

Poster

Copper complexes of new unsymmetrically NNOO ligands: X-ray structure, NLO properties, catalytic oxidation and bromoperoxidase activities

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A series of mononuclear copper CuL^{Bz} , CuL^{T} complexes containing unsymmetrical tetradentate Schiff base ligands were synthesized and fully characterized by conventional spectroscopic techniques. Crystal structure data of CuL^{T} , solved by **X-ray diffraction**, shows a monoclinic system with Cc space group and $Z=4$ molecules per unit cell. The central copper ion adopts a nearly ideal square planar coordination geometry (**Fig. 1**).

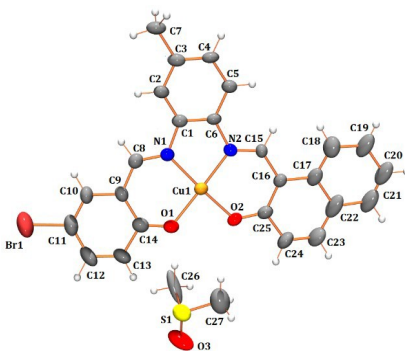


Fig. 1. ORTEP diagram of the X-ray crystal structure of CuL^{T} . DMSO complex with atom labelling scheme. Displacement ellipsoids are drawn at the 50% probability level. H atoms are shown as circles of arbitrary radius.

Cyclic voltammetry of the copper complexes revealed quasi reversible redox couples corresponding to $\text{Cu}^{\text{I}}/\text{Cu}^{\text{II}}$ redox processes. The quantum calculations, performed by DFT and TD-DFT theory at the M062X/6-311**G/SDD level, agree well with the experimental data. The results show that the copper compounds have larger static and dynamic hyperpolarizability values than the urea. For instance, the β_0 value of $\text{H}_2\text{L}^{\text{T}}$ is about 68 times larger than that of the urea. The results predict that the studied compounds have the ability to be excellent second and third-order NLO materials. The prepared complexes catalyzed effectively homogeneous oxidation reaction of cyclohexene in the presence of H_2O_2 as oxidant. Higher conversion of 98% is attained using CuL^{Bz} as catalyst. The bromoperoxidase activity is explored in the oxidative bromination of phenol red as a trap employing the studied complexes which can be considered as potential functional models of bromoperoxidase, CuL^{Bz} catalyst exhibits the better catalytic activity, the reaction rate constant k is equal to $2.203 \times 10^5 \text{ (mol L}^{-1}\text{)}^{-2}\text{s}^{-1}$.

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