

The Crystal Structure of Compounds with (N-P)_n Rings.

II. Sodium Trimetaphosphimate Tetrahydrate Na₃(NHPO₂)₃ · 4H₂O

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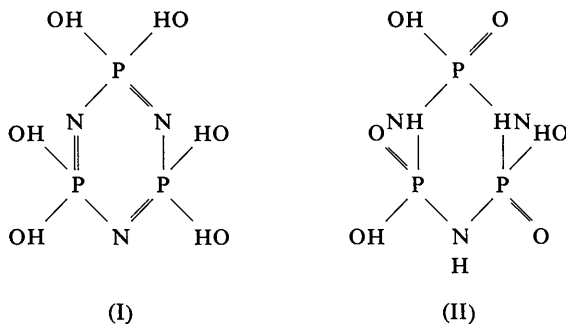
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Sodium trimetaphosphimate tetrahydrate Na₃(NHPO₂)₃ · 4H₂O crystallizes in the space group $P2_1/n$ with four formula units per cell. Unit-cell dimensions are $a = 16.976$, $b = 7.834$, $c = 8.918$ Å, $\beta = 97.08^\circ$. The structure was refined by anisotropic least-squares analysis of 1450 independent reflexions to $R = 0.049$. A three-dimensional difference map clearly showed the maxima of the hydrogen atoms linked to the nitrogen atoms of the (N-P)₃ ring. The anions have the chair shape. Average values for the bond lengths and angles are P-N = 1.68, P-O = 1.495, s.d. 0.01 Å, P-N-P = 123°, N-P-N = 104.5°, O-P-O = 118°.

Introduction

The determination of the crystal structure of Na₃ · (NHPO₂)₃ · 4H₂O is part of the experimental work carried out in this laboratory on a number of N-P ring systems. In the next paper the structure determination of (NH)₄P₄O₈H₄ · 2H₂O is described (Migchelsen, Olthof & Vos, 1965). In an earlier paper the refinement of the crystal structure of (NPCl₂)₄-K form was reported (Hazekamp, Migchelsen & Vos, 1962). Further compounds under investigation are (NPCl₂)₄-T form, [NP(NMe₂)₂]₆, N₃P₃FCl₅ and N₄P₄F₂Cl₆.

Compounds with formula [NP(OH)₂]_n are obtained by hydrolysis of phosphonitrilic chlorides (NPCl₂)_n. As early as 1895 Stokes (1895) realized that for acids of this type two tautomeric formulae, *e.g.* (I) and (II) for $n = 3$, are possible. For the acids in solution Stokes preferred formula (II), as the basicities of the trimeric and tetrameric acid were found to be three and four on normal neutralization. Corbridge & Lowe (1954), who investigated solid salts by spectroscopic methods, thought the anions to be in the phosphonitrate form corresponding to (I), however. More recent infrared spectroscopic work (Pustinger, Cave & Nielsen, 1959), on the contrary, strongly indicates that the anions in the solid state have the metaphosphimate form (II). Experimental evidence on the acids is less conclusive.



Experimental

Sodium trimetaphosphimate was prepared by the method of Stokes (1896). The substance was crystallized by dissolving it in an unsaturated aqueous sodium acetate solution, from which it was precipitated by adding ethanol very slowly. In this way crystals with four molecules of water per unit Na₃(NHPO₂)₃ were obtained. In one batch of crystals needles along different directions were present. For the X-ray work needles along the *b* and *c* axes were selected. In making the Weissenberg exposures only crystals with diameters of about 0.08 mm perpendicular to the rotation (needle) axis were used.

The unit cell is monoclinic, space group $P2_1/n$, with

$$\begin{aligned} a &= 16.976 \pm 0.009 \text{ \AA} & b &= 7.834 \pm 0.003 \text{ \AA} \\ c &= 8.918 \pm 0.006 \text{ \AA} & \beta &= 97.08 \pm 0.07^\circ \end{aligned}$$

There are 4 units Na₃(NHPO₂)₃ · 4H₂O per cell. Accurate cell dimensions were obtained from back-reflexion photographs [$\lambda(\text{CuK}\alpha_1) = 1.54050$, $\lambda(\text{CuK}\alpha_2) = 1.54433$ Å].

The intensities of the relatively strong reflexions were measured on integrated equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs of seven layers about the [010] axis. Weak reflexions and high order reflexions with $\alpha_1 - \alpha_2$ splitting were estimated visually from ordinary Weissenberg photographs of long exposure time. All films were taken with nickel-filtered Cu radiation. Use was made of the multiple film technique. Corrections for the Lorentz and polarization effects and for spot extension on upper layers of unintegrated Weissenberg photographs (Phillips, 1956) were applied. The intensities were not corrected for absorption as the errors due to absorption are fairly small ($\mu R \approx 0.25$). The layers were put on the same relative scale by making another series of integrated Weissenberg photographs, four layers about the [001] axis.

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors

To obtain F on the absolute scale the values in the Table must be divided by 5

Table with columns for h, F_o, F_c and rows for various Miller indices (e.g., h,0,0, h,0,1, h,1,0, h,1,1, h,1,2, h,1,3, h,1,4, h,2,0, h,2,1, h,2,2, h,2,3, h,2,4, h,2,5, h,3,0, h,3,1, h,3,2, h,3,3, h,3,4, h,3,5, h,4,0, h,4,1, h,4,2, h,4,3, h,4,4, h,4,5, h,5,0, h,5,1, h,5,2, h,5,3, h,5,4, h,5,5, h,6,0, h,6,1, h,6,2, h,6,3, h,6,4, h,6,5, h,7,0, h,7,1, h,7,2, h,7,3, h,7,4, h,7,5, h,8,0, h,8,1, h,8,2, h,8,3, h,8,4, h,8,5, h,9,0, h,9,1, h,9,2, h,9,3, h,9,4, h,9,5).

Table 1 (cont.)

h	F _o	F _c	h	F _o	F _c	h	F _o	F _c	h	F _o	F _c	h	F _o	F _c	h	F _o	F _c	h	F _o	F _c	h	F _o	F _c				
-4	196	-194	-4	101	94	6	115	-104	-4	192	-193	-6	86	81	3	81	-69	-13	96	-96	9	196	207	5	72	-62	
-2	163	-169	-3	192	175	8	115	-119	-1	62	53	-4	201	204	5	81	-65	-12	110	-105	11	67	67	6	91	100	
-1	259	273	-1	148	158	10	96	-92	-1	129	155	-3	115	-120				-11	103	-90	12	91	88	9	163	155	
0	144	132	0	165	-158	11	148	154										-8	177	-172				10	77	-75	
1	134	-132	1	105	-99	13	62	65																			
2	160	-154	4	81	73	14	67	67																			
5	292	302	7	168	-187	16	96	-91																			
6	192	403	8	62	61																						
8	182	184	9	67	-76																						
12	77	-70																									

Table 2. Final atomic coordinates and estimated standard deviations

Atom	x	s.d.	y	s.d.	z	s.d.
P(1)	0.3661	0.0001	0.2171	0.0002	0.3993	0.0002
P(2)	0.3281	0.0001	0.1176	0.0002	0.7042	0.0002
P(3)	0.4377	0.0001	0.4029	0.0002	0.6682	0.0002
N(1)	0.3049	0.0003	0.1366	0.0007	0.5163	0.0006
N(2)	0.3669	0.0003	0.3085	0.0007	0.7602	0.0006
N(3)	0.4009	0.0003	0.3961	0.0007	0.4846	0.0006
O(1)	0.4328	0.0003	0.0950	0.0006	0.3883	0.0005
O(2)	0.3894	0.0003	-0.0164	0.0006	0.7422	0.0005
O(3)	0.5107	0.0003	0.2953	0.0006	0.6927	0.0005
O(4)	0.3150	0.0003	0.2667	0.0007	0.2566	0.0005
O(5)	0.2504	0.0003	0.0976	0.0006	0.7669	0.0005
O(6)	0.4420	0.0003	0.5852	0.0006	0.7167	0.0005
Na(1)	0.4356	0.0002	0.8232	0.0003	0.5282	0.0003
Na(2)	0.3632	0.0002	0.7328	0.0004	0.8793	0.0003
Na(3)	0.5272	0.0002	1.0405	0.0004	0.8230	0.0003
O _I	0.3046	0.0003	0.7127	0.0007	0.4681	0.0006
O _{II}	0.6299	0.0003	1.4571	0.0007	0.9000	0.0006
O _{III}	0.5176	0.0003	0.7792	0.0007	0.9594	0.0005
O _{IV}	0.6655	0.0003	1.0841	0.0007	0.9123	0.0006

Determination of the structure

The approximate coordinates of all independent atoms except the hydrogen atoms could be found from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis. First the [010] and [001] projections were refined by successive cycles of structure factor calculations and difference Fourier syntheses. The scale factor was determined by comparison of the calculated and observed structure factors. For all atoms the temperature factor was assumed to be $\exp[-1.5 \sin^2 \theta/\lambda^2]$. $R(hk0)$ decreased from 0.49 to 0.14 and $R(h0l)$ from 0.42 to 0.12. No positions for the hydrogen atoms were obtained.

For the three-dimensional refinement 1450 independent reflexions were available. Schoone's program (Schoone, 1961) for least-squares refinement on the computer ZEBRA was used to obtain refined atomic coordinates and isotropic temperature factors for the individual atoms. After ten cycles the index R was

0.064. Thereafter four cycles of anisotropic least-squares calculations were kindly carried out by Dr J. S. Rollett (Rollett, 1961) on the Mercury computer at Oxford. The weighting scheme was $w=[1+(|F_o|-61)^2/41^2]^{-1}$. The atomic scattering functions were substantially those now recommended in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). The index R decreased to 0.049. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 1.

Final coordinates are listed in Table 2 with their standard deviations as derived from the least-squares residuals; vibrational parameters are given in Table 3. An attempt was made to correct the coordinates of the phosphorus, nitrogen and oxygen atoms of the metaphosphate group for the effects of torsional oscillation of the group, considered as a rigid body (Cruckshank, 1956). This was not successful, however. The bad agreement between observed and calculated vibrational parameters showed that the metaphosphate

Table 3. *Thermal parameters (in Å² × 10⁵)*

Standard deviations calculated by the least-squares program are given in brackets

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{23}	U_{13}
P(1)	1147(50)	1145(50)	884(47)	-357(88)	171(95)	0(73)
P(2)	1047(50)	798(50)	1396(50)	-329(83)	144(97)	1053(73)
P(3)	958(40)	602(47)	1112(39)	-213(83)	76(95)	356(73)
N(1)	1616(170)	1680(203)	1473(179)	-621(302)	-246(314)	970(278)
N(2)	1506(170)	1266(183)	1049(173)	-385(278)	390(307)	1142(267)
N(3)	1476(160)	1476(190)	1567(176)	-394(306)	887(331)	388(273)
O(1)	2025(150)	1825(168)	1825(160)	232(274)	-1150(292)	718(246)
O(2)	1885(150)	1059(157)	2271(171)	404(246)	563(271)	1153(241)
O(3)	1347(140)	1456(157)	1605(149)	334(246)	183(266)	147(225)
O(4)	2803(170)	3247(205)	1834(171)	-2264(311)	926(322)	-2012(283)
O(5)	1975(140)	2095(197)	2489(171)	-1266(176)	-49(327)	2227(252)
O(6)	1925(140)	1158(157)	1641(149)	-348(297)	-858(268)	524(236)
Na(1)	1616(80)	1624(93)	1740(88)	-751(139)	-297(149)	818(136)
Na(2)	3511(110)	2183(104)	2505(107)	-1192(176)	-658(180)	954(168)
Na(3)	2594(90)	1728(93)	2252(96)	-148(148)	404(163)	687(152)
O _I	2095(170)	3594(205)	2376(179)	-557(315)	1448(341)	-671(273)
O _{II}	3372(200)	2906(208)	2739(204)	-543(320)	1806(324)	-624(325)
O _{III}	2773(170)	2207(179)	1908(165)	872(302)	341(307)	671(267)
O _{IV}	2683(190)	3225(224)	4917(240)	-366(343)	-1270(405)	980(330)

group could not be considered as a rigid body oscillating around its centre of mass. This is likely to be ascribed to the strong intermolecular forces in the crystal. Bond lengths and angles in Table 4 are thus not corrected for rotational effects.

During the refinement the hydrogen atoms were not taken into account. An attempt was made to determine their positions from a difference Fourier synthesis of 420 low order reflexions with $(\sin \theta)/\lambda < 0.4 \text{ \AA}^{-1}$. Among others three important peaks, one in the neighbourhood of each of the nitrogen atoms, were observed at a distance of about 1 Å from the respective nitrogen atoms. The heights are between 0.3 and 0.4 e.Å⁻³, which is approximately four times as large as the e.s.d. in the electron density. It could thus be concluded that the anions have the metaphosphimate form with hydrogen atoms directly linked to the nitrogen atoms.

Accuracy

Standard deviations in bond lengths and valence angles, as calculated from the e.s.d. in the atomic coordinates listed in Table 2, are 0.006 Å for P-N,

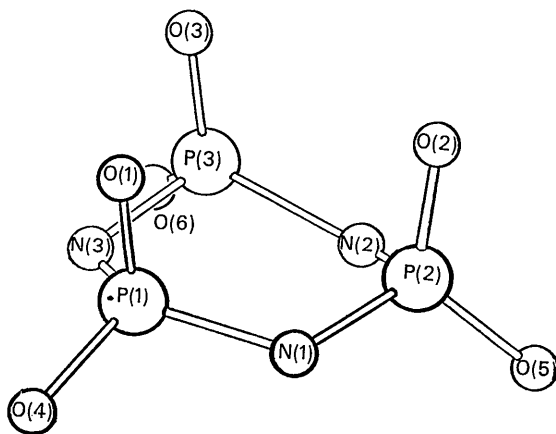


Fig. 1. The trimetaphosphimate anion.

0.005 Å for P-O and 0.3° for the angles. Moreover systematic errors of two kinds may be present. Firstly, the positions of the heavy atoms may be slightly in error as the hydrogen atoms were not considered during the refinement. This effect was investigated by another cycle of anisotropic least-squares refinement in which the hydrogen atoms were taken into account with fixed positions. The index *R* changed only from 0.049 to 0.046. The maximum observed changes are 0.004 Å in the bond lengths and 0.6° in the angles. Secondly, errors due to rotational effects were roughly estimated at 0.004 Å for the bond lengths and 0.2° for the angles.

Description of the structure

As was mentioned in the previous paragraph a three-dimensional difference map showed the anions to be in the metaphosphimate form: $[\text{NHPO}_2]_3^{3-}$. In Fig. 1 the anion is illustrated. The six-membered ring is in the chair form; the distances of the nitrogen atoms to

Table 4. *Interatomic distances and bond angles in the trimetaphosphimate anion*

P(1)-N(3)	1.668 Å	P(1)-O(1)	1.495 Å
P(1)-N(1)	1.683	P(1)-O(4)	1.500
P(2)-N(1)	1.680	P(2)-O(2)	1.487
P(2)-N(2)	1.685	P(2)-O(5)	1.503
P(3)-N(2)	1.705	P(3)-O(3)	1.492
P(3)-N(3)	1.680	P(3)-O(6)	1.491
P(1)-N(1)-P(2)	124.4°	N(3)-P(1)-O(1)	109.8°
P(2)-N(2)-P(3)	121.0	N(3)-P(1)-O(4)	107.7
P(3)-N(3)-P(1)	122.6	N(1)-P(1)-O(1)	109.4
N(3)-P(1)-N(1)	104.1	N(1)-P(1)-O(4)	106.6
N(1)-P(2)-N(2)	104.6	N(1)-P(2)-O(2)	111.1
N(2)-P(3)-N(3)	104.8	N(1)-P(2)-O(5)	105.8
O(1)-P(1)-O(4)	118.3	N(2)-P(2)-O(2)	108.8
O(2)-P(2)-O(5)	117.6	N(2)-P(2)-O(5)	108.1
O(3)-P(3)-O(6)	119.3	N(2)-P(3)-O(3)	107.8
		N(2)-P(3)-O(6)	106.7
		N(3)-P(3)-O(3)	109.1
		N(3)-P(3)-O(6)	108.2

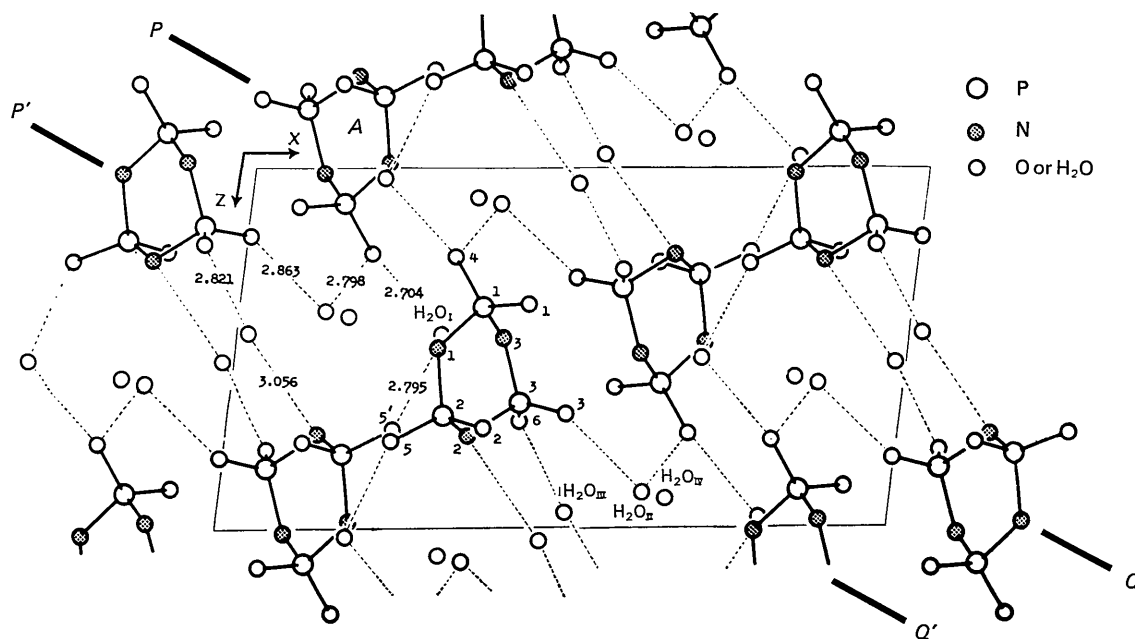


Fig. 2. The structure viewed along [010]; the y axis points downwards. (The sodium atoms are shown in Fig. 5).

the plane through the three phosphorus atoms are 0.394, 0.449 and 0.442 Å. As may be seen from the bond lengths and valence angles in Table 4 the phosphorus, nitrogen and oxygen atoms of the anion have the approximate symmetry $3m$ (C_{3v}). The triangles of the three phosphorus and the three nitrogen atoms have P-P distances of 2.97, 2.94 and 2.95 Å and N-N distances of 2.66, 2.68 and 2.64 Å respectively.

Although the positions of the three hydrogen atoms linked to N(1), N(2) and N(3) could not be determined accurately from the difference map, the positions of their maxima indicate that they are located differently relative to the (N-P)₃ ring. Both at N(2) and N(3) pyramids are present with an angle P-N-P of about 122° and two angles P-N-H of approximately 109°. At N(1) a very flat pyramid with the hydrogen atom lying close to the plane through N(1), P(1) and P(2) is found; a hydrogen atom at N(1) related to those at N(2) and N(3) by $3m$ symmetry would lie in a negative area of the difference map at a distance of 1.1 Å from the observed maximum. All hydrogen atoms are at the same side of the molecule as O(4), O(5) and O(6). The difference in location of the hydrogen reduces the approximate symmetry of the anion from $3m$ to m . The remaining pseudo mirror plane is the best plane through N(1), P(3), O(3) and O(6). The distances of all atoms of the anion to this plane are listed in Table 5. Also the atoms (ions) in the near surroundings of the metaphosphimate group are approximately related by the pseudo mirror plane mentioned above. This suggests that the differences observed for the hydrogen atoms are due to intermolecular forces. A planar configuration at N(2) and N(3), as observed at N(1), would bring the hydrogen atoms linked to these nitrogen atoms close to the sodium cations, whereas in the

present positions the hydrogen atoms take part in weak hydrogen bonds, N(2)-H...O(5')=3.00 Å and N(3)-H... (H₂O)_I=2.96 Å. The nitrogen and oxygen atoms involved in these hydrogen bonds are indicated by numbers in Fig. 2. The hydrogen atom attached to N(1) has quite large distances to the surrounding atoms (ions).

The arrangement of the anions in [010] projection is illustrated in Fig. 2. The Figure shows that the atoms N(1) and P(3) of 'molecule' A, and of all molecules related to it by the glide plane n , nearly coincide with

Table 5. Distances to the best plane through N(1), P(3), O(3) and O(6)

P(1)	-1.487 Å	O(1)	-1.708 Å
P(2)	+1.488	O(2)	+1.733
P(3)	-0.010	O(3)	+0.003
N(1)	+0.002	O(4)	-2.450
N(2)	+1.352	O(5)	+2.492
N(3)	-1.330	O(6)	+0.005

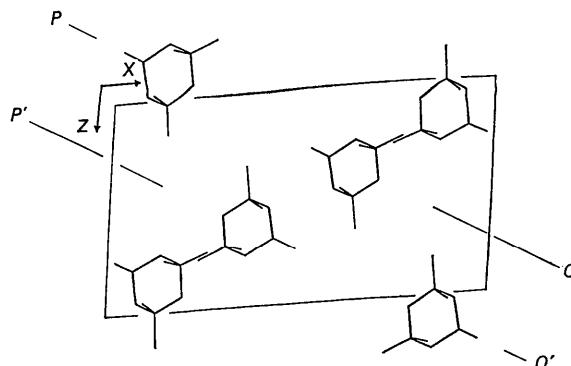


Fig. 3. The anions in [010] projection after rotation around the lines N(1)P(3) (see text).

a plane, tentatively called V , passing through PQ and perpendicular to the plane of projection. The atoms $N(1)$ and $P(3)$ of the molecules centrosymmetrically related to those on V are on a plane V' parallel to V and passing through $P'Q'$. The dihedral angle between V (or V') and the pseudo mirror planes of the molecules is 15° ; the lines of intersection almost coincide with the lines $N(1)P(3)$. Rotation of all molecules about these lines through an angle of 15° , in symmetrically related directions, makes the pseudo mirror planes coincide either with V or V' . In this way Fig. 3 is obtained from Fig. 2. The arrangement of the anions in Fig. 3 shows some analogy with the crystal structure of the trimeric phosphonitrilic compounds in which the

molecules lie on symmetry planes in the space group $Pnma$ (Wilson & Carroll, 1960; Dougill, 1963). The glide plane n for the metaphosphimate anions corresponds to the glide plane a for the phosphonitrilic molecules.

Neighbouring phosphimate anions are 'connected' by sodium cations and by hydrogen bridges. Figs. 4 and 5 show that all sodium atoms are approximately octahedrally coordinated by six oxygen atoms, either from the phosphimate groups or from the water molecules. It may be seen that $Na(1)$ is surrounded by five oxygen atoms of three different phosphimate groups and one water molecule; $Na(2)$ and $Na(3)$ are surrounded by three oxygen atoms from three and two

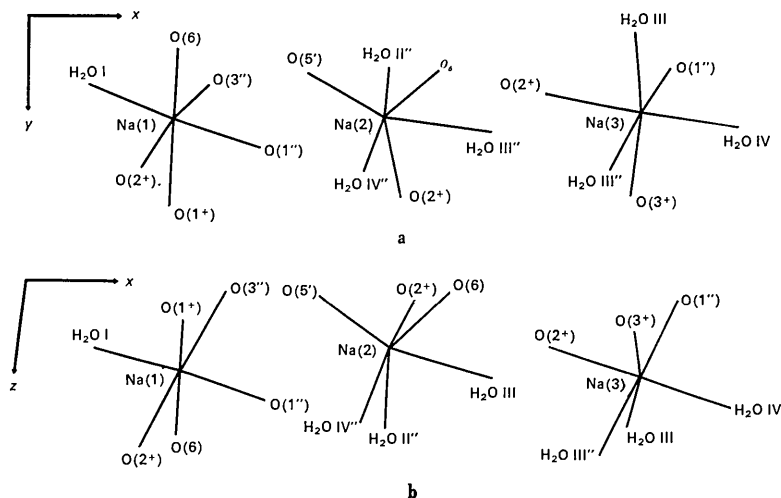


Fig. 4. Coordination octahedra of the sodium atoms (*a*) in [010] projection and (*b*) in [001] projection. The oxygen atoms $O(1^+)$, $O(2^+)$, $O(3^+)$ are of the metaphosphimate group adjacent to that of $O(6)$ in the positive y direction, $O(1'')$ and $O(3'')$ are related to $O(1)$ and $O(3)$ by the centre at $(\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2})$, $O(5')$ is related to $O(5)$ by the screw axis $[\frac{1}{2}, y, \frac{1}{2}]$. The molecules $(H_2O)''$ are related to H_2O by the centre at $(\frac{1}{2}, 1, 1)$.

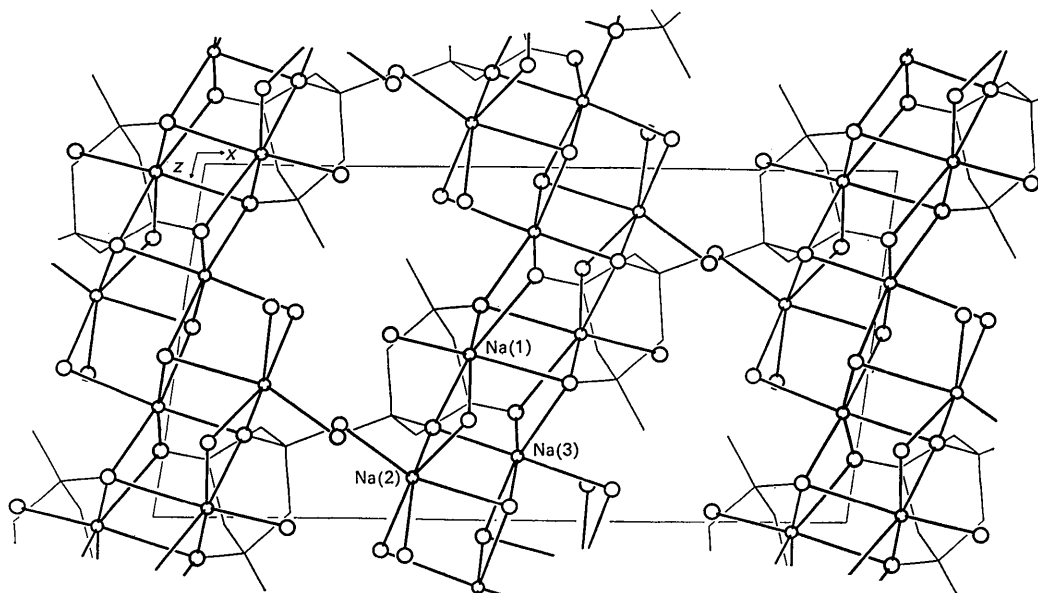


Fig. 5. Chains of sodium coordination octahedra in [010] projection, the y axis points downwards. The octahedra are given by strong lines, the location of the metaphosphimate groups is indicated by thin lines.

rings respectively, and by three water molecules. The Na...O and O...O distances are given in Table 6. They are consistent with corresponding values in other sodium salts, *e.g.* in the monoclinic and triclinic form of sodium tetrametaphosphimate tetrahydrate where Na...O ranges from 2.258 to 2.648 Å and O...O from 2.725 to 4.345 Å (Ondik, 1961, 1964).

The irregular octahedra of Fig. 4 share edges with neighbours so that a chain is formed stretching in the *z* direction. Fig. 5 shows the projection of this chain on the (010) plane. Neighbouring chains contain oxygen atoms of the same metaphosphimate group, as is schematically shown in Fig. 6. In this way a three-dimensional network is formed.

The sodium atoms of a chain are at the corners of equilateral triangles; the plane of the triangles is approximately parallel to the plane of the phosphorus atoms in (N-P)₃ rings adjacent to the chain. Na...Na distances are listed in Table 6.

Fig. 2 shows that the metaphosphimate ions are also linked by hydrogen bonds, *via* water molecules. The positions of the hydrogen atoms of the water molecules, as deduced from the location of the hydrogen bonds indicated by dotted lines in the figure, correspond to positive areas in the three-dimensional difference map. Peaks representing the positions of the hydrogen atoms of (H₂O)_{IV} were not observed. This may be due to the fact that the location of this water molecule is not fixed by hydrogen bonds as O_{IV} has no short distances to neighbouring oxygen or nitrogen atoms.

The P-N bonds in the metaphosphimate anion, 1.68 Å on the average, are approximately 0.1 Å longer than those in the phosphonitrilic derivatives. This is in agreement with the formulae shown in the introduction. The P-N and P-O bond lengths and the valence angles will further be discussed in the paper on

(NH)₄P₄O₈H₄ · 2H₂O (Migchelsen, Olthof & Vos, 1965).

Calculations were carried out on the digital computer ZEBRA with programs devised by Dr D. W. Smits, Dr J. C. Schoone and Dr D. Rogers; the least-squares analysis was carried out by Dr J. S. Rollett on the Mercury Computer at Oxford. We wish to thank Prof. E. H. Wiebenga for his interest throughout the course of this investigation and Mr H. Schurer for operating the ZEBRA. The work was supported by the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research (Z.W.O.).

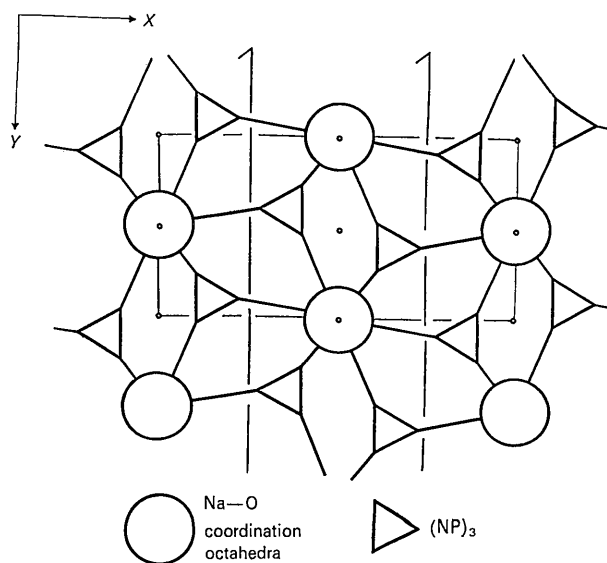


Fig. 6. Schematic representation in [001] projection of the chains shown in Fig. 5 and the metaphosphimate groups.

Table 6. *Interatomic distances in the Na coordination polyhedra*

For numbering of oxygen atoms and water molecules, see Fig. 4.

Na(1'') and Na(3'') are related to Na(1) and Na(3) by the symmetry centre at ($\frac{1}{2}$, 1, $\frac{1}{2}$) and at ($\frac{1}{2}$, 1, 1) respectively.

Na(1)-O(1 ⁺)	2.465 Å	Na(2)-O(6)	2.388 Å	Na(3)-O(3 ⁺)	2.309 Å
Na(1)-O(2 ⁺)	2.490	Na(2)-(H ₂ O) _{III} ''	2.458	Na(3)-(H ₂ O) _{III}	2.397
Na(1)-O(6)	2.504	Na(2)-(H ₂ O) _{III}	2.655	Na(3)-(H ₂ O) _{III} ''	2.589
Na(1)-O(1'')	2.355	Na(2)-O(5')	2.433	Na(3)-O(1'')	2.335
Na(1)-O(3'')	2.453	Na(2)-O(2 ⁺)	2.385	Na(3)-O(2 ⁺)	2.403
Na(1)-(H ₂ O) _I	2.385	Na(2)-(H ₂ O) _{IV} ''	2.444	Na(3)-(H ₂ O) _{IV}	2.409
O(1 ⁺)-O(1'')	3.205 Å	O(6)-O(5')	3.287 Å	O(3 ⁺)-O(1'')	3.311 Å
O(1 ⁺)-O(3'')	3.311	O(6)-O(2 ⁺)	3.261	O(3 ⁺)-O(2 ⁺)	3.259
O(1 ⁺)-O(2 ⁺)	3.440	O(6)-(H ₂ O) _{II} ''	3.783	O(3 ⁺)-(H ₂ O) _{III} ''	3.250
O(1 ⁺)-(H ₂ O) _I	3.820	O(6)-(H ₂ O) _{III}	2.821	O(3 ⁺)-(H ₂ O) _{IV}	3.494
O(6)-O(1'')	3.488	O(5')-O(2 ⁺)	3.839	O(1'')-O(2 ⁺)	3.422
O(6)-O(3'')	3.947	O(5')-(H ₂ O) _{II} ''	3.664	O(1'')-(H ₂ O) _{III}	3.455
O(6)-O(2 ⁺)	3.261	O(5')-(H ₂ O) _{IV} ''	4.144	O(1'')-(H ₂ O) _{IV}	3.292
O(6)-(H ₂ O) _I	3.174	O(2 ⁺)-(H ₂ O) _{III}	3.165	O(2 ⁺)-(H ₂ O) _{III}	3.165
O(1'')-O(3'')	3.270	O(2 ⁺)-(H ₂ O) _{IV} ''	3.370	O(2 ⁺)-(H ₂ O) _{III} ''	3.464
O(1'')-O(2 ⁺)	3.422	(H ₂ O) _{II} '''-(H ₂ O) _{III}	3.470	(H ₂ O) _{III} -(H ₂ O) _{III} ''	3.600
O(3'')-(H ₂ O) _I	3.606	(H ₂ O) _{II} '''-(H ₂ O) _{IV} ''	2.983	(H ₂ O) _{III} -(H ₂ O) _{IV}	3.528
O(2 ⁺)-(H ₂ O) _I	3.418	(H ₂ O) _{IV} '''-(H ₂ O) _{III}	3.605	(H ₂ O) _{III} '''-(H ₂ O) _{IV}	3.605
Na(1)-Na(2)	3.572 Å	Na(2)-Na(3)	3.763 Å	Na(2)-Na(3'')	3.529 Å
Na(1)-Na(3)	3.349	Na(1)-Na(1'')	3.603	Na(3)-Na(3'')	3.455
				Na(1'')-Na(3)	3.441

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The Crystal Structure of Compounds with (N-P)_n Rings. III. (NH)₄P₄O₈H₄ · 2H₂O, Tetrametaphosphimic Acid Dihydrate.

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The crystal structure of (NH)₄P₄O₈H₄ · 2H₂O has been determined by three-dimensional X-ray methods. The compound crystallizes in the orthorhombic space group *P*2₁2₁2. The cell dimensions are *a* = 13·98, *b* = 8·32, *c* = 5·04 Å. There are two formula units on special positions with symmetry 2 in the unit cell. Anisotropic least-squares refinement was carried out with 482 independent reflexions. *R* is 0·064. Hydrogen atoms could not be found in the three-dimensional difference map, but comparison of the bond lengths and angles with those in Na₃(NHPO₂)₃ · 4H₂O and in the phosphonitrilic derivatives strongly indicates that the nitrogen atoms of the ring are linked to hydrogen atoms. The values observed for P-O are best explained by considering the compound as an acid salt 2(H₃O)⁺[(NH)₄P₄O₈H₂]²⁻. Neighbouring anions are linked by short O ··· H ··· O bonds of 2·46 Å to two-dimensional sheets perpendicular to the *c* axis. The hydrogen atom of the O ··· H ··· O bond is either in the centre of the bond or statistically distributed between two possible positions. The sheets are connected to a three-dimensional network by N-H ··· O bonds of 2·79 and 2·81 Å. The anions have the tub configuration with approximate symmetry $\bar{4}$. The P-N bonds are equal within experimental error. The average value is 1·66 Å. There are two kinds of P-O bond. The oxygen atoms of two independent P-O bonds of 1·52 Å are involved in the short O ··· H ··· O bonds. The oxygen atoms of the two remaining P-O bonds of 1·48₅ Å are not directly linked to hydrogen. The standard deviation in the individual bond lengths is 0·01 Å. Average values for the angles are P-N-P = 125·6, N-P-N = 107·3, O-P-O = 116·1°, s.d. 0·5°.

Introduction

As was mentioned in the introduction to the previous paper on Na₃(NHPO₂)₃ · 4H₂O (Olthof, Migchelsen & Vos, 1965), a study of the structure of (NH)₄P₄O₈H₄ · 2H₂O is interesting in connexion with the position of the hydrogen atoms. A preliminary X-ray study was carried out by Corbridge (1953). Infrared spectroscopic work by Steger & Lunkwitz (1961) suggests that the nitrogen atoms in the (N-P)₄ ring are linked to hydrogen atoms.

Experimental

Tetrametaphosphimic acid dihydrate was prepared by hydrolysis of (NPCI₂)₄ (Stokes, 1896) and recrystallized

from water. Although many attempts were made to grow crystals of reasonable dimensions, only very thin long needles along the *c* axis were obtained. Finally crystals with diameters of about 0·04 mm were grown by very slow evaporation of water from saturated aqueous solutions. The crystals were not of good quality, however. Preliminary photographs were taken of a great number of crystals, but in all cases Weissenberg exposures with strongly extended spots in the φ -direction were obtained. This indicates that the crystals show distortion around the *c* axis. Because of this effect and the small cross-section of the available crystals, long exposure times were required. Therefore only little use was made of integrated Weissenberg photographs.