

quoted in the literature. The average value for the Al-F distances is 1.80 Å, with 1.772 Å as minimum and 1.822 Å as maximum. The angular values F-Al-F are not far from 90° and 180°.

The coordination around the Na may be referred to a distorted triangular prism having six F lying at the corners, and there are two more F atoms beyond two of the prism faces. The distances Na-F range from 2.321 to 2.654 Å with an average of 2.46 Å.

The unusual number (eight) of F atoms neighbouring Na, which is usually 6 or 7, together with some unusually high Na-F distances, implies that Na is contained in the coordination polyhedron by electrostatic forces which are weaker than usual. This assumption may be confirmed by the Na thermal parameter (2.8 Å²), which is the highest of the whole structure.

The structure on the whole may be described thus: Ca polyhedra are linked by F [F(1), F(2), F(3), F(4)] to four Al octahedra forming undulating sheets at $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{5}{8}$ and $\frac{7}{8}$ *c* nearly parallel to (001) (Fig. 2). Within these sheets lie the strong Ca-F bonds, so determining the perfect cleavage of the mineral and its somewhat pearly luster on {001}.

Ca polyhedra also form chains with the F(5) and F(6) of the same Al octahedra which develop nearly parallel to the *c* axis at about $\frac{3}{4}$ and $\frac{1}{4}$ *b*, close to $\frac{1}{4}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ *a* respectively. The chains in two adjoining cells are connected by a Ca-F bond for each Ca and by pairs of oxygen atoms around the center at 0, $\frac{1}{2}$, 0. Such chains yield the distinct cleavage {110}.

On the whole the thomsenolite structure is not very compact and the distribution of its atoms in the cell is rather homogeneous, so giving a clear explanation of its low hardness (*H*=2) and low birefringence.

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The Crystal Structures of the Spodiosite Analogs, Ca₂CrO₄Cl and Ca₂PO₄Cl*†

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Both calcium chromate(V) chloride (Ca₂CrO₄Cl) and calcium phosphate chloride (Ca₂PO₄Cl) crystallize in the orthorhombic system, space group *Pbcm*, with four molecules per unit cell. The dimensions of the unit cell are: *a* = 6.259 ± 0.005, *b* = 7.124 ± 0.005, *c* = 10.990 ± 0.005 Å for CaCrO₄Cl, and *a* = 6.185 ± 0.002, *b* = 6.983 ± 0.002, *c* = 10.816 ± 0.004 Å for CaPO₄Cl. The crystal structures of both compounds have been determined from full data in three dimensions. X-ray reflection intensities were measured with scintillation counters. Refinement of the atomic coordinates was carried out by full-matrix least-squares procedures. The structures are made up of discrete CrO₄³⁻ and PO₄³⁻ tetrahedra which appear to be held together primarily by calcium ions. The indicated distortion of the CrO₄³⁻ tetrahedra is considerably greater than that of the PO₄³⁻ tetrahedra. This is in agreement with measurements of infrared absorption which show substantially more splitting of vibrational bands of the chromate compound than of the phosphate.

Introduction

Recently the syntheses of compounds of composition Ca₂CrO₄Cl and Ca₂PO₄Cl, as well as their strontium

analogs, have been reported (Banks & Jaunarajs, 1965). X-ray diffractometric studies indicated that the dimensions of the unit cells of these phases were close to those of chlorospodiosite (ideally Ca₂PO₄Cl) (Palache, Berman & Frondel, 1951). The Ca₂CrO₄Cl compound is of particular interest, since in it the chromium appears to be in the 5+ state.

The analysis of the crystal structures of Ca₂CrO₄Cl and Ca₂PO₄Cl was undertaken to make possible detailed comparisons of the atomic parameters in the two

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structures, to establish whether the chromium was indeed present in the 5+ state in the chromate compound and to permit comparisons of the results of the X-ray analyses with corresponding results of optical measurements of these compounds.

Experimental

Single crystals of $\text{Ca}_2\text{CrO}_4\text{Cl}$ and $\text{Ca}_2\text{PO}_4\text{Cl}$ were grown from the melt, using excess CaCl_2 as flux. The preparations were carried out in platinum crucibles; the starting materials were thoroughly mixed, fired overnight at 900°C in a nitrogen atmosphere and cooled at 3° per hour to $300\text{--}400^\circ\text{C}$.

Well-formed dark green, needle-like crystals of $\text{Ca}_2\text{CrO}_4\text{Cl}$ were obtained in this way. The needle axis corresponded to the b axis of the unit cell. Crystals of $\text{Ca}_2\text{PO}_4\text{Cl}$ were obtained in a similar fashion, in the form of well-shaped needles; these, however, are colorless and the needle axis corresponds to the crystallographic c axis.

Single-crystal photographic studies with precession and Weissenberg cameras indicated that reflections of the type $0kl$ with k odd, and $h0l$ with l odd, were systematically absent from X-ray patterns of both compounds. The space group is therefore either $Pbc2$ or $Pbcm$. Efforts to detect a piezoelectric effect, using relatively large single crystals of both phases, were unsuccessful and it was concluded that the most probable space group is $Pbcm$. The choice of space group was subsequently confirmed by single-crystal X-ray diffraction analyses of both phases.

Crystal data for both compounds are listed in Table 1.

Single crystals of both phases were ground to spherical form (the radius of the $\text{Ca}_2\text{CrO}_4\text{Cl}$ crystal was 0.13 mm, the $\text{Ca}_2\text{PO}_4\text{Cl}$ 0.18 mm). Data were collected by means of a General Electric single-crystal orienter with zirconium-filtered molybdenum K radiation. A scintillation crystal was used as detector. The stationary-crystal stationary-counter method was used. The take-off angle of the X-ray beam was 5° . Background corrections were made by measuring the intensity on either side of the peak, averaging, and subtracting from the total intensity. The intensities were corrected in the usual way for Lorentz polarization and absorption ef-

fects. Three hundred and sixty-three $\text{Ca}_2\text{CrO}_4\text{Cl}$ and seven hundred and seventy $\text{Ca}_2\text{PO}_4\text{Cl}$ reflections were measured and used.

Determination of the crystal structure of $\text{Ca}_2\text{CrO}_4\text{Cl}$

Approximate positions of the heavy atoms were readily determined from peak locations on a three-dimensional Patterson map. All the heavy atoms are situated in fourfold positions $4(c)$ or $4(d)$ of $Pbcm$ (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1952). The eight calcium atoms are situated in two independent sets of fourfold positions, $4(d)$ and $4(c)$; the chromium atoms are in $4(c)$ and the chlorine atoms in $4(d)$. Oxygen atoms are in the eightfold general positions.

Signs of coefficients of structure factors were computed based on contributions from the heavy atoms alone (*i.e.* all except the oxygen atoms); a difference electron density map using $(F_{\text{obs}} - F_{\text{heavy atoms}})$ as coefficients of the Fourier series was computed. Approximate oxygen positions were obtained from this map. The structure was then refined by least-squares procedures using the Brookhaven National Laboratories version of the least-squares program of Busing, Martin & Levy (1962*a*). After several cycles of least-squares refinement in which individual atomic isotropic temperature factors were used and in which the scattering factors of the heavy atoms were corrected for dispersion effects, R , ($R = \sum ||F_{\text{obs}}| - s|F_{\text{calc}}|| / \sum |F_{\text{obs}}|$) the discrepancy coefficient, was 10.0% . Anisotropic temperature factors were then introduced and, in addition, a weighting scheme in which $w=1$ for F_{obs} less than or equal to $4F_{\text{min}}$ and $w=16F_{\text{min}}^2/F_{\text{obs}}^2$ for F_{obs} greater than $4F_{\text{min}}$ was used. Other weighting schemes gave no improvement over this one. Initially 67 unobserved reflections were included at approximately half the appropriate minimum observable intensity values. They

Table 2. Atomic positional coordinates in $\text{Ca}_2\text{CrO}_4\text{Cl}$

Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	Position	x	y	z
Ca(1)	$4(c)$	$0.6202_{(3)}$	0.2500	0.0000
Ca(2)	$4(d)$	$0.1395_{(3)}$	$0.4702_{(2)}$	0.2500
Cl	$4(c)$	$0.4791_{(4)}$	$0.1781_{(3)}$	0.2500
Cr	$4(c)$	$0.1243_{(2)}$	0.2500	0.0000
O(1)	$8(e)$	$0.0422_{(7)}$	$0.7351_{(5)}$	$0.3767_{(3)}$
O(2)	$8(e)$	$0.7110_{(6)}$	$0.5693_{(5)}$	$0.5313_{(3)}$

Table 1. Crystal data

	$\text{Ca}_2\text{CrO}_4\text{Cl}$	$\text{Ca}_2\text{PO}_4\text{Cl}$
Crystal system	Orthorhombic	Orthorhombic
Space group	$Pbcm$	$Pbcm$
a	$6.259 \pm 0.005 \text{ \AA}$	$6.185 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$
b	7.124 ± 0.005	6.983 ± 0.002
c	10.99 ± 0.005	10.816 ± 0.004
Density (measured)	3.14 g.cm^{-3} (Wilhelmi, 1965)	2.995 g.cm^{-3}
Density (X-ray)	3.14 g.cm^{-3}	2.993 g.cm^{-3}
Number of molecules per unit cell	4	4
Color	Dark-green	Colorless
Habit	Needles, elongated along b	Needles, elongated along c

and Weissenberg cameras. The intensities were estimated visually by comparison with timed exposures of representative reflections. Using 290 independent reflections the crystal structure was refined by least-squares methods until the value of R was just under 10%.

Table 5. *Atomic positional coordinates in Ca₂PO₄Cl*

Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	Position	x	y	z
Ca(1)	4(c)	0.6336 ₍₁₎	0.2500	0.0000
Ca(2)	4(d)	0.1286 ₍₂₎	0.4720 ₍₁₎	0.2500
Cl	4(c)	0.5185 ₍₂₎	0.2173 ₍₂₎	0.2500
P	4(c)	0.1381 ₍₂₎	0.2500	0.0000
O(1)	8(e)	0.0105 ₍₄₎	0.7277 ₍₃₎	0.3855 ₍₁₎
O(2)	8(e)	0.7160 ₍₄₎	0.5764 ₍₃₎	0.5233 ₍₂₎

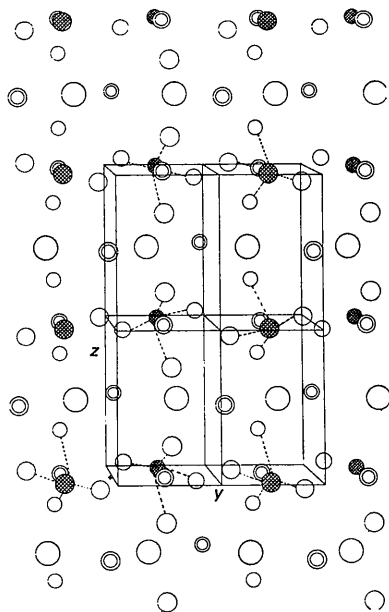


Fig. 1. The unit-cell contents of Ca₂CrO₄Cl projected along a . Large open circles, Cl; atoms shaded up and down, Cr; double circles, Ca; smaller open circles, O. Bonds between the atoms in CrO₄³⁻ tetrahedra are represented by broken lines.

It is interesting to note that the atomic position coordinates determined from counter intensity data have standard errors which are approximately one-tenth of the corresponding errors computed for the structure based on film data. Part of the improvement is undoubtedly attributable to the fact that a spherical crystal was used for the counter measurements in place of the needle fragment used for film measurements, and also to the increased number of reflections used in the refinement of counter data. Nevertheless, it is clear that the bulk of the improvement was due to the use of counter measurements, in place of visual estimates.

Estimation of errors

Standard deviations of atomic positions were computed by inversion of the least-squares matrices. Standard deviations of all bond lengths, bond-angles and r.m.s. thermal displacements reported have been computed by the function and error program (ORFFE) of Busing, Martin & Levy (1962b).

Discussion

The crystal structures contain discrete CrO₄³⁻ and PO₄³⁻ tetrahedra respectively which in both structures are arranged along the c axis one above another. They appear to be held together primarily by the doubly positive calcium ions. The structure projected along a is shown in Fig. 1.

Interatomic distances and interbond angles are listed in Table 8. It is clear that both the phosphate and chromate tetrahedra are significantly distorted from the ideal configuration. The dimensions of the chromate and phosphate tetrahedra are shown in Fig. 2.

Although the same type of distortion is present in both, the chromate tetrahedron shows significantly greater distortion than does the phosphate. This is consistent with the infrared absorption spectra; the Ca₂CrO₄Cl phase show absorption bands which are more widely split than the corresponding bands in the

Table 6. *Atomic thermal parameters in Ca₂PO₄Cl*

Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses.

A. Anisotropic thermal factors

	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Ca(1)	0.0021 ₍₁₎	0.0019 ₍₁₎	0.0012 ₍₁₎	0.0000	0.0000	0.0003 ₍₁₎
Ca(1)	0.0047 ₍₂₎	0.0019 ₍₁₎	0.0008 ₍₁₎	-0.0007 ₍₁₎	0.0000	0.0000
Cl	0.0069 ₍₃₎	0.0080 ₍₂₎	0.0010 ₍₁₎	0.0043 ₍₁₎	0.0000	0.0000
P	0.0011 ₍₂₎	0.0010 ₍₁₎	0.0008 ₍₁₎	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
O(1)	0.0036 ₍₄₎	0.0033 ₍₃₎	0.0008 ₍₁₎	0.0007 ₍₃₎	0.0003 ₍₂₎	0.0002 ₍₂₎
O(2)	0.0034 ₍₅₎	0.0021 ₍₃₎	0.0017 ₍₂₎	-0.0012 ₍₃₎	0.0000	0.0004 ₍₂₎

B. R.M.S. displacement along principal axes of thermal ellipsoids (Å)

	1	2	3
Ca(1)	0.064	0.065	0.087
Ca(2)	0.065	0.067	0.098
Cl	0.076	0.081	0.163
P	0.046	0.050	0.067
O(1)	0.064	0.079	0.097
O(2)	0.095	0.098	0.116

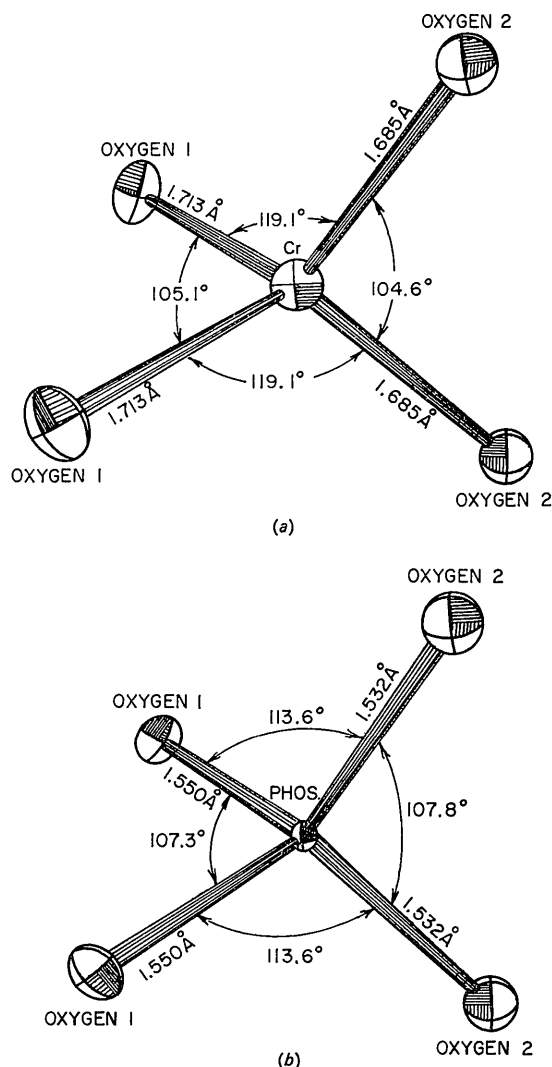
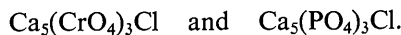


Fig. 2. Dimensions of (a) chromate and (b) phosphate tetrahedra.

phosphate compound. Both of these compounds show more splitting of the vibrational bands than do the related compounds with apatite structure:



The magnetic susceptibility of $\text{Ca}_2\text{CrO}_4\text{Cl}$ has been measured; the magnetic moment per chromium atom is 1.7 Bohr magnetons, compared with $1.73 \mu_B$ expected for Cr^{5+} .

The structure determination confirms that the chromium ions are in the 5+ oxidation state; the four chromium ions in each unit cell are in crystallographically equivalent positions, effectively eliminating the possibility that two Cr^{6+} and two Cr^{4+} ions are present.

Table 8. Interatomic distances and bond angles

	X = Cr or P $\text{Ca}_2\text{CrO}_4\text{Cl}$	$\text{Ca}_2\text{PO}_4\text{Cl}$
Ca(1)-O(1)	$2.512 \pm 0.004 \text{ \AA}$	$2.531 \pm 0.002 \text{ \AA}$
Ca(1)-O(2)	2.464 ± 0.004	2.491 ± 0.002
Ca(2)-O(1)	2.423 ± 0.004	2.423 ± 0.002
Ca(2)-O(2)	2.595 ± 0.004	2.656 ± 0.002
Cl-Cl	3.572 ± 0.001	3.499 ± 0.002
Cl-O(1)	3.328 ± 0.004	3.262 ± 0.002
Cl-O(2)	3.230 ± 0.004	3.193 ± 0.002
X-O(1)	1.713 ± 0.004	1.550 ± 0.002
X-O(2)	1.685 ± 0.004	1.532 ± 0.002
O(1)-O(2')	2.694 ± 0.006	2.483 ± 0.003
O(1')-O(2')	2.929 ± 0.006	2.579 ± 0.003
O(2)-O(2')	2.665 ± 0.007	2.477 ± 0.004
O(1)-O(1')	2.718 ± 0.004	2.496 ± 0.004
O(1)-X-O(2')	$105.0 \pm 0.2^\circ$	$107.3 \pm 0.1^\circ$
O(1')-X-O(2)	105.1 ± 0.2	107.3 ± 0.1
O(2)-X-O(2')	104.6 ± 0.3	107.8 ± 0.2
O(1)-X-O(1')	105.1 ± 0.3	107.3 ± 0.2
O(1)-X-O(2)	119.1 ± 0.2	113.6 ± 0.1
O(1')-X-O(2')	119.1 ± 0.2	113.6 ± 0.1

Furthermore, preliminary electron spin resonance data indicate the presence of Cr^{5+} in solid solutions of these compounds. Apparently there are two magnetically non-equivalent chromiums.

All interatomic distances are reasonable, and compare favorably with corresponding distances reported in the literature. Apparently the distortions cannot be explained simply by considerations of packing alone. Analyses of the spectral properties of these compounds are in progress.

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