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A Facile Access to New Polymethylmethacrylate-Anchored Ferrocene substituted Nickel(II) Unsymmetrical Schiff Base complexes: Synthesis and Characterization

Néstor Novoa^a, Juan Pablo Soto^b, Rodrigo Henríquez^c,
Carolina Manzur^{a,*} David Carrillo^a, Jean-René Hamon^{d,*}

^aLaboratorio de Química Inorgánica, ^bLaboratorio de Polímeros, ^cLaboratorio de Electroquímica, Instituto de Química, Facultad de Ciencias, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Valparaíso, Avenida Universidad 330, Curauma, Valparaíso, Chile

^dUMR 6226 “Institut des Sciences Chimiques de Rennes”, CNRS-Université de Rennes 1, Campus de Beaulieu, 35042 Rennes Cedex, France

Corresponding authors. E-mail address: cmanzur@ucv.cl (C. Manzur); E-mail address: jean-rene.hamon@univ-rennes1.fr (J.-R. Hamon).

ABSTRACT

This paper discloses two new side-chain metallopolymers containing an unsymmetrical organometallic Schiff base complex of Ni(II) linked to a polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) matrix. The neutral ferrocene substituted Schiff base complex **1**, $\text{Ni}\{\text{CpFe}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4)\text{-C(O)CH=C(CH}_3\text{)N-}o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N=CH-(2-O,5-OH-C}_6\text{H}_3)\}$ where ($\text{Cp} = \eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5$), was synthesized *via* template reaction by condensation of the tridentate half-unit metalloligand $\text{Fc-C(O)CH=C(CH}_3\text{)-N(H)-}o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{NH}_2$ ($\text{Fc} = \text{ferrocenyl} = \text{CpFe}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4)$) with 2,5-dihydroxybenzaldehyde in the presence of Nickel(II) acetate tetrahydrate. The binuclear Schiff base complex of Ni(II) containing an aromatic free hydroxyl group was reacted under basic conditions with PMMA to afford, upon *trans*-esterification reaction, metallopolymers **2** (complex **1** monomeric unit / PMMA = 1/5) and **3** (complex **1** monomeric unit / PMMA = 1/3). Elemental analysis, FT-IR, ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectroscopies, and cyclic voltammetry were utilized to characterize the newly synthesized compounds. Surface morphology of the metallopolymer film of **2** was studied using atomic force microscopy (AFM).

Keywords Schiff base complexes; metallopolymers; polymethylmethacrylate; atomic force microscopy; cyclic voltammetry

1 Introduction

Interest in the preparation of Polymers incorporating metallic and semi-metallic subunits is continuously growing in light of their chemical and physical properties as well as their potential applications [1-6]. This mainly arises from the wide range of coordination numbers, oxidation states and geometries existing with transition elements that offer the possibility of accessing a large diversity of metal-containing polymeric materials with unusual conformational, mechanical, and morphological characteristics, including thermal- and/or photo-processible properties required for industrial applications [7]. Among transition metal-based polymers, polymeric Schiff base complexes are considered as a very important class of coordination compounds which have been extensively studied owing to their wide applications in many biological, clinical, analytical and industrial activities, in addition to their important roles in catalysis and organic synthesis, as well as in the fields of molecular-based magnets, enhanced electrical conductivity, and non-linear optics (NLO) materials. All those fascinating aspects, where the metallic moieties are either as a part of the main-chain or pendant unit to the polymeric chain, have given rise to a prodigious growth of published literature that has been reviewed several times [8-13].

Recently, much interest has been devoted to the immobilization of Schiff base ligands and their relevant transition metal complexes on different supports that may be a range of materials, including functionalized multi-wall carbon nanotubes [14,15], post-modified metal-organic frameworks (MOFs) [16], and functionalized mesoporous silica [17-19], for heterogenous catalytic oxidations and organic transformations. Polyoxometalates [20] as well as polymethacrylates and polystyrenes serve also as supports to prepare Schiff base complexes based polymers via several techniques. The polymer-anchored metal Schiff base complex can be synthesized by either (i) a radical polymerization between a pre-formed and adequately functionalised Schiff base complex and a methacrylate monomer [21], or (ii) the Schiff base ligand is first built up on the polymer matrix followed by the insertion of the metallic ion to form the desired polymer-anchored metal complex [22,23], or (iii) the pre-formed and functionalized Schiff base ligand is reacted with chloromethylated polystyrene to form the polymer-bound ligand that is then treated with the metal salt [24].

In this paper, we report on the synthesis of a new organometallic donor substituted Nickel(II) unsymmetrical Schiff base complex, $\text{Ni}\{\text{CpFe}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4)\text{-C(O)CH=C(CH}_3\text{)N-}o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N=CH-(2-O,5-OH-C}_6\text{H}_3)\}$ (1) where $\text{Cp} = \eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_5$, and on the direct linkage of a well-defined binuclear Schiff base complex to a polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) matrix. The

polymer-supported Ni(II) Schiff base complexes **2** and **3** are obtained upon *trans*-esterification reactions of the hydroxy-functionalized Schiff base complex **1** with PMMA, in the ratios : complex **1** monomeric unit/PMMA matrix of 1/5 and 1/3, respectively. The newly synthesized compounds were characterized using analytical and spectroscopic methods, whereas surface morphology of the metallopolymer film of **2** was studied using atomic force microscopy (AFM).

2 Experimental

2.1 Materials and Methods

Manipulations of air-sensitive compounds were performed under a dinitrogen atmosphere using standard Schlenk techniques. The solvents were dried and distilled according to standard procedures. *O*-phenylenediamine, 2,5-dihydroxybenzaldehyde, nickel(II) acetate tetrahydrate and potassium *tert*-butoxide were purchased from Aldrich and used without further purification. The organometallic tridentate metalloligand $\text{CpFe}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{-C(=O)CH=C(CH}_3\text{)NH-}o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-NH}_2$) [25] and the polymethylmethacrylate matrix [26] were synthesized using the procedures described in the literature.

2.2 Characterizations

Solid-state FT-IR spectra were recorded on a Perkin-Elmer, Model Spectrum One spectrophotometer, with KBr disks in the 4000 to 400 cm^{-1} range. The ^1H and ^{13}C NMR spectra were recorded at 400 and 100 MHz, respectively, with a Bruker AVIII 400 spectrometer at the Centre Régional de Mesures Physiques de l'Ouest (CRMPO, Rennes). All NMR spectra are reported in parts per million (ppm, δ) relative to tetramethylsilane (Me_4Si), with the residual solvent proton resonance and carbon resonances used as internal standards. Coupling constants (J) are reported in Hertz (Hz), and integrations are reported as number of protons. The following abbreviations are used to describe peak patterns: s=singlet, d=doublet, t=triplet, m=multiplet, br=broad. ^1H and ^{13}C NMR chemical shift assignments are supported by data obtained from ^1H - ^1H COSY, ^1H - ^{13}C HMQC, and ^1H - ^{13}C HMBC NMR experiments, and are given according to the numbering scheme of Chart 1. Cyclic voltammetry (CV) measurements were performed using a Radiometer Analytical model PGZ 100 all-in one potentiostat, using a conventional three-electrode cell. In this study, the working electrode was a carbon, the auxiliary electrode was a Pt wire, and a Ag/AgCl reference electrode was utilized. The ferrocene/ferrocenium (Fc/Fc^+) couple was located at $E_{1/2} = 0.458$ V, where $E_{1/2}$ was calculated from the average of the oxidation and reduction peak potentials. Microanalyses

were conducted on a Thermo-FINNIGAN Flash EA 1112 CHNS/O analyzer by the Microanalytical Service of the CRMPO at the University of Rennes 1 (France). Melting points were determined in evacuated capillaries on a Kofler Bristoline melting point apparatus and were not corrected. To explore de surface modification and film thicknesses an Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) Digital Instrument NanoScope IIIA Series was employed. The AFM images were obtained in the scanning "tapping" mode at scan rate of $10.0 \mu\text{m s}^{-1}$ with a Z limit scanner of $5.94 \mu\text{m}$.

Chart 1 Labeling scheme used for NMR assignments of **1**

2.3 Synthesis of organometallic Schiff base complex $\text{Ni}[\text{CpFe}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4)\text{-C(O)CH=C(CH}_3\text{)NH-}o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{N=CH-(2-O,5-OH-C}_6\text{H}_3\text{)}]$ (**1**)

To a Schlenk tube containing a stirred solution of the “half-unit” $\text{CpFe}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4)\text{-C(O)CH=C(CH}_3\text{)NH-}o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-NH}_2$ (400 mg, 1.11 mmol) in ethanol (30 mL) was added a solution of 2,5-dihydroxobenzaldehyde (153.3 mg, 1.11 mmol) in ethanol (5 mL). The resulting solution was stirred for 15 min at room temperature (r. t.). A solution of nickel(II) acetate tetrahydrate (553 mg, 2.22 mmol) in ethanol (10 mL) was then added, and the resulting solution was refluxed for 6h. The mixture was allowed to cool to r.t. Evaporation of the solution to half of this volume under vacuum gave a dark red precipitate. The solid material was filtered off, washed with cold methanol (3 x 3mL) and diethyl ether (3 x 3mL), and dried *in vacuo* for 1h to afford 410.6 mg (0.72 mmol, 65% yield) of a dark red powder. Mp: 248 °C. Anal.Calcd for $\text{C}_{27}\text{H}_{22}\text{FeNiN}_2\text{O}_3\cdot\text{CH}_3\text{OH}$ (569.06 g.mol⁻¹): C, 59.09; H, 4.61; N, 4.92. Found: C, 58.80, H, 4.08; N, 5.24. FT-IR (KBr pellet, cm⁻¹): 3255(w) $\nu(\text{O-H})$, 3107(w) $\nu(\text{C-H aryl})$, 2969-2920(w) $\nu(\text{C-H alkyl})$, 1603(m) $\nu(\text{C=O})$, $\nu(\text{C=N})$ and/or $\nu(\text{C=C})$, 1580(s), 1518(s) $\nu(\text{C=O})$, 1435(m) $\delta(\text{O-H})$. ¹H NMR (400 MHz, DMSO-*d*₆) δ 2.45 (s, 3H, CH₃), 4.19 (s, 5H, C₅H₅), 4.43 (br s, 2H, C₅H₄), 4.74 (br s, 2H, C₅H₄), 5.81 (s, 1H, CH=C), 6.74 (d, ³J_{H,H}

= 9.7 Hz, 1H, H-3), 6.90 (d, $^3J_{\text{H,H}} = 9.7$ Hz, 1H, H-4), 6.91 (s, 1H, H-6), 7.03 (t, $^3J_{\text{H,H}} = 7.5$ Hz, 1H, H-11), 7.10 (t, $^3J_{\text{H,H}} = 7.9$ Hz, 1H, H-10), 7.46 (d, $^3J_{\text{H,H}} = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, H-9), 8.02 (d, $^3J_{\text{H,H}} = 8.0$ Hz, 1H, H-12), 8.59 (s, 1H, N=CH), 8.82 (br s, 1H, OH). $^{13}\text{C}\{^1\text{H}\}$ NMR (100 MHz, DMSO- d_6) δ 24.40 (CH₃), 68.28 (C _{α} C₅H₄), 69.74 (C₅H₅), 70.48 (C _{β} C₅H₄), 79.58 (C_{ipso} C₅H₄), 102.19 (CH=C), 114.52 (C-6), 115.49 (C-12), 119.27 (C-1), 120.75 (C-3), 121.55 (C-9), 122.90 (C-11), 125.94 (C-10), 126.12 (C-4), 142.19 (C-7), 144.07 (C-8), 146.12 (C-5), 153.18 (N=CH), 159.25 (C-2), 162.88 (CH=C), 178.81 (C=O).

2.4 General Procedure for trans-esterification Reaction

A Schlenk tube was charged with a magnetic stir bar, complex **1** (100 mg, 0.186 mmol), potassium tert-butoxide (31mg, 0.279 mmol) and 1.5 mL of THF. After 15 min of stirring a dark purple precipitate was formed, the reaction mixture was vigorously stirred for 5h. Then, a solid sample of the polymethylmethacrylate (PMMA) matrix was slowly added. After 10 min of stirring, 2 mL of THF were added and the vigorous stirring was continued for 30 min while the resulting solution was refluxed overnight. The mixture was cooled to r. t. and evaporation of the solution to half of its volume under reduced pressure gave a precipitate that was filtered off, washed with cold THF (3 x 3 mL), diethyl ether (2 x 3 mL), and dried *in vacuo* for 2h. The solid material was dissolved in THF at 35°C, filtered off and the filtrate allowed to slowly evaporate.

2.4.1 Synthesis of metallopolymer **2**

93 mg of PMMA (0.186 mmol ; complex **1** monomeric unit / PMMA = 1/5), dark red film, yield = 80 mg. Anal. Found: C, 52.70; H, 5.92; N, 1.60%.

2.4.2 Synthesis of metallopolymer **3**

55.8 mg of PMMA (0.112 mmol ; complex **1** monomeric unit / PMMA = 1/3), dark red amorphous solid, yield = 50mg. Anal. Found: C, 42.91; H, 3.69; N, 2.63%.

3. Results and Discussion

3.1 Synthesis and Characterization

The neutral binuclear unsymmetrical Schiff base complex monomer **1** was prepared by a one-pot template procedure starting from the half-units metalloligand $\text{CpFe}(\eta^5\text{-C}_5\text{H}_4\text{-C(O)CH=C(CH}_3\text{)NH-}o\text{-C}_6\text{H}_4\text{-NH}_2$) and equimolar amounts of 2,5-dihydroxobenzaldehyde and nickel(II) acetate tetrahydrate under mild conditions, as outlined in Scheme 1. This binuclear salphen-type complexes was targeted as scaffolds for the construction of donor-acceptor materials because of its simple structures with a potential single point of attachment, taking advantages of an efficient, straight forward and inexpensive method for the synthesis of Schiff base ligands and their subsequent transition metal complexes. Compound **1** was isolated in a reasonable good yield of 65% as an air and moisture insensitive, thermally stable microcrystalline powder, exhibiting a rather good solubility in dichloromethane, tetrahydrofuran (THF) and dimethylsulfoxide (DMSO), but it is insoluble in alcohols, diethylether and hydrocarbons. Its composition and identity were deduced from satisfactory elemental analysis, FT-IR spectroscopy, and one- and two-dimensional NMR experiments (see Section 2.3).

Scheme 1 Synthesis of binuclear unsymmetrical Schiff base complex **1**

The solid-state FT-IR spectrum of **1** presents a characteristic set of medium to strong intensity bands in the range $1603\text{-}1518\text{ cm}^{-1}$ attributed to the $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{C})$, $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{N})$ and/or $\nu(\text{C}\equiv\text{O})$ stretching vibrations of the organic Schiff base skeleton. In addition, the spectrum shows a weak absorption band at 3255 cm^{-1} assigned to the $\nu(\text{O-H})$ stretching mode of the 5-hydroxy substituent of the salicylidene ring, but the stretching vibration observed at 3203 cm^{-1} in the

FT-IR spectrum of the starting metalloligand[25] and assigned to the hydrogen bonded enamine N-H group is lacking, indicating that the coordination takes place through the deprotonated nitrogen atom.

The ^1H NMR spectrum of compound **1** exhibits the expected resonance pattern consistent with the proposed structure [27-30]. The ferrocenyl enaminketonate entity is clearly identified by its three sharp singlet resonances at 2.45, 4.19 and 5.81 ppm (integral ratio 3:5:1), respectively, due to the methyl, the unsubstituted cyclopentadienyl ring and the *pseudo*-aromatic methine protons. The H-3, H-4 and H-6 protons of the 5-hydroxysalicylidene ring (see Chart 1 for labelling scheme) appear as two doublets and one singlet at 6.74, 6.90 and 6.91 ppm (integral ratio 1:1:1), respectively, while the azomethine and the hydroxy protons show up as the most downfield shifted signals of the spectrum at 8.59 and 8.82 ppm, respectively. On the other hand, the asymmetry of compound **1** is clearly reflected by the four distinct resonances of the *o*-phenylene bridge, in agreement with four magnetically non-equivalent protons of the aromatic ring. They appear as one doublet (H-9), two triplets (H-10 and H-11) and one doublet (H-12) signal pattern in the ranges 7.03-8.02 ppm. Moreover, this unsymmetrical nature of **1** is confirmed by the 21 lines observed in its proton decoupled ^{13}C NMR spectrum (see Section 2.3 for the complete assignment). Specifically, the signal of the carbonyl group appearing at 178.81 ppm experienced a up-field shift of about 14 ppm upon complexation of the oxygen atom to the nickel center.

Metallopolymers **2** (complex **1** monomeric unit / PMMA ratio = 1/5) and **3** (complex **1** monomeric unit / PMMA ratio = 1/3) were synthesized by reacting the *in situ* deprotonated form of the asymmetric Schiff base derivative **1** with polymethylmetacrylate matrix in THF, as depicted in Scheme 2. The metallopolymer **2** was obtained as red-wine thin films, suitable for direct AFM analyses, upon slow evaporation of its THF solution at room temperature. Compound **2** shows good solubility in dichloromethane and THF, but is insoluble in all other common solvents. It was characterized by elemental analysis, FT-IR spectroscopy and atomic force microscopy. By contrast, metallopolymer **3** was obtained as an amorphous solid under the same evaporation conditions and is, therefore, not a suitable material for AFM analysis. Nevertheless, compound **3** was characterized by elemental analysis and FT-IR spectroscopy. Metallopolymer **3** is poorly soluble in dichloromethane and THF and insoluble in other common organic solvents.

It is important to note that the polymer matrix was not completely *trans*-esterified, because the percentage of substitution is influenced by the bulkiness of the organometallic-inorganic hybrid **1**. As expected, the increase DEGREE of substitution in the matrix is a

function of the ratio used in the *trans*-esterification reactions, as evidenced by the elemental analysis of the two metallopolymer, showing a doubling of the N/C ratio on passing from **2** (%N/%C = 0.03) to **3** (%N/%C = 0.05).

Scheme 2 Synthesis of polymer-anchored Schiff base complexes **2** and **3**

The solid-state FT-IR spectral data (Figure 1 and Table 1) of both metallopolymer **2** and **3** (spectra 3 and 4) can be viewed as the sum of that of the polymer matrix (spectrum 1) and that of the asymmetric Schiff base complex **1** (spectrum 2) as they show both the characteristic band of the ester carbonyl group ($1728\text{--}1730\text{ cm}^{-1}$) of the polymer matrix, and the vibration bands due to the organic Schiff base skeleton in the range $1605\text{--}1514\text{ cm}^{-1}$ for $\nu(\text{C=O})$, $\nu(\text{C=N})$ and/or $\nu(\text{C=C})$. In addition, the disappearance in the spectra of both **2** and **3** (spectra 3 and 4), of the stretching vibration of the terminal hydroxyl group of starting material **1** (3255 cm^{-1} , spectrum 2) indicated successful *trans*-esterification reactions.

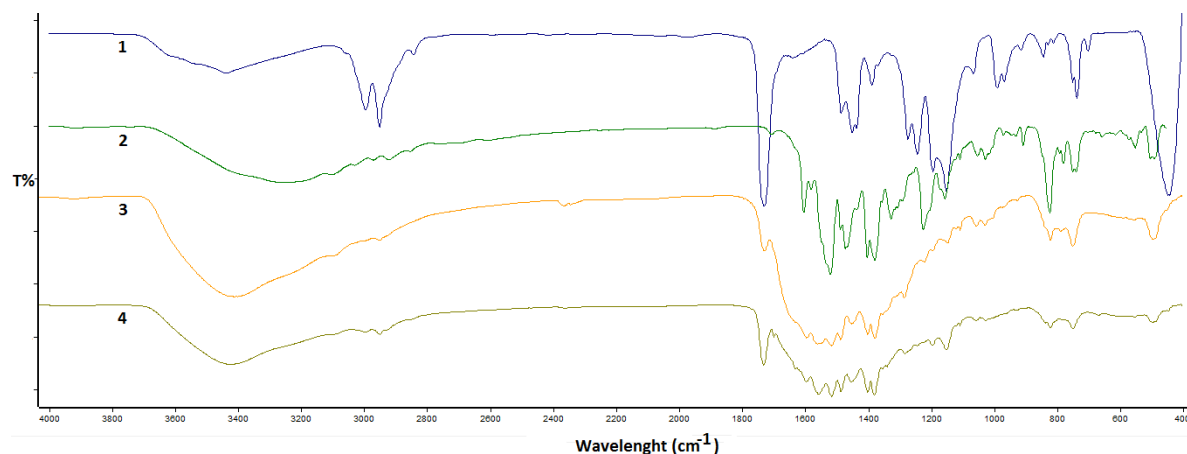


Fig. 1 Solid-state FT-IR spectras of plexiglass (blue, 1), Schiff base complex **1** (green, 2), Metallopolymer **2** (orange, 3), and Metallopolymer **3** (brown, 4).

Table 1 FT-IR spectral data of polymethylmethacrylate, complex **1**, and metallopolymers **2** and **3**

Compounds	Wave number (cm ⁻¹)				
	$\nu(\text{O-H})$	$\nu(\text{C=O})$ (ester)	$\nu(\text{C-O})$, $\nu(\text{C-N})$ and/or $\nu(\text{C=C})$	$\nu(\text{C-H aryl})$	$\nu(\text{C-H alkyl})$
PPMA	3436	1730	-	-	2994-2950
1	3255	-	1603-1518	3107	2969-2920
2	3412	1728	1605-1514 (broad band)	3109 (broad band)	2986
3	3420	1730	1698-1514	3110(broad band)	2994

3.2 Electrochemical study

The electrochemical features of binuclear Schiff base Complex **1** and its polymer-bound derivative **2** were investigated by cyclic voltammetry (CV) in dichloromethane solution containing 0.1 M *n*-Bu₄NPF₆ as supporting electrolyte. The CV of metallopolymer **3** could not be recorded owing to its lack of solubility. The CV measurements were carried out in 10⁻³ M for the complex **1** and 10mg of the metallopolymer **2** in 10mL of dichloromethane at room temperature in the potential range +1.5 to -1.0 V with scan rate of 100 mV s⁻¹. Cyclic voltammograms (Figures 2a and 2b) of solutions containing **1** and **2** show a chemically reversible oxidation process, due to the monoelectronic oxidation of the ferrocenyl moiety, with current ratio i_{pa}/i_{pc} equal to unity, at $E_{1/2} = 0.042$ and 0.032 V vs FcH/FcH⁺ redox couple, and with anodic to cathodic peak-to-peak separations (ΔE_p) of 84 and 64 mV, respectively. This increased difficulty to oxidize the Fe(II) center with respect to free ferrocene features the electron withdrawing ability of the neutral Schiff base side chain. Such CV data are in accordance with our previous observations within this family of binuclear macroacyclic unsymmetrical Schiff base complexes[30].

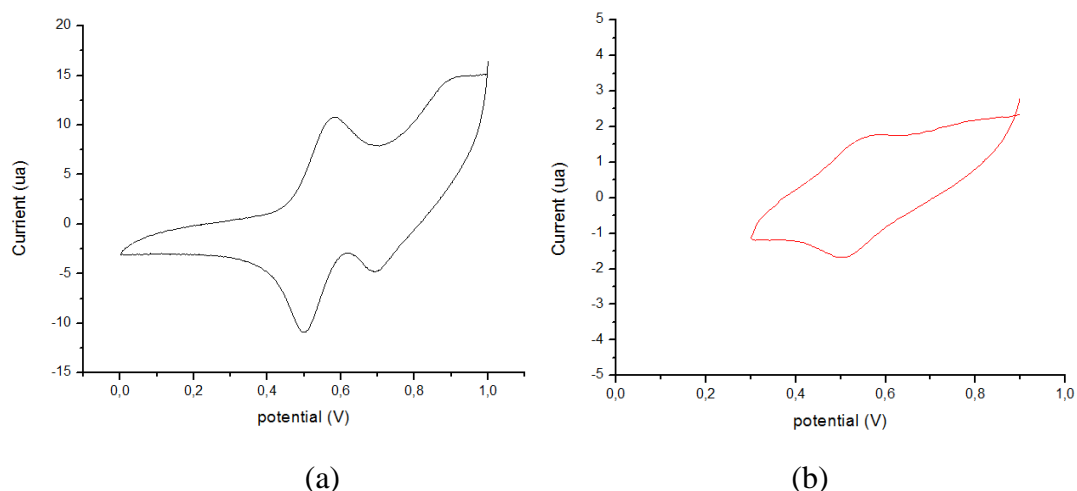


Fig. 2 Cyclic voltammograms of complex **1** (a) and of metallopolymer **2** (b), recorded in dichloromethane at 293K on a vitreous carbon working electrode, with 0.1M $n\text{-Bu}_4\text{N}^+\text{PF}_6^-$ as supporting electrolyte and scan rate = 0.1 Vs^{-1} .

Table 2. Electrochemical data for compounds **1** and **2**^a

Compound	E_{pc}/V	$E_{1/2}/\text{V}(\Delta E^b/\text{mV})$	E_{pa}/V
1	-	0.042(84)	0.967 ^c 1.00 ^d
2	-	0.032(64)	-

^a Recorder in dichloromethane at 293K with a vitreous carbon working electrode, in CH_2Cl_2 solution containing 0.1M $n\text{-Bu}_4\text{N}^+\text{PF}_6^-$ as supporting electrolyte; all potential are vs. Fc/Fc^+ redox couple; scan rate = 0.1 Vs^{-1} . ^b Peak-to-peak separation between the resolved reduction and oxidation wave maxima. ^c peak potential of the irreversible wave corresponding to $\text{Ni(II)}/\text{Ni(III)}$ couple. ^d Peak potential of the irreversible wave corresponding to $[\text{5-HO-sal}]/[\text{5-HO-sal}]^+$ couple.

Besides the reversible $\text{Fe(II)}/\text{Fe(III)}$ redox process, the cyclovoltammogram of **1** displays also two irreversible oxidation waves at 0.967 and 1.000 V, assigned to the $\text{Ni(II)}/\text{Ni(III)}$ [28,30] and $[\text{5-HO-sal}]/[\text{5-HO-sal}]^+$ [31] redox systems, respectively. Fast follow-up reactions such as precipitation, disproportionation or degradation of the electrogenerated unstable forms of the complex might explain the irreversibility of those redox processes. Such oxidation events are not observed in the CV of metallopolymer **2**. As well, no reduction wave was present in cyclovoltammograms of both compounds **1** and **2**.

3.3 Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM)

In order to explore the surface modification of the PMMA matrix, AFM images were obtained for the films corresponding to the clean substrate and two independently prepared samples of metallopolymer **2** (Figure 3). The clean PMMA matrix presents a smooth morphology with homogeneous presence of pores as can be observed in Figure 3a. The pores observed in the surface have diameters of 250 ± 80 nm and average pore density of 5.8 ± 0.8 pore/nm². Thus, the base substrate exhibits a low surface roughness (RMS) and a roughness factor very close to one as can be observed in Table 2. These data indicate that the grain size mean (GSM) observed is representative of a compact surface. Upon grafting of the Schiff base complex **1**, a marked change in the surface morphology can be found (see Figures 3b and 3c). The formation of metallopolymer **2** onto the PMMA surface generates a homogeneous film that covers completely the base substrate. Moreover, this presents an irregular morphology composed of large agglomerations with cauliflower-like growth. In fact, this type of disorganized growth is completely consistent with a polymerization process characterized by rapid reaction kinetics. The quantitative data summarized in Table 2 indicate that as grown film causes a significant increase in RMS values and roughness factor compared to the base substrate finding an increase in 100% of the real surface area after the transesterification reaction. On the other hand the simple scotch tape test was performed to determine the thickness of the film. This test showed that under the experimental conditions the film has a thickness greater than 5.94 μ m which corresponds to the maximum Z scale of the scanner employed.

Table 2 Summary of morphological parameters obtained by AFM for the same samples shown in Figure 3.

Compound	AFM Parameters			
	RMS nm	GSM nm ²	Roughness factor a.u.	Thickness μ m
PMMA	3.11	381.4	1.0067	—
2 (sample 1)	62.31	591.0	1.144	> 5.94
2 (sample 2)	69.94	665.2	1.112	> 5.94

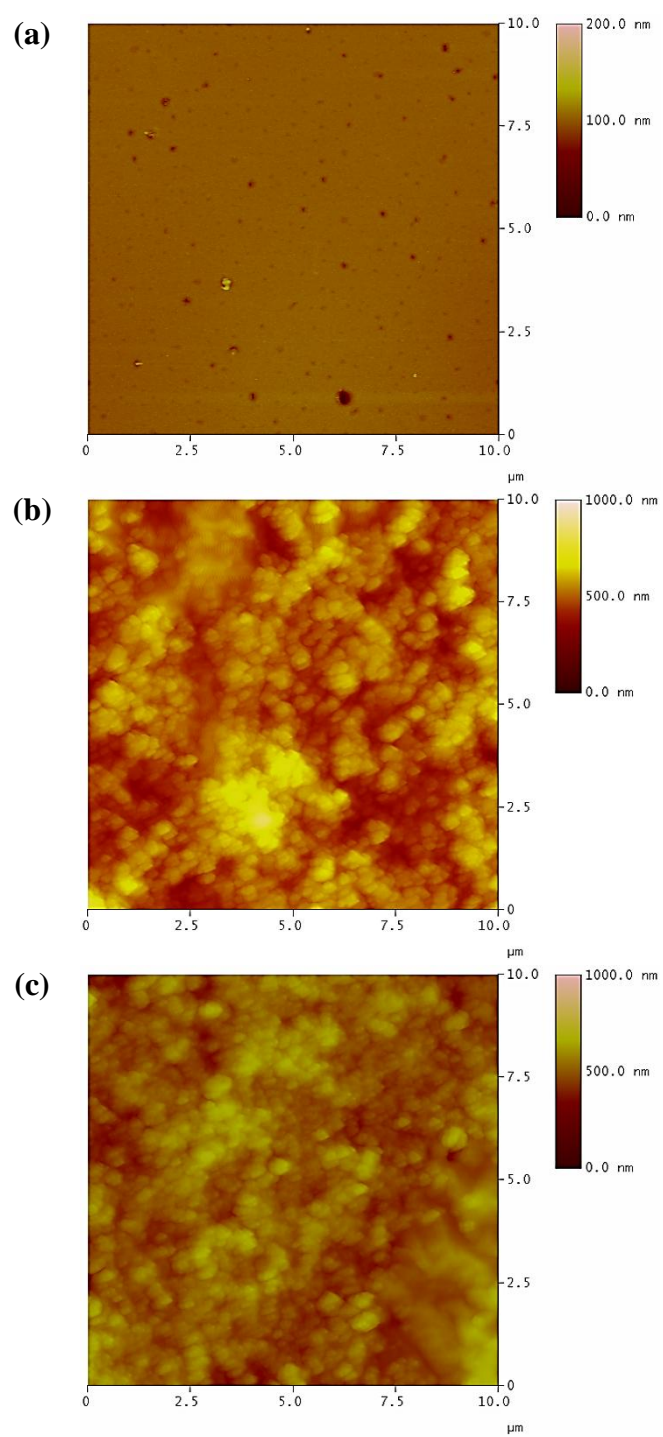


Fig. 3: AFM images obtained for: (a) starting PMMA matrix, (b) film of **2** (sample 1), and (c) film of **2** (sample 2).

4 Conclusion

In summary, the prepared and fully characterized new nickel(II) complex of unsymmetrical dianionic quadridentate organometallic salen-type Schiff base was successfully grafted onto a polymethylmetacrylate matrix upon *trans*-esterification. The two obtained polymer-anchored Ni(II) Schiff base complexes were identified by elemental analysis, solid-state infrared spectroscopy and cyclic voltammetry. Moreover, the AFM images obtained show that the grafting of complex **1** onto the PMMA matrix generates a homogeneous film that presents a considerable growth in the real surface area and a classic cauliflowers type morphology. These synthesized new polymeric materials may be suitable for a range of novel applications, as for instance in optoelectronics, and thus will require greater exploration to improve their properties.

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