## SHORT COMMUNICATIONS

## COMMENT ON THE PHASE TRANSITIONS OF CAESIUM AND RUBIDIUM NITRATE BELOW ROOM TEMPERATURE

## By W. R. OWEN\* and C. H. L. KENNARD<sup>†</sup>

[Manuscript received September 22, 1970]

It has been reported<sup>1</sup> that the performance of electrical measurements on anhydrous univalent nitrates, where the cation is Li<sup>+</sup>, Na<sup>+</sup>, K<sup>+</sup>, Rb<sup>+</sup>, Cs<sup>+</sup>, Ag<sup>+</sup>, Tl<sup>+</sup>, and NH<sub>4</sub><sup>+</sup>, showed that they exhibit solid state transitions below room temperature. Samples used "were formed by cooling molten p.a. grade compounds between plane electrode assemblies of silver". Anomalous dependence of the dielectric constant  $\epsilon$  and resistivity  $\rho_{\rm D}$  on temperature was claimed as evidence of a phase transition.

However, thermal analysis using a differential scanning calorimeter on both  $CsNO_3$  and  $RbNO_3$  from  $-90^{\circ}C$  to room temperature failed to reveal any transitions. No structural change, compared to the room temperature phase, was detected when the neutron powder spectrum of  $CsNO_3$  was run at  $-195^{\circ}C$ . This evidence suggests that the anomalous electrical behaviour of these nitrates is not due to a phase transition of  $CsNO_3$  and  $RbNO_3$ , but to the violent thermal history in the preparation of the electrode assemblies. The reported effects could probably be ascribed to thermal hysteresis.

The univalent nitrate (approximately 10 mg) was subject to a temperature programme in a Perkin–Elmer DSC-1B, at  $0.5^{\circ}$ C/min with a sensitivity of 1 mcal s<sup>-1</sup> for a full scale deflection from 26°C to  $-90^{\circ}$ C. The sample was held at  $-90^{\circ}$ C for 30 min, and rescanned back to 26°C. No exotherm or endotherm was observed. The maximum noise level was approximately  $0.02 \text{ mcal s}^{-1}$  (peak to peak) and any transitions should have been observed.

Measurement of the known transitions of  $BbNO_3$  and  $CsNO_3$ , under the same experimental conditions, gave:

	Phase Change	Temp. (lit. <sup>2</sup> ) (°C)	Temp. (this work) (°C)
$\mathrm{RbNO}_3$	$\mathrm{IV} \to \mathrm{III}$	164	$163 \cdot 1(5)$
	$III \rightarrow II$	219	$222 \cdot 2(5)$
	$\mathrm{II} \rightarrow \mathrm{I}$	291	$284 \cdot 3(5)$
$CsNO_3$	$II \rightarrow I$	154, 161	152(1)

Numbers in parentheses refer to the estimated standard deviation for a particular observation.

\* Department of Pharmacy, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Qld. 4067.

† Department of Chemistry, University of Queensland, St. Lucia, Qld. 4067.

<sup>1</sup> Fermor, J. H., and Kjekshus, A., Acta chem. scand., 1968, 22, 2054.

<sup>2</sup> McLaren, A. C., Rev. pure appl. Chem., 1962, 12, 54.

Aust. J. Chem., 1971, 24, 1295-6

The III  $\rightarrow$  II phase change of RbNO<sub>3</sub> at 222°C was unusual. The transition occurred over a range of 5°C, probably due to the slow establishment of the thermo-dynamic equilibrium.

The calorimeter was calibrated before and after analytical scans by observing the melts of samples of zone-refined lead  $(327 \cdot 4^{\circ}C, 1 \cdot 22 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1})^{3}$  and indium  $(157 \cdot 0^{\circ}C, 0.78 \text{ kcal mol}^{-1}).^{3}$ 

A sample of  $CsNO_3$  was contained in a vanadium can surrounded by a liquid nitrogen cryostat. This assembly was mounted on a neutron powder diffractometer installed at the Australian Atomic Energy Commission's reactor HIFAR at Lucas Heights in New South Wales.

The spectrum was run at a slow scan over 12 hr up to  $2\theta = 60^{\circ}$ , wavelength 1.083 Å. The powder spectra of both phase I <sup>4</sup> and phase II <sup>5</sup> have previously been recorded using this equipment. Consequently if significant structural changes had occurred, it should be detected using this technique.

## **Acknowledgments**

We wish to thank Drs D. W. James and W. H. Leong for the samples of caesium and rubidium nitrates, the Australian Research Grants Committee (DSC-1B) and the Australian Institute for Nuclear Science and Engineering (A.I.N.S.E.) for financial support. We are also grateful to A.I.N.S.E. for access to the neutron diffraction facilities, and to the members of its Neutron Diffraction Group for their assistance.

<sup>3</sup> National Bureau of Standards Circ. 500. pp. 653, 660. (U.S. Govt. Printing Office: Washington 1952.)

<sup>4</sup> Delacy, T. P., and Kennard, C. H. L., unpublished data.

<sup>5</sup> Delacy, T. P., and Kennard, C. H. L., Aust. J. Chem., 1971, 24, 165.