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# A Neutron Diffraction Study of the Crystal Structure of Calcium Bis(dihydrogen arsenate), Ca(H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>

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The crystal structure of Ca(H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (triclinic,  $P\bar{1}$ , with two formula units per cell) has been refined by single-crystal neutron-diffraction analysis to give an R value of 0.025 over 930 independent neutron reflexions. For the non-hydrogen atoms, bond lengths, angles and thermal parameters agree very closely with the results of a recent X-ray analysis. Difference Fourier syntheses, before and after anisotropic leastsquares refinement of all atomic parameters, enabled the four hydrogen atoms to be located unequivocally. In one anion, two half-hydrogens, located at centres of symmetry, are believed to be engaged in symmetrical hydrogen bonds,  $O(5) \cdots O(5') = 2.436$  Å,  $O(8) \cdots O(8') = 2.444$  Å. By contrast, another hydrogen bond is relatively long  $(2.875 \pm 0.002$  Å) and non-linear [angle  $O(7) \cdots H(3) \cdots O(3') = 150.2 \pm 0.3^{\circ}$ ]. The As-O bonds carrying the half hydrogen atoms are  $1.677 \pm 0.002$  Å long, intermediate in length between As-O bonds with full hydrogens  $(1.727 \pm 0.002$  Å) and those with no hydrogen atom attached  $(1.651 \pm 0.002$  Å) (averaged values).

## Introduction

The crystal structure of calcium bis(dihydrogen arsenate),  $Ca(H_2AsO_4)_2$ , determined recently in a singlecrystal X-ray analysis by Chiari & Ferraris (1971) (referred to subsequently as CF) has triclinic symmetry with the calcium atom coordinated by eight oxygen atoms at the corners of distorted square-antiprisms. These polyhedra are linked along the z axis; the resulting chains, connected by hydrogen bonds, give rise to layers parallel to (100) (Fig. 1). A plausible interpretation of the X-ray analysis involves two symmetrical  $O \cdots O$  hydrogen bonds; in view of the interest in such bonds, a neutron-diffraction analysis has been made as part of a series of such studies of acidic and/or hydrated inorganic compounds (Curry, Denne & Jones, 1968; Curry & Jones, 1971; Denne & Jones, 1971; Ferraris, Jones & Yerkess, 1971a, b, c; 1972a, b).

### Experimental

Preliminary crystallographic and other physical data were taken to be as reported by CF: triclinic, space group  $P\overline{1}$ ;  $a_0=8.558$ ,  $b_0=7.697$ ,  $c_0=5.721$  Å,  $\alpha=$  $92^{\circ}35'$ ,  $\beta=109^{\circ}52'$ ,  $\gamma=109^{\circ}59'$ ; V=327.4 Å<sup>3</sup>, M. W. 321.932,  $D_m=3.195$ ,  $D_c=3.262$  g.cm<sup>-3</sup>, Z=2; no piezoelectric effect has been detected.

Suitable crystals for neutron-diffraction examination were obtained by the Guérin (1941) method for the synthesis of CaHAsO<sub>4</sub> (weilite) at 333 K. A single crystal, of dimensions 4.7 (z axis)  $\times 2.5$  (across {100})  $\times 1.8$  (across {110}) mm, was mounted with its z axis along the instrumental  $\varphi$  axis of a Ferranti automatic single-crystal diffractometer at the DIDO reactor, Atomic Energy Research Establishment, Harwell. Neutron intensity data for wavelength 1.178 Å were collected for 1200 reflexions from half the reflexion sphere up to  $2\theta = 90^{\circ}$  ( $\omega/2\theta$  scanning in 26 steps of 0.08° in  $\omega$  for the peak, plus four more steps on each side for the background); the monitor count per step was  $4 \times 10^4$ . 270 reflexions with an integrated intensity less than three times the estimated standard deviations were rejected. No absorption correction was made; the final value of an extinction factor, g (Larson, 1970), refined by least-squares methods, was 0.0086  $\times 10^{24}$  cm<sup>-2</sup>.

## Structure analysis and refinement

## Location of the hydrogen atoms

A three-dimensional Fourier difference synthesis of the neutron data (R=0.26) with  $F_c$ 's computed from the CF non-hydrogen atomic coordinates, showed that two effectively half-hydrogen atoms were sited on two inversion centres; the other three hydrogen atoms in the formula unit were located at three general positions. Nuclear scattering lengths used here and subsequently were Ca, 4.9; As, 6.4; O, 5.77; H,  $-3.72 \times 10^{-13}$  cm (Bacon, 1969).

### Structure refinement

Least-squares refinement with unitary weights was carried out by the full-matrix *ORFLS* program of the *X-ray* 63 system (Stewart & High, 1963) (and its subsequent modifications) on the Chilton Atlas computer. After a preliminary isotropic refinement over all atoms (R=0.064), anisotropic refinement led to R=0.025 with all shifts less than standard deviations. A final Fourier difference synthesis revealed only statistically distributed peaks.

Table 1 lists the final values of  $|F_o|$  and  $F_c$ . Table 2 gives the final positional coordinates together with  $B_{ij}$  coefficients in the expression

$$\exp\left\{-\frac{1}{4}\sum_{i=1}^{3}\sum_{j=1}^{3}B_{ij}h_{i}h_{j}a_{i}^{*}a_{j}^{*}\right\}$$

and some useful quantities for comparison of the X-ray and neutron data (see below).

### Discussion

Crystal structure and thermal motion

Tables 3 and 4 give motionally corrected [by the

Busing & Levy (1964) models] distances for As–O and O–H, but not for Ca···O since Ca and O have very similar r.m.s. amplitudes of thermal motion.

Fig. 1 shows an orthographic projection on (001) of the contents of one unit cell; the overall structure and hydrogen-bonding system are essentially as described by CF. In accordance with the theory (Kálmán, 1971) following Cruickshank's (1961) hypothesis and previous findings (Ferraris, 1970), the average As-O bond length is 1.686 Å; agreement between the four pairs of values in Table 3 for the two tetrahedra is independent of the treatment of thermal motion. For oxygen atoms carrying half-hydrogens, As-O bonds are intermediate in length (1.677 Å) between those with full hydrogens (1.727 Å) and those with no hydrogen (1.651 Å). While four of the five As-O-H angles are in the range 109.9-112.6°, the fifth, involving the longer symmetrical hydrogen bond, is significantly different at  $116.8^{\circ}$ ; linearity of the O(8)...



Fig. 1. Orthographic projection on (001) of the contents of the unit cell of calcium bis(dihydrogen arsenate); hydrogen atoms are shown as small closed circles and arsenic atoms as larger closed circles.

 $O(8')^{VII}$  hydrogen bridge\* may have imposed this slight deformation from tetrahedrality. As-O-H angles can range from 107.3° in CaHAsO<sub>4</sub>. H<sub>4</sub>O (Ferraris *et al.*, 1972*a*) to 114° in Na<sub>2</sub>HAsO<sub>4</sub>. 7H<sub>2</sub>O (Ferraris *et. al.*, 1971*b*).

Of the oxygen-oxygen bonds not involving water in the structures of crystals studied by neutron diffraction, one of the shortest  $(2\cdot436 \text{ Å})$  and also the longest  $(2\cdot875 \text{ Å})$  occurs in  $Ca(H_2AsO_4)_2$ ; the latter bond is also the most bent and it should be valuable for testing relations such as that plotted in Fig. 2 (see later). Although  $H(3)\cdots O(4)^1$  and  $O(7)\cdots O(4)^1$  are only  $2\cdot338 \text{ Å}$  and  $2\cdot761 \text{ Å}$  long respectively, formation by

\* The notation is as in Fig. 1. Numbers 1 to 8 are for crystallographically independent atoms; a prime indicates the centrosymmetrically related position. Roman numbers represent the following operations. I  $+c_0$ ; II  $-b_0$ ; III  $+b_0$ ; IV  $+b_0$ ,  $+c_0$ ; V  $+a_0$ ,  $+b_0$ ; VI  $+a_0$ ,  $+b_0$ ,  $+c_0$ ; VII  $+a_0$ ,  $+2b_0$ ,  $+c_0$ . H(3) of a bifurcated hydrogen bond seems highly unlikely since  $O(7) \cdots O(4)^{I}$  is at the side of the Ca coordination polyhedron and the  $O(7)-H(3)\cdots O(4)^{I}$ angle is only  $105.8^{\circ}$ .

#### The space group

The most notable result from this study is the discovery of two symmetrical hydrogen bonds, 2.436 and 2.444 Å long. Since the relevant hydrogen atoms are sited on inversion centres, it might be suspected that the apparent symmetry of the bonds arises from an erroneous choice of the space group as  $P\overline{1}$  instead of P1. The following arguments support the view that the space group is indeed  $P\overline{1}$ .

(a) A piezoelectric test (on the Crystal Structures, Ltd., Giebe and Schiebe apparatus) was negative.

(b) No anomalies (for example, with thermal parameters) were encountered in the least-squares refinement

# Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors

of either X-ray or neutron data; low (0.025) and fairly low (0.053) R values are obtained for the neutron and X-ray refinements respectively. These imply that any departure of the space group from PI symmetry will involve deviations of the order of the e.s.d.'s; in this case, the hydrogen bonds will be quasi-symmetrical as recently found (Schlemper, Hamilton & La Placa, 1971) in the structure of  ${Ni(C_5H_{11}NO)_2H}^+$  Cl<sup>-</sup>, H<sub>2</sub>O.

(c) The Fourier synthesis with neutron data showed slightly ellipsoidal single peaks at the two inversion centres; further, a final difference synthesis with the X-ray data revealed peaks at the same positions although, admittedly, of height comparable with those of random peaks. There was no trace of the splitting reported by Currie & Speakman (1970).

(d) The bond lengths and angles (Tables 3, 4, 5) are much more consistent than would be expected if the short apparent  $O(5) \cdots O(5')^{III}$  and  $O(8) \cdots O(8')^{VII}$ contacts were merely a spurious consequence of an arbitrary centrosymmetric refinement.

## The symmetrical hydrogen bonds

Chiefly on the basis of (b) and (c), it is concluded that the crystal structure of Ca(H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>) possesses two formally symmetrical hydrogen bonds; however, diffraction data (Bragg reflexions) fail to distinguish between a centred hydrogen atom and statistical occupation of a pair of sites (see, e.g. Hamilton & Ibers, 1968). The thermal motion and the dependence of parameters on  $O \cdots O$  and  $H \cdots O$  distances, demonstrate that the hydrogen bonds are truly symmetrical, *i.e.* hydrogen atoms are in equilibrium at the centres of the  $O \cdots O$ separations.

If the hydrogen atom of a supposed symmetrical bond alternates between two positions related by an inversion centre (and separated by at least 0.2 Å), then its thermal parameters (provided they can be refined) would be expected to exceed those of the surrounding atoms owing to the tendency to take up the apparent increase in volume. In fact, Tables 2 and 6 show that the thermal parameters of H(4) and H(5) are close to

Table 1 (cont.)

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-4	к 4		rc	н	ĸ	L FO	FC	ч.	ĸ	LFO	FC	н	ĸ	L F0	FC	н	ĸ	L FO	FC
***************************************	444444444444444455555555555555555555555	$1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ $		فعقففعفعته مناهفه فكفع فكفع فعالي والمنافع والمارين المارين الماليات الماليات والمعالية ومعامله فمالما والمالي	233333333333333333344444444444444444555555	515822933801505080250805138672137505327177585352109535455047412557945501282514525012025254550822954510577758112426221 12.10.316603.02.21121222295423553271775853521095354550441251204211001012221241442112428525456011112252441411142022 500111122223544556000111122723344556001113221095344550422120100101221114114121225254560111122523454201202141411142022		66666666666666666666666666666666666666	~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~	79346342365172242687927680077238797441536620877457012349864425142514273142711221411221511222440101122253456201122222242125145112212212122122122122122122122122122122	0-1-3-2-2-3-4,1-1-1-2-2-1-1-4,		33333333334444444455556666777778880000111111127777388000011111127788888	$\begin{array}{c} 1710068350380922,7704077301484602379006014044973546569403526470692434657198007508764221544160046615407782933386579620766767620073384765797607758148579767767677676776776777677777777777777$			222233344445555666622333445	2 3 4 5 1 1 3 4 6 1 4 5 7 1 3 6 0 1 2 4 1 3 5 6 2 7 3 1 2 7 4 6 1 6 1 2 7 3 2 0 1 2 7 4 6 1 6 1 2 7 7 1 6 1 2 7 7 1 6 1 2 7 7 1 6 1 2 7 7 1 6 1 2 7 7 1 6 1 2 7 7 1 6 1 2 7 7 1 6 1 2 7 7 1 6 1 2 7 7 1 6 1 2 7 7 1 6 1 2 7 7 1 6 1 2 7 7 1 6 1 2 7 7 1 6 1 7 7 1 6 1 7 7 1 6 1 7 7 1 6 1 7 7 1 6 1 7 7 1 6 1 7 7 1 6 1 7 7 1 6 1 7 7 1 6 1 7 7 1 6 1 7 7 1 6 1 7 7 1 6 1 7 7 1 6 1 7 7 1 7 1 7 7 1 7	$\begin{array}{c} -3 \\ -3 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\ -2 \\$

# Table 2. Fractional coordinates and vibrational parameters $(Å^2)$

The fractional coordinates have been multiplied by  $10^5$  for As(1) and As(2) and by  $10^4$  for Ca to H(3). The anisotropic temperature factors are  $\times 10^2$ . The estimated standard deviations of the least significant figures are in parentheses. The second line associated with each heavy atom contains the significant figures of  $\Delta$ , defined as the X-ray parameter value minus the neutron value, and  $|\Delta|/\sigma$ ; see text for discussion of this and of the H(4) and H(5) sites.

	x/a	y/b	z/c	$B_{11}$	B <sub>22</sub>	B <sub>33</sub>	$B_{12}$	B <sub>13</sub>	B <sub>23</sub>
As(1)	34157 (13)	23990 (14)	- 1476 (19)	67 (4)	83 (4)	84 (4)	17 (3)	33 (3)	20 (3)
	5 0.3	-13 <sup>0</sup> .7	55 2.3	37 7.4	26 5.2	15 3.0	15 3.5	19 4.5	16 4.4
As(2)	18712 (14)	76648 (14)	33085 (19)	73 (4)	79 (3)	88 (4)	26 (3)	29 (3)	7 (3)
. ,	-16 0.9	-18 1.0	3 0.1	33 6.5	28 6.7	18 3·2	14 3·3	22 5·2	18 5.0
Ca	815 (2)	1866 (2)	3125 (3)	133 (6)	114 (5)	112 (5)	42 (4)	49 (4)	22 (4)
	1 0.4	-3 1.1	$-9 2 \cdot 1$	-13 1.5	-7 1.0	- 29 3.7	0 0	<b>−</b> 5 0·8	11 1.9
O(1)	1741 (2)	617 (2)	32 (2)	101 (4)	98 (4)	117 (4)	10 (3)	46 (4)	17 (3)
	-2 0.3	-5 0.7	-3  0.3	3 0.1	34 1.7	-7 0.3	18 1·O	-5 0.3	25 1.4
O(2)	3785 (2)	4014 (2)	2368 (2)	138 (6)	136 (5)	130 (5)	18 (5)	58 (4)	-15 (4)
	-4 0.5	-1  0.1	-13 1.2	77 3.0	62 2·6	14 0.6	65 3·2	58 2.7	40 2·1
O(3)	5417 (2)	2082 (2)	734 (3)	106 (5)	181 (5)	153 (5)	65 (4)	41 (4)	32 (4)
	2 0.2	-2  0.2	25 2·4	20 0.9	44 1.8	83 3.8	7 0.4	- 34 1.9	41 2.2
O(4)	3109 (2)	3252 (2)	- 2793 (2)	132 (5)	109 (4)	100 (5)	16 (4)	32 (4)	31 (3)
	-12 1.5	-11 1.3	23 2.3	17 <b>0·</b> 8	57 2.5	0 0	43 2.3	6 0.3	36 2.0
O(5)	454 (2)	6701 (2)	306 (2)	167 (5)	75 (5)	116 (5)	36 (4)	6 (4)	10 (3)
	19 <b>2</b> ·3	15 2.1	15 1.5	1 0.0	10 0.5	—19 0·9	-6 0·4	8 0.5	20 1.3
O(6)	1255 (2)	9065 (2)	4759 (2)	136 (5)	110 (4)	129 (5)	58 (4)	67 (4)	16 (3)
	-3 0.4	-3  0.4	<b>8 0</b> ∙8	64 <b>2</b> ·6	42 2·0	-11  0.5	52 2.7	34 1.8	17 1.0
O(7)	1701 (2)	5672 (2)	4665 (3)	155 (5)	123 (5)	137 (6)	56 (4)	39 (5)	49 (4)
	12 1.5	-1  0.1	14 1.2	22 0.9	21 1.0	15 <b>0</b> ·6	3 0.2	16 O·8	41 2·1
O(8)	3971 (2)	8595 (2)	3405 (2)	93 (5)	164 (5)	165 (5)	26 (4)	64 (4)	-6(4)
	-6  0.7	12 1.5	<b>−39</b> 3·5	16 0.7	2 0.1	-8  0.3	-24 1.3	-13 0.6	3 0.2
H(1)	5672 (3)	1760 (4)	- 775 (5)	164 (9)	280 (10)	283 (12)	93 (7)	90 (8)	12 (8)
H(2)	4895 (3)	5151 (3)	2763 (5)	200 (10)	157 (9)	246 (10)	-7 (9)	47 (8)	-28 (7)
H(3)	2593 (4)	5993 (4)	6362 (6)	289 (12)	385 (12)	210 (12)	151 (10)	23 (10)	102 (9)
H(4)	0	$\frac{1}{2}$	0	227 (14)	300 (16)	185 (13)	97 (11)	40 (10)	51 (10)
H(5)	1 2	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	264 (15)	336 (16)	320 (16)	168 (14)	158 (13)	133 (14)

# Table 3. Interatomic distances and angles (O-As-O) in the $AsO_4$ group

Uncorrected values (A) and values corrected for thermal motion (B, C, D): lower (B) and upper (C) limits and 'riding' model (D). The estimated standard deviations are 0.002 Å and 0.1° for distances and angles respectively.

	A	В	С	D		A	В	С	D
As(1) - O(1)	1·648 Å	1·648 Å	1∙682 Å	1·651 Å	As(2) - O(5)	1·682 Å	1·683 Å	1·717 Å	1.688 Å
As(1) - O(2)	1.726	1.727	1.760	1.733	$A_{s}(2) - O(6)$	1.654	1.654	1.687	1.658
As(1) = O(3)	1.720	1.721	1.752	1.725	As(2) - O(7)	1.735	1.736	1.769	1.741
As(1) - O(4)	1.652	1.653	1.686	1.657	$A_{s(2)}-O(8)$	1.672	1.673	1.710	1.679
Average	1.686	1.687	1.720	1.692	Average	1.686	1.687	1.721	1.692
O(1) - O(2)	2·580 Å	O(1)-As(1)	)-O(2)	<b>99</b> ∙7 °	O(5) - O(6)	2·796 Å	O(5)-A	s(2)-O(6)	113·9°
O(1) - O(3)	2.831	O(1) - As(1)	$\dot{\mathbf{D}} = \mathbf{O}(3)$	114.3	O(5) - O(7)	2.634	O(5)-A	s(2) - O(7)	100.9
O(1) - O(4)	2.838	O(1) - As(1)	$\dot{D} = O(4)$	118.7	O(5) - O(8)	2.733	O(5) - A	s(2) - O(8)	109.2
O(2) - O(3)	2.687	O(2) - As(1)	$\tilde{\mathbf{D}} = \mathbf{O}(3)$	102.5	O(6) - O(7)	2.766	O(6)-A	s(2) - O(7)	109.5
O(2) - O(4)	2.801	O(2) - As(1)	1) - O(4)	112.1	O(6)-O(8)	2.813	O(6)-A	s(2) - O(8)	115.5
O(3) - O(4)	2.731	O(3) - As(1)	$\dot{0} - O(4)$	108.2	O(7) - O(8)	2.733	O(7)-A	s(2) - O(8)	106.7
Average	2.745	- (- )	-, -(,)		Average	2.746			

# Table 4. Interatomic distances and angles involving hydrogen atoms and hydrogen bonds

The estimated standard deviations are 0.003 Å and  $0.3^{\circ}$  for distances and angles involving hydrogen atoms; the others are as in Table 3. *B*-*C* are the O-H distances: uncorrected (1) and corrected for thermal motion (2,3,4): lower (2) and upper (3) limits and 'riding' model (4).

A	B	С	D			B-C		$B \cdots D$	$C \cdots D$	А-В-С	$B-C\cdots D$	$C-B\cdots D$
				1	2	3	4					
As(1)-C	)(2)-	H(2)	. O(4′) <sup>v</sup>	0∙994 Å	0∙996 Å	1·104 Å	1·010 Å	2∙692 Å	1·725 Å	11 <b>2</b> ·6°	163·4°	10·5°
As(1)-0	)(3)-	H(1)	. O(8′) <sup>V</sup>	1.001	1.003	1.096	1.014	2.659	1.663	111.2	173.9	3.8
As(2) - C	D(7)–	H(3).	. O(3') <sup>VI</sup>	0.966	0.973	1.095	0.995	2.875	1.997	110.3	150-2	20.2
As(2)-C	)(5)-	H(4)-0	$O(5')^{III}$	1.218	-	_	-	<b>2</b> ·436	1.218	109.9	180.0	0
As(2)-C	D(8)-	H(5)-(	$O(8')^{VII}$	1.222	-	-	-	2.444	1.222	116.8	180-0	0

### Estimated standard deviations are as in Table 3.

(a) Interatomic d	istances		
$Ca \cdots O(1)$	2·450 Å	$O(1) \cdot \cdot \cdot O(6)^{II}$	3∙031 Å
$Ca \cdots O(2)$	2.706	$O(6)^{II} \cdots O(6')^{IV}$	3.034
$Ca \cdots O(4)^{I}$	2.382	$O(6)^{II} \cdots O(4)^{I}$	3.076
$Ca \cdots O(6)^{II}$	2.483	$O(6)^{II} \cdots O(1')$	3.140
$Ca \cdots O(7)$	2.781	$O(1') \cdots O(5')^{III}$	2.866
$Ca \cdots O(1')$	2.418	$O(1') \cdots O(6')^{IV}$	3.104
$Ca \cdot \cdot \cdot O(5')^{III}$	2.412	$O(6')^{IV} \cdots O(4)$	3.287
$Ca \cdot \cdot \cdot O(6')^{IV}$	2.406	$O(6')^{IV} \cdots O(7)$	3.765
Average	2.505	$O(7) \cdots O(5)^{III}$	2.914
$O(1) \cdots O(1')$	2.787	$O(7) \cdots O(4)^{I}$	2.761
$O(1) \cdots O(2)$	2.580	$O(7) \cdots O(2)$	3.088
$O(1) \cdots O(5')^{III}$	3.204	$O(2) \cdots O(4)^{I}$	3.058
		$O(2) \cdots O(5')^{III}$	3.255

(b) Angles

a (°)

$O(1) \cdots Ca \cdots O(1')$	69·9°
$O(1) \cdots Ca \cdots O(2)$	59.8
$O(1) \cdots Ca \cdots O(5')^{III}$	82.5
$O(1) \cdots Ca \cdots O(6)^{II}$	78.0
$O(6)^{II} \cdots Ca \cdots O(6')^{IV}$	76.9
$O(6)^{II} \cdots Ca \cdots O(4)^{I}$	78.4
$O(6)^{II} \cdots Ca \cdots O(1')$	79.7
$O(1') \cdots Ca \cdots O(5')^{III}$	72.8
$O(1')\cdots Ca\cdots O(6')^{IV}$	77.9
$O(6')^{IV} \cdots Ca \cdots O(4)$	86.7
$O(6')^{IV} \cdots Ca \cdots O(7)$	92.8
$O(7) \cdot \cdots \cdot Ca \cdot \cdots \cdot O(5')^{III}$	67.9
$O(7) \cdots Ca \cdots O(4)^{I}$	64.1
$O(7) \cdots Ca \cdots O(2)$	68.5
$O(2) \cdots Ca \cdots O(4)^{I}$	73.6
$\Omega(2) \cdots \Omega(2) \cdots \Omega(2) $	78.8

those of the oxygen atoms to which they are attached and to those of the other hydrogen atoms. The maximum vibrations of H(4) and H(5) are almost parallel to the respective  $O \cdots O$  directions.

Secondly, it is well established experimentally [for X-ray and neutron data, see Hamilton & Ibers (1968) and, more specifically, Chidambaram (1968), Chidambaram & Sikka (1968), and Hamilton (1962)] and justified with the aid of a semi-empirical potential function [for infrared shift, see Bellamy & Pace (1969), and Bellamy & Owen (1969)] that, allowing for some scatter, as  $O \cdots O$  (*R* in Fig. 4) in a hydrogen bond increases, the O-H bond length (r in Fig. 4) decreases monotonically (except for symmetrical hydrogen bonds), while the antisymmetric O-H stretching frequency, and the H-O···O and O-H···O angles ( $\delta$ and  $\alpha$  in Fig. 4) increase monotonically. Shallowness of gradient and the above-mentioned restriction about symmetrical bonds limit the utility here of O-H versus  $0 \cdots 0$  graphs. However, if the five infrared absorption peaks in  $Ca(H_2AsO_4)_2$  at 3355, 2950, 2365, 1580, and 1475  $\text{cm}^{-1}$  (Fig. 3) are tentatively ascribed to hydrogen bonds of lengths 2.875, 2.692, 2.659, 2.444, and 2.436 Å respectively, the experimental points conform to the v (or  $\Delta v$ ) versus  $O \cdots O$  curve.

According to the Blinc, Hadži & Novak (1960) approach (see also Hamilton & Ibers, 1968), in terms of infrared absorption and presumed potential well of the the proton, two short hydrogen bonds should involve a single minimum in a symmetric potential well.



Fig. 2. Graph of experimental values of α (O-H···O) versus d (H···O) with the least-squares straight line drawn through the experimental points: ● CaHAsO<sub>4</sub>.2H<sub>2</sub>O (Ferraris, Jones & Yerkess, 1971*a*); ★ Na<sub>2</sub>HAsO<sub>4</sub>.7H<sub>2</sub>O (Ferraris, Jones & Yerkess, 1971*b*); ▲ CaHAsO<sub>4</sub>.H<sub>2</sub>O (Ferraris, Jones & Yerkess, 1972*a*); × Ca(H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (present paper).

Table 6. Parameters characterizing the principal directions 1,2,3 of thermal vibration for all the atoms A is the root-mean-square displacement, and B, C and D are the angles which the principal directions make with the x, y

and z axes respectively.

		Α	В	С	D
	1	0·10 Å	76°	104°	34 <b>°</b>
$A_{s}(1)$	2	0.11	127	25	70
113(1)	3	0.09	41	70	117
	ĩ	0.10	127	34	60
$A_{s}(2)$	2	0.11	92	122	30
113(2)	3	0.10	37	80	90
	1	0.12	91	36	71
Ca	2	0.13	17	117	94
Ca	3	0.12	107	111	20
	1	0.12	100	83	18
0(1)	2	0.14	142	35	90
0(1)	3	0.10	54	56	108
	1	0.13	34	81	131
O(2)	2	0.16	124	36	113
0(2)	3	0.11	92	55	50
	1	0.14	111	95	2
O(3)	2	0.15	93	20	88
0(3)	3	0.11	21	109	89
	ĭ	0.11	69	71	57
0(4)	2	0.15	155	48	66
0(4)	3	0.10	103	132	43
	1	0.11	69	107	41
0(5)	2	0.17	21	101	131
0(3)	3	0.10	94	20	87
	1	0.12	68	48	128
0(6)	2	0.14	54	96	58
0(0)	จึ	0.10	136	43	54
	ĭ	0.14	64	65	69
O(7)	2	0.15	150	67	43
0(/)	3	0.11	103	35	126
	1	0.13	98	53	47
0(8)	2	0.17	105	37	127
0(0)	2	0.10	17	93	114
	1	0.18	92	51	53
<b>H</b> (1)	2	0.20	91	135	42
11(1)	3	0.13	2	109	108
	ĭ	0.19	126	91	18
H(2)	2	0.20	137	39	102
11(2)	2	0.12	71	51	77
	ĭ	0.22	45	65	117
H(3)	2	0.23	125	35	58
11(3)	3	0.14	66	114	44
	ĩ	0.19	37	77	128
H(4)	2	0.20	117	18	74
(/	2	0.14	68	103	42
	1	0.17	94	131	39
H(5)	2	0.22	83	53	59
(-)	วั	0.16	8	117	111
	•	~ . ~	-		

When correlations between the geometrical features of the hydrogen bond are sought, the perturbing influence of environment may be minimized by restricting consideration to the acidic hydrogen bonds of a coherent group of arsenates for which reliable neutrondiffraction data (Ferraris *et al.*, 1971*a*, *b*; 1972*a*) are available. In an effort to find less equivocal linear correlations, linear least-squares fits of  $\alpha$ , *s*, and  $\delta$  against *R* or *d* (Fig. 4) were tested with the values  $\alpha = 180^{\circ}$ , s=0, and  $\delta=0^{\circ}$  for the supposed symmetrical hydrogen bond to see if the fitted straight line requires O-H = $H \cdots O = \frac{1}{2}(O \cdots O)$ . The six possible graphs showed that these values of  $\alpha$ , *s*, and  $\delta$  are indeed characteristic of a symmetrical hydrogen bond; the best fit ('*R* value' for deviations: 0.015) was obtained for the graph of  $\alpha$ against *d*; Fig. 2 shows experimental points for this graph [with H(4) and H(5) in Ca(H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> plotted as for symmetrical hydrogen bonds], together with the least squares line

$$\alpha = -36(6)d + 225(9) \tag{1}$$

(estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses). While other anionic O-H···O hydrogen bonds established by neutron diffraction conform approximately to equation (1), those from water molecules (which typically have rather longer O···O distances at about 2.8 Å) tend to lie randomly above the line in Fig. 2; hydrogen-bond properties appear to be less predictable in the region of R=2.8 Å.

# Comparison of neutron and X-ray parameters

While comparison of neutron and X-ray refinements can yield information about bonding effects on electron distributions (Coppens, 1970) in some organic crystals, in which chemical significance can be attached to parameter shifts as low as 0.01 Å, this would be premature for inorganic structures like  $Ca(H_2AsO_4)_2$ , with largely ionic bonds and comparatively large X-ray e.s.d.'s for the light atoms. In the few examples available of separate refinements of X-ray and neutron data to give comparable sets of results (*cf.* Baur, 1964; Brown & Chidambaram, 1969; El Saffar & Brown, 1971; Ferraris *et al.*, 1972*a*; Sikka & Chidambaram, 1969; Torrie, Brown & Petch, 1964), neutron and Xray results are generally found to be the same within the limits of the e.s.d.'s.

In addition to the neutron parameters, Table 2 lists the significant figures of  $\Delta$  (X-ray parameter minus neutron parameter) and the ratio of  $\Delta$  to its standard error,  $\sigma = [\sigma_{neutron}^2 + \sigma_{X \cdot ray}^2]^{1/2}$ ; average values for  $|\Delta|/\sigma$ of 1.1 and 1.9 for positional and thermal parameters respectively indicate substantial agreement between the two sets, but some systematic discrepancies may possibly have physical (experimental errors, errors in atomic model) or chemical significance. Firstly, relatively large  $\Delta$ 's for the  $B_{ii}$  of the arsenic atoms (average  $|\Delta|/\sigma = 4.8$ ,  $\Delta$  always positive) could be the consequence of a slightly erroneous As scattering length (or, less probably, atomic scattering factor). Causes of the consistently larger  $B_{ii}$ 's for neutrons than for X-rays could be a combination of errors in scattering lengths and scattering factors, uncorrected effects such as thermal diffuse scattering, or extinction anisotropy or absorption effects, as well as bonding effects. Secondly, occurrence of the largest  $\Delta$ 's of positional parameters in the z direction may be a residual absorption effect (the X-ray crystal was elongated in this direction). Finally, the shifts of O(5) and O(8), which are engaged in symmetrical hydrogen bonds, could be due in part to omission of hydrogen atoms in the X-ray refinement and to deformation of the electron cloud.



Fig. 3. Infrared spectrum of Ca(H<sub>2</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>, recorded as KBr discon a Perkin-Elmer 621 spectrometer.



Fig. 4. Configuration and symbols for a non-linear  $O-H\cdots O$  hydrogen bond.

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