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## Key indicators

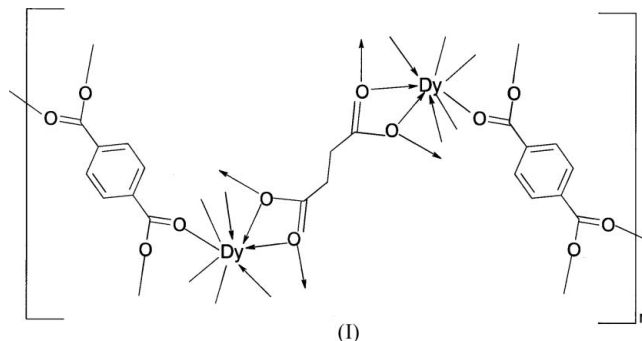
Single-crystal X-ray study  
 $T = 291$  K  
Mean  $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.004$  Å  
 $R$  factor = 0.021  
 $wR$  factor = 0.060  
Data-to-parameter ratio = 15.8For details of how these key indicators were  
automatically derived from the article, see  
<http://journals.iucr.org/e>.Poly[di- $\mu_4$ -1,4-benzenedicarboxylato- $\mu_6$ -  
succinato-didysprosium(III)]

A new three-dimensional coordination polymer,  $[\text{Dy}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4)(\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_4)_2]_n$ , has been synthesized under hydrothermal conditions. The coordination of the Dy atoms is distorted square antiprismatic. The antiprisms are bridged by the 1,4-benzenedicarboxylate and succinate ligands, forming a three-dimensional network. The succinate ion is located on an inversion center.

Received 7 November 2005  
Accepted 18 November 2005  
Online 26 November 2005

## Comment

The title compound, (I), is isostructural with  $[\text{Gd}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4)(\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_4)_2]_n$  (Wang & Li, 2005). As depicted in Fig. 1, the  $\text{Dy}^{3+}$  ion is located at the center of a distorted square antiprism and is coordinated by four O atoms from four 1,4-benzenedicarboxylate (BDC) ligands and four O atoms from three succinate anions. The Dy–O distances range from 2.237 (2) to 2.5308 (19) Å. The Dy atoms are bridged by the succinate ligands, each of which lies on an inversion center, forming two-dimensional polymeric sheets parallel to the  $ab$  plane. These sheets are in turn bridged *via* BDC ligands, forming a three-dimensional framework.



## Experimental

A mixture of  $\text{DyCl}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (1.00 mmol, 0.38 g), 1,4-benzenedicarboxylic acid (0.50 mmol, 0.08 g), succinic acid (0.50 mmol, 0.06 g), NaOH (2.00 mmol, 0.08 g) and  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (10.0 ml) was heated in a 23 ml stainless steel reactor with a Teflon liner at 443 K for 48 h. On cooling, it was found that colorless column-like crystals had formed. These were filtered off and washed with water and acetone (yield 46%, based on Dy).

## Crystal data

$[\text{Dy}_2(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_4)(\text{C}_8\text{H}_4\text{O}_4)_2]$   
 $M_r = 769.30$   
Orthorhombic,  $Pbca$   
 $a = 13.8042$  (9) Å  
 $b = 6.7910$  (4) Å  
 $c = 21.7163$  (13) Å  
 $V = 2035.8$  (2) Å<sup>3</sup>  
 $Z = 4$   
 $D_x = 2.510$  Mg m<sup>-3</sup>

Mo  $K\alpha$  radiation  
Cell parameters from 147  
reflections  
 $\theta = 3.3$ – $26.7^\circ$   
 $\mu = 7.35$  mm<sup>-1</sup>  
 $T = 291$  (2) K  
Column, colorless  
 $0.32 \times 0.11 \times 0.08$  mm

Data collection

Bruker SMART APEXII CCD  
 area-detector diffractometer  
 $\varphi$  and  $\omega$  scans  
 Absorption correction: multi-scan  
 (SADABS; Sheldrick, 1996)  
 $T_{\min} = 0.265$ ,  $T_{\max} = 0.563$   
 10848 measured reflections

2453 independent reflections  
 2290 reflections with  $I > 2\sigma(I)$   
 $R_{\text{int}} = 0.028$   
 $\theta_{\text{max}} = 28.1^\circ$   
 $h = -11 \rightarrow 18$   
 $k = -8 \rightarrow 7$   
 $l = -28 \rightarrow 28$

Refinement

Refinement on  $F^2$   
 $R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.021$   
 $wR(F^2) = 0.060$   
 $S = 1.01$   
 2453 reflections  
 155 parameters  
 H-atom parameters constrained

$w = 1/[\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0378P)^2 + 2.3787P]$   
 where  $P = (F_o^2 + 2F_c^2)/3$   
 $(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.001$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.85 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 $\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -0.99 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$   
 Extinction correction: SHELXL97  
 Extinction coefficient: 0.00269 (12)

Table 1

Selected bond lengths (Å).

Dy—O2 <sup>i</sup>	2.237 (2)	Dy—O5 <sup>iv</sup>	2.408 (3)
Dy—O1	2.2931 (19)	Dy—O6 <sup>v</sup>	2.463 (2)
Dy—O3 <sup>ii</sup>	2.3093 (18)	Dy—O5	2.480 (2)
Dy—O4 <sup>iii</sup>	2.3305 (19)	Dy—O6	2.5308 (19)

Symmetry codes: (i)  $-x, -y, -z + 1$ ; (ii)  $-x + \frac{1}{2}, -y, z - \frac{1}{2}$ ; (iii)  $x, -y - \frac{1}{2}, z - \frac{1}{2}$ ; (iv)  $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y + \frac{1}{2}, z$ ; (v)  $-x + \frac{1}{2}, y - \frac{1}{2}, z$ .

H atoms were included at calculated positions and treated as riding atoms, with C—H distances of 0.93–0.97 Å and with  $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$ .

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 2004); cell refinement: SAINT (Bruker, 2004); data reduction: SAINT; program(s) used to solve structure: SHELXS97 (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: SHELXL97 (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: SHELXTL (Bruker, 2004); software used to prepare material for publication: SHELXTL.

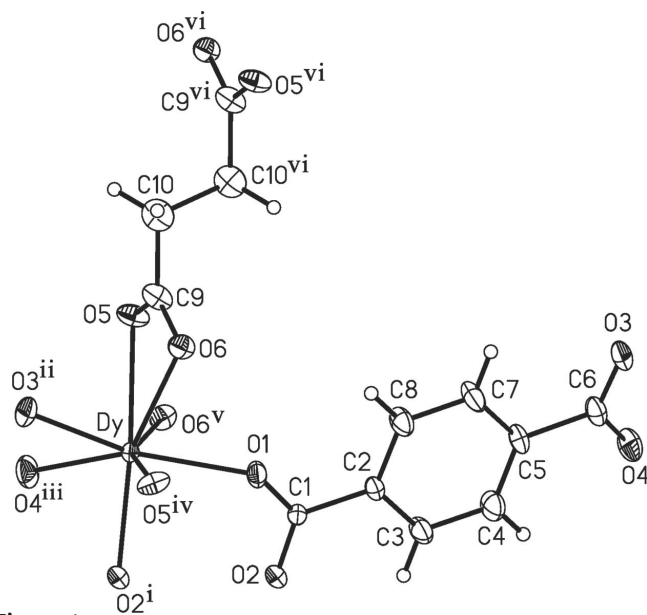


Figure 1

The coordination environment of the Dy atom with the atom-numbering scheme, showing displacement ellipsoids at the 45% probability level [symmetry codes: (i)  $-x, -y, 1 - z$ ; (ii)  $\frac{1}{2} - x, -y, z - \frac{1}{2}$ ; (iii)  $x, -\frac{1}{2} - y, z - \frac{1}{2}$ ; (iv)  $\frac{1}{2} - x, \frac{1}{2} + y, z$ ; (v)  $\frac{1}{2} - x, y - \frac{1}{2}, z$  (vi)  $1 - x, -y, 1 - z$ ].

The project was supported by Jiangxi Provincial Educational Foundation (grant No. 2005–146) and Jiangxi University of Science and Technology Foundation (grant No. 2003–1).

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