

SDPDRR-3

Sample 1 – Calcium Tartrate Tetrahydrate

CIF including the details about the crystal structure determination

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data_global
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  _publ_contact_author_phone      '(33) 2 43 83 33 47'

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# 3. TITLE AND AUTHOR LIST

  _publ_section_title
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Calcium tartrate tetrahydrate second form in rat urinary stones
  ;
loop_
  _publ_author_name
  _publ_author_address
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4. TEXT

_publ_section_abstract

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The title compound, $[\text{Ca}(\text{C}_4\text{H}_4\text{O}_6)] \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is a new triclinic centrosymmetric polymorph from rat kidney calculus. The four water molecules belong to the calcium atom coordination, a square antiprism.

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_publ_section_comment

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Large crystals (100-200 microns) were extracted from rat kidney. The chemical analysis suggested a hydrated calcium tartrate. The crystal structure determination revealed a new tetrahydrated form. This is unusual since calcium in human urinary stones is mainly found included in oxalates (70% of the cases) or phosphates (15%) (Bazin et al., 2007)

The crystal structure of the previously known form of calcium tartrate tetrahydrate (frequently growing in bottles of wine) has been reported four times (Ambady, 1968; Hawthorne et al., 1982; Boese and Heinemann, 1993, Kaduk, 2007) in the $P2_12_12_1$ space group. The present second form is 2.4% less dense and centrosymmetrical. The calcium environment is an almost perfect square antiprism (Fig. 1), the four water molecules forming one of the squares. By the other square of oxygen atoms, calcium links the tartrate molecules into infinite chains parallel to the *a* axis. The two remaining oxygen atoms (O(5), O(6)) of the tartrate molecule are involved in inter-chain linkage through hydrogen bonding in the *ac* and *ab* planes together with the water molecules (Fig. 2). The two polymorphs are quite different. In the first form, the calcium atom is in a distorted Siamese dodecahedron formed by 2 water molecules and the six oxygen atoms of the tartrate molecule, the two remaining water molecules participating only in intermolecular linkage.

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_publ_section_exptl_refinement

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Crystals were found systematically twinned, and first resisted to the characterization attempts. Indexing in a triclinic cell was realized from powder diffraction data by using the McMaille software (Le Bail, 2004).

The structure was solved from the powder data by direct space methods using the ESPOIR software (Le Bail, 2001) applied to intensities extracted by iterating the Rietveld decomposition formula (Le Bail et al., 1988). The tartrate molecule was rotated and translated together with the calcium and remaining water oxygen atoms up to find an optimum by a Monte Carlo process. From these convincing results, more efforts were done with the data recorded from twinned crystals, producing a final refinement of much higher quality than from the powder data, this in spite of the relatively

high R factor due to peak overlapping from several twin domains. Refinement applied full-matrix least-squares methods (Sheldrick, 1997). Hydrogen atoms were taken from a difference Fourier map and refined isotropically with geometrical constraints and two common isotropic displacement factor (0.07 \AA^2 for Hw and 0.04 \AA^2 for the others). A few (35) reflections severely affected by the twinning were omitted.

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_publ_section_references
;

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Figure 1.
ORTEP (Farrugia, 1997) views of tartrate molecule and of the calcium square antiprism.

Figure 2.
Packing diagram with hydrogen bonds.

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_audit_creation_method SHELXL-97

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Refinement of F^2 against ALL reflections. The weighted R-factor wR and goodness of fit S are based on F^2 , conventional R-factors R are based on F , with F set to zero for negative F^2 . The threshold expression of $F^2 > 2\sigma(F^2)$ is used only for calculating R-factors(gt) etc. and is not relevant to the choice of reflections for refinement. R-factors based on F^2 are statistically about twice as large as those based on F , and R-factors based on ALL data will be even larger.

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are estimated using the full covariance matrix. The cell esds are taken
into account individually in the estimation of esds in distances, angles
and torsion angles; correlations between esds in cell parameters are only
used when they are defined by crystal symmetry. An approximate
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treatment of cell esds is used for estimating esds involving l.s. planes.
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Ca1 OW4 2.472(4) . Y
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O1 O3 2.683(5) 2_677 ?
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O2 C1 1.254(6) . Y
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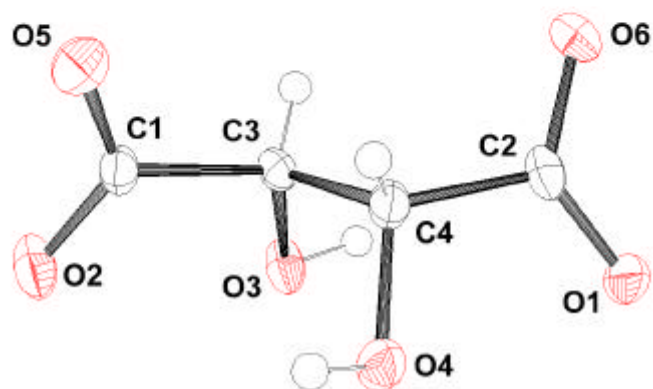
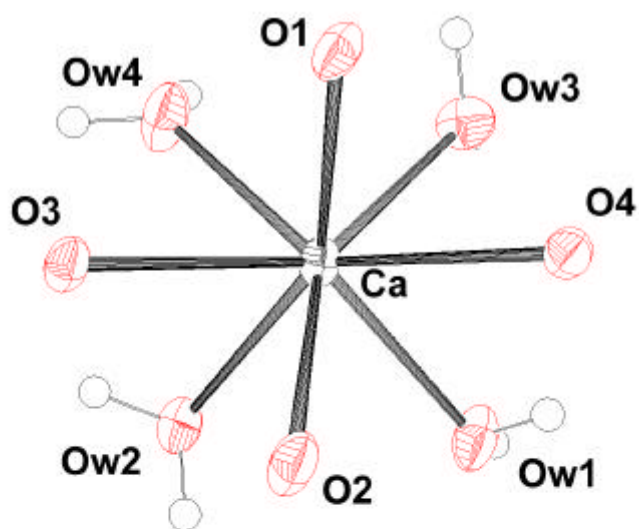
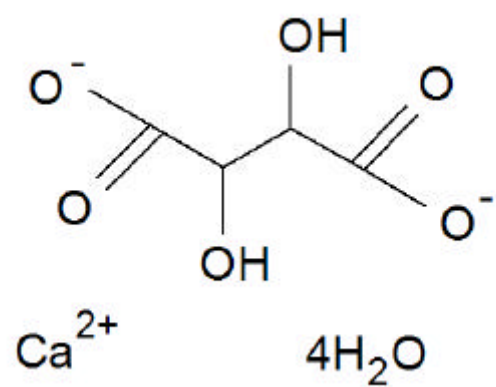
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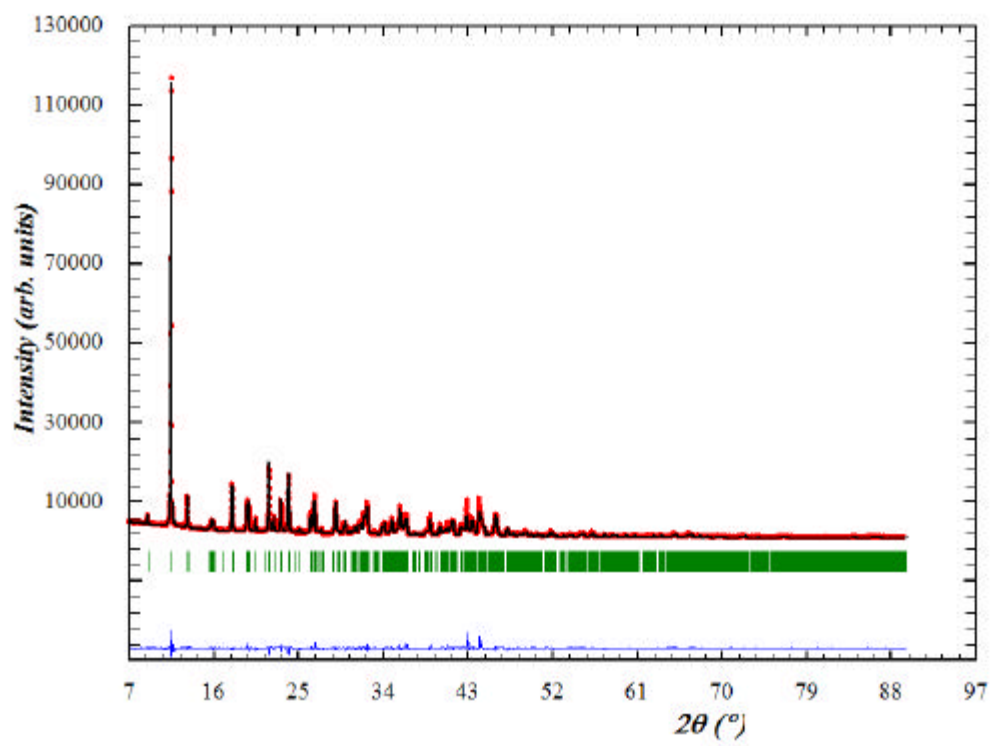
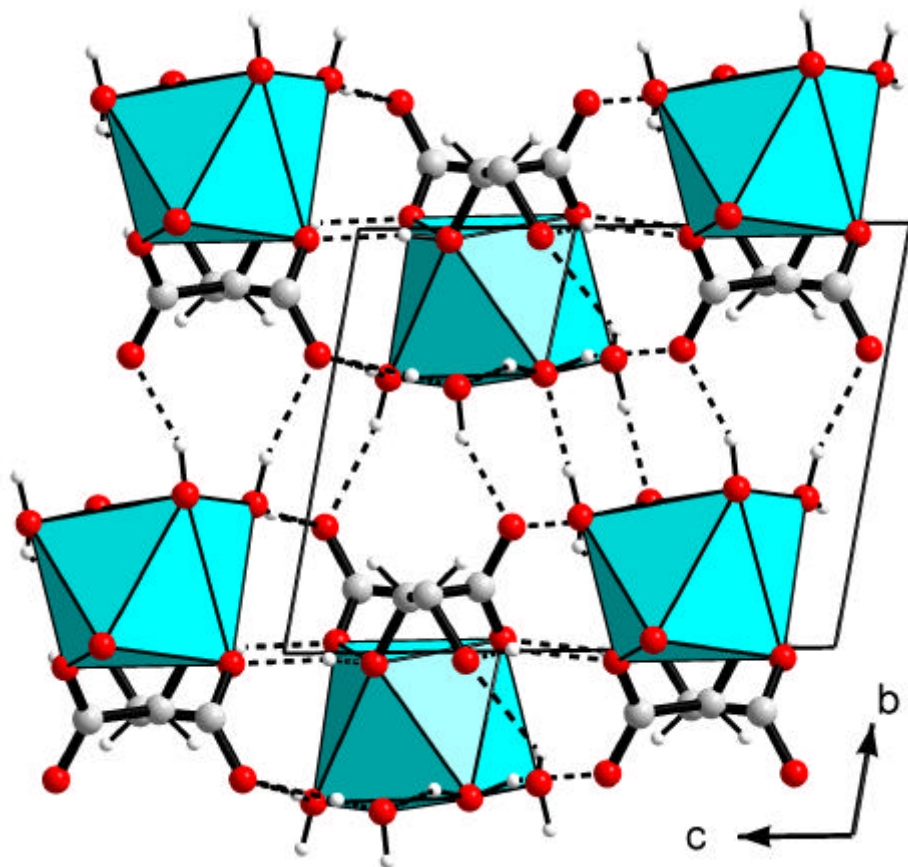
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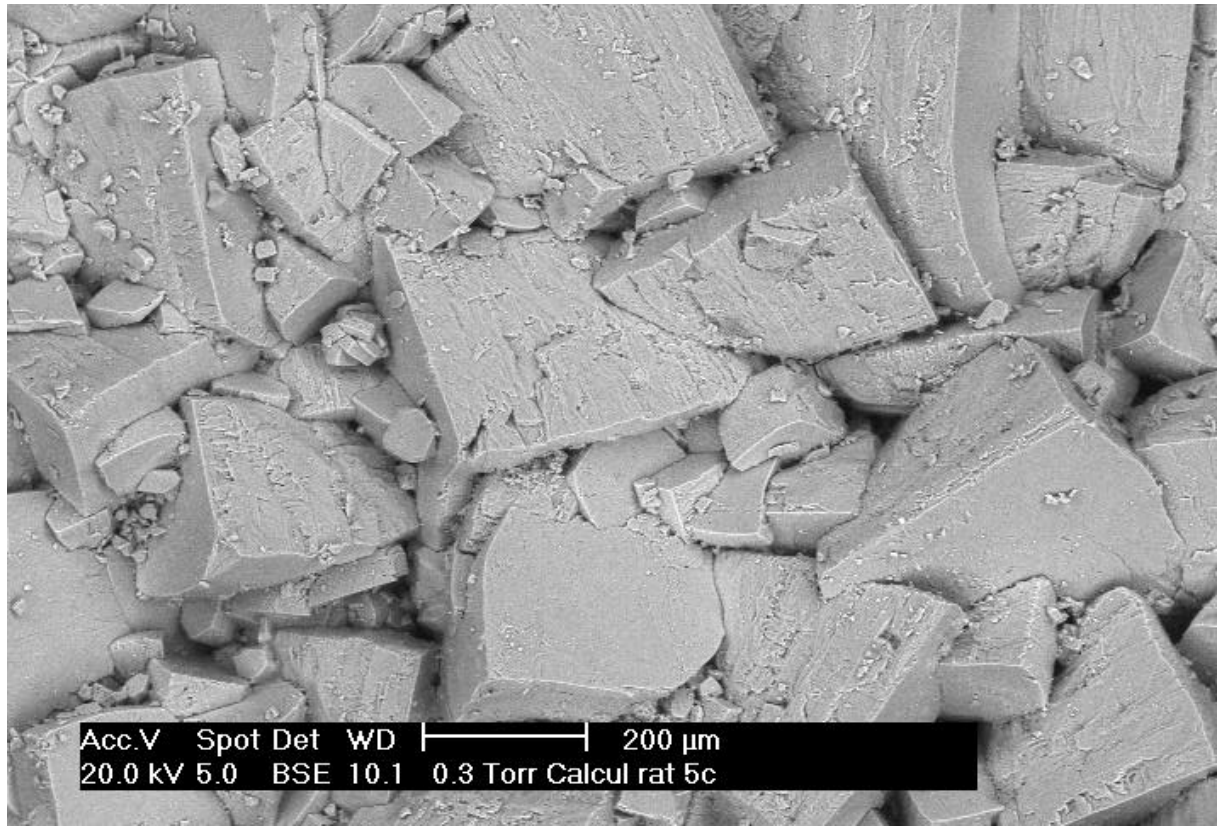
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