

Rubidium zinc phosphate, $\text{RbZn}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{HPO}_4)$

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Key indicators

Single-crystal X-ray study
 $T = 298 \text{ K}$
Mean $\sigma(\text{P}-\text{O}) = 0.004 \text{ \AA}$
 R factor = 0.054
 wR factor = 0.063
Data-to-parameter ratio = 17.4

For details of how these key indicators were automatically derived from the article, see <http://journals.iucr.org/e>.

Synthetic $\text{RbZn}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{HPO}_4)$ contains anionic layers of vertex-sharing ZnO_4 and $(\text{H})\text{PO}_4$ tetrahedra [$d_{\text{av}}(\text{Zn}-\text{O}) = 1.947(4) \text{ \AA}$ and $d_{\text{av}}(\text{P}-\text{O}) = 1.538(4) \text{ \AA}$]. The seven-coordinate Rb^+ cations [$d_{\text{av}}(\text{Rb}-\text{O}) = 2.987(4) \text{ \AA}$] provide inter-layer charge compensation. $\text{RbZn}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{HPO}_4)$ is isostructural with its potassium and ammonium congeners.

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Comment

The title compound (Figs. 1 and 2) is isostructural with $\text{KZn}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{HPO}_4)$ (Averbuch-Pouchot, 1979) and $\text{NH}_4\text{Zn}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{HPO}_4)$ (Bircsak & Harrison, 1998). The ZnO_4 and $(\text{H})\text{PO}_4$ moieties assemble into corrugated anionic layers normal to [001]. Bicoordinate $\text{Zn}-\text{O}-\text{P}$ and tricoordinate $\text{Zn}-\text{O}-(\text{Zn},\text{P})$ O atoms occur in these layers (Bircsak & Harrison, 1998). The $[\text{Zn}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{HPO}_4)]^-$ sheets are connected by seven-coordinate inter-layer Rb^+ species and $\text{O}_7-\text{H}1\cdots\text{O}8$ hydrogen bonds.

Experimental

The reaction was carried out in a polypropylene bottle: 1.365 g of $\text{Zn}(\text{NO}_3)_2$ was dissolved in 10 ml 1 M H_3PO_4 solution resulting in a clear solution. Then, 4.217 g of 50% RbOH solution was added, resulting in a white gel. The bottle was capped, shaken well, and placed in a 343 K oven for 24 h. The crystalline product was recovered by vacuum filtration and washing with acetone.

Crystal data

$\text{RbZn}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{HPO}_4)$	$Z = 2$
$M_r = 407.17$	$D_c = 3.236 \text{ Mg m}^{-3}$
Triclinic, $P\bar{1}$	Mo $K\alpha$ radiation
$a = 5.2605(4) \text{ \AA}$	Cell parameters from 2016 reflections
$b = 8.9046(6) \text{ \AA}$	$\theta = 2.2\text{--}30.0^\circ$
$c = 9.7244(7) \text{ \AA}$	$\mu = 11.92 \text{ mm}^{-1}$
$\alpha = 75.685(1)^\circ$	$T = 298 \text{ K}$
$\beta = 77.487(2)^\circ$	Rod, colourless
$\gamma = 73.489(1)^\circ$	$0.30 \times 0.05 \times 0.04 \text{ mm}$
$V = 417.89(6) \text{ \AA}^3$	

Data collection

Bruker SMART1000 CCD area-detector diffractometer	2385 independent reflections
ω scans	2084 reflections with $I > \sigma(I)$
Absorption correction: multi-scan (<i>SADABS</i> ; Bruker, 1999)	$R_{\text{int}} = 0.033$
$T_{\text{min}} = 0.318$, $T_{\text{max}} = 0.746$	$\theta_{\text{max}} = 30.0^\circ$
3620 measured reflections	$h = -5 \rightarrow 7$
	$k = -12 \rightarrow 12$
	$l = -13 \rightarrow 12$

Refinement

Refinement on F	Weighting: Chebychev polynomial with 3 parameters (Carruthers & Watkin, 1979)
$R = 0.054$	$1.08 \ 0.848 \ 0.686$
$wR = 0.063$	$(\Delta/\sigma)_{\text{max}} = 0.0004$
$S = 1.07$	$\Delta\rho_{\text{max}} = 1.18 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
2084 reflections	$\Delta\rho_{\text{min}} = -1.86 \text{ e \AA}^{-3}$
120 parameters	Extinction correction: Larson (1967)
Only H-atom U 's refined	Extinction coefficient: 8.6 (31)

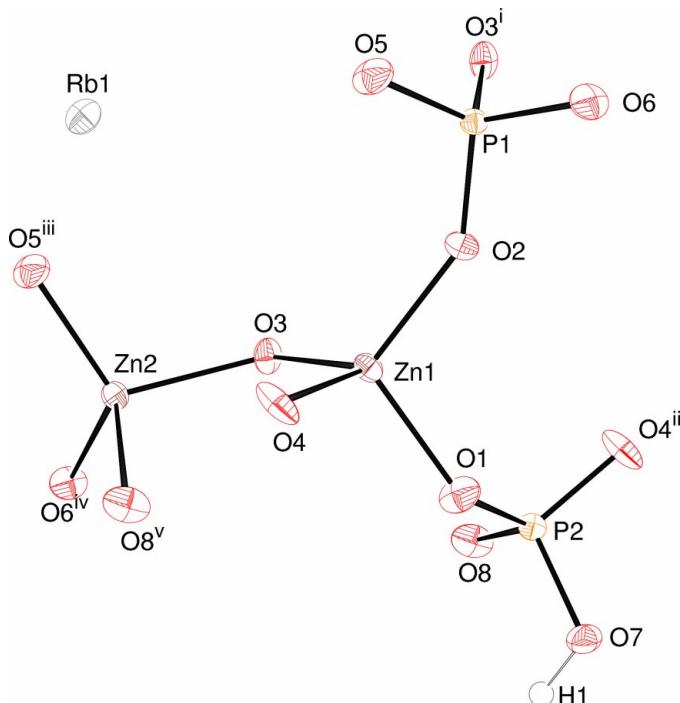


Figure 1

Fragment of $\text{RbZn}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{HPO}_4)$ (50% displacement ellipsoids, symmetry codes as in Table 1).

Table 1

Selected geometric parameters (\AA , $^\circ$).

Rb1–O1	2.936 (4)	Zn2–O5 ^{iv}	1.914 (4)
Rb1–O2 ⁱ	2.956 (4)	Zn2–O6 ^v	1.911 (4)
Rb1–O4 ⁱⁱ	2.825 (4)	Zn2–O8 ⁱⁱⁱ	1.989 (4)
Rb1–O5 ⁱⁱ	3.096 (4)	P1–O2	1.527 (4)
Rb1–O6 ⁱ	2.922 (4)	P1–O3 ^{vi}	1.574 (4)
Rb1–O7 ⁱⁱⁱ	2.902 (4)	P1–O5	1.511 (4)
Rb1–O7	3.275 (4)	P1–O6	1.532 (4)
Zn1–O1	1.933 (4)	P2–O1	1.519 (4)
Zn1–O2	1.896 (4)	P2–O4 ^{vii}	1.522 (4)
Zn1–O3	1.965 (3)	P2–O7	1.583 (4)
Zn1–O4	1.948 (4)	P2–O8	1.536 (4)
Zn2–O3	2.017 (4)		
Zn1–O1–P2	132.1 (3)	Zn1–O4–P2 ⁱⁱⁱ	128.6 (2)
Zn1–O2–P1	148.1 (3)	Zn2 ^{iv} –O5–P1	143.0 (3)
Zn1–O3–Zn2	117.15 (18)	Zn2 ^{viii} –O6–P1	138.1 (3)
Zn1–O3–P1 ^{vi}	126.0 (2)	Zn2 ^{vii} –O8–P2	126.7 (2)
Zn2–O3–P1 ^{vi}	113.76 (19)		

Symmetry codes: (i) $1-x, 1-y, 2-z$; (ii) $-x, 1-y, 2-z$; (iii) $x-1, y, z$; (iv) $-x, 1-y, 1-z$; (v) $x, y-1, z$; (vi) $1-x, 1-y, 1-z$; (vii) $1+x, y, z$; (viii) $x, 1+y, z$.

Table 2

Hydrogen-bonding geometry (\AA , $^\circ$).

$D-\text{H}\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}$	$\text{H}\cdots A$	$D\cdots A$	$D-\text{H}\cdots A$
O7–H1 \cdots O8 ⁱ	0.934	1.694	2.605 (6)	164

Symmetry code: (i) $2-x, -y, 2-z$.

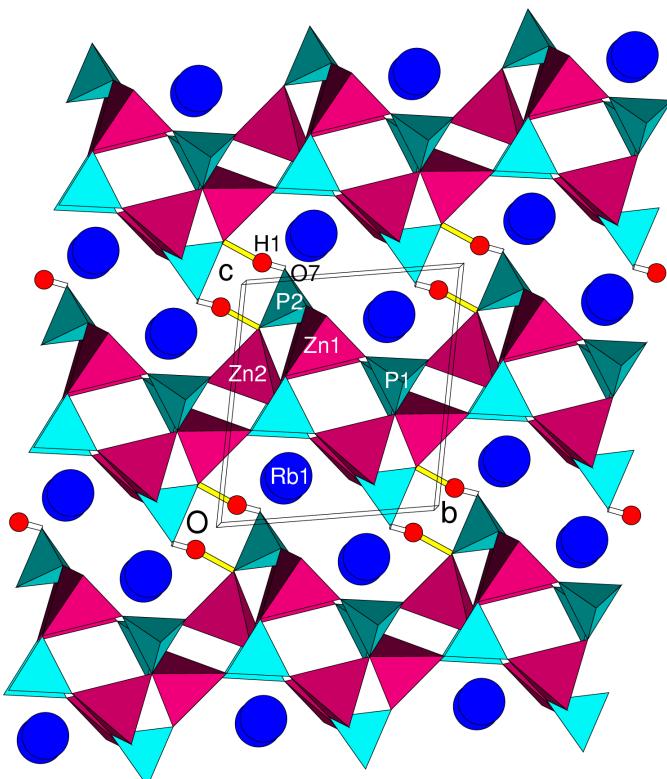


Figure 2

Polyhedral plot of $\text{RbZn}_2(\text{PO}_4)(\text{HPO}_4)$ viewed down [100]. Colour codes: ZnO_4 groups maroon, PO_4 groups light blue, Rb atoms dark blue, H atoms red, O–H bonds white and H \cdots O interactions yellow.

The highest difference peak is 0.86 \AA from Zn2 and the deepest difference hole is 0.82 \AA from Zn1.

Data collection: SMART (Bruker, 1999); cell refinement: SMART; data reduction: SMART; program(s) used to refine structure: CRYSTALS (Watkin *et al.*, 1997); molecular graphics: ORTEP-3 (Farrugia, 1997); software used to prepare material for publication: CRYSTALS.

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