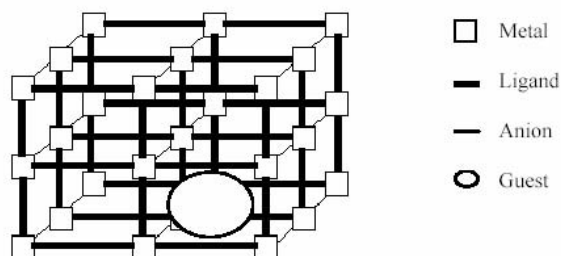


by rational self-assembly using the principles of crystal engineering. Metal ions are usually coordinated to two or more bridging ligands giving a final semi-rigid structure suitable for adsorption, catalysis, etc. Nano-porous materials based on new linear ligands coordinated to metallic centers are presented and have been characterized by physical and chemical methods. These compounds have the general formula $[M(L)A]_n$ where $M = Cu^{2+}, Co^{2+}, Ni^{2+}$, $L = 4,4'$ -bipyridyl, $4,4'$ -bipyridyl N,N' -dioxide and $A = S_2O_6^{2-}, SO_4^{2-}$ [1].



[1] Neels A., Montse A., González Mantero D., Stoeckli-Evans H., *Chimia*, 2003, 619-622.

Keywords: crystal engineering, nanoporous materials, physical adsorption

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The Interplay between N-H...O Hydrogen Bonding and Cl...Cl Interactions in Arylformamides

Demi C. Levendis, M.A. Fernandes, M.S. Layh, T.S. Mkwizu, B. Omondi, *Molecular Sciences Institute, School of Chemistry, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, Private Bag 3, PO Wits 2050, South Africa*. E-mail: demi@hobbes.gh.wits.ac.za

N-H...O hydrogen bonding occurs in both dichlorophenyl- and dimethylphenyl-formamides, regardless of the substitution pattern around the phenyl group (Fig. 1), forming infinite chains of molecules. We have found that while there are significant differences in the crystal structures of 2,6-dichlorophenyl- (1) and 2,6-dimethylphenylformamide (2) (Fig. 1), 1 undergoes a phase transformation to a phase isomorphous with that of 2,6-dimethylphenyl-formamide. The differences in these structures are rationalized in terms of the presence (2,6-dichloro) or absence (2,6-dimethyl) of Cl...Cl interactions. In addition the presence of a Me or Cl group in both phenyl ortho positions affects the conformation of the formamide group.

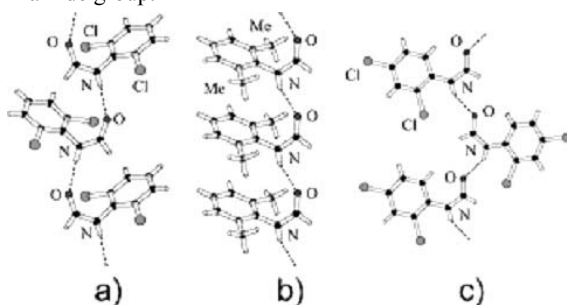


Figure 1. N-H...O hydrogen bonding patterns in (a) 1 (b) 2 (c) 2,6-dichlorophenylformamide.

Keywords: polymorph, phase transition, hydrogen bonding

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New Helical Host System Showing True Self-Inclusion

Gareth O. Lloyd^a, Leonard J. Barbour^a, J. Alen, ^aDepartment of Chemistry, University of Stellenbosch, South Africa. ^bK.U. Leuven, Departement Chemie, Afdeling Organische Synthese, Celestijnenlaan 200F, B-3001 Leuven, Belgium. E-mail: gol@sun.ac.za

Crystal engineering of host/guest systems has been a major field of study for the last couple of decades. Even though recent studies appear to be focusing on coordination polymers, the organic host systems, such as the crown ethers, cavitands, cryptands and

calixarenes, have proven to be highly successful. Due to their biological relevance, helical host systems have also been developed. The urea family and the alicyclic diol family are the most well known. The compound 2,7-dimethyl-3,5-octadiyne-2,7-diol [1] was crystallized from several solvents and single crystal X-ray diffraction analysis performed to determine whether encapsulation had occurred. The host system comprises of triple helical tubes formed via hydrogen bonding. The guest is enclathrated inside these tubes. The host shows good selectivity, as it does not encapsulate most solvents. To investigate whether the host system could be porous, crystals were grown by sublimation. The sublimed material was found to have the same host helical structure but with the host compound also inside the channels. The same self-included structure was also found when no encapsulation occurred. To our knowledge this is the first example of a host system having the same basic structure when it includes itself.

[1] Leigh D.A., Moody A.E., Pritchard R.G., *Acta Cryst. C*, 1994, C50, 129.

Keywords: materials, supramolecular, self inclusion

P.09.06.2

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Comparative Study of Framework Borates Optical Non-linearities

Pavel A. Plachinda¹, V. A. Dolgikh², S. Yu. Stefanovich², ¹Department of Material Sciences. ² Department of Chemistry, MSU, Moscow. E-mail: plachinda@inorg.chem.msu.ru

One of the pressing problems of modern crystallography and crystal chemistry is construction of noncentrosymmetric crystal structures with high with second-order optical susceptibilities. Good solution to the problem may be using of the boron oxide framework matrix as a host for the high-polarizable metal cations. The recently discovered members of the known family of non-centrosymmetric halogen-pentaborates ($M_2B_5O_9Hal$, $M = Ca, Sr, Ba, Pb, Eu$, $Hal = Cl, Br$) with hilgardite-type structure are attractive due to their second harmonic generation (SHG) activity. In particular, lead derivative phases demonstrate SHG comparable with well-known BIBO (BiB_3O_6) crystal. The compounds of this family possess zeolite-like framework structures. As it was shown only metals mentioned above stabilize the structural type of hilgardite. Our attempts to obtain other representatives of this family with the same stoichiometry lead to producing another structure type of framework halogen borates – boracites stoichiometry $M_3B_7O_{13}Hal$. They are characterized by a zeolite-like 3D non-centro-symmetric structure. We report comparison of our experimental and theoretical results on SHG efficiency for hilgardite and boracite families' members. The experiments show an order less SHG efficiency for boracites relative to hilgardites. Computational methods developed by Phillips and Van Vechten and approached by Zhang to complex crystals were performed to explain corresponding difference in optical second-order nonlinearities of the crystals. Sequence of compounds in both families according to their SHG efficiencies conforms to the theoretically predicted values.

Keywords: noncentrosymmetric oxides, boron compounds, NLO

P.09.06.3

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Optical and Pyroelectric Properties and Structure of $2[K^+H(C_4H_5O_5)] \cdot C_4H_6O_5$

Maria Margarida R. Costa^a, Vitor Hugo Rodrigues^a, Etelvina de Matos Gomes^b, Michael S. Belsley^b, Arunhozi Gnanasundaram^b, Alberto Criado^c, ^aCEMDRX, Departamento de Física, Faculdade de Ciências e Tecnologia, Universidade de Coimbra, 3004-516 Coimbra, Portugal. ^bDepartamento de Física, Universidade do Minho, Campus de Gualtar 4710-057, Braga, Portugal. ^cDepartamento de Física de la Matéria Condensada, Universidad de Sevilla, Apartado 423566 Sevilla, Spain. E-mail: guida@pollux.fis.uc.pt

The semi-organic crystal Bis (Potassium Hydrogen L-Malate) L-Malic Acid, $2[K^+H(C_4H_5O_5)] \cdot C_4H_6O_5$, shows a large spontaneous polarization (in the range 30-40mC/cm²) in the vicinity of 365K, which is one order of magnitude higher than that of TGS. The title compound also shows a second harmonic generation that is about 70% that of KDP. The crystal structure has been re-determined by single