stoichiometry, but a modifying principle can be introduced which will make some distributions more likely than others by assuming that the oxygen ions will prefer identical or nearly identical cation environments. The ion distribution around oxygens characterized by 0112 and 0121 is that of an inverse spinel. The cation arrangement of $MgGa_2S_4$[18] is an example of the case $n = 4$, which is a partially inverted structure of solution V, and the cation arrangement is listed in Table VI. The number of integral formula weights per unit cell

(18) C. Romers, B. A. Blaisse, and D. J. W. Ijdo, *Acta Cryst.*, **23**, 634 (1967).

will be given by the expression $I[\text{lcm}(4,n)/4]$, where I is an integer and the numerator is the least common multiplier of 4 and n.

It is quite possible that the local energy around oxygen due to the ionic charges becomes higher as n increases. If n is small, *e.g.*, 1, then each oxygen ion has the same cation environment. For $n = 2$ the cation environment becomes different for the inverted spinel structure and these differences among oxygen ions would become more pronounced as n increases. The fact that spinel, olivine, and Ag_2HgI_4 structures occur so frequently indicates that structures in which the local surroundings of anions differ greatly are unstable.

The Crystal Structure of Cesium Tetrakis(hexafluoroacetylacetonato)yttrate(III). A Novel Stereoisomer Having Dodecahedral Eight-Coordination[1]

By M. J. BENNETT, F. A. COTTON, P. LEGZDINS,[2] and S. J. LIPPARD

The crystal and molecular structures of cesium tetrakis(hexafluoroacetylacetonato)yttrate(III), $Cs[Y(CF_3COCHCOCF_3)_4]$, have been determined from 1650 independent, nonzero reflections collected with a counter diffractometer. The compound crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group Pbcn with four molecules in a unit cell of dimensions: $a = 8.679 \pm 0.005$ Å, $b = 21.518 \pm 0.008$ Å, and $c = 17.553 \pm 0.008$ Å ($\rho_{obsd} = 2.10$ g cm^{-3}; $\rho_{calcd} = 2.12$ g cm^{-3}). The structure, excluding hydrogen atoms, was solved from Patterson and electron density maps and refined by least-squares methods to a conventional R factor of 6.5%. The molecules are monomeric with the yttrium being dodecahedrally coordinated to the eight essentially equivalent oxygen atoms (average Y–O, 2.323 (4) Å). Both coplanar ligands show dihedral folding of 7.6° along the O–O line in the chelate rings. In contrast with other dodecahedral ML_4 (L = bidentate ligand) structures, each ligand in this structure spans adjacent vertices *between* the two bisphenoids constituting the dodecahedron, resulting in over-all D_2 symmetry. The monomeric anions are linked together in infinite columns parallel to the crystallographic a axis by a close Cs–F association (3.2–3.7 Å), but other intermolecular distances are not unusual. The structure is in accord with the mass spectral evidence for the existence of a strong ion pair.

Introduction

During the course of our investigation of the solid-state and solution properties of several anionic eight-coordinate β-diketonate complexes of yttrium(III),[3,4] it was discovered that certain large but flexible organic cations, such as $(C_6H_5)_4As^+$, gave rise to a polymorphism that was not observed for the simple inorganic cations (Na^+, K^+, Cs^+).[4,5] It was considered possible that this polymorphism might correspond to geometric isomerism for the eight-coordinate anions. This type of isomerism, although considered to be a possibility,[6] has never been observed in tetrachelate metal atom complexes.[7] As part of an investigation to test this

structural possibility, it was decided to carry out a single-crystal X-ray analysis of $Cs[Y(HFA)_4]$, where HFA represents the hexafluoroacetylacetonate ion, $CF_3COCHCOCF_3^-$.

Experimental Procedures

Crystalline $Cs[Y(HFA)_4]$ was prepared by the reaction of $Cs(HFA)$ with YCl_3 in aqueous ethanol as described previously[8] and was recrystallized from the same solvent. *Anal.* Calcd for $CsYC_{20}H_4O_8F_{24}$: C, 22.85; H, 0.38; F, 43.43. Found: C, 22.71; H, 0.46; F, 43.27. The analyses were performed by Galbraith Microanalytical Laboratories, Knoxville, Tenn.

The well-formed, transparent, needle-like crystals showed mmm morphology under optical examination, and preliminary Weissenberg (0kl and 1kl levels) and precession (h0l, h1l, hk0, and hk1 levels) photographs, taken with Cu Kα radiation, confirmed this as the Laue symmetry. Moreover, the observed systematic absences—0kl for $k \neq 2n$, h0l for $l \neq 2n$, and hk0 for $h + k \neq 2n$—suggested the unique choice of the orthorhombic space group Pbcn (no. 60). The following unit cell dimensions were obtained, at 22°, by a method described earlier,[9] with 2θ values measured on a General Electric XRD-5 manually operated single-crystal diffractometer using Cu Kα radiation (λ(Kα₁)

(1) Work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 7034X.

(2) Arthur D. Little Predoctoral Fellow, 1966–1967.

(3) F. A. Cotton, P. Legzdins, and S. J. Lippard, *J. Chem. Phys.*, **45**, 3461 (1966).

(4) S. J. Lippard, Proceedings of the 9th International Conference on Coordination Chemistry, St. Moritz, 1966, p 47.

(5) H. Bauer, J. Blanc, and D. L. Ross, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **86**, 5125 (1964).

(6) J. L. Hoard and J. V. Silverton, *Inorg. Chem.*, **2**, 235 (1963).

(7) For general discussions of the stereochemistry of eight-coordinate complexes see: (a) S. J. Lippard, *Progr. Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 109 (1967); (b) E. L. Muetterties and C. M. Wright, *Quart. Rev.* (London), **21**, 109 (1967).

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

(9) M. J. Bennett, F. A. Cotton, and J. Takats, *ibid.*, **90**, 903 (1968).

1.5405 Å, λ(Kα₂) 1.5443 Å): $a = 8.679 \pm 0.005$ Å, $b = 21.518 \pm 0.008$ Å, $c = 17.553 \pm 0.008$ Å. The pycnometrically observed density of 2.10 g cm⁻³ agrees with the calculated density of 2.12 g cm⁻³ for a formula weight of 1049.8, $Z = 4$, and a unit cell volume of 3278 Å³.

Preliminary intensity data were collected by the equiinclination Weissenberg technique for $0kl$ through $6kl$ using Cu Kα radiation, and the results of this study have been briefly reported.[10] Since further refinement of the data did not proceed satisfactorily, it was decided to collect a new data set. Laue photographs of a series of optically satisfactory crystals indicated that disorder was variable from crystal to crystal. Consequently, the best crystal, having well-developed {100}, {010}, and {001} faces and approximate dimensions $0.1 \times 0.1 \times 0.3$ mm, was selected for the subsequent work.

Intensity data were collected on the diffractometer with the crystal oriented so that a^* was coincident with the ϕ axis of the instrument.[11] The crystal was placed 5.73 in. from the source while the distance from the crystal to the detector with a circular aperture of 2° was 7.05 in. The integrated intensities of 3342 independent reflections within the sphere $\theta \leq 70°$ were measured using nickel-filtered Cu Kα radiation. The intensities were measured using a scintillation counter (the linear counting rate of which was never exceeded) with a pulse height discriminator set to accept 95% of the Cu Kα radiation with the window centered on the Cu Kα peak. The data were collected using a θ-2θ scan technique at a 2θ scan rate of 4°/min. The peak counts, P, were obtained from a 2θ scan of 2.66° from $2\theta_{calcd} - 1.33°$ to $2\theta_{calcd} + 1.33°$. Stationary background counts, B_1 and B_2, of 20 sec were taken at each of the limits of the scan. From these readings the intensity, I, assuming a linear change in background, or its equivalent, between the two limits of the scan, is given by: $I = P - (B_1 + B_2)$. Periodic checks of three standard reflections showed a variation in intensity ($\pm 2\%$) having no 2θ dependence, which is consistent with fluctuations in the electronic circuits rather than with crystal decomposition.

The experimental values of I were processed using the program pmmo written by M. J. Bennett. A number of reflections (1692) were rejected as unreliable using the two criteria: (1) $I < 0$; (2) $I < 2(P + [B_1 + B_2])^{1/2}$. The remaining 1650 independent intensities were next assigned standard deviations, $\sigma(F)$, according to Ibers[12] with $p^2 = 0.002$, and corrections on I and $\sigma(F)$ were made for Lorentz and polarization effects.

Appreciable variations in the intensities of the $h00$ reflections were observed as a function of crystal orientation, ϕ scans of several of these reflections indicating a variation of 20%. Consequently, absorption corrections ($\mu = 130.0$ cm⁻¹), based on the equations of the crystal faces, were applied to I and $\sigma(F)$ and a set of $|F_o|^2$ and $|F_o|$ values (on a relative scale) was thus obtained.

Solution and Refinement of the Structure

From the three-dimensional map of the Patterson function, both the cesium and yttrium atoms were located on twofold axes in the crystal. The rest of the structure was solved by successive conventional least-squares and Fourier calculations. The scattering factors used during the analysis were those of Cromer and Waber,[13] and the anomalous dispersion corrections[14] for Cs⁺ ($\Delta f' = -1.80$ e⁻, $\Delta f'' = 8.00$ e⁻) and Y ($\Delta f'$

= -0.75 e⁻, $\Delta f'' = 2.20$ e⁻), applied to F_c, were taken from a standard source.[15] The function minimized in the least-squares refinements was $\Sigma w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$, where $|F_o|$ is the observed structure amplitude, $|F_c|$ is the calculated structure amplitude, and $w = [\sigma(F)]^{-2}$.

Five cycles of refinement of coordinates and isotropic temperature parameters for all atoms converged to a value of 0.192 for the residual R_1 (defined as $\Sigma ||F_o| - |F_c||/\Sigma |F_o|$). At this stage of the refinement, the fluorine temperature parameters ranged from 12 to 17 Å² and a subsequent difference Fourier synthesis, phased on all the atoms, indicated unassigned electron density (~ 2 e⁻/Å³) in the regions of the terminal CF₃ groups. Consequently, even with the best-ordered crystal that we could find, evidence from the thermal parameters and electron density maps suggested that the CF₃ moieties were behaving as hindered rotors. Since the fluorine parameters are not of great importance in this study and should have negligible correlation with the parameters of primary interest, this motion was approximated by anisotropic temperature factors of the form: $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$. Because of limitations in the core storage of the IBM 7094 computer, two cycles of refinement were then executed using anisotropic temperature factors for the CF₃ groups only, after which R_1 dropped to 0.108 and the weighted R factor, $R_2 = \{\Sigma w[|F_o| - |F_c|]^2/\Sigma w|F_o|^2\}^{1/2}$, was 0.114.

With the advent of the IBM 360 computer, we were able to perform three final cycles of anistropic refinement for all atoms which led to convergence and $R_1 = 0.065$ and $R_2 = 0.076$. The chosen weighting scheme satisfied Cruickshank's criterion[16] as $\Sigma w[|F_o| - |F_c|]^2$ was substantially the same in different ranges of both $|F_o|$ and $(\sin \theta)/\lambda$. A comparison of the final values of F_o and F_c suggested that a correction for extinction was not necessary.

During the final cycle of refinement, no positional or thermal parameter shifted more than one-fourth or one-half, respectively, of its estimated standard deviation. The final value of the standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 1.030. While this was satisfactorily close to the expected value of unity, it was nevertheless considered to be too low since the data undoubtedly had systematic errors due to various nonisotropic effects and it thus suggested that the use of a smaller p factor might have been preferable. A final difference Fourier map showed peaks of 0.94 and 0.87 e⁻/Å³ in the vicinity of the cesium and yttrium atoms, respectively. All other peaks were less than 0.70 e⁻/Å³; no attempt was made to deduce the hydrogen atom positions. The observed and final calculated structure amplitudes are given in Table I.

A comparison of the final parameters of this study with those obtained from the film data showed the former to have smaller estimated standard deviations and lower temperature factors for all atoms, thereby indicating that the original crystal had a higher degree

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

(11) For this experiment, the conditions for multiple diffraction were maximized: W. A. Zachariasen, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 705 (1965). Since agreement between observed and calculated structure factors was later found to be very good, the effects are probably small in this case.

(12) P. W. R. Corfield, R. J. Doedens, and J. A. Ibers, *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 197 (1967).

(13) D. T. Cromer and J. T. Waber, *Acta Cryst.*, **18**, 104 (1965).

(14) C. T. Prewitt, Ph.D. Thesis, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, 1962, p 163.

(15) C. H. Dauben and D. H. Templeton, *Acta Cryst.*, **8**, 841 (1955).

(16) D. W. J. Cruickshank in "Computing Methods in Crystallography," J. S. Rollett, Ed., Pergamon Press Inc., New York, N. Y., 1965, p 113.

Table I

Observed and Calculated Structure Amplitudes ($\times 10$) (in Electrons) for Cs[Y(HFA)$_4$]

[Table of observed and calculated structure amplitudes: a dense multi-column listing of K, L, FOBS, FCAL values — not legibly transcribable.]

of disorder. This was subsequently confirmed by examination of a Laue photograph of the original crystal.

The following programs for the IBM 7094 and 360 computers were used in the structure analysis and interpretation: (1) D. P. Shoemaker, MIT X-ray goniometer package, MIXG-2 (1962); (2) R. C. Elder, convenient listing of diffractometer settings, PDATA2; (3) M. J. Bennett, general data reduction program, PMMO; (4) a modified version of W. G. Sly, D. P. Shoemaker, and J. H. van der Hende, two- and three-dimensional crystallographic Fourier summation, MIFR-2 (1962);

(5) a modified version of A. Zalkin, Fourier analysis program, FORDAP; (6) W. C. Hamilton, absorption correction program, GONO9; (7) C. T. Prewitt, full-matrix crystallographic least-squares programs, SFLSQ3 (1962) and SFLS5 (1966); (8) J. S. Wood, molecular geometry with estimated standard deviations, MGEOM (1964); (9) D. P. Shoemaker, crystallographic bond distance, bond angle, and dihedral angle program, DISTAN (1963); (10) D. P. Shoemaker and R. C. Srivastava, program for analysis of anisotropic temperature factors, VIBELL (1963); (11) R. C. Elder, data presentation program, PUBTAB.

Results

The molecular structure and atom numbering system are shown in Figure 1. Figures 2 and 3 show selected
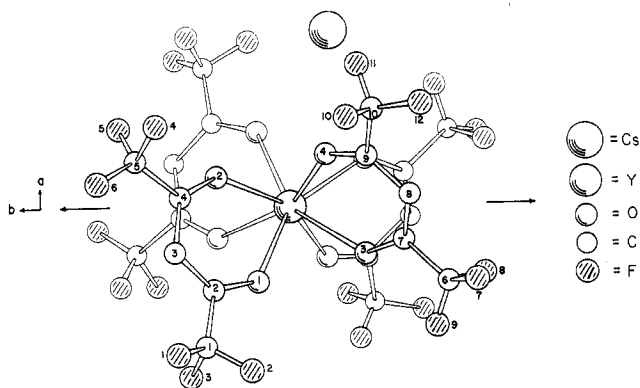
Figure 1.—The molecular structure projected on the *ab* plane. The arrows indicate the crystallographic twofold axis which passes through the yttrium atom.
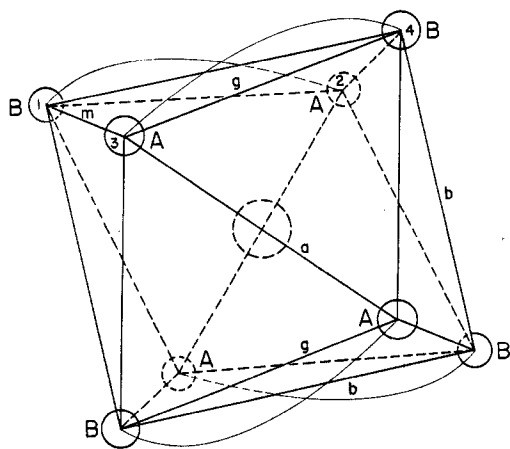
Figure 2.—View of coordination dodecahedron down the twofold axis through yttrium (from −*b* direction).

portions of the molecule as (010) and (100) projections, respectively. Final atomic positional coordinates are given in Table II with the listed standard deviations being derived from the inverse matrix of the final least-squares refinement cycle. Anisotropic thermal parameters and the root-mean-square amplitudes of vibration with their direction cosines are listed in Table III. Intramolecular distances and bond angles are given in Tables IV and V, while Table VI shows some selected intermolecular contacts. The characteristic param-
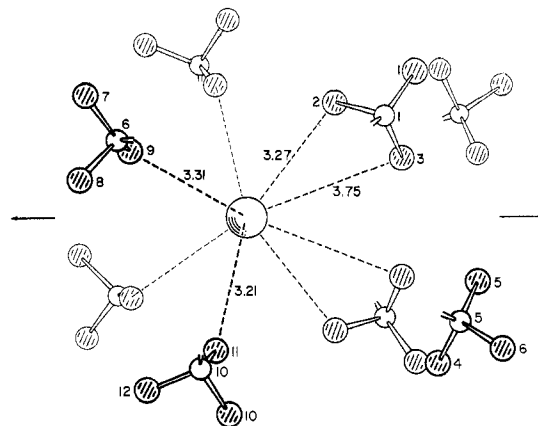
Figure 3.—(100) projection of the fluorine environment about the cesium atom. The arrows indicate the crystallographic twofold axis which passes through Cs.

TABLE II
FINAL ATOMIC POSITIONAL COORDINATES[a]

Atom	x	y	z
Cs	0.5000 (0)	0.27070 (5)	0.2500 (0)
Y	0.0000 (0)	0.31652 (5)	0.2500 (0)
O_1	−0.2121 (8)	0.3542 (3)	0.3160 (4)
O_2	0.0875 (8)	0.4005 (3)	0.3202 (4)
O_3	−0.1349 (8)	0.2311 (3)	0.2998 (4)
O_4	0.1476 (9)	0.2754 (3)	0.3472 (4)
C_1	−0.3967 (16)	0.4138 (6)	0.3798 (10)
C_2	−0.2385 (12)	0.4035 (5)	0.3547 (6)
C_3	−0.1257 (15)	0.4483 (5)	0.3765 (6)
C_4	0.0264 (11)	0.4422 (5)	0.3577 (7)
C_5	0.1319 (18)	0.4931 (6)	0.3848 (10)
C_6	−0.2168 (20)	0.1348 (6)	0.3494 (13)
C_7	−0.0966 (14)	0.1870 (5)	0.3452 (7)
C_8	0.0329 (11)	0.1806 (6)	0.3879 (7)
C_9	0.1425 (14)	0.2280 (5)	0.3887 (6)
C_{10}	0.2735 (20)	0.2205 (9)	0.4442 (12)
F_1	−0.4221 (11)	0.4467 (6)	0.4376 (7)
F_2	−0.4692 (11)	0.3636 (5)	0.3963 (9)
F_3	−0.4832 (13)	0.4331 (9)	0.3269 (8)
F_4	0.2273 (11)	0.4707 (5)	0.4386 (7)
F_5	0.2237 (12)	0.5119 (4)	0.3335 (6)
F_6	0.0662 (11)	0.5381 (4)	0.4197 (8)
F_7	−0.2115 (17)	0.1021 (6)	0.4050 (8)
F_8	−0.1897 (21)	0.0953 (7)	0.2991 (10)
F_9	−0.3430 (12)	0.1494 (6)	0.3357 (15)
F_{10}	0.2505 (15)	0.2515 (10)	0.5033 (8)
F_{11}	0.4019 (12)	0.2383 (6)	0.4216 (6)
F_{12}	0.2930 (12)	0.1659 (5)	0.4717 (8)

[a] Numbers in parentheses are the estimated standard deviations occurring in the last digits listed.

eters of the coordination dodecahedron about yttrium are summarized in Table VII, and Table VIII gives the best weighted least-squares planes through portions of the polyhedron.

Discussion

The crystal structure consists of the close packing of discrete monomeric $Y(HFA)_4^-$ anions and Cs^+ cations in infinite chains parallel to the crystallographic *a* axis. Each Cs^+ ion is surrounded by eight fluorine atoms from two neighboring $Y(HFA)_4^-$ moieties, as shown in Figure 3. Primary interactions between parallel chains appear to be due to fluorine–fluorine contacts, the shortest of which are listed in Table VI.

TABLE III

A. Anisotropic Temperature Factors[a] ($\times 10^4$)

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}	Equiv[b] isotropic B, Å^2
Cs	134 (2)	41 (1)	64 (1)	0	7 (1)	0	6.49
Y	104 (2)	18 (1)	44 (1)	0	1 (1)	0	3.95
O$_1$	141 (11)	24 (2)	50 (3)	2 (4)	11 (5)	1 (2)	4.94
O$_2$	157 (12)	24 (2)	58 (4)	2 (4)	3 (5)	−10 (2)	5.44
O$_3$	165 (12)	20 (2)	49 (3)	−7 (4)	−3 (5)	6 (2)	4.93
O$_4$	182 (14)	29 (2)	50 (3)	−12 (4)	−15 (6)	3 (2)	5.68
C$_1$	172 (25)	30 (4)	81 (8)	18 (8)	15 (8)	−5 (4)	6.90
C$_2$	127 (17)	28 (3)	40 (4)	4 (6)	8 (7)	3 (3)	4.69
C$_3$	165 (20)	28 (3)	43 (5)	−8 (6)	1 (8)	−7 (3)	5.15
C$_4$	96 (24)	24 (2)	57 (5)	−3 (5)	−3 (7)	−5 (3)	4.79
C$_5$	215 (27)	27 (3)	83 (9)	−14 (8)	5 (13)	−13 (5)	7.21
C$_6$	244 (32)	22 (3)	124 (12)	−26 (8)	−50 (16)	19 (5)	8.88
C$_7$	177 (21)	20 (2)	52 (5)	−10 (6)	8 (9)	−2 (3)	5.14
C$_8$	115 (21)	33 (3)	52 (5)	−13 (6)	6 (6)	1 (3)	5.37
C$_9$	173 (21)	32 (3)	44 (5)	8 (7)	−4 (8)	3 (3)	5.51
C$_{10}$	220 (29)	49 (5)	73 (9)	−4 (10)	−48 (14)	12 (6)	8.25
F$_1$	221 (17)	111 (6)	148 (8)	−18 (8)	65 (10)	−83 (6)	15.1
F$_2$	240 (21)	64 (4)	217 (11)	−38 (7)	127 (12)	−26 (6)	15.2
F$_3$	270 (22)	187 (11)	113 (7)	139 (13)	24 (10)	42 (7)	18.8
F$_4$	310 (21)	67 (4)	108 (6)	−33 (7)	−66 (9)	−18 (4)	11.6
F$_5$	423 (24)	53 (3)	111 (6)	−100 (8)	51 (10)	−14 (3)	12.0
F$_6$	257 (16)	39 (2)	201 (11)	−13 (5)	2 (10)	−58 (4)	13.2
F$_7$	668 (42)	77 (4)	149 (9)	−164 (12)	−116 (15)	58 (6)	17.5
F$_8$	833 (57)	91 (6)	179 (11)	−209 (16)	92 (20)	−65 (7)	21.3
F$_9$	193 (18)	52 (4)	413 (23)	−45 (7)	−55 (17)	72 (8)	22.0
F$_{10}$	415 (32)	183 (11)	93 (6)	65 (13)	−101 (12)	−67 (7)	19.3
F$_{11}$	201 (17)	123 (7)	108 (7)	−28 (9)	−41 (9)	63 (6)	14.0
F$_{12}$	417 (25)	71 (4)	163 (9)	−7 (9)	−136 (13)	53 (5)	15.2

B. Root-Mean-Square Amplitudes of Vibrations (Å) and Their Direction Cosines[c]

Atom	Minor axis			Medium axis			Major axis		
Cs		0.224			0.309			0.317	
	(0.994,	0.000,	−0.107)	(0.000,	1.000,	0.000)	(0.107,	0.000.	0.994)
Y		0.199			0.206			0.261	
	(0.999,	0.000,	−0.013)	(0.000,	1.000,	0.000)	(0.013,	0.000,	0.999)
O$_1$		0.226			0.237			0.284	
	(0.921,	−0.290,	−0.260)	(0.244,	0.950,	−0.195)	(0.304,	0.116,	0.946)
O$_2$		0.218			0.246			0.314	
	(−0.204,	0.888,	0.412)	(0.979,	0.198,	0.058)	(0.030,	−0.415,	0.909)
O$_3$		0.204			0.252			0.286	
	(0.245,	0.926,	−0.288)	(0.944,	−0.160,	0.290)	(−0.223,	0.343,	0.913)
O$_4$		0.237			0.260			0.304	
	(0.750,	0.621,	0.228)	(0.328,	−0.648,	0.688)	(−0.575,	0.442,	0.689)
C$_1$		0.219			0.291			0.360	
	(0.739,	−0.649,	−0.182)	(0.656,	0.755,	−0.026)	(0.154,	−0.100,	0.983)
C$_2$		0.215			0.243			0.270	
	(0.942,	−0.073,	−0.327)	(0.194,	−0.677,	0.710)	(0.274,	0.732,	0.624)
C$_3$		0.226			0.252			0.285	
	(0.422,	0.710,	0.563)	(0.851,	−0.096,	−0.517)	(−0.312,	0.697,	−0.645)
C$_4$		0.189			0.234			0.303	
	(0.980,	0.186,	0.072)	(−0.197,	0.950,	0.241)	(−0.023,	−0.251,	0.968)
C$_5$		0.224			0.292			0.372	
	(0.344,	0.901,	0.263)	(0.929,	−0.286,	−0.233)	(0.135,	−0.325,	0.936)
C$_6$		0.192			0.288			0.467	
	(0.309,	0.940,	−0.145)	(0.893,	−0.233,	0.385)	(−0.328,	0.249,	0.911)
C$_7$		0.208			0.259			0.292	
	(0.340,	0.940,	0.022)	(0.846,	−0.296,	−0.443)	(0.411,	−0.169,	0.896)
C$_8$		0.198			0.287			0.288	
	(0.944,	0.311,	−0.115)	(0.247,	−0.429,	0.869)	(−0.221,	0.849,	0.481)
C$_9$		0.243			0.266			0.283	
	(0.721,	−0.493,	0.487)	(−0.574,	−0.031,	0.818)	(0.388,	0.869,	0.306)
C$_{10}$		0.240			0.323			0.389	
	(0.789,	−0.183,	0.587)	(0.438,	0.837,	−0.327)	(−0.431,	0.516,	0.740)
F$_1$		0.237			0.328			0.641	
	(0.753,	−0.366,	−0.547)	(0.643,	0.587,	0.492)	(−0.141,	0.722,	−0.677)
F$_2$		0.231			0.373			0.623	
	(0.936,	0.205,	−0.287)	(−0.118,	0.949,	0.293)	(0.332,	−0.240,	0.912)

TABLE III (*Continued*)

Atom	Minor axis			Medium axis			Major axis		
F_3	0.239			0.395			0.709		
	(0.936,	−0.341,	0.087)	(−0.163,	−0.201,	0.966)	(0.312,	0.918,	0.244)
F_4	0.254			0.416			0.452		
	(0.739,	0.441,	0.510)	(−0.561,	0.821,	0.103)	(−0.373,	−0.362,	0.854)
F_5	0.216			0.385			0.513		
	(0.642,	0.766,	−0.037)	(−0.332,	0.321,	0.887)	(0.691,	−0.557,	0.461)
F_6	0.211			0.316			0.599		
	(0.193,	0.909,	0.370)	(0.981,	−0.171,	−0.093)	(0.022,	−0.381,	0.924)
F_7	0.221			0.394			0.680		
	(0.511,	0.822,	−0.251)	(0.569,	−0.105,	0.816)	(0.644,	−0.560,	−0.521)
F_8	0.213			0.475			0.734		
	(0.517,	0.811,	0.276)	(−0.536,	0.055,	0.843)	(0.668,	−0.583,	0.462)
F_9	0.214			0.333			0.826		
	(0.797,	0.599,	−0.082)	(−0.598,	0.763,	−0.245)	(−0.084,	0.244,	0.966)
F_{10}	0.250			0.411			0.708		
	(0.540,	0.197,	0.818)	(0.805,	−0.404,	−0.434)	(0.245,	0.893,	−0.377)
F_{11}	0.255			0.316			0.607		
	(0.900,	−0.122,	0.418)	(−0.415,	−0.533,	0.737)	(−0.132,	0.837,	0.531)
F_{12}	0.245			0.396			0.602		
	(0.599,	−0.531,	0.599)	(0.679,	0.734,	−0.028)	(−0.425,	0.423,	0.800)

[a] Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard deviations occurring in the last digits listed, neglecting correlations.   [b] The equivalent isotropic B's were calculated by the program VIBELL.   [c] Direction cosines in parentheses are referred to the Cartesian coordinate system *abc*.

TABLE IV
INTRAMOLECULAR DISTANCES[a] IN Cs[Y(HFA)$_4$]

Atoms	Dist, Å	Atoms	Dist, Å
Cs–Y	4.450 (1)	C_1–F_1	1.26 (2)
		C_1–F_2	1.28 (2)
Y–O_1	2.321 (7)	C_1–F_3	1.27 (2)
Y–O_2	2.315 (7)	C_5–F_4	1.34 (2)
Y–O_3	2.347 (7)	C_5–F_5	1.27 (2)
Y–O_4	2.310 (7)	C_5–F_6	1.28 (2)
		C_6–F_7	1.21 (2)
O_1–C_2	1.28 (1.3)	C_6–F_8	1.25 (3)
O_2–C_4	1.23 (1.3)	C_6–F_9	1.16 (2)
O_3–F_7	1.28 (1.3)	C_{10}–F_{10}	1.25 (3)
O_4–C_9	1.26 (1.3)	C_{10}–F_{11}	1.24 (2)
		C_{10}–F_{12}	1.28 (2)
C_2–C_3	1.43 (2)		
C_3–C_4	1.37 (2)	Cs–F_2	3.27 (1.4)
C_7–C_8	1.36 (2)	Cs–F_3	3.75 (2)
C_8–C_9	1.39 (2)	Cs–F_9	3.31 (2)
		Cs–F_{11}	3.21 (1)
C_1–C_2	1.46 (2)		
C_4–C_5	1.51 (2)	O_1–O_2	2.79 (1)
C_6–C_7	1.53 (2)	O_3–O_4	2.76 (1)
C_9–C_{10}	1.51 (2)		

Atoms	Av dist, Å[b]	Weighted av dist, Å[c]
Y–O	2.323 (8)	2.323 (4)
O–C	1.263 (12)	1.263 (7)
C–C(ring)	1.386 (15)	1.386 (8)
C–CF$_3$	1.501 (16)	1.498 (9)
C–F	1.26 (1)	. . .
O–O	2.772 (13)	2.780 (7)

[a] Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard deviations occurring in the last digits listed. No significance can be attached to C–F distances or to their standard deviations because both librational corrections (∼0.1 Å) and parameter correlations were neglected. [b] Standard deviations of averages calculated from: $\sigma^2 = [1/n(n-1)]\Sigma_i(x_i - \bar{x})^2$. [c] Weighted average distances were computed from: $\mu_{av} = \Sigma(\mu_i/\sigma_i{}^2)/\Sigma(1/\sigma_i{}^2)$ and $\sigma_{av} = \sqrt{1/\Sigma_i(1/\sigma_i{}^2)}$ (where μ_i are the individual observations, and σ_i are the standard deviations for them) when the equation in footnote b suggested it was valid to do so.

These distances are as expected in view of the van der Waals radius for fluorine[17] of 1.35 Å. There are no significant cesium–fluorine contacts between neigh-

TABLE V
INTRAMOLECULAR ANGLES[a] IN Cs[Y(HFA)$_4$]

Atoms	Angle, deg	Atoms	Angle, deg
O_1–Y–O_2	73.8 (3)	O_3–Y–O_4	72.7 (3)
Y–O_1–O_2	53.0 (2)	Y–O_3–O_4	53.1 (2)
Y–O_2–O_1	53.2 (2)	Y–O_4–O_3	54.3 (2)
Y–O_1–C_2	134.2 (6)	Y–O_3–C_7	133.0 (7)
Y–O_2–C_4	135.3 (8)	Y–O_4–C_9	136.1 (7)
O_1–C_2–C_1	117 (1)	O_3–C_7–C_6	113 (1)
O_1–C_2–C_3	125 (1)	O_3–C_7–C_8	129 (1)
C_1–C_2–C_3	118 (1)	C_6–C_7–C_8	118 (1)
C_2–C_3–C_4	122 (1)	C_7–C_8–C_9	120 (1)
C_3–C_4–O_2	128 (1)	C_8–C_9–O_4	128 (1)
C_3–C_4–C_5	116 (1)	C_8–C_9–C_{10}	116 (1)
O_2–C_4–C_5	116 (1)	O_4–C_9–C_{10}	116 (1)
C_2–C_1–F_1	120 (1.4)	C_7–C_6–F_7	116 (1.7)
C_2–C_1–F_2	114 (1.2)	C_7–C_6–F_8	110 (1.6)
C_2–C_1–F_3	113 (1.4)	C_7–C_6–F_9	116 (2.1)
F_1–C_1–F_2	102 (1.5)	F_7–C_6–F_8	100 (1.6)
F_1–C_1–F_3	108 (1.4)	F_7–C_6–F_9	111 (1.4)
F_2–C_1–F_3	99 (1.4)	F_8–C_6–F_9	102 (2.2)
C_4–C_5–F_4	110 (1.2)	C_9–C_{10}–F_{10}	111 (1.6)
C_4–C_5–F_5	113 (1.4)	C_9–C_{10}–F_{11}	116 (1.5)
C_4–C_5–F_6	116 (1.2)	C_9–C_{10}–F_{12}	116 (1.4)
F_4–C_5–F_5	103 (1.2)	F_{10}–C_{10}–F_{11}	104 (1.8)
F_4–C_5–F_6	102 (1.5)	F_{10}–C_{10}–F_{12}	101 (1.4)
F_5–C_5–F_6	112 (1.3)	F_{11}–C_{10}–F_{19}	106 (1.6)

[a] Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard deviations occurring in the last digits listed.

boring columns. This relatively weak intermolecular interaction due to ion–dipole and van der Waals forces is consistent with the observation from mass spectrometry that this compound readily sublimes as an ion pair.[4]

The molecular structure of Cs[Y(HFA)$_4$] is shown in Figure 1. Eight essentially equidistant (2.310–2.347 Å) oxygen atoms surround the central yttrium atom in a slightly distorted dodecahedral configuration.[18] Figure 2 shows the two interpenetrating

(17) L. Pauling, "The Nature of the Chemical Bond," Cornell University Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1960, p 260.

(18) See ref 6 and 7 for explanations and definitions of the nomenclature used in this discussion and summarized in Figure 2.

TABLE VI
SELECTED INTERMOLECULAR CONTACTS

Atom I	Atom J	Vector from molecule containing I to molecule containing J	Dist, Å
F_1	F_1	$(-1 - x, 1 - y, 1 - z)$	3.45
F_1	F_4	$(-x, 1 - y, 1 - z)$	3.23
F_1	F_7	$(-1/2 - x, 1/2 + y, z)$	3.59
F_1	F_{12}	$(-1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, 1 - z)$	3.45
F_2	F_{10}	$(-1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, 1 - z)$	3.59
F_2	F_{12}	$(-1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, 1 - z)$	3.31
F_3	F_3	$(-1 - x, y, 1/2 - z)$	2.72
F_4	F_6	$(-x, 1 - y, 1 - z)$	3.57
F_4	F_7	$(1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, 1 - z)$	3.21
F_5	F_8	$(1/2 + x, 1/2 + y, 1/2 - z)$	3.03
F_6	F_6	$(-x, 1 - y, 1 - z)$	3.46
F_6	F_7	$(-1/2 - x, 1/2 + y, z)$	3.38
F_6	F_9	$(-1/2 - x, 1/2 + y, z)$	3.41
F_6	F_{12}	$(1/2 - x, 1/2 + y, z)$	3.14
F_7	F_{10}	$(-1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, 1 - z)$	3.55
F_{10}	F_{11}	$(-1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, 1 - z)$	3.31

TABLE VII
CHARACTERISTIC PARAMETERS OF THE
COORDINATION DODECAHEDRON[a]

Atoms	Distances — Type	Value, Å[b]	Angles
O_3–O_3'	a	2.92	Angle between
O_2–O_2'	a	2.90	trapezoids = 88.3°
O_1–O_4	b	3.60	θ_A = 38.6°
O_1–O_4'	b	3.38	θ_B = 68.5°
O_1–O_3	m	2.75	
O_2–O_4	m	2.78	
O_1–O_2	g	2.79	
O_3–O_4	g	2.76	
O_1–O_2'	g	2.81	
O_3–O_4'	g	2.75	

[a] See especially Figure 2 for the labeling scheme. Primes denote symmetry-related atoms. [b] All standard deviations are 0.01 Å.

TABLE VIII
BEST WEIGHTED LEAST-SQUARES PLANES.[a]
$LX + MY + NZ = D$[b]

Atoms	L	M	N	D	Mean Dev, Å	Mean σ, Å
Planes through Trapezoids						
O_4'–O_2'–O_2–O_4	0.8169	0.0	0.5769	11.1389	0.07	0.01
O_1–O_3–O_3'–O_1'	−0.5523	0.0	0.8336	8.5780	0.07	0.01
Planes through Chelate Rings						
C_1–C_2–O_1–C_3–C_4–O_2–C_5	−0.1717	0.5113	0.8421	12.6043	0.01	0.01
C_6–C_7–O_3–C_8–C_9–O_4–C_{10}	0.4641	−0.4965	0.7336	9.9628	0.04	0.01
O_1–Y–O_2	−0.2117	0.6099	0.7637	11.5430	0.0	0.0
O_3–Y–O_4	0.4567	−0.6023	0.6548	8.2237	0.0	0.0

[a] Direction cosines of the planes refer to the Cartesian axis system abc. [b] $X = ax$, $Y = by$, $Z = cz$.

trapezoids BAAB as viewed down the crystallographic twofold axis (idealized unique $\bar{4}$ axis of the dodecahedron). In other dodecahedral ML_4 structures,[7] where L is a bidentate ligand, the chelate rings are closed across the m edges of a single trapezoid and $g > a = m$. However, in $Cs[Y(HFA)_4]$, the β-diketonate groups span adjacent A–B vertices of the two bisphenoids along g edges of the dodecahedron, thereby resulting in overall idealized D_2 symmetry for the anion and $g = m < a$. This novel structural feature has also recently been found[19] in the structure of $(NH_4)Pr[C_8H_4F_3O_2S]_4 \cdot H_2O$.

The characteristic parameters of the coordination dodecahedron are summarized in Table VII. θ_A and θ_B (angles made by bonds Y–A and Y–B with the unique C_2 axis of the dodecahedron, which coincides with the crystallographic twofold axis in this case) are 38.6 and 68.5°, respectively, again reflecting the dependence of the coordination geometry upon intermolecular packing and ligand steric requirements. The angle between the best least-squares planes through each of the trapezoids BAAB is 88.3°. Ideally (for D_2 symmetry) this would be 90°.

The essentially coplanar β-diketonate ligands exhibit the folding along the oxygen–oxygen line so often found in these chelate rings,[20] with the dihedral angles between the ligand plane and the plane defined by the O–Y–O group being 7.6° in both cases. This folding apparently aids packing within and between molecules. Tables IV and V contain all pertinent intramolecular distances and angles.

As shown in Table IV, the standard deviations for the average bond lengths, estimated from a spread of values, are comparable to those obtained from the inverse matrix during least-squares refinement, with the notable exception of the C–F bonds. This appears to confirm our postulate that the approximation of the CF_3 motion by anisotropic temperature factors would lead to a negligible effect on the parameters of primary interest. Finally, it should be noted that the bond distances and angles within the chelate rings show no significant deviations from the average values for other acetylacetonate structures which have been accurately determined by three-dimensional methods.[20−22]

(19) R. A. Lalancette, M. Cefola, W. C. Hamilton, and S. J. LaPlaca *Inorg. Chem.*, **6**, 2127 (1967).
(20) F. A. Cotton and J. S. Wood, *ibid.*, **3**, 245 (1964).
(21) E. C. Lingafelter and R. L. Braun, *J. Am. Chem. Soc.*, **88**, 2951 (1966).
(22) F. A. Cotton and R. Eiss, *ibid.*, **90**, 38 (1968).