

The Crystal Structure of Ferric Ammonium Sulfate Trihydrate, $\text{FeNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

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The structure of ferric ammonium sulfate trihydrate, $\text{FeNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$, has been determined. The crystals are monoclinic, mauve-colored prisms, space group $P2_1/c$, $Z=4$, $a=9.982 \pm 0.005$, $b=10.156 \pm 0.005$, $c=9.504 \pm 0.005$ Å, and $\beta=94.95 \pm 0.05^\circ$. The iron atom is octahedrally coordinated to four sulfate oxygen atoms and two water oxygen atoms. The third water molecule is held in the structure by hydrogen bonds. Fe–O distances average 1.997 ± 0.003 Å. S–O distances average 1.464 ± 0.003 Å when oxygen is not bonded to a second atom, and 1.492 ± 0.003 Å when the oxygen atom is bonded to both sulfur and iron. The structure has infinite chains of alternating iron atoms and sulfate group running parallel to c . A crystallographically distinct sulfate group forms a bridge between the parallel chains. The structure was refined to a final R index of 0.038 for 1504 reflections measured on a diffractometer.

Introduction

Large crystalline lumps of ferric ammonium alum, $\text{FeNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, obtained from a bottle labeled 'Analytical Reagent' for the purpose of preparing standard solutions of ferric ion, were observed to be encrusted with a granular material. When the alum was dissolved in water the granular material remained as a residue. Microscopic examination revealed that it consisted of a mixture of faintly mauve prisms and colorless, hexagonal plates. The optical properties of these two types of crystals were determined, but did not lead to the identification of either one. An X-ray powder pattern of the hexagonal crystals was found to agree with that recorded for ferric ammonium sulfate. The powder pattern of the prismatic crystals did not agree with any of the powder data available to us.

Chemical analysis proved that the prismatic crystals contained iron. Because of our general interest in coordination chemistry, we decided to determine the structure of this previously unreported iron salt. The results of this determination, presented in this paper, prove that the prismatic crystals are $\text{FeNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$.

Experimental

Crystals suitable for X-ray analysis were prepared by washing the mixed crystalline residue with dilute sulfuric acid, then rinsing with water. After drying the crystalline mass in air, it was shaken on a 100-mesh screen to remove small particles. The fraction remaining on the sieve was suspended in a liquid of density 2.25 g.cm^{-3} . The prismatic crystals floated, while the hexagonal plates sank to the bottom. The prismatic crystals

were removed, washed in acetone, and dried. The optical properties of the prismatic crystals were determined and have been published separately (Jones, Palmer & Young, 1967).

Weissenberg photographs were used to determine the space group and preliminary values of unit-cell dimensions. The only systematic absences observed were $h0l$, $l \neq 2n$ and $0k0$, $k \neq 2n$, which is unique for space group $P2_1/c$. Unit-cell dimensions were refined and intensity data were obtained with a single-crystal spectrometer equipped with a manual quarter-circle goniostat, a scintillation counter, and a single-channel pulse-height analyzer. Molybdenum radiation ($\lambda=0.71069$ Å), filtered with a thin sheet of reactor grade zirconium (0.002" thick) was used. The crystal was mounted with a^* parallel to the ϕ axis of the goniostat. Dimensions of the reciprocal cell were obtained from 2θ measurements for $h00$, $0k0$, $00l$, $h0l$, and $h0\bar{l}$ reflections. Crystallographic data for $\text{FeNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ are summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Crystal data for $\text{FeNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$

$a = 9.982 \pm 0.005$ Å	F.W.	320.08
$b = 10.156 \pm 0.005$	Space group	$P2_1/c$
$c = 9.504 \pm 0.005$		
$\beta = 94.95 \pm 0.05^\circ$	$F(000) = 642.54$	
$\lambda \text{ Mo } K\alpha = 0.71069$ Å	$\rho_m =$	2.197 g.cm^{-3}
$Z = 4$	$\rho_c =$	2.213 g.cm^{-3}

Intensity data were obtained by the stationary-crystal stationary-counter method at a 4° take-off angle. A counting time of 10 sec was used for both the peak and background. The background was taken as the minimum between the Mo $K\alpha$ and Mo $K\beta$ peaks. A total of 1690 independent reflections were measured between zero and $50^\circ 2\theta$. Of these reflections 139 had zero intensity. An additional 47 reflections had $I < \sigma(I)$ and were given zero weight in the least-squares refinement. Net intensities I were calculated from the expression:

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$I = I(\text{gross}) - B$, where B is the number of counts for the background. When an intensity was measured more than once, the intensities were averaged and $\sigma(I)$, the standard deviation of the mean, was calculated from $\sigma_L(I)$ equal to the larger of $[\sum(I_i - I)^2]^{1/2}/(n-1)$ and $[\sum\sigma^2(I)]^{1/2}/n$ by using the relationship $\sigma^2(I) = \sigma_L^2(I) + (PI)^2$, where P , a constant, was set equal to 0.05 to reduce the weight of the intense reflections.

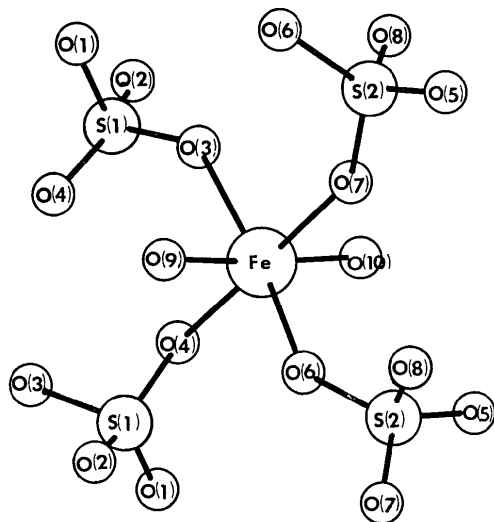


Fig. 1. Coordination of four sulfate and two water oxygen atoms around an iron atom. Numbering system used is shown.

The crystal dimensions were approximately 0.15 mm \times 0.176 mm \times 0.21 mm parallel to [011], [001], and [100], respectively. Lorentz and polarization corrections were applied to the observed intensities, but no correction was made for absorption ($\mu = 2.08 \text{ cm}^{-1}$). Atomic scattering factors were taken from the tables published by Cromer & Waber (1965). The real and imaginary dispersion corrections for Fe^{3+} are 0.37 and 0.92e, respectively; for sulfur they are 0.13 and 0.16 respectively (Cromer, 1965).

A full-matrix least-squares program was used to minimize the function $\sum w(\Delta F)^2 / \sum w F_o^2$, where $\Delta F = |F_o| - |F_c|$, F_o , and F_c are the observed and calculated structure factors, and w is a weighting factor taken equal to $1/\sigma^2(F)$. The value of $\sigma(F)$ was calculated by the expression $\sigma(F) = F_o - [F_o^2 - \sigma(F_o^2)]^{1/2}$ when $I > \sigma(I)$; w was set equal to zero when $I \leq \sigma(I)$. The least-squares program accommodates both real and imaginary dispersion corrections.

Determination of the structure

A three-dimensional Patterson function was interpreted in a straightforward way and led to approximate positions for the iron and four oxygen atoms. Least-squares refinement, interspersed with Fourier difference calculations, led to the evaluation of the parameters of all 15 heavy atoms in the asymmetric unit. With isotropic temperature factors, the R index, defined as $\sum |\Delta F| / \sum |F_o|$, was 0.143. The assignment of anisotropic temperature factors led to an R index of 0.065. At this stage of

Table 2. Positional and thermal parameters (\AA^2) and their standard deviations for ferric ammonium sulfate trihydrate

Numbers in parentheses are the standard deviations of the least significant digit(s). Anisotropic temperature factor has the form $T = \exp[-\frac{1}{4} \sum \sum B_{ij} h_i h_j / (b_i b_j)]$ where h_i is the i th Miller index, b_i is the i th reciprocal axis length, and i and j are cycled 1 through 3. Isotropic temperature factor has the form $T = \exp[-\beta(\sin \theta/\lambda)^2]$.

	X	Y	Z	B_{11}	B_{22}	B_{33}	B_{12}	B_{13}	B_{23}
Fe	0.21452 (5)	0.11412 (5)	0.51446 (5)	1.22 (2)	1.32 (3)	1.01 (2)	-0.15 (2)	0.12 (2)	-0.04 (2)
S(1)	-0.01120 (9)	0.0135 (1)	0.27380 (9)	1.29 (4)	1.44 (4)	0.96 (4)	-0.33 (3)	0.08 (3)	0.09 (3)
S(2)	0.39227 (9)	0.25657 (9)	0.2833 (1)	1.13 (4)	1.72 (4)	1.09 (4)	-0.01 (3)	0.13 (3)	0.23 (3)
O(1)	0.0363 (3)	-0.0553 (3)	0.1544 (3)	2.2 (1)	2.4 (1)	1.4 (1)	-0.5 (1)	0.44 (9)	-0.6 (1)
O(2)	-0.0362 (3)	0.1522 (3)	0.2432 (3)	1.8 (1)	1.7 (1)	2.2 (1)	-0.0 (1)	0.2 (1)	0.5 (1)
O(3)	-0.1382 (3)	-0.0488 (3)	0.3116 (3)	1.4 (1)	2.5 (1)	1.3 (1)	-0.8 (1)	-0.01 (9)	0.3 (1)
O(4)	0.0914 (3)	-0.0008 (3)	0.3959 (3)	1.4 (1)	1.7 (1)	1.3 (1)	-0.35 (9)	-0.10 (9)	-0.09 (9)
O(5)	0.5011 (3)	0.1603 (4)	0.2840 (3)	2.0 (1)	4.1 (2)	2.4 (1)	1.4 (1)	0.5 (1)	1.5 (1)
O(6)	0.2730 (3)	0.1922 (3)	0.3363 (3)	1.4 (1)	2.4 (1)	1.3 (1)	-0.5 (1)	0.15 (9)	0.4 (1)
O(7)	0.3554 (3)	0.2905 (3)	0.1326 (3)	1.5 (1)	2.3 (1)	1.2 (1)	0.5 (1)	0.18 (9)	0.4 (1)
O(8)	0.4287 (4)	0.3732 (3)	0.3626 (3)	3.6 (2)	3.2 (2)	2.3 (1)	-1.6 (1)	0.3 (1)	-0.7 (1)
O(9)	0.0904 (3)	0.2675 (3)	0.5190 (4)	2.6 (1)	2.5 (1)	1.3 (1)	1.3 (1)	0.1 (1)	0.2 (1)
O(10)	0.3434 (3)	-0.369 (3)	0.5068 (4)	2.1 (1)	1.8 (1)	1.9 (1)	0.5 (1)	-0.7 (1)	-0.2 (1)
O(11)	-0.2887 (4)	0.2395 (4)	0.1328 (5)	1.9 (2)	3.5 (2)	4.2 (2)	0.1 (1)	0.4 (2)	1.7 (2)
N	0.3060 (5)	-0.0222 (6)	0.0690 (7)	2.4 (2)	3.1 (2)	4.0 (3)	0.1 (2)	0.5 (2)	0.2 (2)
H(1)	0.305 (6)	-0.075 (7)	-0.015 (7)	4.8 (16)					
H(2)	0.352 (8)	-0.026 (8)	0.134 (9)	6.3 (24)					
H(3)	0.320 (8)	0.047 (9)	0.043 (9)	6.9 (24)					
H(4)	0.212 (8)	0.004 (7)	0.086 (7)	5.9 (17)					
H(5)	0.326 (5)	-0.094 (5)	0.460 (6)	2.6 (13)					
H(6)	0.380 (7)	-0.047 (7)	0.566 (7)	4.0 (18)					
H(7)	0.044 (5)	0.294 (6)	0.456 (6)	2.9 (13)					
H(8)	0.058 (7)	0.289 (7)	0.583 (8)	6.2 (21)					
H(9)	-0.251 (8)	0.252 (8)	0.198 (8)	6.1 (25)					
H(10)	-0.342 (6)	0.230 (6)	0.190 (6)	3.1 (14)					

refinement, a Fourier difference map was calculated from which approximate parameters for the 10 hydrogen atoms were determined. Inclusion of the hydrogen atoms in the least-squares refinement, with isotropic temperature factors and no restrictions on their positional parameters, led to an R index of 0.062. A correction for secondary extinction was made (Zachariasen, 1963) by applying the equation $F_{\text{corr}} = (1 + (EF) I) F_{\text{obs}}$, where I is the net intensity, EF the extinction factor, and F_{corr} and F_{obs} are the corrected and observed structure factors. An extinction factor of $EF = 1 \times 10^{-5}$ resulted in a final R index of 0.038 for 1504 reflections, or $R = 0.045$ when all 1690 reflections were included in the least-squares refinement.

Positional and thermal parameters for all atoms and their calculated standard deviations are listed in Table 2. Observed and calculated structure factors are shown in Table 3.

Discussion of the structure

The ferric ion is coordinately bonded to six oxygen atoms which form a slightly distorted octahedron. Four of the six are sulfate oxygen atoms and two are water oxygen atoms. The arrangement of the four sulfate

groups and the two water molecules about the iron atom, as well as the atom numbering system used in this investigation, are shown in Fig. 1. The nitrogen atom and the third water oxygen, O(11), are not shown but can be seen in Fig. 2.

The structure has continuous chains composed of alternate iron atoms and the S(2) sulfate groups running parallel to the c axis. A segment of this chain, along with interatomic bond distances and angles, is shown in Fig. 3. The parallel chains are bridged together by the coordinate bonding of the S(1) sulfate group to iron atoms in adjacent chains. This results in the eight-membered ring structure shown in Fig. 4.

Complete sets of interatomic bond distances and angles involving the heavy atoms are listed in Tables 4 and 5, respectively. Distances given in column 2 of Table 4 are uncorrected for thermal motion; distances in column 3 are corrected by assuming that the light atom rides on the heavy atom. The six, thermally corrected, Fe-O distances vary between 1.979 and 2.014 Å with an average value of 1.997 Å. This average value agrees well with the average value reported in *International Tables for X-ray Crystallography* (1962) for six-coordinated iron of 2.01 Å, and with the value 0.

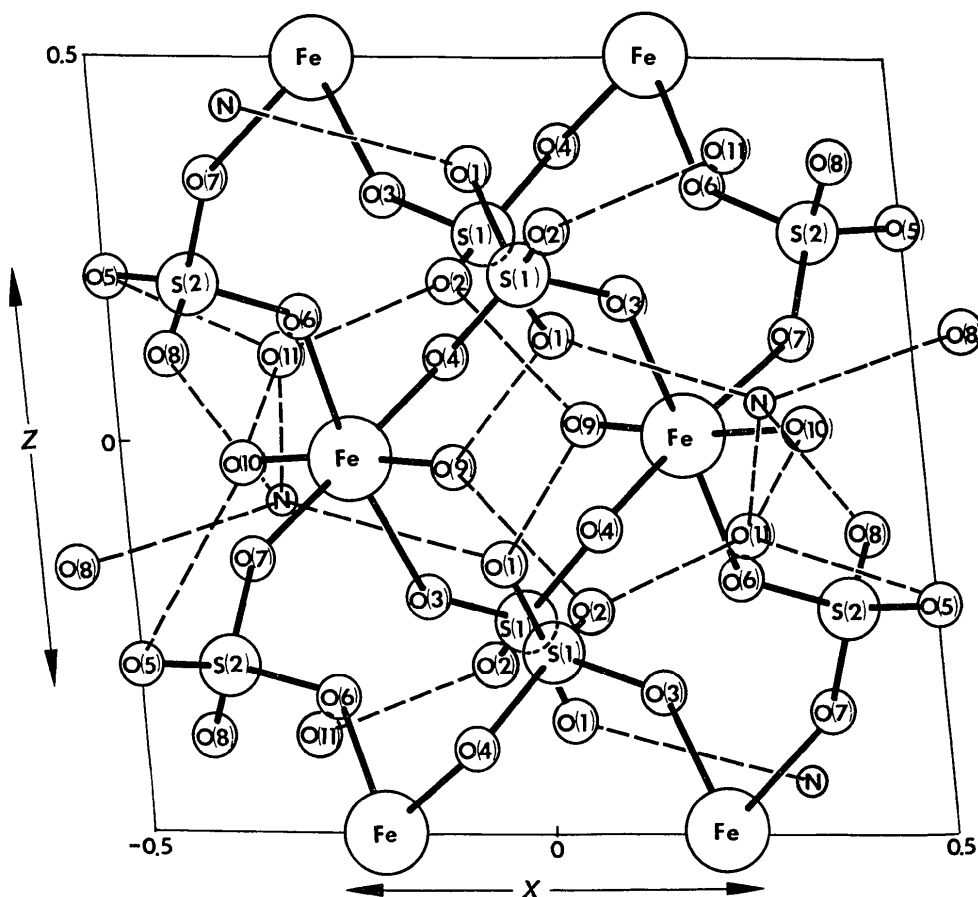


Fig. 2. Packing and bonding in $\text{FeNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$. This is a projection on to the (101) plane. Hydrogen bonds are shown as dashed lines. O(9), O(10), and O(11) are water oxygen atoms.

2.02 Å found by Romers, Rooymans & DeGraaf (1967) for octahedrally coordinated iron in $\text{Na}_3\text{Fe}_5\text{O}_9$.

Table 4. Bond distances between heavy atoms

	Uncorrected	Corrected*
Fe-O(3)	1.993 Å	1.999 Å
-O(4)	1.976	1.979
-O(6)	2.002	2.007
-O(7)	1.976	1.982
-O(9)	1.993	2.003
-O(10)	2.007	2.014
S(1)-O(1)	1.447	1.457
-O(2)	1.455	1.463
-O(3)	1.488	1.495
-O(4)	1.487	1.490
S(2)-O(5)	1.461	1.480
-O(6)	1.484	1.489
-O(7)	1.488	1.492
-O(8)	1.434	1.456

* Distances corrected for thermal motion assume that the light atom is riding on the heavy atom.

Table 5. Bond angles between heavy atoms

O(3)-Fe-O(9)	87.68°	O(1)-S(1)-O(2)	111.88°
O(3)-Fe-O(10)	93.90	O(1)-S(1)-O(3)	109.11
O(3)-Fe-O(4)	90.74	O(1)-S(1)-O(4)	108.32
O(3)-Fe-O(6)	173.66	O(2)-S(1)-O(3)	108.94
O(3)-Fe-O(7)	89.79	O(2)-S(1)-O(4)	110.23
O(4)-Fe-O(9)	96.70	O(3)-S(1)-O(4)	108.28
O(4)-Fe-O(10)	84.09		
O(4)-Fe-O(6)	87.91	O(5)-S(2)-O(6)	108.77
O(4)-Fe-O(7)	172.27	O(5)-S(2)-O(7)	106.36
O(6)-Fe-O(9)	86.32	O(5)-S(2)-O(8)	113.28
O(6)-Fe-O(10)	92.13	O(6)-S(2)-O(7)	106.82
O(7)-Fe-O(9)	91.02	O(6)-S(2)-O(8)	111.12
O(7)-Fe-O(10)	88.18	O(7)-S(2)-O(8)	110.19
O(9)-Fe-O(10)	178.23		
O(6)-Fe-O(7)	92.38	Fe-O(3)-S(1)	137.44
		Fe-O(4)-S(1)	137.72
		Fe-O(6)-S(2)	139.68
		Fe-O(7)-S(2)	139.92

Two of the Fe-O bonds are slightly shorter than the other four. The difference between the average value of the short bonds (1.981 Å) and the average value of the other four (2.006 Å) is 0.025 Å or 8 standard deviations. Two of the six octahedral bonds in Fe(II) complexes also have been observed to be shorter than the other four (Montgomery, Chastain, Natt, Witkowska & Lingafelter, 1967). The O-Fe-O angles (Table 5) indicate that the octahedron of oxygen atoms about the Fe atom is distorted appreciably. A similar distortion was found by Romers *et al.* (1967) for the octahedrally coordinated iron in $\text{Na}_3\text{Fe}_5\text{O}_9$.

Sulfate groups

There are two crystallographically distinct sulfate groups in the crystal, as shown in Figs. 3 and 4. The S-O distances, uncorrected for thermal motion, appear to be longer when the oxygen atom forms a second bond (column 2, Table 4). After correction for thermal motion, assuming that oxygen rides on sulfur, the difference

between the average value of the four short bonds and the average value of the four long bonds is reduced from 0.038 to 0.028 Å. The value 0.028 Å is equal to 7σ and, therefore, would appear to be significant. A similar difference in S-O bond lengths of the sulfate group was reported by Morimoto & Lingafelter (1970). The average value for all S-O bond lengths found for $\text{FeNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$ is 1.468 Å, uncorrected for thermal motion, and 1.478 Å after correction. These values compare favorably with those found by Zalkin, Ruben & Templeton (1964): 1.473 Å uncorrected for thermal motion and 1.468 Å after correction.

The Fe-O-S and O-Fe-O bond angles in the eight-membered rings are significantly less than the similar angles in the continuous chains involving S(2). On the other hand, the O-S-O angles vary in the opposite direction. The structure provides no obvious explanation for these differences. Deviation of the O-S-O angles from the tetrahedral value indicates that the sulfate groups are also distorted.

Packing and bonding

The packing and bonding are illustrated in Fig. 2 which is a projection on to the (101) plane. The nitrogen atom and water molecules form hydrogen bonds as shown by the dashed lines. There are 10 hydrogen bonds in the asymmetric unit; their lengths and angles are listed in Table 6(a). The third water molecule, O(11),

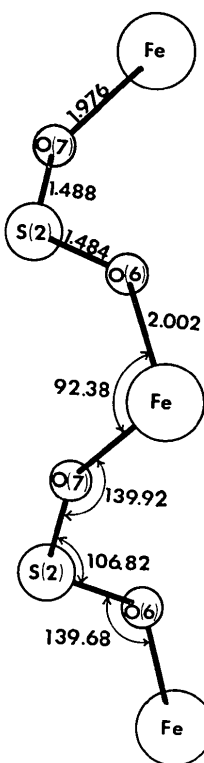


Fig. 3. Chain formed by the iron atoms and S(2) sulfate groups. Interatomic bond distances and angles shown are uncorrected for thermal motion.

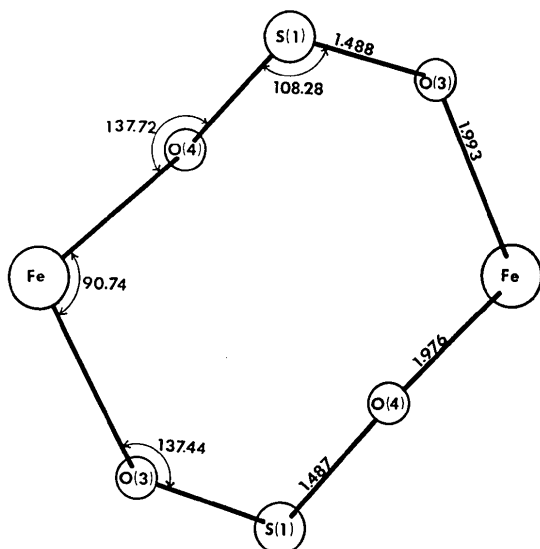


Fig. 4. Eight-membered ring formed by iron atoms and the S(1) sulfate groups which bridge adjacent chains. Interatomic bond distances and angles shown are uncorrected for thermal motion.

is held in the crystal by four hydrogen bonds. It forms a bridge between two sulfate groups, but is also hydrogen-bonded to nitrogen and the water molecule

Table 6. (a) Hydrogen bond lengths and angles (*e.s.d.*'s are 0.005 Å and 0.03°, respectively) and (b) distances involving hydrogen atoms (*e.s.d.*'s are 0.10 Å)

(a)		Length	Angle
N—H(4)—O(1)		2.898 Å	145.91°
N—H(2)—O(8)		2.875	122.42
N—H(3)—O(8)		2.838	133.78
N—H(1)—O(11)		2.919	157.15
O(9)—H(7)—O(1)		2.682	149.87
O(9)—H(8)—O(2)		2.696	176.82
O(10)—H(6)—O(5)		2.720	154.94
O(10)—H(5)—O(11)		2.663	170.23
O(11)—H(9)—O(2)		2.789	118.86
O(11)—H(10)—O(5)		2.763	160.39
(b)			
N—H(1)	0.96 Å	O(9)—H(8)	0.75 Å
N—H(2)	0.74	O(10)—H(5)	0.74
N—H(3)	0.77	O(10)—H(6)	0.65
N—H(4)	1.00	O(11)—H(9)	0.71
O(9)—H(7)	0.78	O(11)—H(10)	0.80

O(10). The strongest of these bonds appears to be that between the two water molecules, as judged by the distance of 2.663 Å. The two hydrogen bonds, formed by O(9) to two sulfate oxygen atoms, O(1) and O(2), also have relatively short O—O distances.

The nitrogen atom forms four hydrogen bonds with oxygen atoms. N—O distances observed in this investigation (Table 6) agree well with those found in $\text{Fe}(\text{NH}_4)_2(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 6\text{H}_2\text{O}$ by Montgomery *et al.* (1967).

Hydrogen-atom positions were refined by least-squares methods without restricting their positional parameters. But because of incomplete compensation of the electron distribution around the heavy atoms by the assumed form of the anisotropic temperature factor, their final positions are only approximate. Distances involving hydrogen are listed in Table 6(b).

Thermal parameters of the heavy atoms are all quite small. As expected, the magnitude of these parameters is significantly larger for the singly-bonded than for the doubly-bonded sulfate oxygen atoms. Thermal parameters for the water oxygen atoms are only slightly larger than those for the sulfate oxygen atoms, and even O(11) which is held in the structure by hydrogen bonds only, has comparatively small thermal parameters.

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