

# The Crystal Structures of $\text{KICl}_2$ and $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

BY STUART SOLED AND GENE B. CARPENTER

Metcalf Chemical Laboratories, Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island 02912, U.S.A.

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The crystal structures of potassium dichloroiodide and potassium dichloroiodide monohydrate have been determined by X-ray diffraction. Both structures were refined from three-dimensional diffractometer data by least-squares methods to give  $R = 5.7\%$  and  $R = 6.0\%$  respectively.  $\text{KICl}_2$  crystallizes in space group  $P2_1/c$  with  $a = 8.507 (5)$ ,  $b = 10.907 (5)$ ,  $c = 12.126 (5) \text{ \AA}$ , and  $\beta = 107.82 (4)^\circ$ ;  $Z = 8$ .  $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  crystallizes in space group  $P2_1/m$  with  $a = 8.022 (5)$ ,  $b = 9.611 (5)$ ,  $c = 4.354 (3) \text{ \AA}$ , and  $\beta = 97.03 (4)^\circ$ ;  $Z = 2$ . In the anhydrous compound the two independent dichloroiodide ions are nearly linear and symmetric with average I-Cl bond lengths of  $2.55 \text{ \AA}$ . In the hydrate the dichloroiodide ion is linear and symmetric by virtue of lying across a center of symmetry and has an I-Cl bond length of  $2.55 \text{ \AA}$ . Each water molecule is weakly hydrogen-bonded to two chlorine atoms, each  $3.39 \text{ \AA}$  from the oxygen atom.

## Introduction

Trihalide ions are sometimes linked in the crystal by weak multicenter bonds, as in  $\text{CsI}_2\text{Br}$  (Carpenter, 1966). It is of interest to examine the relative roles of multicenter bonding and hydrogen bonding in crystals where both are possible. The structures of only two hydrated polyhalide compounds have been reported, that of  $\text{KICl}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Elema, de Boer, & Vos, 1963) and that of  $\text{HICl}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Bateman & Bateman, 1972). Both exhibit weak hydrogen bonding ( $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{Cl}$ ) and possible indications of bonding between chlorine atoms. A more direct comparison of multicenter bonds and hydrogen bonds should be afforded by the structures of the hydrated and anhydrous versions of the same compound. For this reason we chose to investigate  $\text{KICl}_2$  and  $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ .

The preparation of 'potassium dichloroiodide' was first described by Wells, Wheeler & Penfield (1892). In the course of nuclear quadrupole resonance studies on the  $\text{ICl}_2^-$  ion (Cornwell & Yamasaki, 1957; Yamasaki & Cornwell, 1959), it became clear that both hydrated and anhydrous forms of  $\text{KICl}_2$  exist. In both cases the data led the authors to propose for the  $\text{ICl}_2^-$  ion a bonding scheme based on  $p$  atomic orbitals. At about the same time Allison & Cheesman (1958) also showed, by physical and powder diffraction methods, that both  $\text{KICl}_2$  and  $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  exist.

## Experimental

### Sample preparation

Anhydrous  $\text{KICl}_2$  was prepared by the method described by Wells (1901) for the preparation of  $\text{CsICl}_2$ ; crystals formed upon cooling a hot aqueous solution of  $\text{KNO}_3$ ,  $\text{I}_2$ , and  $\text{HCl}$ . The crystals were initially thought to be hydrated because they formed in aqueous solution and because Cremer & Duncan (1931) were able to obtain the anhydrous compound (only as a powder) by a strictly dry procedure. The true nature

of our crystals was revealed by the structure determination.

Crystals of  $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  were prepared according to the original methods of Wells, Wheeler & Penfield (1892) by bubbling chlorine through an aqueous solution of  $\text{KCl}$  and  $\text{I}_2$ .

Both compounds tended to lose iodine on standing, but decomposition could be prevented by coating them with a halocarbon grease (Kel-F).

### Unit cell and space group



	$\text{KICl}_2$	$\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$
System	Monoclinic	Monoclinic
$a (\text{\AA})$	8.507 (5)	8.022 (5)
$b$	10.907 (5)	9.611 (5)
$c$	12.126 (5)	4.354 (3)
$\beta (^\circ)$	107.82 (4)	97.03 (4)
$a:b:c$ (X-ray)	0.7800:1:1.1118	0.8347:1:0.4530
$a:b:c$ (optical)	—	0.8319:1:0.4544
Absences	$h0l, l = 2n + 1$ $0k0, k = 2n + 1$	$0k0, k = 2n + 1$
Space group	$P2_1/c$	$P2_1/m$
$Z$	8	2
$d_x (\text{g cm}^{-3})$	2.91	2.53
$d_m$	2.87 (5)	2.44 (5)
$\mu(\text{cm}^{-1})$ , Mo $K\alpha$	75.3	62.0
Habit	parallelepiped bounded by $\{100\}, \{010\},$ $\{001\}, \{110\}$	parallelepiped bounded by $\{001\}, \{110\}$

Unit-cell and space-group data were obtained from preliminary Weissenberg and precession photographs and from 15  $2\theta$  values carefully measured with a Picker four-circle diffractometer. The optical axial ratios for the hydrate were measured by Penfield (Wells, Wheeler & Penfield, 1892). Systematic absences determined the space group of  $\text{KICl}_2$  uniquely. For the hydrate the

centrosymmetric alternative was chosen arbitrarily and was confirmed by the success of the refinement. Densities were measured by flotation in a mixture of  $\text{CCl}_4$  and  $\text{CHBr}_3$ , in which the crystals slowly dissolved.

#### Intensity data

Three-dimensional intensity data for each crystal were collected with a Picker automatic four-circle diffractometer in the  $\theta$ - $2\theta$  scan mode. Monochromation was obtained by means of a zirconium filter and pulse height analysis. Nonzero intensities were measured for 1249 independent reflections from the  $\text{KICl}_2$  crystal, for 542 reflections from  $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . A reflection was regarded as too weak to measure if the apparent intensity was less than twice its estimated standard deviation. Since the dimensions of the  $\text{KICl}_2$  crystal were only about  $0.15 \times 0.10 \times 0.11$  mm, no absorption correction was applied. Since the  $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  crystal was larger,  $0.26 \times 0.33 \times 0.33$  mm, the intensities were corrected for absorption by means of the *GONO* 9 program (Hamilton, 1956); transmission coefficients ranged from 0.21 to 0.31.

Structure-factor magnitudes were calculated in the usual way. The standard deviation in  $F^2$  was estimated for both compounds by the expression

$$\sigma(F^2) = (1/\text{Lp})[C + 8.25 + (t_c/2t_b)^2(B_1 + B_2 + 16.5) + (0.07C)^2 + [0.07(B_1 + B_2)]^2]^{1/2}$$

where Lp is the Lorentz-polarization factor, C is the total integrated count obtained in time  $t_c$ , and  $B_1$  and  $B_2$  are the two background counts each obtained in time  $t_b$ . The scaler on our instrument introduces a small systematic error by dropping the last digit of a count instead of rounding it off; to remove the systematic part of this error each recorded value was multiplied by ten and 4.5 was added. The terms 8.25 and 16.5 take account of the remaining random error from this source.

#### Structure determination and refinement

Both structures were determined from Patterson and difference maps, calculated with the *FORDAP* program (Zalkin, 1965), and were refined by least-squares methods with the program *BULS*, a local variation of the classic *ORFLS* program (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962).

#### $\text{KICl}_2$

From a three-dimensional Patterson function the two independent iodine atoms were located. The coordinates and isotropic temperature factor parameters of the iodine atoms were refined by two cycles of least-squares adjustment. At this stage  $R=32\%$  and  $R_w=39\%$  based on all nonzero  $|F|$  values. An electron-density difference map then showed clearly the chlorine and potassium atoms. Further cycles of refinement of all atoms converged to  $R=5.7\%$  and  $R_w=6.6\%$  with anisotropic temperature factors. A final difference map showed no peaks larger than one-tenth the height of the potassium atom on the earlier map.

Final positional and thermal parameters, with their estimated standard deviations in parentheses, are listed in Table 1. The observed and calculated structure factors are compared in Table 2.

#### $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$

With two formula units in the assumed space group  $P2_1/m$ , the iodine, potassium, and oxygen atoms are required to be on either inversion centers or mirror planes. The Patterson map could be interpreted in terms of iodine atoms at centers, potassium atoms on mirror planes, and chlorine atoms in general positions; the oxygen atom was not yet apparent. Least-squares refinement of the coordinates and isotropic thermal parameters of the known atoms yielded  $R=11.3\%$ ,  $R_w=14.7\%$  for reflections greater than  $2\sigma$  only. A sub-

Table 1. *Atomic parameters for  $\text{KICl}_2$  and  $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$*

Fractional atomic coordinates ( $\times 10^4$ ) and temperature factor parameters ( $\times 10^4$ ) in the expression  

$$\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)].$$

Standard deviations in the last place are given in parentheses.

	$x$	$y$	$z$	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
$\text{KICl}_2$									
I(1)	1345 (1)	— 180 (1)	3847 (1)	126.9 (20)	78.4 (12)	50.1 (8)	25.4 (13)	36.0 (10)	0.6 (8)
I(2)	— 2843 (1)	940 (1)	845 (1)	100.6 (19)	61.2 (11)	67.1 (10)	— 9.7 (12)	20.3 (11)	7.3 (8)
Cl(1)	3625 (6)	1425 (5)	4306 (4)	126 (8)	108 (6)	98 (5)	— 80 (6)	36 (6)	1 (4)
Cl(2)	— 965 (6)	— 1768 (5)	3363 (4)	169 (8)	89 (5)	64 (4)	9 (6)	35 (5)	0 (3)
Cl(3)	— 3165 (6)	1905 (5)	2687 (4)	176 (9)	79 (5)	90 (5)	— 24 (6)	41 (5)	— 25 (4)
Cl(4)	— 2402 (6)	— 99 (5)	— 923 (4)	155 (8)	105 (5)	62 (4)	10 (6)	30 (5)	12 (4)
K(1)	2821 (5)	3021 (4)	4111 (4)	156 (8)	82 (4)	73 (4)	5 (5)	28 (4)	— 7 (3)
K(2)	— 4569 (6)	— 700 (5)	3060 (4)	125 (7)	143 (6)	90 (4)	— 10 (6)	15 (5)	29 (4)
$\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$									
I	0	0	0	136.8 (20)	75.1 (14)	331.8 (72)	— 4.2 (8)	22.5 (23)	0.7 (1)
Cl	3034 (4)	— 405 (4)	2358 (7)	145 (4)	102 (3)	603 (18)	13 (3)	— 20 (7)	0 (1)
K	— 4620 (5)	2500	2259 (8)	2337 (8)	122 (5)	378 (18)	0	27 (9)	0
O	3159 (16)	2500	— 3129 (27)	214 (23)	1145 (15)	679 (76)	0	49 (33)	0

THE CRYSTAL STRUCTURES OF  $KCl_2$  AND  $KCl_2 \cdot H_2O$ 

sequent difference map showed the oxygen atom on a mirror plane. Several cycles of least-squares refinement, with anisotropic temperature parameters, converged to a structure with  $R=6.0\%$  and  $R_w=7.4\%$ . An attempt to locate the hydrogen atoms by means of

a difference map based on low-angle reflections,  $(\sin \theta)/\lambda \leq 0.305$ , was unsuccessful.

The final parameters are listed in Table 1. The calculated and observed structure factors are presented in Table 3.

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factor magnitudes for  $KCl_2$ , multiplied by 10

		K L FOBS FCAL		K L FOBS FCAL		K L FOBS FCAL		K L FOBS FCAL		K L FOBS FCAL		K L FOBS FCAL		K L FOBS FCAL		K L FOBS FCAL		K L FOBS FCAL		K L FOBS FCAL		
0 -2	1976	1934	6	0	1167	1216	2	3	1034	1121	10	-5	413	369	5	-9	1125	1059	1	1	2244	2595
0 +2	810	810	6	1	548	578	2	4	859	840	10	-4	322	277	5	-8	420	371	1	2	223	462
0 +2	276	276	6	2	145	1395	2	5	103	103	10	-3	545	545	7	-7	717	717	1	3	135	460
0 +2	222	222	6	12	125	125	9	10	10	10	10	-2	201	226	5	-2	226	226	1	4	222	460
0 +2	994	994	1	-1	972	895	0	6	500	500	3	-3	566	566	1	-4	222	222	5	-5	1255	1236
0 +2	349	337	1	-5	416	416	1	8	844	844	11	-2	270	270	5	-3	566	566	1	10	222	460
1 -2	795	783	1	-4	475	466	7	-7	719	728	3	-4	1241	1279	11	1	526	555	5	-4	572	571
1 +3	14d	14d	1	-3	111	107	7	-5	449	437	3	-3	1910	1800	11	2	313	316	5	-6	309	295
1 +3	317	307	1	-2	192	154	7	-4	267	231	3	-2	1401	1282	11	3	257	285	5	-7	321	379
1 +5	676	673	1	-2	686	686	7	-3	171	1618	3	-1	920	887	11	5	239	234	5	-9	300	292
1 +6	311	311	1	-2	631	631	6	0	631	631	6	-1	1149	1149	6	-11	452	452	2	-6	664	664
1 +10	1001	1057	1	-1	893	811	1	-3	349	349	1	-2	523	523	1	-1	1169	1149	2	-5	321	373
1 +9	538	555	1	-4	405	395	7	-1	1193	1288	3	-2	358	358	12	-1	470	500	6	-8	607	597
1 +11	555	580	1	-5	1781	1705	7	-2	995	1090	3	-3	140	1505	12	-6	375	370	6	-7	287	318
1 +13	673	689	6	-7	778	778	7	-3	646	656	3	-4	913	921	14	-3	391	361	6	-6	651	666
2 +2	203	210	1	-9	476	943	7	-4	235	309	3	-5	726	753	6	-3	413	447	2	-1	140	1148
2 +2	221	217	1	-9	512	512	7	-6	592	592	3	-7	800	794	6	-2	1666	1730	2	-0	393	370
2 +3	127	127	1	-12	127	127	7	-8	482	482	1	-9	191	191	19	-1	391	391	7	-1	228	220
2 +3	127	127	1	-15	244	256	7	-9	527	527	0	-10	238	238	10	-10	444	444	8	-8	471	471
2 +4	1765	1858	2	-12	524	524	8	-11	492	492	4	-6	619	619	10	-5	495	495	8	-1	483	480
2 +5	1453	1454	2	-11	683	642	8	-9	511	537	4	-10	1109	1008	6	-2	696	731	4	-6	444	444
2 +6	713	713	2	-10	319	306	8	-8	245	245	6	-9	1355	1355	0	-10	326	292	7	-7	554	567
2 +7	567	595	2	-9	252	252	8	-7	485	485	2	-12	1591	1473	6	-5	533	466	2	-6	444	444
2 +8	513	513	2	-9	1466	1466	8	-6	227	261	1	-1	1244	1248	10	-6	508	508	2	-7	252	252
2 +9	561	561	2	-9	270	270	8	-5	128	128	1	-1	1248	1248	10	-5	508	508	2	-6	252	252
2 +10	715	748	2	-6	452	384	8	-5	692	692	4	-6	550	562	0	-6	404	397	9	-7	395	395
2 +11	349	369	2	-5	1779	1103	8	-1	1371	1242	4	-2	2000	2134	0	-3	347	311	10	-11	386	379
2 +12	304	313	2	-4	765	765	8	-1	702	741	3	-3	1213	1352	5	-6	680	610	7	-12	243	172
3 +1	653	653	2	-3	1265	1251	8	-2	265	242	4	-4	578	563	3	-5	419	394	7	-10	315	299
3 +2	244	249	2	-3	1308	1308	8	-2	345	345	0	-14	1433	1455	2	-5	454	454	8	-6	444	444
3 +3	141	141	2	-2	693	693	8	-1	1119	1119	1	-2	1040	1040	0	-1	1645	1645	2	-2	234	224
3 +4	987	987	2	-2	237	236	8	-1	1209	1209	1	-2	250	250	0	-1	1450	1450	7	-7	565	565
3 +5	1132	1352	1	-2	205	214	8	-1	370	282	4	-9	591	595	0	-10	427	407	7	-6	392	392
3 +6	217	199	2	-1	1465	1481	9	-6	242	302	5	-11	863	851	-1	-13	358	358	9	-5	344	344
3 +7	3n	3n	1	-3	1221	1199	9	-2	501	452	5	-12	294	276	1	-12	312	309	4	-10	187	187
3 +8	1117	1142	1	-2	1142	1142	9	-2	342	342	4	-13	409	409	6	-7	389	389	3	-10	1151	1176
3 +9	614	614	2	-3	497	496	8	-1	234	203	1	-10	800	830	1	-2	640	650	8	-8	441	385
3 +10	294	294	2	-3	416	416	8	-1	252	252	1	-10	192	192	9	-10	191	191	1	-1	585	585
3 +11	949	949	3	-12	1142	1142	9	-1	304	325	8	-10	192	192	10	-10	192	192	1	-1	585	585
3 +12	269	237	2	-7	1111	1111	5	-5	521	521	8	-18	628	628	7	-7	1300	1407	3	-10	324	292
3 +13	411	411	2	-7	410	419	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +14	411	411	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +15	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +16	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +17	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +18	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +19	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +20	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +21	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +22	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +23	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +24	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +25	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +26	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +27	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +28	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +29	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +30	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +31	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +32	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +33	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +34	424	424	2	-7	492	492	9	-5	345	422	4	-10	1103	1153	1	-7	1043	991	7	-10	216	194
3 +35	424	424	2	-7																		

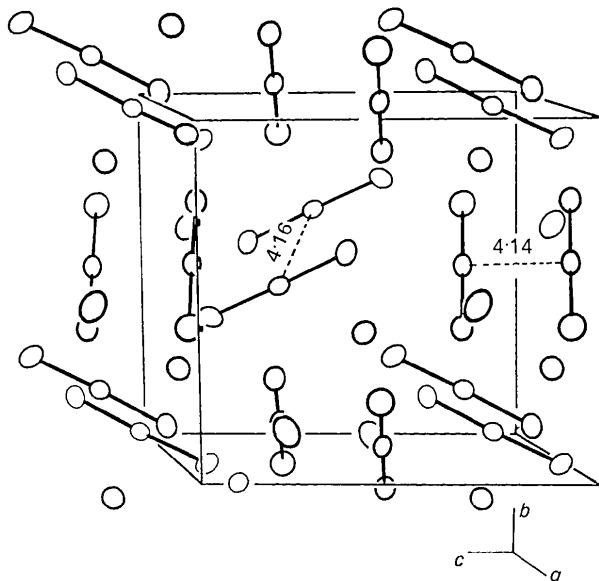


Fig. 1. Packing diagram of  $\text{KICl}_2$ , showing pairs of parallel  $\text{ICl}_2^-$  ions.

## Discussion

The crystal structures of  $\text{KICl}_2$  and  $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  are illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2, respectively; interatomic distances and angles are given in Tables 4, 5, and 6.

Table 5. Intermolecular approaches in  $\text{KICl}_2$  ( $\text{\AA}$ )

	Symmetry code	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
No.	symbol			
I(1)	i	- <i>x</i>	- <i>y</i>	1- <i>z</i>
I(1)'	ii	1+ <i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>
Cl(1)	iii	- <i>x</i>	- $\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
Cl(1)'	iv	-1- <i>x</i>	$\frac{1}{2}+y$	$\frac{1}{2}-z$
Cl(2)	v	-1- <i>x</i>	- <i>y</i>	- <i>z</i>
Cl(2)'	vi	<i>x</i>	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	$\frac{1}{2}+z$
I(1) ··· I(1)	4·139 (4)			
I(1)' ··· Cl(2)	4·092 (5)			
Cl(1) ··· K(1)	3·281 (8)			
Cl(1) ··· K(2)	3·145 (7)			
Cl(1)' ··· K(2)	3·381 (8)			
Cl(2) ··· K(2)	3·195 (7)			
Cl(2)' ··· K(1)	3·240 (8)			
Cl(2)' ··· K(1)	3·234 (8)			
I(2) ··· I(2)	4·156 (4)			
I(2)' ··· Cl(4)	4·162 (5)			
Cl(3) ··· K(1)	3·157 (7)			
Cl(3) ··· K(2)	3·168 (9)			
Cl(3)' ··· K(2)	3·208 (9)			
Cl(4) ··· K(2)	3·159 (7)			
Cl(4)' ··· K(1)	3·219 (8)			
Cl(4)' ··· K(1)	3·145 (7)			

Table 3. Observed and calculated structure factor magnitudes for  $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ , multiplied by 10

H	K	F(OBS)	H	K	F(OBS)	F(CAL)	H	K	F(OBS)	F(CAL)	H	K	F(OBS)	F(CAL)	H	K	F(OBS)	F(CAL)	H	K	F(OBS)	F(CAL)		
5	5	84	77	-5	1	64	62	9	4	303	295	-1	8	263	251	-5	1	122	120	2	4	517	510	
6	6	170	163	-4	1	92	94	5	4	648	655	0	8	366	360	-2	1	102	96	2	4	417	404	
7	5	112	107	-3	1	309	308	5	4	316	303	-1	9	555	531	-1	1	94	92	1	3	314	306	
8	6	141	131	-2	1	329	331	5	4	210	216	2	4	209	207	-2	1	125	131	5	2	211	210	
9	6	676	682	-1	1	111	110	8	4	130	134	1	1	384	277	-1	1	171	163	5	5	270	264	
10	7	176	188	0	1	37	55	-9	5	77	71	1	8	294	288	0	1	132	111	7	7	176	167	
11	2	6	553	508	1	291	266	-7	5	40	48	5	8	246	261	2	1	122	120	7	7	62	59	
12	2	0	436	393	3	6	553	508	1	291	266	-7	5	40	48	2	1	291	266	1	1	117	110	
13	2	0	524	636	4	6	310	334	2	1	249	422	-6	5	73	73	6	8	111	108	3	3	65	65
14	4	416	1051	5	6	336	164	1	3	294	296	-6	5	151	163	4	4	42	42	3	3	146	140	
15	5	164	94	6	6	273	253	5	4	16	50	-9	5	93	93	5	1	61	59	2	2	273	273	
16	5	164	51	7	6	239	198	5	1	61	52	-3	5	304	120	-3	9	102	113	2	2	174	174	
17	6	893	526	8	6	165	165	7	1	55	44	-2	5	324	127	7	6	86	86	3	3	172	165	
18	7	612	632	1	7	240	207	-9	2	171	112	0	5	175	175	52	2	162	169	1	1	59	57	
19	8	172	121	2	7	113	97	-8	2	247	216	5	5	107	97	47	36	2	261	261	9	9	298	306
20	9	172	176	3	7	156	148	-7	2	246	455	4	5	60	50	40	2	249	249	3	3	217	223	
21	10	156	156	4	7	212	212	-5	2	232	232	1	2	232	232	2	2	271	271	2	2	211	209	
22	11	115	123	5	7	75	75	-2	2	409	505	9	5	137	140	-4	10	105	110	-5	2	530	546	
23	12	147	121	7	7	54	49	-4	2	670	748	5	6	41	42	-3	10	237	276	-4	2	481	486	
24	13	134	122	0	9	421	422	-3	2	614	636	7	5	96	96	-2	10	214	244	-3	2	333	318	
25	14	141	131	1	120	309	-2	2	317	271	5	5	72	63	-1	10	189	190	5	5	113	113		
26	15	104	112	2	146	467	466	0	2	821	893	-8	6	128	128	1	2	284	335	5	5	113	113	
27	16	65	55	3	126	240	2	1	249	249	5	5	159	158	1	10	279	300	0	2	614	619		
28	17	251	944	3	125	294	294	-2	2	204	214	2	10	209	202	1	2	377	377	1	1	174	174	
29	18	2	472	1011	4	6	265	261	3	2	761	771	-5	6	333	354	3	10	155	168	2	2	833	913
30	19	239	326	6	6	229	270	4	2	368	350	-1	6	331	340	-1	11	46	37	2	270	234		
31	20	875	1044	1	9	121	121	2	2	387	357	-3	6	488	520	0	11	55	59	4	2	387	357	
32	21	559	545	2	9	121	121	1	2	302	581	-5	6	270	270	5	5	515	516	1	1	174	174	
33	22	555	340	3	10	121	121	0	2	302	581	-5	6	270	270	5	5	515	516	1	1	174	174	
34	23	555	340	4	10	121	121	1	2	302	581	-5	6	270	270	5	5	515	516	1	1	174	174	
35	24	631	554	5	10	345	310	8	2	177	162	1	6	406	416	4	4	272	272	7	7	504	493	
36	25	343	377	2	12	244	276	-8	3	75	72	6	6	406	385	*****L	2	272	222	2	2	406	385	
37	26	2	152	155	3	12	179	174	-7	3	70	72	6	6	406	385	*****L	2	272	222	2	2	406	385
38	27	139	141	4	12	163	156	-5	3	151	151	6	6	375	380	*****L	2	272	222	2	2	406	385	
39	28	412	355	5	13	111	111	1	3	294	294	-9	0	132	131	-3	3	167	163	5	5	155	155	
40	29	388	373	6	1	311	392	1	3	97	77	-7	0	211	201	1	1	100	96	-7	7	72	70	
41	30	126	119	2	3	56	52	-6	2	6	30	-36	0	3	266	255	2	2	274	272	2	2	406	384
42	31	54	55	3	4	149	138	7	3	72	72	12	12	56	56	1	2	274	274	2	2	406	384	
43	32	72	72	-9	7	73	79	5	3	161	152	12	12	56	56	1	2	274	274	2	2	406	384	
44	33	75	75	0	7	51	49	-3	5	51	58	-3	0	374	378	3	3	204	202	1	1	174	174	
45	34	965	1279	-7	7	392	384	7	3	62	67	-2	7	35	48	0	2	684	718	4	4	205	200	
46	35	398	-6	0	324	323	-8	2	293	238	-1	7	143	148	-1	0	101	85	6	6	68	63		
47	36	656	650	-5	0	374	254	252	0	7	266	262	6	6	101	98	-2	2	242	242	1	1	164	164
48	37	705	667	-3	0	355	161	-6	0	314	333	3	3	150	144	-2	2	242	242	1	1	164	164	
49	38	186	548	-7	0	308	246	246	-1	0	374	270	7	7	208	270	-2	2	203	201	1	1	164	164
50	39	515	510	-4	0	326	249	247	-7	0	374	475	-6	4	241	244	6	6	71	65	1	1	177	177
51	40	241	216	-3	0	341	342	5	7	122	121	0	2	272	247	-5	5	433	439	-6	6	177	174	
52	41	313	304	5	0	355	555	555	2	6	59	60	5	5	602	637	-4	4	414	420	2	2	177	174
53	42	311	311	5	3	51	49	-3	5	51	58	-3	0	374	378	3	3	204	202	1	1	177	174	
54	43	311	304	5	0	355	555	555	2	6	59	60	5	5	602	637	-4	4	414	420	2	2	177	174
55	44	311	304	5	0	355	555	555	2	6	59	60	5	5	602	637	-4	4	414	420	2	2	177	174
56	45	311	304	5	0	355	555	555	2	6	59	60	5	5	602	637	-4	4	414	420	2	2	177	174
57	46	311	304	5	0	355	555	555	2	6	59	60	5	5	602	637	-4	4	414	420	2	2	177	174
58	47	311	304	5	0	355	555	555	2	6	59	60	5	5	602	637	-4	4	414	420	2	2	17	

Table 6. Intermolecular approaches in  $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $\text{\AA}$ )

Symmetry code	No	x	y	z
	symbol			
i		-x	-y	-z
ii		1+x	y	z
iii		x	$\frac{1}{2}-y$	z
iv		x	$1+y$	z
v		x	y	$1+z$
vi		$1-x$	-y	-z
vii		$1-x$	-y	$1-z$
$\text{Cl} \cdots \text{Cl}^{\text{iii}}$	5.583 (3)		$\text{I} \cdots \text{O}$	3.877 (10)
$\text{Cl}^{\text{III}} \cdots \text{Cl}^{\text{IV}}$	4.027 (11)		$\text{I} \cdots \text{O}^{\dagger}$	3.877 (10)
$\text{Cl} \cdots \text{Cl}^{\text{VII}}$	3.751 (8)		$\text{I} \cdots \text{O}^{\ddagger}$	4.368 (13)
$\text{Cl} \cdots \text{Cl}^{\text{VI}}$	4.044 (9)		$\text{I} \cdots \text{I}^{\ddagger}$	4.354 (20)
$\text{Cl} \cdots \text{Cl}^{\text{V}}$	4.354 (20)		$\text{K}^{\text{II}} \cdots \text{O}$	2.797 (15)
$\text{O}^{\vee} \cdots \text{H} \cdots \text{Cl}$	3.386 (10)		$\text{K} \cdots \text{O}^{\vee}$	2.797 (15)
$\text{O}^{\vee} \cdots \text{H} \cdots \text{Cl}^{\text{III}}$	3.386 (10)		$\text{K} \cdots \text{Cl}^{\text{VI}}$	3.216 (8)
$\text{O}^{\vee} \cdots \text{Cl}^{\text{VII}}$	3.639 (11)		$\text{K} \cdots \text{Cl}^{\text{VII}}$	3.234 (7)
$\text{O}^{\vee} \cdots \text{Cl}^{\text{V}}$	3.710 (12)		$\text{K} \cdots \text{Cl}$	3.370 (6)

### The dichloroiodide ion

In both compounds the  $\text{ICl}^-$  ion is exactly or very nearly linear and symmetric. In  $\text{KICl}_2$  none of the four independent I-Cl distances is significantly different from their average, 2.550  $\text{\AA}$ . The independent Cl-I-Cl angles, 179.2 (2) and 177.1° (2), show statistically significant but minor deviations from linearity. In  $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  the ion is exactly linear and symmetric, since it lies on a center of symmetry. The I-Cl distance is 2.553 (4)  $\text{\AA}$ , not significantly different from the average value in  $\text{KICl}_2$ . These I-Cl distances are similar to those found in other examples of the same ion: 2.55  $\text{\AA}$  in  $\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{ICl}_2$  (Visser & Vos, 1964), average value 2.58  $\text{\AA}$  in piperazinium bis(dichloroiodide),  $\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10}\text{N}_2 \cdot 2\text{HCl}_2$  (Rømming, 1958). In the present examples the average I-Cl distance is 0.22  $\text{\AA}$  longer than the sum of the covalent radii of iodine and chlorine atoms. These facts are consistent with the idea that the three atoms are linked by a three-center four-electron bond (Rundle, 1962).

### The packing

The structure of  $\text{KICl}_2$  exhibits pairs of parallel dichloroiodide ions arranged in a herringbone pattern (Fig. 1). Each pair consists of two ions related by a center of symmetry. The pairs formed from the two crystallographically independent ions are remarkably similar (see Fig. 3 and Table 5). Within these pairs the iodine atoms are separated by 4.139 (4) and 4.156 (4)  $\text{\AA}$ , slightly less than the van der Waals separation of 4.30  $\text{\AA}$ ; no other distances are shorter than the van der Waals value. Adjacent pairs are well separated. Apparently the anions are drawn together in parallel orientation by van der Waals interaction, in spite of electrostatic repulsion, and then shifted lengthwise so that the iodine atoms of one fits into the constriction at the I-Cl bond of the other.

The arrangement of potassium ions around each of the two independent dichloroiodide pairs is shown in Fig. 3 and corresponding interatomic distances are

given in Table 5. Each chlorine atom has three neighboring potassium ions. Around the anion  $\text{Cl}(1)-\text{I}(1)-\text{Cl}(2)$  the average  $\text{Cl} \cdots \text{K}$  distance is 3.22  $\text{\AA}$  around  $\text{Cl}(2)$  and 3.27  $\text{\AA}$  around  $\text{Cl}(1)$ . Around the anion  $\text{Cl}(3)-\text{I}(2)-\text{Cl}(4)$  the average  $\text{Cl} \cdots \text{K}$  distance is 3.18  $\text{\AA}$  around both chlorine atoms. The similarity in the environment at each end of each anion implies a similar electrostatic potential in each case, as is usual for symmetrical trihalide ions (Migchelsen & Vos, 1967).

In  $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  there are strips of parallel dichloroiodide ions running along the  $c$  direction (see Fig. 2). The  $\text{I} \cdots \text{I}$  approach is 4.35 (2)  $\text{\AA}$ , approximately equal to the van der Waals separation and somewhat longer than the corresponding distance in  $\text{KICl}_2$ . Nevertheless, the orientation of adjacent anions along these strips is similar to that of a pair of anions in  $\text{KICl}_2$ . Within a sheet of such strips extending along the  $b$  direction, the strips are alternately pivoted clockwise and counterclockwise about  $c$ . The water molecules and potassium ions fit into the spaces thus created.

The electrostatic environment around each dichloroiodide ion is symmetrical by virtue of the ion lying on a center of symmetry. Significant interatomic distances are given in Table 6.

Each oxygen atom lies on a mirror plane, with three pairs of mirror-related chlorine atoms nearby, as shown in Fig. 2. The shortest  $\text{O} \cdots \text{Cl}$  distance, 3.39 (1)  $\text{\AA}$ , is shown dotted in Fig. 2; the next shortest are more than 0.2  $\text{\AA}$  greater. Each of the shortest distances represents a weak hydrogen bond, although it is about 0.3  $\text{\AA}$  longer than a strong  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{Cl}$  bond such as that in  $\text{HCl} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Lundgren & Olovsson, 1967). It is comparable with the reported hydrogen-bond lengths 3.35  $\text{\AA}$  in  $\text{HICl}_4 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Bateman & Bateman, 1972) and 3.42  $\text{\AA}$  in  $\text{KICl}_4 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Elema, de Boer & Vos, 1963). As the latter authors pointed out, the increased length relative to that involving simple chloride ions is the result of the lesser charge on the chlorine atom. The

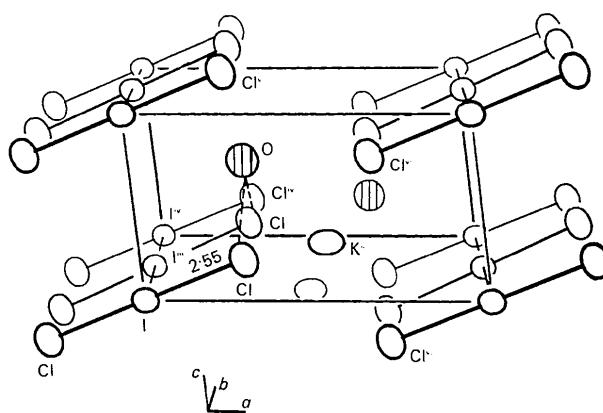


Fig. 2. Packing diagram of  $\text{KICl}_2 \cdot \text{H}_2\text{O}$ . The oxygen (shaded) and potassium atoms lie on mirror planes at  $y = \frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{3}{4}$ . The dotted lines show the hydrogen bonds between the oxygen atom of the water molecule and the chlorine atoms.

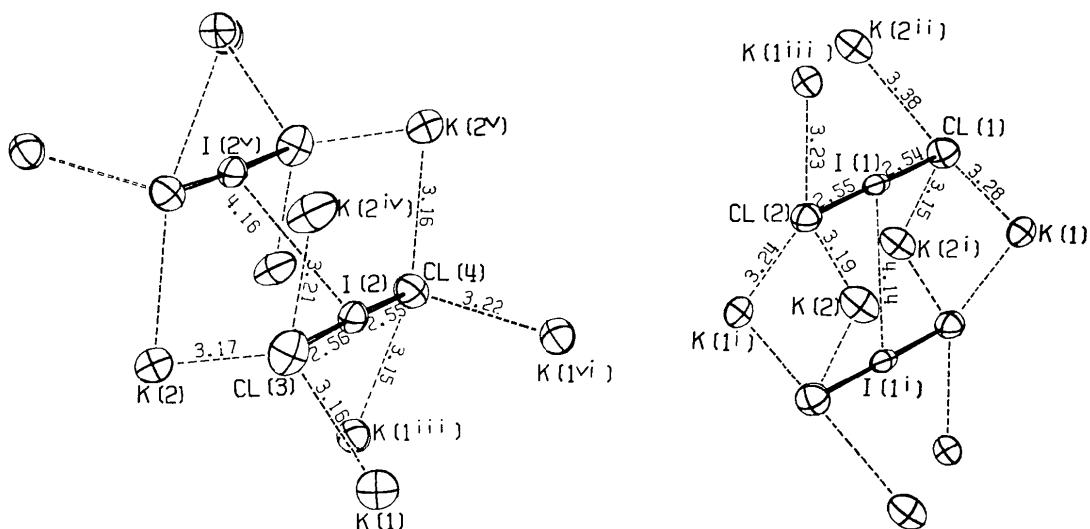


Fig. 3. Arrangement of  $\text{K}^+$  ions around the ends of the two independent  $\text{ICl}_4^-$  ion pairs in  $\text{KICl}_2$ .

angle  $\text{Cl}\cdots\text{O}\cdots\text{Cl}$  between two hydrogen bonds is  $111.4^\circ$ , which is reasonable for a hydrogen-bonded system. The existence of some hydrogen bonding was confirmed by the infrared absorption spectrum of a Nujol mull recorded with a Perkin-Elmer 257 spectrometer. The spectrum showed a broad band at  $3150 \text{ cm}^{-1}$  with width at half height of  $270 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ ; such a band indicates hydrogen bonding (Hamilton & Ibers, 1968).

Although evidence is found for multicenter bonds linking trihalide ions in other examples, as mentioned in the introduction, there is no indication of such a feature in either of these structures. This illustrates the reluctance of a halogen as electronegative as chlorine to serve as the central atom in a multicenter bond.

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