## $^{81}Br\ NQR\ and\ ^{1}H\ NMR\ of\ Guanidinium\ Hexabromoantimonate(V)$ [C(NH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>3</sub>]SbBr<sub>6</sub>: Phase Transition and Molecular Motion

Yoshihiro Furukawa and Hiromitsu Terao<sup>a</sup>

Department of Science Education, Graduate School of Education, Hiroshima University, Higashi-Hiroshima 739-8524, Japan

<sup>a</sup> Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Integrated Arts and Sciences, Tokushima University, Tokushima 770-8502, Japan

Reprint requests to Prof. Y. F.; E-mail: yfuruka@hiroshima-u.ac.jp

Z. Naturforsch. **57 a,** 399–402 (2002); received January 18, 2002

Presented at the XVIth International Symposium on Nuclear Quadrupole Interactions, Hiroshima, Japan, September 9-14, 2001.

Guanidinium hexabromoantimonate(V)  $[C(NH_2)_3]SbBr_6$  was prepared. It was black in color at room temperature and showed a tendency to turn yellow by loosing bromine in open air.  $Six^{81}Br$  NQR lines were observed at 77 K. On heating, four of the six lines faded out around 200 K, while the remaining two lines could be observed up to room temperature. This temperature behavior suggests a preferential libration or reorientation around a pseudo  $C_4$  axis of the octahedral  $[SbBr_6]^-$  anion. DTA measurement revealed a small heat anomaly at  $T_{c2} = 314$  K. The temperature dependence curve of  $^1H$  NMR  $T_1$  is characterized by a single minimum of 26 ms (32 MHz) near 280 K, which is assigned to the  $C_3$  reorientation of the planar  $[C(NH_2)_3]^+$  cations. Its activation energy  $(E_a)$  is 43.3 kJ/mol.

*Key words:*  $[C(NH_2)_3]SbBr_6$ ; Phase Transition; Molecular Motion; <sup>81</sup>Br NQR; <sup>1</sup>H NMR  $T_1$ .