

Computing time was provided by the University Computer Centres at Würzburg and Mainz; crystals of hentschelite were supplied by Mr K. Petitjean.

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Acta Cryst. (1987). **C43**, 1857–1859

Tetrachlorophosphonium(V) Tetrachloroaurate(III)

BY CRISTINA FREIRE ERDBRÜGGER, PETER G. JONES,* RALF SCHELBAACH, EINHARD SCHWARZMANN AND GEORGE M. SHELDRIK

Institut für anorganische Chemie der Universität, Tammannstrasse 4, 3400 Göttingen, Federal Republic of Germany

(Received 14 April 1987, accepted 19 May 1987)

Abstract. $[\text{PCl}_4][\text{AuCl}_4]$, $M_r = 511.6$, orthorhombic, *Imma*, $a = 15.734$ (5), $b = 12.433$ (4), $c = 11.646$ (3) Å, $V = 2278$ Å³, $Z = 8$, $D_x = 2.98$ Mg m⁻³, $\lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 0.71069$ Å, $\mu(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 14.9$ mm⁻¹, $F(000) = 1840$, $T = 293$ K, $R = 0.045$, $wR = 0.047$ for 1325 unique observed reflections [$F > 4\sigma(F)$]. The structure consists of isolated PCl_4^+ and AuCl_4^- ions with crystallographic symmetry 2 and *mm*2 respectively; there are two independent anions. The cations and anions form independent layers near $x = 0.25$, 0.75 and 0 , 0.5 respectively. $[\text{PCl}_4][\text{AuCl}_4]$ is isostructural with $[\text{PCl}_4][\text{ICl}_4]$. The independent bond lengths are P–Cl 1.924 (2), 1.930 (2), Au–Cl 2.274 (3), 2.273 (3), 2.270 (3), 2.277 (5) and 2.293 (4) Å.

Introduction. Continuing our study of the salts $\text{MCl}_x \cdot \text{AuCl}_4^-$, we here present the structure of $\text{PCl}_4^+ \cdot \text{AuCl}_4^-$. Yellow prisms and octahedra were obtained by a slight modification of the method of Lindet (1887), coated with an inert oil and mounted in glass capillaries. The compound is extremely moisture-sensitive.

Experimental. A yellow prism $0.35 \times 0.27 \times 0.27$ mm was used to measure 3205 profile-fitted intensities (Clegg, 1981) on a Stoe–Siemens four-circle diffractometer with monochromated Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($2\theta_{\text{max}} 60^\circ$, octants $+h + k + l$ and $-h - k - l$). Three check

reflections showed no significant intensity change. An empirical absorption based on ψ scans was applied; transmission factors 0.27–0.54. Of 1790 unique reflections ($R_{\text{int}} 0.027$), 1325 with $F > 4\sigma(F)$ were used for all calculations with *SHELX76* (Sheldrick, 1976). The index ranges after merging were: $h 0 \rightarrow 22$, $k 0 \rightarrow 17$, $l 0 \rightarrow 16$. Cell constants were refined from 2θ values of 59 reflections in the range $20\text{--}23^\circ$.

The structure was solved by the heavy-atom method and refined anisotropically on F (full matrix) to $R = 0.045$, $wR = 0.047$. The weighting scheme was $w^{-1} = \sigma^2(F_o) + 0.0003F_o^2$. An extinction correction of the form $F_{\text{corr}} = F_c/[1 + xF^2/\sin\theta]^{0.25}$ was employed, where x refined to $6.4(2) \times 10^{-7}$. 59 parameters, $S = 1.7$, max. $\Delta/\sigma 0.006$, max. features in final $\Delta\rho$ map $2\text{ e } \text{Å}^{-3}$ (close to Au2). Atomic scattering factors those of *SHELX76*.

Discussion. Final atomic coordinates are given in Table 1,† with derived bond lengths and angles in Table 2. The structure consists of independent PCl_4^+ and AuCl_4^- ions. The cations are tetrahedral, although the crystallographic symmetry is only 2 (the P atom lies on the

† Lists of structure factors and anisotropic thermal parameters have been deposited with the British Library Document Supply Centre as Supplementary Publication No. SUP 44065 (8 pp.). Copies may be obtained through The Executive Secretary, International Union of Crystallography, 5 Abbey Square, Chester CH1 2HU, England.

* To whom correspondence should be addressed.

twofold axis $x, 0.5, 0$). The two independent anions are square planar (crystallographic symmetry $mm2$, Au atoms at $0, 0.25, z$). The z coordinates of the Au atoms differ by about 0.5 , which causes reflections with l odd to be weak. The Cl atoms bonded to P occupy general positions, but all chlorines bonded to Au are special: Cl(11) and Cl(21) on mirror planes at $x, 0.25, z$, Cl(12) on the mirror plane $0, y, z$ and Cl(22) and Cl(23) on $0, 0.25, z$ (symmetry $mm2$). Fig. 1 shows the three independent ions.

The P—Cl bond lengths are $1.924(2)$ and $1.930(2)$ Å, but a rigid-body libration correction (Schomaker & Trueblood, 1968) increases these to $1.944, 1.950$ Å ($R_{\text{lib}} = 0.016$). Kistenmacher & Stucky (1971) reported an average corrected P—Cl bond length (12 independent bonds) for PCl₄⁺ of 1.944 Å and

Table 1. Atomic coordinates ($\times 10^4$) and equivalent isotropic displacement parameters ($\text{Å}^2 \times 10^3$)

Equivalent isotropic U is defined as one third of the trace of the orthogonalized U_{ij} tensor.

	x	y	z	U_{eq}
Au(1)	0	2500	3169 (1)	34 (1)
Au(2)	0	2500	8288 (1)	35 (1)
Cl(11)	1445 (2)	2500	3171 (2)	53 (1)
Cl(12)	0	672 (3)	3149 (3)	74 (1)
Cl(21)	1443 (2)	2500	8279 (2)	58 (1)
Cl(22)	0	2500	6319 (3)	49 (1)
Cl(23)	0	2500	10243 (4)	86 (2)
P	2519 (2)	5000	0	36 (1)
Cl(1)	3233 (1)	5969 (2)	854 (2)	60 (1)
Cl(2)	1804 (1)	4208 (2)	1048 (2)	66 (1)

Table 2. Bond lengths (Å, uncorrected) and angles (°)

Au(1)—Cl(11)	2.274 (3)	Au(1)—Cl(12)	2.273 (3)
Au(2)—Cl(21)	2.270 (3)	Au(2)—Cl(22)	2.293 (4)
Au(2)—Cl(23)	2.277 (5)	P—Cl(1)	1.924 (2)
P—Cl(2)	1.930 (2)		

Cl(12)—Au(1)—Cl(11)	90.0	Cl(21)—Au(2)—Cl(21 ⁱⁱ)	179.5 (2)
Cl(11)—Au(1)—Cl(11 ⁱ)	179.9 (2)	Cl(2)—P—Cl(1)	109.4 (2)
Cl(12)—Au(1)—Cl(12 ⁱⁱ)	178.8 (2)	Cl(1)—P—Cl(1 ⁱⁱⁱ)	108.6 (3)
Cl(22)—Au(2)—Cl(21)	89.7 (2)	Cl(2)—P—Cl(2 ⁱⁱⁱ)	108.7 (3)
Cl(23)—Au(2)—Cl(21)	90.3 (2)	Cl(1)—P—Cl(2 ⁱⁱⁱ)	110.3 (2)
Cl(23)—Au(2)—Cl(22)	180.0		

Symmetry operators; (i) $-x, y, z$; (ii) $x, 0.5 - y, z$; (iii) $x, 1 - y, -z$.

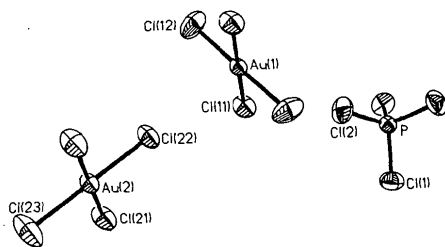
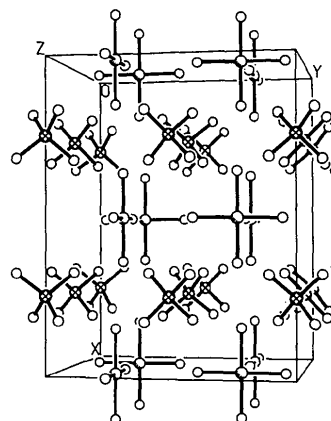


Fig. 1. Thermal-ellipsoid plot (50% level) of the three independent ions, showing the numbering scheme of the asymmetric unit.

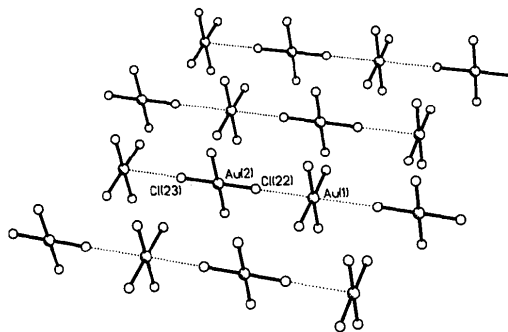
Shamir, Schneider, Bino & Cohen (1986) report $1.943, 1.955$ Å in PCl₄⁺.ICl₄⁻ (see below). The AuCl₄⁻ ion cannot be subjected to a rigid-body correction because of its square-planar geometry; the five independent uncorrected Au—Cl bond lengths are normal for the AuCl₄⁻ ion (Jones, 1981), although Au(2)—Cl(22) is rather long at $2.293(4)$ Å.

The packing diagram (Fig. 2a) shows that the cations form layers at $x = 0.25$ and 0.75 and the anions form layers at $x = 0$ and 0.5 . Within the anion layers there are short axial Cl...Au contacts: Au(1)...Cl(22) $3.67(1)$, Au(1)...Cl(23) (at $x, y, -1+z$) $3.41(1)$ Å (Fig. 2b). Such axial contacts are often observed in square-planar Au^{III} complexes (Jones, 1981). The Cl atoms involved in these secondary interactions display the longest Au—Cl bonds, although it is not clear why Au(2)—Cl(23) should be so long.

After we had determined the structure, our attention was drawn to the recent structure determination of PCl₄⁺.ICl₄⁻ (Shamir *et al.*, 1986). The two compounds are isostructural.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 2. (a) Packing diagram of the title compound. Atom key: open circles Cl, shaded circles Au, hatched circles P. (b) Part of the layer of AuCl₄⁻ ions at $x = 0$. The weak axial contacts are indicated by dotted lines.

We thank the Fonds der Chemischen Industrie for financial assistance.

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Acta Cryst. (1987). **C43**, 1859–1861

Structure Cristalline d'un Nouveau Composé Isotype de la Mélilite, $\text{Ca}_2\text{La}_2\text{Ga}_6\text{S}_{14}$

PAR A. MAZURIER, S. JAULMES ET M. GUITTARD

Laboratoire de Chimie Minérale Structurale (Unité Associée au CNRS n° 200), Faculté des Sciences Pharmaceutiques et Biologiques Paris Luxembourg, 4 avenue de l'Observatoire, 75270 Paris CEDEX 06, France

(Reçu le 1 décembre 1986, accepté le 21 mai 1987)

Abstract. $M_r = 1225.196$, tetragonal, $P\bar{4}2_1m$, $a = 9.542$ (3), $c = 6.192$ (2) Å, $V = 563.8$ (5) Å³, $Z = 1$, $D_m(293 \text{ K}) = 3.55$, $D_x = 3.61 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$, $\lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 0.7107$ Å, $\mu = 12.85 \text{ mm}^{-1}$, $F(000) = 564$, $T = 295 \text{ K}$, $R = 0.064$, $wR = 0.056$ for 584 observed reflections. This compound has the same structure as $\text{La}_{3.33}\text{Ga}_6\text{O}_2\text{S}_{12}$ with the Ca and La atoms on the partially occupied La site.

Introduction. Des composés oxygénés de composition $M_2R_2Al_6O_{14}$ et $M_2R_2Ga_6O_{14}$ (avec $M = \text{Ca, Sr, Ba}$ et $R =$ terres rares légères et éventuellement Y) ont été préparés par divers auteurs (Toropov & Ismatov, 1970; Ismatov, Kolesova & Pirjutko, 1970; Ismatov, 1970). D'après leurs diagrammes de poudre ces composés auraient une structure de type mélilite. Ce minéral, de composition $(\text{Ca,Na})_4(\text{Mg,Al,Si})_6\text{O}_{14}$, est quadratique, de groupe spatial $P\bar{4}2_1m$, $Z = 1$. La formule cristallographique est $A_4B_2C_4X_{14}$. Les sites B et C sont au centre de tétraèdres BX_4 et CX_4 , formant des feuillets plans parallèles de composition $(BC_2X_7)_n$. Les atomes A sont disposés entre deux feuillets contigus, à l'intérieur d'antiprismes à base carrée assez déformés, et ont donc la coordinence huit (Smith, 1959).

Au cours de l'étude des systèmes de sulfures correspondants, des composés de formules générales $M_2R_2Al_6S_{14}$ et $M_2R_2Ga_6S_{14}$ ont été isolés ($M = \text{Eu}^{II}$, Ca, Sr et $R = \text{La à Nd}$) et leurs diagrammes de poudre ont été interprétés dans le même type structural (Loireau-Lozac'h, Guittard & Flahaut, 1972, 1973). Par ailleurs des composés lacunaires, ne contenant plus de cations divalents, et de formule $R_{10/3}Ga_6S_{14}$ ($R = \text{La}$ et Ce), ont été décrits au cours de l'étude des systèmes

$R_2S_3\text{-Ga}_2S_3$ (Loireau-Lozac'h, Guittard & Flahaut, 1973).

Or, l'étude structurale effectuée sur l'un de ces derniers composés, montrait que de l'oxygène était présent dans le réseau et conduisait à la composition $\text{La}_{10/3}\text{Ga}_6\text{O}_2\text{S}_{12}$ (Mazurier, Guittard & Jaulmes, 1982). On pouvait alors se demander si les composés décrits sous les formules $M_2R_2Al_6S_{14}$ et $M_2R_2Ga_6S_{14}$ étaient de véritables sulfures, ou des oxysulfures préparés accidentellement et contenant deux atomes d'oxygène par maille. Pour répondre à cette question, la résolution de la structure cristalline d'un composé supposé être $\text{Ca}_2\text{La}_2\text{Ga}_6\text{S}_{14}$ a été entreprise.

Les cristaux ont été obtenus par la méthode suivante. Dans une première opération, un mélange de sulfures $2 \text{ CaS} + \text{La}_2\text{S}_3$ ou des matières premières $2 \text{ CaCO}_3 + \text{La}_2\text{O}_3$ a été chauffé dans un courant de sulfure d'hydrogène à 1573 K puis vers 1173 K. Dans une seconde opération, le mélange précédemment obtenu, additionné de la proportion voulue de Ga_2S_3 , a été fondu vers 1373 K, dans une ampoule de silice scellée sous vide, et refroidi lentement.

Partie expérimentale. Le cristal utilisé pour cette étude est un petit parallélépipède jaune clair, de dimensions $130 \times 250 \times 200 \mu\text{m}$ dont une arête présente une troncature. La densité a été mesurée par pycnométrie.

15 réflexions ont été utilisées pour affiner les paramètres de la maille (leurs angles θ variant de $5,8$ à $12,9^\circ$).

Les intensités de 642 réflexions indépendantes ont été mesurées jusqu'à l'angle $2\theta = 65^\circ$ ($14 \geq h \geq 0$, $10 \geq k \geq 0$, $9 \geq l \geq 0$) sur un diffractomètre automatique à