

pliant bien pour celui-ci non pas un environnement octaédrique mais un environnement pyramidal à base carrée.

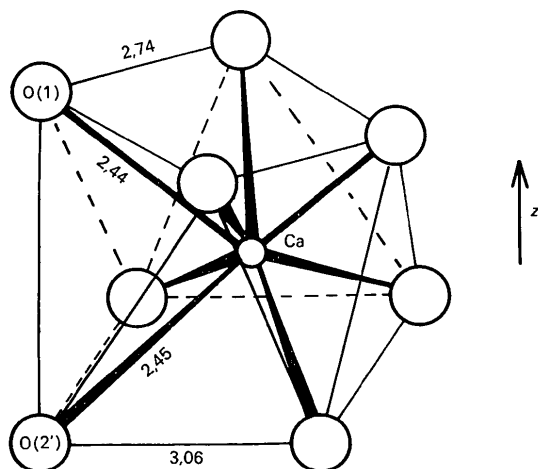


Fig. 2. Environnement oxygéné du calcium dans  $\text{CaV}_4\text{O}_9$ .

La coordination du calcium est 8. Il s'insère entre les feuillets de composition  $(\text{V}_4\text{O}_9)^{2n-}$ . Les atomes d'oxygène liés au calcium se répartissent en nombre égal entre deux feuillets successifs; l'environnement oxygéné forme un antiprisme d'Archimède carré (Fig. 2).

Les distances Ca-O sont pratiquement égales (2,44 et 2,45 Å) mais sont légèrement supérieures à celles observées dans  $\text{CaV}_3\text{O}_7$  où la coordination du calcium était seulement [6 + 1].

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*Acta Cryst.* (1973). B29, 1338

## Crystal Structure of $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$

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(Received 3 November 1972; accepted 21 February 1973)

$\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$  is monoclinic with  $a = 8.393$  (2),  $b = 6.0652$  (8),  $c = 16.156$  (3) Å,  $\beta = 108.09$  (2)°,  $Z = 4$ , and space group  $P2_1/c$ . The crystal structure was refined by full-matrix least-squares analysis to a  $wR = 0.032$  using 1629 reflexions measured on a Syntex automatic diffractometer. The structure consists of a network made up of double chains of  $\text{Cu-O}_6$  octahedra running parallel to  $\mathbf{b}$  and chains formed from  $\text{Cu-O}_6$  octahedra and  $\text{Cu-O}_5$  trigonal bipyramids running parallel to  $\mathbf{c}$ . These chains are linked to each other by edge sharing of the octahedra and trigonal bipyramids and corner sharing of the  $\text{V}(2)\text{O}_4$  tetrahedra. Two such networks at  $x \approx \frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  are linked by the  $\text{V}(1)\text{O}_4$  tetrahedra.  $\text{Cu}(1)$  and  $\text{Cu}(2)$  are octahedrally coordinated by oxygen atoms and show typical Jahn-Teller distortion.  $\text{Cu}(4)$  is also octahedrally coordinated but has an unusual distortion in which one equatorial and one apical, rather than 2 apical  $\text{Cu-O}$  bonds, are elongated. The mean  $\text{Cu-O}$  distances differ significantly for the three octahedra. These differences and those in other  $\text{Cu}$ -containing oxides are related to the degree of distortion of the octahedra.  $\text{Cu}(3)$  and  $\text{Cu}(5)$  are each surrounded by five oxygen atoms in the form of distorted trigonal bipyramids. The apical bonds are shorter than the equatorial bonds as in  $\text{Cu}_2\text{OSO}_4$ ,  $\text{Cu}_3\text{As}_2\text{O}_8$  and  $\text{Cu}_3\text{WO}_6$ . The differences in individual  $\text{V-O}$  distances are related to the bond-strength sums around the oxygen atoms.

### Introduction

Brisi & Molinari (1958) and Fleury (1966, 1969) reported the synthesis of  $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$ , an incongruently melting compound in the  $\text{CuO-V}_2\text{O}_5$  system. Fleury concluded from magnetic susceptibility measurements that  $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$  contained divalent  $\text{Cu}$  but no structural information was given. We were interested in this compound in connexion with a study of interatomic dis-

tances in vanadates containing a large proportion of electronegative ions, e.g. compounds such as  $\text{Cu}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8$  (Shannon & Calvo, 1972) and  $\text{Pb}_2\text{V}_2\text{O}_7$  (Shannon & Calvo, 1973a). In this paper we report the single crystal synthesis and structure refinement of  $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$ .

### Experiments

Crystals of  $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$  were grown from a  $\text{KVO}_3$  melt. Starting materials were reagent grade  $\text{CuO}$ ,  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$  and  $\text{K}_2\text{CO}_3$ . A 10 g batch with the composition 5.0  $\text{CuO}$ : 1.0  $\text{V}_2\text{O}_5$ : 6.0  $\text{KVO}_3$  was placed in a Pt crucible, heated

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Table 1 (cont.)

Fo  Fcl		Fo  Fcl		Fo  Fcl		Fo  Fcl	
11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13
14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17
18	18	18	18	18	18	18	18
19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
21	21	21	21	21	21	21	21
22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25
26	26	26	26	26	26	26	26
27	27	27	27	27	27	27	27
28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29
30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30
31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
32	32	32	32	32	32	32	32
33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34
35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
36	36	36	36	36	36	36	36
37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37
38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
39	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
41	41	41	41	41	41	41	41
42	42	42	42	42	42	42	42
43	43	43	43	43	43	43	43
44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45
46	46	46	46	46	46	46	46
47	47	47	47	47	47	47	47
48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
49	49	49	49	49	49	49	49
50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
51	51	51	51	51	51	51	51
52	52	52	52	52	52	52	52
53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53
54	54	54	54	54	54	54	54
55	55	55	55	55	55	55	55
56	56	56	56	56	56	56	56
57	57	57	57	57	57	57	57
58	58	58	58	58	58	58	58
59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59
60	60	60	60	60	60	60	60
61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61
62	62	62	62	62	62	62	62
63	63	63	63	63	63	63	63
64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
65	65	65	65	65	65	65	65
66	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
68	68	68	68	68	68	68	68
69	69	69	69	69	69	69	69
70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
71	71	71	71	71	71	71	71
72	72	72	72	72	72	72	72
73	73	73	73	73	73	73	73
74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74
75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
78	78	78	78	78	78	78	78
79	79	79	79	79	79	79	79
80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80
81	81	81	81	81	81	81	81
82	82	82	82	82	82	82	82
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84	84	84	84	84	84	84	84
85	85	85	85	85	85	85	85
86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
88	88	88	88	88	88	88	88
89	89	89	89	89	89	89	89
90	90	90	90	90	90	90	90
91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91
92	92	92	92	92	92	92	92
93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
94	94	94	94	94	94	94	94
95	95	95	95	95	95	95	95
96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
97	97	97	97	97	97	97	97
98	98	98	98	98	98	98	98
99	99	99	99	99	99	99	99
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

\* Indicates unobserved reflexions.

noted. A total of 1629 reflexions were measured within a  $2\theta$  value of  $82^\circ$ ; 1254 were considered to be observed. A reflexion was considered to be unobserved if the intensity was less than three times the standard deviation. The intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors and for absorption using the X-ray 67 Program System for X-ray Crystallography written by J. M. Stewart, University of Maryland and adapted to the CDC computer by H. D. Grundy.

The positions of the metal atoms were obtained from  $h0l$  and  $0kl$  Patterson projections. Electron-density difference maps were used to locate the 10 oxygen atoms. All atoms were placed in equipoint  $4(e)$  of the space group. Several cycles of refinement using the full-

matrix least-squares program *CUDLS*, written by J. S. Stephens of this laboratory reduced

$$wR = \left\{ \frac{\sum w ||F_o| - |F_c||^2}{\sum w |F_o|^2} \right\}^{1/2}$$

to 0.056 with isotropic temperature factors, and the secondary extinction coefficients calculated according to Zachariasen (1963). A Cruickshank weighting scheme was used in which  $w = (5.44 - 0.0322|F_o| + 0.00031|F_o|^2)^{-1}$ . The weights  $w$  were chosen so as to make  $w||F_o| - |F_c||^2$  independent of the variation in  $F_o$ . Further refinement using anisotropic temperature factors reduced  $R$  to 0.026 and  $wR$  to 0.032 for all reflexions. In the final refinement unobserved reflections were given zero weight if  $F_{\text{calc}} < F_{\text{min}}$  and were given the value of  $0.9F_{\text{min}}$  if  $F_{\text{calc}} > F_{\text{min}}$ . The secondary extinction parameter refined according to the method of Larson (1967) was found to be  $c = 7.00 \times 10^{-7}$ . The standard deviation,  $S$ , of a reflexion of unit weight was 0.98. Scattering factors  $\text{Cu}^0$ ,  $\text{V}^0$ , and  $\text{O}^0$  were taken from Cromer & Waber (1965) with real and imaginary anomalous-dispersion terms given by Cromer (1965). Table 1 lists the observed and calculated structure factors and Table 2 lists the atomic coordinates with anisotropic temperature factors.

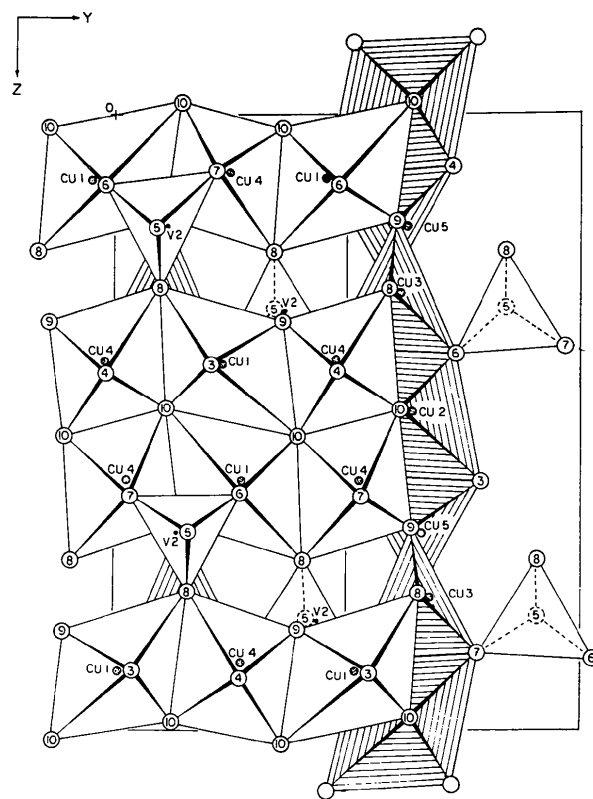
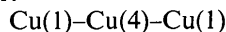


Fig. 1. A partial  $yz$  projection of two unit cells of  $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$  arrangement. The shaded polyhedra belong to the zigzag chain containing the two trigonal bipyramids.

## Results and discussion

The structure of  $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$  can be described in terms of a polyhedral model. Cu(1), Cu(2) and Cu(4) are octahedrally coordinated, Cu(3) and Cu(5) each have five oxygen-atom neighbours in the form of trigonal bipyramids, and the V atoms are tetrahedrally coordinated. Cu(1) and Cu(4) form continuous double chains with the configuration:



Cu(1)-Cu(4)-Cu(1) shown in Fig. 1.

These chains run along the  $y$  axis at  $x \approx 0$  and 1 and are linked to each other by V(2) atoms. Cu(2), Cu(3), and Cu(5) polyhedra form zigzag chains running along the  $z$  axis as shown in Fig. 2. The Cu(2) octahedron shares

one edge with two equatorial oxygen atoms [O(6) and O(7) of Cu(3)], and the other edge with two equatorial oxygen atoms [O(3) and O(4) of Cu(5)]. Cu(3) shares one apical, O(1), and one equatorial oxygen atom, O(9), with Cu(5) to form the jog in the Cu(3)-Cu(2)-Cu(5) chain.

The chains along  $y$  are connected to the chains along  $z$  by extensive edge sharing between Cu(2) and Cu(4) octahedra and Cu(2) and Cu(1) octahedra, between the Cu(5) trigonal bipyramid and Cu(1) and Cu(4), and between the Cu(3) trigonal bipyramid with Cu(1) and Cu(4). There are two networks formed by linking the  $y$  chains with the  $z$  chains. These are located at  $x \approx \frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$  and are linked together by the V(1) tetrahedra. The bond lengths and bond angles are given in Table 3.

The shortest Cu-Cu distance (2.869 Å) is across the

Table 2. Final atom parameters for  $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$

Standard deviations are given in parentheses. Anisotropic thermal parameters are calculated from  $\beta_{ij} = 2\pi^2 b_i b_j U_{ij}$ , where  $T = \exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + \dots)]$  is the temperature factor appearing in the structure factor equation and  $b_i$ 's are the reciprocal-lattice vectors. All values of the thermal parameters are multiplied by  $10^4$ .

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$U_{11}$	$U_{22}$	$U_{33}$	$U_{12}$	$U_{13}$	$U_{23}$
Cu(1)	0.06052 (9)	-0.05305 (12)	0.10166 (5)	68 (4)	85 (4)	96 (4)	-10 (3)	26 (3)	-36 (3)
Cu(2)	0.26391 (9)	0.24380 (12)	0.48448 (5)	66 (4)	101 (4)	72 (3)	8 (3)	19 (3)	29 (3)
Cu(3)	0.16051 (10)	0.18317 (14)	0.28887 (14)	65 (4)	223 (4)	62 (4)	-2 (3)	15 (3)	30 (3)
Cu(4)	0.04069 (10)	0.45348 (12)	0.09186 (12)	116 (4)	85 (4)	87 (4)	33 (3)	46 (3)	28 (3)
Cu(5)	0.37081 (10)	0.22379 (14)	0.17954 (5)	48 (4)	219 (4)	79 (4)	14 (3)	19 (3)	34 (3)
V(1)	0.43036 (13)	0.71053 (16)	0.09887 (6)	50 (5)	60 (5)	56 (4)	0 (4)	13 (4)	-14 (4)
V(2)	0.21585 (13)	0.69313 (16)	0.32889 (6)	52 (5)	65 (5)	70 (5)	1 (4)	21 (4)	10 (4)
O(1)	0.4026 (6)	0.1961 (8)	0.3048 (3)	104 (22)	164 (21)	54 (18)	-15 (17)	0 (16)	2 (16)
O(2)	0.4910 (6)	0.2546 (8)	0.4820 (3)	67 (21)	180 (22)	86 (20)	-5 (17)	9 (16)	-4 (16)
O(3)	0.2930 (6)	0.9213 (8)	0.0983 (6)	67 (21)	173 (22)	221 (22)	20 (18)	43 (17)	-62 (18)
O(4)	0.3208 (6)	0.4582 (8)	0.0849 (3)	141 (23)	135 (20)	70 (18)	-22 (18)	18 (16)	-13 (16)
O(5)	0.4033 (6)	0.6853 (8)	0.3161 (3)	111 (24)	203 (23)	156 (20)	-8 (19)	70 (17)	3 (18)
O(6)	0.1752 (6)	0.4610 (7)	0.3867 (3)	86 (20)	82 (20)	100 (18)	27 (16)	40 (16)	13 (15)
O(7)	0.1878 (6)	0.9371 (7)	0.3778 (3)	151 (22)	94 (20)	106 (18)	-18 (17)	55 (16)	11 (16)
O(8)	0.0760 (6)	0.6854 (8)	0.2236 (3)	83 (21)	241 (23)	86 (18)	18 (18)	27 (16)	20 (17)
O(9)	0.1345 (6)	0.2131 (7)	0.1668 (3)	101 (22)	91 (19)	70 (17)	-14 (16)	30 (15)	20 (15)
O(10)	0.0315 (6)	0.2116 (7)	0.4764 (3)	86 (22)	116 (20)	74 (17)	10 (16)	32 (15)	8 (15)

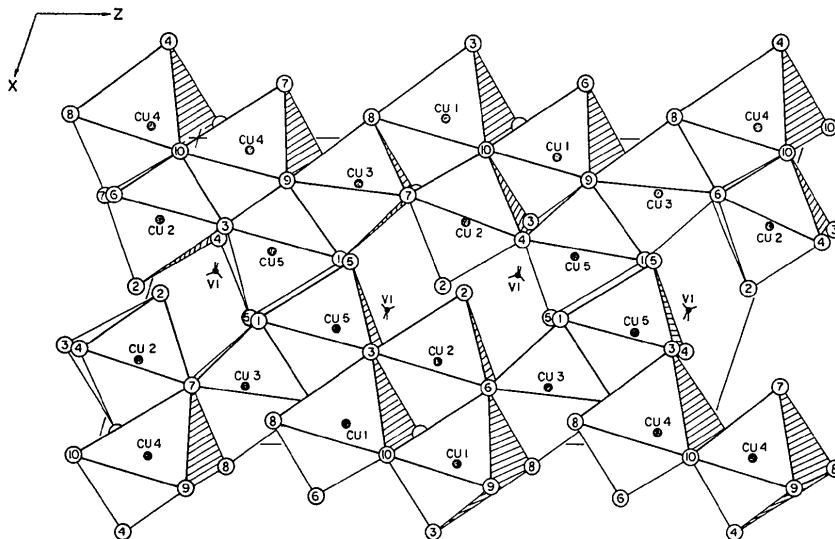


Fig. 2. An  $xz$  projection of  $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$  showing the details of the zigzag chain running along  $z$ .

non-equatorial shared edge, [O(1)–O(9)], of the two trigonal bipyramids. The two other Cu–Cu distances less than 3 Å are across the O(10)–O(10*b*) shared edge, with the Cu(4)–Cu(4*b*) distance equal to 2.887 Å and across the O(6)–O(10) shared edge, with the Cu(1)–Cu(2) distance equal to 2.917 Å. Only the first and last of these differ significantly (Åsbrink & Norrby, 1970) and are considerably longer than the Cu–Cu distances of 2.51 Å in  $\text{Cu}_{4-x}\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{12}$  (Katz, Kasenally, & Kihlberg, 1971).

The distances in the octahedra containing Cu(1) and Cu(2) are typical of those of  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$ , in which there are four short distances of about 1.95 Å and 2 longer distances of 2.30–2.80 Å (Shannon & Calvo, 1972; Abrahams,

Bernstein & Jamieson, 1968) presumably indicative of Jahn–Teller distortion. Cu(4) is also octahedrally coordinated but it is interesting to note that the two elongated bonds in the Cu(4) octahedron are not the axial bonds but the adjacent bonds to O(4) and O(8). In other Jahn–Teller distorted  $\text{CuO}_6$  octahedra, one generally finds the long Cu–O bonds on opposite sides of the octahedra, e.g.  $\text{CuMoO}_4$  (Abrahams, Bernstein & Jamieson, 1968);  $\text{Cu}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8$  (Shannon & Calvo, 1972*a*);  $\text{CuWO}_4$  (Kihlberg & Gebert, 1970);  $\text{Cu}_{4-x}\text{Mo}_3\text{O}_{12}$  (Katz, Kasenally & Kihlberg, 1971);  $\text{Cu}_3\text{As}_2\text{O}_8$  (Poulsen & Calvo, 1968);  $\text{Cu}_2\text{OSO}_4$  (Flügel-Kahler, 1963); and  $\text{CuO}$  (Åsbrink & Norrby, 1970).

The mean Cu–O distances in the octahedra are signi-

Table 3. Bond lengths and angles in  $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$ \*

V(1)–O(1)	1.744 (4) Å	O(4)–V(1)–O(3)	108.8 (3)°	O(3)–V(1)–O(1 <i>a</i> )	113.1 (3)°
V(1)–O(2)	1.658 (5)	O(4)–V(1)–O(1 <i>a</i> )	108.3 (2)	O(3)–V(1)–O(2 <i>a</i> )	108.0 (3)
V(1)–O(3)	1.721 (5)	O(4)–V(1)–O(2 <i>a</i> )	111.0 (3)	O(1 <i>a</i> )–V(1)–O(2 <i>a</i> )	107.8 (3)
V(1)–O(4)	1.764 (4)				
<V(1)–O>	1.722				
V(2)–O(5)	1.650 (5)	O(6)–V(2)–O(5)	112.9 (3)	O(5)–V(2)–O(7)	110.7 (3)
V(2)–O(6)	1.780 (4)				
V(2)–O(7)	1.728 (4)	O(6)–V(2)–O(7)	111.2 (3)	O(5)–V(2)–O(8)	104.8 (3)
V(2)–O(8)	1.742 (4)	O(6)–V(2)–O(8)	108.1 (2)	O(7)–V(2)–O(8)	108.9 (3)
<V(2)–O>	1.725				
Cu(1)–O(3)	1.973 (5)	O(3)–Cu(1)–O(6 <i>a</i> )	175.8 (2)	O(6 <i>a</i> )–Cu(1)–O(10 <i>a</i> )	83.5 (2)
Cu(1)–O(9)	1.922 (4)	O(3)–Cu(1)–O(8)	88.2 (2)	O(6 <i>a</i> )–Cu(1)–O(10 <i>c</i> )	99.4 (2)
Cu(1)–O(10 <i>a</i> )	1.903 (4)	O(3)–Cu(1)–O(9)	85.8 (2)	O(8)–Cu(1)–O(9)	100.0 (2)
Cu(1)–O(6)	2.046 (5)	O(3)–Cu(1)–O(10 <i>a</i> )	97.2 (2)	O(8)–Cu(1)–O(10 <i>a</i> )	87.6 (2)
Cu(1)–O(8)	2.501 (5)	O(3)–Cu(1)–O(10 <i>c</i> )	84.6 (2)	O(8)–Cu(1)–O(10 <i>c</i> )	172.5 (2)
Cu(1)–O(10 <i>c</i> )	2.852 (4)	O(6 <i>a</i> )–Cu(1)–O(8)	76.7 (2)	O(9)–Cu(1)–O(10 <i>c</i> )	73.8 (2)
<Cu(1)–O>	2.200	O(6 <i>a</i> )–Cu(1)–O(9)	94.1 (2)	O(10 <i>a</i> )–Cu(1)–O(10 <i>c</i> )	98.5 (2)
Cu(2)–O(2)	1.920 (5)	O(2)–Cu(2)–O(6)	95.1 (2)	O(6)–Cu(2)–O(4 <i>c</i> )	171.5 (2)
Cu(2)–O(10)	1.924 (5)	O(2)–Cu(2)–O(7)	93.1 (2)	O(6)–Cu(2)–O(3 <i>c</i> )	88.7 (2)
Cu(2)–O(4)	1.970 (4)	O(4)–Cu(2)–O(10)	173.8 (2)	O(7)–Cu(2)–O(10)	80.8 (2)
Cu(2)–O(6)	2.014 (4)	O(2)–Cu(2)–O(4 <i>c</i> )	92.9 (2)	O(7)–Cu(2)–O(4 <i>c</i> )	92.9 (2)
Cu(2)–O(7)	2.481 (4)	O(2)–Cu(2)–O(3 <i>c</i> )	96.2 (2)	O(7)–Cu(2)–O(3 <i>c</i> )	170.6 (2)
Cu(2)–O(3)	2.702 (5)	O(6)–Cu(2)–O(7)	89.6 (2)	O(10)–Cu(2)–O(4 <i>c</i> )	88.5 (2)
<Cu(2)–O>	2.168	O(6)–Cu(2)–O(10)	83.9 (2)	O(10)–Cu(2)–O(3 <i>c</i> )	89.9 (2)
				O(4 <i>c</i> )–Cu(2)–O(3 <i>c</i> )	87.6 (2)
Cu(3)–O(8 <i>a</i> )	1.932 (5)	O(1)–Cu(3)–O(6)	92.8 (2)	O(6)–Cu(3)–O(9)	127.1 (2)
Cu(3)–O(9)	1.924 (4)	O(1)–Cu(3)–O(7)	93.0 (2)	O(7)–Cu(3)–O(8 <i>a</i> )	88.0 (2)
Cu(3)–O(1)	1.969 (5)	O(1)–Cu(3)–O(8 <i>a</i> )	177.0 (2)	O(7)–Cu(3)–O(9)	138.2 (2)
Cu(3)–O(7)	2.034 (4)	O(1)–Cu(3)–O(9)	85.1 (2)	O(8 <i>a</i> )–Cu(3)–O(9)	96.1 (2)
Cu(3)–O(6)	2.287 (4)	O(6)–Cu(3)–O(7)	94.7 (2)		
<Cu(3)–O>	2.029	O(6)–Cu(3)–O(8 <i>a</i> )	84.3 (2)		
Cu(4)–O(9)	1.902 (4)	O(4)–Cu(4)–O(7 <i>a</i> )	169.7 (2)	O(7 <i>a</i> )–Cu(4)–O(8)	72.9 (2)
Cu(4)–O(10 <i>a</i> )	1.903 (4)	O(4)–Cu(4)–O(9)	79.6 (2)	O(7 <i>a</i> )–Cu(4)–O(10 <i>a</i> )	91.4 (2)
Cu(4)–O(10 <i>c</i> )	2.097 (4)	O(4)–Cu(4)–O(10 <i>c</i> )	74.2 (2)	O(9)–Cu(4)–O(10 <i>c</i> )	95.4 (2)
Cu(4)–O(7)	2.124 (5)	O(4)–Cu(4)–O(8)	100.1 (2)	O(9)–Cu(4)–O(8)	88.5 (2)
Cu(4)–O(4)	2.388 (5)	O(4)–Cu(4)–O(10 <i>a</i> )	96.0 (2)	O(9)–Cu(4)–O(10 <i>a</i> )	173.7 (2)
Cu(4)–O(8)	2.490 (4)	O(7 <i>a</i> )–Cu(4)–O(9)	92.4 (2)	O(10 <i>c</i> )–Cu(4)–O(8)	172.4 (2)
<Cu(4)–O>	2.151	O(7 <i>a</i> )–Cu(4)–O(10 <i>c</i> )	113.4 (2)	O(10 <i>c</i> )–Cu(4)–O(10 <i>a</i> )	87.7 (2)
				O(8)–Cu(4)–O(10 <i>a</i> )	87.9 (2)
Cu(5)–O(5)	1.890 (5)	O(1)–Cu(5)–O(3)	117.1 (2)	O(3)–Cu(5)–O(9)	78.8 (2)
Cu(5)–O(9)	1.930 (5)	O(1)–Cu(5)–O(4)	139.9 (2)	O(3)–Cu(5)–O(5 <i>a</i> )	91.6 (2)
Cu(5)–O(1)	1.964 (4)	O(1)–Cu(5)–O(9)	85.0 (2)	O(4)–Cu(5)–O(9)	88.7 (2)
Cu(5)–O(4)	2.034 (5)	O(1)–Cu(5)–O(5 <i>a</i> )	97.9 (2)	O(4)–Cu(5)–O(5 <i>a</i> )	94.9 (2)
Cu(5)–O(3)	2.230 (5)	O(3)–Cu(5)–O(4)	100.3 (2)	O(9)–Cu(5)–O(5 <i>a</i> )	170.2 (2)
<Cu(5)–O>	2.010				

\* Symmetry transformations:  $\bar{a} = -x, \frac{1}{2} + y, \frac{1}{2} - z$ ;  $b = -x, -y, -z$ ;  $c = x, \frac{1}{2} - y, \frac{1}{2} + z$

Table 4. Comparison of mean octahedral Cu-O distances with distortion

Compound	$\bar{R}$ , (Å)*	Distortion, $\Delta = \langle (\Delta R/R)^2 \rangle$	Reference†
Cu(NH <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> (SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ·6H <sub>2</sub> O	2.098 (1)	0.0027	69 ACBCA 25 676
CuVO <sub>3</sub>	2.130 (2)	0.0035	72 JSSCB 5 446
CuSO <sub>4</sub> ·5H <sub>2</sub> O	2.116 (10)	0.0078	62 PRLAA 266 95
CuWO <sub>4</sub>	2.115 (4)	0.0090	70 ACBCA 26 1020
Cu <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (OH) <sub>4</sub>	2.112 (20)	0.0093	63 NATUA 197 70
Na <sub>2</sub> Cu(SO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> ·2H <sub>2</sub> O	2.117 (29)	0.0097	61 ACCRA 14 738
Cu <sub>2</sub> AsO <sub>4</sub> OH·3H <sub>2</sub> O	2.129 (12)	0.0099	66 ACCRA 21 437
Cu <sub>3</sub> AsO <sub>4</sub> (OH) <sub>3</sub>	2.118 (12)	0.0103	65 ACCRA 18 777
CuSO <sub>4</sub> ·3H <sub>2</sub> O	2.115 (5)	0.0107	68 ACBCA 24 508
Cu <sub>5</sub> V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>10</sub>	2.151 (5)	0.0110	This paper
CuSO <sub>4</sub> ·5H <sub>2</sub> O	2.120 (10)	0.0112	62 PRLAA 266 95
Cu <sub>3</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> (OH) <sub>4</sub>	2.127 (20)	0.0119	63 NATUA 197 70
Cu <sub>3</sub> Mo <sub>2</sub> O <sub>9</sub>	2.142 (26)	0.0121	71 ACBCA 27 2066
CuMoO <sub>4</sub>	2.105 (9)	0.0140	68 JCPSA 48 2619
Cu <sub>3</sub> V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	2.129 (4)	0.0147	72 CJCHA 50 3944
Cu <sub>2</sub> OSO <sub>4</sub>	2.153 (20)	0.0159	63 ACCRA 16 1009
β Cu <sub>2</sub> P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	2.172 (15)	0.0175	68 CJCHA 46 605
Cu <sub>3</sub> As <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	2.169 (20)	0.0197	68 CJCHA 46 917
Cu <sub>5</sub> V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>10</sub>	2.168 (10)	0.0199	This paper
Cu <sub>3</sub> V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	2.162 (4)	0.0202	72 CJCHA 50 3944
Cu <sub>2</sub> AsO <sub>4</sub> OH·3H <sub>2</sub> O	2.182 (12)	0.0208	66 ACCRA 21 437
Cu <sub>3</sub> AsO <sub>4</sub> (OH) <sub>3</sub>	2.168 (12)	0.0233	65 ACCRA 18 777
Cu <sub>5</sub> V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>10</sub>	2.200 (10)	0.0255	This paper
α Cu <sub>2</sub> P <sub>2</sub> O <sub>7</sub>	2.178 (5)	0.0289	67 ACCRA 22 665
CuO	2.232 (5)	0.0306	70 ACBCA 26 8
$\bar{R} = 2.093 + 3.60 \Delta$		Correlation coefficient = 0.89	
		Goodness of fit = 0.016	

\*  $\bar{R}$  = mean octahedral Cu-O distance with average e.s.d. quoted by authors in parentheses.

† *Codens for Periodical Titles* (1966).

ificantly different:  $\bar{R}[\text{Cu}(1)-\text{O}] = 2.200 \text{ \AA}$ ;  $\bar{R}[\text{Cu}(2)-\text{O}] = 2.168 \text{ \AA}$ ; and  $\bar{R}[\text{Cu}(4)-\text{O}] = 2.151 \text{ \AA}$ . These differences have been shown to be a function of the distortion of the octahedron\* and is a consequence of the non-linear shape of the bond strength-bond length curve which has been derived by Brown & Shannon (1973):

$$s_{\text{Cu}^{2+}} = 0.333 \left( \frac{2.084}{R} \right)^{5.3} \quad (1)$$

where  $s$  = the bond strength and  $R$  = bond length. Table 4 and Fig. 3 show the relationship between mean distance and degree of distortion. The correlation coefficient is 0.89 and indicates that most of the difference in mean Cu<sup>2+</sup>-O distances can be explained by distortion.

The polyhedra about Cu(3) and Cu(5) are trigonal bipyramids. As in Cu<sub>3</sub>As<sub>2</sub>O<sub>8</sub> (Poulsen & Calvo, 1969), Cu<sub>2</sub>OSO<sub>4</sub> (Flügel-Kahler, 1963) and Cu<sub>3</sub>WO<sub>6</sub> (Gebert & Kihlberg, 1969) the apical bonds are the short bonds compared with the equatorial bonds (see Table 5). Both the Cu(3) and the Cu(5) trigonal bipyramids show angular distortion. The angles between equatorial oxygen atoms in Cu(3) range from 94–138° and those in Cu(5) range from 100° to 140°.

The VO<sub>4</sub> tetrahedra are slightly distorted with O-V(1)-O and O-V(2)-O angles varying from 107.8 to

Table 5. Comparison of apical and equatorial bonds in Cu-O<sub>5</sub> trigonal bipyramids

Compound	Apical bonds (Å)	Equatorial bonds (Å)
Cu <sub>2</sub> OSO <sub>4</sub>	1.87, 1.91	2.01, 2.14, 2.14
Cu <sub>3</sub> WO <sub>6</sub>	1.921, 1.953	2.002, 2.060, 2.243
Cu <sub>3</sub> As <sub>2</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	1.931, 1.933	1.993, 2.010, 2.157
	1.956, 1.976	1.925, 2.087, 2.133
Cu <sub>5</sub> V <sub>2</sub> O <sub>10</sub>	1.934, 1.980	1.926, 2.042, 2.275
	1.895, 1.932	1.962, 2.038, 2.226

113.1° and 104.8 to 112.9° respectively. The individual distances vary from the mean as might be expected from the fact that each tetrahedron contains one oxygen atom that is coordinated to only two cations (O(2) and O(5)) whereas the other oxygen atoms are coordinated to three or four cations. This results in the V(1)-O(2) and V(2)-O(5) distances being significantly shorter than the others. This dependence of V-O distances on the number and strength of the Cu-O bonds is evident from Table 6 where bond strengths around oxygen and consequent V-O distances have been calculated using Baur's (1970) method according to  $d(V^{5+}=\text{O}) = 1.721 + 1.602(\Delta p_0)$  (Gopal, 1972). Note that the short Cu-O bonds are given twice the weight of the long Cu-O bonds in the Cu-O<sub>6</sub> groups as suggested by Baur. The agreement is generally good except for V(1)-O(3), and substantially better than if these Cu-O bonds are given equal weight. A more systematic treatment of the effects due to varying Cu-O bond lengths is shown in Table 7 where Cu<sup>2+</sup>-O bond

\* The degree of distortion is defined by  $\langle (\Delta R/R)^2 \rangle$  where  $\Delta R$  = difference of an individual distance from the mean value,  $\bar{R}$ .

strengths were calculated according to equation (1) recently derived from a large number of Cu–O distances (Brown & Shannon, 1973). The average discrepancy is reduced from 0.017 to 0.010 Å by the use of this relationship for the V(1)O<sub>4</sub> group and increased from 0.012 to 0.014 Å for the V(2)O<sub>4</sub> group. Although the predicted V(1)–O(3) bond length improves, however, it should be noted that this equation does not remove the discrepancy between the measured and calculated V(2)–O(8). Table 7 shows the strength(s) of all bonds in  $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$  and the values for  $\sum s_i$ . Pauling's (1929) electrostatic-valence principle is valid to within an average deviation of about 3% from the ideal values of 2.0 for  $\text{Cu}^{2+}$  and  $\text{O}^{2-}$  and 5.0 for  $\text{V}^{5+}$ .

The mean V–O distances within the two tetrahedra are 1.722 and 1.725 Å and agree well with a grand mean value of  $1.721 \pm 0.012$  Å derived from 22 accurately refined vanadates (Gopal, 1972). The effective ionic radius of  $\text{V}^{5+}$  in  $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$  (0.364 Å) obtained by subtracting the appropriate oxygen radius (Shannon, 1971) is significantly greater than that obtained in  $\text{Na}_3\text{VO}_4 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (0.321 Å) (Tillmanns & Baur, 1970),  $\text{Li}_3\text{VO}_4$  (0.337 Å) (Shannon & Calvo, 1973b),  $\text{Ba}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8$  (0.317 Å) (Süsse & Buerger, 1970),  $\text{Ca}_2\text{VO}_4\text{Cl}$  (0.327 Å) (Banks, Greenblatt & Post, 1970), and  $\text{Ca}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8$  (0.335 Å) (Gopal & Calvo, 1973). Similar behaviour was noted in  $\text{Cu}_3\text{V}_2\text{O}_8$  ( $r = 0.365$  Å). In ternary  $\text{M}_x\text{V}_y\text{O}_z$  systems this behaviour is associated with the relative

strengths of the M bonds; stronger bonds such as  $\text{Cu}^{2+}\text{--O}$  (as estimated from electronegativity or electrostatic bond strength criteria) result in longer average  $\text{V}^{5+}\text{--O}$  distances than weaker bonds such as  $\text{Li}^+\text{--O}$ ,  $\text{Na}^+\text{--O}$ ,  $\text{Ca}^{2+}\text{--O}$  or  $\text{Ba}^{2+}\text{--O}$ . This relationship has recently been discussed in greater detail for germanates (Shannon, 1971) and for phosphates, arsenates, and vanadates (Shannon & Calvo, 1973b).

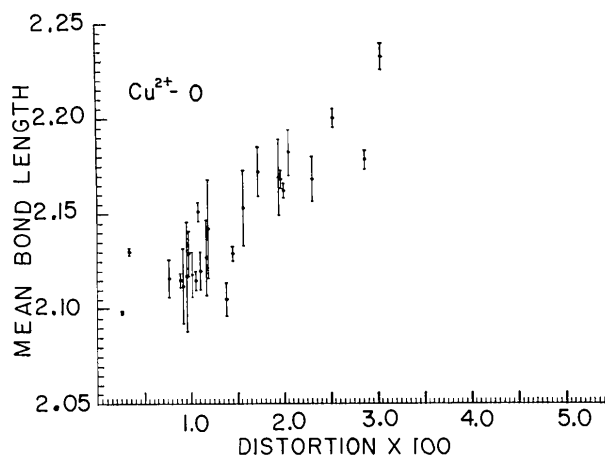


Fig. 3. Mean  $\text{Cu}^{2+}\text{--O}$  distance vs. distortion. Distortion is defined as  $\langle(\Delta R/R)\rangle^2$  and vertical bars represent average e.s.d.'s quoted by authors.

Table 6. Comparison of observed and predicted V–O bond lengths in  $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$

	$p_0$	$\Delta p_0$	$s^*_{\text{VO}}$	$d_{\text{obs}}(\text{Å})$	$d^{\dagger}_{\text{pred}}(\text{Å})$	$d^{\ddagger}_{\text{pred}}(\text{Å})$
V(1)–O(1)	2.05	0.00	1.09	1.744	1.721	1.761
V(1)–O(2)	1.65	–0.40	1.49	1.658	1.657	1.656
V(1)–O(3)	2.25	+0.20	1.25	1.721	1.752	1.714
V(1)–O(4)	2.25	+0.20	1.03	1.764	1.752	1.780
Mean	2.05			1.722		
V(2)–O(5)	1.65	–0.45	1.44	1.650	1.649	1.667
V(2)–O(6)	2.45	+0.35	1.03	1.780	1.777	1.780
V(2)–O(7)	2.25	+0.15	1.19	1.728	1.745	1.731
V(2)–O(8)	2.05	–0.05	1.24	1.742	1.713	1.717
Mean	2.10			1.725		

\*  $s_{\text{V-O}} = 2.0 - \sum s_{\text{O-Cu}}$ . The values of  $s_{\text{O-Cu}}$  are taken from Table 7.

†  $d_{\text{pred}} = 1.721 + 0.1602(\Delta p_0)$

‡ Calculated from  $s_{\text{V}^{5+}} = 1.25(1.714/R)^{5.1}$ , equation (2)

Table 7. Bond strength(s) in  $\text{Cu}_5\text{V}_2\text{O}_{10}$ \*

	Cu(1)	Cu(2)	Cu(3)	Cu(4)	Cu(5)	V(1)	V(2)	$\sum s_{\text{anion}}$
O(1)			0.45		0.46	1.14		2.05
O(2)		0.51				1.48		1.99
O(3)	0.44	0.08			0.23	1.22		1.99
O(4)		0.45		0.16	0.38	1.08		2.07
O(5)					0.56		1.52	2.08
O(6)	0.37	0.40	0.20				1.03	2.00
O(7)		0.13	0.38	0.30			1.20	2.01
O(8)	0.13		0.50	0.13			1.15	1.90
O(9)	0.51		0.51	0.54	0.50			2.06
O(10)	0.54	0.51		0.54				
	0.06			0.32				1.97
$\sum s_{\text{cat}}$	2.05	2.09	2.04	1.99	2.13	4.93	4.90	

\*  $s_{\text{Cu}^{2+}} = 0.333(2.084/R)^{5.3}$ , equation (1);  $s_{\text{V}^{5+}} = 1.25(1.714/R)^{5.1}$ , equation (2).

The authors would like to thank Mrs C. M. Foris and Dr J. F. Whitney of the Central Research Department, E. I. du Pont de Nemours, Wilmington, Delaware for the Guinier photographs and R. Faggiani for assistance in obtaining the intensity data. This research was supported by a grant from the National Research Council of Canada.

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## Structure Cristalline du [(Pyridine-2,6 Dicarboxylato) (Acide Pyridine-2,6 Dicarboxylique)]-cuivre(II), Hydraté

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(Reçu le 31 janvier 1973; accepté le 27 février 1973)

[(Pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylato) (pyridine-2,6-dicarboxylic acid)]copper(II) hydrate crystallizes in space group  $Pc$  with cell parameters  $a = 14.76 \pm 0.09$ ,  $b = 10.27 \pm 0.03$ ,  $c = 13.76 \pm 0.08$  Å,  $\beta = 124.0 \pm 0.1^\circ$  and  $Z = 4$ . The structure was determined by means of the Patterson function and Fourier syntheses, which were calculated from intensities collected on Weissenberg equi-inclination  $Cu K\alpha$  photographs. A group least-squares refinement lead to an  $R$  index of 0.10. The copper atom is octahedrally surrounded, being bonded to the nitrogen and two oxygen atoms of each tridentate ligand. The two orthogonal ligands coordinate in a different manner, one of them acting as anionic dipicolinate  $DP^{2-}$  and the other as neutral dipicolinic acid  $H_2DP$ . The copper atom is more tightly bonded to the  $DP^{2-}$  ligand. Each asymmetric unit involves six interstitial positions where hydrogen-bonded water molecules may be located.

### Introduction

Le cuivre(II) forme avec l'acide pyridine-2,6 dicarboxylique  $H_2DP$  (acide dipicolique) plusieurs complexes cristallins. Les structures cristallines de trois chélates 1:1 de formule  $Cu(DP)_2 \cdot nH_2O$  ont déjà été décrites (trihydrate monoclinique  $P2_1/m$ : Chastain, 1965; dihydrate monoclinique  $P2_1/c$ : Biagini Cingi, Chiesi Villa, Guastini & Nardelli, 1971; dihydrate triclinique  $P\bar{1}$ : Dominick, 1971; Sarchet, 1972). Il existe aussi une espèce 1:2 acide:  $Cu(HDP)_2 \cdot xH_2O$  cristallisant soit seule à partir de solutions acides (par exemple  $pH = 1$ )

soit simultanément avec les espèces 1:1 précédentes à partir de solutions de  $pH$  plus élevé (par exemple  $pH = 4,5$ ). L'hydratation de ce chélate est variable, le cristal perd ou fixe de l'eau selon les conditions de préparation et de conservation. L'étude préliminaire par diffraction des rayons X montre cependant que l'édifice cristallin reste identique quel que soit le taux d'hydratation (Sarchet, 1972). La structure de ce chélate acide a été déterminée afin de pouvoir, en particulier, la comparer à celles des trois chélates 1:1 et à celle du bis(hydrogène pyridine-2,6 dicarboxylato) nickel(II), trihydraté, établie par plusieurs auteurs (Gaw, Robin-