

composed when ground with KBr powder, mineral oil, or Halocarbon oil in the drybox.) Oxidizing power was determined iodometrically. X-Ray powder patterns of the final product were obtained with a 114.59-mm diameter Philips camera and copper $K\alpha$ radiation.

Results and Discussion

Figure 1A shows the infrared spectrum from 300 to 1200 cm^{-1} of the solid at the end of the first 3 hr of fluorination. The band at 673 cm^{-1} is ascribed to $\text{Ni}(\text{ClF}_2)_2$ and the band at 758 cm^{-1} to $\text{Ni}(\text{ClF}_4)_2$. The difluorochlorate anion, ClF_2^- , absorbs at 635, 636, and 661 cm^{-1} in the compounds NOClF_2 , CsClF_2 , and RbClF_2 , respectively.² The tetrafluorochlorate anion, ClF_4^- , absorbs at 742 and 745 cm^{-1} in CsClF_4 and RbClF_4 , respectively.³ At this stage of fluorination, the solid had an oxidizing power of approximately 0.45 equiv of iodine/mol of nickel. The solid fumed on exposure to air, and the initial brown color faded quickly to pale yellow. Henkel and Klemm⁴ obtained a similar product from the fluorination of nickel dichloride, which they considered to be a mixture of NiF_2 and NiF_3 or NiF_4 . Although the brown color is indicative of at least a small percentage of nickel(III) in the product at this stage, the oxidizing power and the low nickel content⁴ can be more readily ascribed to the presence of ClF_2^- and ClF_4^- .

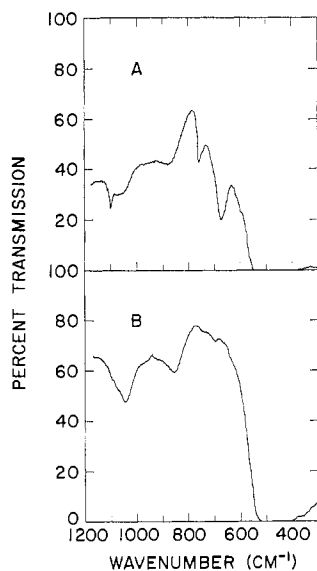
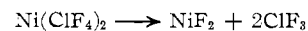
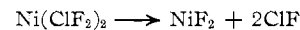
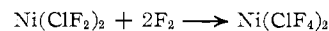
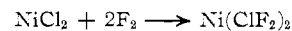


Figure 1.—Infrared spectra of solids obtained from the fluorination of nickel dichloride at 150–200°: (A) product after 3 hr of fluorination; (B) product after 9 hr of fluorination (dry powders).

After 6 hr more of fluorination, the oxidizing power dropped to approximately 0.07 equiv of iodine/mol of nickel, and the solid no longer fumed in air. Broad bands at 855 and 1045 cm^{-1} became more prominent in the infrared spectrum, as shown in Figure 1B, whereas the fluorochlorate bands disappeared. In both Figures 1A and 1B, the major product, nickel difluoride, pro-

duced the very strong band from 400 to 550 cm^{-1} (off scale in the figures). The following equations show the formation and decomposition of the transient nickel fluorochlorate compounds



The infrared bands at 855 and 1045 cm^{-1} disappeared when the solid was exposed to humid air for several minutes and reappeared when the solid was again fluorinated. X-Ray powder photographs of the solid showed only lines of the major phase, tetragonal nickel difluoride.⁵ The compound producing the 855- and 1045- cm^{-1} bands has not been identified thus far. It appears unlikely that this compound is nickel trifluoride, since the frequencies of both bands are too high to be ascribed to nickel-fluorine stretching vibrations. In the complex salts K_3NiF_6 and K_2NiF_6 (which have anions of O_h symmetry), vibration ν_3 occurs at 580 and 663 cm^{-1} , respectively, and in cobalt trifluoride, ν_3 occurs at 565 cm^{-1} . Since stretching vibrations of doubly bound oxygen generally occur in the region 800–1100 cm^{-1} and since bending modes of hydrogen fluoride in acid salts also occur in this region, an unstable oxyfluoride or acid fluoride of nickel(III) is a much more probable source of the two bands.

Acknowledgment.—We are greatly indebted to B. Tani for X-ray powder photographs of the solids.

(5) J. W. Stout and S. A. Reed, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **76**, 5279 (1954).

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE
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The Crystal Structure of Cesium Tetrakis(hexafluoroacetylacetonato)europate and -americite. Isomorphism with the Yttrate¹

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The publication of a preliminary report on the structure of $\text{CsY}(\text{HFA})_4$ (where HFA = hexafluoroacetylacetonone) by Lippard, Cotton, and Legzdins² led us to extend the study of this type of compound to some lanthanide and transuranic elements³ and to a complete analysis of the crystal structures⁴ of $\text{CsEu}(\text{HFA})_4$ and

(1) Research sponsored by the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission under contract with the Union Carbide Corp.

(2) S. J. Lippard, F. A. Cotton, and P. Legzdins, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 5930 (1966).

(3) M. D. Danford, J. H. Burns, O. L. Keller, J. R. Stokely, and W. H. Baldwin, to be submitted for publication.

(4) J. H. Burns and M. D. Danford, Abstracts, American Crystallographic Association Meeting, Buffalo, N. Y., Aug 11–16, 1968, Paper D10.

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(3) K. O. Christe and J. P. Guertin, *ibid.*, **5**, 473 (1966).

(4) P. Henkel and W. Klemm, *Z. Anorg. Allgem. Chem.*, **222**, 73 (1935).

TABLE I
 OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR CsEu(HFA)₄ ON AN ABSOLUTE SCALE^a

L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL
100	0.00	0.00	101	0.00	0.00	102	0.00	0.00	103	0.00	0.00	104	0.00	0.00	105	0.00	0.00
105	0.00	0.00	106	0.00	0.00	107	0.00	0.00	108	0.00	0.00	109	0.00	0.00	110	0.00	0.00
110	0.00	0.00	111	0.00	0.00	112	0.00	0.00	113	0.00	0.00	114	0.00	0.00	115	0.00	0.00
120	0.00	0.00	121	0.00	0.00	122	0.00	0.00	123	0.00	0.00	124	0.00	0.00	125	0.00	0.00
130	0.00	0.00	131	0.00	0.00	132	0.00	0.00	133	0.00	0.00	134	0.00	0.00	135	0.00	0.00
140	0.00	0.00	141	0.00	0.00	142	0.00	0.00	143	0.00	0.00	144	0.00	0.00	145	0.00	0.00
150	0.00	0.00	151	0.00	0.00	152	0.00	0.00	153	0.00	0.00	154	0.00	0.00	155	0.00	0.00
160	0.00	0.00	161	0.00	0.00	162	0.00	0.00	163	0.00	0.00	164	0.00	0.00	165	0.00	0.00
170	0.00	0.00	171	0.00	0.00	172	0.00	0.00	173	0.00	0.00	174	0.00	0.00	175	0.00	0.00
180	0.00	0.00	181	0.00	0.00	182	0.00	0.00	183	0.00	0.00	184	0.00	0.00	185	0.00	0.00
190	0.00	0.00	191	0.00	0.00	192	0.00	0.00	193	0.00	0.00	194	0.00	0.00	195	0.00	0.00
200	0.00	0.00	201	0.00	0.00	202	0.00	0.00	203	0.00	0.00	204	0.00	0.00	205	0.00	0.00
210	0.00	0.00	211	0.00	0.00	212	0.00	0.00	213	0.00	0.00	214	0.00	0.00	215	0.00	0.00
220	0.00	0.00	221	0.00	0.00	222	0.00	0.00	223	0.00	0.00	224	0.00	0.00	225	0.00	0.00
230	0.00	0.00	231	0.00	0.00	232	0.00	0.00	233	0.00	0.00	234	0.00	0.00	235	0.00	0.00
240	0.00	0.00	241	0.00	0.00	242	0.00	0.00	243	0.00	0.00	244	0.00	0.00	245	0.00	0.00
250	0.00	0.00	251	0.00	0.00	252	0.00	0.00	253	0.00	0.00	254	0.00	0.00	255	0.00	0.00
260	0.00	0.00	261	0.00	0.00	262	0.00	0.00	263	0.00	0.00	264	0.00	0.00	265	0.00	0.00
270	0.00	0.00	271	0.00	0.00	272	0.00	0.00	273	0.00	0.00	274	0.00	0.00	275	0.00	0.00
280	0.00	0.00	281	0.00	0.00	282	0.00	0.00	283	0.00	0.00	284	0.00	0.00	285	0.00	0.00
290	0.00	0.00	291	0.00	0.00	292	0.00	0.00	293	0.00	0.00	294	0.00	0.00	295	0.00	0.00
300	0.00	0.00	301	0.00	0.00	302	0.00	0.00	303	0.00	0.00	304	0.00	0.00	305	0.00	0.00

^a Column headings: L, Miller index *l*; OBS, observed structure factor; CAL, calculated structure factor.

CsAm(HFA)₄. A subsequent paper by Bennett, Cotton, Lippard, and Legzdins⁵ presented the details of a more precise determination of the crystal structure of CsY(HFA)₄ based on counter-measured X-ray data. Our independently determined structures are in close agreement with theirs, indicating that the compounds are isomorphous; hence we are presenting our results in abbreviated form in order that the three structures may be compared.

Experimental Section

Compound Preparation.—The compounds were prepared by reaction of EuCl₃ and AmCl₃, respectively, with Cs(HFA) in aqueous ethanol, as described previously.⁶ The isotope ²⁴³Am was used in the preparation of CsAm(HFA)₄ and glove boxes were required for all of its manipulations. The original

precipitate from ethanol was monoclinic CsAm(HFA)₄·H₂O, which was shown³ to have isomorphous analogs when the central ion is Pr, Nd, or Cm; but for Eu only the anhydrous, orthorhombic CsEu(HFA)₄ was obtained. Suitable crystals for X-ray study of the orthorhombic form of CsEu(HFA)₄ and CsAm(HFA)₄ were prepared by recrystallization from 1-butanol followed by washing with toluene; these crystals were in the form of thick plates and were pale yellow and pale rose, respectively. The α-active ²⁴⁸Am was contained by sealing its compound in a thin-walled glass capillary tube.

Data Collection.—Precession photographs were used to obtain the pattern of systematic absences: $hk0$ for $h + k \neq 2n$, $0kl$ for $k \neq 2n$, and $h0l$ for $l \neq 2n$, which are characteristic of space group Pbcn and indicated isomorphism of the compounds with CsY(HFA)₄. Unit-cell and intensity data were collected by a computer-controlled Picker X-ray diffractometer using Mo Kα radiation and a scintillation-counter detector. Intensities were collected by θ - 2θ scans and the backgrounds were measured at the two ends of the scans and averaged. A reference reflection was measured frequently to monitor the beam intensity and to follow the effect of self-radiolysis, which diminished the scattering power of the radioactive sample by about 25% during the

(5) M. J. Bennett, F. A. Cotton, P. Legzdins, and S. J. Lippard, *Inorg. Chem.*, **7**, 1770 (1968).

(6) S. J. Lippard, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 4300 (1966).

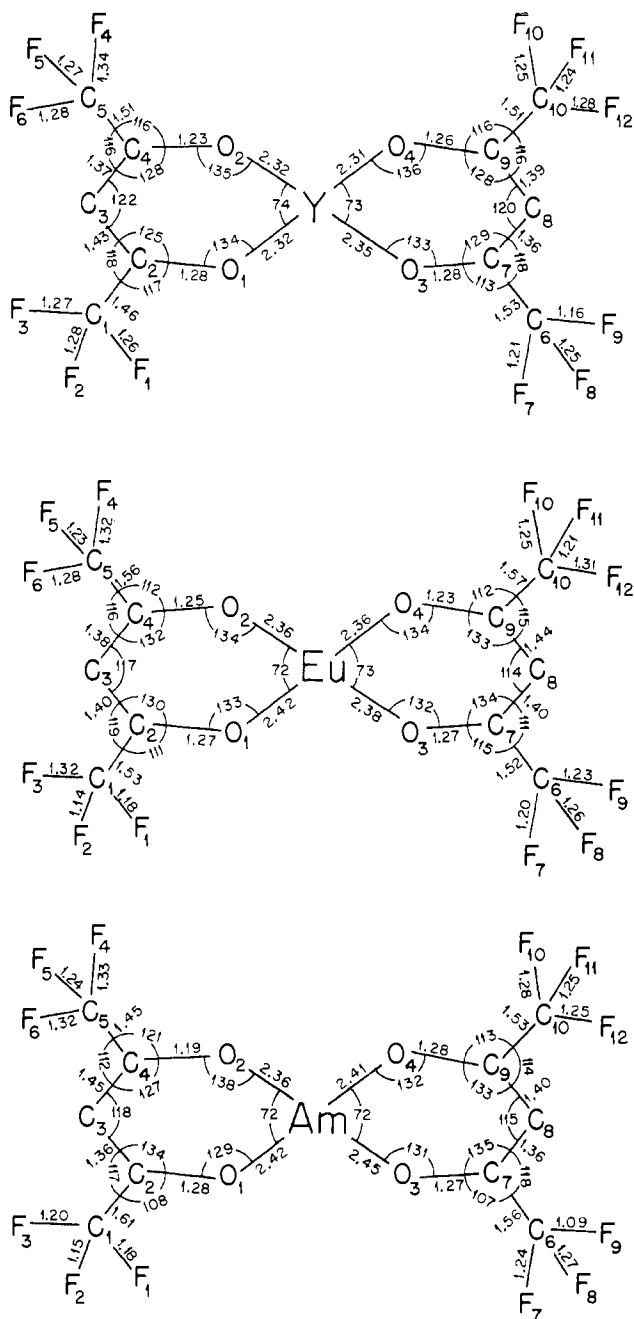


Figure 1.—Comparison of bond lengths and angles in CsY(HFA)₄, CsEu(HFA)₄, and CsAm(HFA)₄. Average standard errors of these quantities are given in the text.

several days of data collection. Some 1893 independent reflections were measured for CsEu(HFA)₄ and 1036 for CsAm(HFA)₄.

Calculations.—Absorption corrections were calculated with the ORABS program.⁷ For this purpose the crystals were described as being bounded by planes. Seven planes were used to describe the platelike crystal of CsEu(HFA)₄ which had maximum and minimum dimensions of 0.26 and 0.11 mm, respectively. The CsAm(HFA)₄ sample, also a thick plate having maximum and minimum dimensions of 0.15 and 0.30 mm, was described by nine planes. It was necessary to use an estimate for the mass absorption coefficient of Am; a value of 60 cm² g⁻¹ was extrapolated from the known values for U and Pu.⁸ Linear absorption coefficients

are 32.4 and 42.7 cm⁻¹ for the Eu- and Am-containing compounds, respectively. Calculated transmission factors for the two crystals were in the range 0.55–0.65.

The intensities were corrected for absorption and reduced to structure-factor amplitudes on an absolute scale (see Tables I and II). The three-dimensional Patterson function calculated from the CsEu(HFA)₄ data was used to locate Cs and Eu atoms; the positions of the other atoms (excluding H) were obtained from a succession of difference Fourier maps. Refinement of the positions of the 28 independent atoms, each with anisotropic thermal parameters, was carried out by the iterative full-matrix least-squares method using a modified version of the program ORFLS.⁹ Each observation was weighted as the reciprocal of its variance, which was estimated as described previously.¹⁰ For CsAm(HFA)₄ the light atoms were less well determined, and it was necessary to constrain the thermal motion of the C atoms to be isotropic. The refined parameters of both structures are listed in Table III. Conventional *R* indices were 0.085 and 0.06 for CsEu(HFA)₄ and CsAm(HFA)₄, respectively.

Results and Discussion

The orthorhombic unit cells have the following dimensions at 23° based on λ 0.70926 Å for Mo K α_1 : for CsEu(HFA)₄, $a = 8.660$ (4) Å, $b = 21.75$ (2) Å, and $c = 17.43$ (2) Å; for CsAm(HFA)₄, $a = 8.62$ (2) Å, $b = 21.93$ (6) Å, and $c = 17.45$ (5) Å. The space group indicated by systematic absences and confirmed by the structure determination is Pbcn.

It is seen that there are significant differences between the entries of Table III and the corresponding parameters for CsY(HFA)₄ as well as between the two compounds of the table; but these are to be expected from, among other things, the presence of different metal ions in the three compounds. The differences¹¹ in the trivalent metal radii are reflected, for example, in the average bond length of 2.41 Å found for Am–O compared to 2.38 Å for Eu–O and 2.32 Å for Y–O. Nevertheless, the compounds are clearly isomorphous and exhibit the same qualitative features of symmetry and packing previously described,⁵ namely, that the chelate ligands are essentially planar but folded along the O...O line by about 8° with respect to the O–M–O plane, that the type of span by the ligands and the dodecahedron of O atoms results in approximately D₂ symmetry for the anions, and that the terminal F atoms execute large thermal motions with anisotropies indicative of large oscillations of the CF₃ groups. Bennett, *et al.*,⁵ stated that for CsY(HFA)₄, Laue photographs indicated variable amounts of disorder in different samples but they did not describe how this disorder was reflected in the films. Our precession photographs of CsEu(HFA)₄ and CsAm(HFA)₄ appeared normal; the only suggestion of disorder is in the large amplitudes of thermal motion of the CF₃ groups.

A comparison of the bond distances and angles among the three compounds is given in Figure 1. These distances are uncorrected for thermal motion, although a correction would be appreciable in the C–F

(9) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, "ORFLS, a Fortran Crystallographic Least-Squares Program," Report ORNL-TM-305, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1962.

(10) J. H. Burns, R. D. Ellison, and H. A. Levy, *Acta Cryst.*, **B24**, 230 (1968).

(11) Although the significance of the difference between the first two bond lengths is doubtful, the expected trend is seen when all three are considered.

(7) D. J. Wehe, W. R. Busing, and H. A. Levy, "ORABS, a Fortran Program for Calculating Single-Crystal Absorption Corrections," Report ORNL-TM-229, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1962.

(8) R. B. Roof, *Phys. Rev.*, **113**, 820 (1959).

TABLE II
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR CsAm(HFA)₄ ON AN ABSOLUTE SCALE^a

L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL	L	OBS	CAL
1	1.00	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	1	1.00	1.00	1	1.00	1.00

^a The column headings have the same meanings as in Table I.

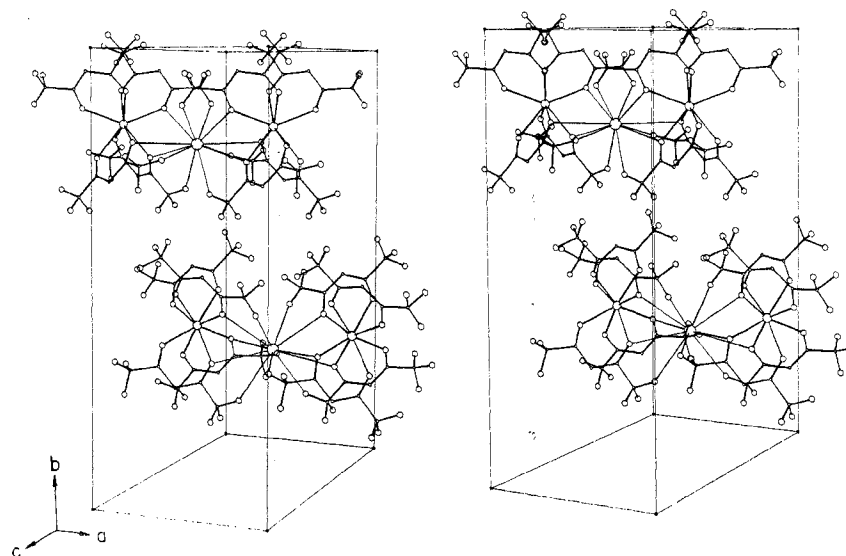


Figure 2.—A portion of the structure of CsEu(HFA)₄, showing two anion-cation chains. The circles represent in decreasing order of size Cs, Eu, O, F and C, respectively. This drawing is a stereoscopic pair.

separation. Average standard errors for the distances in the figure are shown in Table IV.

A feature of the structure for which our description differs from that of Bennett, *et al.*,⁵ is in the coordination of the Cs⁺ ion. While they describe it as consisting of eight F atoms in CsY(HFA)₄ at pairs of distances of 3.21, 3.27, 3.31, and 3.75 Å, we would rule out the last pair as being too long and instead include six O atoms in

pairs at 3.29, 3.40, and 3.50 Å, thus giving the Cs⁺ in CsY(HFA)₄ a 12-fold coordination. In CsEu(HFA)₄ the 12 neighbor distances are, in pairs: Cs-F at 3.16, 3.19, 3.30 Å, Cs-O at 3.29, 3.36, 3.48 Å. In CsAm(HFA)₄ they are: Cs-F at 3.20, 3.29, 3.34 Å; Cs-O at 3.25, 3.35, 3.46 Å. These contacts are shown in Figure 2, in which a portion of two anion-cation chains is illustrated. The only symmetry exhibited by the

TABLE III
POSITIONAL AND THERMAL PARAMETERS FOR CsEu(HFA)₄
(TOP) AND CsAm(HFA)₄ (BOTTOM) AND
THEIR STANDARD ERRORS^a

Atom	x	y	z	10 ³ B ₁₁ ^a	10 ³ B ₂₂	10 ³ B ₃₃	10 ³ B ₁₂	10 ³ B ₁₃	10 ³ B ₂₃
Cs	0.5(0) ^b	0.26957(7)	0.25(0)	118(2)	41(2)	66(1)	0(0)	2(2)	0(0)
Eu	0.0(0)	0.31651(4)	0.25(0)	89(1)	19(1)	46(1)	0(0)	2(1)	0(0)
O1	-0.221(1)	0.3569(5)	0.3179(6)	93(16)	30(3)	45(5)	-3(7)	18(7)	0(3)
O2	0.084(1)	0.4009(6)	0.3246(7)	109(17)	36(4)	60(6)	2(7)	-9(9)	0(4)
O3	-0.139(1)	0.2308(5)	0.3302(7)	127(18)	21(3)	54(5)	7(6)	3(8)	-6(3)
O4	0.152(1)	0.2745(5)	0.3495(6)	194(21)	30(3)	43(5)	-21(7)	-15(9)	12(4)
F1	-0.427(2)	0.4449(9)	0.437(1)	197(22)	106(8)	154(12)	13(11)	60(13)	93(9)
F2	-0.488(2)	0.3671(7)	0.386(2)	259(30)	65(6)	389(25)	82(13)	213(25)	75(11)
F3	-0.481(2)	0.4397(13)	0.331(1)	152(26)	202(16)	140(11)	-121(19)	73(14)	-86(11)
F4	0.220(2)	0.4731(6)	0.438(1)	264(26)	60(5)	107(9)	-15(9)	-53(13)	-30(5)
F5	0.212(2)	0.5139(6)	0.332(1)	502(36)	55(5)	100(9)	-120(12)	74(15)	-13(5)
F6	0.055(1)	0.5395(5)	0.412(1)	194(22)	40(3)	190(12)	0(7)	-3(12)	-4(5)
F7	-0.219(2)	0.1045(10)	0.410(2)	613(55)	108(9)	158(14)	190(19)	-115(22)	-92(11)
F8	-0.194(3)	0.0969(9)	0.299(1)	846(88)	77(7)	186(18)	184(24)	86(28)	55(10)
F9	-0.347(1)	0.1593(7)	0.339(2)	195(126)	37(5)	382(26)	52(9)	-37(23)	-67(9)
F10	0.251(2)	0.2462(14)	0.509(1)	339(35)	201(16)	89(10)	60(17)	-85(18)	-46(10)
F11	0.406(2)	0.2399(9)	0.420(1)	157(22)	148(11)	127(10)	-46(13)	-60(13)	96(9)
F12	0.297(2)	0.1642(7)	0.459(1)	613(55)	347(31)	65(6)	153(13)	-12(12)	-115(17)
O1	-0.409(2)	0.4093(14)	0.386(2)	105(14)	54(10)	131(19)	-60(16)	-54(22)	55(12)
O2	-0.242(2)	0.4050(8)	0.359(1)	157(130)	26(5)	36(7)	-25(10)	37(12)	-4(5)
O3	-0.138(2)	0.4515(7)	0.378(1)	135(30)	18(4)	58(8)	4(10)	-2(13)	-1(5)
O4	0.016(2)	0.4426(8)	0.360(1)	168(37)	26(5)	56(8)	32(16)	-7(19)	1(5)
O5	0.127(2)	0.4952(10)	0.384(1)	191(37)	24(6)	78(13)	-3(14)	19(19)	6(7)
O6	-0.211(3)	0.1347(16)	0.353(2)	256(54)	63(11)	111(19)	92(22)	-45(26)	-4(13)
O7	-0.099(2)	0.1881(9)	0.346(1)	100(32)	28(6)	76(12)	29(13)	28(15)	18(7)
O8	0.032(2)	0.1701(8)	0.391(1)	131(41)	26(4)	64(9)	17(10)	8(13)	-9(6)
O9	0.144(2)	0.2271(8)	0.308(1)	145(30)	34(6)	36(8)	-3(12)	0(13)	1(6)
O10	0.282(4)	0.2215(15)	0.446(2)	357(66)	51(9)	60(12)	21(22)	8(27)	40(10)
Cs	0.5(0)	0.26803(9)	0.25(0)	121(4)	38(1)	63(1)	0(0)	1(3)	0(0)
Am	0.0(0)	0.31633(4)	0.25(0)	88(2)	16(1)	43(1)	0(0)	3(2)	0(0)
O1	-0.227(2)	0.3554(6)	0.3155(8)	105(26)	20(4)	32(7)	7(9)	9(12)	4(5)
O2	0.080(2)	0.3998(7)	0.3295(8)	108(25)	28(4)	49(8)	-5(9)	12(12)	-30(5)
O3	-0.141(2)	0.2294(7)	0.3048(9)	83(28)	33(5)	48(8)	18(9)	-18(12)	-11(6)
O4	0.156(2)	0.2735(7)	0.3512(9)	140(31)	23(5)	45(8)	0(9)	-39(13)	-5(5)
F1	-0.432(2)	0.443(1)	0.435(2)	150(32)	112(11)	138(16)	12(14)	48(18)	77(13)
F2	-0.490(3)	0.367(1)	0.391(2)	318(43)	54(6)	293(30)	51(18)	217(34)	45(12)
F3	-0.484(3)	0.440(2)	0.333(2)	192(39)	236(23)	107(14)	-122(29)	45(25)	-75(15)
F4	0.216(2)	0.476(1)	0.435(1)	250(34)	49(6)	112(13)	-16(11)	-33(20)	-25(7)
F5	0.198(3)	0.515(1)	0.332(1)	588(58)	49(6)	100(12)	-128(17)	79(25)	-23(7)
F6	0.047(2)	0.540(1)	0.419(1)	185(36)	39(5)	167(15)	-16(9)	13(18)	-40(7)
F7	-0.213(3)	0.103(1)	0.406(2)	625(77)	110(12)	167(21)	196(27)	-181(34)	-97(15)
F8	-0.102(4)	0.098(1)	0.301(2)	794(105)	64(9)	180(24)	166(27)	66(39)	33(13)
F9	-0.348(2)	0.149(1)	0.344(3)	225(44)	42(7)	419(40)	37(11)	-66(15)	-68(14)
F10	0.256(3)	0.243(2)	0.504(2)	425(60)	138(13)	116(14)	54(22)	-97(27)	-39(13)
F11	0.414(2)	0.235(1)	0.423(1)	158(30)	130(12)	113(14)	-48(17)	-74(20)	70(11)
F12	0.305(2)	0.161(1)	0.466(2)	337(44)	84(10)	216(24)	-7(17)	-173(28)	64(14)
O1	-0.419(5)	0.411(2)	0.381(3)	8.0(10) ^c					
O2	-0.241(3)	0.405(1)	0.354(2)	4.2(6)					
O3	-0.142(3)	0.449(1)	0.377(2)	4.2(6)					
O4	0.022(3)	0.441(1)	0.359(2)	3.4(5)					
O5	0.113(4)	0.494(2)	0.383(2)	7.5(8)					
O6	-0.225(5)	0.138(2)	0.350(3)	9.1(10)					
O7	-0.096(3)	0.188(1)	0.350(2)	4.9(6)					
O8	0.034(2)	0.177(1)	0.392(1)	4.1(5)					
O9	0.142(3)	0.225(1)	0.350(2)	5.6(7)					
O10	0.285(6)	0.214(2)	0.442(3)	10.7(11)					

^a Numbering scheme is the same as that of Bennett, *et al.*,⁵ and agrees with that in Figure 1.

	TABLE IV		
	M = Y	M = Eu	M = Am
	Distance Errors, Å		
M-O	0.01	0.01	0.02
C-O	0.02	0.02	0.03
C-C	0.02	0.02	0.03
C-F	0.03	0.04	0.05
	Angle Errors, Deg		
O-M-O	0.3	0.4	0.7
M-O-C	0.7	1.0	1.5
O-C-C	1.0	2.0	2.0
C-C-C	1.0	2.0	3.0

polyhedron consisting of these 12 neighbors is the twofold crystallographic axis passing through the Cs⁺ ion. The fact discussed by the previous authors that between chains there are only F...F contacts is also apparent in Figure 2.

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Proton Magnetic Resonance Studies of Phosphoryl Transition Metal Compounds

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The coordination properties of dimethyl methylphosphonate, DMMP = (CH₃)₂P(O)(OCH₃)₂, and trimethyl phosphate,² TMP = (O)P(OCH₃)₃, have been investigated. The proton spin-spin relaxation times (*T*₂) and the phosphorus spin-lattice relaxation times (*T*₁) of compounds of the type M(L)_{*x*}(ClO₄)₂ (M is an iron series transition metal, L is a phosphoryl ligand, and *X* is the coordination number) have been examined in neat solutions of the ligands in an effort to study the ligand-exchange reactions.

The hexamethylphosphoramide, HMPA = (O)P(N(CH₃)₂)₃, complexes were prepared as previously described.³ A similar procedure was used to prepare the DMMP and TMP complexes. Dehydration of M(H₂O)₆(ClO₄)₂ with triethyl orthoformate was followed by the addition of a slight excess of ligand. The complexes were precipitated, as oils, upon the addition of diethyl ether. Solids were obtained by repeated washing with fresh ether. The solids were dried *in vacuo* over P₂O₅. The compounds isolated are shown in Table I. This procedure did not give pure solids in the following cases: DMMP with Fe²⁺, Co²⁺, and Ni²⁺; TMP with Fe²⁺, Co²⁺, Ni²⁺, and Cu²⁺; and dimethyl hydrogen phosphite, DHP = (H)P(O)(OCH₃)₂, with the entire iron series.

All solutions were made in a nitrogen atmosphere. The nmr data were obtained on a Varian A-60 spectrometer. The effective magnetic moments were determined by the method of Evans⁴ using benzene as an inert reference in a solution of the ligand. Infrared spectra were obtained on a 521 Perkin-Elmer grating spectrometer (Nujol on CsI plates). The concentration of complex used to obtain the relaxation time data was: Co(HMPA)₄²⁺, (0.67-1.6) × 10⁻² M; Fe(HMPA)₄²⁺, (0.45-1.3) × 10⁻² M; Mn(HMPA)₄²⁺, (0.12-3.1) × 10⁻² M; Mn(DMMP)₆²⁺, (0.14-7.2) × 10⁻² M; Mn(TMP)₆²⁺, (2.0-5.3) × 10⁻² M.

The infrared phosphoryl shifts (Table I) clearly show that coordination involves the phosphoryl group. As is typical Fe³⁺ gives a much larger shift than Mn²⁺. The analytical data are tabulated in Table I as are the effective magnetic moments (*μ*). HMPA, diisopropyl methylphosphonate,⁵ and triphenyl phosphine oxide⁶

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