# NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS REPORT

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Progress Report on THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF CaKAs04<sup>.</sup>8H<sub>2</sub>0



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**Progress** Report

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# THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF CaKAs04.8H20

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**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE** NATIONAL BURFAU OF STANDARDS

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The Crystal Structure of CaKAs04.8H20

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#### Abstract

CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>  $\cdot$ 8H<sub>2</sub>O crystallizes in the orthorhombic unit cell <u>a</u> = 7.146(1) Å, <u>b</u> = 11.696(2) Å, <u>c</u> = 7.100(2) Å at 25°C with cell contents of 2[CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>  $\cdot$ 8H<sub>2</sub>O]. The structure has been refined to <u>R</u><sub>w</sub> = 0.037, <u>R</u> = 0.043 in space-group Cm2m using 1023 observed reflections corrected for absorption. Allowance was made for anomalous dispersion and secondary isotropic extinction.

All ions in CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>  $\cdot$ 8H<sub>2</sub>O are completely hydrated. Ca coordinates to eight water oxygens with Ca...O distances in the range 2.459(5) Å to 2.490(3) Å. K coordinates to eight water oxygens with K...O distances ranging from 2.746(3) Å to 2.960(7) Å. The coordination polyhedra of Ca and K share a face of four water molecules. The oxygens of the AsO<sub>4</sub> ion are the acceptors in hydrogen bonds from 16 water molecules and form no bonds with the cations. The two crystallographically different As—O distances in the AsO<sub>4</sub><sup>3-</sup> ion are 1.682(4) Å and 1.684(4) Å when uncorrected for thermal motion, and 1.690 Å and 1.692 Å with the riding model correction.

The structure of  $CaKAsO_4 \cdot 8H_2O$  is related to that of MgNH<sub>4</sub> PO<sub>4</sub> · 6H<sub>2</sub>O, struvite. This structural type may be common to several calcium phosphates and related compounds.

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### Introduction

In crystallization, nucleation is an important step which could conceivably control the identities and forms of materials that grow to macroscopic sizes. For various reasons<sup>1</sup> studies of hydrates may give valuable clues to the existence of possible precursors or nuclei of crystallization in aqueous environments. In biological mineralization, hydration of ions is likely to play a significant role, and the formation of ion pairs or higher complexes may be important. We found in our study of CaCO<sub>3</sub> • 6H<sub>2</sub> O<sup>1</sup> that the crystal structure contains [CaCO<sub>3</sub>]° ion pairs which are completely hydrated. All Ca ions in CaCO3 °6H2O are in ion pairs. To examine the hydration of Ca and the possible retention in the solid state of ion pairs involving XO4 ions, in this case AsO4<sup>3-</sup>, we have determined the crystal structure of CaKAsO4<sup>•</sup> 8H2O. Prior to this work, the formula was believed to be CaKAsO4 '7H20. The related salts CaKPO4 .8H20 and CaNH4 PO4 .8H20 were also prepared. The structure determination was carried out on CaKAsO4 .8H2O because it is the only one that is sufficiently stable at room temperature. The salt CaNH4AsO4 · 8H2O was not made.

Data collection and structure refinement

CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>  $\cdot$ H<sub>2</sub>O was prepared by mixing 20 cm<sup>3</sup> of 0.1 m  $\cdot l^{-1}$ CaCl<sub>2</sub> solution, 25 cm<sup>3</sup> 1.0 m  $\cdot l^{-1}$  tri+potassium citrate solution and 10 cm<sub>3</sub> 3.0 m  $\cdot l^{-1}$  KOH solution at 0°C and then adding 10 cm<sup>3</sup> 0.2 m  $\cdot l^{-1}$  K<sub>2</sub>HAsO<sub>4</sub> solution. The resultant mixture was kept at 0°C; precipitation of CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>  $\cdot$ 8H<sub>2</sub>O began after about 2 hours.

The crystal used in the data collection was an approximately square plate with dimensions 0.06 mm x 0.10 mm x 0.12 mm. It was mounted on the goniometer head in our usual way<sup>2</sup>.

Formula (ideal): CaKAsO<sub>4</sub> ·8H<sub>2</sub>O
cell: orthorhombic
 <u>a</u> = 7.146(1) Å at 25°C
 <u>b</u> = 11.696(2)
 <u>c</u> = 7.100(2)
volume = 593.40 Å<sup>3</sup>
space-group Cm2m; cell contents 2[CaKAsO<sub>4</sub> ·8H<sub>2</sub>O]
reciprocal lattice extinctions: h + k = 2n + 1 for hkl.
density calculated from refractive indices = 2.10 g·cm<sup>-3</sup> <sup>3</sup>
density calculated from unit cell = 1.933 g·cm<sup>-3</sup>.

In general, the data collection and data processing procedure given in reference 2 was followed. The  $\theta$ -2 $\theta$  scans here were carried out at 0.5°/min for 2 $\theta$ . Each background was counted for 40 sec. Absorption corrections were made assuming  $\mu(Mo) = 39.6 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . The maximum and minimum transmission factors were 0.83 and 0.66, respectively. 2163 reflections were collected from the hk $\ell$  and  $\bar{h}k\ell$  octants of the reciprocal lattice and were merged into a unique set of 1071, of which 1023 were "observed" and 48 are "unobserved". "Unobserved" reflections are those less than  $2\sigma(I)$  above background.

The structure of CaKAs04.8H20 was solved from a sharpened Patterson map (calculated from the E<sup>2</sup>-1 coefficients, where E is the quasi-normalized structure factor<sup>4</sup>) and from subsequent F<sub>o</sub> electron density syntheses. The scattering factors used were those of the neutral atoms. They were taken from references 5 and 6 for the X-ray 677 refinements and from reference 8 for the refinements using the program RFINE, written by L. W. Finger of the Carnegie Institute of Washington. The structure with hydrogens excluded was refined isotropically to  $R_w = 0.067$ ,  $\underline{R} = 0.068$  using X-ray 67. The quantity minimized was  $\Sigma w (F_0 - F_c)^2$ . Unobserved reflections calculating more than  $2\sigma(F_{hk l})$  above background were included. Three cycles of anisotropic refinement varying all unconstrained parameters decreased  $R_W$  to 0.054 and <u>R</u> to 0.056.

The hydrogen positions were found in a difference electron density synthesis calculated after the last cycle in this refinement. The next largest peaks after the hydrogen atoms were equivalent to about 1/2 of an electron between As and O(1), and about 1/3 of an electron at 0.5, 0.35, 0.25. Because of its proximity to As and O(1), the former peak cannot be attributed to an atom. The latter peak is in a void in the structure, but is, however, only 2.30 Å from O(5) and 2.39 Å from O(2).

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It is 2.30 Å from H(3) and 2.65 Å from K. Thus, because it does not seem to fill all the requirements of any one chemical species, it is attributed to the background.

The structure including hydrogen atoms with with the hydrogen variable positional parameters but / thermal parameters fixed at  $B = 1.0 \text{ Å}^2$  was then refined anisotropically to  $R_{_{M}} = 0.040$ ,  $\underline{R} = 0.047$  in three cycles using Finger's least-squares program RFINE. Correction was made for secondary isotropic extinction. Although the environments of the oxygen atoms are not very different, the surprising result that the two crystallographically different As-O distances in the AsO<sub>4</sub> group were 1.664(4) Å and 1.701(4) Å was obtained. After correction for anomalous dispersion was included in the refinement, the As-O distances became essentially equal, as would be expected from consideration of their similar environments. The values of f' and f" were taken from Cromer<sup>9</sup>. The parameters from the third cycle ( $R_{r,r} = 0.037$ , R = 0.043) of this series of refinements are given in Table 1. (The values for equivalent refinement of the other

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enantiomorph are  $\underline{R_w} = 0.049$ ,  $\underline{R} = 0.054$ .) The observed and calculated structure factors are given in Table 2. The average shift/error in the last cycle was 0.19 excluding hydrogen parameters and 0.35 for all parameters. The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight,  $[\Sigma_w (|F_0| - |F_c|)^2 /$  $(1071 - 57)]^{\frac{1}{2}}$ , was 1.60. The largest correlation coefficient was 0.41 between  $(\underline{B}_{22}, \underline{B}_{12})$  of O(4); all others were below 0.17. Because the isotropic secondary extinction parameter refined to -0.00000100(7) cm, it was constrained to zero in the final refinements. The physically unreasonable negative value obtained may be due to small errors in the absorption corrections.

The space-group Cm2m requires the chemical formula to contain an even number of water molecules unless there are statistical vacancies in some of the water positions. The thermal parameters of the oxygens of the water molecules are fairly close to those of the oxygens in the AsO<sub>4</sub> ions and thus the formula is probably CaKAsO<sub>4</sub> ·8H<sub>2</sub>O with no statistical vacancies. To check this, a sample of CaKAsO<sub>4</sub> ·8H<sub>2</sub>O was heated quickly (~1 min) to constant weight at 400°C; a weight loss of eight moles of water per formula weight was obtained.

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Three sets of hydrogen positions, (i) from the difference electron density synthesis, (ii) from the least-squares refinements, and (iii) calculated idealized positions, are given in Table 3. All distances and angles involving hydrogen in the tables or the text were obtained using these calculated hydrogen positions.

#### Description of the Structure

The structure of  $CaKAsO_4$  is shown in Figure 1. The Ca and K ions and the oxygen of the O(4) water molecule lie on mirror planes parallel to (001). The AsO<sub>4</sub> ions lie on mirror planes halfway between these cation planes. The O(3) and O(5) water molecules lie approximately halfway between the cation planes and the anion planes. Also, mirror planes containing both cations and anions and the oxygen of the O(3) water molecule exist parallel to (100).

All the ions in  $CaKAsO_4 \cdot 8H_2O$  are completely hydrated, and thus there are no direct bonds between ions themselves. There are eight water molecules in the coordination polyhedra of the Ca and K ions and 16 in the coordination polyhedron of the AsO<sub>4</sub> ion. Each of the water molecules in the structure is bonded to

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the Ca, K and AsO<sub>4</sub> ions. The coordination polyhedra of Ca and K share a face of four water molecules.

The Ca ion environment. -- The environment of the Ca ion, which lies on the intersection of two mirror planes, is detailed in Table 4 and Figure 1. The Ca ion is coordinated to eight oxygens of water molecules arranged in an approximately square antiprism. The range of Ca...O distances, 2.459 Å to 2.490 Å, is unusually small and indicates strong bonding to all these oxygens. The shortest 0...0 distance in this polyhedron is 2.789 Å for  $O(3) \dots O(4)$ . All other 0... 0 distances are a little over 3 Å. The shortest Ca... 0 distances are to the approximate square of water oxygens  $O(3^{T}, 3^{TT}, 4^{T}, 4^{TT})$  (Figure 1), which is also part of the K ion environment. However, these oxygens are the weakest bonded to K. The longest Ca... 0 bonds are to those water oxygens in edges common to the coordination polyhedra of Ca and K. These oxygens,  $O(5^{\text{T}}, 5^{\text{TT}}, 5^{\text{TT}}, 5^{\text{TT}})$ , are strongly bonded to K though not as strongly as they are to Ca.

The K ion environment.--The details of the environment of the K ion are given in Table 4 and Figure 1. K is bonded to eight water oxygens arranged in a distorted square antiprism.

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As would be expected, K is relatively far (2.918 Å, 2.960 Å) from the coordination polyhedron face which involves water oxygens  $O(3^{III}, 3^{IV})$  and  $O(4^{III}, 4^{IV})$  (for  $K^{I}$ , Figure 1) and which is shared with the Ca<sup>III</sup> coordination polyhedron. The  $K^{I}$  ion instead forms stronger K...O (2.746 Å) bonds to the  $O(5^{I}, 5^{II}, 5^{II}, 5^{VI})$  water oxygens in the opposite face of the coordination polyhedron.

The edges of this face are also edges in the Ca coordination polyhedron. The shortest K...Ca distance,  $K^{I}...Ca^{II} =$ 3.66 Å, is along (010), across the shared face comprised of water oxygens of types  $O(3^{IIII}, 3^{III})$  and  $O(4^{IIII}, 4^{III})$ .

The AsO<sub>4</sub> group and its environment.--The details of the AsO<sub>4</sub> group and its environment are given in Table 5. The two unique As-O distances are not significantly different, which is consistent with the lack of cations and very strong hydrogen bonds in their environments. The O-As-O angles across the mirror planes are significantly different from the other O-As-O angles. The reason seems to be that the hydrogen bonds from the water molecules are strong enough to pull O(1) and O(2) away from the mirror plane to angles greater than the tetrahedral angle. (It has been our experience that groups such as  $PO_4^{3-}$  are easily distorted from tetrahedral

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symmetry.) The O(1)-As-O(2) angle of 107.5° is, therefore, regarded as a concomitant result. The AsO<sub>4</sub> group is extensively hydrogen bonded, O(1) and O(2) each being the acceptor in four hydrogen bonds (Tables 5 and 6). There is no coordination between the AsO<sub>4</sub> group and the Ca and K cations.

The environments of the water molecules. -- The environments of the water molecules are detailed in Table 6. The water molecules in Figure 1 and in the tables have the idealized geometry O-H = 0.958 Å and  $\angle$ H-O-H = 104.5°. The hydrogen bonds were made as linear as possible in the calculation of the probable hydrogen positions. Water oxygens O(3) and O(4) lie on mirror planes; O(5) is in a general position. All the oxygens of the water molecules are bonded to the Ca and K ions and all the hydrogens are hydrogen bonded to the oxygens in the AsO4 group. There is no hydrogen bonding between water molecules. The O(3) and O(4) water molecules are bonded strongly to Ca, less strongly to K, and are the donors in hydrogen bonds of average strength to O(2) and O(1) of the AsO<sub>4</sub> group. The O(5) water molecule is bonded slightly less strongly to Ca but more strongly to K than are O(3) and O(4), and appears to form slightly

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stronger hydrogen bonds to the AsO<sub>4</sub> group. As would be expected to minimize repulsions, the cations and hydrogens are arranged in approximately tetrahedral directions about each water oxygen.

#### Discussion

The average As-O distance in CaKAsO<sub>4</sub> •8H<sub>2</sub>O is 1.685 Å, corrected for thermal motion, and the individual As-O distances are equal within experimental error. Essentially equal As-O distances are expected from the close similarity of the environments of the oxygen atoms of the As-O group. Inclusion of anomalous scattering effects, therefore, seemingly resulted in a refinement of the As-O bond lengths from unreasonable to reasonable values.

Other recently determined crystal structures which contain AsO<sub>4</sub> groups are CaHAsO<sub>4</sub>  $\cdot 2H_2O^{11}$  (the mineral pharmacolite) and  $2H_3AsO_4 \cdot H_2O^{12}$ . In the refinement of the crystal structure of CaHAsO<sub>4</sub>  $\cdot 2H_2O$ , corrections for anomalous scattering were made but no corrections for extinction or absorption were included. Further, the As-O bond lengths in CaHAsO<sub>4</sub>  $\cdot 2H_2O$  are perturbed by the cationic environment and by the presence of a covalently bonded hydrogen atom.

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Nevertheless, three of the As-O distances average to 1.672 Å, close to those observed here. The fourth As-O distance involves the oxygen with the covalently bonded hydrogen atom and is 1.729(9) Å. In the determination of the crystal structure of  $2H_3AsO_4 \cdot H_2O_1$ , the data were collected photographically using unfiltered Cu(Ka) radiation and were corrected for absorption. Only isotropic refinement was carried out, and no correction was made for anomalous scattering. The As-O distances in this relatively imprecise structural determination range from 1.594 Å to 1.695 Å and average to 1.652 Å. The environment of the AsO<sub>4</sub> group in 2H<sub>3</sub>AsO<sub>4</sub> •H<sub>2</sub>O is similar to that in CaKAsO<sub>4</sub> •8H<sub>2</sub>O and more nearly equal As-O distances would be expected than those given for  $2H_3AsO_4 \cdot H_2O$ 

It is interesting to note that no ion pairs between Ca and AsO<sub>4</sub> are formed in the CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>  $\cdot$ 8H<sub>2</sub>O structure, although [CaCO<sub>3</sub>]° ion pairs were found in the structure of CaCO<sub>3</sub>  $\cdot$ 6H<sub>2</sub>O<sup>1</sup> and both the CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>  $\cdot$ 8H<sub>2</sub>O structure and the CaCO<sub>3</sub>  $\cdot$ 6H<sub>2</sub>O structure contain large amounts of water. Reasonable evidence for the presence of [CaHPO<sub>4</sub>]° and [CaH<sub>2</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>]<sup>+</sup> ion pairs in calcium phosphate solutions has been given<sup>13</sup>. The formation of higher complexes<sup>14</sup> than pairs in these solutions may be unlikely.

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The complete hydration of the Ca ion in the crystal structure of CaKAsO4.8H2O is the only solid-state example

known to us with certainty. The complete hydration of the K ion is surprising and is likewise the only solid-state example known to us with certainty. Because no cationanion bonds are formed in CaKAsO4 · 8H2O, the low thermal stability of the related series of compounds given in Table 7 is undoubtedly a consequence of the importance of hydrogen bonding in the structures. In this connection, arsenates are known to form more stable hydrates than phosphates, and some calcium arsenate hydrates (see, for example, references 15 and 16) have no stable counterpart among the calcium phosphates. Thus a study of hydrated calcium arsenates should provide details of possible precursors of crystallization in calcium arsenate and calcium phosphate systems.

The structure of  $CaKAsO_4 \cdot 8H_2O$  (Figure 1) resembles that of MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> · 6H<sub>2</sub>O, struvite<sup>17</sup> (Figure 2), though the two structures are not isomorphous. The MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> · 6H<sub>2</sub>O structure has

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space-group Pmn2<sub>1</sub>; the space-group of CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>·8H<sub>2</sub>O is Cm2m. The structures of both compounds contain layers of XO<sub>4</sub> ions and water molecules. The layers are parallel to (001) with  $\underline{z} \sim 0$  in MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, and parallel to (010) with  $\underline{y} \sim 0$  in CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>·8H<sub>2</sub>O. Hydrated cations lie between these layers. In MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, Mg is coordinated to six water oxygens arranged in an approximate octahedron. The Ca ion in CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>· 8H<sub>2</sub>O lies near the site of Mg in MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O, but is coordinated to the oxygens of eight water molecules. This difference in cation coordinations is reflected in the different numbers of waters of crystallization in the formulas of the two compounds.

In MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>· $6H_2O$ , the PO<sub>4</sub> group is positioned so that the NH<sub>4</sub> ion hydrogen bonds to O(1) of the PO<sub>4</sub> group<sup>17,18</sup>. In CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>· $8H_2O$ , the AsO<sub>4</sub> group is in a special position at the intersection of two mirror planes and cannot have the orientation PO<sub>4</sub> has in MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>· $6H_2O$ . Its orientation is such that the oxygen atoms are not near the K ion, which occupies a site in CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>· $8H_2O$  near that of NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup> in MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>· $6H_2O$ . The polyhedron of eight water oxygens which surround K satisfactorily in CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>· $8H_2O$  may not be big enough for NH<sub>4</sub> in MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O. The hydrogen bonds from NH<sub>4</sub> to its environment are apparently too weak to increase the size of the coordination polyhedron by inducing more water molecules to crystallize in MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O. Unlike the AsO<sub>4</sub> group in CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>·8H<sub>2</sub>O, the PO<sub>4</sub> group in MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O forms bonds with cations.

MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub>·6H<sub>2</sub>O exists as the biomineral struvite and has been found in excreta<sup>19,20</sup> from various forms of life, in human urinary calculi<sup>21</sup>, in human lungs<sup>22</sup>, and in canned goods such as lobster<sup>23</sup> and salmon<sup>T7</sup>. After removal from the environment in which it formed, struvite changes<sup>19</sup> into MgHPO<sub>4</sub>·3H<sub>2</sub>O, newberyite.<sup>24</sup>

 $CaNH_4PO_4 \cdot 8H_2O$ , the calcium analogue of struvite, is very unstable and decomposes to  $Ca_5 (PO_4)_3OH$ , the major inorganic phase in the body, within minutes at room temperature, even in an aqueous environment. (As was remarked in the introduction,  $CaKAsO_4 \cdot 8H_2O$  was studied here because it was one of the most stable members of the series.) Because of its unstability,  $CaNH_4PO_4 \cdot 8H_2O$  probably does not exist as a biomineral, since it would then have to be stable at 37°C. It is conceivable, however, that it exists transiently even at 37°C as a highly hydrated nucleus important in the early stages of crystallization of biominerals. The high hydration of the ions in  $CaNH_4PO_4 \cdot 8H_2O$  and its fairly high rate of growth (of the order of 1 mm/h) during its preparation near O°C suggest that it is easily produced in an aqueous environment under favorable conditions.

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The structural relationship of  $CaKAsO_4 \cdot 8H_2O$  to MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> •  $6H_2O$  speaks for the stability of this overall structural type, which may be called the struvite-type structure, after MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> •  $6H_2O$ . The compounds given in Tables 7 and 8 are some other probable members of this structural type. "Structural type" is used here in the sense that the structures show overall similarities, not in the sense that they are isomorphous or nearly so.

Four structural types have emerged in calcium phosphates and related compounds. These four types are:

- (i) M<sub>5</sub>(XO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>3</sub>Y, the apatite type, of which there are many examples (over 70 are listed in Wyckoff<sup>25</sup>);
- (ii) MXO<sub>4</sub>-sheet containing compounds:  $CaSO_4 \cdot 2H_2O^{26}$ ,  $CaHPO_4 \cdot 2H_2O^{27,28,29}$ ,  $Ca(H_2PO_4)_2 \cdot H_2O^{30,31,32}$ ,  $CaHPO_4^{33,31,34}$ , and probably  $Ca_2(NH_2)H_7(PO_4)_4$ .  $2H_2O^3$ ,  $Ca_2KH_7(PO_4)_4 \cdot 2H_2O^3$  and  $CaClH_2PO_4 \cdot H_2O^3$  contain corrugated  $CaPO_4$  sheets;  $Ca_2PO_4Cl^{35}$  and probably  $CaIH_2PO_4 \cdot 4H_2O^3$  contain planar sheets;
- (iii) (M, N, □)<sub>4</sub> (XO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> or glaserite-type after K<sub>3</sub>Na(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> (glaserite): Ca<sub>5</sub> (PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub><sup>36</sup> and Ca<sub>7</sub>Mg<sub>9</sub> (Ca, Mg)<sub>2</sub> (PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>12</sub><sup>37</sup> both have structures related to the glaserite structure

but with systematic cation vacancies, denoted [] in the general formula above;  $\alpha$ -Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> <sup>37,38</sup> CaNaPO<sub>4</sub> <sup>39</sup>, Ca<sub>4</sub>Na<sub>2</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>4</sub> <sup>39</sup>, and the high temperature solid solution between  $\alpha$ -Ca<sub>2</sub>SiO<sub>4</sub> and  $\overline{\alpha}$ -Ca<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> <sup>40,41</sup> may be other examples of glaseritetype structures with systematic cation vacancies; CaK<sub>3</sub>(PO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> <sup>42</sup> is probably a monoclinic distortion of the K<sub>3</sub>Na(SO<sub>4</sub>)<sub>2</sub> structure.

(iv) M<sup>II</sup> N<sup>I</sup>XO<sub>4</sub> • nH<sub>2</sub>O or struvite-type after MgNH<sub>4</sub>PO<sub>4</sub> • 6H<sub>2</sub>O (struvite) where n is 6 to 8 and N is a larger cation than M. Several compounds which probably have struvite-type structures are given in Tables 7 and 8.

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<u>B</u> 13 <u>B</u> 23	1	-			(1	0.1(2)	(2	L) .09(7) <u>-0.07(8</u>	
E E	l	ł	1	1	-0-5(]	1	1.0(2	-0.1(]	
B <sub>33</sub>	1.04(5)	2.33(7)	0.87(2)	1.2(1)	1.7(1)	1.4(1)	1.8(1)	1.7(1)	
Baa	1.20(5)	1.94(7)	0.77(2)	1.4(1)	1.9(2)	2.4(1)	3.2(2)	1.3(1)	
B <sup>1</sup> 1	1.16(4)	1.40(5)	0.89(2)	1.9(1)	1.2(1)	1.9(1)	1.6(1)	2.2(1)	
NĮ	0.5	0.5	0.0	0.1977(5)	0.0	0.2235(5)	0.5	0.2824(4)	
×	0.3750(1)	0.1877	0.0	0.0793(4)	0.4214(4)	0.0031(6)	-0.0003(7)	0.2697(3)	
Atom <u>x</u>	Ca*0.0	K m 0.5	As mm 0.0	0.1) <u>m</u> 0.0	)(2) <u>m</u> 0.3027(5)	0.3) 型 0.5	0(4) <u>m</u> 0.2228(5)	)(5) <u>1</u> 0.2119(4)	

and were computed in the final cycle of full-matrix least-squares refinement. Figures in parentheses are standard errors in last significant figure quoted,

+Thermal parameters have the form  $\exp-1/4\left[\underline{a}^{*2}\underline{B}_{11}\underline{h}^{2} + \underline{b}^{*2}\underline{B}_{22}\underline{k}^{2} + \underline{c}^{*2}\underline{B}_{33}\underline{\lambda}^{2}\right]$ \*

 $2a*b*B_{1}ahk + 2a*c*B_{1}ahk + 2b*c*B_{2}akk$ 

\*\* Symmetry of atom site.

symmetry elements:  $\underline{x}, \underline{y}, \underline{z}$ ;  $-\underline{x}, \underline{y}, \underline{z}$ ;  $-\underline{x}, \underline{y}, -\underline{z}$ ;  $\underline{x}, \underline{y}, -\underline{z}$ ;  $\frac{1}{2} + \underline{x}, \frac{1}{2} + \underline{y}, \underline{z}$ ;

 $\frac{1}{2} + Y$ , -Z;  $\frac{1}{2} + X$ ,  $\frac{1}{2} + Y$ , -Z.

 $\frac{1}{2} + \underline{X}, \underline{Z};$ 

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-21-Table 1. Atomic Parameters of CaKAsO4.8H<sub>2</sub>O

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## Table 2 Observed and calculated structure factors for CaKAsO<sub>4</sub> • 8H<sub>2</sub>O

H+0+0	9 227 232 9 11 229 221 980	10 103 97 0	H+++0	H+5+4	2 327 321 67 8 169 181 958 4 309 302 62 10 88 99 47 6 221 214 75	H.9.7	H+11+2	H,12,10 0 124 114 48	4 77 101 41 H+17+2 H+14+9 1 120 124 997
1470 1456 U 5755 765 U 9 463 479 0 10 444 446 U	H:1:4 1 191 191 27 3 45 53 766	0 251 276 916 2 102 114 900 4 192 199 924	2 143 115 124 * 4 500 455 5 6 155 162 903 8 157 154 993	3 307 314 971 5 153 157 984 7 189 194 959 9 138 147 984	8 212 211 67 H+8+2 H+6+9 0 303 294 987 2 428 433 42	3 345 352 927 5 148 164 982 7 263 263 929 9 110 108 947	3 297 303 31 5 274 249 71 7 199 204 22 9 140 147 63	2 40+ 49 24 H+13+0	3 79 81 4 0 141 143 984 5 119 124 995 2 153 152 929 7 64 43 36
12 196 198 U H+D+1	5 224 234 33 7 40 38 851 9 116 109 45 11 39• 44 961	6 129 134 889 8 85 92 940 10 117 102 897	10 127 125 921 12 36* 35 950 H+4+1	11 71 79 930 H+5+5	0 161 160 929 4 312 296 987 2 215 212 884 6 239 232 28 4 164 157 910 8 217 230 10 6 143 136 898 10 99 113 995	H.9.8 1 201 214 126	H.11.3 1 269 283 999	1 445 410 945 3 402 402 957 5 343 312 936 7 282 274 952	H+15+0 H+17+3 1 138 136 39 1 223 217 959 3 68 72 157 3 268 251 952
0 86 31 500 2 194 193 0 4 40 21 500 5 145 150 0	H+1+5 1 598 603 1	H+2+9 0 341 338 24 2 247 241 46	0 443 431 35 21179 1133 59 4 508 509 56	1 202 215 68 3 297 302 109 5 120 131 997 7 210 213 102	8 129 12 <b>3 889</b> H+8+3 H+6+10 U 363 380 108	3 166 172 122 5 182 183 128 7 114 120 130	3 179 182 979 5 253 248 8 7 133 132 970 9 113 109 990	9 201 192 950 H+13+1	5 166 153 999 5 170 151 955 7 37* 41 231 7 199 186 983 9 102 97 13 H+17,4
A 26* U U 1U 59 57 U 12 33* 19 0	3 500 501 55 5 421 449 968 7 333 343 45 9 208 218 993	4 266 264 34 6 215 213 28 8 162 141 60	6 493 481 39 9 378 373 56 10 219 217 31 12 191 190 45	9 104 95 34 11 88 87 83 H+5+6	0 152 160 103 2 363 359 967 2 203 201 104 4 267 261 43 4 154 159 95 6 235 231 36 6 135 130 112 4 158 162 973	H,9,9 1 185 179 908 3 139 152 887	H+11+4 1 249 261 14	1 173 181 121 3 137 149 163 5 149 152 113 7 105 96 148	H+15+1 1 55 62 50 1 274 282 995 3 104 110 71 3 288 283 9 5 33* 29 998
4+0+2 0 088 681 U 2 633 667 0	11 200 197 6 Hele6	H+2+10 0 201 180 955 2 142 132 5	H+4+2 0 726 709 214	1 300 297 964 3 289 286 9 5 255 259 939	10 124 118 81 H+6+11 H+8+4 0 105 106 248	5 156 155 920 7 105 115 900 H+9+10	3 115 127 46 5 273 273 11 7 73 84 56 9 160 150 16	9 82 88 159 H+13+7	5 220 212 989 7 204 204 6 H+17+5 9 142 136 7 1 154 167 4
4 559 581 U 5 468 473 U 3 332 331 U 10 254 254 U	1 271 270 992 3 186 162 87 5 265 269 974 7 90 81 95	4 156 143 970 6 122 114 960 8 86 87 995	2 265 265 951 4 307 343 796 6 180 197 808 8 147 145 941	7 161 162 5 9 185 170 960 11 58 80 955	2 122 128 913 0 479 484 39 4 99 91 801 2 311 303 940 4 377 379 15 H+6+12 6 223 221 997	1 105 102 96 3 103 86 55 5 86 93 118	H+11+5 1 210 212 949	1 415 423 950 3 246 255 949 5 439 411 950 7 159 160 941	H+15+2 3 131 144 994 5 142 149 4 1 107 99 958 3 133 144 27 H+17+6
12 179 178 0 H+0+3	9 131 120 1 11 67 58 19	H+2+11 0 104 99 51 2 211 191 68	10 119 129 773 12 41• 59 949 H+4+3	H+5+7 1 296 290 21 3 378 384 993	R 213 209 976 0 183 163 73 10 146 144 20 2 110 119 68 H+8,5	H+9+11	3 228 256 920 5 127 125 975 7 196 195 924 9 80 63 946	9 234 232 955 H+13+3	5 111 69 886 7 88 91 25 1 68 75 53 3 91 70 72 H+15+3
u 145 117 500 2 359 355 500 4 107 107 500 0 27* 19 0	1 419 416 995 3 360 382 970 5 316 323 14	4 123 106 71 6 135 124 53 H+2+12	0 586 588 4 2 652 661 27 4 486 498 13	5 168 167 59 7 248 255 992 9 122 112 57	H.7.0 0 117 105 899 1 418 358 784 2 360 371 999 3 270 233 763 4 134 140 930	3 192 188 914 H+10+0	H+11+6 1 263 256 21	1 109 136 162 3 114 140 139 5 78 108 192 7 93 101 116	H+17,7 1 263 270 978 3 212 225 988 1 158 153 958 5 243 237 978 3 190 187 978
1 13 97 500 11 54 27 0 12 54 30 500	7 262 272 963 9 173 170 11	0 154 140 917 2 35• 55 823 4 104 103 915	6 395 410 15 8 291 306 33 10 214 214 15 12 165 155 25	H+5+8 1 261 256 948 3 237 240 968	5 360 357 835 6 183 185 8 7 110 105 789 8 147 139 957 9 195 202 853 10 67 62 10 11 59 66 782	n 716 657 890 2 528 491 921 4 543 485 894 6 380 356 911	3 205 214 16 5 245 217 27 7 159 140 14 9 122 133 28	9 67 74 220 H+13+4	7 146 157 988 H+18+0 H+15+4 0 144 140 912
4+0+4 01541 1505 0 2 508 552 0	1 88 95 971 3 59 16 113 5 101 116 964	H+3+0	H+4+4 0 526 517 942	5 202 207 933 7 142 156 969 9 152 147 949	H+8+6 H+7+1 0 218 238 984 1 509 500 114 2 231 243 986	8 278 269 908 10 216 204 891 H+10+1	H+11+7 1 197 196 995	1 333 331 937 3 283 303 954 5 279 268 933 7 286 212 946	1 91 100 998 2 102 98 72 3 53 53 97 4 121 116 942 5 114 115 974 6 41* 67 986 7 34* 24 139
4 444 914 0 5 532 560 0 4 363 363 0	7 32+ 15 194 9 63 56 997	31029 972 156 5 699 713 995 7 461 466 129 9 371 366 31	2 108 117 885 4 341 350 962 6 162 161 884 8 133 133 967	H+5+9 1 131 127 46 3 166 161 97	3 632 574 47 4 227 219 983 5 334 335 141 6 150 160 995 7 366 362 49 9 156 164 983 9 197 193 106 10 99 96 987	0 415 420 137 2 312 312 64 4 300 296 128	3 104 114 982 5 183 186 996 7 67 82 973	9 190 167 946 H+13+5	H,18,1 H,15,5 0 125 154 48 1 193 218 11 2 195 199 20
12 166 165 0 4+0+5	1 257 263 979 3 222 227 29 5 225 228 948	11 204 203 70 H+3+1	10 102 108 901 12 58 40 941 H+4+5	5 92 85 999 7 127 118 103 H+5+10	11 172 176 82 H+8+7 H+7+2 0 221 219 98	6 291 276 103 8 133 139 91 10 180 171 133	4,11,8 1 163 168 59 3 118 123 62	1 166 155 103 3 109 108 181 5 160 152 79 7 79 72 182	3 234 255 20 4 142 146 36 5 154 147 5 6 124 137 39 7 174 192 17 H+10+2
0 97 91 0 2 373 380 0 4 75 66 0	7 185 171 30 7 118 126 960	1 285 285 218 3 189 196 922 5 184 203 753 7 140 149 901	0 304 306 47 2 799 815 62 4 356 360 59	1 135 131 976 3 143 141 983 5 106 103 971	1 509 509 931 2 177 183 945 3 611 626 913 4 154 152 56 5 248 252 945 5 128 130 36 7 341 350 908 8 83 94 958	H,10,2 0 459 450 3 2 355 351 933	5 159 158 55 7 74 91 59	H+13+6	H+15+6 0 76 76 999 1 82 85 4 2 151 146 907 3 87 96 58 4 96 91 963
3 70 61 U 10 50 50 0	1 137 134 43 3 111 80 68 5 143 129 43	9 55 72 778 11 100 92 846 H+3+2	6 382 401 47 8 319 321 61 10 157 169 34	7 105 100 974 H+5+11	9 184 185 922 11 119 118 893 H.R.A H.7.3 H.280 265 26	4 344 337 960 6 242 238 911 8 189 196 888 10 147 147 949	1 86 88 936 3 119 118 913 5 44* 48 970	3 242 236 958 5 308 292 952 7 147 160 951	5 74 69 958 6 85 77 915 H+15+7 H+10+3
1 710 705 0 2 481 474 0 4 520 535 0	7 39+ 50 64 H+1+11	11136 1153 19 3 973 979 11 5 699 700 29	H+4+6 n 170 183 831 2 102 105 984	1 124 113 67 3 157 146 32 5 98 75 112	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	H+10+3 0 296 301 174	H.11.10	H,13,7 1 87 10g 158 3 97 117 119	1 185 196 991 0 140 166 990 3 146 150 999 2 194 188 35 5 185 182 990 4 142 150 997 6 137 135 29
373 385 U 288 286 U 10 242 242 0	1 260 236 994 3 228 216 981 5 201 191 3	7 462 471 15 9 389 383 40 11 212 220 12	4 135 136 901 6 59 83 831 8 92 83 992 10 62 65 811	H+5+12 1 163 151 941 3 143 132 972	7 380 387 69 9 234 229 65 H+R+9 11 187 192 82 0 37* 69 974	2 354 378 128 4 249 230 160 6 259 274 134 9 146 145 139	3 105 112 10 4+12+0	5 42* 80 203 7 91 90 94 H,13,9	H+15+8 H+18+4 1 80 58 918 3 57 44 972 0 113 129 925
H+0+7 II 75 64 U 2 159 152 500	H+1+12 1 77 58 9 3 86 43 151	H+3+3 1 471 500 802 3 193 203 897	H+4+7 0 388 377 15	H+6+0 0 476 450 71	H+774 2 212 197 18 4 108 85 979 1 283 295 849 6 116 109 26 3 222 214 866	10 147 150 150 H+10+4	0 459 435 77 2 161 154 982 4 321 301 71 6 165 167 44	1 178 1°6 935 3 149 154 943 5 181 182 933	2 116 94 18 H+15+9 4 103 110 944 1 130 132 2 H+18+5
ч ч5 18 500 5 31• 9 500 8 76 71 500 10 38• 25 9	H+2+A	5 347 375 784 7 124 141 919 9 131 143 794 11 86 100 846	2 322 320 13 4 297 309 21 6 240 247 11 8 213 195 25	21077 950 101 4 526 484 71 6 423 400 101 8 397 395 80	5 250 263 864 H+8+10 7 133 118 852 9 164 169 972 U 169 169 9 11 38* 61 829 2 134 131 945	n 449 462 908 2 341 357 923 4 346 363 907 6 264 277 914	8 116 113 64 10 121 120 64 H+12+1	H+13+9	H+16+0 0 115 135 106 2 172 166 13 0 341 343 29 4 122 123 74
H+0+8 U 499 451 U	2 962 916 69 4 459 458 987 6 351 350 994 6 257 255 33	H+3+4 1 666 667 32	10 158 155 11 H+4+9	10 164 161 84 12 203 193 97 H+6+1	4 150 147 990 H+7+5 6 101 103 980 1 280 292 131 H+9+11	A 193 212 911 10 150 163 904 H,10.5	n 441 432 948 2 399 404 960 4 374 335 952	3 67 55 213 H+13+10	2 338 336 985 4 325 314 18 H+1A+6 6 232 232 993 8 244 217 9 0 79 58 948
2 292 301 0 4 385 360 0 5 273 281 0 193 198 0	10 161 159 944 12 109 113 14 H+2+1	3 614 632 108 5 507 535 999 7 345 354 99 9 292 311 27	0 191 221 877 2 125 134 915 4 164 165 899 6 96 110 865	0 360 336 755 2 611 557 891 4 310 293 837	3 350 351 30 5 224 233 190 0 74 58 90 7 254 262 33 2 71 71 905 9 128 133 140 4 61 44 17	0 356 380 119 2 220 218 10 4 254 251 104	6 336 320 962 8 212 199 943 10 185 184 972	1 175 190 949 4,14,0	2 77 A2 935 H+10+1
10 148 186 U H+0+9	0 096 861 988 2 910 920 52 4 568 555 26	11 180 174 52 H+3+5	8 90 89 941 H+4+9	6 258 250 872 8 217 232 873 10 116 116 847 12 122 119 878	11 123 129 76 H+9+D H+7+6 1 294 274 142	5 210 216 31 8 123 114 54 10 148 150 117	4,12,2 0 138 138 22 2 195 211 227	n 323 298 968 2 272 273 111 4 255 235 15 6 172 173 41	2 80 88 120 1 200 195 42 4 52 36 78 3 157 151 24 9 54 44 99 5 172 183 47 8 38* 39 111
44 19 0 2 180 151 0 4 34+ 25 0 5 98 85 0	6 496 491 16 8 281 290 50 10 235 242 11 12 158 147 44	1 40 56 793 3 133 137 895 5 27* 36 172 7 120 124 883	n 203 209 1 2 429 413 42 4 227 229 23 6 248 242 25	H+6+2 0 941 885 84	1 244 252 888 3 252 245 25 3 286 290 888 5 283 242 177 5 164 170 885 7 177 179 43 7 177 181 880 9 144 132 139	H+10+6 0 307 322 940 2 275 280 862	4 99 110 109 6 86 99 145 8 82 100 199 10 77 52 57	8 162 157 92 H,14,1	4,19,1 H,19,2 1 62 46 863 0 312 324 428 3 84 67 932
H 48 31 0	H+2+2 0 946 917 934	9 30* 17 197 11 63 70 847 4:3:6	# 209 204 39 H+4+10	2 410 397 70 4 664 634 75 6 342 330 83 8 319 319 68	9 124 127 AA9 11 94 93 119 H+7+7 H+9+1	4 266 264 923 6 192 205 898 8 160 168 885	H+12+3 0 322 318 1	n 201 295 973 2 291 280 975 4 239 233 978 6 225 216 967	2 252 254 18 5 35* 29 807 4 272 272 954 6 183 195 968 H+19+2 8 175 176 2
0 425 418 0 2 250 255 0 4 325 329 0 4 232 241 0	2 595 583 45 4 356 361 937 6 155 168 832 8 65 71 927	1 594 591 44 3 517 523 57 5 455 462 33	n 1n4 99 971 2 36* 30 48 4 83 81 989 6 37* 30 927	10 235 208 85 12 131 139 86 H+6+3	1 390 394 59 1 455 439 905 3 373 376 64 3 498 464 885 5 284 292 53 5 341 296 921 7 260 263 71 7 312 309 896	H+10+7 N 136 161 156 2 260 257 131	2 273 297 920 4 251 243 975 6 252 243 958 8 139 151 933	A 140 142 970 H+14+2	1 210 224 20 H+16+3 3 250 256 27 5 166 158 7 0 31* 18 230
9 179 179 U H+0+11	10 140 148 911 12 33• 31 837 4,2,3	7 315 322 56 9 285 280 46 11 156 164 39	H+4+11 0 169 172 36	0 389 387 228 2 605 615 934 4 293 315 816	9 181 177 49 9 170 176 893 11 146 156 930 H+7+8	4 144 149 154 6 182 185 133 8 101 109 136	10 146 150 992 H.12.4	0 170 182 84 2 56 68 977 4 145 146 77 6 70 71 18	2 64 59 931 H+19+3 4 57 15 84 6 48 24 955 1 81 74 932 3 90 79 846
0 44+ 52 U 2 37+ 13 500 4 37+ 21 6 5 37≠ 20 U	0 255 276 862 2 651 662 22 4 252 262 977	H.3.7 1 231 247 842 3 151 136 936	2 168 166 37 4 155 153 37 6 137 133 28	6 264 277 888 8 229 232 889 10 106 123 829 12 127 124 904	1 185 192 913 3 187 198 908 1 523 541 95 5 143 146 910 3 356 370 127 7 140 125 903 5 471 442 75	H+10+8 n 232 232 953 2 174 180 904	0 293 293 91 2 98 100 34 4 204 208 82 6 115 117 54	A A2 A2 33	H+1a+4 0 287 290 4 2 280 287 983 1 164 183 39
HFUF12 H 188 177 G	6 362 372 991 8 218 224 37 10 159 162 988 12 136 132 33	5 229 250 A13 7 9A 88 944 9 109 112 814	4+4+12 0 84 71 d09 2 40+ 56 949	H+6+4 0 441, 440 71	9 130 105 909 7 214 232 140 · 231 222 75 H+7+9 11 124 135 141	4 195 199 939 6 130 147 925 8 105 119 917	8 71 84 89 H,12,5	n 251 238 903 2 105 199 991 4 184 185 920 6 163 166 948	4 250 264 1 3 153 156 25 6 194 202 983 H+19+5 H+16+5
> 172 157 0 6 163 151 0 6 161+0	11+2+4 N 461 460 924	H,3,8 1 372 366 17 3 335 325 44	4,5,9 1 114 119 169	2 657 674 85 4 442 454 64 6 339 337 85 8 329 336 77	1 206 191 106 H.9.3 3 243 226 40 5 149 150 160 1 394 400 955 7 175 174 34 3 495 496 921	H+10+9 N 234 225 127 2 133 133 45	n 377 382 932 2 347 363 981 4 293 307 939 6 277 287 966	A 110 105 954 H.14,4	1 42* 28 771 U 38* 46 958 2 104 115 159 H+20+0 4 36* 45 44
1 346 342 94 3 130 165 198 5 349 388 69	2 384 387 28 4 356 378 967 6 228 243 955 8 181 181 10	5 298 308 6 7 224 215 46 9 200 197 26	3 302 241 953 5 114 93 107 7 214 206 960 9 133 127 20	10 173 157 79	5 251 229 964 H+7+10 7 330 342 924 G 143 142 932 1 94 109 844 11 159 163 950	4 169 162 115 6 138 140 93 H+10+10	8 179 185 956 H+12+6	0 229 231 975 2 184 190 104 4 194 182 17 6 109 130 31	6 36* 56 116 0 35* 34 134 2 108 95 894 H:16:6 4 49 36 7
7 72 87 965 9 151 195 71 11 62 59 952	10 123 140 925 12 86 86 989 4+2+5	4,3,9 1 52 75 794 3 100 102 851	11 63 69 924 H+5+1	0 208 204 911 2 333 336 860 4 218 218 880 6 171 184 876	3 85 97 846 5 100 95 844 H+9+4 H+7+11 1 259 269 129	0 189 185 896 2 164 161 897 4 165 159 891	$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	9 131 123 88 H-14-5	0 215 227 970 H,20,1 2 175 198 18 4 207 201 987 0 163 163 19 2 170 173 13
H+1+1 1 939 970 6 3 761 751 36	1) 761 769 26 2 526 532 59 4 504 515 37	5 48 44 223 7 95 87 847 9 34• 23 760	1 371 362 41 3 605 576 50 5 206 200 10 7 330 324 43	8 175 175 867 10 80 92 878 H+6+6	3 221 235 78 1 177 172 54 5 245 240 160 3 180 170 55 7 145 157 78 5 149 136 52 9 132 131 132	4+10+11 0 101 88 102	8 59 71 132 H+12+7	0 256 256 9 2 260 255 955 4 215 213 997 6 210 193 970	H+1q+7 4 136 144 11 0 31+ 30 799 4+20+2 2 55 43 871
599 608 786 7 433 433 23 0 265 266 0 11 240 244 999	6 398 409 30 8 246 251 61 10 241 228 26	H+3+10 1 292 282 53 3 284 262 87	9 147 146 33 11 132 128 39 H+5+2	U 391 389 85 2 309 311 95 4 328 345 85	H+7+12 11 96 91 132 H+7+12 H+9+5 1 89 94 918	2 129 120 95 H+11+0	0 213 218 17 2 184 197 917 4 161 170 995 6 160 166 967	A 135 134 968 H+14+5	4 36+ 14 205 0 72 97 926 2 37+ 43 34 H+16+6 H+20+3
4+1+2 1 432 514 897	4+2+6 N 407 404 954 2 89 69 19	5 245 234 32 7 189 182 90 H+3+11	1 743 728 939 3 538 524 18 5 528 555 919	6 223 220 104 8 218 220 81 10 137 134 96	H+8+0 1 322 335 885 H+8+0 3 294 298 859 5 266 268 897 0 727 644 43 7 201 204 877	1 390 339 998 3 132 123 1 5 408 357 989 7 76 81 48	8 116 109 940 H+12+8	0 151 163 57 2 107 115 78 4 151 143 69 6 82 94 54	0 178 184 958 2 185 176 983 0 142 157 53 2 184 190 994 H+17+0
5 224 213 245 5 442 470 903 7 117 96 177 9 169 163 935	4 252 245 972 5 135 142 939 8 81 94 923 10 112 119 934	1 79 94 888 3 74 68 983 5 94 95 847	7 247 247 22 9 286 287 944 11 124 114 957	H+6+7 0 219 247 752 2 329 329 937	2 443 379 872 9 156 162 877 4 493 441 12 6 269 241 984 H.9.6 8 239 229 956	9 190 185 998 11 86 88 25 H+11+1	0 103 105 87 2 39° 62 176 4 85 81 106 6 39° 55 110	H+14+7 0 167 163 H74	H,20,4 1 53 58 105 3 132 131 87 0 45* 40 71 5 33* 6 142
11 66 5±1080 H+1+3	4,2,7 0 111 129 921	H+3+12 1 191 192 27	H+5+3 1 526 526 5 3 662 666 994	4 178 197 810 6 160 173 880 8 150 159 889 10 93 90 818	10 167 158 15 1 256 272 85 3 195 202 88 H+8+1 5 235 237 80 7 124 133 109	1 310 307 974 3 283 287 9%2 5 250 220 994	4,12,9 0 221 215 935	2 111 121 5 4 142 122 900 6 129 108 942	7 Ab 99 100 H+21+0 H+17+1 1 9b 90 925
1 717 754 992 3 556 569 980 5 459 477 7 7 369 382 980	4 132 134 4 6 206 214 9 8 162 147 50	3 192 168 29	5 234 251 38 7 375 332 999 9 163 164 35 11 135 147 6	H+6+8 0 343 338 64	0 163 160 30 9 147 133 76 2 534 496 981 4 221 206 993 6 259 250 17	7 212 209 940 9 98 100 976 11 117 123 967	2 205 205 987 4 177 177 947	4+14+8 0 126 119 10 2 71 78 76	1 216 216 992 H+21+1 3 227 215 992 5 183 167 988 1 92 100 42 7 177 156 990

Columns are <u>h</u>,  $10F_0$ ,  $10F_c$  and phase in millicycles. "Unobserved" reflections are marked by \*.  $F_c$  does not include corrections for extinction or anomalous dispersion.  $F_0$  and  $F_c$  are on an absolute scale.

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Probable positions of the hydrogen atoms in CaKAsO4.8H20 Table 3.

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	Di: syr	fferer nthesi	lce .s	Least ref	: squares inements		ö	alculate	ed
	×I	ж	NJ	×I	м	14	×I	¥	N
Н(1)	• 39	02	.14	.395.(7)	.001(6)	.150(7)	.394	023	.153
Н(2)	.14	• 00	•43	.139(7)	009 (6)	.416(7)	.152	.025	• 393
Н(3)	.25	.31	.21	.236(7)	.320(5)	.192(8)	.235	.316	.174
H(4)	.14	.21	.25	.150(9)	.246(6)	.239(10)	.138	.207	.237

The calculated hydrogen positions were used to obtain distances mentioned in the tables and the text.

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Table 4. The cation environments in CaKAsO4 ·8H2O

atoms	<u>Distance, Å</u>
$Ca, O(4^{T}, 4^{TT})$	2.459(5)
Ca, $O(3^{I}, 3^{II})$	2.469(6)
Ca, $O(5^{\overline{1}}, 5^{\overline{11}}, 5^{\overline{11}}, 5^{\overline{11}})$	2.490(3)
K, O( $5^{\overline{1}}$ , $5^{\overline{11}}$ , $5^{\overline{2}}$ , $5^{\overline{21}}$ )	2.746(3)
K, $O(3^{\overline{111}}, 3^{\overline{11}})$	2.918(6)
K, $O(4^{\overline{111}}, 4^{\overline{1Y}})$	2.960(7)

In all tables of interatomic distances and angles, the figures in parentheses are standard deviations in the last digit and were calculated from the standard deviation in the atomic positional parameters. They include terms from the variancecovariance matrix. Table 5. The AsO<sub>4</sub> group and its environment in CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>.8H<sub>2</sub>O

atoms	distance, Å or	angle, deg.	riding <sup>(a)</sup>
As, O(1, 1) As, O(2, 2)	1.682(4) 1.684(4)	1.684 1.685	1.690 Å 1.692
O(1), As, O(1) O(1), As, O(2) O(2), As, O(2)	113.1(3)° 107.5(1) 113.7(3)		
O(1), O(1) O(1), O(2) O(2), O(2)	2.807(7) Å 2.715(5) 2.820(7)		
0(1), H(2 <sup>I</sup> , 2 <sup>III</sup> ) 0(1), H(4 <sup>I</sup> , 4 <sup>III</sup> )	1.87 1.81		
$0(1), 0(5 \pm 5 \pm 3)$ $0(1), 0(4 \pm 4 \pm 3)$	2.759(4)* 2.830(4)*		
O(2), H(1 <sup>I</sup> , 1)** O(2), H(3 <sup>I</sup> , 3)	1.89 1.81		
$0(2), 0(5 \pm 1)$ $0(2), 0(3 \pm 1)$	2。755(4)* 2.848(4)*		

(a) lower bound and riding model corrections for thermal motion<sup>(10)</sup>
\* hydrogen bond between these two oxygens.
\*\* These hydrogen bonds may be seen in Figure 1 if the

environments of O(2) and  $O(2^{I})$  in the right hand side of the AsO<sub>4</sub> ion in the center of the figure are combined. O(2) and  $O(2^{I})$  are related by the <u>c</u> translation.

# Table 6. The environments of the water

molecules in CaKAs0 4.8H20

water						
molecule		atoms		Distance, de	or g.	angle
H(1),O(3),H(	1)	$0(3^{III}), Ca^{III}$ $0(3^{III}), K^{II}$ $0(3^{III}), 0(2^{II})$ $H(1), 0(2^{II})$ 0(3), H(1), 0(2), 0(3),	2) O(2) O(2)	2.469 2.918 2.848 1.89 175.7 98.8	(6) (6) (4)* ° (2)	Å
H(2), O(4), I	H(2)	$O(4^{IV}), Ca^{II}$ $O(4^{IV}), K^{I}$ $O(4^{IV}), O(1, H(2), O(1))$ O(4), H(2), O(4), O(1), O(4),	1) O(1) O(1)	2.459 2.960 2.830 1.87 175.6 98.7	(5) (7) (4)* ° (2)	
H(3), O(5), H	H(4)	$O(5^{I}), Ca^{I}$ $O(5^{I}), K^{I}$ $O(5^{I}), O(2^{I})$ $O(5^{I}), O(1)$ $H(3), O(2^{I})$ $H(4^{I}), O(1)$ O(5), H(3), O(5), H(4), O(1), O(5),	0(2) 0(1) 0(2)	2.490 2.746 2.755 2.759 1.81 1.81 168.7 168.7 119.4	(3) (3) (4)* (4)*	

\* hydrogen bond between these two oxygens.

## Table 7. Some members of the struvite series

		MgNH4 PO4 • 6 H2 O	MgNH4 As 04 • 6H <sub>2</sub> 0	CaNH <sub>4</sub> PO <sub>4</sub> • 7H <sub>2</sub> O	CaNH4 AsO4 • 7 H2 O	MgKPO <sub>4</sub> • 6H <sub>2</sub> 0	MgKAs04 •6H20	CaKAs0 <sub>4</sub> • 8 H <sub>2</sub> 0
nit-cell dimen	nsions, Å	-						
<u>흡</u> <u>b</u> 		6.09 11.18 6.97	6.14 11.14 7.00	6.30 11.96 7.18	6.38 12.07 7.27	6.21 11.10 6.91	6.23 11.26 7.03	7.146(1) 1.696(2) 7.100(2)
ngle beta		90°	90°	90.83°	91.47°	90°	<b>9</b> 0 °	90°
, formula weig	ghts per							
unit ce	e11	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
ensity, calcu	lated, g·cm <sup>-3</sup>		1 00	1 70	1 01	1 05		1 0 0 0
X-ray Optical		1.71	1.99	1.70	1.91 1.86	1.85	2.08	1.933 2.10
• •		Onthouh	Outhorh	Manoa 1	Monool	Orthorh	Outhout	Onthorh
rystal system		Orthorn.	Orthorn,	MOHOCI.	Monoci.	orenorn.	orthorn.	orthorn.
Class		(mm)	(mm)	(2)	(2)	(mm)	(mm)	(mm)
Refractive	<u>N</u> x	1.496	1.5184	1.495	1.514	1.477	1.503	1.497
indices:	<u>N</u> v	1.4973	1.519	1.4975	1.516	1.481	1.509	1.516
	<u>N</u> z	1.505	1.528	1.514	1.535	1.487	1.5094	1.5195
Optic sign	- ·	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(-)	(-)
Optic angle <b>2</b> <u>V</u>	: measured	41°	25°	41.5°	34°	-	22.5°	46-47°
	calculated	-	-	-	-	77.5°	-	46 <b>-</b> 47°
)ispersion		r <v weak</v 	none	none	none	r <v weak</v 	r≻v moderate	r≻v moderate
Optic axial pla	ane	(010)	<b>(</b> 001 <b>)</b>	~(001)	~(001)	<b>(</b> 001 <b>)</b>	(001)	(100)
Extinction ang (in obtuse be	le <u>z^a</u> ta)	-	-	6°	6.5°	-	-	-
Orientation:	<u>N</u> x	<u>_</u>	<u>b</u>	b	b	b	<u>b</u>	<u>b</u>
	<u>Ny</u>	b	c	~ <u>c</u>	~	<u>c</u>	<u>c</u>	a
	<u>N</u> _Z	a	a	~ <u>a</u>	~ <u>a</u>	a	<u>a</u>	<u>c</u>

Mg <sub>2</sub> KH(PO <sub>4</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> •15H <sub>2</sub> O		MgKAs0 <sub>4</sub> •5H <sub>2</sub> 0	MgHPO <sub>4</sub> •7H <sub>2</sub> O
unit cel	l dimensions. Å		
a	6.30	10.79	11.35
b	12.29	10.79	25.36
C	6.55	12.39	6.60
angles,	deg.		
α	93.6°	90°	90°
β	89.7°	90°	95°
Ŷ	95.3°	120°	90°
formula per unit	weights cell		
<u>Z</u>	1	6	8
crystal			
system	tricl.	hexagonal	monocl.

Table 8. Other probable members of the struvite series



Figure 1: A stereoscopic illustration of the crystal structure of CaKAsO<sub>4</sub>.8H<sub>2</sub>O. The origin of the crystallographic coordinate system is marked by \*. The atoms with Roman numerals are referred to in the tables of interatomic distances.





Figure 2: The crystal structure of  $MgNH_4P0_4.6H_20$  in an orientation similar to that of  $CaKAs0_4.8H_20$  in Figure 1. The atomic parameters for  $MgNH_4P0_4.6H_20$  were taken from Whitaker and Jeffrey17, with the exception of the thermal parameters of 0(5), which were non-positive definite as given. 0(5) is designated here by a sphere.

