

Hydrogen Bond Studies

48.* Neutron Diffraction Study of Hydrazinium Dihydrogen Phosphate, $N_2H_5H_2PO_4$

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The crystal structure of hydrazinium dihydrogen phosphate, $N_2H_5H_2PO_4$, has been refined from three-dimensional neutron diffraction data. A correction for extinction effects was included in the least-squares refinement. The positions of the phosphorus, nitrogen, and oxygen atoms agree well with those obtained in a previous X-ray investigation by Liminga. The structure is composed of $N_2H_5^+$ and $H_2PO_4^-$ ions. O—H···O bonds link the $H_2PO_4^-$ ions to form a three-dimensional framework. The $N_2H_5^+$ ions are connected to this framework by N—H···O bonds, and are interlinked to form chains by N—H···N bonds. The majority of the hydrogen bonds are close to linear with X—H···Y angles in the range 169–177°; the only large deviation from linearity is found in a weak N—H···O bond, which may be regarded as bifurcated.

The crystal structures of $N_2H_5H_2PO_4$ and $N_2H_6(H_2PO_4)_2$ have been determined by X-ray methods.^{1,2} The hydrogen atoms were located approximately, but since the hydrogen bonding arrangement is relatively complicated in both structures, more accurate determinations of the hydrogen positions were desired. Neutron diffraction studies of both compounds have therefore been undertaken. The result of the $N_2H_5H_2PO_4$ investigation is reported below.

CRYSTAL DATA

Hydrazinium dihydrogen phosphate, $N_2H_5H_2PO_4$. F.W. 130.04. Orthorhombic, $a = 5.6737(5)$,** $b = 7.8194(5)$, $c = 10.6338(7)$ Å, $V = 471.77$ Å³ at 25°C.¹ $D_m = 1.81$ g cm⁻³,¹ $Z = 4$, $D_x = 1.831$ g cm⁻³. Space group $P2_12_12_1(D_2^4)$. Calculated neutron absorption coefficient: 2.06 cm⁻¹.

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** Numbers in parentheses here and throughout this paper are the estimated standard deviations in the least significant digits.

EXPERIMENTAL

Hydrazinium dihydrogen phosphate was prepared from hydrazine hydrate and phosphoric acid as described earlier.¹ Large single crystals were obtained by recrystallization from an aqueous solution. A crystal with a volume of 132 mm³, enclosed in thin-walled quartz tube, was used for the data collection.

The crystal was mounted with the *b* axis parallel to the ϕ -axis on a Hilger & Watts four-circle diffractometer at Reactor R2 of the Swedish Atomic Energy Co., Studsvik. The neutron intensity at the specimen was 5×10^4 n cm⁻² sec⁻¹ at a wavelength of 1.097 Å. The intensity data were collected automatically under the control of a PDP-8 computer. A region of reciprocal space extending out to $\sin \theta/\lambda = 0.75$ Å⁻¹ was examined. A $\theta - 2\theta$ step scan technique was used with $\Delta(2\theta) = 0.08^\circ$. Two standard reflections were measured at regular intervals to provide a check on crystal and electronic stability. No significant changes were observed in these standards.

The data were corrected for background according to the formula $I = C - t_c(B_1 + B_2)/(t_1 + t_2)$, where *C* is the total integrated peak count obtained in a scan time of *t_c*; *B₁* and *B₂* are the background counts obtained in times *t₁* and *t₂*, respectively.

Standard deviations were calculated using the expression:

$$\sigma(I) = \{C + [t_c/(t_1 + t_2)]^2(B_1 + B_2)\}^{1/2}$$

Values of *F²* and $\sigma_{\text{count}}(F^2)$ were then calculated by applying the Lorentz factor and absorption corrections to the values of *I* and $\sigma(I)$. The crystal shape was defined by 15 rational crystal boundary planes in the calculation of the absorption correction. The resulting transmission factors were in the range 0.35–0.45. The linear absorption coefficient of 2.06 cm⁻¹ was calculated, using a value of 34 barns for the incoherent scattering cross section for hydrogen.

The space group absent reflections were excluded from the data, and the values of *F²* for the few reflections measured more than once were averaged. The total number of independent reflections thus obtained was 949, of which 790 had *F²* values larger than their standard deviations.

LOCATION OF THE HYDROGEN ATOMS AND REFINEMENT

A three-dimensional difference map for which the calculated structure factors were based on the heavy atom positions from the X-ray study¹ revealed the positions of the hydrogen atoms. The structure was refined, using the full-matrix least-squares program LINUS.³ The function minimized was $\sum w(|F_o^2| - |F_c^2|)^2$. Only the 790 reflections with *F²* values larger than $\sigma(F^2)$ were included. Each reflection was assigned a weight *w* inversely proportional to the estimated variance of the observation

$$w^{-1} = \sigma^2(F^2)$$

and

$$\sigma^2(F^2) = \sigma_{\text{count}}^2(F^2) + (k F^2)^2$$

with *k* equal to 0.05, and σ_{count}^2 based on counting statistics alone. The empirical correction term (*k F²*) is included to take account of other errors in the data. The parameters refined were 42 positional parameters, 84 anisotropic thermal parameters, an overall scale factor, and one isotropic extinction parameter. In the last cycle of least-squares refinement, no parameter shifted by more than 0.1 σ ; the final agreement factors for the 790 observed reflections were

Table 1. Final positional and thermal parameters for $N_3H_5H_2PO_4$. The positional parameters are given as fractional coordinates $\times 10^5$. The anisotropic thermal parameters ($\times 10^3$) are defined as $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$. The second line given for each heavy atom parameter compares the neutron results with the X-ray results of Liminga.¹ The value given first is Δ (defined as the X-ray parameter value minus the neutron parameter value), followed by $|\Delta|/\sigma$, where σ is the combined standard deviation (see text).

	x	y	z	β_{11}	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
P	9337(83)	18456(62)	15281(41)	1143(106)	494(54)	295(29)	-143(68)	-10(45)	14(34)
	108 1.3	103 1.6	-10 0.2	-280 2.5	124 2.1	113 3.6	51 0.7	17 0.4	26 0.7
O(1)	-17993(81)	18818(70)	13642(38)	1088(97)	1011(65)	340(27)	-163(76)	-159(44)	109(39)
	-115 1.1	122 1.3	-1 0.0	27 0.2	212 2.1	177 3.9	135 1.2	150 2.1	-93 1.5
O(2)	18370(87)	36454(56)	17802(44)	1533(117)	610(52)	504(33)	-236(72)	151(56)	-76(36)
	6 0.1	-92 1.1	27 0.4	-123 0.7	288 3.3	168 3.3	274 2.6	-72 0.8	6 0.1
O(3)	13580(95)	7739(74)	27214(48)	1941(157)	1132(77)	482(36)	-450(86)	-383(60)	435(44)
	-151 1.2	34 0.3	103 1.6	94 0.4	341 2.9	133 2.4	-5 0.0	51 0.6	-81 1.2
O(4)	20980(87)	10348(61)	3990(43)	1698(134)	758(63)	408(31)	219(72)	217(51)	-54(36)
	18 0.1	44 0.5	45 0.7	-113 0.6	133 1.4	253 4.9	27 0.2	-224 2.6	-61 1.0
N(1)	59005(53)	19814(41)	40309(31)	1434(76)	857(39)	513(22)	-41(44)	-124(34)	-67(26)
	151 1.4	-24 0.3	115 1.9	173 1.0	350 3.5	113 2.2	177 1.4	-5 0.1	-28 0.4
N(2)	45102(48)	35160(34)	40641(27)	1374(69)	727(37)	399(18)	-38(40)	17(33)	17(21)
	87 0.8	-29 0.4	-10 0.2	-117 0.8	181 2.2	217 4.6	-140 1.4	-2 0.0	-7 0.1
H(1)	65926(251)	18941(161)	31660(103)	3856(419)	1861(195)	667(75)	671(271)	-144(151)	-385(111)
	47405(205)	9849(137)	41136(138)	2809(325)	1215(149)	1350(126)	-541(195)	-101(206)	-148(125)
H(3)	36247(177)	37158(136)	32287(86)	2448(286)	1488(146)	526(68)	-57(182)	-200(108)	264(81)
	56468(177)	45517(117)	42391(92)	2307(282)	1149(131)	753(82)	-239(162)	27(126)	53(84)
H(4)	32488(175)	34181(123)	47804(80)	2362(241)	1281(147)	590(64)	33(174)	481(107)	-91(75)
	-23455(174)	26801(118)	6604(83)	2000(243)	1221(137)	656(71)	-259(147)	-120(106)	68(80)
H(7)	386(163)	-1807(106)	29421(78)	2353(270)	952(108)	538(59)	-7(145)	-171(96)	216(66)

$$R = \frac{\sum ||F_o^2| - |F_c^2||}{\sum |F_o^2|} = 0.109$$

$$R_w = \left(\frac{\sum w(|F_o^2| - |F_c^2|)^2}{\sum w|F_o^4|} \right)^{1/2} = 0.125$$

The corresponding conventional R factor based on F was 0.077. The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight, $S = [\sum w(|F_o^2| - |F_c^2|)^2 / (m - n)]^{1/2}$ was 1.03. In this expression, w is the weight of an observation, m the total number of observations, and n the number of parameters varied. The final positional and thermal parameters are presented in Table 1, and the root-mean-square displacements along principal axes of the thermal ellipsoids are given in Table 2. The refined value of the isotropic extinction

Table 2. Root-mean-square amplitudes of vibration (in units of 10^{-3} Å).

Atom	Axis 1	Axis 2	Axis 3
P	115 (8)	130 (6)	144 (7)
O(1)	117 (6)	143 (6)	186 (6)
O(2)	126 (7)	151 (7)	185 (6)
O(3)	110 (7)	153 (7)	242 (7)
O(4)	125 (7)	160 (6)	183 (6)
N(1)	144 (4)	163 (4)	179 (4)
N(2)	145 (4)	152 (4)	153 (4)
H(1)	169 (13)	223 (14)	284 (15)
H(2)	167 (13)	233 (13)	280 (13)
H(3)	152 (11)	200 (12)	230 (11)
H(4)	175 (12)	204 (12)	209 (11)
H(5)	144 (11)	200 (12)	227 (11)
H(6)	169 (11)	187 (11)	211 (11)
H(7)	143 (10)	188 (11)	207 (11)

parameter is $g = 11780(908)$. This value corresponds to a mosaic spread parameter of approximately 5 sec, or a domain size of 1.3 μm , depending on whether a Zachariasen⁴ Type I or Type II description is chosen. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table 3, together with the calculated extinction corrections defined as

$$E = \left[1 + \frac{2\bar{T}|F_c^2|g\lambda^3}{V^2 \sin 2\theta} \right]^{-1/2}$$

where $|F_c^2|$ is on an absolute scale, λ is in Å, and the cell volume V is in Å³. The mean path length through the crystal for the reflection concerned is given by \bar{T} , calculated using the expression $\bar{T} \simeq -\log A^* / \mu$, where A^* is the transmission factor, and μ is the linear absorption coefficient in cm^{-1} . The observed $|F_o|$ values in Table 3 are corrected for extinction:

$$|F_o|_{\text{corr}} = |F_o| / E^{1/2}$$

The neutron scattering lengths used were (in units of 10^{-12} cm) $\bar{b}_p = 0.51$, $\bar{b}_o = 0.577$, $\bar{b}_N = 0.94$, $\bar{b}_H = -0.372$.

Computer programs. The calculations were carried out on the CDC 3600 computer in Uppsala. The following programs were used:

DATAPH. Lorentz factor and absorption correction. Modification of a program originally written by Coppens *et al.*⁵ The program also calculates the extinction components necessary for isotropic or anisotropic extinction refinement in the program **LINUS**.

DRF. Fourier calculations. Local modification of a program written by A. Zalkin, Berkeley, Calif.

LINUS. Full matrix, least-squares refinement with options for isotropic and anisotropic extinction refinement. This program is a modification due to Coppens and Hamilton⁸ of the Brookhaven National Laboratory version of the program **ORFLS**, originally written by Busing *et al.*⁶

ORFFE. Crystallographic function and error program written by Busing *et al.*⁷

ORTEP. A thermal-ellipsoid plot program for crystal structure illustrations written by Johnson.⁹

WAL. A program for analysing the weighting scheme following the least-squares refinement written by one of the authors (P.-G. J.).

Table 4. Covalent bond lengths and angles.

A. Bond lengths (Å). Distances within brackets are corrected for thermal riding motion.¹⁵

	Neutron		X-Ray ¹
P-O(1)	1.561 (6)	[1.567]	1.573 (4)
P-O(2)	1.522 (7)	[1.528]	1.506 (5)
P-O(3)	1.540 (6)	[1.555]	1.550 (5)
P-O(4)	1.510 (6)	[1.519]	1.505 (5)
O(1)-H(6)	1.023 (10)		
O(3)-H(7)	1.072 (10)		
N(1)-N(2)	1.436 (4)		1.438 (8)
N(1)-H(1)	1.002 (12)	[1.036]	
N(1)-H(2)	1.024 (11)	[1.061]	
N(2)-H(3)	1.033 (9)	[1.055]	
N(2)-H(4)	1.052 (10)	[1.070]	
N(2)-H(5)	1.048 (9)	[1.069]	

B. Angles (degrees).

	Neutron	X-Ray ¹
O(1)-P-O(2)	109.7 (0.4)	109.7 (0.3)
O(1)-P-O(3)	104.9 (0.4)	104.3 (0.3)
O(1)-P-O(4)	110.7 (0.4)	110.7 (0.3)
O(2)-P-O(3)	107.8 (0.4)	107.7 (0.3)
O(2)-P-O(4)	112.4 (0.4)	112.9 (0.3)
O(3)-P-O(4)	111.0 (0.4)	111.2 (0.3)
P-O(1)-H(6)	113.2 (0.7)	
P-O(3)-H(7)	116.2 (0.6)	
N(2)-N(1)-H(1)	107.1 (0.8)	
N(2)-N(1)-H(2)	106.3 (0.8)	
H(1)-N(1)-H(2)	106.2 (1.1)	
N(1)-N(2)-H(3)	111.9 (0.7)	
N(1)-N(2)-H(4)	108.1 (0.6)	
N(1)-N(2)-H(5)	109.4 (0.6)	
H(3)-N(2)-H(4)	109.5 (0.8)	
H(3)-N(2)-H(5)	107.7 (0.8)	
H(4)-N(2)-H(5)	110.3 (0.8)	

COMPARISON OF NEUTRON AND X-RAY PARAMETERS

A comparison of the positional and thermal parameters of the heavy atoms with the X-ray results of Liminga¹ is included in Table 1. The table gives the difference Δ (defined as X-ray parameter minus neutron parameter), followed by $|\Delta|/\sigma$, where σ is the combined standard deviation defined as

$$\sigma = (\sigma_{\text{X-ray}}^2 + \sigma_{\text{neutron}}^2)^{1/2}$$

The agreement between the positional parameters is very satisfactory; no error is greater than twice the combined standard deviation. Bond lengths and angles for the heavy atoms are compared in Table 4. The hydrogen atoms bonded to the hydrazinium ion could be localized in the X-ray study by combining information obtained from the difference Fourier maps with chemical evidence. As is to be expected, these hydrogen positions are not accurately determined; they differ from those obtained in the present neutron study by 0.08–0.14 Å.

The agreement between the X-ray and neutron thermal parameters (for the heavy atoms) is less satisfactory than that between the positional param-

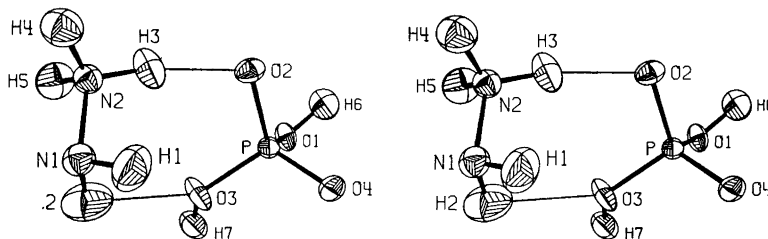


Fig. 1. Stereoscopic illustration of an asymmetric unit of $\text{N}_2\text{H}_5\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4$. The ellipsoids are scaled to include 50% probability.

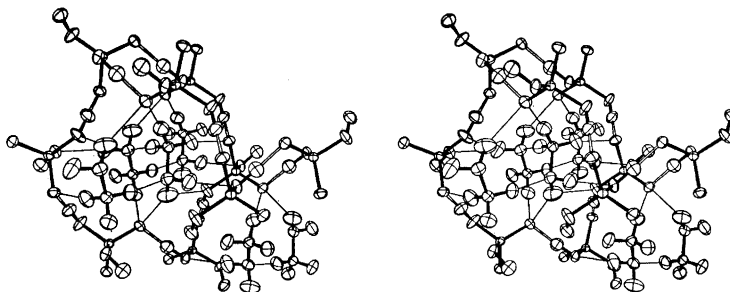


Fig. 2. Stereoscopic pair of figures showing part of the three-dimensional structure. Covalent bonds are filled, $\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ distances shorter than 1.6 Å (part of $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ bonds) are open and the $\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ and $\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ contacts which are part of $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ and $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ bonds are drawn as single lines.

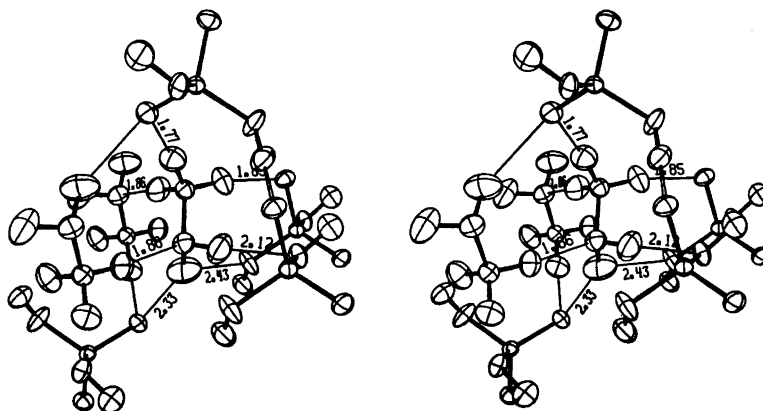


Fig. 3. Stereoscopic illustration of the hydrogen bond contacts around an N_2H_5^+ ion. All contacts where the $\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ or $\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ distances are less than 2.5 Å are included.

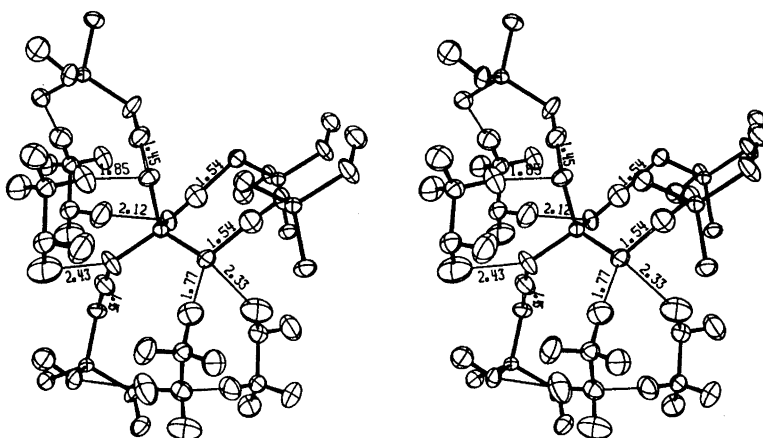


Fig. 4. Stereoscopic view of the environment of an H_2PO_4^- ion. All contacts where the $\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ or $\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ distances are less than 2.5 Å are included.

eters. This is not surprising, since it is an accepted phenomenon that the systematic errors introduced by the assumption of a spherical electron distribution greatly prejudice thermal parameters determined using X-rays.^{9,10}

DISCUSSION OF THE STRUCTURE

The structure is illustrated in Figs. 1–4. A more detailed stereoscopic view of the heavy atom structure has been given by Liminga.¹¹ The structure is composed of N_2H_5^+ and H_2PO_4^- ions. Relatively short $\text{O}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ hydrogen

bonds link the H_2PO_4^- ions to form a three-dimensional framework. Six-membered puckered rings of phosphate* groups stacked above one another are present in the structure. The N_2H_5^+ ions are linked by $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ bonds, giving rise to infinite zig-zag chains which are connected to the phosphate framework by $\text{N}-\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ bonds. Two N_2H_5^+ ions can be regarded as lying inside each six-membered phosphate ring (*cf.* Fig. 2).

The hydrazinium(+) ion

The N–N distance of 1.436(4) Å agrees with the X-ray value of 1.438(8) Å.¹ Earlier reported N–N distances for the N_2H_5^+ ion in a number of different compounds are in the range 1.42 to 1.46 Å.^{12,13}

The conformation of the hydrazinium ion is shown in Fig. 5. The H(1)–N(1)–N(2)–H(3) torsion angle is 38.1(1.1)°. It thus deviates consider-

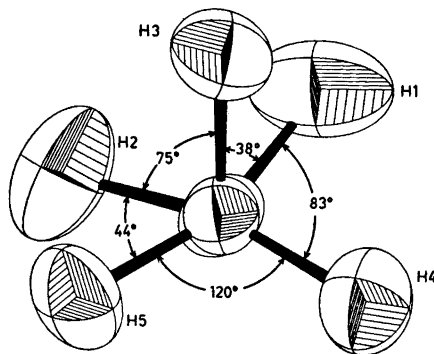


Fig. 5. The conformation of the N_2H_5^+ ion viewed down the N(2)–N(1) bond.

ably from the staggered conformation, which is probably the most stable form in the free ion. In the two compounds containing N_2H_5^+ ions, earlier studied by neutron diffraction, a perfect staggered conformation was found in $\text{N}_2\text{H}_5\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4$ (required by symmetry)¹³ and a nearly staggered one in $\text{LiN}_2\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4$.¹⁴

The mean apparent N(1)–H bond length is 1.013(8) Å, whereas the mean apparent N(2)–H bond length is 1.044(5) Å. In the neutron diffraction study of $\text{N}_2\text{H}_5\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4$ ¹³ it was also found that the uncorrected N–H distances were slightly longer at the NH_3^+ end than at the NH_2 end. If a correction for thermal riding motion¹⁵ is applied, the differences become smaller for both structures. The observed differences are then no longer significant. However, it is not at all certain that the riding model is appropriate in this case.

Hydrogen bonding. Fig. 3 illustrates the hydrogen bond contacts around a hydrazinium ion; all contacts where the $\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ or $\text{H}\cdots\text{N}$ distances are less than 2.5 Å have been included. Table 5 gives numerical values for the N–H \cdots O and N–H \cdots N bond lengths and angles.

* Phosphate is used as an abbreviated form for dihydrogen phosphate in this discussion.

Table 5. Hydrogen bond distances and angles.^a

A. N—H···O and O—H···O bonds.

X	H	O	X···O	X—H	H···O	∠X—H···O	∠H···O—P
N(1)	H(1)	O(1) *	3.123 (6)	1.002 (12)	2.122 (13)	175.7 (1.2)	109.1 (0.5)
N(1)	H(2)	O(4) *	3.252 (6)	1.024 (11)	2.335 (13)	148.5 (1.1)	123.7 (0.5)
N(1)	H(2)	O(3)	3.078 (6)	1.024 (11)	2.429 (14)	120.5 (1.0)	126.1 (0.5)
N(2)	H(3)	O(2)	2.865 (6)	1.033 (9)	1.845 (10)	168.9 (0.9)	111.1 (0.5)
N(2)	H(4)	O(4) *	2.812 (5)	1.052 (10)	1.769 (10)	170.6 (0.9)	114.8 (0.4)
O(1)	H(6)	O(4) *	2.561 (7)	1.023 (10)	1.542 (10)	173.9 (1.0)	113.4 (0.5)
O(3)	H(7)	O(2) *	2.517 (7)	1.072 (10)	1.446 (10)	176.9 (0.9)	112.7 (0.5)

B. N—H···N bond.

N(2)···N(1) *	2.907 (4)	N(2)—H(5)···N(1) *	173.6 (0.8)
N(2)—H(5)	1.048 (9)	H(5)···N(1)*—N(2)*	121.1 (0.4)
H(5)···N(1) *	1.863 (9)	H(5)···N(1)*—H(1)*	109.3 (0.9)
		H(5)···N(1)*—H(2)*	105.9 (0.9)

^a Atoms marked with asterisks indicate atoms not in the asymmetric unit (cf. Table 6).

The N_2H_5^+ ions are hydrogen bonded to one another to form infinite zig-zag chains. As has been pointed out by Liminga,¹¹ there are two possible ways of linking N_2H_5^+ ions to form infinite chains by N—H···N hydrogen bonds. In one type, the NH_2 group acts both as donor and acceptor for the N—H···N bond. In the other, the NH_2 end accepts one hydrogen bond donated by the NH_3^+ end. Only one example of the first type has been found, namely in $\text{LiN}_2\text{H}_5\text{SO}_4$,¹⁴ whereas the present structure is one among several instances of the second type.

The N(2)—H(5)···N(1) hydrogen bond has an H···N separation of 1.863(9) Å, and the N···N distance is 2.907(4) Å. The bond is nearly linear with an N—H···N angle of 173.6(0.8)°. These values correspond closely to those found in the neutron diffraction study of $\text{N}_2\text{H}_5\text{HC}_2\text{O}_4$ [1.837(11), 2.872(5) Å, and 176.1(1.2)°].¹³

The hydrogen atoms H(1)—H(4) of the N_2H_5^+ ion are involved in hydrogen bonds with oxygen atoms belonging to the surrounding phosphate groups (see Fig. 3). These bonds are much shorter at the NH_3^+ end than at the NH_2 end. The atoms H(1), H(3), and H(4) each take part in a slightly bent N—H···O hydrogen bond; the N—H···O angles are 176, 169, and 171°. The remaining hydrogen atom, H(2), may be regarded as taking part in a very weak bifurcated hydrogen bond N(1)—H(2)···O(4) and O(3). The H···O distances are as long as 2.34 and 2.43 Å. The latter contact could equally well be regarded as a short van der Waals contact especially since the possible N(1)—H(2)···O(3) hydrogen bond is severely bent with an N—H···O angle of 120°.

The dihydrogen phosphate ion

The geometry of the H_2PO_4^- ion shows a significant departure from a regular tetrahedron (Table 4). The hydrogen atoms of the H_2PO_4^- ion could

not be directly located in the X-ray study.¹ The assignment of hydrogen atoms to this group was therefore based on the observed differences in the P–O bond lengths; the two longer bonds were assumed to be P–OH bonds. The present neutron results confirm these predictions. The P–O and P–OH bond distances are in good agreement with earlier reported values. A summary of such values has been given by Liminga.¹

The conformation of the dihydrogen phosphate ion is shown in Fig. 6. The disposition of the two O–H bonds is very different, so no specific conformation seems to be favoured. This is to be expected, if the conformation is

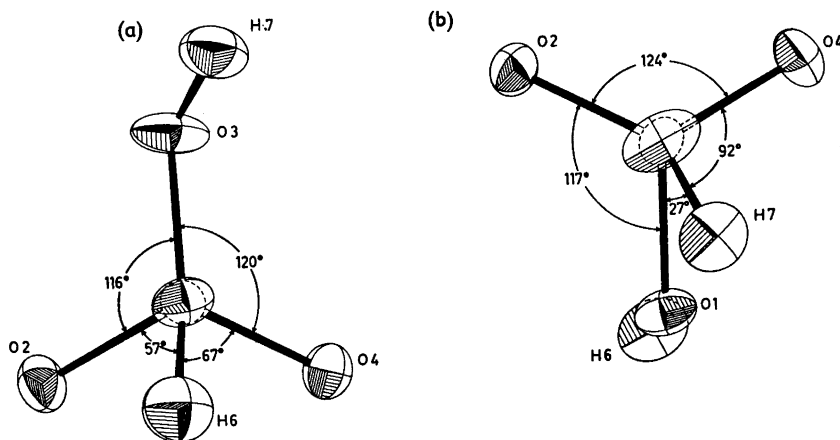


Fig. 6. (a) The conformation of the H_2PO_4^- ion viewed down the O(1)–P bond. (b) The conformation of the H_2PO_4^- ion viewed down the O(3)–P bond.

determined primarily by van der Waals repulsion between the atoms of the ion. The shortest $\text{H}\cdots\text{O}$ contacts within the ion are $\text{H}(6)\cdots\text{O}(4)$, $\text{H}(6)\cdots\text{O}(2)$, and $\text{H}(7)\cdots\text{O}(1)$. These are 2.844(1), 2.760(11), and 2.540(9) Å, respectively, of which only the latter distance is close to 2.6 Å, the sum of the van der Waals radii for hydrogen and oxygen atoms.

Hydrogen bonding. The environment of a dihydrogen phosphate ion is illustrated in Fig. 4. Table 5 A gives bond lengths and angles for those hydrogen bonds where the oxygen atoms of the phosphate group act as acceptor atoms. It is clear from Fig. 4 that the oxygen atoms, which have covalently attached hydrogen atoms, are much weaker acceptors of hydrogen bonds than the other two oxygen atoms.

The two approximately linear O–H \cdots O bonds have O \cdots O distances of 2.517(7) and 2.561(7) Å. The difference in strength between these two bonds is evident on comparing the corresponding H \cdots O distances of 1.446(10) and 1.542(10) Å. The covalent O–H bond distances are 1.072(10) and 1.023(10) Å, the longer O–H bond being associated with the shorter H \cdots O contact.

All short intermolecular distances are listed in Table 6. An examination of this table reveals three short N \cdots O contacts (3.082, 3.033, and 3.136 Å)

Table 6. Short intermolecular distances. All intermolecular distances involving hydrogen atoms ≤ 2.9 Å, and not involving hydrogen atoms ≤ 3.4 Å, are listed. Atoms not in the asymmetric unit are accompanied by a subscript. The four-digit subscript indicates how the atomic parameters can be derived from the corresponding atom in the asymmetric unit. The first three digits code a lattice translation, e.g. 564 means a translation of $(5-5)a + (6-5)b + (4-5)c$ or $(b-c)$. The fourth digit specifies one of the following operations:

- 1: x, y, z
 2: $1/2-x, -y, 1/2+z$
 3: $1/2+x, 1/2-y, -z$
 4: $-x, 1/2+y, 1/2-z$

P...H(7) ₅₅₅₄	2.470 (9)	O(3)...H(3) ₅₅₅₁	2.690 (12)
P...H(6) ₅₅₅₃	2.551 (10)	O(3)...H(4) ₆₄₅₄	2.854 (11)
P...H(4) ₆₄₅₄	2.765 (10)	O(3)...H(1) ₄₅₅₁	2.881 (15)
P...H(3) ₅₅₅₁	2.782 (11)	O(3)...N(1) ₅₅₅₁	3.078 (6) ^a
O(1)...H(1) ₄₅₅₁	2.122 (13) ^a	O(3)...N(2) ₅₅₅₁	3.136 (6)
O(1)...O(4) ₄₅₅₃	2.561 (7) ^a	O(3)...O(4) ₅₅₅₂	3.298 (6)
O(1)...H(7) ₅₅₅₄	2.625 (10)	O(4)...H(6) ₅₅₅₃	1.542 (10) ^a
O(1)...H(3) ₅₄₅₄	2.718 (12)	O(4)...H(4) ₆₄₅₄	1.769 (10) ^a
O(1)...N(2) ₆₄₅₄	3.082 (6)	O(4)...H(2) ₆₄₅₄	2.335 (13) ^a
O(1)...N(1) ₄₅₅₁	3.123 (6) ^a	O(4)...N(2) ₆₄₅₄	2.812 (5) ^a
O(1)...O(3) ₅₅₅₄	3.205 (8)	O(4)...N(1) ₅₅₄₂	3.252 (6) ^a
O(1)...O(2) ₅₄₅₄	3.209 (7)	N(1)...H(5) ₅₅₆₃	1.863 (9) ^a
O(2)...H(7) ₅₅₅₄	1.446 (10) ^a	N(1)...N(2) ₅₅₆₃	2.907 (4) ^a
O(2)...H(3) ₅₅₅₁	1.845 (10) ^a	N(2)...H(5) ₅₅₆₃	2.880 (10)
O(2)...O(3) ₅₅₅₄	2.517 (7) ^a	H(1)...H(5) ₅₅₆₃	2.390 (14)
O(2)...H(1) ₆₅₅₄	2.693 (13)	H(1)...H(7) ₅₅₅₁	2.542 (15)
O(2)...H(2) ₆₅₅₄	2.832 (13)	H(1)...H(6) ₅₅₅₁	2.800 (14)
O(2)...H(6) ₅₅₅₃	2.833 (10)	H(1)...H(3) ₆₄₅₄	2.897 (15)
O(2)...N(2) ₅₅₅₁	2.865 (6) ^a	H(2)...H(5) ₅₅₆₃	2.359 (15)
O(2)...N(1) ₆₅₅₄	3.033 (5)	H(3)...H(7) ₅₅₅₄	2.577 (13)
O(3)...H(2) ₅₅₅₁	2.429 (14) ^a	H(4)...H(6) ₅₅₅₂	2.810 (12)
		H(6)...H(7) ₅₅₅₄	2.602 (12)

^a Distances corresponding to hydrogen bonds.

which do not represent hydrogen bonds. On the other hand, one of the N-H...O bonds has an N...O separation as long as 3.252 Å. It is thus clear that deductions made only on the basis of short N...O contacts can be misleading; an accurate determination of the hydrogen positions is often essential in revealing the true hydrogen bonding scheme.

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