

Phase Polymorphism, Molecular Motions and Structural Changes in $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6](\text{ClO}_4)_3$

Edward Mikuli^a, Natalia Górską^a, Stanisław Wróbel^b, Jacek Ściesiński^c,
and Ewa Ściesińska^c

^a Jagiellonian University, Faculty of Chemistry, Department of Chemical Physics, Ingardena 3,
30-060 Kraków, Poland

^b Jagiellonian University, Faculty of Physics, Astronomy and Applied Computer Science,
Department of Advanced Materials Engineering, Reymonta 4, 30-059 Kraków, Poland

^c H. Niewodniczański Institute of Nuclear Physics, Radzikowskiego 152, 31-342 Kraków, Poland

Reprint requests to Dr. hab. E. M.; Fax: +48 12 634 0515; E-mail: mikuli@chemia.uj.edu.pl

Z. Naturforsch. **62a**, 179 – 186 (2007); received March 5, 2007

A phase transition in $[\text{Cr}(\text{NH}_3)_6](\text{ClO}_4)_3$ at $T_c^h = 293.5$ K (on heating) and $T_c^c = 293.0$ K (on cooling) was determined by differential scanning calorimetry. The temperature dependences of the full width at half maximum of the bands connected with $\rho_r(\text{NH}_3)\text{F}_{1u}$ and $\delta_d(\text{ClO})\text{E}$ modes suggest that the discovered phase transition is not connected with drastic changes in the speed of reorientational motions of the NH_3 ligands nor the ClO_4^- anions. Temperature dependence of the FT-FIR spectra and the diffraction patterns show that the discovered phase transition is caused by a change in the crystal structure.

Key words: Hexaamminechromium(III) chlorate(VII); Phase Transition; Structural Change; DSC; FT-IR.