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Refinement of the structure of NaBF₄*. By GEORGE BRUNTON, *Reactor Chemistry Division, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee, U.S.A.*

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The structure determined by Weiss & Zohner (*Phys. Stat. Sol.* (1967), 21, 257) is confirmed.

The lattice parameters and atomic parameters of NaBF₄ have been remeasured as part of basic research on NaBF₄ and KBF₄ in connection with molten salt breeder reactors (ORNL, 1967). A mixture of the two salts is being investigated as a molten coolant for the reactors. The structure of NaBF₄ was recently determined by Weiss & Zohner (1967) from two-dimensional Weissenberg data, coincidental with a nuclear magnetic resonance study. The refined parameters are only slightly different from those of Weiss and Zohner and the structural results are the same.

Experimental

A single crystal of purified NaBF₄ was washed with water and acetone to smooth it to an ellipsoidal shape of the dimensions 0.0234 × 0.0572 × 0.0676 cm. The reflection intensities and lattice parameters were measured with a computer controlled Picker four-circle goniostat and a scintillation-counter detector using unfiltered Mo K α radiation ($K\alpha_1 = 0.70926$, $K\alpha_2 = 0.713543$ Å) (Busing, Ellison, Levy, King & Roseberry, 1968). Independent reflections out to

80° 2 θ were measured by the 2 θ scan technique. The structure was refined by iterative least squares with the Busing, Martin & Levy (1962) computer program as modified by C. K. Johnson of the Chemistry Division of ORNL. The starting parameters were taken from Weiss & Zohner (1967) and the results are listed in Table 1. Scattering factors for Na, B and F were taken from Cromer & Waber (1965). The quantity minimized in the least-squares program was $\sum w||sF_o| - |F_c||^2$ with weights, w , equal to the reciprocals of the variances which were estimated from the empirical equation: $\sigma^2(F_o^2) = [T + B + \{0.05(T - B)\}^2] / [A(Lp)^2]$ where T = total counts, B = background counts, A = absorption correction, Lp = Lorentz-polarization. The quantity $\{0.05(T - B)\}^2$ is added to account for the presence of systematic errors (Brown & Levy, 1964); $\sigma(F_o) = \sigma(F_o^2) / 2F_o$. Anisotropic temperature factors were calculated for all atoms and a stereoscopic pair of drawings of one unit cell of NaBF₄ are shown in Fig. 1.

The discrepancy index $R = \sum ||F_o| - |F_c|| / \sum |F_o|$ is 0.036 for 508 independent reflections. The standard deviation of an observation of unit weight, $[\sum w(F_o - F_c)^2 / (n_o - n_v)]^{1/2}$, where n_o is the number of reflections and n_v , the number of variables, is 2.048. The interatomic distances and F-B-F angles are listed in Table 2 and the observed and calculated

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Table 1. Lattice and atomic parameters* for NaBF₄

Space group *Cmcm*.

$a_0 = 6.8368$ (9) Å, $b_0 = 6.2619$ (7) Å, $c_0 = 6.7916$ (4) Å. Calculated density 2.5075 g.cm⁻³.

	x	y	z	$\beta_{11}\dagger$	β_{22}	β_{33}	β_{12}	β_{13}	β_{23}
Na	0.0000	0.6552 (2)	0.2500	0.0136 (2)	0.0121 (2)	0.0089 (2)	0.0000	0.0	0.0000
B	0.0000	0.1608 (3)	0.2500	0.0085 (3)	0.0078 (3)	0.0076 (3)	0.0000	0.0	0.0000
F(1)	0.0000	0.2920 (2)	0.08458 (0.9)	0.0185 (3)	0.0137 (2)	0.0087 (2)	0.0000	0.0	0.0029 (2)
F(2)	0.1644 (1)	0.0312 (2)	0.2500	0.0121 (2)	0.0156 (3)	0.0201 (3)	0.0054 (2)	0.0	0.0000

* The number in parentheses is $\sigma \times 10^4$.

† Coefficients in the temperature factor; $\exp [-(\beta_{11}h^2 + \beta_{22}k^2 + \beta_{33}l^2 + 2\beta_{12}hk + 2\beta_{13}hl + 2\beta_{23}kl)]$.

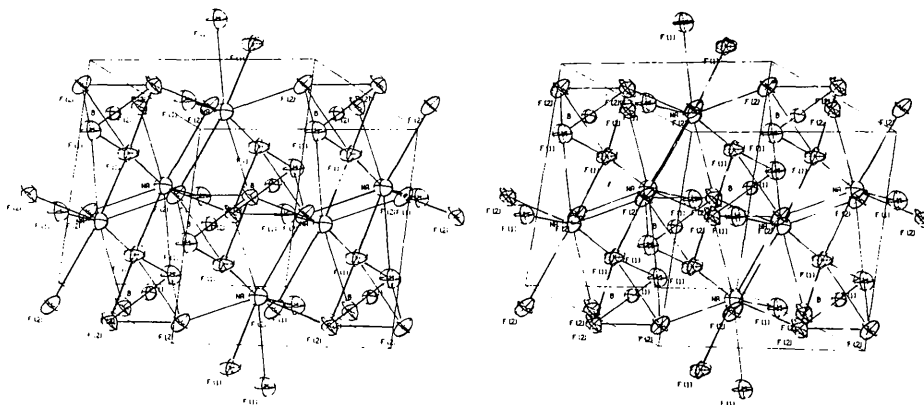


Fig. 1. A stereoscopic pair of drawings of the unit cell of NaBF₄. The unit cell is outlined and has been tilted -15° around the x axis and -30° around the y axis of the drawing.

