

Crystal Structures of Neodymium Metaphosphate (NdP₃O₉) and Ultraphosphate (NdP₅O₁₄)*

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The structures of neodymium metaphosphate (NdP₃O₉) and ultraphosphate (NdP₅O₁₄) have been solved by the single-crystal X-ray heavy-atom method. NdP₃O₉ is orthorhombic, space group C222₁ and cell parameters $a=11.172$ (2), $b=8.533$ (2), $c=7.284$ (2) Å, $Z=4$. NdP₅O₁₄ is monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$ and cell parameters $a=8.771$ (3), $b=9.012$ (2), $c=13.057$ (3) Å, $\beta=89.58$ (2)°, $Z=4$. A full-matrix least-squares refinement gave $R=0.057$ and $R=0.078$, respectively. In both structures, O atoms form a tetrahedron around each P atom and a NdO₈ polyhedron around each Nd atom. The PO₄ tetrahedra share corners to produce helical chains in the metaphosphate and cross-linked chain pairs in the ultraphosphate. The NdO₈ dodecahedra in the metaphosphate share edges in a zigzag fashion; in the ultraphosphate, the polyhedra are isolated from each other, and no O atom is common to two Nd atoms. The shortest Nd–Nd distances are 4.234 and 5.194 Å, respectively, in the metaphosphate and ultraphosphate structures.

Introduction

Three types of rare-earth phosphates have been reported: orthophosphates (RPO₄), metaphosphates (RP₃O₉) and ultraphosphates (RP₅O₁₄). Only the orthophosphates were known until Jaulmes (1969) prepared LaP₅O₁₄. Beucher (1970) obtained single crystals of ultraphosphates of all the rare earths by heating solutions of the various rare-earth oxides in excess H₃PO₄. She identified three different crystal structures, two monoclinic and one orthorhombic, and found that some compounds could exhibit two of these structures. Durif (1971) has carried out a structure refinement for the orthorhombic form of HoF₅O₁₄, the only ultraphosphate for which a refinement has been reported. Beucher (1970) also prepared metaphosphates of all the rare earths, in powder form, by solid state reaction of R₂O₃+6(NH₄)₂HPO₄ mixtures. She reported that there were two different crystal structures, but was unable to identify them. Only GdP₃O₉ exhibited both structures.

Danielmeyer & Weber (1972) have recently investigated the optical absorption and fluorescence of neodymium ultraphosphate, NdP₅O₁₄. They report that the pair interaction between Nd ions remains small in spite of the high concentration of these ions. In order to examine the crystallographic basis for the apparent isolation of the Nd ions, we have used single-crystal X-ray diffraction to refine the structure of NdP₅O₁₄. Before doing so, we used this method to refine the structure of NdP₃O₉. No crystallographic data have been reported previously for this or any other rare-earth metaphosphate. The NdP₃O₉ crystals were grown in an attempt to prepare NdP₅O₁₄, and we originally believed them to be ultraphosphate crystals.

It was only after the structure refinement had showed their composition to be NdP₃O₉ that we learned of the paper by Beucher (1970) reporting the existence of the rare-earth metaphosphates.

Experimental procedure

Small single crystals of NdP₃O₉ were obtained† when a solution containing Nd₂O₃, P₂O₅, HPO₃, and NaF was slowly cooled from 930 to 870°C. They were separated from a crystalline aggregate that formed on a platinum wire suspended in the solution to facilitate nucleation.

Small single crystals of NdP₅O₁₄ were obtained by a method similar to Beucher's (1970). A mixture of H₃PO₄ (containing 15% water by weight) and Nd₂O₃, in a ratio of 30 to 1 by weight, was placed in a gold crucible and heated in air in a box furnace. The crucible was heated in steps to 600°C, held there for 5 h, then held at 650°C for 17 h, and finally removed from the furnace. When the solid obtained by this procedure was washed with a large amount of water to dissolve any excess phosphoric acid, it was found to include a considerable number of thin, rectangular platelets of NdP₅O₁₄.

For X-ray diffraction studies, a small crystal of each compound was mounted on a goniometer head. The NdP₃O₉ crystal measured 0.2 × 0.2 × 0.4 mm and was mounted about the c axis, while the NdP₅O₁₄ crystal measured 0.1 × 0.1 × 0.2 mm and was mounted about the b axis. Oscillation and Weissenberg photographs were taken for each crystal. For both crystals, the 2θ positions of about 15 reflection peaks due to Mo $K\alpha_1$ ($\lambda=0.70926$) radiation were measured at 25°C with a General Electric XRD diffractometer in order to deter-

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† The NdP₃O₉ crystals were supplied by Dr Arthur Linz, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

mine the cell-edge parameters. These measurements employed a 1° take-off angle and 0.02° slit.

Three-dimensional intensity data to 2θ=55° for NdP3O9, and to 2θ=45° for NdP5O14 were collected by the stationary-crystal, stationary-counter method, with Zr-filtered Mo Kα radiation and a 5° take-off angle. Each peak was counted for 10 s, and the background (at 2° below the 2θ value of the peak) was also counted for 10 s. The number of independent reflections measured was 451 for NdP3O9, and 1239 for NdP5O14. Lorentz, polarization, and ϕ-angle absorption corrections were applied. The linear absorption coefficient is 25 cm-1 for NdP3O9, and 19 cm-1 for NdP5O14. The three-dimensional absorption correction was not considered necessary. The equation

σ(F) = 1/2 [K (1 + IB/IP) / (1 - IB/IP)]^1/2

was used to estimate the variance for the structure factors, where IB is the background count, IP is the peak count, and K is the product of the Lorentz, polarization, absorption, α-splitting and tube-current corrections.

Structure determinations

NdP3O9

The oscillation and Weissenberg photographs showed diffraction symmetry mmm. The systematic absences were hkl, h+k=2n+1, and 00l with l=2n+1, which require the unique space group C2221 (No. 20). The 2θ measurements made at 25°C were used in a least-squares refinement to obtain the orthorhombic lattice parameters.

As stated above, the true composition of the NdP3O9 crystals was initially unknown. Nevertheless, because Nd is much heavier than P and O, it was possible to solve the structure by using the heavy-atom method of structure analysis. In addition to the systematic absences, it was observed that, for h0l reflections, the intensity is much stronger for l even than for l odd. This indicates that a heavy atom occupies the 4(b) site (0, y, 1/4) and (0, 1/2, 3/4).

A three-dimensional Patterson map was then generated. If a heavy atom is located at the 4(b) site, a strong interaction should appear on section (0, 2y, 1/2).

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors for NdP3O9

Table with columns for h, k, l, F_o, F_c, and a grid of numerical data for various reflections.

Table 1. Final atomic parameters for NdP3O9*

Space group: C2221; cell parameters: a=11.172 (2), b=8.533 (2), c=7.284 (2) Å

Table with columns for atom type (Nd, P(1), P(2), O(1), O(2), O(3), O(4), O(5)), x, y, z, β11, β22, β33, β12, β13, β23.

* Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

This was the case, the strongest peak occurring at (0, 0.25, 1/2). This gives the position of Nd as (0, 0.125, 1/4). A structure-factor calculation based on this position gave a value of 0.31 for the difference function R = Σ|F_o - F_c| / Σ|F_o|, where F_o and F_c are respectively the observed and calculated structure factors. The scattering factors used for Nd3+, P and O are those published (Cromer & Waber, 1965) with anomalous dispersion coefficients for Mo radiation (Cromer, 1965). With this model, a difference Fourier map revealed two independent P positions plus a number of peaks possibly due to O atoms. Introducing these two P atoms reduced the value of R to 0.20. A subsequent Fourier map clearly revealed additional oxygen peaks. From this map it was possible to locate all the O atoms by assuming a tetrahedral coordination around P. Five independent O atoms were identified. The atom parameters, scale factor and isotropic temperature factor were then refined, with a full-matrix least-squares program, to give R=0.065. At this stage the isotropic temperature factors were converted to anisotropic factors. Three more cycles of refinement led to a final R

value of 0.057 for all reflections and a weighted $R_w = 0.063$, where

$$R_w = \left[\frac{\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2}{\sum wF_o^2} \right]^{1/2}$$

with

$$w = 1/\sigma^2.$$

A three-dimensional, electron-density difference function was calculated with this last set of parameters, and no physically significant peaks were observed. It was now evident that the compound had the chemical formula NdP_3O_9 with four molecules per unit cell and an X-ray density of 3.63 g cm^{-3} . The final atomic param-

Table 3. Bond distances and angles in NdP_3O_9

Tetrahedron around P(1)			
P(1)–O(2)	2×1.571 (9) Å	O(2)–P(1)–O(2)	111.4 (8)°
P(1)–O(5)	2×1.579 (9)	O(2)–P(1)–O(5)	2×114.4 (7)
O(2)–O(5)	2.64 (2)	O(2)–P(1)–O(5)	2×106.1 (7)
O(2)–O(5)	2.51 (2)	O(5)–P(1)–O(5)	104.5 (9)
O(2)–O(2)	2.60 (2)		
O(5)–O(5)	2.49 (2)		
Tetrahedron around P(2)			
P(2)–O(3)	1.49 (1) Å	O(3)–P(2)–O(1)	111.9 (9)°
P(2)–O(1)	1.58 (1)	O(3)–P(2)–O(4)	120.3 (9)
P(2)–O(4)	1.52 (1)	O(3)–P(2)–O(5)	108.8 (9)
P(2)–O(5)	1.59 (2)	O(1)–P(2)–O(4)	107.0 (9)
O(1)–O(3)	2.55 (2)	O(1)–P(2)–O(5)	100.8 (8)
O(1)–O(4)	2.50 (2)	O(4)–P(2)–O(5)	106.1 (8)
O(1)–O(5)	2.45 (1)		
O(3)–O(4)	2.61 (2)		
O(3)–O(5)	2.51 (2)		
O(4)–O(5)	2.49 (2)		
Inter-tetrahedral angles			
	P(2)–O(1)–P(2)	139 (1)°	
	P(1)–O(5)–P(2)	139 (1)	
Dodecahedron around Nd			
Nd–O(2)	2×2.670 (8) Å	O(2)–O(2)	2.75 (2) Å
Nd–O(2)	2×2.375 (7)	O(2)–O(3)	2.93 (2)
Nd–O(3)	2×2.35 (1)	O(2)–O(3)	2.89 (2)
Nd–O(4)	2×2.33 (1)	O(2)–O(4)	3.11 (2)
Nd–Nd	4.234 (5)	O(3)–O(4)	2.88 (2)
		O(3)–O(3)	3.10 (2)
		O(4)–O(4)	2.82 (2)

Table 4. Final atomic parameters for $\text{NdP}_5\text{O}_{14}$ *

Space group: $P2_1/c$; cell parameters: $a = 8.771$ (3), $b = 9.012$ (2), $c = 13.057$ (3) Å, $\beta = 89.58$ (2)°

	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Nd	0.2774 (2)	0.1903 (2)	0.0013 (1)	0.0029 (2)	0.0013 (2)	–0.0013 (1)	0.0000 (2)	0.0002 (1)	0.0000 (1)
P(1)	–0.006 (1)	–0.002 (1)	0.1733 (7)	0.004 (1)	0.003 (1)	–0.0006 (6)	0.0006 (9)	0.0002 (6)	–0.0002 (6)
P(2)	0.493 (1)	–0.006 (1)	0.2052 (7)	0.004 (1)	0.002 (1)	–0.0008 (5)	–0.0003 (9)	0.0001 (6)	–0.0001 (6)
P(3)	0.773 (1)	0.053 (1)	0.6634 (8)	0.003 (1)	0.004 (1)	–0.0004 (6)	0.000 (1)	0.0000 (6)	0.0002 (6)
P(4)	0.683 (1)	0.255 (1)	0.5006 (7)	0.005 (1)	0.001 (1)	–0.0008 (5)	0.000 (1)	0.0002 (6)	0.0001 (6)
P(5)	0.755 (1)	0.452 (1)	0.8348 (7)	0.004 (1)	0.003 (1)	–0.0008 (6)	0.000 (1)	0.0006 (6)	0.0005 (6)
O(1)	0.533 (2)	0.190 (3)	0.506 (2)	0.002 (3)	0.009 (4)	0.000 (1)	0.000 (3)	0.000 (1)	0.000 (2)
O(2)	0.229 (2)	0.093 (3)	0.386 (2)	0.011 (4)	0.000 (3)	0.001 (1)	0.000 (3)	–0.001 (2)	–0.003 (2)
O(3)	0.080 (2)	0.116 (3)	0.120 (2)	0.002 (3)	0.005 (3)	0.002 (2)	–0.000 (2)	0.003 (2)	0.003 (2)
O(4)	0.415 (2)	0.114 (3)	0.149 (2)	0.005 (3)	0.004 (3)	0.000 (1)	0.003 (3)	–0.003 (2)	0.002 (2)
O(5)	0.075 (2)	0.377 (3)	0.388 (2)	0.002 (3)	0.005 (3)	0.000 (1)	0.002 (2)	–0.002 (2)	–0.000 (2)
O(6)	0.417 (2)	0.382 (2)	0.351 (2)	0.003 (3)	0.004 (3)	0.003 (2)	–0.002 (3)	0.003 (2)	0.002 (2)
O(7)	0.217 (3)	0.408 (3)	0.109 (2)	0.019 (5)	0.001 (3)	0.000 (2)	–0.003 (3)	0.002 (2)	–0.002 (2)
O(8)	0.784 (3)	0.308 (3)	0.898 (2)	0.012 (4)	0.003 (3)	0.000 (1)	–0.003 (3)	0.001 (1)	0.000 (2)
O(9)	0.627 (2)	0.099 (2)	0.725 (2)	0.002 (3)	0.002 (3)	0.000 (1)	0.000 (2)	0.002 (1)	–0.002 (1)
O(10)	0.907 (2)	0.085 (2)	0.739 (2)	0.008 (3)	–0.001 (2)	–0.001 (1)	–0.001 (2)	–0.002 (2)	0.001 (1)
O(11)	0.701 (3)	0.082 (3)	0.000 (2)	0.022 (5)	0.000 (3)	0.002 (2)	0.002 (3)	0.002 (3)	0.000 (2)
O(12)	0.800 (3)	0.183 (3)	0.588 (2)	0.014 (4)	0.007 (4)	–0.002 (1)	0.003 (3)	0.000 (2)	0.000 (2)
O(13)	0.595 (2)	0.427 (3)	0.793 (2)	0.002 (3)	0.009 (4)	0.000 (2)	0.003 (3)	–0.002 (2)	0.000 (2)
O(14)	0.868 (2)	0.416 (2)	0.745 (2)	0.001 (3)	0.008 (4)	0.000 (2)	0.000 (3)	0.002 (1)	0.000 (2)

* Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

eters and anisotropic temperature factors are listed in Table 1 and structure factors in Table 2. The bond distances and angles are listed in Table 3.

NdP₅O₁₄

The oscillation and Weissenberg photographs showed diffraction symmetry 2/m. The systematic absences were h0l, l=2n+1, and 0k0 with k=2n+1, which indicate the unique space group P2₁/c (No. 14) in the monoclinic system. The 2θ measurements made at 25°C were used in a least-squares refinement to obtain the monoclinic lattice parameters. They are in

good agreement with the parameters reported by Beucher (1970), except that we have interchanged the a and c designations in order to be consistent with the usage of International Tables for X-ray Crystallography.

The heavy-atom method was also used to determine the structure of this compound. The space group P2₁/c yields Harker sections at (0, 2y - 1/2, 1/2) and (2x, 1/2, 2z - 1/2) on a three-dimensional Patterson map. When such a map was generated, the strongest peaks occurred at (0, 0.88, 1/2) and (0.56, 1/2, 0.50), which are consistent with the Harker sections at (0.28, 0.19, 0.00). A structure-factor calculation based

Table 5. Observed and calculated structure factors for NdP₅O₁₄

Table with multiple columns of numerical data representing observed and calculated structure factors for NdP5O14. The table is organized into several sections with headers like 'H K FOBS FCAL' and 'H K FOBS FCAL'. It contains a large amount of numerical data arranged in rows and columns.

on this position gave $R=0.39$ for the difference function. Reviewing the Patterson map for additional strong peaks revealed two P positions, and introducing these into the calculation reduced the value of R to 0.31. A difference Fourier map was then constructed on the basis of the 3 atom positions that had been established. It revealed a number of peaks, some due to P and others about half as intense due to O. Step-by-step generation of a Fourier map finally elucidated 3 more

Table 6. Bond distances and angles in $\text{NdP}_5\text{O}_{14}$

Tetrahedron around P(1)			
P(1)—O(3)	1.48 (1) Å		
P(1)—O(5)	1.48 (1)		
P(1)—O(10)	1.62 (2)	O(3)—P(1)—O(5)	119 (1)°
P(1)—O(14)	1.64 (2)	O(3)—P(1)—O(10)	113 (1)
O(3)—O(5)	2.55 (2)	O(3)—P(1)—O(14)	106 (1)
O(3)—O(10)	2.59 (2)	O(5)—P(1)—O(10)	105 (1)
O(3)—O(14)	2.48 (2)	O(5)—P(1)—O(14)	112 (1)
O(5)—O(10)	2.47 (2)	O(10)—P(1)—O(14)	100 (1)
O(5)—O(14)	2.59 (2)		
O(10)—O(14)	2.50 (2)		
Tetrahedron around P(2)			
P(2)—O(4)	1.48 (1) Å		
P(2)—O(6)	1.47 (1)		
P(2)—O(9)	1.62 (1)	O(4)—P(2)—O(6)	120 (1)°
P(2)—O(13)	1.62 (1)	O(4)—P(2)—O(9)	111 (1)
O(4)—O(6)	2.56 (2)	O(4)—P(2)—O(13)	107 (1)
O(4)—O(9)	2.55 (2)	O(6)—P(2)—O(9)	106 (1)
O(4)—O(13)	2.49 (2)	O(6)—P(2)—O(13)	111 (1)
O(6)—O(9)	2.47 (2)	O(9)—P(2)—O(13)	101 (1)
O(6)—O(13)	2.55 (2)		
O(9)—O(13)	2.50 (2)		
Tetrahedron around P(3)			
P(3)—O(2)	1.46 (1) Å		
P(3)—O(9)	1.56 (1)		
P(3)—O(10)	1.57 (1)	O(2)—P(3)—O(9)	117 (1)°
P(3)—O(12)	1.55 (1)	O(2)—P(3)—O(10)	117 (1)
O(2)—O(9)	2.58 (2)	O(2)—P(3)—O(12)	114 (1)
O(2)—O(10)	2.59 (2)	O(9)—P(3)—O(10)	104 (1)
O(2)—O(12)	2.52 (2)	O(9)—P(3)—O(12)	104 (1)
O(9)—O(10)	2.47 (2)	O(10)—P(3)—O(12)	99 (1)
O(9)—O(12)	2.46 (2)		
O(10)—O(12)	2.36 (2)		
Tetrahedron around P(4)			
P(4)—O(1)	1.44 (1) Å		
P(4)—O(8)	1.70 (1)		
P(4)—O(11)	1.48 (1)	O(1)—P(4)—O(8)	112 (1)°
P(4)—O(12)	1.67 (1)	O(1)—P(4)—O(11)	120 (1)
O(1)—O(8)	2.60 (2)	O(1)—P(4)—O(12)	112 (1)
O(1)—O(11)	2.53 (2)	O(8)—P(4)—O(11)	106 (1)
O(1)—O(12)	2.58 (2)	O(8)—P(4)—O(12)	95 (1)
O(8)—O(11)	2.54 (2)	O(11)—P(4)—O(12)	109 (1)
O(8)—O(12)	2.49 (2)		
O(11)—O(12)	2.56 (2)		
Tetrahedron around P(5)			
P(5)—O(7)	1.48 (1) Å		
P(5)—O(8)	1.56 (1)		
P(5)—O(13)	1.53 (1)	O(7)—P(5)—O(8)	114 (1)°
P(5)—O(14)	1.56 (1)	O(7)—P(5)—O(13)	117 (1)
O(7)—O(8)	2.56 (2)	O(7)—P(5)—O(14)	116 (1)
O(7)—O(13)	2.57 (2)	O(8)—P(5)—O(13)	103 (1)
O(7)—O(14)	2.58 (2)	O(8)—P(5)—O(14)	97 (1)
O(8)—O(13)	2.41 (2)	O(13)—P(5)—O(14)	106 (1)
O(8)—O(14)	2.34 (2)		
O(13)—O(14)	2.47 (2)		

Table 6 (cont.)

Dodecahedron around Nd			
Nd—O(1)	2.49 (1) Å	O(1)—O(4)	2.76 (2) Å
Nd—O(2)	2.50 (1)	O(1)—O(6)	2.85 (2)
Nd—O(3)	2.41 (1)	O(2)—O(5)	2.89 (2)
Nd—O(4)	2.38 (1)	O(2)—O(7)	2.91 (2)
Nd—O(5)	2.40 (1)	O(3)—O(4)	2.96 (2)
Nd—O(6)	2.40 (1)	O(3)—O(5)	3.02 (2)
Nd—O(7)	2.47 (1)	O(3)—O(7)	2.90 (2)
Nd—O(11)	2.46 (1)	O(3)—O(11)	3.05 (2)
Nd—Nd	6.603 (5)	O(4)—O(11)	2.82 (2)
Nd—Nd	5.194 (5)	O(6)—O(11)	2.84 (2)
		P(4)—O(8)—P(5)	128 (1)°
		P(2)—O(9)—P(3)	133 (1)
		P(1)—O(10)—P(3)	140 (1)
		P(3)—O(12)—P(4)	129 (1)
		P(2)—O(13)—P(5)	135 (1)
		P(1)—O(14)—P(5)	138 (1)

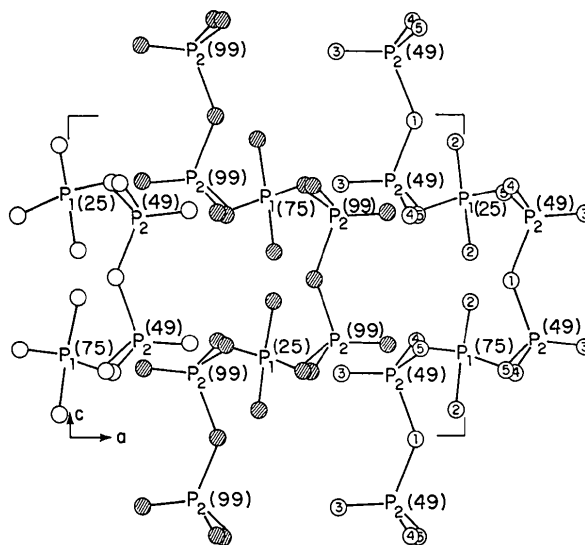


Fig. 1. An ac projection of the arrangement of PO_4 tetrahedra in NdP_3O_9 , showing the corrugated ribbons (formed by corner-sharing) that run parallel to the c axis.

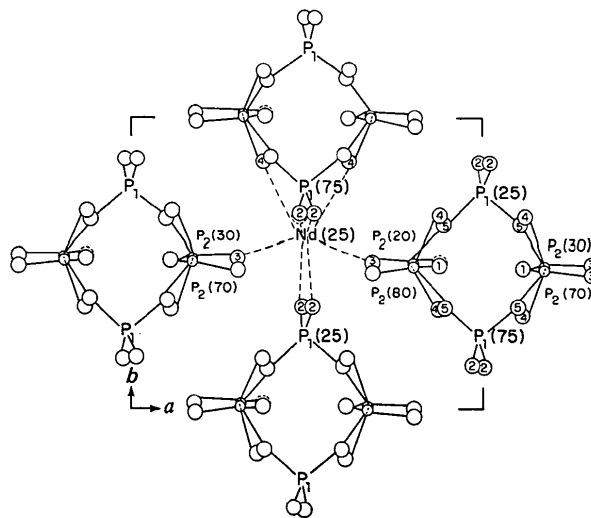


Fig. 2. An ab projection of the NdP_3O_9 structure, showing how the PO_4 tetrahedra are connected by Nd atoms.

P atoms and 14 independent O atoms. The atomic parameters and anisotropic temperature factors were then refined to the values listed in Table 4, giving an R value of 0.078 for all reflections and $R_w = 0.082$. The structure factors, based on this final parameter, are listed in Table 5. The bond distances and angles are listed in Table 6.

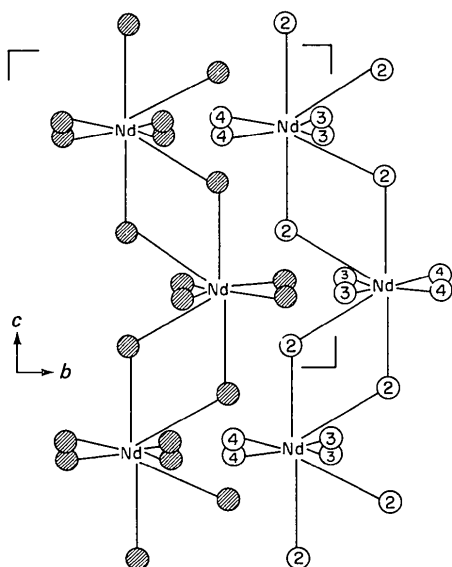


Fig. 3. A bc projection of the arrangement of NdO_8 dodecahedra in NdP_3O_9 , showing the zigzag chains (formed by edge-sharing) that run parallel to the c axis.

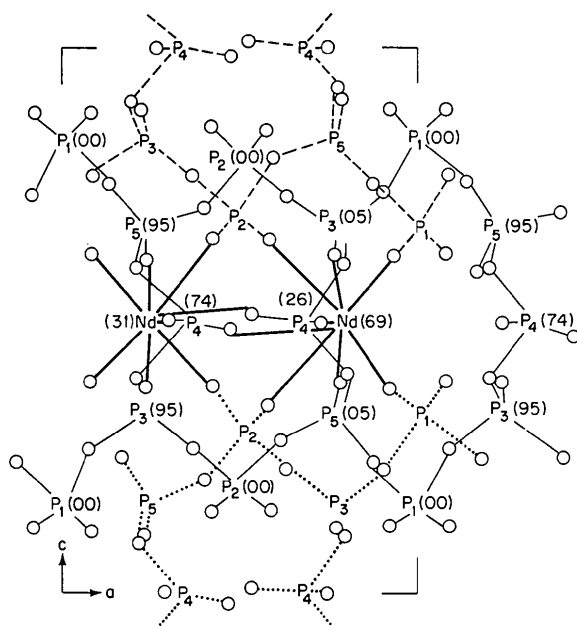


Fig. 4. An ac projection of the structure of $\text{NdP}_5\text{O}_{14}$, showing the planar $\text{P}_{10}\text{O}_{28}$ units and the Nd atoms linking them. The narrower solid lines connect the members of one $\text{P}_{10}\text{O}_{28}$ unit. Portions of two other units, lying in a plane displaced along the b axis, are connected by the dashed and dotted lines.

Description of the structures

In both NdP_3O_9 and $\text{NdP}_5\text{O}_{14}$, O atoms form a tetrahedron around each P atom and a NdO_8 polyhedron, around each Nd atom. In NdP_3O_9 , the NdO_8 is a bisphenoid dodecahedron, while in $\text{NdP}_5\text{O}_{14}$ it is a bicapped trigonal prism. The two compounds differ in the arrangement of the PO_4 tetrahedra and NdO_8 polyhedra.

In NdP_3O_9 , the unit cell contains two independent PO_4 tetrahedra. From the bond distances and angles listed in Table 3 it is seen that the tetrahedron around P(1) is quite regular, while the one around P(2) deviates somewhat from regularity. The arrangement of the tetrahedra is shown by means of an ac projection in Fig. 1. Neighboring P(2) tetrahedra form pairs by corner-sharing O(1) atoms, and these pairs are connected by P(1) tetrahedra to form helical chains running along the c axis. The P(1) and P(2) tetrahedra are connected by sharing O(5) atoms. The P(2)–O(1)–P(2) and P(1)–O(5)–P(2) angles are the same, 138.7° . Each tetrahedron shares two of its O atoms with other tetrahedra to give the O/P ratio of 3. As shown in the ab projection of Fig. 2, the chains of PO_4 tetrahedra are held together by the Nd atoms. Each NdO_8 dodecahedron contains a Nd–4O(2) plane and a Nd–2O(3)2O(4) plane, which are almost perpendicular to each other, as shown in the bc projection of Fig. 3. The dodecahedra share edges to produce zigzag chains in the direction of the c axis. Each Nd atom shares two O(2) atoms with one of the neighboring Nd atoms and shares two O(2) atoms with the other.

The atomic arrangement in $\text{NdP}_5\text{O}_{14}$ is shown on an ac projection in Fig. 4. There are 5 non-equivalent P positions and 14 non-equivalent O positions. The PO_4 tetrahedra share corners to form pairs of one-dimensional chains cross-linked by P(4) atoms. Within a unit cell, the cross-linked chains consist of $\text{P}_{10}\text{O}_{28}$ units whose P atoms within chains lie in nearly the same ac plane. The narrower solid lines in Fig. 4 connect the members of one cross-linked pair of chains. Each inequivalent atom is represented twice in a $\text{P}_{10}\text{O}_{28}$ unit. Since 60% of the P atoms in the unit [P(1), P(2), P(4)] share 2 of their O atoms, and 40% [P(3) and P(5)] share 3 O atoms, the O/P ratio is 14 to 5. The two cross-linked chains form a band running parallel to the a axis.

Portions of two other cross-linked chains are also shown in Fig. 4. The members of one unit are connected by dashed lines, the members of the other by dotted lines. These chains also lie in the ac plane, but each is displaced by half a unit cell in the b direction from the chain connected by solid lines. They are linked to this unit and to each other by the 2 Nd atoms shown in Fig. 4, which are located between the plane of the solid unit and the plane of the dashed and dotted ones. The wider solid lines in Fig. 4 represent the Nd–O bonds. Each NdO_8 polyhedron shares all its O atoms with PO_4 tetrahedra, none with any other polyhedron.

Discussion

Every P atom in NdP_3O_9 and $\text{NdP}_5\text{O}_{14}$ is bonded to 4 O atoms to form a PO_4 tetrahedron: every O atom is bonded to at least one P atom, and there is no direct P–Nd bonding. Therefore, the basic structures of these compounds are determined by the requirement that the O atoms must be shared in a manner that reduces the O/P ratio (R) from the value of 4 for isolated tetrahedra, as in NdPO_4 (Mooney, 1948), to the observed values of 3 and $\frac{14}{5}$, respectively. In NdP_3O_9 this reduction is accomplished by the formation of one-dimensional $-\text{P}(2)-\text{P}(2)-\text{P}(1)-$ chains in which each PO_4 tetrahedron shares 2 of its O atoms with the adjacent tetrahedra leaving the other 2 unshared, to give $R = 2(\frac{1}{2}) + 2 = 3$. To decrease R to less than 3 requires cross-linking between chains.

If 2 parallel chains are completely cross-linked by sharing O atoms, each PO_4 tetrahedron shares 3 of its O atoms with the adjacent tetrahedra, leaving 1 unshared, to give $R = 3(\frac{1}{2}) + 1 = 2.5$. If only a fraction x of the tetrahedra are cross-linked, $R = 2.5x + 3(1-x)$. In $\text{NdP}_5\text{O}_{14}$ the P(3) and P(5) tetrahedra in the 2 chains are linked by sharing P(4) tetrahedra rather than O atoms directly, but the same formula for R can be applied if x is defined as the fraction of the tetrahedra that share 3 O atoms and $(1-x)$ is the fraction that share only 2. Since $R = 2.8$ for $\text{NdP}_5\text{O}_{14}$, x must be 0.4. This value of x is obtained for the structure shown in Fig. 4, where the P(3) and P(5) tetrahedra each share 3 O atoms and the P(1), P(2), and P(4) tetrahedra each share 2 O atoms.

In $\text{NdP}_5\text{O}_{14}$ the Nd atoms are isolated from each other by PO_4 tetrahedra, since no O atom is common to 2 Nd atoms. This isolation appears to account for the optical observations of Danielmeyer & Weber (1972) indicating that the Nd–Nd pair interaction is small in this compound. This interaction can be expected to be larger in NdP_3O_9 , since each Nd atom shares 2 O atoms with one of the neighboring Nd atoms and 2 other O atoms with another. In addition, the minimum Nd–Nd distance in NdP_3O_9 is 4.234 Å, compared with 5.194 Å in $\text{NdP}_5\text{O}_{14}$.

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Hydrogen Bond Studies. LXXXI.* The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 2-Amino-5-chloropyridine, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_3\text{N}(\text{NH}_2)\text{Cl}$

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The crystal and molecular structure of 2-amino-5-chloropyridine, $\text{C}_5\text{H}_3\text{N}(\text{NH}_2)\text{Cl}$, has been determined from four-circle X-ray diffractometer data (Mo $K\alpha$ radiation). The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$, with four formula units in a cell of dimensions $a = 13.4370$ (6), $b = 5.7963$ (5), $c = 7.5123$ (6) Å, $\beta = 105.512$ (6)°. The hydrogen atoms have been located and full-matrix least-squares refinement gave a final $R(F)$ value of 0.033. The molecules link *via* two $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ hydrogen bonds [3.058 (2) Å], to produce (centrosymmetric) dimers which, in turn, pack in a herring-bone formation.

Introduction

This work is part of a systematic investigation of hydrogen bonding in simple organic compounds which

can serve as model substances for biologically important molecules. The crystal structures of 6-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine, the addition compound 6-chloro-2-hydroxypyridine–2-pyridone and 5-chloro-2-pyridone have been reported earlier by Kvik & Olovsson (1968), Almlöf, Kvik & Olovsson (1971) and Kvik & Booles

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