## The Crystal Structure of Cesium Tribromide and a Comparison of the Br<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and I<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> Systems

By Gary L. Breneman\* and Roger D. Willett

Department of Chemistry, Washington State University, Pullman, Washington 99163, U.S.A.

(Received 31 January 1967 and in revised form 22 April 1968)

The crystal structure of CsBr<sub>3</sub> has been determined by X-ray diffraction techniques. The unit cell is orthorhombic with a=6.52, b=10.04 and c=9.54 Å. The space group is *Pmnb*. The tribromide ion is nearly linear, but unsymmetrical, with Br-Br distances of 2.440 and 2.698 Å. The Br<sub>3</sub> ions in this compound, in PBr<sub>7</sub>, and in [(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NH<sup>+</sup>]<sub>2</sub>Br-Br<sub>3</sub> form a system analogous to that of I<sub>3</sub> in which the configuration of the trihalide ion depends on the cation present in the crystal. A qualitative discussion comparing the two systems is given.

#### Introduction

Structural studies of the tribromide ion previously done have shown that Br<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> in [(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NH<sup>+</sup>]<sub>2</sub>Br<sup>-</sup>Br<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> (Romers & Keulemans, 1958) is an essentially symmetrical ion with the two bond lengths almost equal while  $Br_3^-$  in PBr<sub>7</sub> (Breneman & Willett, 1967) is extremely distorted from the symmetrical configuration with the two bond lengths differing by more than 0.5 Å. Both of these  $Br_3^-$  ions are essentially linear. It was observed that PBr<sub>7</sub> lost bromine very rapidly when taken out of a bromine environment while  $[(CH_3)_3NH^+]_2Br^-Br_3^-$  was much more stable under the same conditions. Since the stability of CsBr<sub>3</sub> was observed to be intermediate to these other two compounds it was hoped that the configuration of Br<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> in CsBr<sub>3</sub> would also be intermediate to the other two compounds thus forming a system of tribromide ions analogous to that found for triiodide ions whose configurations vary with the cation present in the crystal.

#### Experimental

The compound was prepared by adding a large amount of  $Br_2$  to a concentrated solution of CsBr in water.

\* Work performed while an NSF predoctoral Fellow.

The CsBr<sub>3</sub> was recrystallized from bromine water to obtain crystals suitable for diffraction study. A single crystal  $0.10 \times 0.13 \times 0.22$  mm was mounted in a Lindemann glass capillary.

Lattice constants were measured and intensity data collected on a Picker diffractometer equipped with a General Electric single crystal orienter using Mo Ka radiation. The lattice constants of the orthorhombic unit cell were found to be  $a=6.522\pm0.005$ ,  $b=10.037\pm0.003$ , and  $c=9.539\pm0.009$  Å. The  $\theta-2\theta$  scan method was used for measuring intensities with background measured at the beginning and end of each scan. 425 unique non-zero intensities were measured. Weissenberg photographs with Cu Ka radiation showed systematic absences for h0l, h+l=2n+1, and for hk0, k=2n+1 indicating the space group to be *Pmnb* or  $P2_1nb$ . Solution of the structure within the space group *Pmnb* proved this to be the correct choice.

#### **Determination of the structure**

Since the choice of space groups for CsBr<sub>3</sub> was the same as for CsI<sub>3</sub> (Tasman & Boswijk, 1955) and the lattice constants of CsBr<sub>3</sub> were only slightly smaller than for CsI<sub>3</sub>, it was assumed that the two structures were isomorphic. Structure factors calculated using the CsI<sub>3</sub> parameters resulted in R=0.382 and  $R_W=0.357$ 

	x	У	z	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{23}$
Cs	0.25	0.8175	0.4534	0.0224	0.0108	0.0138	-0.0010
		(0.0003)	(0.0003)	(0.0008)	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0003)
Br(1)	0.25	0.1740	0.3833	0.0257	0.0099	0.0124	-0.0005
		(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0013)	(0.0005)	(0.0006)	(0.0004)
Br(2)	0.25	0.3805	0.5644	0.0205	0.0086	0.0116	0.0017
	0	(0.0004)	(0.0004)	(0.0011)	(0.0005)	(0.0006)	(0.0004)
Br(3)	0.25	0.5603	0.7366	0.0315	0.0101	0.0133	-0.0007
		(0.0004)	(0.0005)	(0.0014)	(0.0006)	(0.0006)	(0.0004)
		R	$= \Sigma \left[  F_{obs}  -  F  \right]$	$E_{\rm calc}    / \Sigma    F_{\rm obs}    =$	= 0.068		
			hkl	hkl			
		<i>R</i>	$= 1/\sum w( F_{aba} )$	$\frac{1}{1- E_{0010} } = \frac{1}{2} \frac{1}{1}$	$\sum w(F_{aba})^2 = 0$	090	
		xw	hkl	h (1 calc) / f		0,0	

<sup>a</sup> Standard deviations are given in parentheses.

<sup>b</sup> The  $\beta_{ij}$  are defined by:  $T = \exp(-\beta_{11}h^2 - \beta_{22}h^2 - \beta_{33}l^2 - 2\beta_{12}hk - 2\beta_{13}hl - 2\beta_{23}kl)$ .

<sup>c</sup>  $\beta_{12} = \beta_{13} = 0$  by symmetry.

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors for CsBr<sub>3</sub>

The columns contain k, l,  $10|F_{obs}|$ , and  $10F_{calc}$ . Reflections suffering from extinction are denoted by an asterisk. Unobserved reflections are denoted by negative  $10|F_{lim}|$  in the  $|F_{obs}|$  column.

H = 0	9 1 396 413	7 6 -63 -57	6 7 -64 -96	6 4 -60 -3	8 2 -67 39
	9 2 96 -30	7 7 247 263	68 -68 22	6 5 238 234	83-69 6
0 2 614 679	93-66 82	8 0 143 -141	7 1 155 -129	6 6 180 -187	
0 4 225 228	94 -68 78	81 88 79	7 2 197 -196	67 -66 -38	H = 5
0 6 623 -663	9 5 178 -198	8 2 -60 31	7 3 160 -163	7 1 324 324	0 1 5( 20
0 8 109 -76	10 0 -69 26	8 3 653 672	7 4 106 64	7 2 88 -60	0 3 344 - 363
1 1 106 - 131	10 2 192 196	8 4 144 112	75 - 62 - 30	7 4 124 -113	0 5 102 96
1 2 196 -195	10 3 -70 +77	8 6 94 61	7 7 -67 6	7 5 127 83	0 7 -70 -86
1 3 106 -58		9 1 233 223	8 0 395 414	7 6 103 40	1 1 -58 -35
1 4 763 -854	H = 1	9 2 167 -137	81-61 5	8 0 127 107	1 2 318 329
1 5 127 137		9 3 170 175	8 2 -62 -70	8 1 -63 -71	1 3 200 -219
1 6 684 -737	0 1 161 167	94 -69 29	8 3 -64 -2	8 2 -64 -23	1 4 255 225
1 7 275 - 258 1 8 256 - 271	0 5 + 856 - 1021 0 5 280 272	9 5 -68 67	8 4 108 107	8 4 -68 -87	1 5 169 -204
1 9 -66 0	0 7 175 -202	10 1 103 -93	8 6 -67 -47	8 5 125 -135	17 -68 45
110 128 133	0 9 111 -113	10 2 -69 -95	9 1 346 - 366	9 1 164 -177	2 0 214 218
2 0 498 -504	11 -29 -64	10 3 -70 88	92 98 26	92 -68 102	2 1 282 286
2 1 78 51	1 2 766 848		93 -68 -72	9 3 114 -138	2 2 486 467
2 2 852 -887	1 3 526 -541	H = 2	9 4 -70 -68		2 3 152 146
2 5 0/1 -000	1 4 465 480	0 0+1652-2483	10 0 -71 -27	N = 4	2 4 120 109
2 5 427 429	1 6 315 310	0 2 544 -579	10 2 173 - 171	0 0#1297 1467	2 6 -66 -45
2 6 134 -105	1 7 159 116	0 4 181 -186		0 2 375 396	3 1 241 221
2 7 189 194	18 107 -71	0 6 524 570	H = 3	0 4 116 108	3 2 446 -435
2 8 118 103	1 9 144 143	0 8 -64 75		0 6 363 -374	3 3 150 156
2 9 127 159	110 -72 46	1 1 164 108	0 1 -43 -87		3 4 391 - 385
3 1 800 865	2 0 413 402	1 3 69 47	0 5 170 -188	1 2 122 - 125	3 6 120 -107
3 2 176 -159	2 2 1057 1186	1 4 670 727	0 7 127 150	13 -51 -25	4 0 252 -261
3 3 -41 11	2 3 308 294	1 5 118 -112	0 9 -71 94	1 4 460 -479	4 1 -59 -19
3 4 308 -268	2 4 236 222	1 6 603 642	1 1 104 59	15 -57 62	4 2 -60 -63
3 5 101 -102	2 5 462 470	1 7 217 223	1 2 573 -584	1 6 408 -436	4 3 -63 -103
3 6 146 134	2 6 90 -50	19 -68 2	1 3 366 385	1 7 107 - 148	4 4 345 -338
38 -63 -4	2 8 498 -519	2 0 442 424	1 4 302 - 303	2 0 302 -280	4 6 -68 55
39 - 67 77	2 9 143 138	2 1 -38 -34	1 6 228 -235	21-50 4	5 1 -62 -61
4 0 677 -704	3 1 519 504	2 2 738 721	17 -61 -84	2 2 457 -436	5 2 109 102
4 1 515 512	3 2 997-1045	2 3 563 540	18-65 50	2 3 353 -332	5 3 142 117
4 2 420 -413	3 3 402 376	2 4 270 -271	1 9 154 - 111	2 4 140 158	5 4 - 64 68
4 4 125 132	3 5 -51 -168	2 6 115 87	2 0 344 - 318 2 1 560 - 542	2 6 -61 -50	$6^{\circ}$ 0 164 - 158
4 5 350 - 342	3 6 228 -195	2 7 173 -172	2 2 829 -828	2 7 113 121	6 1 197 -233
4 6 229 223	37 114 -108	2 8 143 -89	2 3 231 -227	28 -68 58	62 -65 78
4 7 558 -549	3 8 96 -126	2 9 153 -139	2 4 169 -172	3 1 450 443	6 3 182 -189
4 8 146 153	4 0 651 -664	3 2 136 136	2 5 344 - 346	3 3 -54 15	6 4 -67 II 7 1 183 -206
5 1 943-1017	4 1 63 -23	3 3 -45 -14	27 -61 31	3 4 132 -150	7 2 -68 39
5 2 125 115	4 2 87 -64	3 4 231 229	2 8 393 401	35 -60 -54	
5 3 225 -207	4 3 240 -210	3 5 137 86	2 9 -70 -105	3 6 103 67	H = 6
5 5 193 140	4 4 798 -817	3 0 117 - 112 3 7 - 61 - 27	3 1 373 -367	2 1 -00 21 4 0 399 -392	0 0 722 -736
5 6 452 487	4 6 154 150	38-65 1	3 3 279 -272	4 1 247 239	$0 \ 0 \ 722 \ -730$
5 7 206 217	4 7 144 -108	3 9 125 -66	3 4 639 644	4 2 221 -234	0 4 -67 -47
58 -65 41	4 8 143 142	4 0 594 596	3 5 122 124	4 3 352 -322	11 -64 25
5 9 130 89	4 9 -71 70	4 1 434 -414	3 6 159 158	4 4 109 73	1 2 -62 78
6 0 441 404	5 2 269 251	4 3 550 504	37 -63 91	4 5 196 -220	1 3 -63 9
6 2 517 516	5 3 302 284	4 4 125 -113	4 0 456 471	4 7 337 -319	15 -68 -23
6 3 190 186	5 4 203 167	4 5 319 305	4 1 -49 .22	5 1 568 -581	2 0 155 157
6 4 259 -246	5 5 125 120	4 6 192 -198	4 2 103 69	5 2 -57 72	2 1 -62 10
6 5 206 207	5 6 -57 -22	4 / 502 4/8	4 3 180 162	5 3 152 -129	2 2 253 214
6 7 138 105	5 8 164 135	4 9 -72 -44	4 4 506 577	5 - 62 + 103	2 2 200 103
6 8 -66 -26	6 0 381 -381	5 1 839 874	4 6 114 -106	5 6 274 287	3 1 239 -224
7 1 125 145	6 1 558 -556	5 2 113 -101	47 118 83	6 0 260 278	3 2 106 55
7 2 246 226	6 2 225 222	5 3 215 183	4 8 120 -114	6 1 222 217	3 3 -66 -13
7 4 96 -74	6 3 388 - 382	5 4 227 -235	5 1 75 108	6.2 303 288	34 -68 79
7 5 -59 -35	6 5 329 - 306	5 6 428 -425	5 3 209 -209	6 4 128 -129	4 1 110 -102
7 6 231 -241	6 6 226 246	5 7 180 -193	5 4 91 -122	6 5 315 336	4 2 147 128
7 7 -65 -5	67 -63 57	5 8 -67 -38	5 5 128 -95	6 6 -66 15	4 3 172 164
8 0 447 -482	6 8 -67 -25	6 0 372 -406	56 -61 14	7 1 -63 93	5 1 320 313
0 1 - 37 - 6 8 2 - 59 84	7 1 397 -412	0 1 319 -338 6 2 450 -443	5 7 -65 -41	7 2 176 130	5 2 -68 -44
8 3 -61 0	7 3 390 -390	6 3 169 -171	6 1 404 410	7 4 -67 -41	H = 7
8 4 142 -125	7 4 138 148	6 4 214 209	6 2 172 -156	7 5 -67 -17	
8 5 156 146	7 5 128 -113	6 5 494 -495	6 3 311 300	8 0 255 -266	C 1 -74 -4
0 0 - 65 58	•	0 0 -61 -27		8 1 -66 -2	



Fig.1. Packing diagram for CsBr<sub>3</sub> along the [100] direction. Shaded atoms are at  $x=\frac{1}{4}$ ; other atoms are at  $x=\frac{3}{4}$ .



Fig.2. Arrangement of Cs<sup>+</sup> ions around the two ends of the  $Br_3^-$  ion viewed parallel to the mirror plane at  $x=\frac{1}{4}$ .



Fig.3. Known configurations of the tribromide ion.

(see Table 1 for definition of R and  $R_W$ ). After refining the positions and isotropic temperature factors for several cycles using a FORTRAN least-squares program (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962) on an IBM 709 computer, values of R=0.149 and  $R_W=0.158$  were obtained. On conversion to anisotropic temperature factors and introduction of individual weights the refinement proceeded until values of R=0.108 and  $R_W=$ 0.099 were obtained. A difference Fourier synthesis showed nothing of significance, indicating that the refinement had converged.

At this point absorption corrections were made on the data. All reflections which had a total count minus background less than 200 were called unobserved and removed from the refinement. This left 326 observed reflections. The unobserved reflections were set equal to one half of the minimum observed intensity for comparison purposes in the final structure factor calculation. Three of the observed reflections that appeared to be suffering from extinction were also removed from the refinement at this point. The refinement then proceeded until values of R=0.068 and  $R_W=0.090$  were obtained. The weighting scheme used was as follows:

weight = 
$$1/\sigma^2$$
  
 $\sigma^2 = F^2/4AI^2[E+2B+(0.1I)^2]$ ,

where F is the structure factor, A is the absorption correction, I is the intensity, E is total counts, and B is the average background.

Table 1 lists the final atomic parameters and standard deviations. The atomic scattering factors for bromine were taken from Table 3.3.1A of *International Tables* for X-ray Crystallography, 1962). The atomic scattering factors used for Cs<sup>+</sup> were those of Thomas & Umeda (1959). The atomic scattering factors for Cs<sup>+</sup> were corrected for the real part of anomalous dispersion. Table 2 lists the observed and calculated structure factors.

#### Discussion of the structure

CsBr<sub>3</sub> is isostructural with CsI<sub>3</sub> (Tasman & Boswijk 1955) and CsI<sub>2</sub>Br (Carpenter, 1966) as predicted by Wells & Penfield (1892). The structure consists of Cs<sup>+</sup> ions and linear asymmetrical Br<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> ions all lying on mirror planes at  $x = \frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ . Four tribromide ions in the same plane form a box for the Cs<sup>+</sup> ion to sit in, while bromine atoms in the plane above and below the Cs<sup>+</sup> form triangles. This results in the coordination around the Cs<sup>+</sup> ion being a trigonal prism with four bromine atoms around the middle of the prism. This can be seen in Fig. 1 which shows the packing of the ions. Figs. 1 and 2 were both drawn with a program furnished by Johnson (1965). Fig. 1, also shows a zigzag chain formed by the tribromide ions similar to that found in PBr<sub>7</sub> (Breneman & Willett, 1967).

Fig.2 shows the arrangement of Cs atoms around the two ends of the tribromide ion. Note that the cations are arranged more closely around the end of the tribromide ion with the longer bond. This case is typical of all the asymmetrical trihalides found so far. Table 3 lists the bond lengths and bond angle found in the tribromide ion. The elongation of  $Br_3^-$  in CsBr<sub>3</sub> is about midway between the symmetrical  $Br_3^-$  in [(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>3</sub>NH<sup>+</sup>]<sub>2</sub>Br<sup>-</sup>Br<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and the highly elongated Br<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> in PBr<sub>7</sub>. Fig. 3 compares these ions.

# Table 3. Bond lengths and angle for tribromide ion in CsBr<sub>3</sub>

Bond lengths

Br(1)-Br(2)
 $2 \cdot 698 \pm 0 \cdot 006$  Å

Br(2)-Br(3)
 $2 \cdot 440 \pm 0 \cdot 006$  Å

Bond angle
Br(1)-Br(2)-Br(3)
 $177 \cdot 5 \pm 0 \cdot 2^{\circ}$ 

### Comparison of Br<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> and I<sub>3</sub><sup>-</sup> systems

An empirical approach to the existence of symmetrical and asymmetrical  $I_3^-$  ions has been proposed by Mooney-Slater (1959) and Slater (1959). In this approach to the problem no specific type of bonding is assumed. Rather the  $I_2$ -I<sup>-</sup> system is compared with the simple triatomic system  $H_2$ -H in which it has been shown that the equilibrium position of the central hydrogen atom is a function of the total distance between the end atoms. In the  $H_2$ -H system when the total length, D, of the molecule is above a critical value,  $D_c$ , the energy of the H<sub>3</sub> molecule shows two minima between the end atoms. As D decreases these minima approach each other and when  $D = D_c$  the two minima merge into a single minimum, thus giving two possible configurations to the H<sub>3</sub> molecule depending on its total length.

The configurations which have been found for the tribromide ion also show a dependence on the total length of the ion. The  $Br_3^-$  ion in  $PBr_7$  is the most elongated of the three and is 5.30 Å long. The  $Br_3^-$  ion in CsBr<sub>3</sub> has an intermediate configuration and is 5.14Å long while the  $Br_3^-$  ion in  $[(CH_3)_3NH^+]_2Br^-Br_3^-$  is nearly symmetrical and is only 5.07 Å long.

The structure data for  $Br_3^-$  are plotted in Fig.4 in the same manner as the  $I_3^-$  data were treated by Mooney-Slater (1959). The total ion length, D, is taken as the sum of the short bond length,  $d_1$ , and the long bond length,  $d_2$ , ignoring the small deviations from linearity of the ions. The curve exhibited by the  $Br_3^-$  system is very similar to that of the  $I_3^-$  system. In the tribromide case the critical ion length,  $D_c$ , where the ion becomes symmetrical appears to be about 5.07 Å.

To better compare the tribromide system with the triiodide system,  $D/D_c$  was plotted against  $d/(\frac{1}{2}D_c)$  in Fig. 5 using the data for both  $Br_3^-$  and  $I_3^-$ . The two systems are very similar. Relative to the symmetric ions the tribromide ion distorts more rapidly with increasing ion length than the triiodide ion. This difference is probably due mainly to differences in electronegativity and polarizability.



Fig.4. Comparison of bond lengths and total ion lengths of the known tribromide ions.





#### References

- BRENEMAN, G. L. & WILLETT, R. D. (1967). Acta Cryst. 23, 467.
- BUSING, W. R., MARTIN, K. O. & LEVY, H. A. (1962). U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Report ORNL-TM-305.
- CARPENTER, G. B. (1966). Acta Cryst. 20, 330.
- International Tables for X-ray Crystallography (1962). Vol. III. Birmingham: Kynoch Press.
- JOHNSON, C. K. (1965). U.S. Atomic Energy Commission Report ORNL-3794.
- MOONEY-SLATER, R. C. L. (1959). Acta Cryst. 12, 187.
- ROMERS, C. & KEULEMANS, E. W. M. (1958). Proc. Koninkl. Ned. Akad. Wetenschap. B61, 345.
- SLATER, J. C. (1959). Acta Cryst. 12, 197.
- TASMAN, H. A. & BOSWIJK, K. H. (1955). Acta Cryst. 8, 59.
- THOMAS, L. & UMEDA, K. (1959). J. Chem. Phys. 26, 293.
- Wells, H. L. & Penfield, S. L. (1892). Z. Anorg. Chem. 1, 85.