

Of these six, four are second neighbors in the bridging network and are at a distance of 2.418 Å, while the other two are bridged to aluminum atoms which are not in the three columns of aluminum atoms surrounding the spiral and are at a distance of 2.587 Å. To summarize, the bridging about one spiral of hydrogen atoms includes all six aluminum atoms in the surrounding three columns and one hydrogen atom, each at a different distance along  $z$ , in each of the surrounding three spirals. The result is a completely bridged structure which is a three-dimensional network of  $3c-2e$  Al $\cdots$ H $\cdots$ Al bonds, consistent with the rather high observed crystalline density.

The structure is thermodynamically unstable with respect to decomposition to the elements.<sup>25</sup> Possibly, the layering of the hydride structure facilitates the release of H as H<sub>2</sub>. The fact that the geometry of the Al atoms in the Al layer is the same as that in the metal,<sup>26</sup> except that the Al $\cdots$ Al distance in AlH<sub>3</sub> is 4.45 Å and in Al metal is 2.86 Å, suggests a mechanism of decomposition in which loss of H<sub>2</sub> is followed by a lattice contraction in the layer and a lattice expansion

(25) G. C. Sinke, L. C. Walker, F. L. Oetting, and D. R. Stull, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **47**, 2759 (1967).

(26) H. E. Swanson and E. Tatge, National Bureau of Standards Circular 539, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., 1953, p 11.

in the  $z$  axis direction, from 1.97 Å in the hydride to the 2.338 Å of Al metal.

Our AlH<sub>3</sub> structure appears to be isostructural with the essentially ionic structure of AlF<sub>3</sub><sup>27</sup> in which the Al<sup>3+</sup> $\cdots$ F<sup>-</sup> distance of 1.79 Å is slightly shorter than would be expected from the sum of ionic radii (1.86 Å). Three-center covalent bonding may be contributing to cause this shortening.

**Acknowledgments.**—We wish to thank Dr. L. K. Frevel for developing the intensity ratio calculation and providing liaison with Argonne National Laboratory and N. E. Matzek for suggesting the problem and supplying both the hydride and the deuteride. Least-squares and distance and angle calculations were performed using J. Gvildys' versions of Busing, Martin, and Levy's ORFLS and ORFFE programs on a CDC 3800 computer. Diffraction intensities were calculated using an ALGOL version of D. K. Smith's POWDER program on a Burroughs B5500 computer. This work was funded in part by Air Force Rocket Propulsion Laboratory, Edwards Air Force Base, Calif., under Contract No. AF-04(611)-7554.

(27) F. Hanic and D. Stempelova, "Theory and Structure of Complex Compounds," Symposium, Wroclaw, Poland, 1962 (published in 1964), pp 429-434.

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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Ytterbium Acetylacetonate Monohydrate<sup>1</sup>

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The crystal structure of Yb(C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>7</sub>O<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>O), tris(acetylacetonato)aquoytterbium(III), has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data collected by counter methods. A total of 2992 independent reflections, for which the intensity exceeded 1.07 times the background, were recorded as observed. Four molecules crystallize in a triclinic unit cell of symmetry P $\bar{1}$  and dimensions  $a = 13.01$  Å,  $b = 18.33$  Å,  $c = 8.32$  Å,  $\alpha = 100.40^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 102.12^\circ$ , and  $\gamma = 105.19^\circ$ . The calculated and observed densities are 1.72 and 1.74 g cm<sup>-3</sup>, respectively. The structure has been refined by the method of least squares to a value of 0.076 for the conventional  $R$  factor. The two crystallographically independent ytterbium ions are seven-coordinate, each being bonded to three acetylacetonate groups and one water molecule. A hydrogen bond links the independent molecules in pairs. The coordination polyhedra formed about the independent ytterbium ions may both be described as capped trigonal prisms.

### Introduction

The trisacetylacetonates of the lanthanides and ytterbium form metastable trihydrates which decompose to stable monohydrates.<sup>4</sup> A recent study<sup>5</sup> has shown that the dihydrated form is not an inter-

mediate in the dehydration of the trihydrated chelate. However, the dihydrates of the lanthanum, praseodymium, neodymium, and samarium chelates can be prepared by recrystallizing the trihydrated form from cold 95% ethanol. We have previously determined the structure of yttrium acetylacetonate trihydrate<sup>6</sup> and lanthanum acetylacetonate dihydrate.<sup>7</sup>

The monohydrated forms of yttrium, lanthanum, cerium, praseodymium, neodymium, samarium, europium, gadolinium, dysprosium, holmium, erbium, and ytterbium have been prepared and character-

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(2) Submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Ph.D. degree.

(3) Author to whom correspondence should be addressed.

(4) G. W. Pope, J. F. Steinbach, and W. F. Wagner, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.*, **20**, 304 (1961).

(5) M. F. Richardson, Ph.D. Dissertation, University of Kentucky, Lexington, Ky., 1967; M. F. Richardson, W. F. Wagner, and D. E. Sands, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 2495 (1968).

(6) J. A. Cunningham, D. E. Sands, and W. F. Wagner, *ibid.*, **6**, 499 (1967).

(7) T. Phillips, II, D. E. Sands, and W. F. Wagner, *ibid.*, **7**, 2295 (1968).

ized.<sup>5</sup> Powder patterns show that there are two distinct monohydrate structures. The compounds of the lower rare earths have a triclinic structure, involving dimers, which has so far defied elucidation and which may be disordered. Ytterbium acetylacetonate monohydrate is not isostructural with the monohydrated form of the chelates of the lower rare earths.

### Experimental Section

An analyzed sample of the monohydrated form of ytterbium acetylacetonate, which had been prepared by the method of Stites, McCarty, and Quill<sup>8</sup> and recrystallized from acetylacetone,<sup>4</sup> was obtained.

With the aid of a polarizing microscope, a suitable crystal, with dimensions  $0.18 \times 0.09 \times 0.09$  mm, was chosen and sealed in a thin-walled glass capillary with the 0.18-mm dimension parallel to the capillary. Preliminary oscillation and Weissenberg photographs indicated the triclinic crystal system. The crystal was transferred to a General Electric X-ray spectrometer equipped with a single-crystal orienter and scintillation counter with a pulse height analyzer. The crystal was oriented about  $b^*$ . The triclinic diffraction symmetry was confirmed and accurate unit cell dimensions were obtained by slow  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scans; they are  $a = 13.009 \pm 0.008$  Å,  $b = 18.833 \pm 0.016$  Å,  $c = 8.325 \pm 0.004$  Å,  $\alpha = 100.395 \pm 0.043^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 102.118 \pm 0.095^\circ$ , and  $\gamma = 105.192 \pm 0.021^\circ$ . The measured density<sup>9</sup> is  $1.72 \pm 0.02$  g cm<sup>-3</sup>; the calculated density for four molecules per unit cell is  $1.74$  g cm<sup>-3</sup>.

The intensities of all of the independent reflections for which  $2\theta \leq 40^\circ$  were measured manually using a 40-sec counting period and zirconium-filtered Mo K $\alpha$  radiation. Goniostat settings were calculated for the Mo K $\alpha_1$  line ( $\lambda$  0.70930 Å), and conversion factors for obtaining integrated intensities were based upon 12 intensities measured by a manual  $\omega$  scan. Background corrections were obtained by interpolation of a plot of background vs.  $2\theta$  which was based on measurements made with the crystal set out of reflecting position. Corrections for instrumental fluctuations and variations of intensity due to crystal decomposition were obtained by periodically measuring a standard reflection. A total decrease in intensity of about 10% was observed.

A total of 3496 independent reflections were measured. A total of 504 reflections, for which the intensity did not exceed 1.07 times the background and therefore could not confidently be distinguished from background with the observed counting rate, were recorded as unobserved. The intensities were converted to structure factors in the usual manner. No corrections were applied for absorption or extinction ( $\mu = 53.0$  cm<sup>-1</sup>). The maximum possible variation in the ratio of any two intensities due to absorption is about 21%.

### Structure Determination and Refinement

Trial ytterbium positions were deduced from the three-dimensional Patterson function. Further interpretation of the Patterson map was not attempted owing to extensive crowding and overlapping of the peaks. Space group  $P\bar{1}$ , suggested by a negative piezoelectric test, was assumed (later confirmed by the successful refinement of the structure). The two crystallographically independent ytterbium atoms, Yb(1) and Yb(2), occupy the  $P\bar{1}$  general positions  $2(i): \pm(x, y, z)$ , with  $x(1) = 0.37$ ,  $y(1) = -0.24$ , and  $z(1) = -0.07$ ; and  $x(2) = 0.24$ ,  $y(2) = 0.21$ , and  $z(2) = 0.26$ . The ytterbium positional parameters and one scale factor were refined by the method of least squares.

(8) J. G. Stites, C. N. McCarty, and L. L. Quill, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **70**, 3142 (1948).

(9) M. F. Richardson, D. E. Sands, and W. F. Wagner, in preparation.

The contributions of neutral Yb to the observed structure factors were computed, and a difference Fourier map based on  $F_o - F_c$  of the 2721 reflections for which  $|F_o| > 0.40 |F_c|$  was calculated. This difference Fourier synthesis had 13 prominent peaks at approximately the distance from the ytterbium atoms expected for oxygen atoms. Five additional peaks were found which could be attributed to the carbon atoms of one complete acetylacetonate group. Two additional difference Fourier maps were required before all of the remaining oxygen and carbon atoms could be located.

The atomic parameters and one scale factor were refined by the method of least squares using a local IBM 360 adaptation of the program of Busing, Martin, and Levy.<sup>10</sup> The atomic form factors included were taken from Cromer, Larson, and Waber<sup>11</sup> for ytterbium and from the compilation of Ibers<sup>12</sup> for oxygen and carbon. The contributions to the least-squares sums were weighted by  $1/\sigma^2$ , in which  $\sigma$  for each reflection was calculated by a variation of the method of Smith and Alexander,<sup>13</sup> which includes the contribution to the error of each correction factor, such as background measurements, conversion of peak heights to integrated intensities, and corrections for instrumental variations. Unobserved data were omitted from the refinement. Included in the refinement were the positional parameters of the 46 independent atoms, individual anisotropic temperature factors of the form  $\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11} + k^2\beta_{22} + l^2\beta_{33} + 2hkl\beta_{12} + 2hl\beta_{13} + 2kl\beta_{23})]$  for the ytterbium atoms, individual isotropic temperature factors for the oxygen and carbon atoms, and one scale factor. During the last cycle of refinement the contributions of the ytterbium atoms to the structure factors were corrected for the real and imaginary components of anomalous dispersion. The values of  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$  were taken from the compilation of Templeton.<sup>14</sup> The final value of the residual,  $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ , was 0.076 for the 2992 observed data. The ytterbium contributions alone gave  $R = 0.251$ , and before the anomalous dispersion correction  $R$  was 0.080 for the complete structure. The mean positional parameter shift during the last least-squares cycle was 0.00098. The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 0.82. Hydrogen atom positions were not determined.

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

### Discussion of the Structure

Figure 1 shows the two crystallographically independent molecules projected along [001]. Table III

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

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

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

(13) G. S. Smith and L. E. Alexander, *Acta Cryst.*, **16**, 462 (1963).

(14) See ref 12, p 216.



TABLE I (Continued)

L64				L65				L66				L67				L68				L69				L70																									
H	K	Fo	[Fc]	H	K	Fo	[Fc]	H	K	Fo	[Fc]	H	K	Fo	[Fc]	H	K	Fo	[Fc]	H	K	Fo	[Fc]	H	K	Fo	[Fc]	H	K	Fo	[Fc]	H	K	Fo	[Fc]	H	K	Fo	[Fc]										
-3.14	1.02	80	-8	-8	290	287	8	-8	246	243	0	-7	89	29	-2	10	67	95	-8	8	377	418	-6	-6	70	6	0	0	596	596	-2	5	73	44	-4	-9	110	115	-8	-8	114	102	-2	-11	71	62			
4	0	526	518	-8	-8	515	494	8	-8	299	314	0	0	902	821	-2	11	287	287	-8	8	425	468	-6	-7	96	10	0	2	497	557	-2	8	181	158	-4	-10	402	427	-8	-7	70	24	3	-2	400	386		
4	1	410	381	-8	-10	180	182	8	-8	192	187	-2	-2	107	107	-2	10	176	173	-8	-10	873	897	-6	-8	116	80	0	2	497	557	-2	8	181	158	-4	-10	402	427	-8	-7	70	24	3	-2	400	386		
4	2	335	324	-8	-11	308	308	-6	-11	194	180	-6	-10	279	296	-2	-2	415	409	-4	-11	411	420	-6	-8	113	80	0	2	497	557	-2	8	181	158	-4	-10	402	427	-8	-7	70	24	3	-2	400	386		
4	3	436	434	-8	-13	270	260	-8	-10	277	270	-8	-10	373	370	-8	-10	191	185	-8	-10	191	185	-8	-10	191	185	0	0	333	334	-2	-3	462	466	-6	-6	390	390	-9	-9	133	117	3	-3	160	145		
4	4	1	1	57	57	195	195	-8	-8	260	260	-8	-8	260	260	-8	-8	260	260	-8	-8	260	260	-8	-8	260	260	0	0	333	334	-2	-3	462	466	-6	-6	390	390	-9	-9	133	117	3	-3	160	145		
4	5	478	481	8	2	182	195	-8	-2	367	373	-10	-13	143	130	-2	-5	309	328	-4	-3	116	117	7	-1	236	189	0	0	268	268	-2	-4	124	96	-3	-3	397	364	-9	-6	129	110	3	-7	136	144		
4	6	59	19	8	2	823	488	-8	-8	238	227	-8	-8	150	135	-2	-6	996	606	-4	-4	85	17	7	-8	201	237	-2	-8	73	73	-7	-7	184	125	-10	-10	301	289	3	-3	368	368						
4	7	495	452	6	4	321	287	-8	-8	803	210	1	2	68	21	-2	-7	428	404	-4	-5	409	392	7	-3	97	102	0	0	162	105	-2	-6	93	8	-5	-2	476	436	-9	-9	178	140	-3	-3	170	140		
4	8	1	1	363	406	6	5	391	349	-8	-8	203	192	3	3	219	219	-2	-8	324	309	-4	-6	109	82	7	-8	110	39	0	0	268	268	-2	-4	124	96	-3	-3	397	364	-9	-6	129	110	3	-7	136	144
4	9	251	250	-8	-1	204	207	-8	-8	180	184	-2	-2	180	184	-2	-2	180	184	-2	-2	180	184	-2	-2	180	184	0	0	268	268	-2	-4	124	96	-3	-3	397	364	-9	-6	129	110	3	-7	136	144		
4	10	145	142	6	-2	97	90	-8	-8	151	153	1	2	290	293	-2	-10	153	149	-4	-8	18	18	7	-6	202	197	0	0	359	431	-2	-9	230	199	-5	-10	73	80	-10	-10	260	220	-3	-4	160	140		
4	11	383	406	6	-3	139	161	-8	-8	98	97	1	9	150	135	-2	-6	996	606	-4	-4	85	17	7	-8	201	237	-2	-8	73	73	-7	-7	184	125	-10	-10	301	289	3	-3	368	368						
4	12	102	102	6	-2	97	90	-8	-8	151	153	1	2	290	293	-2	-10	153	149	-4	-8	18	18	7	-6	202	197	0	0	359	431	-2	-9	230	199	-5	-10	73	80	-10	-10	260	220	-3	-4	160	140		
4	13	363	406	6	-3	139	161	-8	-8	98	97	1	9	150	135	-2	-6	996	606	-4	-4	85	17	7	-8	201	237	-2	-8	73	73	-7	-7	184	125	-10	-10	301	289	3	-3	368	368						
4	14	272	287	8	-5	175	118	-8	-8	405	913	1	8	307	307	-2	-15	294	277	-4	-11	363	334	-7	-2	90	12	0	0	221	189	-2	-12	156	167	-5	-1	491	531	-7	-7	184	184						
4	15	90	90	8	-8	140	198	-8	-8	102	94	1	9	108	158	3	0	181	198	-4	-12	271	253	-7	-6	145	0	0	0	184	103	-2	-13	140	167	-5	-2	72	52	0	0	184	184						
4	16	272	287	8	-5	175	118	-8	-8	405	913	1	8	307	307	-2	-15	294	277	-4	-11	363	334	-7	-2	90	12	0	0	221	189	-2	-12	156	167	-5	-1	491	531	-7	-7	184	184						
4	17	90	90	8	-8	140	198	-8	-8	102	94	1	9	108	158	3	0	181	198	-4	-12	271	253	-7	-6	145	0	0	0	184	103	-2	-13	140	167	-5	-2	72	52	0	0	184	184						
4	18	272	287	8	-5	175	118	-8	-8	405	913	1	8	307	307	-2	-15	294	277	-4	-11	363	334	-7	-2	90	12	0	0	221	189	-2	-12	156	167	-5	-1	491	531	-7	-7	184	184						
4	19	90	90	8	-8	140	198	-8	-8	102	94	1	9	108	158	3	0	181	198	-4	-12	271	253	-7	-6	145	0	0	0	184	103	-2	-13	140	167	-5	-2	72	52	0	0	184	184						
4	20	272	287	8	-5	175	118	-8	-8	405	913	1	8	307	307	-2	-15	294	277	-4	-11	363	334	-7	-2	90	12	0	0	221	189	-2	-12	156	167	-5	-1	491	531	-7	-7	184	184						
4	21	90	90	8	-8	140	198	-8	-8	102	94	1	9	108	158	3	0	181	198	-4	-12	271	253	-7	-6	145	0	0	0	184	103	-2	-13	140	167	-5	-2	72	52	0	0	184	184						
4	22	272	287	8	-5	175	118	-8	-8	405	913	1	8	307	307	-2	-15	294	277	-4	-11	363	334	-7	-2	90	12	0	0	221	189	-2	-12	156	167	-5	-1	491	531	-7	-7	184	184						
4	23	90	90	8	-8	140	198	-8	-8	102	94	1	9	108	158	3	0	181	198	-4	-12	271	253	-7	-6	145	0	0	0	184	103	-2	-13	140	167	-5	-2	72	52	0	0	184	184						
4	24	272	287	8	-5	175	118	-8	-8	405	913	1	8	307	307	-2	-15	294	277	-4	-11	363	334	-7	-2	90	12	0	0	221	189	-2	-12	156	167	-5	-1	491	531	-7	-7	184	184						
4	25	90	90	8	-8	140	198	-8	-8	102	94	1	9	108	158	3	0	181	198	-4	-12	271	253	-7	-6	145	0	0	0	184	103	-2	-13	140	167	-5	-2	72	52	0	0	184	184						
4	26	272	287	8	-5	175	118	-8	-8	405	913	1	8	307	307	-2	-15	294	277	-4	-11	363	334	-7	-2	90	12	0	0	221	189	-2	-12	156	167	-5	-1	491	531	-7	-7	184	184						
4	27	90	90	8	-8	140	198	-8	-8	102	94	1	9	108	158	3	0	181	198	-4	-12	271	253	-7	-6	145	0	0	0	184	103	-2	-13	140	167	-5	-2	72	52	0	0	184	184						
4	28	272	287	8	-5	175	118	-8	-8	405	913	1	8	307	307	-2	-15	294	277	-4	-11	363	334	-7	-2	90	12	0	0	221	189	-2	-12	156	167	-5	-1	491	531	-7	-7	184	184						
4	29	90	90	8	-8	140	198	-8	-8	102	94	1	9	108	158	3	0	181	198	-4	-12	271	253	-7	-6	145	0	0	0	184	103	-2	-13	140	167	-5	-2	72	52	0	0	184	184						
4	30	272	287	8	-5	175	118	-8	-8	405	913	1	8	307	307	-2	-15	294	277	-4	-11	363	334	-7	-2	90	12	0	0	221	189	-2	-12	156	167	-5	-1	491	531	-7	-7	184	184						
4	31	90	90	8	-8	140	198	-8	-8	102	94	1	9	108	158	3	0	181	198	-4	-12	271	253	-7	-6	145	0	0	0	184	103	-2	-13	140	167	-5	-2	72	52	0	0	184	184						
4	32	272	287	8	-5	175	118	-8	-8	405	913	1	8	307	307	-2	-15	294	277	-4	-11	363	334	-7	-2	90	12	0	0	221	189	-2	-12	156	167	-5	-1	491	531	-7	-7	184	184						
4	33	90	90	8	-8	140	198	-8	-8	102	94	1	9	108	158	3	0	181	198	-4	-12	271	253	-7	-6	145	0	0	0	184	103	-2	-13	140	167	-5	-2	72	52	0	0	184	184						
4	34	272	287	8	-5	175	118	-8	-8	405	913	1	8	307	307	-2	-15	294	277	-4	-11	363	334	-7	-2	90	12	0	0	221	189	-2	-12	156	167	-5	-1	491	531	-7	-7	184	184						
4	35	90	90	8	-8	140	198	-8	-8	102	94	1	9	108	158	3	0	181	198	-4	-12	271	253	-7	-6	1																							

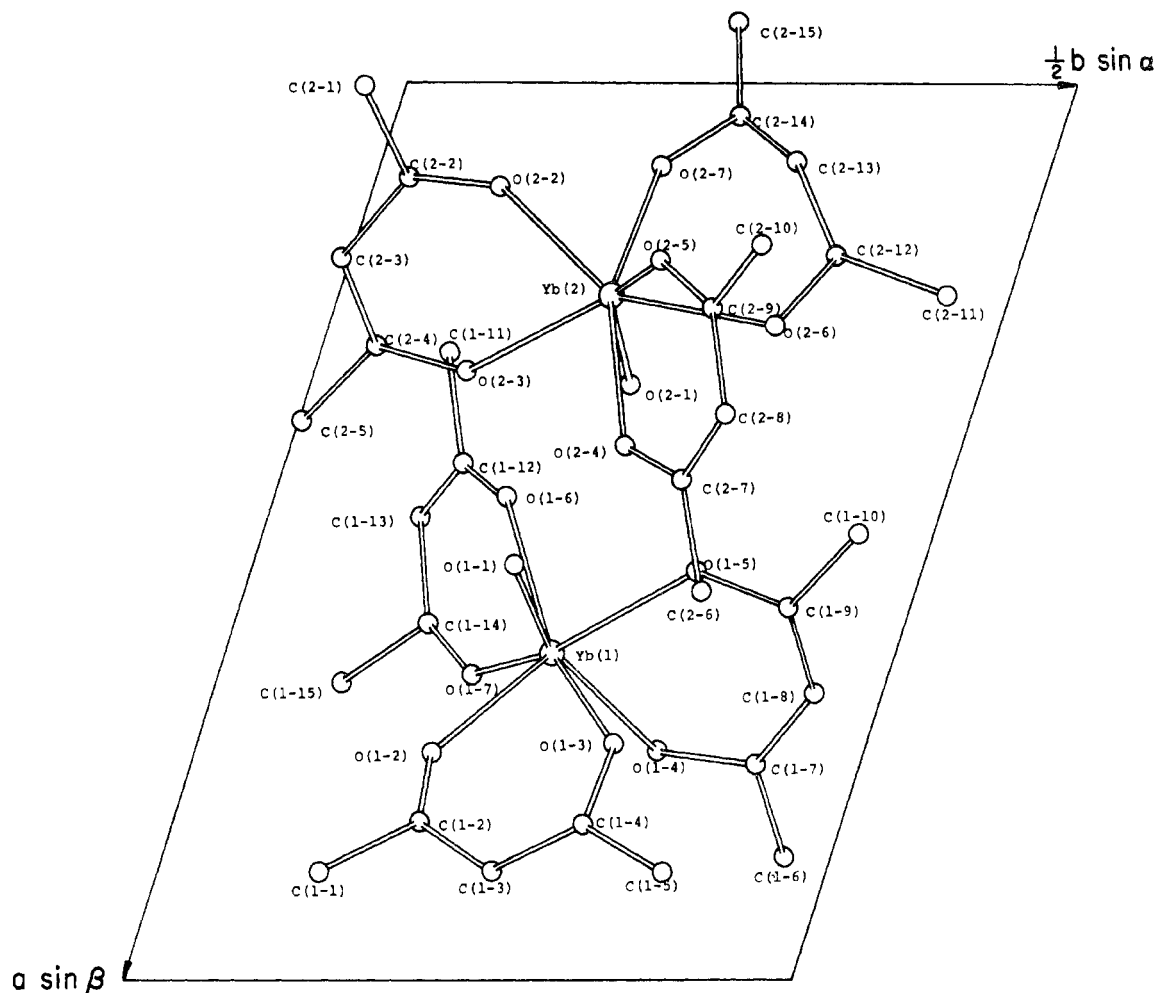


Figure 1.—Projection of the two independent molecules along [001]. Molecules shown are linked by a hydrogen bond.

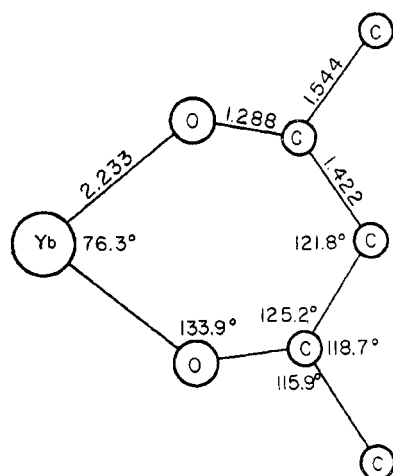


Figure 2.—Average dimensions of a ring in  $\text{Yb}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

tances between the molecules linked by the hydrogen bond are 3.03, 3.15, and 3.84 Å for O(1-1)-O(2-4), O(1-1)-O(2-1), and O(2-3)-C(1-11), respectively. All other contact distances are greater than 4.00 Å.

The coordination polyhedra about the crystallographically independent ytterbium atoms are shown in Figures 3 and 4. Table IV contains the distances

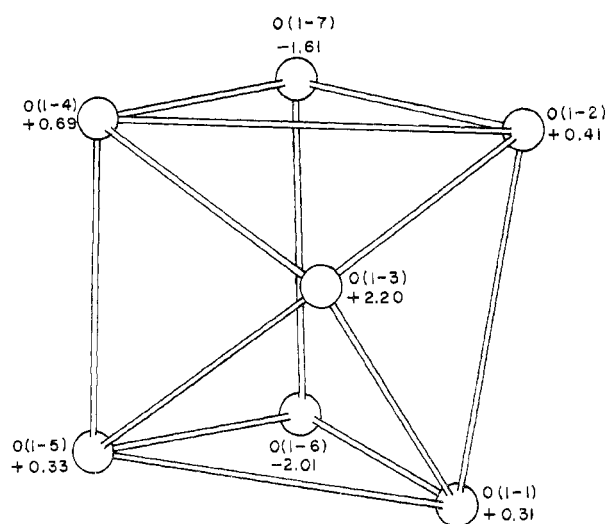


Figure 3.—Coordination polyhedron formed by the seven oxygen atoms bonded to Yb(1). The distance of each atom from the central plane is given. The view is along a vector 30° from Yb(1)-O(1-6) in the plane of Yb(1)-O(1-6)-O(1-7).

and angles of the polyhedra.

The polyhedron formed by the coordinated oxygen atoms about Yb(1) is a distorted capped trigonal prism

TABLE II  
ATOMIC PARAMETERS OF  $\text{Yb}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_8 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  WITH  
ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS

	X	Y	Z	B.A. Å
Yb(1)	0.36456(10)	-0.24646(6)	-0.07908(14)	
O(1-1)	0.4663(12)	-0.1970(8)	-0.2527(18)	3.6(4)
O(1-2)	0.2576(13)	-0.1802(8)	-0.1554(19)	3.5(4)
O(1-3)	0.2646(15)	-0.3141(10)	-0.3373(22)	5.1(5)
O(1-4)	0.2584(12)	-0.3469(9)	-0.0266(19)	4.0(4)
O(1-5)	0.4581(13)	-0.3338(9)	-0.1047(19)	3.8(4)
O(1-6)	0.5405(13)	-0.1752(9)	0.0928(20)	3.8(4)
O(1-7)	0.3409(14)	-0.1930(9)	0.1668(21)	4.9(4)
C(1-1)	0.1225(20)	-0.1242(14)	-0.2842(30)	3.8(6)
C(1-2)	0.1811(22)	-0.1883(15)	-0.2761(34)	3.7(6)
C(1-3)	0.1229(22)	-0.2531(16)	-0.4142(34)	6.0(8)
C(1-4)	0.1774(26)	-0.3101(19)	-0.4321(42)	8.4(9)
C(1-5)	0.1223(29)	-0.3816(18)	-0.6024(40)	8.2(10)
C(1-6)	0.1388(23)	-0.4689(15)	-0.0572(32)	5.6(7)
C(1-7)	0.2399(25)	-0.4196(17)	-0.0761(36)	5.9(8)
C(1-8)	0.3217(23)	-0.4496(15)	-0.1293(32)	3.8(7)
C(1-9)	0.4165(26)	-0.4112(18)	-0.1456(36)	6.0(8)
C(1-10)	0.5013(22)	-0.4444(15)	-0.2135(34)	6.0(8)
C(1-11)	0.7015(21)	-0.0987(14)	0.3024(32)	4.8(7)
C(1-12)	0.5194(22)	-0.1157(14)	0.3542(32)	4.0(7)
C(1-13)	0.5776(18)	-0.1344(12)	0.2448(28)	2.5(5)
C(1-14)	0.3997(22)	-0.1475(14)	0.3089(33)	3.3(7)
C(1-15)	0.3350(21)	-0.1235(14)	0.4316(31)	4.1(7)
Yb(2)	0.23763(9)	0.20601(6)	0.25283(14)	
O(2-1)	0.3334(11)	0.2414(7)	0.0542(16)	2.8(3)
O(2-2)	0.1150(13)	0.0958(10)	0.2470(20)	5.2(4)
O(2-3)	0.3197(13)	0.1167(9)	0.1728(19)	4.2(4)
O(2-4)	0.4018(13)	0.2524(9)	0.4323(20)	4.0(4)
O(2-5)	0.1976(15)	0.2342(10)	0.4961(23)	5.4(5)
O(2-6)	0.2676(13)	0.3331(9)	0.2877(19)	3.9(4)
O(2-7)	0.0926(14)	0.2118(9)	0.0832(20)	4.2(4)
C(2-1)	0.0004(26)	-0.0288(17)	0.2361(36)	7.0(9)
C(2-2)	0.1066(22)	0.0264(16)	0.2198(32)	4.5(7)
C(2-3)	0.1943(24)	-0.0034(15)	0.1763(33)	5.1(7)
C(2-4)	0.2918(21)	0.0424(15)	0.1541(30)	3.7(6)
C(2-5)	0.3751(21)	0.0055(14)	0.0976(32)	4.3(7)
C(2-6)	0.5633(23)	0.3430(15)	0.6533(33)	5.1(7)
C(2-7)	0.4394(26)	0.3003(17)	0.5856(40)	6.4(9)
C(2-8)	0.3665(23)	0.3187(15)	0.6808(32)	3.8(7)
C(2-9)	0.2496(26)	0.2838(17)	0.6359(40)	5.8(8)
C(2-10)	0.1800(25)	0.3046(17)	0.7548(38)	5.8(8)
C(2-11)	0.2395(23)	0.4555(16)	0.3375(35)	6.6(9)
C(2-12)	0.1917(29)	0.3643(19)	0.2545(42)	6.8(8)
C(2-13)	0.0850(25)	0.3389(17)	0.1367(36)	4.9(9)
C(2-14)	0.0374(25)	0.2581(18)	0.0468(37)	5.1(8)
C(2-15)	-0.0700(21)	0.2343(13)	-0.0763(30)	3.4(6)

a)  $\rho^1 = 0.00515(13)$ ,  $\rho^{21} = 0.00214(6)$ ,  $\rho^{31} = 0.01383(29)$   
 $\rho^{12} = 0.00101(7)$ ,  $\rho^{22} = 0.00125(15)$ ,  $\rho^{32} = -0.00013(10)$

b)  $\rho^1 = 0.00533(13)$ ,  $\rho^{21} = 0.00177(6)$ ,  $\rho^{31} = 0.01575(29)$   
 $\rho^{12} = 0.00115(7)$ ,  $\rho^{22} = 0.00189(15)$ ,  $\rho^{32} = 0.00051(10)$

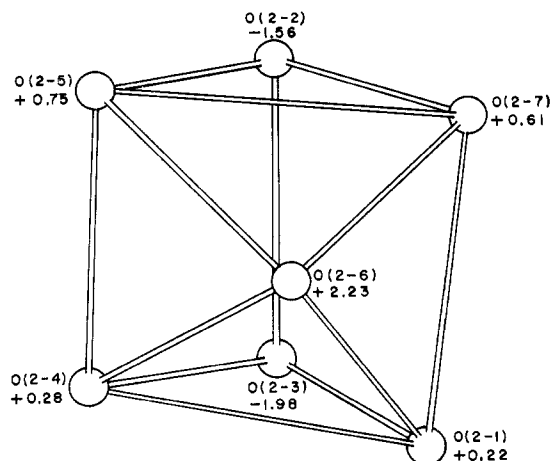


Figure 4.—Coordination polyhedron formed by the seven oxygen atoms bonded to Yb(2). The distance of each atom from the central plane is given. The view is along a vector  $30^\circ$  from Yb(2)—O(2-3) in the plane of Yb(2)—O(2-3)—O(2-2).

with O(1-3) capping the lateral face O(1-1)—O(1-2)—O(1-4)—O(1-5). Distances related by the ideal  $C_{2v}$  symmetry of this polyhedron are grouped together in Table IV. A capped trigonal prism was observed in the structure of the  $\text{NbF}_7^{2-}$  ion.<sup>17</sup> In the present

(17) J. L. Hoard, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **61**, 1252 (1939).

TABLE III  
BOND LENGTHS AND ANGLES<sup>a</sup>

Lengths, Å			
Yb(1)-O(1-1)	2.313(14)	Yb(2)-O(2-1)	2.358(13)
Yb(1)-O(1-2)	2.173(13)	Yb(2)-O(2-2)	2.248(17)
Yb(1)-O(1-3)	2.214(17)	Yb(2)-O(2-3)	2.291(16)
Yb(1)-O(1-4)	2.204(16)	Yb(2)-O(2-4)	2.183(16)
Yb(1)-O(1-5)	2.295(16)	Yb(2)-O(2-5)	2.203(18)
Yb(1)-O(1-6)	2.326(16)	Yb(2)-O(2-6)	2.276(16)
Yb(1)-O(1-7)	2.232(16)	Yb(2)-O(2-7)	2.147(17)
O(1-2)-C(1-2)	1.21(3)	O(2-2)-C(2-2)	1.27(3)
O(1-3)-C(1-3)	1.28(3)	O(2-3)-C(2-3)	1.32(2)
O(1-4)-C(1-4)	1.30(3)	O(2-4)-C(2-4)	1.33(3)
O(1-5)-C(1-5)	1.36(3)	O(2-5)-C(2-5)	1.28(3)
O(1-6)-C(1-6)	1.27(2)	O(2-6)-C(2-6)	1.28(3)
O(1-7)-C(1-7)	1.28(3)	O(2-7)-C(2-7)	1.30(3)
C(1-2)-C(1-3)	1.42(3)	C(2-2)-C(2-3)	1.48(3)
C(1-3)-C(1-4)	1.44(4)	C(2-3)-C(2-4)	1.40(3)
C(1-4)-C(1-5)	1.44(3)	C(2-4)-C(2-5)	1.43(3)
C(1-5)-C(1-6)	1.44(3)	C(2-5)-C(2-6)	1.43(3)
C(1-6)-C(1-7)	1.37(3)	C(2-6)-C(2-7)	1.42(4)
C(1-12)-C(1-13)	1.37(3)	C(2-12)-C(2-13)	1.42(4)
C(1-14)-C(1-15)	1.45(3)	C(2-14)-C(2-15)	1.47(3)
C(1-2)-C(1-1)	1.59(3)	C(2-2)-C(2-1)	1.54(3)
C(1-4)-C(1-5)	1.65(4)	C(2-4)-C(2-5)	1.54(3)
C(1-7)-C(1-6)	1.45(3)	C(2-7)-C(2-6)	1.53(4)
C(1-9)-C(1-10)	1.56(4)	C(2-9)-C(2-10)	1.54(4)
C(1-12)-C(1-11)	1.51(3)	C(2-12)-C(2-11)	1.63(4)
C(1-14)-C(1-15)	1.53(3)	C(2-14)-C(2-15)	1.45(3)
O(1-2)-Yb(1)-O(1-3)	77.0(6)	O(2-2)-Yb(2)-O(2-3)	76.3(6)
O(1-4)-Yb(1)-O(1-5)	76.0(6)	O(2-4)-Yb(2)-O(2-5)	78.0(6)
O(1-6)-Yb(1)-O(1-7)	74.0(6)	O(2-6)-Yb(2)-O(2-7)	76.7(6)
Yb(1)-O(1-2)-C(1-2)	135.7(18)	Yb(2)-O(2-2)-C(2-2)	138.6(18)
Yb(1)-O(1-3)-C(1-3)	131.1(21)	Yb(2)-O(2-3)-C(2-3)	133.2(16)
Yb(1)-O(1-4)-C(1-4)	134.2(18)	Yb(2)-O(2-4)-C(2-4)	132.2(18)
Yb(1)-O(1-5)-C(1-5)	128.5(17)	Yb(2)-O(2-5)-C(2-5)	133.0(20)
Yb(1)-O(1-6)-C(1-6)	134.0(15)	Yb(2)-O(2-6)-C(2-6)	124.9(19)
Yb(1)-O(1-7)-C(1-7)	138.4(17)	Yb(2)-O(2-7)-C(2-7)	142.6(19)
O(1-2)-C(1-2)-C(1-3)	129.4(26)	O(2-2)-C(2-2)-C(2-3)	122.6(25)
O(1-3)-C(1-3)-C(1-4)	130.0(32)	O(2-3)-C(2-3)-C(2-4)	125.7(25)
O(1-4)-C(1-4)-C(1-5)	121.1(27)	O(2-4)-C(2-4)-C(2-5)	121.9(28)
O(1-5)-C(1-5)-C(1-6)	125.0(29)	O(2-5)-C(2-5)-C(2-6)	122.0(29)
O(1-6)-C(1-6)-C(1-7)	128.2(23)	O(2-6)-C(2-6)-C(2-7)	133.1(32)
O(1-7)-C(1-7)-C(1-8)	124.4(25)	O(2-7)-C(2-7)-C(2-8)	118.6(28)
O(1-2)-C(1-2)-C(1-1)	120.2(24)	O(2-2)-C(2-2)-C(2-1)	117.8(26)
O(1-3)-C(1-3)-C(1-5)	113.0(30)	O(2-3)-C(2-3)-C(2-5)	114.5(22)
O(1-4)-C(1-4)-C(1-7)	116.9(27)	O(2-4)-C(2-4)-C(2-6)	118.8(27)
O(1-5)-C(1-5)-C(1-10)	108.3(25)	O(2-5)-C(2-5)-C(2-10)	116.9(28)
O(1-6)-C(1-6)-C(1-11)	114.4(21)	O(2-6)-C(2-6)-C(2-11)	110.9(28)
O(1-7)-C(1-7)-C(1-15)	115.4(24)	O(2-7)-C(2-7)-C(2-15)	123.9(28)
C(1-1)-C(1-2)-C(1-3)	110.1(24)	C(2-1)-C(2-2)-C(2-3)	119.6(26)
C(1-5)-C(1-4)-C(1-3)	117.0(30)	C(2-5)-C(2-4)-C(2-3)	119.7(25)
C(1-6)-C(1-7)-C(1-8)	121.6(28)	C(2-6)-C(2-7)-C(2-8)	119.0(28)
C(1-10)-C(1-9)-C(1-8)	126.7(30)	C(2-10)-C(2-9)-C(2-8)	121.2(29)
C(1-11)-C(1-12)-C(1-13)	117.2(23)	C(2-11)-C(2-12)-C(2-13)	114.6(30)
C(1-15)-C(1-14)-C(1-13)	120.1(25)	C(2-15)-C(2-14)-C(2-13)	117.6(29)
C(1-2)-C(1-3)-C(1-4)	114.5(28)	C(2-2)-C(2-3)-C(2-4)	123.6(26)
C(1-7)-C(1-8)-C(1-9)	127.2(29)	C(2-7)-C(2-8)-C(2-9)	125.7(28)
C(1-12)-C(1-13)-C(1-14)	120.8(25)	C(2-12)-C(2-13)-C(2-14)	118.8(29)

<sup>a</sup> Chemically equivalent dimensions are grouped together.

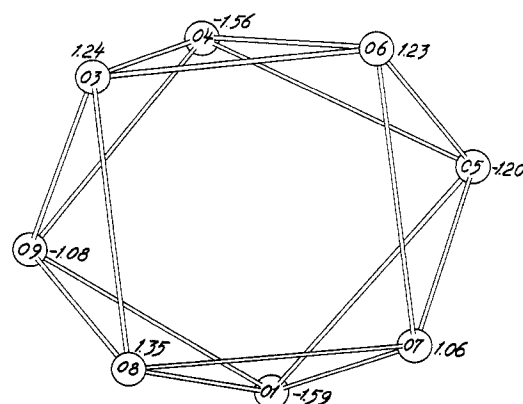


Figure 5.—Coordination polyhedron in  $\text{Y}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_8 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$  formed by the eight oxygen atoms bonded to the yttrium ion. The distance of each atom from the central plane is given.

case, however, the distortions resulting from chemically different ligands make it difficult to distinguish this polyhedron from the tetragonal base-trigonal base geometry reported for  $(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5)_4\text{C}_4\text{Fe}(\text{CO})_8$ .<sup>18</sup> Descrip-

(18) R. P. Dodge and V. Schomaker, *Nature*, **186**, 798 (1960).

TABLE IV  
DIMENSIONS OF COORDINATION POLYHEDRA  
DISTANCES, Å

O(1-2)-O(1-4)	3.50	O(2-7)-O(2-5)	3.33
O(1-5)-O(1-1)	3.04	O(2-4)-O(2-1)	3.04
O(1-7)-O(1-6)	2.74	O(2-2)-O(2-3)	2.80
O(1-4)-O(1-5)	2.77	O(2-5)-O(2-4)	2.76
O(1-2)-O(1-1)	3.07	O(2-7)-O(2-1)	3.10
O(1-4)-O(1-3)	2.78	O(2-5)-O(2-6)	2.87
O(1-2)-O(1-3)	2.73	O(2-7)-O(2-6)	2.75
O(1-3)-O(1-5)	2.99	O(2-6)-O(2-4)	2.82
O(1-3)-O(1-1)	2.81	O(2-6)-O(2-1)	2.78
O(1-2)-O(1-7)	2.75	O(2-7)-O(2-2)	2.82
O(1-4)-O(1-7)	2.85	O(2-5)-O(2-2)	2.81
O(1-1)-O(1-6)	2.75	O(2-1)-O(2-3)	2.69
O(1-5)-O(1-6)	2.93	O(2-4)-O(2-3)	2.82
O(1-1)-O(1-7)	4.15	O(2-1)-O(2-2)	4.19
O(1-2)-O(1-6)	3.79	O(2-7)-O(2-3)	3.85
O(1-7)-O(1-5)	3.98	O(2-2)-O(2-4)	3.90
O(1-6)-O(1-4)	4.00	O(2-3)-O(2-5)	4.02

ANGLES, DEGREES

O(1-2)-O(1-4)-O(1-7)	50.1	O(2-7)-O(2-5)-O(2-2)	54.0
O(1-4)-O(1-7)-O(1-2)	77.3	O(2-5)-O(2-2)-O(2-7)	72.4
O(1-7)-O(1-2)-O(1-4)	52.6	O(2-2)-O(2-7)-O(2-5)	53.6
O(1-2)-O(1-3)-O(1-4)	78.8	O(2-7)-O(2-6)-O(2-5)	72.5
O(1-3)-O(1-4)-O(1-2)	50.0	O(2-6)-O(2-5)-O(2-7)	52.0
O(1-4)-O(1-2)-O(1-3)	51.2	O(2-5)-O(2-7)-O(2-6)	55.5
O(1-1)-O(1-3)-O(1-5)	63.1	O(2-1)-O(2-6)-O(2-4)	65.6
O(1-3)-O(1-5)-O(1-1)	55.5	O(2-6)-O(2-4)-O(2-1)	56.6
O(1-5)-O(1-1)-O(1-3)	61.4	O(2-4)-O(2-1)-O(2-6)	57.8
O(1-3)-O(1-4)-O(1-5)	65.2	O(2-6)-O(2-5)-O(2-4)	60.1
O(1-4)-O(1-5)-O(1-3)	57.6	O(2-5)-O(2-4)-O(2-6)	61.8
O(1-5)-O(1-3)-O(1-4)	57.2	O(2-4)-O(2-6)-O(2-5)	58.1
O(1-1)-O(1-2)-O(1-3)	57.5	O(2-1)-O(2-7)-O(2-6)	56.4
O(1-2)-O(1-3)-O(1-1)	67.3	O(2-7)-O(2-6)-O(2-1)	68.3
O(1-3)-O(1-1)-O(1-2)	55.2	O(2-6)-O(2-1)-O(2-7)	55.3
O(1-1)-O(1-5)-O(1-6)	54.9	O(2-1)-O(2-4)-O(2-3)	54.4
O(1-5)-O(1-6)-O(1-1)	64.5	O(2-4)-O(2-3)-O(2-1)	67.0
O(1-6)-O(1-1)-O(1-5)	60.6	O(2-3)-O(2-1)-O(2-4)	58.6
O(1-1)-O(1-2)-O(1-7)	90.8	O(2-1)-O(2-7)-O(2-2)	90.0
O(1-2)-O(1-7)-O(1-6)	87.3	O(2-7)-O(2-2)-O(2-3)	86.4
O(1-1)-O(1-6)-O(1-7)	98.1	O(2-1)-O(2-3)-O(2-2)	99.6
O(1-2)-O(1-1)-O(1-6)	81.1	O(2-7)-O(2-1)-O(2-3)	83.0
O(1-4)-O(1-7)-O(1-6)	91.4	O(2-5)-O(2-2)-O(2-3)	91.5
O(1-5)-O(1-4)-O(1-7)	90.4	O(2-4)-O(2-5)-O(2-2)	88.7
O(1-4)-O(1-5)-O(1-6)	89.1	O(2-5)-O(2-4)-O(2-3)	92.1
O(1-5)-O(1-6)-O(1-7)	89.1	O(2-4)-O(2-3)-O(2-2)	87.7

STANDARD DEVIATIONS OF DISTANCES = 0.02 Å  
STANDARD DEVIATION OF ANGLES = 0.4 to 0.7 DEGREES

tion is also possible in terms of the capped octahedron which has been found in the chelate structures tris(diphenylpropanedionato)aquoholmium<sup>19</sup> and tris(1-phenyl-1,3-butanedionato)aquoyttrium(III).<sup>20</sup> The capping ligand in this case would be the carbonyl oxygen atom O(1-7) rather than a water molecule, and the deviations from a regular octahedron would be large.<sup>21</sup>

The polyhedron about Yb(2) may also be described as a capped trigonal prism with O(2-6) as the capping ligand. Description is also possible as a tetragonal base-trigonal base figure with bases O(2-2)-O(2-3)-O(2-4)-O(2-5) and O(2-1)-O(2-6)-O(2-7) or as a tetragonal base-trigonal base figure with bases O(2-1)-O(2-3)-O(2-2)-O(2-7) and O(2-4)-O(2-5)-O(2-6). Corresponding dimensions of the two polyhedra, interpreted as capped trigonal prisms, are adjacent in Table IV.

In  $Y(C_5H_7O_2)_3 \cdot 3H_2O^6$  the polyhedron formed by the eight coordinated oxygen atoms is a distorted square antiprism (Figure 5). The coordination polyhedron about Yb(1) or Yb(2) can be derived from this square antiprism by removing the coordinated water molecule O(1) and shifting the carbonyl oxygen atom O(4) to this vertex. The line passing through O(5)-O(9) would constitute an edge of the new polyhedron, and the O(3)-O(6)-O(7)-O(8) quadrilateral would correspond to the O(1-4)-O(1-5)-O(1-6)-O(1-7) quadrilateral in the monohydrated ytterbium chelate.

(19) A. Zalkin and D. H. Templeton, American Crystallographic Association Meeting, Minneapolis, Minn., Aug 1967, paper T7.

(20) F. A. Cotton and P. Legzdins, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1777 (1968).

(21) See E. L. Muetterties and C. M. Wright, *Quart. Rev. (London)*, **21**, 109 (1967), for a summary of the stereochemistry of higher coordination.