

Caesium Tetrachlorido Aurate(III), CsAuCl₄

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Z. Naturforsch. **2011**, *66b*, 871–872;
received June 24, 2011

The crystal structure of caesium tetrachlorido aurate(III), CsAuCl₄, is presented. The compound crystallizes in the form of orange, needle-shaped single crystals in the monoclinic space group *C2/c* with *a* = 12.923(2), *b* = 6.1715(9), *c* = 96512(13) Å, β = 105.049(13)°, *V* = 743.34(19) Å³, and *Z* = 4. As expected, the compound consists of isolated Cs⁺ cations and square planar AuCl₄[−] anions.

Key words: Caesium, Gold, Chloride

Introduction

Alkali metal tetrahalido aurates(III) have been studied crystallographically in some detail, but for CsAuCl₄ only the lattice parameters have been given [1–3]. Here we present the X-ray single-crystal structure of CsAuCl₄.

Results and Discussion

CsAuCl₄ crystallizes in the monoclinic space group *C2/c* and is isotypic to RbAuCl₄. The Cs cation and the Au atom reside on the 4*e* and 4*c* Wyckoff positions, respectively, whereas the chloride anions reside on the common 8*f* position. As expected, Au(III) is coordinated square-planar by the chloride ions according to its [Xe] 5*d*⁸ electron configuration (Fig. 1). However, the planarity is also required by the site symmetry of $\bar{1}$ of the Au atom. The Au–Cl distances are 2.2718(13) and 2.2838(13) Å, so their deviation from a perfect square is small. For detailed atomic distances and angles see Table 1. The Cl(1)–Cl(2) and Cl(1)–Cl(2)#1 distances are 3.2034(19) and 3.2387(21) Å. The coordination number of the Cs cation is ten. It is coordinated by six AuCl₄[−] anions, four of them coordinate with two chlorine atoms, and two AuCl₄[−] anions coordinate

Table 1. Selected atomic distances and angles of the title compound^a.

Atoms	Distance (Å)	Atoms	Angle (deg)
Au(1)–Cl(1)	2.2718(13)	Cl(1) ^{#1} –Au(1)–Cl(1)	180
Au(1)–Cl(2)	2.2838(13)	Cl(1) ^{#1} –Au(1)–Cl(2) ^{#1}	89.38(5)
Au(1)–Cs(1) ^{#2}	4.4743(7)	Cl(1)–Au(1)–Cl(2) ^{#1}	90.63(5)
Au(1)–Cs(1) ^{#4}	4.5158(6)	Cl(1) ^{#1} –Au(1)–Cl(2)	90.62(5)
Cs(1)–Cl(1) ^{#6}	3.4813(14)	Cl(1)–Au(1)–Cl(2)	89.38(5)
Cs(1)–Cl(1) ^{#8}	3.5400(17)	Cl(2) ^{#1} –Au(1)–Cl(2)	180
Cs(1)–Cl(2) ^{#7}	3.6957(13)		
Cs(1)–Cl(2)	3.7746(14)		

^a Symmetry operations for the generation of equivalent atoms: #1 $-x+1/2, -y+1/2, -z$; #2 $x, y-1, z$; #4 $-x+1, -y+1, -z$; #6 $x+1/2, y+1/2, z$; #7 $-x+1/2, y+1/2, -z+1/2$; #8 $x+1/2, -y+3/2, z+1/2$.

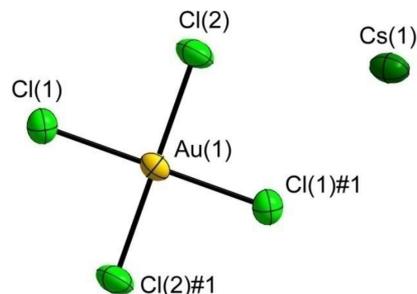


Fig. 1. The [AuCl₄][−] anion and the Cs⁺ cation of the title compound. Displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 70% probability level at 150 K. Symmetry transformations for the generation of equivalent atoms: #1 $-x+0.5, -y+0.5, -z$.

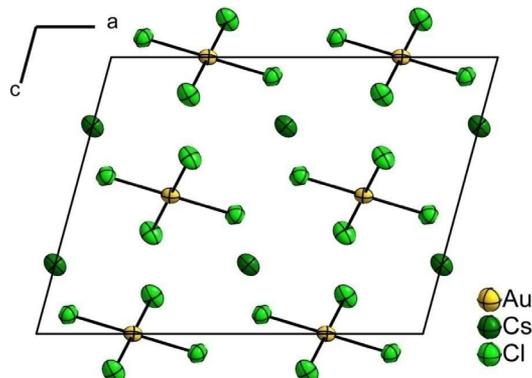


Fig. 2. A projection of the unit cell of the title compound onto the *ac* plane. Displacement ellipsoids are shown at the 70% probability level at 150 K.

coordinate with one chlorine atom. The Cs–Cl distances are found in the range from 3.48 to 3.77 Å. Fig. 2 shows the unit cell of CsAuCl₄, and Table 2 holds some crystallographic details.

Table 2. Crystal structure data for the title compound CsAuCl₄.

Formula	AuCl ₄ Cs
M_r	471.68
Crystal system	monoclinic
Size, mm ³	0.3 × 0.02 × 0.02
Space group	C2/c
a , Å	12.923(2)
b , Å	6.1715(9)
c , Å	9.6512(13)
β , deg	105.049(13)
V , Å ³	743.34(19)
Z	4
ρ_{calc} , g/cm ³	4.22
λ , Å	0.71073
T , K	150
$\mu(\text{MoK}\alpha)$, mm ⁻¹	25.9
$R_{\text{int}}/R_{\sigma}$	0.0566 / 0.0192
Data / parameters / restraints	874 / 31 / 0
$R(F)^a$ [$I \geq 2\sigma(I)$] / all data	0.0241 / 0.0253
$wR(F^2)^a$ [$I \geq 2\sigma(I)$] / all data	0.0633 / 0.0636
Extinction	0.0029(2)
GoF (F^2 , all data) ^b	1.126
$\Delta\rho_{\text{max/min}}$, e Å ⁻³	2.47 / -1.57

^a $R1(F) = \frac{\sum |F_o| - |F_c|}{\sum |F_o|}$, $wR(F^2) = \frac{[\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / \sum w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}}{[\sum w(F_o^2)^2]^{1/2}}$, for the compound: $w = [\sigma^2(F_o^2) + (0.0428P)^2 + 1.6646P]^{-1}$, where $P = (\text{Max}(F_o^2, 0) + 2F_c^2)/3$;
^b $GoF = [\sum w(F_o^2 - F_c^2)^2 / (n_{\text{obs}} - n_{\text{param}})]^{1/2}$.

A comparison of the Au–Cl bond lengths with those of the tetrachloroaurate(III) compounds $MAuCl_4$ ($M = K, Na, Rb, NH_4$, pyridinium, Ph_4As , and others) shows a very good agreement. Jones reported that the average Au–Cl distances for the anion are 227(1) Å [4]. In fact, the Au–Cl bond lengths of CsAuCl₄ are the same within standard deviation as in the isotopic RbAuCl₄. The Cs–Cl distances are approximately 0.1 Å longer than the respective distances in RbAuCl₄. The influence of these two cations on the anion is thus very similar. For crystallographic reasons, the space group of RbAuCl₄ was chosen as $I12/c1$ [3]. Transforming the

space group to the standard setting $C12/c1$ yields the lattice parameters $a = 12.512$, $b = 5.902$, $c = 9.76$ Å, $\beta = 102.42^\circ$, $V = 703.84$ Å³. Therefore we observe an expansion of the a parameter by 3.3, of the b parameter by 4.6, of the angle by 2.6 and of the volume by 5.6 % when going from RbAuCl₄ to CsAuCl₄. The c parameter however is contracted by 1.1 %. If the Biltzsche Rauminkremente are used to calculate the volume gain when going from the Rb to Cs compound, a value of 5.8 % is obtained, which is in good agreement with the observed volume increase [5]. In summary we present the crystal structure of CsAuCl₄ which features the square planar AuCl₄⁻ anion and is isotopic to RbAuCl₄ [1–3].

Further details of the crystal structure investigation are available from the Fachinformationszentrum Karlsruhe, D-76344 Eggenstein-Leopoldshafen (Germany), <http://www.fiz-karlsruhe.de/icsd.html>, on quoting the depository number CSD 423233 for the compound, the name of the author, and the citation of the paper.

Experimental Part

All work was carried out in air at ambient conditions. Gold-containing laboratory waste was worked up with aqua regia. Upon driving off the nitrate with hot, concentrated hydrochloric acid, CsAuCl₄ crystallized in the form of orange needles upon cooling. A crystal was selected and mounted on the diffractometer using the MiTeGen MicroLoop system. The structure was solved using Direct Methods and refined on F^2 [6, 7]. All atoms were localized by Fourier cycling methods and refined anisotropically.

Acknowledgements

F. K. would like to thank the Fonds der Chemischen Industrie for his stipend. The Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft is acknowledged for financial support.

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