

## A Refinement of the Crystal Structure of CaHPO<sub>4</sub> (Synthetic Monetite)

B. DICKENS, J. S. BOWEN\* AND W. E. BROWN†

*Institute for Materials Research, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234, U.S.A.*

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CaHPO<sub>4</sub>, synthetic monetite, crystallizes in the triclinic unit cell  $a = 6.910(1)$ ,  $b = 6.627(2)$ ,  $c = 6.998(2)$  Å,  $\alpha = 96.34(2)^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 103.82(2)^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 88.33(2)^\circ$  at 25°C with cell contents of 4[CaHPO<sub>4</sub>]. The structure has been refined in space-group  $P\bar{1}$  by the method of least-squares to  $R_w = 0.032$ ,  $R = 0.031$  using 3738 observed X-ray reflections measured on a diffractometer. Corrections were made for absorption, anomalous dispersion and isotropic secondary extinction.

The structure may be considered to consist of CaHPO<sub>4</sub> chains bonded together by Ca···O bonds and three types of hydrogen bonds. One type of hydrogen bond, O(1)–H(1)···O(5), is normal but is at the short end of the normal range with O(1)···O(5) = 2.565(1) Å; one, O(7)–H(2)···O(7'), is very short with O(7)···O(7') = 2.458(2) Å and is across a nominal center of symmetry; and one, O(6)–H(3)···O(8) where O(6)···O(8) = 2.669(1) Å, is in the normal range but is presumed to be statistically disordered, with hydrogen covalently bonded to half of the O(6) atoms on average. The P–O distances support the choice of these hydrogen positions. Ca(1) is coordinated to seven oxygen atoms in an approximately pentagonal bipyramid with Ca(1)···O distances ranging from 2.2951(9) Å to 2.763(1) Å. Ca(2) is coordinated to eight oxygen atoms with Ca(2)···O distances ranging from 2.379(1) Å to 2.5718(9) Å, which all indicate strong Ca···O bonding. The Ca coordinations in several calcium phosphates and related compounds are compared.

### Introduction

The general features of the crystal structure of CaHPO<sub>4</sub> were determined by McLennan & Beevers (1955), who refined the structure to  $R = 0.20$  using  $hkl$ ,  $h0l$  and  $0kl$  photographic data. The standard deviations ( $> 0.05$  Å) of the interatomic distances were too large to allow reasonable assumptions about the hydrogen bonding to be made.

The structure was refined to  $R = 0.15$  by Jones & Cruickshank (1961) using 790 reflections collected and measured by MacLennan & Beevers but uncorrected for high absorption. Possible positions for the hydrogen atoms given by Jones & Cruickshank were based on the P–O and O···O distances they obtained. Curry, Denne & Jones (1968) measured 381 neutron diffraction data of CaHPO<sub>4</sub> at room temperature and refined the occupational parameters of possible hydrogen sites while keeping the parameters of the heavier atoms fixed at the fairly imprecise and ambiguous values obtained earlier by Jones & Cruickshank (1961). They assigned hydrogens to the O(1) atoms and to half of the O(6) and O(7) atoms in the structure. This work has been continued by Denne & Jones (1969).

Egan & Wakefield (1964) observed an abnormal broad hump beginning at 223°K with a maximum at 273°K in the heat capacity versus temperature curve of CaHPO<sub>4</sub>. This anomaly can be plausibly interpreted

by rapid hydrogen motion, although the nuclear magnetic resonance line width and the second moment of CaHPO<sub>4</sub> did not change significantly on cooling from room temperature to liquid-nitrogen temperature (Jones & Cruickshank, 1961). Alternatively the anomaly could arise from an order–disorder process. After the X-ray refinement reported here, we intend to study CaHPO<sub>4</sub> at two or more temperatures by neutron diffraction.

### Data collection and structure refinement

The crystal used in the collection of X-ray data was colorless and approximately rhombic in shape with an edge of about 0.15 mm and a volume of 0.004 mm<sup>3</sup>. It was taken from a sample of CaHPO<sub>4</sub> grown by cyclic dilution and concentration of the supernatant aqueous solution over a mixture of CaHPO<sub>4</sub> and Ca<sub>5</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>OH in the lower chamber of a Soxhlet apparatus. It was attached to the goniometer head in our usual way (Dickens & Bowen, 1971a).

Formula (ideal): CaHPO<sub>4</sub>; cell at 25°C: triclinic;  $a = 6.910(1)$ ,  $b = 6.627(2)$ ,  $c = 6.998(2)$  Å;  $\alpha = 96.34(2)^\circ$ ,  $\beta = 103.82(2)^\circ$ ,  $\gamma = 88.33(2)^\circ$ ; volume = 390.27 Å<sup>3</sup>; space group  $P\bar{1}$  assumed; cell contents 4[CaHPO<sub>4</sub>]; calculated density 2.933 g·cm<sup>-3</sup>; observed density 2.929 g·cm<sup>-3</sup> (de Schulten, 1901).

The X-ray data were measured using the general procedure given by Dickens & Bowen (1971b).  $\theta$ – $2\theta$  scans were done at 1° min<sup>-1</sup> for  $2\theta$ , and the back-grounds were counted for 10 sec each. 8849 reflections were collected from two hemispheres of the reciprocal lattice;  $hkl$  and  $\bar{h}\bar{k}\bar{l}$  pairs were merged into a unique set of 3861 reflections, of which 3738 were observed

\* Research Associate of the Americal Dental Association Research Unit, National Bureau of Standards, Washington D.C. 20234, U.S.A.

† Director, Americal Dental Association Research Unit, National Bureau of Standards, Washington D.C. 20234, U.S.A.

and 123 were 'unobserved'. After correction for absorption, symmetrically equivalent  $F_{hkl}$ 's agreed within 2% on average. Unobserved reflections were those less than  $2\sigma(I)$  above background. The intensities were corrected for absorption as described by Dickens & Bowen (1971*a, b*).  $\mu(\text{Mo})$  was taken to be  $21.3 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The maximum and minimum transmission factors were 0.796 and 0.701, respectively.  $2\theta$  for the highly oriented graphite monochromator crystal was  $12.32^\circ$ .

The structure as given by Jones & Cruickshank was refined isotropically using the program *RFINE* (written by L. W. Finger of the Carnegie Institute of Washington) to  $R_w = 0.086$ ,  $R = 0.089$  in two cycles (average shift/error for second cycle = 0.91) and then to  $R_w = 0.035$ ,  $R = 0.032$  in two cycles of anisotropic refinement. The scattering factors were those of the neutral atoms and were taken from Cromer & Mann (1968). The hydrogen atoms were found in a difference electron-density synthesis as peaks of 0.75, 0.77 and  $0.34 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$  for the hydrogen atoms H(1), H(2) and H(3) on O(1), O(7) and O(6), respectively. H(3) is a hydrogen atom disordered over two widely separated sites, while H(2)

is either in a centered hydrogen bond or in two sites which are very close to each other. The highest peak in the map which did not correspond to atoms was  $\sim 0.50 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$ ; the 'half' hydrogen H(3) was found by taking the highest peak within  $1.2 \text{ \AA}$  of O(6). The structure was refined for (i) two more cycles with these hydrogen atoms included with fixed isotropic thermal parameters of  $1 \text{ \AA}^2$ , and with H(2) fixed at the origin, (ii) two cycles in which the isotropic extinction parameter,  $r$  in the notation of Zachariasen (1967), was also varied, and (iii) three cycles in which allowance was also made for the anomalous scattering of Ca, P and O. The values for  $f'$  and  $f''$  were taken from Cromer (1965).

In these cycles,  $R_w$  decreased from 0.035 to 0.032,  $R$  changed from 0.032 to 0.031. The extinction parameter value of  $1.8(6) \times 10^{-6} \text{ cm}$  indicates that secondary extinction is negligible in this case. The largest correlation coefficient was 0.46 between the extinction and scale parameters. The next largest was 0.40 between  $x$  and  $z$  of O(8). The position of H(3) was not well defined in any of the refinements. It wandered from  $1.24 \text{ \AA}$  to  $1.58 \text{ \AA}$  from O(6), with O(6)–H $\cdots$ O(8) angles of about

Table 1. Atomic parameters in  $\text{CaHPO}_4$

The figures in parentheses are standard deviations calculated in the final least-squares refinement.

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$B_{11}^*$	$B_{22}$	$B_{33}$	$B_{12}$	$B_{13}$	$B_{23}$
Ca(1)	0.29479 (4)	0.43386 (4)	0.27252 (4)	0.757 (7)	1.198 (8)	1.067 (7)	-0.002 (6)	0.145 (6)	-0.263 (6)
Ca(2)	0.17564 (4)	0.83738 (3)	0.66528 (4)	1.194 (8)	0.586 (7)	1.010 (8)	-0.090 (5)	-0.047 (6)	0.146 (5)
P(1)	0.20800 (4)	0.37900 (4)	0.72135 (4)	0.560 (8)	0.443 (8)	0.638 (8)	-0.042 (6)	0.098 (6)	0.047 (6)
P(2)	0.29581 (4)	0.94245 (4)	0.20824 (4)	0.851 (9)	0.732 (9)	0.689 (9)	0.171 (7)	0.092 (7)	0.048 (7)
O(1)	0.3226 (1)	0.3325 (1)	0.9380 (1)	1.04 (3)	1.23 (3)	0.66 (2)	0.23 (2)	0.09 (2)	0.27 (2)
O(2)	0.3518 (1)	0.4924 (1)	0.6332 (1)	0.74 (3)	0.91 (3)	0.89 (3)	-0.16 (2)	0.22 (2)	0.25 (2)
O(3)	0.1387 (1)	0.1810 (1)	0.5958 (1)	1.09 (3)	0.49 (2)	1.07 (3)	-0.13 (2)	0.05 (2)	-0.14 (2)
O(4)	0.0398 (1)	0.5237 (1)	0.7459 (1)	0.71 (3)	0.76 (3)	1.36 (3)	0.17 (2)	0.27 (2)	0.02 (2)
O(5)	0.3329 (1)	0.8363 (1)	0.0155 (1)	0.99 (3)	1.60 (3)	0.88 (3)	0.33 (2)	0.10 (2)	-0.31 (2)
O(6)	0.4592 (1)	0.1024 (2)	0.3019 (2)	0.96 (3)	1.40 (3)	1.69 (3)	-0.41 (2)	-0.09 (2)	-0.54 (3)
O(7)	0.0995 (1)	0.0660 (1)	0.1639 (1)	0.91 (3)	1.35 (3)	0.83 (2)	0.51 (2)	0.02 (2)	0.03 (2)
O(8)	0.2874 (2)	0.7896 (2)	0.3514 (2)	2.24 (4)	1.24 (4)	1.64 (3)	0.62 (3)	0.96 (3)	0.86 (3)

\* Thermal parameters have the form  $\exp[-\frac{1}{4}(a^2 B_{11} h^2 + b^2 B_{22} k^2 + c^2 B_{33} l^2 + 2a^* b^* B_{12} hk + 2a^* c^* B_{13} hl + 2b^* c^* B_{23} kl)]$ .

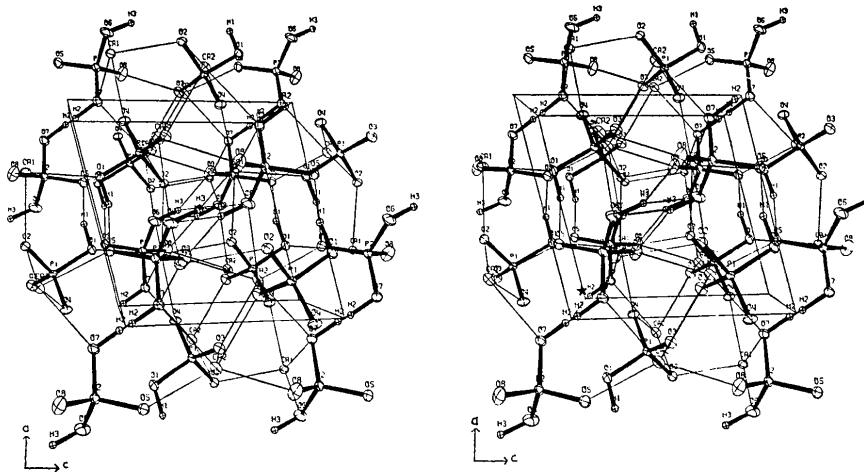


Fig. 1. A stereo illustration of the crystal structure of  $\text{CaHPO}_4$ , viewed along  $[010]$ . The origin of the crystallographic coordinate system is marked by \*. The  $\text{CaHPO}_4$  chains are seen nearly end on. Two sites for H(2) are very close together. Only one of these sites may be occupied at any given time. The same is true for the two adjacent H(3) sites.

Table 2. Calculated and observed structure factors for CaHPO4

Columns are k, 10F0 and 10Fk. F0 and Fk are on an absolute scale. These values do not include corrections for extinction or anomalous dispersion. Unobserved reflections are those less than 2σ(I) and are marked by \*.

Table with multiple columns representing Miller indices (h, k, l) and corresponding structure factor values (F0, Fk). The table is organized into sections based on the k index, ranging from 0 to 10. Each section contains rows for different l values, with columns for h and the calculated/observed structure factor values. Some values are marked with an asterisk to indicate unobserved reflections.



150–160°. From the P–O bond lengths observed here (see below) and from the findings of Curry, Denne & Jones (1968), H(3) is believed to be covalently bonded to O(6).

The structural parameters obtained in the refinements which included corrections for extinction and anomalous dispersion are given in Table 1. In general, the precision is improved by a factor of 15 to 20 over the previous determinations. The structural details in the PO<sub>4</sub> groups are more consistent with the observed chemistry and hence are also considered to be more accurate than earlier values. The observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 2. Three sets of hydrogen atom positions from (i) the Fourier difference synthesis, (ii) the least-squares refinements and (iii) calculations to idealize the HPO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> geometry (see below) are given in Table 3.

### Discussion

The structure of CaHPO<sub>4</sub> (Fig. 1) contains, parallel to [010], distorted versions of the Ca–XO<sub>4</sub> chains found in several other calcium phosphates and related compounds, *e.g.* Ca(H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O (Dickens & Bowen 1971*b*; Jones & Cruickshank, 1961; MacLennan &

Beevers, 1956); CaHPO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O (Curry & Jones, 1970; Jones & Smith, 1962; Beevers, 1958); CaSO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O (Atoji & Rundle, 1958) and CaSO<sub>4</sub> (Hohne, 1962; Cheng & Zussmann, 1963). In CaHPO<sub>4</sub>, one set of chains consists of the Ca(1) and P(2)O<sub>4</sub> ions, and the other set consists of the Ca(2) and P(1)O<sub>4</sub> ions. The usual chain linkage of two XO<sub>4</sub> edges to each Ca ion has been reduced to one PO<sub>4</sub> edge and a PO<sub>4</sub> apex in CaHPO<sub>4</sub>.

Table 3. *Hydrogen positions in CaHPO<sub>4</sub>*

*A* = electron density difference synthesis  
*B* = least-squares refinements (calculated standard deviations ~0.003)  
*C* = calculated

		<i>A</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>C</i>
H(1)	<i>x</i>	0.43	0.44	0.455
	<i>y</i>	0.29	0.27	0.267
	<i>z</i>	0.96	0.95	0.944
H(2)	<i>x</i>	0	0	0.010
	<i>y</i>	0	0	0.023
	<i>z</i>	0	0	0.034
H(3)	<i>x</i>	0.54	0.56	0.522
	<i>y</i>	0.14	0.17	0.090
	<i>z</i>	0.43	0.48	0.443

The calculated hydrogen positions were used to obtain distances mentioned in Table 4 and the text.

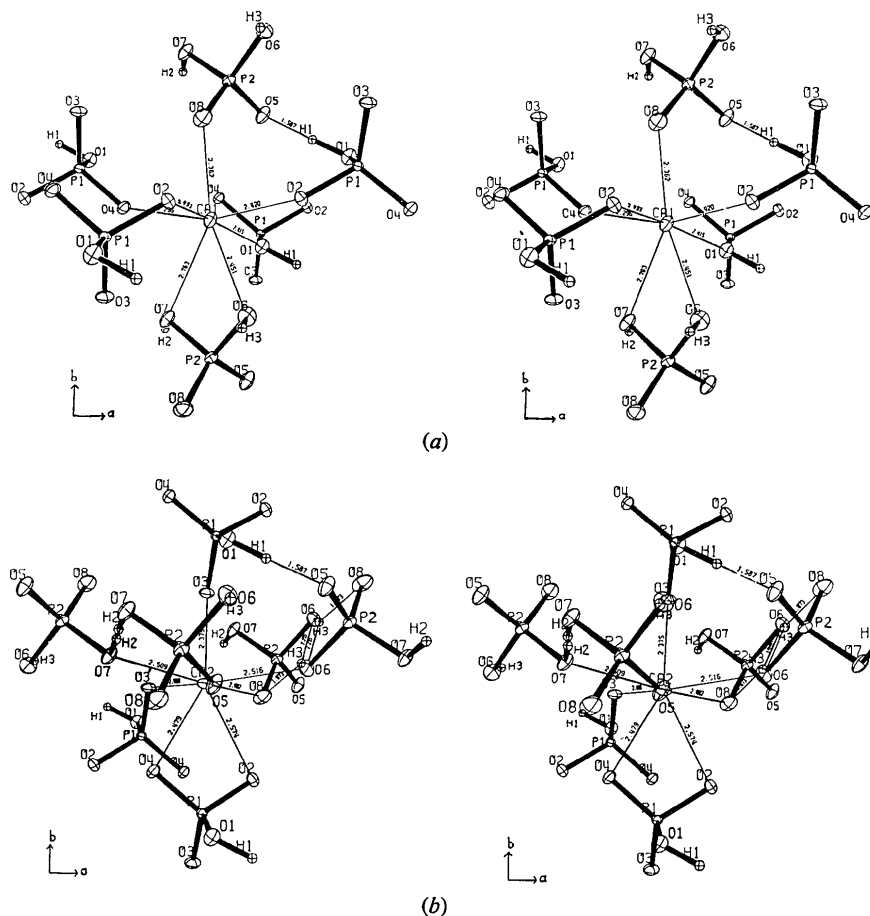


Fig. 2. The calcium ion coordinations in: (a) CaHPO<sub>4</sub> [Ca(1)], (b) CaHPO<sub>4</sub> [Ca(2)].

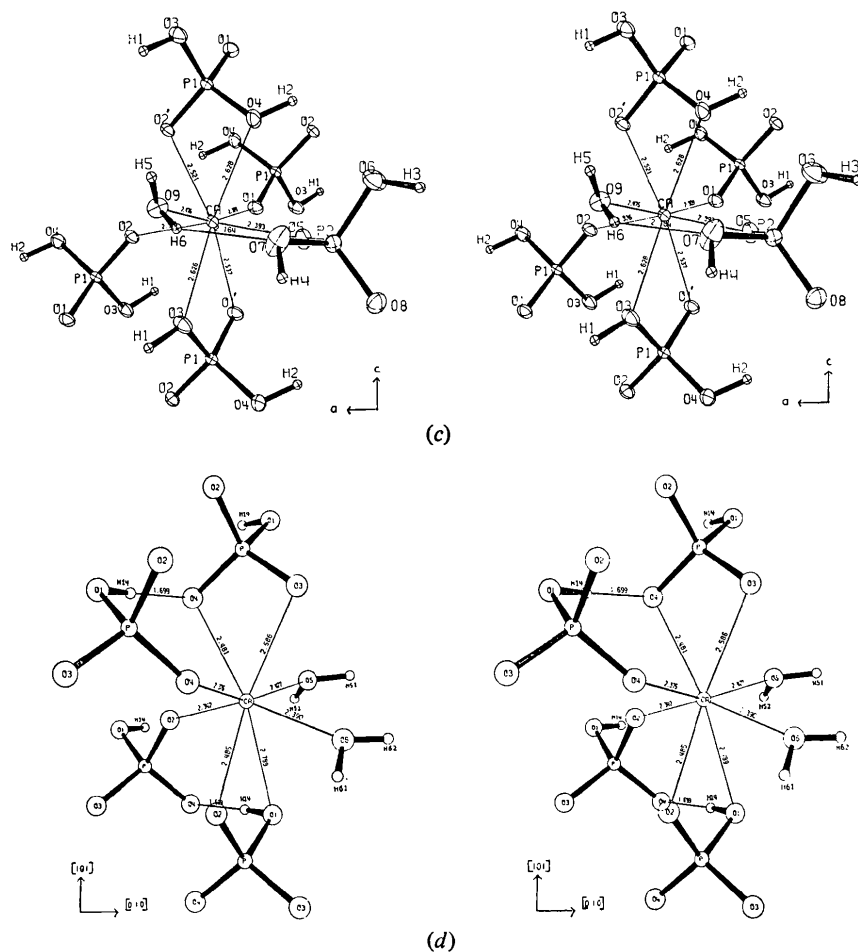


Fig. 2 (cont.). (c)  $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , (d)  $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The direction of the  $\text{Ca}-\text{PO}_4$  chain runs from the top to the bottom of the drawing in each case. The similarities in the structures can be seen from the  $\text{PO}_4-\text{Ca}-\text{PO}_4$  sequences in the centers of the drawings and from the two  $\text{PO}_4$  groups to the left of each of these sequences [in (c) these two  $\text{PO}_4$  groups are shown behind rather than to the left of the chain sequence]. The latter  $\text{PO}_4$  groups define the positions of the two chains in the corrugated sheet which are adjacent to the chain that is shown.

#### The Ca ion environments

The details of the environments of the two crystallographically different Ca ions in the structure are given in Table 4 and Fig. 2(a) and (b). Ca(1) is coordinated [Fig. 2(a)] to seven oxygen atoms, six [O(4), O(8), O(1), O(2), O(2') and O(6)] with  $\text{Ca}\cdots\text{O}$  distances in the range 2.295 to 2.450 Å, which denote strong  $\text{Ca}\cdots\text{O}$  bonding, and one [O(7)] at 2.763 Å, which is at the upper end of the normal range. The O(6), O(7)  $\text{PO}_4$  edge and the  $\text{PO}_4$  apices O(2), O(8) and O(4) are arranged in an approximately planar pentagon; O(1) and O(2') are the apices of an approximately pentagonal bipyramid. This type of coordination is common in calcium phosphates. As is the case in other compounds where  $\text{Ca}-\text{XO}_4$  chains are found, the coordination of the O(6), O(7)  $\text{P}(2)\text{O}_4$  edge to Ca(1) in the  $\text{Ca}(1)-\text{P}(2)\text{O}_4$  chain involves the longest  $\text{Ca}\cdots\text{O}$  distances, which is in accord with Pauling's rule (Pauling, 1960) concerning repulsion between (in this case) Ca and P. Only the apex O(8) of the opposite

$\text{P}(2)\text{O}_4$  edge O(5), O(8) is coordinated to Ca(1) and is involved in the second shortest  $\text{Ca}\cdots\text{O}$  bond. The  $\text{Ca}(1)\cdots\text{P}(2)$  distances along the direction of the  $\text{Ca}(1)-\text{P}(2)\text{O}_4$  chain are 3.2380 (4) Å for edge coordination of the  $\text{P}(2)\text{O}_4$  group to Ca(1) and 3.4496 (4) Å for apex coordination, which show that, as judged from the  $\text{Ca}\cdots\text{P}$  distances in this and other calcium phosphates, the  $\text{Ca}(1)\cdots\text{P}(2)$  repulsion is normal in both cases.

Ca(2) is coordinated [Fig. 2(b)] to eight oxygen atoms [O(3), O(5), O(4), O(3'), O(8), O(7), O(6), O(2)] with  $\text{Ca}\cdots\text{O}$  distances in the range 2.379 to 2.572 Å. All these bonds are strong. In the Ca(2) coordination geometry, O(8), O(6), O(5), O(7) and O(3') lie in an approximate pentagon. O(3) lies at one apex of an approximate pentagonal bipyramid, and the center of the O(2), O(4) edge of the  $\text{P}(1)\text{O}_4$  group lies at the remaining apex position. The chain involving Ca(2) includes the  $\text{P}(1)\text{O}_4$  group coordinated in a manner very similar to the coordination of the  $\text{P}(2)\text{O}_4$  group to

Ca(1). Both chain directions are vertical in Fig. 2(a) and (b). The Ca(2)···P(1) distances for the O(2), O(4) edge and the O(3) apex coordination in the Ca–P(1)O<sub>4</sub> chain are 3·1005 (4) and 3·5750 (4) Å, respectively.

Table 4. *Interatomic distances and angles in CaHPO<sub>4</sub>*

	Distance (Å) or angle (°)*
P(1), O(1)	1·5925 (9) Å
P(1), O(2)	1·5397 (8)
P(1), O(3)	1·5177 (9)
P(1), O(4)	1·5147 (9)
O(1), P(1), O(2)	108·10 (5)°
O(1), P(1), O(3)	109·40 (5)
O(1), P(1), O(4)	106·59 (5)
O(2), P(1), O(3)	111·23 (5)
O(2), P(1), O(4)	107·45 (5)
O(3), P(1), O(4)	113·81 (5)
O(1), O(2)	2·536 (1) Å
O(1), O(3)	2·539 (1)
O(1), O(4)	2·492 (1)
O(2), O(3)	2·523 (1)
O(2), O(4)	2·463 (1)
O(3), O(4)	2·540 (1)
P(2), O(5)	1·5244 (9)
P(2), O(6)	1·5459 (10)
P(2), O(7)	1·5482 (9)
P(2), O(8)	1·5125 (10)
O(5), P(2), O(6)	110·43 (6)°
O(5), P(2), O(7)	109·59 (5)
O(5), P(2), O(8)	110·64 (6)
O(6), P(2), O(7)	104·78 (6)
O(6), P(2), O(8)	110·58 (7)
O(7), P(2), O(8)	110·70 (6)
O(5), O(6)	2·522 (1) Å
O(5), O(7)	2·511 (1)
O(5), O(8)	2·497 (1)
O(6), O(7)	2·451 (1)
O(6), O(8)	2·514 (1)
O(7), O(8)	2·518 (1)
Environments	
O(1), H(1)	0·992
O(6), H(3)	0·992
O(7), H(2)	0·992 } assumed
O(1), Ca(1)	2·4142 (9)
O(1), O(5)	2·565 (1)†
H(1), O(5)	1·58‡
O(1), H(1), O(5)	172°
P(1), O(1), O(5)	118·52 (5)
O(2), Ca(1)	2·4223 (9) Å
O(2), Ca(1')	2·4482 (9)
O(2), Ca(2)	2·5718 (9)
O(3), Ca(2)	2·379 (1)
O(3), Ca(2')	2·4785 (9)
O(4), Ca(1)	2·2951 (9)
O(4), Ca(2)	2·4796 (9)
O(5), Ca(2)	2·433 (1)
O(5), H(1)	1·58
O(5), O(1)	2·565 (1)†
O(6), Ca(1)	2·450 (1)
O(6), Ca(2)	2·518 (1)
O(6), H(3)	2·28
O(6), O(8')	2·669 (1)†
H(3), O(8')	1·83
O(6), H(3), O(8')	140°

Table 4 (cont.)

	Distance (Å) or angle (°)*
P(2), O(6), O(8')	139·53 (7)°
O(7), Ca(1)	2·5098 (9) Å
O(7), Ca(1')	2·763 (1)
O(7), O(7')	2·458 (2)†
O(7), H(2)	1·47
O(7), 2(1), O(7')	171°
P(2), O(7), O(7')	108·29 (6) Å
O(8), Ca(1)	2·363 (1)
O(8), Ca(2)	2·483 (1)
O(8), O(6')	2·669 (1)†
O(8), H(3')	1·87

\* The figures in parentheses are standard deviations in the last digit of the interatomic distances and angles, and were calculated from the standard deviation in the atomic positional parameters and the unit-cell parameters. They include terms from the variance-covariance matrix.

† Hydrogen bond between these two oxygen atoms.

‡ Distances and angles involving hydrogen were obtained using the calculated hydrogen positions.

#### The PO<sub>4</sub> groups and their environments

The details of the two unique PO<sub>4</sub> groups and their environments are given in Table 4. In the P(1)O<sub>4</sub> group the O(2), O(4) edge is the only edge coordinated to Ca. The O(2)–P(1)–O(4) angle is less than the tetrahedral angle, in accord with Pauling's rule. Two other O–P(1)–O angles less than the tetrahedral angle involve oxygen O(1), which is covalently bonded to hydrogen. Such P–O bonds contain less double bond character than when the oxygen is 'terminal' (Cruickshank, 1961). O–P–O angles with one or both oxygens of this type are expected to be less than tetrahedral (see Table 11 of Baur & Khan, 1970). Similar angles have been observed in the recent refinements of Ca(H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O (Dickens & Bowen, 1971*b*) and CaPO<sub>3</sub>F·2H<sub>2</sub>O (Perloff, 1971). The O(1)–P(1)–O(3) angle in CaHPO<sub>4</sub> is not significantly less than this tetrahedral angle, presumably because it is 'opposite' the O(2)–P(2)–O(4) angle which is contracted by coordination to the Ca ion.

The P(1)–O distances (Table 4) overwhelmingly point to O(1) as being covalently bonded to hydrogen. P(1)–O(2) is the second longest, 1·5397 Å, of the P(1)–O bonds; this apparent lengthening compared to P(1)–O(3) and P(1)–O(4) is probably due to the influence of the three Ca ions bonded to O(2)). O(1) is the donor in the hydrogen bond of H(1) to O(5); the O(1)···O(5) distance, 2·565 Å, is very short, and the H(1)···O(5) distance of 1·58 Å, Table 4, indicates that there is a strong hydrogen bond between these two atoms.

In the P(2)O<sub>4</sub> group, P(2)–O(6) and P(2)–O(7) are the longest P–O distances and are about equal with an average value of 1·547 Å. This value is close to being halfway (1·554 Å) between (i) the average (1·516 Å) of the P(1)–O(3) and P(1)–O(4) distances, which are the P(1)–O distances least disturbed by cationic and hydrogen bonding, and (ii) the P(1)–O(1) distance of

1.5925 Å, where the extension is due mainly to the presence of a covalently bonded hydrogen. Thus the P(2)–O distances support the assignment of half a covalently bonded hydrogen atom on average to each O(6) and O(7).

O(5) has the next longest P–O distance after O(6) and O(7). Although O(5) is bonded only to one Ca ion, where O(6) and O(7) and O(8) are all bonded to two, it is the acceptor in the strong 'normal' hydrogen bond involving H(1) on O(1), which probably serves to lengthen the P(2)–O(5) bond. The results of Curry, Denne & Jones (1968) suggest that there is no covalent bond between O(5) and hydrogen. The shortest P(2)···O distance is P–O(8), which is the acceptor in the hydrogen bond involving the statistically affected hydrogen atom H(3) covalently bonded to O(6). Because on average O(8) enters into only half a hydrogen bond, P(2)···O(8) is not expected to be as long as P(2)···O(5) (the effect of the two Ca ions bonded to O(8) and one Ca ion to O(5) is expected to be subordinate to the effect of hydrogen bonds). Thus, the observed P(2)···O distances are compatible with the environments of the oxygen atoms.

The only O–P–O angle less than  $109.5^\circ$  in the  $\text{P}(2)\text{O}_4$  group involves O(6) and O(7), which are both covalently bonded to hydrogen. This edge is also shared with Ca, so that in the case of the  $\text{P}(2)\text{O}_4$  group, the two angle-decreasing effects are working together.

#### *The hydrogen positions*

The four hydrogen atoms in the unit cell of  $\text{CaHPO}_4$  have an unusual distribution as found by Curry, Denne & Jones (1968) and indicated here by the P–O distances and, in the case of H(1) and H(2), by the difference electron density synthesis. The shortest interphosphate O···O distance, 2.458 (2) Å, is between the centrosymmetrically related atoms O(7) and O(7'). Only one of the four hydrogen atoms, H(2), can be placed in this hydrogen bond, and is either on the center of symmetry or disordered about that center. The next shortest interphosphate O···O distance, 2.565 (1) Å, is between O(1) and O(5). Two hydrogen atoms, H(1) and H(1'), in general positions, can be accommodated in hydrogen bonds of this type. The fourth, H(3), seems to occupy a hydrogen bonding position between O(6) and O(8'), where  $\text{O}(6)\cdots\text{O}(8') = 2.669$  Å. This hydrogen atom can fill only half of the two available sites and must, therefore, be disordered. When an idealized position is generated for H(3) according to the rationale given below, H(3) occupies a site where it also appears to form a very weak bond [ $\text{H}(3)\cdots\text{O}(6') = 2.28$  Å] between O(6) and O(6'), which have a separation of 3.144 (2) Å. In this bond, the disorder would be with respect to a center of symmetry analogous to that in the H(2) hydrogen bond. Full occupancy of the H(3) sites would bring pairs of hydrogen atoms improbably close together, *i.e.* about 1.58 Å. Thus, it would appear that all the H(3) sites could not be filled even if hydrogen atoms were available.

Because hydrogen atom positions are imprecisely determined by X-ray methods, probable positions of the hydrogen atoms in  $\text{CaHPO}_4$  were calculated assuming the O–H distance and the P–O–H angle to be 0.992 Å and  $113.7^\circ$  respectively. These latter values are the average of 4 'normal' hydrogen bonds as elucidated by neutron diffraction for  $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Curry & Jones, 1970) and  $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$  (Dickens, Prince, Schroeder & Brown, unpublished). The hydrogen atoms were assumed to lie in the same plane as the heavy atoms in the system P–O–H···O. This will give the shortest possible H···O distance, which in general is a realistic approximation. H(3), however, forms a hydrogen bond between two oxygen atoms in the Ca(2) coordination and its position may be affected by repulsion from Ca.

The distance  $\text{O}(7)\cdots\text{O}(7')$  of 2.458 (2) Å in the hydrogen bond  $\text{O}(7)\text{--H}(2)\cdots\text{O}(7')$  implies a very strong hydrogen bond. Whether or not this hydrogen bond and indeed the whole structure is truly or only nominally centrosymmetric is not yet known, although Denne & Jones (1969) give a personal communication from W. G. Perdok that a very weak piezo-electric effect has been found in  $\text{CaHPO}_4$ . In the opinion of the present authors, the  $R_w$  factor reported here is close to or at the limit of the data and testing the centrosymmetry of the whole structure by refining in space-group  $P1$  and subsequently applying the ratio test (Hamilton, 1965) would not be worthwhile. The distance  $\text{O}(7)\cdots\text{O}(7')$  reported here is comparable to the O···O separations of 2.459 (9) Å in potassium hydrogen malonate,  $\text{KOO}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{COOH}$  (Sime & Speakman, 1970), 2.40 Å in potassium hydrogen chloromaleate,  $\text{KOO}\cdot\text{CH}=\text{CCl}\cdot\text{COOH}$  (Ellison & Levy, 1965), 2.437 (4) Å in potassium hydrogen maleate  $\text{KOO}\cdot\text{CH}=\text{CH}\cdot\text{COOH}$  (Darlow & Cochran, 1961), and 2.49 (2) Å in  $\text{HCrO}_2$  (Hamilton & Ibers, 1963) where centered hydrogen bonds are probable in all cases.

The maximum r.m.s. amplitudes of apparent vibration for O(6) and O(8) are 0.175 Å in each case. In our experience more typical values in the absence of positional disorder are  $\sim 0.10$  Å. The maximum amplitude of O(8) is more or less along the  $\text{O}(6)\cdots\text{O}(8')$  vector; that for O(6) is roughly perpendicular to this vector. The  $\text{O}(6)\cdots\text{O}(8')$  separations with and without H(3) intervening can be estimated by Pythagoras's rule from the 'excess' thermal motion and the average  $\text{O}(6)\cdots\text{O}(8')$  distance to be  $\sim 2.593$  Å when O(6) and O(8') are hydrogen bonded and  $\sim 2.745$  Å when they are not. The former distance indicates a strong hydrogen bond, and the latter is comparable with the closest O···O non-bonded contact distance of  $\sim 2.76$  Å usually observed. O(6) and O(8') therefore seem to be exhibiting positional disorder depending on the occupancy of the H(3) site, as would be expected because the average  $\text{O}(6)\cdots\text{O}(8')$  separation of 2.669 Å is too small to be realistic in those cases where there is no H(3) between O(6) and O(8'). This positional disorder



is corroborated by the apparent thermal motion of Ca(2), which is bonded to both O(6) and O(8), and which has apparent thermal amplitudes of 0.138 Å and 0.132 Å toward O(6) and O(8), respectively.

The distance of ~1.58 Å between the occupied and unoccupied sites for H(3) is probably too large for a rapid interchange of occupancy to take place. Thus, H(3) seems to be firmly attached to O(6), and probably forms a hydrogen bond which is abnormal only in its statistical disorder. The O(7)–H(2)–O(7') hydrogen bond may, therefore, be non-centered, because local electroneutrality arguments suggest that when H(3) is covalently bonded to O(6), H(2) will not be covalently bonded to O(7) in the same P(2)O<sub>4</sub> group. In this case, the structure would really be acentric unless the cell volume is doubled.

#### *Relationship of CaHPO<sub>4</sub> to other calcium phosphates and related compounds*

The crystal structures of CaHPO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O and Ca(H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O contain corrugated sheets made up of (CaHPO<sub>4</sub>)<sup>0</sup> and (CaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)<sup>+</sup> chains, respectively. In CaSO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, there are corresponding CaSO<sub>4</sub> chains and sheets. In Ca(H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O, the (CaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)<sup>+</sup> sheets are separated by H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> ions and water molecules. Sheets similar to those in the above compounds may also be present in Ca<sub>2</sub>(NH<sub>4</sub>)H<sub>7</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, Ca<sub>2</sub>KH<sub>7</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, and CaCl(H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)·H<sub>2</sub>O (Brown, Smith, Lehr & Frazier, 1958). The widespread occurrence of the corrugated sheet feature speaks for its stability. The structures of CaHPO<sub>4</sub> and CaHPO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O are closely related if allowance is made for the water molecules; corrugated sheets in CaHPO<sub>4</sub> may be imagined parallel to several planes, e.g. (101), (10 $\bar{1}$ ) and (001), with the Ca–PO<sub>4</sub> chains running parallel to [010] (see Fig. 1).

Comparison of the sheets in CaHPO<sub>4</sub>, CaSO<sub>4</sub>, CaHPO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, CaSO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O, and Ca(H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O may be made in terms of the Ca coordinations in the five compounds. In Ca(H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>·H<sub>2</sub>O [Fig. 2(c); Dickens & Bowen (1971b)] the shortest Ca···O bonds (2.309, 2.326 Å) are between chains in the same layer; the next shortest (2.393, 2.475 Å) are from the surface of the layer to the interlayer H<sub>2</sub>O/H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> network; the next longest bonds (2.521, 2.538 Å) are to PO<sub>4</sub> oxygens which are in the same chain as the Ca ion but which have no covalently bonded hydrogen atoms; the longest (2.626, 2.628 Å) are to the oxygens in the same chain which have covalently bonded hydrogens. The pattern is the same in CaHPO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O [Fig. 2(d)], CaSO<sub>4</sub> and CaSO<sub>4</sub>·2H<sub>2</sub>O though actual distances are a little different.

For Ca(1) in CaHPO<sub>4</sub>, Ca(1)···O(7) is the longest bond, and Ca(1) is so far away from O(5) (3.427 Å) that Ca(1) and O(5) are not considered to be bonded. This is to be expected from the above descriptions, because these atoms are in the same chain and O(5) and O(7) are covalently bonded to hydrogen. The other Ca···O distances do not follow the previous

pattern, however. In particular, the Ca(1)···O(6) distance, which is within the chain and where half of the O(6) atoms in the structure are considered to be covalently bonded to hydrogen, is relatively short, 2.451 Å. (However, as was remarked earlier, the position of O(6) is believed to be an average of two slightly different positions depending on the occupancy of the H(3) site.) In the case of Ca(2) in CaHPO<sub>4</sub>, O(1), which is covalently bonded to hydrogen and is within the chain, is so far away that it is not considered to be bonded to Ca(2); on the other hand, O(3), the other member of the PO<sub>4</sub> edge, O(1), O(3), has the shortest Ca(2)···O bond. CaSO<sub>4</sub> conforms to the general pattern; the formally analogous compound CaHPO<sub>4</sub> does not probably because of the deforming power of the hydrogen bonds, two of which are very strong, and partly because of the averaged effects of hydrogen disorder. Much of the disruptive effect on the Ca–PO<sub>4</sub> coordinations can be traced to H(1) which, in forming the bond O(1)–H(1)···O(5), apparently breaks up two edge sharings by pulling O(1) away from Ca(2) and O(5) from Ca(1). Two other possible factors in the non-conformity of CaHPO<sub>4</sub> are Ca···H repulsions and the size of the oxygen coordination polyhedron round Ca. From detailed comparison with other structures, neither of these seems dominant in CaHPO<sub>4</sub>. The deforming power of hydrogen bonds in calcium phosphates is of interest if PO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> groups in the structures become HPO<sub>4</sub><sup>2-</sup> or H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> groups to restore electroneutrality if some Ca<sup>2+</sup> ions are missing. In cases such as these, the structure probably undergoes some local distortion, and in extreme cases, may even be so distorted that it remains amorphous.

*Note added in proof:* – Two formulae are given incorrectly in Dickens & Bowen (1971b). The corrected formulae are:

$$\sigma(F) = [\sigma(I)/2] \{(LP/I)\}^{1/2}$$

$$\beta = (-1.58883 \times 10^6) [\lambda^2(\cos^2 2\theta_m + \cos^4 2\theta_c) dA/d\mu] / [AV^2 \sin 2\theta_c (\cos^2 2\theta_m + \cos^2 2\theta_c)] .$$

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## Étude Cristallochimique d'Hydrates Intermédiaires de la Série des Aluns. Cas du Dihydrate $\text{CsTl}^{\text{III}}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$

PAR JEAN-MARIE MANOLI

*Laboratoire de Cinétique Chimique de l'Université de Paris VI, Equipe de Recherche  
Associée au C.N.R.S. n° 24, 1 rue Guy de la Brosse, Paris 5<sup>e</sup>, France*

PAULETTE HERPIN

*Laboratoire de Minéralogie Cristallographie de l'Université de Paris VI, Laboratoire  
Associée au C.N.R.S., 9 quai Saint-Bernard, Paris 5<sup>e</sup>, France*

ET ANDRÉ DEREIGNE

*Laboratoire de Cinétique Chimique de l'Université de Paris VI, Equipe de Recherche  
Associée au C.N.R.S. n° 24, 1, rue Guy de la Brosse, Paris 5<sup>e</sup>, France*

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$\text{CsTl}^{\text{III}}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  crystallizes in space group  $C2/c$  with  $a=9.320$ ,  $b=14.610$ ,  $c=7.121$  Å;  $\beta=106.50^\circ$  and  $Z=4$ . The structure has been determined from Patterson and Fourier syntheses using three-dimensional data collected by the equi-inclination Weissenberg technique with  $\text{Mo } K\alpha$  radiation. The structure was refined by the method of least squares. The final  $R$  value for 515 observed structure factors is 0.065. The crystal structure consists of infinite chains parallel to  $[101]$  of composition  $[\text{Tl}^{\text{III}}(\text{SO}_4)_2(\text{H}_2\text{O})_2]^-$  linked together by  $\text{Cs}^+$  cations. Each  $\text{Cs}^+$  is surrounded by ten nearest oxygen neighbours at an average distance of 3.36 Å. In the infinite chains, thallium is coordinated to four separate  $\text{SO}_4$  tetrahedra and 2 water molecules (average distance  $\text{Tl}^{\text{III}}-\text{O}=2.24$  Å). The oxygen atoms with bond lengths of 2.64 and 2.66 Å are probably hydrogen-bridged.

### Introduction

Dans le cadre d'une étude sur la déshydratation des sulfates doubles hydratés de formule générale  $\text{A}^+\text{B}^{\text{III}}(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot n\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , nous nous sommes intéressés au cas des sels à degré d'hydratation élevé formant la série des aluns. Lipson (1935) a montré que les aluns ne pouvaient pas

être considérés comme isotopes mais appartenait à trois types suivant la taille du cation alcalin monovalent. Dans le cas où le cation est petit ( $\text{Na}^+$ ), ce sont les aluns  $\gamma$ ; l'alun de type  $\beta$  se forme si le cation est de grosse taille ( $\text{Cs}^+$ ), alors que pour les cations de rayon ionique intermédiaire ( $\text{K}^+$ ,  $\text{Rb}^+$ ,  $\text{NH}_4^+$ ), l'alun est de type  $\alpha$ ; ce dernier est de loin le plus commun.