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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Yttrium Acetylacetonate Trihydrate¹

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The crystal structure of $Y(C_5H_7O_2)_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. Four molecules crystallize in a monoclinic unit cell of symmetry $P2_1/n$ and dimensions $a = 11.24$, $b = 22.20$, $c = 8.44$ Å; $\beta = 100.5^\circ$. The yttrium ion is eight-coordinate, being bonded to three acetylacetonate rings and two water molecules. The third water associated with each molecule takes part in a chain of hydrogen bonds to link the molecules in pairs. The coordination polyhedron about the yttrium ion is a distorted square antiprism.

Introduction

The trisacetylacetonates of the lanthanides and yttrium form metastable trihydrates which dehydrate to stable monohydrates.² Single crystals of the trihydrates are readily prepared, but the monohydrates are not easily crystallized. It is also possible to prepare such crystalline compounds as $Y(C_5H_7O_2)_3 \cdot H_2O \cdot 2CH_3OH$. This study of the trihydrate of the yttrium chelate was undertaken in order to obtain a structural interpretation of the chemical data. The yttrium compound was chosen because yttrium is the lightest of the M(III) elements exhibiting two hydrated forms.

Experimental Section

Yttrium acetylacetonate, prepared by the method of Stites, McCarty, and Quill,³ was recrystallized from a 60% ethanol-water mixture to yield the trihydrated form. The needlelike crystals were washed twice with water and were then air dried.

With the aid of a polarizing microscope a suitable crystal, with dimensions $0.27 \times 0.05 \times 0.01$ mm, was chosen and sealed in a thin-walled glass capillary. The monoclinic unit cell dimensions, obtained from oscillation, Weissenberg, and precession photographs using Cu $K\alpha$ radiation (λ 1.5418 Å), are $a = 11.24 \pm 0.03$, $b = 22.20 \pm 0.06$, $c = 8.44 \pm 0.02$ Å; $\beta = 100.5 \pm 0.3^\circ$. The density measured by flotation is 1.37 g cm⁻³; the calculated value for four molecules per unit cell is 1.38 g cm⁻³. The systematic absence of $h0l$ reflections for $h + l$ odd and $0k0$ reflections for k odd suggests space group $P2_1/n$.

Multiple-film equinclination Weissenberg photographs were obtained for the $0kl$ through $8kl$ levels using nickel-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, and the intensities were estimated by visual comparison with calibrated intensity strips made with the same crystal. The intensities within each multiple-film packet were brought to the level of the most intense film by appropriate scale factors. Corrections for spot extension and contraction were applied,⁴ and an average intensity for each independent reflection was obtained. After correction for the velocity and Lorentz-polarization factors, scale factors for the various levels were obtained by comparison with data from an $h0l$ precession photograph. No corrections were made for absorption or extinction. A total of 2582 independent intensities were recorded, of which 786 were unobserved.

Structure Determination and Refinement

Trial yttrium positions were deduced from the three-dimensional Patterson function. Further interpreta-

tion of the Patterson was not attempted owing to extensive crowding and overlapping of the peaks. The yttrium ions occupy the $P2_1/n$ general positions $4(e)$: $\pm(x, y, z; 1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, 1/2 + z)$ with $x = 0.26$, $y = 0.02$, and $z = 0.12$.

The contributions of Y^{3+} to the observed structure factors were computed, and a Fourier synthesis was based on the calculated signs and observed magnitudes of the 1518 terms for which $|F_c| \geq 0.25|F_o|$. This Fourier synthesis had five prominent peaks at approximately the right distance from the yttrium ion to be oxygen atoms, but two of these were only 1.47 Å apart. It was subsequently shown that the next to the strongest of these five peaks was extraneous, while the other four corresponded to oxygen atoms. The persistent appearance of this spurious peak hindered the determination of the structure, and three additional Fourier syntheses were required before all of the carbon atoms could be located.

The atomic parameters and the nine scale factors were refined by the method of least squares using an IBM 7040 adaptation of the program of Busing, Martin, and Levy.⁵ The atomic form factors included were taken from Cromer, Larson, and Waber⁶ for Y^{3+} and from the compilation of Ibers⁷ for oxygen and carbon. The contributions to the least-squares sums were weighted by $1/\sigma^2$, in which σ for each reflection was given by $0.1 F/n^{1/2}$, where n is the number of times that reflection was observed. Unobserved data were omitted from the refinements. Individual isotropic temperature factors were assigned to each atom and were included in the refinements. No attempt was made to locate hydrogen atoms. The final value of the residual, $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$, was 0.120 for the 1796 observed data. The mean positional parameter shift during the last least-squares cycle was 0.0009.

A final Fourier synthesis still showed the large extraneous peak near one of the oxygen atoms. This peak was flanked by two highly negative regions. A difference map, based on $F_o - F_c$, showed neither the spurious

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(5) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, "ORFLS, a Fortran Crystallographic Least-Squares Program," ORNL-TM-305, 1962.

(6) D. T. Cromer, A. C. Larson, and J. T. Waber, *Acta Cryst.*, **17**, 1044 (1964).

(7) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, The Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962, p 202.

peak nor the negative regions, so these were attributed to series termination effects.

The final calculated and observed structure factors are listed in Table I. The atomic coordinates and isotropic temperature factors are given in Table II.

TABLE II
ATOMIC PARAMETERS OF $Y(C_5H_7O_2)_3 \cdot 3H_2O$ WITH ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS

	x	y	z	B, Å ²
Y	0.2690 (2)	0.02950 (6)	0.1180 (2)	3.04 (5)
O(1)	0.8639 (12)	0.0078 (5)	0.1161 (12)	3.5 (2)
O(2)	0.6278 (14)	0.4888 (6)	0.0538 (16)	5.3 (3)
O(3)	0.4719 (12)	0.0512 (5)	0.2286 (14)	3.6 (2)
O(4)	0.2882 (12)	0.1284 (5)	0.0269 (14)	4.0 (2)
O(5)	0.0747 (11)	0.0786 (5)	0.1266 (13)	3.7 (2)
O(6)	0.2797 (13)	0.0710 (6)	0.3763 (14)	4.3 (3)
O(7)	0.3392 (13)	0.4588 (5)	0.2680 (14)	4.3 (2)
O(8)	0.1294 (12)	0.4349 (5)	0.3866 (14)	4.3 (2)
O(9)	0.8702 (14)	0.4694 (5)	0.3881 (15)	4.5 (3)
C(1)	0.2914 (21)	0.2338 (9)	0.9988 (25)	5.6 (4)
C(2)	0.1302 (19)	0.1836 (8)	0.1235 (21)	4.1 (4)
C(3)	0.0636 (18)	0.1358 (8)	0.1608 (21)	4.1 (4)
C(4)	0.2339 (23)	0.1775 (9)	0.0523 (24)	4.0 (4)
C(5)	-0.0636 (23)	0.1477 (10)	0.2382 (28)	6.2 (5)
C(6)	0.5135 (21)	0.0903 (8)	0.3305 (23)	4.6 (4)
C(7)	0.4592 (21)	0.1275 (9)	0.4271 (25)	5.1 (4)
C(8)	0.3459 (20)	0.1150 (8)	0.4478 (23)	4.9 (4)
C(9)	0.6505 (23)	0.0990 (10)	0.3458 (27)	6.2 (5)
C(10)	0.7870 (21)	0.3479 (10)	0.0702 (26)	5.2 (5)
C(11)	0.1611 (19)	0.3801 (8)	0.3796 (21)	3.7 (3)
C(12)	0.0775 (21)	0.3319 (9)	0.4209 (23)	5.0 (4)
C(13)	0.2664 (18)	0.3607 (8)	0.3318 (20)	3.8 (3)
C(14)	0.3602 (20)	0.3990 (8)	0.2807 (22)	4.0 (4)
C(15)	0.4639 (23)	0.3739 (10)	0.2213 (26)	5.6 (5)

Discussion of Structure

Figure 1 shows one complete molecule projected onto (001). The bond lengths and bond angles are listed in Table III,⁸ and the average dimensions of an yttrium

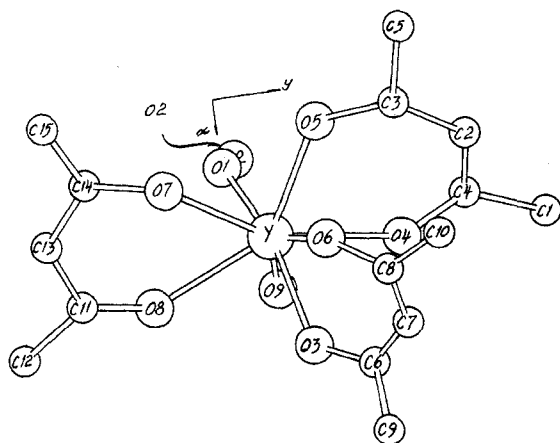


Figure 1.—Projection of one molecule onto (001).

acetylacetonate ring are shown in Figure 2. Each yttrium atom is bonded to eight oxygen atoms, contributed by three bidentate acetylacetonate groups and two water molecules [O(1) and O(9)].

(8) Distances, angles, and standard deviations were calculated using W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy's "ORFFE, a Fortran Crystallographic Function and Error Program," ORNL-TM-306, 1964.

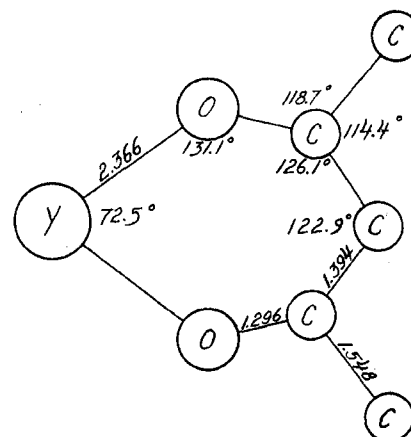


Figure 2.—Average dimensions of a ring in $Y(C_5H_7O_2)_3 \cdot 3H_2O$.

The average yttrium to carbonyl oxygen distance is some 0.04 Å shorter than the value of 2.409 Å for the average distance of yttrium to coordinated water. However, the ranges of values do not allow any significance to be attached to this result. The average O-O separation in a ring is 2.80 Å, and the average ring dimensions are comparable to those found in other acetylacetonates.⁹

The mean deviations of the carbon and oxygen atoms from the least-squares planes of the acetylacetonate groups are 0.084, 0.071, and 0.034 Å for the rings containing O(3)-O(6), O(4)-O(5), and O(7)-O(8), respectively. The deviations of the yttrium ion from the planes are 0.73, 0.68, and 0.45 Å, respectively. Each ring is folded about a line passing through its two oxygen atoms; the mean angle of folding is 18.9°. The O(3)-O(6) ring is folded away from the O(7)-O(8) ring and toward the O(4)-O(5) ring. The O(4)-O(5) ring is folded away from the coordinated water molecules, and the O(7)-O(8) ring is folded toward the water molecules. The average sum of the interior angles of a ring is 709.7°, as compared with 720° required for planarity.

A hydrogen bond (2.80 Å) links the coordinated water

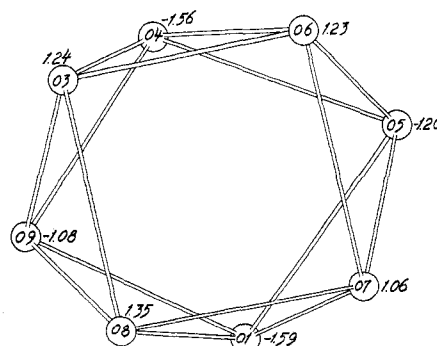


Figure 3.—Coordination polyhedron formed by the eight oxygens bonded to yttrium. The distance of each atom from the central plane is given.

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TABLE III
 BOND LENGTHS AND ANGLES

Lengths, Å			
Y-O(1)	2.397 ± 0.011	O(8)-C(11)	1.27 ± 0.02
Y-O(3)	2.451 ± 0.012	C(2)-C(3)	1.36 ± 0.03
Y-O(4)	2.348 ± 0.012	C(2)-C(4)	1.41 ± 0.03
Y-O(5)	2.456 ± 0.013	C(7)-C(8)	1.35 ± 0.03
Y-O(6)	2.349 ± 0.012	C(7)-C(6)	1.38 ± 0.03
Y-O(7)	2.302 ± 0.014	C(13)-C(14)	1.48 ± 0.03
Y-O(8)	2.394 ± 0.013	C(13)-C(11)	1.38 ± 0.03
Y-O(9)	2.421 ± 0.015	C(1)-C(4)	1.51 ± 0.03
O(1)-O(2)	2.802 ± 0.018	C(3)-C(5)	1.70 ± 0.03
O(4)-C(4)	1.29 ± 0.02	C(6)-C(9)	1.54 ± 0.03
O(5)-C(3)	1.31 ± 0.02	C(8)-C(10)	1.56 ± 0.03
O(3)-C(6)	1.25 ± 0.02	C(11)-C(12)	1.51 ± 0.03
O(6)-C(8)	1.31 ± 0.02	C(14)-C(15)	1.46 ± 0.03
O(7)-C(14)	1.35 ± 0.02		
Angles, deg			
O(3)-Y-O(6)	70.8 ± 0.4	C(6)-C(7)-C(8)	118.6 ± 2.0
O(4)-Y-O(5)	74.3 ± 0.4	C(3)-C(2)-C(4)	123.4 ± 1.9
O(7)-Y-O(8)	72.5 ± 0.5	C(11)-C(13)-C(14)	126.6 ± 1.6
Y-O(3)-C(6)	128.7 ± 1.3	O(3)-C(6)-C(9)	112.8 ± 1.9
Y-O(6)-C(8)	130.5 ± 1.3	O(6)-C(8)-C(10)	115.0 ± 2.0
Y-O(4)-C(4)	131.4 ± 1.3	O(4)-C(4)-C(1)	110.2 ± 1.0
Y-O(5)-C(3)	123.8 ± 1.1	O(5)-C(3)-C(5)	110.7 ± 1.6
Y-O(7)-C(14)	137.4 ± 1.3	O(7)-C(14)-C(15)	119.0 ± 1.8
Y-O(8)-C(11)	134.4 ± 1.4	O(8)-C(11)-C(12)	118.4 ± 1.8
O(3)-C(6)-C(7)	132.8 ± 2.2	C(9)-C(6)-C(7)	114.4 ± 1.9
O(6)-C(8)-C(7)	124.7 ± 2.1	C(10)-C(8)-C(7)	120.3 ± 1.9
O(4)-C(4)-C(2)	127.4 ± 1.9	C(1)-C(4)-C(2)	118.4 ± 1.8
O(4)-C(3)-C(2)	128.6 ± 1.9	C(5)-C(3)-C(2)	120.1 ± 1.8
O(7)-C(14)-C(13)	117.9 ± 1.8	C(12)-C(11)-C(13)	116.5 ± 1.6
O(8)-C(11)-C(13)	125.0 ± 1.9	C(15)-C(14)-C(13)	122.5 ± 1.7

 TABLE IV
 DIMENSIONS OF COORDINATION POLYHEDRON

Distances, Å ^a					
O(3)-O(6)	2.72	O(9)-O(4)	2.71	O(8)-O(9)	3.02
O(6)-O(7)	2.98	O(3)-O(4)	2.97	O(9)-O(3)	2.93
O(7)-O(8)	2.78	O(4)-O(6)	3.23	O(3)-O(7)	4.06
O(8)-O(3)	2.92	O(6)-O(5)	2.83	O(6)-O(8)	3.99
O(4)-O(5)	2.90	O(5)-O(7)	2.91	O(4)-O(1)	3.57
O(5)-O(1)	2.83	O(7)-O(1)	2.99	O(5)-O(9)	4.32
O(1)-O(9)	2.76	O(1)-O(8)	3.23		
Angles, deg ^b					
O(8)-O(3)-O(6)	90.1	O(4)-O(6)-O(5)	56.8	O(3)-O(9)-O(8)	60.6
O(3)-O(6)-O(7)	90.7	O(6)-O(5)-O(4)	68.6	O(9)-O(3)-O(4)	54.6
O(6)-O(7)-O(8)	87.6	O(5)-O(4)-O(6)	54.7	O(3)-O(4)-O(9)	61.9
O(7)-O(8)-O(3)	91.0	O(6)-O(5)-O(7)	62.6	O(4)-O(9)-O(3)	63.5
O(4)-O(5)-O(1)	74.8	O(5)-O(7)-O(6)	57.4	O(5)-O(7)-O(1)	60.6
O(5)-O(1)-O(9)	97.6	O(7)-O(6)-O(5)	60.1	O(7)-O(1)-O(5)	58.4
O(1)-O(9)-O(4)	81.6	O(7)-O(1)-O(8)	52.9	O(1)-O(5)-O(7)	60.9
O(9)-O(4)-O(5)	100.6	O(1)-O(8)-O(7)	59.0	O(8)-O(1)-O(9)	56.1
O(3)-O(4)-O(6)	51.9	O(8)-O(7)-O(1)	68.1	O(1)-O(9)-O(8)	70.4
O(4)-O(3)-O(6)	69.0	O(9)-O(8)-O(3)	61.0	O(9)-O(8)-O(1)	53.5
O(4)-O(6)-O(3)	59.2	O(8)-O(3)-O(9)	58.4		

^a Standard deviations, 0.02 Å. ^b Standard deviations, 0.4-0.5°.

molecule O(1) to the uncoordinated water molecule O(2). This O(2) is 2.90 Å from another O(2), related by a center of symmetry, which is linked to O(1) of another molecule. The molecules are thus connected in pairs by the sequence Y-O(1)-O(2)-O(2)'-O(1)'-Y', where the primed and unprimed atoms are related by a center of symmetry. Interpretation of the O(2)-O(2)' linkage as a hydrogen bond implies a disordered structure in which the center of symmetry is preserved by randomly assigning the shared hydrogen atom to one

oxygen atom or the other. No significant accumulation of electron density in this vicinity was observed on the difference map, although there was an indication of the hydrogen atom contributed by O(1) to the O(1)-O(2) bond.

Other than the hydrogen bonds, the shortest intermolecular distances are methyl group contacts of 3.96 Å.

The polyhedron formed about the yttrium ion by the eight coordinated oxygen atoms is a distorted square antiprism. In Figure 3 the coordinates have been

transformed to a Cartesian system, and the view is along the vector from the yttrium ion to the center of the quadrilateral O(3)–O(6)–O(7)–O(8). The distances and angles of this polyhedron are listed in Table IV. In addition to distortions in lengths and angles, the O(1)–O(5)–O(4)–O(9) quadrilateral is folded about the O(1)–O(4) diagonal.

In spite of the deviations from $\bar{8}2m$ symmetry, the average parameters for this polyhedron agree well with those calculated by Hoard and Silverton for minimization of the ligand repulsive energy.¹⁰ In the nota-

tion of Hoard and Silverton, we have $l = 1.270$, $s = 1.195$, $l/s = 1.064$, and $\theta = 57.1^\circ$, as compared with their values 1.258, 1.190, 1.057, and 57.3° .

The distortion of the polyhedron can be attributed to the presence of two chemically different ligands bonded to the same central metal atom. The geometric constraints of the bidentate acetylacetonate groups *vs.* the monodentate water molecules undoubtedly contribute to the deformation, as does the difference in the mutual repulsion of the two ligands.

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Crystal Structure of Potassium Permanganate

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Potassium permanganate forms deep purple, orthorhombic crystals with $a = 9.105$, $b = 5.720$, and $c = 7.425$ Å. The space group is Pnma and there are four molecules per unit cell. The intensity data were measured using an automatic diffractometer and molybdenum radiation. The structure was refined by least-squares methods with anisotropic thermal parameters for each atom. The final residual (R) was 4.6% for the 561 observed reflections used in the analysis. After a correction for libration, the three independent Mn–O distances are 1.622, 1.625, and 1.634 Å. The average Mn–O distance in the ion is 1.629 ± 0.008 Å. The average O–Mn–O angle is $109.4 \pm 0.7^\circ$. Therefore, the permanganate ion can be described as a manganese atom surrounded by four oxygen atoms at the corners of a regular tetrahedron.

Introduction

Manganese is unique in that it forms three oxyanions: permanganate, manganate, and hypomanganate. They are all tetrahedral MnO_4 ions with a charge of -1 , -2 , and -3 , respectively. The permanganate ion has been the subject of several papers² discussing the electronic structure of the ion. It is generally agreed that the extra electrons in the manganate and hypomanganate ions occupy an antibonding orbital. The Mn–O bond should therefore lengthen in going from permanganate to manganate to hypomanganate. A study of these ions should provide a comparison of the effect of the antibonding electrons on the size and shape of the MnO_4 tetrahedron.

The crystal structure of potassium permanganate was originally studied by Mooney,³ who reported the ion to be "a nearly regular tetrahedron" with Mn–O distances of 1.68, 1.52, 1.58, and 1.58 Å, the average distance being 1.59 Å. More recently Ramaseshan, Venkatesan, and Mani,⁴ in the course of studying anomalous dispersion with zonal data, reported Mn–O distances of 1.56, 1.56, 1.54, and 1.54 Å with an average of 1.55 Å. Since neither previous study was sufficiently

precise to detect small changes in bond distances, a re-determination of the crystal structure of potassium permanganate was undertaken.

Collection and Reduction of the X-Ray Data

Crystals were grown by slowly cooling a warm aqueous solution of potassium permanganate in a dewar. A crystal was cleaved to give a parallelepiped of approximately $0.15 \times 0.15 \times 0.15$ mm. The crystal was mounted on a glass fiber with the \bar{b} axis parallel to the fiber axis and dipped in liquid nitrogen to minimize extinction effects.

The unit cell and intensity measurements were carried out with the General Electric single-crystal orienter, using molybdenum radiation (α_1 0.70926, α_2 0.71354 Å). The unit cell dimensions were determined using a very narrow beam. The α_1 – α_2 doublet could be resolved for values greater than about 27° , and the average values from these measurements are: $a = 9.105 \pm 0.005$, $b = 5.720 \pm 0.003$, $c = 7.425 \pm 0.004$ Å. The reported density⁵ is 2.703 g cm^{-3} , and the value calculated for four molecules per unit cell is 2.714 g cm^{-3} .

A wide beam was used for the intensity measurements which were made with a scintillation counter. A linear amplifier–pulse height selector combination together with a zirconium filter provided almost mono-

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