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05. PHYSICAL PROPERTIES AND STRUCTURE

05.1-59 X-RAY STUDY OF THE PHASE TRANSITION IN TETRACENE

U. Sondermann*, A. Kugongu* and H. Bassler*
Institut für Mineralogie, Petrologie, Kristallographie, Fachbereich Physikalische Chemie, Universität Hamburg, D 3550 Hamburg, BRD

The triclinic crystal structure of tetracene appears to be thermodynamically less stable than the monoclinic phases of its lower homologs. Below 100K it is supposed to undergo a structural transition not yet identified by diffraction methods. The transition often causes crystal shattering and is accompanied by an increase in incommensurate lattice behaviour. The experiments and their results will be presented. The lack of structural information prompted us to conduct a systematic X-ray study. An otherwise extensively studied crystal with a transition near 160K was investigated by powder and single crystal methods in a temperature range 7K < T < 300K. All standard techniques for handling samples completely failed. Finally, we succeed to observe the transition by mounting the samples in a strainless manner. The transition temperature of a sample is not yet determined. A few samples change in the whole, others step by step; while some show their transition only in domains. The low temperature phase is triclinic like that for room temperature which is determined by Campbell et al. (Acta Cryst. 1962) and Bassler et al. (1962), 15, 289. The main characteristic feature of the observed transition seems to be the distinct change in cell angle α.

The experiments and their results will be presented. The transition will be explained by a sudden turn over of the molecules in the cell, which essentially influences the intermolecular coupling. The intensity change of the Bragg-peaks in the transition range give evidence for incommensurable lattice behaviour.


(*-Laboratoire de Cristallographie (LA 144) and (**)Laboratoire de Spectroscopie Infrarouge (LA 124), Université de Bordeaux I, 33405 - TALLOIT-CEDEX, France.

(CH3NH3)2 CdCl4 belongs to the family of perovskite type layers compounds, built up from infinite layers of corner-sharing CdCl6 octahedra with the CH3NH3 cations occupying the cavities between octahedra. This compound exhibits a number of structural phase transitions (Chapuis et al., Phys. Stat. Sol. (a) (1975), 449 and 1976, 25, 285), as indicated below:

\[
\begin{align*}
I & \rightarrow \text{THT} \\
& \rightarrow \text{ORT} \\
& \rightarrow \text{MLT}
\end{align*}
\]

In all phases, but the monoclinic one stable at low temperature (MLT), the CH3NH3** groups exhibit orientational disorder of dynamic nature. The Raman spectra obtained in the disordered ORT and TLT phases revealed the presence of low lying overdamped modes assigned to CdCl6 octahedra motions; the unusual behaviour of these modes was tentatively imputed to the existence of disorder involving not only the CH3NH3** cations, but also the CdCl6 octahedra (L. Nkohliisse et al., J. Phys. C., (1983), 16, 1367).

X-ray diffuse scattering patterns are clearly evidenced in the disordered ORT and TLT phases; they consist in diffuse streaks parallel to the [001] direction (here 0 is a signature of the direction perpendicular to the layer planes). The shape and spatial distribution of the streaks are in agreement with a simple model of planar disorder involving the CdCl6 octahedra layers. Correlation lengths of about 6 to 8 unit cells are determined in the 2 and 3 directions while, apparently, no correlation exists along c. Hence each layer can be considered as a mosaic of ordered “clusters” involving a hundred or so CdCl6 octahedra; disorder along c results from the absence of coherence in the stacking of these “clusters” from one layer to the next ones. These “clusters” correspond to a local distortion of the CdCl6 layers, and the mean configuration of the octahedra arrangement, which is described by the Bmnh or P4/mcm space group in the ORT or TLT phase, respectively, in fact corresponds to a time and space-averaged structure.

On going into the MLT phase, the diffuse scattering patterns disappear, as expected for an ordered phase. X-Ray diffuse scattering results clearly show the existence of two-dimensional short range correlations in the disordered ORT and TLT phases of (CH3NH3)2 CdCl4 and then confirm that such local distortion of the crystal lattice were indeed evidenced by Raman spectroscopy.

05.1-81 CATIONS DISTRIBUTION IN GLASERITES. By S.R. Mehrotra*, Institut für Kristallographie, Technische Hochschule, Aachen, Germany.

Glaserites are formed by combining large (1.34 Å or more) and medium (1.20 Å or less) sized cations with tetrahedral framework, e.g. Na2Na(SO4)2 etc. Mehrotra et al (3). Glaserites crystallize with one of the following structures:

1. P3 2/m 1, P3 2/m 1
2. Cl 2/m, Cl m1, Cl 2, Cl 2/m, Cl c 1

The structure of K2Na(SO4)2 glaserites have been studied by Gossner (2) and Bellanca (1). Our structure determination and refinement with R = 0.085 (others have not refined the structure) gives the following parameters.

Space group no. 164, P2 2/m.

Table 1. Position and thermal parameter

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<th>Atom</th>
<th>x</th>
<th>y</th>
<th>z</th>
<th>B</th>
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<tr>
<td>K+</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3.86(5)</td>
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<td>0.303(28)</td>
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<td>4.0(5)</td>
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