The Crystal Structures of α- and of β-RbMnCl₃,2H₂O

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The crystal structures of α - and of β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O have been determined by three dimensional Patterson and Fourier methods and the parameters refined by least squares computations. α -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O is orthorhombic, space group Pcca with a=9.005 Å, b=7.055 Å, c=11.34 Å. β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O is triclinic, space group $P\bar{1}$ with a=6.65 Å, b=7.01 Å, c=9.03 Å, $\alpha=92.3^\circ$, $\beta=109.4^\circ$, $\gamma=112.9^\circ$. In both structures the manganese atom is octahedrally coordinated to four chlorine atoms and to two water molecules. The water molecules occupy cis-positions in the α -form and trans-positions in the β -form. The octahedra in the α -compound form infinite chains by corner sharing at a chlorine atom. The β -form contains discrete ions [Mn₂Cl₆,4H₂O]²-.

Saunders ¹ investigated aqueous solutions containing manganous chloride and a chloride of alkali metal or of ammonium with the intention of preparing double halides. The existence of CsMnCl₃,2H₂O (orthorhombic), Cs₂MnCl₄,2H₂O (triclinic), Rb₂MnCl₄,2H₂O (triclinic), KMnCl₃,2H₂O (triclinic), and (NH₄)₂MnCl₄,2H₂O (monoclinic), was reported, whereas the attempt to prepare RbMnCl₃,2H₂O was unsuccessful. This compound has now been obtained from a solution of MnCl₂,4H₂O and RbCl (molar ratio 5:1) in hydrochloric acid. RbMnCl₃,2H₂O exists in two crystal modifications; α -RbMnCl₃, 2H₂O (orthorhombic) is the stable form at 0°C, and β -RbMnCl₃, 2H₂O (triclinic) is the stable form at 25°C. Their structures have been determined to explain the difference between the two modifications. The present study forms part of a series of crystal structure investigations of hydrated halides containing manganese and alkali metals.²⁻⁴

EXPERIMENTAL

A mixture of α - and β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O is precipitated, when a saturated solution of MnCl₂,4H₂O and RbCl (molar ratio 5:1) in 8 M HCl is cooled from 50°C to 20°C. A transformation from α -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O to the β -form takes place if this mixture is allowed to stay in the mother-liquor for several months at 25°C, whereas β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O will be transformed to the α -form in the same time, if the temperature is 0°C. α -RbMnCl₃, 2H₂O forms pink needle shaped crystals. β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O is precipitated as a white

powder, but a grain growth during the above-mentioned period changes the powder to

bigger pink crystals often forming cross-shaped twins.

Chemical analysis gave the following results: α-RbMnCl₃,2H₂O: Mn 19.63; Cl 37.65; H₂O 12.87; Rb 29.85. \$\bar{\theta}\$-RbMnCl₃,2H₂O: Mn 19.49; Cl 37.49; H₂O 13.00; Rb 30.02. Calc.: Mn 19.43; Cl 37.61; H2O 12.74; Rb 30.22. Mn was determined by complexometric titration with EDTA, Cl by potentiometric titration using AgNO₃ and the water gravimetrically by heating to 110°C. Rb was calculated as the balance. α - and β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O are losing the water at 69°C and 83°C, respectively. Both compounds have a density of 2.60 g/cm³ (20°C) as measured by flotation in a mixture of acetylene tetrabromide and carbon

Unit cell dimensions were determined at room temperature from Guinier powder diagrams using rubidium chloride as reference ($a_{\rm RbCl}=6.592$ Å). Fe $K\alpha$ -radiation (Fe $K\alpha=1.9360$ Å) was employed. Three dimensional intensity data were obtained from Weissenberg photographs by the multiple film technique using $MoK\alpha$ radiation. The α -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O data were collected with a crystal (dimension: $0.300 \times 0.050 \times 0.050$ mm) oriented along the needle-axis (a-axis). Reflexions 0kl-5kl and h0l were recorded and scaled together. The β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O data were obtained from two irregularly shaped single crystals (maximum dimension: 0.150 mm) oriented along [011] and [111], respectively. Eight levels around [011] and six levels around [111] were recorded. The intensities of the reflexions were measured on a Joyce-Loebl double-beam densitometer. 379 and 758 observed independent reflexions were obtained from the α - and from the β -compound, respectively. Corrections for Lorentz- and polarization-factors were computed, but no corrections for absorption were applied in spite of the rather high absorption coefficient ($\mu = 103 \text{ cm}^{-1}$).

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION OF a-RbMnCl₃,2H₂O

The powder pattern of α-RbMnCl₃, 2H₂O shows that it is probably isostructural with CsMnCl₃,2H₂O.² Therefore structure-factors were calculated using the coordinates and temperature-factors of the atoms from this compound. The atomic scattering factors were taken from Vol. III of International Tables of Crystallography 5 and their parameters calculated according to the interpolation formula of Bassi.6 A three dimensional Fourier synthesis was evaluated with signs obtained from this structure-factor calculation. A program written by Lauesen 7 was used. The electron density maps resulting from this synthesis led to better coordinates of all atoms.

The Bhuiya-Stanley 8 method was used for refinement. An ALGOLprogram, D 45, written by Danielsen 9 was employed. With individual isotropic temperature factors the R-value was reduced to 8.8 % after a series of six cycles of refinements. At this stage a difference Fourier synthesis was evaluated. Peaks and troughs of electron density were observed around the Rb- and the Mn-atom. This effect must be due to anisotropy of the thermal motions or to absorption effects. The refinement was continued with anisotropic temperature factors using a block-diagonal least-squares ALGOL-program, G 3, written by Grønbæk. 10 After five cycles of refinement the Rvalue dropped to 5.7 %.

STRUCTURE DETERMINATION OF B-RbMnCl3,2H,O

The crystals showed no piezo-electric effect, so a centre of symmetry might be present. In a three dimensional Patterson function several prominent peaks with equal heights could be seen. These peaks must be due to overlapping

Table 1. Crystal data.

	α -RbMnCl ₃ ,2H ₂ O	β -RbMnCl ₃ 2H ₂ O		
Crystal system :	orthorhombic	triclinie		
Space group :	$Pcca-D_{2h}^{8}$	$P\overline{1} - C_i^{-1}$		
Formula units per unit cell:	4	2		
Unit cell :	$a = 9.005 \pm 0.005 \text{ Å}$	$a = 6.65 \pm 0.01 \text{ Å}$		
	$b = 7.055 \pm 0.005 \text{ Å}$	$b = 7.01 \pm 0.01 \text{ Å}$		
	$c = 11.340 \pm 0.005 \text{ Å}$	$c = 9.03 \pm 0.01 \text{ Å}$		
		$\alpha = 92.3 \pm 0.1^{\circ}$		
		$\beta = 109.4 \pm 0.1^{\circ}$		
		$\gamma = 112.9 \pm 0.1^{\circ}$		
Density, calculated (20°C) :	$2.62 \mathrm{g/cm^3}$	$2.62 \mathrm{g/cm^3}$		
Density, measured (20°C) :	$2.60 \mathrm{g/cm^3}$	$2.60 \mathrm{g/cm^3}$		
Absorption coefficient ($MoK\alpha$):	103 cm ⁻¹	103 cm^{-1}		
Residual factor, $R(hkl)$:	5.7 %	7.7 %		
including all observed reflexions	with $\sin \theta/\lambda < 0.7$.			

Table 2. Final atomic coordinates and temperature factors. The temperature factor, B, is from the last cycle in which the atoms were isotropic. The anisotropic temperature factors are in the form: $\exp(-b_{11}h^2-b_{23}k^2-b_{12}hk-b_{13}hl-b_{23}kl)$. Anisotropic temperature factor coefficients and standard deviations (in brackets) have been multiplied by 10^4 .

		o	ι-RbMnCl₃,2	eH ₂ O		
	Atom	x/a	y/b	,	z/c	B $Å^2$
	0	0.0738 (12)	0.6793	(12) 0.37	16 (7)	2.0
	$Cl_{\mathbf{I}}$	0.2500 (0)	0.5000	. ,		1.9
	Clii	0.0866 (5)	0.2023			1.5
	Mn Rb	0.0000 (0) 0.2500 (0)	0.4600 0.0000	(3) 0.250 (0) 0.14		$\begin{array}{c} \textbf{0.9} \\ \textbf{3.0} \end{array}$
Atom	b_{11}	b_{zz}	b_{33}	b_{12}	b_{13}	b_{23}
0	22 (22)	112 (17)	57 (8)	-70 (28)	25 (19)	-86 (18)
$\operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{I}}$	39 (11)	114 (7)	39 (2)	$\begin{array}{cccc} - & 5 & (12) \\ - & 2 & (9) \end{array}$	0 (0)	0 (0)
$ \begin{array}{c} \text{Cl}_{\mathbf{II}}^{-} \\ \mathbf{Mn} \end{array} $	54 (9) 45 (8)	AG (1A)	31 (2) 27 (1)	-2(9)	$-3 (5) \\ -3 (5)$	16 (4) 0 (0)
$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{b}$	138 (6)	152 (3)	63 (1)	152 (7)	0 (0)	0 (0)
	(-,			, ,	- (-)	. (.,
		-	R-RbMnCl ₃ ,2	$\mathbf{H}_{2}\mathbf{U}$		•
	Atom	x/a	y/b		z/c	B $Å^2$
	O_1	0.7485 (23)	0.7514			3.7
	O_{II} Cl_{I}	0.7466 (26) 0.2442 (8)	$0.4410 \\ 0.7204$	(28) 0.16 (8) 0.49		$\begin{array}{c} 2.7 \\ 2.0 \end{array}$
	Cl_{11}	0.7704 (8)	0.7204	(-,	57 (7)	2.0
	ClIII	0.2461 (8)	0.4279		46 (7)	1.9
	Mn	0.9977 (5)	0.3331	(5) 0.32	96 (4)	1.0
	$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{b}$	0.2589 (4)	0.9352	(4) 0.17	74 (3)	2.3
Atom	b_{11}	b_{22}	b_{33}	b_{12}	b_{13}	b_{23}
$O_{\mathbf{I}}$	164 (47)	234 (59) 264 (55)	179 (39)	306 (94)	136 (72)	124 (78)
O_{II}	294 (53)	264 (55)	115 (32)	439 (95)	153 (69)	202 (71)
$Cl_{\mathbf{I}}$	141 (14)	, 58 (14)	84 (10)	-16 (25)	112 (21)	
$\frac{\mathrm{Cl_{II}}}{\mathrm{Cl_{III}}}$	165 (14) 151 (13)	110 (15) 107 (13)	69 (9) 85 (10)	$102 (25) \\ 129 (24)$	85 (18)	
$\mathbf{M}\mathbf{n}$	80 (7)	85 (7)	62 (5)	102 (13)	115 (19) 56 (9)	
$\mathbf{R}\mathbf{b}$	187 (6)	194 (7)	95 (4)	217 (11)	94 (8)	
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vectors. Among several possible solutions a trial structure was chosen which gave the largest Rb—Rb-distances. Pī was assumed. A three dimensional Fourier synthesis was calculated using signs based on the positions of the Rb-and of the Mn-atoms of the trial structure. In the Fourier maps all Cl- and O-atoms appeared clearly.

Table 3. Interatomic distances under 4.0 Å and, in brackets, standard deviations \times 10³ Å. Hydrogen bonds are indicated with h.

$lpha$ -RbMnCl $_3$,2H $_2$ O									
$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Mn} \\ \mathbf{Mn} \\ \mathbf{Mn} \\ \mathbf{Cl_I} \\ \mathbf{Cl_I} \end{array}$	_ _ _ _	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Cl_{I}} \\ \operatorname{Cl_{II}} \\ \operatorname{O} \\ \operatorname{Cl_{II}} \\ \operatorname{Cl_{II}} \end{array}$	2.549 2.531 2.177 3.754 3.711	Within octahed (2) (3) (9) (4) (4)	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{II}} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{I}} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{I}} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{II}} \\ \operatorname{O} \end{array}$		Cl _{II} O O O O	3.524 3.252 3.186 3.373 3.061	(4) (9) (11) (9) (12)
				ween neighbouring		dra			
$ \begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{I}} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{I}} \end{array} $		O O	3.892 3.730 3.697	(4) (9) (9)	Cl_{II}	_	0	3.176 3.183	(12) h (9) h
				From the rubidium	-atom				
Rb Rb Rb	_	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{I}} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{I}\mathbf{I}} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{I}\mathbf{I}} \end{array}$	3.528 3.424 3.377	(0) (3) (4)	Rb Rb Rb	_	Cl ₁₁ O O	3.573 3.755 3.697	(3) (9) (10)
				eta -RbMnCl $_3$,2H	₂ O				
				Within octahed					
Mn Mn Mn Mn Mn Cl ₁ Cl ₁		Cl _I Cl _{II} Cl _{III} O _I O _{II} Cl _{III} Cl _{III} Cl _{III} Cl _{III} Cl _{III}	2.624 2.543 2.488 2.501 2.202 2.228 3.530 3.628 3.566	(5) (7) (6) (7) (18) (20) (6) (9)	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Cl}_{II} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{I} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{I} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{II} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{II} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{III} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{III} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{III} \end{array}$		Cl _{III} O _I	3.635 3.374 3.332 3.403 3.281 3.336 3.453 3.391 3.365	(7) (19) (20) (14) (20) (13) (22) (21) (21)
Between neighbouring octahedra									
$\begin{array}{c} \mathbf{Mn} \\ \mathbf{Cl_{II}} \\ \mathbf{Cl_{I}} \\ \mathbf{Cl_{II}} \\ \mathbf{Cl_{II}} \\ \mathbf{Cl_{II}} \\ \mathbf{Cl_{II}} \end{array}$		Mn Cl _{III} O _I O _I O _I O _{II}	3.774 3.930 3.289 3.681 3.192 3.566 3.784	(6) (7) (19) h (20) (21) h (22) (14)	$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Cl}_{III} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{III} \\ \operatorname{O}_{I} \\ \operatorname{O}_{I} \\ \operatorname{O}_{I} \end{array}$		O _I O _I O _I O _I O _I	3.469 3.287 3.175 3.729 3.832 3.575	(13) (21) h (21) h (21) (21) (29)
From the rubidium-atom									
Rb Rb Rb Rb Rb		$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{I}} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{II}} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{II}} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{II}} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{III}} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{III}} \end{array}$	3.313 3.492 3.315 3.342 3.350 3.520	(6) (4) (7) (7) (7) (7)	Rb Rb Rb Rb Rb		$\begin{array}{c} \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{III}} \\ \operatorname{Cl}_{\mathbf{III}} \\ \operatorname{O}_{\mathbf{I}} \\ \operatorname{O}_{\mathbf{II}} \\ \operatorname{O}_{\mathbf{II}} \end{array}$	3.493 3.622 3.662 3.767 3.792 3.975	(7) (4) (20) (18) (16) (21)

Table 4. Observed and calculated structure factors. $F_{\rm obs}$ and $F_{\rm calc}$ have been multiplied by 10.

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The D 45 program was also used for β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O. The R-value was 9.0 % after 6 cycles of refinement with isotropic temperature factors. Also in this compound effects of anisotropy around the Rb-atom in a subsequent difference Fourier could be seen. The refinement continued with program G 3 and was terminated at an R-value of 7.7 %.

CRYSTAL DATA

The crystal data are given in Table 1. The coordinates found, the temperature factors and standard deviations are given in Table 2, the interatomic distances in Table 3, and observed and calculated structure factors in Table 4.

DISCUSSION

In α - and in β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O the manganese atom is surrounded by four chlorine atoms and two water molecules forming distorted octahedra. In α -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O (Fig. 1) the water molecules occupy *cis*-positions in the

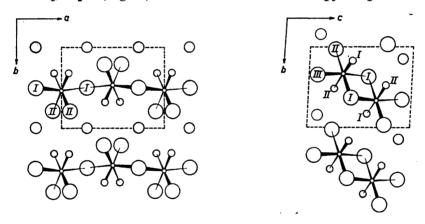


Fig. 1. α-RbMnCl₃,2H₂O. Projection of half Fig. 2. β-RbMnCl₃,2H₂O. Projection on the unit cell on (001). (100).

octahedra. The octahedra sharing corners are arranged in zig-zag chains. α-RbMnCl₃,2H₂O is isostructural with CsMnCl₃,2H₂O.² In β-RbMnCl₃,2H₂O (Fig. 2) the water molecules occupy *trans*-positions. The octahedra are joined in pairs by sharing edges and are thus forming groups [Mn₂Cl₆,4H₂O]²⁻.

In both compounds the rubidium atoms have eight chlorine atoms as nearest neighbours. In α -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O these eight atoms together with six oxygen atoms form a coordination similar to that in a body-centered cubic packing.² In β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O the eight chlorine atoms surround the rubidium atom in a CsCl arrangement.

The structures of α - and of β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O can be described as layer-structures (Fig. 3). The layers contain the Cl-, Rb-, and O-atoms. Between

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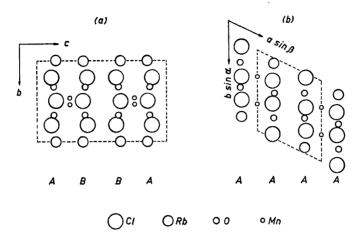


Fig. 3. (a) α-RbMnCl₂,2H₂O seen in the direction of the α-axis. (b) β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O seen in the direction of the c-axis. The figure shows the layer-sequence in the two structures.

these layers the Mn-atoms are placed. Each layer consists of chains of Cl-atoms only, alternating with chains containing both the Rb- and the O-atoms (Figs. 4 and 5). In α -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O the layers are parallel to (001); in

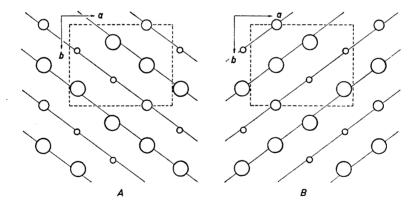


Fig. 4. α -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O. A- and B-layer. The alternating chains of Cl-atoms and of Rb- and O-atoms can be seen.

β-RbMnCl₃,2H₂O the layers are parallel to (100). Two sorts of layers, A and B, exist in α-RbMnCl₃,2H₂O (Fig. 4). In the A-layers the chains are parallel to [110], whereas the chains in the B-layers are parallel to [1 $\bar{1}$ 0]. The layer-sequence in the α-form is:

$$-A-Mn-B-B-Mn-A-$$

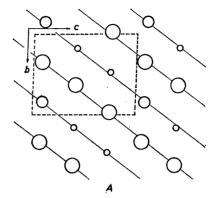


Fig. 5. β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O. A-layer. The atoms are placed approximately in the same way as in the A-layers in α -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O.

In β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O (Fig. 5) the chains in all the layers are parallel to [011], so the sequence will be:

$$-A-Mn-A-A-Mn-A-$$

In both compounds the oxygen atoms have four chlorine atoms as nearest neighbours outside of the coordination polyhedron of the manganese atom. Two of the four chlorine atoms are placed at distances varying from 3.47 Å to 3.78 Å from the oxygen atom, and the two others are placed in distances from 3.18 Å to 3.29 Å from this atom. It is assumed, that the latter distances correspond to hydrogen bonds. The corresponding Cl-O-Cl angles are 108.1° in α -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O and 101.6° and 102.8° in β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O.

The occurrence of cis-trans isomerism in kinetically labile coordination compounds is rather uncommon. This work gives probably the first example with established cis-trans isomerism as explanation of the polymorphism. Another possible example is α - and β -MnCl₂,4H₂O. In the α -form, investigated by Zalkin, Forrester and Templeton,¹¹ the manganese atom is surrounded by four water molecules and two chlorine atoms in cis-octahedral coordination. If β -MnCl₂,4H₂O is isostructural with FeCl₂,4H₂O (Penfold and Grigor ¹²) as suggested by Groth ¹³ the Cl-atoms here will occupy trans-positions in the octahedra. In NaBr,2H₂O (Culot, Piret and Van Meersche ¹⁴) the sodium atom is octahedrally coordinated to four water molecules and to two bromine atoms with the halide atoms adjacent. In (C₆H₅)₄AsRuCl₄(H₂O)₂,H₂O (Hopkins, Zalkin, Templeton and Adamson ¹⁵) two water molecules occupy cispositions in the RuCl₄(H₂O)₂-octahedra. The existence of trans-isomers of the two latter compounds has not been published.

In α-RbMnCl₃,2H₂O the Mn—O distance is 2.18 Å, and in the β-form the Mn—O distances are 2.20 Å and 2.23 Å. The differences are less than three times the largest of the estimated standard deviations of the bond lengths. In MnCl₂,2H₂O (Morosin and Graeber ¹⁶) with *trans*-octahedra in chains the Mn—O bond is 2.15 Å, and in MnCl₂,4H₂O (Zalkin, Forrester and Templeton ¹¹) with isolated *cis*-octahedra the average Mn—O distance is 2.21 Å. The distances from manganese to chlorine vary in the *cis*-compounds from 2.48 Å

(MnCl₂,4H₂O) to 2.55 Å (α-RbMnCl₃,2H₂O) and in the trans-compounds from 2.49 Å to 2.62 Å (β -RbMnCl₃,2H₂O).

In both compounds the Mn-Cl₁ bonds are longer than the other Mn-Cl bonds. The reason for this difference is probably that the Cl₁ atoms are in contact with two Mn atoms (Figs. 1 and 2). The same difference can be seen in CsMnCl₃,2H₂O. In α-RbMnCl₃,2H₂O the Mn-Cl₁₁ bond is opposite to a Mn-O bond. In $(C_6H_5)_4$ AsRu $Cl_4(H_2O)_2$, H_2O and Cs_2 Ru Cl_5H_2O (Hopkins, Zalkin, Templeton and Adamson ¹⁷) with chlorine and oxygen around ruthenium in discrete octahedra, the metal-chlorine bonds opposite the oxygens in the octahedra are shorter than those for which the opposite atoms are both chlorine atoms (2.33 Å and 2.31 Å compared with 2.36 Å and 2.35 Å).

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