# The Crystal Structure of $\mathrm{CsIBr}_{2}$ 

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Summary The anion ( $\mathrm{Br}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{Br}$ )- in $\mathrm{CsIBr}_{2}$ is not symmetrical, the longer $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{Br}$ bond being $2.78 \AA$ long.

The crystal structure of $\mathrm{CsIBr}_{2}$ has been investigated to determine the dimensions of the $\mathrm{IBr}_{2}^{-}$anion and to compare it with the structures of $\mathrm{CsI}_{3}, \mathrm{CsBr}_{3}$, and $\mathrm{CsI}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$ which have been reported previously. ${ }^{1}$ These four caesium trihalides are isostructural. ${ }^{2}$

Crystal data: $\mathrm{CsIBr}_{2}$; orthorhombic, space group Pnma;


Figure. The structure of $\mathrm{CsIBr}_{2}$ projected on to the ac plane. The shaded atoms lie at $\mathrm{y}=\frac{1}{4}$, the outlined ones at $\mathrm{y}=-\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$. In order of increasing size the atoms are respectively $\mathrm{Cs}, \mathrm{Br}, \mathrm{I}$.
$a=10.72 \pm 0.02 ; \quad b=6.61 \pm 0.02 ; \quad c=9.23 \pm 0.02 \AA ;$ $Z=4 ; \quad D_{\mathrm{m}}=4.29 \mathrm{~g} \cdot \mathrm{~cm} .^{-3}, 3 \quad D_{\mathrm{c}}=4.26 \mathrm{~g} \cdot \mathrm{~cm}^{-3}$. All atoms lie on the mirror planes at $y=\frac{1}{4}, \frac{3}{4}$. A total of 243 independent reflections were visually estimated from equiinclination Weissenberg photographs taken about the $b$-axis with $\mathrm{Cu}-K_{\alpha}$ radiation.

The structure determination was carried out by threedimensional Fourier methods. Full-matrix least-squares refinement of the structure with individual anisotropic temperature factors has reduced the reliability index to a present value of $0 \cdot 100$ and the final difference synthesis shows no peaks or holes greater than $2 \mathrm{e}^{\AA^{-3}}$.

The anion is ( $\mathrm{Br}-\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{Br})^{-}$and is not symmetrical, which is in accord with the reported geometries of $\mathrm{CsI}_{3}$ and $\mathrm{CsBr}_{3}$.

Bond lengths and angles in caesium trihalides $\mathrm{X}(1)-\mathrm{X}(\mathbf{2})-\mathrm{X}(\mathbf{3})$

|  | $\mathrm{X}(1)-\mathrm{X}(2) \AA$ | $\mathrm{X}(2)-\mathrm{X}(3) \AA$ | $\angle \mathrm{X}(1)-\mathrm{X}(2)-\mathrm{X}(3)$ |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $\mathrm{CsI}_{3}$ | 3.03 | 2.83 | $176.0^{\circ}$ |
| $\mathrm{CsBr}_{3}$ | 2.70 | 2.44 | $177.5^{\circ}$ |
| $\mathrm{CsI}_{2} \mathrm{Br}$ | 2.906 | 2.777 | $178.0^{\circ}$ |
| $\mathrm{CsIBr}_{2}$ | 2.78 | 2.62 | $178.0^{\circ}$ |

The longer $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{Br}$ bond ( $\mathbf{2} .78 \AA$ ) is considerably shorter than the $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{Br}$ bond in $\mathrm{CsI}_{2} \mathrm{Br}(2 \cdot 906 \AA)$. Both $\mathrm{I}-\mathrm{Br}$ bonds are, however, longer than the observed bond length in gaseous $\operatorname{IBr}(2 \cdot 485 \AA) .{ }^{4}$ This would suggest a distortion of the anion due to the other ions within the crystal. ${ }^{5}$
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