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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.

Most intensities were estimated visually from equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs about the *c* axis, taken with nickel-filtered Cu radiation. The intensities on the upper layer Weissenberg photographs were corrected for the variation in spot shape by taking the harmonic mean of the values estimated for extended and contracted reflexion spots (Phillips, 1956); reflexions with low values of ζ for which this method is not valid were measured on integrated Weissenberg

photographs. Intensities from different *l*-levels were put on the same relative scale by recording side by side on one film small parts of integrated equi-inclination

Table 1. Crystallographic data

Orthorhombic, spacegroup $P2_12_12$

$$a = 13.98, \text{ s.d. } 0.03 \text{ \AA}$$

$$b = 8.32, \text{ s.d. } 0.02$$

$$c = 5.04, \text{ s.d. } 0.01$$

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors

In order to obtain F on the absolute scale, the values in the Table must be divided by 10

h	k	l	F _o	F _c	A _o	B _o	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	A _o	B _o	h	k	l	F _o	F _c	A _o	B _o	
0	0	0	392	623	-623	0	3	8	1	137	136	-126	-51	4	5	2	420	427	170	392	
0	4	0	436	412	-412	0	4	0	1	465	464	-464	0	6	3	3	304	270	-28	-28	
0	0	0	142	149	-149	0	4	1	1	334	347	338	-79	4	7	2	142	138	-14	-138	
0	0	0	147	166	-166	0	4	2	1	298	229	225	-39	4	8	2	127	119	-15	118	
1	1	0	577	571	0	0	4	3	1	445	461	-453	-60	4	9	2	192	191	-6	-191	
1	2	0	430	427	-427	0	4	4	1	218	233	185	121	5	1	2	207	194	-96	-169	
1	3	0	256	283	0	0	4	5	1	379	389	104	374	5	2	2	293	229	183	-38	
1	3	0	238	251	-251	0	4	6	1	177	161	-123	-16	5	3	2	283	286	105	265	
1	9	0	207	193	193	0	4	8	1	162	149	-146	26	5	4	2	440	465	-347	310	
2	0	0	400	415	-415	0	4	10	1	91	94	93	-15	5	5	2	167	132	-50	-121	
2	0	0	590	600	-600	0	4	11	1	324	317	-320	-271	5	6	2	177	151	102	110	
2	3	0	118	736	-736	0	5	2	1	455	448	440	81	5	7	2	243	223	50	-216	
2	4	0	127	116	116	0	5	3	1	456	475	51	472	5	8	2	298	237	-169	-166	
2	4	0	304	314	-314	0	5	4	1	324	317	-320	-271	5	9	2	173	164	-46	155	
2	9	0	202	207	-207	0	5	6	1	187	173	135	108	6	2	2	293	298	162	250	
2	10	0	155	155	155	0	5	8	1	238	246	-189	-156	6	3	2	192	206	37	-193	
3	1	0	615	626	-626	0	5	8	1	445	461	-453	-60	6	4	2	192	186	-16	193	
3	2	0	187	185	-185	0	6	0	1	298	309	-309	0	6	5	2	182	166	-52	157	
3	4	0	86	64	64	0	6	1	1	263	247	-243	842	6	6	2	384	394	-16	-293	
3	5	0	379	397	397	0	6	3	1	197	184	181	-33	6	9	2	106	86	71	106	
3	6	0	390	414	-414	0	6	4	1	142	157	-127	-144	7	0	2	516	536	0	536	
3	9	0	117	86	-86	0	6	4	1	324	317	-320	-271	7	1	2	304	281	-154	-154	
3	9	0	137	140	-140	0	6	7	1	263	250	-215	-128	7	2	2	374	384	121	-364	
4	0	0	1007	1011	-1011	0	6	8	0	1	101	91	86	-27	7	3	2	248	235	-30	196
4	1	0	830	788	788	0	6	0	1	476	460	0	460	7	4	2	262	265	-272	91	
4	2	0	556	503	-503	0	7	1	1	167	152	121	-92	7	7	2	233	217	178	-124	
4	3	0	293	283	283	0	7	2	1	298	223	161	-156	7	9	2	101	105	-20	103	
4	4	0	293	292	-292	0	7	3	1	298	288	-288	197	8	0	2	293	224	187	187	
4	5	0	454	494	494	0	7	5	1	425	370	-360	-84	8	1	2	248	231	-105	205	
4	8	0	132	110	-110	0	7	6	1	167	146	-146	-10	8	2	2	304	281	281	17	
4	8	0	315	319	-319	0	7	7	1	192	181	-181	52	8	3	2	182	166	-73	161	
5	2	0	470	460	460	0	7	8	1	127	106	-97	-43	8	4	2	329	311	-229	209	
5	4	0	202	197	-197	0	7	9	1	86	80	22	77	8	5	2	177	153	-126	-86	
5	5	0	215	208	-208	0	8	0	1	192	181	-181	52	8	6	2	106	86	71	106	
5	9	0	228	230	-230	0	8	2	1	379	383	376	-75	9	1	2	91	81	62	51	
5	9	0	501	472	472	0	8	3	1	349	395	216	-243	9	2	2	159	158	-83	-134	
6	0	0	993	995	-995	0	8	4	1	192	181	-181	52	9	3	2	127	125	-118	125	
6	3	0	197	198	198	0	8	7	1	96	85	81	-26	9	4	2	187	177	-129	-122	
6	10	0	253	297	-297	0	8	8	1	101	104	87	-56	9	5	2	212	195	-152	122	
7	1	0	365	123	123	0	9	0	1	192	181	-181	52	9	7	2	177	171	-117	117	
7	1	0	166	87	87	0	9	0	1	142	130	0	130	10	0	2	127	117	-117	0	
7	3	0	102	141	-141	0	9	1	1	238	232	177	-150	10	1	2	177	174	-149	90	
7	5	0	435	421	-421	0	9	2	1	430	423	-395	-230	10	2	2	127	125	-118	125	
7	7	0	298	271	-271	0	9	4	1	197	193	171	-91	10	3	2	157	128	-42	-112	
7	7	0	268	276	276	0	9	5	1	248	223	-223	93	10	4	2	181	161	4	-161	
8	0	0	177	130	-130	0	9	5	1	192	173	-173	93	10	5	2	127	117	-117	117	
8	2	0	410	412	-412	0	9	8	1	121	127	111	62	10	6	2	187	191	-68	178	
8	3	0	218	228	-228	0	10	0	1	86	90	30	0	10	7	2	111	115	30	-111	
8	4	0	420	451	-451	0	10	3	1	359	343	-354	-82	10	8	2	103	106	73	103	
8	5	0	162	175	-175	0	10	2	1	233	236	197	-129	11	0	2	344	306	0	-306	
8	6	0	127	124	-124	0	10	3	1	157	152	-68	-136	11	2	2	147	117	-105	51	
8	8	0	111	117	-117	0	10	4	1	202	203	-203	117	11	3	2	374	366	-14	366	
8	8	0	132	132	132	0	10	8	1	76	72	39	-61	11	6	2	112	111	-74	69	
9	1	0	297	208	208	0	11	1	1	172	166	-127	-107	12	1	2	349	314	-234	-209	
9	1	0	430	426	-426	0	11	2	1	430	426	-426	21	12	2	127	125	-118	125		
9	4	0	324	346	346	0	11	4	1	212	194	160	110	12	3	2	273	255	206	150	
9	5	0	157	166	-166	0	11	5	1	197	185	169	73	12	4	2	207	200	135	-148	
9	5	0	212	207	207	0	11	6	1	167	169	169	73	12	5	2	182	169	-75	167	
9	8	0	233	224	-224	0	12	1	1	430	401	-399	-37	13	0	2	253	235	0	-235	
9	8	0	243	278	278	0	12	2	1	263	259	-256	41	13	1	2	192	185	-72	171	
10	0	0	243	278	-278	0	12	3	1	293	296	-243	172	13	4	2	111	106	19	103	
10	5	0	233	250	-250	0	12	4	1	243	229	221	-62	13	5	2	103	106	-122	-79	
10	7	0	127	110	110	0	12	5	1	147	135	-118	66	14	0	2	197	150	150	c	
10	8	0	96	102	102	0	13	1	1	111	115	-113	11	14	2	253	251	-106	227		
11	2	0	268	283	-283	0	13	2	1	132	132	120	31	14	3	2	162	156	136	-210	
11	4	0	278	288	288	0	13	4	1	197	190	134	135	14	4	2	157	148	49	140	
11	8	0	258	263	263	0	13	5	1	177	179	173	-46	14	5	2	96	120	-25	-111	
11	8	0	207	213	-213	0	13	6	1	167	169	169	73	14	6	2	182	171	15	-161	
11	9	0	349	349	-349	0	14	0	1	172	167	167	0	15	3	2	177	105	-64	174	
12	3	0	319	325	325	0	14	1	1	116	106	106	0	15	4	2	167	189	2	-189	
12	3	0	258	258	-258	0	14	2	1	218	212	-223	81	15	5	2	182	171	15	-182	
13	1	0	157	144	-144	0	14	3	1	233	231	195	124	16	1	2	132	197	130	148	
13	4	0	127	120	120	0	14	5	1	136	90	-97	-86	16	2	2	167	164	-142	-83	
13	4	0	212	220	-220	0	14	6	1	212	220	-220	124	16	3	2	91	109	-96	53	
13	6	0	253	271	-271	0	15	1	1	147	142	141	14	0	2	2	288	330	-330	0	
13	7	0	172	222	-222	0	15	3	1												

ation Weissenberg photographs of different layer lines. Allowance was made for the difference in path length of the X-rays through the film caused by the variation in the equi-inclination angle, while further experimental conditions were kept constant. The intensities of 482 reflexions were obtained in this way. No correction for absorption was applied as the errors due to absorption are small ($\mu = 65 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).

The crystallographic data are listed in Table 1. The constants a and b were determined from back-reflexion photographs ($\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_1) = 1.54050 \text{ \AA}$, $\lambda(\text{Cu } K\alpha_2) = 1.54434 \text{ \AA}$). The values obtained are not very accurate, however, as only reflexions with $\theta < 80^\circ$ could be measured; c was obtained by measuring $\theta(00l)$ with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha_1) = 0.70926 \text{ \AA}$) on a diffractometer. The observed density, 1.95 g.cm^{-3} (Corbridge, 1953), agrees with the calculated value, 2.00 g.cm^{-3} , for two formula units $(\text{NH})_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_8\text{H}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ per cell.

Determination of the coordinates

The cell contains two $(\text{NH})_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_8\text{H}_4$ units which are on special positions with symmetry 2 and one independent water molecule. The x and y coordinates of the two independent phosphorus atoms could be obtained from a Patterson synthesis of the centrosymmetric [001] projection. Nitrogen and oxygen atoms of the group $\text{N}_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_8$ were placed so that the shape of the 'molecule' in [001] projection was analogous to that in $(\text{NPCl}_2)_4$ (Hazekamp, Migchelsen & Vos, 1962). The position of the oxygen atom of the water molecule was clearly shown by a [001] electron density map of the observed reflexions. After isotropic refinement of the [001] projection, z coordinates of all atoms except hydrogen were obtained from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis.

The coordinates and the temperature factors of the phosphorus, nitrogen and oxygen atoms were refined by anisotropic least-squares analysis (Rollett, 1961). The calculations were kindly carried out by Dr J. S. Rollett on the Mercury computer at Oxford. The weighting system was $w = [1 + (|F_o| - 20)^2 / 22.5^2]^{-1}$. Scattering factors were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). R decreased to 0.064 for the observed reflexions listed in Table 2. The final coordinates and thermal parameters are listed in Tables 3 and 4 respectively. For the reasons already mentioned in the discussion of the thermal motion of the trimeric salt (Olthof, Migchelsen & Vos, 1965), attempts to interpret the motion of the atoms of the group $\text{N}_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_8$ in terms of rigid body vibrations were not successful. No corrections for angular oscillations were therefore applied to the atomic coordinates.

Apart from the statistical errors given in Table 3, systematic errors of about the same magnitude as in $\text{Na}_3(\text{NHPO}_2)_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ may occur in the atomic coordinates.

Description of the structure

The metaphosphimate group

The arrangement of the atoms in [010] and [001] projection is shown in Fig. 1. Fig. 2 and Table 5 give the intra- and intermolecular distances smaller than 3 \AA and the values of the valence angles. The e.s.d. in the bond lengths and angles are 0.01 \AA and 0.5° respectively. The group $(\text{NH})_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_8$, shown in Fig. 3 has the tub configuration. Within experimental error the atoms are related by a fourfold inversion axis although only a twofold axis is required by crystallographic symmetry. The P-N bond lengths are equal within experimental error.

Table 3. Final coordinates and standard deviations as calculated from the least-squares residuals

	x	s.d.	y	s.d.	z	s.d.
P(1)	0.1251	0.0002	0.1166	0.0004	0.1044	0.0007
P(2)	0.0694	0.0002	-0.2109	0.0004	-0.0616	0.0007
N(1)	0.0164	0.0006	0.1896	0.0012	0.1611	0.0022
N(2)	0.1141	0.0006	-0.0294	0.0012	-0.1200	0.0022
O(1)	0.1838	0.0005	0.2470	0.0010	-0.0306	0.0021
O(2)	0.1618	0.0005	0.0556	0.0011	0.3618	0.0021
O(3)	0.1446	0.0005	-0.3123	0.0010	0.0747	0.0021
O(4)	0.0320	0.0006	-0.2765	0.0011	-0.3156	0.0021
(H ₂ O) _I	0.3478	0.0007	-0.0401	0.0013	0.4783	0.0027

Table 4. Thermal parameters (in $\text{\AA}^2 \times 10^4$)

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)	65(7)	167(8)	74(12)	-51(25)	-13(5)	-3(4)
P(2)	98(7)	119(8)	107(12)	-48(27)	-6(5)	-7(4)
N(1)	165(34)	159(32)	203(48)	-324(85)	-30(16)	-8(17)
N(2)	102(27)	250(34)	203(45)	-94(90)	-28(18)	-24(17)
O(1)	159(21)	191(29)	256(43)	-136(70)	22(15)	0(12)
O(2)	94(21)	324(32)	290(46)	-81(82)	38(15)	34(15)
O(3)	140(21)	184(27)	453(38)	457(82)	-26(16)	-16(14)
O(4)	223(27)	185(32)	378(45)	-153(88)	-29(16)	-23(17)
(H ₂ O) _I	354(34)	343(39)	509(64)	-72(101)	28(23)	-10(21)

A measure of the shape of the ring in the tetrameric phosphonitrilic molecules with symmetry $\bar{4}$ is provided by the distance of the phosphorus atoms from the plane through the inversion centre of the axis and perpendicular to this axis (Bullen, 1962). For the tetrameric phosphonitrilic compounds this distance varies from 0.18 Å, in $[\text{NP}(\text{NMe}_2)_2]_4$, to 0.35 Å in $(\text{NPCI}_2)_4 - K$ form. In the present structure the corresponding distance is 0.42 Å. It may thus be concluded that the $(\text{N}-\text{P})_4$ ring in the investigated acid dihydrate is more puckered than in the tetrameric phosphonitrilic compounds. As in the tetrameric phosphonitrilics, the nitrogen atoms are further apart from the plane mentioned above than the phosphorus atoms. The distance observed is 0.71 Å.

Location of the hydrogen atoms

The positions of the six independent hydrogen atoms could not be found from the final asymmetric three-

dimensional difference map. It has, however, been possible to obtain rather strong indirect evidence for their location:

(1) Two hydrogen atoms belong to the water molecule. As will be shown below it is very likely that an additional proton is linked to the water molecule to give an H_3O^+ ion. Fig. 2 and Table 5 show that there are four $\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdots \text{O}$ distances smaller than 3 Å; no $\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdots \text{N}$ distances smaller than 3 Å were observed. Except for $\text{O}(1-2) \cdots (\text{H}_2\text{O})_I \cdots \text{O}(3-2)(z+1) = 173^\circ$ all angles $\text{O} \cdots (\text{H}_2\text{O}) \cdots \text{O}$ are between 73° and 109° . It is not certain to which extent each of the short $\text{H}_2\text{O} \cdots \text{O}$ distances coincides with a hydrogen bond.

(2) Comparison of the observed P-N bond lengths and the observed valence angles with those in phosphonitrilic derivatives and in sodium trimetaphosphimate (Table 6) strongly suggests that the compound is in the metaphosphimate form. This is in agreement with

Table 5. Distances (smaller than 3 Å) and angles

Distance	Value	Distance	Value
P(1)-N(1)	1.662 Å	P(1) \cdots P(2)	2.955 Å
P(1)-N(2)	1.667	P(1) \cdots P(2-1)	2.950
P(2)-N(2)	1.661	N(1) \cdots O(1)	2.576
P(2)-N(1-1)*	1.652	N(1) \cdots O(2)	2.529
P(1)-O(1)	1.521	N(2) \cdots O(1)	2.538
P(1)-O(2)	1.484	N(2) \cdots O(2)	2.615
P(2)-O(3)	1.513	O(1) \cdots O(2)	2.558
P(2)-O(4)	1.486	N(1) \cdots N(2)	2.682
		N(2) \cdots O(3)	2.585
		N(2) \cdots O(4)	2.553
		N(1-1) \cdots O(3)	2.509
		N(1-1) \cdots O(4)	2.598
		O(3) \cdots O(4)	2.536
		N(2) \cdots N(1-1)	2.667
		N(2) \cdots O(2)(z-1)	2.787
		N(1-1) \cdots O(4)(z+1)	2.812
		O(1) \cdots O(3-2)	2.460
		(H ₂ O) _I \cdots O(2)	2.782
		(H ₂ O) _I \cdots O(3-2)(z+1)	2.946
		(H ₂ O) _I \cdots O(4-2)	2.882
		(H ₂ O) _I \cdots O(1-2)	2.902
Angle	Value		
N(1)-P(1)-N(2)	107.4°		
N(2)-P(2)-N(1-1)	107.3		
P(2-1)-N(1)-P(1)	125.9		
P(1)-N(2)-P(2)	125.3		
O(1)-P(1)-O(2)	116.7		
O(3)-P(2)-O(4)	115.5		
O(1)-P(1)-N(1)	108.0		
O(1)-P(1)-N(2)	105.4		
O(2)-P(1)-N(1)	106.9		
O(2)-P(1)-N(2)	112.1		
O(3)-P(2)-N(2)	109.0		
O(3)-P(2)-N(1-1)	104.8		
O(4)-P(2)-N(2)	108.3		
O(4)-P(2)-N(1-1)	111.7		

* Atoms with an additional index 1 are related to those in Table 3 by the twofold axis [00z], those with the additional index 2 by the twofold screw axis [$\frac{1}{2}$, y, 0].

Table 6. Comparison of bond lengths and angles in the anions $(\text{NHPO}_2)_3^{3-}$ and $[(\text{NH})_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_8\text{H}_2]^{2-}$ with those in phosphonitrilic derivatives

Compound	P-N(Å)	P-O(Å)	Angle at P		Angle at N
			exo*	endo	
$(\text{NHPO}_2)_3^{3-}$	1.68 ₃	1.49 ₅	118.4°	104.5°	122.7°
$[(\text{NH})_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_8\text{H}_2]^{2-}$	1.66 ₁	1.51 ₇ 1.48 ₅	116.1	107.3	125.6
$(\text{NPCI}_2)_3$	1.59		102	120	119
$(\text{NPF}_2)_3$	1.56		99	119	120
$(\text{NPCI}_2)_4$	1.57		103	121	131
$(\text{NPMe}_2)_4$	1.60		104	120	132
$[\text{NP}(\text{NMe}_2)_2]_4$	1.58		104	120	133
$(\text{NPF}_2)_4$	1.51		100	123	147

* Angle between the two exocyclic bonds

References: $(\text{NPCI}_2)_3$: Wilson & Carroll (1960); $(\text{NPF}_2)_3$: Dougill (1963); $(\text{NPMe}_2)_4$: Dougill (1961); $[\text{NP}(\text{NMe}_2)_2]_4$: Bullen (1962); $(\text{NPF}_2)_4$: McGeachin & Tromans (1961).

the infrared spectroscopic work mentioned in the introduction. Two independent hydrogen atoms are thus attached to the two independent nitrogen atoms. It is very likely that there are hydrogen bonds $N(1-1) \cdots O(4)(z+1) = 2.81 \text{ \AA}$ and $N(2)(z+1) \cdots O(2) = 2.79 \text{ \AA}$ between neighbouring molecules in the z direction (see Fig. 1). The angles $P(1-1)-N(1-1) \cdots O(4)(z+1)$, $P(2)-N(1-1) \cdots O(4)(z+1)$, $P(1)(z+1)-N(2)(z+1) \cdots O(2)$ and $P(2)(z+1)-N(2)(z+1) \cdots O(2)$ are between 116 and 119° , $N(1-1) \cdots O(4)(z+1)-P(2)(z+1) = 145^\circ$ and $N(2)(z+1) \cdots O(2)-P(1) = 143^\circ$. It is noteworthy that the atoms $O(4)(z+1)$ and $O(2)$ lie in the planes $P(1-1)-N(1-1)-P(2)$ and $P(1)(z+1)-N(2)(z+1)-P(2)(z+1)$ respectively.

(3) The fifth hydrogen atom, tentatively called H(5), will be situated between O(1) and O(3-2), thus forming a very short hydrogen bond $O(1) \cdots H(5) \cdots O(3-2)$ of length 2.46 \AA . The equal observed values $P(1)-O(1) = 1.52_1 \text{ \AA}$ and $P(2-2)-O(3-2) = 1.51_3 \text{ \AA}$, e.s.d. 0.01 \AA , indicate that the proton is either located in the centre of the bond or is statistically distributed between the potential minima near O(1) and O(3-2). The P-O length may be compared with the observed 'average' values for P-O, 1.538 \AA , in the room temperature modification of KH_2PO_4 (Bacon & Pease, 1953) in which the hydrogen atoms are assumed to be disordered in hydrogen bonds of 2.49 \AA . Symmetrical hydrogen bonds of about 2.50 \AA have been observed in Type A acid salts (e.g. MHY_2 , where M is a univalent metal and HY a monocarboxylic acid) (Shrivastava & Speakman, 1961; Calleri & Speakman, 1964).

(4) The remaining hydrogen atom may either combine with the water molecule to give an H_3O^+ ion, as has been suggested by Corbridge (1953), or may be linked to one of the oxygen atoms of the PO_2 groups. The latter possibility was preferred by Steger & Lunkwitz (1962) as a comparison of the infrared spectrum of the hydrated acid with that of the anhydrous compound did not indicate the presence of H_3O^+ ions. The observed P-O bond lengths are, however, best explained by the first possibility. Both $P(1)-O(2) = 1.48_4 \text{ \AA}$ and $P(2-2)-O(4-2) = 1.48_6 \text{ \AA}$, e.s.d. 0.01 \AA , are significantly smaller than the minimum observed value for P-O in P-O-H, 1.56 \AA (Cruickshank, 1961). No hydrogen atom is thus attached to O(2) or O(4-2). The alternative possibility that O(1) and O(3-2) each have a hydrogen atom (with H(5) in a fixed position) is also not very probable, as this would make both $P(1)-O(1)$ and $P(2-2)-O(3-2)$ at least equal to the minimum value 1.56 \AA . It is thus tentatively assumed that the elongation of 0.03 \AA for $P(1)-O(1)$ and $P(2-2)-O(3-2)$ relative to $P(1)-O(2)$ and $P(2-2)-O(4-2)$ is due to the presence of H(5) only.

If the above assumption is correct $(NH)_4P_4O_8H_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ has to be considered as an acid salt: $2(H_3O)^+ [(NH)_4P_4O_8H_2]^{2-}$. This would imply that bond lengths and angles in the anion are close to those in the anhydrous acid alkali salts $2M^+[(NH)_4P_4O_8H_2]^{2-}$ which Corbridge (1953) found to be isomorphous with the

'acid dihydrate'. An attempt will be made to obtain further indirect evidence for the positions of the hydrogen atoms in $(NH)_4P_4O_8H_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ by determining the bond lengths and angles in one of the anhydrous acid alkali salts by X-ray diffraction. A direct determination of the positions of the hydrogen atoms in the 'acid dihydrate' by neutron diffraction cannot be carried out because of the small dimensions of the available crystals.

Intramolecular bond lengths and angles are discussed in a later section of this paper.

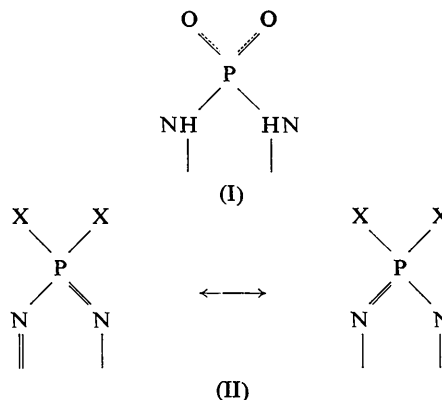
The three-dimensional network

Fig. 1 shows that the anions are connected to a three-dimensional network by hydrogen bonds. The short $O \cdots H \cdots O$ bonds of 2.46 \AA link the anions to form two-dimensional sheets perpendicular to the c axis. Successive sheets are connected by $N-H \cdots O$ bonds of 2.80 \AA . Except by these bonds the anions are held together by hydroxonium ions. Besides the usual electrostatic interaction there may be hydrogen bonding *via* ions. The contribution of the hydrogen atoms of H_3O^+ to the hydrogen bonding is, however, not a prerequisite for the formation of the crystal structure, as the H_3O^+ ions may be replaced by Rb^+ or K^+ ions.

In view of the firm two-dimensional network perpendicular to the c axis it is remarkable that during our experiments only crystals could be obtained which are very thin perpendicular to c and very elongated along c .

Discussion of the bond lengths and angles

In Table 6 the bond lengths and angles in $Na_3(NHPO_2)_3 \cdot 4H_2O$ described in a previous paper (Olthoff, Michelsen & Vos, 1965) and in $(NH)_4P_4O_8H_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ are compared with those in the phosphonitric derivatives. The Table shows that there are striking differences between the two groups of 'molecules'. The endocyclic P-N bonds in the metaphosphimates are approximately 0.1 \AA longer than those in the phosphonitrics, which indicates that in the former compounds the double bond character of these bonds is relatively small. This is in agreement with formulae (I) and (II) for the metaphosphimates and the phosphonitrics respectively.



The double bond character of the P–N bonds is also reflected by the values of the angles N–P–N. In agreement with the rule that a single bond repels other bonds less than a double bond (Gillespie & Nyholm, 1957), in the metaphosphimates the angle N–P–N is smaller than in the phosphonitrilics. As may be expected from the structural formulae, the reverse relation holds for the exocyclic angles: O–P–O is larger than X–P–X. The angles at nitrogen are more difficult to compare because of the large differences observed for the phosphonitrilics.

A thorough theoretical discussion of the endocyclic P–N bonds in the phosphonitrilic derivatives is given by Craig & Paddock (Craig & Paddock, 1962; Paddock, 1964). The authors showed that π -bonding in the ring may occur because of two effects: delocalization of the π -electrons of the double bonds in (II), and (partial) delocalization of the lone-pair electrons of the nitrogen atoms into the d orbitals of the phosphorus atoms. If both effects are important symmetrically non-equivalent bonds need not have different lengths. For molecules like $(\text{NPCl}_2)_4$ Craig & Paddock have made plausible that the *total* overlap of the two nitrogen orbitals involved in the π -bonding and the phosphorus d orbitals is (almost) equal for all bonds in the ring. In all phosphonitrilics investigated so far, equal lengths have been found for symmetrically non-equivalent bonds.

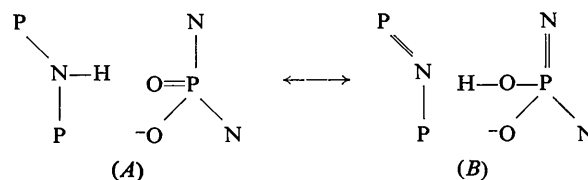
In molecules where, in contradistinction to the phosphonitrilic derivatives, only one of the effects is important, symmetrically non-equivalent bonds are expected to have different lengths. This is so for $(\text{NSF})_4$ in which S–N bonds with lengths 1.66 and 1.54 Å alternate. (Wiegiers, 1963; Wiegiers & Vos, 1963). In this compound delocalization of the nitrogen lone pairs seems to be prevented by the lone-pair electrons on the sulphur atom.

In the metaphosphimates the shortening of the P–N bonds by some 0.1 Å relative to the value 1.77 Å accepted for a single bond (Cruickshank, 1964) has to be ascribed to delocalization of the nitrogen lone pairs only (for a similar shortening see the exocyclic P–N bonds in $[\text{NP}(\text{NMe}_2)_2]_4$ (Bullen, 1962). Unequal values might therefore be expected for the symmetrically non-equivalent bonds in the anion $[(\text{NH})_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_8\text{H}_2]^{2-}$. Within experimental error, however, equal values are observed. For the trimeric anion the P–N bonds related by the pseudo mirror plane [best plane through N(1), P(3), O(3) and O(6)] are expected to be approximately equal. The observed differences 0.025, 0.017 and 0.003 Å, e.s.d. 0.01 Å, are not significant; the average values 1.681, 1.676 and 1.692 Å are just equal within experimental error. No significant differences in P–N bond lengths are thus observed due to the difference in location of the hydrogen atoms relative to N(1) and N(2) or N(3).

Comparison of Table 4 in the previous paper (Olthof, Migchelsen & Vos, 1965) and Table 5 in the present paper shows that the P–N bonds in the trimeric

compound have a tendency to be longer, 0.02 Å on the average, than those in the tetrameric anion. It should be noted that the observed difference in P–N bond lengths may not be interpreted in the same way as the similar, although larger, difference between the P–N bond lengths in the trimeric and tetrameric phosphonitrilic compounds. In the phosphonitrilics where the total amount of π -bonding increases with increasing values of P–N–P, π -bonding in the trimeric compound is relatively weak, and thus P–N relatively long, because of the restricted value of P–N–P in the nearly planar six-membered rings. In the investigated metaphosphimates such a restriction does not occur as both the trimeric and the tetrameric anions are non-planar.

Although the observed difference between the P–N bond lengths in $\text{Na}_3(\text{NHPO}_2)_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and in $(\text{NH})_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_8\text{H}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is only just significant, it is interesting to show that this difference may be caused by intermolecular forces. In the tetrameric compound all nitrogen atoms of the ring are hydrogen bonded to oxygen atoms by means of hydrogen bonds of 2.80 Å. In the trimeric compound two of the nitrogen atoms are involved in hydrogen bonds of appr. 3 Å, whereas for the third atom the distance to the neighbouring oxygen atoms is still longer. The relatively strong interaction by N–H \cdots O bonds in the tetrameric compound may be explained by assuming cooperative resonance, e.g. of type



the phosphonitrilate form *B* being more important for the tetrameric than for the trimeric compound. A relatively large contribution of the phosphonitrilate form to the structure of the tetramer, is in agreement with the 'small' lengths observed for the P–N bonds. It is worth mentioning, however, that the present X-ray study cannot distinguish between resonance as mentioned above and tautomerism. The difference between the P–N bond lengths in the trimeric and tetrameric compound is equally well explained by assuming that a small number of the tetrameric molecules have the phosphonitrilate structure. This implies that a small number of the hydrogen atoms of the N \cdots O bonds are directly linked to oxygen.

The P–O bonds in the two metaphosphimates have a slightly different character. In the trimeric salt the oxygen atoms of the PO_2^- groups are not directly linked to hydrogen atoms, whereas in the tetrameric acid salt H(5) is directly attached to O(1) or (and) O(3–2) (see previous paragraph). Table 6 shows that the observed differences in the P–O bond lengths are small, average values being 1.49, Å for $\text{Na}_3(\text{NHPO}_2)_3 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 1.50 Å for $(\text{NH})_4\text{P}_4\text{O}_8\text{H}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The interdependence of the π -character of the four bonds at

phosphorus (Cruikshank, 1961) makes it difficult to compare the observed values with the P-O bond lengths in other compounds. For phosphorus-oxygen compounds P-O bond lengths ranging from 1.40 to 1.69 Å have been observed; the P-O bonds of the PO₂⁻ groups in RbPO₃, Na₅P₃O₁₀ and in Na₄P₄O₁₂ · 4H₂O have a length of 1.49 Å (Cruikshank, 1961).

Inspection of Table 6 shows that the values of the valence angles in the metaphosphimates are closely related to the π character of the bonds. Relatively large values for O-P-O, N-P-N and P-N-P are found between relatively short bonds with large π character.

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 Professor E. H. Wiebenga for his interest throughout the course of this investigation and Professor N. L. Paddock for some interesting discussions. The work was supported by the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research (Z.W.O.).

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The Crystal Structure of the 1:1 Complex of 7,7,8,8-Tetracyanoquinodimethan, and *N,N,N',N'*-Tetramethyl-*p*-phenylenediamine

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The crystal is monoclinic, probably *C2/m*, with $a=9.88$, $b=12.71$, $c=7.72$ Å, $\beta=97.34^\circ$, $Z=2$.

The structure was deduced from a three-dimensional Patterson synthesis, and refined by block-diagonal least squares. The constituent molecules partially overlap each other with an interplanar spacing of 3.27 Å. Other intermolecular distances are consistent with van der Waals interaction.

Introduction

Many molecular complexes involving 7,7,8,8-tetracyanoquinodimethan (TCNQ) have been described by Melby, Harder, Hertler, Mahler, Benson & Mochel (1962). The crystal-structure analysis of the 1:1 complex with *N,N,N',N'*-tetramethyl-*p*-phenylenediamine (TMPD) was undertaken to assist further investigation (in the Division of Pure Chemistry) of its paramagnetic properties.

Experimental

Crystal data

Monoclinic
 $a = 9.88 \pm 0.03$ Å
 $b = 12.71 \pm 0.04$
 $c = 7.72 \pm 0.05$ Å

$\beta = 97.34 \pm 0.03^\circ$
 $V = 961.5$ Å³