

Cu-Cl distance of 3.05 Å in dichlorodipyridinecopper(II) (Dunitz, 1957).

The crystal structure determination thus agrees well with the results of the spectroscopic investigations cited before. The Cu-Cl, Cu-Br and Cu-N bond lengths are all slightly shorter than the values reported for distorted octahedral coordination (see Table 7). This may be due to stronger Cu-Cl, Cu-Br and Cu-N bonds in the square planar coordination. The carbon-to-carbon and carbon-to-nitrogen bond distances found for the dimethylpyridine ring agree well with previous reported values (Dunitz, 1957; *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1962).

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The Crystal Chemistry of Zirconium Sulphates.

IX. The Structure of $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$

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The structure of $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$ has been determined by single-crystal X-ray analysis and refined by least squares. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$ and have unit-cell dimensions $a = 7.40$, $b = 13.96$, $c = 12.79$ Å, $\beta = 96.6^\circ$. The structure consists of dimeric units of composition $[Zr_2(SO_4)_6(H_2O)_4]^{4-}$ which are held together by the potassium ions. Two of the sulphate groups form a double bridge between the pairs of zirconium atoms and two sulphate groups are doubly bonded to each of the zirconium atoms which are eight-coordinated to oxygen atoms. All the sulphate groups have two terminal oxygen atoms. Two water molecules are also coordinated to each of the zirconium atoms. It is seen that the structure of $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$ is closely related to those of $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 7H_2O$ and α - and β - $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 5H_2O$.

Introduction

The transformations among the neutral hydrates of $Zr(SO_4)_2$ and α - $Zr(SO_4)_2$ have previously been discussed (Bear & Mumme, 1970). The structures of these compounds showed striking similarities in their general three-dimensional arrangements of zirconium and sulphur atoms. The similarity of arrangement was found to prevail even though the hepta- and α - and β -penta-hydrates contained isolated dimeric units, the tetra- and γ - and α -monohydrates were hydrogen bonded layer-type structures and α - $Zr(SO_4)_2$ a three-dimensional network of sulphate bridged zirconia polyhedra.

We are now examining the effect of introducing into

these structures large ions such as the alkali metals and have previously determined the structure of the double salt $Na_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 3H_2O$ (Bear & Mumme, 1971). The present paper describes the crystal structure of the salt $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$ and relates its structure to that of $Na_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 3H_2O$ and the structures of the compounds already determined in our investigations of the $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot H_2O$ system.

Experimental

Single crystals of $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$ were grown from solution following the method described by Sokol, Atana & Zaitser (1967). However, a single phase

was not formed by this method and the crystals of $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$ used for the collection of single-crystal data and for powder data were handpicked on the basis of their crystal morphology. The powder data were obtained with a Guinier-type focusing camera using KCl as an internal standard, and Cu $K\alpha_{1,2}$ radiation.

Integrated Weissenberg data for the levels $h0l$ to $h3l$ and for $0kl$ were collected using the multiple film pack technique and Cu $K\alpha_{1,2}$ radiation, from a single crystal which measured $0.02 \times 0.02 \times 0.04$ mm. Intensities were measured by visual comparison with a calibrated scale.

All subsequent data handling including interlayer scaling procedures and the scattering curves for Zr, S and O were as described previously (Bear & Mumme, 1969). The scattering curve for un-ionized K was taken from *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, (1962).

Approximate unit cell parameters obtained from the single crystal data were used to index the powder data (Table 1) which were then refined by least-squares to give the precise lattice parameters listed in Table 2.

Table 1. X-ray powder diffraction data for $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$

| $\sin^2\theta_{obs}$ | $\sin^2\theta_{calc}$ | hkl |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 0.0070 | 0.0067 | 011 |
| 0.0111 | 0.0110 | 100 |
| 0.0135 | 0.0141 | 110 |
| 0.0154 | 0.0159 | 021 |
| 0.0163 | 0.0163 | 11 $\bar{1}$ |

Table 1 (cont.)

| $\sin^2\theta_{obs}$ | $\sin^2\theta_{calc}$ | hkl |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 0.0172 | 0.0177 | 012 |
| 0.0196 | 0.0192 | 111 |
| 0.0252 | 0.0254 | 12 $\bar{1}$ |
| 0.0270 | 0.0269 | 022 |
| 0.0387 | 0.0384 | 130 |
| 0.0408 | 0.0407 | 13 $\bar{1}$ |
| 0.0430 | 0.0428 | 11 $\bar{3}$ |
| 0.0439 | 0.0440 | 220 |
| 0.0454 | 0.0453 | 023 |
| 0.0487 | 0.0488 | 040 |

Table 2. Crystallographic data for $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$

| | |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Symmetry | Monoclinic |
| Unit-cell dimensions | $a = 7.40 \pm 0.01$ Å |
| | $b = 13.96 \pm 0.01$ |
| | $c = 12.79 \pm 0.01$ |
| | $\beta = 96.6^\circ \pm (0.1)^\circ$ |
| Space group | $P2_1/c$ |
| Z | 4 |
| D_x | 2.41 g.cm $^{-3}$ |

Structure determination

The b - and a -axis Weissenberg photographs showed that the compound was monoclinic, and the systematic absences defined the space group as $P2_1/c$. The similarity of the unit-cell volume to that of $Na_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 3H_2O$ indicated Z to be 4.

Patterson functions $P(uw)$ and $P(vw)$ were used to determine a set of parameters for Zr. The positions of

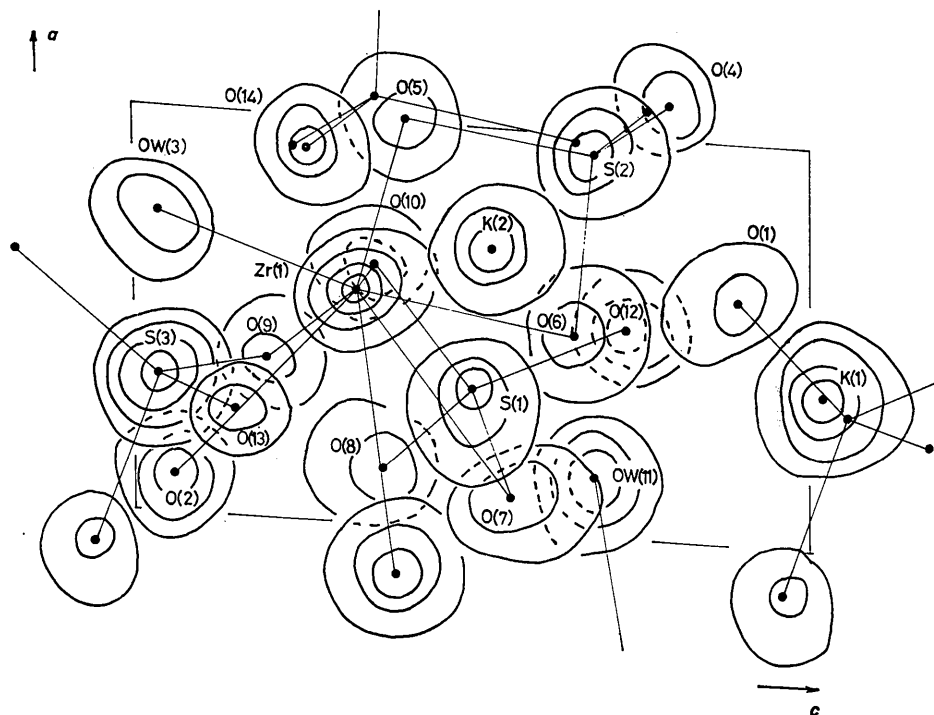


Fig. 1. Electron density distribution indicated by sections $\rho_o(x, y, z)$ selected near the atom centres and projected on to (001).

Table 4. Fractional atomic parameters and temperature factors

| | <i>x</i> | <i>y</i> | <i>z</i> | <i>B</i> |
|-----------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------------|
| Zr(1) | 0.1983 (3) | 0.9335 (6) | 0.1548 (2) | 0.92 (4) Å ² |
| S(1) | 0.1706 (9) | 0.7464 (17) | 0.2426 (5) | 1.27 (13) |
| S(2) | 0.4631 (9) | -0.0078 (18) | 0.3148 (5) | 1.41 (13) |
| S(3) | 0.1602 (8) | 0.1474 (17) | 0.0160 (5) | 0.86 (10) |
| O(1) | 0.2818 (25) | 0.3559 (42) | 0.4260 (14) | 1.36 (36) |
| O(2) | 0.0282 (24) | 0.8937 (36) | 0.0285 (14) | 1.18 (35) |
| O <i>W</i> (3) | 0.3588 (22) | 0.9199 (36) | 0.0161 (13) | 0.63 (30) |
| O(4) | 0.4539 (34) | 0.4289 (43) | 0.0976 (19) | 3.08 (57) |
| O(5) | 0.4843 (28) | 0.0411 (44) | 0.2072 (16) | 1.95 (43) |
| O(6) | 0.2590 (30) | 0.0134 (45) | 0.3114 (17) | 2.23 (45) |
| O(7) | 0.0590 (29) | 0.8467 (44) | 0.2543 (16) | 1.86 (39) |
| O(8) | 0.0583 (32) | 0.6568 (46) | 0.1941 (18) | 2.95 (52) |
| O(9) | 0.2159 (26) | 0.0826 (39) | 0.1004 (15) | 1.36 (39) |
| O(10) | 0.2934 (25) | 0.7775 (39) | 0.1664 (14) | 1.50 (39) |
| O <i>W</i> (11) | 0.0668 (27) | 0.5162 (40) | 0.3007 (16) | 1.86 (42) |
| O(12) | 0.2695 (31) | 0.7236 (43) | 0.3424 (17) | 2.65 (51) |
| O(13) | 0.1473 (31) | 0.2512 (42) | 0.0585 (18) | 2.69 (51) |
| O(14) | 0.5330 (36) | 0.1009 (44) | 0.3311 (20) | 3.36 (58) |
| K(1) | 0.2047 (12) | 0.6430 (19) | -0.0019 (7) | 3.66 (19) |
| K(2) | 0.3233 (10) | 0.2518 (16) | 0.2511 (6) | 2.47 (15) |

all other atoms except the hydrogen atoms were located by Fourier syntheses using the three-dimensional X-ray data collected along the *b* axis (Fig. 1).

All atomic positions, together with individual isotropic temperature factors, were refined by a number of least-squares cycles, with all the collected data included. Refinement was halted when the shift of each variable was less than one quarter of the standard deviation. The final *R* was 12.6 for 704 reflexions. A

comparison between *F_o* and *F_c* is given in Table 3. The atomic parameters, the temperature factors and their estimated standard deviations in Table 4 and the interatomic distances in Table 5.

Table 5. Interatomic distances (Å) and angles (°) with e.s.d.'s in brackets

| | | | |
|--------------------------|----------|------------------|----------|
| (1) Zirconium polyhedron | | | |
| Zr(1)–O(2) | 2.03 (2) | | |
| O(3) | 2.23 (2) | | |
| O(7) | 2.10 (2) | | |
| O(10) | 2.30 (2) | | |
| O(5) | 2.18 (2) | | |
| O(11') | 2.35 (2) | | |
| O(6') | 2.14 (2) | | |
| O(9') | 2.18 (2) | | |
| (2) Sulphate groups | | | |
| S1 tetrahedron | | | |
| S(1)–O(7) | 1.64 (3) | O(7)–S(1)–O(8) | 117° (1) |
| O(8) | 1.60 (3) | O(7)–S(1)–O(10) | 100 (1) |
| O(10) | 1.46 (2) | O(7)–S(1)–O(12) | 109 (1) |
| O(12) | 1.45 (2) | O(10)–S(1)–O(12) | 111 (1) |
| | | O(8)–S(1)–O(12) | 112 (1) |
| | | O(10)–S(1)–O(8) | 108 (1) |
| S2 tetrahedron | | | |
| S(2)–O(5) | 1.48 (2) | O(5)–S(2)–O(6) | 99° (1) |
| O(6) | 1.50 (2) | O(5)–S(2)–O(14) | 111 (1) |
| O(14) | 1.62 (3) | O(5)–S(2)–O(4') | 114 (1) |
| O(4') | 1.39 (2) | O(6)–S(2)–O(14) | 111 (1) |
| | | O(6)–S(2)–O(4') | 107 (1) |
| | | O(14)–S(2)–O(4') | 115 (1) |
| S3 tetrahedron | | | |
| S(3)–O(9) | 1.45 (2) | O(9)–S(3)–O(13) | 111° (1) |
| O(13) | 1.54 (2) | O(9)–S(3)–O(2') | 103 (1) |
| O(2') | 1.57 (2) | O(9)–S(3)–O(11) | 110 (1) |
| O(1') | 1.43 (2) | O(13)–S(3)–O(2') | 113 (1) |
| | | O(13)–S(3)–O(11) | 111 (1) |
| | | O(2')–S(3)–O(11) | 109 (1) |
| (3) Potassium polyhedra | | | |
| K(1)–O(14) | 2.69 (3) | | |
| O(8) | 2.83 (3) | | |
| O(10) | 2.88 (3) | | |
| O(13) | 3.04 (3) | | |
| O(6') | 2.96 (3) | | |
| O(7') | 3.09 (3) | | |
| O(12) | 2.71 (3) | | |

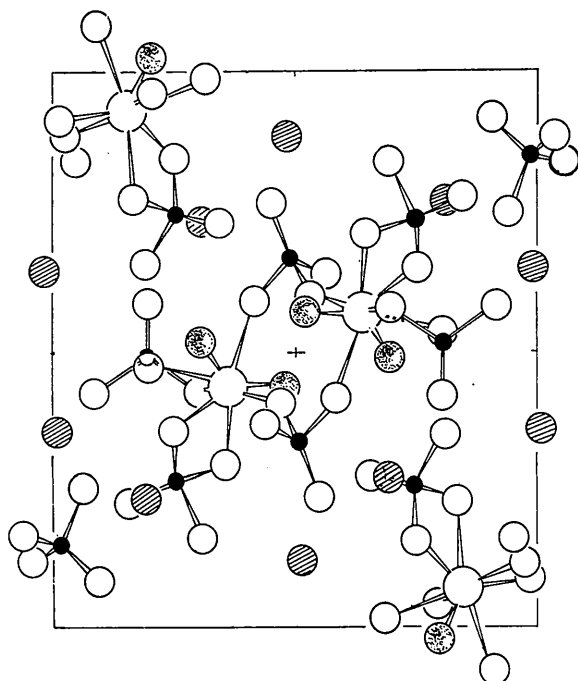


Fig. 2. The structure of $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$ projected on to (100). Large open circles: zirconium atoms; filled circles: sulphur atoms; medium open circles: oxygen atoms; stippled circles: water molecules; and shaded circles: potassium atoms.

Table 5 (cont.)

| | | |
|-----------------------------|----------|--|
| K(2)—O(13) | 2.69 (3) | |
| O(9) | 3.12 (3) | |
| O(12') | 3.32 (3) | |
| O(8') | 3.23 (3) | |
| O(7') | 3.13 (3) | |
| O(10') | 2.82 (3) | |
| O(4) | 3.34 (3) | |
| (4) Possible hydrogen bonds | | |
| OW(3) | | |
| OW(3)—O(2) | 2.47 (3) | |
| O(1) | 2.80 (3) | |
| O(5) | 3.00 (3) | |
| O(10') | 3.14 (3) | |
| O(9') | 2.94 (3) | |
| O(2)---OW(3)—O(1) | 147° (1) | |
| O(2)---OW(3)—O(5) | 108 (1) | |
| O(2)---OW(3)—O(10') | 75 (1) | |
| O(2)---OW(3)—O(9) | 75 (1) | |
| O(1)---OW(3)—O(5) | 61 (1) | |
| O(1)---OW(3)—O(10') | 74 (1) | |
| O(1)---OW(3)—O(9') | 114 (1) | |
| O(5)---OW(3)—O(10') | 57 (1) | |
| O(5)---OW(3)—O(9') | 58 (1) | |
| O(9')---OW(3)—O(10') | 91 (1) | |
| OW(11) | | |
| OW(11)—O(8) | 2.40 (3) | |
| OW(11)—O(9) | 2.60 (3) | |
| OW(11)—O(6) | 2.78 (3) | |
| O(8)---OW(11)—O(9) | 89° (1) | |
| O(8)---OW(11)—O(6) | 80 (1) | |
| O(6)---OW(11)—O(9) | 67 (1) | |

Description

The structure of $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$ viewed in (100) projection is given in Fig. 2. The main structural units are dimers of composition $[Zr_2(SO_4)_6(H_2O)_4]^{4-}$, each of which contains two zirconium polyhedra, four doubly attached sulphate groups and two bridging sulphate groups. Each of the sulphate groups has two terminal oxygen atoms, and the S—O distances and O—S—O angles (Table 5) show that they are all distorted from ideal tetrahedral symmetry. There are three non-equivalent sulphate groups in this unit cell as there were in $Na_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 3H_2O$.

Each zirconium atom is coordinated to eight oxygen atoms, six from the sulphate groups and two from water molecules. The ZrO_8 polyhedron is dodecahedral similar to those in $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 7H_2O$, α - and β - $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 5H_2O$ and $Na_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 3H_2O$.

The potassium atoms occupy positions between the dimeric units and bond them together. Each one exhibits sevenfold coordination with K—O bond distances varying from 2.69 to 3.09 Å for K(1) and from 2.69 to 3.32 Å for K(2).

There are probable hydrogen bonds (Table 5) involving the two coordinated water molecules, namely O(2)—OW(3)—O(1) or O(5) in one case, and O(8)—OW(11)—O(9) or O(6) in the other. Two possible bonds connecting OW(3)—O(5) and OW(11)—O(8) would serve the

additional function of holding the structure together, as they bond between adjacent dimeric units.

Discussion

The structure of $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$ is quite similar to those of $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 7H_2O$, α - and β - $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 5H_2O$. Each one has as a structural basis a dimeric unit containing doubly bridging sulphate groups. In $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$ however there are two additional terminal sulphate groups doubly bonded to the zirconium atoms of the dimers which thus have a formal charge of -4 , and it is the potassium atoms which provide the bonds to hold the dimeric units together rather than hydrogen bonding as is the case for the neutral dimers in $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 7H_2O$ and α - and β - $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 5H_2O$. On the other hand, $Na_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 3H_2O$ has single bridging of zirconium atoms by sulphate groups, characteristic of that found in $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 4H_2O$, and the basis of its structure is infinite spiral arrangements of coordination polyhedra.

However, a simple relationship does exist between these two compounds and is illustrated in Fig. 3. Fig. 3(a) is a schematic representation such as we have previously used for the isolated dimers found in $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 7H_2O$ and α - and β - $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 5H_2O$. Fig. 3(b) is a similar

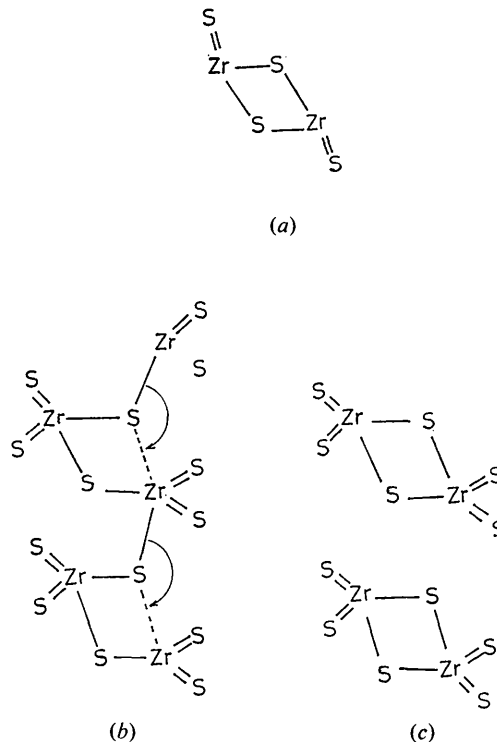


Fig. 3. A schematic representation illustrating the relationship between (a) the dimeric units of $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 7H_2O$, α - and β - $Zr(SO_4)_2 \cdot 5H_2O$; (b) $Na_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 3H_2O$ and (c) $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$. Only oxygen bridges are shown.

representation of the dimeric units of $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$. Examination of this structure shows that breaking and remaking one oxygen bridge in each dimeric ring of $K_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 2H_2O$ would result in the formation of infinite $-Zr-O-S-O-Zr-$ chains similar to those found in $Na_2[Zr(SO_4)_3] \cdot 3H_2O$ [Fig. 3(c)] and we see that in these two compounds we have an extension of the structural arrangements already found in the neutral hydrates of $Zr(SO_4)_2$ and anhydrous $\alpha-Zr(SO_4)_2$.

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The Determination of the Crystal Structure of *trans*-2,4-Dihydroxy-2,4-Dimethylcyclohexane-*trans*-1-Acetic Acid γ -Lactone, $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$, using Rotation and Translation Functions in Reciprocal Space.

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Crystals of *trans*-2,4-dihydroxy-2,4-dimethylcyclohexane-*trans*-1-acetic acid γ -lactone, $C_{10}H_{16}O_3$, have an orthorhombic unit cell with $a = 10.09_6$, $b = 14.02_8$, $c = 7.03_9$ Å. The space group is $P2_12_12_1$ and there are four molecules per unit cell. The structure was solved using a known grouping of atoms to calculate a search Patterson function. The rotation function of Rossmann & Blow was used to obtain the relative orientation of the known and unknown Patterson functions. The Q -functions of Tollin were used to obtain the translational parameters of the known group relative to the 2_1 axes present in the crystal structure. The 988 observed reflections, collected on a Picker four-circle automatic diffractometer were used to refine the structure to give a conventional R value of 0.068. The molecular structure consists of a lactone ring fused to a cyclohexane ring distorted by the closeness of the $-CH_3$ and $-OH$ groups attached to C(2) and C(4). The lactone ring is non-planar with one atom, C(1), lying 0.55 Å from the least-squares plane through the other four atoms. The C-O bond lengths in the lactone ring differ by 0.130 Å, the shorter bond being adjacent to the carbonyl group.

Introduction

The rotation function (Rossmann & Blow, 1962) has been used to evaluate the degree of superposition of two sets of Patterson vectors when one set is rotated with respect to the other. A fuller account of this method has been given by Tollin (1970) and by Rossmann (1971). Tollin & Rossmann (1966) suggest the use of this method in the solution of the following problems:

(A) Determining the relative orientation of identical groups of atoms within the same crystallographic asymmetric unit.

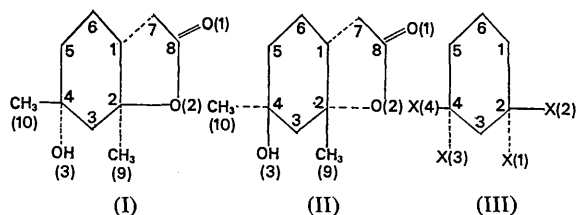
(B) Determining the absolute orientation of a rigid group with known chemical structure in a molecular crystal.

(C) Determining the relative orientations of identical groups in different crystal forms, when the chemical structure is unknown.

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The method has been successful in the investigation of several protein structures; that of hemoglobin (Rossmann & Blow, 1962), insulin (Dodson, Harding, Hodgkin & Rossmann, 1966), and α -chymotrypsin (Blow, Rossmann & Jeffery, 1964) illustrate problems of type (A) while the comparison of horse oxyhemoglobin with seal myoglobin (Lattman & Love, 1970) illustrates type (C) problems. We report here the solution of a small molecular crystal structure, for part of which the configuration was known, representing an application of the rotation function to a problem of type (B).



In a chemical study Wolinsky & Chan (1966) indicated the configuration of *trans*-2,4-dihydroxy-2,4-

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