

ings, as is sometimes assumed, is by no means certain. Other transitions are undoubtedly due to puckering effects of the framework, but too little is yet known to make suggestions about their character. The possible role of the sodium atom in controlling their sequence has yet to be considered. Comparison with effects in AgNbO_3 and AgTaO_3 (Francombe & Lewis, 1958), which are obviously closely related, may be of considerable interest.

The results of this paper are therefore rather a clearing of the ground for future structural work than an answer to any detailed questions about the actual structures.

We wish to acknowledge the help of Miss P. Willard and Mrs T. Michalik in the measurement of photographs and computation of spacings. We are grateful to Mr P. Bradfield for taking one series of photographs and allowing us to use them. One of us (I. L.) is indebted for financial support to the U.S. Department of the Army, through its European Research Office, and one (K.Ł.) to the Polish Academy of Sciences for a Scholarship and leave of absence which made the visit to Cambridge possible.

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The Crystal Structure of Spermidine Trihydrochloride

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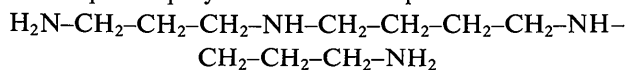
(Received 3 August 1965)

Crystals of spermidine trihydrochloride are monoclinic, space group Cm , with $a = 27.58 \pm 0.02$, $b = 5.42 \pm 0.01$, $c = 4.62 \pm 0.01$ Å; $\beta = 90^\circ 00' \pm 12'$.

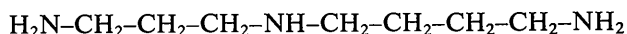
The crystal structure has been solved by analysis of the two-dimensional Patterson functions and then refined by several cycles of three-dimensional Fourier differential synthesis. The carbon and nitrogen atoms of the spermidine molecule lie in the mirror plane at $y=0$ and the conformation of the chain is extended *trans* planar. Most of the hydrogen atoms have been located by means of a three-dimensional difference synthesis. The molecular packing is mainly determined by the closest contacts between nitrogen and chlorine atoms, which form hydrogen bonds.

Introduction

The aliphatic polyamines such as spermine



and spermidine



occur in several biological systems. Many studies have been made on the physiological and pharmacological

activities of these polyamines and their strong affinity for the nucleic acids (Razin & Rozansky, 1959; Kaiser, 1963; Mandel, 1962) has been recently stressed on the basis of evidence of various kinds.

In previous papers the molecular conformation of spermine has been established through a detailed investigation of the crystal structure of its hydrochloride (Damiani, Liquori, Puliti & Ripamonti, 1965; Giglio, Liquori, Puliti & Ripamonti, 1966).

The results of this investigation have contributed to the understanding of the molecular mechanism of the interaction between deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA) and spermine (Liquori, to be published) which seems to underlie very important biological and biochemical processes. The crystal structure of spermidine chloride has also been the object of a preliminary investigation and a brief account has been already published (Damiani, Giglio, Puliti & Ripamonti, 1965). In this paper the results of detailed three-dimensional analysis of this structure will be reported.

Experimental

Colourless crystals of spermidine trihydrochloride (L. Light and Co. Ltd, England) were recrystallized from a mixture of ethanol and concentrated hydrochloric acid and sealed in thin-walled glass capillary tubes because of their high hygroscopicity. From precession photographs, taken with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, the unit-cell parameters were found to be:

$$a = 27.58 \pm 0.02, \quad b = 5.42 \pm 0.01, \quad c = 4.62 \pm 0.01 \text{ \AA}; \\ \beta = 90^\circ 00' \pm 12'; \quad U = 691 \text{ \AA}^3.$$

The experimental density, measured by the flotation method, is 1.226 g.cm^{-3} and agrees very well with the value of 1.223 g.cm^{-3} , calculated with two formula units ($2C_7N_3H_{19} \cdot 6HCl$) per unit cell. The systematic absences (hkl when $h+k$ is odd) show that there are three possible space groups, $C2$, $C2/m$ and Cm . Since only two spermidine molecules are contained in the unit cell, the space group Cm may be chosen; the mirror planes at $y=0$ and $y=\frac{1}{2}$ are entirely compatible with a planar conformation which the molecule may take up.

A single crystal, with approximate cubic shape, was used for the collection of the intensities. The $hk0$, $hk1$, $hk2$, $hk3$, $hk4$, $h0l$ layers were recorded with Cu $K\alpha$ radiation, using multiple-film equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs. 750 independent reflexions, which represent about 91 % of the total, were visually estimated by means of standard scales and scaled with the aid of the cross-correlation terms. The intensities were corrected for change of spot shape on upper layers (Phillips, 1954) and reduced to structure amplitudes by a data-reduction program written for an IBM 1620 computer (Damiani, De Santis, Giglio & Ripamonti, 1962). No absorption corrections were found necessary and there was no evidence of extinction.

Determination and refinement of the structure

The phases of a large number of the observed $hk0$ and $h0l$ reflexions were established by the analysis of the respective Patterson functions. These two electron-density projections were refined by structure-factor and Fourier-synthesis calculations until the reliability indices were:

$$R_{hk0} = 0.15; \quad R_{h0l} = 0.16.$$

An average isotropic temperature factor of 3.5 \AA^2 was used for both the projections. At this point, starting with the atomic coordinates derived from the two-dimensional analysis, structure-factor calculations were carried out for all the observed reflexions. The reliability index was found to be 0.21 at this stage.

A refinement of the structure was then carried out by means of differential Fourier syntheses, calculated with a computer program written for the IBM 1620 (Damiani, De Santis, Giglio & Ripamonti, 1963) which uses output data of a fast structure-factor program (Damiani, unpublished) as input data. Scattering factors of Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955) were used for C, N and Cl^- and that of McWeeny (1951) for hydrogen atoms. During the first two cycles an overall isotropic temperature constant of 4.5 \AA^2 was used and only the positional parameters of the carbon and nitrogen atoms and chloride ions were adjusted.

Table 1. Final fractional atomic coordinates and their standard deviations (\AA)

	x/a	y/b	z/c	$\sigma(x)$	$\sigma(y)$	$\sigma(z)$
C(1)	0.0474	0.0000	-0.0270	0.009	—	0.012
C(2)	0.0911	0.0000	0.1645	0.008	—	0.010
C(3)	0.1380	0.0000	-0.0037	0.007	—	0.011
C(4)	0.2262	0.0000	0.0170	0.007	—	0.011
C(5)	0.2712	0.0000	0.2072	0.009	—	0.012
C(6)	0.3177	0.0000	0.0393	0.007	—	0.009
C(7)	0.3600	0.0000	0.2526	0.008	—	0.013
N(1)	0.0021	0.0000	0.1498	0.006	—	0.011
N(2)	0.1809	0.0000	0.1848	0.005	—	0.010
N(3)	0.4066	0.0000	0.0901	0.006	—	0.010
Cl(1)	0.0015	0.5000	0.5051	0.002	—	0.003
Cl(2)	0.1829	0.5000	0.5117	0.002	—	0.003
Cl(3)	0.4088	0.5000	0.7286	0.002	—	0.003

Table 2. Final temperature factors in the form $\exp [-(b_{11}h^2 + b_{22}k^2 + b_{33}l^2 + b_{13}hl)]$

	b_{11}	b_{13}	b_{22}	b_{33}
C(1)	0.0010	-0.0009	0.0360	0.0623
C(2)	0.0009	0.0028	0.0345	0.0358
C(3)	0.0008	-0.0003	0.0230	0.0458
C(4)	0.0008	-0.0007	0.0290	0.0526
C(5)	0.0008	0.0000	0.0525	0.0444
C(6)	0.0007	-0.0020	0.0354	0.0290
C(7)	0.0007	-0.0015	0.0442	0.0568
N(1)	0.0007	-0.0013	0.0275	0.0723
N(2)	0.0006	0.0000	0.0240	0.0551
N(3)	0.0005	0.0001	0.0298	0.0683
Cl(1)	0.0011	-0.0025	0.0285	0.0573
Cl(2)	0.0020	-0.0001	0.0197	0.0573
Cl(3)	0.0011	-0.0030	0.0290	0.0488

In the following six cycles both the contribution of the hydrogen atoms and anisotropic thermal parameters were introduced in the form:

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

neglecting the b_{12} and b_{23} terms. The hydrogen atoms, except those bonded to the terminal nitrogen atoms, were put at expected positions, assuming a C-H bond length of 1.08 Å, with isotropic temperature factors of 5.0 Å². The R index for the observed reflexions dropped to 0.098. The refinement was considered complete when the coordinate shifts were generally much less than the corresponding standard deviations. The final atomic parameters with their estimated standard deviations (Cruickshank, 1949) are shown in Table 1. For the numbering of atoms see Fig. 1 where bond lengths and bond angles are also indicated.

The lower accuracy of the z coordinates must be ascribed to the lack of reflexions with $l=5$, which also affects the values of the anisotropic temperature factors, collected in Table 2. Also they must be considered as additional parameters for improving the R index.

The final values of the observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 3. The observed and calculated peak electron densities and curvatures are shown in Table 4 and the estimated standard deviations of the electron density and its slopes are:

$$\begin{aligned}\sigma(\rho) &= 0.18 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}; \sigma(A_h) = 0.53, \sigma(A_k) = 0.50, \\ \sigma(A_l) &= 0.59 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-4}.\end{aligned}$$

The e.s.d.'s for the bond lengths (Ahmed & Cruickshank, 1953) and angles (Darlow, 1960) are reported in Table 5, but their values are possibly too small because series termination errors have not been included. A representation of the final composite projection of the electron density, viewed along the b axis, is shown in Fig. 2. With the purpose of locating the hydrogen atoms a three-dimensional Fourier difference synthesis was calculated, including all the reflexions with $\sin \theta < 0.6$. The

Table 4. Peak heights and curvatures
Values in parentheses are from F_c differential synthesis

	ρ (e.Å ⁻³)	$-A_{hh}$ (e.Å ⁻⁵)	$-A_{kk}$ (e.Å ⁻⁵)	$-A_{ll}$ (e.Å ⁻⁵)	A_{hl} (e.Å ⁻⁵)
C(1)	6.68 (6.71)	61.6 (61.5)	61.5 (61.8)	48.9 (49.5)	-3.6 (-3.3)
C(2)	7.76 (7.86)	65.2 (65.1)	69.0 (69.1)	60.9 (60.1)	3.2 (7.3)
C(3)	7.42 (7.35)	72.5 (71.3)	72.6 (72.3)	54.5 (54.2)	-2.4 (-4.0)
C(4)	7.89 (7.82)	77.3 (76.2)	77.3 (76.6)	55.5 (54.8)	0.0 (-2.1)
C(5)	6.51 (6.58)	60.3 (60.6)	50.9 (50.4)	49.9 (49.4)	-0.2 (-1.3)
C(6)	8.79 (8.84)	81.1 (80.6)	78.4 (77.1)	68.2 (67.9)	-3.6 (-2.4)
C(7)	6.73 (6.65)	70.2 (70.5)	53.5 (53.7)	46.5 (45.4)	-5.0 (-3.5)
N(1)	9.31 (9.29)	87.4 (87.9)	74.5 (74.3)	52.3 (52.6)	-5.8 (-5.0)
N(2)	9.62 (9.64)	98.0 (96.9)	88.2 (87.3)	56.8 (56.5)	1.0 (0.8)
N(3)	9.29 (9.39)	92.2 (93.7)	76.4 (77.4)	57.4 (57.3)	-1.3 (1.6)
Cl(1)	28.70 (28.61)	284.9 (283.4)	283.2 (283.0)	222.1 (220.5)	-21.6 (-20.5)
Cl(2)	28.39 (28.20)	226.7 (225.6)	314.6 (309.6)	229.9 (226.3)	0.7 (0.9)
Cl(3)	29.07 (28.99)	289.9 (288.3)	280.5 (281.0)	220.2 (218.2)	-18.7 (-17.8)

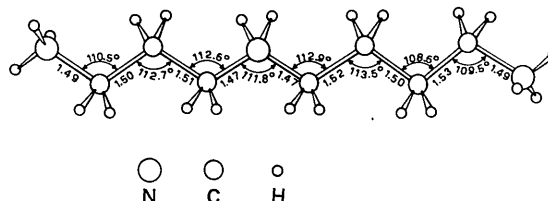


Fig. 1. Atomic numbering within the molecules with bond lengths and bond angles.

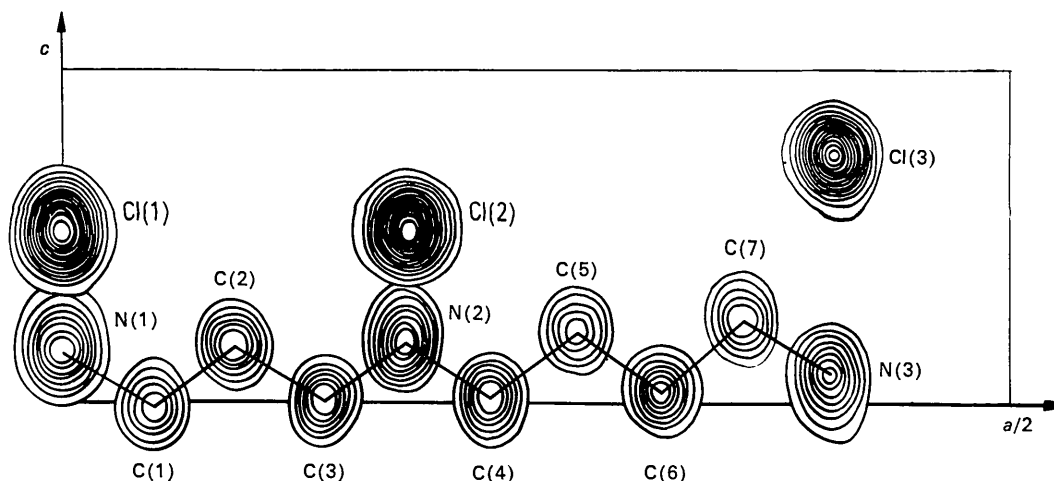


Fig. 2. Composite drawing of the final electron density series, viewed along the b axis. Contours are at intervals of 2 e.Å⁻³ for the chloride ions and of 1 e.Å⁻³ for the carbon and nitrogen atoms, starting with the 2 e.Å⁻³ contour.

hydrogen atoms attached to the carbon atoms were well resolved (Fig.3) and their bond distances and angles are reasonable. The peak corresponding to the hydrogen atom linked to N(2) gives a reasonable bond angle but the bond length is about 1.4 Å. Some peaks that may be due to the hydrogen atoms of N(1) and N(3) also appear in the difference map, but the values of their electron densities are about $0.2 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$, too close to the standard deviation of the electron density calculated from the differential Fourier synthesis to be significant.

Table 5. *E.S.D.'s for the bond lengths and angles*

N(1)-C(1)	0.013 Å	N(1)-C(1)-C(2)	56°
C(1)-C(2)	0.013	C(1)-C(2)-C(3)	50°
C(2)-C(3)	0.012	C(2)-C(3)-N(2)	51°
C(3)-N(2)	0.012	C(3)-N(2)-C(4)	52°
N(2)-C(4)	0.011	N(2)-C(4)-C(5)	53°
C(4)-C(5)	0.013	C(4)-C(5)-C(6)	54°
C(5)-C(6)	0.012	C(5)-C(6)-C(7)	48°
C(6)-C(7)	0.013	C(6)-C(7)-N(3)	55°
C(7)-N(3)	0.012		

Discussion

The molecular conformation of spermidine chloride is rigorously planar, at variance with that of spermine chloride, which is twisted (Giglio, Liquori, Puliti & Ripamonti, 1966).

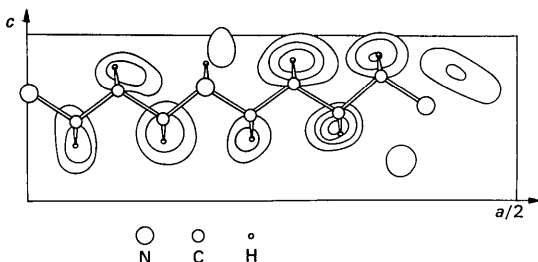


Fig. 3. Section of the Fourier difference synthesis, calculated at $y = -0.160$, showing the peaks of the hydrogen atoms and the expected positions, assuming $C-H = 1.08 \text{ \AA}$. The contours are at intervals of $0.1 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$, starting from $0.15 \text{ e.}\text{\AA}^{-3}$.

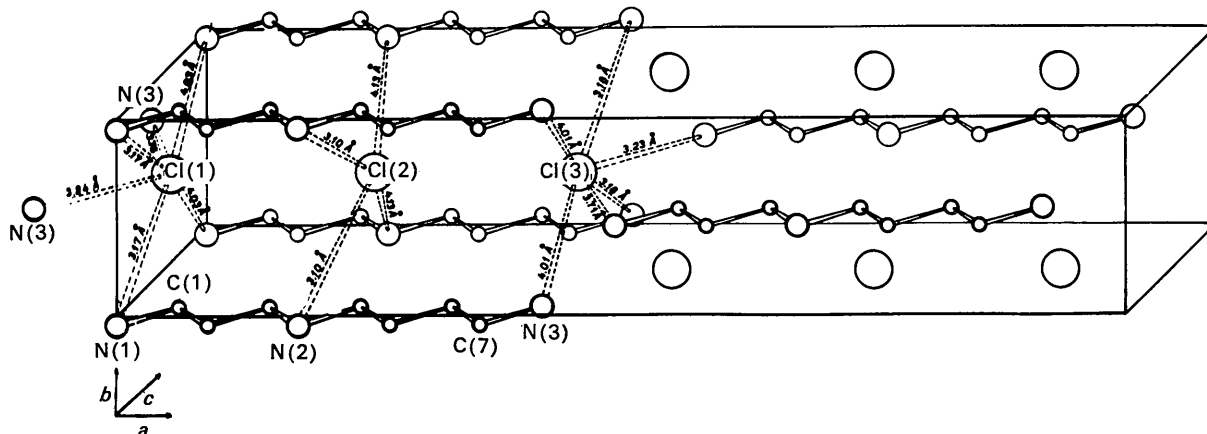


Fig. 4. Clinographic view of the structure showing the closest approaches.

Bond lengths and angles appear to be normal, with the exception of the small shortening of the C(1)-C(2), C(2)-C(3) and C(5)-C(6) bonds (Fig.1). However it seems difficult to attach any physical meaning to this difference.

In the spermine and spermidine chlorides the average length of the bonds between carbon and nitrogen atoms is 1.49 \AA . This result is in agreement with the value deduced by Hahn (1957) who stated that the bond lengthening of the bonds between carbon and amino nitrogen groups with respect to the $N-C_{\alpha}$ bonds in peptides was real and could be due to the sp^3 hybridization of the nitrogen atoms.

The difference Fourier synthesis seems to indicate that the secondary amino group in the spermidine molecule is protonated. Unfortunately it is not possible

to locate the hydrogen atoms of the $-\text{NH}_3^+$ groups in the difference map because the peaks around the terminal nitrogen atoms are very low. On the other hand

the distances between $-\text{NH}_3^+$ and Cl^- and the nearly tetrahedral angles between the lines joining chloride ions and nitrogen atoms show the possibility of hydrogen-bond formation.

Table 6. *Intermolecular contacts less than 4.0 \AA*

Superscripts refer to the molecules:

I ($\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} + y, z$); II ($\frac{1}{2} + x, \frac{1}{2} + y, 1 + z$); III ($x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + y, z$);
IV ($x - \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2} + y, 1 + z$); V ($x, y, 1 + z$); VI ($x, 1 + y, z$).

N(3) ... N(1) ^I	3.79 Å	C(7) ... C(6) ^V	3.82 Å
Cl(3) ... N(1) ^I	3.71	Cl(3) ... C(6) ^V	3.96
Cl(3) ... Cl(1) ^I	3.87	Cl(3) ... C(7) ^V	3.88
Cl(3) ... C(1) ^{II}	3.99	Cl(3) ... N(3) ^V	3.18
Cl(3) ... N(1) ^{II}	3.23	Cl(1) ... C(1) ^{VI}	3.87
Cl(1) ... N(3) ^{III}	3.24	Cl(1) ... C(2) ^{VI}	3.99
Cl(1) ... N(3) ^{IV}	3.76	Cl(2) ... C(3) ^{VI}	3.81
C(2) ... C(1) ^V	3.92	Cl(2) ... C(4) ^{VI}	3.74
Cl(1) ... C(1) ^V	3.69	Cl(2) ... C(5) ^{VI}	3.91
N(2) ... C(3) ^V	3.93	Cl(3) ... C(7) ^{VI}	3.74
Cl(2) ... C(3) ^V	3.73	Cl(1) ... N(1) ^{VI}	3.17
C(5) ... C(4) ^V	3.94	Cl(2) ... N(2) ^{VI}	3.10
Cl(2) ... C(4) ^V	3.77		

Table 7. Shortest $N^+ \cdots Cl^-$ approaches and corresponding angles

The primed atoms belong to asymmetric units other than that at (x, y, z).			
$N(1) \cdots Cl(1')$	3·17 Å	$Cl(1)-N(1)-Cl(1')$	118°
$N(1) \cdots Cl(1)$	3·17	$Cl(1)-N(1)-Cl(3')$	108
$N(1) \cdots Cl(3')$	3·23	$Cl(1')-N(1)-Cl(3')$	108
$N(2) \cdots Cl(2)$	3·10	$Cl(2)-N(2)-Cl(2')$	122
$N(2) \cdots Cl(2')$	3·10		
$N(3) \cdots Cl(1')$	3·24	$Cl(1')-N(3)-Cl(3')$	107
$N(3) \cdots Cl(3')$	3·18	$Cl(3')-N(3)-Cl(3')$	117
$N(3) \cdots Cl(3)$	3·18	$Cl(1')-N(3)-Cl(3')$	107

The situation is summarized in Table 7, where only the shortest $N^+ \cdots Cl^-$ approaches are taken into account. Also the $C-NH_3^+ \cdots Cl$ angles support this conclusion since their values vary between 106° and 114° with an average value of 108°. These results seem to point to the formation of three hydrogen bonds, at variance with spermine tetrahydrochloride in which the interactions between terminal nitrogen atoms and the four chloride ions surrounding them are equal in pairs and only two chloride ions form angles near to tetrahedral value with nitrogen and carbon atoms. In addition the $-NH_3^+$ and $-NH_2^+$ groups in spermidine are surrounded respectively by another three and two chloride ions which are located at distances varying between 3·71 and 4·13 Å. Moreover, it is interesting to note that the arrangement of the chloride ions surrounding each nitrogen atom is very similar to that of the nitrogen atoms surrounding each chloride ion. The crystal packing may be explained on the basis of a layer structure formed by the spermidine molecules being held in sheets by van der Waals forces (Fig. 4). The chloride ions form rows between the sheets and are connected to the protonated amino and imino groups through hydrogen bonds. Such a packing is obviously consistent with the ionic character of the crystal. As to the planar conformation of the molec-

ule, it should be considered that in the case of spermine both a planar and a skewed conformation have been established for different salts. Therefore the possibility cannot be excluded that also protonated spermidine molecules may adopt a skewed conformation characterized by *gauche* state of the bonds connecting the carbon atoms to the amino nitrogens. In view of the probably small energy differences between the two conformations in the case of spermine it may be inferred that under appropriate conditions a skewed conformation of spermidine may also be expected. This might be the case when spermidine interacts with DNA in solution and therefore the same model proposed to explain the mechanism of the interaction between DNA and spermine (Liquori, to be published) may be easily extended to spermidine.

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Sodium Silicate Hydrates. II. The Crystal Structure of $Na_2O \cdot SiO_2 \cdot 9H_2O$

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The crystal structure of $Na_2O \cdot SiO_2 \cdot 9H_2O$ has been determined by X-ray structure analysis, using three-dimensional data. The silicon atoms are shown to be surrounded tetrahedrally by four oxygen atoms; the tetrahedra are not linked through a common atom. Each sodium atom is coordinated by six oxygen atoms at the corners of a distorted octahedron; the octahedra share edges to produce helical chains. An attempt to locate hydrogen atoms was unsuccessful, but consideration of bond lengths and angles leads to the conclusion that two hydrogen atoms are probably attached to each silicon-oxygen tetrahedron, and that the constitutional formula is therefore $Na_2(H_2SiO_4) \cdot 8H_2O$.

Introduction

$Na_2O \cdot SiO_2 \cdot 9H_2O$ is orthorhombic, *Ibca*, with $a = 11\cdot74$, $b = 17\cdot03$, $c = 11\cdot60$ Å, $Z = 8$ (see part I, Jamieson

& Dent Glasser, 1966). The uncertainty about the nature of the anion (discussed in part I) made a structure determination seem worth while.