

code: (i) $-x+1, -y+1, -z$]. These structural parameters imply a perfect square-planar geometry around the palladium centre. The Pd-Cl and Pd-C lengths are 2.3052(9) Å and 2.035(2) Å, respectively. These bond lengths are comparable to those observed in literature [3]. In addition, the Pd-Cl bond in the complex is somewhat shorter than the average of 2.33(4) Å calculated for 2151 Pd-Cl lengths in 1306 complexes reported to the Cambridge Structural Database [4,5]. The Pd-Cl lengths in these 1252 complexes span the range 2.222-2.516 Å; therefore, the Pd-Cl separation in the investigated complex is within the expected range. The equivalent Pd-C lengths are consistent with Pd-C single bonds [3].

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Structural studies on Ag(I) N-heterocyclic carbene complexes: From monomers to polymers

Pilar Gomez-Sal, Juan Carlos Flores, Ernesto de Jesus, Alba Ortiz, Alberto Sanchez-Mendez

Universidad De Alcalá, Química Inorgánica, Campus Universitario. Edificio de Farmacia, Alcalá de Henares, Madrid, 28871, Spain, E-mail : pilar.gomez@uah.es

N heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs) have shown to equal, if not exceed, phosphines in their ability to bind to many transition metal complexes. Due to this bonding strength, the synthesis of NHC complexes for catalytic applications has received a great deal of interest. Ag(I) carbene complexes are good carbene transfer agents for the synthesis of Ni, Pd, Pt, Cu, Au, Rh, Ir and Ru carbene complexes. A revision of the literature shows that N heterocyclic carbene complexes of silver are able to generate very complex bonding motifs in the solid state, especially with halide anions.[1] In the course of our current studies on group 10 NHC catalysts, we have prepared a series of Ag(I) N-heterocyclic carbenes (NHCs) by reaction of the corresponding N,N disubstituted imidazolium salts with silver oxide in dichloromethane. These carbenes, of general formula (NHC)AgBr, differ in the substituents at the nitrogen atoms. In this report, we will compare three different molecular structures, determined by X ray diffraction methods, of (NHC)AgBr complexes bearing, at the nitrogen atoms, two benzyl groups (1), a benzyl and a mesityl group (2), or two first generation poly(benzyl ether) dendrons (3). Complex 1 is monomeric with an NHC-Ag-Br angle close to the linearity and a Ag-Br distance of 2.51 Å. Complex 2 consists of a dimeric structure, with an asymmetrical bridge and a NHC-Ag-Br angle of 135 deg and Ag-Br distances of 2.61 to 2.77 Å. Complex 3 has an unprecedented polymeric structure constituted by a zigzag chain of alternating silver and bromo atoms (Ag-Br distance = 2.66 Å) with pending carbene ligands coordinated to the Ag centers (NHC-Ag-Br angle of 129.1 deg).

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Structural analysis of the rare earth metal hydride complexes

Nobuhiro Mizuno¹, Shima Takanori², Tanaka Hiroshi³, Hou Zhaomin², Takata Masaki¹

¹RIKEN Harima Institute, 1-1-1 Kouto, Sayo-cho, Sayo-gun, Hyogo, 679-5148, Japan, ²RIKEN Advanced Science Institute, 2-1, Hirosawa, Wako, Saitama 351-0198, Japan, ³Department of Materials Science, Shimane University, 1060 Nishikawatsu-cho, Matsue-shi, Shimane 690-8504, Japan, E-mail: nmizuno@spring8.or.jp

Rare earth metal hydride complexes are fundamental components in a wide range of stoichiometric and catalytic reactions. Heterometallic Mo-Y₄ hydride complex can be proceeded hydrogen addition reaction without degradation of a single crystal form. Moreover, it is thought to exist lattice H₂ in the Mo-Y₄ crystal lattice. In order to clarify the mechanism of the hydrogen addition reaction the determination of the position of lattice H₂ in the crystal lattice is studied by the precise charge density study of Mo-Y₄ complex in SPring-8. The crystals had to be encapsulated in the glass capillary due to the volatile solvent, toluene, being unstable in air, and being exposed in hydrogen gas. Single crystal X-ray diffraction measurements in as high counting statistics as possible were carried out by imaging plate detector to ensure data accuracy in the maximum-entropy method (MEM) analysis. The determined lattice structures are monoclinic $P2_1/n$, $a = 13.25 \text{ \AA}^3$, $b = 30.41 \text{ \AA}^3$, $c = 18.11 \text{ \AA}^3$, $\beta = 91.9^\circ$ (without hydrogen gas) and $a = 13.27 \text{ \AA}^3$, $b = 30.79 \text{ \AA}^3$, $c = 17.84 \text{ \AA}^3$, $\beta = 92.3^\circ$ (under hydrogen gas exposure). The reliability factors of structure refinement by SHELXL were $R = 4.80 \%$ ($R_{\text{free}} = 4.82 \%$) and $R = 6.59 \%$ ($R_{\text{free}} = 7.22 \%$), respectively. By the MEM charge density, the hydride ligands are clearly identified and the mechanism of the hydrogen addition reaction will be described with a help of the further advanced technique, that is, the MEM electrostatic potential imaging

Keywords: crystallographic analysis, maximum entropy method, metal-hydrogen interactions

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Structural challenges of giant bismuth oxo-diketonate clusters

Evgeny V. Dikarev, Haitao Zhang, Bo Li

University at Albany, SUNY, Chemistry, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, NY, 12222, USA, E-mail: dikarev@albany.edu

New method for the preparation of polymetallic oxo-diketonates has been developed. Fluorinated bis(gem-diol), 1,1,1,5,5,5-hexafluoropentane-2,2,4,4-tetraol, can be obtained by hydration of hexafluoroacetylacetone (Hhfac). We have shown that in the presence of proton acceptor the tetraol is capable to act as a controlled source of both diketonate and oxo-groups by undergoing a facile cleavage of the two C-O bonds. The first bismuth oxo-diketonate, Bi₉O₇(hfac)₁₃, has been obtained in quantitative yield using triphenylbismuth as a starting material in reaction with tetraol. The structure of the bismuth oxo-diketonate features metal atoms in two distinctly different chemical and coordination environments: the [Bi₆O₇] central oxo-core and three Bi(hfac)_x arms attached to its periphery. In coordinating solvents, this molecule irreversibly dissociates to give Bi(hfac)₃ and high-nuclearity bismuth oxo-diketonates. A giant oxo-cluster [Bi₃₈O₄₅(hfac)₂₄] has been isolated and fully characterized. Its [Bi₃₈O₄₅]²⁴⁺ core capped by 24 diketonate ligands, has a size larger than 2 nm and may serve as a model for