

$V=1437.7(3)\text{\AA}^3$ ;  $Z=2$  for (2). The copper(II) ions present a square base pyramidal geometry in these reported complexes with a Cu-Cu distance of 5.013 and 5.017 Å for (1) and (2) respectively. Both compounds present antiferromagnetic behaviour with  $T_m$  of 15.5 and 32 K for (1) and (2). The magnetic behaviour will be compared with other reported Cu-VPO systems.<sup>1</sup>

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[1] Moreno Y., Vega A., Ushak S., Baggio R., Peña O., Le Fur E., Pivan J.Y., Spodine E., *J. Mater. Chem.*, 2003, **13**, 2381.

**Keywords:** magnetic materials, copper, VPO system

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#### Partial Phase Diagram of Pd-Mn System Studied by Electron Diffraction and Microscopy

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Among ordered phases reported in the present alloy system, four of Pd<sub>3</sub>Mn (or Pd<sub>3</sub>Mn II), Pd<sub>2</sub>Mn, Pd<sub>5</sub>Mn<sub>3</sub> and PdMn were confirmed to be stable, but no indications of Pd<sub>3</sub>Mn I and Pd<sub>21</sub>Mn<sub>11</sub> were obtained.

In the solid solution range from 25 to 50at%Mn, the crystal structure continuously transforms from D0<sub>23</sub> type to L1<sub>0</sub> type with increasing Mn content. The magnitude of  $c_0/a_0$  of the basal lattice is 1.0 for 25.0-26.5at%Mn, and then decreases down to 0.91 at 36.1at%Mn. The Pd<sub>3</sub>Mn phase is defined in the range from 25.0 to 26.5at%Mn, because  $c_0/a_0=1.0$  in this range is the characteristic of D0<sub>23</sub> type structure. The electron micrograph shows the arrangement of minority atoms (Mn) in D0<sub>23</sub> type. For Mn content more than 37at%, the PdMn phase with L1<sub>0</sub> type is stable above 600°C. In the compositions between Pd<sub>3</sub>Mn and PdMn phases, the occupation probability of Mn at each atom-site was expressed in terms of alloy composition.

The Pd<sub>2</sub>Mn phase is stable below 700°C. The electron micrograph shows the arrangement of Mn atoms, which supports the structural model reported already [1]. The Pd<sub>5</sub>Mn<sub>3</sub> phase was confirmed by electron diffraction patterns with different incidences. This phase is ranked as the second ordered structure of the PdMn phase. On the basis of ordered structures confirmed there, a partial phase diagram was proposed for Pd-rich Pd-Mn alloys.

[1] Kádár G., Krén E., Márton M., *J. Phys. Chem. Solids*, 1972, **33**, 212.

**Keywords:** electron diffraction, ordered structures, phase diagrams

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#### Crystal Structure of $\beta$ -KU<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> – a Member of the Group with NZP Structure Type

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The study of synthetic double Potassium-Uranium orthophosphate KU<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> is part of a program on the crystal chemistry of double orthophosphates with general formula (M1)<sub>0→1</sub>(M2)<sub>0→3</sub>{[L<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]<sup>P-</sup>}<sub>3z</sub>, where (M1)<sub>0→1</sub> and (M2)<sub>0→3</sub> are types of extraframework cation positions in holes with the indications of position numbers and L is the framework position, that includes determination of phases obtained by sol-gel technique. The NaZr<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> (NZP) structural type [1] is widely distributed among them. The distinguishing characteristic feature of the NZP structure is that the same crystallographic positions in this structure can accommodate elements, both small and large, in oxidation states from +1 to +5 with retention of the principal framework. In this work the compound  $\beta$ -KU<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub> was recently studied by x-ray powder diffraction and Rietved method in space group R-3c. The synthesis of new framework phosphates belonging to

the NZP structural type, as well as detailed analysis of the geometric and topological features of the structures of new and known NZP-type phosphates aimed at revealing correlations between the crystal structures of these compounds and the practically valuable physicochemical properties, have attracted considerable attention in recent years [2].

[1] Hong H.Y.-P., *Mat. Res. Bull.*, 1976, **11**(2), 173-182. [2] Alamo J., *Solid State Ionics.*, 1993, **63-65**, 547.

**Keywords:** phosphates, X-ray diffraction, Rietveld method

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#### Transition Metal Hydroxy-Terephthalates: Structure-Magnetism Relationship

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The title compounds belong to the family of hybrid lamellar materials where transition metal ions form layers spaced by organic anions. Metal hydroxy-terephthalates M<sub>x</sub>(OH)<sub>2x-2</sub>(tp) (tp =C<sub>8</sub>H<sub>4</sub>O<sub>4</sub>, M = Zn, Mn, Fe, Co, Ni, Cu) have been synthesized by hydrothermal route and their crystallographic structures were determined. Zn<sub>3</sub>(OH)<sub>4</sub>(tp) has been characterized from X-ray single crystal diffraction data: C2/c,  $a=28.100\text{\AA}$ ,  $b=6.310\text{\AA}$ ,  $c=14.836\text{\AA}$ ,  $\beta=121.56^\circ$ . The zinc atoms exhibit tetrahedral, octahedral and bi pyramidal coordinations, forming step-like layers bridged by terephthalate moieties. As for the paramagnetic ions, the layered structures of the model compounds Co<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>(tp) (C2/m,  $a=19.943\text{\AA}$ ,  $b=3.289\text{\AA}$ ,  $c=6.289\text{\AA}$ ,  $\beta=95.75^\circ$ ) [1] and Cu<sub>2</sub>(OH)<sub>2</sub>(tp) (P-1,  $a=10.143\text{\AA}$ ,  $b=6.339\text{\AA}$ ,  $c=3.484\text{\AA}$ ,  $\alpha=99.17^\circ$ ,  $\beta=95.75^\circ$ ,  $\gamma=98.76^\circ$ )[2] were determined *ab-initio* from XRPD data. The metallic cations lie in oxygen octahedra. Despite similar structures, different magnetic behaviors are observed depending on the metal ion and on symmetry differences. Low-temperature ferromagnetic-like ordering will be discussed on the basis of the structural features.

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**Keywords:** lamellar hybrid compound, transition metal, structure-properties relationship

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#### Structures of New Molecular Conductors Based on Functionalized Organic Donors

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Functionalized organic donors are remarkable for the ability to form hydrogen bonds of cation...cation and cation...anion types, which can effectively control the crystal architecture of molecular conductors [1]. Hydrogen bond network is well developed in the crystals of four new radical cation salts based on amide functionalized EDT-TTF donors EDT-TTF-CONH<sub>2</sub> (D1) and EDT-TTF-(CONH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (D2) [2].

Semiconducting  $\alpha'$ -(D1)<sub>4</sub>[FeNO(CN)<sub>5</sub>] (1),  $\alpha'$ -(D1)<sub>4</sub>[Co(CN)<sub>6</sub>] (2),  $\beta$ -(D1)<sub>6</sub>[Fe(CN)<sub>6</sub>] (3) and (D2)<sub>4</sub>[FeNO(CN)<sub>5</sub>]NB (4) salts have been prepared and characterized by X-ray single crystal diffraction experiments and band structure calculations. (D1)<sub>2</sub>-dimers or (D2)<sub>n</sub>-extended zigzag chains of donors connected through functional groups are found to be stable structural motifs in 1-4. The 1 and 2 salts are isostructural but contain anions of different charge, -2 and -3, respectively. The degree of charge transfer affects on electronic structures of the crystals that results in changing their transport properties:  $\sigma_{RT}(2)/\sigma_{RT}(1)=50$ . In the crystals 4 a superstructure with