

diazonium fluoroborate in  $\sim 100$  ml of DMF was added dropwise. Gas evolution proceeded rapidly and stopped at 2.1 l. Another portion of  $C_6H_5N_2BF_4$  dissolved in DMF was added dropwise until the total volume of gas evolved was 2.5 l. The reaction mixture was poured into 800 ml of water and  $MgSO_4$  was added to facilitate filtration of the mixture. The red solid was purified

by chromatography on alumina eluting with methylene chloride. The orange band was collected and stripped of solvent. The residue was triturated with hexane and filtered, yielding 30.2 g (64.3%) of solid. Recrystallization from toluene gave red crystals, mp 225–226° dec. Properties of the product and of other  $MN=NAr$  compounds are listed in Table III.

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## The Crystal and Molecular Structure of the Heptacoordinate Complex Tris(diphenylpropanedionato)aquoholmium, $Ho(C_6H_5COCHCOC_6H_5)_3 \cdot H_2O^1$

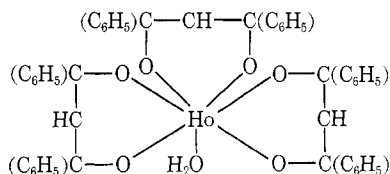
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$Ho(C_6H_5COCHCOC_6H_5)_3 \cdot H_2O$ , tris(diphenylpropanedionato)aquoholmium, crystallizes in space group  $R\bar{3}$  with one molecule per rhombohedral cell. The dimensions of the triply primitive hexagonal cell are  $a = 22.713$  (12) and  $c = 6.334$  (4) Å. The measured density is 1.48 g/cm<sup>3</sup>; the calculated X-ray density is 1.50 g/cm<sup>3</sup>. The structure was determined from measurements with Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation of 1365 reflections which included 120 Friedel pairs. It was refined to  $R = 0.031$  with anisotropic temperature factors on all but the hydrogen atoms. The holmium atom, on the threefold axis, has a sevenfold coordination. The six oxygen atoms of the diphenylpropanedionato ligands are at distances 2.275 (4) and 2.305 (7) Å from holmium at the corners of a substantially distorted octahedron. The water molecule, also on the threefold axis, is 2.39 (2) Å from holmium and caps the above octahedron; its hydrogen atoms are presumed to be in disordered positions. The molecule as a whole has the appearance of a three-bladed propeller, each blade of which consists of a planar six-membered ring consisting of a holmium, two oxygen, and three carbon atoms; the planes of the two phenyl groups are twisted by 10 and 19° to the above plane.

### Introduction

Holmium in the trivalent state, like other rare earths, reacts with dibenzoylmethane<sup>2</sup> to form a complex with the structure



The water molecule is known to be firmly bound, and Hoard<sup>3</sup> in 1961 suggested this heptacoordinate structure for some similar complexes. The structure determination was undertaken in order to ascertain the coordination geometry about the holmium atom and to investigate the nature of the hydration of the water molecule in this material. Recently the structures of tris(1-phenyl-1,3-butanedionato)aquoyttrium,<sup>4</sup> ytterbium acetylacetonate monohydrate,<sup>5</sup> and tris(acetylacetonato)aquoytterbium-hemibenzene<sup>6</sup> were reported which also have sevenfold coordination.

(1) Research performed under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.

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### Experimental Section

$Ho(C_6H_5COCHCOC_6H_5)_3 \cdot H_2O$  was prepared by adding an aqueous solution of holmium trichloride to a refluxing mixture of dibenzoylmethane, acetone, and potassium hydroxide. Yellow crystals of the compound crystallized from the filtered and cooled solution. This procedure is from preparation no. 17 as described by Melby, *et al.*<sup>2</sup>

A crystal fragment of dimensions 0.15 × 0.15 × 0.10 mm was cleaved from a needle and glued to a Pyrex fiber. A preliminary set of Weissenberg films had shown the crystal to be rhombohedral with the fiber parallel to the hexagonal  $c$  axis. Cell dimensions were measured using a GE XRD-5 X-ray diffraction apparatus equipped with a quarter-circle Eulerian cradle and a molybdenum anode tube ( $\lambda_{K\alpha_1}$  0.70926 Å,  $\lambda_{K\alpha_2}$  0.71354 Å, and  $\lambda_{K\beta}$  0.632253 Å). Cell dimensions were determined from a series of  $2\theta$  measurements along the hexagonal  $00l$  and  $h00$  directions using peaks where  $K\beta$ ,  $K\alpha_1$ , and  $K\alpha_2$  X-rays were resolved. All measurements were made at room temperature, *i.e.*  $\sim 23^\circ$ .

The crystal was transferred to a quarter-circle type of automatic GE XRD-5 diffractometer. The intensity measurements were made using a Cu anode X-ray tube set at a takeoff angle of  $2^\circ$  and operated at 35 kV and 20 mA. The diffracted beam was filtered by an Ni foil just ahead of the scintillation counter which was equipped with a pulse height analyzer. The  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scanning technique was used; scanning began  $0.6^\circ$  in  $2\theta$  lower than the  $K\alpha_1$  position and continued to  $0.6^\circ$  beyond the  $K\alpha_2$  position at a rate of  $1^\circ/\text{min}$ . Backgrounds were taken at  $0.4^\circ$  ahead of and beyond the scan limits. The net intensity  $I$  was then calculated to be  $I = C - (B_1 + B_2)(T_c/2T_b)$ .  $C$  is the total counts in the scan time  $T_c$ .  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are the two stationary backgrounds which were each counted for  $T_b = 10$  sec. The data included 1366 independent reflections. Fourteen intensities, of which two were actually recorded as zero, were less than their estimated standard deviations. One reflection, (24, -12, 3), was deleted from the data set due to a recording error by the automatic diffractometer, *i.e.*, a background was

erroneously recorded as zero. As the diffractometer was no longer functioning at the time of this discovery, we did not re-measure this datum. The final results are based on 1365 independent reflections. In this data set there are 120 Friedel pairs, *i.e.*,  $h, k, 0$  and  $h + k, \bar{h}, 0$  sets. The data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects. No correction was made for absorption. The absorption parameter is  $44 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  which we estimate causes the absorption factor to vary by a factor 1.25 between the most extreme cases.

The standard deviations of the intensities and the structure factors were estimated as follows. The standard deviation of  $I$  is

$$\sigma(I) = [C + (T_c/2T_b)^2(B_1 + B_2) + (qI)^2]^{1/2}$$

where  $q$  (taken here as 0.05) is an arbitrary fraction of the intensity which has been included to account for such nonrandom errors in the data as absorption, extinction, and the lack of stability of the electronic circuits of the instrument. The standard deviation of the structure factor, by the method of finite differences, is taken as  $\sigma(F) = F_o - [F_o^2 - s\sigma(I)/Lp]^{1/2}$ , where  $s$  is the scaling factor in the equation  $F_o = (sI/Lp)^{1/2}$ . For the reflections where  $I \leq \sigma(I)$ ,  $\sigma(F) = [s\sigma(I)/Lp]^{1/2}$ .  $L$  and  $p$  are the Lorentz and polarization corrections.

Our unpublished full-matrix least-squares program minimizes the function  $R_2^2$ , where  $R_2^2 = \sum w(\Delta F)^2 / \sum w F_o^2$ ,  $F_o$  and  $F_c$  are the observed and calculated structure factors, and  $\Delta F$  is the difference of their magnitudes. The weighting factor  $w$  is  $1/\sigma^2(F)$ . The program accommodates both the real and imaginary parts of the dispersion correction.

Scattering factors for neutral holmium, carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen atoms were used.<sup>7,8</sup> The real and imaginary dispersion corrections for holmium are  $-14.02$  and  $3.52$  electrons, respectively.<sup>9</sup> The anisotropic temperature factor has the form  $\exp(-\beta_{11}h^2 - \beta_{22}k^2 - \beta_{33}l^2 - 2\beta_{12}hk - 2\beta_{13}hl - 2\beta_{23}kl)$ .  $B_{ij}$  values (in square ångströms) are reported for the thermal parameters:  $B_{ij} = 4\beta_{ij}/a_i^*a_j^*$ , where  $a_i^*$  is the  $i$ th reciprocal cell length.

## Results

**Unit Cell and Space Group.**—The space group is  $R\bar{3}$  and contains a single formula unit in the rhombohedral unit cell. The cell dimensions of the triply primitive hexagonal cell at  $23^\circ$  are  $a_h = 22.713 \pm 0.012$  and  $c_h = 6.334 \pm 0.004 \text{ Å}$ ; the errors are subjective estimates. The observed density from flotation in a mixture of ethylene dichloride and carbon tetrachloride at  $25^\circ$  is  $1.48 \text{ g/cm}^3$ , and the calculated X-ray density is  $1.501 \pm 0.005 \text{ g/cm}^3$ . All of the atomic positions mentioned throughout this paper are based on the above triply primitive hexagonal cell.

**Determination of the Structure.**—The holmium atom is in the special position (hexagonal)  $0,0,z$ . As the space group is polar, the origin was arbitrarily placed at the Ho atom, *i.e.*,  $z = 0.0$ . A Fourier summation phased by Ho, all signs positive, was calculated, but because the holmium structure is centric this function shows two images of the structure. Some of the largest peaks were selected and their positions were refined by least squares using isotropic temperature factors. Atoms were rejected if their thermal parameters became excessively large. This procedure resulted in a structure of eight atoms in addition to holmium which refined to  $R = 0.25$ , where  $R = \sum |\Delta F| /$

$\sum |F_o|$ . A second Fourier summation was calculated using structure factors phased on the above results, and the same procedure was continued. A total of 15 atoms were deduced and the structure at this point was refined to an  $R$  value of 0.14. Unfortunately the structure did not make chemical sense, and a third Fourier based on these latest results was calculated. We arrived at the final trial structure by shifting some atoms to their inverse positions such that the resulting molecule made chemical sense. This final trial structure refined to an  $R$  value of 0.10.

The above calculations were performed with the 120 Friedel pairs averaged together according to the Laue symmetry. A least-squares refinement of the structure with the unaveraged data, but without the imaginary anomalous dispersion term included for holmium, yielded an  $R$  value of 0.099; the inclusion of this term reduced  $R$  to 0.097. Anisotropic temperature factors on holmium further reduced  $R$  to 0.065, and the application of anisotropic temperature factors to the carbon and oxygen atoms lowered  $R$  to 0.036.

A difference Fourier was calculated to search for hydrogen atoms. A peak of significant electron density, 0.16–0.34 electron, was found near every location where a hydrogen atom was calculated to be. There were many spurious peaks in the map as well which had electron densities comparable to the hydrogen peaks. An attempt to refine the hydrogens on the carbon atoms was partially successful, but it was finally decided to put each hydrogen atom at a calculated location  $1.0 \text{ Å}$  from its associated carbon atom. Isotropic temperature factors were assigned that gave each hydrogen atom the comparable average mean-square displacement of the carbon atom to which it was bonded. The hydrogen atoms associated with the water molecule must be disordered, *i.e.*, the water oxygen atom is on a threefold axis, and their locations are not indicated on the Fourier maps.

The concluding refinement of the structure resulted in a final  $R$  factor of 0.031 using all 1365 data. The weighted  $R$  factor,  $R_2$ , was 0.039. The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 1.14. The maximum shift of any parameter in the last cycle was less than 2% of its standard deviation. The list of observed and calculated structure factors is shown in Table I, the final positional parameters in Table II, the anisotropic thermal parameters in Table III, and the assumed isotropic thermal parameters for hydrogen in Table IV.

A refinement of the inverse structure resulted in an increase in both  $R$  and  $R_2$  to 0.046 and 0.062, respectively. This is confirmation that the absolute configuration of the molecule in this particular crystal is correct. We have not made a correlation of the absolute configuration with respect to morphology or any other physical property.

**Description of Structure.**—The basic unit in this structure is a unimolecular species that consists of all of the atoms in the chemical formula. A projection

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TABLE I  
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS IN TRIS(DIPHENYLPROPANEDIONATO)AQUOHOLMIUM [FCA(0,0,0) = 3834]

K	F <sub>o</sub>	F <sub>c</sub>	Δ	H <sub>k</sub> = 1, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 2, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 3, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 4, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 5, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 6, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 7, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 8, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 9, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 10, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 11, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 12, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 13, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 14, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 15, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 16, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 17, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 18, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 19, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 20, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 21, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 22, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 23, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 24, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 25, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 26, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 27, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 28, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 29, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 30, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 31, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 32, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 33, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 34, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 35, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 36, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 37, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 38, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 39, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 40, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 41, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 42, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 43, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 44, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 45, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 46, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 47, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 48, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 49, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 50, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 51, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 52, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 53, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 54, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 55, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 56, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 57, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 58, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 59, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 60, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 61, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 62, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 63, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 64, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 65, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 66, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 67, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 68, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 69, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 70, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 71, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 72, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 73, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 74, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 75, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 76, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 77, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 78, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 79, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 80, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 81, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 82, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 83, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 84, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 85, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 86, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 87, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 88, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 89, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 90, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 91, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 92, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 93, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 94, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 95, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 96, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 97, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 98, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 99, 0	H <sub>k</sub> = 100, 0
1	224	229	5	17	38	39	2	224	229	5	0.414	0.437	-2.566	969	11	35	30	-1.174	177	H <sub>k</sub> = 12, 2	9	44	41	-12.217	221	H <sub>k</sub> = 17, 2	-1.2	85	85	-2.0	48	66	-8	14	21																																																																				

of the molecule down the threefold axis is shown in Figure 1. The holmium atom, on the threefold axis, is surrounded by a distorted octahedron of six oxygen atoms from the organic ligands and a seventh oxygen from the water. The water oxygen is also on the threefold axis and caps the expanded triangular face made up of three O(2) oxygen atoms; The O(2)· · · O(2) distance is 3.78 Å as opposed to an O(1)· · · O(1) distance of 3.03 Å in the opposing face. A list of some interatomic distances and their standard deviations is shown in Table V. The angles about holmium and water are given in Table VI.

The water molecule is at a distance of 2.39 Å from the holmium atom. It has six oxygen atoms as nearest

neighbors; three O(2) atoms 2.80 Å distant which are in the same coordination complex about the holmium, and three O(1) atoms at a 3.00-Å distance that are in the adjacent coordination complex. With threefold symmetry inherent in the water position, it must be concluded that the water hydrogen atoms are disordered. A study of the geometry to the adjacent three O(1) atoms at 3.00 Å does not suggest any orderly hydrogen-bond schemes for the water, i.e., the O(1)-H<sub>2</sub>O-(O(1)) angles are 91° and are much too tight to be hydrogen-bond type angles.

The over-all complex resembles a right-handed three-bladed propeller, this being the absolute configuration of this particular crystal. The phenyl rings are twisted

TABLE II  
 POSITIONAL PARAMETERS<sup>a</sup>

Atoms	x	y	z
Ho	0.0000 <sup>b</sup>	0.0000 <sup>b</sup>	0.0000 <sup>c</sup>
H <sub>2</sub> O	0.0000 <sup>b</sup>	0.0000 <sup>b</sup>	0.3771 (8)
O(1)	0.0670 (2)	-0.0170 (2)	-0.2373 (6)
O(2)	0.1090 (2)	0.0724 (2)	0.1015 (6)
C(1)	0.1305 (2)	0.0073 (2)	-0.2610 (7)
C(2)	0.1801 (2)	0.0583 (3)	-0.1378 (9)
C(3)	0.1681 (3)	0.0892 (2)	0.0330 (8)
C(4)	0.1517 (2)	-0.0224 (2)	-0.4359 (8)
C(5)	0.2166 (4)	-0.0029 (7)	-0.4883 (22)
C(6)	0.2336 (4)	-0.0287 (7)	-0.6544 (24)
C(7)	0.1887 (4)	-0.0758 (4)	-0.7747 (15)
C(8)	0.1244 (4)	-0.0916 (5)	-0.7455 (17)
C(9)	0.1071 (3)	-0.0640 (4)	-0.5786 (14)
C(10)	0.2268 (3)	0.1450 (2)	0.1486 (9)
C(11)	0.2183 (4)	0.1619 (3)	0.3491 (10)
C(12)	0.2722 (5)	0.2152 (4)	0.4598 (13)
C(13)	0.3360 (5)	0.2511 (4)	0.3601 (17)
C(14)	0.3450 (4)	0.2339 (3)	0.1718 (16)
C(15)	0.2918 (3)	0.1817 (3)	0.0587 (12)
H(2) <sup>d</sup>	0.2300	0.0740	-0.1740
H(5)	0.2520	0.0310	-0.3920
H(6)	0.2820	-0.0140	-0.6870
H(7)	0.2020	-0.0960	-0.8920
H(8)	0.0900	-0.1250	-0.8460
H(9)	0.0590	-0.0770	-0.5530
H(11)	0.1720	0.1360	0.4150
H(12)	0.2650	0.2270	0.6060
H(13)	0.3750	0.2890	0.4340
H(14)	0.3910	0.2600	0.1080
H(15)	0.2990	0.1700	-0.0870

<sup>a</sup> Standard deviations appear in parentheses. <sup>b</sup> Special position parameters fixed by symmetry. <sup>c</sup> Polar space group origin fixed at  $z = 0.0$  for Ho. <sup>d</sup> Hydrogen atoms fixed relative to carbon. Each hydrogen atom is numbered with the same number as the carbon atom to which it is bonded.

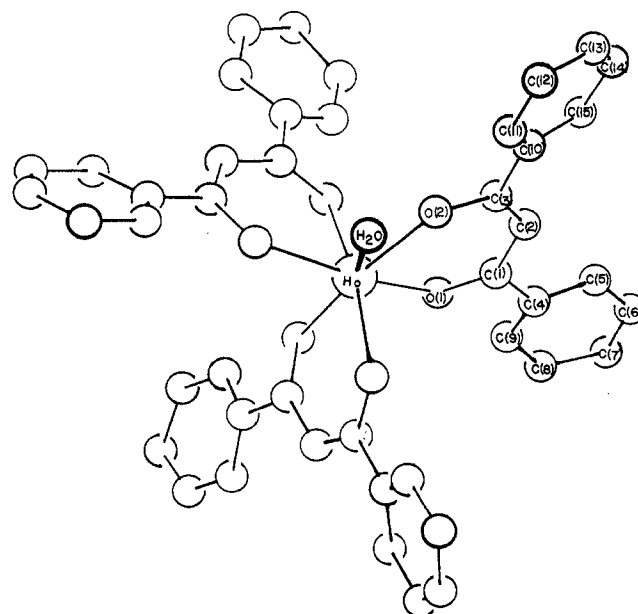


Figure 1.—The molecular unit of tris(diphenylpropanedionato) aquoholmium projected down the threefold axis. The water molecule is directly above Ho but has been displaced slightly in this drawing to show the structure better.

$\sim 19^\circ$  from the plane defined by O(2), C(3), and C(2). This twisting is discernible in the stereographic picture shown in Figure 2. Figure 3 shows the geometry in one blade of the molecule. A least-squares plane calculated through the six atoms O(1), C(1), C(2), C(3), O(2), and Ho shows that the deviations from this plane are, in the order as listed above,  $-0.01$ ,  $0.02$ ,  $0.0$ ,  $-0.02$ ,  $0.02$ , and  $-0.01$  Å, respectively.

 TABLE III  
 ANISOTROPIC THERMAL PARAMETERS ( $\text{\AA}^2$ )<sup>a, b</sup>

Atoms	$B_{11}$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Ho	5.11 (2)	5.11 (2)	3.38 (2)	2.56 (1)	0.00	0.00
H <sub>2</sub> O	7.15 (20)	7.15 (20)	2.82 (21)	3.57 (10)	0.00	0.00
O(1)	4.54 (13)	5.58 (14)	4.49 (14)	2.42 (11)	-0.41 (11)	-1.42 (12)
O(2)	5.65 (16)	5.74 (15)	4.44 (15)	2.75 (13)	-0.87 (13)	-1.37 (12)
C(1)	4.60 (18)	4.57 (17)	4.17 (17)	2.49 (15)	-0.55 (14)	-0.61 (14)
C(2)	4.49 (19)	5.36 (21)	5.52 (24)	1.98 (17)	-0.52 (17)	-1.35 (18)
C(3)	5.41 (21)	4.45 (18)	4.31 (17)	2.39 (16)	-1.25 (16)	-0.80 (15)
C(4)	4.31 (18)	4.29 (18)	5.52 (22)	2.30 (15)	-0.39 (16)	-0.97 (17)
C(5)	4.70 (28)	16.29 (86)	17.14 (100)	3.33 (40)	-1.32 (40)	-11.96 (86)
C(6)	5.12 (30)	16.16 (86)	17.74 (107)	3.35 (41)	0.64 (44)	-10.74 (85)
C(7)	7.11 (33)	7.91 (36)	9.71 (47)	3.93 (29)	0.83 (32)	-3.27 (35)
C(8)	7.74 (38)	12.17 (57)	10.47 (57)	5.61 (39)	-1.86 (36)	-6.70 (50)
C(9)	5.79 (28)	10.89 (47)	9.17 (46)	4.48 (31)	-1.33 (28)	-5.32 (41)
C(10)	6.24 (25)	4.17 (18)	5.36 (22)	2.54 (18)	-1.72 (19)	-0.83 (17)
C(11)	8.04 (34)	7.04 (30)	5.68 (27)	4.84 (28)	-2.57 (26)	-2.30 (24)
C(12)	11.49 (57)	8.67 (42)	7.50 (38)	7.05 (46)	-4.06 (41)	-4.11 (35)
C(13)	8.74 (45)	5.83 (29)	11.20 (58)	3.58 (30)	-5.17 (45)	-3.19 (35)
C(14)	7.15 (34)	5.61 (27)	10.47 (53)	1.75 (25)	-3.69 (36)	-1.35 (32)
C(15)	6.55 (29)	5.30 (24)	7.08 (33)	1.61 (21)	-2.47 (26)	-0.59 (23)

<sup>a</sup> Standard deviations appear in parentheses. <sup>b</sup> The symmetry of the special position of Ho and H<sub>2</sub>O restrains their thermal parameters as follows:  $2B_{12} = B_{22} = B_{11}$ ;  $B_{13} = B_{23} = 0$ .

from the plane of the propanedionato portion of the complex. The phenyl group consisting of atoms C(4) through C(9) is twisted  $\sim 10^\circ$  from the plane made up of atoms O(1), C(1), and C(2); the phenyl group consisting of atoms C(10) through C(15) is twisted

There is sizable thermal motion in the two phenyl rings. This is apparent from the thermal parameters, and the stereographic view of the molecule in Figure 2 depicts the nature of the thermal motion. The phenyl ring consisting of atoms C(4) through C(9) appears

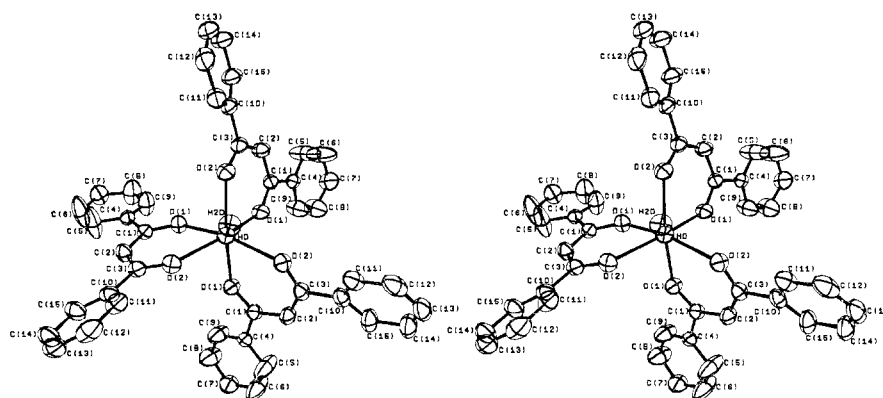
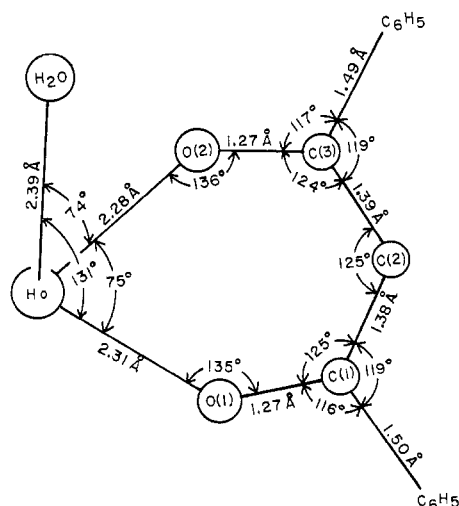


Figure 2.—A stereographic pair drawing of the molecule of tris(diphenylpropanedionato)holmium.

Figure 3.—Some distances and angles of the ligands about holmium. The estimated standard deviation of the angles is about  $0.5^\circ$  and of the distances is about  $0.02 \text{ \AA}$ .

Atoms	B	Atoms	B	Atoms	B
H(2)	5.30	H(8)	9.90	H(13)	8.60
H(5)	13.60	H(9)	8.50	H(14)	8.40
H(6)	13.70	H(11)	6.40	H(15)	6.90
H(7)	8.20	H(12)	8.30		

<sup>a</sup> These estimated values were not allowed to refine in the least-squares calculations.

to be oscillating in and out of its plane about an axis passing through C(4) and C(7). The other phenyl ring, C(10) through C(11), seems to be vibrating in the plane of the phenyl ring itself. It is not surprising that the bond lengths in these rings are shorter than expected. No correction has been made for this thermal contraction effect in the C-C bond lengths of the phenyl groups, as the benzene geometry is well established and is not a significant part of this structure determination.

These results are in excellent agreement with those reported by Cotton and Legzdins<sup>4</sup> for  $\text{Y}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_5\text{COCH}_2\text{COCH}_3)_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . In the yttrium compound the complex has no symmetry and all three organic ligands are independently determined. Other than the distances involving the heavy atoms, there are no signifi-

TABLE V  
INTERATOMIC DISTANCES IN  
TRIS(DIPHENYLPROPANEDIONATO)AQUOHOLMIUM<sup>a</sup>

Atoms	Dist, $\text{\AA}$	Atoms	Dist, $\text{\AA}$
Ho-3O(2)	2.275 (4)	O(2)-C(1)	2.90 (1)
Ho-3O(1)	2.305 (7)	C(1)-C(2)	1.38 (1)
Ho-H <sub>2</sub> O	2.39 (2)	C(1)-C(4)	1.50 (1)
H <sub>2</sub> O-3O(2)	2.80 (1)	C(2)-C(3)	1.39 (1)
H <sub>2</sub> O-3O(1)	3.00 (1)	C(3)-C(10)	1.49 (1)
O(1)-C(1)	1.27 (1)	C(4)-C(9)	1.33 (1)
O(1)-C(4)	2.35 (1)	C(4)-C(5)	1.35 (1)
O(1)-C(2)	2.35 (1)	C(5)-C(6)	1.35 (1)
O(1)-C(9)	2.76 (1)	C(6)-C(7)	1.29 (2)
O(1)-O(2)	2.77 (1)	C(7)-C(8)	1.33 (1)
O(1)-C(3)	2.91 (1)	C(8)-C(9)	1.38 (1)
O(1)-2O(1)	3.03 (1)	C(10)-C(11)	1.37 (1)
O(1)-O(2)	3.10 (1)	C(10)-C(15)	1.40 (1)
O(2)-C(3)	1.27 (1)	C(11)-C(12)	1.41 (1)
O(2)-C(10)	2.36 (1)	C(12)-C(13)	1.41 (1)
O(2)-C(2)	2.35 (1)	C(13)-C(14)	1.30 (2)
O(2)-C(11)	2.78 (1)	C(14)-C(15)	1.40 (1)

<sup>a</sup> Standard deviations appear in parentheses.

TABLE VI  
HOLMIUM- AND WATER-CENTERED ANGLES<sup>a</sup>

Atoms	Angle, deg	Atoms	Angle, deg
H <sub>2</sub> O-Ho-O(1)	130.7 (2)	Ho-H <sub>2</sub> O-O(1)	144.4 (2)
H <sub>2</sub> O-Ho-O(2)	73.6 (2)	Ho-H <sub>2</sub> O-O(2)	51.4 (2)
O(1)-Ho-O(1)	82.1 (3)	O(1)-H <sub>2</sub> O-O(1)	60.5 (3)
O(1)-Ho-O(2)	74.6 (3)	O(1)-H <sub>2</sub> O-O(2)	163.3 (2)
O(1)-Ho-O(2)	154.7 (3)	O(1)-H <sub>2</sub> O-O(2)	109.9 (3)
O(1)-Ho-O(2)	85.1 (2)	O(2)-H <sub>2</sub> O-O(2)	85.1 (3)
O(2)-Ho-O(2)	112.4 (2)	O(1)-H <sub>2</sub> O-O(2)	103.1 (3)

<sup>a</sup> Standard deviations in parentheses.

cant differences in the bond distances and angles in the comparable portions of the two structures. The Ho-H<sub>2</sub>O distance is  $0.05 \text{ \AA}$  longer than the Y-H<sub>2</sub>O distance, and the ligand Ho-O distances are both  $0.02 \text{ \AA}$  longer than the comparable Y-O distances.

$\text{Yb}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ <sup>5</sup> and  $\text{Yb}(\text{C}_6\text{H}_7\text{O}_2)_3 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O} \cdot 0.5\text{C}_6\text{H}_6$ <sup>6</sup> form sevenfold coordination complexes similar to our Ho complex. All of the ligand oxygen to Ho distances are just slightly longer than the comparable distances to Yb. The authors of the Yb complexes<sup>5,6</sup> described the heptacoordination as capped distorted trigonal prisms, but stated that the "description is also possible in terms of the capped octahedron. . . the capping ligand in this case would be the carbonyl oxygen atoms rather than a water molecule. . ."