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Elaboration of New Modified Electrodes (MEs) by Electropolymerization of Cu(II)-Schiff Base Complexes Bearing Pyrrole Moieties: Application in Electroreduction of Acetophenone and Carbon Dioxide

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Abstract

Novel functional Schiff base ligands bearing pyrrole moieties in their structures, L1:1-(3-Pyrrole-1-yl-propylimino-methyl)-naphthalen-2-ol, L2:1-(3-Pyrrole-1-yl-propylimino-methyl)-phenol and L3: 1-(3-Pyrrole-1-yl-phenylimino-methyl)-naphthalen-2-ol as well as their Cu(II) complexes, have been synthesized and characterized by means of common spectroscopic analysis methods such as FTIR, UV-Vis, ^1H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, GC-MS and thermogravimetric analysis (TGA). The complexes, along with their metallic centres, were electropolymerized by the cyclic voltammetry method on platinum (Pt) and indium tin oxide (ITO) substrates, so that new and original modified electrodes (MEs) could be obtained, i.e. ME Poly($\text{L}_i\text{-Cu}$)Pt and ME Poly ($\text{L}_i\text{-Cu}$)ITO ($i=1-3$). MEs obtained on ITO were characterized by FTIR spectroscopy and their morphology was investigated using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and elemental composition by EDX analysis. The catalytic activity of these modified electrodes was successfully evaluated using electroreduction reactions in aqueous media of organic substrates. The efficiency of acetophenone reduction was significantly improved by increasing the quantity of added substrate. The value of cathodic current intensity i_{pc} goes up from 7 to $42\mu\text{A}$ for substrate volume values varying from 0 to $40\mu\text{L}$, respectively. In addition, a significant increase of current values from $-70\mu\text{A}$ to $175\mu\text{A}$ was observed in the presence of a saturated solution of CO_2 .

Keywords Modified electrodes (MEs); Schiff bases; N-pyrrole ligands; Spectroscopy analysis; Electropolymerization; Catalytic activity.

1 Introduction

For many years, Schiff bases have been successfully used in coordination chemistry as ligands due to their simple synthesis and their wide range of chelating ability with several metal ions [1]. Nowadays, many of these Schiff bases and their transition metal complexes are successfully employed in a large number of applications. Indeed, they can be used in biological activities [2-3], as well as in sensors [4-5], energy storage devices, solar cells [6] and even in corrosion protection processes [7]. The Schiff base complexes have been investigated using electrochemical redox reactions, and they were proved to be very efficient in the fields of electrocatalysis [8-9] and catalysis for a large number of reactions [10].

On the other hand, the chemical modification of electrodes has become a rapidly growing area of research because of its importance in various domains, such as electro- and photo-catalysis, electro-synthesis, electro-analysis and molecular devices [11-15]. Chronologically, the concept of the modified electrode (ME) has attracted the attention of many researchers as soon as the first prototypes were produced by chemical modification of the metal surfaces. However, the first obtained electrodes were not very effective [16-17]. During the 1970s, the discovery of new conductive polymers, such as polypyrrole, polythiophene and polyaniline, was beneficial since it helped to develop some MEs by doping the aforementioned polymers, although their effectiveness was limited [18-20]. Later, other functional and polymerizable molecules were synthesized. These molecules have the ability to form organometallic complexes with transition metal ions, such as poly-M-phtalocyanines, porphyrines, polypyridyl metal complexes and tetraazamacrocycles [21-23]. These materials exhibit enhanced electrocatalytic activity for oxidation and reduction of various organic substrates as well as for the reduction of CO₂.

Polymer coatings have been used to deposit metal complexes on electrode surfaces. The redox polymer MEs have been employed in the catalysis of electrochemical reactions [24-33].

Among the complexes used one can mention those derived from Schiff bases ligands which are generally electropolymerized on various metal electrodes. Dahm and Peters [34] studied the catalytic reduction of halides on carbon electrodes modified with Ni (II) – salen complex. Other research studies were also conducted on poly (Metal-salen) [35]. However, the studies were more interesting when the metal complexes include pyrrole units. These materials were obtained by direct anodic oxidation of pyrrole moieties to yield good modified polymer electrodes. It should be noted that the ligand architecture plays a significant role in the synthesis of this kind of materials.

Only a few studies related to copper complexes of poly (N-alkyl pyrrole), containing Schiff bases, have been reported in literature so far such as electrochemical and spectroelectrochemical properties of copper (II) and Schiff-base complexes of 2-(3-pyrrole-1-yl-propylimino-methyl) phenol [36], or the synthesis and characterization of 6-[3'-N-pyrrole propoxy]-2-hydroxyacetophenone combined with 1,2-diaminoethane, which corresponds to a derivative of N-substituted pyrrole salicylaldehyde, along with their copper complexes [37-38]. For all these reasons, three new ligands were successfully synthesized and characterized, along with their copper (II) complexes that are based on Schiff bases bearing N-pyrrole unities in their structures. The electropolymerization of these monomers was achieved by cyclic voltammetry on platinum (Pt) and Indium tin oxide (ITO) supports to obtain new electrodes modified with polymer complexes. The polymer films on electrodes were characterized using techniques such as FTIR, SEM, and EDX. In addition, the catalytic activity was also successfully investigated in order to reduce both acetophenone and carbon dioxide on MEs obtained in the present study.

2 Experimental

2.1 Materials

Ethanol was purchased from Merck (absolute grade for analysis); hexane, acetone, diethyl ether and petroleum ether were purchased from Aldrich (p.a. grade solvents). Magnesium sulphate, sodium hydroxide, sodium chloride, Lithium aluminium hydride (LiAlH_4), copper acetate, N-(2-cyanoethyl) pyrrole (NCPy), 2-hydroxy-1-naphtaldehyde, salicylaldehyde and 1-(2-aminophenyl) pyrrole were obtained from Sigma Aldrich. All these reagents were used as received.

2.2 Methods

FTIR spectra were recorded in ATR mode using a Perkin Elmer Frontier model spectrometer between 4000cm^{-1} and 600cm^{-1} with a spectral resolution of 4cm^{-1} over 16 scans. Electronic spectra (UV-Vis) were obtained on a Varian Cary 100 UV-visible spectrophotometer, using Hellma Quartz cells (100-QS) exhibiting 10mm thickness.

^1H - and ^{13}C -NMR spectra were recorded in appropriate deuterated solvents (concentration 6mg/10mL) with tetramethylsilane as internal standard, using a Bruker AC 300MHz spectrometer. The Gas Chromatography/Mass Spectrometry (GC/MS) analysis was performed on a Perkin Elmer Clarus 680 gas chromatograph coupled with a Clarus 600T mass detector (PerkinElmer, Shelton, USA).

A Perkin Elmer Pyris1 thermogravimetric analyzer was used for recording thermogravimetric data of the ligands and complexes in a nitrogen atmosphere (20mL/min), applying a heating rate of $10^\circ\text{C}/\text{min}$.

The electrochemical experiments were carried out using Autolab (PGSTAT) potentiostat controlled by GPES software (version 4.9.005). Cyclic voltammograms were recorded using 5ml conventional cell with three electrode system. Working electrodes are disc platinum

(Metrohm) with diameter 3mm were polished with diamond past and rinsed with acetone and acetonitrile before using, and ITO-glass electrode with 100nm thickness and 50Ω as resistance were prepared in suitable size (electroactive area 1cm²) with counter electrode in platinum wire. All potentials are expressed versus the saturated Ag/AgCl electrode saturated with KCl. Nitrogen gas (pre-saturated with solvent) was bubbled vigorously the solution for 20min to ensure saturation (concerning the experiments conducted with CO₂, bubbling was carried out until saturation, and the pH value of the medium reached 3.5). Tetrabutylammonium hexafluorophosphate (TBAPF₆) and Tetrabutylammonium perchlorate (TBAClO₄) (Aldrich) were dried under vacuum at 100°C before use. Acetonitrile and DMF were dried over appropriate agents and distilled prior to use.

2.3 Synthesis of compounds

In general, the monomers were synthesized by reproducing the same synthesis protocol with appropriate aldehydes and amines. In the following the synthesis method of monomer L1 will be given, which represents the synthetic pathway of the other monomers as well. Their structures were also represented in **Fig. 1**.

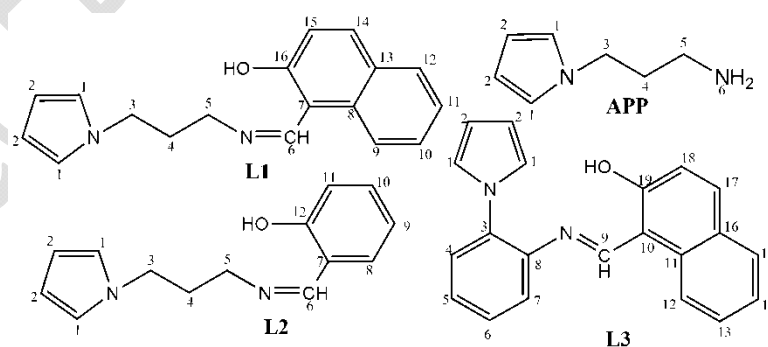


Fig. 1: Structures of 1-(2-aminophenyl) pyrrole (APP) and ligands L1, L2, and L3.

2.3.1 Synthesis of 1-(3-aminopropyl) pyrrole

1-(3-aminopropyl) pyrrole (APP) was prepared by reduction of 1-(2-cyanoethyl)-pyrrole with LiAlH_4 in dry diethyl ether as reported in literature [39].

The product appearance: light-yellow viscous oil, yield: 78.4%, refractive index: $n_{\text{D}(20^\circ\text{C})}=1.5217$.

FTIR (ATR) ν (cm^{-1}): 3369- 3292 (NH_2), 3090 (aromatic C-H stretch), 2950 and 2870 (aliphatic C-H stretch), 1503 (N-H out of plane deformation), 1300 (N-ring stretch), 1280 (C-N stretch) and 750 (C-H out of plane).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm): 6.55 (s, 2H^1 , C-H pyrrole), 6.04 (s, 2H^2 , C-H pyrrole), 3.87 (t, $^3J=6.94\text{Hz}$, 2H^3 , CH_2), 2.60ppm (t, $^3J=6.84\text{Hz}$, 2H^5 , CH_2), 1.80 (p, $^3J=6.88\text{Hz}$, 2H^4 , CH_2), 1.22 (s, 2H, NH_2).

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (75MHz, CDCl_3) δ (ppm): 120.53 (C^1 , pyrrole), 108.06 (C^2 , pyrrole) and 47.35 (C^3), 39.07 (C^5), 34.53 (C^4) aliphatic CH_2 carbons.

MS (ES^+): 124 (M^+), 81 ($\text{C}_5\text{H}_6\text{N}^+$, base peak). Accurate mass (ES^+): 124.145, calculated: 124.184.

2.3.2 Synthesis of 1-(3-Pyrrole-1-yl-propylimino-methyl)-naphthalen-2-ol (L1)

In a three-necked flask 10mmol (1.72g) of 2-hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde were dissolved in 15mL of absolute ethanol under thermal agitation, and 10mmol (1.24g) of APP was added using the same volume of absolute ethanol. The mixture was then kept under nitrogen atmosphere and heated under reflux ($\sim 78^\circ\text{C}$) for 3h. After cooling, the solvent was removed with a rotary evaporator and the crude product was purified by column chromatography using a mixture of petroleum ether-acetone (3:1) as eluent, revealing high purity of the compound.

The product appearance: brown viscous oil, yield: 82.1%.

FTIR (ATR) ν (cm^{-1}): 3300 (broad, OH aromatic), 3097 and 3055 (aromatic C-H stretch), 2965 and 2870 (aliphatic C-H stretch), 1630 (C=N), 1550, 1525 and 1490 (aromatic C-C stretch), 1357 (C-N stretch), 1270 (=C-OH phenolic), 825 and 720 (C-H out of plane).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ (ppm): 10.89 (s, 1H, OH^{16} phenolic), 8.89 (s, 1H, H^6 , HC=N), 7.99 (d, $J=8.32\text{Hz}$, 1H, H^{14} aromatic), 7.77 (d, $J=8.32\text{Hz}$, 1H, H^9 aromatic), 7.62 (m, 1H, H^{12} aromatic), 7.46 (ddd, $J=8.41$, 7.04, 1.47Hz, 1H, H^{10} aromatic), 7.24 (m, 1H, H^{11} aromatic), 6.82 (d, $J=9.38\text{Hz}$, 1H, H^{15} aromatic), 6.75 (s, 2H^1 , C-H pyrrole), 6.12 (s, 2H^2 , C-H pyrrole), 4.09 (t, $J=6.70\text{Hz}$, 2H^3 , CH_2), 3.60 (t, $J=6.77\text{Hz}$, 2H^5 , CH_2), 2.24 (p, $J=6.76\text{Hz}$, 2H^4 , CH_2).

$^{13}\text{C-NMR}$ (75 MHz, CD_3OD) δ (ppm): 180.68 (C^{16} , C-OH phenolic), 160.66 (C^6 , C=N), 139.84(C^{14}), 135.82(C^8), 130.18(C^{10}), 129.44(C^{12}), 127.32(C^{13}), 126.19(C^{11}), 123.84(C^{10}), 119.37(C^{15}), 109.84(C^7), all aromatic carbons, 121.52 (C^1 , pyrrole), 109.17 (C^2 , pyrrole), and 58.35 (C^3), 47.14 (C^5), 33.13 (C^4) aliphatic CH_2 carbons.

MS (ES^+): 278 (M^+), 198.241 ($\text{C}_{13}\text{H}_{12}\text{NO}^+$, base peak). Accurate mass (ES^+): 278.222, calculated: 278.142.

2.3.3 Synthesis of 1-(3-Pyrrole-1-yl-propylimino-methyl)-phenol (L2)

1-(3-Pyrrole-1-yl-propylimino-methyl)-phenol (L2) was prepared in the same manner as L1, with 10mmol (1.22g) of salicylaldehyde and an equivalent of 1-(3-aminopropyl) pyrrole (1.24g). The product appearance: dark orange viscous oil, yield: 78.8%.

IRTF (ATR) ν (cm^{-1}): 3350 (νOH aromatic), 3098 and 3060 ($\nu\text{C-H}$ aromatic), 2930 and 2875 ($\nu\text{C-H}$ aliphatic CH_2), 1626 (C=N), 1583, 1501 and 1465 ($\nu\text{C=C}$ aromatic), 1278 ($\nu\text{C-N}$), 1109 ($=\text{C-OH}$ phenolic), 750 and 720 (δ C-H out of plane).

$^1\text{H-NMR}$ (300 MHz, CD_3OD) δ (ppm): 10.00 (s, 1H, OH^{12} phenolic), 8.29 (s, 1H, H^6 , HC=N), 7.32 (dd, $J = 2.51$, 6.70 Hz, 1H, H^7 aromatic), 7.28 (dd, $J = 3.55$, 7.50 Hz, 1H, H^9

aromatic), 6.89 (m, 1H, H⁸ aromatic), 6.84 (m, 1H, H¹¹ aromatic), 6.66 (s, 2H¹, C-H pyrrole), 6.08 (s, 2H², C-H pyrrole), 3.96 (t, $J = 6.80$ Hz, 2H, H³, CH₂), 3.47 (t, $J = 7.32$ Hz, 2H, H⁵, CH₂), 2.08 (p, $J = 6.78$ Hz, 2H, H⁴, CH₂).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, CD₃OD) δ (ppm): 167.43 (C⁶, C=N), 138.71 (C¹², C-OH phenolic), 133.92 (C¹⁰), 132.7 (C⁸), 121.69 (C⁰⁷), 118.17 (C⁹), 116 (C¹¹), all aromatic carbons, 119.13 (C¹, pyrrole), 109.39 (C², pyrrole) et 55.90 (C³), 33.93 (C⁵), 18.37 (C⁴) aliphatic CH₂ carbons
MS (ES⁺): 228 (M⁺), 148.141 (C₉H₁₀NO⁺, base peak). Accurate mass (ES⁺): 228.138, calculated: 228,126.

2.3.4 Synthesis of 1-(3-Pyrrole-1-yl-phenylimino-methyl)-naphthalen-2-ol (L3)

1-(3-Pyrrole-1-yl-phenylimino-methyl)-naphthalen-2-ol (L3) was prepared in the same manner as L1, with 3.1mmol (0.53g) of 2-hydroxy-1-naphthaldehyde and an equivalent of 1-(2-aminophenyl) pyrrole (0.5g). The solvent used in this reaction was methanol. At the end of the reaction and after cooling, the precipitated product was filtered and washed with cold ethanol, and finally dried in vacuum.

The product appearance: white-yellow solid; yield: 48.5%; m_p =193°C (determined by DSC).

FTIR (ATR) ν (cm⁻¹): 3360 (broad, OH aromatic), 3064 (aromatic C-H stretch), 1625 (C=N), 1510, 1463 and 1420 (aromatic C-C stretch), 1310 (C-N stretch), 1240 (=C-OH phenolic), 812 and 742 (C-H out of plane).

¹H-NMR (300 MHz, acetone-D₆) δ (ppm): 9.76 (s, 1H, H⁹, HC=N), 8.09 (d, $J=8.6$ Hz, 1H, H¹² aromatic), 7.86 (d, $J=8.50$ Hz, 2H, H^{4,15} aromatic), 7.61 (d, $J=7.70$ Hz, 1H, H¹³ aromatic), 7.44-7.34 (m, 3H, H^{14,15,7} aromatic), 7.19-6.99 (m, 4H, 2C-H²pyrrole, H^{17,6} aromatic), 6.56 (m, 2H, C-H² pyrrole 2H), 5.28 (s, 1H, OH¹⁹).

¹³C-NMR (75 MHz, acetone-D₆) δ (ppm): 157.68(C⁹, C=N), 140.16(C¹⁹, C-OH phenolic), 138.52(C⁸), 134.78(C¹⁷), 130.67(C³), 130.65(C¹⁶), 129.76(C¹¹), 19.51(C¹⁰), 128.36(C⁷),

128.15(C¹⁵), 127.95(C¹²), 125.57(C¹³), 124.81(C¹⁴), 123.19(C⁶), 122.66(C¹, pyrrole), 120.86(C⁵), 118.98(C¹⁸), 117.44(C⁴), 110.13(C², pyrrole).

MS (ES⁺): 312 (M⁺), 311.230 (C₃₁H₁₅N₂O⁺, base peak). Accurate mass (ES⁺): 312.255, calculated: 312.365.

2.3.5 Synthesis of the complexes

The copper complexes (L1-Cu, L2-Cu and L3-Cu) were prepared as follows: A warm solution of Cu(CH₃COO)₂ (0.008mol) in 15mL of methanol was added to an absolute ethanol solution (15mL) of desired ligand (0.016mol) and the mixture was stirred at refluxed temperature for 1h. The mixture was cooled in an ice bath for 2h and then kept at room temperature for 24h until precipitation of the solid product, which was filtered, washed with anhydrous cold ethanol, and finally dried in vacuum.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Electronic spectra

Table 1 illustrates some spectroscopic data of L1, L2 and L3 from UV-visible spectroscopy analysis in methanol at room temperature. In general, the bands observed in the range from 225 to 320nm can be assigned to the low energy transition of $\pi \rightarrow \pi^*$ aromatic rings. The band beyond 330nm can be attributed to the $n \rightarrow \pi^*$ transition (excitation of electrons of the azomethine group).

Electronic data		
λ_{nm} (ϵ , mole ⁻¹ .cm ⁻¹) Solvent : methanol, room temperature		
L1	L2	L3
235 (44973)	225 (18810)	234 (65217)
306 (15661)	254 (16398)	266 (19304)
331 (08783)	315 (05205)	290 (14261)
401 (16613)	410 (01125)	307 (12000)
417 (17121)		332 (08174)

Table 1: UV-Visible spectroscopic data of L1, L2 and L3 ligands.

The Ar-OH band has an acid character because of the high resonance (delocalized π -electron system), and can easily establish intermolecular hydrogen bonding with the azomethine groups. The formation of keto-enol equilibrium is thus expressed in all media by the dual band in the range from 395 to 435nm (**Fig. 2**), for L2 it can be estimated that there is keto-enolic equilibrium due to the presence of the band at 410nm with predomination of enolic

form ($A_{\text{ketone}}/A_{\text{enol}} = 0.216$). Absorption bands represent maxima at 401 and 417nm for ligand L1 with an important ϵ (17121), which is explained by tautomeric phenol-quinone equilibrium valid in different solvents ($A_{\text{quinole}}/A_{\text{enol}} = 1.030$).

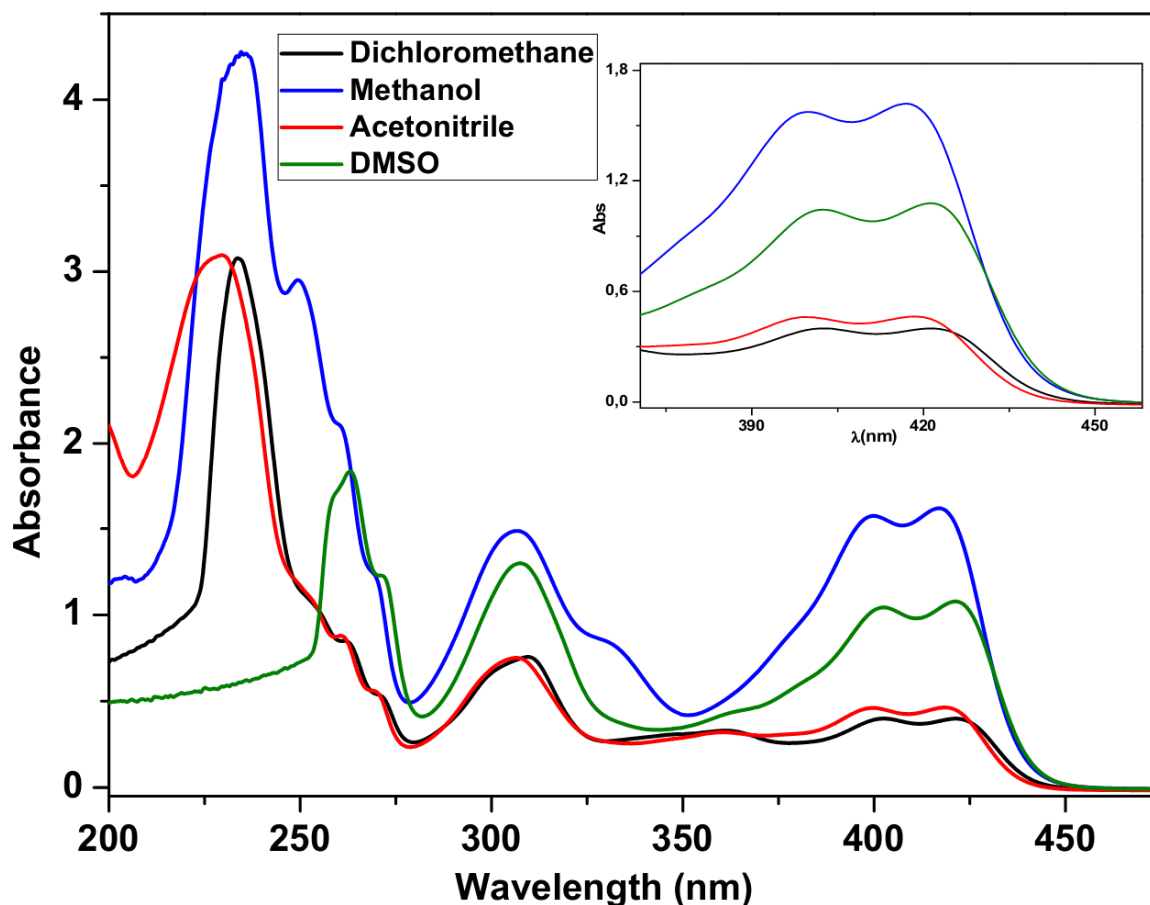


Fig. 2: Electronic spectra of L1 in different solvents.

The electronic absorption spectra of the three copper (II) Schiff base complexes in the UV-visible region were measured in CH_2Cl_2 , THF, and DMSO. The spectra were found to be rather similar; in general intense transitions between 240-330nm can be associated to intraligand transitions $\pi-\pi^*$, and in the range of 360-400nm, $n-\pi^*$ transitions of the Schiff bases can be observed. The wavelength values recorded for the complexes (**Table 2**) are shifted compared to the values obtained for the ligands, due to the coordination effect. Indeed,

Metal-ligand charge transfer (MLCT) transitions accompanied with low intensities of wavelength maxima at 622, 584 and 643nm in CH₂Cl₂, (similar behavior for other solvents) were attributed to d→d transitions for L1-Cu, L2-Cu, and L3-Cu, respectively [40–42]. The UV–visible absorption bands confirm the complexation of different ligands with the metal ion.

Complexes	Electronic data		
	λ_{\max} (nm)		
	CH ₂ Cl ₂	THF	DMSO
[L1-Cu]	239(1.48), 316(0.78), 381(0.34), 400(0.31), 622(0.106)	221(2.05), 293(0.49), 306(0.30), 405(0.031), 641(0.117)	263(1.51), 311(0.94), 382 (0.45), 401 (0.40), 603(0.205)
[L2-Cu]	242(2.60), 272(1.35), 302 (0.61), 365(0.55), 584(0.062)	227(2.60), 270(0.71), 305(0.45), 360 (0.30), 570(0.210)	270(1.21), 302(1.48), 362(1.48), 580(0.216)
[L3-Cu]	255(1.41), 327(0.93), 387(0.38), 406(0.33), 643(0.088)	311(1.13), 377(0.89), 394(0.85), 438(0.38), 606(0.165)	265(0.86), 309(0.66), 376(0.32), 397(0.28), 652(0.126)

Table 2: UV-Visible data recorded for L1-Cu, L2-Cu and L3-Cu.

3.2 FTIR spectra

FTIR spectra of ligands L1, L2 and L3, show strong sharp bands at 1630, 1626 and 1625cm⁻¹, respectively, which are characteristic for C=N stretching vibrations. The broad absorption band at 3200–3500cm⁻¹ corresponds to the hydrogen bonded hydroxyl stretching vibration. Upon complexation, the azomethine group (C=N) stretching band undergoes a negative shift of 7 to 15cm⁻¹ (**Fig. 3** and **Table 3**); which may be attributed to the coordination of the nitrogen atom of the imine group to the metal center (Cu²⁺). The formation of the M-N bond

(metal-nitrogen) is confirmed by the appearance of the ν (MN) bands in the $620\text{-}650\text{cm}^{-1}$ region in agreement with the literature [43-44].

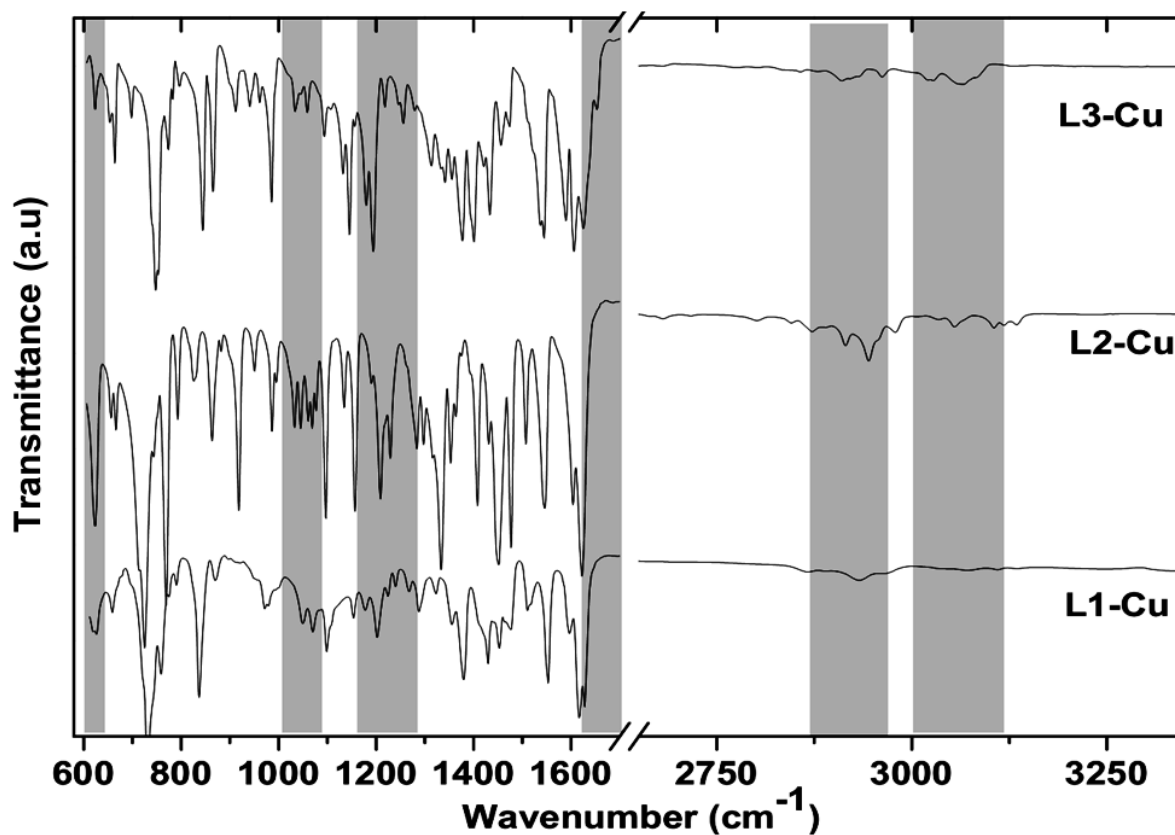


Fig. 3: FTIR spectra of L1-Cu, L2-Cu and L3-Cu.

Compounds	$\nu(\text{OH})$ (cm^{-1})	$\nu(\text{C}=\text{N})$ (cm^{-1})	$\nu(\text{MN})$ (cm^{-1})
L1	3300	1630	-
Cu-L1	-	1607	645
L2	3350	1626	-
Cu-L2	-	1615	618
L3	3360	1625	-
Cu-L3	-	1617	657

Table 3: FTIR spectral data for ligands and their complexes.

3.3 Thermogravimetric analysis

Thermogravimetric analysis (TGA) of synthesized compounds and their copper (II) complexes provided additional information regarding their thermal stabilities and thermal behavior. **Fig. 4a** presents TGA results for L1, L2 and L3, showing that the compounds exhibit a good thermal stability with a maximum thermal decomposition at 220°C (estimated from derivative curves). This stability can be explained by the presence of intermolecular hydrogen bonds in these salicylaldehyde and 2-hydroxynaphthaldehyde compounds.

From the thermograms of L₁-Cu and L₂-Cu complexes, it is possible to detect two steps of the degradation process. The first one starts at 25°C to above 300°C, with the consumption of 50% of the material at the inflection point, which implies the absence of coordination molecules, like hydration water molecules, in the structure of the complexes. Beyond 300°C, the organic entity is easily degraded. This stage is followed by another one, with the consumption of 35% of the remaining material at the inflection point. This percentage is related to the formation of entities, such as copper oxide (metal residues) [45]. Similar observations were made about the L₃-Cu complex but in the first stage, a weight reduction of 8% was found between 25 and 200°C: this may be attributed to the loss of hydration water molecules (**Fig. 4b**).

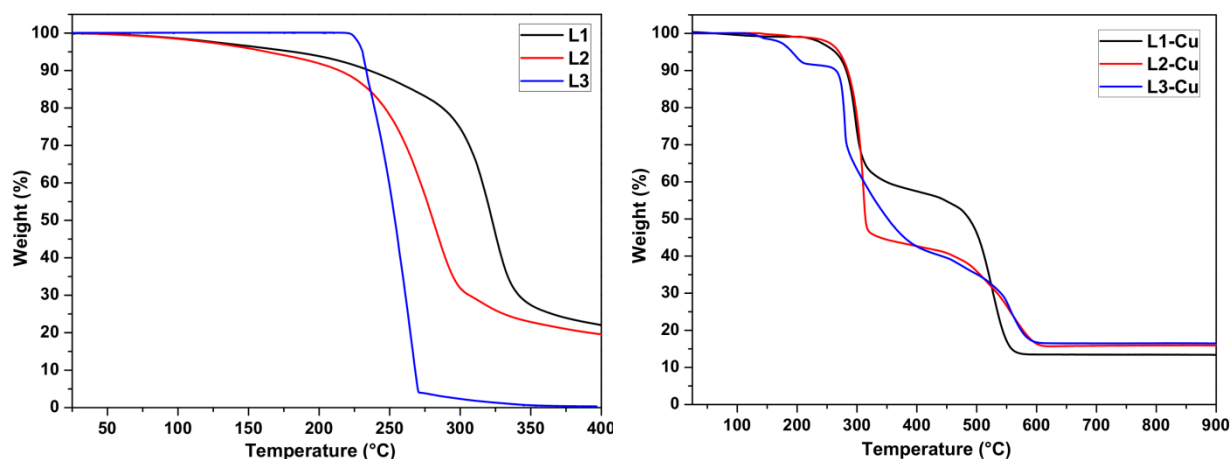


Fig. 4: (a) TGA results from ligands L1, L2 and L3 (b) and their Cu(II) complexes under nitrogen atmosphere at heating rate of 10°C/min.

3.4 Electrochemical characterization of pyrrole-Cu(II) Schiff base complexes

The investigation of the electrochemical behavior of the L1-Cu, L2-Cu and L3-Cu complexes by cyclic voltammetry represents an important step in this study, since it allows the determination of different redox couples of these complexes as well as different oxidation potentials which will be used in the polymerization step and ME elaboration.

The electrochemical response of L1-Cu is shown in **Fig. 5** which was found to be similar to that found for the two other copper complexes. L1-Cu was studied by cyclic voltammetry in acetonitrile solution of TBAPF₆ (0.1M) with a scan rate of 100 mV/s, exploring the potential ranging from -1.80V to +1.60V on platinum and ITO work electrodes for all complexes.

The voltammogram of **Fig. 5** of L1-Cu (II) complex on the platinum electrode exhibits five oxidation peaks: $E_{pa1} = -0.743V$, $E_{pa2} = -0.171V$ and $E_{pa3} = +0.396V/Ag/AgCl$, respectively. As already reported for Cu(II) complexes, the first wave is ascribed for Cu(I)/Cu(0), the second to Cu(II)/Cu(I), and the third one may be attributed to the Cu(III)/Cu(II) for oxidation of the central metal in the complex. The wave at $E_{pa4} = +1.147V$ corresponds to the oxidation of the pyrrole motif, the last wave at $E_{pa5} = +1.437V$ refers to the oxidation of the azomethine

function of the Schiff base. These results are similar to those reported in the literature [37, 46-47].

For the return sweep presented in **Fig. 5**, three main reduction waves were observed $E_{pc1} = -0.966\text{V}$, $E_{pc2} = -0.629\text{V}$ and $E_{pc3} = -0.172\text{V}$, the first can be associated to reduction $\text{Cu(I)} + 1\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu(0)}$ species followed by the second $\text{Cu(II)} + 1\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu(I)}$, and the third peak corresponds to reduction $\text{Cu(III)} + 1\text{e}^- \rightarrow \text{Cu(II)}$ of the central metal in the complex. A further reduction broad-shaped peak is observed in the positive potential range between +1.2 and +1.5 V/Ag/AgCl, which corresponds to the reduction of the oxidized azomethine function in the E_{pa5} wave.

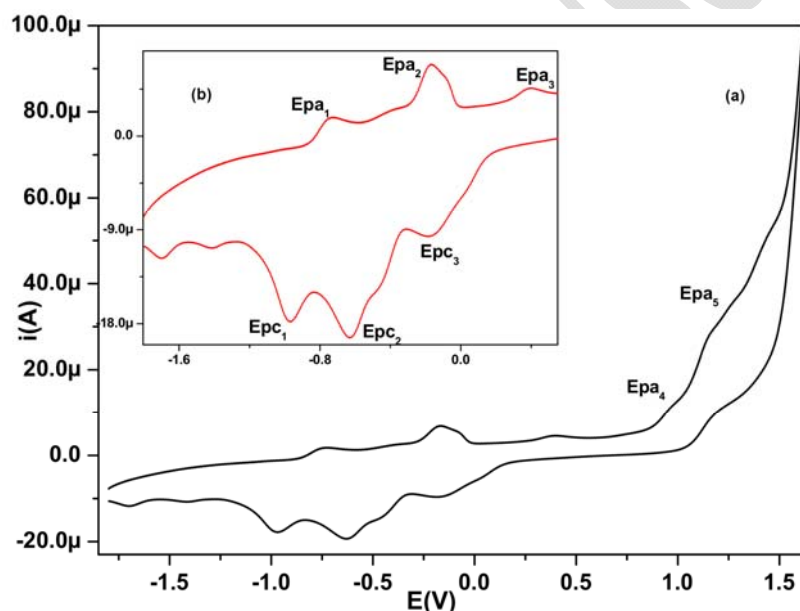


Fig. 5: Voltammetric scan of the L1-Cu ligand (10mM), recorded on Pt electrode (\varnothing 3mm) in acetonitrile solution TBAPF_6 (0.1M) at scan rate 100mVs^{-1} (a) general and (b) negative potential scan.

The electrochemical behavior of the L2-Cu and L3-Cu complexes, investigated under the same conditions on Pt electrode, are similar to those found in the case of the first complex with some shifts in the potential values (cf. **Table 4**).

Compounds	Oxidation (E_{pa})					Reduction (E_{pc})		
L1-Cu	-0.743	-0.171	+0.396	+1.147	+1.437	-0.966	-0.629	-0.172
L2-Cu	-0.932	-0.061	+0.520	+1.191	+1.405	-1.232	-0.906	-
L3-Cu	-0.523	-0.153	+0.462	+0.892	+1.454	-0.930	-	-0.174

Table 4: Cyclic voltammetry data (Pt work electrode). Compounds: 1mM in acetonitrile, TBAPF₆ (0.1M), E-values (V vs Ag/AgCl sat) E_{pa} and E_{pc} represent anodic and cathodic peak potentials, respectively.

The electrochemical responses of the copper complexes were also studied using an ITO electrode, under the same conditions, in acetonitrile, at a scan rate of 100 mVs⁻¹. In general, almost the same redox processes were observed: Cu(I)/Cu(0), Cu(II)/Cu(I) and Cu(III)/Cu(II), with pyrrole and azomethine oxidative peaks, and two reduction peaks were observed as shown in **Table 5**. The main difference with the results obtained on Pt concerns the current intensities (peak heights) which are important when an ITO electrode was used, mainly due to the nature of the material (conductivity), and the surface area ($A=1\text{cm}^2$); the second difference is related to the displacement of the potential values which were shifted considerably.

Compounds	Oxidation (E_{pa})					Reduction (E_{pc})		
L1-Cu	-1.061	-0.341	+0.214	+0.802	+1.357	-1.371	-0.951	- 0.376
L2-Cu	-1.071	-0.734	+0.529	+1.046	+1.531	-1.674	-0.936	-
L3-Cu	-0.682	-0.122	+0.439	+1.213	+1.431	-1.007	-	-0.493

Table 5: Cyclic voltammetry data on ITO work electrode. Compounds: 1mM in acetonitrile, TBAPF₆ (0.1M), E-values (V vs Ag/AgCl sat). E_{pa} and E_{pc} stand for anodic and cathodic peaks potentials, respectively.

3.5 Electropolymerisation of complexes and achievement of ME

The electrochemical polymerization of the three copper complexes was achieved by cyclic voltammetry, applying a scan rate of 100 mV/s, using an acetonitrile solution with TBAPF₆ (0.1M) as electrolyte support, on Pt and ITO electrodes. After the electropolymerization procedure, three new MEs were obtained for each support, i.e. ME-poly (L_i-Cu)-Pt and ME-poly (L_i-Cu)-ITO, with i = 1, 2 and 3.

The first polymerization experiment was carried out with the L1-Cu complex on Pt electrode taking into account the previously determined oxidation potential of the pyrrole motif, E_{pa4} = +1.147V. A decrease of the peak current i occurred during repeated potential scans between -0.25V and +1.25V and did not yield any film (**Fig. 6**). This result was probably related to an over-oxidation of the polypyrrole matrix [37].

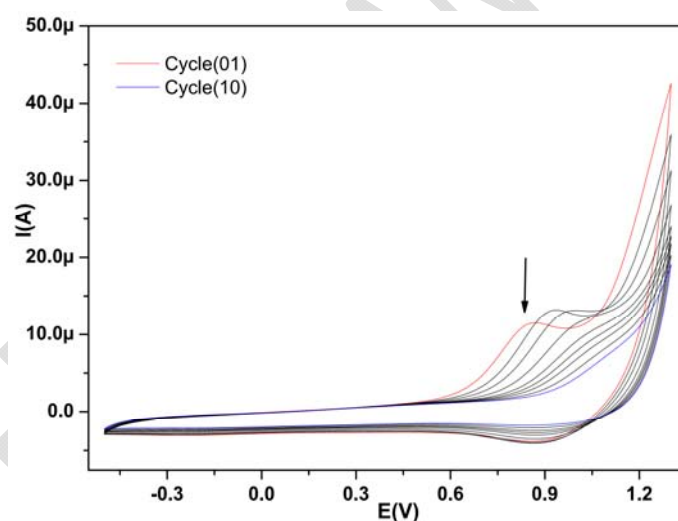


Fig. 6: Cyclic voltammograms showing electrodeposition test of poly-[L1-Cu] onto a platinum electrode in acetonitrile solution TBAPF₆ (0.1M) at scan rate 100mV/s applying 10 scans between +1.25 and -0.25 V.

For this reason, and applying the same work conditions, the electropolymerization of 1mM (L1-Cu) was achieved by application of repetitive voltage cycles in a reduced potential range

between -1.80V and +0.65V. The voltammograms on **Fig. 7a** display a continuous growth of the values of the anodic (i_{pa}) and cathodic (i_{pc}) current magnitudes, with a current jump of $\Delta i \approx 15\mu A$ between the first and the last cycle, hence confirming the build-up of the attractive Poly (L1-Cu) film on the Pt-electrode surface. Moreover, the polymer formation was corroborated by the appearance of a new reduction wave of polypyrrole at +0.25V. Likewise, the two other monomers (L2-Cu) and (L3-Cu) were electrodeposited on Pt and the corresponding ME-Poly (L2-Cu)-Pt and ME-Poly (L3- Cu)-Pt were obtained, as illustrated in **Fig. 7b** and **c**.

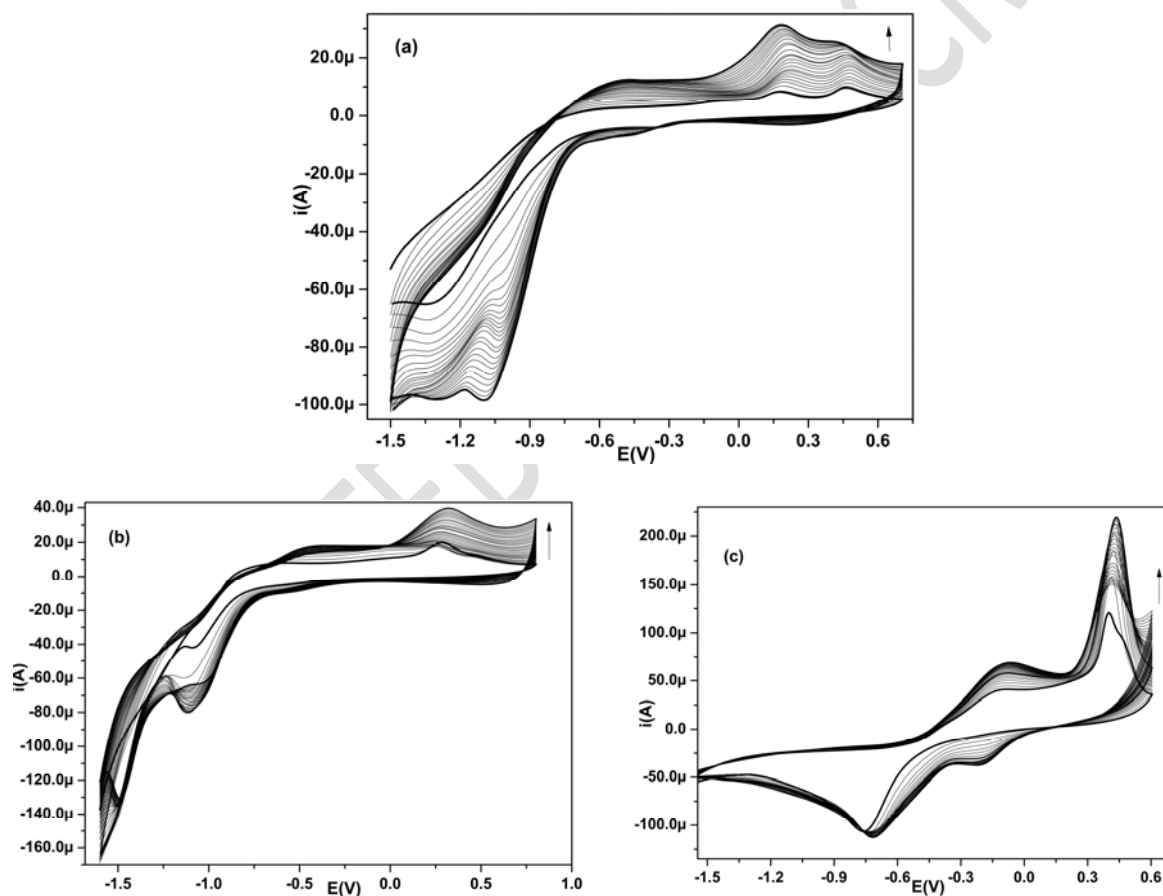


Fig. 7: Cyclic voltammograms of evolution of the electrodeposition applying 25 scans, at scan rate 100mV/s in acetonitrile-TBAPF₆ (0.1M) on Pt electrodes (3mm \varnothing): (a) Poly (L1-Cu), (b) Poly (L2-Cu), (c) Poly (L3-Cu) films.

Once the Poly (L_i -Cu) ($i=1,2$ and 3) films were electrodeposited on the Pt-electrode, the obtained ME-poly (L_i -Cu)-Pt were rinsed with ultra pure water and acetonitrile; and then stored in the same solution (a fresh electrolytic solution without monomer). The recorded cyclic voltammograms were gathered in **Fig. 8**. For all ME, one observes the same redox system of polypyrrole matrix.

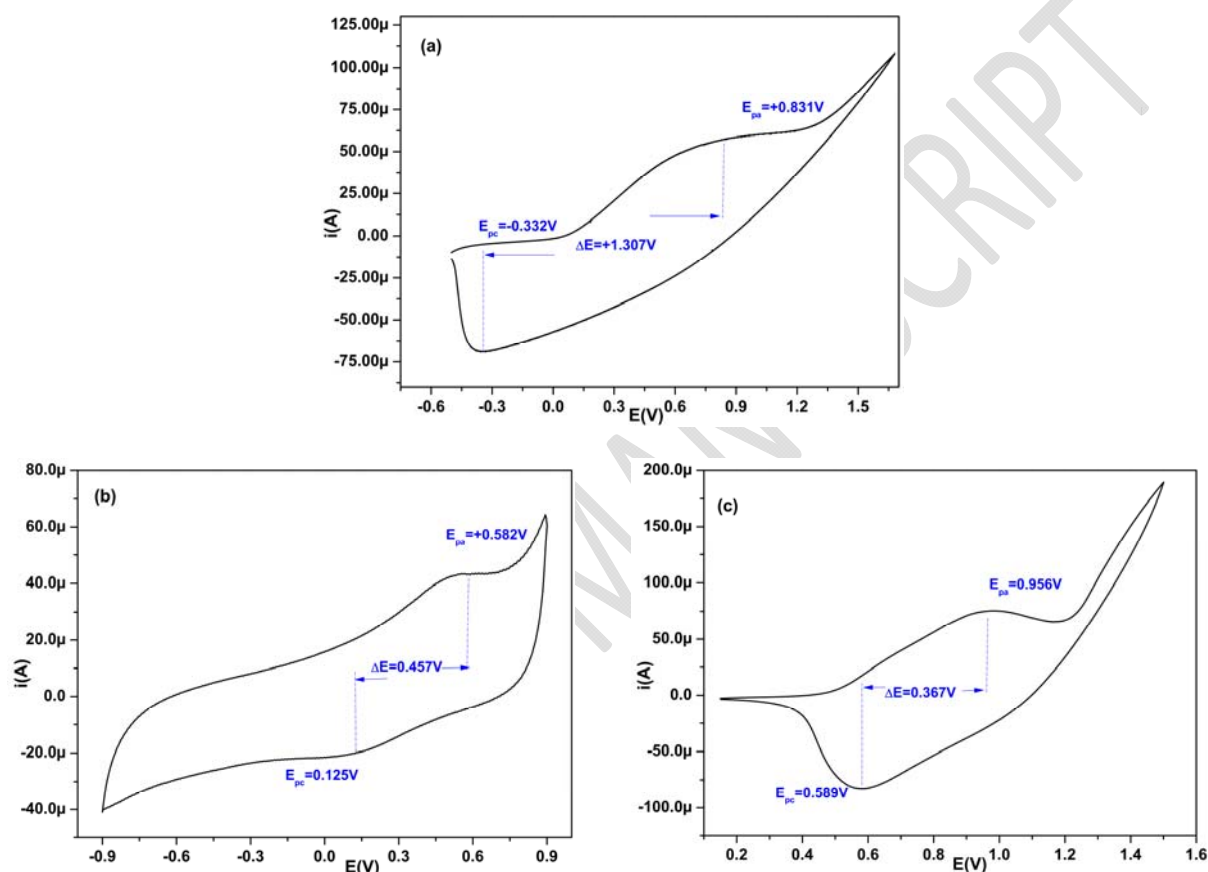


Fig. 8: Voltametric scans after electrode transfer in acetonitrile TBAPF₆ (0.1M) for ME onto platinum at scan rate 50 mV/s : (a) ME (L1-Cu)Pt, (b) ME (L2-Cu)Pt, (c) ME (L3-Cu)Pt.

Similarly, poly (L_1 -Cu), poly (L_2 -Cu) and poly (L_3 -Cu) were electrodeposited, under the above mentioned conditions, on optically transparent ITO electrodes ($A=1\text{cm}^2$), with a 1mM monomer concentration. Three new ME were elaborated; these are ME-poly (L_i -Cu)-ITO, with $i = 1, 2$ and 3 . The same observations are made in the case of Pt electrodes. The growth

of polymer films was evidenced by continuously increasing values of the current peaks. The polymers electrodeposited on the MEs were found to be very stable and showed good adherence (**Fig. 9**).

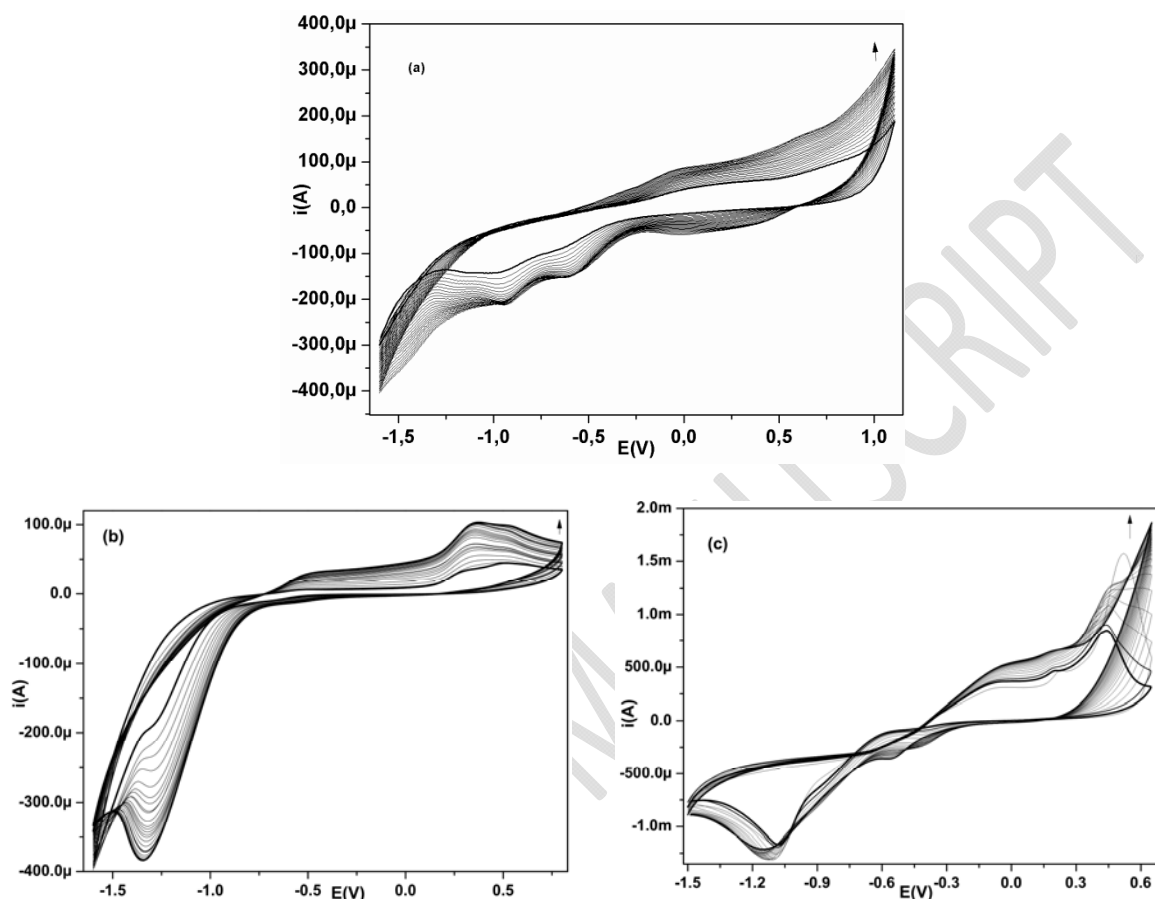


Fig. 9: Cyclic voltammograms of evolution of the electrodeposition with 25 scans, at scan rate 100mV/s in acetonitrile-TBAPF₆ (0.1M) on ITO electrodes ($A=1\text{cm}^2$): (a) Poly (L1-Cu), (b) Poly (L2-Cu), (c) Poly (L3-Cu).

Like ME obtained on platinum, the obtained ME-poly (L_i -Cu)-ITO were rinsed with ultra pure water and acetonitrile; and then stored in the same solution (a fresh electrolytic solution without monomer). Cyclic voltammograms ME-poly (L_i -Cu)-ITO are presented in **Fig. 10**.

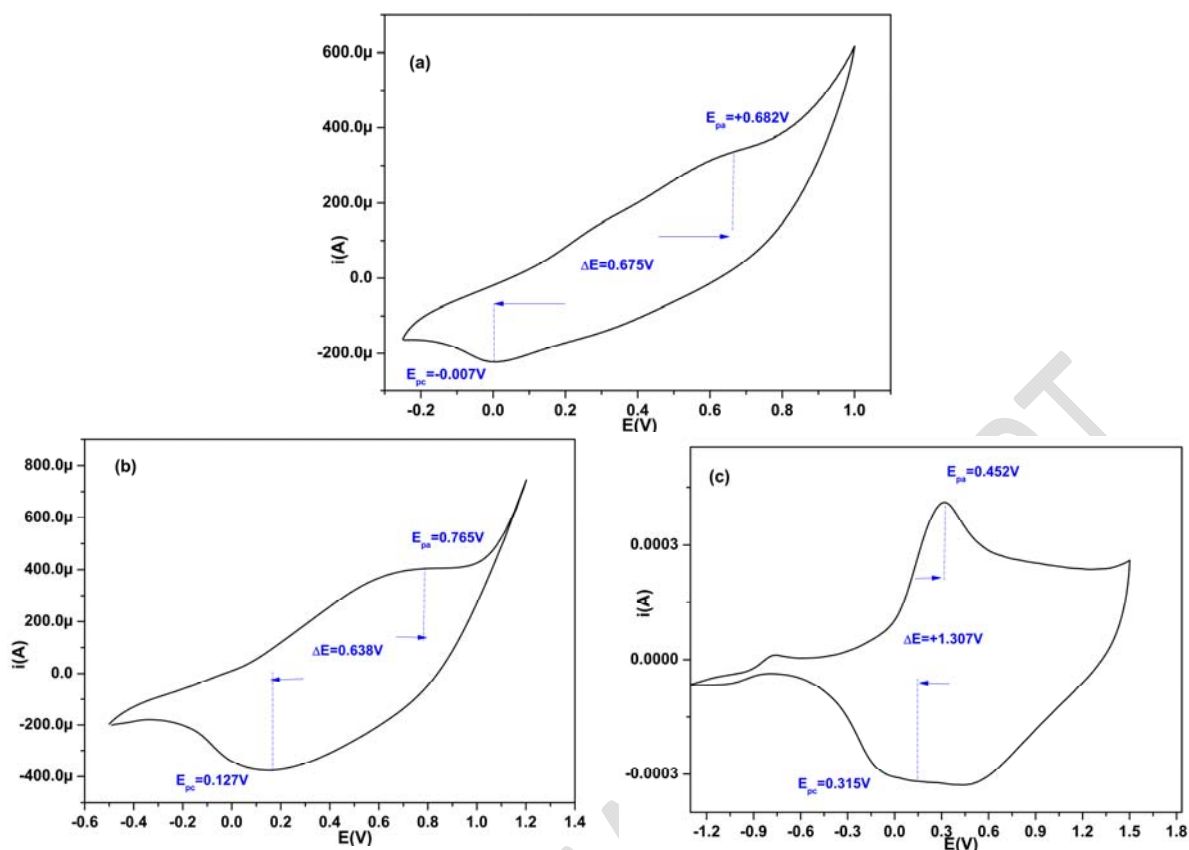


Fig. 10: Voltametric scans after electrode transfer in acetonitrile TBAPF₆ (0.1M) for ME onto ITO at scan rate 50 mV/s : (a) ME (L1-Cu)ITO, (b) ME (L2-Cu)ITO, (c) ME (L3-Cu)ITO.

3.6 Characterization of Poly (L_i-Cu)-ITO films

The characterization of the obtained poly(complexes) films onto ITO-substrates was undertaken by FTIR spectroscopy, and their morphology was observed by SEM coupled to EDX, allowing to obtain the elemental analysis.

3.6.1 FTIR spectroscopy

Fig. 11 shows FTIR spectra of poly(L1-Cu), poly(L1-Cu) and poly(L1-Cu) complexes films deposited on ITO electrode. These spectra present bands which can be attributed to functional groups of the repeating unit of each polymeric film. The most intense band corresponds to the

$\delta(\text{C-H})$ deformation (out of plane) of the poly(pyrrole) backbone at 830, 850 and 880 cm^{-1} successively for Poly (L1-Cu), Poly (L2-Cu) and Poly (L3-Cu), respectively, and the bands between 1050 and 1125 cm^{-1} were assigned to the N-C and =C-H plane vibrations. All these bands indicate the formation of polypyrrole backbone. The absorption bands observed between 1400 and 1550 cm^{-1} were associated to the $\nu(\text{C}=\text{C})$ bond stretching of the phenyl ring. The azomethine function $\nu(\text{C}=\text{N})$ was present in all structures; their bands were found successively at 1620, 1625 and 1615 cm^{-1} for Poly (L1-Cu), Poly (L2-Cu) and Poly (L3-Cu), respectively.

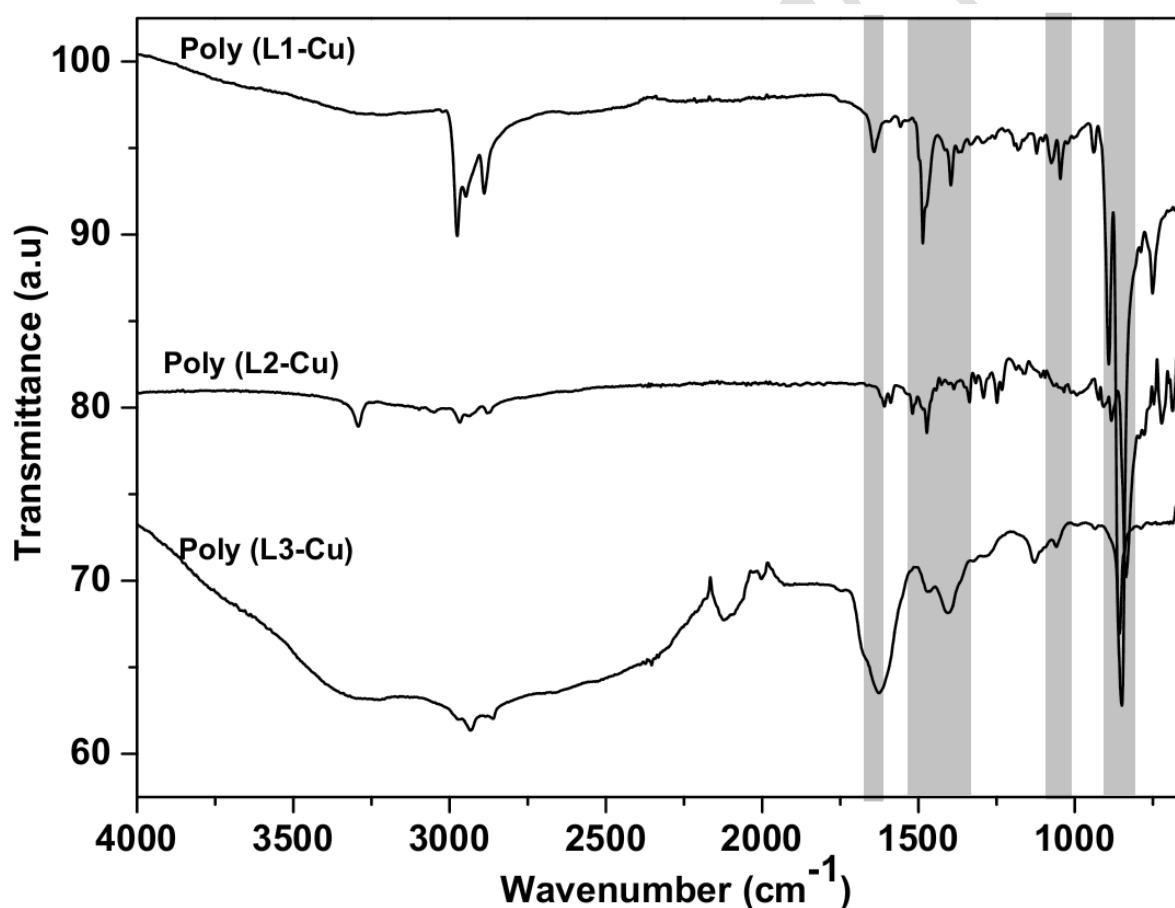


Fig. 11: FTIR spectra of poly (L1-Cu), poly (L2-Cu) and poly (L1-Cu), on ITO-electrodes.

3.6.2 SEM analysis

In order to explore the surface morphology of the different films deposited on ITO, SEM analysis was carried out; the samples were chromium plated prior to analysis. Images with different magnifications are presented on **Fig. 12**, for each analyzed film.

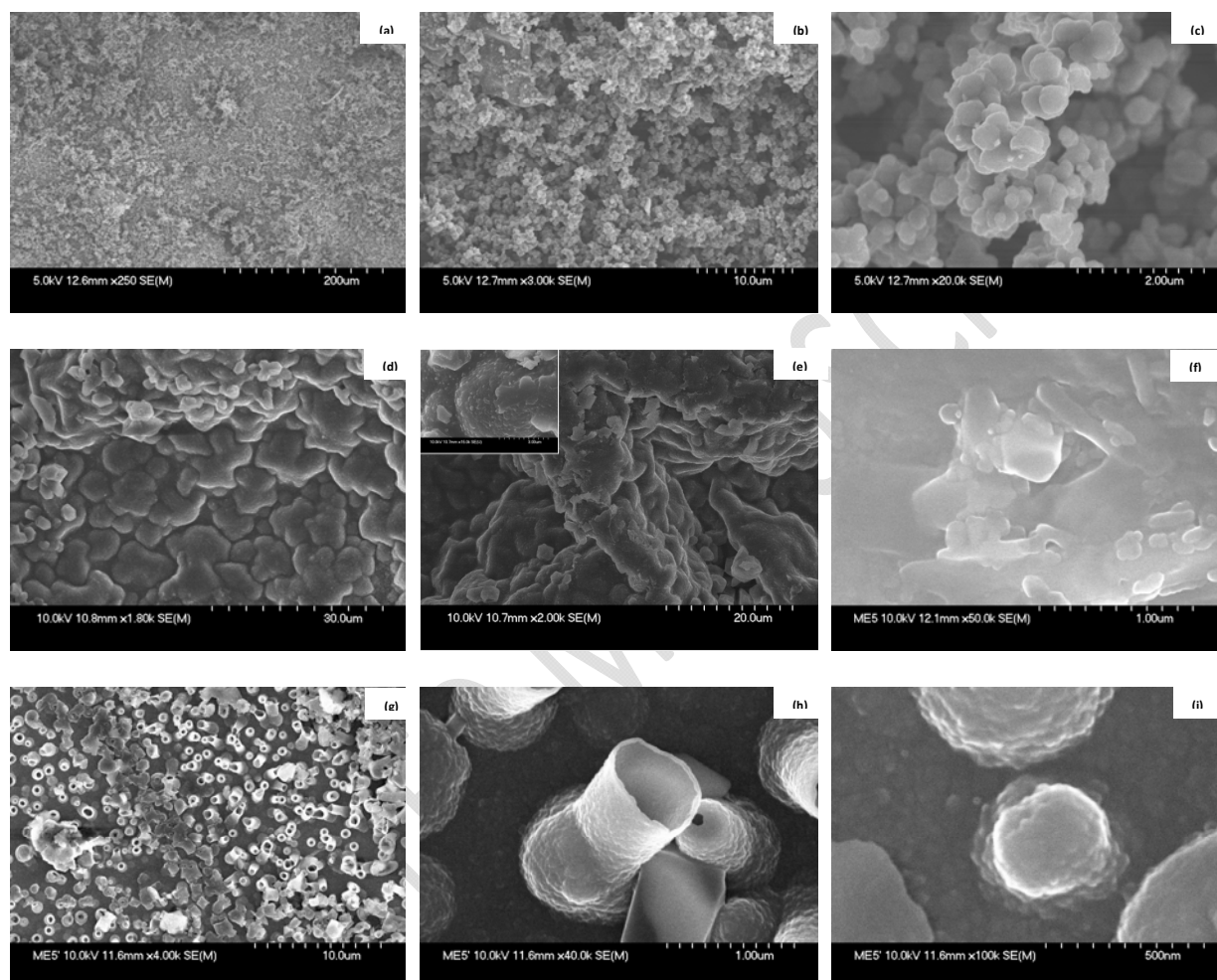
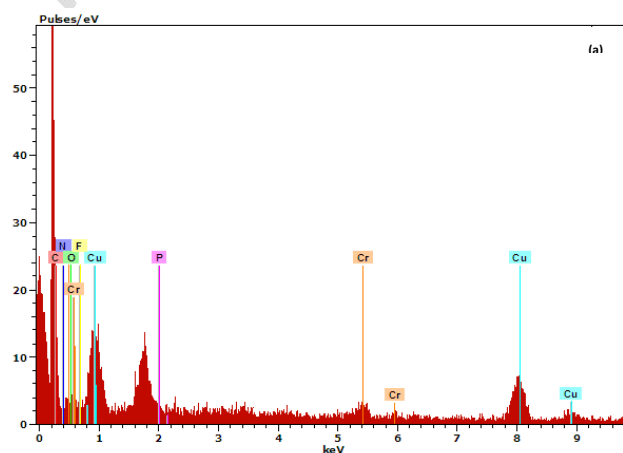


Fig. 12: SEM images of ME-poly(L1-Cu) exhibiting various magnifications. The following numbers represent the length of the scaling bars (a) 200µm, (b) 10µm, (c) 2µm after 25 scans; ME-poly(L2-Cu): (d) 30µm, (e) 20µm and 3µm after 25 scans, and (f) 2µm after 10 cycles; ME-poly(L4-Cu): (g) 10µm, (h) 1µm, (i) 500nm after 25 scans deposited on ITO substrates.

In general, irregular and heterogeneous surfaces were observed for the three samples. On the surface of poly (L1-Cu) and poly (L2-Cu) films, a covering was observed over the entire (compact) surface with the formation of well-known globular structures in the case of polypyrrole. These spheres represent a diameter of approximately 2 μ m. On the other hand, surface covering and then a tubular evolution was observed in the case of poly (L3-Cu), with the formation of connections or bridges between these tubes.

3.6.3 EDX characterization

In addition to the investigations of the sample morphologies, the elemental compositions of the formed polymers were determined by EDX analysis. **Fig. 13** displays EDX spectra of the three complexes films electrodeposited on ITO electrode, exhibiting peaks of carbon, nitrogen and oxygen which represent the essential elements that constitute the poly(pyrrole) matrix, while the presence of Copper (Cu) peak at 8.040keV (most important $K\alpha$) reveals that Cu(II) complexes were successfully electropolymerized and incorporated within the polypyrrole matrix. Small peaks of phosphate and fluorine indicate the presence of traces of electrolyte support (TBAPF₆) and chromium (Cr) provided from the metallization procedure of samples during their preparation to this analysis.



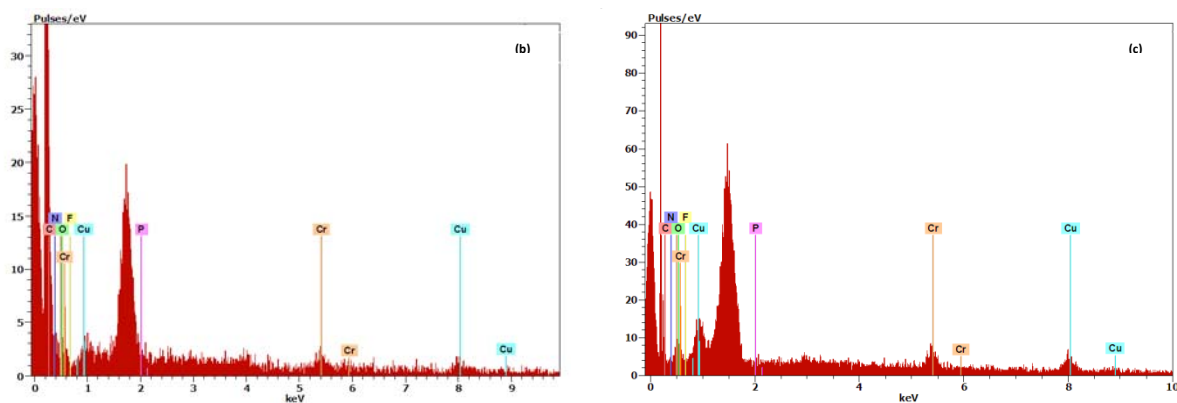


Fig. 13: EDX spectra of (a) ME-poly(L1-Cu), (b) ME-poly(L2-Cu), (c) ME-poly(L3-Cu) after 25 scans deposited on ITO electrodes.

3.7 Catalytic properties of elaborated MEs

3.7.1 Electrochemical reduction of acetophenone

Acetophenone is a good quality substrate used to demonstrate the electrocatalytic activity of a material. Several reports referred to the application of this substrate for catalytic reactions, either on metal electrodes such as Pd, Pt, Ni, and Cu [48-50], or on MEs [51-53].

In the present work, acetophenone reduction experiments were undertaken on ME-poly(L1-Cu)-Pt in an aqueous solution of TBAClO₄ (0.1M). The results shown in **Fig. 14a** confirm clearly the catalytic capacity of ME-poly(L1-Cu)-Pt, since a remarkable increase in current intensity of the reduction peak was observed as function of the quantity of added acetophenone compared to the blank sample (0 μ L), accompanied by a slight shift of reduction potential.

Fig. 14b represents an increase of the value of the cathodic current i_{pc} as function of the amount of injected acetophenone; the value of i_{pc} goes up from 7 to 42 μ A for substrate volume values varying from 0 to 40 μ L, respectively. This may be explained first by the diffusion of the substrate into the bulk of the ME, and then by the reduction procedure which occurs through the interaction of the acetophenone molecules with the catalytic sites of the

ME. Here, the complex modified electrode acts as a mediator that transfers the electrons to acetophenone, the latter reduces to give a radical ion and then the final product. These processes are confirmed since every time the concentration of the substrate in the solution will be increased, the demand for electrons will increase as well, which leads to the observed increase of cathodic current intensities I_{pc} [54, 55].

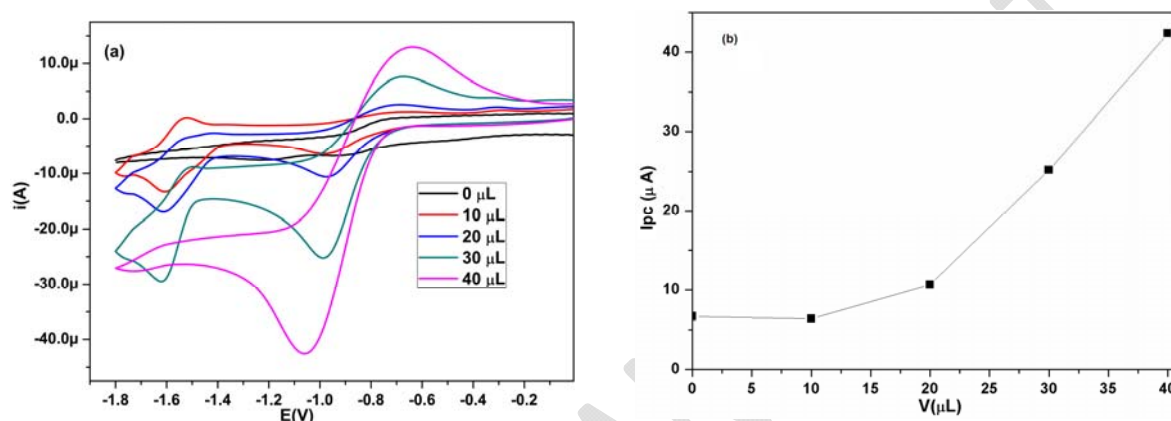


Fig. 14: (a) Cyclic voltammograms recorded for various volumes (10-40 μ L) of acetophenone on ME-poly(L1-Cu)-Pt in aqueous medium TBAClO₄ (0.1M), at a scan rate of 50mV/s. (b) Plot of cathodic current I_{pc} , recorded for different quantities of injected acetophenone.

3.7.2 Reduction of carbon dioxide

The interest in the electrochemical reduction of CO₂ has continued to grow and represents still an important issue. The production of this molecule has harmful effects and serious impact on the environment, hence many efforts are undertaken to limit and reduce CO₂ concentration worldwide, implying the development of methods and materials adapted to this purpose. Generally, electroreduction of CO₂ is difficult to achieve due to its great thermodynamic stability, hence there is need to use mediators. Following these lines, different materials have been developed to attain much lower CO₂ levels [56-59].

In this context, electroreduction of CO_2 was undertaken using ME-poly(L1-Cu)-Pt in an aqueous solution of 0.1M TBAClO_4 , at a rate of 50mV/s. Experiments were first conducted in a N_2 saturated medium, and then repeated in a medium saturated with CO_2 . The saturation of the latter solution leads to a pH-value equal to 3.5, and drastic changes of the shape of the recorded voltammograms can be observed (**Fig. 15**).

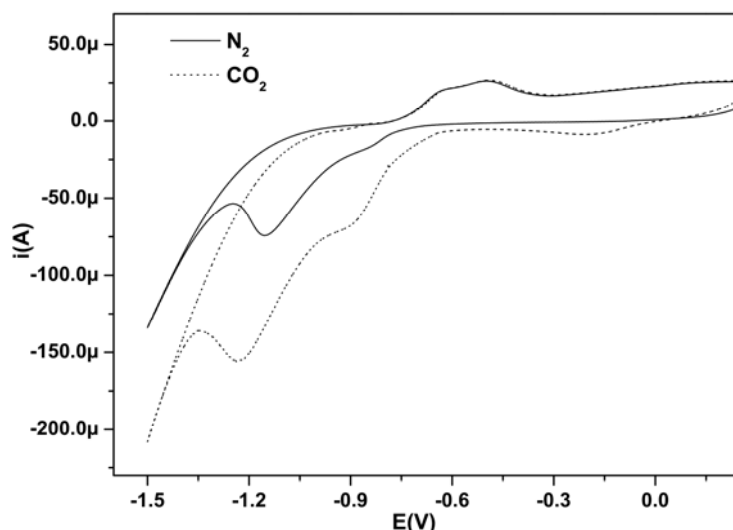


Fig. 15: Voltammograms corresponding to the electrocatalytic reduction of CO_2 on ME-poly(L1-Cu)-Pt complexes films at 50mV/s in aqueous medium, TBAClO_4 (0.1M).

One can also notice the presence of a first reduction wave at -0.88V, which corresponds to the induction and fixation of CO_2 on the support, during the reduction $\text{Cu(II)} \rightarrow \text{Cu(I)}$. As a consequence poly $[\text{L1-Cu(II)-CO}_2]$ was formed representing an electron transfer on the ME that could be explained by the formation of μ -oxo fixation of CO_2 on the complex polymer as discussed in literature [38, 59]. A second reduction wave was observed at -1.23V. In this case, the reduction currents were much larger (discharge) and this might be explained by the direct reduction of CO_2 on copper in the complex with a ratio of the electrocatalytic currents $I_{\text{pc}}(\text{CO}_2)/I_{\text{pc}}(\text{N}_2)$ approximately equal to 2.1. This result demonstrates the efficiency of electroreduction of CO_2 on ME-poly(L1-Cu)-Pt support.

4 Conclusion

In summary, this work allowed to successfully synthesize new Schiff base ligands, bearing pyrrole moieties in their structures, as well as their Cu(II) complexes by means of a simple method; they were then characterized using spectroscopic and thermal analysis techniques.

In addition, new and original MEs, made of poly (L₁-Cu), poly (L₂-Cu) and poly (L₃-Cu) films, were elaborated by electropolymerization of these complexes on Pt and ITO electrodes using cyclic voltammetry. The obtained polymer films were characterized by FTIR, SEM, and EDX techniques. Finally, these MEs showed highly efficient catalytic activity for the electrochemical reduction of acetophenone and CO₂.

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