The crystal structure of mercury(II) phosphate, $Hg_3(PO_4)_2$

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Auszug

Die Struktur des Quecksilber(II)phosphates, Hg₃(PO₄)₂, wurde mittels symbolischer Addition und Fouriermethoden bestimmt. Durch Verfeinerung aus 1491 unabhängigen Zählrohrintensitäten wurde ein *R*-Faktor von 0,043 erhalten. Die Kristalle sind monoklin, die Raumgruppe ist P_{21}/c , mit vier Formeleinheiten pro Elementarzelle und den folgenden Zellparametern: a = 9,737(2) Å, b = 11,466(2) Å, c = 6,406(1) Å und $\beta = 99,51(2)^{\circ}$.

Die Quecksilberatome sind auf beinahe lineare Weise zweifach-koordiniert, die Abstände Quecksilber-Sauerstoff schwanken zwischen 2,06(1) Å und 2,13(1) Å und die O-Hg-O-Winkel zwischen 163,4(4)° und 169,9(5)°. Alle Sauerstoffatome gehören zu Phosphattetraedern. Jedes Quecksilberatom ist an je ein Sauerstoffatom von zwei Phosphattetraedern gebunden und jede Phosphatgruppe besitzt Bindungen zu drei Quecksilberatomen.

Die Struktur ist aus unendlichen, einander durchdringenden und gefalteten Netzen mit der Formel $[Hg_3(PO_4)_2]_n$ aufgebaut. Die Netze werden aus endlosen

-Hg-O-P-O-Hg-Ketten, miteinander durch zusätzliche Quecksilberatome verbunden, gebildet. Die Hg-O-Abstände zwischen den Netzen sind $\geq 2,42(1)$ Å.

Abstract

The structure of mercury(II)phosphate, Hg₃(PO₄)₂, has been determined by symbolic addition and Fourier methods and refined to an R value of 0.043 on the basis of 1491 independent counter intensities. The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/c$, with four formula units in a unit cell of the dimensions a = 9.737(2), b = 11.466(2), c = 6.406(1) Å and $\beta = 99.51(2)^{\circ}$.

The mercury atoms are two-coordinated in a nearly linear way; the mercury to oxygen distances vary between 2.06(1) and 2.13(1) Å, and the O-Hg-O angles between 163.4(4) and $169.9(5)^{\circ}$. All oxygen atoms belong to phosphate tetrahedra. Each mercury atom is bonded to one oxygen atom of each of two phosphate tetrahedra and each phosphate group is bonded to three mercury atoms.

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The structure is built up of infinite, interpenetrating puckered nets of formula $[Hg_3(PO_4)_2]_n$, formed from endless -Hg-O-P-O-Hg-chains, fused by additional mercury atoms. The Hg-O distances between the nets are $\geq 2.42(1)$ Å.

Introduction

In connection with several studies on mercury salts containing pyramidal or tetrahedral anions (BJÖRNLUND, 1971, 1974; AURIVIL-LIUS, 1972), it was found of interest to investigate some mercury phosphates. This paper deals with the structure of $Hg_3(PO_4)_2$. Work is in progress on a compound of formula $Hg_2(H_2PO_4)_2$, containing monovalent mercury.

Experimental

Single crystals of Hg₃(PO₄)₂ were prepared according to two different methods. First a synthesis suggested by KLEMENT and HASELBECK (1964) was tried, the procedure somewhat modified by the present authors, using a more dilute solution of mercury(II)oxide in phosphoric acid (3 g HgO in 50 ml concentrated H₃PO₄). Another method is to use an acidified solution of mercury(II) acetate and phosphoric acid (10 ml 0.3 M Hg(C₂H₃O₂)₂, 10 ml 2.5 M HNO₃, 10 ml conc. H₃PO₄). The crystallization proceeds very slowly in the last case, but gives a more well-formed product. The crystals thus obtained were in the form of thin, colourless plates. Weissenberg photographs showed the crystals to be monoclinic. The systematically absent reflections were hol with $l \neq 2n$ and 0k0 with $k \neq 2n$, the extinctions consistent with the space group $P2_1/c$. X-ray powder photographs were taken in a Guinier-Hägg focusing camera with $CuK\alpha_1$ radiation, using aluminium as internal standard (a = 4.04934 Å). The preliminary values of the cell dimensions were refined by least-squares calculations. The density was determined from the loss of weight in benzene. Some crystal data are given in Table 1.

Table	1.	Crystal	data
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Hg₃(PO₄)₂, Formula weight 791.8 Monoclinic, $P 2_1/c$ a = 9.737(2), b = 11.466(2), c = 6.406(1) Å, $\beta = 99.51(2)^{\circ},$ $V = 705.4 Å^3, Z = 4.$ $D_{\rm m} = 7.32, D_{\rm x} = 7.45 \text{ g} \cdot \text{cm}^{-3}$ μ (MoK α) = 669 cm⁻¹

A single crystal with the dimensions $0.20 \times 0.07 \times 0.007$ mm was used for the intensity data collection on a Pailred linear diffractometer, using $MoK\alpha$ radiation, monochromatized by reflection off the (002) planes of a graphite crystal, the monochromator angle being 6.08°. The crystal used was mounted along its longest edge, which coincides with the direction of the crystallographic b axis. The reflections of the layer lines h0l-h11l were collected for the copper range, $(\sin\theta)/\lambda \leq 0.65$, using the equi-inclination and ω -scan technique with a scan rate of 1.0° /min. The scan range was 4.0° for all reflections. The stationary background counts were measured for 40 sec at each end of the scan interval. The aperture size of the detector was 2.0°. As a check of the electronic stability during the period of data collection, the intensity of two standard reflections, 400 and 050, were measured at regular intervals. The fluctuation of their intensities was random, and the values of $(I_{\text{max}} - I_{\text{min}})/I_{\text{max}}$ were less than $6^{0}/_{0}$. A total of 2232 independent reflections were recorded $(h \ge 0, k \ge 0)$. 209 reflections for which the two measured background values differed more than 3.09 times the estimated standard deviations of their difference were omitted. The integrated peak counts I were calculated from the total integrated peak counts, the background counts and the counting time in the usual way. 532 reflections with $I \leq 2.58 \sigma(I)$ were considered unobserved. The values of $\sigma(I)$ were based on counting statistics. The remaining 1491 reflections were corrected for Lorentz, polarization and absorption effects. The transmission factors, evaluated by numerical integration, varied from 0.04 to 0.61.

Structure determination and refinement

The positions of the heavy atoms were determined by symbolic addition methods. The asymmetric part of the E map showed three maxima of nearly the same height, indicating the positions of the atoms Hg(1)—Hg(3) of the unit cell. Least-squares refinement followed by difference Fourier syntheses revealed the positions of the phosphorus and oxygen atoms. The positional parameters, the isotropic temperature factors and the inter-layer scale factors were then included in a full-matrix least-squares refinement, minimizing $\Sigma w_i(|F_0| - |F_c|)^2$ with weights $w_i = [\sigma^2(F_0) + a |F_0|^2]^{-1}$. A suitable value for a was found from an analysis of the weighting scheme. The discrepancy factors R and R_w , defined by $R = \Sigma ||F_0| - |F_c|| \Sigma |F_0|$ and $R_w =$ $= [\Sigma w_i(|F_0| - |F_c|)^2 / \Sigma w_i |F_0|^2]^{1/2}$, converged to R = 0.064 and $R_w =$

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= 0.083. When anisotropic temperature factors were introduced for all atoms in a new refinement, the *R* value fell to 0.043 and R_w to 0.051. In the last cycle of refinement the value of *a* was 0.001. At the end of the refinement the value of *S* was 0.99. The expression for *S* (goodness of fit) is $S = [\Sigma w_i (|F_o| - |F_c|)^2/(m-n)]^{1/2}$, where

Atom	x	y	z		
Hg(1)	1.04137(7)	0.62072(5)	0.67502(8)		
Hg(2)	0.69987(7)	0.39641(6)	0.82674(8)		
Hg(3)	0.65409(7)	0.67005(6)	0.41226(9)		
$\mathbf{P}(1)$	0.6109(4)	0.4010(4)	0.3051(5)		
P(2)	0.8972(4)	0.8666(3)	0.5987(5)		
O(11)	0.551(1)	0.525(1)	0.249(2)		
O(12)	0.716(1)	0.407(1)	0.511(2)		
O(13)	0.698(1)	0.356(1)	0.139(2)		
O(14)	0.492(1)	0.316(1)	0.317(2)		
O(21)	1.034(1)	0.798(1)	0.583(2)		
O(22)	0.783(1)	0.778(1)	0.632(2)		
O(23)	0.916(1)	0.940(1)	0.804(2)		
O(24)	0.860(1)	0.941(1)	0.399(2)		

 Table 2. Atomic coordinates obtained in the final least-squares refinement

 Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses

Table 3. Thermal parameters β_{ij} with estimated standard deviations in parentheses. The expression used is exp $[-(\beta_{11} \cdot h^2 + \beta_{22} \cdot k^2 + \beta_{33} \cdot l^2 + 2\beta_{12} \cdot hk + 2\beta_{13} \cdot hl + 2\beta_{23} \cdot kl]$. The β_{ij} values are multiplied by 10⁵ for Hg, 10⁴ for P and 10³ for O. The root-mean-square components, R_i , of thermal vibration along principal axes of the ellipsoids of vibration are also given

Atom	β_{11}	β_{22}	eta_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}	R_1	R_2	R_3
TT (4)	27210		-9440	22(4)	80(2)	89 (4)	0.400 8	0.000	0.440 8
Hg(1)	276(6)	110(5)	734(12)	23(4)	30(6)	33(4)	0.126A	0.083 A	0.113A
Hg(2)	288(6)	282(5)	458(11)	29(4)	49(6)	-22(5)	0.139	0.096	0.114
Hg(3)	341(6)	228(6)	794(12)	114(4)	171(7)	121(5)	0.155	0.095	0.115
P(1)	19(4)	12(3)	38(7)	-4(2)	5(4)	-2(3)	0.104	0.077	0.088
P(2)	14(3)	6(3)	48(7)	0(2)	2(4)	-1(3)	0.100	0.062	0.081
O(11)	3(1)	3(1)	13(3)	0(1)	-1(2)	1(1)	0.183	0.108	0.145
O(12)	1(1)	4(1)	6(2)	0(1)	1(1)	1(1)	0.162	0.047	0.112
O(13)	3(1)	3(1)	5(2)	0(1)	2(1)	0(1)	0.142	0.088	0.124
O(14)	3(1)	5(1)	8(2)	-2(1)	4(1)	1(1)	0.199	0.026	0.132
O(21)	2(1)	1(1)	12(3)	1(1)	1(1)	0(1)	0.155	0.075	0.119
O(22)	1(1)	3(1)	8(2)	-1(1)	1(1)	1(1)	0.158	0.046	0.119
O(23)	2(1)	2(1)	8(2)	0(1)	2(1)	-1(1)	0.138	0.090	0.109
O(24)	1(1)	2(1)	8(2)	0(1)	-1(1)	0(1)	0.136	0.044	0.108

Mercury to oxy	gen distances	O-Hg-O angles				
within th Hg(1) $-O(21)$ Hg(1) $-O(23)$	e nets 2.11(1) Å 2.11(1) 2.02(1)	O(21)—Hg(1)—O(23) O(13)—Hg(2)—O(12) O(11)—Hg(3)—O(22)	163.4(4)° 169.9(5) 163.9(5)			
$\begin{array}{c} Hg(2) = O(13) \\ Hg(2) = O(12) \\ Hg(3) = O(11) \\ Hg(3) = O(22) \end{array}$	$2.06(1) \\ 2.06(1) \\ 2.13(1) \\ 2.12(1)$					
between t	he nets					
Hg–O	$\geq 2.42(1)$ Å					

Table 4. Selected interatomic distances and angles in the structure of $Hg_3(PO_4)_2$. Estimated standard deviations are given in parentheses. For notations of the atoms, cf. Table 2

Distances and angles within the PO₄ tetrahedra

P(1)-O(11)	1.55(1) Å	P(2)-O(21)	$1.56(1)~{ m \AA}$
-O(12)	1.53(1)	-O(22)	1.55(1)
-O(13)	1.55(1)	-O(23)	1.55(1)
O(14)	1.53(1)	O(24)	1.53(1)
Mean values	1.541(6)		1.545(6)
O(1i)-O(1j)	2.43(2)	O(2i)-O(2j)	2.43(2)
	2.57(2) Å		2.58(2) Å
O(11)-P(1)-O(12)	$109.2(7)^{\circ}$	O(21)—P(2)—O(22)	$108.3(6)^{\circ}$
O(11) - P(1) - O(13)	111.8(7)	O(21) - P(2) - O(23)	110.2(6)
O(11) - P(1) - O(14)	109.5(8)	O(21) - P(2) - O(24)	108.3(6)
O(12) - P(1) - O(13)	104.0(6)	O(22) - P(2) - O(23)	103.3(6)
O(12) - P(1) - O(14)	113.1(6)	O(22) - P(2) - O(24)	113.9(6)
O(13) - P(1) - O(14)	109.3(7)	O(23) - P(2) - O(24)	112.7(6)

m denotes the number of observations and *n* the number of parameters varied. Thus the errors seem to be correctly estimated. All parameter shifts were less than $5^{0}/_{0}$ of the estimated standard deviations. Corrections for extinction and for anomalous dispersion were not included in the calculations, however. A final three-dimensional difference synthesis was calculated, with the contributions of all atoms subtracted. The highest remaining peak had an approximate height of $3e/Å^{3}$. The scattering factors were those of CROMER and WABER

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Table 5. Observed and calculated structure amplitudes

k F _o F _e	k F _o F _c	k F _o Fe	k F ₀ F _c	k F _o F _c	k F _o F _c	k P ₀ F _c	k F _o F _c	k F _o F _c	k F ₀ F _e
1 k -9	8 132 133 10 193 193	3 k - 6	8 45 45 9 43 44	11 k-5	6 70 67 7 142 140	11 136 138	3 315 318 4 131 131	9 50 68 10 52 51	10 189 196 11 61 65
1 107 110	11 62 61	0 131 130	10 34 18	2 160 151	11 93 96	6 k - 3	6 235 245	14 k -2	11 k -1
3 132 132	2 k-7	3 54 51	2 k - 5	4 72 69	9 k - 4	4 272 269	8 169 166	1 75 91	2 169 176
6 86 85 7 63 66	1 187 186	4 187 193	1 57 56	5 78 80 6 73 75	0 92 89	6 328 329 8 285 284	9 52 54 10 125 127	1 k - 1	3 57 66 4 106 114
2 k -9	3 184 184	6 235 238	3 51 57	9 57 50	6 63 61	9 66 65	11 247 254	2 470 523	5 77 71
1 110 112	5 64 65 6 148 151	8 236 237	4 215 220 5 50 52	12 k-5	7 220 215 8 50 38	10 282 279 11 69 66	4 k - 2	2 k - 1	6 67 61 8 107 112
3 45 31 4 62 64	7 52 39	9 73 76	6 230 232 8 246 250	2 78 86	9 63 72	7 k - 3	0 317 316	1 224 231	12 k -1
5 189 187	11 64 65	4 k -6	9 47 45	7 67 37	11 167 161	1 202 207	3 258 255	4 191 198	1 83 94
3 k -9	3 k -7	0 305 314	10 252 253	1 k -4	10 k –4	2 206 199 3 158 155	4 202 200 5 268 272	5 434 450 6 188 194	3 96 100 6 102 111
2 181 174	1 47 60	1 258 262	J 100 205	0 149 151	1 77 73	4 158 158	6 92 92	7 31 28	9 49 60
6 57 49	5 180 180	4 229 233	2 209 214	4 185 194	6 97 91	6 57 59	8 62 65	9 368 384	11 75 82
7 06 62	8 88 85 9 193 193	5 146 151 6 37 37	3 200 204 4 94 99	5 65 67 6 296 307	7 64 76 8 112 105	8 128 128 11 118 114	10 116 116 116 11 103 101	10 174 174	13 k-1
2 78 78	11 50 42	7 110 114	5 78 75	8 257 266	9 83 81	8 k - 3	5 k -2	1 449 449	1 52 60
3 80 82	4 k -7	11 68 73	10 57 54	10 167 174	11 k -4	1 179 175	1 66 69	2 250 246	3 85 105
5 0/ 01	4 86 87	5 k -6	11 120 122 4 V - 5	2 k -4	1 160 150	6 52 55	3 44 45	5 168 162	6 121 122
1 74 68	5 47 50 7 56 63	1 44 37 2 52 55	1 67 71	0 65 64	3 164 156 4 158 147	8 54 44	4 116 111 6 224 224	6 86 85 7 184 180	7 48 45
1 k -8	8 62 60	3 86 92	2 57 56	2 106 104	5 100 95	10 72 70	7 50 51	8 71 69	10 101 108
2 62 55	11 75 73	7 195 201	4 123 125	5 37 35	9 68 25	0 k	9 117 113	10 70 68	14 k - 1
3 126 126 6 110 112	5 k -7	9 68 71 10 94 98	5 79 79 8 101 105	6 197 200 7 129 128	12 k -4	1 68 53	10 132 122	11 31 30	1 97 100
7 184 181	1 131 133	11 156 153	9 89 91	9 134 138	0 163 148	2 170 151	6 k -2	4 k -1	3 49 59
11 132 133	3 172 172	6 k -6	11 121 126	11 99 98	7 183 197	4 212 207	0 196 186	4 235 219	2 k 0
2 k - 8	5 40 45 6 81 79	0 48 56 2 75 72	5 k - 5	3 k -4	10 100 78	5 56 42 6 182 177	1 68 67 2 120 120	5 62 52 7 177 164	5 307 237 7 321 256
0 84 88	7 79 84	3 55 49 5 81 81	2 118 116	0 233 236	13 k -4	7 60 55	3 64 53	8 138 131	10 57 44
3 47 46	6 k -7	6 136 135	4 223 227	3 275 282	0 116 117	10 174 162	5 72 62	11 222 220	3 k 0
4 48 43 5 48 49	2 67 70	7 46 44 8 107 104	5 63 66 6 205 209	4 177 181 5 240 245	1 62 54 4 88 87	10 k-3	6 235 230 7 126 120	5 k - 1	0 780 685 2 100 76
6 87 88 8 46 52	4 48 51 5 262 261	9 73 68 10 56 54	7 77 76	6 69 72 7 115 117	6 79 42 7 97 91	1 215 205	10 100 99	1 247 218	3 92 62
9 94 96	6 68 69	7 k-6	9 62 66	8 95 96	1 k - 3	3 175 165	7 k -2	5 366 343	6 60 39
3 k -8	8 59 57 9 254 249	0 202 206	10 209 213	11 60 57	1 110 111	4 120 106 5 193 187	0 227 219	6 128 123 7 83 75	7 90 81 8 114 102
0 193 192	10 58 59	1 155 158	6 k - 5	0 186 192	2 118 124	9 137 129	1 286 269	8 242 226 9 307 201	9 83 77 10 141 128
3 96 98	7 k -7	4 149 146	1 273 277	2 153 157	4 173 177	11 k -3	4 205 188	10 117 105	11 79 75
5 135 136	3 78 78	7 57 59	3 226 225	6 308 313	6 127 133	9 134 147	5 194 182 8 146 141	6 1 1	4 k 0
6 43 47 10 78 76	4 53 54 5 43 36	10 46 53 11 58 60	4 70 68	8 294 298 9 51 58	8 165 173	11 126 111	8 k -2	1 415 358	1 214 188
11 44 40	6 83 84	8 k -6	6 135 133	10 189 189	10 102 104	12 4 -3	0 263 237	2 223 206	3 398 356
4 k - 8	11 79 73	0 102 108	9 114 112	5 6 - 6	2 6 - 3	7 96 98	2 140 119	5 440 597 4 94 68	6 191 180
2 44 49	8 k -7	3 182 180 4 82 83	11 56 58	0 222 228	1 441 463	8 86 86	4 251 231 6 249 238	5 196 173 6 195 188	7 438 412 8 198 186
4 44 46	1 69 69	6 68 65	7 K - 5	1 206 214	2 246 256	13 K - 3	8 287 271	7 127 122	10 109 103
7 246 245	3 117 111	8 50 51	3 39 40	3 125 126	5 206 207	2 153 153	9 k ~2	9 79 87	5 k 0
8 56 62 9 43 33	10 98 93	11 175 170	4 100 94 5 172 173	4 129 134 5 99 104	6 106 108 7 88 91	3 87 102	0 222 244	11 95 83	0 274 254
10 52 49	9 k -7	9 K -0 0 266 267	8 125 122	6 109 110	9 92 91	5 129 126	4 145 157	7 8 -1	1 384 361
5 k - 8	1 95 90	1 72 71	10 47 47	9 63 67	3 k-3	7 54 67	10 k -2	3 104 87	4 199 187
0 209 210	5 214 211	5 87 81	8 4 -5	10 30 32 6 k - k -	2 130 130	9 96 95	1 176 174	4 220 189 6 183 159	5 305 289 8 45 33
1 48 39 4 125 124	6 62 58 9 199 193	6 51 42 7 51 49	3 83 83	0 62 67	4 261 270 6 283 294	0 344 349	3 84 82 5 86 80	7 87 82 8193 170	10 55 52
5 81 80	10 k -7	9 63 58	4 123 126	1 194 198	7 45 49	1 436 457	8 103 100	10 197 188	6 k 0
6 k -8	2 227 216	10 k6	6 77 73	5 106 104	9 51 53	3 210 214	11 k -2	8 k -1	0 233 221
0 121 123	6 110 111	1 64 67	8 128 127	7 100 103	10 252 256	5 349 366	0 129 124	2 91 81	2 102 99
1 105 109	7 50 44	4 47 49 5 69 69	9 56 59 10 111 111	8 49 50 9 65 66	4 k-3	6 45 49 7 73 75	1 105 106	4 204 187 5 88 93	6 127 129 7 71 67
5 97 98	0 107 202	8 84 81	11 60 63	10 40 47	1 103 103	8 69 71	4 157 158	8 179 181	8 93 84
7 k -8	1 259 260	10 51 47	9 k - 5	7 k -4	3 97 97	10 138 140	6 186 181	10 50 37	11 88 87
0 42 31	5 181 184 4 154 157	11 k -6	2 206 202	0 58 58	4 218 222 5 45 49	11 82 88	7 70 63 8 152 155	9 k - 1	7 k 0
3 139 133 7 191 190	5 123 125 7 50 45	0 86 86	3 153 151	1 99 101	6 67 66 8 199 202	2 2 -2	10 153 159	1 191 186	0 63 60
8 43 40	8 100 106	63 71	5 138 134	4 155 151	9 113 113	2 117 121	12 k -2	3 198 200	2 159 158
0ز≀ (یە ب 8 k8	9 08 /2 2 k - f	7 215 210 8 55 45	o 58 59 7 50 43	5 116 115 6 220 220	10 35 21	3 39 36 4 172 174	0 144 146 1 143 152	4 78 76 5 78 77	3 234 227 5 64 67
0 226 227	0 44 46	12 k6	9 83 89	7 63 62	5 k - 3	5 135 139 6 184 188	2 75 68	6 174 168 8 50 #4	6 227 228
4 171 165	1 127 137	0 240 232	10 k -5	9 58 53	1 357 364	7 27 27	4 84 83	10 129 133	8 107 104
8 44 48	5 58 65	1 k -5	2 127 129	10 128 123 8 k = 4	3 334 339	8 100 57 9 179 187	5 69 62 6 90 99	10 k - 1	9 65 61 10 113 106
1 k -7	6 155 152 7 64 67	1 273 277 2 146 152	4 54 48 5 185 184	0 275 278	4 58 58 5 169 170	10 2 <u>3</u> 17 11 51 53	7 150 161 11 96 100	1 104 103	11 201 204
1 51 53	9 72 74	3 253 250 4 100 00	6 80 72 8 80 77	1 235 233	6 169 167	3 k - 2	13 k -2	2 160 163	8 k 0
4 139 141	11 42 48	5 127 133	9 216 204	3 185 181	8 35 39	0 37 33	0 121 125	4 149 153	1 374 378
6 192 190		7 84 83	11 28 63	5 165 162	9 69 67 10 116 116	2 156 157	7 80 85	n 198 200 8 149 155	2 49 59 3 229 225

Table 5. (Continued)

(1965) for neutral mercury and of HANSON *et al.* (1964) for neutral phosphorus and oxygen. The final positional and thermal parameters, together with the root-mean-square components, are given in Tables 2

and 3 and selected interatomic distances and angles in Table 4. Observed and calculated structure amplitudes are presented in Table 5.

Description and discussion of the structure

As seen from Table 4 the mercury atoms are each coordinated to two oxygen atoms, the Hg—O distances varying from 2.06(1) to 2.13(1) Å and the O—Hg—O angles from 163.4(4) to 169.9(5)°. The values of the distances are in good agreement with those found in the infinite -O-Hg-O- chains of orthorhombic HgO [2.04(3), 2.07(3) Å] (AURIVILLIUS, 1956, 1964), and in the -Hg-O-Cr-O-Hgchains of HgCrO₄ $\cdot \frac{1}{2}$ H₂O [2.055(1), 2.064(1) Å] (AURIVILLIUS and STÅLHANDSKE). The values of the O—Hg–O angles are more distorted in the present compound, however [179.5(1.1)° in HgO; 179.95(5)° in HgCrO₄ $\cdot \frac{1}{2}$ H₂O]. A dominant feature of the structure of Hg₃(PO₄)₂ is thus the frequently occurring two-covalency of mercury(II).

The structure is built up of infinite puckered nets of formula $[Hg_3(PO_4)_2]_n$. Two such nets, related by $\overline{1}$, run through the unit cell. The nets are interpenetrating and the Hg—O distances between them are $\geq 2.42(1)$ Å.

The nets are formed from fused endless chains -Hg-O-P-O-Hgin the following way: All oxygen atoms of the structure belong to phosphate tetrahedra; one of them consists of the atoms P(1), O(11)-O(14), and the other of the atoms P(2), O(21)-O(24). Each mercury atom is bonded to one oxygen atom of each of two phosphate groups, while three oxygen atoms of each phosphate group are bonded to mercury. The atoms Hg(1), bridging between the atoms O(21) and

O(23), form separate endless $-Hg-O-\dot{P}-O-Hg-$ chains related to each other through $\bar{1}$. They run approximately parallel to [010]. In the same way, infinite chains, nearly parallel to [001], are formed as the atoms Hg(2) bridge the atoms O(12) and O(13) (cf. Table 2 for labelling of the atoms). The endless puckered nets are formed from -O(21)-Hg(1)-O(23)- and -O(12)-Hg(2)-O(13)- chains, fused by additional mercury atoms, Hg(3), which in turn are bonded to the atoms O(22) and O(11). The fourth corner of each tetrahedron, the atom O(24) or O(14), is not bonded to any mercury atom at short distance. The Hg-O distances within the nets are 2.06(1)-2.13(1) Å.

If the shortest mercury to oxygen distance between the nets of 2.42(1) Å is also considered as a coordination distance, the structure

may be described as built up of a three-dimensional network of formula $[Hg_3(PO_4)_2]_n$. A stereoscopic view of the structure is given in Fig. 1.

The phosphate tetrahedra are rather regular (Table 3), the mean P(1)—O and P(2)—O distances being 1.541(6) and 1.545(6) Å, respectively. These values are in good agreement with mean P—O values calculated from data given for other phosphates, *e.g.* Li₃PO₄ [1.546(3) Å] (KEFFER *et al.*, 1967), Mg₃(PO₄)₂ [1.527(3) Å] (NORD and



Fig.1. Stereoscopic view along the c axis, showing two endless puckered nets of formula $[Hg_3(PO_4)_2]_n$, related by $\overline{1}$. The three mercury atoms are indicated as 1, 2 and 3. The nets are shadowed and unshadowed in the drawing. The c axis points against the reader

KIERKEGAARD, 1968) and Zn₃(PO₄)₂ [1.533 Å] (CALVO, 1965). There is, however, a small tendency towards elongation of the P—O bonds for the P—O—Hg bridging oxygen atoms, the largest difference in the bonds being about 3σ in the distances (0.036 Å). Much larger deformations of the tetrahedral groups are found in *e.g.* HgCrO₄ · $\frac{1}{2}$ H₂O, where the elongation of the Cr—O bonds for the two Cr—O–Hg bridging oxygen atoms in the infinite –Hg—O–Cr–O–Hg– chains amount to 0.12 Å ($\approx 60\sigma$ in the distances). In Hg(OH)₂ · 2 HgSO₄ · H₂O, one oxygen atom of each sulfate tetrahedron bridges between sulfur and mercury in the limited chains O(<u>SO₄</u>)—Hg—O(<u>OH</u>)—Hg—O(<u>OH</u>)—Hg— O(<u>SO₄</u>), giving an elongation of 0.08 Å ($\approx 8\sigma$ in the distances).

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