

The Crystal Structure and Phase Transition of Ammonium Hydrogen Di-Chloroacetate.

I. The Crystal Structure of the Paraelectric Phase

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The crystal structure of ferroelectric ammonium hydrogen di-chloroacetate, $\text{NH}_4\text{H}(\text{ClCH}_2\text{COO})_2$, has been determined by three-dimensional X-ray analysis at room temperature (paraelectric phase). The crystals are monoclinic, with the space group $C2/c$, and cell dimensions $a=10.521$, $b=11.576$, $c=8.387$ Å, $\beta=119.48^\circ$; $Z=4$. The structure was solved by the heavy-atom method and refined by the block-diagonal least-squares method using data collected on both Weissenberg photographs and an automatic diffractometer. The final R is 0.068. Each ammonium ion lies on a twofold axis and makes a hydrogen bond with an oxygen atom from each of six different chloroacetate residues. The acidic hydrogen atom is involved in a very short hydrogen bond, $\text{O}\cdots\text{O}=2.432\pm 0.005$ Å, which connects two chloroacetate residues across a centre of symmetry. The significance of such a crystallographically symmetrical hydrogen bond is discussed.

Introduction

Ammonium hydrogen di-chloroacetate, $\text{NH}_4\text{H}(\text{ClCH}_2\text{COO})_2$, is ferroelectric below 128°K (Ichikawa & Mitsui, 1966). To elucidate the nature of mechanism of the ferroelectric phase transition, the ^{35}Cl nuclear quadrupole resonance (NQR) frequencies were measured in a polycrystalline sample (Yamamoto, Nakamura & Chihara, 1968, 1970). The present paper deals with a three-dimensional X-ray diffraction study, which has been carried out at room temperature (paraelectric phase) in order to clarify the structural change accompanying the ferroelectric phase transition and to examine the hydrogen bonding. This is the first part of the structural studies on this compound.

Experimental

The crystal data of ammonium hydrogen di-chloroacetate are given in Table 1, of which preliminary results were previously reported (Ichikawa & Mitsui, 1966). Unit-cell parameters at room temperature were obtained from a least-squares treatment, using values of θ for 74 reflexions measured on zero-layer Weissenberg photographs taken around each crystallographic axis with $\text{Cu } K\alpha$ radiation.

Table 1. *Crystal data*

a	10.521 (4) Å
b	11.576 (4)
c	8.387 (3)
β	119.48 (3) $^\circ$
V	889.2 (5) Å ³

Formula: $\text{NH}_4\text{H}(\text{ClCH}_2\text{COO})_2$
 Space group $C2/c$
 F.W. 206.0
 $\rho_m = 1.528$ g.cm⁻³
 $\rho_c = 1.538$ g.cm⁻³
 $F(000) = 424$
 $Z = 4$
 $\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_1) = 1.5405$ Å

Two sets of three-dimensional intensity data were used in this work. A set of data obtained by photographic methods were replaced by data collected on a diffractometer at the stage of the refinement of structure. The first set was obtained from integrated equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs taken with $\text{Cu } K\alpha$ radiation using the multiple film technique about a , b and c axes (layer: $h=0\sim 6$; $k=0\sim 7$; and $l=0\sim 5$). Cylindrical crystals with dimensions of $0.22\sim 0.24$ mm in diameter were used. The intensities were measured by visual comparison with a calibrated scale. They were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors, absorption corrections being applied ($\mu_{\text{Cu } K\alpha} = 63$ cm⁻¹). Absorption correction factors used for calculation were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1959). Corrections for the elongation of spots on the high layers were made according to Phillips (1956). The data from each layer were correlated by the method of Rollett & Sparks (1960) and then placed on an absolute scale by Wilson's (1949) method. A total of 738 independent reflexions were obtained, of which 227 were too weak to be measured.

The second set of data was obtained on a Rigaku Denki automatic four-circle diffractometer, AFC, controlled by a FACOM 270-20 computer. A spherical crystal with dimension of 0.35 mm in diameter was used. Integrated intensities were collected for $2\theta \leq 70^\circ$ by the $\omega-2\theta$ scanning technique with $\text{Mo } K\alpha$ radiation monochromated with a LiF crystal. A scanning speed of 2° per min was employed and the scanning range varied by $\Delta 2\theta = 2^\circ + 0.8^\circ \tan \theta$. Background was measured for twenty seconds at the beginning and at the end of each scan. As a check on the stability of the crystal and the instruments, three standard reflexions were measured every fifty reflexions: no significant variation in their intensities was noted. No correction was made for absorption ($\mu_{\text{Mo } K\alpha} = 7.0$ cm⁻¹). 1967 reflexions were measured, of which 706 had $|F_o|$

values less than three times the relevant standard deviation derived from counting statistics, and were given the value zero. The calculation of the unit-cell parameters and the whole processing of intensity data were carried out on a HITAC 5020E computer with *UNICS* (1967).

Determination and refinement of the structure

The structure determination was initiated using the photographic data. The coordinates of the chlorine atoms were determined from a three-dimensional sharpened Patterson function. Four cycles of Fourier iterations led to an *R* value ($\sum |k|F_o| - |F_c| / \sum k|F_o|$) of 0.26. Refinement was carried out using a block-diagonal least-squares method for positional parameters, and individual isotropic and anisotropic temperature factors. The *R* value was reduced to 0.09. The quantity minimized was $\sum w(|F_o| - 1/k|F_c|)^2$. A difference Fourier synthesis revealed all the hydrogen atoms at the expected positions.

At this stage the diffractometer data became available and subsequent least-squares calculations were performed with these data. The starting parameters were those obtained in the final cycle of the isotropic refinement using photographic data. Refinement was carried out on the coordinates of heavy atoms with anisotropic temperature factors and on the coordinates of hydrogen atoms with isotropic temperature factors. The temperature factor of the H(3) atom, however, was given a fixed value of the overall temperature factor, because its value was found to be unusually large. All parameter shifts were less than one tenth of their standard deviations in the final cycle. The standard deviations of the parameters were calculated from the sum of the weighted residuals and the diagonal terms of the inverse matrix of the normal equations. Unit weight was assigned for all the reflexions, except those with zero intensity and five strong reflexions which are likely to be affected by extinction; these five reflexions were given zero weight in the refinement. The damping factor of 0.8 was applied to the scale factor, the overall temperature factor and also to the parameters of the heavy atoms, and 0.1 to those of the hydrogen atoms. The final *R* value was 0.068. Atomic scattering factors were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962).

Fourier, least-squares, bond-length and bond-angle, and best-plane calculations were done on a HITAC 5020E and a FACOM 230-60 computer with *UNICS* (1967). The final positional parameters and temperature factors are given in Tables 2 and 3, together with their standard deviations; a list of $|F_o|$ and F_c values for the counter data is given in Table 4. In Fig. 1 a composite drawing of a three-dimensional electron-density map is shown, while in Fig. 2 that of a difference map is shown, for which the contributions of the hydrogen atoms were excluded from the calculated structure factors.

Table 2. The atomic positional parameters and their standard deviations ($\times 10^4$)

	x	y	z
Cl	1842 (1)	4237 (1)	-607 (1)
O(1)	1770 (2)	2548 (2)	3340 (3)
O(2)	3401 (2)	3781 (2)	3363 (3)
N	0	453 (3)	2500
C(1)	1161 (3)	3404 (3)	575 (4)
C(2)	2242 (3)	3255 (2)	2580 (4)
H(1)	2500	2500	5000
H(2)	727 (37)	-45 (31)	2366 (47)
H(3)	351 (40)	820 (30)	3521 (43)
H(4)	906 (37)	2678 (31)	-55 (45)
H(5)	283 (43)	3785 (32)	479 (50)

Table 3. The temperature factors and their standard deviations ($\times 10^4$)

The anisotropic temperature factors are of the form:

$$\exp [-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + \beta_{12}hk + \beta_{13}hl + \beta_{23}kl)] .$$

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Cl	144 (1)	127 (1)	207 (2)	-69 (2)	76 (2)	98 (2)
O(1)	140 (3)	96 (2)	243 (5)	-107 (4)	182 (6)	8 (5)
O(2)	92 (2)	69 (2)	193 (4)	-48 (3)	121 (5)	-4 (4)
N	80 (3)	55 (2)	291 (9)	0	126 (9)	0
C(1)	106 (3)	92 (3)	232 (7)	-61 (5)	84 (8)	30 (7)
C(2)	89 (3)	54 (2)	208 (5)	-21 (4)	133 (7)	-16 (5)
H(1)	8.1 (1.9)					
H(2)	3.7 (0.8)					
H(3)	4.1 (-)					
H(4)	3.6 (0.8)					
H(5)	4.7 (0.9)					

Result and discussion

The structure viewed along the *a* and *b* axes is shown in Figs. 3 and 4, respectively. A layer of ammonium ions, lying in the (404)-planes, has a layer of chloroacetate residues on either side, and *vice versa*, and the packing between the ammonium ion and the chloroacetate residue is dominated by a three-dimensional network of hydrogen bonds. Moreover, two chloroacetate residues are related to one another by a symmetry centre, across which they are linked by a hydrogen bond involving the acidic hydrogen atom. According to Shrivastava & Speakman (1961), these structural features of ammonium hydrogen di-chloroacetate are

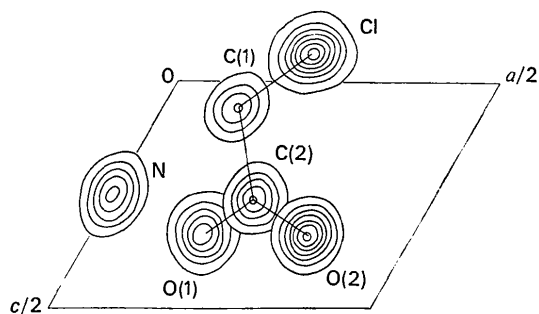


Fig. 1. A composite drawing of the final electron-density map, viewed along *b* axis. Contours are drawn at intervals of 4 $e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$ for the chlorine atom and 2 $e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$ for the other atoms, beginning with 2 $e.\text{\AA}^{-3}$.

Table 4. Observed and calculated structure factors (x 10)

K	FC	FC	K	FO	FC	K	FU	FL	K	FJ	FC	K	FU	FC	K	FJ	FC	K	FO	FC	K	FO	FC	K	FO	FC	K	FO	FC			
M.L.=	0	0	7	31	-23	4	544	-545	9	100	-107	10	44	43	11	34	34	2	77	7e	4	29	27	6	49	-48	11	56	-55			
2	75	-59	9	25	24	6	25	21	11	44	94	11	44	11	2	15	30	15	4	239	233	M.L.=	11	4	8	62	-65	M.L.=	-2	6		
4	462	-46e	M.L.=	-12	1	8	149	153	15	37	-40	1	42	-44	M.L.=	2	3	6	79	74	5	30	29	10	23	26	0	104	-94			
6	306	-300	2	51	-55	12	59	54	M.L.=	-4	2	9	29	-27	2	465	448	10	83	-88	M.L.=	-16	5	12	25	-24	2	90	-85			
8	89	33	4	24	24	4	24	24	5	196	206	4	24	238	4	24	238	12	87	-90	M.L.=	30	-25	14	36	-20	4	118	-123			
10	145	-141	6	37	-51	M.L.=	5	1	2	131	-120	9	36	32	6	329	323	M.L.=	-5	4	M.L.=	-15	5	M.L.=	3	5	6	124	138			
12	113	107	8	37	-28	1	97	-96	4	226	220	11	35	-26	8	32	-15	1	52	-58	5	27	-24	1	103	-98	8	48	-31			
14	40	-44	10	56	62	3	420	403	6	542	-526	M.L.=	12	2	10	408	-215	3	126	-136	M.L.=	7	26	-27	3	133	-131	10	66	71		
16	35	31	M.L.=	-11	1	5	32	22	8	105	114	8	25	-5	12	43	-43	7	108	130	M.L.=	-14	5	5	299	-307	12	73	61			
18	24	14	1	95	93	5	33	29	10	32	27	M.L.=	-14	3	14	45	48	9	137	155	6	33	36	7	41	36	M.L.=	-1	6			
M.L.=	1	0	3	159	76	9	173	-175	12	54	51	2	26	71	8	183	-185	M.L.=	-13	5	10	36	-27	9	78	81	1	286	287			
1	145	-127	5	102	-104	11	24	-30	14	24	-30	M.L.=	-13	3	3	307	-309	M.L.=	0	811	869	M.L.=	-1	78	-81	15	25	-4	191	-187		
3	285	307	7	25	-5	15	45	45	1	255	227	1	66	67	5	49	-36	2	460	484	3	60	-59	4	5	7	122	-123				
5	52	34	9	66	-63	M.L.=	6	1	3	36	30	7	40	27	7	57	64	4	541	-551	5	37	-31	2	78	87	9	48	-47			
7	158	153	13	27	27	M.L.=	-10	1	2	57	54	5	268	-265	9	38	37	9	118	114	6	138	-146	7	31	35	8	65	-63			
9	44	43	M.L.=	-10	1	4	117	122	7	91	-96	M.L.=	-12	3	11	38	42	8	151	-162	M.L.=	-12	5	10	24	-23	13	35	27			
11	73	-73	4	95	95	6	107	-111	9	61	-68	2	24	-19	15	26	-22	2	71	-57	M.L.=	-13	5	11	57	64	3	33	-21			
13	97	-47	8	26	-15	6	391	-291	2	767	-778	7	27	11	15	26	-22	10	113	126	M.L.=	-12	5	2	71	-57	M.L.=	5	5			
15	22	11	10	59	-58	8	196	-201	11	28	-26	6	23	22	M.L.=	4	3	12	22	-5	2	45	-53	1	43	44	0	115	-119			
M.L.=	2	2	M.L.=	-9	1	10	75	78	13	27	24	M.L.=	-11	3	2	92	-96	M.L.=	-3	4	8	38	-24	3	55	61	2	148	-158			
2	20	20	1	170	-172	M.L.=	7	1	15	42	48	1	28	-30	4	88	85	1	38	25	M.L.=	-11	5	5	68	71	4	106	106			
4	227	229	3	137	-140	1	101	102	M.L.=	-2	2	3	92	88	6	80	-80	3	102	90	1	133	134	11	43	-44	6	52	-8			
6	331	345	5	36	34	3	245	-241	5	116	-117	10	113	126	5	95	94	5	23	30	15	23	30	15	23	30	15	23	30			
8	39	33	7	33	-35	5	391	-291	2	767	-778	7	27	11	15	26	-22	10	113	126	M.L.=	-12	5	2	71	-57	M.L.=	5	5			
10	40	-40	9	61	66	7	21	-14	4	540	-526	9	52	-53	M.L.=	4	3	9	73	-88	11	57	-59	4	5	7	122	-123				
12	133	-133	11	31	0	9	124	131	6	750	735	11	41	-43	1	418	410	11	46	-43	M.L.=	-10	5	4	93	-97	16	30	19			
14	22	26	M.L.=	-8	1	11	29	21	8	279	287	M.L.=	-10	3	3	363	340	13	77	-80	2	26	30	4	8	36	24	M.L.=	1	6		
16	35	-26	4	109	-115	13	34	28	12	63	-60	2	68	-67	5	82	80	M.L.=	-2	4	4	136	-139	M.L.=	7	5	1	79	-66			
M.L.=	3	4	8	52	-48	M.L.=	8	1	14	52	-59	6	114	-117	11	72	-67	0	198	-217	6	69	-65	3	30	-21	3	136	-145			
1	158	148	12	49	-31	7	103	99	8	103	99	M.L.=	-1	2	12	51	-58	4	373	346	8	51	55	M.L.=	8	5	7	121	132			
3	211	194	12	45	-9	8	50	39	M.L.=	-1	2	12	51	-58	4	373	346	8	51	55	M.L.=	8	5	7	121	132						
5	40	28	14	53	52	8	23	10	1	51	56	M.L.=	-9	3	4	74	-71	6	70	80	M.L.=	-9	5	4	29	28	9	51	57			
7	454	-452	M.L.=	-7	1	10	44	-48	3	116	-118	1	28	-37	8	47	50	8	199	214	1	114	-117	M.L.=	9	5	M.L.=	2	6			
9	272	-278	1	74	57	M.L.=	9	1	5	324	-307	3	64	-59	10	26	23	10	69	-79	3	53	41	1	46	-46	0	155	159			
11	65	65	3	270	264	1	41	-41	7	149	-134	5	157	-163	12	31	29	16	31	-25	5	63	-71	3	34	-24	2	125	132			
13	89	98	5	37	31	3	26	15	9	167	171	9	96	93	14	35	-24	M.L.=	-1	2	7	176	-177	9	26	12	4	75	-77			
15	33	-32	7	23	24	5	81	84	11	67	62	9	28	-27	9	28	-27	9	28	-27	9	28	-27	M.L.=	-9	5	4	46	-45	6	101	-106
M.L.=	4	0	9	123	-126	7	90	-94	0	2	11	73	74	1	161	-168	3	401	433	11	88	98	6	26	8	6	120	-124				
2	131	131	11	34	-39	9	24	-30	0	53	47	15	29	-23	3	67	-73	5	184	-177	M.L.=	-8	5	M.L.=	-15	6	10	30	33			
4	162	155	M.L.=	-6	1	15	31	31	2	453	431	M.L.=	-8	3	5	26	-24	7	330	-353	2	155	148	M.L.=	1	36	-37	12	43	45		
6	18	20	2	118	-125	M.L.=	10	1	4	217	-225	2	409	406	7	58	67	9	74	-82	4	87	93	M.L.=	-14	6	14	14	13	3	6	
8	149	-143	4	37	31	2	121	-123	6	254	-251	4	214	-207	9	35	37	11	51	53	6	51	53	6	51	53	6	51	53			
10	46	-46	6	128	-128	4	131	-117	8	137	-121	11	76	74	8	137	-121	11	76	74	8	137	-121	11	76	74	8	137	-121			
12	23	17	8	97	88	6	31	-21	10	22	-19	10	60	-49	13	36	-35	17	32	-23	10	89	88	8	28	-1	1	113	-126			
14	46	-49	10	174	167	8	57	53	12	48	56	14	29	-13	M.L.=	8	3	M.L.=	8	3	M.L.=	8	3	M.L.=	8	3	M.L.=	8	3	M.L.=	8	3
16	30	-6	M.L.=	-5	1	M.L.=	11	1	14	86	93	M.L.=	-7	3	2	82	83	0	81	50	M.L.=	-7	5	5	23	2	9	26	-20			
M.L.=	5	0	1	149	-138	1	26	-29	16	32	-19	4	116	119	4	116	119	2	122	121	2	122	121	M.L.=	-189	M.L.=	12	6	M.L.=	4	6	
1	133	-233	3	133	-233	3	39	39	18	34	-13	3	78	78	6	93	91	4	82	85	3	227	-214	0	54	49	0	209	-208			
3	20	-31	5	260	-253	9	62	-65	M.L.=	1	2	3	78	-23	6	93	91	4	82	85	3	227	-214	0	54	49	0	209	-208			
5	170	174	7	277	-276	M.L.=	12	1	3	94	81	7	151	-151	10	69	-67	8	198	-219	7	212	-209	4	46	-45	4	46	-45			
7	240	205	11	120	130	2	34	46	5	530	524	9	130	-126	12	36	-32	10	55	-54	9	22	-10	6	43	46	6	53	56			
9	44	45	13	29	-27	4	33	23	13	67	-66	M.L.=	9	3	12	21	18	13	23	-1	8	69	73	8	38	45	3	38	45			
11	124	-123	15	27	25	6	24	-22	11	29	-27	15	45	-36	3	32	-30	14	24	-14	M.L.=	-6	5	M.L.=	-11	6	M.L.=	5	6			
13	57	-54	M.L.=	-4	4	6	44	-46	15	26	-18	M.L.=	-6	3	2	82	84	M.L.=	-6	3	2	82	84	M.L.=	-6	3	2	82	84			
15	23	-9	2	357	-360	M.L.=	13	1	M.L.=	13	1	M.L.=	13	1	M.L.=	13	1	M.L.=	13	1	M.L.=	13	1	M.L.=	13	1	M.L.=	13	1	M.L.=	13	1
M.L.=	6	0	4	397	374	5	30	-28	0	84	84	4	342	-335	2	24	-7	3	135	-141	6	82	-92	7	56	-53	7	70	-69			
0	81	664	6	69	71	7	31	-17	2	524	-512	6	77	75	4	42																

Table 5. *Interatomic distances and bond angles with their standard deviations*

The e.s.d.'s given in parentheses refer to the last figure.

Ammonium ion			
N—H(2)	1.01 (4) Å	H(2)—N—H(2 ^{iv})	110 (4)°
N—H(3)	0.86 (3)	H(2)—N—H(3)	115 (3)
		H(2)—N—H(3 ^{iv})	99 (4)
		H(3)—N—H(3 ^{iv})	121 (5)
Chloroacetate residue			
C(1)—Cl	1.768 (4)	Cl—C(1)—C(2)	113.4 (2)
C(1)—C(2)	1.506 (4)	C(1)—C(2)—O(1)	111.4 (2)
C(2)—O(1)	1.278 (4)	C(1)—C(2)—O(2)	123.2 (3)
C(2)—O(2)	1.225 (3)	O(1)—C(2)—O(2)	125.4 (3)
C(1)—H(4)	0.96 (3)	Cl—C(1)—H(4)	104 (3)
C(1)—H(5)	0.99 (5)	H(4)—C(1)—H(5)	111 (3)
		H(5)—C(1)—Cl	109 (2)
		H(4)—C(1)—C(2)	112 (2)
		H(5)—C(1)—C(2)	108 (2)
Hydrogen bonds			
N ... O(2 ^{iv})	2.880 (3)	N—H(2)...O(2 ^{iv})	163 (3)
H(2)...O(2 ^{iv})	1.90 (4)	N—H(3)...O(2 ⁱ)	161 (3)
N ... O(2 ⁱ)	3.148 (3)	N—H(3)...O(1)	108 (3)
H(3)...O(2 ⁱ)	2.32 (3)		
N ... O(1)	2.926 (4)	C(2)—H(1)...O(1 ⁱ)	114.8 (3)
H(3)...O(1)	2.55 (4)		
O(1)...O(1 ⁱ)	2.432 (5)		

Superscripts refer to atoms at:

i $\frac{1}{2}-x, \frac{1}{2}-y, 1-z$	iii $-x, y, -\frac{1}{2}-z$
ii $-x, y, \frac{1}{2}-z$	iv $\frac{1}{2}-x, -\frac{1}{2}+y, \frac{1}{2}-z$

The chloroacetate residue

The best plane of the carboxyl group and C(1) is represented by the equation

$$-0.6279X + 0.7488Y + 0.2121Z = 2.4190,$$

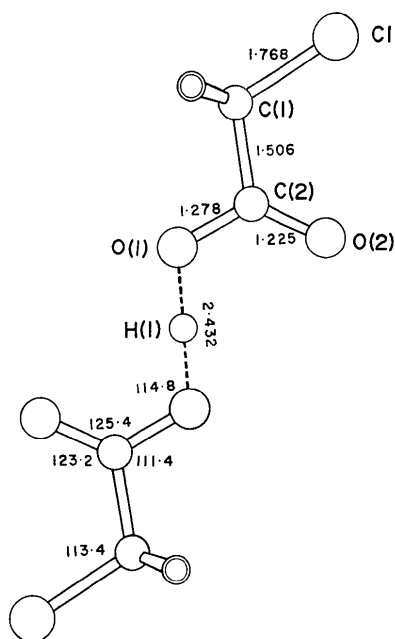


Fig. 5. Bond distances and angles in the chloroacetate residue.

where the direction cosines are referred to the orthogonal axes a , b and c^* , and X , Y and Z are expressed in Å. The deviations of the atoms from the plane are: O(1) 0.003, O(2) 0.004, C(1) 0.003, C(2) -0.010 Å. The Cl atom lies 0.21 Å out of the plane.

The bond lengths and angles in the chloroacetate residue are presented in Table 5 and Fig. 5. The Cl—C(1) bond length of 1.768 Å is in good agreement with the value of 1.767 Å given by Sutton (1965). The bond length of C(1)—C(2), 1.506 Å, agrees with that found in other Type *A* acid salts and also with that given by Sutton (1965). The C—O bond lengths are 1.278 Å for C(2)—O(1) and 1.225 Å for C(2)—O(2), and the C—C—O angles are 111.4° for C(1)—C(2)—O(1) and 123.2° for C(1)—C(2)—O(2). In the fully ionized carboxyl group the two C—O bond-lengths and the two C—C—O angles are equal, while in the un-ionized carboxyl group they differ (Hahn, 1957). The difference of the bond lengths, 0.053 Å, and the deviation of the angles from 118°, seem to indicate that the carboxyl group in ammonium hydrogen di-chloroacetate is intermediate in character between fully ionized and neutral, as is pointed out in the study of other Type *A* acid salts (Manojlović & Speakman, 1968; Manojlović, 1968). The distance of Cl—Clⁱⁱⁱ, 3.604 Å, is nearly equal to the sum of van der Waals radii. There is no abnormal intermolecular contact.

The short hydrogen bond

The chief interest with this compound lies in the crystallographically symmetrical hydrogen bonds, which are shown by broken lines in Figs. 3 and 4. The length O(1)···O(1ⁱ), is 2.432 (5) Å, in agreement with 2.446 (3) Å which is the weighted mean length of seven Type *A* acid salts (Speakman, 1967). As in most Type *A* acid salts, the symmetry element affecting the hydrogen bond is a centre of symmetry which requires the proton to be exactly at the mid-point between the oxygen atoms. X-ray analysis, however, cannot distinguish the following two cases: (a) the case in which the proton vibrates in a symmetrical single-minimum potential well at the mid-point, and (b) the case in which it is distributed at random in a set of symmetrical double-minimum wells, situated close to either side of the mid-point. However, even with the neutron diffraction analysis, which is more powerful than the X-ray method for studying the location of hydrogen atoms, it would be difficult to distinguish the two cases.

Meanwhile it is known that the crystals having a very short and possibly symmetrical hydrogen bond show anomalous infrared spectra, although the assignment of each band does not seem to have been sufficiently established. There is a remarkably intense background absorption covering a wide region, of which the maximum lies between 800 and 900 cm⁻¹, with a transmission 'window' in it. The infrared spectrum of ammonium hydrogen di-chloroacetate has been measured at room temperature (Ichikawa, 1970). The ex-

pected anomaly was found: the very broad and strong absorption lies in the region of 400–1600 cm^{-1} with its maximum at 900 cm^{-1} .

Judging from the results so far available, which are consistent with other Type A acid salts, it seems probable that the $\text{O}(1) \cdots \text{O}(1')$ bond is not only crystallographically, but also truly, of the symmetrical single-minimum type. The problem of the symmetrical OHO bond is interesting, since a model of order-disorder type is accepted in most hydrogen-bonded ferroelectrics. Structure analysis in the ferroelectric phase (at about 80°K) is now in progress. A more detailed discussion will be given on the basis of the structures of the para- and ferroelectric phases.

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Barium Aluminate Hydrates. V.* The Crystal Structure of γ -Ba[AlO(OH)₂]₂

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γ -BaO·Al₂O₃·2H₂O is orthorhombic, *Fdd2*, with $a=20.70$, $b=8.977$, $c=6.416$ Å, $Z=8$. X-ray structural analysis shows that it contains chains of composition [AlO(OH)₂⁻¹]_∞, made up of tetrahedra sharing corners. Its formula should therefore be written γ -Ba[AlO(OH)₂]₂.

Introduction

Carlson & Wells (1948) were the first to produce monobarium aluminate dihydrate and their compound was

designated 'α' by Thilo & Gessner (1965) when a second polymorph ('β') was found. Ahmed & Dent Glasser (1970) solved the structure of the α-polymorph and (1971) prepared a third compound of the same empirical formula which they called 'γ'. This present work deals with the γ modification. Crystal data from Ahmed & Dent Glasser (1971) are reproduced in Table 1. The compound crystallizes as plates lying on (100).

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