

The Crystal Structure of Tutton's Salts. V. Manganese Ammonium Sulfate Hexahydrate

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The crystal structure of manganese ammonium sulfate hexahydrate, $\text{Mn}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, has been determined by a three-dimensional X-ray analysis with Fe $K\alpha$ radiation ($\lambda = 1.9373 \text{ \AA}$). The crystals are monoclinic, space group $P2_1/a$, with 2 molecules per unit cell. The cell dimensions are $a = 9.40$, $b = 12.74$, $c = 6.26 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 107^\circ$. The water molecules are arranged about the manganese ion in an almost regular octahedron, the average metal-oxygen distance being 2.18 \AA .

Introduction

As a part of a comparative study of the isomorphous series of Tutton's salts (Montgomery & Lingafelter, 1964*a*, 1964*b*, 1966*a*, 1966*b*) we have determined the crystal structure of manganese(II) ammonium sulfate hexahydrate, $\text{Mn}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Experimental

The procedure followed was essentially that for the isomorphous zinc salt (Montgomery & Lingafelter, 1964*a*). Because of the very great absorption of Cu $K\alpha$ radiation by manganese, the radiation used for intensity measurements was Fe $K\alpha$ ($\lambda = 1.9373 \text{ \AA}$). The cell dimensions were measured from rotation and zero-level ($hk0$) Weissenberg photographs (calibrated with sodium chloride, $a_0 = 5.6387 \text{ \AA}$) taken with copper radiation ($\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$) and a precession photograph (Mo $K\alpha$, $\lambda = 0.7107 \text{ \AA}$) of the a^*c^* net. The results and their estimated standard deviations are $a = 9.398 \pm 0.015$, $b = 12.742 \pm 0.020$, $c = 6.256 \pm 0.006 \text{ \AA}$, $\beta = 106^\circ 59' \pm 6'$. Systematic absences, $h0l$ when h is odd, $0k0$ when k is odd, indicate the space group $P2_1/a$, $Z = 2$.

Intensities were recorded by multiple-film technique for the levels $hk0$ through $hk3$ on a Nonius Weissenberg camera, integrating in one direction only, and were measured by a photometer. The raw intensities were corrected for Lorentz and polarization factors and for absorption ($\mu = 91 \text{ cm}^{-1}$, $\mu R = 0.591$) by Bond's (1959) method. The resulting structure factors were then scaled by levels to correspond to the calculated values, using the parameters of the zinc salt. (It should be noted that this scaling procedure precludes physical interpretation of the anisotropic thermal parameters). In all, 554 reflections were surveyed, of which 56 were below minimum observed intensities and 11 were given zero weight in refinements because of secondary extinction effects. The intensities of the remainder varied from 1 to 2730.

The atomic parameters of the heavy atoms were taken from the isomorphous zinc salt and those for hydrogen from the magnesium salt (Montgomery & Lingafelter, 1964*b*). Scattering factors for the manganese ion were taken from Thomas & Umeda (1957); for sulfur from Viervoll & Øgrim (1949); for oxygen and nitrogen from Berghuis, Haanappel, Potters, Loopstra, MacGillavry & Veenendaal (1955); and for hydrogen from McWeeny (1951). The scattering factor for the Mn ion was modified to allow for the large dispersion effect for iron radiation, $\Delta f' = -4.1$, $\Delta f'' = 0$. (James, 1948). The refinement was carried out by least-squares, first in isotropic and then in anisotropic mode, where the anisotropic temperature factor was of the form

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

The calculations were carried out on an IBM 7094 computer with programs developed at the University of Washington (Stewart, 1964). A modified Hughes weighting scheme was used with $\sqrt{w} = 0$ for unobserved reflections for which $F_o \leq F_{\min}$, $\sqrt{w} = 1$ for unobserved reflections for which $F_o > F_{\min}$ and for observed reflections for which $F_o \leq 8$, and $\sqrt{w} = 8/F_o$ for observed reflections for which $F_o > 8$, and the function minimized was $\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2$. The hydrogen atom positions were not refined. (Because of the close agreement between cell dimensions and heavy atom fractional coordinates of the manganese and magnesium salts it is felt that the refined hydrogen coordinates from the magnesium salt are as valid as recalculated assumed positions for the manganese salt. All distances and angles involving hydrogen atoms appear to be reasonable). An average isotropic temperature factor ($B = 2.5$) was used for the hydrogen atoms in all calculations. After two cycles of isotropic and two of anisotropic refinement the average shift of position parameters was 0.15σ with a maximum of 0.49σ . The corresponding values for the temperature factors were 0.20σ and 0.53σ . After a cycle of refinement on level scaling factors and a

Table 1. Parameters (with least-squares standard errors in parentheses)

Table with 7 columns: Atom, x, y, z, β11, β22, β33, β12, β13, β23. Rows include Mn, S, O(3), O(4), O(5), O(6), O(7), O(8), O(9), and N.

Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors

Columns are k, 10F0 and 10F1. Unobserved reflections are marked with *, and those omitted because of secondary extinction are marked with E.

Large table containing observed and calculated structure factors for various reflections (h, k, l) for atoms Mn, S, and O.

Table 3. Bond lengths and angles

Table with 4 columns: Bond type, Bond length (Å), and Angle (°). Rows include Mn-O(H2O), Mn-O(H2O), Mn-O(H2O), S-O(3), S-O(4), S-O(5), S-O(6) and their respective angles.

Table 4. Hydrogen-bond distances

Table with 4 columns: Bond, Relative position of second atom, and Bond length (Å). Rows list O(7)-O(5), O(7)-O(6), O(8)-O(4), O(8)-O(6), O(9)-O(3), O(9)-O(5), N(10)-O(3), N(10)-O(3), N(10)-O(4), N(10)-O(4), N(10)-O(5), N(10)-O(6).

final Fc calculation, the R index (R = Σ ||F0| - |Fc|| / Σ |F0|, omitting unobserved reflections and those exhibiting secondary extinction effects) was 0.051. The parameters are listed in Table 1, the observed and calculated structure factors in Table 2, bond lengths and angles in Table 3 and hydrogen-bond distances in Table 4.

Discussion

The main point of interest is the arrangement of water molecules about the manganese ion. The Mn-O distances show the same pattern as in the other Tutton

* This is the transformation relating each 'second atom' to the corresponding atom in the original asymmetric unit.

salts (with the exception of copper); two equatorial bonds of 2.19 and 2.20 Å and a shorter axial bond of 2.15 Å. These bond lengths are in agreement with previously recorded Mn-O bond lengths in MnCl2 · 4H2O (Zalkin, Forrester & Templeton, 1964) of 2.206 Å (averaged).

The general packing of the ions and the hydrogen-bond network is essentially identical with that found in the other Tutton's salts, that is, each water molecule

forms two hydrogen-bonds (Table 4) which range in length from 2.72 to 2.86 Å. The ammonium ion is also hydrogen-bonded to the oxygen atoms of the sulfate groups, but one bond (to O(3) and O(4) of the same sulfate ion) is 'bifurcated'. In addition, there is a fairly close approach of the water octahedra along the *c* axis, the O(9)–O(9') distance being 3.009 Å.

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Crystallographic Data for Cerium–Zinc Compounds*

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Nine compounds were identified in the cerium–zinc system. The X-ray data obtained for CeZn and CeZn₁₁ are consistent with previously reported structures. The compound CeZn₅ is shown to be isostructural with CaCu₅ as previously reported but the lattice constants $a=5.4163$ to 5.4069 Å and $c=4.2647$ to 4.2757 Å, which correspond to the composition range CeZn_{5.36} to CeZn_{5.10} respectively, are significantly different. The unit cells and diffraction symmetries for all the remaining compounds except CeZn₇ were determined. Orthorhombic CeZn₂, $a=4.63$, $b=7.54$, $c=7.50$ Å, is isostructural with CeCu₂. CeZn₃ and Ce₃Zn₁₁ are also found to be orthorhombic with $a=4.62$, $b=10.43$, $c=6.64$ Å for CeZn₃ and $a=4.5215$, $b=8.8855$, $c=13.463$ Å for Ce₃Zn₁₁. CeZn_{4.5} is hexagonal with $a=14.60$, $c=14.11$ Å. Ce₂Zn₁₇ is shown to be isostructural with U₂Zn₁₇, space group $R\bar{3}m$. Only X-ray data on powdered specimens of CeZn₇ were obtained.

Introduction

In a study of the cerium–zinc alloy system, X-ray diffraction data along with thermal, metallographic and vapor pressure data were employed to establish the phase diagram. The purpose of this paper is to summarize the X-ray diffraction data obtained; the other data have been reported elsewhere (Chiotti & Mason, 1965).

There are nine compounds in this system; six, CeZn₃, CeZn_{3.67}, CeZn_{4.5}, CeZn_{5.25}, CeZn₇ and CeZn₁₁ de-

compose peritectically at 820, 840, 870, 885, 960 and 795°C respectively, and three, CeZn, CeZn₂ and CeZn_{8.5} melt congruently at 825, 875 and 980°C respectively.

X-ray work on three of the nine compounds has been reported by earlier investigators. Iandelli & Botti (1937) showed that the compound CeZn has the CsCl structure, space group $Pm\bar{3}m$, with $a=3.704$ Å. Sanderson & Baenziger (1953) determined the structure of BaCd₁₁ from single crystal data. They compared powder diffraction data of this compound with powder diffraction data for CeZn₁₁, LaZn₁₁, PrZn₁₁ and SrCd₁₁ and found that all of them give patterns with similar line spacings and relative intensities and suggest they are isostructural with BaCd₁₁. The lattice constants for

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