

## The crystal structure of mercury(I) dihydrogenphosphate, $\text{Hg}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$

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### Auszug

Die Struktur des Quecksilber(I)dihydrogenphosphates,  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ , wurde mittels Patterson- und Fouriermethoden bestimmt. Die Verfeinerung bis zu einem  $R$ -Faktor von 0,059 erfolgte auf Grund von 996 unabhängigen Zählrohrintensitäten. Die Kristalle sind monoklin, die Raumgruppe ist  $P2_1/n$  mit zwei Formeleinheiten pro Elementarzelle und den folgenden Zellparametern:

$$a = 6,0754(5) \text{ \AA}, b = 14,5034(7) \text{ \AA}, c = 4,7280(4) \text{ \AA}, \\ \beta = 92,172(7)^\circ \quad \text{und} \quad V = 416,3 \text{ \AA}^3.$$

Die Quecksilberatome sind paarweise über das Symmetriezentrum verbunden; der Quecksilber-Quecksilber-Atomabstand beträgt 2,499(1) Å. Jedes Quecksilberatom ist auch an ein Sauerstoffatom mit dem Abstand von 2,142(12) Å gebunden. Der Winkel Hg–Hg–O weicht mit 167,2(4)° nur wenig von der Geradlinigkeit ab. Der zweitnächste Nachbar des Quecksilbers ist ein Sauerstoffatom mit dem Abstand von 2,514(13) Å. Die Struktur ist aus  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ -Molekülen aufgebaut, die wahrscheinlich durch ein Wasserstoffbrückensystem zusammengehalten werden. Mögliche Wasserstoffbrückenbindungen werden diskutiert.

### Abstract

The structure of mercury(I) dihydrogenphosphate,  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ , has been determined by Patterson and Fourier methods and refined to an  $R$  value of 0.059 on the basis of 996 independent counter intensities. The crystals are monoclinic, space group  $P2_1/n$ , with two formula units in a unit cell of the dimensions  $a = 6.0754(5)$ ,  $b = 14.5034(7)$ ,  $c = 4.7280(4)$  Å,  $\beta = 92.172(7)^\circ$ ,  $V = 416.3$  Å<sup>3</sup>.

The mercury atoms are linked in pairs across centres of symmetry, the mercury-mercury distances being 2.499(1) Å. Each mercury atom is also bonded to one oxygen atom at the distance 2.142(12) Å. The Hg–Hg–O angle deviates

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somewhat from linearity, being  $167.2(4)^\circ$ . The next-nearest neighbour to mercury is an oxygen atom at the distance  $2.514(13)$  Å.

The structure is built up by  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$  molecules, probably connected by a hydrogen bonding system. Possible hydrogen bonds are discussed.

### Introduction

Only little information is given in the literature on the structures of mercury phosphates. The syntheses and analyses of many phases are described in reference books, however (GMELIN, *Handbuch der anorganischen Chemie*, 1969). In connection with the study of the crystal structure of  $\text{Hg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  (AURIVILLIUS and NILSSON, 1975), the present investigation of  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$  was undertaken.

### Experimental

Single crystals of  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$  were prepared by dissolving  $\text{Hg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  in boiling concentrated  $\text{H}_3\text{PO}_4$  and adding methyl alcohol to the solution. Mercury(II) was then reduced to the monovalent state. A heterogeneous sample was obtained, containing both  $\text{Hg}_3(\text{PO}_4)_2$  and  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ . The crystals of  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$  thus obtained were colourless and rather irregular.

Weissenberg photographs showed the crystals to be monoclinic. The reflections with the following indices were systematically missing:  $h0l$ ,  $h+l$  odd;  $0k0$ ,  $k$  odd. This is characteristic for the space group  $P2_1/n$ .

The cell dimensions, calculated by the method of least-squares, were obtained from the  $\theta$  values of 58 reflections measured separately with the single-crystal diffractometer. The density of the crystals was determined from the loss of weight in benzene. Some crystal data are presented in Table 1.

A single crystal with the dimensions  $0.20 \times 0.075 \times 0.15$  mm along  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $c$ , respectively, was used for the intensity data collection on a computer-controlled four-circle diffractometer (CAD-4) with  $\text{MoK}\alpha$

Table 1. *Crystal data*

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$\text{Hg}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ , Formula weight 595.2
Monoclinic, $P2_1/n$
$a = 6.0754(5)$ , $b = 14.5034(7)$ , $c = 4.7280(4)$ Å,
$\beta = 92.172(7)^\circ$ ,
$V = 416.3$ Å <sup>3</sup> , $Z = 2$ .
$D_m = 4.70$ , $D_x = 4.75$ g · cm <sup>-3</sup>
$\mu$ ( $\text{MoK}\alpha$ ) = 381 cm <sup>-1</sup>

radiation ( $\lambda = 0.71069 \text{ \AA}$ ) and a graphite monochromator. The intensities were recorded at a take-off angle of  $3^\circ$ . The  $\omega$ - $2\theta$  scan technique was employed with a scan interval  $\Delta\omega = (0.7 + 0.5 \tan\theta)^\circ$ . The background intensity was measured for 1/4 of the scan time at both ends of the interval. All independent reflections in the range  $3^\circ < \theta < 30^\circ$  were measured. Of the 1221 reflections examined, 225 with  $I < 2.58\sigma(I)$  were considered not observed. The values of  $\sigma(I)$  are based on counting statistics. After each group of 25 reflections, the intensities of the standard reflections  $\bar{1}3\bar{2}$ ,  $\bar{2}51$  and  $\bar{2}42$  were measured. The fluctuations in their intensities were random and the values of  $(I_{\max} - I_{\min})/I_{\max}$  were less than 6%.

The corrections for Lorentz, polarization and absorption effects were performed in the usual way. The transmission factors evaluated by numerical integration varied from 0.012 to 0.104.

All computations were made on the Univac 1108 computer in Lund. A short account of the program system used is given by STÅLHANDSKE, 1974.

### Structure determination and refinement

A three-dimensional Patterson synthesis was used to find the preliminary positions of the mercury atoms. Least-squares refinement followed by difference Fourier synthesis revealed the positions of the phosphorus and oxygen atoms. The positional parameters for these atoms, their anisotropic temperature factors and an overall scale factor were then included in a full-matrix least-squares refinement, minimizing  $\sum w_i(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$  with the weights  $w_i$  calculated from the expression  $w_i^{-1} = \sigma^2(F_o) + a|F_o|^2 + b$ . The values  $a = 0.004$  and  $b = 4.0$  were chosen to make the average value of  $w_i(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$  nearly constant in the different intervals of  $|F_o|$  and  $\sin\theta$ . The con-

Table 2. Atomic coordinates obtained in the final least-squares refinement.  
Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses

Atom	$x$	$y$	$z$
Hg	0.30421(10)	0.01696(5)	0.05308(13)
P	-0.0114(7)	0.1523(3)	0.4050(8)
O(1)	0.001(2)	0.0677(11)	0.210(3)
O(2)	0.188(3)	0.1442(11)	0.624(3)
O(3)	0.771(2)	0.1379(11)	0.567(3)
O(4)	-0.008(2)	0.2450(9)	0.263(3)

Table 3a. *Thermal parameters  $\beta_{ij}$  with estimated standard deviations in parentheses.*

The expression for the anisotropic thermal parameters used  
is  $\exp [-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$

Atom	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
Hg	0.0076(2)	0.0033(0)	0.0211(4)	0.0006(1)	0.0033(2)	0.0004(1)
P	70(9)	20(2)	92(13)	1(3)	17(9)	0(4)
O(1)	6(3)	52(9)	15(5)	-14(12)	3(3)	-46(16)
O(2)	19(4)	33(7)	24(5)	9(14)	-12(4)	-26(17)
O(3)	12(3)	29(7)	36(7)	-6(12)	13(4)	-3(16)
O(4)	10(3)	27(6)	31(6)	-2(11)	2(3)	22(16)

Table 3b. *The root-mean-square components  $R_i$  along the principal axes of the ellipsoids of thermal vibration*

Atom	$R_1$	$R_2$	$R_3$
Hg	0.111 Å	0.157 Å	0.189 Å
P	0.096	0.119	0.147
O(1)	0.096	0.115	0.249
O(2)	0.107	0.180	0.237
O(3)	0.102	0.174	0.228
O(4)	0.137	0.155	0.200

Table 4. *Selected interatomic distances and angles in the structure of  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$ . Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses*

The coordination of mercury			
Distances	Hg—Hg	2.499(1) Å	
	—O(1)	2.142(12)	
	—O(1)	2.514(13)	
Angle	Hg—Hg—O(1)	167.2(4)°	
Distances and angles in the phosphate tetrahedron			
P—O(1)	1.54(1) Å	O(1)—P—O(2)	106.3(8)°
—O(2)	1.57(1)	O(1)—P—O(3)	104.4(8)
—O(3)	1.57(1)	O(1)—P—O(4)	116.3(8)
—O(4)	1.50(1)	O(2)—P—O(3)	108.3(8)
Mean value	1.543(7)	O(2)—P—O(4)	109.7(8)
O( <i>i</i> )—O( <i>j</i> )	2.46(2)—2.58(2)	O(3)—P—O(4)	111.4(8)
Oxygen-oxygen distances outside the tetrahedron			
	O(1)—O(1)	2.79(3) Å	
	O(2)—O(4)	2.52(2)	
	O(3)—O(4)	2.59(2)	



Table 5. (Continued)

k	F <sub>o</sub>   F <sub>c</sub>	k	F <sub>o</sub>   F <sub>c</sub>	k	F <sub>o</sub>   F <sub>c</sub>	k	F <sub>o</sub>   F <sub>c</sub>	k	F <sub>o</sub>   F <sub>c</sub>	k	F <sub>o</sub>   F <sub>c</sub>	k	F <sub>o</sub>   F <sub>c</sub>	k	F <sub>o</sub>   F <sub>c</sub>	k	F <sub>o</sub>   F <sub>c</sub>		
4	5	2	74 75	3	43 44	5	111 111	10	24 20	11	42 42	7	26 27	-2	k 6				
1	100 97	5	45 48	5	25 23	8	26 24	11	30 27	-2	k 5	9	21 21	0	32 37				
2	25 22	6	64 67	6	100 97	9	47 48	5	k 4	1	44 46	10	42 42	2	12 13				
5	98 93	7	32 33	7	56 56	11	29 30	1	19 17	2	14 12	11	33 31	3	16 17				
4	23 22	8	44 45	8	58 58	13	22 21	2	24 24	5	71 72	13	26 22	5	36 38				
5	73 68	4	36 37	9	62 59	14	16 15	3	14 13	4	38 38	2	k 5	6	25 25				
6	41 39	-5	k 4	10	33 33	2	k 4	4	36 35	3	45 48	7	38 40	7	38 40				
7	47 45	1	50 49	11	39 36	0	55 56	6	50 47	6	49 49	1	70 78	-1	k 6				
8	68 62	2	39 40	12	21 20	1	32 32	7	26 25	7	27 28	2	11 10	1	60 68				
9	59 38	3	24 24	13	40 36	2	55 56	8	55 55	8	50 49	3	49 52	3	82 90				
10	48 47	4	36 37	15	52 44	3	50 50	10	51 47	9	39 39	4	24 24	5	58 61				
12	46 45	5	28 31	-1	k 4	4	60 61	6	k 4	11	16 19	6	33 33	7	34 33				
14	54 47	6	53 53	1	117 115	5	37 35	0	65 64	12	59 54	7	42 43	0	k 6				
5	k 5	8	72 74	2	35 34	6	18 20	2	77 74	-1	k 5	8	35 37	0	45 51				
0	49 43	10	56 57	3	145 141	7	70 68	4	79 77	0	136 141	10	35 36	1	11 12				
2	58 53	4	29 29	8	26 26	9	78 76	6	k 4	6	39 37	2	100 102	12	39 38	2	23 25		
3	32 31	-4	k 4	5	101 97	9	18 18	-5	k 5	5	15 10	3	k 5	5	24 27				
4	53 49	0	150 151	6	41 39	10	18 18	3	28 27	6	91 91	0	53 57	5	4 19				
5	69 66	1	15 15	7	52 49	11	52 52	4	16 19	8	56 55	2	33 35	6	29 31				
6	30 25	2	130 127	8	55 54	13	50 49	5	46 47	10	17 16	3	21 21	7	40 42				
7	52 51	3	14 13	9	58 58	15	60 54	6	13 9	11	20 20	4	19 20	8	22 20				
8	25 25	4	123 121	10	38 38	3	k 4	7	49 50	12	20 21	5	42 45	1	k 6				
9	61 60	6	78 77	11	38 34	1	80 79	-4	k 5	15	14 12	6	36 38	1	47 58				
10	28 28	7	14 15	12	33 31	2	11 5	1	103 109	0	k 5	9	46 47	3	33 40				
11	65 61	8	65 65	14	45 41	3	92 91	5	64 64	1	12 10	5	4 18	22	22				
13	56 50	9	12 7	16	51 29	4	34 35	6	47 48	5	71 74	2	27 27	4	k 5	5	36 44		
1	106 101	12	22 19	0	k 4	5	64 64	7	38 38	6	19 16	3	30 32	1	57 61	6	26 29		
2	12 11	-5	k 4	2	46 39	8	46 45	8	46 45	7	63 65	4	40 41	3	82 87	7	35 39		
5	80 75	1	42 40	3	36 34	9	44 43	8	24 21	5	13 10	5	60 61	8	25 26	2	k 6		
5	81 77	3	36 35	4	58 57	5	75 73	10	53 52	9	28 29	6	38 57	7	33 34	0	42 51		
7	75 71	5	39 37	7	70 69	11	25 24	9	28 29	8	65 65	9	16 15	5	k 5	0	54 63		
8	15 10	6	77 77	8	14 14	12	62 51	-3	k 5	8	5 5	10	62 61	0	30 34	2	24 25		
9	34 34	7	33 32	9	85 82	14	37 33	0	50 50	12	54 52	3	22 21	4	46 54				
7	k 5	8	61 61	10	23 24	4	k 4	1	15 17	13	17 16	-3	k 6	6	34 36				
0	13 11	10	81 79	11	95 89	0	105 105	2	59 61	1	k 5	1	64 72	3	k 6	2	24 25		
1	16 15	11	16 15	13	73 67	4	63 62	5	40 39	2	82 92	3	46 49	4	15 18	5	52 54		
2	25 23	12	88 82	15	51 45	2	87 86	4	61 65	1	k 5	5	2 17 18	2	24 25	3	k 6		
3	30 28	14	57 51	16	18 11	4	63 62	5	40 39	2	82 92	3	46 49	4	15 18	5	52 54		
4	20 23	-2	k 4	1	k 4	5	15 15	6	36 37	2	82 92	3	46 49	4	15 18	5	52 54		
5	22 17	0	122 120	1	144 146	6	84 82	7	48 48	3	14 15	4	15 18	5	52 54	6	34 36		
-6	k 4	1	29 28	2	30 30	8	49 48	9	55 55	5	19 21	6	53 56	7	19 18	8	38 39	4	87 94
0	84 85	2	113 111	3	110 112	9	30 27	10	28 29	6	53 56	7	19 18	8	38 39	4	87 94		

vergence was checked by the agreement indices  $R = \frac{\sum ||F_o| - |F_c||}{\sum |F_o|}$  and  $R_w = [\sum w_i(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w_i |F_o|^2]^{1/2}$ . The refinement resulted in  $R = 0.068$  and  $R_w = 0.097$ . The atomic scattering factors were those of CROMER and WABER (1965) for neutral mercury and of HANSON *et al.* (1964) for neutral phosphorus and oxygen. At this stage, an isotropic secondary-extinction parameter was included in the refinement, resulting in  $R = 0.059$ ,  $R_w = 0.086$  and the goodness of fit  $S = 1.00$ . The refined value of the extinction parameter,  $g = 0.35(4) \cdot 10^4$ , corresponds to a mosaic spread of 17 seconds or a domain size of  $2.5 \cdot 10^{-5}$  cm. Correction for the anomalous dispersion of mercury was then attempted, but had no effect on the refinement. All parameter shifts were less than 0.01 of their estimated standard deviations. A final three-dimensional difference synthesis was calculated with the contributions of all located atoms subtracted. The map showed residual peaks of the heights  $\approx 4 e/\text{\AA}^3$  between the positions of the mercury atoms in the doublets and some peaks of  $\approx 2 e/\text{\AA}^3$  in the neighbourhood of the positions of the oxygen atoms of the phosphate tetrahedra. No attempt has, however, been made to try to find the positions of the eight hydrogen atoms of the unit cell. The

final positional and thermal parameters are given in Tables 2 and 3, and selected interatomic distances and angles in Table 4. Observed and calculated structure amplitudes are given in Table 5.

### Description and discussion of the structure

The mercury-mercury distance found in the structure is 2.499(1) Å, indicating that the metal atoms are in the monovalent state forming the ordinary mercury doublet. The value obtained compares well with those reported by DORM (1967, 1969, 1971) for oxygen and fluorine compounds of Hg(I), *e.g.* for Hg<sub>2</sub>(BrO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> [2.507(6) Å], Hg<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> [2.500(3) Å], HgSeO<sub>4</sub> [2.51(1) Å and Hg<sub>2</sub>SiF<sub>6</sub> · 2H<sub>2</sub>O [2.495(3) Å]].

Each mercury atom is also bonded to one oxygen atom O(1) at the distance 2.142(12) Å, implying the frequently occurring two-coordination. The group O(1)—Hg—Hg—O(1) deviates somewhat from linearity, the angle Hg—Hg—O(1) being 167.2(4)°. The mercury-to-oxygen distance and the Hg—Hg—O angle are about the same as found in *e.g.* Hg<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> [2.24(2) Å, 164.9(6)°] and Hg<sub>2</sub>(BrO<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub> [2.16(4) Å, 174(1)°].

The oxygen atoms O(1)—O(4) are part of phosphate tetrahedra. The mercury doublet is thus bonded to two phosphate tetrahedra through the oxygen atom O(1) [Hg—O(1) = 2.142(12) Å]. For the sake of electrical neutrality the anions of the structure must be H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup> and the structure is in this manner built up by discrete Hg<sub>2</sub>(H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> groups.

The phosphate tetrahedra are quite regular, the mean distance P—O being 1.543(7) Å (Table 4), in a very good agreement with *e.g.* the mean value 1.546(3) Å calculated for Li<sub>3</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> (KEFFER *et al.*, 1967). No extension of the P—O bond was observed for the P—O—Hg bridging oxygen atom in this structure.

As mentioned above, no attempt was made to locate the hydrogen atoms in the unit cell. It is, however, possible to draw some conclusions about the hydrogen bonding system by studying the oxygen-oxygen distances. As the anion must be H<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub><sup>-</sup>, two corners of the tetrahedral group are formed from the positions of OH groups and two from those of oxygen atoms. As hydrogen bonding between O and OH of the same tetrahedron is most unlikely to occur, there remain only three oxygen-oxygen distances short enough for hydrogen bonding, *viz.* O(1)—O(1') 2.79(3), O(2)—O(4') 2.52(2) and O(3)—O(4') 2.59(2) Å (*cf.* Fig. 1). (The primed atoms belong to adjacent molecules.) It is scarcely likely that the atoms O(1), bonded to mercury at short distances, are also bonded to hydrogen. On the other hand,

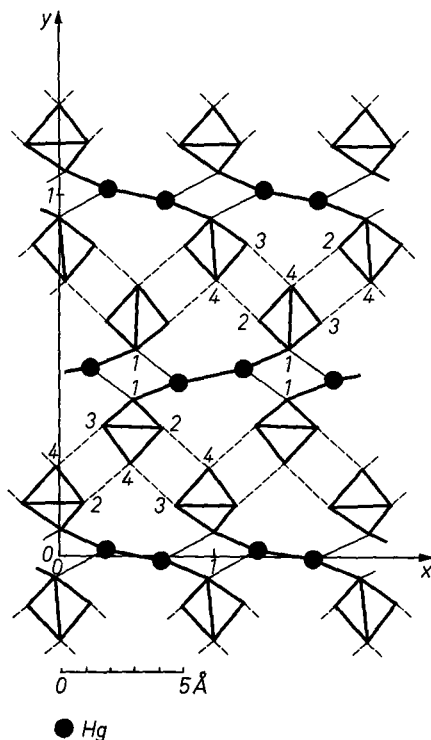


Fig. 1. Projection of the structure of  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$  along the  $z$  axis. Thin lines indicate weak interactions  $\text{Hg}-\text{O}$ , and dotted lines possible hydrogen bonds. The numbers 1, 2, 3, 4 indicate the oxygen atoms identified in Table 2

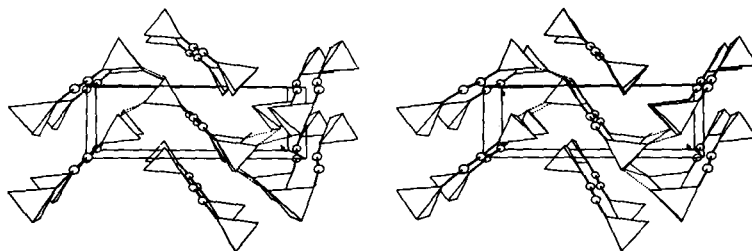


Fig. 2. Stereoscopic view of the structure of  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$  along the  $x$  axis. Possible hydrogen bonds from the molecules in the center of the drawing are indicated with dotted lines

it is very probable that the short oxygen-oxygen distances between the tetrahedra, 2.52 and 2.59 Å, are caused by hydrogen bonding. The hydrogen atoms of the structure would then be bonded to the



oxygen atoms O(2) and O(3), forming hydrogen bonds O(2)—H···O(4') and O(3)—H···O(4') (Fig. 1). The shortest hydrogen-hydrogen distance would then be about 2.3 Å.

The crystal structure is then built up by separate  $\text{Hg}_2(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2$  molecules, which are fused to a three-dimensional network by the hydrogen bonds, the proposed hydrogen bonding system being shown in a stereoview given in Fig. 2. There are also weak interactions between different molecules, as the next-nearest neighbour of mercury is an oxygen atom O(1) outside its molecule at the distance 2.514(13) Å (Fig. 1).

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