

Wesentlich für die Anordnung der Moleküle ist die Lage der drei Kristallwassermoleküle, die über Wasserstoffbrücken die einzelnen Eisen(III)-benzhydroxamatmoleküle untereinander verbinden. Der Abstand zweier über Wasserstoffbrücken verbundenen Sauerstoffatome ist nach Pimentel & McClellan (1960) in Kristallen etwa 2,5 bis 2,9 Å. Im Kristallgitter des Eisen(III)-benzhydroxamat-Trihydrates liegen eine Reihe von Abständen dieser Grösse zwischen den Sauerstoff- und Stickstoffatomen der Eisen(III)-benzhydroxamatmoleküle und den Kristallwassermolekülen vor. Diese Abstände sind in Fig. 2 durch gestrichelte Linien angedeutet. Das Wassermolekül $W(1)$ verbindet das Sauerstoffatom O(11) mit dem Atom N(11) des Benzhydroxamatmoleküls der Nachbarkette und stellt so den Zusammenhalt zwischen den Ketten her. Das Wassermolekül $W(2)$ wurde bei der Bestimmung der Struktur wegen seiner nicht genau festlegbaren Position in zwei um 0,7 Å voneinander entfernte Schwerpunkte gelegt. Es verbindet den zweiten Liganden des in y -Richtung benachbarten Benzhydroxamatmoleküls über das Atom O(12) mit dem Wassermolekül $W(3)$. Das Atom N(12) des Moleküls der Nachbarkette wird durch $W(2)$ ebenfalls mit $W(3)$ verknüpft (vgl. Fig. 2). Es ist bemerkenswert, dass die Abstände beider Positionen des Kristallwassers $W(2)$ von $W(3)$ mit 2,73 bzw. 2,74 Å praktisch gleich sind, während die Abstände $W(12)$ -N(12) mit 2,65 und $W(12)$ -O(12) mit 2,96 Å sowie $W(22)$ -N(12) mit 2,80 und $W(22)$ -O(12) mit 2,63 Å deutlich voneinander abweichen. Mit dieser Beobachtung könnte die statistische Anordnung des Kristallwassers $W(2)$ in zwei Positionen erklärbar sein: die Lage $W(12)$ begünstigt die Ausbildung von Wasserstoffbrücken zwischen $W(2)$ und N(12), die Lage $W(22)$ die zwischen $W(2)$ und O(12). Beide Lageschwerpunkte erlauben in gleicher Weise die Ausbildung von Wasserstoffbrücken zum Kristallwasser $W(3)$, das zentral

zwischen zwei Molekülen einer Kette liegt. Das Kristallwassermolekül $W(3)$ ist etwa tetraedrisch von Sauerstoffatomen im Abstand 2,7 bis 3,0 Å umgeben und verbindet das Sauerstoffatom O(23) mit dem Sauerstoffatom O(12) des benachbarten Benzhydroxamatmoleküls.

Neben diesen über Kristallwassermoleküle ausgebildeten Wasserstoffbrücken tritt innerhalb der Ketten der Benzhydroxamatmoleküle eine Wasserstoffbrücke zwischen den Atomen N(13) und O(21) auf. Der Abstand zwischen diesen beiden Atomen ist 2,74 Å.

Die Rechnungen wurden auf der Rechenanlage IBM 7094 im Deutschen Rechenzentrum und auf der Rechenanlage IBM 7040 im Rechenzentrum der TH Darmstadt durchgeführt. Allen Mitarbeitern dieser Rechenzentren sei hiermit für die Unterstützung unserer Arbeit gedankt.

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Hexakis(imidazole)nickel(II) Nitrate, $(C_3H_4N_2)_6Ni(NO_3)_2$

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The crystal and molecular structure of hexakis(imidazole)nickel(II) nitrate, $(C_3H_4N_2)_6Ni(NO_3)_2$, was determined by single-crystal X-ray diffraction techniques. This compound crystallizes in the trigonal system, space group $R\bar{3}$. The lattice parameters (hexagonal axes) are $a = 12.353 \pm 0.001$, $c = 14.803 \pm 0.002$ Å, $Z = 3$, $\rho_o = 1.51$ g.cm⁻³, $\rho_c = 1.506$ g.cm⁻³. Three-dimensional data were used (905 reflections) and the structure was solved by an analysis of the Patterson map. The complex cation, $(C_3H_4N_2)_6Ni^{2+}$, has $\bar{3}$ point symmetry with the nickel atom at the center of a slightly compressed octahedron of nitrogen atoms. The imidazole rings are planar to within experimental error. The final refinement by a three-dimensional least-squares analysis resulted in an R value 0.071.

Introduction

Crystals of metal ion coordination complexes frequently contain molecules or ions of high symmetry. The

visible and vibrational spectra of these materials reflect this high symmetry and assignments can be made with confidence. From these assignments information on the mutual influence of ligand and metal ion can be

obtained. Selected single crystalline compounds, therefore, can serve as prototypes in the investigation of the interactions between metal ions and ligand molecules.

As part of a program in the structural and spectroscopic investigation of transition-metal complexes, crystals of hexakis(imidazole)nickel(II) nitrate, $(C_3H_4N_2)_6Ni(NO_3)_2$, (hereafter called $Im_6Ni(NO_3)_2$) were grown and preliminary measurements were carried out on them. The visible spectrum indicates that the ligand field about the nickel(II) ion is octahedral. The space group determination shows that these crystals belong in either the $R3$ or $R\bar{3}$ trigonal space group. The structure determination of $Im_6Ni(NO_3)_2$ was undertaken to furnish the structural information required for an analysis of the visible and vibrational spectra.

Experimental

Crystals of $Im_6Ni(NO_3)_2$ were grown by evaporation of an aqueous solution of $Ni(NO_3)_2$ and imidazole. Crystal symmetry and approximate cell parameters were obtained from zero and upper level precession photographs. The crystal belongs to the trigonal system and reflections with $-h+k+l \neq 3n$ (hexagonal indexing) are systematically absent. Of the five possible space groups consistent with these extinctions, three ($R32$, $R\bar{3}m$, and $R3m$) were ruled out, as no symmetry lines were found on the precession photographs taken with the $[001]$ as the precession axis. Of the two remaining space groups $R3$ and $R\bar{3}$, the latter was assigned on the basis of the complete structure determination.

To determine precise unit-cell parameters, the 2θ angles of 48 lines of a powder pattern were measured with a diffractometer using powdered tungsten as a calibrating substance. The approximate cell parameters obtained from the precession photographs were then refined by least-squares analysis to obtain the best agreement between the 48 calculated and observed 2θ angles. A summary of the crystal data is given in Table 1.

Table 1. *Crystal data for $(C_3H_4N_2)_6Ni(NO_3)_2$ based upon hexagonal indexing*

$a = b = 12.353 \pm 0.001 \text{ \AA}^*$	Space group = $R\bar{3}$ (No. 148)
$c = 14.803 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$	$Z = 3$
$\gamma = 120^\circ$	$\rho_o = 1.51 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$
	$\rho_c = 1.506 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$

Systematic extinctions
 $-h+k+l \neq 3n$

* Standard deviations based on least-squares refinement of powder data.

Intensity data were obtained with $Cu K\alpha$ radiation from multiple-film integrated Weissenberg photographs. The crystal was rotated about one of the rhombohedral axes rather than about the threefold axis. With this rotation axis, equivalent reflections, in general, appear on different levels with different

Lorentz factors. Thus the scale factors between levels were determined experimentally and the intensities of a large number of weak reflections could be measured accurately. Of the nine levels measured, the first eight were recorded by using the equi-inclination method and the ninth by using an arbitrary μ -angle within the recording range of the camera.

All the reflections recorded on the films were measured and averaged to obtain a set of 905 unique reflections of which 63 were 'observed as zero'. In general three reflections were averaged to obtain the intensity of each unique reflection. About two thirds of the data were measured on a densitometer. Weak reflections were estimated by eye against a calibrated intensity scale. The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors. No absorption correction was applied, however, as the linear absorption coefficient of this compound is small ($\sim 16 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ for $Cu K\alpha$), and the crystal used was cube-like with a side of about 0.3 mm. A sphere having the same linear absorption coefficient and a diameter equal to the average of the side of the cube and the diagonal would have a $\mu R = 0.3$. For this μR , the absorption coefficient would vary only 4% over the entire range of θ .

Determination and refinement of the structure

As indicated in Table 1, there are three molecules of $Im_6Ni(NO_3)_2$ per hexagonal unit cell. If the centrosymmetric space group $R\bar{3}$ is assumed, the positions of the nickel atoms must have symmetry $\bar{3}$ and those of the nitrogen atoms in the nitrate groups symmetry 3. Therefore the structure is completely specified by the coordinates of the atoms in one imidazole ring, by the z coordinate of the nitrogen atom in one nitrate group, and by the coordinates of one of the oxygen atoms.

In order to determine the structure, a three-dimensional Patterson map was calculated using the complete set of observed data. As the nickel atom is the only heavy atom in the structure, three nickel-light atom vector sets gave the largest peaks in the map. Peaks near the origin were identified as imidazole ring atoms by the spatial relationships between them. The atom closest to the origin was labelled as a nitrogen atom. The second nitrogen atom was tentatively assigned on the basis of peak size. An electron-density Fourier synthesis with phases determined by the previously identified atoms was then calculated. The nitrate group was readily located in this synthesis.

The trial model of the structure was refined by full-matrix least-squares analysis (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962). The quantity minimized was $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$ with the weighting scheme $w=1$ for $F_o < 50$ and $w=50/F_o$ for $F_o > 50$. The scattering factors used in the calculations are those given in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962) for neutral nickel, nitrogen, carbon, and hydrogen atoms and for the singly negative oxygen atom. After three cycles of isotropic refinement, the residual factor ($R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| /$

$\Sigma|F_o|$) based on 842 observed non-zero reflections was 0.14. Two cycles of anisotropic refinement on all atoms except hydrogen were then carried out and the *R* value reduced to 0.08.

Further refinement was now attempted including the hydrogen atoms in the imidazole rings. The coordinates for these atoms were calculated by assuming that (i) the hydrogen atoms lie in the plane of the imidazole ring, (ii) each hydrogen atom is equidistant from the two atoms adjacent to the atom to which the hydrogen is bonded, and (iii) the C–H and N–H distances are 1 Å and 0.9 Å respectively. These positions are consistent with peaks observed in the difference-Fourier synthesis calculated after the anisotropic refinement. Attempts to refine the calculated positions of the hydrogen atoms gave mixed results. The average of the three C–H distances was 0.92 Å, but the position of the fourth hydrogen atom failed to refine. For this reason, in the last refinement the positions of the hydrogen atoms were kept fixed in the assumed positions. The introduction of the hydrogen atoms in this final refinement reduced the *R* index from 0.080 to 0.071. The final positional and thermal parameters are reported in Tables 2 and 3, respectively.

Table 2. Atomic coordinates

	<i>X/a</i>	<i>Y/b</i>	<i>Z/c</i>
Ni	0	0	0
C(1)	0.11284 (36)*	0.27661 (35)	0.05218 (29)
C(2)	0.05169 (58)	0.29097 (50)	0.18665 (42)
C(3)	0.00722 (47)	0.16817 (43)	0.16573 (33)
N(1)	0.04569 (28)	0.16031 (27)	0.08024 (21)
N(2)	0.11699 (39)	0.35709 (33)	0.11360 (32)
N(3)	0	0	0.39155 (38)
O(1)	0.07133 (33)	0.11471 (31)	0.39260 (28)

* The numbers in parentheses are standard deviations in the last significant figures.

The listing of the calculated and observed structure factors is given in Table 4. It is evident that several of the strongest *F_o*'s are considerably lower than the corresponding *F_c*'s. This effect may be attributed to secondary extinction, as the crystal used for collecting the intensity data was relatively large and the absorption low. If the nine reflections most affected by extinction are excluded, the *R* value decreases to 0.064.

Table 3. Anisotropic thermal parameters

The general anisotropic temperature factor has the form $\exp [-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hk\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})]$.

	$10^5\beta_{11}$	$10^5\beta_{22}$	$10^5\beta_{33}$	$10^5\beta_{12}$	$10^5\beta_{13}$	$10^5\beta_{23}$
NI	531 (14)	531 (14)	383 (7)	265 (7)	0	0
C(1)	465 (32)	398 (30)	452 (21)	192 (26)	-37 (20)	-57 (20)
C(2)	1244 (65)	703 (46)	659 (33)	349 (45)	249 (37)	-272 (32)
C(3)	901 (46)	584 (38)	424 (22)	300 (35)	170 (26)	-87 (23)
N(1)	447 (26)	339 (25)	319 (15)	199 (20)	-31 (15)	-52 (15)
N(2)	804 (39)	343 (29)	735 (27)	170 (27)	121 (26)	-141 (22)
N(3)	622 (50)	622 (50)	266 (25)	311 (25)	0	0
O(1)	749 (33)	537 (29)	812 (26)	205 (26)	-55 (23)	2 (21)

* The numbers in parentheses are standard deviations in the last significant figures.

In order to check the assignment of the non-coordinating nitrogen atom in the independent imidazole ring, the structure was refined with C(2) and N(2) interchanged. After two cycles of refinement, the *R* index increased from 0.071 to 0.082. This significant increase corroborates the initial assignment of the atoms in the imidazole ring.

As the refinement of the trial model was satisfactory in the centric space group *R* $\bar{3}$, no further consideration was given to the acentric space group *R*3.

Description

3-Dimensional packing

The crystal structure of *Im*₆Ni(NO₃)₂ consists of discrete *Im*₆Ni²⁺ complex cations and nitrate anions packed in a hexagonal unit cell as shown in Fig. 1. The closest cation-anion approaches are between ring atoms in the cation and oxygen atoms in the anions and these are indicated in Fig. 1. Each of the three closest approaches involve the pyrrole (>N–H) nitrogen atom in an imidazole ring and an oxygen atom in one of the two adjacent nitrate groups. The orientation of the imidazole molecule with respect to this pair of nitrate groups, moreover, is such that the pyrrole hydrogen atom extends even closer toward these oxygen atoms. This orientation of the imidazole ring with respect to a pair of adjacent nitrate groups is consistent with hydrogen bonding. The exact position of the pyrrole hydrogen atom has not been established but if its position as calculated above is approximately correct, it lies significantly closer to O(1) than to O(2) or O(3'). In this case the shortest N–O and H–O distances are consistent with one relatively weak hydrogen bond. Weak hydrogen bonds involving O(2) and O(3'), however, cannot be ruled out.

Complex cation and nitrate anion

The structure of the complex cation is shown in Fig. 2. As the nickel atom lies on a threefold axis and a center of symmetry ($\bar{3}$ point symmetry), the coordination polyhedron is completely specified by one nickel-nitrogen distance and by one nitrogen-nickel-nitrogen angle. Moreover, the six imidazole rings are crystallographically equivalent and the unique bond distance and angles in imidazole are included in Fig. 2. The co-

ordination polyhedron is very nearly a regular octahedron. The cage in which the nickel atom resides may be described as resulting from a 0.04 Å compression along one of the threefold axes of a regular octahedron of nitrogen atoms. In the nitrate anion, the unique N–O distance is 1.239 ± 0.003 Å and the nitrogen atom lies 0.014 Å (approximately two standard deviations) from the exact plane defined by the oxygen atoms.

The coordinated imidazole ring

The imidazole ring was found by least-squares analysis to be planar within the standard deviations of the atoms normal to this ring. The results of this analysis are given in Table 5. The nickel atom is approximately coplanar with the centrosymmetrically related pairs of imidazole rings. This configuration establishes that coordination takes place through the pyridine type ($\triangleright N$) nitrogen atoms rather than through the pyrrole type ($\triangleright N-H$) nitrogen atoms. This conclusion follows from the fact that coordination through the N–H group would result in the formation of a quaternary nitrogen atom with a tetrahedral configuration. If the configuration about the nitrogen atom were tetrahedral the Ni–N bond would make an angle of about 36° with the normal to the imidazole ring. The observed angle of 86° precludes this configuration. The coordination of imidazole to the nickel(II) ion, there-

fore, occurs through the same type of nitrogen atom ($\triangleright N$) as does both pyrazole (Reimann, Mighell & Mauer, 1967) and biimidazole (Mighell, Reimann &

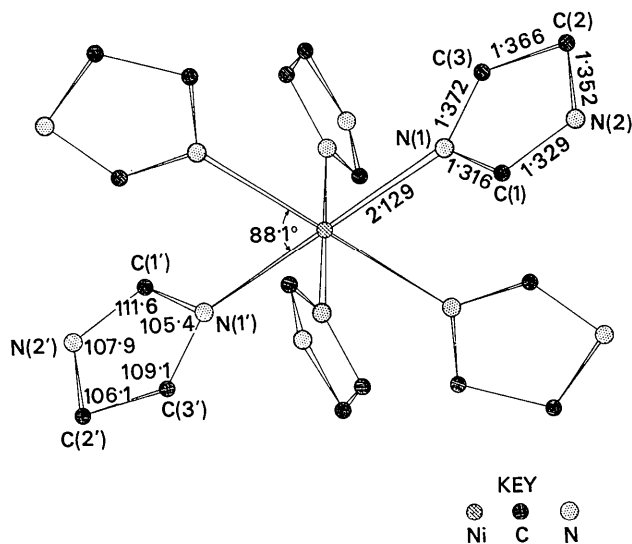


Fig. 2. The complex cation. The unique bond distances and angles are indicated. The average of the standard deviations on the bond lengths and angles in the unique imidazole ring are 0.007 Å and 0.41° , respectively.

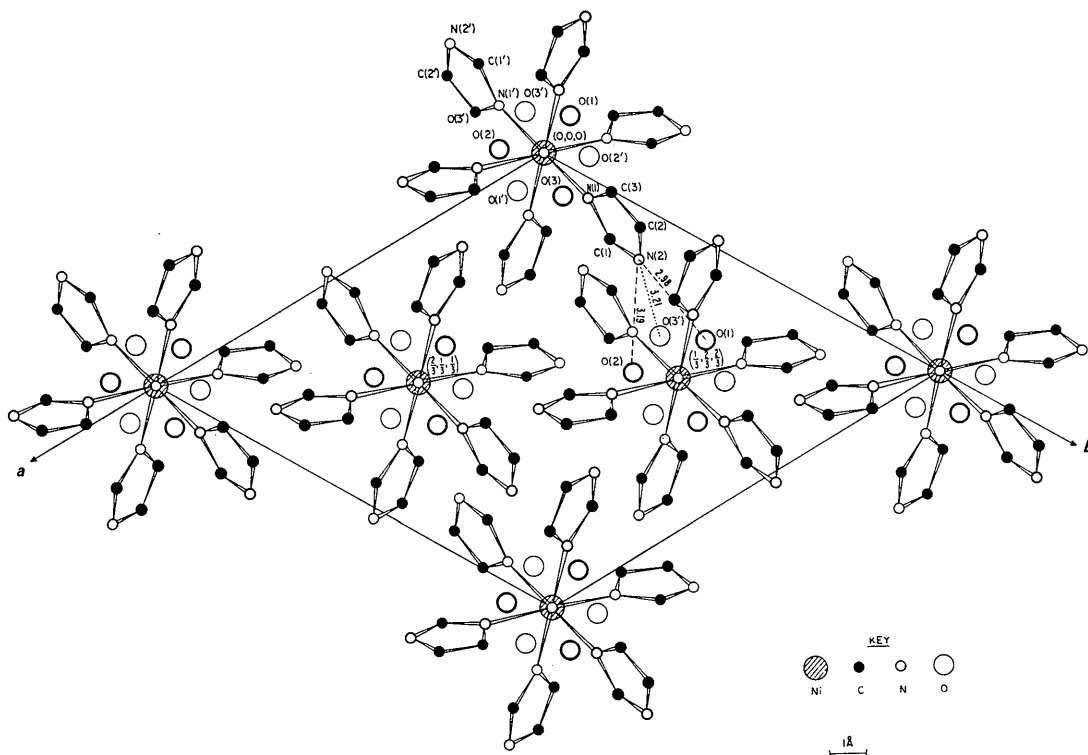


Fig. 1. Crystal structure of $(C_3H_4N_2)_6Ni(NO_3)_2$ projected on the (001) plane of the hexagonal unit cell. The shortest cation-anion distances are between the N(2) and O(3') (dotted line) and between N(2) and the oxygen atoms O(2) and O(3) translated down one unit cell from those labeled (dashed lines).

Mauer, in the press). The bond distances observed in coordinated imidazole are in substantial agreement with those found for corresponding bonds in coordinated biimidazole. Related pairs agree to within two standard deviations of the imidazole bond distances. The observed distances in the imidazole ring, moreover, are in close agreement with the values calculated by Dewar & Gleicher (1966) and with those found by Lundberg (1966) in diimidazolezinc(II) dichloride. The shortest observed and calculated distances in the imidazole ring is between atoms involved in the classical C-N double bond.

Table 5. Distances from the ring atoms to the least-squares planes of the imidazole ring

The equation of the plane in direct space is given by $PX + QY + RZ = S$ ($P = 11.385$, $Q = -5.0896$, $R = 5.6823$ and $S = 0.16597$).

N(1)	0.00574 Å
N(2)	0.00593
C(1)	-0.00742
C(2)	-0.00221
C(3)	-0.00204

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The Crystal Structure of NaNbO_2F_2

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NaNbO_2F_2 , a new niobium oxide fluoride, is monoclinic, with $a = 8.063$, $b = 5.405$, $c = 7.626$ Å, $\beta = 101.70^\circ$, space group $P2_1/c$. The structure, refined by the least-squares method, contains layers of corner-sharing NbO_4F_2 octahedra. The structure of the layers with the composition $(\text{NbO}_2\text{F}_2)_n^{2-}$ is related to the PdF_3 structure type. The structure of NaNbO_2F_2 is also related to the $\alpha\text{-PbO}_2$ structure type. The anion arrangement is probably ordered.

Introduction

The substitution of F^- for O^{2-} in niobium oxides has been useful in making compounds of simple and predictable structures, which can serve as model substances for the study of the principles of synthesis, non-stoichiometry, and possible mechanisms of reaction (Andersson, 1967). Preparative and structural studies have been made on the $\text{NaNbO}_3\text{-Nb}_2\text{O}_5$, $\text{NaNbO}_3\text{-Nb}_2\text{O}_5\text{-H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{NaF-Nb}_2\text{O}_5$ systems. The present paper reports the crystal structure of NaNbO_2F_2 , a new compound which has been prepared in the $\text{NaF-NbO}_2\text{F}$ system.

Experimental

Heating a mixture of NaF and NbO_2F in the mole ratio 1:1 in a sealed platinum capsule for one day at 600°C resulted in a product consisting of colourless plate-shaped crystals. Single-crystal X-ray studies showed the crystals to be of monoclinic symmetry and the crystallographic constants are given in Table 1. The Hagg-Guinier powder pattern is given in Table 2. The $h0l$, $h1l$, $h2l$ and $h3l$ reflexions were registered on multiple films by the integrating Weissenberg method using $\text{Cu K}\alpha$ radiation and were measured by means of a calibrated film strip. Because of the small crystal

A number of computer programs were written at the NBS specifically for this problem. We would like to acknowledge the use of the X-ray 63 system developed at the Universities of Maryland and Washington. The authors wish to thank Professor J. Stewart for assistance in using the system. Thanks are also due to Mrs Marlene Morris for determining the lattice parameters with the powder method.

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