

Structural Studies on the Rare Earth Carboxylates

18. The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Hexa-aquo Tris-malonato Di-neodymium(III)

EVA HANSSON

Physical Chemistry 1, Chemical Center, University of Lund, P.O. Box 740, S-220 07 Lund 7, Sweden

The crystal and molecular structure of $\text{Nd}_2(\text{C}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}_4)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ has been determined from three-dimensional, photographic, X-ray intensity data. Four formula units crystallize in a monoclinic unit cell with the dimensions $a = 11.210(2)$ Å, $b = 12.383(2)$ Å, $c = 13.696(3)$ Å, and $\beta = 93.01(2)^\circ$. The space group is $I2/a$. The neodymium malonate hexahydrate is metastable and passes into the corresponding octahydrate when stored in the mother liquor. The structure is a three-dimensional neodymium-malonate network and is closely related to that of the octahydrate. The neodymium ion is coordinated by six carboxylate and three water oxygens forming a distorted monocapped square antiprism. The Nd-O bond distances are in the range 2.35–2.61 Å. One of the two independent malonate ions has strict twofold symmetry. The two oxygens of its carboxylate group are bonded to the same neodymium ion and one of them is also bonded to an adjacent neodymium ion. The other malonate ion forms a six-membered chelate ring with neodymium and also connects the neodymium ion with an adjacent one by a bridge of the type Nd-OCO-Nd. The chelate ring has a boat conformation and both malonate ions are nonplanar. The water molecules form hydrogen bonds with O-O distances in the range 2.74–2.85 Å.

This work is part of a systematic study of the structures of the lanthanoid malonate compounds $\text{M}_2\text{mal}_3 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ($\text{M} = \text{lanthanoid}$, $\text{mal} = \text{OOCCH}_2\text{COO}^{2-}$, and $n = 6$ or 8) undertaken to get some information of the conformation of the malonate ions and the arrangement of the ligand atoms around the central ion in lanthanoid malonate complexes.

The structure of the compound $\text{Nd}_2\text{mal}_3 \cdot 8\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (NDO) has been reported previously.¹ This paper deals with the structure of the compound $\text{Nd}_2\text{mal}_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (NDH) which is metastable relative to NDO at room temperature. The unit cell dimensions of NDH and NDO are closely related (see below) indicating that the two structures may be similar. With different numbers

of crystal water the hydrogen bond systems must, however, be different in the two compounds.

In NDO, one malonate ion forms a six-membered chelate ring with neodymium. Since very little is known about the preferred conformation of chelated malonate rings,² it was regarded with special interest. One of its non-chelating oxygens is bonded to an adjacent neodymium and the other oxygens are hydrogen bonded to water molecules. It must be assumed that this bonding plays an important part in determining the precise conformation of the ring, and it is then of interest to study the neodymium malonate chelate ring in a different hydrogen bond situation.

EXPERIMENTAL

The method of preparation and the habit of the crystals of NDH have been described in Ref. 1.

A crystal of the dimensions $0.10 \times 0.09 \times 0.20$ mm³ mounted along the 0.20 mm edge was used in recording the layers $hk0-hk15$. 1869 measurable reflexions were recorded with the integrated multiple-film Weissenberg technique using Zr-filtered MoK α -radiation. 1520 of these reflexions were within the Cu-sphere representing 60 % of the possible number. The intensities were measured visually by comparison with a calibrated scale. The data were corrected for Lorentz, polarisation, and absorption effects. The linear absorption coefficient is 55 cm^{-1} and the transmission factors evaluated by numerical integration were in the range 0.58–0.62.

UNIT CELL AND SPACE GROUP

The crystals of NDH are monoclinic. The unit cell is C-centered with $a = 18.15 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 12.38 \text{ \AA}$, $c = 11.21 \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 131.1^\circ$. $Z = 4$. The alternative choice of axis along [001], [010], and $[\bar{1}0\bar{1}]$ results in a bodycentered cell with $a = 11.210(2) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 12.383(2) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 13.696(3) \text{ \AA}$, and $\beta = 93.01(2)^\circ$. This cell is similar to that of NDO which is orthorhombic with $a = 11.26 \text{ \AA}$, $b = 12.60 \text{ \AA}$, and $c = 14.69 \text{ \AA}$, and was chosen for the description in order to facilitate the comparison between the two structures. The accurate values of the cell parameters were determined from powder data by least squares refinement as described before.³ Table 1 gives the experimental values of $\sin^2 \theta$ together with those calculated in the last cycle of refinement.

The systematically absent reflexions are $hkl: h+k+l \neq 2n$ and $h0l: h \neq 2n$. The possible space groups are then Ia and $I2/a$. The concentration of peaks in the Patterson section $P(x0z)$ indicated the space group $I2/a$. The structure was accordingly assumed to be centrosymmetric and the subsequent refinements gave no reason for changing this assumption. The general position of the space group $I2/a$ is eightfold: $(0,0,0; 1/2, 1/2, 1/2) \pm (x, y, z; \bar{x}, y, 1/2-z)$. The conventional space group corresponding to $I2/a$ is $C2/c$. The transformation of indices from the bodycentered to the C-centered cell is given by $(h, k, l) = (-1, 0, -1/0, 1, 0/1, 0, 0)(h', k', l')$ where h', k', l' refer to the body centered cell.

Table 1. Powder data for $\text{Nd}_2(\text{C}_3\text{H}_2\text{O}_4)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Observed and calculated values of $10^6 \sin^2 \theta$ are given together with the observed powder intensities.

<i>h k l</i>	obs	calc	I_{obs}	<i>h k l</i>	obs	calc	I_{obs}
0 1 1	704	705	vvw	2 2 4		8856	
1 1 0	860	862	s	-1 3 4	8869	8882	vw
0 0 2	1267	1271	vs	-3 1 4	9250	9250	w
0 2 0	1547	1550	s	-1 4 3	9421	9412	vw
-1 1 2	2050	2051	s	2 4 2	9529	9531	vvw
-1 2 1	2380	2383	s	1 2 5	10166	10170	w
-2 1 1	2516	2521	s	3 1 4	10242	10227	vvw
2 1 1	2683	2684	s	-3 4 1	10675	10665	w
0 1 3	3242	3247	vvw	4 1 3		11323	
2 0 2	3331	3331	w	-1 5 2	11338	11352	w
3 1 0	4648	4656	m	0 3 5	11426	11430	vw
2 2 2	4886	4881	vw	-4 0 4	12011	12020	w
1 2 3	5003	5006	m	-1 1 6	12069	12054	w
-1 3 2	5152	5152	vw	1 1 6	12545	12542	w
2 1 3	5379	5388	m	-2 0 6	12861	12845	w
-2 3 1	5618	5621	m	-3 2 5	13163	13150	w
-3 2 1	6006	6014	w	2 4 4		13506	
3 1 2	6168	6171	m	-5 2 1	13495	13521	m
0 3 3	6340	6347	w	5 1 2		13922	
-1 4 1	6954	6952	w	5 2 1		13928	
2 0 4	7293	7305	vw	0 6 0	13935	13952	s
0 4 2	7483	7472	m	3 5 0		13957	
3 3 0	7767	7756	vvw	4 3 3	14429	14423	w
-2 3 3	7998	8000	w	-3 5 2	14974	14984	w
-3 2 3	8309	8311	m	-1 5 4	15074	15083	m
4 1 1	8464	8456	m	0 6 2	15224	15223	vw
-4 0 2	8528	8533	vvw	3 5 2	15476	15472	w
-3 3 2	8764	8783	vvw	-5 2 3	15668	15655	vw

DETERMINATION AND REFINEMENT OF THE STRUCTURE

The structure of NDH was determined by the heavy atom method. A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis revealed the position of neodymium and the positions of the remaining 14 non-hydrogen atoms were obtained from the subsequent difference electron density calculation.

The preliminary atomic coordinates, isotropic temperature factors, and inter layer scale factors were improved by least squares refinement. The function minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$. The weights, w , were chosen according to Cruickshank⁴ and only the reflexions with $0.80 \leq |F_o|/|F_c| \leq 1.25$ were included in the refinement. The atomic scattering factors for the neutral atoms were for carbon and oxygen taken from International Tables⁵ and for neodymium from Cromer *et al.*⁶

The discrepancy indexes $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ and $wR = [\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w|F_o|^2]^{1/2}$ converged to 0.094 and 0.098, respectively. All the observed reflexions were included in the calculation of R . Further refinement, now with anisotropic thermal parameters for neodymium and an over all scale-

factor, resulted in $R=0.084$ and $wR=0.088$. In the last cycle of refinement the shifts of all parameters were less than 1 % of their estimated standard deviations.

The approximate constancy of the averages of $w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ between different $|F_o|$ and $\sin \theta$ intervals indicated that the weighting scheme used was reasonable. (Table 2).

Table 2. Analysis of the weighting scheme $w=1/(10+|F_o|+0.01|F_o|^2)$. The averages $\overline{w\Delta^2}$, where $\Delta=|F_o|-|F_c|$, are normalized.

Interval F_o	Number of reflexions	$\overline{w\Delta^2}$	Interval $\sin \theta$	Number of reflexions	$\overline{w\Delta^2}$
0-62	155	1.00	0.00-0.28	328	1.10
62-71	172	0.91	0.28-0.35	303	0.98
71-78	166	1.11	0.35-0.40	269	0.99
78-85	168	0.99	0.40-0.44	209	0.98
85-94	170	1.05	0.44-0.48	191	0.93
94-106	175	1.05	0.48-0.51	166	0.83
106-121	179	1.12	0.51-0.53	105	1.02
121-142	179	1.03	0.53-0.56	80	1.25
142-177	182	0.74	0.56-0.58	37	1.11
177-446	184	1.00	0.58-0.60	24	0.81

Table 3. Atomic parameters with estimated standard deviations for the compound $\text{Nd}_2(\text{H}_2\text{C}_2\text{O}_4)_3 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Atom	Group	$x \times 10^4$	$y \times 10^4$	$z \times 10^4$	$B/\text{\AA}^2$
Nd		1537.1(5)	1020.4(5)	335.1(5)	(1.14) ^a
O(1)	COO ⁻	1404(10)	78(10)	1990(9)	2.5(2)
O(2)	COO ⁻	-3(7)	-405(8)	898(7)	1.3(1)
O(3)	COO ⁻	2354(9)	-812(8)	254(8)	1.8(1)
O(4)	COO ⁻	3384(11)	-2322(11)	499(10)	2.8(2)
O(5)	COO ⁻	3610(10)	1033(10)	891(8)	2.3(2)
O(6)	COO ⁻	5502(13)	656(13)	1215(11)	3.5(2)
O(7)	H ₂ O	-460(11)	1854(11)	674(9)	3.0(2)
O(8)	H ₂ O	1724(15)	2473(12)	1653(12)	4.2(3)
O(9)	H ₂ O	2574(10)	687(10)	-1249(9)	2.5(2)
C(1)		0	-1238(21)	1/4	2.9(4)
C(2)		494(11)	-484(12)	1743(10)	1.6(2)
C(3)		3180(12)	-1335(12)	625(11)	1.9(2)
C(4)		4134(13)	-792(13)	1302(12)	2.1(2)
C(5)		4458(10)	383(11)	1086(9)	1.4(2)

^a The anisotropic thermal parameters for neodymium, calculated from the expression: $\exp[-(h^2\beta_{11}+2hk\beta_{12}+\dots)]$ are $\beta_{11}=0.00234(4)$, $\beta_{22}=0.00148(3)$, $\beta_{33}=0.00190(3)$, $\beta_{12}=-0.00004(4)$, $\beta_{13}=-0.00023(2)$, and $\beta_{23}=0.00009(4)$, resulting in root mean square displacements along the principal axis of the thermal ellipsoid $R_1=0.141$ (Å), $R_2=0.107$ (Å), and $R_3=0.116$ (Å).

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors in Nd2(C2H2O2)3.6H2O. The 139 reflexions not obeying the condition 0.80 <= |F_o|/|F_c| <= 1.25 are denoted by asterisks. In each group the running index l, |F_o|, and |F_c| are given.

Table with 14 columns representing different groups of reflections. Each column contains a list of reflections with their observed structure factor |F_o|, calculated structure factor |F_c|, and a running index l. The data is organized into groups labeled with h k l indices and their corresponding |F_o| and |F_c| values.

Table 4. Continued.

Table with multiple columns of numerical data, organized in a grid-like fashion. Each row contains several sets of numbers, often grouped by a header (e.g., '6 120 126', '8 80 115', etc.) followed by a series of values. The data is organized in approximately 10 columns, each representing a different set of parameters or data points. The values are integers, mostly ranging between -15 and 15, with some larger values appearing in the later columns. The table is a continuation of Table 4 from a previous page, as indicated by the caption.

Table 4. Continued.

-11 131 114	7 63 54	-1 100 104	6 115 123	-3 61 75	4 124 114	H= 14 K=-9	H= 15 K=-11
-9 136 121		1 85 87	8 87 89	1 56 68	10 77 69	-11 67 81	2 72 66
-7 130 119	H= 11 K=-11	3 79 74		3 60 59	12 92 83	-9 62 64	4 62 60
-5 139 149	-10 68 54	5 75 66		9 54 62	14 76 82	-1 64 71	
-3 104 93	-8 65 79			-5 63 59	11 66 74	1 107 104	H= 15 K=-9
1 104 115	-6 75 78	H= 11 K=-3		-3 61 59	13 66 70	3 138 135	-8 71 63
3 156 177	-4 79 77	-8 51 49		1 68 54		5 110 111	-6 68 69
5 147 175	-2 65 66	-4 41 44		1 68 47*	H= 12 K= 0	-9 41 67	7 37 62
7 130 143	0 65 48*	-2 70 71			-12 101 104	-7 59 60	4 74 68
9 142 128	6 70 75	4 55 47		H= 12 K=-8	-10 128 140	-5 57 63*	H= 14 K=-6
11 75 73	8 67 70	6 69 68		0 47 37*	-8 122 126	-3 62 50	-8 57 38
19 85 85	10 70 66	8 60 55		2 53 44	-6 119 112	3 39 39	-6 82 75
		10 62 50		4 65 60	2 142 164	5 58 58	-4 89 84
H= 10 K=-2	H= 11 K=-9			4 53 58	4 154 153	7 71 73	-2 86 81
-6 63 55	-10 63 66	H= 11 K=-2			6 157 160	9 66 59	0 57 50
-4 48 55	-8 84 96	-15 72 80			8 142 132		0 49 29*
0 43 74	-6 106 110	-15 85 101	H= 12 K=-7				-1 92 82
2 37 43	-4 111 113	-11 107 78	-7 59 49				6 68 64
	-2 112 99	-9 84 77	-5 109 115	H= 13 K=-13			8 74 75
H= 10 K=-1	0 57 53	-5 99 103	-3 142 167	0 71 83			10 62 79*
-11 90 69*	4 64 65	-1 127 162*	-1 162 135	2 78 81			12 73 65
-9 113 94	6 74 99*	1 152 144	9 94 84	H= 13 K=-12			-3 82 68
-7 98 85	8 106 103	3 154 144	11 95 105	-9 69 79			-8 82 77
-5 115 93	10 96 93	5 129 127	13 86 97	-7 79 90	H= 13 K=-2		-6 93 107
-3 64 63	12 77 79	7 80 65		-5 77 88	-11 77 37		-4 103 108
1 73 101*		11 58 52					-2 99 92
3 97 107*	H= 11 K=-8	13 74 81					H= 15 K=-8
5 101 114	-13 80 73	15 90 84					-10 65 81
7 73 87	-11 69 78	-10 83 102					-8 77 93
9 45 62	-9 70 73	-8 64 53					-6 85 81
	-3 87 83	-10 54 49					-4 49 45
H= 10 K= 0	-1 110 117	-8 80 86					0 59 49
-12 84 64	1 132 127	-6 175 180					2 101 90
-14 84 85	3 120 116	-4 150 167					4 128 103
-14 95 95	5 101 97	-2 74 106*					6 97 94
-12 99 100	7 63 61	4 44 42					8 85 82
-10 70 57	13 65 64	6 84 85					-7 57 58
-8 97 84	15 69 65	8 154 144					-1 65 72
-4 136 135	17 73 70	10 108 127					H= 15 K=-4
-2 142 200*		12 94 100					-1 102 115
2 150 195*	H= 11 K=-7						-3 125 117
4 82 94	-6 48 54	H= 12 K=-17					5 111 103
6 61 37	-4 32 49	-5 74 80					-1 65 64
8 51 56	-2 46 27*	-3 79 78					1 67 64
10 83 85		-1 79 75					H= 14 K=-2
12 126 140	H= 11 K=-6	4 162 149					-6 39 25*
14 138 142	-13 70 64	6 129 124					-4 45 47
16 83 83	-11 59 74*	8 98 103					0 33 37
	-9 71 82	6 75 79					-1 95 138*
H= 11 K=-14	-5 46 38						1 77 97*
1 74 66	-3 78 83	H= 12 K=-13					-9 53 55
3 69 73	-1 90 93	-5 74 80					-7 46 40
	1 113 111	-3 88 90					5 34 14*
H= 11 K=-15	3 92 91	-1 89 87					11 65 70
-8 76 75	5 75 88	1 68 66					13 74 73
-6 88 93	15 67 67	9 70 68					H= 14 K=-11
-4 86 96		1 105 104					7 48 45
-2 85 69	H= 11 K=-5	3 68 68					-10 68 61
8 84 77	-10 60 71	-5 70 73					-8 85 78
10 87 85	-8 121 138	-3 74 83					-6 105 104
	-6 166 167	-1 73 77					2 74 77
H= 11 K=-13	-4 166 161	1 67 60					4 99 94
-6 68 47*	-2 121 129	9 77 65					6 91 91
-4 61 49	4 78 77	11 74 68					8 72 75
8 66 65*	6 133 118						10 56 54
10 75 50*	8 130 134	H= 12 K=-10					
	10 131 137	-12 78 83					
H= 11 K=-12	12 100 103	-10 81 101*					
-3 69 65	14 64 63	6 85 85					
-1 107 100		-6 67 59					
1 145 131	-13 62 56	0 69 64					
3 115 120	-11 62 55	2 103 99					
5 102 94	-3 70 62	4 116 120					

The final atomic parameters are given in Table 3 and the observed structure factors are compared with those calculated in the last cycle of refinement in Table 4. The electron density maps of a difference synthesis based on the parameters in Table 3 showed only spurious peaks, all less than $2 e/\text{\AA}^3$.

All computations were performed on the UNIVAC 1108 computer at Lund, Sweden, using the programmes DRF, LALS, DISTAN, PLANE, CELSIUS, and ORTEP.⁷

DESCRIPTION OF THE STRUCTURE

The structures of NDH and NDO are closely related. In the following description the structure of NDH is mainly compared to that of NDO which

was reported in Ref. 1. References to other related structures were given in that paper. The notation of the atoms is the same as that used in Ref. 1, and the superscripts (i)–(x) indicate the following equivalent positions of the structure,

	x, y, z	(iv) $1/2 + x, 1/2 - y, z$	(viii) $x, \bar{y}, z - 1/2$
(i)	$\bar{x}, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$	(v) $x - 1/2, 1/2 - y, z$	(ix) $x, \bar{y}, 1/2 + z$
(ii)	$\bar{x}, y, 1/2 - z$	(vi) $1/2 - x, 1/2 + y, \bar{z}$	(x) $1/2 - x, y - 1/2, \bar{z}$
(iii)	$1 - x, \bar{y}, \bar{z}$	(vii) $1/2 - x, 1/2 - y, 1/2 - z$	

where x, y, z are the atomic coordinates given in Table 3. The numbering of the atoms constituting the two independent malonate ions, referred to as ligand 1 and ligand 2, is given in Fig. 4.

The general features of the structure are shown in Figs. 1 and 2. The neodymium ions are held together in pairs by oxygen bridges formed by the carboxylate oxygen O(2) of ligand 1 (Fig. 1). These pairs are situated at

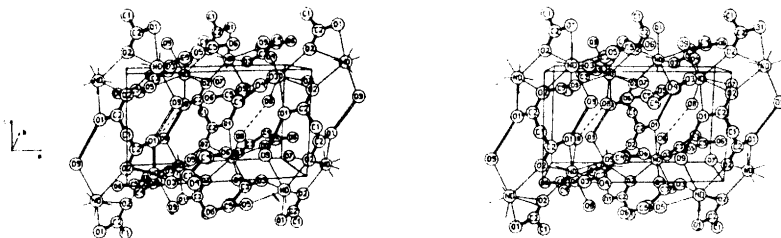


Fig. 1. A stereoscopic pair of drawings showing part of two adjacent neodymium malonate networks and the bonding between them. Bonds within the malonate ions are filled, hydrogen bonds are open and Nd–O bonds are single lines. The broken line indicates the possible hydrogen bond distance O(8)–O(8^{vii}). The intra-network hydrogen bonds are omitted for clarity. The box outlined is $0 \leq x \leq 1$, $0 \leq y \leq 1/2$, $0 \leq z \leq 1/2$.

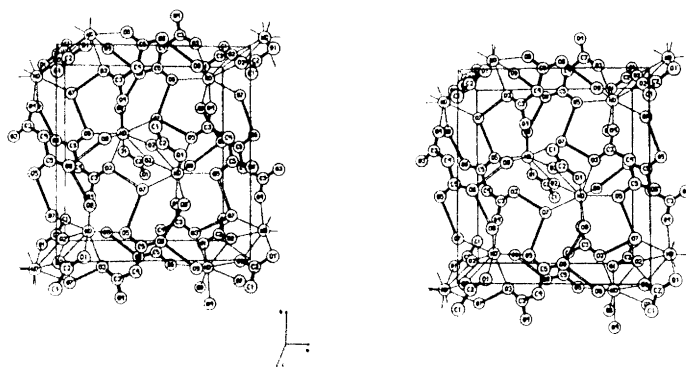


Fig. 2. A stereoscopic pair of drawings illustrating the neodymium malonate network around $z=0$. The bonds are indicated in the same way as in Fig. 1. The box outlined is $0 \leq x \leq 1$, $0 \leq y \leq 1$, $-1/4 \leq z \leq 1/4$.

the levels $z=0$ and $z=1/2$. The methylene carbon of ligand 1, C(1), is situated on the twofold axis $x=0$, $z=1/4$ and ligand 1 thus connects the neodymium pairs in the z -direction.

Within the same z -level, each neodymium pair is bonded to four adjacent pairs by bridges of the type Nd–OCO–Nd, formed by ligand 2 (Fig. 2). In this way infinite neodymium-malonate networks parallel with (001) are formed.

The structure of NDO contains corresponding neodymium pairs bonded to each other in a similar manner, but while adjacent pairs at the same z -level are related by the a -glide in NDH, they are related by the b -glide in NDO.

The three water molecules are all coordinated to neodymium. They form hydrogen bonds to the oxygens of ligand 2 within the neodymium malonate network (Fig. 2) and one of them, O(9), is also hydrogen bonded to a carboxylate oxygen, O(1), of an adjacent network (Fig. 1). The intra-network hydrogen bonds are arranged in almost the same way as found in NDO, but corresponding distances between hydrogen bonded oxygens are about 0.1 Å longer in NDH than in NDO. The inter-network hydrogen bonds, which in NDH are formed directly between a water molecule of one network and a carboxylate oxygen of an adjacent one, are in NDO formed *via* a water molecule located between the networks. This is the essential difference between the two hydrogen bond systems, and results in a decrease in the distance between adjacent networks as indicated by the change in length of the c -axis from 14.69 Å in NDO to 13.69 Å in NDH.

The coordination polyhedron. Fig. 3 shows the coordination around the pair of neodymium ions. There are nine oxygens coordinated to each neo-

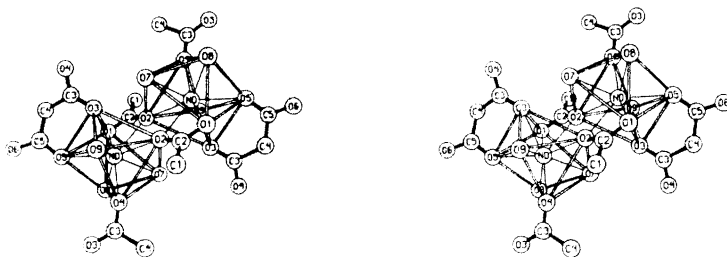


Fig. 3. A stereoscopic pair of drawings showing the coordination polyhedra around the neodymium ions Nd and Nd'. Nd–O bonds are single lines, the bonds within the malonate ions are filled and the edges of the square antiprism are open.

dymium, six carboxylate oxygens from four malonate ions and three water oxygens. The coordination polyhedron is an intermediate between a monocapped square antiprism (CSAP) and a tricapped trigonal prism (TCTP). The "square" faces of the CSAP are O(1)–O(7)–O(2ⁱ)–O(3) and O(4^{vi})–O(9)–O(5)–O(8) and the TCTP has the triangular faces O(1)–O(3)–O(5) and O(2ⁱ)–O(7)–O(4^{vi}). There is a close relationship between the idealized forms

of TCTP and CSAP⁸ and with the rather irregular polyhedron dealt with here, the choice of description seems to be a matter of semantics. The CSAP model is chosen in order to facilitate a comparison with the distorted CSAP formed around neodymium in NDO. The dimensions of the coordination polyhedron are given in Table 5 A.

The average Nd–O bond distance is 2.50 Å; the same value as found in NDO. Two of the distances deviate considerably from this average, *viz.* Nd–O(4^{vi}): 2.35 Å, and Nd–O(2): 2.61 Å, while the others are in the range 2.41–2.56 Å. The bond Nd–O(2) is part of the oxygen bridge Nd...O(2)...Ndⁱ. The distance O(2)–Ndⁱ is 2.47 Å and Nd...Ndⁱ is 4.33 Å. This bridge is less asymmetric in NDH than in NDO where the corresponding distances are 2.72 Å, 2.46 Å, and 4.42 Å. The distance Nd...Ndⁱ is the shortest Nd...Nd distance of the structure. The next shortest one, 6.58 Å, is between the neodymium ions Nd and Nd^{vi} coupled by the bridging carboxylate group O(3)C(3)O(4).

The average "contact" distance between coordinated oxygens not belonging to the same malonate ion is 2.96 Å as compared to 3.00 Å in NDO. Two of these distances are shorter than 2.8 Å, *viz.* O(2)...O(2ⁱ): 2.66 Å and O(3)...O(9): 2.79 Å.

The coordination around Nd is very similar in NDH and NDO (see Fig. 3 in Ref. 1 and Fig. 3). Apart from the fact that the oxygens O(8) and O(4^{vi}) change places between the two structures there are only minor rearrangements. The coordination polyhedron in NDO is best described as a distorted CSAP. The slight distortions that occur in going from NDO to NDH bring the polyhedron closer to the TCTP model. This change of the polyhedron may be described as follows: The quadrangle O(1)–O(7)–O(2ⁱ)–O(3) is equilateral within 0.1 Å in NDO. In NDH it is approximately rectangular with the edges 3.48 Å, 2.87 Å, 3.36 Å, and 2.85 Å. In both structures the four atoms are coplanar within 0.2 Å. The other quadrangle, formed by the oxygens O(4^{vi}), O(9), O(5), and O(8) is equilateral within 0.1 Å in both structures. The four atoms are coplanar within 0.1 Å in NDO. In NDH they deviate ±0.3 Å from the least squares plane through them, in the directions expected in a TCTP. Further, the bond distance between neodymium and the capping oxygen O(2) is in NDO 2.72 Å, *i.e.* considerably longer than the other Nd–O bond distances. This feature is less pronounced in NDH where the distance Nd–O(2) is 2.61 Å.

Ligand 2 forms a six-membered chelate ring with neodymium. The ring has a boat conformation. The atoms O(3), C(3), C(5), and O(5) are coplanar within 0.06 Å and the atoms Nd and C(4) are situated 0.32 and 0.44 Å at the same side of the plane (Table 6). The corresponding values in NDO are 0.42 and 0.50 Å, and hence the changes in its crystallographic surroundings result in a flattening of the ring in going from NDO to NDH.

The malonate ions. The dimensions of the two independent malonate ions are given in Table 5 and are also indicated in Fig. 4. The bond distances and angles are in agreement with those found in NDO, with two exceptions, *viz.* the angle C(2)–C(1)–C(2ⁱⁱ) which is 104° in NDH and 113° in NDO and the angle C(4)–C(3)–O(4) which is 112° in NDH and 120° in NDO.

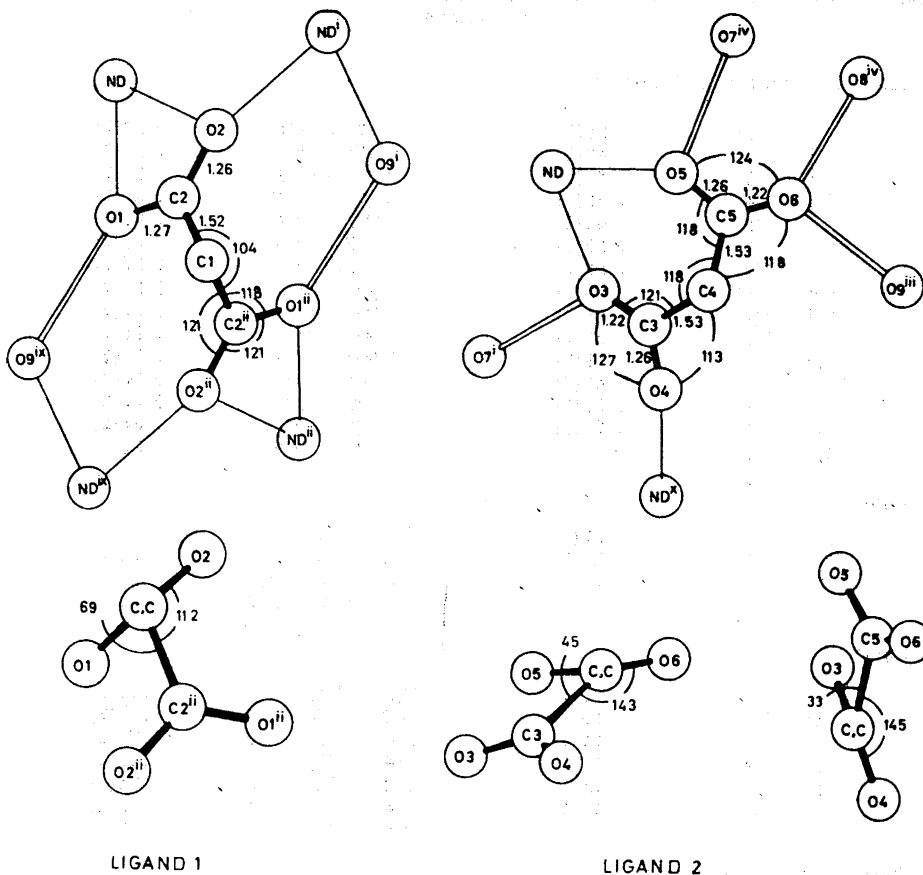


Fig. 4. The two malonate ions and their immediate surroundings, together with projections of each malonate ion along its C-C bonds. The angles indicated in these projections are the dihedral angles C-C-C-O.

The three independent C-COO groups are planar (Table 6). The methylene carbon C(1) of ligand 1 is situated on a twofold axis and the dihedral angle C(2ⁱⁱ)-C(1)-C(2)-O(1) is 69°, which means that the two COO-groups are twisted through this angle in opposite directions out of the carbon chain plane. The resulting intramolecular separations between oxygens of different COO-groups are O(1)...O(2ⁱ): 3.42 Å and O(1)...O(1ⁱⁱ): 3.51 Å. In NDO the corresponding twist is 50° and the O-O distances are O(1)-O(2): 3.78 Å and O(1)-O(1ⁱⁱ): 3.24 Å.

In ligand 2, the dihedral angles O(3)-C(3)-C(4)-C(5) and O(5)-C(5)-C(4)-C(3) are 33° and 45°, respectively, and the carboxylate groups are twisted in the same direction out of the plane of the three carbon atoms. The shortest intramolecular separation between oxygens of different car-

Table 5. Selected interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°) with their estimated standard deviations.

A. The coordination polyhedron			
Nd—O(1)	2.56(1)	O(2 ⁱ)—O(4 ^{vi})	3.37(2)
Nd—O(2 ⁱ)	2.47(1)	O(2 ⁱ)—O(7)	2.87(2)
Nd—O(3)	2.45(1)	O(2 ⁱ)—O(9)	2.97(2)
Nd—O(4 ^{vi})	2.35(1)	O(2 ⁱ)—O(2)	2.66(2)
Nd—O(5)	2.41(1)	O(3)—O(5)	2.80(2)
Nd—O(7)	2.53(1)	O(3)—O(9)	2.79(2)
Nd—O(8)	2.55(2)	O(3)—O(2)	2.87(2)
Nd—O(9)	2.55(1)	O(4 ^{vi})—O(5)	3.51(2)
Nd—O(2)	2.61(1)	O(4 ^{vi})—O(7)	3.07(2)
O(1)—O(3)	2.88(2)	O(4 ^{vi})—O(8)	2.96(2)
O(1)—O(5)	3.19(2)	O(4 ^{vi})—O(9)	2.90(2)
O(1)—O(7)	3.47(2)	O(5)—O(8)	3.00(2)
O(1)—O(8)	3.03(2)	O(5)—O(9)	3.12(2)
O(1)—O(2)	2.20(1)	O(7)—O(8)	2.84(2)
O(2 ⁱ)—O(3)	3.36(1)	O(7)—O(2)	2.86(2)
B. Ligand 1			
C(1)—C(2)	1.52(2)	C(2)—C(1)—C(2 ⁱⁱ)	104(2)
C(2)—O(1)	1.27(2)	O(1)—C(2)—O(2)	121(1)
C(2)—O(2)	1.26(2)	C(1)—C(2)—O(1)	118(1)
		C(1)—C(2)—O(2)	121(1)
C. Ligand 2			
C(4)—C(3)	1.53(2)	C(3)—C(4)—C(5)	118(1)
C(4)—C(5)	1.53(2)	O(3)—C(3)—O(4)	127(2)
C(3)—O(3)	1.22(2)	C(4)—C(3)—O(3)	121(1)
C(3)—O(4)	1.26(2)	C(4)—C(3)—O(4)	113(1)
C(5)—O(5)	1.26(2)	O(5)—C(5)—O(6)	124(1)
C(5)—O(6)	1.22(2)	C(4)—C(5)—O(5)	118(1)
		C(4)—C(5)—O(6)	118(1)
D. Possible hydrogen bonds			
O(7)—O(3 ⁱ)	2.74(2)	O(8)—O(8 ^{vii})	2.83(2)
O(7)—O(5 ^v)	2.84(2)	O(9)—O(6 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.72(2)
O(8)—O(6 ^v)	2.74(2)	O(9)—O(1 ^{viii})	2.85(2)

boxylate groups, the ligand bite O(3)—O(5), is 2.80 Å. This conformation is slightly different from that found for ligand 2 in NDO where the twists are 42° and 48° and the bite 2.83 Å.

The hydrogen bonds. The distances suitable for hydrogen bond formation, *i.e.* the distances (H₂)O—O between oxygens not belonging to the same coordination polyhedron⁹ shorter than 3.20 Å, are collected in Table 5. They are also indicated in Fig. 5 which illustrates a probable hydrogen bond scheme.

The water molecule O(7) forms two hydrogen bonds, each to a carboxylate oxygen within the neodymium-malonate network, *viz.* O(7)...O(3ⁱ) and O(7)...O(5^v). The water molecule O(9) also forms two hydrogen bonds, one

Table 6. Deviations in Å from least squares-planes within the malonate ions and the coordination polyhedron. The atoms defining the plane are in each case given above the asterisk.

A. The malonate ions

Atom	Distance	Atom	Distance	Atom	Distance	Atom	Distance
C(1)	0.00	C(4)	0.00	C(4)	-0.01	C(3)	-0.06
C(2)	-0.00	C(3)	-0.01	C(5)	0.04	C(5)	0.06
O(1)	0.00	O(3)	0.00	O(5)	-0.01	O(3)	0.06
O(2)	0.00	O(4)	0.00	O(6)	-0.02	O(5)	-0.05
*		*		*		*	
Nd	-0.07	Nd	-0.14	Nd	0.36	Nd	-0.32
Nd ⁱ	0.10	Nd ^v	0.55			C(4)	-0.44

B. The coordination polyhedron

Atom	Distance	Atom	Distance
O(3)	-0.23	O(8)	0.31
O(1)	0.22	O(4 ^{vi})	-0.33
O(7)	-0.22	O(5)	-0.28
O(2 ⁱ)	0.23	O(9)	0.30
*		*	
Nd	-1.16	Nd	1.30

to the carboxylate oxygen O(6ⁱⁱⁱ) within the neodymium malonate network and the other to the carboxylate oxygen O(1^{viii}) of an adjacent network.

The hydrogen bond situation of the water molecule O(8) is less evident. One of its hydrogen atoms is engaged in an intra-network hydrogen bond to the carboxylate oxygen O(6^v). The position of the second hydrogen atom

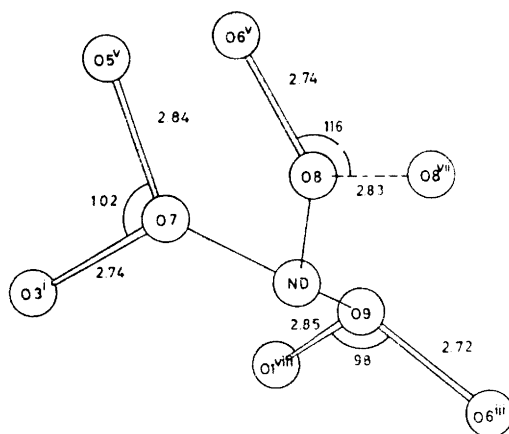


Fig. 5. The immediate surroundings of the three water molecules. Hydrogen bonds are open and Nd-O bonds are single lines. The possible bond O(8)-O(8^{viii}) is indicated by the broken line.

is more difficult to establish. The distance $O(8)\cdots O(8^{vii})$ is 2.83 Å indicating a hydrogen bond. This interpretation implies a disordered structure in which the center of symmetry between $O(8)$ and $O(8^{vii})$ is preserved by randomly assigning the shared hydrogen atom to one oxygen or the other. The next shortest $O(8)-O$ distance outside the coordination polyhedron is $O(8)\cdots O(3^{vi})$, 3.56 Å. If a hydrogen bond interaction $O(8)\cdots O(8^{vii})$ exists, it constitutes an additional inter-network link.

Assuming a hydrogen bond $O(8)\cdots O(8^{vii})$ each water oxygen is engaged in three bonds, one to neodymium and two hydrogen bonds. The sum of the three bond angles is 352° around $O(7)$, 359° around $O(8)$, and 341° around $O(9)$. The $O-O(W)-O$ donor angles are given in Fig. 5.

There are thus four intra-network hydrogen bonds in NDH, *viz.* $O(7)\cdots O(3^i)$, $O(7)\cdots O(5^v)$, $O(8)\cdots O(6^v)$, and $O(9)\cdots O(6^{iii})$. Corresponding hydrogen bonds are formed in NDO. In the latter structure they are about 0.1 Å shorter than in NDH except for the bond $O(9)\cdots O(6^{iii})$ which is of equal length in the two structures. As mentioned earlier, the inter-network hydrogen bonds of NDO are formed *via* a water molecule situated between the networks. The insertion of this extra water molecule in the structure results in a hydrogen bond system where each of the water hydrogen atoms is engaged in a separate bond. These features probably contribute to making the lattice energy less for NDO than for NDH.

The hydrogen bond $O(1^{ii})\cdots O(9^i)$ is of some interest. It is seen in Fig. 4 that ligand 1 may be regarded as chelated to neodymium *via* this hydrogen bond to one of the coordinated water molecules. The existence of chelates of this type has been suggested for the lanthanoid glycolate complexes in solution. Both thermodynamic¹⁰ and IR¹¹ data have been interpreted in this way. A thermodynamic study of the formation of lanthanoid malonate complexes in solution shows that the complexes formed are fairly weak for a chelate. Furthermore, the variation through the lanthanoid series in ΔH_j° and ΔS_j° deviates from that ordinarily found for lanthanoid chelates. This deviation might be explained if species with the malonate ion chelated *via* a water ligand of the metal ion are formed in increasing amounts through the series.¹² The existence of a corresponding chelate in the solid state supports this idea.

REFERENCES

1. Hansson, E. *Acta Chem. Scand.* **27** (1973) 2441.
2. Butler, K. R. and Snow, M. R. *J. Chem. Soc. D* **1971** 550.
3. Hansson, E. *Acta Chem. Scand.* **27** (1973) 823.
4. Cruickshank, D. W. J. In Rollet, J. S. *Computing Methods in Crystallography*, Pergamon, Glasgow 1965, pp. 99–116.
5. *International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography*, Kynoch Press, Birmingham 1968, Vol. III.
6. Cromer, D. T., Larsson, A. C. and Waber, J. T. *Acta Cryst.* **17** (1964) 1044.
7. Liminga, R. *Acta Chem. Scand.* **21** (1967) 1206.
8. Muetterties, E. L. and Wright, C. M. *Quart. Revs.* **21** (1967) 109.
9. Baur, W. H. *Acta Cryst. B* **28** (1972) 1456.
10. Grenthe, I. *Acta Chem. Scand.* **18** (1964) 283.
11. Larsson, R. *Acta Chem. Scand.* **19** (1965) 783.
12. Delliën, I. and Grenthe, I. *To be published.*

Received March 15, 1973.