

Possibly the energy required to deform even slightly the five-membered chelate ring in **3** upon formation of its anionic intermediate is responsible inasmuch as the ester oxygens in $\text{Cu}(\text{Etala-sal})_2$ are coordinated weakly or not at all.¹⁶

Acknowledgment.—This research was supported by the National Institutes of Health under Grant GM-15471. We thank Dr. E. H. Abbott for a preprint of ref 22 and Dr. D. A. Buckingham for a copy of the thesis cited in footnote 36.

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE MATERIALS SCIENCE LABORATORIES, DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL ENGINEERING, UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT AUSTIN, AUSTIN, TEXAS 78712, AND THE REACTOR CHEMISTRY DIVISION, OAK RIDGE NATIONAL LABORATORY, OAK RIDGE, TENNESSEE 37830

The Crystal Structure of Erbium Oxalate Trihydrate¹

BY H. STEINFINK AND G. D. BRUNTON

Received May 26, 1969

The compound $\text{Er}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)(\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ crystallizes in space group $P4/n$ with $a_0 = 8.6664$ (3) Å and $c_0 = 6.4209$ (8) Å at 24°. The measured density is 2.8 (1) g/cm³ and the calculated density is 2.742 g/cm³ so that there are two formula weights in the unit cell. Molybdenum radiation was used to measure the integrated intensities of 1641 independent reflections with a scintillation counter and a four-circle diffractometer. The parameters were refined by least squares to $R = 0.072$ using anisotropic temperature factors for all atoms except for the water molecules. The erbium atom is coordinated to eight oxygen atoms at distances of 2.362 (5)–2.418 (5) Å and they form a distorted square antiprism around the cation. A water molecule forms the ninth near neighbor at 2.441 (9) Å above the larger square face of the antiprism. The oxalate and oxalate anions occupy crystallographic sites at random. The "statistically averaged" oxalate group is centrosymmetric and planar with C—C = 1.529 (11) Å, C—O equivalent to C=O equals 1.254 (7) Å; the values of the angles are O(1)—C—O(2) = 125.9 (5)°, O(1)—C—C = 116.8 (7)°, and O(2)—C—C = 117.3 (6)°. Hydrogen bonding exists between $\text{H}_2\text{O}(1)$ and the oxygen atoms of the acid groups at distances of 2.73 (7) Å. A very short hydrogen bond, 2.43 (4) Å, is observed between two $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$ molecules but the physical significance is difficult to assess because $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$ is disordered in this structure. This compound occurs also for dysprosium, ytterbium, and yttrium analogs but could not be prepared for neodymium.

Introduction

The rare earth oxalate hydrates $\text{Ln}_2(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Ln = La, Nd, Gd) have been prepared and characterized optically² and by X-ray diffraction powder data^{2,3} which show that they are isomorphous. Some of the transuranic elements also form these oxalate hydrates and are isomorphous with the rare earth compounds.³ No comparable oxalate hydrates for the heavy rare earth elements have been reported. Dr. R. H. Karraker of Eastern Illinois University undertook the preparation of oxalates of the heavy rare earths. It was observed that the powder X-ray diffraction diagrams of his oxalate preparations were different from the previously reported patterns for the lanthanide oxalate decahydrates and an analysis of the erbium compound indicated that the material has the formula $\text{Er}(\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4)(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The complete crystal structure analysis of this compound was undertaken because no structural investigation of a rare earth oxalate has been reported and because these materials contain both the acid monoanion and the dianion in the same structure. The presence of a dicarboxylic acid molecule together with its doubly charged ion has recently been reported for potassium hydrogen malonate.^{4,5} Oxalic

acid has different bond lengths for C=O and C—OH^{6–8} and we planned to identify the bonding that exists between the cation and the two different anions. Also, the oxalate ion is not always planar⁹ and the conformation of the oxalate ion in this compound is therefore also of interest.

Experimental Section

Erbium oxalate trihydrate, $\text{Er}(\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4)(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, was prepared by precipitating erbium oxalate from an aqueous solution of erbium chloride and oxalic acid. The erbium oxalate precipitate was redissolved in concentrated HCl and pink crystals were grown by evaporating the HCl slowly at room temperature. After about 1 week good crystals were obtained. A similar technique was used to prepare the Dy, Yb, and Y analogs of the erbium compound but the Nd isomorph could not be prepared. Results of a wet chemical analysis of the crystals follow (as weight per cent). *Anal.* Calcd for $\text{Er}(\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4)(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4) \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$: Er, 41.99; oxalate, 44.45; H₂O, 13.56. Found: Er, 40.8; oxalate, 43.6; H₂O, 15.4.

Precession photographs of a crystal show the diffraction symmetry $4/m$ and the only observed systematic absences were $hk0$ with $h + k = 2n + 1$. These absences are characteristic solely of space group $P4/n$ (C_{4h} , no. 85).

Most of the crystals are bounded by the forms $\{110\}$ and $\{001\}$. A crystal bounded by these forms and with dimensions $0.312 \times 0.390 \times 0.299 \pm 0.005$ mm was mounted on a Picker four-circle automatic single-crystal diffractometer. The takeoff angle was reduced to 1.2° and 32 reflection maxima between

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

(2) V. Gilpin and W. G. McCrone, *Anal. Chem.*, **24**, 225 (1952).

(3) I. L. Jenkins, F. H. Moore, and M. J. Waterman, *J. Inorg. Nucl. Chem.*, **27**, 77 (1965).

(4) R. Parthasarathy, *Science*, **161**, 179 (1968).

(5) R. Parthasarathy, J. G. Sime, and J. C. Speakman, *Acta Crystallogr., Sect. B*, **25**, 1201 (1969).

(6) E. G. Cox, M. W. Dougill, and G. A. Jeffrey, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 4854 (1952).

(7) G. E. Ahmed and D. W. J. Cruickshank, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **6**, 385 (1953).

(8) R. G. Delaplane and J. A. Ibers, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **45**, 3451 (1966).

(9) G. A. Jeffrey and G. S. Parry, *J. Chem. Soc.*, 4864 (1952).

TABLE I
ATOMIC PARAMETERS FOR $\text{HEr}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$
(PARAMETERS $\times 10^4$)

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	β_{11}^a	β_{22}^a	β_{33}^a	β_{12}^a	β_{13}^a	β_{23}^a
Er	2500	2500	747.0 (6) ^b	13.7 (4)	13.7 (4)	112 (1)	0	0	0
O(1)	1297 (6)	255 (6)	2056 (8)	55 (5)	49 (5)	148 (9)	-27 (5)	-37 (6)	23 (6)
O(2)	461 (6)	1602 (5)	8482 (8)	41 (5)	32 (4)	159 (10)	-14 (4)	-17 (6)	20 (5)
C	5391 (7)	239 (7)	1017 (8)	31 (5)	29 (5)	133 (10)	8 (5)	-7 (6)	-12 (6)
H ₂ O(1)	2500	2500	4548 (14)	65 (5)	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>
H ₂ O(2)	1199 (21)	6984 (21)	4425 (17)	99 (8)	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>	<i>c</i>

^a Coefficients in the temperature factor: $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$. ^b The number in parentheses is the standard error in terms of the last significant digit, as derived from the variance-covariance matrix. ^c Temperature factors constrained to be isotropic.

47 and 60° 2θ were centered automatically for Mo Kα₁ (λ 0.70926 Å).¹⁰ These precise 2θ measurements were used in a least-squares refinement for the lattice constants yielding $a_0 = 8.6664 \pm 0.0008$ and $c_0 = 6.4209 \pm 0.0008$ Å at 24°. The densities of several crystals were measured with a Berman balance and averaged 2.8 (1) g/cm³. The calculated density is 2.742 g/cm³ on the assumption of two formula weights per unit cell.

The diffraction intensities were collected from independent spectra occurring between 10 and 80° 2θ with unfiltered Mo Kα radiation and a scintillation-counter detector. An angular range of 1.6° was step scanned in increments of 0.01° with 0.5-sec counts at each step and the background was measured on each side of the peak for 20 sec.¹⁰ The data were corrected for Lorentz, polarization, and absorption effects ($\mu = 90.93$ cm⁻¹). The transmission factor varied from 0.082 to 0.217. A standard reflection (666) was measured after every 20 reflections throughout the collection of intensity data to check on intensity drift. One measurement of the standard reflection was assigned unit value and all others were expressed as fractions of this value. The intensity measurements obtained between two successive measurements of the standard reflection were multiplied by the appropriate ratio so that all intensities were referred to a single value of the (666) intensity. The ratios varied from 3.34 to 6.95.

Structure Determination

The presence of two formula units in the unit cell and the space group symmetry imposed limitations on the placement of the atoms. The molecular centers of the bioxalate and oxalate ions, if they are crystallographically distinguishable, must be placed in space group P4/n either in positions 2(a) or 2(b) which have a $\bar{4}$ point symmetry, or into 2(c) which has point symmetry 4. Symmetry $\bar{4}$ can be postulated for C₂O₄ provided the C=O and C—O distances are assumed equal, although the resultant dihedral angle of 90° between the two carboxyl groups is not probable; a 28° angle has been found in (NH₄)₂C₂O₄·H₂O.⁷ It is not possible to have the HC₂O₄⁻ ion conform to a $\bar{4}$ configuration if the unequal distances for C—OH and C=O are maintained. On the basis of these considerations the most likely structure will be one in which C₂O₄²⁻ and HC₂O₄⁻ ions randomly occupy crystallographic sites 4(d) with symmetry $\bar{1}$. The resulting structure confirms this initial hypothesis.

The position of the erbium ion was determined by interpretation of a three-dimensional Patterson function. The positions of the carbon and oxygen atoms and water molecules were deduced from successive

three-dimensional F_o and $F_o - F_c$ electron density maps. The structural parameters were refined by a modification of the Busing, Martin, and Levy ORFLS computer program.¹¹ The quantity refined by the least-squares program was $\Sigma w(sF_o^2 - F_c^2)^2$ with weights, w , equal to the reciprocals of the variances which were estimated from the empirical equation

$$\sigma^2(F_o^2) = [T + B + (0.05(T - B))^2] / [A(Lp)^2]$$

where T is the total counts, B is the background counts, A is the absorption correction, and Lp is Lorentz and polarization factors. The scattering factors for the neutral atoms were taken from Cromer and Waber.¹² The Er scattering was corrected for the real ($\Delta f'$) and imaginary contributions ($\Delta f''$) of anomalous dispersion.¹³ Anisotropic temperature factors were calculated for all of the atoms except for the water molecules which were constrained to be isotropic. The multiplicity of H₂O(2) was varied as a least-squares parameter but the final result (0.42 ± 0.04) is within 3σ of the theoretical value of 0.5. Therefore, the theoretical value was used for the final refinement. The final atomic parameters and temperature factors are listed in Table I. A three-dimensional difference Fourier map was calculated with this last set of parameters and no physically significant electron density peaks were observed.

The discrepancy indices are

$$R_1 = \Sigma |F_o^2 - F_c^2| / \Sigma F_o^2 = 0.147$$

$$R_2 = \Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \Sigma |F_o| = 0.072$$

$$R_3 = (\Sigma w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2)^{1/2} / (\Sigma (F_o^2)^2)^{1/2} = 0.161$$

for 1641 independent reflections, Table II. The final values of F_o are corrected for extinction¹⁴ ($r^* = -0.014$ (2) Å). The standard deviation of a reflection of unit weight $[\Sigma w(F_o - F_c)^2 / (n_o - n_v)]^{1/2}$ is 2.56 (n_o = number of observations and n_v = number of variables).

Discussion

The erbium ion is coordinated to eight oxygen ions which form a distorted square antiprism and to H₂O(1). A square 3.12 (1) Å on edge consisting of four O(1) atoms exists on one side of Er and four O(2) atoms

(10) W. R. Busing, R. D. Ellison, H. A. Levy, S. P. King, and R. T. Roseberry, USAEC Report ORNL-4143, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1968.

(11) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, USAEC Report ORNL-TM-305, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1952.

(12) D. T. Cromer and J. T. Waber, *Acta Crystallogr.*, **18**, 104 (1965).

(13) C. H. Dauben and D. H. Templeton, *ibid.*, **8**, 841 (1955).

(14) W. H. Zachariasen, *ibid.*, **23**, 558 (1967).

TABLE II
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS (X10) FOR
Er(C2O4)(HC2O4)·3H2O

Table with multiple columns of structure factor data (Fobs, Fcalc) for various hkl reflections. The table is organized into several groups based on the Miller indices (h, k, l).

* The Fc values for unobserved reflections are zero.

form a square 2.73 (1) Å on edge on the other side of Er which is rotated 45° with respect to the large square. The H2O(1) molecule caps the large square. A stereoscopic drawing of the environment around Er is shown in Figure 1. The catenoid and H2O(1) lie on the fourth fold axis and one oxygen atom from each COO group of each molecule is oxygenated to erbium. The bond lengths between Er and oxygen atoms (Table III) are nearly equal to the sum of the ionic radii. The "statis-

tical oxalate ion" is planar within experimental error and has mmm symmetry similar to the configuration of oxalate in weddellite, CaC2O4·(2 + x)H2O.15 The dimensions and angles determined for the anion in this investigation agree with those found in weddellite. Figure 2 illustrates the hydrogen bonding between the water molecules and the oxygen atoms of the statistical oxalate molecule. The water molecule, H2O(2), is in

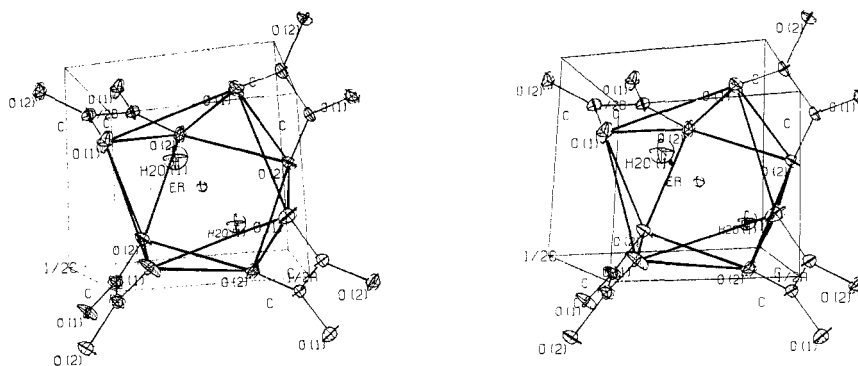


Figure 1.—The structure of $\text{Er}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)(\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4)\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ showing the environment about Er. The antiprism and one-fourth unit cell are outlined.

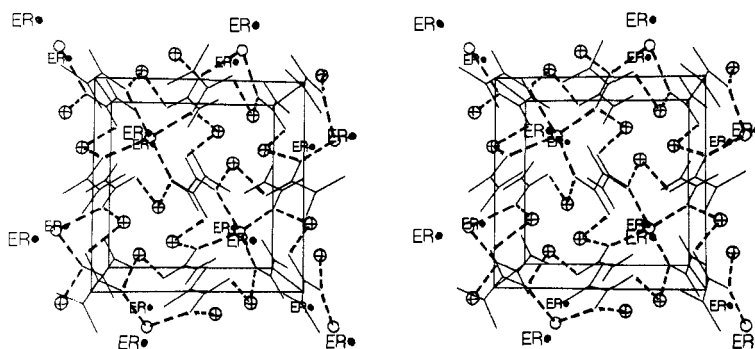


Figure 2.—The unit cell content for $\text{Er}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)(\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4)\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The origin is in the lower right-hand corner, the vertical axis is a , the horizontal axis is b , and the c axis points to the observer. The oxalate ion is shown by the solid lines, $\text{H}_2\text{O}(1)$ by open circles, and $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$ by circles with crosses. Hydrogen bonding is indicated by the dashed lines.

TABLE III

BOND DISTANCES AND ANGLES IN $\text{Er}(\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)(\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4)\cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}^a$			
Atoms	Distance, Å	Atoms	Distance, Å
Er—O(1)	2.362 (5) ^b	O(2)— $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$	2.656 (15)
Er—O(2)	2.418 (5)	O(2)— $\text{H}_2\text{O}(1)$	3.180 (9)
Er— $\text{H}_2\text{O}(1)$	2.441 (9)	C—C	1.529 (11)
O(1)—C	1.265 (7)	$\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$ — $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$	1.867 (25)
O(1)— $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$	2.656 (14)	$\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$ — $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$	2.425 (37)
O(1)— $\text{H}_2\text{O}(1)$	2.726 (7)	O(1)—O(1) ^d	3.121 (7)
O(2)—C	1.254 (7)	O(2)—O(2) ^d	2.731 (7)
Atoms		Angle, deg	
O(1)—C—O(2)			125.9 (5)
O(1)—C—C			116.8 (7)
O(2)—C—C			117.3 (6)

^a Numbers in parentheses are standard deviations. ^b Calculated by the ORFFE^c program using the variance-covariance matrix from ORFLS.¹¹ ^c W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, USAEC Report ORNL-TM-306, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn., 1964. ^d Edge of square around Er.

general position 8(g) and half of a molecule occupies this site. A hydrogen bond exists between two equivalent molecules at 2.43 (3) Å which is not indicated in Figure 2; the very short distance of 1.87 (3) Å is between a molecule and its "ghost" due to the disordered arrangement. It is difficult to assess the physical significance

of the anomalously short 2.43-Å hydrogen bond because of the half-occupancy of this site by $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$. Each $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$ molecule has two additional hydrogen bonds 2.66 (2) Å long which go to the double- and single-bonded oxygen atoms. The equivalence of these lengths is most likely due to the disordered arrangement of the oxalate molecule.

The water molecule $\text{H}_2\text{O}(1)$, at the center of a distorted square antiprism formed by oxygen atoms of the oxalate molecules, is hydrogen bonded to four O(1) atoms at 2.73 (1) Å, but makes only van der Waals contact with the other four O(2) atoms.

The space group as determined from room-temperature X-ray diffraction spectra forces a solution of this structure in which the oxalate and bioxalate ions must be disordered. This disorder cannot be due only to the inability of the X-ray technique to detect the hydrogen atoms in this structure since in an ordered structure the difference in bond distances within the bioxalate between the COO group and COOH would have been observed. The space group would also have been of lower symmetry in such an ordered structure and there would be no need for the statistical distribution of $\text{H}_2\text{O}(2)$. It is possible that at a low temperature ordering takes place but this possibility was not investigated.