

Figure 3.—Stereoscopic packing diagram showing the contents of two unit cells (stacked along the *c* direction) viewed down the *a*<sup>\*</sup> reciprocal axis with the *c* axis horizontal.

membered chelate ring with the nickel atom, is puckered. The carbon atom C(9) lies 0.40 Å on one side of the Ni–O–N coordination plane while C(8) is only 0.11 Å from this plane on the opposite side, as might be expected considering the idealized hybridizations of the oxygen (sp<sup>3</sup>) and nitrogen (sp<sup>2</sup>) donor atoms.

The benzo rings are unremarkable and are quite accurately planar with all atoms within 0.03 Å of the least-squares plane. The C–C bonds of the benzo group average 1.39 Å but exhibit sizable deviations from this mean value as has been found in other salicylaldimine chelates.<sup>17</sup> The present bond distances may suffer to some extent from greater inaccuracies

owing to the presence of the heavy iodine atom which dominates the X-ray scattering.

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## The Crystal Structure of Ba<sub>2</sub>MnSe<sub>3</sub>. Linear Antiferromagnetism in Ba<sub>2</sub>MnX<sub>3</sub> (X = S, Se)<sup>1</sup>

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The compounds Ba<sub>2</sub>MnSe<sub>3</sub> and Ba<sub>2</sub>MnS<sub>3</sub> are isostructural with K<sub>2</sub>AgI<sub>3</sub>; the unit cell parameters for the selenide are *a* = 9.135 (2) Å, *b* = 4.471 (1) Å, and *c* = 17.736 (2) Å and for the sulfide *a* = 8.814 (5) Å, *b* = 4.302 (2) Å, and *c* = 17.048 (8) Å measured at 25 ± 0.5°, space group *Pnma*, *Z* = 4. Three-dimensional data were collected with Mo Kα radiation, using balanced filters and the stationary-crystal, stationary-counter method to obtain peak heights. The structures were refined by least squares using anisotropic temperature factors to a final *R* value of 0.058 for 992 reflections for the selenide and to a final *R* value of 0.059 for 233 reflections for the sulfide using isotropic temperature factor parameters. The structure consists of Mn–X<sub>4</sub> tetrahedra sharing corners to produce infinite chains parallel to *b*. The magnetic susceptibility for both compounds was determined over the temperature interval 50–600°K by the Faraday technique. The Heisenberg model for a linear chain antiferromagnet and a "reduced-spin" model were used to calculate the exchange interaction parameter *J/k* and the Landé *g* factor. The results from both models are in close agreement with *J/k* = –12.3 (5)°K and *g* = 2.00 (3) for the sulfide and –9.8 (5)°K and *g* = 2.03 (3) for the selenide on the basis of the Heisenberg model.

### Introduction

In the course of a study of the system BaX–M–X (X = S, Se; M = Mn, Fe, Co, Ni) we recently at-

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tempted to prepare BaMnSe<sub>2</sub> analogously to BaNiS<sub>2</sub> and BaCoS<sub>2</sub>.<sup>3</sup> We were not able to prepare a single-phase material. The reaction mixture was found to consist of crystals of manganese selenide (α-MnSe) mixed with

(3) I. E. Grey and H. Steinfink, *J. Amer. Chem. Soc.*, **92**, 5093 (1970).

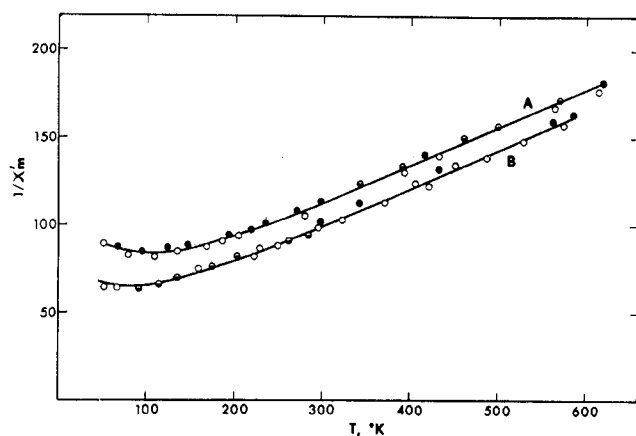


Figure 1.—Susceptibility data for  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnS}_3$  (A) and  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnSe}_3$  (B). The three sets of experimental points are results from three different preparations of A and B. The theoretical curve for A was calculated from eq 1 using  $J/k = -12.3^\circ\text{K}$ ,  $g = 2.00$  and for B using  $J/k = -9.8^\circ\text{K}$ ,  $g = 2.03$ .

tabular orange crystals of an unknown phase.

A three-dimensional X-ray structural analysis showed that the composition was  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnSe}_3$ . The compound has the  $\text{K}_2\text{AgI}_3$  structure<sup>4</sup> so that manganese selenide tetrahedra share corners to produce infinite chains  $[\text{MnSe}_2\text{Se}_{2/2}]_n^{4n-}$  parallel to the  $b$  axis. Neighboring chains are well separated and so the compound is a good example for studying linear antiferromagnetism in a chain composed of magnetic ions with five unpaired electrons. Divalent manganese, with a large spin,  $S = 5/2$ , is particularly well suited to an application of the Heisenberg model linear chain antiferromagnet in the classical limit ( $S \rightarrow \infty$ ) as developed by Fisher.<sup>5</sup> In the classical limit of infinite spin on the interacting ions, the quantum mechanical operators in the Heisenberg model may be replaced by classical vectors, allowing an exact solution. The model has been modified to apply to a  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  system<sup>6</sup> resulting in a susceptibility expression

$$\frac{1}{\chi_m'} = \frac{0.937}{g^2} T \left[ \frac{1 + \coth 17.5x - 0.0571/x}{1 - \coth 17.5x + 0.0571/x} \right] \quad (1)$$

where  $g$  is the Landé factor,  $x = -J/kT$ , and  $J/k$  (in degrees Kelvin) is defined as negative for antiferromagnetic coupling.

Equation 1 has been used with some success in fitting susceptibility data for  $[(\text{CH}_3)_4\text{N}]\text{MnCl}_3$ <sup>7</sup> and  $\text{CsMnCl}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ .<sup>8</sup> Theoretical analyses revealed that interchain interactions are many orders of magnitude smaller than intrachain exchange. For the latter compound corrections were made to account for the fact that the spin of manganese, although large, is not infinite as is formally required by the Fisher model. This correction was relatively minor, resulting in a change in the value of  $J$  of approximately 3%.

The compounds  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnX}_3$  ( $X = \text{S}, \text{Se}$ ) are quite similar to  $\text{CsMnCl}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , with regard to the geometry

of the Mn-X-Mn superexchange path and the Mn-Mn interchain and intrachain separations. We thus prepared pure samples of  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnSe}_3$  and the isomorphous  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnS}_3$  and carried out magnetic susceptibility measurements in the temperature range 50–600°K, to see how well the Fisher model applies to these compounds and to determine the effect of varying the covalency at the bridging ligand.

### Experimental Section

(a) **Preparation.**—Attempts to prepare  $\text{BaMnSe}_2$  were made by heating stoichiometric mixtures  $\text{BaSe}:\text{Mn}:\text{Se}$  in sealed Vycor tubes at temperatures ranging from 500 to 950°. In each case, the product consisted of a mixture of black crystals ( $\text{MnSe}$ ) together with orange tabular crystals, identified subsequently by single-crystal X-ray analysis as  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnSe}_3$ .

Pure samples of  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnS}_3$  and  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnSe}_3$  were then prepared by allowing the appropriate stoichiometric mixtures to react at 850 and 1050°, respectively. The reaction mixtures were contained within carbon tubes to prevent reaction with the Vycor ampoule and after heating for 2–5 days the samples were slowly cooled to room temperature. The resulting products were highly crystalline and the crystals formed deep orange-red columns. The formation of single-phase material was confirmed by microscopic examination and X-ray powder diffraction methods.

(b) **Magnetic Measurements.**—The magnetic susceptibility of finely powdered samples of the compounds was measured in the temperature range 50 (pumped solid nitrogen) to 600°K by the Faraday technique. The apparatus employed a 6-in. electromagnet fitted with 4-in. Faraday pole caps, together with a Cahn RG electrobalance, sensitive to 0.1  $\mu\text{g}$ . Separate, evacuable sample chambers were used for high- and low-temperature measurements. The magnetic field strength was determined individually for the separate chambers in place, using  $\text{CoHg}(\text{SCN})_4$ . The susceptibilities of the compounds were checked at a number of values of the field gradient ( $HdH/dz$ ) between  $1.4 \times 10^6$  and  $10.5 \times 10^6 \text{ kG}^2 \text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Temperature runs were made on three separately prepared samples of each of the compounds. The values of the susceptibilities from different runs were in agreement to 2–4%.

The experimental results are summarized in the plots of inverse susceptibility *vs.* temperature in Figure 1.

### X-Ray Structure Determination

Zero and upper level Weissenberg photographs of single crystals selected from the “ $\text{BaMnSe}_2$ ” reaction mixture showed diffraction symmetry  $mmm$  and the systematic absences were  $0kl$ ,  $k + l = 2n + 1$  and  $hk0$ ,  $h = 2n + 1$ , consistent with the space groups  $Pnma$  and  $Pna2_1$ . A columnar crystal measuring  $0.06 \times 0.05 \times 0.15 \text{ mm}$  was selected and mounted along its long dimension ( $b$  axis) on a GE single-crystal orienter. Eighty reflections were carefully centered on the  $\text{K}\alpha_1$  and  $\text{K}\alpha_2$  components of molybdenum radiation ( $\lambda_1 0.70926 \text{ \AA}$ ,  $\lambda_2 0.71354 \text{ \AA}$ ) using a  $1^\circ$  takeoff angle and a  $0.02^\circ$  slit. These  $2\theta$  measurements were used in a least-squares refinement for the determination of the lattice parameters  $a = 9.135(2) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $b = 4.471(1) \text{ \AA}$ ,  $c = 17.736(2) \text{ \AA}$ , at  $25 \pm 0.5^\circ$ .

Three-dimensional data to  $(\sin \theta)/\lambda = 0.703$  were collected with  $\text{Mo K}\alpha$  radiation, a  $5^\circ$  takeoff angle, balanced filters, and the stationary-crystal, stationary-counter method. Peak heights were counted for 10 sec using a zirconium filter; then background was counted for 10 sec using an yttrium filter. A total of 1180 independent reflections were measured of which

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TABLE I  
 (a) Final Atomic Parameters and Their Standard Deviations in Parentheses ( $\times 10^4$ ) for Ba<sub>2</sub>MnSe<sub>3</sub><sup>a</sup>

Atom	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	$\beta_{11}$	$\beta_{22}$	$\beta_{33}$	$\beta_{12}$	$\beta_{13}$	$\beta_{23}$
Ba <sub>1</sub>	4190 (1)	1/4	7137 (0.9)	21 (1)	53 (7)	4 (0.4)	0	0	0
Ba <sub>2</sub>	2589 (1)	1/4	4571 (0.9)	25 (1)	68 (7)	3 (0.4)	0	-1 (0.7)	0
Mn	3738 (4)	1/4	1331 (2)	16 (4)	93 (20)	3 (1)	0	3 (1)	0
Se <sub>1</sub>	3172 (3)	1/4	2732 (1)	21 (3)	94 (13)	1 (0.7)	0	-1 (0.8)	0
Se <sub>2</sub>	1241 (2)	1/4	722 (1)	14 (2)	79 (13)	3 (0.7)	0	-1 (1)	0
Se <sub>3</sub>	9967 (3)	1/4	5989 (1)	20 (3)	52 (13)	4 (0.7)	0	-1 (1)	0

 (b) Atomic Parameters and Isotropic Temperature Factors for Ba<sub>2</sub>MnS<sub>3</sub>. Numbers in Parentheses are the Standard Deviations

	<i>x</i>	<i>y</i>	<i>z</i>	<i>B</i> , Å <sup>2</sup>
Ba <sub>1</sub>	0.4182 (6)	1/4	0.7137 (2)	1.1 (1)
Ba <sub>2</sub>	0.2617 (5)	1/4	0.4558 (3)	1.1 (1)
Mn	0.3748 (12)	1/4	0.1320 (6)	1.1 (3)
S <sub>1</sub>	0.3186 (23)	1/4	0.2711 (10)	1.1 (5)
S <sub>2</sub>	0.1293 (22)	1/4	0.0724 (11)	1.1 (5)
S <sub>3</sub>	0.9986 (21)	1/4	0.5993 (10)	0.8 (4)

<sup>a</sup> The temperature factor is  $\exp[-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$ .

993 were considered observed. Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied and an absorption correction made ( $\mu$  295.1 cm<sup>-1</sup>). The absorption factor ranged from 4.4 to 7.0. The equation

$$\sigma(F) = \frac{1}{2} \left\{ K \frac{[1 + I_Y/I_{Zr}]}{[1 - I_Y/I_{Zr}]} \right\}^{1/2}$$

where  $I_Y$  and  $I_{Zr}$  are the number of counts with the Y and Zr filters and  $K$  is the product of the Lorentz, polarization, absorption,  $\alpha$  splitting, and tube current corrections, was used to estimate the standard deviation of the observed structure factor.

The choice of the centrosymmetric space group,  $Pnma$ , was made on the basis of the statistical distribution of the structure factors obtained from a Wilson plot calculation which also supplied approximate scale and temperature factors. The symbolic addition method for the direct determination of phases was used in the solution of the structure. The sequence of computer programs FAME-MAGIC-LINK-SYMP<sup>9</sup> was used to generate 136 phases from which an  $E$  map was calculated showing clearly three selenium and two barium atoms. The  $E$  map was complicated by a pseudomirror plane at  $x = 0.25$  but the correct set of atom positions was determined from packing considerations.

From a structure factor calculation based on the barium and selenium positions a discrepancy value,  $R$ , of 0.22 was obtained. A Fourier map revealed the position of the manganese atom. The atom parameters, scale, and isotropic temperature factors were then refined using a least-squares program XFLS, a modification of ORFLS.<sup>10</sup> The refinement was based on  $F_o$  and the structure factors were weighted by  $1/\sigma^2$ . After four cycles of refinement the value of  $R$  was 0.082. At this stage the isotropic temperature factors were converted to anisotropic factors and three more cycles of refinement led to a final  $R$  value of 0.070 for all measured reflections, with  $R = 0.058$  and  $wR = 0.069$  for nonzero reflections only. Atomic scattering factors

were taken from ref 11 and were corrected for  $\Delta f'$  and  $\Delta f''$ . The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight was 1.55. A three-dimensional difference map was calculated and showed no peaks greater than  $0.5 \text{ e}^-/\text{\AA}^3$ .

The final positional parameters and anisotropic temperature factors are given in Table I. The bond distances and angles are given in Table II and Table III lists the  $F_o$  and  $F_c$  values.

 TABLE II  
 BOND DISTANCES AND ANGLES IN Ba<sub>2</sub>MnSe<sub>3</sub>

Distances, Å			
Mn-Mn(intrachain)	4.471 (1)	Ba <sub>1</sub> -Se <sub>1</sub> (2)	3.295 (4)
Mn-Mn(interchain)	6.164 (6)	Ba <sub>1</sub> -Se <sub>1</sub> (2)	3.282 (4)
		Ba <sub>1</sub> -Se <sub>2</sub> (2)	3.382 (4)
Mn-Se <sub>1</sub> (1)	2.538 (6)	Ba <sub>1</sub> -Se <sub>3</sub> (1)	3.399 (4)
Mn-Se <sub>2</sub> (1)	2.524 (6)		
Mn-Se <sub>3</sub> (2)	2.601 (6)	Ba <sub>2</sub> -Se <sub>1</sub> (1)	3.304 (4)
		Ba <sub>2</sub> -Se <sub>2</sub> (1)	3.376 (4)
Se <sub>1</sub> -Se <sub>2</sub> (1)	3.978 (5)	Ba <sub>2</sub> -Se <sub>2</sub> (2)	3.211 (4)
Se <sub>3</sub> -Se <sub>3</sub> (1)	4.471	Ba <sub>2</sub> -Se <sub>3</sub> (1)	3.473 (4)
Se <sub>1</sub> -Se <sub>3</sub> (2)	4.177 (5)	Ba <sub>2</sub> -Se <sub>3</sub> (2)	3.382 (4)
Se <sub>2</sub> -Se <sub>3</sub> (2)	4.150 (5)		
Angles, Deg			
Se <sub>1</sub> -Mn-Se <sub>2</sub> (1)	103.6 (2)	Se <sub>1</sub> -Mn-Se <sub>3</sub> (2)	108.7 (2)
Se <sub>3</sub> -Mn-Se <sub>3</sub> (1)	118.5 (2)	Se <sub>2</sub> -Mn-Se <sub>3</sub> (2)	108.1 (2)

X-Ray powder diffractograms for the corresponding sulfide, Ba<sub>2</sub>MnS<sub>3</sub>, were closely similar to those of Ba<sub>2</sub>MnSe<sub>3</sub> and indicated that they are isostructural. Unit cell parameters were determined from a least-squares fit to the  $2\theta$  values for 15 nonoverlapping powder diffraction lines, obtained on a Philips powder diffractometer, using Cu K $\alpha$  radiation,  $\lambda$  1.542 Å, and are  $a = 8.814$  (5),  $b = 4.302$  (2), and  $c = 17.048$  (8) Å, at  $25 \pm 0.5^\circ$ . A single crystal of Ba<sub>2</sub>MnS<sub>3</sub>, whose largest dimension was approximately 50  $\mu$ , was mounted and three-dimensional reflection data to  $2\theta = 40^\circ$  were collected with Mo K $\alpha$  radiation using the same experimental conditions as for Ba<sub>2</sub>MnSe<sub>3</sub> and the reduction of the data was also the same. The coordinates ob-

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(10) W. R. Busing, K. O. Martin, and H. A. Levy, Report ORNL-TM-305, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tenn.

(11) "International Tables for X-Ray Crystallography," Vol. III, Kynoch Press, Birmingham, England, 1962.



tained for the selenide were used as a basis for least-squares refinement with isotropic temperature factors, and a final discrepancy value,  $R = 0.058$ , for all reflections (233) was obtained. The atomic parameters are listed in Table I and bond distances and angles are given in Table IV; Table V lists  $F_o$  and  $|F_c|$ .

TABLE IV  
BOND DISTANCES AND ANGLES IN Ba<sub>2</sub>MnS<sub>3</sub>

Distances, Å		Angles, deg	
Mn-Mn(intrachain)	4.30	S <sub>1</sub> -Mn-S <sub>2</sub> (1)	103.3 (9)
Mn-Mn(interchain)	5.96 (2)	S <sub>3</sub> -Mn-S <sub>3</sub> (1)	119.8 (9)
		S <sub>1</sub> -Mn-S <sub>3</sub> (2)	108.1 (9)
Mn-S <sub>1</sub> (1)	2.42 (3)	S <sub>2</sub> -Mn-S <sub>3</sub> (2)	108.1 (9)
Mn-S <sub>2</sub> (1)	2.39 (3)		
Mn-S <sub>3</sub> (2)	2.48 (3)		
S <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>2</sub> (1)	3.78 (3)		
S <sub>3</sub> -S <sub>3</sub> (1)	4.30		
S <sub>1</sub> -S <sub>3</sub> (2)	3.97 (3)		
S <sub>2</sub> -S <sub>3</sub> (2)	3.95 (3)		

TABLE V  
OBSERVED AND CALCULATED VALUES OF THE  
STRUCTURE FACTORS FOR Ba<sub>2</sub>MnS<sub>3</sub>

h	k	l	F <sub>obs</sub>	F <sub>calc</sub>	h	k	l	F <sub>obs</sub>	F <sub>calc</sub>	h	k	l	F <sub>obs</sub>	F <sub>calc</sub>		
0	0	0	0	0	5	8	180	170	3	12	68	55	2	8	64	61
0	2	34	21	5	9	106	102	3	13	104	97	2	9	141	136	
0	4	120	112	5	11	64	59	4	0	60	62	2	10	183	181	
0	6	155	145	6	0	177	189	4	1	21	21	2	11	52	42	
0	8	77	74	6	3	25	27	4	2	124	123	3	1	58	55	
0	10	44	45	6	5	131	122	4	3	58	51	3	2	193	198	
0	12	291	258	6	7	61	58	4	4	35	31	3	3	44	40	
0	14	62	67	6	8	110	104	4	5	186	184	3	4	24	19	
1	1	33	4	6	9	29	22	4	7	191	181	3	6	240	235	
1	2	33	22	7	1	99	103	4	8	25	23	3	7	95	93	
1	3	48	35	7	2	27	21	4	9	41	38	3	8	37	27	
1	4	210	202	7	3	71	86	4	10	111	107	3	10	149	143	
1	5	230	222	7	4	124	130	4	11	62	49	4	1	156	157	
1	6	168	161	7	5	88	73	4	12	64	54	4	2	169	166	
1	7	233	226	7	6	58	52	5	1	183	190	4	3	89	92	
1	8	174	169	7	7	99	92	5	2	144	149	4	4	53	48	
1	9	63	62	0	1	35	29	5	3	24	20	4	5	104	102	
1	11	75	74	0	3	252	236	4	6	77	65	4	7	27	18	
1	13	66	53	0	5	110	102	5	5	47	43	6	8	75	67	
1	14	44	24	0	7	133	126	5	6	118	110	5	2	79	80	
2	0	43	74	0	9	224	218	5	7	87	88	5	3	62	64	
2	1	40	76	0	11	127	127	5	8	101	91	5	4	182	174	
2	2	215	205	0	13	39	22	5	9	52	45	5	5	47	48	
2	3	113	115	1	1	138	139	5	10	149	144	5	7	122	113	
2	4	92	87	1	2	44	46	6	0	50	55	6	0	163	162	
2	5	116	112	1	3	90	90	6	1	102	100	6	1	28	25	
2	6	27	15	1	4	200	196	6	2	45	46	6	4	103	114	
2	7	39	29	1	5	193	184	6	3	221	222	6	3	25	29	
2	8	77	72	1	6	85	81	6	4	77	78	6	1	25	29	
2	9	187	185	1	7	149	186	6	5	27	36	0	3	170	195	
2	10	217	212	1	8	59	62	6	6	61	52	0	6	65	70	
2	11	56	44	1	9	32	27	6	7	82	79	0	7	90	92	
2	12	76	71	1	10	138	132	6	8	86	83	1	1	81	96	
2	13	51	53	1	11	170	163	7	1	69	70	1	2	36	32	
2	14	114	110	1	12	59	72	7	2	28	24	1	3	58	58	
3	1	79	74	1	13	83	80	7	3	70	63	1	4	111	129	
3	2	259	253	1	14	57	51	7	4	84	83	1	5	108	121	
3	3	50	51	2	0	259	253	7	5	61	51	1	6	51	61	
3	4	30	25	2	1	211	203	0	0	430	514	1	7	121	124	
3	5	248	262	2	2	195	187	0	2	21	15	1	8	40	47	
3	7	120	115	2	3	72	66	4	4	83	91	2	0	164	167	
3	10	175	154	2	4	72	65	0	6	114	109	2	1	132	132	
3	12	111	105	2	5	235	222	0	8	65	68	2	2	111	121	
3	13	28	20	2	7	102	95	0	10	42	37	2	3	46	52	
4	1	191	182	2	8	60	55	0	12	231	220	2	4	43	49	
4	2	194	201	2	9	41	35	1	3	34	31	2	5	139	154	
4	3	115	112	2	10	39	34	1	4	141	162	2	7	69	69	
4	4	63	61	2	11	43	74	1	5	164	171	3	1	125	123	
4	5	122	123	2	12	176	189	1	6	121	125	3	2	27	21	
4	7	33	21	2	13	95	85	1	7	178	181	3	3	121	125	
4	8	82	81	3	1	186	184	1	8	145	142	3	4	28	15	
4	9	36	14	3	2	38	35	1	9	60	53	3	5	103	106	
4	10	44	43	3	3	179	174	1	11	75	69	3	6	88	94	
4	11	46	47	3	4	29	23	2	0	62	62	4	0	52	45	
4	12	40	27	3	5	157	150	2	1	64	64	4	2	90	89	
5	2	94	97	3	6	143	136	2	2	158	166	4	3	45	34	
5	3	67	73	3	7	107	102	2	3	92	95	4	4	29	23	
5	4	212	218	3	8	219	219	2	4	64	64					
7	5	56	57	3	10	38	33	2	5	95	86					
7	7	138	132	3	11	94	74	2	7	24	22					

### Discussion

The structure of Ba<sub>2</sub>MnSe<sub>3</sub> is illustrated in the stereographic drawing in Figure 2. It consists of infinite linear chains of  $[\text{MnSe}_2\text{Se}_{1/2}]_n^{4n-}$  corner-sharing tetrahedra, parallel to the  $b$  axis, with barium ions packing between the chains. The two crystallographically independent barium ions have seven selenium atoms as nearest neighbors although the shapes of the coordination polyhedra differ markedly. The Ba<sub>1</sub> ion is at the

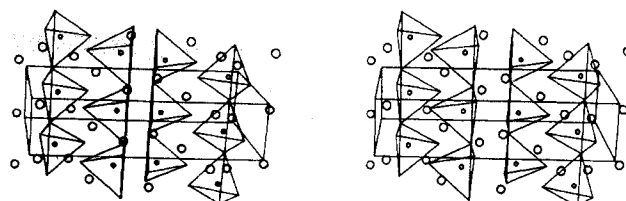


Figure 2.—Stereoscopic drawing of Ba<sub>2</sub>MnSe<sub>3</sub>. The unit cell outline is shown; the vertical axis is  $b$  and the horizontal axis is  $c$ . The structure is shown after a 15° rotation about  $c$ .

center of a trigonal prism of selenium ions with the seventh selenium ion projecting from the center of one of the rectangular faces of the prism. All seven selenium ions belong to two neighboring linear chains. The Ba<sub>1</sub>-Se distances range from 3.282 (4) to 3.399 (4) Å. The second barium ion coordinates to selenium ions from four surrounding linear chains at distances ranging from 3.211 (4) to 3.473 (4) Å. Within a linear chain, the manganese ions are at the centers of distorted tetrahedra of selenium ions. The bonds to the selenium ions involved in the corner sharing, Mn-Se<sub>3</sub>, of length 2.601 (6) Å, are slightly longer than the other two Mn-Se bonds, 2.524 (6) and 2.538 (6) Å. The latter two distances are equal within the accuracy of the experiment and they subtend almost equal angles with Mn-Se<sub>3</sub>, which are close to the tetrahedral angle, 109.5°. However there is a considerable distortion of the bridging angle, Se<sub>3</sub>-Mn-Se<sub>3</sub>, and the angle involving the nonbridging seleniums, Se<sub>1</sub>-Mn-Se<sub>2</sub>, to 118.5 (2) and 103.6 (2)°, respectively. The local site symmetry for the manganese ions is very close to C<sub>2v</sub>.

Within a linear chain the manganese ions are 4.471 Å apart whereas the shortest Mn-Mn separation between manganese ions in adjacent chains is 6.164 Å, the ions being separated by two selenium ions. Dominant magnetic interaction is expected within the linear chains, with only weak competing interchain interactions.

Equation 1 was applied in fitting the susceptibility data for Ba<sub>2</sub>MnSe<sub>3</sub> and Ba<sub>2</sub>MnS<sub>3</sub>. The values of  $g$  and  $J/k$  were varied to obtain the best average fit of the theoretical curves to the susceptibility data for three separate preparations of each compound. The final values of  $g$  and  $J/k$  are given in Table VI and the re-

TABLE VI

MAGNETIC PARAMETERS FOR Ba<sub>2</sub>MnS<sub>3</sub> AND Ba<sub>2</sub>MnSe<sub>3</sub>

Parameter	Ba <sub>2</sub> MnS <sub>3</sub>	Ba <sub>2</sub> MnSe <sub>3</sub>
$\mu_{\text{eff}}$ (300°K), <sup>a</sup> BM	4.65	4.90
$\Theta$ , <sup>b</sup> °K	210	150
$J/k$ , °K	-12.3	-9.8
(Heisenberg)		
$J/k$ , °K	-11.5	-9.6
(reduced spin)		
$g$	2.00	2.03
(Heisenberg)		
$g$	1.98	2.02
(reduced spin)		
$g$	2.005	2.011
(exptl)		

<sup>a</sup>  $\mu_{\text{eff}} = 2.84\chi_m'/T$ . <sup>b</sup>  $\Theta$  from  $\chi_m' = C/(T + \Theta)$ —extrapolation of high-temperature (>300°K)  $1/\chi_m'$  vs.  $T$  data.

sulting theoretical curves are shown fitted to the experimental results in Figure 1. In view of the differences in susceptibilities for different sample preparations (2–4%) it was necessary to obtain an estimate of the errors associated with  $J/k$  and  $g$ . Values obtained from fitting eq 1 separately to the three sets of data differed up to  $0.5^\circ\text{K}$  in  $J/k$  and 0.03 in  $g$  and so these figures may be considered to be estimates of the errors associated with these quantities.

Also shown in Table VI are values of  $J/k$  and  $g$  obtained from application of the "reduced-spin" model, developed by Emori, *et al.*,<sup>12</sup> in which the susceptibility is given by

$$\chi_m' = \frac{Ng^2\beta^2S(S+1)}{3kT} \exp(J'/kT) \quad (2)$$

and  $J'$  represents the exchange energy for a system composed of spins capable of orienting only parallel and antiparallel. The sign convention for antiferromagnetic exchange is negative in this theory. The true exchange integral,  $J/k$ , is given by

$$\frac{J}{k} = \frac{3/4 J'/k}{S(S+1)}$$

Figure 3 shows a plot of  $\log(3k/N\beta^2)\chi_m'T$  vs.  $1/T$  from

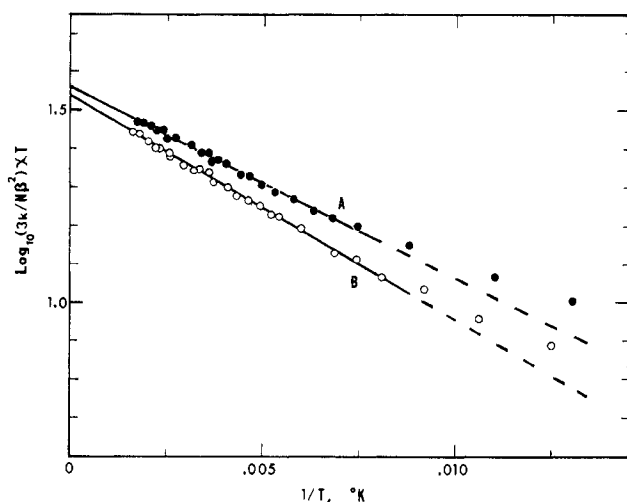


Figure 3.—Plot of susceptibility data using the "reduced-spin" model for (A)  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnSe}_3$  and (B)  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnS}_3$ .

which  $g$  and  $J/k$  are obtained from the intercept  $[=\log\{g^2S(S+1)\}]$  and the slope  $[=J'/2.30k]$  of the straight line of best fit through the higher temperature ( $>120^\circ\text{K}$ ) results.

The fairly close agreement of the values of  $J/k$  and  $g$  with those obtained from the Heisenberg model indi-

(12) S. Emori, M. Inoue, M. Kishita, and M. Kubo, *Inorg. Chem.*, **8**, 1385 (1969).

icates that eq 2 is a reasonable approximation for one-dimensional antiferromagnetics.

For comparison, experimental  $g$  values are also given in Table III. These were obtained from powder esr measurements on the compounds.<sup>13</sup>

The values of the exchange integral obtained for  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnS}_3$  and  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnSe}_3$  are considerably greater than those obtained for  $\text{CsMnCl}_3 \cdot 2\text{H}_2\text{O}$  ( $J/k = -3.0^\circ\text{K}$ ) and reflect the greater superexchange capacity of the chalcogenides relative to the halides. The exchange integral  $J/k$  is a measure of the overall exchange energy resulting both from direct exchange between the metal atoms and from superexchange *via* the bridging ligands. For the compounds  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnX}_3$ , the large intrachain Mn–Mn separation ( $\sim 4.5 \text{ \AA}$ ) is expected to exclude direct exchange and the exchange energy may be considered to result predominantly from exchange *via* the bridging chalcogenide.

The strengths of the various superexchange mechanisms possible between the half-filled  $\text{Mn}^{2+}$  d orbitals and the anion p orbitals depend both on the polarizability of the anions and the geometry of the bridging system, *i.e.*, on the Mn–X separation and on the Mn–X–Mn angle. One cannot predict, *a priori*, the variation in the exchange in going from the selenium to the sulfur compound on the basis of covalency alone, especially when the angles remain identical in the two compounds. The complexity of determining the various contributions to the sign and magnitude of the net exchange has been discussed by Konamori<sup>14a</sup> and by Huang and Orbach.<sup>14b</sup> Thus in the chromium chalcogenide spinels<sup>14b</sup> where antiferromagnetic interactions tend to increase from  $\text{O}^{2-} \rightarrow \text{S}^{2-} \rightarrow \text{Se}^{2-}$  the effect is offset by an increase in the ferromagnetic interactions along this series and the net effect is not predictable. In the series  $\text{ZnCr}_2\text{S}_4 \rightarrow \text{ZnCr}_2\text{S}_4 \rightarrow \text{ZnCr}_2\text{O}_4$ <sup>15</sup> the antiferromagnetic Curie–Weiss constant,  $\theta^\circ\text{K}$ , becomes more negative so that the greater antiferromagnetic interaction in  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnS}_3$  is not unexpected although solely on the basis of the respective covalencies of the Mn–X bonds one would expect the superexchange to increase from the sulfide to the selenide. The value of  $\theta$  for  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnS}_3$  is also larger than for  $\text{Ba}_2\text{MnSe}_3$ .

We are studying the magnetic properties of the iron and cobalt compounds in order to gain further information concerning the exchange mechanisms present in these structures.

(13) ESR measurements were carried out by Dr. R. W. Bene, Department of Electrical Engineering, University of Texas at Austin.

(14) (a) J. Konamori, *J. Phys. Chem. Solids*, **10**, 87 (1959); (b) N. Huang and R. Orbach, *J. Appl. Phys.*, **39**, 426 (1968).

(15) P. K. Baltzer, P. J. Wojtowicz, M. Robbins, and E. Lopatin, *Phys. Rev.*, **151**, 367 (1966).