Synthesis of Vic-Dioxime Palladium (II) Complex: Precursor for Deposition on SBA-15 in ScCO₂

Asım Egitmen, Aysen Demir, Burcu Darendeli, Fatma Ulusal, Bilgehan Güzel

Abstract—Synthesizing supercritical carbon dioxide (scCO₂) soluble precursors would be helpful for many processes of material syntheses based on scCO₂. Ligand (anphl-(1Z, 2Z)-N-(2-fluoro-3-(trifluoromethyl) phenyl)-N’-hydroxy-2-(hydroxymimino) were synthesized from chloro glyoxime and flourus aniline and Pd(II) complex (precursor) prepared. For scCO₂ deposition method, organometallic precursor was dissolved in scCO₂ and impregnated onto the SBA-15 at 90 °C and 3000 psi. Then the organometallic precursor was reduced with H₂ in the CO₂ mixture (150 psi H₂ + 2850 psi CO₂). Pd deposited support material was characterized by ICP-OES, XRD, FE-SEM, TEM and EDX analyses. The Pd loading of the prepared catalyst, measured by ICP-OES showed a value of about 1.64% mol/g Pd of catalyst. Average particle size was found 5.3 nm. The catalytic activity of prepared catalyst was investigated over Suzuki-Miyaura C-C coupling reaction in different solvent with ortho-phenylenediamine and 4-bromotoluene as substrates whereas the liquid-like density allows for the penetration and wetting of pores than is usually possible with organic liquid solvents. Furthermore, the low surface tension permits better penetration of a substrate. The use of SCFs in the deposition of metal nanoparticles on porous substrates is being increasingly researched. SCF’s low viscosity and high mass transfer characteristics allow for them to transport the metal nanoparticles in a highly dispersive manner [2]. It has been shown in recent research that the solubility of the metal precursor is extremely important in the success of the deposition of the metal nanoparticles. The actual deposition of the metal takes place through a three-step mechanism (Fig. 1): First, the precursor (for example oxime complex) is dissolved in the supercritical medium and then, the precursor is adsorbed onto the substrate (the precise mechanism of how this takes place is still widely unknown), and lastly, the metal precursor is reduced to its metallic form [4].

Since the precursor plays a main role in this, there is a need for research on novel precursors aimed at creating a simple method of depositing various metal nanoparticles to carbon nanotubes. There are currently two commonly used precursors (acetyl acetone and cyclooctadiene) in the deposition of metal nanoparticles to substrates.

In this work, we synthesized new precursors for SCFD, namely precursors with vic-dioxime ligands. Deposition results in scCO₂ shows that new precursors better alternatives for known precursors and that allow for an adequately small size and uniform distribution of metal nanoparticles of Pd.

II. EXPERIMENTAL PROCEDURE

A. General Methods

Solvents were purified by standard methods which were dried with molecular sieves (4 Å), CaCl₂, etc. and were distilled under nitrogen or argon. All chemicals were of reagent grade quality and were used without further purification. The 1H NMR spectra were obtained on a Bruker-Advance DPX 400 spectrometer in CDCl₃. 1H NMR spectra were referenced internally or externally to tetramethylsilane. The IR spectra were recorded on a PerkinElmer Mattson 1000 FT-IR spectrometer by using KBr pellets in the range of 4000–400 cm⁻¹. Elemental analysis was recorded on a LECO CHNS-932 analyzer. Melting point was determined on a
Gallenkamp apparatus in a sealed capillary and was uncorrected. CO₂ and H₂, 99.9%, were supplied by LINDE Company (Adana, Turkey). The solubility and catalytic studies were performed with stainless steel batch reactors (PARR, 50 mL, windowed, TEM: Jeol JEM 1400 Plus 120kV, FE-SEM with EDX: ZEISS Supra 55 VP.

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B. The Synthesis of bis-[2-Fluoro-3-(Trifluoroaniline-anti-vic-Dioximato)]Palladium(II)

To a solution of anti-monochloroglyoxime (1.00 mmol) in 15 ml of absolute ethanol was added to a solution of 2-fluoro-3-(trifluoromethyl) aniline (1.00 mmol) in 15 ml absolute ethanol. Then the mixture was stirred 4 hours at -10 °C. It was arranged pH=6 with 0.1 M NaOH. Ethanol was removed from the mixture and then the product dried in vacuum desiccator to furnish the pure vic dioxime ligand. Product recrystallized from CH₂Cl₂ and yellow product filtered (Fig. 2). Yield: 46.90%. Melting point: 189.00 °C. Elemental analysis for C₉H₇F₄N₃O₂, calc.: C, 40.77; H, 2.66; N, 15.85. Found: C, 37.69; H, 2.94; N, 11.45%. FT-IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): ѵ(N-H) 3426.2 cm⁻¹; ѵ(O-H) 3339.7 cm -1; ѵ(C-H aliphatic) 2850.22 cm -1, ѵ(C=N) 1644.74 cm-1; ѵ(C=C) 1589.31 cm-1; ѵ(C-F) 1228.27-1198.89 cm⁻¹.

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C. The Synthesis of bis-[2-Fluoro-3-(Trifluoroaniline-anti-vic-dioximato)]Palladium(II)

A solution of 0.5 mmol (0.1 g) Pd(CH₃COO)₂ in ethanol was added dropwise to a solution of 1 mmol (0.6 gr) synthesized vic dioxime ligand in 15 mL dissolved in ethanol and reflux 4 hours with continuous stirring. After that, the reaction mixture was cooled to the room temperature and filtered off to obtain yellow complex (Fig. 3). Yield: 89%, m.p.= 277.5 °C, Elemental Analysis for (C₁₈H₁₂F₈N₆O₄Pd); calc.: C, 34.06; H, 1.91; N, 13.24. Found: C, 35.36; H, 2.50; N, 10.38%. FT-IR (KBr, cm⁻¹): ѵ(C=N) 1631.72 cm⁻¹; ѵ(N-H) 1613.72 cm⁻¹; ѵ(N-H) 3237.93 cm⁻¹; ѵ(N-H) 1209.86 cm⁻¹ and 1171.01 cm⁻¹. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-d6): δ = 5.60 (s, 2H, NH), 6.19-7.38 (m, 8H, Ar-H), 8.20 (s, 2H, HC=N), 12-13 (s, 2H, OH) ppm.

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D. Preparation of Catalyst

For preparation of solid supported catalyst, we used scCO₂ as a reaction media and SBA-15 as a support material. In terms of supercritical deposition mechanism, precursor was adsorbed on SBA-15 and then reduced to its elemental form by using H₂ (g). and SBA-15 were placed in a reactor with including 10% palladium as precursor/SBA-15 ratio (W/W). Then the cell was sealed and heated up to 353 K and pressurized with CO₂ by using a syringe pump (ISCO, 260D) until reached 15.0 MPa. Following this step, H₂ (1.0 MPa) and CO₂ (20.7 MPa) which were mixed in mixing apparatus were sent to the cell and the cell was stirred four hours at desired pressure and temperature (Fig. 4). At the end of four hours, reactor stopped and was cooled to the room temperature. Then, the system was depressurized slowly by using vent valve. ICP, XRD, FE-SEM and EDX analyses were used to confirm the presence of metal nanoparticles, size of metal nanoparticles and their distribution on SBA-15.

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E. Catalytic Efficiency of SBA-15 Supported Palladium Nanoparticles on Suzuki-Miyaura Reaction

Catalytic activity of catalyst was tested on Suzuki-Miyaura cross coupling reaction. For typical experiments, an oven-dried, sealed tube equipped with magnetic stir bar was charged 1 mmol bromobenzen, 1.2 mmol phenylboronic acid, 1.2 mmol base. Then the catalyst solution (0.005 mmol in 3.0 ml solvent) and 3 ml H₂O were added to the mixture. The sealed tube was placed in silicon oil bath at 50 °C. The reaction
mixture was stirred and then allowed to cool to the room temperature [10]. After that, the reaction mixture was extracted with CH₂Cl₂. The extract was washed with water and dried over anhydrous Na₂SO₄. After the purification, the qualitative and quantitative analysis of the reactants and products were performed by Gas Chromatography. Results given in Table I and yields were based on corresponding aryl bromide.

### III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

**XRD analysis:** XRD analysis was carried out by Rigaku Miniflex CuKα, λ=0.154 nm. XRD measurements have been performed with 20 angle and scanning with a range of 10-80. XRD patterns were interpreted by using JCPDS (Joint Committee on Powder Diffraction Standards) database (Pd card no: 01-089-4897) and given in Fig. 5. SBA-15 supported palladium nanoparticle peaks observed at 40.08°, 46.36° and 68.12° corresponded to the Pd(111), Pd(200) and Pd (220) respectively. These values are in agreement with literature and JCPDS database [7]-[9]. The average palladium nanoparticle size was determined as 5.3 nm.

**FE-SEM analysis:** FE-SEM images were obtained by ZEISS SUPRA 55VP and EDX analysis of SBA-15 supported palladium nanoparticles shows that palladium was distributed homogeneously onto the SBA-15. EDX-mapping images for palladium nanoparticles are given in Fig. 6.

Mapping application of the palladium catalyst showed the elemental distribution of presence of palladium nanoparticles and silica (Fig. 7 (a)). In mapping spectrum, Pd, Si and O were observed (Fig. 7 (b)). Pd% amount on SBA 15 has been determined via EDX point application and percentage of palladium was calculated as 3.25%. The percentage of palladium nanoparticles calculated via ICP-OES may differ from EDX result because of EDX-point data show local measurements and give metal content of volume-based area whereas ICP-OES showed all sample average Pd on to the silica [1], [10].

TEM micrographs of the Pd/SBA-15 are shown in Fig. 8. TEM images show the distribution of nanoparticles on SBA-15: (i) As spherical spots on the outer surface of SBA-15, (ii) As dark lines following the porous structure. The palladium particle size obtained ranged from 5-15 nm. Different average particle sizes obtained from TEM and XRD micrographs can be explained as XRD measurements give number-weighted value whereas TEM micrographs give a volume-weighted value.

**Catalytic Activity:** Pd/SiO₂ composite materials were used as catalyst on Suzuki-Miyaura C-C cross coupling reactions under mild conditions. The yield of obtained biaryl compounds was analyzed by GC. The effect of base and solvent on the yield of coupling product has been also investigated. K₂CO₃ and ethanol was found as most effective solvent/base system for this reaction (Table I) [11]. Due to the promising results, wide range aryl bromides will be examined as substrate.

### IV. CONCLUSION

In this study, vic-dioxime derivative ligand and its palladium complexes were synthesized and their structures were enlightened by FT-IR, elemental analyses and NMR spectroscopy. Usability of palladium-vic-dioxime complex as precursor in scCO₂ deposition method was investigated. The prepared palladium nanoparticles were characterized by XRD, ICP-OES and FE-SEM. The % palladium loading on SBA-15 was determined by ICP-OES (1.64%). According to XRD data, average particle size was found as 5.3 nm. These results show that the vic-dioxime palladium complex is effective precursor for scCO₂ deposition method. The catalytic performance of prepared nanoparticles was tested over Suzuki coupling reactions. % conversions were determined by GC and conversion close up to 90% has been observed in 5 hours with ethanol and K₂CO₃.
Fig. 6 FE-SEM image of catalyst: SBA-15

Fig. 7 FE-SEM-EDX images of catalyst: Palladium
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Fig. 8 TEM micrographs catalyst

Professor Bilgehan Guzel was born in Tarsus, Turkey. He received his B.S. and Ph.D. from Çukurova University in 1993 and postdoctoral studies as a Chemical Engineering and Chemistry department at the Texas A&M University (1996-98).

He currently works Art and Science Faculty at Çukurova University. The primary interests in Professor Guzel's laboratory are in synthesis and application homogeneous and heterogeneous catalyst from phosphine, oximes and Schiff base type ligands. Most effort is directed toward the development of new supercritical CO₂ soluble complexes for solvent free catalytic applications. Much effort has addressed the deposition of metals on multiwalled carbon nanotube for using homogeneous like heterogeneous catalyst.