

The Crystal and Molecular Structures of Strontium Tartrate Trihydrate and Calcium Tartrate Tetrahydrate*

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(Received 15 May 1967 and in revised form 28 November 1967)

Strontium tartrate trihydrate belongs to the monoclinic system with space group $P2_1$. The structure of this compound was solved from a three-dimensional beta synthesis phased on the strontium atom and refined by the full-matrix least-squares method. Calcium tartrate tetrahydrate belongs to the orthorhombic system with the space group $P2_12_12_1$. The structure of this compound was solved by three-dimensional electron density maps and least-squares refinements. The final R indices (for observed structure factors) are 0.109 for strontium tartrate and 0.103 for calcium tartrate. The structures are stabilized by a three-dimensional network of hydrogen bonds. The tartrate ion behaves like a chelating agent towards strontium and calcium. An interesting feature in the structure of calcium tartrate is the large dihedral angle (22°) which the C-O(H) bond makes with the plane of the neighbouring carboxyl group. In both structures the cation exhibits an 8-fold coordination.

Introduction

The determination of the crystal structures of strontium and calcium tartrates forms part of an investigation on the conformation of the tartrate ion in the crystalline state. The first compound to be studied in this series was sodium tartrate dihydrate (Ambady & Kartha, 1968).

Experimental

Strontium tartrate trihydrate

Transparent plate-like crystals of $\text{SrC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were obtained from an aqueous solution of the salt at room temperature. One crystal was chosen and ground into a needle shape with nearly uniform cross section. The crystal data are given below.

$\text{SrC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$; $M = 289.6$

$a = 7.55 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$ $b = 10.06 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$

$c = 6.47 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$ $\beta = 102^\circ 0' \pm 10'$

$Z = 2$ $D_x = 2.003 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$

D_m (by flotation) 2.028 g.cm^{-3}

$\mu(\text{Cu } K\alpha) = 82 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Space group $P2_1$ (from systematic absences).

Calcium tartrate tetrahydrate

When equal volumes of 0.2*N* solutions of calcium chloride and Rochelle salt were mixed and kept at room temperature, needle shaped crystals of the tetrahydrate made their appearance (Chattaway, 1916).† The presence of calcium in the crystals was confirmed by flame photometer analysis. The crystal data obtained by the author together with the values reported

in a previous determination (Evans, 1936) are given below.

$\text{CaC}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$; $M = 260.1$

Present author	Evans
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$a = 9.24 \pm 0.02 \text{ \AA}$	9.20 \AA
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$b = 10.63 \pm 0.02$	10.54
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$c = 9.66 \pm 0.02$	9.62
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$Z = 4$	4
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$D_x = 1.821 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$

$D_m = 1.818 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ 1.848 g.cm^{-3}

$\mu(\text{Cu } K\alpha) = 67 \text{ cm}^{-1}$

Space group $P2_12_12_1$ (from systematic absences).

The cell dimensions of both compounds were determined from precession photographs.

Collection of intensity data

Three-dimensional intensity data were collected by the multiple film equi-inclination Weissenberg technique using nickel-filtered copper radiation. Total numbers of reflexions recorded were 887 for strontium tartrate and 903 for calcium tartrate. The intensities were estimated visually, corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors and placed on an absolute scale by Wilson's method. The strontium tartrate data were corrected for absorption assuming the crystal to be a cylinder. Absorption correction was not applied to the calcium tartrate data as μr in this case was less than unity. Initial inter-layer scaling was achieved with the help of the respective cross layer data.

Determination of the structures

Strontium tartrate trihydrate

The x and z coordinates of the strontium atom were readily obtained from the L_p inverse sharpened Patterson function computed with the $h0l$ intensity data.

* Contribution No. 241 from the Centre of Advanced Study in Physics, University of Madras, Madras-25.

† The author is grateful to Dr J. P. John of the Department of Organic Chemistry, University of Madras for preparing the crystals.

The y coordinate was assumed to be 0.25. The next step was to compute the $h0l$ and $hk0$ beta synthesis (Ramachandran & Raman, 1959). However, both syntheses proved difficult to interpret because of the serious overlap in the $h0l$ map and doubling of peaks due to a spurious mirror in the $hk0$ map. The structure was ultimately solved from a three-dimensional beta synthesis. This type of electron density Fourier synthesis has been successfully applied in the solution of a more complicated structure in this laboratory, namely, that of L-arginine hydrobromide, monohydrate (Mazumdar & Srinivasan, 1966). The beta synthesis uses coefficients of the type

$$(|F_o|^2/|F_{Sr}|) \exp i\alpha_{Sr}$$

where $|F_{Sr}|$ and α_{Sr} are the amplitude and the phase of the structure factor contribution from the heavy atom. Actually the synthesis in its weighted form was computed (Ramachandran & Ramachandra Ayyar, 1963). The weighted coefficients may be expressed as

$$W^2(|F_o|^2/|F_{Sr}|) \exp i\alpha_{Sr}$$

where

$$W = \tanh X \text{ (Woolfson, 1956)}$$

and

$$X = |F_o| \cdot |F_{Sr}| / \sum_{j=1}^p f_j^2.$$

The denominator represents the sum of the scattering factors of all the light atoms. Since there was only one heavy atom in the asymmetric unit, a spurious centre of inversion occurred in the map, resulting in the duplication of peaks. There were also a few strong spurious peaks but practically all of them were located close to the strontium peak. It was possible, however, to locate all but one atom from this map, the average peak heights of oxygen and carbon atoms being $7 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ and $6 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ respectively. The remaining atom [in the water molecule O(8)] was located in the second electron density Fourier synthesis computed with phases calculated from twelve out of the thirteen atoms of the asymmetric unit.

In the structure obtained from the beta synthesis, it was observed that the tartrate ion was in the L-configuration. For the sake of uniformity the configuration was changed to the D-form. A solution of the crystals used in this study in dilute hydrochloric acid was found to be dextrorotatory, thereby showing that the compound is the D-tartrate. Examination of the $hk0$ intensity data recorded in a Nonius integrating goniometer revealed a few Bijvoet pairs with measurable intensity differences. In all such cases the observed and calculated values of the ratio $I_H/I_{\bar{H}}$ were nearly the same, thus agreeing with the classical determination of the absolute configuration of tartaric acid by Bijvoet, Peerdeman & van Bommel (1951).

Calcium tartrate tetrahydrate

The coordinates of the calcium atom were initially obtained from the $h0l$ and $0kl$ Lp inverse sharpened

Patterson projections, and later more accurately from a 3-D Patterson synthesis. The new values were

$$x = y = z = 0.433.$$

Minimum functions plotted on $0kl$ and $h0l$ projections did not yield any new information and consequently attempts to solve the structure from projections were abandoned. A 3-D electron density Fourier synthesis ρ_1 phased on the calcium atom was computed but it was not possible to identify the tartrate ion, as the map contained a large number of peaks of height above $2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$. The strategy finally adopted was to sandwich least-squares refinements between successive electron density Fourier syntheses. The thermal parameter of an incorrectly placed atom invariably increased with successive least-squares cycles (Rossmann, Jacobson, Hirshfeld & Lipscomb, 1959). Such atoms are thereafter omitted from succeeding electron density Fourier syntheses. In the present analysis seven of the strongest peaks appearing in ρ_1 were selected as possible atomic sites and their coordinates were refined through three cycles of least squares. At the end of the third cycle the thermal parameters of two of the atoms had shot up to 6.2 \AA^2 and 5.4 \AA^2 from the initial value of 2.3 \AA^2 , while in the case of the rest of the atoms, the thermal parameters were below 3.5 \AA^2 . These two atoms were removed and a second electron density Fourier synthesis ρ_2 was computed with the phases from calcium and the remaining five light atoms, the latter being treated as nitrogen atoms. The synthesis revealed the positions of all but two atoms (water molecules) of the asymmetric unit. An electron density difference Fourier synthesis revealed the positions of these two water oxygens also.

Refinement of the structures

The two structures were refined by the full-matrix least-squares method using the *ORFLS* program of Busing, Martin & Levy (1962), the atoms being ascribed individual isotropic thermal parameters. A unit weighting scheme was employed, the unobserved F_o 's being given zero weight. Further, a dozen reflexions which showed large discrepancies (due to extinction, mis-indexing *etc.*) were omitted from the final cycles of refinement. The shifts of the parameters of calcium tartrate were about a tenth of the estimated standard deviations. But in the case of strontium tartrate refinement was stopped when the shifts of the parameters were about half the estimated standard deviations. It was also observed that the thermal parameters of some of the atoms in the structure of strontium tartrate assumed rather low values. This effect could be due to under-correction of the data for absorption (Werner, 1965). Correction based on cylindrical approximation was not satisfactory because of the irregular cross section of the crystal. However, it was better than no correction. Although it is well known that the unit weight-

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors for calcium tartrate tetrahydrate

The columns give $l, 10|F_o|, 10|F_c|$ in that order.

The scale factors for the layers k running from zero to eight are 0.95, 0.84, 1.21, 0.92, 0.90, 0.91, 0.93, 0.88 and 0.96.

Table with 17 columns and 100+ rows of numerical data representing observed and calculated structure factors for calcium tartrate tetrahydrate. The columns are organized into groups corresponding to different layers (k=0 to 8).

Table 3. Final coordinates (fractional) of atoms in strontium tartrate trihydrate, with mean standard deviations

	x	y	z	B
Sr	0.2724	0.7500	0.1566	0.91 Å ²
O(1)	0.4813	0.5495	1.0823	3.09
O(2)	0.7381	0.4849	0.9896	1.67
O(3)	0.4928	0.7922	0.9084	2.28
O(4)	0.4220	0.5340	0.5414	2.08
O(5)	0.5358	0.8613	0.4075	2.59
O(6)	0.8199	0.8236	0.5681	1.93
O(7)W	0.1073	0.6747	0.7869	3.45
O(8)W	1.0017	0.6146	0.2384	6.10
O(9)W	0.0620	0.9277	0.2499	5.60
C(1)	0.6131	0.5687	0.9913	0.84
C(2)	0.6257	0.7013	0.8696	1.03
C(3)	0.6075	0.6787	0.6344	1.31
C(4)	0.6544	0.7951	0.5220	0.96

Average e.s.d. for strontium, 0.001 Å; for oxygen and carbon, 0.02 Å; for the water oxygen atoms O(8) and O(9), 0.03 Å.

Table 4. Final coordinates (fractional) of atoms in calcium tartrate tetrahydrate, with mean standard deviations

	x	y	z	B
Ca	0.4363	0.4275	0.4328	0.95 Å ²
O(1)	0.2661	0.2588	0.4805	1.94
O(2)	0.2023	0.0593	0.5139	2.15
O(3)	0.5251	0.2051	0.3904	1.65
O(4)	0.4112	-0.0346	0.2778	1.41
O(5)	0.7131	-0.0332	0.5079	1.67
O(6)	0.6939	-0.0780	0.2810	2.00
O(7)W	0.1784	0.1762	0.1659	3.30
O(8)W	0.9524	0.0805	0.3126	3.74
O(9)W	0.8168	0.3099	0.1749	4.37
O(10)W	0.5242	0.1576	0.0856	2.05
C(1)	0.2962	0.1422	0.4879	1.38
C(2)	0.4528	0.1094	0.4705	1.08
C(3)	0.4804	-0.0201	0.4091	2.05
C(4)	0.6401	-0.0449	0.4011	1.56

$\sigma(x) = \sigma(y) = \sigma(z)$ for Ca, 0.002 Å; for other atoms, 0.01 Å.

Table 5. Intramolecular bond distances in strontium and calcium tartrates

	Sr tartrate	Ca tartrate
C(1)-O(1)	1.27 ± 0.03 Å	1.27 ± 0.014 Å
C(1)-O(2)	1.27	1.26
C(4)-O(5)	1.25	1.24
C(4)-O(6)	1.23	1.31
C(2)-O(3)	1.42	1.44
C(3)-O(4)	1.45	1.43
C(1)-C(2)	1.56	1.50
C(2)-C(3)	1.54	1.52
C(3)-C(4)	1.54	1.50

Distances between non-bonded atoms in the molecule		
	Sr tartrate	Ca tartrate
O(1)···O(3)	2.70 Å	2.61 Å
O(4)···O(6)	2.65	2.65
O(1)···O(2)	2.24	2.22
O(5)···O(6)	2.21	2.25

Discussion

The tartrate ion

The intramolecular features of the tartrate ion as found in the two structures are shown in Figs. 1 and 2.

Table 6. Intramolecular bond angles in strontium and calcium tartrates

	Sr tartrate	Ca tartrate
O(1)-C(1)-O(2)	124 ± 2°	123 ± 1°
O(1)-C(1)-C(2)	116	116
O(2)-C(1)-C(2)	120	122
C(1)-C(2)-O(3)	110	110
C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	108	115
O(3)-C(2)-C(3)	113	111
C(2)-C(3)-O(4)	110	112
C(2)-C(3)-C(4)	108	110
O(4)-C(3)-C(4)	108	112
C(3)-C(4)-O(5)	113	118
C(3)-C(4)-O(6)	121	118
O(5)-C(4)-O(6)	125	124

The conformation of the tartrate ion is similar to that found in other tartrates (Beevers & Hughes, 1941; Stern & Beevers, 1950; Sadanaga, 1950; Parry, 1951; Sprengels, 1956; van Bommel & Bijvoet, 1958; Ambady & Kartha, 1968). The two halves of the molecule, each consisting of a carboxyl group, a tetrahedral carbon and a hydroxyl oxygen, are individually planar. The two planes are so oriented that the four carbon atoms assume a zigzag planar configuration. One of the C-O distances in the carboxyl group is as great as 1.31 Å, suggesting that the carboxyl oxygen atom O(6) may be protonated. However, we suspect this distance to be an artifact arising from the inappropriate weighting scheme; for the same reason the standard deviations listed in Tables 4, 5 and 6 may not necessarily be the true values.

Both strontium and calcium are involved in the formation of planar bidentate chelate rings of the type MO(1)C(1)C(2)O(3) where M stands for the cation.

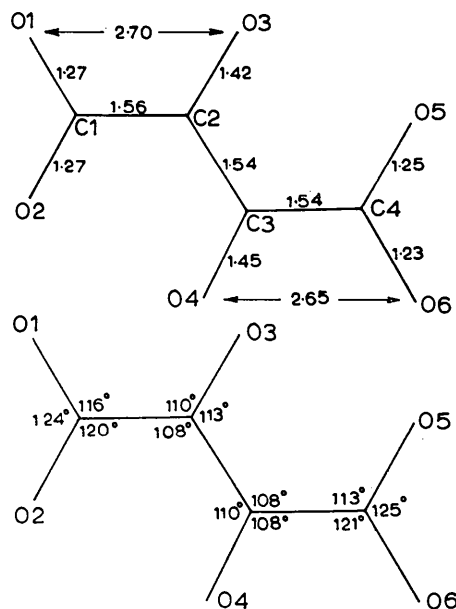


Fig. 1. Intramolecular features of the tartrate ion in strontium tartrate.

Details of the least-squares planes through different groups of atoms in the two structures and the deviations of the atoms from these planes are given in Table 7.

The carboxyl groups

In strontium tartrate neither carboxyl group is found to exhibit any large torsion angle about the C–C bond (Fig. 3). The carboxyl oxygen atoms O(1) and O(2) are involved in strong hydrogen bonds and further O(1) and O(3) take part in the formation of a planar five-membered chelate ring. The planarity of the group C(2)O(3)C(1)O(1)O(2) may be partly dictated by the chelate ring and also by the fact that the hydrogen bond O(9)–H···O(2) lies almost in the plane of C(1)C(2)O(3).

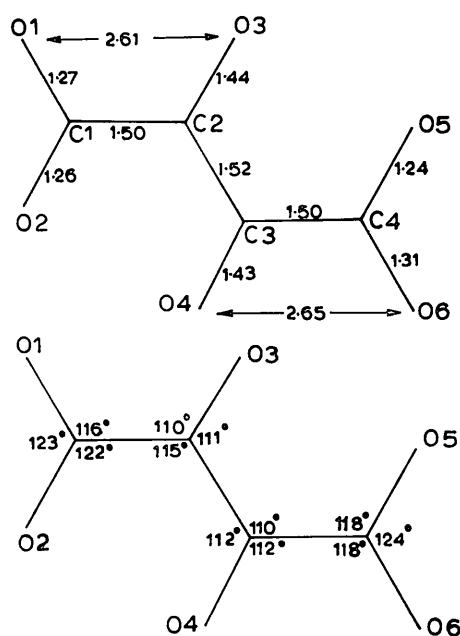


Fig. 2. Intramolecular features of the tartrate ion in calcium tartrate.

The other carboxyl oxygen atoms O(6) and O(5) are hydrogen bonded to O(4A) and O(7A) respectively, but these bonds are so directed that they do not exert any torque on the carboxyl group. Hence this group remains nearly co-planar with C(4)C(3)O(4).

In calcium tartrate all four carboxyl oxygen atoms lie in proximity to either water molecules or hydroxyl groups at distances which suggest hydrogen bond formation. The environments of the two carboxyl groups viewed down C(1)–C(2) and C(4)–C(3) are shown in Fig. 4. The angle between the planes defined by C(1)O(1)O(2) and C(1)C(2)O(3) is nearly 22°. As a result the angle between least-squares planes fitted on to the groups C(2)O(3)C(1)O(1)O(2) and C(3)O(4)C(4)–O(5)O(6) is nearly 90° instead of the usual value of about 60° found in tartrates. The large rotation of this carboxyl group about C(1)–C(2) appears to be due to the attractive influence of the cation on O(1) and also due to the hydroxyl group O(3B) of another molecule. Even though the distance between O(2) and O(4A) is 2.77 Å, it is unlikely that they are linked by a hydrogen bond since the angle C(3A)–O(4)–O(3) is nearly 167°. The forces acting on the other carboxyl group are relatively weak and moreover mutually opposing. One should therefore expect this group to be coplanar with C(4)C(3)O(4).

Molecular packing and hydrogen bonding: strontium tartrate trihydrate

The structure projected down the *b* axis is shown in Fig. 5. The backbone carbon atoms lie in sheets parallel to the *bc* plane. As in the structure of D-tartaric acid (Stern & Beevers, 1950) the carboxyl groups of the molecules related by symmetry are turned away from the screw axis.

There are two schemes of hydrogen bonding in the structure. A system of bonds running parallel to the *b* axis links the carboxyl oxygen atoms of one molecule with the hydroxyl groups of another molecule related by symmetry. The hydroxyl oxygen O(3A) is situated 2.77 and 2.59 Å away from O(1) and O(2) of the car-

Table 7. Deviations of atoms from least-squares plane* (Å)

	Plane 1		Plane 2		Plane 3		Plane 4	
	Sr tartrate	Ca tartrate	Sr tartrate	Ca tartrate	Sr tartrate	Ca tartrate	Sr tartrate	Ca tartrate
O(1)			–0.02	–0.14			–0.08	–0.05
O(2)			0.05	0.07				
O(3)			0.06	–0.17			0.05	–0.21
O(4)					0.05	–0.01		
O(5)					–0.09	0.004		
O(6)					0.09	–0.01		
C(1)	0.07	–0.01	–0.01	0.01			0.08	–0.05
C(2)	–0.06	–0.01	–0.07	0.21			0.01	0.22
C(3)	–0.07	0.01			–0.07	0.01		
C(4)	0.06	0.01			0.0	0.001		
Sr							0.05	
Ca								0.12

* Plane 1 C(1) C(2) C(3) C(4)
 Plane 2 O(1) O(2) O(3) C(1) C(2)
 Plane 3 O(4) O(5) O(6) C(3) C(4)
 Plane 4 O(1) O(3) C(1) C(2) Sr(Ca)

boxyl group of a different molecule. Of these, O(3A)–O(2) appears to be a non-bonded short contact in view of the large value (174°) assumed by the angle C(2A)–O(3A)–O(2).

A second network consists of hydrogen bonds formed through the water molecules. Two carboxyl oxygen atoms O(2A) and O(5A) belonging to the same molecule are linked by hydrogen bonds formed through the water molecules O(7A) and O(9), a pattern similar to that found in the crystal structure of Rochelle salt (Beevers & Hughes, 1941). The environments of the water molecules are shown in Fig. 6. The water molecule O(7A) has three neighbours O(9), O(5A) and Sr forming a distorted trigonal arrangement. O(9) is similarly surrounded by Sr, O(7A) and O(2A) at distances 2.54, 2.78 and 2.45 Å respectively. The third water molecule is somewhat isolated. It donates a proton to O(2B). Instances of water molecules involved in a single hydrogen bond are not rare in crystal structures (the crystal structure of calcium thymidilate (Trueblood, Horn & Luzzati, 1961) is one such example). The distances and angles involved in hydrogen bonding and the non-bonded intermolecular distances are listed in Tables 8(a) and 8(b) respectively.

Table 8(a). Distances and angles involved in hydrogen bonding in strontium tartrate, trihydrate

	Distance	Angle subtended at the water molecule
O(7A)···O(9)	2.78 Å	
O(7A)···O(5A)	2.77	98°
O(8)···O(2A)	2.63	
O(9)····O(2A)	2.45	
O(9)····O(7A)	2.78	94°
O(4)····O(6A)	2.77	
O(3A)···O(2)	2.78	
O(3A)···O(1)	2.60	
	Angle	
C(2A)–O(3A)···O(2)	174°	
C(2A)–O(3)···O(1)	126	
C(3A)–O(4A)···O(6)	96	

Table 8(b). Non-bonded intermolecular distances less than 3.5 Å in the structure of strontium tartrate

For A, B refer to Fig. 5

C(1A)···O(8)	3.07 Å
C(2A)···O(8)	3.42
C(1)····O(3A)	3.00
C(4)····O(4A)	3.47
O(9)····O(8)	3.18
O(8)····O(4)	3.37
O(1A)···O(4)	3.21
O(3)····O(6A)	3.25
O(6)····O(2A)	3.19
C(1)····O(6A)	3.33
C(3)····O(6A)	3.27
O(8)····O(5A)	3.35

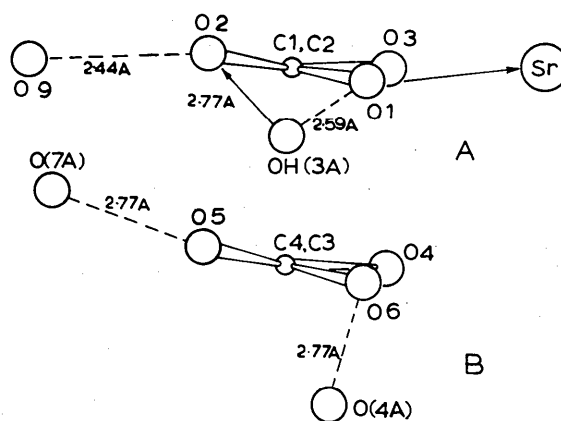


Fig. 3. The environments of the carboxyl groups of strontium tartrate viewed down C(1)–C(2) and C(4)–C(3).

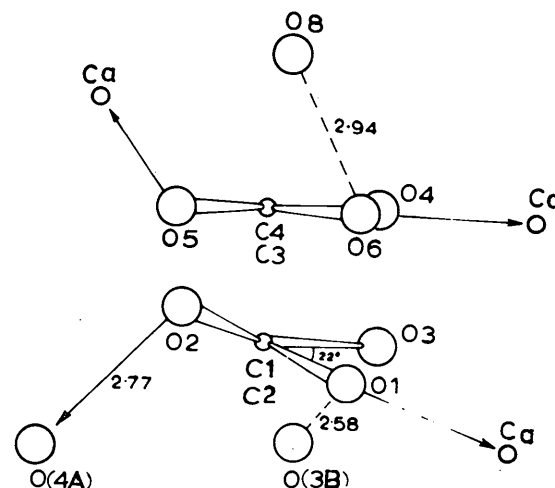


Fig. 4. The environments of the carboxyl groups of calcium tartrate viewed down C(1)–C(2) and C(4)–C(3).

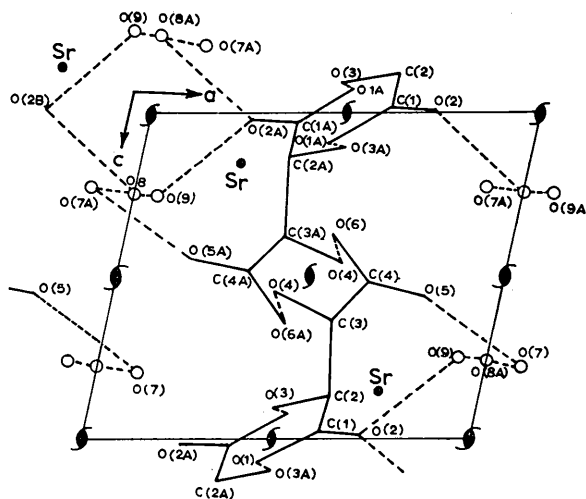


Fig. 5. The crystal structure of strontium tartrate trihydrate viewed down the *b* axis.

Molecular packing and hydrogen bonding: calcium tartrate tetrahydrate

The tartrate molecules lie in channels bonded by the cations, in a direction nearly parallel to the *a* axis, with the carbon atoms forming sheets parallel to the *ab* plane (Fig. 7). The structure is stabilized by a system

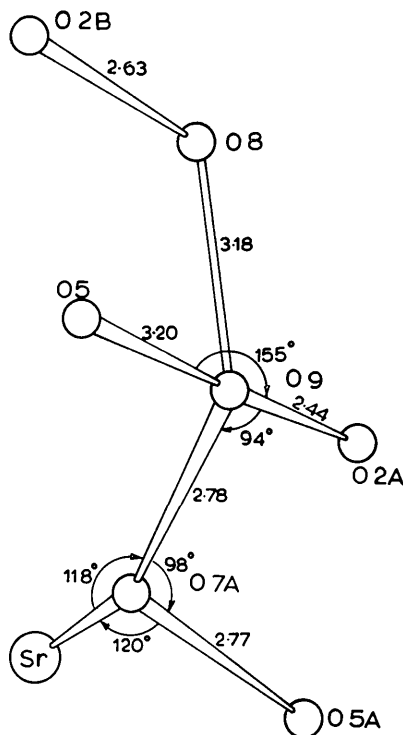


Fig. 6. The environments of the water molecules in the structure of strontium tartrate.

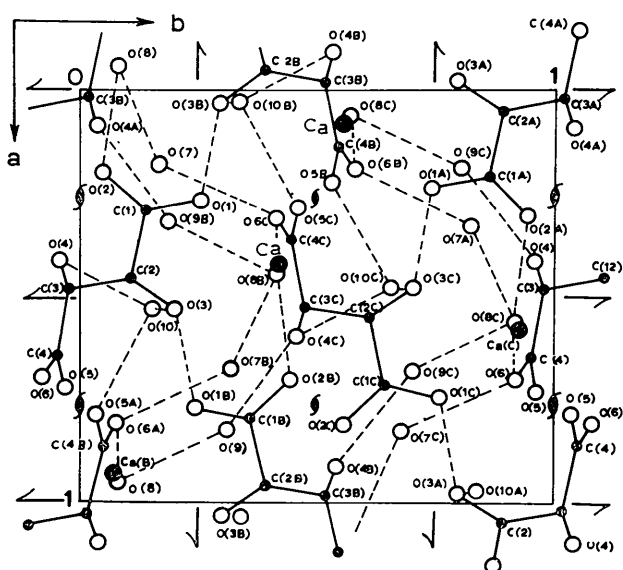


Fig. 7. The crystal structure of calcium tartrate tetrahydrate viewed down the *c* axis.

of hydrogen bonds linking the molecules directly and also through the water molecules. The environments of the water molecules are shown in Fig. 8. The water molecule O(10) has three neighbours O(4), O(3) and O(5A) situated at distances less than 3 Å. The angle O(4)–O(10)–O(3) is about 59° and it is likely that one of the protons of this water molecule is involved in the formation of a bifurcated hydrogen bond. The cation is situated close to the bisector of the lone pairs of orbitals of this water. A tentative scheme of proton assignment and also the bond distances and angles involved in hydrogen bonding are given in Table 9(a), and non-bonded intermolecular distances are listed in Table 9(b).

Table 9(a). Distances and angles involved in hydrogen bonding in calcium tartrate tetrahydrate

Donor (OD)	Acceptor (OA)	Distance (OD)···(OA)	Angle subtended at the water molecule
O(7)	O(8)	2.72 Å	123°
O(7)	O(6C)	2.91	
O(8)	O(6A)	2.94	130
O(8)	O(2)	3.03	
O(9)	O(8)	3.04	137
O(9)	O(4C)	2.72	
O(10)	O(3)	2.99	109
O(10)	O(5A)	2.87	
O(4)	O(10)	2.95	
O(3)	O(1B)	2.58	

Other angles involved in hydrogen bonding

C(3)–O(4)···O(9)	105°
C(2)–O(3)···O(1B)	104
C(6)–O(8)···O(7)	141
O(3)–O(10)···O(4)	60
O(4)–O(10)···O(5)	98

Table 9(b). Non-bonded intermolecular distances less than 3.5 Å in the structure of calcium tartrate

For A, B, C refer to Fig. 7.

O(7)···C(3A)	3.32 Å	O(3)···O(2B)	3.13 Å
O(7)···O(2A)	3.10	O(2B)···O(9)	3.48
O(10)···O(2A)	3.19	O(1B)···O(8)	3.14
O(6A)···O(5)	3.02	O(1B)···O(9)	3.44
O(8)···O(5A)	3.35	O(7B)···O(10)	3.32
O(9B)···O(5C)	3.36	O(9B)···O(10)	3.18
C(1B)···O(3)	3.21	O(9)···C(3C)	3.39
C(1B)···O(9)	3.30	O(10)···C(3C)	3.43
C(2B)···O(1)	3.25	O(7)···C(4C)	3.47
C(4)···O(1C)	3.45	O(9)···O(2C)	3.22
O(3C)···O(4)	3.26	O(5A)···O(1B)	3.08
O(3C)···O(6)	3.48		

Coordination of strontium and calcium

In both compounds the cations exhibit 8-fold coordination. The coordination polyhedra in both cases are distorted dodecahedra (Figs. 9 and 10). The cation–oxygen distances are given in Table 10. The average Sr–O distance is 2.65 Å which agrees with the sum of the ionic radii of Sr²⁺ and O²⁻ (2.53 Å). The average Ca²⁺–O distance observed in this crystal is 2.47 Å,

which agrees with the values reported in other examples of 8-coordinate calcium (2.49 Å in $\text{CaH}(\text{PO}_4)$, 2.52 Å in $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)\cdot\text{H}_2\text{O}$; MacLennan & Beever, 1955, 1956).

I wish to thank Professor G.N. Ramachandran for his constant encouragement and Dr K. Venkatesan for many valuable suggestions. Thanks are due to Dr S. T. Rao, and Dr M. A. Lonappan for help and to Dr E.

Table 10. Cation-oxygen distances in the structures of strontium and calcium tartrates

Sr-O(4)	2.55 Å
O(5A)	2.62
O(2A)	2.54
O(3A)	2.58
O(7A)	2.57
O(8A)	2.60
O(1A)	2.60
O(9)	2.54
Ca-O(1)	2.43 Å
O(3)	2.54
O(2B)	2.52
O(5B)	2.42
O(8B)	2.47
O(4C)	2.51
O(10C)	2.48
O(6C)	2.39

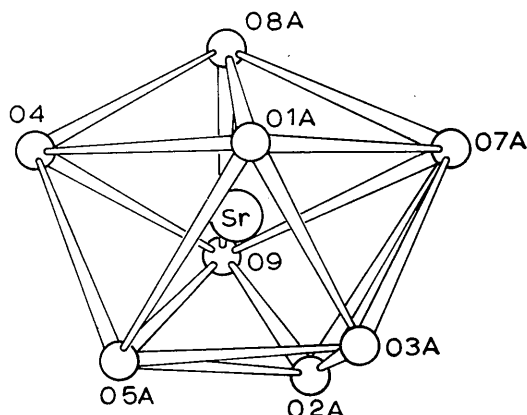


Fig. 9. The coordination polyhedron of strontium.

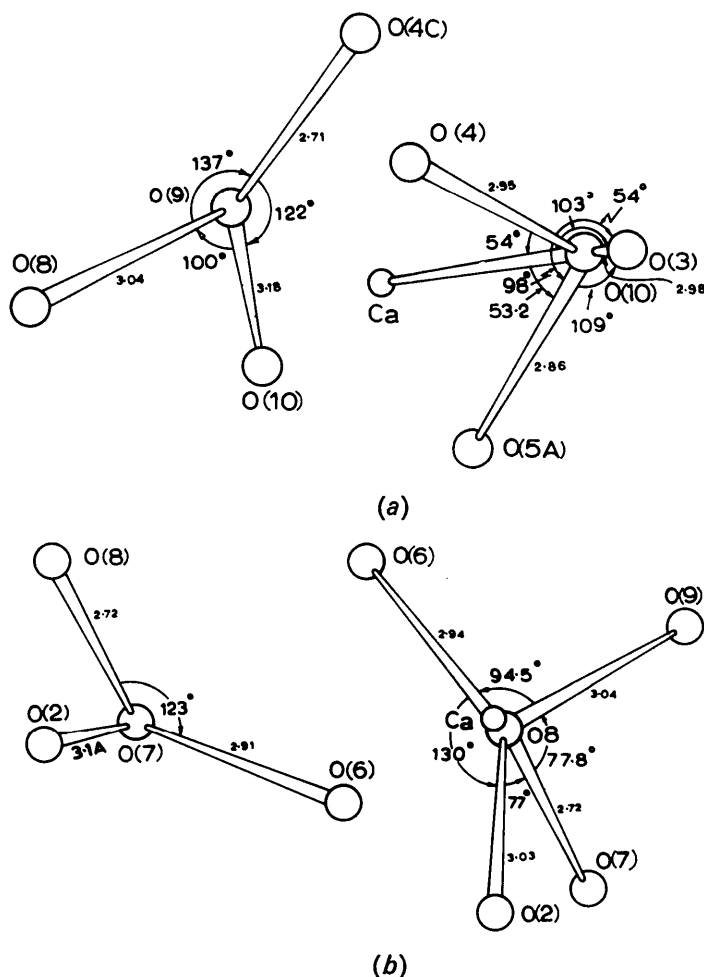


Fig. 8. The environments of the water molecules in the structure of calcium tartrate.

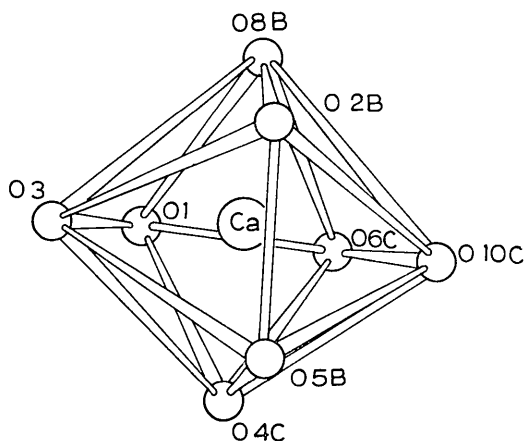


Fig. 10. The coordination polyhedron of calcium.

Subramanian for the Fourier programs. The cooperation extended by the authorities of CDC-3600 computer section of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay is gratefully acknowledged. This work was carried out during the tenure of a Research Fellowship awarded by the University Grants Commission, India.

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