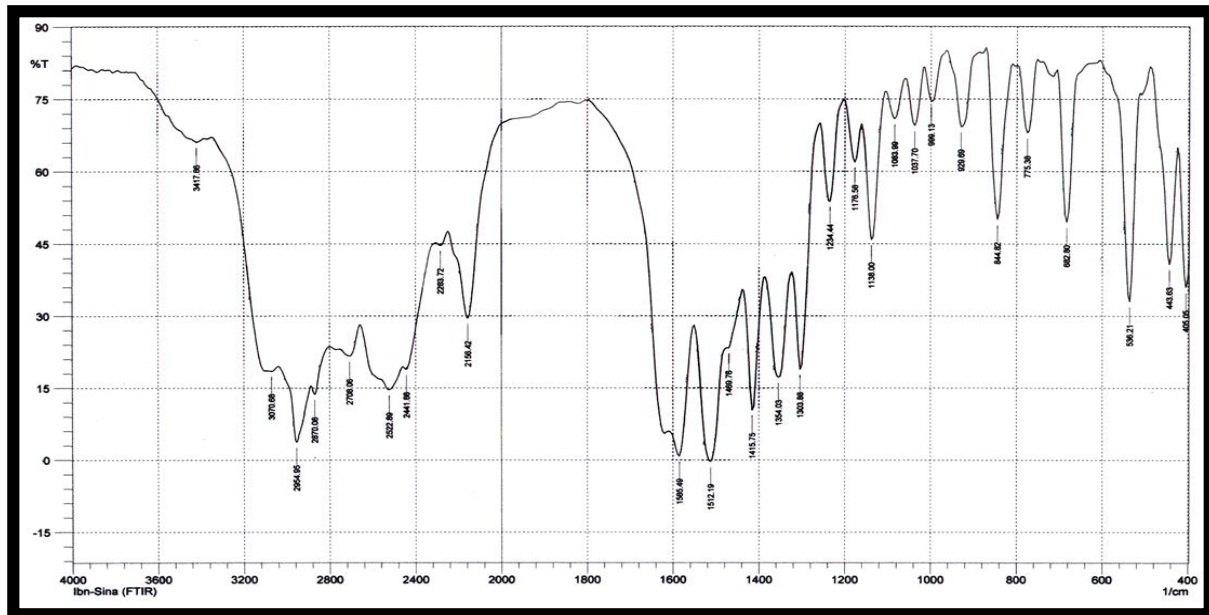


Figure .(3) FT- IR Spectrum of leucine  $C_6H_{13}NO_2$

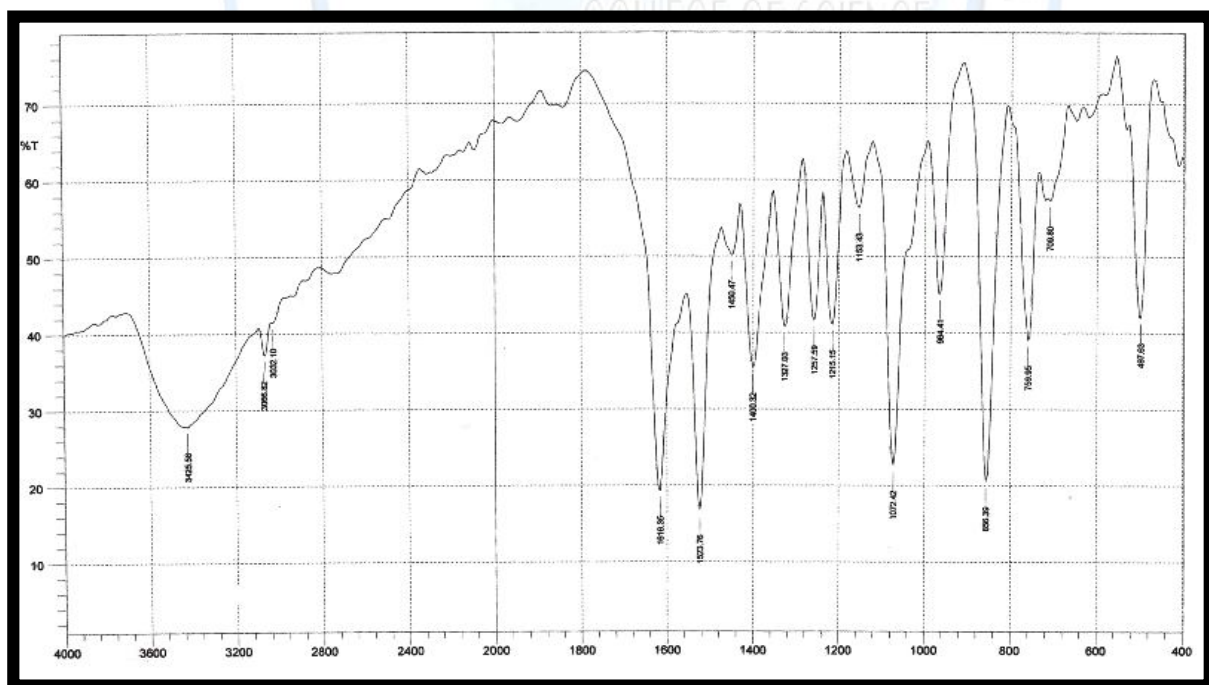


Figure .(4) FT- IR Spectrum of 1-nitroso-2-naphthol ( $C_{10}H_7NO_2$ )

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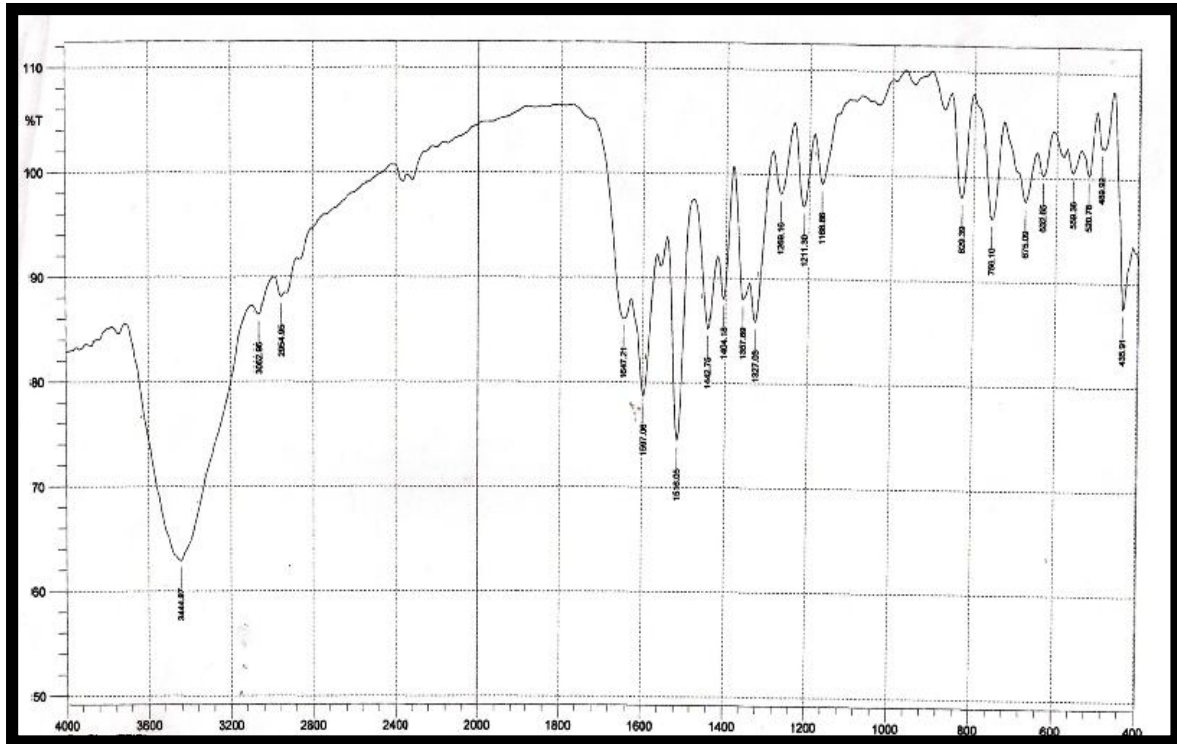


Figure .(5)FT- IR spectrum of Na[Co(C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)]

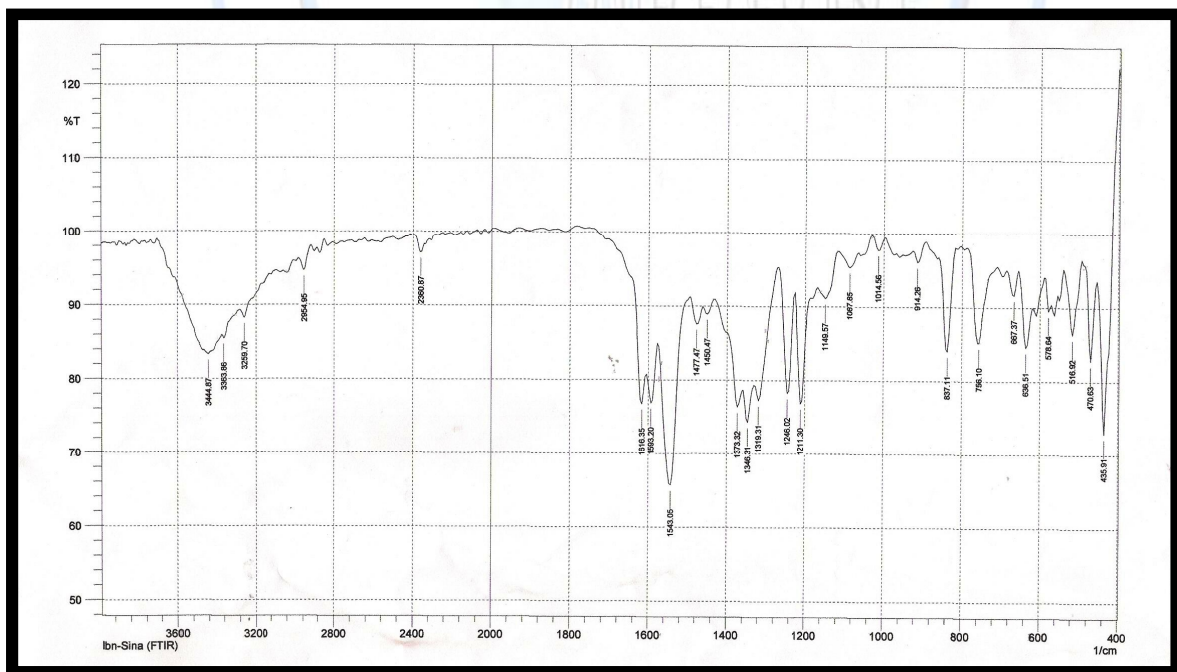


Figure .(6)FT- IR Spectrum of Na[Cd(C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)]

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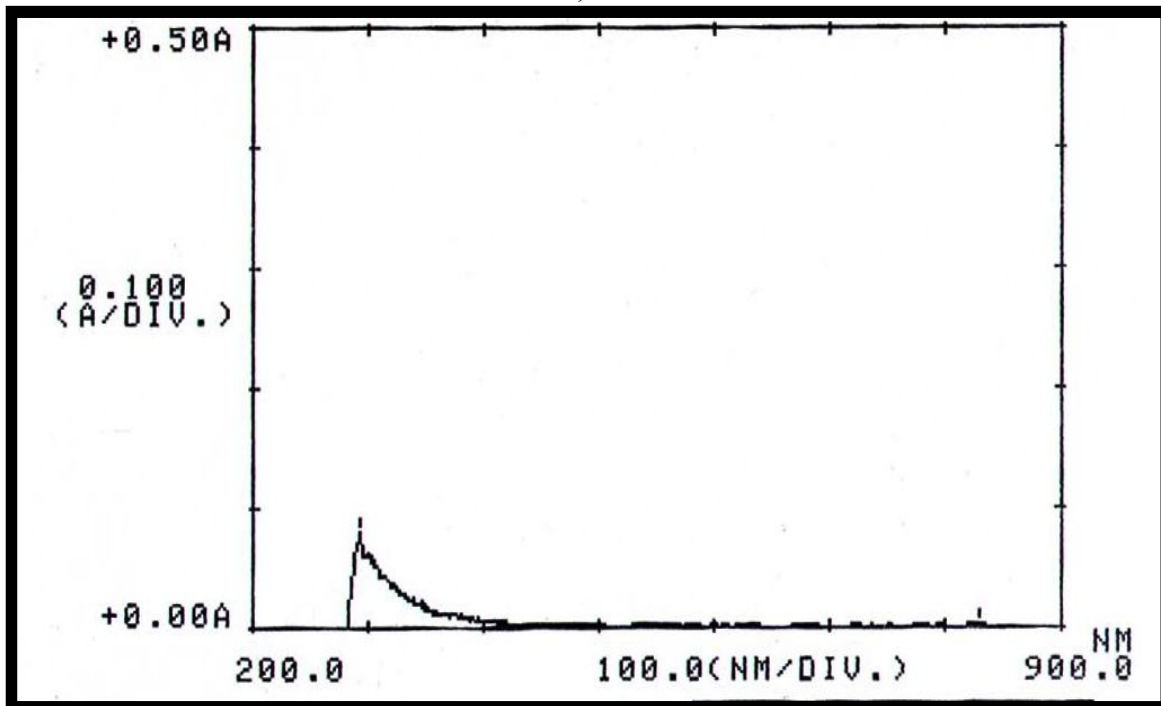


Figure. (7)The (UV-Vis) Spectra of L-leucin

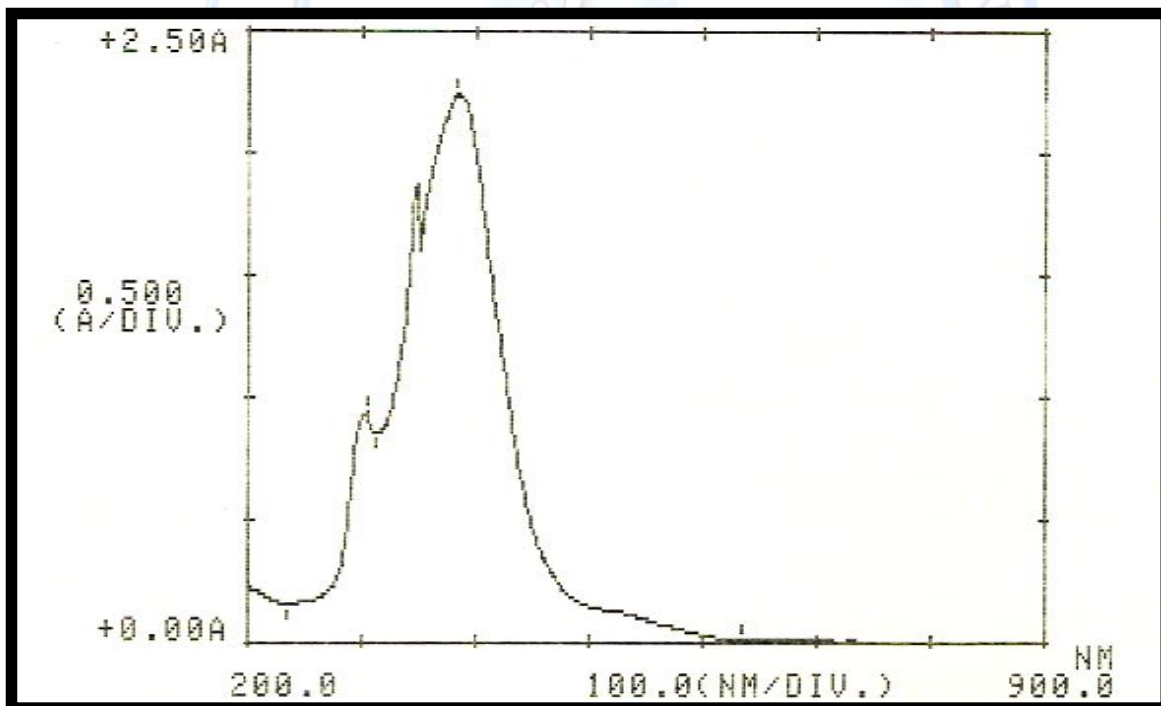


Figure.(8)The (UV-Vis) Spectra of 1-nitroso-2-naphthol



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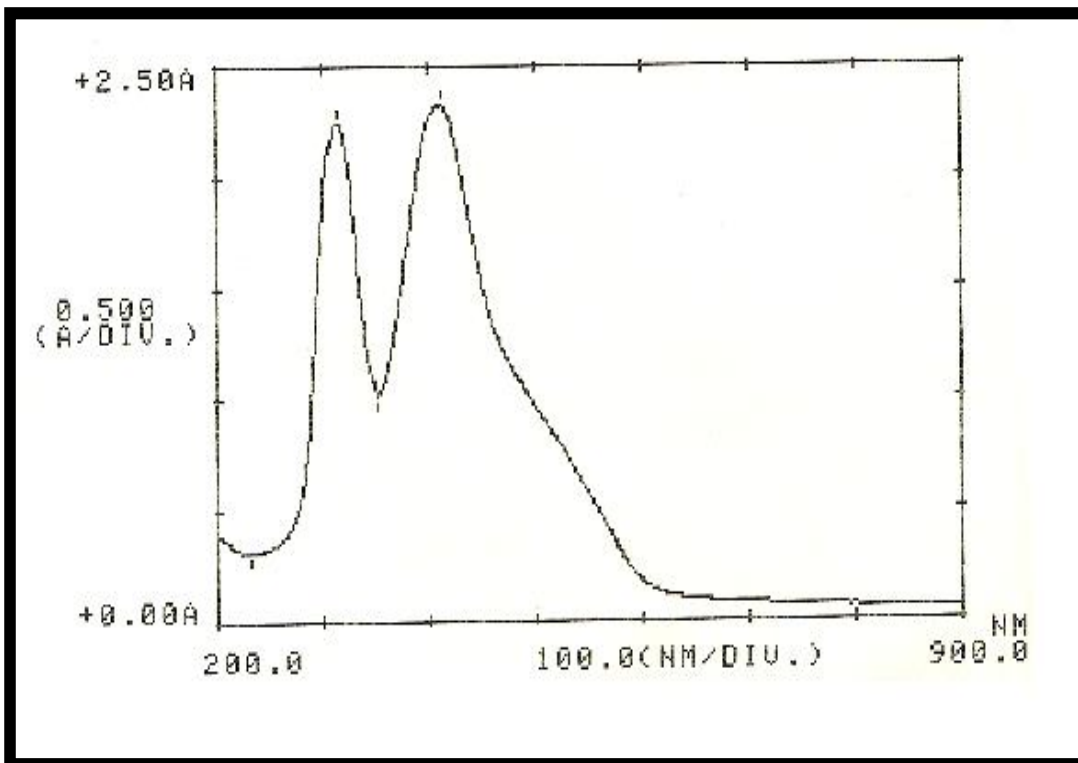


Figure.(9) The (UV-Vis) Spectra of Na[Co(C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)]

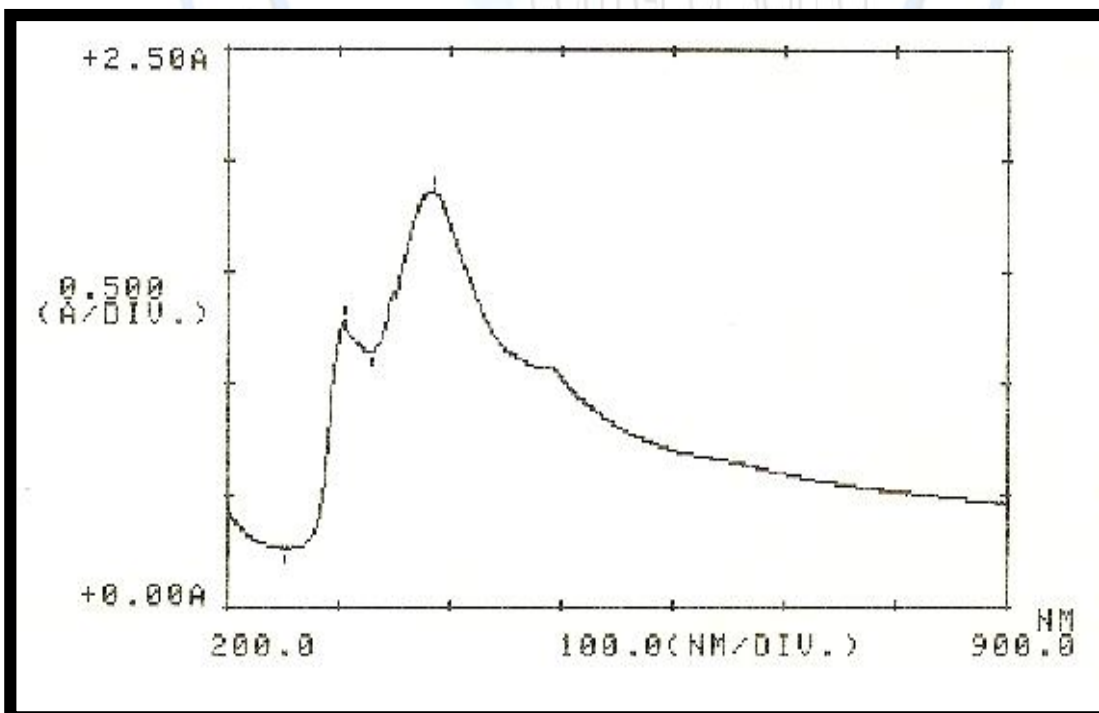


Figure.(10) The (UV-Vis) Spectra of Na[Cd (C<sub>26</sub>H<sub>24</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>)]



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