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席夫碱及其钯、锌配合物的合成、结构和性质研究

**Studies on the Syntheses , Structures and Properties of Schiff  
Base and Their Palladium(II), Zinc(II) Complexes**

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Master Dissertation

**Studies on the Syntheses , Structures and  
Properties of Schiff Base and Their  
Palladium(II), Zinc(II) Complexes**

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## 摘要

发光金属配合物一直是无机光化学领域的研究热点之一,设计和合成发光颜色可调控的稳定的金属配合物具有重要的理论和现实意义。发光金属配合物在LEDs材料,生物分析荧光探针,气敏、光敏传感,光催化产氢和离子识别中有着很广泛的应用。席夫碱衍生物是一类由醛或酮和胺、肼、脲及其衍生物缩合而成的化合物,是一类含有多个配位点的配体。通过在醛或酮和胺、肼、脲引入不同的发光基团就可以得到不同发光性质的金属配合物。

四配位的钯配合物在有机催化和生物活性方面有独特的应用,本文设计合成了一类缩氨基硫脲席夫碱钯的配合物,并获得了其晶体结构。研究了此类配合物紫外可见吸收光谱和荧光发射光谱以及阴离子加入对其光谱性质的影响,并对阴离子诱导配合物的荧光发射增强作用进行了探究,为该类席夫碱钯配合物的潜在应用提供了基础理论数据。

水杨醛类席夫碱具有多种配位方式,利用此类配体可以得到多种功能性配合物。本文合成了三个多羟基的席夫碱,得到了一系列八核锌配合物并获得了晶体结构。研究了此类物质的荧光性质及热稳定性,对设计合成在光致发光材料方面具有应用价值的席夫碱锌配合物提供了实验依据。

水杨醛缩硫脲类席夫碱具有多个氢键结合位点,是一类经典的阴离子识别受体。在此基础上本文设计合成了三个水杨醛衍生物缩二氨基硫脲席夫碱,并通过质谱、核磁共振氢谱、元素分析、红外光谱等对其进行表征。研究了有机相中此类受体分子对各种阴离子的响应,发现1-(2-羟基苯甲醛)-5-(2-甲氧基苯基苯甲醛)双缩二氨基硫脲(HBMTBD)和1,5-二(2,3-二羟基苯甲醛)双缩二氨基硫脲(HBTBD)对低浓度的 $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ 有选择性响应,并通过一系列实验研究了阴离子和受体分子的作用机制,系阴离子和受体分子之间以静电吸引引起协同作用的氢键模式,创新性的实现了中性受体分子在质子性溶剂中对碱性较弱的 $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ 的选择性识别作用。

**关键词:** 金属配合物 荧光 席夫碱 阴离子识别

## Abstract

Luminescence metal complexes are a fascinating class of molecules that have found applications in many areas of photochemistry, LED materials, bio-analysis, gas-sensitive or photo-sensitive sensor, photocatalytic and ion recognition. Therefore, the design and synthesis of light-emitting color adjustable and stable metal complexes has important theoretical and practical significance. Schiff base derivatives, prepared by condensation of aldehydes or ketones with amines, hydrazine, urea and its derivatives, is a class of ligands with multiple coordination points. Metal complexes with different luminescent properties can be obtained by introducing different chromophores into the ligands.

Many Palladium(II) square-planar complexes have been synthesized owing to the large variety of applications involved as catalysts and the discovery of the anticancer activity of some of them. Herein, a class of thiosemicarbazide and Pd(II) complexes are obtained. Pd(II)-thiosemicarbazide complexes are detailly studied by UV and fluorescence spectra. The complexes, DMABTSPd (Bis(2-(4-(dimethylamino)benzylidene)hydrazinecarbothioamide)palladium(II)) and DMABPTSPd(Bis(2-(4-(dimethylamino)benzylidene)-N-phenylhydrazinecarbothioamide)palladium(II)) were found fluorescence enhancement response to  $F^-$ ,  $SO_4^{2-}$ ,  $Ac^-$  and  $H_2PO_4^-$ . The mechanism of anion binding mode proposed provides experimental evidence for its further applications.

Ligands derived from 3-hydroxysalicylaldehyde and several simple diamines which can bind metal ions with their inner  $N_2O_2$  and outer  $O_4$  sites were used to prepare octanuclear zinc(II) complexes and obtained such octanuclear zinc(II) complexes crystal structures. The UV and fluorescence spectra of such ligands and their complexes were studied, and the strong fluorescence properties and thermal stability of the complexes at room temperature provide a basic experimental evidence to the design of photoluminescence materials.

Salicylaldehyde thiourea shiff base with multiple hydrogen binding sites, is a group of classic anion receptors. In this paper, three bis-thiosemicarbazone shiff base

are synthesized and characterized by  $^1\text{H}$ NMR, EA, Mass, IR. The UV and fluorescence spectra of such receptor molecules were found sensitive to low concentrations of  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$ . A series of experiments show that the mechanism of the interactions between anions and receptors is in essence of the hydrogen bonding interactions assisted by electrostatic interactions. Selectively recognition of the weaker alkaline  $\text{SO}_4^{2-}$  was realised by the neutral receptors in protonic solvents.

**Key words:** Metal complex Fluorescence Schiff base Anion recognition

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