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The Crystal Structure of Rb₅Zr₄F₂₁

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The complex fluoride $Rb_5Zr_4F_{21}$ crystallizes with space group $P2_1$; $a_0=11.520$ (5), $b_0=11.222$ (5), $c_0=7.868$ (2) Å and $\cos \beta = -0.1445$ (3). Calculated density=3.930 g.cm⁻³ and Z=2. The structure was solved by a tangent-formula procedure and was refined by Fourier and least-squares methods to a final discrepancy index (R) of 0.0508 for 1376 observed Cu $K\alpha_1$ reflections. The F⁻ coordination polyhedra are different for each of the four crystallographically independent Zr ions. Seven F⁻ ions are nearest neighbors to Zr(1) at the corners of a pentagonal bipyramid, and the interatomic distances are 1.99 (2) to 2.20 (2) Å. The second Zr ion has eight nearest neighbor F⁻ ions [1.98 (2) to 2.24 (2) Å] at the corners of an irregular antiprism. Zr(3) is octahedrally coordinated by 6F⁻ at distances of 1.90 (2) to 2.10 (2) Å. The fourth Zr ion has seven nearest neighbor F⁻ ions at the corners of an irregular antiprism. Interatomic distances Zr(4)-F are 1.95 (2) to 2.19 (2) Å. The Rb-F distances range from 2.68 (2) to 3.21 (3) Å. The structure is composed of cross-linked chains of Zr-F polyhedra. Chains are connected by Zr(2)-Zr(4) edge-sharing polyhedra and the space between the polyhedra is filled with Rb ions. Integrated intensities were measured by the θ -2 θ scan technique using unfiltered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation.

Experimental

The compound Rb₅Zr₄F₂₁ melts congruently at 445°C (Thoma, 1959). Crystals picked from an ingot of the stoichiometric composition were ground to approximately spherical shape in an air-driven race. An ellipsoidal crystal of dimensions $0.26 \times 0.364 \times 0.2912$ mm was mounted on a computer-controlled Picker fourcircle goniostat equipped with a scintillation counter detector. Independent reflections hkl. h and $k \ge 0$ and all l were measured by the θ -2 θ scan technique using unfiltered Cu Ka radiation. Each reflection was stepscanned in steps of $0.01^{\circ} 2\theta$ starting 0.75° before the calculated Cu $K\alpha_1$ position and ending 0.75° beyond the the calculated Cu $K\alpha_2$ position. Each step was counted for 1 second and the background on each side of the peak was counted for 60 seconds. One reflection, 131, chosen as a standard reflection, was remeasured at intervals of 20 reflections. The net-count range of

* Research sponsored by the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission under contract with the Union Carbide Corporation. 131 was 124700 to 121700. The 1403 independent reflections were corrected for Lorentz and polarization effects and absorption (μ =358.7 cm⁻¹). The maximum and minimum range of absorption correction was, respectively, 0.05626 and 0.00541. Conditions, for reflection 0k0=2n and the diffraction symmetry 2/m, are consistent with space groups $P2_1$ and $P2_1/m$. A statistical analysis of the normalized structure factors established that the correct space group is $P2_1$, and this is confirmed by the structure. No piezoelectric tests were made on the crystals.

Unit-cell parameters were determined by a leastsquares adjustment of 12 (80–100° 2 θ) Cu K β reflections (Cu K β =1·39217 Å, T=24°C). Cell parameters are; a_0 =11·520 (5), b_0 =11·222 (5), and c_0 =7·868 (2) Å; cos β =-0·1445 (3), (β =98·3°). There are two formula weights per unit cell, and the calculated density is 3·930 gm.cm⁻³.

Initial positions of the heavy atoms were determined from a Fourier map plotted from normalized structure factors whose phases were determined by the tangentformula method using program *PHASEM* (Drew,



Fig. 1. Zr(1) coordination polyhedron.

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Standard errors in parentheses, corresponding to the last significant digit, are given by the variance-covariance matrix. Coefficients in the temperature factor of the form:

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

Arbitrary value of y for Zr(1) to establish origin on 2_1 axis.

	x	У	z	-11	122	[#] 33	² 12	² 13	^β 23
ZR(1)	C.5932(2)	9.3000(0)	0.7830(3)	0.0043(2)	0.026(2)	0.0044(4)	-0.0001(2)	0.0016(2)	0.0000(2)
ZR(2)	0.7721(2)	0.1589(3)	0.4964(3)	0.0036(2)	0.0028(2)	0.0046(4)	-0.0001(2)	0.0018(2)	-0.0001(2)
ZR(3)	0.0928(2)	0.1925(3)	C.8252(3)	C.OC4C(?)	0.0031(2)	0.0044(4)	0.0000(2)	0.0015(2)	0.0003(2)
ZR(4)	9.2758(2)	0.3401(3)	C.4648(3)	0.0039(2)	0.0029(2)	0.0046(4)	0.002(2)	0.0018(2)	0.0004(2)
R8(1)	0.6091(3)	0.4758(4)	0.2818(4)	0.0051(2)	0.0070(4)	0.0076(5)	-0.0002(2)	0.0016(3)	0.0013(?)
RB(2)	0.4555(2)	0.1388(4)	0.1914(4)	C.0053(2)	0.0048(3)	0.0087(5)	0.0001(2)	0.0032(3)	-0.0002(3)
RB(3)	0.9057(3)	0.3282(4)	0.1650(4)	0.0059(2)	0.0067(3)	0.0093(6)	C.0006(2)	C.0034(3)	0.0012(3)
R8(4)	0.7455(3)	-0.0097(4)	0.0234(4)	0.0073(2)	0.0056(3)	0.0078(5)	0.0019(2)	0.0009(3)	+0.0005(?)
PB(5)	C.1152(3)	0.0194(4)	0.3139(4)	0.0061(2)	0.0044(3)	0.0098(6)	-0.0000(2)	0.0001(3)	0.0007(3)
F(1)	0.675(1)	-0.002(2)	0.390(2)	0.005(1)	C.CC4(2)	0.005(3)	-0.001(1)	C.000(1)	0.001(2)
F(2)	9.012(2)	0.109(2)	-C.C17(2)	0.009(2)	0.006(2)	0.008(3)	-0.002(1)	C.005(2)	0.002(2)
F(3)	0.234(2)	2.206(2)	-0.007(3)	0.009(2)	C.0C9(2)	0.018(5)	0.001(2)	-0.001(2)	-0.002(3)
F(4)	0.801(1)	C.005(2)	0.649(2)	0.007(1)	0.005(2)	0.006(3)	-0.002(1)	-0.000(2)	0.003(2)
F (5)	0.034(1)	0.348(2)	0.897(2)	0.007(1)	0.004(2)	0.011(3)	-0.000(1)	3.005(2)	-0.001(2)
F(6)	0.758(1)	0.221(2)	0.763(2)	0.007(1)	0.008(2)	0.007(3)	0.001(1)	0.002(1)	-0.002(2)
F(7)	0.154(2)	0.057(2)	0.715(2)	0.010(2)	0.004(2)	0.015(4)	0.002(1)	0.005(2)	-0.001(2)
F(8)	0.179(2)	C.306(2)	C.672(2)	0.009(2)	0.004(1)	0.010(3)	-0.000(1)	0.007(2)	-0.003(2)
F(9)	0.420(1)	0.294(2)	0.656(2)	0.002(1)	0.005(2)	0.011(3)	0.002(1)	-0.002(1)	0.002(2)
F(10)	0.690(1)	0.206(2)	C.26C(2)	0.006(1)	0.005(2)	0.008(3)	0.000(1)	C.002(2)	0.004(2)
F(11)	0.953(1)	0.183(2)	0.675(2)	0.004(1)	0.007(2)	C.CO9(3)	-C.001(1)	6.002(2)	0.000(2)
F(12)	0.125(2)	0.293(2)	C.325(3)	0.005(1)	0.005(2)	0.024(5)	-0.002(1)	-0.006(2)	-0.001(3)
F(13)	0.382(1)	C.370(2)	0.298(2)	0.007(1)	0.003(1)	0.009(3)	-0.000(1)	0.005(2)	-0.002(2)
F(14)	C.883(1)	0.097(2)	0.347(2)	C.CC4(1)	0.007(2)	C.C11(3)	-0.000(1)	C.003(2)	C.000(2)
F(15)	0.599(1)	0.199(2)	0.545(2)	0.005(1)	C.CO5(1)	0.006(3)	-0.000(1)	0.001(1)	-0.003(2)
F(16)	0.302(1)	0.168(2)	0.434(2)	0.007(1)	0.003(2)	0.010(3)	C.000(1)	0.002(2)	-C.001(2)
F(17)	0.560(1)	C.145(2)	0.888(2)	C.007(1)	0.003(1)	0.008(3)	C.001(1)	0.004(2)	0.002(2)
F(18)	0.810(1)	2.331(2)	0.481(2)	0.008(1)	C.OC3(2)	0.012(3)	-C.001(1)	C.003(2)	-0.001(2)
F(19)	0.497(2)	0.377(2)	C.944(2)	0.009(2)	C+010(2)	0.004(3)	C.000(2)	-0.001(2)	-0.001(2)
F(20)	0.604(2)	0.438(2)	C.625(?)	0.013(2)	0.002(1)	0.09(3)	C.000(1)	0.007(2)	0.001(2)
F(21)	C.712(2)	0.398(2)	0.944(?)	0.009(2)	0.005(2)	C.017(4)	-0.001(1)	0.001(2)	-0.004(2)

1967). Normalized structure factors were calculated by a least-squares method of Levy, Thiessen & Brown (1970). Positions of the fluorine atoms were determined from Fourier and difference Fourier maps. The structure was refined by iterative least-squares adjustment using a modification of computer program ORFLS (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962). The quantity minimized by the least-squares program was $\sum w ||F_o^2| - |F_c^2||$ with weights, w, equal to the reciprocals of the variances estimated from the empirical equation:

$$\sigma^2(F_o^2) = \{T + B + [0.03(T - B)]^2\}/[A(Lp)^2],$$

where T = total counts, B = background counts, A = absorption correction, and Lp = Lorentz and polarization corrections (Brown & Levy, 1964). Scattering factors for the ions were taken from Cromer & Waber

(1965), and the anomalous dispersion terms for Rb and Zr for Cu $K\alpha$ radiation were taken from Cromer (1965). Discrepancy indices were:

$$R^{1} = \sum ||F_{o}^{2}| - |F_{c}^{2}|| / \sum |F_{o}^{2}| = 0.1014 \text{ for } 1376 \text{ reflections} > \sigma$$
$$= 0.1017 \text{ for all reflections.}$$
$$R^{2} = \sum ||F_{o}| - |F_{c}| / \sum |F_{o}| = 0.0508 \text{ for } 1376 \text{ reflections} > \sigma$$
$$= 0.0521 \text{ for all reflections.}$$

The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight $[\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2/(n_o - n_v)]^{1/2}$ is 2.637, where n_o is the number of reflections (1376) and n_v is the number of variables (271). Atomic parameters and temperature factors are listed in Table 1; interatomic distances are given in Table 2, and the observed and calculated structure factors are shown in Table 3. An extinction



Fig. 2. Zr(2) coordination polyhedron.

Table 2. Interatomic distances for $Rb_5Zr_4F_{21}$ in Å

· · · · ·	- 1				
Zr(1)-F(17)	1.99(2)	2r(1)-F(19)	1.00(2)	Cr(1)-F(20)	2.00(2)
Zr(1)-F(21)	2.04(2)	Zr(1)-F(9)	2.10(2)	2r(1)-F(ć)	2.12(2)
Zr(1)-F(15)	2.20(2)	2-(2)-F(14)	1.98(2)	3r(2)-F(18)	1.99(2)
Zr(2)-F(10)	2.03(2)	Zr(2)-F(4)	2.10(2)	Zr(2)-F(15)	2.13(2)
Cr(2)-F(1)	2.22(2)	2r(2)-F(11)	2.22(2)	Zr(2)-F(6)	2.24(2)
Zr(3)-F(2)	1.90(2)	2r(3)-F(7)	1.93(2)	Zr(3)-F(3)	1.95(2)
Zr(3)-F(5)	1.99(2)	Sr(3)-F(11)	2.04(2)	Zr(3)-F(8)	2.10(2)
2r(4)-F(13)	1.95(2)	Zr(4) - F(14)	1.95(2)	2r(4)-F(12)	1.99(2)
Zr(4)-F(8)	2.14(2)	2r(4)-F(9)	2.14(2)	Zr(4)-F(1)	2.14(2)
Zr(4)-F(4)	2.19(2)	Rb(1)-F(20)	2.74(2)	R5(1)-F(7)	2.88(2)
Rb(1)-F(13)	2.90(2)	Rb(1)-F(17)	2.90(2)	Rb(1)-F(19)	3.00(2)
Rb(1)-F(18)	3.07(2)	Rb(1)-F(16)	3.17(2)	Rb(1)-F(10)	3.18(2)
Rb(1)-F(21)	3.19(2)	35(2)-5(10)	2.73(2)	F5(2)-F(16)	2.80(2)
Rb(2)-F(20)	2.31(2)	R5(2)-F(17)	2.52(2)	R5(2)-F(3)	2.89(2)
35(2)-F(13)	2.70(2)	Bb(2)-F(15)	3.10(2)	Rb(2)-F(1)	3.19(2)
R5(2)-F(19)	3.19(2)	35(3)-F(12)	2.68(2)	3b(3)-F(21)	2.74(3
Rb(3)-F(5)	2.75(2)	35(3)-F(7)	2.56(3)	Rb(3)-F(18	2.86(2)
Rb(3)-F(14)	2.99(2)	Rb(3)-F(10)	3.02(2)	Rb(3)-F(2)	3.17(3
Rb(4)-F(17)	2.84(2)	Rb(4)-F(5)	2.99(2)	35(4)-F(14)	3.04(2
R5(4)-F(13)	3.05(2)	Rb(4)-F(1)	3.11(2)	Rb(4)-F(4)	3.11(2
Rb(4)-F(19)	3.12(3)	Rb(4)-F(10)	3.17(2)	35(4)-F(8)	3.19(2
R5(4)-F(3)	3.21(3)	5b(5)-F(19)	2.72(2)	55(5)-F(16)	2.77(2
Rb(5)-F(14)	2.85(2)	Ro(5)-F(2)	2.89(2)	Eb(5)-F(5)	2.93(2
Rb(5)-F(12)	3.09(3)	35(5)-F(7)	3.15(2)	F(1)-F(10)	2.56(3
F(1)-F(4)	2.32(2)	F(1)-F(9)	2.55(3)	F(1)-F(6)	2.82(3
F(1)-F(14)	2.70(3)	F(1)-F(15)	2.76(3)	F(2)-F(5)	2.78(3
F(1)-F(13)	3.00(3)	F(2)-F(3)	2.77(3)	F(3)-F(8)	2.75(3
F(2)-F(11)	2.84(3)	F(2)-F(7)	2.91(3)	F(4)-F(12)	2.52(3
F(3)-F(7)	2.80(3)	F(3)-F(5)	2.62(3)	F(4)-F(13)	2.67(3
F(4)-F(ć)	2.66(3)	F(4)-F(11)	2.67(3)	F(3)-F(21)	2.54(3
F(4)-F(14)	2.57(3)	F(5)-F(9)	2.65(2)	F(G)-F(17)	2.75(2
F(5)-F(11)	2.83(3)	F(6)-F(15)	2.34(2)	F(8)-F(12)	2.72(3
F(6)-F(11)	2.62(2)	F(d)-F(18)	2.63(3)	F(8)-F(16)	2.95(3
F(7)-F(11)	2.71(3)	F(7)-F(8)	2.83(3)	F(9)-F(15)	2.58(3
F(8)-F(9)	2.30(3)	F(S)-F(11)	2.93(3)	F())-F(17)	2.80(3
F(9)-F(19)	2.49(3)	F(9)-F(16)	2,50(3)	F(10)-F(14)	2.54(3
F(9)-F(20)	2.71(3)	F(10)-F(15)	2.49(3)	F(11)-F(18)	2.52(3
F(9)-F(13)	2.92(3)	7(11)-7(14)	2.49(3)	F(14)-F(18)	3.00(3
F(10)-F(15)	2.61(2)	F(13)-F(15)	2.73(3)	7(15)-F(18)	2.95(3
F(12) - F(16)	2,53(3)	F(15)-F(17)	2.57(3)	F(1+)-F(21)	2.45(3
F(15) - F(20)	2.76(3)	F(17) - F(19)	2.75(3)		
F(16) -F(20)	2.85(3)		2. 7(3)		
F(20) - F(21)	2.67(3)				
2 (20) - 2 (21)	2.37(3)				

correction was applied to F_c by Zachariasen's (1967, 1968) method. The range of extinction corrections was 0.7797-1.000 and Zachariasen's $r^* = 0.0169$ (2) Å. The absolute configuration of the crystal could not be determined by Hamilton's (1965) significance test on the discrepancy indices. Ratio $R_2(+\Delta f'')/R_2(-\Delta f'')$ for 1376 reflections $> \sigma$ is 1.002, which is not significant at the 0.005 significance level for a one-dimensional hypothesis and 1105 degrees of freedom $[R_2(-\Delta f'')]$ = 0.0507]. The same argument holds for any of the other discrepancy indices. Dr C. K. Johnson suggested that a similar test of absolute configuration could be made using a modification of ORFLS (Busing, Martin & Levy, 1962) which allows one to make $\Delta f''$ a variable parameter in the least-squares refinement. All variable parameters of each of the two models, $+\Delta f''$ and $-\Delta f''$, were refined first and subsequently $\Delta f''$ was varied. In both cases, the least-squares refinement diverges, and $\Delta f''$ expands rapidly to a large positive number. The standard error for $\Delta f''$ is 0.7 in both cases: *cf.* $\Delta f''(Rb)=1.81e$ and $\Delta f''(Zr)=2.42e$ for Cu K α (Cromer, 1965).

Table 3. The observed and calculated structure factors, and phase angles for $Rb_5Zr_4F_{21}$

ALPHA = phase angle $\alpha \times 10$

ر ۲۵۹	sje	ALPHA L	FOBS FO	AL ALMALI	OBS FCAL A	LPHA L FO	OS FCAL	ALMAL	FOBS FO	A A PHOL FI	IOS FCA	LALPHALFO	SS FEAL ALFAG
1 1	51 55	1753	10	20 39 4	44 43	300 - 3 1	48 132	1424 -3	- 66 [°]	80 198 -5	26 2	5 105 - 3 1	55 144 1622
5 6	53 65	5 1700	' ×.	36 33 S	29 15 1	2N0 -2 DN9 -1	23 23 69 60	1188 -2	24 46	21 317 -4 1	123 110	4 577 -2 1 1 862 -1 2	57 154 251 05 217 54
2 1		58	65	62 582	1 81		51 46	404 0	- mi - i	109 1695 -2	93 9	0 913 0	58 62 1129
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2 6	2 2	275	3 63	60 (559 -2 97 (051 -1	56 53	469 5 250 6	91 94 36 39	475 -1	56	56 239 3 1 73 1792 4	·51 5	3 565 5 1	04 112 151 21 16 189
3	4 4	1112 -	53	45 1009 0	58 56 1	181	2 8	607	17,	16 236 5	16	5 1426	4 31
ŝ.	i i	1534	22	18 1177 2	20 11	621 - 7	18 15	162 - 5	19	23 1736 -7	યુપ્ યુ	6 608 - 7	45 45 1521
; ;	42 W	1602	5 7 .	73 1587 4	36 35	171 -5 1	20 114	1503 -6	19	12 45-6	64 6	3 243 -5 1	41 39 874 11 102 541
0 9	37 85	1780	37	75 704 5 37 1739 6	N9 5N 38 N2 1	448-4 1 103-3 1	01 91	349 -5	59	55 8-4 89 30-3	47 4	4 716 -4	23 21 1475
5	34 3	154	5 107	17 943	S 8		20 20	1759 - 3	ĩ	3 57 -2	96 9	N 1033 -2	52 47 1599
3 2	50 260	47 -	1 8	51 1042 -4	50 45	753 0	20 67	1540 -1	5	IN 17NO O	99 IO	6 624 0	27 25 439
ŝ (60 64	1665	5 44	NI 1668 -2	49 47 1	013 5 4	99 788 99 99	237 1	۳Ì	6 560 5	73 7	6 968 2	94 99 294 57 59 1150
3	72 7	6 106	90	82 630 0	36 36	636 4	70 72 38 40	2 1409 2	78	82 03 50 56 4	67 6	9 642 4	60 64 1759 56 55 588
1 1	3 1	9 1763	3 103	95 692 1	61 56 u2 u0	435.5	8) 86	1545 4	23	NI 1771 5	57 6	0 660 5 1 8 1196	19 128 736
2	14 17 12 10		1 78	64 1257 3	81 81	162	2 5	L 6	139	145 1748	2	1 -8	36 41 199
	64 6	1 255	1 35	36 1244 5	5 78	759 -6 1	10 15	1409 -8	19	7 706 -5	ñi	9 1450 -5	59 59 989
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Fig. 3. Zr(3) coordination polyhedron.

Results

The four Zr ions in the asymmetrical unit have seven, eight, six, and seven nearest neighbors, respectively, at the corners of irregular polyhedra illustrated in

Table 3 (cont.)

า ระเคานั้นต่อย เล่าเป็นการการการการการการการการการการการการการก		84174574884889, XX88580087775, 87771882867777, 911187898607, 569945716, 9915, 8776986447, 971, 971, 971, 971, 971, 971, 971, 97		\$				ູ ອີກົອ\$ກຍືກກະຍາຽດກາະສະກະໄປີນກວຍຽຽລຣະນອກ3 ້າວານຄອນອີລະສາກີ ແກ່ການຈາກເປັນສາດທາງສາກການລາງສາກການການການການກັ້ງກະສະການ ອີກ	ທີ່ທີ່ສະຊະ,ນາຄະຄະສະບະນາມານເປັນຄາມສາຍ. 1. ທານຄະນະທານເປັນຄາມສາຍ ສະຄານເປັນຄາມສາຍເລາຍ ແລະ		、「、「「「「のためのために、「「ないたいたいためにある」」」の「ないたい」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」」	1999年についたななないないではなかりからたみたちらっとかかいにはないいとかっないかかないはないはあったいでいったいないでいったいないないいではなかない。「ゆれたないかはあいないやはないという」ないができます。	《中方人来学校分别推荐几十分集中的影响会会会会会会会的大力和非常有效的变势的大学家不可能力和不能可能要要要找到这些方法的主义的主义的主义的主义的变势的变势。在这个人的事情也是有非常无限的主义的主义的 化化学分子的复数 化化学分子 化分子 化分子分子 化分子分子 化分子分子 化分子分子 化合物分子
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Figs. 1–4. The seven nearest neighbors to Zr(1) appear to be at the corners of a pentagonal bipyramid at distances 1.99(2) to 2.20(2) Å. Zr(2)'s nearest neighbors are at the corners of an irregular antiprism with interatomic distances of 1.98 (2) to 2.24 (2) Å. Octahedral coordination of Zr(3) is the easiest to see, and the distances are 1.90(2) to 2.10(2) Å. The seven nearest neighbors of Zr(4) are at the corners of a polyhedron that looks like an irregular antiprism with one corner missing. The Zr(4)-F distances are 1.95 (2) to 2.19 (2) Å. Interatomic distances are comparable to those of Burbank & Bensey (1956) (2.05 to 2.18 Å), Sears & Burns (1964) (2.05 to 2.16 Å) for an eight Zr-F coordination, and Brunton (1969) (2.012 to 2.167 Å) for a seven coordination. Interatomic distances for six-, seven- and eight-coordinated $Zr^{4+} - F^-$, calculated from the empirical radii of Shannon & Prewitt (1969), are respectively 2.05, 2.11, and 2.13 Å for comparison.

The complete structure of $Rb_5Zr_4F_{21}$ is shown in Fig. 5. Zr polyhedra, labeled according to the central occupant, form chains parallel to the a_0 axis. In each chain of polyhedra, Zr(1) shares an edge with Zr(2) and a corner with Zr(4). Zr(2) also shares a corner with Zr(3). The chain is completed with Zr(3) sharing another corner with Zr(4). Chains are connected along the *b* axis by Zr(2) sharing an edge with Zr(4).

The Zr(1)–Zr(2) shared edge [F(6)–F(15), $2\cdot34$ (2) Å] and the Zr(2)–Zr(4) shared edge [F(1)–F(4), $2\cdot32$ (2) Å] are the shortest F–F distances in the structure (Table 2). The Zr(2)–Zr(3) corner is F(11) and the Zr(3)–Zr(4) corner is F(8). Zr–F distances are the greatest for the shared F atoms in each case for each Zr ion. The Rb ions fill the space between the Zr polyhedra.

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Fig. 4. Zr(4) coordination polyhedron.



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The Crystal and Molecular Structures of Some Molecules Showing S···O Interaction. I. The Desaurin from Acetophenone.

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The crystal structure of the 'desaurin from acetophenone', $C_{18}H_{12}O_2S_2$, has been determined as part of a program to investigate the S···O interactions in a range of molecules. The crystals belong to the monoclinic space group $P_{21/c}$ with a=5.740 (8), b=4.848 (12), c=28.299 (8) Å, $\beta=96.9$ (1)°. The structure was solved from the Patterson function using 1020 photographically determined intensities and refined to R=0.124. The molecule shows an S···O distance of 2.640 (6) Å.

Introduction

The two-dimensional crystal structure analysis of 2,5dimethylthiothiophthene (I) by Bezzi, Mammi & Garbuglio (1958)



indicated a symmetrical molecule with $S \cdots S$ distances of 2.36 Å. This early crystal structure analysis has since

been subjected to three-dimensional refinement in these Laboratories (Leung & Nyburg, 1969) and S...S determined as 2.358 (1) Å. As pointed out by Bezzi *et al.* at the time, this is substantially longer than any 'formal' S-S bond known. A subsequent examination of S-S bond lengths by Hordvik (1966) suggests that the longest possible S-S bond, *i.e.* a single bond with no π character, would be 2.10 Å long. On the other hand, an examination of a number of sulphur-containing crystal structures shows that the minimum van der Waals radius of sulphur is about 1.65 Å [a value as high as 1.85 Å has been suggested by Pauling (1960)]. Accordingly, 2,5-dimethylthiothiophthene was the first