

# Spectral Analysis of Azo Derivatives for their Colorimetric Response to some Special Metal Ions

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**Abstract:** The present study describes an efficient chromogenic probing ability possessed by an azo linkage that could sense Ni, Fe, and Co in the semi-aqueous medium. The chromogenic sensing properties of the four azo dyes were studied towards Fe(III), Co(II), and Ni(II) ions, the IR and UV-VIS spectral data revealed that the nitrogen and oxygen atoms of  $-N=N-$ ,  $C=O$  and  $-OH$  groups participated in bonding with the metal ions. Also, an obvious change in the color of the azo dyes A and B solution from yellow to dark brown in the case of  $Fe^{+2}$  metal ions and  $Co^{+2}$  and  $Ni^{+2}$  colorless solutions appeared yellowish, while the addition of other metal ions did not cause any color change. These results imply that the two azo dyes are viable, portable chromogenic chemosensors for the detection of Fe (III), Co (II), and Ni (II) ions in various biological and environmental fields.

**Keywords:** azo compounds; chromogenic; chemosensor; naked eye; colorimetric response, U.V. bands; characterization; spectral analysis.

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## 1. Introduction

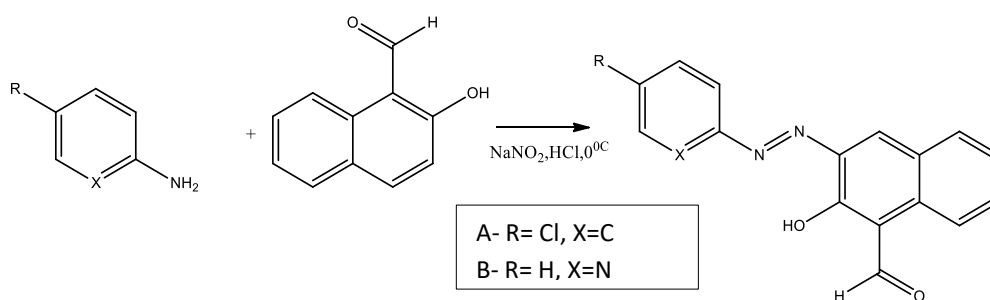
Azo dyes have usually been used as colorimetric sensors for their strong chromogenic behavior against analytes like metal cations or anions. [1, 2]. The remarkable receptor-ion interaction can cause the absorption band of azo dye to shift to a visible light region in the presence of a certain ion which makes azo compounds an efficient chromogenic sensor against various charged analytes and amino acids [3, 4]. Recently, we have reported sensing properties of azo-dye based on 2-hydroxy naphthaldehyde, 2-ter-butyl 4-methoxy phenol unit for colorimetric sensing of various cations; these are chelate dyes having complexing group adjacent to the chromophoric portion which binds metal strongly and imparts color change to the metal salts solution. Rawther & Nair also proposed from the FT-IR information that the OH group involves coordination along with azo linkage ( $N=N$ ) and the carbonyl group of the aromatic ring [5, 6]. Designing this substituted aniline derivative into azo-dye enhanced its chromogenic ability and enabled metal ion sensing in the semi-aqueous medium. This paper describes an efficient chromogenic probe possessing an azo linkage that could sense Nickel, Iron, and Cobalt in a semi-aqueous medium (ETOH:  $H_2O$ ; v/v 8:2) at pH 7.0. As the optical changes occurred within the range of the visible region, so naked-eye color changes are observed, making probe-A and B efficient sensors against the Nickel, Ferrous, and Cobalt metal ions.

## 2. Materials and Methods

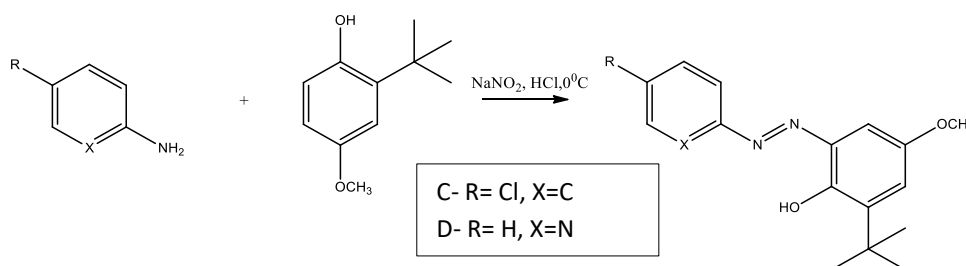
All reagents used for synthesis were obtained commercially and used without further purification. 2-hydroxy naphthaldehyde, 2-ter-butyl 4-methoxy phenol, and substituted aniline were the starting materials used. In the sensing analysis, all the metal cations were added in the form of their respective salts; likewise, iron, nickel, magnesium, mercury as their chlorides, and Zinc, cobalt, copper, lead were added as sulfates, manganese, and sodium were added as their acetates. Analytical grade solvents such as ethanol (EtOH) and HCl were purchased from Sigma Aldrich and used. Shimadzu UV-2600 UV-vis spectrophotometer was used to record UV-vis spectra. The IR spectra of the chemosensor were recorded on a Perkin Elmer FT-IR spectrometer in the range 4000–400  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ , 0.1 M solution of all compounds in mixed ethanol and 0.1 M solutions of all cations in  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  were prepared.

### 2.1. Synthesis of azo ligands.

The synthesis of azo compounds A-D is depicted in **Scheme 1 and 2**. The diazo-coupling [7] reaction of substituted aniline with 2-hydroxy naphthaldehyde, 2-ter-butyl 4-methoxy phenol results in the formation of Azo compounds A, B, C, and D.



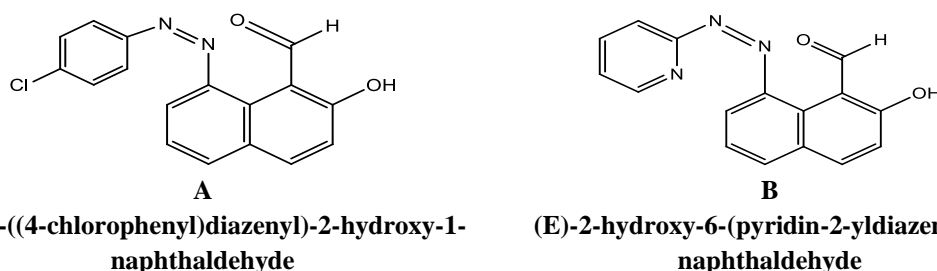
**Scheme 1.** Synthesis of Azo compounds A and B.



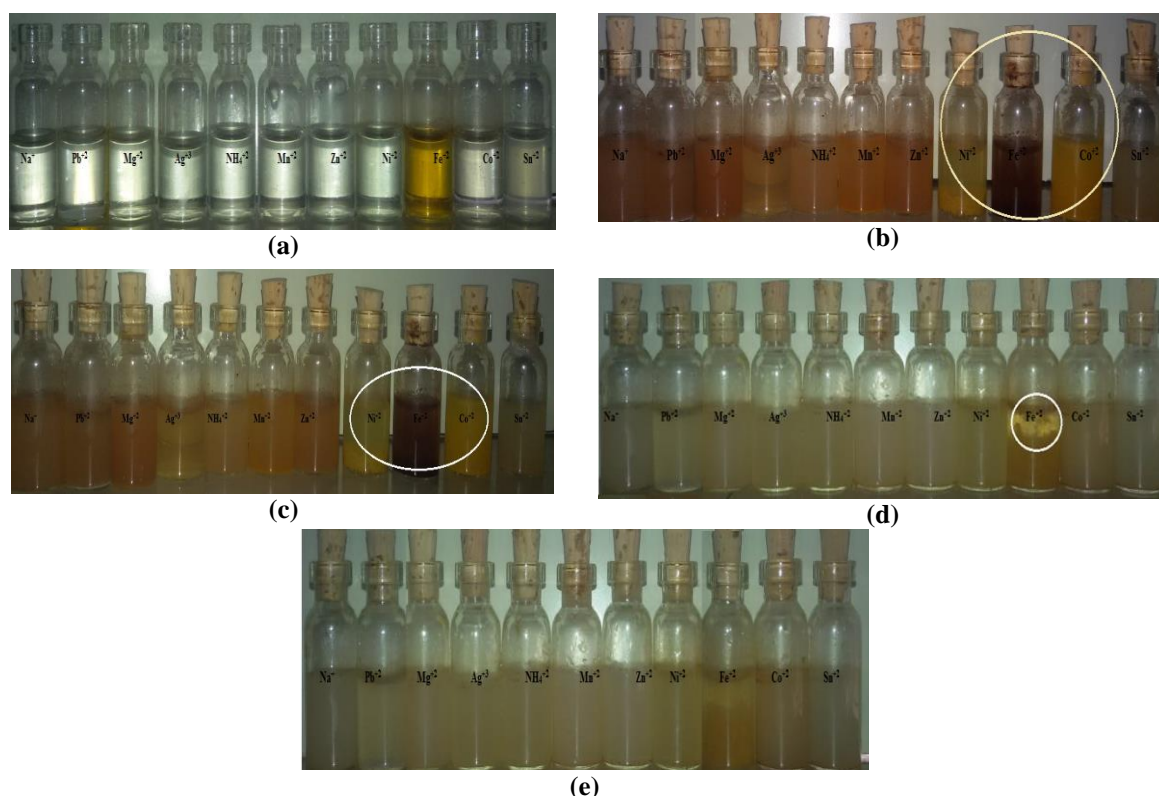
**Scheme 2.** Synthesis of Azo compounds C and D.

In our present experiments, azo solutions were gradually added to the solution of metal salts in aqueous ethanol. The Probing abilities of compounds A-D with metal ions were investigated by the UV-vis absorption technique and IR data.

#### 2.1.1. Structural view of azo derivatives.







**Figure 1.** Photographic view of chromogenic changes of probes A-D (a) Metal salts solution before addition of probing units. (b) Visual changes in salt solutions after addition of probe A. (c) Visual changes in salt solutions after addition of probe B. (d) Visual changes in salt solutions after addition of probe C. (e) Visual changes in salt solutions after addition of probe D.

### 3.4. Spectrometric studies.

#### 3.4.1. UV-Vis absorption spectral studies.

To further investigate the sensing properties of A-D, UV-vis titration for the complexation of A-D with, Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>2+</sup>, and Co<sup>2+</sup> were performed (Fig. 2a) shows the absorption spectra of A upon sequential addition in metal ions solutions such as Na<sup>+</sup>, Pb<sup>2+</sup>, Mg<sup>2+</sup>, Ag<sup>+</sup>, NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, Mn<sup>2+</sup>, Zn<sup>2+</sup>, Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>3+</sup>, Co<sup>2+</sup>, Sn<sup>2+</sup>. A exhibited a clear increase in absorption intensity at 316 nm and 358 nm with a significant bathochromic shift of 15-25nm and a distinct color change from yellow to dark brown, while for nickel and cobalt ions, it showed colorless to light yellow. The redshift indicated that metal ions (Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>2+</sup>, and Co<sup>2+</sup>) are complexed with the non-bonding electron pair of the oxygen atom of a hydroxyl group. Also, a small redshift in the absorption peak position is due to the complexation of metal ions with azo groups [10, 11]. The chemosensor A and metal ions coordination could enhance pi-delocalization, which is expected to reduce the energy of the p-p\* transition and therefore accounts for the appearance of a new absorption band at a longer wavelength (358 nm), resulting in the color change to dark brown color [12] and allowing for visual naked-eye detection [13].

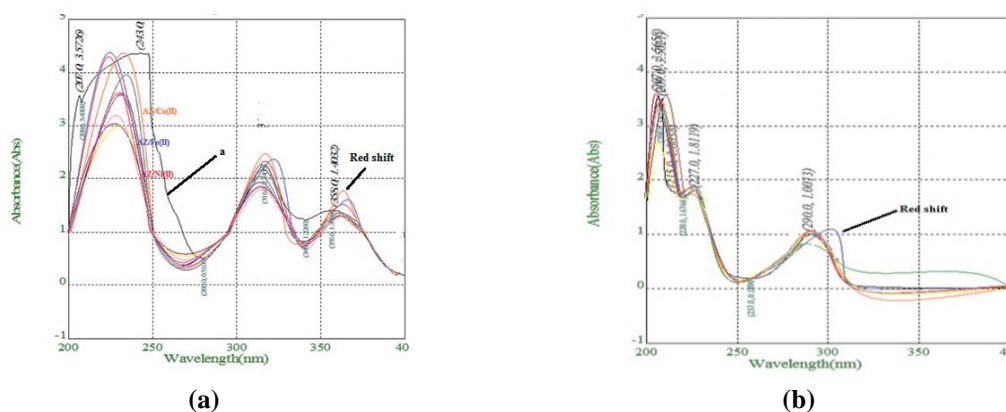
Although Fe<sup>2+</sup> ions induced smaller shifts in the absorption spectra of probe-B (Fig. 2b), The UV-vis spectrum of B exhibits the typical UV band at  $\lambda_{max}$  316 nm and a low energy band centered at  $\lambda_{max}$  357 nm, which is attributed to the n→ $\pi^*$ . The UV-vis study of B (Figure. 2) in the presence of the same metal ions under similar conditions Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>2+</sup>, and Co<sup>2+</sup>, ions showed a hyperchromic shift (i.e., 316 nm to 357 nm for Ni<sup>2+</sup>, Fe<sup>2+</sup>, and Co<sup>2+</sup>). In the case of compound C, there were no visual or spectrochemical changes were observed (Fig. 3a-c), while gradual addition of D in Fe<sup>2+</sup> ions generates a lower response in absorption band at 227 nm to

230 nm with an increased absorption intensity at 291nm (Fig. 3d). UV absorbance for Compounds A and B has validated the chromogenic sensing abilities; therefore A and B can be used as an alternative method for detecting  $\text{Ni}^{+2}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{+3}$ , and  $\text{Co}^{+2}$  ions in chemical and clinical applications.

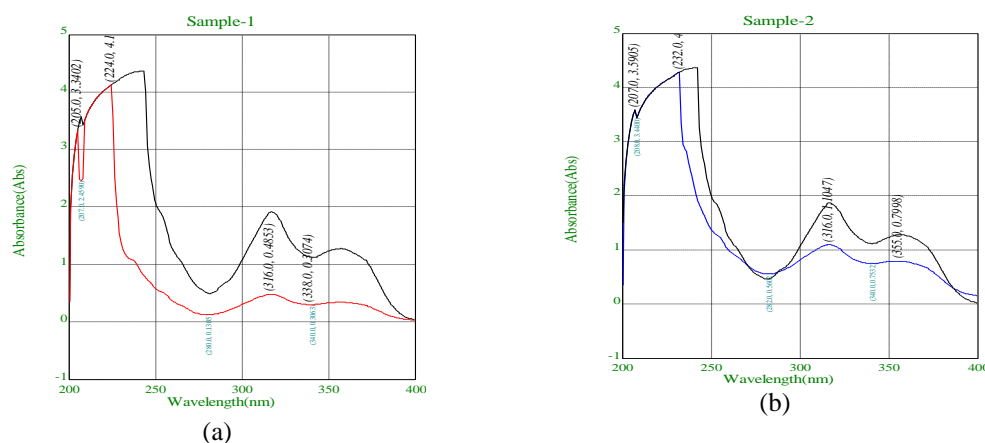
### 3.4.2. FTIR Spectral studies.

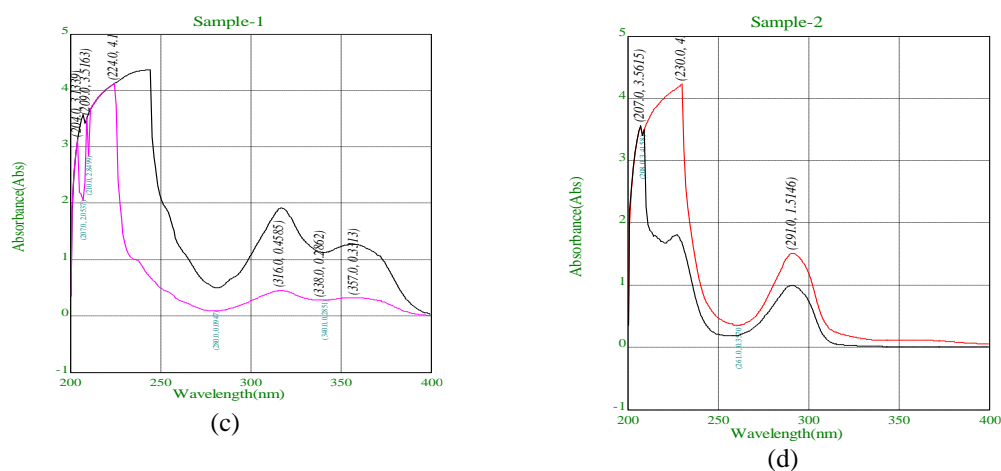
The main vibrational bands of the FTIR spectrum are assigned to the functional groups of the Azo dyes A and B. In the IR spectra of the complexes, the band in the region  $\sim 1700\text{-}1623\text{ cm}^{-1}$  gives a clear indication of the chelated C=O group suggesting the involvement of carbonyl oxygen of the naphthalene ring in the coordination with metal ions [14]. The strong absorptions at  $1450\text{-}1510\text{ cm}^{-1}$  and  $1730\text{-}1655\text{ cm}^{-1}$  are typical for  $\text{-N=N-}$  and C=O moieties, respectively [15]. The spectrum of the A shows strong bands at  $1520\text{-}1461, 3060,$  and  $1243\text{ cm}^{-1}$  that are assigned to the  $\nu(\text{N=N})$  and  $\nu(\text{O-H})$  phenolic and  $\nu(\text{C-OH})$  respectively [16, 17] (Table 1).

For complexing A/ $\text{Fe}^{+2}$ , the band for carbonyl ( $1623\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) and intramolecular hydrogen-bonded -OH group ( $3060\text{cm}^{-1}$ ) is disappeared, which confirms that Fe metal is coordinated with A through an oxygen atom of C=O and -OH group (Figure 4a), while in case of B/ $\text{Fe}^{+2}$  complex, the IR data shows a decrease in IR  $\nu(\text{N=N})$  from  $1461$  to  $1422\text{cm}^{-1}$  along with the appearance of a new band at  $3200\text{-}3250\text{ cm}^{-1}$  for -OH group which confirms coordination of B with Fe through N atom of  $\text{N=N}$  and O atom of C=O group [18] (Fig. 4a).



**Figure 2.** UV Spectra (a) UV absorbance peaks of Compound-A with respective  $\text{M}^{+2}$  solutions; (b) UV absorbance peaks of Compound-B with respective  $\text{M}^{+2}$  solution.





**Figure 3.** UV Spectra (a) UV spectra for C+Ni<sup>+2</sup> (b) UV spectra for C+Fe<sup>+2</sup> (c) UV spectra for C+Co<sup>+2</sup> (d) UV absorbance for D+Fe<sup>+2</sup>.

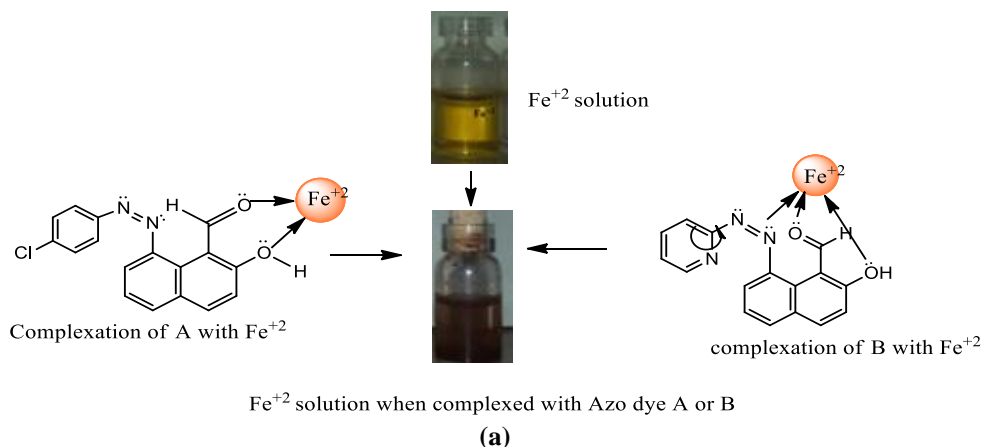
In A/Ni<sup>+2</sup> and B/ Ni<sup>+2</sup> coordination, [As per Table-1] there was no change in the frequency for chelated carbonyl band at 1623cm<sup>-1</sup> but an increase in N=N band frequency up to 1461cm<sup>-1</sup> for both of the complexes; in contrast, the intramolecular hydrogen bonding is as it is for A/Ni<sup>+2</sup> while for B/Ni<sup>+2</sup> it is disappeared with the appearance of the band at 3311cm<sup>-1</sup> which conclude that A does not form a bond with Ni ion through -OH and C=O group, while for B Ni ion formed a bond through N=N and -OH group (Fig. 4b).

In the case of A/Co<sup>+2</sup> and B/Co<sup>+2</sup> complex, the bands of ν (N=N) are shifted to lower frequencies from 1461 to 1388cm<sup>-1</sup> and 1422cm<sup>-1</sup> respectively; also the disappearance of IR band for intramolecular -OH bonding, these shifts confirm the involvement of all three hetero atoms of N=N, -OH and C=O groups in the coordination of Co<sup>+2</sup> with A and B (Fig. 4c).

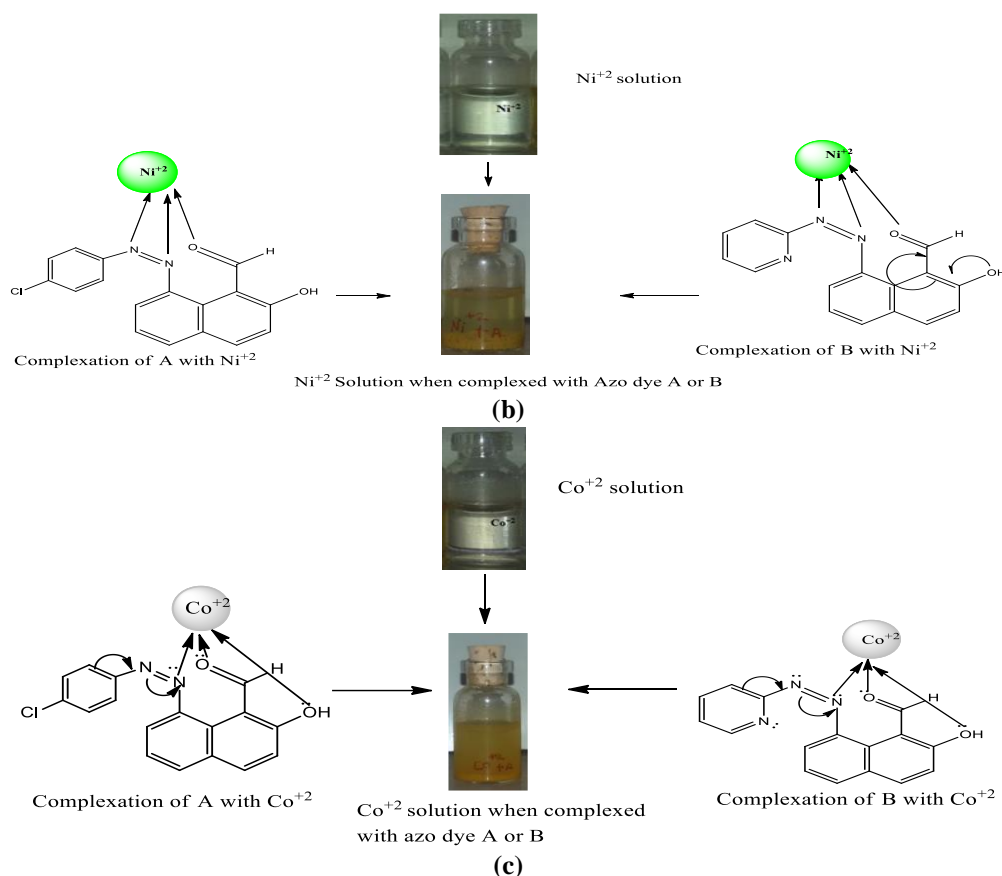
**Table 1.** IR frequencies for A/Ni<sup>+2</sup> and B/ Ni<sup>+2</sup> coordination.

| Molecular symbols  | ν C=O | ν N=N     | ν-OH                     | ν-C-H     | ν-C=C     | ν C-O |
|--------------------|-------|-----------|--------------------------|-----------|-----------|-------|
| A                  | 1623  | 1450-1520 | 3060<br>(intramolecular) | 2803-2886 | 1600-1620 | 1243  |
| A/Fe <sup>+2</sup> | ---   | 1461      | 3339                     | 2886      | 1578      | 1159  |
| A/Ni <sup>+2</sup> | 1623  | 1461      | 3054                     | 2886      | 1590      | 1159  |
| A/CO <sup>+2</sup> | 1623  | 1388-1455 | 3289                     | 2800-2900 | 1570-1590 | 1181  |
| B                  | 1623  | 1461      | 3060                     | 2886      | 1560-1600 | 1159  |
| B/Fe <sup>+2</sup> | 1620  | 1422      | 3200-3250                | 2890      | 1530      | 1187  |
| B/Ni <sup>+2</sup> | 1623  | 1461      | 3311                     | 2892      | 1600      | 1176  |
| B/CO <sup>+2</sup> | 1634  | 1422      | 3200-3400                | 2800-2850 | 1539      | 1181  |

<sup>1</sup>Table: IR frequencies of various functional groups on coordination of A/M<sup>+2</sup> and B/M<sup>+2</sup>







**Figure 4.** (a) Structural view of  $\text{Fe}^{+2}$  Sensing by Azo dye A and B; (b) Structural view of Sensing of  $\text{Ni}^{+2}$  by Azo dye A and B; (c) Structural view of sensing  $\text{Co}^{+2}$  by A and B.

#### 4. Conclusions

The free ligand and the isolated solid metal complexes were fully characterized based on FTIR and UV-Visible spectroscopic results. The two receptors out of four exhibit multiple and similar responses toward  $\text{Ni}^{+2}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{+3}$ , and  $\text{Co}^{+2}$  ions. The other competing ions,  $\text{Na}^{+}$ ,  $\text{Pb}^{+2}$ ,  $\text{Mg}^{+2}$ ,  $\text{Ag}^{+3}$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^{+2}$ ,  $\text{Mn}^{+2}$ ,  $\text{Zn}^{+2}$ ,  $\text{Sn}^{+2}$  were found insensible toward all four. The color changes indicate the metal's coordination with A and B. A exhibited a clear increase in absorption intensity at 316 nm and 358 nm with a significant bathochromic shift of 15-25nm while B in the presence of the same metal ions under similar conditions  $\text{Ni}^{+2}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{+2}$ , and  $\text{Co}^{+2}$ , ions showed a hyperchromic shift (i.e., 316 nm to 357 nm for  $\text{Ni}^{+2}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{+2}$ , and  $\text{Co}^{+2}$ ). The disappearance of the C=O band and the appearance of the new band at  $3339\text{cm}^{-1}$  for -OH reveals the formation of the A/ $\text{Fe}^{+2}$  complex. Chelated carbonyl band at  $1623\text{cm}^{-1}$  but increase in N=N band frequency up to  $1461\text{cm}^{-1}$  with the appearance of a new band at  $3311\text{cm}^{-1}$  for -OH group concludes mechanistic path of formation A/ $\text{Ni}^{+2}$  and B/ $\text{Ni}^{+2}$  coordination. Shifting to lower frequencies for the bands of  $\nu$  (N=N) shows the coordination of the A/ $\text{Co}^{+2}$  and B/ $\text{Co}^{+2}$  complex. The present paper reports on the characterization and their electronic absorption spectra of azo dyes and their copper (II), nickel (II), and cobalt (II) complexes which can be useful in understanding the applications of A and B diazo compounds as an alternative method for detection of  $\text{Ni}^{+2}$ ,  $\text{Fe}^{+3}$  and  $\text{Co}^{+2}$  ions in chemical and clinical applications.

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## Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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