

Table 6. *Some distances and angles involved in the hydrogen bonds*

Donor	Acceptor	Hydrogen	X-H...O	σ	H...O	σ	X-H-O	σ
N	O(1) ($\frac{1}{2}-x$; $1-y$; $z-\frac{1}{2}$)	H(6)	3.011	6	2.30 Å	6	137°	5
O(3)	O(1) ($\frac{1}{2}+x$; $1\frac{1}{2}-y$; $2-z$)	H(9)	2.680	6	1.95	6	166	6

bonds (2.68 Å) connect the molecules in infinite rows along the *a* axis. Together these two hydrogen bonds form a stabilized three-dimensional intermolecular network.

The proposed intramolecular hydrogen bond for hippuric acid in solution (Schätzle & Rottenberg, 1963) between the unprotonized carboxyl oxygen atom and the nitrogen atom is found to be sterically impossible in the solid state.

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The Crystal Structure of Disodium Dihydrogen Hypophosphate Hexahydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and Disodium Dihydrogen Pyrophosphate Hexahydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$)

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The crystal structures of the isomorphous disodium hypophosphate hexahydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate hexahydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) have been determined with diffractometer data. The space group is *C2/c* and a unit cell contains four formula units. The unit-cell dimensions of $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are $a = 14.090$ (3), $b = 6.998$ (1), $c = 12.700$ (6) Å, $\beta = 115.94$ (2)° and those of $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are $a = 14.099$ (6), $b = 6.959$ (4), $c = 13.455$ (8) Å, $\beta = 117.69$ (4)°. The hypophosphate ion has *C*₂ symmetry with a P-P distance of 2.190 (1) Å. The mean terminal P-O distance is 1.506 (2) Å while the terminal P-O(H) distance is 1.588 (2) Å. The pyrophosphate ion also has *C*₂ symmetry. The bridge P-O-P bonds make an angle of 136.1 (1)° and the P-O (bridge) distance is 1.598 (1) Å. The mean value of the terminal P-O distance is 1.494 (2) Å while the terminal P-O(H) distance is 1.569 (2) Å. The bridge oxygen atom of the pyrophosphate is not involved in any appreciable intermolecular bonding and the packing of the ions is similar in both structures.

Introduction

The unit-cell dimensions and space groups for a number of hydrated sodium hypophosphate and pyrophosphate salts have been reported by Corbridge (1957). In both the tetrasodium decahydrate and disodium dihydrogen hexahydrate series the hypophosphate salt (containing a phosphorus-phosphorus bond) and the pyrophosphate salt (containing a phosphorus-oxygen-phosphorus bridge) have the same space group and similar unit-cell dimensions. Cor-

bridge suggested that these two hypophosphate-pyrophosphate salt pairs were isomorphous and interpreted his preliminary *b* axis projections in the disodium dihydrogen series to indicate that the P-O-P bond in the pyrophosphate was linear with the oxygen atom either on a twofold axis or at a center of symmetry. He found the P-P bond in the hypophosphate to be in a similar orientation.

We have determined the crystal structures with diffractometer data of both the disodium dihydrogen hypophosphate hexahydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) and

the disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate hexahydrate ($\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$) salts in order to study the apparent isomorphism of these two chemically different species.

Experimental

Crystal data

$\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $M = 314.0$, monoclinic:

$a = 14.090$ (3), $b = 6.998$ (1), $c = 12.700$ (6) Å,
 $\beta = 115.94$ (2)°;

$U = 1125.9$ Å³, $D_m = 1.855$ (floatation),

$D_c = 1.852$ g.cm⁻³;

$Z = 4$, $F(000) = 648$; Mo $K\alpha$ ($\lambda = 0.70926$ Å for $K\alpha_1$),
 $\mu = 5.28$ cm⁻¹.

$\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $M = 330.0$, monoclinic;

$a = 14.099$ (6), $b = 6.959$ (4), $c = 13.455$ (8) Å,
 $\beta = 117.69$ (4)°

$U = 1169.0$ Å³, $D_m = 1.877$ (floatation),

$D_c = 1.875$ g.cm⁻³;

$Z = 4$, $F(000) = 680$, Mo $K\alpha$ ($\lambda = 0.70926$ Å for $K\alpha_1$),
 $\mu = 5.20$ cm⁻¹.

Systematically absent spectra for both crystals: hkl when $h+k$ odd, $h0l$ when h odd and l odd, $0k0$ when k odd. Space group Cc or $C2/c$ determined to be $C2/c$ in the structure analysis.

Disodium dihydrogen hypophosphate was prepared by adding an aqueous sodium chlorite solution slowly to red phosphorus according to the method of Leininger & Chulski (1949). The salt was separated by a double crystallization from water and a semi-qualitative check for impurities was made with thin-layer chromatography. Phosphite, hypophosphite and orthophosphate were not detected. We were particularly concerned about pyrophosphate contamination and were able to establish by thin-layer chromatography that, if present, it must be less than 5% of the hypophosphate. A flame photometer analysis for sodium gave 14.41% (calc. 14.64%). The loss in weight on heating a sample to 120°C corresponded to 6.02 moles of water per mole of hypophosphate.

Disodium dihydrogen pyrophosphate was prepared by adding glacial acetic acid to a solution of $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 20°C (Bell, 1950). After the solution was cooled to 10°C, crystals of $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ formed and were filtered off. The crystal from which the X-ray data were collected was prepared by saturating a 2:1 ethanol-water mixture with $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ at 40°C, cooling it rapidly through 20°C and then allowing crystallization to proceed overnight at 10°C. The loss in weight on heating a sample to 110°C corresponded to 6.04 moles of water per mole of pyrophosphate.

Under certain conditions, generally when crystallization occurred quickly, twinned crystals were produced in both compounds. The relation of the twin pairs can be described either as a reflection across the (102) plane or as a 180° rotation about the normal to

this plane. Twinning was more common in the pyrophosphate in accord with the somewhat better fit of the lattices of the twin pairs in this crystal. In neither case was the lattice registry of the twin pairs perfect and it was possible to detect twinned crystals by observation of reflection doubling at high scattering angles. Verification that the crystals used for the intensity measurements were indeed untwinned was made by observation of certain reflections that could not be detected above background even though they were related by the twin law to intense reflections. In this way, it was possible to conclude that if twinning were present in the crystals used for intensity measurement, the second component of the twin should make up less than 1% of the crystal.

Unlike the hypophosphate hexahydrate salt which is stable in contact with its saturated solution to 80°C, the pyrophosphate transforms to the anhydrous salt at 27°C (van Wazer, 1958). At room temperature in air the crystals turn milky within an hour and to prevent loss of water during the X-ray data collection on the pyrophosphate, a stream of air, chilled by passing it through a coil immersed in an ice bath, was blown over the crystal. After the air had been cooled to ice temperature and just before it left the nozzle directed at the crystal, it passed over a filter paper wick kept saturated with water. The temperature of the exit air measured by a thermocouple just beyond the end of the nozzle was maintained at $10 \pm 2^\circ\text{C}$ by manual control of the air flow. Intensity data on the $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ crystals were obtained with the crystal in air at room temperature with no attempt to control dehydration.

Lattice constants and intensity data were measured on a Picker 4-circle diffractometer with Zr-filtered Mo $K\alpha$ radiation and pulse height analysis. The lattice constants were measured with a 0.6° target take-off angle and a symmetrically variable detector slit. A number of reflections were measured at 2θ angles high enough to resolve the α_1 - α_2 doublet and the four lattice constants were determined by a least-squares fit of these data.

The crystals were under 0.25 mm in all dimensions and were mounted with their c^* axes parallel to the φ axis of the diffractometer for the intensity data collection. A 3° target take-off angle was used for the hypophosphate and a 2° angle for the pyrophosphate with a θ - 2θ scan of 1°/minute. The scan range was increased with increasing 2θ to allow for dispersion and backgrounds were measured at each end of the scan range. The total time spent on background measurement was equal to that spent on the scan.

All the non-equivalent reflections up to $2\theta = 60^\circ$ were examined. With the hypophosphate, of the 1596 possible reflections, 1144 were observed by the criterion that the height above background was greater than 2.5 times the standard deviation of the net count. With the pyrophosphate, 1193 reflections out of a possible 1717 were observed. A standard reflection was

measured at roughly 1 1/2 hour intervals and the measured intensities were corrected for the variations of this intensity through the data collection period. Although

there was no change in the appearance of the crystals during data collection, there was a progressive drop in intensity of the standard reflection which amounted

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors (x 10) in Na2H2P2O6.6H2O

An * indicates an unobserved reflection and the observed amplitude is replaced by the value calculated from an estimate of the minimum observable intensity. Within an H, L group the +L reflections are listed first followed by the -L reflections.

Table with multiple columns of data representing observed and calculated structure factors for various reflections. The table is organized into groups based on Miller indices (h, k, l) and includes observed intensity, calculated intensity, and phase information.

Table 2. Positional and thermal parameters in $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ The U_{ij} values are coefficients in $T = \exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2U_{12}hka^*b^* + 2U_{23}klb^*c^* + 2U_{31}lhc^*a^*)]$.

Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

	x	y	z	$U_{11} \times 10^4$	$U_{22} \times 10^4$	$U_{33} \times 10^4$	$2U_{12} \times 10^4$	$2U_{23} \times 10^4$	$2U_{31} \times 10^4$
P(1)	0.00148 (4)	0.13517 (9)	0.16451 (5)	133 (2)	151 (3)	174 (4)	14 (4)	24 (4)	132 (4)
O(2)	-0.10942 (13)	0.10786 (28)	0.07065 (16)	164 (8)	288 (10)	215 (9)	22 (14)	10 (16)	120 (12)
O(3)	0.05980 (14)	0.30826 (27)	0.15327 (18)	206 (9)	212 (9)	307 (10)	-40 (14)	90 (16)	236 (16)
O(4)	0.07116 (14)	-0.04784 (28)	0.17315 (18)	169 (8)	204 (9)	308 (10)	62 (14)	38 (16)	196 (16)
O(5)	0.26224 (18)	0.12426 (36)	0.12098 (20)	330 (11)	346 (12)	344 (11)	-54 (20)	-84 (20)	372 (18)
O(6)	0.21851 (16)	0.64529 (32)	0.11450 (18)	242 (9)	269 (10)	281 (10)	60 (18)	88 (18)	240 (16)
O(7)	-0.04475 (17)	0.64855 (33)	0.08454 (20)	331 (11)	213 (10)	358 (11)	54 (16)	-50 (18)	302 (18)
Na(8)	0.23850 (8)	0.38336 (17)	0.23565 (9)	228 (5)	207 (5)	293 (6)	-44 (8)	36 (8)	212 (8)
H(9)	0.2164 (36)	0.0828 (67)	0.0616 (42)	0.0616 (42)					
H(10)	0.2639 (36)	0.6306 (71)	0.1028 (40)	0.1028 (40)					
H(11)	-0.0185 (36)	0.5562 (71)	0.1030 (41)	0.1030 (41)					
H(12)	0.3056 (37)	0.1324 (73)	0.1036 (41)	0.1036 (41)					
H(13)	-0.0548 (34)	0.6591 (68)	0.0134 (44)	0.0134 (44)					
H(14)	0.1759 (36)	0.7105 (69)	0.0577 (43)	0.0577 (43)					
H(15)	0.0349 (35)	-0.1389 (68)	0.1491 (40)	0.1491 (40)					

An isotropic temperature factor of $B = 2.5 \text{ \AA}^2$ was used for all hydrogen atoms

tions in the isomorphous hypophosphate whose structure was known at this stage.

An E map based on this set of signs showed peaks for all the non-hydrogen atoms plus three peaks comparable in size with an oxygen peak, that were not in structurally reasonable positions.

The atomic coordinates from the E map with isotropic temperature factors for P, O and Na of 1.24, 2.5 and 1.24 respectively were used to calculate a set of structure factors which gave an R index of 0.40 for all observed reflections. An electron density map calculated with the observed amplitudes and phases from this structure factor calculation showed all the non-hydrogen atoms with no extraneous peaks. This gave a set of atomic position parameters with $R = 0.24$. Three cycles of block-diagonal least-squares reduced R to 0.049. At this point, a difference Fourier synthesis based on reflections with $\sin \theta/\lambda$ less than 0.46 showed a number of peaks that were assigned to hydrogen atoms.

One least-squares cycle with the hydrogen atoms assigned isotropic thermal parameters gave a large increase in the thermal parameters of H(12), H(13) and H(15). Also, the positions of H(13) and H(15) were unreasonable. Three least-squares cycles were performed omitting H(13) and H(15) and all parameters refined by the criterion that the parameter shifts in the last cycle were less than the calculated standard deviations. An analysis of the structure factor agreement as a function of $|F_{\text{obs}}|$ showed that a more constant value of the mean $w|F_{\text{obs}} - |F_{\text{calc}}||^2$ could be obtained with the same weighting scheme finally used for the hypophosphate and this was used in all subsequent calculations. A difference Fourier synthesis using the refined signs showed the two hydrogen atoms that had been omitted from the refinement. These were then included in several cycles of block-diagonal least-squares in which the 400 and $20\bar{8}$ reflections were omitted because of poor agreement between $|F_{\text{calc}}|$ and $|F_{\text{obs}}|$ and the hydrogen atoms were assigned fixed isotropic thermal parameters of 2.5 \AA^2 . This was followed by two cycles of full-matrix least squares. In the last cycle, the shifts were less than the standard deviations except for the y parameter of H(11) which had a shift of 1.05 times its calculated standard deviation. The final R value was 0.040. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 3 and the final atomic parameters in Table 4.

To aid in comparing the structures of $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, the numbering of the atoms is the same in both except that the additional oxygen atom in $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is labelled O (bridge). The standard deviations reported for the atomic parameters are those derived from the full-matrix least-squares treatments which are only about 10% higher than those derived from the block-diagonal calculation. The errors in bond distances and angles reported here include the errors in unit-cell dimensions and were calculated using the variance-covariance matrix from

the least-squares calculation. Actually, the introduction of the variance-covariance matrix had no significant effect on the estimated errors.

Symmetry-related atoms in the Figures and text are denoted by superscripts which correspond to the following transformations:

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factors ($\times 10$) in $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

An * indicates an unobserved reflection and the observed amplitude is replaced by the value calculated from an estimate of the minimum observable intensity. Within an H, L group the +L reflections are listed first followed by the -L reflections.

Table with multiple columns of reflection indices (h, k, l) and structure factor values (F_o, F_c). The table is organized into groups based on the h, k, and l indices, with some groups containing multiple reflections. The values are presented in a grid-like format across the page.

Table 7. These are in the range observed in other structures, but the observed oxygen-hydrogen bond distances determined by X-ray scattering are smaller than the oxygen-hydrogen internuclear distances of 0.957 Å found by gas phase infrared spectroscopy (Benedict, Gailar & Plyler, 1956).

The water molecules coordinated to sodium each make two hydrogen bonds to other oxygen atoms in directions pointing away from the sodium ions. The third water molecule participates in four hydrogen bonds, two as a donor and two as an acceptor. These bonds are in a roughly tetrahedral direction about the oxygen atom O(7). On the hypophosphate ion O(2) is an acceptor for three hydrogen bonds from water molecules, whereas O(3) which is also coordinated to sodium, is an acceptor for two hydrogen bonds. The acidic oxygen atom of the hypophosphate ion, O(4), is coordinated to sodium and takes part in only one hydrogen bond. The hydrogen bond between O(4) and O(7) is the shortest hydrogen-bonded O-O contact in the structure (2.615 Å). A list of all hydrogen-bonded distances is given in Table 8. Three of these are around 2.9 Å and somewhat longer than the average accepted hydrogen bond distance. Nonetheless, the hydrogen atoms involved in these bonds lie close to the line joining the two oxygen atoms, and hence, probably lead to some lowering of the energy of the structure.

The bond distances and angles within the pyrophosphate ion are listed in Table 9. The PO₃ groups take on a staggered conformation about the phosphorus-phosphorus axis and the bridge oxygen atom lies on a twofold axis similar to the hypophosphate ion in the Na₂H₂P₂O₆·6H₂O structure. The central P-O-P bridge is not linear, but makes an angle of 136.1°. The pyro- and tri-phosphates that have been studied to date have either a linear bridge, as in the high temperature phases of certain M²⁺ pyrophosphates (Robertson & Calvo, 1968), or a bent bridge with the angle varying between 122° in Na₅P₃O₁₀ (Cruickshank, 1964) and 144° in the low temperature form of Mg₂P₂O₇ (Calvo, 1967). McDonald & Cruickshank (1967) have pointed out the correlation which exists between the bridge angle and the P-O distances involved in the bridge. The larger the bridge angle, and presumably, the greater the π-bonding between phosphorus and oxygen, the shorter are the P-O bridge bonds. The angle and bond lengths in the bridge of the dihydrogen pyrophosphate are all three of intermediate value and in agreement with this deduction.

The P-O bonds to the two non-equivalent oxygen atoms that do not carry a hydrogen atom are equal in length within the error of the measurements. Their mean value is 1.494 Å (1.500 Å when corrected for thermal vibration assuming a riding motion for the oxygen atom on the phosphorus atom) and this is considerably shorter than the P(1)-O(4) bond length of 1.569 Å (1.577 Å when corrected for thermal vibration assuming a riding motion of the oxygen atom on the phosphorus atom) to the acidic oxygen atom. The

Table 4. Positional and thermal parameters in Na₂H₂P₂O₇·6H₂O

	x	y	z	U ₁₁ × 10 ⁴	U ₂₂ × 10 ⁴	U ₃₃ × 10 ⁴	2U ₁₂ × 10 ⁴	2U ₂₃ × 10 ⁴	2U ₃₁ × 10 ⁴
P(1)	0.00216 (4)	0.13738 (8)	0.14090 (5)	112 (3)	130 (3)	129 (3)	4 (2)	8 (2)	100 (2)
O(2)	-0.10976 (14)	0.09231 (28)	0.05536 (15)	119 (7)	249 (9)	177 (8)	-8 (6)	16 (6)	16 (6)
O(3)	0.06160 (14)	0.28641 (28)	0.11190 (15)	188 (8)	206 (8)	209 (9)	-48 (6)	48 (6)	220 (6)
O(4)	0.07157 (14)	-0.04976 (27)	0.18346 (16)	158 (8)	157 (8)	260 (9)	78 (6)	24 (6)	98 (6)
O(Bridge)	0.0	0.22327 (37)	0.25000	350 (14)	156 (11)	175 (11)	0	0	314 (10)
O(5)	0.27511 (17)	0.11760 (33)	0.13621 (19)	249 (10)	320 (11)	308 (10)	-72 (8)	-122 (8)	312 (8)
O(6)	0.22922 (16)	0.65086 (30)	0.12043 (17)	226 (9)	244 (9)	238 (9)	104 (8)	132 (8)	206 (8)
O(7)	-0.03882 (17)	0.64174 (30)	0.09694 (17)	300 (10)	174 (9)	265 (9)	48 (8)	-14 (18)	296 (8)
Na(8)	0.23735 (8)	0.38162 (15)	0.22957 (9)	190 (5)	193 (5)	254 (5)	-44 (4)	24 (4)	160 (4)
H(9)	0.2255 (46)	0.0810 (77)	0.0728 (48)						
H(10)	0.2777 (46)	0.6233 (73)	0.1052 (46)						
H(11)	-0.0078 (43)	0.5692 (88)	0.1079 (47)						
H(12)	0.3317 (46)	0.1208 (72)	0.1301 (48)						
H(13)	-0.0560 (44)	0.6669 (75)	0.0216 (51)						
H(14)	0.1851 (44)	0.7222 (84)	0.0715 (49)						
H(15)	0.0308 (44)	-0.1490 (79)	0.1643 (45)						

An isotropic temperature factor of $B = 2.5 \text{ \AA}^2$ was used for all hydrogen atoms

Table 5. *Angles and distances about the sodium atom in Na₂H₂P₂O₆·6H₂O*

Standard deviations are 0·09° in the angles and 0·003 Å in the distances.

Na(8)–O(3)	2·325 Å	O(5) — Na(8)–O(6)	101·58°
Na(8)–O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2·459	O(5) — Na(8)–O(6 ^{iv})	84·52
Na(8)–O(5)	2·438	O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)–Na(8)–O(6)	84·96
Na(8)–O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2·485	O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)–Na(8)–O(6 ^{iv})	88·30
Na(8)–O(6)	2·329	O(3) — Na(8)–O(5)	88·15
Na(8)–O(6 ^{iv})	2·399	O(3) — Na(8)–O(6)	94·95
		O(3) — Na(8)–O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	97·60
O(5) — O(6)	3·692 Å	O(3) — Na(8)–O(6 ^{iv})	92·75
O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)–O(6)	3·253	O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)–Na(8)–O(5)	91·18
O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)–O(6 ^{iv})	3·402	O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)–Na(8)–O(6)	87·07
O(5) — O(6 ^{iv})	3·253	O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)–Na(8)–O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	82·84
O(3) — O(5)	3·314	O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)–Na(8)–O(6 ^{iv})	85·26
O(3) — O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	3·620	O(3) — Na(8)–O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)	177·95
O(3) — O(6)	3·430		
O(3) — O(6 ^{iv})	3·420		
O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)–O(5)	3·499		
O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)–O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	3·271		
O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)–O(6)	3·300		
O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)–O(6 ^{iv})	3·291		

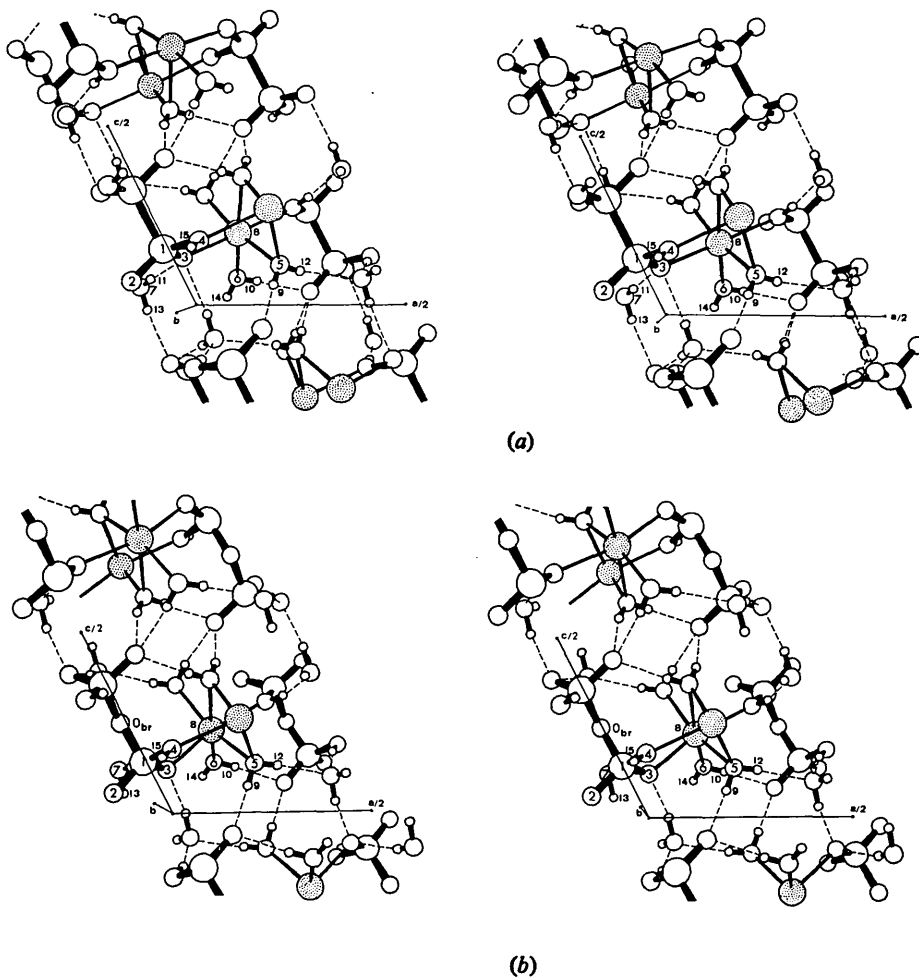


Fig. 1. Stereoscopic views of the hypophosphate and pyrophosphate structures. (a) Na₂H₂P₂O₆·6H₂O. (b) Na₂H₂P₂O₇·6H₂O. The large circles are phosphorus atoms (open) and sodium atoms (dotted). The intermediate circles are oxygen atoms and the small circles are hydrogen atoms. Hydrogen bonds are indicated by dashed lines.

Table 6. Distances and angles in the dihydrogen hypophosphate ion

Standard deviations in the last figure are given in parentheses.

	$\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$	$(\text{NH}_4)_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6$ (Wilson & McGeachin, 1964)
P(1)—P(1 ^v)	2.190 (2) Å	2.170 (5) Å
P(1)—O(2)	1.507 (2)	1.503 (5)
P(1)—O(3)	1.505 (2)	1.501 (5)
P(1)—O(4)	1.588 (2)	1.572 (5)
O(4)—H(15)	0.79 (5)	
P(1 ^v)—P(1)—O(2)	108.8 (1)°	106.6 (3)°
P(1 ^v)—P(1)—O(3)	110.0 (1)	106.8 (3)
P(1 ^v)—P(1)—O(4)	102.2 (1)	106.7 (3)
O(2)—P(1)—O(3)	116.6 (1)	116.7 (4)
O(2)—P(1)—O(4)	110.4 (1)	106.2 (4)
O(3)—P(1)—O(4)	108.0 (1)	113.3 (4)
H(15)—O(4)—P(1)	110 (4)	

Table 7. Water molecule geometry in $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Standard deviations in distances are 0.06 Å and in angles 5°.

O(5)—H(9)	0.80 Å
O(5)—H(12)	0.74
H(9)—O(5)—H(12)	100°
O(6)—H(10)	0.72 Å
O(6)—H(14)	0.84
H(10)—O(6)—H(14)	105°
O(7)—H(11)	0.73 Å
O(7)—H(13)	0.85
H(11)—O(7)—H(13)	104°

O—P—O angles involving the non-acidic oxygen atom are larger than those that involve the acidic oxygen atom, an observation that is in general accord with those in other phosphate and pyrophosphate structures. The thermal vibration parameters of the phosphorus atom are smaller and more isotropic than those of the oxygen atoms to which it is bonded and there is a marked thermal anisotropy of the bridge oxygen atom corresponding to a greater vibration normal to the P—O—P plane than in it. This was also found by McDonald & Cruickshank (1967) in their refinement of $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and they attributed this to a folding motion of the phosphate groups about a line in the P—O plane through the bridge oxygen atom. The thermal vibrations of the oxygen atoms in the $\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7^{2-}$ ion in the hexahydrate crystal appear more complex and an analysis of the thermal ellipsoids of vibration in terms of a simple folding motion or a folding motion plus a rotation of the PO_3 groups does not appear possible.

Table 8. Hydrogen-bond distances and angles in $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Standard deviations are as follows: O—H, 0.06; H...O, 0.06; O...O, 0.003 Å; O—H...O angle, 5°.

	O—H	H...O	O...O	O—H...O angle
O(4)—H(15)...O(7 ^{vi})	0.79 Å	1.83 Å	2.615 Å	176°
O(5)—H(9)...O(2 ⁱ)	0.80	2.16	2.935	163
O(5)—H(12)...O(7 ⁱⁱ)	0.74	2.23	2.956	170
O(6)—H(10)...O(2 ⁱⁱ)	0.72	2.00	2.727	176
O(6)—H(14)...O(2 ⁱ)	0.84	1.95	2.777	166
O(7)—H(11)...O(3)	0.73	2.00	2.734	177
O(7)—H(13)...O(3 ⁱ)	0.85	2.10	2.949	173

Table 9. Distances and angles in the dihydrogen pyrophosphate ion

Standard deviations in the last figure are given in parentheses.

P(1)—P(1 ^v)	2.965 (2) Å
P(1)—O(bridge)	1.598 (1)
P(1)—O(2)	1.492 (2)
P(1)—O(3)	1.495 (2)
P(1)—O(4)	1.569 (2)
O(4)—H(15)	0.86 (6)
P(1)—O(bridge)—P(1 ^v)	136.1 (1)°
O(bridge)—P(1)—O(2)	108.8 (1)
O(bridge)—P(1)—O(3)	103.4 (1)
O(bridge)—P(1)—O(4)	104.5 (1)
O(2)—P(1)—O(3)	117.7 (1)
O(2)—P(1)—O(4)	111.3 (1)
O(3)—P(1)—O(4)	109.9 (1)
H(15)—O(4)—P(1)	110 (4)

The bond distances and angles in the water molecules are shown in Table 10 and the hydrogen bond distances and angles in Table 11. The latter show significant variation from the corresponding values in $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, but they still remain reasonable values. The shortest hydrogen bond is still between O(4) and O(7), but it is now 2.589 (3) Å as compared with 2.615 (4) Å in the hypophosphate structure. The three long hydrogen bonds join the same oxygen atoms as do the three long hydrogen bonds in $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Table 10. Water molecule geometry in $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Standard deviations in the last figure are given in parentheses.

O(5)—H(9)	0.85 (6) Å
O(5)—H(12)	0.84 (7)
H(9)—O(5)—H(12)	107 (6)°
O(6)—H(10)	0.82 (7) Å
O(6)—H(14)	0.83 (6)
H(10)—O(6)—H(14)	110 (6)°
O(7)—H(11)	0.64 (6) Å
O(7)—H(13)	0.94 (6)
H(11)—O(7)—H(13)	102 (7)°

The coordination of the sodium atom is similar to that already described for the hypophosphate. Some angles and distances in the octahedron are given in Table 12. The mean Na—O distance is 2.415 Å which can be compared with 2.406 Å in $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and 2.485 and 2.447 Å in $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (McDonald & Cruickshank, 1967). The mean O—O distance is 3.412 Å, a little larger than the mean of 3.395 Å in $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The root-mean-square deviation of

the O—O distances from the mean is 0.212 in the pyrophosphate and 0.140 in the hypophosphate and this suggests a somewhat more distorted coordination octahedron in the pyrophosphate structure.

The general features of the packing of the ions in $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are the same. [Compare Fig. 1(a) and (b)]. The bridge oxygen atom on the pyrophosphate group plays no apparent role in holding the structure together. The closest atoms to it, and external to the pyrophosphate ion, are a hydrogen atom, H(10), at 2.90 Å and O(7) at 3.42 Å. The closest sodium ion is at 4.30 Å. The situation is similar in $\text{Na}_4\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 10\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (McDonald & Cruickshank, 1967) where the closest intermolecular approach to the bridge oxygen atom is a water molecule at 3.35 Å and the nearest sodium ion is at 3.71 Å. In $\beta\text{-Ca}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7$ (Webb, 1966) the bridge oxygen atom does appear to be bonded to calcium since there are calcium—bridge oxygen distances that are 2.78 and 2.93 Å. In Fig. 2, a projection of parts of the two structures down the *c* axis shows the relative positions of the various oxygen, hydrogen and phosphorus atoms. The registry of the outer oxygen atoms joined to phosphorus is not particularly good, but the water molecules can move around, adjusting themselves to the altered environment. This also involves a rearrangement of the coordination around sodium (see Table 12), but again,

this can be accomplished with rather small distortions of the already distorted octahedral coordination. In summary, the close similarity of the two structures can be attributed to (a) the non-involvement of the bridge oxygen atom in intermolecular bonding and (b) the intermolecular bonds that are formed all involve either hydrogen bonding to water molecules or coordination with sodium neither of which impose severe restrictions on bonding geometry.

Computer programs used

The calculations were carried out on an IBM 360/44 computer with a 32K memory. The least-squares calculations of lattice constants and the calculation of setting and scan angles for intensity data collection were done with our modification of J. A. Ibers' *PICK* 2 program (itself a modified version of W. C. Hamilton's *MODE* 1). The full-matrix least-squares program was a modified version of *SFLS-5* by C. Prewitt. The analysis of thermal motion was carried out with a modified version of *ORFFE* by Busing, Martin & Levy. The stereoscopic views in Fig. 1(a) and (b) were drawn with the program *ORTEP* of C. K. Johnson. All other calculations were done with the NRC crystallographic programs for the IBM/360 System of F. R. Ahmed, S. R. Hall, M. E. Pippy & C. P. Saunderson.

Table 11. *Hydrogen-bond distances and angles in $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$*

Standard deviations are as follows: O—H, 0.06; H···O, 0.06; O···O, 0.003 Å; O—H···O angle, 5°.

	O—H	H···O	O···O	O—H···O angle
O(4)—H(15)···O(7 ^{vi})	0.86 Å	1.76 Å	2.589 Å	164°
O(5)—H(9)···O(2 ⁱ)	0.85	2.12	2.937	162
O(5)—H(12)···O(7 ⁱⁱ)	0.84	2.08	2.912	174
O(6)—H(10)···O(2 ⁱⁱ)	0.82	2.00	2.817	172
O(6)—H(14)···O(2 ⁱ)	0.83	2.01	2.815	165
O(7)—H(11)···O(3)	0.64	2.19	2.810	165
O(7)—H(13)···O(3)	0.94	1.79	2.722	169

Table 12. *Angles and distances involved in sodium coordination in $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$*

Standard deviations are 0.09° in the angles and 0.003 Å in distances.

Na(8)—O(3)	2.332 Å	O(5) —Na(8)—O(6)	103.86°
Na(8)—O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.434	O(5) —Na(8)—O(6 ^{iv})	85.72
Na(8)—O(5)	2.420	O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)—Na(8)—O(6)	85.90
Na(8)—O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	2.507	O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)—Na(8)—O(6 ^{iv})	83.50
Na(8)—O(6)	2.350	O(3) —Na(8)—O(5)	81.52
Na(8)—O(6 ^{iv})	2.447	O(3) —Na(8)—O(6)	94.26
		O(3) —Na(8)—O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	105.49
		O(3) —Na(8)—O(6 ^{iv})	96.32
O(5) —O(6)	3.756	O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)—Na(8)—O(5)	86.40
O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)—O(6)	3.311	O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)—Na(8)—O(6)	82.28
O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)—O(6 ^{iv})	3.299	O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)—Na(8)—O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	87.57
O(5) —O(6 ^{iv})	3.311	O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)—Na(8)—O(6 ^{iv})	89.21
O(3) —O(5)	3.104	O(3) —Na(8)—O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)	166.28
O(3) —O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	3.853		
O(3) —O(6)	3.432		
O(3) —O(6 ^{iv})	3.562		
O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)—O(5)	3.323		
O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)—O(5 ⁱⁱⁱ)	3.419		
O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)—O(6)	3.148		
O(4 ⁱⁱⁱ)—O(6 ^{iv})	3.428		

The authors wish to thank Mr James Voytas for his help with the data collection and the computations on $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

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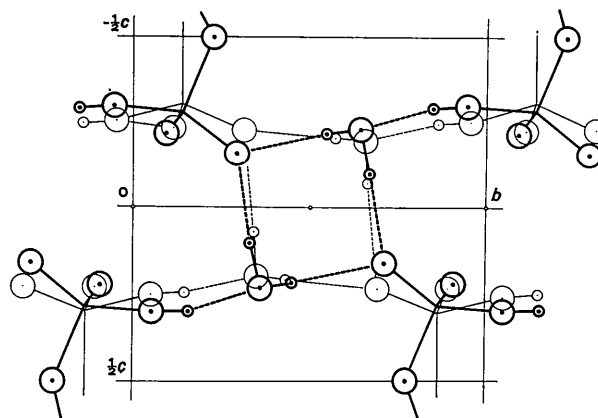


Fig. 2. Projection of parts of the $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_7 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (heavy lines) and $\text{Na}_2\text{H}_2\text{P}_2\text{O}_6 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (light lines) structures down the b axis. The large circles represent oxygen atoms and the small circles hydrogen atoms. Dashed lines represent hydrogen bonds.

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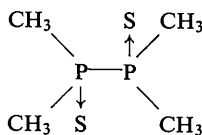
A Redetermination of the Crystal Structure of Tetramethyldiphosphine Disulphide

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The crystal structure of tetramethyldiphosphine disulphide



has been determined from three-dimensional X-ray diffraction data. The unit cell is monoclinic with space group $C2/m$ (number 12), dimensions $a = 18.882$, $b = 10.703$, $c = 6.984$ Å; $\beta = 94^\circ 42'$, and contains six molecules, which occupy two different sets of special positions. The structure was refined by full-matrix least-squares methods on 916 independent observed reflexions to $R = 8.9\%$. The molecules adopt a non-eclipsed ethane-like conformation. There are appreciable differences in bond lengths between the two sets of molecules (P-P, 2.245 and 2.161 Å; P-S, 1.951, 1.970 and 1.965 Å; P-C, 1.80, 1.82 and 1.82 Å). Apart from some molecular crowding round the sulphur atoms of one set, there is no obvious reason for these differences.

Introduction

The structure of tetramethyldiphosphine disulphide was originally assigned by Christen, van der Linde & Hooge (1959), as containing a P-P linkage (I)

