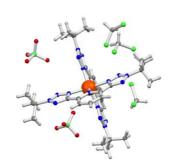
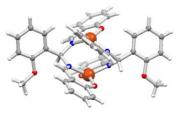
Inorganic Chemistry

Molecular Inorganic Chemistry

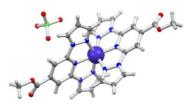
Luca Rigamonti



 $[Fe(\textit{t}Bu₂btp)₂](ClO₄)₂]\cdot 4CH₂Cl₂$



[Cu₂(sal(o-OMe)ben)₂]



[Co(bpp-COOMe)₂](ClO₄)₂



CONTACTS

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RESEARCH TOPICS

Aim of the research is the synthesis, spectroscopic and structural characterizations of molecular systems with metal ions coordinated by organic ligands, and the study of their reactivity and magnetic, optical and biological properties upon modulation of their electronic features.

- 1) Metal complexes with oligodentate Schiff base ligands able to force distorted coordination geometries around the metal ions, with the selective formation of di-, tri-, tetra- and penta-nuclear compounds. Ligands are usually obtained by condensation of salicylaldehyde with aryl-substituted methanediamines (H₃salmp, H₂salmen, H₂salben), while metal ions range all along the 3*d* series.
- 2) Copper(II) complexes with electronically- and sterically-modulated tridentate Schiff base ligands derived from condensation of salicylaldehyde with aliphatic diamines and study of their biological activity as anticancer agents and interactions with the DNA nucleobases.
- 3) Octahedral iron(II) complexes with neutral nitrogen-rich ligands, such as R_2 btp (bis(R-tetrazolyl)pyridine), with modulated spin crossover (SCO) properties through the use of different counter-anions (ClO_4^- , BF_4^- , TfO^- , etc.), substituents R with variable steric hindrance and electronic features (Me, tBu, OPh, etc.) and crystallization conditions.
- 4) Mononuclear cobalt(II) complexes in coordination environments able to promote slow relaxation of the magnetization, i.e. behaving as Single Molecule Magnets (SMMs), with neutral nitrogen-rich ligands, such as bpp-R (*bis*(pyrazolyl)-4-R-pyridine), and magneto-structural correlation studies in series of related compounds.
- 5) Coordination compounds with Schiff base ligands and their nonlinear optical (NLO) properties, fine tuning of the electronic features by variation of the dipolar structure through the position and nature of the substituents along with the organic skeleton, introduction of chiral centers to promote the crystallization in non-centrosymmetric space groups and the occurrence of NLO response in the solid state.
- 6) Formation of propeller-shaped oligonuclear copper(II) complexes and effect on the supramolecular assembly by the presence and position of chiral carbon atoms on Schiff base ligands.

All projects are carried out in collaboration with National and International research groups, like Università degli Studi di Milano, Università degli Studi di Bologna, Università degli Studi di Firenze, Istituto Nazionale delle Ricerche (CNR), Universitat de Barcelona (Spain), Jagellonian University (Krakow, Poland), Mendel University (Brno, Czech Republic), etc., and thanks to people at the Dipartimento here in Modena (Proff. Gianluca Malavasi, Erika Ferrari, Laura Pigani, Fabrizio Roncaglia, etc.)