

d'après l'écartement maximum du doublet qui correspond au groupe  $W(1)$ ,  $r=1,58 \text{ \AA}$  pour la distance intramoléculaire, soit la même valeur que dans le gypse.

$$2\alpha = 3\mu r^{-3} = 10,70 \text{ gauss} \pm 0,05,$$

$$\mu = 1,407 \cdot 10^{-23} \text{ erg} \cdot \text{gauss}^{-1},$$

$$r = 1,58 \text{ \AA} \pm 0,02.$$

### Comparaison avec les résultats de l'absorption infra-rouge

Nous avons étudié par absorption infra-rouge des échantillons préparés à partir de solutions saturées de  $\text{La}_2\text{Mg}_3(\text{NO}_3)_{12} \cdot 24\text{H}_2\text{O}$  et de  $\text{La}_2\text{Mg}_3(\text{NO}_3)_{12} \cdot 24\text{D}_2\text{O}$  (Deleplanque, Kahane & Serra, 1966). Les maxima d'absorption notés sur le spectre réalisé vers  $-190^\circ\text{C}$  se situent entre  $3,620$  et  $3,220 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ , et montrent que les longueurs  $\text{O}-\text{H} \cdots \text{O}$  des ponts hydrogène se situent entre  $2,7$  et  $3,0 \text{ \AA}$ , ce qui est en accord avec les hypothèses faites par Zalkin, Forrester & Templeton.

### Conclusion

La possibilité de placer les atomes d'hydrogène dans la maille d'un cristal par la diffraction des rayons X est souvent contestée, surtout dans des structures d'une certaine complexité.

Nous avons pu utiliser la résonance magnétique nucléaire pour tester la valeur du raffinement d'une structure de nitrate double hydraté d'après Zalkin, Forrester & Templeton. La RMN ne pouvait pas, dans un cas aussi complexe, permettre la détermination directe de la position des atomes d'hydrogène. On a pu montrer qu'en symétrie triclinique le nombre maximum de sites d'atomes d'hydrogène dont on peut obtenir la position à partir des spectres de RMN est de 6 (Touillaux, 1964). Ce nombre tombe à 1 en symétrie rhomboédrique. Or, dans la structure étudiée, le nombre de sites hydrogène est de 8.

Par contre, il était possible de vérifier ou d'infirmier l'orientation des molécules d'eau proposée par Zalkin, Forrester & Templeton. Aussi bien la RMN que l'ab-

sorption infra-rouge nous ont donné des résultats en accord avec la diffraction des rayons X, compte tenu de la marge d'erreur inhérente à cette technique pour la position des atomes d'hydrogène.

Du point de vue de la théorie de la liaison hydrogène, il apparaît donc que ce cristal présente un intérêt particulier lié à l'existence de plusieurs sortes de liaisons hydrogène: liaisons rectilignes, liaisons curvilignes et liaisons bifurquées donnant aux atomes d'hydrogène une coordination 3. Au fur et à mesure que les informations expérimentales s'accroissent, il se confirme que la liaison rectiligne considérée comme normale serait plutôt l'exception que la règle (Baur, 1965).

Nous avons pu, grâce à la RMN, apporter une précision concernant la distance des atomes d'hydrogène dans une même molécule d'eau. La structure déterminée par la diffraction des rayons X donnait la valeur  $F=1,1 \pm 0,4 \text{ \AA}$ . Nous avons obtenu  $F=1,58 \pm 0,02 \text{ \AA}$ . Ceci confirme que dans les hydrates, la molécule d'eau ne subit que de très légères déformations.

Nous remercions tout particulièrement Monsieur le Professeur Soutif, Directeur du Laboratoire de Physique Générale de la Faculté des Sciences de Grenoble, qui nous a donné les moyens de réaliser ce travail. L'un de nous (A. Serra) a obtenu un détachement temporaire pour travailler dans ce Laboratoire.

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## The Crystal Structure of Strontium Permanganate Trihydrate

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The crystals of strontium permanganate trihydrate,  $\text{Sr}(\text{MnO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , are cubic, space group  $P2_13$ , with  $a=9.611 \pm 0.006 \text{ \AA}$ . The structure has been solved by three-dimensional methods.

The structure consists of anions,  $\text{MnO}_4^-$ , cations  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ , and water molecules.  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  groups have nearly tetrahedral symmetry ( $\text{Mn}-\text{O}$ ,  $1.605 \pm 0.014 \text{ \AA}$ ). The  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$  cations are surrounded by seven oxygen atoms belonging to  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  anions and by three water molecules. ( $\text{Sr}-\text{O}_{\text{av}}$ ,  $2.68 \text{ \AA}$ ). The resulting coordination polyhedron, apart from one more atom in front of a basal face, is similar to that in  $\text{SrCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  and in  $\text{Sr}(\text{VO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  in which ninefold coordination has been found.

### Introduction

Strontium ion,  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$ , presents unusual coordination numbers. For example, in the structure of  $\text{SrCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$

(Wells, 1962) and of  $\text{Sr}(\text{VO}_3)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Sedlacek & Dornberger-Schiff, 1965) the coordination number is nine. The crystal structure of strontium permanganate tri-

hydrate,  $\text{Sr}(\text{MnO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , has been determined, in order to make one more contribution to the knowledge of the crystal chemistry of strontium.

### Experimental

Crystals of strontium permanganate trihydrate have been prepared by Ferrari & Biagini Cingi (1966) by mixing aqueous solutions of silver permanganate and strontium chloride; silver chloride was filtered off and the solution was evaporated in a desiccator. The dark violet crystals obtained are very hygroscopic.

Under the polarizing microscope no observation could be made because of the dark color of the crystals. One crystal was sealed into a glass capillary tube. For the determination of the crystal symmetry and of the unit-cell constants, Weissenberg and precession photographs were taken with the same setting of the crystal (rotation axis  $[001]$ ; Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation:  $\lambda = 1.5418 \text{ \AA}$ ).

From the symmetry of the photographs and from the systematic absences, the crystals can be assigned to the monometric space group  $P2_13$  (no. 198,  $T^4$ ). The unit-cell constant is  $a = 9.611 \pm 0.006 \text{ \AA}$ . Four formula units,  $\text{Sr}(\text{MnO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , are contained in the unit cell. The observed density,  $D_m = 2.78 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$  is in satisfactory agreement with the calculated density,  $D_x = 2.84 \text{ g.cm}^{-3}$ .

For the determination of the structure, reflexions  $hk0$ ,  $hk1$ ,  $hk2$ ,  $hk3$ ,  $hk4$ ,  $hk5$ ,  $hk6$  and  $hk7$  were taken, with Cu  $K\alpha$  radiation, by the photographic method.

The intensities were measured by a microphotometer. Absorption corrections as for cylindrical specimens were applied (Bond, 1959) ( $\mu R = 4.39$  for Cu radiation).

### Determination of the structure

From the Patterson function  $P(UVW)$ , trial sets of vectors Sr–Sr, Sr–Mn(1) and Sr–Mn(2) were obtained. The set was chosen which gave the best reliability index ( $R = 0.3$ ). As a further check of this choice,  $\rho_0(xyz)$

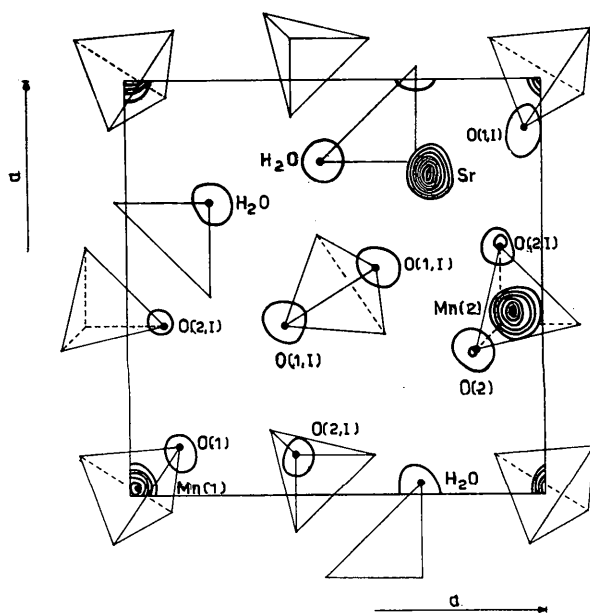


Fig. 1. Strontium permanganate trihydrate. Electron density function

$$\left| \rho_0(xyz) \right|_{z=0}^{z=\frac{1}{4}}$$

projected on  $(001)$ . Tetrahedra indicate  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  groups; triangles indicate three water molecules crystallographically related by ternary axis.

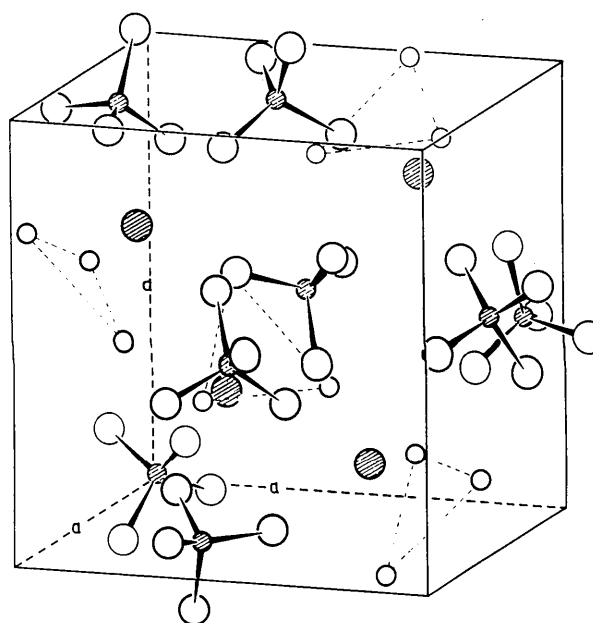


Fig. 2. Clinographic projection of the structure.

Table 1. Final atomic coordinates  $\times 10^4$  (with e.s.d.'s)

	<i>n</i>	Cryst. point	<i>x/a</i>	<i>y/a</i>	<i>z/a</i>	<i>B</i>	$\rho_0$	$\rho_c$
Sr	4	(a)	2715(4)	2715(4)	2715(4)	2.4 Å	88.2	92.5
Mn(1)	4	(a)	0138(7)	0138(7)	0138(7)	2.7	48.2	51.4
Mn(2)	4	(a)	5724(7)	5724(7)	5724(7)	2.7	50.0	51.3
O(1)	4	(a)	1113(33)	1113(33)	1113(33)	3.9	11.0	11.3
O(2)	4	(a)	6698(59)	6698(59)	6698(59)	4.4	9.2	9.8
O(1,1)	12	(b)	1174(36)	6027(40)	5371(42)	3.3	10.6	11.2
O(2,1)	12	(b)	0958(32)	8957(39)	5883(28)	3.9	11.6	12.4
H <sub>2</sub> O	12	(b)	1922(34)	4654(37)	8053(43)	3.7	10.6	11.1





functions have been calculated with the use of phases corresponding to the various sets of vectors. The set chosen was the only one which gave reasonably good values of the electron density at the atomic peaks. The final  $\rho_0(x,y,z)$  is drawn in Fig. 1. The structure has been refined by differential syntheses. Isotropic temperature factors were refined by Nardelli, Fava & Giraldi's method (1963), by graphical comparison of observed and calculated electron densities at the peaks. Final  $R_{hkl} = 0.16$  (observed reflexions). The final atomic coordinates are quoted in Table 1; observed and calculated structure factors are compared in Table 2. The main interatomic distances are reported in Table 3.

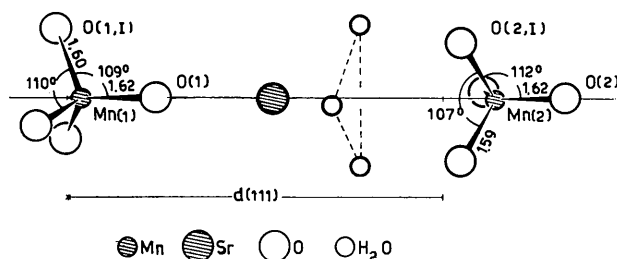


Fig. 3. Arrangement of atoms along the ternary axis.

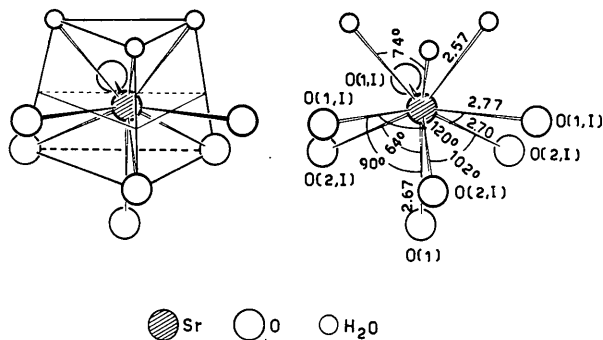


Fig. 4. Coordination around strontium.

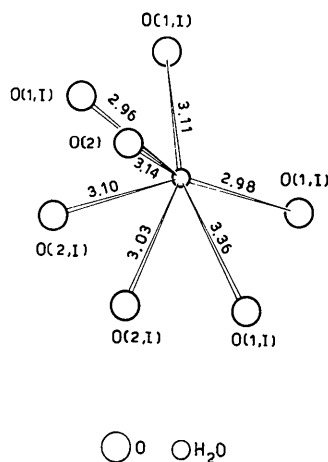


Fig. 5. Coordination around water.

## Discussion of the structure

The structure (Fig. 2) is formed by tetrahedral anions  $\text{MnO}_4^-$ , cations  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$  and water molecules. The arrangement of the atoms along the ternary axis is shown in Fig. 3.

The  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  groups have nearly tetrahedral symmetry as expected and as shown by the equivalence of the distances:  $\text{Mn}(1)-\text{O}(1) = 1.62$ ,  $\text{Mn}(1)-\text{O}(1,I) = 1.60$ ,  $\text{Mn}(2)-\text{O}(2) = 1.62$  and  $\text{Mn}(2)-\text{O}(2,I) = 1.59$  Å (mean value:  $\text{Mn}-\text{O} = 1.605 \pm 0.014$ ). These distances are comparable with that ( $\text{Mn}-\text{O} = 1.586$  Å) found in  $\text{MnO}_3\text{F}$  by Javan & Engelbrecht (1954) by microwave spectra and with that ( $\text{Mn}-\text{O} = 1.59$  Å) found by X-ray diffraction in  $\text{AgMnO}_4$  by Sasvari (1938) and in  $\text{KMnO}_4$  by Mooney (1931).

The  $\text{Sr}^{2+}$  cations are surrounded (Fig. 4) by three water molecules and by seven oxygen atoms belonging to  $\text{MnO}_4^-$  anions. The resulting coordination number is ten instead of nine as found in  $\text{SrCl}_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Wells, 1962) and in  $\text{Sr}(\text{VO}_4)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  (Sedlacek & Dornberger-Schiff, 1965). The coordination polyhedron is substantially the same as for ninefold coordination, except one more coordinating atom along a line passing through the centre of one basal face. The distances between strontium and surrounding oxygen atoms are  $\text{Sr}-\text{O}(1,I) = 2.77$  Å,  $\text{Sr}-\text{O}(2,I) = 2.70$  Å,  $\text{Sr}-\text{OH}_2 = 2.57$  Å,  $\text{Sr}-\text{O}(1) = 2.67$  Å with  $\text{Sr}-\text{O}_{\text{av}} = 2.68$  Å, equivalent to  $\text{Sr}-\text{O}_{\text{av}} = 2.67$  Å (ranging from 2.54 to 2.74 Å) found by Sedlacek & Dornberger-Schiff (1965) in  $\text{Sr}(\text{VO}_4)_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$  for ninefold coordination. For eightfold coordination, the distance  $\text{Sr}-\text{O}_{\text{av}} = 2.62$  Å is reported in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962).

Each water molecule is surrounded by seven oxygen atoms (Fig. 5) at distances a little longer than that (2.75 Å) expected for hydrogen bonds (Wallwork, 1962) between  $\text{OH}_n$  and  $\text{O}^-$ .

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