

The Crystal Structure of Antimony (III) Sulfobromide, SbSBr*

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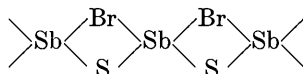
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(Received 19 May 1958)

The structure of SbSBr which was reported in approximate form by Dönges (1950) has been refined by means of Fourier syntheses on (001). There are four units of SbSBr in the unit cell for which $a = 8.26$, $b = 9.79$ and $c = 3.97$ Å. The space group is $Pnam$ and the atoms all lie in the mirror planes at $z = \frac{1}{4}$ and $z = \frac{3}{4}$. The refinement resulted in shifts of as much as 0.4 Å in the bond distances and suggested a somewhat different interpretation of the bonding than that given by Dönges. The new interpretation is a structure consisting of pleated chains of Sb and S atoms along the c axis with bromine present as Br^- outside the chains. Each Sb has one S atom at 2.49 Å and two S atoms at 2.67 Å. Each S atom is similarly bonded to three Sb atoms. The bond angles around Sb are 84.1° (2) and 96.3° (1) while those around S are 95.9° (2) and 96.3° (1). The nearest neighbors of Br^- are two Sb at 2.94 Å and one S at 3.46 Å.

Introduction

The preparation and approximate structures of a series of compounds of the type ABX where A is Sb or Bi, B is S or Se and X is Cl, Br or I were described by Dönges (1950*a, b*). Of the twelve possible compounds, all but SbSCl and SbSeCl were prepared. BiSeCl was reported to crystallize with the space-group symmetry $Pmmm$ with $z = 12$. The remaining nine compounds were found to crystallize with the space-group symmetry $Pnam$ with $z = 4$ and were shown to be isomorphous. In all cases the crystals were needles extended in the c direction. The principal prism faces were of the form $\{110\}$, but $\{100\}$ and $\{010\}$ were also frequently developed. By the use of some fifteen $hk0$ reflections in each case, Dönges arrived at approximate values for the six atomic positional parameters in several of the compounds. His values for SbSBr are given as Parameter Set No. 1 in Table 2. These values had rather high uncertainties which amounted to approximately 0.1 Å for Sb and Br and approximately 0.4 Å for S. Dönges reported no interatomic distances but proposed a structure consisting of chains of the following type along the c axis:



The Sb-S and Sb-Br separations along the chain, implied by Dönges' parameters, were all approximately 2.9 Å. These chains were said to pair off into double chains due to strong interactions between the Sb atoms of a given chain and the S atoms of another. The implied Sb-S distance here is approximately 2.5 Å. The bonding was assumed by Dönges to be ionic. Where the distances were somewhat less than the sum of the ionic radii, the ions were said to be strongly polarized.

* This research was sponsored by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. G-2354.

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Because of the unusual nature of the structure proposed for these interesting compounds, a re-investigation was considered worth while. Antimony sulfobromide was chosen for study since it gave the maximum differences in atomic numbers without going to the more highly absorbing bismuth compounds.

The unit cell and space group

Antimony sulfobromide was prepared by the method of Dönges. Several needles having nearly uniform cross sections about 0.05 mm. in diameter were mounted for the X-ray study. The crystal used for the intensity measurements had a maximum thickness of 0.050 mm. and a minimum thickness of 0.035 mm. The maximum μr for Mo $K\alpha$ radiation was thus 0.6. Since the maximum variation in the absorption correction from $\theta = 0$ to $\theta = 90^\circ$ would have been about 15%, no correction was applied. The lattice constants were determined from a zero level Weissenberg photograph about the c axis and from $h0l$ and $0kl$ precession photographs prepared by use of Mo $K\alpha$ radiation. The Weissenberg film was calibrated by superimposing a powder photograph of pure CeO_2 ($a = 5.411 \pm 0.001$ Å) on either edge. The lattice constants from the present study are compared with those of Dönges in Table 1.

Table 1. Lattice constants for SbSBr in (Å)

	a	b	c
Dönges	8.20	9.70	3.95
Present study	8.26 ± 0.01	9.79 ± 0.02	3.97 ± 0.01

Dönges reported an experimental density of 4.86 g.cm.⁻³. The density calculated on the basis of the new lattice constants and $z = 4$ is 4.84 g.cm.⁻³. Zero and upper level Weissenberg photographs about the c axis and the precession photographs showed only the following systematic absences; $0kl$ with $k+l$ odd, and $h0l$ with h odd. The space groups consistent with these observations are $Pnam$ and $Pna2_1$. A comparison of the intensities on the Weissenberg photographs

Table 2. Positional parameters and R values at various stages of the $hk0$ Fourier refinement of SbSBr

		Parameter Set 1	Parameter Set 2	Parameter Set 3	Parameter Set 4	Backshift Corrections	Parameter Set 5
Sb	x	0.120	0.1208	0.1204	0.1203	0.0001	0.1205
	y	0.145	0.1358	0.1331	0.1336	-0.0005	0.1326
Br	x	0.515	0.5116	0.5125	0.5117	0.0008	0.5133
	y	0.835	0.8244	0.8225	0.8223	0.0002	0.8227
S	x	0.825	0.8370	0.8377	0.8378	-0.0001	0.8376
	y	0.080	0.0549	0.0461	0.0466	-0.0005	0.0456
B (\AA^2)		1.68	1.09	1.09	—	—	1.09
$R(hk0)$		0.419	0.145	0.101	—	—	0.096

Set 1. Dönges parameters, used as input in Fourier synthesis No. 1.

Set 2. Peak locations in Fourier No. 1; used as input in Fourier No. 2.

Set 3. Peak locations in Fourier No. 2; used as input in Fourier No. 3 (an F_o Fourier) and in Fourier No. 4 (an F_c Fourier). These are also the peak locations on Fourier No. 3.

Set 4. Peak locations on Fourier No. 4 (an F_c Fourier).

Set 5. Parameter Set No. 3 with backshift corrections applied. These are the final parameters.

showed that the ratios $I_{hk0}:I_{hk2}$ were approximately constant as were also those for $I_{hk1}:I_{hk3}$. These observations are consistent with the structure proposed by Dönges in which all atoms are in the mirror planes of $Pnam$.

Zero and first level Weissenberg photographs about the c axis with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation were used for the intensity data. The multiple-film technique was employed with 0.0025 cm. brass foils interleaved between successive films to give a factor of approximately 3.8 from one film to the next. In all, 108 $hk0$ and 94 $hk1$ reflections were observed out of possible totals of 156 and 172 respectively. The intensities were estimated visually and corrected in the usual way to give sets of $|F_o|$ values.

With Dönges' parameters and an estimated isotropic temperature factor of 1.7 \AA^2 as a starting point, the structure was refined by means of Fourier syntheses on (001). The progress of the refinement and the final x and y parameters are shown in Table 2. The final Fourier synthesis based on the observed data showed nearly circular peaks of the anticipated relative heights and little false detail. It was next necessary to decide which z parameter ($\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$) should be assigned to each atom. One of these may be arbitrarily assigned and Sb was accordingly placed in the mirror at $z = \frac{1}{4}$. Following this assignment, there are four combinations of S and Br positions as shown in Table 3. Because of the ease with which structure

Table 3. Test of various combinations of z parameters

	z_{Sb}	z_{Br}	z_{S}	$R(hk1)$
Case 1	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.101
Case 2	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.350
Case 3	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{1}{4}$	0.601
Case 4	$\frac{1}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	$\frac{3}{4}$	0.629

factor calculations could be made on SWAC, sets of $F(hkl)$ values and corresponding R values were calculated for each combination. The results shown in Table 3 clearly indicate that the first combination (the one proposed by Dönges) with all atoms at $z = \frac{1}{4}$ is correct. The F_c values calculated on the basis

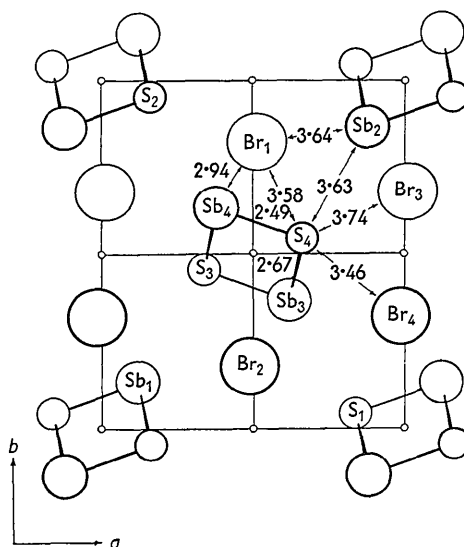


Fig. 1. Projection of the structure of SbSBr on (001). Distances are indicated in \AA .

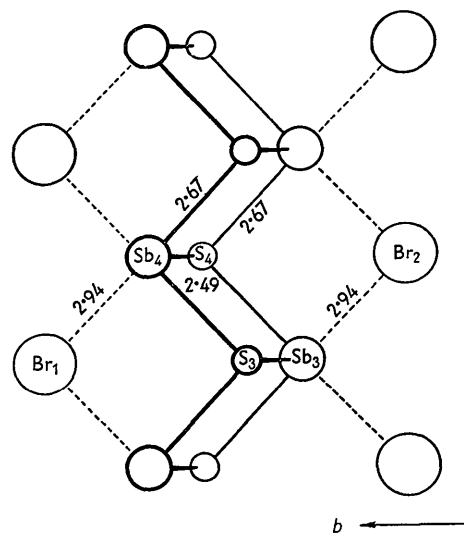


Fig. 2. Projection of the structure of SbSBr on (100). Distances are indicated in \AA .

