reflections, phased by either \sum_2 or \sum_1 relations (and perhaps with appropriate weights), can also be included to produce peaks of greater reliability. In the centric case, those \sum_1 reflections which were determined with greater than 90% probability were included in the calculation of the \sum_2 map. Their addition improved the phase agreement to a small extent. The frequency check procedure (Gorres & Jacobson, 1964) can be applied to the \sum_2 -map.

It also is possible to include an additional strong reflection with the origin-determining reflections, thus producing two \sum_2 maps in the centric case, for example. The resulting two sets of averaged phases could then be handled in a similar way as in those direct-methods programs that produce multiple solutions.

Lower bounds other than zero can be used for modification of the resultant superposition map. Indeed, some calculations for the centric example have shown that use of a lower bound of 10% of the maximum peak height results in somewhat improved agreement.

From Tables 2 and 3, it is obvious that a straight average is a poor procedure compared with a more judicious method of averaging. Preliminary computations indicate that in the centric case a requirement of a net of two like signs produces a significant improvement in the percentage of correct signs selected.

The phases are also somewhat sensitive to grid point resolution of the maps. In the centric structure, calculations were run using a grid of $0.12 \times 0.45 \times 0.45$ Å resolution. Results improve if a resolution of approximately 0.25 Å is used in all three directions.

Squaring the resultant superposition map appears to give the best phases compared with other powers which could be employed. All exponents from 0.2 to 6.6in steps of 0.2 were examined for a typical run, with 2.0 appearing the most satisfactory.

Conclusion

We feel that these results demonstrate the effectiveness of an approach which utilizes advantages of both direct and Patterson methods and in doing so avoids many of their limitations.

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The Crystal Structure of Magnesium Chlorophosphate, Mg₂(PO₄)Cl

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Magnesium chlorophosphate, Mg₂(PO₄)Cl, crystallizes in the space group *Pna2*₁, with unit-cell dimensions a = 10.940 (1), b = 7.9305 (6), and c = 4.8008 (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 = 0.025 ($R_w = 0.044$). The compound is isostructural with the previously reported Mn₂(PO₄)Cl.

Introduction

In a continuing investigation of the crystal chemistry of halophosphates of composition $M_2(PO_4)X$ (M is a divalent metal, X is a halogen) (Rea & Kostiner, 1972*a*, *b*), we have grown single crystals of magnesium chlorophosphate $Mg_2(PO_4)Cl$ and determined its crystal structure.

The preparation of $Mg_2(PO_4)Cl$ has been reported (Klement & Haselbeck, 1965) but, aside from the reported similarity of its X-ray powder-diffraction pattern to that of $Mn_2(PO_4)Cl$, no structural work has been done.

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Experimental

Single crystals of Mg₂(PO₄)Cl were grown from excess MgCl₂ in a sealed evacuated quartz ampoule. A mixture of 25 mol. % Mg₃(PO₄)₂ and 75 mol. % MgCl₂ (carefully dehydrated in HCl gas at 500 °C) was sealed in an evacuated (10μ mHg) quartz tube (8 mm internal diameter). The sealed ampoule was placed in a resistance-heated furnace, heated to 1100 °C and then cooled at 15 °C per hr to 650 °C where the furnace was shut off. The crystals were separated by washing with hot distilled water. Typically, crystals were lath-shaped with dimen-

sions $0.03 \times 0.05 \times 0.2$ cm; no attempt was made to maximize crystal size.

Lattice parameters from Weissenberg and precession photographs indicated that Mg₂(PO₄)Cl was isostructural with Mn₂(PO₄)Cl with space group *Pna2*₁. Accurate lattice parameters were determined in a *PICK* II least-squares refinement using 46 reflections within the angular range $38^{\circ} < 2\theta < 56^{\circ}$; the reflections were automatically centered on a Picker FACS-I four-circle diffractometer using Mo K α_1 radiation. At 22°C the lattice parameters are a = 10.940 (1), b = 7.9305 (6), and c = 4.8008 (4) Å, where the figures in parentheses rep-

Table 1. Observed and calculated structure factors

H K L FOSS FCAL	M K L FOBS FCAL	H K L FOBS FC4L	H K L FCBS FCAL	H K'L FOBS FCAL	H K L FOBS FCAL	H K L FOBS FCAL	H K L FOBS FCAL	H K L FUBS FCAL H K L FOD	S FCAL
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	15 % 6 0 0 2 12 % 7 % 12 % 7 % 12 % 12 % 12 % 12 %
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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.

	x	У	Z	B_{11}	B22	B ₃₃	<i>B</i> ₁₂	B_{13}	B ₂₃
Mg(1)	1221 (1)	986 (1)	1/2	48 (3)	69 (3)	79 (4)	-1(2)	2 (3)	7 (4)
Mg(2)	3721 (1)	1629 (1)	9927 (3)	69 (3)	66 (3)	69 (4)	-6(2)	-15(3)	10 (4)
P	3337 (1)	3797 (1)	5460 (3)	51 (3)	41 (2)	37 (2)	-3(1)	3 (2)	6 (3)
Cl	626 (1)	3780 (1)	2410 (3)	81 (3)	91 (2)	135 (3)	-10 (1)	- 39 (2)	7 (2)
O (1)	2302 (2)	395 (2)	1529 (5)	96 (6)	62 (5)	86 (7)	-13 (5)	4 (6)	-11 (6)
O(2)	3478 (2)	3804 (2)	2308 (5)	92 (7)	57 (7)	30 (7)	4 (4)	2 (6)	6 (4)
O(3)	4583 (2)	3770 (2)	7055 (6)	58 (6)	137 (8)	89 (8)	-7(4)	-21 (6)	4 (5)
O(4)	2665 (2)	2220 (2)	6522 (5)	81 (6)	64 (6)	81 (6)	-15 (5)	-8 (5)	24 (6)

resent the standard deviations in the last reported figure. The calculated density, with Z=4, is 2.855 g.cm⁻³ and the measured density (flotation) is 2.852 (4) g.cm⁻³.

A small ($R \sim 0.015$ cm), reasonably isotropic crystal was chosen for data collection. Diffraction intensities were measured using Zr-filtered Mo $K\alpha$ radiation at a take-off angle of 2.5° with the diffractometer operating in the θ -2 θ scan mode. Scans were made at 1° per min over 1.5° with allowance for dispersion, and with 40 sec background counts taken at both ends of the scan. Of the 799 independent data investigated in the angular range $2\theta < 64^\circ$, a total of 784 were considered observable according to the criterion $|F_o| > 0.675\sigma_F$, where σ_F is defined as $0.02|F_o| + [C + k^2 B]^{1/2}/2|F_o|$ Lp; the total scan count is C, k is the ratio of scanning time to the total background scanning time, and B is the total background count. Three reflections were systematically monitored, and since there was a significant drop in intensities during the last part of the data collection period, a second scale factor applicable to the last 63 data collected was included in the refinements. The maximum random deviations in intensity were less than 3.5%. The intensity data were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects. No absorption correction was made, since the linear absorption coefficient was small ($\mu = 15 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).

Refinement of the structure

Least-squares refinement (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962) using the atomic positions reported for $Mn_2(PO_4)Cl$ as a starting point with a $1/\sigma^2$ weighting scheme, zerovalent scattering factors (Cromer & Mann, 1968), isotropic temperature factors, and corrections for secondary extinction and anomalous dispersion, yielded a residual R=0.041 and a weighted residual $R_w=0.067$ for the observed data. For the anisotropic refinement R=0.025 and $R_w=0.0444$. Since the space group was noncentric, the other enantiomorph was refined, giving R=0.025 and $R_w=0.0438$. According to Hamilton's (1965) significance test, the first cell may be rejected at the 0.005 significance level. Thus the crystal analyzed

(ii) Angles

 $\begin{array}{l} Mg(1) \mbox{ octahedron} \\ O(4)-Mg(1)-O(3) \\ O(4)-Mg(1)-O(2) \\ O(4)-Mg(1)-O(1) \\ O(4)-Mg(1)-O(1) \\ O(3)-Mg(1)-O(2) \\ O(3)-Mg(1)-O(2) \\ O(3)-Mg(1)-O(3') \\ O(2)-Mg(1)-O(1) \\ O(2)-Mg(1)-O(3') \\ O(1)-Mg(1)-O(3') \\ O(3')-Mg(1)-C1 \\ O(4)-Mg(1)-O(1) \\ O(3)-Mg(1)-O(1) \\ O(3)-Mg(1)-O(1) \\ O(2)-Mg(1)-O(1) \\ O(2)-Mg(1)-O(1) \\ O(2)-Mg(1)-O(1) \\ O(2)-Mg(1)-O(1) \\ O(2)-Mg(1)-C1 \\ O(2)-Mg(1)-C1 \\ O(2)-Mg(1)-C1 \\ O(2)-Mg(1)-C1 \\ O(3)-Mg(1)-C1 \\ O(3)-M$

in this study was enantiomorphous with that chosen for the $Mn_2(PO_4)Cl$ study.

The final anisotropic refinement was based on a data:parameter ratio of 10.5 to 1 with 74 independently varied parameters. The largest extinction correction applied (Zachariasen, 1967) was 49% of $|F_c|$ for the 040 reflection. Calculated and observed structure factors are listed in Table 1. Table 2 presents the final atomic coordinates and anisotropic thermal parameters.

Since the two compounds are isostructural, there is no necessity to describe further the structure of $Mg_2(PO_4)Cl$. Tables 3 and 4 report the polyhedral bond angles and distances. Standard deviations of bond lengths were computed by the function and error program, *ORFFE*, of Busing, Martin & Levy (1964). The only significant difference is shorter average metalanion bond distances due to the smaller ionic radius of six-coordinated Mg⁺² as compared to Mn⁺², 0.72 *versus* 0.83 Å (Shannon & Prewitt, 1969).

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

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

(i) Interatomic	distances				
Mg(1) - O(1)	2·096 (2) Å	Mg(2) - O(1)	1·990 (2) Å		
Mg(1) - O(2)	2.081(2)	Mg(2) - O(2)	2.086 (2)		
Mg(1) - O(3)	2.055 (3)	Mg(2) - O(3)	2.382 (3)		
Mg(1) - O(3')	2.422 (2)	Mg(2) - O(4)	2.056 (2)		
Mg(1) - O(4)	1.996 (2)	Mg(2)–Cl	2.422 (1)		
Mg(1)-Cl	2.623 (1)	Mg(2)–Cl'	2.660 (1)		
Mg(1) octahed	ron	Mg(2) octahedron			
O(4) - O(3)	3·471 (3) Å	O(4)-O(3)	2·445 (3) Å		
O(4) - O(2)	3.007 (2)	O(4)-O(2)	3.176 (3)		
O(4) - O(1)	2.828 (3)	O(4) - O(1)	2.834 (3)		
O(4)-Cl	3.226 (2)	O(4)-Cl'	3.335 (2)		
O(3)-O(2)	2 ⋅866 (3)	O(3)-O(2)	2.797 (4)		
O(3)-O(3')	3.225 (2)	O(3)–Cl	3.464 (2)		
O(3)–Cl	3.219 (3)	O(3)-Cl'	3.968 (2)		
O(2)–O(1)	3.165 (3)	O(2) - O(1)	3.018 (3)		
O(2)-O(3')	2.797 (4)	O(2)-Cl	3.118 (2)		
O(1)-O(3')	2.445 (3)	O(1)-Cl	3.719 (2)		
O(1)-Cl	3.278 (2)	O(1)-Cl'	3.270 (2)		
O(3')-Cl	3.983 (2)	ClCl'	3•374 (1)		

Table 3 (cont.)

117·9 (1)° 95·0 (1)

87·4 (1) 87·5 (1)

87.7 (1)

91.8 (1)

86.1 (1)

98.5 (1) 76.4 (1) 87.3 (1)

65·1 (1) 104·2 (1)

149.0 (1)

153·4 (1) 173·8 (2)

Mg(2) octahedron	
O(4) - Mg(2) - O(3)	66·4 (1)°
O(4) - Mg(2) - O(2)	100.1 (1)
O(4) - Mg(2) - O(1)	88.9 (1)
O(4)-Mg(2)-Cl'	89.0 (1)
O(3) - Mg(2) - O(2)	77.2 (1)
O(3)-Mg(2)-Cl	92·3 (1)
O(3)-Mg(2)-Cl'	103.7 (1)
O(2) - Mg(2) - O(1)	95.5 (1)
O(2) - Mg(2) - Cl	87.2 (1)
O(1) - Mg(2) - Cl	114.6 (1)
O(1) - Mg(2) - Cl'	88.1 (1)
ClMg(2)-Cl'	83.0 (1)
O(4)-Mg(2)-Cl	154.8 (1)
O(3) - Mg(2) - O(1)	152.0 (1)
O(2)-Mg(2)-Cl'	170.2 (1)

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

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

(1) Interatom	ic distances		
P-O(1)	1·536 (2) Å	O(1) - O(2)	2·535 (3) Å
P-O(2)	1.521 (3)	O(1) - O(3)	2.445(3)
P-O(3)	1.564 (3)	O(1) - O(4)	2.519(3)
P-O(4)	1.537 (2)	O(2) - O(3)	2.580(4)
		O(2) - O(4)	2.542(3)
		O(3) - O(4)	2.445(3)
(ii) Angles			. ,
	O(1) - P - O(2)	$112.0(1)^{\circ}$	
	O(1) - P - O(3)	104.1(1)	
	O(1)-P-O(4)	110.1 (1)	
	O(2) - P - O(3)	113.5 (1)	
	O(2) - P - O(4)	112.4(1)	
	O(3) - P - O(4)	104.1(1)	

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of 2-Formylpyridine Selenosemicarbazone

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The structure of 2-formylpyridine selenosemicarbazone, SeN₄C₇H₈, has been determined from threedimensional X-ray photographic data. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$, with unit-cell dimensions a=9.320, b=6.524 and c=16.275 Å, $\beta=90.53^{\circ}$. There are four formula units in the cell. The structure was solved by the two-dimensional minimum Patterson function and the heavy atom method. It was refined by a full-matrix least-squares method to a final residual R value of 0.11 for 1180 observed reflexions. The Se-C bond length of 1.83 Å possesses only partial double-bond character. The molecules are linked by N-H···Se hydrogen bonds to form dimer-like units, which are held together by N-H···N hydrogen bonds.

Introduction

In recent years, several organic compounds of selenium have been investigated. The molecular structures of different selenosemicarbazones have been studied by Gingras, Suprunchuk & Bayley (1965); they described their infrared spectra with particular emphasis on the Se-C vibration and they have studied the antifugal properties of selenosemicarbazones that were found to be generally more active than the corresponding thiosemicarbazones. French & Blanz (1966) have studied various thiosemicarbazones and have found that all the tumour inhibitors are potentially capable of acting as tridentate N-N-S type ligands. Mathew & Palenik (1969) reported the crystal structure of bis-(1-formyl-isoquinolinethiosemicarbazonato)nickel(II) monohydrate and confirmed the ability of the ligand to act as a tridentate chelate. However, the compound 2-formylthiophene thiosemicarbazone (Mathew & Palenik, 1971) shows no tumour inhibition although the posibility of an N-N-S type chelate exists. On the other hand, French & Blanz (1966) reported that 4-formylpyridine thiosemicarbazone shows no carcinostatic activity, whereas they found that 2-formylpyridine thiosemicarbazone is a tumour inhibitor. Apparently the position of the thiosemicarbazone group on the pyridine nucleus dictates the biological activity of formylpyridine thiosemicarbazones. A knowledge of the conformation and bond lengths is essential for a final explanation of the requirements for biological activity in these compounds. Therefore, a crystal structure analysis of 2-formylpyridine selenosemicarbazone was carried out to correlate the molecular structure with the thiosemicarbazone analogues.