

The Crystal Structure of Ammonium Heptabromodialuminate, $\text{NH}_4\text{Al}_2\text{Br}_7$

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Ammonium heptabromodialuminate, $\text{NH}_4\text{Al}_2\text{Br}_7$, is orthorhombic with unit-cell dimensions $a = 12.560$ (5), $b = 9.501$ (4) and $c = 11.423$ (4) Å. The space group is $Pna2_1$ and the calculated density with four formula units in the cell is 3.077 g cm^{-3} . Three-dimensional X-ray intensity data were measured with an on-line Picker automatic diffractometer using Mo $K\alpha$ radiation. The structure was determined by direct methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares methods to an R_1 value of 0.130. The Al_2Br_7^- ion consists of two AlBr_4 tetrahedra sharing one corner, in staggered arrangement and with a bent Al-Br-Al bridge (107.7°). The symmetry of Al_2Br_7^- is close to C_2 .

The compound $\text{NH}_4\text{Al}_2\text{Br}_7$ was prepared by melting together a 1:2.05 mixture of NH_4Br and AlBr_3 in a sealed glass tube. Crystallization was performed by reducing the temperature to $\sim 5^\circ\text{C}$ below the melting point and keeping the mixture at this temperature for five days. The AlBr_3 used was prepared by reacting HBr with Al at 450°C as described by Rytter, Rytter, Øye & Krogh-Moe (1973) and NH_4Br (purity 99.5%, Hopkin & Williams, England) was dried and purified by crystallization. All operations were carried out in a dry box filled with N_2 or under vacuum.

The crystal used in the structure determination had a somewhat irregular form, but may be described as a rectangular prism of dimensions $0.15 \times 0.26 \times 0.37 \text{ mm}$. This crystal was kept in a capillary tube which was sealed. The Weissenberg photographs showed well formed reflexions. Intensity data were collected with a Picker FACS-1 automatic diffractometer and Mo $K\alpha$ radiation, $\lambda(\text{Mo } K\alpha_1) = 0.7093 \text{ Å}$. The X-ray reflexions were measured at 1319 different reciprocal lattice points ($\theta_{\text{max}} = 25^\circ$).

The 1231 reflexions with intensities larger than zero were used in the calculations. The standard deviation of the intensity $\sigma(I)$ is defined as $[\sigma_N^2 + (0.01N)^2]$ where the last term accounts for a 1% instrumental instability and N is the sum of peak and background counts. Corrections of the measured intensities for Lorentz and polarization effects and absorption were performed. The linear absorption coefficient is 219.0 cm^{-1} .

The observed systematic extinctions, $0kl$ for $k+l$ odd and $h0l$ for h odd, were consistent with the space groups $Pnma$ and $Pna2_1$. A statistical test of the normalized structure factors, $|E_h|$, using the computer program *SCALER* (Hjortås, 1970), gave a clear

indication that the crystal had no centre of symmetry, the space group thus being $Pna2_1$ (No. 33).

Phases of the largest structure factors were determined by the symbolic addition method with the aid of the computer program *MULTAN* (Main, Woolfson & Germain, 1971). An E map based on 127 reflexions revealed the bromine positions quite clearly and the aluminum atoms were placed in the centra of two Br_4 tetrahedra. After a preliminary refinement of the structure, a difference Fourier map revealed several relatively weak peaks. The largest of these, with a density of 3 e Å^{-3} , was assigned to the ammonium ion. In contrast to the other peaks larger than 1.5 e Å^{-3} , this assignment was consistent with the space requirement of the NH_4^+ ion.

Unit weights were employed during the refinement of the structure by the full-matrix least-squares computer program of the X-RAY program system (Stewart, Kruger, Ammon, Dickinson & Hall, 1972). The program minimizes $\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2$. The X-RAY system also was used for the calculation of Fourier maps. The atomic scattering factors of Al and Br were taken from Cromer & Mann (1968) and the scattering factors of a spherically symmetric ammonium ion from Davis & Whitaker (1966). Values of $\Delta f'$ and $\Delta f''$ used for anomalous dispersion corrections for the bromine atoms, were found in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962). The refinement, with anisotropic temperature factors for bromine, converged at $R_1 = 0.130$ ($R_1 = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$). A final difference Fourier map revealed no peak larger than 2 e Å^{-3} . The largest peaks were found in the vicinity of the bromine atoms.

Introduction of weighting of the reflexions by the reciprocal of the square of the standard deviation increased R_1 as well as $R_2 = [\sum w(|F_o| - |F_c|)^2 / \sum w|F_o|^2]^{1/2}$. An explanation of this observation is that the largest structure factors have the largest deviations between observed and calculated values. However, both posi-

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estimated. However, it is equally probable that the crystal deteriorated. This was indicated by the intensity decrease of the standard reflexions during the data collection.

It should be noted that the present results were obtained by direct methods and that the anion has a plausible configuration (see below). The interatomic distances also are reasonable. The relatively high R_1 value is supposed to be due mainly to an imperfect absorption correction. The observed and calculated structure factors are shown in Table 1 and the final positional and thermal parameters in Table 2.

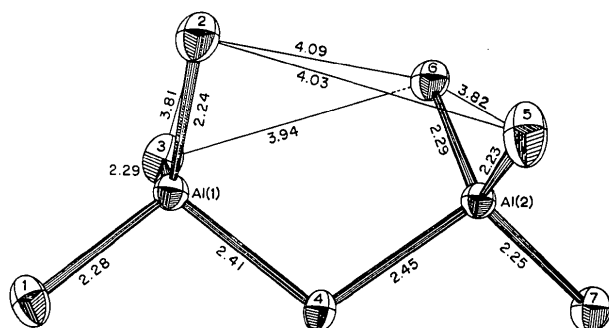


Fig. 1. Bond lengths (Å) of the Al_2Br_7^- ion. The two triangles formed by the atoms Br(2), Br(3) and Br(6) and by Br(2), Br(5) and Br(6) also are shown.

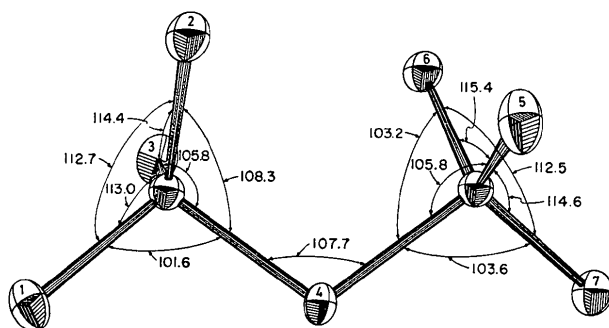


Fig. 2. Bond angles ($^\circ$) of the Al_2Br_7^- ion.

Discussion

The present investigation was undertaken in a further effort to clarify the structure of M_2X_7^- ions ($\text{M} = \text{Al}, \text{Ga}, \text{In}$; $\text{X} = \text{halogen}$) in the solid and liquid state. The possible M_2X_7^- structures have been discussed by Rytter (1974). A linear M-X-M bridge gives the best correspondence with the observed Raman frequencies in molten salts (Rytter, Øye, Cyvin, Cyvin & Klæboe, 1973; Rytter, 1974), but other configurations cannot be ruled out definitely.

The $\text{NH}_4\text{Al}_2\text{Br}_7$ structure consists of NH_4^+ and Al_2Br_7^- ions (Figs. 1 and 2). The two aluminum atoms of the anion are situated approximately in layers parallel to the ac plane. However, the structure cannot be described as a layer structure since no long-range ordering of the bromine atoms is present. No close packing of the bromine atoms is observed. The packing density of these atoms is 48.7 \AA^3 per atom which is compatible with 49.8 \AA^3 per atom for KAl_2Br_7 (Rytter, Rytter, Øye & Krogh-Moe, 1973). A stereographic view (ORTEP, Johnson, 1965) of the structure is given in Fig. 3.

The symmetry of the anion in the present structure is very close to the ideal C_2 symmetry. Thus the missing staggered configuration has been found [see Rytter (1974)]. The bromine bridge is bent and the Al-Br-Al angle (107.7°) is close to the tetrahedral angle (109.5°). The twofold axis is through the bridging bromine atom and perpendicular to a line connecting the aluminum atoms. Figs. 1 and 3 show that the terminal AlBr_3 groups are twisted in opposite directions around the Al-Br(4) bonds to minimize halogen-halogen repulsions.

The details of the Al_2Br_7^- structure in $\text{NH}_4\text{Al}_2\text{Br}_7$ are close to those found in KAl_2Br_7 and also close to the details found for Al_2Cl_7^- in $\text{Te}_4(\text{Al}_2\text{Cl}_7)_2$ (Couch, Lokken & Corbett, 1972). Fig. 2 shows that the terminal Al-Br bonds are bent toward the bridging Br(4). This probably is due to a smaller van der Waals radius of a divalent bromine atom. The two Br-Al-Br(4) angles which do not include atoms with bromine-

Table 2. Final atomic parameters

Positional parameters are multiplied by 10^4 and thermal parameters by 10^3 . Standard deviations are given in parentheses. The isotropic and anisotropic temperature factors are of the forms $\exp[-U_8\pi^2(\sin\theta/\lambda)^2]$ and $\exp[-2\pi^2(U_{11}h^2a^{*2} + U_{22}k^2b^{*2} + U_{33}l^2c^{*2} + 2U_{12}hka^*b^* + 2U_{13}hla^*c^* + 2U_{23}klb^*c^*)]$, respectively.

	x/a	y/b	z/c	$U_{11}(U)$	U_{22}	U_{33}	U_{12}	U_{13}	U_{23}
Br(1)	109 (5)	1976 (8)	-210†	33 (3)	66 (4)	55 (4)	-13 (3)	-2 (3)	17 (4)
Br(2)	-264 (4)	4683 (7)	3026 (12)	33 (3)	62 (4)	64 (4)	11 (3)	-2 (4)	-14 (4)
Br(3)	2067 (6)	4848 (10)	682 (11)	52 (4)	84 (5)	45 (4)	-6 (4)	-6 (4)	-13 (4)
Br(4)	2541 (4)	7611 (6)	3015 (10)	29 (2)	50 (3)	42 (3)	1 (2)	-6 (3)	-1 (3)
Br(5)	2911 (6)	9548 (10)	193 (10)	39 (4)	103 (7)	47 (4)	-2 (4)	12 (3)	11 (4)
Br(6)	1574 (4)	1305 (7)	2823 (10)	34 (3)	53 (3)	60 (4)	8 (3)	-8 (3)	-3 (4)
Br(7)	182 (5)	8384 (8)	1181 (8)	29 (3)	65 (4)	60 (4)	-16 (3)	-9 (3)	6 (4)
Al(1)	3855 (14)	8805 (19)	4183 (17)	36 (4)					
Al(2)	1760 (14)	9344 (18)	1672 (18)	35 (4)					
NH_4	3774 (68)	3583 (92)	2603 (86)	130 (34)					

† Fixed to define origin.

bromine repulsions across the bridge are generally smaller than the four others.

The interatomic distances (ORFFE; Busing, Martin & Levy, 1964) are reasonable. Table 3 shows that the Br-Br distances within the AlBr_4 tetrahedra are slightly shorter than twice the van der Waals radius of 3.90 Å (Pauling, 1967). As expected, the bromine atoms next to Br(4) without additional bromine-bromine repul-

Table 3. Interatomic distances (Å) and bond angles (°) within the Al_2Br_7^- ion

Standard deviations, multiplied by 10^2 for the distances, are given in parentheses.

Al(1)-Br(1)	2.28 (2)	Br(1)-Al(1)-Br(2)	112.7 (0.8)
Al(1)-Br(2)	2.24 (2)	Br(1)-Al(1)-Br(3)	113.0 (0.9)
Al(1)-Br(3)	2.29 (2)	Br(1)-Al(1)-Br(4)	101.6 (0.7)
Al(1)-Br(4)	2.41 (2)	Br(2)-Al(1)-Br(3)	114.4 (0.8)
		Br(2)-Al(1)-Br(4)	108.3 (0.9)
		Br(3)-Al(1)-Br(4)	105.8 (0.7)
Al(2)-Br(4)	2.45 (2)	Br(4)-Al(2)-Br(5)	105.8 (0.7)
Al(2)-Br(5)	2.23 (2)	Br(4)-Al(2)-Br(6)	103.2 (0.8)
Al(2)-Br(6)	2.29 (2)	Br(4)-Al(2)-Br(7)	103.6 (0.7)
Al(2)-Br(7)	2.25 (2)	Br(5)-Al(2)-Br(6)	115.4 (0.8)
		Br(5)-Al(2)-Br(7)	114.6 (0.9)
		Br(6)-Al(2)-Br(7)	112.5 (0.8)
		Al(1)-Br(4)-Al(2)	107.7 (0.6)

Non-bonding distances < 6.0 Å

Al(1)-Al(2)	3.93 (3)	Br(2)-Br(4)	3.77 (1)
Al(1)-Br(5)	4.76 (2)	Br(2)-Br(5)	4.03 (1)
Al(1)-Br(6)	4.03 (2)	Br(2)-Br(6)	4.09 (1)
Al(1)-Br(7)	5.76 (2)	Br(3)-Br(4)	3.75 (1)
Al(2)-Br(1)	5.76 (2)	Br(3)-Br(6)	3.94 (2)
Al(2)-Br(2)	4.15 (2)	Br(4)-Br(5)	3.74 (2)
Al(2)-Br(3)	4.84 (2)	Br(4)-Br(6)	3.72 (1)
Br(1)-Br(2)	3.76 (1)	Br(4)-Br(7)	3.70 (1)
Br(1)-Br(3)	3.81 (1)	Br(5)-Br(6)	3.82 (1)
Br(1)-Br(4)	3.63 (1)	Br(5)-Br(7)	3.77 (1)
Br(2)-Br(3)	3.81 (2)	Br(6)-Br(7)	3.78 (1)

Table 4. Some interatomic distances (Å)

Distances within the Al_2Br_7^- ion are not included.

Br(1)-Br(7)	3.77 (1)	Br(2)-Br(6)	3.96 (1)
Br(1)-Br(4)	3.92 (1)	Br(2)-Br(3)	3.97 (1)
Br(1)-Br(6)	3.97 (1)	Br(3)-Br(4)	3.79 (1)
Br(2)-Br(5)	3.86 (1)	Br(4)-Br(5)	3.87 (1)
NH ₄ -Br(3)	3.30 (9)	NH ₄ -Br(5)	3.75 (9)
NH ₄ -Br(2)	3.37 (9)	NH ₄ -Br(4)	4.16 (9)
NH ₄ -Br(6)	3.52 (9)	NH ₄ -Br(7)	4.30 (9)
NH ₄ -Br(6)	3.53 (9)	NH ₄ -Br(1)	4.31 (9)
NH ₄ -Br(1)	3.66 (9)	NH ₄ -Br(5)	4.84 (9)
NH ₄ -Br(7)	3.75 (9)	NH ₄ -Al(2)	4.37 (9)

sions across the bridge, *i.e.*, Br(1) and Br(7), occur at the shortest distances. Most of the intermolecular Br-Br distances (Table 4) are longer than the intramolecular ones, although some of the distances in the two sets are comparable. The lengths of the terminal Al-Br bonds average 2.27 Å while the bridging bonds average 2.43 Å. These values indicate that the bridging bonds are weaker than the terminal ones. The distances are close to the corresponding mean values of 2.28 and 2.40 Å found for KAl_2Br_7 . The sum of the covalent radii of aluminum and bromine, corrected for the difference in electronegativity (Pauling, 1967), is 2.32 Å and agrees reasonably well with the terminal distances.

In summary, the details of the structure of the anion can be explained by:

- (i) Minimization of the bromine-bromine repulsions.
- (ii) A smaller van der Waals radius of the bridging bromine ion.
- (iii) Weaker Al-Br bridging bonds compared to Al-Br terminal bonds.
- (iv) Packing perturbations resulting in minor differences in otherwise equivalent parameters.

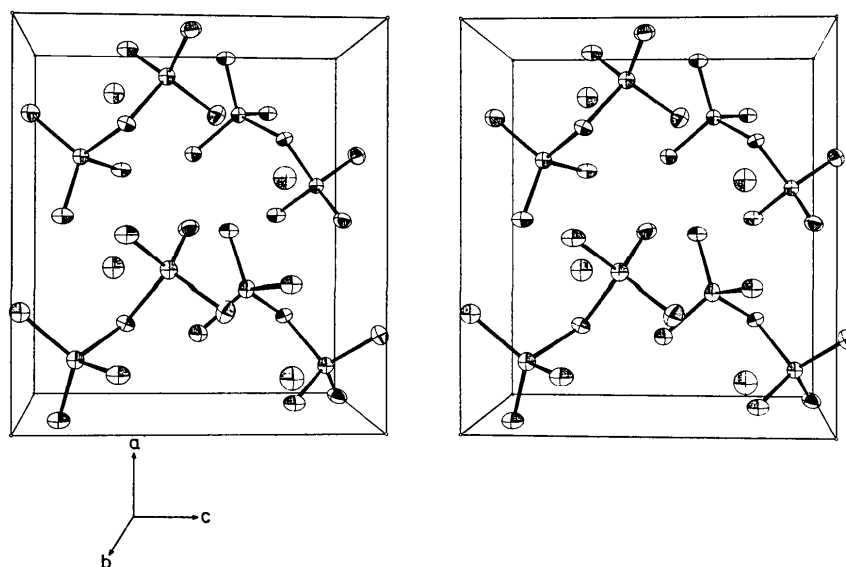


Fig. 3. Stereographic view of the $\text{NH}_4\text{Al}_2\text{Br}_7$ structure, the ac plane being parallel to the paper. Ellipsoids of bromine and spheres of aluminum are scaled to include 45% probability. The ammonium ions are arbitrarily given a radius of 0.26 Å.

The ammonium ion is surrounded by seven bromine atoms in the range 3.30 to 3.75 Å and three more bromine atoms if the range is extended to 4.31 Å (Table 4). The sum of the crystal radii of ammonium and bromine is 3.43 Å (Pauling, 1967).

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The Crystal and Molecular Structure of Thiazolidine-2,4-dione

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C₃H₃O₂NS is orthorhombic, space group *Pbca*, with $a = 7.393$ (1), $b = 9.416$ (1), $c = 13.251$ (1) Å, $Z = 8$. The structure was solved by Patterson and Fourier methods and refined by full-matrix least-squares calculations to $R = 0.066$ for 622 counter reflexions. The predominant tautomer is the thiazolidine form. All the bonds in the molecule show significant multiple character, with the exception of those belonging to the saturated methylene carbon atom, C(5). A series of canonical forms are proposed to interpret the π electron distribution within the molecule. None of the ring atoms shows significant deviation from planarity. The molecules pack in the form of hydrogen-bonded dimers predominantly in the *ab* plane.

Introduction

Thiazolidinones are of physiological and industrial importance. Aravamudan, Krishnan & Udupa (1973) have related the physiological activity of 2-imino-4-oxo-1,3-thiazoline to its coordination chemistry and have shown that the compound forms pseudo-tetrahedral, nitrogen-bonded complexes with Co(II) halides.

Thiazolidine-2,4-dione is an inhibitor of the corrosion of mild steels in acidic solution. The extent of the inhibition, in 0.1 *M* HCl, ranges from 37% at an inhibitor concentration of 0.03×10^{-3} *M* to 92% at the solubility limit of the inhibitor, 4×10^{-3} *M* (Donnelly, Downie & Grzeskowiak, unpublished). The compound is also used as a 'brightener' in the electroplating industry. The molecule is potentially ambidentate and a possible explanation of its ability to inhibit metallic corrosion is in terms of its coordination at the metallic surface.

This analysis has been undertaken as part of a programme in which the structure and coordination chemistry of heterocyclic molecules, associated with corrosion inhibition, are being investigated.

Experimental

Crystal data

Single crystals, in the form of cuboid plates, were obtained by evaporation from methanolic solution.

Table 1. *Crystal and experimental data*

C ₃ H ₃ O ₂ NS	Systematic absences
F.W. 117.13	$0kl: k = 2n + 1$
$a = 7.393$ (1) Å	$h0l: l = 2n + 1$
$b = 9.416$ (1)	$hk0: h = 2n + 1$
$c = 13.251$ (1)	Space group: <i>Pbca</i>
$V = 922.44$ Å ³	$Z = 8$
$D_c = 1.69$ g cm ⁻³	$\mu(\text{Mo } K\alpha) = 5.25$ cm ⁻¹
$D_m = 1.68$	$F(000) = 480$