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A REFINEMENT OF THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURE OF CaHPO_4 (SYNTHETIC MONETITE)

by

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Abstract

CaHPO_4 , synthetic monetite, crystallizes in the triclinic unit cell $a = 6.910(1) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 6.627(2) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 6.998(2) \text{ \AA}$, $\alpha = 96.34(2)^\circ$, $\beta = 103.82(2)^\circ$, $\gamma = 88.33(2)^\circ$ at 25°C with cell contents of $4[\text{CaHPO}_4]$. The structure has been refined in space-group $P\bar{1}$ by the method of least squares to $R_w = 0.032$, $R = 0.031$ using 3738 observed reflections measured on a diffractometer. Corrections were made for anomalous dispersion, absorption and isotropic secondary extinction.

The structure may be considered to consist of CaHPO_4 three types of chains bonded together by $\text{Ca} \dots \text{O}$ bonds and hydrogen bonds. One hydrogen bond, $\text{O}(1)-\text{H}(1) \dots \text{O}(5)$, is normal but is at the short end of the normal range with $\text{O}(1) \dots \text{O}(5) = 2.565(1) \text{ \AA}$; one, $\text{O}(7)-\text{H}(2) \dots \text{O}(7')$, is very short with $\text{O}(7) \dots \text{O}(7') = 2.458(2) \text{ \AA}$ and is across a nominal center of symmetry; one, $\text{O}(6)-\text{H}(3) \dots \text{O}(8)$ where $\text{O}(6) \dots \text{O}(8) = 2.669(1) \text{ \AA}$, is in the normal range but is presumed to be statistically disordered, with hydrogen covalently bonded to half of the $\text{O}(6)$ atoms on average. The P-O distances support the choice of these hydrogen positions. The calculated position of $\text{H}(3)$ suggests that it is coordinated to the $\text{O}(6,8)$ edge of the adjacent P_2O_4 group. The two possible sites for $\text{H}(3)$ are then 1.45 \AA apart and simultaneous occupation of these two sites is improbable. The strong

hydrogen bonding may distort CaHPO_4 from the orthorhombic CaSO_4 structure to triclinic. $\text{Ca}(1)$ is coordinated to seven oxygens in an approximate pentagonal bipyramid with $\text{Ca}(1)\dots\text{O}$ distances ranging from $2.2951(9)$ Å to $2.763(1)$ Å. $\text{Ca}(2)$ is coordinated to eight oxygens with $\text{Ca}(2)\dots\text{O}$ distances ranging from $2.379(1)$ Å to $2.5718(9)$ Å, which all indicate strong $\text{Ca}\dots\text{O}$ bonding. The Ca coordinations in several calcium phosphates and related compounds are compared.

Introduction

The general features of the crystal structure of CaHPO_4 were determined by MacLennan and Beevers (1955), who refined the structure to $\underline{R} = 0.20$ using $hk0$, $h0l$ and $0kl$ photographic data. They gave no positions for the hydrogen atoms because they considered the structural details to be obscured by the large standard deviations ($> 0.05 \text{ \AA}$) associated with the interatomic distances.

The structure was refined to $\underline{R} = 0.15$ by Jones and Cruickshank (1961) using 790 reflections collected and measured by MacLennan and Beevers but uncorrected for high absorption. Possible positions for the hydrogen atoms given by Jones and Cruickshank were based on the P-O and O...O distances they obtained. Curry, Denne and Jones (1968) measured 381 reflections at room temperature from a large single crystal of CaHPO_4 using neutron diffraction and refined the occupational parameters of possible hydrogen sites while keeping the parameters of the heavier atoms fixed at the fairly imprecise and ambiguous values obtained in the X-ray refinements reported earlier by Jones and Cruickshank. On the basis of these results, hydrogens were assigned to the O(1) atoms and to half of the O(6) and O(7) atoms in the structure. This work has been continued by Denne and Jones (1969).

The heat capacity versus temperature curve of CaHPO₄ has been observed (Egan and Wakefield, 1964) to contain an abnormality (a broad hump beginning at 223°K with a maximum at 273°K).

Although neither the line width nor the second moment changed significantly in NMR results obtained by Jones and Cruickshank on a sample of CaHPO₄ cooled from room temperature to liquid-nitrogen temperature,

hydrogen-motion remains a plausible explanation for the anomaly in the heat capacity curve for CaHPO₄. It is not yet known whether the anomaly arises from rapid hydrogen motion or from an order-disorder process. As a precursor to work at two or more temperatures on the crystal structure of CaHPO₄ using neutron diffraction and to intended spectral investigations, we have refined the crystal structure using new X-ray data collected from a single crystal. The precision of the structural features has been greatly improved and these features are now more consistent with the chemical aspects of the structure. The hydrogen atoms have been located approximately. The bonding scheme given by Jones and Cruickshank and Curry, Denne and Jones is confirmed.

Data collection and structure refinement

The crystal used in the collection of X-ray data was colorless and approximately rhombic in shape with an edge of about 0.15 mm and a volume of 0.004 mm³. It was taken from a sample of CaHPO₄ grown by cyclic dilution and concentration of the supernatant aqueous solution over a mixture of CaHPO₄ and Ca₅(PO₄)₃OH in the lower chamber of a Soxhlet apparatus. It was attached to the goniometer head in our usual way (Dickens and Bowen, 1971a).

formula (ideal): CaHPO_4
 cell: triclinic
 $a = 6.910(1) \text{ \AA}$ at 25°C
 $b = 6.627(2)$
 $c = 6.998(2)$
 $\alpha = 96.34(2)^\circ$
 $\beta = 103.82(2)$
 $\gamma = 88.33(2)$
 volume = 390.27 \AA^3
 space-group P1 assumed; cell contents 4[CaHPO_4]
 calculated density $2.933 \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$; observed density $2.929 \text{ g}\cdot\text{cm}^{-3}$
 (de Schulten, 1901).

The X-ray data were measured using the general procedure given in Dickens and Bowen (1971b). θ - 2θ scans were done at $1^\circ/\text{min}$ for 2θ , and the backgrounds were counted for 10 sec each. 8849 reflections were collected from two hemispheres of the reciprocal lattice; $hk\ell$ and $\overline{hk\ell}$ pairs were merged into a unique set of 3861 reflections, of which 3738 were "observed" and 123 were "unobserved". After correction for absorption, symmetrically equivalent $F_{hk\ell}$'s agreed within 2% on average. Unobserved reflections were those less than $2\sigma(I)$ above background. The intensities were corrected for absorption as described in Dickens and Bowen (1971a and 1971b). $\mu(\text{Mo})$ was taken to be 21.3 cm^{-1} . The maximum and minimum transmission factors were 0.796 and 0.701, respectively. 2θ for the highly oriented graphite monochromator crystal was 12.32° .

The structure as given by Jones and Cruickshank was refined isotropically using the program RFINER (written by L. W. Finger of the Carnegie Institute of Washington) to $\underline{R}_w = 0.086$, $\underline{R} = 0.089$ in two cycles (average shift/error for second cycle = 0.91) and then to $\underline{R}_w = 0.035$, $\underline{R} = 0.032$ in two cycles of anisotropic refinement. The scattering factors were those of the neutral atoms and were taken from Cromer and Mann (1968).

The hydrogen atoms were found in a difference electron-density synthesis as peaks of 0.75, 0.77 and 0.34 electrons· \AA^{-3} for the hydrogens H(1), H(2) and H(3) on O(1), O(7) and O(6), respectively. H(3) is a hydrogen atom disordered over two widely separated sites, while H(2) is either in a centered hydrogen bond or in two sites which are very close to each other. The background in the map was 0.50 electrons· \AA^{-3} ; steric considerations were used to find the "half" hydrogen atom $\underbrace{\text{on}}_{\text{H}(3)}$ O(6). The structure was refined for (i) two more cycles with these hydrogens included with fixed isotropic thermal parameters of 1 \AA^2 , and with H(2) fixed at the origin, (ii) two cycles in which the isotropic extinction parameter, r in the notation of Zachariasen (1967), was also varied, and (iii) three cycles in which allowance was also made for the anomalous scattering of Ca and P. The values for f' and f'' were taken from Cromer (1965).

In these last three cycles, R_w decreased from 0.035 to 0.032, R changed from 0.032 to 0.031, and the extinction parameter changed from 0.0021(6) cm to 0.000009(6) cm. It appears that there is a high correlation between the corrections for secondary extinction and anomalous dispersion. The largest correlation coefficient was 0.46 between the extinction and scale parameters. The next largest was 0.40 between x and z of O(8). The position of H(3) was not well defined in any of the refinements. It wandered from 1.24 \AA to 1.58 \AA from O(6), with O(6)-H...O(8) angles of about 150-160°. From the P-O bond lengths observed here (see later) and from the findings of Curry, Denne and Jones, H(3) is believed to be covalently bonded to O(6).

The structural parameters obtained in the refinements which included corrections for extinction and anomalous dispersion are given in table 1. In general, the precision is improved by a factor of 15 to 20 over the previous determinations. The structural details in the PO_4 groups are more consistent with the observed chemistry and hence are also considered to be more accurate than earlier values. The observed and calculated structure factors are given in table 2. Three sets of hydrogen positions from (i) the Fourier difference synthesis, (ii) the least-squares refinements and (iii) calculations to idealize the HPO_4^{2-} geometry (see later) are given in table 3. The calculated hydrogen positions were used in the calculation of interatomic distances mentioned in table 4.

Description of the structure

The structure of CaHPO_4 (Fig. 1) contains, parallel to [010], distorted versions of the Ca-XO_4 chains found in several other calcium phosphates and related compounds, e.g., $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Dickens and Bowen, 1971b; Jones and Cruickshank, 1961; MacLennan and Beevers, 1956); $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Curry and Jones, 1970; Jones and Smith, 1962; Beevers, 1958); $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Atoji and Rundle, 1958) and CaSO_4 (Hohne, 1962; Cheng and Zussmann, 1963). In CaHPO_4 , one set of chains consists of the $\text{Ca}(1)$ and $\text{P}(2)\text{O}_4$ ions,

and the other set consists of the Ca(2) and P(1)O₄ ions. The usual chain linkage of two XO₄ edges to each Ca ion has been reduced to one PO₄ edge and a PO₄ apex in CaHPO₄.

The Ca ion environment

The details of the environments of the two crystallographically different Ca ions in the structure are given in Table 4 and Figs. 2a and 2b. Ca(1) is coordinated (Fig. 2a) to seven oxygens, six [O(4,8,1,2,2',6)] with Ca...O distances in the range 2.295 Å to 2.450 Å, which denote strong Ca...O bonding, and one [O(7)] at 2.763 Å, which is at the upper end of the normal range. The O(6,7) PO₄ edge and the PO₄ apexes O(2), O(8) and O(4) are arranged in an approximately planar pentagon; O(1) and O(2') are the apexes of an approximately pentagonal bipyramid. This type of coordination is common in calcium phosphates. As is the case in other compounds where Ca-XO₄ chains are found, the P(2)O₄ edge [O(6,7)] coordination to Ca(1) in the Ca(1)-P(2)O₄ chain involves the longest Ca...O distances, which is in accord with Pauling's rule (Pauling, 1960) concerning repulsion between (in this case) Ca and P. Only the apex O(8) of the opposite P(2)O₄ edge O(5,8) is coordinated to Ca(1) and is involved in the second shortest Ca...O bond. The Ca(1)...P(2) distances along the direction of the Ca(1)-P(2)O₄ chain are 3.2380(4) Å for edge coordination of the P(2)O₄ group to Ca(1) and 3.4496(4) Å for apex coordination, which shows that, as judged from the Ca...P distances in this and other calcium phosphates, the Ca(1)...P(2) repulsion is normal in both cases.

Ca(2) is coordinated (Fig. 2b) to eight oxygens [O(3,5,4,3', 8,7,6,2)] with Ca...O distances in the range 2.379 Å to 2.572 Å. All these bonds are strong. In the Ca(2) coordination geometry, O(8), O(6), O(5), O(7), and O(3') lie in an approximate pentagon. O(3) lies at one apex of an approximate pentagonal bipyramid, and the center of the O(2,4) edge of the P(1)O₄ group lies at the remaining apex position. The chain involving Ca(2) includes the P(1)O₄ group coordinated in a manner very similar to the coordination of the P(2)O₄ group to Ca(1). Both chain directions are vertical in Figures 2a and 2b. The Ca(2)...P(1) distances for the O(2,4) edge and the O(3) apex coordination in the Ca(2)-P(1)O₄ chain are 3.1005(4) Å and 3.5750(4) Å, respectively. (Figures 2c to 2e are mentioned in the Discussion, where the calcium coordinations in CaHPO₄ and several related compounds are compared.)

The PO₄ groups and their environments

The details of the two unique PO₄ groups and their environments are given in Table 4 and Figures 3a and 3b. In the P(1)O₄ group (Fig. 3a), the O(2,4) edge is the only edge coordinated to Ca. The O(2)-P(1)-O(4) angle is less than the tetrahedral angle, in accord with Pauling's rule. The two other O-P-O angles in the P(1)O₄ group which are less also than the tetrahedral angle involve oxygens O(1) which is covalently bonded to hydrogen. Such P-O bonds may be expected to contain less double bond character than P-O bonds where the oxygen is "terminal" and O-P-O angles with one or both oxygens of this type are expected to be less than tetrahedral (Cruickshank, 1961). Similar angles have been observed in the recent refinements of Ca(H₂PO₄)₂·H₂O (Dickens and Bowen, 1971b) and CaPO₄F·2H₂O (Perloff, 1971). The O(1)-P(1)-O(3) angle in CaHPO₄ is, however, not less than this tetrahedral angle, although O(1) is involved in the angle.

The P(1)-O distances (table 5) overwhelmingly point to O(1) as being covalently bonded to hydrogen. (P(1)-O(2) is the second longest, 1.5397 Å, of the P(1)-O bonds; this apparent lengthening compared to P(1)-O(3) and P(1)-O(4) is probably due to the influence of the three Ca ions bonded to O(2).) O(1) is the donor in the hydrogen bond of H(1) to O(5); the O(1)...O(5) distance, 2.565 Å, is very short, and the H(1)...O(5) distance, 1.59 Å, indicates that there is a strong hydrogen bond between these two atoms. (Distances and angles involving hydrogen atoms were obtained using the calculated hydrogen positions.)

In the P_2O_4 group (Fig. 3b), P(2)-O(6) and P(2)-O(7) are the longest P-O distances and are about equal with an average value of 1.547 Å. This value is close to being halfway (1.554 Å) between (i) the average (1.516 Å) of the P(1)-O(3) and P(1)-O(4) distances, which are the P(1)-O distances least disturbed by cationic and hydrogen bonding, and (ii) the P(1)-O(1) distance of 1.5925 Å, where the extension is due mainly to the presence of a covalently bonded hydrogen. Thus the P(2)-O distances support the assignment of half a covalently bonded hydrogen on average to each O(6) and O(7).

O(5) has the next longest P-O distance after O(6) and O(7). Although O(5) is bonded only to one Ca ion, where O(6) and O(7) and O(8) are all bonded to two, it is the acceptor in the strong "normal" hydrogen bond involving H(1) on O(1), which probably serves to lengthen the P(2)-O(5) bond. The shortest P(2)...O distance is P-O(8), which is the acceptor in the hydrogen bond involving the statistically affected hydrogen H(3) covalently bonded to O(6).

Because on average O(8) enters into only half a hydrogen bond, P(2)...O(8) is not expected to be as long as P(2)...O(5) (the effect of the two Ca ions bonded to O(8) and one Ca ion to O(5) is expected to be subordinate to the effect of hydrogen bonds). Thus, the observed P(2)...O distances are compatible with the environments of the oxygen atoms.

The hydrogen positions

The four hydrogens in the unit cell of CaHPO₄ have an unusual distribution over the hydrogen bonding sites. The shortest interphosphate O....O distance, 2.458(2) Å, is between the centrosymmetrically related atoms O(7) and O(7'). Only one of the four hydrogen atoms, H(2), can be placed in this hydrogen bond, and is either on the center of symmetry or disordered about that center. The next shortest interphosphate O....O distance, 2.565(1) Å, is between O(1) and O(5). Two hydrogens, H(1) and H(1'), in general positions, can be accommodated in hydrogen bonds of this type. The fourth hydrogen, H(3), seems to occupy a hydrogen bonding position where O(6)...O(8') = between O(6) and O(8'), 2.669 Å. This hydrogen can fill only one-half of the two available sites and must, therefore, be disordered. When an idealized position is generated for H(3) according to the rationale given below, H(3) occupies a site (see Fig. 3b) where it also appears to form a very weak bond between O(6) and O(6'), which have a separation of 3.144(2) Å. In this bond, the disorder would be with respect to a center of the hydrogen bond. symmetry analogous to that in H(2). Full occupancy of the H(3) sites would bring pairs of hydrogen atoms improbably close

together, i.e., about 1.45 Å. Thus, it would appear that all the H(3) sites could not be filled even if hydrogen atoms were available.

Because hydrogen positions are imprecisely located by X-ray methods, probable positions of the hydrogen atoms in CaHPO₄ were calculated assuming the O-H distance to be 1.00 Å and the P-O-H angle to be 109.5°. The hydrogens were assumed to lie in the same plane as the heavy atoms in the system P-O-H...O. This will give the shortest possible H...O distance, which in general is a realistic approximation. H(3), however, forms a hydrogen bond between two oxygen atoms in the Ca(2) coordination (see Fig. 3b) and its position may lie out of the P(2), O(6), O(8) plane because of repulsion by Ca. The positions of H(3) given in Table 3 lie -0.06 Å, -0.20 Å and 0 Å (assumed), respectively, out of this plane; Ca(2) lies 1.592 Å from the same plane. The Ca(2)...H(3) distance is 2.52 Å for the calculated hydrogen position. Because H(3) is poorly defined in the X-ray refinements, clarification of the effect of Ca(2) on the position of H(3) will have to be made from a neutron diffraction study of CaHPO₄.

Discussion

The distance $O(7)\dots O(7')$ in the hydrogen bond $O(7)-H(2)\dots O(7')$ is $2.458(2)$ Å, which implies a very strong hydrogen bond. An extensive study at different temperatures of the hydrogen bonds in CaHPO_4 by neutron diffraction and spectroscopic methods appears warranted. Whether or not this hydrogen bond and indeed the whole structure is truly or only nominally centrosymmetric is not yet known, although Denne and Jones (1969) give a personal communication from W. G. Perdok that a very weak piezo-electric effect has been found in CaHPO_4 . In the present opinion of the authors, the R_w factor reported here is close to or at the limit of the data and testing the centrosymmetry of the whole structure by refining in space-group P1 and subsequently applying the ratio test (Hamilton, 1965) would not be worthwhile. The distance $O(7)\dots O(7')$ reported here is comparable with the O...O separations of $2.459(9)$ Å in potassium hydrogen malonate, $\text{KOOC}\cdot\text{CH}_2\cdot\text{COOH}$ (Sime and Speakman, 1970), 2.40 Å in potassium hydrogen chloromaleate, $\text{KOOC}\cdot\text{CH}=\text{CCl}\cdot\text{COOH}$ (Ellison and Levy, 1965), 2.437(4) Å in potassium hydrogen maleate, $\text{KOOC}\cdot\text{CH}=\text{CH}\cdot\text{COOH}$ (Darlow and Cochran, 1961), and 2.49(2) Å in HCOO_2 (Hamilton and Ibers, 1963) where centered hydrogen bonds are probable in all cases.

In the $O(6)-H(3)\dots O(8)$ hydrogen bond in CaHPO_4 , the observed $O(6)\dots O(8)$ distance of $2.669(2)$ Å is close to halfway between the $O(7)\dots O(7')$ distance of 2.458 Å observed here for a very

strong hydrogen bond and the usual non-hydrogen bonded O...O closest inter-ionic approach of ~2.76 Å, and is, therefore, reasonable for a hydrogen bond in which half the hydrogens are statistically absent. This bond is in the edge of the Ca coordination and hence is probably a relatively unfavorable place for a hydrogen atom. Further, the calculated hydrogen position for H(3) (see Fig. 3b) is such that both O(8') and O(6') in the adjacent P(2)O₄ group may be considered to be acceptors of the hydrogen bond. Thus, the two possible sites for H(3) are only 1.45 Å apart, and it is improbable that both sites would be occupied simultaneously. The maximum ^{rms} amplitudes of apparent vibration for O(6) and O(8) are 0.175 Å in each case. In our experience more typical values in the absence of positional disorder are ~0.10 Å. The maximum amplitude of O(8) is more or less along the O(6)...O(8') vector; that for O(6) is roughly perpendicular to this vector (see Fig. 3b). O(6) and O(8'), therefore, seem to be exhibiting positional disorder depending on the occupancy of the H(3) site, as would be expected because the average O(6)...O(8') separation of 2.669 Å is too small to be realistic in those cases where there is no H(3) between O(6) and O(8').

The O(6)...O(8') separations with and without H(3) intervening can be estimated. When the H(3) site is occupied, O(8') is expected to be $\sim(0.175 - 0.100) = \sim0.075$ Å nearer O(6) than the observed average separation (2.669 Å) of O(6) and O(8'). Similarly, O(6) may be expected to move toward the continuation of the P(2)...O(8) vector. By Pythagoras' rule, the O(6)...O(8) separation when the hydrogen bond is occupied will be approximately $[(2.669 - 0.075)^2 - (0.075)^2]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 2.593$ Å, which indicates a strong hydrogen bond.

When the H(3) site is unoccupied, the O(6)...O(8) separation will be $\sim[(2.669 + 0.075)^2 + (0.075)^2]^{1/2} = 2.745 \text{ \AA}$, which is comparable with the closest O...O non-bonded contact distance of $\sim 2.76 \text{ \AA}$ usually observed. That O(6)...O(8) are undergoing positional disorder is corroborated by the apparent thermal motion of Ca(2), which is bonded to both O(6) and O(8), and which has apparent thermal amplitudes of 0.138 \AA and 0.132 \AA toward O(6) and O(8), respectively.

The positional disorder of O(6) inferred above from the thermal parameters indicates that, as expected, O(6) approaches Ca(1) more closely when there is no H(3) attached and vice versa. Ca(1)...O(6) is a short bond for an oxygen covalently bonded to later in the hydrogen (see Discussion). The apparent thermal parameters in the remainder of the P(2)O₄ group suggest that this whole group undergoes some displacement depending on the occupancy of the hydrogen sites.

The distance of 1.45 \AA between the occupied and unoccupied sites for H(3) is probably too large for a rapid interchange of occupancy to take place. Further, if rapid interchange were taking place, the apparent thermal parameters of O(6) and O(8) might be expected to be more isotropic since, because of their greater mass and their fairly rigid attachment to the PO₄ group, they would be expected to move more slowly than H(3). Indeed, because of the changing π character of the P(2)-O(6) bond depending on whether or not H(3) is covalently bonded to O(6), the greatest apparent thermal motion of O(6) under these circumstances might be expected to be along the P(2)-O(6) bond. Actually O(6) has essentially its smallest amplitude of apparent thermal motion (0.087 \AA) along this direction. Thus, H(3) seems to be

relatively firmly attached to O(6), and probably forms a hydrogen bond which is abnormal only in its statistical disorder.

The relationship of CaHPO_4 to some other calcium phosphates and related compounds is discussed next. The structures of $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ contain corrugated sheets made up of $(\text{CaHPO}_4)^\circ$ and $(\text{CaH}_2\text{PO}_4)^+$ chains, respectively. In $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, there are corresponding CaSO_4 chains and sheets. In $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$, the $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)^+$ sheets are separated by H_2PO_4^- ions and water molecules. Sheets similar to those in the above compounds may also be present in $\text{Ca}_2(\text{NH}_4)\text{H}_7(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{Ca}_2\text{KH}_7(\text{PO}_4)_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{CaCl}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4) \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Brown, Smith, Lehr and Frazier, 1958). The widespread occurrence of the corrugated sheet feature speaks for its stability.

The structures of CaHPO_4 and $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are closely related if allowance is made for the water molecules; corrugated sheets in CaHPO_4 may be imagined parallel to several planes, e.g., (101), (10̄1) and (001), with the $\text{Ca}-\text{PO}_4$ chains running parallel to [010] (see Fig. 1). It is of interest to compare the sheets in CaHPO_4 , CaSO_4 , $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. This comparison may be done in terms of the Ca coordinations in the five compounds (Fig. 2a through 2f). In $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Fig. 2f), the shortest Ca...O bonds (2.3 , 2.326 Å) are between chains in the same layer; the next shortest (2.393, 2.475 Å) are from the surface of the layer to the interlayer $\text{H}_2\text{O}/\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4^-$ network; the next longest bonds (2.521, 2.538 Å) are to PO_4 oxygens which are in the same chain as the Ca ion but have no covalently bonded hydrogen atoms; the longest (2.626, 2.628 Å)

are to the oxygens in the same chain which have covalently bonded hydrogens. The pattern is the same in CaSO_4 (Fig. 2c), $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Fig. 2d), and $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Fig. 2e) though actual distances are a little different.

For $\text{Ca}(1)$ in CaHPO_4 , $\text{Ca}(1)\dots\text{O}(7)$ is the longest bond, and $\text{Ca}(1)$ is so far away from $\text{O}(5)$ (3.427 \AA) that they are not considered to be bonded. This is to be expected from the above descriptions, because these atoms are in the same chain and $\text{O}(5)$ and $\text{O}(7)$ are covalently bonded to hydrogens. The $\text{Ca}\dots\text{O}$ however. other distances do not follow the previous pattern, In particular, the $\text{Ca}(1)\dots\text{O}(6)$ distance, which is within the chain and where half of the $\text{O}(6)$ atoms in the structure are considered to be covalently bonded to hydrogen, is relatively short, 2.451 \AA . (However, as was remarked earlier, the position of $\text{O}(6)$ is believed to be an average of two slightly different positions depending on the occupancy of the $\text{H}(3)$ site.) In the case of $\text{Ca}(2)$ in CaHPO_4 , $\text{O}(1)$, which is covalently bonded to hydrogen and is within the chain, is so far away that it is not considered to be bonded to $\text{Ca}(2)$; on the other hand, the other member, $\text{O}(3)$, of the PO_4 edge $\text{O}(1,3)$ has the shortest $\text{Ca}(2)\dots\text{O}$ bond. CaSO_4 conforms to the general pattern; the formally analogous compound CaHPO_4 does not, probably because of the deforming power of the hydrogen bonds, two of which are very strong, and partly because of the averaged effects of hydrogen disorder.

Much of the disruptive effect on the Ca-PO₄ coordinations can be traced to H(1) which, in forming the bond O(1)-H(11)...O(5) apparently breaks up two edge sharing by pulling O(1) away from Ca(2) and O(5) from Ca(1).

Two other possible factors in the non-conformity of CaHPO₄ are Ca...H repulsions and the size of the oxygen coordination polyhedron round Ca. The distances Ca...O where O is coordinated to hydrogen are (i) 2.390 Å and 2.427 Å to the water oxygens in CaHPO₄·2H₂O, (ii) ~2.34 Å to the water oxygens in CaSO₄·2H₂O, and (iii) 2.476 Å to the water oxygen in Ca(H₂PO₄)₂·H₂O. These Ca...O distances are all quite short, and involve repulsion of two hydrogens per oxygen atom. This suggests that Ca...H repulsions are not the main force in the distortion of CaHPO₄. The mean O...O separation in an edge of the SO₄ group in CaSO₄ is 2.43 Å. In the PO₄ groups in CaHPO₄, the average O...O separation is 2.509 Å. Thus, although the CaSO₄ structure may not be stable for CaHPO₄, a change of ~0.075 Å in O...O distances should not be drastic, and the difference in coordination polyhedron size is probably not structure-determining. We are then left with the reasonable conclusion that the O-H...O hydrogen bonds distort the CaHPO₄ structure.

The deforming power of hydrogen bonds in calcium phosphates is of interest if PO_4^{3-} groups in the structures become HPO_4^{2-} or H_2PO_4^- groups to restore electroneutrality if some Ca^{2+} ions are missing. In cases such as these, the structure probably undergoes some local distortion, and in extreme cases, may even be so distorted that it remains amorphous.

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Table 1 Atomic Parameters in CaHPO₄

Atom	x	y	z	B ₁₁ *	B ₂₂	B ₃₃	B ₁₂	B ₁₃	B ₂₃
Ca(1)	.29479(4)	.43386(4)	.27252(4)	.757(7)	1.198(8)	1.067(7)	-.002(6)	.145(6)	-.263(6)
Ca(2)	.17564(4)	.83738(3)	.66528(4)	1.194(8)	.586(7)	1.010(8)	-.090(5)	-.047(6)	.146(5)
P(1)	.20800(4)	.37900(4)	.72135(4)	.560(8)	.443(8)	.638(8)	-.042(6)	.098(6)	.047(6)
P(2)	.29581(4)	.94245(4)	.20824(4)	.851(9)	.732(9)	.689(9)	.171(7)	.092(7)	.048(7)
O(1)	.3226(1)	.3325(1)	.9380(1)	1.04(3)	1.23(3)	.66(2)	.23(2)	.09(2)	.27(2)
O(2)	.3518(1)	.4924(1)	.6332(1)	.74(3)	.91(3)	.89(3)	-.16(2)	.22(2)	.25(2)
O(3)	.1387(1)	.1810(1)	.5958(1)	1.09(3)	.49(2)	1.07(3)	-.13(2)	.05(2)	-.14(2)
O(4)	.	.0398(1)	.5237(1)	.7459(1)	.71(3)	.76(3)	1.36(3)	.17(2)	.27(2)
O(5)	.3329(1)	.8363(1)	.0155(1)	.99(3)	1.60(3)	.88(3)	.33(2)	.10(2)	-.31(2)
O(6)	.4592(1)	.1024(2)	.3019(2)	.96(3)	1.40(3)	1.69(3)	-.41(2)	-.09(2)	-.54(3)
O(7)	.0995(1)	.0660(1)	.1639(1)	.91(3)	1.35(3)	.83(2)	.51(2)	.02(2)	.03(2)
O(8)	.2874(2)	.7896(2)	.3514(2)	2.24(4)	1.24(3)	1.64(3)	.62(3)	.96(3)	.86(3)

The figures in parentheses are standard deviations calculated in the final least squares refinement.

* Thermal parameters have the form $\exp(-1/4(\underline{a}^* \underline{B}_{11} \underline{h}^2 + \underline{b}^* \underline{B}_{22} \underline{k}^2 + \underline{c}^* \underline{B}_{33} \underline{l}^2 + 2\underline{a}^* \underline{b}^* \underline{B}_{12} \underline{h} \underline{k} + 2\underline{a}^* \underline{c}^* \underline{B}_{13} \underline{h} \underline{l} + 2\underline{b}^* \underline{c}^* \underline{B}_{23} \underline{k} \underline{l}))$.

Table 2

Calculated and observed structure factors for CaHPO₄

		0 + K + 0		-1 + K, -9		6 75 74		2 572 -587		-8 120 117		-9 8* 5		-11 144 144		-10 141 136		-2 23 18		11 59 60		7 14* 139		-3 + K, 12						
1	7	-22	-2 271 -277	-6 65 69	8 283 -290	4 56 59	-6 15 15	-7 105 -104	-8 40 -41	-10 94 94	-9 62 -60	-8 155 -157	-0 21 -16	-1 204 -210	-2 16 -10	-3 + K, -1	-9 91 -92	-10 104 -102	-5 62 60	-4 11* 7										
2	295	299	-1 185 191	-5 64 -47	9 35 -26	5 393 386	-5 52 -52	-5 64 -143	-7 105 -104	-8 40 -41	-9 97 96	-8 155 -157	-0 21 -16	-1 204 -210	-2 16 -10	-3 + K, -1	-9 93 -94	-10 104 -102	-3 155 150	-2 104 -103										
3	495	-481	0 23 22	-4 45 -43	10 46 -50	6 202 203	-5 59 57	-5 232 231	-7 105 -104	-8 40 -41	-9 97 96	-8 155 -157	-0 21 -16	-1 204 -210	-2 16 -10	-3 + K, -1	-9 93 -94	-10 104 -102	-3 155 150	-2 104 -103										
4	267	-270	1 421 422	-3 150 149	11 23 23	7 62 -58	-3 228 230	-3 33 -32	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 -182	-10 129 -133	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105							
5	153	155	2 31 28	-2 21 27	8 135 139	-2 35 35	-1 119 119	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105								
6	65	78	3 21 26	-2 20 27	8 139 140	-2 35 35	-1 119 119	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105								
7	65	-66	4 24 -19	0 14 -10	-1 + K, -2	10 25 26	0 44 -46	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105							
8	154	-159	5 159 158	1 180 -180	-11 10* 10	11 96 96	1 63 -62	0 132 131	-2 143 -144	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105					
9	201	-207	b 44 44	2 83 82	-10 85 84	2 24 -22	1 122 -120	-1 51 36	0 16 14	-2 144 143	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105				
10	100	-107	7 138 140	3 193 -195	-9 292 296	-1 + K, 4	3 45 47	2 391 393	0 519 -511	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105					
11	22	30	b 18 -17	4 62 64	-8 15 -2	4 49 -46	3 150 151	1 229 -221	2 62 60	-3 + K, -7	3 376 375	-6 42 -43	-7 121 -123	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105									
		0 + K, 1		0 + K, 7		7 33 -33		-5 90		-9 214 216		8 178 180	6 270 -279		7 80 -78		5 368 -365		-7 201 204		0 441 440		-3 32 6		0 25 25		2 17 17		1 162 -163	
-12	56	32	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 8	8 84 -81	-4 27 -24	-1 122 -120	-1 51 36	0 16 14	-2 144 143	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105				
-11	151	-151	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 8	8 84 -81	-4 27 -24	-1 122 -120	-1 51 36	0 16 14	-2 144 143	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105				
-10	56	56	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 8	8 84 -81	-4 27 -24	-1 122 -120	-1 51 36	0 16 14	-2 144 143	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105				
-9	56	56	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 8	8 84 -81	-4 27 -24	-1 122 -120	-1 51 36	0 16 14	-2 144 143	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105				
-8	56	56	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 8	8 84 -81	-4 27 -24	-1 122 -120	-1 51 36	0 16 14	-2 144 143	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105				
-7	56	56	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 8	8 84 -81	-4 27 -24	-1 122 -120	-1 51 36	0 16 14	-2 144 143	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105				
-6	56	56	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 8	8 84 -81	-4 27 -24	-1 122 -120	-1 51 36	0 16 14	-2 144 143	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105				
-5	56	56	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 8	8 84 -81	-4 27 -24	-1 122 -120	-1 51 36	0 16 14	-2 144 143	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105				
-4	56	56	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 8	8 84 -81	-4 27 -24	-1 122 -120	-1 51 36	0 16 14	-2 144 143	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105				
-3	56	56	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 8	8 84 -81	-4 27 -24	-1 122 -120	-1 51 36	0 16 14	-2 144 143	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105				
-2	56	56	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 8	8 84 -81	-4 27 -24	-1 122 -120	-1 51 36	0 16 14	-2 144 143	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105				
-1	56	56	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 8	8 84 -81	-4 27 -24	-1 122 -120	-1 51 36	0 16 14	-2 144 143	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105				
0	56	56	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 8	8 84 -81	-4 27 -24	-1 122 -120	-1 51 36	0 16 14	-2 144 143	-1 618 -616	-2 299 299	-5 170 172	-3 178 178	-10 128 128	-11 126 -127	-6 65 -65	-7 120 -121	-8 65 -65	-9 153 -154	-10 153 -154	-11 157 -158	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105	-1 106 -105				
-11	121	-121	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 11	1 197 201	-2 706 701	-1 89 -92	3 36 -35	-10 113 115	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	
-10	60	-65	0 + K, 11	1 197 201	-2 706 701	-1 89 -92	3 36 -35	-10 113 115	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152		
-9	15	-9	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 11	1 197 201	-2 706 701	-1 89 -92	3 36 -35	-10 113 115	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	
-8	15	15	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 11	1 197 201	-2 706 701	-1 89 -92	3 36 -35	-10 113 115	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	
-7	17	17	-10 45 -44	-1 + K, 11	1 197 201	-2 706 701	-1 89 -92	3 36 -35	-10 113 115	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6 20 -21	-2 151 152	-1 104 105	-6														

Table 2 (continued)

-4, K, -3	-3 165	-167	-4, K, 10	6 71	-71	-5, K, 3	4 43	37	3 250	-250	-6, K, 4	1 18	12	7 145	-145	8 59	-6	-5 163	-1		
-2 163	-2 163	-2 163	7 118	-117	8 121	-122	-11 79	78	5 10*	-5	4 30	29	2 69	55	9 98	95	-8, K, -2	-5 163	-1		
1 64	-58	-1 102	179	-8 17	16	8 121	-122	-11 79	78	6 10*	-5	5 86	-85	-10 11*	0	3 112	-106	-9 107	-7, K, 7	-117	
2 263	257	0 300	-313	-6 173	174	10 111	112	-9 231	-229	-5, K, -3	6 246	252	7 51	-47	-8 56	-55	-6, K, 12	2 74	-70		
3 294	297	1 127	133	-6 173	174	10 111	112	-9 231	-229	-5, K, -10	8 19	-11	-7 19	21	-5 27	-24	-8 29	-28	-6 152	-153	
4 120	-121	2 93	-99	-5 147	-143	-8 46	-97	-4 151	147	-5, K, -2	9 26	-24	-5 45	-8	-2 61	-59	-3 87	-91	-7 65	65	
5 49	43	3 11	-9	-7 71	75	-5, K, -3	-7 202	-195	-7 31	29	9 26	-24	-5 24	22	-4 7*	2	-7 65	65			
6 143	-147	4 34	-30	-3 39	35	-8 46	-97	-4 151	147	-5, K, -2	8 19	-11	-7 19	21	-5 27	-24	-8 29	-28	-6 152	-153	
7 88	88	5 19	-48	-2 26	-9 89	-96	-5 37	44	-5 46	46	-6, K, -2	8 19	-11	-7 19	21	-5 27	-24	-8 29	-28	-6 152	-153
8 88	87	6 19	-157	-1 249	246	-8 94	-90	-4 198	198	-4 131	-131	-5, K, -2	-8 23	215	-9 98	-93	-1 174	182	-4 163	161	
9 45	48	7 127	126	0 21	17	-7 9*	12	-3 36	34	-3 357	153	-5, K, -2	-8 36	37	1 221	228	-3 214	-214	-1 306	-318	
10 96	-95	8 134	136	1 73	75	-6 8*	-5	-2 347	-352	-2 55	-53	-5, K, -2	-8 36	37	1 40	41	0 113	115	-3 214	-214	
11 108	-99	-6 145	143	-4 60	-56	5 153	-154	-9 163	-166	-6 26	-29	-5, K, -1	-2 102	-104	1 177	188	1 30	34	-2 116	114	
12 154	-150	-5 206	208	-3 33	41	6 75	-75	10 100	-101	-5 60	61	-4 123	-123	-6, K, 5	-2 102	-104	1 177	188	-2 123	-123	
13 12	4	-6 67	66	-2 76	76	7 35	-31	-4 86	80	5 86	89	-5, K, 4	-2 102	-104	1 177	188	-2 123	-123			
14 99	-98	-6 61	-58	-1 9*	-1	8 55	54	-5, K, 4	-3 126	121	6 256	-258	-10 16	16	-2 87	-89	-8 89	93	-7 126	128	
15 142	-142	-5 19	189	-9 136	-138	-10 104	-104	-3 162	-165	-2 102	-104	-5, K, 4	-3 126	121	6 256	-258	-10 16	16	-2 87	-89	
16 209	-209	-4 402	-193	-1 103	-104	-10 49	52	0 55	-53	-9 40	-38	-5, K, 4	-2 102	-104	1 177	188	-2 123	-123			
17 127	-133	0 346	358	2 20	-13	-10 49	52	-3 125	-118	-6 92	-91	-5, K, 4	-2 102	-104	1 177	188	-2 123	-123			
18 170	173	1 352	-375	3 127	124	-5, K, -2	-9 16	10	1 47	45	10 89	90	-6 163	160	2 63	61	-4 85	-87	-3 19	12	
19 53	33	2 118	-121	4 19	-18	-8 143	147	2 47	-43	-5, K, 4	-2 102	-104	1 177	188	-2 123	-123					
20 354	358	3 380	-402	-10 77	-79	-7 13	10	3 59	59	-5, K, -1	-4 113	109	4 32	-32	-2 117	-120	1 59	58	0 128	-132	
21 88	-88	-5 322	-322	-4 40	42	-6 74	-77	-4 77	-67	-5, K, 4	-3 126	121	6 256	-258	-10 16	16	-2 87	-89	-5 246	-241	
22 88	-88	-5 52	199	-8 122	-125	-10 150	-151	-5, K, 4	-3 126	121	6 256	-258	-10 16	16	-2 87	-89	-5 246	-241			
23 88	84	0 13	-24	4 46	-44	-7 101	103	4 98	-93	-5, K, 4	-3 126	121	6 256	-258	-10 16	16	-2 87	-89	-5 246	-241	
24 101	71	-7 90	66	-3 44	-42	-6 105	-106	-3 162	-165	-2 102	-104	-5, K, 4	-3 126	121	6 256	-258	-10 16	16	-2 87	-89	
25 146	138	8 16	8	-2 53	-52	-5 192	-193	-2 42	38	-4 82	74	-7 116	-117	5 227	297	-5 47	-44	3 24	-26	-2 5	52
26 147	-147	9 137	-135	-1 186	-183	-4 64	-61	-3 141	-145	-3 125	-118	-6 92	-91	2 40	40	-3 94	-92	5 192	-191		
27 10	84	80	-5 10	-3 32	355	1 51	-17	1 17	-14	-5 17	14	-7 101	103	3 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
28 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
29 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
30 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
31 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
32 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
33 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
34 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
35 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
36 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
37 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
38 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
39 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
40 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
41 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
42 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
43 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
44 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
45 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
46 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
47 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
48 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
49 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
50 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
51 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
52 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
53 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
54 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
55 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
56 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
57 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
58 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
59 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
60 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
61 11	-11	-5 12	-23	-4 40	39	-5, K, 5	-2	-4 74	77	-6 20	19	-5 13	13	1 32	32	-3 109	-108	5 186	70		
62 11	-11</																				

Table 2 (continued)

-9-K+3	-5 8*	4	5 25	24	+3 176	-181	+5 28	-22	+1 133	-138	4 71	-65	3 41	-80	3 28	26	-1 18	20	+3 172	-174	3 38	-33	-12-K+2			
1 23	21		6 13	9	-2 126	125	+4 33	-32	0 75	-76	5 9	-6	1 169	-162	4 43	-37	0 30	-28	+2 138	-137	3 4	27	28			
5 44	-54		+2 255	-255	6 152	-145	+1 111	-113	-3 57	-58	1 22	-23	6 61	-58	5 63	61	1 167	-159	-1 7	-6	-3	22	22			
3 47	68		-2 90	-90	6 156	-148	+1 110	-112	-1 57	-58	3 25	-22	-2 22	-21	6 108	-101	2 85	82	0 55	-52	-11-K+6	-100	96			
4 148	-146		0 52	-52	-9-K+3		2 213	-211	0 12	-2	4 13	-6	-10-K+1		-10-K+7		3 108	-107	2 224	223	-5 29	29	0 216	215		
5 33	-34		1 28	-28	3 131	-129	1 76	-78	5 43	-43	-7 79	84	-10-K+4		-10-K+7		3 21	21	4 61	-62	1 50	-47				
6 10+	-8		2 196	198	-8 37	-34	4 20	-15	2 96	-95	-6 13	-1	-7 130	133	-5 45	45	-3 26	23	3 26	23	2 104	95				
3 38	36		-7 66	-66	5 106	-105	3 64	-61	-10-K+2		-5 24	-27	-6 42	-46	-4 56	-56	-4 14	-1	5 57	-52	-2 76	73	3 45	-40		
-9-K,-2			5 20	-20	6 109	-108	4 30	-21	-5 13	-12	-5 13	-12	-7 75	-75	-3 12	-13	-5 53	-54	0 150	157	-12-K+3					
7 40	40		6 39	-37	-4 8	-2	-5 14	-2	-2 17	-5	-3 38	-35	-1 117	-113	-1 81	-85	1 42	-39	-2 24	24	2 86	82	-3 10+	2		
6 18	11		7 17	-15	-3 194	197	-9-K+6		-3 64	-62	-1 109	109	-2 115	113	0 128	124	0 141	-144	-6 72	72	2 24	24	-2 10+	2		
5 11	0		8 116	111	-2 71	-72	-2 34	-35	0 37	-36	-1 18	18	1 196	-181	2 26	25	-5 8*	1	3 15	-9	-2 10+	7				
4 13+	133		-1 16	-18	-5 50	-47	-5 33	-33	-1 19	19	2 84	85	0 137	136	2 27	-17	2 18	9	-4 29	-30	4 13	8	1 106	106		
26	-162		-9-K+1		-7 59	-57	-6 62	-62	1 21	-12	-2 27	-26	1 43	-41	3 63	-58	3 80	80	-3 12	-125	-1 61	-60	-11-K+7			
128	133		1 66	-63	-6 9*	0	-3 126	-119	3 31	-30	3 37	-37	4 63	-62	4 33	-35	-1 57	-60	-1 44	-47	2 54	-47				
1 13	7		-8 19	19	2 319	318	-5 10*	7	-2 32	33	2 129	-128	4 184	183	3 67	-71	5 40	-39	4 55	51	-10-K+8		-11-K+0			
0 122	122		-7 35	34	-5 54	-55	-4 120	120	-1 67	-69	3 67	-71	-10-K+2		-10-K+8		0 9*	2	-4 18	-17	3 65	-58				
2 72	-75		-5 61	65	5 140	-134	-2 52	-54	1 120	114	5 55	-55	6 64	61	-5 79	75	-5 18	19	1 43	-41	-3 27	-23	-2 86	79	-12-K+4	
3 70	67		-4 18	-17	6 90	-89	116	-117	2 21	-18	-10-K+2		-10-K+8		-10-K+5		-3 134	-138	3 62	55	0 9*	0	-3 22	19		
5 9+	-165		7 41	40	-2 40	-37	1 74	-71	4 10*	-1	-7 92	-87	-3 99	94	-1 11*	-15	0 93	96	3 126	120	0 26	-23	-3 21	19		
5 9*	9		-1 7	-2	-9-K+4		2 64	-60	-6 35	33	-6 71	74	-7 46	-46	-1 62	63	-1 20	-18	2 85	-83	-1 52	52	-2 116	-113		
6 10+	-2		-1 7	-2	-9-K+4		3 54	-53	-5 114	-117	-5 173	-176	-6 98	-98	0 93	-91	0 29	30	-1 11*	-15	3 175	157	0 166	-161		
7 41	40		0 27	-28	-8 7*	-8	-5 14	-14	-5 110	-105	-2 155	-154	-2 19	-19	-3 33	-39	3 37	-32	3 34	-32	-5 51	-59	2 40	-37		
-9-K,+1			1 101	101	-8 7*	-8	4 11	-11	-5 13	-5	-5 60	-62	-3 19	-19	-2 70	-72	-6 32	-39	-6 33	-33	-11-K+8		-1 186	79		
2 329	-332		-3 32	-32	-6 30	-30	-2 110	-106	-3 33	-25	-1 46	-47	-2 18	-10	-4 138	-132	-4 84	79	-3 25	-20	-12-K+5					
-7 101	97		4 268	-270	-5 85	84	6 140	-135	-1 47	-45	0 69	71	0 216	-218	-1 195	-196	5 88	-85	-3 74	-70	-2 19	16				
6 38	-39		5 20	16	+4 255	-259	-9-K+7		0 53	48	1 99	-102	1 28	-32	0 164	-163	-1 101	103	-1 11*	-15	1 34	-33	-3 14	-23		
-5 106	-108		6 82	82	-3 9*	3	2 125	118	-2 104	-100	-3 104	-100	1 167	148	-4 101	103	-1 11*	-15	0 64	-66	-1 26	-17	-1 148	-148		
4 84	-86		7 20	18	-2 204	206	-7 23	-22	1 46	-40	2 9*	-2	1 100	-95	-1 167	-168	-2 76	76	-1 78	-74	-3 26	-28	0 63	60		
2 51	-52		8 125	122	-1 118	119	3 53	53	2 125	118	3 51	50	-4 61	61	2 39	29	-2 75	-76	1 58	-54	-1 148	-148				
-1 117	121		-1 181	177	-5 173	173	-1 181	177	-5 173	173	5 44	44	5 21	16	4 179	174	-1 118	111	-4 45	43	2 144	-144	-12-K+0			
0 151	152		2 18	-18	-3 93	90	6 157	-154	6 43	-41	5 44	-41	0 54	-49	-3 20	17	3 17	17	1 47	-42	2 11*	11				
1 112	-114		-8 32	-33	3 66	65	-2 114	-114	-3 60	60	6 20	-17	1 113	106	-2 121	120	4 72	-63	-1 122	122	0 120	-122	-12-K+6			
2 150	150		-1 129	127	-15	1 188	188	-2 118	115	-10-K+0		-10-K+3		2 14	4	-1 117	111	5 69	66	0 120	-122					
4 241	236		-5 44	-44	6 162	160	2 10	-17	0 80	80	-6 159	-164	-7 11*	2	-10-K+6		1 64	-60	-11-K+3		-2 73	68				
5 100	98		-4 174	178	7 37	-30	2 80	77	1 183	-186	-5 179	186	-6 23	22	-6 70	65	2 62	60	-1 47	-44	-1 47	-44	0 108	103		
6 27	22		-3 126	-129	3 260	-248	2 36	35	-5 56	-56	-5 115	119	-5 107	-101	-1 38	-36	3 95	-89	-5 41	29	-3 26	28				
7 30	-28		-2 225	229	-9-K+5		4 39	-39	3 106	103	-3 104	106	-6 44	47	5 70	-70	1 106	103	5 36	36	-1 153	153	-2 16	-11		
-9-K,0			1 54	-53	5 110	-107	-6 10*	0	-10-K+3		-10-K+5		0 153	155	-1 155	-160	-2 14	4	0 66	66	-1 17	16				
-8 73	72		2 178	-179	-6 28	-24	-9-K+8		-4 37	-33	1 54	55	0 37	39	0 13	9	-1 11	-22	0 42	-45	1 29	-26				
-7 145	-142		3 151	-129	-5 114	-110	-3 26	21	2 109	109	1 126	-125	1 55	50	-3 38	33	-5 41	34	1 116	-112	2 48	-47				
-6 34	-35		2 24	-22	-8 42	-31	-6 40	-41	-2 134	-139	3 88	90	2 14	-12	2 61	56	-2 36	-38	-4 22	-23	2 158	155				

Columns are k , $10F_O$, $10F_C$. F_O and F_C are on an absolute scale. These values do not include corrections for extinction or anomalous dispersion. Unobserved reflections are those less than $2\sigma(I)$ and are marked by*.

Table 3 Hydrogen positions in CaHPO₄

electron density difference synthesis			least squares refinements			calculated			
	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>	<u>X</u>	<u>Y</u>	<u>Z</u>
H(1)	.43	.29	.96	.44	.27	.95	.454	.267	.933
H(2)	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.0	.016	.015	.031
H(3)	.54	.14	.43	.56	.17	.48	.516	.081	.444

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

Table 4

Interatomic distances and angles
in CaHPO₄

Atoms	Distance, Å, or angle, deg.
P(1), O(1)	1.5925(9) Å
P(1), O(2)	1.5397(8)
P(1), O(3)	1.5177(9)
P(1), O(4)	1.5147(9)
O(1), P(1), O(2)	108.10(5) °
O(1), P(1), O(3)	109.40(5)
O(1), P(1), O(4)	106.59(5)
O(2), P(1), O(3)	111.23(5)
O(2), P(1), O(4)	107.45(5)
O(3), P(1), O(4)	113.81(5) Å
O(1), O(2)	2.536(1) Å
O(1), O(3)	2.539(1)
O(1), O(4)	2.492(1)
O(2), O(3)	2.523(1)
O(2), O(4)	2.463(1)
O(3), O(4)	2.540(1)
P(2), O(5)	1.5244(9)
P(2), O(6)	1.5459(10)
P(2), O(7)	1.5482(9)
P(2), O(8)	1.5125(10)
O(5), P(2), O(6)	110.43(6) °
O(5), P(2), O(7)	109.59(5)
O(5), P(2), O(8)	110.64(6)
O(6), P(2), O(7)	104.78(6)
O(6), P(2), O(8)	110.58(7)
O(7), P(2), O(8)	110.70(6)
O(5), O(6)	2.522(1) Å
O(5), O(7)	2.511(1)
O(5), O(8)	2.497(1)
O(6), O(7)	2.451(1)
O(6), O(8)	2.514(1)
O(7), O(8)	2.518(1)
environments	
O(1), H(1)	1.00
O(6), H(3)	1.00
O(7), H(2)	1.00
	assumed

Table 4
(cont'd)

O(1), Ca(1)	2.4142(9)
O(1), O(5)	2.565(1)*
H(1), O(5)	1.59**
O(1), H(1), O(5)	165°
P(1), O(1), O(5)	118.52(5)
O(2), Ca(1)	2.4223(9) Å
O(2), Ca(1')	2.4482(9)
O(2), Ca(2)	2.5718(9)
O(3), Ca(2)	2.379(1)
O(3), Ca(2')	2.4785(9)
O(4), Ca(1)	2.2951(9)
O(4), Ca(2)	2.4796(9)
O(5), Ca(2)	2.433(1)
O(5), H(1)	1.59
O(5), O(1)	2.565(1)*
O(6), Ca(1)	2.450(1)
O(6), Ca(2)	2.518(1)
O(6), H(3)	2.24
O(6), O(8)	2.669(1)*
H(3), O(8)	1.87
O(6), H(3), O(8)	140°
P{2}, O{6}, O{8}	139.53{7}
O{7}, Ca{6}	2.5098{9} Å
O{7}, Ca{1}	2.763{1}
O(7), O(7)	2.458(2)*
O(7), H(1)	1.46
O(7), H(1), O(7')	178°
P(2), O(7), O(7')	108.29(6) Å
O(8), Ca(1)	2.363(1)
O(8), Ca(2)	2.483(1)
O(8), O(6')	2.669(1)*
O(8), H(3)	1.87

* Hydrogen bond between these two oxygens.

** Distances and angles involving hydrogen were obtained using the calculated hydrogen positions.

The figures in parentheses are standard deviations in the last digit of the interatomic distances and angles, and were calculated from the standard deviation in the atomic positional parameters and the unit cell parameters. They include terms from the variance-covariance matrix.

Figure Legends

1. A stereo illustration of the crystal structure of CaHPO_4 , viewed along [010]. The origin of the crystallographic coordinate system is marked by *. The CaHPO_4 chains are seen nearly end on.

2. The calcium ion coordinations in:

- a) CaHPO_4 [Ca(1)]
- b) CaHPO_4 [Ca(2)]
- c) CaSO_4
- d) $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- e) $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$
- f) $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

The direction of the CaXO_4 chain runs from the top to the bottom of the drawing in each case. The similarities in the structures can be seen from the XO_4 -Ca-XO₄ sequences in the centers of the drawings and from the two XO₄ groups to the left of each of these sequences (in Fig. 2f, these two XO₄ groups are shown behind rather than to the left of the chain sequence). The latter XO₄ groups define the positions of the two chains in the corrugated sheet which are adjacent to the chain that is shown.

3. The PO₄ ion environments in CaHPO₄.

- a) the P(1)O₄ group.
- b) the P(2)O₄ group.

Two sites for H(2) are very close together. Only one of these sites may be occupied at any given time. The same is true for the two adjacent H(3) sites.

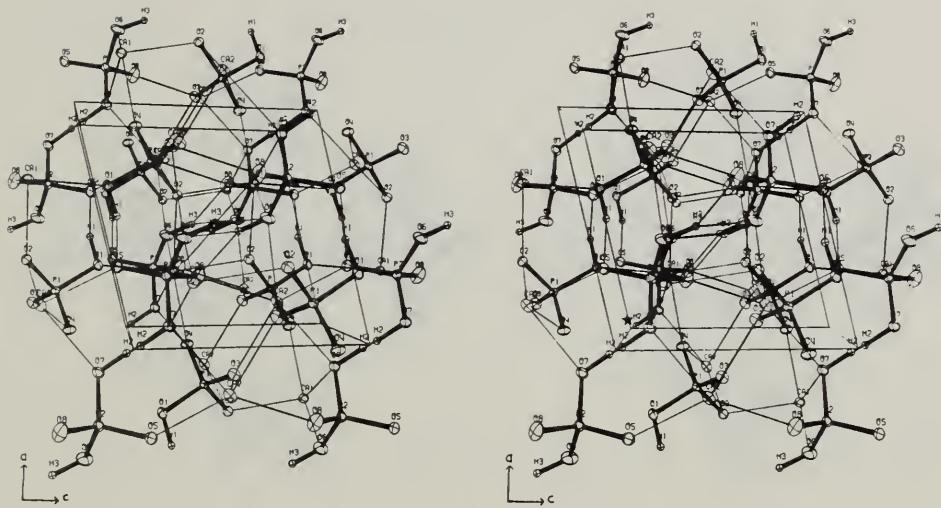


Figure 1. A stereo illustration of the crystal structure of CaHPO_4 , viewed along [010]. The origin of the crystallographic coordinate system is marked by *. The CaHPO_4 chains are seen nearly end on.

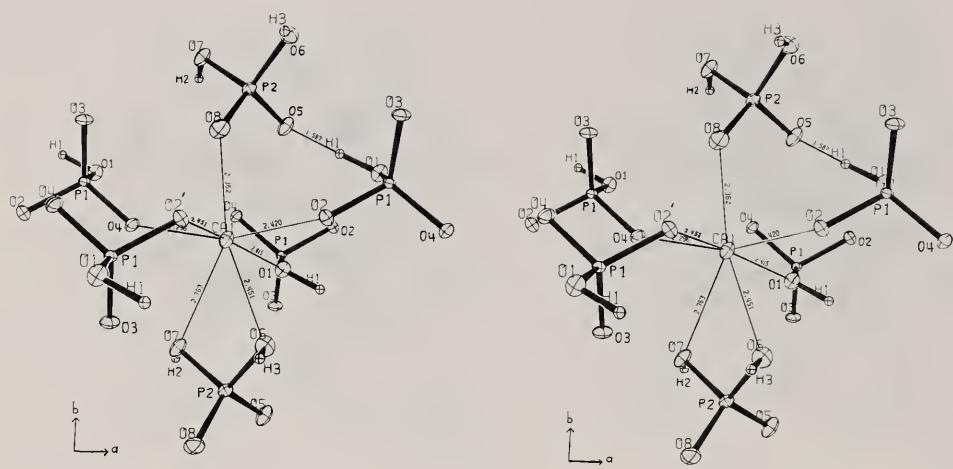


Figure 2a. The calcium ion coordination in CaHPO_4 [Ca(1)]. The direction of the CaXO_4 chain is vertical.

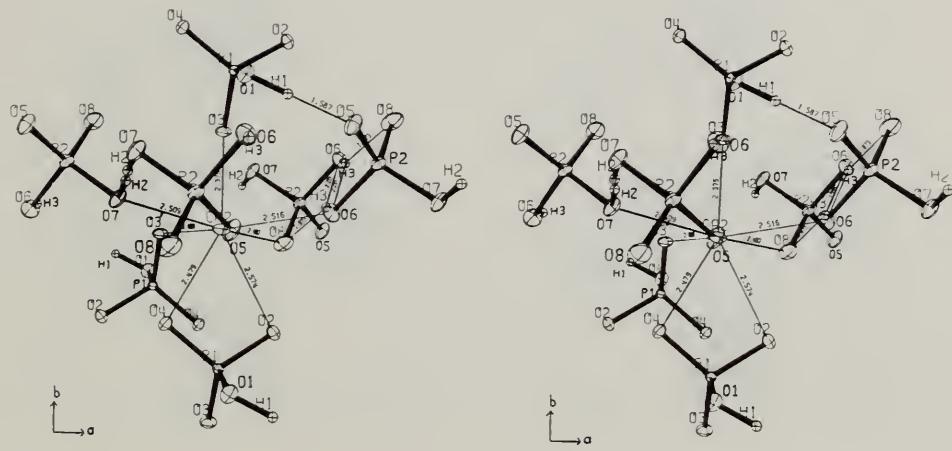


Figure 2b. The calcium ion coordination in $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot [\text{Ca}(2)]$. The direction of the CaXO_4 chain is vertical.

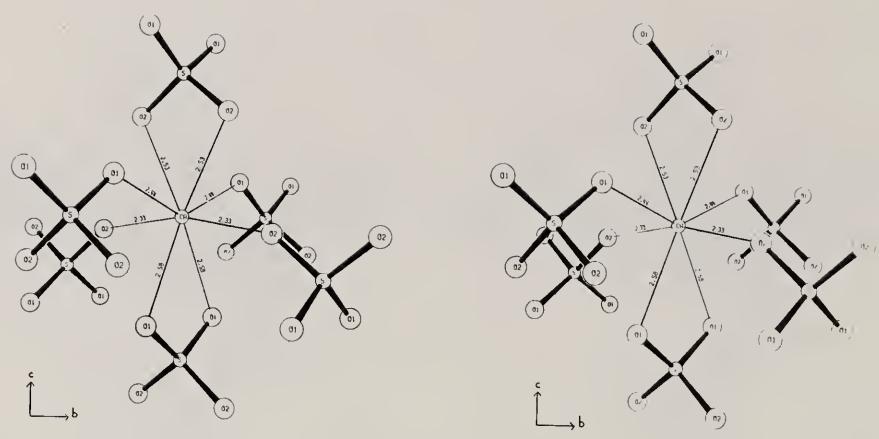


Figure 2c. The calcium ion coordination in CaSO_4 . The direction of the CaXO_4 chain is vertical.

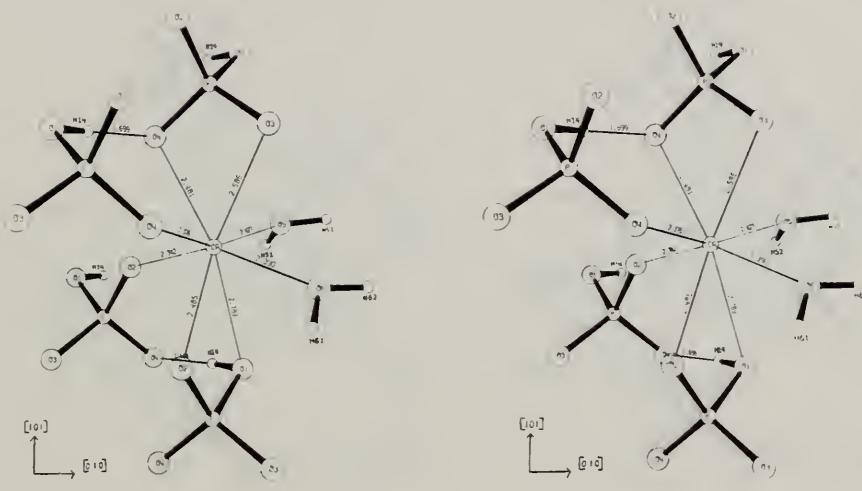


Figure 2d. The calcium ion coordination in $\text{CaHPO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The direction of the CaXO_4 chain is vertical.

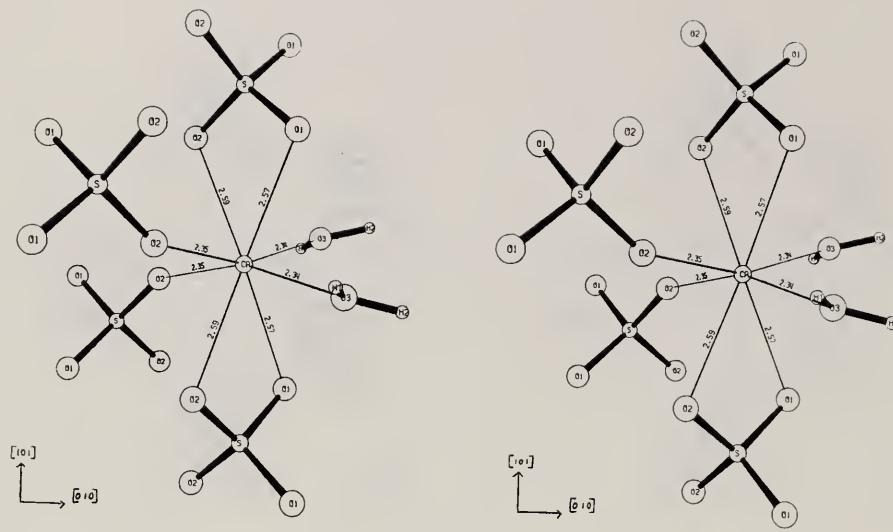


Figure 2e. The calcium ion coordination in $\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. The direction of the CaXO_4 chain is vertical.

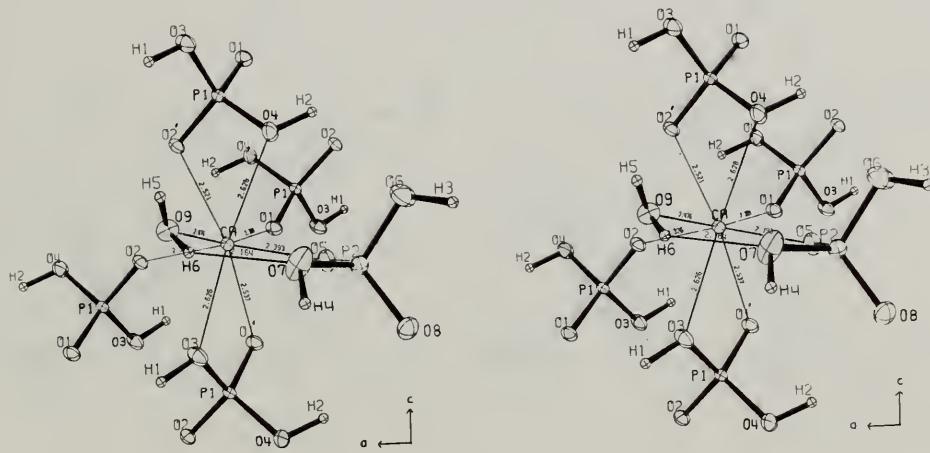


Figure 2f. The calcium ion coordination in $\text{Ca}(\text{H}_2\text{PO}_4)_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$. The direction of the CaXO_4 chain is vertical.

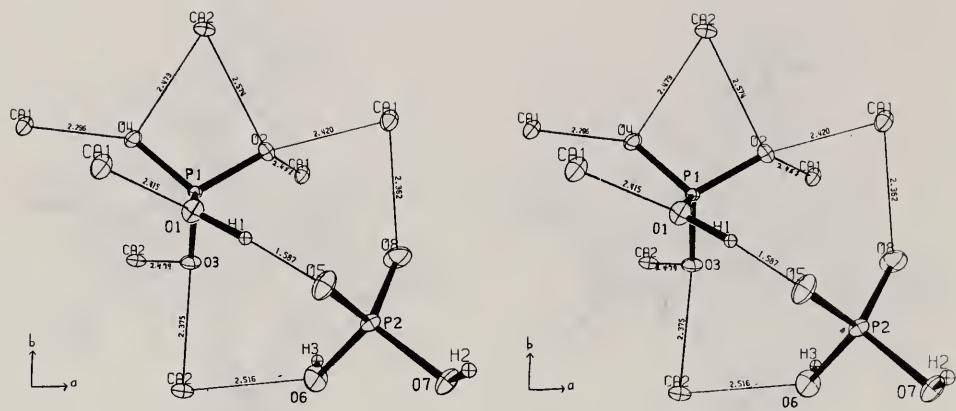


Figure 3a The PO_4 environment in CaHPO_4 , the $\text{P}(1)\text{O}_4$ group.

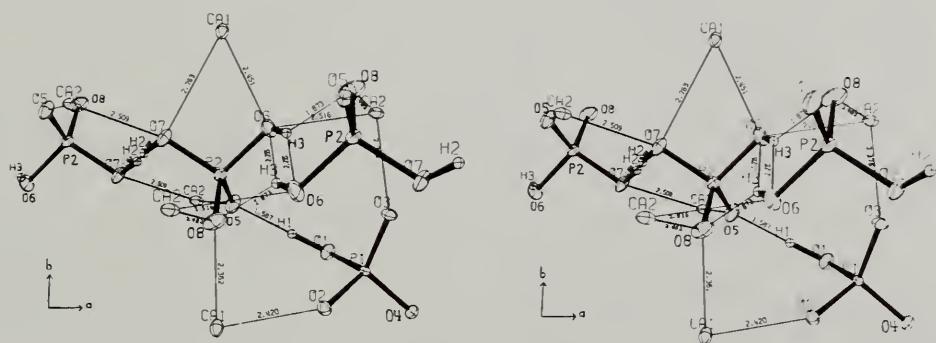


Figure 3b. The PO_4 environment in CaHPO_4 , the $\text{P}(2)\text{O}_4$ group.

