

Crystal and Molecular Structure of Potassium Acetylacetonate Hemihydrate

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The crystal structure of potassium acetylacetonate hemihydrate, $\text{KC}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2 \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, has been determined by X-ray diffraction method. Crystals are triclinic with space group $\text{P}\bar{1}$, $a=10.86$, $b=8.74$, $c=7.45$ Å, $\alpha=90.5$, $\beta=95.8$, $\gamma=91.9^\circ$, and $Z=4$. The final R value was 0.109 for 1589 visually estimated reflection data. Each potassium ion is surrounded by seven oxygen atoms, at distances of 2.65 to 3.05 Å, six of which belong to four acetylacetonate anions and the rest is a water molecule. The bond lengths and angles of the acetylacetonate anion are very similar to those of acetylacetonate groups in heavy metal chelates, but differ from those of the free molecule of acetylacetonate.

A number of crystal-structure determination of transition metal complexes of acetylacetonate¹⁻⁶⁾ revealed that the chelate ring is nearly planar and the molecular dimension of the ring is almost independent of the kind of the metal atom. It is, therefore, particularly interesting to compare the structure of a free acetylacetonate anion with that of acetylacetonate coordinated to heavy metals. The crystal structure of potassium acetylacetonate hemihydrate, $\text{KC}_5\text{H}_7\text{O}_2 \cdot 1/2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (hereafter denoted as PAH), is described in this paper.

Experimental

The samples of PAH were prepared by mixing hot alcoholic solution of potassium hydroxide and 2,4-pentanedione,⁷⁾ and single crystals were obtained in the form of rods. They are hygroscopic; the specimens were sealed in thin-walled glass capillary tubes. The crystal was found to be triclinic from Weissenberg photographs. The unit cell dimensions were determined on the basis of the high-angle reflections on Weissenberg photographs taken with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda=1.5418$ Å) as follows: $a=10.86 \pm 0.01$, $b=8.74 \pm 0.02$, $c=7.45 \pm 0.02$ Å, $\alpha=90.5 \pm 0.4$, $\beta=95.8 \pm 0.4$, and $\gamma=91.9 \pm 0.4^\circ$. They were calibrated by using the reference lines of sodium chloride ($a=5.6396$ Å). The measured density was 1.40 g cm^{-3} (floatation method in carbon tetrachloride and cyclohexane),

while the calculated one was 1.39 g cm^{-3} for $Z=4$. The intensities were recorded on multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs with $\text{CuK}\alpha$ radiation. Intensities of the layers $hk0$ – $hk4$ were collected and estimated visually. The absolute scale of the structure amplitudes for each layer was obtained at a later stage by correlating with the calculated ones. In total, 1590 reflections were observed. Corrections for Lorentz and polarization effects were applied in the usual way. Correction for absorption was neglected. The space group $\text{P}\bar{1}$ was assumed at the outset and confirmed in the course of refinement.

Structure Determination

The structure analysis was initiated on the basis of the two-dimensional heavy-atom method. The x and y coordinates of two independent potassium ions were deduced from a Patterson projection onto the (001) plane; they were overlapped in the Fourier projection on this plane. Iterative Fourier and difference-Fourier syntheses refined the x and y coordinates of K, O and C atoms. The results suggested that the acetylacetonate groups are almost planar and parallel to the (001) plane. The z coordinates of the atoms were guessed from a packing consideration. With the trial and error method, all the atoms in the two planar anions and the oxygen

TABLE 1. POSITIONAL AND THERMAL PARAMETERS^{a)} WITH THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS ($\times 10^4$)

	x	y	z	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
K(1)	4915(3)	1931(3)	80(5)	60(2)	73(3)	90(11)	1(4)	1(7)	–26(8)
O(11)	3292(8)	3137(10)	2294(15)	57(8)	95(13)	196(36)	11(16)	–23(24)	–14(30)
O(12)	3691(8)	–132(10)	2477(15)	48(8)	95(13)	176(34)	–3(15)	0(23)	3(29)
C(11)	1235(15)	3825(19)	1145(30)	91(17)	146(27)	371(73)	106(34)	–97(52)	–35(64)
C(12)	2209(11)	2687(14)	1763(21)	55(11)	92(18)	98(49)	12(22)	–10(32)	–86(40)
C(13)	1816(12)	1101(16)	1601(23)	49(11)	138(22)	131(52)	21(25)	15(34)	–18(47)
C(14)	2548(11)	–165(14)	1963(22)	50(11)	78(17)	153(51)	–8(21)	10(32)	–17(40)
C(15)	1930(14)	–1760(17)	1654(28)	80(15)	103(21)	334(67)	–90(29)	30(46)	–64(55)
K(2)	4909(3)	1939(3)	4941(5)	62(2)	76(4)	103(11)	3(5)	–9(7)	–5(8)
O(21)	6379(8)	15(10)	2528(15)	55(8)	94(13)	190(35)	10(16)	–28(24)	–44(30)
O(22)	6424(9)	3310(10)	2664(15)	80(9)	97(13)	126(34)	27(17)	–29(25)	–80(29)
C(21)	8303(15)	–1129(17)	3405(28)	93(16)	114(22)	296(66)	100(31)	–28(47)	–40(55)
C(22)	7516(11)	243(15)	3060(20)	53(11)	111(19)	40(46)	23(23)	–4(30)	–23(40)
C(23)	8081(11)	1687(15)	3456(23)	45(11)	111(20)	184(54)	–30(23)	–8(34)	–54(46)
C(24)	7520(11)	3101(15)	3237(23)	48(11)	93(18)	186(54)	–38(22)	4(34)	–24(44)
C(25)	8334(19)	4474(19)	3960(35)	137(23)	113(25)	560(91)	–164(39)	40(69)	–172(73)
O(w)	4909(9)	5734(10)	2489(15)	95(10)	91(13)	116(34)	25(18)	29(26)	–31(29)

a) Thermal factors refer to the expression $\exp[-(B_{11}h^2 + B_{22}k^2 + B_{33}l^2 + B_{12}hk + B_{13}hl + B_{23}kl)]$.

K,L=	0	0	5	178	162	6	53	-15	5*	0	34	K,L=	3	1	6*	31	8	9	106	-85	-12*	0	29	-4	330	284
2	99	-72	6	148	-152	K,L=	10	0	6*	0	2	-9*	50	-53	7*	31	-30	10	139	124	-11*	0	-16	-3	342	-302
3	684	-755	7	183	-191	-6	103	113	7	55	57	-8	64	64	K,L=	-8	2	11	81	-85	-10	78	-67	-2	326	281
4	385	397	8	61	53	-5	132	-139	8	64	-63	-7*	0	-16	-9	78	112	12	121	116	-9	94	74	-1	319	-264
5	294	-240	9	190	181	-4	78	86	9	60	69	-6*	0	-10	-8	112	-126	K,L=	-3	2	-8	98	-66	0	299	277
6	608	572	10	135	-118	-3	102	-99	K,L=	-2	1	-5	109	-126	-7	109	113	-13	53	78	-7*	23	-16	1	250	-207
7	629	-543	11*	0	20	-2	135	132	-8*	50	35	-4	67	66	-6	106	-128	-12	112	-125	-6	141	132	2	313	283
8	372	352	12	61	-62	-1	165	-171	-7	66	-77	-3*	0	-15	-5	78	95	-11	67	71	-5	94	-91	3	297	-290
9	228	-205	K,L=	5	0	0	164	171	-6	72	-67	-2	202	176	-4	116	-123	-10*	0	-20	-4	155	138	4	211	190
10	103	84	-12	55	55	1	106	-110	-5*	47	-42	-1	90	-108	-3	187	194	-9	202	198	-3	329	-277	5	288	-320
11	69	-55	-11	56	-57	2	72	64	-4	180	199	0	209	229	-2	146	-128	-8	322	-321	-2	396	321	6	248	261
12	135	127	-10	146	136	3	83	-78	-3	67	-80	1	184	-164	-1	136	120	-7	266	250	-1	178	-99	7*	0	-45
13	119	-115	-9	220	-211	4	98	109	-2	273	274	2	93	-98	0	225	-206	-6	326	-303	0	52	-34	8	79	83
K,L=	1	0	-8	267	264	5	63	-61	-1	73	-38	3	85	-93	1	199	181	-5	377	365	1	464	-452	9	112	-11
-13*	0	32	-7	264	-241	K,L=	11	0	0	310	-298	4	79	78	2	146	-129	-4	183	-171	2	440	429	10	81	7
-12	98	-75	-6	281	275	-2	58	71	1	154	-128	5*	0	23	3	143	139	-3	56	-1	3	252	-227	11	117	-119
-11	146	133	-5	302	-284	-1	54	-55	2	213	244	6	109	120	4	132	-132	-2	330	-273	4	531	526	K,L=	6	2
-10	73	-17	-4	308	272	0	82	100	3	237	-250	7	97	-115	5	78	87	-1	745	651	5	442	-393	-11*	45	-46
-9	80	-64	-3	384	-370	1	66	-70	4	206	221	8*	0	-14	6	81	-84	0	757	-765	6	135	136	-10*	50	49
-8*	33	9	-2	445	409	2*	49	41	5*	48	-48	9	56	61	7	108	95	1	661	679	7	141	-140	-9*	0	-21
-7*	0	-3	-1	477	-453	K,L=	-8	1	6*	0	15	K,L=	4	1	8	93	-90	2	132	-148	8	125	94	-8	61	74
-6	175	-139	0	494																						

Table 2. (continued)

H	FO	FC	H	FO	FC	H	FO	FC	H	FO	FC	H	FO	FC	H	FO	FC	H	FO	FC	H	FO	FC
10 288-278			3 188 187			4 107 116			11* 35 28			-2 116 150			K,L= -4 2	-7* 28 -3		-1 118 -82			K,L= 10 2		
11 139 128			4 222-236			5* 0 2			K,L= 2 1			-1 93-102			-12 69 -82	-6 341 275		0 199-155			-6* 44 68		
12 119-116			5 194 198			6* 0 8			-10 124-143			0 59 67			-11 62 63	-5 520-474		1 62 -32			-5 94-116		
13 89 104			6 167-177			7 75-100			-9 78 58			1 70 -90			-10 80 75	-4 289 257		2 275 274			-4 130 154		
K,L= 4 0			7 131 129			8* 0 -13			-8 62 64			2 93 116			-9* 0 16	-3 815-875		3 91 62			-3 109-141		
-12 53 58			8 84 -71			9* 18 44			-7* 20 -21			3 116-146			-8 253-263	-2 8551138		4* 0 -9			-2 91 110		
-11* 43 -49			9 92 101			K,L= -3 1			-6* 0 9			4 91 113			-7 126 113	-1 466 464		5 178-182			-1 65 -78		
-10* 0 46			K,L= 9 0			-11* 34 41			-5 70 84			5* 48 -74			-6 76 77	1 550-883		6 133-122			0 85 92		
-9 197-187			-8* 50 59			-9* 42 -41			-4 214-204			K,L= -9 2			-5 165 147	2 419 545		7 268 268			1 135-147		
-8 211 213			-7 56 -59			-8* 45 -60			-3 251 285			-7 66 64			-4* 17 -12	3 454-454		8* 0 -49			2 134 158		
-7* 0 -36			-6 73 75			-7 100 109			-2 327-329			-6 69 -75			-3 324-275	4 691 690		9 55 -43			3 82 -93		
-6* 0 0			-5* 25 -13			-6* 42 -30			-1 179-170			-5 57 65			-2* 0 13	5 414-387		10 77 -56			4 106 109		
-5 145-154			-4 60 -44			-5 61 61			0 191 187			-4* 37 -25			-1 53 40	6 100 106		11 76 61			K,L= -9 3		
-4 122 67			-3* 43 30			-4 108-108			1 252 221			-3* 0 -18			0* 0 -1	7 96 -61		K,L= 5 2			-4* 43 -49		
-3 141 85			-2 65 38			-3 55 -58			2 59 -75			-2* 0 -4			1 110 79	8 146 112		-12 100 115			-3 53 52		
-2 199 163			-1 103 -76			-2 66 -53			3 199 213			-1 62 50			2 218 183	9 203-179		-11 108-123			-2 56 -50		
-1 224-166			0 98 74			-1 227 194			4 174-183			0 86 -75			3 245-229	10 234 220		-10 105 111			-1* 0 15		
0 165 147			1* 44 -14			0 103-135			5 69 -70			1 83 73			4 94 74	11 137-140		-9 83 -90			0* 0 4		
1 311-259			2 87 -69			1 238 236			6* 0 -41			2* 20 -5			5 195-184	12* 26 44		-8 120 118			1* 28 34		
2 287-226			3 91 78			2 65 -56			7 71 58			3 66 -66			6 267 279	13 75 -83		-7 142-154			2* 47 -42		
3 229 223			4* 38 -49			3* 38 23			8* 0 -1			4 74 73			7 124-112	K,L= 1 2		-6 188 189			3* 45 42		
4 134 124			5* 0 16			4 168-179			9* 38 40			5* 34 -22			8* 0 -17	-13* 0 36		-5 281-262			4* 43 -49		
5* 27 34			3 117 109			-8* 0 28			4 67 57			-7* 38 -32			2* 50 -22	2 121 119		-2 354-271			2 232 231		
6* 43 -42			4 93 -74			-7 56 -41			5 55 48			-6* 41 -48			3 98 -86	3 94 -69		-1 286 249			3 289-303		
K,L= -8 3			5* 0 16			-6* 0 -1			6 126-132			-5* 0 48			4 110 96	4 107 -90		0 190-153			4 143 186		
-4* 30 -40			6 110-130			-5* 0 -16			7* 37 43			-4* 0 1			5 58 39	5 81 59		1 187 152			5* 46 -53		
-3* 0 20			7 82 83			-4 54 31			K,L= 4 3			-3 123 118			6* 0 -13	6* 39 -74		2 251-219			6 160 181		
-2 54 43			11 58 59			-3 68 66			-10* 0 -4			-2 187-178			7 150-150	7* 18 12		3 177 154			7 201-210		
-1* 0 -4			K,L= -3 3			2* 0 15			-9* 32 -44			-1* 0 -15			8 114 140	8 120 112		4 176-165			8 126 139		
0* 0 5			-12* 39 43			3* 43 -36			-8* 46 62			0* 0 26			9 52 -61	9* 0 -7		5 239 228			9 141-132		
1 74 -55			-10* 43 -46			4* 0 -7			-6 100 93			1 170 151			10 91 79	10 104 -78		6 180-175			10 70 73		
2* 0 7			-8 56 55			5* 41 24			-5 109-108			2 98-104			K,L= -3 4	11* 38 38		7* 18 21			K,L= 6 4		
3* 43 35			-7* 43 -24			6* 0 -32			-4* 0 2			3* 36 46			-12 75 -82	K,L= 0 4		8 59 64			-10 61 -48		
4* 52 -41			-6* 0 31			7 71 66			-3* 0 -10			4 126-128			-11 170 179	-13 61 -90		9* 17 36			-8 58 51		
5* 0 5			-5 77 -65			8* 43 49			-2 115 97			5 120 149			-10 159-179	-12* 0 55		10 92 -82			-6 53 47		
6* 49 46			-4* 31 -11			9 91 -81			-1 277-256			6 104-116			-9 85 101	-11* 23 -56		K,L= 3 4			-5* 0 -28		
K,L= -7 3			-3* 35 23			K,L= 1 3			0 216 222			7 82 77			-8 122-132	-10 84 84		-11 152 166			-4 119-119		
-4* 45 49			-2* 51 48			-10 62 -60			1* 0 2			8 53 -51			-7 187 190	-9 159-168		-10 73 -82			-3 101 91		
-3 72 -75			-1 74 -58			-9 62 61			2* 23 32			K,L= -6 4			-6 145-166	-8 310 317		-9 70 -51			-2 156 141		
-2* 32 25			0 167 143			-8* 0 -6			3 100 -78			-10 54 61			-5 209 219	-7 308-310		-8 100 -91			-1 241-240		
-1* 0 -14			1* 47 -60			-7 84 71			4* 0 17			-9 89 -86			-4 392-431	-6 220 226		-7 113 110			0 130 113		
0* 0 -14			2* 47 -41			-6 74 -78			5 89 -82			-8 104 120			-3 482 504	-5 430-406		-6* 17 8			1 108 -80		
1* 0 8			3 106 -81			-5* 0 28			6 152 149			-7 120-140			-2 346-322	-4 346 310		-5 233 230			2 114 94		
2 72 52			4* 13 33			-4 120-130			7 90 -89			-6 118 130			-1 192 157	-3 140 79		-4 475-448			3* 33 -7		
3* 46 -43			5* 50 41			-3 319 288			K,L= 5 3			-5 120-113			0 80 -49	-2 369 450		-3 397 374			4* 33 53		
K,L= -6 3			12* 43 -40			-2 162-130			-10 56 54			-4 83 74			1 221 192	1 280-368		-2 283-253			5 129-143		
-7* 31 -42			K,L= -2 3			-1 247-181			-8* 45 -60			-3* 0 -16			2 441-449	2 399 463		-1 96 48			6 122 131		
-6* 0 -15			-10* 31 26			0* 37 18			-6 80 -70			-2* 36 30			3 264 299	3 238-253		0 90 -52			7 79-157		
-5* 0 -12			-8 54 -31			1 177 181			-5* 21 -22			-1 192-176			4 201-211	4 157 160		1 405 367			8 154 146		
-4* 0 7			-7* 42 -26			2 121-140			-4 106 97			0 251 251			5 290 312	5 302-289		2 456-457			K,L= 7 4		
-3 66 59			-6 66 56			3 156 169			-3* 0 -6			1 104 -86			6 92 -93	6 380 375		3 309 314			-9* 30 50		
-2* 0 -31			-5* 49 43			4 135-119			-2* 19 -26			2* 0 1			7 103 -71	7 325-326		4 340-362			-8 55 -64		
-1 67 -65			-4* 21 -32			5* 13 32			-1 98 76			3* 45 -41			8 83 -81	8 231 228		5 341 365			-7 128 165		
0 89 96			3 66 93			6 64 63			0 136-120			4* 18 -37			9 152 160	9 117-114		6 110-101			-6 104-114		
1* 0 0			-2 96 -82			7 72 -79			1* 51 48			5* 18 18			10* 48 -68	10 57 62		7* 42 57			-5* 0 21		
2* 0 -13			-1 130-151			8 65 -59			2 53 33			6 80 77			11* 46 29	11 135-119		8 222-216			-4 189-210		
3 66 -55			0 110 98			9 99 88			3 55 -53			7* 47 -55			K,L= -2 4	12 79 92		9 214 192			-3 198 217		
4* 0 6			1* 39 15			K,L= 2 3			K,L= 6 3			8* 51 44			-12 63 -53	K,L= 1 4		10 151-136			-2* 46 32		
5* 0 13			2 100-107			-11 64 -69			-8* 43 -52			K,L= -5 4			-11* 31 37	-13* 41 46		11 150 136			-1 66 39		
6* 0 26			3 156 176			-10 88 88			-5 82 59			-10* 34 49			-10* 0 0	-12 69 -84		K,L= 4 4			0 174-170		
7* 43 -41			4 78 -57			-9* 16 19			-4* 0 21			-9 125-133			-9* 0 -1	-11* 23 53		-10 96 108			1* 33 61		
K,L= -5 3			5* 0 37			-8* 15 -29			-3 67 -62			-8 121 151			-8* 0 -24	-10* 0 -16		-9 118-145			2 56 -49		
-10* 41 42			6* 43 35			-7* 0 19			-2 80 -64			-7 107-112			-7 75 65	-9* 0 3		-8* 26 66			3 137 135		
-9* 0 -17			7 114-121			-6* 18 -41			-1 97 95			-6 130 142			-6 92 -93	-8* 0 -8		-7* 26 -47			4 88-106		
-8* 38 -40			8* 0 -23			-5* 12 -33			0* 0 -7			-5 174-186			-5 141 129	-7* 34 52		-6 133 123			K,L= 8 4		
-7* 0 -15			9 105 102			-4 152 146			K,L= 8 3			-4 188 195			-4 175-157	-6* 31 -61		-5 65 -72			-8 59 -73		
-6 82																							

atom of water molecule could be located at approximately $z=1/4$, and two potassium ions at $z=0$ and $1/2$, respectively.

Seven iterations of the block-diagonal least-squares refinement with isotropic thermal factors reduced the

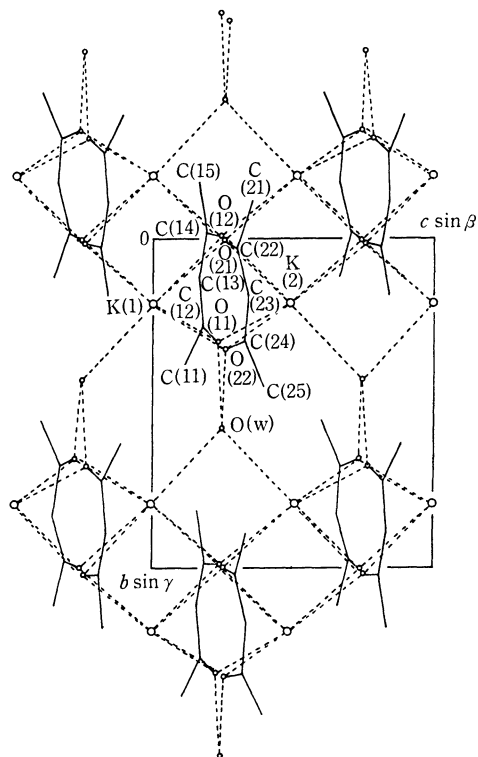


Fig. 1. Projection of the molecular skeleton along the a -axis. Solid lines indicate the acetylacetonate framework and broken lines indicate the potassium-oxygen and oxygen-oxygen interactions. The numbering of the atoms refers to that in Table 1.

R value to 0.151. Then, anisotropic thermal factors were introduced, and the refinement was continued until all the parameter shifts became less than one tenth the estimated standard deviations. The final R value was 0.109 for nonzero reflections. A quantity $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$ was minimized, with $w=1.0$ if $F_o > 5.0$ and $w=0.5$ otherwise. All the data including zero reflections were used in the calculation with the exception of the reflection 100, which seemed to be seriously suffering from secondary extinction effect. The atomic scattering factors for a potassium ion, neutral oxygen and carbon atoms were taken from Ref. 8. The final positional and thermal parameters are listed in Table 1. Numbering of atoms is shown in Fig. 1. The observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 2.

The space group assignment was finally checked by the distribution of the structure amplitudes.⁹ The ratio of $F^2/\bar{F}^2$ was found to be 0.631, while the theoretical values for centric and acentric distributions are 0.637 and 0.785, respectively. An $N(z)$ test¹⁰ was also applied and indicated clearly the presence of a center of symmetry in agreement with the assigned space group.

Most of the calculations were carried out by using the UNICS programs¹¹ on a HITAC 8800 computer at the Computer Center of the University of Tokyo.

Results and Discussion

The crystal structure of PAH is shown in Fig. 1. Each potassium ion is surrounded by seven oxygen atoms, six of which belong to four different acetylacetonate anions and the rest is a water molecule. The potassium-oxygen distances are in the range of 2.65 to 3.05 Å, as shown in Table 3.

The structures of several crystals including potassium ions in various coordination numbers were reported.

TABLE 3. DISTANCES ($d/\text{\AA}$) AND ANGLES ($\varphi/^\circ$) WITH THEIR ESTIMATED STANDARD DEVIATIONS SHOWN IN PARENTHESES

The superscripts indicating the equivalent positions are shown at the right side of the bottom.

O(11)-C(12)	1.25(2)	C(12)-C(13)	1.44(2)	O(11)-C(12)-C(11)	121(2)
O(12)-C(14)	1.26(2)	C(13)-C(14)	1.40(2)	O(21)-C(22)-C(21)	118(1)
O(21)-C(22)	1.27(2)	C(22)-C(23)	1.40(2)	O(12)-C(14)-C(15)	116(2)
O(22)-C(24)	1.24(2)	C(23)-C(24)	1.40(2)	O(22)-C(24)-C(25)	119(2)
				C(12)-C(13)-C(14)	127(2)
C(11)-C(12)	1.52(3)	O(11)-O(12)	2.91(2)	C(22)-C(23)-C(24)	126(2)
C(14)-C(15)	1.53(3)	O(21)-O(22)	2.88(2)	C(11)-C(12)-C(13)	116(2)
C(21)-C(22)	1.50(3)	O(11)-O(22)	3.39(2)	C(21)-C(22)-C(23)	117(2)
C(24)-C(25)	1.53(3)	O(12)-O(21)	2.92(2)	C(13)-C(14)-C(15)	118(2)
				C(23)-C(24)-C(25)	115(2)
K(1)-O(11)	2.76(1)	K(2)-O(11)	2.75(1)	O(11)-C(12)-C(13)	124(2)
K(1)-O(12)	2.93(1)	K(2)-O(12)	2.77(1)	O(21)-C(22)-C(23)	125(2)
K(1)-O(21)	2.88(1)	K(2)-O(21)	3.05(1)	O(12)-C(14)-C(13)	126(2)
K(1)-O(22)	2.65(1)	K(2)-O(22)	2.74(1)	O(22)-C(24)-C(23)	126(2)
K(1)-O(12 ⁱ)	3.01(1)	K(2)-O(12 ⁱⁱ)	2.85(1)		
K(1)-O(21 ⁱ)	2.81(1)	K(2)-O(21 ⁱⁱ)	2.98(1)	none	x, y, z
K(1)-O(w ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.83(1)	K(2)-O(w ^{iv})	2.77(1)	i	$1-x, -y, -z$
				ii	$1-x, -y, 1-z$
O(w)-O(11)	2.82(1)	K(1)-K(1 ⁱ)	3.388(7)	iii	$1-x, 1-y, -z$
O(w)-O(22)	2.72(1)	K(1)-K(2)	3.622(5)	iv	$1-x, 1-y, 1-z$
O(w)-K(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.83(1)	K(2)-K(2 ⁱⁱ)	3.403(7)	v	$x, -1+y, z$
O(w)-K(2 ^{iv})	2.77(1)				

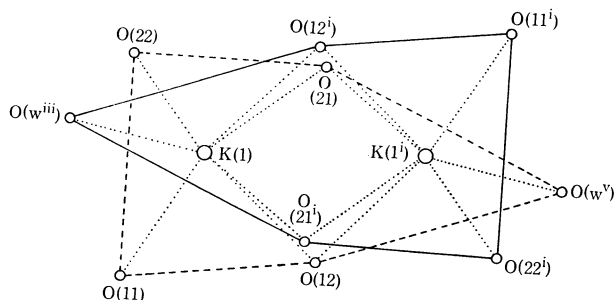


Fig. 2. Two distorted pentagons sandwiching two potassium ions.

The pentagons are shown by the solid and broken lines. The potassium ion interacts with seven oxygen atoms, as shown by dotted lines.

In potassium hydrogen bis(homophthalate),¹²⁾ the potassium ion is surrounded by four oxygen atoms at 2.76–2.80 Å. In potassium hexaiodotogermanate (IV),¹³⁾ there are two potassium ions in a tube of 18 oxygen atoms and each potassium ion is surrounded by nine oxygen atoms at 2.70–2.98 Å. In potassium hydrogen methylsuccinate,¹⁴⁾ the potassium ion is surrounded by a distorted tetrahedron of oxygen atoms at 2.705 to 2.763 Å and also by four oxygen atoms at longer distances of 2.956–3.085 Å. The observed K–O lengths for PAH are reasonable in comparison with these values.

The irregular seven-fold coordination of PAH can also be described, as a sandwich of two K⁺ ions between two distorted pentagons shown in Fig. 2. The equation of the pentagonal plane through O(11), O(12), O(21), O(22) and O(w^v) is given in Table 4. The distance between the pentagonal plane is 3.7 Å. There is the crystallographically independent K⁺ ion pair K(2)–K(2ⁱⁱ), which takes the same arrangement as the K(1)–K(1ⁱ) shown in Fig. 2. The distance of their pairs is about 3.4 Å.

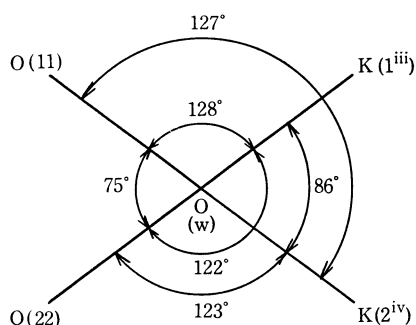


Fig. 3. Distorted tetrahedral environment of the water molecule.

The distorted tetrahedral environment of the water molecule consists of two K⁺ ions and two oxygen atoms, as shown in Fig. 3. The distances of the OH...O hydrogen bonds are 2.82 and 2.72 Å. The mean values of intermolecular methyl–methyl and methyl–methylene carbon distances are 4.0 and 3.8 Å, respectively.

The mean values of bond lengths and angles in the acetylacetone anion are shown in Fig. 4. They are nearly equal to the corresponding mean values in heavy metal chelates of acetylacetone, as shown in

TABLE 4. EQUATIONS OF THE LEAST-SQUARES PLANES AND THE DEVIATIONS OF ATOMS FROM THE PLANES [IN SQUARE BRACKETS] (*d*/Å)^{a)}

A) Planes of the acetylacetone skeleton OCCCO	
–0.3141 <i>u</i> + 0.0046 <i>v</i> + 0.9494 <i>w</i> – 0.5497 = 0	
[O(11), 0.009; O(12), –0.007; C(11), –0.123;	
C(12), –0.010; C(13), 0.000; C(14), 0.008;	
C(15), –0.012]	
0.3433 <i>u</i> + 0.0382 <i>v</i> – 0.9384 <i>w</i> – 0.5664 = 0	
[O(21), –0.022; O(22), 0.007; C(21), 0.021;	
C(22), 0.024; C(23), –0.004; C(24), –0.007;	
C(25), –0.181]	
B) Pentagonal oxygen plane	
–0.0484 <i>u</i> + 0.0009 <i>v</i> + 0.9988 <i>w</i> – 1.5947 = 0	
[O(11), –0.059; O(12), 0.054; O(21), –0.050;	
O(22), 0.052; O(w ^v), –0.005; K(1), –1.792;	
K(2), 1.824; K(1 ⁱ), 1.923; K(2 ⁱⁱ), 1.899]	

a) *u*, *v*, and *w* are the orthogonal coordinates (Å) defined by $u = ax \sin \gamma + cz(\cos \beta - \cos \alpha \cos \gamma) / \sin \gamma$, $v = ax \cos \gamma + by + cz \cos \alpha$, $w = czE / \sin \gamma$, $E = (1 - \cos^2 \alpha - \cos^2 \beta - \cos^2 \gamma + 2 \cos \alpha \cos \beta \cos \gamma)^{1/2}$.

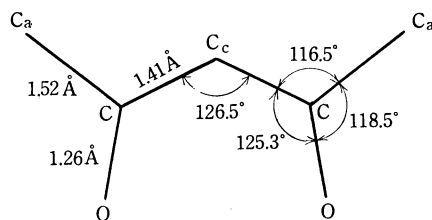


Fig. 4. Mean values of bond lengths and angles in an acetylacetone anion in PAH.

TABLE 5. COMPARISON OF SOME PARAMETERS OF ACETYLACETONE GROUPS

	PAH ^{a)}	M(acac) _n ¹⁾	acac ¹⁴⁾
C=O	1.26 Å	1.28 Å	1.315 Å
C–C _C	1.41	1.40	1.416
C–C _a	1.52	1.52	1.497
O...O	2.90	2.7–3.0	2.381
OCC _C	125.3°	125.3°	120.0°
OCC _a	118.5	115.7	120.0
CC _C C	126.5	124.5	118.0

a) Present study.

Table 5. The skeleton of the acetylacetone anion in PAH is also nearly planar (Table 4) because of π -electron delocalization, though the methyl carbon atoms [C(11) and C(25)] are significantly out of the plane as seen in the case of the heavy metal chelates. These facts seem to suggest, though not conclusive, that the bonding between the ligand and metal atoms in heavy metal chelates of acetylacetone is rather ionic as in PAH.

Recently the molecular structure of acetylacetone was determined by gas electron diffraction.¹⁵⁾ It is of interest to note that the structure of the enol form, as shown in Table 5, is considerably different from the structure of acetylacetone in both PAH and the heavy metal chelates, where a heavy metal atom replaces the hydrogen atom. The greater C=O distance and the smaller CC_CC angle in the enolic acetylacetone can be

attributed to strong interaction between the oxygen and the hydrogen atoms by the intramolecular hydrogen bond and thus to π -electron delocalization through the six-membered ring.

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