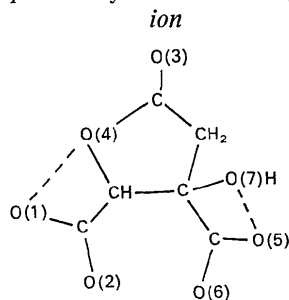


Table 6. Comparison of the surroundings of the lactone ion



	Hibiscus	Garcinia
O(1)	H bond from O(W2) Ca coordination	H bond from O(W3) H bond from O(7)
O(2)	H bond from O(W1) H bond from O(W1') Ca coordination	H bond from O(W1) H bond from O(W1') H bond to O(W4)
O(3)	H bond from O(W3) or O(W4)	Ca coordination
O(4)	Nothing	Nothing
O(5)	Ca coordination Ca' coordination	Ca coordination Ca' coordination
O(6)	Ca coordination	H bond from O(W2)
O(7)	H bond to O(W2) Ca coordination	H bond to O(1) Ca coordination

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The Crystal Structure of Manganese Chlorophosphate, Mn<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)Cl

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Manganese chlorophosphate, Mn<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)Cl, crystallizes in the space group *Pna*2<sub>1</sub>, with unit-cell dimensions *a* = 11.364 (2), *b* = 8.0965 (7), and *c* = 4.9053 (4) Å (*Z* = 4). A three-dimensional structural analysis, using automatic diffractometer data, has been completed and refined by full-matrix least-squares procedures to a residual *R* = 0.030 (*R*<sub>w</sub> = 0.049). The structural unit can be described as two distorted edge-sharing octahedra of anions about the two non-equivalent manganese atoms, which are further linked through edge sharing by phosphate tetrahedra.

Introduction

Many minerals having the stoichiometry M<sub>2</sub>(XO<sub>4</sub>)Z (where M is a divalent metal or metals, X is P, As, or

V, and Z is a halogen or hydroxyl group) are known (Richmond, 1940), but few crystal structures have been reported. Recently, several crystallographic structures for relevant phosphate materials have been published: triplite, (Mn, Fe)<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)F, (Waldrop, 1969); triplodite, (Mn, Fe)<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>) (OH), (Waldrop, 1970); wagnerite, Mg<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)F, (Coda, Giuseppetti & Tadini, 1967); tar-

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† See footnote p. 2525.

buttite,  $Zn_2(PO_4)(OH)$ , (Cocco, Fanfani & Zanazzi, 1966); and the structure of a synthetic analogue of the mineral spodosite,  $Ca_2(PO_4)Cl$ , (Greenblatt, Banks & Post, 1967). Although  $Mn_2(PO_4)Cl$  seems to have no mineral analog, it represents a new structure-type for materials of this stoichiometry and could serve as a model for unknown mineral structures.

Klement & Haselbeck (1965) first reported the preparation of  $Mn_2(PO_4)Cl$  without description of its properties. Recently, its crystal growth and optical properties have been reported (Kreidler, Meehan, Wilson & Fries, 1971). We have grown single crystals of  $Mn_2(PO_4)Cl$  by a similar technique; this paper describes its crystal structure.

## Experimental

### Preparation and crystal growth

Single crystals of manganese chlorophosphate were grown by standard flux melt techniques using excess manganese chloride as the flux. Manganese(II) phosphate trihydrate was prepared in aqueous solution at 100°C by reaction of manganese(II) sulfate monohydrate and disodium hydrogen phosphate (all starting materials were Analytical Reagent Grade, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works) and was then dehydrated at 750°C. Manganese(II) chloride tetrahydrate was carefully heated at 240°C to form the anhydrous halide.

A mixture of 25 mol.%  $Mn_3(PO_4)_2$  - 75 mol.%  $MnCl_2$  was placed in a 25 cm<sup>3</sup> platinum crucible, tightly covered to inhibit the volatilization of the halide, and inserted into a silicon carbide resistance-heated furnace which was brought to a temperature of 900°C under a flowing dry nitrogen atmosphere. After soaking at this temperature for four hours, the furnace was cooled at a rate of 8°C.hr<sup>-1</sup> to 650°C and then shut off. The crystals were separated from the melt by repeated washing with hot distilled water. Typically, crystals were of needle shape with dimensions 0.03 × 0.03 × 0.15 cm; no attempt was made to maximize the crystal size.

### X-ray diffraction data

A crystal was ground to a 0.011 (2) cm sphere. Weissenberg and precession photographs revealed orthorhombic symmetry with systematic absences corresponding to the space groups  $Pnam$  or  $Pna2_1$ . Since a piezoelectric effect was observed (using a Giebe-Scheibe detector), the noncentrosymmetric space group was selected for refinement.

The lattice parameters were determined in a *PICK* II least-squares refinement program, using 48 reflections within the angular range  $36^\circ < 2\theta < 54^\circ$ ; the reflections were automatically centered on a Picker FACS-I four-circle diffractometer using  $Mo K\alpha_1$  radiation. At 22°C the lattice parameters are  $a = 11.364$  (2),  $b = 8.0965$  (7), and  $c = 4.9053$  (4) Å, where the figures in parentheses represent the standard deviations in the last reported figure. The calculated density, with  $Z = 4$ , is 3.536 g.cm<sup>-3</sup> and the measured density

(buoyant force) is 3.51 (1) g.cm<sup>-3</sup>. This agreement is satisfactory since all the crystals contained visible voids.

Diffraction intensities were measured using Zr-filtered  $Mo K\alpha$  radiation at a take-off angle of  $2.5^\circ$  with the diffractometer operating in the  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scan mode. Scans were made at  $1^\circ$  per min over  $1.5^\circ$  with allowance for dispersion, and with 40-sec background counts taken at both ends of the scan. Of the 1136 independent available data investigated in the angular range  $2\theta < 71^\circ$ , 1097 were considered observable according to the criterion  $|F_o| > 0.675\sigma_F$ , where  $\sigma_F$  is defined as  $0.02|F_o| + (C + k^2B)^{1/2}/2|F_o|Lp$ ; the total scan count is  $C$ ,  $k$  is the ratio of scanning time to the total background time, and  $B$  is the total background count. Three reflections were systematically monitored and no random variations in intensity greater than 3.5% were observed over the entire data collection period; the mean variation was very much smaller.

The intensity data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects, and absorption corrections (*International Tables for X-ray Crystallography*, 1968) were applied for a spherical crystal with  $\mu R = 0.74$ ; the maximum absorption correction applied was 2.0% of  $|F_o|$ .

### Determination and refinement of the structure

A straightforward analysis of the Patterson map revealed the positions of the four heavy atoms in the asymmetric unit. A least-squares refinement and difference Fourier synthesis were then calculated using manganese atoms in the two positions which contributed most strongly to the Patterson map, and a chlorine and a phosphorus atom in the other two positions. Since the four most intense image peaks in the difference Fourier map were in reasonable anion positions, oxygen atoms were placed at these sites.

Three cycles of least-squares refinement (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962a) of these positions using a  $1/\sigma^2$  weighting scheme, zerovalent scattering factors for Mn, P, Cl, and O (Cromer & Mann, 1968), isotropic temperature factors, and corrections for secondary extinction and anomalous dispersion, yielded a residual  $R = 0.051$  and a weighted residual  $R_w = 0.071$ . Since the space group was non-centric, the refinement was also carried out using all negative coordinates; the results were  $R = 0.050$  and  $R_w = 0.069$ . According to Hamilton's significance test (Hamilton, 1965), the first cell may be rejected at less than the 0.005 significance level. Hence, the second set of coordinates was selected for anisotropic refinement.

The anisotropic refinement, based on a data to parameter ratio of 15 to 1 with 73 independently varied parameters, yielded a final  $R = 0.030$  and  $R_w = 0.049$  for the observed data. Calculated and observed structure factors are listed in Table 1. In the final refinement, the maximum extinction correction (Zachariasen, 1968) was 64% of  $|F_c|$  for the 040 reflection.

Table 2 presents the final atomic coordinates and anisotropic thermal parameters.



Table 2. Fractional atomic coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) and anisotropic thermal parameters ( $\times 10^2$ )

Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard deviations in the last significant figure.

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> <sub>11</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>22</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>33</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>12</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>13</sub>	<i>B</i> <sub>23</sub>
Mn(1)	8801 (1)	8962 (1)	$\frac{1}{2}$	51 (2)	82 (2)	77 (2)	2 (1)	13 (2)	- 8 (3)
Mn(2)	6243 (1)	8458 (1)	42 (2)	71 (2)	72 (2)	77 (2)	1 (1)	-16 (2)	- 5 (3)
P	6642 (1)	6218 (1)	4539 (2)	44 (3)	43 (3)	44 (4)	-5 (2)	2 (2)	- 7 (3)
Cl	9341 (1)	6206 (1)	7647 (4)	91 (3)	100 (3)	167 (4)	-21 (3)	-54 (3)	- 1 (4)
O(1)	7737 (3)	9636 (4)	8552 (8)	86 (10)	59 (9)	93 (11)	-8 (8)	12 (9)	-24 (9)
O(2)	6494 (3)	6208 (4)	7632 (8)	112 (11)	60 (9)	45 (10)	-4 (8)	18 (9)	- 3 (9)
O(3)	5443 (3)	6242 (4)	2982 (8)	72 (10)	161 (12)	55 (11)	-1 (9)	- 4 (9)	3 (9)
O(4)	7297 (3)	7766 (4)	3534 (8)	118 (11)	96 (11)	54 (10)	-20 (9)	-12 (9)	- 1 (9)

at 2.475 and 2.650 Å (the chlorine atoms are *cis*). Table 3 lists all the pertinent angles and distances for the manganese polyhedra.

Table 3. Bond distances, polyhedral edge lengths, and bond angles for manganese atomic positions

Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard deviations in the last significant figure.

## (i) Interatomic distances

Mn(1)-O(1)	2.190 (4) Å	Mn(2)-O(1)	2.050 (4) Å
Mn(1)-O(2)	2.184 (3)	Mn(2)-O(2)	2.191 (3)
Mn(1)-O(3)	2.119 (4)	Mn(2)-O(3)	2.475 (4)
Mn(1)-O(3')	2.507 (4)	Mn(2)-O(4)	2.164 (4)
Mn(1)-O(4)	2.092 (3)	Mn(2)-Cl	2.475 (1)
Mn(1)-Cl	2.653 (2)	Mn(2)-Cl'	2.650 (2)

## Mn(1) octahedron

O(4)-O(3)	3.675 (5) Å
O(4)-O(2)	3.138 (5)
O(4)-O(1)	2.933 (5)
O(4)-Cl	3.326 (4)
O(3)-O(2)	2.969 (5)
O(3)-O(3')	3.328 (5)
O(3)-Cl	3.328 (4)
O(2)-O(1)	3.289 (5)
O(2)-O(3')	2.884 (5)
O(1)-O(3')	2.458 (5)
O(1)-Cl	3.351 (4)
O(3')-Cl	4.088 (4)

## Mn(2) octahedron

O(4)-O(3)	2.456 (5) Å
O(4)-O(2)	3.287 (5)
O(4)-O(1)	2.918 (5)
O(4)-Cl'	3.378 (4)
O(3)-O(2)	2.884 (5)
O(3)-Cl	3.563 (4)
O(3)-Cl'	4.030 (4)
O(2)-O(1)	3.146 (5)
O(2)-Cl	3.221 (4)
O(1)-Cl	3.944 (4)
O(1)-Cl'	3.351 (4)
Cl-Cl'	3.475 (2)

## (ii) Angles

## Mn(1) octahedron

O(4)-Mn(1)-O(3)	121.5 (1)°
O(4)-Mn(1)-O(2)	94.4 (1)
O(4)-Mn(1)-O(1)	86.4 (1)
O(4)-Mn(1)-Cl	88.2 (1)
O(3)-Mn(1)-O(2)	87.2 (1)
O(3)-Mn(1)-O(3')	91.6 (1)
O(3)-Mn(1)-Cl	87.7 (1)
O(2)-Mn(1)-O(1)	97.5 (1)
O(2)-Mn(1)-O(3')	75.5 (1)
O(1)-Mn(1)-Cl	87.0 (1)
O(1)-Mn(1)-O(3')	87.0 (1)
O(3')-Mn(1)-Cl	62.7 (1)
O(4)-Mn(1)-O(3')	145.2 (1)
O(3)-Mn(1)-O(1)	151.3 (2)
O(2)-Mn(1)-Cl	174.9 (2)

## Mn(2) octahedron

O(4)-Mn(2)-O(3)	63.5 (1)°
O(4)-Mn(2)-O(2)	98.0 (1)
O(4)-Mn(2)-O(1)	86.8 (1)
O(4)-Mn(2)-Cl'	88.5 (1)
O(3)-Mn(2)-O(2)	76.0 (1)
O(3)-Mn(2)-Cl	92.1 (1)
O(3)-Mn(2)-Cl'	103.6 (1)
O(2)-Mn(2)-O(1)	94.9 (1)
O(2)-Mn(2)-Cl	87.0 (1)
O(1)-Mn(2)-Cl	119.7 (1)
O(1)-Mn(2)-Cl'	89.4 (1)
Cl-Mn(2)-Cl'	85.30 (3)
O(4)-Mn(2)-Cl	152.6 (1)
O(3)-Mn(2)-O(1)	146.8 (1)
O(2)-Mn(2)-Cl'	172.4 (1)°

The discrete phosphate tetrahedra are quite regular with an average bond length of 1.542 Å and an average angle of 109.42° (+3.58, -4.62°). This average

Table 4. Bond distances, polyhedral edge lengths, and bond angles for the phosphate tetrahedron

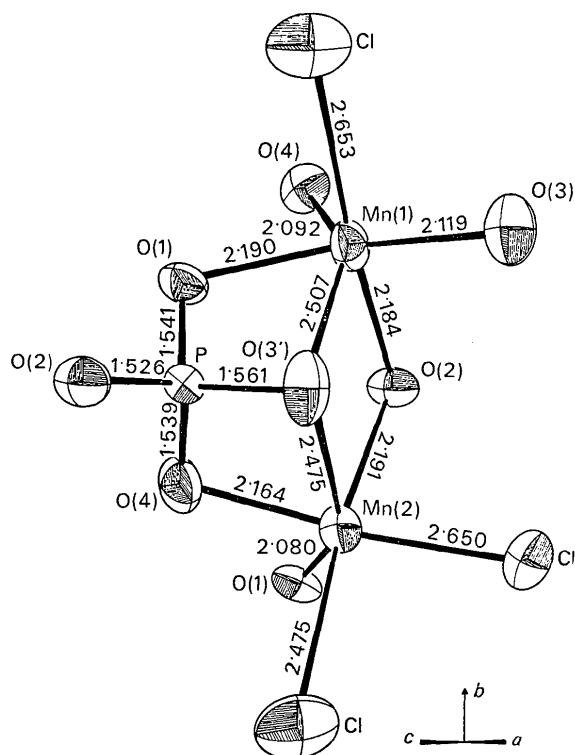
Numbers in parentheses are estimated standard deviations in the last significant figure.

## (i) Interatomic distances

P-O(1)	1.541 (3) Å	O(1)-O(2)	2.528 (5) Å
P-O(2)	1.526 (4)	O(1)-O(3)	2.458 (5)
P-O(3)	1.561 (4)	O(1)-O(4)	2.535 (5)
P-O(4)	1.539 (4)	O(2)-O(3)	2.575 (6)
		O(2)-O(4)	2.542 (5)
		O(3)-O(4)	2.456 (5)

## (ii) Angles

O(1)-P-O(2)	111.0 (2)°
O(1)-P-O(3)	104.8 (2)
O(1)-P-O(4)	110.8 (2)
O(2)-P-O(3)	113.0 (2)
O(2)-P-O(4)	112.1 (2)
O(3)-P-O(4)	104.8 (2)

Fig. 1. The structural unit of  $Mn_2(PO_4)Cl$ .

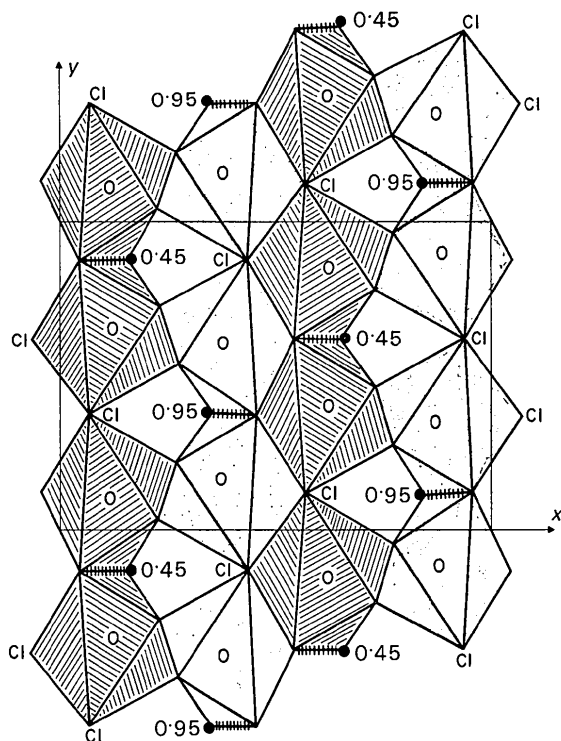


Fig. 2. A polyhedral representation of the crystal structure of  $Mn_2(PO_4)Cl$  viewed down the  $c$  axis. Manganese atoms are represented by open circles, phosphorus atoms by solid circles. All corners not labeled Cl are oxygen atoms. The numbers indicate the  $z$  coordinates of the phosphorus atoms.

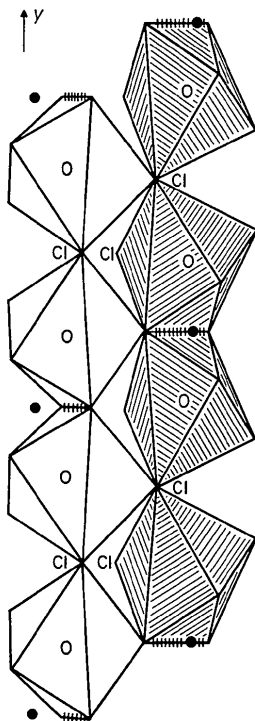


Fig. 3. The central portion of Fig. 2 rotated  $10^\circ$  clockwise about  $b$  to demonstrate the non-sharing of edges (see text).

bond distance is typical for discrete phosphate tetrahedra. Table 4 lists the tetrahedral bond angles and distances. The standard deviations of bond lengths and bond angles were computed by the function and error program, *ORFFE*, of Busing, Martin & Levy (1962*b*).

The building block of the structure is shown in Fig. 1. It is composed of the phosphorus tetrahedron and the two distorted octahedra of anions about the manganese atoms with which it shares edges; the two octahedra also share edges. The apparent mirror symmetry of the block is illusory, since for example, O(3) and Cl' do not identify.

The entire structure can be formed by linking together these units through corner-sharing. A projection of the octahedra down the  $c$  axis is shown in Fig. 2. In this figure the edges shared by octahedra are shown by ticked lines. The manganese atoms at the centers of the shaded and hatched octahedra lie at  $z=0.50$  and  $z=0.00$  respectively, and are related by the two-fold screw axis. Hence the shaded and hatched octahedra do not share edges, as demonstrated in Fig. 3, which is the central portion of Fig. 2 with a  $10^\circ$  clockwise rotation about  $b$ . The shaded and hatched octahedra which appeared to share edges in Fig. 2 are seen to share only corners.

The structure of  $Mn_2(PO_4)Cl$  does not seem to be related to either the structure of chlorospodosite (Greenblatt, Banks & Post, 1967), wagnerite (Coda, Giuseppetti & Tadini, 1967), or triplite/triploidite (Waldrop, 1969, 1970).

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