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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 293$ K
Mean $\sigma(\text{C}-\text{C}) = 0.006$ Å
 R factor = 0.027
 wR factor = 0.071
Data-to-parameter ratio = 14.6

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

Heptaaquabis(hydrogen maleato- κO)europium(III) hydrogen maleate monohydrate

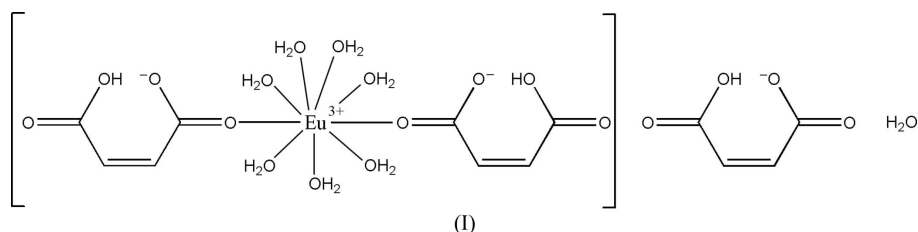
The title compound, $[\text{Eu}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_7](\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4)\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$, is isostructural with the Nd^{III} analogue. The Eu^{III} atom is coordinated by O atoms from two hydrogen maleate anions and by seven water molecules, forming a distorted monocapped square-antiprismatic coordination geometry.

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Comment

Complexes of lanthanide elements with maleic acid, $\text{Ln}_2\text{L}_3\cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Ln}(\text{HL})_3\cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($\text{Ln} =$ lanthanide, $\text{L} = \text{C}_4\text{H}_2\text{O}_4^{2-}$), have been studied previously (Oczko *et al.*, 2002). The title compound, $[\text{Eu}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_7](\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4)\text{H}_2\text{O}$, (I), is isostructural with its Nd^{III} analogue.



In (I), the Eu^{III} atom is coordinated by O atoms from two hydrogen maleate anions and by seven water molecules, forming a distorted monocapped square-antiprismatic coordination geometry (Fig. 1 and Table 1). The dihedral angles between the planes $[\text{C}9/\text{C}10/\text{C}11/\text{C}12/\text{O}11/\text{O}10]$ and $[\text{C}1/\text{C}2/\text{C}3/\text{C}4/\text{O}3/\text{O}2]$, $[\text{C}9/\text{C}10/\text{C}11/\text{C}12/\text{O}11/\text{O}10]$ and $[\text{C}5/\text{C}6/\text{C}7/\text{C}8/\text{O}7/\text{O}6]$, and $[\text{C}1/\text{C}2/\text{C}3/\text{C}4/\text{O}3/\text{O}2]$ and $[\text{C}5/\text{C}6/\text{C}7/\text{C}8/\text{O}7/\text{O}6]$ are 38.4 (19), 34.2 (18) and 5.7 (18) $^\circ$, respectively.

Experimental

Europium oxide (0.01 mol) and aqueous HCl (0.06 mol) were combined to form a clear EuCl_3 solution, which was heated to near dryness. Aqueous NaOH (20 wt%, 0.06 mol) was added, and the deposited $\text{Eu}(\text{OH})_3$ was filtered and washed with deionized water. Solid $\text{Eu}(\text{OH})_3$ (0.02 mol) was then added to an aqueous solution (100 ml) of maleic acid (0.06 mol) with continuous stirring at 323 K for 2 h. The solution was left to evaporate at room temperature, and colourless block-like crystals were formed over the course of 7 d.

Crystal data

$[\text{Eu}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_7]\cdot$
 $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_3\text{O}_4)\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$M_r = 641.28$

Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$

$a = 7.2220$ (14) Å

$b = 10.350$ (2) Å

$c = 16.672$ (3) Å

$\alpha = 72.08$ (3) $^\circ$

$\beta = 88.06$ (3) $^\circ$

$\gamma = 70.89$ (3) $^\circ$

$V = 1117.3$ (5) Å³

$Z = 2$

Mo $K\alpha$ radiation

$\mu = 2.90$ mm⁻¹

$T = 293$ (2) K

$0.40 \times 0.30 \times 0.20$ mm

Data collection

Enraf–Nonius CAD-4 diffractometer	4370 independent reflections 4144 reflections with $I > 2\sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: ψ scan (North <i>et al.</i> , 1968)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.020$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.375$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.568$	3 standard reflections every 200 reflections
4740 measured reflections	intensity decay: none

Refinement

$R[F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)] = 0.027$	299 parameters
$wR(F^2) = 0.071$	H-atom parameters constrained
$S = 1.09$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 0.82 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$
4370 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -1.13 \text{ e } \text{\AA}^{-3}$

Table 1

Hydrogen-bond geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-H\cdots A$	$D-H$	$H\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-H\cdots A$
$O2-H1\cdots O3$	1.20	1.21	2.410 (4)	180
$O6-H2\cdots O7$	1.20	1.20	2.405 (4)	180
$O10-H3\cdots O11$	1.21	1.22	2.434 (5)	180

H atoms bound to C atoms were positioned geometrically with $C-H = 0.93 \text{ \AA}$ and refined using a riding model with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.2U_{\text{eq}}(\text{C})$. H atoms of the water molecules were placed geometrically with $O-H = 0.96 \text{ \AA}$ so as to form a reasonable hydrogen-bond network and allowed to ride with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$. H atoms of the hydrogen maleate anions were included in positions indicated by difference Fourier maps, approximately midway between $O2/O3$, $O5/O6$ and $O10/O11$, respectively. They were allowed to ride on the closest O atom with $U_{\text{iso}}(\text{H}) = 1.5U_{\text{eq}}(\text{O})$. The deepest residual electron density hole is located 0.09 \AA from atom Eu.

Data collection: *CAD-4 Software* (Enraf–Nonius, 1989); cell refinement: *CAD-4 Software*; data reduction: *XCAD4* (Harms &

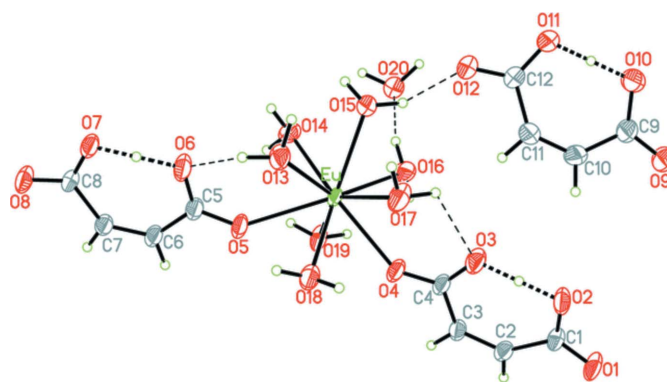


Figure 1

The molecular structure of (I), showing displacement ellipsoids at the 30% probability level for non-H atoms. Dashed lines indicate $O-H\cdots O$ hydrogen bonds.

Wocadlo, 1995); program(s) used to solve structure: *SHELXS97* (Sheldrick, 1997); program(s) used to refine structure: *SHELXL97* (Sheldrick, 1997); molecular graphics: *SHELXTL* (Siemens, 1996); software used to prepare material for publication: *SHELXL97*.

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