

nounced than was the case with Co^{+2} and the relaxation times at three temperatures are given in Table I. The values of ΔH^* and ΔS^* were calculated to be $3.8_{-0.6}^{+1.0}$ kcal./mole and -42_{-2}^{+4} e.u. The observed relaxation time was found to be independent of the concentrations of Zn^{+2} , NO_3^- , and H^+ . Just as with Co^{+2} the relaxation time can be interpreted only in terms of the presence of another aquo zinc ion in addition to $\text{Zn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_6^{+2}$. The similarity of τ , ΔH^* , and ΔS^* to those observed with Co^{+2} is strong evidence for this species being tetrahedral $\text{Zn}(\text{H}_2\text{O})_4^{+2}$.

Since the temperature-jump, pH indicator method was successful with Zn^{+2} , it was thought advisable to check the Co^{+2} results by the same method. The resulting relaxation effect, although not as large as that observed with Zn^{+2} , was nevertheless in perfect agreement with the result obtained from the direct spectral change.

Due to the large decrease in optical density associated with the temperature dependence of the indicator pK , the rapid increase in optical density of Co^{+2} solutions mentioned previously could not be observed for either Co^{+2} or Zn^{+2} with the temperature-jump, pH indicator method.

In the light of this conclusion the results have a strong bearing on the problems proposed above concerning the mechanism of ligand substitution. The large entropy observed for the tetrahedral-octahedral transition undoubtedly arises from the distortion necessary to change the tetrahedral structure to a structure suit-

ably near the octahedral. Such a distortion places severe restrictions on the positions of all the ligands with respect to the internal coordinate system of the complex and would be expected to have a relatively low probability of occurrence. The result is that the conversion to the much more thermodynamically stable octahedral form is relatively slow.

One of the problems proposed concerned the probability of a rearrangement of ligands in a complex in order to increase the crystal field stabilization during the process of ligand substitution. It would seem that this process also would encounter a sizable entropy barrier and therefore it is very unlikely that the ligand substitution rate constants are affected by it in the series of ions previously mentioned. Finally the upper limit of the rate of an alternate ligand substitution mechanism such as discussed in the Introduction was measured for Co^{+2} and Zn^{+2} , and it is much too slow to be a contributing factor in the observed substitution rates. Because of the presence of the entropy barrier to structural changes it is likely that such an alternate substitution mechanism would also be too slow to be observed with the other doubly charged ions of the first transition series.

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CONTRIBUTION FROM THE LAWRENCE RADIATION LABORATORY AND DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY,
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The Crystal Structure of Manganese Dichloride Tetrahydrate¹

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The stable room temperature form of $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (α form) has a monoclinic cell, $a = 11.186$, $b = 9.513$, $c = 6.186$ Å., and $\beta = 99.74^\circ$. The space group is $P2_1/n$ with four formula units per unit cell and $d_x = 2.03$ g./cc. An X-ray diffraction study of this material yielded the positions of all of the atoms including the hydrogens. The structure consists of discrete octahedra of four oxygen atoms and two chlorine atoms about the manganese, and with the chlorine atoms adjacent to each other. The four Mn-O distances are nearly equidistant, being 2.224, 2.209, 2.185, and 2.206 Å.; the two Mn-Cl distances are 2.475 and 2.500 Å. Only four of the eight hydrogen atoms make hydrogen bonds. Three of the hydrogen bonds are between oxygen and chlorine and one between two water molecules.

Introduction

Groth² reports two monoclinic crystal modifications of $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$. One form is metastable at room temperature (Dawson and Williams³) and is isomorphous with $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$, the structure of which has been described by Penfold and Grigor⁴ with comments on the proton sites by El Saffar and Murtz.⁵ Our paper deals

with the form that is stable at room temperature, and in keeping with the nomenclature of Dawson and Williams³ we refer to this modification as the α form and to the metastable modification as the β form. It should be noted here that Groth² in his publication has reversed the naming of these two forms from the above convention.

Delain⁶ has reported the cell dimensions and space group of the α form, and Gardner⁷ has reported some preliminary results on the proton sites. We became

(1) Work done under the auspices of the U. S. Atomic Energy Commission.
(2) P. Groth, "Chemische Krystallographie," Vol. I, Wilhelm Engelmann, Leipzig, 1908.

(3) H. M. Dawson and P. Williams, *Z. physik. Chem.*, **31**, 59 (1899).

(4) B. R. Penfold and J. A. Grigor, *Acta Cryst.*, **12**, 850 (1959).

(5) Z. M. El Saffar and C. R. K. Murtz, *ibid.*, **15**, 285 (1962).

(6) C. Delain, *Compt. rend.*, **238**, 1245 (1954).

(7) W. E. Gardner, *Bull. Am. Phys. Soc.*, **5**, 458 (1960).

TABLE II
 THERMAL PARAMETERS^a AND STANDARD DEVIATIONS

Atom	B_{11}^b	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Mn	1.98 ± 0.04	1.81 ± 0.04	1.50 ± 0.04	-0.02 ± 0.03	0.36 ± 0.03	0.01 ± 0.03
Cl(1)	2.16 ± 0.06	2.76 ± 0.07	2.51 ± 0.06	0.43 ± 0.05	0.65 ± 0.05	-0.29 ± 0.05
Cl(2)	2.22 ± 0.06	2.03 ± 0.06	2.38 ± 0.06	-0.29 ± 0.05	0.35 ± 0.05	0.00 ± 0.05
O(1)	3.3 ± 0.2	2.2 ± 0.2	2.0 ± 0.2	-0.1 ± 0.2	0.2 ± 0.1	0.1 ± 0.1
O(2)	2.5 ± 0.2	3.2 ± 0.2	2.2 ± 0.2	-0.2 ± 0.2	0.5 ± 0.2	0.3 ± 0.2
O(3)	4.1 ± 0.2	3.1 ± 0.2	3.4 ± 0.3	-1.2 ± 0.2	1.0 ± 0.2	-0.6 ± 0.2
O(4)	3.5 ± 0.2	2.6 ± 0.2	3.7 ± 0.2	0.1 ± 0.2	1.5 ± 0.2	-0.1 ± 0.2

Atom	B^c	Atom	B	Atom	B
H(1)1	2 ± 2	H(2)2	5 ± 3	H(4)1	6 ± 3
H(1)2	3 ± 2	H(3)1	6 ± 5	H(4)2	5 ± 2
H(2)1	1 ± 1	H(3)2	21 ± 9		

^a Units are Å.². ^b The anisotropic values $B_{ij} = 4\beta_{ij}/a_i^*a_j^*$ where a_i^* is the i th reciprocal cell length. ^c Isotropic.

When all of the three-dimensional data were available, a three-dimensional Fourier was calculated with phases based on the positions of the Mn and two Cl atoms. In this Fourier, all four independent oxygen atoms were found in general positions.

The parameters of these seven sets of atoms were refined by least squares using all the data, each with unit weight, and giving each atom an isotropic temperature factor of the form $\exp(-B\lambda^{-2}\sin^2\theta)$. After eight cycles of refinement, the conventional unreliability factor $R = \Sigma |F_o| - |F_c| / \Sigma |F_o|$ decreased to 0.083. Correction of several blunders in the data taking and in the card punching and the introduction of anisotropic temperature factors of the form $\exp(-\beta_{11}h^2 - \beta_{22}k^2 - \beta_{33}l^2 - 2\beta_{12}hk - 2\beta_{13}hl - 2\beta_{23}kl)$ for each of the seven atoms reduced R to 0.047 after four more cycles of refinement.

An electron density difference function with all atoms subtracted out with the exception of hydrogen was calculated using the results of this anisotropic refinement and using the terms for which $\sin \theta/\lambda < 0.48$. Eight out of the ten highest peaks in this function corresponded to reasonable positions for the eight independent hydrogen atoms in general positions. Four of these hydrogen atoms were suitably located to be hydrogen bonded.

Four cycles of least squares refinement with all eight hydrogen atoms each having isotropic temperature factors and the remaining seven heavier atoms having anisotropic temperature factors resulted in an R factor of 0.041. The temperature factors of the four bonded hydrogen atoms remained normal, but those of two of the unbonded atoms, attached to O(3), had higher values. These temperature factors gave us concern that these atoms were misplaced, but a Fourier synthesis of $(F_o - F_c)$ gave no evidence of another position.

After four more cycles of refinement, the final R value was 0.039. The final positional parameters and thermal parameters are listed in Tables I and II, respectively. The observed and calculated structure factors are listed in Table III.

Standard deviations of the parameters of the atoms were calculated assuming that the discrepancies in the structure factors represent random errors. The high standard deviations of the parameters of the hydrogen

atoms illustrate that we are at the limit of our data's accuracy in determining these values.

Description of the Structure.—The structure consists of discrete octahedral groups with each manganese atom coordinated to two chlorine atoms at an average distance of 2.488 Å. and to four oxygen atoms at an average distance of 2.206 Å. Of the eight hydrogen atoms only four are involved in hydrogen bonding, which is discussed below. The over-all packing is illustrated in Fig. 1, and the dimensions of the octahedron are shown in Table IV. A complete list of distances less than 4.0 Å. is shown in Table V; the hydrogen atom distances are excluded.

The octahedron is only slightly distorted with the primary distortion due to the packing of the two larger chlorine atoms with the four somewhat smaller oxygen atoms. The chlorine atoms are adjacent in each octahedron and not opposite as in the $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ structure⁴ although both structures have discrete octahedra. Also in the $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ structure there are two different octahedral Fe—O distances (2.09 and 2.59 Å.), whereas in the $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ all four Mn—O distances are almost equivalent (2.19 to 2.22 Å.). The densities of the two substances are very similar (2.03 g./cc. for the Mn compound, 1.98 g./cc. for the Fe compound), indicating that the efficiency of packing is also comparable. These comparisons suggest a rather interesting phase transformation if the metastable β form of $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is indeed isomorphous with $\text{FeCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ as is suggested by Groth.²

According to Groth² $\text{MnBr}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ has axial cell ratios and β angle very close to $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and is presumably isostructural with the structure described in this paper.

There is a similarity between the $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ structure and that reported by Culot, *et al.*,¹² for $\text{NaBr} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$. Dawson and Williams⁹ remark that $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{NaCl} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are isomorphous, and the relation is further expanded by Groth,² who states that $\text{NaCl} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ and $\text{NaBr} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are isomorphous. If the monoclinic cell for $\text{NaBr} \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is doubled along its a axis and a different setting chosen, the resulting cell has axial ratios and β angle as follows: $a:b:c = 1.171:1:0.653$ with $\beta =$

(12) J. P. Culot, P. Piret, and M. Van Meerssche, *Bull. Soc. Franc. Mineral. Cryst.*, **85**, 282 (1962).

TABLE III
OBSERVED STRUCTURE FACTOR MAGNITUDES $\times 5$ (FOB) AND CALCULATED STRUCTURE FACTORS $\times 5$ (FCA)

H,K=0,0	3 471-470	-1 34 -26	3 57 52	3 44 -43	-2 78 76	-3 183-179	-1 165-162	2 38 -40	-1 171 174	-2 58 53
L FOB FCA	4 214 212	0 34 28	4 168-168	4 107-102	-1 528-530	-2 274-272	0 340-347	3 216 211	0 70 67	-2 53 27
2 694 696	5 120-111	1 63 59	5 0 3	5 83 84	0 47 -43	-1 112-115	1 71 77	4 96 95	1 209 206	0 113 118
4 118 109	6 95 99	2 0 -14			1 512-526	0 178-180	2 248-244	2 32 29	2 32 29	1 44 39
6 133 138					2 30 34	1 16 -6	3 30 34		3 108 111	2 130 117
H,K=0,1	H,K=1,2	H,K=1,10	H,K=2,7	H,K=3,5	H,K=4,4	H,K=5,3	H,K=6,2	H,K=7,2	H,K=8,3	H,K=9,5
L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA
1 102 79	-5 83 -88	-1 99 112	-3 26 20	-4 36 38	3 333-326	2 224-224	4 77 76	5 30 -35	-5 28 -34	-4 182 176
2 260-270	-5 60 -60	0 120 130	-2 18 -4	-3 161-158	4 58 59	3 88 -86	5 30 -35		-3 61 68	-5 29 -32
3 133 128	-4 105 -98	1 42 48	-1 17 19	-2 129-130	5 147-144	4 107-108			-2 182 183	-4 28 22
4 110-112	-3 14 -3		0 79 -79	-1 103-101		5 118-109			-1 220 224	-3 37 -31
5 67 69	-2 26 -7	H,K=2,0	1 86 -89	0 167-167					0 27 29	-2 68 65
6 45 49	-1 90 -86	L FOB FCA	2 130-130	1 0 -2					-1 161 165	-1 83 -84
	0 253-252	-6 403-407	3 144-143	2 74 70					2 52 -49	0 0 8
	1 61 -59	-4 423-423	4 125-115	3 18 6					3 80 81	1 86 -87
	-2 56 -62			-2 47 19					4 81 -78	2 89 -92
	H,K=0,2	3 91 84	0 367-355	H,K=2,8					0 161 172	3 20 -9
	L FOB FCA	4 94 -87	2 480-471	L FOB FCA					1 55 -53	H,K=7,3
	1 140 136	5 74 76	4 91 -77	-4 36 34	H,K=3,6				0 72 -64	L FOB FCA
	2 201-194	6 197-199	6 29 -39	-3 0 -6	L FOB FCA				1 180 183	3 67 -69
	3 291 287			-2 27 27	-5 29 26				2 249-253	4 70 70
	4 42 -40	H,K=1,3	H,K=2,1	-1 18 -15	-4 27 -27				3 67 -64	-3 68 66
	5 179 175	L FOB FCA	L FOB FCA	0 26 35	-3 64 63				4 113-115	H,K=6,3
	6 20 -31	-6 20 24	-6 82 89	1 62 -69	-2 37 -38				5 69 -72	L FOB FCA
		-5 49 -42	-3 43 -37	2 178 178	-1 28 21					-2 298 301
		H,K=0,3	-4 241 236	3 70 -68	0 0 -9					H,K=5,4
		L FOB FCA	-3 69 -63	-3 192-192	1 111-118					L FOB FCA
		1 225 236	-2 54 51	-2 255 257	H,K=2,9					H,K=5,4
		2 231 224	-1 34 -36	-1 240-235	L FOB FCA					L FOB FCA
		3 255-253	0 0 16	0 70 -68	-3 112 107					2 106-102
		4 105-106	1 11 -17	1 211-204	-2 73 66					-3 24 26
		5 216-212	2 121-117	2 169-158	-1 131 132					-1 104-103
		6 101-102	3 59 56	3 192-182	0 183 191					0 54 53
			4 216-212	4 16 -13	1 194 190					2 163-168
			5 62 -62	5 69 -63	2 165 162					2 142 142
			6 171-179	6 21 -23	-2 60 -60					3 183-177
					-1 98 96					4 156 157
					0 30 -27					4 156 157
					1 198 205					4 156 157
					2 86 -90					4 156 157
					3 180 177					4 156 157
					4 59 -53					4 156 157
					-2 221 225					4 156 157
					-3 35 33					4 156 157
					-2 55 -50					4 156 157
					1 0 0 9					4 156 157
					0 234 205					4 156 157
					1 101 101					4 156 157
					2 208 204					4 156 157
					3 103 103					4 156 157
					4 109 101					4 156 157
					-5 93-108					4 156 157
					-4 118 116					4 156 157
					-3 149-153					4 156 157
					-2 214 211					4 156 157
					-1 51 -62					4 156 157
					-3 122 120					4 156 157
					0 148 149					4 156 157
					1 49 -45					4 156 157
					2 111 119					4 156 157
					3 52 -49					4 156 157
					-1 200 205					4 156 157
					-1 200 205					4 156 157
					0 151 150					4 156 157
					-1 145-147					4 156 157
					2 0 -6					4 156 157
					3 127-123					4 156 157
					4 0 -13					4 156 157
					5 0 -16					4 156 157
					6 0 -19					4 156 157
					7 0 -22					4 156 157
					8 0 -25					4 156 157
					9 0 -28					4 156 157
					10 0 -31					4 156 157
					11 0 -34					4 156 157
					12 0 -37					4 156 157
					13 0 -40					4 156 157
					14 0 -43					4 156 157
					15 0 -46					4 156 157
					16 0 -49					4 156 157
					17 0 -52					4 156 157
					18 0 -55					4 156 157
					19 0 -58					4 156 157
					20 0 -61					4 156 157
					21 0 -64					4 156 157
					22 0 -67					4 156 157
					23 0 -70					4 156 157
					24 0 -73					4 156 157
					25 0 -76					4 156 157
					26 0 -79					4 156 157
					27 0 -82					4 156 157
					28 0 -85					4 156 157
					29 0 -88					4 156 157
					30 0 -91					4 156 157
					31 0 -94					4 156 157
					32 0 -97					4 156 157
					33 0 -100					4 156 157
					34 0 -103					4 156 157
					35 0 -106					4 156 157
					36 0 -109					4 156 157
					37 0 -112					4 156 157
					38 0 -115					4 156 157
					39 0 -118					4 156 157
					40 0 -121					4 156 157
					41 0 -124					4 156 157
					42 0 -127					4 156 157
					43 0 -130					4 156 157
					44 0 -133					4 156 157
					45 0 -136					4 156 157
					46 0 -139					4 156 157
					47 0 -142					4 156 157
					48 0 -145					4 156 157
					49 0 -148					4 156 157
					50 0 -151					4 156 157
					51 0 -154					4 156 157
					52 0 -157					4 156 157
					53 0 -160					4 156 157
					54 0 -163					4 156 157
					55 0 -166					4 156 157
					56 0 -169					4 156 157
					57 0 -172					4 156 157
					58 0 -175					4 156 157
					59 0 -178					4 156 157
					60 0 -181					4 156 157
					61 0 -184					4 156 157
					62 0 -187					4 156 157
					63 0 -190					4 156 157
					64 0 -193					4 156 157
					65 0 -196					4 156 157
					66 0 -199					4 156 157
					67 0 -202					4 156 157
					68 0 -205					4 156 157
					69 0 -208					4 156 157
					70 0 -211					4 156 157
					71 0 -214					4 156 157
					72 0 -217					4 156 157
					73 0 -220					4 156 157
					74 0 -223					4 156 157
					75 0 -226					4 156 157
					76 0 -229					4 156 157
					77 0 -232					4 156 157
					78 0 -235					4 156 157
					79 0 -238					4 156 157
					80 0 -241					4 156 157
					81 0 -244					4 156 157
					82 0 -247					4 156 157
					83 0 -250					4 156 157
					84 0 -253					4 156 157
					85 0 -256					4 156 157
					86 0 -259					4 156 157
					87 0 -262					4 156 157
					88 0 -265					4 156 157
					89 0 -268					4 156 157
					90 0 -271					

TABLE IV
DIMENSIONS OF THE OCTAHEDRON AROUND MANGANESE IN
 $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}$

Atoms	Distance, Å.		
Mn-Cl(1)	2.500 ± 0.002 (2.506) ^a		
Mn-Cl(2)	2.475 ± 0.002 (2.478)		
Mn-O(1)	2.224 ± 0.004 (2.229)		
Mn-O(2)	2.209 ± 0.004 (2.215)		
Mn-O(3)	2.185 ± 0.006 (2.198)		
Mn-O(4)	2.206 ± 0.005 (2.216)		
Atoms	Angles	Atoms	Angles
Cl(1)-Mn-Cl(2)	96°	O(1)-Mn-O(2)	177°
Cl(1)-Mn-O(1)	92°	O(1)-Mn-O(3)	87°
Cl(1)-Mn-O(2)	87°	O(1)-Mn-O(4)	92°
Cl(1)-Mn-O(3)	93°	O(2)-Mn-O(3)	92°
Cl(1)-Mn-O(4)	174°	O(2)-Mn-O(4)	90°
Cl(2)-Mn-O(1)	88°	O(3)-Mn-O(4)	82°
Cl(2)-Mn-O(2)	94°		
Cl(2)-Mn-O(3)	169°		
Cl(2)-Mn-O(4)	89°		

^a Distances in parentheses are values corrected for thermal motion assuming that the O and Cl atoms "ride" on the Mn.

bonded hydrogens are indicated in Table V. The four hydrogen bonds are as given below.

O(1)-H(1)1.....Cl(1)	3.17 Å.
O(2)-H(2)1.....Cl(2)	3.17 Å.
O(2)-H(2)2.....O(1)	2.93 Å.
O(4)-H(4)1.....Cl(1)	3.29 Å.

All of the distances above represent hydrogen bonding between atoms in different octahedra.

The distances calculated for the O-H distances in water from the parameters listed in Table I are 0.8

TABLE V
DISTANCES UNDER 4.0 Å. WITH STANDARD DEVIATIONS IN
 $\text{MnCl}_2 \cdot 4\text{H}_2\text{O}^a$

Atom	Distance, Å.	Atom	Distance, Å.
Cl(1)-Mn	2.500 ± 0.002	O(2)-Mn	2.209 ± 0.004
Cl(1)-O(2)	3.233 ± 0.005^b	O(2)-O(4)	3.117 ± 0.007^b
Cl(1)-O(1)	3.391 ± 0.005^b	O(2)-O(3)	3.146 ± 0.008^b
Cl(1)-O(3)	3.414 ± 0.006^b	O(2)-Cl(1)	3.233 ± 0.005^b
Cl(1)-Cl(2)	3.708 ± 0.003^b	O(2)-Cl(2)	3.442 ± 0.005^b
Cl(1)-O(1)	3.169 ± 0.005^c	O(2)-O(1)	2.926 ± 0.006^c
Cl(1)-O(4)	3.292 ± 0.005^c	O(2)-Cl(2)	3.166 ± 0.005^c
Cl(1)-O(2)	3.477 ± 0.005	O(2)-Cl(1)	3.477 ± 0.005
Cl(2)-Mn	2.475 ± 0.002	O(3)-Mn	2.185 ± 0.006
Cl(2)-O(1)	3.254 ± 0.005^b	O(3)-O(4)	2.872 ± 0.008^b
Cl(2)-O(4)	3.285 ± 0.005^b	O(3)-O(1)	3.033 ± 0.008^b
Cl(2)-O(2)	3.442 ± 0.005^b	O(3)-O(2)	3.146 ± 0.008^b
Cl(2)-Cl(1)	3.708 ± 0.003^b	O(3)-Cl(1)	3.414 ± 0.006^b
Cl(2)-O(2)	3.166 ± 0.005^c	O(3)-Cl(2)	3.815 ± 0.007
Cl(2)-O(3)	3.815 ± 0.007	O(4)-Mn	2.206 ± 0.005
O(1)-Mn	2.224 ± 0.004	O(4)-O(3)	2.872 ± 0.008^b
O(1)-O(3)	3.033 ± 0.008^b	O(4)-O(2)	3.117 ± 0.007^b
O(1)-O(4)	3.185 ± 0.006^b	O(4)-O(1)	3.185 ± 0.006^b
O(1)-Cl(2)	3.254 ± 0.005^b	O(4)-Cl(2)	3.285 ± 0.005^b
O(1)-Cl(1)	3.391 ± 0.005^b	O(4)-Cl(1)	3.292 ± 0.005^c
O(1)-O(2)	2.926 ± 0.006^c	O(4)-O(1)	3.339 ± 0.006
O(1)-Cl(1)	3.169 ± 0.005^c		
O(1)-O(4)	3.339 ± 0.006		

^a Hydrogen atom distances are not included. ^b Octahedral edge. ^c Hydrogen bond.

and 1.0 Å. for O(1); 0.8 and 0.9 Å. for O(2); 0.5 and 0.6 Å. for O(3); and 0.9 and 1.0 Å. for O(4). It is because of the limited accuracy of our hydrogen parameters that we have not presented a detailed list of distances to the hydrogen atoms.

CONTRIBUTION FROM THE ANALYTICAL DIVISION,
ATOMIC ENERGY ESTABLISHMENT TROMBAY, BOMBAY, INDIA

Ion Exchange in Mixed Solvents. I. Monovalent Cations on a Strong Acid Exchanger¹

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The ion-exchange behavior of Li^+ , Na^+ , and K^+ on Amberlite CG-120 Type 1 (strong acid exchanger) in H^+ and NH_4^+ forms was studied in the presence of water-miscible alcohols: methanol, ethanol, 1-propanol, and 2-propanol. The effects of these organic solvents observed in the exchange behavior have been explained on the basis of increased ion association in the resin phase. The anomalous behavior of NH_4^+ in the presence of organic solvents is also explained.

Introduction

It has generally been observed that addition of organic solvents to the solution phase enhances the affinities of monovalent cations toward the exchanger.²⁻¹⁰

(1) Part of this work has been presented at the 50th session of the Indian Science Congress, Delhi, 1963.

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A few probable explanations in terms of the dielectric constant of the solution phase,^{9,10} ion association,^{5,11,12} solvation of ions,^{2b-7} etc., have been put forward to account for the phenomenon, based on limited experimental data. There are some experimental results, which are not adequately explained; for example, reversal of affinities of Li^+ and H^+ ⁹ or NH_4^+ and Na^+ ^{2b,6} with increase of organic solvent in the solution phase.

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