

The Crystal Structure of Tutton's Salts. I. Zinc Ammonium Sulfate Hexahydrate

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Zinc ammonium sulfate hexahydrate $\text{Zn}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (a Tutton salt) is monoclinic:

$$a = 9.28, b = 12.57, c = 6.25 \text{ \AA}, \beta = 106.8^\circ,$$

space group $P2_1/a$, two molecules per unit cell. The atomic positions have been determined by three-dimensional Fourier and least-squares refinement of X-ray diffraction data. The zinc ion lies at a centre of symmetry surrounded by a slightly distorted octahedron of water molecules, ($\text{Zn}-\text{H}_2\text{O}$ 2.12 Å and 2.07 Å) and the sulfate ion ($\text{S}-\text{O}$ 1.48 Å, $\text{O}-\text{S}-\text{O}$ 109.4°) is bonded to the water molecules of the hexa-aquozinc ion by a series of hydrogen bonds varying in length from 2.72 Å to 2.85 Å.

Introduction

As part of a series of studies of octahedral arrangements of ligands about metals of the first transition group, a study has been begun on the double salts of ammonium sulfate with divalent transition metal sulfates (Tutton's salts). These salts were examined crystallographically by Hofmann (1931), but in the light of recent theoretical developments it has become of interest to investigate in detail the actual bond lengths and angles in the coordination polyhedra of the transition elements. The isomorphous Tutton salts, which have an octahedral arrangement of water molecules about the metal ion, should prove an excellent source of comparisons. This investigation reports the results for zinc ammonium sulfate hexahydrate, which was the first salt of this series to be examined in detail.

Experimental

Crystals of zinc ammonium sulfate hexahydrate in a rod-like habit elongated in the c axis direction were obtained by quick cooling of a water solution of the salt. Individual crystals were grown to a suitable size in a slowly evaporating solution. The cell dimensions were determined from rotation and zero-level Weissenberg photographs ($\text{Cu } K\alpha$ radiation) about the c axis, with superimposed reflections from sodium chloride ($a_0 = 5.6387 \text{ \AA}$) for calibration. The angle β was measured from the a^*c^* net precession photograph ($\text{Mo } K\alpha$ radiation). The results are:

$$a = 9.279 \pm 0.012, b = 12.568 \pm 0.015, c = 6.253 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}, \\ \beta = 106^\circ 49' \pm 6', Z = 2.$$

Systematic absences ($h0l$ absent when h is odd and $0k0$ absent when k is odd) indicate the space group $P2_1/a$. This confirms Hofmann's data:

$$a = 9.205, b = 12.475, c = 6.227 \text{ kX}, \beta = 106^\circ 52'.$$

Intensities were obtained from five levels ($hk0$ through $hk4$) on a Nonius integrating Weissenberg camera, integrating in one direction only. The diffraction patterns were recorded by the multiple film technique (Kodak medical X-ray film) and the intensities were measured by a microphotometer of the Moll type, whose output was fed into a Leeds & Northrup recorder equipped with a logarithmic slide wire. The intensity of each reflection was taken to be proportional to the area under the photometer tracing. Intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors in the usual manner. In all, 1066 reflections were used, of which 206 had intensities less than the minimum observed value. The intensities of the remainder varied from 1 to 450.

The observed intensities were corrected for absorption essentially by the method of Bond (1959), programmed for the IBM 709. The crystal was of a regular hexagonal cross section, the diagonals of which did not differ by more than 0.02 mm. Accordingly it was treated as a cylinder ($\mu = 61.52 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ and $\mu R = 0.83$) and a correction was applied to each reflection from Bond's table.

All calculations except the final least-squares refinement were made with an IBM 650 computer (Brown, Lingafelter, Stewart & Jensen, 1959). The least-squares refinement was carried out with the Busing & Levy full-matrix program with a 704 simulator on an IBM 709.

Scattering factors for zinc were from Thomas & Umeda (1957) and for all other atoms from Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955).

Determination and refinement of the structure

The space group requires that the zinc atoms be at $0, 0, 0$ and $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, 0$ and it was assumed that the other atoms were in the fourfold positions for the space

group. The original parameters given by Hofmann for the magnesium salt were modified for the sulfate oxygen atoms to allow for a more reasonable value of the S-O bond distance (1.5 in place of 1.6 Å) and a series of electron-density projections on [001] were calculated. The refinement did not proceed readily below an *R* value of 0.25. The Hofmann parameters were therefore abandoned and a three-dimensional Patterson function calculated. From this, the position of sulfur (coincident with Hofmann's)

was deduced. A three-dimensional Fourier synthesis was calculated with the use of phases determined only by the zinc and sulfur atoms. All atoms were located in this summation, but two (N and O(6)), which had low electron densities, were omitted from the next calculation. Two calculations were made — one using the measured intensities and one using intensities corrected for absorption. Agreement in the latter case was moderately better, and the uncorrected intensities were not used again. After the

Table 1. Final atomic coordinates

$\sigma_x \times 10^4$	x/a	$\sigma_y \times 10^4$	y/b	$\sigma_z \times 10^4$	z/c
Zn(1)		0.000		0.000	0.000
S(2)	2.2	0.4073	1.5	0.1372	4.5
O(3)	8.1	0.4120	5.2	0.2278	13.1
O(4)	8.0	0.5476	6.1	0.0768	15.9
O(5)	6.7	0.2794	5.0	0.0671	13.1
O(6)	7.8	0.3857	5.3	0.1778	13.4
O(7)	6.8	0.1723	4.9	0.1080	12.2
O(8)	6.7	-0.1629	4.7	0.1113	13.1
O(9)	7.1	-0.0007	4.9	-0.0676	12.5
N(10)	9.4	0.1366	6.7	0.3454	17.8
N	H(11)	0.050		0.302	0.227
	H(12)	0.203		0.298	0.354
	H(13)	0.101		0.380	0.397
	H(14)	0.144		0.418	0.307
O(7)	H(15)	0.173		0.096	0.290
	H(16)	0.239		0.137	0.095
O(8)	H(17)	-0.243		0.093	-0.020
	H(18)	-0.145		0.189	0.040
O(9)	H(19)	-0.099		-0.037	0.350
	H(20)	0.017		-0.171	0.339

Table 2

(a) Anisotropic temperature parameters ($\times 10^2$)

	β^{11}	β^{22}	β^{33}	β^{12}	β^{13}	β^{23}
Zn(1)	0.358	0.217	1.63	-0.019	0.057	0.019
S(2)	0.172	0.121	1.62	-0.034	-0.008	-0.013
O(3)	0.975	0.220	2.15	-0.186	0.502	0.105
O(4)	0.449	0.388	3.97	0.130	0.135	-0.154
O(5)	0.268	0.239	2.64	-0.145	0.110	-0.043
O(6)	0.828	0.263	1.99	-0.090	0.184	-0.264
O(7)	0.432	0.305	1.30	-0.157	0.069	-0.127
O(8)	0.318	0.208	2.50	-0.009	0.309	-0.062
O(9)	0.534	0.210	1.77	0.025	0.082	0.130
N(10)	0.498	0.285	2.59	0.129	-0.246	0.132
*H(11)	0.792	0.396	1.74	0.000	0.340	0.000
H(15)	0.634	0.317	1.40	0.000	0.272	0.000

(b) Standard deviations of temperature factors ($\times 10^4$)

	β^{11}	β^{22}	β^{33}	β^{12}	β^{13}	β^{23}
Zn(1)	1.67	0.8	6.9	0.9	2.5	1.7
S(2)	2.2	1.0	10.8	1.2	3.5	2.3
O(3)	10.0	3.9	30.4	4.9	13.4	7.9
O(4)	8.9	4.9	37.6	5.2	14.0	10.0
O(5)	7.6	3.8	31.3	4.0	11.6	7.7
O(6)	9.4	4.2	33.3	4.9	13.8	8.4
O(7)	7.8	4.1	27.6	4.3	11.0	7.2
O(8)	7.3	3.8	31.0	3.9	11.4	7.4
O(9)	8.5	3.7	30.0	4.3	11.8	7.1
N(10)	10.5	5.4	39.6	5.8	15.8	10.7

* Isotropic T.F. in anisotropic form. Not refined.

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors

(× 10)

Columns are k , $10F_o$ and $10F_c$. Unobserved reflections are marked * and extinctions with an E

0, k, 0	G 255	268	15 87	96	9 326	-292	9 353	352	5, k, 2	3 65*	-31	4, k, 3	3 315	350	f 167	177		
1 332	-317	2 206	3, k, 1	11 133	-122	11 108	114	1 70*	70	2 29*	-6	0 293	276	9 274	260			
2 426	537	2 206	206	11 133	-122	11 108	114	1 70*	70	2 29*	-6	0 293	276	9 275	301			
4 539	-335	3 188	-182	12 98	85	12 90	81	2 153	-143	6 136	161	1 660	*6	6 134	-117			
6 80	77	4 764	258	1 182	169	13 101	110	13 97	91	3 376	322	7 63	-73	4 210	423			
8 40	31	5 111	16	2 23	16	14 72	56	1 101	101	1 101	101	3 349	41	8 51*	-1			
10 133	89	5 113	417	3 58*	-5	7, k, 1	15 230	230	2 412	457	-11, k, 2	4 158	14	9 189	185			
12 200	186	7 69*	9	228	190	6 77*	67	1 71*	24	5 230	-226	10 111	95					
14 246	381	8 91	78	5 640	731	1 277	-36	-1, k, 2	7 170	204	1 171	186	6 222	204				
16 237	241	9 161	-129	6 66*	-46	2 376	364	8 237	230	2 51*	29	7 71*	24	-10, k, 3				
1, k, 0	I.C. 62	66	7 661	743	3 421	408	0 126	100	9 216	212	3 49*	72	9 225	226				
11 116	133	8 135	16	2 23	16	14 72	56	1 101	101	1 101	101	4 105	-103	7 200	214			
1, k, 0	1, k, 0	2 261	276	9 317	325	2 497	1760	11 303	332	5 96	115	11 85	11	2 233	228			
1 228	206	9, k, 0	10 192	191	6 81	-61	1 136	119	12 232	230	2 326	322	0 246	277	4 57*	44		
2 364	-416	11 77*	-11	7 197	240	4 277	-252	0, k, 3	12 46	53	7 66	-82	6 166	193	7 83*	11		
3 651	1204	1 72*	65	11 72*	-43	8 77	55	-5, k, 2	0 246	272	4 56*	43	8 81	69				
4 646	-212	2 228	173	195	201	9 222	220	6 410	438	1 210	208	1 101	101	2 233	228			
5 519	342	4 401	16 52*	-41	10 57*	-63	7 481	522	1 183	190	1 183	190	4 105	-103	5 88*	7		
7 142	148	5 285	263	15 198	223	15 246	273	0 339	163	3 471	508	3 667	-677	1 84	73			
9 65*	-7	6 172	-129	-3, k, 1	-7, k, 1	10 76*	-64	4 173	151	4 233	226	2 436	446	-11, k, 3				
10 365	351	7 63	67	11 77*	-11	7 197	240	1 117	5 483	511	5 344	351	3 374	365	-4, k, 4			
10 124	-46	8 70	70	1 205	-166	1 506	566	12 74*	-63	9 207	16	4 517	555	1 177	177			
11 441	126	9 84	91	12 70*	123	12 70*	123	1 101	101	7 153	151	9 232	231	2 233	229			
12 159	138	3 720	1222	3 76*	-5	14 101	100	8 76*	78	8 182	191	3 328	306	3 137	141			
13 70*	39	10, k, 0	6 248	217	4 162	146	12 279	293	9 241	277	9 260	-242	7 246	-208	4 41*	-13		
14 61*	59	1 551	551	5 77*	82	10 181	-167	10 75	70*	8 70*	45	9 119	108	3 67*	-47			
15 52	65	0 352	313	6 72	-56	6 78*	-6	2, k, 2	11 38*	386	11 69*	303	9 179	146	4 207	196		
1, k, 0	1 128	145	8 72*	-72	7 471	456	12 96*	82	12 213	214	10 306	365	5 253	256	3 277	124		
2, k, 0	1 212	145	8 72*	-72	7 471	456	12 96*	82	12 213	214	10 306	365	5 253	256	3 277	124		
3 57*	-29	9 112	73	9 276	266	1 215	165	6, k, 2	13 118	113	11 186	181	12 239	241	0 381	418		
0 548	770	4 62	137	10 190	-173	10 66*	24	2 163	138	1 219	206	11 119	-97	1 80	71			
1 476	582	9 128	105	11 485	531	11 58*	90	3 293	270	1, k, 3	14 61	64	2 300	295	9 142	136		
2 376	412	6 238	221	12 75*	41	12 249	-264	6 505	593	0 446	438	4 105	-103	3 127	132			
3 192	-165	7 39	33	11 163	163	9 254	254	1 215	215	1 215	215	10 238	265	4 106	76*			
4 234	-216	11, k, 0	5 516	577	8 146	-47	8, k, 1	7 49*	257	3 300	301	2 300	302	5 102	-101			
5 234	-216	11, k, 0	5 516	577	8 146	-47	-2, k, 2	12 120	-120	11 189	-73	11 328	332	9 93	91			
14 313	311	1 456	536	6 75	89	8 205	204	12 120	-120	10 93	-88	1, k, 4		7 250	260			
15 47*	-20	2 426	532	6 75	89	9 31*	-22	-2, k, 2	12 120	-120	11 189	-170	11 320	332	-5, k, 4			
3, k, 0	4 466	43	9 285	-266	0 382	-407	0 377	373	1 261	-210	1 166	-114	-5, k, 3		1 336	336		
5 300	255	10 293	275	-8, k, 1	0 476	442	3 335	334	6 77*	46	4 530	1	2 461	-476	7 107	76		
1 453	497	6 451	523	11 139	-150	1 89	93	9 359	-375	5 77*	21	2 499	245	3 271	275			
2 207	104	7 62*	55	12 300	304	0 186	-138	1 256	206	3 325	325	6 456	366	4 172	-198			
3 147	403	7 59*	581	11 77	88	1 116	116	10 199	172	10 199	172	1 219	219	9 250	251			
4 523	585	9 73*	88	14 96	118	2 182	172	0 218	169	5 72*	15	4 485	466	4 613	-26			
5 592	712	10 457	476	3 78*	-19	9 286	285	5 585	554	6 447	452	4 21	21	3 119	291			
6 220	188	11 254	-240	-4, k, 1	4 473	463	7 659	-567	7 149	117	9 140	145	6 175	145	9 189	208		
7 319	303	12 192	192	5 78*	8	5 78*	-6	8 255	252	8 531	626	6 136	-130	7 443	449			
8 174	-165	13 301	-306	0 130	109	6 276	272	9 255	260	7 366	366	7 266	-213	11 260	291			
9 121	326	14 62*	-29	1 178	154	7 74*	74	10 201	201	8 507	523	9 183	182	12 63*	-5			
10 321	-326	15 80	99	2 46*	-26	8 60*	91	11 77*	-44	11 66*	-73	9 258	221	10 76*	-58			
11 131	129	3 276	258	9 93	-73	12 218	202	12 80	22	10 71*	7	11 106	115	13 92	85			
12 153	129	4 437	501	10 295	304	12 210	-213	11 96	94	12 151	137	-1, k, 4		13 92	89			
13 338	356	5 316	291	14 80	-60	7, k, 2	12 193	191	12 104	-104	12 151	131	-1, k, 4					
14 58	68	1 578	865	6 356	531	9, k, 1	15 69	60	8, k, 2	12 104	-209	13 112	111	0 336	336	-5, k, 4		
15 237	231	2 380	-427	7 76*	75	11 67*	33	0 382	377	2 279	-72	4 147	-59	0 374	374	3 279	374	
1, k, 0	3 41*	39	5 83	659	3 348	356	3, k, 2	1 77*	62	4 147	-59	-6, k, 3		3 279	278	1 449	572	
4 396	417	9 223	-210	4 168	163	3 288	291	4, k, 3	2 171	163	4 56*	-16	3 218	304				
0 95*	-51	6 329	345	11 77*	-53	6 55*	16	2 311	301	5 297	301	3 176	157	5 417	460	3 179	152	
1 350	306	7 471	510	12 16*	16	7 49*	51	1 218	218	1 218	218	1 241	241	5 420	456	5 420	456	
2 690	904	8 70	-55	12 16*	52	8 136	-133	4 295	273	1 310	310	3 277	277	5 489	-5	5 489	-5	
2 251	-211	9 372	179	14 273	293	9 101	-81	3 347	337	1 308	308	3 277	277	5 489	-3	5 489	-3	
4 674	725	10 166	-149	5 218	197	6 71	53	9 328	337	1 308	308	3 277	277	5 489	-1	5 489	-1	
5 360	-360	11 82	-75	9, k, 1	1 311	266	1 196	192	1 218	218	1 218	218	5 363	-338	4 136	127	5 363	126
7 104	-72	12 76*	302	1 426	446	1 266	192	1 218	218	1 218	218	7, k, 3	-2	6 87*	27	6 157	149	
7 121	126	7 260	357	1 343	346	1 265	-272	6 348	342	2 288	219	4 85	71	7 377	377	7 377	377	
3 249	-206	8 220	220	1 286	173	5 574	574	1 218	218	2 206	206	1 341	-343	1 224	213	8 0	76	
4 110	89	9 547	627	-5, k, 1	3 181	198	6 136	113	3 498	377	1 221	213	7 197	206	9 73*	65		
5 239	196	10 323	-299	4 267	259	7 324	309	6, k, 2	4 553	669	12 126	124	11 66*	-29	10 176	179	10 105	-102
6 105	102	11 319	304	1 459	525	9 132	-83	8 827	-198	5 53	-32	12 104	-98	12 87	93	-8, k, 4		
7 494	495	12 151	136	6 222	231	9 316	-100	10 210	210	6 211	211	1 327	327	6 341	344	6 102	77	
9 322	326	12 106	103	6 151	-123	8 36*	17	11 181	166	4 153	167	6 68*	-68	10 189	191	10 139	-120	
10 122	-104	15 50*	-2	5 268	271	12 273	279	5 265	-254	9 75	45	7 210	211	Q 407	523	2 221	165	
11 70*	26	15 50*	-2	5 268	271	12 273	279	5 265	-254	9 75	45	1 165	-215	3 93	56	3 93	56	
12 94	104	10, k, 1	7 273															

third Fourier summation ($R=0.16$) a change was made to the least-squares program of refinement in order to allow for use of anisotropic temperature factors. A modified Hughes weighting scheme was used, with $w=0$ for unobserved reflections for which $F_c < F_{\min}$, $w=1$ for unobserved reflections where $F_c > F_{\min}$, $w=1$ for observed reflections for which $f_o < 30$ and $w=30/F_o$ for $F_o > 30$. The function minimized was $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$. After four cycles of least-squares refinement, parameters were selected, the bond lengths and angles calculated and estimates of the accuracy were made. At this stage R was 0.10 for 1066 reflections. A three-dimensional $F_o - F_c$ synthesis based on these parameters was calculated and a self consistent set of hydrogen atomic positions were taken from this summation. Refinement was then continued but each hydrogen atom was given an averaged isotropic temperature factor (which was not refined) to correspond to the type of atom to which it was joined. After five further cycles, the changes in parameters were insignificant and a final selection of parameters was made (Tables 1 and 2). The R value (including hydrogen atoms) was 0.085 and the final values of calculated and observed structure factors are given in Table 3. No great accuracy can be claimed for the hydrogen parameters, and their bond lengths and angles are not listed.

The average shifts in the final cycle were $\bar{\delta}x = 0.000002$, $\bar{\delta}y = 0.0000013$, $\bar{\delta}z = 0.000056$, and the maximum shifts (for nitrogen) were $\delta x = 0.000085$, $\delta y = 0.000055$, $\delta z = 0.00030$.

Discussion

The main points of interest are the regularity and dimensions of the zinc coordination polyhedron. Bond lengths and angles are given in Table 4. The water molecules are arranged in a nearly regular octahedron about the zinc ion, the Zn–O bonds are of the expected length and the angles do not differ significantly from 90°. The S–O bond distances of 1.48 Å, and the O–S–O bond angles of 109.4°, are also normal.

Table 4. Bond lengths and angles with estimated standard deviation in parenthesis for each bond type

Bond length (Å)	Bond angle (°)
Zn–O(7) 2.129 (0.012)	O(9)–Zn–O(7) 89.1 (0.04)
Zn–O(8) 2.117	O(8)–Zn–O(7) 90.6
Zn–O(9) 2.075	O(8)–Zn–O(9) 89.2
S–O(3) 1.477 (0.015)	O(3)–S–O(4) 109.6 (0.6)
S–O(4) 1.462	O(3)–S–O(5) 108.3
S–O(5) 1.488	O(3)–S–O(6) 109.1
S–O(6) 1.469	O(4)–S–O(5) 109.1
	O(4)–S–O(6) 110.5
	O(5)–S–O(6) 110.1

The length of the equatorial Zn–O bonds, 2.123 Å is, within limits, the sum of the ionic radii of zinc

and oxygen (Pauling, 1960). The axial bond Zn–O(9) (Fig. 1) is shorter by 0.048 Å, which is four times the standard deviation. It is possible that this shortening is a consequence of the rather close approach of atoms O(9) and O(9'). Other measurements of the Zn–H₂O bond in the hexa-aquo ion give 2.08 Å (Broomhead & Nicol, 1948) and 2.09 Å (Hargreaves, 1957). In dihydrate salts of zinc, two Zn–H₂O values are available: 2.06 Å (Klug, Alexander & Sumner, 1958) and 2.14 Å (van Niekerk, Schoening & Talbot, 1953). The hexa-aquo ion is joined to the sulfate groups by a series of hydrogen bonds, two for each water molecule (Table 5).

The structure given by Hofmann is almost the same as that given above, with the exception that the water octahedron and the sulfate tetrahedron are both tilted considerably (about 20°) relative to the

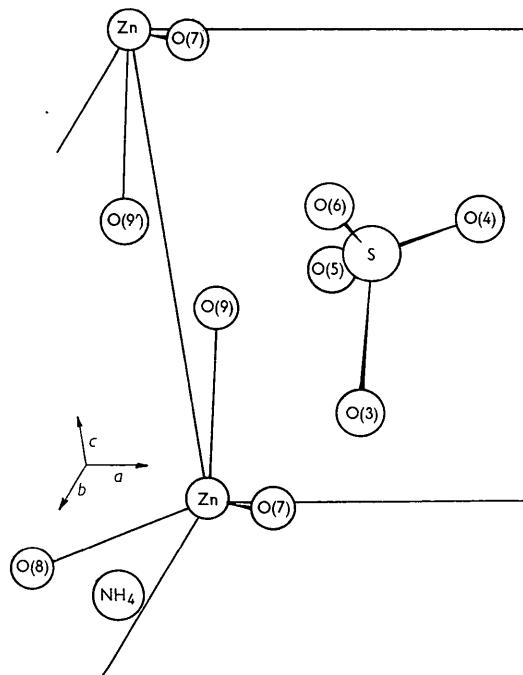


Fig. 1. Numbering of atoms.

Table 5. Intermolecular distances

Bond	Relative position of second atom*	Bond length (Å)
O(5)–O(7)	x, y, z	2.781 (0.027)
O(6)–O(7)	x, y, z + 1	2.854
O(4)–O(8)	x + 1, y, z + 1	2.723
O(6)–O(8)	x + ½, ½ – y, z + 1	2.768
O(3)–O(9')	x + ½, ½ – y, z + 1	2.723
O(5)–O(9')	x, y, z + 1	2.755
O(9)–O(9')	x, y, z + 1	2.996
O(3)–N(10)	x, y, z	2.944

* This is the transformation relating each 'second atom' to the corresponding atom in the original asymmetric unit. O(9') is –O(9).

present structure. Calculations based on data collected for the magnesium salt in this Laboratory (Montgomery & Lingafelter, to be published) and an independent structure determination by Margulis & Templeton (1962) show that the structure of this salt is essentially identical with the zinc compound.

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The Interpretation of Pseudo-Orthorhombic Diffraction Patterns

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Diffraction diagrams with pseudo-orthorhombic Laue symmetry may be produced by monoclinic crystals as a result of twinning. In such cases, the systematic absences often follow selection rules that are not characteristic of any orthorhombic space group. Various examples are discussed. In particular, it is shown that the absences may follow pseudo-selection rules. Monoclinic structures in which the projections down three mutually perpendicular axes have perfect rectangular symmetry constitute a special class of pseudo-orthorhombic structures and are said to be para-orthorhombic. The systematic absences and Laue symmetries of para-orthorhombic structures are discussed and examples are given.

Introduction

During the last few years, five crystals examined in the author's laboratory have been found to give X-ray photographs with *mmm* symmetry but with systematic absences that do not correspond to any orthorhombic space group. Crystallographic data are given in Table 1. More detailed examination has shown that each of these crystals is in fact monoclinic with all interaxial angles of a non-primitive unit cell exactly 90°. As we shall see, the unusual features of the X-ray diagrams are sometimes due simply to twinning, but it is sometimes necessary to invoke special 'para-orthorhombic' relationships between different sets of representative points in the monoclinic structures as well.

Table 1. *Crystallographic data for five pseudo-orthorhombic crystals*

- I. 1-Anilino-4-chloropyromellitic acid diphenylimide,
 $C_{24}H_{16}N_3O_4Cl$
 $a = 14.7 \text{ \AA}$ (1) $hkl : h+k=2n$
 $b = 12.3$ (2) $hk0 : h=2n (k=2n)$
 $c = 26.6$ (3) $hkl : \text{if } h, k=2n, h+k+2l=4n$
 $Z = 8$
- II. Cycloundecylamine hydrobromide, $C_{11}H_{21}NH_3^+Br^-$
 $a = 65 \text{ \AA}$ (1) $hkl : h+k=2n$
 $b = 9.75$ (2) $hk0 : h=2n (k=2n), h+k=4n$
 $c = 8.15$ (3) $hol : h=4n$
 $Z = 16$ (4) $0kl : k=4n, l=2n$
 $$ (5) $hkl : \text{if } h, k=2n, h+k=4n$
 $$ (6) All reflexions with h, k odd are weak