

dehydration of crystalline powders of the hydrate showed, as expected, that the water content of the crystal is strongly bound. Several hours of heating at a temperature of about 750 °C. were required to entirely convert a sample to the anhydrous form, which was identified by means of powder diffraction patterns. Additional information was obtained from a differential thermal analysis experiment, which gave evidence that the water content is lost in two stages, the first in the range of temperature between 200 and 300 °C., and the second between 600 and 700 °C. Further data are required for an understanding of the process. However, an explanation is suggested by the structural arrangement. It may be that, at the lower temperature,  $\text{O}_{w2}$  is expelled from its channels as  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , leaving a framework structure of  $\text{In}(\text{OH})\text{HPO}_4$ . At the higher temperature, the framework collapses to free the second  $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , and to recrystallize as  $\text{InPO}_4$ .

It is of interest to recall that  $\text{InPO}_4$  and  $\text{TlPO}_4$  are isostructural with  $\text{VCrO}_4$  and  $\text{CuCrO}_4$  (Brandt, 1943) and also with an unstable form of  $\text{CrPO}_4$  (Sullivan & McMurdie, 1952), this on the basis of comparisons with their published  $d$ -values. The anhydrous structure type is unrelated to the known forms of  $\text{AlPO}_4$  or  $\text{FePO}_4$ . However, the only crystals which could be found to be identifiable as isotypes of  $\text{InPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{TlPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and  $\text{TlAsO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  proved to be three minerals, phosphates and arsenates of Fe and Al. They are scorodite,  $\text{FeAsO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Hiriyama & Sakurai, 1949); strengite,  $\text{FePO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Kokkoros,

1938) and very probably mansfieldite,  $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot \text{As}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Allen, Fahey & Axelrod, 1948).

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## The Crystal Structure of 2-Amino-Ethanol Phosphate

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The crystal structure of 2-amino-ethanol phosphate has been solved by Patterson superpositions and refined in three dimensions by difference syntheses and least-squares. The refined parameters include hydrogen positions and isotropic temperature factors, as well as heavy atom positions and anisotropic temperature factors. The refinement was based on 1239 reflections, and was taken to a final  $R$  factor of 0.065 for 1000 observed reflections.

Bond lengths and angles are normal. An extensive system of hydrogen bonds is found, the arrangement of which further supports the belief that at least two of the oxygens of the phosphate group are attached by double bonds.

### Introduction

2-amino-ethanol phosphate,



is a moiety of the brain lipid phosphatidyl ethanolamine, and is also found free in brain tissue. This

study of its structure was undertaken for several reasons. First, it provided a conveniently small, though biochemically important molecule with which to acquire initial experience in the application of automated vector-coincidence methods. A long range study of the possibility of using vector coincidence as an essentially automatic structure-solving tool is

being undertaken in this laboratory. Second, there is no accurate structural information available on the phosphoric acid monoester group. Finally, it was presumed that a zwitterionic compound such as this would contain an interesting hydrogen-bonding system.

### Experimental

A sample of 2-amino-ethanol phosphate was purchased from the California Corporation for Biochemical Research and recrystallized from ethanol-water as long prisms. The unit-cell parameters and space group were established by precession photography: space group  $P2_1/c$ ,

$$a = 9.04 \pm 0.02, \quad b = 7.75 \pm 0.02, \quad c = 8.86 \pm 0.02, \\ \beta = 102^\circ 27' \pm 8'.$$

The prism axis was found to correspond to the unit-cell  $c$  axis. The density measured by flotation was 1.562 and the calculated density 1.546 g.cm.<sup>-3</sup>, assuming four molecules per unit cell.

Intensity data were collected by planimetry densitometer tracings of reflections on two sets of equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs taken with Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation. The first set consisted of reciprocal lattice levels of constant  $l$ , from 0 to 7, obtained with a crystal measuring approximately  $0.10 \times 0.13 \times 0.13$  mm., on a linearly integrating Nonius camera. The second set of photographs contained reciprocal lattice levels of constant  $k$ , from 0 to 3, from a crystal measuring approximately  $0.26 \times 0.51 \times 0.43$  mm. and were taken with a non-integrating Supper camera. Corrections for absorption were not made. All data were put on a common scale and a single scale factor was used throughout the refinement. Of the total of about 1500 reflections within the Cu  $K\alpha$  limit, 1239 were examined and of these 233 were too weak to be observed. Six reflections were found to exhibit severe extinction and the corresponding  $\Delta F$  terms were consequently omitted from difference-Fourier and least-squares computations.

### Determination of the structure

A sharpened, origin-removed three-dimensional Patterson was prepared and the approximate coordinates of the phosphorus atom were readily determined by inspection. The four term minimum function based on these coordinates was then computed from the Patterson. That is, if  $M(u, v, w)$  represents the minimum function,  $P(u, v, w)$  the Patterson function and  $x, y$  and  $z$  the phosphorus atom coordinates, then

$$M(u, v, w) \\ = \min \{ P(u-x, v-y, w-z), P(u+x, v+y, w+z), \\ P(u+x, v-y-\frac{1}{2}, w+z-\frac{1}{2}), \\ P(u-x, v+y-\frac{1}{2}, w-z-\frac{1}{2}) \}.$$

It is not difficult to show that, since the set of

translations imposed on the Patterson function is related by the symmetry elements of space group  $P2_1/c$ , the resulting function  $M(u, v, w)$  must have the symmetry of that space group. This function should, furthermore, reproduce the structure of the crystal, albeit somewhat obscured by the occurrence of fortuitously overlapping Patterson peaks. A three-dimensional model of the superposition map was constructed using the ten highest peaks in the asymmetric unit; it was a relatively simple matter then to pick out the eight peaks representing the structure.

An  $F_c$  calculation with these initial atomic positions gave  $R = 0.27$ . Comparison with the final set of refined coordinates shows that most of the atoms had been placed within 0.1 Å, the largest deviation having been in the position of O5, which was 0.17 Å in error.

### Refinement

The following atomic scattering factors were used throughout the refinement: carbon, nitrogen and oxygen of Berghuis *et al.* (1955), hydrogen of McWeeny (1951) and phosphorus of Viervoll & Øgrim (1949).

One cycle of refinement based upon coordinate shifts calculated from a three-dimensional  $F_o$  synthesis decreased  $R$  to 0.20. At this point an attempt was made to refine the structure further by means of  $\Delta F$  maps of the (010) and (001) projections, and  $R$  was reduced to 0.12 and 0.14 for these zones before it became necessary to take account of anisotropy of thermal motion. However, a recalculation of  $F_c$  for the full three-dimensional data, using the 'refined' parameters, gave an overall  $R$  of 0.21; i.e.,  $R$  was increased by 0.01 by refinement of the projections!

Refinement in three dimensions was then resumed. Six cycles of three-dimensional  $\Delta F$  syntheses were required to reduce  $R$  to 0.09, using individual anisotropic temperature factors. Hydrogen atoms were now visible in the difference map, as well as indications of further adjustments required in the thermal parameters. Fortunately, however, at this juncture an IBM-709 was installed at the University of Washington's Research Computer Laboratory.

With the aid of a compatibility program, Busing & Levy's (1959) least-squares program ORXLS was adapted for the IBM-709. Least-squares refinement was based on the observed amplitudes, and a weighting scheme similar to Hughes' (1941) was used. That is,  $\sigma$  was taken to be either unity or  $F/20$ , whichever was larger. Two cycles were run on the heavy atom parameters; changes during the second cycle were negligible. Next, the heavy atoms were fixed and three cycles of refinement of the hydrogen parameters, with individual isotropic temperature factors, were computed.

The hydrogen parameters, initially taken from the last  $\Delta F$  map, refined much less decisively than those for the heavier atoms, although the magnitudes of the changes did decrease with succeeding cycles.

Table 1. *Positional parameters of heavy atoms and their estimated standard deviations*

	$x/a$	$\sigma(x/a)$	$y/b$	$\sigma(y/b)$	$z/c$	$\sigma(z/c)$
P1	0.2332	0.0001	0.0231	0.0001	0.1130	0.0001
O2	0.3701	0.0003	-0.0766	0.0004	0.1899	0.0005
O3	0.1686	0.0003	-0.0136	0.0005	-0.0549	0.0004
O4	0.1063	0.0004	0.0023	0.0006	0.2058	0.0004
O5	0.2865	0.0003	0.2189	0.0004	0.1333	0.0004
C6	0.1797	0.0006	0.3514	0.0007	0.0742	0.0006
C7	0.2641	0.0006	0.5206	0.0007	0.0708	0.0006
N8	0.3478	0.0004	0.5715	0.0005	0.2284	0.0004

Table 2. *Thermal parameters of heavy atoms and their estimated standard deviations*

$\beta$  as given here is defined by

$$T = \exp \{ -10^{-4} (\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl) \}$$

	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
P1	028 ± 01	070 ± 02	058 ± 02	-006 ± 01	-005 ± 01	003 ± 01
O2	045 ± 04	086 ± 07	181 ± 07	004 ± 04	-023 ± 04	022 ± 05
O3	048 ± 03	163 ± 07	076 ± 04	-006 ± 04	015 ± 03	-040 ± 04
O4	064 ± 04	280 ± 11	064 ± 04	-037 ± 05	008 ± 03	022 ± 05
O5	065 ± 04	083 ± 06	102 ± 05	010 ± 04	-018 ± 03	001 ± 04
C6	088 ± 06	099 ± 09	110 ± 07	015 ± 06	-022 ± 05	-007 ± 06
C7	115 ± 07	091 ± 08	078 ± 06	005 ± 06	003 ± 05	007 ± 06
N8	045 ± 04	081 ± 07	076 ± 05	002 ± 04	009 ± 04	007 ± 04

Furthermore, the changes were not large in comparison with the relatively large estimated standard deviations. Finally,  $R$  decreased only by 0.01 during the entire process. These considerations cast some doubt on the authenticity of the apparent refinement. One circumstance, however, leads one to believe that the refinement of the hydrogen parameters was, in some degree, meaningful: although H13 was, through a card-punching error, initially misplaced by 0.7 Å, the refinement procedure eventually returned it to the vicinity of its correct original position. Consequently, the final hydrogen parameters resulting from least-squares refinement are presented in Table 3.

An additional cycle of least-squares refinement of the hydrogens was attempted after converting their isotropic temperature factors to the more general matrix form. At the conclusion of the computation, however, the resulting matrices failed to pass the test for positive-definiteness.

The final value of the estimated standard deviation of an observation of unit weight, calculated from the expression

$$(\sum w(\Delta F)^2 / (m - n))^{1/2}$$

(Peterson & Levy, 1957) was 0.94. This is reasonably close to the ideal value of unity and indicates satis-

factory agreement between the weighting scheme used and the distribution of actual experimental error in the observations.

The refined parameters and their estimated standard deviations are given in Tables 1, 2 and 3. A final round of  $F_c$  calculations based on these parameters resulted in an  $R$  factor of 0.065, excluding unobserved reflections, or 0.076 if all reflections are included except the six showing extinction. Table 4 contains the observed and calculated structure factors.

## Discussion

Fig. 1 shows a single molecule within the structure and the arrangement of hydrogen bonds between it and adjacent molecules. In terms of overall conformation, the molecule has assumed a *gauche* arrangement about the C6-C7 bond instead of the more usual zig-zag arrangement of linear molecules.

Tables 5 and 6 contain the bond distances and angles calculated from the parameters of Tables 1 and 3. The standard deviations were estimated using the simplifying assumption of isotropic error in the positional parameters and orthogonal coordinates. Equation (10) of Darlow (1960) was used to obtain the standard deviations of the bond angles.

Table 3. *Hydrogen atom parameters and their estimated standard deviations*

	$x/a$	$\sigma(x/a)$	$y/b$	$\sigma(y/b)$	$z/c$	$\sigma(z/c)$	$B$	$\sigma(B)$
H9	0.281	0.006	0.552	0.007	0.288	0.006	1.2	1.1
H <sub>10</sub>	0.366	0.006	0.695	0.007	0.220	0.006	0.9	1.0
H11	0.439	0.007	0.533	0.008	0.277	0.007	1.8	1.2
H12	0.017	0.011	-0.018	0.012	0.152	0.010	6.9	2.3
H13	0.098	0.008	0.404	0.011	0.154	0.009	4.1	1.9
H14	0.123	0.006	0.314	0.008	-0.032	0.006	1.2	1.1
H15	0.168	0.007	0.597	0.009	0.028	0.007	2.0	1.3
H16	0.335	0.007	0.516	0.008	0.006	0.007	1.7	1.2

The phosphate group may be compared with that of the diester dibenzyl phosphoric acid, studied by Dunitz & Rollett (1956). The two groups show about the same deviations from tetrahedral symmetry. There is, however, a small but possible significant increase

of approximately 0.03 Å in the lengths of the P-OC and the P-O bonds in 2-amino-ethanol phosphate.

The hydrogen bonding system about the phosphate group contains some interesting features: the two hydrogen bonds from O2 to N8' and N8'' respectively

Table 4. *Observed and calculated structure factors*

Reflections are grouped in subtables of constant  $l$ . Within each subtable the columns contain, respectively,  $h$ ,  $k$ ,  $10F_o$  and  $10F_c$ . The symbol \* denotes the minimum observable for reflections too weak to be observed, and  $x$  denotes reflections presumed to exhibit extinction and therefore not included in the refinement

$l = 0$				$l = 1$			
0 2 774*	1174	3 6 256	271-	0 1 376X	477	3 6 186	196
0 4 524	573	3 7 100	98	0 2 110	117-	3 7 48*	50-
0 6 172	157	3 8 117	112-	0 3 335	419	3 8 117	119
0 8 64	53	3 9 45	59	0 4 53	77-	3 9 31*	19
1 0 108	117	3 9 100	85-	0 5 256	246	3-1 190	170-
1 1 228	244-	4 1 8*	3-	0 6 251	248-	3-2 231	236-
1 2 174	185	4 2 64	55-	0 7 7	49*	3-3 331	347-
1 3 343	375	4 3 241	221	0 8 84	78-	3-4 39*	36-
1 4 157	151	4 4 267	260	0 9 80	69	3-5 261	246-
1 5 33*	34	4 5 38*	7-	1 1 117	97-	3-6 180	195-
1 6 193	196	4 6 184	185	1 2 17	33	3-7 89	78-
1 7 118	112-	4 7 72	69	1 3 82	82	3-8 48	50-
1 8 92	152-	4 8 137	109	1 4 160	150-	3-9 59	52-
1 9 153	150-	4 9 48	47	1 5 47	95-	4 1 44	39
2 0 715*	1201-	5 0 90	75	1 6 205	222-	4 2 237	240-
2 1 246	275-	5 1 188	173-	1 7 49*	43	4 3 87	80
2 2 380	405-	5 2 310	207	1 8 74*	76-	4 4 39*	36-
2 3 398	439-	5 2 210	207	1 9 55	47-	4 5 47*	52
2 4 389	392-	5 3 253	246-	1-1 395	380	4 6 126	123-
2 5 87	83-	5 4 59	57-	1-2 62	20	4 7 47*	21
2 6 169	175-	5 5 255	266-	1-3 370	395	4 8 39*	42-
2 7 40*	34-	5 6 59	53	1-4 36*	22	4-1 63	49
2 8 31	82-	5 7 97	97-	1-5 277	268	4-2 50	35-
2 9 28*	23	5 8 29*	8	1-6 206	217	4-3 113	86-
3 0 49	28	6 1 151	138	1-7 47*	38	4-4 166	174-
3 1 296	300	6 2 163	156-	1-8 126	137-	4-5 165	162
3 2 222	221-	6 3 46	36-	1-9 83	72	4-6 126	130-
3 3 130	117	6 4 204	221-	2 1 349	385-	4-7 48*	29
3 4 136	124-	6 5 40*	20	2 2 228	248	4-8 70	76-
3 5 210	205	6 6 115	119-	2 3 369	415-	4-9 37	46
				2 4 38*	9	5 1 31	11-
				2 5 273	265-	5 2 80	60-
				2 6 204	207	5 3 141	149
				2 7 49*	44-	5 4 142	140-
				2 8 78	76	5 5 67	70-
				2 9 45	44-	5 6 136	144-
				2-1 61	37-	5 7 74	44*
				2-2 68	57-	5 8 168	177-
				2-3 28	32	5-1 359	358
				2-4 204	200	5-2 248	252
				2-5 117	116-	5-3 293	326
				2-6 195	192	5-4 74	67
				2-7 49*	30	5-5 176	165
				2-8 45*	44	5-6 134	137
				2-9 55	61-	5-7 80	74
				3 1 268	253-	5-8 37*	39
				3 2 96	95	6 1 169	165-
				3 3 347	386-	6 2 73	77
				3 4 212	211	6 3 106	100-
				3 5 45*	5	6 4 49*	49-
				$l = 2$			
0 0 152	180-	3 9 80	71	6-3 177	176	6 5 33*	37
0 1 281	308-	3-0 720X	912-	6-4 45*	24	6 6 84	30
0 2 83	88-	3-1 130	130	6-5 183	184	6 7 22*	21-
0 3 145	145	3-2 293	293	6-6 104	99	6 8 401	408
0 4 87	84	3-3 327	344	6-7 75	78	6-9 172	163
0 5 113	105-	3-4 278	262-	6-8 27*	34	6-10 366	378
0 6 213	200	3-5 98	94	7 0 363	393	6-11 151	152
0 7 156	152-	3-6 109	108	7 1 92	85-	6-12 241	249
0 8 98	102	3-7 79	69	7 2 348	366	6-13 151	152
0 9 160	151-	3-8 40*	43-	7 3 87	88	6-14 20	27
1 0 596X	806-	3-9 28*	15	7 4 175	189	6-15 110	109
1 1 244	249-	4 0 241	221	7 5 66	72	6-16 108	92
1 2 235	234-	4 1 181	164-	7 6 34*	39	6-17 58	53
1 3 340	362-	4 2 292	299	7 7 96	105	6-18 35	30
1 4 356	353-	4 3 196	183-	7 8 198	164-	6-19 193	193
1 5 61	55-	4 4 42*	37-	7 9 44*	1	6-20 69	75
1 6 169	165-	4 5 248	248-	7-2 228	228-	6-21 86	92
1 7 45*	13-	4 6 45*	28	7-3 73	67	6-22 20*	3-
1 8 96	90-	4 7 75	80-	7-4 225	236-	6-23 86	92
1 9 31*	29	4 8 34*	14-	7-5 44*	1	6-24 20*	3-
1 10 775X	1403	4 9 481	512	7-6 138*	149-	6-25 21*	3-
1-1 104	108	4-1 198	195-	7-7 85	88	6-26 27	15
1-2 312	316	4-2 229	228	8 0 65	56	6-27 175	160
1-3 5*	7	4-3 60	47-	8 1 84	86	6-28 54	57
1-4 213	201	4-4 148	147	8 2 201	210	6-29 75	84
1-5 39*	13-	4-5 134	130-	8 3 65	67	6-30 24*	2-
1-6 44*	28	4-6 100	105-	8 4 117	124	6-31 11*	10-
1-7 45*	36-	4-7 98	101-	8 5 33*	25	6-32 63	44-
1-8 42*	8	4-8 37*	40-	8 6 84	89	6-33 43	43
1-9 38	43-	4-9 87	81-	8-0 319	293-	6-34 35	36
2 0 144	133-	5 0 124	115-	8-1 11*	10	6-35 89	94-
2 1 355	386	5 1 184	170	8-2 311	328-	6-36 30*	45-
2 2 240	242-	5 2 141	142	8-3 78	73-	6-37 64	64
2 3 240	249	5 3 9*	5-	8-4 95	95-	6-38 42	37
2 4 106	97-	5 4 222	225-	8-5 98	107-	6-39 81	81-
2 5 303	310	5 5 45*	34	8-6 51	53-	6-40 38	34
2 6 235	225-	5 6 6	6	9 0 196	211-	6-41 115	115
2 7 123	125	5 7 119	117-	9 1 10*	10*	6-42 23*	24
2 8 99	91-	5 8 55	50-	9 2 233	228-	6-43 373	381-
2 9 59	54	5 9 457	472	9 3 157	163-	6-44 64	54-
2-0 435	445-	5-1 39	35-	9 4 9	9	6-45 250	271-
2-1 166	177	5-2 358	369	9 5 112	141-	6-46 33*	17
2-2 223	209-	5-3 259	243-	9-0 12*	26	6-47 111	101-
2-3 274	296-	5-4 389	396	9-1 59	62	6-48 26*	23-
2-4 157	149-	5-5 45	48-	9-2 94	82	6-49 196	191-
2-5 45*	2-	5-6 221	236	9 3 33	29-	6-50 196	191-
2-6 44*	2-	5-7 83	89-	10 0 99	97-	6-51 39	33-
2-7 125	130	5-8 118	120	10 1 26	20-	6-52 175	177-
2-8 41*	15-	6 0 83	77*	10 2 187	198-	6-53 18*	11-
2-9 166	161	6 1 57	51-	10 3 32	31	6-54 110	110
3 0 83	85	6 2 198	201-	10-0 84	87	6-55 27	14
3 1 36	24-	6 3 35	30-	10-1 58	39-	6-56 62	62
3 2 42	36-	6 4 4*	41	10-2 157	147	6-57 124	127-
3 3 196	195	6 5 72	72	10-3 30	21	6-58 97	97
3 4 331	322	6 6 40*	33	11 0 40	46*	6-59 214	191
3 5 43*	8-	6 7 63	64	11-1 8*	6-	6-60 32	34-
3 6 220	205	6 8 160	155	11-2 82	78-	6-61 157	147
3 7 83	82	6-1 116	109	11-3 63	73	6-62 69	68
3 8 118	118	6-2 246	237				

Table 4 (cont.)

		$l = 4$				$l = 5$				$l = 6$				$l = 7$				$l = 8$				$l = 9$				$l = 10$				$l = 11$																							
0 1	249	287	3 5	188	183-	6 5	63	56	0 1	61	55-	3 7	9*	A	5- 7	87	100-	0 0	238	240-	3 0	256	248-	5- 3	54	53	0 1	37	24	2- 7	21*	14	5- 3	80	78-	0 0	158	160	3 1	96	98	5- 4	113	109-	0 2	110	111	3- 1	173	170	5- 4	67	70
0 2	146	142-	3 6	85	67	6 6	4	28*	0 2	38	33-	3 4	144	130-	5- 8	26*	34-	0 0	198	206-	3 2	183	185-	5- 5	30*	10-	0 2	110	111	3- 2	92	85-	5- 5	45	59-																		
0 3	229	224-	3 7	75	59-	6 7	71	67	0 3	108	107-	3 5	120	122-	5- 9	53	45	0 3	98	98	3 3	9*	A	5- 6	43	51-	0 3	119	125	3- 3	50	93-	5- 7	53	45																		
0 4	436	234-	3 8	27*	2	6 8	0	29*	0 4	158	151-	3 6	12*	120-	5- 10	15*	27	0 4	106	100-	3 4	172	169-	5- 7	23*	21	0 4	27*	15	3- 4	27*	2-	5- 7	15*	27																		
0 5	145	50-	3 9	352	351-	6 9	2	59	0 5	150	138-	3 7	37*	22-	6 1	46	40	0 5	186	186	3 5	229*	29	6 0	61	48	0 5	117	116	3- 5	55	65-	6 1	46	40																		
0 6	146	135-	3 10	145	148	6 10	2	198	0 6	46*	16	3 8	118	120-	6 2	41	37-	0 6	115	113-	3 6	169	169-	6 1	16	19	0 6	117	116	3- 6	55	65-	6 2	41	37-																		
0 7	38*	31-	3 11	171	160-	6 11	3	205	0 7	44*	20-	3 9	27	21	6 3	80	78-	0 7	86	86	3 7	101	92	6 2	18*	19	0 7	104	103	3- 7	348	363	6 3	29	24																		
0 8	103	86-	3 12	61	53-	6 12	4	188	0 8	35*	18	3 10	27	21	6 4	75	81-	0 8	76	86	3 8	27*	6-	6 3	161	19	0 8	95	90-	3- 8	248	259	6 4	114	113																		
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1 8	32*	35-	3 22	291	287-	6 22	14	152	1 10	47	37-	3 20	120	127-	6 14	49*	23	1 8	42	39	3 18	99	89-	6 13	141	134-	1 8	249	254	3- 18	148	135-	6 14	60	45-																		
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1 12	167	153-	3 26	291	287-	6 26	18	152	1 14	47	37-	3 24	120	127-	6 18	53*	31	1 12	167	153-	3 22	99	89-	6 17	141	134-	1 12	249	254	3- 22	148	135-	6 18	60	45-																		
1 13	41	36-	3 27	291	287-	6 27	19	152	1 15	47	37-	3 25	120	127-	6 19	54*	33	1 13	41	36-	3 23	99	89-	6 18	141	134-	1 13	249	254	3- 23	148	135-	6 19	60	45-																		
1 14	31*	5	3 28	291	287-	6 28	20	152	1 16	47	37-	3 26	120	127-	6 20	55*	35	1 14	31*	5	3 24	99	89-	6 19	141	134-	1 14	249	254	3- 24	148	135-	6 20	60	45-																		
1 15	198	183-	3 29	291	287-	6 29	21	152	1 17	47	37-	3 27	120	127-	6 21	56*	37	1 15	198	183-	3 25	99	89-	6 20	141	134-	1 15	249	254	3- 25	148	135-	6 21	60	45-																		
1 16	152	150-	3 30	291	287-	6 30	22	152	1 18	47	37-	3 28	120	127-	6 22	57*	39	1 16	152	150-	3 26	99	89-	6 21	141	134-	1 16	249	254	3- 26	148	135-	6 22	60	45-																		
1 17	89	72	3 31	291	287-	6 31	23	152	1 19	47	37-	3 29	120	127-	6 23	58*	41	1 17	89	72	3 27	99	89-	6 22	141	134-	1 17	249	254	3- 27	148	135-	6 23	60	45-																		
1 18	131	128-	3 32	291	287-	6 32	24	152	1 20	47	37-	3 30	120	127-	6 24	59*	43	1 18	131	128-	3 28	99	89-	6 23	141	134-	1 18	249	254	3- 28	148	135-	6 24	60	45-																		
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2 1	290	287	3 35	291	287-	6 35	27	152	1 23	47	37-	3 33	120	127-	6 27	62*	49	2 1	290	287	3 31	99	89-	6 26	141	134-	2 1	249	254	3- 31	148	135-	6 27	60	45-																		
2 2	96	81	3 36	291	287-	6 36	28	152	1 24	47	37-	3 34	120	127-	6 28	63*	51	2 2	96	81	3 32	99	89-	6 27	141	134-	2 2	249	254	3- 32	148	135-	6 28	60	45-																		
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2 9	135	138	3 43	291	287-	6 43	35	152	1 31	47	37-	3 41	120	127-	6 35	70*	65	2 9	135	138	3 39	99	89-	6 34	141	134-	2 9	249	254	3- 39	148	135-	6 35	60	45-																		
2 10	52	45-	3 44	291	287-	6 44	36	152	1 32	47	37-	3 42	120	127-	6 36	71*	67	2 10	52	45-	3 40	99	89-	6 35	141	134-	2 10	249	254	3- 40	148	135-	6 36	60	45-																		
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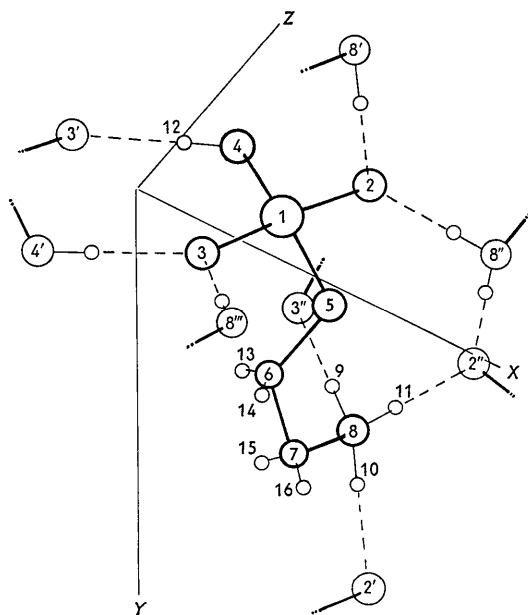


Fig. 1. The crystal structure of 2-amino-ethanol phosphate.

Table 5. Bond distances and angles for covalent bonds, and their estimated standard deviations

Bond	Distance	$\sigma$
P1-O2	1.493 Å	0.005 Å
P1-O3	1.503	0.005
P1-O4	1.557	0.005
P1-O5	1.591	0.005
O5-C6	1.429	0.007
C6-C7	1.521	0.008
C7-N8	1.491	0.007
N8-H9	0.90	0.06
N8-H10	0.98	0.06
N8-H11	0.90	0.06
O4-H12	0.86	0.09
C6-H13	1.20	0.08
C6-H14	1.01	0.06
C7-H15	1.05	0.06
C7-H16	0.95	0.06

Angle	Degrees	$\sigma$
O2-P1-O3	117.4°	0.2°
O2-P1-O4	109.8	0.2
O2-P1-O5	103.9	0.2
O3-P1-O4	109.3	0.2
O3-P1-O5	109.6	0.2
O4-P1-O5	106.2	0.2
P1-O5-C6	118.7	0.3
O5-C6-C7	108.9	0.4
C6-C7-N8	111.4	0.3
O5-C6-H13	119	4
O5-C6-H14	108	3
C7-C6-H13	95	4
C7-C6-H14	113	3
H13-C6-H14	113	5
C6-C7-H15	97	4
C6-C7-H16	113	4
N8-C7-H15	114	4
N8-C7-H16	108	4
H15-C7-H16	115	5

Table 6. Bond distances and angles for hydrogen bonds, and their estimated standard deviations

Bond	Distance	$\sigma$
O4-O3'	2.557 Å	0.008 Å
N8-O2'	2.761	0.008
N8-O2''	2.748	0.008
N8-O3''	2.802	0.008

Angle	Degrees	$\sigma$
P1-O2-N8'	119.5°	0.2°
P1-O2-N8''	122.3	0.2
N8'-O2-N8''	117.9	0.2
P1-O3-O4'	129.6	0.2
P1-O3-N8'''	123.4	0.2
O4'-O3-N8'''	106.7	0.2
P1-O4-O3'	117.6	0.2
O2'-N8-O2''	110.9	0.2
O2'-N8-O3''	108.1	0.2
O2''-N8-O3''	113.2	0.2
H9-N8-O3''	7	4
H10-N8-O2'	5	3
H11-N8-O2''	14	4
H12-O4-O3'	13	6

are almost exactly coplanar with the bond P1-O2 (mean deviation from least-squares plane, 0.03 Å) and the same is true of the hydrogen bonds from O3 to O4' and N8''' with respect to the bond P1-O3. Furthermore, the angles involved are those expected in a molecule containing a double bond. Assuming that the unshared electron pairs on the oxygens are concentrated in the hydrogen bond directions, and taken in conjunction with the already well established shortness of this type of bond in comparison with a normal P-O bond, this observation seems to leave little room for doubt that one is dealing with bonds having almost entirely double-bond character, as suggested by Pauling (1960) and others. It is also worth noting that the two planes are approximately at right angles; possibly, if this turns out to be generally true, it may have some bearing on the theory of this type of bond.

Other features of the structure are unexceptional. The covalent bond lengths and angles are within the normal range. The hydrogen bonds between the nitrogen and oxygens are of the usual length. Although the hydrogen bond from O4 to O3' is quite short, a similarly short bond has been found between oxygens of the phosphate group in phosphoric acid (2.53 Å) and in cytidylic acid *b* (2.51 Å) by Furberg (1955) and by Alver & Furberg (1959). Hydrogen bonds of this length are also found between carboxyl groups (see Fuller, 1959).

As the last four entries of Table 6 show, the hydrogen atoms do not appear to lie exactly along the hydrogen-bond directions, but in view of the large errors in estimating the angles of deviation, a great deal of significance cannot be attributed to these figures.

The parameters of the vibration ellipsoids have been calculated from the betas of Table 2, and are listed in Table 7. The quantities in the columns headed *c<sub>ia</sub>* etc.

Table 7. *Magnitudes and direction cosines of the principal axes of the vibration ellipsoids*

	Axis <i>i</i>	<i>B<sub>i</sub></i>	<i>c<sub>ia</sub></i>	<i>c<sub>ib</sub></i>	<i>c<sub>ic</sub></i>
P1	1	2.09	-0.475	0.400	0.869
	2	1.64	0.079	0.908	-0.418
	3	0.76	0.876	0.133	0.264
O2	1	6.37	-0.406	0.128	0.971
	2	2.06	0.284	0.959	-0.070
	3	1.13	0.869	-0.253	0.229
O3	1	4.43	0.022	0.896	-0.437
	2	1.75	0.008	0.443	0.874
	3	1.47	-0.999	0.024	0.212
O4	1	7.06	-0.227	0.966	0.166
	2	1.86	0.278	0.182	-0.981
	3	1.79	0.933	0.181	0.102
O5	1	4.08	0.631	0.075	-0.890
	2	2.08	0.253	0.921	0.234
	3	1.44	0.734	-0.382	0.391
C6	1	4.81	0.708	0.180	-0.820
	2	2.38	0.137	0.914	0.344
	3	1.83	0.693	-0.364	0.458
C7	1	3.96	0.967	0.036	-0.454
	2	2.41	0.163	0.675	0.668
	3	2.00	0.195	-0.737	0.589
N8	1	2.41	-0.200	0.384	0.923
	2	1.89	0.193	0.917	-0.382
	3	1.38	0.961	-0.104	0.044

are the cosines of the angles between the *i*th ellipsoid axis and the *a*, *b* and *c* axes of the unit cell. The problem of transformation to principal axes has been discussed by Busing & Levy (1958), Waser (1955) and Rollett & Davies (1955). The extreme anisotropy of vibration of O2 and O4 should be noted, as well as the fact that O2 and O3 have their maximum vibration directions perpendicular to the hydrogen-bond planes mentioned above. Similarly, O4, O5, C6 and C7 are vibrating most strongly in directions generally perpendicular to the planes of their bonds, though not exactly so.

The hydrogen atom temperature factors, as seen from Table 3, do not differ significantly from zero, except possibly for H12. It was thought, at first, that H12 might be disordered between O4 and O3, and that as a consequence the least-squares program was attempting partially to 'erase' it by means of an artificially high temperature factor. However, no

evidence for a partial hydrogen attached to O3 could be found in a final  $\Delta F$  map. It was concluded that its large *B* is in fact due to the strong vibration of O4, to which H12 is attached.

I am grateful to Mr Henry Reed for his diligent work in collecting the intensity data, and to Dr James Stewart and Mr Darrell High for adapting the Busing-Levy least-squares program. Mr High also suggested the form of the expression given here for the symmetry-reduced superposition.

Finally, I am indebted to Prof. Lyle H. Jensen for his continuing advice and encouragement.

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