CRUICKSHANK, D. W. J. (1961). J. Chem. Soc. p. 5486.

CRUICKSHANK, D. W. J. (1964). Acta Cryst. 17, 681.

- CRUICKSHANK, D. W. J., LYNTON, H. & BARCLAY, G. A. (1962). Acta Cryst. 15, 491.
- CRUICKSHANK, D. W. J. & ROBINSON, E. A. (1966). Spectrochim. Acta, 22, 555.
- GINETTI, Y. (1954). Bull. Soc. chim. Belg. 63, 460.
- GRUND, A. & PIZY, M. (1952). Acta Cryst. 5, 837.
- HAHN, H. & THEUNE, U. (1957). Naturwissenschaften, 44, 33.
- HAMILTON, W. C. (1965). Acta Cryst. 18, 502.
- HERZBERG, G. (1945). Molecular Spectra and Molecular Structure II. Infrared and Raman Spectra of Polyatomic Molecules. Princeton: Van Nostrand.

- International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962). Vol. III. Birmingham: Kynoch Press.
- JAMIESON, P. B. & DENT GLASSER, L. S. (1966). Acta Cryst. 20, 688.
- PEACOR, D. R. & BUERGER, M. J. (1962). Z. Kristallogr. 117, 331.
- PEACOR, D. R. & NIIZEKI, N. (1963). Z. Kristallogr. 119, 98. SEEMAN, H. (1956). Acta Cryst. 9, 251.
- SMITH, J. V. & BAILEY, S. W. (1963). Acta Cryst. 16, 801.
- UEKI, T., ZALKIN, A. & TEMPLETON, D. H. (1966). Acta Cryst. 20, 836.
- VORMA, A. (1963). Bull. Comm. Geol. Finlande, No. 208.

Acta Cryst. (1967). 22, 43

A Reinvestigation of the Structure of Na₄P₂O₇.10H₂O

BY W.S. McDonald* AND D.W.J. CRUICKSHANK Chemistry Department, University of Glasgow, Glasgow W.2, Scotland

(Received 8 June 1966)

New data have been used in a refinement which leads to molecular dimensions P–O (bridge) 1.612 ± 0.005 Å, P–O (outer) 1.523 ± 0.004 Å and \angle P–O–P 130.2° .

Introduction

The crystal structure of sodium pyrophosphate decahydrate, $Na_4P_2O_7.10H_2O$, was determined by Mac-Arthur & Beevers (1957) from photographic data for three projections. These data were later used by Cruickshank (1964) in a least-squares refinement, which yielded bond lengths in the pyrophosphate group with standard deviations of about 0.015 Å. In order to obtain more accurate dimensions, fresh three-dimensional data were collected and a full refinement carried out.

Crystal data

 $Na_4P_2O_7.10H_2O. M = 446.06.$

- Monoclinic, $a=17.01 \pm 0.02$, $b=6.96 \pm 0.01$, $c=14.85 \pm 0.02$ Å, $\beta=112.0 \pm 0.2^{\circ}$;
- V=1630 Å³, Z=4, $D_c=1.817$, D_m (MacArthur & Beevers, 1957) = 1.817. F(000)=920. Space group C2/c.

Experimental

The cell dimensions given above were measured from zero-layer precession and Weissenberg photographs. They are in agreement with the values given by Corbridge (1957) and by MacArthur & Beevers (1957) for the I2/c cell.

Intensities were estimated visually from equi-inclination Weissenberg photographs of the layers h0l to h5l, taken with Cu K α radiation. They were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors with a DEUCE computer program written by J.G.Sime. This yielded a set of 1022 independent structure amplitudes, requiring six different scale factors. A structure factor calculation, using the coordinates and vibration parameters of Cruickshank (1964) transferred to the C2/ccell, gave preliminary values for the layer scale factors and showed an initial residual R of 14.2%.

Least-squares refinement

The structure-factor least-squares program of J.G.F. Smith and D.W.J.Cruickshank for the KDF9 computer was used. The form-factors were taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962) and the weighting scheme was

$w = 1/(10 + |F_o| + 0.005|F_o|^2).$

Two cycles of full-matrix least-squares refinement of the coordinates and individual vibration parameters, together with an overall scale factor, reduced the residual to 9.2%. After two cycles of block-diagonal anisotropic refinement, a small number of indexing errors were corrected and the individual layers rescaled. Two more cycles then produced convergence to a residual of 7.8%.

An $(F_o - F_c)$ Fourier synthesis was then computed and of the twenty highest peaks, 0.5 to 0.7 e.Å⁻³, nine were in positions expected for hydrogen atoms. No peak could be found at the position expected for the remaining hydrogen, H(42). However, since the posi-

^{*} Present address: School of Chemistry, University of Leeds, Leeds 2, England.

tion of this atom was indicated by a short $O \cdots O$ distance of 2.8 Å, a probable position for the atom could be assumed.

Using the contracted-atom f curve for hydrogen of Stewart, Davidson & Simpson (1965), two cycles of full-matrix refinement of the hydrogen coordinates and isotropic vibration parameters were carried out, followed by two cycles of block-diagonal refinement in

Table 1. Final fractional coordinates and e.s.d.'s

y

х

which the parameters of all atoms were allowed to vary. The residual was reduced to 7.2%. No substantial shifts of the heavy atoms occurred, although all the O···O hydrogen-bond distances increased by amounts varying from 0.001 to 0.007 Å. In general the hydrogen atom coordinates changed to produce more reasonable O-H bond lengths and angles.

The final coordinates with their estimated standard deviations are given in Table 1, and the vibration parameters and their standard deviations in Table 2.

0.0657(1)	0.2710(3)	0.3477(1)		Table	3. Hydrogen	n parameters	
0.2413(2)	0.3065 (5)	0.1069 (2)		x	у	Z	U (Ų)
0.3848 (2)	0.0845 (5)	0.3016 (2)	H(11)	0.064 (7)	0.417 (16)	-0·012 (8)	0.075 (34)
0	0.1735 (11)	4	H(12)	0.065 (10)	0.408 (24)	0.066 (11)	0.136 (66)
0.0254 (3)	0.4484 (8)	0.3702 (3)	H(21)	0.192 (5)	-0.065 (13)	-0.005(6)	0.045 (25)
0.0778 (3)	0.1135 (9)	0.4209 (3)	H(22)	0.270 (8)	0.003 (20)	0.095 (8)	0.092 (40)
0.1447 (3)	0.3223 (8)	0.3272 (3)	H(31)	0.193 (10)	0.175 (24)	0.257 (11)	0.147 (59)
0.1014 (3)	0.3890 (9)	0.0540 (4)	H(32)	0.177 (6)	0.006 (16)	0.192 (7)	0.074 (31)
0.2405(3)	0.0212 (8)	0.0214 (4)	H(41)	0.432 (6)	0.171 (14)	0.152 (6)	0.059 (27)
0.2302 (3)	0.0849 (10)	0.2516 (4)	H(42)	0.398 (14)	0.327 (32)	0.140 (14)	0.215 (88)
0.3926 (3)	0.2647 (8)	0.1710 (4)	H(51)	0.467 (8)	0.411 (18)	0.410 (8)	0.082 (42)
0.4160 (3)	0.3847 (9)	0.3891 (4)	H(52)	0.410 (10)	0.413 (26)	0.464 (11)	0.180 (68)
	$\begin{array}{c} 0.0657 (1) \\ 0.2413 (2) \\ 0.3848 (2) \\ 0 \\ 0.0254 (3) \\ 0.0778 (3) \\ 0.1047 (3) \\ 0.1014 (3) \\ 0.2405 (3) \\ 0.2302 (3) \\ 0.3926 (3) \\ 0.4160 (3) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccc} 0.0657 & (1) & 0.2710 & (3) \\ 0.2413 & (2) & 0.3065 & (5) \\ 0.3848 & (2) & 0.0845 & (5) \\ 0 & 0.1735 & (11) \\ 0.0254 & (3) & 0.4484 & (8) \\ 0.0778 & (3) & 0.1135 & (9) \\ 0.1447 & (3) & 0.3223 & (8) \\ 0.1014 & (3) & 0.3890 & (9) \\ 0.2405 & (3) & 0.0212 & (8) \\ 0.2302 & (3) & 0.0849 & (10) \\ 0.3926 & (3) & 0.3847 & (9) \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

z

Table 2. Vibration tensor components and e.s.d.'s (Å²)

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U_{33}	$2U_{23}$	$2U_{31}$	$2U_{12}$
Р	0.0142 (6)	0.0146 (13)	0.0145 (6)	0.0021(13)	0.0068 (10)	0.0050 (13)
Na(1)	0.0282 (13)	0.0378 (25)	0.0359 (14)	0.0105 (28)	0.0235 (22)	0.0171 (27)
Na(2)	0.0275 (13)	0.0326 (24)	0.0311(13)	0.0052 (26)	0.0243(22)	0.0042 (26)
O(1)	0.0299 (32)	0.0145 (51)	0.0236 (30)	0	-0.0096(50)	0
O(2)	0.0260 (21)	0.0119 (34)	0.0320 (22)	-0.0059(42)	0.0213(37)	0.0053 (30)
O(3)	0.0374 (25)	0.0357 (41)	0.0223 (22)	0.0189 (44)	0.0196 (39)	0.0021 (49)
O(4)	0.0221 (21)	0.0333 (40)	0.0363 (24)	-0·0178 (46)	0.0319 (38)	-0.0134(43)
W(1)	0.0237 (21)	0.0535 (46)	0.0268(23)	0.0065 (49)	0.0193 (37)	0.0116 (49)
W(2)	0.0273 (23)	0.0297 (40)	0.0336 (25)	0.0000 (48)	0.0080 (38)	-0.0053(47)
W(3)	0.0266 (24)	0.0545 (50)	0.0465 (30)	-0.0309(56)	0.0352 (47)	0.0051 (53)
W(4)	0.0315 (23)	0.0266 (40)	0.0375 (25)	0.0163 (49)	0.0317 (41)	0.0097 (47)
W(5)	0.0413(28)	0.0402(45)	0.0331(25)	-0.0020(50)	0.0295(44)	-0.0024(54)



Fig.1. Projection down [010].

The atom numbering is that used by MacArthur & Beevers. The hydrogen parameters are listed separately in Table 3, and Table 4 gives the observed and calculated structure factors.

The effect of including the $\Delta f'$ and $\Delta f''$ components of the anomalous scattering of Na, P and O was examined by carrying out a further two cycles of refinement. As anticipated for a centrosymmetric space group, this refinement produced negligible shifts to the coordinates (<0.002 Å) and insignificant changes to vibration parameters.

Discussion of the structure

General

The overall structure was described by MacArthur & Beevers (1957). This refinement has produced shifts of 0.02-0.04 Å from the coordinates obtained by Cruickshank (1964), with a larger shift of about 0.15 Å for the water molecule, W(1). A projection of the structure along the *b* axis is shown in Fig. 1, with the Na \cdots O and P-O bonds indicated.

The sodium coordination

The bond lengths and angles at the sodium atoms are given in Table 5. The e.s.d.'s are 0.007 Å for the

lengths and 0.2° for the angles. The mean Na···O length in the Na(1) octahedron is 2.48 Å, and in the Na(2) octahedron 2.45 Å. The two Na(1)···W(3)bonds are rather long, 2.70 and 2.77 Å. This is probably because the water molecule W(3) is bonded to five atoms (three sodium and two hydrogen) whilst all other water molecules coordinated to sodium form only four bonds. The water molecules W(1), W(2), and W(4) are each coordinated to two sodium atoms, whilst W(5) is coordinated to one sodium atom and is also the acceptor of a hydrogen bond from W(3).

The hydrogen bonding

Table 6 gives the hydrogen bond lengths and angles. The water molecules W(1) and W(2) each form two hydrogen bonds of lengths $2 \cdot 7 - 2 \cdot 8$ Å. W(3), W(4)and W(5) each forms one hydrogen bond of about this length, and a second longer bond of $2 \cdot 9 - 3 \cdot 0$ Å. Two of these longer bonds are to O(3), which is bonded to phosphorus and is also the acceptor of a third hydrogen bond. The other long hydrogen bond is the only one between two water molecules.

The standard deviations of the hydrogen atom coordinates are 0.1 to 0.2 Å. They are so high that the W-H and O-H distances are not very reliable. H(42),

Table 4. Observed and calculated structure factors

н	K L	Fo Pc	HKL	Fo	Pc	нкь	Po	Pe	н	K L	Fo	Fe	н	K L	Po	Fc	н	K L	Po	Pc	н	K L	Fo	Fc	нк	L	Fo	Pc
\$	ะ พระพระพระพระพระพระพระพระพระพระพระพระพระพ	83865530775664772744959;863329;55744854655;103878655675983734487409874549987454573694437157753.1.5.944.9.359756 115973352535374871394772555779653329;55344855655;103888528887235926545235926453197551245925459755 11597335255459713474855377755377953329;5534485555;1038885288872359755139986475427553195354597555557755 11597534597134748553767755375755555555555555555555555555	 รัฐมีสามาร์ มีการ์ เป็นสามาร์ เป	੶ੑਲ਼ਖ਼੶ਗ਼੶ੑੑੑਸ਼ੑੑੑੑੑ੶੶ਲ਼੶ੑੑਸ਼ਗ਼੶ੑੑਸ਼੶੶ਗ਼੶ਸ਼ਖ਼੶ਸ਼ਖ਼ੑਸ਼ਗ਼ੑਲ਼ਗ਼ਲ਼ਗ਼੶ਖ਼ਖ਼੶ਗ਼੶ਖ਼ੑੑਸ਼ੑੑਗ਼ੑਸ਼ਖ਼ੑੑਸ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼੶ਖ਼ੑਸ਼ਖ਼ੑੑਸ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼ੑਸ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼ੑੑਸ਼ਖ਼ਖ਼ੑ	、 25-59よるとのようなのような、1755009よのありました。15キロコラン、ログルームないないない、1990の10年後の25年の1952年の1952年の1951年の195	 A 14 14 14 14 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	- 7-10-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20-20	、「おいおおような、おいたいない」では、「いいない」、「いいない」では、「いいない」、「いいない、「いいない」、「いいない」、「いいない」、「いいない、「いいない」、「いいない」、「いいない」、「いいない、「いいない」、「いいない」、「いいない」、「いいない、「いいない、「いいない」、「いいない、「いいない、「いいない」、「いいない、「いいいない、「いいいない、「いいいい、「いいない、「いいいない、「いいいいない、「いいいいい、「いいない、「いいいない、「いいいいい、」、「いいいいい、「いいいいい、「いいい、「	: <u> </u>	1 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1.		ระเรื่องกระวัดจากระวัดร้านกระวัดระวัดระรัดสร้านกระวัดราชราชราชานี้สร้านกระวัดราชาชราชาชราชาชานากระวัดราชราชรา เป็นระวัดราชราชราชราชราชราชราชานาร์ สร้านสร้านกระวัดราชราชราชานาร์ สร้านกระวัตราชชานาร์ 2000 การ์ 2000 การ์ 200 เพราะ	₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩₩	ธุรุระแนนของธุรุรุรุระจะเป็นจะการการการการการการการการการการการการการก	82,888,84,1-4,19,14,14,14,14,14,14,14,14,14,14,14,14,14,	5. 2.52+9.92620.747.1+4.682.208.36.60.551.58.396.3920.47+9.957.531.208416847.752.7530.484.954.28+80.296.27.304.97.80.4.09.80.488.808	n 44444444444466666666666668888880000001111111111		4 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	1,	x	4 1-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12-12	x 43776458855477357665535689757288833111555566753781143544772496847313943685287749658831931,25448992697535525757-1444698123111555565745755140575511405457497551140555674975511405556745751140555674976511140545759114055567591140545759114055567591140555	2890100524455775177175573824252582828233255100177551525227752205901684544580247145141557304714815654459 1287765024357751775175573824252582828233255100177551525227752205901684540808047447415515094784786503740945551 289910052455455246596710905555800935551001775515515252277522059016845408080474474155150947866503740098854	и 9111111111111111111111111111111111111	L	6 6 6 6 7 6 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	P 42069301057730345735045031054201051472557754754735752754754755075552754754575547545156475535055555757254555555555555555555555555555
										-			15	0-18	21.7	-21.7	3	1-5	106.5	-107.2	9	1-17	31.5	29.8	ູ 2	3 14	49.1 1	75.5

A REINVESTIGATION OF THE STRUCTURE OF Na₄P₂O₇.10H₂O

Table 4 (cont.)

н	K L	Fo	Fc	н	K L	Fo	Fc	н	K L	Fo	Fc	н	ĸ	L	70	Fc	
111111111111111111111111133333333333333	ร s s s s s r pupuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuuu	ער איז	as musicus series and series and series series series series and series an	າຜິດເພາາມສຸດດດດດດດດດດດດດດດດດດດດອ <i>ຣຣຣຣຣຣຣຣຣຣຣຣຣຣຣ</i>	รนรรณระระระระยนระระระระระระระระระระระระยนระระระยนระระระระ	874 50,000 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 100 10	2001-2012 - 2012	888888888888900000000000000000000000000	ระสามสาสสมสมสายและระสายสายสายสายสายสายสายสายสายสายสายสายสายส	60 24 3 24 4 0 mm4 8 00 0 - 1 10 0 0 4 3 10 - 2 10 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	987.99.99.79.99.79.99.99.79.99.97.89.97.19.09.98.99.79.99.79.99.79.99.79.99.77.99.77.99.77.99.29.29.20.20.20.20 1987.99.20.29.27.79.20.29.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.20.	ananananananananananananananananananan	๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛๛		, 1994 - 1996 - 1997 - 1994 - 1996 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 - 1997 1997 -	61951778886779558428667401757384674067599758778758975977775595443477869827578748642957954944751447776287777887 619517788867795584286670955842841558467406759977775597287777559543447786982752874862845954544715424777587	

with a W-H distance of 0.66 Å, is obviously very poorly located. This is the hydrogen which was not found in the difference map.

The pyrophosphate group

The dimensions of the pyrophosphate group are given in Table 7. The estimated standard deviations are 0.005 Å for the P-O bond lengths, 0.6° for the P-O-P angle, and 0.3° for the O-P-O angles. As noted by Cruickshank (1964), the vibration parameters for the oxygen atoms are higher than those for phosphorus, so that some correction of the bonds to allow for rotational motions is necessary. The U_{ij} for the atoms of the group, referred to inertial axes, are given in Table 8. Axis 1 is the axis of minimum inertia (and is very close to the $P \cdots P$ line), while axis 2 is that of maximum inertia. Axis 3 coincides with the crystallographic twofold axis. The values of the U_{ij} are not consistent with appreciable rigid body vibrations of the whole P_2O_7 group, but suggest that the two PO_4 tetrahedra vibrate individually as rigid bodies, for the phosphorus atoms show small and approximately isotropic vibrations, while the oxygen atoms are markedly anisotropic. The bridge oxygen, O(1), has the largest individual U_{ii} . This is normal to the P–O–P plane, suggesting a vibration in which the group 'folds' along the symmetry axis while the phosphorus atoms remain stationary. The U_{ij} of the terminal oxygen atoms are consistent with a vibration of this kind. In addition, the three terminal oxygen atoms show appreciable vibrations consistent with a rotational oscillation of the PO₃ group about the axis of the bridge bond. Separate vibration corrections need to be applied for each of these types of motion. Since the bridge oxygen is constrained by symmetry to move in a straight line normal to the P-O-P plane no correction is necessary to the P-O(1) length. The rotational oscillation about the P-O(1) axis requires a correction of about 0.005 Å to the three terminal bonds. The folding vibration requires a further correction of about 0.007 Å to the P-O(4) bond, and about 0.004 Å to

Table 5. Bond lengths and angles at the sodium atoms

Bond		Bond	
Na(1) - W(1)	2·292 Å	Na(2) - W(4)	2∙360 Å
Na(1) - W(2)	2.353	Na(2)-W(5)	2.415
Na(1) - W(2')	2.377	Na(2) - O(2)	2.416
Na(1) - W(4)	2.405	Na(2) - W(3)	2.457
Na(1) - W(3)	2.705	Na(2) - W(1)	2.479
Na(1) - W(3')	2.772	Na(2)-O(4)	2.554
Angle		Angle	
W(1) - Na(1) - W(2)	103·4°	W(4) - Na(2) - W(5)	85·2°
W(1) - Na(1) - W(2')	91.7	W(4) - Na(2) - O(2)	101.7
W(1) - Na(1) - W(4)	172.0	W(4) - Na(2) - W(3)	97.8
W(1) - Na(1) - W(3)	92.3	W(4) - Na(2) - W(1)	171.6
W(1) - Na(1) - W(3')	87.2	W(4) - Na(2) - O(4)	79.5
W(2) - Na(1) - W(2')	88.6	W(5) - Na(2) - O(2)	97-2
W(2) - Na(1) - W(4)	84.3	W(5) - Na(2) - W(3)	99.3
W(2) - Na(1) - W(3)	87.5	W(5) - Na(2) - W(1)	94.4
W(2) - Na(1) - W(3')	164.6	W(5) - Na(2) - O(4)	164.7
W(2') - Na(1) - W(4)	86.2	O(2) - Na(2) - W(3)	155-4
W(2') - Na(1) - W(3)	175.0	O(2) - Na(2) - W(1)	70.0
W(2') - Na(1) - W(3')	102.4	O(2) - Na(2) - O(4)	85.4
W(4) - Na(1) - W(3)	90.3	W(3) - Na(2) - W(1)	90.6
W(4) - Na(1) - W(3')	85.7	W(3)-Na(2)-O(4)	83.5
W(3) - Na(1) - W(3')	80.8	W(1) - Na(2) - O(4)	100.6

P-O(2) and P-O(3). The corrected bond lengths are then 1.519 for P-O(2), 1.512 for P-O(3), and 1.537 Å for P-O(4).

The mean terminal P–O bond length is therefore 1.523 ± 0.004 Å, and the bridge bond length is 1.612 ± 0.005 Å, where the e.s.d.'s include an allowance for the uncertainties in the rotational corrections. The difference of about 0.1 Å therefore falls midway between the 0.2 Å difference found in S₂O₇⁻ (Lynton & Truter, 1960) and the zero difference found typically in Si₂O₇⁻ groups.

However several other pyrophosphate structures have been determined recently, notably by Calvo, and these show a considerable range in the pyrophosphate dimensions. In β -Zn₂P₂O₇ (Calvo, 1965*a*) and in β -Mg₂P₂O₇ (Calvo, 1965*b*) the terminal bonds are of mean length 1.539 and 1.555 Å respectively, and the bridge bonds are 1.557 and 1.569 Å. The differences in the two types of bond are only 0.02 Å as compared with 0.09 Å in the sodium salt. In both of these structures, however, the P-O-P angle is 180° as compared with 130° in sodium pyrophosphate, and the greater angle would be expected to make the π -bond orders, and therefore the bond lengths, more nearly equal. There is also considerable uncertainty as to what rotational corrections are necessary for the zinc and magnesium salts. Intermediate dimensions are found for α -Cu₂P₂O₇ (Robertson & Calvo, 1966) which has 1.53, 1.58 Å and 157°, and for α -Mg₂P₂O₇ (Calvo, 1966) which has 1.51 ± 0.02, 1.59 ± 0.02 Å, and 144°. In β -Ca₂P₂O₇ Webb (1966) has found two non-equivalent anions with P–O–P angles of 131 and 138°; the terminal P–O bonds average 1.518 ± 0.021 Å and the bridge bonds 1.615 ± 0.017 Å. These dimensions are close to those in sodium pyrophosphate. The results for all these salts show a clear correlation between the P–O–P angle and the difference between the two types of P–O bond.

In the present structure there are some interesting distortions within the P_2O_7 group, which are similar to those found by Beagley (1965) in an electrondiffraction study of gaseous Cl_2O_7 . First, the -PO₃ group is twisted by 23° about the O(1)-P axis to take O(3) out of the P-O-P plane. Second, the -PO₃ group is tilted so that its axis of approximate trigonal symmetry deviates by about 1.5° from the P-O(1) line, in such a way that O(1)-P-O(3) is the smallest of the angles at P. From the intramolecular contacts listed in Table 7 the most likely cause of this tilt is the pressure of P' on O(2) indicated by the distance P'-O(2) = 3.26 Å which is close to the sum of van der Waals radii (1.9+1.4=3.3 Å). Apart from P'-P=2.92 Å,

Table 6. Hydrogen bond lengths and angles

Bond		Bond		Bond		Angle	
W(1) - O(2')	2·786 Å	W(1) - H(11)	0·97 Å	H(11)-O(2')	1·87 Å	W(1) - H(11) - O(2')	156°
W(1) - O(2)	2.812	W(1) - H(12)	0.72	H(12) - O(2)	2.10	W(1) - H(12) - O(2)	168
						H(11) - W(1) - H(12)	85
W(2) - O(3)	2.770	W(2) - H(21)	0.98	H(21) - O(3)	1.87	W(2) - H(21) - O(3)	152
W(2) - O(4)	2.737	W(2) - H(22)	1.03	H(22)–O(4)	1.94	W(2) - H(22) - O(4)	133
						H(21)-W(2)-H(22)	112
W(3) - O(4)	2.708	W(3) - H(31)	0.92	H(31)–O(4)	1.85	W(3) - H(31) - O(4)	153
W(3) - W(5)	2.934	W(3) - H(32)	1.14	H(32)-W(5)	1.80	W(3) - H(32) - W(5)	171
						H(31)-W(3)-H(32)	92
W(4) - O(2)	2.793	W(4) - H(41)	1.05	H(41)–O(2)	1.79	W(4) - H(41) - O(2)	159
W(4) - O(3)	2.919	W(4) - H(42)	0.66	H(42)-O(3)	2.29	W(4) - H(42) - O(3)	159
						H(41) - W(4) - H(42)	87
W(5) - O(3)	3.059	W(5) - H(51)	0.83	H(51)-O(3)	2.31	W(5) - H(51) - O(3)	151
W(5) - O(3')	2.783	W(5) - H(52)	1.18	H(52)–O(3')	1.65	W(5) - H(52) - O(3')	160
						H(51)-W(5)-H(52)	93

Table 7. Dimensions of the pyrophosphate group

1	Angle		Distance			
1·612 Å 1·510	P-O(1)-P' O(1)-P-O(2)	130·2°	P - P'	2·925 Å		
1.503	O(1)-P-O(3)	101.8	O(1) = O(2) O(1) = O(3)	2·419		
1.526	O(1)-P-O(4) O(2)-P-O(3)	106∙6 112∙8	O(1)-O(4) O(2)-O(3)	2·516 2·509		
	O(2) - P - O(4) O(3) - P - O(4)	111·1 115·0	O(2) - O(4) O(3) - O(4)	2·503 2·555		
	1 1·612 Å 1·510 1·503 1·526	$ \begin{array}{cccc} 1 & & & & & & \\ 1 \cdot 612 & \text{Å} & & & P-O(1)-P' \\ 1 \cdot 510 & & & O(1)-P-O(2) \\ 1 \cdot 503 & & O(1)-P-O(3) \\ 1 \cdot 526 & & O(1)-P-O(4) \\ & & & O(2)-P-O(3) \\ & & & O(2)-P-O(4) \\ & & & O(3)-P-O(4) \end{array} $	$\begin{array}{cccc} 1 & Angle \\ 1.612 \ \mbox{\AA} & P-O(1)-P' & 130\cdot2^{\circ} \\ 1.510 & O(1)-P-O(2) & 108\cdot9 \\ 1.503 & O(1)-P-O(3) & 101\cdot8 \\ 1.526 & O(1)-P-O(4) & 106\cdot6 \\ O(2)-P-O(3) & 112\cdot8 \\ O(2)-P-O(4) & 111\cdot1 \\ O(3)-P-O(4) & 115\cdot0 \end{array}$	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$		

Table 8. Vibration tensor components of the atoms of the pyrophosphate group, referred to inertial axes $(Å^2)$

	U_{11}	U_{22}	U33	$2U_{23}$	$2U_{31}$	$2U_{12}$
Р	0.0134	0.0175	0.0145	0.0034	-0.0036	0.0016
O(1)	0.0173	0.0496	0.0129	0.0000	0.0000	0.0034
O(2)	0.0288	0.0282	0.0142	0.0088	0.0032	0.0088
O(3)	0.0256	0.0359	0.0346	-0.0132	-0.0156	-0.0132
O(4)	0.0357	0.0193	0.0321	-0.0006	0.0184	0.0080

there are no other contacts between the two $-PO_3$ groups corresponding to standard van der Waals distances, though the 23° twist of each $-PO_3$ group may be caused by repulsions O(2')-O(2), O(2')-O(4), O(4')-O(2) and O(4)-O(4'), which are considerably relieved in the twisted configuration to give a nearly staggered structure with O(2')-O(2)=3.34 and O(2')-O(4)=O(4')-O(2)=3.37 Å.

Similar tilts of the $-SO_3$ groups relative to the S–O (bridge) directions occur in crystalline $K_2S_2O_7$ (Lynton & Truter, 1960), $K_2NH(SO_3)_2$ (Cruickshank & Jones, 1963) and $K_2CH_2(SO_3)_2$ (Truter, 1962). Lacking the results for gaseous Cl_2O_7 , these authors did not appreciate that the distortions were of intramolecular origin. Hirshfeld (1964) would consider that such tilts indicate bent X–O(bridge) bonds, and on his recipe the 'valency angles' in the bisulphates are 118° when O is the bridge atom, 119° for NH and 114° for CH₂, as compared with geometrical S–A–S angles of 124°, 126° and 120°. In Cl_2O_7 the reduction is to 109° from 119°. These 'valency angles' are more acceptable than the geometrical angles. The corresponding 'valency angle' for sodium pyrophosphate is 127°.

Of the three bond lengths in the $-PO_3$ group, P-O(3) = 1.512 Å is slightly the shortest. This seems to

correlate with the involvement of O(3) in the smallest O-P-O(1) angle, since a similar effect occurs in the above three sulphates.

One of us (W.S.M.) thanks the Science Research Council for a Studentship.

References

- BEAGLEY, B. (1965). Trans. Faraday Soc. 61, 1821.
- CALVO, C. (1965a). Canad. J. Chem. 43, 1139.
- CALVO, C. (1965b). Canad. J. Chem. 43, 1147.
- CALVO, C. (1966). In the press.
- CORBRIDGE, D. E. C. (1957). Acta Cryst. 10, 85.
- CRUICKSHANK, D. W. J. (1964). Acta Cryst. 17, 672.
- CRUICKSHANK, D. W. J. & JONES, D. W. (1963). Acta Cryst. 16, 877.
- HIRSHFELD, F. L. (1964). Israel J. Chem. 2, 87.
- LYNTON, H. & TRUTER, M. R. (1960). J. Chem. Soc. p. 5112.
- MACARTHUR, D. M. & BEEVERS, C. A. (1957). Acta Cryst. 10, 428.
- ROBERTSON, B. E. & CALVO, C. (1966). In the press.
- STEWART, R. F., DAVIDSON, E. R. & SIMPSON, W. T. (1965). J. Chem. Phys. 42, 3175.
- TRUTER, M. R. (1962). J. Chem. Soc. p. 3393.
- WEBB, N. C. (1966). Acta Cryst. 21, 942.

Acta Cryst. (1967). 22, 48

A Refinement of the Structure of S₃O₉

BY W.S. MCDONALD AND D.W.J. CRUICKSHANK

Chemistry Department, University of Glasgow, Glasgow W.2, Scotland

(Received 8 June 1966)

After refinement with the data of Pascard & Pascard-Billy (1965) the molecular dimensions are S–O (ring) 1.626 ± 0.007 Å, S–O(axial) 1.371 ± 0.013 Å, and S–O(equatorial) 1.430 ± 0.013 Å. Owing to the polar space group, it was found necessary to correct for the imaginary component of the anomalous scattering of S and O.

Introduction

The γ form of sulphur trioxide was examined by Westrik & MacGillavry (1941), who showed that it contained cyclic S₃O₉ molecules. Pascard & Pascard-Billy (1965) obtained fresh three-dimensional data and carried out a refinement of the structure. Their published molecular dimensions, however, showed anomalies as there were some large differences between the lengths of chemically equivalent bonds. Thus the six S-O bonds of the ring ranged from 1.53 to 1.65 Å, and the three equatorial S-O bonds were 1.40, 1.33 and 1.40 Å, all with quoted standard deviations of 0.016 Å. Because of these rather implausible dimensions, the published data of Pascard & Pascard-Billy were used for a new least-squares refinement.

Cell dimensions

The space group is $P2_1nb$ with 4 molecules in the cell. The cell dimensions given by Pascard & Pascard-Billy are $a=5\cdot13\pm0.05$, $b=10\cdot82\pm0.02$, $c=12\cdot40\pm0.02$ Å, corresponding to 5.3, 10.7 and 12.3 Å given by Westrik & MacGillavry. At a late stage of our refinement we wondered whether the unusually short bond-lengths of the axial S-O bonds were really due to an error in the *a*-axis dimension. Mr Kreuger and Dr C.Stam of the University of Amsterdam were then kind enough to make measurements of a new *hol* Weissenberg photo-

^{*} Present address: Chemistry Department, University of Leeds, Leeds 2, England.