

immediately refined with the modified Busing-Martin-Levy least-squares program. Corrections for anomalous scattering were made for all atoms. The final atomic parameters gave $R=0.14$ for all data and 0.10 if unobserved and very weak structure factors were excluded. The atomic parameters are listed in Table 1.

The salient feature of the crystal structure is that it is made up of a slab of the galena structure; the boundary planes of the slab are parallel to the (311) plane of the galena structure. In the structure of lillianite, the slabs are so juxtaposed that each is related to the adjacent slabs by operations of mirrors parallel to (010) (Fig. 2). The structure may therefore be described as a polysynthetic twinning of the galena structure. This structural scheme is essentially the same as that proposed by Otto & Strunz (1968) based upon the ideal galena lattice. However, our results have now brought out the distortions of the galena lattice characteristic of the slabs. The distortions are indicated in Table 1 in terms of the magnitudes of shifts of atomic coordinates from those given by Otto & Strunz (1968). A calculation shows that the maximum shift of atoms amounts to 0.28 Å.

As will be observed in Fig. 1, there are, in the slabs, two independent metal sites M(1) and M(2) which are octahedrally coordinated to six sulphur atoms. The differences

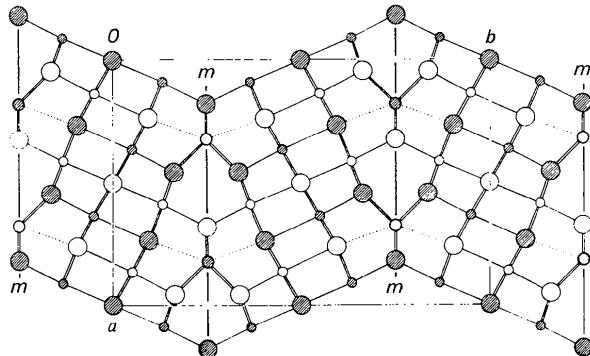


Fig. 2. The c -axis projection of the crystal structure of lillianite, showing that it consists of a polysynthetic twinning of the galena type slabs. Large circles represent sulphur atoms, medium circles Pb atoms and small circles Pb, Bi atoms. Shaded and open circles respectively indicate atoms at $z=\frac{1}{2}$ and $z=0$.

in bond lengths between M(1)-S and M(2)-S are not significant, suggesting that Pb and Bi atoms are distributed over the two sites at random. On the other hand, the M(3) site in the boundary of the slabs has a trigonal prismatic coordination of sulphur atoms. The M(3)-S bond distances vary from 2.81 Å to 3.25 Å, giving a mean of 3.10 Å. The site is coordinated to two more sulphur atoms at a greater distance of 3.36 Å. The coordination and the distances suggest that the M(3) site is occupied by a Pb atom. The relatively higher temperature factor of the Pb atom in the M(3) site would seem to indicate a possible distribution of vacancies around this site.

In addition to the structure of lillianite, we have reinvestigated, by the symbolic addition procedure, the crystal structure of heyrövskýte, $6\text{Pb}_3\text{Bi}_2\text{S}_3$, and confirmed the structure which has been proposed, also by Otto & Strunz (1968). At the present stage, refined atomic coordinates yield an R value of 0.09. Comparison of the refined structures of the crystalline phases under consideration will be given at a later date.

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In the cholinergic series of methonium $[(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{N}-(\text{CH}_2)_n-\text{N}(\text{CH}_3)_3]^2+$, 2A^- , tetramethonium ($n=4$) manifests a low activity. The crystals of the dibromide are monoclinic, space group $C2/m$ with $Z=2$. At room temperature, each molecule which has the symmetry $2/m$ is dihydrated and the water molecules are disordered. The structure is of the layer type. The methyl groups of the cationic head are related to several surrounding anions, the shortest distances $\text{C}\cdots\text{Br}^-$ corresponding to angles $\text{N}-\text{C}\cdots\text{Br}^-$ over 155° .

Les structures cristallines de plusieurs composés à groupements ammonium quaternaire substitué ont été étudiées dans les séries des méthoniums et de la carbamoylcholine,

en particulier du point de vue des relations des têtes catiennes avec leur environnement (Barrans, 1971). Plusieurs de ces substances agissent sur la transmission de l'influx nerveux

au niveau des jonctions cholinergiques pour lesquelles le médiateur chimique naturel est l'acétylcholine. Le tétraméthonium ou C4, dont la structure du dibromure dihydraté est décrite ici, est biologiquement peu actif.

A 25°C, la maille cristalline monoclinique a les caractéristiques suivantes (radiation $K\alpha$ du cuivre):

$$a=21,240 (50), b=7,125 (15), c=5,710 (15) \text{ \AA};$$

$$\beta=100^\circ 40' (40');$$

$$V=849 (6) \text{ \AA}^3; \rho_{\text{mes}}=1,460, \rho_{\text{cal}}=1,447;$$

groupe spatial $C2/m$; $Z=2$; $F(000)=380$.

Les intensités des 657 réflexions indépendantes recueillies ont été calculées à partir des densités photographiques de réticogrammes de De Jong comparées visuellement avec une échelle de référence. L'absorption n'a pas été corrigée. La

méthode de l'atome lourd a suffi pour placer anions et cation, la molécule de symétrie $2/m$ étant de plus en position particulière. L'oxygène de la molécule d'eau, localisé par la méthode d'essai et d'erreur, occupe deux sites distants de 0,97 Å avec un taux n_s égal à 0,5 pour chacun et il présente une forte agitation thermique. Ce désordre précède la déshydratation des cristaux qui débute vers 45°C d'après l'analyse thermique différentielle et qui s'accompagne d'un changement de structure.

L'affinement tridimensionnel des paramètres atomiques par moindres carrés a été réalisé sur ordinateur IBM 1620, puis sur ordinateur IBM 360-44 avec le programme d'Ahmed, Hall, Pippy & Saunderson (1967).

Les atomes d'hydrogène n'ont pas été localisés et les coefficients d'agitation thermique anisotrope ont été calculés seulement pour l'anion. L'indice de fiabilité final est égal à 0,11. Les paramètres atomiques ainsi que les longueurs et les angles de liaisons sont donnés pour une demi-molécule dans les Tableaux 1 et 2.

La molécule se présente dans le cristal avec la symétrie $2/m$. Pour plusieurs raisons, en particulier la présence d'anions brome déjà situés dans le miroir et la répartition désordonnée des molécules d'eau, il n'a pas été possible de déterminer si le cation admet réellement ce miroir pour plan de symétrie ou s'il est légèrement déformé.

La structure est constituée de feuillets perpendiculaires à l'axe Oy : chacun contient des cations parallèles, des anions et des molécules d'eau qui se logent dans des pseudocanaux d'orientation $[0, \frac{1}{2}, z]$ et $[\frac{1}{2}, 0, z]$ délimités par les anions d'un feuillet et les cations des deux feuillets adjacents.

- dans chaque feuillet, l'axe $N \cdots N$ des cations est incliné de 36° sur l'axe Ox . On note une très courte proximité $C(4, I) \cdots Br^- (I)$ égale à 3,36 Å (angle $N-C \cdots Br^- = 155^\circ$). Le désordre des molécules d'eau empêche de préciser les distances $Br^- \cdots O$, mais il est probable que ces molécules forment des chaînes parallèles à l'axe Oz (distance $O \cdots O$ voisine de 2,90 Å) et que chacune est liée à un anion (distance $O \cdots Br^-$ voisine de 3,50 Å); les cations

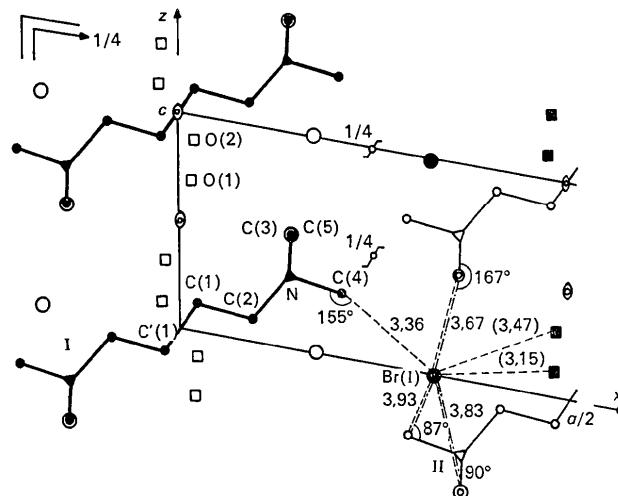


Fig. 1. Dibromure de tétraméthonium dihydraté. Projection [010] de la structure et environnement de l'anion Br^- . $\bullet: y=0, \circ: y=\frac{1}{2}$.

Tableau 1. Positions atomiques d'une demi-molécule de dibromure de C4 et écarts-type sur les positions atomiques

	x	y	z	$\sigma(\text{\AA})$	$B_i(\text{\AA}^2)$	n_s
C(1)	0,0212	0	0,1259	0,011	3,7	
C(2)	0,0912	0	0,1079	0,010	3,1	
N	0,1402	0	0,3371	0,008	2,9	
C(3)	0,1438	-0,1711	0,5114	0,013	4,1	
C(4)	0,2074	0	0,3032	0,012	3,9	
C(5)	0,1438	0,1711	0,5114	0,013	4,1	
O(1)	0,0174	0,500	0,7021	0,031	8,0	0,5
O(2)	0,0230	0,500	0,8755	0,026	6,2	0,5
Br ⁻	$\begin{cases} 0,3260 \\ \beta_{11} \\ 0,0036 \end{cases}$	0	-0,0128	0,001		
		β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
		0,0197	0,0320	0,0002	0,0090	0,0049

Tableau 2. Longueurs et angles de liaisons dans le cation (centrosymétrique)

C'(1)-C(1)	1,548 (16) Å	C'(1)-C(1)-C(2)	110°10' (54')
C(1)-C(2)	1,510 (15)	C(1)-C(2)-N	117°42' (52')
C(2)-N	1,517 (13)	C(2)-N---C(3)	119°40' (48')
N---C(3)	1,561 (15)	C(2)-N---C(4)	114°18' (48')
N---C(4)	1,475 (14)	C(2)-N---C(5)	119°40' (48')
N---C(5)	1,561 (15)	C(3)-N---C(4)	98°33' (48')
		C(3)-N---C(5)	102°08' (49')
		C(4)-N---C(5)	98°33' (48')

sont alors reliés par l'enchaînement:

$-(H_3)C \cdots Br^- \cdots H-O-H \cdots (H-)O-H \cdots Br^- \cdots C(H_3)-$
d'orientation générale [101]
entre deux feuillets existent des interactions méthyle...brome:

$Br^-(I) \cdots C'(3, II + c)$	et	
$Br^-(I) \cdots C'(5, II - b + c)$	3,67 Å	$N-C \cdots Br^- = 167^\circ$
$Br^-(I) \cdots C'(3, II)$	et	
$Br^-(I) \cdots C'(5, II - b)$	3,83	$N-C \cdots Br^- = 90^\circ$
$Br^-(I) \cdots C'(4, II)$	et	
$Br^-(I) \cdots C'(4, II - b)$	3,93	$N-C \cdots Br^- = 87^\circ$

D'autre part les proximités méthyle...méthylène et méthyle...méthyle sont toutes supérieures à 3,90 Å.

On relève donc pour chaque anion Br^- une liaison hydrogène très probable avec une molécule d'eau et sept proxi-

mités $-CH_3 \cdots Br^-$ dont les trois plus courtes sont associées à des angles supérieurs à 155° (Fig. 1): tout se passe comme si une fraction de la charge positive de l'azote se répartissait sur les carbones adjacents; ces derniers deviennent alors capables d'établir des interactions avec des atomes à caractère négatif comme les anions Br^- dans ce cas.

Ce phénomène de délocalisation partielle de charge semble être, d'après nos observations, une caractéristique du groupement triméthylammonium ou même de groupements plus substitués.

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Crystal structure of $Cs_2NaBiCl_6$. By LESTER R. MORSS* and WILLIAM R. ROBINSON, Department of Chemistry, Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana 47907, U.S.A.

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$Cs_2NaBiCl_6$ crystallizes in a face-centered cubic unit cell with $a_0 = 10.839 \pm 0.001$ Å and $Z=4$. The most probable space group is $Fm\bar{3}m$. The Bi-Cl distance is 2.66 ± 0.02 Å.

Although many complex compounds of the general formula $A_2BB'X_6$ have been found to be f.c.c. and isomorphous with K_2NaCrF_6 (Knox & Mitchell, 1961) by X-ray powder diffraction (Goodenough & Longo, 1970; Baud, Baraduc, Gaille & Cousseins, 1971), only a few have been studied as single crystals. Several other powder measurements have been interpreted in terms of $B'X_6$ octahedra, or distorted octahedra, rotated slightly from the cubic axes; however, all available single-crystal measurements of these systems have revealed a f.c.c. lattice with $m\bar{3}m$ symmetry at the B' site. We report the first single-crystal determination of the structure of a complex chloride, $Cs_2NaBiCl_6$, which crystallizes in the K_2NaCrF_6 structure. This bismuth compound was selected because of its ease of preparation, its convenient morphology, and our concern with possible stereochemically 'active' nonbonded electron pairs of Bi^{3+} .

Crystals of length ~ 0.1 mm, with well-developed (111) faces, were grown by slow cooling of solutions of $C_2NaBiCl_6$ in warm 6 M HCl, following the procedure of Morss, Siegal, Stenger & Edelstein (1970).† Rotation photographs (with Ni-filtered Cu $K\alpha$ radiation) and Weissenberg and precession photographs (with Zr-filtered Mo $K\alpha$ radiation) were taken of a nearly octahedral crystal. These photographs, which showed $m\bar{3}m$ diffraction symmetry, revealed absences $[hkl]$:

$h+k, k+l, (h+l)=2n$] corresponding to the face-centered space groups $F432$, $F\bar{4}3m$, or $Fm\bar{3}m$. In particular, the 320, 510, and 431 reflections, noted by Frondel (1948) for K_2NaAlF_6 , were absent; moreover, several reflections, such as 420, which were too weak for Frondel to have detected in his powder photograph, were observed. Therefore, we confirm that $Cs_2NaBiCl_6$ crystallizes in an f.c.c. lattice, in agreement with the results of Knox & Mitchell (1961), Wolberg (1969), and Morss *et al.* (1970).

The unit-cell parameter was determined from Debye-Scherrer photographs taken with a 114.6 mm diameter camera. Pulverized crystals were packed into thin-walled Pyrex capillaries of 0.2 mm diameter. Ni-filtered Cu X-rays ($K\alpha_1 = 1.54051$ Å) revealed an f.c.c. lattice with no unindexable lines. The cubic lattice parameter, a_0 , fitted to the observed reflections by least-squares methods (Williams, 1964, using the Nelson-Riley extrapolation for finite-diameter sample), is 10.839 ± 0.001 Å, in agreement with that of Morss *et al.* (1970).

A second octahedral crystal mounted along a tetragonal [110] axis was used for data collection. 171 reflections with $\sin \theta < 0.33$ were collected from an octant of reciprocal space, using a diffractometer of equi-inclination Weissenberg geometry with Mo $K\alpha$ radiation. Following Lorentz-polarization corrections and correction for absorption in the crystal used (Burnham, 1966), the equivalent reflections were scaled together by the method of Rae (1965), using weights derived from counting statistics. 46 observed independent reflections, with standard deviations determined from the agreement of equivalent reflections, were thus obtained.

The space group $Fm\bar{3}m$ was selected for structure refinement, with the following atomic positions: 4 Bi (*a*) at 0, 0, 0; 4 Na (*b*) at $\frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}, \frac{1}{2}$; 8 Cs (*c*) at $\frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}, \frac{1}{4}$; 24 Cl (*e*) at $x, 0, 0$.

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† Morss *et al.* (1970) originally reported that $Cs_2NaBiCl_6$ octahedra crystallized from 2 M HCl. However, following their recipe yielded crystals which did not show the $Cs_2NaBiCl_6$ powder pattern. Since their solutions were evaporated while hot, it is likely that the HCl concentration substantially exceeded 2 M.