

The Crystal Structure and Hydrogen Bonding of Magnesium Sulfate Hexahydrate*

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Crystals of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are monoclinic, space group $C2/c$, with 8 formula units in the unit cell with dimensions

$$a = 10.110, b = 7.212, c = 24.41 \text{ \AA}; \beta = 98.30^\circ.$$

The atomic parameters were refined by least squares, X-ray counter data being used for 2576 independent reflections. The positions of the hydrogen atoms found by least squares and by Fourier methods confirm the assignment of hydrogen bonds made previously for the isomorphous $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Average interatomic distances are: water coordinated to Mg, Mg-O = 2.06 Å; hydrogen bonds, O-O = 2.82 Å; sulfate ion, S-O = 1.473 Å (uncorrected), 1.486 Å (corrected for thermal motion).

Introduction

The crystal structure of $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ has been described in a previous paper (Zalkin, Ruben & Templeton, 1962). Hydrogen bonds were assigned on the basis of the positions of the heavier atoms, but the X-ray diffraction data did not give direct evidence of the hydrogen atom positions. The present paper describes a study of the isomorphous substance $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ for which we have obtained more accurate diffraction data. These better data permit a more accurate description of the structure and indicate hydrogen atom positions in agreement with those deduced in the earlier work.

Crystals of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are known in nature as the mineral hexahydrate (Dana & Ford, 1948). Other substances which have the same structure are $\text{MgSeO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{NiSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CoSeO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{ZnSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Groth, 1908).

Experimental

Crystals of $\text{MgSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ were grown from saturated aqueous solution at 50–55 °C. Once grown and separated from the mother liquor, the exposed crystals could be kept at room temperatures for several months with no visible deterioration. A small single crystal with diameter 0.02–0.08 mm was mounted on a glass fiber and oriented for rotation about its b axis with the use of a Weissenberg camera. It was then transferred to a goniostat mounted on a General Electric XRD5 apparatus, which was equipped with a molybdenum X-ray tube, a scintillation counter, and a pulse-height discriminator, for further alignment and data taking.

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Cell dimensions and crystal settings were calculated with $\lambda(K\alpha_1) = 0.70926 \text{ \AA}$. Intensities were measured for 2576 reflections of which 289 were recorded as zero. All of the reciprocal lattice points with positive h and k , out to a limit of $\sin \theta/\lambda = 0.705$ ($2\theta = 60^\circ$) were measured. Step scanning of the angle θ was done for selected reflections to verify the settings for peak intensity. For the typical reflection, a single count was made for a fixed time of 20 seconds.

The absorption coefficient μ for this crystal with Mo $K\alpha$ X-rays is estimated as 5.0 cm^{-1} . The resulting μR is less than 0.02. No correction was made for absorption or extinction.

An accurate trial structure was provided by the structure of $\text{CoSO}_4 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Zalkin, Ruben & Templeton, 1961); corresponding coordinates for atoms other than hydrogen differ by 0.01 or less in the two structures. Least-square refinements were started with the programs of Busing & Levy (1959) on the IBM 704 computer. We then used the IBM 709 computer with the programs of Gantzel, Sparks & Trueblood (1961). Each program utilizes the full matrix, and each minimizes the function $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w|F_o|^2$, where w is the weighting factor and F_o and F_c are the observed and calculated structure factors. In this calculation, each independent reflection was assigned unit weight. The atomic scattering factors used in the refinements were Mg^{2+} and neutral S (Tomii & Stam, 1958), neutral O (Hoerni & Ibers, 1954), and neutral H (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1962).

Space group and cell dimensions

The space group is $C2/c$ (C_{2h}^6). Reflections are absent with $h+k$ odd, and $h0l$ reflections are absent with l odd. The cell dimensions are:

$$a = 10.110 \pm 0.005, \quad b = 7.212 \pm 0.004, \quad c = 24.41 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}$$

$$(10.06) \quad (7.16) \quad (24.39)$$

$$\beta = 98.30 \pm 0.05^\circ \quad Z = 8 \quad U = 1761.2 \text{ \AA}^3.$$

$$(98.57)$$

The values in parentheses are those reported by Ide (1938), changed from kX. The calculated X-ray density is 1.723 g.cm^{-3} . The $a:b:c$ ratios found in this and in previous work are:

$$1.402:1.3384, \quad \beta = 98.30^\circ \text{ (this work),}$$

$$1.404:1.3404, \quad \beta = 98.57^\circ \text{ (Ide, 1938),}$$

$$1.404:1.3337, \quad \beta = 98.57^\circ \text{ (Marignac, 1855).}$$

The eight Mg atoms occupy two sets of positions 4(a) and 4(e) (notation of *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1952):

$$4(a): (0, 0, 0; 0, 0, \frac{1}{2}) + C \text{ centering,}$$

$$4(e): (0, y, \frac{1}{4}; 0, -y, \frac{3}{4}) + C \text{ centering.}$$

The sulfur atoms, ten sets of oxygen atoms, and twelve sets of hydrogen atoms occupy general positions:

$$8(f): \pm(x, y, z; -x, y, \frac{1}{2} - z) + C \text{ centering.}$$

Refinement procedure

At first hydrogen was omitted from the calculations. With isotropic temperature factors of the form $\exp(-B \sin^2 \theta / \lambda^2)$ for each atom, $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ was reduced to 0.120 by three cycles of least squares. After correction of a few blunders in the original measurements, two more cycles reduced R to 0.118.

A three-dimensional Fourier synthesis with $(F_o - F_c)$ as coefficients was calculated to seek out the hydrogen atoms. The resulting maps showed a peak wherever a hydrogen atom was expected, as well as many others of about the same size which resulted from the anisotropic motion of oxygen atoms. A final isotropic refinement which included the hydrogen atoms but did not refine them resulted in $R = 0.115$.

Anisotropic temperature factors of the form

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

were introduced for Mg, S and O. Three cycles with hydrogen atoms included but not refined gave $R = 0.056$.

A set of $(F_o - F_c)$ values was calculated with the resulting parameters for Mg, S, and O, but omitting hydrogen. Another difference-Fourier synthesis was calculated with these numbers as coefficients. The twelve largest peaks in this function (Fig. 1) were near the predicted locations of the twelve hydrogen atoms.

As our least-square programs at this time could not handle at one time a refinement of all the atoms including hydrogen with all the anisotropic thermal parameters, we ran a series of calculations refining parts of the structure separately. Temperature factors

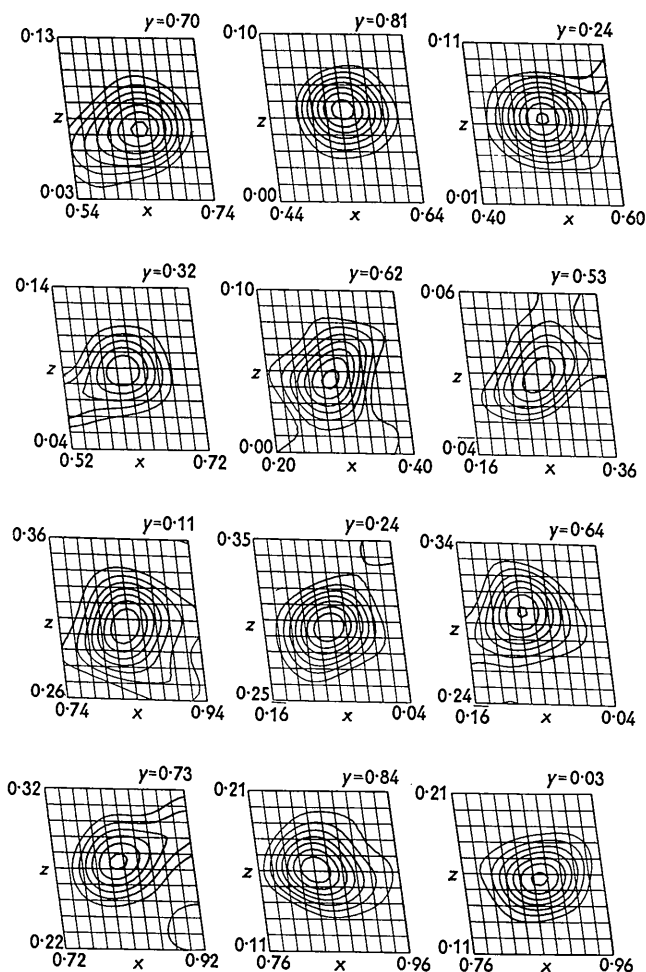


Fig. 1. Electron density sections through hydrogen atoms, with other atoms subtracted out. Contour interval approx. 0.1 e.\AA^{-3} ; zero and negative contours omitted. Grid lines and contours were reproduced photographically from cathode ray tube of computer.

were isotropic for H and anisotropic for the other atoms. First the H atoms were included but not refined, while all other parameters were refined. Next H atoms were refined with the other atoms fixed. Then Mg atoms were held fixed while all other atoms were refined; in this series only the 923 reflections with $\sin \theta / \lambda$ less than 0.5 were included. Finally the H atoms were fixed and all other atoms were refined. All this calculation reduced R to 0.053 for the 2576 reflections, including those with zero intensity. In the final cycle no coordinate or thermal parameter shifted more than 0.000001.

The resulting observed and calculated structure factors are shown in Table 1. The corresponding coordinates are listed in Table 2 and the thermal parameters in Tables 3 and 4.

By a special patch, the program was modified to allow simultaneous refinement of all 159 variable parameters. Two cycles yielded no significant improve-

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors, multiplied by 10

H ₂ K 0, 0	-16	275	638	17	425	-324	-28	0	15	-12	727	738	-20	0	5	-8	767	775	8	726	724	5	0	-5	-12	401	410	2	637	655	1	92	100				
L FBOBS FCAL	-18	394	346	17	432	434	-29	68	86	-13	157	-158	-21	42	-39	-9	796	-804	7	92	86	4	163	166	3	-13	589	-593	1	332	334	0	109	54			
2 50	42	-20	34	49	16	48	-57	30	99	-92	14	261	274	-22	43	-41	-10	138	-173	6	790	798	3	0	34	-14	443	-448	0	1087	1093	-1	69	94			
4 453	-455	-22	208	-185	15	395	-31	159	-189	-22	237	235	4	44	-2	31	868	858	5	138	-138	2	47	-47	0	3	329	329	-3	975	-953	-3	32	318			
6 73	62	-24	82	95	14	659	641	-32	232	235	-16	33	-45	-24	239	245	-12	1079	1106	4	771	773	1	164	-169	-16	30	33	-2	53	43	-3	424	-420			
8 525	513	-24	224	218	13	56	-54	-33	0	-40	-17	133	127	-25	0	3	-13	124	102	3	391	-390	0	0	-12	-17	96	-124	-3	183	208	-4	124	113			
10 597	-582	0	124	122	12	1348	1396	-34	117	102	-18	285	-292	0	0	-14	285	305	2	655	-657	-1	0	9	-18	0	-28	-4	0	-5	396	-393	0	109	54		
14 480	423	-32	123	-123	11	95	-51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-16	413	463	3	957	951	-3	260	270	-20	439	425	-6	201	208	-7	336	339			
16 1161	1159	0	313	326	9	313	326	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-17	704	711	-1	0	-1	-17	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
18 468	495	0	758	667	8	758	667	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-16	808	808	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
20 657	-671	0	514	-514	11	514	-514	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	87	-103	9	135	-124	-3	231	-235	-6	269	77	-2	61	45	-19	371	383			
22 0	-27	24	422	458	6	1285	1292	28	121	119	-24	66	-62	0	0	0	6	238	-248	-20	32	53	-7	0	-10	-24	73	-81	-10	194	-183	-11	0	2			
24 522	540	24	84	-87	5	94	-106	27	0	30	-29	0	-45	5	0	0	10	126	127	-5	0	14	-8	62	45	-25	197	208	-11	268	251	-12	322	311			
26 146	-174	20	121	-132	4	1712	1734	26	319	326	-26	0	-30	4	0	0	4	121	116	-2	255	272	-6	61	-45	9	201	-204	-26	179	179	-12	31	-181	-293		
28 0	42	18	55	77	3	586	-563	25	0	-27	40	-15	3	0	0	0	-8	239	-258	-7	146	157	-10	251	-248	-27	39	-31	-13	633	635	-14	122	-133			
30 121	-107	16	124	92	2	1280	-1254	24	55	59	-28	380	381	2	127	126	-24	180	190	-8	39	-33	-11	203	-202	-28	150	167	-14	637	641	-15	306	288			
32 340	338	12	206	196	0	169	128	22	413	-392	30	86	96	0	0	0	0	42	21	26	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
H ₂ K 2, 0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-1	94	-105	-2	167	-181	-28	103	104	-12	29	13	-15	93	-32	44	36	-18	100	-94	
L FBOBS FCAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-2	167	-181	-28	103	104	-12	29	13	-15	93	-32	44	36	-18	100	-94	-19	117	114	
32 0	46	6	240	269	-3	380	385	19	115	-125	0	0	0	0	0	0	-3	99	45	-9	144	143	-13	52	47	-16	17	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30 102	-117	4	498	-490	-4	2056	2252	18	0	-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	164	167	-14	635	-652	-17	129	-143	-3	61	-64	-19	493	457	-12	753	742	-1	371	383
28 119	131	2	466	-484	-5	815	-793	17	100	113	23	63	71	-5	144	157	-31	59	-54	15	483	-480	-18	229	-223	0	200	199	-22	201	199	-22	41	-43			
26 229	231	0	872	879	-6	1142	-1162	16	587	588	22	251	247	-6	236	228	-32	135	122	-16	32	-11	-19	187	183	30	44	38	-22	63	59	-23	72	89			
24 0	7	-2	635	-634	-7	404	-384	25	167	-160	21	0	0	0	0	0	-33	158	-141	-17	98	89	-2	61	-64	-19	493	457	-12	753	742	-1	371	383			
22 479	-464	-4	377	370	-8	416	-431	14	321	-304	20	133	144	-8	59	81	-18	453	-470	-21	58	60	28	42	52	-24	52	24	196	198	-25	121	124				
20 401	397	-6	218	-210	-9	1088	1089	13	43	-35	19	41	-43	-9	146	-125	15	146	-146	-22	249	247	-23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
18 1492	1519	-14	108	103	-10	896	896	12	199	210	18	153	-167	-10	267	-268	0	44	-44	-2	135	-138	-24	97	-97	-30	81	79	-13	329	339	-17	40	34			
16 368	370	-10	146	-144	-11	346	-344	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
14 326	-339	-12	120	-136	-12	269	-225	10	804	799	16	39	46	-39	12	95	29	61	84	-22	247	-236	-25	43	-50	24	457	443	-28	92	89	-27	44	-42			
12 1930	1964	-18	293	216	-13	296	-274	9	215	-214	15	123	120	-13	0	44	28	256	268	-23	205	204	-26	76	-71	23	125	-116	-29	0	0	0	0	0			
10 436	-435	-20	86	-80	-4	75	-67	18	23	-22	16	143	161	-14	105	-146	27	82	-85	24	269	-259	-14	100	1200	-2	61	-64	-19	493	457	-12	753	742			
8 46	40	-18	293	296	-15	83	-78	7	206	-208	13	38	38	-15	43	-27	26	40	-13	-25	21	-232	20	39	50	-26	78	84	0	22	1	15	269	-274			
6 2511	-2634	-20	131	-140	-16	225	-227	6	965	-933	12	185	-198	-16	138	130	25	39	50	-26	78	84	0	22	1	15	269	-274	0	22	1	15	269	-274			
4 1447	1436	-22	274	-267	-17	0	0	6	5	945	931	11	168	-158	-17	132	-131	24	67	51	-27	0	13	12	187	195	19	174	-172	0	12	60	-55				
2 1574	1560	-24	244	-240	-19	189	-184	4	75	-67	18	181	-179	-18	131	122	15	119	-105	-12	135	-138	-24	97	-97	-30	81	79	-13	329	339	-17	40	34			
0 903	822	-26	135	-133	-19	30	-41	3	171	173	9	71	-74	0	0	0	22	164	146	-29	118	-112	10	0	-44	17	484	464	25	233	-248	10	125	136			
-2 1620	-1637	-28	43	-37	-20	640	649	2	671	687	8	50	43	0	0	0	21	254	243	-30	195	-204	9	43	24	16	185	179	24	173	-158	9	41	33			
1 0	1218	-30	0	29	-2	1255	-118	0	730	746	6	281	286	-1	34	32	0	110	105	-14	106	-106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
-6 1513	1552	-2	157	-115	0	730	746	6	281	286	-1	34	32	0	110	106	0	110	105	-14	106	-106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
-8 2195	-2256	0	-23	112	-125	-1	74	-77	5	34	-22	6	343	324	18	94	110	18	94	110	18	94	110	18	94	110	18	94	110	18	94	110	18	94	110	18	
-10 383	-362	1	103	-102	-24	35	-43	-2	937	918	4	498	515	-3	546	-553	17	156	-164	24	33	32	5	0	15	12	183	-143	20	348	339	5	0	24			
-12 32																																					

Table 2. *Atomic coordinates in MgSO₄·6H₂O*

	Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
	Mg(1)	0	0	0
	Mg(2)	0	0.9425	$\frac{1}{2}$
	S	0.8659	0.4490	0.1241
Sulfate oxygen	O(1)	0.7747	0.5986	0.1361
	O(2)	0.9834	0.4442	0.1665
	O(3)	0.9069	0.4854	0.0692
	O(4)	0.7961	0.2688	0.1211
Water about Mg(1)	O(5)	0.5852	0.7125	0.0483
	O(6)	0.5393	0.3162	0.0640
	O(7)	0.3126	0.5464	0.0231
Water about Mg(2)	O(8)	0.8887	0.1486	0.2820
	O(9)	0.8884	0.7405	0.2811
	O(10)	0.8598	0.9435	0.1799
Water (5)	H(1)	0.643	0.698	0.076
	H(2)	0.539	0.806	0.045
Water (6)	H(3)	0.495	0.232	0.060
	H(4)	0.614	0.340	0.093
Water (7)	H(5)	0.304	0.650	0.055
	H(6)	0.271	0.544	0.014
Water (8)	H(7)	0.840	0.092	0.312
	H(8)	0.937	0.235	0.296
Water (9)	H(9)	0.940	0.651	0.291
	H(10)	0.820	0.733	0.275
Water (10)	H(11)	0.849	0.831	0.164
	H(12)	0.847	0.033	0.164

Estimated standard deviations are:

for Mg(2), $\sigma(y) = 0.0002$;

for S, $\sigma(x) = 0.00006$, $\sigma(y) = 0.00008$, $\sigma(z) = 0.00002$;

for oxygen, $\sigma(x) = 0.0002$, $\sigma(y) = 0.0003$, $\sigma(z) = 0.0001$.

Table 3. *Anisotropic thermal parameters (each multiplied by 10⁴) and root mean square amplitudes of vibration in MgSO₄·6H₂O*

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}	<i>u</i> (Å)
Mg(1)	45	86	8.7	2	-1	-3	0.16
Mg(2)	46	72	7.8	(0)*	2	(0)*	0.15
S	46	72	9.8	0	-1	-1	0.16
O(1)	64	103	12.4	23	4	-1	0.18
O(2)	79	107	17.6	10	-17	-5	0.21
O(3)	81	120	13.2	0	10	-1	0.19
O(4)	68	85	15.4	-19	-4	6	0.19
O(5)	67	129	13.6	17	-5	-12	0.19
O(6)	87	175	19.0	-51	-15	26	0.23
O(7)	54	216	16.7	7	3	-21	0.21
O(8)	67	94	12.6	-2	6	-7	0.18
O(9)	61	113	16.0	-5	5	12	0.19
O(10)	103	103	10.7	-8	-8	2	0.20

* Zero because of twofold axis.

Table 4. *Isotropic thermal parameters for H in*

MgSO ₄ ·6H ₂ O					
Atom	<i>B</i>	Atom	<i>B</i>	Atom	<i>B</i>
H(1)	1.9 Å ²	H(5)	5.6 Å ²	H(9)	5.9 Å ²
H(2)	5.2	H(6)	1.9	H(10)	3.1
H(3)	1.9	H(7)	4.3	H(11)	2.6
H(4)	5.7	H(8)	1.3	H(12)	2.0

mate of the true accuracy, since there is no obvious reason for the thermal motions of the various hydrogen atoms to be substantially different.

Discussion

The structure of MgSO₄·6H₂O differs very slightly from that already described for CoSO₄·6H₂O (Zalkin, Ruben & Templeton, 1962). The hydrogen bonds which were assigned in the previous study on the basis of oxygen positions are fully confirmed by the present results.

Table 5 lists some interatomic distances and their standard deviations, with no correction for thermal motion. The S-O bond distances in the sulfate ion average 1.473 Å with an average deviation of 0.007 Å. When a librational correction is made assuming the oxygen atoms to ride on the sulfur atom, the average becomes 1.486 Å with an average deviation of 0.004

Table 5. *Interatomic distances and standard deviations in MgSO₄·6H₂O*

Water octahedron about Mg(1)		
Atoms	Distance	σ
Mg(1)-2 O(5)	2.046 Å	0.002 Å
-2 O(6)	2.044	0.003
-2 O(7)	2.080	0.002
O(5)-O(6)	2.930	0.004
-O(6)	2.854	0.004
-O(7)	2.986	0.003
-O(7)	2.847	0.003
O(6)-O(7)	2.889	0.004
-O(7)	2.943	0.003

Water octahedron about Mg(2)

Atoms	Distance	σ
Mg(2)-2 O(8)	2.083 Å	0.002 Å
-2 O(9)	2.054	0.002
-2 O(10)	2.059	0.003
O(8)-O(8)	2.917	0.004
-O(9)	2.943	0.003
-O(10)	2.876	0.003
-O(10)	2.973	0.003
O(9)-O(9)	2.896	0.003
-O(10)	2.850	0.003
-O(10)	2.972	0.003

Sulfate ion

Atoms	Distance	σ
S-O(1)	1.476 Å	0.002 Å
-O(2)	1.460	0.003
-O(3)	1.482	0.002
-O(4)	1.475	0.002

Hydrogen bonds

Atoms	Distance	σ
O(5)-H(1) ··· O(1)	2.785 Å	0.003 Å
O(5)-H(2) ··· O(3)	2.766	0.003
O(6)-H(3) ··· O(3)	2.747	0.003
O(6)-H(4) ··· O(4)	2.785	0.004
O(7)-H(5) ··· O(4)	2.906	0.003
O(7)-H(6) ··· O(3)	2.934	0.004
O(8)-H(7) ··· O(1)	2.796	0.003
O(8)-H(8) ··· O(2)	2.707	0.003
O(9)-H(9) ··· O(2)	2.721	0.003
O(9)-H(10) ··· O(8)	3.068	0.003
O(10)-H(11) ··· O(1)	2.794	0.003
O(10)-H(12) ··· O(4)	2.777	0.003

Å. In the Tutton salt $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ Margulis & Templeton (1962) also found 1.486 Å for the average S-O distance when it was corrected in the same way.

The average Mg-O distance is 2.06 Å without correction for thermal motion. Magnesium is also in water octahedra in $\text{Mg}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ with average Mg-O=2.07 Å and in $\text{Ce}_2\text{Mg}_3(\text{NO}_3)_{12} \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Templeton, Zalkin & Forrester, 1962) with average Mg-O=2.06 Å. In all three crystals the average Mg-O distance is 2.07 Å with thermal correction assuming in-phase motion.

The hydrogen bond O-O distances average 2.82 Å, but scatter over a considerable range as is common in complicated hydrate structures. The accuracy of the hydrogen positions, about 0.2 Å, does not justify tabulation of the many bond distances and angles involving hydrogen atoms.

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Crystal Structure and Magnetic Properties of CoTiO_3 *

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The crystal structure of cobalt titanate, CoTiO_3 , has been refined by least-squares analysis of X-ray and neutron-diffraction data. Magnetic susceptibility measurements on polycrystalline samples gave a nearly ideal antiferromagnetic susceptibility curve with a Néel temperature of 38 °K. The ordered magnetic structure at low temperatures is identical with that of NiTiO_3 in which the spin direction is perpendicular to the rhombohedral [111] direction. Within each (111) plane the Co^{2+} moments are ferromagnetically coupled, but alternate layers are antiparallel.

Cobalt titanate, CoTiO_3 , is isomorphous with ilmenite (Barth & Posnjak, 1934) and antiferromagnetic at low temperatures (Ishikawa & Akimoto, 1958*b*). This paper reports a refinement of the crystal structure and the details of the magnetic transitions, including the low-temperature spin structure.

The lattice parameters of CoTiO_3 were determined from high-angle diffractometer data obtained with a polycrystalline specimen supplied by the National Lead Company.† Neutron-diffraction and magnetic-susceptibility measurements were carried out on the

same material. The rhombohedral unit-cell dimensions are $a = 5.4846 \pm 0.0007$ Å and $\alpha = 55^\circ 01' \pm 02'$, in substantial agreement with previous results (Ishikawa & Akimoto, 1958*a*). The space group of CoTiO_3 is $R\bar{3}$, with oxygen in general positions $\pm(x, y, z; z, x, y; y, z, x)$ and cobalt and titanium in special positions along the threefold symmetry axes at $\pm(u, u, u)$ and $\pm(v, v, v)$, respectively. Values of the atomic coordinates were obtained from Weissenberg intensity data with $\text{MoK}\alpha$ radiation and a small single crystal grown by the Verneuil process.‡ Intensities of 140 (*hkl*) reflections were estimated visually by comparison with a cal-

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