ABSTRACT

The clathrates of Hofmann-(en)$_2$-Td-type, M(en)$_2$M'(CN)$_4$.Aniline (M=Cu,Cd; M'=Cd,Zn) and their hosts were synthesized with the confirmation using FTIR spectra. Hydrogen bonding interaction between π-cloud of phenyl ring of the guest molecule and ethylenediamine(en) of the host lattices was deduced from the upward shift in ν(CH) out of plane bending mode of aniline. A second type of hydrogen bonding between C≡N group of the host lattice and NH$_2$ of aniline guest was also inferred from the downward shift in ν(C≡N) of the clathrates. The relative strength of H-bonding in the clathrates was found to be Hofmann-(en)$_2$-Type > Hofmann-(en)$_2$-Td-Phenol > Hofmann-(en)$_2$-Td-Aniline. The presence of major peaks corresponding to various modes of guest aniline, ligand en and cyanide group in FT Raman spectra also confirms the formation of clathrates. Attempts to synthesize Ni(en)$_2$M'(CN)$_4$.Aniline (M'=Cd,Zn) resulted in the formation of M'(en)$_2$Ni(CN)$_4$.2Aniline (M'=Cd,Zn) due to the exchange of metal ions and greater stability of Ni(CN)$_4$ unit.

Keywords: Aniline clathrates; Hofmann-(en)$_2$-Td-type; metal ion exchange in clathrates; IR spectra; Raman spectra; guest-host interactions.
**1. INTRODUCTION**

Studies on clathrates continue to attract greater attention due to their applications in molecular recognition, separation of isomers [1-4], synthesis of asymmetric and polymeric compounds [5], purification of gasoline and benzene [6], isolation of branched chain compounds from linear chain hydrocarbons [7], entrapment of organic wastes by coordination clathrates [8], removal of carcinogenic hydrocarbons and preparation of jet fuels [9].

The cavities of clathrates could be engineered to obtain stereoselectivity of the guest molecules [10]. Existence of different kinds of host-guest interactions in the form of van der Waals’ forces and hydrogen bonding, thermal stability, structural changes, ligand replacement reactions, molecular motions in solid state, conformational isomerism and effect of substituents and steric factors in the formation of stereoselective products in clathrates has been elucidated using TGA/DTA analysis, isothermal kinetic studies and spectroscopy such as IR, Raman, 1H, 13C and 12C NMR.

For clathrates in contrast to Hofmann type of \( \text{M(NH}_2\text{)}_2\text{Ni(CN)}_4\cdot n \text{G} \) (\( \text{M} = \text{bivalent metal ion and G = guest molecule} \) [10,11]; Hofmann-Td-type [12]; Hofmann-(en)-type of \( \text{M(en)}\text{Ni(CN)}_4\cdot n \text{G} \) [13] and Hofmann-(en)-Td type of \( \text{M(en)M'(CN)}_4\cdot n \text{G} \) (\( \text{M}'=\text{Zn,Cd,Hg} \) [14,15]), the studies on Hofmann-(en) type are very limited and none on Hofmann-(en)-Td-type. Hofmann-(en)-type of \( \text{M(en)}\text{Ni(CN)}_4\cdot 2\text{Aniline (M=Cu,Cd,Cd)} \) [16] were synthesized and characterized by IR and EPR [12] as well as X-ray diffraction [2,17]. This work covers \( \text{M(en)M'(CN)}_4\cdot \text{Aniline (M = Cu,Cd; M' = Cd,Zn)} \). The different clathrates and hosts studied are: \( \text{Cu(en)}_2\text{Cd(CN)}_4\cdot \text{Aniline(1)} \), \( \text{Cu(en)}_2\text{Cd(CN)}_4\cdot \text{Aniline(1')} \), \( \text{Cd(en)}_2\text{Cd(CN)}_4\cdot \text{Aniline(2)} \), \( \text{Cd(en)}_2\text{Cd(CN)}_4\cdot \text{Aniline(2')} \), \( \text{Cu(en)}_2\text{Zn(CN)}_4\cdot \text{Aniline(3)} \), \( \text{Cu(en)}_2\text{Zn(CN)}_4\cdot \text{Aniline(4)} \) and \( \text{Cd(en)}_2\text{Zn(CN)}_4\cdot \text{Aniline(4')} \).

The exchange of positions between \( \text{Ni}^{2+} \) ion from the outer sphere and the metal ion of the cyanide moieties, \( \text{Cd(CN)}_4^{2-} \) and \( \text{Zn(CN)}_4^{2-} \), experienced during the synthesis of the hosts \( \text{Ni(en)}_2\text{Cd(CN)}_4 \) and \( \text{Ni(en)}_2\text{Zn(CN)}_4 \) and their aniline clathrates is also reported. The compounds thus formed are: \( \text{Cd(en)}_2\text{Ni(CN)}_4\cdot 2\text{Aniline (5)} \), \( \text{Cd(en)}_2\text{Ni(CN)}_4\cdot (5') \), \( \text{Zn(en)}_2\text{Ni(CN)}_4\cdot 2\text{Aniline (6)} \) and \( \text{Zn(en)}_2\text{Ni(CN)}_4\cdot (6') \).

**2. METHODOLOGY**

All chemicals were of analar grade and used without further purification. Host and clathrate samples were synthesized according to literature methods [18,19]. 2.5 mmol of ethylenediamine (en) was added to 1 mmol of M(II) salt (M=Ni, Cu, Cd) in 10 ml of water. To this was added a solution of 1 mmol of K\(_2\)M(CN)\(_4\) (M'= Cd, Zn) in 10 ml of water. The clear filtrate was kept in a 100 ml beaker covered with a perforated paper. Within a week, crystals of the host \( \text{M(en)}_2\text{M'(CN)}_4 \) were obtained. The crystals were collected, dried and preserved in a desiccator. The corresponding aniline clathrates were obtained by adding a neat liquid of aniline on top of the aqueous layer containing \( \text{M(en)}_2\text{M'(CN)}_4 \) complex without disturbing the solution to form an upper layer. The set up was left undisturbed for a week. Samples of compounds 2 and 4 were of polycrystalline in nature. Crystals of 5 and 6 were obtained as needles at the interface. The copper clathrates 1 and 3 were recovered

| Table 1. Analytical data for the hosts 1'-6' and clathrates 1-6 (found % /calculated %) |
|---------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| **Compound** | **M%** | **M'*%** | **N%** |
| Cu(en)$_2$Cd(CN)$_4$.Aniline (1) | 13.0/12.8 | 22.6/22.9 | 25.1/25.5 |
| Cd(en)$_2$Cd(CN)$_4$.Aniline (2) | 41.3/41.5 | --- | 22.9/23.2 |
| Cu(en)$_2$Zn(CN)$_4$.Aniline (3) | 14.0/14.2 | 14.8/14.4 | 28.5/28.2 |
| Cd(en)$_2$Zn(CN)$_4$.Aniline (4) | 22.9/22.7 | 13.1/13.6 | 25.2/25.4 |
| Cu(en)$_2$Cd(CN)$_4$. (1') | 15.8/15.9 | 28.0/28.3 | 27.8/28.0 |
| Cd(en)$_2$Cd(CN)$_4$. (2') | 49.1/50.1 | --- | 24.6/24.9 |
| Cu(en)$_2$Cd(CN)$_4$. (3') | 18.0/17.9 | 18.3/18.5 | 31.6/31.7 |
| Cd(en)$_2$Zn(CN)$_4$. (4') | 27.8/28.0 | 16.4/16.7 | 27.7/27.8 |
| Cd(en)$_2$Ni(CN)$_4$. (5') | 28.3/28.5 | 14.9/14.5 | 28.1/28.3 |
| Zn(en)$_2$Ni(CN)$_4$. (6') | 18.9/18.7 | 16.7/16.8 | 32.2/32.8 |
| Cd(en)$_2$Ni(CN)$_4$.2Aniline (5) | 19.5/19.9 | 10.2/10.0 | 23.8/24.1 |
| Zn(en)$_2$Ni(CN)$_4$.2Aniline (6) | 11.9/12.2 | 11.1/10.9 | 26.0/26.2 |
immediately to avoid the reduction of Cu(II) to Cu(I) [19]. Polycrystalline samples of 1 and 3 were also formed on stirring a mixture of liquid aniline with an aqueous solution containing the host for three hours. Freshly prepared clathrates were collected, dried off and placed in small Eppendorf tubes containing pure cotton soaked with drops of the mother liquor and stored in a desiccator under an atmosphere of aniline to avoid decomposition.

Metals were analyzed using atomic absorption spectrometer, Varian Model Spectraa220 whereas nitrogen was estimated using Kjeldahl method with the results as shown in Table 1. Declathration was carried out by heating the clathrate samples in an air oven for three hours at 100°C. FTIR spectra were recorded using KBr pellets in the range of 4000-400cm⁻¹ on a Jasco 400-FTIR 460 Plus spectrometer with the resolution of 4cm⁻¹ and was calibrated using polystyrene. FT-Raman spectra were recorded on a Bruker IFS, 66V FT-IR spectrometer with FRA 106 Raman module, (YAG-LASER, 300 mw power).

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Guest Vibrations

All the bands of guest molecules in the liquid state are observed in the clathrates. However, no extra bands from the guest are exhibited by the clathrates and there is no evidence of correlation field splitting from the single molecule in each unit cell. Although all the vibrational modes of aniline are IR active, those of particular interest include: (i) the out of plane bending mode of C-H group of aniline and phenol (ii) the symmetric and asymmetric stretching modes of NH₂ group of aniline (iii) the combination modes of ring stretching and NH₂ bending of aniline (iv) the symmetric and asymmetric stretching and bending vibrations of NH₂ and CH₂ groups [υs(NH₂), υa(CH₂), υs(CH₂), δa(NH₂), δs(NH₂), δs(CH₂), δs(CH₃)], the rocking vibrational modes of NH₂ of ethylenediamine and the υC=N stretching mode of the cyano group of the host lattice. Changes in the frequencies of the aforementioned modes are indicative of hydrogen bonding between guest and host, stability of the clathrates, decomposition and ligand substitution on evacuation [16,19,20,21].

3.2 Aniline Vibrations

The IR spectra of the aniline clathrate, Cu(en)₂Zn(CN)₄.Aniline (3), its heated sample (heated for 3 hours at 100°C) and the corresponding host, Cu(en)₂Zn(CN)₄(3'), are illustrated in Fig. 1. The vibrational frequencies of the various bands of guest molecule for 1-4 are given in Table 2. A one to one correlation between the spectra of the host and the heated clathrate of 3 reveals that, the aniline bands clearly seen in the clathrate spectrum, are conspicuously absent in the heated sample. Bands at 3424, 3301, 3042, 1621, 1175, 762 and 696 cm⁻¹ are totally missing in the declathrated sample, while the intensities of bands at 1601 and 1281 cm⁻¹ are decreased. These observations establish that the guest aniline, trapped inside the cavity in the clathrate, is lost on heating and the resultant product is, in fact, the host lattice, Cu(en)₂Zn(CN)₄. The other aniline clathrates 1, 2 and 4 also exhibit a similar behavior with FT-IR spectra as shown in Fig. 2.

Despite the overlapping of the NH bands of aniline with those of the en molecules, all the bands of aniline could be identified. On close scrutiny and comparison with the vibrational modes of Hofmann-(en)₂-type aniline clathrates, liquid aniline and liquid en, many bands show frequency shifts of more than 10 cm⁻¹. Particularly, the out of plane deformation mode of C-H (aniline ring) is upshifted by 11 cm⁻¹ in Cu(en)₂Zn(CN)₄.Aniline(3). This value is comparable to that experienced in Cd(en)₂Ni(CN)₄.2Aniline [16]. Such an upward shift in Hofmann-type [11] and Hofmann-(en)₂-type aniline clathrates [16] compared to liquid aniline [22], has been attributed to the presence of a weak hydrogen bonding between the π cloud of phenyl ring and the ligand NH₂ or en of the host lattices [11,16]. Hence, in the clathrate 3, a similar H-bonding interaction between the guest and the host is suggested to be present. When the outer metal ion Cu²⁺ in 3 is replaced by Cd²⁺ in 4, the corresponding upshift in CH o.p deformation mode of aniline ring is lowered to 6 cm⁻¹. The smaller size of the Zn(CN)₄²⁻ lattice may probably bring closer the aniline guest and the en ligands, thus facilitating effective hydrogen bonding in 3 and 4. The relatively lower value noted may probably be due to the larger size of the outer metal ion, Cd²⁺ in 4. The other deformation modes of C-H (Aniline ring) like 880, 970, and 826 cm⁻¹ show shifts, in particular, 880 cm⁻¹ value is upshifted by 16 cm⁻¹. In contrast, 1 and 2 experience only an upward shift of 3 cm⁻¹ and 2 cm⁻¹ respectively for the v(CH) o.p mode of aniline, attributable to the presence of a very weak hydrogen bonding as

Indramahalakshmi; AJOPACS, 8(1): 37-47, 2020; Article no.AJOPACS.55015
discussed above. It is considerably lower than that observed in Cd(en)$_2$Ni(CN)$_4$.2Aniline (11 cm$^{-1}$) [16] as well as those seen in clathrates 3 and 4 (11 and 6 cm$^{-1}$ respectively). Smaller shifts, observed in the v(CH) o.p. mode of the present and other reported aniline clathrates [11,16] compared to the benzene clathrates (30 cm$^{-1}$) [11,24], may probably be due to the larger distance between the ligand and the guest molecules. The relative strength of hydrogen bonding in the present aniline clathrates is of the order, M(en)$_2$Cd(CN)$_4$.An$<$ Mn(en)$_2$Zn(CN)$_4$.An$<$ Cd(tn)Hg(CN)$_4$.2An. Further, the effect of H-bonding is stronger when M is Cu compared to the cadmium analogue which might have been influenced by the John Teller effect of Cu(II) ion. A similar observation has also been made in the Hofmann-type clathrates [11,12,16].

### Table 2. IR vibrational frequencies of aniline guest in clathrates 1-4

| Assignment$^a$ | Liq. Aniline | Cd-Hg-An$^b$ | 1 | 2 | 2 (Raman) | 3 | 4 |
|----------------|--------------|---------------|---|---|-----------|---|---|
| $v_a$(NH$_2$)  | 3440 s       | 3461 m        | 3477 m | 3447 s | 3424 m | 3470 s |
| $v_s$(NH$_2$)  | 3360 s       | 3307 vs       | 3363 s | 3346 s | 3384 s |
| $v_s$(CH)     | 3072 w       | 3131 m        | 3080 w | 3017 w | 3031 s |
| $v_s$(CH)     | 3037 vw      | 3043 m        | 3050  | 3042 w | 3045 m |
| $v_s$(CH)     | 3010 vw      | 2979 vw       | 3017 w | 3031 vw | 3017 vw |
| $v_s$(NH$_3$) | 1621 vs      | 1617 s        | 1614 vs | 1600  | 1621 s | 1617 vs |
| $v_s$(ring)   | 1600 s       | 1602 s        | 1579 s | 1602 vs | 1601 s | 1604 vs |
| $v_s$(ring)   | 1586 vw      | 1579 s        | 1581 s | 1579 s | 1582 s |
| $v_s$(ring)   | 1500 s       | 1498 s        | 1494 m | 1498 s | 1498 vs |
| $v_s$(ring)   | 1468 vs      | 1459 m        | 1468 s | 1460 m | 1469 s |
| $v_s$(ring)   | 1330 vw      | 1349 w        | 1321 m | 1327 m | 1329 m |
| $\delta_s$(CH) | 1312 vw     | 1305 m        | 1305 m | 1313 vw | 1305 m |
| xs-sens.      | 1278 s       | 1280 ms       | 1278 m | 1287 m | 1250  | 1281 m | 1282 s |
| $\delta_s$(CH) | 1175 s       | 1177 ms       | 1164 m | 1174 s | 1180  | 1175 w | 1176 s |
| $\delta_s$(CH) | 1154 s       | 1151 w        | 1154 m | 1154 m | 1154 m |
| $\delta_s$(CH) | 1118 vw     | 1116 m        | 1074 s | 1092  | 1082 s |
| t(NH$_3$)     | 1050 vw      | 1097 m        | 1097 m | 1082 s | 1097 m | 1082 s |
| $\delta_s$(CH) | 1028 w       | 1028 m        | 1035 s | 1028 w | 1035 vs | 1009 vs |
| ring breadth  | 996 w        | 997 mw        | 985 m | 994 vs |
| $\gamma_s$(CH) | 970 vw      | 933 w        | 890 m | 964 m | 977 vs |
| $\gamma_s$(CH) | 880 m        | 882 mw       | 877 m | 892 w | 896 w |
| $\gamma_s$(CH) | 826 vw      | 840 w        | 860 w | 837 vw | 815 m |
| xs-sens.      | 810 vw       | nm            | 810 s |
| $\gamma_s$(CH) | 751 vs       | 766 vs       | 754 m | 753 vs | 720  | 762 s | 757 vs |
| ring def.o.p. | 691 s        | 690 s        | 696 s | 694 vs |
| w(NH$_3$)     | 670 w        | 665 m        | 620 wv | 620 m | 668 m | 659 vw |
| xs-sens.o.p.  | 501 s        | 505 m        | 507 vs | 510  | 507 m | 508 s |

$^a$Taken from Ref [22]; $^b$Cd(tn)Hg(CN)$_4$.2Aniline from Ref [23]

### Table 3. Vibrational frequencies of aniline in various environments (cm$^{-1}$)

| Nature of aniline | Compound | $v_{as}$(NH$_2$) | $v_s$(NH$_2$) | Ref |
|------------------|----------|-----------------|---------------|-----|
| Ligand           | Mn(aniline)$_2$Ni(CN)$_4$ | 3342 | 3270 | [25]  |
| Guest            | Cd(NH$_3$)$_2$Cd(CN)$_4$.2An | 3420 | 3340 | [16]  |
| Liquid           | Liquid aniline | 3440 | 3360 | [22]  |
| Guest            | 1,2,3,4     | 3470 | 3384 | [our Present work] |
| Guest            | Cd(tn)Hg.2An | 3461 | -   | [23]  |
| Guest            | Ni(NH$_3$)$_2$Ni(CN)$_4$.2An | 3471 | 3379 | [11]  |
| Vapour           | Vapour aniline | 3500 | 3418 | [22]  |
Fig. 1. FT-IR spectra of Cu(en)$_2$Zn(CN)$_4$.Aniline(3); heated sample of 3 (3H) and host of 3, Cu(en)$_2$Zn(CN)$_4$(3')

Fig. 2. FT-IR spectra of clathrates Cd(en)$_2$Cd(CN)$_4$.Aniline(2); Cu(en)$_2$Cd(CN)$_4$.Aniline(1) and Cd(en)$_2$Zn(CN)$_4$.Aniline(4)

The stability of the clathrates may also be enhanced by a second type of hydrogen bonding between the NH$_2$ group of aniline and the π cloud of C≡N of the lattice as demonstrated in Hofmann, Hofmann-(en)$_2$ and Hofmann-td-type clathrates [12,16,19]. In general, upon hydrogen bonding, vibrational modes of $\nu_a$(NH$_2$) and $\nu_d$(NH$_2$) of aniline get shifted to lower frequencies compared to vapour aniline (3500 cm$^{-1}$ and 3418 cm$^{-1}$ respectively) [22]. In the present clathrates 1 and 2, $\nu_a$(NH$_2$) of aniline occurs in the range of 3447-3477 cm$^{-1}$. The effect of H-bonding appears to be comparable to those of liquid aniline ($\nu_a = 3440$ cm$^{-1}$). Such a significant
3.3 Ethylenediamine

the weak hydrogen bonding interaction as observed in Hofmann-Td and Hofmann-(en)_2-type clathrates [16]. A similar trend is observed for the mode \( \nu_4(NH_2) \), (3307-3363 cm\(^{-1}\)) in both clathrates and the shift is comparable to that of liquid aniline (\( \nu_4 = 3360 \text{ cm}^{-1} \)). This hydrogen bonding behavior of 3 and 4 with Zn(CN)_4 bridges is comparable to that of 1 and 2 with Cd(CN)_3 linking units. The \( \nu_4(NH_2) \) mode of aniline in 3 and 4 occurs in the range of 3424-3470 cm\(^{-1}\) and that for \( \nu_4(NH_2) \) is 3346-3384 cm\(^{-1}\). They fall in line with the expected values for hydrogen bonding.

A comparison of the strength of H-bonding among the various Hofmann and related clathrates reveals that the order of stability of compounds based on H-bonding through NH\(_2\) of aniline with the host is as follows (Table 3): coordinated aniline in Hofmann clathrate host > guest aniline in Hofmann-Td-clathrate > liquid aniline > present clathrates 1, 2, 3 and 4 > guest aniline in Hofmann-tr-Td-clathrate > Hofmann-aniline clathrate > vapour aniline (Based on the downshift values the order is given).

3.3 Ethylenediamine Vibrations

Yokoseki and Kuchitsu [26] have shown that the en molecule possesses conformational isomerism in the gas phase and the dominant form (more than 95%) is the gauche conformation. The IR and Raman spectral data for the en molecule and its deuterated derivatives in the liquid and solid phases have been reported to be in accordance with gauche and trans conformations, respectively [27]. From the results of IR spectroscopic and powder X-ray diffraction data [21], the en ligand molecules in Cd(en)M(CN)_22C\(_6\)H\(_6\) (M = Ni or Pd) were suggested to have the trans form, while the single crystal X-ray diffraction studies have confirmed that the en molecules in Cd-en-Cd-2G are in gauche conformation [28]. The gauche form may be due to the packing requirement for keeping the host framework of Cd(CN)_3 similar to the regular framework of the Td-type clathrates, Cd(NH\(_2\))Cd(CN)_22C\(_6\)H\(_6\) and Cd(NH\(_2\))Hg(CN)_22C\(_6\)H\(_6\) [10]. The fact that en has the gauche form in Cd-en-Cd-2G and the spectral similarities between this and other clathrate compounds under study suggests that the en ligand in our compounds also has a gauche form. For the gauche configuration and consequent \( C_2 \) symmetry, all vibrational modes are infrared active.

The assignment of en vibrations is based on values reported for liquid en [27] and Cu(en)_2SO_4 [16] as shown in Tables 4a,4b. Infrared spectral data for en in the clathrate compound is consistent with all the vibrational features of NH\(_2\) and CH\(_2\) groups of a coordinated ligand. Thus, on coordination the N-H stretching frequencies should decrease, while the C-H frequencies should increase due to the consecutive inductive effects [11,24]. In other words, on coordination N-H bonds should become weaker and C-H bonds may become stronger. In our case, this expectation is fully realized (Tables 4a,4b). Two bands would be expected in the N-H stretching region (symmetric and asymmetric) for bridged en. The splitting of these bands into four implies that the ligand molecule in these compounds behaves as a chelated one. The rocking vibration of N-H occurs at 1680 cm\(^{-1}\), is characteristic of the gauche form of en [16,24]. The observation of this vibration in the range of 862-889 cm\(^{-1}\) in the clathrates is similar to that reported earlier [16] thus confirming the presence of such a gauche conformation in the present clathrates 1-4. A similar conformation has been observed for en in Hofmann-(en)_2-aniline [16] and Hofmann-(en)-Td clathrates [24].

All the vibrational data of en in 1-4 and 1'-4' are consistent with the frequencies of NH\(_2\) and CH\(_2\) groups of a chelate-coordinated en [16]. The \( \nu(NH_2) \) and \( \delta(NH_2) \) frequencies of en in all the present clathrates are lower than the corresponding values for liquid en. This lowering may be due to the H-bonding between NH\(_2\) of en with the n cloud of phenyl ring.

3.4 Lattice Cyanide Vibrations

The vibrational wave numbers of M'(CN)_4 group in the present clathrates and hosts are given in Tables 5a,5b together with some relevant spectral data for comparison. The \( \nu(CN) \) vibration of tetrahedrally disposed free Cd(CN)_4\(^2-\) and Zn(CN)_4\(^2-\) moieties are reported to be 2152 and 2146 cm\(^{-1}\) respectively [31]. In general, an upward frequency shift in the cyanide-stretching mode is taken as a measure of the mechanical coupling of the internal modes of M(CN)_4 with the M-NC vibrations [15,24]. However, if the frequency suffers a downward shift in clathrates, it refers to a certain degree of hydrogen bonding between the CN group and the NH\(_2\) of aniline [11,16].

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The marginal decrease (2 cm\textsuperscript{-1}) in ν(CN) of the clathrate 2, compared to that in the host, reveals the presence of very weak hydrogen bonding between π cloud of CN and NH\textsubscript{2} of the guest molecule. It is correlating with the earlier conclusion that H-bond may exist between NH\textsubscript{2} group of guest and the cyanide moiety as understood from the ν\textsubscript{a} and ν\textsubscript{s} modes of NH\textsubscript{2} of aniline. Absence of substantial difference between the ν(CN) values of present clathrates and corresponding hosts, suggests that the lattice is not much disturbed by the guest inclusion due to the bridging nature of cyanide involving much strain.

The appearance of two closely occurring peaks for ν(CN) in all the clathrates confirms the coexistence of a bridged cyanide and a free cyanide in Cd(CN)\textsubscript{4} or Zn(CN)\textsubscript{4} moiety, the higher frequency corresponding to the bridged cyanide. A similar trend has also been observed in Hofmann-(en)\textsubscript{2}-type phenol \cite{18} and aniline clathrates \cite{16}. Splitting in ν(CN), ν(M'C), n(M'CN) and δ(M'CN) modes has been reasoned out to be due to the site symmetry in hosts and strong guest-host interactions resulting in the lowering of molecular symmetry in Hofmann type clathrates \cite{11}. A similar splitting is observed in the clathrates 1, 3 and 4. John-Teller effect appears to be the main factor for higher order splitting in ν(CN), ν(M'C) and n(M'CN) modes of cyanide lattices in the present copper clathrates and hosts \cite{11,18}. Such a splitting has also been experienced in Cu(NH\textsubscript{2})\textsubscript{2}Ni(CN)\textsubscript{4}2Aniline \cite{11} and Cu(aniline)\textsubscript{2}Ni(CN)\textsubscript{4} \cite{25}. \textsuperscript{13}CN vibrations or hot bands occur in the region 2076-2123 cm\textsuperscript{-1}.

| Assignment\textsuperscript{a} | Liq.en\textsuperscript{b} | Cu(en)\textsubscript{2} SO\textsubscript{4}\textsuperscript{b} | 1 | 2 | 2 Raman | 3 | 4 |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|---|---|--------|---|---|
| ν\textsubscript{a}(NH\textsubscript{2}) | 3349 vs | 3370 s | 3370 sh | 3363 s | 3343 s | 3360 s |
| ν\textsubscript{b}(NH\textsubscript{2}) | 3310 s | 3307 vs | 3322 s | 3301 s | 3321 s |
| ν\textsubscript{a}(CH\textsubscript{2}) | 3279 vs | 3272 s | 3291 s | 3292 s |
| ν\textsubscript{b}(CH\textsubscript{2}) | 3220 s | 3234 s | 3272 s | 3270 | 3231 sh | 3250 w |
| ν(amine) | 3189 vs | 3120 s | 3131 m | 3252 s | 3160 sh | 3154 w |
| δ(C(NH\textsubscript{2})) | 2950 m | 2951 m | 3207 w | 2981 w |
| δ(C(amine)) | 2923 w | 2949 m | 2988 | 2954 m | 2952 m |
| ν\textsubscript{a}(amine) | 2922 | 2933 sh |
| ν\textsubscript{b}(amine) | 2890 m | 2890 m | 2880 m | 2891 m | 2885 m |
| ν\textsubscript{a}(CH\textsubscript{2}) | 2853 vs | 2860 sh | 2852 w | nm |
| δ(amine) | 1595 vs | 1585 s | 1579 vs | 1581 vs | 1600 | 1579 s | 1588 s |
| ν(amine) | 1485 m | 1494 m | 1498 vs | 1498 m | 1498 vs |
| δ(amine) | 1458 mw | 1455 m | 1459 m | 1468 s | 1491 m | 1469 s |
| ν\textsubscript{a}(CH\textsubscript{2}) | 1435 sh | 1438 m | 1466 m | 1385 m |
| ν\textsubscript{b}(amine) | 1395 w | 1396 w | 1385 s | 1343 w |
| w(CH\textsubscript{2}) | 1356 mw | 1320 w | 1349 w | 1321 m | 1384 vs | 1329 m |
| t(NH\textsubscript{2}) | 1254 vw | 1280 w | 1279 m | 1287 m | 1250 | 1326 m | 1282 s |
| ν\textsubscript{a}(skel) | 1254 s | 1116 m | 1151 w | 1180 | 1281 m | 1154 m |
| ν\textsubscript{a}(skel) | 1096 m | 1089 m | 1074 s | 1092 | 1154 w | 1082 s |
| ν\textsubscript{a}(skel) | 1054 mw | 1042 s | 1035 vs | 1028 w | 1099 s | 1066 s |
| ν\textsubscript{a}(skel) | 1015 m | 1015 sh | 1012 s | 1015 | 1012 vs | 1009 vs |
| ν\textsubscript{b}(skel) | 991 sh | 990 m | 985 m | 994 vs | 984 | 964 s |
| w(NH\textsubscript{2}) | 900 vs | 975 m | 933 w | 890 m | 964 s | 977 vs |
| r(NH\textsubscript{2}) | 860 | 885 vw | nm | 877 m | 892 w | 896 w |
| (pCH\textsubscript{2})+w(NH\textsubscript{2}) | 830 m | 820 vw | 840 w | 860 w | 837 vw | 815 m |
| w(NH\textsubscript{2}) | 685 w | 665 m | 620 vw | 620 | 668 m | 659 w |
| 615 s | 619 m | 592 vw | 590 | 619 w |
| δ(skel) | 513 mw | 520 s | 507 vs | 509 | 507 m | 539 m |
| δ(skel) | 473 w | 468 m | 469 w | 454 | 463 s | 469 s |

\textsuperscript{a}Taken from ref [27]; \textsuperscript{b}taken from experiment [16]; \textsuperscript{c}Mn(en)Cd(CN)\textsubscript{4}2Benzene taken from ref [30]
Table 4b. The frequencies (cm\(^{-1}\)) and assignment of ethylenediamine vibrations in M(en)\(_2\)M'(CN)\(_4\).2G clathrates continued

| Assignment\(\text{a}\) | 1'     | 2'     | 3'     | 4'     | Mn-en-Cd-Bz\(\text{b}\) | Zn-(en)\(_2\)-Ni-An\(\text{c}\) |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|------------------------|-------------------------------|
| \(v_c(NH_2)\)         | 3336 s | 3373 s | 3357 s | 3373 s | 3360 w                | 3357 s                       |
| \(v_c(NH_2)\)         | 3313 s | 3346 s | 3313 s | 3314 m |                        | 3301 s                       |
| \(v_c(NH_2)\)         | 3288 s | 3290 s | 3294 m | 3289 s |                        |                               |
| \(v_c(CH_2)\)         | 3249 h | 3251 s | 3247 sh| 3251 s | 3258 m                |                               |
| \(\nu(NH_2)\)         | 3141 w | 3163 m | 3143 sh| 3162 m |                        |                               |
| \(\nu(NH_2)\)         | 2977 m | 2966 m | 2978 m | 2970 m | 2966 w, 2976 m,       |                               |
| \(\nu(NH_2)\)         | 2951 m | 2952 m | 2949 m | 2956 m | 2950 m, 2945 s,       |                               |
| \(\nu(NH_2)\)         | 2923 w | 2917 sh| 2924 m | 2908 m | 2914 w, 2914 w       |                               |
| \(\nu(NH_2)\)         | 2889 m | 2893 m | 2887 m | 2897 w | 2884 m                |                               |
| \(\nu(NH_2)\)         | 2850 w | 2854 w | 2857 w | 2854 m |                        |                               |
| \(\delta(NH_2)\)      | 1582 s | 1576 s | 1601 s | 1592 s | 1582 s                |                               |
|                        |        |        |        |        | 1543 w, 1508 w,       |                               |
| \(\sigma(CH_2)\)      | 1456 m | 1460 m | 1458 m | 1462 s | 1464 m                |                               |
|                        |        |        |        |        | 1400 w, 1400 w        |                               |
| \(\sigma(CH_2)\)      | 1384 w | 1385 w | 1398 w | 1373 w | 1390 w                |                               |
| \(w(CH_2)\)           | 1321 w | 1329 m | 1331 m | 1321 m | 1325 m                |                               |
| \(t(NH_2)\)           | 1280 w | 1284 w | 1273 m | 1286 w | 1283 s                |                               |
|                        | 1159 m |         |        |        | 1174 m                |                               |
| \(\gamma(skel)\)      | 1119 m | 1095 s | 1103 s | 1101 m | 1124 m                |                               |
| \(\gamma(skel)\)      | 1091 s | 1054 w | 1076 m | 1058 m | 1020 s                | 1090 m                       |
| \(t(NH_2)\)           | 1037 vs| 1014 vs| 1032 s | 1011 s | 1097 s, 1026 s,       |                               |
| \(\gamma(skel)\)      | 998 s  | 980 s  | 1001 vs| 984 vs | 958 s, 996 s,        |                               |
| \(w(NH_2)\)           | 973 s  | 955 m  | 968 s  | 945 s  | 856 vw, 961 s,       |                               |
| \(r(NH_2)\)           | 889 w  | 873 vw | 862 w  | 876 w  | 774 vw, 879 m        |                               |
| \(\delta(skel)\)      | 661 m  |        | 634 s  |        | 585 s, 640 s,        |                               |
| \(\delta(skel)\)      | 603 m  | 620 vw | 567 w  | 611 vw | 576 m                |                               |
| \(\delta(skel)\)      | 515 m  | 543 m  | 496 m  | 509 w  | 550, br, 511 s       |                               |
| \(\delta(skel)\)      | 462 m  | 463 m  | 478 m  | 465 m  |                        |                               |

Table 5a. The frequencies (cm\(^{-1}\)) of M'(CN)\(_4\) group in M(en)\(_2\)M'(CN)\(_4\).G clathrates and hosts

| Assignment | Cd-en-Cd-Bz\(\text{a}\) | Cd-Zn-An\(\text{b}\) | 1  | 2  | 2 (Raman) |
|------------|--------------------------|----------------------|----|----|-----------|
| \(v(CN)\)  | 2167 s                   | 2135 s               |    |    | 2162      |
|             |                          | 2127 m               | 2145 s |
|             |                          | 2090 vs              | 2077 vs |
| \(v^{13}CN\)| 2115 w                  |                      |    |    | 2116 w    |
| Hot band   | 2135 vw                  | 2080 w               |    |    | 2101 w    |
| \(v(M'CN)\)| -                       | -                    |    |    | 537 m, 526 |
| \(\tau(M'CN)\)| 560 m                  | 468 m                | 454 w | 454 |
|             | 444 sh                  | 442 w                |    |    |           |
| \(\delta(M'CN)\)| 488 s                  | -                    | 427 m | 418 |
|             | 407 w                   | 413 m                |    |    |           |
Table 5. The frequencies (cm\(^{-1}\)) of M'(CN)\(_4\) group in M(en)\(_2\)M'(CN)\(_4\).G clathrates and hosts continued

| Assignment | 1' | 2' | 3 | 4 | 3' | 4' |
|------------|----|----|---|---|----|----|
| \(\nu(CN)\) | 2144 s | 2167 s | 2148 s | 2172 s | 2119 vs | 2171 s |
| | 2123 s | 2144 m | 2117 vs | | | 2150 m |
| | 2109 s | 2083 s | | | | |
| \(\nu(\text{C}^3\text{CN})\) | | | | | 2122 vw | 2123 vw |
| Hot band | | | | | 2076 vw |
| \(\nu(M'C)\) | 599 w | 573 m | 595 sh | 579 m | 579 m | 576 s |
| | - | - | 554 vw | 553 m | - | 546 s |
| | - | - | 539 sh | 539 m | - | - |
| \(\pi(M'CN)\) | 455 m | - | 454 s | 454 w | 449 s | 446 m |
| | 440 w | 445 m | 444 sh | 441 w | nm vw | Nm |
| \(\delta(M'CN)\) | 426 m | 418 w | 428 sh | 426 m | 428 m | 426 s |
| | 414 m | 405 w | 414 w | 413 ms | nm | 411 s |

*\(\text{Cd(en)Cd(CN)}_4.\text{2Benzene [15]}; \text{Cd(ammonia)}_2\text{Zn(CN)}_4.\text{2Aniline [16]}\)*

![Fig. 3. FT Raman spectrum of clathrate 2](image)

3.5 Declathration by Heating

We studied declathration test by heating the clathrates in air oven at 100°C for 3 hours. Comparing the FT-IR spectra of host, clathrate and heated samples of aniline and phenol clathrates of same type (another study), and it is observed that phenol was still present in considerable amount in the heated clathrate, whereas aniline was absent (by calculating the intensity of the peak at 752 cm\(^{-1}\) for phenol and 751 cm\(^{-1}\) for aniline). This shows that phenol clathrates are more stable than aniline clathrates at normal conditions.

3.6 Exchange of Metal Ions

Attempt to synthesize the hosts Ni(en)\(_2\)Cd(CN)\(_4\) and N(en)\(_2\)Zn(CN)\(_4\) resulted in exchange of Ni\(^{2+}\) with the metal ion in the Cd(CN)\(_4\) and Zn(CN)\(_4\) moieties to form Cd(en)\(_2\)Ni(CN)\(_4\) (5') and Zn(en)\(_2\)Ni(CN)\(_4\) (6') respectively. Similar results were obtained for the corresponding aniline clathrates, 5 and 6. The formation of unexpected compounds was inferred from the color (purple) and their FT-IR spectra of the complexes which were similar to the ones observed earlier for Hofmann-en\(_2\)-type hosts clathrates [16]. Comparison of unit cell parameters of our complex 6' (a = 7.1499, b = 10.6382, c = 9.4872, \(\alpha = 90.0591\), \(\beta = 107.4565\), \(\gamma = 89.9482\), Vol = 688.3765) with that already reported for the Hofmann-en\(_2\)-type host [17] also supported the exchange phenomenon. This phenomenon may be occurring due to the greater stability of Ni(CN)\(_4\) compared to that of Cd(CN)\(_4\) and Zn(CN)\(_4\) in solution.
3.7 Raman Spectra

Raman spectroscopic technique is a complementary tool to the IR spectroscopy. It helps to identify the conformational isomers of chelated en ligands [21,32] apart from confirming the IR spectral information. FT Raman spectrum of clathrate 2 is illustrated in Fig. 3. The Raman vibrational frequencies of the guest aniline, ligand en and the host cyanide lattice of different modes are given within brackets in Tables 2, 3 and 4(a,b) respectively. The spectrum reveals the presence of major peaks corresponding to \(\nu(\text{NH}_2)\), \(\nu(\text{CH})\), \(\delta(\text{CH})\), ring breathing and ring deformation of the guest aniline. Further, peaks characteristic of the ligand en, like \(\nu(\text{NH}_2)\), \(\nu(\text{CH}_2)\) and \(\nu_{\text{clath}}\) are also observed. The occurrence of cyanide peaks too confirms the presence of the host in the clathrate.

The absence of inversion centre in the clathrate molecule leads to occurrence of all modes both in IR and Raman spectra. All the peaks observed in the Raman spectra are correlating well with corresponding values in the IR spectra. In general, Raman frequency at 860 cm\(^{-1}\) in metal en complexes, corresponds to gauche form of en and the cyanide peak will be stronger in Raman spectra. However, in clathrate 2 this peak is weak which may be due to use of an old sample. Further, below the region of 1500 cm\(^{-1}\), there are so many peaks closely occurring as a result of which the rocking mode of NH\(_2\) corresponding to gauche form of en could not be identified as evidenced from IR spectra.

4. CONCLUSIONS

Four new Hofmann-(en)\(_2\)-td-type clathrates and their corresponding hosts were synthesized as well as characterized by elemental, IR & Raman spectral analyses. It is deduced that they have similar structures and exhibit weak hydrogen bonding between the \(\pi\)-cloud as well as the NH\(_2\) group of aromatic guest with the NH\(_2\) and C=\(\text{N}\) groups of the ligand in host lattices respectively in all clathrates. All the vibrational data of en are consistent with the frequencies of NH\(_2\) and CH\(_2\) groups of a chelate-coordinated en. Declathration by heating showed that phenol clathrates are more stable than aniline clathrates. Due to the greater stability of Ni(CN)\(_4\) compared to that of Cd(CN)\(_4\) and Zn(CN)\(_4\) in solution, attempt to synthesize the hosts and clathrates with the latter moieties resulted in the exchange of Ni\(^{2+}\) with the metal ion in these moieties to form Cd(en)\(_2\)Ni(CN)\(_4\) and Zn(en)\(_2\)Ni(CN)\(_4\) and their clathrates.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Dr. G. Indra Mahalakshmi thanks the Management of Cardamom Planters’ Association College, (Affiliated to Madurai Kamaraj University), Bodinayakkanur, Theni Dt, Tamilnadu-625513.

COMPETING INTERESTS

Author has declared that no competing interests exist.

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